"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Showers to-night or to-morrow; light to fresh south to southeast winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—An imperial decree was published at Pekin, dismissing Chang-yin-houan, the opponent in the Chinese Foreign Office of Li Hung Chang, and banishing him. The Cantonese reformer, Kang-Yuwei, who is at Hongkong, was escorted thither by the British second-class cruiser Bonaventure, which cleared for action upon sighting two Chinese cruisers. A duel will be fought to-day, growing out of the Dreyfus case, between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and M. Furot, the writer of an article in La Lanterne, referring to the former's domestic relations. The trial of Luccheni, the Italian Anarchist who assassinated the Empress of Austria, will take place at Geneva Nov. 3. / United States Minister Hitchcock yesterday informed the Russian Government of the intention of this country to send representatives to the disarmament congress proposed by the Czar. —Page 7.

Page 1.

The forest fires in Wisconsin and Colorado continue without abatement.

Mrs. Phoebe Beauchamp of Worcester, convicted of perjury in a pension case, was yesterday fined $1,000 and sent to jail for five months.

The fall of a section of a combination derrick and aerial railway at Kearny, N. J., yesterday resulted in the death of a girl and a workman, and the injury of three men, one of whom was a soldier on furlough.

A miner who arrived at San Francisco from Kotzebue Sound reports that a party of gold seekers from Providence, R. I., who went north on the bark Mermaid, was drowned while trying to cross Hetham Inlet. He also reported other drowning fatalities.

Representative Berry of Kentucky, one of the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion yesterday that the United States should take and keep every foot of ground that has come to us through the war with Spain. He looks for a "red-hot" session of Congress, and believes that the President will be obliged to call the Fifty-sixth Congress in special session in March.

After a conference between Justice Van Wyck and the Mayor yesterday, the definite announcement was made that the Justice would accept the Democratic nomination. His plan, it was said, is to make an active personal canvass, appealing to the people to set aside hero worship and war sentiment. There were few politicians at Democratic headquarters. The Democratic Club is to be opened with a reception to-night.

Page 2.

State Commissioner Lyman yesterday made an explanatory statement concerning the number of employes in his department.

Members of the Bar Association have begun to circulate petitions for non-partisan nominations of candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court.

The State Committee of the National Democrats met yesterday and agreed not to nominate a candidate for Governor. They seemed to be satisfied with Justice Van Wyck as a standard bearer.

Michael J. Dady said yesterday that Justice Van Wyck has not yet paid a tax on $2,000 worth of personal property assessed last November, which, Mr. Dady says, puts him in the same class with Col. Roosevelt.

The managers of the Independent State campaign said again yesterday that the movement will not be abandoned. Boudinot Keith wrote to R. Fulton Cutting in reply to the criticisms of the independents' intention to use the Citizens' Union name and emblem.

The Chicago Platform Democrats' Organization Committee named a full State ticket at a meeting in the Union Square Hotel last night. Henry George was selected for Governor and Elliot Danforth for Lieutenant Governor. Angry men outside the meeting room nearly came to blows.

Page 3.

The President has ordered that all sick soldiers in Puerto Rico are to be brought back at once and furloughed.

Rear Admiral Sicard was retired yesterday, having reached the age limit, but by special order retains his place at the head of the Promotion Board.

The schoolship St. Mary's returned yesterday from her Summer cruise, which was mainly in Long Island Sound. Seven of the boys are to be graduated.

Capt. McCalla and his officers of the cruiser Marblehead continue to be lionized by Quebec society. Permission to visit Montreal has not yet been received from the Navy Department.

President McKinley yesterday refused a request by Representative Cannon that the Third Illinois Regiment in Puerto Rico be mustered out. He intimated that no more volunteer troops can be released at present.

Gen. Lee, in view of his approaching departure for Cuba, will probably follow Gen. Wheeler in giving testimony before the War Investigating Commission. The members of that body express their determination to make a complete inspection of affairs at Montauk Point.

Reports were read at the Cabinet council in Washington yesterday setting forth that by the 15th inst. danger from yellow fever in Cuba will have passed. It is understood that the movement of troops to occupy the island will begin about that time; also that the Custom House at Havana is to be taken over by American officials at an early date.

It was said yesterday at the Army Building by members of the crew of the transport Massachusetts that Capt. Findlay had been set ashore near Santiago for alleged incompetence, by command of Capt. James C. Read, commissary in charge. He was forced into a small boat at the points of bayonets. The vessel is now here in command of First Mate Robinson.

In letters to Secretary Alger, Gen. Wood writes concerning his experiences in Santiago, Cuba. He describes graphically the horrible lack of sanitary observance which he found in the old city and tells of the difficulties which have been met and overcome in order to avoid the danger to health with which the army of occupation was surrounded immediately after its arrival.

Page 4.

It was learned yesterday that the purse offered for the Corbett-McCoy fight is to be divided, no matter who wins.

Tod Sloane won five races and finished second in one out of the seven events at Newmarket, England, yesterday.

The baseball scores yesterday were: New York 5, Washington 5; Baltimore 6, Brooklyn 3; Baltimore 0, Brooklyn 0; Boston 7, Philadelphia 3.

The members of the Congressional Commission to Hawaii returned to San Francisco with material for a report concerning the future government of the islands.

The number of golfers playing for the three club cups in the tournament of the Queens County Club at Glen Cove, L. I., was reduced yesterday from forty-eight to twelve, and the final rounds will be played to-day. Dr. O'Connor, who made the lowest score on the previous day, was one of the earliest men to be defeated. There will also be a big handicap contest to-day, for which nearly eighty entries have been received.

Page 5.

Subscribers for war bonds have brought mandamus proceedings in Washington to compel Secretary Gage to make allotments in cases where lack of good faith was charged.

The report of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt of his operations about Manila was yesterday made public by the War Department. It shows that the final brilliant advance upon the capital of the Philippines was carefully prepared and executed without a hitch.

Page 6.

The University Faculty of Cornell yesterday issued the list of members of the freshman class who won scholarships in the recent examinations.

The musical festival at Worcester, Mass., concluded yesterday. A violin concerto by Lalo, played by Musin, was a feature of the afternoon concert. In the evening Parker's oratorio, "Hora Novissima," was given.

A gift of $100,000 has been made to Barnard College, the women's department of Columbia University, on condition that the college be freed from debt by next Monday. Fifty-six thousand nine hundred dollars must be procured by then to fulfill the condition.

Page 7.

The Supreme Court at Newport yesterday decided that Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet were citizens of the State of Rhode Island.

Ex-Quarantine Commissioner Charles F. Allen, a member of the City Council from the Second District, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 153 West Forty-fifth Street.

William Koutnik of West Hoboken, N. J., married Miss Catherine Grady on Tuesday last. He went fishing Thursday with a friend and was drowned while returning after midnight.

Dr. F. A. Todd, Assistant Superintendent of the Ohio Insane Asylum, at Toledo, Ohio, who was recently bitten by a mad dog, succumbed to hydrophobia yesterday at the Pasteur Institute, Chicago.

All the provinces of Canada, except Quebec, have voted for prohibition, but the majority for the entire Dominion is not expected to exceed 18,000. Even the Prohibition papers consider this figure too small to influence the Government to enact prohibition legislation.

Scott Inglis, formerly a member of Julia Arthur's company, but who was discharged a few days ago, because he neglected his work, committed suicide last night at 44 West Twenty-seventh Street by shooting himself in the heart.

Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, said yesterday when seen at his plantation near Reynolds, Ga., that the title of "Daughter of the Confederacy" passed away with Miss Winnie Davis, and that no one has the right to claim it.

The President and Secretary of State Hay are said to be consulting about the selection of an Ambassador to Great Britain. Representative Hitt of Illinois and Senator McMillan of Michigan are talked of, the mention of the latter being coupled with reports of the alleged plan to give his seat in the Senate to Secretary Alger.

Page 12.

The first of the free lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education will be given this evening.

An aged woman in Williamsburg yesterday killed herself and a grandchild with gas. The fumes almost ended the life of a second grandchild.

Many merchants of upper Broadway have promised to support Police Captain Price in his work of ridding the Tenderloin of objectionable characters.

The suit of an Elm Street property owner to obtain pay due him from the city for land acquired in widening the street was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court.

At the annual meeting of the Clearing House Association next Tuesday James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, will succeed President J. Edward Simmons.

George D. Eldridge was yesterday elected First Vice President and Actuary of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. There is a definite movement to retire President Burnham.

Manager Sherwood of the Atlantic Transportation Company said yesterday that the company has secured thirty-five lake vessels of from 1,000 to 5,000 tons for its Atlantic Coast collier service.

A gust of wind yesterday took $125 off E. S. Connell's desk, in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, and out of the seventh-story window. When Mr. Connell reached the street the money was gone.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst returned home yesterday frim his vacation abroad. He says he does not believe that Col. Roosevelt made any bargain with Senator Platt as the price of his nomination. One member of the Van Wyck family in important public office, he says, is enough.

The furniture and effects of the Military Club, 751 Fifth Avenue, including many valuable works of art and military treasures, were sold at auction yesterday to pay the debt of $3,000 due the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn and realized $4,388.76. Justice Truax appointed Brig. Gen. Roe receiver of the club, which will probably be reorganized.

Nearly 1,500 persons, mostly women, attended the matinée at the Casino yesterday to aid the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association. Speeches were made by Gen. Wheeler, Col. Roosevelt, Commodore Philip, and Gen. Woodford. The programme was frequently interspersed by demonstrations of enthusiasm at the appearance of the heroes of the war. Nearly $2,000 was cleared for the association.

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SHAFTER ANSWERS CRITICS.

He Says Attacks on Him and "Others of the Administration Are Simply Outrageous."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Postmaster Wills received a letter from Gen. Shafter to-day, dated Camp Wikoff, Sept. 26, in which he says of newspaper attacks upon him:

"The attacks of the yellow press upon me and others of the Administration are simply outrageous. The articles are filled with untruths, beginning with the one that I was responsible for the equipment of the army with Springfield rifles, which you and every other sensible man knows is a lie.

"The behavior of some of the yellow journalists was so outrageous before we even got into Cuba that I had to put my hand on them, and after we got into Cuba it was still worse. Their letters are the result of personal spite. If I had come back with a defeated army there might have been some excuse for their talk, but having commanded one of the most successful campaigns of modern military history, it is simply an outrage.

"I am very fond of Evans, (Pension Commissioner,) and am very glad that you are defending him. Some of the Grand Army of the Republic are simply unbearable, and seem to think if they can't have the Treasury turned over to them they are being defrauded."

SHAFTER PRAISES DUFFIELD.

Says He Did Everything Expected of Him at Aguadores.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—It has been asserted in many quarters that Gen. Shafter in his report to the War Department spoke slightingly of Gen. Duffield and his part in the Santiago campaign.

Shafter's alleged remarks in his report on the feint Gen. Duffield's brigade made at Aguadores are said to have been the basis of the charge that he was not fair toward Duffield.

Secretary Alger wired Gen. Duffield the following, just received from Gen. Shafter:

"Gen. Duffield did all that he was expected to do in a most satisfactory manner. His report received yesterday, forwarded this morning to Washington, with an indorsement that will show my appreciation of his service.

"In looking over my report I see that the reference to his action at Aguadores was not clearly expressed, and it escaped my notice. There was no intention that he should do more than make such demonstration as would hold the enemy's troops at that place. To have attacked it with a view of its capture with the force under Gen. Duffield would have been the height of folly."

HANNA ON THE PHILIPPINES

Ohio Senator, Possibly Expressing the President's View, Says Spain Must Give Them Up.

NO INDEMNITY WILL BE PAID

Islands Will Be the Wards of the United States Pending the Settlement of the Question of Their Disposition by Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question. On account of Mr. Hanna's close relations with the President the correspondent suggests that the Senator's views probably reflect those of the Administration. Mr. Hanna expressed his opinions as follows:

"I do not know what the instructions given to our Peace Commissioners are, but so far as concerns the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon Island, but the entire Philippine Archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer all the consequences which a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and that being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands.

"When the Philippine question presented itself there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila, and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and now it appears for the most part that these same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligations to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelego. When the war broke out the Philippine insurrectionists became in a certain sense the allies of the Americans, and it therefore is our moral duty to see to it that in the future they will be assured safe and civilized rule, and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Philippines our wards.

"During this transitional period, the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive, or, rather, arbitrary, form of control over the islands and continue it until Congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we shall have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippines and Philippine waters. What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is of course a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines will become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long-time American protectorate will be established, will be a subject for Congress to decide.

"It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our Peace Commissioners, whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our Commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group. I feel confident we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain.

"The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans. It is not at all certain, of course, that we shall encounter any such obstacle, though it is assuredly among the probabilities. However, from what I have read of the mission of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chieftain, we may find the Philippines tractable and willing to accept whatever form of government we shall finally decide upon, so long as Spain shall have no hand in its administration."

Regarding the reports which come from Paris that one of Spain's propositions to our Commissioners will be that the United States pay her $400,000,000 for the relinquishment of the Philippines, Senator Hanna said significantly.

"We are not paying money for or buying territory which we now control."

BERRY FOR ANNEXATION.

Democratic Member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Says We Should Keep All Territory Gained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Representative Berry of Kentucky is one of the Democrats who advocate expansion and who is likely to cross swords with the Champ Clark and Bailey sort of Democrats in the coming session. He is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, too, and while a majority of that committee is for annexation where it may be undertaken, Mr. Berry will undoubtedly be alone so far as the Democrats of the committee are concerned. When he was asked to-day what position the Democrats would take about annexation, he answered without hesitation:

"I can answer only for myself. My own position is that the United States should take and keep every foot of ground that has come to us by virtue of thrashing the Spaniards. We should do this without listening to or considering the opinion of any other nation. If we choose later on to give away or sell any part of this conquered territory, it is our right to do so, and no other power can say aught against it. What we have won by the sword is absolutely our own."

Mr. Berry says the Republicans can hope to elect only two Representatives in Kentucky, and the Democrats may get ten of the eleven. He looks for a "red-hot" session of the Congress, says it will not be possible to finish all pending legislation before March 3, and that the President will be obliged to call the Fifty-sixth Congress in special session on March 4.

Bermuda Asphalt Works Burned.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 30.—The Bermuda Asphalt Works, at South Amboy, consisting of three buildings, was destroyed by fire late to-night. The origin of the fire is not known.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Representatives of This Government Preparing for Their Conferences with the Spaniards.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The United States Peace Commission has taken possession of its working quarters, a suite of seven rooms on the ground floor of the Hotel Continental, at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Royal, commanding the Tuileries Gardens, formerly used by the ex-Empress Eugénie. Later they were occupied by the Bering Sea Commission, and by United States Commissioner Peck, who has just moved into his offices on the Exposition Grounds. American flags drape the entrance to the Peace Commission's apartments.

The clerical force of the commission has been systematized, and is now working busily. The spirit of the Paris press is daily rendered into English for the information of the Commissioners, and the same thing is done with the newspapers of Madrid. Many wooden boxes of records, data, and authorities affecting the case of the United States were unpacked to-day and carefully arranged.

The American Commission held its usual session this morning. It is believed the Commissioners are crystallizing their plans and arranging all the details of the work which will be taken up when the commissions begin their joint sessions.

This is the first inclement day since the commission has been abroad, and the wives of the Commissioners and other members of the party are devoting it to visiting the Louvre and other places of interest.

The Spanish Commissioners formally deny the various interviews and paragraphs purporting to give the substance of their instructions which have appeared in the newspapers. The Secretary of the Spanish Commission said to-day:

"No member of our commission has given any interview, and all which has appeared in print as to our instructions is false. We are here to defend ourselves, and, naturally, we are not willing to give any of our weapons to our opponents."

SPANISH CABINET PROTESTS.

Action on the Situation in the Vizayas and the Philippines.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Cabinet has decided to authorize Gen. Rios to grant reforms in the Vizayas Islands on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Vizayas. The Ministers have also decided to protest to the Government at Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Vizayas, while, it is claimed, the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands, "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene." The Spanish Cabinet, it is added, will acquaint its Paris Commissioners with these contentions, in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations.

It is announced that the Government here will inform the Government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Vizayas, and that it has ordered seven batteries of artillery in Andalusia to get ready to start for the Philippine Islands in twenty-four hours. In addition to this, the Cabinet will repeat its protests against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands.

The Government is seeking the consent of the United States to send Spanish troops from Manila to the Vizayas Islands, so as to avoid the necessity of dispatching troops from Spain.

M. CAMBON TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

French Ambassador Not to Act in the Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, left here this afternoon for New York, where he will take passage to-morrow for Havre, going thence to Paris. He will be on leave for two months, but there is a possibility that he will be transferred to a European post.

In view of the prominent part M. Cambon took in the peace negotiations and the signing of the protocol, it has been thought that his visit to Paris during the sessions of the Peace Commission might have some relation to the Spanish settlement. But the Ambassador said before leaving that the trip was wholly without political significance. He would have the pleasure, he said, of taking Judge Day and others of the American party to the opera, after which, following the example of M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, he would efface himself from the proceedings.

Receiver for an Iowa Fuel Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30.—Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court to-day appointed E. A. Potter receiver of the White-Breast Fuel Company of Iowa and the Iowa and Illinois Company. This is regarded as a preliminary step in the proceedings begun a few days ago by the Atlantic Trust Company to foreclose two trust deeds of $600,000 each. The application for a receiver was made Wednesday. E. A. Potter is President of the American Trust and Savings Bank.

Gov. Taylor of Tennessee Very Ill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Gen. Taylor has been suffering with liver trouble for some time. Last night his condition was critical, and relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained stationary in the West Gulf. A second storm appears to be developing in the middle plateau region. Salt Lake City reports a pressure of 29.40 inches and a southerly wind of thirty-four miles an hour. The pressure is high off the North Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts. Showers may be expected in the Gulf States, Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and eastern portion of the upper lake region; increasing cloudiness and showers in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. Cooler weather may be expected in the lower lake region, warmer in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	57	58	65
6 A. M.	58	58	66
9 A. M.	60	66	67
12 M.	71	73	71
3 P. M.	76	69	74
6 P. M.	72	68	71
9 P. M.	69	66	70
12 P. M.	64	65	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68⅜
Weather Bureau	65⅝
Corresponding date 1897	65⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years	60

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum, 58 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 83 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 90 per cent.

FIRES SWEEP WISCONSIN

Great Damage Wrought and the Work of Devastation Still in Progress.

TOWNS WIPED OFF THE MAP

Reports of Loss of Life from Many Places—Property Loss Expected to Run Into the Millions of Dollars.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 30.—Fanned to fury by gales, the forest fires are sweeping through the timber land of Wisconsin. Great havoc has resulted, and it is feared the work of destruction is but begun.

Entire towns have been wiped off the map and others were saved from total destruction only by the heroic efforts of men, women, and children, who have worked night and day to stay the flames. Light rains last night brought hope, but the downfall was not heavy enough to quench the fires, and to-day the flames broke out afresh, and, pushed onward by the high winds, promise to lay entire districts to waste.

Reports of loss of life come from many towns, and it is known that several persons have perished, but no details can be secured. All is confusion in the devastated district, families being scattered and neighbors separated in the mad flight for safety. The property loss will run up into the millions, although it is at present impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate.

The greatest danger so far has been in Chippewa, Barron, St. Croix, and Polk Counties. A very general destruction of telegraph wires makes the reports incomplete, but the villages of Clayton, Alemena, Ipswich, and Poskin have been wholly or partly destroyed. It is reported that Sprague also has been destroyed. Cumberland has suffered heavy loss, and Glenwood, Barron, Prentice, Phillips, and Turtle Lake have been threatened and only saved by great efforts.

Cumberland reports that forest fires were swept into the city from the southwest last night by a tornado. The air was filled with smoke and burning cinders, and the fire started on the east and west sides of the town about the same time. Twenty-five families were rendered homeless by the flames, and the Beaver Dam Lumber Company's plant, valued at $150,000, was wiped out.

A special from Chippewa Falls, Wis., says the forest fires are still creating great havoc through that section of the State. No rain has yet fallen in the district tributary to that point, and the lumber companies are sending hundreds of men into the woods in an endeavor to save the standing pine. It is estimated that already 500,000,000 feet have been destroyed. A movement has been started to assist the homeless farmers who have been burned out.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—Fires in the vicinity of Prentice, between Abbottsford and Stanley, burned fiercely until the heavy rain last night checked them. This saved Prentice and much valuable property. property.

The fire crossed the tracks of the Wisconsin Central at Prentice, and was threatening the town. A force of 100 men worked all day fighting the fire, and the rain came as a genuine blessing, just in time to prevent more serious results and greater destruction.

COLORADO FOREST FIRES.

No Cessation of the Destructive Work of the Flames on the Wooded Mountains.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 30.—The Weather Bureau can offer no hope for those on the western slope whose homes and crops are threatened by the forest fires. There are no indications whatever of rain. Throughout Eagle County high winds have prevailed, giving a fresh impetus to the forest fires. In consequence, new territory is being devastated.

The settlers of Upper Gypsum, Gannon, Collins, and other places are fighting desperately to save their homes and stop the passage of the flames into the magnificent forests of West Brush, which contain the finest body of timber in the State. No loss of life has been reported, but several families have lost their homes and their crops. All the game is leaving the country to escape the smoke and heat of the blazing woods.

Battle Mountain Government Reserve, bounded by the Grand River on the north, Roaring Fork on the east, and the Gunnison on the west, is a mass of flames. This reserve runs through the Counties of Garfield, Delta, and Mesa. The Big White River Government Reserve, starting in Garfield County and extending through Routt and Rio Blanco, is also on fire. Reliable reports show that the fires are now nearly 300 miles in circumference, with Glenwood for a centre, and practically every mountain range with timber is ablaze. On the south side of the Rio Grande, from Minturn to Glenwood, the railroad men report a steady blaze of fire plainly visible from the smaller valleys. Many ranches have been abandoned.

J. S. S. Swan, Game Commissioner, says there is no doubt that the fires are caused by carelessness of campers and other persons during a season of exceptional dryness. Col. W. T. S. May, Chief United States Forester, has gone to the west slope to inspect the country under Government control where fires are burning.

PERJURY IN A PENSION CASE.

Worcester (Mass.) Woman Sent to Jail for Five Months and Fined $1,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—In the United States District Court to-day, Phoebe Beauchamp of Worcester, convicted of perjury in a pension case, was fined $1,000, and in addition was sent to the Worcester Jail for five months.

She continued to draw the pension on the name of her first husband, Peter Reed, after having married a second time, which is against the law. Mrs. Beauchamp was unable to pay her fine.

Money Orders to British Honduras.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Negotiations practically have been completed between the Post Office Department of this country and the British Government for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the colony of British Honduras. It is expected the business will begin Jan. 1, 1899. This is the thirty-eighth foreign country with which the United States has arranged for the exchange of money orders.

LOST IN KOTZEBUE SOUND.

Party from Providence, R. I., on the Bark Mermaid Reported Drowned —Other Fatalities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Charles E. Watson, a mining man of Carson City, Nev., who has arrived here on the Great Northern Light from Kotzebue Sound, tells how some gold seekers lost their lives. He says:

"On the night of Aug. 17, Fred Ward, Irving Howard, Joseph Graham, Samuel Wilmeth of Providence, R. I., and J. G. Sturke of Grub Gulch, Madeira County, Cal., who went north on the bark Mermaid, were drowned while trying to get across Hetham Inlet with their provisions. A storm arose and capsized their small boat. When morning came the other prospectors missed the Rhode Island party, as they were called, and the searching party that was sent out found the boat floating keel up, but no trace of the men. The provisions and other effects belonging to the hapless party were cast upon the beach by the waves.

"George W. Muller of Iowa was drowned Aug. 13 while ascending the Kubuck River. Muller and his partner had moored their boat under a sand bank that caved in on them, capsizing the craft. I was near by and rescued Muller's partner just in the nick of time.

"Two men named Clark and Crawford were drowned in the Kubuck Rapids. I could not ascertain their baptismal names or where they hailed from."

Watson says he is satisfied there is very little gold in the Kotzebue district.

KILLED BY FALLING TIMBERS.

Accident at Kearny, N. J., Results in Death of a Girl and a Laborer.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—The fall of a section of a combination derrick and aerial railway, that was used in digging a sewer trench in Johnson Avenue, Kearny, resulted to-day in the death of a girl and a workman, and the injury of three men, one of whom was a soldier on furlough. The machine is so arranged that buckets are lowered into the excavation, and, after being filled, are raised again twelve feet above the street level, and carried by a trolley-like arrangement to a point where they are dumped.

Mamie Carmen, twelve years old, of Grant Avenue, was passing under the timbers when a guy cable gave way, and part of the apparatus fell on her, killing her instantly. Peter Boyle, of Company G, First New Jersey who is on furlough, was just behind her, and was knocked down by a timber that tore open the flesh of his leg. He jumped up to rescue the child, but could hardly stand, and a physician who was summoned, sewed up the wound. Giuseppe Cockerina an Italian laborer, who was manipulating the apparatus, was struck by a bucket, and died from his injuries in St. Michael's Hospital. Michael Palmerio, another Italian laborer, who was in the trench, was severely injured by falling timbers, and may die. A third laborer, Bernard Jovini, who was also in the trench, was likewise struck by the timbers, and received severe external and internal injuries. The cause of the cable breaking is unknown. The foreman, William McGuire, was placed under arrest, pending action by the Coroner.

COL. BRYAN'S HEALTH BETTER.

The Silver Advocate Is Now Permitted to be Out of Doors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Col. William J. Bryan was out of doors this afternoon for the first time since he became ill. The fever has practically left him, and his physician permitted him to take a carriage drive. He intends to go to Jacksonville to rejoin the camp early next week, his wife remaining with him here until his departure.

A floral tribute in the shape of a basket five feet in height, bearing American Beauty and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria roses, fringed with carnations, was sent to Col. Bryan to-day, accompanied by an elaborate message of eulogy from the Maryland Democratic Association.

RUBBER FIRM INSOLVENT.

Boyd, Jones & Co. of Baltimore Assign for the Benefit of Creditors.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Clarence J. Boyd and William Henry Jones, trading as Boyd, Jones & Co., retail and wholesale dealers in rubber articles and supplies, made an assignment this afternoon for the benefit of creditors.

The petition for receivers for the firm was made by the Boston Rubber Shoe Company of Boston. In Circuit Court No. 2 Judge Ritchie signed an order appointing Francis K. Carey and John F. Williams receivers to take charge of the assets of the firm. Bond was given in the sum of $100,000 each.

The petition of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company recites that the firm of Boyd, Jones & Co. has been for a number of years agent for the corporation in the jobbing and retail business.

On Sept. 1, it is alleged, the local firm owed the petitioners upward of $50,000; that during the month of September this amount was increased to the extent of between $10,000 and $15,000, and that the firm has sold about $36,000 worth of goods during the month on commission. It is also alleged that the firm is insolvent, and that it had no funds wherewith to pay a note for $3,000, which fell due to-day.

The answer to the bill of complaint admits that the defendants are justly indebted to the Boston Rubber Shoe Company to a large amount, and that it has not been paid because the firm is without funds available for that purpose.

It is claimed that the assets of the partnership, if properly managed and disposed of, will be nearly, if not quite, sufficient to pay all of the liabilities, but it is admitted that the company is insolvent and unable to pay its obligations in full as they mature.

Business of Chicago Brewers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—To-day wound up the fiscal year of the Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries, Limited, and of the Chicago Brewing and Malting Company. The plants of both concerns are situated in the Chicago revenue district, and it has in past years been estimated that these two companies produced about 33 per cent. of the total beer output of the district. The gain in the output of the entire district for the twelve months in question is regarded as a fair showing, considering the fact that the high war tax of $2 per barrel, less 7½ per cent., which had a tendency to restrict sales of beer, was in force during the months of July and August, two months which are generally regarded as the biggest of the year in the beer business.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, via Central Railroad of New Jersey. On Sunday, Oct. 2. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK TO RUN

Definite Announcement Made that He Will Accept the Democratic Nomination.

AN ACTIVE PERSONAL CANVASS

He Will Appeal to the People to Set Aside Hero Worship and War Sentiment—The Talk Among Democrats.

As the result of a conference between Mayor Van Wyck and Justice Van Wyck at the home of the latter, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the definite announcement was made that Justice Van Wyck would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. He will issue a statement embodying and defining his position, in all probability this morning.

It was further announced that Justice Van Wyck, as candidate, would make an active and personal canvass of all the principal cities of the State under the direction of the Democratic State Committee.

The line of argument which he will follow will be to appeal to the people to set aside hero worship and war sentiment and to impress upon them the importance of filling the office of Governor of the State of New York without regard to such considerations.

That Justice Van Wyck calculates losing no time in getting to work seems evident from the fact that it is learned that Mrs. Van Wyck will leave their home to-day and stay with her daughter, Mrs. Osborne, wife of the Assistant District Attorney, in Manhattan.

Andrew McLean of Brooklyn, who nominated Augustus Van Wyck for Governor at the Syracuse Convention, said yesterday, after a long conference with the Justice: "I am not authorized to speak for Justice Van Wyck, but there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that he will accept the honor conferred on him."

It was said at Democratic headquarters yesterday that if Justice Van Wyck had not been willing to accept the nomination he would have so advised the Kings County delegation at the Syracuse Convention yesterday morning. The Justice was notified of the plan to put him at the head of the ticket, it is said, early in the day, and could have communicated his unwillingness to make the race in plenty of time to have his friends withdraw his name from the consideration of the convention. As he did not do this, the leaders say it must be taken as positive proof that he was willing to accept the nomination.

The leaders admit, however, that Justice Van Wyck did not want his name considered, and did not, in fact, want the convention to nominate his brother, the Mayor. He expressed himself strongly, it is said, against both suggestions, for his own name had been discussed in confidence by the leaders of the Kings County Democracy. It is well known that Mr. Van Wyck is desirous of continuing his judicial career. His keenest ambition has been and still is concerned with the bench. His friends had just assured him that he would be re-elected as his own successor in November.

This post, the tenure of which is fourteen years against the short two-year term of the Governorship, is much more to his taste, and his political associates say that he accepts the nomination for Governor at great personal sacrifice. This sacrifice of personal interests will be one of the most insistent arguments that will be made in his favor. It is already being said in every direction that he advised against his own selection as a candidate; that he refused to put himself in a position that might have been considered as a bid for political office, and that when offered the nomination he set aside position and ambitions that were much nearer his heart.

Throughout the day Justice Van Wyck was busy receiving the congratulations of his personal and political friends. Several hundred congratulatory messages were received, and a large number of politicians called at the Justice's home, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. As the Kings County delegates returned to their homes from the convention, many of them took occasion to drop by and express their gratification at the result and to congratulate the nominee.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth Assembly District Association of Kings County serenaded him last night at his home. Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea and Controller Coler were among the men who marched up to the house. A big banner bearing the words "Our Neighbor," and a picture of the candidate, was borne at the head of the procession.

CAMPAIGN OPENING SLOWLY.

Few Democrats Visit Their Headquarters—The Democratic Club Will Be Opened To-night.

The Democratic campaign is opening slowly, and many of the New York delegates were at home last night, recovering from the fatigue incident to the Syracuse trip. As a result, few called at the Democratic headquarters, in the Hoffman House, and little active work was done. Senator McCarren came down to the city yesterday and went to the headquarters last night. He has arranged to begin work next week, and at the same time the Tammany and Kings County delegations will apportion speakers to open the ball in New York and Brooklyn.

The Democrats affected to be amused over the talk about Justice Van Wyck declining the nomination, and all seemed to be agreed that he would not only run but that he would win. The defection of the silver men, the Tammany men say, will be absolutely ineffectual, and the white-metal contingent will not be able to poll enough votes to in any way affect the result. Anent the silver proposition, the first campaign document issued by the Democrats is interesting. It claims to give a condensed record of the Republican administration of State affairs. It bears the title "16 to 1," and is as follows:

16 Statutes enacted for corporations and private interests to 1

centred in the Democratic Club, which, after having been entirely remodeled and sumptuously fitted up, is to be opened with a reception to-night. A committee headed by Mr. Croker spent most of last night in the clubhouse, where an army of workmen were still busy putting on the finishing touches. It was said last night at the temporary headquarters of the club in the Savoy Hotel, that Justice Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor, Mayor Van Wyck, and many other notables, would be present at the reception to-night. There are now pending 256 propositions for membership, which will be acted on to-night.

The United Colored Democracy opened its campaign in the city last night, when the Thirteenth Assembly District contingent held a meeting in Ehrman's Klondike Hall, 350 West Thirty-ninth Stret. The nomination of Justice Van Wyck was indorsed, and Leader W. N. Walker announced that colored speakers would make an active campaign until election day. Arrangements were made for defraying the expenses of delegates to the convention of the Colored Democracy in Saratoga on Tuesday next. The delegates will leave this city on Monday morning in a special train of four cars.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S TAXES.

M. J. Dady Says They Have Been Unpaid Nearly a Year.

Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee in Kings County, chuckled with glee yesterday over a bombshell which he is going to explode under Justice Van Wyck. Mr. Dady announced that his shell is to explode this morning, and he gave full particulars as to its deadliness. He says that the Judge has not yet paid a tax on $2,000 worth of personal property which was assessed last November.

Justice Van Wyck has until November to pay this tax. This fact does not worry Mr. Dady a particle. His point is that, although the Judge may yet pay the tax, he has not paid it up to date, and that therefore he is as much a "tax dodger" as Col. Roosevelt.

"I am going over to the Stewart Building," said Mr. Dady with an ominous frown, as he told the story to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "and I am going to take a lawyer along. We will make a demand on Marshal Delmour to be allowed to see the records. He is a Democrat and may refuse to show them. If he does," added Mr. Dady portentously, "it will be proof positive that Justice Van Wyck has not yet paid his taxes."

"You do not know, then, that he has not paid them?"

"All the information we have yet received is to that effect," said the Chairman.

Justice Van Wyck refused to talk about the matter.

NOMINATIONS FOR JUSTICES.

Members of the Bar Association Petition for Non-Partisan Selection.

In furtherance of the movement for non-partisan nominations for Justices of the Supreme Court, petitions are being circulated by members of the Bar Association, calling upon the judiciary conventions of both the Republican and Democratic Parties to renominate Justices Joseph F. Daly and William M. Cohen, whose terms will expire on Jan. 1 next.

The petitions, addressed to the two nominating conventions, urge, in behalf of the bar of New York, that "in the interest of the entire community, irrespective of political affiliations, Judges who have proved their fitness and capacity in actual service upon the bench ought to be retained in office; that this principle requires the renomination of Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen by both of the great political parties. Their character and official conduct make it certain that the public will be well served and the interest of justice will be maintained if they are re-elected. The fact that one of them is a Republican, while the other is a Democrat, makes it the more easy to apply the principle in their case.

"We further beg to represent," the petitions say, "that for the other vacancies upon the bench to be filled at the coming election candidates should be selected upon the ground of fitness as proved by honorable service at the bar, and by the ability and fidelity which they have displayed in maintaining the interests of their clients.

"We believe the foregoing to be practically the unanimous sentiment of the bar. We believe it to be also the sentiment of the community. It concerns not the bar alone, but every citizen whose property and whose personal rights are dependent upon the honest and courageous administration of justice. We venture to express the hope that this sentiment will find a cordial agreement on the part of the representatives of both of the great political parties."

Among the prominent members of the bar who have already signed these petitions are Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, Charles C. Beaman, William B. Hornblower, Everett P. Wheeler, E. Ellery Anderson, John De Witt Warner, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, John B. Hummel, Lewis L. Delafield, Francis Lynde Stetson, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, and George W. Wingate.

The movement has practically the unanimous support of the bar, and the number of signers to the petitions will be limited, it is expected, only by the number of lawyers who have the opportunity to append their names.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES.

Explanatory Statement by State Commissioner Henry H. Lyman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—State Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman to-day gave out a typewritten statement in reply to the assertion made by the temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention that he had over 1,200 employes on his pay roll. In the statement Col. Lyman says:

"I now have a total of 125 employes. Of these 60 are special agents. The balance of 65 are made up as follows:

"One deputy at Albany; 4 special deputies, one in each of the first-class cities and Richmond County; 1 attorney each in New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo; 1 attorney and assistant in Albany.

"In addition there are 16 employes in the New York office, the most of whom were transferred from the old New York Excise Department and continued in this department under the civil service law; 9 employed in the Brooklyn office, 3 of whom came from the old Excise Department; 3 in the Buffalo office, and 27 in the headquarters office at Albany, 7 of whom are ladies."

Unstamped Nomination Certificates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Four more certificates of nominations were received at the office of the Secretary of State to-day, and all were returned because of the absence of the necessary internal revenue stamps.

Senator Morrill Will Not Resign.

STRAFFORD, Vt., Sept. 30.—There is no foundation for the published report that United States Senator Morrill purposes to resign his post. It is Mr. Morrill's wish to continue in public service throughout his life. His health is excellent.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Judge John Davis, Washington; M. Williamson, British Honduras.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. T. Barrett, England; Gen. Charles E. Furlong, Saratoga.

MURRAY HILL.—E. M. de Mosini, Paris; A. P. Lord, Paris; M. Warburton, Manchester, England.

WALDORF.—C. Harrington, London; Gen. C. Whitney, Tillinghast, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horsimer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. Hayner, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Cullerfier, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Powers, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. G. Rogers carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. E. Griffith, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guttman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lampert, silks; 70 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets and rugs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; S. G. Howland, dress goods, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McTeer & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. T. McTeer, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Lindsay, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics, white goods, and linens; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Whitney, Wm., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Hay, carpets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Roosevelt Takes Steps Toward Paying Taxes in This City.

BROOKFIELD MEN INDORSE HIM

They Pledge Hearty Support to the Whole Regular Ticket—Mr. Brookfield's Warning.

The announcement was made yesterday at Republican State Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Col. Theodore Roosevelt had instructed his attorney, John E. Roosevelt, to have discontinued the proceedings instituted to compel the Tax Commissioners to vacate the assessment for taxes on personal property levied against Col. Roosevelt in New York City.

It was further made public that Attorney John E. Roosevelt had made an affidavit to the effect that the proceedings had been begun while Col. Roosevelt was absent in Cuba and without Col. Roosevelt's knowledge or consent.

The application for a discontinuance was made before Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Justice Cohen announced that he would not make an order for discontinuance, but directed Col. Roosevelt's attorney to make a motion in Special Term, Part I., where all litigious motions are disposed of. This will necessitate the filing of a note of issue and the case will come on for argument.

This means that Col. Roosevelt will pay the taxes charged against him in this city in spite of the fact that he does not believe he really owes them, and in the face of the fact that Oyster Bay is now his residence and domicile.

Col. Roosevelt spent a busy day yesterday, though comparatively little of it was devoted to politics. He paid a visit to the State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the morning, and attacked a mass of mail that had accumulated there for him. Then he disppeared down town on private business. In the afternoon he appeared at the Casino, where he made a talk which was decidedly non-political. He took dinner with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the evening, and afterward resumed consideration of his rapidly accumulating correspondence.

Col. Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay this afternoon. He will attend the banquet of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Centre Island, near Oyster Bay, to-night, and will respond to a toast to "Our Volunteers." He will return to the city on Monday, and will attend the reception of the Republican Club on Monday evening. It is not expected that there will be any speechmaking at the reception, which is intended to be rather in the nature of a general "round-up" of Republican leaders from all over the State.

Somewhat elaborate preparations are making for the trip of the Notification Committee to Oyster Bay on Tuesday. A special train will be run, leaving the city about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At Col. Roosevelt's home all the minor candidates on the State ticket will have been assembled in advance as the guests of the head of the ticket. Col. Roosevelt thinks that he may have his letter of acceptance ready to make public immediately after the formal notification, though it may be delayed for several days.

President Quigg of the County Committee has about completed the arrangements for the big ratification meeting on Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall. He announced yesterday that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, will preside and make the introductory address. Col. Roosevelt will be the first speaker; Dr. Seth Low will follow him, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will come next. As so far arranged, this completes the speaking programme. The local managers of the meeting said yesterday that they were not expecting Gov. Black to be present. Col. Roosevelt last night sent a personal telegram to Joseph H. Choate, requesting him to be present on the platform, and it was said at State Headquarters that Mr. Choate might make an address.

State Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was gratified yesterday by the receipt of tenders of services from prominent Republicans who have not been in active sympathy with the organization in recent years. Among the men who have called at headquarters and proffered their help in the campaign since the nomination of Roosevelt are J. Bayard Backus, formerly Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three; John Proctor Clarke, and Alfred R. Conkling. William Brookfield, who has waged war on the Platt machine so long, is now a frequent visitor at State Headquarters, and last night the anti-Platt organization of which he is regarded as the founder, swung into line for Roosevelt, with enthusiasm and unanimity.

This action was taken at a meeting of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York, held at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue. Gen. Wager Swayne presided, and in opening the meeting, congratulated the committee on the fact that recent events had helped them in their "immediate task of trying to make the Republican Party do right by bringing to the front a man whom the machine has been compelled to accept, but who does not belong to the machine, a man of our own principles, after our own heart." The duty of the Republicans of the County of New York, he declared, was to take hold and help elect that man Governor of the State.

These resolutions, offered by William Brookfield and seconded by Lovell H. Jerome, were adopted with but one vote in opposition:

"Whereas, the Democratic Party, true to its history and methods, is still threatening the stability of the country by warring against the currency, by gloating over defects found or imagined in the conduct of the war, and proposing to extend the regime of Tammany Hall over the entire State; and

"Whereas, The Republican Party, true to its history and methods, is striving to promote the public welfare by protecting the citizen from derangement of his business and from depreciation of his wages by preserving the equality in value, as at present, of all moneys now in use, by choosing for exaltation the triumphs and the sacrifices of the war, and by legislation tending to promote the exercise of civil rights at primary elections, and

"Whereas the Republican Party has nominated as its candidate for Governor, a man whose personal qualities and antecedents are a promise that if he is elected his administration will be such as good citizens desire; and also chosen a State ticket that is worthy of public confidence;

"Resolved, That this organization pledges to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and to his associates on the State ticket its sincere and strenuous efforts to promote their election; and it cordially urges to like effort every lover of good government."

Charles L. Reid of the Twentieth District objected to the indorsement of Roosevelt by the Republicans of the County of New York because, he said, the basic principle of the organization was in opposition to bossism in the party, and Roosevelt had knelt before Platt and had a collar placed about his neck.

Resolutions offered by W. H. Huber were adopted calling on the Republican Nominating Conventions to select as candidates for Congress "men not only of known sound, and settled convictions" on the financial question, "but who, in addition, are free from objection and the reputation of extreme and narrow partisanship." For Senators and Assemblymen, the expediency of nominating Republicans who believe in non-partisanship in municipal affairs was urged.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a Campaign Committee of one from each Assembly district. The committee resolved to attend the ratification meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, and to urge all the members of the organization to attend.

As the meeting disbanded, William Brookfield uttered a warning against overconfidence. "There has been some talk here to-night," he said, "of 100,000 majority for Col. Roosevelt. I don't think it is safe for us to go on any such assumption as that. I believe it's going to be a hard fight. I think there will be an overwhelming Democratic vote in Greater New York, and to elect this ticket it's going to take hard, earnest, insistent work from now right up to the day of the election."

MR. WOODRUFF SERENADED.

Brooklyn Clubs Greet the Lieutenant Governor at His Home.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was serenaded at his home, in Brooklyn, last night. The serenaders were members of Republican clubs of that borough, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and William A. Prendergast made short speeches on the Lieutenant Governor's porch.

The Charles J. Haubert Battery of the Twenty-eighth Ward was there with cannon, which boomed forth occasionally. Marshal Haubert, on behalf of the battery, presented to Mr. Woodruff a large bouquet of flowers. The Third Ward Republican Union was also there.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has accepted an invitation extended by President Root of the Union League Club, in connection with invitations to the other candidates on the Republican State ticket, to attend a smoker, to be given at the clubhouse on Thursday evening, in honor of the Republican editors of the State, who will meet as an editorial association at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday morning. Nearly 100 editors are expected to be present.

***

The German-American Citizens' League held its first meeting of the Fall season at Arion Hall, Brooklyn, last night, with Dr. John Freidrich in the chair. The committee of five, which had conferred with the Democratic Committee on Resolutions at Syracuse, reported that it had notified the Resolutions Committee of the disgust of the league with the Raines law, and had demanded local control in excise matters. The meeting declared itself in sympathy with the candidacy of Justice Van Wyck.

***

The Amalgamated Republican Association of the Thirty-second Assembly District met last night in its headquarters at 177 East Ninety-sixth Street and indorsed the complete Republican ticket. Speeches were made by Isaac Newman, the leader of the district; Max Hirschberg, Samuel Schim, Emil Labishimer, Thomas M. Murphy, and others.

***

The nomination of Justice Van Wyck for Governor by the Democrats, together with the entire ticket, was unanimously indorsed last night at a meeting of the William L. Marcy Association of the Twenty-third Assembly District.

***

The Lenox Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held a ratification meeting last evening at its clubhouse, in West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. President T. Evans occupied the chair, and addresses were made by Capt. Reddy, John Proctor Clark, George H. Sutton, and others.

***

The Harlem Republican Club will hold a ratification meeting this evening at its clubhouse, 145 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There will be music, a display of fireworks, and speeches by Congressman Philip B. Low, Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator John Ford, and others.

***

The West Side Republican Club held its first smoker of the season last night, at the clubrooms, 471 Boulevard. There was a large attendance.

DIED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

Lieut. Emmett of the First Illinois Volunteers Succumbs to Typhoid.

Lieut. Percy E. Emmett, Company I, First Illinois Volunteers, died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital of typhoid fever. He was admitted to the hospital on Sunday from Camp Wikoff. Yesterday was his birthday anniversary.

Before enlisting Lieut. Emmett was engaged with his brother in the manufacture of photographic films at Waukegan, Ill. His brother-in-law, S. H. Goodenough of Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife, came to the city last night and took charge of the body, which will be shipped to Waukegan to-day.

Say He Died of Starvation.

Private Soren Rossmussen of Company D, Twelfth New York, died on Monday at Camp Thomas. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Fannie Neilson, 210 Skillman Street, Brooklyn. The army surgeons say that Rossmussen died of typhoid fever, but his friends say that he died of starvation. Rossmussen had spent five years in the Danish army. He was six feet in height and weighed 200 pounds. He had been in this country only a year, and at the time he enlisted was an employe of the Sterling Manufacturing Company, of which the late Lieut. Tiffany was manager. For a long time Mrs. Neilson, Rossmussen's cousin, had been getting letters from him, claiming that he was being starved. The food supplied in camp, he wrote, was insufficient, and he sent piteous appeals for food. Private Nelilsen, who lives at 205 Ross Street, Brooklyn, corroborates the statement.

Smoking Out a Coon.

"Buckeye" in The American Field.

As we neared Mr. J.'s farm we heard the occasional yelp of an impatient hound, which could not brook the restraint of being chained up. Upon our arrival we drove directly into the barnyard, where we found Jack and Mr. J. among the hounds, looking them over. There were four in number; two looked like they might go on the show bench and win the pointer classes, while one was a fair specimen of the fox-hound type; the other was just a plain, ordinary dog. It was a mixed lot, surely, but pedigree counted for naught with Jack. His dogs were coon hounds, and that was all he cared for. Quickly unhitching our horse, we put him in the barn, and were ready to start. Mr. J. carried a lantern and an axe, while Jack, Billy, and I had our guns. Starting down the road, we walked about a quarter of a mile, until we struck a dense forest, which we entered and cast the dogs loose. Away they dashed, helter-skelter, and were lost to sight in a moment's time. The forest was so dark it would have been impossible to see five paces ahead were it not for the lantern which Mr. J. carried. Hark! there is the voice of Captain, he of the foxhound type. Do you hear his deep, musical tones? Two of the others chimed in and made the woods ring with echoes as they proceeded down along a ravine. We followed as fast as we could, stumbling over fallen branches and lacerating our faces as we rushed pell-mell through briers and brambles. The voices of the dogs were now becoming more audible and seemed to be emanating from one place. Evidently they had their quarry treed. Still pushing on, guided only by the loud, clamorous baying of the dogs, we finally came upon them as they surrounded a large, hollow tree which stood near the edge of a little creek. Two of the dogs were on their haunches, ever and anon jumping up against the tree and barking vociferously, while Captain had his head in a rent in the trunk, endeavoring to get at his victim. We pounded and thumped the tree vigorously in our attempt to move the coon, but all to no avail, till at last we held a council of war and decided to smoke him out. Gathering a number of dry twigs and leaves, we soon had a fire blazing; then we gathered some moist grass from the creek, which we put on the blazing fire, and soon produced enough smoke to dislodge an army of coons. His coonship, however, must have been a tough old sinner, for it seemed fully ten minutes to us before we heard any signs of life within the hollow trunk. Finally a noise in the top of the tree attracted our attention. As the moon emerged from behind some clouds and "smiled forth her silvery beauty," we perceived a shadowy form steal forth from the hollow trunk and climb out on a large limb which extended to the left. Jack quickly raised his gun and fired. The coon dropped to the ground, only to be picked up by Captain and shaken vigorously until every sign of life was extinct.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:40 A. M.—411 East Houston Street; J. Roth; damage, $125.

8:30 A. M.—211 West Thirty-first Street; S. Dergowitz; damage, slight.

12:05 P. M.—349 Fourth Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

1:50 P. M.—350 West Thirty-seventh Street; J. Joseph; damage, $25.

9:50 P. M.—78 Norfolk Street; Philip Kulfer; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—264 West Thirty-third Street; Roe Brothers; damage, $100.

10:30 P. M.—3,594 Third Avenue; George Hurtler; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

IPSWICH, S. D., Sept. 30.—The entire business portion of this city has been destroyed by fire, with the exception of one block.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 30.—The elevators of Paddock, Hodge & Co., with 80,000 bushels of grain, and the Corona Mills, at Greentown, ten miles west of here, were destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $30,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—F. P. Barrows's livery stable was completely gutted by fire this evening. All of the many horses in the stable were taken from the burning building in safety, with the exception of three. Three firemen were injured by a falling wall. One of them, William Senk, foreman of Engine Company No. 7, was seriously hurt, his chest being crushed. The burned building was owned by Isaac Bragaw, and was valued at $10,000, covered by insurance. Mr. Barrow's property was fully insured.

INDEPENDENTS TO PERSIST

State Campaign Managers Say Nominations Will Be Made.

BOUDINOT KEITH MAKES REPLY

Writes to Mr. Cutting Regarding Use of Citizens' Union Name and Emblem.

In spite of the strong opposition manifested by prominent independents and members of the Citizens' Union to the running of the proposed independent State ticket this year, the men at the head of the movement denied yesterday that the movement had been abandoned. A marked falling off in enthusiasm was evident at the headquarters at 42 East Twenty-third Street, however, and the difficulties of making a nomination on the basis of petitions from which signatures might be withdrawn up to the day of filing, were admitted. The committee sent out during the day a circular inviting "all persons who signed petitions on the strength of Col. Roosevelt's name, and who desire to withdraw their signatures," to communicate this desire to the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, M. D. Rothschild, 42 East Twenty-third Street, on or before Monday, Oct. 3. The last day for filing nominating petitions with the Secretary of State is Oct. 14.

Boudinot Keith, Secretary of the Independent Citizens' Committee, has addressed the following letter to R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, by way of answer to the letter signed by Charles Stewart Smith and other prominent members of the Citizens' Union, protesting against the use of the union's emblem and name for the State ticket:

"When our committee invited the co-operation of your body in our movement, we had in mind the declared object of the Citizens' Union, to bring about the complete separation of municipal affairs from those of the State and Nation. We also had in mind that in your political action last year you nominated and elected Citizens' Union members of the Legislature.

"Your declaration of intention to pursue a similar course this year, (published many weeks ago,) warranted us, we think, in supposing that you might be desirous of supporting other State officers as well. When, therefore, we learned that your authorization to use the Citizens' Union name and emblem was based partially upon the fact that your candidates would be placed at a disadvantage unless they were afforded a full column upon the official ballot, we were entirely willing to aid your local movement to that extent.

"We learn, however, informally, that some of your members are this year of opinion that the nomination of State officers is opposed to the fundamental principles and objects of the Union, and that the avowed object of the Union, which is to carry into effect its basic principle, viz., the separation of municipal from State and National politics, can be effected by nominating municipal officers exclusively.

"We have no desire to combat their position or to embarrass your committee with any of its constituents. At a meeting of our committee held at Albany on the 26th inst., we were empowered to select a different name and emblem should it be deemed desirable, and we have decided that when at liberty to do so we will select the name of "Citizens' State Party" and a beehive as our emblem.

"It is unfortunately too late to amend our petitions, but we suggest that when they are filed with the Secretary of State that your organization make a formal objection, in the manner prescribed by the election law, to our use of the name Citizens' Union and the Union's emblem, in which objection our committee will concur. The Secretary of State, under these circumstances, is empowered to accept our suggestion as to the particulars of this change."

Arthur Von Briesen, who is a member of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, has written a letter urging the continuance of the movement for the independent nomination of Col. Roosevelt and suggesting that the nomination be perfected according to law so as to give Col. Roosevelt another chance to accept or decline it. "Mr. Roosevelt," Mr. Von Briesen writes, "hopes that he will get the independent vote without an assurance that his conduct as Governor will be that of an independent Governor as contradistinguished from a mere party Governor. I fear that he has made a serious mistake, and that if he maintains this attitude he may lose the election."

William B. Hornblower said yesterday that he deemed the independent movement extremely inexpedient and undesirable.

"There can be only two reasons for running an independent State ticket," he said. "One exists when there is a possibility of polling enough votes to elect the independent candidates; the other, when the nominations or platforms of the regular parties are so bad that no honest and independent voter can support either. In my judgment the present situation does not present either of these reasons.

"There is not the remotest possibility of an independent State ticket polling anything but an insignificant vote this Fall. Voters will not throw away their votes unless they are cranks like Prohibitionists. I do not believe in frittering away the moral power of the independent vote. I do believe in reserving it for emergencies and hurling it with all the force possible at the heads of the bosses when the emergency arises."

Mr. Hornblower added that each great party had put up as its candidate for Governor a man of unusual ability and high character.

"I see no reason," he continued, "why independent Republicans should not vote for Roosevelt, and independent Democrats for Van Wyck. For my part, I purpose to vote for Van Wyck."

Everett P. Wheeler, a member of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, when asked his views of the independent movement, said:

"The Central Committee will have a meeting Monday night at which the question of the union's attitude toward the independent movement will be thoroughly gone over. In view of that I do not think I ought to say anything in advance." Mr. Wheeler expressed the opinion that it would be a "pretty lively meeting."

ACTION OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

They Agree Not to Nominate and Seem Satisfied with Justice Van Wyck.

The National, or "Sound-Money," Democrats will not run a ticket in this State this year. They will hold no convention and will not officially indorse the candidates of any of the other parties. The members of the party will be left entirely free to vote as they please.

This course was determined upon at a meeting of the State Committee of the National Democrats held yesterday at 52 William Street, at the conclusion of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee deem it inexpedient to call a convention at this time and that when we adjourn, we adjourn subject to the call of the Chair.

Chairman Robert A. Widenmann presided. Herman A. Metz acted as Secretary. The following members of the committee were present: Howard R. Bayne, First District; John A. Hennessey, Third District; J. Herbert Watson, Fourth District; W. V. B. Bennett, Fifth District; Herman A. Metz, Sixth District; John H. Scheidt, Seventh District; Charles Jerome Edwards, Eighth District; Charles O'Brien, Fourteenth District; John De Witt Warner, Seventeenth District; John A. Henneberry, Twentieth District; Robert A. Widenmann, Twenty-third District, and Thomas M. Osborne, Thirty-ninth District. J. C. Goggins, B. W. Holt, George W. Wingate, E. E. Tichener, and Henry Donovan appeared with proxies for absent members.

The committee discussed the political situation in secret for two hours. Several courses of action were under consideration—to nominate a separate State ticket, to indorse the platform and candidates of the Syracuse Democratic Convention, or to join hands with the new Citizens' State party. Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn and Edmund E. Tichener of Binghamton, who are candidates on the independent ticket, took part in the discussion, but neither of them urged the indorsement of the ticket. Howard R. Bayne, John De Witt Warner, Charles J. Edwards, Herman A. Metz, and John A. Hennessey also spoke. Nobody appeared to urge the indorsement of Col. Roosevelt, and his name was not mentioned.

The drift of the discussion was all toward holding "hands off" in the pending fight. The strongest objection offered to this course was that it would lose the party its place on the official ballot and deprive it of the privilege of nominating by convention if it desires to put out a ticket in 1900. The general sentiment was that the platform adopted at Syracuse was on the whole satisfactory, since it ignored the Chicago financial plank and practically removed the money question from the campaign. The nomination of Augustus Van Wyck as the Democratic candidate for Governor was approved by many of those present. Members of the committee who had attended the Syracuse Convention reported that the feeling among the "sound-money" Democrats from the interior of the State who were there was in favor of remaining neutral in the present fight.

Many members of the committee said last night that the decision not to put out a sound-money ticket meant many votes for Van Wyck.

MILITIA IN CHARGE AT PANA.

To Prevent Violence in Connection with the Miners' Strike—A Train Held Up.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 30.—The streets of Pana are patrolled to-night by members of the State militia, sent here by Gov. Tanner to prevent violence in connection with the coal miners' strike.

Three hundred striking union miners from Pana to-day held up a special Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train conveying fifty Washington (Ind.) negro miners to Pana to take the place of union miners. The negroes were taken from the cars and compelled to walk back to Tower Hill, where they were locked up in the station until 10 o'clock to-night. At that hour the negroes were placed on board an east-bound train and taken back to Indiana at the expense of the miners' union.

The holding up of the train was perfectly executed. Engineer George Worsham of Pana was in charge of the train, and on being flagged brought the train to a stop. The miners were all armed and masked. The engine was uncoupled from the coaches and run a short distance, the enginemen being kept under guard. Masked men then entered the front door of the train, while their associates surrounded the coaches. The negroes were marched out by the back door and walked down the track to Tower Hill.

News of the capture of the negroes having reached Sheriff Coburn at Pana, he sent an armed posse of deputies, including negroes, from Springside Camp, toward Tower Hill to intercept the miners on their return. Sheriff Coburn's force had not arrived at Tower Hill at a late hour.

Last night was one of terror for the people of Pana. Two-thirds of the residences were unoccupied. Each of the houses occupied contained a group of families. In some cases all the residents of an entire block spent the dark hours in one home, armed, and awaiting attacks expected to be made by the negroes imported from Alabama.

All night the striking union miners, reinforced by brother miners from other towns, armed with shotguns and rifles, paraded the streets, and in some cases lay in ambush on housetops and in alleys, awaiting the coming of the blacks from the Springside and Penwell stockades, who had announced an intention to march into the city and drive out the whites.

But the Deputy Sheriffs were successful in keeping the negroes under control and within the stockades. Many shots were fired in the vicinity of the mines throughout the night, but with what results cannot be ascertained.

Mayor Penwell, son of Operator Penwell, spent last night inside the stockades. He said he was afraid of being mobbed by the miners, and that for fear of mobs his father and mother had left the city.

ORDERS OF GOV. TANNER.

Troops to Keep Order, but Not to Help Operate the Mines.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—In answer to queries regarding a report that he had refused to send 300 rifles to the Sheriff at Pana, Gov. Tanner to-day said:

"I never refused. On the contrary, when the Sheriff last Saturday made a requisition for 200 rifles, I forwarded by rush order the 200 rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition and had all on the train for Pana within one hour from the time of the requisition, and the Sheriff received them that evening.

"Yesterday I received an urgent telegram from the Sheriff asking for troops and saying the hall during every day to protect life and property, but the conditions had reached a point where he was unable to cope with the difficulty longer and that a serious riot was imminent unless he received State aid by or before Friday evening. After several telephone conversations with him I became so impressed with the importance and needs of the situation that I ordered the Galesburg Battery and two companies of the Sons of Veterans regiment to report at Pana for riot duty by the first train.

"I directed Capt. Craig, in command, to arrest and disarm all persons carrying arms, and hold such arms until further orders; to protect citizens and their property, and to maintain order, but not to allow any portion of his command to aid any owners in operating their mines with imported labor. This habit of importing labor into our State to take the places of our citizens has to stop if I have power to abate it."

MONTAUK FUNERAL SERVICES.

All Camp Wikoff's Dead to be Honored To-morrow—Dr. Brown's Champions.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 30.—The day for the last man to leave Camp Wikoff has been set for Oct. 15. Troops A and F of the Second Cavalry, with 1,000 horses, started to-day for Huntsville. Troops C and D will leave to-morrow with 900 horses and mules. The remainder of the regiment will leave camp on Monday.

Sunday will witness a scene in camp not seen since the close of the civil war. Elaborate religious services will be held in the cemetery, and over each grave there will be fired the volley to which its occupant was entitled, and after each volley taps will be sounded. This ceremony has been postponed because the cemetery is close to the hospital, and the sounds would have dispirited the patients, when all possible was being done to cheer them. Surgeon Major R. G. Ebers says that there is no one in the hospital now whom this ceremony can harm, as all are really sick and not suffering from depression.

Surgeon Major Brown to-day received many assurances of esteem from those who have been associated with him in the hospital. They were brought forth by the attack upon him this morning in the newspapers by the Rev. H. B. Bryan. The doctors and nurses who still remain in camp held an informal meeting, and some bitter things were said against the clergyman.

The Rev. Mr. Parcile and the Rev. Father Flaherty, both of Brooklyn, left camp today after weeks of hard work in the hospital. They left in Major Brown's tent a letter in which they spoke of their realization of the troubles and trials he had been through, and praised him for the work he had accomplished. The Rev. Father Hart and the Rev. Mr. Bateman, two other workers in the hospital, also testified to the splendid manner in which the work had been conducted.

Major Brown says the minister who fathers the attack wanted the nurses and hospital attendants to attend religious services in his chapel, and permission was refused, both because the nurses had no inclination to go to services after a hard day's work and because the hospital lines were closely guarded. The chapel lay outside the line of guards, and the negro troopers let no one in or out after dark.

Gen. Shafter's condition is unchanged. He is still in active command from his bed in the clubhouse. The physicians think he will be around in a few days.

Nominated for Congress.

NEW YORK.—Twenty-second District—Dennis B. Lucey, Democrat.

NEBRASKA.—Sixth District—William L. Greene, Democrat.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

A competitor advertises: "The odd cent prices find no favor here." Selling goods on the installment plan finds no favor here, say we.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Our own Bicycles.

In February we made the statement in nearly all the papers that no bicycle could cost more than our Webster, unless it was plated with silver or decorated in some fancy way that adds nothing to its wear or riding value. We warned you that other bicycles selling at double and triple our prices would eventually have to come down. Our prophecy has been recently fulfilled.

The STRAUS WHEEL is made by the most skillful workmen that can be employed, from fine materials and by the most modern machinery. The Straus is the equal of most of the high class wheels now sold at 2 and 3 times our price. There is no more durable wheel made at any price. It is not so highly finished as the Webster, but it is a good wheel in every particular. We still have in stock 150 men's and 150 ladies' styles that we propose to sell at the ridiculous price of 13.87

We are satisfied there are no better bicycles made than our "WEBSTER." We make them ourselves, and we know that every piece of material is absolutely the best we can buy.

MEN'S WEBSTERS, 22 inch frames, 1 1-4 inch Shelby seamless tubing, enameled in black and dark blue, striped and ornamented, fitted with guaranteed single tube tires, adjustable ram's horn or upturned handlebars, fitted with a guard bracket, two-piece crank hanger, Kundtz rims, all bearings and cones turned from tool steel and oil hardened.

LADIES' WEBSTERS, 23 inch frames, black enamel, striped, Webster hand brake. Your choice as long as they last, 24.87

Continuation of the Special Sale of China and Rich Cut Glass.
Continuation of the Special Sale of Rich Fall Silks.
Continuation of the Special Sale of New Dress Goods.
Continuation of the Special Sale of Household Outfittings.
Continuation of the Special Sale of Hosiery and Undergarments
Continuation of the Special Sale of Ladies' Suits and Skirts.

A SILVER TICKET NAMED

Henry George for Governor and Elliot Danforth for Second Place.

COMMITTEE'S LIVELY TIME

While the Ticket Was Being Selected Angry Men in the Organization Nearly Caused a Free Fight.

The Chicago platform Democrats, at a meeting in the Union Square Hotel last night, carried out their threat made and embodied in resolutions two weeks ago to nominate a State ticket of their own in case the Democratic Party at its convention at Syracuse failed to reaffirm the National platform of 1896. In spite of many troubles and the clamoring of an angry crowd from their own ranks at the doors of the meeting room, they nominated Henry George for Governor and Elliot Danforth for second place. The full ticket is as follows:

Governor—HENRY GEORGE of Kings.

Lieutenant Governor—ELIOT DANFORTH of Chenargo.

Secretary of State—GIDEON J. TUCKER of Suffolk.

Controller—J. T. McDONOUGH of Albany.

Treasurer—H. C. CATON of Erie.

Attorney General—O. F. SNYDER of Erie.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Gen. JAMES A. LEE of Rockland.

While these nominations were being made there came near being a free-for-all fight in the hall, and Henry M. McDonald, the leader of the organization, and Chairman of the Organization Committee, which selected the ticket, threatened to call in the police. For over an hour there was a very lively and interesting time, during which the loud and angry voices of those kept outside, but who claimed the right to be admitted, mingled with the applause of those within

CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO

Gen. Wood Writes to Secretary Alger Concerning His Work as Military Governor.

EFFORTS TOWARD SANITATION

Difficulties of the Situation Which Have Been Met and Overcome by American Officials in Order to Avoid Dangers to Health.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary Alger has received a long letter from Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago. It is personal to a great extent, but deals with many questions of interest to the public, and Secretary Alger has allowed some extracts to be published.

It may be stated that the Secretary feels that the course of events at Santiago has demonstrated the wisdom shown in the selection of Gen. Wood for this peculiarly difficult post. Combining, as he did, medical skill with the highest type of soldierly qualities and executive ability, he was able to meet and overcome the problems presented at Santiago. The letter, moreover, presents vividly the frightful conditions that confronted the American army of occupation over the surrender of Santiago.

"I have had," writes Gen. Wood, "a very difficult position from a sanitary point of view, and a not altogether easy one from a military and civil standpoint. When we came into the city the sanitary situation was something frightful. There were a great many unburied dead in the houses, between 2,000 and 3,000 Spanish wounded and sick, and a great horde of half-famished and sick people, nearly 20,000 in number, who had just returned from El Caney, where they had gone during the siege. The water supply of the city had been cut off; there was no water to be obtained except from cisterns and a few wells, and the streets were full of dead animals and all sorts of filthy materials. I had to start in from the bottom and repair the water works.

BODIES OF THE DEAD BURNED.

"Then came the removal of the dead. Some of these were burned because the number was so great and decomposition had advanced to such an extent that they could not be buried. Burning is not uncommonly practiced here during the epidemic season. We had yellow fever all around us, and about twenty cases in the Spanish military hospital. The civil hospital was full of dying people, and public buildings were being used as hospitals. On the whole, it was an extremely difficult task, requiring a great deal of hard work. I have been working systematically with every means at hand to improve the sanitary condition of the city. It is in this department that a vast amount of work has been done. I have a force of about 170 men constantly employed, and at many times have had nearly double this force working day and night to remove the vast accumulations of indescribable filth in the outhouses and yards, as well as in the streets of the city, which is reputed to be one of the most unhealthful and dirty in the world. The death rate has dropped steadily since we came in, and is now about one-fourth of what it was in July. The water system has been put in order and a great many repairs made to it, and the supply, although insufficient, is utilized to the greatest advantage.

"I have had to hire doctors for the hospitals, purchase medicine for them, and supply them with beds and bedding and food—in fact, re-establish and take entire charge of them. I have also established a strict system of house inspection and inspection of the streets, and have a disinfecting department as well as a cleaning department. The city has been divided into five districts, in each of which is a relief station, where food is distributed and a physician in attendance, who prescribes for those who present themselves sick and visits the sick in the houses. The Police Department, all doctors, and the officials in each ward have received instructions to furnish these physicians a list of sick requiring attention, and also of the worthy poor, in order that we may be somewhat protected in the distribution of medicines and rations. I am issuing at present about 13,000 rations per day. The physicians probably are prescribing for about 600 or 700 people, and on some days many more. These physicians are native Cubans, educated in the United States, and employed by our Government as contract surgeons.

CONDITION OF THE WATER FRONT.

"The garbage and material which I collect in the streets I have dumped outside of town and burned. I have also had the lower and most unhealthful portion of the city ditched and drained and the ditches running into the harbor cleaned, as also the water front system of sewerage, which was completely obstructed and in a frightful condition. It has long been the custom in this town to depend on heavy rains and the rushing of floods through the streets to sweep away the accumulated filth of the dry season. All this has been swept down to the water front, in which it has been collecting for years, choking the drains and filling the shallow waters near the shore, so that when the tide goes out masses of decomposing material are exposed to the intense rays of the sun and furnish causes of disease. Later this year, when the epidemic season shall have passed, it is my intention, if I am granted funds and authority, to have the shallow places dredged out, so that at least a thin layer of water will cover them at low tide and prevent the present condition of affairs.

"The police force has been re-established and its uniforms changed to one similar to that worn by the Cubans, and they will soon be entirely rid of all suggestion of Spanish rule.

"The lighthouse system in the harbor I have re-established, and I have arranged for pilots, harbor masters, &c.

"As the courts are not yet running, I have the delightful experience each day of acting as Police Judge and clearing the docket of all sorts of odd cases. Of course, the most serious cases, such as crime, are being held for trial, either by military commission or by the courts when they are established and in operation.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

"The receipts of the city from customs since we occupied it, I understand from Gens. Shafter and Lawton, who have charge of this matter, have been about $100,000. The expenses of the city per week—supporting the hospitals, cleansing the streets, doing the necessary engineering work, and the many little things which are required to keep up the different departments of the city of 50,000 people, are at present $4,500 to $5,000. Of this about $1,600 is for sanitary work and engineering, the balance for hospital, police, &c. I have been as economical as possible, but have felt that in this matter of sanitation expense should not be taken into consideration, as the lives of all Americans here might be said to depend upon a prompt and thorough correction of the condition in which the city was found.

"The great expert on yellow fever, Dr. Guiteras, assured me in July that an epidemic of yellow fever of great severity was absolutely unavoidable, and that we were destined to lose a large proportion of our people here. Thus far it has been avoided, and not only avoided, but to-day I do not know of an authentic case of genuine yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba proper, and every day increases our chances of escape."

Gen. Wood makes some recommendations as to what he needs in the way of management of the hospitals and sanitary affairs. He also speaks of the management of the city under military and civil authority. The United States officers have been able to rule the city by a combination of both. The use of military force has been avoided as far as possible, and soldiers have been utilized only when the police have been inadequate. The General continues:

"I am very anxious to have the schools started in the city and get the children out of the streets; also to get the issue of rations down to such a point that we are sure we are not pauperizing the people."

RATIONS FOR CUBAN SOLDIERS.

On the subject of rations Gen. Wood makes some recommendations. He thinks it would be well to get the rations out to the small places in the country so that the Cuban soldiers, as they leave the army, may be able to get to their farms in the vicinity of these towns. These men could then have a limited amount of food from which they could be supplied while the crops are maturing. After the first crop nearly all the assistance should be brought to an end.

Gen. Wood discusses the problem in Cuba, which is well understood here, of getting the Cuban Army disbanded and the men composing it at work. In discussing this phase of the situation he seems to think that it will be necessary to discourage the idea among the Cubans that rations will be constantly issued to them, because as long as the men can get a full food supply they will not need very much else to get along. Gen. Wood communicates the gratifying intelligence that all indications now point to the speedy disbanding of the Cuban Army. He says the feeling of the better class of Cubans toward the Americans is very friendly, and they appreciate what the United States is trying to do. The General is very hopeful that everything will come out all right. No one can tell, he says, how long it will take to establish a stable Government, but he thinks it will take quite a period of time.

The letter from which the above extract was taken was dated Sept. 9. On Sept. 16 Gen. Wood wrote another letter to Secretary Alger, in which he says:

"Since my last letter everything has been going on smoothly, and the improvement is continued. People have all they want to eat, and I do not think there is hunger, to any extent, in Santiago. I have increased the numbers of doctors and the relief stations of food. Committees of prominent citizens in each ward voluntarily make house to house visits daily, in addition to those made by our physicians, and report in full all cases which command attention. They are authorized to give out diet also. I have located an old artesian well machine and am going to try for artesian water near the water front. We ought to find it in a basin surrounded by beautiful mountains.

BRONZE CANNONS AS TROPHIES.

"You would be delighted to see the old bronze cannons and mortars which we have taken here. Some of them go back to the Middle Ages, and were evidently captured from the French. I hope they will be taken to Washington, where they will be interesting and ornamental in our parks."

In the later letter Gen. Wood speaks in high terms of Aurelius E. Mostro, who has been an official interpreter and has been with Gen. Wood's command ever since they have been in Cuba. Gen. Wood says he would be very valuable if given the commission of Captain, and could attend to many matters into which he has to examine. He is an American citizen and a highly intelligent and educated Cuban.

It is rather an interesting coincidence that Gen. Lawton and Gen. Wood, who were the only survivors of the Geronimo campaign in 1886, and were the only officers with the expedition during the last month of its work, should be at Santiago, representing about the only survivors there of the first army that went to Cuba.

It is probable that Gen. Wood will be granted leave of absence some time during October and that he will come to Washington. When he returns to Santiago he will no doubt be accompanied by Mrs. Wood.

Compulsory Education in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 30.—Educational statistics prepared by order of Gen. Wood show that 41 per cent. of the white population and 12 per cent. of the colored people are able to read and write. Schools will be opened on Monday, the attendance upon which will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers, at a salary of $60 a month each and a Superintendent at $125 a month will be employed.

Gen. Lawton's Fever Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The following fever report from Gen. Lawton at Santiago was received at the War Department to-night:

"Fever cases of all kinds, 622; total sick, 1,062; deaths, Paul Vincent, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, bilious fever, Sept. 29."

Supplies That Cuba Needs.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 30.—Gen. Wood requests that charitable persons in America be advised that no more men's clothing is needed, but that calico and needles and thread for the women and supplies of quinine, bismuth, and iron for the sick are required. He would like the Agricultural Department and the charitable societies to send consignments of seeds suitable for planting in the climate, which would be of incalculable advantage to the small farmers. The miners are returning to work, and Gen. Wood says there is absolutely no starvation in the Province of Santiago.

New Military Telegraph in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 30.—Capt. Brady of the United States Signal Service has been ordered to begin the construction of an overland telegraph line from Guantanamo via Santiago de Cuba to Manzanillo. The line is to be used principally for the transmission of Government dispatches, although commercial messages will be accepted. The present cost of transmission of messages by telegraph from Guantanamo to Santiago is 20 cents a word up to thirty words, and 12 cents for each additional word.

GEN. LEE SLATED FOR CUBA.

Prevailing Sentiment that the ex-Consul General Should March Triumphantly Into Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There seems to be no doubt in official circles that Gen. Lee is scheduled to go to Cuba. Some question has arisen, however, as to the point in the island that he will occupy. A number of public men, and it is probable that Gen. Lee himself, would prefer that his command go to Havana. There is some sentiment in the matter, and many persons have expressed the hope that as Blanco marches out Gen. Lee will march into the city. Men in official life have already interested themselves in this subject, and will urge the President to issue his orders for the occupation of Cuba with this end in view.

CUBAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Movement of Troops to the Island to Begin in Fifteen Days—The Customs Service at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted largely to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army which is to be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by Oct. 15 the danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood that the movement of the troops will be begun about that time.

The conduct of the Spanish Customs officers at Havana is very unsatisfactory to the President, and it is said to have been decided to take possession of the Custom House there at an early date and administer its affairs under regulations to be prescribed by this Government.

Information has reached the President that the Spanish authorities at San Juan recently took possession of and sent to Spain about $40,000 belonging to an association of school teachers. This matter has been the subject of a protest sent to the Spanish Government. It is said to be the purpose of this Government to compel its return, if possible, and if not, vigorous measures will be taken to collect it from the persons responsible for its misappropriation.

MUST KEEP THEIR OWN POOR.

Circular by Civil Governor of Havana Sent to Provincial Mayors.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—The Civil Governor has addressed the following circular to the Mayors of interior towns in the province:

"It being impossible to shelter in this capital the hundreds of destitute and needy persons who are daily arriving from different points in the province, it is imperative that you should procure relief and attend in your town to all those belonging there, obliging the neighbors to relieve their wants so far as possible, without emptying your poor inconsiderately into this city, which is already overcrowded with refugees from the entire island who arrived during the war.

"To fulfill that duty, if lacking means, you should be able to ask for and find the same as the other authorities elsewhere, being able to rise superior to the obstacles thrown in the way. You should encourage these people to seek their own livelihood by returning to the fields, where honest toil will support their bodies and raise their spirits, now that they are able to enjoy the blessings of peace, explaining to them that by returning to their farms they will be a thousand times better off than as beggars in this city, without hope of support or improvement of their condition."

Gen. Maximo Gomez, in an interview at Camp Rojas, Province of Santa Clara, is quoted as saying the insurgent forces will disband and apply themselves to farm labor so soon as the Spanish troops evacuate the island.

Havana Markets to be Inspected.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—In consequence of the exposure by the newspaper press of the abuses practiced in the Havana markets in selling meat and vegetables in a state of decay, the Mayor yesterday issued strict orders for the daily inspection by the Board of Health of every booth in the public market. The orders also provide for the selling of bread by weight, regulating the price and imposing fines or the revoking of bakers' licenses for infringements upon the regulations.

RELIEF WORK IN CUBA.

The Comal's Cargo of Provisions to be Distributed at Matanzas.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Capt. Davis, an attaché of the American commission, went to Matanzas this morning to deliver instructions regarding the distribution of the supplies brought to Cuba by the Red Cross Society's steamer Comal.

At the meeting held in the Lyceum at Matanzas last night, committees were appointed to superintend the distribution of the supplies. The provisions will be distributed in three forms—first, cooked and prepared for immediate consumption for the homeless street applicants for aid; second, raw and unprepared, for that class who have become impoverished, but do not beg for public charity, and, third, rations for private asylums, which will be apportioned according to the numbers of inmates in the institutions assisted.

The streets of Matanzas are still unlighted at night.

Col. Clous, Secretary of the commission, to-day telegraphed to the Washington authorities a suggestion that the Red Cross Society bring to the island supplies, a part of which, he thinks, should be distributed to the Cuban troops, some of whom are in great want.

One of the business firms of Havana has sent a large quantity of supplies as a gift to the Cuban General, Francisco Carrillo, who is encamped near Remedios, Santa Clara Province, with 1,000 men in direst need. The provisions presented by the firm are sufficient to sustain Gen. Carrillo's command for a month.

The Cuban General Mario Monocal is ill and will at once transfer his headquarters to Liza, just outside of the limits of Havana. Gen. Mayia Rodriguez will also pitch his camp at Liza.

An American Club in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—An American club will be opened here on Monday. It is to be known as the United States Club, and beside the usual club facilities will have a bureau of information upon all matters relating to the commerce, agriculture, and mining industries of the island.

ALL SICK TO QUIT PUERTO RICO.

Soldiers Will Be Brought North at Once and Furloughed by Order of the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The War Department has posted the following:

"The President has given instructions that all sick at Puerto Rico be sent north as soon as they are able to travel with safety, his purpose being to relieve Gen. Brooke of the further care of the sick, and at the same time enable the men to receive the treatment obtainable in the better appointed home hospitals. These men will be furloughed as in cases of those returning from Santiago; about 700 will leave to-day on the Relief and Missouri."

In conformity with the above the Quartermaster's Department issued orders to the officers having charge of the shipping at New York, telling them to send ships to Ponce equipped for carrying the sick to this country.

There are several regular transports now going to Puerto Rico and Cuba. Their route is from New York to San Juan, Ponce, and Santiago. As soon as Havana is occupied it will be added to the points where the transports will touch.

The Obdam Coming with 295 Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—In a dispatch to the War Department to-day Gen. Brooke announced that the Obdam had sailed with 191 convalescents and 104 discharged soldiers and teamsters.

Seven More Deaths in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The news of the following deaths in Puerto Rico reached the War Department to-day from Gen. Brooke: Deaths 29th, 5: First Lieut. R. V. Beach, First Volunteer Engineers, typhoid; Private James T. Cahell, G, First Volunteer Engineers, typhoid and strangulated hernia; Private Frederick C. Woodburn, Hospital Corps, typhoid malaria; Private Louis N. Buttolph, Nineteenth Infantry, typhoid; Private John A. Gibson, Battery M, Fifth Artillery, typhoid. Deaths 28th: Private Laoden, Battery C, Pennsylvania, smallpox; Private Charles Dana, Fifth Artillery, typhoid.

NO MORE REGIMENTS RELEASED.

Request that the Third Illinois Be Mustered Out Refused by President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, with M. C. Maloney of Ottawa and the Rev. Mr. Lewis of Joliet, called on the President to-day and made a strong request to have the Third Illinois Regiment, now in Puerto Rico, mustered out of service.

The President was unable to take this action, however. He said he wished he were able to have all the volunteers mustered out of service, but to comply with the frequent representations being made now would endanger the safety of the country. He said it was impossible to reduce at this time the strength of the army in the islands, that Gen. Brooke had vigorously protested against any further reduction of force or against exchanging regiments on account of necessity of acclimatization.

He said the sick were being brought back promptly from Puerto Rico and that the policing of the Philippines and the two islands at our doors, Cuba and Puerto Rico, as well as the measures of precaution made necessary in an emergency like the present pending the actual accomplishment of peace, required the preservation of the present forces for a time.

Outrages by Puerto Rican Outlaws.

SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 30.—Rumors of outlawry in the western part of the island continue, including the burning of houses and the maiming of cattle.

Spaniards in Puerto Rico.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Government here estimates that there are 200,000 persons in Puerto Rico who desire to return to Spain.

THE MARBLEHEAD AT QUEBEC.

Officers Lionized by Society—Present from the Mayor to Capt. McCalla.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Sept. 30.—Capt. McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead has not yet received permission from Washington to visit the City of Montreal. The officers of the Marblehead are having a delightful time in this city, and are well nigh snowed under with invitations to the many social events taking place here.

Yesterday they attended several at homes and garden parties, and in the evening occupied boxes, together with the officers of the British warships, at the Academy of Music.

Yesterday morning Mayor Parent visited the Marblehead and presented Capt. McCalla with the beautifully painted shield which served as one of the decorations at the Citizens' Ball last week. It has the American arms and the motto, "Hommage à la Marine Americaine." Capt. McCalla is very proud of the gift.

If the Marblehead does not go to Montreal it is likely that she will leave Quebec Oct. 7.

Boston Artillerymen's Proposed Trip.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, which is expected to arrive 400 strong next Monday. The Bostonians will be reviewed by the Governor General on the historic Plains of Abraham, and have issued invitations to about 100 guests in Quebec to attend a grand banquet to be given at the Chateau Frontenac.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Glove Special.

LADIES' GLACE GLOVES, 2 clasps and 4 buttons, street shades, per pair, Saturday, 59
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

A Manufacturer's Stock of Ribbon Loom Ends.

Here is a ribbon feast, indeed. Loom ends in pieces from 2 to 5 yards in length. Beautiful goods, all bright colors, best qualities. Rich, all-Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons at much less prices than they usually sell for.

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 1 inch wide, now 4
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 1¼ inches wide, now 5
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 1½ inches wide, now 6
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 2 inches wide, now 7
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 2½ inches wide, now 8
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 2¾ inches wide, now 10
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

TO REIMBURSE THE STATES.

Conditions of Repayment for Money Expended in the Organization of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—L. P. Mitchell, Acting Controller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision on the question of the reimbursement of Governors of States and Territories for costs and expenses which they may have incurred in aiding the United States to raise a volunteer army. He holds that the Governors of the States are entitled to be reimbursed for payments to militiamen for their services from the time when they responded to the Executive calls and reported for duty until the day when they were accepted for the service of the United States as volunteers. The rates of pay established by the various States are to be considered "reasonable" within the meaning of the Federal statute applicable in such cases.

Money paid by the States to troops is not to be deducted from their Government pay, except such portion thereof as was paid to them by the States between the time when they had their names enrolled as volunteers and the day when they were afterward accepted for the National service. Double payment to soldiers is not to be permitted.

Reimbursement for payments made to men who entered the volunteer service otherwise than as members of militia organizations is to be made upon the basis of pay for soldiers established by the laws of the United States, and only for the time between the dates of their enrollment and their actual acceptance into the service of the Government. Money paid to volunteers after they were mustered into the volunteer army will not be repaid.

California's War Claim.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Adjt. Gen. A. W. Barrett of the National Guard, as the agent of Gov. Budd, will leave for Washington on next Monday to present to the Secretary of War a claim for $100,000 on behalf of the State for property turned over to the Government during the war with Spain.

SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S HOME.

Her Summer Cruising Was Mainly in Long Island Sound.

The schoolship St. Mary's returned yesterday from her Summer cruise and tied up at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, where the brawny young pupils were met by hosts of mothers, sisters, and brothers. The cruising this year was not very extensive, owing to the war with Spain, which interfered with the transatlantic voyage, and there was a dearth of officers for the same reason.

The boys accomplished just as much and possibly a little more in their studies, for naval drill was added to the curriculum. Howard Patterson of the New York Naval Militia was this year assigned to the command, and for his assistants he had Surgeon Dr. Robert Sharp and two teachers that the Board of Education assigned to the ship. They were James D. Laird and Isidor L. Ach.

The vessel left here June 8, and the cruising has been mainly in Long Island Sound and off Newport, with an occasional run seaward. The boys here learned about chart-sailing, sea reckoning, taking of observations, casting the lead, storage of cargo, and gun drill.

Seven of the boys are to be graduated this year, and the graduation exercises will take place in a few days, the exact day not being yet set. There will be a vacation for the others then until Nov. 1, when the Winter term begins.

THEIR CAPTAIN SET ASHORE.

Forced Into Boat with Bayonets Near Santiago, Sailors Say.

The members of the crew of the transport Massachusetts were at the Army Building yesterday to get their wages. Some of them said that while near Santiago Capt. Findlay of the transport had been put ashore, by order of Capt. James C. Read, Quartermaster and commissary in charge. It was alleged that Capt. Findlay had shown himself incapable of commanding the ship; that he had allowed her to run on a reef, and had worked all hands for forty-eight hours at a stretch.

Capt. Findlay was "jerked ashore," the sailors said. He was forced into a small boat at the points of bayonets and rowed ashore. First Mate H. C. Robinson then assumed command, and is still in charge.

Capt. Read, when asked about the incident, said he did not wish to discuss it for publication. He admitted, however, that Capt. Findlay had been put ashore near Santiago and that Robinson is now in command. The Massachusetts is to be put in dry dock for repairs.

REAR ADMIRAL SICARD RETIRED.

Retains His Place at the Head of the Promotion Board, However.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, President of the board, charged with the promotion of officers distinguished for gallantry during the late war, was retired to-day by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-two years.

Secretary Long has, however, by special order, directed that the officer retain his place at the head of the Promotion Board.

Owing to the legal limitation of the number of Rear Admirals in the navy, Admiral Sicard's retirement will not produce the usual promotions down the line. The number fixed by the law is six. Four promotions to be Rear Admiral are the result of thanks of Congress. The latter constitute an excess number during the life of the incumbents, permitting the usual filling of a vacancy of any of the other six, and Admiral Dewey's was made in this way.

The promotions of Admirals Sampson and Schley raised the number of Rear Admirals to nine, and no vacancies can be filled until the number is reduced to six, exclusive of Admiral Dewey.

Admiral Matthews will be retired on Oct. 24, and Admiral Miller on Nov. 22.

To Christen the Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—The Wisconsin Battleship Commission to-day decided on Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, daughter of ex-Congressman Isaac M. Stephenson of Marinette, to christen the battleship Wisconsin at the launching event, which will take place at San Francisco on Nov. 26. It was also decided to use wine at the ceremony. A silver service and a design of a badger, emblematic of the State, will be presented to the battleship.

President Praises Southern Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The President to-day, in talking with Senator McLaurin of South Carolina and a delegation from that State, paid an eloquent tribute to the devotion and patriotism of the soldiers of the South. He said he had not heard a murmur nor complaint from the soldiers of that section.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Lee to Follow Gen. Wheeler Before the Commission—Careful Inquiry Concerning Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The War Investigating Commission to-day decided to ask Gen. Lee to follow Gen. Wheeler in giving testimony concerning the charges made against the War Department, and suggested Wednesday of next week as a date when he could be heard. Gen. Wheeler will be before the commission on Tuesday, and will be interrogated both about Camp Wikoff and the Santiago campaign, the examination concerning Santiago covering especially the facilities for caring for the sick and wounded and the precautions taken to preserve the health of the men in the trenches.

The Commissioners state their purpose to be to make a very complete investigation of these features of the Santiago siege, but Vice Chairman Denby stated to-day that the policy of calling Gen. Miles or Gen. Shafter had not been under consideration. The decision to call Gen. Lee also at an early date was reached to-day because of the knowledge of the fact that he is in the city and is liable soon to be ordered to Cuba.

The commission to-day continued its examination of letters bearing upon charges of mismanagement, some of them calling attention to such charges and others attempting to refute them. Many of the letters referred to newspaper reports of abuses, and in most of such cases letters were sent to the editors in question asking them for specific information.

Among other newspaper publications considered was an editorial article from The Brooklyn Eagle, making various charges concerning the abuse of sick soldiers by subordinate officers, and referring especially to the death of Lieut. Lafferty under the heading "Medical Murders, Their Victims and Their Cause." In this instance the Secretary was instructed to send an especially prepared letter to St. Clair McKelway, the editor of The Eagle, the letter reading as follows;

"I am directed by the presiding officer to ask you whether you have any facts within your personal knowledge upon which you have based the charges set forth in that article, and whether, if so, you will oblige the commission by furnishing it with those facts in compact and explicit form. * * * The commission would be glad to have testimony of a kind that can be used in this investigation, not only relating to the circumstances attending the death of Lieut. Lafferty at Camp Wikoff, as alleged in the article under consideration, but also relating to the other incident to which you make reference. Such testimony is exactly what the commission wants. Will you oblige this body with what you have at your disposal or can obtain for the purpose?"

Many of the charges received by mail are vague in character. One man wrote that he had heard of an instance in which the body of a dead soldier had been buried at Camp Wikoff in an entirely nude condition, but he did not specify the regiment or company in which the soldier had served. In another case an officer in a Pennsylvania regiment wrote that he had been at Camp Thomas and at Fernandina and Tampa, Fla., and that he knew the charges of mismanagement were false. He expressed his willingness to come to Washington and give the commission the information at his command at his own expense.

To-day's letters deal especially with the conditions at Camp Wikoff. They relate to the lack of preparation of the camp before the soldiers were received. In one instance a minister wrote that he had pointed out the inaccessibility and exposed condition of the location and the poor condition of the water before the place was selected.

The members of the commission express their determination to make a very complete inspection of affairs at that point, and it is probable that the commission will visit the place as a body before completing its work.

CAMP THOMAS DEATH LIST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Gen. Boynton, commanding at Chickamauga Park, sent the following dispatch to Washington to-day:

"Replying to request of Secretary of War in your telegram of yesterday, surgeons at camp report total number of deaths in camp from arrival of regulars, April 14, to date, 425 volunteers and 1 regular. Of this number 14 were deaths from accident. These figures also include deaths in Chattanooga hospitals.

SICK SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

Disposition Made of the Recent Arrivals from Camp Wikoff.

The thirty-six sick men from Montauk brought here Thursday night on the Long Island Railroad have been distributed in hospitals as follows:

ST. JOHN'S, LONG ISLAND.—Roderick McDonald, Thirty-third Michigan.

BELLEVUE.—Clarence Jones and Louis Jones, Hospital Corps.

BROOKLYN CITY.—Willis Clark, Tenth Cavalry; Michael Howey, Signal Corps; David Jordan, Twenty-fifth Infantry; James Massey, First Infantry; Millard Staten, Second Infantry; I. C. Wendt, Fifth Artillery.

WOMEN'S RELIEF.—Nelson Athon, Second Infantry; E. J. Hazlett, Jacob Holcomb, Sidney Tebbs, J. H. Johnson, and Thomas Zaph, Seventh Infantry; James Kelly, Twelfth Infantry; Gordon Powell, First Cavalry; John Schmidt, Second Infantry; John Waalkes, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Craig Worley, Second Cavalry.

ST. MARY'S.—George D. Adams, Samuel Barnes, and Charles Henderson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; John W. Burris, Second Engineers; Lucian De Bussere, Second Cavalry; T. P. Farrell, First Cavalry; William Flynn, Seymour Fraley, and August Peminske, Seventh Infantry; David Koephant, Third Cavalry; Archie Pelm, Fifth Artillery; Christian Rice, Sixth Cavalry; Elisha Rose, Second Infantry; James Shimsk and Frank Stokes, Hospital Corps; Leroy Watkins, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The seventeen who came in on the yacht Red Cross were taken to St. Peter's, in Brooklyn. They were: James Beaver, First District Columbia; William Blass, Orville Hale, Patrick McDermott, and John McGuire, Seventh Infantry; George Daltney, Second Cavalry; H. Felder, civilian teamster; Robert Gough, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Bert Kincaide, Signal Corps; Andrew Knight, Fourth Artillery; Edwin E. Lear and John Wilson, Sixth Cavalry; John McQuaid, Gus. J. Ostenburg, and John Talafous, First Cavalry; R. I. Mosely, Tenth Infantry; Michael Ryan, Second Infantry.

Last night the Long Island Railroad brought in eighteen sick and convalescent soldiers from Camp Wikoff. Major Appel met the train at Long Island City, and on the General Meigs took them to the piers nearest the hospitals to which they were sent. The names and the disposition of tho men is as follows:

ST. JOHN'S.—Robert Carter and William Grove, Tenth Cavalry; John Cobb and James Sweeny, Hospital Corps; Ferdinand Sherman, Third Cavalry; Andrew Kitcher and Ralph Smith, Second Infantry; Clark Reney, First Cavalry; Charles Scatherstone, Sixteenth Infantry; Henry Smith, Ninth Cavalry; Arthur Stowell and Joseph E. Triplett, Seventh Infantry.

WOMAN'S RELIEF.—John Doyle and Forbes Warner, Hospital Corps; Richard Levin, Ninth Massachusetts; James H. Purgans, Twenty-fifth Infantry; H. C. Raymond, Tenth Cavalry; Matthew Sutton, Sixteenth Infantry.

Major Reed Investigating Camp Meade

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 30.—Major Reed, President of the board appointed by Secretary Alger to investigate the sanitary conditions of the camps in the country, is here trying to locate the cause of the outbreak of typhoid in the New York regiment. Col. Girard and Major Reed went to Lancaster to-day to inspect the general hospital, in which several soldiers are being treated for typhoid.

Changes in the Third Connecticut.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 30.—Major Lapier of Norwich, Surgeon of the Third Connecticut, has resigned, and will be succeeded by First Assistant Surgeon Thompson of New London. Second Assistant Surgeon Lee has been advanced to Lieut. Thompson's place. A Norwich physician will succeed Dr. Lee.

Boy Soldier Dies of Disease.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 30.—Ralph Botkin, the sixteen-year-old son of Congressman Botkin, died from disease contracted at Camp Alger while a member of the Twenty-second Kansas, at Winfield to-day. President McKinley, upon the request of Congressman Botkin, made a personal appeal to have young Botkin enlisted in spite of his age.

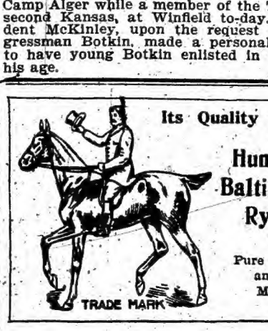

Its Quality Wins
Hunter Baltimore Rye.
Pure and Mellow.

Wedding Silver

Chests of Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons

either alone or in combination with

Matched Cutlery and Serving Pieces

Under the New Schedule the prices at which these are offered are lower than generally supposed, the range in values varying according to the number of pieces and workmanship, but all based upon the system adopted by the Gorham Co.—the most favorable to the purchaser—of selling by the dozen instead of by the ounce. The new compact family chests are particularly desirable.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

Hair Turned Gray from Worriment.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—John M. Seeley, whose nine-year-old boy on Monday shot and seriously injured Miss Lulu Devausney, is almost broken down under the strain he endured before it became known that the girl had a chance to recover. Mr. Seeley is but thirty-five years old. On Monday last his hair was a dark brown, almost black. Tuesday morning, ten hours after the accident, gray hairs were noticed in his head, and they have continued to increase until now his hair is an iron gray, and he looks nearly fifty years old.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:57	Sun sets...5:48	Moon rises..6:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:11	Gov. Isl'd...8:38	H. Gate...10:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:38	Gov. Isl'd...8:58	H. Gate...10:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Curacoa, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Penniand, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Lahn, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per stemship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 1.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 24.
Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
Chanaeta, New Orle

Wanamakers

On Monday morning, we open our World's Exposition of Art in Dress. Chief in the exhibit will be the largest collection of costumes from famous foreign designers that has ever been exhibited in this country. It will be a showing nearly four times larger than that of this Spring.

Shoe Tales

WE have a shoe that we sell at $3.90 a pair. Most of you know it and have found it a valuable acquaintance.

A lot of these shoes has just reached us, and we have found among them a number of pairs in which the finishing,—the blacking and polishing,—is not quite up to the mark, in spots.

Consequently,

$3 a Pair

is their price to-day. Rather a heavy penalty for a fault that one "shine" will eradicate.

Another small lot of women's shoes at

$2 a Pair, that are $3 Shoes

All black, and all desirable shapes. A superior shoe.

To Save Money on Clothing Purchases Opportunities here at all times for that. To-day about a few bargains just created,—some that won't hold good long, however. For instance, only two hundred men may credit themselves with two dollars each on this offering of fine all-wool worsted trousers—hairlines and other neat, desirable patterns; $8 ordinarily, but choose from this lot at $6. Some good values in suits, too, like the following:

At $12—Of black and blue cheviots, single-breasted sack; all-wool, fast color, correctly cut, well made.

At $15—Of black cheviot, double-breasted; all-wool black diagonal body lining; shoulders lined with satin; stylish and serviceable; some with black satin facing and lined with serge at same price.

Especially Good Values in Boys' Clothing Don't think the boys' interests are ever neglected here. Fact is, there's no store that gives stronger heed to their requirements. No great charge, either, for the store-keeping we do on the account. These offerings, as proof:

At $3—All-wool, navy blue flannel sailor suits, nicely trimmed; these are the regular $4 kinds; sizes 3 to 12 years. Same goods in middy suits at same price; sizes 3 to 9 years.

At $3.50—All-wool double-breasted jacket suits for boys 8 to 16 years; the $4.50 kinds.

At $4—A special blue cheviot suit; double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; strictly all-wool and fast color; sizes 8 to 16 years; $5 quality.

At 75c.—300 pairs boys' knee trousers; strictly all-wool; very good value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Walking Hats and Rough Riders America's best dis-played side by side with London's choicest. And there's great study and attention given to walking hats, too. Just as much style in them as in the more elaborate productions. Some very attractive shapes in felt, with ribbon band, at $1; others trimmed with ribbon and quills at $1.25 to $4; trimmed turbans, $2 and upwards.

Rough Riders—the fad of the day—in splendid assortment. Prices begin at $1.25 and grow gradually to $4. Many of them have fancy silk bands.

Children's Headwear A collection, which in extent and attractiveness it will be most difficult, if not impossible, to match anywhere. It's a gathering of children's hats that required months of tireless search in Europe, and a close lookout for the best product of home manufacturers. Specimens, too, of the skill and originality of our own milliners.

Fancy cloth Tam o' Shanters, trimmed with quills, at 50c., 75c. and 85c.

Checked cloth Golf Caps, at 65c., 75c., 85c.

Cloth Tam o' Shanters, at 65c.; trimmed with braid, at $1, $1.50 and $2.

Military Caps, 65c. to $1.50.

Boys' Alpine Hats, $1.25 and $1.50.

Boys' Derby Hats, $1.75 and $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine but Inexpensive Jewelry The latest novelties in the handsomest designs you've ever seen. They've just been opened, and you may have first look at them to-day. Very low-priced are these for goods of such high character:

At $1—14-karat gold knot scarf pins, set with pearls, amethysts, garnets, turquoise and opals.

At $2.75—Ladies' 14-karat gold brooches.

At $2.75—14-karat gold cuff links.

At $7.50—5-stone opal rings, 14-karat setting; good value at $10.

At $14—Ladies' 14-karat gold chatelaine watches.

The Lady Lillian Watch, in open face silver case; made especially for us in Geneva. Every watch fully guaranteed. $10.

Broadway.

WANAMAKER'S

Fancy Ribbons—One-Half and One-Third Prices Broken lots that are occupying room now greatly in demand. That's the story of why we're reducing prices on very desirable ribbons in this manner:

At 5c. yd.—The regular 15c. kind.
At 8c. yd.—The regular 25c. kind.
At 15c. yd.—The regular 35c. kind.
At 20c. yd.—The regular 40c. kind.

Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

The Congressional Commission Back from the Islands Prepared to Make a Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The steamship Gaelic arrived here to-day from Honolulu, bringing the members of the Congressional Commission. Under date of Sept. 23 the Honolulu correspondent of The Associated Press writes that the commission having completed its work, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt left for Washington, where they will hold a meeting on Nov. 14, which will be attended by Justice Frear and probably by President Dole.

During the last few days of their stay in Honolulu several petitions were sent to the commission by various foreign residents. The American Union Party, which claims to represent the American element in the islands, presented a memorial requesting that the Commission recommend a liberal form of territorial government. The memorial further favors a liberal suffrage and the extension of the United States tariff and maritime laws to Hawaii. The memorial asserts that it is for the best interests of the islands that the first Governor of Hawaii should be one who is not bound by any political or otherwise, to any party or class of residents in Hawaii.

In speaking of the work of the commission, Senator Cullom said:

"We have done as much as possible in the time at our disposal, and we have covered the ground thoroughly. When we meet in Washington we will go to work at once on our report."

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION'S PLAN.

A Territorial Form of Government to be Recommended.

HONOLULU, Sept. 23.—Though the report of the American Commission has not been prepared, the bill to be presented to Congress as a part of the report has been completed. It provides for a territorial form of government, with a Governor appointed by the President, with a salary of $6,000 a year. The Territorial Legislature is to be constituted as the Legislature of the republic was, with the usual powers. The qualifications for an elector for Senator are the usual ones of age and residence, and an annual income of $600. For Representatives in the Legislature manhood suffrage is provided.

There are many points on which the commission has not reached a final conclusion. One of these is said to be the suffrage. Another is the matter of courts. To retain the present judicial system would make necessary a more considerable departure from the usual territorial form of government than the committee wants to recommend without strong reasons.

$3,000,000 PROFIT IN SUGAR.

Spreckels Brothers Sell Their Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company Stock to a Syndicate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company today passed from the control of R. and C. A. Spreckels, and is now in the hands of a syndicate of bankers and brokers, the new Board of Directors being as follows: Edward Pollitz, President, E. M. Walsh, Albert Meyer, R. G. Brown, and Charles Sutro.

Some time ago the Spreckels Brothers began to "unload" and the stock was snapped up as fast as possible by the syndicate. This was done quietly, and in a short time the new owners had control. The Spreckels Brothers, it is said, tried to re-buy, but the syndicate refused to sell, and negotiations for the complete transfer were arranged, the deal being consummated to-day.

The purchase price will reach $3,000,000, or $20 a share. When, in January, 1894, the Spreckels Brothers secured control of the stock, it was not worth a cent a share literally, but by manipulation and the improvement of the property, the stock went up. To-day, after four and a half years' ownership of what was almost valueless stock, the Spreckels cleared up $3,000,000.

The new company will inaugurate extensive improvements and will operate the Hawaiian plantations on a larger scale than usual under the old regime, and expect to make a handsome profit on the investment.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP.

The Trust's Alleged Efforts to Control the Output.

HONOLULU, Sept. 23.—There is evidence that the Sugar Trust is repeating its action of a year ago, when it drove a large portion of the sugar planters into the opposition camp. The trust sought to make contracts with the planters for their sugar, but on such terms that all but two of the plantation agencies refused to contract with it and shipped this year's crop, partly around the Horn to New York, to be sold on the open market, and partly by way of San Francisco to New York, via New Orleans. To punish the planters for this, it is charged that it was sought to have the reciprocity treaty amended and to prevent annexation. In neither effort was the trust successful.

All the plantations in the islands are represented by half a dozen agencies. One or two of these last year made contracts with the trust. The anti-trust firms are rapidly extending their sphere of production so that, with the present uncertain elements in the sugar industry, on account of the production of beet sugar in the United States and cane development in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, it is considered more important than ever that the trust control the output here, in order to maintain the stability of prices.

BARK HAD AN EXCITING VOYAGE

Was Becalmed Seventeen Days and Dreaded the Spanish Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Hawaiian bark Iolane, Capt. McClure, has arrived at Honolulu from New York after a most exciting voyage. The Iolane sailed from New York on May 10, just after the news of Dewey's victory had been received and when the Spanish fleet was supposed to be at Cape Verde Islands.

When within 300 miles of the islands, the wind failed, and for seventeen days she was becalmed. The ship drifted within 150 miles of the islands before a breeze came up. During all this time the crew of the Iolane were anxiously on the outlook for Spanish war vessels, but none was sighted.

THE SENATOR STORMBEATEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The troopship Senator arrived at Honolulu from Manila Sept. 18, according to advices received here to-day, and will remain long enough to overhaul her machinery. While in the China Sea she encountered a typhoon and lay to for thirty-two hours. She had most of the railing and everything movable on her forward deck torn away, but suffered little serious damage.

The Senator brings a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry and Third Artillery, whose terms of enlistment have expired.

Soldiers' Home Governor Dying.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 30.—A telephone message has been received from the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, saying that Gov. Smith, who was shot Wednesday by an inmate of the home, is sinking slowly. The two missing bullets have not been located.

FIVE RACES FOR SLOANE

Remarkable Series of Victories for the American Jockey at Newmarket.

ONLY ONE UNPLACED MOUNT

A Quintet of Victories and One Second Place Out of the Seven Races Included in the Day's Programme.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—At the fourth day's racing of the first October meeting at Newmarket to-day, a selling plate for three-year-olds and upward was won by the six-year-old brown gelding Eau Gallie, by Iroquois, out of Dutchess. The four-year-old bay colt The Wake, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, finished second. The five-year-old bay colt Rugby Cement was third. Four horses ran. This race was of 200 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction. The course was the last mile and a half of the Cezarewitch course. The betting was 11 to 4 against The Wake.

Sloane, on the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut gelding Draco, by The Gallic Prince, out of Darya, won the Bretby Welter Handicap. The three year-old chestnut colt Fregoli, by Orion, out of Irene, was second, and the three-year-old bay colt The White Prince, by Prince Hampton, out of Whitefoot, was third. Six horses ran. This handicap is of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, and was run over the Bretby Stakes course, (six furlongs.) The betting was 5 to 4 on Draco.

The Scurry Nursery Stakes was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee, by Sir Modred, out of Miss Motley, Tod Sloane scoring another victory. Eleven horses ran. The betting was 5 to 4 against Manatee. This event is a handicap of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 100 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds. The course was the last five furlongs of the Ditch mile. Pio Portorolo's chestnut colt La Uraguaya, by Deuce of Clubs, out of Begonia, was second, and W. G. Marshall's Handmaid third.

The Rous Memorial Stakes was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's brown filly Landrail, by St. Serf, out of Thistledale, with Tod Sloane up. Three horses ran. The race is of 15 sovereigns each, with 400 sovereigns added for the owner, and 100 sovereigns for the nominator of the winner, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; the Rous course, (five furlongs.) F. Alexander's bay filly Quassin, by Blue-green, out of Mora, was second, and Wallace Johnston's bay filly Canobie Lea, by Torpedo, out of Bride of Netherby, third. The betting was 5 to 2 against Landrail.

An all-aged selling plate of 103 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old chestnut filly Libra, by Sensation, out of Lima, ridden by Tod Sloane. The three-year-old bay filly Fiona, by Amphion, out of Sister Ann, was second, and the four-year-old chestnut gelding High Chancellor, by Crowberry, out of Lady Cecil, was third. Eight horses ran over the Rous course, (five furlongs.) The betting was 4 to 1 against Libra.

The Newmarket St. Leger Stakes were won by Sir J. Miller's bay colt Galashiels, by Galopin, out of Thebais, this being the fifth winning mount by Sloane during the day. Three horses ran. This race is of not less than 500 sovereigns, and 50 sovereigns for the second, by subscription of 25 sovereigns each for starters, the third to save his stake; for three-year-olds; last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch course. The betting was 7 to 4 against Galashiels. The Duke of Westminster's bay colt Collar, by St. Simon, out of Orament, was second, and J. H. Houldsworth's bay colt Greenan, by St. Simon, out of Sunrise, third.

In the Rutland Stakes Sloane rode the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Boomer, but failed to get a place, this being the only race out of the seven events in which he had a mount that he did not land his horse either first or second. This race, of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by C. D. Rose's bay filly Santa Casa, by Bona Vista, out of Perette. "Mr. Jersey" bay colt Ebenezum was second, and J. S. Curtis's brown colt Method was third. Four horses ran, over the Criterion course, (six furlongs.) The betting was 5 to 2 against Boomer.

Sloane's successive wins were greeted with immense enthusiasm by the spectators, the crowd cheering itself hoarse as the American jockey brought home mount after mount a winner.

THE RACES AT MORRIS PARK.

Fall Meeting of the Westchester Racing Association Opens To-day—Six Events on the Card.

The opening of the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park to-day marks the beginning of the end of the season on the metropolitan circuit, for when the meeting ends on Saturday, Oct. 22, there will be only the Fall meeting at Aqueduct remaining, and there will be no stakes of sufficient value there to bring out the cracks of the East and West. At the Morris Park meeting, however, there is inducement enough for the best thoroughbreds in training to be brought out, and to-day will see many of them in the stake events. The cross-country races will be run as the first events each day, and the danger to which horses and jockeys have been exposed when jumping races were run as the last events will be avoided. The card for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The October Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sir Vassar	161	Ben Eder	145
Moslem	151	Lady Dainty	142
Marshall	148	Governor Budd	142
Dutch Skater	147	Widower	130

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Leedsville	121	Clonsilla	105
Swamp Angel	113	Bardella	105
Oxnard	108		

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Handicap of $5,000 for three-year-olds and upward. The Eclipse course.

Martimas	126	Rhinelander	114
Autumn	119	Filigrane	112
Black Venus	119	Composer	110
Kentucky Colonel	118	Toluca	110
Manuel	118	Prestidigitatrice	105
Ethelbert	117	Havelock	102
Counsellor Wernberg	115	The Rose	100
Himtine	114		

FOURTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds, with $1,500 added. One mile and a quarter, over the hill.

Candleblack	116	Handball	110
Bangle	115	Laverock	106
George Keene	114	Sailor King	106
Warrenton	110	Decanter	100

FIFTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, with $1,500 added. The Eclipse course.

Japsburg	115	Tophet	115
The Burlington Route	115	Macleod of Dare	115
Big Indian	115	Manlius	115
Stentgrel	115	Menu	112
Chappaqua	115	Dorval	112
Tipgallant	115	Al Reeves	112
Animus	115		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Algol	132	St. Callatine	106
White Frost	119	Miss Miriam	103
Royal Stag	118	Geisha	102
Handball	109	Lady Lindsey	94
Sanders	107	Toluca	92

THE CORBETT-McCOY PURSE.

An Agreement Made by Which It Is to be Divided.

The row which James J. Corbett and Charles ("Kid") McCoy had at the Gilsey House on Wednesday has brought to light the fact that when McCoy and Corbett agreed to fight before the Hawthorne Athletic Club of Buffalo on Oct. 15 it was stipulated that the twenty-thousand-dollar purse should be divided equally, no matter which man won.

Corbett frankly says that such an agreement was made, but that he had to consent to such a division of the purse to get on a match with McCoy.

William B. Gray, McCoy's manager, issued a sworn statement last night to the effect that the suggestion of dividing the purse was entirely the suggestion of Corbett. McCoy, he maintains, strenuously objected to any division of the purse, and did not acquiesce until he was assured it was the only way in which he could get a match with Corbett.

Corbett, so Gray states, was also to receive 20 per cent. of the profits of the kinetoscope pictures.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard Perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

FOOTBALL GOOD FOR BOYS.

Clergymen Address the Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The Rev. Endicott Peabody, head master of Groton School, near Boston, aroused much enthusiasm to-day in the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew by his remarks on the subject of football. He was discussing the subject, "The Brotherhood Men of the Future," his remarks having reference to boys' work. He said boys must be dealt with firmly, and deprecated the display of emotions concerning them, which he designated as "womanish." He advocated athletics for boys, and said:

"All athletics are good for boys. Bicycling is good, tennis is good, baseball is good, and that game is good which a friend of mine calls the most spiritual of all games—football. Football has many benefits. It is one of the organized games, and organization is valuable. It makes a man eat plain food and keep early hours. It keeps back our growing tendency to indulge in luxuries. It inculcates obedience. A football player must do what he is told to do.

"I recently had occasion to write a very positive and definite letter to a father concerning his boy. The boy confided to a friend that his father had laid around on sofas all day from the effects of that letter. If that boy's father had been a football player, he would not have laid around on sofas."

The Rev. Thomas E. Winecoff, Warden of the Episcopal Hall, University of West Virginia, also discussed the subject of boys' work. He emphasized the idea of personal service. He said boys could not be bullied, even by duty. He said boys would regard the idea of love of fellow-men as cant, but, translated into their language by the use of the word "help," every college boy would respond. He declared it unnecessary to use "strategic methods of approach, miscalled tact," and said it was a simple matter of asking him to "lend a hand here."

The Leon-Flanagan Fight.

Caspar Leon and Stephen Flanagan fought a twenty-five-round battle to a draw last night before the Lenox Athletic Club, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lenox Avenue. John White was the referee, and the decision was a very unpopular one, it being conceded on all sides that Flanagan had much the better of the bout throughout. In the seventh round Flanagan slipped and fell, sustaining the only mishap to him during the fight. He continually jabbed Leon with his right, and in the ninth round caught his adversary on the eye, drawing blood. In the nineteenth Leon came at Flanagan with a rush. The latter ducked quickly and so great was the impact that Leon was thrown clear over Flanagan's shoulder, falling heavily. Both men were fresh when the last round ended.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR

Attendance Not So Large as on Thursday—Horse Show Events.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—This was an off day at the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show, as there were not one-half as many in attendance as on yesterday. The summary of the horse show events follows:

Class 20.—Harness horses shown to carriages. First prize, Early Bird, b. g., 6 years, J. Dickman Brown; second, Flavia, b. m., 6 years; William O. Blanding.

Class 46.—Ponies in harness shown to carriages. First prize, Primrose, b. m., 7 years; Sidney J. Halloway.

Class 53.—Pairs of harness horses. First prize, Wilkes, ch. m., and Marie, gr. m., R. F. Carman; second, Hello, br. g., and All Right, br. g., J. Dickman Brown.

Class 38.—Sporting tandems. First prize, Elsie, b. m., and mate, J. Halloway; second, Red Oak, b. g., and mate, Grand & Elliott.

Class 24.—High steppers. First prize, George R. Read's Old Times, gr. g., 7 years; second, William H. Catlin's Hazel, b. m., 5 years.

Class 66.—Maiden hunters. First prize, Beverley, gr. g., 5 years, J. Halloway.

Class 42.—Road teams. First prize, J. D. Brown's team; second, R. F. Carman's team.

Class 55.—Polo ponies. First prize, E. S. Reynal's Kid, b. g.; second, Moonlight, gr. m., Frederick H. Allen.

DOUGLASS'S SON PROTESTS.

Proposed Removal of the Negro Leader's Remains to Anacostia, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Charles R. Douglass, youngest son of the late Frederick Douglass, has protested to the District of Columbia Commissioners against their approval of a bill introduced in the last Congress providing for the transfer of the body of the elder Douglass from Rochester to Anacostia, D. C., his former home, where it is proposed to erect a memorial.

The bill under which this is proposed to be done makes Helen Douglass, widow of Frederick Douglass, and four others, the incorporators of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, with Mrs. Douglass as President. This corporation is to acquire title to the Douglass homestead, which is then to be exempt from taxation, and upon the homestead site a tomb is to be erected in which the bodies of no other persons except Douglass and his widow, are to be interred. The corporation is to prepare a "Roll of Patrons of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association," and this is to be open to the public upon payment of $5 for a life membership.

Charles R. Douglass objects to several of the propositions of this bill. He objects to the appeal to the imagination of the Afro-Americans who are addressed in order to induce them to go on indefinitely contributing $5 each to get on the roll of patrons proposed to be opened. Then he has something to say about the participation in the undertaking of Mrs. Helen Douglass. He says:

"This bill is a direct insult and affront to every member of our family. In order to make the whole conception of a memorial to Frederick Douglass still more attractive, it is proposed that the body be brought here. Section 9 of the bill provides that the body of my father may be removed from Mount Hope Cemetery, where it now rests, taken away from the side of my mother, who was his companion and helpmeet for well-nigh half a century. And, further, the section states that Mrs. Helen Douglass shall be interred next to his grave, and that the body of no other person, except as directed by her, shall be buried at Cedar Hill.

"My mother was colored; she was one of our people; she lived with father throughout the years of his active life. Three years after her death my father married Helen Pitts, a white woman, merely as a companion for his old days. Now, think of taking the body of my father from the side of the wife of his youth and his manhood. Indeed, my father had often expressed the wish that he be buried at beautiful Mount Hope Cemetery, at Rochester, for it is there that much of his great anti-slavery work was accomplished, and it is there that we, his children, were reared.

"In reality, I do not believe that the body can be moved. The plot in which it rests is our property. Yet, with the passage of a Congressional act authorizing this, there might be trouble. As for Mrs. Helen Douglass, I would have no objection to permitting her burial in the same family lot with my father, and I do not believe that there would have been opposition on the part of others of our family, although I do not now care to say as to that."

Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30.—There is nothing new in the fever situation to-day. The sick are recovering. The weather is cooler and this operates against a spread of the disease. Reports from over the State are more favorable. The State Board of Health gives the following total cases and deaths to date: Jackson, 10 cases, 2 deaths; Orwood, 68 cases, 3 deaths; Taylors, 85 cases, 9 deaths; Oxford, 17 cases, 4 deaths; Edwards, 2 cases; Watervalley, 1 case; Rolling Fork, 1 case.

Capt. Griscom Robbed in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Capt. Griscom of the staff of the American Commission has been robbed of a quantity o jewelry. The Spanish authorities have set detectives at work upon the case, but so ar no clue to the thieves has been obtained.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York and Washington Play a Drawn Game.

NEITHER PITCHER WAS STEADY

Rusie Was Hit Hard, and Killen's Wildness Aided the Visitors to Score.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	94	45	.676
Baltimore	89	48	.650
Cincinnati	85	57	.599
Cleveland	77	60	.562
Chicago	78	64	.549
New York	72	66	.522
Philadelphia	69	68	.511
Pittsburg	67	72	.482
Louisville	64	75	.460
Brooklyn	50	81	.382
Washington	46	92	.333
St. Louis	35	100	.250

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Washington, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Baltimore, 0; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago-Louisville and Cincinnati-St. Louis games postponed on account of wet grounds.

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Louisville in Chicago.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Washingtons began by hitting Rusie much harder than the New Yorks did Killen, and got a lead, but errors and Killen's wildness permitted the visitors to make it a tie game, time being called on account of darkness. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mercer, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Selbach, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	2	2	0	2	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Gatins, ss	0	3	1	1	1
Wrigley, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
McGuire, c	0	0	7	0	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	10	0	3
Killen, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	5	12	27	6	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	1	2	2	1	1
Davis, ss	1	2	3	3	0
Joyce, 3b	0	1	2	1	2
Seymour, lf	1	2	1	0	1
Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Foster, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Warner, c	1	3	6	1	0
Rusie, p	1	0	0	2	1
Total	5	10	27	15	5

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2—5

Earned runs—Washington, 1; New York, 3. Two-base hit—Gatins. Stolen bases—Casey, Davis, Gleason. Double plays—Seymour and Doyle; Wrigley and Carr; Gatins and Carr. First on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Rusie, 1. Struck out—By Killen, 4; by Rusie, 5. Left on bases—Washington, 5; New York, 7. Wild pitches—Rusie, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

BROOKLYNS IN BALTIMORE.

Lost First Game, but in Second No Runs Were Scored.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The Baltimores could win only one game of the "double-header" with Brooklyn to-day, but they made a tie of the other, in which neither side scored. In the first game, the home players kept three runs ahead, and did not exert themselves at the bat as long as the margin was maintained. Miller's wildness was fatal to his team's chances. The second game was a pitcher's battle, in which honors were even. A hard drive injured Kennedy's hand in the third inning, and he gave way to Dunn. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	1	0	3	0
Kitson, rf	1	0	3	0	0
Jennings, ss	1	0	3	4	0
Kelley, cf	0	0	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	2	13	0	0
Holmes, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Demont, 2b	1	2	0	4	0
Clarke, c	0	0	4	0	3
McJames, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	5*	26	13	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Anderson, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	3	2	2
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Halim'n, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Smith, c	0	0	3	2	2
Miller, p	0	0	1	0	4
Total	0	4	28	9	8

*Magoon out, hit by batted ball.

Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	.	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hits—Demontreville and Miller. Stolen bases—McGraw, 2; Jennings, 2; La Chance, 2; Daly, 2; Holmes, Demontreville, Kitson, and McGann. Two-base hit—Daly. First base on balls—Off McJames, 1; off Miller, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By McJames, 1. Struck out—By McJames, 3; by Miller, 4. Passed ball—Smith. Wild pitch—Miller. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 8.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Kitson, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	0	3	6	0
Kelley, cf	0	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Robinson, c	0	1	3	2	0
Hughes, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	0	6	24	16	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Anderson, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	4	4	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	5	5	0
Lacha'ce, 1b	0	0	0	0	0
Halliman, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Ryan, c	0	0	4	1	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	1	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	4	24	14	0

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Game called on account of darkness.

Stolen base—Holmes. Two-base hit—Kelley. Double play—Hallman, Daly, and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Kennedy, 5. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Betts.

Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The Bostons' good batting won to-day's game. In the second inning Lajoie was ordered out of the game for protesting against a decision, and on the way to the bench denounced Umpire Brown as being "crooked," whereupon the latter suspended him for three days. The score:

Boston	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Base hits—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Philadelphia, Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Happy Jack Does a Fast Mile.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 30.—Happy Jack, the riderless pacer, made a mile in 2:10 at the Inter-State Fair to-day, equaling the time made by Marion Mills on the same track last year.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William P. Van Ness, First United States Artillery, is detailed for general recruiting service at New York.

The leave of absence granted Col. B. D. Spilman, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Francis T. Underhill, Regimental Quartermaster, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Nov. 5; First Lieut. Herbert Utley, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 26; First Lieut. William A. Campbell, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 26; First Lieut. Frederick Steigleiter, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 26; Second Lieut. Walter E. Edge, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 26.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. W. Hamplin Hoffman, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. A. H. McRoberts, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Branch Martin, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. David Lowenbein, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry.

Transfers in the Two Hundred and First New York Infantry: First Lieut. B. V. Curnen from Company E to Company G, First Lieut. H. A. Murphy from Company G to Company H, First Lieut. E. S. Hartshorn from Company I to Company K.

First Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, now in New York City, when able to travel, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and join his company.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Harry Clement, Twenty-first Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Eugene D. Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry, is extended to include Oct. 15, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence, on account of sickness, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 19, inclusive, is granted Second Lieut. Charles F. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeons William H. Block, George B. Heinecke, Samuel L. Hannon, Edwin P. Hayward, and Dudley W. Welch will proceed to New York City and report to Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for service at Santiago de Cuba.

Major Leon S. Roudiez, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from his

THE CAPTURE OF MANILA

Gen. Merritt Details His Operations in a Report to the War Department.

THE DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

Brilliant Final Advance Against the Capital of the Philippines Carefully Prepared and Executed Without a Hitch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The report of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt of his operations about Manila was made public at the War Department to-day. It is dated on board the transport China, Aug. 31. After giving briefly the story of his embarkation and arrival at Manila, and the disposition of the troops there, he says:

"I found Gen. Greene's command encamped on a strip of sandy land running parallel to the shore of the bay, and not far distant from the beach, but owing to the great difficulties of landing supplies, the greater portion of the force had shelter tents only, and were suffering many discomforts, the camp being situated in a low, flat place, without shelter from the heat of the tropical sun or adequate protection during the terrific downpours of rain so frequent at this season.

"I was at once struck by the exemplary spirit of patient, even cheerful, endurance shown by the officers and men under such circumstances, and this feeling of admiration for the manner in which the American soldier, volunteer and regular alike, accepts the necessary hardships of the work they have undertaken to do, has grown and increased with every phase of the difficult and trying campaign which the troops of the Philippine expedition have brought to such a brilliant and successful conclusion.

"The Filipinos, or insurgent forces at war with Spain, had, prior to the arrival of the American land forces, been waging a desultory warfare with the Spaniards for several months, and at the time of my arrival in considerable force, variously estimated and never accurately ascertained, but probably not far from 12,000 men. These troops, well supplied with small arms, with plenty of ammunition, and several field guns, had trained positions of investment opposite to the Spanishs line of detached works throughout their entire extent."

Gen. Merritt then speaks of what Aguinaldo had accomplished previous to his arrival, and continues:

"As Gen. Aguinaldo did not visit me on my arrival or offer his services as a subordinate military leader, and as my instructions from the President fully contemplated the occupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that 'the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants,' I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until I should be in possession of the City of Manila, especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue a proclamation and enforce my authority, in the event that his pretensions should clash with my designs.

"For these reasons the preparations for the attack on the city were pressed and military operations conducted without reference to the situation of the insurgent forces. The wisdom of this course was subsequently fully established by the fact that when the troops of my command carried the Spanish intrenchments, extending from the sea to the Pasay road on the extreme Spanish right, we were under no obligations, by prearranged plans of mutual attack, to turn to the right and clear the front still held against the insurgents, but were able to move forward at once and occupy the city and suburbs.

REBELS ASKED TO MOVE ON.

"To return to the situation of Gen. Greene's brigade as I found it on my arrival, it will be seen that the difficulty in gaining an avenue of approach to the Spanish line lay in the fact of my disinclination to ask Gen. Aguinaldo to withdraw from the beach and the 'Calle Real' so that Greene could move forward. This was overcome by instructions to Gen. Greene to arrange, if possible, with the insurgent brigade commander in his immediate vicinity to move to the right and allow the American forces unobstructed control of the roads in their immediate front.

"No objection was made, and accordingly Gen. Greene's brigade threw forward a heavy outpost line on the 'Calle Real,' and the beach, and constructed a trench, in which a portion of the guns of the Utah batteries was placed.

"The Spanish, observing this activity on our part, made a very sharp attack with infantry and artillery on the night of July 31. The behavior of our troops during this night attack was all that could be desired, and I have, in cablegrams to the War Department, taken occasion to commend by name those who deserve special mention for good conduct in the affair. Our position was extended and strengthened after this, and resisted successfully repeated night attacks, our forces suffering, however, considerable loss in wounded and killed, while the losses of the enemy, owing to the darkness, could not be ascertained.

"The strain of the night fighting and the heavy details for outpost duty made it imperative to reinforce Gen. Greene's troops with Gen. MacArthur's brigade, which had arrived in transports on the 31st of July. The difficulties of this operation can hardly be overestimated. The transports were at anchor off Cavite, five miles from a point on the beach where it was desired to disembark the men. Several squalls, accompanied by floods of rain, raged day after day, and the only way to get the troops and supplies ashore was to load them from the ship's side into native lighters, (called 'cascos,') or small steamboats, move them to a point opposite the camp, and then disembark them through the surf in small boats, or by running the lighters head on the beach.

"The landing was finally accomplished after days of hard work and hardship; and I desire here to express again my admiration for the fortitude and cheerful willingness of the men of all commands engaged in this operation.

"Upon the assembly of MacArthur's brigade in support of Greene's, I had about 8,500 men in position to attack, and I deemed the time had come for final action. During the time of the night attacks I had communicated my desire to Admiral Dewey that he would allow his ships to open fire on the right of the Spanish line of intrenchments, believing that such action would stop the night firing and loss of life, but the Admiral had declined to order it unless we were in danger of losing our position by the assaults of the Spanish, for the reason that, in his opinion, it would precipitate a general engagement, for which he was not ready.

"Now, however, the brigade of Gen. MacArthur was in position, and the Monterey had arrived, and under date of Aug. 6 Admiral Dewey agreed to my suggestion that we should send a joint letter to the Captain General notifying him that he should remove from the city all non-combatants within forty-eight hours, and that operations against the defenses of Manila might begin at any time after the expiration of that period.

DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

"This letter was sent Aug. 7, and a reply was received the same date to the effect that the Spanish were without places of refuge for the increased numbers of wounded, sick women, and children now lodged within the walls. On the 9th a formal joint demand for the surrender of the city was sent in. This demand was based upon the hopelessness of the struggle on the part of the Spaniards, and that every consideration of humanity demanded that the city should not be subjected to bombardment under such circumstances.

"The Captain General's reply, of same date, stated that the council of defense had declared that the demand could not be granted, but the Captain General offered to consult his Government if we would allow him the time strictly necessary for the communications by way of Hongkong.

"This was declined on our part for the reason that it could, in the opinion of the Admiral and myself, lead only to a continuance of the situation, with no immediate result favorable to us, and the necessity was apparent and very urgent that decisive action should be taken at once to compel the enemy to give up the town in order to relieve our troops from the trenches and from the great exposure of unhealthy conditions which were unavoidable in a bivouac during the rainy season.

"The seacoast batteries in defense of Manila are so situated that it is impossible for ships to engage them without firing into the town, and as the bombardment of a city filled with women and children, sick and wounded, and containing a large amount of neutral property, could only be justified as a last resort, it was agreed between Admiral Dewey and myself that an attempt should be made to carry the extreme right of the Spanish line of intrenchments in front of the positions at that time occupied by our troops, which, with its flank on the seashore, was entirely open to the fire of the navy.

"It was not my intention to press the assault at this point in case the enemy should hold it in strong force until after the navy had made practicable breeches in the works and shaken the troops holding them, which could not be done by the army alone, owing to the absence of siege guns. This is indicated fully in the orders and memorandum of attack hereto appended. It was believed, however, as most desirable and in accordance with the principles of civilized warfare, that the attempt should be made to drive the enemy out of his intrenchments before resorting to the bombardment of the city.

"By orders issued some time previously MacArthur's and Greene's brigades were organized as the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson commanding, and in anticipation of the attack Gen. Anderson moved his headquarters from Cavite to the brigade camps and assumed direct command in the field. Copies of the written and verbal instructions, referred to above and appended hereto, were given to the division and brigade commanders on the 12th, and all the troops were in position on the 13th at an early hour in the morning.

"About 9 A. M. on that day our fleet steamed forward from Cavite, and before 10 A. M. opened a hot and accurate fire of heavy shells and rapid-fire projectiles on the sea flank of the Spanish intrenchments at the powder magazine fort, and at the same time the Utah batteries, in position in our trenches near the Calle Real, began firing with great accuracy.

"At 10:25, on a prearranged signal from our trenches that it was believed our troops could advance, the navy ceased firing, and immediately a light line of skirmishers from the Colorado regiment of Greene's brigade passed over our trenches and deployed rapidly forward, another line from the same regiment from the left flank of our earthworks advancing swiftly up the beach in open order.

"Both these lines found the powder magazine fort and the trenches flanking it deserted, but as they passed over the Spanish works they were met by a sharp fire from a second line situated in the streets of Malate, by which a number of men were killed and wounded, among others the soldier who pulled down the Spanish colors still flying on the fort and raised our own.

A GENERAL ADVANCE.

"The works of the second line soon gave way to the determined advance of Greene's troops, and that officer pushed his brigade rapidly through Malate and over the bridges to occupy Binondo and San Miguel, as contemplated in his instructions.

"In the meantime the brigade of Gen. MacArthur, advancing simultaneously on the Pasay road, encountered a very sharp fire, coming from the blockhouses, trenches, and woods in his front, positions which it was very difficult to carry, owing to the swampy condition of the ground on both sides of the roads and the heavy undergrowth concealing the enemy. With much gallantry and excellent judgment on the part of the brigade commander and the troops engaged these difficulties were overcome with a minimum loss, and MacArthur advanced and held the bridges and the town of Malate, as was contemplated in his instructions.

"The City of Manila was now in our possession, excepting the walled town, but shortly after the entry of our troops into Malate a white flag was displayed on the walls, whereupon Lieut. Col. C. A. Whittier, United States Volunteers, of my staff, and Lieut. Brumby, United States Navy, representing Admiral Dewey, were sent ashore to communicate with the Captain General.

"I soon personally followed these officers into the town, going at once to the palace of the Governor General, and there, after a conversation with the Spanish authorities, a preliminary agreement of the terms of the capitulation was signed by the Captain General and myself. This agreement was subsequently incorporated into the formal terms of capitulation, as arranged by the officers representing the two forces.

"Immediately after the surrender the Spanish colors on the sea front were hauled down and the American flag displayed and saluted by the guns of the navy. The Second Oregon Regiment, which had proceeded by sea from Cavite, was disembarked and entered the walled town as a provost guard, and the Colonel was directed to receive the Spanish arms and deposit them in places of security. The town was filled with the troops of the enemy driven in from the intrenchments, regiments formed and standing in line in the streets, but the work of disarming proceeded quietly and nothing unpleasant occurred.

"In leaving the subject of the operations of the 13th, I desire here to record my appreciation of the admirable manner in which the orders for attack and the plan for occupation of the city were carried out by the troops, exactly as contemplated.

"I submit that for troops to enter under fire a town covering a wide area; to rapidly deploy and guard all principal points in the extensive suburbs; to keep out the insurgent forces pressing for admission; to quietly disarm an army of Spaniards more than equal in number to the American troops, and finally by all this to prevent entirely all rapine, pillage, and disorder, and gain entire and complete possession of a city of 300,000 people filled with natives hostile to the European interests, and stirred up by the knowledge that their own people were fighting in the outside trenches, was an act which only the law-abiding, temperate, resolute American soldier, well and skillfully handled by his regimental and brigade commander, could accomplish. * * *

"It will be observed that the trophies of Manila were nearly $900,000, 13,000 prisoners, and 22,000 arms."

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Gen. Merritt then details the inauguration of the military government of Manila by the Americans. Further he says:

"On the 16th a cablegram containing the text of the President's proclamation directing a cessation of hostilities was received by me, and at the same time an order to make the fact known to the Spanish authorities, which was done at once. This resulted in a formal protest from the Governor General in regard to the transfer of public funds then taking place, on the ground that the proclamation was dated prior to the surrender. To this I replied that the status quo in which we were left with the cessation of hostilities was that existing at the time of the receipt by me of the official notice, and that I must insist upon the delivery of the funds. The delivery was made under protest.

"After the issue of my proclamation and the establishment of my office as Military Governor I had direct written communication with Gen. Aguinaldo on several occasions. He recognized my authority as Military Governor of the town of Manila and suburbs, and made professions of his willingness to withdraw his troops to a line which I might indicate, but at the same time asking certain favors for himself. The matters in this connection had not been settled at the date of my departure.

"Doubtless much dissatisfaction is felt by the rank and file of the insurgents that they have not been permitted to enjoy the occupancy of Manila, and there is some ground for trouble with them owing to that fact, but, notwithstanding many rumors to the contrary, I am of the opinion that the leaders will be able to prevent serious disturbances, as they are sufficiently intelligent and educated to know that to antagonize the United States would be to destroy their only chance of future political improvement.

"I may add that great changes for the better have taken place in Manila since the occupancy of the city by the American troops. The streets have been cleaned under the management of Gen. MacArthur, and the police, under Col. Reeve, Thirteenth Minnesota, were most proficient in preserving order. A stranger to the city might easily imagine that the American forces had been in control for months rather than days."

In concluding his report, Gen. Merritt declares his indebtedness for the success of the expedition to the brigade and division commanders, the members of his staff, and his personal aides. He commends especially Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, Brig. Gen. Babcock, Major McClure, Major Whipple, and Capt. Mott for valuable services rendered.

All the documents, orders, and proclamations referred to in the report and appended to the same have been heretofore published.

LITTLE SICKNESS AT MANILA.

Admiral Dewey Reports Sailors and Troops in Good Health.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Admiral Dewey appears to have been fortunate in preserving the health of his sailors. In that matter he has even exceeded the record of the North Atlantic Squadron. Secretary Long to-day made public a short extract from the Admiral's last report, treating of this subject, in which, while dealing with the general climatic conditions of the Philippines for the information of the Government, he says of the sailors and troops:

"As Luzon is the furthest north of the large islands, its climate is naturally the most temperate. In this connection it may be mentioned that out of a force of over 2,000 on the ships of my squadron the number of men on the sick list at any time has not exceeded forty, nor has there been any considerable sickness among our troops on shore, though they were much exposed for three weeks in the trenches during the rainy season. As a matter of fact, Manila is far from being an unhealthy city, and the climate is as fine as that of any place in the tropics."

WANT DEWEY TO EXCLUDE BEER.

Temperance Women Send a Letter to the Admiral at Manila.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has made an effort to enlist Admiral Dewey's sympathy with the temperance cause by writing him the following letter:

"On behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union we beg leave to request you, as commander of the Port of Manila, to prevent the landing of beer or other intoxicants. We learn that a cargo of beer has been started from this country, and we feel very desirous that the glory of our arms in that far-off land may not be dimmed by the introduction of a commodity which so surely works evil wherever it goes."

The letter had to travel to Portland, Me., for the signature of the President of the Union, so that it was not until to-day that it started on its errand to the Philippines.

ARCHBISHOPS TO MEET.

Present Roman Catholic Authority in the Spanish Islands Will Not Be Disturbed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The condition of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the country will be considered at the annual meeting of the Archbishops of the United States, which will be held at the Catholic University, beginning Oct. 11. A full attendance of the leading figures of the Church is expected, including Archbishop Keane, who has come from Rome to attend the annual gathering. The Directors of the university hold their annual meeting at the same time.

It is understood that the Archbishops will deal with little outside of the routine affairs of the Church, as there are no large questions pending, and that the subject of Catholic authority in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will not be considered. So far as Cuba and Puerto Rico are concerned, they are under an established Catholic Archbishopric, which will not be disturbed in any way. The Church authority is centred at Santiago, that being the old capital of the Island of Cuba, and the Archbishop of Santiago has two suffragans, one at Havana and another in Puerto Rico. The Bishops at the two latter points, as well as the Archbishop of Santiago, will remain in control of Catholic affairs. The purpose is to avoid upheavals such as would result from a sudden change in the governing powers of the Church in these quarters, so that no changes will be made until they come about naturally by death or retirement.

The Catholic authorities are expecting early word from Rome as to the new Archbishop of Santa Fé, who takes the place of Archbishop Chapelle, now at New Orleans. The nominations for the Santa Fé Archbishopric have been sent to Rome, although the name selected may be outside of those on the nominating list. The recent death of the Bishop of Harrisburg leaves a vacancy in that post, which, however, will not be filled for some time.

WAR TAX RULINGS.

Capital of Bankers—Social Clubs Selling Liquor—Excess Baggage and Railroad Rebate Tickets.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that the provision of the new war revenue tax which states that the amount of the annual tax required to be paid by bankers "shall, in all cases, be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding year," relates only to bankers who have been in business during the preceding year. In every case where the business is commenced for the first time in the month of July, 1898, the tax is $50.

The Commissioner has also held that a "merry-go-round" set up at fairs, &c., for the amusement of children is not an exhibition or show within the meaning of the law, and, therefore, is not subject to a special tax.

Recently a large number of inquiries have reached the Commissioner as to the liability of social clubs to the special tax as retail liquor dealers. In a letter to-day the Commissioner quotes from a recent decision of the courts to the effect that if liquor is sold by a club to its members or others, whether for profit or not, or whether by means of tickets or otherwise, or under any conditions constituting a sale, the club becomes liable to the special tax.

The Commissioner has issued telegraphic instructions to internal revenue officers that, pending the receipt of a formal opinion on the subject by the Attorney General, they will not require railroad companies to stamp receipts for excess baggage or rebate tickets given by conductors to passengers for fares paid in cash.

BOND SUBSCRIBERS IN COURT.

Mandamus Proceedings Brought to Compel Secretary of the Treasury Gage to Make Allotments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Two mandamus cases were filed to-day in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Secretary Lyman J. Gage, growing out of the issue of bonds to carry on the war.

In the first case, William H. Wharton of Jersey City sets up that he was a subscriber for $520 of the bonds. He empowered the Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York to make the necessary advancements on the bonds, holding them as collateral. Thereafter Secretary Gage refused to make this allotment of bonds, on the grounds, it is understood, that the subscription was not bona fide, but was made in the interest of a third party.

The second suit is instituted by George B. Wightman, and seeks to restrain Secretary Gage from setting aside the award of many small lots of bonds aggregating $335,340, which were to be handled through the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

The Court fixed the hearing for Oct. 14. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, who was the predecessor of Mr. Gage, is the attorney for the plaintiffs. The cases are understood to be a test of many similar ones.

JEHU BAKER IS BLIND.

Illinois Congressman's Sight Lost Beyond Hope of Recovery.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Sept. 30.—Congressman Jehu Baker is blind, after an active career covering half a century. At his age, seventy-six, the doctors say, there is no hope of a restoration of sight. This calamity has not fallen suddenly. The Congressman has been failing for some time. In fact, he has never quite recovered from his serious illness of four years ago.

Congressman Baker has been for years a conspicuous figure in politics in Southern Illinois. He is the only man who ever defeated Col. William R. Morrison, so long Congressman from this, the old Eighteenth District, and more recently Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Baker beat Col. Morrison three times.

At the last election, in which Morrison was defeated, the tariff was the great issue, and Col. Morrison was such a conspicuous low-tariff man that he was known from one end of the United States to the other as "Horizontal Bill." Mr. Baker was prevailed upon by the Republicans to take another nomination against his old opponent. The campaign which followed is historic in this part of the country. Its like was never seen before or since. When the ballots were counted, Mr. Baker was elected, and Col. Morrison never again became a candidate for an elective office.

Died Sitting at His Desk.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 30.—John V. Chamberlain, a paint dealer of this city, died in his office, at 47 Drift Street, last evening. He was last seen alive at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, when he seemed as well as usual. Two hours later Theodore Ryerson and George Barker went to his office, and when they entered found Mr. Chamberlain dead, sitting in a chair at his desk. A physician who was summoned said that death was due to heart disease. Mr. Chamberlain was unmarried.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

An Army Formed for the Rescue of Fallen Men and Women.

TO BE A NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Members to Work in Streets and Saloons—A Mission to be Established —The Plan Outlined.

A Rescue Army has been organized in this city, which is designed by its projectors to be a National movement. So far as developed, it is the outgrowth of a circular issued some time since by Mrs. F. M. Stowell of Worcester, Mass., who was prominently identified there with Young Women's Christian Association work, and who is now at the head of the Girls' Club in Wanamaker's; Miss Belle J. Freeland, and O. B. Booth, who, in 1893, founded the New York Rescue Band.

The special feature of the new Rescue Army will be the organization of bands, the members of which will go out into the streets, into all places where men and women congregate, and conduct their spiritual work, not always in groups of persons, but often with one man or woman. In this rescue work it is purposed to maintain a mission where many may be influenced to come. The army provides also practical helps for rescued men and women. This branch of the work is in Miss Freeland's charge.

O. B. Booth, a member of the army, spoke interestingly yesterday of the work before the members. "We are entering upon this project," he said, "fully aware of its magnitude, but convinced of its absolute necessity. I am no alarmist, and have no desire to make sensational statements, but it is even so that among the greatest dangers to this city and to this Nation are the evils which bring the rescue army into existence. These evils have increased at a rapid rate during the past decade, and it is imperative that they should be checked. This city has now 175,000 fallen men and women, and their number is increasing, not from those in the lower walks of life alone, but from the higher stations as well. This is the field for our work. We are simply common men and women, who, not of their own strength, but in the belief that they are serving God and doing His work, are to try to save others.

"The plan of the Rescue Army will be to secure in this and other cities bands of men and women who, without salary, will spend their nights in going about the streets, into saloons, and wherever else necessary, and doing personal work. We may in time establish rescue homes, but they will be incidental only. We shall found also, if possible, business places where those who desire to lead better lives may be given remunerative employment. In our work we are not antagonistic to any agency. We want to be helpful to all philanthropic efforts, and believe we can be more so as an organized rescue army of National scope than as individual workers.

"The New York Rescue Band has at present about ninety members, and every night from fifteen to twenty of them are at work. We want similar bands in other cities and the work enlarged. More than that, we want parents to know what is being done, and to that end a branch of our work will be to furnish information to parents in small towns of the country concerning the dangers of great cities. In sympathy with us are all of the well-known rescue workers, and we feel that the movement starts with a splendid nucleus. We shall be dependent upon voluntary contributors, but are convinced that when the Christian people of this country are made aware of the danger, of the need, and of the organization itself, they will give us their support."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Oct. 9.

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SUBJECT—Jehoshaphat's good reign. Second Chronicles, xvii., 1-11).

GOLDEN TEXT—In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths. —Proverbs, iii., 6.

The little bark canoe and the great ocean steamer are alike, by their design and by their construction, fitted to ride upon deep waters. Life and property may safely and without hesitation be committed to each in its sphere, although the one is sure to meet rough winds and tempestuous seas and the other rocks and rapids. Neither the depth of the sea, nor the howling of the storm, nor the rapidity of the current, nor the raggedness of the rocks, however, can seriously harm either the one or the other, as it fulfills its mission and rides upon the surface of the ocean or the stream.

But if the water of the sea or of the stream enters by ever so small an opening into either the canoe or the ship and its entrance is not checked it is only a question of time for it to go to the bottom, and all on board to suffer loss. The size of the ship, the faultlessness of its lines, and the perfection of its equipment, singly or together, will not keep it from sinking. Neither will the plainness and simplicity of the canoe. Both can ride safely in the water, but neither can ride long with the water in it. This familiar and natural law is a forcible illustration of the spiritual things of this lesson.

Jehoshaphat was a great and good man—almost the equal of King David among the Kings of Judah. He believed in God—he loved Him—and he not only walked with Him, but he honestly and earnestly endeavored to lead others to a like faith and conduct. He was like the magnificent steamer fitted up with everything to command the admiration of men and to insure their confidence. But three times in his career he was, like that same steamer, in danger of foundering because of water pouring into her hold through an unguarded opening. He lived in a world in which he did noble work, and which he greatly enriched by his example and by his teaching. He was peculiarly well fitted and furnished by God's grace and blessing to do this work. But three times the world—with its maxims, and policies, and pursuits—so controlled him that he not only dishonored his God and his profession, but he nearly made shipwreck of his faith. Many, many, have been like him in every age. There are many like him in our own day, and the exhortation of the Apostle has not lost either its point or its power—"Wherefore, let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." (First Cor., x., 12.)

JEHOSHAPHAT, KING OF JUDAH.

Jehoshaphat was the fourth King of Judah, and it is a noticeable fact that we are told both his mother's name and the age at which he succeeded his father, Asa. (First Kings, xxii., 41, 42: Second Chron., xx., 31.) The same facts are recorded concerning Rehoboam, but not of either his son, Abijah, nor of his grandson, Asa. When, however, they are given to us, we may be sure that it is because they have some important connection with the character of the man and the history of his kingdom.

We have already seen this in the case of Rehoboam. As for Jehosaphat, for thirty-five years he was familiar with all that was done by Asa, his father. Of his mother, Azubah, we know nothing, excepting as her character is reflected in her son; but a child is not influenced by the character and teaching of his mother alone. They undoubtedly have a wonderful power in forming and developing the plastic mind. But as the child grows in years, the example of the father—especially in the case of a boy—has quite as much to do with his character as the teaching of his mother. It must, however, be always borne in mind that neither the teaching of the mother nor the example of the father can by any possibility relieve any boy from his own personal responsibility. Every one must choose for himself whether he will be better or worse than his father or mother. God deals with each one by himself. (Ezek., xviii., 4.)

Quaint old Thomas Fuller, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, says in this connection: "Lord, I find the genealogy of my Saviour strangely checkered with four remarkable changes in four immediate generations. Rehoboam begat Abijah—that is, a bad father begat a bad son. Abijah begat Asa—that is, a bad father a good son. Asa begat Jehoshaphat—that is, a good father a good son. Jehoshaphat begat Jehoram—that is, a good father a bad son. I see, Lord, from hence that my father's piety cannot be entailed; that is bad news for me. But I see, also, that actual impiety is not always hereditary; that is good news for my son."

Five years after the great deliverance of King Asa from Zerah, the Ethiopian—which we considered last week—there was a very notable gathering together of the people at Jerusalem. It was "in the fifteenth year of the reign of Asa." (xv., 10.) It awakened a new zeal for God and for true religion. Then King Asa entered more fully than ever before into the work of purifying his land. (xv., 8.) He did not even spare the feelings of his grandmother, Maachah. He not only removed her from the honorable position of Queen Mother, but he "cut down her idol—stamped it—and burnt it at the brook Kidron." Godly men from all Israel flocked into the holy city "in abundance when they saw that the Lord, his God, was with him." It was a most memorable occasion—one of the epoch-making events in the history of God's people. It resulted in the entering of all the people "into a covenant to seek the Lord God of their fathers, with all their heart and with all their soul. And they sware unto the Lord with a loud voice, and with shouting, and with trumpets, and with cornets. And all Judah rejoiced at the oath." (xv., 9-16.) It was followed by twenty years of peace and prosperity—a long time, when the religious sentiment was in the ascendant.

Such a gathering must have made a deep impression on every lad in Jerusalem. It took place twenty-six years before King Asa's death; and if Jehoshaphat then was thirty-five years old, he must, at this time, have been a boy of nine. He must, therefore, have grown up to manhood, in this atmosphere of religious interest. Then came the war with Baasha. At that time he was a man, twenty-nine years of age; well-grounded and settled in his religious convictions. His father's defection then would tend to confirm and strengthen his own faith and steadfastness.

STRENGTHENING AGAINST ISRAEL.

So when he came to the throne we find it recorded as his very first act that he "strengthened himself against Israel." This he did in two ways, by fortifying cities on the borders (see xiii., 19) so as to keep the people of Israel from encroaching on his territory; and by seeking the Lord God of his father; and walking "in His commandments, and not after the doings of Israel." (v., 4.)

To understand this we must bear in mind the condition and "doings of Israel." Ahab and Jezebel were then ruling there. Baal and Ashtaroth were everywhere openly worshipped. Omri, the father of Ahab, had made laws regulating and enforcing this worship. Its great attractive feature was the supremacy of this world; it could supply all that man needed. It was not cruel, but sensual and enticing. The whole nation had become corrupt. Spiritually, it was a nation wholly given to worldliness.

Now, Jehoshaphat not only refused to walk in such ways himself, but he took every precaution to prevent them from coming into his kingdom. "Therefore the Lord established the kingdom in his hand." (v. 5.) This encouraged him more and more, and "his heart was lifted up" or filled with zeal, and he proceeded to do all that he could to take away every defiling thing from his land. To a certain extent his efforts were seconded by the people, but he was only partially successful. The high places were not taken away, for as yet the people had not prepared their hearts unto the God of their fathers." (xx., 33.)

This then was the problem before him, how to prepare their hearts. Early in his reign, even "in the third year," he saw what was needed and proceeded to do it. He selected trained men; from the princes or "military officers" (Stanley) five; from the Levites nine, and from the priests two, to go out and teach the people. (v., 8.) The instrument they used was "the Book of the Law." (v. 9.) It comprised the Pentateuch, the words of Joshua (Joshua xxiv., 26,) and perhaps some of the Psalms and some of the Proverbs of Solomon. These teachers went everywhere "throughout all the cities of Judah and taught the people" out of this Book. They read, explained, and enforced it.

Their work was very similar to that of God's servants now. Their purpose was to prepare the hearts of their hearers, and this should be remembered by every teacher. His or her scholars are not simply animal beings who need discipline and training, neither are they simply intellectual beings needing instruction in the geography and history of the Bible and in the manners and customs of Oriental life. They are moral and spiritual beings as well, having an eternal destiny before them. They need to know their condition as sinners and how they may be saved.

It is not sufficient therefore that they should be taught sound maxims for the regulation of conduct among men. Over and above this they must understand clearly the demands of God's law and the wonderful riches of His grace in meeting those demands in Jesus Christ His Son. All teachers, the Apostle says, are "stewards of the mysteries"—or hidden things—"of God." (First Corinthians, iv., 1.) As such, having had their own eyes opened by the Spirit of God, they are to declare that which is hidden from those "in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds," (Second Corinthians, iv., 4) that the Holy Ghost may take of the things of Christ and show them unto them. (John xvi., 13-15.)

THE FEAR OF THE LORD.

The result of the work undertaken by Jehoshaphat was immediate and far-reaching. "The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that they made no war against Jehoshaphat. Also some of the Philistines brought Jehoshaphat presents and tribute of silver, and the Arabians brought him flocks." He "waxed great exceedingly," and "he had much business in the cities of Judah." His standing army, under "mighty men of valor," is recorded as having consisted of no less than 1,160,000 trained men "ready prepared for war." (vv. 10-19.)

This closes our lesson, but it does not close the history of Jehoshaphat. Although he stood on this high pinnacle, he was, after all, only a man; and "there is no man that sinneth not"—(First Kings, viii., 46)—there never has been, and probably there never will be, until after the millennium. As the nation grew rich it grew careless and worldly. In this respect history is always repeating itself. The supremacy of idolatry in Israel had its influence in Judah. Even Jehoshaphat's own son was so enamored with the Court of Ahab that he married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab.

After a while, Jehoshaphat himself also "joined affinity with Ahab," (xviii., 1,) and was beguiled into going with him against Syria. At Ramoth-Gilead, Ahab was slain and Jehoshaphat barely escaped with his life. When he returned to Jerusalem the prophet of the Lord went out to meet him. "Shouldest thou," said he, "help the ungodly, and love them that hate the Lord?" It was a searching question. It is a pertinent question for many now. Coupled with his own narrow escape and the fate of his companions, it awakened Jehoshaphat to repentance, a new effort to serve God and work righteousness in His kingdom. (xix., 1-11.) But before long, seeking the material interests of his people, he was again tempted to enter into commercial enterprises with Ahaziah, the son of Ahab. But their "ships were broken at Ezion-geber." Again he was reproved and again he repented. (First Kings, xxii., 48; Second Chronicles, xx., 35-37.)

Then, still later, he was induced to join his forces with those of Jehoram, the brother of Ahaziah, against Moab. It was to quell a rebellion, which was threatening danger to his own country. But this union with "the ungodly" also proved disastrous, and deliverance was secured only by the presence and ministry of Elisha. (Second Kings, iii.)

So three times he fell from his own steadfastness by walking in fellowship with those who had no affection for his God or interest in His service. Many have done the same thing since then. But when he fell, he fell as Peter fell, and not as Judas—as David, and not as Saul. His heart and his face were always toward God and not from Him. So when he arose he went at once to Him, humbled and penitent. To all such there is always forgiveness and a renewing of strength.

Questions on the Lesson.

With what illustration does this lesson open and how does it apply to Jehoshaphat?

What important facts are recorded concerning him, and what is said of a mother's teaching and of a father's example?

What does quaint old Thomas Fuller say on this subject?

What occurred five years after the deliverance of King Asa from Zerah, and what is said of it?

How old was Jehoshaphat at that time, and what is said of his youth and manhood?

How did he strengthen himself when he became King, and what is said of the "doings" of Israel?

What is said of his success?

What problem was before him and how did he meet it?

What is the lesson for teachers now, and what is their work?

What was the result of Jehoshaphat's efforts?

What is the first instance given of his yielding to the worldly influences about him and the result?

What is the second instance, and the third?

What is said of his falls and what is the lesson of his restorations?

A NEW LONG ISLAND CHURCH.

The Cornerstone of St. Luke's to be Laid by Bishop McDonnell.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 30.—The cornerstone of the new St. Luke's Catholic Church, in this village, will be laid next Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M., by Bishop McDonnell. Father Sylvester Malone of Williamsburg will preach the sermon of the day.

Services will be held in the basement of the church, as that section of the edifice is completed. The auditorium is arranged to seat 700 persons. Services will be held every Sunday thereafter in the basement until the whole of the structure is completed. The rector of the parish is the Rev. Father O'Hare, formerly of Brooklyn.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To Meet at Grand Rapids—Prominent New Yorkers Will Attend.

The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., next week. The meetings will commence on Tuesday and continue until Saturday. Among those who will go from this city are Lucien C. Warner, D. Willis James, the Vice President of the board; the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who will preach the annual sermon; the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, Secretary for the New York District, and John H. Washburn.

During the year the number of contributing churches has been increased from 765 to 790. The donations have increased $23,000 over last year. The total receipts amount to $248,003. Of this amount New York State contributed $52,624.

Among the important features of the annual meeting will be the report by the deputation which was sent out last year to make a tour of investigation of the foreign mission stations.

A New Pastor for Reformed Church.

The Rev. John H. Elliott will be installed next Friday evening as pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Fifth Avenue Church will preside, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Church. A special invitation has been sent to all Christian Endeavor societies. The Rev. Mr. Elliott is President of the New York State Christian Endeavor Union, and was also a former Young Men's Christian Association worker of prominence.

To Honor a Sailor's Memory.

A memorial service will be held to-morrow evening at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, for the late George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the cruiser Brooklyn. He was the only American seaman killed at the naval battle of Santiago. There will be present at the service Commodore Philip, Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Cook, and the officers and crew of the Brooklyn. It is expected that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will make an address.

Church Notes.

The Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will resume its meetings to-morrow morning at 9:45 o'clock. All young men are invited to attend the meeting.

A Lutheran mission and Sunday school has been opened on Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, under the direction of the Rev. M. Heck.

At the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-second Street, the Rev. John B. Devins, who has been named as Moderator of its session during the time the church is without a pastor, will preach to-morrow.

At the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, next Monday afternoon, the Rev. A. C. Dixon will resume his lectures on the books of the Bible. His subject for the opening lecture will be "God in Human Affairs as Seen in the Book of Esther."

The Fraternity (Church) of Divine Communion will hold service at the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. Ira Moore Courils will make a short address and will give a demonstration of spirit communications.

The Southern New York Baptist Association will hold its Fall convention this year at the new Washington Heights Baptist Church, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue. The session will open Tuesday, Oct. 11, the Rev. J. L. Campbell, D. D., presiding.

The meetings of the Metropolitan Independent Church will be resumed to-morrow at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. The meetings will be conducted by the Rev. Henry Frank. The object of this church is for the reconstruction of religion upon a scientific basis.

The Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, has returned to his pulpit, and will preach morning and evening to-morrow. The subject of his evening discourse will be "A Storm at Sea." The activities of the church will be renewed at once in all departments of work.

The Rev. G. L. Wallis, who was the rector of the Church of the Holy Nativity up to the time of its consolidation with the Church of the Redeemer

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TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE FRIENDS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

It is very easy for the friends of honest government year after year to reason themselves into the support of Mr. PLATT'S party and Mr. PLATT'S candidates. Eleven months may be spent in violent but purely academic abuse of PLATT and denunciation of Plattism. When the twelfth month brings the nominations and the friend of good government sits down to search his heart and examine the situation he finds a short and easy way absolutely to nullify all the good preaching and reform work he has done during the year. He has only to say to himself: "PLATT is pretty bad, I admit; but look at CROKER!" From this point of departure the way rapidly broadens, and the gradient becomes more inviting. As in all moral compromises, the conscience begs the intellect to supply justifying pretexts, and they come at call.

PLATT is in power and we probably know the worst he intends to do—so runs the thought fathered by the wish. The legislation he has enacted or attempted has roused the public indignation. His Governor carried things with a mighty high hand and there was no shame about him. We are indebted to him for putting that old lobbyist PAYN in a place which gives him almost unlimited power over great financial corporations. How that appointment shocked us! He kept GEORGE ALDRIDGE in office and let him squander a great part of the nine-million-dollar canal fund. When that story of waste, fraud, and corruption came out we resolved never to vote another Platt ticket. It angered us beyond measure, too, when BLACK took the starch out of the civil service law, and the metropolitan elections law was a daring usurpation of power over the suffrage, unconstitutional, subversive of liberty, and full of danger. No boss ought to be allowed to survive such a public crime.

But look at CROKER! To be sure, CROKER never has had power in State matters. The present candidate of the Democrats is not a Tammany man, we know, and he was not CROKER'S choice, but was a compromise candidate. We know, too, that he is a man of ability and upright character. No man has ever spoken a word against him, and he has been a sound and respected Judge. But could he stand up against CROKER? The Republican candidate has made his bow to PLATT and has formally recognized him as the party chief. But even his opponents know that he would be independent of boss control. On the whole, we friends of good government will have to vote the Republican ticket this year and settle with PLATT next time.

Next time never comes for the friends of good government who reason in that way. The effect of their action is to condone all the past sins of PLATT and the Platt organization and to grant absolution for all their future sins. Their license to misgovern is renewed, and that renewal approves, ratifies, and confirms all their past deeds, the bad with the good. And the next time, when Mr. PLATT and his machine come up for judgment with a fresh load of public sins and outrages, we have the same old business over again. It amounts to a grant in perpetuity to a bad and powerful boss of the power to administer the affairs and make the laws of the State of New York. The real grantors are the friends of good government. The grantee is the man Dr. PARKHURST described as "worse than five Crokers."

The moral effect of unpunished sin is said by theologians to be bad. There is a great deal of unpunished sin charged up to the Republican Party. But let PLATT prosper in his sins if we can only keep out CROKER! The example may be demoralizing for the youth of the State. They will certainly conclude that the evils of corrupt and bad administration have been grossly exaggerated if they see the friends of good government turn in every year to help the corruptionists get a new lease of power. To the young voter what better evidence can be presented that reformers are great humbugs than the spectacle of the friends of good government stepping up to the polls year after year to vote the ticket the arch fiend they have thundered against puts into their complacent hands?

But the candidate, the candidate! He is one of the very elect. We vote for him, not for the boss. You vote to put your high-minded candidate in a place where he will be tied with withes that even his giant thews cannot part. A reforming Governor, even if his good intentions be backed up by a tireless pugnacity, will strive in vain against a Legislature controlled by a wicked boss. The Governor has much power. But a hostile Legislature can constantly hamper or defeat him in its exercise. Moreover, to set up the virtues of the candidate as a justification is a weak evasion. That does not meet the grave charge that it is immoral and of bad example to condone in November sins that one professed to be horrified at in June.

There is such a thing as steadfastness in the cause of good government. The laborer in that cause sometimes finds himself at the crossroads where neither way pleases him, and he is in doubt which to take. Always to choose the one that is the known road to the perdition of the cause and the consorting with sinners, known because often traveled and uniformly leading to the same destination, is not perhaps the surest way to discourage vice and inspire the pure in heart with courage and hope. At least, we never come to good government in that way. If the Democrats prove to be misdoers themselves they offer the community the substantial compensation of exposing and punishing the misdeeds of the Republicans, which they are sure to do. But the misdeeds of the Republicans are accomplished, past, and flagrant. Those of the Democrats are conjectural and in the future. That consideration might weigh with some minds.

PRESERVING THE CITIZENS' UNION.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Independent Citizens' Committee have so promptly yielded to the protest of members of the Citizens' Union and abandoned the use of the emblem of the latter for any State ticket that they may finally put in nomination. It is not necessary to question at all the sincerity of the Central City Committee of the Union in allowing the use of the Union's emblem. They were either inconsiderate or ill-advised as to the extent of their authority to do this, but that they believed they were serving the real objects of the Union is not to be doubted. They reasoned that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Union to have a full column on the official ballot in which to place the candidates for the judiciary and for the Legislature, and, so far as that goes, they were correct. But they did not see that this advantage in an off year, when there is no actual municipal campaign going on, would be more than offset by the apparent departure from the declared purpose of the Union to confine itself to municipal affairs and not to seek in any way to influence State elections.

What the future of the Union may be no one now can tell, but whatever success it may attain must be as an organization in which men who differ ever so widely in State or National politics can unite to secure improvement in city affairs. That was the character it assumed last year. How far it drew on both parties in that contest can roughly be calculated by comparing the figures of the city with those of the State ticket. The Democratic State ticket received 67 per cent. of the total vote, Mayor VAN WYCK received only 48 per cent.; the Republican State ticket received 33 per cent. of the total, while Mr. TRACY received only 21 per cent.; the Citizens' Union ticket received 31 per cent. of the total, while the vigor of the local campaign brought out a total vote about 16 per cent. larger than was cast for the State ticket. This is a very striking showing, and the best friends of the Citizens' Union, whether Democrats, Republicans, or independents, must desire to preserve its character with the greatest jealousy, for that is the condition precedent to success in the future.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

The plan of Gen. WOOD to which we recently referred of establishing a mounted police in Santiago has been approved at Washington and is now being gradually carried out. It appears also that the Government is considering the extension of the plan over the interior provinces of Cuba as fast as the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn. The body of the police force, together with the subofficers, will be largely, if not wholly, recruited from the insurgent army, and it is reported that both Gen. GARCIA and Gen. GOMEZ are ready to co-operate cordially. It will, of course, be necessary to exercise great care and discretion in the choice of men for the force, while their officers will have to be men of unusual intelligence, tact, and strength of character. The advantage of such a force will be in enforcing strict order and justice, and the work of the officers will consist in requiring this from men whose political and race antagonisms are strong. If it can be done, not only will the whole island secure the blessings of peace according to American ideals and methods, but a large body of energetic insurgents will be firmly enlisted in maintaining these conditions.

Meanwhile it will be noted that Gen. LEE, who is to command one of the divisions in Cuba, avows the most sanguine expectation that the island will secure its independence and be fitted for it under no very long guardianship by the American garrisons. This, with all respect for Gen. LEE'S familiarity with Cuba and its people, seems to us somewhat premature confidence. Cuba is still essentially terra incognito not only to Americans generally, but to the Government. The first duty—that of maintaining order there—is plain enough, but it is not clear what difficulties we may find in the way of even this preliminary work. When that is done, the organization of a local Government which can be relied on to relieve the United States of the task will be an extremely puzzling operation. And even when that is accomplished there will remain the question of possible annexation, or, if annexation be not sought, of the guarantees which it will be practicable for the United States to take for the necessary degree of freedom of trade and other relations with the island.

When the time comes to consider the proposition of annexation—as it is bound to come—it is by no means as clear as some both of the advocates and the opponents of expansion assume, that popular opinion in the United States will approve it, much less demand it. Already a strong opposition to annexation is being manifested by the cane-sugar growers of Louisiana and Mississippi and by those interested in the nascent industry of producing beet sugar. Both of these classes feel that they cannot compete against the sugar of Cuba, if admitted free of duty, as it would have to be were Cuba a State in the Union. There are signs also of a disposition on the part of the organized workingmen to oppose expansion, their feeling being that it will lead to a large increase in the supply of labor, especially of the cheaper sort. If a nation of this sort should take root among the workingmen, it might have a very strong influence upon the course of Congress. The whole question of the future relations of Cuba to the United States is left an open one by the protocol; it may yet become a very lively issue in our National politics.

EDUCATE NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

The report of Capt. F. W. DICKINS, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on the question of abandoning the course in naval architecture at the United States Naval Academy is what might have been expected of an officer who is proud of his arm of the National service and desires not only to see its honorable traditions preserved, but to carry its development to the highest possible point of technical proficiency. The fact that the course has been conducted by Naval Constructor RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, which might have some influence with persons of sentimental inclinations, certainly had no weight with Capt. DICKINS. But he was capable of perceiving from purely practical considerations the possibility of building up an advanced course upon the foundations already laid.

The proposition was to send graduates of the Naval Academy to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to pursue post-graduate courses in naval construction. There need be no discussion of the fitness of the Boston school for the work. Its high standing and complete equipment for such instruction are beyond all question. But it is altogether probable that Americans generally will sympathize with the feelings and ideas which prompted Capt. DICKINS to advise against sending cadets there. In the first place, a removal of the post-graduate course to Boston would be an open confession of weakness and a blow at the prestige of an institution which has a world-wide reputation. It has been no source of pride to our people that some of our cadets have been sent to the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, England, to pursue their advanced studies, but it was not a practice which could have the same significance as an open confession that there was in America an institution better fitted to teach naval experts how to produce Oregons and Brooklyns than the academy supported by the Government for the education of such men.

One of the incidents attendant on the recent war was the admission by English naval officers of high standing that our naval officers were technically better trained than they were. If the Annapolis institution is capable of producing such results in the general education of the naval officer it ought to be able—and if it is not, it ought to be made able—to achieve similar ones in the specialties of the profession. If the academy is not properly equipped for such work now, it will not be difficult to induce Congress to provide the necessary funds.

Public opinion will undoubtedly support the National Legislature in any such work. The people of the United States will be pleased to know that its naval officers are able not only to navigate, fight, and engineer such splendid products of science and skill as the Oregon and the Iowa, but to design them and superintend their construction. Let us by all means have a post-graduate course in naval construction at Annapolis. The people will cheerfully pay the bills.

"WHEN ARE YOU COMING UP?"

Implicit confidence can hardly be placed in the report that Gen. KITCHENER has already telegraphed to CECIL RHODES the significant inquiry, "When are you coming up?" Of course the General would be pleased to get information on that interesting point at first hand, and equally of course Mr. RHODES could not fix a date for "coming up" too early to suit the class of Englishmen of which the Sirdar is a very perfect and typical specimen. But while it is not impossible that a message to the effect indicated has already made its way from Fashoda to Cairo and thence under the sea to Cape Town, there is no great likelihood that either the questioner or the questioned would make the message public.

Nominally, Gen. KITCHENER is engaged in putting down a rebellion against the Khédive, and his victory over the so-called dervishes simply puts the Soudan again under the rule of the Sultan's representative. Therefore it would not be judicious to hint so plainly that what has really happened is that England has given a long extension southward to the broad red line which in time the political maps are to show, extending "from Cairo to the Cape." Talking often interferes seriously with doing, a fact which none has better reason to know than Mr. RHODES himself, and as for Gen. KITCHENER, he has cultivated taciturnity so long that even so great a victory as the one just gained would scarcely cause an alteration in his habits.

But whether the telegram was sent or not, the time for the northward advance is evidently approaching, and, whatever other folks may think, Mr. RHODES still regards himself as the one man best qualified, and therefore predestined, to make it. He is not at all overwhelmed by his disasters, and the events of the immediate past have left his trust in his own capacities unimpaired. In a recent speech he explained at length why he did not retire from public life.

"My telegraph," he said, "would go to the dogs, my railway would not go to Tanganyika, and the efforts of my life for the union of South Africa would come to nothing." And Mr. RHODES did not hesitate to declare that England still had need of him. "I will say with all humility," he remarked in the same speech, "that I do not know who is to take my place. There are many more brilliant men, many individually better, but there is no one who has the various relationships with the different States that I have. It would be paltry on my part, having the opportunity to forward these objects better perhaps than any other man in South Africa, were I to retire."

Misfortune, however, has not been without a chastening effect on Mr. RHODES. The man who not long ago was talking somewhat contemptuously about the "unctuous rectitude" that criticised the Jameson raid, now admits that there was need of a change in his methods and morals, and he thinks the change has come. "I honestly believe," he told his hearers, "that my years of trouble have made me a better man. I long had a life of uninterrupted success, then I had two years of considerable trouble, and I found, if I might put it to you personally, that I had an individuality that could stand trouble."

Then came the words that may have started the story of the dispatch from Gen. KITCHENER: "I have a lot of work to do yet. I am determined to form a junction with Egypt. The Sirdar has started for Khartoum. In fancy we can see him on the march. We, too, are coming up from the south, and we are going to join him as sure as I am standing here. That is not in the interests only of an imaginative idea; it is in the interests of this country, and what was attempted by ALEXANDER, CAMBYSES, and NAPOLEON, we practical people are going to finish. There is something better for me to do than to retire to a hermit's cell."

What a pity it is that this man of strength and imagination is not freer than he is from the commercial, self-seeking instinct! His greatness is obvious, but so is his smallness, and somehow one cannot help doubting that he will accomplish the work which means so much for civilization. His is the dream, but it will be surprising if the realization is not another's—perhaps KITCHENER'S, who as yet has kept clear of chartered companies and shady speculations in diamonds and gold.

WANTED—SOME BRAINS.

Prof. BURT G. WILDER, who teaches physiology at Cornell, has prepared, printed, and distributed among the students and graduates of that institution an appeal which is, in almost so many words, an admission that their Alma Mater is suffering for lack of brains. This at first thought is distinctly surprising, for, though scarcity of the valuable material mentioned exists in many, almost innumerable, places, it is much oftener charged than confessed, even when most apparent, and, besides that, the history and present condition of Cornell warrant the generally held belief that few universities either have been or are better supplied with high-class "gray matter" than that one is.

But when Prof. WILDER says brains he means brains, not metaphorically, but literally, and he wants them, not for what they can do, but for what can be done with them by investigators well supplied with microscopes, scalpels, and scientific curiosity.

Moreover, the desire is for brains of good quality—the brains of wise, successful, intelligent people, and not those of criminals and paupers. The latter are comparatively easy to secure, and they have their uses, but for the sake of variety—and other more important reasons—the professor wants to employ his own and his students' skill on thinking machines that were a credit rather than disgrace to their former owners. Therefore he requests Cornell's well-wishers to insert in their wills a clause—which he has drawn in legal form to save trouble—bequeathing their brains to the university.

The suggestion is a rather grewsome one, and not everybody will consent to be this particular sort of a public benefactor. It seems, however, that the professor's appeal has not been in vain, that the queer clause has been placed in the wills of not a few Cornellians of common sense and strong nerves, and that in time the university will be supplied with some more than ordinarily excellent material for investigation.

Why not? Fancy, sentimentality, imagination, suggest numerous objections, but reason offers not one. When a man is dead he is dead, and not many of us have, or at least not many of us utilize in life, such a multitude of opportunities for benefiting our fellows that we can afford to neglect one that comes after—we have no use for brains.

Twelve hundred years and a score or two more have passed since CAEDMON, the cowherd of Whitby, left his beasts to their own devices—and subsequent fates which nobody thought to record—and devoted himself to the writing of poetry. Folks who read Anglo-Saxon declare that his poetry was rather good, considering the circumstances, and, anyhow, it is the oldest specimen we have of what our speech-fathers could do in that line, and therefore both the verses and their author possess considerable interest. It is decidedly surprising, therefore, that CAEDMON has had to do without a monument of any kind until this Fall. But at last the oversight has been noticed and remedied by the erection at Whitby of a stone cross suitably inscribed. The unveiling took place on the 22d ult., and the curious feature of the ceremony—and the excuse for these comments—is the fact that the memorial to the first of English poets was dedicated by the—well, by Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN. It would hardly be accurate to call the Laureate the last of English poets, for he has many contemporaries and is sure to have successors. Still the temptation to complete the balanced phrase is a strong one.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES prides itself, and, I must say, justly, upon its independence; further, as I understand, especially in its editorial pages, upon the exactness of its statements and its unwillingness to draw false conclusions for the purpose of making a given point.

For these reasons, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the editorial in your paper of the 29th inst., headed "What Are the Facts?" an editorial which is dangerous by reason of the fact that by appealing to the independent vote and apparently candidly stating facts, instead of seeking to elucidate the truth as to the eligibility of Col. Roosevelt, throws doubt upon the entire matter, and puts it into a muddle.

The editorial makes the following points:

First—That from 1895 to 1897 Col. Roosevelt resided in New York City.

Second—That in April, 1897, he went to Washington and his family to Oyster Bay.

Third—That in October, 1897, his family joined him in Washington.

Fourth—That on the 24th day of August, 1897, he made affidavit at Oyster Bay that he resided and voted in New York City.

Fifth—That on the 21st day of March, 1898, he made affidavit at Washington that he had no residence in New York City; that he did not vote there at the last election, and could not vote there—and that he was at that time a resident of Washington.

The editorial then goes on to state that the explanation of the "learned Mr. Root" at Saratoga utterly failed to dwell upon the Oyster Bay affidavit, and that if the Oyster Bay affidavit showed that Col. Roosevelt had no residence in Oyster Bay, the Washington affidavit showed that he had no residence in New York, and that, therefore, it would be necessary for Col. Roosevelt to show "facts of re-entry, occupation, and re-establishment of domicile" in order to give him a legal domicile at Oyster Bay.

The trouble, Mr. Editor, with the writer of this editorial is, I believe, that he has not examined closely the facts of the case, and I am positive that he has not at all examined the law of the case.

As I understand the facts, they are these: Col. Roosevelt was born in the City of New York, State of New York, and up to the year 1884 had his domicile in the City of New York.

It is on the misunderstanding of what is a "domicile" in the eyes of the law that all this contention and misunderstanding has arisen.

There may be and frequently is a wide difference between a "domicile" and a "residence." While they are usually at the same place, they may be at different places. A domicile is the fixed, permanent, ordinary dwelling place or residence of a party, as distinguished from his temporary and transient, though actual, place of residence. One is his legal residence, as distinguished from his temporary place of abode. In other words, one is his home, as distinguished from the place or places to which business or pleasure may temporarily call him.

These rules have been laid down by the courts, by Story in his "Conflict of Laws," and by Wharton in his "Conflict of Laws," and in all the leading cases on the subject.

Col. Roosevelt, therefore, continued his "domicile" in New York City until about 1884, when he changed it to Oyster Bay in this State. In 1895, being called to the office of Police Commissioner in the City of New York, he changed it again to this city, State of New York, taking a lease of his house until October, 1897.

In April, 1897, having been appointed to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and his duties requiring him to be present at the City of Washington, he went to that city and his family went to Oyster Bay, to his old home, which he had built in 1884.

All this time his domicile was in the State of New York. Whether it was in the City of New York or at Oyster Bay for purposes of "eligibility" is entirely immaterial.

In October, 1897, Col. Roosevelt's family joined him at Washington, and remained with him until his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army of the United States, at the outbreak of the war with Spain, when they left him and returned to their home, the domicile at Oyster Bay.

From this plain and actual statement of facts, one would suppose there could be but one deduction drawn, but it seems that arising from certain attempts at taxation—one, or possibly two, affidavits were made.

According to your article, Col. Roosevelt made one on the 24th day of August, 1897, to the effect that he resided in New York City. Undoubtedly he had voted there at the Fall election of 1896—possibly in the Spring election of 1897, and so as for the words, "resided in New York City," the only fair deduction to be drawn is that, having voted in that city, and his lease of his home not expiring until Oct. 1, 1897, in that city, he considered himself a legal resident of that place up to that time.

When, in March, 1898, he made the affidavit at Washington that he had no residence in New York City, and did not vote there at the last election, he stated what was perfectly true. He had not voted there in the Fall election of 1897, but had removed his goods and chattels to Oyster Bay, had given up the intention of residing in New York City, had given up the lease of his house, (which expired on the 1st of October, 1897,) and while his actual residence was in Washington, and his legal residence, his domicile, at Oyster Bay, neither were in New York City.

His "re-entry," then, Mr. Editor, in Oyster Bay was, in my opinion, made in April, 1897, although, by his affidavit of Aug. 24, 1897, he supposed that it would not be made until the 1st of October, 1897, the date when the lease of his house in New York City expired. As to the affidavit of March 21, 1898, as I have said, that certainly did not indicate an intention to take up a domicile outside of the State of New York. It simply indicated that he did not consider himself a temporary or permanent resident any longer of the City of New York.

The fact that Col. Roosevelt, for the purpose of avoiding an illegal taxation, used the words "resident of Washington" in the affidavit of March 21, in no manner or way indicates that he ever intended to give up, or did give up, his domicile in the State of New York.

It is not alone actual change of residence that makes change of domicile, it is also intention. Neither alone is sufficient. That his intention was to remain a citizen under the Constitution of the State of New York is indicated plainly by his letter of March 25, 1898, (written four days after his famous affidavit,) to his attorney in New York, wherein he expressly says that he desires "to pay what is just, and, rather than lose his vote, will pay the penalty, even though outrageous."

The much-quoted article in the Constitution applicable to this case reads as follows:

Article IV., Section 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State.

No law, no court, will claim that these five years' residency must be continuous in the sense that there can be no temporary absence—once the domicile is fixed—and no absence, no matter how long, coupled with the intention of returning—can destroy this residency, which, under the Constitution, is the domicile.

There have been many decisions on this point, but, perhaps, the one that is most conclusive, the most pertinent, and that should settle this question completely, is the famous decision given by Mr. Justice Swayne in the case of Mitchell vs. United States in the 21st of Wallace.

I quote as follows from his decision, and then, Mr. Editor, leave the subject:

A domicile once acquired, is presumed to continue until it is shown to have been changed. Where a change of domicile is alleged, the burden of proving it rests upon the person making the allegation. To constitute the new domicile two things are indispensable: First, a residence in the new locality, and second, the intention to remain there. A change cannot be made except facto et animo. Both are alike necessary. Either without the other is insufficient. Mere absence from a fixed home, however long continued, cannot work the change. There must be the animus to change the prior domicile for another.

PETER ZUCKER.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

What Are the Facts?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The main question as to the residence of Col. Roosevelt is whether he established a legal residence in Washington between Oct. 1, 1897, and March 21, 1898. If he did establish such residence, he will not have been a resident of the State of New York for five years preceding the election for Governor, and is therefore ineligible to that office.

On March 21, 1898, Col. Roosevelt made an affidavit before the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York that he was a resident of Washington. If he was a resident of Oyster Bay why did he not say so, as that would equally have relieved him from the payment of taxes in New York City? Col. Roosevelt is a master of the English language, and we cannot place so low an estimate upon his intelligence as to suppose he did not understand the full significance of a statement in plain English made under solemn oath in a legal proceeding. S. B. F.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

Hope for Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials in to-day's issue on "The Regentrated Democracy" and "The Independents" strike with no uncertain sound the keynote of the situation. The repudiation of the silver monstrosity by the Syracuse Convention enables me, and I think many other Democrats, to vote for the candidate of our party in the coming election, involving State and National issues. In 1896 I voted for the candidate standing on the Indianapolis platform, the only sound one of that year. In 1897, on a municipal issue, I voted for Seth Low. While protection is an abomination, free silver is a crime and a calamity.

The hope of the country lies in the party that will in 1900 combine in its platform sound money with a revenue tariff that abandons the henceforward shackling tendencies of the protection fallacies. It now looks as if the Democratic Party in this coming election would give favorable promise for the work of 1900. D. P. B.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

Roosevelt's Limitations.

From The Chicago Journal (Ind.)

The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt was much less a victory for Roosevelt than for Platt. The Colonel of the Rough Riders did not work for it; that is to say, it was not in any sense a reward for his political labors. It fell to him because Platt so willed it. Who can doubt that if Platt had decided to give the nomination to Black the present Governor would be reading telegrams of congratulations, and Roosevelt would be sitting alone at Oyster Bay, with envy gnawing at his heart?

In a way, New York is to be congratulated on the result of the convention. As we have said before, Roosevelt is a narrow man in his conception of great National questions. Aristocratic by birth, as aristocracy goes in New York, he has carried the traditions of his class into political life. He has been called a reformer, but reform with him means change of the superficial faults of government. He has shown no sympathy for the struggles of the poor, given no consideration to the rights of those who are unable to demand their rights. His "reforms" have been limited to parochial measures—disciplining police forces, and establishing the merit system. These are laudable enterprises. He deserves great credit for his activity in the work. But it is strange that in an era of industrial agitation a man should pass as a radical and a "leader of young men" who has given no heed to the progress of industrial events, and whose only known contribution to the literature of the subject is a suggestion that certain persons who disagree with the traditions of the Roosevelt family as to the relations of employer and employe be "stood against a wall and shot." He is, in fact, a conservative of the most approved school, as hidebound, unthinking, and unprogressive as Mark Hanna.

But there is this to be said of Roosevelt. He is honest. Throughout his political career he has kept his hands clean and his heart pure. He has been an antiseptic. There seems to be a pretty good chance for a first-class antiseptic at Albany, and were it not for the fact that Platt has backed him with enthusiasm, we might expect to see a general destruction of pathogenetic germs in New York for the next two years. Platt may shake his moral fibre, even turn him away from his ideals of civil service reform, but the people of New York can hope for the best and take a reasonable amount of present pleasure out of the fact that a sincere and straightforward man is likely to be the next Governor of the State.

NUGGETS.

High Enough for Him.

Bowles—Did you climb the Alps while you were abroad?

Cupps—No. Just ran up a bill, that was all.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Stinging Repartee.

R. E. Morse—Oh, you got a jewel when you married me!

Mrs. R. E. Morse—Did I? Well, I'm sure I never got one afterward!—Jewelers' Weekly.

Set a Bad Example.

"I've got to stop my paper."

"What's the trouble?"

"Why, there's no living with my wife since she commenced readin' how that Chinese Empress was carryin' on."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Sad Mistake.

She—They say that a little learning is a dangerous thing.

He—Yes, I guess it is. I found it so once. I stopped investigating when I found out how much property my first wife's father was supposed to own, without going ahead and making inquiries as to his debts. But I'll never get taken in that way again.—Cleveland Leader.

Too Crooked.

"Too bad about young Braxley, isn't it?"

"What's he been doing?"

"Oh, they say he's got to drinking. I guess he's going to follow right in the footsteps of his father."

"No, that'll be impossible. Even if he were sober he would get dizzy if he attempted to keep in the old man's trail.—Cleveland Leader.

THE MAN WHOM IT DIDN'T HURT.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

"These goody-goody mortals," he vehemently declared,
"Who never tasted liquor and who never smoke or chew
Are always makin' efforts to get other people scared
About the things tobacco and strong beverages do.

"They say that smokin's harmful—that it knocks the nerves all out,
And that chewin's just an awful thing, indeed;
They say that whisky's poison—rankest kind, without a doubt,
But I've always drunk in reason and I also use the weed.

"I've chewed away for sixty years, and I'm a smoker, too,
I take a quid last thing at night, before I go to bed;
When I want a drink I take it, as a man's a right to do,
And I'm just as sound as ever, and I've just as clear a head."

And this was all the solemn truth! He stood up, straight and strong,
But there were yellow spots upon the ragged shirt he wore—
His ancient shanty swayed before each breeze that came along,
And strips of rusty leather served as hinges for the door.

$100,000 GIFT TO BARNARD

Conditional on College's Being Freed from Debt by Monday.

$56,900 MUST BE SUBSCRIBED

Gift Will Render Columbia's Women's Department Self-Supporting—Donor's Name Withheld.

On condition that the debt of Barnard College, the women's department of Columbia University, be wiped out by next Monday, an endowment gift of $100,000 has been made to that institution. This offer was contained in a letter received yesterday morning by George A. Plimpton, Barnard's Treasurer, and by him announced through Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, one of the Trustees. The name of the donor was withheld. The amount required to be raised in such a limited time is $56,900. The college had for some time been burdened with a debt of $130,000. The movement to extinguish it was begun Jan. 25 of this year, in a letter by Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to Mr. Plimpton, suggesting that an appeal be made to the public to contribute $100,000 for the fulfillment of plans already in operation.

Since the subscription was started, $73,100 has been subscribed to retire the indebtedness, "under the conditions that at least $100,000 shall be subscribed, and that the Trustees shall pledge themselves by appropriate resolutions not to incumber the property of the college by any mortgage or lien whatsoever."

One gift of $25,000 from "A Friend" was made on condition that the college should be out of debt Oct. 3. Another, of $10,000, by John D. Rockefeller, was conditional upon $90,000 being raised by Oct. 3. The list of subscriptions is as follows:

Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty	$1,000
Mrs. James A. Constable	500
"Friend"	25,000
"Friend"	1,000
Mrs. Esther Herman	1,000
Mrs. F. E. Hackley	1,000
Robbinson & Wallace	1,000
"Friend"	1,000
"Friend"	1,000
"Friend"	1,000
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer	1,000
Abram S. Hewitt	1,000
Miss Annie B. Jennings	500
Morris K. Jesup	1,000
John S. Kennedy	1,000
Mrs. Seth Low	1,000
Mrs. Henry F. Osborn	500
Mrs. W. H. Osborn	1,000
Oliver H. Payne	5,000
Mrs. Percy R. Pyne	500
Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff	1,000
Miss Mabel Slade	1,000
Mrs. Henry Villard	1,000
John D. Rockefeller	10,000
W. C. Schermerhorn	1,000
Herman Ridder	100
Caroline Phelps Stokes	1,000
Mrs. James J. Goodwin	1,000
"Friend"	9,000
"Friend"	1,000
Roswell P. Flower	1,000
Total	$73,100

Mrs. Meyer, in speaking yesterday of the endowment gift, said that, with the interest which would accrue on it and the saving of interest on the debt, the college would receive an extra yearly income of about $10,000.

"In this event," said Mrs. Meyer, "the college will be self-supporting, when we add the income from the students, whose number is larger this year than ever before. Our prospects, once the debt is raised, are bright for a prosperous future. This will be the last public appeal for aid, and we think Barnard deserving of help, as it is the only college in New York devoted to the higher education of women."

The college debt was incurred principally in equipping the three new buildings, Fiske, Milbank, and Brinckerhoff Halls, which stand in the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets.

Mr. Plimpton would like to have persons wishing to aid the college in this crisis of its fortunes communicate with him at 70 Fifth Avenue.

THE CORNELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

List of the Successful Freshmen in the Recent Examinations.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At the meeting of the University Faculty of Cornell to-day the following members of the freshman class were awarded university scholarships, as a result of the recent examinations. Each scholarship is valued at $400, $200 being awarded for the first two years of the course. The list as announced follows:

J. A. Magoffin, arts, North Tonawanda High School; M. H. Corlston, arts, Wellsville High School; S. G. Koon, electrical engineering, Auburn High School; H. L. Field, arts, Spencer Union School; A. Walton, mechanical engineering, Lake View High School; Isaac Levy, arts, Elmira Free Academy; C. H. Snyder, civil engineering, Oswego High School; Miss Ruth Bentley, Jamestown High School; C. F. Randall, civil engineering, Oswego High School; F. L. Edminster, arts, Brooklyn Boys' High School; A. H. Whitback, arts, Genesee Normal School; T. F. Rhoades, civil engineering, Peddis Institute, Newark, N. J.; E. H. Riedell, arts, Brooklyn Boys' High School; F. L. Longenecker, arts, Columbia High School; R. R. Pratt, Mechanical Engineering, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss B. L. Alexander, arts, Brooklyn Girls' High School.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Violin Concerto by Lalo a Feature of the Last Day's Programme.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30.—A violin concerto by Edouard Lalo had its first performance in America at the afternoon concert of the festival to-day. It is on the whole so good a work that wonder is excited that it should not have been brought over before. The concerto is dedicated to Marsick, who has played in this country, but neither he nor any other virtuoso gave it any attention, apparently, until Ovide Musin took it up.

It is called "Russian concerto," from the fact that two of the four movements are developed from Russian songs. The first movement is disappointing, and if, as seems probable, the composition comes into general use, it will be well to abbreviate the prelude.

The unfavorable impression created by the prelude is wholly removed by the slow second movement, in which the Russian national hymn is suggested with rare subtlety. The melody is nobly sensuous and splendidly adapted to the instrument for which it is designed. The third movement is an intermezzo of the daintiest description, and the fourth a lively development of Cossack themes.

A distinguishing feature of the composition is the orchestration, which is always subordinated to the solo instrument, but which is never for a moment dry or commonplace. It is an unusually good example of such writing, and under Mr. Franz Kneisel's conducting the orchestra performed it with remarkable care and success. M. Musin played with abundant artistic sensibility, but with some insecurity with respect to intonation.

Other numbers of the afternoon programme were Haydn's symphony in G, No. 13; Massenet's suite, "Les Erinnyés," and operatic airs by Ffrangcon Davies and Gertrude May Stein. Both soloists were eminently successful.

In the evening J. Wallace Goodrich of Boston gave an excellent performance of an organ concerto by Rheinberger, and the festival came to a really brilliant close with Horatio W. Parker's glorious oratorio, "Hora Novissima." This work was well given last year under the direction of the composer. This time the composer sat in the audience and Mr. Chadwick conducted.

The chorus proved adequate to the task, and the soloists fulfilled all expectations as a matter of course. They were Gadski, Stein, Williams, and Ffrangcon Davies.

It is too early to announce the exact financial outcome of the festival, but the management seems to feel assured of but a trifling deficit, even if there is a deficit at all.

THE NEW CHINESE REGIME

Chang-yin-houan, the Opponent of Li Hung Chang, Dismissed from Office and Banished.

KANG-YUWEI IS AT HONGKONG

Escorted Thither by the British Cruiser Bonaventure, Which Cleared for Action on Sighting Two Chinese Warships.

PEKIN, Sept. 30.—An imperial decree was published to-day dismissing Chang-yin-houan, the opponent in the Chinese Foreign Office of Li Hung Chang. He was formerly Minister of China at Washington and was Special Envoy of China to Queen Victoria's jubilee. He is dismissed from all his offices and is banished to Ili, a district of Chinese Turkestan.

HONGKONG, Sept. 30.—Kang-Yuwei has arrived here on board the steamer Ballarat, which was escorted by the British second-class cruiser Bonaventure. He was landed and lodged at the police barracks. Upon sighting two Chinese cruisers on her way here the Bonaventure cleared for action.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The correspondent of The Globe at Hongkong says Kang-Yuwei, the Cantonese reformer, in interviews since his escape from Pekin, has said he fled because the Emperor informed him of a plot to depose him and kill the reform leaders. His Majesty, the reform leader added, wanted Kang-Yuwei to escape while there was time for him to do so and commissioned him to endeavor to obtain protection for the Emperor and for the empire.

According to a dispatch to The Times from its Pekin correspondent, the imperial decree dismissing from office and banishing to Ili, Chinese Turkestan, Chang-yin-houan, Li Hung Chang's opponent in the Foreign Office, "acquits the dismissed official of complicity with Kang-Yuwei, the Cantonese reformer, but convicts him vaguely as crafty and treacherous." The true reason for his dismissal and banishment, The Times's correspondent asserts, is that Chang-yin-houan was a powerful supporter of the Emperor's Party.

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Russia Notified that This Country Will Be Represented at the Disarmament Congress.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to The Standard from Moscow says United States Minister Hitchcock yesterday communicated to the Government the decision of the Washington Government to be represented at the disarmament congress.

The dispatch further says that the Moscow papers publish remarks credited to the American Consul General, to the effect that "to the gratitude the Americans felt for Russian sympathy in 1864 is now added the admiration of the President and the American people for the Czar's peace circular."

DREYFUS MAY BE AT CAYENNE.

Rumor that He Awaits a Steamer There to Take Him to France or Algeria.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—It is rumored that Dreyfus has already been transferred from the Ile du Diable to Cayenne, where he awaits a steamer to bring him to a French or an Algerian port.

THE DREYFUS AGITATION.

Plan to Disturb Meetings in Paris—A Duel to be Fought To-day.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The walls of the city were placarded to-day with the announcement that the anti-Dreyfus meeting which was to have been held on Sunday next by the followers of Paul Déroulède had been abandoned in order to allow those who would have attended to visit the various Dreyfus meetings and shout "Vive Armée" and "Vive France."

A duel has been arranged between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, Deputy from Calvados, whose wife on Sept. 23 went to the office of La Lanterne and twice shot M. Ollivier, the editor's secretary, because, as she asserted, the paper had slandered herself and her husband, and M. Turot, the writer of the article, the publication of which led to the shooting. The meeting will take place to-morrow.

ASSASSIN LUCCHENI'S TRIAL.

Slayer of the Austrian Empress to Appear in Court Nov. 3.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—At a special session of the Assize Court to-day the trial of Lucchení, the Italian Anarchist who assassinated the Empress of Austria here on Sept. 10, was fixed for Nov. 3.

An Anarchist named Hugo Ramboni, accused of complicity in the crime, has been arrested.

Hungarian Conspirators Sentenced.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 30.—Three laborers, named Muzsik, Hartmann, and Koracs, convicted of plotting against the Emperor's life, were to-day sentenced. Muzsik was condemned to five years' penal servitude for conspiring to commit high treason and Hartmann and Koracs to two years each.

Conference to Suppress Anarchists.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The Tribuna announces that all the European Governments have now consented to Italy's proposal for a conference to concert measures for the suppression of the Anarchists.

A WEST INDIAN CYCLONE.

Weather Bureau Reports Indicate the Development of a Storm.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 30.—The Weather Bureau reports that a cyclone is developing in the neighborhood of Santo Domingo with an easterly tendency.

The weather at this port is fair, but there is an ominous sea swell on the north and east coasts. The barometers here have fallen.

THE OMDURMAN EXPEDITION.

Lord Kitchener Commends Those Who Cared for His Troops.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Gazette to-day prints Lord Kitchener's report of the Omdurman expedition. The Sirdar praises his subordinates, naming several hundred of them.

He warmly commends the Commissary, Medical, and Transport Departments and the "excellent rations which were always provided, and kept the men strong, healthy, and fit to endure all the hardships of an arduous campaign, enabling them at a critical moment to support exceptional fatigue, continuous marching, and fighting for fourteen hours during the height of a Soudan Summer."

King Mataafa to Return to Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State Department confirms the report that it has given its assent, through the American Consulate, at Apia, Samoa, to the return to Samoa after an exile of ten years of the former King, Mataafa. It is assumed that this chief is to be made King to succeed the late King Malietoa, who died about a month ago.

Rebellion in Damaraland.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Advices received from Northern Damaraland report that the German settlers there have been compelled by the rebellion of the natives to form defensive encampments.

Turks Kill Fifty Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—Advices just received from Van say fighting has occurred at Alashgorb between the Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About fifty Armenians were killed.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. GUILFORD.

Scotland Yard Officials Provided with a Provisional Warrant for the Suspected Woman's Arrest.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The officials of the United States Embassy received only yesterday evening instructions in regard to the extradition of the woman alleged to be Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday last on the steamer Vancouver from Montreal.

A warrant for the provisional arrest of the woman until the arrival here of extradition documents is now in the hands of the officials of Scotland Yard. The well-known Police Inspector, Froest, has charge of the case, but thus far the woman has not been arrested.

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Count von Thun is Defeated, but the Opposition Finally Yields.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The report that Count von Thun Hohenstein has resigned is unfounded. Count von Thun appeared to-day in the Reichsrath, where he made two speeches. The opposition demanded that he explain the agreement arranged with Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, in the event of its being impossible to pass the Ausgleich constitutionally. Count von Thun refused, whereupon the opposition demanded a division on the question, and the Premier was defeated by ten votes. His defeat, however, does not entail his resignation.

Finally, after a stormy session, the opposition decided to suspend obstruction, and the House resolved to give precedence to the Ausgleich bills. The discussion will begin on Monday.

Troops Returning to Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 30.—The Cameron Highlanders, which it was reported Gen. Kitchener had left at Fashoda, are returning here.

SIXTH AVENUE TROLLEY.

The Electric Service Will Be Established Regularly To-morrow.

It is officially announced that beginning to-morrow the Sixth Avenue Electric Railway will be regularly operated between Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Street. Two cars of the company were run over the line last night for the first time, with President Vreeland and other officials on board. The test was satisfactory in every sense.

The new cars which will be put on the line are very handsome. Transfers will be given at Fifty-ninth Street.

CAR MEN TO CELEBRATE.

Entertainment of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association.

To-night the second anniversary celebration of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association will be held in Carnegie Hall, commencing at 8:45 o'clock. One of the features of the entertainment will be the presence of about twenty-eight of the employes of the road who served in the late campaign in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The association was organized two years ago by the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway for the purpose of securing a mutual insurance and taking care of its sick. In that time, it has paid out $3,000 insurance spent as much for sick benefits, and accumulated a fund of $5,000, which it has invested in the securities of the railroad company. Membership or lack of membership in the association does not affect the man's standing with the company.

ESHBAUGH'S DISAPPEARANCE.

President of the New England Loan and Trust Still Missing.

The whereabouts of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, which failed recently, are still unknown.

The receiver of the company, Otto T. Bannard, when seen at the temporary offices in the Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street, said:

"Mr. Eshbaugh's friends are looking anxiously for some trace of him. He was never known to leave his home to go on a business trip unless his affairs demanded his personal attention. His family are greatly worried over his strange disappearance, but are still hopeful that he will soon return to his home."

WANTS $1,000 FROM MR. HERBERT

A 'Cellist at Wallack's Theatre Accuses the Composer of Plagiarism.

A man who represented to Mrs. Herbert that his business was of the greatest importance and that he must see her husband called at Victor Herbert's home, 164 West Ninety-second Street. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Herbert explained to the visitor that the physician had left positive orders that her husband was not to be disturbed. On leaving the house the visitor gave Mrs. Herbert a card bearing the name of E. Schippe, 455 East Eighty-sixth Street, and asked her to tell her husband that he would write.

Last evening Mr. Herbert received a twenty-four page letter in which the writer accused both Harry B. Smith, who wrote the libretto, and Victor Herbert the music, of "The Fortune Teller" of plagiarism, and said that they had taken their ideas from an opera of his own which he wrote several years ago. He added that unless he received $1,000 by this afternoon he would bring proceedings against every one interested in the production.

It has been discovered that the writer of the letter is none other than the first 'cellist in the orchestra of Wallack's Theatre, who has been playing there since the opening performance of the opera.

CANADA'S PROHIBITION VOTE.

Majority For Will Probably Not Exceed 18,000 for the Whole Dominion.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 30.—The majority for prohibition throughout the entire Dominion will not likely exceed 18,000. All the provinces except Quebec voted prohibition, Ontario giving it a majority of about 10,000.

Quebec's majority against of 40,000 is just about offset by the returns from the maritime provinces, while the returns from Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia show that the west is in favor of prohibition by a majority of 7,000 or 8,000. The incomplete returns so far give:

Ontario, 10,000 for; Quebec, 40,121 against; Nova Scotia, 17,079 for; New Brunswick, 15,584 for; Prince Edward, 6,160 for; Manitoba, 8,000 for; British Columbia, 500 for; Northwest Territories, 488 for.

Even the prohibition papers consider the majority too small to influence the Government to attempt to enact prohibitory legislation.

DOCTOR VICTIM OF HYDROPHOBIA

Official of Insane Asylum at Toledo Dies at Chicago Pasteur Institute.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Dr. F. A. Todd, Assistant Superintendent of the Ohio Insane Asylum, at Toledo, Ohio, died at the Pasteur Institute in this city at 7 o'clock to-night from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog which got into the asylum grounds and which threatened to bite the patients.

It was in defending the latter that Dr. Todd was bitten. The dog caught the doctor's thumb and tore the nail. The wound was cauterized, and Dr. Todd came to the institute for treatment.

Soon after he arrived he received a letter stating that there was no doubt that the dog was mad.

Todd was never the same after the letter came. He developed symptoms of hydrophobia, and Dr. Lagorio pronounced his case hopeless. Fortunately the agony was short, and death did not keep him long in suspense. He recognized his father before he passed away.

Lay for Hours with Broken Hip.

With a broken hip and insensible from the effect of a fall from a ladder while hanging pictures yesterday, Mrs. Margaret Dailey lay for four hours on the floor of her parlor, at 29 Oakland Street, Greenpoint. A passer-by was at last attracted to the house by hearing the woman groan. The police were notified, and then it was learned that Mrs. Dailey was alone in the house. Entrance was forced by breaking a window. Ambulance Surgeon Duffy removed the woman to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was found that she was in a critical condition from being so long unattended.

OUR EMBASSY IN LONDON

The President and Secretary Hay Said to be Consulting as to Who Shall Fill It.

TALK OF HITT AND McMILLAN

Mention of the Latter Coupled with Reports of the Alleged Plan to Give His Seat in the Senate to Alger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There is a general agreement of reports here that President McKinley has deferred selecting an Ambassador to Great Britain until he could consult about the matter with Secretary of State Hay, who to-day assumed the office to which he had been appointed. Secretary Hay has had brief conversations with the President, and it is assumed as possible that the two have consulted concerning men indicated as eligible to be appointed to the most important diplomatic office at the disposal of the President. Speculation still lingers about two men—Representative Hitt of Illinois and Senator McMillan of Michigan.

Representative Hitt's qualifications for the place, barring somewhat infirm health, are admitted to be considerable. His training has been almost altogether in diplomatic affairs, and he would be at least a prudent, if not a bold, Ambassador. But he is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. His appointment to another position, taking him out of the House, would in the usual order of things make Representative Adams of Pennsylvania the Chairman, and this change, at a time when the committee will need a strong Chairman, does not seem advisable. It is admitted that it would be better to skip Mr. Adams and take Mr. Quigg, who stands next, although Mr. Quigg's lack of experience might be regarded by the President and the Speaker as a drawback.

The mention of the name of Senator McMillan is always connected with suggestions about Secretary Alger. The selection of Mr. McMillan seems to be pressed by those who fancy they see a way out of the Cabinet for the Secretary of War that will be easy for him as well as gratifying to the President. Mr. McMillan is altogether lacking in diplomatic training. He has a good reputation, which would not be improved by his selection for a great diplomatic office for which he may have little or no qualification, if he is to be appointed to it merely to afford Secretary Alger an opportunity to surrender with all the honors of war, and to move at once into the United States Senate, to which body, it is asserted, Gov. Pingree, for reasons of his own, is prepared to do him the favor to appoint him.

Persons who know the President and Secretary Hay, and who believe the report that the two were to consult about several men, and then to select the best equipped one in their acquaintance to go to the Court of St. James, find it impossible to believe that the President has awaited the coming of Mr. Hay to ask him seriously to discuss the appointment, from the point of view of the politicians who wish to employ the opportunity to readjust the positions of two Michigan men of wealth and high political position. If the President had entertained any idea of permitting Secretary Alger and Gov. Pingree to play with this appointment as with battledore and shuttlecock, it is assumed that he would have preferred to excuse Mr. Hay from participating in the business.

Looking at the matter in every way, it seems to the sincerest friends of the President to be incredible that the reported Michigan "dicker" has at any time found acceptance by him. They admit that the office of Secretary of State unfortunately was disposed of once in a manner indicating that that high position was subject to undue influence, but it is not considered at all likely that a change in that office is to be made to lead directly to an intrigue worse than the degradation of Sherman in order to gratify the ambition of Hanna.

The idle talk about the appointment to Great Britain of Senator Wolcott has been checked by the suggestion that the President would not send to Great Britain as his Ambassador a man who is known there only as a leading American advocate of a double standard of currency. While the President may wish to be friendly to bimetallism, he would not volunteer to send to England as Ambassador a man who is so decidedly at odds with the majority of his party on the money question.

Mr. Hitt may yet be chosen. It appears that his inclinations in the matter have not yet been ascertained.

TITLE DIED WITH WINNIE DAVIS.

Gen. Gordon Says There Is Now No "Daughter of the Confederacy."

REYNOLDS, Ga., Sept. 30.—Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, is at his plantation near here resting and at intervals pursuing his literary work. The General to-day was shown a dispatch from Chicago in which Miss Lucy Hill claims to have had the title "Daughter of the Confederacy" conferred upon her by her Southern friends since the death of Winnie Davis. The General was asked if the title could be thus transferred, and replied with great earnestness:

"Emphatically no. Miss Winnie was the only daughter of President Davis, born in the Confederate 'White House' during the life of the Confederacy. As Jefferson Davis was the only President of the Confederate Government, no daughter of any other official could truly represent the Confederacy. For that reason it would not be appropriate to call even the daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee the 'Daughter of the Confederacy.' To designate any one else as 'Daughter of the Confederacy' would not only be inappropriate and meaningless, but would deprive the title of all its value.

"In the very nature of the case no one except Miss Winnie Davis is entitled to be called the 'Daughter of the Confederacy.' That title was unique and peculiarly her own, and is very properly to be placed upon her tomb. To designate any one else by that title would be almost a sacrilege.

"As with Jefferson Davis passed the title of President of the Confederacy, so with Miss Winnie has passed that of 'Daughter of the Confederacy.'"

WEDS TUESDAY, DROWNS FRIDAY

West Hoboken Man Loses His Life on a Fishing Trip.

William Koutnik, twenty-one years old, of 424 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J., son of a prosperous builder and contractor, married Miss Catherine Grady on Tuesday last. On Thursday afternoon he and Michael Blackey of North Bergen, N. J., went fishing in the Hackensack River. They went to the boat house of Henry Heflick, at the Bergen County end of the Paterson Plank Road, where they hired a boat. They rowed away in the direction of Little Ferry. They did not start to return until late, and it was after midnight when they reached the Paterson Plank Road bridge again.

As they rowed under the bridge the tide swept the boat against a broken pile. The frail craft was capsized. Koutnik could not swim, and, despite the efforts of Blackey to save him, he was drowned. Blackey finally succeeded in reaching the broken pile, and climbed upon it. He was rescued half an hour later. Koutnik's body was swept away by the tide.

Mrs. Koutnik was prostrated by grief when informed of the accident that made her a widow less than three days after her marriage. The couple were to have been married in January last, but on the evening set for the wedding Koutnik was knocked down by a wagon as he was on his way to the West Hoboken Monastery, where he was to meet Miss Grady to be married. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and remained there for a month.

Why Reform Is Impossible.

From The Boston Transcript.

The smallest Connecticut town is Union, with a population of 431, but it sends two representatives to the Legislature. Were this the basis of representation throughout the State there would be a membership of 3,462 in the lower house, instead of 252 as at present. This is the reductio ad absurdum applied to the antique and unique Constitution of the Nutmeg State. But it is so convenient an arrangement for bossism that it cannot be reformed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Sr., is very ill at her residence, on Orange Mountain, N. J., and serious fears are entertained that she will not recover. Mrs. Kelly was the second wife of the late Eugene Kelly, the banker, and her children are Edward, Eugene, and Thomas Hughes Kelly. She was Miss Margaret Hughes, a niece of the noted Roman Catholic Archbishop Hughes, and as a young woman was noted for her good looks and her charming personality. She has always been a very charitable woman, and her death would be a loss to the Roman Catholic charities of the city. She has been particularly interested in and a liberal donor to the Foundling Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital, whose founder, Sister Angela, was Mrs. Kelly's aunt. Mrs. Kelly spent the past Summer at Good Ground, L. I., with her son Thomas Hughes Kelly. She gave up her city residence two years ago, and since then, with her son Thomas, has occupied a large and beautiful apartment in the Bolkenhayn, ex-Commodore Gerry's large aparement house, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, during the Winter, and has kept open her country house on the Orange Mountain.

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The Kelly boys, as Messrs. Eugene and Thomas Kelly are generally known, have come somewhat into prominence during the past few years in New York. Mr. Eugene Kelly married Miss Milmo, the daughter of the wealthy ranchero Don Patricio Milmo of Monterey, Mexico. They have a handsome house on North Washington Square, but for the past two years have lived most of the time in London, where they have given many notable entertainments. Mr. Thomas Kelly, who is exceedingly popular, has rarely refined musical and literary taste. He gave last Winter in his apartments the first production of Miss Liza Lehman's song cycles, "In a Persian Garden," which became the rage in musical circles everywhere. Some few years ago the Messrs. Kelly founded the weekly paper "Vanity," which treated of social, literary, and art topics. Their connection with the publication, however, was brief, and; although the journal met with a cordial reception, it did not have any special field, and expired soon after they had abandoned it.

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To-night will occur the annual dinner of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, at its clubhouse at Oyster Bay, L. I. There is to be a golf match on the Seawanhaka links this morning and a race of the knockabouts owned by the club in the afternoon. Especial efforts have been made to have this dinner this year a notable event, and every room in the clubhouse has been engaged. Those members of the club, and there are several of them, who served in the navy during the recent war with Spain will be the guests of honor of the evening, and it is hoped that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be present to receive the congratulations of the club upon his safe return from Cuba and upon his nomination for Governor of the Empire State.

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The funeral of Dr. John Hall, which has been appointed to take place in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he was for so many years the pastor, on Tuesday afternoon next, will bring out the most representative attendance of what is called the rich Presbyterian set ever seen in New York. There is to be a large delegation from Princeton, and the most eminent divines in the Presbyterian Church in America are to take part in the services.

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The final distribution of the Crocker estate in San Francisco this week involved property to the extent of over $8,000,000, and largely increases the already large fortune of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of this city, who was formerly Miss Crocker. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will spend the Winter in New York, and it is said will be among the prominent entertainers during the season.

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The first of the Autumn dances at the Ardsley Casino will take place this evening. These dances are a feature of the Autumn all along the eastern bank of the Hudson from Yonkers to Sing Sing, and are attended by all the prominent and fashionable residents of that section of Westchester County. It had been hoped that Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who was thrown from her carriage some ten days ago, and who had a narrow escape from being killed, would be able to attend this first dance, but she is still confined to her room, and cannot be present.

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The fashion among New York women of wearing their hair à la Pompadour is attracting universal attention. It is probably only a passing fad, but it is raging with extreme virulence. The trouble with it is that while exceedingly becoming to many women, it is so positively unbecoming to a few that the friends and admirers of these few have started on a crusade against it, and are denouncing it in public and private everywhere. Mme. de Pompadour has much to answer for.

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Stag theatre parties have been something of a fad this Autumn. Mr. Goold Redmond has been one of the bachelor hosts who have been entertaining in this way. He gave a party of this character on Thursday evening at the Empire to see John Drew in "The Liars." Mr. Redmond will sail this month for Europe.

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Suburban society will again be drawn to Morristown next week, when there will take place the annual horse show, which will begin on Thursday and end on Saturday. George C. Freylinghuysen Richard A. McCurdy, Charles Pfizer, Jr., W. W. Tucker, Leslie D. Ward, and John M. Shaw will be among the exhibitors. There will be several large house parties for this event, and among them one at Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly's. All the boxes have been taken, and also the parking spaces for coaches and breaks.

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Tuxedo will have an exodus to-day, when the majority of its people will go over to Goshen and join in the celebration of Tuxedo Day. Every box has also been taken at this show, and there will be a large array of coaches and breaks, headed by T. Suffern Tailer. Dinners will be given in the evening at the Tuxedo Clubhouse.

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Among the late arrivals in New York are Mr. and Mrs. W. Jauncey Cruger, who have been abroad a long time, and who are now to be in this country for quite a stay. Messrs. Goold Redmond and Winthrop Rutherfurd will be among the early departures for Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen sail within a fortnight.

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The last day of the Westchester Horse Show will be devoted to a driving competition and the final judging of thoroughbreds. There will be drag parties driven by E. S. Reynal, Thomas Maitland, Jack Cheever, and Willie Iselin. The show has been a great social success with the Westchester set and there are several week-end parties to remain over Sunday and play golf. Among those entertaining will be Thomas Maitland, Miss Helen Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives.

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Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford will pass the Autumn in New Rochelle. They will visit at the various houses belonging to the Iselin family.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood will not close "Fairie Lea" until November. This is their second season at Seabright. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck have been visiting ex-Mayor Strong, who is Mrs. Shattuck's father. Owing to the death of the elder Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Burrell Hoffman, her daughter, has not been able to entertain at Lenox this season.

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Mr. Henry Meyer of the Union Club has just purchased the old Wye Heights Farm in Talbot County, Md., for $36,000, from Dr. Ridgway Trimble, who married Miss Margaret E. Jones of this city Oct. 1, 1897. There are about 1,200 acres in the tract, 800 acres of which is arable land. Dr. Trimble's father, Major David C. Trimble, married Miss Lloyd, the sister of the present Col. Edward Lloyd. Wye Heights became her property in the division of the estate of her father, the late Col. Edward Lloyd. It is one of the finest estates in Talbot County. Mr. Meyer lives with his sisters, Mrs. Theodore F. Jones, Miss Margaret Jones, and Miss W. K. Soutter, at 41 West Seventeenth Street.

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Mr. Harold Baring, who is to marry Miss Churchill on Oct. 24, with his sister, Miss Baring, is at the Astoria. They came over with the Churchills on the Umbria. Mr. Baring and Miss Churchill met and became engaged in Cairo, where they spent the Winter. Miss Baring probably will be maid of honor, and there will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Baring has not yet selected his ushers. Miss Churchill's trousseau is to be made in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Baring will travel for some months after their wedding.

ARE CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Decree of the Court at Newport in the Case of Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30.—At the September session of the Supreme Court, held here to-day, Col. Samuel R. Honey was accorded preference to present the cases of Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet for determination of citizenship under the new statute of Rhode Island.

The cases were similar, but Mr. Goelet's was somewhat stronger, as he had been put on the voting list and voted here last April. Mr. Gerry set forth that Jan. 7, 1897, he became the owner of real estate and May 18, 1897, he registered in the registry book in the City Clerk's office. In September, 1897, he was duly admitted to the bar of the State of Rhode Island. In February, 1898, he was assessed taxes on real and personal property, which were paid.

The Attorney General had been duly cited to appear and a letter from the Assistant Attorney General was placed on file stating that the State did not intend to contest and did not care to be heard in the cases.

Mr. Gerry was sworn and testified to the matters in the petition. He owns Sea Point at the end of Bellevue Avenue and has paid tax in Newport on $150,000 personal property; is in Rhode Island about every month, has registered his yacht in this port, and as a member of the bar intended to live here.

This satisfied the court, and a decree reciting the premises and declaring Mr. Gerry a resident and citizen here was entered.

Mr. Goelet has owned his place on Narragansett Avenue and the Ocean since October, 1881, and has paid taxes on real and personal property.

Mr. Goelet was sworn and testified. He is now a member of the bar in New York, and purposes to be in Rhode Island. He showed receipt for tax paid on $250,000 personal property. He says he is a domiciled inhabitant and citizen of Rhode Island, and intends to remain so. The court entered the decree in this case also.

Aiken—Ingersoll.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Frank Albert Aiken of New York City was married here to-day to Miss Kitty Miner Ingersoll of this city. The wedding was attended by over 200 guests. The ceremony was performed in a tent built in the shape of a cross. In one end of the tent a tiny chapel was formed, with plants in the background. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken have gone East on their wedding trip. They will be home after Nov. 1 in a house in Manaroneck, N. Y.

Corwin—Fisk.

Miss Mary Helen Fisk, daughter of Pliny Fisk of Trenton, N. J., and a niece of the late Harvey Fisk of this city, and Charles Edward Corwin of New Haven, Conn., were married Thursday at the Prospect Street Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J., the Rev. Dr. Walter A. Brooks, pastor of the church, officiating. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Annie Fisk. Winthrop Slade and A. Hall were the ushers. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Corwin will reside in New Haven.

The Rev. J. W. Gammack to Wed.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 30.—The Rev. John W. Gammack, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and Miss Mary Adele Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Coles, will be married in St. Paul's Church here on Oct. 20. Miss Coles is well known here. Mr. Gammack has been rector of St. Paul's for about a year and a half.

TRIBUTES TO MR. BAYARD.

The State Department's Notice to Diplomatic and Consular Officers—Secretary Hay's Memorial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State Department has sent out the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 29, 1898.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

Gentlemen: It becomes my painful duty to announce the death yesterday at "Karlstuh," near Dedham, Mass., of Thomas Francis Bayard, a distinguished citizen, formerly Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Bayard served the people of the United States in many and important capacities; as a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware from 1869 to 1885, as Secretary of State of the United States from 1885 to 1889, and as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain from 1893 to 1897. In each of these capacities his career was marked by great usefulness, in which abilities of a high order were applied with unfailing devotion and fidelity to the performance of public trusts. His private life was pure and unstained, his services to the people of the United States were unquestionably great, and his memory will be cherished with affection and respect by his countrymen.

As a tribute of respect you will cause the flag of the United States to be displayed at half mast above your respective offices for a period of ten days from the receipt by you of this notification.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours.

ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary of State.

The following tribute to Thomas F. Bayard was written by Secretary of State John Hay:

The news of Mr. Bayard's fatal illness—followed so swiftly by the tidings of his lamented death—came upon his many friends with a singular shock. One of the elements of the remarkable charm which distinguished him was his persistent youthfulness. His handsome face was always young; he had the voice and the bearing of buoyant youth; his enthusiasm and quick emotions were those of a pure-minded and high-spirited boy. His scorn of everything mean or base, his disregard of consequences in the pursuit of what he thought right, his frank expectation of that sympathy which he was so ready to give; his belief in the sincerity of others, being himself absolutely sincere; all these qualities, even more than his gold locks and valiant bearing, gave the impression not only of a young man, but of one who would always be young. It is hard to think that the rigid limit of three score and ten years should be the term of so much activity and energy. But the fruitfulness and power of such a character will survive his death. In the affection of those who knew him, as a model and example to those who admire him, he will live long as an enduring memory and a wholesome inspiration.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland left here for New York to-day on board Commodore Benedict's steam yacht Oneida. He will go from New York to Wilmington, Del., by train, to act as pall bearer at the funeral of his former Ambassador to England, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. Mr. Thurber accompanied Mr. Cleveland.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 30.—The train carrying the body of Thomas F. Bayard reached this city at 8:35 o'clock to-night. A crown of 1,500 people was at the Pennsylvania Railroad station when the train pulled in.

Mr. Bayard's remains were at once taken to Old Swedes' Church, where another large crowd had collected. The casket was placed in front of the chancel of the church, where it will remain until the services to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglass of Tuxedo Park, N. J., will officiate.

The following have been selected as pall bearers: Grover Cleveland, John V. Craven, Thomas Craven, Salem, N. J.; Gov. Ebe Tunnell, Chancellor John R. Nicholson, Judge I. C. Grubbs, Dr. J. A. Draper, and Henry C. Banning of Wilmington; Henry W. Vryan of Washington, and George L. Rives of New York.

SCOTT INGLIS KILLS HIMSELF.

The Actor, Formerly a Member of Julia Arthur's Company, Sends a Bullet Into His Heart.

Scott Inglis, who was formerly a member of Julia Arthur's company, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the heart at his boarding house, 44 West Twenty-seventh Street. Inglis was in the habit of going on periodic carousals, and over a week ago he began drinking heavily and neglected to attend rehearsals. His landlady, Mrs. George Wickes, remonstrated with him, but he replied that he had inherited the craving for drink from his father, and could not get over it, although he has two brothers who do not drink.

In consequence of his neglect of his work, Manager Canby discharged him at the beginning of the week, and engaged W. S. Hart to take his place in the company. Inglis told Mrs. Wickes, and on her advice he called on Miss Arthur and asked to be reengaged. On his return home he told his landlady that Miss Arthur said she could not re-engage him now, as his place was filled, but she would give him the first chance.

Inglis became greatly dejected at his illfortune and kept to his room, and seemed to be afraid lest the other boarders might know about his carousal. He made friends with one boarder, Dr. Rynear, and remarked to him yesterday morning that the best thing he (Inglis) could do would be to blow his brains out. Another friend, a Mr. Royston, called on him last evening, and left him a few minutes before 6 o'clock, promising to return shortly. On reaching the street Royston heard Inglis whistling to him from the window, and then he threw down his pass key, with the remark, "You can let yourself in with it when you return, old man."

A few minutes later a boarder by the name of Duncan heard a pistol shot in Inglis's room, and rushed down and told Mrs. Wickes he believed the actor had killed himself. When the door was broken open Inglis was found dead in bed. He was lying in his underclothes, and a red spot of blood on his shirt, just over the heart, showed where the bullet had entered. There was no blood flowing, as the hemorrhage was internal.

Inglis was thirty-five years old and was born in England, where he began his stage career when very young. About nine years ago he went to Australia as a member of Mrs. James Brown Potter's company, touring all the principal cities of that country and playing the second rôles in such productions as "Charlotte Corday," "Francillon," and "Cavalleria Rusticanna." He acted in these parts up to a year ago, when he came to this country to play the part of the Duke of Ormonde in Miss Arthur's play of "The Lady of Quality." During the last year of his stay in Australia he met Ydo Hamilton, then a member of the Potter-Bellew company, who was then playing a minor part in "The Queen's Necklace." They returned to this country and were married about eleven months ago. He was engaged this year to play the part of Sir John Oxen, succeeding Edward Arden, who played the part last year. His wife is at present visiting relatives in Kentucky.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. JOHN R. HALPIN died yesterday at her home, 7 Albany Street, of heart failure. She was formerly Miss Horn, a teacher, who taught for many years in the Stone Street, Pearl Street, and Greenwich Street Public Schools. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning.

JOHN ROHRBACH died at his home, 518 Paterson Avenue, West Hoboken, on Thursday from heart disease. He was talking to his eldest son about some business affairs when he fell from his chair and died before a physician arrived. He was sixty years old.

PETER SCHRASS, who died at his home, in West Hoboken, on Thursday, was born in that town, then a part of Bergen County, in 1830. He had been prominently identified with the town affairs, and was successively a School Trustee, Councilman, and Commissioner of Assessments.

H. A. W. REEVES, fifty-five years old, an architect and mechanical engineer, having offices at 99 Cedar Street, and living at New Brighton, Staten Island, who was stricken with apoplexy in the Bank of Commerce Building Thursday, died yesterday morning at the Hudson Street Hospital.

MICHAEL J. ROCHFORD, fifty-five years old, died at his home, 267 Eighth Street, Jersey City yesterday of paralysis. He served through the civil war in a New York regiment, and was formerly in the coal business, but retired a year ago on account of failing health. He is survived by a widow and five children.

PETER MCQUADE died yesterday at his home in New Brighton, S. I., of acute gastritis. Mr. McQuade, who was sixty years old, was born in Ireland, and came to America at an early age, locating in this city and engaging in the wholesale liquor business. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served as a Captain in the Sixty-ninth Volunteer Regiment. A widow, two daughters, and one son survive him.

MRS. SUSAN MULFORD COREY, widow of James Corey, and one of the oldest residents of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 156 Centre Street, after a short illness. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Mulford, and was born in Hanover, Morris County, N. J., on Dec. 6, 1801. At the time of her death a sister, Mrs. Jane E. Condit, of Lima, Ohio, who is eighty-three years old, was visiting her. Another sister, Mrs. Ira H. Condit, of Roseland, N. J., who is eighty-seven years old, celebrated her fifty-sixth wedding anniversary a few weeks ago. Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon.

FUNERAL OF G. W. PHILLIPS.

Many Insurance Men Attend the Services at Rocky Hill.

The funeral of George W. Phillips, the Actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, took place yesterday afternoon at Rocky Hill, N. J., where he died suddenly on Tuesday. The officers of the Equitable Society and large delegations from the clerical staff and agency corps of the Equitable and a representation from the Actuarial Society of America, of which Mr. Phillips was the Vice President, were present at the funeral services.

The pall bearers were Bloomfield J. Miller, President of the Actuarial Society of America, and Actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.; Emory McClintock, Actuary of the Mutual

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds, from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Holders of
Staten Island Rapid Transit
First Mortgage 6s, Due 1913.
The property upon which your bonds are a first mortgage earned last year over three times the amount necessary to pay your interest. The receiver, although offered a loan to tide over temporary embarrassment, has seen fit to default. Bondholders should unite to prevent their 6% investment being disturbed. We request the deposit of bonds with us to aid us in securing an order of court for the receiver to pay this interest and to preserve the integrity of the first mortgage as against floating debt or the interests of junior securities that would be benefited by seeing your bonds replaced by others drawing a lower rate of interest.
Bondholders in New York can deliver their bonds to Dick Bros. & Co., Bankers, 30 Broad St., New York, or transmission to us.
The Investment Company of Philad'a,
310 Chestnut St.,
Philad'a, Pa.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:
The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1948, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.
Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and canceled. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.
In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B INTEREST.
On and after October 1, 1898, interest payable on that date on Oregon Short Line Railroad Company income B bonds will be paid at the rate of thirty dollars ($30) on each $1,000 bond, and fifteen dollars ($15) on each $500 bond, upon presentation and surrender of coupons Nos. 1 and 2 from said bonds, at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, or at the Office of the Company, 37 Ames Building, Boston.
T. K. CUMMINS, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, September 30, 1898.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bonds.
The undersigned, as Trustee under a Mortgage or Deed of Trust made by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886, hereby gives notice that the Coupons upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, (Lake Erie Division,) which are due and payable October 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York.
The Mercantile Trust Company,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 1, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,000,000, 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

After showing further encouraging strength in the first hour yesterday, the stock market weakened later, and thereafter declines were general throughout the list. Again it was the weakness of the industrial shares that adversely affected all prices. In Sugar Trust, Tobacco, Leather preferred, and the Rubber stocks there were sensational breaks that for the time being chilled the bullish sentiment which, earlier in the day, promised advances in the standard shares.

Considering the extreme weakness of the industrial group, the general market showed much firmness. None of the standard stocks made more than fractional declines, persistent buying by strong interests preventing anything approaching a break.

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Sugar and Tobacco were again sensationally weak, and two other industrials—Rubber and Leather—jumped into prominence with new weakness. Of the latter stocks as well as of the former there was aggressive selling, all of it apparently coming from the same quarter. The Street looked upon the breaks in the Rubber stocks and in Leather preferred simply as the result of new liquidation by people who some time ago were conspicuously identified with the bull side of the industrial shares, and who are now getting out of their stock for some reason unknown to the Street—first out of Sugar Trust, then out of Tobacco, and now out of Leather and Rubber.

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Apart from the breaks in the industrials, the market was featureless. There were no new developments to influence prices, and the whole market moved in sympathy with the industrial game. In some quarters, however, there was shown encouraging firmness. This was true of the Pacific stocks and other standard shares. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was one of the strongest stocks on the list, gaining over a point in the face of the general weakness.

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Money continued easy all day, although many loans were called by the banks because of October disbursements due to-day. Call funds were in liberal supply at 3½ per cent., and sixty-day money was easily obtainable at the same figure.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127; $10,000 ditto, registered, at 127; $194,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅝@105¾@105¾, and $300, ditto, small, at 104¾.

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In State securities, $5,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 92½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Great North. pf.....	½
Am. Tel. & Cable...	1¼	Hawaiian Sugar	3
Brook. R. T.....	1¼	Pullman Car	1⅞
Chi. Term. Trans....	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Gen. Electric, old...	¾	Standard R. & T....	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Consol. Ice	1
Am. Malting Co.....	1¼	Evans. & T. H.....	1
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1⅞	Gen. Electric, new.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg	¾	Illinois Steel	2¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	1½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref	2⅜	Inter. Paper Co.....	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf...	2½	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Am. Tobacco	2⅞	Manhattan Con	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.....	4½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
B. & O. 2d in. pd...	¾	Minnesota Iron	1⅜
Brook. Union Gas...	1⅞	Minn. Iron t. r.....	2
Central Pacific	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	⅝	Northern Pacific ...	¼
Chi., & East Ill....	¾	People's Gas Chi....	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P...	⅝	St. Paul, M. & M...	1
Chi. & Northwest...	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...	½	Third Avenue	6
Col. H. Coal & Iron.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf....	1⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol...	½	U. S. Rubber.....	5½
Consol Gas	2½	U. S. Rubber pf....	3⅜

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. R. & A. 2d con	1¼	Hous. & Tex. con. 6s.	2½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	1	U. P. coll. tr. 4½s.	1
		U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	Lehigh & W. con...	2½
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	1	Ohio & M. 1st Spg...	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. 4s.....	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s..	1¾
Col. Mid. 4s.....	2	T. C. & I. 1st Bir...	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent, closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $134,361,110; balance, $6,741,055; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $648,396.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84@4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5@15c discount. Boston—17@20c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 110⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 57⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67⅛ and Erie, ¼, to 14⅛. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 114¼, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60⅛. Atchison sold at 13, Canadian Pacific at 88⅝, New York Central at 119⅛, Erie first preferred at 37, Reading at 9¼, and Northern Pacific preferred at 79. British consols were firm, at 109 15-16 for money and 110⅛ for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,698,128, against $1,698,401 last week and $1,903,967 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,786,899, against $1,758,214 last week and $1,887,263 in the same week of last year.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR.

Pullman's Palace Car stock was notably strong yesterday despite the general weakness of the market. It sold up to 189⅞, at which price it closed with a net gain of nearly two points for the day. Much of the buying came from people who are well informed as to the company's affairs. Regarding Pullman's recent strength, Wall Street interests more or less identified with the property are authorities for the statement that for twenty-six days of September the company's earnings have increased on an average of $7,000 a day. It is furthermore stated that the company is earning 10 per cent. on the whole authorized capital stock, and semi-official intimations are that it will hereafter not be the policy of the company to accumulate large surpluses. The 50 per cent. dividend is yet to come off the price of Pullman, and people who have been watching its market course point out that it will look especially cheap at the lower quotation to be so established.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of September to-day will cover seventy-one roads, and will show 7.21 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern.	$37,653	$7,751	....
Ann Arbor.....	23,562	868	....
Atlantic & Danville....	13,283	1,022	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W....	143,172	5,592	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	83,089	8,880	....
Bur., Ced. Rap. & Nor..	118,961	15,275	....
Canadian Pacific.....	555,000	17,000	....
Central of Georgia.....	108,685	....	11,729
Chattanooga Southern..	943	....	139
Chesapeake & Ohio....	234,394	17,589	....
Chicago & East Ill.....	104,879	8,647	....
Chicago Great Western.	141,931	27,089	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisville.	78,037	3,377	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul....	838,748	118,314	....
Chi. Term. Transfer....	22,875	772	....
Chicago & W. Michigan	51,044	17,609	....
Cle., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	301,309	15,364	....
Cle., Lorain & Wheel..	31,663	1,534	....
Denver & Rio Grande..	188,000	24,400	....
Det., G. Rap. & West..	35,942	9,192	....
Det. & Lima Northern.	8,917	155	....
Evans. & Indianapolis.	7,375	1,155	....
Evans. & Terre Haute.	22,312	....	3,345
Flint & Pere Marquette	65,368	7,923	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G....	12,725	3,067	....
Georgia.....	34,252	....	5,845
Georgia & Alabama....	26,437	....	974
Grand Rapids & Ind...	47,112	6,005	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	8,564	492	....
Traverse City....	829	....	141
Mus., G. Rap. & Ind.	2,664	....	74
Grand Trunk.....			
Chi. & Grand Trunk	520,915	....	16,948
Det., G. H. & M...			
International & Gt. N.	105,628	7,897	....
Iowa Central	48,672	10,762	....
Kanawha & Michigan..	12,083	4,399	....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	78,525	....	16,744
Kan. City, Mem. & B..	21,513	660	....
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	70,002	8,504	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt...	13,639	4,114	....
Lake Erie & Western..	79,140	4,863	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	33,945	72	....
Louisville & Nashville.	459,740	30,695	....
Mexican Central.....	193,623	12,997	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	46,200	....	3,279
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	110,586	15,742	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas..	297,779	18,879	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mtn..	519,000	....	10,000
Central Branch.....	19,000	....	5,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western.	74,935	109	....
Norfolk & Western....	240,344	11,342	....
Northern Alabama.....	4,356	1,014	....
Northern Pacific.....	663,238	54,986	....
Ohio River.....	28,540	7,124	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav..	196,373	14,657	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	18,835	1,072	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie.	42,112	30,458	....
Pittsburg & Western..	73,742	8,860	....
Rio Grande Southern.	10,207	3,326	....
Rio Grande Western...	94,900	....	3,700
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	26,200	....	1,196
St. Louis & San Fran..	138,525	....	2,686
St. Louis Southwestern.	131,344	14,217	....
Southern Railway.....	514,713	59,931	....
Texas & Pacific.....	149,340	....	15,826
Toledo & Ohio Central.	35,328	9,725	....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	45,725	346	....
Wabash	310,673	38,975	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	32,880	7,086	....
Wisconsin Central.....	111,277	....	1,038
Total, (71 roads)....	$8,893,045	$698,334	$98,644
Net inc., (7.21 p. c.)..	....	597,690	....

MORE TOBACCO TROUBLES.

It was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that the American Tobacco Company has within the past few days fallen upon new trouble. The management of one of the properties which was to have gone into the plug combination, it is said, is now charging bad faith, and the stockholders of the concern are reported as about to sue the trust for $1,000,000 damages on those grounds. These rumors are at their best vague, but they received yesterday much attention in well-informed quarters.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT.

Inquiries made yesterday at the offices of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company regarding the rumors of the company's intention to default on the October interest on the 6 per cent. bonds, disclosed the fact that, acting under instructions from Baltimore, the interest is to be defaulted upon.

Apropos of this matter, some interesting correspondence has passed between Mr. Joshua Van Smith, the receiver of the property, and the Philadelphia house of Dick Brothers & Co., which represents large holdings of the bonds. Upon hearing of the intended default, Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co. wired Mr. Van Smith as follows:

"Referring to the rumor of default on Staten Island Rapid Transit first 6s, as the official figures show your net earnings are over three times the interest, if you are not in funds to pay this interest, we will be glad to purchase receiver's certificates to the amount of $30,000, to be issued in legal shape satisfactory to our counsel. Representing a considerable interest in the mortgage, we will resist in the courts any attempt to divert earnings toward other payments than this first mortgage interest."

This was followed by the following letter from the firm to the receiver:

"According to the accounts submitted to us, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company for last year, after paying taxes and rentals, earned net $222,531, being a surplus of $162,531 over and above the first mortgage interest. With such a state of affairs, it would seem to us as if a default was unnecessary, and could only result in demoralization among investors, which we do not suppose you, as an officer of the company, acting in the interest of conserving the property, would approve of.

"We therefore offer you our services to place you in funds, as stated by the above telegram.

"We write this letter, as we have placed a large number of these bonds among our clients, whose interest we propose to protect to the best of our ability."

Mr. Van Smith's reply was as follows:

"I have your telegram. I as receiver do not deem it wise at present to apply to the court for authority to issue receiver's certificates to pay interest."

And as a result of this correspondence, there appears in this morning's financial advertising columns a call by the Investment Company of Philadelphia for deposits of bonds to aid in securing an order of court for the receiver to pay the interest and "preserve the integrity of the first mortgage, as against floating debt or the interests of junior securities that would be benefited by seeing the bonds replaced by others drawing a lower rate of interest."

TRANSACTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

September transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds fell off nearly one-half as compared with the previous month. The total was $48,724,200, against $92,753,200 in August, $71,226,260 in July, $70,140,060 in June, $54,090,160 in May, $27,355,000 in April, $50,844,370 in March, $95,671,910 in February, $92,990,200 in January, and $68,127,190 in September last year.

The dealings in Government bonds aggregated $3,984,100, against $5,197,300 in August, $2,557,600 in July, $361,500 in June, $401,000 in May, $1,111,300 in April, $913,800 in March, $463,500 in February, $806,900 in January, and $564,200 in September last year.

The transactions in State bonds amounted to $415,000, against $1,016,400 in August, $133,500 in July, $197,400 in June, $159,500 in May, $77,000 in April, $259,000 in March, $159,000 in February, $112,200 in January, and $79,000 in September last year.

The aggregate of transactions in all classes of bonds was $53,123,300, against $98,966,950 in August, $73,917,380 in July, $70,698,960 in June, $54,650,060 in May, $28,543,320 in April, $52,017,470 in March, and $68,770,390 in September last year.

The dealings in stocks amounted to 9,373,309 shares, against 12,014,846 in August, 4,784,803 in July, 9,100,697 in June, 9,174,552 in May, 5,996,908 in April, 9,947,661 in March, 8,978,576 in February 9,216,694 in January, and 13,089,315 in September last year.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds since Jan. 1 aggregate $803,795,870, against $399,770,748 for the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds, $13,797,000, against $8,858,200; in State bonds, $2,530,000, against $1,189,500. Total in all classes of bonds, $819,122,870, against $325,400,868, an increase of $293,722,002.

Dealings in stocks since Jan. 1 aggregate 78,588,037 shares, against 56,984,062 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 21,608,975 shares.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Arrival of further amounts of gold from Europe.

Increasing traffic over the St. Paul Road and statement for fourth week of September due Monday expected to be in keeping with recent handsome showings.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list £1,025,000 additional Lake Erie and Western second 5s.

Declaration of the regular Lackawanna dividend.

Option to holders of Pacific bonds to receive payment in full with interest to Jan. 1, now expired, extended to October on the same terms.

Application to Stock Exchange to list Federal Steel securities expected to be made about Oct. 10.

Arrangement practically completed for reorganization of New Orleans Traction Company.

Heavy orders for new equipment placed by a number of prominent railroad lines.

Refusal of several roads in Southwestern Passenger Association to pay fines imposed for violation of agreement.

Decrease of $273 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $205,839 for the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $21,355 in St. Paul and Duluth's gross earnings for August. Total for month the best showing in ten years. Net earnings from July to Aug. 31 show an increase of $30,000.

Decrease of $43,278 in Union Pacific's gross earnings for August, but increase of $389,509 since July 1.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Changes are all for the better excepting the fall of cotton to the lowest point for fifty years, and even the lowest prices of 1848, considering difference of qualities, were perhaps not lower than prices this week. After sales at 5.31 cents on Monday, there has been a slight recovery, with hope that so low a price might prove the bottom, but with a good crop the lowest price of a year has never been reached in its first month. If there were not on hand commercial and mill stocks unusually large, or if manufacturing were more successful, early recovery might seem probable, but the heavy fall in material has affected the demand for goods, causing buyers to expect still lower prices for them, although after the decline last week goods now average lower than ever before. While the stagnation in wool continues, with sales even smaller than in the same month of the panic year 1893, numerous mills have started temporarily, in order to get out sample pieces. There has been no quotable decline in wool, and scarcely any in goods, the recent reduction having stimulated a larger demand.

"The demand for boots and shoes seems a little better, and recorded shipments have been larger than in September of any previous year except the last, and larger than in any other year from Jan. 1 to date. It is stated that heavy sales of hemlock sole have been quietly made at prices not known, and therefore possibly at concessions, while quotations for other qualities of leather are lower, but, except in Texas hides, prices at Chicago are unchanged.

"In the minor metals slight weakness in tin and lead does not indicate smaller consumption, while copper is strong at 12¼ cents for lake, and spelter strong at 4.32½c. Nickel is higher at 35 to 38 cents, and tin plates unchanged, in spite of the enormous increase in production, though the desire to push smaller works into the consolidation, which now commands 114 mills, is said to threaten temporary decline.

"With pig iron firm everywhere, in spite of the extraordinary output, and Bessemer held at $10.40 at Pittsburg, while Valley producers report 230,000 tons sold for delivery before June next, the consumption is evidently growing. The week's reported contracts include one for 17,000 tons of pipe from basic steel by the Standard Oil Company, material for 2,000 cars ordered by the Pennsylvania, structural work for many ordinary and two large buildings, and heavy orders for plates, partly for two lake vessels and partly for Eastern shipyards, which have larger business than ever. The demand for iron bars, owing to increased use of steel, is in some quarters below expectation, and shipments are less active at Pittsburg, though the mills are full of orders. Rail producers are negotiating a new compact, and the usual Eastern price, $18, is said to be shaded in some quarters while it is pending. But car, locomotive, bridge, and structural work is exceedingly heavy, and there are no signs of decrease in the demand."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Though rather quieter conditions are reportable in a number of lines of trade, the volume of business doing the country over is a very heavy one, slightly smaller, so far as bank clearings would indicate, than in September one year ago, but comparing very favorably with corresponding periods in all preceding years. While the edge appears to have been taken off the active demand for some time noted in the West and Northwest, and the imposition of yellow fever quarantines and the low price of cotton in the South have hurt trade in that section, there have been, on the other hand, rather better reports received from the leading Eastern and Middle State cities, pointing to a fuller development of the long-expected Fall trade.

"Bank clearings for the week aggregate $1,240,904,000, 6.4 per cent. smaller than those of last week, but 1.8 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 39 per cent. larger than in 1896, and 9 per cent. heavier than in 1893. With the exception of a slight decrease reported as compared with the corresponding week of 1891, weekly bank clearings are therefore heavier than ever before known at this time. Indications point to a total for September in the neighborhood of $5,400,000,000, smaller by 2 per cent. than in September a year ago, and by a slightly larger percentage than in August, but heavily in excess of any preceding September on record.

"Continued warm weather has checked distribution of heavy clothing in the West and Northwest. Chicago dry goods jobbers, however, are still behind on orders. Pig iron sales are reported larger and hardware and groceries are active. Fewer buyers are reported in St. Louis, but shipments on business already booked are very heavy. While large buyers have covered their requirements, a number of orders for pig iron are being booked by smaller foundries. Activity in building is reflected in the good demand and firm prices for lumber and hardware. Denver reports the jobbing trade this season 20 per cent. ahead of last year, and a large crowd of buyers are expected at the carnival next week. Kansas City, Omaha, and Louisville report continued good business, with collections favorable.

"The holding of wheat by farmers in the Northwest is credited with making collections rather slower than anticipated. On the Pacific Coast a good business is doing, and the situation in California has been much improved by widespread rains. Reports that an English syndicate is trying to secure control of the fruit-canning industry of the coast are partly confirmed by the purchase of one cannery by its representatives. Trade is improving at Puget Sound and Columbia River points. Portland reports collections affected by the holding of wheat. Manufacturing is active at Tacoma, and September wheat receipts at Seattle were the heaviest in the city's history. Yellow fever quarantines are complained of throughout the entire Lower Mississippi Valley.

"Low prices of cotton in South Atlantic and Gulf States are credited with checking Fall trade, but at points in the South north of the cotton belt a satisfactory business is doing. Baltimore reports more buyers in town and collections seasonable. The gain in demand and distribution noted at Philadelphia and New York is maintained, and many lines of business are reported active. Business in wholesale dry goods at the latter city, however, and at Boston and Philadelphia continues below expectations. Wool is slow of sale on hand-to-mouth demand, and better European prices for foreign wool are reflected in shipments of bonded Australian wool from Boston to London.

"Business failures for the third quarter of 1898 were the smallest for at least six years past, but because of one very large failure in September the liabilities are larger than one year ago. For the nine months' period the total number of failures is 8,855, 10 per cent. fewer than in 1897 and 21 per cent. smaller than in 1896, though 19 per cent. larger than in 1892. Liabilities involved aggregate $102,197,887, 13 per cent. smaller than last year, 40 per cent. smaller than in 1896, and 69 per cent. smaller than in 1891, but 32 per cent. larger than in 1892. The percentage of assets to liabilities reflects the return of normal conditions in a proportion, one to the other, of 51 per cent., against 55 per cent. a year ago, 58 per cent. two years ago, and 70 per cent. in 1892.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,306,879 bushels, against 5,024,927 bushels last week, 5,884,246 bushels in this week one year ago, 4,215,794 bushels in 1896, 2,613,866 bushels in 1895, and 3,243,100 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 46,500,897 bushels, against 56,144,771 bushels during the same period of 1897. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,530,076 bushels, as against 2,626,290 bushels last week, 3,106,801 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,165,605 bushels in 1896, 1,383,754 bushels in 1895, and 98,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 35,895,242 bushels, against 41,508,592 bushels last year."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st...	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.....	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	215	217
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued....	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.....	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av..	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	98	101
Kings County Elevated.....	5	5½
Kings County ino.....	10½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)..	105	106
New Orleans Traction common.....	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	109	110
Second Avenue consols.....	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	113	114
Union Railway stock.....	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	14½	18½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	96½	99
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s.....	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	70	72
Union Ferry.....	37	39
Union Ferry bonds.....	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	104¾	108½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	53	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common.....	26	26½
Amsterdam preferred.....	64½	65½
Amsterdam 6s, with interest.....	99½	99½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	21	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest....	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	15	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	80	88
Mutual of New York.....	317½	327½
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int...	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int...	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st.....	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on).	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	78	82
Standard Gas, New York.....	128	133
Standard Gas, New York, pref.....	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock.....	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	87	90
Western Gas.....	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common.....	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	70	74
Federal Steel.....	27	27½
Federal Steel pf.....	67½	69½
Glucose common.....	57¾	58¼
Glucose pf.....	108	108¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co

16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,

New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN OCTOBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1898, AS FOLLOWS:

Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry St. R'y.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Corry Water Supply Co.
Cortland and Homer Traction Co.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R., Mt. Vernon, Sullivan Co., Coal and 1st General Mortgage.
Elmira Water Co.
Hot Springs (S. D.) Water, Light & Power Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., Water Works Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kearney City Water Co., Neb., 1st Mtge.
Keokuk Water Co., Cons'd Mtge.
Marinette City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Menomonie Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust "N" and "P."
Newark, Ohio, Water Works 1st Mtge.
New Philadelphia Water Works 1st Mtge.
Olean, N. Y., Improvement Bonds.
Ohio & Mississippi R'y Co.
Petersburg Electric R'y Co.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y Co. 4½ per cent., series "A" and "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
San Antonio Gas Co.
Victoria, Texas, City of.
West Virginia & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
DUE OCTOBER 2, 1898.
Hornellsville Water Co.
Standard Time Stamp Co.
DUE OCTOBER 15, 1898.
Baraboo Water Works Co.
Escanaba Water Works Co.
DUE OCTOBER 23, 1898.
Westfield, Town of.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,

OCTOBER 1ST, 1898.

Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centreville, Ia., Independent School District.
Charleston, Ill., Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos County, Ore., School District No. 34.
Cowlitz County, Wash., School District No. 36.
Creston, Ia., Independent School District.
Davison County, So. Dak., Refunding.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Decatur, Ill., Refunding.
Forrest, Ill., Water Works.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Refunding Bond, 1898.
Galveston, Texas, General Indebtedness, Funding.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A."
King County, Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement; Market; School House.
Lee County, Ia., Refunding.
Lewis County, Wash., School District No. 19 (Winlock.)
Mason City, Ill., Water Works.
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding Water.
Salem, So. Dakota, Water Works.
Sandwich, Ill., Electric Light.
Spring Valley, Ill., Water Works.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
York, Nebr., School District No. 12, Refunding.

OCTOBER 2D, 1898.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Sangamon, Ill., Board of Education School District No. 1 (Auburn School Building.)

OCTOBER 6TH, 1898.

La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.

OCTOBER 7TH, 1898.

Marion County, Ore., School District No. 24.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1898.

Bethany, Mo., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., School District Refunding.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The 132d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

New York, September 28, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE

Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,

Buffalo, N. Y., September 20th, 1898.

The interest coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st., 1898, will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Sept. 14, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE will be paid November 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of October next.

J. F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

American Malting Company,

80 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Oct. 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1, 1898. The transfer books will close Oct. 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen Oct. 17, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.

80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

The COUPONS due Oct. 1, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity as follows:

On the TENNESSEE DIVISION BONDS, at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.

On the ALICE FURNACE COMPANY BONDS at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

On the EUREKA BONDS, at the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

The interest due October 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Extended Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the bonds at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, for stamping the interest payment thereon.

N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing October 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

The Chatham National Bank. Quarterly Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, September 23, 1898.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,

Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Co.

The interest due May 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid, with interest thereon, at the Mercantile Trust Company, on October 1st, 1898. The equivalent of each coupon will be $25.62½.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.

45 Wall St., New York, Sept. 29, 1898.

The Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing Oct. 1, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres't. and Treasurer.

Union Elevated Railroad Co., Chicago.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that at the Chase National Bank, New York City.

HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Sept. 15th.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1898, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 54 William Street.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1898:

Cleveland and Mahoning Valley R. R. Co. Registered 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Genl. Mortgage 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Franklin, Ind., City 5s.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Unguaranteed, 7s, First Mortgage Unguaranteed Ex-Land Grant 7s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Monroe County, Ind., Funding 5½s.
Pueblo, Col., Sewer 6s; Water Works 6s.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series D; Second Mortgage 7s, Series K; Interest Third Mortgage 7s; Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent. Special Stock.

October 3d.

Bedford, Ind., City 5½s.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 5s, Series 3.
Monroe County, Ind., County 6s.

October 4th.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent. Regular Stock.

October 15th.

Pulaski County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Tipton, Ind., Improvement Bond 6s.

October 18th.

Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s, Series 1.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

OCTOBER 1ST, 1898.

Aurora, Illinois, Sewer Improvement.
Bloomington, Illinois, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Funding.
Cheboygan, Michigan, Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Washington, School District 28.
Forest Home, Iowa, (Des Moines,) School District.
Hancock County, Iowa, Drainage.
Jonesboro, Indiana, School.
Kokomo, Indiana.
Montgomery County, Iowa, Court House.
North Manchester, Indiana, Water.
Sherman County, Oregon, School District 4.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

OCTOBER 2ND, 1898.

Audubon, Iowa, Funding.

OCTOBER 5TH, 1898.

Veedersburg, Indiana, Funding.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1898.

Worthington, Minnesota, School.

OCTOBER 21ST, 1898.

Silver Bow County, Montana, School District 1.

OCTOBER 25TH, 1898.

Waukegan, Illinois, School District 3, Lake County.

New York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE OCT. 1ST, 1898;

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d Mtge.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas, 6%.
BONDS.
Venice & Carondelet Ry. Co.
Central Railway, Peoria.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Kansas City Cable Ry. Co.
Reform Club.
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.
Clay Co., Minn.
Memphis Gaslight Co.
New London Gas and Electric Co.
New Mexico Railway and Coal Co.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1898, and Aug. 1, 1898, from Wheeling and Lake Erie Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Extension and Improvement 5% Bonds, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Co. of N. Y., with interest at 6% per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.

Coupons due July 1, 1898, from Wheeling and Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Wheeling Division) 1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Company of N. Y., with interest at 6% per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railway Co.

New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

Coupons dated October 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., New York City.

J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from 7th to 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company,

Jackson, Miss., September 23d, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Monday, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 7th to November 7th, 1898. By order of the board.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 2d, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

New Orleans, La., October 1st, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Morris and Essex Mutual Coal Co., for the election of Directors and officers, to amend the By-laws, and to approve or disapprove the sale of a part of the real estate of the Company, will be held at Waverly Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. REPP, Secretary.

Old Forge, Pa., Sept. 29, 1898.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the J. Harper Bonnell Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1898, at noon, for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

F. WALLACE, Secretary.

Dated September 22, 1898.

The Plaza Bank,

New York, September 30th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta		.03
Alpha Con		.03
Andes		.10
Belcher		.16
Best & Belcher		.28
Bullion		.03
Caledonia		.25
Gholiar		.16
Con. Cal. & Va		.73
Con. Imperial		.01
Con. New York		.02
Crown Point		.15
Gould & Curry		.21
Hale & Norcross		.78
Julia		.01
Justice		.07
Kentuck Con		.02
Mexican		.22
Occidental Con		.34
Ophir		.53
Overman		.06
Potosi		.16
Savage		.12
Scorpion		.03
Sierra Nevada		.75
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con		.23
Utah Con		.06
Yellow Jacket		.20

Silver bars, 65%; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	3½	3⅜	3½
Anaconda	63¼	65	63⅝	64¼
Anchorite	70	70½	69	83
Argentum	23½	24½	23½	24½
Battle	37½	38¾	38	38¼
Columbine	15	16	16	16½
Consolidated	8¾	9	8½	9¼
Elkton	118½	119½	119¼	119¾
El Paso	11½	14	11¼	13
Golden Fleece	25	40	25	40
Gold King	80	89	80	90
Gibson	20½	21½	20½	21¼
Gold Coin	140	147	145	146
Garfield	11½	13½	12	13½
Isabella	26	26½	25⅜	26
Independence	66½	67	64½	64½
Jefferson	6	9	6¾	8¼
Jackpot	12¼	12¾	12¾	12⅞
Lillie	105	110	105	110
Moon Anchor	116	116½	115½	116¼
Matoa	32½	33⅜	33	33⅞
Portland	147	147¼	147	147½
Pharmacist	5¾	6	6	6½
Rawlings	43½	45	43¼	45
Rosa	18¼	18½	18½	18¾
Union	19⅜	19⅝	19¾	19¾
Work	8¼	8¾	8½	8¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 30, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	117	39	Adams Express	115	115	114	114	.....
35¼	35½	7,560	American Cotton Oil	37	37¼	34⅜	35¼	−1⅜
84	86	125	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	85	85	85	+1½
29⅝	29⅞	1,325	American Malting Co.	30¼	30¼	29¼	29⅝	−1¼
78¾	80	290	Am. M. Co. pf., ex div.	78½	79	78½	79	−1⅜
11⅝	11⅞	1,410	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12¼	11¼	11¼	−⅝
32¾	33½	1,435	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	35	35	32¾	33½	−1½
117⅝	117½	65,495	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120½	120½	117	117½	−2⅝
106¾	107½	2,276	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109½	109½	107	107½	−2½
96	98	120	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½	+1¼
125½	125¾	38,310	American Tobacco	128½	128¾	125½	125½	−2¾
125	130	410	American Tobacco pf.	126	126	126	126	−4½
35	35½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	35	35	35	35	−¾
12⅜	12½	350	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	−⅝
32	32⅞	11,088	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅜	32⅞	31¾	32	−⅝
41¾	42	1,335	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	42½	42½	41	41½	−¾
69	70	210	B. & O. pf., when iss.	69½	69½	69½	69½	.....
3	3½	400	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	−⅛
62¼	62½	18,055	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61¾	62⅝	60½	62⅜	+1½
125	126	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	125½	125½	125⅛	125⅛	−1⅞
52	52¾	100	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	−¼
24	24½	800	Central Pacific	25	25½	24½	24½	−¼
22	22¼	1,410	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22¼	22	22	−¼
113⅝	113¾	10,075	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114¾	114¾	113⅝	113⅝	−⅝
52½	54	210	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	53¼	53¼	53	53	−½
105	106	25	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	.....
14⅝	14⅝	5,445	Chicago Great West.	14⅝	15	14½	14½	−⅛
106⅛	106½	12,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107	107	106	106⅜	−⅝
154	154½	165	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154	154	154	154	.....
129	129¼	1,240	Chicago & Northw.	130	130¼	129	129	−¾
176	...	28	Chicago & Northw. pf.	177	177	177	177	.....
100⅛	100⅜	9,954	Chi., R. I. & P., ex d.	100¾	101⅛	99⅞	100¼	−⅛
8¼	...	120	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
32	33½	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34½	33½	33½	−½
40	41	700	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	40¾	40¾	40	40	−½
16⅜	16⅞	2,035	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅜	17⅜	16⅜	16⅞	+¼
49¼	49½	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49⅜	50½	48⅝	49⅜	−⅝
20	20½	40	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	.....
4	5½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5	5	5	−1½
5	5½	410	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5	5	−½
175½	176½	2,508	Consolidated Gas	178¼	178¾	175½	175½	−2½
47	48	100	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	−1
106½	108¼	159	Delaware & Hudson.	106¾	106¾	106	106	.....
54½	54⅞	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	54¾	54¾	54½	54½	−¼
14½	16	25	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16	16	16	16	.....
13	13⅜	212	Erie	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	+⅛
34¾	35¼	45	Erie 1st pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	.....
31	32	120	Evans. & T. H.	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛	−1
62	65	1	Evans. & T. H. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
79	80	1,050	General Electric, new.	80¼	80¼	79	79	−1¼
47½	48	110	General Electric, old.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+⅛
134½	136	1,400	Great Northern pf.	135	135½	135	135½	+⅛
28	28¼	100	Hawaiian Sugar	28	28	28	28	+3
110¼	110¾	1,025	Illinois Central	111	111	110½	110½	−½
64½	66	700	Illinois Steel Co.	65	65	65	65	−2¾
...	...	100	Ill. S. Co., t. r.	67	67	67	67	.....
9	9¼	100	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	−⅛
32½	34	100	Iowa Central pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+¼
52	53	900	International Paper.	52½	53	52	52	−1
48½	49½	350	Lacled Gas	48½	48½	48½	48½	−¼
73	74½	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
54¼	54⅝	5,855	Louisville & Nashville.	55½	55½	54¼	54⅝	−⅞
93⅝	93⅞	9,887	Manhattan Con	94½	94½	93⅜	93¾	−⅞
157	157½	1,172	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157¾	157¾	157	157¼	−½
58	59	125	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	58	58	58	−1½
90	92	1,620	Minnesota Iron	91¾	91¾	90	90	−1⅝
...	...	1,430	Minn. Iron, t. r.	91¾	91¾	90	90	−2
10¾	11¼	316	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	.....
32	32¼	880	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32½	32½	32	32	.....
32¼	32⅜	1,180	Missouri Pacific	32½	32½	32	32½	−⅛
32	32½	1,945	Nat. Biscuit Co.	33	33	32½	32½	.....
33¼	33⅜	1,870	Nat. Lead Co.	33½	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	−⅛
109¾	110½	20	National Lead Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	.....
2⅞	3	489	National Linseed Oil.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
90½	91½	400	New Jersey Central	90½	91½	90½	91½	+¼
115½	115⅞	550	New York Central	116	116	115½	115½	−½
51½	51½	620	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	51½	51	51	−¼
6⅜	6½	20	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
40⅞	41	29,451	Northern Pacific	42¼	42½	40⅝	41	−½
76	76¼	5,193	Northern Pacific pf.	76¾	76¾	75¾	76	−⅝
15½	15⅝	217	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
83	86	93	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
42	43	425	Pacific Mail	33	33	32½	32½	−¼
116	117	106	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	117	117	117	−¼
101⅞	102	8,940	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅛	103⅛	101⅞	101⅞	−⅜
42½	44	1,300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	43	43½	43	43½	+½
189	190	311	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189¾	189¾	189¾	189¾	+1¾
1½	2	200	Quicksilver	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	−⅜
5¾	8	100	Quicksilver pf.	6	6	6	6	.....
17⅝	18	500	Reading	18	18	18	18	.....
20½	21¼	200	Reading 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
125½	...	10	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	125½	125½	125½	125½	.....
7¼	7½	118	St. L. & S. F.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
63	64	551	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62½	63	62½	63	+¼
29⅝	30¼	210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
4⅝	5	300	St. Louis Southw.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
165	170	300	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	165	165	165	165	−1
79⅜	80¾	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	.....
23	23½	200	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	−⅛
8½	8¾	100	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
33⅜	33½	1,015	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+⅛
7⅞	7½	100	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
27	27¼	1,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28⅛	28⅛	27	27	−⅞
13½	13¾	1,720	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼	−⅛
163	170	172	Third Avenue	168	168	168	168	−6
32⅜	33	10,380	Union Pacific	33½	33½	32⅜	32⅞	−⅜
64¾	64⅞	6,870	Union Pacific pf.	65½	65½	64⅝	64⅞	−⅜
5⅝	5½	1,000	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
6	6¼	430	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
64½	64⅝	18,180	U. S. Leather pf.	66¼	66⅜	63¼	64¼	−1⅜
36¾	36⅞	44,040	United States Rubber.	42	42	35½	36⅞	−5⅛
98⅞	99	10,080	U. S. Rubber pf.	102	102	96½	98	−3½
20⅝	21¼	1,400	Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	−⅛
...	94¼	300	West Chicago Street.	94¾	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	+⅛
90¼	90¾	1,199	Western Union Tel.	90⅜	90⅜	90½	90½	−⅜
3¾	3⅞	420	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
19	20¼	105	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	−¼

Sales..... 382,395 *Ex dividend.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Detroit City Gas 5s	Oregon S L Inc A 5s
27,000...100¼	1,000...93½	8,000...75½
Am. Cotton Oil Co 8s	5,000...93⅝	10,000...75⅞
3,000...107½	Erie 4s prior bonds	25,000...74⅞
5,000...108	1,000...91⅝	Inc B & col trus.
Am Tobacco Co scrip	H & Tex Cent con 6s	10,000...58⅝
2,000...100	2,000...112	5,000...58½
1,000...99⅜	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	10,000...57¾
At., T & S F adjst 4s	10,000...84	Rio Grande West 1st
80,000...70⅜	5,000...84½	9,000...88
25,000...70¾	9,000...84½	St L & San Fran 4s
28,000...70⅝	Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s	5,000...79
22,000...70¼	5,000...93¾	St L & S F G M 6s
58,000...70	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	1,000...119⅞
21,000...70⅛	500...83½	St L & S F G M 5s
36,000...70	Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge	1,000...105½
15,000...69⅞	500...53	St L & S F 2d, Class B
10,000...70	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	2,000...115
Gen 4s	3,000...77⅞	St L S W 1st
61,000...95¼	7,000...77⅞	10,000...79
6,000...95⅛	14,000...77⅞	San An & Ar Pass 4s
65,000...95¼	5,000s20F...77⅞	10,000...68¾
4,000...95⅛	6,000...77⅞	15,000...68½
Atlantic & Danv 1st	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	5,000...68
25,000...98¾	1,000...104⅝	15,000...67½
B & O 3½s, when issued	3,000...105	15,000...68
8,000...95⅛	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	10,000...67⅝
2,000...95⅞	cons. assented	30,000...68
55,000...95¼	3,000...97	Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000...95⅝	Met St Ry gen 5s	6,000...97½
12,000...95¼	5,000...114	8,000...97¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front Across the Harlem Sold for Improvement—Other Deal-ings by Brokers.

Henry Morgenthau and Emanuel Hellner have sold to Mary A. McNamee for $55,500 the entire block front on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets. The buyer will erect eight five-story flats on the plot at once.

The Globe Realty Company has sold to William Call the plot on Central Park West, 68.3 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, 56 by 100., Mr. Call bought only recently the plot, 52 by 100, adjoining his present purchase on the north.

It is reported that Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold to a builder the plot at the southerly corner of Central Park West and Ninety-fourth Street, 75.8 by 100.

James M. Horton has sold to Frank A. Seitz two plots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant 360 feet and 535 feet, respectively, east of Lenox Avenue, the former 75 by 100.11, and the latter 50 by 100.11. In exchange Mr. Seitz gives the three-story building 139, 141, and 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 75 by 99.11.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the estate of Mary T. Kane the four-story brownstone house 14 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 60 by 102.2, for about $83,000. They were also the brokers in the sale reported yesterday by Bradley & Currier, to D. A. Shaw, of the house 260 West Eighty-ninth Street, for $22,000.

Ducret & Eddison have sold for James T. Fitzpatrick to E. J. Bartlett for $15,500 the three-story brick dwelling 635 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. Property at Montclair, N. J., is given in part payment.

Samuel Harris has sold the two four-story buildings 283 and 285 East Fourth Street, each 24.9 by 96.6.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for five years at an aggregate rental of $75,000 the store and basement of 47 West Forty-second Street, running through to 44 and 46 West Forty-third Street, in the new Millbank Building. The premises will be used for a restaurant.

There were no sales at auction yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for a four-story and attic frame dwelling, 26.8 by 98; Gottfried Piel of 333 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Hubert Bressler of 2 Stone Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 28 Gouverneur Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 24 by 71.6; Simon Jacoby of 100 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 329 to 339 West Seventieth Street, for six four-story brick dwellings, 15 by 50; W. E. Thompson of 327 West Seventieth Street, owner; J. W. Davison of 2,250 Cambreling Avenue, architect; cost, $56,000.

Prospect Terrace, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Salvatore Lasperges, owner and architect; cost, $15,200.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Prospect Terrace, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Salvatore Lasperges, owner and architect; cost, $7,600.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 140 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 57; Frederick Bailey of 925 Jefferson Street, owner; Frederick Kloepfer of Astoria, L. I., architect; cost, $30,000.

Tiebout Avenue, east side, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 41 and 20 by 21.5 by 85; Charles H. Thornton of 670 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $36,500.

Victor Street, east side, 225 feet north of Morris Park Avenue; also, Lincoln Street, east side, 250 feet and 325 feet north of Morris Park Avenue; also, Jefferson Avenue, west side, 300 feet north of Morris Park Avenue; also, Jefferson Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for five two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 28; Ephraim B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $11,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 151 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for eight two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 58; John Metzler of 2,010 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 963 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Charles Haase of 171 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. Schaefer, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 501 to 515 East Twentieth Street, and 502 to 516 East Twenty-first Street, to two two-story brick gas houses; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; Berlin Iron Bridge Company of 55 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 575 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Block Brothers, premises, owners; H. Davidson, architect; cost, $550.

No. 246 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; Warren W. Goddard of 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 30.

24TH ST, n s, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 25x94.1x25x94.3; John A. Prigge to George Stolz 1

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; Mary E. Doran to Emanuel Hochheimer 1

BAYARD ST, 83, 25x75x22x75; Israel Weschanski to Hannah E. Weschanski.. 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 293, 25x100; John S. Packham to Marie Jasper..... 56,000

DELANCEY ST, 325, 25x105; Sarah Ford, executrix, &c., to Bernard Golden..... 10,750

FOX, or **BARETTO ST**, 1,646 and 1,648, 37.6x100; Adolph M. Bendheim to George Hooks and another..... 15,000

KING ST, 1, 18.4x irregular; Joshua W. Napier to Virgilio R. Gazzo 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,561, 25x95; William G. McGrath to Edward W. and Tracy H. Harris 1

LOT 62, Block B, map of Mapes estate at West Farms; Henry J. Salzmann and another to Louis J. Scherry..... 1

LOT 132, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate, Hudson F. Rose to Alfons and Marie Walheim..... 450

MADISON AV, 1,642, 19x100; Lena F. Cohn to Michael Mullens..... 17,500

MADISON AV, 1,642, 19x100; Lena Greenbaum to Lena F. Cohn..... 1

PENTZ ST, e s, at centre line, 139th St, if extended, 49.11 ft to St. Nicholas Terrace x n 74.7x s 55.2 to beginning; also 139th St, s w corner of Pentz St, 165x irregular x 25; Union Trust Company, executors, &c., to City of New York 23,000

PLOT, on west side of City Island, adjoining land of Duryea, 230x100 to Pilot Av x210x—; William H. Pruden to William Kirchoff 8,200

RIVINGTON ST, 295, 18.9x75; Isaac Kalmowitz to Adolph Rauch..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 163, 25x98; Peter Abiass to Frederick Storck..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 250x148x—x191; A. Sidney Morton, referee, to Patrick B. McEntyre, (re-recorded) 20,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 50x120; Mary Breheny to Peter V. Bussing 5,000

187TH ST, n w corner of 27th St, 97.9x97.6 to 28th St; Emma C. Grant to Cornell University..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,123, 26x70; Rosie Cohen to Jacob Cohen..... 1

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Manus Nathan to David Cohen..... 6,650

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to Louis D. Levy. 27,600

3D ST, 73 East, 20x96.2; Caroline Mayerhofer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1

10TH ST, 387 East, 25x94.9; Donald McLean to Harris Mandelbaum and another 14,250

10TH ST, 391 East; Donald McLean to Charles Lowenfeld 14,700

28TH ST, 227, East, 25x98.9; Franz Ruhl to Anna M. Thomas..... 39,000

28TH ST, 227 East, 25x98.9; Anna M. Thomas to Celia Hoffman..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Russell Raymond and others to Samuel A. French 100

25TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Bridget Dempsey, trustee, to the Church of St. Stephen..... 1

44TH ST, 341 West, 25x100.5; Wilhelmina D. C. Josenhaus to Herman Stadler..... 1

52D ST, n s, 381 ft w of 8th Av, 31.2x100.9x32.8x100.5; Eleanor Snyder to Charles E. Hyde 1

56TH ST, 64 East, 20x100.5; Cornelia H. and Stephen Peabody to Lena W. Swinburne 45,000

74TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; John J. Radley and another to Anton W. Hoffmeyer and another..... 1

76TH ST, 323, 20x102.2; Augustus C. Bechstein to Clara S. Stearns..... 9,000

79TH ST, 203 West, 16x102.2; John C. Platt to Laura Billings 1

88TH ST, 103 East, 25.8x100.8; Charles S. Clark to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 1

101ST ST, 117 East, 20x100.11; Emanuel Hochheimer to Mary E. Doran..... 1

104TH ST, s s, 243.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Israel Weschanski to Hannah E. Weschanski..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 111.3 ft w of 3d Av, 28.8x100.11; Simon Adler and another to Rosa Izen 20,000

113TH ST, 32 West, 25x100.11; Paul J. Exner to Dora Bleier..... 1

114TH ST, 614 West, 14x100.11; William Ross to Mary E. Ross..... 1

120TH ST, 362 West, 17x100.11; Philip Teets and others, executors, &c., to Gertrude and Michael Levine 15,500

140TH ST, 586 East, 25x100; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to John Trainor..... 4,800

152D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Peter Zepp to Marie Wittekind. 4,500

155TH ST, 546 East, 25x98; George Stolz to John A. Prigge 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to William Henkel and another; 207 East 4th St, 20 years.. 750

CORN, Henry, to Freeborn G. Smith; 142 5th Av, store, &c., 10½ years..... 7,000

GEORGE, John P., and another, trustees, to William Schaaf; 1,584 Avenue A, 5 years 2,550

HUGHES, Henry, to John Leffler and another; 1,564 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,600

KLAUBER, Henry, to George Hecht; s s of 176th St, 50 ft w of Carter Av, 1 7-12 years 600

MITTNACHT, Jacob, administrator, to Pasquale Selvaggi; 24 Spring St, 2 years. 1,400

RUHE, Francis H., and others to John H. Fay; 184 West St, store, &c., and 200 Chambers St, cellar, west ½, 4 2-3 years. 2,000

SCHREINER, John, to William and Peter Heinsohn; 2,051 1st Av, store, &c., 5 7-12 years 4900

WOOTEN, estate of M. C., by Emma De Long and another, trustees, to John Farley; 2,794 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,680

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Adolph M. Bendheim; w s of St. Ann's Av, extends from 157th to 158th St, demand... 2,000

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Viola F. Lowd; 232 and 230 East 29th St, 1 month..... 2,500

ALLEN, Elmer A., to Augustine J. Smith; e s of Grand Av, 444.8 ft n of St. James St, 5 years 6,500

BOWMAN, David, and William R. to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Intervale Av, 780.7 ft n e of 167th St, extends to Home St, 3 years.. 8,000

BUSSING, Peter V., to Mary Breheny; w s of Webster Av, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years 2,000

BUSSING, Peter V., to Mary Breheny; w s of Webster Av, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years 2,000

CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee, &c.; n e corner of 8th Av and 54th St, 1 year..... 3,000

COHEN, David, to Marcus Nathan; e s of 3d Av, 75 ft s of 171st St, 1 year..... 4,150

DORAN, Mary E., to Emanuel Hochheimer; 117 East 101st St, 2 years..... 6,900

DRUCKER, Herman and Albine, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 72d St, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 14,000

DRUCKER, Herman and Albine, to Amalie Schellenberger; n s of 72d St, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 3,500

FINCK, Louisa A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; w s of the Southern Boulevard, 75 ft s of 180th St, 1 year 3,000

FRENCH, Samuel A., to William Raymond; s s of 28th St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

GAFFNEY, Daniel J., to Louisa Bank and another; s w s of 169th St, 65.5 ft n w of 167th St, 1 year..... 3,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee; 323 Delancey St, 1 year..... 7,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Arthur D. Weekes and another, executors, &c.; 323 Delancey St, 1 year..... 2,000

HEINSIGN, William and Peter, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; 2,051 1st Av, store lease, demand..... 5,000

HOFFMAN, Celia, to Anna M. Thomas; 227 East 28th St, 2 years..... 700

HUGHES, Mary B., and Annie J. Bouillon to the Sovereign Savings Bank; 146 to 154 East 52d St, (five mortgages,) 5 years.. 53,000

JIRECK, Anthony, to George Stein; n w corner of Madison Av and 75th St, demand 500

KELLER, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Main St, at n e s of Tremont Av, 1 year..... 11,000

KELLER, Jacquelin D., to Charles Buek; 200 West 136th St, 1 year..... 3,500

KIRCHHOFF, William, to William H. Pruden; parcel on w s of City Island, adjoining land of Duryea, 230x100 to Pilot Av, 3 years..... 4,000

KERWAN, Matthew C., to Adolf Prince; w s of Convent Av, 54.2 ft n of 129th St, demand 1,000

KLINGMAN, Frederick, and William E. Schlinger to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner of West End Av and 107th St, 3 years..... 100,000

KLINGMAN, Frederick, and William E. Schlinger to Otto Schalk; s w corner of West End Av and 107th St, installments 12,687

LA SALA, Allesandro and Maria, to Alice D., Jr., and Frederic D. Weekes; 69 James St, 5 years..... 2,000

LEMMERN, Fannie, and another to Samuel Lichtenstein; s s of 5th St, 153.8 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years..... 10,000

LEVINE, Gertrude and Michael, to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c.; 302 West 126th St, 3 years and 6 months.. 10,500

LEWINE, Julius, to Bridget Bannon; 26 Rutgers St, ½ year..... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 3d St, 345 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 3d St, 245 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

LOWENFELD, Charles, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 389 East 10th St, 1 year.... 12,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 387 East 10th St, 1 year..... 12,000

MULLER, Henry, Sr., to William T. Hookey; s s of 159th St, 275 ft w of Elton Av, secures material..... 525

OTT, Philip, Jr., to Virginia B. Rogers and another, trustees, &c.; n e corner of the Boulevard and 208th St, 2 years.. 1,500

OZZSN, Rosa, to Simon Adler and another; n s of 111th St, 111.3 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 1,000

PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; old e s of Washington Av, 100 ft n of 167th St, demand..... 1,500

PISKE, Frederick, to Conrad Stein; 84 7th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

PRIGGE, John A., to the Wartburg Orphan Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; n s of Ash St, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 3 years..... 3,000

RUFF, Joseph, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 4th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 30,000

SACHSE, Paulus, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 156th St, 1 year..... 13,000

SCHAAF, William, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; 1,584 Avenue A, saloon lease, demand 4,000

SCHMITT, Ezra, to Elizabeth Bornholt, guardian, &c; 207 East 94th St, 5 years. 12,000

STALDER, Herman, to Amelie R. Vigouroux; 341 West 44th St, 3 years..... 11,000

STADLER, Herman, to Rosa Haft; 341 West 44th St, installments 3,500

STREVEER, Louis, to Thomas S. Doyle; 7th Av, widened, s e corner of 128th St, 2½ years 2,000

SWINBURNE, Lena W. and George K., to Isabella Lyall; 64 East 50th St, 2 years.. 35,000

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 415 Broome St, and adjoining lot, 1 year 50,000

TRAINOR, John, to Horace A. Baker; 386 East 140th St, 3 years..... 3,000

VAUGHAN, Mary L. and John W., to Produce Exchange Building Loan Association; w s of Academy St, 50 ft n of Vermilyea, installments 600

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; Sprague Electric Company against the United Loan and Investment Company, owner; Robert L. Darragh's Son & Co., contractors... 14,184

BOSTON ST, e s, 45 ft s of Fort Independence St, 102.7x81.6x100x104.2; Patrick Maguire against Susan Maginn, owner; M. J. Conley, contractor..... 75

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 293; William A. Murphy against Mary F. Peckham, owner and contractor..... 165

HUDSON ST, s e corner of 12th St, 25x80; August Lange against W. E. McGinn, contractor..... 178

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 50x170; Mugler Brothers Company against Louis Lutjens and Charles Bornkamp, owners and contractors..... 213

5TH AV, 254; Mike Lakner against Julia M. Cargill, owner; Haas & Fried, contractors..... 265

13TH ST, 520 and 522 East; Landesberg & Co. against Jacob Levy, owner and contractor..... 140

85TH ST, 146 to 152 East; Laidlaw & Macdonald against the Turn Verein, City of New York, owner; Weber & Sons and The Manhattan Concrete Company, contractors..... 1,138

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 22.6x100.11; The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; E. G. Duryea, contractor..... 1,075

160TH ST, n s, 102 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Clifford L. Miller against Rudolph Newschaffer, owner; Edwin B. Babcock, contractor..... 373

168TH ST, 566 East; Alfred H. Howe against Eugene Salvatore, owner; Achilles Salvatore, contractor..... 66

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTZEL, Meyer, administrator, &c., to Betzer Meyer 2,049

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Herman Mendel 4,000

HALL, William H., to Evelyn E. Hall.. Nom.

HEMENWAY, Charles R., to David F. Wright 600

HEWETT, Edward G., executor, &c., to James W. Gillespie ..... Nom.

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to George R. Fearing 15,000

LOGAN, Charlotte B., to Jethro W. Clute. 2,000

MANNING, William D., to William Hall.. 1,700

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Johanna C. Jones 8,515

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catharine Ridley 11,058

ROGERS, Anna N., to the Continental Trust Company ..... Omitted

SHEPARD, Lucy W., and others, executors, &c., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 8,000

WALLACH, Gertrude, to Julia Goetz.... Nom.

WETMORE, Catherine F., executrix, to David F. Wright 300

Lis Pendens.

VANDEWATER ST, s s, 131.8 ft n e of Frankfort St, 35.1x110x13.5x106.5; William R. Walker and others, trustees, &c., against James Adair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

WALKER ST, 120 to 126, and 224 to 230 Canal St; The Equitable Life Assurance Society against Charles F. Oxley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

45TH ST, 219 East; Jennie Edelmuth against Mary A. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x102.2; Thomas R. A. Hall against Charles J. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautman.

176TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; Theodore Baumeister against Joseph H. Cain and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Perkins.

179TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; Max Hirsch against Joseph H. Cain and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDGAR W. YOUMANS.—Edgar W. Youmans confessed judgment yesterday for $3,296 in favor of the Palisades Railroad Company for the amount due on his subscription to stock in the company to build a railroad on top of the Palisades.

LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday received an execution against Lewis G. Tewksbury, stock broker, of 50 Broadway, for $892 in favor of C. P. Smith, for money deposited, and also another attachment from Poughkeepsie for $1,927 in favor of J. M. Spencer & Co.

JOHN SOMERVILLE & CO.—Judge Cohen, of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order giving A. A. Joseph, attorney for Samuel Rosenthal, permission to replevin from S. L. Samuels, receiver of John Somerville & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and caps at 661 Broadway, 454 dozen plush and cloth caps. The goods are valued at $630. The writ was issued to Deputy Sheriff Radley.

J. LAUTENBERG.—J. Lautenberg, wholesale dealer in artificial flowers and feathers, millinery goods and ribbons at 658 Broadway, has closed up his place of business, and a landlord's dispossess notice is pasted on the door. All the stock has been removed, and it is said that it was taken away by a city marshal several days ago. Mr. Lautenberg, it is said, went away two weeks ago, presumably on a trip on the road, leaving a young woman in charge of the place, and his whereabouts at present are unknown. He began business in this city in August, 1897, claiming a capital of $4,000, and had previously lived in Paterson, N. J., where he assisted his sisters in a millinery store. He had a small room on the second floor of 658 Broadway for his place of business, and his sign read "Factory in Brooklyn," but the location was not given. The trade estimates his liabilities at $3,000.

HENRY A. TOVIM.—The place of business of Henry A. Tovim, wholesale dealer in clothing at 47 Great Jones Street, has been closed up for several days. All the stock is said to have been removed, and creditors have been making inquiries as to what has become of it and the whereabouts of Mr. Tovim, as he left no address with the janitor of the building. Mr. Tovim has been in business several years, was formerly the "T. Co." of A. B. Friedman & Co., afterward of Tovim & Vrenson, and alone for about a year past. In June last he claimed assets of $7,900, liabilities, $2,200. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained two attachments yesterday against Mr. Tovim in the City Court aggregating $840, on the ground that he had disposed of his property to the detriment of his creditors. They said that they had learned that two truckloads of goods had been taken away from his place of business at night several days ago.

Out of Town.

CHARLES PITTELKEW.—Charles Pittelkew, doing a real estate, loan, and insurance business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court at Milwaukee. The liabilities are placed at $138,000 and assets $153,000. The cause of the filing of the petition is said to be pressure of demand loans.

NEWBURYPORT AND AMESBURY HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, has appointed W. F. Clark of Peabody receiver of the Newburyport and Amesbury Horse Railroad Company upon application of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence, which holds $25,000 of the company's bonds, on which the September interest was defaulted.

OZRO W. CLAPP AND DWIGHT O. CLAPP.—Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp, formerly in partnership in New York, each petitioned for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday, the former scheduling liabilities aggregating $237,695.55. Dwight O. Clapp's liabilities are $2,000 less. Both declare themselves to be without available assets. There are over 200 creditors, and the list varies but slightly in each petition. The majority of the debts have been contracted in New York within a few years, and there are no Chicago business houses involved. The principal creditors are Mary C. Clapp, $29,819.06, and C. C. L. Wilmarth, $16,944.82.

LEWIS C. BASS COMPANY.—Lewis C. Bass, manager of the Lewis C. Bass Company, manufacturers of bobbins, spools, and shuttles, with headquarters in Boston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the United States District Court at that city. The liabilities are placed at $155,144, and no assets appear. The secured claims amount to $54,000, and the unsecured debts amount roughly to $101,000. Creditors holding secured claims, with the amount of their securities and their debts, are as follows: The New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank of New Bedford, Mass., securities $20,000, debts $15,000; the Fall River City Savings Bank, Fall River, Mass., securities $35,000, debt $27,000; Woonsocket National Bank, securities $20,000, debt $12,000; W. B. French of Winchester, Mass., securities $1,700, debt $550. Among the creditors whose claims are unsecured is the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, $16,948, and the National Bank of Redemption, Boston, $8,230.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Edgar D. Thornburgh, stock broker, formerly of 100 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $44,065, of which $6,995 are secured and $37,070 unsecured; nominal assets of $18,250, consisting of 3,000 shares Penn-Breckenridge Consolidated Mining Company of Colorado, $3,000; notes, $5,250; claim against Julia V. Pape on a note which security has been assigned to Henrietta Schwartz, $10,000. The Sheriff holds all his books of account under attachment. Among the creditors are: R. Dorothy Thornburgh, $12,542; Henrietta Schwartz, secured, $5,866; Woods & Toutwith, $5,000; J. D. Astor, $2,000; E. Schor, Philadelphia, $7,890; Pope Manufacturing Company, $208, for bicycles.

George W. Wanmaker of 448 West Fiftieth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $9,500 and no assets. He was formerly in the lumber business in the firm of George Kent & Co., in this city and Hoboken, N. J., from 1887 to the Summer of 1895, when they went out of business. Most of the liabilities are in connection with that business. It is said he has paid off a large part of his debts in the past two years.

Amelia Newmark of 408 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of her liability as indorser on the notes of Cooper & Newmark, manufacturers of gas fixtures at 39 Suffolk Street, who failed in September, 1896. The liabilities are $6,000 in this connection, and the only creditor is the State Bank for that amount. She is the wife of Joseph Newmark of Cooper & Newmark.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 30, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMSTER, Samuel, and Abraham Littman—Henry Glingenstein and others	$738
BRADY, Thomas—E. Eising and others..	402
BARKER, Stephen W., and Schaghticoke Woolen Company—Ninth National Bank.	5,117
BETSCH, William—G. P. Bolinger.....	34
BRODE, Otto—Lubin	39
BADER, Frederick, Joseph Schaub, and Edward Herman—P. Hoffmann	370
BRUNER, Louisa M.—H. Batjer and others	401
BROWN, George W.—M. E. Preston.....	253
CLARK, Dwight W.—Annie McPeat.....	29
CIRRITO, Vincent and Joseph, also Samuel G. Derrickson—C. Martin.....	74
CORTESE, Andrew—P. Gargiulo and another	103
CAMPBELL, Joseph N., Claude W. Mick, and Albert G. Kalb—S. F. Jacobs.....	85
CARMIENCKE, Albert G.—Virgil Practice Clavier Company	30
DAVID, Julius—F. L. Maynard and others.	220
DUNN, Bernard—Department of Health..	209
ELLENDER, Hyman M.—Emil Calman & Co	185
GROBSMITH, David, Louis Cohen, and Louis P. Bergoff—V. Horwitz and another	548
GODDING CYCLE SUPPLY COMPANY—J. E. McClung	67
GLOECKNER, Jacob—D. H. Carstairs and another	336
HAYES, Joseph—Phebe J. Twombly, as administratrix.....	1,197
HEISMEYER, Frederick—J. W. Allen....	469
JORALEMON, Nicholas H., individually, &c.—Irving National Bank	3,048
KLAPPER, Louis—A. Marshall and others	162
KRISCH, Julius L.—A. H. Meyer.....	407
KRULWITCH, Emanuel M.—Department of Health	209
KLEINMANN, Jacob H., and Charles G. Yohn—Mary Goldenberg and others, executors, &c.	112
KURTZ, Henry W.—C. L. Volckhausen..	120
LITTMAN, Abraham—Henry Klingenstein and others	1,457
LESLIE, Frank—Department of Health...	209
LENNON, Anna J.—J. M. Slattery.....	275
LUDEKING, Henry—H. Kroger and others	206
LAITIN, Aaron—I. Levin.....	54
LOCKWOOD, Ernest M.—C. W. Schumann, Jr., and another.....	284
MINKE, Elise—G. Ehret.....	4,330
MULLER, William R.—Freund Brothers..	83
MARKWITZ, Benedict—Isaac Schucklinder	64
MORRISSEY, Jane—G. Kitt.....	47
MULLINS, Dennis—Department of Health.	209
MULLINS, Dennis—Department of Health.	209
MAYER, Emanuel A.—C. O. Eysoldt and another	4,709
McCAHILL, William J.—American Druggist Publishing Company.....	164
McGONIGLE, Daniel S.—Wood & Selick..	138
MAHRENHOLZ, Charles—Harlem Laundry Company	915
McCLELLAN, John W.—A. H. Morris.....	287
NEUFELD, Harris—B. Schaeffer.....	226
NEUFELD, Harris—A. R. Walker, Jr., and another	289
OPPENHEIMER, Abram—L. W. Baum.....	21
PFISTER, George—M. I. Ritterman and another	81
PARKHURST, Richard — Department of Health.....	209
RIORDAN, Michael — Department of Health	209
RUSSO, John—Department of Health.....	209
RANGER, John H.—Adone & Lobit.....	1,247
RAWSON, George S.—C. L. Whitney....	703
ROSS, John—M. Goodman.....	67
STARMPFE, Josephine—The Health Department	209
STEARN, Maria A.—The Health Department	209
SIRE, Benjamin—The Health Department.	209
STEINTL, Max—The Health Department.	209
SCHLOER, Michael—I. W. Bernheimer and another	102
SKIDMORE, Thomas D.—D. Mayer Brewing Company	79
SCOFIELD, Carl W.—Etta E. Hooker and others, executors, &c.....	6,035
RELYEA, Charles D.—Park & Tilford....	43
TEWKSBURY, Lewis G.—C. P. Smith....	892
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—N. Le Brun and others	662
WACHER, George G.—F. B. Stone.....	115
WEISSBLATT, Sigmund—I. B. Cassell...	2,945
WENDEL, Joseph—L. Wendel.....	286
YOUMANS, Edgar W.—Palisades Railroad Company	3,296

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will convene at Albany Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. This will be the first session of the October term of the court. The following calendar of appeals from orders will be considered:

No. 616—People ex. rel. Doody vs. Bishop et al.
No. 1231—Conway vs. The City of Rochester et al.
No. 1299—People ex rel. New York Loan and Improvement Company vs. Roberts, as Controller, &c.
No. 1249—Kittinger vs. The Buffalo Traction Company, impleaded, &c.
No. 1302—In re application of the taxpayers, &c., of the village of Plattsburg, &c.
No. 1039—People ex rel. The City of Amsterdam vs. Hess et al., as Assessors, &c.
No. 1286—French vs. Seamans and another, as executrix, &c.
No. 1292—In the matter of the estate of Thrall.
No. 1290—People ex rel. Speight vs. Coler, as Controller, &c.
No. 1298—People ex rel. Tibbetts vs. Ingersoll, as County Treasurer, &c.
No. 1306—People ex rel. Cornwell vs. Woodruff et al., as Commissioners, &c.
No. 1309—People ex rel. Niagara River Hydraulic Company vs. Roberts, as Controller, &c.
No. 1294—The City of Johnstown vs. Wade et al.
No. 1284—People ex rel. The Newburg Savings Bank vs. Peck, as Assessor, &c., et al.
No. 1300—People ex rel. Sweet vs. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise.
No. 1291—People ex rel. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad vs. Roberts, as Controller, &c.
No. 1287—People ex rel. The City of Rochester vs. Coe and another, as surviving Assessors.
No. 1310—People ex rel. The Young Men's Association, &c., of The City of Albany vs. Sayles et al., as Assessors, &c.
No. 1288—The Standard Fashion Company vs. The Siegel-Cooper Company and another.
No. 1311—In re application of Beck.
No. 1289—People ex rel. Leet vs. Keller, as Commissioner, &c.
No. 1312—In re opening of Lexington Avenue, (Deering vs. Schirier.)
No. 1293—In re appraisal, &c., of the property of Murphy, deceased.
No. 1313—People ex rel. The Catholic Union of the City of Albany vs. Sayles et al., as Assessors, &c.
No. 1206—People ex rel. Armstrong Cork Company vs. Barker et al., as Commissioners, &c.
No. 1033—Pringle, as executor, &c., vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, (in re application of Biddell, administrator, &c.)
No. 1314—In re application of Grab.
No. 1305—In re estate of Gibson, deceased.
No. 1631—The People vs. Stock.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Angelica Ritter.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Cromwell—Richard M. Henry. De Witt vs. Atwill—Robert E. Deyo. Stark vs. Abelman—Charles S. Simpkins.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Haviland—James P. Davenport. Forrest vs. Renz—James J. Nealis.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Military Club—Charles F. Roe. Robert Gibson—James Phimister—Walter G. Hennessy.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The option granted to holders of Pacific Railroad bonds becoming due Jan. 1, 1899, to receive payment in full with interest, less a rebate of one-half of 1 per cent., terminates with the month of September. The department, however, extends the option through the month of October to Nov. 1. Although there are about $14,000,000 of these bonds outstanding, only $846,000 have so far been presented for payment. This fact is regarded

EXCURSIONS.

$1. OUTING

TO

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,

AND THE

Switchback Railroad,

VIA

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED leave NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

Switchback 50 cents extra, if purchased on train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 704 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC POCKET FLASH LIGHT.

Pat. applied for.

Handy nights in all dark places, dark days, dark closets, on table beside bed, in safe, express button, metal finish, weight one lb. Delivered by messenger on approval, $3.50. JOHN S. MEAD, 53 West 24th, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 318 East 41st St., N. Y. Brother John wishes to hear from him. Address Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I WANT TO BUY CHEAP, FOR CASH, FULL set Passion Play films, in perfect condition. Address ALBERT YATES, 153 East 46th Street, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32D ST., 23 WEST.—Charming parlor suite; private bath and table; large and small rooms; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Reception room, foyer hall adjoining, suitable for doctor; also large front or back room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

25TH ST., 14 EAST.—Between 5th and Madison Aves.—Handsome floor, parlor; all improvements; others; gentlemen; physician's office; references.

32D ST., 20 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for the or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; 19 months' reference. M. F., Box 203 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—Competent; private families; is a good baker of all kinds of bread, cake, and pastry, desserts, entrees, and courses of dinners; good reference; city or country. B. N., 270 West 23d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—In a private family; best city reference; five years last employer; single; light colored. W., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As butler in a private family; best city reference. R. W., Box 338, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; economical, neat, reliable, capable; French and domestic references. George, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Reliable; competent; neat appearance; willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 28 East 59th St., store.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; fifteen years' reference; city or country. L., Box 641, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married man's place; no incumbrance; good vegetable gardener; understands violets, roses, chrysanthemums, and general management of gentleman's place; eight and a half years' reference. J. F. R., Box 347, North Tarrytown.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER or SECRETARY.—As cashier for hotel or restaurant; secretary if desired. E., 266 West 37th St., second floor.

COLLECTIONS.—AN ATTORNEY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SALARIED ENGAGEMENT WITH A LARGE HOUSE TO ATTEND TO ITS COLLECTIONS AND LAW BUSINESS. LEX., BOX 199 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—By a young German-Swiss, 21 years, speaking and corresponding in German, French, Italian, and English languages; well connected with bookkeeping, double and single entry, a position in a banking or mercantile house; first-class references will be given. Th. Sturchler, 130 Greenwich St.

WANTED—By a middle-aged gentleman of varied business experience, who can refer to many of the leading houses of New York as to honesty, ability, &c., some position in which these characteristics would render him a valuable employe. F. H. L., care New York Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—By a lady living in the country, French nurse, Protestant, highest recommendations, to take care of two little girls, eight and four years of age; good home, every comfort. Write full particulars to P. O. Box 1,388, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Bright boy, with fair education, for office work. Address, in own handwriting, Box 267, General Post Office.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

By Order of

The U. S. GOVERNMENT

THE FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE CO.,

The Largest Dealers in Horses in the World,

Will sell at their Blue Front Auction Mart,

151 to 171 East 24th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs.,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1898,

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,

300 Horses & Mules 300

Provided by the Government for the Cavalry Service.

THEY ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STABLES.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

W. H. F. DOERR, Auct'r.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Harnah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hopp, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromberg, Simon Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneman, Harry Hales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, and Frank W. Sturr, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated August 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-1aw6wSa&o15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:)

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. V. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s10-1aw6wS.

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Chauncey Ives, Grantor for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Oosterhoudt, assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles [Seal.] H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of August, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City. [U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 83 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and claims of money owing to them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and that the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City. Borough of Manhattan.

o1-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au20-1aw6wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 905 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 905 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. se17-1aw6mS

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. S. Dunlap, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEEDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mr. SLOAT, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is a brother of said Grace V. Sloat; Mr. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat at No. 253 West 72d Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be exactly the same name as herself; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, and to all persons having a right to administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim letters of administration, such person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a [L. S.] Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-1aw6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 8 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1898. SUSAN E. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medalry, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Sur- [L. S.] rogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s17-1aw6wS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point or beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Emma F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898. JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx. Elmwood Place.

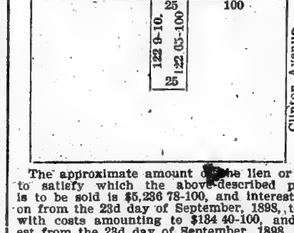

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $184 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

o1-2aw3wS&W&o22&26

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

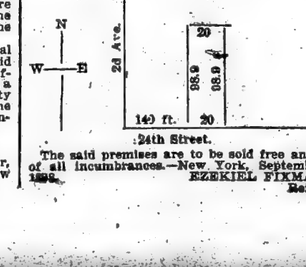

The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 10 A.M. Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 A.M. Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 A.M.
K. Friedrich, Nov. 1, 10 A.M. Ka. W. d. G., Nov. 15, 10 A.M.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 A.M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier.....Thursday Oct. 6, noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Oct. 13, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. Wm. II., Oct. 1, 11 AM | Aller.....Oct. 15, 11 AM
Fulda.....Oct. 8, 11 AM | Werra.....Oct. 22, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.	
*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM	†Aller.....Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM	†Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismarck, N. 19, 11 AM	*A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM | Pennsylvania, Oct. 29, 1 PM
Phrygia, Oct. 22, 10:30 AM | Palatia, Nov. 5, 10 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.....Oct. 12 | St. Louis.....Nov. 16
St. Paul.....Oct. 19 | St. Paul.....Nov. 23
Paris.....Oct. 26 | Paris.....Nov. 30

Sailing Saturdays at 12 noon.

*Pennland.....Oct. 1 | *Belgenland.....Oct. 22
*Rhynland.....Oct. 15 | *Pennland.....Oct. 29

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland.....Oct. 5 | Westernland.....Oct. 19
*Southwark.....Oct. 12 | *Kensington.....Oct. 26

*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....OCTOBER 1
MENOMINEE.....OCTOBER 8
MESABA.....OCTOBER 15
MOHEGAN.....OCTOBER 22

ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST

RETURN OF DR. PARKHURST

He Cannot Believe Col. Roosevelt Bargained with Platt.

IS TOO BRAVE AND HONORABLE

He Finds Mr. Low's Attitude Consistent—One Van Wyck in Important Public Office Enough, He Thinks.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, accompanied by his wife, arrived home yesterday morning on the White Star liner Britannic after a long vacation abroad. Much of the time he spent in Switzerland mountain climbing. Dr. Parkhurst returns with health greatly improved, and has an air of physical strength that was noticeably lacking before he went abroad. To reporters who met him at the pier he said that he had come home to preach. And he did at once resume his duties as pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, preaching there last evening. He will fill the pulpit of his church to-morrow morning.

Dr. Parkhurst, upon leaving the Britannic, was made acquainted with the salient features of the recent political events in the Empire State. He began his comments by expressing the greatest pleasure at the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republicans, paying the Colonel of the Rough Riders a warm tribute of esteem and affection. His attention was called to the fact that, before his nomination, Col. Roosevelt had called upon Senator Platt at his hotel, and that his nomination is regarded by some persons as the reward of his submission to and bargaining with the "boss." Dr. Parkhurst said he could not credit that statement.

"In the afternoon at his house, in East Thirty-fifth Street, Dr. Parkhurst, speaking on this same subject, said: "I not only esteem but have the warmest personal regard for Theodore Roosevelt. He is a brave and honorable man. I cannot bring my mind to believe that he has done anything ignoble. I cannot conceive of Theodore Roosevelt going to Thomas C. Platt and humiliating himself before the 'boss.' I remember that when he was Police Commissioner, he and I talked about Commissioner Parker going to Platt and making bargains with him. Col. Roosevelt strongly condemned Commissioner Parker's conduct as unwise and improper—as tending to strengthen Platt's power, which was already too great. It is possible that Mr. Platt, recognizing his need of Col. Roosevelt, sent a messenger to him with an urgent invitation, and that in this way they met.

"But that I could go submissively to Mr. Platt I cannot bring my mind to believe. Col. Roosevelt is too big, too courageous a man for that. And then with the reputation he made in Cuba he had only to stand up and recognize himself to see that he had no need to do such a thing. Some tell me he did it and some tell me he did not. I must have it from his own mouth before I can believe it."

Dr. Parkhurst was informed that Seth Low had taken a decided stand in opposition to an independent State ticket and had gone to the length of promising to speak at the Roosevelt ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall next week. He said that he found nothing inconsistent in Mr. Low's attitude; that last year, in accepting the nomination of the Citizens' Union, Mr. Low had stated distinctly that on State and National issues he was a Republican, but that he was in favor of separating municipal politics from those of State and Nation. Dr. Parkhurst said the Citizens' Union was organized for municipal work, and he did not think it wise for the Union to enter State politics, except that it might properly concern itself with the character and fitness of Senators and Assemblymen, who make laws affecting the city.

Dr. Parkhurst did not evince much interest in the outcome of the Syracuse Convention. In reply to an inquiry as to what he thought of Justice Van Wyck's nomination for the Governorship, he said: "I have hear good of him, and I have heard good of the Mayor, too. And I have also heard good of the Supreme Father of All Unrighteousness."

When informed that Justice Van Wyck was not considered a Tammany man, but a member of the New York State Democracy, Dr. Parkhurst remarked: "One member of the same family holding an important office ought, in my opinion, to be sufficient." And with that he dismissed the subject.

Dr. Parkhurst listened attentively to a statement of the position taken by City Magistrate Crane and the charges of "wide-open" town he recently made when two liquor dealers were brought before him and charged with violating the excise law. Magistrate Crane, it will be remembered, refused to hold the men, saying that they had only done what thousands of others, members of an association that pays for the privilege, were doing with impunity.

"Of course," said Dr. Parkhurst, "I know nothing of the truth of this charge, and hence can have nothing to say about it. But I do know that Devery is Chief of Police, and—" After a pause he added, "That seems to cover a good deal of ground."

Dr. Parkhurst said that while in England he was pleasantly impressed with the increasing regard manifested by the people for the United States and their interest in an Anglo-American alliance as a possible result of the recent war with Spain. He also said that, as a result of his observations while in Paris, he believes the sentiment of the French people is rapidly changing in favor of Capt. Dreyfus. He also expressed concurrence in Bishop Potter's opposition to the policy of territorial expansion.

THE CLEARING HOUSE ELECTION.

James T. Woodward to Succeed President Simmons.

At the annual meeting next Tuesday of the New York Clearing House Association, James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, will be elected to the Presidency, succeeding J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank. Francis L. Hine, cashier of the First National Bank, will be elected Secretary. It is probable that President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank will retire as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and that his successor will be President W. A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank.

It is expected that the vacancies in this committee created by the retirement of Mr. Tappen and President Robert M. Galloway of the Merchants' National Bank will be filled by the selection of President Edward E. Poor of the Park National Bank and President Edward H. Perkins, Jr., of the Importers and Traders' National Bank.

COMMERCE COMMISSION MEETS.

Charles A. Schieren Is Authorized to Visit the Omaha Exposition.

The Commerce Commission of the State of New York met yesterday afternoon in THE TIMES Building. Charles A. Schieren presided, and all the members of the commission were present.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., was requested to submit to the commission at the next meeting a statement as to the cost and the length of time required to prepare a set of statistics showing the import and export trade of this port for each year for the last twenty years.

Mr. Schieren reported that he had received from the Commissioner of New York at the Omaha Exposition an invitation to be present at the exposition on New York Day, which is set for Oct. 8. He said that in all probability he would be able to gain much valuable information on questions along the line of investigation to be pursued by the commission, and he was instructed by a unanimous vote to make the trip.

Dr. George L. Miller, J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, and John C. Wharton, all of Nebraska, who compose what is known as the Committee on Invitation for the exposition, are now in this city to tender personally to persons in this city invitations to be present at the celebration of the New York Day.

Secretary Smith was directed to prepare a set of headings of the scope of the work of the commission and report at the next meeting. The Secretary reported that he had prepared letters to be sent to the owners and lessees of piers requesting suggestions from them whereby the docks of the city may be made to attract a larger commerce.

Mr. Schieren volunteered to advance necessary funds to pay incidental expenses of the commission pending the granting of an appropriation by the Legislature.

Be advised in time, and cure your cold with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

FREE EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

The Board of Education's Course Opens This Evening.

The course of free lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education will open this evening at two centres. At St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 209 East Forty-second Street, Prof. Samuel Sheldon will give a course of twelve illustrated lectures on physics and electricity, and at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Prof. Goodyear will deliver the first of twelve lectures on ancient history. On Wednesday evening of next week Prof. Seurette will give the first of a course of lectures on the music dramas of Wagner, which will be illustrated by musical selections and stereopticon views. On Monday of next week Prof. Smyth will give the first of a course of lectures on astronomy at Public School No. 10, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, to be followed on Thursday by the first lecture of a course on the same subject by Prof. Prentiss.

It is expected that all of the various centres will be opened during the next ten days.

COUNCIL OF COLONIAL DAMES.

Report of Receipts and Disbursements in Its Relief Work.

The Council of Colonial Dames, through the Treasurer, Miss Nicholas of Washington, has made a report of its relief work among the soldiers during the war. The report shows a total sum of $14,618.11 received from the societies of the different States, as follows:

Pennsylvania, $1,850; Maryland, $533.75; New Jersey, $998.; Delaware, $525; District of Columbia, $378; Virginia, $120; Rhode Island, $50; Massachusetts, $501.05; New York, $4,501.45; South Carolina, $107; Connecticut, $1,257; Georgia, $344.43; New Hampshire, $659.58; North Carolina, $125; California, $30; Illinois, $550; Michigan, $100; Iowa, $300; Ohio, $328; Colorado, $50; Maine, $730.50; Missouri, $25; Wisconsin, $280; Tennessee, $78.35; Louisiana, $10; Kentucky, $64; Indiana, $100; Alabama, $10; Arkansas, $17.

Disbursements aggregating $12,794.07 were made as follows: For hospital ships: Solace, $1,450; Relief, $1,350; Bay State, $186.05; Missouri, $350; Patrol fleet, $100. For hospitals: Maryland, $250; Chickamauga, $600; Fort Monroe, $1,088.50; Miami, $400; Fort McPherson, $500; Charleston, $100; Montauk Point, $593; Dixie, $50; Key West, $1,000; Camp Myer, $50; Camp Alger, $100; Camp McCalla, $100. For general relief work for soldiers and their families, $4,526.52.

The money paid for hospitals and hospital ships was used principally for comforts and delicacies necessary for the sick, but not supplied by the Government. It also paid for two sets of X-ray apparatus. The remainder of the money was used for the relief of destitute soldiers' families; for the care of sick soldiers not in hospitals, and for general relief work in the camps.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEFENSE IN LIBEL SUITS.—Suits were brought in the Supreme Court by the Union Associated Press and William S. Brewer against The Press Publishing Company for damages for libel, founded upon the publication in The World of an article charging the respective plaintiffs with the execution of a fraudulent scheme whereby news in the course of transmission through The Associated Press was secured by them by means of "wire tapping." One of the defenses interposed in each case was that in similar actions brought by these plaintiffs against The Associated Press, in the United States Circuit Court, verdicts were obtained for substantial damages, and the judgments were paid. Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision upon a motion made on behalf of defendants to compel the plaintiff in each action to reply to this separate defense in the answer. Justice Bischoff said, in granting the motion, that there appeared to be no escape from the conclusion that the plaintiffs when prosecuting their action against The Associated Press, elected to proceed for the particular libel against the party who was responsible jointly with the present defendant for the perpetration of the wrong, and, accordingly, that the satisfaction of the judgment then recovered operated to release this defendant as a joint tort feasor from further liability. "I know of no principle," Justice Bischoff said, "upon which a recovery can be had twice for injuries occasioned by one publication of a libel, although the publication has resulted from the wrongful acts of several persons.

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INVALID ASSESSMENT FOR SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENT.—Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, gave judgment for the plaintiff in an action brought by Katie Richter against the city to have declared void an assessment levied against her premises, as a cloud upon title. The assessment, which was imposed by the former Village of Wakefield for the expenses of constructing a sidewalk, was conceded to be invalid in fact, and the question was whether it could be adjudged void in an equitable action, the claim being that it was void on its face. The sidewalk was built upon plaintiff's own land by the Village Trustees. It was contended that all assessments imposed for sidewalk improvements under the general village law of 1870, as in force when this assessment was made, were invalid as matter of law, in that the act prescribed no form of notice to the owner of the property in front of whose premises the laying of the sidewalk was authorized, the assessment being imposed for the expense of the improvement, should the owner refuse or neglect to have the work done. Justice Bischoff held that every assessment could not be said to be void, since the law itself would of necessity be upheld in such cases as had fallen within its constitutional provisions.

***

LIFE INSURANCE.—An insurance policy of the American Union Life Insurance Company was delivered to and found among the papers of William A. Poste, upon whose life it was issued under an application, stated by the policy to be a part of the contract. This application provided that "any policy issued thereon shall not go into effect until the first premium has been actually paid during the lifetime and good health of the insured." In an action by Anna Ellsworth Poste, to whom the policy was made payable upon the death of the insured, the Third Appellate Division, affirming the judgment below in favor of the insurance company, held, by Justice Landon, that the policy could not be enforced, the premium not having, in fact, been paid, although the company had reported a few weeks before the death of the insured, and some four months after the policy was issued, to the Insurance Department of the State, that the policy in question was a policy "at present in force." Justices Putnam and Herrick dissented.

***

DECLARATIONS OF A TESTATRIX.—Sarah B. Wheeler, a maiden lady, who at her death in 1895, was upward of seventy years of age, and who resided near Saratoga Springs, by her will, made in 1886, gave the residue of her estate to the Home Missionary Society, adding to the bequest: "I mean the Methodist Home Missionary Society." On appeal by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church from a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Saratoga County, adjudging that that society was not the beneficiary named in the will, and that the devise failed for uncertainty of the legatee, the Third Appellate Division directed an affirmance, holding that declarations of the testatrix to the effect that "she had remembered the Free Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs and the Home Missionary Society of the Free Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs" in her will, there being in existence an incorporated society known as the "Home Missionary Society" connected with the Free Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs, were competent for the purpose of identifying the residuary legatee.

Jumped Into a Trolley Car Fender.

Jacob E. Vandewater, eighty-seven years old, of 466 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, was crossing Harrison Avenue yesterday when a trolley car rounded the corner from Monticello Avenue. To escape being knocked down Mr. Vandewater, who is active despite his years, jumped into the fender, across which he fell just as the motorman brought the car to a stop. Mr. Vandewater, who was helped to his feet by some citizens, was unhurt.

Government Horses at Auction.

By order of the United States Government the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company will sell to-day, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M., 300 horses and mules purchased by the Government for the cavalry service.

WARRIORS' FAMILIES AIDED

Benefit Matinee for the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association.

WARM GREETING FOR HEROES

Cordial Demonstrations for Speakers—Gen. Wheeler, Col. Roosevelt, Commodore Philip, and Gen. Woodford Make Speeches.

Tributes of admiration, expressed in terms of unmistakable heartiness, were showered upon Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Commodore John W. Philip, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford at the matinée entertainment in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association at the Casino yesterday afternoon. Nearly 1,500 persons, almost entirely women, had gathered in expectation of seeing representatives of the many heroes evolved by the war, and the four that appeared were greeted with enthusiasm more like the demonstration of a political assemblage than of a company of stylishly attired women.

Each of the gallant four addressed the gathering, and each received an emphatic token of popularity in the shape of long-continued cheering, clapping of hands, and fluttering of dainty handkerchiefs. Gen. Wheeler and Col. Roosevelt were especial favorites, and every word they said was heard with rapt attention. The intervals between the addresses were filled in with more or less jocular remarks and observations by Gen. Wager Swayne, who officiated as Chairman, and by a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music.

It was nearly 3 o'clock, half an hour after the appointed time, when Lawrence Wood began the matinée with a piano solo. John Byrne, President of the Protective Association, was installed in the middle of the stage, flanked and backed by a crescent of soldiers in uniform and by a few members of the association. The rustle of skirts and the hum of conversation did not subside until President Byrne rose to speak.

"Of all the bright pages of our history this past Summer," he said, "none is brighter than that illuminated by the self-sacrifice of our womanhood. It is fit that the patriotic fair should meet the gallant brave from the front. After a third of a century from the days in which the Gray and the Blue fought out the question, they are now shoulder to shoulder. What they have done is our fair heritage. We have with us a representative of these two epochs, coming back from each conflict with a proud record."

At this allusion to Gen. Wheeler, some one cheered and many joined in. Gen. Wheeler rose and bowed, and it was several minutes before Mr. Byrne could continue and introduce Gen. Wager Swayne, "the distinguished soldier that knows not defeat," as he said "the Union soldier that comes to shake hands with Gen. Wheeler," as the permanent Chairman of the afternoon. Before Gen. Swayne took the front, a telegram was read from Gen. Shafter, as follows: "Continued illness prevents my being with you Friday afternoon. Many thanks."

Referring to the three years immediately succeeding the civil war, when he was in Alabama, Gen. Swayne said that whoever else could not understand the war was then at an end, it was not the soldier. He was then, as now, a true and loyal citizen. "I never met the ex-Confederate soldier," the General said, "who was not as good a citizen as I hope to be.

"I knew Gen. Wheeler's gallantry thirty years ago. No man in the United States has achieved any part that is nearer and dearer to me than that of Gen. Wheeler. No shoulder straps shine so bright in my eyes as his. I am proud to present to you Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler."

A noisy demonstration followed, during which some one called for three cheers for Gen. Wheeler. They were given with a will. Gen. Wheeler was in the regulation jacket, and read from manuscript, speaking in a full, firm voice, somewhat tinged with sadness. He looked worn, and now and again would return to his address after a slight pause as if his mind was far away momentarily.

"I hardly know how to express my thanks for the cordial greeting and for the complimentary expression of the gentleman acting as Chairman," he began, modestly. "When I look upon this assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, when I consider the great amount of good already accomplished, I cannot refrain from reflecting upon the influence of women. It has become a usual expression to speak of the soldiers and sailors of our army and navy as the men behind the guns. But every sailor and soldier will join with me in asserting that the power that has brought our country to its present greatness is the power which is behind he men who are behind the guns, and that power is the God-directed influence of woman.

"It was that inspiration that won for us the independence of our country in the War of the Revolution. It is that power that has won every victory in all the history of our country, that has brought this country to its present high position upon the earth. In other countries they have Empresses, Queens, and Princesses, but in our land we have women whose nobility of character, whose gentle tenderness of heart, has raised them to a position above ordinary nobility as the heavens over us are above the earth.

"When the returning soldier came home he was met by woman. She did everything in her power to alleviate his sufferings, to bring him back to life. To the dying soldier she administered the last offices. In the name of the soldiers and sailors of our country, I come here to-day, not to make a speech, but to, in their name, thank the women of our country, and to say to them that, as long as breath remains, the prayer of the soldiers and sailors will be to evoke upon the women of this country God's best blessings."

Continued cheering followed Gen. Wheeler's closing outburst. During the uproar Col. Roosevelt slipped into a seat upon the platform almost unnoticed. Gen. Woodford hastened to shake hands with him. Col. Roosevelt then took a seat behind Gen. Wheeler and passed some pleasantry at which both laughed. Gen. Swayne remarked that he had ridden roughshod over the prearranged programme, and he would introduce one somewhat experienced in the business of rough riding, at the same time presenting Col. Roosevelt.

Amid a din of handclapping and cheering, the Colonel of the Rough Riders came to the front, apparently somewhat embarrassed. "Three cheers for Col. Roosevelt!" yelled a strong voice in the rear of the house. Several tigers were added. Then a man in the front row yelled: "I want to propose three cheers for that greatest product of American manhood—Col. Theodore Roosevelt," and the ladies fairly shrieked in the response that followed.

"If you cheer for the volunteers, I will join you readily," Col. Roosevelt began. "I served under a man who wore the blue and with a man who wore the gray. When I found it was distinctly the wish of the man who wore the gray to take San Juan Hill, we took it. [Cheers.] I had under me hundreds of the sons of Confederate soldiers. The war has brought us a country that knows no North, no South, no East, no West. That has repaid us a thousand-fold for our sufferings.

"You cannot atone for some of the suffering the war has brought, but you can remedy our material needs. I want to bear witness to the generosity of our New Yorkers, especially to such men as August Belmont and Richard Mortimer. They sent me considerable sums of money. It was used at first for food, until I was forced to inform them that if my regiment ate all the food the money would buy the men could not stand. With their permission I took the money and assisted men thrown out of a job. They would not take it until I explained it was given as a memorial of those who fought and fell beside them.

"In Mr. Belmont's case it was as a memorial of the gallant young Tiffany, a trooper who did his duty without fuss or feathers. It is a hard thing to stand under fire, to wait an hour before charging the enemy. But it is a harder job to perform the irksome duties of the camp. Yet young Tiffany did them without a word of complaint."

When the applause following Col. Roosevelt's remarks had ceased, Gen. Swayne referred to the admonitions of the then Capt. Philip of the Texas in the battle of Santiago, and then presented "Jack Philip of the Texas." Gen. Swayne slipped in the explanation after the cheering that Commodore Philip was not to make a speech, but that the appearance of some men was eloquent.

"I thank you warmly for the manner with which you have received me," the Commodore said. "My place is not on the platform, but at the other end of the house. We have with us Col. Roosevelt, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Through him I had the honor of taking command of the Texas. I would not be instrumental in making him regret he had ever given me those orders, as I would do if I made a speech."

Gen. Woodford was almost equally brief. "A good habit once acquired is wisely followed," he began, referring to Gen. Swayne's characterization of him as the "still" Minister to Spain. "Now that my lips are unlocked you will be glad to know that I have learned the lesson of brevity.

"I came to-day with my friend, Commodore Philip, to unite in affectionate greeting to "Joe" Wheeler. Just after the war of the rebellion, we were in the habit of describing that unpleasantness as a "bloody chasm." It was only a deep ditch, so narrow that a Rough Rider has jumped it, and now we are one."

A storm of approving cries broke out, and it was increased when Gen. Woodford walked over to Gen. Wheeler and wrung his hand. Gen. Swayne asked all to rise and sing "America" before going, which was done with enthusiasm.

Mrs. William Bailey was the prime spirit in arranging the occasion. Messrs. Lederer and McLellan gave the use of the theatre, and as tickets and programmes were also given, the association cleared nearly $2,000 from the afternoon. Among those who assisted by singing, playing, or reciting were Miss Ethel Irene Stewart, Miss Louie Nelson, George Beldau, and W. H. Robinson.

CAPT. PRICE'S CRUSADE.

Merchants Promise Him Support in Ridding the Tenderloin of Objectionable Characters.

Police Captain James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, has been receiving many letters lately from merchants on upper Broadway, praising him for his work in endeavoring to rid the precinct, and particularly that thoroughfare, of the objectionable characters that infest it. They have asked the Captain to persist in his efforts, and promise him all the support in their power.

Capt. Price, while loath to talk yesterday about his work, gave some interesting data concerning the Magistrate who had not and those who had supported him in his crusade. Capt. Price's crusade has been to a large extent against the foreign women who disgust such respectable citizens as are obliged to be upon the street at night. He has learned, he says, that a system much like that of the padrones, is in vogue, and one man who fell into his clutches, is now awaiting trial in the United States Court on the charge of importing women for immoral purposes. One of this man's victims is being held as a witness, and his conviction, it is said, is assured. If this man gets the five-year sentence prescribed by the law for his crime, Capt. Price says it will go a long way toward breaking up the system.

Through Capt. Price's efforts another of these men was lately arrested on the dock by the Immigration Commissioners, and although the case against him was not clear enough to insure his conviction in a court, he was, nevertheless, returned to France as an undesirable immigrant. Capt. Price says he has obtained the co-operation of the United States authorities, and that, at any event, he purposes to drive objectionable women from the streets included in his precinct.

"We have discovered beyond the shadow of a doubt," said Capt. Price yesterday, "that these women of the streets are also street thieves, and that they stop men largely for the purpose of robbery. Especially is this true of the many negro women in the precinct, and a lot of St. Louis and Chicago crooks are now here endeavoring to ply their trade. Complaints have just come to me that after having driven many of these women off Broadway and Sixth Avenue they are now using Madison and Fifth Avenues as a stamping ground. I have sent men there to drive them away, and it will not be long before the precinct will be as clean as it is possible to make it. It seems a shame that the greatest street in this country should be almost entirely given over at night to the worst class of women, but I think they are beginning to understand that they will have to go.

"For the most part the Magistrates have supported me, and while I do not care to criticise any one, the records will show that while Magistrate Pool was on the bench it was useless to arrest any women, even the most flagrant cases. The policemen did not relish being blackguarded for doing their duty, and so they lost heart and the arrests fell off. Some of the things I have discovered in connection with this trade in foreign women are too horrible to speak of, much less to print, and if they were generally known, I believe there would be such an uprising of decent citizens as would drive these slaves and their masters out of the country."

Capt. Price gave the following data from his official report to show the work done by him since he took charge of the Tenderloin. From July 26, when he came to the precinct, until Aug. 23, during all of which time Magistrate Simms was in the Fifty-fourth Street Police Court, the arrests of women for loitering for immoral purposes numbered 222. Of these, 210 were convicted and twelve discharged. The fines amounted to $1,550, and nine women were sent to the Island for one month. From Aug. 23 to Sept. 10, while Magistrate Pool was on the bench, the arrests were 139, of which seventy were convicted and sixty-nine discharged. Two women got one month, and one six months. The fines amounted to $377. From Sept. 10 to Sept. 28, with Magistrate Cornell on the bench, the arrests have numbered close to 200, and the fines over $2,500. Not one woman was discharged, and where many of the arrested persons made claims of respectability, Magistrate Cornell adjourned the hearing to allow the accused to get proof. In not one case were these claims substantiated. The complete returns for this last period have not yet been made up.

MUTUAL RESERVE AFFAIRS.

Eldridge Made First Vice President—Movement to Retire Burnham.

The Board of Trustees of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has elected George D. Eldridge First Vice President and Actuary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas L. James, who retired on July 6. It was definitely reported yesterday that an attempt would be made to secure the retirement of President Frederick A. Burnham, and the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt has been retained for that purpose. Various reports attributed this move to dissatisfaction with an old contract with M. D. Moss as General Manager and to the discontent of the fifteen-year class of members.

Vice President Eldridge said last night: "The contract held by Mr. Moss, whereby he should receive 85 per cent. of the first year's premiums on new business, ceased absolutely to exist on Dec. 31, 1897. An amended contract was then made, and this was canceled in the middle of last July. Relative to the reported movement against President Burnham, I can say only that it must be wholly due to the doubt of some members as to the wisdom of the increase which was ordered in the rates of the fifteen-year class."

The report of the New York State Insurance Department on the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund, which was filed at Albany on June 2, said in regard to the increased rates that it was apparent that during the earlier years of the association's existence, absurdly inadequate premiums were collected from the older members.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

It transpired yesterday that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters was held on Thursday, at which the need of a tariff association in this city was discussed as necessary to preserve the rest of the United States from the demoralization prevailing in New York.

Eugene Harbeck, Western manager of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has appointed Frank Thomas of Topeka to succeed George A. Bailey, whose license as State agent was revoked by Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department. Bailey lost his license because he refused to make an affidavit that he had not been using the Clarkson Rate Manual.

Memorials to Dr. Houghton.

The memorials to the late Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, which are to be unveiled to-morrow, when the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," will be celebrated, consist of a bronze tablet presented by the parish and a solid silver processional cross. The cross was made in London and is richly set with jewels. A sermon will be preached to-morrow morning by the present rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, a nephew of the founder of the parish.

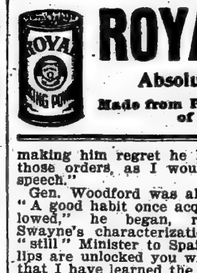

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Absolutely Pure.
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We want your boys of 3; we won't refuse the others—we're ready for all.

Never was our stock of suits for boys of 3 to 16 years so complete and brimming over with dainty, new ideas.

Never was our stock of boys' hats so varied, so good.

Never was our stock of boys' shoes in such splendid shape.

Never was our stock of boys' furnishings—well! there's nothing that the boy or his mother can ask for that isn't here.

Yes, we want the men too.

Open until 6 o'clock.

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Warren and Broadway.
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MILITARY CLUB'S GOODS SOLD.

Furniture and Effects of the Organization Realize Only $4,388.76—Brig. Gen. Roe Made Receiver.

The furniture and effects of the Military Club, 751 Fifth Avenue, including many valuable works of art and military treasures, were sold at auction yesterday to pay the debt of $3,000 due the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn and realized $4,388.76. The sale took place at the Avery Art Gallery, 368 Fifth Avenue, and began at 1 o'clock. Up to 11 o'clock in the morning it was not decided whether it would take place or not, as a canvass was made among the members of the club in the hope of raising enough money to pay off the pressing indebtedness. Auctioneer Silo delayed the auction for some time, but, when he received no word as to the result of the canvass, at 1 o'clock he started the sale. Everything went for some price except a picture of the Seventh Regiment Armory, which was withdrawn. Representatives of many clubs were present, and considerable of the furniture was purchased by them. Some of the effects, it was said, were bought by friends, and will be returned to the Military Club.

A representative of the Engineers' Club bought the Tiffany hall clock which was presented to the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association in 1890. The clock, which is said to have cost $750, was sold for $350. An upright piano brought $60, while two pool tables and one billiard table were sold for $105. A bronze figure, "The Color-Bearer," with an onyx pedestal, was sold to the Engineers' Club for $105.50. An autograph letter of the Duke of Wellington, with portrait, brought $7, and a diploma of honor awarded to Citizen Nicholas Lefebre by Napoleon Bonaparte, bearing his signature, was sold for $11.50. The kitchen effects of the club went to a Broadway restaurant keeper, together with the wine sets, glassware, and crockery, bringing a total of $150.

Much interest was manifested in the sale of the art treasures, and many connoisseurs were present. Three antique oil paintings went for $17, while a life-sized painting of Col. Marshall Lefferts, by Anderson, was purchased by his son for $60, and a picture in oil of Gen. Abram Duryée was purchased by F. A. Goodwin for $35. The oil painting "Salomé," by F. Maury, which was presented to the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association by Samuel Budd, was sold for $100. The painting "Evening Song," which is said to have cost several thousand dollars, was sold to Charles F. Naething for $350. An oil painting of the battle of Manassas, by Julian Scott, presented to the Fifty-first New York Volunteers by E. F. Shepard, went to E. S. Wright for $350. "Milda," a painting by K. Aichimewicz, was sold for $255, and another, "Under the Influence of Hasheesh," was sold for $155, R. N. Haan being the purchaser.

Quite a number of the members of the club were present, but few were buyers. When asked regarding the future of the Military Club, one of the members said that an attempt would be made by some of the members of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association to reorganize it. Out of the money realized at the sale, $3,000 will pay the pressing indebtedness, and the remainder will probably be used to again build up the club. It was also said that the same quarters, at 751 Fifth Avenue, were being negotiated for, and in all probability would be secured.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe receiver of the club, in proceedings brought by the Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The receiver is one of the Governors of the club, and Charles De Hart Bowen, as attorney, suggested the appointment of one of the Governors, as the chances for reorganization would be improved thereby, and expenses could be kept at the lowest figures by one thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the club rather than a total stranger.

GUST OF WIND TOOK HIS MONEY.

Mr. Connell's Friend's $125 Blew Out of the Window.

A gust of wind which swept through the office of the Commissioner of Accounts yesterday cost E. S. Connell, a clerk in that office, $125. Mr. Connell had been to bank to cash a check for a friend. On his return he laid the money, all of which was in bills, on his desk. A moment later the wind blew the bills out of the window. They fluttered down into Chambers Street. Mr. Connell put his head out of the window and watched them fall. Then he rushed to the stairs, followed by several other clerks, and went down seven flights to the ground floor in wonderfully quick time. All were in too much of a hurry to take the elevator. When they reached the street the bills had disappeared.

"It is to be hoped," said Mr. Connell, "that whoever found those bills is an honest man and will return them."

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decisions on New Questions Handed Down Yesterday.

The following decisions on new questions were handed down by the Board of Classification of United States General Appraisers yesterday:

Spawn of the fungus known as the mushroom were assessed for duty as seeds at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 254, and were claimed to be dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem, or 20 per cent. ad valorem under Section 6, or to be entitled to free admission as a crude vegetable substance under Paragraph 617. Leading seedsmen testified on the hearing of the case that, without official suggestion or constraint, they had always entered their imported mushroom spawn as seed. The assessment of duty was affirmed.

John F. Heyne imported Boch tiles about six inches square, having a plain surface. They were returned by the Appraiser as encaustic tiles, and were assessed for duty at 8 cents a square foot under Paragraph 88. The claim that they were dutiable at 4 cents a square foot under the same paragraph was overruled.

In another case the protest was directed against the action of the Collector at the Port of Boston in requiring the importer to affix a twenty-five-cent revenue stamp to a certain entry of imported goods, under the act of June 13, 1898. The protest was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Appeal in Behalf of a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 wherewith to provide board for a widow, sixty-nine years old, feeble, and utterly dependent. This amount will probably be sufficient to support her until she can be admitted to a home. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

BRENTANO'S

Reduction Sale.

Owing to the REORGANIZATION of their business, Brentano's will offer their vast stock of

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Standard, Modern, Old and Rare

in plain and choice bindings, at still

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RISE OF THE "EMPIRE" STYLE.

Things classic possess an unconquerable vitality. In Napoleon's time, imitation of the old Romans became a mania. All thoughts were of antique art and of the Greeks and Romans. The whole nation played at being ancient Rome. Costumes and furniture were revolutionized. Greek forms in chairs and couches were introduced and decorated with figures emblematic of victory.

We have reproduced many of the best examples. In our Empire bedroom furniture, the lines are classic,—graceful but severe. The tendency to coldness in line, however, is counteracted by the gold of the mounts and winged figures, which make the rich colors of the mahogany quiver and glow as though lighted by a fire.

Factory prices, for correct styles, as you

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AMUSEMENTS.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:30. ELEVENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK. CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Commencing Monday Evening, Oct. 10, JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS. Sale of seats commences Oct. 3. Mr. Ward.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS and Glorious River Trip. ALBANY DAY LINE BOATS, leaving West 22d St. Pier at 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday, returning 5:30 P. M.; attractive musical programme rendered by the celebrated orchestra of Col. Sinn's Montauk Theatre. See steamboat and Excursion advts.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN. ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE. THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. Miss Harned as Ursula. AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. CORA TANNER and LOUIS MASSEN. Joe Flynn, Rofix, Biograph, and a Great Bill.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. "Sporting Life a Hit," N. Y. Herald. SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. MATS. TO-DAY & WED., 2. EVE., 8:15.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c. Last week of Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama THE DAWN OF FREEDOM. Next W'k—Haverly's American-European Minstrels

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. You Laugh All the Time. SAM BERNARD. The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

WALLACK'S. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day 2. The ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. PHOTOGRAPHS AND FLOWERS. ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 Cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. FRANCIS WILSON and Company THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST TWO WE

OCT
1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Books and Authors.

The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

A MAN'S POET.

Kipling is what some of the sweetest singers have failed to be—a man's poet. Not in the sense of excluding women from his admirers, but in that of reaching many men who seldom listen to poetry. Only a part of the population finds itself born with a love of rhythm and melody for their own sakes and with an enthusiasm for great ideas nobly expressed. With poetry as with porridge, "some like it hot, some like it cold," some half like it in their youth and outgrow the taste, some never like it at all. Among those who in their teens begin to read the great poets a little, more conscientiously than passionately, but still attentively and with here and there a glow of delight, the habit clings, on the whole, longest with women. The reason is simple. Most men are compelled to be hard-headed all day long, and high art of any kind is easily crowded from their evenings, except where nature actually craves it. To say that Mr. Kipling is a man's poet therefore means that he is understood not merely by leisurely people but by the throng of preoccupied workers.

Where lies his secret? In the fact that he is characteristic of his day—not so much of its philosophical phases, not at all of its ready information, spread-it-on-thin-and-wide side, but of its restless activity, its quick and never ending rush of achievement, its mastery of matter, its mighty physical power. Often when we say a man is a product of his time we mean that he reflects a half dozen of its idiosyncrasies, is at least graceful when he does not escape its foibles, and climbs to a conspicuous perch by the high road of one of its essential bents. At times we mean something more and better by the phrase, but we seldom use it without implying a weakness here and there. A man who really represents his age is another matter. He cannot, of course, escape being largely its product; its manners inevitably shape the mode of his spirit's expression; but his spirit is so great that it would lay hold on the vital movements of any day and generation, and we find the characteristics of his time caught up together in his personality and given back to us grandly in the spontaneous forward rush of his mind and heart.

What Matthew Arnold would call the main current of the literature of our time flows in Kipling. Not only is he part and parcel of the spirit of freedom, accomplishment, and zest for humanity which is our pride, but he has struck the keynote of the poetry hidden in the practical processes by which races now advance. He knows how the engineer's heart goes forward with his engine when he opens the throttle; he sees the manly vigor behind the iron rails which stretch across the country; he feels the glory of the heavy seas; he understands the enthusiasm which takes men into battle, and the foresight of achievement which makes them patient with small details. Pessimists say that our age is material. Kipling puts his finger on man's pulse and feels it throb as he conquers matter. No wonder that strong men whose lives are bound up in the world's hard tussle appreciate Rudyard Kipling.

FALL BOOKS AND ART.

Next week's number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will give special attention to the outlook for books and art during the Autumn and holiday season. A series of interviews will be printed with publishers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago giving their views of present promises, with lists of the interesting and important books they have to offer. Several pages will be filled with these carefully prepared statements, and in order to make room for them eight additional pages will be printed. At the same time the paper will contain the usual amount of other reading matter of the now familiar quality, variety, and timeliness.

The many kind readers who have expressed in their letters so much and such constant appreciation of the work THE TIMES is doing in its SATURDAY REVIEW will be interested to know that, since the Autumn book issue appeared last year, the number of readers of THE REVIEW has largely increased. These new readers are widely scattered through every State in the Union, every province in Canada, and many countries in Europe and Asia. As to-day's issue marks the second anniversary of THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S start in the world, this is progress to which we may be excused for "pointing with pride." THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is now, we believe, the only distinctively literary weekly edited and printed in the United States.

William Sharp, in The Nineteenth Century, as readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW remember, calls attention to the fact that the United States is on the way to become the Louvre of the nations, and that the store of art wealth in both public and private collections is imposing. Now that the importance of our art collections is recognized, we may expect some other magazine contributor to put aside his conservatism and awake to the equally important fact of the bibliographical richness of America's book collections, both public and private. Not insignificant, indeed, would be a list of the literary treasures in the Lenox, Boston Public, Newberry, and Congressional Libraries, and the most important of the private collections. For the last quarter of a century American libraries have absorbed the best and most desirable books offered for sale in Europe, and the end will not be until the old countries have been drained of their treasures. Even now a lofty bibliographical place is ours, and none can wrest it from us.

ARTEMUS WARD'S WRITINGS.

A Revised and Complete Edition of the Works of the Prince of Jesters.*

Reviewed for The New York Times by
Joel Benton.

"Men of humor," said Coleridge, "are in some degree men of genius; wits are rarely so, although a man of genius may, among other gifts, possess wit, as Shakespeare." Many essays have been written since Coleridge's time upon wit and humor, showing the directness of the one and the mild insinuation of the other, with still other traits of distinction; but we sometimes accost a genius who is a prince in both departments; who is both wit and humorist, with something more added to these endowments.

It may be well said, I think, of Mr. Charles F. Browne (who was better known as "Artemus Ward") that he absorbed at least a dual tract of funniness, and that nothing genial or absurd that could provoke humor or stir the risibilities was foreign to him. Perhaps it would describe him best to say that he was the prince of American jesters.

Sydney Smith gives a mere wit this description: "His business is not to discover relations of ideas that are useful and have a real influence on life, but to discover the more trifling relations, which are only amusing; he never looks at things with the naked eye of common sense, but is always gazing at the world through a Claude Lorraine glass, discovering a thousand appearances which are created only by the instrument of inspection, and covering every object with facetious and unnatural colors."

A dispenser of jests and observations like A. Ward of the great "Moral Show and Wax Figgers" may not furnish pabulum intended to be directly "useful," and yet writers like Ward do an immense service to the too serious minds and tensioned nerves of our tired world. It was Josh Billings whose lucubrations on "The Mule" rested Abraham Lincoln when all that presented itself on serious lines was dark and perplexing—and this fraternally tempered author put also in his work a medicinal virtue that worked the same magical help. The witty English parson, who was not writing with thoughts of the American species of badinage and jollity before him, was still able to see that all wit and humor are in their final results wholesome. For he says:

"Man could direct his ways by plain reason and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit, and flavor, and brightness, and laughter, and perfumes to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage and to 'charm his pained steps over the burning marle.'"

One of the earliest of American humorists was Sam Slick, the delight of our grandmothers, and, though he was Nova Scotian, his sharp delineations of Yankee traits and character put him essentially in the United States group. After him were Major Jack Downing, in Andrew Jackson's time; John Phoenix (Lieut. Derby,) Mrs. Partington, Q. K. Philander Doesticks, Josh Billings, the Danbury News Man, Nasby, Mark Twain, and a number of lesser names, such as "Bill 'Arp") of Southern fame. All these were distinctively American, but no one of them was more so than was Artemus Ward. His imperturbable coolness, his serious preposterousness, and his solemnly assumed irreverence and plainness of burlesque suggestion were unsurpassed. Here, for an instance of his style, is one of his business letters to a journalist:

To the Editor of the ——

Sir—I'm movin along—slowly along—down tordes your place. I want you should rite me a letter, sayin how is the show bizniss in your place. My show at present consists of three moral Bares, a Kangaroo (a amcoxin little Raskal—'twould make you larf yerself to deth to see the little cuss jump up and squeal,) wax figgers of G. Washington, Gen. Taylor, John Bunyan, Capt. Kidd, and Dr. Webster in the act of killin Dr. Parkman, besides several miscellanyus moral wax statoots of celebrated piruts & murderers, &c., ekalled by few & excelld by none. Now, Mr. Editor, scratch orf a few lyines sayin how is the show bizniss down to your place. I shall have my handbills dun at your office. Depend upon it. I want you should git my hanbills up in flamin stile. Also git up a tremendus excitement in yr. paper 'bout my onparaleld show. We must fetch the public sumhow. We must wurk on their feelens. Cum the moral on 'em strong. If it's a temperance community tell 'em I sined the pledge fifteen minutes arter I'se born, but on the contery, ef your peple take their tods, say Mister Ward is as jenial a feller as we ever met, full of conviviality, & the life an sole of the Soshul Bored. Take, don't you? If you say anythin about my show say my snaiks is as harmless as the new-born Babe. What a interestin study it is to see a Zewlogical animil like a snaik under perfect subjeckshun! My Kangaroo is the most larfable little cuss I ever saw. All for 15 cents. I am anxyus to skewer your inflooence. I repeat in regard to them hanbills that I shall git 'em struck orf up to your printin office. My perliterary sentiments agree with

*THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ARTEMUS WARD. (Charles Farrar Browne.) With a Biographical Sketch. By Melville D. Landon, (Eli Perkins,) and Many Humorous Illustrations. Revised Edition. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

yourn exackly. I know they do, because I never saw a man whoos didnt. Respectively yures,
A. WARD.

P. S.—You scratch my back & I'll scratch your back.

The drollery of phrase and ideas, which was always present when Artemus expressed himself, pervaded his showbills and tickets. In the programme issued for his lecture "Among the Mormons," at Egyptian Hall, London, when he was on his English trip, are to be found these encouraging paragraphs:

"During the Vacation the Hall has been carefully swept out and a new Door-Knob has been added to the Door.

"Mr. Artemus Ward will call on the citizens of London, at their residences, and explain any jokes in his narrative which they may not understand.

"A person of long-established integrity will take excellent care of Bonnets, Cloaks, etc., during the Entertainment; the Audience better leave their money, however, with Mr. Ward; he will return it to them in a day or two, or invest it for them in America, as they may think best.

"The Panorama used to Illustrate Mr. Ward's Narrative is rather more than Panoramas usually are."

"Mr. Ward will not be responsible for any debts of his own contracting."

This programme gives, too, a synopsis of the various points in the lecture. Concerning Virginia City it says: "Fortunes are made there in a day. There are instances on record of a young man going to this place without a shilling—poor and friendless—yet by energy, intelligence, and a careful disregard to business they have been able to leave there owing hundreds of pounds." The Great Desert is thus described: "A great waste of Sand. The sand isn't worth saving. however. Indians occupy yonder mountains. Little Indians seen in the distance trundling their War-Hoops." Upon the Salt Lake Hotel this comment occurs: "The Salt Lake Hotel is conducted on Temperance principles. The landlord sells nothing stronger than salt butter." Further on it is remarked: "All these statements may be regarded as strictly true. Mr. Ward would not deceive an infant."

Brigham Young was the head of the Mormon Church when his lecture on the Mormons was given, and this enabled the humorist to say: "The pretty girls of Utah mostly marry Young." Of the Mormon leader he remarked: "Mr. Young is an indulgent father and a numerous husband." Of this peculiar people, who call themselves Latter Day Saints, he said: "The Mormon's religion is singular, and his wives are plural." While describing Brigham Young and his large household he drops almost into verse:

"Two hundred souls with but a single thought,
Two hundred hearts that beat as one."

In delineating the noble red man to be seen on the way to Utah, he gives this telling brevity: "The Indians on the Overland Route live on Route and Herbs. They are an intemperate people. They drink with impunity, or anybody who invites them."

The placards used by the lecturer when he was to occupy Clinton Hall, New York, bore these words: "Artemus Ward will Speak a Piece." On the tickets for the Mormon lecture could be read this inscription: "Admit the Bearer and One Wife. Yours trooly, A. Ward."

Everybody must remember in his racy letter from Boston the apt description of Harvard College: "This celebrated institution of learnin'," he writes, "is pleasantly situated in the Bar-room of Parker's, in School Street, and has poopils from all over the country." Another familiar remark of his is the one in which—so patriotic is he—he said he would be willing to shed every drop of the blood of his wife's relations on behalf of prosecuting the war.

His account of the "Literatoor" of Boston is summed up in this one paragraph, written over thirty years ago:

"The Atlantic Monthly, Betsy, is a reg'lar visitor to our Westun home. I like it, because it has got sense. It don't print stories with piruts and honist young men into 'em, makin' the piruts splendid fellers, and the honist young men dis'gree'ble idiots—so that our darters very nat'rally prefer the piruts to the honist young idiots; but it gives us good square American literatoor. The chaps that write for the Atlantic, Betsy, understand their bizness. They can sling ink, they can. I went in and saw 'em. I told 'em that theirs was a high and holy mission. They seemed quite gratified, and asked me if I hed seen the Grate Orgin."

In pointing to his panorama—with his fish-pole or umbrella—he was accustomed to say of certain figures:

"Those animals are horses—I know they are—because my artist says so. I had the picture two years before I discovered the fact. The artist came to me about six months ago and said, 'It is useless to disguise it from you any longer—they are horses.'"

In the Mormon lecture he says:

"By the way, Shakespeare indorses polygamy. He speaks of the Merry Wives of Windsor. How many wives did Mr. Windsor have? But we will let that pass.

"Some of these Mormons have terrific families. I lectured one night by invitation in the Mormon village of Provost, but during the day rashly gave a leading Mormon an order admitting himself and family. It was before I knew that he was much married, and they filled the room to overflowing. It was a great success, but I didn't get any money.

"I dislike to speak about it, but it was in Utah that I made the great speech of my life. I wish you could have heard it. I have a fine education. I speak six different languages—London, Chatham, and Dover, Margate, Brighton, and Hastings. My parents sold a cow, and sent me to college when I was quite young. During the vacation I used to teach a school of whales, and there's where I learned to spout."

"A gentleman friend" once came to him "with tears." He had a mortgage on his farm and wanted to borrow £200. "I lent him the money, and he went away. He said he must leave me forever. I ventured to remind him of the £200 he borrowed. He was much cut up. I thought I would not be hard upon him, so told him I would throw off one hundred pounds. He brightened, shook my hand, and said: 'Old friend, I won't allow you to outdo me in liberality—I'll throw off the other hundred.'"

His story of going from New York to Melbourne with his celebrated living skeleton for a tour through Australia was particularly amusing as he told it:

"He was a splendid skeleton. He did not weigh anything, scarcely, and I said to myself, the people of Australia will flock to see this tremendous curiosity. It is a long voyage, as you know, from New York to Melbourne, and to my utter surprise the skeleton had no sooner got out to sea than he commenced eating in the most horrible manner. He had not been on the ocean before, and he said it agreed with him—I thought so! I never saw a man eat so much in my life. Beef, mutton, pork, he swallowed them all like a shark, and between meals he was often discovered behind barrels eating hard boiled eggs. The result was that when we reached Melbourne this infamous skeleton weighed 64 pounds more than I did.

"I thought I was ruined, but wasn't. I took him on to California—another very long voyage—and when I got him to San Francisco I exhibited him as a Fat Man."

The above story, he remarked, had nothing to do with his entertainment: "But one of the principal features of my Entertainment is that it contains so many things that don't have anything to do with it." He also worked on this principle in his "Babes in the Woods" lecture and the "Sixty Minutes in Africa" discourse. Neither topic was so much as mentioned until just as he was about to leave the stage.

In one of his London Punch lectures he makes this acknowledgment:

"Some kind person has sent me Chawcer's poems. Mr. C. had talent, but he couldn't spel. No man has a right to be a literary man onless he knows how to spel. It's a pity that Chawcer, who had geneyus, was so uneducated. He's the wuss speller I know of."

It was this humorist who said: "It would have been $10 in Jeff Davis's pocket if he had never been born." Another of his wise saws is this: "Because a man can drink a glass of liquor a day and live to be a hundred years old, my young readers must not infer that by drinking two glasses a day a man can live to be two hundred." He thought it "improved a comic paper to print a goak in it once in a while." It will be noticed that he did not depend entirely on bad spelling for his drollery. Much of his writing is free from it, and is still irresistibly funny.

He compelled The London Times to say, by his immediate success in England, what follows: "His jokes are of that true transatlantic type to which no nation beyond the limits of the States can offer any parallel. These jokes he lets fall with an air of profound unconsciousness—we may almost say melancholy—which is irresistibly droll, aided as it is by the effect of a figure singularly gaunt and lean, and a face to match." It concludes with the remark that "Artemus Ward is a man of reflection as well as a consummate humorist."

"Artemus Ward," as the whole world knows, was the pseudonym of Charles Farrar Browne. The birthplace of this humorist was Waterford, Oxford County, Maine; the date of his birth April 26, 1834. He died of consumption in England on March 6, 1867. His friend, Mr. Melville D. Landon, (Eli Perkins,) who edits this volume containing his complete works, says of him that "personally, Charles Farrar Browne was one of the kindest and most affectionate of men * * * In stature he was tall and slender. His nose was prominent, outlined like that of Sir Charles Napier or Mr. Seward; his eyes brilliant, small, and close together; his mouth large, teeth white and pearly; fingers long and slender; hair soft, straight, and blonde; complexion florid, mustache large, and his voice soft and clear."

A photogravure frontispiece in the book seems to warrant this description, and following this picture are twenty-nine full page plates illustrating the various texts.

It was a peculiarity of Artemus Ward's humor that it had no sting, and he himself was as much its subject as any of the other topics to which it refers. It was the richest and most original of the broad American type of jollity. It was full of good nature, and saturated with human nature, which lay fundamental under it all. If it be true, as the mother of Goethe said, that "He who laughs can commit no deadly sin," then certainly Artemus Ward must have been not only a civilizing but an antiseptic influence on the world. This book has come at a good time, and will continue his spell. For, in this busy, irksome life of all, there must be room for—

"Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter holding both his sides."

JOEL BENTON.

ARTEMUS WARD'S "EDWIN FORREST AS OTHELLO."

"As I was peroosin the bill a grave young man who sot near me axed me if I'd ever seen Forrest dance the Essence of Old Virginny? 'He's immense in that,' sed the young man. 'He also does a fair champion jig,' the young man continnered, 'but his Big Thing is the Essence of Old Virginny.' Sez I, 'Fair youth, do you know what I'd do with you if you was my sun?'

"'No,' sez he.

"'Wall,' sez I, 'I'd appint your funeral to-morrow arternoon, & the korps should be ready! You're too smart to live on this yearth. He didn't try any more of his capers on me. But another pussylanermuss individooul, in a red vest & patent lether boots, told me his name was Bill Astor & axed me to lend him 50 cents till early in the mornin. I told him I'd probly send it round to him before he retired to his virtoos couch, but if I didn't he might look for it next fall, as soon as I cut my corn. The Orchestry was now fiddling with all their might, & as the peple didn't understan anything about it they applaudid versifrussly. Presently, Old Ed cum out. The play was Otheller or More of Veniss. Otheller was writ by Wm. Shakspeer. The skean is laid in Venice. Otheller was a likely man & was a gineral in the Venice army. He eloped with Desdemony, a darter of the Hon. Mister Brabantio, who represented one of the back districts in the Venetian legislater. Old Brabantio was as mad as thunder at this & tore round considerable, but finally cooled down, tellin Otheller, howsever, that Desdemony had come it over her Par, & that he had better look out or she'd come it over him likewise. Mr. & Mrs. Otheller git along very comfortable like for a spell. She is sweet-tempered and luvin—a nice, sensible female, never goin in for he-female conventions, green cotton umbrellers, and pickled beats. Otheller is a good provider and thinks all the world of his wife. She has a lazy time of it, the hired girl doin all the cookin and washin. Desdemony, in fact, don't have to git the water to wash her own hands with. But a low cuss named Iago, who I bleeve wants to git Otheller out of his snug government birth, now goes to work & upsets the Otheller family in the most outragius stile. Iago falls in with a brainless youth named Roderiga & wins all his money at poker. (Iago allers played foul.) He thus got money enuff to carry out his onprincipled skeem. Mike Cassio, a Irishman, is selected as a tool by Iago. Mike was a clever feller & orficer in Otheller's army. He liked his tods too well, howsever, & they floored him, as they have many other promisin young men. Iago injuces Mike to drink with him, Iago slyly throwin his whiskey over his shoulder. Mike gits as drunk as a biled owl & allows that he can lick a yard full of the Veneshun fancy before breakfast, without sweatin a hair. He meets Roderigo & proceeds for to smash him. A feller named Montano undertakes to slap Cassio, when that infatooated person runs his sword into him. That miserble man, Iago, pretents to be very sorry to see Mike conduck hisself in this way & undertakes to smooth the thing over to Otheller, who rushes in with a drawn sword & wants to know what's up. Iago cunningly tells his story, & Otheller tells Mike that he thinks a good deal of him, but he can't train no more in his regiment. Desdemony sympathizes with poor Mike & interceeds for him with Otheller. Iago makes him bleeve she does this because she thinks more of Mike than she does of hisself. Otheller swallers Iago's lyin tail & goes to makin a noosence of hisself ginrally. He worries poor Desdemony terrible by his vile insinuations, & finally smothers her to deth with a piller. Mrs. Iago came in just as Otheller has finished the fowl deed & gives him fits right & left, showin him that he has bin orfully gulled by her miserble cuss of a husband. Iago cums in, & his wife commences rakin him down also, when he stabs her. Otheller jaws him a spell & then cuts a small hole in his stummick with his sword. Iago pints to Desdemony's deth bed & goes orf with a sardonic smile onto his countenance. Otheller tells the peple that he has done the state sum service & they know it; kses them to do as fair a thing as they can for him under the circumstances, & kills hisself with a fish-knife, which is the most sensible thing he can do. This is a brief skedule of the synopsis of the play.

"Edwin Forrest is a great actor. I thot I saw Otheller before me all the time he was actin, & when the curtin fell I found my spectacles was still mistened with salt-water, which had run from my eyes while poor Desdemony was dyin. Betsy Jane! Betsy Jane! let us pray that our domestic bliss may never be busted up by a Iago!

"Edwin Forrest makes money actin on the stage. He gits five hundred dollars a nite & his board & washin. I wish I had such a Forrest in my Garding!"

NO BISMARCK MEMOIRS

Since the death of Prince Bismarck there has been a great deal of talk about some mysterious memoirs, which, it was said, hung like the sword of Damocles over the young Kaiser's head. At one time it was reported that they were in the publisher's hands, first at Hamburg, then in Berlin itself, and finally it was reported that as no German publisher would undertake the presentation of these wonderful memoirs, the work was at last to be brought out in Antwerp.

The mere suggestion that Bismarck had left some posthumous work of his Chancellorie career was enough to create great excitement, not only among critics of European politics, but among publishers as well. Among the latter in this country discussion ran high as to whom the work would be brought out. We have it on pretty good authority that there are no Bismarck memoirs, and that the nearest that may approach them have already been presented through The Macmillan Company in England and America in "The Memoir of Bismarck; Some Secret Pages of His History." This work is made up not only of extracts from the diary of Dr. Moritz Busch, who for twenty-five years enjoyed official and private intercourse with the Iron Chancellor, but it also, to a certain extent, is a complete documentary biography of Bismarck's official career.

When Bismarck died and The Macmillan Company determined upon the publication of Dr. Busch's "Memoir," it so happened that Mr. George P. Brett, who is the manager of that house, was in Europe. He heard about the mysterious Bismarck memoirs, and spent considerable time in trying to gain trustworthy information concerning them. The result of his researches was that these documents which were supposed to keep the Kaiser in fear and trembling had probably no existence in fact. The most that could be discovered of any new membirs was that Prince Herbert Bismarck was at work on his father's biography, in which it is quite likely there may be introduced some hitherto unpublished letters of an intimate or domestic character, but which can hardly equal in political significance or interest those employed by Dr. Busch.

Suppose one should want to give a definite idea of Admiral Dewey's behavior. Are we to write "Admiral Dewey's splendid gallantry and his uncommon good sense won for her the Philippines"? We should rather write it, "Dewey's ten-degree gallantry, and ten-degree good sense," &c., &c., &c. Then, for certain War Ministers, Surgeons, with Quartermasters, we might call them one-tenth men, and decline to increase the fraction.

OCT

1898

LETTERS FROM CARLYLE

Addressed to His Mother and Sister —How His Work on Cromwell Was Begun.

IN THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 3, Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland's "Unpublished Letters of Carlyle," as published in the September number of The Atlantic Monthly, were commented on, with many extracts taken from this source. In the October number of The Atlantic Monthly the second and last part of these Carlyle letters may be read, and the matter presented is both novel and of singular interest. The great love Thomas Carlyle had for his mother and his sister Jenny, Mrs. Hanning, has already been shown; also Carlyle's struggles and his uphill fight for means of existence.

The second of Mr. Copeland's series begins with Carlyle's visits to Scotland in 1838. He had spent a few days in Manchester with Mrs. Hanning. He was now at Scotsbridge, and happy because "he had been put to sleep in an old bed which he remembered, in his father's house." One fancies that to rouse Carlyle out of a pleasant sleep would have been an uncomfortable thing for the awakener, but this is what actually happened, as he describes it:

"I was just closing my senses in sweet oblivion," wrote he, "when the watchman, with a voice like the deepest groan of the Highland bagpipe, or what an ostrich corncraik might utter, groaned out Groo-o-o-o close under me, and set me all to a gallop again. Grbo-o-o-o; for there was no articulate announcement at all in it that I could gather. Groo-o-o-o, repeated again and again at various distances, dying out and then growing loud again, for an hour or more. I grew impatient, bolted out of bed, flung up the window. Groo-o-o-o. There he was, advancing, lantern in hand, a few yards off me. 'Can't you give up that noise?' I hastily addressed him. 'You are keeping a person awake. What good is it to go howling and groaning all night, and deprive people of their sleep?' He ceased from that time—at least I heard no more of him. No watchman, I think, has been more astonished for some time back. At five in the morning all was as still as sleep and darkness. At half-past five all went off like an enormous millrace or ocean tide. The Boom-m-m, far and wide. It was the mills that were all starting then, and crelshy drudges by the million taking post there. I have heard few sounds more impressive to me in the mood I was in."

In a letter to his "Dear Jenny," (Feb. 7, 1840,) who is in Manchester, there is a reference to cheap postage, for pennies were not plentiful then. He writes to his sister:

"Pray, now that the postage is so cheap, send us a pennyworth every day." Carlyle is ever solicitous about his sister's welfare, and bids her be courageous:

"This is the worst year or among the worst for working people ever seen in man's memory. Robert [her husband] must not take this as a measure of his future success, but toil away steadfastly in sure hope of better times. It is well any way that you are out of Manchester; nothing there but hunger, contention, and despair—added to the reek and dirt! Be diligent and fear nothing."

In April there is this entry in Carlyle's journal: "Miscellanies out and 'Chartism' second thousand." He writes his mother about his lectures on "Heroes and Hero Worship" and his hearers:

"I contrived to tell them something about poor Cromwell, and I think to convince them that he was a great and true man, the noblest soldier in England of what John Knox had preached in Scotland. In a word, the people seemed agreed that it was my best course of lectures, this."

In the meantime Carlyle was pushing the London Library. "He thought England regarded its provision of books for the poor in a condition worthier of Dahomey than England." He is not happy in London, and says: "I get so dyspeptical, melancholic, half mad in the London Summer * * * I dwindle into the pusillanimity of the ninth part of a tailor, feel as if I had nothing I could do but 'die in my hole like a rat.'" But just about this time comes this strong and bold picture of Alfred Tennyson, as he found him, smoking his dearly beloved pipe, while sitting of an evening with Mrs. Carlyle in her garden:

"A fine, large-featured, dim-eyed, bronze-colored, shaggy-headed man is Alfred; dusty, smoky, free and easy, who swims outwardly and inwardly with great composure in an inarticulate element of tranquil chaos and tobacco smoke. Great now and then when he does emerge—a most restful, brotherly, solid-hearted man."

That is a telling description of a visitor, an American young woman from Boston, and Carlyle said she looked like "a diseased rosebud." But America, the publishers and the readers there, had been good to Carlyle, and he received from the United States some £400. Carlyle then took to a horse and rode on a long journey, wishing thereby to jolt out of him his dyspepsia. Mrs. Carlyle, who was inclined to make fun of her husband, said he looked like Dr. Syntax "with his cloak, his knapsack, his broad-brimmed hat, his preparation of pipes," &c. It was in 1838 that he describes to his brother John what kind of a man was Thomas Erskine. The picture is inimitable:

"Did you ever see Thomas Erskine, the Scotch saint? I have seen him several times lately, and like him as one would do a draught of sweet rustic mead, served in cut glasses and a silver tray; one of the gentlest, kindliest, best-bred of men. He talks greatly about 'Symbols,' and other Teufelsdröckhiana; seems not distinctned to let the Christian religion pass for a kind of mythus, provided men can retain the spirit of it. * * * On the whole, I take up with my old love for the saints."

The horseback tour seemed to have tired out the rider, because he is anxious as to the way of getting rid of his mount. It was in 1839 that the question of Cromwell had occupied Carlyle's mind. In 1840 he wrote Erskine: "I have got lately, not till very lately, to fancy that I see in Cromwell one of the greatest tragic souls we have ever had in this kindred of ours." In November of the same year he is in London. He meets Dickens and Rogers and says of the latter that he is "still brisk, courteous, kindly, affectionate, a good old man, pathetic to look upon." But with the passing years Carlyle's liking for Rogers diminished. Six years later he wrote of Rogers: "I do not remember any old man (he is now eighty-three) whose manner of living gives me less satisfaction."

In 1840-41 he is thinking of a return to Craigenputtock. He is busy with his books about Cromwell. Mrs. Carlyle writes to a correspondent that her husband "has been sitting for months back in a mess of great dingy folios, the very look of which is likely to give me the lockjaw." London weather invariably depresses Carlyle. He writes to Mrs. Hanning:

"Our weather is grown decidedly good for the last three days; very brisk, clear, and dry. Before that it was as bad as weather at any time need be; long-continued plunges of wet, then clammy, glarry days on days of half-wet (a kind of weather peculiar to London, and fully uglier than whole wet)—a world of black, sunless pluister, (a soft mixture, neither one thing nor another,) very unpleasant to move about in! The incessant travel makes everything mud here, in spite of all that clats (clat, a wooden scraper) and besoms can do; a kind of mud, too, which is as fine as paint, and actually almost sticks like a kind of paint! I took, at last, into the country, with old clothes and trousers folded up; there the mud was natural mud, and far less of it, indeed, little of it in comparison with other country. We dry again in a single day of brisk wind."

In 1841 Fraser took "Heroes and Hero Worship," and Froude writes that then "The Miscellanies," "Sartor," and other books were selling well, and fresh editions were wanted. Carlyle sends a letter to the mother from Chelsea, (Feb., 1841:)

"I have bargained with Fraser for my lectures. They are now at press, that kept me so very busy. He would give me only £75, the dog, but then he undertakes a new edition of Sartor, too, (the former being sold) and gives me another £75 for that, too. It is not so bad, £150 of ready money—at least money without risk. I did not calculate on getting anything at present for Teufelsdröckh. You see we are rather rising than falling, 'mail in shaft,' at any rate. That is always a great point. Poor Teufelsdröckh, it seems very curious money should lie even in him. They trampled him into the gutters at his first appearance, but he rises up again—finds money bid for him:

"On the whole, I expect not to be obliged to lecture this year, which will be an immense relief to me; I shall not be broken in pieces, I shall have strength for perhaps some better things than lecturing."

In 1842 he tells his mother about his new book.

"My new book, I may tell you now, is to be something about that same civil war in England which Baillie was in the midst of; I think mainly or almost exclusively about Oliver Cromwell. I am struggling sore to get some hold of it, but the business will be dreadfully difficult, far worse than any French Revolution, if I am to do it right—and if I do not do it right, what is the use of doing it at all? For some time I tried actual writing at it lately, but found it was too soon yet. I must wrestle and tumble about with it, indeed at bottom I do not know yet whether ever I shall be able to make a book of it! All that I can do is to try, till I ascertain either Yes or No. For the rest I am grown too old and cunning now to plunge right on and attempt conquering the thing by sheer force. I lie back, canny, canny, and whenever I find my sleep beginning to suffer, I lay down the tools for a while. By Heaven's great blessing I am not now urged on by direct need of money. We have arranged ourselves here in what to London people is an inconceivable state of thrift and in our small way are not now tormented with any fear of want whatever, for the present. To myself my poverty is really quite a suitable, almost comfortable arrangement. I often think what should I do if I were wealthy! I am perhaps among the freest men in the British Empire at this moment. No king or pontiff has any power over me, gets any revenue from me, except what he may deserve at my hands. There is nothing but my Maker whom I call Master under this sky. What would I be at? George Fox was hardly freer in his suit of leather than I here: if to be sure not carrying it quite so far as the leather. Jane, too, is quite of my way of thinking in this respect. Truly we have been mercifully dealt with, and much that looked like evil has turned to be good."

Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Carlyle's mother, having died, the Carlyles came into a property bringing in £200 a year, and Carlyle wrote: "Thus from this date onward we were a little richer, easier in circumstances, and the pinch of Poverty, which has been relaxed, latterly changed itself into a gentle pressure, or into a limit and a little more. We did not change our habits in any point, but the grim collar round my neck was sensibly slackened"—and he concludes—"I do not think that my literary income was above £200 a year in these decades—in spite of my continual diligence day by day." In 1842 he tells his mother: "I go often all day to the Museum Library and search innumerable old pamphlets, &c. It is a nasty place, five miles off, and full of heat and bad air, but it contains great quantities of information."

Was the author of "Sartor" so perfectly indifferent to clothes? Would Carlyle have ever gone wild over a lost collar button? It is a positive satisfaction to learn that the man was strictly human, and wanted good shirts and properly fitting ones. He thus instructs Mr. Hanning about his shirts:

"In the meanwhile I want you to make me some flannel things, too—three flannel shirts, especially; you can get the flannel from Alick, if he have any that he can well recommend. You can readily have them made before the other shirts go off; I have taken the measure to-day and how send you the dimensions, together with a measuring strap which I bought some weeks ago (at one penny) for the purpose! You are to be careful to scour the flannel first, after which process the dimensions are these. Width, (when the shirt is laid on its back,) 22½ inches; extent from wrist button to wrist button, 61 inches; length in the back, 35 inches; length in the front, 25½ inches. Do you understand all that? I dare say you will make it out, and this measuring band will enable you to be exact enough. Only you must observe that at the beginning of it. * * * Hoity-Toity! I find that it is I myself that have made a mistake there, and that you have only to measure fair with the line and all will be right; the dimensions as above, 22½, 61, 35, 25½."

Now begins the real Cromwellian research, and he goes into "the Cromwell country." He journeys to Ely, and finds the very house where Noll once put up.

"I found the very house he had lived in. I sat and smoked a pipe about 9 o'clock under the stars on the very 'Horse-block' (harping-on stone) which Oliver had often mounted from 200 years ago. It was all full of interest, and though I could get but very little sleep at night, I did not grudge that price. To-day I rode still farther Westward to a place called St. Ives, where Oliver first took to farming. The house they showed as his I did not believe in, but the fields that he tilled and reaped are veritably there. I sat down under the shade of one of his hedges and kindled a cigar, not without reflections! I have also seen his native town, Huntingdon, with many other things." Carlyle visited Huntingdon, St. Ives, Naseby. Fitzgerald, who was thoroughly posted about Naseby, wrote of Carlyle's visit, when he was with Dr. Arnold, and bent on catching the exact local coloring. What Fitzgerald wrote he communicafed to Carlyle, and the reply of the philosophic sage of Chelsea was as follows:

Chelsea, Saturday, 25 [24] Septr., 1842.

My Dear Sir: You will do me and the Genius of History a real favor, if you persist in these examinations and excavations to the utmost length possible for you! It is long since I read a letter so interesting as yours of yesterday. Clearly enough you are upon the very battleground; and I, it is also clear, have only looked up toward it from the slope of Mill Hill. Were not the weather so wet, were not, &c., &c., so many et ceteras, I could almost think of running up to join you still! But this is evidently unfeasible at present.

The opening of that burial heap blazes strangely in my thougdts: these are the very jawbones that were clenched together in deadly rage, on this very ground, 197 years ago! It brings the matter home to one, with a strange veracity,—as if for the first time one saw it to be no fable and theory, but a dire fact. I will beg for a tooth and a bullet; authenticated by your own eyes and word of honor! Our Scotch friend, too, making turnip manure of it—he is part of the picture. I understand almost all the Netherlands battlefields have already given up their bones to British husbandry: why not the old English next? Honor to thrift. If of 5,000 wasted men you can make a few usable turnips, why, do it!

You say one cannot see Dust Hill at all, much less any farm house of Dust Hill, from that Naseby Height?

But why does the Obelisk stand there? It might as well stand at Charing Cross; the blockhead that it is! I again wish I had wings; alas, I wish many things; that the gods would but annihilate Time and Space, which would include all things. In great haste, Yours most truly, T. CARLYLE.

Carlyle's, as Mr. Copeland expresses it, was "the insatiable hunger of the eye, which went far to make him the great writer he was." To Carlyle writes his mother of certain "tools" he had seen, which once had belonged to an old Ironsides.

"A friend of mine has in his cabinet two ancient grinder-teeth, dug lately from that ground—and waits for an opportunity to rebury them there. Sound, effectual grinders, one of them very large; which ate their breakfast on the 14th morning of June, 200 years ago, and, except to be clenched once in grim battle, had never work to do more in this world!"

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THE BIOGRAPHY OF PRINCE BISMARCK

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

Henry George and His Book.

Mrs. C. F. McLean in The Arena.

In September, 1879, having had a previous business acquaintance with the Appletons, I called at the office when I returned to New York. "By the way," said Mr. William Appleton, "you have lived in San Francisco. Did you ever know Henry George?" He went on to tell me that Henry George had sent him the manuscript of a work on political economy, that he himself had found it so interesting that he had remained awake all night to read it; "but," said he, "it opposes and fairly tears to pieces Mill, Spencer, Malthus, all the recognized authorities on political economy, and I did not dare to publish it. However, it seems that, not discouraged by my refusal, the author has published the work himself, and he has sent me a copy, which I have now at home. You have no idea how different things look in cold type; the book does not seem near as revolutionary and dangerous as it did in manuscript." What I replied is not to the point now, but when I had ended Mr. Appleton added: "Well, I hope Mr. George will accept my terms for the plates, and that the book will have a large sale. It appears to me it will create some sort of a sensation anyway, and I don't think we shall lose anything by publishing it."

Arrived in Ohio, I wrote to Henry George, congratulating him on the completion of his work, his finding so pleasant a publisher, and hoped that fame as well as fortune awaited him. Promptly came a long letter and a copy of the author's edition of "Progress and Poverty," accompanied with the mildly expressed hope that I would prefer that to the Appleton edition that was just out. As to the fortune I wished him, he wrote that he was not likely to have a large one from the sale of his book, but would be more apt to make money by lecturing. Even that hope did not come soon to realization.

Good Old English Names.

From The Spectator.

It is often asked what has become of our old English families. I have just gathered white water lilies from the fields of De Vere, now known as Diver; one of my neighbors is Bohun, abbreviated into Bone; Roy, a grand sample of the English laborer, was recently carried into the old churchyard; for many years I employed the tall and stately Plantagenet known on my labor books as Plant; a shop in the neighboring town is kept by Thurcytel, the modern spelling being Thirkettle; Godwin, the last of his race, died at a grand old age a year ago; Mortimer buys my barley; and round me we have such names as Balding, Harrold, Rolf, Hacon, and Mallett. Circumstances may change, but famous families do not die out.

The Falstaff Pocket Edition of Shakespeare which E. P. Dutton & Co. are issuing will be completed before the end of October.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

St. Mark's in Venice.*

This is practically a guide book to the Church of St. Mark, but it is a guide book of very high order. Dr. Robertson has indulged himself in the rather quaint fancy of considering the church as an open Bible, in which the religion of the old Venetians was inscribed by means of sculptures and mosaics. The "first edition" of this marble volume was the building constructed when in 829 (828?) the body of St. Mark was brought from Alexandria to Venice, and St. Mark succeeded St. Theodore as the patron saint of the city. This building was injured by fire, and in 976-78 it was repaired and adorned by Pietro Orseolo I., thus furnishing a "second edition." The third and complete edition was begun in the eleventh century and "issued in the fourteenth." In discussing the importance in which this church was and is held by the Venetians, Dr. Robertson emphasizes the fact that St. Mark's was a place of State business as well as of religious services.

"Popular assemblies were held in it. Treaties were ratified in it. Decrees were promulgated in it. An ordinance abolishing all traffic in slaves was passed and published in it, in 959—strange to say, too, under the rule of the tyrant Doge, Candiano IV., in getting rid of whom St. Mark's was accidentally burned, he being slain in the church itself. In it the Doges received their badges of authority and wands of office, and were acclaimed by the people, and from the 'bigonzo,' its octagonal porphyry pulpit, they harangued the electors. From it they proceeded annually in the 'bucintoro' to the Lido to wed the Adriatic, by dropping into it the mystic ring with the words: 'Deponoemus te mare.' As we read in Ezekiel of ancient Tyre, 'they hanged their shields upon thy walls round about, they have made thy beauty perfect,' so those of the Doges after death were suspended in St. Mark's. From its central vault hung the banners of allied peoples, and on its roofs floated proudly those of the republic. Along its aisles and in its domes resounded the paeans of victory. Scarcely less than the Ducal Palace, with which it communicated by a bridge behind the chancel, it was the centre of political life, though a life free from the intrigues of diplomacy on the one hand, and from those of priestcraft on the other, and as the Doge was elected by the people, represented the people, ruled by and for the people, so it was the centre of the nation's life."

Examining the decorations of the church, Dr. Robertson traces the Biblical significance of the mosaics illustrating the themes of the Old and New Testaments, and comments upon them in a very interesting manner. For example, in explaining the mosaics illustrating the story of the creation, he points out that there is nowhere any likeness of God the Father. "The Byzantine workers did not dare to attempt to make a figure of Him who is invisible, 'whom no man hath seen or can see,' but always in His stead put Jesus Christ." A chapter on the "Trades Archivolt" and "The Months of the Year," is very suggestive of the old Venetian life in the time of guilds, when the term "arte" was used alike for the occupation of the artist and that of the artisan. "The baker who baked good bread, and the shoemaker who made good shoes, were artists, (and they are still called so in Venice at the present day,) and thus they came into the same category as Titian and Bellini."

The very beautiful illustrations of Dr. Robertson's book are its most notable feature. The greater number of the subjects have never before been photographed, and the photographs have been so admirably taken and so finely reproduced that they make of the volume an artistic possession to be highly prized.

The Bibliotaph.*

"The Bibliotaph," by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, is a book written for all men to be classed as "biblio"-anything, unless there be bibliophobists, as perhaps there may be. The first paper, "The Bibliotaph, a Portrait Not Wholly Imaginary," appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, and to this are now added papers on Gautier, Keats, and Stevenson from the same magazine, a paper on Mr. Thomas Hardy, and a lecture on "Euphues and His England," from other sources, and a new paper on "Stevenson: Vagabond and Philosopher," and two more on the Bibliotaph. The criticism is independent in spirit, pleasant in style, and generally worthy of attention, but the Bibliotaph, the "not wholly imaginary" person, is more attractive than the real men, creators of imaginary persons. He says good things, and is the cause of good sayings from others. His chief collection of books was kept in a Westchester County village, and was shown to strangers in the same spirit as the new high school and the soldiers' monument, but he had other collections, for it was his habit to allow his purchases to accumulate at many booksellers, in one case until his property assumed such proportions that the bookseller averred that he did not know whether he was in his own shop or in the Bibliotaph's library. He traveled far and wide in search of books, always accompanied by a huge packet of his latest purchases, but hardly needing it to make him conspicuous, for he was tall, large, and had a tangled mane of brown hair. He "dwelt at large in his clothes," despoiling them of their good appearance by filling the pockets with all manner of objects; he ate enormously, and, perhaps, it is allowable to say that he ate outrageously, inasmuch as his favorite late supper consisted of tomatoes, cucumbers, and onions, with a glass of lemonade or milk. After eating a Spanish onion, he said that he felt as if he had swallowed the earth, and the fulness thereof. He dined indifferently at hotels or at humbler places, much affecting the Diner's Own Home, where the walls were adorned with placards of varied import, "The very God of peace sanctify you wholly," and "Look out for your Hat and Coat" supplementing one another. He preferred Eastern cities, saying that to "go to Omaha or Kansas City by way of New York or Philadelphia is like being transported heavenward with such violence that one passes through into a less comfortable place." He bought books omnivorously, but always, in his own opinion, reasonably, not always insisting upon first editions, and often preferring second and third editions, and disliking large paper copies, and he found what he wanted everywhere. It is said that he found first editions of George Borrow and Jane Austen in Texas.

The Bibliotaph read but little, but was a mighty devourer of book catalogues, and by incessant handling of books he had amassed much knowledge of them and of their authors, concerning some of whom he would talk so vividly as to cause some droll errors, as, for instance, that of the gentleman who asked if he had studied under Porson. "Not under but with him," was the answer; "he was my coeval. Porson, Richard Bentley, Joseph Scaliger, and I were all students together." He objected to enlarging the boundaries of words until they stood for too many things, saying that he could imagine a honey bee which had been feasting on pomace until it was unable to make the line characteristic of its kind, explaining to its queen that it had been to a symposium, but that he doubted if we ought to allow any other meaning. He said of a highly critical person that if the man were to become a minister he would probably announce as the subject of his first sermon, "The conditions that God must meet in order to be acceptable to me."

His library is still growing, but "of the collector's whereabouts now no one of his friends dares to speak positively, for at the time when knowledge of him was most exact the Bibliotaph was like a newly discovered comet—his course was problematical." This is the finishing touch of a picture of which some will recognize the original, as interesting a portrait as has been drawn for many a day.

Essays of this kind, apparently written with the sole aim of giving pleasure, criticism undertaken for the pure delight of making felicitous phrases about admirable things, and thus attracting attention to them, are unique in this country and rare in England, and it is very evident that Mr. Vincent's model has been its chief English practitioner, Mr. Birrell. He has not quite equaled his model, for no matter how trifling the work to which Mr. Birrell sets his hand, it invariably bears traces of all the tools of which his varied learning has made him master; but Mr. Vincent uses all his, and they are many, upon each theme. They differ from Mr. Birrell's, but they are skillfully and conscientiously used, and time will give them the perfect edge which comes only by employment.

An Old-Fashioned Bad Heroine.*

Some twenty-five years ago New York had a magazine which commended itself to the general reader less by its good points than by certain stories which he called shocking and read very carefully. Very little was needed to shock the general reader in these pre-Beecher-Tilton days. The very sight of the present paper-covered novel would have sent him blushing to the cellar of his respectable abode, and he would not have listened to an analysis of certain stories now called highly moral because the vice is elaborately and particularly described in thirty-nine chapters, and is conquered in the fortieth by vaguely outlined virtue. He was a good man, and when he opened his Galaxy and read Mrs. Hopper's stories of highly reprehensible good clothes worn by ladies with heavy dark eyes and languorous smiles, of the expensive and perfumed fans which they swung, and of the sumptuous insolence of their regard; when he read of bright-haired damsels of imperturbable placidity who stole the lovers of good little girls with no repose of manner, and of a husband who, having turned his dog loose, waited tranquilly while the faithful animal disposed of the gentleman who had called to run away with his wife—then the general reader felt wicked and happy.

Then all the young authors with a fancy for writing something wilder than Sunday school tales, but not quite certain of their fitness to shine in the Atlantic circle, sought The Galaxy, and some uncommonly good things they sent it, too. Among the rest came Maria Louise Pool, with stories in which woman fought with woman for the love of a man, and they were found very good, indeed, but they ceased, and the author disappeared from the general reader's ken. About ten years ago she reappeared, first, with an amusing little sketch of Summer travel, and a story of abused childhood, and then in rapid succession came half a score of novels flaying and dissecting the New England rustic of the baser sort, and contrasting him with fine types described with intimate knowledge and no small art, and now comes the last, "Friendship and Folly."

The title half tells the story, and indicates its nature; it is a complete reversion to its author's earliest manner, the manner of The Galaxy days. The heroine rides a bicycle, but in mind and in whatsoever serves her for a heart and soul she is like the women in The Galaxy stories—bewitching, irresistible, and detestable. The hero is The Galaxy hero—big, handsome, the helpless victim of the woman, hardly deserving the happiness which comes to him in the end. Was the story first written a quarter of a century ago, and remodeled this year for magazine use, or did the author deliberately try the experiment of resuming a style long ago abandoned? There can be no answer to the question now, and in default of any Prudence Ffoillott is an excellent specimen of the old-fashioned bad heroine, the heroine with "a temperament" instead of "an hereditary tendency."

Book Trade Bibliography.*

Information regarding early American books is always interesting, and in this privately printed volume the author brings together a larger number of facts dealing with the book trade bibliography in this country during the present century than have previously been published. The system of catalogues and trade lists, now invaluable alike to both reader and dealer, has been a gradual evolution, like many other good things. In the years from 1640 to 1776, when, Mr. Growoll says, the printing press of this country turned out an average of sixty books a year, including almanacs, sermons, and laws, it was a fairly easy matter to keep posted on these new publications by means of hand lists or circulars issued either separately or appended to the latest books or almanacs.

Beginning with the present century more enterprising methods were adopted, and in 1801 the American Company of Booksellers was organized, composed of the leading dealers in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Its most characteristic feature was the adoption of the Leipsic method of holding book fairs, and in 1802 a "Literary Fair" was held in Boardin's Long Room in the old Beaver Street Coffee House. Hugh Gaine, the Revolutionary Tory printer, was President of the organization then, and a similar fair was held in Philadelphia the following year. At that time, also, the company offered a premium of $30 for the best specimen of American ink, and the award was secured by Jacob Johnson of Philadelphia, whose ink was called superior to the best London make. The company offered several other prizes, and appeared to be on the highway toward exerting a lasting influence upon the American book trade, when dissatisfactions suddenly arose, and its activity ceased in 1805.

A short history of other companies started on similar lines is given, and then Mr. Growoll discusses in more detail the early book trade catalogues, giving in a separate chapter several most interesting biographical sketches of early booksellers who stamped their originality and influence upon the trade.

Probably very few American book collectors have any clear knowledge of these early trade lists, but the first book trade catalogue is a rarity that would add richness to any old library. This was published in 1804 at Boston, under the head of "Catalogue of all the Books Printed in the United States," and a reprint forms the latter part of Mr. Growoll's monograph. Only three copies of it are known to be in existence—one owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, another by Mr. James G. Barnwell of the Library Company of Philadelphia, while the third, from which the reprint is made, belongs to Mr. Charles A. Montgomery of Brooklyn. The size of this rare little pamphlet is 7 by 4¼ inches, and contains 79 pages, in which the titles of 1,338 books are recorded, divided into the six sections of law, physic, divinity, Bibles, miscellanies, school books, and singing books. In numbers, divinity leads, with 399 titles; law has 24, physic 62, and Bibles 32.

The catalogue has more than a book trade interest now, for, as the author says, "Though almost every canon of bibliographical science was ignored in the compilation of this catalogue, it is still useful to collectors in determining the existence of early editions. As the earliest known attempt at trade bibliography, it certainly has more than a passing interest."

The difficulty of selling domestic books in the early years of this century is well known, and clever evasions were frequently made to dispose of the home production. A Philadelphia publisher who brought out a dramatised edition of "Marmion" went through the farce of having the manuscript carefully packed up as coming from England, plastered over with imitations of English postmarks, and announced it as the work of an English author. Under this ruse it succeeded, but when the truth became known that Major Barker of Philadelphia was the author interest in the work suddenly waned.

Many instructive side lights on the book business are given, and there is also a carefully compiled chronological list of catalogue book trade and literary journals that have been published in the United States. Among the bookmen of whom interesting personal sketches are given are Orville A. Roorbach, Charles B. Norton, Charles Rudolph Rode, Obadiah Rich, Henry Stevens, Nicholas Trubner, James Kelly, Joseph Sabin, and Frederick Leypoldt.

Prisoners of Hope.*

He who would fly far from to-day and everything appertaining to it has but to open the pages of Miss Mary Johnston's "Prisoners of Hope," not because it is a tale of Charles II., Virginia, its Indians, its motley swarm of slaves and servants, and its luxury-loving planters; but because its author's style and thought are untouched by any influence later than "Greyslaer;" it would hardly be an exaggeration to say by any influence later than Scott. The scene is Verney Manor, in Virginia, "a little bit of England in the wilderness," as its young lady, Patricia Verney, calls it, and here her lover, Sir Charles Carew, woos her while the Oliverian redemptioners and indentured servants and the gentry who were Commonwealth's men plan for a slave insurrection that shall wrest the colony from Berkeley's hands and transform it into a republic; while the convict servants weave a plot within a plot, with visions of rapine and plunder to follow, and while the Chickahominies and Ricahecrians plan the death of all the palefaces. Sir Charles is not the hero; that post belongs to the convict servant, Godfrey Landless, who heads the Oliverian conspiracy, and who, detected and under sentence of death, first saves the colony from destruction, then rescues Patricia from her Indian captors, and wins the most unwilling of maids. Berkeley, choleric, unreasonable and yet superb, is the only real personage of importance in the story, the others being purely imaginary, and the Ricahecrian attack is placed seven years later than the final retreat of the tribe beyond the Blue Ridge, but the fictitious figures will be real in future to Miss Johnston's readers. She has not given herself the aid of writing her story in the first person, but has adopted a dignified narrative style, and has followed the example of her model, Sir Walter, in allowing her characters to talk copiously.

Very good, spirited talk she has given them, from the Muggletonian who curses all his fellow-men except the salt of the earth, videlicet the other Muggletonians, to Sir Charles, a true Stuart courtier, brave, brilliant, and almost heartless. The result is a book differing so widely from the others in the fast increasing group of early Virginian novels that it cannot be compared with any one of them. It stands by itself, an extraordinary story to come from the pen of a new writer, a historical novel written in the manner of the beginning of the century, and with all the historical knowledge garnered by research during its passage.

Women of Homer.*

Translations of the Greek originals have made it possible for many English readers to know and to understand classical antiquity as they could not except for such translations. Homer is the origin of Greek, and that signifies also European, literature. From him we have lofty thoughts and beautiful images. He has always been a source of inspiration, and without him many songs would have been left unsung. Even Plato and Aristotle learned of him. Alexander the Great, Hannibal, and Napoleon, all cheerfully paid homage to him. Gladstone recognized him. It is therefore especially interesting to have pictures of the women of Homer and his time pass before us in

*THE BIBLE OF ST. MARK. St. Mark's Church. The Altar and Throne of Venice. By Alexander Robertson, D. D. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 149 and 151 Fifth Av. 1895. Price $3.50.

*THE BIBLIOTAPH. By Leon H. Vincent. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo.

*FRIENDSHIP AND FOLLY. By Marie Louise Pool. 8vo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

*BOOK TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE XIXTH CENTURY. By A. Growoll, Managing Editor of The Publishers' Weekly, author of "American Book Clubs," &c. To which is added a catalogue of all the books printed in the United States, with the prices and places where published, annexed. Published by the Booksellers in Boston, January, 1804. 12mo. Pages lxxvi-79. New York: Fifty copies printed as manuscript for the Dibdin Club by the Kay Printing House, 66 and 68 Centre Street.

*PRISONERS OF HOPE. By Mary Johnston. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*THE WOMEN OF HOMER. By Walter Copland Perry. Author of "Greek and Roman Sculpture." With illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pages 241. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $25.

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review and to compare and contrast them with their modern sisters. No one can understand a woman. In this respect the ancient and the modern women are both alike. The moment we enter the wonderland of Homer we tread enchanted ground and mingle with a godlike company. All the women, young and old, are of noble lineage, stately and graceful, beautiful in form, "like chaste Artemis or golden Aphrodite." They have flowing hair or braided locks, white arms, lovely cheeks, and beautiful anklets. They are all sweet and amiable, loving and tender, and they move across the stage the everlasting types of all that is most enchanting in the women of all succeeding ages. Even the horses of Homer are beautiful, and they outstrip the winds. Some of them are descended from the gods, and are immortal; they talk and weep, and even prophesy. "While reading Homer," says Goethe, "I feel as if I were in a balloon, raised far above all earthy things, poised in the intermediate space between heaven and earth, where gods flit to and fro." And again: "The gods of Homer do not wander from star to star, but from mountain to mountain."

The women of Homer appear very favorably when compared with the women of Asiatic Ionia, and of Greece in the classic period. A writer of authority has written that "a good woman was an exception," but the woman of Homer is the true woman of all times and nations. Simplicity characterizes the creations of Homer. Paris, a wealthy and accomplished Trojan Prince, to whom three of the greatest goddesses appeal as a judge of female beauty, was but a shepherd. The goddesses Hera and Athene yoke horses and prepare their food. The Greeks loved and worshipped physical beauty. The story of Helen reveals this as a striking characteristic of the race. This is also reflected in the work of the Greek sculptors, and it is a fact that women were chiefly prized for their personal charms, their beauty of face and form, their fair cheeks, and sparkling eyes. This is not perhaps surprising on the part of a people only lately barbarous.

Dependence on the man was in the days of Homer the lot of the woman during her whole life, and from which there was no escape. First the father, then her husband had absolute power over her. The husband was likewise master. In the story of Hera and Athene, who contested with Aphrodite for the apple awarded by Paris, and the judgment of Paris, we see that there was aroused the undying hatred of the rejected competitors, whose vengeance was hardly satisfied by the fires of fallen Troy. There is much in mythology to attract and to lend interest thereto. The conceptions of character, the creation of ideals, of gods and goddesses is full of a lively interest as revealing the thoughts and imagination of the period and shedding light upon the life of an age never to be forgotten, though long gone by. Mr. Perry has given us a volume that will find a place of welcome with those seeking knowledge along the lines he has followed. It will be read and studied with Murray and Bulfinch, and will often serve as a commentary on these two and others. The women of Homer will serve as a beneficial study that cannot help being of value to those taking it up.

Ancestry and a Love Story.*

Mrs. Belden has proved in literature, as many a good musician has proved in music, that she can sing in two different keys. Nothing more unlike each than these two books can be found in literature; the one a genealogical record, splendid in red, white, and gold, rich in prints of knights in armor and old documents from Doomsday, English churches, and American Puritan times, with records of well-to-do English knights and portraits from Sir Peter Lely. The story of Francis Bayliden, Knight, 1680,

"A train band Captain, eke was he,"

(not of famous London town, but of "Keppay," Yorkshire,) is enough to chain the reader. All is interesting down to poor Aaron Belden, the son of one of the emigrants to America, who was shot by a treacherous Indian in 1748. Everywhere are the portraits of a stout race, with a great deal of chin, nature's signet of resolute character. The genealogy is the tribute of a woman, Jessie Van Zile, to the family into which she married, about twenty years ago, and whose permanent position in the New World she has assured by five boys of her own.

The other book is a delicate fantasy in soft mauve and silver, called "The King's Ward," as pretty a bit of feminine caprice and ladylike daintiness as has ornamented a boudoir. It is the story of a young girl who pays her father's rent with a "redd, redd rose," a cavalier story of Skepton Castle and Norton Hall, of Jane Armytage and Sir Charles Norton, of the cathedral spires of York, and of Micklegate Bar, of the year 1536, and of the rival houses who fought so long and so bloodily. Doubtless the later book has grown out of the genealogical studies, which have so well carried out the generous spirit which has framed the long chronicle from 1066 to 1898, the good history of an honorable, hard-working, and successful race. It is a pretty tribute to practical merit and character to add to a family tree this sweet love story, the companion volume to the records of early Puritan struggle and self-denying industry.

Mrs. Belden has written the story of her husband's family with grace and clearness. Nothing more eloquent than the story of the early days in New England occur in modern biography. Whenever Mrs. Belden permits her own work to appear in the knitting together of the dull records of wills and relationship one sees the hand of a skilled writer.

*ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF ROYAL DENISEN BELDEN. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. Printed by J. B. Lippincott Company for private circulation.

*THE KING'S WARD. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. New York: F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth Avenue.

The Veracious Jane Austen.

From The Saturday Review.

We can conceive of nothing more healthy for our dyspeptic fiction to-day than an exhibition of those qualities and methods which entitle Jane Austen to be placed among the very few creators of character. It is true that her people talk and act in a fashion which seems to put them back into some inconceivably remote era—it is so long since girls were young ladies, and had the vapors on the smallest provocation or none; but those who are irritated by purely external discomforts of this kind may be very sure that literature is not for them. One would wish to believe, however, that there are many novel readers, even of the baser sort, whose taste is still not so utterly vitiated that they cannot see the great uses of these books, so mordant in their humor, so startlingly veracious in their observation.

We are concerned for the moment only with "Sense and Sensibility," but what is said of one will serve for all the series, since in point of sheer artistry there is little to choose between any of Miss Austen's novels. They had no very heroic or romantic qualities, the people of that middle-class life that lay under her eyes; she does not often pluck at the chords of passion or tragedy, but it is to be supposed that, if she had lived to see the explosion of the "happy-ending" myth she might have played the great instruments of terror and pity with the best. It was not constriction of sympathy nor want of strength that made her paint what, until you look at them closely, seem pictures done wholly in drabs and browns and grays.

The woman who could give in Col. Brandon, such a study of the devotion of unselfish and chivalrous middle-age to unthinking girlhood, could never fail in strength or subtlety. Nor is there any lack of color in such delightful portraits of vulgarity, good-natured or malicious as we have in Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. John Dashwood. These people are all drawn with marvelous swiftness and sureness of touch. There is never a hint of caricature, and every shifting impulse reveals itself naturally in dialogue, without any need for the tiresome explanations which are the last resort of the second-rate novelist. Yet psychology is never far, it is here in plenty.

Ready To-day.

THE OCTOBER CENTURY.

An attractive number dealing with important and timely topics. Leading features are:

Knotty Problems of the Philippines,

By Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan,—telling of the difficulties that will have to be met and overcome in any new government of the islands.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "King's Jackal" has been well received by the press, and there is every reason to suppose that it will have a good sale. Oddly enough, only a single critic has pointed out the similarity of Mr. Davis's exiled King to the King of Illyria in Daudet's "Rois en Exile." Most men seem to feel such a profound joy in hinting that an author has borrowed an idea from some one else that it is marvelous that no more has been said as to the resemblance between Daudet's and Davis's Kings. Of course it is not to be supposed that Mr. Davis has failed to read the "Rois en Exile," but no matter how familiar he may be with his Daudet, it does not follow that his King is an infringement of Daudet's patent. No one man can claim the exclusive right to write of exiled Kings. The only patent in authorship which every one agrees must not be violated is Bret Harte's patented California miners, and the real validity of the patent depends upon the fact that no one except Mr. Harte can make those interesting but impossible miners temporarily probable.

The only fault that I can find with Mr. Davis's book is his attempt to glorify the American reporter. His hero is an American journalist, so-called, and, frankly, he is a failure. I don't believe that the intelligent public cares a straw about reporters and special correspondents. The sort of people who regard them with awe and reverence are the same people who believe in and admire the detectives of fiction. Surely Mr. Davis does not wish to cater for such a public. The innate and irredeemable vulgarity of Mr. Davis's journalists makes the scoundrelly King seem tolerable by contrast. I know perfectly well that "The King's Jackal" is too clever a book to be hurt by the foregoing remarks, and that is the reason why I relieve my mind by making them. But I dislike to see that Mr. Davis has not yet forgotten the myth of the admirable and interesting New York reporter. He exploited it once very successfully in "Gallegher," and I sincerely hope that he will henceforth leave it to be exploited by the authors of penny detective stories.

Mr. Vizetelly, the translator of several of Zola's novels, admits that he felt compelled to alter at least one sentence in every three in order to make Zola presentable in English. The calmness with which an occasional translator undertakes to improve the book which he is translating is amusing, except, of course, to the unfortunate author. To him and to the public such a practice is very far from being fair. The public does not ordinarily find out the imposition to which it has been made a victim, but the author is sure to hear of it and writes in helpless anger. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Vizetelly that if Zola's books cannot be accurately translated into English they should not be translated at all. Certainly books which have been subjected to such a change as he confesses Zola's novels have been subjected to in translation should not be labeled with the name of the libeled author. I never read but one of Mr. Vizetelly's translations of Zola. I happened to be familiar with the book as Zola wrote it, and I was amazed at the liberties that the translator had taken. If people like to read a book that is one-third Zola and two-thirds Vizetelly, they will do so, but they should be told the nature of the composition, and it should not be labeled as if it were genuine and unadulterated Zola. Now that the approaching triumph of Zola's defense of Dreyfus is about to make him the most popular man in Europe and vastly to increase the circle of his readers, he should be treated with something like honesty by his translators.

Mr. George Gissing has hitherto been known as a very clever novelist, whose books it is easier to admire for their artistic merit than it is to read them. In his latest book, "The Town Traveler," he has taken a new departure, and given us a story that is actually humorous. It has all the fidelity to truth which has been the especial merit of Mr. Gissing's novels, but also has qualities of humor and genial satire, which make it unquestionably interesting. People who have hitherto found Mr. Gissing's novels difficult will read "The Town Traveler" with ease and pleasure, and in all probability will be induced to give his earlier books a second trial. I have always believed that there was a great novelist in George Gissing, but that his apparently total lack of humor would prevent him from winning the place that he deserves. I am glad to find that I was mistaken, and that Mr. Gissing knows what true humor is quite as well as any contemporary English writer.

Mr. William Black's "Wild Eelin" was published last week. Mr. Black has written innumerable novels, some of which were admirable—as, for instance, "Madcap Violet" and the "Princess of Thule," and some of which were simply the hack work of a clever journalist. He has written so much that there has grown up a tendency to underrate him, as is always the case with a phenomenally prolific author. If "Wild Eelin" were the work of a previously unheard-of novelist it would be received with something like enthusiasm, but as it is, it will have the usual safe sale upon which Mr. Black can always count, and it will be mildly patted on the back by the critics. It seems to me decidedly better than the last half dozen of Mr. Black's novels, and it is certainly worth far more than are the works of certain authors who have grown into popularity since Mr. Black made his reputation.

Which reminds me that Mr. Hall Caine's next novel is to be called "The Drunkard," and may reasonably be expected to be a tract in defense of total abstinence. Possibly Mr. Caine intends to give us a series of novels in defense of different and select virtues. Perhaps he will write a novel in favor of vegetaria, to be called "The Flesh Eater," and another in favor of smallpox, to be called "The Vaccinationist." There is a wide field open to the really great novelist, who is at the same time an ardent friend of morality and a stern believer in some form of dissenting Christianity. What great things might not be done if Mr. Caine would collaborate with the Rev. Silas Hocking! It is simply staggering to think of the enormous sales which the works of such a firm would have. There is probably not a single nonconformist in the United Kingdom capable of reading words of more than two syllables who would not buy and treasure every novel from the combined pens of Messrs. Caine and Hocking.

Various men and women are writing to the newspapers to complain that there is no cheap edition of Omar Khayyam. The only edition in the market is a ten-shilling one, and it seems that the Khayyam cult has now reached the class of people who dislike to pay more than two and sixpence for a work of genius. Some one has suggested that inasmuch as the poem consists of only four hundred lines, every thrifty admirer of Fitzgerald could copy it, or cause it to be copied, on a typewriting machine, and thus come into possession of the Rubaiyat at the cost of not more than a shilling. This gives us a hint as to an economical method of acquiring a library. Hardly any book of recent poems contains more than two or three thousand words, and it could be copied by a female typewriter for the sum of two shillings. This, in the case of a six-shilling book, would represent a saving of four shillings. It is a question, however, to what extent publishers and authors would submit to this method of obtaining cheap copies of books. It would probably be found that the courts would not countenance it, and in that case a man who had saved four shillings by hiring a typewriter to copy a book, and who found himself compelled to pay £50 as damages, would be discouraged in his attempt to provide himself with a cheap library.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is in difficulties concerning her name. Having obtained a divorce from her husband, she not unnaturally wished henceforth to be known as Mrs. Hodgson, but her publishers said that it was impossible. The public had learned to know Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, but it would take years to convince them that Mrs. Hodgson was the same person. In view of the frequency with which women authors are compelled to divorce their husbands, it would probably be best for them to write under an assumed name, which would need no change in the event of a divorce.

Why so many women writers should find their husbands impossible is rather a mystery. Do they outgrow their husbands? This does not seem quite probable, for the reason that no amount of intellectual growth on the part of a wife can alter the fact that her husband is still the same breadwinner that he was before she tried to write novels. Is it that the husband becomes tired of a household nominally conducted by a wife who writes books and despises housekeeping? But in these days wives seem to have very little to do with housekeeping, and therefore their value as housekeepers would not be much affected were they to take to authorship. The most probable explanation of the frequency of divorce in households where the wife is an author is that she insists upon reading her manuscripts to her husband, and then when he has taken to drink divorces him. This is a terrible picture of domestic infelicity, but that is no reason why it should not be true.

Those of us who are not quite so young as we once were remember when Dickens and Thackeray issued their novels in monthly parts. I can well remember the small yellow-covered pamphlets which contained the monthly parts of "David Copperfield" and of "Dombey & Son." The American pirates who issued these monthly parts in America never had the time to copy the illustrations until some time after the publication of the text. Hence each number contained the announcement that "the illustrations belonging to this number will be published in the next." Thus the illustrations that appeared in any given number never had any connection with the text, and they produced on the reader a curious sensation of reading the book backward.

After having been discontinued for many years, the experiment of publishing novels in monthly parts is to be resumed. No less a person than Mr. Hall Caine is to publish his new novel—"The Drunkard"—in shilling parts. His hero will thus be made what the medical faculty call a "periodical drunkard," and it is to be hoped that the author will be consistent enough to make his text coincide with his method of publication. Also Sir George Newnes proposes to publish quite a number of books in monthly parts, beginning with Mr. Du Chaillu's "Land of the Midnight Sun." It will be interesting to note the result of this experiment. Will Mr. Hall Caine's public be willing to wait for a whole month to learn the result of each successive spree of the Drunkard? Or is it possible that the work is so extremely powerful that the author hesitates to give the whole of it in a single dose lest the effects upon the nerves of the readers should prove to be injurious? Mr. Caine is well known to be a warm-hearted, sympathetic man, and it must have often occurred to him that to invite a frail young woman or a nervous man to read the whole of one of his books at a single sitting is to run the risk of processing a painful mortality among his most earnest admirers.

"The Adventures of M. Louis de Rougemont," which are appearing serially in The Wide Wide World Magazine, are being advertised in a way which will hardly meet the views of either the author or the editor. Inquisitive men are constantly writing letters asking M. de Rougemont to explain certain parts of his narrative. Possibly readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW may recollect that when the first instalment of those remarkable adventures appeared I suggested the possibility that incredulous readers might be found. M. de Rougemont has hitherto declined to answer any of the questions which have been propounded to him, and the probability is that he will continue to be silent. Oddly enough, no one has yet asked him how it happened that he could keep dry when living two years and a half on a sandbank in midocean—the sandbank being only eight feet above high-water mark. There are sometimes storms in the Pacific, and these occasionally produce seas that are more than eight feet high. Of course, such seas would have swept over de Rougemont's sandbank, but apparently the Pacific was in a state of dead calm during the entire two years and a half that de Rougemont was exposed to its mercies.

Any one with a talent for asking questions and a determination to obtain an answer might employ his time profitably in asking Messrs. Smith & Co. why they are willing to sell Pearson's new threepenny magazine, which is to appear next month. They informed the public that they could not possibly sell the Harmsworth Magazine for threepence without losing money. They still decline to sell Harmsworth's, although the price is now threepence halfpenny, thus showing that even at that price the magazine cannot be sold at a profit. But now comes Pearson with another threepenny magazine, which the Smiths are doing, so it is said, all in their power to circulate. The inference that the Smiths are willing to lose a large amount of money merely to please the Pearson people is irresistible. This shows what thoroughly good and kind people the Smiths are. If they can help a deserving firm like the Pearsons, they are ready to do so at any cost to themselves. But why did they not also consent to help Harmsworth? Can it be that the latter firm consists of bold, bad men, who do not go to dissenting chapels, and who have recklessly expressed the opinion that the Smiths are not infallible?

I begin to hope that some day the English-speaking public will discover that Matilda Serao is a great novelist. She is known in England and America only by one of her books "Fantasia," which is by no means her best, while d'Annunzio is, so it seems to me, vastly overestimated. Matilda Serao, who is as far above him as a novelist as Thackeray is above Crockett, remains unknown outside of Italy. But at last The Saturday Review has discovered her. Now the opinion of The Saturday Review under its present management is of very little consequence, but the fact that any one of the London literary papers has found out that there is a novelist in Italy by the name of Serao, and that she is a woman of rare genius, is something. Matilda Serao will come into her heritage some of these days. By and by some literary papers of real weight will discover Serao, and after a time there will be a Serao cult, which will place the author where she deserves to be. I hope to live to see this. It ought to have arrived long ago, but it has been strangely delayed.

Mr. Thomas Janvier's "In the Sargasso Sea" is receiving notices that from a commercial point of view are excellent. Most of the critics, however, make two mistakes. They ignore the fact that the Sargasso Sea, instead of being an unexplored region, is daily plowed by swift ocean liners. Also they forget that Mr. Janvier is by no means the first novelist who has made use of the popular theory that the Sargasso Sea is an ocean wilderness into which no sailor ventures. How many years ago was it that Theodore Tilton published his "Tempest Tossed"? In that book the heroine was born and grew to womanhood on board a disabled vessel that had drifted into the Sargasso Sea, and was thus lost for a generation from the knowledge of men. Of course this does not detract from the credit due to Mr. Janvier of having written a clever story. Nobody has the right to patent the Sargasso Sea. Still, it is hardly fair to speak of Mr. Janvier's book as if it were founded upon an idea that had never before occurred to any man.

Mr. Rider Haggard has ventured into a new field. Of course he has his usual South African serial running in one of the magazines. There never was a time within the last dozen years when Mr. Haggard was not slaughtering African savages in some new and always readable novel. But he has just begun a history of his experiences as a farmer. He has a farm of about 400 acres of land, where he annually loses some £400. His story of the manner in which he contrives to lose this sum is now appearing as a serial and ought to be interesting. His experience goes to show that farming in England can no longer be conducted at a profit. If that is so, and there is good reason to believe that it is, the day will not be far distant when the British farmer will become extinct. Even if farming did pay, the rate at which London contractors are running up suburban villas would soon leave no room for farming, from John o' Groat's to Land's End.

Among the new books promised for the Autumn season are a novel by Mr. Anthony Hope, in which we are told there is to be a faithful portrait of Lord Beaconsfield; a novel by Gilbert Parker, the scene of which we may assume will be laid in Canada; a novel by Dr. Conan Doyle, and another by Sir Walter Besant. There is also to be a posthumous novel by the late Mrs. Oliphant. That excellent lady was so industrious during her lifetime that it is quite possible that she has left behind novels which will continue to appear for some time to come. The late Mrs. Wood must have left behind her at least a dozen finished novels, for ever since her death one or another "new serial by Mrs. Henry Wood" has appeared in this or that magazine. If these posthumous novels were stories which the author had deliberately condemned as unworthy of her reputation, it does not seem altogether fair to publish them after her death. It is said that Miss Rhoda Broughton

has in her desk half a dozen novels which she has written and afterward found so unsatisfactory that she has refused to publish them. If this be true, we expect that when Miss Broughton leaves us—which it is to be hoped will not be for many a day—her condemned novels will be rushed into print, and her reputation will correspondingly suffer.

It is a pity that some plan cannot be devised for putting an end to the disputes which constantly arise as to the proprietorship of titles. No matter what title a man may give to a novel, the chances are that some one else has already used it. Usually the notification that the title has already been used reaches the unfortunate novelist when his book is nearly through the press. It then becomes necessary for him either to destroy a complete edition or else to pay a good price for the use of his title. Some one has said that there is no such thing as a new joke. Certainly, there does not seem to be such a thing as an absolutely new title, with the exception, of course of such fetched titles as "The Beth Book" or "The Wheel of God." As if there was not trouble enough in connection with the use of titles that have already previously been used, the pretense is now made that if an author has selected a title for an unpublished book no one else has the right to use it. Mr. C. F. Keary recently published a novel called "The Journalist," and he has been severely criticised for using it on the ground that Mr. George Meredith has in his desk an unpublished novel to which he had decided to give the same title. As Mr. Meredith has no intention of publishing his novel for many years to come, it seems rather hard that Mr. Keary should be scolded for using the same title, especially as there is no reason to suppose that he knew anything of Mr. Meredith's book. Things, however, are not quite so bad in England as they are, or, at all events, used to be, in America. Years ago I wrote a play, only to find when there was a question of its production that five other men had registered the same title in the Patent Office. None of the five other men had ever written the play, the title of which they claimed to own. They had merely thought that the title would be a good one in case they should ever want to use it, and accordingly they printed a title page and registered that title page in the Patent Office.

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To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a young man with a common school education and should like to take up the study of literature. Could you tell me where I should apply or advise me as to the best means of pursuing the above-mentioned study for one who is employed during the day?

Thanking you in advance for a reply through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I remain yours,

H. B.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

[First, let "H. B." provide himself with a good text-book, preferably with several good text-books, on English literature. Of these there are so many that it is not easy to make a selection. Collier's, Shaw's, and Pancoast's appear in the catalogues of the best schools. To whichever of these he may choose we would suggest that he add two volumes which we fear are long since out of date—Cleveland's "Compendium" and "Literature of the Nineteenth Century." There is no philosophical treatment or grouping in these books, which give merely a brief sketch of each author, with remarkably well-chosen selections from his writings. Nowadays, we believe, the text-book seldom quotes from the authors, the student being referred to the college library.

Since "H. B." must study at home, however, he will find a copious collection of characteristic passages from the best authors a useful addition to his more modern text-book. In the dark ages, when Cleveland was the schoolroom authority, to learn a daily selection was de rigueur for every student; and, after all, there may be worse methods, for perhaps the best way of learning literature is to learn it. To fill the mind with noble thoughts must needs have an "expulsive power" over what is trivial and mean; and, if one has not time to study the earlier writers, it is worth while to get a flavor of Chaucer and Spenser, of Sidney and Herbert, by making one's own a few of the fine things they have so finely said.

All this, however, seems to be rather learning about books than learning books themselves. "H. B." will wish to make the acquaintance of some of the masterpieces of English literature. His text-book will indicate to him the best works of their several authors, and THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has been teeming with lists of books suitable for every age and condition of life. We confess, however, a hearty dislike to itineraries, material or mental. There is such a charm in making little journeys and little discoveries for one's self. Let "H. B." observe a few simple rules as to the way not to go, then let him feel free to follow his own tastes. He must avoid all sensational or ephemeral books, even if the latter be very good of their kind. His time is limited, and if he wishes to know the best books, he must have the courage to be ignorant of a great many that "everybody is talking about."

Next, he should never read just from a sense of duty what does not really appeal to him. A book is a singularly shy and sensitive thing, never truly revealing itself save to those who love it. "H. B." must bear in mind that it avails nothing to be able to say: "I have read such and such a book." Only the book that has a message for us, only the book that bites in, is the book that gives culture to mind and character. "H. B." is to be congratulated upon his aspiration. That omnivorous reader, Macaulay, wrote to his little niece:

"If anybody would make me the greatest King that ever lived, with palaces, and gardens, and fine dinners, and wine, and coaches, and beautiful clothes, and hundreds of servants, on condition that I would not read books, I would not be a King. I would rather be a poor man in a garret, with plenty of books, than a King who did not love reading."

May "H. B." steadfastly pursue his purpose until he can say "Amen" with all his heart to this sentiment of the great lover of books.—ED.]

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Stories of the Lives of Peasants in Poland and in This Country.*

Under the seventeen titles of the matter included in "Sielanka; a Forest Picture," one finds almost as many aspects of the genius of Henryk Sienkiewicz. In his novels one has the patriot proudly relating the deeds of his fathers in the days when Poland was the bulwark of Christendom against the Moslem, or one has the student of the peasant and the analyst of the aristocrat, brilliant but cursed with the infirmity of purpose bred by political turbulence; or, lastly, one finds the sagacious constructor of a pseudo-historical romance successful by virtue of its defects. In the volumes entitled "Hania" and "Sielanka," one finds single figures very carefully studied; moments of deep emotion, startling scenes vividly described; or one is shown some Continental disturbance as it is reflected in an isolated, insignificant life. Detached from the intricacies of an elaborate composition, figures, scenes, and episodes become far more effective in themselves and also far more enlightening as to the author's temperament and tastes.

"Sielanka" is the story of a few perfectly beautiful hours in the life of two innocent peasant lovers who wander through the forest gathering flowers and leaves for the altar, weaving them into garlands, listening to the nightingale, the singer of the Lord, and to the vast concord of forest sounds, and at the close of day saying the Angelus, while "down from heaven came a crowd of winged angels and hung over the heads of the two. And then they mingled with angels and were themselves almost angels, for there was nothing more spotless, more pure, more innocent on earth than these two." The author pleases himself with every phase of forest beauty, fleeting light and color, passing murmur of sound, delicate odors, the touch of a flying breeze, the tinkle of far-off waters, and with the maiden grace of Kasia and the timid adoration of her lover. He writes:

"It was afternoon, the sky was very clear, not even a small cloud on it, and above the green dome of leaves extended the blue dome of heaven, immense, limitless, blue gray at the edges, deepest azure in the centre. In the sky was the great golden sun; space was filled with light, and the air was so clear and transparent that the most remote objects came out of the blue distance definite to the eye, clear in form, not hazy. From the height of heaven the kind Creator had taken in with His eye the whole region. In the field the grain with its golden wave bowed to Him; the heavy heads of wheat rustled; the thin heads of oats trembled like bells. In the air, filled with brightness of the sun and with azure, floated here and there a spring spider thread, blue from the azure, and golden from the sun—a real thread from the distaff of the Mother of God.

"In depressed valleys, between strips of wheat, the dark fleece of meadows looked green. Here and there, where a spring bubbled forth in the grass, the green was brighter, and that whole meadow spot was covered with yellow buttercups; the eye was struck by an excess of golden glitter."

In the second story, "For Bread," another peasant girl, equally pure and innocent, perishes in the effort to find shelter and food somewhere in the vast, strange land to which her father has brought her, supposing that because America is rich and beautiful, it is also a refuge for the honest poor who have nothing but their honest good will to offer it. "Orso" tells of two circus performers, scarcely more than children, who escaped the tyranny of their master by fleeing into a Californian desert. "Yanks, the Musician," is a picture of unmitigated woe, the biography of a sickly, deformed, half-starved child, hungering always for music, hearing music in every movement of nature, beaten to death at last for trying to obtain the means of making music. The world into which he is born destroys him as the peasants in "For Bread" are destroyed by the civilization into which they have thrust themselves." Bartek the Victor" shows the Polish peasant forced to fight with the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, executing prodigious feats of valor in the field, returning, with his old habits irretrievably broken, to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones of military authority and his landlord's interest, an utterly stupid fool from beginning to end, and yet ceaselessly pitiable. The hero of "The Lighthouse Keeper of Aspinwall" is the victim of homesickness; "Yamyol" is the briefest of tragedies, the story of an orphan child whom the world allows to go to her death. The play "On a Single Card" is a modern tragedy in which honest folk are the playthings of an ambitious man, and "Whose Fault" a single scene in which a woman who has made a mercenary marriage vainly attempts to revive the passion of a former lover, and both show that the author cannot afford to abandon his descriptive and explanatory passages and trust entirely to dialogue. "Across the Plains" bears witness to the author's ability in vivifying the dry details of prosaic travelers' stories; "Sachem," "The Bull Fight," and "A Journey to Athens" are exercises in the art of description. "A Comedy of Errors" and "The Decision of Zeus" are pure farce, and all these varieties of work are followed by "Zola," a criticism full of sound sense and sound logic, exposing the fatuity and inconsequence of M. Zola's theories of life and his unconscious drollery in applying them.

Doubtless one may find all these phases of a many-sided mind in the novels, the critical phase excepted, but by the light of these plain manifestations one may review the novels with greater pleasure and clearer apprehension. Even the rank offenses in the former half of the first volume of "Quo Vadis" seem less blameworthy, as one considers their actual proportion to the whole, and perceives that the author has observed the law which he scourges M. Zola for transgressing, and has subordinated evil to good. Bartek vouches for Zagloba and Pan Michael, and the exiled Polish maiden dying in New York for the exiled slave maiden pining in a Roman palace.

Mr. Curtin's translations are curiously equal in quality. From the immense labor involved in these nine volumes he emerges entirely unchanged, still persisting in leaving occasional words untranslated, still insisting upon occasional literal renderings and consequent obscurity, still devoutly convinced that "onto" and "looks nicely" and "right away" are good English, instead of being the lowest American dialect. If he would but take a course of Longfellow and Shakespeare and then revise himself! His industry is so great that any blemishes in his work are to be regretted in this world of lazy folk.

*SIELANKA; A FOREST PICTURE. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

The archaeologist meets grim surprises. In England some one was exploring certain openings which in the most remote time had been made so that flint could be obtained by primitive man for the manufacture of stone implements. The searcher found a rude pick made of a deer's horn, and on the crumbling wooden handle the imprint of the hands, the dirt creases, showing when the workman had last grasped his rude tool. Sir Samuel Baker's biographer, Mr. Douglas Murray, tells how an "Egyptian Pasha," in order to do honor to so distinguished a traveler, "had kept untouched and carefully guarded a tomb so that Sir Samuel Baker should first open it. It was to be Sir Samuel's privilege to enter where no man had been for the last 4,000 years. There, true enough, slept one who had been a mighty ruler when "Greece and Rome were yet unborn." Certainly one must feel on such an occasion a certain amount of awe. But there was something else which attracted Sir Samuel Baker's attention. There in the sand, leading to the narrow inner entrance to what was the resting place of the King of a remote past, were distinctly seen the footprints, the marks of broom sweepings, of the very last man, some poor servant, who had himself cared for the final abode of his master. And, as Mr. Goodrich Freer writes it: "Somehow the slave, who doing his common task went out into the sunshine, has a stronger human interest than the great who slumbered in the dark, and one regrets the obliteration of his footsteps more than the decay of lawgivers and priests."

"The House Beautiful," published by Messrs. Herbert Stone & Co. of Chicago, is a capital art magazine, perfect as to illustration and make-up. It occupies a particular and special ground, following out the idea suggested by its title. In the September number Mr. John Valentine describes Rookwood pottery, and women may be justly proud of Maria Longworth Storer, for to this lady is due almost entirely the founding of the Rookwood pottery. The best eulogy we ever heard on Rookwood was said by an English expert: "It is the most remarkable of ceramic productions, and we do not or can not rival it in England. We seem to care more for the composition of the materials in England than we do for the decoration. Now, for ornamental use, what is the use of bothering whether a thing be china or porcelain or not? You don't want a teacup or a teapot of Rookwood. We finick too much and are too conventional in England. I delight in Copenhagen work, it is true. It has a certain amount of originality, but for bold, clever conception—art not untrammeled, for art can't break loose and go wild—give me Rookwood, and I have to say that the specimens which find a place in England are received with pleasure and amazement. You are not half proud enough in the States of your Rookwood."

Taine, in his "French Revolution," describes the horrors of the prisons during the Reign of Terror, but the records of them are mostly found in his notes. In The Nineteenth Century Mr. H. Schutz Wilson, taking for text Naugaret's "L'Histoire des Prisons de Paris, contenant des Mémoires rares et précieux, le tout pour servir à l'Histoire de la Revolution Française, notamment à la Tyrannie de Robespierre et de sas Agens et Complices," dwells more particularly on this distressing topic, and we get "a glimpse of that most hideous, most pathetic death in life, which marked the sad sojourn of a prisoner in a French Revolutionary prison." M. Taine tells us that in Paris there were thirty-six large prisons, ninety-six smaller ones, and the calculation is that in all France there were 40,000 provisory jails and 1,200 prisons. Fancy human slaughter when the guillotine chopper fell rhythmically sixty times during the hour, each time "shearing away a human life." These were "the infrahuman atrocities" of a little over a hundred years ago, and that page of French history is the blackest the recording angel ever inscribed.

The Academy warns collectors to be careful just now in buying letters or manuscripts purporting to have been written by Burns. The chances of the buyer's being swindled seems to be pretty certain. Some years ago a clever rascal, with the talents of an Ireland, made some very superior imitations of Burns and succeeded in passing off many of these as originals. The forger went by the name of "Antique Smith." Finally the man was arrested and sent to prison for nine months. The authorities did their best to destroy his forgeries, but "Antique Smith" was a clever rascal, and did not tell of a hoard he had secreted, and now some of his stock has been offered for sale in Glasgow. It is not impossible that some of "Antique Smith's" work will be "shoved" on the American market.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXVI.

Henry M. Alden in Metuchen.

It is by no means easy to say why information and gossip as to writers is in so much more demand by the public than the same sort of information as to other classes of public men or benefactors. Everybody knows and holds in affectionate admiration Miss Clara Barton, but her home life is not a subject of popular interest. Two or three clever correspondents have spread before us picturesque descriptions of the fighting by land and sea in Cuba and the Philippines, and straightway the journals of the country teem with their alleged portraits and anecdotal articles, but who evinces the same interest in the personality of Sampson, Schley, Dewey, Shafter, and Lawton, who planned and controlled the splendid operations upon which the young penmen dilated? I should be sure of readers of a few paragraphs describing the pretty little home of Capt. Charles King, the novelist, in Milwaukee, the pictures on his walls, and all the rest, but if it had not been for his stories who would have cared to read about the daily surroundings of this gallant and capable cavalryman, who fought his troop so well against the Sioux, who made the National Guard of Wisconsin almost, if not quite, the best body of militia in the country, and who is now a highly trusted Brigadier General in the vexed service of controlling the Philippines? "Hop" Smith, the artist and author, as a subject of perennial interest in the "personal" columns, but H. Smith, engineer, builder of perilous and difficult submarine foundations, no one cares about. Some chit of a girl or boy writes a couple of poems or a story that catches the momentary attention of other boys and girls, and straightway they must turn the dogs loose to keep the crowd of would-be interviewers from trampling down the door-yard flowers, but men and women troop by thousands across some wonderful bridge or gaze with admiration at some vast and marvelously completed building, or ride back and forth on a railway constructed over seemingly insurmountable mountains and rivers, or draw a glass of water fed by aqueducts led with marvelous skill over and through the country for a score of miles, or stand in awe before such mountains of machinery as drive our ships through the waves, and yet would not lift their eyes from the last magazine when you pointed out the houses where the inventors and constructors of these great works live.

Nor is this lack of interest in the personality of men and women of great achievements confined to those who deal with practical affairs, where now and then a romantic touch, like the story of Mr. and Mrs. Roebling, engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, or sensational features, such as belong to Edison's career and Jay Gould's meteoric methods of finance, will attract the searchlight of publicity, but it leaves in obscurity most of those who live an intellectual life other than "literary." One would naturally suppose, a priori, that the reading public would want to know as much of the powerful publishers and editors, whose capital not only but whose discrimination brings to the light the work of their admired contributors, but as to these few want information. George Cary Eggleston, for example, editorial writer on one of the foremost newspapers of the world, may have a home or not, for all most readers care; his brother, "the Hoosier schoolmaster," has been "written up" a score of times. The mental abilities—the brain power and diction—of the jurists and clergy of the country are nearly equal, on the whole, to that of its novelists and essayists and poets, yet they are left to such domestic peace and comfort as belong to them without any interruption by a prying public. The few exceptions, like Beecher and Spurgeon and the spectacular Talmage among the preachers, and "Ben" Butler, "Joe" Choate, and "Bob" Ingersoll, among the lawyers, usually owe their popular prominence to some extraneous circumstance.

Even most of the leading politicians are permitted to remain in far greater privacy than most of them find to their liking, although the careers and personal pursuits of this class of publicists would usually furnish really interesting material for casual reading, as well as for study of character and of the road to the city of success that Henry Abbey has told us of.

Nor is the catalogue of absentees from popular curiosity yet filled. A large class of men who are authors alone, who spend their lives in writing, and whose books are found in all libraries, rarely become known to the public further than they appear in their writings. These are the authors of books upon serious themes—history, exploration, criticism, theology, the various sciences, and economics. They travel unheralded and walk the street unnoticed; reporters sit not upon their doorsteps, nor is the bag of the mail carrier lightened at their portals by letters from young women in the Green Mountains or at Fresh Pond.

One explanation of this anomaly is that the lives of most men who have done noteworthy things offer very little to reward the search for the remarkable. Idle curiosity is baffled by the unaffected simplicity and sincerity it meets, and goes hunting elsewhere for some Marie Corelli and Hall Caine sort of thing.

There is no one in America in whom the literature-loving world might take a more excusable personal interest than Mr. Henry M. Alden, who has been for thirty years the editor of the oldest and foremost of the monthly magazines—Harper's. More than that, he is the author of two books of great beauty, power, and imagination—"God in His World" and "A Study of Death." Yet when one sits down to write of him "at home," the task seems by no means easy, because Mr. Alden at home is not conspicuous among other gentlemen of scholarly tastes and in comfortable circumstances.

When, some thirty-five years ago, Mr. Alden came to New York, and, after a period of teaching and newspaper editorial work, began his service with the Harpers, he and Mrs. Alden looked about for a suburban residence, and hit upon Metuchen, N. J., largely by the accident of having visited acquaintances there; and this rural village, twenty-six miles southwest of New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad, remains his home yet, although Mrs. Alden has died and her daughters are mistresses of the house.

The house is a large, low, rambling structure, which has grown with the family, by an addition here, an extension there, and a queer inclosure of a porch in another place. If one of those restless guests that occasionally trouble us by a desire to arise and wander about before the rest of us are up in the morning or at some other unseemly hour, ever tries it in this house he will get lost. But if he can make his way to the parlor, he will find space enough to satisfy him. It is an immense room, with long French windows dropping to the floor, a big, hospitable fireplace, and a thoroughly comfortable and homelike air in every one of its nooks and corners, which are adorned with pretty, artistic things and overflowing with books and periodicals.

But the literary pilgrim will take a keener interest in Mr. Alden's own library or study, which opens out of the parlor and is the place where this author does his work, and this editor, too, sometimes, for many an anxious contributor, whose manuscript has gone so far as to be set aside for a second reading—and that happens only when there is hope for it—has met his fate, so to speak, under the shaded lamp of the big study table in this big room. Mr. Alden's fondness for spaciousness at home is perhaps due to the excessively restricted office quarters he has always occupied in New York.

Portraits of American men of letters are the principal adornments of the library. Born on a farm in Vermont, from a stock descended from that John Alden of the Mayflower whose romance Longfellow utilized so gracefully, turning naturally to Williams College, whose first President was his mother's uncle, (Zephaniah Moore,) and being graduated there in 1857, Mr. Alden found himself with so strong an inclination toward the classics that he immediately went to Andover to continue his studies, because Andover then had the best library of Greek literature in the country. These pleasant days of poring over the ancient masters in the quiet old town developed in his mind two papers on the Eleusinian mysteries, which he carried to The Atlantic Monthly, then in charge of James Russell Lowell, whose acceptance of them encouraged him to submit other papers, further developing the theme. These additional papers fell into the hands of Mr. James T. Field. It was Mr. Field who urged the writer to come to New York rather than to linger in New England.

Though the need of earning a living made Mr. Alden a teacher or editor in various capacities before he finally was settled at the desk of The Monthly in 1869, he has always been at heart and at home a scholar, and it is undoubtedly a great loss to classical scholarship that he needed or chose to become so much a man of affairs. None in the long course of grandly instructive lectures delivered Winter after Winter before the Lowell Institute of Boston has exceeded in richness of learning and enlightenment Mr. Alden's course there in 1863-4 on "The Structure of Paganism."

The books in Mr. Alden's library illustrate this bent in his mind. They are not very numerous, filling a few low bookcases, but they form a company singularly select. There are handsome complete sets of most of the standard authors, as might be expected, and many miscellaneous books of merit, but the honors of the shelves belong to noble editions of the ancient classics and of the masters of philosophy and belles lettres. It is the loving collection of a man of letters and a scholar, who, having the product of the presses of the world flowing daily past his elbow, has taken here and there only what seemed to him precious.

Out of such studies and meditations and in this quiet place ripened the exquisite chapters of "God in His World," published in 1890, and later, under the shadow of a great sorrow, the subtle and beautiful consolation to be read in his "Study of Death," published in 1895. A house where two such books were penned would have a claim upon our reverence sufficient in itself.

Each morning for five days of each week Mr. Alden breakfasts early enough to drive to the station and take a train that will land him in New York by 9 o'clock. Then comes unremitting work until 4 in the afternoon, when he goes back, and, if the weather is good, takes a drive until dinner time.

And it is in this public editorial home of his in Franklin Square that one feels more at liberty to speak of the man and his ways than at the domestic hearth in Metuchen. Upon the second floor of the Harpers' great iron building, where the roar of presses trembles unceasingly in the ear at one end and the clangor of endless passing trains on the elevated railway jars upon it at the other, is lodged the editorial force of the great publishers. To reach it you must climb up a corkscrewlike staircase in a chimney and cross a little iron bridge. Then you enter a long room, whose walls are completely covered with reference books, and at each of whose corners are little closets. The two at the inner end belong to The Weekly. One at the front is given to The Round Table, and the other front corner—which has remained unchanged during all the various rearrangements of other things here—is the sanctum sanctorum of The Magazine. It is nothing but a box, smaller than any of the hall bedrooms in which so many a struggling young enthusiast has toiled for admission to its doorless portal, as if it were the temple of fame, piled high with no one but its owner knows what. An old desk strewn with letters and proofs; a little nook of shelves heaped with odds and ends of books and papers; one chair in a tight corner by the door, where a single visitor may sit down, and only space enough besides for the editor himself and his belongings. Any one can see at a glance that there is no room here for idlers, and the clever way in which a visitor who has staid a moment too long is literally crowded out without knowing or feeling it is something worth seeing. Yet the door is always open—if there were a door—and no editor in the city is more accessible or more kind.

Into the bare and dusty little corner closet come from sixteen to eighteen thousand manuscripts a year, offered for publication in The Magazine or in book form, for Mr. Alden is one of the literary advisers of the house. Of these it would be physically impossible to use more than two hundred or so were the whole space of the annual volume given to them; but serial stories and prearranged articles, (as the majority now are,) and the need of meeting the ever-shifting current of public events and opinion by promptly treating what are called "timely" topics, reduce the margin left for casual contributions to very narrow dimensions indeed, so that it is wonderful that any room remains at all. This has been said over and over, yet the stream of receipts increases as the country grows and learning spreads. Nevertheless Mr. Alden looks at every one of these hopeful manuscripts. The title, the bulk, or some other outside feature will prohibit a great many without regard to contents, and a very brief examination shows the unfitness for his purpose of a great majority of the remainder, most of which go back to their writers on the day following their receipt; but now and then one looks promising, and this is laid aside until some day or other it gets a thorough reading—very likely at home under the evening lamp—and then the writer hears from it by a check from Harper & Brothers or by one of Mr. Alden's kindly notes.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

NEW LINES ON BURNS.

The following fine lines were written a few months ago, in the visitors' book of the cottage at Alloway, where Robert Burns was born:

Creation primal stands God's greatest feat,
His next when He His Son sent to this earth,
His next when He, man's genius to comptele,
Ordained that Burns should in this cot have birth.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A landscape attributed to Hobbema and invoiced at $23,000 to a well-known collector of this city attracted much attention during the week at the Public Stores. The canvas, which is undoubtedly genuine, is one of the best examples of Hobbema ever imported, and it will doubtless be shown at one of the early club exhibitions of the coming Winter. The picture is 4 feet in breadth by nearly 3 in height.

The first exhibition of the season which comes under the head of art displays is now open at the Academy of Design. It really takes the place of the annual American Institute Fair, which was for so many years a feature of recurring Autumns in New York, as it is held under the auspices of the Institute, and is called its sixty-seventh annual exhibition. One has to stretch a point to call the present display an "art" exhibition. It is made up of a large number of fine professional photographs, both of landscape and figure subjects, and a display of Autumn fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The art of photography has advanced so much within the past few years that some of the productions of the photographic gallery are of so high a quality and evidence so much artistic taste in grouping, in the management of lights and shadows, and in the selection of subjects, as to entitle them to be classed as art works. As a rule, however, a display of photographs or photo-process pictures hardly comes under the head of an art exhibition. The galleries look very attractive in their decorations of Autumn fruits and flowers, and a visit to them is well worth making.

Mr. John Beatty, Director of the Carnegie Art Institute at Pittsburg, replies to some recent complaints from painters, who assert that they were requested to contribute pictures to the institute, only to have them returned by the Advisory Committee, that to every man invited to contribute is sent a circular containing all the conditions under which pictures may be offered. He further says that "on a blank form attached to this circular, and which the artist to whom it is sent is requested to sign after filling out, it is stated that the subscriber contributes his picture under and subject to all the conditions contained thereon, and in the book of which it is a part, and from which it has been detached. The appointment of advisory committees in London, Paris, and Munich, who are charged with the duty of accepting the works submitted in their respective cities for the exhibition, is one of the provisory conditions, so that if an artist is ignorant of this condition, it must be due to his not having read the document before he signed it, or to his having forgotten its contents." Mr. Beatty adds: "The appointment of these committees appeared to be necessary, for the reason that the heavy expense of transportation and insurance on the total number of pictures submitted

abroad would, if they were all brought to America, consume a great part of the fund."

It would seem as if Mr. Beatty had by this answer effectually silenced the complaining artists. Instances have been known before this of painters failing to read or forgetting essential stipulations on blanks signed by them and sent with their pictures to exhibitions, and then complaining of bad treatment afterward. It might be well for all artists to paste in their hats: "Read carefully and remember the details of all blanks for picture exhibitions before signing same."

The statue of Frederick Douglass, recently unveiled in Rochester, N. Y., is the first public monument to a negro ever executed. The figure is 8 feet high, and represents the orator addressing an audience, stands on a 9-foot pedestal, with four bronze tablets suitably inscribed. The sculptor is a young man from Westerly, R. I., and the total cost of the monument is $10,000.

A recent rumor to the effect that the pictures of Meissonier are rapidly depreciating in value since his death, and that only very moderate prices are being realized for those still held by his widow, probably has no real basis for foundation. While some minor examples of the great artist which have been sold here and there since his death may not have brought the prices that were expected, there have been no sales of any number of really important Meissoniers of late which could give any just ground for this report. Could the rumor be traced to its source, it would probably be found that it proceeds from some disappointed dealer or collector who failed to secure some example at his own price, or from a dealer or dealers interested in booming the impressionist or other modern painters. There was only one Meissonier, and it will be many years, if ever, before the products of his consummate skill will seriously depreciate in value.

Mr. Albert A. Munger has bequeathed to the Chicago Art Institute a collection of pictures, sixty-three in number, and valued at $300,000. The collection includes such paintings as Bouguereau's "The Bathers," Munkacsy's "The Wrestlers' Challenge," Meissonier's "The Vidette," Gérôme's "The Chief the Pashas," and Corot's "Just Before Sunrise."

Sir Benjamin West's "Raising of Lazarus," which for nearly a century has occupied a place over the high altar of Winchester Cathedral, England, is now being offered for sale, as the screen at the rear of the altar is being restored. The painting is 11 feet wide by 8 feet 8 inches high. It contains seven life-size and fourteen accessory figures. It was painted about 1781, is well preserved, and is superior in color to any of the works of West in America. Its price has been estimated from $10,000 to $12,500. The fact of this picture's being on the market should be a matter of interest to the managers of American historical museums, as it is an excellent example of the work of one of the earliest American painters.

Some 30,925 florins have been expended by the Rembrandt Society of Holland upon the purchase of paintings which would otherwise have gone into the collections of foreign purchasers and been lost to Holland.

The seventeenth annual Autumn exhibition of the Academy of Design will open on Monday, Nov. 7, and will close on Saturday, Dec. 3. Exhibits will be received on Oct. 19 and 20, and varnishing day will be Friday, Nov. 4. The Hanging Committee for this exhibition will be Academicians William H. Howe and William H. Lippincott and Associate George Inness.

The Art Institute of Chicago has recently issued its nineteenth annual report, which shows continued growth and prosperity. The report contains the minor reports of the Trustees, the Treasurer, Directors, and Librarian, and the list of gifts and acquisitions to and by the museum, library, and School of Architecture. The Director states that the opening of Fullerton Memorial Hall permits the large room, No. 14, heretofore used as a lecture room, to be devoted to its proper use as an exhibition gallery. The Trustees state that the features of the past year in the history of the institute were the building of Fullerton Memorial Hall, the enlargement of the schoolrooms, and the bequest of $75,000 made by Mrs. Edward S. Stickney. The receipts from all sources in the museums and schools were $75,970.40 and the expenses $86,228.75, leaving a deficit of $10,258.35. From this showing the Trustees draw the picture of the institution "presenting the extraordinary spectacle of a fully established museum of art, universally respected, and apparently enjoying the highest prosperity, yet without endowment, and with no means of support, except the income from memberships and admission fees, together with such voluntary gifts as may be made from time to time."

Philadelphia is to have the first American photographic salon. Paris and London have had more or less successful salons of this character, but in each centre the American exhibitors carried off the palm, and it is but just that they should now show their own countrymen the artistic harvest of the native camera. The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has combined with the Photographic Society of Philadelphia to form an exhibition of purely artistic photographs, which in its degree shall do for photography what the Paris Salon does for the fine arts, namely, establish a standard of taste. Exhibits from all parts of the world will appear side by side, but no work can be included which has not passed the representative jury of artists and photographers, consisting of W. M. Chase, Robert W. Vonnoh, Alice Barber Stephens, Alfred Stieglitz, and Robert W. Redfield. The salon will open in the Academy of the Fine Arts Galleries on Monday, Oct. 24, and remain on view till Saturday, Nov. 12. A handsome catalogue is preparing, which will be unique in artistic effect and utility. This salon will have the further advantage over its predecessors of being free to the public. Those desiring to contribute their work may apply to the academy for blanks, from which it will be learned that photographs for exhibit must be delivered not later than Oct. 8 next.

A STATUE OF IRVING.

By a Blind Sculptor—Now in a Barn—Tarrytown Asked to Pay for the Casting of It—Tarrytown Halts.

The attempts at portraiture perpetrated upon Washington Irving and perpetuated by his publishers and others, prove either that he was a man not only of remarkable versatility of expression, but of almost infinite variety of feature, or else they go to show that the portraitists of the first half of this century made little account of so prosaic a quality as accuracy.

So widely known a man as Mr. Irving, though known to be of unsurpassed modesty, could not escape a multitude of counterfeit presentments. There is evidence in the galleries and private collections of the land that the limner of our fathers was as ubiquitous and as fatally facile as a modern kodak.

Contrast the Stewart Newton pictures, the one painted in 1820, furnished with a fur collar and a cupid bow mouth, prettily representing a typical beau of the period, and the other, of 1829, when the subject was forty-six years of age. Nine years do often make havoc with an aquiline nose and furrowless brow when the subject is past forty, but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the changes that Stewart Newton portrayed.

The Jarvis picture, prettiest of all attempts to idealize a good-looking young man of twenty-seven years, suggests almost as little of the future master of Sunnyside as the familiar representations of the youthful Goethe do the author of "Faust." But it is not as bad as the almost characterless and quite Parisian caricature of Vanderlyn's, committed in France in 1705.

Not the worst of the likenesses that we know is the Charles Martin sketch, 1851, done at Sunnyside. It is the familiar one representing the author resting his head upon his hand and looking frankly into the eyes of his vis-a-vis. Forty-six years older than the Vanderlyn picture, it is more than forty-six times better, and yet it lacks something of that character which was in the face of Mr. Irving. Kindliness, humor, peace with the world are there. Some more serious qualities seem to be lacking, and the portrait narrowly misses being "good natured" in aspect.

There are other Irving portraits, more or less familiar. Perhaps the most satisfactory in many ways of those with which the world has become familiar is the Ball Hughes bust, modeled in 1835. It is forceful and full of feeling, and has an accepted place among American portrait busts. There should be between it and the Martin picture a happy medium, for the Hughes bust errs, if at all, on the side of seriousness.

It was reserved for a man who never saw Washington Irving to produce a portrait statue of him which should satisfy both those of Mr. Irving's family and friends who have seen it and the artists who have been called upon to criticise it. The statue represents the great author seated in his library elbow chair as though engaged in familiar conversation. It is of heroic size and modeled with a fine regard to just proportions and simple, though not severe, effects. In the pose of the head, the form of the features and their expression, the artist has happily combined the excellencies of Martin and Ball Hughes and the various medallists who have essayed the Irving portrait. The face is full, without being heavy. Its seriousness is not sternness, its kindliness not imbecile good nature. The lips are not smiling, and yet with delicate art there is that curve, that thousandth of a line, that suggests a smile lurking behind them.

Where is this notable statue, do you ask? It is in a barn. In what condition? Still in the clay, waiting to be cast. Who is the sculptor? The late Johnston M. Mundy, a blind man.

This work, which does not need any extraordinary circumstance to bolster its excellence, was actually commenced when the light of day was almost gone for Mr. Mundy, and it was completed when he was groping in perpetual night. His sight, which had begun to fail even in his boyhood, was a thing not to be counted on long before middle age was reached, and when the Irving statue was commenced in later years the artist's sensitive fingers had already learned to take the place of eyes to a large extent. Even at the beginning of this work Mr. Mundy recognized his friends with extreme difficulty, and long before its completion he had lost even that power. At first he could, with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass and in a strong light, study out a coin or a medal, but finally, as the months passed, the last glimmer of light went out, and night and day were alike to him. He said once that there was a convenient side to his deprivation, as he could work in the evening without lighting a lamp. He did frequently work so during the last years of his life. When he was finishing the detail of the chair in which the Irving is seated, he used to finger carefully over the model which he had in the house and then, carrying an impression of carving or mold or gimp in those sensitive nerves, go back to his dark workshop to reproduce them in clay.

In total blindness Mr. Mundy learned in a fortnight to use a typewriter, and thereafter conducted his correspondence without difficulty. Wanting a box to incase his instrument, he made one such as a good cabinet maker would have furnished. Cabinets, work boxes, and other evidences of his marvelous skill with his fingers are shown now as evidence of the indomitable will that triumphed even over blindness; but nothing that he, or, I think, any man has done in this century has come nearer to the miraculous than his statue of Washington Irving.

Now comes the pitiful part of the story, the part that one would rather not tell were it not for a purpose. The sculptor, living and working in Tarrytown, not blessed with worldly goods and handicapped in his struggle for a competency, was anxious to find a purchaser who would secure to Tarrytown this representation of its most famous citizen. There is in Tarrytown no statue, no bust, no public picture or monument or memorial to Washington Irving, if we except a slab in the church that he was an officer of, and the complimentary use of his name in the title of another that he never attended. To be sure, there has never been a lack of Irving schools, Irving markets, and for aught I can say, Irving laundries and candy-stores. But of any kind of monument expressing a public recognition of Washington Irving's fame which has cost the people of the place he honored one dollar, I have yet to hear.

It was the dream of Mr. Mundy's latter years that his statue, cast in imperishable bronze, should stand in some public place in Tarrytown. It was a hope deferred. As time passed his demands for personal remuneration grew less, till at last he asked hardly more than would have paid the founder's bill. Finally, disappointed in the thing upon which he had set his heart, this brave soul escaped from the darkness of life.

After his death his surviving sister suggested that she would be willing to present the statue to the School Board for erection on the grounds of the Washington Irving High School at Tarrytown if some one could be found willing to defray the expenses incident to casting the bronze and erecting a pedestal. There the matter has hung for a year. Inquiry elicits the statement that a certain person claims a small lien upon the work, and that objection would be made to having it accepted by the School Board.

Tarrytown claims an aggregate wealth amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, and cannot spare $5,000 or $6,000 for a memorial to the author of the Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

In the October number of The Strand, Mr. Alfred L. Burkholder writes a most interesting article, the title of which is "Heroes of the United States." "What the Victoria Cross is to Englishman the Medal of Honor is to the American soldier." Mr. Burkholder gives the names of the recipients of this medal of honor, with a description of the gallantry of the men themselves. Individual prowess is common, but the distinction of the truly brave man is to offer up his own life for the saving of others. Many are the thrilling stories of these brave men, who, courting death, nevertheless carried out their purpose. Here are Surgeons, Captains, Lieutenants, privates, who have received the medal, and last, and not least, there is the record of Private Henry Johnson, a colored man, who served with Troop K, Ninth Cavalry. In the fight with the Ute Indians Johnson showed undaunted pluck, for he fought his way to a creek and procured water there for his wounded comrades.

The Cambridge Tribune, in its own interesting columns entitled "Here and There," tells of the labors of "Dr. Shereschewsky, formerly Missionary Bishop of China, who passed half a dozen years in Cambridge, living in very modest quarters, while he was completing his stupendous work of translating the Bible into the Mandarin or Manchu, the Court language of China." Think of a man who had been paralyzed for years, only able when propped up on a pillow to work with his fingers on the keyboard of a typewriter, and yet toiling on for years at his self-imposed task! Was there ever patience and devotion so exemplified? Finally the doctor saw the end of his translation. Then he went to China, and is now there, still bent on the accomplishment of his all-engrossing work, "engaged with learned native scribes in transliterating his manuscript in preparation for its publication." This is indeed devotion to the Master. He had a co-laborer. Who else could it have been but a wife?

That is a capital idea expressed in a leader in Literature, when commenting on several books recently published in France relative to the French language and to French literature. Such books have been over frequent of late. The English critic writes, noting this persistence: "When the individual can find little or nothing to talk about but his own 'symptoms,' we all know what to think; and if in past times it has been his cheerful habit to assume his own perfect physical well-being as a fact too certain, and, indeed, too obvious for discussion, we are generally inclined to augur ill from the change in his conversational habits. One cannot but fear that literary France is just at present exhibiting an illustration of this somewhat disquieting phenomenon. Her leading critics and men of letters appear to us to be somewhat too anxiously engaged in feeling her spiritual and intellectual pulse."

The remains of a dwelling built on piles has been found on the shores of the River Clyde, and is in undoubted crannog. This crannog is fairly extensive, with a circumference of 184 feet. The piles are of oak, and show under the mud the distinct marks of such cuttings as a stone axe would make. The cross beams are of fir, birch, and hazel. In the refuse mound the pastoral character of the dwellers was shown, for there were the bones of cattle and sheep. Many fire stones were found and a whetstone. One important discovery was made, which was a canoe, thirty-seven feet long, and cut from a single oak tree. The crannog is of decided archaeological importance, because of its locality, and with the flint and bone tools, it must belong to the Neolithic age. Heretofore metal objects have been found in crannogs, so these on the Clyde must be the oldest yet discovered.

OUR BEST NOVELS.

Readers Contribute New Lists.

I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the review of "Our Best Novels" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the reference to "Never Again" and "Margaret" carries one back to the days of "The Lamplighter," "Hot Corn," and "Wide, Wide World," but should not Jacob Abbott's "Rudolphus" be relegated to the same period? This story was first published as a serial in Harper's Magazine, beginning in March, 1852. If any of your readers who are so fortunate as to have preserved Harper's for as many years will refer to this March issue, it will serve as an object lesson to show the strides since made in magazine illustration, and excite "wonderment and surprise" that "D." should include "Rudolphus" in any list of twenty-five best American stories. It is interesting to note in passing that this same copy of Harper's contains the first chapters of "Bleak House."

You will not get the young people of today to agree that Cooper's "sea tales were better than his frontier stories." A large majority prefer the frontiersmen, and a still larger will uphold "The Spy" as being "the best story Cooper ever wrote." Surely Harvey Birch will never pass into oblivion.

No one has made mention of Judge Thompson's "Green Mountain Boys." Forty years ago it was one of the best-known and best-read of all New England stories, and is to-day better entitled to a place in the list of twenty-five than "Eutaw," "Neighbor Jackwood," or "Cudjo's Cave."

Your correspondent "D." refers to E. W. Howe's "Story of a Western Town." Evidently this is a typographical error. Howe wrote "The Story of a Country Town," published in 1884. He was then and is now editor of The Atchison (Kan.) Daily and Weekly Globe. The story has never been appreciated at its full value, but the author may yet find himself some day more famous because of this work than he ever dreamed of becoming.

Your correspondent "J. A. H." says the twenty-five best American novels "must be taken from one or at most two authors." Please ask him to tell us who the one author is, and who stands for No. 2? And (for "J. A. H." evidently knows what he is writing about) at the same time will he be so good as to name the American stories that can be classed with "Vanity Fair," "Antiquary," and "David Copperfield"?

It is too, too bad for your correspondent "A. P." to write "Marie E. Wilkins"! Miss Wilkins is a charming woman, a delightful story teller, and possesses uncommon good sense. She rejoices in the Christian name of Mary, and always spells it correctly.

For the twenty-five best American novels written by twenty-five American authors I submit the following list. Possibly it contains the name of more than one volume unfamiliar, even at the present time, to the reading public, but before objecting to it for that reason I suggest that the would-be critic should first read the book:

1—"Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne.
2—"The Spy," Cooper.
3—"Hugh Wynne," Mitchell.
4—"Ben-Hur," Wallace.
5—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Stowe.
6—"The New Priest of Conception Bay," Robert Lowell.
7—"The Story of a Country Town," Howe.
8—"Jerome," Miss Mary E. Wilkins.
9—"Elsie Venner," Dr. Holmes.
10—"Saracinesca," Crawford.
11—"Aztec Treasure House," Janviers.
12—"Hazard of New Fortunes," Howells.
13—"Philip Nolan's Friends," Hale.
14—"The Shoulder Knot," B. F. Teft.
15—"Cecil Dreeme," Winthrop.
16—"The Late Mrs. Null," Stockton.
17—"Dr. Sevier," Cable.
18—"John Ward, Preacher," Margaret Deland.
19—"Prue and I," Curtis.
20—"Little Women," Miss Olcott.
21—"The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," Pyle.
22—"The Choir Invisible," Allen.
23—"Caleb West, Diver," F. Hopkinson Smith.
24—"Theron Ware," Frederic.
25—"Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain.

Merrick, L. I., Sept. 26, 1898. C. N. K.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being interested in the various lists of the twenty-five best American novels published in your valuable paper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I, with the assistance of my wife, have drawn out the subjoined list, thus giving, to the extent of our limited critical ability, the combined judgment of both sexes upon the problem. Of course, as has been said, no such list can settle anything, but if it provokes discussion and the reading of neglected works or the rereading of old favorites, it will not have been prepared in vain. There are novels which in a literary sense undoubtedly surpass some of those we have chosen, but the literary element, so called, is not all that makes a great novel, as witness "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which, considered from a literary standpoint, would hardly pass muster with scores of others, yet is undoubtedly one of the foremost of American novels. Nor is it necessary that a novel should have "a purpose" underneath its story. Humor may be a valuable constituent element in a novel. Our list makes no attempt to arrange the books in the order of their greatness.

1. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
2. Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham."
3. Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes."
4. Frederic's "Theron Ware."
5. Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling."
6. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne."
7. Wallace's "Ben Hur."
8. Phelps's "A Singular Life."
9. Cable's "The Grandissimes."
10. Crawford's "Saracinesca."
11. Deland's "John Ward, Preacher."
12. James's "Portrait of a Lady."
13. Stockton's "Hundredth Man."
14. Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson."
15. Jackson's "Ramona."
16. Trowbridge's "Neighbor Jackwood."
17. Warner's "Golden Hazee."
18. Weslman's "Anne."
19. Locke's "The Demagogue."
20. Cooper's "The Water Witch."
21. Cooper's "The Two Admirals."
22. Cooper's "The Spy."
23. Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
24. Hawthorne's "Marble Faun."
25. Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables."

TRUMAN J. SPENCER.
New Britain, Conn., Sept. 26, 1898.

III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"F. R.," in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 17, states a rather peculiar suggestion which he offered for the benefit of an editor friend. It was "to make a list of the twenty-five best American novels and print each week in turn the most striking chapter from each." Very naturally and with true editorial grace "F. R.'s" friend "declined with thanks" the pursual of any such plan. There are reasons galore why such a course would be impracticable, the chief of which is that publishers always find serious objection to high-handed piracy. Then, again, the chapter would not be in any way interesting, for it would seem lost. Authors and literary students will tell you that a chapter is but the link in the chain, so to speak; hence one link, separate and alone, would seem but a curio. "F. R.'s" list, but for the selection of one or two books, is excellent. If "The Choir Invisible" had been given in place of "A Daughter of the Tenements" recent fiction would have been better presented to the public. From the very liberal way in which he selects the work of Mr. Fawcett one is lead to suppose that that author would have but little more to do before being recognized by "F. R." as the greatest American writer of any period.

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of last week four other lists are given. All are good, but one or two well ahead of others in real merit. From all the lists the names of Richard Harding Davis, E. P. Roe, Amelia F. Barr, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Edward Eggleston, J. G. Holland, Sarah Orne Jewett, Capt. Charles King, Thomas Nelson Page, Molly Elliott Seawell, Charles Dudley Warner, and a great many other writers, excellent ones, are omitted, while in some instances three or four works by the same author are mentioned. In such cases it is, of course, at once apparent that the compilers of the lists have followed along certain rather narrow lines with respect to their reading. The course pursued has not been general. But the lists show much that is of real interest. One's literary taste is clearly indicated, the world is given an idea of books and reading which it may not have before possessed, and those who have been inclined to read "trash" may be shown by selecting some of the books mentioned of what real beauty our best work is possessed.

JOHN D. ANDERSON.
East Orange, N. J., Sept. 26, 1898.

Benedict Arnold.

Senator H. C. Lodge in The Century.

It was the 25th of September, the day upon which the attack was to be made, and the post delivered, and Arnold had no reason to think that all would not come to pass as he had planned. Even such a hardened and reckless man as Arnold may have felt a little natural nervousness under these conditions. If he did, the first event of the day was not likely to console him, for at breakfast appeared Hamilton and McHenry, aides of the Commander in Chief.

Washington had returned sooner than had been expected, and it was going to be extremely difficult to betray West Point under his very eyes. The General himself had turned off to look at some redoubts, and telling his aides that, like all young men, they were in love with Mrs. Arnold, had bidden them ride on to the Robinson house. So a pleasant party sat down to breakfast, one of them revolving many things in his mind about which he did not converse. Presently a note was brought to Arnold. He read it with but slight appearance of emotion, said he must go to West Point, and left the room. The note was Jamieson's letter. The plot was discovered; all that remained was flight. To his wife, who followed him from the room, he told what had happened. She fainted, and Arnold, pausing at the breakfast room to say that Mrs. Arnold was ill, rushed from the house, flung himself into his barge, and, under pretense of a flag of truce, was rowed to the Vulture. The treason had failed, and the traitor had escaped.

Concerning "Christian Names."

From Notes and Queries.

May one interject a gentle protest against the use of the phrase "Christian name" in this connection? The Romans said praenomen, the French say prénom, and we have used the word "forename" for the last 365 years. It is as incorrect to speak of the Christian name of a Jew, for example, as it would be hopeless to expect a Christmas card from a Jewish rabbi. Again, the middle name of a Roman was his gentile name—that of his gens. On the surface, what a pretty confusion of ideas it would have been to have spoken of the name as at once gentile and Christian!

The King of Rome Revival.

There is a good deal of talk just now in Paris about the King of Rome. He has been revived again in history and in legend and the Academy has decreed that the Gobert Prize shall be consecrated to the proper eulogist of the infant son of Napoleon First, who will also be the hero of a new piece by Edmond Rostand entitled "L'Aiglon."

James Otis has written for boys a story of the time of the Stamp act in 1765. It is entitled "The Charming Sally, a Privateer Schooner of New York," and will be published before long by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Tolstoi's Art and His Life—The Two Go Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Count Leo Tolstoi's seventieth birthday has called attention afresh to his work, and we have heard once more from various critics the familiar judgment that his art is beyond praise, but that his life is beneath the notice of reasonable men—in short, that we must perform a surgical operation upon the Russian author, and when we have separated his art from his life, we are to accept the one and reject the other. It seems to me very dubious whether a true criticism has authority to perform such an operation, and whether it should ever dissect a man and refuse to treat him as a whole. Possibly in some one unusual case it might be advisable to depart from the salutary rule which regards a man as indivisible, but when, as is the fact, we are called upon to split into sections the leading men in art and literature in every country of the earth, we may well cry halt. We all remember that when William Morris died the critical world went through the same gymnastics. Is it not rather odd, when you come to think of it, that on Lord Tennyson's death the only two men who were universally conceded to be fit to succeed to the laurel, Swinburne and Morris, were disqualified, the one because he was a red Democrat and the other because he was an avowed Socialist? Must we carve them up, too, and when John Ruskin, the greatest writer of English prose of this century dies, are we to be ready to bless his art and curse his political economy?

In every land the same phenomenon presents itself—the greatest artists are heretics in sociology. Tolstoi does not stand alone in Russia. To name only one of his contemporaries, Dostoievsky, scarcely his inferior in power and skill, was a revolutionist. Turn to Scandinavia. One name stands supreme in her literature, the name of Ibsen, whose attitude to the institutions of society has been described as anarchistic. Next to him we find Björnsen, an active republican propagandist and opponent of the Government. In Germany no one can question the primacy in art, extending over the past thirty years, of Richard Wagner, and it would be easy to quote passage after passage from his prose works which would entitle him to rank among the foremost German Socialists. In France, one name dominates the literature of this century as that of Voltaire did the last; it is the name of Victor Hugo—Hugo, the climax of whose masterpiece is the apotheosis of the barricade, whose favorite hero is an outlaw, and whose meanest villain is Javert, the representative of law and order! Among living French authors Zola easily holds the most conspicuous place, and his works show, (take "L'Argent," for instance,) that he, too, is awake to the defects of society. His heroic attitude to-day in combating the devilish military spirit of his country and defending the oppressed Jew demonstrates that he has in him the making of a true reformer. There are only two writers in Italy whose books are read, and deserve to be read, in other lands. They are De Amicis and Lombroso, both of them Socialists, the former having been elected Deputy on the Socialist ticket a few weeks ago. In America I need only cite the name of Mr. Howells, who is universally acknowledged as our first novelist, and whose action in courageously petitioning for the pardon of the Anarchists of Chicago still puzzles the critics, not to speak of his philosophy of life in general. I think I have now covered most of the literatures of the day. If I have omitted Spain and Poland, it is only because I am not familiar with their writers. In the department of painting I am not qualified to speak, but I know that Repin, the greatest of Russian artists; Millet, the greatest of French, and Watts, the greatest of English, not to mention Burne-Jones, Walter Crane, and others, are all of them more or less tarred by the same brush.

Now, if it is true, as I claim to have proved, that almost all the greatest of contemporary geniuses in literature and art are arrayed in opposition to society, as it is actually organized, what are the critics to do about it? Must we set up a hospital for genius with a surgical ward where every great thinker can be dislocated and dismembered and his limbs labeled "sound" and "unsound"? The statement of the proposition is sufficient to condemn it. We are forced to believe that there is some good reason for their well-nigh unanimous attitude.

My own explanation is simple enough, and I submit it to the critical fraternity with my compliments. We divide our writers crudely into the idealists and the realists. Take an idealist like Hugo; how can he have an ideal of the persons whom he places on the stage, or of the fragmentary scenes which he sketches, without also forming an ideal of society as a whole, and as a consequence seeing the shortcomigs of the world around him? Take a realist like Tolstoi, can he be expected to see the fashionable society of Moscow as it is, or the village life of the moujiks, without also having eyes for the larger society of humanity with its shams and injustices? How can he have insight into the character of individuals without also having insight into the character of his age? It is very clear to me that the two things go together. If a man approaches the truth in one of its aspects, he acquires an affinity for it in all. Truth underlies all our activities, social as well as artistic, and truth on its social side, as Morley says, is called justice. I do not know how it may have been in other epochs, but to-day the man who thinks he has found the truth in art, and who is careless of the condition of his fellow-men is necessarily a superficial man. He is out of touch with the zeitgeist. Tolstoi has made no such mistake. He has set up the truth as his divinity in his life as in his art, and, without binding ourselves to accept the details of his system, we cannot reject his general attitude toward society without also rejecting his art. They are bound up together. It is in vain that he tries himself to cut loose from his works of art. We find the Tolstoi of to-day in his earliest writings, and the awakening which he experienced twenty years ago was rather in the regions of self-consciousness than in the essential spirit of the man. It is the brotherly sympathy of "Anna Karenina" and "War and Peace," which has placed them at the head of modern literature, and it is the same brotherly sympathy that accounts for the anomalies of his way of living. This is my explanation of the social heresies of contemporary genius, and unless the critics can bring forward a better theory, I think it should hold the field.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.
Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1898.

Americana and American History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I protest, on behalf of a considerable body of students of American history, against the point of view which found expression in the leading editorial in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 24? It is a point of view which appears to be very common in New York, but which reveals, for all that, a curious inability to comprehend what is meant by the study of "American history."

"The history of this country cannot be written without consulting the Americana in the British Museum." Had Mr. Smalley said "without studying in London," his statement would have been true, but doubtless in that case your editorial writer would not have had any notion as to what he meant. The collecting of Americana is a most facinating pursuit. The rare and costly volumes printed during the years when America was being discovered and colonized, in which the contemporaries of the discoverers and colonizers learned of what was being done in a new world, contain many passages which are of surpassing interest to those who understand their full significance. But these books, as a rule, are of very slight interest to the student of American history. Even those who confine their attention to the period of discovery and early settlement will find comparatively little in the libraries of Mr. Lenox, Mr. Church, or Mr. Lefferts which cannot be consulted more advantageously elsewhere. Each of these libraries contains a few things of the greatest historical value, but all together would unhesitatingly be neglected by the student were he asked to choose between these treasuries of printed books and the English Public Record Office in London. These three libraries together do not contain anything comparable to the documents printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society, so far as the study of early New England history is concerned. In the Lenox Building, with the possible exception of the superb Emmet collection, the student of our Revolution would find far more valuable contemporary information in books printed within the last twenty years than in all the contemporary books and pamphlets brought together by Mr. Bancroft and the collectors. A second exception should probably be made of the newspapers which Mr. Eames has gathered together with much rare skill and foresight. The collecting of Americana, as Mr. Roden remarks, is an expensive recreation. It is something of only the slightest interest to the student of history as such. The history of America is being written anew, with more care and more intelligence than the earlier generation of historical writers was able to devote to the work. It is being studied, not in the contemporary printed literature, but from the manuscript material. Much of this material is in print, in Stevens's "Fac Similes," in the publications of historical societies and historical magazines, and in a thousand out-of-the-way places. More remains unprinted, exposed to all the risks of wear and loss. Here again I must point out that the historical student is not thinking of autograph collections when he speaks of "manuscript material." The Pennsylvania Historical Society possesses the superb Dreer collection, but the value of these priceless autographs for the purposes of history is slight when compared with the transcript of the records of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which that same society secured through the intelligent efforts of Dr. Stone.

Being in a protesting mood, I must object to another apparent presupposition of Mr. Smalley and of your editorial writer. The "History of America" is not limited to Christopher Columbus and the landing on Plymouth Rock. Historical students are themselves chiefly to blame for the popular notion that all the interest in our National career is limited to the period of beginnings. The natural result of this perversity of narrow vision is admirably shown in the recent excitement over the Cabots and their discovery of 1497. A most depressing amount of ink has been laid out upon arguments over the exact spot and the exact day on which John Cabot stepped ashore on North America, whereas the interesting and certainly more important details describing the country which he saw and the people who inhabited it have scarcely received a passing notice.

Imprint variations, the number of lines to a full page, the enumeration of preliminary leaves—these things are very fascinating in their way, and they occupy a considerable share in my daily labors. The effect of the magnetic variation upon the compass of the vessel crossing the North Atlantic in 1497,

or the location of the exact spot where somebody's ancestor fell during the battle of Haarlem Heights—these things are likewise delightfully absorbing, and they engage much of my attention. But these things are not history, and we who enjoy spending our time in such pursuits have no right to imagine that we are thereby engaging in the most profitable and the most ennobling of studies—human history.

Sept. 24, 1898. G. P. W.

Felix Arvers's Sonnet—New Versions.

I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The anonymous article in THE TIMES'S last SATURDAY REVIEW on the subject of the famous sonnet of Felix Arvers has probably aroused a good deal of attention. Your contributor appears to be laboring under a series of mistakes. His first mistake is that he (the contributor) is the author of the translation beginning

"My soul has its own secret; life its care";

The real author is Mrs. E. W. Latimer. His second mistake is in stating that the translation appeared in Scribner's Magazine; it appeared in Lippincott's. His third mistake is in saying that the date of appearance was "three years ago"; the real date was November, 1890. Rather serious mistakes these; but in these days of unconscious cerebration one cannot tell what impressions and beliefs will come.

While on this subject, it might be well to remind your contributor that no less a poet than Longfellow wrote a translation of this sonnet. Doubtless the attempt has often been made by others. I, too, have tried it, though, "my having in French being a younger brother's revenue," my version should be considered a versification rather than a translation. I append it with the remark that it seems to me more literal than any of the others. What measure of poetic merit lies with it is a matter for others to decide:

ARVERS'S SONNET.

My soul a shade, my life a secret own—
A deathless passion, in a moment born,
So hopeless that in silence must I mourn,
And she for whom it sprang has never known

Alas! that ever near her, yet alone,
Unmarked, unguessed, I shall have passed forlorn;
I dare not sue, and to the burial bourn
Must make my journey, nothing having won.

And she, whom God has made so sweet and fair,
Will heedless pass, with visions otherwhere,
Nor hear Love's murmurs round her path that blow,

Bound steadfast to her sacred duty's task.
Some day she'll read these lines of her, and ask:
"Who was this woman?" and will never know.

R. W.

New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has always seemed to me that in order to make a successful translation of verse from one language into another it is essential that not only the thought should be preserved, but the rhythmical effect of the original should, if possible, be reproduced in the translation. Tried by this test, both of the versions of the famous sonnet of Arvers printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 24th inst. are inadequate. I venture to offer the following version as complying, at least in some degree, with the above-named requirements:

My soul its secret hath, my life its mystery,
A love eternal born in one brief moment's space;
The ill is past all cure, I bear it silently,
And she who caused it all knows not my evil case.

Alas! I shall have passed close to her unperceived,
Always at her side and evermore alone;
And I shall have reached my life's last boundary stone,
Daring naught to ask and having naught received.

For her, though God has made her gentle, sweet, and dear,
She will go her way, unheeding, nor will hear
Love's murmur waking round her; still, in purest thought,
To austerest duty faithful, she will say,
As she reads these verses, full of her, today,
"Who is, then, this woman?"—comprehending naught.

G. H. S.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 28, 1898.

III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for the story of Felix Arvers's famous sonnet and the fine translations appended thereto in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, much for their own intrinsic value and even more because they are (perhaps I had better say should be) a most convincing reply to Major Ruffner and his ponderous piece of engineering entitled "Why Sonnets Are Not Poetry."

Who that has qualified himself to have an opinion on the subject will deny that Arvers's sonnet, within its own sphere is beautiful, true, pathetic, to the last degree? Would it be possible to express more pitifully the despair which possessed him and impelled him to write that sonnet by adding to the poem's length? I think that even the Major will answer "No, it would not." Is it conceivable to any sane man that Arvers prepared a skeleton and proceeded to fill it in according to the formula of "E. G."? I think the internal stress of the poem itself refutes the idea most emphatically, and no one could appreciate this better than he can. I have only one cause for complaint against "E. G." (a grave one indeed.) He is not sincere; he does not believe in the method he advocates, the process he advances. He knows, being an intelligent man, that no sonnet worthy of the name has been, or ever will be, produced in that way. Nor is it conceivable to me that Arvers should have exclaimed, as did one of the champions, "A sonnet I would write." That is surely beginning at the wrong end. Unless one has been promised pay for it, (a pleasing but improbable possibility,) the desire to write a sonnet should be a secondary consideration, the thought which is to be the soul of that sonnet holding the first and highest place, the expression becoming imperative by virtue of that thought's insistence.

The examples bequeathed to us by the masters prove that the sonnet in no way hindered or limited their powers. True, it is small, but so is the violin, which it resembles in many ways. In each the power of passionate utterance is limited only by the grace and skill of the user. I grant that we have had within the last few weeks many so-called sonnets, "fearfully and wonderfully made." Is there anything worse? No, not even a poorly played fiddle. But a well-played fiddle becomes a violin; a well-written sonnet is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and then—then they are instruments worthy of each other and of equal nobility. They are Kings, each in his own sphere absolute.

Among the real lovers of the sonnet at least, there can be no apprehension as to its possible future. A form of verse which has successfully defied the changes in literary fashions for centuries is not to be snuffed out in a moment by the pleasantries of "E. G." or the incapacities of its present champions.

JAMES A. MCCREEDY.

Lawrence, L. I., Sept. 25, 1898.

Petrarch's Sonnets and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am interested in the remarks of a correspondent of yours concerning the absence of passion and invective in sonnets. I can recall but few instances where there is anything that must be called invective in sonnets; but there are several striking instances in Petrarch—the sonnets in which he inveighs against Rome and Avignon, (cf. Sonetti Sopra Varj Argomenti, Sonetti XIV., XV., and XVI.) These are very powerful:

"Fontana di dolore, albergo d' ira,
Scola d' errori, e templo d' eresia;
Gia Roma, or Babilonia falsa e ria!"

[Translation: "Fountain of woe, hostelry of wrath, school of error, temple of heresy; once Rome, now a false and wicked Babylon!" &c.]

But the rarity of invective should not mislead us into thinking that sonnets fail to express passion. The great theme of all English sonneteers up to the time of Shakespeare is love; and in the expression of tenderness Shakespeare's sonnets are unsurpassed by any poetry, unless it be Dante's. The greatest English sonnet writer of the nineteenth century is, by all odds, Wordsworth, whose sonnets are full of patriotic passion. Milton is never much at ease in the sonnet form, but his heroism and religious fervor were not to be repressed by any metrical difficulties.

Petrarch wrote in a language that abounds in rhymes, and this helped him to be sweet and melodious through all the intricacies of the sonnet. His verses are more light and tripping than those of almost any English sonneteer, because the Italian sonnet line has a feminine, or unaccented, ending,

"Pien di quella ineffabile dolcezza."

Shakespeare's sonnets would hardly sing as they do if he had not adopted a form suited to a language in which rhymes are much scarcer than in Italian. As it is, Shakespeare's are the most lyrical of all sonnets.

The Petrarchan sonnet is the most beautiful of all metrical forms, and is frequently resorted to as a disguise for poetry that is feeble in thought and sentiment. By many poets it has, however, been handled with consummate skill—generally in a reflective strain.

H. B. HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., Sept. 24, 1898.

"Where Will They Land Him?"—A Response.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether in simplicity and sincerity, or in the spirit of fun and in irony, your correspondent, Mr. William Goodrich, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of recent date, has raised, for those who like such speculations, just the sort of speculation they like. If we say that a man may read the Bible and still not be a good man we mark the limit which must be set to the general truth that a man is known by the books he reads. For we know that there have been readers of the Bible who yet were very far from being recognised as good men. If a man's reading is of art or of history, we should say he is a lover of art or of history, without reference to the "sort of man" he may be in the sense W. G. intends, that is, as a "good" sort of man or as a "lost" sort of man. And if a man reads "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Decameron," Thomas à Kempis and Rabelais, "The Serious Call" and "Common Sense," "The Saint's Rest" and "Tom Jones," Luther and Hume, he is still, we should say, a man of only one face and a lover of the best literature, and that his reading has no bearing on his upward or downward course hereafter. "The Solitary Reaper," who probably could not read at all, inspired an immortal song; but her insensibility to literature of any kind does not reduce her chance below that of the poet himself, of one day singing "as it were a new song." And if that is so, then that a man should be able to read and to appreciate what is best of what has been made to read is not, we should suppose, likely to increase his chances of being "barred" out of heaven. W. G. cannot think it possible that a man who enjoys Boccaccio would not also enjoy the Song of Songs, or the man who enjoys Henry Fielding would not also, naturally, enjoy John Bunyan. Because a man be finds the same universal mind at work and operating in the diversified thought of the individual—the breath of the spirit of nature making music on the variable chords of variant man. If a man were the reader of the one or the other sort alone, our idea of his final place of abode might be colored accordingly. But, as a man free from prejudice and narrow-mindedness, and with a widely embracing love for what is most excellent, we should say that his chance is a very good one indeed. No book or books should be worshipped, however much loved; and when speaking of the greatest of all books it might be well to keep clearly in mind how like it is in many parts and ways to those very books which are placed by W. G. antithetically to those which are supposed to be of the same spirit with itself. These are not, however, alas, the opinions of an "expert," but of a schoolboy.

A. B. D.

Irvington, Sept. 24.

"Anglo-Saxon Superiority."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest that in connection with your account of Demolins's "Anglo-Saxon Superiority" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, your readers should read G. Valbert's commentary on the same book in The Revue des Deux Mondes of Oct. 1, 1897? A translation of Valbert's short article appeared in The Living Age of Dec. 4, 1897. G. Valbert is Victor Cherbuliez of the French Academy, and it is scarcely necessary to say in your columns that he is among the foremost literary men of the day. No one will accuse Cherbuliez of a lack of either judicial temper, acumen, or humor.

Perhaps I may be allowed to add that all persons in the least acquainted with the French literature of the day know that the French are just now extremely self-critical; they know their own faults pretty well.

Whether self-criticism is necessarily a sign of national inferiority is a question I leave with you and your readers to consider. But it may not be amiss to say that if self-criticism prevailed in the world more generally than it does, a good deal of effort devoted in certain quarters to the praise of virtues that can take care of themselves would be directed to the correction of defects which unseen are silently working mischief.

G. L.

New York, Sept. 26, 1898.

"The Happy Lot of Publishers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a letter to you relative to notice desired of a suit of clothes, signed by "B.," in your issue of Sept. 24. I think the ideas of the writer are most excellent, but it strikes me that the keynote struck by him is in the nature of a minor chord. I think the idea is capable of great enlargement and that amplification is not only possible, but desirable. Now, I am in the grocery business, and I would appreciate your notice of some of my domestic wines, cigars, sugars, flour, fruits, and the like, which I regard as much more important than mere clothes. If you will kindly say to whom such articles can be sent for review or notice I shall be pleased to send to the person indicated samples for such notice. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

J. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1898.

Neglect of Our Own Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am delighted to get THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, for it is, on the whole, the best and most interesting reading coming to me from any newspaper office. I am interested in the variety it affords, and especially in the department of art, for that is in my special line; but why is it that, while our navy is extoled to the skies, (as it ought to be, on account of its splendid achievements) there seems to be little patriotic feeling in the direction of art, or for the best painters of our own nationality? We have some most excellent landscape painters here, as also of portraiture; some of them of fully equal ability to the best European artists, and yet the papers here teem with accounts of what the foreign painters are doing, and are continually booming their works. As the dealers in pictures here are mostly, or have been, aliens, and whose predilections and pecuniary interests are in favor of their own native countries, it would seem as if our own periodicals would have a little pride in helping to sustain our own artists. I known of painters who are fully the equals of any European painter (in the lines I have spoken of) who can only eke out a bare subsistence, while money is lavishly spent on foreign works, and many of them of inferior quality. This cannot, of course, be prevented except by encouraging our own artists.

We feel proud of our navy, as we ought, but will not in the future works of art contribute to the glory of this country as it has to Greece and Rome, and give an education and an uplift to humanity which does not obtain in the destruction of human life?

N. A.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1898.

"Old Wine in New Bottles."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in your note under the heading, "Old Wine in New Bottles" in the last SATURDAY REVIEW. It reminds me that in Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," he makes Mrs. Macfayden tell of the conclusion of a sermon which she "tasted," where each member of the congregation is urged to go to his home and ask himself the solemn question, "Am I a goat?" When I was a small boy, nearly fifty years ago, this same story was told

Continued on Fifth Page.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

A Herald of the West.

A Romance of 1812. By J. A. ALTSHELER, author of "A Soldier of Manhattan" and "The Sun of Saratoga." 12mo. Cloth $1.50.

The author's brilliant success in this country and in England as a writer of American historical romances will direct especial attention to his new book, which embodies his most ambitious work. He opens with some interesting pictures of social life and political conditions in Washington just before the War of 1812, and later the reader gains an insight into the contemporary life of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The passages dealing with the war itself include singularly vivid and dramatic accounts of the capture of Washington by the British, and the battle of New Orleans, both noteworthy contributions to American literature. Another feature of the book is the adroit delimitation of views between the East and the West of that time, and the characterizations of sentiment in New England. The story moves briskly, and it is told with fine spirit and humor. On the social and political as well as the romantic and military sides this novel will be ranked as an important work of fiction and a valuable contribution toward a better knowledge of American life in the past.

The American Revolution, 1763-1783.

Being the Chapters and Passages Relating to America from the Author's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." By William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M. P., author of "The History of European Morals," "Democracy and Liberty," "Rationalism in Europe," etc. Arranged and edited with Historical and Biographical notes by James Albert Woodburn, Professor of American History and Politics in Indiana University. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"This volume relates to the English colonies in America, and the causes and progress of the American Revolution. The chapter on 'America, 1763-1776,' which is taken entire, contains Mr. Lecky's notable account of the colonial controversy with the mother country, which caused the dismemberment of the British Empire, and made two nations of the English race. To this chapter has been added Mr. Lecky's discussions of the progress of our Revolutionary War, and of the peace negotiations which closed that war—the most important chapter in the history of American diplomacy. It is believed that this material, gathered from a voluminous work, constitutes a volume of unity and of logical and historical sequence, and one of great value as a contribution to American history."—From the Preface.

The Widower.

By W. E. NORRIS, author of "Marietta's Marriage," "The Dancer in Yellow," "A Victim of Good Luck," etc. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00. No. 250, Appletons' Town and Country Library.

This is one of the adroitly executed pictures of social life which Mr. Norris's practiced hand invests with so much interest. The experienced novel reader is always grateful to Mr. Norris for the smooth flow of his narrative and the skilful development of his characters and situations, and this new story will be found to be an excellent example of the author's agreeable work.

Philip's Experiments; or, Physical Science at Home.

By JOHN TROWBRIDGE, author of "What Is Electricity?" Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

The writer's object in this book is to show that a little of the time that a youth has outside of the schoolroom may, if devoted to simple investigations under proper guidance, produce important and far-reaching results of permanent educational value. Interest in nature and science may be aroused in walks with an interesting companion. "Philip's Experiments" will show how much a parent can accomplish in the formation of a son's tastes with a little wisely directed effort.

APPLETONS' POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

OCTOBER, 1898.

The Racial Geography of Europe. Supplement. Russia and the Slavs. WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY. Illustrated.

Shows how the Russian conflict with Asiatic barbarians for the mastery of Eastern Europe has generated a type well fitted to protect its borders and extend European culture into Asia.

The Evolution of High Wages from Low Cost of Labor. EDWARD ATKINSON.

As the application of science and invention promotes increasing welfare, so the evolution of the forces of commerce is destined ultimately to suppress war.

The Philosophy of Manual Training. Prof. C. HANFORD HENDERSON.

Considers the place of manual training in a rational educational system.

Some Psychical Aspects of Muscular Exercise. LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

Considers physical exercise as definitely related to the hygiene of the brain, and as a factor in mental development.

Young Greek Boys and Old Greek Schools. FREDERIC B. WHITAKER.

Gathers up what has been learned concerning the educational system and methods which made Greece for more than two thousand years the intellectual leader of the world.

The First Half Century of the American Association. Prof. DANIEL S. MARTIN.

In connection with the fiftieth meeting recently held in Boston of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, reviews its history and influence. The present prospects of the association are also discussed in an editorial article.

Sketch of Sir Richard Quain. With Portrait.

Other articles: Plant Life of the Canary Islands; The Philosophy of Manual Training, V.; Weather Freaks of the West Indies; The Evolution of Colonies, IV.; The Law.

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COMMENT AND QUERY.

(Continued.)

of the then Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin. Perhaps it did duty before. G. C. B.

Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1898.

Germans and Irish in the Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10 your correspondent W. F. Brown of Brooklyn asks whether there were more Irish than Germans in the war of the rebellion. I waited in the hope that some one possessing more information than I would inform him. Not having seen a reply to his query, I venture to give him these figures, (unofficial,) which have been going the rounds of the press for several years:

Enlistments, 1861-1865:

Native Americans, 75.48 per cent.	1,523,000
Germans, 8.76 per cent.	177,800
Irish, 7.14 per cent.	144,200
British-Americans, 2.60 per cent.	53,500
English, 2.26 per cent.	45,000
Other foreigners, 3.76 per cent.	74,800

Col. Ainsworth of the Pension Department, in a letter to The Boston Pilot dated July 25, 1892, said that the number of soldiers of any given nativity in service during the war is not known, so that the figures can hardly be considered absolutely reliable. Frequently in connection with the foregoing figures appears a table showing the number of desertions during the war, but this has been proved grossly unreliable.

P. A. PHILBIN.

Archbald, Penn., Sept. 24, 1898.

Iroquois Living To-day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Looking into the new edition of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," just published by The Century Company, I notice this statement: "I myself met with the last of the Iroquois, who were begging alms." Is it not true that many of these New York Indians are living to-day—sixty years after De Tocqueville described himself as seeing the last of them? H.

New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

[Our correspondent is quite right. It is surprising how much error is extant respecting the present condition and number of these Indians. Of the Six Nations who composed the famous League of the Iroquois—the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas—many representatives are now living—some on reservations in Central and Western New York, some in Canada near Montreal, some in the Grand River Valley, Canada, others in Western States. The Iroquois in their best day never numbered more than 25,000 souls. At the close of the border wars of the Revolution, probably not more than 13,000 were living. To-day they are quite as numerous as they were in 1782, and probably more numerous. Had they been a prolific people, (which they never were,) they would now be far more numerous than they ever were in the wild state.—ED.]

An Elzevir Bible and Other Elzevirs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW something about the Elzevir books. I would like very much to know the value of one which belongs to my husband. It was printed in Leyden in Dutch in 1663 by de Weduwe van Joannes Elzevir. It is a family Bible. I will be greatly obliged by an answer. The book is, of course, wood-covered with leather binding, with brass corners, and two brass clasps, both gone. It has a wood engraving in the front, and was purchased from Alderman Kippe for £4. Yours truly, E. V.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Sept. 13, 1898.

[The fact that this Bible is an Elzevir does not make it a valuable book. Only the very earliest of the different editions of the Scriptures have much value nowadays, and this Elzevir Bible is probably not worth more than a few dollars. "Le Pastissier François," "A Amsterdam, chez Louys et Daniel Elzevir, 1655," is an Elzevir of extreme rarity, and is worth, according to size, from $250 to $800 and over. But, with this and one or two other exceptions, books published by the various members of the Elzevir family who printed from 1580 to 1713 at Leyden, from 1590 to 1661 at The Hague, and from 1638 to 1681 at Amsterdam, have little value.—ED.]

The Real Boy Presented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in last week's TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW signed "Francis Trevelyan Miller" contained a very singular and disparaging allusion to a story that appeared in McClure's Magazine some time ago, entitled "The King of Boyville," by William Allen White. "To quote his own words, reading the story "was struggling through a heap of dusty and time-worn paddings," meaning, I suppose, by these gentle and kindly terms to convey the idea of plagiarism. Whether it might not be possible, by searching "The King of Boyville" and the other stories by Mr. White on the same subject, to find some words or phrases that had been used by some writer before, I do not know; nor do I care. What I do know is, that I have been highly entertained by reading these stories as they have appeared from time to time in McClure's Magazine, and regard them as containing about the best descriptions of boy life and of the little world in which boys live and move and have their being that I had ever read. The author seems to possess a thorough knowledge of boys and their ways, and gives us a vivid picture of the various kinds of boys, as they appear on their native heath, with their faults and their virtues—in fact, the real boy, as he actually exists.

I think such work as Mr. White's in these Boyville sketches is deserving of more respectful consideration than is conveyed in the words of your correspondent quoted above. My humble eulogy is offered as a kind of protest. C. G. B.

Mansfield Centre, Conn., Sept. 26, 1898.

Hamilton or Burr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Cabot Lodge in his "Life of Alexander Hamilton" describes in a very graphic manner how Hamilton, during a murder trial, in which he suspected one of the witnesses of being guilty of the crime, resorted to the trick of placing candles at either side of the witness box while he cross-examined the individual. The effect of this device in the dimly lighted courtroom was exceedingly weird, and disturbed the suspected witness to such an extent that he faltered, contradicted himself, and eventually made such a poor impression on the jury that Hamilton's client, who was really innocent, was acquitted.

Strange to say, James Parton, in his "Life of Aaron Burr," published about thirty years ago, attributes the same trick, in all its details, under similar circumstances, to Burr. Evidently one of these two historians is in error, and it will be interesting to know which of the two is at fault. A. U.

New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

English as Wrote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Littell's Living Age for Sept. 17, 1898, reprints from The Spectator an article entitled "More Bulls from Irish Pastures," but none of the examples of Irish wit is funnier than a sentence printed four pages later in an article taken from The London Times. In a short article on "Rural Russia" the following paragraph occurs:

"We follow a road in which our carriage sinks to the axles in sand or mud, and cross bridges over innumerable slow-flowing rivers, formed of untrimmed pine poles, without a parapet, and which would assuredly break down beneath any weight exceeding half a ton."

"Rivers formed of untrimmed pine poles" are certainly a feature peculiar to writers for the Thunderer.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.

New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

The "Cornhill" Cover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you below a letter received by me from Smith, Elder & Co. of London, publishers of The Cornhill, which decides satisfactorily the question of The Cornhill's beautiful cover raised in a letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 13, and concerning which I gave an opinion in the number for Aug. 20, that this cover had appeared on the first number when Thackeray was editor:

15 Waterloo Place, S. W.,
London, Sept. 19, 1898.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 2d inst., we beg to say there has been no alteration in the cover of The Cornhill Magazine since the first number of the magazine was issued. We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully, SMITH, ELDER & CO.

It is pleasant thus to know that this admired cover was adopted under the editorship of Thackeray. UN SCIOCCO.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 24, 1898.

The American Johnson's Dictionary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is possible some of the readers of THE TIMES'S admirable SATURDAY REVIEW, especially those interested in biography and genealogy, can give much coveted information concerning the first dictionary of the English language by an American author printed in this country. His name was Johnson, and he or his father conducted a school in Guilford, Conn., from which place have come so many learned and distinguished men.

The two known copies of this dictionary are contained in the library of Yale University and the British Museum in London. The subject is a most interesting one, and any information relating to it must of necessity be regarded as important and valuable. EDWARD HERBERT NOYES.

Milford-on-Delaware, Penn., Sept. 26, 1898.

When the Goose "Honks" High.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your late discussion of "Coming Thro' the Rye" suggests variations and distortions in legends generally. Permit me to offer an example, the common and perhaps as sometimes applied inelegant one, (though its original is wholly free from any such charge,) "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

The origin of this saying no doubt could be traced to what has been a fact, and correct, through a similarity of a common sentiment. Years ago, when the New England mind was more in communion with simple nature, impressions from that source were deep and satisfying. It is the peculiarity of wild geese to become distracted and bewildered in fogs, and depressed in a heavy, lowering atmosphere. They then fly low and languidly, sometimes become entagled in treetops and even low hedges, and so are easily captured.

But when the crisp, cool air of September and October brings bright, clear skies, and an invigorating energy, in which not only they, but all creatures, participate, and give expression to an exuberance of spirit, the migrating flocks of wild geese, sailing in the high, pure air in triangular lines of flight, with the leading gander guiding them, utter with their full throats various "Honks, Honk, Honk!" It was from this our forefathers caught the inspiration, and as they gazed above, would say, "Everything is lovely—the goose honks high," which grew into a customary saying.

"CAROLUS."

Orange Valley, N. J., Sept. 24, 1898.

"The Romance of Zion Chapel."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I confess that it was the attractive cover by Bradley on "The Romance of Zion Chapel" that led me to purchase it as I was looking over the books in Scribner's a few days ago. This evening, seated in a comfortable chair, I read it through. I have read no criticisms on it, so the few following remarks are therefore entirely original; The few characters in it are well drawn without a doubt; but why so few? The woman who is described so closely, namely, Jenny, is the heroine, and she dies before the book is well under way. The rest of the book tells how her lover mourns for her. Now, if she had been made to live longer and a few more characters had been mingled in with the story, would it not have been improved? No doubt Mr. Le Gallienne knows something about human nature; so if he used that knowledge drawing several more characters, doubtless it would improve the story; for three or four not particularly interesting people for all the characters in a book are apt to become boresome after a while. A. E. G.

Bryn Mawr, Penn., Sept. 18, 1898.

Hardships of Scholars and Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the light of our recent experiences with Spanish soldiery, the following paragraphs from the pen of the Knight of the Sorrowful Figure possesses a fresh interest. After discussing and comparing the hardships and sufferings endured by the scholar and the soldier, Don Quixote continued his discourse thus:

"Since, in speaking of the scholar, we began with his poverty and its several branches, let us see whether the soldier be richer. We shall find that poverty itself is not more poor; for he depends on his wretched pay, which comes late, and sometimes never; upon what he can pillage at the imminent risk of his life and conscience. Such often is his nakedness that his slashed buff doublet serves him both for finery and shirt; and in the midst of Winter, on the open plain, he has nothing to warm him but the breath of his mouth, which, issuing from an empty place, must needs be cold. But let us wait and see whether night will make amends for these inconveniences. If his bed be too narrow it is his own fault, for he may measure out as many feet of earth as he pleases and roll himself thereon at pleasure without fear of rumpling the sheets. Suppose the moment arrived of taking his degree—I mean, suppose the day of battle come; his doctoral cap may then be of tint, to cover some gunshot wound, which perhaps has gone through his temples or deprived him of an arm or a leg.

"And even suppose that heaven, in its mercy, should preserve him alive and unhurt, he will probably remain as poor as ever; for he must be engaged and victorious in many battles before he can expect high promotion; and such good fortune happens only by a miracle; for you will allow, gentlemen, that few are the number of those that have reaped the reward of their services, compared with those who have perished in war. * * *

"It is said in favor of letters that without them arms could not subsist; for war must have its laws, and laws come within the province of the learned. But it may be alleged, in reply, that arms are necessary to the maintenance of law—by arms the public roads are protected, cities guarded, States defended, kingdoms preserved, and the seas cleared of corsairs and pirates. In short, without arms there would be no safety for cities, commonwealth, or kingdoms. Now, it is true that eminence in learning is purchased by time, watching, hunger, nakedness, vertigo, indigestion, and many other inconveniences already mentioned; but a man who rises gradually to be a good soldier endures all these and far more. What are the hunger and poverty which menace the scholar compared with the situation of the soldier, who, besieged in some fortress and placed as sentinel in some ravelin or cavalier perceives that the enemy is mining toward the place where he stands, and yet he must on no account stir from his post or shun the imminent danger that threatens him? All that he can do is to give notice to his superior officer of what passes, that he may endeavor to counteract it; in the meantime he must stand his ground, in momentary expectation of being mounted to the clouds without wings, and then dashed headlong to the earth. And if this be thought but a trifling danger, let us see whether it be equaled or excelled by the encounter of two galleys, prow to prow, in the midst of the sea, locked and grappled together so that there is no more room left for the soldier than the two-foot plank at the breakhead; and though he sees as many threatening ministers of death before him as there are pieces of artillery pointed from the opposite side, not the length of a lance from his body; though he knows that the first slip of his foot sends him to the bottom of the sea; yet with an undaunted heart, inspired by honor, he exposes himself as a mark to all their fire, and endeavors by that narrow pass to force his way into the enemy's vessel! And what is most worthy of admiration, no sooner is one fallen, never to rise again, than another takes his place; and if he also falls into the sea, which lies in wait to drown him, another and another succeeds without intermission! In all the extremities of war there is no example of courage and intrepidity to exceed this. Happy those ages which knew not the dreadful fury of artillery! those instruments of hell (where I verily believe the inventor is now receiving the reward of his diabolical ingenuity,) by means of which the cowardly and the base can deprive the bravest soldier of his life. While a gallant spirit animated with heroic ardor is pressing to glory, comes a chance ball, sent by one who perhaps fled in alarm at the flash of his own accursed weapon, and in an instant cuts short the life of him who deserved to live for ages!"

J. F.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1898.

"Belongs Among."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The expression "belongs among" occurs twice in the Atlantic Monthly for September, viz: in the articles entitled "A Lawyer with a Style" and "Bismarck." They read as follows: "Sir Henry Maine was a lawyer with a style, and belongs, by method and genius, among men of letters."—Page 353. "He (Bismarck) belongs among the Giants."—Page 484.

Can any examples of this usage be cited from such English writers as Macaulay, Thackeray or Matthew Arnold, or from such distinguished American writers of English as Motley, Hawthorne or Emerson? M.

New York Club, New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

Reports That Would Be in Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An idea occurs to me. You give so much advice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that it would be well to call for an "experience meeting." Why should not all who appeal for counsel report, say at the end of a year, as to whether they have heeded that counsel and with what result? G. P.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 24, 1898.

Bowdler's Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 24th of this month, replying to "G. S.," you say that the Bowdler Shakespeare apppeared in 1818. It is true that the first complete edition by Bowdler was published in that year, but the first copies of Shakespeare revised by Mr. Bowdler were published in 1807, containing twenty of the plays. Editions were subsequently issued in 1818, 1820, 1822, 1827, 1831, 1843, 1847, 1852-3, 1859, and 1860. There were two London editions published in 1860, and the English edition of 1831 was reprinted in New York without date.

SAMUEL A. BOYLE.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 28, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

E. A. King of New York, writes: "Will you allow me to avail myself of your valuable 'Comment and Query?' Can you or any of your readers tell me what kind of mosaic cosmati work is, and why it is so called? It is often spoken of in works on Italian art, but I have never seen it described. An answer to this question is difficult to find. From one leading authority the suggestion came that "cosmati" might be "co-smalti," or mosaics with vitreous glazes, or enamels of various colors. One, however, who is master of the subject, in reply to an inquiry writes: "Try Crowninshield's 'Mural Painting' or Gerspack's 'La Mosaique.' All that I can tell you is that the cosmati, cosmate, or Cosimato family of mosaicists flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and left important works, especially in the Roman basilicas and churches generally. Giovanni Cosimato has a mosaic of 1299 in the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore." We should be glad if readers would furnish further details. What is wanted is an exact description of cosmati mosaic, and where it differs from ordinary mosaic.

Henry Anderson writes: "Will you kindly inform me in the next TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW whether and where I can find an extended criticism or series of criticisms upon the pictures of this year's French Salon, printed in the English language, similar to that found in French in the Figaro. If possible, suggest some magazine which is inexpensive, printed in this country, or some foreign country." There is no work printed in English giving an extended criticism of the last French Salon. There have been many notices in various English periodicals, but nothing of an exhaustive character.

"F. L. S." inquires: "Some months ago there was published in THE TIMES a print entitled 'a stryge.' I know it is an old decoration, a relative of the gargoyle, but where can I find a particular description of this nondescript?" In Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture" the strygle, or stryge, is fully described. Translating the French text, it reads: "Chimère, a fantastic creature; the body and form made up of various animals. Architects of the Moyen Age and of the Renaissance made use of the stryge. * * * One is seen on one of the angles of Notre Dame, and is placed on the balustrade."

Charles Henry Hart writes from Philadelphia: "In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for August 13 it is asked who was 'W. D.,' author of 'Ligan.' 'W. D.' was William Duane, a Philadelphia lawyer, son of W. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, and a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin."

Holland House.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

Englishmen have no idea of society in the Continental sense. Banquets, balls, and parties, public and private, have always formed an accompaniment to the Parliamentary session; but the select coteries which meet almost daily in Paris—in the informal gatherings termed "salons," where friendships are cemented with that mixture of grave and gay conversation in which our mercurial neighbors excel—are foreign to the English life. In its records, as well as in its surroundings, Holland House stands out a brilliant exception in this respect.

It is unique among English homes, standing as it does in its own lovely gardens, surrounded till lately by the fields of Kensington, now in the middle of a densely populated district, and within a walk of the centre of London. It has ceased for half a century to be a country home, and though it has changed hands repeatedly, its treasures remain intact. Its architecture is characteristic; its portraits and busts recall all the most interesting personages who have lived in it. Every room is filled with rare objects and historical relics; it has neither been robbed to pay death duties nor spoiled by vandal taste. It possesses, moreover, a special interest as the centre round which revolved for nearly half a century all that was brightest and most intellectual, in an age of strength and great achievements—those whose influence so profoundly affected the political events of the day.

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MANY STRAY TOPICS.

Canada's Honors to Samuel de Champlain.

On Sept. 21 the people of Canada paid an imposing tribute to the memory of Samuel de Champlain, the Biscayan sailor, who, while exploring the St. Lawrence, founded 290 years ago the City of Quebec. With much ceremony a statue of the famous explorer was unveiled in the presence of a great assemblage, which included Capt. McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead and his crew of marines and sailors, fresh from the stormy scenes on the south coast of Cuba.

A remarkable man was this adventurous seaman, who from 1603 to 1635 was the ruling spirit and prominent figure in French exploration and colonization in America. The founding of Quebec, the naming of Lake Champlain, the long-continued war with the Iroquois, the founding of the Three Rivers, the governing of Quebec, and imprisonment in England—such were up to 1632 the chief episodes in his career. When the treaty with the English was signed, in 1632, he again became Governor of Quebec, where he died on Dec. 25, 1635, in the fort he had erected on the rocky promontory of the city, surrounded by sorrowing representatives of the colony to which he had given devotedly for twenty-seven years his strength and thought.

Among the rarest of the books relating to America are the volumes describing Champlain's voyages. The first, published in Paris in 1604, gives his journal of his earliest voyage to Canada in 1603. The second, which bears date of 1613, embraces the events which occurred from 1603 to 1613, while the third, issued in 1619, is descriptive of the years between 1615 and 1619. The latter was reissued in 1620 and 1627. A final volume was published in 1632, a reissue following in 1640. All of these are extremely r[illegible], and only one set of the editions of 1604, 1613, 1619, and 1632 has been sold at auction in half a century. The account of the first voyage was once so rarely met with that in 1870 a copy in the Paris Bibliothèque Impériale was thought to be unique. There are, however, several copies now known. The Lenox Library has one, the John Carter Brown Library at Providence another, and the beautiful Ives copy is in the collection of Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y.

It is not without interest to note that Le Courrier du Libre, the official journal of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, has made its August-September issue a special Champlain number. Among the contents are N. E. Dionne's article on Champlain, another by the same writer on the French colony and Champlain's death, Benjamin Suite's "Plan Relief de Quebec," and Raoul Renault's bibliographical essay on the voyages, all of which are of especial interest.

A Notable Western Library.

The second (September) number of American Book-Lore, the new bibliographical quarterly published in Milwaukee, gives an interesting account of the library of C. M. Burton of Detroit, which is one of the most remarkable book collections in the West. Mr. Burton himself describes his library, which has been formed in the last twenty years at a cost of (though he does not say so) about $80,000.

Wise is the book collector who confines himself to one subject, and the Burton library, like that of Col. Reuben T. Durrett of Louisville, Ky., which contains principally Kentucky books and manuscripts, is especially interesting because it is devoted to works illustrating the history of Michigan, and more particularly Detroit. It has been Mr. Burton's chief aim to obtain unpublished letters, reports, and documents bearing on his State's early history, and he has had copied many volumes from the archives in Paris, the notarial records of Montreal, and the records of the first two Catholic churches in Detroit—Ste. Anne's and L'Assumption. Michigan, as is well known, was then Canadian territory, and until 1796 was governed exclusively by the French-Canadian and British-Canadian laws.

Mr. Burton has much invaluable material in the shape of original diaries and accounts of travel of early citizens of Michigan and visitors to the State. Among other manuscripts he has the original of Commissary Willson's orderly book in the French-Indian war of 1755, the original of the orderly book of Gen. Winchester in the war of 1812, and the entire correspondence, in a large number of volumes, of John Askin, an Irishman who came to Detroit during the Revolution and for many years was a prominent merchant there. The correspondence includes letters of Francis Vigo, Alexander Henry, James McGill, Isaac Todd, Elijah Brush, Ebenezer Allen, Joseph Brant, and others who figured in Michigan's early days.

There are in the collection 11,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets relating to American history, a large portion of which has much local interest. It also includes a remarkably complete series of maps, forgotten broadsides and squibs of the most ephemeral character, and about 5,000 portraits, engravings, and photographs of persons and localities. The collection is already so extensive that it overtasks the capacity of the three-story fire-proof building erected for its accommodation.

Mr. Burton is rendering good service to the cause of American history. Like George Brinley, he deserves well of the public for thus saving valuable material from destruction and oblivion, and putting it in the way of preservation and usefulness to all coming time.

Anglo-American Friendship.

The October number of the Atlantic Monthly opens with papers by Mr. Carl Schurz and Mr. A. F. Dicey on the present attitude of England and the United States, both writers professing great pleasure at the friendliness manifested by the two powers, but regarding it in a different way. Mr. Schurz says:

"I do not think that the exchange of complimentary phrases which has become customary, about kinship, common origin, common love of liberty, common language, common literature, about blood being thicker than water, and so on, is mere worthless stage claptrap and flummery. There is enough truth and sincerity in it to create and keep alive a real sentiment; and while those are mistaken who think international relations may be wholly governed by mere sentiment, those are equally mistaken who think that sentiment is no force at all in international relations. As is everything that promotes peace and good will among nations, so this sentiment of kinship between the American Nation and the British is well worth cultivating. It may do very good service in facilitating the co-operation of the two nations where their interests or objects are in accord, as well as in preventing serious quarrels between them about differences which are not vital."

Mr. Dicey, who about a year ago delivered a lecture advocating a common citizenship for the whole English people, says:

"Let no one, for instance, suppose that far-reaching policies can be grounded upon the sentimental emotion of the moment. Gratitude, affection, and love are feelings proper to individuals. They have nothing to do with the relations between States. This assertion has in it no touch of cynicism. It is the simple statement of the plain fact that personal feelings belong to persons, not to nations. Half, at least, of the errors of popular politics arise from the fallacy of personification. We talk of England and America as if they were two women, each of whom could love or hate the other, and we forget that England and America, when not used as the names of geographical divisions, are simply terms for designating millions of men and women living on opposite sides of the Atlantic, and personally unknown to one another. Such millions cannot if they would be actuated by gratitude or love. The suggestions of reason are amply confirmed by the experience of history. At the beginning of the century English blood and English treasure were lavishly poured out to maintain the national independence of Spain, yet even during the peninsular war Spaniards had no fervent love for England, and the name of Great Britain is now as much detested at Madrid as is the name of the United States. Not forty years have passed since France delivered Lombardy from the Austrians, yet at this moment Italians dread, and therefore dislike, France far more than they fear or dislike Austria. Nations are not ruled by sentimentality, and no man of common sense will dream of making sentiment the basis of international policy."

Recent Knowledge of Egypt.

A few weeks ago in England a large audience listened to an interesting lecture by Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, illustrated by many beautiful lantern slides, on "Egypt Under the First Three Dynasties, in the Light of Recent Discoveries." His object, he said, was to give a summary of the principal discoveries during the last five years that had revealed the rise of Egyptian civilization. It had been said that the beginning of the fourth Egyptian dynasty—the age of the pyramids, about 4000 B. C.—was the furthest back that we could go. The puzzle was that there had been no trace of this high civilization. But now entirely new discoveries during the last three years at Koptos, Nagada, Abydos, and Hieracoupolis, and various excavations had discovered remains belonging to the ages before 4,000 B. C., which had hitherto been the starting point of known history.

Beginning with the Libyan stock, with some negro mixture, which occupied Egypt in its earliest civilization, he showed some of the objects he had found at Nagada—statuettes, games, slate palettes for grinding paint, beautifully ribbed flint knives of extreme delicacy, forked lances and arrows, carved spoons of ivory and bone, harpoons, bracelets, and combs. These were at first temporarily assigned to a new race, as we knew nothing more about them; but now they could be safely assigned to the predynastic stock about 5000 B. C., and even earlier. In the graves of this aboriginal race were found bowls of black clay with patterns imprinted upon them. They were of great importance in considering the relation of this civilization to that of others in the Mediterranean. In each of the countries where this had been found—Spain, Bosnia, Egypt, and Hissarlik—it was contemporary with the introduction of metals. Metals had just been introduced, and therefore in all cases this pottery was associated with the same state of civilization. The proximate date of this was the close of the Neolithic period and the introduction of metals—viz., 5000 B. C.—and that accorded very well with the time necessary for arriving at the high culture attained by 1500 B. C.

Therefore these discoveries were of great value in the relative state of Egyptian civilization to that of the rest of the world at the introduction of dynastic rule. There was a wide difference between the people of 5000 B. C. and those of 4000 B. C., but no difference between those of the latter period and modern times. This showed that a different race entered the country about that period. Next came the earliest dynastic remains of the presumed tomb of King Mena, the founder of the dynastic history of about the date of 4700 B. C., then the remains of other royal tombs found at Abydos belonging to the first three dynasties. The skill of flint working had undoubtedly gone down and was fast dying out. The gradual decay of flint working between 4500 B. C. and 1500 B. C., as metals came into use and copper was gradually hardened into bronze, had no parallel in the world.

Prof. Petrie showed diagrams of cylindrical seals as used by the Kings of the first three dynasties, and impressions of such cylinders, which were vastly more frequently found than the seals themselves. He then showed a vase exhibiting the earliest representation of Egyptian mythology, and other vases, tablets, and slates showing animals and birds, such as the hawk, bull, lion, and leopard, which manifested a well-acquired knowledge of these animals, as well as of the ibex, gazelle, and antelope. Large numbers of animals, such as the calf, monkey, and dog, had been found modeled in green clay, together with a model of a lion in red pottery. These finds were very important, as they showed the skill of clay modeling of the earliest dynasty, the rise of the art of modeling, and the Egyptian ideas and appreciation of the forms of animals and of the human body. These important monuments of the civil life of the early Kings proved that glazing was a specialty of the original people, and that Egyptian art reached its high-water mark somewhere before B. C. 4000.

Other finds showed the Kings in triumph over their enemies, receiving captive Kings, opening the public works, or reclaiming the marshes. Others were vessels with dedications written upon them, and stone jars with chambers as storehouses for the King's soul. The handled copper vessels showed the most advanced metal work found of the first three dynasties. The population of the pre-dynastic age was different in type from that of historical times, and in the early monuments the presence of diverse types was very clear, some being shaven, some bearded, some long-haired. We had at last before us evidence of the close of the period previously considered prehistoric, showing the development of the art, writing, and civilization of Egypt and the composition of a race which had since maintained its character during 6,000 years. The puzzle was how this civilization arose, and we had discovered evidence to solve this puzzle. Egypt was then an originator in the arts and not a borrower, but ever since then most of the nations of the earth had been borrowers and not originators. Here we were studying the history of a country not borrowing but developing a vast and complex civilization on its own resources.

Paris Prisons During the Terror.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The miseries of prison life during the Revolution were so unendurable that even death itself was welcomed as a change and a relief, "puisqu'il était aussi commun alors d'être décapité que de s'enrhumer." The conciergerie, in which the tribunal sat, was the ante-chamber to the guillotine; and the other chefnbers were ante-chambers to the conciergerie. And what sorrows, what sufferings, what heroism, and light-hearted as well as serious courage have these woeful prisons contained! It is remarkable how little comfort, in their dire extremity, was given to the majority of the victims by religion. The Etre Suprême had temporarily superseded God, and the Christ was dethroned by Seneca, Cato, Brutus. All souls were paralyzed by terror, and but little conscious comfort was obtained from religion. There was an indifferentism, combined with courage, à rendre Satan joloux. As always, when sorrow is present and when danger surrounds, women showed the deepest tenderness and the highest heroism. "Il serait difficile de montrer plus de constance, plus de courage, plus de pertinacité, à consoler, à secourir les objets de leur tendresse," says Beaulieu.

Happily the Frenchwoman has also the besoin de plaire; and even the gloom of deadly prisons could not extinguish her coquetry and charm. Amid anguish, agony, despair, the tenderness of woman beautified the dungeon and ennobled death. The reign of Robespierre was "scélératesse en action et le crime tout-poissant." The sentences of Fouquier Tinville were carried out by Sanson; and the "juré assassin" never acquitted. Many prisoners thought it an easy thing to answer an acte d'accusation. "Elle est si évidemment absurde, si monstrucusement in vraisemblable, cette pièce qui a la prétention de vous tuer"; but Fouquier Tinville, "l'homme couteau," was a fitting and efficient instrument in the hands of Robespierre. "Le jacobinisme et le robespierrisme étaient les maladies nouvelles. Le tribunal a dépassé toutes les bornes connues de la scélératesse et de la férocité. Je puis attestre qu'il n'a jamais été qu'un tribunal de sang, ne suivant d'autre loi que son caprice, ou la férocité des tyrans auxquells il n'a jamais cessé d'être vendu." The victim found in the same man his denouncer, the witness against him, and his juryman.

H. S. Canfield, a well-known writer for the magazines, has a new romance which is about to be published by Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago. Among the Fall announcements of these publishers are also Stanley Waterloo's new book, "Armageddon"; Mrs. Frank Pope-Humphrey's "Phoebe Tilson," "A Cruise Under the Crescent," by Charles Warren Stoddard; "A Daughter of Cuba," by Helen M. Bowen; "Enoch, the Philistine, a Traditional Romance of Philistia, Egypt, and the Great Pyramid," by Le Roy Hooker; "Woman and the Shadow," by Arabella Kenealy, and "Bonnie Mackirby," by Laura Dayton Fessenden.

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HERE AND THERE.

Here is your knotty problem, presented by Prof. Ayrton at the recent meeting of the British Association, held at Bristol, and it was about this: the loss of human power, when bereft of its natural instincts. As some one expresses it, "Animals are guided to a great extent by their instinct, and they seldom err; men are guided mostly by reason, and they err continually." Normal powers of hearing or seeing are not supposably diminishing; only by means of the telescope we look into space, or by the aid of the telephone we hear talk hundreds of miles distant. There is one sense, that of smell, which may not be as perfect to-day as it was in the time of primitive man. Have our olfactory nerves been dulled or clogged? Take your pointer or setter in the fields to-day and wonder over his marvelous sense of smell and your own utter deficiency. Here is one speculation which might be indulged in. Nature has made to-day certain animals, whose animal odors man at once recognizes. It requires by no means a fine nose for a sportsman to know where a fox has had his lair a day or so before. It might then have been that in the remote past man's sense of smell was immensely more acute than it is to-day. Because of these animal emanations he could have at once determined the presence of huge creatures, whose immediate whereabouts might have proved a danger, for early man's methods of defense could not have amounted to much. When the sabre tooth and the thunder beast (Brontotherium) ranged around, a man's life depended upon an early discovery of them. When these creatures disappeared, the higher nose faculties were not wanted, and so it might have been that nasal atrophy took place.

A book of the greatest merit is William Wetmore Story's "Roba di Roma." The appreciation of it is general, for it holds a place on many a book shelf. Where will you find a better appreciation of what was Imperial Rome in the time of the Caesars than in "Roba di Roma"? How wonderful are the speculations he indulges in, as to what was the population of ancient Rome, and that lay of the land known as the Campagna—and Ostia! How merry Story is with his advice to collectors. There is a man who buys an old rusted spyglass, and he believes it is the original glass Nero used, for, as the purchaser declares, since it came from Nero's golden house, he must have looked through it when he set Rome on fire. "Mac" was smoking a cigar and using a mouthpiece. "Its history is romantic," said Mac. "It was found in an old Etruscan tomb in the mountains; it was made of gold, and probably was the mouthpiece in which some old Etruscan King once smoked his cigar." "But how do you know it was a cigar holder?" asked some one. "Ah,' said Mac, "we found the ashes in it." We wonder whether Mr. Fuller knew this when he wrote that notable story of his, "The Cavalier of Pensi Vani"? But then, per contra, to use a commercial expression, Mr. Story tells of a priest, inclined to bric-à-brac, who bought at the Piazza Narona for a few pence what he thought was a bit of glass, a drop from some old chandelier, and it turned out to be a huge diamond. "And if you don't believe it," the author adds, "ask the Emperor of Russia, to whom it belongs, to show it to you."

To cite George Du Maurier is quite passée, "outre tambe," but here is a passage in "Trilby" worth remembering relative to some happenings in "the early sixties." A lot of people are talking about Guy de Maupassant, Pierre Loti, "and exulting in beautiful English over the inferiority of English literature, English art, English music, English everything." Now, writes Du Maurier, there is not the least reason to suppose that "these high-minded ones * * * necessarily read classical books in any language—no Shakespeares or Dantes or Molières or Goethes." * * * "None of these for them. They know a trick worth two of that." Then the author of "Trilby" writes that it was of no consequence that Guy de Maupassant and Loti did not amount to anything in the early sixties, but that "any stick will do to beat a dog with, and history is always repeating itself." We recall, then, Du Maurier in looking at Mr. Edmund Gosse's notice of Stephane Mallarme, as found in a London weekly, and written in "beautiful English." Not, of course, though Mr. Edmund Gosse is a thoroughly proficient critic and of wide reading, nevertheless a great deal that is elaborated about contemporaneous Frenchmen by Englishmen amounts to nothing at all. "Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle." You can scarcely define the luminosity of a will-o'-the-wisp.

The Byron Society, whose headquarters are in London, has issued a circular relative to Cretan conditions. The society wants to call public attention to "the long-continued and deplorable indifference of her Majesty's Government to the state of affairs in Crete" and to "the misery caused by the agents and emissaries of the Sultan and Imperial Court." A Cretan Distress Fund is to be established by the Byron Society, so as to afford relief to the widows and orphans of the English soldiers and sailors "whose precious lives were sacrificed in Crete." There can be no excuse for the dreadful massacres which took place in Crete. The true Turk feels horror and disgust and declares that the Cretan Mohammedans are not of his race and insists that those in Crete, who are the followers of the Prophet, took on the religion only two centuries ago, without appreciating that humanity which is the true basis of the teaching of the Koran. When Bulgaria dripped [illegible] was the same. It was the Bulgarian Mussulmans, comparatively recent converts, who were, as he said, the murderers.

Language, or the grammar of it, is at fault, for to any one of a precise character good, better, best, as degrees, leave so much to be desired. We help these out by means of "very" and "much." When you come to the adverbs of degree you are even worse off. "Exceedingly superb," "extremely horrible," have no definiteness. Some one writes to The Academy, showing how vague are these adverbs, and it is explained how very much more satisfactory is the Chinese. Ah-Sin uses "very" in his own talk, just as we do, that is, for common service, but, wanting to be more exact in other cases, he hitches on the vulgar fraction, and adopts tenths. "Thus, if a Chinese wishes to convey some idea of a man's proficiency in speaking a foreign language he will say that he speaks "six degrees [i. e., six-tenths] well," which conveys a more definite idea than our 'pretty well.' Or when referring to lack of ability, as, for example, in playing a game, he will say that so-and-so pu kuo san fen, "does not exceed three parts," (i. e., about three-tenths.) If nothing is left to be desired, he would say t'a shih shih fen hao jen, "he is a ten-degree [that is, ten-tenths, or perfectly] good man."

What is not so well known about Stephané Mallarmé, whose death we recorded, was his thorough acquaintance with English. He was the translator of the works of Edgar Poe and the compiler of an English Lexicon. Students of Poe may understand that of all languages French is the one which adapts itself most readily to Poe, the man William Archer calls "a born idealist, a creature of pure intelligence." There are some authors who are capable of being photographically, even phonographically, copied into other languages. Thus Hoffman in English is better than in any other language save in the original German. Mallarmé's poetry is not distinguished. It has the doubtful merit of being bizarre, and that is not a lasting quality. His prose was excellent, clear, distinct, energetic, and what Mallarmé wrote in his "Diavagations," which were running comments on French art, dramatic, literary, musical, stand a good chance of being read for many years to come.

Complaint is made of the difficulty met in France when picture collections in private houses excite the curiosity of the traveler. With one or two notable exceptions, admission to a private gallery in Paris is attended with much trouble. The most courteous request, backed up by letters of recommendation, is rarely noticed. Sometimes there are exhibitions of pictures coming from private galleries, when entrance money is paid, the proceeds, however, being devoted to charitable purposes. A writer in London Truth says that to see Chantilly and the Aumale collection is attended with great personal discomfort, owing to the crowds of trippers on the only two opening days, Thursday and Sunday. He finds fault with the Institute which manages Chantilly, declaring that it has been turned into "a residential rabbit warren for members of the Institute." This, the correspondent insists, was not the Duc d'Aumale's intention.

M. Texte, in his "Etudes de Literature Européenne," sounds his regrets, for he acknowledges that the literary lead France once enjoyed is lost—and M. Texte wonders if this lead will ever be taken up again. Grant to France the most beautiful and supple of languages, with a grace and elegance and a rapidity of expression which are its own—that is not sufficient. France writes the best plays, paints the best pictures, and turns out the most fetching hats, but that is not enough in this century. Grant France is "a domain of language rather than of thought." "Clarity has its quality, but the worship of it carries M. Bruneiebre too far. Fine words fail when action is wanted, and it is a mistake for French writers to believe that other languages have stood still.

What a curious jumble of curios that was lately sold at Covent Garden, London. There was a fifteenth century dagger, found at the bottom of one of the ponds of Leed's Abbey. What a foundation there is there for a romance! A set of gibbet irons formerly belonging to Boston gaol were knocked down to the highest bidder. A grinning mask in bronze of a King of Benin was sold, and the question arises, How did these bloody Africans become familiar with metallurgic work? To wind up, there was a lock of hair, purporting to have been cut from the Duke of Wellington's own head, and that hair must have been under suspicion as not authentic, for it was knocked down for a beggarly 4 shillings.

There is to be a Pushkin celebration in Russia, on the occasion of his one hundredth anniversary. Alexander Sergeyevitch, born June 6, 1799, was killed in a duel in 1837, his adversary being George Charles d'Anthès. In one respect Pushkin and Alexandre Dumas were of the same race, having negro blood in their veins. The Russian's great-grandmother was a negro slave of the time of Peter the Great.

Sampson Low's great English Catalogue, Vol. V., beginning January, 1890, and ending December, 1897, has just been issued. Considering the work as a whole, the first volume having been published in 1835, here is the record of sixty-three years. The volume [illegible] 30,000 index entries. There are the titles, authors' names, particulars as to binding, and all necessary information, systematically indexed. In the appendices may be found the publications of the many learned societies, of printing clubs, and of literary associations. The entire catalogue, it is estimated, embraces not less than 900,000 books. In trying to comprehend such an enormous quantity, quality should be born in mind.

There is a dread that both Shakespeare's house and Anne Hathaway's may suffer from want of proper care. Think of a hot water pipe bursting in the room where Shakespeare was born! Mr. Edwin Drew writes that there is a dangerous hot water pipe that has so affected the plaster in that particular room that the plaster is scaling off, and many inscriptions on the walls are being defaced. Mr. Drew suggests covering the walls with glass plates, but we do not see how that would alter conditions. Mr. Drew also complains that there are no precautions used in the Hathaway cottage to prevent fire. He found a coal fire burning in the cottage, and "near dry wood only too inflammable."

Here is a good chance. M. Osiris (what mystery is there in this name?) of Paris offers a prize of $20,000 (100,000 francs) to the author, or authors, of a work which shall be judged by the Parisian Press Association to be the most meritorious. The Press is to look at the work, from an artistic, commercial, and humanitarian point of view. The article—not of the "article de Paris" kind—is to be on show at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

To think that the inventive and painstaking Japanese should forge stamps. Collectors know that a stamp of early New South Wales is a very rare one. Takuma has set to work and has manufactured any number of the New South Wales stamps, and so cleverly done are they as to have fooled experts. American enthusiasts wanting New South Wales stamps are advised, then, to be careful in their purchases.

When Russian newspapers or magazines are enumerated, the census gives 589 in Russian, 69 in Polish, 44 in German, 9 in French, 5 in Armenian, and 5 in Hebrew. Taking the population to be 129,000,000, and the total publications as 734, that makes one to each 170,000 souls. What chance is there in Russia for Yellow Journalism?

Among the pictures shown recently in Turin at the exhibition of the Sacred Art Society, devoted only to religious art, there was shown a "Virgin and Child," known as the "Madonna della Tenda," and attributed to Rafaello. In style it resembles the artist's "Madonna della Seggiola," and in coloring the "Sibille della Pace."

After all, the danger to the temples at Philae is not over. It was the late Prof. Ebers who first directed public attention to the destruction of this temple where the early plans of barring the Nile were carried out. Mr. F. Dillon writes in The Athenaeum that if the great dam at Aswan is built, the base of the temple will be washed by the rising Nile, and that its decay would inevitably take place.

At a recent meeting held at Preston, England, the occasion being the celebration of the opening of a fine library building, Mr. W. Salt Brassington of the Shakespeare Memorial Library of Stratford-on-Avon said that about 800 editions of the works of Shakespeare had been printed, 4 during the seventeenth century, about 90 during the eighteenth, and upward of 700 in the present century.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. promise for some time in October the Cambridge edition of Tennyson's poetical works, edited by William J. Rolfe on the same general lines with the Cambridge editions of Longfellow, Whittier, and Browning.

MY SOLDIER COMES NO MORE.

Yes, many the heart is light to-day,
And bright in many a home,
And children dance along the way
The soldier heroes come;
And bands beneath the floral arch
The gladdest music pour;
While beats my heart a funeral march—
My soldier comes no more.

One morn from him glad tidings came,
Joy to my heart they gave;
At night I read my hero's name
Amid the fallen brave.
I know not where he met the foe,
Nor where he sleeps in gore,
Enough of woe for me to know
My soldier comes no more.

Now here they come, with heavy tramp,
And flags and pennons gay,
Who were his comrades in the camp,
His friends for many a day,
The music ceases as they pass
Before my cottage door;
The flags are lower'd; they know, alas!
My soldier comes no more.

What care I for the seasons now?
The world has lost its light:
No Spring can clothe my leafless bough,
No morn dispel my night.
No longer may I hopeful wait
For Summer to restore,
My heart and home are desolate—
My soldier comes no more.

—MRS. HOWARTH, ("CLEMENTINE.")

1898

REMBRANDT.

An Exhibition of His Art in His Own Country.

If Holland has had a glorious past, and remembers it, that pride does not make her act as if she were still existing in the sixteenth century. Because the Netherlands was the bulwark of freedom and fought against fanaticism to the bloody end, to the very last gasp, let her merits never be forgotten. Such liberty of conscience as we enjoy in the United States is not entirely due to England, for Holland can claim our gratitude in large part. The United States and Great Britain remember it, and greeting the young Queen, with becoming courtesy tell in print how Holland gave liberty, commerce, literature, science, and art to the rest of the civilized world. It is mainly with art we have to do, for in Amsterdam, in honor of Queen Wilhelmina, there is an exhibition at The Hague, a superb collection of the works of that great master, Rembrandt.

Paul Harmens Rembrandt van Rijn was born in Leyden July 15, 1607, and died in Amsterdam Oct. 8, 1669. "Rijn," sometimes spelled "Ryn," was the Dutch for the Rhine. Rembrandt's father was a miller, and the windmill stood on the banks of the old Rhine. The story goes that as a lad the effects of the light, entering the mill loft, softened by the dust of the flour, first attracted Rembrandt's attention and fixed somehow his ideas of color. His early painting place, scarce a studio, was in his father's mill, and the first great work attributed to him was a portrait of his mother. Whether Zwanenburg of Leyden or Lastman of Amsterdam had much to do with Rembrandt's style is hardly possible. In 1632 the painter went to Amsterdam, and there he remained for the rest of his life, and there he accomplished his great work.

At The Hague there have been brought together 123 canvases. Many as they are, they represent but a fourth of Rembrandt's pictures. In the great European museums there are 130 examples, and even on such an occasion as the crowning of Holland's Queen it was not possible to add these collections to the one on exhibition at The Hague. Still Holland possesses some wonderful examples of Rembrandt's genius, such as "The Anatomy Lesson," "The Syndics," and above all the superb "Night Watch." Private collectors fortunate enough to possess a Rembrandt have contributed their pictures. England and Scotland have been particularly generous, thirty-six coming from these sources: the Queen, the Dukes of Westminster and Buccleuch, Lords Spencer, Northbrook, Crawford and Balcarres, and Iveagh, Capt. Holford, Mr. Arthur Sanderson, Edinburgh, and Mr. William Beattie, Glasgow. Paris sent twenty-six Rembrandts, M. Léon Bonnat, the painter, and M. Jules Porgès being most numerously represented. Three come from the Rach collection at Budapest, and two fine portraits from Prince Joesoepof's in St. Petersburg, while a dozen, including one of the Emperor's, are from Germany.

The municipal gallery of The Hague, which is adjacent to the Rijks Museum, has been careful as to the arrangement of the pictures, the special lights best adapted for exhibition having been particularly selected.

The "Night Watch" is hung in a room by itself, and shows to better advantage than in its former place in the Rijks Museum. As to the "Syndics," its inherent splendor is even more manifest in its new quarters. With the pictures there are many pen and ink, wash and pencil drawings, of the master. These show better than anything else Rembrandt's method of study. So that nothing shall be wanting in the Municipal Museum, there is a collection of copies of the painter's works from the originals not in the exhibition.

How came it that this miller's son accomplished so much, for never has there been a painter so honored? Are great men the accidents of their surroundings, or are they exactly those who get the better of circumstances and create their own epochs? For with Rembrandt came the rebirth of art in Holland. Philip II. died but nine years before Rembrandt was born, and it was only in 1648 that the final treaty of Westphalia was signed, and then the painter was in the maturity of his powers. The independence of the United Provinces was then an established fact. Describing this period, some one has written: "There were no influences derived from Court or clergy," and so Dutch art sprang into existence untrammeled, encouraged by "fighting burghers and enterprising merchants."

In Mr. William Sharp's "Louvre of Nations," given in our issue of Sept. 17, Mr. Marquand's "The Mills," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," and the portrait purchased from the Marquis of Lansdowne, all Rembrandts, now in the Metropolitan Museum, are cited as brilliant examples of the great master.

"An American Cruiser in the East," by John D. Ford, United States Navy, Fleet Engineer at Manila in 1898, has passed into its second edition. Mr. Ford, who is now with Admiral Dewey, has sent to his publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., an account of the Manila Bay naval engagement, together with a description of the land battle near Cavite. These will be added to a new edition of the book, which will appear some time in November.

A Moment in Bismarck's Life.

Kuno Francke in the October Atlantic.

It was a Spring day in 1883. The crafts and trades of Berlin were celebrating the anniversary of the founding of one of their guilds some four or five centuries ago. In good German fashion there was an abundance of solemn and sonorous jollification throughout the day, but the climax of the exercises was reached in a historical pageant representing the growth of Berlin commerce and manufactures from the Middle Ages down to the present time.

It had been given out that this pageant was to be reviewed by the old Emperor from his familiar corner window; it was rumored that it would also pass by the Imperial Chancellery, and that Prince Bismarck would probably be there to see it pass. In anticipation of this event, a dense multitude had taken possession of the square in front of Bismarck's official residence—the Wilhelmsplatz—hours before the procession had even begun to move. An eager, nervous expectation seemed to hover over the surging masses. Will the procession really come this way? If it does, will he appear—he who is so indifferent to pompous demonstrations, so averse to appeals to the crowd? As yet there was no sign of life in the Bismarck mansion; the windows were closed; most of the curtains were drawn. Perhaps the Prince is not even at home, or is too engrossed in public business to have given any attention to this local holiday. In spite of such misgivings, the populace held out unfalteringly; every minute swelled its numbers. Now, not only the square, but the adjoining streets also were literally packed. Presently there was heard from the direction of Unter den Linden the low thunder of tumultuous cheering, interspersed now and then with some distant strains of martial music; evidently the procession was passing the Emperor's palace. Nearer and nearer the sounds came, and higher and higher ran our feverish excitement.

Presently in a wing of the Chancellery nearest to the Wilhelmstrasse a window was thrown open; the Princess Bismarck and Count Herbert leaned out, and far back in the darkness of the room there loomed up a shadowy form, from which a mighty head seemed to be shining forth with something like electric energy. To attempt to describe the frenzy which seized the thousands in the street at this sight would be a futile task. It was as though we had a vision, as though something superhuman had suddenly flashed down upon us and extinguished every other feeling except the impulse to worship. How long we had been cheering before he came forward to the window I cannot tell, but I venture to say that even an American football enthusiast would have been pleased with our efforts.

At last, however, he did come forward, and, putting on a pair of immense spectacles which his wife handed to him, looked down upon us with an expression of grave satisfaction. Meanwhile the procession of the guilds had swung into the Wilhelmstrasse, and now passed by the Chancellery in seemingly endless array, every band striking up "The Watch on the Rhine" just before it reached the Prince's window, every banner being dipped as long as his eye was upon it, and every man straightening himself up and feeling raised above his own narrow self while looking up to that stern and awe-inspiring face.

Sir Richard F. Burton.

From "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Mecca."

He seemed to find a moral superiority in the larger, more fundamental deception, and to the casuist the delicate distinction offers a tempting problem. There can be no question, however, that his impersonation multiplied the difficulties of the task. In the new convert much might be excused on the ground of unfamiliarity with the customs, ritual, and language, but the born Moslem had no such refuge. He must be circumspect in every act and word, ever on his guard lest a trivial lapse in ordinary behavior, still more the slightest deviation from prescribed religious observances, betray him. No one who has not studied Islam in its own lands can realize the minuteness and multiplicity of the rules which every Moslem continually observes in all the common acts of daily life.

Burton has given an example in the various processes composing the simple operation of drinking water, and it may be added that the position of the thumbs in performing a reka, or bowing at prayer, may convict a man of flagrant heresy. All these details must not only have been known, but assiduously practiced by "Hajj Abdullah" before he ventured to risk his life in the pilgrimage, for in such a case discovery unquestionably spelled death. The inevitable penalty of detection perhaps suggested the popular legend that Burton shot a man or two who discovered him in an unorthodox attitude. Apart from other objections he carried no firearms. His own modest confession was that he never killed a man in his life, and one can imagine that he made it with a certain regret.

How Miniatures Are Destroyed.

"Portrait Miniature" by G. C. Williamson.

The chief agent in the destruction of a miniature is perhaps sunlight. The direct rays of the sun should never be permitted to fall upon the portrait, and especially should it be remembered that the glass (or crystal) covers to the miniatures, and the glass of the cabinet in which they are kept, all help to increase the powers of the sunlight, and to give to its feeblest rays ability to exercise destructive force. Very many lovely old miniatures have been practically ruined by light.

Hung upon a wall or in a case, they are exposed to full sunlight, and the carnations quickly fade, the value of all the colors is reduced, and whitened, and the paler and more delicate tints vanish altogether. If the exigencies of space demand that a wall opposite a window (the worst position in a room for miniatures) must be used, then a blind or curtain should be supplied to the cabinet containing the treasures, and as often as possible the window opposite the cabinet should be shrouded, so as to prevent the light falling upon the cabinet and its contents.

Josephine's Malmaison Restored.

The historic Château of Malmaison, famous for its intimate connection with Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, is, it is announced, about to be presented to the French Government. That the gift will be received with gratitude, The London Standard can hardly doubt, "since it recalls a period when French 'glory' was at its height; and we may hope that it will be guarded and cherished with more care than has been bestowed by the Third Republic upon the Palace of Versailles, which, despite its splendid memories of Louis Quatorze, is being allowed to fall into decay."

"France ought, indeed," says the writer of this article, "to be greatly obliged to M. Osiris, the simple particulier, who is the intending donor. When he bought Malmaison, two years ago, it was a ruin. The fine staircase was falling to pieces, there were gaping holes in the floors, it was dangerous to walk about the rooms lest the visitor's footfalls should bring down the ceilings upon his head. The beautiful Empire furniture had all vanished, and the greater part of the park had been cut up and sold in small lots. With the aid of taste and money, reinforced by an enthusiastic admiration for the wonderful man who has been the object of so many idolatries, the Château has been restored from attic to cellar exactly as it was in the days of Napoleon and Josephine. The work is now approaching completion, and when it is finished M. Osiris will hand the place over to the State, on the sole condition that a museum of souvenirs of the Consulate and the Empire shall be brought together under its roof in time for the Universal Exhibition of 1900.

"This, indeed, will not be the first time that Malmaison has been a Napoleonic museum. During the Paris Exhibition of 1867, when it was still full of relics of the Conqueror and his ill-regulated Creole wife—among them Josephine's harp, Napoleon's deathbed, the terrestrial globe from which the luckless little King of Rome learned geography—it was visited by hundreds of thousands of people. There has been so active a revival of interest in Napoleon during the last few years, that a restored Malmaison, full of reminiscences of what it was a century ago, is pretty certain to be one of the prime attractions of the exhibition year. Although the house is associated so closely at once with the happiest and wretchedest days of Napoleon's life, it was always the peculiar domain of Josephine. It was bought by her with almost the earliest savings of the First Consul, and there she established a kind of Trianon, in emulation of the more artificial pleasaunce created by Marie Antoinette at Versailles.

"The six or seven thousand pounds which she originally gave for the property was a very insignificant fraction of what it cost from first to last, for Lenoir remodeled it during the Consulate in a very costly fashion, and Josephine was continually adding to the amenities of her park by fresh purchases of land. In the height of her prosperity and happiness the Empress was, in all matters touching the adornment of her house, as of her person, a female counterpart of Carlyle's 'very expensive Herr.' The entrance hall and dining room of Malmaison were lined with white marble; the roof of the library was supported upon solid mahogany pillars; the chimney-pieces were of porcelain; her bathroom and bed chamber, with its golden toilet service presented by the City of Paris, have become legendary. Following the fashion of the time, she kept a menagerie in the park, which was watered by a stream brought at heavy cost from a distance. The house was full of fine pictures, and much of Canova's work lined the beautiful gallery.

"We can hardly doubt that the days which Napoleon, as First Consul, spent at Malmaison were far happier than those which followed his assumption of the crown. There he could be as free and easy as he chose, could spend pleasant, informal evenings with music, reading aloud, and simple charades; he could even keep the bank at vingt-et-un, and laugh when his innocent cheating was discovered. All that was necessarily altered when he became Emperor; the dignity of a brand-new Court could not be sacrificed in that way. After the divorce Josephine would not allow the rooms the Emperor had occupied at Malmaison to be touched. The book he had been reading lay open on his desk; his clothes remained scattered about his bedroom. To the last he constantly visited her; but they never met again after Napoleon's exile to Elba. She died comparatively suddenly at Malmaison within a week or two of his departure. That the grim Conqueror kept a tender spot in his heart for Malmaison is certain. Thither he went, after Waterloo, when he saw his career closing in gloom and failure, and from its door he started, in less heroic guise than he had left Fontainebleau little more than a year before, upon the road which led to the Bellerophon and lasting exile."

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OCT

1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The book season of 1898-9 seems to be dirly under way. The outlook is not only promising but assured of success. While during the months of the war some of the publishers failed to produce their usual Summer number of works owing to an anticipated falling off in orders, there was nevertheless a sustained faith that hostilities would not be extended into the Autumn, and every bookmaker now seems to be ready to take advantage of the boom in business that the daily prints say is coming or has already arrived. Conversation with well-known publishers of this city has revealed the fact that an unprecedented quantity of manuscripts were submitted during the Summer. Many of these, owing to the exigencies of the times, were returned; the usual number were returned because they lacked merit; but many were held for future consideration. These the publishers say were for the most part by new hands. Without doubt the late Autumn and Winter announcements will contain new names, which should be suggestive of much good work. So say the publishers.

"The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance," an address recently delivered by Charles A. Gardiner before the American Social Science Association, will shortly be added to G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Questions of the Day Series."

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish to-day "The Uncalled," by Paul Laurence Dunbar; "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome; "The Title Mongers," by William Farquhar Payson, author of the "Copy Maker"; "The Fatal Gift," by F. Frankfort Moore; "The Minister of State," by J. A. Steuart; "The Comte de La Muette," by Bernard Capes; "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," edited by Esther Singleton, together with a number of juvenile books, all of which have been described in these columns.

Marie Corelli is again at work on her novel, which was interrupted by the death of her adopted brother. She is said to have taken up the question connected with the workings of the Roman Catholic Church in Rome.

The Macmillan Company published this week "Some New Testament Problems," by the Rev. Arthur Wright, M. A.; Mr. George Saintsbury's "Short History of English Literature," a new edition of Jane Austen's novels in ten volumes, illustrated in colors by C. E. and H. M. Locke, and edited by R. Brinley Johnson, and "The Divine Drama," by the Rev. Granville R. Pike.

Longmans, Green & Co. have just brought out an American edition of "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," by Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, a professor at Staff College and the author of many serious books on tactical war study. The work is presented in two volumes, and includes two portraits and thirty-three maps and plans. The English edition of the work is having an excellent reception in London, where The Spectator, The Athenaeum, The Saturday Review, and The Times have all spoken well of it.

"The Early Works of Aubrey Beardsley," with over 100 illustrations, will shortly be presented by John Lane at the Bodley Head.

The G. W. Dillingham Company announce a new edition including 10,000 copies of "Beulah," by Augusta J. Evans. This is a popular edition, printed from new plates and handsomely bound in cloth.

Stanley J. Weyman's new novel, "The Castle Inn," shortly to be published by Longmans, Green & Co., is said to be unlike Mr. Weyman's "Shrewsbury" in that the hero is not a ruffian, inviting contumely on the part of the reader. The scene is laid in and around London, in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Although "Castle Inn" has already been published as a serial, it will be found that the novel in book form is quite different in point of style from the original version. Mr. Weyman, it would seem, is never satisfied with his work, and if his publishers would allow him he might go on polishing his text until doomsday. His proof sheets are said to be one mass of phrases, sentences, paragraphs, written up and down, crossing and recrossing the printed page until it must require great ingenuity on the part of the printer to decipher it all, but no one can question that the result is worth the labor. Balzac worked in the same way, interpolating proof sheet after proof sheet, so that the enormous printers' bills of his earlier works quite swept away what otherwise would have been a princely profit.

Among the books announced by D. Appleton & Co. for October are "The Story of the Railroad," by Cy Warman; "The History of the World," a new volumne in the Concise Knowledge Library; "Historic Boston and its Neighborhood," by Dr. E. E. Hale; "Our Nation's Flag and Other Flags," by Edward S. Holden; "Playtime and Seedtime," by Francis W. Parker and Nellie L. Helm; and among the fiction we have "Her Memory," by Maarten Maartens; "The Phantom Army," by Max Pemberton; "The Scourge of God," by J. Bloundelle-Burton, and "The Impediment," by Dorothea Girard. There will also be published "Paleface and Redskin," by F. Anstey, author of "Vice Versa" and "The Tinted Venus." The "Story of the Railroad," which follows the "Story of a Cowboy" in the Story of the West Series, pictures the building of the earlier transcontinental lines across the further West, and tells the story of the engineer who found the way and who was the pioneer of permanent civilization among the Indians.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish, Oct. 5, "The Romance of the House of Savoy, 1003-1519," by Alethea Wiel, author of "The Two Dogs of Vasio"; living Rome, "Adventures of Captain Bonneville, United States Army, in the Rocky Mountains in the Far West, Digested from His Journal and Illustrated from Various Other Sources"; "One of the Pilgrims," a bank story, by Anna Fuller, author of "Pratt Portraits" and "A Literary Courtship"; "The Lost Provinces," by Louis Tracey, author of "The Final War," and "An American Emperor;" "Putnam's Gem Pocket Pronouncing Dictionary," and Edward Heron-Allen's "A Manual of Cheirosophy," (eighth edition.)

John Lane at the Bodley Head will publish Monday the "Californians," by Gertrude Atherton, the much-talked-of Californian authoress, whose "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times" was broadly read and variedly criticised. Miss Atherton has also written "His Fortunate Grace," "The Doomswoman," "A Whirl Asunder," "American Wives and English Husbands," and a new novel, which will be presented shortly under the title of "A Daughter of the Vine."

A. S. Barnes & Co.'s "Anglo-Saxon Prose Reader," prepared by W. M. Baskervill, Ph. D., of the Vanderbilt University, and James A. Harrison of the University of Virginia, is exciting considerable favorable comment among English educators throughout the country. There seems to be a revival of popularity in the study of this language, in which some of the finest miracle plays and mysteries were written.

A history of the American Revolution from an Englishman is always interesting, and particularly so at this time. D. Appleton & Co. will present about Oct. 5 "The American Revolution, 1763-83," being the chapters and passages relating to America from the author's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." The latter work is by William Edward Hartpole, author of "The History of European Morals, Democracy and Liberty, Rationalism in Europe." The new work is arranged and edited, with historical and bibliographical notes, by James Albert Woodburn, Professor of American History and Politics in Indiana University.

"The Instinct of Step-Fatherhood," by Lillian Bell, which will be published Oct. 7 by Harper & Brothers, is a collection of stories which have appeared from time to time in various periodicals. They are particularly noteworthy for their ingenious construction, and are well sustained in plot and character. Lillian Bell, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," "A Little Sister of the Wilderness," &c.

"Bird Gods," by Charles de Kay, will be published by A. S. Barnes & Co., about the middle of October. It is a small, artistic volume, with decorations by George Walton Edwards, and may be said to present an entirely new subject which has been practically overlooked by theologists and ethnologists. Mr. de Kay presents in charming fashion, with many bits of personal reminiscence, the part played by birds in the myths, legends, and early religions of Europe. The author was during Mr. Cleveland's second administration the Consul General of the United States in Berlin. He is the author of several books of excellent verse, and has written much on archaeology and other subjects which prove attractive to him as a scientist and art lover and litterateur. His life of Barye the sculptor will be pleasantly recalled.

James Eugene Farmer, a new author, has written a novel for Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled "The Grenadier," and the scene is laid in the time of the Great Napoleon. The author takes his hero from the time of his conscription until he becomes a soldier of the Old Guard, and passes through many of the most famous battles of the period, and lives to see the return of the body of his Emperor to Paris after the Restoration. Although the book is a romance founded on facts of history, nevertheless it presents much that is delightfully human, as well as being characteristic of that time.

Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me., announces to-day five new volumes in his Old World Series: "The House of Life, a Sonnet Sequence," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; "Modern Love and Other Poems," by George Meredith; "The Story of My Heart; My Autobiography," by Richard Jeffries; "Underneath the Bough," a book of verses by Michael Field.

Benjamin Disraeli, who, like Mr. Henry James, has been called the "author's writer," is a popular subject with literary writers, and Mr. Anthony Hope has at last taken up the theme and devotes a very delicate and penetrating study of the statesman and writer, which portrays a new development in the novelist's career which will be watched with keenest interest by the older men in his new field.

Thomas Whittaker announces "Frances E. Willard; The Story of a Noble Woman," by Florence Witts.

"The Romance of Glass Making," being a sketch of the history of ornamental glass, by Walter Gandy, will be published soon by Thomas Whittaker.

A Norwegian "Life of Marie Antoinette," from its very origin, must singularly appeal to the student of French biography. This "Life," written in the Norwegian by Clara Tschudi, has been translated for The Macmillan Company by E. M. Cope. This monograph and the author's "Empress Eugénie" have already been translated into German and Italian. It contains a very complete bibliography and a colored portrait reprinted from the picture in the Jones collection at the South Kensington Museum.

Among the "creepy" books of the season is a tale by Richard Marsh, the author of that weird romance, "The Beetle." The new volume is entitled "Tom Ossington's Ghost," and the publishers are M. F. Mansfield & Co.

Neil Monro's new novel, which appeared recently in Blackwood's Magazine, will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "John Splendid."

It is now announced that Savage Landor's new book on Thibet, the American publishers of which are to be Harper & Brothers, is to be called "In the Forbidden Land," which, considering the suffering and torture

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

FEATURES:

Jacob Gould Schurman

Full-page portrait of the President of Cornell University.

A Hoodoo Regiment

Pictures and story of the trials and tribulations of the First Illinois Volunteers, with portrait of Col. Henry L. Turner, the commander.

Theodore Roosevelt

Full-page portrait of the Republican nominee for Governor of New York.

Augustus Van Wyck

Full-page portrait of the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York.

The Late Empress of Austria

Full page of pictures of the incidents and ceremonies following upon the assassination of the late Empress at Geneva.

The Drama

Portraits of Robert Hilliard, Annie Irish as Lady Rosamonde in "The Liars," Isabel Irving as Lady Jessica in "The Liars," Elizabeth Tyree as Dolly in "The Liars," the late Fanny Davenport, Hilda Spong as Imogene Parrott in "Trelawny of the Wells," Richard Mansfield, Edmund Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and Julia Arthur as Rosalind.

In the Musical World

Portraits of William Lavin, tenor of the Castle Square Opera Company, who will make his first appearance as Rhadames in "Aida" at the American Theatre; William G. Stewart, baritone with the Castle Square Company; Alice Nielsen in "The Fortune Teller" at Wallack's Theatre, and Marguerite Sylva in "The Fortune Teller" at Wallack's.

In the Public Eye

Portrait of Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander of the British forces in the Soudan; William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools in Greater New York; the Rev. John H. Elliott, new pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and latest portrait of Dr. Henrik Ibsen.

The Horseless Carriage

Pictures of the development of automobiles.

Wild Beasts for Children

An elaborate review by Charles de Kay of Mabel Osgood Wright's new book, "Four-Footed Americans and Their Kins."

Fiction

"Tragedy or Comedy," by Florence A. Smith.

Cricket

Pictures of the team of visiting English cricketers and the New York team that met them last week at Staten Island.

Latest Novelties in Gentlemen's Neckwear.

Five illustrations of the newest fads to be worn this season.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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WHITING'S BOOK STORE, 62 NEW ST.

In our issue of Sept. 17, the price was given by mistake as $15.00. The correct price is one cipher less—$1.50.

Bertram Mitford, who has earned a reputation for stories of South African life, has a new book in press at R. F. Fenno & Co.'s. It is entitled "The Gun Runner, a Romance of Zululand."

"The Cry of the Children," by Frank Hird, supplements B. H. Sherard's sociological work, "The White Slaves of England," both volumes being issued in America by M. F. Mansfield & Co.

Savage Landor's new work of travel in Tibet, "In the Forbidden Land," will include two volumes, and is said to be a very different thing from the author's fugitive magazine articles on the subject. Apart from its undoubtedly remarkable claims as a book of adventure, it is said to have a great scientific interest. Mr. Landor climbed to the highest altitudes, and also discovered the sources of the elusive Brahmaputra.

Henry Seton Merriman's "Roden's Corner," which will be published in this country next Friday by Harper & Brothers, has already been presented in London by Smith, Elder & Co. There is much request for Mr. Merriman's works for Continental publication. Three of his latest books have already been translated into European languages. "With Edged Tools" has gone into French and German; "The Sowers" into German, Danish, and French, and "In Kedar's Tents" into French and German.

Among the new books announced by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. are a series of essays by Elizabeth Woodbridge entitled "The Drama: Its Law and Its Technique"; "A Sister to Evangeline: Being the Story of Yvonne de Lamourie, and How She Went into Exile with the Villagers of Grand Pré," by Charles G. D. Roberts; "Rama the Mystic," by Rubie Carpenter; "Philip: The Story of a Boy Violinist," by T. W. O.; "Cartagena; or, The Lost Brigade: A Story of Colonial Heroism in the British War with Spain, 1740-42," by Charles W. Hall; "A Circle of Sand," by Kate Jordan Vermilye; "The Land of Contrasts: A Briton's View of His American Kin," by James Fullarton Muirhead, and "Washington the Soldier," by Gen. Henry B. Carrington.

Prof. Frothingham of Princeton has written for the October Century an article on the first casts ever made from that splendid monument of antiquity, Trajan's Triumphal Arch at Benèvento. The work, which was performed by the American School in Rome, has been photographed, several reproductions of which are included in Prof. Frothingham's article.

Beginning with November, Marion Crawford's new historical novel will run through twelve numbers of The Century. The text will be illustrated by Louis Loeb. "Via Crucis," which is the title of the tale, is a romance of the Second Crusade, and deals with a young English knight, and St. Bernard and Queen Eleanor enter into the narrative.

The first volume of a work of great value to students of English, Scottish, and French history has just been published by the Scottish History Society; it is entitled "The Diplomatic Correspondence of Jean de Montereul and the brothers de Belli-èvre, French Ambassadors in England and Scotland, 1645-8." It is said that a flood of light is thrown on that portion of Franco-Scottish history which Hume in his History of England refers to as "the obscure negotiations of Montville," (Montereul.) The truth as revealed through the correspondence seems to be that Montereul conducted a triparti negotiation for France, the Scots, and Charles I., which ended in a mutual engagement on the strength of which the King left Oxford and joined the Scottish Army. The first volume contains the letters Montereul wrote to Mazarin between Aug. 14, 1645, and Feb. 12, 1647.

The Macmillan Company, which is the New York representative of Bell & Son, announces that the latter house has bought for the Bohn Library the copyright of the memorial edition of Sir Richard Burton's "Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccca." This work is now presented in the Bohn Library, and is included in two volumes. The various appendices and additional illustrations not contained in the first edition are here included, while the somewhat crude lithographic colored plates have now been replaced by photographic reproductions. The interesting portrait of Burton in his pilgrim's garb, which forms the frontispiece to the first volume, is, however, an exact fac-simile of the original.

A second edition of George Moore's "Evelyn Innes" has just appeared in London, with many emendations made by the author. It is reported that a well-known Parisian author is at work on a French translation of the book.

Cutcliffe Hyne's new book, "Adventures of Captain Kettle," which, as has been said in these columns, will be published in America by W. F. Mansfield & Co., will be presented in England from the house of Messrs. Pearsons, and arrangements have already been made to have the book appear in German and in French. The volume is composed of a number of short stories, which have a common and continuous thread of adventure running through them all.

Signor Crispi, ex-Premier of Italy, has just finished the eleventh and last volume of his memoirs. The work has been offered to the best-known publishing houses in Milan and Florence, but has been refused on account of the responsibility involved. We are informed on good authority that the work if not brought out in Palermo at once will appear from the press of an Italian house in Paris next Spring.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have ready "Among the Forest People," a companion to that popular book of last season, "Among the Meadow People." The author of both books is Clara D. Pierson, and the illustrations are the work of F. C. Gordon.

Beginning with the November number Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly will take on a new form and dress. Its price will be $1 a year. Mrs. Leslie will in the future resume editorial control. The Monthly will follow former lines, and will be fully illustrated.

Henry Rutgers Marshall, who has written on "Aesthetic Principles," "Pain, Pleasure, and Aesthetics," and kindred subjects, has a new volume in press at the Macmillan Company, entitled "Instinct and Reason."

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in preparation for immediate publication, "Quiet Talks with Earnest People in My Study," by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, this city.

Mrs. Katharine S. Macquoid is said to be in Brittany correcting the last proofs of her forthcoming romance, "A Ward of the King," a part of the scene of which is laid in the province where the authoress now is.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness, rain at night; brisk easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,203. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

FOREIGN.—The reports from Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese Emperor is dead were confirmed by later cable advices yesterday, though no details are known of the methods of the murder. One report says the Emperor was poisoned, while another declares he was tortured to death with red-hot irons. A duel between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier and M. Turot at Paris over an article the latter published concerning the former resulted in the two men being wounded. Advices from Russia point to an acute economic crisis, and probably a wheat famine during the coming Winter. Mme. Carnot, widow of President Carnot of France, who was assassinated in 1894, died Friday. A number of Spanish cities are clamoring in rivalry for the possession of the bones of Christopher Columbus, which are to be taken from Havana to that country. The Czar's proposal for international disarmament has been met with sufficient favor to warrant the statement from the Russian office of Foreign Affairs that the movement for universal peace is rapidly taking shape.—Pages 1, 7, and 17.

Page 1.

A general strike in the New England shoe shops is threatened Tuesday, unless the new price list arranged by the Lasters' Union is accepted by the manufacturers.

W. J. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the Wine Makers' Corporation of California, says the vintage this year will be one of the smallest in the recent history of the State.

Sentiment in Virginia is against naming a new "Daughter of the Confederacy," and the movement to do so will probably be vetoed by the Grand Camp of Veterans which will be held in a few days.

The forest fires in Wisconsin are spreading rapidly. Several charred human bodies have been found, and it is believed that the loss of life will be very great. Hundreds of families are homeless.

The American and Spanish Peace Commissions met for their first business conference yesterday at 2 o'clock at Paris. They have been tendered the use of elegant apartments by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The first day's session lasted ninety minutes, and the time was spent in informally discussing plans for a programme of deliberation.

The French Ambassador M. Cambon and Dr. José Congosto, Secretary General of Cuba, were passengers yesterday on the outgoing steamship La Gascogne. M. Cambon expected a cable, but though the steamer was held an hour and a half, the message did not arrive. M. Cambon declined to discuss diplomatic affairs, but expressed the belief that in a short time a permanent treaty would be effected by the Peace Commissioners at Paris. He had never met Secretary General Congosto, but was introduced to him on board.

Page 2.

Elliot Danforth said last night that it was probable that the silver men would withdraw Henry George's name from the head of their ticket and substitute that of Justice Van Wyck.

The Democratic candidates will be formally notified of their nomination by a simple ceremony on Tuesday night at Democratic headquarters Augustus Van Wyck yesterday resigned the Justiceship.

Joseph H. Choate yesterday consented to speak at the Republican ratification rally at Carnegie Hall Wednesday night. Col. Roosevelt left yesterday for his home at Oyster Bay, after some busy hours spent at State headquarters.

The remodeled Democratic Clubhouse was opened last night, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the ticket nominated at Syracuse Justice Van Wyck, Elliot Danforth, Richard Croker, and the Mayor were among those present.

Dr. Swallow, the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has dropped that issue and made "honest government" the battle cry. The Republican revolt against Quay, headed by John Wanamaker, has alarmed the party leaders at Washington, it is said.

There was a benefit at the Eldorado Casino, in Weehawken, last night, for the purpose of raising funds to carry the case of Murderer Edward Clifford through the United States courts on appeal. The promoters of the benefit realized enough money, they said, to carry on the fight for a long time to come.

The proceedings to have Col. Roosevelt's personal property in this city exempted from taxation may be discontinued. An order directing the Commissioners of Assessments and Taxes to show cause tomorrow why there should not be a discontinuance in the proceedings was issued by Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Page 3.

Gen. Shafter has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Department of the East.

Sixteen sick soldiers were brought here from Camp Wikoff yesterday and distributed among various city hospitals.

Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment was last night presented with a sword by the residents of Smithtown, L. I.

The War Department has decided to send a board of officers to Cuba to select camp sites for the army of occupation. There will be six military posts in all.

The War Investigating Commission has received and has under consideration a lengthy document, charging neglect, mismanagement, and abuses at the Montauk Point camp.

The War Department is preparing to bring to the United States for interment the bodies of all soldiers of our army who died in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, reports concerning the quality and quantity of supplies furnished his troops and ascribes many difficulties to the inexperience of the volunteers.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee arrived in the city yesterday. After a visit to his son at West Point he will go to Washington on Wednesday, where he expects to testify before the war investigating committee.

A man who said he was Dr. Henry Speer of Bleecker Street was arrested last night in the laboratory of the American Sugar Refinery in Essex Street, Jersey City. It is feared that he was attempting to learn some secret processes of refinery.

The Navy Department, in July, when it became evident that the management of the troopship service was faulty, invited the War Department to consider the English plan of placing control of military transports in the hands of naval officers. The suggestion, it is said, was referred to a board of officers headed by Gen. Ludlow, and has received no attention since.

Gen. Wood, accompanied by Gen. Castillo, his special aide, will start on a tour of Santiago Province on Wednesday for the purpose of appointing Cuban Mayors, Constables, and other officials in the various towns. Gen. Wood proposes that the Cuban Army be disbanded, and that $25 in cash and agricultural implements of that value be given to each soldier.

Page 4.

The Orange County Horse Show Association's annual meeting was held at Goschen yesterday.

Gen. McCoskry Butt qualified as both a marksman and a sharpshooter at Creedmoor yesterday. Only twenty-seven men took part in the rifle contests.

At the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of North America yesterday an entirely new formula for the measurement of racing yachts was adopted. It is nearly the same as the one in vogue in England.

The Meadow Brook Club had its first run of the season yesterday at Westbury, L. I. Despite the warm weather, thirty huntsmen reported at Westbury Pond to accompany Ralph N. Ellis, Master of the Hounds, across the country.

The phenomenal success of Sloane, the American jockey, on the English turf has aroused the bitter enmity of his British rivals, but the sympathies of the sportsmen and the press are wholly on the side of Sloane.

The sixty-first games of the New York Athletic Club were held yesterday at the club grounds at Travers Island. No new figures were made for the track or field events, but in the swimming contests the world's records were badly broken.

The Westchester Racing Association opened its Fall meeting at Morris Park yesterday under most favorable conditions. Ethelbert won the Nursery Stakes, the finish being a close and exciting one. The other winners were Moslem, Clonsilla, Hapsburg, Handball, and Sanders.

Page 5.

Mrs. William Shippen's team won the women's contest yesterday at the links of the Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.

Walter J. Travis won the Queens County Cup yesterday at the closing contests of the Queens County Golf Club, at Glen Cove. He reduced the record of the links to 86 strokes. J. F. Talmage won the handicap.

The results of the National League baseball games: Washington, 8; New York, 4. Washington, 8; New York, 2. Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3. St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 3. Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 1.

Page 7.

At Springfield, Ill., yesterday a receiver was appointed for the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad.

While Capt. Knipe and Acting Detective Betts of the Flatbush Precinct were prowling about East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, they were covered with revolvers by suspicious residents who have been suffering from a burglar scare.

Private Fellerman, a prisoner at work about the hospital camp at Liberty Island, tried to escape yesterday by swimming to the Jersey shore. He had covered about a mile and a half when he became exhausted and was glad to be recaptured by Private Dewey, who is stationed on the Island.

Page 10.

Jacob Bretzfeld, a Hoboken lawyer, was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday, charged with having forged Mrs. Emily Muller's will.

A dense fog prevailed off Sandy Hook yesterday, and a temporary embargo was placed on shipping. Several vessels met with slight accidents.

Major Gen. Miles arrived in the city yesterday and went to Sandy Hook, where he witnessed some ordnance tests. Later he went to the country place on Long Island of Colgate Hoyt, who is a relative of Mrs. Miles.

The battleship Iowa joined the Oregon at the anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday. A heavy fog necessitated the postponement of the tests of the newly fitted rapid-fire gun carriages, and this may delay the departure of the ships for the Pacific, which was expected to take place to-day.

The body of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, the missing President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, was found in the Hudson River off Hoboken yesterday morning. He had worried much over business troubles, and either committed suicide or fell into the river while suffering, it is supposed, from temporary insanity. No marks of violence were found, and his jewelry and papers were intact.

A crowd of gigantic proportions turned out in Brooklyn yesterday to see the veterans of the Spanish war march by and to cheer wildly for their favorites. Every street along the line of march, from the Bedford Avenue fountain, in Williamsburg, to the Prospect Park Plaza, where the troops were reviewed, was crowded. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff met Justice Van Wyck at the reviewing stand and congratulated him on his nomination.

Page 11.

The remains of Thomas F. Bayard were interred yesterday in the cemetery of Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Del.

A delirious patient escaped yesterday from a Bellevue Hospital ward and fell fourteen feet on a policeman's head. He was captured uninjured.

A glib-tongued young man has for some weeks been swindling women in Manhattan and Brooklyn by selling them worthless orders for photographs at 97 cents each.

Miss Lillian Russell's lawyer said yesterday that she would make no defense in the suit for divorce brought by her husband, John Chatterton. This means that a decree will be granted.

Florence Florimont, who was found unconscious on Friday afternoon at her home, 35 Cedar Street, Williamsburg, in the same room with her little brother and her grandmother, who were dead, having been asphyxiated by gas, was pronounced out of danger at St. Catherine's Hospital last night.

Inspector Froest of Scotland Yard has arrested Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is charged with causing the death of Emma Gill of Southington, Conn. She will be examined before a London Magistrate to-morrow. Harry Oxley has been released on bail. He and the other defendants in custody at Bridgeport, Conn., were arraigned yesterday and the cases against them were continued for two weeks.

Page 12.

It is expected that definite action will be taken this week toward the formation of a combination of flint bottle manufacturers.

Page 13.

Several Inspectors of Police and a Captain and several Sergeants were shifted yesterday by Chief Devery.

Two men were killed yesterday by an explosion in the Laflin & Rand powder mill, at Mountain View, N. J.

A forged telegram from Syracuse announced the death of Bruno Bocks, Sr., who was attending the Democratic Convention. He returned to New York on the train to which friends and an undertaker had gone to receive his body. His children were prostrated by the shock of seeing him alive.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, intimates that the real reason for the return of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum to London is that his aid is badly needed in the Foreign Office. The French Commandant Marchand is praised both for his remarkable journey across Africa to Fashoda and for his chivalry in acknowledging that but for Kitchener he and his brave little band would have been annihilated by the dervish hordes. The Chinese question is shown to present a most embarrassing front to the British Government, and the tribulations of the possibly murdered Emperor are commented on. Lieut. Picquart bears in silence the contumely of his great disgrace, when one word from him, it is asserted, might drive "Felix Faure into taking an incognito foreign trip and land Gen. Mercier in Henry's suicidal cell." The story of the resignation of Casimir-Perier and the stolen dispatches addressed to the Kaiser is said to be an old one. The late Queen of Denmark and Victoria are dwelt upon as peace factors in European diplomacy. The death of Mr. Bayard caused genuine emotion in London, where Englishmen realize the debt they owe him. Col. Roosevelt, as candidate for the Governorship of this State, is receiving much attention from the London dailies. It is reported that many Anarchists are seeking shelter in the United States. England, too, has her army scandals, as the poor reception for the wounded from the Soudan shows. The speech of Lord Roberts at Chesterfield is considered ominous of war. The Philippine question is touched on in the light of Spanish diplomacy.

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The wild fowl shooting season opened on Long Island yesterday, and many gunners took advantage of the fine weather to go out on Great South Bay after game. Ducks were reported as being plentiful.

Page 22.

Bids for the construction of four new monitors were opened at the Navy Department yesterday. The vessels, which will somewhat resemble their predecessors of the civil war, are designed for harbor defense, and will be powerfully armored.

The reports of Gen. Anderson and Gen. MacArthur on the battle of Manila have been filed at Washington. They tell of the fight in detail, and report officially the losses of the Second Division.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 22.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
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THE FIRST PEACE MEETING

American and Spanish Commissioners Hold a Brief but Informal Business Session.

IT LASTED NINETY MINUTES

The Rooms at the French Foreign Office Assigned the Commissioners Are Elegantly Furnished—No Programme Fixed.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The American and Spanish Peace Commissions assembled for their first business session at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the rooms assigned to them for their deliberations at the French Foreign Office, on the Quai d'Orsay. A special entrance is set apart for the use of the Commissioners in order to furnish them with every privacy and convenience possible. On entering, easy, broad steps lead to a large anteroom. Extending thence in front of the building is a suite of three great rooms, overlooking the River Seine. In front of the windows are balconies containing large vases filled with growing plants.

Next to the anteroom is a spacious reception room. The floor is covered with beautiful crimson velvet carpet, and the furniture consists of a satin divan in the centre, with a number of easy chairs around the walls. Rich, heavy drapings adorn the windows, and there is just enough statuary in the place to make it artistic.

The next room to it is of similar appearance, and may be termed a lounging salon. It connects with a larger apartment, in which an exquisite luncheon is spread for the private use of the commissions. It adjoins the conference chamber.

The entire suite of rooms may be described as being of massive appearance. Handsome crystal chandeliers hang from the ceilings, and the walls are wholly paneled with Gobelin tapestries. You enter the conference hall through magnificent double portières. In the centre of the hall and extending nearly the length of the apartment is a massive rosewood table, covered with a red velvet tablecloth, and having around it large, handsome chairs for the use of the Commissioners. Before each chair is a large leather-bound portfolio, and a tray upon which are pencils, an ink eraser, a file hook, quill and steel pens, a china inkwell, and a sponge cup.

This apartment is carpeted with maroon and gold, and the walls and ceiling are of deep olive and gold. It contains five great windows, draped with silk and priceless lace curtains. They overlook the beautiful private gardens of the Foreign Minister, which contains exquisite statuary and some rare trees and shrubs.

ENTIRELY IN POSSESSION OF THE ROOMS.

The morning sun enters the apartment cheerily by day, and it is made brilliant at night by two huge crystal chandeliers fitted with electric lights. The Foreign Office authorities have wholly turned over the suite of rooms described to the Peace Commissioners. Even the keys of the apartments were handed to the Commissioners to-day, and orders were issued that no persons, even French officials, are to be allowed to enter the rooms while the commissions are using them.

France, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, remarked at the breakfast which he gave in honor of the two commissions on Wednesday last, has thus effaced herself, after bringing the two commissions in touch and supplying them with quarters for their conference.

The session of the Peace Commissions lasted ninety minutes to-day. The next session will take place on Monday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Both commissions maintained secrecy as to their proceedings. The Americans were the most prompt in arriving at the Foreign Office. Two minutes before the appointed hour a carriage containing Messrs. Gray and Reid on the front seat and Messrs. Day and Davis on the rear seat, rolled through the gates and traversed the graveled drive which runs the length of the building, in front of it and between it and a flower and plant-filled plot, protected from the street by a high, gilt-tipped iron railing.

On alighting, the American Commissioners entered the apartments already described, and four minutes later the carriage of Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador, arrived, and Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, and his three colleagues alighted. They had scarcely entered the building when Senator Frye and Secretary Moore of the American Commission arrived, and while they were ascending the steps Señor Castillo and the fifth Spanish Commissioner followed them into the Foreign Office.

The members of both commissions met in the refreshment room and there renewed the acquaintance begun on Thursday, after which they proceeded to the conference chamber. The Americans took the side of the great table which placed their backs to the windows looking out upon the gardens, the Spaniards facing the windows from the opposite side of the table.

SPANISH INTERPRETER NOT PRESENT.

During the session the intercourse was conducted satisfactorily through the American official interpreter, Mr. Ferguson. The Spanish interpreter was not present. The next session will take place on Monday at 2 o'clock. It was agreed upon by both commissions that no account of the proceedings should be revealed, and it is understood there will be a conference obviating the choice of a presiding officer.

The conversation to-day was conducted in Spanish and in English by the respective commissions.

There was no formal conference. The members talked in groups for some time before they took their places at the table, and they continued to talk in pairs after they were seated. There were no speeches, and the entire session was devoted to mapping out the future work. But even on this point nothing definite was arranged. The two secretaries were ordered to draw up a programme, which will be submitted later to the commissions.

Responding to the invitation of the Paris Chamber of Commerce to dine the Americans, Secretary Moore has addressed the following letter to the President of that body:

"I beg to inform you that the Peace Commissioners, after consideration of your polite invitation this morning, regret to find themselves obliged to decline it. While they greatly appreciate the courtesy, their official duties are of so pressing a nature that they are compelled for the most part to deny themselves the pleasure of social entertainment."

The Paris correspondent of the Imparcial of Madrid has telegraphed to his paper that he is amazed at the appearance of the American Commission. He says:

"They do not appear as a delegation of diplomats, but as Cook's tourists. There are some of all sorts—ladies more or less young, children, and even a nurse. Their luggage fills two omnibuses."

The correspondent then gives the biography of each American Commissioner. Of Judge Day he says:

"He, unfortunately, is too well known politically. He is a small man, short, thin, and careless in dress, with a sickly appearance, sallow cheeks, and prominent cheekbones.

"There is a total of the commission of thirty-four, and not one of them brings a servant."

COMMISSIONERS SATISFIED.

Judge Day Reports by Cable that the Work of the Peacemakers Is Progressing Smoothly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary Hay has been in receipt of cable advices from Judge Day, President of the American Peace Commissioners, in which he says that the business of the commission is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. The utmost courtesy has been shown the members of the commission by the French officials, and every facility for the accomplishment of the work with which they are charged has been placed at their command. It is evident from the tone of Judge Day's communication that he does not share the gloomy view of the outcome of the meeting of the Peace Commissioners which is said to be expressed in the French newspapers.

There is some doubt, it may be remarked, as to the sincerity of these expressions, and it is surmised in official quarters that they are inspired by a desire to influence the American Commissioners toward an abatement of their demands. If this is the case, they will fail of their intended effect, for during the days when the protocol was under negotiation between the President and M. Cambon the probability of just such pressure being brought to bear was taken into consideration, and was indeed urged as a reason for refusing the request of M. Cambon that the conference be had at Paris, but it was decided that our Commissioners would be strong enough to withstand such tactics.

So far no protest has been lodged by the Spanish officials with the State Department against the alleged refusal on the part of that department to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Philippines outside of Manila. As a matter of fact, it can be stated positively that no such refusal was given, and, according to the present disposition, there is no intention of denying to the Spanish the right to increase their forces in that part of the Philippines which we admit to be still under the sovereignty of Spain.

It is to be presumed that in the interview which took place between the President and the insurgent representatives to-day this matter was touched upon, and that Agoncello was shown the advisability of checking the operations against the Spaniards outside of Manila if the insurgents themselves expect to profit by the action of the Peace Commission at Paris.

As to the charge that our officials are knowingly permitting the insurgents to receive small-arms, ammunition, and cannon from outside the islands to attack the Spaniards, the officials here point in refutation to the advices of early this week from Admiral Dewey announcing that he had seized a filibustering insurgent vessel engaged in just such work, and also to the earlier reports showing that our naval officials were preventing the insurgent ships from going out of Manila to attack other islands than Luzon.

M. CAMBON SAILS FOR HOME.

The French Ambassador a Passenger on La Gascogne—Cuba's Secretary General Is Also on Board.

The French Ambassador M. Cambon and Dr. José Congosto, Secretary General of Cuba, were passengers yesterday on the outgoing steamship La Gascogne. M. Cambon expected a cable before his departure, and the steamship was held an hour and a half, but no dispatch came. The French Ambassador and the Spanish official were not personally acquainted when they went aboard, but before the vessel sailed the agent of the line introduced them, and quite a lengthy chat followed between them.

M. Cambon declined to discuss diplomatic matters, but said he was happy in having been the instrument through which the two countries had agreed upon terms for a cessation of hostilities, and he believed that in a short time the terms of a permanent treaty would be effected by the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

Dr. Congosto when questioned declared that he had been quoted too much already. Then he said that he did not care to make public his private views regarding the way the war had been conducted excepting in his own country. At home there might be an investigation, and then he would speak.

The French Ambassador was accompanied by his son Roger.

Commander Bradford Off for Paris.

Commander R. B. Bradford and wife were passengers on the Lucania, which sailed yesterday. Comander Bradford, who has devoted much attention to Philippine affairs, is going to Paris to join the American Peace Commissioners, his presence having been requested by ex-Secretary Day.

STEAMER SINKS A BARGE.

Wilson Liner Buffalo in a Collision in the Lower Bay.

A collision occurred in the lower bay last evening, which resulted in the sinking of a coal barge. The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo was outward bound for Hull, and the tug Sea King was inward bound from Philadelphia with two barges laden with coal for the Hoboken Coal Docks. Some other vessels were passing, and an attempt to keep clear of the others brought the Buffalo head on against one of the barges, which were being towed on a long hawser and were somewhat unwieldy.

A hole was stove in the barge's side, and she sank rapidly. Three men composing her crew were taken off by the Sea King. The Wilson Line boat was brought to a standstill, but after finding, on examination, that she had received no injury, she proceeded out to sea.

Jehu Baker Not to Lose His Sight.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Physicians attending Jehu Baker, the aged Congressman of the Twenty-third Illinois District, say that he will not lose his eyesight. Although he is seventy-six years old, he is as vigorous as a man of fifty. His eyesight has been troubling him for a year. Just before Congress last adjourned Mr. Baker had an operation for cataract performed. He is now confined in a darkened room, but his friends say that this is the natural outcome of the operation performed.

Samuel F. Barger to Live in Newport.

NEWPORT, Oct. 1.—Samuel F. Barger, one of the Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and his son, Milton S. Barger, have registered at the City Hall and declared their intention to become citizens of Newport. They claim to have resided here since 1893, and the elder Mr. Barger is taxed for $30,000 in real estate in this city

CHINESE EMPEROR KILLED

Reports of His Death from Shanghai Are Confirmed by Later Cable Advices.

MAY HAVE BEEN TORTURED

No Details as to the Methods Employed by the Assassin—Some Think He Was Poisoned by Conspirators.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the announcement of the death of the Emperor is confirmed. The reports as to the means employed in his taking off differ.

One story has it that he died by poison, and another that death was caused by strangulation, while a third states that he was subjected to frightful torture, a red-hot iron being thrust through his bowels.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, published to-day, stated that telegrams furnished by the local Governor to a Chinese paper there, allege that the Emperor of China committed suicide on Sept. 21, after signing the decrees which placed the Dowager Empress at the head of affairs in China. This, it was added, is understood to mean that the Emperor was assassinated.

All the English-speaking Secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese Foreign Office, it is further announced, have been seized and banished.

The British Foreign Office to-day received a dispatch from her Majesty's Minister at Pekin saying that Mr. Mortimer, a member of the British Legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady, was insulted and attacked by a mob, which stoned him and covered him with mud.

Later in the day, the dispatch adds, some American missionaries were similarly attacked, as was the Chinese Secretary of the United States Legation. The latter's ribs were broken.

Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, reports that there is a dangerous feeling abroad. Steps have been taken to call the attention of the Chinese Government to these outrages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Minister Conger at Pekin has forwarded the following to the State Department:

Pekin, Oct. 1, 1898.

Day, Washington:

Six alleged conspirators executed by order of Empress yesterday. Kang, leading reformer, adviser of the Emperor, escaped on British vessel. Order and quiet prevail here. Trouble feared at some interior points not yet heard from. CONGER.

YIN ASCENDS CHINESE THRONE.

He Favors all Foreign Methods of Material Advancement.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Emperor of China is known to have lately shown leanings toward Christianity, and it was recently reported that he had burned the Confucian classics in the palace.

The man who will now ascend the throne of China is Yin, a grandson of Prince Kung. He is a good-looking, intelligent young man of decidedly pro-foreign leanings. He is regarded by the Chinese as being the legitimate successor of the Emperor's predecessor, Kwang-hsu.

Englishmen who have met Yin declare he will not be a puppet like his predecessor. He has a stronger will, and, moreover, is not related to the Dowager Empress. A prominent resident of Pekin, Dr. Dudgeon, who is the only foreigner who ever dined with Yin, asserts that the Dowager Empress is not opposed to progress. He adds that she was responsible for the installation of the electric light in the palaces, and introduced a railroad and an electric launch into the palace grounds. She is also held to have favored other Western ideas.

It is now said that the dismissal of Li Hung Chang, who was the ally of the Dowager Empress, and the strong pressure of Russia, which country was alarmed at the probable results of the mission of the Marquis Ito to China, were the true causes of the Emperor's deposition.

The time, however, has gone by for a continuance of the old régime. The young China party will not rest satisfied with the existing state of things. Kang-Yuwei, the fugitive Cantonese reformer, who is now safe at Hongkong under British protection, is known as the modern sage of China. He is the leader of the reform party, and the originator of the society formed in opposition to the custom of binding the feet of chinese girls. This society was organized in Canton, with a membership of 10,000. Kang's daughter has never bound her feet, and she has published a treatise against foot binding."

CALIFORNIA'S WINE PRODUCTION

Vintage Will Be One of the Smallest in the State's Recent History.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—According to W. J. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the Wine Makers' Corporation of California, which includes 80 per cent. of the growers, the vintage this year will be one of the smallest in the recent history of the State. He says:

"Our advices indicate that the yield of dry wines is in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 gallons, as against 27,000,000 last year. Sweet wines will show about one-half the production of last year."

PATENT OFFICE "CATCHING UP."

Augmented Force Has Reduced Applications Awaiting Decision by 2,896.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—When the Commissioner of Patents was making his arguments before the Committee on Appropriations of the House for an increased working force, he was met with the statement that it did not matter how much the examining force was augmented, there would be no difference in the work accomplished. This was combated by Commissioner Duell, who promised satisfactory results if allowed additional clerks. How well he has kept his promise is shown in the statement just issued as to the condition of the work of the office. There are at this time 2,896 less applications awaiting action than there were before the additional force was put to work. When his attention was directed to this statement to-day, Commissioner Duell smiled, and said:

"I am very proud of the work thus far accomplished. It demonstrates better than any argument what the increased force has done. We are working in the greatest harmony, and the work is rapidly being brought up. Examiners who were months behind in their work are beginning to see the end, and I promise by the 1st of July to have this office in such shape that an inventor filing his application for a patent can expect and will receive an action thereon within six weeks. And, as time goes on, that time limit will be reduced, until we will be working on a prompt basis. This is what the augmented force has made possible, and inventors throughout the country will rejoice at the new order of things."

New York Day at Omaha Exposition.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is to be orator of the day at Omaha, Saturday, Oct. 8th, which is designated as New York State Day at the Exposition. The New York Central has arranged for special train to leave New York Thursday, Oct. 6, at 1 P. M., reaching Omaha Saturday, 8:25 A. M. Excursion tickets good to return until the 13th, and including sleeping car to Omaha and all meals necessary going, $42.50. For tickets, apply to agents at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East Fourteenth Street, Grand Central Station or One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.—Adv.

BIG FIRE IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

Denver and Rio Grande Freight Station, the Antlers Hotel, and Many Other Buildings Destroyed.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 1.—This city had a visitation of fire this afternoon, which threatened for four hours to destroy the entire business district. The wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour from the Southwest when the fire started at tht Denver and Rio Grande freight depot at the foot of Cuchares Street at 2:10 o'clock P. M., and the flames spread with great rapidity.

A strip four blocks from north to south and two blocks wide from east to west had been burned over, but at this hour—8 P. M.—the conflagration is believed to be under control. The flames are still leaping high in the air all over the burning district, but the wind has died down and there is no doubt that the fire engines which have come from Denver and Pueblo in response to appeals for aid will be able to confine the flames within the present limits.

The Antlers Hotel, one of the largest in the West, the lumber yards, and two blocks of business houses have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000; insured for half that amount. The losses, estimated, are as follows: Antlers Hotel, $350,000; Newton Lumber Company, $60,000; Crissey & Fowler Lumber Company, $30,000; El Paso Lumber Company, $35,000; Irving & Sons, blacksmiths, $2,000; Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, $30,000; Gulf Depot, $5,000; Homo Hotel, $3,500; general losses of business firms and individuals not enumerated above, $465,000.

The fire started in a pile of rubbish underneath the platform at the Denver and Rio Grande freight depot. Within five minutes it had communicated to freight cars standing at the depot, and it spread so rapidly that it was impossible to move any of the cars.

RUSSIA'S WHEAT CROP FAILS.

Prospect of a Record Harvest Vanishes—Famine and an Economic Crisis Feared.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices from Russia point to an acute economic crisis and probably a wheat famine during the coming Winter.

The crops in Northern and Central Russia are a complete failure, and what was thought to be a record harvest in South Russia proves to be a harvest far below the average. The grain is sparse, small-sized, and very light. The farmers are throwing their stocks on the market in order to meet the Michaelmas demands and the laborers' heavy hire.

Prices, therefore, have fallen considerably; but a reaction is inevitable and prices are bound to boom, as experts predict that the supplies are wholly inadequate to meet the Winter requirement.

ULTIMATUM BY SHOEMAKERS.

A General Strike Threatened in the New England Shops.

ROCKLAND, Mass., Oct. 1.—A general strike in all the shoe shops in New England is imminent. The strike of lasters at Brockton has led to the decision by the workmen that all the shops outside of the Brockton district must accept the new price list arranged by the Lasters' Union by 2 o'clock on Tuesday or there will be a general strike.

The lasters have placed a boycott on the lasting machines, and even if the manufacturers accept the new list prepared by the Lasters' Union the men will not be permitted to go to work on the machines until the company controlling the machines agrees not to teach non-union men how to operate them.

The Board of Trade is endeavoring to bring the men and the manufacturers together in an effort to adjust the present and all future difficulties. Some of the manufacturers who have read the proposition of the Board of Trade pronounce it impracticable. The manufacturers say also that skilled help is coming from all over New England. The number of "free shops" has been largely increased by the present strike.

Miss Colgate's Death.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Cox of West Seventh Street left this morning for Manchester, N. H., to attend the funeral of Miss Elizabeth Colgate, the fiancée of their son, Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., who shot and killed herself at Manchester, N. H., yesterday. Steps have been taken to communicate with Dr. Cox, who is on a hunting expedition in the North Woods, and did not intend to return for a week yet. The party of which Mr. Cox is a member went out from St. Leonard, Canada, several days ago, and are out of direct communication with the rest of the world. Mr. Cox, Sr., thinks that Miss Colgate's death was accidental.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm has developed off the Atlantic coast of Florida, Jupiter reporting a pressure of 29.02 inches and Key West a west wind of twenty-four miles an hour. A storm of great intensity and extent has moved from the central plateau region to the eastern slope of the middle Rocky Mountains, Huron reporting a south wind of fifty-six miles an hour. Rain has fallen from the Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the plateau regions, has risen in the upper lake regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain may be expected from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, preceded by fair weather in Eastern New York and New England, and rain followed by fair weather in the Missouri Valley. The temperature will fall decidedly in the middle and Southern Rocky Mountain region and in the Missouri Valley Sunday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	62	64	61
6 A. M.	61	60	62
9 A. M.	68	67	68
12 M.	82	77	74
4 P. M.	83	75	76
6 P. M.	80	72	72
9 P. M.	74	67	70
12 P. M.	68	67	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68⅞
Weather Bureau	68⅝
Corresponding date 1897	72¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years	61

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees, at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 59 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 71 per cent.

Fast Time to Savannah and Florida.

Pennsylvania, Southern, and F., C. & P., Short Line. Limited 4:20 P. M. daily. Through sleeping cars New York to Tampa. Dining car serves meals between New York and Charlotte. 12:05 midnight, Fast Mail, sleeping cars New York to Jacksonville. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

FOREST FIRES IN WISCONSIN

Rising Sea of Flames Rolling Through Many Districts of the State.

LOSS OF LIFE WILL BE GREAT

Several Charred Bodies Found—Hundreds of Families Lose Their Homes and Are Destitute—Some Narrow Escapes Reported.

RICE LAKE, Wis., Oct. 1.—Relief parties are now out through the border districts south and west of this city. The loss of life from the disastrous forest fires cannot now be estimated, but it will be great. The work of getting to the burned districts is slow, as all the bridges are down. Over 100 persons are missing. Many dead bodies have been found, and they are burned beyond recognition.

The remains of one man named Nelson were found to-day at the bottom of a well where he had gone to escape the fire. At another place a woman and two children were found in a well. The woman was fatally burned. At another place where a man had been plowing in a field, his charred remains and the carcasses of his horses were found to-day.

All the cattle, horses, and other stock in a large district have been burned to death. Even the wild animals could not escape the flames.

The wind to-day was southeast and was blowing at a rate of about forty miles an hour. Fires are now raging in the hardwood timber lands between this city and Cumberland, but fortunately the district is lightly populated. The mills in this city have been shut down and another reserve Fire Department has been ordered out.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Oct. 1.—August Mason of this city, one of the most extensive loggers in Wisconsin, returned today from a trip to his camps at Cedar Lake, Barren County. He had an exciting time with forest fires, and reports the entire loss of all his camps and outfits at Cedar Lake. He also believes that four of his men have lost their lives in the flames.

Mason and his men started for the railway station, but the flames rapidly gained on them, and men and horses were forced to plunge into a lake for safety. Four men of the crew, who were in the rear of the larger party, are missing, and Mr. Mason says there is no hope that they are safe. Their names are Sam Popple, William Brown, and two brothers named McGill, all residents of Chippewa County.

The scene, Mr. Mason says, was terrible. On every side there was a sea of fire rapidly increasing and destroying everything. Knapp, Stout & Co.'s camps and outfits in that locality are all burned; also over 500 oxen. Dozens of farmhouses that Mr. Mason passed in the morning were in ashes in the afternoon.

Hundreds are homeless, and many have lost all their household goods.

The following estimates of losses were made by a prominent lumber man here:

Northwestern Lumber Company, $22,000; August Mason, $3,000; Mississippi River Lumber Company, $80,000; Chippewa Logging Company, $50,000; Knapp, Stout & Co., $225,000. The losses include standing timber, logs, camps, and camp outf

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Joseph H. Choate to Speak at Wednesday Night's Rally.

ROOSEVELT LEAVES FOR HOME

He Is Anxious to Speak Frequently in the Campaign—His Confidence.

The name of Joseph H. Choate was yesterday added to the list of speakers for the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening to ratify the nominations made by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga.

Mr. Choate's acceptance of the invitation to speak in behalf of the Roosevelt ticket was secured after the expenditure of considerable effort on the part of President Quigg of the County Committee. Mr. Quigg is anxious to make the ratification meeting a demonstration of the strength of the independent support of Roosevelt and a means of adding to that support. The presence of Dr. Seth Low as one of the oratorical sponsors for the organization candidates was felt to be a strong card, and the organization managers did not conceal their gratification at it. But it was admitted that Mr. Choate's participation in the ratification proceedings would also be forceful evidence that the chasm in the Republican Party had been bridged and that the Platt and anti-Platt men were once more agreed on the party candidates. An earnest invitation was accordingly addressed to Mr. Choate at his country home, at Stockbridge. This was followed up by a personal message from Colo Roosevelt, and yesterday morning Collector George R. Bidwell went down to Stockbridge to urge the acceptance of the invitation, on Mr. Choate in behalf of the Republican organization.

A telegram from Mr. Bidwell to President Quigg late in the afternoon conveyed the information that Mr. Choate had consented.

This necessitated a correction of the posters for the meeting, which had already been prepared, and the proofs of which had been submitted to Mr. Quigg. As corrected, they present Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as Chairman of the meeting and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Seth Low, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, and Joseph H. Choate as the speakers. It is not expected that there will be any change in this programme.

Col. Roosevelt returned to his home in Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon after spending a busy morning at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He found a mass of business demanding his attention there, but the number of callers was so great that he could do little toward discharging it, a fact which causes State Chairman Odell to reflect that there are disadvantages about having a candidate for Governor who is at the same time a popular idol.

Col. Roosevelt talked further with Mr. Odell about plans for the campaign, but nothing definite was determined upon. The candidate for Governor, it was announced, has made no public engagements, save that for Wednesday evening in this city, and he will make none until it is decided to what extent the head of the ticket is to participate oratorically in the campaign. It is understood that Col. Roosevelt himself desires to speak as often and at such times and places as may be necessary for him to make his position clearly understood. Some of the party managers incline to think that it will be better not to make it a speaking campaign, and Chairman Odell himself is not sure that it will be wisest to have Col. Roosevelt make a general stumping tour of the State. This matter is to be made the subject of consideration by the State Committee, its members realize that, however much anybody might desire to do so, it would be impossible to "bottle up" Col. Roosevelt, and little doubt is felt that he will be drawn into an almost continuous siege of speechmaking before the campaign has proceeded far.

Col. Roosevelt left the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 1 o'clock for Long Island City, taking a street car to the Thirty-fourth Street ferry. He was accompanied by Luther Sage Wright of the Rough Riders, and it was not long before the two men had become marked figures to the passengers in the car. Two men—workingmen, as their garb indicated—entered the car, and, recognizing the Colonel, shook him by the hand warmly.

"I hope you'll be elected President, Colonel," one of them exclaimed.

"Well, I'll be satisfied if I'm elected Governor," was Col. Roosevelt's reply.

At the ferry a woman with two daughters introduced herself and presented the girls, one of whom brought a smile of pleasure to the face of the Colonel by declaring that it was the only time she ever wished she were a man, so that she might cast a vote for him. Showered with attentions like these wherever he went, Col. Roosevelt wound up by missing his train from Long Island City.

The Republican candidate for Governor went back to Oyster Bay filled with confidence in the successful outcome of his canvass. He does not doubt the outcome in the slightest, and he is enthusiastically anxious for the fierce heat of the campaign itself. One of the evidences of popular appreciation most gratifying to him is the receipt of numerous letters from policemen who were on the force while he was Commissioner. He has had nearly a hundred letters of this nature, the writers of many of them offering to work for him in the campaign. To these friends he has replied urging them not to do this, as it would necessarily imperil their positions on the force.

There were many prominent Republicans about the State headquarters yesterday, giving the rooms for the first time a campaign air. The crush is to be relieved by that additional rooms have been secured for the accommodation of the State Committee. One of these will be used by Col. Roosevelt, who will be at headquarters every day when he is not speaking outside of the city. Another will be assigned to Luther B. Little, in charge of the Press Bureau.

Chairman Odell went to his home, in Newburg, last night to spend Sunday. William Barnes, Jr., Republican Chairman of the Executive Committee, came to the city last night to begin campaign work.

The actual work of the campaign will begin in earnest after the ratification meeting Wednesday night.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S TAX CASE.

Justice Cohen Directs the Commissioners to Reply to the Petition for a Discontinuance.

Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday morning signed an order directing President Thomas L. Feitner and the Commissioners of Assessments and Taxes to show cause to-morrow before Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court, why an order should not be entered discontinuing the proceedings instituted on the relation of Theodore Roosevelt for the vacation of the assessment on his personal property in this city on payment of the costs by Col. Roosevelt. The order, which was served on the Corporation Counsel in the afternoon, was granted on the affidavits of John E. Roosevelt of the legal firm of Roosevelt & Kobbe and James A. Speer, a lawyer in their office.

Mr. Roosevelt's affidavit stated that he is one of the attorneys for the relator. The petition in the certiorari proceedings was filed by him during Mr. Roosevelt's absence with the army at Santiago de Cuba, and without his knowledge. The affiant says that he had no opportunity to consult with Col. Roosevelt on the matter, and that since Col. Roosevelt's return from Cuba, and upon his being informed of the facts, he instructed his attorneys to discontinue the proceeding. Lawyer Roosevelt states that no other application for an order of discontinuance has been made to any court, and asks that the customary order be made by the court.

James A. Speer's affidavit sets forth that on Oct. 1 he sent a letter to the office of the Corporation Counsel, a copy of which he incloses, stating that Col. Roosevelt had instructed Roosevelt & Kobbe to discontinue the certiorari proceedings. The letter was accompanied by a proposed stipulation, guaranteeing payment of costs by the relator, to which, or to any stipulation of a like character, Mr. Speer says the Corporation Counsel refused to agree.

TO MOVE BUTTLING'S EXPULSION.

Prospect of a Fight in the Kings County Republican Committee.

There is every prospect of a warm fight when the Kings County Republican Committee next meets, if Michael J. Dady carries out the threat he has made. He intends to move the expulsion of ex-Sheriff William J Buttling, who during Jacob Worth's leadership of the party was Worth's right-hand man.

It is not merely a threat, for Dady has made the proposition at a conference with some of his fellow-members, and they have agreed to it.

President Walter B. Atterbury of the County Committee said yesterday that if Dady made such a move he would certainly oppose it.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost alder-manic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Harlem Republican Club's Meeting.

The Republican Club of Harlem opened its campaign last night by holding an open-air ratification meeting in front of the club-house, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The principal speaker was Judge Isaac Lansing of Nebraska. He spoke at length of the character of Col. Roosevelt. In speaking of the administration of Gov. Black, he said: "No man here to-night has been injured or benefitted by the canal frauds, if frauds there were, and I say there were no frauds." Senator John Ford, N. Lyman Bruce, Henry C. Robinson, Congressman Philip B. Low, and John Proctor Clark also delivered addresses.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE SENATE.

Republicans Select Louis F. Goodsell as Senator Lexow's Successor.

NEWBURG, Oct. 1.—The Republicans of the Twenty-third District to-day nominated Assemblyman Louis F. Goodsell of Highland Falls for the State Senate, to succeed Senator Lexow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 1.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a Senator for the Twenty-fourth District met here this afternoon. A. Lee Wager of Rhinebeck placed in nomination James H. Russell, a farmer, of Beekman, Dutchess County. No other name was presented, and he was chosen by acclamation. James W. Hinkley said that Mr. Russell had been selected as a representative farmer to oppose Louis F. Payn's personal candidate, Henry S. Ambler of Chatham.

AUBURN, Oct. 1.—John D. Teller of Auburn was nominated for State Senator here to-day by the Democrats of the Thirty-ninth District.

White Plains Convention Adjourns.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 1.—The Republicans of the Sixteenth Congressional District met to hold their convention here to-day, but as soon as it had organized, a motion was made and carried to adjourn for one week. The Fairchild-Burns wing was in control of the delegates, and the Ward faction caused the adjournment in the interests of harmony.

Assembly Nominations.

Montgomery—Richard Murphy, Republican.
Oswego—First District—M. J. Daly, Democrat.
Schuyler—Augustus S. Schafer, Democrat.

Nominations at Mount Holly.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 1.—The Burlington County Republican Convention to-day nominated: County Clerk—William H. Warrick of Chester; Assembly—Joel Verner of Palmyra and Charles Wright of Mansfield; Auditor—Joseph S. Gibson of Mount Holly and Coroner William. M. Wells of Euplington.

CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Hot War Against Quay—Prohibitionist Candidate for Governor Adopts the Honest Government Issue.

READING, Penn., Oct. 1.—As the Pennsylvania Gubernatorial campaign progresses it is characterized by more extraordinary features. Dr. S. C. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate and his party leaders have cast prohibition into the background and are making "honest government" their battle cry.

The Republican revolt against Senator Quay, headed by ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, has alarmed Republican leaders at Washington, and Postmaster General Smith is being urged to take an active part in the Pennsylvania campaign by making speeches for Stone, Senator Quay's candidate for Governor. It is said in Washington that the fight being waged in this State against Quay is likely to result in the defeat of the Republicans in two or three Congressional districts, while the probability of the re-election of the Senator becomes more and more a question of uncertainty as the November election of State legislators draws nearer.

The recent charges made by ex-Congressman Sowden of Allentown, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, of the sale of Post Office appointments by Senator Quay and his henchmen, have brought an Inspector for the Post Office Department to different sections of Pennsylvania, who is investigating these charges. Mr. Sowden said:

"I am in possession of the most damaging proofs that Senator Quay's hands are not entirely clean in the matter of offering Post Offices and other Federal positions to some of his henchmen in return for delegates all over the State. I positively say that Senator Quay offered ex-Representative John H. Pascoe of Lehigh County the Allentown Post Office if he would secure him the Lehigh delegates. This was done at Harrisburg in the presence of a reputable witness, who will be produced at the proper time.

"Senator Quay also offered a Collectorship or a Post Office to one of the conferees in the Adams district to vote against Col. Stahle, and in favor of Hollar, resulting in the election of a Democratic Congressman. I am ready and willing to furnish a list of some of the most respectable Republican citizens of Lehigh County, whose evidence will prove most convincingly all the charges I make."

Candidate Sowden in making his charges against Quay produced a copy of a letter signed M. S. Quay, written to D. R. Horne of Allentown, in which the Senator advises Mr. Horne "to use the Federal patronage for what it is worth." In some of the legislative districts of Pennsylvania, it is said, deals have been consummated by the Quay leaders and the leaders of the Democratic Party for the election in such districts where there are two State Representatives of one Republican and one Democratic legislator, while it is alleged in other districts Quay henchmen are working hard for the election of Democratic candidates when it seems improbable that the election of Quay men can be accomplished.

Republican State Chairman Elkin made a vigorous speech yesterday against Mr. Wanamaker and other leaders who are making war on Quay, and he denied most of the charges against the Senator.

Democratic Candidate Jenks is addressing large meetings throughout the State. His speeches are very much in line with those of Dr. Swallow, charging that the Republicans do not care very much to talk about State politics in this campaign, knowing themselves how corrupt the State Government has been under the control of Republican Legislatures.

Mr. Jenks charges that Senator Quay twice secured his election as United States Senator through patronage and alleges that Quay effected an understanding with Mark Hanna by which he secured entire control of Pennsylvania's National patronage under President McKinley.

Hallwood Cash Register Company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 1.—The Hallwood Cash Register Company, a Columbus corporation, filed articles with the Secretary of State to-day, showing an increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $300,000. The company has been defendant in several infringement cases instituted by the National Cash Register Company, and has sued that company for damages. George W. Sinks is President and Thomas M. Livesay Secretary of the Hallwood Company.

Post Office Physician in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Dr. Brown F. Swift was to-day appointed physician of the Chicago Post Office, at a salary of $1,700 a year, by Postmaster Gordon. Dr. Swift, who is thirty years old, was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1895, and was once Assistant County Physician. He is a graduate of the Chicago High School and of Michigan University. Dr. Swift will enter upon the duties of his office to-morrow. All the Post Office employes will receive free attendance.

FOR CONGRESS IN KINGS

Republicans in Brooklyn Make Nominations in the Five Districts.

HOT CONTEST IN THE THIRD

W. A. Prendergast Selected There—Delegates Come to Blows in the Fifth and Sixth—Renominations in the Second and Fourth.

Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress were held last night by the Republicans in five of the districts of Kings County. The nominees in the various districts are as follows:

Second—Dennis M. Hurley.
Third—William A. Prendergast.
Fourth—Israel F. Fischer.
Fifth—Charles G. Bennett.
Sixth—Henry C. Fisher.

The convention in the Third District, the banner, silk-stocking Republican district of Brooklyn Borough, was one of the most turbulent ever known in the history of Brooklyn, and it was with difficulty that the police could control the delegates at times. The convention was held in the Johnson Building, at Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, and was presided over by Jesse D. Frost.

This district elected Francis H. Wilson to Congress in 1896, and when he was made Postmaster last year, William A. Prendergast was nominated by the Republicans to succeed him. Mr. Prendergast let his campaign go by default, relying on the large party majority, and he was defeated by Edmund L. Griggs, his Democratic opponent.

Mr. Prendergast's friends, at the head of whom is Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, thought that he ought to have another chance, and until within a few days it looked as if Mr. Prendergast would have no opposition. But for some reason for which no explanation has been made, Michael J. Dady recently began a bitter opposition to him, and announced that he was for anybody to beat Prendergast.

At the convention last night eleven names were put in nomination. On the first ballot the vote stood 169 for Prendergast, 73 for George B. Forrester of the Tenth Ward, a former Excise Commissioner, and the rest scattering. The second ballot resulted in 188 votes for Forrester, 171 for Prendergast, and the rest scattering.

On the third ballot Dady swung the votes of the Third Ward to Walter B. Atterbury. This action enraged the Tenth Ward delegation, and they deserted Forester, voting solidly for Prendergast. This change of front by the Tenth Ward men created a stampede for Prendergast, and he was nominated about 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Mr. Prendergast were actively at work on the floor preceding and during the balloting, and Mr. Dady also led the fight against Prendergast from the floor of the convention. The police were several times called in and forcibly compelled the excited and belligerent delegates to be seated.

In the Second District there was no opposition to the renomination of Denis M. Hurley, the present member. The convention was held at the Criterion Theatre, and was presided over by Alexander Robb, Congressman Hurley was put in nomination by Jackson Wallace, and the nomination was seconded by Webster R. Walkley. Speeches favoring the nomination were also made by Thomas Fitchie, ex-Sheriff Buttling, S. B. Chittenden, and others.

The names of President McKinley, Col. Roosevelt, and Congressman Hurley, when mentioned by the speakers, were loudly cheered. A resolution was passed favoring the retention of "every foot of territory acquired in the late war," only five or six votes being cast in opposition. Congressman Hurley made a brief speech.

Congressman Israel F. Fischer was triumphant in the Fourth District over his only opponent, Henry A. Powell, by a vote of 60 to 30. The convention was held in Schiebel's Hall, Atlantic and Vermont Avenues. Harry A. Hanbury was Chairman. Marcus B. Campbell of the Thirty-first Ward nominated Mr. Fischer. Adolph Kiendl of the Twenty-sixth Ward, who was put forward to nominate Mr. Powell, met a determined effort to prevent him from speaking. The convention was in an uproar for a quarter of an hour, but Mr. Kiendl pluckily stood his guns, and, aided by the strenuous efforts of the Chairman, succeeded in making his speech. The supporters of Mr. Powell, incensed by the treatment of Mr. Kiendl, refused to make the nomination of Mr. Fischer unanimous.

The convention adopted resolutions reaffirming the St. Louis platform, and indorsing that adopted at Saratoga; approving the Ingleby law; indorsing the nomination of "that faithful and fulfilling soldier, Col. Theodore Roosevelt"; approving "the patriotic, able, and aggressive manner in which the Administration has conducted the war against Spain." The declaration that "the American flag must remain wherever placed by our soldiers and sailors," was in the first draft of the resolution, but was not read to the convention.

The Fifth Congressional District Convention was held in Arion Hall, Myrtle Street, and Charles G. Bennett, the present Congressman, was nominated over James Surpless of the Twenty-first Ward by a vote of 322 to 110. These were the only names presented to the convention. When the nominations were being made and during the balloting the supporters of both candidates became greatly excited, and blows were freely exchanged. Over 1,500 spectators were in the hall.

Congressman James R. Howe was defeated for renomination by Henry C. Fisher of the Seventeenth Ward at the Sixth Congressional District Convention, held in Purn Hall, Meserole Street. The convention was one of the most disorderly ever held in Brooklyn, and before the balloting was concluded it practically developed into a general fight. The trouble began when W. B. Smith rose to protest against John Greaney voting as a delegate inasmuch as Greaney, Mr. Smith stated, was an Inspector of Election and not entitled to sit as a delegate. Smith had hardly entered his protest when he was set upon by a number of Greaney's friends and kicked and beaten about the body and struck in the face. Later, when ex-Coroner George H. Nason of the Seventeenth Ward threw the eighty-five votes of his ward to Fisher, thus assuring to him the nomination, the fight began anew, and not even the presence of twelve policemen could stop it. So general and so serious did it become that even the reporters present had to take refuge on the stage. The meeting broke up in disorder.

Howe, the defeated candidate, whose name was presented by Alex. Letts of the Thirteenth Ward, is the only Republican who ever carried the district. Fisher, whose name was presented by Benjamin Raphael of the Seventeenth Ward, was born in Kingston, N. Y., forty-one years ago, and has lived in Brooklyn for thirty-seven years. He owns an iron foundry, and is a Director of the Seventeenth Ward Bank.

Bride Fifty Years His Junior.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—Mayor James Seymour of this city to-day received a record of the marriage of Thompson Chandler and Josephine Wentz. The bridegroom is eighty-six years old and is a well-to-do farmer of Lyons Farm. The bride is thirty-five. Chandler had been married twice before, while the bride was formerly the wife of Ellis Payne, a colored man, who was at one time messenger in the City Hall. The ceremony was performed last evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:30 A. M.—51 Lexington Avenue; D. Sweeney; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—212 First Avenue; A. Michel; damage, $150.

4:25 P. M.—2,980 Third Avenue; A. Limberger; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—2,169 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—Twentieth Avenue and White Plains Road; George Gore; damage slight.

8 P. M.—78 East Houston Street; M. Harmon; damage, $50.

8:40 P. M.—104 East Twenty-second Street; P. Keefe; no damage.

9:10 P. M.—51 Avenue C; L. Howard; damage slight.

10:10 P. M.—120 West Fortieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:10 P. M.—886 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; M. Ricco; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 1.—Fire partially wrecked the lumber and planing mills of Aaron T. Clark, in Peabody, to-night. The loss will be about $10,000, fully insured.

Geo. F. C. Booss,

Importer and Maker of FURS.

Advanced Styles of

Collarettes

and

Neck Scarfs

in Chinchilla, Russian Sable, Choice Minks, Stone Marten, Foxes, etc.

294 FIFTH AVENUE.

Between 30th and 31st Sts.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OPENING

Its Remodeled Home the Scene of a Reception and House Warming.

THE NOMINATIONS RATIFIED

Justice Van Wyck, Elliot Danforth, Richard Croker, and the Mayor Among Those Present—Description of the Refurnished Building.

The remodeled Democratic Clubhouse at 617 Fifth Avenue was formally opened last night by a reception and "house warming." The occasion was made more notable by the passage of resolutions indorsing the ticket nominated and the platform adopted by the recent convention at Syracuse. Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the nominee for Governor, and Elliot Danforth, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, were present, and both received hearty greetings.

Justice Van Wyck entered the hall of the clubhouse a few moments before the hour set for the adoption of the resolutions. At 9:45 he and his brother, the Mayor, walked up the steps. They were recognized directly they left their carriage, and a cheer heralded their coming. John Fox, a member of the House Committee, met them at the door and escorted them into the glaringly lighted rooms of the club.

Another cheer told of their progress from the steps to the door, and a third announced their entrance into the reception hall. There was a rush toward the front, and the nominee could scarcely make his way through the press of his friends and admirers.

As he passed into the reception rooms some one proposed three cheers for "Governor Van Wyck," and they were given with lusty vehemence, and a Tammany tiger was added. He was again cheered as Governor when he entered the inner room and shook hands with Richard Croker.

Edward F. O'Dwyer, Vice President, mounted a chair and called the club into executive session. As soon as silence could be had Corporation Counsel Whalen offered the following resolution, which was read by the Secretary, Theodore F. Haskell.

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic Club of the City of New York hereby ratify the action of the delegates at the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 28.

We heartily approve the admirable and appropriate platform of principles unanimously adopted at said convention.

Resolved, That in the nomination of the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck as chief executive of the State, the citizens are to be congratulated on having an opportunity to place at the head of governmental affairs a gentleman of wide experience, ripe judgment, and of Spartan courage.

We further indorse the other candidates on the State ticket, all of whom are of experience in public affairs and therefore well qualified to discharge with ability the duties of the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvement, seconded the adoption of the resolutions, and made a speech upon some of the issues of the present campaign. He addressed himself particularly to the canal charges, the treatment of the volunteer soldiers by the Republican Administration, and to the qualifications of the Democratic nominees. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The magnificent building that now harbors the Democratic Club would hardly be recognized by one who saw it four months ago. Within just four months a very plain interior has been transformed into something very near palatial in its rich and splendid decorations. The rooms have been enlarged, a story added, stairways made magnificently and elaborately ornate, halls adorned with marble wainscoting and rich wainscoting and frescoes, and banquet halls and private dining rooms fitted up in luxurious style.

This splendid transformation cost only $90,000, and there is now posted on the wall of the entrance hall a list of 260 applicants for membership, which represents in entrance fees and first year's dues about $40,000. The club is rich in its actual amount collected from its membership as well as in the individual wealth of its members, and wanted something better than Jeffersonian simplicity in its headquarters.

The renovation of the clubhouse was made under the supervision of Arthur J. Horgan of Horgan & Slattery of this city. The exterior was not altered, and only a few changes were made in the basement. As it now stands the first floor contains the reading room, public parlor, lobby, office, and café. The reading room is finished in Australian golden-tinted paper.

The parlor is finished in old Turkey red silk panels and decorated in French Renaissance style. Japanese green is the prevailing tint in the lobby, which has a marble wainscoting eight feet high. In the centre of this hall is a bronze mantel, and over the mantel hangs a large portrait of Richard Croker.

The second floor contains the library, ladies' parlor, and three private dining rooms. The library is finished in green Australian pressed paper and has green leather furniture. The ladies' parlor is finished in pink silk and furnished in the style of Louis XVI.

The third floor contains six bedrooms. Here Mr. Croker and Andrew Freedman have luxurious apartments. Mr. Croker's is furnished in the style of Louis XVI., in pink and white. Mr. Freedman's is in red.

On the fourth floor is the dining hall. It is 31 by 42 feet, and is elaborately embellished. The central ceiling painting, representing the triumph of Democracy, is by Arthur Thomas. At the four corners are pictures of Jefferson, Jackson, Washington, and Lincoln.

Among those present last night were Richard Croker, who sat at a table with Senator P. H. McCarren, John Carroll, John Kelly, Civil Justice Joseph Steiner, Andrew Freedman, M. J. Daly, and Capt. William Astor Chanler; Augustus W. Peters, Judge Giegerich, T. C. T. Crane, O. H. P. and Perry Belmont, Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, Deputy Commissioner Fannin, James Oliver, Asa Bird Gardiner, Edward S. Stokes, James W. Boyle, Justice Frederick Smyth, Bernard J. York, James Shevlin, Bernard F. Martin, Elliot Danforth, Thomas J. Dunn, and Randolph Guggenheimer. Nearly all the Tammany leaders were present.

After the adoption of the resolutions a dinner was served in the new dining hall.

TO NOTIFY THE CANDIDATES.

A Simple Ceremony Planned—Augustus Van Wyck Resigns the Justiceship.

The nominees on the Democratic State ticket will be formally notified of their nomination on Tuesday night in the rooms of the State Committee, in the Hoffman House. Senator McCarren, who, as Chairman of the old committee, is still in charge, said yesterday that all arrangements for the formal notification had been completed. Letters have been sent to Justice Van Wyck and the other candidates asking them to be at the headquarters by 8 P. M. on that day.

It was generally expected that the notification would be made in a public hall, so that a large crowd could witness the ceremony and hear the speeches, but it has been decided to have the affair as simple and unostentatious as possible. The Brooklyn Democrats were particularly anxious to make the occasion a memorable one, and it is said that some sort of popular demonstration will be made in that borough this week. Justice Van Wyck, it is understood, desires no display or show, and wants the ceremony to be entirely formal and inconspicuous.

The notification as now arranged promises to be simple enough to satisfy the Democratic nominee. There will not be more than two or three brief speeches, and probably only one. The only speech provided for is to be a short one by Frederick C. Schraub, Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, formally notifying the candidates of their nomination. It is expected that the replies of acceptance will be very brief.

The three small rooms which constitute the headquarters of the committee do not admit of the assembling of a large audience. It is not likely, therefore, that more than fifty persons will witness the little ceremony. This limited number will probably be made up of members of the State Committee and local leaders of the party. It is thought that a larger meeting will be arranged, both in this city and in Brooklyn, at which Justice Van Wyck and the other nominees may informally accept the nominations before the people.

All rumors that Mr. Van Wyck would decline the nomination are gradually being silenced. Senator McCarren said yesterday, when asked if he had heard definitely from the Justice:

"I am not authorized to make any statement for Justice Van Wyck, but I can say that the Democratic State Committee has already begun a vigorous campaign to elect him Governor. We should hardly have done this if there had been any doubt about the matter."

THE JUSTICE RESIGNS.

Augustus Van Wyck Writes a Formal Note to Secretary Palmer.

Justice Van Wyck yesterday resigned his office as Justice of the Supreme Court. The resignation, addressed to the Secretary of State, read as follows:

I herewith resign the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in which I am now serving.

At the same time he also mailed the following letter to Mr. Palmer:

I inclose herewith my resignation of the judicial office in which I am now serving. Please file the same in your office and acknowledge the receipt and filing of the same to me.

An intimation that some action of this sort was to be taken attracted a horde of reporters to the Justice's house, in Hancock Street, in the early afternoon. Before long Harry Walkley, secretary to Senator Murphy, entered the house, and soon after James Shevlin came. He arrived in a carriage, but Mayor Van Wyck, who soon followed him, came in a democratic trolley car and walked up from Nostrand Avenue to his brother's house.

There was a consultation, and presently Shevlin and Walkley came out. "He has written a letter of resignation as Supreme Court Justice," said Shevlin, in response to the questions of the reporters. "He will be out in a minute, and give it to you himself." The two Van Wycks came out shortly afterward. The Justice wore his usual genial smile, and said to the reporters:

"How do you do, boys? They seem to be working you pretty hard these days. Yes, I've resigned, and here is the letter. I can't tell you any more now, because we're going up to the reviewing stand at Prospect Park to see the parade of war veterans, and we have no time to lose."

The brothers went to the Montauk Club for luncheon, and then to Prospect Park. After the soldiers and sailors' parade, the two went to Manhattan. They walked nearly all the way down to the bridge, arm in arm, smoking cigars and chatting.

PLANS OF THE SILVER MEN.

They May Withdraw Henry George and Name Justice Van Wyck.

Elliot Danforth said last night that Justice Augustus Van Wyck's name might head the silver ticket. When he was asked if he would accept or decline the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, offered to him by the Silver Democrats at their convention Friday night, he said:

"I have just had a talk with Mr. Croker. It is quite probable that Henry George's name will be taken from the head of that ticket and the name of Justice Van Wyck substituted for it."

He did not say that he would accept or decline. Some of his friends, however, said last night that he would hold the matter under consideration until the plan Mr. Danforth referred to is carried into effect. It is well known that the silver men wanted to nominate Mr. Danforth for Governor, and would have done so if he had not been placed on the Syracuse ticket. As it was they contented themselves with also naming him for Lieutenant Governor.

The Pequod Club Ratifies.

John C. Sheehan was the principal speaker at last night's meeting of the Pequod Club, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, held to ratify the nominations made at Syracuse. "Later on," said Mr. Sheehan, "the Democrats of the Ninth Assembly District will meet in mass meeting to pass upon the nominations. In November, when the electors of this great city meet in the different election districts to cast a free and honest ballot, I am satisfied that the result will be an overwhelming vote in favor of the Democratic State ticket." Other speakers were N. Taylor Phillips and Col. John A. Crow.

Colored Democrats to Parade.

There was a meeting of the United Colored Democracy last night, in the headquarters of the Tammany Hall Colored Members' Association, 152 West Fifty-third Street, for the purpose of arranging for a parade to-morrow. Edward E. Lee, the leader, says he will turn out 1,000 men, and after parading the party will board West Shore trains and proceed to Saratoga, where a gathering of colored Democrats is scheduled for Tuesday. In passing the Democratic Club, it is expected that the marchers will be reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Croker, and others.

The Silver Ticket.

Henry M. McDonald, who presided at last night's convention of silver Democrats, in the Union Square Hotel, said yesterday that there was some doubt whether O. F. Snyder would accept the nomination for Attorney General on the silver ticket, but he thought Mr. Snyder would accept. Mr. McDonald said that he had not yet heard from Elliot Danforth, who was named for Lieutenant Governor. There will be a ratification meeting in this city one night this week and headquarters will be opened.

Hill and Hinkley Are Friends.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 1.—James W. Hinkley remained in Poughkeepsie to-day until after the Democratic Senatorial Convention. Mr Hinkley's friends say that there is no truth in the report that there was a disagreement at Syracuse between him and Mr. Hill. The ex-Senator and Mr. Hinkley had rooms together and acted in accord upon all questions. After Mr. Hinkley had secured for Dutchess County a representative upon the State ticket in the person of Edward S. Atwater, Senator Hill, it is said, proposed Mr. Hinkley for Chairman of the State Committee, and Senator Murphy, Mr. Croker, and the Brooklyn delegation immediately acquiesced and strongly urged Mr. Hinkley to accept. He declined, and it was he that suggested the name of Frank Campbell, who was unanimously elected.

Jersey Labor Men for Crane.

NEWARK, Oct. 1.—The Essex Trades Council, an organization composed of the labor unions of Essex County, has passed a resolution denouncing Foster M. Voorhees, the Republican candidate for Governor, as an enemy of organized labor. This means that Edwin W. Crane, the Democratic candidate, is likely to receive many Republican labor votes.

Samuel V. Searing for Assemblyman.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 1.—At the Third Assembly District Democratic Convention of Queens County here, last evening, Samuel V. Searing of Mineola was nominated for member of the Assembly.

Street Car Men's Celebration.

The second anniversary of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association was celebrated at Carnegie Hall last evening. Every seat was taken, and standing room was at a premium. President H. H. Vreeland delivered a short address, explaining the objects of the association, after which a programme of musical selections and comedy acts was rendered. A pleasing feature of the programme was the performance of Richard Pitrot, who impersonated several prominent statesmen and bandmasters. The association has now more than 2,500 members, and is in excellent financial condition.

B. Altman & Co.

Opening of a most complete assortment of Drapery Stuffs, Furniture Coverings, Wall Hangings, etc., in correct styles, embracing the periods from Francois I., Louis XIII. to Louis XVI., Directoire and Empire, as well as the more modern creations of the Impressionist school. The materials include Satan Damask, Brocatelles, Wool Tapestries, Damas Broché, Marie Antoinettes and Louvecienne stripes, Plain Satins and Taffetas, Silk and Linen Velours and Velvets, Cotton Tapestries, etc.

A large variety of designs and sizes of Tapestry Panels, reproductions of Flemish and Aubusson Tapestries, suitable for Dining Room, Hall and Library decorations.

Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains and Lace Bed Sets in all the various styles of Lace.

Portières of Velour, Satin Derby, Embroidered Velour and in Oriental effects; Table Covers, Embroidered Japanese and Turkish Mantel Lambrequins, Scarfs, Cushion Tops and Covers, Fringes, Cords, etc.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

Oriental Rugs in dimensions suited for Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Chamber or Hall, in well selected designs and colors, and rare fabrics, embracing all the famous Indian, Persian and Turkish makes. Medium and small rugs of exceptional value, in Iran, Kirman, Daghestan, Kazak and Ghendjes. Domestic Rugs—Perfect reproductions of fine Oriental designs in Axminster, Wilton and Smyrna.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEAVING PUERTO RICO.

Admiral Schley Thinks the Evacuation of the Island Will Be Completed by the 6th Inst.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 1.—The Spanish transport Isla de Panay arrived here this morning, and a second transport is expected to-morrow or Monday. These, with a hospital ship which will come from Havana to remove a number of sick troops, will carry away about 3,500 Spanish soldiers. Sufficient vessels are said to be now on their way here to remove the remainder of the troops.

It is Admiral Schley's opinion that the evacuation by the Spaniards and the official delivery of the island to the American authorities will be completed by Oct. 6. The Spaniards are now engaged in perfecting the details of the evacuation and arranging for the transportation of officials and their families back to Spain.

The official Government Gazette announces that the terms of office of judiciary and Government employes will end as soon as the island is formally delivered to the United States, and adds that such employes will receive, as far as possible, positions similar to those they now hold upon their return to Spain.

The officers and privates of the Spanish Army in the island are being paid in full, and are also receiving two months' advance on their pay, in order to facilitate their departure. The soldiers maintain a quiet, self-respecting demeanor, and there is little or no drinking among them.

San Juan Tramway Line Purchased.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 1.—George Keck, George Willets, and Allen Reid of Chicago, representing an American syndicate, have purchased the tramway line running from the centre of San Juan through the only suburb to the village of Rio Piedras, seven miles distant. The line is now operated by steam, but electricity will soon be substituted. Land options in connection with the tramway have been secured by the same syndicate, which is also figuring on other similar projects.

To Send Ice to Puerto Rico.

In response to an urgent request of Red Cross Agent Barnes at Ponce, Puerto Rico, the Ice Plant Auxiliary will send him 1,000 tons of ice and the material for the construction of an icehouse. A cable from Agent Barnes yesterday said that the sick list now numbers 2,500, most of whom have typhoid fever.

GEN. LAWTON'S HEALTH REPORT.

Fever Cases Among Our Troops at Santiago Now Number 742.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Following is the fever report for to-day from Gen. Lawton, commanding at Santiago, received at the War Department to-night.

Fever cases, all kinds, 742; total sickness, 1,091. Deaths—John Dawson, private, Company K, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 29. Flowers Mitchel, Sergeant, Company C, Ninth United Mitchel, Sergeant, Company O, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 29.

Gen. Lawton's report of Sept. 30 included the statement that Paul Vincent, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, had died of bilious fever the preceding day.

Gen. Shafter's Health Improved.

MONTAUK POINT,

GOVERNMENT OF SANTIAGO

Gen. Wood to Tour the Province and Appoint Cuban Officials in the Towns.

WANTS REBEL ARMY DISBANDED

He Proposes that $25 in Cash and Agricultural Implements of that Value Be Given to Each Soldier —Manzanillo Garrison.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 1.—El Porvenir publishes to-day a three-column article reviewing the improved conditions and the better feeling existing between the Cubans and Americans in consequence of Gen. Garcia's reception here by Gen. Wood on Sept. 22, and the appointment of Gen. Demetrio Castillo as special chief of Gen. Wood's Cuban staff to represent him in dealing with the insurgents in the country districts.

Editorially El Porvenir condemns the letter from Col Enrique Collazo, published recently by the paper, in which the General contrasted the state of affairs in the island after the revolution of 1878 and the present situation.

"Give the Americans time," says the editorial, "and they will carry out the resolution passed by Congress."

Gen. Wood believes that the best plan to be adopted in the present circumstances will be to disband the Cuban Army, giving to each soldier $50, half in cash and half in agricultural implements. The carrying out of the plan will, it is estimated, necessitate an expenditure of $1,500,000, but it is believed to be a cheap solution of the difficult problem and the best.

For police purposes, it is believed the wisest course will be to form a few regiments of Cubans, the senior officers of which shall be Americans.

Gen. Wood and Gen. Castillo will leave here on Wednesday next on a tour of the province, for the purpose of appointing Mayors, constables, and other local officials in the various towns. They will be absent for ten days. Orders have been issued that English-speaking Cubans shall have the preference in appointments to office, provided they are otherwise equally capable of discharging the duties of the positions to be filled, with the other applicants.

Col. Ray, with five companies of the Third Immune Regiment, (white,) is en route from Guantanamo for Manzanillo, to relieve the Spanish garrison there. The regiments at San Luis will join him later.

Two deaths from yellow fever are reported to have occurred at Guantanamo during the week. The sickness there is decreasing. No cases of yellow fever have been reported this week at Santiago, San Luis, or Songo.

The transport Obdam, from Puerto Rico, with convalescents on board, en route for New York, will sail from this port to-morrow.

CAMPS FOR OUR ARMY IN CUBA.

Board of Officers to Report Upon Sites —Four New Posts to be Established.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary Alger had an extended conference to-day with Quartermaster General Ludington, Gen. Eagan, Commissary of Subsistence, and Gen. Sternberg, Surgeon General, regarding the preliminaries for the occupation of Cuba. The conclusion was reached that a board of officers should be sent to Cuba to examine the various points where troops are to be stationed and to select sites for camps.

This board will consist of Col. J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Lasker H. Bliss, Commissary of Subsistence; Col. Robert N. Rifey, Surgeon, and Lieut. Col. Rogers Birney, Ordnance Bureau. They will visit Havana, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, and Mariel. There will be four United States military posts in Cuba aside from those at Santiago and Manzanillo. The board will receive instructions to make a careful examination, with a view to securing the very best sites from a sanitary point of view. The forts and military positions of the Spaniards will necessarily have to be garrisoned, and stations of troops will be placed in such localities as will insure their availability for service.

As soon as this board has made the selections of sites other officers will follow from the various bureaus and prepare the camps for the reception of the army.

REFUGEES TO RETURN TO CUBA.

American Government to Transport Them from Key West Free of Charge—Relief Measures.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—José Tomas and Pedro Cano, representing the Central Committee of the Cuban workmen at Key West, arrived here this morning on board the steamer Mascotte for the purpose of collecting funds to relieve the necessities of poor families desirous of returning to Cuba during the month of October. It is reported that the Cuban Junta has obtained from the American Government a promise to furnish transports to bring back to Cuba the poor workmen who emigrated during the war.

The Central Committee of Key West is desirous of obtaining funds sufficient to support the returning laborers until they are able to get back to work in the fields.

Captain General Blanco to-day published a decree ordering that all private or city property appropriated by the Government on June 1 and used for the devastation zones be returned to its rightful owners as soon as the crops now planted are harvested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The steamer Comal, sent to Cuba by the Red Cross Society, has aboard 1,000,000 rations, which will be sufficient to supply a great many people for a short time. As soon as she is unloaded she will be returned to this country, by which time it is believed that arrangements will have been completed by the Cuban Military Commission for sending further supplies to the Cubans without the delay that has attended the Comal expedition. The War Department will also then be informed as to the necessities of the Cubans, and arrangements can be made for the departure of relief expeditions as the needs demand.

Gomez Takes a Holiday.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has left the Rojas Camp and is retiring to the estate of Boarl-Yaguyay, near Remedios, Province of Santa Clara. He has given his staff permission to visit their families. Gomez is accompanied only by Gen. Luis and by the Dominican author Señor Despradel. Capt. Page, Gen. Butler's aide de camp, who has been on a visit to Gen. Gomez at the Rojas Camp, says Gomez seems very grateful to the United States, and confident that the American authorities will be able to establish a stable and independent government.

SHAFTER'S NEW COMMAND.

Assigned to Take Temporary Charge of the Department of the East.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Major Gen. W. R. Shafter has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Department of the East, relieving Gen. Gillespie, who will resume his regular duties as engineer of that department.

The new order will relieve Gen. Shafter of the command of the Fifth Army Corps, which has been practically disbanded since its return from Santiago.

Generals to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Four Major Generals of Volunteers and twenty-five Brigadier Generals of Volunteers are to be mustered out of the United States service very soon. Their names have been selected and the list is now before the President for his approval, which is expected to be given almost immediately. Meanwhile the War Department withholds the list from publication.

To Honor Harvard's Dead Volunteers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 1.—In memory of the Harvard men who died in the late Spanish-American war, there is soon to be erected a gateway upon which their names will be inscribed. The gate will be part of the wall to be built about the college yard and will be placed at the south entrance. Memorial services will be held shortly, but the date and place have not yet been determined.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Every-day Clothes For Children

Should, of all others, be the right kind—not necessarily expensive, but well-made, well-fitted, neat and trim—the kind for which the Children's Store is celebrated—of which the following are examples:

Girls' School Waists, red or navy blue cashmere serge, cluster tucks across front of waist, plaited back, detachable collar, lined throughout, very neat and dressy; 10 to 16 yrs., *2.50*

Girls' Morning Gowns, in red, pink or blue eider-down, loose front, fitted back with box plait, pretty cord and tassel; 4 to 12 yrs., 14 & 16 yrs., $3.25. *3.00*

Girls' Black Lawn School Aprons, handsomely trimmed with insertion and lace edged shoulder ruffles; 8 to 12 yrs., *1.85*

Children's Silk Toques, pink, light blue, white and cardinal, *69c.*

Tam O'Shanters, (all wool) cloth and serge, also fancy combination of leather and cloth, *98c.*

Children's All Wool Cloth Leggins, brown, blue and black; sizes 2 to 8 yrs., *1.00*

Infants' White Jersey Sleeveless Jackets; 1 to 4 yrs., *1.35*

Infants' Long Cloaks, of white cashmere, cape and bottom of skirt trimmed with dainty pattern of embroidery, *2.50*

Babies' Short Coats, of white Bedford cord, square collar trimmed with a ruffle of satin ribbon; 6 mos. & 1 yr., *4.75*

One-Piece Kilt Suits, made of all wool flannel. Sailor collar, shield, cuffs and belt trimmed with rows of braid in contrasting colors; 2, 3 & 4 yrs., *2.65*

Babies' First Shoes, made of finest tan or black kid, soft leather soles, laced. Preferable to the moccasin as they retain the shape and can be securely adjusted to the little feet; sizes 1 to 3, *85c.*

60-62 West 23d St.

OUR DEAD TO REST AT HOME.

Bodies of Victims of the War to be Brought to America for Interment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Arrangements are being made at the War Department to bring to this country for interment the bodies of all the soldiers of the American Army who died in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines. Congress made an appropriation of $200,000 for this purpose, and the execution of the law has been placed in the hands of the Quartermaster General of the Army with instructions to spare no effort or expense.

The present plans of the department contemplate the removal of the remains of the soldiers buried in Cuba and Puerto Rico as soon as the weather gets cold enough to justify such action. A ship will be fitted up for the special purpose of transporting the remains to this country.

Tennessee Corporal Kills Himself?

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1.—Albert Nickens, a Corporal in the Second Tennessee, home on a furlough, committed suicide by taking morphine yesterday. It is believed by friends and his family that he killed himself rather than go back to hard service. He told a young lady that he would rather die than go back. There is a rumor, however, that he was drugged in a saloon. Detectives are at work on the case.

New Haven Officer Dead of Typhoid.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Allen M. Osborn, First Lieutenant, Battery C, Heavy Artillery, Connecticut Volunteers, died at his home in this city this morning after a three weeks' illness from typhoid fever, aged twenty-six years. The young man had been attacked at Camp Haven. The deceased was a son of George W. Osborn and was a nephew of Col. N. G. Osborn of The New Haven Register.

Two Deaths of Typhoid at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the American forces at Ponce, Puerto Rico:

"Deaths to-day, (Oct. 1,) two—Private Frank W Farmer, Company I, First Kentucky, and Corp. Henry F. Ransom, Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, both typhoid."

Missouri Lieutenant Dies of Typhoid.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Lieut. Ward Wilson of the Sixth Missouri Volunteers, who came back from Jacksonville, Fla., recently, on a furlough, is dead at the hospital of typhoid fever. The deceased was formerly a newspaper man of Kansas City.

Chaplain of the Baltimore Dead.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 1.—Word was received here to-day that the Rev. Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, Chaplain of the Baltimore, now stationed at Manila, had died suddenly in Japan. He was appointed in June, 1897, and credited to Indiana.

The Panama Sails from Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Major Gen. Brooke, comanding the American troops at Ponce, Puerto Rico, informs the War Department that the Panama sailed for the United States yesterday and that she had on board 170 convalescent soldiers and 5 officers.

SICK SOLDIERS FROM MONTAUK.

Sixteen sick soldiers and a nurse were brought by rail from Camp Wikoff to Long Island City yesterday afternoon. Major Appel sent four men, who it was feared were too ill to go further, to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. The remainder were transferred aboard the William Fletcher. The sixteen men were distributed as follows:

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL—Thomas Brady, Company L, Twelfth Infantry; William A. Cole, Company B, Eighth Ohio.

ST. CATHARINE'S HOSPITAL—Henry Colpers, Hospital Corps; Robert R. McFarland, Company C, Seventh Infantry; Michael Newin, Company C, Seventh Infantry; Charles Douglas, Hospital Corps; John Jamison, Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry; John Callahan, Troop F, Third Cavalry; Sergt. Ole A. Melkild, Fourth Infantry, Corp. Joseph F. Doring, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; William H. McDowell, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL—William Ortel, Company M, First Illinois; Edgar C. Loy, Troop I, Third Cavalry; Clarence Helder, band, First District of Columbia; Oscar Snyder, Company F, First District of Columbia.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION—John Johnson, Company G, Second Infantry.

A Newark Soldier Dies.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—Joseph M. Sherlock of Troop D, Sixth United States Cavalry, died at his home, 38 Wright Street, last night of typhoid pneumonia. Sherlock was born in this city twenty-five years ago, and was engaged in the insurance business when he enlisted last June. He went with his regiment South, but as soon as the troops returned to Montauk he was stricken with malarial fever, which soon developed into typhoid. A widow and two children survive him.

Death of a Michigan Soldier.

John A. Bailey, a member of Company B, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, died yesterday morning in the Hudson Street Hospital from typhoid fever. Bailey was brought from Camp Wikoff on Sept. 1. His mother was with him when he died.

Two Massachusetts Men Die.

Edward J. Davis, private, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, died at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, Friday night. George L. Forest, Company A, Second Massachusetts, died at St. Peter's yesterday.

Relief Supplies for Matanzas.

The Red Cross steamship City of San Antonio sailed yesterday for Matanzas laden with Cuban relief supplies. She will stop en route at Key West.

POOR TRANSPORT SERVICE

War Department Was Invited by Secretary Long to Adopt England's Plan.

THE NAVY WOULD HAVE ACTED

The Suggestion Was Referred to a Board of Officers Headed by Gen. Ludlow and Then Forgotten.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Several weeks have passed since the peace protocol was signed, and it is the general opinion that during that time the bureaus of the army that appeared to be somewhat confused, and perhaps demoralized, by the task suddenly imposed upon them, have had time to collect themselves and profit by experience and criticism. Still, there are complaints that the army has not learned to camp without bringing on an epidemic of typhoid, and only yesterday Gen. Wood, at Santiago, was quoted as having refused permission to the transport Minnewaska to clear that port with a load of sick soldiers, because the vessel was not in a fit condition to carry the men.

That the War Department's transport service was wretchedly in need of improvement has been pointed out from time to time by careful observers, one of whom is Capt. Paget, the naval representative of Great Britain at Tampa and Santiago, who made the suggestion that a better state of things could be brought about by turning the transport service over to the navy.

As long ago as July 20 the attention of the War Department was directed to Capt. Paget's suggestion. Upon the strength of a telegram from Admiral Sampson, who was at Santiago and could not avoid seeing the inefficiency of the transport service as managed by the army, Capt. F. W. Dickins, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, prepared the following memorandum:

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1898.—Memorandum for the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

"Sir: The following cablegram was received from Rear Admiral Sampson, United States Navy, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet:

"'In view of the close relations of the army and navy which must exist in such operations as the present, and as, to avoid friction, specific regulations governing the combined action of the two services are necessary, I would recommend the adoption at once of the English regulations on this subject, including transport service, which exist in full detail. Their experience has been far larger than that of any other power, and I think their methods would be perfectly adaptable to ourselves. If their regulations for combined action are not in the department, would suggest asking for them at once through our Naval Attaché.'

"In looking up information covering the subject of the above cablegram, I was not able to find in the office of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence any publication relating to the regulations covering the combined action of the two services. In consequence of this, I would suggest that a cablegram be at once sent to our Naval Attaché at London, to forward these regulations to the department, if possible to do so.

"From the 'Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service, 1893,' it is evident that the transport service is in charge of the naval branch of the British Government. On Page 479, under Chapter 30, Article 1,253, it states as follows:

"'Whenever any of her Majesty's land forces shall be embarked as passengers in any of her Majesty's ships the officers and soldiers, from the time of embarkation, shall strictly observe the laws and regulations established for the government and discipline of her Majesty's navy, and for these purposes shall be under the command of the commanding officer of the ship, as well as of the senior naval officer present, and all military officers and other persons under the equivalent rank of Captain, R. N., taking passage, and military officers in actual command for the time being of any of the troops embarked, through whom orders to the troops (given by the officer of the watch) are required to pass, shall be under the command of the officer of the watch.'

"This shows conclusively, I think, that the transport service is entirely in the hands of the naval establishment. This article is followed by several others, giving detailed instructions. In advance of receiving the regulations covering the combined action of the two forces, it might be a good plan, after due consultation and arrangement with the War Department, to make a beginning, by following the English regulations so far as they apply to transports service, as they could, in all probability, be made easily adaptable to our service, and also for the reason, as Admiral Sampson states, that the English experience has been far larger than that of any other power. Their regulations covering these matters are, of course, the result of experience and many active operations, covering a long period of years, and for that reason alone would, I think, be safe to follow. They could, of course, be modified from time to time, when applied to our service, as experience might dictate.

"Very respectfully,

"F. W. DICKNS,

"Assistant Chief of Bureau."

Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, at once approved this memorandum, and then Secretary of the Navy, agreeing with him, sent it to the Secretary of War. So far as the Navy Department knows, that was the last of it. There was some talk about the impossibilities of divided command, and assertions were made that Great Britain had abandoned the experiment of trusting its transports to naval command.

When Gen. Corbin was asked to-day what had been done about this recommendation, offered two months and a half ago, long before the scandals about transports at Montauk were possible, he said the whole matter had been turned over to a board of officers, of which Gen. Ludlow is Chairman, and which is sitting in New York. The board has not been heard from since.

GEN. COPPINGER'S REPORT.

Ascribes Suffering and Many Difficulties to the Inexperience of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Major Gen. J. J. Coppinger has transmitted to the War Department the reports of division, brigade, and regimental commanders of the Fourth Army Corps in reference to the quantity and quality of supplies furnished the troops by the several staff departments since the beginning of the war with Spain.

Gen. Coppinger himself says that, in his judgment, the subsistence department did well. The volunteer troops, in many cases, he states, suffered for want of wholesome food because they did not know how to handle the rations furnished, but the regulars fared comfortably.

Concerning the Quartermaster's Department, Gen. Coppinger says that the clothing and camp and garrison equipment were sometimes of poor quality. He ascribes this fact to the lack of preparation for so large a body of men and to the ignorance of staff officers fresh from civil life, but says that the supplies were impeded at Tampa by the congested condition of railroads and storehouses. Men suffered from lack of clothing when a good supply was on hand within five miles of their camps.

The General reports that the quality of horses and mules furnished the corps was good, but that many of the mules were killed or disabled by the "atrocious treatment" of "brutal teamsters serving under untrained regimental Quartermasters." He concludes his reference to this staff department by saying:

"The khaki clothing, the best service uniform we have ever had, is not satisfactory as yet. It is of inferior quality, not well cut. I failed to find in the Quartermaster's storehouse at Tampa a single infantry coat large enough in the chest for a full-chested man."

Gen. Coppinger commends the Surgeon General and Chief Surgeon Robert M. O'Reilly, and says:

"It is difficult to provide a full supply of medical stores when troops are ordered suddenly to many unexpected places, and when the movements are accompanied by serious outbreaks of sickness. This difficulty was increased in many instances by the fact that most of the regimental, brigade, and division Surgeons were entirely new to military work."

Gen. Coppinger's report concludes with some observations upon the work of the Ordnance Department. He says he has no blame for the Chief of Ordnance, who was called upon to perform "an impossible task" in the hurried equipment of 225,000 men with arms and ammunition.

B. Altman & Co.

BLACK SILKS.

Rich fabrics for Autumn Costumes. Choicest productions of Lyons and Zurich, comprising Satin Mousseline, Moiré Météore, Satin Sultane, Taffeta Craquelé, Satin Princier, Cachemire, Météore, Satin Somptueuse, etc.

VELVETS from Lyons and Crefeld in tints for Autumn. Fine grades of Fast-Pile Velvets for Costumes and Wraps. Satin Soleil, Velour du Nord, English Corduroy and Velveteens.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' CLOAK DEP'T.

New designs and models of Wraps, Coats and Mantles in the latest and most desirable materials, suitable for Carriage, Evening, Walking and Driving.

Capes of Kersey, in Black, Blue, Brown or Red with Satin Strappings, $15.00

Militaire Coats of Kersey, in Black, Blue or Green. Satin lining, . $21.00

Top Coats of Kersey, in Black, Blue or Castor, Silk lining, . . $14.50

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LADIES' UNDERWEAR

including Night Robes, Petticoats, Chemises, Corset Covers, Bridal Sets, etc., in Muslin, Cambric, Nainsook, Lawn and Silk, in a large variety of styles.

Also many effects in Dressing Jackets, Combination Garments, Ladies' Pajamas and the new Short Bodied Corset Cover

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COLORED DRESS GOODS

2,200 Yards of Imported Wool Chevron and Satin Finish Mixtures, 48 inches wide, for Street Costumes, will be offered on Monday, October 3d, at 85c. per yard.

Also all the new shades of Broadcloth, Scotch and English Homespuns, Cheviots, Venetians, Covert Cloths and Reversible Golf Suitings will be shown.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Commission Receives a Lengthy Document Charging Mismanagement and Abuses at Montauk Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The War Investigating Commission devoted its time to-day largely to the consideration of a statement filed by Nelson Hersh on behalf of The New York World, giving what he styles "a record of facts concerning the establishment of Camp Wikoff, and its management, together with specific instances of abuses charged to have existed, dates, number of sick in hospitals, deaths, &c." The statement was made in response to the general invitation from the commission.

The specifications cover twenty-one pages of typewritten matter, taking up the movement of the Santiago troops after the surrender of the Spanish at that place and before the breaking out of yellow fever there in July. It is asserted that at the time Montauk Point was selected as the site for the camp it was "a barren waste." The details of the selection of the camp site are given, as also those of the transportation of troops, and it is asserted that when the first detachment of 275 troops arrived on the 8th of August, "the camp was not ready to receive them, and they slept under their blankets and in the open air, as no tents had arrived.

"This," it is added, "was eleven days since it had been decided to establish the camp."

Continuing, the assertion is made that by the 10th of August the sick were reported suffering from want of proper accommodations and food; that their tents were without floors; that only their blankets separated the sick men from the ground, and that a glass of sour milk apiece was the only nourishment the sick received in twenty-four hours.

The War Department is charged with frequent changes of plans, and it is asserted that Gen. Young was allowed only six days for the preparation of the camp before the arrival of troops, when two weeks' time was necessary, which caused "great confusion."

On the 14th of August, it is alleged, Dr. Edson visited the camp and found that the 1,400 troops there were almost wholly dependent upon a body of water without inlet or outlet, and known as Fort Pond, for their drinking water. This pond received the drainage from the camp, and the doctor found the water to contain 90 grains of salt to the gallon. This condition, he said, caused disease and rendered the pond a constant menace to the men.

By the 30th of August there were 20,000 men in camp and 1,300 in the hospital, while many were unable to secure admission from the transports. The regulars were reported to be suffering for the necessaries of life, and had received no pay for three months. Contract Surgeons were reported to be living at the expense of patients. "After the doctors had lunched," says the account, "twenty-five empty apollinaris bottles were counted on the table, said to have been diverted from hospital stores."

Particulars are given of the death in his tent of Private Hugh Parrett on Aug. 30, and it is asserted that Dr. Tabor refused him permission to enter the hospital on the ground that he was not sick.

The assertion is made that when, on the 5th of September, Dr. Lee went to Camp Wikoff with a special train to take sick soldiers to the Brooklyn hospitals, "he was unable to get more than fifteen men to the train on account of the lack of ambulances, which were being used to carry sightseers around the camp. While hundreds of sick soldiers were waiting to be transferred to boats and trains, a dozen ambulances stood at the station filled with laughing men and women who were seeing the camp with officers' friends."

After this incident Gen. Young gave orders that the ambulances were to be used only for the transportation of the sick.

A list of witnesses forwarded is as follows: Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Young, Col. Forwood, Major Brown, Surgeon; Chief Surgeon Senn, from the Red Cross; Miss Helene and Mrs. Walworth, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Dr. S. H. Doty, Health Officer, New York City; Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Health Commissioner, New York; William Smith, banker; Surgeon Linn, Thirteenth Infantry, and Surgeon Ames, Tenth Infantry. A large number of names of witnesses is also suggested in the Parrett case, and there is a general request that correspondents and reporters of The World shall be called.

The commission directed that a reply be forwarded to Mr. Hersh, informing him that the statement should have careful consideration.

The War Department will furnish the Military Investigating Commission a large amount of data that has come in through investigations of complaints made by different bureaus of the department. The different bureaus have many individual cases, and it has been determined to turn them over to the commission.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Sufficient Food, Prompt Payment, and Nurses for the Sick Requested.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—At a meeting of representatives from the towns from which the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was recruited, held here to-day, at which Gen. Adelbert Ames of Lowell presided, a resolution was passed asking for certain reforms in the treatment of the soldiers.

It is not requested that the President should order the mustering out of the regiment as long as the public need requires its service, but that sufficient food and care should be not only paid for, but furnished; that the soldiers should be promptly paid; that nurses, without distinction of sex, shall be furnished, or, at least, permitted, at the hospitals where any are sick, and that the sick and convalescent who can be moved shall be sent to Boston at once.

NOISE AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Lieut. Lafferty's Mother Charges Mismanagement in the Hospitals.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 1.—"No newspaper could possibly exaggerate the suffering that was caused by neglect and mismanagement in the hospitals at Camp Wikoff," said Mrs. William S. Lafferty, mother of the late Lieut. Herbert A. Lafferty. "The noise and confusion day and night, after my arrival at the camp to attend my sick son," she continued, "were enough to drive a well person mad. They would tear down several tents, then go to work and erect an old wooden hospital.

"Lieut. Roberts of the Seventy-first New York was sick in the same ward with my son. The noise made him hysterical, and at times he would shake like an aspen leaf, but no attention was paid to it by those in charge. He died the Monday after I left. Mrs. Logan was the only woman engaged in relief work that seemed to have any authority. She had a letter from President McKinley that seemed to enable her to do as she pleased."

Mrs. Lafferty has been trying to recover her son's sword and $75 which he had, but has received a letter from a Red Cross nurse saying they cannot be found.

CONTRACT LABOR IN HAWAII.

Importation of Japanese in Anticipation of New Immigration Laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Senator Collom, one of the Commissioners sent to Hawaii by the United States Government to examine into the conditions and affairs of the islands and report as to the form of Government that would be most suitable, and who returned to this country yesterday on the steamer Gaelic, said:

"There are many interests to provide for. One of the most important questions is that of contract labor importation. I think that the laws now in force in the United States will apply to Hawaii as well. It would not do to have laws radically different for one little patch of country. In Hawaii those interested say they are attempting since annexation to prevent the importation of large numbers of Japanese and Chinese under labor contracts. Maybe they are, but I know that on the steamer we came up on there arrived from Japan 600 Japanese. It seems probable that they are rushing in now in anticipation of a change of immigration laws."

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE HERE.

Will Visit His Son at West Point, and on Wednesday Go to Washington.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, accompanied by Capt. Algernon Sartoris, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Gen. Lee will go to West Point to-day to visit his son, who is a cadet. He expects to appear before the army investigation commission in Washington on Wednesday. When asked when he expected to go to Cuba, he said that he should go with the Seventh Army Corps some time during the present month, and that he would probably be stationed in Havana Province. He said that the health of his camp at Jacksonville was excellent and that there were no complaints.

When questioned whether he knew if Col. Bryan's regiment was to be mustered out, he said he did not.

AFTER SUGAR SECRETS MAYBE.

Suspected Man Arrested in an American Refinery's Laboratory.

A man who described himself as Dr. Henry Speer of Bleecker Street, New York, formerly employed by Castro & Denier, sugar refiners, of Brooklyn, was arrested last night in Jersey City on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was found in the laboratory of the sugar house of the American Sugar Refinery on Essex Street after the laboratory had been closed for the night. He said he saw the door standing open and walked in. Chemist Kraus says he locked the dor when he left. Henry Deering, a boy employed by the company, says he saw Speer standing near Kraus's desk at 7 o'clock. He at once notified Superintendent Thomas Cavanagh, who caused Speer's arrest.

When arraigned at the Gregory Street Police Station, Dr. Speer refused to explain his presence in the laboratory. It is supposed that his idea was to learn some of the chemical processes of the American Sugar Refining Company. He is held pending an investigation.

The name of Dr. Speer does not appear in the New York Directory.

A GOOD HONEST ALE.

Clear as crystal, yellow as amber, and as mellow as old wine are the distinguishing features of EVANS' ALE which have made it the world's standard for perfection in brewing and bottling.—Adv.

SWORD FOR OFFICER OF 71ST.

Residents of Smithtown Present It to Lieut. Col. Smith.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Oct. 1.—Many of the residents of Smithtown assembled this evening to honor Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers. Money had been raised by popular subscription to buy a handsome sword, and this was given to the Lieutenant Colonel this evening.

The exercises took place at Academy Hall. The presentation speech was made by Dr. J. H. B. Browning. Col. Smith made a brief response, thanking his auditors for the honor conferred upon him.

OUR MONEY IN PUERTO RICO.

Silver Is Now in Demand, but Natives Are Not Used to Bills.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Gen. Brooke has cabled Paymaster Gen. Stanton that Paymasters should be sent to Ponce and not to San Juan, as the former place is the headquarters of the army in Puerto Rico.

It appears now that our silver is in demand both in Cuba and Puerto Rico. At first it was treated like the silver of South American countries. There is some trouble in passing paper money, as the natives are not used to it.

Major Muhlenburg, Chief Paymaster in Puerto Rico, has cabled Gen. Stanton that the ratio between American money and the pesos, the money of Puerto Rico, should be made 2 to 1, and that orders should be issued making duties payable half in American money and half in pesos, the latter to be counted at half the value of money of the United States.

It is generally believed at the War Department that there will be no further trouble about United States money in the new possessions.

Puerto Rico a Military Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The President issued an executive order to-day creating Puerto Rico into a new military department, to be known as the "Department of Puerto Rico," with Major Gen. John R. Brooke in command. The headquarters of the department will be at Ponce until after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish army, when it will be transferred to San Juan.

SUPPLIES FOR MANILA TROOPS.

Gen. Otis Advises that His Soldiers Are Well Provisioned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The troops in Manila, judging from the report of Gen. Greene and the last telegraphic report of Gen. Otis, appear to have been put in as comfortable and healthful condition as the climate will permit. When the troops arrived they at once discovered, from the oppressiveness of their woolen clothing, and from observing the scant apparel of the natives, why the Spanish troops were clad in drilling uniforms. Civilians wore similar suits of white cotton cloth, costing $1 or $2 a suit.

The officers soon made up their minds after Manila was captured that, as there was to be no fighting except with the climate and the diseases incident to it, the troops ought to be clothed as other people were clothed who had learned what was the most appropriate dress for the country. It was decided to adopt a uniform of the drilling worn by the natives and the Spanish, and Gen. Otis's dispatch indicates that it is being provided. The khaki suits are far too thick, for wear in the Philippines.

Gen. Otis's reference to a modified ration is assumed to mean that the Commissary Department has issued rice as a ration in abundance, it having been found that it is much more palatable and wholesome than hard or soft bread. The soft bread does not answer at all, and flour does not keep very well in the climate.

Died in Elevated Railroad Station.

Oscar A. Halsey, fifty-five years old, of Sayville, N. J., died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the up-town station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad at Twenty-eighth Street. Mr. Halsey was taken ill on board a train and was assisted to the station by two fellow-passengers, where he died in a few minutes. Heart disease was the cause of death. Halsey was employed as a traveling salesman. His widow and a daughter live at Sayville. One son, Oscar L. Halsey, Jr., lives in St. Louis; another, Augustus Halsey, works in Wall Street. Mrs. Halsey was notified and claimed her husband's body at the Morgue.

A Printer Badly Hurt.

Michael Day, forty-five years old, a printer and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, fractured his skull last night by falling down the stairs of the headquarters of the union, at 18 Chambers Street. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital, where it is reported that he is in a serious condition. His home is in South Brooklyn.

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We claim to have the largest and finest assortment of WOOLENS in the city.

For Business and Dress Wear.

SUITS to order, $20.

TROUSERS to order, $5.

Fall & Winter Overcoats, to order, $18.

Evening Dress Suits, silk or satin lined, $30.

Nicoll.

771 Broadway, 145-147 Bowery.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:59	Sun sets	5:41	Moon rises	6:52

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:52	Gov. Isl'd	9:19	H. Gate	11:08
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:20	Gov. Isl'd	9:38	H. Gate	11:27

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		8:00 A. M.
Lahn, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friesland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily at Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 1; Shanghai, Sept. 5; Yokohama, Sept. 13, and Honolulu, Sept. 23, which arrived at San Francisco, per steamship Gaelic, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 2.

America, London, Sept. 20.
Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
Chicago, Swansea, Sept. 17.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 27.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Kaffir Prince, St. Lucia, Sept. 26.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 24.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 29.
Patria, Hamburg Sept. 21.
Philadelphia, Ponce, Sept. 27.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 29.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

Lancelot, St. Lucia, Sept. 26.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 28.
Menominee, London, Sept. 22.
State of Texas, Brunswick, Sept. 30.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Fulda, Gibraltar, Sept. 26.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 24.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Vicosina, Shields, Sept. 20.
Werk

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Ethelbert, an Outsider, Won the Nursery Handicap.

THE FINISH AN EXCITING ONE

Moslem Has Practically a Walk-Over in the Hurdle Race—Handball's Easy Victory.

The Westchester Racing Association opened its Fall meeting at Morris Park yesterday under the most favorable conditions, for never was an afternoon's racing favored with more delightful weather and never have the dense woods which surround the race course formed a prettier background. The sport, too, was high class, and society was well represented in the clubhouse stand and on the lawn. Usually at the opening of the Fall meeting at Morris Park the coach field is lined with splendid traps, but yesterday was an exception to the rule. Outside of the public coach Good Times, which Aurel Batonyi tools from the Waldorf-Astoria, only one vehicle—a red and black break—was on the field.

The hurdle race was run as the first event on the card, an innovation that seemed to be popular. The field was reduced to three, five being scratched, and the race resulted practically in a walk-over for Moslem, who led throughout and won as he pleased.

The Nursery Stakes was the principal event on the card, and the spectators were not disappointed in their belief that a magnificent struggle would result. There was a race for the prize that was lively enough to set one's blood a-tingling, and not until the numbers were hung up were the spectators sure which of the three principal contenders at the end had won first money. The field brought out most of the crack two-year-olds, of which Col. E. O. Pepper's pair, Kentucky Colonel and Black Venus, were made the favorites. Himtine was considered a partial outsider, and Ethelbert, on the strength of his good race of a few days ago, was also neglected, except by Mr. Galway's friends, who bet on him and won enough for a good supper last night. Himtine, as usual, showed in front at the fall of the flag, but his lead was not an enduring one, for Ethelbert, Manuel, and Kentucky Colonel came for him at the end. There was a severe drive in the last sixteenth of a mile, in which Ethelbert managed to land first by a head, with Kentucky Colonel second, the same distance before Himtine, who struggled on to the end.

Handball, who was considered an outsider in the Jerome Handicap, had a very easy victory, for after allowing the others to make the pace for the first mile of the journey, he came on and easily won by a length. The Manhattan Handicap, too, was an easy one for Sanders, for the lad in front all the way down the Eclipse course, and won as he pleased by a length from Swiftmas, who beat Irish Reel a head for the place.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, follow:

FIRST RACE.—The October Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $30 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Time—3:19.

1—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4 years, by Sunfoot-Onoma, 151 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Veitch)
2—Marshall, G. W. Vanderveer's b. g., aged, 148, 7 to 2.....(Allmark)
3—Goy, Budd, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5, 142, 7 to 1.....(Dayton)

Won easily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at any time of $1,800. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:40½.

1—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., 3 years, by Enthusiast-Maid of Athens, 105 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Bardolin, Mackey & McCue's b. f., 3, 108 3 to 5 and out.....(Spencer)
3—Oxnard, T. H. Griffin's b. c., 3, 108, 4 to 1..(Clawson)

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old. By subscription of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—1:07.

1—Hapsburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Candlemas-Lady Reel, 115 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Manlius, George J. Long's ch. c., 115, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Chappaqua, Oreck Stable's b. c., 115, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)

The Burlington Route, 115, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Strangest, 115, 12 to 1, (Burns;) Tip Gallant, 116, 10 to 1, (Lewis;) Al Reeves, 112, 30 to 1, (Hewlett;) MacLeod of Dare, 115, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Menu, 112, 50 to 1, (Jones;) Animus, 115, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Dorval, 112, 12 to 1, (Clawson,) and Big Indian, 115, 4 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nursery Handicap, for two-year olds. By subscription of $15 each, with additional payments and $150 extra for starters, the association to add a sum sufficient to make the value of the stake $5,000, of which $600 to second and $400 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:12½.

1—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., by Eothen-Mari, 117 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Cunningham)
2—Kentucky Colonel, E. O. Pepper's b. c., 118, 3 to 1 and even money.....(O'Leary)
3—Himtine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 114, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)

Manuel, 118, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Black Venus, 119, 3 to 1, (Turner;) Toluca, 110, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Prestidigitatrice, 105, 10 to 1, (Jones;) Autumn, 119, 10 to 1; (Maher;) Filigrane, 112, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) The Rose, 100, 40 to 1, (Hayden;) Hair Hutter, 114, 12 to 1, (Martin;) Commissellor Wernberg, 113, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Haverlock, 102, 10 to 1, (Burns;) Composer, 112, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Rhinelander, 114, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Maritimas, 126, 4 to 1, (H. Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter over the Withers course. Time—2:09½.

1—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Keepsake, 119 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Sailor King, William Jennings's ch. c., 106, 4 to 1.....(Burns)

George Keene, 114, 3 to 1, (Clawson;) Warrenton, 110, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Bangle, 115, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Laverock, 100, 10 to 1, (Jones;) Martha H., 102, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Candle Black, 116, 5 to 1, (Taral;) and Decanter, 100, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:11¾.

1—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Constantinople, 107 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's br. c., 3, 122, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Irish Reel, Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 124, 9 to 5.....(Moody)

St. Callatine, 111, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Algol, 122, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Whitefrost, 119, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Miss Miriam, 106, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Royal Stag, 116, 6 to 1, (Clayton,) and Lady Lindsey, 94, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SLOANE'S SUCCESS IN ENGLAND

British Jockeys Are Jealous of the American, but He Is the Idol of the Sportsmen.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The talk of the sporting world is the incident of Thursday, when, at Newmarket, two English rivals of Tod Sloane, S. Loates and N. Robinson, tried to hustle the American jockey out of the running in the Welter Handicap. As cabled at the time, the three-year-old bay filly Mandorla, by Hampton-Almond, finished first in that race, which was for 100 sovereigns, at seven furlongs, being a neck ahead of the four-year-old chestnut colt Kirschwasser, by Kirkham-Cold Wave, ridden by Sloane. But an objection was lodged against Mandorla for boring, this was sustained, and the race was awarded to the horse ridden by the American jockey. Loates was suspended until the Houghton meeting and Robinson was cautioned.

There is no doubt that bitter jealousy has been aroused by Sloane among the English jockeys, who are aghast at his phenomenal series of wins. He started on Thursday with eight wins out of sixteen mounts to his credit, and he finished the day with eleven wins out of twenty mounts as his record. The sympathies of the British sporting men are all on the side of Sloane, and the English newspapers warmly applaud the prompt action of the Jockey Club.

The admiration of the sporting men and the jealousy of the English jockeys were further increased by the magnificent showing made by Sloane yesterday, when his record showed sixteen firsts in twenty-seven mounts. There is no exaggeration in saying that this caused a genuine tempest of surprise and admiration in sporting circles. The mere fact that Sloane rides a horse, however mediocre the animal may be, gives it good odds in the betting.

The suggestion that the English jockeys imitate Sloane's style of riding has already been anticipated by a leading English jockey, Madden, who won the Triennial Stakes on Thursday, in Sloane's style, with the saddle placed well forward and finishing on his horse's neck. The successful North Country jockey, Weldon, is also adopting the American style of riding.

An important meeting of the Jockey Club this week considered the question of short-distance races, the increasing number of which, it was contended, is causing degeneration in the stamina of thoroughbreds and is converting the horse into a mere instrument for gaming.

The Jockey Club decided that half the total amount of the added money at every meeting shall be apportioned for races of a mile or over, for three-year-olds and upward, and that half of this money shall be devoted to races of over a mile and a half. It was also agreed that prior to June 1 each year there shall be no two-year-old race of greater value than 200 sovereigns.

MEADOW BROOK CLUB'S MEET.

Thirty Huntsmen Turn Out to Follow the Hounds for the First Run of the Season.

The Meadow Brook Club had its first run of the season yesterday at Westbury, L. I. It was not an ideal day to follow the hounds, being too warm, but quite a large number of the members of the club turned out for the run. The meet was at Westbury Pond, at 4 o'clock there were thirty ready to accompany the Master of the Hounds, Ralph N. Ellis, across country, and as many more were in traps to see the meet.

The master, Ralph N. Ellis, was mounted on his handsome bay Barrytone, and although he has been yachting all the Summer, he seemed as much at home in the saddle as he is at the tiller. Among those mounted to follow were H. S. Page on the chestnut Count, M. Stevenson on the chestnut Paddy, C. Albert Stevens on the bay Playfellow, Henry Bull on Emancipation, F. Gray Griswold on the Irishman, Mrs. E. T. Cushing on the bay Brunette, Mrs. Ladenburg on the bay Dutchman, H. L. Herbert on Sport, J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Sidney Dillon Ripley, E. Willard Roby, Samuel Willets, and Mrs. J. E. Haddon. There were as many more in traps to see the meet and to follow the riders as far as possible, among them Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Miss May Bird, and Herman B. Duryea and F. O. Beach, who were mounted.

The start was made promptly at 4 o'clock, and the scent took the hounds from Old Westbury to East Williston, where they turned to the north and ran over to Treadwell's, and then to Westbury, where the run finished. It lasted about an hour, and nearly all who started finished, in spite of the warm weather. The run was across some stiff country, but there were no mishaps.

On Tuesday the run will be from Bull's Head, starting at 4 o'clock. On Thursday the huntsmen will meet at Island Trees at 4 o'clock, and on Saturday at 3:30 o'clock they will meet at Lakeville.

ORANGE COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

The Annual Event at Goschen Attracts a Large Attendance.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. —The Orange County Horse Show Association's annual meeting at Goschen to-day attracted fully 10,000 people. The coach Lightning came tooting on the grounds at 10:30, handled by T. Suffern Tailer. On the coach were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. French, and Rough Rider Reginald Ronalds. The Tuxedo Park Association's coach conveyed James Brown, T. L. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Edgar, and Fernando Yznaga.

The show classes were all filled, and the judges, Dr. F. C. Grenside of New York and J. Holloway of Port Chester, had difficulty in deciding the winners, but gave general satisfaction. Emil Anthony's handling of Beau Brummel, Mrs. E. H. Harriman's high-school saddler, was a feature.

Archibald D. Russell of Tuxedo presented the association with a large flag which was hoisted on a seventy-five flagpole on the grounds this afternoon. Reginald Ronalds, who had agreed to hoist it, lost his Rough Rider courage, and an Orange County cow puncher did the act amid great applause.

Count and Countess Kohsel were present, and Kohsel won Mrs. Harriman's cup for the best foal of 1896. Most of the awards fell to Arden Farm, Gen. B. F. Tracy's stud, and H. N. Bain of Poughkeepsie.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Match Between the English Team and the Local Eleven Still Undecided.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The international cricket match between the picked Philadelphia Gentlemen eleven and Capt. P. F. Warner's English team is still undecided, and considerable interest is carried over to the play of Monday, when it will be shown whether the Englishmen can top the score of the Philadelphians.

When stumps were drawn yesterday the Philadelphia men had finished their first innings for 143 runs and the Englishmen had lost four wickets in their first innings for 114. The visitors to-day, in concluding their innings lost their wickets rapidly, and added but 19 runs with the remaining six wickets, the bowling of King and Clark being terribly effective. The innings ended with a total of 133, 10 less than the local men.

The Philadelphians, in their second innings, obtained 147 runs, making their grand total 290. The Englishmen, with 158 runs to make to win, then entered upon their final innings. When stumps were drawn for the day they had obtained 69 runs, with the loss of four wickets.

Drawn Cricket Game at Montclair.

The Staten Island Cricket Club paid a visit to the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday, and played a drawn game with the recently organized eleven of the home club. T. S. Hope-Simpson and R. St. G. Walker made a splendid stand for the first wicket of Staten Island, the former hitting vigorously for 37. H. S. Turtle played a most patient not-out innings of 16 for Montclair and saved the game for his side.

Princeton Defeats Lehigh.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The Princeton football eleven played its first game of the season to-day with Lehigh University on 'Varsity Field and defeated the visitors by a score of 21 to 0. The work of both teams was loose. Lehigh gained less than thirty yards through Princeton's line during the entire game. For Princeton, Mills at guard, Booth at centre, and Geer at tackle did the best work. Lehigh's game was full of fumbles, and three times the Lehigh centre passed the ball far over the quarter back. There were three touchdowns, two goals, and two safeties, and Lehigh did not once get within forty yards of Princeton's goal.

Princeton Tennis Tournament Ends.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The annual tennis tournament of Princeton University was concluded to-day, the winner being R. D. Little of New York. The next best men were Frank Linen of Scranton and H. H. Brady of Los Angeles. Little will represent Princeton in the singles and the other two men in the doubles at the intercollegiate tournament at New Haven next week.

Lower Prices for Rambler Bicycles.

The Gormully & Jeffrey Manufacturing Company has made its annual announcement for the 1899 season, which they figure as beginning Oct. 1, 1898. List prices have again been reduced, this time to $40 for Ramblers having 28-inch wheels, $45 for 30-inch wheels, and $75 for tandems. These manufacturers say that they fail to discover a single particular in which they can improve upon 1898 models of Ramblers, which they are satisfied are as near perfect as it is possible to make bicycles. Slight changes in fittings on some of the models constitute the only difference between the 1898 and 1899 machines. The saving in patterns enables them to reduce the price. The price for these wheels in 1895 was $100; in 1896, $80, and in 1898, $60.

THE YACHT RACING UNION

An Entirely New Formula Adopted at the Annual Meeting.

THE DECISION UNANIMOUS

The New Measurement Rule Is Nearly the Same as That in Vogue in England.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of North America was held in the Windsor Hotel yesterday, and the delegates, in addition to transacting much routine business, adopted an entirely new formula for the measurement of racing yachts throughout the country, as well as revising the classification and rules as to the number of men that will hereafter be permitted on racing vessels of the various classes.

The new measurement rule is the formula recommended by R. E. Froude, the English expert, and, with few modifications, is identical with the rule now in vogue in British yachting circles. The principal difference between the two rules is that the girth rule as applied to yachts on the other side of the Atlantic practically bars the centreboard, while the rule as adopted for American and Canadian yachts yesterday makes 75 per cent. of the girth the factor. The sail area measurement is also slightly different, the American formula making 50 per cent. of the square root of the area a factor in computing measurement, while in England, sail area is practically ignored.

The new formula was adopted unanimously after a discussion that consumed nearly two hours and a half, during which time Messrs. Lawton, Jones, Potter, Jarvis, Kerr, and Stephens argued for and against its adoption.

The delegates present, with the associations and clubs which they represented, were:

Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, 33 Clubs—Louis M. Clark; Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, 22 Clubs—Charles P. Tower, E. Burton Hast, Jr., W. P. Stephens, F. Bowne Jones, Charles T. Pierce, Walter C. Kerr, and Oscar Cheilborg; Pacific Intercluh Yacht Racing Association, 5 Clubs—Joseph M. Macdonough; Lake Yacht Racing Association, 8 clubs; Inter-Lake Yacht Racing Association, 9 clubs, and Lake Michigan Yachting Association, 7 Clubs—Aemilius Jarvis. Inland Lakes Yacht Racing Association, 5 Clubs—F. B. Jones; New York Yacht Racing Association, 17 Clubs—A. J. Prime; Atlantic Yacht Club—Newbury D. Lawton; Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club—A. F. Bancroft; Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club—H. S. Jewell, and Rhode Island Yacht Club—Dr. A. N. Potter. Members of the union that were not represented at the meeting were the Larchmont Yacht Club, Marine and Field Club, and Brooklyn Yacht Club.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The report of the council, which was read by Frank Jones, the Secretary, and led up at once to the principal business of the day, is as follows:

The counsel of the North American Yacht Racing union, in compliance with the duties imposed upon them by Subdivision 7 of the articles of association, respectfully make the following report:

That they have held numerous meetings with a view to framing such racing rules for submission to the Union as relate to subjects not already provided for by the racing rules heretofore adopted. That upon a careful consideration of all the rules now in force, the conclusion was arrived at that the only additional rules needed by the Union would be those relating to measurements, classification, time allowance, and crews. Of these, the most important by far seemed to be the one relating to measurement.

With respect to what has been done by the council in arriving at the determination to recommend the adoption of the rules submitted herewith, we would state that there has been submitted to us for our consideration almost every known formula. We have carefully investigated the merits of all the different systems of measurement in use, as well as all those submitted for our consideration, or that have been brought to our notice.

A sub-committee of our council has visited England and thoroughly investigated the effects on design of the rule now in force there. Without entering into an extended argument in support of the conclusions we have arrived at we will state that we have found objections to the adoption of every one of the formulas considered.

Many of the rules suggested have good points but also objectionable features which would preclude favorable recommendation. After prolonged discussion and careful study of the whole subject the determination has been arrived at that the length and sail area rule now in force can without further delay be abrogated and something else substituted in its place. Of all the formulas considered the only one that has had a fair trial with satisfactory results is the girth rule, which, after several years' careful study by experts in England, has been tried with the most satisfactory results. The influence that the use of this rule has had on the design of such boats as have been built under it would seem to be all the argument that is needed in favor of its adoption here. The uniform sentiment in its favor wherever it has been tried would seem to be a perfect answer to all objections to its use. The designers who build boats under it, the racing men as well as all who have had practical experience with it in operation, commend it and speak favorably of the conditions induced by its adoption.

The load-water line, added to the extreme beam, plus 75 per cent. of the girth, is added to 30 per cent. of the square root of the sail area and the sum divided by 2, which equals the racing measurement.

The load-water line length is computed in the same manner as has been usual under the old rule, with the following additions:

If any part of the stem, stern post, or other part of the yacht below the load-water line projects beyond the length thus measured, such projection shall be added to the measured length; and a form, resulting from the cutting away of the counter for the apparent purpose of shortening the load-water line shall be measured between fair lines.

The measurement for load-water-line length shall be made with the same number of persons on board as are allowed for crew in the yacht's class, and whose average weight shall not be less than 150 pounds; or at the option of the measurer, with a dead weight equivalent thereto.

The measurer at the time of taking his measurements shall affix a metal plate as a distinctive, permanent mark at each end of the load-water line.

It has proved to be a just measure of speed; it penalizes no boat; it taxes size, power, propelling force only to the extent of equalizing the chances of winning of boats of different types properly brought together in their legitimate classes. Of all the rules submitted, it presents fewer objections than any that have been considered. The adoption of this rule would promote international uniformity, the benefits of which to this Union would be incalculable. It would be quite unlikely that any change would be made in the rule anywhere without an international conference in which our Union would then have a prominent part. The strong position that this would give to our association would make its influence felt everywhere. Even were the rule suggested no better than others, these considerations should influence us to select it in preference to others equally good. The classification under the formula follows closely the one in use under our present rule, and the slight changes recommended will not affect existing boats. The rule relating to crews has been made to conform as far as practicable to existing regulations.

The counsel submits herewith the rules relating to measurement, classification, time allowance, and crews as framed by them, in accordance with the views as herein expressed and earnestly recommends the adoption of the same by the union.

THE NEW FORMULA.

The new formula which will hereafter take the place of the old "water line and sail area" rule is as follows:

The beam should be taken from outside to outside of the planking on the broadest part of the yacht, and no allowance should be made for wales, double planks, or moldings of any kind.

The girth shall be taken from load water line to load water line under the keel at a point 0.6 of the distances between the outer edges of the load water line marks from the fore end. The girth shall be measured along the actual outline of the vertical cross-section at that point at right angles to the load water line. If the draught forward of that point exceeds the draught at that point, twice such excess to be added to girth. In taking these measurements all hollows on the fore and aft under-water profile of the vessel to be treated as filled up straight.

To the girth of centreboard yachts must be added twice the distance between the lower side of the keel to the centre of the area of the centreboard when lowered to its full extent. Centreboards, when ballasted or fitted with bulbs or otherwise, to be measured as fixed keels.

The measurer must also fix marks marking the limit of the points of girth measurement.

Sail area will be determined by the old method, and the racing measurement of a yacht launched after Oct. 1, 1898, will be assumed to be the maximum limit of her class. Several changes were also made in the classification of yachts and crews allowed.

The name of the organization was altered to the "Yacht Racing Union of North America," and after electing a council for the ensuing year the meeting adjourned. The following yachtsmen were elected as members of the council for 1899: Louis M. Clark, Frank Bowne Jones, Newbury D. Lawton, E. W. Radder, Aemilius Jarvis, Joseph M. Macdonough, A. J. Prime, A. T. Bliss, G. H. Duggan, Oswald Sanderson, E. H. Ambrose, Oliver E. Cromwell, A. F. Bancroft, Ralph N. Ellis, and Benjamin Carpenter.

Immediately after the main body adjourned the council went into executive session and elected the following officers to serve one year: Louis M. Clark, Chairman; Frank Bowne Jones, Secretary, and Newbury D. Lawton, Treasurer.

Suggestions for America's Cup Race.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Yachting World discusses the question of a clear course for the America's Cup races, and points out that, according to the rules, the Regatta Committee has the right to declare a race postponed if it is not started by 1:30 P. M. The paper then suggests that if the crowd of excursion steamers is at all unruly, the committee should simply declare the race postponed, adding that if this is done twice or thrice the sightseers will come to the conclusion that a distant view is better than no view at all.

GEN. BUTT A SHARPSHOOTER.

Only Twenty-seven Men Take Part in the Rifle Contests at Creedmoor.

Gen. McCoskry Butt was among those who were shooting at Creedmoor yesterday. Gen. Butt first qualified as a marksman and subsequently as a sharpshooter. In point of small attendance yesterday was a record breaker, only twenty-seven men shooting. Chief Scorer Moore attributed this to the big parade of the military in Brooklyn and the change of the general shooting days to October. The weather was splendid for target practice, a light 6 o'clock wind blowing all day. The scores are as follows:

PISTOL RANGE.

Marksmen.	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade	4 3 3 4 4—18	2 3 3 4 4—16—34	
Major B. S. Beach, staff, 122d Reg.	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 3 4 4 3—19—39	
Capt. P. Farrelly, Insp. R. P., 169th Regiment	4 4 3 4 5—20	4 4 4 3 5—20—40	
Capt. H. E. Evans, Co. E, 160th Reg.	3 4 3 3 5—18	4 4 4 4 5—21—39	
Lieut. H. K. Bird, Co. D, 171st Reg.	4 4 4 2 3—17	4 2 3 4 2—15—32	

RIFLE RANGE.

Marksmen.	200 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. D. Crouch, Non. Com. Staff, 7th Regiment	3 3 3 4 5—20	3 0 4 2 3—12—32	
Corp. J. W. Harner, Jr., 17th Sep. Co.	4 4 4 5 3—20	3 2 4 3 4—16—36	
S. H. London, Hosp. Corps, 171st Reg.	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 4 4 0—14—31	
E. J. Scully, Hosp. Corps, 171st Reg.	4 5 4 4 3—20	5 0 0 3 3—11—31	
J. F. Sheppard, Troop 2, Sqdn. A.	4 4 4 4 4—20	0 4 3 0 3—10—30	
E. R. Otheman, Troop 3, Sqdn. A.	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 4 4 4 4—19—41	
H. C. Sherwood, Troop 3, Sqdn. A.	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 3 4 3—18—39	
W. B. Wait, 1st Naval Bat.	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 2 3 4 4—17—38	
R. E. Sawyer, First Naval Bat.	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 3 4 4 3—17—35	

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Marksmen.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brig.	4 4 5 4 4—21	5 4 3 5 4—21—42	
Lieut. Col. H. C. Brown, Dept. Staff.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 4 5—22—44	
Capt. P. Farrelly, Insp. R. P., 169th Regiment	4 4 5 5 3—21	3 4 4 5 5—21—42	
Capt. H. E. Evans, Co. F, 169th Reg.	5 4 3 4 5—21	4 5 4 4 4—21—42	
Lieut. R. H. Sayre, staff, Sqdn. A.	3 5 5 4 4—21	4 4 4 5 4—21—42	
Lieut. H. Barry, Troop 3, Sqdn. A.	5 3 5 4 4—21	5 4 4 5 5—23—44	
Corp. A. Wendt, Troop 1, Sqdn. A.	3 4 5 4 4—20	5 4 4 5 3—21—41	
E. R. Otheman, Troop 3, Sqdn. A.	5 4 5 3 3—20	4 5 4 3 5—21—41	
E. M. Cary, Troop 3, Sqdn. A.	5 4 4 3 5—21	4 3 5 4 4—20—41	
Sergt. H. Daube, Co. B, 171st Reg.	5 5 5 4 5—24	5 5 4 4 4—22—46	
R. E. Sawyer, First Naval Battalion	5 5 3 4 4—21	5 5 5 4 3—22—43	
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. I, 112th Reg.	5 5 4 3 5—22	4 5 4 5 4—22—44	

FOOTBALL AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Harvard Eleven Shows Decided Weakness in Some Places.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 1.—Harvard defeated Williams this afternoon by only eleven points. As it was the first game of the season, the score is considered very unsatisfactory, and the eleven will have to take a big "brace" to get into 'Varsity form.

Harvard's great weakness was in the line at the three central places and at right end. Behind the line the backs played hard and fast, though their interference was not compact and precise. Daly, the new Harvard quarterback, was tried in back field in the same capacity, as was De Saulles of Yale last year. He punted the ball admirably, got into the interference well, and tackled superbly. He bids fair to be one of the most useful men on the team.

Supporters of the crimson were much downcast after the game, and it now seems that nothing short of a miracle can turn out a 'varsity eleven from the material so far available. The Williams men present at the game were delighted with the work of their team, which was considerably stronger than it was last year at this time. The line-up and summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Williams.
Lewis	Right end	O'Neil
Lawrence, Brayton	Right tackle	De Camp
Burden	Right guard	Le Serle
C. Sargent, Kasson	Centre	Black
Beal, A. Sargent	Left guard	Eaton
Burnett	Left tackle	Simmons
Cochrane	Left end	Chadwell
Daly	Quarter back	Cotterell
Warren, E. Kendall	Right half back	Draper
Dibblee, Swain	Left half back	Branch
Kendall, Ellis	Full back	Williams, March

Harvard, 11; Williams, 0. Time—Fifteen-minute halves. Touch-downs—Cochrane, Kendall. Goal from touch-downs—Cochrane. Umpire—R. P. Waters, B. A. A. Timekeeper—Fred Wood, B. A. A. Linesmen—Lehman, Williams, and J. H. Holden, Harvard. Attendance, 1,200.

YALE DEFEATS WESLEYAN.

New Haven Men Surprised by the Smallness of the Score.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—The Yale-Wesleyan football game at Yale Field this afternoon resulted in a victory for Yale by the score of 5 to 0. The game was a surprise to both elevens, to Yale because of the small score, and to the Wesleyan men because they found themselves even stronger than anticipated. It was the first line-up of the visitors, and though their line work was at times ragged and at no time good for more than a down or two, their heavy rush line showed up remarkably well. Yale's single touch-down was made by Marvin in the first half, after thirteen minutes of playing.

Yale's coaches are well satisfied with the work of the eleven, in spite of the small score, which they attribute to weather conditions, that made a slow game necessary. The eleven is in the best of condition. Not a Yale man was laid out for a minute because of injuries. The line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Wesleyan.
Thomas, Sharpe	Left end	Bragdon
Chamberlain, Cook	Left tackle	Yale
Brown	Left guard	Townsend
Walton, Cutten	Centre	Jones
Marshall, Andrews	Right guard	Lufkin
McGee, Richards	Right tackle	Hyde
Coy, Eddy	Right end	Hartzell
De Saulles	Quarter back	Dodds
Marvin, Townshend	Left half back	Raymond
Dudley, Benjamin	Right half back	Rymer
McBride, Doshiell	Full back	Ingalls

Umpire—Mr. Hartzell of University of Cincinnati. Referee—Mr. Foster Sanford of Yale. Linesmen—Dr. T. B. Hull of Yale and Mr. McNaughton of Wesleyan. Touch-downs—Yale, 1. Total score—Yale, 5; Wesleyan, 0. Time—Two 15-minute halves.

WEST POINT SEASON OPENS.

Military Cadets Easily Defeat the Tufts College Eleven.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The football season for West Point opened here this afternoon in a game between the cadets and the team from Tufts College. The weather was a trifle warm, but otherwise the conditions were excellent for the game, and a crowd of 3,000 persons was present. The game began at 4 o'clock, and was made up in twenty and fifteen minute halves.

At the end of the first half West Point had 23 points to her credit, including a goal from the field by Kromer. In the second half the score for West Point was run up to 40. The Tuffts failed to score and at no stage of the game could they get the ball into West Point territory. The features of the game were Baender's end plays, Waldron's round-the-end work, Romeyn's line breaking, and the tackling of Roy and Ennis. For Tufft's, Carpenter and Almede did most of the work. The line-up follows:

WEST POINT.	Positions.	TUFTS.
Smith	Left end	Kempton
Ennis	Left tackle	Carpenter, (Capt.)
Burt	Left guard	Bartlett
Bettison	Centre	Gale
Heidt	Right guard	Butler
Foy	Right tackle	Collins
Baender	Right end	Burton
Kromer, (Capt.)	Quarterback	Almade
Waldron	Left halfback	Ray
Glade	Right halfback	Erickson
Romeyn	Fullback	Raby

Other Football Games.

At Ithaca—Cornell, 47; Trinity, 0.
At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 40; Pennsylvania State College, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 19; Holy Cross, 0.
At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 23; Phillips Exeter Academy, 5.

GAMES AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Swimming Records Broken at New York Athletic Club's Events.

NEW FIGURES FOR ONE MILE

F. A. Wenck Goes the Distance in 29 Minutes 51 3-5 Seconds—Track Events Well Contested.

The sixty-first games of the New York Athletic Club were held yesterday at the club grounds, at Travers Island. Ideal weather and an excellent programme served to make the event one of the most successful in the history of the club. Nearly 5,000 lovers of athletic sports were gathered on the grounds and applauded the struggles of some of the best amateur athletes in the country. The programme was a varied one, and the games were international in character, inasmuch as several Canadians took part in them. The track was in superb condition, the air was crisp and bracing, and the sun shone from a sky without a cloud. Under such conditions it was to be expected that records would be broken, and the spectators were not disappointed. The field and track records, while closely approached, were all left standing, but in the swimming contests the world's records were badly broken.

The American Amateur Athletic Union's swimming championships formed the most notable feature of the programme, and the Eastern and Western swimmers had a battle royal for the honors. H. H. Reeder of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in a splendid burst finished the 220-yard distance in 3:07 3-5, beating by 25 4-5 a record which had stood for nearly ten years. The second and third men, George Wieland of the Chicago Athletic Association and J. M. Davis of the New York Athletic Club, finished in this race ahead of the former American record. F. A. Wenck of the New York Athletic Club established a new American record for one mile, finishing in 29:51 3-5, over a course demanding fifteen turns. The beaten record was 30:27 2-5, made over a straightaway course by B. A. Hart of Chicago, Sept. 26, 1896. Wenck accomplished this task after having established a new American record for 880 yards, making the distance in 14:06. The previous record was 14:45 3-5. The second and third men in this race, W. G. Douglass of the New York Athletic Club and George Wieland of the Chicago Athletic Association, beat the American record. Paul Neumann of the Chicago Athletic Association established a new American record in the contest at 440 yards, covering the distance in 6:51 1-5.

The field and track contests were without exception stubbornly contested, and no records were broken, from the fact the established records are conceded to have almost reached the limit of human effort. Flanagan, the world's champion with the sixteen-pound hammer, made a series of wonderful throws, winning that contest with a fine 158 feet 1 inch, which is within a scant margin of the world's record. George W. Orton of the New York Athletic Club easily won the championship of the Amateur Athletic Union in the two-mile steeplechase. He set a pace that quickly killed off all the others, and was never approached. The following is a summary of the events:

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 Yards.—Won by S. P. Avery of the Chicago A. A.; J. F. McMillan, New York A. C., second; W. L. Keresey, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Won by 1 foot in 1:12.

880 Yards.—Won by F. A. Wenck, New York A. C.; W. G. Douglass, New York A. C., second; George Wieland, Chicago A. A., third. Won by 12 yards in 14:08.

440 Yards.—Won by Paul Neumann of the Chicago A. A.; William Reuss, Knickerbocker A. A., second; L. Fitzgerald, Jr., New York A. C., third. Won by 16 yards in 6:51 1-5.

220 Yards.—Won by H. H. Reeder, Knickerbocker A. C.; George Wieland, Chicago A. A., second; J. M. Davis, New York A. C., third. Won by 10 yards in 3:07 3-5.

One Mile.—Won by F. A. Wenck, New York A. C.; G. W. Van Cleef, Knickerbocker A. C., second; W. D. Hennen, New York A. C., third. Won by 75 yards in 29:51 3-5.

TRACK EVENTS.

120-Yard Run, Handicap, (Five Yards Limit.)—Final heat—Won by Frederick Howes, St. Bartholomew A. C.; M. W. Long, New York A. C., second; Frank B. Irwin, Montreal A. A. A., third. Time—0:11 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race On Grass, (Handicap,) 6 Yards Limit.—Final Heat—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania; W. B. Rogers, New York A. C., second; Charles O'Rourke, New York A. C., third. Time—0:16 1-5.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap,) 90-Yard Limit

GOLFING AT GLEN COVE

Travis Takes Cup and Medal in Queens County Contest.

NEW RECORD FOR THE LINKS

Talmage Also Wins Two Trophies and Maxwell Secures the Glen Cove Cup.

Walter J. Travis carried off the honors yesterday in the closing contests of the Queens County Golf Club, at Glen Cove, L. I. He won the chief trophy of the tournament, the Queens County Cup, and also reduced the record of the links to 86 strokes. This latter achievement called for a much greater outburst of enthusiasm than did his winning of the silver cup. By this record play Travis won the gold medal offered for the best score of the tournament. Dr. Bardette O'Connor, of Staten Island had made a score of 87 in the qualifying round. By a singular reversal of form, Dr. O'Connor found his place at the foot of the list in the open handicap, taking 115 strokes for the course.

Travis had for his opponent in the final round G. A. Toffey, the leading golfer of the Jersey City Club, who played a steady and a nervy game. When Travis made the record-breaking figures of 38 strokes for the first half of the round, he led Toffey by only 3 holes. Travis won the match by 3 up and 2 to play. The scores are:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ..... 5 5 6 3 4 4 4 4 3—38
In ..... 6 6 7 6 5 5 5 3 6 4—48
Total 86
G. A. Toffey, Jersey City—
Out ..... 6 5 6 2 6 *6 3 5 *5—46
In ..... 7 5 6 4 7 6 5 5 *6—50
Total 94
*Approximated, not played out.

TALMAGE A DOUBLE VICTOR.

Travis was not the only man in the tournament to win double honors. J. F. Talmage, a young Tuxedo golfer, captured both the handicap event and the North Country Cup. In the latter contest he defeated F. B. Pratt of the home club in the final round by four up and three to play. The only first prize won by a Queens County member was the Glen Cove Cup, which was taken by J. R. Maxwell, who defeated his clubmate, Harold Godwin, by two up and one to play.

In the semi-final round for the chief trophy Travis had an easy victory over his Crescent Athletic opponent, A. E. Whitney, by eight up and seven to play. Toffey and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., the young champion of the Powelton Club at Newburg, had a much fiercer struggle. The scores are:

G. A. Toffey, Jersey City—
Out ..... 5 5 6 3 6 7 4 5 6—47
In ..... 6 7 10 5 5 4 4 5 6—52
Total 99
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton—
Out ..... 5 6 7 4 5 5 7 5 7—52
In ..... 5 6 6 5 6 3 5 6 6—48
Total 100

The summaries of the concluding rounds in the three match play contests follow:

QUEENS COUNTY CUP.—Semi-Final Round—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat A. E. Whitney, Crescent Athletic, 8 up and 7 to play; G. A. Toffey, Jersey City, beat Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, 1 up. Final Round—Travis beat Toffey, 3 up and 2 to play.

NORTH COUNTRY CUP.—Semi-Final Round—F. B. Pratt, Queens County, beat Garry A. Adams, Queen County 1 up; J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo, beat Frank M. Freeman, 5 up and 3 to play. Final Round—Talmage beat Pratt, 4 up and 3 to play.

GLEN COVE CUP.—Semi-Final Round—Harold Godwin, Queens County, beat C. A. Adams, Queens County, 2 up; J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Queens County, beat H. S. Beard, Queens County, 1 up (19 holes.) Final Round—Maxwell beat Godwin, 2 up and 1 to play.

The handicap tournament for three prizes was in progress all day. The Tuxedo man, Talmage, won with a net score of 83. The scores:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo	95	12	83
Charles O. Gates, Queens County	92	8	84
W. L. Hicks, Queens County	99	9	90
H. S. Sherman, Apawamis	99	10	89
C. E. Robertson, Queens County	101	12	89
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	98	8	90
James L. Taylor, Queens County	102	12	90
Harold Godwin, Queens County	107	16	91
Robert P. Perkins, Queens County	103	12	91
F. L. Pratt, Queens County	101	9	92
Daniel Chauncey, Dyke, Meadow	97	5	92
Harry C. Hall, Queens County	107	15	92
J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County	103	10	93
G. A. Toffey, Jersey City	99	6	93
Frank M. Freeman, Fairfield	105	12	93
T. C. Ennever, Montclair	107	14	93
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow	101	8	93
William Beard, Queens County	112	18	94
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	100	6	94
H. L. Bowly, Jersey City	108	12	96
J. H. Goldfinch, Tuxedo	98	4	94
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	101	6	95
Norman S. Dike, Dykes Meadow	115	18	97
Howard Maxwell, Queens County	110	13	97
Charles Bellis, Apawamis	106	6	100
A. D. Weeks, Jr., Oyster Bay	111	11	100
H. M. Adams, Queens County	115	14	101
H. R. Townsend, Oyster Bay	108	6	102
Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow	118	16	102
Alfred D. Compton, Otsego	112	10	102
Harvey Murdock, Queens County	115	12	103
Frank L. Babbatt, Queens County	124	18	106
Alexander Holland, Westchester	122	14	108
W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City	122	12	110
C. Douglas, Apawamis	126	14	112
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island	115	2	113

INTERNATIONAL GOLF MATCH.

American Team Beats the Canadians at Toronto by Twenty Holes Up.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 1.—The international team golf match to-day resulted in a victory for the American team by 20 holes up. The teams were ten men each, and thirty-six holes were played, eighteen in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon. The match was an exciting one, and the rounds of the most prominent players were followed by many enthusiasts of both sexes. The American win was made by being 10 holes up in each round.

The chief interest centred in the match between A. W. Smith, the veteran Canadian golfer, and H. F. Whigham of Chicago, ex-champion of the United States. Neither man played quite up to form. Whigham was 5 up in the morning and 2 down in the afternoon, leaving him 3 up in all.

Of almost equal interest was the game between G. S. Lyon, who won the Canadian championship last Thursday, and C. B. Macdonald of Chicago. Macdonald was 2 up in the first round and in the second round was a tie. G. D. Fowle of Philadelphia put up a fine game against J. S. Gillespie of Quebec, ex-champion of Canada, and succeeded in beating his opponent by 3 holes up in the morning and 2 up in the afternoon.

G. G. Hubbard of Harvard made a plucky fight against J. P. Taylor of Montreal. In the morning round he was 8 down, but in the afternoon he secured a win by six holes, leaving him 2 down in all. Another good game was between Dr. Hood of Rosedale Club, Toronto, and Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, in which, after exciting plays, Lynch won his rounds by 1 and 2 holes up, respectively.

At the close of the match a dinner was given at the Toronto Golf Club in honor of the visiting players.

Golf Fourhome at Ardsley.

Amen's foursome competition for silver prizes brought out a large field of golfers yesterday on the Ardsley Club links. E. S. and John Jaffrey were the victors, but the best gross record was made by H. M. Billings and W. H. Paterson, 89 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
E. S. Jaffrey and John Jaffrey	91	8	83
S. B. P. Trowbridge and J. W. Bird	97	10	87
H. M. Billings and W. H. Paterson	89	0	89
F. J. Winston and B. H. Adams	95	6	89
C. A. Murphy and George Sheffield	97	0	97
H. S. Brooks and B. F. Murphy	97	6	91
T. W. Stiles and J. S. Barres, Jr.	100	5	95
F. L. Eldridge and M. S. Caton	103	8	95
Dr. H. H. Curtis and Richard Churchill	101	2	99
C. N. Peck and S. S. Vander-hoff	110	11	99
R. W. Kelley and J. C. Parrish	117	20	97
A. D. Cochrane and F. W. Sanger	105	4	101
H. S. Jaffrey and S. S. Mc-Elroy	126	12	114

A women's golfing match resulted in a tie at 44 strokes each among Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Miss A. C. Hewitt, and Miss Isabelle Lockwood.

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

The members of the Crescent Athletic Club had a busy golfing day yesterday at their links, near Bay Ridge. The club team defeated the Marine and Field Club golf team by the narrow margin of four holes. The general club handicap had a large number of competitors, and was won by G. C. Cassels. The plays in the team match, with scores, are:

CRESCENT.	Holes.	MARINE AND FIELD.	Holes.
C. B. Van Brunt	0	F. N. Doubleday	4
H. S. Bowns	8	A. P. Clapp	0
W. B. Rhett	0	L. Daniels	0
W. M. Campbell	2	J. T. Gwathmey	0
George S. O'Flyn	4	N. M. Garland	0
W. R. Thompson	0	E. H. Smith	6
Total	14	Total	10

The contestants, with scores, in the handicap are:

	Gross.	Hand'p.	Net.
G. C. Cassels	93	18	75
A. S. Bowns	84	8	76
W. M. Campbell	86	9	77
George S. O'Flyn	92	12	80
J. V. Wilson	103	25	78
W. T. Smith	104	23	81
W. R. Bigelow	102	21	81
W. J. Geddes	107	26	81
W. C. Beecher	100	18	82
E. C. Bemer	100	18	82
S. F. Vickers	108	24	84
W. R. Robinson	102	18	84
A. P. Clapp	96	12	84
C. E. McMahon	102	18	84
J. C. Taylor	106	21	85
W. F. Richards	104	18	86
F. C. Bliss	112	26	86
A. C. D. Foster	106	20	86
R. F. Krochowizer	98	12	86
W. B. Rhett	93	6	87
James Rhett	114	26	88

GOLF MATCH BY WOMEN.

Mrs. Shippen's Team Wins an Interesting Contest at Morris County.

An interesting golf match was played yesterday on the links of the Morris County Club at Morristown, N. J., between two picked teams of women golfers. Mrs. William Shippen acted as Captain of one team and Miss Helen Shelton led the other. Mrs. Shippen's team won by 19 holes. The members of the opposing teams, with their scores by holes, are:

FIRST TEAM.	Holes.	SECOND TEAM.	Holes.
Mrs. W. Shippen	6	Miss Helen Shelton	0
Miss C. G. Willis	5	Miss Alice Day	0
Miss Gertrude Hoyt	0	Miss Swords	0
Mrs. H. R. Phipps	4	Miss Kip	0
Miss Lydia Bell	1	Mrs. Kissel	0
Miss Edith Catlin	0	Miss Parish	3
Mrs. M. G. Bryce	4	Mrs. M. M. Van Buren	0
Miss Field	3	Mrs. A. O. Dean	0
Mrs. W. F. Morgan	1	Mrs. S. H. Plum, 2d	0
Total	24	Total	5

Mrs. Shippen and the Misses Shelton, Willis, and Day will be the club's representatives at the mixed foursome championships for the women of the United States.

Stoddart a Golf Champion.

The fourth annual championship club contest for the George Hunter Gold Medal was played yesterday by the golfing members of the Richmond County Country Club at their Staten Island links. Lawrence B. Stoddart won the championship in 80 strokes for the 18 holes. George E. Armstrong, the last previous champion, took 88, and Albert E. Paterson, the first holder of the medal, got second place with 83 strokes. Other players were John R. Chadwick, 88; C. A. Fry, 90; Otis L. Williams, 92, and W. W. Lowrey, 93. The club handicap was won by John Bingham, Jr., whose score was 95 gross, 18 handicap, 77 net.

Bassett Wins Bayard Golf Cup.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Oct. 1.—The fifth and last contest at the Baltusrol Golf Club's links for the cup given by President Louis P. Bayard resulted in Carroll P. Bassett winning the cup, with four points to his credit. The following are the best nineteen scores turned in at yesterday's final match:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
A. Ricker	106	28	78
W. R. De Forest	107	26	81
Frederick Segeman	113	28	85
E. Von Duhn	112	25	87
H. G. Leavitt	96	7	89
L. H. Graham	100	11	89
Parker W. Page	110	18	92
F. P. Lahens	110	18	92
F. A. Burrell, Jr.	110	18	92
R. M. Shepard	104	10	94
William Clark, Jr.	107	12	95
George W. Naumburg	107	12	95
F. R. Phraner	118	23	95
E. N. Poole	104	9	95
Ashton Harvey	101	5	96
George A. Von Duhn	112	14	98
W. H. Hamilton	128	30	98
C. P. Bassett	114	14	100
George W. Case, Jr.	111	10	101

OHIO BREWERIES COMBINE.

Three Concerns in Ohio Now Included in the Consolidation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 1.—The consolidation under a syndicate of the breweries of C. Born, Sons & Co., Nicholas Schlee & Son, and L. Hoster & Co. of this city was practically effected to-night. The consolidation was engineered by J. J. Persch, a Philadelphia promoter, who was assisted by Herman Goepper and W. E. Hutton of Cincinnati, the men who brought about the consolidation of sixteen Cincinnati breweries last Monday. The Columbus breweries will be incorporated under one head, and the present several managements retained. Economy is the motive of the change. The promoters admit that Jay Cooke and the Mutual Life Insurance Company have advanced money to further the deals, but the existence of a trust is denied. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Sandusky are now in the consolidation.

DIED ON HER FRIEND'S COFFIN.

Chicago Girls, Inseparable in Life, Will Be Buried Together.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—While leaning over a casket yesterday taking a last look at the remains of Minnie Graef, a girl friend, Minnie Budelski fell forward over the casket and died instantly. Miss Budelski and Minnie Graef had been constant companions since babyhood.

The Budelski and Graef families were near neighbors, and the two girls, about the same age, twenty-three years, were seldom separated. Recently Miss Graef was taken ill. Miss Budelski visited her frequently, and was deeply affected by her friend's death. Yesterday a wake was held at the Graef house, and Miss Budelski attended. As she entered the semi-darkened room she paused a moment, then slowly walked over to the casket.

Reaching the casket, the girl leaned over and looked at the face of her friend, gasped, and fell forward on the casket dead. A double funeral will now take place, and the two girls, inseparable in life, will be buried side by side.

PARENTINI'S PECULIAR DEATH.

His Body Found Shortly Before Midnight in Front of His Home.

The body of Bartholomew Parentini, fifty-seven years old, who for twenty-seven years had been a foreman in a confectionery establishment at 168 and 170 Monroe Street, was found shortly before midnight last night in front of his home, 118 Centre Street.

The body was found by Policeman Diffley of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was attracted to the spot by the large crowd which had gathered. He called an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital, but the surgeon found the man already dead.

Followed by two of the dead man's daughters and a great crowd, the body was taken to the station. The dead man's son Joseph declared that suspicious circumstances surrounded the case and insisted on a police investigation. He told the police that his father had been held up and robbed on several occasions near his home.

He said that he himself was at home in their flat on the third floor when his mother and father engaged in conversation over the non-appearance of their son, who was momentarily expected home. The mother was looking out of the window, when the father asked if she saw the son. She replied in the negative, arose, turned out the gas, and was about to retire, when she suddenly noticed that her husband was not present.

Whether he had fallen from the wondow or gone to the roof and fallen from that height, or gone down the stairs to the street and there been assaulted and robbed, is unknown. The police will try to clear the mystery to-day. The son Joseph is positive that his father was the victim of foul play.

Death of Solomon Bachman.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Oct. 1.—Solomon Bachman, a well-known New York business man and manufacturer, died at his residence here suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy, aged seventy-three. He was born in Germany, and came to this country early in life, and built up a lucrative business in the manufacture of shawls. He had mills in New York and Dracut, Mass. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. M. S. Bernheimer of New York.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Are Outplayed in Two Games in Washington.

TEAM IS BADLY DEMORALIZED

Brooklyns Lose Two Games to the Baltimores—Bostons Win from Philadelphias—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	95	45	.679
Baltimore	91	48	.655
Cincinnati	86	58	.597
Cleveland	77	61	.558
Chicago	78	64	.549
New York	72	68	.514
Philadelphia	69	67	.507
Pittsburg	68	72	.486
Louisville	64	75	.460
Brooklyn	50	83	.376
Washington	48	92	.389
St. Louis	36	101	.263

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 8; New York, 4.
Washington, 8; New York, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Baltimore, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn vs. Washington in Weehawken.
Louisville in Chicago.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Washingtons to-day clearly outplayed the New Yorks, whose men seem to be badly disorganized. The second game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mercer, cf	2	1	2	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	2	1	0	1
Freeman, rf	2	2	4	0	0
Casnas, ss	0	1	0	0	1
Wrigley, 2b	1	0	5	2	0
McGuire, c	0	1	2	0	0
Carr, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Dineen, p	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, ss	2	1	2	3	1
Total	8	10	27	6	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	1	3	4	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	1	6	1
Gettig, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Seymour, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	2	12	2	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	5	1
Foster, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Latimer, c	0	1	5	0	0
Meekin, p	2	0	1	1	0
Total	4	9	27	15	3

Washington	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	—8
New York	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Washington, 4; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Gettig. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Doyle, Freeman. Home run—Doyle. Stolen bases—Casey, Wrigley, Maguire. Double play—Carr, unassisted. First on balls—Off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 6; New York, 5.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mercer, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	1	1	0	0	0
Freeman, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Smith, ss	1	1	3	1	0
Wrigley, 2b	1	1	0	5	0
Farrell, c	1	2	1	1	0
Carr, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Weyhing, p	0	1	0	0	1
Total	8	10	21	7	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Davis, ss	0	1	3	2	0
Gettig, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Seymour, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Foster, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Warner, c	1	1	2	2	0
Doheny, p	0	1	0	0	1
Total	2	4*	20	10	4

*Smith declared out for interference.

Washington	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	—	8	
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	2	

Earned runs—Washington, 5; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Davis and Doheny. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Meyer, Weyhing, and Warner. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Foster, 2. Struck out—By Weyhing, 5; by Doheny, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 9; New York, 4. Wild pitch—Doheny. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

BROOKLYNS LOSE TWO GAMES.

The Team Was Outplayed in Baltimore Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The Baltimores won two games from the Brooklyns to-day. The first game was a nip-and-tuck battle, which was saved for Baltimore by substituting Hughes for Nops in the seventh inning. Both teams played a poor fielding game. In the second contest the visitors were never dangerous. Baltimore secured a safe lead in the first two innings, and Kitson's splendid pitching did the rest. The game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Jennings, ss	1	2	2	6	1
Kelley, cf	1	1	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	10	0	1
Holmes, lf	0	1	3	1	0
Demont, 2b	1	2	6	2	0
Robinson, c	1	2	4	1	0
Hughes, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Nops, p	0	0	0	0	0
Kitson, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Total	6	11	27	15	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	1	0	1	0
Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Anderson, lf	1	3	4	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Daly, 2b	0	0	4	1	1
Lachan'e, 1b	0	2	9	0	1
Dunn, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Ryan, c	0	0	1	1	0
Smith, c	0	1	2	0	1
McKenna, p	1	0	0	2	1
Total	5	9	24	12	4

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	—	6
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Robinson. Stolen bases—Anderson, Holmes, Demont, Daly, Kelley, McGann. Two-base hits—Griffin, Robinson. Three-base hits—Nops, Dunn. Double plays—Daly and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Nops, 1; off Hughes, 1; off McKenna, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Nops, 1; by McKenna, 2. Struck out—By Nops, 2; by Hughes, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 6.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	0	2	1	0
Jennings, ss	1	0	1	2	0
Kelley, cf	0	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Dem'ville, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Clarke, c	0	0	2	0	0
Kitson, p	1	0	0	2	0
Hughes, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Total	3	3	15	6	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Anderson, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
LaCh'e, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Dunn, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Smith, c	0	1	3	2	0
Miller, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	12	6	1

Baltimore	2	1	0	0	—	3				
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	—1				

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—McGraw, (2), Jennings, Smith. Two-base hit—Anderson. Home run—Hughes. Double plays—Demontreville and McGann; Dunn, Smith, and La Chance; Hughes and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 1; off Miller, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Miller, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 2; by Miller, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 3. Umpire—Mr. Betts. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3.

CINCINNATI, Oct 1.—Hawley kept the St. Louis' hits scattered in the first game and won. Coleman, once a St. Louis pitcher, but now a member of the Sixth Regiment, pitched the second game for the Cincinnatis, and was hit hard in the last three innings. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 13. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Wood; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements.

St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 5. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Coleman and Peitz; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

BOSTON Oct. 1.—Klobedanz pitched in fine form to-day, and it was not until the last inning that the Philadelphias could bring in a run. The feature of the game was a phenomenal one-hand stop by Collins, the Boston's third baseman. Score:

Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	—	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 1.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—For seven innings to-day the Pittsburgs had the Clevelands shut-out, but in the eighth Tebeau got a base on balls, and was scored by McAleer's hit, Cuppy's sacrifice, and Burkett's long fly. The Pittsburgs' fast double plays and otherwise brilliant fielding helped them out of several tight places. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Cleveland, Cuppy and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

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WHEAT FAMINE IMPOSSIBLE

Resources of the United States as a Producer Are Limitless.

FACTS FOR SIR WM. CROOKE

Agricultural Department Statisticians Refute the Statements Made Before the British Association.

From The Washington Star.

There is no danger of the people of the United States or of the world suffering for lack of wheat now or at any time in the future, according to the officials and statisticians of the Agricultural Department. This statement was drawn out of them to-day by The Star in reply to certain gloomy forebodings as to the future of wheat, made recently by Sir William Crooke, the President of the British Association in England.

"Nonsense," said Assistant Secretary Brigham, a practical farmer, who needed no books of reference or statistics to reinforce his statements. "Why, let them keep the price of wheat up to $1 a bushel and the farmers of the United States will produce 1,000,000,000 bushels annually—yes, 10,000,000,000 bushels—and then have land to spare. The production per acre can be doubled, and easily, too, by irrigation, fertilizers, and other aids."

The theory of Sir William Crooke, based upon figures whose source is not stated, is completely upset by the conditions which the Agricultural Department is enabled to show by means of its 60,000 correspondents in all parts of the United States, who monthly and yearly supply reliable information touching every phase of the wheat question.

Reserve Is Very Low.

It is a fact, to begin with, that the reserve of wheat is very low. Indeed, practically considered, the wheat-eating population must be fed from current harvests, and not in part, as heretofore in any one year, from the surplus of the previous year as well as the crops of the current period. But there is no evidence, Sir William to the contrary notwithstanding, that there is a large yearly increase in the wheat or bread consumers. In fact, the Government officials insist that, seriously and argumentatively considered, it can be maintained that the number is less to-day than it was fifteen years ago, although meantime there has been a yearly increase of possibly 6,000,000 in the total production.

The canning of fruits and meats, the growth of truck gardening near all the large cities, the development of transportation facilities, all have tended to decrease the demand for wheat, and its place has been taken on the food product list to some considerable extent by other staples and articles. Then, again, it is asserted here that an arbitrary reduction of the number of bread consumers can be made with safety even by Sir William Crooke, and that their potential, not actual, capacity only can form the basis for such figures as the Englishman presents. There is, as a matter of fact, no reliable information at hand even with regard to the potential wheat area.

In spite, however, of gloomy forebodings and the fact that the reserve stock is little, if any, at all, there is now enough wheat at hand for a year, the bureau heads affirm. The world never will run short of wheat, simply because the ability to grow the product in this country alone cannot be measured by the cleverest statistician. No one has ever collected or attempted to collect information of America's potentiality, because the extent of production is a variable condition.

Ready to be Converted.

"Why," remarked a venerable compiler of wheat statistics in Secretary Wilson's bureau, "let me take Sir William Crooke out around Beltsville, Md., or, indeed, within a radius of fifty miles from here, and I will show him thousands of acres, now unbroken forests, that could easily be converted into wheat-producing land. Land used for corn and other products can easily be turned into wheat growing. Just let the price go up and keep up, and farmers everywhere would astonish the world with the crop of wheat."

"Texas alone," coincided Mr. Holmes, the noted statistician of the agricultural bureau, speaking unofficially, "is capable of growing all the wheat needed by America, leaving California, Illinois, Indiana, and the other wheat States to produce the amount needed for export. The average yield per acre is 12.7 bushels, but in Massachusetts as many as 30 bushels have been raised by the use of water, fertilizer, &c.; and there is hardly an acre of wheat land in the United States that is not capable of the same production under similar conditions. So that it is easy to see what the farmers in this country could do if the pinch came. Then, too, thousands of acres used now for other purposes are easily susceptible of change to wheat growing.

This Year's Crop.

"Roughly speaking, the crop in the United States on July 1 last was within 90 per cent. of the normal yield—that is, not affected by drought, too much or too little rain, and other conditions. What the amount or percentage will be at the end of the year no one, no official, could afford to predict. Of course, some wheat experts, for stock market purposes, may estimate the number of bushels to be raised, but they make mistakes more frequently than otherwise. Until the crop is raised and in hand no reliable statement of its amount can be hazarded. The department is now trying to ascertain the amount of land actually used for wheat growing, but it is a laborious and lengthy task, and I am not prepared to make any statement in that regard. I would say, however, that I would like to be furnished with a proved, reliable statement of the area so used and its increase in geometrical ratio to the population

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Women's $30.00 to $40.00 Tailor Made Suits at $19.75

Here's a bit of luck for fifty women who want handsome tailor made costumes. We've secured just that many suits, splendidly made in the latest correct style, of Venetians, broadcloth and fancy cheviot, and lined throughout with silk. They're suits that sell regularly at $30.00 to $40.00, but if you get here in time to-morrow you can choose any of them at . **$19.75** ea

Second floor.

Stirring Silk News. A Sale Without a Parallel.

This silk offering will create a new bargain record, for the values will surpass any that have been given heretofore.

1,500 yds. of splendid quality, colored Taffeta Silks, 22 and 24 inches wide, in handsome checks, stripes and plaids, an elegant assortment of styles and colors, worth regularly 75c. and 85c., all go at . . . . . **49**c. yd

1,250 yds. of extra heavy, rich quality colored Taffeta Silks, 24 inches wide, in beautiful ombre and satin stripes; also bayadere effects, new and very stylish, sold regularly from $1.00 to $1.10, go at . . **59**c. yd

20 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, suitable for skirts or entire dresses, regular price 65c., at . . . **49**c. yd

900 yds. of 27 inch black Satin Duchesse. This is an excellent quality, with rich luster and fine finish, positively all silk and worth 88c., at . . . . . **69**c. yd

New Building, main floor.

Desirable and Inexpensive Colored Dress Stuffs.

We've prepared for the greatest Dress Goods business this season that Brooklyn has ever known. And judging from the sales so far our expectations will be more than realized. We've devoted an immense area on the main floor of the new building to these fabrics, and the best and newest textile productions of two continents fill it almost to overflowing.

From this enormous collection we've culled the following as illustrations of the exceptional values that prevail throughout the entire stock.

Imported Persian Cord, 43 in. wide, strictly pure wool, comes in navy, royal hussar and cadet blue, russet and golden brown, olive, castor and gray, imported to retail at 75c. yard—our price . . . . **56**c. yard

48 inch French black Granite wool, attractive shades, imported to retail at $1.00 yard—our price **69**c. yard

44 inch worsted Plaids, dark grounds with handsome line plaids, worth fully 75c.—at . . . . . **49**c. yard

50 inch Suitings, strictly all wool, comes in attractive mixtures and plain shades, at . . . . **49**c. yard

45 inch Storm Serges, all wool, steam sponged and shrunk, two shades each, navy and red, 60c. quality at **49**c. yard

Cheviot Plaids, in handsomely blended colorings, suitable for separate skirt **44**c. yard

42 inch camel's hair Cheviots, only 37 pieces in the lot, worth fully 50c. yard, at . . . . . **29**c. yard

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

A Very Remarkable Sale of Women's Fine Shoes.

1,651 Pairs to Go at Half Price.

We've secured sixteen hundred and fifty-one pairs of women's high grade Shoes at a price which enables us to offer them to you at less than the cost of materials and labor. They were made for selling at $3.00 a pair, and better value for that money never came from the shoemaker's bench. You can buy them to-morrow

at $1.48 a Pair.

They're splendid shoes in every way—well made of fine black vici kidskin, carefully finished, stylish and serviceable.

There are eight up-to-date styles, all made with welted and stitched extension soles and the newest approved toe shapes. The assortment comprises:

1,197 pairs of Button Boots in five styles.
271 pairs of lace Shoes.
183 pairs of cloth top button Boots in two styles.

The quality of all is the same. It's simply a matter of suiting your fancy in choosing, and no matter which you select, you can count on being well pleased and perfectly satisfied.

Second floor—New Building.

Some Facts About the Rogers' "Raphael" Pattern Silver-Plated Tableware.

It is not generally known that there are several grades of Rogers & Hamilton's spoons and forks, made in their "Raphael" pattern.

For instance, the "Raphael" is made in "triple plate" and also in "Crown Hamilton" ware. The triple plate is good, serviceable ware, but to any one who wants the highest grade of silver-plated spoons and forks produced in the world we recommend the "Crown Hamilton." Crown Hamilton ware contains double as much silver as the "triple plate" goods, and for service it has no equal. We offer both grades to-morrow at lower prices than they have ever been sold heretofore.

The Raphael Pattern in Triple Plate.

Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael pattern Tea Spoons . . . . . $2.50 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael pattern Table Spoons . . . . . $4.90 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael pattern Dessert Spoons . . . . . $4.10 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael pattern Dinner Forks . . . . . $4.90 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael pattern Dessert Forks . . . . . $4.10 dozen

The Raphael Pattern in Crown Hamilton Ware.

Rogers & Hamilton's Tea Spoons, $3.98 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Table Spoons, $8.75 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Soup or Dessert Spoons . . . . . $6.50 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Dinner Forks, $8.75 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Dessert or Breakfast Forks . . . . . $6.50 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Coffee Spoons, $3.98 dozen
Rogers & Hamilton's Dinner Knives, $11.25 dozen

$5.00 All Wool Blankets at $3.95 Pr.

These Blankets are strictly all wool 11-4 size (72x82 inches.) If bought to-day they couldn't be sold for less than $5.00 a pair. But they're part of an order placed over a year ago at old tariff prices and consequently we're able to offer them to you to-morrow at . . . **$3.95** pair

We are showing a very large assortment of superfine all wool California Blankets, in 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 and 14-4 sizes, at

$8.45 to **$22.50** pair

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

The Jenness Miller Hygienic Shoe for Women.

We have taken the Brooklyn Agency for the Jenness Miller Hygienic Shoe, and we will begin the sale of it to-morrow. We have added this Shoe to our other lines, because we believe it is the best of its kind, and that it fills perfectly a popular want. The Jenness Miller is not only an hygienic Shoe, but it is a handsome and stylish Shoe as well, and yet you don't have to pay any premium for its foot-fitting superiority, as no better value for the money is obtainable.

It is made from a special tannage of kidskin, known as velvetta, very soft, pliable and durable, and it comes in two grades.

At $3.50 and $5.00 a Pair.

Read what Mrs. Miller says about it:

(Clipped from Jenness Miller Souvenir.)

"The shape and style of one's shoes are important considerations, because grace of carriage, comfort, and nervous equilibrium are involved. Correct shoes allow every muscle and joint of the feet full play, yet fit the feet perfectly. I know all the physical misery and the agony of spirit that ill-fitting shoes can cause. I speak to-day as an authority. I have, for the first time in my life, a shoe that fits me from the instant I put it on new, until worn to the point of discarding, without causing me a moment's physical discomfort—or spiritual humiliation. I unhesitatingly declare my belief that more women can be comfortably fitted with 'Jenness Miller' Shoes than any other hygienic shoe known."

IN THE **$3.50** grade we show three styles, in lace and button, with welted and stitched soles, and round patent leather tipped or plain common sense toes.

The **$5.00** Shoes are buttoned and come with hand-turned sewed soles and round patent leather tipped or plain common sense toes.

Second floor—New Building.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS

Unusual Advantages to Buyers.

The sale of the T. K. HORTON & CO.'S Stock will commence Monday, October 3, at 8:00 A. M., and continue until all is sold. All the stock will be sold at some price, and that a low one. OUR SMALL PROFIT SYSTEM that has been so heartily indorsed by the people will continue throughout the store, and, to make purchasing easier, will indicate where the assorted Horton stock is located. The prices at which we have marked this stock will make eager buyers, as it means unusual low prices for all the goods marked on cash basis. We cannot afford to have any of our customers disappointed during this sale, and for convenience have placed the stock in both stores so that the people can get at it easily and not feel crowded; have cut passage ways in the walls, thus insuring the comfort of the people as they pass to and fro.

To show more fully our appreciation of the liberality of the people bestowed upon us during the past, we propose to offer still greater advantages by

CLOSER MARGINS THAN USUAL IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

All new importations are marked at our usual small profit, and nothing is left undone to make all departments complete and successful in every particular. It will pay to anticipate your needs in every direction, as the purchasing of goods during this special sale means an unusual money-saving to you.

All purchases of $5.00 or over will be delivered free at station within one hundred miles. Have made arrangements to insure prompt delivery.

Sale of Horton Stock of Housefurnishing Goods Will Begin Monday, October 10, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

PIANOS!

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY.

We often hear it said that competition is the life of trade. We believe it is true, but competition often leads to misrepresentation.

If you are not quite sure what make of a piano you want, look at the

STERLING.

It is one of the few Old and Reliable High Grade Pianos made at the present time.

Attractive Bargains for this Week.

6 Nearly New Upright Grands; value $375.00, for $290.00.
4 Slightly Used Cabinet Grands; regular price $300.00, for $190.00.
7 Second Hand Uprights, $90.00 to $140.00.
15 Good Squares, $20.00 to $70.00.
6 Cabinet Parlor Organs, $25.00.

200 NEW STERLINGS,

Elegant in appearance and possessing that pure, sympathetic tone which has made Sterlings famous throughout the world.

THE STERLING PIANO COMPANY,
(MANUFACTURERS),
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms No. 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite Montauk Theatre.
W. S. DENSLOW, Manager.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

DRESS GOODS.

Extraordinary Special Sale.

During the past week we purchased over 750 pieces of dress goods from three of the leading dress goods importers at about one-half the regular price.

Every Yard a Decided Bargain.

50 pieces 40-inch all-wool Groveland Black Dress Flannel, 23c. per yard; regular price 45c.

160 pieces 38-inch all-wool, silk and wool, and union mixed novelties in new Fall colorings, all new styles at 29c. per yard, same quality and styles being sold elsewhere at 49c.

200 pieces 36-inch all-wool Ladies' Cloth in full line of plain and mixed colors, 23c. per yard; good value at 35c.

50 pieces 45-inch (very wide) Silk Mixed Plaids in good bright colorings, suitable for waists and misses' dresses; 39c. per yard, good value at 65c.

350 pieces 38 to 41 inch handsome Domestic Fancy and Plain Suitings, made by one of the leading dress goods manufacturers of America, Folwell Bros. & Co., Every yard guaranteed as perfect and serviceable as a $2.00 quality. Extra special 49c. per yard.

75 pieces 45-inch Fine Suitings, 79c. per yard, instead of $1.00.

$1.50 quality 45-inch Very Fine Suitings, a big leader, $1.19 per yard.

50 pieces extra fine 40-inch Covert Suitings, 49c. per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

Extra Specials.

3,000 yards Fine Black Taffeta Silk, guaranteed all silk; a leader, 39c. per yard.

5,090 yards Black Satin Duchesse for waists, etc.; guaranteed pure silk; 45c. per yard instead of 68c.

BLACK GOODS.

Extra Special.

25 pieces 45-inch Figured English Brilliantines, 25c. per yard; positively worth 55c.

$1.00 quality 50-inch French Serge, 69c. per yard.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

Special Sale of Plain and Fancy Velvets, suitable for Waists.

50 pieces Colored and Black Corded English Velvet, 22-inch, special for waists, 49c. per yard.

88 pieces 59c. quality Colored and Black German Silk-Finish Velveteens, for this sale 49c. per yard.

20 pieces $1.00 quality Fancy Silk Velvets, 79c. per yard.

CLOAK DEPT.

With the first of October we are proud to say that our entire selection of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Outer Garments are on our tables and racks. We have paid our utmost attention this season to be in condition to give the Ladies of Brooklyn unsurpassed values. A call to this department will convince you of our large variety of TASTY STYLES at LOW PRICES.

MONDAY SPECIALS.

Ladies' Early Fall Jackets, fly front shapes, very choice line of colors, at $2.98.

Ladies' Fall Capes of fine black Kersey cloth, trimmed with straps of same material at $3.69.

Ladies' fine black and colored Taffeta Silk Waists, lined throughout with best lining, beautiful colors, at $3.98.

Ladies' Skirts of Fine French Brilliantine, double lined, full 4 yards wide, velvet binding, at $1.98.

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, separate waist lining, skirts very full and wide, at 79c.

Misses' and Children's Reefer Jackets plain and mixed cloths, every one less than half the regular price; sizes 6 to 14 years, at $2.98.

Misses' and Children's Dresses, plain and mixed cloths, assorted styles of trimming, sizes for 6 to 14 years, at $1.98.

Boys' Clothing.

See our large assortments! Everything you want, from the Boy Baby to the Young Man 20 years of age. Our Boys' Clothing Department, the shopping centre for the ladies of Brooklyn!

GOOD CLOTHES for Very Little Money Talks.

All-Wool Suits, double seats and knees, 25 patterns, at $1.98.

Dress Suits, 30 elegant Fall styles, 4 to 16 years, at $2.98.

Our Own Make—The Blue Assabet Dress Suits, worth $4.00, special at $3.00.

Suits with Vests, blue and tasty mixtures, 11 to 16 years, at $4.95 and $5.50.

Young Men's Long Pants Suits, 13 to 19 years, two good values at $5.00 and $5.95.

Vestee 3-Piece Suits for Little Boys 3 to 8 years, a grand selection at $2.98.

Handsome Sailor Suits, blue, with different combinations, 3 to 10 years, $2.98.

REV. DR. HALL'S BODY HERE.

It Arrives on the Etruria with His Widow and Son and Is Taken Home—Meeting of the Session.

The body of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, late pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who died in Ireland recently, was brought to this city and to his old home, the church parsonage, yesterday. It arrived on the Cunard Liner Etruria early in the evening, and with the remains came the widow and her son, Prof. Robert W. Hall, who had been abroad for his health. William Irwin, Mrs. Hall's son by her first marriage; his son John, C. C. Cuyler, an intimate friend of the family, and William Culyer, sexton of the church, were at the pier long before the arrival of the vessel. They were soon joined by Bolton Hall, another son of Dr. Hall.

Mrs. Hall was assisted down the gangway by her son Robert, and affectionately greeted her other sons. She entered a carriage with her two sons, Robert and Bolton, while Mr. Irwin and his son followed in another carriage with Mrs. Hall's maid. They all drove directly to the house, at 712 Fifth Avenue, arriving there about 8:30 P. M.

Mr. Culyer had taken charge of the body, and reached the house with it some two hours later. It was, of course, embalmed, and was in a handsome coffin of solid oak, which bore a large brass plate with the simple inscription, "John Hall, died Sept. 17, 1898." The coffin was placed in the reception room, where it will remain until removed to the church on Tuesday for the funeral. It will not be reopened.

Mrs. Hall was feeling very well, considering the strain she has recently been under, and stood the journey admirably. She received numerous floral gifts in token of sympathy for her sad home-coming. Mrs. Hall will be joined on Monday evening or Tuesday by her other son, Thomas, a clergyman, who sailed from Southampton with his family on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse last Wednesday. Mrs. Hall will probably not attend service in the church this morning, and may even not be at the funeral. This will depend on how she feels on Tuesday.

The Session of the church held a special meeting in the minister's room at the church last night, as they thought Mrs. Hall might wish to say something to them relative to the funeral arrangements. This was not the case, however. Mrs. Hall expressed herself as well pleased with the arrangements, and had no amendment to offer. The Rev. Hugh Pritchard was Moderator at the meeting, and Silas B. Brownell clerk. William Irwin, John Sinclair, Samuel B. Schieffelin, Robert Beggs, James A. Fresne, and H. Edward Roland attended. Routine church business was transacted.

At the church service this morning the Rev. Dr. T. Ralston Smith, formerly of Buffalo, now stated clerk of the Synod of New York, will preach. The session has taken no steps yet to secure a successor for their late pastor, and the choice may be delayed a year.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, and the side door opening on West Fifty-fifth Street, will be open to members of the church about an hour beforehand. Seats will be allotted to members before the general public is provided for.

Found Dead in Hotel Bathroom.

James Cummings, fifty years old, a bachelor, who lived in Mills House No. 2, 15 Rivington Street, was found dead in the bathroom of the hotel yesterday afternoon by one of the attendants. Cummings had been a guest of the house since it opened, on Aug. 4 last. He suffered from consumption, and had been urged to go to a hospital, which he refused to do. In his room was found a bank book of the Emigrant's Savings Bank, showing deposits to the amount of $900 to his credit.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS.

The Season Opens To-morrow Evening —Programme for the Week.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will open the season with a lecture in the art building to-morrow evening. The first general meeting of the members of the Institute will be held Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock, when President Charles Kendall Adams of the University of Wisconsin will deliver an address on "The Lessons Taught by the Recent Spanish-American War." This meeting will be held in the association hall, Bond and Fulton Streets. The same day, at 4 P. M., W. L. Tomlins of Chicago will lecture on "Music; Its Nature and Influence."

The first in the course of lectures on "The Old World and the New" will be delivered by the Rev. E. G. Porter of Boston, on "What Spain Has Done for America," Friday, at 8:15 P. M. The opening of the fifth annual entomological exhibition will take place at the new museum building, Eastern Parkway, Friday evening, at 7:30 P. M.

Horse Blocks Sixth Avenue Trolley.

The Sixth Avenue underground trolley line, which was in partial operation yesterday for the first time, was blocked for about an hour and a half last night by a horse which fell into the trench at Twenty-third Street. The opening was about twelve feet deep, and when the horse struck bottom it proceeded to lie down as if it was quite satisfied with its position. A block and tackle was secured, and after about an hour and a half's hard work the horse was finally hoisted to the surface.

Gov. Smith's Wounds May Not be Fatal

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 1.—The condition of Gov. Smith of the Soldiers' Home is somewhat improved to-day, and there are strong hopes of his recovery. A. J. Bradley, his assailant, will be formally charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S DOGS.

Snip Was Stolen Often, and Now Trix Is Gone Too.

About a year and a half ago Lieut. Gov. Woodruff discovered that his dog Snip was missing. He advertised that he would reward any one who would return the dog. The animal was promptly returned, and the reward pocketed. This fact, which was published, evidently inspired some person or persons unknown, with the belief that the Lieutenant Governor's dog was a good speculative property. Often after that Snip would disappear and stay lost until the Lieutenant Governor advertised for its return.

For a time Mr. Woodruff failed to see the point. At last, when Snip had disappeared for the sixth time, he neglected to advertise. Snip was not returned, and Mr. Woodruff never saw him more. He bought another dog, named Trix, and gradually forgot his lost pet.

Yesterday, while Mr. Woodruff was chatting with Justice Van Wyck and his brother at Prospect Park, Trix disappeared. The Lieutenant Governor returned to his house, to find that the Snip thieves were at their old tricks But he had learned wisdom. He did not advertise, but hurried around to the Bergen Street Police Station and reported his loss.

"The fact is," said Mr. Woodruff, confidentially, to a reporter who asked him for his theories as to the crime, "that dog is so much interested in my election that she has gone off to register."

JOHN A. COLE MISSING.

Republican Leader of Fulton County Accused of Giving Worthless Checks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—John A. Cole, Republican leader of Fulton County, and who was Chairman of the Fulton County delegation to the Saratoga Convention, has been missing for three weeks, and policemen and private persons are looking for him. For three years he had a position behind the clerk's desk in the State Assembly, the last two years as index clerk. His home is at Northville.

He spent a good deal of money, but as he conducted a stone quarry and furnished materials to canal contractors, this was not looked upon as anything out of the ordinary. His failure to show up at the Saratoga Convention, however, caused some speculation, and his friends investigated. They knew he was short a few thousand dollars, but were surprised to find the amount to be about $40,000.

They also found, it is alleged, that while hanging about Republican headquarters in New York City he issued worthless checks. One of these he gave to a Glens Falls resident, who has sworn out a warrant for his arrest. It is said that the largest single creditor is Congressman Lucius N. Littauer of the Twenty-second District, the sum being $12,000. Mr. Littauer was absent from his home, in Gloversville, to-day, so that the rumor could not be confirmed.

It is believed that Mr. Cole has left the country but that he has very little money with him.

Senseless Near Broken Gas Fixture.

Mrs. De La Molte, thirty-five years old, who occupied a flat for two weeks at 108 West Seventeenth Street, was found overcome by gas in one of her rooms last night. She was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said she might die. The janitress found Mrs. De La Molte, who was a sufferer from rheumatism and walked with difficulty, lying in the middle of the floor, unconscious. The gas chandelier hanging from the centre of the ceiling had been broken off and lay at the woman's feet.

A Murder Over Cards.

Henry Smith and Dubois Williams, colored, living at 104 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, last night about 10 o'clock went into Patrick Connelly's saloon, at 612 Communipaw Avenue, and played cards for drinks. When they finished playing Williams, who lost the game, disputed the bill. Connelly attempted to eject him, when Williams drew a knife and stabbed Connelly in the left breast, the blade entering the heart and causing instant death. Williams escaped. It is believed he made his way to New York.

Connelly was thirty-seven years old, and leaves a family.

Twice His Class's President.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The junior class of Princeton University elected the following officers to-day: President—Harry Lathrop of Scranton; Vice President—Fred Kafer of Lawrenceville; Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas Cloney of Sedalia, Mo. Lathrop is a member of the football team and has just returned from the war. He was President of his class in the freshman year, and he now has the honor of being the only man in the history of the university to be elected twice to the same office.

Hotel Men and Others Eat Clams.

The Hoboken Turtle Club and the Hotel Men's Association of New York City held their annual clambake yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Hoboken Turtle Club, at King's Bridge, N. Y. Although over 200 tickets had been disposed of, only 90 members were at the tables. H. H. Brockway, who is President of both organizations, presided, and made a brief address. The party then adjourned to the balcony of the hotel, where their pictures were taken.

Four Miners Burned at Midvale, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 1.—Four miners were burned to death in the Midvale slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Midvale to-day. A fire started about noon. At the time there were 150 men in the mine. All were gotten out but four. The dead men are Peter Grick, wife and six children; Peter Corwal, single; John Sorronski, and Martin Simotocitch.

Silver Manufacturers Fail to Combine.

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—From official sources it was learned to-day that the great combination of the silver and silver-plated ware manufacturing interests of the United States and Canada, under the auspices of the International Silver Company, is no longer a possibility along the lines upon which negotiations for several months past have been conducted. It is reported, however that the promoters do not propose to drop the matter, and that new propositions will shortly be made.

Fight Over Rent May Result in Death.

Max Jacobs of 93 East Third Street and his landlord, Helzer Rund, forty years old, who lives in the same house, quarreled last night about the rent which was due yesterday. A fight ensued, in which Rund struck Jacobs over the heart, knocking him down. Jacobs did not get up, and when he was examined he was found to be unconscious. An ambulance was summoned, and he was taken to Bellevue. His condition is serious. Rund was arrested and locked up in the Fifth Street Station House.

Will Send Inglis's Body to Kentucky.

The body of Scott Inglis, the actor, who committed suicide Friday by shooting himself in the heart, was taken yesterday from the house at 44 West Twenty-seventh Street to Winterbottom's undertaking establishment on Sixth Avenue and prepared for removal to Mount Sterling, Ky., where his wife, Yda Hamilton, is visiting some friends. Manager Canby of Julia Arthur's company received a telegram from Miss Arthur, dated Detroit, last night, asking him to send her at once information regarding Mr. Inglis's death and also to inquire if she could be of any service.

PANA STRIKERS RETURN.

Militia Captain Refuses to Arrest Miners at Sheriff Coburn's Request.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 1.—The striking union miners returned here to-day from Tower Hill after their exciting experience in forcibly turning back the Indiana negroes imported by the mine operators to break the coal strike here. The miners' guns were boxed up and smuggled into town in wagons filled with hay. Large crowds congregated on the streets of Pana, but they were orderly. Not a negro appeared in the city, and the quietness was only broken by the cheers accorded the soldiers as they marched through the streets.

Last night Sheriff Coburn requested the militia commander, Capt. Craig, to go to Tower Hill and arrest the union miners there who had captured the negroes, and release the latter. Capt. Craig flatly refused to do so, saying he was only here to protect the lives of citizens and property. He was not here for the purpose of obeying the Sheriff's instructions or orders. His orders were from Gov. Tanner. The militiamen are patronizing only the union butchers, bakers, and merchants.

Mrs. Fish's Butler Adjudged Insane.

NEWPORT, Oct. 1.—Albert Bullock, who was discharged, with the aid of the police, Thursday night, from Crossways, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, where he was employed as butler, and who was put on the Wickford boat, to be sent to New York, returned to Newport yesterday. He drank heavily, and during his tour of the local barrooms threatened to invade Crossways. This morning he wandered to Tiverton, where he was arrested. He was brought here by two officers, was adjudged insane, and was sent to the State Insane Asylum.

Took Her Life on the Front Stoop.

Mrs. Alice Forrest, twenty-one years old, of 428 West Nineteenth Street, committed suicide last night on the front stoop of her home by taking carbolic acid. She died in a few minutes. The woman was the wife of a charcoal dealer and had grown despondent, though no one in the house had learned the cause. She sat alone on the stoop last night, when some one saw her fall over. When she was raised up it was found that she had taken carbolic acid. An ambulance was summoned, but the woman died as she was placed in it, without regaining consciousness.

AMERICA STARTLES EUROPE

William T. Stead Writes of the New World's Advancement.

ALL NATIONS NOW FEAR US

Not Alone in the Arts of War Have Americans Scattered Consternation, but Likewise in Competitive Trade.

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BRUSSELS, Sept. 20.—William T. Stead, the English newspaper man, writing on American expansion, among other things says:

"What does the Old World think of the latest new departure of the New World, that world which ever since it was discovered by Columbus has been an increasing source of astonishment to Europe? It is a new New World that confronts the Old World to-day, a world so new that its latest developments in the Philippines would have filled with incredulous amazement, I do not say the fathers of the Republic, but even the party leaders of the last Presidential election.

"The wisdom of the Old World may seem mere foolishness to the New World. The lessons gained by centuries of experience in the arduous field of international conflict may be valueless to the Grand Republic of the West, which is stepping or leaping into the arena in which the other nations have trodden as in a winepress of blood. But even if the judgment of Europe be worthless, it may not be less useful to have it placed on record, and it is by no means certain that it will now be altogether destitute of helpful suggestion in the practical consideration of the grave problems which are now confronting the United States.

"Recent events awake familiar echoes. Before even I had landed on the Continent a catastrophe that overwhelmed Cervera's fleet on the Cuban coast was vividly recalled to the mind by the associations of the narrow seas through which the Ostend steamer plowed its way. The very wind was still, and unquiet seas were smooth, and overhead the silent stars looked down from a cloudless sky. But along that lowlying coast, where glimmered here and there the sentinel lights, there swept 300 years ago, in bloody confusion and smoking ruin, the wreck of the armada of Spain.

"I had not been twelve hours in Brussels before I found myself in the Chapel Royal, attending the requiem mass for the hapless Empress of Austria. All the Diplomatic Corps attended in full dress. Protestant and Catholic, Christian and Moslem, alike testifying in formal, courtly fashion, as the solemn music wailed through the crowded church, the common sorrow of the world for the imperial victim. But even there the memory of the war obtruded. For among the throng of gorgeous uniforms there stod conspicuous by the sombre plainness of their attire. The American Minister, of course, wore his usual plain clothes.

"But matching him, to the no small astonishment of the Diplomatic Corps, stood the Spanish Minister, in undress. Why—no one knew. Spain, we knew, had lost her colonies and her fleets, but she surely had a uniform left.

"The correspondent here points to a similarity in the policies of the United States and Belgium in the matter of reaching out for foreign possessions. He says:

"A point on which opinions seem to me practically unanimous is that it is the interest, midsummer madness to touch the Philippines at all, unless we take the whole archipelago. To take away Luzon, the very hub of the wheel, and then leave the rest of the spokes to Spain on the condition that she shall govern them more or less on American principles, is regarded as such unspeakable nonsense that it can only be criticised by an expressive shrug of the shoulders.

"Belgians are by no means indifferent to American expansion in two directions. They are keenly interested in the question of the future government of the Philippines. These questions are, however, more or less academical, or at least they concern only a few. Far different is the keen interest excited by the pressure of American competition in the markets of the world. Opinions differ widely, but the best informed are the most alarmed. American competition in foodstuffs has long since established itself as the most formidable factor with which the European agriculturist has to deal. They are now beginning to wake up to the fact that American competition is to be not less formidable in manufactured goods. American watches have long ago driven Swiss watches out of Belgium, but as a good Belgian remarked, that concerns the Swiss, not the Belgians.

"But in the iron and steel trades the shadow of American competition looks dark on the horizon. The other day, in a tender for locomotives, the Baldwin Works at Philadelphia offered to put them on the rails at Antwerp a locomotive at $500 less than the lowest offer of the great firm of Cockerill. The general conviction that there will soon be a great slump in protection in America by no means lessens their uneasiness, Belgium, as befits a nation which exports manufactured goods averaging $50 per head of its population, is all for free trade, and, like Mr. Gladstone, is inclined to believe that American competition will not seriously begin to be felt until the United States has thrown its markets open to the world.

"The brave Belgian is not disposed to despair, but those who know most about the resources and capabilities of America are the most alarmed. Prince Albert, who will one day sit on the Belgian throne, came back from his visit to the United States profoundly impressed by the manufacturing resources of America. He saw the bicycle factories at Hartford turning out 1,000 cycles a day; he visited the Baldwin Works, where they build six locomotives a day; he visited Pullman's works, where they turn out a wagon every fourteen minutes; and he tells how Mr. Carnegie produces three-fifths of the whole steel output of England. He spent a week traveling in a private train with Mr. Hill of St. Paul, and he came home overwhelmed by the spectacle of the mineral and mechanical resources of the Republic.

"'I saw,' he said on his return, 'in one place a mountain of ore in which the mineral extracted from the higher levels made its way by natural gravitation down the hill to meet at the furnace the coal mined at its foot, and almost without the intervention of the hand of man the process was complete. How can we compete with such a country as that?'"

"I am told that behind the Czar's rescript about armaments there was this underlying dread of American competition. Let me close this first letter by quoting Prince Albert's half-humorous, half-pathetic remark to an American friend:

"'You will eat us all up, you Americans; you will eat us all up.'"

The Cretan Ultimatum Not Ironclad.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Cretan ultimatum of the powers has not proved to be as ironclad as proclaimed from the confident tone of the Foreign Office. It seems that they agreed to demand that the Turkish troops leave the island; but, when Great Britain proposed that the Turks be fired upon if they declined to leave, Russia pleaded that this was too drastic a measure. Therefore, the ultimatum opens a fine field for negotiations.

The Newfoundland Fishery Dispute.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 1.—The British Royal Commission appointed to investigate the French treaty rights in Newfoundland has completed its tour of the treaty coast and will return to St. John's to-morrow to complete the evidence concerning the difficulties between French and British subjects over the lobster, cod, and herring fisheries by studying the colonial archives. This is expected to occupy a couple of weeks, after which the Commissioners will negotiate with the Colonial Ministry for a basis of settlement with France.

American Investors in Peru.

LIMA, Peru—(Via Galveston, Texas)—Oct. 1.—An American engineer named Sollie, representing a New York syndicate, is examining the sulphur deposits at Candarave, seventy-six miles southeast of Moquegua, capital of the department of the same name.

American Line Repairing Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The officials of the American Line of transatlantic steamers intend to make extensive alterations in their vessels. The New York will be sent to Belfast or Glasgow to be lengthened.

German Troops Fight at Aosea.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says the German troops have indecisively engaged the rebels at Aosea. Eleven soldiers were killed. Reinforcements have been asked for.

FRENCHMEN IN A DUEL.

Paulmier and Turot Fight Because of a Printed Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A duel between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, Deputy from Calvados, and M. Turot of the Lanterne was fought this morning, rapiers being the weapons used. M. Turot was thrice wounded in the thigh and side, and M. Paulmier was slightly wounded on the lip.

Mme. Paulmier, on Sept. 3, went to the offices of the Lanterne and twice shot M. Ollivier, the secretary of the editor, because, she asserted, the paper had grossly slandered herself and her husband. The latter subsequently challenged M. Turot, who was the writer of the article referred to. The charges made were indignantly denied by both husband and wife.

Charles Paulmier, a well-known Deputy and Counsellieur Général du Calvados, lives with his wife at 27 Champs Elysées. He had been a prominent member of the Right and, of course, opposed to the Cabinet's entertaining the idea of a revision in the Dreyfus case. About a fortnight ago he published an open letter to those members of the Ministry who were opposed to action in the case, praising them for their patriotism. A few days later La Lanterne appeared with an article written by M. Charles Turot recalling a scandal that occurred a few years ago in the Paulmier household, and insinuating the unhappy state of affairs still continued. It so happened that when the article appeared M. Paulmier was in Marseilles, but his wife, arming herself with a revolver, sought the office of the journal in the Rue Montmartre and demanded to see the writer of the obnoxious article. M. Ollivier took upon himself to answer her questions, and was mistaken for the author. She fired at him and he fell severely wounded. The woman was arrested, but ultimately allowed to depart on bail. M. Paulmier was telegraphed for, and on arriving in Paris challenged M. Turot, with the result noted in the above cable dispatch.

A LULL IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Speculation as to the Action of the Court of Cassation.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—There has been a lull in the Dreyfus excitement since the appeal in the case and the incriminating documents were sent to the Court of Cassation, whose decision, however, will probably not be rendered until January. The preliminary proceeding will take three weeks, and the matter is not likely to formally come before the court before the end of October. The case would have been much more simple if an annulment of the verdict, instead of a revision of the case, had been asked for. But, in the case of an annulment all the responsibilities would have had to have been fixed, and this is just what is not wanted. If the Court of Cassation promotes in favor of a revision, the affair will be referred back to the military authorities, who will order a new court-martial, which may again take place in secret. The Court of Cassation, however, can order an open trial, and it can even summon Dreyfus before it.

The interesting announcement made that the Pope has ordered the Papal Nuncio at Paris to request the clergy and clerical organs to discontinue their opposition to a revision of the Dreyfus case. This is a blow for the Jesuits, who have been instigating the military authorities and who control the most virulent and most unscrupulous anti-revisionist newspaper, the Libre Parole.

In the meanwhile, Lieut. Col. Picquart is strictly secluded in a military prison. No written or verbal communications, books, or writing materials are allowed him. The prisoner's meals are taken to him by two soldiers, who stand beside him while he eats. But they must not speak to him.

MME. CARNOT IS DEAD.

Wife of President Carnot of France, Who Was Assassinated.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Mme. Carnot, widow of President Carnot, who was assassinated by an Italian Anarchist at Lyons on June 24, 1894, died yesterday at the Château de Presles.

Since the death of her husband by the hand of the assassin San Giovanni Cesario, June 24, 1894, Mme. Sadi Carnot (née Dupont-White) had lived with her son, François Carnot, at 19 Avenue de l'Alma, Paris. After the required term of mourning, she reassumed her place as a prominent figure in the "new" society of Paris. She was often seen at functions at the Elysée, and was the leader in a number of popular charities. While her husband was President of the republic he caused to be distributing away with the usual public form of New Year's gifts to the deserving poor. It had been the custom for the President to put aside from his private purse a certain amount every year, which was used to purchase food, clothing, and other necessaries or luxuries for those persons whom the Mayors of the various arrondissements most deserving. These gifts were distributed by the Garde Républicaine in a conspicuous manner—too conspicuous, Mme. Carnot thought, for it brought her into with it. She therefore caused the gifts to be delivered by express messenger, and annually added 10,000 francs to the charity. This custom she continued until her death. Besides the mansion in Avenue d'Alma, Mme. Carnot owned in her own right a château at Presles.

REGINALD DE KOVEN AT HOME.

The Composer Has Completed the Score for "The Three Dragoons."

Reginald De Koven arrived in this city early yesterday morning from Boston on his way home from Europe. Mr. De Koven has been absent from this country since last May, during which time he spent six weeks in London and the remainder at his home at Maidenhead, on the Thames. His time has been much taken in completing the score for his new opera, "The Three Dragoons," for which Harry Smith is writing the book. The opera will be presented in this city early in January.

While in London Mr. De Koven made a contract with Augustin Daly to write a new opera for his company, which will be presented early next Autumn at his theatre in this city, and later in London. Mr. De Koven has practically concluded arrangements for the production of the English metropolis of his opera, "The Fencing Master," with Marie Tempest in her rôle, and it is very likely that "Robin Hood" and "The Highwayman" will also be presented.

Mr. De Koven saw much of Mr. Melba, who was a neighbor of his at Maidenhead, and he says the prima donna was never in better health and voice than she is now.

ATALIE CLAIRE GETS A SHOCK.

Anonymous Letter Writer Said Her Husband Was About to Desert Her.

The rehearsal of the opera "Patience," which was called for yesterday morning by the Castle Square Opera Company, at the American Theatre, was suddenly and unexpectedly postponed on account of an anonymous letter written on a note sheet with the heading torn off to Alice Claire, who sings the leading rôle. The letter said that Alfred Kayne, her husband, had made arrangements to sail for Europe on the Lucania yesterday, with a Miss Conklin, and that Mrs. Claire had better make an effort to prevent it. The letter was signed "A Friend in Sam Bernard's Company."

Miss Claire took the communication seriously and went into hysterics, falling into the arms of a member of the company. After restoratives were applied she revived and expressed a desire to be taken home immediately. Upon arriving there she found her husband, who was much surprised when the circumstances were related to him, and who placed the matter in the hands of the police.

The Miss Conklin spoken of in the letter is unknown in the profession, and Miss Claire claims she is acquainted with none of the members of Sam Bernard's company.

Daly's London Theatre Receivership.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Thursday last, the Daly's theatre case was taken up and the appointment of a receiver was agreed upon. George Edwardes will keep a separate account of the receipts and payments in connection with the bars, smoking room, advertisements, and printing of programmes, &c., and he is to keep the doors open and not attempt to take possession of the bars pending a final determination of the case. The whole matter will be tried with the action of Daly vs. Edwardes for the possession of the theatre.

SEAWANHAKA CLUB DINNER

Gen. Miles and Col. Roosevelt Among the Speakers.

IN CLUBHOUSE AT OYSTER BAY

The Dinner Planned in Honor of the Men Who Fought with Spain.

The annual dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held last night in the clubhouse, on Centre Island, Oyster Bay, in honor of the members who served in the late war. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Col. Theodore Roosevelt were among the speakers. Among the eighty-seven guests were Congressman John Murray Mitchell of the Borough of Manhattan, W. H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad; R. T. McGusty and Lieut. Daniel H. Cox of the United States Navy, D. Le Roy Dresser, Walter Jennings, F. H. Benedict, R. W. Gibson, Paul Dana, Colgate Hoyt, who is a brother-in-law of Gen. Miles; W. W. Renwick, and W. G. Brokaw.

The clubhouse grounds were brilliantly illuminated. Chinese lanterns hung everywhere, and the red and yellow lights on yachts and launches were reflected in the water of the bay. The air was cool and invigorating, and a full moon hung overhead in an unclouded sky.

The banquet was held in the main hall, which was festooned with flags and goldenrod. Over a mantel hung the Spanish flags that were captured from Admiral Montojo's launch in Manila Bay after Dewey's victory. At the banquet there was still another patriotic exhibit, a sorbet American in the form of a small warship, with colors flying, and served on a silk American flag.

Commodore Rouse of the club sat at the centre of the big main table, with Gen. Miles on his right and on his left Col. Roosevelt. H. L. Satterlee was the toastmaster. Capt. John Bartlett, who is at the head of the Naval Intelligence Office in Washington, responded to the toast "Our Navy," Gen. Miles to the toast "Our Army," and E. C. Benedict to the toast "Our Country."

Commodore Rouse, after speaking of the work of the club in promoting international yachting contests, spoke of the club as "the cradle of the Naval Reserve." Many members of the club, he said, commanded ships during the war with Spain.

Gen. Miles was greeted with a tumult of applause when he rose to speak. He said:

"I am glad to be a guest of the club which has contributed so much to the progress of our country. It is a pleasure to be in the presence and above and heroic men and to command them. Our armies can carry our flag wherever our people want it to go. The flag is respected all over the world and represents freedom and liberty. The soldier or sailor who carries it has the greatest protection. It has not given an inch of ground to an enemy, and has never been lowered. We have reason to be proud of our Government and our Nation, and all who fought and carried the flag."

Gen. Miles then turned to Col. Roosevelt, and in a few words complimented him for the good work he did while Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The General said: "It was not his taste to remain at a desk, but he drew his sword among the bravest of the brave on the field of battle."

Capt. Bartlett next reviewed the progress of the navy from the Revolution up to the present, and told of the victories won during the late war.

Col. Roosevelt responded to the toast "Our Volunteers." He said nothing which had any bearing on the present political campaign or upon his candidacy for Governor, and it was evident that he was taking care to keep as far away from these subjects as possible. He began by saying that one night ten years ago he remarked to a prominent Grand Army man, James Kay, that he would be willing to give ten years of his life to be able to wear a Grand Army button, to show how he had served his country in the war of the rebellion. "This war," he continued, "was not a great war like that, but there were some hardships, and these were cheerfully borne by the American soldiers." He said everybody was prepared to acknowledge the splendid service given by the regular army and navy, and he thought the regulars had discovered that the volunteers were soldiers who could stand up and fight and be depended upon to do good work.

His own regiment, he said, came from North, South, East, and West. It was typical. It represented the whole country. In it there were blacks and whites, descendants of those who came over in the Mayflower and of those who three centuries ago settled on the banks of the James. The men who came from Germany and Sweden were equally as good as those whose ancestors had been Americans for generations. All had proved themselves as good as any soldiers to be found. Whatever hardships they had suffered and endured they were glad to have suffered and endured. They had all proved their devotion to their country.

The dinner was served by Delmonico owing to the fact that the club has been for the last two or three days without a butler. A Japanese was recently hired to fill that position, but he fell into a bad habit of playing pool for money at late hours of the night. One night last week he played pool for $1 a game, and finally lost $30. Then he raised a disturbance. A member of the House Committee was awakened by the noise, and running out in his night clothes, he indignantly informed the Japanese that his services were no longer required. Since then the clerks have been working along as best it could, and its members spent many anxious moments in deciding how the annual dinner was to be given.

Col. Roosevelt arrived in the village from New York early in the afternoon, and found 308 letters awaiting him. Nearly all of them were written to congratulate him on his nomination for Governor. One was from President McKinley, who wrote that he hoped Col. Roosevelt would be elected. The Colonel declined to make known the full contents of the President's letter. After quickly looking through his letters, he sat down at his typewriter, and in a remarkably short time succeeded in writing brief replies to 152. He decided to postpone his reply to the President until to-day, and then hurriedly dressed for dinner, which was served at 8 o'clock.

The Summer season at the clubhouse will close to-morrow, but the house will remain open for the accommodation of members and their guests until November, and possibly until a later date.

Sigsbee and Brice Speak.

The regular monthly dinner of the Camp Fire Club was held at the Hotel Marlborough last evening. The intention was to have a "Santiago night," with Gen. Shafter as the guest of honor. Gen. Shafter's illness compelled his absence, but he was represented at the dinner, by Capt. Bride of his staff, who spoke at length on the Santiago campaign. The other guests of honor were Capt. C. D. Sigsbee of the battleship Texas and Col. C. A. Coolidge of the Seventh Infantry, both of whom made addresses.

A TROLLEY FIGHT IN PELHAM.

Firemen Throw Water on Workmen and Stop Track Laying.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 1.—There were lively times in Pelham this evening, when the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company tried to put down an electric railroad in Fourth Street. Seven years ago the company got permission to build an electric road along the street, but no attempt was made to use the franchise until this afternoon. Then 150 Italians appeared on the scene, and under Foreman Mack of Brooklyn set to work ripping up the street and putting down rails.

A month ago the Union Railroad, the rival of the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Road, applied for and obtained a franchise to build a road through Fourth Street, and it is declared that the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company was only making use of the old franchise to defeat the Union Company. Trustee Barker ordered the workmen to stop, but they only laughed, and then the Trustee went for Constable Marks. He arrested two Irishmen and one Italian, but the gangs remained at work. The Trustee then ordered the fire bells rung, and when the volunteers responded, a stream of water was turned on the men. They did not desert their posts, however, until they had been thoroughly drenched.

It is said that the traction company will carry the fight into the courts. The Trustees of Pelham say the franchise given the company is outlawed because no work was done.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL CO.

The Plans for Reorganization Will Be Changed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—The Reorganization Committee appointed by the boardholders of the National Linseed Oil Company some time ago to effect an adjustment of the financial affairs of the company will be compelled to change its original plans on account of the stand taken by the St. Louis stockholders. The committee consists of F. P. Olcott, Chairman; Samuel Thomas and Henry W. Poor, and under the terms of their call, stockholders were to deposit their stock with the Central Trust Company of New York on or before Oct. 1.

Only a few St. Louis stockholders have forwarded their stock to this committee, and as to-day is the last day named, it is evident that the committee will be forced to change its programme. John E. Lee, who acted as counsel for the committee appointed by the local stockholders, said yesterday that George Edwards and Ezra Linley had gone to New York to look over the situation and confer with the Olcott committee in order to determine what will be for the best interests of Western stockholders, but the committee has no authority to commit the local stockholders to any particular policy.

AN IMPROVED SPECTROSCOPE.

Prof. Michelson Hopes to Produce Spectra Whose Order Is 500,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Head Professor Michelson of the department of physics of the University of Chicago began work to-day upon a new spectroscope, which he hopes will be powerful beyond anything yet constructed. Those who have seen the instrument which is now in the professor's laboratory, and which will serve as a model for the new one begun to-day, characterize his "echelon spectroscope" as the most important advance in optical research in many years and the most valuable contribution to the study of light yet made in any American university. With his imperfect model Prof. Michelson now can produce spectra whose order is 20,000. He expects that in his new instrument the order will be even as high as 500,000.

The presentation of the divergent rays of light is accomplished in the echelon apparatus by building up a flight of steps of optical glass of the thickness through which the ray is to pass. As the ray passes through the first plate it is retarded a certain number of wave lengths, and one beam passes out where the first plate projects a little beyond the next. The rest of the ray passes on, and another beam is retarded the same number of wave lengths as its predecessor and then passed into the cube.

SOUTHERN MILITARY CAMPS.

Several Sites for Location Recommended by the Schwan Board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following official announcement of the sites for army camps in the South recommmended by the Schwan board, sent South for that purpose, was posted at the War Department to-night:

"The following points have been recommended by the Schwan board: Augusta, Ga.; Columbus, S. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Spartansburg, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Athens, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Columbus, Ga.; Americus, Ga., and Albany, Ga."

Senator Patrick Walsh, Col. D. B. Dyer, and Representative Fleming of Georgia were in Washington to-day, urging Augusta as a site for a military camp. The committee presented to the Secretary many advantages of Augusta, pointing out that the proposed site was high and healthy, and that an abundant water supply could be obtained from the Ahgusta Water Works, while the camp could be lighted by the electric system of the city. As to drainage and other features, the Secretary was assured the proposed site was perfect. The Secretary found that the representations made were borne out by the report of Gen. Schwan.

The further fact that Augusta is a central point for headquarters within easy reach of the other camps was also made prominent by the committee. It is probable Augusta will be the headquarters of the division.

The Military Commissions in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Spanish and American Commissions, a request for which was recently made by Spain's representatives, the American Commissioners holding off until they shall have received reports from the officers sent to different points in the island to make investigations. The Spanish Commission to-day repeated its request for a meeting. Lieuts. Wade and Marsh of the staff of the American Commission to-day left for Matanzas and other places to make further surveys and report.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman has decided to produce "Catherine," with Miss Annie Russell in the title rôle, for four weeks, commencing Oct. 24, at the Garrick Theatre.

Mme. Marie Barna, who last year was one of the leading prima donnas of the Damrosch and Ellis Opera Company, and who was very anxious to become a member of Mr. Grau's company this year, has been engaged to sing at the Royal Court Theatre at Coburg, Germany, where she is to be the leading Wagnerian soprano. She will make her début as Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser" the middle of this month.

The souvenir season is again at hand, and with the two hundred and fiftieth performance of the Castle Square Opera Company to-morrow night the first of these mementos will be distributed to those attending the performance. On Monday, Oct. 10, the fiftieth performance of Hoyt's "A Day and a Night" will be celebrated in a fitting manner with souvenirs, and on Oct. 17 the fiftieth performance of "The Turtle" will be given, when an appropriate gift will be presented to every ticket holder.

Miss Marie Engle is the first of the Maurice Grau Opera Company to arrive in New York. She has been summering abroad, and made several successful appearances during the past season at Covent Garden. She has added several rôles to her repertory at the request of Mr. Grau, including Berthe in "Le Prophete," Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser," the Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Manon and Eva in "Die Meistersinger." She will sing them for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House this Winter. In the Wagner cycle Miss Engle will also sing the music of the Forest Bird in "Siegfried."

Although Miss Katherine Florence is announced in the programme of the Lyceum Theatre as being a member of the stock company, she is rehearsing with Charles Frohman's Madison Square Stock Company, which is to present the new farce "On and Off," an adaptation of "Le Controleur des Wagons Lits." It is said Daniel Frohman had no available rôle for Miss Florence in his first play, "Rose Trelawney of the Wells," and rather than be idle she accepted a part in the farce. She will return later to the Lyceum Stock Company, when the second new play is produced. In "On and Off," Madeline Lucette Ryley made the principal character a man who spends three days of each week out of town, and accounts to his family for his absence by telling them he is a sleeping-car inspector. The object of his trips to the country is to visit a young woman, whom he has promised to marry. He is seriously in love with her, and believing he would have no difficulty in securing a divorce, he tells her that one has already been granted. Very many amusing situations are brought out.

Sibley—Remer.

Miss Georgie Oliver Remer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Remer, was married yesterday, the twenty-first anniversary of her birth, to Frank Sibley of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The bride, who wore a traveling gown of blue cloth and white satin, was given away by her brother, Mr. John Ware Remer. Miss Helen Remer, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and John G. Breck was best man. The bridegroom is a nephew of Hiram Sibley, who endowed Sibley Hall at Cornell University, and a graduate of Amherst College.

Money for Barnard College.

George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of Barnard College, who, with the Trustees, has been trying to raise the balance of a debt of $57,000 against the institution by to-morrow, reported progress last night in the work they have undertaken. Mr. Plimpton said that several gifts were pending, and that $1,000 had just been given by one whom he designated as a "friend." He hoped, he said, that the full amount needed would be subscribed by to-morrow night.

CONCERTS AT WORCESTER

The Lessons and Notable Features of the Forty-first Music Festival.

MISS S. ANDERSON'S SUCCESS

New York Singer Won Instant and Spontaneous Recognition—No Misplaced Applause and Effort to Suppress Encores Almost Successful.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1.—In spite of several shortcomings the forty-first music festival affords ground for encouragement and satisfaction. The aim of the management has been higher than ever before, and the seal of public approval has been put unmistakably upon it. It is true that some of the works selected for performance were not adequately rendered, but it is apparent that the festival forces are adequate to the task imposed upon them.

The situation this year has been decidedly peculiar. Here is an organisation not only long established, but long accustomed to the domination of one man, suddenly turned from the familiar tenor of its way and asked to pursue a course that is strange and perplexing. All the old habits are swept away in the calm expectation that the chorus will acquire new ones during a single and not very long season of preparation. It was too much to expect, and the result therefore should not dishearten anybody.

The Worcester festival has grown to so much more than local importance, and the ambition of its managers is so sincere to make it contributory to the best cultivation of the art of music, that it is proper to set forth briefly here the conditions that prevailed this season.

Carl Zerrahn trained the chorus and conducted the concerts in 1897 for the thirty-first consecutive year. The present chorus, therefore, had grown up under his influence and had become wholly accustomed to his methods. When the chorus reassembled for study last Winter, George W. Chadwick took the work in hand.

The writer has not the slightest intention of instituting a comparison between the two conductors, much less of championing either of them. If the position of the men had been reversed the resultant condition would have been the same. The new man, with methods of his own, would have found himself confronted with a particularly hard task, for he would have had, as Mr. Chadwick had, to accustom his choir not only to understand his own mannerisms, but cause them somehow to forget the mannerisms of his predecessor. This undoubtedly Mr. Chadwick sought to do, and his mistake was in supposing that he had succeeded.

At rehearsals he found his instructions willingly taken and apparently absorbed. When it came to performance—whiff! away went a great portion of the new conductor's teachings, and in their place appeared the things that his predecessor had inculcated. It was perfectly natural, and should have been expected. The choristers, facing an audience and with nerves at a high tension from anxiety to do well, fell insensibly into the habits that had prevailed with them under like conditions in former years. Mr. Chadwick did not recognize the full meaning of this fact until the lamentable disaster occurred in the performance of his own cantata that threw an unpleasant atmosphere of doubt over the whole festival, set every tongue to disputatious discussion of methods in conducting, and well nigh undermined the confidence of both chorus and conductor.

The event brought its lessons to both, as was aptly proved in the Friday night performance. Conscious at last that the chorus could not yet be trusted in the concert room to do exactly what it had done in rehearsal, Mr. Chadwick took much greater pains in giving cues, and the choristers, startled into a realization that they had not been duly obedient to orders, gave the strictest attention. So the chief blemish of the festival, and one that threatened to put it on record as a failure artistically, resolves itself into a perfectly simple, natural consequence of unusual conditions. Some such break was necessary perhaps to awaken all concerned to the real situation. The performance of "Hora Novissima" at the close of the festival has shown that Mr. Chadwick is working along right lines, and that he can control his forces.

Aside from the incident, which stirred feeling in Worcester wonderfully, though not acrimonously, the festival was of a high order of interest, and in general fully as successful as such enterprises usually are. The corps of soloists was made up of several distinguished artists whose success was a foregone conclusion, and a number of others who were comparatively unknown, and who might be regarded as experiments. It would be a managerial miracle if some of such experiments did not fail to meet the requirements, for the standard of excellence for the festival performances has become very high.

Against the few failures, however, is to be credited one very gratifying success that may count as a discovery. Miss Sara Anderson of New York, coming here almost unannounced, so brief had been her public career, won instant and spontaneous recognition, not only from local and visiting professional critics, but from the audience, which, by the way, has grown to be very discriminating. There was no misplaced applause at this festival, the polite consideration accorded to weak performers hardly counting as indiscriminate in view of its brevity. Miss Anderson should find as generous recognition elsewhere without difficulty or delay, and she probably will.

Another new-comer who made a very favorable impression was Miss Minna Molka Kellogg. She has a contralto voice of very great range and power and good quality. The work assigned to her must have been ungrateful, for aside from a secondary part in "Elijah," she appeared only in Grieg's "Olaf Trygvason," a work not designed for concert performances and wholly unfit to be sung. Miss Kellogg struggled so nobly in this that there was a general regret that she could not be heard in some work or number more agreeable to her powers and to the audience.

Much the same might be said of Gwilym Miles, save that he had a pretty well-known career before he came to the festival. His work here was of a comparatively minor character, but he won everybody by his dignity of bearing and the extraordinary power and sweetness of his voice.

It would hardly be profitable to recall anything at this time concerning the more prominent soloists—Gadski, Gertrude May Stein, Evan Williams, Ffrangcon Davies, Adele Aus der Ohe and Ovide Musin. These are too well and widely known to demand a restatement of their attainments. They contributed immensely to maintaining an atmosphere of satisfaction when the festival was in doubt, and they shared generously in the appreciation that follows an event that may be set down as a success.

A word of commendation should be extended to the management for an earnest and almost wholly successful effort to suppress encores. There were only two during the week, a striking fact in comparison with the record at previous festivals and in consideration of the great enthusiasm aroused by several of this season's soloists. One of the exceptions could not easily be avoided, for Miss Aus der Ohe had such ready access to the instrument which is equally indispensable to her art and encores generally that it was easier to gratify the audience than to refuse it. In the case of Mr. Davies, who repeated a portion of the Pagliacci prologue, there was also an undoubted saving of time, but the management did not authorize or recommend the concession. The singer took it upon himself to make it.

In previous years a piano has been on the stage at more than one performance to serve the encore purpose, and sometimes the orchestra has been rehearsed on encore pieces. It is a gratifying advance that all this has been changed. The programmes presented this year have been well adapted to satisfy exacting and healthy tastes, and it is right that the management should stop there.

It is understood that the policy of this season is to be continued, and it would be astonishing if the management felt that there was occasion to change it. The public has shown its appreciation in two ways: Patronage that has probably more than paid the cost of the festival, and discriminating applause. Think of an immense audience recalling a conductor three times after an orchestral performance of a work by John Sebastian Bach! It was not so striking a demonstration of cultivated taste, but nevertheless noteworthy, that the enthusiasm provoked by Raff's "Im Walde" symphony was almost equal to that aroused by favorite soloists.

The standard set by the management is high, and the public has shown that it will not sanction a backward step. Therefore, with Mr. Chadwick retained in the conductorship, there is every reason to look confidently to next season for a festival that shall be as fine as the forty-first in design, and superior to it in execution.

BURGLAR CATCHERS CAUGHT.

Flatbush Householders "Hold Up" Two Suspicious Looking Policemen.

Capt. Knipe and Acting Detective Betts of the Flatbush Precinct, Brooklyn, went sleuthing yesterday morning in such a crafty way that they aroused the suspicions of the residents, and were "held up" by eight citizens with revolvers. Burglars have been prowling around the Vanderveer Park section, and the residents have agreed that if one of them sees a burglar he shall fire a pistol as a signal to rouse the neighborhood.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning when the two policemen appeared in the vicinity of East Thirty-fourth Street. William Wilson of 865 East Thirty-fourth Street, who has been suffering from insomnia ever since the burglar scare began, was at his usual post in front of a window, straining his sleepless eyes for burglars. He saw the two men prowling mysteriously along the street, and ever and anon flashing a bull's-eye lantern on some store. He grasped his pistol. Presently he saw Knipe steal into the yard of H. E. Sands's house at 864 East Thirty-fourth Street and begin to examine a bay window.

Wilson waited no longer. The hour for the appointed signal had come. Hastily he fired a shot which whizzed dangerously near the prowling Captain, and yelled:

"To arms! to arms! The burglars are here!"

Before the astonished sleuths could move windows were going up in every direction, and in a moment they were covered by eight loaded revolvers.

Mounted Policeman Brophy, attracted by the noise, came down the street at a gallop, followed by Patrolmen Stack and Markstabler at the double-quick. The street was rapidly filling with residents, when Knipe stepped sheepishly forward and confessed that he was not a burglar. The excitement speedily died down, and the sleepy residents retired again, cursing the too vigilant Mr. Wilson.

SWAM A MILE AND A HALF.

Private Fellerman, a Prisoner on Liberty Island, Tries to Escape.

Private Fellerman, a prisoner on Governors Island, was one of six who were sent under guard yesterday morning to Liberty Island to be employed about the hospital camp there maintained under Lieut. Smith. In the course of the morning Fellerman eluded the vigilance of the guard, and jumping over the sea wall, started to swim for the Jersey shore. He succeeded in covering a distance of about a mile and a half and then, in an exhausted condition, he sought rest by clinging to some shad poles. Much of the water inside Liberty Island is shallow, and Fellerman, striking such a place, had cut a bad gash in one foot from hitting a piece of broken glass. Loss of blood added greatly to his weakened condition when he reached the shad poles.

He had not hung there long, however, when he was seen by Private Dewey of the hospital camp on Liberty Island, and Dewey at once put off in a rowboat. Dewey found the fugitive very glad to be recaptured, and he took him back to the camp.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL

The Bluff Line Road in the Hands of a Receiver for the Third Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 1.—For the third time the railroad known as the Bluff Line Road, otherwise the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, and formerly the St. Louis, Alton and Springfield, is in the hands of a receiver.

This afternoon the Mercantile Trust Company and Louis Fitzgerald of New York, Trustees of the first mortgage bondholders, applied to the United States Circuit Court for a foreclosure of the first mortgage and a receiver. The first mortgage amounts to $1,250,000, and the railroad has defaulted in payment of the interest. Judge Allen appointed as receiver Col. William H. Malo of New York, now President of the St. Louis, Alton and Springfield, with a bond of $25,000.

The railroad is operated from Springfield to St. Louis, a distance of 110 miles. It is understood the appointment of a receiver today is preliminary to adjustments looking toward final consolidation of the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroads.

STEAMSHIP HAVANA LAUNCHED.

New Ward Line Vessel Built at Cramps Named by Miss Alker.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The steamship Havana, which is being built for the Ward Line, was successfully launched at Cramps' shipyard at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The vessel, as she left the ways, was named by Miss Alker of New York, granddaughter of President Booth of the Ward Line.

The Havana is a five-decked vessel, 360 feet long on load-water line, 50 feet molded beam, and 32 feet 2 inches molded depth. Her gross tonnage is 5,000 tons and her draught 21 feet, with a displacement of 6,810 tons and a carrying capacity of 3,240 tons. She will have accommodations for 60 first-class, 48 second-class, and 100 steerage passengers, and there will be considerable space for freight.

A sister ship is to be built for the same line. Both vessels are designed to meet the requirements of Class 2 under the ocean mail pay law, and are constructed for convertibility into auxiliary cruisers in accordance with the regulations of the Navy Department.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Horatio N. May.

Horatio N. May of Chicago died suddenly Friday night at Badnauheim, Germany. He had been suffering from an attack of the grip since April. Mr. May was a Republican, and always took an active interest in the affairs of his party. He served three terms as a member of the Lincoln Park Board under Govs. Oglesby

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in Dwellings and Vacant Property Still Furnishes the Bulk of Business.

NO. 599 FIFTH AVENUE SOLD

A Trade Involving $450,000 — Other Sales by Brokers—Brighter Outlook for This Week at Auction—List of Sales—Mortgages Filed.

The buying of dwellings and vacant property has again been the mainstay of the market, and while it is customary to pass over dealing of this class as being of slight importance, it has been productive of a fair volume of business during the week. Again the high quality of the dwellings sold has been noticeable in the sale of 316 Riverside Drive to Richard Mansfield for $80,000, and of 14 West Seventy-second Street, for $83,000. With the close of the week comes the announcement of the sale by W. V. Brokaw, through W. B. Taylor & Sons, of the four-story dwelling 599 Fifth Avenue, 27 by 60 by 100, for about $162,000. The buyer's name is withheld. He may be an intending occupant, but the location of the property, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, and recent reports that No. 603 had been sold, make it probable that another transformation for business purposes is about to take place.

The week's big trade, involving, it is said, about $450,000, details of which are given below, is certainly a triumph of brokers' ingenuity, and shows the availability of small scattered properties, when there are enough of them. Another trade of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street lots for business property on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, although of more modest dimensions, is among the larger transactions of the week.

For vacant property there has been a fair demand, yet not equal to that felt during the latter part of August and the first of September. The northeast corner of West Broadway and Prince Street is to be improved, several builders have acquired sites in the upper west side, and across the Harlem a fine corner and a block-front on St. Ann's Avenue, part of the Huntington tract, changed hands at a little less than $100,000.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Miles & Helfer have effected an exchange of properties between R. K. Brown and Leopold Hellinger by which Mr. Brown takes the eight-story business building 88 and 90 Walker Street, 50 by 88, in part payment for the following parcels: The four-story dwelling southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; the four-story flat on the east side of 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; the two five-story double flats 215 and 217 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; the two five-story double flats 241 and 243 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; the three-story building northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; the plot northeast corner of Bainbridge Avenue and King's Bridge Road, 53 by 132; the four-story flat southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; a plot at Jerome Avenue and Cliff Place, 150 by 100, and a frame dwelling on Sackman Street, Brooklyn, 123 feet south of Herkimer Street.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for Samuel T. Bowde to Boehm & Coon the plot at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 102.2 by 100. Francis M. Jencks has sold to Morris Steinhardt the lot on the south side of Eightieth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 102.2. It is reported that Mr. Steinhardt has resold this, together with the adjoining, 75 by 102.2, previously owned by him, to a builder.

John Brothers have sold to Taylor & Rouse the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first Street and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 199.11 by 30, and to Emilio Vigna the plot on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 120 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.8.

Weil & Mayer have sold to Max Hart, for improvement, the old building 390 Madison Street, 25 by 96 by 24.10 by 96.6.

William Picken has sold to A. W. Kiddle the three-story dwelling 314 West Ninety-eighth Street, and, to a Mr. Hall, the similar dwelling 316 West Ninety-eighth Street. It is reported that Irving Kempner has bought the five-story flat, with store, northeast corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street.

Miles & Helfer were the brokers in the trade between James M. Horton and Frank A. Seitz, involving One Hundred and Eighteenth Street lots and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street property.

The Auction Room.

Five sales, for a total of $67,000, with no transactions on Monday, Thursday, or Friday, were the features of a week in the salesroom, which for dullness will probably be unequaled for a long time. That the foreclosure of mortgages on three flats in Fifty-third Street was responsible for about $55,000 of this amount shows the magnitude of the week's four other sales.

Several auctioneers are in the field with announcements of voluntary and executors' sales, and the prospect for the coming week is altogether more encouraging. For Wednesday, Bryan L. Kennelly has a public auction sale of the dwelling 879 West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, and an executor's offering which covers the four dwellings, 841 to 847 St. Nicholas Avenue, the plot of seven lots with a dwelling at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and the four-story building 503 Canal Street, northeast corner of Renwick Street. On Thursday, Auctioneer Harnett will sell by executor's orders the dwelling 31 West Thirty-sixth Street and five lots near the northwest corner of King's Bridge Road and Hawthorne Street. The first offering of any considerable number of lots in the salesroom in some time is down for Tuesday, when James L. Wells will sell forty-nine vacant parcels on and near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Union Avenue, and the Southern Boulevard.

The foreclosures of the week, more numerous than usual, are also of better quality, and outsiders may see fit to try for some of the parcels. The building 34 East Ninth Street, on a Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, will be sold on Wednesday; and on Thursday the six-story building at the southeast corner of Washington and Hubert Streets will be put up, and on Friday's list is the property 137 West Nineteenth Street. Among other foreclosures will be noticed 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street, running through to 214 West Thirty-third Street; 53 West Eleventh Street, and 25 Washington Place.

The Jere Johnson, Jr., Company announces another sale of Brooklyn suburban property, consisting of 187 lots in the Flatbush and New Utrecht sections.

There were recorded last week 270 mortgages, for $2,856,850; of which 109, for $1,284,782, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $841,685, were at more, and 36, for $720,383, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 244 mortgages, for $2,514,690; of which 96, for $1,306,961, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $783,729, were at more, and 26, for $424,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 323 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,104.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.—By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 49 lots on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Union Avenue, Simpson Place, and the Southern Boulevard.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Cantine, referee, 572 and 574 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,657; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, 8 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 17.11 by 72, four-story front and three-story rear stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 618 Sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Avenue C, 25 by 97, leasehold five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,157; subject to another mortgage for $7,900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 2,522 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,098.

By Solomon De Walltearss, public auction sale, Elsmere Place, north side, 300 feet west of Marmion Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; Elsmere Place, south side, 25 feet west of Marmion Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 879 West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 20.11 by 79.3¼, four-story brick and stone American-basement dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 841 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.11, three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling; 843 to 847 St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, each 18.10½ and varying in depth from 96.3 to 84.9, three three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 861 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 219.10½ by 99, three-story brick mansion, on a plot of about seven lots; 503 Canal Street, northeast corner of Renwick Street, 24.7 by 38.1 by 42.3 by 16.5¾, four-story brick building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,9 Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Lebanon Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,483.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Mitchel Levy, referee, 334 and 336 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 432 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenements, with stores in 336; 442 and 444 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 258.4 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 24.10½ and 24.10, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on 334 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, $7,904; on 336, $8,75 on 442 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, $3,346; on 444, $3,394.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 20.1¼ feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 100.10, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $14,210.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 34 East Ninth Street, south side, 177.4 feet east of University Place, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,418.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 320 Stanton Street, northwest corner of Goerck Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,670.

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 165 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 121 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 27 by 99.11, five-story stone-front double flat. Due on judgment, $8,206; subject to a mortgage for $23,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, referee, 823 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 97 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 28 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,856; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayres, referee, 391 to 399 Washington Street, southeast corner of Hubert Street, runs south 70 by north 25 by east 9.9 by north 50 by west 79.9, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $46,975.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 359 East Forty-ninth Street, north side, 87.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18.6 by 40.6, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment $7,719.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 207 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 115 feet east of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,854.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 31 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 444.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22.11½ by 98.9, four-story brownstone front dwelling, with two-story extensions; King's Bridge Road, north side, 25 feet west of Hawthorne Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; Hawthorne Street, west side, 100 feet north of King's Bridge Road, also the rear of the foregoing two lots, each 25 by 100. Due sale.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 53 East Eleventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 103.3, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $9,2 ; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 40, 42, and 44 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 2 by 100.5, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on No. 40, $43,215; on No. 42, $42,178.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles P. Hallock, referee, northeast corner of Prospect and Main Streets, in the former town of Pelham, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,917.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 99.3.10 by 75 by 139.5, five-story brick stable, 214 West Thirty-third Street, south side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 62.8 by 25 by 61.6, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $76,278; subject to other mortgages for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, 211 Washington Street, west side, 25.2 feet west of Greene Street, 25.2 by 100, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $10,843.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 14 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, 4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, Green Lane, or Avenue, Westchester, east side, 63 feet south of Fifth Street, 19 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,848.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 137 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 432 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.5 by 92, six-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $3,543; subject to another mortgage for $26,812.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 1 Lenox Avenue, west side, extending through to the Mott Haven Canal, 305 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 125, coal yard with one and two-story frame sheds. Due on judgment, $4,[illegible].

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 524 Seventh Avenue, west side, 26.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 27.1¼ by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,055.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8.—On the premises, at 2 P. M., by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company, public auction sale, 187 lots in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards of Brooklyn, situated on Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Gravesend Avenues, East Second, East Third, and West Streets, and Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Streets.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 119 Maiden Lane, for a three-story brick and stone engine house, 26.1 by 84.6; also, 22 East Twelfth Street, three-story brick and stone engine house, 24.6 by 84.6, City of New York, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 7 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 108 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story and basement brick tenement, 17 by 71, John Flynn, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 55 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.6, L. Kaufman of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Melrose Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for a four-story brick office building, 20 by 52; J. & M. Haffen, owners; A. F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 669 feet north of Samuel Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 44; Karl Jaeger, owner; Henry Jaeger, architect; cost, $3,500.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for an two-story and attic frame dwelling, 33 by 42; William F. Cunningham of 312 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Dawson Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 52; Frederick McCarthy of 1,044 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 18 by 52; Herman Waner of 1,101 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $11,000.

Alterations.

No. 344 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a four-story brick and stone tenement; W. H. Henning of 592 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; B. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $250.

No. 162 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone tenement; Faber & Cushman, owners; J. F. Gaylor, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 341 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; John Schreiner of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; J. Hause, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 1.

BROOK AV, e s, 236 ft s of 168th St, 75.1 x104.5x75x100.6; William Hendrickson to David Quigley and another 12,000

BROOK AV, e s, 36.7 ft s of 165th St, 86.6x114.9x irregular; David Quigley and others to William Hendrickson 48,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 65th St, 100.5x125; John J. H. Poillon to Benjamin H. Losey, 1-10 part 1

ELTON AV, n s, 93 ft w of 162d St, 31.10 x86x25x105.4; Albert W. Seaman and wife to Oscar Hoerig 4,650

FULTON AV, s e s, part of Lot 131, map of village of Morrisania, Patrick Kerns to Mary Kerns and another 1

HORNE ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 100x 32; Margarethe Strese to James T. Barry 1

JEROME AV, w s, 125 ft n of Wolf Place, 50x100; Ronald K. Brown to Leopold Hellinger 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 122d St, 20x80; Harriet P. Brown to Leopold Hellinger.. 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 124th St, 49.11x 25; Ronald K. Brown to Leopold Hellinger 1

LOT 18, map of Lot G, Hunt estate; John Reuber to Frank F. Vetter 1

LOT 434, map of Washingtonville; Harry V. Morgan, referee, to Harriet C. Cole. 500

LOTS 197 and 198, McGraw estate; Patrick H. O'Connor and wife to Amelia B. Paff 825

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 366.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Charles S. Clark 1

OLD KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner Bainbridge Av, 53.6x121.6; Ronald K. Brown to Leopold Hellinger 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 30.5 ft s of 118th St, 29.4x85.3x25x49.11; Ronald K. Brown to Leopold Hellinger 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e corner of Decatur Av, 60.6x109.9x60x102; John A. Amundson to John Miles 1

SUFFOLK ST, 147, w s, 20x35; Ignatz Friedman and wife to Ignatz Hochfelder 12,000

SUMMIT AV, n s, 366.3 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 23x100; Alvin T. Peck and wife to Charlotte L. Peck 2,000

WALKER ST, 88 and 90, w s, 49.3x88.3; Leopold Hellinger and wife to Ronald K. Brown 1

2D AV, n w corner of 127th St, 25x100; Harriet P. Brown to Leopold Sellinger.. 1

2D AV, n e corner of 86th St, 25.8x100; Dorothea Adelman to William Baumann and another 1

3D AV, e s, 164.5 ft n of 164th St, 80x 103; Mount Morris Bank to George Chapman 9,000

3D AV, e s, 164.5 ft n of 164th St, 30x 108; Joseph M. De Veau and wife to Mount Morris Bank 1

8TH AV, w s, 91.4 ft s of Jane St, 20x 40.11x20.9x35.1; August Zimmermann and others to Jeremiah Pangburn 10,000

52D ST, n s, 381 ft w of 8th Av, 31.2x 100.9; Charles E. Hyde to Charles E. Husted 1

77TH ST, 129 West, 20x102; Frederick A. Baldwin to Mary F. Baldwin 1

81ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x 68.2; E. Leonard Schiller to Amelia B. Willard 1

83D ST, 18 East, 20x102.2; Frank C. Smith and wife to Patrick Kiernan 100

93D ST, s s, 119 ft e of Park Av, 14x 100.8; Selma Wisemann to Caroline Stinson 1

98TH ST, 314 West, 19x100.11; William H. Picken and wife to Alfred W. Kiddle.. 1

114TH ST, 103 West, 31.6x100.11; Rosina Vigna and others to Charles A. Yost.... 1

118TH ST, s s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; George Hollerith to Barbara Hollerith, ½ part 10

120TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Ronald K. Brown to Leopold Hellinger 1

127TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 50x99.11; 127th St, n s, 129.11 ft w of 2d Av, .0½x 99.11; Harriet P. Brown to Leopold Hellinger 1

129TH ST, 157 West, 16.8x99.11; Charles A. Yost and wife to Rosina Vigna and another 1

136TH ST, n s, 346 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; William Consall and wife to Kaspar Muller and wife 1,975

169TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Franklin Av, 16.8x irreg.x8.8x100; James T. Barry and wife to Margarethe Strese 1

185TH ST, n s, 433.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 50x59x50x59.4; Rodger P. O'Neill and wife to Margaret O'Shaughnessy.... 10

Recorded Leases.

BERKOWITZ, Mary to Herman Lottman; 186 and 188 Delancey St, 4 5-6 years $5,220

HENRY, Tena, to Carrie Rahl; 265 East 122d St, 5 years 600

SIRE, Benjamin, to Reuben Gordon and another; 307 7th Av, 3 years 1,000

STILLGEBAUER, Elizabeth C., to Henrietta Stillgebauer; 97th St, n w corner of Boulevard, 4 years $1,600, 2,500

LYONS, John J., to Anthony Fenninger; 479 Morris Av, 3 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

BLISS, Clara E., to Catharine McGuckin; 114 Edgecombe Av, demand 591

BROWN, Ronald K., to Leopold Hellinger; n s of Walker St, 48.6 ft w of Elm St, 5 years 5,000

BUTLER, Arthur K., to Harriet Balcom; e s of Chisholm St, 155 ft s of Jennings St, 5 years 4,500

CHAPPELL, George, to Mount Morris Bank; e s of 3d Av, 194.5 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 9,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 104 Centre St, 1 year 9,000

GRADY, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 285 East 122d St, saloon lease, demand 1,140

HOERIG, Oscar, to Albert W. Seaman; n s of Elton Av, 95.6 ft w of 162d St, 5 years 650

JENNINGS, Joseph D., to James M. Wentz; s e corner of German Place and 158th St, demand 44,000

LESSER, Abraham, and another, executors, &c., and others to Morris Schattman, guardian, &c.; 2,366 8th Av, 3 years 12,500

LOSEY, Benjamin H., to John J. H. Poillon; s w corner of 65th St and Central Park West, 1 year 9,500

MULLER, Kasper, to William Consall; n s of 136th St, 346 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year 1,200

MULLER, Christian and Martha, to Anna J. Hall; Lot 204, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years 2,200

O'BRIEN, Sarah, to Francis B. Blake and another, executors, &c.; 417 East 22d St, 3 years 5,000

OHLSON, Veckton, to James M. Wentz; w s of Elton Av, 101 ft n of 160th St, demand 19,000

PANGBURN, Jeremiah, and another to Charles H. Chumann; 19 and 21 8th Av, 3 years (two mortgages) 13,500

ROETTINGER, Elizabeth, to the German Savings Bank; s s of 104th St, 193.4 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 3,500

RORRIG, William F., to Josef Schelna; 302 and 304 7th Av, 1 year 6,000

SIMON, Alvina, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 116th St, 317 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 6,000

STRESE, Margarethe, and Herman, to Clara F. Moore; 271 East 169th St, 3 years 2,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Mary J. Steeves; n e corner of Tiebout Av and 180th St, ¼ year 7,000

TRAUFFELD, Joseph, Jr., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; n s of 180th St, 58.4 ft w of Tiebout Av, 1 year 500

TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to Charles F. Emery; east half of Lot 635, map of Westerfield, demand 770

VIGNA, Rosina, and Josephine Pollatschek to Charles A. Yost; 157 West 129th St, installments 3,500

WETTERER, William, to Ass. Heinemann; s w corner of West End Av and 77th St, 3 months 5,000

WILLARD, Amelia B., to E. Leonard Schiller; s s of 81st St, 80 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

HARRIOTT, Harriet R., to Edward L. Harriott and another ..... Nom.

JENCKS, Francis M., to Maria H. Crane.. Nom.

MILLS, Laura E., to the Kings County Trust Company 3,000

MILLS, Laura E., executrix, &c., to Laura E. Mills ..... Nom.

MULVIHILL, Annie, to Elizabeth Gifford. Nom.

SAMPSON, Mary E., to Laura E. Mills.. Nom.

STAMPER, Sarah, to Dora F. Rosenberg and another, 1-60 part 500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor, &c 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor, &c 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Francis Gosling 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Newburg Savings Bank 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Newburg Savings Bank 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor, &c 7,500

ZIMMERMANN, Anna, to the American Surety Company of New York 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FOREST ST, s s, 154 ft w of West Farms Road, 100x100; Janes & Kirtland against Rachel Greer, owner; John Bulst, contractor $75

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.0; Orrin D. Person against William Horowitz, contractor 2,511

14TH ST, 5 East; George Hollerith & Son against William C. Dewey, lessee and contractor 2,975

112TH ST, 9 West; Giovanni Licata and others against George and Babetta Blumenthal, owners; Giocchani Lima and Antonio Verdino, contractors, (14 items). 181

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEST END AV, e s, 60 ft s of 80th St, 42x100; Hendry & Davidson on John Westervelt to G. P. Sherwood & Co..... $1,000

Lis Pendens.

5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Emma S. De Long against Robert P. Golightly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Dougherty.

83D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Minnie Fisher against Edward Gottheimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Kalisch.

83D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; Daisy Bach against Edward Gottheimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Kalisch.

150TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Ferdinand V. Morrison against Ellen McDevitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

WIDENER'S NEW YACHT.

A Handsome Craft Ordered to Take the Place of the Josephine, Now the Gunboat Vixen.

From The Philadelphia Press.

P. A. B. Widener of this city has ordered of a Delaware River shipbuilder a pleasure yacht, which, it is believed, will be one of the handsomest owned in America. It will be remembered that at the breaking out of the war with Spain Mr. Widener sold his yacht, the Josephine, to the Government, and that she won distinction under her new name, the Vixen. The yacht now contracted for is to supply for Mr. Widener the place of the Josephine.

She will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000, and is expected to be finished in ten months. She will have a length over all of 257 feet, on the water line 216 feet, and will have 30 feet 3 inches beam. From base line to main deck beams she will be 18 feet 6 inches, and 26 feet 6 inches from base line to top of awning deck beams.

The bridge extends across the boat, with wheel, compasses, and chart table. Under the bridge will be the chart room, and aft the Captain's room, extending the width of the house, 12 feet. Next aft on the upper deck will be the library, 26 by 12 feet. Over this apartment will be an elliptical skylight for ventilation, and a dome. The engine room skylight will be aft of the library, and the remainder of the upper deck will be given up to a promenade, 145 feet in length.

At the forward end of the space under the bridge will be the owner's rooms, each 19 by 15 feet. Aft of each will be a bathroom. Between the bathrooms a stairway will extend to four lower guests' rooms. From the stairs a passageway will lead to the dining room, whose dimensions will be 30 feet 3 inches by 16 feet. Aft, on the starboard side, will be the reception room, 29 by 9½ feet, extending half the yacht's width and over the engine room. It will be finished in antique oak, paneled.

At the after end of the ladies' room will be a mahogany staircase leading to the owner's quarters below, and at the foot of the stairs two large staterooms. Aft, on the starboard side, there will be a stateroom with two berths. Further aft will be three more staterooms. Then come the owner's bathrooms and the maids' quarters, the latter containing four berths, and extending across the yacht. Forward of the forehast, on a drop of two feet, will be the crew's airing space. Under this deck is the crew's galley, messroom, and pantry. On the deck below is the crew's forecastle and quartermaster's room. Aft are trunk and storage rooms.

The new yacht will have all of the latest improvements in equipment. Her machinery will consist of a quadruple expansion engine, with cylinders 19½-28, 39, and 57 inches in diameter, and 36-inch stroke. The power will be sufficient to drive the yacht at least seventeen knots per hour in ordinary weather. The coal bunker capacity will be 240 tons. Capt. S. G. Chase, commander of the former Josephine, will command the new yacht, and, with Mr. Widener, will supervise her construction.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of CHARLES L. FLEMING, dec'd.

Nos. 841, 843, 845, and 847 St. Nicholas Ave., No. 861 St. Nicholas Ave., and No. 503 Canal St.,

corner Renwick St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

Wednesday, October 5, 1898,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 841 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., n. w. corner of 152d St., 3½-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwelling; hardwood trim; decorated; gas fixtures; size of lot, 20x100.11.

NOS. 843, 845, 847 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., adjoining above, three three-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwellings; hardwood trim; decorated; gas fixtures, &c.; size, 18.10x90 each.

NO. 861 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., n. w. corner of 153d St.; very choice plot of about seven lots, with splendid large three-story brick mansion thereon; hardwood floors; decorated; fine grounds, &c.; suitable for residence, school, or institution; size of plot, 219.10x100x irregular.

70 per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage for three or five years at 5 per cent.

WILLIAM CLARKE ROE, Esq., Attorney for Estate, 99 Nassau St.

SAME DAY.

NO. 879 WEST END AVE., corner 103d St., handsome four-story American basement brick and stone house; hardwood trim, &c.; possession; size, 20.11x79.3¼. Terms liberal.

Further particulars at auctioneers', 66 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

Wednesday, October 12, 1898,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

No. 96 Park Place,

Five-story brick building, on lot 23.7x82.4x irreg.

No. 45 Jay St.,

Choice lot, with 2½-story and basement brick building thereon; size, 23.3x88.4x irregular.

Nos. 164-165 West St.,

Valuable plot, leased at $1,800 per annum. Lessee owns 5-sty. building on same. Size, 45.2x50.3x irreg.

3d Av., near 89th St.,

being a choice vacant lot situated on east side 3d Av., 25.8½ north 89th St.; size, 25x110.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Esq., Attorney, 309 B'way

Maps and particulars with Auction'r, 66 Liberty St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

EXECUTORS' SALE—RINTELEN ESTATE

will be sold

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Valuable 23d Ward Property.

WESTCHESTER AND INTERVALE AVS.,

2 lots forming L surrounding N. E. corner.

ROGERS PLACE,

East side, 175 north of WESTCHESTER AVE., 3 lots.

147TH STREET,

South side, about 420 E. of SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, plot 50x100, with good house and stable.

These properties are in choice locations, trolley cars on

WESTCHESTER AV. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

HARRY OVERINGTON, Esq., Attorney.

ALSO ON SAME DAY.

Westchester Ave. and 165th St.,

just east of Tiffany St., Plot, fronting 75 feet on each street, will be sold in one parcel.

75% ON MORTGAGE AT 5%.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST.

Maps, &c., from

PHILIP A. SMYTH,

11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE without RESERVE, by order of CORNELIUS E. KENE, ESQ., EXECUTOR of JOSHUA LEVINESS, dec'd.

VALUABLE CITY ISLAND PROPERTY IN NEW YORK CITY, BRONX BOROUGH,

on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

MAIN & ORCHARD STS., S. W. corner, 50 x100, with 3-story frame building.

ORCHARD ST., south side, 100 ft. west of Main st., 50x100, with frame stable.

PROSPECT ST., south side, 100 ft. west of Main st., 8 lots, 25x100 each.

MAIN ST., east side, near Cemetery Lane, 51.8½x225, with frame dwelling.

ABOUT ONE ACRE of salt meadow, with water front, near Ditmars st. and Eastchester Bay.

ISAAC N. MILLS, Esq., Atty.

Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine st., N. Y.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM CO.

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, October 5, at Noon,

320 STANTON ST.,

Northwest Corner Goerck St.,

A five-story brick tenement, with stores, 25x75.

Maps and particulars of the auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone 2,481 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs.,

will sell at auction THURSDAY, OCT. 6, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

BY DIRECTION OF

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, HENRY T. CAREY

THIS WONDERFUL YEAR.

Epitome of Events Which Have Crowded and Distinguished It.

From The London Spectator.

Whoever concerns himself with history in the making takes all the world for his province, and seldom has there come a year more wonderful than this. It has seen every State in Europe, except peaceful Scandinavia and the Dutch communities, face to face with either war or internal dissolution—some of them within measurable distance of both. Yet the greatest effects have not been in Europe; 1898 has seen the United States forced, not by any greed of power, but by its humanitarian ideals, to take its part in European relations. Next in importance to this accession comes a falling off; China has been thrown like a quarry to the armed States of Europe, and the face of the Far East must be strangely altered within the next few years. These two main facts—the rise in the international significance of America and the collapse of China—have brought a host of quick-following consequences. They have led directly to the ruin of Spain, or it may be to her regeneration, but, if so, to a salvation as by fire. They have, according to some politicians, made Russia arbitress of the world's destinies, now that she has free right to extend her dominion to the open waters of the Pacific and enlist the innumerable yellow race. They have certainly led to the establishment of Germany as a naval power, and they cannot be separated from the boldest attempt yet made to challenge England's naval supremacy—the Russian naval programme—a challenge so promptly answered by Mr. Goschen's supplementary estimates. This, too, has borne its fruit, for who shall say how much this naked revelation of the war which is being waged in time of peace à grands coups d'argent—by a desperate contest of expenditure—influenced the Czar's unforeseen Rescript urging disarmament upon Europe? Lastly, the events in America and the events in China, taken together and seen in all their bearings, show themselves likely to be parents of a power that may transform the world—a league of the English-speaking races.

It is for the sake of these far-reaching movements begun in it that we would claim for 1898 so sounding a title as "the wonderful year," but in a smaller sense of the word it has also been mirabilis—the year of sensations. January opened with rumors of trouble from China, and with all the sudden jealousies aroused by Germany's pounce upon a fragment of the prey. Within the first week of the month Kiao-Chau was definitely ceded; Russia and France were known to be stirring; and a fortnight later Sir Michael Hicks-Beach inflamed public feeling in this country by a discourse in which he spoke of British interests that must be defended, "if necessary, at the cost of war." Early in the same month began the first act in the French drama which has been ever since progressing, and has not yet reached its last scene. M. Zola was prosecuted for his savage attack upon the Headquarters Staff, whom he accused of conspiracy to fix guilt upon an innocent man, Dreyfus. Europe listened intent for some revelation which might endanger the peace between nations, but only saw a court resolute, in defiance of common justice, to enforce the irrevocable character of a single decision; and it saw the driving force in French affairs revealed, when a whole posse of Generals trooped into court—as we know now, at the suggestion of Col. Henry—to denounce Dreyfus, and declare that the honor of the army was bound up with the maintenance of the chose jugée. Meanwhile, it was known to all interested in the matter that France and England were playing a dangerous game of bluff in West Africa, yet it came with a surprise to the nation when Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that French troops had endeavored to expel British from two stations—Wa and Borea—in our hinterland, and had ordered the Union Jack to be hauled down. This was published in a Saturday's paper, and the insult to the flag instantly roused the fighting spirit.

On the following Monday, Feb. 21, came further news that the French had crossed the Niger into the territories of Sokoto. War seemed inevitable, and even when M. Hanotaux disavowed the proceeding there was little assurance of peace. The best pacificator was the Chinese imbroglio, which diverted men's minds from the West African business. Among all these excitements an attempt to assassinate the King of Greece, which in any other year would have filled the papers for a week, was merely a secondary item of intelligence. March was even more perturbed than February; The Times's correspondent at Pekin continued to fling bombs, in the shape of telegrams announcing the designs of Russia and the defeats of British policy. Russia's demand for Port Arthur and Tallenwan was published on March 12, the West African affair was no nearer settlement, America was arming fast, though the world still doubted of her willingness to abandon the old policy, till the explosion which sank the Maine put an end to all hesitations. And, while all other nations were preparing for a fight, this country was as usual actively engaged in war. The Sirdar's army, moving up the right bank of the Nile, was within striking distance of the dervish advanced force, and on Good Friday the battle of the Atbara was fought. But the habit of success has bred a kind of indifference here to one more victory over Orientals or Africans, and this battle, though a far more serious operation than any undertaken this year, except its successor at Omdurman, did not rouse half the interest felt over the American war.

The rush for news in the first few days, the wild placarding of triumphs because some tramp steamer had been ordered to heave to, showed the tension of public curiosity about a modern naval war. Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila gratified the desire for picturesque detail and foreshadowed the end. It was a type of the unequal contest between skill and resources against incompetence and bankruptcy. May was crowded with events. A revolution in Italy, taking the shape of bread riots at Milan, Como, and Turin, threatened to unsettle the existing order, and showed to the world one more Latin community tottering. In Austria-Hungary, Germans and Slavs were scarcely held off from each others' throats. Spain was haunted with fear of a Carlist rising; and the general preference shown by Europe to the Spanish side, so marked in contrast to the enthusiasm of this country, filled the air with talk of an Anglo-Saxon Alliance. Yet in the height of all this a great man died, and for a week England put aside all other thoughts to show honor to the body of Gladstone. Through June and July Spain and America held the stage, and thrilling news was not wanting. One day it was Gen. Shafter's rash advance upon Santiago heroically carried through by his troops; next was the amazing and imbecile rush of Admiral Cervera to his destruction. This had at least the effect of checking excitement; the war was evidently over; but there was no falling off in the supply of fresh surprises.

Mr. Hooley's bankruptcy opened a scandal here which should have made us a trifle more reticent about the soiled linen of our neighbors. Then came the horrible story of the wreck of La Bourgogne, where men hacked at drowning women. August began with more sensational telegrams from China about Russia's interference with the Niu-chwang concession and for the twentieth time this year Government was urged to show fight. Death was busy, too, and Bismarck followed Gladstone. This was after Parliament had ceased to sit; yet there was hardly time to speculate upon the blank that such a man would leave, for events crowded thicker than ever. On Aug. 24 the Czar issued his rescript without the least preparation of the public mind, and France was shaken by the news. On Aug. 30 Col. Henry admitted that he had forged a document cited in condemnation of Dreyfus, and committed suicide. On Sept. 2 the Khalifa's power was finally crushed in the great battle at Omdurman. And in the middle of all this The Pall Mall Gazette announced with considerable detail the existence of an Anglo-German agreement. Since then have come pell-mell on one another M. Cavaignac's resignation, a fresh outbreak in Crete, the news that Fashoda is occupied by white men, and the assassination of the Empress—an event which may involve Switzerland in considerable trouble. . .

His Happiest Moment.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"John," she asked, cuddling up to him, for it was the seventh anniversary of their marriage, "what was the happiest moment of your life?"

"Ah, dear," he replied, "I remember it well. I shall never forget it. If I live to be a hundred years old that moment will always stand out as plainly as it does tonight."

She sighed and nestled a little closer, looking longingly up into his honest blue eyes. After a moment's silence she urged:

"Yes, but John, dearest, you haven't told me when it was."

"Oh," he answered, "I thought you had guessed it. Surely it ought to be easy enough for you to do so. It was when you came to me last Fall, if you remember, and told me that you had decided to trim over one of your old hats so as to make it do for the Winter."

Then the celebration of the seventh anniversary of their marriage became formal and uninteresting.

DEATH'S DEADLIEST WEAPON.

Theory of Malaria, Now Ravaging Our Volunteers' Ranks.

From The London Mail.

Malaria claims more victims than any other disease. The annual aggregate runs into several millions. A scientific commission has been appointed to investigate the mode of dissemination of malarial poison.

This poison is, in fact, a minute parasite that attaches itself to the blood corpuscles. Seen under a microscope it resembles at the first a fungus fixed to the round cell of the corpuscle. The fungus eats its way into the healthy cell and finally leaves it shrivelled and bloodless. Hence the pallor so noticeable in persons that have suffered much from this disease; the corpuscles that give color to the blood have been largely destroyed by the malarial parasite.

The life history of the bacillus after it has entered the human frame is well known to doctors. Much, too, is known of its previous history. But a link is missing. How is its transfer from the soil to man accomplished? This the commission is to investigate.

There are many theories. The poison is believed to enter the system both in the air respired by the lungs and in the food and water taken in by the stomach. Water-drinking is regarded in many malarious countries as the most frequent form of infection, and it is the practice to boil all water before imbibing it in order to kill the germs. At night, over low-lying valleys, a heavy mist will rise, which seems in very truth to be a deadly miasma. This white shroud of malarial fog has gained for many a valley in many a land the ill-omened appellation of the valley of death. No one who has experienced such an atmosphere, with its sickly smell of rotting vegetation and a ghostly, close-clinging chill which penetrates through the warmest garments, will ever forget it. A London fog is genial weather compared to it.

The latest theory is that malaria is disseminated by mosquitoes. These plaguing insects rise from the swamps and low-lying lands, and it is contended that they carry in their bodies a germ of malaria which they deposit in the flesh of the human creature whom they delight to torment. This theory is to be carefully inquired into.

Malaria ravages every land within the tropics, and many in more temperate climates. Hitherto no systematic investigation of the causation of the fever has been conducted. And yet no greater boon could be given to the world than a safeguard against a disease which not only brings death to millions, but where it does not actually kill leaves behind it misery and wasted lives.

A Vegetarian Hospital.

From The London Telegraph.

Vegetarians concluded their great conference by a visit to the Oriolet Hospital at Loughton, in Essex, where the somewhat daring experiment of a home for the cure of the sick according to the strictest laws of vegetarianism is conducted. Accommodation for some twenty patients is provided, and while the really poor and necessitous are received free of cost, those in more affluent circumstances pay from half a sovereign to three guineas a week for their treatment. The institution has been constantly full, and has never run into debt. Eggs, milk, and butter are allowed, but the average day's fare for a patient not requiring any special food consists of porridge, bread and butter, some form of stewed fruit, and cocoa for breakfast; a savory, as maccaroni cheese, fresh vegetables, and pudding for dinner, and fresh fruit, bread, and butter for supper. Tea is only allowed twice a week, oaten water and cocoa being served in the afternoon on other days. In the course of the afternoon Dr. Oldfield, the principal medical officer, gave some particulars as to treatment and its results. Upward of 500 patients have passed through the hospital, a very appreciable proportion of these having tried other cures and other systems without deriving benefit. The visitors subsequently attended a harvest thanksgiving service in the little chapel, which was prettily decorated with fruit and sheaves.

Sold Out by Two Sheriffs.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A singular experience was that of Owen D. Kurtz of Shoenersville, who was sold out by two Sheriffs, his property being divided by the county line. His house and barn were located in Lehigh County and his fields in Northampton.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

32D ST., 23 WEST.—Charming parlor suite; private bath and table; large and small rooms; references.

43D ST., 137 WEST.—Two choice rooms, second floor, front; sunny; references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Attractive third-floor, sunny front room for select couple, with board; references exchanged.

65TH ST., 130 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with private family; excellent table; terms reasonable.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Reception room, foyer hall adjoining, suitable for doctor; also large front or back room.

LEXINGTON AV., 717, BETWEEN 57TH AND 58th Sts.—Elegant parlor floor, with private table.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and daughter, (5 years,) on line D., L. & W.; private family of refinement only; terms, $30; reference. WILSON, Box 199, Times.

MAN, WIFE, TWO SMALL CHILDREN, NURSE, want two rooms, with board, above 59th St., west side; private family preferred; state terms. SINCLAIR, Box 196, Times Office.

TWO LADIES DESIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH board, in private family; strictly first-class; permanent; state terms. M. J. R., Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

24TH ST., 25 EAST, Near Madison Square.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms; first-class accommodation.

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63 WEST 56TH ST.—Elegant large and small room, connecting with private bath; breakfast if desired; gentlemen.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large comfortable room, second floor; all conveniences, for gentleman; private house.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping; trained nurses preferred. Address Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MADISON AV., NO. 72.—Rooms for rent, furnished or unfurnished; with breakfast if desired.

TO LET.—Pleasant, light, furnished room in private house, near Madison Square, to gentleman. 117 East 26th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12, noon; 4:15, (Choral Evensong,) and 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST. —11 A. M., morning prayer, holy communion, and sermon, Dr. Rylance will preach, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

FURS.

SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED INTO THE LAtes. fashionable styles at low prices. BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 4th Av.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady can highly recommend a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Lady and waitress can be seen Monday morning, between 10 and 12, at Buckingham Hotel. Inquire at the office of hotel.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat Scotch Protestant girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best personal city reference from last employer. P. P., Times Up-town Office, Box 302, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—As competent chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and assist with sewing; best city reference. 1,458 2d Av., McDonald's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; small private family; 2 years' reference from last place. M. G., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress; willing and obliging; good references. Smart, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Good city reference from last employer. P., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady desires situation for young woman as exceptionally good cook; can highly recommend in all respects. Lady and cook can be seen, between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday forenoon, at Buckingham Hotel. Inquire at the office of hotel.

COOK—WAITER.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; all kinds of pastry; husband as waiter; can take full charge of kitchen; in private family or boarding house; obliging; references. Couple, 129 West 24th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday and Thursday, at present employer's, 33 Irving Place.

COOK—BUTLER.—By couple, wife as first-class cook, husband as second butler or useful man; good references. J. B., 108 West 26th St.

COOK.—By good cook; excellent baker; coarse washing; private family; city reference. Call, Monday, 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as competent cook; best references. L. S., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; best city reference from last employer. 152 East 28th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined lady as companion to elderly lady, either traveling or at home, or as useful member in a refined, private family; thoroughly domestic; best reference furnished. I. A. M., Box 198 Times Office.

COMPANION.—By a young woman of refinement, having met with reverses, as companion to elderly lady; speaks French, English, and German; willing to travel. F., 530 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by the day washing, ironing, cleaning; best references. Parker, 109 Amsterdam Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day in store or houses. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th Sts.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer; late Guerin; wishes more customers; home or by the day; latest imported cut, fit, style, finish; all work guaranteed; short notice; low prices. McKeon, 138 East 98th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; out or home; latest designs in fancy jackets, waists, and skirts; style and finish equal to imported; terms, $2.50 per day. Alice Hall, 109 West 104th St., formerly 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; understands all kinds of work; out by the day. Powers, 176 East 85th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; by the day; city or country; highest references. McDermott, 349 Park Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess is highly recommended by a city family in which she has taught six years; parents will find in her a most efficient teacher with superior qualifications and methods; personal and prominent references. Instruction, Box 211, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced French visiting governess; will visit homes for practice in French conversation and reading, or as governess to growing children; city references. Practice, Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful in teaching children all French branches, and take them out if necessary; best city references. Mme. M. Gellet, 235 7th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady as visiting governess or single lessons; teaches English, German, French, music; highest references; moderate terms. A. M., Box 29, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced, reliable North German as governess; takes entire charge of children over four; good manager; first-class references. Competent, 64 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as governess; highly recommended by late employer; English, purest German, fluent French, (Paris,) advanced music. Merkel, 148 East 92d St.

GOVERNESS.—By young French lady, Protestant; French, primary English branches, and kindergarten; best references. Mlle. R. Zuberano, 332 West 47th St.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess; Normal College graduate; former public school teacher; references. Box E, 1,513 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess; Normal graduate; English branches; five years' experience; reference. C., Box D, 1,513 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A cultivated woman as superintending housekeeper in refined home; eight years' experience; accustomed to children, and management of a corps of servants, catering, and shopping. New England, Box 200 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper for small club or refined party of gentlemen; excellent cook and sewer; North German lady; superior references; painstaking, industrious, obliging. Refined, 1,620 Broadway, store.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in entire charge of servants, catering, marketing for refined households; responsible position; private family, club, or as matron; excellent reference. Moderate Salary, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By smart girl as kitchen girl in private family; willing and obliging; city references. Maggie, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—English; experienced; accustomed to travel; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; not seasick; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker, seamstress, and packer; willing, obliging; first-class city references. Marie, 154 West 25th St.

MAID, &c.—By a refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; good references. Dogherty, 147 West 51st St.

MAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two Danish girls; one as maid and seamstress, or chambermaid; other as cook or laundress; city or country; reference. Anxious, 253 West 37th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well and is good packer; first-class reference. L. S., 46 East 10th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSE-CLEANER.—By woman to go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning; reference. Mrs. McMullen, 523 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman to go out by the day or week or would do house cleaning; references. E. G., 304 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to do fine washing at home. M. A. Simonson, 416 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—To take washing home; open-air drying. 167 West 31st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable Protestant woman, infant; take complete charge from birth; all bottle foods; fine needlewoman; best city references; city or country. Call, Monday, 151 West 23d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced French girl as nurse for children. Call, Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 226 West 59th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy nurse; has the best of references. D. K. Simes, 270 West 23d St.

NURSE GIRL.—By experienced girl; good mender; 2 years' reference. Call, Sunday or Monday, 10 to 2, or address A. D., 624 West End Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a thoroughly experienced parlormaid or housemaid; excels on bric-a-brac and brasses; highest city references. 203 West 37th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist with chamberwork or other light housework. S. E. Gallagher, 105 East 28th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; can take butler's place; wages, $25. Dunbur, 87 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights.

WAITRESS—Colored; good reference. 227 West 32d St., first flight, back.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Washing.

WASHING.—By a young German-American Protestant woman to do washing, ironing, cooking, or house cleaning by the day; best city reference. Griswold, 321 West 44th St.; top floor, rear house.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By good beginner; Remington and Densmore machines. 552 10th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and WAITER.—As butler and waiter in private family by single man; city reference; five years in last place; thoroughly understands the business; light colored. B., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; single; height, 6 feet; sober; thoroughly competent; best of reference. Single, Box 33, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER &c.—As butler or butler and valet, by Alsatian; speaks French, German, and English; 5 years' city reference. Joseph Heimburger, 213 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By competent, sober butler; willing; best city reference from last employer. S., Box 300, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; experienced; highly recommended. L. G., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Swiss butler; speaks three languages; sober; knows his duties; first-class references. A. Heiniger, 272 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; English; ten years' best city references. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER or COOK.—By Japanese as butler or cook; references. Japanese, 105 Woolsey St., Astoria, L. I.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her excellent butler; vouch for reference. Apply, by letter only, to 326 West 90th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a competent and sober Swede; best of city references. A., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—In private family; first-class references. N. L, care of Plumerean, 112 West 30th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By Scotch couple to take care of bachelor's apartments or private house; good references. Macgregor, 73 East 103d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; economical, neat, reliable, capable; French and domestic references. George, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class English coachman; good appearance; no family; age, thirty-eight; first-class, stylish city driver; thoroughly understands proper care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can take full charge of gentleman's private establishment. James, 345 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By first-class coachman; steady, sober, reliable all-round man; city driver; experienced, competent, and temperate; generally useful; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country; moderate wages; best references. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single, 26; understands driving and care of horses and carriages; can milk; attend furnace; willing to be useful; country preferred; wages, $20; best references. C., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant coachman; married, without incumbrance; first-class city driver; thoroughly capable in every respect; highest reference from leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; married; aged 38; 12 years' United States references; city or country; four years at my last place; last and former employers can be seen. B. P., 769 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires good position for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent, reliable; neat appearance; willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 28 East 59th St., store.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; single, 36; medium size; can be highly recommended by present employer; leaves on account of family going abroad. Robert, 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. E. Dolan, 414 East 58th St., care of T. Reilly.

COACHMAN.—Fifteen years with a family now gone to Europe. D. T. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Colored; first-class in every respect; best references; unusually good driver. Hall, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class and thoroughly competent in every respect; perfectly sober; 18 years' reference from last family. R. W. L., 142 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he highly recommends. Coachman, 116 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman; five years' reference. 715 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married man's place; no incumbrance; good vegetable gardener; understands violets, roses, chrysanthemums, and general management of gentleman's place; eight and a half years' reference. J. F. R., Box 147, North Tarrytown.

GARDENER.—As gardener; experienced in all branches; reference. H. R., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede as useful man or house man in hotel or private family; first-class references. J. J., 24 Greenwich St.

Valets.

VALET.—English trained; single; manicure, massage; good traveler; sober; thoroughly reliable; excellent references. Neat, Box 33, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION, or VALET.—By competent young Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest references from families and physicians. Victo Boylan, 330 West 52d St.

CASHIER or SECRETARY.—As cashier for hotel or restaurant; secretary if desired. E., 206 West 37th St., second floor.

WANTED—By a young German-Swiss, 21 years, speaking and corresponding in German, French, Italian, and English languages; well connected with bookkeeping, double and single entry, a clerkship in a banking or mercantile house; first-class references will be given. Th. Sturchler, 130 Greenwich St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AN ELDERLY LADY WISHES MAID; GOOD dressmaker and hairdresser; kind in illness; willing to be generally useful; German or French preferred; personal references required. Address R. R., care Low's Exchange, 1,125 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, waitresses, kitchenmaids, French ladies' maids, nurses, butlers. Mrs. L. Beely, 352 6th Av.

WANTED—By a lady living in the country, French nurse, Protestant, highest recommendations, to take care of two little girls, eight and four years of age; good home, every comfort. Write full particulars to P. O. Box 1,388, N. Y.

WANTED—A competent and trustworthy Scotch or English girl wanted to do cooking and general work in flat; family of four. Address, with references, Post Office Box 708, city.

WANTED—Two American, Scotch, or English Protestant girls; one as first-class cook, the other as thoroughly competent chambermaid and waitress. A. D., Box 196, Times Office.

WANTED—A competent German chambermaid; must assist in pantry. Call, with references, Monday, at 9 East 90th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Side line or local agents; factory reducing staff of traveling salesmen will grant commission on uncovered ground; free samples; cash commissions. P. O. Box 1,371, New York City.

WANTED—A prominent ice company, with New York offices, wishes to secure the services of a high-classed, experienced ice salesman of good address, with executive ability to handle salesmen and attend to the retail contracts of the company. Steady employment. Address by letter, stating age, experience, salary expected, references, and particulars. RETAIL, 270 West 23d St.

WANTED—Man and wife; man as butler, wife as laundress or chambermaid, laundress preferred; only experienced and competent applicants wanted; reference required. Call, Monday, from 12 to 2 P. M., at 40 East 21st St.

WANTED—Shipping and receiving clerk; absolute and established integrity; sobriety, accuracy, and reliability required. Post Office Box 1,051.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced book salesman to take charge of our book department. Bloomingdale Brothers, 3d Av., 59th St.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

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Forty minutes from New York City or Brooklyn via L. I. R. R. A modern brick structure, located in a beautiful park; rooms large and airy; the cuisine and service are absolutely first-class. The locality abounds with beautiful drives and roads for cycling; superior livery and boarding stable in connection with the hotel. Finest golf links in the country. Illustrated booklet and terms sent on application.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

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AUTUMN RESORTS.

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Pat. applied for.

Handy nights in all dark places, dark halls, dark closets, on table beside bed, in sick room; press button, metal finish, weight one lb. Delivered by messenger on approval, $3.50. JOHN S. MEAD, 53 West 24th, N. Y.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

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Schools which Have a National Reputation of 40 Years' Standing,

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Spanish, French, English, Portuguese, &c.
All depts. under celebrated European Specialists. SPANISH, FRENCH; Fourth year of the FREE COURSES, by the infallible CORTINA METHOD. Wednesdays: Spanish, 7 to 8; French, 8 to 9 P. M.

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Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th St. Thorough English, Art, and Languages. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. **Individual attention.** Home and chaperonage for special students. Reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Kindergarten in French and English, and primary sewing classes on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

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NEW BUILDING, 94th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow a large collection of

Ladies' Muslin, Nainsook, Cambric and Flannelette

Undergarments

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Specially Reduced Prices

Also

Ladies' Silk Waists of Black and Striped Taffeta Silks, at $3.75

Dressing Sacques of Fancy Figured Eiderdown, at 75c

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Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Heavy Black and Blue English Cheviot Serges, Double-breasted Reefer, Coat and Skirt with stitched seams, at $23.50

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of Meltons, new shape Cutaway Coat, lined throughout with silk, at $39.50

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Much Below Regular Prices

Fancy Scotch Muslins for Curtains, pretty and artistic, 50 in. wide, 32c, 40c, 48c yd.

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Millinery Attractions.

Just received (and will exhibit this week) Newest designs of BONNETS, ROUND HATS and TOQUES produced by the leading Paris milliners for their private clientele, forming a rich and most complete collection of the styles decreed for fall and winter wear.

Shall also display a choice selection of DRESS and SUIT HATS from our own workrooms at very moderate prices.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's UNTRIMMED HATS in all the new and popular shapes and styles of Felt, Velvet and Novelty effects.

Specially large assortment of FANCY SILK and CHENILLE TOQUES, for the making of simple hats for immediate wear.

Novelties in Laces.

Our Lace Department is replete with all the latest novelties, creations of the noted French fabricants, representing the advanced ideas in both real and mechanical laces. As there is nothing in past records of Lace manufacture that approaches the realization of this season's novelties, we take especial pleasure in inviting their inspection by our patrons and the public in general. They are in

Renaissance Applique, Venise Applique, Real Lierre, Real Crochet, Real Bruges, Real Renaissance, Marquise, Point Gaze Guirlande, Chantilly Guirlande, and Venise Guirlande.

Real Lierre Laces, 33c. yd; value 59c.

Venise Laces in white and ecru, desirable for appliqueing on cloth, velvet and autumn fabrics, at 24c., 39c. and 59c. yard; greatly below regular value.

Venise Edgings and Insertings, correct ecru shade, at 15c. yard, value 30c., and at 29c. yard, value 45c.

Ladies' Suits, Dress Skirts, Jackets, Capes.

Latest in Fashion. Excelling in value.

TAILOR MADE SUITS of Venetian Cloths and Camel's Hair Serges, tight fitting and fly front cutaway coats; skirts in new flounce shapes; lined throughout with Taffeta Silk 27.50

TAILOR MADE SUITS of Cheviot Serge, with fly front; coat lined with Satin Rhadame; skirt percaline lined 10.75

DRESS SKIRTS of Black Taffeta Silk, flounce trimmed with graduated rows of satin-back velvet ribbon; drop skirt of black or colored Taffeta Silk 19.75

DRESS SKIRTS of Brilliantine, with shaped flounce, trimmed with satin bands 9.50

TAILORED JACKETS of English Kerseys and unfinished Worsteds; double-breasted cutaway and military effects in tan, mode, black and blue; silk-lined 16.50

TAILORED JACKETS of English Kersey, in tan, black and blue, strapped or French seams, lined throughout with Taffeta silk . . . 10.00

CAPES of Navy Blue Scotch Cheviot, with green and blue plaid lining 7.50

CAPES of Scotch Reversible Plaid Shawls, extra fine quality and colors 14.75

Lace Curtains.

New importation of Lace Curtains, Sash Laces, Vestibule Laces and Bed Sets.

Latest effects in Marie Antoinette, Renaissance, Brussels Point and Cluny Curtains.

Choice selections of Satin Damas, Gobelins, Lampas and Silk-and-Wool Tapestries.

Oriental Rugs.

Magnificent Hall Rugs, superb Afghans, Anatolians, Kirmans, Daghestans and Kasaks (among them a number of very choice specimens of the Oriental weaver's skill), all marked greatly below prevailing prices.

150 Shirvans and Karabaghs, average size 3 by 5 ft., $4 98 and $6.98; worth $7.50 and $10.00.

300 choice Bergamos at $8.98; usually sold for $12.00.

Antique Kasak, Mossoul and Anatolian Rugs, good hearth sizes, very choice specimens, at $15.00 and $20.00; worth double.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON,

F. BOOSS & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURS

ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

Sealskin, Persian AND Other Garments.

NOVELTIES IN

Blouses, Coats, Jackets, Capes, &c.,

IN SABLE, SEAL, CHINCHILLA, PERSIAN, MARTEN, &c.

Rich and Dainty Creations in Neckwear.

Specialties in Russian Sable

Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.

A Special Department for Remodeling and Repairing.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

449 Broadway. Grand St. Station. 26 Mercer St. Cable cars pass the door.

Telephone, 388 Spring. Style book mailed on application.

BROOKLYN SOLDIERS MARCH

Thousands Turn Out to Greet Veterans of the Spanish War.

REVIEWED AT PROSPECT PARK

Justice Van Wyck and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Meet—Ovation for Civil War Veterans.

A crowd of gigantic proportions turned out in Brooklyn yesterday to see the veterans of the Spanish war march by and to cheer wildly for their favorites. The reviewing stand was at the Prospect Park Plaza, and at least 40,000 persons crowned the hills and slopes and massed themselves in the wide roadways leading to the plaza and in the plaza itself. Great as the crowd was, it did not by any means represent the number of people who came out to honor the Brooklyn soldiers. Every street along the line of march was crowded—from the Bedford Avenue fountain, in Williamsburg, to the broad approach to Prospect Park. The line of march was from the fountain along Bedford Avenue to Gates Avenue, to Clinton Avenue, to Greene Avenue, to Hanson Place, to Fourth Avenue, to Dean Street, to Flatbush Avenue, to Sixth Avenue, to Berkeley Place to the plaza. This took them through the principal residence districts of the borough, and the immense crowds which gathered, as well as the great enthusiasm which was displayed, gave the Brooklyn soldier boys an idea of the affection entertained for them by their townsmen.

It was 3:40 o'clock, over an hour after the time set for the review, when the head of the column began to show itself in the Plaza. On the reviewing stand, which was opposite the park fountain, were seated Mayor Van Wyck, Justice Van Wyck, Controller Coler, Borough President Augustus W. Peters of Manhattan, Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Silas B. Dutcher, Charities Commissioner Adolph Simis, Jr., S. V. White, Gen. Horatio C. King, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Gen. J. V. Meserole, Justice Jesse Johnson, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Justice Edgar M. Cullen, William Berri, and many other prominent citizens. The Mayor's party came late from the Montauk Club, where they had luncheon, and as soon as the Democratic candidate for Governor was recognized the throng on the reviewing stand gave him three cheers. A moment later Lieut. Gov. Woodruff arrived. He stepped up to Justice Van Wyck, shook hands with him, and congratulated him on his nomination.

"Well," said the Judge, laughing, "however it turns out, Adelphi will be all right." He referred to the fact that both he and Woodruff are trustees of Adelphi Academy.

The Lieutenant Governor laughed and replied: "I think Adelphi would rather have the Governor than the Lieutenant Governor."

"No, Adelphi will be equally well satisfied either way," answered the Judge, who then sat down and entered into conversation with President Grout, while Mr. Woodruff talked to the Mayor.

The escort of mounted police which headed the procession was in command of Mounted Sergt. Healey and Roundsman Bovenden, who is a civil war veteran. Next came Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade and his staff. The one-armed veteran was warmly greeted by the crowd. Next came the Second Signal Corps, under Lieut. Baldwin, followed by the Twenty-third Regiment under Col. Smith, the One Hundred and Fourteenth under Col. Flitcroft, and Troop CC under Capt. Smith. These organizations all acted as escorts for the regiments which had been at the front. They were all applauded generously, but the multitude was storing up the major part of its enthusiasm for the men who had been lucky enough to be sent to the front.

The Grand Army posts of Brooklyn next followed, and the torn battle flags of the civil war, which had taken on a new significance to the generation which grew up after that conflict since that generation has found what war is, received such a reception as they have seldom met with on Memorial Day parades. The thin ranks of the veterans, growing thinner every year, were more eloquent now to people whose friends and relatives had been through another war, and the detachment of Fire Zouaves—only 11 in number—were cheered to the echo.

There was another evidence of the new feeling of Americans toward the veterans of the civil war, and it was the uncovering of heads as the flags went by. It was not unanimous, but it was sufficiently general to be worthy of note. Another significant fact was the great cheering that greeted the colored veterans of William Lloyd Garrison Post. Garrison Post, in past parades, has not been cheered more than others, but no post in the line got such a reception yesterday as this one. The stories of the heroism of the colored troops at Santiago had taught the people to respect and admire the negro soldiers of the earlier war.

But the first sign which the crowd gave of what it could do in the cheering line was when the carriages containing convalescent soldiers from the hospitals went by. That vast multitude roared such a welcome at them that the pale faces flushed with pleasure and the sick men took off their hats and feebly waved them in response to the greeting. Some of them were colored men, sitting side by side with their white comrades. The Navy Yard Band, playing "Dixie," headed the marines of Guantanamo. Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, the hero of the midnight fighting, when the marines, unsupported by any of Gen. Shafter's men, held their post at Guantanamo, in the teeth of the Spanish Army, was at the head. Next came a battalion of sailors and marines from the cruiser Brooklyn, under Lieut. Commander N. E. Mason.

The cheering was continuous, and swelled into a mighty roar from all sides of the big plaza as the men marched by. The Fourteenth, under Col. Wilder, got an enthusiastic greeting, which changed into a titanic shout of laughter as "McCoskry Butt," the regimental goat, with red, white, and blue horns, trotted placidly along in the rear, twitching his apology for a tail with an air of unconcern.

The Thirteenth Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment followed, under Major Russell. These are the men who, alone out of the old Thirteenth Regiment, insisted on volunteering in spite of the attitude of Col. Watson and the other officers, and the people showed that they had not forgotten this act of patriotism. Brooklyn's pet military organization, Troop C, under Capt. Clayton, got the greatest reception of all, and the Captain was obliged to bow so often in recognition of the shouts of approval that to all intents and purposes he was riding bareheaded.

The Second Naval Battalion, under Commander Stayton, was the next in line. As the last rank passed by a pretty young girl of about fifteen years darted out from the crowd and ran after the reserves. Catching up with them, she pushed some flowers into the hands of one of the men and then ran back into the crowd, beaming and blushing. The last men in the march were the Brooklyn members of the Seventy-first.

The soldiers passed through the memorial arch and took up their positions in the plaza. Directly opposite the reviewing stand, and in front of the fountain, were the United Singers of Brooklyn, under the direction of Arthur Claassen. They now sang "The Lord's Day" and then "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which the crowd joined. Before beginning the National Hymn Mr. Claassen gave a signal, and the thousands about him removed their hats and stood uncovered until the music ceased. The military bands, led by Bandmaster Shannon of the Twenty-third, then united in playing "America." Bandmaster Mygrant of the Thirteenth played one verse as a solo on the cornet, and the multitude joined in singing the hymn to the accompaniment of the united bands.

The crowd was one of the greatest ever seen in Brooklyn. The cars on the Ninth Avenue line were stalled for over an hour, unable to get through, and those of them which were near the plaza served as reviewing stands, not only for their passengers, but for everybody in the crowd who could climb upon them. When the celebration was over and the various organizations had dispersed, the Thirteenth Battalion marched to the bridge dock and took the boat to Fort Slocum. The men from the Brooklyn marched to the foot of Montague Street, escorted by the Second Signal Corps, and sailed for their ship on the Laura M. Starin.

Daniell & Sons. BROADWAY, EIGHTEENTH ST.

Greatest Ribbon Sale Yet.

WE SHALL OFFER MONDAY, OCTOBER 3d,

1,950 CARTONS,

Including thousands of Loom Ends and Remnants.

The most desirable styles made this season, comprising DOUBLE FACE SATINS, TAFFETAS AND MOIRES, ROMANS, PLAIDS, AND RICH MILLINERY AND BLACK RIBBONS (colorings perfect).

800 CARTONS 5c. yd. | 475 CARTONS 10c. yd.

390 CARTONS 15c. yd. | 285 CARTONS 19c. yd.

TWO TO SIX INCHES WIDE.

ROMAN SASH RIBBONS.

6 inch, value $1.00, at - - - - - - - 48c. per yd.

10 inch, value $1.50, at - - - - - - - 75c. per yd.

The above goods embrace the very choicest production of the most celebrated manufacturers in Europe and this country.

Our customers are assured that this sale, for VARIETY AND VALUE, has never been equalled in this city.

SALE BEGINS 9 A. M. MONDAY. NO SAMPLES GIVEN OR DISCOUNTS ALLOWED.

THE BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

The New Vessel to be Launched Oct. 4 at the Newport News Shipyards.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The battleship Illinois will be launched the 4th of October, at noon, at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. This fine ship, designed in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is a sister of the Alabama, building at Cramps' yard in Philadelphia, and also of the Wisconsin, building at San Francisco by the Union Iron Works.

The dimensions of the Illinois are as follows: Length on load water line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2½ inches; draught on normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 25 feet 6 inches; maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,325 tons; maximum indicated horse power, (estimated,) 10,000; probable speed, 16½ knots; normal coal supply, 800 tons; coal supply, loose storage, 1,200 tons; full bunker capacity, 1,400 to 1,500 tons; complement of officers, 40; seamen, marines, &c., 449.

The main battery will consist of four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles in Hichborn balanced turrets, oval in shape, and placed in the centre line of the vessel, and fourteen six-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery will consist of sixteen six-pounder rapid-fire guns, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt guns, and two field guns. She will carry four torpedo tubes. The thirteen-inch guns have an arc of fire of 135 degrees on each side of the centre line, and the six-inch an arc of 90 degrees on the broadside, with the advantage of those on the upper deck of a direct fire ahead and astern. Any injury to or near either of these six-inch guns will be confined to its own compartment, as a one and a half inch steel splinter bulkhead separates each of these guns from its neighbor.

The armor belt, which extends from the stem to abaft the after turret, is to be 16½ inches thick at the top and 9½ inches thick at the bottom, except at the forward end, where it will be tapered to 4 inches at the stem. This belt armor will extend from four feet below the normal load line to three and a half feet above it, and will maintain the full thickness amidships between the turrets and for the distance occupied by the engines and boilers. Diagonal armor 12 inches thick, connecting this belt armor and barbettes and extending from the slopes of protective deck to top of the side belt on each side, is worked to give protection from a raking fire.

Abaft the after turret the protection will be completed by thickening the protective deck to four inches on the slopes, with 2½ inches on the flat. On the slopes of this deck forward it is three inches thick and 2½ inches on the flat. The armor on the thirteen-inch gun turrets will be seventeen inches on the front and fifteen inches on the rear and sides; while that on the barbettes for these turrets, which are circular in shape, will be fifteen inches on the front and ten inches on the rear and sides.

The sides of the vessel above the belt armor in wake of the six-inch battery, and forming the casemate, will be armored with 5½ inches of steel, extending between the turrets with diagonal armor of same thickness at the ends, conecting with the barbettes, and worked above the twelve-inch diagonal armor below. She will be protected against the entrance of water in case of injury to the side, at the water line, by cofferdams extending for the length of the vessel on each side, and having a general width of three feet, with a total capacity of about 12,500 cubic feet, for stowage of fireproofed corn-pith cellulose.

Independent of the numerous small watertight pockets or cells forming the entire scheme of cofferdams, the inner bottom and hold, the platforms, splinter, and berth decks are divided into between two hundred and three hundred water-tight compartments, both for the accommodation of the motive power and the stowage of coal, provisions, ammunition, and other stores, and also for the preservation of the ship in the event of rupture of the outer skin or injury in battle.

All these many compartments are provided with pipes connecting with powerful steam pumps, for the purpose of removing any water that may get in them either from accident or design. Arrangements are also made for flooding all ammunition rooms in the event of fire on board the vessel. All these compartments, together with all living spaces, staterooms, &c., occupied by the officers or crew, have special pipes or ducts arranged with a view of supplying fresh air to the occupants, and to make the temperature of all storerooms, even in the most remote parts of the vessel, comfortable and healthy. These pipes all connect with powerful blowers, which draw fresh air by means of ventilators extending from ten to twenty feet above the ship's deck.

The forward conning tower armor will be ten inches thick, oval in shape, size in the clear 7 feet by 11 feet, with an armored tube seven inches thick extending down to the protective deck, to house all wires or other means of interior communication, so that the officer conning the vessel in action can be in constant and safe communication with all parts of the vessel. An after conning or signal tower is also provided, having an inside diameter of six feet and a thickness of six inches.

The turrets will be operated by electric power; also the ammunition hoists and the dynamo and auxiliary blowers for ventilating purposes.

There will be some eighty-odd auxiliary engines in the vessel, thus adding greatly to the efficiency of the ship, in the celerity and certainty with which the work can be done. The cranes for handling the boats are operated by steam; also the deck winches, pumps, windlass, and steering gear. This latter is located beneath the protective deck and several feet below the water line. The introduction of these auxiliary engines is brought about mainly by the variety and nature of the work to be done and the demand for the latest and best in every branch of mechanics represented in a man-of-war. Manual labor is therefore reduced to a minimum, a condition of affairs which must result in a greater interest and development of the crew in their special duties, as now required in a modern battleship, where fighting and all that leads up to thorough efficiency in that line of art are not handicapped by the constant drudgery so universal in the old-time vessels of our navy.

The height of freeboard forward of the vessel's hull proper, is 20 feet, and at the stern 13½ feet. The floor of the pilothouse is 44 feet high, thus placing the eye of the steersman, for ordinary cruising, about 50 feet above the water. The sightholes in the armored conning tower for use in close fighting are 34½ feet above the water.

There will be two sets of triple-expansion, twin-screw engines, each in its own separate water-tight compartment; the collective indicated house power will be about 10,000, with 120 revolutions per minute; stroke, 4 feet. There are eight single-ended cylindrical boilers, each 15½ feet in diameter by 9 feet 11¼ inches long, having a total grate surface of 685 square feet, with 21,200 square feet of heating surface; pressure, 180 pounds. These boilers are placed two each in four separate water-tight compartments. The smoke pipes are two in number, and stand abreast of each other.

The first keel plate of this vessel was laid Feb. 10, 1897, not quite twenty months ago, and the percentage of work completed to this date, based on the vessel fitted out and ready for sea, is now reported between 53 and 54 per cent. The contract price was $2,595,000, and the date of completion is stated to be October 5, 1899.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LECTURE.

The First of the Series of Free Talks Is Given.

The first of the series of free lectures of the Board of Education, prepared by the Department of School Extension, was delivered last night in St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street. Prof. Samuel Sheldon, Instructor in Physics in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, was the lecturer, his subject being "The Properties of Matter."

Fully 250 persons were present, a material increase over the attendance at the first lectures of last year. It was a mixed audience, all classes and ages being represented. Many working people were there, but the majority were business men, clerks, and students. About a third of the audience was made up of women and girls.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the Supervisor of Lectures, made a brief address of welcome, which was seconded by the Rev. Robert C. Booth of St. Bartholomew's Parish House. The lecture, with experiments, lasted about an hour.

Peter Masterson's Golden Wedding.

To-day is the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Masterson, but they will celebrate the event to-morrow evening at their residence, 169 West Sixty-third Street. Mr. Masterson, who is sixty-nine years old, was born in this city. His wife is three years his junior. Mr. Masterson has been clerk of the Police Department for thirty years, and has always been an active worker in the Democratic Party. He served two terms in the State Assembly and one term as Alderman. In 1850 he joined the Volunteer Fire Department, and after it was disbanded helped to establish the Volunteer Firemen's Benevolent Fund that has disbursed $100,000 a year in charities. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the fund. He has a son and three daughters and several grandchildren.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Rugs of the Mussulman.

The Koran says, "No representation of the living form." Hence the peculiar imaginary designs of Turkish rugs, and their unforgettable combination of glorious color.

Our Oriental "Ruggery" is graced with especially rich Turkish specimens.

Begin with the very inexpensive Carabaghs, heavy and rather coarse, with a preponderance of reds. Run through the Shirvans and Daghestans; show close weaves, comprising many beautiful "prayer-rugs of the faithful." These are patterned with a pointed disk which the Mohammedan points toward Mecca when kneeling.

Come finally to the Antique Anatolians magnificent combinations of rare colorings ranking with the most beautiful hangings, and at lowest prices.

Autumn Furniture novelties, all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

DANIEL O. ESHBAUGH DEAD

New England Loan and Trust Company President Found Drowned in the North River.

WAS MISSING SINCE MONDAY

He Left His Office When the Company Passed Into the Hands of a Receiver, and Had Not Been Heard From.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, was solved yesterday when the body of the financier was found in the North River near Hoboken. There were upon it no marks of violence, and jewelry and papers carried by the dead man were found with him. It is the impression of those who knew him well that he either committed suicide while temporarily deranged or that he wandered to the river in that frame of mind and fell in.

The body was seen floating in the river near Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning by employes of Tietjen & Lang's dry docks. They took it to shore and then informed Coroner Charles Hoffman, who, when he viewed the body at once noticed points of resemblance to the missing man, a description of whom had been sent out. This was further strengthened by papers found in the pockets. Some were addressed to Eshbaugh, at 111 Fifth Avenue, and others, written by the man himself, dealt with real estate transactions in which his company was known to be interested. Coroner Hoffman had the body removed to his morgue, at 113 Jackson Street, and notified Mr. Eshbaugh's family, in Montclair, as well as Otto Bannard, who was early in the week appointed receiver of the trust company.

James F. Gilbert, formerly Secretary of the New England Loan and Trust Company, went to the morgue later in the day and positively identified the body as that of Mr. Eshbaugh. A young man, who declined to give his name, but who said he was a nephew of D. O. Eshbaugh, also identified the body as that of his uncle. Mr. Gilbert arranged to have the body sent to Montclair as soon as the legal requirements were met, but as the County Physician will not be able to view the body until to-day, it will not reach the Eshbaugh residence until perhaps this afternoon.

Little surprise was manifested by the employes of the trust company when Mr. Eshbaugh's fate became known to them. On Monday, when the receiver was appointed by Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court, the concern being an Iowa corporation, Mr. Eshbaugh left his desk and went out. The desk was open, and the employes and family of the unfortunate man waited anxiously for his reappearance. A search was instituted, but absolutely no trace of the man could be found. While the family continued to express a hope that Mr. Eshbaugh would return, it was a dim one, but many of the men associated with the financier, who knew the great mental strain through which he had lately passed, asserted that he would not again be seen in life.

Receiver Bannard has repeatedly stated that he had not even heard a rumor of any intentional ill-doing by any one associated with the direction of the company, and certainly not by its President. "His high reputation," Mr. Bannard said, "is not dimmed by this collapse."

The New England Loan and Trust Company has been in difficulties for some time, and all during this period Mr. Eshbaugh worried greatly, and for several months he was in bad health. The inevitable failure was staved off for some time by W. F. Bartlett, the company's Secretary and Treasurer, who died on Aug. 12 last. Mr. Bartlett and the President had been friends of long standing, and the former's death was a great blow to Mr. Eshbaugh, who then foresaw that the end was near.

Daniel O. Eshbaugh was born in Pennsylvania fifty-five years ago. He came to this city early in life, but remained only a short time. Then he went West and began investing in Western real estate.

The company of which he was President was organized Sept. 21, 1882, under the laws of Iowa, and with a capital stock of $875,000. Its principal business was conducted in New York and consisted almost entirely of lending money on farming property in the Western and Southern States.

Mr. Eshbaugh lived in Montclair and was one of the town's leading citizens. He was President of the Young Men's Christian Association there, and contributed $5,000 toward building a handsome home for the association in Montclair. He was a Director of the Bank of Montclair and of Grinnell College, Iowa. He was also a Deacon in the First Congregational Church of Montclair and was at one time Superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Eshbaugh leaves a wife and six children.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

E. S. McCandless & Co. of Atlanta, Ga., have been appointed agents of the British-American Assurance Company.

A private dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., states that Special Agent James Durbrow of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, who is now in the South, will discontinue William L. Sherrill as Southern General Agent of the company.

The Atlanta Local Exchange, in its efforts to destroy the dual agency system, has decided to ask the companies that the license tax of each company be increased to $200. This step will be taken in face of the probability that it will promote an advance in fire insurance rates.

President George T. Cram of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has constituted the new Governing Committee as follows: J. S. Belden, J. W. G. Cofran, W. H. Cunningham, C. D. Dunlop, George M. Fisher, B. W. French, R. H. Garrigue, Law Brothers, J. J. McDonald, W. S. Warren, and John H. Washburn.

The new rate manual of the liability conference of casualty companies went into effect yesterday. The rates are increased in most instances from 20 to 30 per cent., the most notable advance being made in the textile schedule. The dissatisfaction of the assured and the competition of the new Maryland Casualty Company are feared by several of the liability managers to promise serious trouble to the members of the compact.

The stockholders of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore will meet to-morrow for the purpose of considering the new situation produced by the transfer of a majority of the stock to J. Ramsay Barry, the Secretary and General Manager of the company. Mr. Barry was in this city during the first part of last week, and it was later reported that two British companies were bidding for the reinsurance of the business of the Baltimore company.

The suit of ex-President Rolker of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association against the receivers of the association for the recovery of return premiums for the Spanish-American policy holders, who, it is alleged, were to pay excess premiums, will be heard this week. The dividend, which the receivers are prepared to pay the claimants of the association, cannot be declared until ex-President Rolker's suit has been decided. The cases which are yet to be heard do not affect the dividend, and will not therefore delay its payment.

At the offices of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, which has been retained for the purpose of compelling the retirement of Frederick A. Burnham from the Presidency of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, a statement as to their case was again declined. Vice President Eldridge said yesterday morning that it was generally believed that the persons interested were Delaware parties. He referred to the various forms assumed by the different suits brought by members of the fifteen-year class, who objected to the recent reapportionment of rates, but said that he did not know as yet that any suit would be brought. He cited the fact that he was unanimously elected First Vice President last Thursday when every member of the Board of Trustees was present as an indication that harmony existed in the management of the association.

Why Not?

The other day, as a little Utica girl was being dressed to attend a child's party given at a neighbor's, her grandmother told her to be very sure and not forget, when she was about to come home, to say to the mother of the little girl giving the party: "Mrs. ——, I have had a very pleasant time."

The child looked up inquiringly and innocently asked: "Well, grandma, won't it do just as well if I tell her when I first get there, before I forget it?"—Utica Observers

DENSE FOG OFF SANDY HOOK.

A Temporary Embargo Was Placed on Shipping Yesterday.

A dense fog off Sandy Hook placed a temporary embargo on shipping yesterday. The first vessel to reach Quarantine was the Panama steamship Advance at 1:10 P. M. She and the steamers San Marcos and Avery Hill were held outside the Hook from early morning. All outgoing steamers were more or less delayed, and the steamer La Gascogne while passing out over the bar at low tide touched bottom. She got clear half an hour later and proceeded at 3:40 P. M. The inbound Etruria also stopped for a time outside the Hook in the afternoon.

The steam yacht Reverie ran into the pier at Camp Low and stove in a couple of feet of her bow but fortunately above the water line, and a canvas patch enabled her to come up to the city.

THE IOWA JOINS THE OREGON.

Fog Prevents Gun-Carriage Tests—Ships May Not Sail To-day.

The battleship Iowa joined the Oregon at the anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday. It had been intended to test some of her newly fitted rapid-fire gun carriages outside Sandy Hook, but the fog down the bay made necessary a postponement. This, it was expected, might delay the departure of the vessels for the Pacific, expected to take place to-day.

The steam yacht Gloucester sailed yesterday for Annapolis.

GEN. MILES IN THE CITY.

He Came Yesterday to Witness Ordnance Tests at Sandy Hook.

Major Gen. Miles arrived in the city yesterday morning, and after a half hour's call on Deputy Quartermaster General Amos J. Kimball, started for Sandy Hook on the General Meigs. He was accompanied by Col. Francis Michler of his staff. His visit to the Hook was to witness some ordnance tests. After the tests he was brought back on the General Meigs and disembarked at Long Island City, where he took a train for the country place of Colgate Hoyt, on Long Island. Mr. Hoyt is a relative of Mrs. Miles.

Runaway on Fifth Avenue.

As a result of a runaway on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon John Reidy, a pushcart peddler of First Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was knocked down and cut about the head, while the many bicyclists on the avenue were badly frightened, and in not a few cases barely escaped coming into collision with the runaway horse. The animal, which is owned by Mr. Brandt, stove dealer, of 2,135 Second Avenue, and was driven by Frederick Johnson of 2,097 Second Avenue, took fright at something at the corner of Eighty-second Street and got beyond the control of the driver. At Eighty-eighth Street the horse struck Reidy and his pushcart, wrecking the cart and throwing the owner some distance, but not seriously injuring him. Bicycle Policeman Casey succeeded in bringing the horse to a standstill at Ninety-fifth Street.

Prison Association's Work.

The Prison Association has completed its report of the last six months of relief to discharged prisoners. During that time it has helped by temporary work and otherwise 725 men, and found steady employment for 79. It has given out 373 garments and provided 642 lodgings and 1,521 meals. It needs the help of the public for a continuance of this work, and asks that during the early Autumn its friends and patrons will give special consideration to its methods and needs. It needs clothing, books, and money. Its offices are at 135 East Fifteenth Street.

Be advised in time, and cure your cold with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

STATISTICS OF THE TREASURY.

Receipts for Month of September, $39,778,070, and Expenditures, $54,223,921.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for September shows the total receipts to have been $39,778,070 and the expenditures $54,223,921. This statement takes no account of the receipts from the war loan. The receipts for September, 1897, were $21,933,098, showing an increase of over $17,000,000 for the month. The receipts from customs during the last month were $16,759,574, as compared with $7,943,180 for September last year, and the receipts from internal revenue were $21,555,288, as against $12,701,975 for the corresponding month in 1897.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Sept. 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,067,479,205, an increase for the month of $54,608,488. The increase in cash during September was $13,070,418. The total increase of the debt on account of the war loan, independent of cash, is $142,726,820, of which about $68,000,000 was added during September. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $990,088,600; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,256,790; debt bearing no interest, $383,691,318; total, $1,375,036,708. This amount, however, does not include $554,057,583 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $278,691,452; silver, $509,308,574; paper, $69,608,771; bonds, deposits in National banks, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $82,526,725; total, $940,135,524, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $632,578,020, leaving a cash balance on hand of $307,557,503.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business Sept. 30, 1898, the total circulation of National bank notes was $235,356,950, an increase for the month of $8,178,235, and an increase for the year of $4,831,459.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $205,056,063, an increase for the month of $8,280,359, and a decrease for the year of $548,718.

The amount of circulation secured by lawful money was $30,300,887, a decrease for the month of $102,024, and an increase for the year of $5,180,177. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $229,960,120, and to secure public deposits $68,461,120.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during September the coinage at the mints of the United States amounted to $9,674,912, as follows: Gold, $7,385,315; silver, $2,178,388; minor coins, $111,209.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Jacob Bretzfeld, Who Drew Up Mrs. Muller's Will, Committed to Jail.

Jacob Bretzfeld, a Hoboken lawyer, is in the Hudson County Jail, having been committed by Justice of the Peace Maes of Jersey City, charged with forging the will of Mrs. Emily Muller, who died in April last in West New York, N. J. A will disposing of the property in Hoboken, valued at $15,000, was offered for probate by her husband, Franz Muller, who committed suicide in Hoboken three weeks ago, after having been arrested on a charge of attempting to poison his housekeeper, Mrs. Mary L. Mayer, and her daughter.

The will was contested by Ferdinand and John Selchter, Mrs. Muller's sons by her first husband. Bretzfeld testified that he drew the will for Mrs. Muller on Sept. 15, 1897, she being then seriously ill. As she was unable to sit up and sign the will, he said he held it before her on a book and guided the pen for her. The contestants produced eight witnesses who testified that Mrs. Muller was not sick at any time in 1897. It was upon this testimony that the charge of forgery was based. Bretzfeld was unable to secure bail.

Sunday
Oct. 2-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-22

NANCY GUILFORD ARRESTED

Inspector Froest of Scotland Yard Finds the Bridgeport Midwife at Hempstead.

HEARING SET FOR TO-MORROW

Harry Oxley Released on Bail—Defendants in Custody at Bridgeport Arraigned and the Cases Against Them Continued.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who is wanted by the American police on the charge of having been connected with the death of Miss Emma Gill, the young woman whose body, cut into several pieces, was found some time ago near Bridgeport, has been arrested.

Mrs. Guilford was arrested by Inspector Froest of Scotland Yard, who has been on her track ever since she landed at Liverpool, from Montreal, on Tuesday last, from the steamer Vancouver. She was taken into custody at a Hempstead middle-class boarding house, where she occupied a top-floor room, and gave the name of McAllister, though on first arriving in London she declared her name was Catherine Wilbur of Los Angeles, Cal.

The prisoner was taken to Bow Street Police Court, where she was formally charged with manslaughter and remanded. She will be taken before a Magistrate on Monday next. A quantity of baggage which was seized at her boarding house will be searched for evidence before the hearing.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 1.—The announcement of Nancy Guilford's arrest caused a small sensation here. Passersby thronged around the boards on which the bulletins were displayed, and general satisfaction was expressed.

Superintendent Birmingham said of the arrest:

"I felt sure that they would get her, and am not surprised for the chase after her was too hot for her to escape."

Attorney Klein, Mrs. Guilford's counsel, said that he did not know whether the woman who said she was Mrs. Wilbur of Los Angeles was Mrs. Guilford or not, and, in consequence, did not know whether the woman arrested was his client. He said that Eudora Guilford had not told him where her mother was, but had said that she did not know, as she had not heard from her.

Harry Oxley, who was arrested as a principal in the crime which caused the death of Emma Gill, was released on bail to-day. His bondsman is John Collins, a Southington contractor, and the amount of his surety is $3,000. William C. Case of Hartford and Marcus A. Holcomb of Southington, Oxley's attorneys, were with his father and brother Alfred in court.

Oxley was arraigned this morning before Judge Carroll, who ordered a continuance of two weeks, by request of Prosecuting Attorney Giddings.

Rose and Clara Drayton, the colored servants of the fugitive midwife, and Harry Guilford, her son, were also arraigned. The charge of attempting to procure an illegal operation, on which Guilford was arrested, was withdrawn and the charge of manslaughter was substituted. His bail under the new charge has been fixed at $2,000, instead of $3,000. Eudora Guilford did not appear in court, her bondsman having arranged matters so that she was relieved of that embarrassment.

All of the cases were continued for two weeks, but Judge Carroll has notified the Prosecuting Attorney that he must be prepared to proceed to establish a prima facie case when the prisoners are again arraigned.

MISS RUSSELL'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The Singer Will Make no Defense, and a Decree Will Follow.

Corporation Counsel James F. Minturn of Hoboken, N. J., counsel for Lillian Russell in the divorce suit brought by her husband, John Chatterton, said yesterday that Miss Russell would make no defense.

When the plaintiff rested, Master in Chancery, Washington B. Williams, before whom the hearings were held, said that unless the proof of desertion was controverted by the defense he would report in favor of a decree.

MISSION WORK AND GIFTS.

Convention to be Held by the Christian Missionary Alliance.

Two events of interest are on the programme of the Autumnal Convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance to be held in this city, from Oct. 7 to 16. These events are the report of the Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur of his visit to Thibet, and the missionary offering service in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 16. This service, or collection, will be the counterpart—only on a larger scale—of the service held by the Christian Missionary Alliance in the same place about a year ago. Besides Missionary Le Lacheur, some of the other speakers at the convention will be the Rev. Dr. John Robertson of Scotland, who preached the sermon at Spurgeon's funeral; the Rev. Henry Varley of London, the Rev. Dr. Chapell and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Gray of Boston, the Rev. Mr. Wilder and Miss Grace Wilder of India, Miss Emily Wheeler of Turkey, Miss Annie Gowans of China, and the Rev. A. B. Simpson, President and General Superintendent of the alliance. There will be addresses each day and evening during the convention.

The narrative of Missionary Le Lacheur is expected to be the principal address of this meeting. He is believed to be the first missionary to successfully establish Christian missionary stations in Thibet. He has in his possession an official permit signed by the Grand Lama of Lhassa. One year ago he entered the long-closed land and secured the full indorsement of the monks and military authorities. Dr. Le Lacheur was a Baptist minister in Maine ten years ago and his first missionary visit was to the Philippines, from which he was promptly excluded.

The missionary offerings of the alliance are noted for the character as well as the profusion of the gifts which are laid upon the altar by the worshippers. A large quantity of jewelry and hundreds of gold watches are given in this way. Each person who gives a gold watch receives, in return a small watch in an iron case on which is inscribed, "Gold for iron, for Jesus sake." As much as $6,000 has been realized in one year from the sale of watches given to the alliance.

Red Cross Hospital's New Location.

The Red Cross hospital which has been situated in West One Hundredth Street moved yesterday to 259 West Ninety-third Street. Dr. A. M. Lesser said last night that the new hospital would have thirty-five beds and would be ready to receive patients next Saturday. The Red Cross hospital furnished all the sisters that went to Cuba. They have returned and are now with Dr. Lesser.

Warehouse Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The New York Land and Warehouse Company of the Borough of Queens, New York City, was incorporated to-day with a capital of $1,000,000 to operate elevators and docks and to do a general warehouse business. The Directors are James T. Woodward and William F. Sheehan of Manhattan, William M. Barbour of Paterson, N. J.; J. F. Freemen of East Orange, T. S. Orange, Elmer E. Whittaker, and T. B. Ackerson of Brooklyn.

The Rev. S. S. Conger Receives a Call.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—The Rev. Mr. Sydney S. Conger, pastor of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church, has received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Cooperstown, N. Y. Mr. Conger notified the Cooperstown Church that he would accept the call, providing the change was ratified at a meeting of the Presbytery. Mr. Conger expects to leave Wyoming for his new charge about Nov. 1.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

The term HORNER'S FURNITURE is synonymous with all that is good and desirable in the cabinet making and upholstery arts.

Our stock represents the best materials, the best workmanship, and latest styles, in unequalled assortments.

In a word, you owe it to your interests to get acquainted with our stock and prices if desirous of purchasing the very best furniture at moderate cost.

Latest productions in Dining Room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Parlor Furniture, Drawing Room Furniture, Library and Hall Furniture——Venetian Carved Furniture——Exclusive Novelties in Imported Furniture——White and Gold Enamelled Furniture——English Brass Bedsteads (75 patterns).

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

A PHOTOGRAPHIC SWINDLE.

Glib-Tongued Young Man Victimizes Housewives in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

A dark-complexioned young man with agreeable manners and a persuasive tongue has recently been successfully operating a petty swindle in Manhattan and Brooklyn. His victims are chiefly women, whom he tempts by an offer to supply a dozen cabinet photographs without charge, "except 87 cents to pay for the chemicals." Where he succeeds in getting the 87 cents he leaves what purports to be an order on a certain photograph gallery for a dozen first-class pictures.

This man's swindling operations were disclosed to W. H. Messmer, manager of Dana's studios about two months ago by the presentation of a worthless order on his Broadway studio for photographs.

This order was presented by a young woman who said that she resided on the upper west side of New York, and that several of her neighbors had purchased similar orders, each paying 87 cents. This "order" consisted of an elaborately embossed card, on which was printed in gold letters the name and address of the gallery and the following sentences: "The holder of this ticket is entitled to our $8.00 pictures for $3.87. Don't miss this great offer; this is good until used and transferable to any member in the family. Good at either studio, 565 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway. Special care taken in finish. Pay solicitor 87 cents for this ticket."

When informed that the order was worthless the woman exclaimed: "Well, I suspected as much after I had read it over the second time. The young man was so well dressed and so gentlemanly in his manners that my suspicions were not aroused until after he had gone. He said that in order to introduce a new style of pictures you proposed to give one family in every five in New York an opportunity to get them by simply paying the cost of the chemicals."

Within a few days after this call Manager Messmer received fifteen or sixteen of these swindling orders, and they have been dropping in upon him at intervals since then. The swindler was generally described as "a natty young man with a Prince Albert coat and a silk hat and a very dark complexion." Some thought that he was a mulatto and others that he was a Cuban. One woman said that he advised her as to the kind of dress she ought to wear when she posed for her photograph. On some of his "orders" the young swindler wrote the indorsement "O. K. James Costello." All of the first batch of orders received by Manager Messmer came from persons living on the west side between Eightieth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and he sent word to Police Headquarters that the swindler was working in that territory. Half a dozen women expressed their willingness to appear against the man in court.

About three weeks ago a resident of Eighty-seventh Street telephoned Manager Messmer to ascertain whether the eighty-seven-cent scheme was all right. She said that "Costello" had just left her house. Information of the swindler's whereabouts was promptly sent to the police, and a few days afterward the same kind of orders began coming in from West Twenty-third and West Twenty-fourth Streets. Within the past two weeks the solicitor appears to have confined his operations entirely to Brooklyn. Up to last accounts he had victimized about a dozen residents of that borough.

FLORENCE FLORIMONT RECOVERS

Williamsburg Girl Who Was Almost Asphyxiated Out of Danger.

To the surprise of the doctors in St. Catherine's Hospital, Williamsburg, eleven-year-old Florence Florimont, who was found unconscious on Friday afternoon at her home, 35 Cedar Street, in the same room with her eight-year-old brother Armand and her grandmother, Mrs. Marguerite Florimont, who were dead, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas, yesterday morning seemed to rapidly recover, and last night was pronounced out of danger. When she was questioned, the replies she gave indicated that she was still suffering from the effects of the gas she inhaled.

"I remember," she said, "that I got up yesterday morning and that grandma was with me. I think I went out after breakfast to auntie's house, where I saw my sister Louise. When I left auntie's house to go back home, I think I stopped at another house, where I saw some little girls I know. Then I went home, and I think when I got home grandma was in the basement. Armand was up stairs in the bedroom. I went up to him, and while we were in the room grandma, I think, came in. That's all I know. When I woke up again I was here."

The opinion of the police is that while the children were in the bedroom about noon on Friday Mrs. Florimont turned on the gas burners unobserved.

LIVE SNAKES TO BE EXHIBITED.

New Yorkers to be Treated to a Novelty Next Month.

New Yorkers will soon be treated to a novelty that promises to be somewhat startling. Two days after the opening of the Horse Show, on Nov. 14, the National Snake Exhibition will open its doors as a rendezvous for all enthusiastic scientists and lovers of weird forms of nature. The endeavors of numerous naturalists in all parts of the country have at last culminated in the idea of having an exhibition of snakes and other reptiles, which will be held in this city. Plans have not matured sufficiently to enable the promoters of the scheme to state where the exhibition will be held, but it is thought that a large hall will be selected in the central portion of the city, ond Street.

According to the plans of the management, the exhibition hall will be so arranged as to represent a tropical garden. Palms and plants will be distributed about the hall, and the snakes and lizards will be fronts. Among these reptiles will be pythons from India, 15 to 20 feet in length and weighing close to 100 pounds. The anaconda, or water boa, which frequents the forests of South America, and brilliant boas from the West Indian Islands, which display upon their scaly bodies all colors of the rainbow, will also be exhibited. There will be other specimens, however, much smaller in size, but far more formidable than their ponderous relations. Among these will be the deadly "Fer-de-lance" of St. Lucia, the venomous copperhead, the rattlesnake, and the cottonmouth moccasin.

Among the attractions of the Snake Exposition will be a den of rattlers, a collection of all the serpents found in the neighborhood of New York City, a turtle pen, in which will be the different land turtles of the Eastern United States, and a magnificent series of biological preparations, comprising dissections and preparations of reptiles exhibited by dealers in natural history supplies of this country and Europe.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Antique and Modern Shirvans, Daghestans, Kazaks and Carabaghs at

$10.00 each.

Values $14.00 and $16.50.

Also
Real Irish Point
Lace Curtains.

$3.50, value $4.50.
5.75, value 7.00

West Twenty-third St.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS F. BAYARD

Remains Interred in the Cemetery Adjoining the Old Swedes Church at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 1.—With flags at half-mast and draped in mourning, with the closing of business houses, and with other demonstrations of sorrow, Wilmington to-day committed to the grave the mortal remains of Thomas Francis Bayard.

A multitude of people early assembled at the quaint and historic Old Swedes Church, where the body had been taken the night before, on its arrival from Dedham. But the church was not thrown open to the public, as it had been decided not to open the casket and permit the people to view the body.

There was a profusion of floral offerings in addition to those of the family, coming from friends at home and at other places. Prominent among the offerings was a group of palms, adorned with American Beauty roses, from the Bayard Legion Democratic Club of Wilmington, named in honor of Mr. Bayard, and of which he had been a member since its organization.

The hour of the funeral was 2 o'clock, but before that hour the little church was crowded with those for whom admission had been reserved. They comprised the pall-bearers, members of the Newcastle County Bar Association, representatives of the Delaware Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and committees representing the Bayard Legion and the Young Men's Democratic Clubs. A delegation of the Young Men's Republican Club also joined the line, falling in behind the two Democratic clubs. Mayor McLear, members of the City Council, and city officers marched from the City Hall to the church and occupied seats reserved for them.

The honorary pall-bearers were: Ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Ebe W. Tunnell, Governor of Delaware; Chancellor John R. Nicholson, George L. Rives of New York City, John V. Craven and Thomas Craven of Salem, N. J., and Judge Ignatius C. Grabb, Dr. James A. Draper, and Henry G. Banning of Wilmington.

Members of Mr. Bayard's family left the family residence, Delamore Place, in time to arrive at the church at 2 o'clock, and a few minutes later the burial services began. They comprised simply the Prayer Book service for the burial of the dead of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The service was read jointly by the Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglass of Tuxedo Park, N. J., who, as rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, performed the marriage ceremony of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard, and the Rev. Martin B. Dunlap, rector of Old Swedes.

When the service reached the point of the commitment of the body to the grave, the casket was lifted by the carriers, and, attended by the pall bearers, members of the family, and others within the church, was taken to the Bayard burial plot, in the graveyard adjoining the church. A great crowd had assembled, waiting to see this, the only public feature of the funeral. In double lines from the church to the burial plot stood members of the Bayard Legion and Young Men's Democratic Clubs, who bared their heads as the mournful procession passed by.

Slowly and solemnly the body was lowered into the vault, where lie the remains of Mr. Bayard's father and mother and three of her children. Dr. Douglass read the commitment, the invocation, and the benediction. The family and friends then took a farewell look at the casket.

Ex-President Cleveland arrived at 12:36 o'clock by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He rode in the private car of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which was detached at the station and held to await the return of the party. Accompanying ex-President Cleveland was ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, and ex-Secretary of the Interior David M. Francis of Missouri. The Cleveland party was driven from the station to the Bayard residence, Delamore Place, and from there proceeded to Old Swedes Church with the family.

Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, who had been delegated by Secretary of State Hay, represented the State Department.

FELL 14 FEET ON POLICEMAN.

Delirious Patient Escapes from Bellevue Ward—His Speedy Capture.

James Augustine, twenty years old, of 110 Mulberry Street, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Wednesday suffering from bronchitis, escaped from Ward 25 yesterday morning while delirious. Augustine got out of bed when his attendant's back was turned and climbed out of a window. He slid down the pillars of a piazza to the next floor, where he saw that several persons were pursuing him. He climbed over a railing and, losing his hold, fell through a net of wires fourteen feet upon the head of Policeman McKenna.

The policeman's helmet was crushed down over his face, and he could not see. He seized Augustine, not knowing whether he was catching a burglar or a joker. He probably saved the man from severe injury, as Augustine was rolling into an area when the policeman caught him.

Augustine was shouting wildly all the time, and doctors, nurses, attendants, and patients rushed out into the yard to see what was happening. Augustine was taken back to his ward unhurt.

A competitor advertises "The odd-cent prices find no favor here."—Selling goods on the installment plan finds no favor here, say we.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Corset Bargains

"ZZ" imported corsets, made of fine sateen, heavily boned, perfect fitting, white, drab and black, usual price $2.00, offered at 1.24
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Children's Bonnets

CHILDREN'S BONNETS, Bengaline Silk, shirred and prettily trimmed with ribbon 1.74

CHILDREN'S BONNETS, Bengaline Silk, shirred and trimmed with feathers or fur 2.99
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

FASHIONS FAVORITES IN DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

This is our week for our great semi-annual sale of dress materials. Once each Spring and once each Fall we make an extraordinary effort to impress upon the public the important position that this house occupies as headquarters for silks and dress goods. The coming week will therefore be the event of the present season in this class of merchandise. Our stocks are much larger than we have had the pleasure of showing you in any previous year. We mention in this advertisement a few items from each stock. We want to impress upon you that now is preeminently the bargain opportunity of the Fall to buy dress goods and silks at prices far lower than the ordinary, for this is truly agreat bargain event.

Colored Dress Goods.

IMPORTED MELANGE SAXONY CHEVIOT SUITINGS, in a large variety of grays, tans, greens, browns and heather mixtures, full 47 inches wide; these goods were imported to sell at $1.00 per yard; while they last 49

IMPORTED PLAIDS.—We are showing an immense stock of Plaids, in both poplin and cashmere weaves, all wool and silk and wool, 38 to 40 in. wide, per yard 49 and 69

BAYADERE PEBBLE CLOTH, new weave, in the new shades of blues, olives and myrtle greens, seal brown, nut brown and cherry red, 46 in. wide, 98

ILLUMINATED SILK AND WOOL AMAZON, very neat effects, ten of this season's newest colorings 44 in. wide, 1.24

VENETIAN CLOTH, satin finish, one of the most fashionable fabrics of the season; not one of the new fall shades missing; 52 in. wide, 1.24

TWEED SUITINGS, suitable for tight fitting and tailor made suits, in mixed grays, browns, greens and heather mixtures, chevron and plain weave, 58 in. wide, 1.24 and 1.49

COVERT SUITING, a very desirable material for tailor suits, separate skirts and jackets, 56 in. wide, 1.39

CLOTHS.—One of the most complete assortments of Ladies' Cloth and Broadcloth we have ever shown; each line represents all of the new fall shades, such as tan, castor, silver and dove grays, cherry red, nut brown, military, gobelin and new blues; all 52 in. wide, 74, 98, 1.24, 1.49, 1.98
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Colored Silks.

IMPORTED BENGALINE FACONNE, all new Fall colorings, for waists and entire dresses; these beautiful goods cost 70c. to import, now 49

RUSTLING TAFFETAS, in checks and plaids, full 27 inches wide, great variety of new styles; worth $1.00, 79

HIGH CLASS COLORED NOVELTIES, suitable for rich waists, skirts, lining, trimming or entire dresses; similar qualities are sold elsewhere at $1.25 and $1.50; our price, 79 and 88

SPECIAL SALE of very rich quality and rare designs in white and cream Brocaded Satin; also a complete line of delicate evening tints in similar styles, 88, 1.19 and 1.29
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Black Dress Goods.

CHEVIOTS, in three different Wales, steam shrunk and sponged ready for use, 50 inches wide, 69

DIAGONAL AND FINE WALE CHEVIOTS, in both Zibeline and close shorn effects, also steam shrunk and sponged, 50 inches, 79

CREPON, in 8 styles, pure mohair and wool, 42 inches wide, 98

IMPORTED MOHAIR and WOOL CREPON, poplin and velour grounds; five of the most select styles; 43 inches wide. We consider this line cheap at $1.50; special price, 1.24

ENGLISH WHIPCORD, 50 inches wide, guaranteed not to slip, 1.39 and 1.98

Our Black Dress Goods Dept. has been very much enlarged in space and stock. We offer an unusually varied assortment of staples and fancies.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Rich Black Silks.

It will pay to inspect the following items, as they are all desirable and much under present market value.

BRILLIANT BLACK TAFFETA, at 49

BLACK DUCHESS, 23-inch, all silk, 59

BLACK SATIN DUCHESS, 27-inch, 69

BROCADED SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, fine quality, black, 79

BROCADED GROS GRAIN, black, 99

ELEGANT BLACK DUCHESS, GROS GRAIN, PEAU DE SOIE and pure dye TAFFETA, 99

BLACK BROCADED AND PLAIN DUCHESS, magnificent quality, 24; and 27 inches wide, 1.25 and 1.48

Unparalleled Prices. Rich Cut Glass

Sale of Cut Glass that unquestionably maintains our reputation of giving greater value than any other house. As the goods offered are the finest the world produces—"Straus Cut Glass"—the question of quality is settled. Now as to prices. Don't take our say so, but compare them with those advertised elsewhere as "Such Sensational Bargains."

SALAD OR FRUIT BOWLS, price elsewhere $4.50, our price 3.49

SALAD OR FRUIT BOWLS, price elsewhere $6.00, our price 4.49

SALAD OR FRUIT BOWLS, price elsewhere $8.00, our price 5.97

SALAD OR FRUIT BOWLS, price elsewhere $9.00, our price 6.97

OLIVE DISHES, price elsewhere $1.75, our price 97

OLIVE DISHES, price elsewhere $2.25, our price 1.49

CELERY TRAYS, price elsewhere $3.50, our price 2.43

CELERY TRAYS, price elsewhere $5.50, our price 4.47

SUGARS AND CREAMS, price elsewhere $4.50, our price 3.49

OIL BOTTLES, price elsewhere $3.00, our price 1.97

WATER PITCHERS, price elsewhere $5.00, our price 3.87

WATER PITCHERS, price elsewhere $6.00, our price 4.47

CARAFES, price elsewhere $3.00, our price 2.49
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Decorated Dinner Sets

If you are about to purchase a Dinner Set you can save money by a visit to us and convince yourself that we are offering all the newest and best styles that Limoges, Carlsbad and England produce at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

ENGLISH DECORATED SETS as low as 6.87
CARLSBAD DECORATED SETS as low as 11.87
LIMOGES DECORATED SETS as low as 18.97
HAVILAND DECORATED SETS as low as 24.87

And an incomparable line of services in the richest gold decorations up to 349.21
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

The Second Week of the Fall Furniture Event.

And this week is, we believe, destined to eclipse the former. But it will have to be a great week to do that, for the six days just passed were the busiest of our two years' furniture experience. Of the values for to-morrow we can only mention here a few. These do not represent one-tenth of the Bargains that deserve particular mention on this occasion. The sale continues all week. Each day new specials are added as these lots may be closed out.

RECEPTION CHAIRS, in oak or mahogany finish, highly polished frame and upholstered seat, in two different designs, regular value, $2.00; this sale, 98

OAK BEDROOM TABLES, 24x24 top, with under shelf, special, 99

DINING CHAIRS, solid oak, in golden finish, box seat, with fine woven cane, special, 1.69

PIANO STOOL, highly polished mahogany finish, twisted legs and metal claw feet, special, 1.99

HANGING HATRACK, bamboo, beautifully trimmed, 4 pegs and bevel French plate mirror, special, 1.99

FOLDING CARD TABLE, 26x32 top, covered with green felt, oak edge and metal corners, 2.11

NATURAL PALMS, beautifully prepared, for home decorations, ranging in price, according to size, from 99 to 3.99

ROLLTOP DESKS, solid oak; just the size for house or studio; this sale, 4.59

IRON CRIBS, white enamel, brass trimmed, with mattress, compl'e, 6.41

GILT TEA TABLE, hand painted, with under tray, special, 7.99

PIER GLASSES, beautiful mahogany finish, large French bevel plate mirror, bric-a-brac shelves and marble slab, 8.99

COMBINATION BOOKCASE, solid oak, large cabinet, two drawers, French plate mirror, bric-a-brac shelves; this sale, 11.34

MANTEL CABINETS, mahogany finish, highly polished, Empire design, with three large bevel French Mirrors, special, at 12.67

PARLOR SUITS, 3 piece, highly polished mahogany finish frame, with marqueterie backs, spring seats upholstered in satin damask, 14.99

PARLOR SUIT, 3 pieces, handsome mahogany finish, marqueterie trimmed back, spring seats, French legs; your choice of colors in satin damask, 23.99

PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, handsome mahogany finish, decorated backs and French legs, upholstered to order in your choice of colors, in satin damask, 29.99

PARLOR SUITS, 3 pieces, upholstered in silk plush, with embroidered tapestry backs, inlaid frames, violet decorations, 36.99

PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, overstuffed, all spring edge, sofa arm, patent rocker and 2 side chairs, 45.74

PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, handsomely carved and inlaid backs, handsomely upholstered in satin damask, 59.74

PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, Turkish tufted frames, trimmed with silk corded heavy fringe, in your choice of colors, in satin damask, 86.74

Blanket Offering.

Confirming our notice a few days since, in which we stated that we will tell you the exact truth as to every Blanket we offer as to whether it is All Cotton, Partly Wool or All Wool, we call your attention again to one special:—

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, 11-4, weight 5 lbs. There were only a limited number of cases of these goods to be had in this country, and WE BOUGHT THEM ALL. Now when you consider that the mill price of manufactured wool is today 70c. per pound you will understand clearly what we offer you at 3.24

COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4, weight 5 lbs., are finished in California style, and have been offered in this market by other houses as a bargain at $1.25; our price, 89

Also a complete assortment of higher and lower grades at correspondingly low prices.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Notwithstanding extraordinary efforts made by other stores in this line of goods, we still lead in value giving, and will continue to lead. We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only.

SHEETS.	Hemmed.	Hemmed, stitched.	PILLOW CASES.	Hemmed.	Hemmed, stitched.
54x90,	62	34	42x36,	08	12
63x90,	29	38	45x36,	09	14
72x90,	34	42	50x36,	11	15
81x90,	38	47	54x36,	12	16
90x90,	42	52			
90x99,	46	57			

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Special in Lamps

BRASS MOUNTED LAMPS, your choice of 12 styles, with hand painted vase and 10 inch globe to match, central draft burner complete, regularly sold for $5.00 to $7.50, 3.87

We have the most complete Lamp Department in the world; Wicks, Chimneys and Burners of every description; prices always lower than elsewhere.
(BASEMENT.)

A Sale of Globes

A recent advantageous purchase enables us to offer some extraordinary values.

HAND PAINTED DUPLEX GLOBES, fifty styles, many of them worth double, at 87
(BASEMENT.)

Flower Pots and Jardinieres

We call special attention to some new styles and colorings in Jardinieres. The manufacturer has given us great concessions in price to introduce them, and we in turn give our customers the same advantage.

Pots, 7 inch, 67
Pots, 8 inch 97
Pots, 9 inch, 1.67
Pots, 10 inch, 1.97
Pots, 11 inch, 2.87
Pots, 12 inch, 3.87

Above are handsomely painted in new electric shaded green, blue and pink effects, profusely enriched with gold stipple, and our low prices make them doubly attractive.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Rug Dept.

Our rug stock contains in its collection some of the most choice products of the Orient.

Antique Iran, 9.11x5.1, 59.79
Antique Khorisan, 12.11x5.1, 48.68
Shiraz 5.0x8.9, 39.84
Carabaghs, 3.0x5.0, 8.24
Fine selection Anatolian mats, 5.32
Domestic Iran Rugs, in Oriental patterns, 9x12 feet, 15.32
Extra super all wool Ingrain Art Squares, 3x4 yds., 7.89
Fine China Matting, 40 yd. rolls, 6.98
(3D FLOOR, MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Books

Subscriptions taken for all magazines and periodicals. The following are standard and popular sets in finest library binding:—

Century Dictionary, 10 vols., half morocco, 65.99
John Fiske's American Histories, 8 vols., half calf, 16.61
Oliver Wendell Holmes's Complete Works, including Life, 15 vols., half calf, 26.99
Emerson's Complete Works, including Life, 15 vol., half calf, 26.49
Dickens's Works, 30 vols., half morocco, 52.59
George Eliot's Works, 8 vols., half morocco 11.98
Irving's Works, 10 vols., half morocco, 18.49
Prescott's Histories, best quality, cloth binding, 16 vols, 17.99
Victor Hugo's Works, 8 vols., 8.24
George Eliot's Works, 8 vols., 4.98
Bismarck (2 vols.), by Moritz Busch, 8.79
Remington's Frontier Sketches, 1.34
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Shoe Specials.

Ladies' Dress Shoes, made of selected kid stock, with cloth tops and patent leather tips, button only, hand sewed welt, new and stylish toe; no more stylish shoe made; city made; a $5.00 shoe of anybody's money, 3.74

LADIES' SHOES, fine kid, button only, made of durable kidskin, with patent leather tips, welted soles, several styles of lasts, 2.82

LADIES' SHOES, lace and button, a large quantity of the regular $3.00 grade, comprising all kid, with and without tips, also cloth tops and kid foxings, extension and close edges, all on new and stylish lasts, made exclusively for us, per pair, 1.87

LADIES' OXFORDS, in tan and black, most all sizes, made by a manufacturer who makes nothing cheaper than a regular $1.50 grade. To close out at 89
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 18TH ST. SIDE.)

Gas and Coal Heaters.

A larger and better stock of Stoves and Heaters than we have ever heretofore had the pleasure of presenting to you.

GAS RADIATORS, bronze finished, 4 tube, $2.26; 6 tube, $3.54; nickel finish, 4 tube, $2.58; 6 tube, 3.87

CYLINDER GAS STOVES, 97

CYLINDER OIL HEATERS, 4 inch wick, 1.29

CYLINDER COAL STOVES, white porcelain bowl, 8 inch, $2.37; 9 inch, $2.62; 10 inch, 2.99

CYLINDER COAL STOVES, embossed body, nickel trimmings, bronze urn, 9 inch, $5.48; 10 inch 6.42

SQUARE PARLOR STOVES, nickel swing cover, nickel top band, bronze urn, 9 inch, $7.97; 10 inch, 8.94

One piece of pipe and two elbows with each coal stove.
(6TH FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Photo Supplies

Complete outfits in all the up to date makes and materials.

Folding Gem Poco Cameras, 4.98
Buckeye Camera, 3½x3½ picture, 5.76
Tourist Hawk Eye Camera, 6.98
Bo Peep B Camera, 10.81
Adlake Cameras, 10.81
Flash Lights, per package, 21
Developing Powders, per package, 18
Royal Plates, 4x5, per dozen, 36
R. H. Macy & Co. complete developing and printing outfit, 1.36
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations on the anniversaries of their wedding days may be extended this week to Bishop and Mrs. Potter, (Miss Jacobs,) who were married in Spring Grove, Penn., on Oct. 8, 1851.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne, (Miss Van Schoonhoven,) Oct. 2, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowne Lawrence, (Miss Annie Townsend,) Oct. 2, 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, (Miss Lachaise,) Oct. 3, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, (Miss Kane,) Oct. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, (Miss May King,) Oct. 4.

Dr. and Mrs. Ridgway Trimble, (Miss Mary E. Jones,) Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Livingston, (Miss Alice Maude Fox,) Oct. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards Clark, (Miss King,) Oct. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, (Miss Gibson,) Oct. 8, 1851.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence Bogert, (Miss Osgood,) Oct. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, (Miss Mott,) Oct. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hillhouse, (Miss Hildegarde Speyers,) Oct. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Douglass Russell, (Miss Pyne,) Oct. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Durant Cheever, (Miss Barnard,) Oct. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, (Miss Kean,) Oct. 4.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sands, (Miss Kate Von Valkenburgh,) Oct. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, (Miss Hunnewell,) Oct. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Rathbone, (Miss Norwood,) Oct. 4.

Prince and Princess Andre Poniatowski, (Miss Elizabeth Sperry,) Oct. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Appleton, (Miss Lanier,) Oct. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, (Miss Chamberlain,) Oct. 8.

And many happy returns on Oct. 3 to Mrs. Walden Pell of Paris on her birthday.

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October from all indications will bring more weddings this year than for many years past. In looking over an old record of the marriages in New York society one is struck with the comparative scarcity of marriages during the years of the civil war and with the remarkable boom which occurred in the matrimonial market during the few years after the close of that war. Next to April, which brings the Eastertide, always a favorite season for marriages, October seems to have been the most favored month of the year among New York brides and bridegrooms and, contrary to general belief, even June, the month of roses, has always held third place. The list given above of a few of the more important weddings during the past fifty years in New York society, of which this week will bring the anniversaries, is good proof of the popularity of October as a wedding month.

***

On Tuesday Mr. Augustus Clarkson and Miss Reese, daughter of Mr. W. Henry Reese, will be married at the Episcopal church at New Hamburg, on the Hudson. There will be a following reception at Obercreek, Mr. Reese's country place. Their engagement was announced last Spring on the day of the wedding of Mr. Clarkson's brother, Mr. Clermont Clarkson, to his cousin, Miss Adelaide Clarkson. This country wedding will be a notable event, and will bring together a thoroughly representative throng of New Yorkers, for the Clarksons are among New York's oldest families and are closely related to the Livingstons and other families of equal position. Mr. Clarkson's sister, Miss Madge Clarkson, one of the belles of New York society, will be among the bridesmaids, and her fair aides will be Miss Alice Reese, Miss Rosina Boardman, and Miss Satterlee. Mr. Clermont L. Clarkson will be best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. F. de P. Livingston, Banyer Clarkson, Frederic Rhinelander, and W. W. Reese. The large colony of well-known people who are at present occupying their homes on the upper Hudson will all attend this wedding and will bring with them their guests. As there are house parties in most of the large mansions at present the wedding guests will be numerous. The upper Hudson is now at its best, and with the first tints of Autumn on its wooded hills, the scenery is most beautiful. A number of people will go to the wedding from New York and the nearer suburbs, and some will even attend from Newport and Lenox.

***

On Thursday Mr. Clarence Judson Lawson and Miss Gertrude Bartlett will be married in the West End Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Saturday will bring the wedding at Christ Church, Tarrytown, of Mr. Howard S. Thayer and Miss Bertha Cook. Later on in the month, probably during its second week, will come the weddings of Mr. Beverly Robinson and Miss Madeleine Wall, daughter of Mr. Frank T. Wall, at West Brighton, S. I., and of Mr. George Kellogg of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Miss Grace Olyphant, a daughter of Mr. Robert Morrison Olyphant. Miss Olyphant's bridesmaids will be Miss Grace Babcock, Miss Amy Olyphant, Miss Ursula Morgan, and Miss Luisita Leland.

***

Mr. Peter Stuyvesant Pillot of Orange, N. J., will be married to Miss Dorothy Prewitt, a daughter of Dr. Theodore F. Prewitt of St. Louis, in the Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12. Mr. Pillot is a grandson through his mother, of the late Peter Stuyvesant, a direct descendant of the old Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam. His grandfather was the late A. T. Pillot of Orange, N. J. One of his aunts was the first wife of the late Paul Thebaud, so that he is a cousin of Messrs. Edward and Louis Thebaud. Another aunt married Mr. Edward Neill of Newport, and another Mr. Raymond Rogers. Mr. Pillot won much fame as a cross-country rider some years ago, and was always well to the front at the runs of the Rockaway Hunt Club. It was not generally known that he was engaged, so that the announcement of his coming wedding caused much surprise.

***

Mr. James Crosby Brown, son of Mr. John Crosby Brown, and Miss Mary Agnes Hewlett, daughter of Mr. James Augustus Hewlett, will be married at Rock Hall, the old Hewlett country place, at Lawrence, L. I., on Oct. 13. Their wedding is to be a large one. Ensign John T. Hines, United States Navy, and Miss Mary D. Breckenridge will be married in Washington on Wednesday, Oct. 19, and on Tuesday, Oct. 25 the Rev. H. S. Smith of Lambertsville, N. Y., and Miss Edith Gallaudet, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, will be married in this city. Miss Gallaudet is a sister of Mrs. Alexander Shaw, whose daughter, Miss Mabel Shaw, will be married to Mr. George Lawrence Myers probably in December.

***

The notable wedding of October in town will be that of Mr. Harold Baring and Miss Marie Churchill, which is to be celebrated at St. Thomas's Church at noon on Monday, Oct. 24. Miss Churchill will make a very handsome bride. She is noted for her fine carriage and graceful figure. She only recently returned from abroad, where she went a year ago for the benefit of her health. It was during this trip and in Cairo, Egypt, that she met Mr. Baring, whose mother was Miss Minturn of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Baring will probably live in England. Mr. Baring and his sister, Miss Muriel Baring, who will be Miss Churchill's maid of honor, are at the A... ria. Mr. George Churchill will be Mr. B... ing's best man.

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The engagements were announ... ed during the week of Mr. Rochester Cum... and Miss Elisabeth Coe, and of Mr. Hor... o R. Reed and Miss Frances Coe, both ... ughters of Mrs. William S. Coe of Engle... od, N. J., and of Mr. Henry H. Durye... and Miss Pope, daughter of Mrs. John P... e.

***

November will bring the we... ng of Mr. Allison Wright Post, a son of ... Mr. George Post, and Miss Katherine Be... man Hoppin, daughter of Mr. William ... arner Hoppin. The wedding of the R... Churchill Satterlee and Miss Helen Stu... esant Folsom, daughter of Mr. George V... nthrop Folsom, will probably be celebrate... at the Folsom country place at Lenox, M... s., early in December.

***

The glorious weather of th... past week, and especially the superb eveni... s, illummed by the September moon, haver... de the days and nights since Sunday last ... the country most enjoyable, and they hav... passed only too quickly. The town has b... n comparatively deserted by its so-calle... ociety residents, and every one who c... ld possibly leave business or other cares ... fled to the country to ride, drive, walk ... golf, wheel, and to take full advantage of ... e aftermath of Summer with the Autumn's ... ool air. The annual agricultural fair and ... rse show at White Plains was the chief s... urban event of the week, and was as cou... filled with interest to all the society dwe... ers throughout Westchester County. T... display of horseflesh was unusually go... , and there was also a remarkably attrac... e display of traps of all kinds. There ... were fewer coaches on hand than usua... The best-known people in the county ... vers present almost every day of the fa... Mrs. Jules Reynal, her daughter, Mrs. ... nebaud, and her sons, Messrs. Nathanie... and Eugene Reynal; Mr. and Mrs. Tho... s Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, ... r. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mr. and ... rs. Richard Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. E. ... Benedict, the Misses Benedict, and Mr. an... Mrs. George Buckley Hubbell were some ... f the representative people present. M... Rutter was not able to be present at the ... air, as she is still detained in her camp ... the Adirondacks, where she has been l... up for some time in consequence of a s... gained ankle. Yesterday the same element... which assembled at White Plains during ... e early days of the week betook itself t... Morris Park, where the Autumn meeting ... f the Morris Park race course was held, ... d the Tuxedo colony turned out in force ... Goshen.

***

From this time on for the ... ct four weeks there will be increasing mo... nent and life in all the suburban resorts. ... Che Baltusrol Golf Club has issued invitati... s for a reception and tea at its pretty ... tle clubhouse at the base of Springfield ... fountain, for Wednesday afternoon, Oct. ... This reception will be held on the seco... afternoon of the women's golf tourname... which is to be played on the Baltusrol ... inks, on Oct. 18 and 19. There is to be ... tournament continuing through these t... days for a handicap cup, a patronesse... and consolation cup, and some mixed ... oursomes and putting contest prizes. Th... Women's National Golf Championship T... rnament will be held at Ardsley-on-the-... dson on Oct. 11, 12, 13, and 14. There ... be at least sixty starters, and Miss Be... ice Hoyt, the present champion, is to b... a competitor. Other golfing events of int... st to the social world will be held thro... hout October. The most important of thes... after the women's championship tourna... nt, will be the second intercollegiate cham... onship tournament, which will be played ... Ardsley during the week beginning Oct ... 6.

***

The college football team... are now getting into shape, and interes... in the coming college championship games ... a beginning to be aroused. The great cont... s between the leading colleges will be pl... ed away from New York this year, and ... arties are already being organized to ... tend these at Cambridge, New Haven, ... Princeton, and Philadelphia. Since the a... eement of the college Faculties not to all ... the teams to play on Thanksgiving in ... ew York, that holiday has lost much of ... s character in town, especially to the you... er society, and it is now ranked as an out... -town holiday.

***

The public opening of Sh... y's new building, at Fifth Avenue a... Forty-fourth Street, will take place on ... onday, Oct. 10, but there will be an inform... l private opening of the fine new struct... e on Saturday next. There is much cu... sity expressed as to whether the element ... hich frequents and supports the more fas... onable and expensive restaurants is not ... ow more than supplied by the Astoria ... d Delmonico's. Mr. Sherry has a large ... entele for his ballrooms, which are all ... gaged for the Winter, but he has not up... this time made any bid for restaurant pa... onage. The attractiveness of his new bui... ing, its artistic interior, and the charm of ... ovelty will all, however, combine to crow... the new restaurant during the present ... Winter at least.

***

There is little to record t... at is new from Lenox this week. The days ... here have been given over to golfing, drivi... g, and cycling, and the evenings to dining ... informal dancing, and to an occasional su... per. The place is looking its best, the hot... l is filled with well-known people, and the ... larger country houses have all many guest... Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have ... een the guests of Mrs. William D. Sloane, ... nd also of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Wh... ney at October Mountain, and have thor... ghly enjoyed their visit. The event of th... week was the dinner and reception given ... Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook at Wheatlei... to celebrate their golden wedding. Whe... leigh is one of the handsomest of the L... nox residences and looked very attractive ... n the evening of the entertainment. T... annual tub parade at Lenox is now bei... arranged and will probably take place n... ct week.

***

Newport is still busy wit... golf, and Miss Anna Sands will play at t... Country Club there to-morrow the finals ... the women's tournament with Miss M... Busk. There are yet enough people at N... nport to make it pleasant, if it is not wild ... gay. The old cottagers are staying on, a... they declare that this is the best time of the year. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vander... lt will return after their visit to Lenox a... d remain until Thanksgiving. Among the ... departures this week were Mr. and Mrs. H... ry Clews and Miss Clews. Mr. Henry Cl... vs, Jr., following the new fashion, will ... ake his début this Winter. The Golf C... b still has its doors open, and there is ... ome talk of a dinner and dance at the ... clubhouse this week. Some changes are to be made in the interior of the clubhouse during the Winter.

***

It is reported at Newport that the officers of the Westchester Polo Club have come to a direct and satisfactory understanding with the Country Club by which some desired changes will be ma... in the polo grounds. The surface will b... raised eighteen inches, and this raising w... l, it is hoped, make the grounds fit to be ... ed. They have thus far been a failure owin... to the wet condition of the turf. Messrs. F... chall Keene and William T. Thorne will b... among the polo players next season. Mr. ... Keene gave up polo for golf this year, ... Mr. Thorne, who has been living at ... for the past three years, sends word t... he will come over next year in time fo... e games. The project of a new fire stati... at Newport in the heart of the Summer ... sidence district languished during the Summer. The land required could not be purchased, as the estate which owns it is in an unsettled condition. The City Council has, however, now taken the matter up, and will either purchase a new plot or condemn the site originally selected.

***

It is understood at Newport that Mr. Oliver Belmont will probably arrange with Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. E. F. Post, who have protested against his proposed new roads isolating Belcourt and making a new approach to Bailey's Beach, so that he can carry out his plans without the matter getting into the courts.

***

Ex-Commodore Gerry, Mrs. Gerry, and the Misses Gerry have gone to their country place in Delaware County, N. Y. The Navy Department has decided not to remove the War College from Newport, as it had purposed. It is reported that Capt. H. D. Taylor will be the next President of the War College. The property owners on Halidon Hill have raised a fund to be expended in preliminary work necessary for the improvement of that section, and for a better and more picturesque approach to it from Bellevue Avenue.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's disagreeable experience with a drunken butler made some mild excitement in Newport during the week. Newport is not a good place for nonresidents to differ with servants or tradespeople. The peculiar and archaic laws of Rhode Island permit of any person a nonresident to be arrested for the smallest debt, or on almost any charge, without the formality of a suit and judgment. A Newport lawyer has made a specialty for some years of conducting servants' cases against their employers, and is said to have acquired a tidy fortune in this way. Mrs. Fish had a particularly annoying experience, as she was virtually alone in the house, save for a few frightened women servants, when the butler went on his rampage.

***

Pittsfield, Mass., had a gay time on Friday, when the Berkshire County Home for Aged Women and the Pittsfield Kindergarten Association benefited by a large reception, a concert, and a supper and dance in the new and beautiful Hotel Wendell, which was then opened for the first time. An Executive Committee, headed by Mrs. James B. Crane, and which was composed of some of the most prominent residents of the place, had charge of the affair, and the patronesses included among others Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Mrs. Theodore Pomeroy, Mrs. Benjamin England, Mrs. Frank W. Dutton, Mrs. Frank K. Paddock, and Mrs. John M. Stevenson.

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Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, whose book "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta," just published, contains some charming pen pictures of social life in New York in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and will be eagerly perused, will soon publish a series of charts entitled "New Yorkers of the Nineteenth Century." Mrs. Van Rensselaer says in her preface to these charts, which preface she entitles "Forewords":

"In a secret drawer of an old Japan writing desk was found, several years ago, a crumpled sheet of paper, on which was written in faded ink a number of names. It was identified as a visiting list, which had been compiled about 1830 by my grandmother, whose husband was at the time the President of Columbia College, and as both the President and Mrs. Duer were descended from the earliest settlers of Mana-ha-ta, and were closely connected with the chief families of the City of New York, the list contained the names of nearly all of the prominent people of the place. It interested me to trace the descendants of my grandparents' relatives and friends, and to do this I have sought the assistance of the different members of each family, and by their aid have compiled the charts covering the period of the nineteenth century on the Island of Mana-ha-ta.

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"Where there have been mistakes or omissions," she further says, "it has been due to the oversight of some member of the family, as of course I was not personally acquainted with all its branches. But although most kindly helped in the arrangement and compilation of the data, I have not relied solely on these contributions, but have compared them with the dates of marriages and deaths that have been published not only in the daily papers, but in the New York Genealogical Record, various historical publications, and other such authentic sources, and reference to them will at all times show the authority for the data. It would have been impossible for me to do the work at all without the assistance of my mother, (Mrs. A. Gracie King,) whose wonderful memory has supplied all the principal details. It is due to her energy that the marriages of her friends and relations were cut daily from the newspapers and regularly pasted in note books, and it is to this record, so faithfully kept by her for so long a period of years, that the compiling of these charts has been possible. It has been difficult to select from the mass of material at hand the charts that should be published at this time, since such choice would almost appear invidious. The chafts of the twenty families, now issued, were taken at random, and when a couple who had been married during the last decade of the eighteenth century possessed a very large family of sons and daughters, it has been sometimes found desirable to follow the male line only, and reserve the female line by classifying it under the lady's married name."

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The value and importance of these charts will be recognized, not only by members of the families whose names appear in them, but by genealogists who require trustworthy information on these points, lawyers who search for legal evidences of marriage and all who are interested in family ties and relationships. When the fact is recalled that the records in the churches of New York have been culpably neglected and irregularly kept, and that there was no law in this city requiring the registration of births, deaths, and marriages between the years 1777 and 1877, the importance of these charts will be seen. The first issue will contain the following families, viz.: Bard, Barclay, Bronson, Buchanan, Delafield, Duer, Emmet, Fish, Glover, Hamilton, Hoffman, Jay, King, McVickar, Morton, Lynch, Ogden, Renwick, Rutherfurd, Schuyler, Stuyvesant, and Van Rensselaer.

***

Miss Josephine Brooks is busy ordering her trousseau for her wedding in December to Mr. John Livermore. The gossips now say there will be no religious hitch in the marriage, as both the Baroness de Sellière, when Mrs. Livermore, and Mrs. Brooks, when Miss Higgins, were members of the Episcopal Church. Although they are members of Roman Catholic families, their children were brought up in the adopted faith.

***

Owing to marriages and change of social conditions, there has been much shifting about in New York of religions and creeds, and these new conditions in family history are hard to follow. A few years ago the Hargous family were Roman Catholics. They are now Protestants. In the Iselin family, Mr. Oliver Iselin is of one faith and his brother, Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., of another, the latter following the religion of his mother. Col. De Lancey Kane has taken up the creed of his wife, while the other members of the Kane family belong to the Episcopal faith.

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The patient New York public are again the victims of the annual tearing up of streets. The repairing of gas pipes and laying of conduits on Twenty-ninth Street, where it crosses Fifth Avenue, has been a source of decided inconvenience and danger this week. There is only a narrow passage for carriages and traffic to pass up or down, and with the persistent efforts of wheelmen and wheelwomen to usurp the avenue, this crossing has been a veritable menace to life and limb this week. Several serious accidents were narrowly avoided.

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James Roche, M. P., has been registered at one of the New York hotels. Mr. Roche was formerly known as Burke-Roche, and is a younger brother of Lord Fermoy, to whose title he may succeed. He has dropped the "Burke" from his name, as has also by a strange coincidence his divorced wife, Mrs. Burke-Roche, formerly Miss Fanny Work. Like Sidney Paget, Mr. Roche is interested in horses. He recently sued the editors of Burke's Peerage for stating that he was divorced from his wife, and he has won his suit. There is a little joke in the London clubs apropos of this victory and change of name. It was said that after the suit Mr. Roche dropped the Burke because so much was he provoked at the compiler of the Peerage that he did not wish to even bear the same name.

***

New York has not yet adopted the church parade in Central Park, as it exists in London in and out of season each Sunday of the year. It is a fixed social feature there, and as an exhibition of people and clothes, is most satisfying and picturesque. The Easter parade in New York is conspicuous for the utter absence of the fashionable element, and on Sundays the various congregations are so scattered that the Fifth Avenue throng at any one point can hardly be classed as representative.

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This Sunday opens the church season, although there will only be a few notable people in town. St. Bartholomew's will resume services, and some of the members of its famous congregation may be present. For the rest, the sojourners in this city from other places will, many of them, leave their hotels this morning to have the comfort of at least worshipping in the same church where the Vanderbilts bend the knee and of gazing at the pews which in Winter are occupied by Cornelius, the head of that family, and his kinspeople, the Sloanes.

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Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is making a triumphant tour through the country. He is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane at a house party at Lenox, and from there he will go to the "camp" of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Perhaps he may be tempted to extend his itinerary to Shelburn Farms, near Burlington, Vt., the country home of his sister, Mrs. Seward Webb.

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The ridiculous story which was published some time since that Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt had bought Malmaison, the last home of the ill-fated Empress Josephine, and was to transport it bodily to this country and set it up—or at least several of its rooms—at his country place at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, has had sufficient denial in the fact that M. Osiris, who purchased it last year, has presented the old house to the French Government. It will be made a museum of the Consulate and First Empire, and its dingy rooms will be restored with every article of furniture, and in the same positions as they were when Josephine lived there. Malmaison has been in a semi-ruinous state for several years. This story of the purchase of Malmaison by a Vanderbilt has a counterpart in the fiction which foreigners delight to tell of a wealthy American woman offering to buy the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. This lady was an enthusiastic admirer of Gen. Grant, and on the occasion of his memorable visit to Paris, she suggested to the municipality that as a compliment to a sister republic, the Arc de Triomphe should be illuminated on the evening of the banquet given him. It is said she offered to pay for the lights. This was all.

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According to the latest intelligence from foreign sources, the following Americans were at the different Continental hotels on their way home: In Paris, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer were registered at the Hotel Stephanie, and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ogden at the Hotel de L'Europe. At the Hotel Minerva were Mr. James Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen.

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There are now but six weeks before the beginning of the season of débutante teas. These "functions" have a family likeness one to the other, but they have been regarded as absolutely necessary in order to launch a girl in society, and they have taken the place in many instances of dances. This Winter's list of débutantes is not long, and among the representative fashionable families there are very few daughters who make their bow in 1898-9. Miss French, Miss Fish, Miss Lily Oelrichs, and possibly in the Spring Miss Havemeyer, who has been deterred from coming out by the deaths of her father and her brother, are the most notable. It is not certain that the younger Miss Van Alen will be in New York this Winter, and Miss Swan, the daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., may wait another season, as will also Miss Brooks, Miss Storrs Wells, and Miss Ruth Twombly, for their débuts.

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The first birthday celebration of the young son of the Duke of Marlborough will take place this week at Blenheim. The juvenile Duke "in petto"—if this term may be used—is described as a fine healthy child, with decided Vanderbilt features. His grandfather, Mr. Willie K. Vanderbilt, was, at last accounts, still yachting. On Sept. 15 the Valiant was at Venice, and from there it was to proceed leisurely along the shores of the Adriatic, touching at many of its quaint ports, seldom visited by Americans.

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While golf has been an actual mania in America, the English are seeking for novelties in their outdoor sports. There has been a revival of croquet, and all over the "tight little island" there are being projected croquet clubs and croquet tournaments. At Horsham, recently, a Mrs. Richard Cryke had a tournament with the Royal Meister Orchestra to play while the games were going on. The other pastime is kiteflying, and this seems to divide attention with the shooting at all the great country places.

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The Wednesday fortnightly dances will be continued during the seasons of '98-'99 at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and will be held on the evenings of Nov. 29, Dec. 21, Jan. 4, Jan. 18, and Feb. 1. The patronesses this year are Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Mrs. George Browne Hurd, Mrs. George Gray Ward, Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins, Mrs. Asa Perkins Potter, Mrs. James A. Deering, Mrs. George W. Jones, and Mrs. John Barker Brown. The Treasurer will be Miss Hattie A. Slade.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

All leading teachers of cookery use it.

THE HEAVENS IN OCTOBER

Many Beautiful Combinations of Celestial Bodies to be Seen This Month.

THE PLEIADES' LOST SISTER

Where the First Magnitude Stars Are to be Seen—The Hunters' Moon Will Make Brilliant Nights—Planetary Motions.

October comes once more, with its promise of rich Autumnal tints, the splendors of forest foliage, of gardens radiant with the brilliant tones of chrysanthemums and dahlias, and of an atmosphere permeated with tonic for enfeebled lungs. The sun loses its fierce glare and is a source only of genial warmth. The humidity is squeezed out of the air, and the breath of life seems fresh and purified like the renewed vigor of health after a fitful fever. All the enervating influences of midsummer have spent their strength and pulses are stirring with forgotten energies. One week of invigorating weather follows another until the wonder grows when the traditional Indian Summer begins and whether it is ever to end.

The month also ushers in a new epoch in astronomical annals, for when the sun crossed the line on the 22d of last month, the days and nights were equal the world over, and there was but little change in this equality noticeable before the present month came in. Long before its close, however, we shall be quite forcibly aware of the fact that the days are getting much shorter and that the nights are at the same time getting longer. The crisp, clear October evenings will be full of enjoyment for those who like to watch the movements of the members of the solar family, so closely allied in destiny with their earthly brother, and whose very light and life are derived from the same great source. While we are accustomed to regard the sun as the measurer of time, we are apt to overlook the fact that the period of two successive transits of the sun that we see is too irregular for us to get clocks to conform to, and that astronomers had to conceive the idea of creating an imaginary sun, which should be regular in motion. The interval between two successive transits of this imaginary sun is termed a mean solar day, and is equal to the average of all the apparent solar days in a year. It is this sun which our clocks and chronometers are adjusted.

The difference between the place of the real and imaginary sun is familiarly known as the equation of time, and it is a varying quantity, as sometimes the imaginary sun is ahead of the real one, while at other times it is just the other way. We must also be careful to note the fact that the sundial marks apparent time only, and consequently its indications will agree with clock time only when the real and imaginary suns happen to coincide or pass the meridian at the same instant. This actually happens four times in the twelvemonth, about April 15, June 14, Aug. 31, and Dec. 24.

The Hunters' Moon.

The last quartering of the September moon occurs on the 7th, the new moon comes in on the 15th, and the phase of first quarter takes place on the 22d, the full of the moon not happening until the 29th. The harvest moon, having just finished, we have the hunters' moon for October, and it is deserving of almost the same admiration as its predecessor, although hardly as well known. Our satellite is still at a point in the ecliptic near enough to the Sign of Aries for her to make a small angle with the eastern horizon when rising, though larger than that of last month's moon, which rose for several nights with comparatively slight change in the time of her appearance. The bright nights afforded by the unusual amount of moonlight were supposed in days of old to be owing to special interposition of Providence in behalf of the huntsmen in the pursuit of their favorite sport.

One of the most interesting of the constellations comes fairly into view in the early evenings at the opening of October. This is the Pleiades. About 9 o'clock at night this group of small stars, set closely together, may now be seen in the eastern side of the firmament. Being situated about half way between the northerly and southerly poles of the heavens, this constellation, when above the horizon, can be seen all over the habitable globe. Originally seven stars of the group were visible to the naked eye, although six are all that can be readily discovered now, except through a glass. In the German mythology these seven stars represented the daughters of Atlas. Various fanciful explanations have been given to account for the disappearance of one of the cluster. Whether the "lost Pleiad" ever returns to her bereaved sisters or not she has certainly found a place in literature. The closeness of the stars to each other is well described in these lines of Tennyson in "Locksley Hall":

> Many a night I saw the Pleiads
> Rising through the yellow shade,
> Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies
> Tangled in a silver braid.

A German writer advanced at one time a theory that all the starry system revolved around the Pleiades, and that Alcyone, the largest member of the group, was the axis on which the whole universe turns.

At 9 o'clock at night in the opening days of October the prominent first magnitude stars in the field of view will be distributed as follows: Arcturus will be low in the west, Vega will be just west of the zenith, Altair southwest of Vega, Fomalhaut low in the southeast, Aldebaran east of the Pleiades and just rising above the horizon, and Capella in the northwest. Aldebaran, as an early evening visitor, now makes its first appearance for the season.

Planets Near the Moon.

Neptune begins the monthly conjunctions with the moon on the 5th, on which date he is to be found about three degrees south of our satellite, hardly close enough at any time to be seen with unaided vision, but particularly hard just at this time, as the disk of the moon is so full and bright. The planet is a morning star, and is passing slowly on to his position of conjunction, where he will arrive some time in December.

The moon on arriving at the phase of three-quarters on the 7th finds herself in conjunction with the planet Mars, and were this meeting only set for the evening and the face of Luna more of a crescent the picture would be quite well worth our seeing, for only a little more than a degree of the blue comes between the two objects of gold, and the drawing together and separating are always pleasing to watch. Mars on the 17th finishes a quarter of his journey about the sun, and remains a morning star until after the advent of the new year.

Venus and Uranus are in conjunction on the 9th, and on the 18th the lovely queen of the evening passes rather more than two degrees south of the three days' old moon. While this is rather too great a distance to suit us from an artistic standpoint, still the two are always such beautiful objects to watch that we are quite sure of seeing something to interest and repay us. On the 22d Venus and Saturn are at their closest for this round, but unfortunately the twe are almost seven degrees apart. Still, there are other bright stars in the neighborhood to form a setting for this most radiant of all the planets.

Uranus comes in conjunction with the growing crescent on the 18th, and so ranks among the evening stars. He comes to our meridian, rather far away from the zenith, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, reaching there earlier and earlier as the month progresses. He is in the constellation of the Scorpion.

An Invisible Conjunction.

Really the most important event in the monthly annals concerns Jupiter and the sun, for they are in conjunction on the 13th. Of course, we cannot see the planet at this time, all ingulfed as he is in the all-powerful rays of the sun, but he changes from an evening to a morning star, and leaves fair Venus without a rival in the evening sky. The striving for supremacy between these sovereigns will, however, be once again taken up when early in December Venus passes the sun and is numbered with the morning stars, although the old year will have changed to the new before she assumes a prominent position.

Mercury on the 19th is in superior conjunction, and then begins swinging on the eastern side of the sun, remaining an evening star until December, when he once again joins the morning galaxy. He and Jupiter are very close together on the 16th, but we cannot see either of them.

Saturn plays but a small and unimportant part this month, and we shall not have him any larger until several months have elapsed. He is still an evening star, and comes to our meridian about 3:45 in the afternoon.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Brig. Gen. Butt of the First Brigade, in insisting that General Headquarters observe military regulations and forward communications to officers of his command through his office, instead of over his head, is, it seems, fighting the battle not only for the brigade commanders, but for the division commander as well. As pointed out in this column last Spring, the division commander was practically ignored by the Adjutant General's office, in the issuance of almost every important order concerning the National Guard at that time, and now the Adjutant General's office is totally ignoring Division Headquarters by sending orders direct to brigade commanders, instead of having them sent through the Division Headquarters, as the regulations demand.

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Officers have come to the conclusion that the office of division commander is a mere figurehead. It has certainly had very little to do with the most important matters concerning the Guard. There is much surmise as to how long Division Headquarters intends to submit passively to being ignored.

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The following is the famous order of Gen. Butt, made necessary by the unmilitary methods pursued by the Adjutant General's office:

I. The attention of commanding officers of organizations of this brigade is called to Paragraph 104, O. D. "All communications of any nature whatsoever must pass through the intermediate commanding officers, (through the channel,) except where specially provided otherwise herein. In cases of pressing necessity in which there is not sufficient time for regular communications the necessity must be stated and copies forwarded through the channel." This regulation for the past has been a dead letter. In future it must be absolutely observed in its entirety.

II. Any officer failing to comply with this regulation, through intent or neglect, will immediately be relieved from command and dealt with as provided for in the Military Code and Regulations, State of New York.

Commanding officers in the First Brigade have been directed by Brig. Gen. Butt to pay particular attention in their drills to the school of the soldier, rifle practice, and guard duty.

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Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has ordered the several units of his command to take up drills, commencing from to-morrow night. These changes among the officers of the Seventh are announced: First Lieut. John W. McDougall, commissioned Captain, Company C, vice Pollard, resigned; Battalion Adjutant John H. Townsend, commissioned Captain, Company A, vice Janssen, resigned; Second Lieut. James H. Wotherspoon, commissioned First Lieutenant, Company H, vice Holland, promoted out; Second Lieut. Munroe Crane, Jr., commissioned First Lieutenant, Company C, vice McDougall, promoted; Second Lieut. Henry V. D. Black, commissioned First Lieutenant, Company B, vice Nesbitt, resigned; First Sergt. Louis J. Joscelyn, commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company H, vice Wotherspoon, promoted.

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In Squadron A, the several troops will take up drills as follows: Troop 1, Mondays; Troop 2, Thursdays, and Troop 3, Wednesdays, commencing the present week. Lieut. Arthur W. Corning has been detailed to instruct the recruit class. The riding ring will be open for pleasure and practice riding every day in the week and on Friday and Saturday evenings. The annual meeting of the squadron will be held next Friday night. The commanding officer of the squadron says: "The drill season of the squadron for 1898-9 commences under new and auspicious circumstances. The squadron has promptly supplied its full quota of officers and men for service in the United States volunteers in the war with Spain, and its representatives have fully and honorably discharged their every duty. At the same time, by enlisting and drilling new men and obtaining additional supplies and equipment, it has preserved the original organization intact and ready for service, a double duty performed by no other military organization in the State. The past record of the squadron, both in peace and in war, is secure. Its future record depends upon the earnestness, fidelity, and true military spirit of each and every member, whether private or officer. The commanding officer believes that the squadron can exert even a greater influence and attain even a higher standard of efficiency in the future than in the past; and to this end he bespeaks, and is confident he will receive, the hearty support and cooperation of every trooper."

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Col. John T. Camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment directs the members of that command to assemble at the armory next Friday night to receive uniforms and equipments. Two new companies, it is thought, may also be ready for muster in the same evening.

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Drills in the Twenty-third Regiment will commence to-morrow night. A regimental recruit class will be formed, in charge of Major Case, who will be assisted by Lieuts. Onderdonk nad Rasmus, Sergts. Field and Howard, and Corps. Miller, Mahoney, and Lopez. All recruits enlisted since April last, as well as those joining in the future, will report for instruction in this class on Monday and Thursday evenings, and will not be allowed to drill with their companies until properly qualified. Lieuts. Carlisle, Ingraham, and Potter have been appointed a regimental examining board.

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The veterans of the Twelfth Regiment are in mourning for Lieut. Peter M. Wilson, who died last Monday after a lingering illness at his home, in West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, this city. Despite his age of seventy-three years, Lieut. Wilson was most active in his interest in the veteran organization, and was one of its most esteemed members. At the funeral services held last Thursday, members of the Old Guard were present to pay their last respects to their late comrade.

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Company drills in the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City commence to-morrow night. Capt. H. H. Brinkerhoff, Jr., of Company C has been detailed as Acting Commandant of the Third Battalion, and Second Lieut. M. Tilden, Jr., to command Company C. Capt. W. W. Vreeland and Lieuts. H. S. Culver and T. B. Gaddis have been appointed a regimental examining board.

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In the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment commissions have been received for the following officers: First Lieut. Henry G. Paine, First Lieut. R. D. Woodward, First Lieut. John F. Roeser, First Lieut. John M. Knapp, Capt. Edward C. Smith, Second Lieut. Sidney L. Smith, Capt. Henry H. Schieffelin, and First Lieut. Charles S. Richards.

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In the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment Col. Francis has appointed Corp. James F. O'Brien of Company H Regimental Ordnance Sergeant. An election will be held in Company H for a Second Lieutenant next Tuesday evening, the candidate being L. A. Ames, from civil life. In the same company Privates John Hamill, J. Coughlin, and F. Ogden have been promoted Corporals.

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Fred Kopper, the former Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, now serving as a Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Volunteers, although on leave with the other officers of the command, has

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Congress Likely to Investigate the War Department on Its Own Account.

THE LATE THOMAS F. BAYARD

Episcopal Church Convention — Carl Rohl-Smith's Statue of Sherman— Washington as a First-Night Town — Cheap Cabs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—With all the preparation at the War Department for an exhaustive investigation into the conduct of the war, and in spite of assurances by members of the President's commission and others that the inquiry will be thorough and fearless, it is easy to find people right in the War Department who do not look for a satisfactory conclusion of the investigation. A report may be obtained to the effect that the department did the best it could, which is precisely what Secretary Alger and his subordinates in all the bureaus have maintained and continue to assert. The programme of the investigation promises to bring on an extended scrutiny of the war, in fact, makes it plain that the war is to be fought over again, with possibly slower progress than it was made in reality. The men who were most prominent in conducting the business of providing for the troops and carrying them to and from distant points, as well as those who were expected to attend to their needs when they were ill, will have at hand all facilities for demonstrating that they used due diligence to get clothes, food, transportation, medical stores, and appliances for the use of the troops. The officers whose business it is to see that requisitions for food and clothing were honored may snow from department records that in almost every instance, if not in all cases, the bureau chiefs proceeded as they had been in the practice of doing before the war broke out. But the difficulty may arise when it is necessary to prove that the food, clothing, transportation, medical supplies, ordnance supplies, and what not were put where they were to be needed and where it is asserted they were not when they were needed sadly. The department will have the advantage of commanding the witnesses that the department would prefer to hear. Gen. Corbin says he will order every officer here who is called for by the commission. But it has also been announced that there will be discrimination in the matter of calling volunteer witnesses, for fear that a willingness to visit Washington at Government expense might bring many idle, useless, and expensive witnesses. There seems to be little doubt that the inquiry by the President's commission will be only preliminary to a broader and more exciting investigation by the Congress, no matter what conclusion the first commission may reach.

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The death of Thomas F. Bayard could not be more sincerely regretted anywhere than it is among that large circle of his friends to be found in this city, not only among Democrats, but among the most prominent and active of those with whom he was always in political opposition. His reserved bearing, striking the stranger as severe, suggested no lack of cordiality to those who knew the man. Although in public life his demeanor was always that of the man of greatest self-respect, he could be almost a boy again in playfulness when among intimate acquaintances. There was a good deal of excellent fellowship in the Senate while Mr. Bayard was a member of that body, and he was one of "the best fellows of them all." Uniformly kindly, he could warm into indignation with the contemplation of an injustice, and he was so sensitive to this turn of conscience that his entire career was affected by it. Few public men ever too so little care not to be misquoted, misrepresented, or injured by hostile press publications. Not many years ago, in his home in Wilmington, soon after he had ceased to be Secretary of State, he was asked by the writer if he had not sometimes regretted his willingness to be approached and questioned upon all sorts of questions. Very emphatically he responded, "Never." But he said that even he had an exception to his rule. His exception was his invitation to dinner of a visiting newspaper correspondent who abused his hospitality by reporting almost verbatim the conversations at his table of the Farmers' Club—a little company of gentlemen farmers who met that year at Mr. Bayard's house, and who had gossipped unreservedly about men and things, quite unconscious—as was the host—of the fact that there was a reporter among them, and that he was reporting.

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Mr. Bayard had ideas of his own about letting the public into the secrets of the Department of State. Officially he was as strict in observing the obligations of nations to each other, in conducting diplomatic negotiations, as was President Arthur, than whom there has been no more punctilious President in twenty-five years. Although he was cautious to a fault about conveying exact information about business of importance under consideration, President Arthur realized that some matters in the hands of the Department of State sometimes needed to be kept sight of by the public. Secretary Frelinghuysen was about as communicative as a sphinx. He was official to the last gasp. So in his own way President Arthur managed, as no President since has managed, to convey in conversation such suggestions, not direct information, nor to be quoted as to its authority, as enabled some of the newspapers to keep their readers correctly advised about important questions. Mr. Bayard had his own way of getting out information which he was not at liberty to frankly communicate. It was a slow method, for Mr. Bayard's conversation was fluent to occasional prolixity, and carried on with some indifference to interruptions, possibly owing to his infirmity of hearing. If the inquirer after points touching a diplomatic controversy would let him go on he would begin in a wide circle and gradually narrow his fund of illustration and argument until he had coiled himself up in the centre and the listener would be fully rewarded; and yet he would not be able to say that Mr. Bayard had communicated to him any well-defined fact. He suggested to the man who knew; prevented him from wandering away after false clues or theories. He was always anxious that the press should be correctly informed; and he never, so far as the observation of the writer is concerned, had any doubt of the justice of the public if that public was not kept in ignorance.

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It seems a little remarkable that while Washington has become a favorite city for the holding of conventions, and that it is resorted to annually by many organizations, the Episcopal Church in America has never held one of its triennial conventions in the Nation's capital. The meeting, therefore, next Wednesday of that body in the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, promises to be an event of interest to the Church and to the city. The church in which the convention is to meet is not a large edifice, and the Rev. Dr. McKim, its rector, has just issued a notice to his parishioners and to the church people generally in Washington informing them that the church is capable of seating only the Bishops, the clergy, and the lay delegates and a few others. The law of hospitality demands that the Epiphany people surrender their privileges and permit the visitors to enjoy them. As the President is not to leave Washington for the Omaha Exposition until Oct. 11, it is probable that Bishop Satterlee will arrange for a reception at the White House of the delegates to the convention.

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Artistic circles were much agitated some months ago by reports of an alleged competition between sculptors to secure the making of a statue of Gen. Sherman, to be erected in the capital. It will be remembered that a design by Carl Rohl-Smith, which was not considered good enough to be included in the competition by the experts selected by the Committee of the Army of the Cumberland, was preferred by the committee, and Mr. Smith was requested to go on constructing his statue. He does not appear to have gone on. Out on the lot at the south of the Treasury, where the statue will stand when it is finally made, a studio has been constructed, said to be for Mr. Rohl-Smith's use. It has been ready for use for months, and curiosity among transient visitors to be a new photograph Government. Treasury people Smith has not yet completed nary studies for the medallions which traits of the committee that Smith's work more worthy of that of the artists who were the expert sculptors. None competitors thought of the the portraits of the committee, so that the preference of has been in a way accounted be perpetuated along with week work was begun upon for the statue not yet studied tractors struck water where solid ground, and additions been incurred in getting a will hold the statue of Sherman and the portraits of Gen. Dodge and committeemen of the Army and Navy.

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Washington continues to hold nence as a "first-night" town of dramatic productions. There have been several such introductions a season is quite new. By far the most interesting, as well as the most important, was the production on Monday night at the National Theatre of Mr. Hall Caine's "The Christian." Although that was not a strictly first production, the play having been seen a few nights earlier at Albany, it was announced as such, and Mr Caine so referred to it in the speech made after the first act. That appearance and the speech were quite as interesting as the play itself. The audience was immense. It was also very cordial in its reception of a play that might have seemed a bit too preachy if it had been made by any less popular author. The light-hearted persons who fill in the intervals when John Storm and Gloria Quayle are not exchanging distresses, did not afford convincing proof that they were having a good time. But when Mr. Caine walked slowly out to the very centre of the stage and, with his right hand in his trousers pocket and his left hand and arm spread out at right angles from his body upon the very insecure curtain behind him, and made a deliberate, smooth, graceful little speech, in which he did not fail to allude to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, and gratefully acknowledged the kind reception of his play, the success of the night, at all events, was assured. On Monday there is to be another first production. "A Misfit Marriage," by Du Souchet, the author of "My Friend from India," is to be its first presentation at the Columbia. Rice, under whose management the new play is to be brought forward, has confidence in as great a success for it as has been achieved by the author's earlier productions.

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Cheap cabs have been one of the advantages of Washington for years. The cab service of this city would disappear if rates like those commonly imposed in New York were permitted to be imposed and collected. In a very short time, however, advantages of cleanliness and expedition are to be added to the advantage of low charges. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, acting upon the authority granted any, acting the last session of Congress, is about to install a cab service similar in all respects to that now in operation in New York its ferry at Twenty-third Street, with the permitted to all other city cabs. This will be a severe blow to the cabs of dilapidated condition that must compete with new and sanitary vehicles of the railroad company, and the effect must be to force the rattle-traps off the streets or exclusive into the "nighthawk" service. There have been few complaints of extortion by local cabmen, but a service like that established under responsible control, will render every patron of the new exempt from the risk of paying anything but the prescribed rates. E. G. D.

POWDER EXPLOSION KILLS TWO.

Accident in the Laflin & Rand Mill at Mountain View.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Thomas Hardy and Daniel McKelvey, two employés of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, at its works at Mountain View, were killed to-day by an explosion. They were practically roasted alive where they stood. Hardy and McKelvey were expert grinders and had charge of the machinery in the corning" mill, where the powder is reduced into grains. Hardy lived in Mountain View and McKelvey in Lincoln Park. Both leave families.

The explosion came without warning. The shanty in which they worked was blown about 20 by 20 feet. The accident was doubtless caused by some foreign substance, perhaps sand, getting into the machine with the powder, and causing friction. The damage to the company as far as the building and stock is concerned will not amount to more than a few hundred dollars.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

The Appraisers in a Decision Overrule a Former Opinion.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers over-ruled a former opinion in a case decided yesterday. J. B. King & Co. imported merchandise known as Keene's cement, which was assessed for duty at 20 per cent under the provision of Paragraph 89, for other cement," and was claimed to be dutiable under the same paragraph at 7 cents per 100 pounds, as hydraulic cement, or at $2.25 per ton, under Paragraph 91, as plaster rock. The board sustained the assessment, and explained the former opinion by saying that it had been given on misleading testimony.

In another case the board affirmed the decision of the Collector upholding the legality of the charge of 20 cents for a certificate of weight or measurement of certain imported merchandise under Section 2,654 of the Revised Statutes. The importers claimed that this fee was abolished by Section 22, Act of 1890. The action of the board in overruling protestants claim was based on a decision of the United States Circuit Court.

A POLICE SHAKE-UP.

Several Inspectors and Sergeants and a Captain Transferred.

Chief Devery yesterday afternoon changed around several Inspectors and transferred a Captain and several Sergeants. Inspector Donald Grant, who has been in charge of the Third District, on the upper east side, was sent to the Eleventh District, in Queens. Inspector John Grant, a brother of Donald Grant, was transferred from the Second, on the lower west side, to the Sixth District, in the Borough of the Bronx. Inspector Nicholas Brooks was brought from Queens to the Second District. Inspector Harley was brought from the Bronx to the Third District.

Chief Devery also transferred Capt. Anthony J. Allaire, who has been in charge of the Central Office squad, to the Madison Street Station, and Sergt. Bob Brown, who has been in charge of that precinct, was remanded to Sergt. Richard Coffee, who has been in charge of the mounted squad's duty. Sergt. Coffee, who has been in charge of the mounted squad and has had control of the patrol wagons and the horses of the mounted squads and the horses of the mounted squads, was transferred to Sergeant's duty in Central Park. Sergt. William C. Egan of the Central Park was put in charge of the mounted squad. Acting Capt. Cottrell of the Seventy-sixth Precinct, at Flushing, was remanded to Sergeant's duty, and Roundsman Richard Holmes, who has been in Inspector John Grant's office, was transferred to Astoria.

FORGED TELEGRAM TO DEATH.

Bruno Bocks's Return Prostrated His Grieving Children.

Miss Julia Bocks of 130 West Fifty-ninth Street, who was prostrated Thursday night by events which followed on the report of the death of her father Bruno Bocks, Sr., interpreter in the Fire Civil District Court, was reported better yesterday. Bruno Bocks, Jr., who was also affected by the shock that he was confined to his room all of Friday, was able to be at work yesterday.

Bruno Bocks, Sr. and family live at 588 Broome Street. The elder Bocks was a delegate to the Syracuse Convention. Thursday afternoon the young man received a telegram announcing the death of his father. All members of the family were notified, and friends came and put the house in order for the reception of the body. An undertaker was sent to the Central Station. Among the members of the family that went there was Miss Julia Bocks.

When she saw her father step off the train she went into hysterics, and has since been confined to her bed.

The telegram announcing the death of Mr. Bocks was signed "Brennan," the name of the elder Bocks's confidential friend. Brennan did not send it, however. The author of the telegram is not known, but every effort will be made to find him out.

THE JESTERS OF CHICAGO

Frank Collier's Odd Mania and Congressman Lorimer's Campaign Vaudeville Performance.

TO RECOVER ILLINOIS DEAD

Expedition Will Be Sent to Cuba—The Peace Jubilee Plans — Physical Culture for Women — Yellow Fever Refugees.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Between the politicians and the madmen, Chicago manages to be amused. Frank Collier, who, from being one of the most brilliant attorneys in this city, has become a public jester, owing to an unhappy brain disturbance, has wearied of his cap and bells, and is importuning Dr. Murphy to trephine him. Collier has several times been tried for insanity, and on each occasion has conducted his own trial, and secured his release by the exercise of native wit. He is sufficiently sane part of each year to be conscious of the whimsicalities which characterize him the rest of the time, and his old ambition stirs within him, his old desire for friendship, for place and credit haunt him, and impel him to make this last desperate effort to rehabilitate himself—to once more clothe his denuded intellect in the seemly garments of good judgment, veracity, and temperance.

Mr. Collier may almost be characterized as a man with a genius for madness. Certainly no lunatic, not even the late King of Bavaria, ever furnished so much unadulterated fun as this one, who has roamed at large, bedecked in flowers and jewels, wearing the largest sombrero to be purchased, and saluting every person of distinction he met on the streets—and he knows everybody worth knowing—with some fool's jest, often as two-edged as the drolleries of those professional jesters of the old King's Courts, who found their chief diversion in their scurrilities.

William Lorimer, Congressman from the Second Congressional District, is also putting up a good entertainment. His campaign for re-election is being conducted on lines that would have met with the hearty approval of the lamented P. T. Barnum. He is running a free circus—not figuratively, but literally speaking. He has a tent, which he erects on some convenient village prairie or in some vacant lot here in town, and to which all are invited. Variety artists to twenty variety performers make music, sing songs written to catch the voters, and make political "gags." Congressman Lorimer takes his turn with the rest and explains the Administration to those who seem critical regarding it, and goes into particulars concerning the necessity of his re-election. After which, more music, further dancing, another series of "gags," a few more low and lofty tumblings, and another disquisition on the part of the presidential candidate.

Though the Commissioners at Paris have not completed their peace arrangements, Chicago, which cannot wait for anything, not even for international conferences, takes peace for granted, and is completing the arrangements for her jubilee, which is to occur on the 18th of October. There are to be three days of rejoicing, with a ball, at which the grand march will be led by Mrs. Potter Palmer, a procession of floats, a fête of wheels, with 100,000 Japanese lanterns in evidence; military demonstrations, exercises at the schools, speeches by pretty nearly everybody who wants to speak, and heaven knows what else besides! It is going to call some tremendous crowds together, and cause the expenditure of an immense amount of money. Whether the holiday spirit will set well here, and the sentiment of the occasion stir the souls of people who seem best pleased when left to jog—no, rush—along in their ruts, remains to be seen.

Five hundred persons from this State are going to Newport News to witness the christening of the battleship Illinois next Tuesday. They will travel on the "Governor's special." From the dock in front of the Hygeia, at Old Point Comfort, especially chartered steamers will take the Illinois visitors to the shipyards for the ceremonies attendant upon the baptism. After Miss Leiter has broken her bottle of champagne over the bows of the boat, a banquet will be given at Chamberlin's, and a naval ball in the evening will conclude the festivities.

An expedition will soon leave Chicago to recover the bodies of the Illinois soldiers who fell by bullets or fever and who lie buried in Cuban soil. All left families able to pay the expenses of sending out the expedition and of bringing the dead heroes home, but there may be some public donations to the fund also. Those who died of yellow fever must lie five years in their foreign resting place, but tombstones will be erected and steps taken for the proper care of their graves.

The boys of the regiments who saw Cuban service continue to fall ill, some of them fatally. Indeed, many of those who returned in a state of fairly good health are now prostrated with intermittent fever, and nearly all are unfit for the resumption of their old tasks, though the beautiful Fall weather and good care is doing much for them. They can be seen in the early morning exercising on horseback or on their wheels on the boulevards, or working in the club gymnasiums in a conscientious effort to get back their old strength and vigor.

Physical development is likely to become a fad with Chicago women this year. A number of the wealthiest and most fashionable women in the city have organized an athletic club, and will build a six-story clubhouse on Michigan Avenue, between Adams and Monroe Streets. The membership is limited to 500. At the same time, Miss Anna Morgan, known for many years as a teacher of physical culture and dramatic art, in connection with the Chicago Conservatory, has opened a gymnasium as a supplement to her new dramatic school in the Fine Arts Building, and has a large class of young women anxious to acquire agility on the bars.

The Fine Arts Building now contains nearly every artist of standing in the city, all of the schools for the propagation of aesthetics, physical culture, and those unnamed arts which ladies of cultivated minds affect but for which they find no appropriate nomenclature. The Chicago Athletic Club, with its 800 members, has fine rooms in the building, as has also that exclusive organization the Fortnightly. The Studebaker Hall, the finest concert hall in the city, occupies one floor of the building and was opened last Thursday evening with a concert in which Bloomfield-Zeisler and the Thomas Orchestra took part, the audience being the first one of the season at which "society" was present.

The German-American Democrats have formed a club 500 strong, representing every ward in the city, and the promoters of the club are confident that a majority of the 30,000 German-American voters of Cook County will affiliate themselves with it to support the Democratic ticket on next election day.

The Young People's Christian Temperance Union is working for the ringing of a curfew bell in Chicago, and it is not impossible that this amusing old institution will go into operation in town before the end of the Winter. A number of the suburbs already submit to it and require all children under fifteen years of age to be in their homes by 9 o'clock. The pupils in the upper grades of the grammar schools and the lower high school grades protest that this will prove a serious inconvenience to them, as they work together in the reference libraries till a later hour than that. The Young People's Christian Temperance Union is also endeavoring to close eating houses of a sort where liquor is sold at times and under conditions not in keeping with the law.

Thousands of refugees from yellow fever are here from the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, and have made themselves into a colony on the South Side. Chicago is accepting no bills of goods from New Orleans and other infected points at present, and all goods must wait till after frost before delivery. Cotton in the South presents a magnificent crop, but will be damaged by the fact that the pickers must wait till after frost before gathering it.

The murder of Jennie Hickey, the thirteen-year-old school girl, still remains a mystery, and various persons in different parts of the city are under arrest. A peculiar chain of evidence is being constructed, but whether the links are sound or not remains to be discovered. The police cannot agree in their theories; neither can the public. The mother calls for vengeance, and there is undeniably a nervousness among those who daily send their little ones away to the public school. The details of the murder are so shocking that should the culprit be found the courts would undoubtedly act with haste.

De Koven and Smith have "The Highwayman" on the boards at the Columbia, where the opera has won more popularity than it did in New York, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the composer and the librettist are favorites here, and have a large following of personal friends.

R. B. P.

AN ORIGINAL GARDEN.

How a Business Man Planted Seeds Without Knowing What They Were at Jamaica, L. I.

A business man of the Borough of Manhattan decided to move into the suburbs some time ago and bought a house with a large lot of ground around it, near Jamaica, L. I. Wishing to beautify his grounds and also to raise something useful, he wrote to his Congressman asking him to send him some flower seeds for his garden and some vegetable seeds for his spacious back yard lot.

In due time the seeds arrived from Washington in a large parcel. In passing through the mail, however, the parcel had been roughly handled and upon opening it the business man found the packages of garden and field seeds broken open and their contents mixed into an indistinguishable mass.

Being a man of an original turn of mind, he simply divided the seeds into two large parts. Half of them he planted in the flower garden in front of his house, and the remainder he planted in the back lot. Not knowing what he had planted, the man and his family and their neighbors have been greatly interested in watching unknown plants thrust their heads up through the ground and in making guesses as to what they were before they reached maturity.

Before the Summer was over there were in the flower garden in front of their house corn, fuchias, rye, pansies, potatoes, lady slippers, tomatoes, morning glories, watermelons, gladioli, oats, and Jacqueminot roses. In the back lot there were eight huge castor bean plants, Maréchal Neil and La France roses, wheat, larkspur, canteloupes, woodbine, string beans, hydrangeas, lima beans, rhododendrons, turnips, azaleas, carrots, and sweet columbine.

As these all grew side by side in the same beds, they presented a most unique appearance, and the business man says that, although it was his first attempt at making a garden, it was a great success. He is also willing to bet that there is not another garden like it in this country, and possibly in the world, although he is not positive about the methods of gardening in the Ladrone and Philippine Islands.

CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY.

It Will Be Opened for Service for the First Time This Morning—Memorials to be Unveiled.

The new Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist) will be used for public worship to-day for the first time. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, will preach, and the memorial pulpit, communion table, and some of the new windows will be unveiled. The formal dedication of the edifice is to take place toward the end of the month. At that time the Middle Conference of the Universalist Church, composed of Ministers located in this State and in a few parishes in Connecticut and New Jersey, will meet in the church. The congress sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman of Lynn, Mass., and among others who are to take part are the Rev. Lewis B. Fisher and the Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood of Canton Theological Seminary, the Rev. E. G. Mason of Hightstown, N. J., the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of Manhattan, and the Rev. H. N. Couden, the blind Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

That which gives the new church unusual prominence is its tower, an almost exact reproduction of the Magdalen, at Oxford, England. The material of the church is Indiana limestone, and the building fronts 102 feet on Central Park West and 150 feet on Seventy-sixth Street. Entering the main doors from the east, there is on the right a memorial chapel, with vaulted stone ceiling, with seats for 100 persons. At the left of the entrance is a small reception room. The main auditorium will seat 1,000 persons, but when chairs are added, 300 more can be accommodated. The form of the auditorium is that of nave, transept, and shallow chancel. The woodwork is of quartered oak, and the floors tiled in white and terra cotta.

In designing the chancel no other church has served as a model. There is a floor rise, at the front of which stands the carved pulpit in oak, a gift of Washington L. Cooper, in memory of his parents. Behind the pulpit is the communion table or altar, a mosaic by Tiffany, dedicated to the memory of all who have ever celebrated the Lord's Supper in the old Fourth Church. Above the communion table is the reredos, not yet completed, but as far as done, exquisitely carved in stone. The altar rails are also of stone, beautifully carved.

The organ was given by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield, the parents of Mrs. Carnegie. It is on both sides of the chancel, the choir organ at one side and the swell organ at the other. There is an echo organ in a chamber at the eastern end. Underneath the main auditorium there will be fitted up a room to be used for lectures and for an organ school.

The memorial windows are from London. The chancel window is in memory of Benjamin F. Romaine, George M. Pullman, Julius M. Noyes, Peter T. O'Brien, and George A. and Jane E. Dockstader. It represents Christ and the Four Evangelists. The Henry D. Hebert window, given by his parents, is of "Christ in the Temple." The Youmans window, of "The Ascension," is a memorial from their sons, and "The Mother and Child," in the baptistery, is a memorial to Mrs. Jane M. Eaton, given by her children.

The Congregation of the Divine Paternity, known for a time as the Fourth Universalist, dates its present name from the opening of the church, in Fifth Avenue, at Forty-fifth Street, in 1866. It was the church made famous by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, who began his pastorate, which lasted for thirty-four years, in the church on Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets. The congregation maintains the Brevoort Mission, but at the new location it intends to greatly enlarge its activities, not alone on religious, but also on philanthropic and educational lines.

BABY SHOW AT WHITE PLAINS.

Horses Receive Little Attention at the Closing of the Fair.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—This was the closing day of the annual Westchester County Fair and Horse Show. The horses did not receive much attention to-day, however, for the baby show was held, and there were about fifty of the prettiest children in the county entered for the prizes. All were in the grand stand, and there were but two classes for girls and two for boys. The little girl of Mrs. Frank Koth of New Rochelle was declared by the judges to be the prettiest child under one year, and the girl baby of Mrs. J. Ten Broeck of White Plains the prettiest over one year and not exceeding two years. The prettiest baby boy under one year, the judges said, was the child of Mrs. Otto Jahne of Larchmont, and over one year and not exceeding two the prize boy was declared to be the baby of Mrs. A. Hoffman.

The judges were so nervous for fear that they would make a mistake that they did not venture close enough to get the names of the winners, and departed hurriedly after their task was completed, not caring to hear from disappointed mothers that they had made errors. The prizes for the girls were clasp pins, with a diamond and a pearl, while the boys received gold studs. All the babies entered received silver tablespoons.

New York Itinerants' Club to Meet.

The New York Conference Itinerants' Club will hold its sixth annual session in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., Oct. 3-6. The Conference Board of Examiners and the students, about sixty in number, will meet for examinations on Monday. On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock a programme of lectures and conferences will begin, to conclude Thursday night. Dr. Robert W. Rogers, the Orientalist, will give three lectures on "Israel and Her Enemies"; Dr. William North Rice of Wesleyan University will lecture on "Physical Science and Biblical Theology"; Dr. Marcus D. Buell of Boston University, on "New Testament"; Dr. Hamilton W. Mable of the editorial staff of The Outlook, on "English Literature," and Dr. H. A. Buttz, on "Exegesis." Besides these there will be addresses and papers by members of the New York Conference, varied by conversations and discussions.

New York Medical College.

The new home of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, situated in One Hundred and First Street, near Manhattan Avenue, will be formally opened tomorrow. The new building is a handsome structure and is fitted up as a thoroughly modern and up-to-date medical institution. The lot adjoining the building is owned by the corporation, and as soon as circumstances warrant it a hospital will be erected. Until this time arrives this institution will continue to use as a hospital the building at 213 West Fifty-fourth Street. The space previously occupied by the college will double the capacity of the hospital

TO PROTECT SANDY HOOK

The Government to Take Steps to Guard Against Further Encroachments of the Sea.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE MADE

Soil-Binding Grasses Will Be Introduced to Save the Hook from the Inundations of the Ocean— Jetties Also to be Used.

It may not be generally known that Sandy Hook, and the Government property thereon, is in more danger in Winter time from a relentless enemy than was ever threatened by the Spanish cruisers during the late war. When the first Fall hurricane comes sweeping up the coast, the waves of the ocean burst upon the narrow strip of beach, which forms the Hook, with a violence that seems irresistible, and sand dunes and bulwarks of stone and wood are washed away like straws. Every recurring season a series of such hurricanes creates such changes along the beaches that the configuration of the coast is completely altered. Three seasons ago Sandy Hook ceased to be a peninsula, or hook, and was classed among the islands. An island it is to-day, and the Government railroad crosses a deep chahnel, cut through the beach by the ocean during a violent storm, forming the only connecting link with the mainland.

If the encroachment of the ocean upon the Hook would stop here, the Government would not have to worry about its property. But the danger is ever imminent. It threatens to do inestimable damage to the narrow strip of beach any day this coming Winter. The War and Navy Departments wait anxiously for news from the Hook whenever a violent storm rages along the coast, and sometimes they are compelled to wait in vain for several days before any news reaches them. The telegraph lines are blown down, and the water is too rough for ordinary boats to attempt to weather Sandy Hook Bay.

The Department of Agriculture has been called upon for assistance to save the Hook from the encroachments of the sea. During the past Summer a line of stone bulwarks was built along the edge of the sandy strip between Highland Beach and the point where the new channel cuts the point off from the mainland. The work of protecting the Hook in this way proceeds slowly, for the heaviest stones and rocks are shifted and dislodged by the mighty breakers during a heavy storm. It is impossible to do more than to lessen the damage by this means. But the Department of Agriculture has another scheme of shutting out the sea that may prove of the greatest value to Sandy Hook. Cape Cod, on the Massachusetts coast, is being saved in the same way, both from the encroachments of the sea and from the heavy sandstorms that prevail in that region.

Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner, the agrostologist of the Agricultural Department, has devoted years to the study of sand-binding grasses. Several years ago he published in the Year Book of the department an exhaustive article upon the value and importance of the leading sand-binding grasses of our coast and inland bodies of water. Since then he has encouraged the culture of these plants at various points along the coast, and they have proved of such general value that their growth will be further extended. Several experiment stations have been established for the purpose of experimenting with and cultivating sand-binding grasses.

It is with these grasses that the Sandy Hook beach will be planted to protect the sands from being torn up and washed away by the sea. They will be planted along the whole edge of the ocean front, and they will be reinforced with stone bulwarks and wood jetties, which will help the currents to build a wider beach instead of cutting it down to smaller proportions. The Government has had to resort to such expedients several times to protect its property along the Atlantic Coast. The lighthouse in the upper part of Atlantic City was threatened half a dozen years with destruction by the waves, which constantly washed away the beach surrounding it. The Government then built jetties around the point, extending them out into the ocean in various directions, but all radiating from a common centre near the lighthouse. The currents of the ocean immediately proceeded to deposit sand in the triangular inclosures, and today many of the jetties are buried out of sight and the beach itself is nearly 1,000 feet wide at the point the lighthouse stands. Eight years ago there were barely twenty feet between the base of the lighthouse and high-water mark.

These jetties are to be built at various points along the beach at Sandy Hook where the ocean threatens the land with the greatest destruction. At the extreme end of the Hook they have been in existence for many years. But the most important work will be the planting of the soil-binding grasses to hold the sand after the beach has been formed. There are several varieties of this grass that will be used for this purpose. The sea lyme grass and the marram grass are the best. The former flourishes more luxuriantly along the Maine coast, but it can be cultivated with success as far south as Cape Hatteras. Then it is replaced by the creeping bent grass, a coarser variety of grass does well from New England to Florida, but its best latitude is along the Jersey coast.

Both of these grasses have been used in various parts of the world for shutting out the sea, and their value is well known. In Holland, for instance, the land reclaimed from the North Sea is always planted with soil-binding grasses, to hold it firmly within place. It is owing to the new and successful use of these grasses that the Dutch were able to hold their own against the sea and finally to shut it out entirely. In Scotland the marram grass has been used for several hundred years. An invasion of the coast by the sea in early times led to the enactment of laws which compelled the coast people to plant and protect the marram grass. As the stalks and roots of the plants make good rope, there was a strong temptation to kill the plants for commercial purposes, and stringent prohibitory laws were passed.

The first account of using soil-binding grasses in this country is in the local history of Provincetown, on Cape Cod. In early days the sea and sand storms made life almost unendurable on the Cape, and the Provincetown authorities passed laws making every citizen plant marram grasses every Spring. At one time Provincetown was threatened with total destruction by the sandstorms, and nothing but the soil-binding grasses ever saved it from being buried out of sight by the sand.

Cape Cod is preserved to-day largely through the use of the marram grass. The sea lyme grass also figures prominently along the New England coast. It is hardly less important than the marram grass. This grass has enormous roots and tall stems and pointed leaves. It was the custom until quite recently for all of the inhabitants of Cape Cod and other places in that vicinity to plant these soil-binding plants every Spring, and a committee was clothed with authority to enter any man's domain and plant them at his expense if he did not attend to the work himself.

The question of introducing these plants on the Sandy Hook beach has been long debated by the authorities, but it is only recently that any decision was reached. The threatened disappearance of the beach in places has stirred up the War Department to active work. Probably the war with Spain has the necessary development needed to bring matters to a climax. It was suddenly realized that if the war had been prolonged into the Winter months, the Sandy Hook forts and Government fortifications might be cut off from the mainland by the first storm that swept along the coast. Several years ago, when the Hook became an island, it was a month before any rail communication could be established between the fort and the mainland. This might prove a disagreeable condition of affairs in a war.

The method of protecting the hook from the action of the waves will be systematically pursued year by year, until there is little danger of its disappearing some Winter. Along the seaward side of the beach, near the Highlands, a stone bulkhead is being erected. When this is finished, it will be further strengthened by building jetties out into the water to make the tides and waves widen the beach. These wooden jetties will extend out several hundred feet from the high tide mark, and they will cause the sand that is carried by the currents to be deposited inside of the triangle formed by them. It is expected in this way to widen the beach at its narrowest points several hundred feet in the course of the next ten years.

When the jetties have been built the soil-binding grasses will be planted, and as they get established they will run and spread out over the newly formed beach. Their roots will hold the sand so firmly together that neither tide nor waves will be able to make much impression upon it. Science has demonstrated that sand bound together by the roots of plants offers the most resisting barriers to waves. It is better for this work than either stone or wood. Both of these are battered down by the giant waves as storm after storm beats upon them in the Winter season.

Besides starting a plantation of soil-binding grasses along the beach to save Sandy Hook from being further cut away by the ocean, the Department of Agriculture is extending the work in other sections. Below Cape Hatteras it is planting the bitter panic grass to preserve Government property wherever the ocean threatens to wash away the beaches. It is also covering the sandy beaches further inland with soil-binding grasses to keep the windstorms from blowing them away. These Southern beaches are noted for a phenomenon that is startling to one visiting them for the first time in Winter. When a windstorm blows inland from the sea, it soon turns into a veritable sandstorm. The fine particles of sand fill the air and rain down upon the earth with such force that a snow blizzard is mild in comparison. These sandstorms are terrific in their force and results. They change the whole nature of the beach, bury houses and villages out of sight, and quickly kill any human beings that happens to get in their path. The beaches are rendered uninhabitable as a result.

To prevent these sandstorms, the beaches will be covered with soil-binding grasses peculiarly adapted to this work. The rolling spinifex of Australia, and New Zealand has been introduced into this country for this purpose, and it will be abundantly planted all along the southern coast. The seeds of this grass are scattered by the winds, and they lodge in the sand and take root. The Japanese lawn grass, the bitter panic grass, and the St. Augustine grass will also be utilized for the work.

During the past Summer Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner, who has charge of planting and experimenting with the soil-binding grasses, has been making investigations on the Pacific Coast similar to those made on the Atlantic. The sandstorms are troublesome there, too, and they bury valuable orchards and cause great damage by burying telegraph poles and fruit trees. An experimental grass station will be established at Walla Walla, Washington. The Northern Pacific Railroad has had to maintain a grass department at its own expense to protect its property from the sand-drifting storms, but this is to be turned over to the Government. Prof. Scribner in his forthcoming report will recommend the planting of the sea lyme grass, beach grass, and the wild sedge. It is thus hoped to fight both the sandstorms and the sea storms effectively.

COLUMBIA'S NEW GYMNASIUM.

It Will Be Opened for Members of the University To-morrow.

The new Columbia University gymnasium will be thrown open to members of the university to-morrow. The gymnasium consists of the three lower floors of University Hall, all that are finished of that building. The swimming pool is on the first floor. It is apsidal in shape, and measures 100 by 50 feet. It contains about 200,000 gallons of water, which is filtered, and in Winter will be warmed. Ten feet are its greatest depth. The pool is illuminated by powerful arc lamps below the surface. Numerous shower, spray, and needle baths of the most improved type surround the pool. There are also a number of tubs. Adjoining the swimming pool are the training rooms for the crews, containing one two-pair and two eight-oared rowing machines.

Above the swimming pool is the general exercising room. This is of the same shape as the pool, measuring 168 feet on the axis and 134 feet in the clear. The room is lighted by large windows. It can be ventilated naturally or artificially. The various pulley devices are the invention of Dr. Savage, the physical director. Courts are marked for handball, lawn tennis, and basket-ball, and there is a baseball cage. From 200 to 300 men can be drilled simultaneously.

The oval running track, measuring nine and a half laps to the mile, is suspended twenty-two feet above the exercising floor. Lockers, rooms for the director, and for fencing and boxing are on the third floor. Here, also, are five handball courts, with cement floors. There are 1,600 lockers.

Each student must undergo a physical examination before he is allowed on the floor. Two hours a week in the gymnasium will be required of the freshman and sophomore classes. The cost of running the gymnasium will be about $14,000 a year.

A FOAL FROM A MULE.

The Indian Pundits Are Puzzled by the Phenomenon.

Capt. Gunn, Veterinary Captain Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, Simla, sends a most interesting letter to The Field, in which he says: "A most unusual event has occurred in the Kapurthala State, India; indeed, it seems to be the only case on record. A mule belonging to a potter in the above State gave birth to a male foal on the day after its return from the Tirah Field Force. The birth occurred on Aug. 6, during the night, and on information being given to the Prime Minister of the State, Sirdar Bhagat Singh, C. I. E., he at once went to see it early the following morning. The greatest excitement has been caused in the town of Kapurthala by this extraordinary occurrence, and the pundits are all at a loss what to think about it. They say that such an event has never been known before, and the Hindu shastras say that whenever a mule becomes pregnant it must die before giving birth to the young.

Large crowds go daily to see the mother and the foal, and the pundits are consulting the stars and shastras as to what is portended by the event. When Sirdar Bhagat Singh saw the mule had really dropped a foal he at once communicated with the Civil Veterinary Department, and after making further inquiries I proceeded to the Kapurthala State and took the photographs, which I send you by this post. Veterinary Captain Poslen, officiating Principal of the Lahore Veterinary College, accompanied, and he will vouch for the correctness of these statements. The mule must have been covered by a pony while proceeding with the transport to the frontier war. As will be seen, the foal is beautifully formed, and has the appearance of a pony foal with very small ears. The mother is about twelve years old, and stands 11¼ hands, and is a very typical Indian transport mule."

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THE WEEK AT THEATRES.

"The Liars." Henry Arthur Jones's comedy at the Empire Theatre, is doubly welcome because of the good opportunity it gives to Mr. John Drew, who with all his talent, taste, and experience seemed, for a time, in danger of becoming an actor without a repertory. Mr. Charles Frohman, his manager, is probably wise in not falling back upon the ancient comedies, and presenting Mr. Drew as Mirabel, Doricourt, Surface, young Marlow, and Sir Charles Rackett, (though a revival of "Three Weeks After Marriage," particularly, might be both interesting and profitable,) and continuing his quest of suitable comedies of contemporary life. Both "Rosemary" and the English version, "Un Mariage sous Louis XV.," took Mr. Drew out of his best field; but in "The Liars" he not only is enabled once more to depict the man of the modern world, whose manners and clothes alike are supposed to be models for gilded youth to follow, but he has a role worth acting, one which calls into play his best skill.

Sir Christopher Deering in his lighter moments is gay, but never merely flippant; he is devotedly attached to a pretty widow who has scruples about marrying a second time, and therefore he is eloquently impassioned in the proper moments, and sanely and moderately lovelorn. He is, in spite of his keen sense of the inevitable humor of the situation, sternly in earnest in his determination to kill in the embryo the intrigue into which a silly woman of fashion has drawn his hot-headed friend Falkner; though he is moved to action more for the sake of Falkner's career, as it seems, than for the sake of Lady Jessica's reputation, in the preservation of which he is surely not concerned. Wherefore, this protagonist is represented as a man of action as well as a man of the world, of honor and of sentiment. He is purposeful and triumphant.

There are scenes in the play in which Deering is "on" while others do the talking and share the centre of the stage. But, unlike his friend Freddie Tatlon (what a pity Fritz Williams could not have been on hand to give that rôle its needed touch of individual humor!) Deering is never a cipher in anybody's house. The spectator knows well that almost everything depends upon him. His silence is frequently more significant than the chatter of the others. In the already famous lying scene, which gives the comedy its name, he is dominant, though he disapproves of the lies, (on purely worldy grounds,) and does next to none of the lying.

As for Mr. Jones's comedy it is always smartly written, though perhaps with too persistent a reach for scintillant effects in some scenes. The lying episode, however, is remarkably free from obvious wit and carefully manufactured epigram, and it is, by far, the best of all the scenes. Yet it is a singular fact that the play would be complete without the lying scene, and that must be set down as a serious technical fault. The lies invented by Lady Jessica Nepean and her disingenuous friends to save her from her husband's wrath really advance the action not one step.

At the end of Act I. cross-grained Gilbert Nepean, warned by his watchful brother George, has strong reasons for believing that a flirtation between his young wife and the African hero, Falkner, has reached a dangerous stage. At the end of Act II. we know that Nepean has been warned by his watchful brother that the flirtation has, indeed, reached a dangerous stage. At the end of Act III. Nepean is directly informed by Falkner himself that so far as Falkner's own purpose is concerned Nepean's worst fears are in danger of realization. In Act IV. Lady Jessica is sent home with her mollified husband, and Falkner starts for Africa, the prudence, earnestness, and wisdom of Deering having triumphed.

Thus the first and last acts, or the second and last acts, with very few changes, make a play. So far as advancement of the action is concerned the third act, and either the first or the second, could be spared. "Never up, never in," is a wise maxim of the links, but Henry Arthur Jones may not be a golfer. Some fellows are not. Yet his foozling through the fair green, (to carry on the golfing simile,) cannot be called uninteresting, and only the heavy minded and blasé kind of playgoers will be inclined to resent it. So that "The Liars," which might be renamed "The Entertaining Dawdling of Lady Jessica and Her Acquaintances," is, take it altogether, an uncommonly good play, for the characters do not bore you, even when they are evidently talking just a bit too much, and the imitation of life is always close enough to be recognizable.

As for the performance it has the rare excellence of making a sorely afflicted doubter feel once more that the theatre is worth while. Not only is every detail of upholstery and millinery just right, but (which is most rare) nearly all the acting is of uncommon merit. Miss Isabel Irving's portrayal of Lady Jessica is even superior in facility of execution to her rebellious Susan in Jones's other comedy, and her Theo in "The Benefit of the Doubt," which, I take it, have been, until now, her finest impersonations. Her Lady Jessica is "composed" with more elaboration than either of the others. Jessica's silliness is signified not only in her conduct and much of the matter of her speech, but by her manner of speaking as well. Her affectations, however, are consistently pretty, and are never permitted to become tedious. Her breathless agitation in the lying scene and her discomfiture at the moment of Gilbert Nepean's return are so well depicted as to convey the suggestion of pathos, while her mood of tearful compliance in Act IV. is truthfully represented. Miss Irving has never been more skillful. Her acting in more charming rôles may naturally have been more charming, but it has never been so graphic. It is a pity that her skill and care should be mistaken by persons supposed to be able to judge for ignorance and carelessness. But the voices of fools are never silent, especially in discussion of aesthetics.

Arthur Byron, as the man of passion momentarily controlled by one idea; Annie Irish, as an amiable but not too fastidious woman of the world; Harry Harwood, as a selfish, ease-loving, slow-witted fellow caught in a vortex of doubt and scandal and very ill at ease; Bessie Tyree as complacent and willing Dolly Coke; Marie Derickson, a hitherto unknown actress with "presence," voice, and grace to commend her, are conspicuous in a performance which has few blemishes, either dramatic or pictorial.

The pictorial triumphs utte over the dramatic in the newly impor l English melodrama at the Acaden Better scene painting, better stage m agement, in the grouping and handling crowds of supernumeraries could not b asked for. The pictures of the trainin stables at Newmarket, of the manor house and grounds, the Earl's Court Ex bition, Covent Garden Market, the Na nal Sporting Club on the night of a bi glove fight, and of Epsom Downs on De y Day are full of life, color, and verity "Sporting Life," to which the authors, ll Raleigh and Seymour Hicks, have contributed some unusually smart dialog for a cartoon play, does not lack stu that ought to be "strong." Forgery, m der, seduction, suicide, abduction; an horse-crippling are among their "mat ials." But it seemed to me the other n at that the play was so overcrowded v incidents frequently dissipated.

Thus though the boxing m ch in which the hero, to save himself fr pecuniary ruin, takes the place of the man he has "backed," who has been ugged, and wins, seemed to have its ful value in the performance, and to arouse e audience, yet the strangling scene, sk fully led up to by the dramatists, and a ed with all needful power by Mr. Gotth d and Miss Otis, seemed to fall of ef ct. Other scenes obviously fell flat b ause of the painful inefficiency on the g Academy stage of the young ladies who appeared as the virtuous heroine and her misled sister. Still, "Sporting Life" will likely survive as a pictorial show.

In the acting Charles Walcot makes much of the voluble retired General, and Robert Hilliard satisfies the popular mind as the gambling, horse-racing, prize-fighting, but excessively virtuous hero. Frank Burbeck plays with the needful dignity and force the benevolent money lender, while Frazer Coulter and Paton Gibbs serve well as the polite villain and his low accomplice, and Joseph Wheelock as the horse trainer and sporting man who drugs the pugilist his master has "backed," in an excess of fatherly wrath, William Bonelli as the aforesaid pugilist, and Marie Cahill as a prosperous servant girl are all duly effective.

Miss Otis, as the scarlet woman who is also occasionally green and always elaborately gilded, is picturesque beyond all precedent. Her acting, too, is on as large a scale as her millinery. She makes the audacity, the malice, the moral callousness, and the shrewdness of Olive de Carteret perfectly clear to the spectators, who stand on tiptoe in the lobby to look over the heads of the crowd. Indeed, Miss Otis "fills the stage" more satisfactorily than any of the others, excepting Mr. Walcot. But her part is all "fat."

One can readily understand how popular with the supporters of melodrama in London must be this idealization of the hereditary legislator and peer of the realm who finds his pleasure in the most democratic resorts and marries his trainer's daughter. Very little stress is laid upon the inequality of birth. The time has gone by for that sort of thing. The democratic nobleman, who scorns pride of birth, and breaks bread with jockeys and postboys, is no longer a rarity. The sporting drama is as old as "Tom and Jerry," but Raleigh and Hicks's "Sporting Life," as the latest development of the species, offers a few interesting points for sober study. It is doubtless in touch with the times.

Either as a man born to power and rank or as one born to wealth, however, I fancy the new hero will not be seriously regarded here. The boys in the gallery do applaud, it is true, when he declares that "as a gentleman" he runs his horses to win. But there is still a spice of Puritanism in our theatre audiences, and you will find that a hero who is not only addicted to horseracing, prizefighting, high betting, and gambling, but brags about them as virtues, (we've had lots of such heroes who confessed their sins and were saved from the paddock, the ring, and perdition by the love of a good woman,) cannot be really popular. "Sporting Life" must stand or fall here by its pictorial variety and excellence, its bustling mimicry of the surface of life.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

TWO MORE NEW PLAYS.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" and "The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

After a long period of preparation and proclamation "Cyrano de Bergerac," a romantic play in five acts, by Edmond Rostand, will be acted in English at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night. The play, which is the most widely talked about and most loudly praised dramatic work of the year, has not been acted in English hitherto. A few performances of the French original were given in London early last Summer by M. Constant Coquelin and his associates of the Porte St. Martin, in Paris.

The play has aroused enthusiasm in Paris because Rostand is a real poet, because there has been a scarcity of poetical drama in France lately, (the modern playwrights being generally satirists much given to the analysis of conduct,) and because the French are an art-loving and enthusiastic people. Rostand, they have proclaimed with delight, is the legitimate successor of Hugo. The laurels of the author of "Ruy Blas" they have placed upon the brow of the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." In truth, there is rare beauty in much of this rhetorical verse—beauty of thought as well as of execution. In a literary sense this is, beyond question, a great work. In a theatrical sense it has served profitably in Paris. How it will bear translating and transplanting not the wisest person can say.

Richard Mansfield, who will introduce Rostand's play to our stage and portray its hero, has not his equal here, and probably has not his equal in Europe, as an actor of a great variety of rôles. He is also a man of the finest and broadest artistic cultivation. He has, doubtless, devoted much hard work to his new project, which is expected to be successful.

Cyrano de Bergerac is a historical personage. He was a poet and a dramatist, and was born in Paris in the era of Richelieu and our dear friend d'Artagnan of "Les Trois Mousquetaires." He was a famous duelist and a brave soldier. He was a Gascon, and could boast, lie, drink wine, and get into debt with a Gascon's facility. It was said of him that his plays inspired Corneille, and he has been ranked with the founders of French drama. He was disfigured by a nose of unusual length, and if any man in conversation referred to his nose, however slightly, Cyrano called him out and generally killed him. Some of his verses are extant, and students of French poetry know them well. In his comprehension of natural philosophy and his disrespect for superstition he was far ahead of his time. He was accidentally killed by the falling of a piece of wood on his head, at the age of thirty-five years, after surviving many deadly duels and a dozen bloody battles. He is the subject of a charming essay by Theophile Gautier. So much for the real Cyrano.

Rostand has not exaggerated the swaggering audacity, the hot temper, the grotesqueness of his hero, but he has builded a romance for him to dominate. Cyrano is in love. His heart is surrendered to his cousin, Roxane, who cares nothing for it, and gives herself to young Christian, whom, for her sake, Cyrano befriends. Here is a sufficiently comprehensive synopsis of the play for the people who are going to see it to-morrow night to read beforehand:

Act I.—The scene represents the theatre of the Hotel de Bourgoyne, where a performance is about to be given by Montfleury and a troupe of the King's players. The loges and parquette are gradually filled with the tumult of picturesque elements which made up the society and bohemia of Paris in the seventeenth century. Cyrano has forbidden Montfleury to appear. The play begins, and Cyrano, who has arrived unobserved, drives the actor from the stage. A young fop resents the intrusion. Cyrano seizes the opportunity to make an impression on Roxane, whom he sees in a box, and to punish the dandy who has called attention to his nose. He fights a duel, as he improvises a ballade. As the theatre is emptied Roxane sends her Duenna to make a rendesvous with Cyrano, who is overwhelmed with joy, as he believes he has won her love.

Act II.—The scene is the bakery of a poetical pastry cook where Cyrano and his Gascon cadets congregate. It is the rendezvous appointed for Roxane. She comes. She tells of the great love which overflows her heart for Christian, an Apollo with no wit. Roxane begs the brave and witty Cyrano to protect him. A moment after he proves his chivalry when he declines to resent Christian's insulting strictures on his nose, but this leads to the act's effective end, when Cyrano vehemently resents the insult of another to whom he is under no sacrificial bond.

Act III.—The scene is Roxane's garden. Here Christian comes to woo her. But he can only stammer out "I love you," and Cyrano from prompting in the shadow of the balcony takes his place with artful imitation of his voice. He pours out his own love with all his fervor, wit, and eloquence. Roxane is roused to ecstacy. She calls Christian to climb the balcony, and as she kisses him, Cyrano, below, knows that he has won her, not for his grotesque self but for Christian. De Guiche, who is another suitor and a noble, comes, and while the lovers are wed within, Cyrano artfully keeps him without in a scene full of invention and wit. The Captain for revenge orders the cadets from Paris to war.

Act IV.—The scene is the camp and battlefield. The cadets are starving, but Cyrano makes them forget their hunger when he recalls the glories of Gascony. Roxane has come to visit her husband. Christian is roused to a consciousness of his perfidy in accepting her love, which he knows is inspired by Cyrano's character and gifts reflected in him. Stung with self-reproach he plunges into battle to be killed. It is the only solution he sees. He is killed and the great secret is now Cyrano's. He leaves Roxane's memory of her dead husband undisturbed.

Act V.—The scene is a convent garden. Fifteen years have elapsed. Cyrano has been struck by an assassin as he is on his way to visit Roxane. Roxane brings his letter which Christian had on his person when killed. She gives it to Cyrano to read, and he, forgetting the twilight is so dim he could scarcely see, reads on fluently. Roxane guesses the truth, that he wrote all the love poem. Cyrano's wound overcomes him. He dies with Roxane's kiss on his brow.

As Cyrano Mr. Mansfield will be supported by Arthur Forrest as De Guiche, William Courtenay as Christian, A. G. Andrews as Ragueneau, R. de Cordova as a gambler, Francis Kingdon as Capt. Carbon de Castel-Jeloux, William Griffith as Montfleury, Margaret Anglin as Roxane, and a host of others.

"L'Auberge Tohu Bohu," a comic piece with songs by Maurice Ordonneau and Victor Roger, had a long run in Paris at the Folies Dramatiques. To-morrow night an English version of it, called "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre. The Dremers and the Blanchards are rival woolen drapers in the Rue de Sentier, and a family feud has long been nourished by them. Yet young Paul Blanchard (like Romeo) must fall in love with his enemy, Cecile Dremer, and hence the play. Old Dremer is determined his daughter shall marry a title. Comte Zarifouli, of the bluest blood, though out at the elbows, is his choice, though neither Dremer nor any of his kin have ever seen that nobleman. A meeting is arranged to take place at the White Horse Inn, in a suburban village.

Paul has an artistic friend, Louis, whose uncle and aunt, M. and Mme. Moulinet, live opposite the inn, and have just started on a journey. The chums transfer the inn's sign to the house of the Moulinets, and there, with the aid of a troupe of mountebanks, headed by fascinating Flora, prepare to receive the unsuspecting Dremers. One of the mountebanks, Lebeau, impersonates the Comte, and misbehaves so badly that Dremer refuses to sign the marriage contract. Of course, the real Count arrives, and is met by the "Strong Man" of the troupe, disguised as Dremer, and Flora, pretending to be Cecile. Presently, also, the real Count and the bogus Count are face to face. Of course, too, the Moulinets return suddenly and help to confound confusion.

Farce, operetta, and old-fashioned harlequinade are combined in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," with its inevitable reminiscences of "La Vie Parisienne," "All the Comforts of Home," and the Martinetti afterpieces. The cast will include Edwin Foy as the clown who becomes a Count, Aubrey Boucicault as Paul, Marie Dressler as Flora, Frank Doane as Louis, Carrie Perkins as the landlady, Henry Norman as the Strong Man, Douglas Flint as Dremer, Ethel Jackson as Cecile, and a small army of others.

ROBERT TABER'S TRIUMPH.

His Vigorous Macduff Praised by London Critics.

Robert Taber, whose acting with Mme. Modjeska and later with Mrs. Taber, (Julia Marlowe,) was greatly admired by cultivated and appreciative playgoers, has had a new triumph in London. He has appeared at the Lyceum Theatre in Macduff to the Macbeth of Forbes-Robertson and the Lady Macbeth of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Clement Scott, who calls the performance "this fantastic dream of Pre-Raphaelite colors, design, and artistic effeminacy," says of Taber:

"Until Macduff arrived on the scene with the splendidly virile, vigorous, and admirably accentuated performance by Mr. Taber, the young American, the tragedy—the milk-and-water tragedy—never recovered from the shock of, if not a hen-pecked, at any rate a petticoat-swayed, Macbeth, and a Lady Macbeth who moaned the greatest tragedy we possess in soft and dulcet tones, proving to the hilt of absurdity the modern and most foolish idea that Juliets and Lady Macbeths can be played in kid gloves, and in a drawling society tone and manner.

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"But the audience in their hearts were quite as well aware of the truth of all this as ourselves. If not, why did they seize upon Mr. Taber, the new Macduff, who had come to act and not to sing, to give us Shakespeare undiluted, and to delight us with a thoughtful, human, pathetic, and admirably spoken performance? We shall be told as usual that this is a part that plays itself, that any one can act it. We shall be reminded that Samuel Phelps, as Macduff, put Macready's Macbeth into a very tight corner on the night of the farewell, in 1851. Well and good; but on Saturday, when the modern note was sounded, Macduff had it all his own way, and, comparatively speaking, no rival. He was a man, a soldier, a husband, with a heart beneath his uniform. When Malcolm said, 'Dispute it like a man,' the answer from Macduff:

"'I shall do so,
But I must also feel it as a man,'

has surely very seldom been better spoken, with a truer, deeper meaning and intent. For this was no stagy Macduff. There was no ranting or point-making or blubbering. It was the Macduff of a well-trained, experienced, and thoughtful actor, who is very properly convinced that the new method of diluted tragedy is indefensible. It did not take the audience long to distinguish 'the true' from 'the new.'"

Mr. Nesbit writes in The London Times:

"For a good rousing piece of acting, a legitimate thrill, the house had to wait until Mr. Robert Taber gave expression to the wrongs of Macduff and to that chieftain's determination to compass the overthrow of the tyrant. Far more significant than the conventional applause which attended the fall of the curtain was the cordial acknowledgment of Mr. Taber's splendid effort, at once finely rhetorical and touchingly sympathetic—an oasis in a desert of verbiage."

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THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Prospectus of the Organization's Fifty-seventh Season.

The Philharmonic Society of New York is about to enter upon the fifty-seventh season of its honorable career with every prospect of prosperity. The death of Anton Seidl left New York City without a resident orchestral conductor of sufficient fame to be intrusted with the duties of directing the Philharmonic concerts, but fortunately the Directors of the society were able to secure Emil Paur, for several years conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and he will wield the baton over the Philharmonic players duringthe approaching season. Mr. Paur is so well known to New Yorkers that he needs no introduction.

Last year the Philharmonic Directors took advantage of the fact that there was no regular season of opera at the Metropolitan and increased the number of their concerts from six to eight, with the usual prefatory public rehearsals. The success of the experiment was so great that, in spite of seventeen weeks of grand opera, the same number of concerts will be given this Winter. The dates are Saturday nights, Nov. 5 and 26, Dec. 17, Jan. 14, Feb. 4 and 25, March 18, and April 8. The rehearsals will take place on the preceding Friday afternoons. The programmes of the first two concerts, so far as decided, are as follows:

FIRST CONCERT, NOV. 5.
Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini" ..... Berlioz
Piano concerto, No. 2, B flat ..... Brahms
Adele aus der Ohe.
Symphony, No. 7 ..... Beethoven

SECOND CONCERT, NOV. 26.
"Eine Faust," overture ..... Wagner
Aria .....
Johanna Gadski.
Slavonic rhapsody No. 3, A flat ..... Dvorak
Aria .....
Johanna Gadski.
Symphony, No. 2, C major ..... Schumann

Among other works to be produced in the course of the season are Beethoven's C minor symphony, Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," Brahms's C minor symphony, Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony, Bach's suite in D major, and Passacaglia in C minor, Tschaikowsky's "Romeo et Juliet" overture, and Richard Strauss's "Don Juan." The names of Mozart and Haydn do not appear in the society's prospectus, but in view of the fact that all the conductors who have been abroad declare that there are no good novelties, it is likely that the early classics will be represented. Possibly Mr. Paur will also consider the modern French and Italian writers.

The soloists, in addition to those mentioned, will be as follows: Third concert, Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera House; fourth concert, Willy Burmester, violinist, concert master of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; fifth concert, Emil Sauer, pianist, and eighth concert, Teresa Carreno. The other two dates are not yet filled. The concerts will be given as heretofore in Carnegie Hall, and the orchestra will be constituted, as it has hitherto been, on a basis of 18 first violins, or about 100 players in all.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" is still on view.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Runaway Girl" continues to run.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—A new burlesque, bearing the title of "A Warm Reception," will be offered this week.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Several new changes are to be made in "Hurly Burly" this week. Preparations are making for an elaborate burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

CASINO.—This will be the last week of "Yankee Doodle Dandy." Next week the Royal Italian Opera Company will begin a short engagement.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Hoyt's farce "A Day and a Night," is successfully fulfilling its mission to amuse the theatregoers of the metropolis. The fiftieth performance will be given Oct. 10.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Only one week now remains of the engagement of De Wolf Hopper and his opera company in "The Charlatan" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. They will be followed next week by Viola Allen in "The Christian."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The third week of Francis Wilson's engagement at the Broadway Theatre in "The Little Corporal" has been an encouraging one. There have been large audiences, and their enjoyment of the operetta has been manifest.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—The Lilliputians remain at the Irving Place Theatre with "The Golden Horseshoe." The features of ballet and spectacle in the entertainment excite much admiration. The patriotic tableaus which are shown are to be varied from time to time.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Royal Box" is in its last week, and when Mr. Coghlan will again be seen in New York, which will be in about three months, he will present a new play which he has just completed. Mr. Jefferson will appear as Bob Acres next week.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Sam Bernard succeeds in pleasing all his old friends and many new ones by his acting in his new play, "The Marquis of Michigan." Alice Atherton has apparently made as big a success with her new song, "Lazy Bill," as she has with her laughing song.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Pousse Café," to-morrow night, will practically be the same performance as given at the Broadway Music Hall last season. The entire company is under the management of Weber & Fields, and Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller are to play the leading parts.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern commence the sixth week of their highly successful engagement to-morrow night. Another play, "A Shilling's Worth," is on Mr. Sothern's list for future production, but it is doubtful with the continued large business if it will be produced during this engagement.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will make their first appearance in New York this season to-morrow night, in Clyde Fitch's "The Moth and the Flame." The exceptional success which these popular players and Mr. Fitch's drama achieved at the Lyceum Theatre last Spring is still pleasantly remembered.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"A Brace of Partridges" will remain on view until Oct. 15. On the following Monday the regular season of Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company will be begun. The first play will be "On and Off," an adaptation of Alexander Bisson's "Le Contrôleur des Wagon-Lits," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Young Wife," an entirely new dramatization of "East Lynne," by Miss Hannah May Ingham, will be the offering this week. It is claimed that Miss Ingham's version is a decided improvement on the old play, and the lesson of folly and repentance is still further emphasized. Miss Ingham will assume the character of Lady Isabel, and Robert Dronet will be the Archibald Carlyle.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Aside from the Hungarian band of boys whose popularity has given them another week at Keith's, there will be nothing of special importance. Robert Fischer and a company will play "Naval Complications," and such prime favorites as Charles R. Sweet and Al H. Wilson head the list of humorous entertainers. There will be two aerial gymnastic acts and the usual bill of fare.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The new programme, enlists the services of the Rossow Midgets. Charles Rossow, the smaller of the pair, is extremely laughable in his impersonations of female characters. Others on the programme are Press Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Wilczek, the violinists; Clinton Elder, the tenor; the Schrode brothers, the acrobats; Diana, the Coulson sisters, and Guilbert.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow night the brothers Byrne will appear in their entirely new spectacular pantomime trick comedy "Going to the Races." Fifty persons, headed by the Byrne family, are seen in the production, and there is not an idle moment for any member of the company. One of the strongest features of the piece is a race scene, in which six thoroughbred race horses are ridden by professional jockeys, presenting a most realistic race scene. Another scene shows the wreck of an airship.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Hungarian Orchestra, after being detained two weeks at the Immigration Office, has begun its regular engagement at the Eden Musée. Two concerts will be given to-day, one at 2:30 in the afternoon, and the other at 8 o'clock in the evening, and the programmes will be carefully selected. Many of the selections the orchestra will play were composed by Poldi. Nearly all the selections will be gypsy classics. In addition to the concerts at the Musée, there will be new cinematograph views and the wonderful collection of wax groups and figures.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The old adage that nothing succeeds like success was never more forcibly confirmed than in the case of the Alice Nielsen Opera Company at Wallack's last week, when the star, the opera, and the company were greeted with such rounds of applause as to leave room for a suspicion that old conventional first-night methods were being used and the European claqque system worked. This evidently was not the case, as the business of the rest of the week was regulated by the capacity of the theatre at all the performances, except those given on Tuesday night and Saturday matinée.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—A programme of good quality is offered for the change this week. This week's list of stars is headed by Harry Woodruff, who is still assisted by Prince Floyd in "A Bit of Instruction." The more familiar but none the less meritorious feature of the programme is Patrice's bright little play, "A New Year's Dream." Signor A. L. Guille, the noted grand opera tenor, makes his first up-town appearance; George Fuller Golden will deliver his monologue witticisms, and others in the long bill are the Marvelous Seymours, three Vilona Sisters, Colby and Way, Kraus and Rosa's Pickaninnies, the Wargraph, with the customary change of views, and half a dozen others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The third week of the burlesque "In Gotham" finds the production in excellent shape. The work of improvement, or, to speak more correctly, addition, is still going on. Besides the specialties of "Rag Time Liz," sung by Josephine Hall, assisted by a chorus of Bowery boys; the "Comic Opera in Five Minutes," given by Richard Carle and Miss Hall, and other of the dominant features, there is now given a very clever piece of business, called "Vaudevillers," the exponents of which are also Carle and Miss Hall. The olio which precedes the bill is still being done by the foreign vaudeville stars engaged by Manager Alfred E. Aarons.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Col. J. H. Haverly and his American-European Minstrel Company will begin a week's engagement to-morrow night. The company is the largest of its kind that has appeared here for some time. Among the most prominent of the performers are Billy Rice, Frank Cushman, Neill O'Brien, John Blackford, E. M. Bogart, John Daly, Master Martin, Eddie La Barre, William Eunice, William F. Riley, Teddy Thatcher, and Master Freddie La Barre. When the curtain rises on the first part the company will be seated on board of Admiral Dewey's battleship Olympia, where they will celebrate the victory at Manila Bay. The second part of the performance will be opened by the Nichols Sisters. These sisters, who are the only women who have traveled with a minstrel company, have been awarded the highest praise throughout the country. They are followed by a plantation scene called "The Cotton-Field Frolic," in which Haverly introduces his dancing coons. Then comes Billy Rice, who will speak on the topics of the day. Bogert and O'Brien will appear in a musical creation of their own. The performance will conclude with an "aboriginal operetta."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Castle Square Opera Company scored so great a success in its recent presentations of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Iolanthe" that the management has decided to revive on an elaborate scale one of their most popular works, "Patience," that forceful and humorous satire on the fad of aestheticism. Attalie Claire will sing the title rôle. The remainder of the cast is as follows: Bunthorne, Raymond Hitchcock; Lady Jane, Rose Leighton; Archibald Grosvenor, William G. Stewart; Lady Angela, Lizzie Macnichol; The Duke, Joseph F. Sheehan; Col. Calverley, Harry L. Chase; Major Murgatroyd, Frank Moulan; the Solicitor, Frank L. Ranney; Lady Saphir, Gertrude Quinlan, and Lady Ella, Zetti Kennedy. Tomorrow night's performance gains additional interest from the fact that it marks the two hundred and fiftieth performance of opera in English at the American Theatre. The event will be celebrated by the distribution of sterling silver souvenirs. Preparations are being rapidly completed for the opening of the season of grand opera in English, which will be inaugurated on Monday, Oct. 10, by a production of "Aida." It will introduce during the week Yvonne de Treville in the title rôle; Grace Romaine, an American contralto, in the rôle of Amneris, and William Lavin as Rhadames. The chorus will be specially augmented for the occasion.

Food Show in Madison Square Garden.

The Food Show, which will open at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night, promises to be a success in every way. Many of the exhibits will be very large and the decorations very handsome. There will be demonstrations everywhere in the Garden, and the liberality of the exhibitors will be shown to the visitors pleasantly and substantially. The management will also be liberal, as it is announced that every woman buying a ticket at the box office will receive either a souvenir spoon or a coupon entitling her to a package of goods to be delivered at what is called the "give-away" box at the rear of the Garden. At the opening to-morrow night every woman buying a ticket will be given a souvenir spoon. Among the notable exhibits will be that under the direction of the New York State Association of Master Bakers, which will occupy a large space on the Fourth Avenue side, and will show the machinery and the ovens in operation by which the perfection of bread, cake, and pastry making is attained.

To Present Opera in Russian.

Through the joint efforts of a number of prominent members of the Russian colony of this city the organization of an opera company devoted principally to the production of works by Russian composers and in the Russian language, has recently been effected. At the head of this company is M. E. Medwedieff, who for a number of years has been the leading tenor in the Court opera houses of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and who, in recognition of his services, received a gift from Archduke Michael, a brother of the late Czar. The organization will be known as the Russian Opera Company, and will make its first appearance before the American public at the Academy of Music in a grand concert on next Sunday. M. Medwedieff will be the soloist, and will be assisted by a number of artists, as well as a chorus of sixty, all members of the newly organized company. The programme will be confined entirely to the works of Russian composers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
2D WEEK.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN THIS WEEK.
John Drew's Greatest Triumph
ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MR. JOHN DREW
IN THE LIARS,
By Henry Arthur Jones.
"A POSITIVE SUCCESS."—TRIBUNE.
"DON'T TALK TO ME OF 'THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL' ANY MORE. HERE'S SOMETHING MORE MODERN AND BETTER."—ALAN DALE.
"PERFORMANCE IS A CREDIT TO MR. FROHMAN'S THEATRE AND TO THE AMERICAN STAGE."—TIMES.
"PRETTY, AT POINTS A CHARMING, AND ALWAYS A VERY CLEVERLY MADE COMEDY."—HERALD.
"HIT HIS MARK IN THE BULL'S-EYE FAIRLY AND SQUARELY."—SUN.
"SPRIGHTLIEST, MERRIEST, BREEZIEST LINES YOU COULD WISH TO HEAR. EVERYBODY LAUGHS."—JOURNAL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
A SUCCESS OF MIGHTY PROPORTIONS.
SPORTING LIFE.
Management Jacob Litt.
FROM THE CITY PRESS:
A hit, rich in stirring incidents and melodramatic situations.—N. Y. HERALD.
It scored a success.—N. Y. WORLD.
An interesting story with stage settings marked by elaborate beauty.—N. Y. SUN.
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No question as to its success.—N. Y. TIMES.
A recognized success.—N. Y. PRESS.
Surpassing all previous productions.—NEWS.
20 HORSES AND 200 PEOPLE.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT., 2. EV'G, 8:15.

WALLACK'S Evgs 8:15. Mat. Sat.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO.
Presented by Frank L. Perley.
THE VERDICT.
"Both star and opera scored a success."—The Herald.
"Victor Herbert, the composer, had his apotheosis at Wallack's last night."—The World.
"Miss Nielsen is pretty, and clever, and tuneful; quite worthy of having a company named for her."—Mail and Express.
"A new sort of a star Manager Perley has given us. * * * A boisterous, madcap sort of a girl."—Evening World.
"The certain success that came last night to 'The Fortune Teller' at Wallack's." * * * —The Sun.
"Before the evening was half over the performance had become an ovation."—Commercial Advertiser.
The FORTUNE TELLER.
By Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith.

PLEASURE PALACE. Continuous Performance, Refined Vaudeville. 58th St., 3d Av. 25c., 50c.
The Favorite Young Actor,
Harry Woodruff
ASSISTED BY PRINCE LLOYD.
PATRICE
In "A New Year's Dream."
Geo. Fuller Golden, Sig. Guille, Harrigan, The Wargraph, 38 others. A Delightful Bill.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15
LAST WEEK.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Chas. Klein.
NEXT WEEK—VIOLA ALLEN
AS GLORY QUAYLE IN HALL CAINE'S ADAPTATION OF HIS FAMOUS NOVEL
THE CHRISTIAN.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THURSDAY.
Seats ordered for the opening night not called for by Friday noon will be sold.

CASINO! LAST WEEK! LAST 6 NGTS LAST MAT. NEXT SAT.
Last Times! THIS WK! Yankee Doodle Dandy!
MON. OCT. 10 Engagement Extraordinary! ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CO.
150 People. Augmented Orchestra of 40. Extensive Repertoire. Change of Operas Weekly.
FIRST WEEK—"La Boheme," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "I Pagliacci."
PRICES: Orchestra, $2. Balcony, $1, $1.50, $2. General Admission, $1.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Sat.

Irving Place Theatre. Irving Place and 16th St.
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THE LILIPUTIANS
In the best spectacular production in years.
The Golden Horseshoe
Mats., Wednesday and Sat. at 2.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
50TH PERF., OCT. 10, SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S HAPPIEST HIT
A DAY AND A NIGHT

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

There is often considerable discussion as to whether a knowledge of domestic science, or, in plain language, housekeeping, is desirable for all women. Most people, of course, say that every woman should know how to cook, &c., but there are others who bring up the well-known story of the two girls. The one devoted herself to domestic affairs, only to marry a rich man, and pass the rest of her life exempt from domestic duties, while her sister, whose whole attention had been given to a higher education, married a poor man and gave herself up to the cares of her house and family. There is the general argument in answer to that, that the educated girl had a well-stored mind to draw upon while she was unable to pursue her studies and the domestic girl was given an opportunity to broaden her views. But a word from a woman who knows is worth a dozen general arguments.

One of these is the wife of a scientific man and is herself pursuing a line of scientific study and making original investigations in addition to the aid she gives her husband in his line of work. Of necessity she has not much time to devote to household duties, but for this very reason she continually feels the need of a special education in domestic science, which she did not receive.

"I would give a great deal," she says, "if I had been educated to be a thorough housekeeper. Of course, I keep house, keep my house looking well, and see that a good table is set, but I do not do it easily. I am never absolutely sure what is the right thing to do every time. If I only had that absolute knowledge of housekeeping which would enable me to say, 'This must be done at this time and in this way without hesitation,' I should be infinitely better off and my house, if not better, would be as well kept, and with but little effort on my part."

***

It is one of the best bicycle clubs on record. It is not a very large club and it is composed entirely of women. It almost never has a regular meeting and it never has anything in the way of regular club runs, but it has a place of rendezvous where members may meet and go off on pleasant little rides together. This place of rendezvous is decided upon and a certain hour is given as the time of meeting. No one feels obliged to go at that time or with the members of the club unless she wishes, but every woman knows how disagreeable it is to ride alone, and there are frequently times when, if she will ride, she must go alone. The idea of the club is to give her a chance to ride with some one if she wishes to. If she happens around at the rendezvous at a particular time, she is pretty certain to find some one there whom she knows, sometimes two or three somebodies with whom to go riding. The informality of the whole thing is the great beauty of it.

***

Chicago might be called the city of fads. Its women are devoted to them. They are always striving after beauty by means of some special method of eating, sleeping, or not eating or not sleeping, and the method is adopted by the feminine Chicagoans en masse. The particular fad just now is one which must be trying on its individual devotees, and there is a chance that it may cause a general disruption of Chicago society, for maids and matrons alike are devoting themselves to telling the truth. This is supposed, too, to be the regular court truth—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The benefit to be received from this pernicious habit is to be the innocence and purity of childhood and an accompanying purity of eyes and skin. Those who have tried it say that the result of even a short trial is most satisfactory in its effect, but that they are losing their friends faster than they are gaining good looks. The promulgators of this new beauty cure promise that all the friends will come back, friends for truth's sake, but this part of the programme has not yet begun, and at present it looks as if there would be very little social life in Chicago this Winter.

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A dressmaker who has a good class of custom, women who have much more than the average of the good things of this world, though they do not reckon their wealth by the millions, says that she can gauge the wealth of the individuals by the quality of the materials they use. This is in an inverse ratio. The more money the individual has the more she appears to look after not only the pennies, but the dollars, while the woman of comparatively small means considers that no material is too good for her.

***

Ignorance is bliss in more things than we know or realize until we have gained unhappiness and wisdom. That London hair dealer told too much when he said that the very best false hair in the market came from the heads of the dead. The combings gathered by Paris ragpickers are almost more unpleasant, though these go into theatrical wigs, and there is no doubt that all the hair is treated to an elaborate process of cleansing before it is used. The cheapest grade of hair used in America comes from the heads of the Chinese. The elaborate process to which this is subjected show in effects. The Chinese hair is used largely to make the cheap wigs that are to be seen on the lower east side of the city, and a large proportion of them have a reddish tinge after a little wear, the effect of the treatment.

There is a decreasing demand for false hair in England, it is said, but that is not the case in America. Baldness is on the increase, dealers say. Much of this among women comes from dyeing or bleaching the hair. Some of this is done to get a fashionable tint, but quite as often to hide gray locks. It is not unusual for quite young girls to show one or two gray hairs, and when in two or three years the two or three become a dozen or more, and around the face, where they first make their appearance, it is not pleasant, and a little application of dye now and then does not show and hides the obnoxious white, that is usually understood to mean advancing years. White hair is beautiful on an elderly woman, and it softens and adds beauty to a plain face, but there is nothing pretty about the few straggling white hairs that give the head a piebald appearance. Hence the dye and later false hair. But the game is hardly worth the candle.

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Horse radish is said to be a cure for a cough, and should be eaten at and between meals.

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Here are three hints which a writer in The Toronto Mail and Empire gives to that large body, the economical sisterhood. Always get good material for veiling; the cheap looks tawdry. But good veiling is expensive, and to have a veil too short is worse than none at all. So pick up short lengths of veil which are sold at reasonable prices, take an old veil, cut off the ends, and sew one on each end of the new veil, four inches on a side, to make the veil the proper length. The seams will come in the knot, and will not show, and there is the new veil and at a low cost. Then for a surah blouse. Surah often washes like a piece of cotton cloth. Try a small piece of blouse that you are about to send to the cleaners. Wash it tepid water with white castile soap. When two-thirds dry iron on the wrong side. If the result is good, the whole waist can be washed in this way. If it cannot be ironed on the wrong side, a piece of cotton cloth should be placed over the right side. Blouse fronts of surah can be kept fresh and clean in this way. Shabby, limp flowers can be freshened, after dusting them carefully, by holding them—with the stem in a pair of scissors to keep from burning the fingers—in the steam from the teakettle. If they are spread open too far, they can be caught together with thread, held in the steam again, and left to dry firm in that position.

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Crêpe is not as perishable as it might seem. There is a water-proof variety which is very serviceable.

***

Chicago women are nothing if not ambitious, and whatever they undertake they appear to do well. They are to have a big athletic club now whose charms and attractions will perhaps do something to balance the evil which is threatened by Chicago truth-tellers.

The Chicago woman's athletic club is to be a bona-fide club, with all the charms of the man's club and none of the nonsense of the woman's. It is to have a swimming bath, Turkish baths, baths of all kinds, in fact; a manicure and hairdressing parlor, a tearoom that will be a dream, and a good dinner will be served to Madame and Mademoiselle in the dining room, where man can be invited to see how altogether delightful it will all be. He can't have wine, though; that is one thing tabooed. The money is already pledged for this dream of bliss and the architects are at work. There are to be no athletic records broken in this new club, and it is not to be a physical workshop. Its members can indulge in athletics as mildly as they like, and there will be innumerable cozy couches and comfortable chairs where the laziest woman can lounge if she pleases.

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Why New York women never undertake big ventures of this kind it would be interesting to know. There seems either to be a lack of unity in desire among them or a great deal of economy. New York women seem to begrudge money invested in any way in which they cannot see every dollar returned to them immediately in the way of a big dinner or something of that kind. Anything arranged for their comfort on anything approaching a large scale they fail to support. They are like the women who live in hotels because they cannot afford to keep house. That is exactly what New York clubwomen do. Perhaps they are lacking in domesticity in their club lives. Whatever the reason is, they manage to fritter away a great deal of money in the course of a year and with nothing permanent to show for it.

***

Speaking of truth-telling, some of the clubs of Revolutionary dames and damsels have a bad reputation in this way. Their Sapphirean qualities are undoubtedly developed unconsciously, in the way that we all see what we like to see and are blind to unpleasant facts, but they are Sapphira-like, nevertheless.

"The ancestral trees which they climb are most peculiar or they get up them in most peculiar ways," says a woman who has a whole army of ancestors who signed Declarations of Independence, came over in the Mayflower, headed Revolutionary armies, and performed gallant deeds, but who is quite happy in a knowledge of the fact without proclaiming it to the world by a badge. "There was one woman who is at the head and front, or has been, of one of the organizations, and who is still cited as a prominent member, who nearly took my breath away one day when she brought out her pet ancestor for my delectation. Now, if there is one thing that I think I know, it is history, and I knew very well the life of this ancestor, to whom she referred as her Revolutionary ancestor par excellence. 'But aren't you mistaken, Mrs. Blank?' I asked when I could recover myself; 'that man never had any children.' Was she abashed? Not a bit of it. 'Oh, yes, he did,' she replied. 'He is generally understood to have had no children, but I have it from the English records.' Talk about making history! Those are the people who are making history with a vengeance. When they get things settled so that they can go into print the country will see something that will surprise it and the rest of us will not know where we are at."

***

Any one who is interested in Parmesan cheese can learn a great deal about it by visiting a little town not quite 200 miles from New York. The town is Winterton, and it is such a little town that it has not even a store, only a Post Office across from the station where New York trains stop for through passengers. The cheese factory is not far from the station. It is a small frame building, with a wide-open door on the ground floor, where the cheese making is carried on. The workers are Italians, and it is only the knowing ones who say that the product they make is sold in New York for Parmesan cheese. Around the country it is known as cachacawaller, or something that sounds like that, and the Summer visitors make trips to the little establishment, for it is one of the show places of the town. It is a milk cheese, and the near-by farmers supply large quantities of the milk each morning. The principal machinery in the manufacture of the cheese seems to be two large boilers, in one of which is hot water, which is used to douse the cheese after the milk has been reduced to curds and is ready for handling, for it is a strictly hand-made cheese. The part of the cheesemaking which the visitors like to see is the pulling. The cheese, in a condition of long curled ropes which look like nothing so much as a mass of white cream candy at a confectioner's, is in a big, low cask, where it receives the douches of hot water between which three men pull it and double it over, exactly as if it was candy. They stand in the form of a triangle, and the cheese is pulled from the man at one end to the man in the centre, and from him to the man at the other end, and as the men are about two yards apart the cheese is stretched for at least four yards. It is pulled and doubled and pulled again like taffy, put back in the cask and doused with the hot water, and pulled again and again until it has reached the proper consistency. When the cheese is completed it is shaped into large spheres and oblong shapes and set away for six months, by which time the outside has become hard and passed through a stage of green to pure white and the cheese is ready for market. It may be a very good cheese—it certainly looks as if it might be while it is in the process of making—but the Winterton people cannot tell; it is made too near home; they have never eaten it.

***

They are taking a step in the right direction when they teach the boys in the schools to sew. In many of the schools where small newsboys are taught some things they don't know and an attempt is made to modify some of the things they already know, sewing is one of the accomplishments they learn. It is a good thing for the small street urchins; they need sewing, some of them, but they do not need the accomplishment a whit more than boys from higher ranks in society. It has been said of women that sewing was a great benefit as a healthy opiate for frazzled nerves. That word frazzle is a Southern expression, but its very sound explains itself. Men who have, as they occasionally do, frazzled nerves take a smoke; but there are times when a cigar does not taste good, and they cannot smoke, and then the nerves frazzle away to suit themselves and make patient wives groan. In times of semi-invalidism sewing would come in most appropriately. The mother who has her boys taught to sew is laying up treasures for herself for future years, and the woman with a husband who can sew is blessed. There is a man who lives not so far from Manhattan who discovered the needle cure for himself. It may be that a somewhat extended knowledge of hygiene brought up the idea, but whatever it was the man has acquired a very considerable knowledge of the art of needlework, and now, whenever the frazzled feeling from brain fatigue begins to come on he sits down comfortably in his bachelor apartment, puts his feet up on the mantelpiece, gets the light in good condition, and begins to sew. Whether he has a workbox or not he has never confided to any one, or what kind of a thimble he uses, but whenever a housekeeper friend receives a handsome bureau cover for a Christmas present she knows that she is receiving a condensed and applied nerve tonic. The masculine wielder of the needle has become so expert in his art that he has a certificate of merit put down to his everlasting credit—one large and impressive piece of work. That is a crazy quilt, a truly masculine one, made of innumerable scarf ends, all sewed together with many and varied embroidery stitches. That was the chef d'oeuvre of it all, and when it was put together—the man did not do that work, which was on too large a scale to have the desired soothing effect—he sent it to a friend as an example of a course of homeopathic treatment which could be recommended, as it had been tried.

The Official Tests
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Royal Baking Powder
Purest and Strongest.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE SAND MAN.

The Sand Man drops in every night,
The Sand Man with his sand;
To sprinkle grains in little eyes
With unseen, unfelt hand.

He comes about the hour when all
The baby work is done;
When toys lie scattered round the room,
Abandoned one by one.

A hobby horse once rocked with vim
Stands quiet in his stall—
A consecrated space between
The trundle bed and wall.

A jumping-jack, an iron bank,
A painted rubber ball,
A rattle with a whistle on,
A bruised and battered doll.

A dozen little glittering things
So dear to babyland:
But now the Sand Man comes around,
The Sand Man with his sand.

Two chubby little fists are forced
In two small sleepy eyes,
To rub away the sand which sifts
Across some tired sighs.

And now the Sand Man yields his place
To a fairy with a rod,
Who beckons toward that mystic shrine,
The babyland of Nod.

The Sand Man drops in every night,
The Sand Man with his sand;
To sprinkle grains in little eyes,
With unseen, unfelt hand.

—CHARLES NELSON JOHNSON in Chicago Times-Herald.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The black and white which are seen so much in combination this Fall have to be used with judgment to avoid a cheapening effect. The combination of color is always stylish, and usually becoming, but many groups of black velvet ribbon, for instance, on white, often gives a broken patched effect that is not good. A pretty combination to be seen on a particularly attractive black and white waist is produced by the use of a narrow black and white striped ribbon. The waist is one of those pretty fluffy combinations to be seen so frequently, and the lapels are edged with the black and white ribbon, ruffled on as an edge. There is a high stock of black, with ends an inch or two higher in the back, and this is outlined top and bottom with the ribbon. The stripes on this are very fine, not giving a pronounced black and white effect, but seemingly graduating the white to the black without a startling contrast; and the result is eminently satisfactory.

***

Black velvet ribbons edge the mass of white ruffles which form the petticoat front to some evening gowns. The skirt proper of the gown is of some pretty color shaped off into a train at the back, and slightly draped at the sides. Model gowns of this style show the Princess and tight-fitting effect in the back. The bodice of a gown with a ruffled petticoat of this kind will frequently have a wide pointed opening from the shoulders to the waist, also filled in with ruffles of the white, though narrower, edged with the narrow black velvet ribbon to match the petticoat.

***

Chinchilla in narrow bands finishes the bottom and outlines panels of handsome reception and evening gowns, and with excellent effect, though some people object always to fur on house gowns. Nothing, however, is more charming than chinchilla. Ermine is beautiful with some shades of dark green. A little of it adds a richness that nothing else can give, and there is a shade of yellow with green tints in the ermine which makes it blend admirably with the green. Sable plays an important part in millinery and gowns, and particularly wraps.

***

The combination in large quantities of velvet and fur is well enough for people who admire it and like something "different" if they can change wraps frequently. A long cape made of alternate ruffles of sable and dark green velvet has not the style of an entire garment of either material, but it may be called "dressy."

***

Many of the cloth capes are pretty in cut and material, yet we have not yet become sufficiently accustomed to capes to admire them. A cape of smooth finish of a delicate fawn shade, long in the back and cut up in front almost to the throat, is pretty, though it does not give much promise of warmth, despite the pockets on either side of the lining by which the wearer can hold it together. It has a large collar, and the effect of much velvet of a soft shade of brown around the neck. Golden brown is the shade, or a soft wood brown. The cape is lined with a cream white silk.

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Very pretty jackets of this fawn color, stylishly lined with silk stripes and plaids, are to be found at reasonable prices. A stylish jacket has a straight, loose front, one upper and two lower pockets.

***

Black and white shows well in whole garments, or as a trimming, the cut pattern of the one showing the other beneath. A pretty little black coat has an all-over design of this cutting. It is not too open to make the white beneath anything but attractive and stylish. It is particularly a pretty, stylish coat, with a long rounded coattail. The front is short, and there is a lamb collar.

***

The baby Persian lamb is to be found as an effective trimming on the bodices of many gowns. It is effective in giving character to a gown of one of the pretty shades of brown.

***

The soft, warm brown and a pretty, soft blue are found in combination this year, both in materials and in gowns. One of these, of brown wool bayadere cord, has a narrow satin stripe of the blue, between the cords. The satin stripe comes in other combinations, but there is nothing prettier than the blue and brown. Brown gowns, plain or figured, are trimmed with the blue. A pretty, stylish trimming is made of brown and blue silk strips, say a little over two inches wide, and fringed. This is made of straight strips of the silk put together so that the one will fall a little below the other, bound over a cord, if desired, to form a heading, and then fringed out. A fluffy little trimming of this kind, not much more than an inch wide when completed, is very attractive on the bodice of a gown.

***

The very becoming Medici collar is seen on many reception gowns. With this high collar in the back, and lapels at either side, a square cut neck filled in with soft puffed mull, the effect is very pretty and much affected by elderly women. Delicate women who cannot wear an uncovered throat also find it attractive.

***

The narrow ribbon ruffled on in designs forms the trimming for some gowns still, and silk ruffled on cord forms the patterns which ornament many gowns. The Louis XVI. knot forms this design, or the foundation of it, in many instances. The little Louis XVI. knot, as is to be seen on so many hats, and as a bona fide bow on some gowns, has been worn already for two or three Winters in forms that might be called opera or theatre bonnets, or to take the place of either. But it was not seen on everything then, hence its charm in addition to its own special beauty.

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The Fall shades, both in silk and cloth, and even when combined with bright colors, are still quiet in effect. A very fancy material is a woolen crêpe, which has its satin bayadere stripe in the form of ribbons nearly half an inch wide, fastened at one edge and set on in groups of three. It is pretty and effective and light in weight. Corded bayaderes are rich and effective in both silk and wool.

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Many handsome imported gowns are in cashmere of delicate shades. A coarse lace applique is seen on handsome afternoon and evening gowns.

***

A stylish dark walking suit has the effect of a long outdoor garment. The coat has a straight front, buttoned the full length with large rubber buttons, four or five of them, and they are met by buttons of the same kind and size which run the full length of the skirt, which has the effect of an opening.

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Stylish skirts are made with the plaid on the bias, and apparently of the thick woolen material of which golf capes are made. They are pretty on slender women.

***

Rhinestone buttons, large and small, appear on many pretty frocks, cut steel ornaments, a large plain crystal button; and there is nothing prettier than the plain crystal button which has no ornamentation. Small crystal buttons are also used, some of them having just a touch of metal in the centre, as if to simulate a silver or gilt thread. The jacket fronts of a pretty blouse are fastened at intervals by pairs of these plain crystal buttons, with the touch of gilt in the centre and connected by gilt chains.

***

Hat ornaments are enormous. It is going to be a marvel how the heads upon which they are to appear will support them. It will require some management of the head to obtain an equilibrium. Many of these enormous clubs are of jet, and two stylish ones seen in one hat—big pins with enormous round head, in the front of it—were of dull black, ornamented with cut steel. Many pretty bonnets are made of slung jet, or black sequins, as many people would say. All colors are combined with the black. A beautiful shade of orange that appears in millinery might be called frosted orange in contradistinction to the burnt orange which has been so much used. It has a pretty white frosted effect.

***

The lining of your gown this season must be of the same color of it, or of the trimmings, to be au fait. They may be of a shade lighter if desired, but there must be no contrasts. These small things do much to make the general elegance of the gown.

***

Socket and ball fastenings are not new, but many people who might be glad to use them in place of hooks and eyes apparently have never heard of them. They are like the clasps of the ordinary glove, and can be bought as hooks and eyes are bought. Not as many of them are needed as of the hooks and eyes, and they are more secure. They make a satisfactory fastening for the cuff of a blouse or any long sleeve which has an opening, and are particularly good for the placket hole of the gown. Care must be taken not to put the catch on wrong side up. The smooth side is placed next the cloth material of the gown.

***

People who are in a position to prophesy say that the gowns which button, hook, or lace over the tournour in the perfectly plain way, shown on new gowns, are not going to be worn as much as was thought. To wear one, a woman requires a perfectly fashionable figure, and when the women who have not tried the plain backed gowns see how ugly their friends look in them, they will not sacrifice themselves even on the altar of fashion. Gowns with a few plaits, though almost invisible in the back, are most satisfactory. The Princess effect is to be seen in many gowns, but it is frequently the effect and not the genuine Princess cut, the absolute severity of which is trying. A gown having waist and skirts separate, and a simple cord finish at the waist line, has the plain effect, but the lines below the waist can be better managed.

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A brilliant gown of black Brussels net is trimmed with the flowers in ribbon work that have been seen for some time. On the drop skirt the net which is worn over a petticoat of plain black satin has around the lower edge a border of standing tulips, life size, red and yellow, with their green leaves. The bodice also shows the life-tulips on the net

***

One of the most comfortable women in the Greater New York has a husband who selects all her gowns for her, buys the materials, and usually has much to say about the making. He always assists at a millinery séance, and he takes the children to one of the best children's furnishing shops and orders their clothes. His taste is rarely at fault.

HE DID.

My sweetheart stood before me yester e'en
And said: "Now tell me candidly, I pray,
Just what you think of my new hat—the green
Ruff round the crown—is it becoming? Say
Just what you think—don't tell me that
It looks well on me if it doesn't! Be
Fair with me—look at my new hat—
Is it becoming? Tell the truth to me!"

I looked upon the thing, this way and that—
First from one side and then another gazed;
It was a wonderful affair—that hat!
I looked upon its make-up and was dazed—
Yet I did treat her fairly—told her just
What I considered wrong about it—then
She looked at me a moment with disgust,
And bade me never speak to her again!
—From The Cleveland Leader.

She Could Choose.

There were twin babies in the neighbor's house, a great manyq babies little Ella thought.

"Mamma," she said, "the stork must have brought Mrs. Blank two babies so she could choose the one she liked best."—Abendblatt der New York Staats-Zeitung.

MISS NIELSEN IN HAWAII.

The Actress Tells of Her Observances Among Women There—The Desire for Annexation.

Miss Alice Nielsen, who so successfully invaded the sacred and almost inaccessible realms of stardom at Wallack's Theatre last Monday night as Irma, Musette, and Fedor alternately in Harry B. Smith's and Victor Herbert's new opera, "The Fortune Teller," had many amusing adventures during her long vacation last Summer.

Feeling the need of absolute rest, she sailed with a party of friends on the steamship Doric for an extended tour in the Orient early in the Spring. The party landed at Honolulu and were detained several days. They remained in the city while the first contingent of our army sent to support Admiral Dewey was being entertained by the citizens of the first colony or State to be added to our possessions by the late war. Miss Nielsen was promptly appointed a member of the Entertainment Committee and was called upon to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" while our boys in blue were being feasted on the grounds surrounding the palace, and was greeted with applause and accompanied by a chorus such as probably never before greeted an American prima donna.

She met a number of prominent Hawaiians, and was particularly struck with the grace of the native and half-caste women and made them quite a study while on the island. She was presented with the last Hawaiian flag raised in Honolulu prior to the annexation, and discovered that while those politically inclined strongly desired American annexation, the natives whom she met were unanimously in favor of the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. Miss Nielsen made numerous trips into the interior, and being possessed of more than the ordinary amount of feminine curiosity, managed to secure much interesting information concerning the native Hawaiian women, whom she considers a more graceful type of her sex than she has ever encountered at home. While delving into Hawaiian lore and listening to the plaints and complaints of those whom she encountered in the interior, she formed impressions lasting enough to be recorded, and writes them exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

Over 200 years prior to the landing of Capt. Cook on the Island of Kanai, a storm-tossed wreck was cast ashore on the southern coast of Hawaii, and the mother of Kings in the person of the daughter of a Spanish officer commanding one of the ill-fated vessels of Cortez's Pacific fleet first set foot on the land of eternal holiday. This daughter of the gods, as the natives called her, was worshipped for a time, then wedded to the reigning monarch, and thus began the mingling of the white and brown races, which has continued until at the present time the native Hawaiians are probably as unlike the original Polynesians as the great luscious grafted peach is unlike the stunted wild fruit of the forest. From the days of Kamehameha the landing of runaway sailors, the location here of island traders, and the invasion of white settlers have increased, and the loves of white men and brown women have been the theme of many poetic legends through which the history of this half-way house of the Pacific may be traced with considerable accuracy.

Dame Nature evidently created these islands in her sternest mood, and then as if to make amends for a fit of ill-temper to have opened the flood gates of her bounty and given the dusky daughters of the Pacific a bright little Eden where, mounted on their ponies, they can gallop about merrily over the green hills or white sands or else disport themselves heedlessly in the still whiter yeast of the surging billows. No less charming than the seashore is the scenery further inland, where between densely wooded hills the purling streams often flow invisibly in their deep rocky channels, where the gigantic trees spread their rich leafy branches in all directions, where the banana, guaya, bread fruit, and cocoanut offer such an overflow of delicious drink and substantial savory food as to exempt them from the common doom "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

The Hawaiian woman of to-day and the immediate past is a splendid creature in every sense of the word. She is tall, with a full, rounded figure, regular features, rich complexion, showing the high color welling up under the soft dark skin as though trying to break through the cheeks and lips, great black liquid eyes full of fire and passion or of the languor of love, graceful as a fawn, and as laughter-loving as a child. She is an agreeable companion, good mother, or tender nurse. On horseback (they all ride with the divided skirt, on a man's saddle,) in the water, (they swim like fishes,) or on the sands, the movements of a Hawaiian girl are lessons in graceful carriage beyond anything ever conceived by Delsarte. It is indeed to be deplored that this magnificent type of woman is rapidly disappearing. Even now one must visit the interior in order to see in their original forms the seductive dances of the native women gayly decked with flowers, which never fail to challenge the admiration of foreigners.

This will soon vanish altogether with the people themselves, who are decreasing with alarming rapidity under the influence of civilization and alcohol. The idyllic scenes of former days have already mostly disappeared, the missions having caused the short and very picturesque national garb to be lengthened and rendered unsightly. The Sunday songs and dances have been prohibited, the laughter and poetry banished; and intemperance indulged in as a substitute for the dance, song, and varied harmless amusements, so injudiciously prohibited by the missionaries, has caused epidemics which have claimed thousands of victims.

The native woman's domestic duties were few and her labors light; the preparations of poi from the taro or water turnip, catching and cooking of fish, beating tappa or bark cloth, and keeping the cool grass houses clean left them plenty of time to seek amusement or lie under the shade of the trees and listen to the booming of the surf on the coral reefs or the song and traditions of the wars and loves of the first and greatest people of their land. The Hawaiian women have countless arts by which they heighten their natural beauty of form and features. They are fond of ornaments, and contrive to make them out of the crudest and simplest materials. Their feather work is the finest in the world, and their tappa cloth of beaten bark is soft and silk-like in texture. They have a childlike and almost savage fondness for red, and the lover who would win his sweetheart's kindest smile may do so by offering presents of the scarlet feathers of the beautiful forest birds found in the interior. Their taste in color is good to an artistic degree, and although they use the brightest and almost clashing contrasts in colors they do so with such admirable taste that they do not look gaudy or even obtrusive.

The fashions of wearing the hair are somewhat various; the natural color is a glossy black, but it is sometimes stained a reddish hue by the use of lime. It is nearly always of great length and worn loose down the back, adding materially to the beauty of the wearer. The women are tenderly fond of children and pet animals and love the usual afternoon gathering under the shade of the trees to chat, laugh, and sing, as do our own society ladies the 5 o'clock tea or the evening call. Hawaiian hospitality is proverbial. Should a stranger call at the house of a native, the wife is sure to greet him and ask him if he is hungry. Should he answer in the affirmative she or one of the girls will run to the fish pond and in a short time some baked fish, taro, and fruit is spread out on plantain leaves before the guest. The taro patch and the fish pond are the constant pride of the Hawaiian housewife. They represent the kitchen garden and poultry yard of the American woman, and their size and condition is invariably an indication of the rank and prosperity of the owner. The semi-amphibious nature of the Sandwich Island woman undoubtedly accounts for her graceful deportment and splendidly developed figure. The younger women spend many hours each day in the water. They are fond of fishing, and the care and stocking of the ponds is a pleasure, not a task. The fish pond is usually made by walling in a small cove or the mouth of a creek with coral rock, through which the tide runs, but the fish cannot escape, and the merry talk and laughter of those engaged in the care of them is proof of the lightness of the labor. Under a thatched roof, with a fish pond and a taro patch well cared for, a native woman can be happy, comfortable, and well fed, while with some garlands of wild flowers, a few yards of tappa, and some shell, feather, and shark teeth ornaments, she can be as fashionable as any of her neighbors.

The commercial future of these islands may have demanded annexation, but the Hawaiian woman certainly did not and will not be benefited by it, as the enforcements of the creeds and customs suited to more northern climes and higher civilization will only hasten the departure of the most interesting of nature's children and result in her total disappearance from the face of the earth.

WOMEN WHO MAKE FLAGS

In the Brooklyn Navy Yard They Worked Nights, Sundays, and Holidays During the War.

FITTED OUT THE NEW SHIPS

Fourteen Women Always Employed Making Flags for the Navy—Jacks, Pennants, and Flags of All Nations—Difficult Work.

Preparing the colors for which gallant warriors are to fight seems to have been an essentially feminine duty which has obtained from very early days. Fair ladies in the Middle Ages embroidered the banners under which their knights fought, and, although flagmaking now is put upon a business basis, it has been the work of women in the United States since the first flag of the country was made down to the present day.

During the past war, for three months a large number of women worked literally nights, days, and Sundays to get ready the emblems for which Uncle Sam's men were to fight. The Brooklyn Navy Yard has a big flag manufactory where most of the flags for the navy are made, and that means that a great many flags are turned out there annually in days of peace, to say nothing of in war times.

A large vessel carries—many people will be surprised to know it—forty American flags. The Oregon, the Chicago, and the Iowa all carry that number of American flags, and naval vessels generally carry from thirty to forty—that is, counting the four jacks and pennants, but not including the international signal flags and the flags of the countries at which a vessel is to be stationed, though all of them are made in the big equipment building in the navy yard.

Flagmaking would not be so much of a business if there were no foreign flags. The Stars and Stripes are comparatively simple to put together, but when it comes to sewing a whole landscape and water scene on a flag, to say nothing of any number of symbolical devices in more brilliant colors than the rainbow ever dreamed of having, and putting the land or seascape or whatever it may be on two sides of the flag without so much as a stitch showing through, all in exact proportions, then there is something to do in making a flag.

There are three rooms in the equipment building which are given up to flagmaking. One of these is very large, and the two others, at either end, comparatively small. There are machine sewers and hand sewers, and, with the scissors, pincushions, and flatirons for pressing scattered around, the place does not look unlike a dressmaker's establishment, though the colors of the materials used are more brilliant than any that would be found at any dressmaker's this season.

Allowing from thirty to forty flags to a ship, and the united efforts of wind and weather to destroy them as soon as possible, it will be seen readily that fourteen women—the regular number employed—could be kept busy at all times making flags; and with a war that necessitated a large number of new vessels, many of them without flags to their names, the number of workers was quickly brought up to seventy, and the working hours were extended five hours—from 8 to 10 instead of from 8 to 5. When the rush of work was about over they sent out from the flag department 1,800 flags in one week. What they sent out in the big rush days they could not tell; there was not time then to stop and count.

The greater number of the regular flag workers have been at work there for a number of years. Miss Mary Woods, who is at present in charge of the department, has been making flags for sixteen years. For those who know how, the flagmaking is not difficult; but to be obliged to instruct a number of women when there was a great rush was difficult, and some of the women who were tried could not be taught. When they did get the requisite number the entire left in another building was taken in addition to the rooms always in use. There were extra men for the finishing—work which men always do—and every one was obliged to work long hours, Sundays and holidays. They did, however, have Fourth of July, for it would hardly have seemed right for flag workers to disregard that important day; but they had worked through Decoration Day. There was extra pay for all extra time and double pay for holidays and Sundays, to say nothing of the patriotic satisfaction to be taken in the work, and no one complained. There was still a rush of work after the extra ships had been equipped, for the regular work had been neglected, and there was much of that to be done.

The men employed in the flag department cut the stars and bias pennants and put on the finishing touches, and the heading through which the rope is run. They also put in the ropes and mark the heading in stencil with the nationality of the flag and the number which indicates the size. When this is done the flag is rolled, with the heading and stencil mark out, and sent to the storehouse ready for use.

The women cut all the square flags and the devices for them. There is a pattern for every flag, and what may be called a flag fashion book. This is a square book containing colored illustrations of the flags of the world. Most of the flags are bound into the book, but when a country has changed its flag within a few years an original design is made and fastened in. All the patterns are put away, when not in use, in paper bags, each marked plainly on one end with the name and number, which can be plainly seen when the bag is opened. There are no specialists among the flagmakers, and each woman makes whatever flag may happen to be given to her, cutting it and finishing it entirely.

There is no monotony about the work, for the flags vary in size and design. It is pleasant work; anyway, the flagmakers say so. Of the American flags, of which the greatest number is made, there are forty-four flags in a set of general signals used in the navy, and these are in three sizes, with the regular flag in nine sizes, ranging in number from 1 to 10. The first flag, No. 1, is the largest, and measures 36 feet, while the smallest, No. 10, measures only 20 inches. There were only eight flags at one time, ranging regularly from the large No. 1 to the No. 8. Then a very small flag was needed for the small boats, and one two sizes smaller than any then in use, the No. 10, was made, and now forms one of the regular flags. There are also the long, narrow pennants raised above the flag on the homeward-bound ships, and these range in size from No. 1 to No. 6, the former being 70 feet long and the latter 6 feet. A 70-foot pennant, which is nothing but ribbon in width, is very long, and the 40-foot pennant is more often used.

There are nineteen international signal flags and forty-three foreign flags that are made. All of these used in the navy are made in the navy yard, and most of the American flags, though a few of these are made at Mare Island. There is no guesswork about the making of a flag. Everything must be done by exact measurement, and a flag having two sides which must be exactly alike makes the work difficult, particularly with the foreign flags, where the devices have much detail.

Since the rush of work began in the navy yard, about April or May, the stars have been put on the American flag in a new way which is at once better and quicker. The stars are of ordinary white cotton cloth, and up to that time they had been put on by hand, with the edges neatly turned in, sewed first on one side of the blue field and then on the other. But that was too slow work when flags were being turned out by the wholesale, and what is called a zigzag machine was purchased. This machine makes a sort of cross stitch, and with it the stars can be sewed on both sides of the flag at once. The stars are basted on, raw edge, and on the other side of the bunting, under each star, is placed a square piece of white cotton. The cut star is then sewed on with the machine, which, crossing from one side to the other of the edge, holds it in place neatly, and as it does this it also stitches, of course, the shape of a star on the square piece of cloth which is on the other side of the bunting. The cloth is cut very close to the stitching and the star remains. Thus two stars have been sewed on instead of one, and it is all done in a quarter of the time it would take to do the work by hand.

The devices on foreign flags would make the ordinary seamstress despair. It is fancy work on a large scale. There are the wonderful landscapes, with round-faced suns with halos coming up from behind gay-colored mountains, over which rainbows worked in four or five lines of outline or chain stitch in as many different colors make a scene which would surprise an artist. Then there is also water, which is also worked in with some kind of embroidery stitch; red liberty caps, whole menageries of animals on different flags, and any number of other things, all in brilliant colors of bunting. Many of the devices, circles, and scalloped circles, being on the bias, require careful manipulation to prevent stretching, and when there were new hands at work they were given the straight seams as far as possible. All the devices are run around the edge, not hemmed, as this makes them lie more smoothly. The work on the flags must not only be neatly done, but it must be strong, for the wind is no respecter of careless needlework.

The flags of Costa Rica and San Salvador are considered the most difficult to make, from the elaborateness of their devices, and the German flag is somewhat difficult, though the workers say they are all easy when once you know how. The largest foreign flag is only twenty-five feet. None is made as large as the American flag No. 1. The largest-sized flags are made of 19-inch bunting, and the narrow pennants of a narrow 4½-inch bunting, which comes on purpose for them.

Every flag that is made is measured on the floor after the seams are sewed to insure the exact measurement. There are metal pieces set into the floor, and each one is marked for the different flags. For the 36-foot flag, however, there is no measure, and when it is spread out it covers nearly the whole floor of the large room. The United States is not hiding her light under a bushel when one of her warships is flying these big flags which the women of Brooklyn make.

HATS STILL COMING OFF.

Theatregoers Usually Remove Them When the Ushers Call Up the Aisles—Occasionally an Obstinate Woman.

"Ladies will please remove their large hats," call the ushers, as they walk down the aisles from the orchestra to the rear of the theatre at Col. Sinn's Montauk, in Brooklyn. There has been a moral force working in most of the theatres in the country in regard to the removal of objectionable hats during the play for some time, but it was at the Montauk that they made the innovation of having the ushers make the general request just before the curtain went up every night and at every matinée.

That was a year ago last Winter, in the middle of the season, and it has become an old story now, and the practice has been adopted in other Brooklyn theatres. But, looking at it after a year and a half of experience, the managers believe that the practice is very satisfactory. The request to remove hats also heads the programme, but, like signboards in parks, either it is not read, or, being read, the recommendation is not applied. But there are few women who, when the ushers walk down the aisles a few moments before the curtain goes up, making the general request, not in loud tones, but with sufficient force to be distinctly heard by every one, who can conscientiously sit with a hat on. But there are obstinate ones occasionally.

They have found at the theatre that it is not the younger women, as a rule, who object to removing their hats, but it is the older women who refuse to accede to even personal requests to dispose of the objectionable headgear. At the matinées patronized largely by young women and girls there will be hardly a covered head.

That the general call of the usher is effective is known, as just after it there is a general removal of hats. Then the one woman—and she is rare, most of the theatre patrons being very accommodating—who keeps on her hat is personally requested to remove it. When she is a particularly obstinate individual she is spoken to again, and perhaps again, and then she receives a note from the management that usually brings her around. She is not allowed to have

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THE GEORGE TICKET.

The Chicago platform and 16 to 1 free silver State ticket was a necessity. Undoubtedly there is a considerable number of free silver voters in the State—not a great multitude, but a few thousands. If these voters had not put up candidates of their own they would have had no opportunity to vote in accordance with the dictates of conscience. The Democrats at Syracuse deliberately turned their backs on free silver and would have nothing to do with the Chicago platform. The Republicans have nothing in common with the free silver men except a strong desire to raise the 16 to 1 issue in this campaign. The Prohibitionists would probably decline to give them a platform they could stand on. The Social Labor Party might take them in, but the two delusions, though like in aim, are rarely compatible. There was nothing to do but to nominate candidates of their own.

HENRY GEORGE is a very appropriate candidate for the Silver Party. He is the son of a father who was respected even by those who were unable to accept his somewhat ill-considered views of human society. He has probably been a resident of the State for five years. In the Mayoralty contest last year, when called to the head of the Jeffersonian Democracy ticket by the death of his father, he polled 21,263 votes, which is probably more than he will poll in the entire State this year. He will not be called on for a campaign contribution, for Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT will gladly pay all the expenses of the free silver campaign.

Democrats in other States will not fail to note the significance of the campaign in New York. The Gold Democrats here have decided to make no nominations, which is equivalent to disbanding, since they lose the right to nominate by convention and use the Ship emblem on the ballot if they put no ticket in the field. They appear to be content with the regular candidates of the Democratic Party. To the Silver Democrats, on the other hand, the Syracuse platform and candidates are unacceptable. They are forced to run a ticket of their own.

Free silver is dead in the Eastern States, and it is dying in the other States.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ISSUES.

It is one of the disadvantages of our form of government by parties at its present stage of evolution that there can be no really binding declaration of party policy for Congressional elections apart from the party policy in the State elections which occur at the same time. Fortunately, there can be a separate vote, however, and no man who is fit to have a vote will hesitate to use it in his own Congressional district as his independent judgment of the views and character of the candidates and the general tendency of their respective parties shall determine. There never was a time when such independence of judgment and action was a more imperative duty than it now is.

In regard to matters of the greatest importance in national legislation, both parties, as shown by their platforms and by their actual course in Congress, are singularly confused. It may seem on the surface that any voter who believes in the need of the country for freer trade and for the abolition of the sale of Governmental favors to private interests would be safe in voting for a Democratic candidate. But if he stops to reflect, he will recall that the Wilson bill of 1893—one of the wisest and fairest revenue measures passed by the House since the Walker tariff—was so defiled by protectionism and by the grossest bargains with private interests, through the votes of Democratic Senators, of whom one is the present representative of New York in the Senate, that President CLEVELAND would not sign it. Clearly, it is not safe to assume that every Democratic candidate, if elected, will adhere to the sound principles of commercial freedom or fight unflinchingly the corruption inherent in a protective tariff. The next Congress will have to revise the entire revenue system of the country, and every member should be chosen for that task with careful reference to his fidelity and integrity and his freedom from entangling influences, political or other.

On the other hand, the question of the currency is still a very important and very urgent one. It is an obvious necessity of the country that the present opportunity shall be seized, when prosperity has begun, when the supply of gold is ample, and when the course of foreign trade secures its continuance for some time, that the currency shall be firmly established under the gold standard, that the Treasury shall be taken out of the banking business by provision for the withdrawal of the Government notes, and that a sound banking system shall be created that will meet the actual requirements of all sections of the Union, be they greater or less, safely and freely. On the face of the record of the two parties it might seem that any voter, who saw this need and wished to meet it, would be safe in voting for a Republican candidate. But here again, if he will but reflect, he will remember that the Bland silver bill was passed over the President's veto by Republican votes, that the fatal Sherman silver bill was enacted as the price of the success of the McKinley tariff, and that the Republican Party has never stood firm for sound money when its pet object, a protective tariff, would be endangered thereby. Nor ought he to forget that in the long struggle to rescue the country from the evils brought upon it by the resort to legal tender paper it is among the Democrats that the strongest, most consistent, and most courageous leaders have been found. It is plain that in any Congress district where such a Democrat is presented, the cause of sound finance will be distinctly advanced by his election. Not only will his vote be sure for the right measures, but he will aid in recovering his own party from the influences which have diverted it from the course which its true leaders, from JEFFERSON to SEYMOUR, TILDEN, and CLEVELAND, unswervingly pursued.

Apart from these questions, with which we are all familiar, and as to which most intelligent men have definite convictions, there are the exceedingly important problems involved in the terms of peace with Spain. Whatever the treaty of peace may provide, much will remain to be done by legislation. The Spanish will withdraw from Cuba, but the future of the island will not be settled by the treaty; it will depend wholly on the decision of the President and Congress. A like situation may present itself in the Philippines. It is almost certain that at least the Island of Luzon will be retained by the United States in full possession, and in any case its future government will be for us to decide, while the other islands may be freed from Spanish control wholly or in part, leaving a serious problem for the study and disposition of Congress. In regard to these matters neither party has a definite policy, nor, indeed, is it at all clear that the President has one. From necessity the Government, like the country, has been waiting upon events, forced to take up questions as they have arisen and to put off the decision of some of the most important as long as possible. This situation makes it all the more the duty of intelligent voters to act with great care and entire independence in the Congress elections. The character and ability of the candidate are the main consideration. His party affiliations may, and, in certain contingencies, ought to be wholly disregarded.

MISTAKES AND MISTAKES.

In the course of the recent military manoeuvres in England, the supply and transportation services broke down almost completely, and the men engaged in the sham attacks and defenses suffered some very real hardships from hunger and exposure. This at first sight would seem to indicate that our neighbors, too, had their Algers, their Ludingtons, and their Sternbergs, and that a nation which has always made a business of war is not, after all, any more free from uniformed incompetents than one that of necessity intrusted its fighting to amateurs. In reality, however, the two cases are alike only because in both soldiers went hungry and had to sleep in the rain.

The fundamental difference is that the Britishers have discovered their weak points, not in the course of a serious campaign, but by experiments voluntarily made, and that, instead of denying that the weak points exist, the military authorities there are taking immediate and effective steps to strengthen them.

Incidentally, it may be stated that the outcome of these manoeuvres was about what those having them in charge had expected. All of the most experienced and best-trained staff officers of the English Army are away, at present, attending to the needs of Gen. KITCHENER'S expedition up the Nile, and the perfection of their work has, humanly speaking, left nothing to be expected or even desired. So depleted was the home army of officers of this sort that the expedient was tried of intrusting to civilian contractors the tasks of Commissaries and Quartermasters. The contractors did their best, and they were well supplied with capital and familiar with the handling of men in large numbers, but as events showed they could not meet the exigencies of rapid military movements, and so the expedient failed rather miserably.

It will not be tried again. That has been already decided, and therefore the discomforts of the soldiers were neither needless nor useless, and the failure is as instructive as a success would have been. The English papers are careful to explain matters thoroughly, and the responsibility for every shortcoming has been definitely fixed. Therefore, the experience, while similar to our own in one sense, is most dissimilar in another, and there is no consolation in it for American spoilsmen and their blundering protégés.

THE SCHOOLS.

The appointment last week of four Examiners, who, with Mr. MAXWELL, the Superintendent, will constitute the board for the examination of teachers, practically completes the working organization of the present school system. By the beginning of the new year twenty-two new school buildings, which will give seats for some forty thousand children, will be ready for opening in the territory of the old City of New York. The appointment of Examiners, which has been delayed by methods and for purposes not altogether creditable, but which it is not worth while to go into now, has finally been completed in time to secure proper examination for the large number of teachers required in these schools.

The immediate future of the schools is extremely promising. Whatever may be the exigencies of politics, the system is free from them for at least a year, and the work that has been set on foot may in that time so far educate the public mind that it will be possible to preserve this freedom. Of the spirit in the schools themselves, The Educational Review for October makes the following interesting report:

"The election of Dr. MAXWELL to the Superintendency of the New York schools appears to have marked a turning point in their development. The new scholastic year has begun under brighter auspices than most men now living can recall. To begin with, the era of necessary change and readjustment is practically over. Such an era is always one of friction and misunderstanding, particularly when it follows hard upon a period of sharp conflict. It gives rise to the crimination and recrimination that appear to be inseparable from all forms of progress in a democracy. Now the great majority of the New York teachers now see that the changes of the last two years were all conceived and advocated in the interest of the city and its children, and were not, as a group of mischief makers persistently alleged, leveled maliciously at the comfort and happiness of the teachers themselves. There is no longer any apparent reason why every man and woman who enters the schools of New York, whether teacher or citizen, should not work together in absolute harmony and mutual confidence to promote their interests.

"A new spirit is observable among many of the class-room teachers throughout the city. Superintendent MAXWELL'S rules governing the issuance of licenses, which make the higher grade of license, carrying an increased compensation, dependent on success in the class-room and upon a course of study, professional or subject-matter, carried on without, are sure to turn many teachers into conscientious and enthusiastic students. They now have a definite object for their outside reading and study, and at Columbia and New York Universities, at the Brooklyn Institute, and at the best Summer schools they will be able to grow and develop to higher plane of personal and professional usefulness, the result of which will be reflected first in the faces and afterward in the lives of the children committed to their care."

WAS ESTERHAZY'S "CONFESSION" PERMITTED?

The "confession" of Commandant ESTERHAZY was so monstrously silly that he could doubtless return to France without suffering any embarrassment. Certain points, however, are dwelt on in such a way as to give the impression to one who has been a student of the case from its beginning that ESTERHAZY was "permitted" by the French Government to make this statement. ESTERHAZY'S subsequent denial that he made a confession tends to confirm the suspicion.

It is a specious article, for as the only truths uttered are against the author, belief in the whole is invited. By taking no notice whatever of ESTERHAZY'S "confession" the army dictators in Paris may hope to create the impression that, while morally certain of the guilt of DREYFUS, Gen. MERCIER and the heads of the General Staff were unable to obtain documentary evidence against him. Many Frenchmen may say that the end justified the means.

With the exception that ESTERHAZY confesses to have written the bordereau at the order of Col. SANDHERR, it is well to note that the Commandant's tale follows the lines of the acte d'accusation drawn up by Major BESSON D'ORMESCHEVILLE against DREYFUS Dec. 3, 1894. Nor should it be forgotten that Col. SANDHERR is dead.

But, whether inspired by the Government or not, it is a little strange that ESTERHAZY should have overlooked certain facts which give the lie to those parts of his statement intended morally to confirm the guilt of DREYFUS. To show how completely ESTERHAZY was bound by the acte d'accusation, it may be interesting to some to see ESTERHAZY'S first thrust at DREYFUS placed side by side with the document from which he drew his inspiration:

ESTERHAZY'S Statement.	From the Acte d'Accusation.
DREYFUS managed to spend long holidays in Alsace without being apparently found out by the German authorities—a very suspicious sign, for it was almost impossible for a French officer to remain for any length of time in the conquered provinces without being found out.	With regard to Capt. DREYFUS'S journeys, it appears from his statements in evidence that he was able to go secretly to Alsace almost whenever he liked, and that the German authorities closed their eyes to his presence there. The facilities which Capt. DREYFUS thus enjoyed for secret travel are in striking contrast with the difficulties which officers proceeding to Alsace then and at all times met with in obtaining authorization and passports from the German authorities.

We wonder how ESTERHAZY or the French Government, if it inspired his confession, could have forgotten the official note that was published in the Strassburger Post of Jan. 8, 1898, categorically denying Major D'ORMESCHEVILLE'S assertion. The note reads:

"DREYFUS asked for a permit in June and July, 1892, and on both occasions his request was rejected. In the month of December, 1893, a permit of five days was granted to DREYFUS, as his father had fallen dangerously ill."

ESTERHAZY having launched one falsehood, quickly adds another to give color to the first; he announces himself as a former spy, possibly an agent provocateur, "my duty being," he says, "to watch the movements of Military Attachés accredited by the powers of the Triple Alliance." This lie has not even the feature of originality and was invented by a London newspaper man in Paris.

ESTERHAZY never was an agent provocateur nor a spy, except in the employ of Germany. He has denied that he was either, both in L'Intransigeant and in La Libre Parole. To be sure, his word isn't worth much, but then he probably spoke the truth. Gen. DE BOISDEFFRE, who so unceremoniously resigned as head of the General Staff when he found he had been tricked by HENRY, would, had ESTERHAZY been an agent provocateur, have had the Commandant under his orders; had ESTERHAZY been simply a spy he would have been under the orders of Col. PICQUART, the head of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, and not under Col. SANDHERR, who was Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. It so happens that on Dec. 4, 1897, Gen. BILLOT, then Minister for War, had published in L'Eclair, the Government organ, an official note received from the head of the General Staff, which read:

"Gen. DE BOISDEFFRE has never seen or known Commandant ESTERHAZY, to whom he has never made, or caused to be made, any communication whatsoever."

It doesn't matter what called forth this note; the important point is that it was published and by orders from the Ministry for War. ESTERHAZY could not have been a spy in the service of France, such as he describes himself to have been, without receiving his orders directly from Gen. DE BOISDEFFRE or from Col. PICQUART. Again, had ESTERHAZY been a spy, when Col. PICQUART obtained proofs of the culpability of the Commandant as the author of the bordereau and informed the Minister of War, Gen. BILLOT, instead of instructing PICQUART to continue his investigations, would have simply said "You are mistaken; ESTERHAZY is not a Prussian spy, but one employed to watch the Military Attachés of the Triple Alliance." And, further, had ESTERHAZY been a French spy his field was of course Paris—why, then, was he constantly sent away from the capital by successive Ministers of War in spite of his requests to remain near the War Office?

Much more there is in our possession which shows that the only truth in the famous "confession" was the acknowledgment of the authorship of the bordereau. The occasion may arise soon to say something more on the subject.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACING.

That the challenge of Sir THOMAS LIPTON for the famous America's Cup would stimulate the sport of yachting on this side of the Atlantic was a foregone conclusion, but it was hardly to be expected that it would act as an inducement to Englishmen to try their fortunes in other competitions in these waters. Yet, if reports which come from the other side of the Atlantic are correct, that is what is going to happen. It is said that a new racing schooner of the finest modern type is to come across the Western ocean from England to compete against the American fliers. It is furthermore rumored that a cutter of the first-class, a ninety-footer, will come over to try conclusions with such of our big fellows as shall be in the racing business next Summer.

Whether or not this outburst of enthusiasm on the part of English yachting men is to be attributed to the warm feeling of international friendship which exists at present, it is wholly welcome. It comes with particularly gratifying force just now, when some misguided Britons are endeavoring to revive the unpleasant emotions which surrounded the last contest for the America's Cup. It is evident that these possible challengers for open regatta trophies do not believe that either American yachting courses or American yachtsmen are unfair. It is also evident that they do not disapprove of Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S challenge; otherwise they would hardly be likely to come to this side at the same time and lend him the light of their countenances and the moral support of their presence.

If the reports that these two vessels are to come prove to be well founded, our yachtsmen ought to bestir themselves at once to prepare a warm reception for them. It can hardly be expected that the customary club regattas will afford a sufficient field for the trying out of these new aspirants for American yachting honors. If fact it has generally been the plan here to offer special prizes for vessels in the largest classes. This should be done again. There are plenty of yachtsmen who can, and some of them probably will, offer cups worthy of the struggles of the big schooners and the giant sloops. International schooner competition has been dead for many years. It would be inspiring to see it revived. The Colonia, the Emerald, and the Amorita are still afloat, and the schooner that gets the heels of them will need a quartering wind and a following sea, indeed.

FIRST CAREFUL, THEN CORDIAL.

Accounts vary somewhat as to the welcome which our Peace Commissioners have received in Paris. So far as essentials go their treatment has been beyond criticism, and the French authorities are evidently making an earnest and successful attempt, by the display of a generous and impartial courtesy to the representatives of both Spain and the United States, to keep the good will of the former nation and to win back that of the latter. The general public, however, has not been able entirely to conceal the fact that all its sympathy, if expressed, would go to the delegates from across the Pyrenees, while the Americans are said to find the atmosphere in diplomatic circles decidedly cool.

This, of course, is exactly what might have been expected, and is so natural that it need cause neither resentment nor surprise. The French have a grievance against us because we anticipated them by several years in deciding that gross injustice was not laudable, even when inflicted by army officers, and our frankness in expressing our views on a matter which they thought did not concern us cannot easily be forgiven. In time, no doubt, they will return to us such measure of their friendship as we ever had, for it does not pay to bicker with a good customer, and a cordiality that is assumed from merely interested motives invariably becomes moderately sincere if it is kept up long enough and is repaid in kind.

For the present the United States can expect from France only laborious politeness, but even that is a vast improvement on what it has been receiving in the recent past. The pretense that a great country attacked a small one has worn extremely thin now, and though the Parisians may for a while longer credit themselves with magnanimity for siding with the weak against the strong, the facts in the case are sure, sooner or later, to appeal to a people who, however misguided they may be in the selection of premises, do have a remarkable capacity for arguing in straight lines without regard for consequences.

As for the chill in the diplomatic air, that is a matter of small consequence. France is the only nation on the Continent whose disapprobation astonished us or whose calumnies inflicted any pain. She has seen a new light at last, and though it is rather dim as yet there is reason to believe that the clouds will disappear little by little and the day be fair after all.

Every true friend of woman—and who of us would like to deny that title?—must wish the managers of Barnard College the best of luck in the matter of subscriptions during the next forty-eight hours. If in that time the $57,900 needed to pay off the debt of the noble institution shall be subscribed, the college will have the benefit of an endowment fund of $100,000 yielding an income of $5,000 annually. As the interest on the present debt will also be released, the increased resources of the college will amount to at least $10,000 a year, and it will be practically self-supporting, with fine and convenient buildings and all the means for doing its excellent work in the very best way. From the judgment of experts and from opportunities for personal knowledge, we are convinced that the college has been of high value in the past and that every gift to extend its benefits will be amply repaid.

Eager as we are to give instant publicity to all that can be said in commendation of the National Administration, it is hardly possible to print the whole of a eulogium that covers five enormous sheets of closely written paper sent to us from Florida. One passage in the communication is too beautiful to be lost, and here it is in all its pristine charms, constructional and other: "I have kept up with Mr. McKINLEY and Sec ALGER in this war with Spain wich now is bout be ended I consider Mr. McKINLEY one of the Greatest Statesmen that ever donned the White House in Washington he and Sec ALGER has been Patient with Self respect receiving Thousands of visitors and made each and every one feel easy and tried to give them Satisfaction." Isn't that a touching tribute? Isn't it exact as well as eloquent?

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Chicago seems overburdened with cranks. The latest outbreak is from a crowd of vegetarians who "demand" that no meat shall be served at the banquets which are to be a feature of the approaching peace jubilee in that city.

* * *

A floating dental shop that may be towed all about Florida waters is a device of Dr. F. H. Houghton. It is to be used this Winter, when Northern people migrate to the land of sunshine, flowers, and white sand, and are troubled with aching molars.

* * *

A Philadelphia church—the Memorial Baptist—has just secured the services of the Rev. Edwin M. Poteat of New Haven. It was his wife who secured National notoriety by telling a lot of New Haven women that she would as soon have a son of hers go to hades as to Yale College.

* * *

Frank W. Cushman, who has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Washington, was in early life a cowboy on the Wyoming ranches. Then he taught school, studying law as he could. In 1891 he began to practice his profession in Tacoma. The cowboy seems a political favorite this year.

* * *

Father Richard Henebry, who has just come from Ireland to the staff of the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., holds a unique position. It is the chair of Professor of the Gaelic language, founded by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. There is no similar professorship in any other American university.

* * *

Ned Glover, his wife, Ann Solomon, and ninety-five of their descendants, still live on the old Solomon plantation in Twiggs County, Ga. They were formerly slaves, were married in the hut they still occupy, and the five generations represented have yet to mourn the first death among them. The heads of the family are somewhere between ninety-five and one hundred years old.

* * *

Rome, Ga., has a successor to Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith." It is Ira T. O'Brien, and he speaks German, French, Greek, Spanish, and Italian as well as he does English, and reads several other languages, all of which he has picked up at intervals between shoeing the horses of his customers. He is especially proficient in his mastery of Latin. He appears content with his life at the forge, and will not abandon it.

* * *

Menier, the Paris chocolate millionaire, has recently purchased the little island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He has established a sort of feudal system there, and appointed his agent, L. O. Commetant, Governor of the island. Social Quebec has just been horrified because of the appearance at a semi-State function in that city, of Commetant, and who, by reason of his position as "Governor of Anticosti," took precedence of a lot of the lords and ladies of high degree, in the published list of those present at the affair. Now the Quebec Government is puzzled to know what to do with this "Governor" when he turns up at future entertainments where the "order of precedence" is to be observed.

"LEGAL TENDER" AND LEGAL TENDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We may observe a due respect to the Supreme Court, and conform to its decisions in act, and still maintain the respect we deem due to our own mind. We are thankful that we know both the limits of freedom and freedom itself. The former are in the human relations, the latter is in the free mind. With this "mystic utterance" and confession of faith, let us proceed. Why will not some one undertake the real advancement of the argument for sound currency by way of determining what is, or constitutes, "legal tender" in an authentic sense, and irrespective of legal enactment? This phrase, it will be noticed, has come to bear a signification quite different, even radically different, from that which it bore in former years. It is now applied solely, I believe, to a currency of paper, having no inherent value, but which has been affirmed and reaffirmed to be "legal tender" by decision of the Supreme Court. The decision signifies that legal tender can be and has been created by law, and thus contains all the essence of that which has been justly reprobated under the name of greenbackism. Thus a false definition has sprung up, and has become almost universally prevalent. The old conception, if I am not mistaken, was that legal tender was that which was such in consequence of the possession of real value by the thing offered, or "tendered," (as money, understood,) in payment of debt, or, more explicitly, because its value—say, commercial, and hence money value—was equal to that (any commodity, property, or service,) for which it was tendered. The reason given was that only an equivalent in value could really satisfy a debt or obligation. The implication was that the creditor had an indefeasible right to demand that which had a recognizable and standard value, in all places and at all times. This, in our opinion, is the only sense in which the phrase "legal tender" can be used, without giving rise to confusion. Simply, it was recognized as in accordance with essential justice, and even essential legality. That the creditor had a right to demand gold or silver (silver being then at par with gold at the ratio.)

Subtle sophistry gets a foothold under the dominion of a false definition—as in this case. If one deity assumes that the governmental paper notes are legal tender, he smothers the argument and all rational definition in the assumption. That is, if he assumes that the court can make printed paper a legal tender, in the sense of imparting a legal-tender quality to it, he is so far precluded from seeking a definition of legal tender in any other sense; this is conclusive. Consequently we find in these days an utter confusion relative to this subject matter. We give up the point as to true legal tender when we admit that the Supreme Court or any court can impart legal-tender quality to paper notes, and immerse the whole question in an element of confusion. Mr. Edward Atkinson, for whose abilities we have a great and well-considered respect, in his paper which was read at the Omaha Monetary Conference, (Sept. 13,) comes very near the true definition, but does not make it explicit—it seems to me. He expresses the whole thing, but does not put it in a definite form. And, worse, he unguardedly admits a validity in the false definition, in the very title of his essay (if, as we suppose, the newspaper reports it correctly.) The title is: "The Inherent Vice of Legal Tender." I hope I may not be considered captious or a mere verbal casuist, (attaching more importance to words than to things,) if we must take account not only of the thought that is in a man's mind, (which we may both perceive and approve,) but also of the sense in which, on account of current interpretations, his terms will be understood by others. He ought rather to have denied that that which is now called by that name—legal tender—is such in reality; there is such a thing as legal tender, and it is not "vicious." Let us find out what we mean by our terms, if you please; otherwise we will almost inevitably say precisely the thing we do not intend. If he had said: The inherent vice of that which the Supreme Court has ill-advisedly called legal tender, he would have been on clear ground, and, moreover, would have expressed in words the thought he had in his mind, i. e., his real intent and meaning. There is no court or power on earth capable of creating legal-tender quality in that, or aught, which has it not in itself. And this is precisely what Mr. Atkinson says: "Good money [standard and actual value] needs no act of legal tender," because it is legal tender intrinsically, or in itself, and on account of its own value. "Only bad [unreal] money calls for an act of force."

There is a sort of contempt in these days for rational definitions, and it is a contempt that is vastly injurious. As in this case, it is evident to the writer that the conception of standard value—which is the reciprocal phrase for legal tender—is rendered opaque by the misinterpretation of the latter phrase. The fact that paper currency is not legal tender may be shown, by supposition, in the following way: If the credit of the Government fell to a very low pitch, the overture to pay prior debts in its notes at their face value would be manifestly unjust, and might, we think, be justifiably resisted; at any rate, it would be disclosed that the court had perpetrated an essential illegality, under cover of a legal decision. In point of fact, the situation would be like that which attends the attempt to make silver a legal tender, at its present depreciated value. What is the difference? It is rather queer, but some of the unsound theories of currency have a kind of pretext or excuse in the more general state of incoherency on the currency subject; the vitiating principle is more widely diffused in men's minds than is commonly admitted. Or, rather, has been; for we notice, with gratification, a growing enlightenment. See "retirement of Government notes" in the recent Connecticut platform. This is a distinct indication of progress—in the Republican mind. And it is very satisfactory. The spell of the greenback over the "true and tried" would seem to be broken!

D. M. REDFIELD.
New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22, 1898.

Typhoid Fever and Dust.

From The Engineering Record.

"Typhoid fever and dust" were referred to at some length in a communication from Drs. Kelsch and Simonin to the Paris Academy of Medicine on Oct. 5, which is abstracted in The British Medical Journal. They report, according to that journal, that in the Summer of 1896 there were eighteen cases of typhoid fever in a small barracks. The water supply was pure, but it was found that in the Autumn of 1895 three cases of typhoid were laid up in the room where the epidemic began nine months later. Those furthest from the beds and the room suffered least. The flooring was taken up, the rooms disinfected, and no more typhoid appeared. A few months later twenty-two cases occurred in barracks in another town. The building was small, and the rest of the town free from the disease. This time some dust was collected from the floor of the barracks, and, on examination, Eberth's bacillus and the bacterium coli were discovered in it. About the same month typhoid broke out severely in two rooms only, in large barracks. The men in the rest of the building remained perfectly exempt from fever. The water supply was absolutely free from specific germs. The dust in the two rooms was subjected to close scrutiny, and the bacterium coli and Eberth's bacillus in every condition were found in abundance. These investigations show that the commonly accepted belief in the spread of typhoid fever by water alone may not be justifiable.

Need of the Metric System.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

The reports of Consular officers on the commercial relations of the United States contain some facts which should be impressed on Congress. One of these facts, frequently reiterated, relates to our system of weights and measures. Mr Morris, the Consul at Ghent, Belgium, brings this out prominently in a recent report. * * * From the time of Washington to this day the evils of our system, or lack of system, have been pointed out. Probably if Great Britain had changed her system we would have done so. But it is time we went ahead and put ourselves in unison with the civilized world without waiting for Great Britain to lead us. In adopting the metric system for our weights and measures we would be doing what we did at the beginning for our money. It is on the same principle, and all the nations now using it found no difficulty in making the change. In one way or other Congress has given its approval of this system at different times, but has stopped short of making it compulsory.

The proposition advocated by Mr. Charles W. Stone and which nearly passed the House in 1896 was to make it compulsory on the part of the Government in two years, and then two years later to make it the only legal system in the United States. Ignorance of the system, combined probably with some personal feeling, led to the defeat of the proposition at that time, but it should be taken up again by Congress at the first opportunity and put on the statute books.

What the South Needs.

From The Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.

The gospel to be preached by every Southern paper and by every leader of Southern thought is a gospel that means more capital for factories, more employment for the people, and thus more general prosperity. Then will come more schools, more churches, and all the comforts and blessings of advanced civilization. The Augusta Chronicle occasionally reads The Manufacturers' Record a lesson, because it says we put material affairs before other things. But emphasize it as we may, point out increasingly the need for higher education, and for the spread of religious truths, and experience and history will teach us that man's material needs must first be met before he will look for the higher things of life. We must start at the foundation, and the foundation is employment, which enables him to meet his daily needs of food and clothing. Double the employment for the people of the South, and schools and churches would double without the necessity of a single argument for them.

The Alger Whitewash Board.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

When one considers that the man to be chiefly investigated is Secretary Alger, the appointment upon the commission to investigate him—including the highly responsible position of Chairman—of one or more of his warm supporters and friends is a proceeding little better than scandalous. It is understood that the reason why certain Massachusetts citizens who were asked to serve on this commission declined to take part in the inquiry was that they believed it would be engineered as a whitewashing movement, and they did not care to waste their time and efforts in any such undertaking. We doubt whether anything the commission will do will inspire a great degree of confidence in its actions or its findings.

Haste Needed in Cuba.

From The Boston Journal, (Rep.)

Is it strange that President McKinley has lost his patience with Spanish stubbornness and Spanish procrastination and ordered the Peace Commissioners to start the Spaniards out of Cuba by Oct. 15, and get rid of the last of them before the New Year? It is a tremendous task which lies before us, of feeding starved Cuba and binding up her wounds. When it is completed the whole world will comprehend as vividly as America herself does now the inexorable need of the war which has crushed Spanish tyranny, and that war's transcendent righteousness.

Col. Roosevelt's Ordeal.

From The Boston Herald (Dem.)

It is a positive relief to have Col. Roosevelt nominated for Governor of New York. He has passed successfully through that much of the slough of politics, and the mud-throwing that will now follow till his election to office will be provided against with rubber overcoats and plenty of disinfectants. Teddy, the Rough Rider, is too good a citizen of his country to be put through the machine, but if he can stand it, and come out unsmirched, no decent person can say nay to his being made Governor of New York State.

A Wagnerian Railway Station.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In describing a new railway station in that city The Boston Herald says: "The coping stones for the main motif are now being placed." They build stations in Boston as Wagner built operas, but The Herald is a little neglectful in failing to mention whether it was a light motif or otherwise.

The Scandals Remain.

From The Boston Herald (Dem.)

It is said to see the Republicans of the great State of New York plugging up their ears to all the scandals of the War Department. However, the scandals remain, just the same.

NUGGETS.

Her Ambition.

Claribel—They say he is worth half a million, at the least?

Mattea—How I should like to be his widow!—Boston Transcript.

The Dog Market.

"I hyuh you all talk 'bout sellin' yoh dog," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "whut's de price?"

"Well," answered Miss Miami Brown, "ef you mean's whut pa would take, it's twenty-five dollars. But if yuh means whut he could git, it's about two bits."—Washington Star.

Why He Couldn't Be Seen.

Mrs. Billus—Y-yes, John is at home, but I hardly think he's in a suitable frame of mind to see you.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly (making a pastoral call)—He is in no serious trouble, I hope?

Mrs. Billus—Why no—but he took one of the furnace registers apart a little while ago to fix it, and he's trying to put it together again.—Chicago Tribune.

Knew His Business.

Hoax—You know Schneider, the bottler, who recently became a Magistrate?

Joax—Yes.

"Well, he discharged a prisoner yesterday who was charged with stealing a dozen bottles of beer."

"So?"

"Yes; Schneider said that wasn't enough to make a case."—Philadelphia Record.

A Conclusive Calculation.

"I should think that young man would have more sense than to call on a girl every night," said Mabel's father at breakfast.

"The idea," exclaimed the young woman. "That shows how carelessly you judge. Herbert's the only person I ever saw or heard of who was smart enough to talk seven nights a week without telling all he knew."—Washington Star.

ONLY A YEAR AGO.

Edward F. Burns in Boston Globe.

I saw the colors waving high,
Only a year ago,
And saw the men in blue go by,
Yet never wondered where or why,
Only a year ago.
But now I pause in the crowded street
Whenever a man in blue I meet,
For I've lost a friend whose smile was sweet—
Sweet to me in shade or shine,
Sweeter to me than song or wine—
A friend whose heart kept march with mine,
Only a year ago.

Beneath the shade of yonder tree,
Only a year ago,
My friend and soldier sat with me,
And all was peace on land and sea,
Only a year ago.
But peace, it seems, is a golden sheath,
A scabbard that hides the blade beneath,
And the oak prepares a soldier's wreath—
Honor, truth, and love entwined,
Beauty and faith and fame combined—
So short was sight and hope so kind,
Only a year ago.

My friend his dearest friend had lost,
Only a year ago.
His heart, I knew, was tempest tossed
When Death the line of living crossed,
Only a year ago.
We spoke of Hope and of Death and Grief,
Of life as the fragile flower or leaf,
And of Death who garners the grain in sheaf.
Grief, the cloud of kindly rain,
Hope, the lord of tears and pain—
Our saddest song had a glad refrain,
Only a year ago.

Along the lane of leaves we went,
Only a year ago.
Above the listening branches bent
Their wealth of fruited hue and scent,
Only a year ago.
A clasp of hands, but no word of fear,
A parting devoid of pain or tear,
And a friend was gone whose smile was dear—
Dear to me in shade or shine,
Sweeter to me than song or wine—
A friend whose heart kept march with mine,
Only a year ago.

THE TALK OF LONDON.

The Heroes of France and England on the Nile.

THE SILENCE OF M. PICQUART

Queen Victoria Determined to Keep Europe's Peace Unbroken.

English Interest in the New York Campaign—Lord Roberts Seems to Scent an Approaching War.

Cabl Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum must come back to save his eyes. That is the official account, and doubtless there is something in it. But it is these very eyes of Kitchener's that Salisbury needs near him now, and it is not an unfair guess that if the Soudan could only spare the man who is its born Governor General his place is at the War Office here. That elegant, old-fashioned, far niente, red-tape-ridden hive of antique drones needs a real white man at its head with a broom and whip. This, however, is not yet in the region of accomplished facts, while the French at Fashoda are solid enough, if starving. I am amused to find my predictions as to the Sirdar's hospitality justified by events, and, barring the effects of the Dreyfus lunacy, I shall be greatly surprised if the Fashoda incident leads to any rupture between England and France.

In this England can no more give way than it can surrender the Isle of Wight to France. No English Government would live a week which neutralized the Nile, and it is not for such vague, academic objects as this that so many thousand British lives have been risked.

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THE CHIVALRY OF MARCHAND.

What would have gone a long way toward smoothing over the Nile difficulty has up to now been somewhat overlooked. Military men here, especially those versed in desert warfare, privately express their unqualified admiration for the great skill, endurance, tact, and courage by means of which alone the Frenchman could have got where he now is. But publicly I find only a grudging recognition of what, after all, is almost a more wonderful feat than the scientific crowding of armed men and Maxims toward doomed Khartoum. It makes me believe in the old French chivalry to find Marchand owning simply that but for the diversion caused by Kitchener's invading force he must himself have been swallowed up by the Khalifa within sight of Fashoda. That is true enough, but it does not lessen the glory of the explorer or break the fact that he got there. Were there a King in that poor, distracted country, Marchand should be a peer of France to-day.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

So the Chinese Emperor, like Henry, is credited with assisted suicide, and reformers have lost their heads by dozens. As a spectacle of human suffering this may be sad enough, but politically it does not concern England or English policy. But friends of this country hope she may have the wit to sit tight and keep clear of all this internal mess.

The business of England is with Chinese trade, and safeguarding certain well-defined English and American interests throughout the Empire. Of course if the Chinese have murdered Anglo-Saxons they must be brought to their knees. Yet the job of setting the wrong right in all the muddle and murder at Pekin would be too great even for the combined forces of the whole Anglo-Saxon world, which can afford to shrug its shoulders at the bobbing up and down of Li Hung Chang and the rise and fall of rival Mandarins.

While Russian money floods the capital like water through a hosepipe, it is rumored that the Emperor is not dead yet, but has appealed to Britain for aid, and failing Britain, to the Czar. But as yet that philosophic peacemaker has given no sign. It looks as if the unlucky young man has been left to his fate.

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THE DIGNITY OF PICQUART.

It was my good fortune to have a talk yesterday with one who often saw Picquart in prison, and his account confirms the opinion formerly expressed by me of this remarkable man. Quietly and simply he accepts the hideous torture which has mother country blindly and relentlessly inflicts on him. Were he the traitor that these poor scoundrels make out he might with very few words have disclosed secrets which would have driven Félix Faure into taking an incognito foreign trip, and landed Gen. Mercier in Henry's suicidal cell.

But the calm soldier has said nothing, borne up by a conviction that light must come. I grieve to say that the rigorous system of absolute solitary confinement, varied only by the sight, for a few minutes each day, of bitterly hostile silent faces, has, I am credibly informed, partly done its work in shattering those nerves which formerly quivered only with the eager desire to serve their country. I am also assured that, though orders have been given to transfer Dreyfus, this was done in such a way that they have been carefully disobeyed. There is little reason as yet to suppose that Devil's Island has relaxed its grip on its victim.

The story of Casimir Perier, Count Munster, and the stolen dispatches is really a somewhat old one revived, and has only acquired the hallmark of apparent truth from the fact that the late President did not himself condescend to deny it, though German and French officials gave it the prompt lie. That the French General Staff is capable of instigating this trick no one doubts, but known private reasons for Casimir's withdrawal here are strong enough without this melodramatic addition.

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DEATH OF DENMARK'S QUEEN.

The deep devotion of this land to the Princess of Wales could not fail to be stirred afresh by her mother's death. This oldest Queen in Europe, who more than half a century ago married the then poverty stricken Christian of Glucksburg, was destined herself to occupy the throne of Denmark and see one son King of Greece and a grandson Emp[eror] of Russia.

Caring more for harp trios th[an] regal pomp, this gracious house-mother voided politics and party strife, but wa[s] nevertheless, a personality of such qu[iet] force that almost up to the end of [her] long life at least one autocrat and several monarchs appealed in difficult[ies] to her simple stores of rare good s[ense], and never in vain. She created ha[lf] many in more senses than one, and by n[o] means was her gentle influence more openl[y] admitted than by Queen Victoria.

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VICTORIA'S PEACEFUL SI[DE].

I have many times insisted [upon] that powerful factor in the peace e[f] Europe, contributed by the set[tled] determination of the Queen of England [not] to have a big war in her time. In ever[y] possible way this resolve is shown, [and] nothing is neglected which by any tact[ful] means can promote the cause of peace.

Not long ago the published [in]attention of the Queen to spend next [March] in Florence was interpreted as sh[owing] that the east wind was blowing [on] the relations between England a[nd] France, which country the English Q[ueen] would in the future avoid. So very [simply an] announcement appeared this [week] that the Florentine journey would [not] take place; indeed, that a hotel at [Nice had] already been hired in advan[ce] for next Spring. It will certainly [not] be the Queen's fault if there is any [fut]ure between the two countries.

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THE DEATH OF MR. B[ARD].

Though partly discounted [by] his long illness, it is nevertheless tru[e] that the news of the death of Mr. B[ard] was received here with genuine e[mo]tion and regret. A feeling has been gr[ow]ing with great rapidity among Englishmen during the last days that a deep debt remains unpaid from England to the man who saw so far ahead of other men, and risked so much of personal prestige and popularity in defense of his own convictions.

The air is full of anecdotes of him today, mostly tending to show [the] courteous and gentle manner of [the] man, his inherited high breeding, and [his] tenderness toward this old count[ry]. No one seems to have suspected sever[e] months ago that this prophet of wha[t] really is in substance the greatest alli[ance] of the century was not to speak [in] London again.

It is related that a young [French] diplomatist, whom the winni[ng] personal charm of this first American [am]bassador had greatly influenced, calle[d] on him on his last day in London, and [on] leaving wished him "au revoir," [but] Bayard knew better, for he quietl[y] shook his head, saying simply "Adieu.

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OUR POLITICS IN LO[NDON].

The domestic politics of [the] United States do not, as a rule, pos[sess] any active interest for Londoners, [or] honestly admit that they know more [of] the tribes of the Upper Nile than o[f] the condition of parties in New York. One great exception must be made [as] regards the candidature of Col. Ro[osevelt], and comments on his nomination [to] the Governorship of New York State [are] occupying about as much newspaper space as could an English election. Indeed, were Roosevelt an Englishman, he might not find it difficult to get a seat in the English House of Commons. This has nothing to do with this people's estimate of his political value. They simply hold him, from stories floating about, to be a kind of Western Barnaby, ready to risk his own life and take care of those of his troopers.

Another sentiment pervading [all] this week is of a more delicate kind, de[ser]ving to be chronicled without comme[nt]. It is that when the rumor reache[d] here of Gen. Alger's appointment as Am[bas]sador, it was received first with i[n]credulity, then with puzzled consterna[tion]. To speak the language of the S[tock] Exchange, Anglo-American allia[nce] shares went down six points.

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ANARCHISTS COMING H[ERE].

A curious half warning, half [pro]phecy, reaches me that within the [next] few months a fair number of [interesting] strangers may be expected t[o] visit our shores and to take the first [necessary] steps towards becoming natur[alized] citizens of the United States. Th[is] prophecy doubtless has its origin in th[e fact] that the Italian Government's prop[osal for an] international conference on the [anarchist] question is being favorably re[ceived, and] that without doubt one of [the earliest] measures under discussion b[y] the conference will be advisability o[f] hiring out from any country suspected [anarchists,] who are not natives. But thes[e undesira]ble neighbors may then claim [to be sent] to the land of their citizenshi[p].

My informant alleges that [many gentry] of the erratic and explosive [persuasion] are already on their way wes[tward. Till] impertinent curiosity as to t[heir present] movements has subsided th[ey will, he] says, profit by their stay amo[ng our peo]ple to acquire those benefits [of American] naturalization which may b[e useful] to them when active Europea[n police offi]cials worry them to the fro[ntier. Con]sidering the delays necessary [in acquiring] citizens' rights, this warning [may in it]self be ill founded; but as th[e quiet and] steady supervision of the Er[glish police] is becoming a serious hindr[ance to any] but amateur Anarchists, ob[servers are,] perhaps, not far wrong in as[suming that] the active members of this [profession] prefer the western branch of [the Anglo]-Saxon race.

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WAR SCANDALS THER[E TOO].

The approaching home-com[ing of many] hundred sick soldiers from [the Soudan] has revealed grave defects in [the military] hospital organization here. [The fact is] that at the present moment a [these hos]pitals are already overcrowd[ed, and the] only way in which room can [be made for] the poor fellows now returni[ng from the] East is by driving out an ec[onomical number] of men long before they a[re honestly] cured.

A few more weeks, or eve[n days, of] treatment would have saved [such suf]ferers as future defenders of their country; but, as a matter of fact, the authorities who expel still ailing men for want of room satisfy their own consciences by labeling them invalids and clearing them out of the service altogether. It is difficult to overestimate the nu[mber of sol]diers England loses each yea[r by this al]most inhuman economy; and [the critics] who have been lifting up th[eir hands in] holy horror at the shortco[mings of our] war surgery will now but l[ook at home,] they will find conditions—absolutely inadequate in a time of comparative peace—which would constitute the gravest scandal in a time of war. But the modern average Britisher, even the jingo, says in his heart, "There will be no war," and keeps his very hospitals on a scanty peace footing.

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AN OMINOUS SPEECH.

Yet in the ears of these people this week a note with anything but a peaceful ring has been sounded. Lord Roberts, who is by no means an alarmist, significantly urged his audience at Chesterfield on Wednesday that momentous questions confronted England, and that when the policy of the Government was announced, he believed Englishmen would quickly find any funds required to carry it out. Perhaps the tone, almost as much as the words, convinced his hearers that "Bobs" had no company promoting or gentle trading in his mind, but meant the audience to understand that money would be required for powder and shot, and that pretty quickly.

Almost unnoticed at first, this speech of a soldier whose name is known in every English home will have more weight than the alarmist columns of many newspapers. Men get skeptical after many years of headlines prophesying war within twenty-four hours, but when an old soldier says he wants money to spend in the armorer's shop, they suspect some firing may take place shortly.

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THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

The announced sailing of the Oregon and Iowa for Manila is viewed with supreme satisfaction by naval critics here, who have all along contended that the United States Eastern sea force, as it at present stands, would be wholly inadequate in view of the complications which may follow hard upon the peace negotiations.

There is a sensible undercurrent of intrigue in this Philippine business, which is already making itself felt, even before the Spanish Commissioners have made their first polite speech, or any European power has publicly picked its coaling station. The feeling in Madrid undoubtedly is that, however much Spanish powder has deteriorated, the same cannot be predicted of Iberian diplomacy, which hopes to win the odd trick in this game.

However, these friendly enemies are reckoning their points early and possibly counting on the willing help of France. But French hands are very full just now and maybe not overclean for such a delicate job.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

ANGERED BY THE EMPEROR.

Village Druggist Awakened by the Imperial Visitor at Night.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—A comical incident happened to Emperor William at the village of Bergkirchen, during the late army manoeuvres. He rang up at 4 o'clock in the morning the village druggist, from whose veranda a fine view could be obtained of the whole valley, in which eight army corps were bivouacking. The druggist did not recognize the Emperor, and, being angry at thus being roused from his sleep, refused his Majesty admittance.

The wife of the druggist joined her husband and fired through the crack of the door a string of uncomplimentary remarks. Emperor William was highly amused and finally disclosed his identity, whereupon the couple profusely apologized, admitted the Emperor, and prepared coffee for him. After chatting with the couple until daylight, his Majesty repaired to the veranda and watched the result of an alarm of the army corps through his glasses. He afterward sent the druggist a signed photograph of himself.

The Emperor has had unusually good sport at Rominton, killing one immense stag with forty-four pronged antlers and several with twenty-four and twenty-eight prongs. The Empress, for the first time, shared in the stalking and made some lucky shots.

THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL.

Discussion to be Confined to Social and Economic Questions.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press learns from the German Foreign Office that the Czar's proposal for a disarmament congress is quietly but slowly making headway. All the powers, including France, have now accepted the invitation, but with limitations. Italy's reply, which has been published, indicates clearly what will be the basis of the conference.

Ulterior questions, especially all matters regarding territorial arrangements, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Egypt, and the Pope's temporal powers, will be strictly tabooed. The discussions will be confined to the social and economic aspects of the question.

One German newspaper suggests that Russia should begin disarming, by reducing her army on the western frontier by 50,000 men, adding that Germany and Austria would then make a similar reduction, and that by exercising influence at Paris, Russia could obtain the reduction of another 25,000 men on each side of the Franco-German frontier. Thus, the European active armies would be at one stroke reduced by 200,000 men.

RIVALRY FOR COLUMBUS'S BODY.

Spanish Cities Dispute About the Choice of a Resting Place.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A number of Spanish cities are disputing for the honor of being the final resting place of the remains of Christopher Columbus when they arrive in Spain from Havana. The Duke of Veragua, replying to an appeal in behalf of Granada, wrote:

"I share with you the sentiments respecting the necessity of not abandoning to the usurpers the sacred ashes reposing in the Cathedral of Havana; and the right resting in me, as the representative of the family of Columbus, has led me to take the initiative and to take steps to obtain from the Government the desired measures."

The Duke added that nothing has yet been decided as to the final resting place of the remains of the great explorer.

The Duke of Connaught Checks a Fire

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Duke of Connaught, after his interesting experiences at the French Army manoeuvres, where he displayed admirable horsemanship and took the greatest interest in the outfits and food of the soldiers, has again attracted attention by plucky conduct at Aldershot Camp, where he is in command. A bush fire, due to the drought, burst out near Aldershot, and the Duke of Connaught, who was riding a bicycle, in a light, checked suit, was the first to perceive it. He jumped off his wheel, called to some laborers to help him, and beat out the fire. He chose the hottest part, wielding the branch of a fir tree and stamping out the flames with his feet. His efforts were successful, but the Duke rode away with his clothes ruined and his face as grimy as a chimney sweep's.

English Miners Accept Terms.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The conference of the Miners' Federation in London this week came to an important decision, to accept the employers' terms regulating wages until 1901. The miners get an immediate advance of 2½ per cent. and a reference afterward to the Conciliation Board. This decision wards off threatened strikes involving 317,500 miners.

Certificate of Adelina Patti's Birth.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Madrid papers have unearthed the baptismal certificate of Adelina Patti, which has finally settled the question of her much-discussed birthplace and birth-date. It was taken from the register of the Church of St. Luis, Madrid, and says she was born at 4 o'clock on Feb. 19, 1843. Her father was Salvator Patti, a professor of music, and her mother was Catarina Chiosa of Rome. Her infant name was Adelina Juana Maria.

THE GOSSIP IN BERLIN

Two Remarkable Articles on America in German Periodicals Attracting Much Attention.

HUGO MUENSTERBERG'S VIEWS

He Appeals to Germans to Try and Know Better Our True Character—Busch's Volumes of Bismarck Gossip Full of False Conclusions.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Two remarkable articles on America have just appeared in German periodicals, one entitled "After the War," by Prof. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University, and the other "The American-Spanish War," by the well-known disciple of universal peace, Herr von Egidy. Of the two the first mentioned is the longer and by far the more important, coming as it does from the pen of a man whose character and position are as well known in Germany as in America, and whose delightfully graphic yet perfectly temperate style irresistibly inspires confidence in the reader.

One could have wished that Prof. Muensterberg's article had appeared in a magazine less open to the charge of sensationalism than the weekly, Die Zukunft, edited by one of those who canonized Prince Bismarck long before his death, Maximilian Harden, who is a good example of that personal journalism which has for one of its objects the glorification of the writer himself. Nevertheless the Zukunft has a comparatively large circulation among the thinking people of Germany, and is now attracting the particular attention of the public for the reason that the Government has forbidden its sale on the newsstands of the railways, one of those instances of petty revenge which do more harm than good.

Prof. Muensterberg is one of those excellent German-Americans (I am not sure whether he is naturalized or not) who confessedly loves Germania like a mother and Columbia like a bride, and his words deserve to carry weight for the reason that in him the two great elements of the Teutonic character, sentiment and critical intelligence, seem to be blended as perfectly as can be. It is thus an easy matter for him to judge the country of his birth, as well as that of his adoption, with an appreciation not to be expected from one of a less philosophic temperament. I cannot remember ever to have read a German article in which the American character is better described than in Prof. Muensterberg's paper. One of the principal characteristics to which he calls attention is the idealism of the average American.

GERMAN CARICATURISTS WRONG.

He tells the Germans that the American business man by no means longs for money for the mere love of it, or to save himself labor, but only because, in the fortunate absence of titles and decorations, money represents in the great majority of cases success, and success is the goal of every American. He goes on to point out the fact that the American is the most hospitable man in the world as well as the most ideal. The bitter attacks of the German press were evidently the cause of Prof. Muensterberg's letter. As an American he says he would care little for these attacks, but as a German they filled him with the deepest sorrow and with indignation.

The caricature drawn of the American, not only in the comic press, but by the serious leader writers of Germany, he says, has been pitifully wrong, and it must fill every just man with disappointment that a nation supposed to be one of thinkers should exhibit a total ignorance of a sister nation so vast and so important. Prof. Muensterberg feels that this ignorance, if allowed to continue, cannot help but be of great misfortune to Germany as well as to America, and it is to do his part in opening the eyes of the Germans that he has addressed his letter to the German public. After sketching the American as the German insists upon realizing him, namely, as a profit-hunting egotist destitute of idealism, a barbarian in art, science, and manners, and a worshipper of the almighty dollar, the professor remarks:

"I do not wish to discuss the question whether this picture of the dollar-greedy realist, which every German is accustomed to identify with the Yankee, be antipathetic or promising; I only know that it is absolutely a wrong one and represents the American people perhaps far less than any other in the whole world. The American is an idealist through and through; idealism is the leaven of his whole public life."

The American of refinement who travels in Europe is seldom noticed by the Germans, who get most of their ideas of our countrymen from reprinted stories that have their origin in the very far, far West, and it is wonderful how many stories, printed in America merely as jokes, are reprinted in Germany as perfectly serious facts. Prof. Muensterberg mentions our Ambassador, Mr. White, as the perfect type of the idealistic American gentleman, and he insists that this type is extraordinarily common in America, although such shining examples of it as our Ambassador may not be met with often. Germans who travel in America see even less of home life and the true American character than American travelers learn of Europe, and they invariably return to Europe with the keenest impression of the vast material resources of the country, naturally concluding that spiritual life must suffer under such circumstances.

AMERICA AS A LITERARY NATION.

Comparing America with Germany Prof. Meunsterberg asserts that it would be very easy to prove that more verses are written and read on the shores of Massachusetts Bay in a year than anywhere in Germany, and that in the same place more philosophy is expounded, listened to, discussed, and read than anywhere in the country of Kant and Hegel. He mentions the odd fact, in view of the German idea that the Yankee is a practical being pure and simple, that such practical sciences as chemistry and medicine are more studied in Europe than in America, while such unpractical subjects as Assyriology, Sanskrit, psychology, and astronomy are most at home in America; that Latin, and often Greek, form part of the usual education of the American woman, and that real instruction of art from the purely aesthetic side finds a place in school life in America which does not exist anywhere else in the world.

Again, take 100 of the principal merchants of Berlin and as many of Hamburg and Frankfort, compare them with the same number of merchant princes in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and ascertain how many years of their lives they have devoted to general education, and you will find that the German merchant spends about seventeen years upon his education against the American's twenty-one. Americans buy and read more books and magazines than the Germans, and are so used to reading a number of newspapers that circulations become possible which would seem fabulous to the German publisher. The American is not only socially polite and hospitable, but he is really always ready to help others even at much sacrifice of himself, which in Germany would seem grotesque. "The whole social life in America is built upon fidelity and faith to an extent unknown in Germany. Of course there are swindlers and thieves here as there are everywhere, but the chracteristic point is, that the cornerstone of life in America is faith in honesty of one's fellowmen, and not, as too often in Germany, the fear of dishonesty."

Prof. Muensterberg's article closes with an appeal to the Germans to try to know better the true character of the American people, which has so much in common with them, and warns them that a failure to do this cannot fail to have most unfortunate consequences.

VON EGIDY ON OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The second article of which I speak, that of Herr von Egidy, appears in the August number of this little magazine, Versoehnung, (Reconciliation,) and is only remarkable for the honest manner in which the author recognizes the idealistic side of our war. Herr von Egidy was a Prussian officer and fought through two wars with distinction, but is now the German apostle of peace, and is therefore considered here a kind and respectable, although visionary but harmless enthusiast. Whether the Czar's late proposition will modify this opinion will remain to be seen.

In his article on the Spanish-American war Herr von Egidy points out that the war was begun by America on account of the indignation felt by the great majority of her citizens against the barbarous rule of the Spaniards in Cuba, and he acknowledges that, although opposed on principle to all wars, he cannot see but one thing that America could have done to avoid war, and that was a direct appeal to Europe to use moral suasion upon the Spanish Government, a means which he readily admits was almost impossible for America to adopt; for, he asks, had America the right to believe that her request would be listened to by European powers, and Herr von Egidy answers his own question in the negative, and asks again why the German Emperor, with his tremendous personal influence, did not suggest to the Queen Regent to better her government instead of sending a telegram to the President of a South African Republic which stirred up a bitterness still felt.

"If Europe had done her duty," he says, "America would not have been obliged to take up arms; if the mighty rulers of the earth had given the badly counseled lady on the Spanish throne a little good advice, she would not now have occasion to tremble for the future of her son." Herr von Egidy expresses his complete confidence in the sound good sense of the American people, and believes that a genuinely imperialistic policy will not be carried on by the United States.

BUSCH'S VOLUMES OF BISMARCK GOSSIP.

The appearance in London of Moritz Busch's three volumes of Bismarck gossip illustrates once more how unfortunate it is for mankind that every great personage must be surrounded by a multitude of lick-spittles who glorify themselves in him. These three volumes of Busch's contain an undigested mass of anecdotes, overheard remarks, and false conclusions which have come to the notice of the author during the many years of his acquaintance with Prince Bismarck. The best characterization of them is that which Bismarck himself applied to the former work of Busch's "Unser Kansler," and was contained in a letter to the author.

Prince Bismarck said: "Now, however, you wish to submit to the public, with regard to my way of thinking and my inner man, inferences drawn from observations made by yourself and others, which in great part are actually incorrect. It is not, therefore, surprising that your conclusions do not correspond with the facts, so that if you were to publish them I should be forced to controvert and refute them. There are a number of gross errors of fact, and confusions of jest and earnest in the expressions and incidents upon which you base your view of my supposed way of thinking. You assume that in everything I have ever said in your presence for the entertainment of my guests at table, or in your home, or in what you have gathered from the unreliable accounts of third persons, I have invariably given serious expression to my inmost feelings with the conscientiousness of a witness giving evidence on earth before a court."

THE KAISER'S TRIP TO PALESTINE.

The Kaiser, having finished with reviewing and manoeuvres, and having returned from Vienna, where he went to attend the impressive funeral of the unfortunate Empress Elizabeth, is now seriously preparing for his trip to the Holy Land. There has been much jealous speculation in England and France as to the secret plans which his Majesty may have up his sleeve, and I yesterday discovered one fact not calculated to disarm the uneasiness of British and Gallic statesmen, namely, that four of the highest technical officials in the German Railway Department will accompany the Emperor to Palestine. Of course this does not necessarily prove that Germany has received from the Ottoman Government a concession for a railway through Turkish dominions, but it certainly looks as if some such plan were in the air.

The latest subject of interest in German scientific circles has to do with the experiments of Dr. Ross of the British army in India and of young Dr. MacCullun at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Ross has paid particular attention to a certain kind of malaria in birds, while Dr. MacCullun's wonderful experiments have demonstrated the astonishing fact that even such low organisms as the parasite of malaria are sexually differentiated. It is an old popular belief that malaria in beasts is caused by mosquitoes, and it is expected that future experiments will not improbably find some truth in this tradition. In any case, an important step in advance has been made in our knowledge of the dangerous malaria parasite, and the manner in which it must be attacked.

The theatrical season has begun in earnest, the principal novelty being the engagement of the Theater des Westens of two complete companies, one for opera and one for the drama. Dramatic Berlin, however, deserves a special article. I will merely say here that our handsome countrywoman, Miss Lillian Russell, has had such success here that, as I am informed by Mr. Amberg, she has consented to prolong her engagement until Oct. 1.

EDWARD BRECK.

CHURCH CONGRESS AT BRADFORD

No Pronouncement from the Archbishop of Canterbury on Ritualism.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The proceedings of the Church Congress at Bradford this week were looked forward to with intense interest. Some pronouncement from the Archbishop of Canterbury was expected on the great question of Ritualism, which threatens to bring about a serious split in Anglican circles. The recent proceedings of the agitator Kensit in the London churches, followed by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's letter in The Times, denouncing "illegal Ritualistic practices," have brought matters to a head, and even the hierarchy admit the Church of England is passing through a momentous crisis.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proved somewhat disappointing at the congress, as, while he declared the Church must put a stop to a great deal which is going on, and expressed confidence that the Bishops will be able to stop it, yet he did not give the faintest indication as to how this was to be done. A definite pronouncement, however, is expected next week in the Archbishop's charges to the clergy of his diocese, when decisive instructions are fully anticipated.

THE ASSASSIN TREATED WELL.

Murderer of the Empress Is the Lion of the Prison.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The extraordinary lax treatment of the Anarchist assassin of the Empress of Austria, the Italian Luccheni, in the prison of St. Antoine, Geneva, Switzerland, is causing much remark. He is allowed wine, cigars, letters, and newspapers, spends money, and gives newspaper interviews. In fact, he is treated like the lion of the prison. When examined before the Magistrates he makes a parade of jests and frivolous answers.

The assassin's trial has been fixed for the first week in November. He will be condemned to solitary confinement for life. Only one man has hitherto undergone this punishment, which has more terrors than capital punishment. The prisoner under such a sentence is confined in an underground cell into which no sunshine ever penetrates. He is not allowed a bed, must sleep on the ground, and is only permitted to take exercise once a week in the prison yard.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Hearst Reviews the Architect's Plans for Buildings.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1.—The first session of the jury appointed to decide the competition for the plans of the buildings of the University of California, to be erected by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the widow of Senator Hearst of California, was held to-day at the Royal Museum. The city authorities received Mrs. Hearst and the jury at the City Hall and proceeded to the museum, where two wings were filled with the plans of the 108 competitors.

M. Pascal of the School of Fine Arts of Paris was chosen President of the jury, and Herr Paul Wallot, the architect of the German Reichstag Building at Berlin, was elected Vice President.

ANARCHISTS ARE EXPELLED.

German States Are Taking Vigorous Steps to Put Them Out.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The Governments of the various German States began this week to act within their own spheres in expelling foreigners who have become prominent as Anarchists or extreme Socialist agitators. The Government of Saxony expelled two leading Polish Socialists and a number of Anarchist writers. Bavaria followed suit. There were a number of expulsions from Augsberg, Nuremberg, and elsewhere. The Prussian Government has given a number of Austrian and Russian agitators, including the German Anarchist Bader Landauer, a fortnight's notice to leave the country.

The Socialists held twenty-six mass meetings at Hamburg this week to protest against Emperor William's "strike" speech and the intention of the Government to restrict the right to strike.

Monument to Washington in England.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—David Christie Murray, in a newspaper here, revives the suggestion that a monument to George Washington be erected in England. He urges the Anglo-American League to take the matter up.

THE SITUATION AT FASHODA.

British Press Bitter at the Reticence of the Government—Speculation Upon the Outcome of the Affair.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The oyster-like reticence of the British Government respecting the situation at Fashoda and the intentions of the Ministers in the matter is causing a bitter outcry in the press. Even the supporters of the Government are disgusted. The only hint on the subject appears in the army order of the Commander in Chief of the forces, Lord Wolseley, on the conclusion of Gen. Kitchener's campaign, in which he says:

"The campaign has resulted in the reconquest of the Valley of the Nile from the Second Cataract to the Sobat River."

This is seized upon by the press as an indirect statement of policy upon the part of the Government, and as implying the determination of the Ministers to insist upon Major Marchand's evacuation of Fashoda.

In the meanwhile, the blowing of trumpets on both sides of the Channel continues. While the Russian and German newspapers, from interested motives, are egging the French on to resist Great Britain's demands, the Journal des Débats proposes a solution which the British press characterizes as "astounding," namely, that France has the left bank of the Nile, from the twelfth degree so far as Lado, and that Egypt has the right bank. The Spectator retorts by declaring that the French must be turned out of Fashoda, "even at the cost of war."

Inquiries made in diplomatic circles reveal the opinion that the ultimate settlement of the difficulty will be that the French will retire from Fashoda, but will be allowed to retain an important part of the territory through which Major Marchand marched, including a position on the Bahr-el-Ghazel, one of the main affluents of the Nile. This will be another score for French bluff, similar to the Niger settlement, which is now admitted to have been a diplomatic victory for France.

Vanity Fair's correspondent with the Nile expedition writes that Gen. Kitchener discovered that a French flag was sent to the Khalifa at Omdurman, but, it appears, its reception was most undignified. The dervish leader gave it to his Arab slave, who used it for cleansing himself before prayers.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Rochefort Makes Charges of Cruelty Against the Military Authorities.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—M. Henri Rochefort's newspaper, the Intransigeant, publishes some sensational accusations against the French military authorities in Africa, charging the officers of the Naval Disciplinary Battalion with revolting cruelty and giving names and dates.

The writer relates how sailors, whose screams were stifled by wooden gags, were tortured with thumbscrews. The victims, it appears, were sometimes placed on the floor on the stomach, and their legs and arms were tied above their backs. In one case a man was kept for three days in this position. Men have also been severely flogged upon the slightest provocation.

BISMARCK'S AVERTED DUEL.

Story of the Iron Chancellor's Inclination to Challenge General Count von Caprivi.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Many personages who have come in contact with the late Prince Bismarck are now publishing their recollections of the great statesman. They relate that Bismarck, at the age of seventy-eight, almost decided to challenge Gen. Count von Caprivi, the former Chancellor, to a pistol duel. This was because he became aware that Caprivi, on the occasion of Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna for the purpose of attending his son's wedding, sent a circular to all the German Ambassadors abroad saying that Prince Bismarck was a private gentleman, and must be treated as such, and that his views no longer had any weight.

Prince Bismarck, in conversing with a friend afterward, said:

"That Caprivi should interfere with my social rights is going too far. I first wanted to challenge him, and had already thought about seconds. I still have a very firm hand, and would soon have got in shooting trim again. But I considered the matter, and asked myself what would happen. I am an officer, and the matter would be brought before a court of honor of old Generals. There would be much talk, and finally unmeaning declarations would be exchanged. What would be the good of this? So I gave up the idea."

The sarcophagus for Prince Bismarck, which Emperor William commanded the sculptor Begas to execute will be a very elaborate figure. The Prince will rest on the sarcophagus bareheaded and in the uniform of a cuirassier, partly covered by the German flag. Beside the pedestal a dog will watch the body, symbolizing fidelity. In a niche above the monument will be seated a weeping woman, typifying Germany's sorrow. A man, representing strength, will stand at the right hand, and a figure of Justice will be on the left.

MAROON UPRISING IN JAMAICA.

It Is Denied by the Government that It Was Serious.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 1.—Official reports absolutely contradict the stories in circulation about Maroon outbreaks sent out from Port Antonio. The only foundation for the reports was that a small party of Maroons attempted to seize some disputed property, which necessitated the forcible ejection of the Maroons by the police.

The Government has furnished the correspondent of The Associated Press with the following official note on the incident:

"Reports having reached the Government that the Maroons had entered on certain lands belonging to other parties, I went down to the Annetto Bay last night, (Friday,) and found that the Maroons were claiming the ownership of the property called Fyfe's Pen, on which a Col. Fyfe lived, who was formerly a Colonel of Maroons, but who is long since dead. The people found the ruins of his house and erected on it a flag bearing the inscription, 'The Loyal Maroons.' No violence has been used, but undoubtedly the right to the ownership of the land will be tested in the law courts.

"PHILLIP C. CORK,
"Acting Colonial Secretary."

Mr. Cork, in an interview, said:

"A few extra police have been sent there to inspire the maintenance of peace between the rival claimants. But, absolutely no breach of the peace has happened, nor is it probable that any breach of the peace will occur."

GERMAN-AMERICAN TARIFFS.

Prussian Agrarians Prepare Measures Inimical to the United States.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, who is now in Germany, will make his first report to Emperor William on the latter's return to Berlin a week hence. His Majesty is particularly anxious for information regarding the present state of the tariff negotiations with the United States and their prospects, as on them largely depends the settling of those economic questions in the Reichstag and Prussian Diet which concern America. The Prussian Agrarians have prepared quite a number of measures more or less inimical to American imports.

Prussian Minister's House Robbed.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Count Rothe von Eulenburg, the Prussian Minister of State, returned to Berlin on Tuesday from a holiday, and the same night burglars entered his house and stole valuables to the amount of 25,000 marks, including a number of presents which he had received from the Emperor. One of the thieves took a costly seal ring from a table beside the Count's bed. The latter heard a slight rustling, but thought it was mere fancy, and he did not discover the thefts until morning.

Italy Learns from America.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—As an outcome of the brilliant victories of the American fleets over the fleets of Spain, the Italian Minister of Marine has ordered that aluminium be substituted for woodwork wherever it is possible to do so on all the warships being built for Italy.

Hudson River Excursions.

The New York of the Albany Day Line makes the last trip of the season down from Albany on Oct. 17. Excursions are made daily, except Sunday, to West Point. The excursion boats leave West Twenty-second Street at 9 o'clock A. M., and reach the city again at 5:30 o'clock P. M.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER AND THE DREYFUS CASE.—Although probably no single Parisian journal published at the time of the Cabinet crisis a week or so ago contains the true story of the reason for the Cabinet's decision for a revision of the Dreyfus case, yet, taken together, the press comments seem to indicate that the Cabinet's action was due more to the pressure brought to bear upon it by the Deputies than because of the arguments of M. Brisson. Hundreds of letters were received by the Cabinet shortly after Lieut. Col. Henry's confession, many of them from Deputies, and some of them accused M. Cavaignac of having fooled the Chamber on July 7 last, when, it will be recalled, he read some worthless items of the Dreyfus "dossier." Of course, legally the Parliament has absolutely nothing to do with the revision, but the Deputies who, after hearing M. Cavaignac's address, gave the Government 445 majority in a vote of confidence, are naturally interested in the issue. According to Le Journal des Débats fourteen Deputies have already signified their intention to interpellate the Government concerning the Dreyfus affair and other kindred subjects when the Chamber shall convene next week. MM. Mirman, Breton, and Girou will question the Government concerning Col. Henry; MM. Berry, Pascal, Dauzon, and Castelin will inquire concerning the resignation of M. Cavalgnac; M. de Baudry-d'Asson will inquire concerning the flight of M. Zola; M. Millevoye will want the people to know whether the campaign throughout the country in favor of Dreyfus has any political significance, and M. Fournière will inquire of the Minister of War whether a steamer has actually been ordered to bring Dreyfus to France. All this notwithstanding, it is the consensus of opinion of the Paris press that the Chamber will not sustain the present Cabinet in ordering the revision.

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BELGIANS IN THE NILE VALLEY.—According to a Brussels journal Slatin Pasha was not the last of the Europeans, even excepting Neufeld, in the hands of the Khalifa or his lieutenants. A recent number of the Belgique Militaire contains an account of the Belgian campaign on the Nile, based on information supplied by Commandant Chaltin, the officer of the Congo State who captured Redjaf from the dervishes last year. The compiler of the article, who also gives an introduction, is M. Léon Chomé. He writes: "When Chaltin captured Redjaf, on Feb. 17, 1897, there were four Europeans detained in the place. Among them was an Englishman named Harckiff, who was captured in the Hicks Pasha massacre at Kashgil. These prisoners were not killed during the assault, and were later on taken to Bor. Chaltin obtained this information from deserters, and also that the Europeans at Bor did their best to escape to the Belgians, but were too closely watched. Chaltin, great as was his desire, could do nothing. A few months ago the Emir Arabi, chief of the defeated dervishes at Redjaf, put together by the aid of these white men the

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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.:

Referring to our notice of September 10, 1898, we have now to announce that over 90 per cent. of the stock of each of the above-named companies has been deposited with us on the terms set forth in said notice.

Stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock may deposit same with either of us up to and including Monday, October 10, 1898, (being the date on which the cash payments on deposited stock must also be made,) after which date no further deposits will be received by us.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY.
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, October 1st, 1898.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a blind pool week. Out of a total of nearly 500,000 shares traded in each day Stock Exchange transactions in trust stocks have daily averaged a quarter of a million. All have been weak, some of them showing almost utter demoralization. One stock—Tobacco Trust—has fallen 30 points. Losses of four and five points are the average throughout the industrial list.

To account for this smashing performance there have been no news developments whatever. Tobacco Trust, close to 150 a week ago, and Tobacco Trust, now under 120, is, so far as the public can see, in a situation altogether unchanged. At the high price Wall Street was deluged with announcements that earnings were at the rate of 18 per cent or over on the company's total capital stock and that the dividend rate was to be increased. A dividend at the old rate has since been declared, and to some extent there may be some warrant for Wall Street disappointment; but they who were vouching for the big earnings of the company in the buoyancy a little while ago are now just as emphatically declaring that their former statements were true, that the earnings are as big as they have been represented and that much bigger dividend payments would be warranted. But, incidentally there is this difference in the attitude of these same semi-official mouthpieces they were earnestly at work, then, to raise Tobacco Trust's quotation up to 200 and now they are trying to keep it from getting down to par. It may be that some who seem at present most intent upon helping to protect market values are, however, playing a game somewhat different from what they would have all Street believe—have really been selling out on followers who listened to the enthusiastic assurances.

What seems to be an old fashioned fight between certain operators of conspicuousness and strength is under way. They who now are at odds with through out the recent boom in trust stocks practically in partnership. The organized pools together. They worked games of manipulation in concert, apparently giving one another mutual confidence. But one day a little while ago a disclosure not new in Wall Street history. One side caught the other selling cheating; or, when caught cheating its was able at least to make the charge. Both sides probably had proof to back suspicion. Anyhow, disagreements developed, and during the past week these former allies have been deluging the market with the stocks which they had been booming together.

Tobacco Trust happened to be the stock in which both sides had largest commitments, and in consequence it has suffered most. Its course during the week has provided a daily Stock Exchange sensation. Breaks of ten points on a single day have not been unusual. What the end of such a quarrel may be is wholly a matter for guesswork; no observer can calculate it. Accordingly to impressions generally prevailing in the Street the fight may grow bitterness and force till practically all pendetta results. In yesterday's market both sides were hitting at one another specialties. But the very vigor of the contest may terminate it quickly, for neither of the parties is known in Wall Street as a willing loser of money on a mere sentimental ground.

Along with the demoralization of the trust stocks the short interest in the general market has much extended. A larger demand for stocks exists now than has shown in the market for a long while. This probably foretells the approach of a turn somewhat, or the better, for to a very large extent they who have sold the general market short are traders who run quickly a small following and have no large margins to warrant them in standing against a rally.

In the face of demoralization among the trust shares railway stocks generally have been strong, only a few showing a disposition to sympathize in the trust declines. In many ways this is exceptional and can be accounted significant. Such stability shows that railway stocks are held by people not subject to scares and not to be shaken out by sudden manipulative moves. And in this fact is one more evidence that standard railway shares are passing from Wall Street into the hands of investors owning them outright. In the annual report of the chief railroad of New England, just issued, it is shown that a capital of $[illegible],000,000 is so well distributed that the average stock holding is less than six shares to a stockholder. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Company's status in this regard is perhaps better and that of any other of our corporations, but similar tendency shows elsewhere and generally. More American railways stocks are owned outright now than ever before, and this development has many accounts, healthfulness in its puts market values where they are less within Wall Street manipulative influence than formerly was the misfortune.

In the business world practically all the news that develops is favorable. While professional Wall Street has been disturbed more or less by the shake-up among the trusts, there has been no setback commercially or industrially in any conspicuous quarter. Of more than ordinary importance is the sustained and extending foreign demand for our breadstuffs; our National export is getting much beyond what a month or two ago was estimated. Europe gold comes this way in volume; every day brings further consignments of the yellow metal, and it will be extraordinary if the total of gold imports does not soon reach figures far greater than have been counted upon.

Money market scares have subsided. Conservative bankers expect recessions from current rates. Some authorities of wide experience expect surplus funds soon to pile up here in record-breaking volume. Such prospects carry no warrant for Wall Street despite[illegible]ency.

Men of importance in the financial world who have faith in their influence of better commercial conditions do not falter in predicting that there will be improvement in the market will soon again and even more emphatically. In this class are many who a month ago became committed to the idea that the market's upward movement was somewhat rapid, and they preached the advantage, even the necessity, of a reaction. What they looked for has come to pass. Casual observation may not recognize it, but the fact is that on a general level prices at the 1st of October are only about where they were at the beginning of July. This reflects a reaction which certainly ought to have been thoroughgoing enough to warrant the renewed confidence.

It is not unlikely that the disturbance among the trust stocks will extend further, for it is not difficult to find reasons for suspecting that in some of the largest trust stocks insiders have taken an aggressive bear stand. The Sugar Trust situation is showing especially suggestive features. Whatever may be the relations between the Sugar Trust and new and old outside refineries, there can be little doubt of the disposition of some conspicuous interests in the trust to have Wall Street believe that a bitter trade war is beginning. During the past week two cuts were made in the price of refined sugar. It is hard to construe this other than as the speculative bears of Wall Street insist upon construing it.

But the trusts are not the stock market. Even if demoralization prevail and continue there it seems most likely that the general market will cut loose and naturally reflect the better conditions ruling throughout the business world.

In the trust stocks, it is true now, and it always has been, that there can be no investment, only gambling. They are run as blind pools. Stockholders are permitted no knowledge of what a trust earns, what its liabilities are, whether net results are losses or profits. Everything is a mystery. And the man who buys into such a situation is reckless. Only satirists can call him an investor.

It was said here a week ago that the best friends of the market were in waiting mood, disposed to let the market rest somewhat further, and it is improbable that immediately much change in this regard will show. None the less, strength disclosed in standard railway stocks makes it clear that somebody has been quietly picking up a good many stocks.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market showed extreme weakness, the industrial shares dropping sensationally, and the whole list acting in sympathy. Tobacco Trust led the market with a 10-point decline and other industrials also figured as features in the weakness. Influenced by this break, the general market was soft and fractional declines were common throughout the list.

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In many quarters there were indications of forced liquidation, and wherever this was discovered the traders, all of whom are clamorously bearish, did their utmost to force quotations down. In several stocks the execution of stop orders was responsible for weakness. But through all the panicky two hours there was steady scale buying by important interests—buying that appeared to be for purposes of accumulation. The selling, except in those industrial stocks where there was continued liquidation, was of the rag-tag-and-bobtail order. The buying, on the contrary, was of a character likely to inspire new confidence among close and careful observers of the market.

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Tobacco Trust made a new low price for the present movement, selling down to 115½. Continued liquidation was responsible for the stock's weakness, although there seemed to be more selling for the short account by professional traders than has recently been in evidence. In Sugar Trust there seemed to be liquidation by interests who only recently attached themselves to the bull side of the stock. Manhattan Elevated and Consolidated Gas were also conspicuously weak.

On the other hand, many of the standard shares showed notable resistance to the general weakness. None of the Pacifics or Grangers made more than fractional declines, and such shares as Pullman, Hawaiian Sugar, Illinois Central, and even the Rubber stocks, showed net gains at the close.

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Although a favorable bank statement was expected, the figures reported yesterday were beyond anticipation. Surplus reserve increased more than $7,000,000. Deposits increased nearly $1,400,000. Loans decreased about $6,600,000. Cash holdings at the banks increased $7,400,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $190,000,000, which is more than $15,000,000 above legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $702,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $635,000,000.

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Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $7,600 3s, when issued, at 105½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Cleve., Lor. & W....	½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	½
Hawaiian Sugar	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Internat. Paper Co...	¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf....	1	Internat. Pap. Co. pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	1	Laclede Gas	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.....	1½	Manhattan Con.	2¾
Am. Tobacco	7½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas..	1¼	Nat. Lead Co.....	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake....	2¾
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf..	3½
Consol. Gas	5½	Reading	½
Consol. Ice	½	Reading 2d pf.....	¾
Den. & Rio G. pf....	¾	St. Paul & Omaha...	2¾
Gen. Electric, old...	½	Standard R. & T....	½
Great Northern pf...	1¾	West Chi. St.....	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., St. P. & M. 1st..1 | Wabash deb., B.....1

Bonds Declined.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $85 paid .....1 | Kings Co. Elev. 1st..3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,584,403; balance, $7,334,645; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $683,712.

Money on call in London at 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15@17c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

GOOD WESTERN CONDITIONS.

President Roswell Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in answer to inquiries as to the current Western railway situation, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Business conditions in the West are excellent.

"The crop is very good. I think we have now the best crop we have ever had.

"Money is plenty and continues cheap. From these good conditions we look for increased earnings.

"Our movement of grain is slightly ahead of last year. It is my opinion that the movement will be slow from our section of the country. The farmers are in a position to hold their product for higher prices, and it is my belief that they will do so.

"The physical condition of the St. Paul Road is improving every year; each succeeding year finds it in a better condition than it was the year before.

"As to rates, to the Missouri River and beyond, they are badly demoralized.

"Local traffic is good—that is, virtually, traffic which is competitive between two or three lines. In such cases it seems possible to maintain rates.

"But where there are more than three lines involved it doesn't seem possible to maintain rates.

"I believe the outlook for railway and general business is very bright."

MUNICIPAL BONDS IN DEMAND.

Good prices and a good demand for municipal bonds are reported from all parts of the country, and in many instances the highest figures ever recorded are being reached. This improvement seems likely to go on in the municipal bond market as long as there is the scarcity of high-grade issues which now exists. Better sentiment regarding city bonds, particularly in the Western section of the country, is said to be due to the numerous evidences furnished to investors daily of the diffusion of sound-money views throughout the country. They find among the business element a greater readiness to interest themselves in political matters, repel attacks upon the currency, and give the benefit of their experience to their not so well informed neighbors. Much more significance seems to be attached by investors to the influence of this conservative factor than to the ignoring or defeating of repudiation platforms at recent Democratic conventions.

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The municipal bond situation was yesterday discussed by Mr. Arthur B. Leach of Farson, Leach & Co. of New York and Chicago, a firm largely interested in municipal bond transactions throughout the country. Mr. Leach's views on the subject are the result of close study of prevailing conditions. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Leach said:

"The principal feature of the municipal bond market is the continued scarcity of high-grade issues. The bond dealers are carrying smaller stocks to-day than at any time perhaps within a year. The higher prices for call or time money have made practically no difference in the market value of municipal bonds.

"Among the more recent sales which may be mentioned as indicative of the trend of the market are Yonkers 3½ per cent. bonds upon a 3¼ basis, Dayton (Ohio) 4s on a 3.39 basis, Great Falls (Mont.) 5s on the basis of 4.60. These prices are higher than similar bonds have ever sold.

"I find that the largest savings banks report constant increase in their deposits, and most of the money deposited is in small amounts. City notes and short revenue bonds are being placed by the Eastern municipalities at very much lower interest rates than either commercial paper or time money is being taken at the banks. Unless there should be a very marked increase in the issues of higher grade bonds we look for a continued advance in prices.

"Significant of the confidence which investors are showing, Eastern investors are now very freely purchasing securities of Western States, which but a few months ago they would not consider on account of the silver records of these States. This sentiment among Eastern holders of funds is becoming more and more general. Through New England the silver scare seems to have completely died away from the minds of investors.

"The reports of our traveling men who are constantly visiting the various Western points, making examinations of bond issues, are that the business community is very much more in evidence in political councils than ever before. I think that from now on we may look for very much more reasonable and sensible counsel on the money question to come from the various Western communities.

"Our Chicago house reports money relatively easier there than ever. The market for high-grade municipal bonds in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin is stronger than it is in the East. Local bonds from those sections are eagerly taken by home investors.

"During the recent tight money excitement there came to my knowledge a case in which a loan was offered in New York on Government bonds and the best rate obtainable was 4½ per cent. The Chicago banks offered to make it at 4¼. Finally the loan was taken in St. Paul at 4 per cent. Our reports show that the banking centres of the Central West have a larger surplus of money than they ever had before."

DRY GOODS TRADE CONFIDENCE.

The continuation of the hot season through September was an impediment to activity in the dry goods trade, and to some extent impeded the buying. Among the experienced men in the business, however, the feeling strengthens that the outlook for the coming months is particularly favorable. It is pointed out that stocks are considerably reduced and that there are no speculative holdings among the jobbers, while in October a healthy and profitable trade is always experienced. Speaking on the dry goods situation yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. G. C. Clarke of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co. said:

"The demand from every part of the country for dry goods continues good and there is no sign of a diminution of it. It promises in the last quarter of the year to exceed anything reached since the improvement began, some time ago. In September orders appeared in smaller volume than usual, being somewhat interrupted by the unseasonably hot weather, but activity is looked for from now on.

"Country merchants have been showing a general desire to get their stocks in better shape. Those who have been carrying too large stocks in the past have been conservative in their purchases lately and are looking strictly to what future needs require. This shows a good tendency. There is a notable lack of speculation in the dry goods jobbing business to-day.

"Another feature of some consequence to the trade is that many of our people who have been away on tours are getting back again to the country. The various large cities throughout the United States will receive the benefit of the large business of those who are about returning from abroad. In the near-by States greater activity is assured; in October there is always heavier business.

"Our customers throughout the country speak of the future with cheerfulness and hope. This feeling is shared by ourselves. We had already found many evidences of sounder business conditions, with more or less fluctuation, of course; but I am convinced that substantial improvement is going to be felt in the dry goods trade for a long period."

HOW BUSINESS IMPROVES.

The re-establishment of the American Typefounders' Company upon a dividend basis during the past week lends interest to observations made by that company's general manager, Mr. Robert W. Nelson, who has just returned from a business trip through the West. Mr. Nelson said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Our company is one of the many organized just prior to the panic of 1893, when values were somewhat inflated and conditions quite different from the years immediately following, which conditions were aggravated by the discussions of National finances.

"At a meeting of our stockholders in 1895, it was decided to reduce the capitalization of the company to an amount corresponding to the value of its tangible property in excess of its liabilities, and the voluntary assent of the stockholders was obtained to reduce the capital stock (which formerly consisted of $4,000,000 preferred and $5,000,000 common) to $4,000,000 of common stock, without, however, a surrender of any of its assets.

"During the past three years the company has expended more than $400,000 from its net earnings in improvements to its plants, and that, with the concentration of its manufacturing, has reduced greatly the cost of its productions.

"The company was in condition last year to resume dividends, but the management felt the more conservative course was to strengthen its reserves so that when dividends should be commenced they could be maintained. The hard times of the last three or four years have led this company, like many other manufacturing concerns, to so reduce expenses that fair earnings can be made during even bad years, and the improvement in general business for which the outlook is now very favorable, together with the growth of the country, will lead to more liberal returns in the future."

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"During the last few weeks I have been visiting those branches of this company located in the middle West where the depression had been the greatest. The reports from these branches during the past year have been highly favorable; and on this visit I had an opportunity to test the sentiment of the people in the West as to the prospects for the coming year, which I found everywhere exceedingly favorable.

"Two years ago there was a large number of vacant stores and offices on the best streets in Chicago and other Western cities, and 'For Rent' signs were numerously displayed, but upon my recent visit I found very few such signs. Our business, which increases or decreases entirely as the country is prosperous or otherwise, has shown a remarkable gain during the past year in the Middle West; this gain has also extended to some extent throughout the East as well as to the Pacific Coast. The cause for this increase in business, due primarily to the big crops in the West and to high prices, is also due in part to the increased manufacturing and merchandising in almost every line of trade. The business men of the West, who two years ago were almost in despair, are now in a buoyant frame of mind, and are expecting an increase during the coming years of the prosperity which came to them so fortunately during the past year.

"Our business abroad is rapidly increasing, and I find this to be true of almost every line of manufacturing. I think business men everywhere are beginning to appreciate the great importance of the trade balance of over $600,000,000 during the past year in favor of this country; and with every indication that the present year will equal last year, I look forward to a generally prosperous conditions throughout the entire country. The ability of this country to produce, manufacture and market in foreign countries $600,000,000 in excess of its foreign purchases has awakened our people as well as those abroad to the great possibilities of American enterprises."

COLORADO AND SEABOARD.

Plan Adopted for the Reorganization of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway.

Official announcement will be made during the coming week of the reorganization plan for the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company. This plan has been long in preparation. It will in some material ways differ from what has been forecast. From advance sheets, THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to present herewith a comprehensive résumé of what is proposed in the financial readjustment of the company's affairs.

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The railroad's name is to be changed from the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf to the Colorado and Seaboard Railway.

It is proposed to undertake a reorganization of the affairs of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf on a basis of a 4 per cent. first mortgage, involving about $700,000 annual fixed charges for all outstanding bonds on completion of the organization and retirement of existing bonds, not including bonds reserved for the acquisition of coal properties, improvements, &c., with about $8,500,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent. first preferred stock, about $8,500,000 non-cumulative second preferred stock, about $31,000,000 common stock, and about $20,000,000 new 4 per cent. gold bonds, including a reservation of about $2,250,000 for the acquisition of coal properties and additional improvements.

The syndicate will take and pay for, and the committee will sell and deliver, the following new securities when issued, or certificates therefor entitling the holders to the new securities when issued—

$2,010,750 new 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds;

$2,551,499 new 4 per cent. non-cumulative first preferred stock, (trust certificates;)

$2,321,499 new 4 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock, (trust certificates;)

$30,429,982 new common stock, (trust certificates,)

—for the sum of $4,512,998 in cash, plus any interest accrued on the bonds when delivered.

Of the new securities, $760,750 new 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, $1,521,499 new 4 per cent. first preferred stock, (trust certificates,) $1,521,499 new 4 per cent. second preferred stock, (trust certificates,) and $30,429,982 new common stock (trust certificates) will be offered for sale to depositing holders of the stock of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad, for the aggregate sum of $3,042,998.

The syndicate authorizes the committee, under the proposed plan and agreement of reorganization, to offer for sale, on account of the syndicate, upon the terms and in the manner provided in the reorganization plan and agreement, to depositing holders of stock of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth—

$760,750, par value, of the new 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds;

$1,521,499, par value, of the new first preferred stock, (trust certificates;)

$1,521,499, par value, of the new second preferred stock, (trust certificates,) and

$30,429,982, par value, of the new common stock, (trust certificates,)

—being part of the bonds and new preferred and common stock (trust certificates) agreed to be purchased by the syndicate. All money received from depositing holders of said stock, on purchases of such new securities, is to be credited on account of the amount payable by the syndicate under the first article hereof, and may be used by the committee for any purposes of the reorganization.

The committee is to pay to the syndicate managers, for the benefit of the several syndicate subscribers in proportion to their respective subscriptions, a commission or compensation of $390,000 in cash, and will pay, in addition, to the syndicate managers a commission or compensation of $80,000 for the services of the syndicate managers in the formation and management of the syndicate. Such payments are to be made at the time of the delivery of the new securities, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, and are to be made in each case regardless of the amount that the syndicate shall be called upon to pay.

The syndicate managers require that all the new securities, and any interim certificates which may be issued therefor, (except such bonds and stock trust certificates as shall be purchased by depositing stockholders,) and all bonds and stock or certificates of deposit representative thereof, and all new securities or interim certificates therefor, which the syndicate managers under the powers conferred may purchase, be held subject to their control—i. e., "syndicate"—until Oct. 1, 1899, for the purposes of sale by them for the ratable benefit of the syndicate subscribers.

The agreement is based on aggregate syndicate subscriptions to the amount of $4,512,998. The respective syndicate subscribers, on signing the agreement, are to set opposite their names the amount of their respective subscriptions, and each subscriber is to be liable only for such ratable part of the maximum obligation of the syndicate as shall bear the same ratio to such maximum obligation as the amount of his subscription bears to $4,512,998.

The reorganization agreement is entered into between Messrs. Hallgarten & Co. and Messrs. J. Kennedy Tod & Co., as syndicate managers, and the following syndicate subscribers: Grenville M. Dodge, J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Norman B. Ream, Henry Levis, and Uriah Herrmann.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $7,074,275. The banks now hold $15,327,150 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last week:

	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Increase.
Loans	$642,162,300	$635,572,800	*$6,589,500
Deposits	700,753,300	702,128,200	1,374,900
Circulation ...	14,974,000	15,498,400	$524,400
Legal tenders.	53,794,000	54,544,800	750,200
Specie	129,646,600	136,314,400	6,667,800
Reserve	183,441,200	190,859,200	7,418,000
Res. required.	175,888,325	175,532,050	343,725
Surplus	8,252,875	15,327,150	7,074,275

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8.....	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15.....	25,988,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22.....	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29.....	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,782,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,675,225	36,813,975
Feb. 19.....	25,988,450	55,665,850	28,625,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5.....	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12.....	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19.....	28,960,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,125
April 2.....	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9.....	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16.....	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23.....	45,225,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30.....	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7.....	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,075
May 21.....	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28.....	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4.....	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11.....	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18.....	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25.....	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9.....	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16.....	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,718,925
July 23.....	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,459,550
July 30.....	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6.....	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13.....	33,111,825	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20.....	28,839,250	39,758,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27.....	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,826,200
Sept. 3.....	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17.....	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24.....	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1.....	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898.....	$15,327,150	1893.....	$24,120,500
1897.....	16,550,400	1892.....	4,392,000
1896.....	16,526,025	1891.....	3,102,750
1895.....	16,471,525	1890.....	11,511,200
1894.....	60,791,325	1889.....	*1,668,050

*Deficit.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Republic ..... 155 | Second National ..450
Seaboard National..176

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Colonial Trust Company of New York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, referring to their notice of Sept. 10, announce that over 90 per cent. of the stock of the Minnesota Iron Company, Illinois Steel Company, and Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company has been deposited with them. Stockholders who have not yet deposited their holdings may deposit them with either of the companies to and including Monday, Oct. 10, (being the date on which the cash payments on deposited stock must also be made,) after which date no further deposits will be accepted.

TAX ON RUSSELL SAGE'S "PUTS."

The Treasury Officers Overrule the Millionaire's Protest.

Russell Sage wrote to the United States Internal Revenue Bureau recently, protesting that the war revenue tax imposed on certain stock "privileges" sold by him was excessive. He contended that such "privileges" which were issued under the names of "puts," "calls," and "spreads," should be required to bear a 10-cent stamp for each paper, the same as for other contracts. Mr. Sage represented that his "privileges" were not agreements to sell in the sense of an ordinary "buyer's option" or "seller's option" transaction, in which case the stock so sold must be delivered and paid for within the time specified.

Mr. Sage further explained that in the case of the "privilege" there was no agreement or obligation on the part of the person accepting the same either to receive or deliver the stock named therein, it being simply his right to make his choice of doing either if he so desired. There are no actual transfers, Mr. Sage says, until the determination of such choice is made.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has decided against Mr. Sage. He holds that "privileges" are liable under the provisions of Schedule A, which tax all agreements to sell or memoranda of sales 2 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof.

SMUGGLER'S CONSCIENCE HURT.

Sent $1 for Unpaid Duty on Cheese and Tea.

A traveler with an accusing conscience has sent this letter to Collector George R. Bidwell:

Suspension Bridge, Sept. 30, 1898.

I passed through in haste with an invalid, and am not sure but that one or two articles in my trunk—bought in haste going through Toronto—were dutiable, but could not conveniently attend to it. Would prefer to inclose a sum ample to cover the possible charge, so inclose $1. Articles part of a Canadian cheese and two pounds of tea.

The money will be sent to the Treasury Department to be placed in the conscience fund.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
The National Linseed Oil Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for the deposit of stock of the National Linseed Oil Company with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK has been extended to such date as may be fixed hereafter by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
44 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE PRECEDENT TO FOLLOW.
"BUY AFTER LIQUIDATION."

Profit taking started the decline in prices which has been very much augmented by short selling. There has been the best kind of buying for the past few days by people who have sold their holdings at higher prices and are now buying them back. Trade conditions of every kind continue to improve and the upward movement will take a fresh start on a safer and stronger basis, and will be very much helped by the covering of the large short interest now accumulated.

THE LIQUIDATION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE HAS EASED THE BANKS AND WITH LARGE IMPORTS OF GOLD THE MONEY MARKET WILL BE WELL SUPPLIED WITH FUNDS. SECURITIES WILL AGAIN BE IN URGENT DEMAND AND AT HIGHER PRICES THAN WE HAVE YET SEEN.

WHEAT.

The United States holds the key to the price of Wheat, as is shown by the export demand, which continues large and unabated. An average export of a million bushels a day with a million bushels a day required for home consumption, drawn from reserves which are the smallest ever known, must result in making much higher prices.

Our SECURITY MANUAL is invaluable to investors and operators especially at this time, and we are pleased to present it free upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will participate most extensively in the further advance in prices.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

Determining the financial responsibility of the firm with which you deal is as important as selecting the right stocks.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia National Bank references furnished.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Phila., 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State St.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1132 Broadway, N. Y.
Private Wires.

A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

BONDS.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.,
BANKERS,
1 Nassau St., New York.
WE OWN AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE,
Cincinnati, Ohio, 3½s.
White Plains, N. Y., Registered 4s.
Hamilton Co., Ohio, 4s.
State of Minnesota 4s.
Ottawa Co., Ohio, 6s.
Preble Co., Ohio,

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Wheat dealings in the past week were almost wholly influenced by the settlement of the September deal. This brought about an illogical, erratic market here and in Chicago. For instance, while on Tuesday, the top-notch day of the leading futures, December was 64⅜ cents and May 65⅝ cents at Chicago, both closed here at 70⅝ cents. Then on Wednesday at Chicago the futures closed at 63¾ cents, December, and 64½ cents, May, while on the Produce Exchange September crossed May, the last quotations being September 69½ cents and May 69 cents. The chief cereal, however, lost little so far as the futures are concerned. Evened up, the differences are about a cent less in comparison with the prices of Sept. 24 and Oct. 1. And this in the face of the letting go of large quantities of wheat in the West and Northwest and a slackening in export demand.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the active options in Chicago and New York during the week:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Date.	Sept. 24.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	Oct. 1.
December	63⅝	64⅛	64¾	64¾	62¾	62½	62½
May	64¾	65⅛	65⅝	64½	64	63⅝	63⅝

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Date.	Sept. 24.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	Oct. 1.
December	68⅝	69⅝	70¾	69⅞	69½	68	67⅝
May	68¾	69½	70⅛	69	68¾	68	67¾

The steady climb of wheat toward a seventy-five-cent cash Chicago basis in the past three weeks tempted some of the weak-est and most needy of the producers to convert the cereal into ready cash with the usual result—a supply that the demand could not absorb. While the European markets were steady the receipts at primary points warranted a belief over the Atlantic that prices would recede, and there was a halt in inquiry and engagements.

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The latest figuring on the wheat crop of the world for 1898 puts it at a little over 2,600,000,000 bushels. Some of its data are open to doubt. France, for instance, is given 352,000,000 and the United States 650,000,000 bushels. But accepting this estimate as accurate, the crop cannot be considered an overwhelming one or likely to result in what militates against railroad prosperity, large surplus reserves, or large visible supply in August, 1899. It is less than that of 1894 by about 83,000,000 bushels, and but about 50,000,000 bushels more than the crops of 1893 or 1895. Now, in 1894 the crop of the United States was 461,000,000 bushels, but the cash price of No. 2 wheat in the Chicago market averaged over 67 cents to October, 1895. Taking 1893, the post-crop average price of the same grade in the same market was as low as 58 cents, and in regard to 1895, the price was a little under 67 cents. But in dealing with estimates for 1898 account should be taken of increased consumption, with prospects of still greater demand, because of our sway in the Pacific, absolute exhaustion of surplus reserves, and entire failure to replenish stocks even to the low point of a year ago, both in the United States and in Europe. This should scale down the estimate for 1898 by at least 200,000,000 bushels. Taking Liverpool as a guide on wheat stocks, that mart was yesterday 700,000 bushels under the week before and over 90,000 bushels less than at the corresponding period of 1897.

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It is not likely that the year will end without the appearance of manipulative bull interests at Chicago, with strong allies here, although a successor to Mr. Leiter is not to be thought of. It is admitted that never was there a better opportunity for a bull clique, organized on conservative lines and with a well-defined and limited policy. It is believed on the Produce Exchange that a clique with even a quarter of a million dollars at command and a well-outlined scheme could in a week put the active option well toward the eighties and hold it there. As to the stand taken by the agriculturists, the general opinion is that the dust has been shaken out of cheap wheat. Little Winter wheat has appeared so far, and an operator entitled to attention because of his experience has a classification of Spring wheat that is certainly interesting. He divides the crop into fifths, one-fifth for stock which does not come into the market for months; two-fifths sold by farmers more needy than Winter wheat growers, and two-fifths that are—because of the quality of the grain—practically mortgaged before the harvest is begun.

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As the French and Russian crops are not attracting close attention and serious interest, the arrival by the Majestic next Wednesday of Mr. Leo Rappaport, the representative of the big Paris grain operators, Louis Dreyfus & Co., who has been abroad on a trip of business and pleasure, is an event that may have a bearing on the future of the Produce Exchange market, as he brings with him a definite policy in regard to the coming influx of the new crops.

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While the stacking policy of the farmers has in some instances told against railroad earnings, the day of rush and need for every car available for grain carrying has but been deferred, and this for a short time. It will be a hustle between corn and wheat. The absorption of wheat goes on steadily and relentlessly, engagements and charters have been signed, sealed, and delivered, and the inevitable—a surrender by the growers or the purchasers—is bound to come, and that within a few days. The grain-carrying lines have so far simply got rid of these skimmings of the crops. The farmers are nearly through seeding, and about to trouble themselves about emptying their granaries. In any event, no interest need be doubtful about railroad prosperity in its relation to the harvests. All the systems will have all the business they can handle, and car famines are predicted.

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In the present situation this quotation from a recent issue of The Liverpool Corn Trade News is apt, and, without doubt, accurate:

"During the past four years there have been 49,000,000 quarters (392,000,000 bushels) less wheat produced than in the four years preceding 1895, the average crop of the past four years being 12,000,000 quarters, or 96,000,000 bushels, smaller than in the four years running from 1891 to 1894. Then again, the remarkable scarcity of old wheat has to be taken into account in making comparisons between the supply available at former dates and that on hand at present. The discrepancy is very striking, and that, too, without allowing anything for the well-known deficiency in the visible supply carried over by farmers in many countries of Europe. When we come to consider that the average annual consumption indicated by the figures works out at 308,000,000 quarters (2,464,000,000 bushels) per annum for 1894 and 1895, and that since that time the number of wheat eaters has been increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 per annum, (the larger figure, being that of Sir William Crookes,) it will be found that the world's requirements now are in the neighborhood of 318,000,000 quarters, or 2,544,000,000 bushels, which is only short of the total production by 10,000,000 quarters, or 80,000,000 bushels."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 110; Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅜, to 53; Northern Pacific, ⅝, to 42⅜; Union Pacific, ¼, to 34½; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67¼; Denver preferred, ¼, to 56½; New York Central, ¼, to 119¼; Southern Railway preferred, ⅛, to 34⅝; Atchison, ⅜, to 13; Atchison preferred, ¼, to 33¼. British Consols were firm at 109 15-16 for money, and 110 3-16 for the account.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 1, 1898.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	34⅝	35	1,750	American Cotton Oil	34½	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅜
	83½	85	385	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	85	84	84	—1
	20½	20¾	980	Am. Malting Co	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
	78⅜	79¼	10	Am. Malting Co. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	
	11⅞	12	770	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	32½	35	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34	34½	32½	32½	—1
	116¾	116¾	27,385	Am. Sugar Ref.	117¼	117¾	116	116¾	—1⅛
	107	108	150	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	
	86	86¾	600	Am. Steel & Wire	86	86¾	86	86¾	— ⅜
	118	118¼	53,335	American Tobacco	125¼	125¼	115¼	118	—7½
	125	129	11	Am. Tobacco pf.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	
	12½	12¾	855	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
	31⅞	32	2,300	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
	41	41½	1,600	B. & O., 2d in.	41¼	41½	40½	41½	
	3	3¼	900	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	62⅛	62¼	19,980	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62⅞	63⅝	61¾	62⅛	— ¼
			200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	124	124	123	124	—1½
	52½	53	20	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	
	24	24½	300	Central Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24½	
	21⅞	22	1,630	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
	113⅞	113¼	6,672	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	113⅝	114	113⅜	113⅝	— ¼
	53⅜	53½	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
	14½	14¾	4,010	Chicago Great West.	14⅝	14⅞	14	14¼	— ⅛
	40¼	41	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
	105⅞	106	9,245	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	106¾	106¾	105¾	106	+ ¼
	153½	154½	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	+ ¼
	120¼	120⅜	300	Chi. & Northw.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ¼
	99⅜	100	3,306	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100⅜	100⅞	99½	100	+ ¼
	33½	33¾	200	Chi., Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
	39¼	40	250	C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
	16⅞	17	667	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
	48¼	49½	512	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49¾	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
	20	20½	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	20	20	
	16½	17½	77	Colorado Midland pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	
	106½	108¼	2	Delaware & Hudson.	106	106	106	106	
	54½	54¾	425	Denver & R. G.	54½	54½	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
	13⅞	13⅝	200	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	34½	35	650	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
	30	32	20	Evans. & T. H.	30	30	30	30	
	79	80	310	General Electric new	79¾	79¾	79	79½	+ ½
	48	48½	1,862	General Electric old	47	48¼	47	48¼	— ⅛
			250	Great Northern pf.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	—1¾
	30	40	10	Green Bay & Western	30	30	30	30	
	30	32½	860	Hawaiian Sugar	30	32	30	32	+4
	110½	111	355	Illinois Central	111¼	111¼	110½	110⅝	+ ⅛
	67	68	100	Illinois Steel Co.	67	67	67	67	
	51½	52	810	International Paper	52	52	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
	85½	86½	305	Int. Paper Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
	47½	47¾	220	Laclede Gas	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
	15¾	17	100	Lake Erie & West	16	16	16	16	
	72	74	435	Lake Erie & W. pf.	73¼	73¼	73	73	— ⅛
	53⅝	54⅝	1,730	Louisville & Nashville	54½	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
	91	91½	18,497	Manhattan Con	93¾	93⅞	90¼	91	—2⅜
	157	158	2,895	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157½	158	157	157¼	
	10¾	11¼	5	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11	11	11	
	31½	32¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32	32	32	32	
	31⅜	31½	915	Missouri Pacific	32	32	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
	32	32¼	300	National Biscuit Co.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
	32½	33	915	National Lead Co.	32⅝	32¾	32	32	—1¼
	2⅞	3	275	National Linseed Oil	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
	91	91½	300	New Jersey Central	91	91	91	91	— ¼
	96	99	250	New York Air Brake	97¾	98	97¾	98	—2¾
	115⅝	115⅞	150	New York Central	115⅝	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¼
	50½	50⅝	250	Norfolk & West. pf.	50¾	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
	41¾	41⅝	8,721	Northern Pacific	41⅝	41½	40⅞	41¼	— ¼
	76	76¼	1,735	Northern Pacific pf.	76	76¼	75⅝	76	— ¼
	15¼	15½	502	Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
			200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	—3½
	32	32¼	150	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
	101¾	102	5,545	People's Gas, Chicago.	102	102⅜	101	101⅞	
	190½	192	1,475	Pull. Pal. Car	190	191	190	190½	+ ⅜
	17½	18	200	Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
	43	43½	200	Reading 1st pf	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
	20	21	200	Reading 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
	17¼	20	2	St. J. & G. I. pf.	17	17	17	17	
	63	64	5	St. L. & S. F.	64½	64½	64½	64½	
	28⅝	30¼	58	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	29½	30½	29½	30½	
	77½	79	50	St. Paul & Omaha.	79¾	79¾	77¼	77¼	—2⅝
	23	24	800	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
	33¼	33½	600	Southern Railway pf.	33¼	33¼	33⅜	33⅜	+ ¼
	7¾	7¾	100	Standard R. & T.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
	27½	27¾	470	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
	12¾	13	100	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
	32⅞	33⅛	4,735	Union Pacific	33¼	33¼	32½	33	+ ⅛
	64¾	64⅞	4,201	Union Pacific pf.	65	65¼	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
	5⅛	5¼	425	U. P., D. & G.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	63⅞	64	4,320	U. S. Leather	64	64	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛
	36⅜	37	5,392	United States Rubber	36½	37¼	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
	99¼	99¾	1,570	U. S. Rubber pf.	99	99½		99½	+ ⅛
		93⅞	400	West Chicago Street	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
	90¼	90⅝	1,082	Western Union Tel.	90⅞	91	90⅛	90⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅜	3⅞	298	W. & L. E., 4 per cent pd.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	Sales.		222,118						

Composite Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		Chi Term Transfer 4s		Oregon R & N 4s	
13,000	108	30,000	89¾	3,000	99¼
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Cleve Lor & Wheel 1st		1,000	99½
10,000	84	10,000	106½	Oregon S L inc A 5s	
Atl., T & S F adjst 4s		Col Ind 1st & 2d 5s, J F M &		2,000	74¾
40,000	70	S Co certs, $85 paid		Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	70¼	30,000	78	3,000	82¾
1,000	69⅞	Consolidated 2-4s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
Col Midland 4s		30,000	59	5,000xd	96¼
10,000	70	30,000	58¾	St L S W 1st	
10,000	70½	Elizabeth Lex & B S 5s		1,000	78⅝
56,000	70	30,000	101	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
10,000	69⅞	Ft W & D C 1st		2,000	68¾
Gen 4s		30,000	74¾	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
10,000xi	93	H & H 5s		5,000	92
40,000	93½	30,000xi	95	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
B & O 3½s, when issued		Tex Cent gen 4s		10,000	108½
10,000	95¼	30,000xi	82⅝	So Pac of N M 1st	
B & O con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co certfs		30,000	83	8,000	109½
30,000	118	Kin Co Elev 1st		5,000	109⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s		30,000	52	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
4,000xi	103½	Lake Erie & West 1st 5s		5,000	97½
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s		30,000	116⅜	6,000	97⅜
4,000s10F	88	Metropolitan Elev 1st		Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s	
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s		30,000xi	117¼	1,000xi	90
5,000xi	106	30,000	88	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Canada So 1st 5s		30,000	88½	21,000	44
1,000	109¼	30,000	88½	Union Pacific 4s	
Canada Southern 2d		N Y Central & Hudson,		7,000	98½
10,000	109	Lake Shore col 3½s		10,000	98⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		2,000	94⅞	1,500	98½
10,000	89½	Mich Central col 3½s		5,000	98¼
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	93¾	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	114¼	N Y, C & St L 4s		10,000	77⅛
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		10,000xi	104⅞	40,000	77
12,000	86	N Y O & W con 5s		10,000	77¼
5,000	86¼	30,000	107¼	10,000	77⅜
3,000	86	30,000	107⅝	2,000	77½
3,000	86¼	N Y O & W refdg 4s		30,000	77⅝
5,000	86⅜	30,000	102	10,000	77¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s		30,000	102¼	30,000	77¾
3,000	95	Nor S & W G M		30,000	77⅞
Chi, M & St P gold 7s		30,000	88½	15,000	77⅞
5,000	152½	Nor & W Ry con 4s		20,000	77⅞
Gen 4s, Series A		30,000xi	83¼	10,000	78
30,000	105½	30,000f20F	83¼	93,000	77⅞
5,000	105⅜	30,000	83⅜	30,000	77⅞
15,000	105½	30,000	83	5,000	77⅞
Southern Minn Div 1,000	118½	Pac gen lien 3s		20,000	77¼
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s		2,000	67	Virginia Midland G M	
3,000	110¼	5,000	67¼	5,000	108¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	67	Wabash deb, Series B	
5,000s15F	104	Pac Ry prior lien 4s		10,000	32
Chi, St P & M 1st		2,000xi	100½	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	138	Ry of Cal 5s		5,000	54¼
C, St P, M & O cons		10,000xi	101¼	13,000	54½
1,000s5F	136	Gon Short Line 6s			
Total sales		2,000	126½		
					$1,174,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Consol. Coal	46	..	New Cent. Coal	35	43
3s, 1918, when is'd	105¼	..	Consol. Ice pf	89½	91	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
4s, r., 1907	110¼	110¾	C. L. & W.	149	151	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
4s, c., 1907, ex int.	110¾	111¾	D. & R. G.	13	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	80
4s, r., 1925	126⅞	127¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	37
4s, c., 1925	126⅞	127¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113	E. S. S. & A.	2½	3½	Nor. & West.	13½	15¼
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113	E. S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	North American.	6⅜	6¾
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Eastern Elevator.		55	Ont. Mining	4⅞	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Ed. Ill. of N.Y.	131½	134	Ore. Short Line	25	30
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	E. L. of B'klyn.		130	Penn. Coal	325	..
			5th Avenue	350	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1½
Adams Express	112	117	2d pf.	17	18	Peo. & Eastern.	3½	5½
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	& T. H. pf.	60	63	P., C., C. & St. L.	42	43
American Coal	115	125	Homestake	54	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	66
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40	Cent. 1. 1.	92	100	Pitts. & Western.	13	..
Am. Express.	130	135	Ill. & Iowa.	50	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	7½	8
Am. Steel & W. Co	28	29¾	Ga Central.	9	9½	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Am. T. & C.	96	98	Ga Central pf.	33	34	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	8
Ann Arbor.	11	12	Ket of Chicago.	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	..
Ann Arbor pf.	35	35½	C., P. & G.	16⅜	17¼	Rome, W. & O.	125	..
B. & O., when is'd.	31	33	nawha & Mich.	5½	6½	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½
B. & O., pf., w. i.	68½	69½	okuk & D. M.	3	5	St. L. S. W.	4⅝	5
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	& D. M. pf.	13	15	St. L. S. W. pf.	11⅝	12
Boston A. L. pf.	103	108	ngston & Pem.	3	10	St. P. & Duluth.	22	24
Brunswick City.	8	9	Laclede Gas pf.	92	94	St. P. & D. pf.	88	90
Buff., R. & P.	30	33	Lake Shore.	192½	195	Sil. bullion certfs.	61	62
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	72½	Long Island.	46	55	Sixth Avenue.	200	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	Southern Ry.	8½	8¾
Canadian Pacific.	84¾	85¼	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	T. P. Land Tr.	7	8
Chi. & Alton.	152	..	Mexican Central.	5	5½	Third Avenue.	165	170
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106	Michigan Central.	106	110	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	27	28½	Minn. & St. L.	26	27	Tol. Peo. & West.	10	20
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70½	73	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	90	Twin City R. T.	27	30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8¼	9	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	59	U. S. Express.	40	44
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	32	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	8	..	U. S. Leather.	6	6¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175¼	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	21	90	Wabash.	7⅞	8½
Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9	Minn. Iron.	90	92	Wabash pf.	20½	20½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	89	Mobile & Ohio.	27	28½	Wells-F. Express.	120	125
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Morris & Essex.	175	..			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2¼	Nat. Biscuit pf.	92½	96			
Col. Midland.	6½	8	Nat. Lead pf.	109¾	110			
C. & H. C. & I.	4	5½	Nat. Starch.	5	7½			
C., H. V. & T.	5	5½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	24	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week were valued at $8,946,736. The imports of general merchandise for the week were valued at $5,902,908, and the exports of specie were $1,015,738.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$307,557,503
Gold reserve	243,270,543
Net silver	7,314,526
U. S. notes in the Treasury	37,385,851
Treasury notes of 1890	1,844,397
Total receipts this day	1,238,100
Total receipts this month	1,238,100
Total receipts this year	126,645,867
Total expenditures this day	1,172,000
Total expenditures this month	1,172,000
Total expenditures this year	185,920,114
Deposits in National banks	80,883,712
National bank notes received for demption	165,537
Government receipts from custom	378,045
Internal revenue	781,543
Miscellaneous	58,511

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve Required.
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$12,910,000	$2,790,000	$740,000	$12,750,000	77.6
2,050,000	2,215,200	Bank of Man. Co.	15,583,000	3,248,000	1,345,000	17,207,000	26.6
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' National	12,736,000	2,355,300	1,097,600	14,534,500	25.1
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' National	9,719,000	1,726,000	736,000	9,911,000	27.4
1,500,000	2,663,200	Bank of America	18,891,000	4,894,900	2,253,700	22,936,700	25.9
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,285,000	701,000	254,000	4,069,000	23.5
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	36,320,000	21,054,100	3,583,800	36,043,500	29.2
750,000	128,100	Tradesmen's National	2,906,100	392,900	195,200	2,507,500	23.4
300,000	6,996,400	Chemical National	24,085,100	6,400,200	2,956,800	25,617,500	35.6
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,558,300	1,012,800	337,500	5,150,200	28.3
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	7,734,400	1,827,800	689,100	6,485,200	30.7
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,046,000	201,900	63,800	1,158,300	22.8
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'	1,935,000	295,000	229,000	2,120,000	24.2
200,000	171,800	Greenwich	1,000,200	152,100	150,100	1,335,600	20.5
600,000	482,600	Leather Manf. Nat.	3,936,700	977,900	229,900	3,770,900	29.1
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,726,900	541,700	172,600	2,328,600	30.6
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York	3,776,500	513,800	186,100	3,011,000	23.2
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	24,713,000	2,389,000	2,837,000	18,996,000	27.5
5,000,000	3,802,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	25,327,800	1,079,400	3,080,900	17,914,200	22.9
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	6,794,200	1,796,700	156,600	6,748,800	28.4
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National	10,903,600	2,515,000	654,700	11,695,800	27.1
422,700	475,100	Pacific	2,462,200	657,400	449,500	3,183,700	34.7
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,068,700	4,332,300	539,400	18,418,500	26.4
450,000	988,600	Chatham National	6,206,200	743,900	885,900	6,282,000	26.2
200,000	252,500	People's	2,013,300	327,400	222,400	2,550,000	21.5
700,000	554,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	9,972,500	1,653,300	975,300	11,342,100	23.1
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	34,564,700	8,997,400	2,174,700	43,117,600	25.9
500,000	368,000	Irving National	3,544,000	371,000	459,900	3,538,000	23.9
600,000	878,400	National Citizens'	5,462,900	450,400	156,700	2,580,900	26.2
500,000	267,600	Nassau	3,577,500	438,600	314,100	3,231,600	22.3
900,000	974,100	M'k't and Fulton Nat.	5,920,500	965,600	637,700	6,154,200	26.0
1,000,000	154,000	Nat. Shoe and Leath.	3,272,900	827,000	279,800	3,880,900	28.6
1,000,000	1,330,800	Corn. Exchange	9,005,500	1,477,200	1,185,000	10,203,500	26.0
1,000,000	805,200	Continental National	6,463,100	1,373,000	270,800	6,252,400	26.2
1,000,000	397,400	Oriental	1,303,400	176,000	400,000	1,912,000	30.2
1,500,000	5,618,100	Imp. and Trd. Nat.	23,122,000	5,500,000	1,015,000	23,652,000	27.5
2,000,000	3,235,900	National Park	34,100,000	9,353,000	2,904,000	49,113,000	29.1
250,000	154,700	East River Nat.	1,238,400	293,900	155,300	1,295,000	34.6
3,200,000	2,030,200

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF EVENT

Annual Tournament of This Popular Club Will Have Many Star Competitors.

CHANGES MADE TO THE LINKS

Morris County and Philadelphia Women Will Play an Important Team Match on Tuesday—Many Other Games of Interest.

One of the most important tournaments of the year, outside of the National championships, will be held this coming week. It will be the annual big event of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and, notwithstanding the fact that it is an invitation tournament this season, and that the invited clubs are limited to four representatives each, there is every indication that from sixty to eighty starters will be ready for the first round, next Wednesday morning. All the prominent clubs in the vicinity of New York will send their ablest golfers, and contestants from Boston, Philadelphia, and other distant places will be present. Several of the Yale golfers will also be seen on the links, and the golf will be of the highest order.

It will be no empty or easy honor to win any of the St. Andrew's events, and it is quite safe to say that most of the contests will be fully equal to the recent championship games at Morristown. Findlay Douglas, the new amateur champion, will be one of the contestants, and he will figure in one of the most interesting events of the week, a four-ball match between two amateurs and two professionals, the best ball of each side to count. Douglas's partner will be Walter B. Smith of Yale and the runner-up for the championship. The professionals will be Willie Anderson of Baltusrol and Willie Smith of Shinnecock, two of the best professionals in this locality. These players will make a match worthy of the most critical golfer, and its novelty to American links will add another element of more than ordinary interest. In England and Scotland these four-ball matches are very popular, and the start of the St. Andrew's Club toward making them more familiar to our own players is in keeping with the time-honored policy of this pioneer club to advance the game in every possible way in America.

The variety of events, with their respective prizes, can best be seen from the official programme, which is:

Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., President's Cup, Presented by John C. Ten Eyck.—Thirty-six holes, medal play, scratch.

Thursday, 9:30 A. M., St. Andrew's Cup, Presented by the Club.—First round, eighteen holes, match play; open only to contestants making the best sixteen scores for the President's Cup. 10:15 A. M., Consolation Foursomes, Prizes Presented by the Club.—First round, eighteen holes, match play; open only to contestants who, having failed to qualify for the St. Andrew's Cup, shall have handed in the next thirty-two best scores for the President's Cup; contestants to be paired in inverse ratio, according to score, i. e., the first shall partner to the last, the second to the next-but-one, and so on. 2:30 P. M., St. Andrew's Cup.—Second round. 2:30 P. M., Consolation Foursomes.—Second round.

Friday, 9:30 A. M., St. Andrew's Cup, third round; 10 A. M., consolation foursomes, third round; 2 P. M., consolation foursomes, final round; 2:30 P. M., exhibition four-ball match; eight on holes, match play; amateurs vs. professionals.

Saturday, 10 A. M., St. Andrew's Cup, final round, thirty-six holes; 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., team match; prizes presented by the club, eighteen holes, medal play; open to teams of four members of the same club. 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., Mount Hope Handicap Cup, presented by J. C. Bliss; eighteen holes, medal play; handicap limited to twelve strokes; gold medal for the best gross score.

Entries must be in the hands of the Secretary, F. W. Menzies, 25 Pine Street, to-morrow. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station for the golf links at Mount Hope every morning of the tournament at 8:30 o'clock, making no intermediate stops, and returning will leave Mount Hope at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Competitors in the tournament will be favorably impressed with the improvements made to the course since the new links were opened last year. The first eight holes remain the same, the ninth is lengthened by 150 yards, and the tenth is an entirely new one, now 300 yards from the tee. The eleventh green is the tenth, but the tee has been placed back 100 yards. The new fourteenth is a combination of the old thirteenth and fourteenth holes, now 375 yards long. The entire circuit of the eighteen holes is 5,741 yards, an increase of nearly 700 yards, and the clubhouse has also undergone many improvements.

In all local clubs where women have taken up the game with genuine enthusiasm a noticeable activity will be apparent for the next few days. The coming annual tournament for the women's championship of the United States is responsible for this increased animation among the fair admirers of golf. Those who intend to compete in these important games on the Ardsley links are practicing with more than usual care. The contest will begin Tuesday, Oct. 11, and continue four days.

At the Morris County Club, Morristown, N. J., where the women have always taken a very active part in golf, particular attention will be given this week to women's matches. To-morrow there will be a team match between the women of the club and the younger players who have learned the game on the Morristown Field Club links. Some of the latter members are now in the larger club and are a welcome addition to its golfing fame. Among these, and who will play on the Field Club's team, are Miss Kip, who recently made a new record of 90 strokes for the Field Club's course; Miss Cornelia G. Willis, and Miss Marie G. Bryce.

On Tuesday there will be an important match, the Morris County women against the women's team of Philadelphia. All the best women golfers of the latter city will be out, and the match will furnish an excellent exhibition of first-class women's golf. Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. Henry B. Phipps, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Lucy Herron, Miss C. G. Willis will be on the Morris County team. A previous match between these two teams was played in Philadelphia last Spring, and Philadelphia won, hence the interest at Morris County now in expectation of a victory to square accounts.

The fifth women's handicap competition for the Foote Cup will be played on Wednesday, and the remaining days of the week are left vacant, so that the women may go to the Ardsley Club and practice over the course in preparation for the big games next week. The Morristown women who have entered for the championship are Mrs. Shippen, Miss Shelton, Miss C. G. Willis, and Miss Alice Day. Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati and one of the qualifying eight in the women's championship last year will compete again this season. She played over the Morris County links last week and did the long eighteen-hole course in 100 strokes, which is within three of the best ever made by a woman, done by Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia. On Saturday, Oct. 15, the Morris County men will play the Tuxedo golf team on the Morristown links.

A handicap tournament for a handsome silver loving cup will be played by the members of the Deal (N. J.) Golf Club on Saturday, Oct. 15. All members desiring to enter the competition will be allowed the three previous days in which to qualify, as the tournament will be limited to the best sixteen players. At the conclusion of the tournament a club dinner will be served at Hathaway Inn, which will remain open for the reception of guests throughout the tournament.

The Englewood Golf Club announces a duffers' match for all day, next Saturday, and on Oct. 15 the first round at thirty-six holes for the club championship will be played.

CURRENT BASEBALL NOTES.

In another fortnight the season of 1898 will come to an end. There is every indication that the Bostons will win another pennant, with Baltimore second and Cincinnati third. New York, which was heralded as the "good thing" when the season began, will finish in the ruck, just like an over-rated race horse. Just as the season is about to close President N. E. Young issues an interesting statement regarding the baseball situation for the season. He states that a majority of the clubs have not earned enough money to pay their running expenses. President Young is in a position to state almost authentically the earnings of each club, as according to the League rules a statement of the receipts of each game must be transmitted to the President. Mr. Young's statement:

"At least seven clubs fall thousands of dollars penses on the year. I w that even Mr. Hanlon one of the best attracti will play to an actual Washington, St. Louis, burg, New York, and Bi forced to delve into th tune of many dollars losses. Mr. Wagner has fortunate with the Was

"The war, and that of the poor attendance league circuit and thr leagues. We tried to f in the season with the war wouldn't affect ot great extent, but as th we were obliged to ac kept many a dollar from

"I have numerous inq rious club Presidents an teams regarding the whether it should be season or whether we s old 132-game assignmer dates. If the teams dr ing the first two wee 154-game schedule will tinued for another year. 154-game schedule does the last two weeks of th of twenty-two games. plonship season will beg middle of April. The fo tainly given the public nant races we have ev two extra trips cost mo you know, must be serv dictators."

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There is every reason season's schedule will Oct. 1. On every side that the season is too twenty-two games should season's schedule. The expressed dissatisfaction Oct. 1. They claim it w endangers their throwi weather is generally m tember. There is also a part of managers to hav on May 1 instead of Apr tain that it is almost in team into proper cond 1. All the good effects the South are lost, if s North early in April, w cool. Pitchers particula are affected by the cham get sore and do not ease hot weather sets in. N player is affected in th only way to prevent thi clothes and a heavy sw cannot do his best when uniforms and a sweater."

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If it is true that the dicted like clowns in the in Washington, the Leag matter and warn the gui a repetition of the farce that the team is in the moralization, having pr ager or Captain since fused to obey Joyce's or tions assigned them. Jo become very unpopular They do not seem to h when he takes a positio growls and scowls at t mistake is made and h upbraided a player on spectators. The latter hand in these conversa Joyce to sit down and The general opinion is room is the proper place player. In the few ca where the Captain or Ma licly upbraids a player exist and good results a

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Manager Joyce's ro thoroughly disgusted t Polo Grounds, who pay ball. He will not allow pass without entering Joyce, as well as every the rule pertaining to are few players who w believe a poor decision h around and say a word decision, but that's abo right ahead and play. Jo right on fighting, and in certain element. An um a decision unless it i of a rule. The action game at the Polo Gr brought forth cries of d everybody present and nearly losing a game fo feit. Warner, who is a h er and a splendid playe ber of the team who is the umpire, and he has the game nearly as o Chicago, who, by the wa It is the general opini patrons, those who sele whether the team wins management should rid element and secure gen ers.

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If ever a player earned season's salary, that player is Seymour. During the past five weeks he has taken t in nearly every game, alternating in th pitcher's box and in the outfield. Seymo was signed as a pitcher, and in this lin has done exceptionally good work. He ever, to play the game consented to play in th when he was not wante developed into a first-c outfielder, and seems altogether too va able a player to be idle, as his good batt in recent games shows. Seymour, however will not be asked to play in the outfield n year. The club wants him to pitch, and the progress he has made as a pitcher is season is any criterion, Seymour will the best in the next professional ranks. Veteran players who have watched his great speed and stock work say that when properly controlled fully curves will make a combination almost unsolvable for a batsman.

AMONG THE ARSMEN.

The Metropolitan Row Club intends to place a junior eight in rowing early next Spring, and if possible will be the same eight which were beaten leged to an unfair race with the Palisade Boat Club in the Middle States regatta.

Capt. Jack Smith and the Nassau Boat Club intends to build one or more boats during the Winter. The janitor of the Nonpareil house will build a double-scull gig for the club and it is likely that Martin Roberts of the Atalanta will also build a boat.

An effort is being made by several oarsmen to organize a water polo league among the Harlem River clubs. Mr. Handley of the Atalanta Boat Club is one of the prime movers in the scheme, endeavoring to secure a swimming tank where the games can be played.

The Hudson Boat Club held the opening dance of the season in boathouse, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and the Harlem River. The House Committee has announced receptions on the following dates: Oct. 22, Nov. 5 and 23, the latter date marking the twentieth anniversary of the club and Dec. 10 and 30. The club intends to do more racing next year than it has done in previous years, and there is talk of organizing a junior eight-oared shell. A new boat will be purchased if a good crew can be got together.

Work will begin this week on the Bloomingdale Boat Club's new boathouse at One Hundred and Second Street and the North River. The plans call for a two-story frame structure 40x70 feet, with lockers and boats on the first floor, and the second floor devoted almost entirely to an assembly room and two small committee rooms. The club's old house was totally destroyed by fire about three months ago. The club had an insurance policy for $5,000, covering the house and boats. It is understood that $3,000 was received in settlement of the claim.

The Board of Governors of the First Bohemian Boat Club has let the contract for the Winter quarters in the Bohemian Nal Hall in East Seventy-second Street for the benefit of its oarsmen who desire to keep in training during the Winter. A training machines and the men will use row The senior eight-oared shell crew that won the Middle States event so handily is still in training on the river and will continue to do so as long as the good weather lasts. They will take to the rowing machines, and in this way be in perfect condition for the Harlem River regatta next Spring.

A Record Catch of Sea Bass.

From The Savannah News.

W. R. Frary, C. B. Pe[illegible]n and a friend, Mr. Winegar, made the grand master catch of bass in the surf at Red Shell, near New Smyrna, Fla., recently, having caught thirty-five that had an average weight of twenty-five pounds. This is the greatest catch of the season, though it is not an unusual thing to land a dozen or more varying in size from eight to thirty-five pounds.

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

Tod Sloane's Great Success on the English Turf Has Astonished the Old World.

FIVE WINNERS IN ONE DAY

Durland's Riding Academy Will Be Thrown Open for the Season To-morrow Night—The Morristown Horse Show.

"Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, has during the past few years been a very successful jockey. Before he became popular he was considered a very ordinary rider, but now Princes, Dukes, Earls, and members of Parliament are clamoring for his services. He has astonished the English turfmen and jockeys not only by the style of riding which is peculiar to him, but also by his great success. Personally in America Sloane is not popular, for he has allowed his success in this country and England to swell his self-importance, but as a rider he has proved his claim to the premiership in the lightweight division, and not even those to whom his personality is distasteful can gainsay it. His latest triumph happened on Friday last, when at the Newmarket meeting he rode five winners out of seven mounts. This record is a remarkable one, but it was equaled at Brighton Beach one day this season by "Danny" Maher, who rode five winners out of six mounts. But that does not detract any from the glory of Sloane's achievement, for the conditions under which he triumphed were far greater than those with which Maher had to contend. Sloane went into the enemy's country last year and succeeded in overcoming the prejudice the English turfmen entertained against the American style of riding. He was not like Sims, who during his career on the other side adopted the style of the English jockeys, but he held his own throughout and finally by his excellent work won the approval of even his harshest critics. It remained, however, for the present season to show him up in the glory of all of his skill, for a record of five winners in one day is a red-letter event in the life history of a jockey. This success, coming as it did so soon after the attempt of the English jockey, Sam Loates, and a fellow-Englishman to defeat the American boy by foul tactics has raised Sloane to the pinnacle of fame, and to-day his popularity in England equals, if it does not surpass, that of the pride of the English turf—the late Fred Archer. Sloane sits in the saddle crouched well forward on his mount's neck, and in this position there may be found a partial explanation of his success. His body in this position offers less resistance to the wind than that of a jockey who rides bolt upright, but his coolness and judgment are also equal attributes. Sloane is a fair judge of pace; he has a perfect knowledge of a horse, and moreover, he realizes that in many cases money may be gotten out of his mount by coaxing than by severe punishment with the whip.

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Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, which has been undergoing repairs all Summer, will be formally opened to-morrow night, when an orchestra of twenty-two pieces will be in attendance. The interior of the building has been improved by a number of handsome pictures of naval and army heroes. The pictures are works of art, and were painted by Max Friederang. At night the academy will be lighted with red, white, and blue incandescent lights. It is the intention of Mr. Durland to give a "patriotic ride" next month. A large number of new horses have been purchased for school purposes.

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Morristown will be the Mecca of horsemen and horsewomen hereabouts next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The show will open at 1 o'clock each day, with a morning session on Saturday. Two hundred and seventy entries have been received, about seventy in excess of last year's number. The saddle classes have filled remarkably well. Among the exhibitors are some of the most prominent people of New York and New Jersey. C. F. Bates and John Arthur of New York will represent the professional element and add largely to the importance of the event by the high quality of their stock. E. T. H. Talmage, Charles Pfizer, Jr., Robert H. McCurdy, James G. Marshall, W. W. Tucker, John M. Shaw, George G. Frelinghuysen, Charles Hathaway, Richard A. McCurdy, Leslie D. Ward, Edward R. Baldwin, and other well-known amateurs, together with many ladies, are among the large list of competitors. The private boxes and parking spaces for coaches, breaks, and other traps have all been taken, and the prospects for a brilliant attendance are extremely gratifying. Over $3,000 will be awarded in premiums.

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The Easton Company will begin their annual sales of thoroughbred stock at the Morris Park race course on Wednesday, Oct. 12, with two entire stables of race horses in training, those of James R. Keene and J. A. Bennett & Co. In Mr. Keene's consignment are Loiterer, Queen of Beauty, St. Lorenzo, Ticker, and other two-year-olds. Mr. Bennett's horses include Sir Gawain, Handsel, Sanford, Dr. Parker, and also all the yearlings purchased this season. On Saturday, Oct. 15, the sale of James Galway's entire Breakness Stable of race horses in training will take place. The catalogue will include the two-year-old colt Ethelbert, the four-year-old Imperator, the three-year-olds Blueaway, Lydian, Bejvonia, and Bevelyne, and the two-year-olds Hungarian, Hurricane, Havelock, and Harmonica, all by Hanover; Stamford, Strathconan, and Savilla, by Strathmore; Bangor, Belevale, and Belle Stuart, by Bellwether; Lynbrook, Lifeguard, Loradole, and Lindula, by Linden; Ellendale, by Knight of Ellerslie, and Orenburg, by Onondaga. The four-year-old Don Bias and the two-year-old Taskmaster are also in the sale. On Monday, Oct. 17, the entire Neponset Stud (including the race horse and sire Meddler) and the entire stud of W. M. Rogers, collected by the late William M. Singerly, including four stallions, brood mares, three-year-olds, two-year-olds, yearlings, and foals, will be disposed of.

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Imported Simon Magus was killed by lightning at the Oakwood Stud of Applegate & McMeekin, Lexington, Ky., on Monday night, Sept. 26. Simon Magus was a brown horse, foaled in 1888, bred by Lord Fairmouth, by St. Simon, dam Wheel of Fortune, by Adventurer, second dam Queen Bertha, by Kingston, out of Flax, by Surplice, &c., and was imported by P. Lorillard. The best of his get were Heretic, Heresy, and Chrystalline, all winners at two years old.

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The three classics of the New Louisville Jockey Club will close Oct. 15. The stakes are the Kentucky Derby, value $6,000, one mile and a quarter; the Clark Stakes, value $4,000, one mile and a furlong, and the Kentucky Oaks, for fillies, value, $3,000, one mile and a sixteenth. They are all for three years-old, foals of 1897, and will be run at the Spring meeting of the New Louisville Jockey Club in 1900.

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Probably the only female jockey in the world is riding in running races on the Pacific Coast circuit. She is a Mrs. Bagwill, twenty-four years old, weight 101 pounds. She lives at Carson City, Nev. At the recent Nevada State Fair she won two of her five mounts. Mrs. Bagwill wears the regulation jockey costume in races and rides astride.

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After winning the Waterloo Selling Nursery Handicap, at Kempton Park, England, on Sept. 10, P. Lorillard's chestnut gelding Illogic, 2, by Imp. The Sailor Prince, dam Illogo, was purchased by H. Barnato for $3,550.

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Tempo, chestnut colt, 3, by Imp. Whistle Jacket, dam On the Lea, won a mile and a quarter at Great Falls, Mon., on Sept. 20, in 2:06½. Tempo was sold recently for $80. The time is very fast for the track.

Tennis at the Prince's Club, England.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—O. Fairs beat "Tom" Pettit at tennis to-day, the score being 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 8—6. The contest took place at the Prince's Club.

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PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

It Is Rapidly Getting Into Condition —Some of the Men Who Are Likely to Get on the Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—This week has been productive of great results in the football circles of Princeton University. Within six days the coaches have gotten together a team that bids fair to do honor to the orange and black before the end of the season. That such rapid strides in the formation of the team should be made would have been believed impossible in past years. This year it was a case of necessity that the Tigers should get into working order within a week, and they have done it.

This week there were over fifty men in football jackets on the field. Of these only seven men have played on the 'Varsity team. From the opportunity afforded thus far to observe and criticise individual work it is not hard to pick the men who will play either as regular members of this year's team or as substitutes. Booth at centre is the only man trying for that position, and this is a case where no competition is needed, for it would take an exceptionally good man to oust the present incumbent. There are four candidates for the two positions of guard, and it is popular opinion that there are just two men too many. Edwards is, of course, not to be matched in all Jersey. Crowdis, last year's left guard, came on the field in the middle of the week to find his place occupied by Filson, who played on the scrub opposite Edwards last year. The fourth candidate is Mills, who has been transferred from the position at tackle which he filled at Hill School last year with much success. Any one of these men will make an acceptable guard. Capt. Hillebrand will play right tackle. Beam and Geer are the leading candidates for the other tackle, and it is quite certain that the choice lies between them. Harry Lathrop, who returned from the wars this week, will play Garret Cochran's old position at right end. Palmer and Craig, the latter a 'Varsity man, will compete for the position of left end. These two men, together with Capt. Hillebrand, come from the Missouri Valley, their homes being within a radius of 150 miles.

For the position of quarter back there is no really first-class material, but Roper may develop into a creditable player. Suter and Rosengarten are the other candidates, although Suter has been tried also at half back. Of these three, Roper has made the best showing. The position of full back has one first-class aspirant in "Crit" Ayres, and several of lesser prominence, the next two men being Peil, a freshman, and Mattis, a sophomore. The positions of half backs are always the last to be filled, and it would be difficult to decide whether Crane, George Lathrop, or Black is the best man to be placed with Reiter. The last is first choice, and the others seem to be evenly matched, although Crane plays the most brilliant game.

The freshman football team, under the careful coaching of Burke and Wheeler, is rapidly getting into form, and present indications point to a team that will do honor to the youngest class in the university. There is an abundance of material, and many of the freshmen have already found their way to positions on the 'Varsity squad.

HARVARD FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

The Men Have Been Doing Good Work and the Outlook Is Bright—Candidates for the Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 1.—The second week of football practice at Harvard, though merely preliminary work, has been very satisfactory. Both Head Coach Forbes and Capt. Dibblee proclaim the outlook bright, and McMasters who has temporary charge of the physical condition of the men, is much pleased with the health of the squad in general. Several changes have been made in the system of training this season. The long, hard, dumbbell work preceding practice has been done away with, except for a few minutes' light work each day with wooden dumbbells. The men are lining up daily now, instead of only twice a week, as was the custom for the first month of practice last season.

The problem at present seems to be how to best make up the team. Donald is back in college, but his leg is troubling him again, and Swain, the star tackle of last year, will not be able to play this season. He broke his leg last Spring, and about two months ago it had to be broken again and reset. It is still very weak, and the doctors say it would be folly for him to attempt to play. Mills is back from Puerto Rico, where he went with the City Troop of Philadelphia, but is in a weak condition from his recent illness. It is doubtful whether he will be of much use this season. C. Sargent, a freshman, and Kasson of last year's freshman team are the leading candidates for Doucette's vacant place at centre. Both are good, stocky fellows, and play hard, heady ball. Sargent weighs 220 pounds, and made an excellent centre on Hopkinson School last year. Kasson is making a good bid for the place, and another promising candidate is Eaton of last year's English High School team.

For guards, Burden, who was substitute centre last season, A. Sargent, and T. E. Catlin are doing the best work at present. Burden is a bit green, as he has always played at centre. There are several candidates for tackle, but none of them very promising, with the exception, perhaps, of Lawrence, 1901, who is putting up a very clever game. Burnett, who was tried at centre last season, is being played at tackle. The other candidates are Trainer, Brayton, and Max Sargent. For ends, to take Cabot's and Moulton's places, Gray, Lewis, Richardson, and Hallowell are doing the best work, but are hardly in the same class as their predecessors.

Behind the line Coach Forbes is having very little trouble, as there are plenty of good candidates. Capt. Dibblee and Warren are the favorites at half back, but W. Kendall, Sawin, E. Lawrence, E. Kendall, and Ellis are showing up in good style. W. Kendall promises to be a second Dibblee. The last few days he has dropped back to full back, and has shown himself as much at home there as at half back. For quarter back, Daly of last year's freshman eleven and Fincke are the best men out. Daly leading easily. Percy Houghton has not been practicing very regularly. He punts as well as usual, but is not strong in running and line bucking. His duties as baseball Captain also interfere with his practice. Reid of last year's freshman eleven will in all likelihood make the place.

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Has the Confidence of Republicans!

From The Rochester Democrat-Chronicle, (Rep.)

It was the natural and right thing to reelect George W. Aldridge as a member of the State Committee. He has served long and well in that body, he has the confidence of his fellow-Republicans at home and throughout the State, and his influence in party councils is of the highest value.

What Hobson May Do.

From The Chicago Record.

If the Government lets Hobson alone he will soon have that Spanish navy floating around thinking nothing ever hit it.

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This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Peace Indignant.

I weary of all this moving to and fro.
This welcome and exile, thralldom and release.
To-day I am throned a Queen; to-morrow, lo,
My dignities lie whelmed in overthrow—
From sovereignty my crown and sceptre cease!

Shame, bitter shame, ye people of ampler mind,
My shivering spirit now to wrench and rack,
As once, in thought's dim twilight, centuries back,
While plaintless to barbarianism resigned,
I bore your ribaldries demoniac.

Hope dawned for me when Egypt, India, Greece
Flowered out from brutish darkness, and when Rome
At her wise councils gave me help and home—
Nay, built me as Divinity of Peace,
Temples with pillared porch and stainless dome.

Yet ah, she worshipped me in name—no more!
Her smoking tripods were the flare of fools,
Her homage was the speech an idiot drules;
She bletched my robes with desecrating gore,
With battle invaded my pure vestibules.

At last in its immensity Rome fell.
Scourged of the Christ whose lash was love alone,
I reared my head, bound firmer my gold zone,
And murmuring to my glad heart "All is well,"
Dreamed that war's foul vans were forever flown.

Mockery of promise! I have proved, since then,
With pain whose ache dealt many a throb and pang,
Those perfidies whence my delusion sprang;
I have learned how "peace on earth, good will to men,"
With but the hypocrisy of braggarts rang.

What wonder that from these tumultuous veins
Meekness and tolerance alike ye scare.
O giddy and greedy nations that still dare
To insult your Prince of Peace, through all his fanes,
With sarcasms and with blasphemies of prayer?

Nay, mother and wife and daughter, how shall fall
Your agony while hideous hates intrigue
To fire it, and so fiercely against it league?
For me, my pity and wrath and scorn prevail,
Even though I falter with a god's fatigue!
—EDGAR FAWCETT in Collier's Weekly.

"Blood Is Thicker Than Water."

From Harper's Magazine.

It was Tattnall who, in 1847, at Vera Cruz, wanted to prolong his half-hour's cannonade of a fortress built of heavy masonry, with little steamers mounting one gun each. It was he who said, "War shortens life, but broadens it." Now, in 1860, he was conveying Mr. Ward, the United States Minister, on the chartered steamer Toeywan, into the Pei-ho River. On the 23d of June the British and French allied gunboats, having blown up one boom, attacked the forts, but being unable to force the second, were caught in a trap under short range of the Chinese guns, and were terribly defeated. Many ships were sunk or silenced. Eighty-five men were killed, and three hundred and forty-five were wounded.

Tattnall, in the American steamer outside of the bar, was a spectator. He bore the sight until things were at their worst. The flagship Plover had parted her cable, and drifted a helpless wreck until lashed to the Cormorant. With the Admiral wounded, and all her men killed or disabled, only the one bow gun was still gallantly served by a weary squad. Then the American Commodore ordered his cutter, and in the thick of the fight passed through the fleet and the hell of fire to visit and cheer Admiral Hope. A round shot from the Chinese fort killed Tattnall's cockswain and shattered the stern of his boat. This raised the fighting blood of both tars and Chief to the hottest.

To the British officer's query of surprise at this act of a neutral, Tattnall explained that blood was thicker than water, and that he would gladly aid their wounded. Meanwhile the American sailors, moving up to the bow, leaped on board the Plover, and actually relieved their exhausted British sailor-mates, serving the gun during a round or two until Tattnall ordered them off, even while approval twinkled in his eyes. His excuse for towing British marines into action, for assisting in an assault upon a Chinese fort, and for other technical violations of international law was, in a phrase, a sentiment, but one destined to strengthen and deepen as the years flow on.

On the other hand, with equal humanity, Tattnall offered the services of his surgeons to aid the wounded Chinese; but neither the Chinese Government, nor race, nor nation—if there be such a thing as the last, which we doubt—has ever been particularly interested in saving lives endangered in war. Tattnall's offer was declined. The Pei-ho forts were captured. Our Minister, J. E. Ward, reached Pekin, refused to make the kotow, or nine prostrations, but ratified the treaty and returned.

The Spanish Duchess.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

A Duchess enters a shop. Do you imagine she will be more courteously received than a little milliner? Not at all. For both are instantly made at home, and treated to the hidalgo's finest manner. * * * But she will never be the less a Duchess because she and the shopkeeper are on the best of terms. Her unconsciousness of her rank in everyday relations, which would stupefy an English Duchess, comes from the fact that she belongs to a prouder race. Had she a mind to, sport her coronet in a shop the owner and his attendants would speedily make short work of her decorative dignity. To them it would simply mean an underbred and foolish exhibition, for impertinence and vulgar haughtiness are not defects the Spaniards will tolerate. This explains their inherent and incorrigible dislike of the Anglo-Saxon.

Her "Capital Smash."

From American Lawn Tennis.

It was her volleying powers which, added to her fine base-line play, secured for her pride of place. She volleyed with very great judgment, almost always choosing the right moment to approach the net. And she had a capital smash.

The Story of a Locket.

From "Recollections of An Octogenarian."

"Lady Hester Stanhope had a warm friendship for my uncle, Sir John Moore. She sent me a sword and a drum when I was four years old, with a note saying, 'When you are a man, come to me, and I will give you a real sword for your dear uncle's sake.' The physician who traveled with her in the East recorded that she said to him she had never known but three really great men. They were her uncle, William Pitt; her brother, Charles Stanhope, and Sir John Moore. The two last were both killed in the battle of Coru. She got a lock of the hair of each, and them in a gold locket, with the coat of a and name of each respectively.

"In 1814 Lady Hester determined to permanently in Syria, and sent for her sessions, this locket being among th The ship containing her valuables sa and was heard of at Cyprus; soon a one of those Mediterranean squalls c on, and nothing was ever heard of the crew, or cargo. Thirty years elapsed, I Hester had long been dead, when a le came to the Admiralty from the Consu Jaffa, saying that an Arab had picked on the beach a gold ornament with Fr characters. This was the long-lost loc and Lord Stanhope kindly giving up claim to it, it became the property of brother, Sir Graham Morris, and is no my possession."

General Orders.

From "Letters on Strategy." Gen. Prince l zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

"I have also touched shortly upon method of issuing orders obtaining at Austrian Army Headquarters; but I to add something more. We find ins tions filling six closely printed quarto p and all are of about that length, even w owing to changes, as many as thre four were issued on the same day. I ask you, will read all this matter, where are the clerks to be got from writing, copying, and collating them? much time must elapse before these o were read and understood, and then t mitted and executed?

In war it is of the utmost importan to be as sparing of words in instructions orders as of human lives in battle, detaching troops. For the longer the the more difficult they are to unders In looking over those under discussio find that their length was due main two reasons. First, to their dealing the arrangements for many days in ad and for so many different cases; secc because a mass of minor details were into which were partly matters of ary routine and partly the concern o different corps and divisions. But suc croachment upon the sphere of subord commanders has much graver consequ than those due to their length. It des in the first place all initiative in the ordinate commanders."

The Burmese.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

The Burmese will sacrifice any pr of money making to go to a feast. are called pivés, and often the ente ment is elaborate. I remember going t in Upper Burmah. There was a goo of dancing, but neither the host nc guests danced; that would have bee dignified. The dancers were paid, and twirled lazily or jumped excitedly as sion required. Most of the time, hov was spent in chatter and smoking. S ing is the only thing at which the Bu are industrious. They start smokii the early age of three, and they themselves into the next world. Girls quite as arduously as the men, and cigars are very big, many a pretty is strained to accommodate a giant ch

Girls Who Bother the Boys.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Girls are by far too apt to though punch holes in the business prospects young men of their acquaintance. work this mischief in various ways. consider it "great fun" to step to phone, for example, and "ring up" young man while he is at his office, to send him some unnecessary message indulge in some flippant talk. They a getful of the fact that what may b sport at their end of the line may ca rious embarrassment or worse to the man at the other end. Even if the man enjoys it, his employer does not ing unnecessary or even fancied ne notes to young men at their offices business hours is another favorite time" of girls. Sometimes the "f carried further by meeting a young his luncheon hour, or by even calling office. Again, even a more dangerc ment is introduced by girls urging men to leave their offices before hours to escort them to some p amusement, some game, or to a tral

The danger in these acts is not in selves, but in the injurious distr which they mean. Business hours, doubtless they seem inexplicably girls, are, in reality, all too short accomplishment of things necessa young man's success. Hence every when he is at business should be pre him, and it is mightily precious to t sort of a young man. His mind sh focused on the problems before him mean either his success or his failu

To the Bedouin Arabs.

From the Poetry of Wilfrid Blu

Children of Shem! Firstborn of race,
But still for ever children; at the
Of Eden found, unconscious of dis
And loitering on while all are gon
Too proud to dig; too careless to
Taking the gifts of God in thankl
Not rendering ought, nor supplicat
Nor arguing with Him when He
face:
Yours is the rain and sunshine,
way
Of an old wisdom by our world
The courage of a day which
death.
Well may we sons of Japhet in
Pause in our vain mad fight fo
breath,
Beholding you. I bow and reason

Hair Powder.

From Notes and Queries.

The cause of the general hair powder was the high flour. It was thought little criminal that flour, which w beyond the reach of some of the should be used by the rich as a t lonable luxury of dress. Voluntar tions were formed, the member bound themselves not to use ha In a similar way the Abolition themselves not to use any su production involved the empl negro slaves.

The Devil Fish.

From The Cornhill.

When a youngster I was home from Sant' Ana with a cargo of and when off Cape Campeche calm afternoon leaning over t looking down into the blue profo watch for fish. A gloomy shade the bright water, and up rose monster some eighteen feet acr general outline more like a sk than anything else, all except There, what appeared to be horns about three feet apart each side of the most horrible imaginable. A shark's eyes a sideways under your vessel's looks up to see if any one is ghastly, green, and cruel; but eyes were all these and much cigars are very big, many a pretty is strained to accommodate a giant ch

Although quite sick and giddy at the sight of such a bogey, I could not move until the awful thing, suddenly waving what seemed like mighty wings, soared up out of the water soundlessly to a height of about six feet, falling again with a thunderous splash that might have been heard for miles. I must have fainted with fright, for the next thing I was conscious of was awakening under the rough doctoring of my shipmates.

Since then I have never seen one leap upward in the daytime. At night, when there is no wind, the sonorous splash is constantly to be heard, although why they make that battlike leap out of their proper element is not easy to understand. It does not seem possible to believe such awe-inspiring horrors capable of playful gambling.

On the Presidio Hills.

Bare of all save bending grasses,
Fleurs-de-lis,
And a wind that lightly passes
From the sea.

Oh, to-day I would be dreaming
Where the lances green are gleaming,—
Where the lonely mists are lifting,
And the salt, salt winds are drifting
From the sea,

Silent save for bird notes falling
Full and free,
And a wind that's ever calling
To the sea.

Oh, to-day I would be resting
Where the meadow-lark is nesting,—
Where the fleurs-de-lis are growing,
And the salt, salt winds are blowing
From the sea,

Yes, I'm dreaming of the shining
Fleurs-de-lis,
And a wind that's softly pining
For the sea,—
Of the grass in waving motion
On the wild hills by the ocean,
Where the lark its flight is winging
And the wind is singing, singing
To the sea!

MARTHA T. TYLER—The Overland Monthly.

Pekin.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Pekin struck me as extraordinarily backward after the evidences of progress I had seen and heard of in other parts of China, even in such places as Chang-sha, the capital of Hunan, where no European resides. In the latter town electric light has been installed by the Chinese themselves in several dwelling houses. In Pekin the best thoroughfares are practically unlighted, and almost impassable for pedestrians, while the dust, mud, and stenches defy description. It would almost seem as if diplomatic indifference and Chinese corruption had conspired together to make the capital as loathsome and repellent as possible, for fear that if rendered attractive the invasion of foreign enterprise would, on the one hand, give the European representatives of the powers a deal of extra trouble, and on the other hand open the eyes of the people and seal the doom of Chinese official corruption.

The contract for lighting the public streets is, so I am told, a most lucrative one, and brings in vast profit to the concessionnaire, and a large sum is no doubt netted similarly by the Mandarin responsible for the main sewerage. A yearly official inspection is made of the Cloaca Maxima of Pekin in a characteristically Chinese manner. The Inspector rides up to one end of the sewer, which, as every one knows, has been blocked up with filth for scores of years, and a coolie is solemnly dispatched to enter and proceed right through, so as to demonstrate visibly the practicability of the passage. The inspecting party then ride round to the further end; whence a coolie is seen to emerge! No more searching examination or infallible test could surely be required, and the majesty of Chinese officialdom rides away perfectly satisfied. Again, the roadway inside the Tartar city is lined on both sides with many hundreds of booths, where Chinese families reside and keep shops. This incumbering of the public highway is contrary to law, and is only winked at by the police in consideration of heavy blackmail being forthcoming, extorted from the tenants. Whenever, however, the Emperor announces his intention of riding abroad a complete clearance is made, so that no unauthorized structures or other obstructions may offend the imperial eye. When his Majesty re-enters his palace all the booths and stalls are replaced in statu quo.

The Gregorian Chant.

From Donahoe's

The chant introduced into the service of the mass by Pope Gregory the Great in the seventh century has a quality intrinsically sacred, is full of the spirit of reverence, and possessing an undefinable and mystical character. Its tones have been the foundations of the best hymns and anthems, and they have given rise to a style of music which for its simplicity and grandeur many look up to as the perfection of religious expression. It has a richness of melody that is different from anything founded upon the modern scale. Although the cloisters had developed the art of music to such an extent as to make it comprehensible and feasible and laid the foundation for its present magnificent structure, nothing seems to have been done by those in religious orders, or those in the world who took up the art from them, in the way of composing suitable music for the mass during the nine centuries succeeding the time of Pope Gregory.

Possibly, considering that for the purpose of the mass the institutions of Gregory could not be improved upon, workers in the art of music devoted their labors to mundane delectation. In lieu, though, of composing devotional music composers degraded the music of the Church by setting the words of the liturgies to secular and popular tunes, and secular influences came to so dominate religious sentiment that in the beginning of the sixteenth century the sacred liturgy of the Mass was sung to the lowest order of popular tunes. While the choir would be singing the sacred words the congregation would be humming the secular words belonging to the tunes. The Council of Trent in the sixteenth century undertook the reformation of this abominable profanation of worship, and for its accomplishment the genius of Palestrina was invoked.

Some Women in the Soudan.

From The Saturday Review.

After one of those early battles in the Soudan—a tremendous fight, hand to hand, bayonet to spear in a whirlwind of dust through which the fighters caught glimpses of flashing steel and waving banners, while the heavy air was rent by the rattle of musketry and screams of passion—a party of soldiers, with a reporter or two among them, were standing over one of the enemy's dead. "Why, it's a woman!" said one of the soldiers, some Tommy who had sisters at home, maybe; "what a bloomin' shame it seems, now, don't it?" One of the reporters thought the same, and said so. But there was also present an officer, long resident at Suakin, who knew the ways of the faithful, and he said to the reporter: "You see what she's got in her hand?" "A stick." "Yes; and do you know what she would have done with it?" The reporter did not know, but he presumed she was going to fight with it. No, she was not going to fight with it. She intended to use it on some wounded unbeliever in an indescribable manner, so that when he appeared in the next world he should look ridiculous.

Every soldier to whom that explanation of the "dead women with sticks" was given changed his views as to the pity of their slaughter. In any case, as the women came on with the men in headlong charge, and could not be distinguished from them, down they went. This slaughter of women was not taken up to any extent as a subject by Exeter Hall, owing presumably to the circumstances under which they were killed, but it was one of the first motives which led commanders in the field in the Soudan to become anxious as to the special telegrams of the war correspondents attached to headquarters.

Risking It.

From "Scottish Life and Humor." William Sinclair.

A Chartist weaver expounded his political creed at length to the minister of the parish. When he had concluded, he turned and demanded an answer. "In my opinion," was the reply, "your principles would drive the country into revolution, and create in the long run national bankruptcy." "Nay-tion-al bankruptcy!" said the old man meditatively, diving for a pinch. "Dye-think-sae?" Then, briskly, after a long snuff, "Dod! I'll risk it!"

Faggots to Burn Heretics.

From Notes and Queries.

Were bequests for the purpose of buying faggots at all common? One such was left (I speak from memory) by the widow of a city freeman, who bequeathed a tenement, the rent of which was to be applied for the purchase of faggots for the aforesaid purpose. For many years, I believe, the rent went into the pockets of the parochial clergy. It is now applied for the purchase of coals for the poor, "to warm their bodies instead of burning them," as it was wittily said.

Crows.

From Lippincott's.

There is some reason for calling an owl the bird of wisdom; and yet there is cause for wondering if the crow is not mentally his superior. Crows are not disheartened by the gloom of late Autumn. If the fog is too dense to fly through it, they rise above it or trot about the ground, discussing the situation with their fellows. Is this speaking too positively? I have long been familiar with an observing man who has lived all his days within sight and hearing of crows. He claims to understand their language, and can repeat the "words" that make up their vocabulary. Certainly crows seem to talk; but do they? Does a certain sound made by them have always the one significance? Year after year I have listened and watched, watched and listened, and wondered if my friend was right. He believes it. I believe it—almost. Are there limitations to ornithological interpretation? And is this an instance where truth is unattainable?

We know that crows are cunning and by their mother wit have withstood the persecutions of mankind; we know that they have a wide range of utterances, and not one is put forth merely to gratify the ear, as in the case of a thrush's song; yet we hesitate to say plainly that crow talketh unto crow and that they take counsel together. There is no physical or metaphysical reason why this should not be the case; there is abundant evidence pointing in that direction, but no actual demonstration, satisfying every one, has taken place. Were we less theory-ridden and more observant, the question would have been settled before this. In such a case the opinion of the farmer is worth more than that of the professional ornithologist.

"Dum Spiro Spero."

Thou art so fair, dear Hope, I would not see
What depths lie hidden in thy smiles benign;
Nay, rather let me drink the sparkling wine
Thou pourest freely with a girlish glee.
The Present's nursling climbing on thy knee,
Around thy form his fulsome arms entwine,
To hide thy charms from such sad eyes as mine,
And grasp the riches of Futurity!

I can but love, coquettish though thou art,
And from thee would some precious token take;
A word, a touch, a sigh for my poor sake,
Let me bear from thee in my heart of heart!
If life from thee be but a thing apart,
Then must I sleeping dream; but never wake!
—ALICE A. PITMAN, in The Pall Mall Magazine.

Andreas Hofer and Meran.

From The Catholic World.

In the southern part of Tyrol, where the foaming waters of the Adige and the Passer unite in a stormy embrace, lies beautiful Meran, imbedded in roses and grapevines. Magnificent villas surround it as with a costly girdle, and the heights above are studded with castles and ancient strongholds. Though snow-capped ridges mark the sky line, the valleys are resplendent in the warm color of the South. This is the home of the Burggräfler, a bold and pulssant race, proud of their hills and their freedom. In their neat red-trimmed jackets, their broad green suspenders, knee-breeches and white stockings, these great fellows offer an original picture. Their large shoulders give an impression of elemental force, while their clear eyes betray a childlike simplicity. As they stand before the church on a Sunday morning, hundreds strong, they would but need to shoulder their guns to be ready to march, a troop of well-fitted soldiers, to the battlefield.

And so it happened once, eighty years ago, when their "Anderle" led them, shouting and rejoicing, against the "Franzos." He was the pride of their race, this Andreas Hofer, a true hero of the people, about whose strong intent many weaker minds had risen and entwined themselves in a moment when in old Europe there seemed to be only bent backs and bowed heads. This is why even to-day in its innermost fibre the heart of each Burggräfler is stirred by the name of Andreas Hofer. Here in Meran every spot speaks of him, of his fortunes and misfortunes. Through these streets he once marched, triumphant and glory crowned, at the head of his faithful followers. The same streets saw him betrayed and bound, his courageous wife by his side and their little son struggling to keep back his tears because his father wept not. There, in that little house, he spent his first night as a prisoner; here he underwent his trial before being transported to Mantua.

The Man Who Was "Gone."

From "Scottish Life and Humor." William Sinclair.

In a case which recently came up for hearing a certain witness was called. On the mention of his name a man rose up and said: "He's gone." "Where is he gone?" said the Judge; "it is his duty to be here." "My Lord," was the solemn reply, "I wadna care to commit mysel' as to whaur he's gone, but he's deid."

Wages and Elizabethan Legislation.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The attempts of Elizabethan legislation to fix wages by statute and to secure greater fixity of labor are well known, but perhaps few of us realize their extreme rigor. A servant, refusing to work for statute wages, or leaving his work without giving a quarter's warning, is naturally open to be brought before a Magistrate and "bound over to the Sessions." And a master putting away his servant without a quarter's warning may forfeit 40s. The list of trades to which these regulations are applicable is interesting. They are the following: Clothiers, woolen weavers, tuckers, fullers, clothworkers, sheermen, dyers, hosiers, tailors, shoemakers, tanners, pewterers, bakers, brewers, glovers, cutlers, smiths, farriers, curriers, sadlers, spurriers, turners, cappers, hat or felt makers, fletchers, arrowhead makers, butchers, cooks, and millers."

I suppose a list like this, drawn up for legal use, fairly well covers the commercial middle class life of the days of Elizabeth.

A laborer wishing to obtain work away from home had to carry with him a testimonial signed by a Justice of the Peace, stating that there was not sufficient work in the place where he dwelt, "that he might get work in other Shires in the Time of Harvest," and the Justice is entitled to a honorarium of 1d. for his signature, (Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 4, sec. 23.) A servant who obtains a second situation without previously securing such a testimonial is "to be imprisoned till he procure one: if he procure one not in twenty days, to be whip'd as a vagabond," (i. e., it may be supposed as above "until bloody,") and a master engaging such a servant should forfeit £5.

Wanted, Another Victim.

From The Nineteenth Century.

One day an agent of Fouquier Tinville came to the Luxembourg with a list of victims, drawn up by the accusateur, which contained eighteen names. He collected seventeen of these unfortunates, but could not find the eighteenth. "Mais Fouquier-m'a dit de lui amener dix-huit contre-révolutionnaires; il me faut encôre une pièce." A suspect was passing by, and the agent asked his name. The prisoner declined to give it, and the agent at once handed him over to the gendarmes. Next day the man was guillotined. Another day an agent summoned a prisoner of fifty, but the man did not answer to his name, and a lad of seventeen, who was playing at ball, was seized, taken to the Conciergerie, and put to death.

Fingle Valley.

Wide woodland worlds are ringing
With the dappled gray birds' singing,
And the stream flows by
A forget-me-not's eye,
Wher silver fronds are upspringing.

Soft blades and blossoms mingle
In the misty vale of Fingle.
And the young leaves play
Through each emerald day
In many a dene and dingle.

Great Mother, hear my crying,
For the years are fleetly flying,
And a dream of Spring
To my weary heart bring
In the hour when I am dying.

One vision will content me,
And none that love need lament me
If my sense but fade
On a golden green glade,
When you claim the dust you lent me.
—EDEN PHILPOTTS, in Literature.

Through a Tibetan Pass.

From The Cornhill.

As we entered the gorge and reached the path which zigzags over the Lachalang we found it blocked by 800 sheep and goats, which were coming down the pass. These were the large Huniya sheep, the load carriers through these high lands; they are splendid animals, with magnificent fleeces. The goats were beautiful little creatures; underneath their long hair is a soft silky undergrowth, which is used in the manufacture of the fine Cashmere shawls. Many of the sheep die by the way from want of food animals being hurried along ill, and even with broken legs, was perfectly sickening.

This enormous flock had a long journey in front of them, for they were on their way to Lhassa with their saddlebags full of grain. They were accompanied by eight gaddis, (shepherds,) the roughest-looking men, who urged the sheep on with wild shouts which rang echoing through the gorge. Long hair hung over their faces beneath sheepskin caps tied under the chin. Their long dirty coats were pulled up through their woolen kamarbands, in which were stuck several knives, the usual steel for striking a light, and a variety of other things. These men were going the whole way on foot without any tents, their only shelter being the wall built with the saddlebags of the sheep. All their worldly possessions they carried on them, except the sheepskin coats and a couple of cooking pots, which formed a load for one of the largest sheep.

The Great "Bow-Bow."

From The Fortnightly Review.

Within the Reichstag the feeling held toward Prince Bismarck was that of admiration and cold respect rather than attachment and cordiality. In private life he could unbend to the warmest geniality, but in the rough places of politics he maintained a reserve which kept the great mass of Parliamentarians at a distance. "We called him the great Bow-Bow," said to me a former member of the Reichstag who had come in fearful contact with the ex-Chancellor in committee rooms and elsewhere. When he entered the house he seldom exchanged words with any save his colleagues on the Ministerial Tribune. It was only at the well-known "Bismarck evenings" that the official stiffness and formality were put on one side; those reunions, to which representatives of most of the fractions were invited, were genial indeed. Even among his immediate colleagues of the Cabinet he cultivated no great intimacies. It is hardly to be wondered at, for equals he had none, and the members alike of the Imperial and the Prussian Cabinet all owed their positions to his own "favor and mere motion."

More than once it has been charged against him that in these relationships he was high-handed and inconsiderate, and that short shrift awaited the man who was unlucky enough to be in his way. Bismarck has, in fact, been called "a good hater." He was, as he was a good friend—it was all a matter of experience. Certainly, he was slow to tolerate open, much less clandestine, opposition, and to the opponent who ventured deliberately to cross his path he showed no quarter. It is easy, judging the matter from a non-German standpoint, to convict Bismarck of intolerance in this respect. But both the men and the methods that are called into play in a semi-absolutistic system of Government are of necessity very different from those pertaining to a country where the last repository of power is the people and its elected assembly. Effective underhand conspiracy and illicit influence are well-nigh inconceivable in this country, where the relationships of Minister to Minister are concerned. But, as a matter of fact, Prince Bismarck had at different parts of his career to contend with both, and if he retaliated with relentless measures, he could, at least, claim that he had the welfare of State, as he understood it, alone at heart, and that personal interests were out of the question.

An Assault.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Frazer and the principal engineering officer, Harry Jones, led eagerly on to the great breach of San Sebastian, followed by the soldiers immediately about them; but the mass of the attacking party halted in the dark to fire at a gap in the wall which they mistook for the breach. In a few minutes the halt filled the narrow interval between the wall and the river with a struggling crowd of soldiers, aflame with the passion of battle, but without order or leaders. Colin Campbell, with a few men, struggled past the flank of the crowd, and climbed the great breach, and a few disconnected parties followed up the rough slope. These gallant men reached the broken crest of the breach, but the French had meanwhile recovered from their surprise. Those who reached the crest of the breach saw below them a deep black gulf, beyond which, in a curve of fire, was a wall of flaming houses, and from every quarter a tempest of shot swept the rugged edge of broken stone on which they stood. Frazer of the Royal Scotch leaped down the further side of the breach, reached the flaming houses, and died there. Greville, Cameron, Campbell, and other gallant officers broke through the tumult of the crowd, climbed the breach, and fell on its crest. Twice Campbell ascended, and twice he was wounded.

Meanwhile, the mass of British soldiers below, with the black river—now filling again with the returning tide and climbing the rocks fast—on one side, and the hostile wall, with its perpetual hail of bullets, on the other side, swayed to and fro with sullen shouts and angry answering fire of musketry. But, with military cohesion destroyed, and scourged on both flank and front by the fire of the French, the mass crumbled into clusters, and, surging backward, slowly regained the trenches. When day broke, Frazer of the Artillery, watching from the batteries beyond the Urumea, thought that nothing more than a false attack had taken place; till, in the clearer daylight, he could see the rough slope of the great breach mottled with red spots, the fallen bodies of officers and men.

This bloody and ill-managed assault resulted in a loss to the British, in killed, wounded, or prisoners, of forty-four officers and nearly 500 men.

A Little Pessimist.

The sad little Princess sat by the sea,
"Alas," she sighed, "and alackaday!"
And she rested her book upon her knee,
And her eyes gazed dreamily far away.

"All of my fairy tales end the same—
They lived, and they loved, and then they died—
The wicked enchanter's always to blame;
Oh, for something quite new," she cried.

"I'm sick of my dolls with their china eyes,
I'm sick of reading of giants and things,
I'm tired to death of candies and pies,
I hate my crown and my golden rings."

And then her nurse felt of the royal head,
Looked at her tongue in a knowing way,
"Your Highness had better come home to bed,
You've eaten too many plum tarts to-day."
—ISABEL DE WITTE KAPLAN, in the October Ladies' Home Journal.

An Indemnity.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The highwayman, in grim reality and without the aureole of romance, Black Bess and all, was a "common object of the country" 150 years ago, and it was the duty of all good subjects to try to cope with him. If you attempted to apprehend such a desperado and were killed in the attempt your executors could claim £40 from the Sheriff. This indemnity was scarcely enough to kindle a burning passion in the English mind for the extinction of the pest.

An Old Good Friday Custom.

From The Standard.

In the churchyard of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, twenty-one poor widows residing in the parish, in pursuance of an old custom, each picked up a sixpenny piece which had been laid on one of the tombstones. A few years ago, when there was a danger that the custom would lapse, Mr. J. W. Butterworth of Fleet Street invested a sum sufficient to insure its continuance. Yesterday the ceremony took place shortly after 11 o'clock, by which time the twenty-one widows, one eighty-seven years of age and several over eighty, were ranged in a semicircle round the tombstone.

Some had considerable difficulty in stooping to pick up the sixpence, and Mr. B. Turner, the Church Warden, who presided, offered to hand the money to them; but they made it a point of honor to pick up the money themselves. A hot-cross bun was also given to each. This year Mrs. Jarrett of Harrogate again sent a sum of money sufficient to give each of the widows half a crown. She also presented each with a shawl which she had knitted.

Tame Deer Are Dangerous.

From The Spectator.

The tameness of the deer in the Duke of Bedford's grounds is very remarkable. Except the acclimatized Japanese from Powerscourt, and elsewhere, they are wild creatures, caught in distant islands and continents, from the Moluccas and Formosa to the Altai Mountains, or the swamps of Canada. Yet the difficulty is to keep them wild enough. It is always dangerous to allow stags to become tame and familiar. If they lose their fear of man they are liable to become dangerous at certain seasons and attack persons in a park or keepers as savagely as they do their own kind. Consequently, all familiarity has to be discouraged at other seasons when the deer are most anxious to be friendly. With the hinds this is not necessary, and their confidence is very pretty and engaging.

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THE TAKING OF MANILA

Gen. Anderson Files His Official Report of the Philippine Engagement.

THE ASTOR BATTERY'S WORK

Words of Praise from the Commander of the Second Division for the Work of the New York Artillerists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The reports of Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and Gen. MacArthur, commanding the first brigade of that division, as to the operations about Manila, were made public at the War Department to-day. Gen. Anderson had command of the first expedition. The following extracts are taken from his reports:

"On the first date of July I had an interview with the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo and learned from him that the Spanish force had withdrawn, driven back by his army, as he claimed, to a line of defense immediately around the city and its suburbs. He estimated the Spanish forces at about 14,000 men, and his own at about the same number. He did not seem pleased at the incoming of our land forces, hoping, as I believe, that he could take the city with his own army, with the co-operation of the American fleet.

"Believing that however successful the insurgents may have been in guerrilla warfare against the Spaniards, they could not carry their lines by assault or reduce the city by siege, and suspecting, further, that a hearty and effective co-operation could not be expected, I had at once a series of reconnoissances made to exactly locate the enemy's lines of defense and to ascertain their strength."

Gen. Anderson thus describes the attack on Manila, which was under his immediate command, subject to orders from Gen. Merritt, whose headquarters were on a dispatch boat:

"The fleet opened fire at 9:30 A. M. The first shots fell short, but the range was soon found, and then the fire became evidently effective. I at once telegraphed Gen. MacArthur to open on the blockhouse No. 14 and begin his attack. At the same time seven of the guns of the Utah batteries opened fire on the enemy's works in front of the Second Brigade, and two guns on the right of this brigade opened an oblique fire toward Blockhouse No. 14. Riding down to the beach I saw two of our lighter draft vessels approach and open on the Polverin with rapid-fire guns, and observed at the same time some men of the Second Brigade start up the beach.

"I ordered the First California, which was the leading regiment of the reserve to go forward and report to Gen. Greene. Going to the reserve telegraph I received a message from MacArthur that his fire on the blockhouse was effective, but that he was enfiladed from the right. I knew from this that he wished to push the insurgents aside and put in the Astor Battery. I then authorized him to attack, which he did, and soon after the Twenty-third Infantry and the Thirteenth Minnesota carried the advance line of the enemy in the most gallant manner, the one gun of the Utah Battery and the Astor Battery lending most effective assistance.

"In the meantime the Colorado regiment had charged and carried the right of the enemy's line, and the Eighteenth Regular Infantry and the Third Heavy (Regular) Artillery, acting as infantry, had advanced and passed over the enemy's works in their front without opposition. The reserve was ordered forward to follow the Second Brigade and a battery of Hotchkiss guns was directed to follow the Eighteenth Infantry. Going to the telegraph station on the left of our line on the beach, I found the operator starting forward in the rear of the First California, and I moved forward until the instrument was established in the first house in Malate. The first ticking of the sounder informed me that Gen. MacArthur was heavily engaged at a second line of defense near Singalong.

"It was evident that the best way to assist him was to press our success on the left. I therefore directed Gen. Greene to connect, if possible, with Gen. MacArthur by sending a regiment to the right. But the enemy seemed determined for a time to give us a street fight, and the Colorado and California regiments were the only ones available. At this juncture the Eighteenth Infantry and the Hotchkiss Battery appeared to be stopped by a broken pier of a bridge, but the engineer company brought forward a portable bridge, and in a few minutes these organizations pressed forward through the Malate-Ermita redoubts. Soon the men from Nebraska and Wyoming came on shouting, for the white flag could now be seen on the sea front, yet the firing did not cease, and the Spanish soldiers at the front did not seem to be notified of the surrender."

Gen. Anderson concludes his report of the battle as follows:

"Our loss in the first brigade was 3 officers wounded, 4 enlisted men killed, and 35 wounded. The loss in the second brigade was 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded, making a total of 5 killed and 43 wounded.

"The antecedent loss in the trenches was fourteen killed and sixty wounded, making a total of 122 casualties in the taking of Manila. This is only part of the price we have paid and are paying for this success, for men are dying daily in our hospitals from diseases contracted from exposure in camp and trenches. All hardships and privations have been borne by our soldiers with remarkable patience and cheerfulness. The losses show that the leading regiments of the First Brigade—Thirteenth Minnesota, Twenty-third Infantry, and the Astor Battery—met the most serious opposition, and deserve credit for their success. The Colorado, California, and Oregon Regiments, the regulars, and all the batteries of the Second Brigade showed such zeal that it seems a pity they did not meet foemen worthy of their steel."

Gen. McArthur's report goes more into detail concerning the operations of his brigade and commends the bravery of a number of officers and organizations, mentioning Col. Ovenshine, Col. Reeve, and the Thirteenth Minnesota, Capt. Sawtel, Brigade Quartermaster; Lieut. Kernan, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Whitworth, Eighteenth Infantry; Capts. Bjornstad, Seebach, and Lieut. Laekare, Thirteenth Minnesota.

CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

Col. Sturgis Says the Filipinos Are Intelligent and Quick to Learn from Others.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—Col. Samuel Sturgis, United States Army, has arrived in St. Paul from Manila, which place he left in company with Gen. Babcock, United States Army, Aug. 30, arriving in San Francisco on Sept. 22. Col. Sturgis has been the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army Corps at Manila, and of the Department of Manila, under Gen. Merritt. Speaking of the land engagement at Manila, he said:

"I was not on the firing line during the fight, as my duties called me elsewhere. But the conduct of the men was fine and soldierly throughout. I went into the city with Gen. Merritt. Our first count of the Spanish made out 10,000 of them, all well armed and equipped and all in good physical condition. We were surprised at the completeness of their equipment, which, as I noticed, was almost perfect. The 25,000 Mausers surrendered were new and in good condition. From the condition of the Spaniards it was apparent that they were by no means starving, although food was scarce in the city. Their ammunition was abundant, and their service pieces were in good order. Many of the Spaniards had money, and their entire force was remarkably effective.

"The insurgents are rather decent fellows, considering that all they know of the world they have learned from the Spaniards. They believe that all other people are like the Spaniards, who have abused them, taxed and retaxed them, kept them down and oppressed them, and have not allowed them to do anything for themselves. Naturally they have become, from imitating their teachers, suspicious, for to them the only way is the Spanish way. They could not for a moment comprehend our motives, our quiet and orderly work of restoration. They were lost in wonder. It was not this Spanish method. They are bright, anxious to learn, and intelligent, and the Spanish might have made much more of them than they have.

"Several of the leaders called on Gen. Merritt for a conference. They were well-mannered and intelligent, and when Gen. Merritt explained to them that he had not come to interfere with their rights, and explained other features of the situation, they went away satisfied. The interview was entirely satisfactory.

"We had little sickness, and I think our immunity was due mainly to the fact that the men did not sleep on the ground, but on beds of bamboo, raised above the ground."

Col. Sturgis comes to St. Paul as Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota.

MANILA AND MONROE DOCTRINE

Aguinaldo, the Insurgent Chief, Says Americans Have Freed the Rebels and Should Now Withdraw.

MANILA, Oct. 1.—The e is considerable comment here upon Agu aldo's speech at Malolos on Thursday. Th keynote was the independence of the Philip ne Islands. During the course of his re arks Aguinaldo said:

"Our friends the Amer ns came for the purpose of demonstrati the generosity and grandeur of their G ernment, and to assist in releasing the p le from slavery without annexing the isl ds, thus setting a good example. We no understand and appreciate the famous M nroe doctrine of 'America for Americans and justice demands that they add 't Philippines for the Filipinos.'"

The insurgent officials press disappointment at the non-attend e of Americans at the festival at Maloic

The provisional Goverr has declined to allow an American offic to inspect the Dagupan prisons and s ure their plans without Aguinaldo's sa tion. The half-caste interpreter used t eats, and consequently Aguinaldo instr ed his troops at the railroad stations bey d Malolos not to allow any Americans to ass.

The British first-class ruiser Powerful, which left here a few ys ago, has returned. She only went a cruise for target practice.

Admiral Montojo wen o Hongkong today on board the steame Esmeralda.

FILIPINOS SEE TH PRESIDENT.

Their Visit Was Wit ut Any Official Significance, ey Say.

WASHINGTON, Oct. —Agoncillo and Lopez, the representat s of Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgen leader, called at the White House to-da in company with Gen. Greene, and had a rivate conference with the President in th Cabinet room. The interview of the ilipinos with the President was entirely informal, it being distinctly understood th the Administra- tion did not receive the representatives of the insurgents in any official character. Gen. F. V. Greene, w came from the Philippines with them, w present throughout the interview. Whi the Filipinos refused to discuss the in view, claiming it to have been to "pay t ir respects," it is presumed they informal talked over their mission, which is to se re representation on the Paris commissior if possible; if not, then to be heard by th commission as to the attitude and wishes of the insurgents. Assistant Secretary of S te Adee also was present during the in view. No documents were presented.

LEGAL N TES.

CONSTRUCTION OF WI —The late Benjamin F. Wheelwright, his will, after making various bequest directed his estate to be divided into five ts, the income to be applied in equal sh s for the use of his five children during their respective lives, and upon the dea of any of them, to pay to the issue of e child so dying the part or share held n trust for such child. It was provided hat in default of issue the share of such hild should revert to the testator's heirs d next of kin at the time of his death, testate. The testator's if he had died in- recently without leavi n Benjamin died the judicial settlement issue, and upon the trustees, Surroga the accounts of asked to determine as Fitzgerald was the testator in respect the intention of be made of the capital the disposition to was given in trust fo the share which claimed on the part of son. It was dren that the testato he surviving chil- only such of the perso contemplated that description of his heirs answering to the time of his decease nd next of kin at s should be living the death of a ch without leaving ue, should share in e part of the es- tate held in trust for s child. Surrogate Fitzgerald does not con r in this view and holds the testator's in tion to be "that in the event of the de- t of any of testa- tor's children without eaving issue, the heirs and tatives of a child ves of a child should, as well as the deceased son should, as well as share in the capi- of such share, and trust for the bene- f their being the died without leav- of such deceased far as the heirs e same as if there of the predeeeased the share of the hout issue." The Surrogate also holds at the heirs and legal representatives are entitled to a portio the deceased son this solely by reason heirs and representati of such deceased son.

STREET RAILROAD C NGING ITS MOTIVE POWER.—The Babylon railroad Company, which operates a r oad through the streets of the Village Babylon, Long Island, and, is authorized by cial act to operate such road "by horse mules, or dummy engines." The Board Railroad Commissioners denied the c pany's application for permission to cha e its motive power from horses to kinetic cored steam power. The Third Appellate vision, on writ of certiorari, reversed the determination of the Commissioners, holdin that it was not a valid objection that k tic power was "a locomotive steam powe the use of which is prohibited by Sectio 100 of the railroad law. The Court held at the board was not required by statut to withhold its approval of such an ap cation because the motor proposed to be ed is still in its experimental stages, or cause the corporation applying to use it controlled by persons interested in suc notor system. The action of the board i letermining such a question was held to judicial.

CONTRACT TO SINK A ELL.—Wesley T. B. Van Orden brought action to recover from Peter W. Fox fo services rendered in the sinking of a we including the furnishing of the casings ereto, under an express contract for th performance of the work at an agreed p e of $1.50 per foot. The contract was ad ted by the answer, which alleged that it was further agreed that the plaintiff sho procure an ample supply of pure water, ich he had failed to do, and was not, ther ore, entitled to any compensation. The p ntiff sunk a well to the depth of 130 feet, d also furnished 100 feet of pipe of the va e of 12 cents a foot, so that, if entitled t recover, the verdict should have been $20 The jury, however, found for the plaintif or $100. The judgment was reversed b the Third Appellate Division upon the grc d that evidence offered by the plaintiff show the value of the easings was not c npetent, there being no conflict in the ev nce as to the contract price.

RAILROAD COMPANY ABANDONING A STATION.—The Board of ilroad Commissioners of the State of w York granted an application made by e Ulster and Delaware Railroad Compa for leave to abandon one of three st ons in the City of Kingston, notwithsta ing the fact that the station had been paid or by citizens of the city, and had been co eyed to the railroad company by them un r an agreement that in consideration there the company would cause its trains to st at this station for passenger purposes. he Third Appellate Division, on writ of certiorari, confirmed the determination of e Commissioners, as the agreement contai d nothing to indicate how long it should atinue in force, and that the board was t authorized, in the execution of its dut , to pass upon the force and effect of c tracts made between a railroad company a third parties.

THE PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Those Who Have Property in Bronx Borough Must Pay There.

The Receiver of Taxes began to receive taxes yesterday through the mail. The Vanderbilts, Astors and Goelets settled their accounts with the city. The Astors paid $357,000 taxes and the Goelets $130,000. Tomorrow the tax offices will be open for those who wish to pay in person.

The office in the rough of Bronx, at One Hundred and enty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, ll be open from 8:45 A. M. to 2, or perhaps 4 P. M. People living in Manhattan have to go to this office to pay their onx taxes, or send them by mail. There will be no duplicate books open for them Manhattan.

FOR FOUR NEW MONITORS

Navy Department Opens Bids for the Construction of the Harbor Defense Ships.

SMALL AND OF A NOVEL TYPE

Will Resemble Somewhat Their Predecessors of the Civil War—Must Be Completed in Twenty-seven Months—Powerful Armaments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction of four harbor-defense vessels of the monitor type, authorized by Congress at an expenditure of $1,250,000 for each monitor. There were some limitations in the act, such, for instance, as that not more than two of the vessels should be built in one shipyard, while an allowance of 4 per cent. was made in favor of the Pacific Coast shipbuilders, in case they bid.

The act also provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall award the contract to the "lowest best responsible bidder," which is unusual, and seems to admit of the disregard of bids from any but the most responsible firms. The act also directed the Secretary to have in view "the best results and most expeditious delivery." Consequently, the department, in laying down its requirements, made twenty-seven months the maximum time for the completion of the vessels, providing a penalty ranging from $300 to $600 per day for any delay in their completion.

The monitors are to be built strictly in accordance with the department's designs, no provision being made, as is usually the case, for the submission of contractors' plans. In type they have no duplicates in modern ship construction, and, more than anything else, resemble the little monitors which distinguished themselves in the civil war.

The Board of Bureau Chiefs would have liked very much to provide a more powerful class of vessel, but the small limit of cost fixed in the appropriation act prevented this, and they were obliged to content themselves with single-turreted monitors of 2,700 tons' displacement. Nevertheless, the designers have contrived within these narrow limits to plan a most serviceable type of vessel, though their usefulness will be strictly limited to harbor defense, and on account of their small proportions they will not be able to undertake any long voyages.

While resembling roughly the war monitors, these new vessels will be vastly superior to them in actual power. Their speed, for instance, will be twelve knots, about double that of the old vessels. Their batteries will consist of 2 twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, capable of piercing the side of nine-tenths of the naval vessels of the world; 4 four-inch rapid-fire guns, and 7 smaller calibre rapid-fire guns like those that did such service in the destruction of Cervera's squadron.

The builders are not required to furnish either guns, armor, or turrets. The latter, by the way, are to be electrically controlled, like those on the Brooklyn. These turrets will be of the balanced type, 10 inches thick behind 11-inch barbettes, and a belt of armor 11 inches thick and 5 feet broad will be placed on the sides of the vessels.

The monitors will be 225 feet long, 50 feet broad, and draw about 12½ feet of water, enabling them to move freely in any of the shallow Atlantic Coast harbors.

The gathering of bidders in the office of Secretary Long at noon, the hour set for opening the proposals, was larger than has been seen for many months. This was accounted for by the fact that the monitors were, from their relatively small proportions, well within the constructive abilities of the smaller shipyards of the country, while even the larger builders might find room in their yards for the little fellows.

The bids were opened and announced by Judge Advocate General Lemly, examined by Chief Constructor Hichborn and Engineer in Chief Melville, and reported by Constructor Zahn and Passed Assistant McFarland.

Among the shipbuilding people present were President Orcutt and Solicitor Payson of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Henry Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Mayor Malster of the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore; Mr. Wolff of Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore.; Mr. Nixon, for the Crescent Shipbuilding Works, Elizabeth, N. J., and representatives of the Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore, John Dialogue, Camden, and the W. B. Fletcher Company of Hoboken, N. J.

The lowest bidders were as follows, in the order named: Crescent Shipbuilding Works, Elizabeth, N. J., $825,000; Newport News Shipbuilding Company, $860,000; Bath Iron Works, $862,000, and Union Iron Works, San Francisco, $875,000.

WHAT CAMELS ARE LIKE.

Experiences with Them by an Officer in Egypt.

An officer who has been residing some time in Egypt, where camel riding has been obligatory, sends the following graphic description of his experiences with that amiable and useful animal to The Road: "You can well imagine that there's a circus around here while the usual riding instruction is going on. When the untamed camels first arrived at our camp, I heard a tremendous growling in front of the door, and on going out I saw one of these amiable beasts being led by his keeper, but walking along with every expression of disgust both in his countenance and voice. The man stopped (ditto camel,) and attempted to tie the beast's forelegs together, when it reared, and, striking out with its forefeet, landed on the keeper's stomach and head, sending him flying through space as if shot out of a cannon. The man picked himself out of the ditch with a hand on each bruised part, and the camel, which had never ceased roaring, was taken in charge by two other and more robust natives and led to the tents, or rather induced to go by energetic assistance of a very sharp iron rod applied in a most vigorous and miscellaneous manner. Similar exhibitions are being conducted here daily, and we are now ready to lead the recently broken camels.

Within three or four days they become tractable. I first formed my opinion of a camel some years ago, when I rode across the Arabian deserts, and I see no reason to alter it in any way. The creature has so many talents and so many ways of exhibiting them. And, to begin with, it can kick harder, higher, swifter, and oftener than a mule, and can use all four feet at one time in a kicking match. Then it can bite worse than a vicious horse, and buck in a way to make a broncho blush with absolute shame. No rider ever lived who can stay on that perch, seven feet from the ground, during a camel's exhibition of gymnastics. Then he can run away when he feels like it, and is often seized with a desire to slope. Upon an occasion of this kind his rider experiences a sensation between being blown up with dynamite or struggling against the throes of an earthquake until all his joints are dislocated, and he drops, a limp, inert mass, to the ground. Then this sweet creature has a way of evincing his displeasure that is at least effectual and convincing. He twists his snake-like neck into a circle, and, poking his ugly nose into the face of the rider, opens his cavernous mouth and lets out a roar of disgust in such a fetid breath that the elevated human victim is fairly blown into the middle of the coming month (a week being too short a distance.) And yet, with all these high recommendations, which some people might consider objectionable, these are the dear animals I am constantly brought in contact with, and for which I am even beginning to form an affection."

Emperor of China's Piano.

From The London Telegraph.

His Majesty the Emperor of China, it appears, recently approached European civilization so far as to have his piano cleaned and tuned. Mr. Moultrie, an English musician, who attended Pekin for the purpose, reports that "the keys were filthy and had various Chinese hieroglyphics stamped on them, while the instrument had not been tuned for years. With very little trouble the tone was restored and the keys cleaned. This latter action, however, was against all Chinese taste, and the Emperor sent back word that the characters were to be immediately replaced, while the opinion was expressed that there was not the slightest necessity for cleaning the ivories. So great was the Emperor's appreciation of Mr. Moultrie's skill as a mechanician that, with the childlike guilelessness which is so natural with him, he sent a perambulator and a jinrikisha to be repaired likewise!

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Marshaling of Forceful Facts About Prices.

"Every great and commanding moment in the annals of the world is the triumph of some enthusiasm." Enthusiasm that marks events, that surmounts difficulties, supplants the old, establishes the new, and best. Our enthusiasm is fostered and promoted by your appreciation of the best merchandise and reliable methods. The vibrations caused by our Comparison Sale of last Monday are still felt. There was a reason why we did the largest business we have ever known. And so long as comparisons are made, just so long must our sales increase. We guarantee the price of every article we sell. If after buying of us attempts are made to cut our prices you have only to make claim on us and it will be allowed promptly and gladly. What greater assurance can you have that our prices must be as low or lower than others? All we ask is comparison. We know that not anywhere can you buy one single article lower than we offer it, excepting of course when a momentary effort has been made to cut our price, and this we meet at once. With us a dozen means 12, and a pound 16 ounces. We don't know short measures or short weights, but, quality for quality and pattern for pattern, we do know that it is impossible to buy cheaper than we sell. If you really want to get the most and best for your money, isn't it worth while at least comparing? We guarantee every price.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Costumes.

The New and With a Saving of 33⅓ to 40%.

Suits, Skirts, Jackets, Capes, and all so well tailored that you would take them to be custom made. All from entirely new models for this season; perfect in workmanship, fit and finish.

17.50 FOR 21.00 SUITS. Cheviot cloth, either black or blue, top coat, with silk lining, the new "Box" sleeve, flounce skirt, lined with percaline and velvet finish.

22.50 FOR 28.00 SUITS. Black or blue Venetian cloth, entirely lined with taffeta silk, jacket stylishly cut, lapped seams, skirt with deep flounce.

ALSO 50 SUITS, comprising different styles and materials; all new effects in odd sizes; accumulation from our recent sales; go in two lots for Monday as follows: Lot 1, 15.00 instead of 22.50; Lot 2, 21.00 instead of 30.00.

3.50 FOR 4.90 SKIRTS. Black Cheviot cloth, with pleated back lined with percaline and velvet finish.

5.90 FOR 9.00 SKIRTS. Black Cheviot cloth, with deep flounce, headed with straps of material, lined with percaline and finished with velvet.

7.50 FOR A 10.75 JACKET. Black Kersey Cloth, 23 inches long, double breasted, with revere collar, box sleeve, lined with colored satin.

9.50 FOR 12.75 JACKETS. Tan Covert Cloth, double breasted, with four button effect, box sleeve and satin lining.

13.75 FOR 18.00 JACKETS. Black or Blue Kersey Cloth, very fine grade, top coat effect with fly front, double stitched seams, lined with fancy taffeta.

4.50 FOR 6.75 CAPES. Black Kersey Cloth, 22 inches long, trimmed with straps of cloth and rows of narrow braid.

5.90 FOR 8.50 CAPES. Tailor-made of Black Kersey, elaborately braided, box plaited back.

Such a Sealskin Jacket for 122.50.

Glance over this brief description and just think what we are giving you for 122.50. Guaranteed Alaska, Rice's London dye, (pronounced by first-class furriers as the only perfect dye used,) 26 inches long, containing all the latest features, such as Box sleeve, cutaway in front, pleated back, double-breasted with high flare collar, either Skinner's best brown or fancy brocade lining. For Monday, 122.50. Why! it's really a sensation.

Also we offer for Monday a better grade Alaska Seal Jacket, Rice London dye, 24, 25, and 26 inches long, two different styles, embodying new and original ideas, would be excellent value for 200.00, for 150.00.

SMALL FURS.

Electric seal neck scarf, shaped, with cluster of 10 tails, value 3.90, for Monday 2.90.

Neck scarfs in mink, shaped, with cluster of 8 tails, value 8.50, for Monday 6.75.

Blue Fox animal scarf with open mouth and large full tail, value 18.50, for Monday 13.75.

Alaska Sable neck scarfs, shaped, with cluster of tails, values seldom offered, 4.50, 5.90, 8.25.

Alaska Sable collarette, 10 inches deep, high flare collar, value 18.50, for Monday 13.75.

A Time to Buy Winter Underwear

For Women, Men and Children at a large saving.

These are just such goods as you enjoy buying at our regular prices, because they are worth them, perfect in every respect and we guarantee them. Then what of advantages like these:

Women's extra quality shaped heavy ribbed cotton vests, handsomely trimmed, satin ribbon in neck, high neck, long and short sleeves, with drawers to match, sizes 3 to 6, regular 3 for 1.00 quality at 19 cts. each.

Children's extra fine quality camel's hair shirts, with long sleeves, also pantalets and drawers to match, sizes shirts 20 to 32, pantalets 20 to 32, drawers 24 to 34; regular 65 cts. to 85 cts. qualities, at 49 cts. each.

Men's extra heavy natural merino shirts, with long sleeves and pearl buttons, also drawers to match; sizes shirts 34 to 46, drawers 30 to 40; regular 75 cts. quality, at 49 cts. each.

Women's extra quality shaped white ribbed merino vests, handsomely finished, high neck, long and short sleeves, with drawers to match, sizes 3 to 6; regular 75 cts. quality, at 59 cts. each.

Another Women's Shoe Chance.

3.50 to 6.00 Shoes at 2.45.

There are 386 pairs of women's button and lace boots that are the 3.50 to 6.00 kinds. They are medium and heavy kid in button and lace, also patent leather button with kid or cloth top. A few of the medium sizes are missing, but we have filled these in with a full assortment of the newest shoes at 1.90 a pair, which are really excellent shoes, looking just like 5.00 ones. They are shoes that will give you satisfaction, too. This is not an ordinary opportunity.

1.29 for Umbrellas of the 2.00 Kind.

To really describe this umbrella accurately might give you an idea that we were exaggerating. We will be brief. It is a 26 inch, best Union taffeta silk umbrella, case to match, a paragon frame and rod of best steel. Handles for men and women, of Cape and French horn, natural wood, plain and sterling silver trimmed, Dresden and black ones for mourning. The two dollar kind for one dollar and twenty-nine cents.

Black Ostrich Plumes.

2.39 instead of 3.25 to 5.00.

30 dozen of the very richest kind of long brilliant black Ostrich plumes, 16 to 20 inches in length and very wide and full. The prices less than the cost to manufacture, 2.39 each, regular value 3.25 to 5.00.

Also among our regular black Ostrich plumes and tips you will find some exceptionally low prices at 58 cts., 75 cts., 1.25 and 1.48 each for plumes of bunches of 3 tips.

Alpine and Rough Rider Hats.

65 cts. instead of 1.25.

50 dozen trimmed Alpine and Rough Rider Hats in real French Felt, black, brown and navy, ready for wear, at 65 cts. each.

The Colored and the Black Silks.

One's imagination may safely run riot among the beautiful fabrics of the season. Richness, delicacy, newness in weave and design will attract your admiration. Here are some for to-morrow which will serve to introduce you to the price advantages linked to the beautiful:

At 69 cts. Fancy taffeta stripes, in barre effects, figured Gros Grain in small, neat designs, new colorings in Plaid Taffeta, Armure, and Taffeta Brocade in a large variety of new combinations and styles.

At 89 cts. New styles, beautiful combinations in Ombre, Cannelle and Pompadour, striped Taffetas and handsome plaid Taffetas.

At 1.00. Fancy Cannelle striped Taffeta with designs in lace effects, 3-tone striped Gros Grain with polka dots in white and black, exquisite colorings in graduated stripes, Ombre effects, and checked Taffeta with colored satin stripes.

At 45 cts. 19-inch all-silk black Satin Duchesse, strong and bright quality.

At 47 cts. 22-inch all-silk black Dress Taffeta, bright lustre, good rustle, desirable for full costumes.

At 69 cts. 24-inch all-silk black Brocade India Taffeta, extra fine and serviceable cloth, great variety of new designs.

At 75 cts. 21-inch all-silk black satin Duchesse, rich, heavy, and lustrous, the most popular fabric for entire dresses.

More Muslin Underwear Inducements.

Petticoats, Silk and Flannel Waists, Wrappers and Infants' Wear.

The second floor will be a beehive of activity to-morrow, with the exceptional inducements in underwear, the underpriced petticoats, newest silk and flannel shirt waists, wrappers and infants' wear. These are a few of the offers:

GOWNS.
Good muslin gowns, V shape, embroidered lace insertion, at 29 cts.
Finer muslin, square neck, handsomely embroidered, also Empire style, at 59 cts.
Cambric and muslin gowns in a variety of styles, handsomely embroidered and lace trimmed, at 79 cts. and 98 cts.

CORSET COVERS.
Good cambric covers, V shape, embroidered, 19 cts.
In V shape and square neck, handsomely embroidered, 39 cts.

DRAWERS.
Muslin drawers, embroidered edging, at 25 cts.
Fine cambric, umbrella shape, trimmed with lace edge, at 59 cts.
Good flannelette underskirts, neat stripes, yoke band, 19 cts. and 29 cts.

COLORED PETTICOATS.
A splendid lot of black sateen petticoats, umbrella ruffle, corded, lined with Domett flannel, special, 98 cts.; regular, 1.59.
A choice lot of silk petticoats in handsome new shades, also black deep corded umbrella ruffle. This is an exceptional good lot, special at 5.98.

SILK AND FLANNEL WAISTS.
A choice lot of extra quality taffeta silk waists in black, yoke and back tucked, black satin bias tucking in front, handsome plaids with fine tucking; included in this lot are some very stylish velvet waists, made with 3 rows of tucking in front, some with sleeves tucked, in violet, green goblin and cardinal, choice of all, 4.98; regular, 6.00, 6.75.
All wool flannel waists in navy, green, cardinal and black, handsomely braided front, self-collar, special at 1.98.

WRAPPERS.
Flannelette wrappers in good Fall colorings, yoke trimmed with cashmere ruffle over shoulder, tight back, at 98 cts.; regular, 1.45.
All wool elderdown bath robes in cardinal, pink, blue and gray, Princess back, worsted girdle, full skirt, special at 3.98.
Outing flannel negligee gowns in plain Mother Hubbard style, at 59 cts.
In Empire style, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, at 98 cts.

INFANTS' WEAR.
Good cambric slips, pointed yoke, neat embroidered insertion, special 29 cts.
Silk caps in cream only, lace ruche, 29 cts. and 39 cts.
A choice lot crepon elderdown caps in cream, cardinal, pink and blue, lambs' wool face, lined with silk, silk strings, special, 59 cts.; regular, 98 cts.
Elderdown coats in cream, light blue and pink pointed collar, braid and fur trimmed, special, 1.69; regular, 2.48.
Fine crepon elderdown coats, assorted colorings, some trimmed with lambs' wool, other fancy fur heads, at 2.25 and 3.98.
Misses' and children's muslin night gowns, cambric ruffle on neck, special, 29 cts.; regular, 45 cts.

A 1.00 Sonnette Corset for 59 cts.

Here's another corset opportunity, as worthy your notice as anything we've offered, and that's saying a great deal. 600 pairs of the well known Sonnette corsets, all perfect, in white and drab, imported Coutille and black Sateen, sold regularly in our stock for 1.00, to be sold Monday at 59 cts., sizes 18 to 30.

Embroideries Less Than Half.

Something more attractive than ever, including a lot of sample strips, consisting of nainsook and cambric edgings and insertions, neat and showy patterns, blind, open work, Guipure and Irish Point effects, wide margins, cut out ready for use, at 3 cts., 5 cts., 7 cts., 10 cts., 12 1-2 cts., 15 cts., 19 cts., and 25 cts. per yard.

Opportunities in Women's Neckwear.

Stock collars made of silk, satin, velvet and Liberty silk in black, white, cream and colors, 25 cts. each, instead of 49 cts.; 39 cts., instead of 75 cts.; 49 cts. each, instead of 98 cts.

Ostrich feather boas at extremely low prices, long flue, bright lustre and well made. 36 inch, 6.75 each, instead of 8.98; 45 inch, 8.75 each, instead of 10.98; 54 inch, 9.98, instead of 13.50.

Lace Curtains and Draperies, a Purchase.

There's always something new in the Upholstery department, things that add so much to the furnishing of a room, inexpensive things. They will interest you always, but to-morrow we offer some curtains and draperies that are really so cheap you should come early to secure a choice.

New designs in Marie Antoinette and Renaissance lace curtains at 6.25, 7.50, 9.75 and 13.50 pair.

Irish point, 5.00, 7.50 and 9.00.

Nottingham, 2.00, 2.75 and 3.95.

New style reversible Armure portieres at 4.50 pair.

Renaissance bed sets at 17.50 and 19.50, formerly 25.00 and 30.00 a set.

50 white enameled satin embroidered fire screens at 60 cts. each, formerly 1.25 and 1.75.

Rugs that Will Sell at Once.

Berlin Rugs, 18x36, 2.00, reduced from 3.00.

Wilton Rugs, all wool, 27x54, at 3.00, instead of 5.00.

10.00 Turkish Rugs at 7.50; 12.50 Turkish Rugs at 8.75; 15.00 Turkish Rugs at 10.50.

Room sizes Rangpur Reversible Rugs, 6x9 6.75; Tokio Rugs, 9x12, 11.00.

Royal Wilton Rugs, 8-3x10-6, 15.50 and 27.75; 9x12, 18.75 and 32.50.

Turkish Carpet Rugs, 6x9, 24.50; 8x10, 40.00; 9x12, 50.00.

An Event in Palms and Jardinieres.

PALMS. Here are a hundred sturdy palms, beautiful ones, the kinds that generally sell at double these prices. They are of the Areca and Kenta species; the largest size has three plants in a pot, 75 cts., 1.10 and 1.50 per pot.

JARDINIERES. And five hundred Jardinieres just in time to go with the Palms. They are of beautiful pottery, richly glazed; some of them are mottled, but mostly in solid colors, red, brown, green, blue, etc. It's an opportunity if you need Jardinieres; 1.00 Jardinieres, 60 cts.; 1.25 and 1.50 Jardinieres, 75 cts.

Color in Dress Goods.

With Goods such as these a gown may be developed without the aid of much ornamentation. The designs and the color schemes are attractively and harmoniously united. Here are some prices for Monday that will introduce you to these fabrics at less than cost to import.

43 inch all-wool French Drap d'Ete, fine heavy quality, all the latest Autumn colors, as well as black; cannot be imported to sell for less than we offer, 20 pieces on Monday at 49 cts.

47 inch all-wool two-color Granite Suitings, in the newest color mixtures beautifully blended, stylish and serviceable for street dresses; cannot be sold at a regular profit for less than 85 cts.; we offer 17 pieces at 53 cts.

48 inch all-wool Barre stripes, in navy blue, black and green, heavy worsted serge grounds with black bayadere stripes in braid effects; the goods are worth 1.00, 15 pieces only at 59 cts.

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At 39 cts. we've a lot of better than the usual 50 cts. shirts for men and boys, pure linen bosoms, and one of the very best shirting muslins made. All the improvements of a 1.00 shirt, and good workmanship. We hope to have enough for the day's selling at 39 cts. each.

At 35 cts. A night shirt that you've paid 50 cts. for, fast color, fancy trimmings, good muslin, and made full length and width for men; not many of them, however, 35 cts.

At 59 cts. A lot of men's laundered shirts, both white and fancy. The fancy are colored all over, and made from a Madras found in the usual 1.50 shirts; all sizes in them, but no 15 1-2 inch neck among the white ones. The white are 75 cts., 1.00, and 1.50 kind, and we offer all on Monday at 59 cts.

OCT
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The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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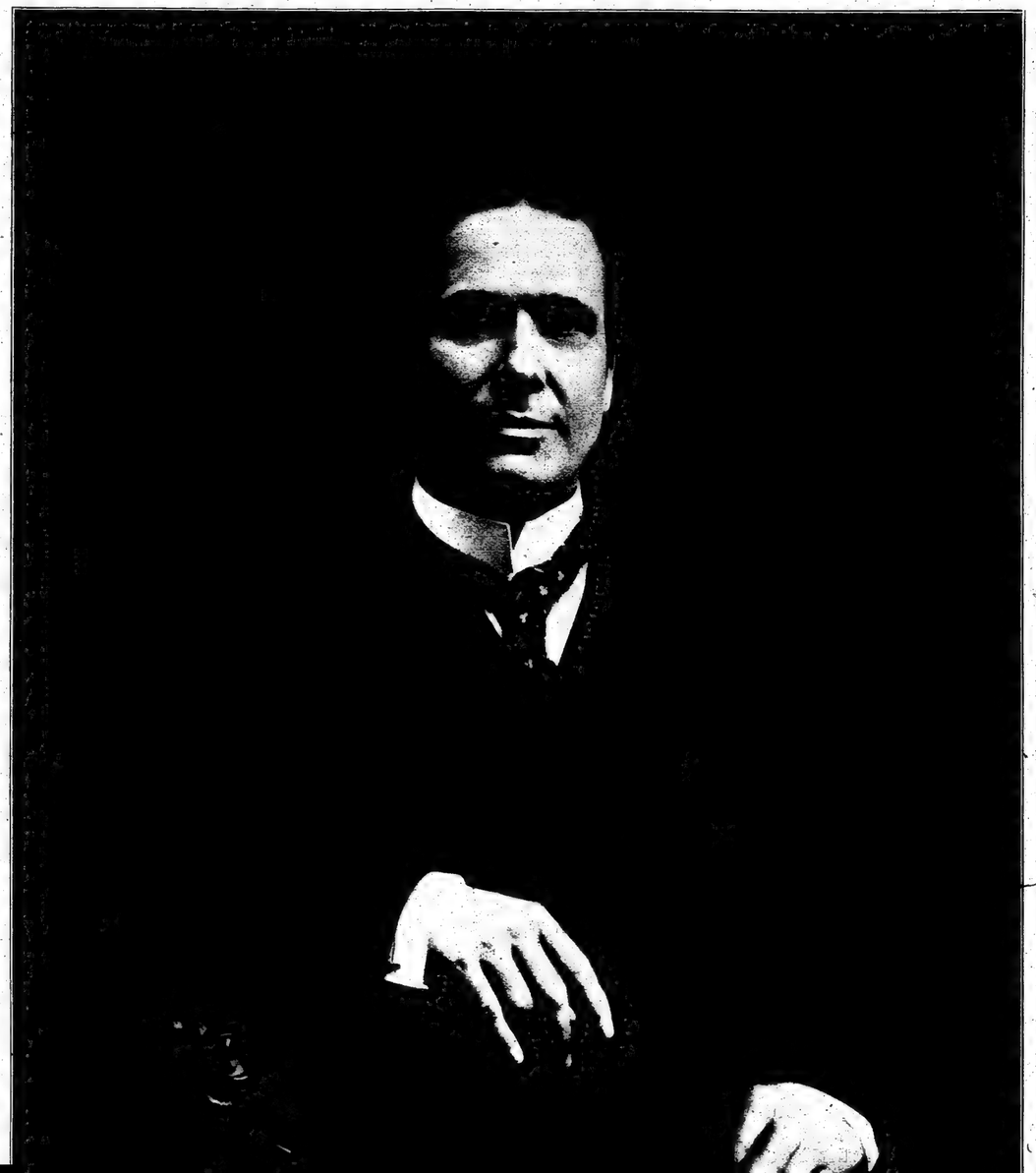

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

OCTOBER 2, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The increase of the birth rate in Italy, according to the last census, apparently casts doubt on the trustworthiness of the Malthusian doctrine, which says that the birth rate is highest when people are most prosperous. The masses of Italy, ever since the unification, have been great sufferers; the last year has seemed to mark the acme of their suffering; yet, in spite of all, the birth rate has steadily increased. Possibly, before long, we may hear of an explanation offered by some economist.

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Perhaps no better proof is required that his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. is not on the brink of the grave than that he gives sittings every morning in a quiet corner of the garden of the Vatican to the French portrait painter Chatran, for whom he has great personal esteem. When the weather is bad, the Pope receives his artist friend in the camera of the secret consistory. This room has been transformed into a studio. His Holiness is said to take great interest in the progress of his portrait. There are many and varied stories as to why certain members of the Continental press should have insisted that the Pope was on the point of death, but the most trustworthy seems to be that the tale was inspired in the non-clerical press of France by the Italian Government, which wished to punish the Vatican for its apparent encouragement of the movement against the State authorities. Pope Leo XIII. seems destined to pass away in a manner most fitting his office. He is said to be very happy, surrounded by those whom he loves, and death when it comes will fall upon him gently.

***

Just twenty-eight years ago a huge crowd assembled outside the Tuileries, Paris. The crowd was almost mute and was a swerving, trembling mass, ready to run from the charge of the lancers or to work havoc on the beautiful and imposing buildings that surrounded it. Suddenly a cry was raised, and the multitude at once became as one man with a single purpose in view. The cry was, "To the Hôtel de Ville to proclaim the Republic!" This cry carried everything before it. It was from there that the republic was actually formed and the famous proclamation issued. The document concluded with these words, "To-morrow you will be with your army the avengers of your country." But the Paris mob didn't wait until the next day. They forced the gates of the Tuileries, tore down Vernet's portrait of Napoleon III., and bayoneted it then and there, and trampled it under their feet. Then came the Commune. We wonder whether the republic thus established is destined to pass away amid scenes of blood and riot like those in which it was born.

***

The officials who have charge of the Hawaiian leper colony as well as the Boards of Health of cities that maintain leper settlements would do well to study carefully the recent report of the Minnesota State Board of Health. It seems that the Swedish immigrants to Minnesota brought some cases of leprosy with them, and the State ordered a colony to be established, which was kept up for some time. The health officials made exhaustive studies of the disease, and, finally coming to the conclusion that it was neither contagious nor hereditary, they released the patients, who were allowed to go where they pleased. The places of their abode were kept on record, however, so that a careful watch could be kept over the course of the malady. Many of the lepers have married, and their children have shown no signs of leprosy, nor has there been any increase of the disease in the State. In these enlightened days it seems little short of barbarous to isolate persons who, through no fault of their own, happen to be suffering from the loathsome disease.

***

Now that the weather is cooler and more invigorating, bicyclists take a keener pleasure in their excursions through the surrounding country, but to the pedestrian who had been obliged to rest during the distressing hot spells that were so early in coming and so late in going the "new" weather is particularly welcome. Since the advent of the bicycle, pedestrianism has been relegated to the background, for why should people walk when they can ride? And now mountain climbers seem to have a monopoly of the sport. A well-known amateur pedestrian recently advanced a proposition which he asserts is capable of proof. It is somewhat fantastic, but is none the less interesting, and it is a question that amateur pedestrians in and around New York City might derive considerable pleasure from in trying to solve. He first states that a man who, no matter how early in the morning, takes the first step in following his shadow, can, should he keep on, never return to the point from which he set out. Moreover, he asserts that should a man start out at 6 o'clock in the morning and consistently follow his shadow until 6 o'clock in the evening, walking at the rate of two miles an hour, he would be just 6.72 miles from his starting point. In trying this experiment the pedestrian must remember that the sun does not rest, nor must he, for, should the latter rest for an hour and then travel four miles the next hour in order to make up for lost time, he would find himself out of his course.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN OF CORNELL.

GOING chores on a farm and selling butter, nails, and calico in a country store were the boyhood occupations of the present President of Cornell University. Jacob Gould Schurman was born at Freetown, Prince Edward Island, on May 22, 1854, and he is descended from an old Dutch family formerly resident in the vicinity of New York City. Up to the age of twelve years he lived on his father's farm, attending the district school with faithful regularity. Like Horace Greeley, he had a natural craving for knowledge, and he eagerly embraced every opportunity for self-improvement. His career has been one of extraordinary educational progress. In 1867 he became clerk in a general store near his home and followed that uncongenial calling for about two years. When fifteen years old he resolved to have an education. He attended the Summerside Grammar School, Prince Edward Island, for a year, and in the Fall of 1870 he won the first of the six scholarships established by the Government at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown. This yielded him a living and educational opportunities for two years.

Endowed by nature with good health, and a vigorous and receptive mind, young Schurman applied himself diligently, and late in 1873 he entered the sophomore class of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, where he remained for a year and a half, leading his classes in all subjects and winning several money prizes. In 1875 he won the Canadian Gilchrist Scholarship in connection with the University of London, which was worth $500 a year for three years. Two years later he was graduated from the University of London with the university scholarship in philosophy, which in dollars amounted to $250 a year for three years. It has fallen to the lot of but few men to win so many money scholarships as did Mr. Schurman in his earnest and successful fight for an education.

In leaving the University of London, Schurman was first man in Greek, English, logic, philosophy, and political economy, winning in the latter a scholarship of $100 a year for two years. Among the famous men who were his teachers there were Morley, Robertson, Martineau, (who has ever since remained his warm personal friend,) and Jevons. Proceeding to Europe, Mr. Schurman was a student in Paris and Edinburgh in 1877-8. He took his doctor's degree in philosophy at Edinburgh in 1878, being the only successful candidate of the five who applied. Another piece of good fortune fell to his lot in the same year, for in June he won the Hibbert Traveling Fellowship, ($1,000 a year for two years,) which is open to all graduates of British universities and was competed for by more than sixty picked scholars from Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c. As a Hibbert Fellow, Dr. Schurman spent the following two years studying in Heidelberg, Berlin, and Goettingen, as well as in Italy. He enjoyed the instruction and friendship of the greatest of modern philosophical teachers and writers in Germany, viz.: Kuno Fischer, Zeller, Paulsen, Pfleiderer, Du Bois Raymond, and Lotze.

The friendship between Andrew D. White and Dr. Schurman began in 1880. Then, as now, the distinguished ex-President of Cornell was the American representative in Germany. He took a cordial interest in the brilliant young student, and five years later recommended him for a chair at Cornell. From 1880 to 1882 Dr. Schurman was Professor of English Literature, Political Economy, and Psychology at Acadia College, Nova Scotia. Subsequently for about four years he was Professor of Metaphysics and English Literature in Dalhousie College. Then it was that through the influence of Andrew D. White he went to Ithaca. From 1886 to 1892 he was the head of the philosophical department at Cornell University, first as Sage Professor of Philosophy and later as Dean of the Sage School of Philosophy. He was elected President of the University in 1892.

As a teacher Dr. Schurman was one of the most popular professors at Cornell. In fact, he was popular in every college in which he taught. He always succeeded in establishing friendly and sympathetic relations with his pupils, and he had the knack of keeping them thoroughly interested in the work in hand. At Cornell he built up rapidly the work in philosophy, and since the generous endowment of the School of Philosophy by Mr. Henry W. Sage, the Cornell University has practically taken the lead in this country in the training of philosophical specialists. In the five years of its existence this school has supplied teachers of philosophy to the University of Lower California, the University of California, the University of Nebraska, University of Missouri, University of Michigan, the Northwestern University, Brown University, Colgate University, University of Indiana, the Randolph-Macon College, the State Normal Schools at Normal, Ill.; Mankato, Minn.; Winona, Wis., and Oshkosh, Wis.; also the Buffalo School of Pedagogy, and Wellesley, Vassar, Mount Holyoke and Wells Colleges.

Notable results of President Schurman's leadership at Cornell are the establishment of friendly relations with the authorities of the State, who, prior to his election to the Presidency of the university in 1892, had never appropriated one dollar of State money for the use or benefit of this institution. Since Professor Schurman became President, however, the State has been induced to deal generously with the university at Ithaca. Appropriations amounting to several hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made by the State, and sanctioned by public sentiment, for the erection of a State dairy building at Cornell, the erection and maintenance of a State Veterinary College at Cornell, and similar objects. Public spirit has cut no mean figure in President Schurman's career. He has shown an earnest and helpful interest in all matters educational, taking part, in his energetic way, in local and National Government associations. During the past year Mr. Schurman was Vice President of the Department of Higher Education of the National Educational Association and President of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

President Schurman's administration has witnessed an appreciable advance in the status of co-education at Cornell. Within the past few years that university has developed a spirit of leadership in the progressive educational movements of the country. During the same period the attendance at Cornell has exceeded the maximum previously known, in spite of the coincidence of Dr. Schurman's headship of the university with the long-continued period of hard times throughout the United States and a general increase in the requirements for entrance, making much more difficult than formerly the entrance of at least nine-tenths of the students. The dormitory accommodations for women have been doubled through the addition of a large wing to the Sage College for women and the purchase of the Sage College Cottage; a woman has been elected by the alumni to the Board of Trustees, and a woman has for the first time been appointed to the teaching staff to give lectures, open both to men and women students, viz., Miss Louise Sheffield Nrounell, Ph. D., the new Warden of Sage College, and Lecturer in English Literature.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that, although Dr. Schurman has been President of Cornell University only long enough to have presided over six out of thirty commencements, yet he has granted fully one-half of all degrees on the university rolls. At the Cornell commencement on the 18th of last June President Schurman announced that he had granted as many degrees within the short period of his Presidency as both of his predecessors, White and Adams, during the twenty-four preceding years. He also announced that the total property of the university had grown from $2,267,562 in 1892 to $9,069,621.53 in 1897, excluding $900,000 worth of unsold lands.

President Schurman is the senior editor of The Philosophical Review, the leading journal of general philosophy in America. He has helped to give this publication an exceedingly high tone. He is a frequent contributor to philosophical reviews, educational journals, The Forum, &c. He has written and published several noteworthy books, among them being "Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution," "The Ethical Import of Darwinism," "Belief in God," and "Agnosticism and Religion." President Schurman took an A. M. degree at the University of London, D. Sc. at the University of Edinburgh—both in course—and he has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia University.

THREE QUESTIONS.

Heart, proud heart, what will you do in the
Spring of Life?
"I will joy in the joy of Living, the strength
of strife,
I will walk in the pride of youth, by the
light of mine eyes,
And my life I'll prize."

Heart, dear heart, what will you do if the
hand you love
Is cold and still in the Land of Death,
where it cannot move
To help you more?—"I shall weep—but forget my pain,
When we meet again!"

Heart, poor heart, one question more—what
would you do
If the heart you loved to another turned—
forgetting you?
"I should creep away—if he were happy,
for his dear sake,
And break."

—IDA ROWE in St. Paul's.

THE HEART'S REFUGE.

Fame flies, love dies,
And the world that was crimson and gold,
Unspeakably fair to behold,
Is gray in the light of day.
Poor heart, where will you turn
To learn
How best to bear your care?
Ah, turn and pray!

Hopes die, dreams fly,
But the heart of the world is good,
And a god's similitude
By pain you may yet attain.
For suffering makes men wise,
And eyes
That joy made blind may find
Light born of pain.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

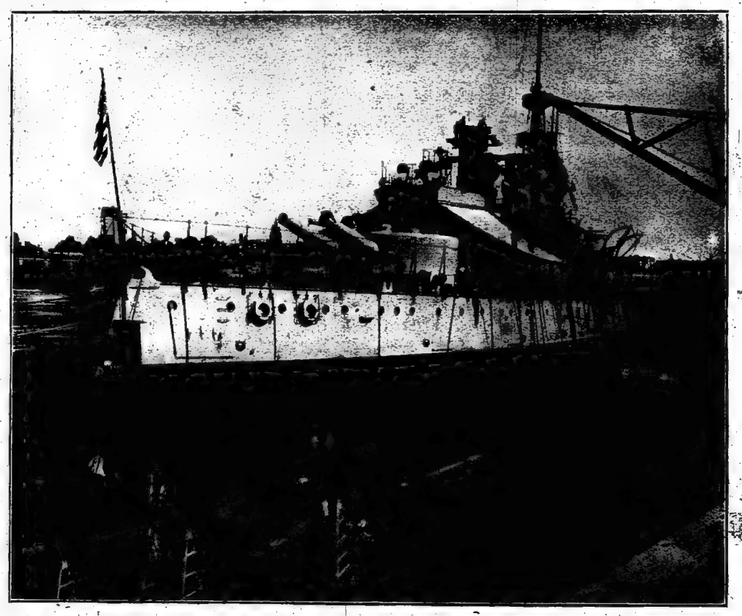

THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP OREGON IN DRY DOCK AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

OCT

1898

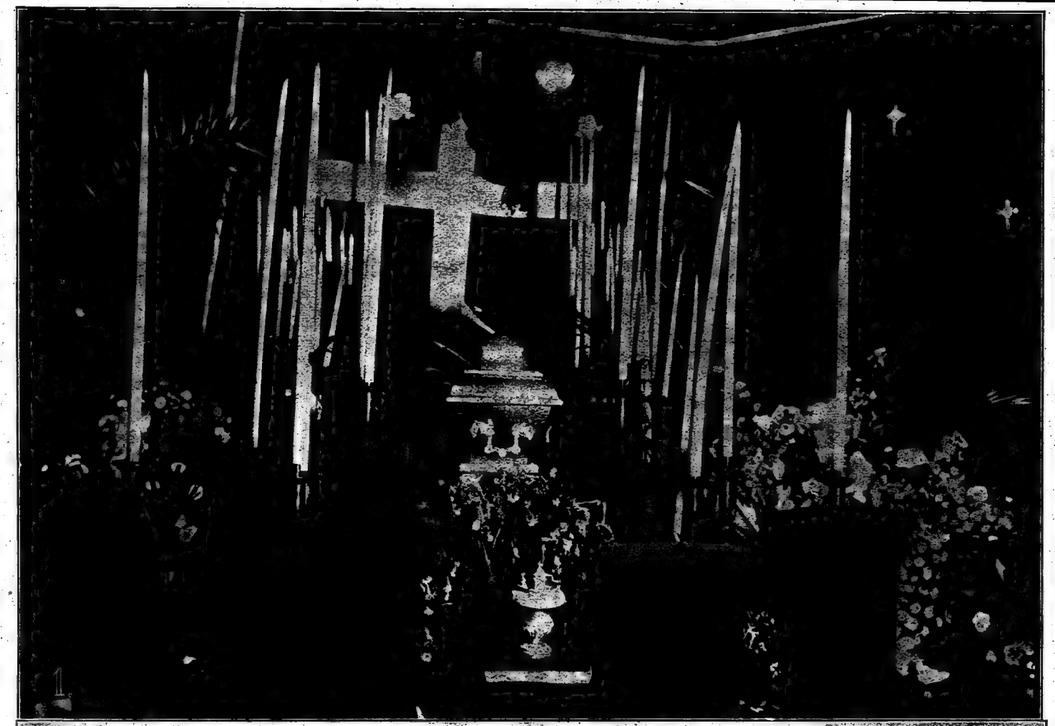

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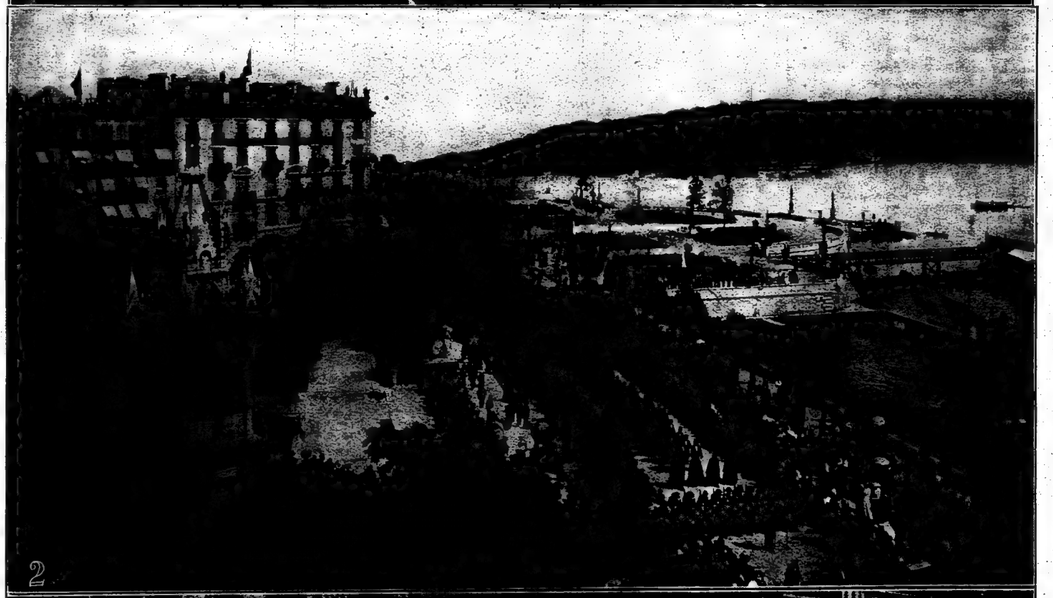

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THE DRAMA

Robert Hilliard.

FANNY DAVENPORT will be missed more in other cities, where her annual engagements were held in mind as notable events, than here in New York, where, latterly, the fierce competition in theatrical merchandise had made her engagements short and infrequent. Her enterprises were still very profitable, I believe, and the splendor of her productions of the later Sardou plays deeply impressed her public. When she was last here her acting had fallen off noticeably in clearness of execution and vigor, although she was still in her prime.

At her best, as in the torture scene in "La Tosca," she had not her equal on our own stage in forcible acting of the quality popularly called "melodramatic" for a long term of years. Yet our pleasantest memories of Fanny Davenport—the memories of those of us who are no longer boys and girls—are all associated with comedy. I can still hear her long, merry peal of silvery, staccato laughter, when as Miss Richlanti in "The Good-Natured Man" she encountered dear old Davidge as Crosker, his worst hopes seemingly realized by the interception of Garnet's harmless but picturesque letter, which he supposed to be proof of a diabolical incendiary plot. Her Lady Gay, lacking maturity, certainly, and sureness of touch, was nevertheless a remarkable performance for a girl not yet twenty years old in the Fall of 1869. That season, also, she played Polly Eccles, and Shakespeare's Maria; and the next she was long on view as Effie Remington in "Saratoga." Later in her career she bravely took up some dangerous rôles for an actress who must preserve her charm in the public eye, such as the slatternly Wragge woman in "No Name," the outcast in "Charity," coarse, blunt, and practical Mme. Guichard in "Monsieur Alphonse," and the blind woman in "Vesta," adapted by Mr. Daly from Parodi's "Rome Vaincue." And she duly acted Shakespeare's Rosalind, Viola, Imogen, and Beatrice in a competent, painstaking way.

Her drift toward "melodrama," however, was plainly evident from the time she became actually installed as a "leading lady," and Floria Tosca, Fédora, Gismonda, and the like are the only rôles in which she will be remembered by the multitude.

Hilda Spong is an actress from Australia who in the London run of Mr. Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells" took the part of Imogene Parrott, a "popular" English actress of the sixties who plays deus ex machina in the love affairs of the hero and heroine. Daniel Frohman has engaged Miss Spong to act the same rôle in New York when "Trelawny" is produced at the Lyceum Theatre in November. In the picture she is "made up" for the part. The recurrence of the quaint costumes of the sixties is doubtless relied upon to largely increase the public interest in the play.

Annie Irish.
As Lady Rosamonde, in "The Liars."

The acting of Forbes-Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" leads Arthur Walkeley to infer that we live in the era of "the taming of tragedy." He consoles himself with the reflection that "the tragedy of violence is felt to be a survival from our barbarian ancestors—we would supersede it by what M. Maeterlinck calls le tragique quotidien, the grandeur, the pathos, the mystery of humble day-by-day existence." But, then, what a pity that we must still cling to the very plays of our barbarian ancestors, instead of making tragedies sufficiently humble and "quotidien" of our own.

Perhaps Julia Arthur is the foremost American actress of her years. Her vogue has greatly increased since her superb acting in the powerful scenes of "A Lady of Quality" and "Mercedes" made even her severest critics forget the crudities and banalities of her work in her novitiate. She has truly developed into a fine artist. Yet one can hardly think of her as Rosalind, that complex heroine of many moods, who in the face of tyranny and injustice, in flight and in exile, is still merry and the cause of merriment in others. Miss Arthur's portrait in the woodland garb of Rosalind, however, is a document worth preserving. She certainly looks the part.

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THE LATE FANNY DAVENPORT.

HILDA SPONG,
As Imogene Parrott, in "Trelawny of the Wells."

ISABEL IRVING,
As Lady Jessica, in "The Liars."

OCT

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.
Edmond Rostand,
Author of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

and how she acts it we may as well wait to see. E. A. D.

Cribbed from the French.

It must never be forgotten, writes Clement Scott, that our novelists have been as ready to take their plots from French plays as any dramatist. Charles Reade used the prologue of Brisebarre and Nus's drama, "Les Pauvres de Paris," for the prologue of his novel "Hard Cash," while his novel "White Lies" and a drama, "The Double Marriage," were both obviously suggested by Auguste Maquet's drama, "Le Château de Grantier." "La Petite Pologne," an old Ambigu drama by Edouard Plouvier, did duty as the prologue to Edmund Yates's

Richard Mansfield.

novel "Nobody's Fortune." Frédéric Soulié's play "Le Sang Mêlé" was the basis and most interesting portion of "No Thoroughfare," by Wilkie Collins and Charles Dickens. Again, "Mr. Lismore and the Widow," a one-volume novel by Wilkie Collins, was taken from a three-act comedy—a translation—by George Macfarren, entitled "My Old Woman," first performed at the Surrey under Elliston's management, on May 18, 1829. Charles Dickens's mad Doctor Manette, in "A Tale of Two Cities," and his shoemaking business in the Bastille, is neither more nor less than Jacques Bonhomme, one of the principal parts in Anicet-Bourgeois's and Ferdinand Dugué's historical melodrama "La Boquetière des Innocents," and there is little difference between Miss

Elizabeth Tyree,
As Dolly, in "The Liars."

Morton's American comedy, "A Bachelor's Romance," and "The Scholar," a two-act comedy, taken from the French by Buckstone, and produced at the Haymarket over sixty years ago.

French Plays in Germany.

One of the French newspapers significantly prints the programme of one recent week in the Berlin theatres. Bizet, Meyerbeer, Ambroise Thomas, Auber, and Adam rule at the two opera houses. "Mme. Sans Gêne" is the play at the Royal Schauspielhaus, "Cyrano de Bergerac" is "on" at the Deutsches, Sardou's "Pamela" at the Lessing, "Zaza" at the Berliner, "Jalouse" at the Residenz, "Tartuffe" at the Neues Theater, "L'Avare" at the Schiller, "Mme. Satan" at the Metropol, "La Poupée" at the Central, "Les Crochets du père Martin" at the Luisen, and "Le Demi-Monde" at the Alexanderplatz. "A Berlin!" indeed.

The Balloon at Drury Lane.

A balloon scene is the "sensation" in "The Great Ruby," the Autumn melodrama at Drury Lane Theatre, London. The stage illusion is perfect. Two fugitives dash into the car of the gas ball, pull the lever—it is a patent balloon—and shoot up into midair. Higher and higher they go while the earth recedes beneath them. Higher yet, till they reach the clouds; higher yet, till they are enveloped in vapor. The clouds surround them, the pale gleams of the moon shine upon them. It is a struggle for life up in the sky. One of the men is thrust from the car; he gasps for mercy, but the other is adamant. He clings to the sides of the basket; the other hacks at his hands. He dangles by a rope; he is cut down, and falls into the space beneath.

What Was d'Artagnan's Name?

The theatrical gossippers in London are still worrying over the possible front name of d'Artagnan. He has, to be sure, lived in the glowing pages of Dumas and on the stage for many years without one, but no matter. This is an age of hair splitting. Henry Hamilton in newly dramatizing "Les Trois Mousquetaires," calls d'Artagnan Raoul. It seems he ought to have called him Charles de Batz-Casteimore. For, says one of the gossippers: "His father was the Seigneur Bertrand de Batz-Casteimore and his mother Louise d'Artagnan. At the request of Louis XIII. he assumed his mother's surname. Charles was born at Castelmore, in the present Department de Gers, in 1624, died at the siege of Maestricht at the head of his musketeers on June 25, 1673, and Dumas practically used his adventures as narrated by himself word for word."

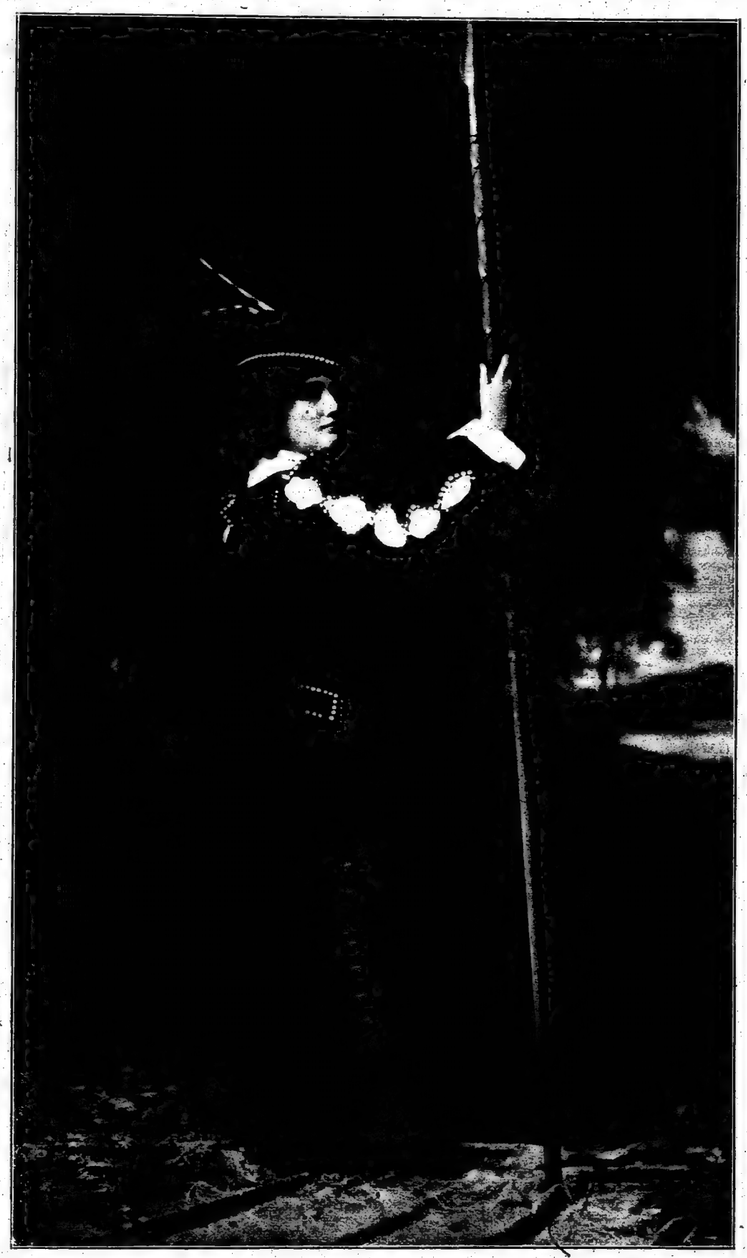

JULIA ARTHUR AS ROSALIND.

THE PRINCE AT COWES.

All day long the Parade is lined by Americans and others, looking through telescopes at the glittering panes of this pavilion, says The Saturday Review, describing the Prince of Wales's presence at Cowes. The strongest lens reveals no glimpse of his Royal Highness, but no one seems to despair—occasionally a fieldglass, as being easier to hold, is substituted for a telescope, but that is the only sign of weariness shown by these loyal watchmen. All day long, pinnaces, gigs, whatnots, emblazoned with the three white feathers, pass to and fro between the yacht and the landing stages, objects of intense interest. The bluejackets that step out of them are cynosures—we know that they have been near the rose, and we note that their faces are tanned with reflected glory. To me there is something strangely impressive in this sense of a great unseen presence, a something not ourselves which yet directs and controls the hearts of us at all hours. Sometimes, with a little curl of smoke from one of her funnels, the Osborne moves from her moorings. The line of telescopes ashore quivers with excitement, as, slowly, majestically, she glides away. When she disappears behind one point or the other of the bay the reaction is almost intolerable. But she returns always before dinner time. Ruit oceano nox. The Prince is in his yacht; all's right with the Roads.

OCT

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

IN almost every invention or improvement in machinery America, even if the idea has not originated here, has been pretty sure to develop it in the most beautiful and practical manner. Examples of this forwardness are too numerous to mention. The horseless carriage, however, which was invented in Europe, seems likely to prove an exception to the rule by being developed to its greatest perfection over there. Of course certain American cities now have their automobile cabs, which seem to come in for a fair share of patronage, but most of these, if not of foreign manufacture, are said to have been built on ideas originated and pushed to perfection by the French or the English, with one exception, perhaps, to be explained later. The automobile as a private vehicle is as yet comparatively unknown here, while London and Paris have their automobile clubs, which are as popular among certain classes of the very wealthy as bicycle clubs in America, are among all classes.

The idea of self-propulsion in a vehicle has been suggested in every age of the development of civilization since the time of Homer. In the Greek poem Juno is made to command Vulcan to manufacture tripods which shall "run by themselves," thus rendering better service to the gods in their meetings at Olympus. In the thirteenth century Roger Bacon in his "De Mirabili Potestate Artis et Naturae" says: "They will make carriages which shall run with the greatest imaginable swiftness without any harnessed beasts whatsoever." Strange as it may seem, the railroad locomotive was not the first horseless carriage. The idea developed from the velocipede, and when a moto-velocipede was almost perfected motives for reduction of friction caused it to be placed on rails; hence the origin of the modern railway. The truth of this is shown in the designs of automobiles of the eighteenth century, which were fashioned after velocipedes and not after the carriage. Unfortunately, however, the modern successful automobile has been designed on the plan of the latter.

The earliest horseless carriage which is preserved to-day is that invented by Cugnot, in 1769, which may now be seen in Paris at the Conservatoire des Artes et Métiers. This machine was made to operate by steam the energy of which was applied through two perpendicular piston tubes. Probably the sole reason why the French steam automobile was not perfected in the last century along the lines of Cugnot's invention was because of the Revolution, which turned men's minds from peaceful and civilizing pursuits. The revolution came, and from the idea of Cugnot there arose Stephenson's locomotive on rails. At the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1878 there was shown a steam automobile very similar in mechanism to that invented over a century before, but the frame which held the machinery was made on the plan of the common carriage and not on the velocipede. Twelve years later MM. Serpollet and Archdeacon invented a steam automobile in which they made the journey from Paris to Lyons in ten days. But it was not until 1891 that the automobile gave promise of having a great and popular future. In that year Pierre Gifford, then editor of Le Petit Journal and later on Editor of the Velo, organized the first automobile race, which was run from Paris to Rouen. Here the steam horseless carriage was shown to its best advantage, but cumbersome, noisy, uncouth in appearance and rather dangerous to operate. Here also was exhibited for the first time the "voiture à pétrole," or the benzine horseless carriage. The motive power of the latter was supplied in exactly the same way as energy is conveyed by the common gasoline stationary engine. Its advantages were particularly noticeable in the economy of space.

The following year another automobile race was run from Paris to Bordeaux and return. That year the "voiture à pétrole" had a remarkable rival in the electric carriage, which, for the first time, showed its superiority over all other automobiles and confirmed the belief that the horse as a beast of draught must sooner or later become an extinct creature. In 1896 the race was from Paris to Marseilles and return. At this course there were many types of horseless carriages entered for competition, but many of them were debarred at the last moment from the decision of the committee in charge limiting the entries to those vehicles which corresponded to the technical definition of "carriage." This definition had been in force since the first course was run, in 1894, and it is undoubtedly owing to this fact that the automobile has developed along the ugly lines of a buggy or carryall rather than seeking an individuality for itself through designs which would be more fitting to its peculiar qualities. Although much of the bicycle gear was added to improve the fleetness of some of these automobiles, the basic idea of four wheels, two axles, and a body box remained. The motocycle, which first appeared two years ago, is merely a tricycle to which an electric or benzine motor is attached, and is quite as much of a caricature of the bicycle as the automobile carriage is of the cab, landau, or coupé.

The future success of the automobile as a passenger carriage in American cities of level grade seems to be assured. The cabs built on this plan have almost ceased to be regarded as curiosities, and the embarrassment of the passengers, caused by many staring eyes, is gradually wearing off, and, as their patronage increases, the horseless carriages will doubtless be augmented to meet the growing demand. The question of the automobile as a private and popular vehicle in this country, however, is more difficult to answer, both on account of the fact that the roads outside of certain limits of the city are not serviceable for automobile traveling and because there is no actual leisure class here which could find enjoyment in the horseless carriage the year round, to say nothing of the difficulties arising from the exigencies of a very varied climate. When it is understood that the development of the automobile as a thing of beauty must rest almost entirely with the gentleman of private means, perhaps those persons who now spend thousands a year on coaches and horses may interest themselves in the subject. Of course the people most intimately interested in the useful qualities of the horseless carriage are cabmen, but their requirements of inventors and manufacturers omit the question of beauty in the machine. They want vehicles, first, that may be run cheaper than cabs or omnibuses; second, they want speed, and third, capacity for carrying passengers. It does not matter to them how ugly the machines look as long as they bring in more money than do the vehicles drawn by horses.

A BENZINE PHAETON, TYPE OF 1896.

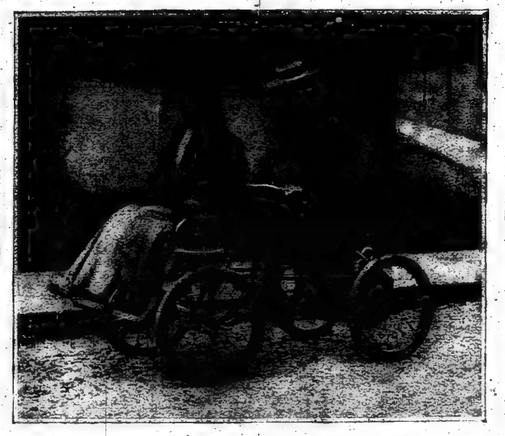

A BENZINE OR PETROLE QUADRICYCLE.

This fact was recently emphasized at an exhibition held in Paris under the auspices of the cab companies, where the only vehicles admitted to competition figured in the following categories: 1. (a) Closed carriages for two persons; (b) open carriages, with hood, for two persons; (c) mixed carriages for two persons, capable of being instantaneously closed or opened. 2. (a) Carriages for four persons, with space for baggage, sixty-five pounds to each person; (b) open carriages, with hood, for four persons. 3. Closed carriages for six persons, with space for baggage, sixty-five pounds to each person.

The vehicles had to be so constructed that all the persons could be comfortably installed therein, and had to be provided with an odometer or kilometric counter with two brakes, one progressive and the other instantaneous. Out of the twenty-six vehicles booked, sixteen were electric and ten gasoline, which shows that steam as a motive power in the automobile will very likely never be employed in general use, for the lightest variety of road carriage. In the exhibition in Paris the carriages were obliged to make nine specific itineraries, and on the last day the experiments of the first were repeated in order to ascertain what disturbances had been introduced into the running of the vehicles by a service of the nine consecutive days which formed the in-

HORSELESS DELIVERY WAGON USED BY A NEW YORK FIRM.

ANOTHER FORM OF QUADRICYCLE.

AN ELECTRIC MOTOR TRICYCLE.

CUGNOT'S INVENTION PRESERVED IN THE CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS.

terim. There was no long journey this year, the most distant course being from Paris to Versailles, a distance of about twelve miles, and returning by the way of the Bois de Boulogne. Many motocycles which were not allowed to enter the competition went over the course, and some of these gave suggestions as to how the private automobile may be improved along graceful lines.

In London the tendency of the horseless carriage seems to be solely in the direction of large vehicles to replace the omnibuses. Representatives of the cab companies who witnessed the tests in Paris were well satisfied with the exhibition and are determined to have one in London next year. There are already several designs of steam omnibuses, motor omnibuses, and "pétrole" cabs about to be placed in service in London. It is said that in the first of these vehicles steam is generated by a slow-combustion stove which consumes only a very small quantity of coke or petroleum. The omnibuses are of twenty horse-power, and one vehicle, it is asserted, can accommodate twenty-eight passengers. The cost per passenger is stated to amount to one-tenth of a cent per mile. Speed would be developed from eight to ten miles an hour, and may be increased to fifteen miles.

The exception noted in the leading paragraph is that to America belongs the credit of developing to perfection one phase of the automobile. This is the horseless carriage, as it is employed as a parcel or delivery wagon, and to the enterprise of B. Altman & Co. of this city the automobile delivery wagon owes its existence as a type of the carriages of its class for the future. When it seemed fair to suppose that the automobile must sooner or later take the place of the vehicle drawn by horses, B. Altman & Co. consulted with their carriage-builders, and after many expensive experiments a motor wagon was produced which satisfied all the varied demands made upon it. Although the cost of these new wagons, which are being placed in service as soon as completed, is a little over three times that of the horse vehicle, or $2,000, yet as the beast of draught and his maintenance are dispensed with, it will be seen that the price is not exorbitant. The new wagon weighs about 2,900 pounds, and is made to carry 500 pounds of goods in addition to the motorman and assistant. The motive power is obtained from a storage battery of 100 ampere hour capacity at a five-hour discharge rate. The cells weigh about 1,000 pounds, and are stored underneath the seat. The cost of storing the battery is from 1 to 2 cents a mile, according as the current is taken from a private electric plant or from Edison's.

In a recent article in the Zeitschrift der Oesterreichischen Wissenschaft, Prof. Czischek, himself well-known as a designer of an effective form of steam tricycle, reviews the present state of automobile construction. He pays proper tribute to the enterprise of an American magazine editor who organized an automobile exhibition in Chicago a few years ago. He calls this editor a pioneer in the field, and also praises the motives which have caused other exhibitions of automobiles to be made in the Windy City. In discussing the resistance to be overcome on the roads of various kinds for vehicles of different weights, he uses as data the results of the experiments of Michelin in Paris, to which he adds the not unimportant factor of wind resistance, and shows how the actual horse power required for any given conditions of operation may be computed.

In considering the sources of motive power, after dismissing the various kinds of internal combustion motors, he lays particular stress on the use of electric accumulator batteries as undoubtedly the most elegant solution of the motive power problem. Prof. Czischek points out that the most difficult point in automobile design lies in the transmission of motive power to the point of application, the mechanism for this purpose necessarily differing materially for different kinds of motors; the benzine motor, for example, runs at a constant speed of about 700 revolutions per minute, and requires a reduction to a speed varying between 25 and 100 revolutions on the driving wheels. Electric motors are more readily controlled, but also require much reduction. He says that steam is very likely more easily handled, as regards actual speed and changes in velocity, than any other power, but the objections to it in other directions are obvious. He adds that the best results have been shown to come where the motor vehicles in detail have been adapted from bicycle construction—the wheels, ball bearing, pneumatic tires, &c.—and that the results achieved in this way are also the least ugly to look upon. Where the proportions of the vehicles have been supplied by the carriage maker the result is ridiculously incongruous. The heavy leather work, dashboards, and other details evolved after generations of horse propulsion are still retained, though the necessity of their existence has vanished.

Horseless vehicles have undoubtedly come to stay, and although the latest inventions with electric motors and gear of bicycles may be regarded from the point of convenience as well-nigh perfect, yet there is much to be desired in the appearance of the machines, which can only be improved by those persons who have means to spare and taste to employ them, so that the inventor will be forced to exert his ideas in the direction of the beautiful in mechanical construction, as he has hitherto employed them where utility was the sole problem to be solved.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

COL. HENRY L. TURNER,
Commanding the First Illinois Volunteers.

THE FIRST ILLINOIS.

There is probably no volunteer regiment in Uncle Sam's service which has had such a succession of "hoodoo" experiences as the First Illinois, Chicago's crack military organization, which is now at home on a sixty days' furlough preparatory to being mustered out of the service. After a turn in the Tampa camp, it was ordered to Santiago just too late to see active service, although its members witnessed the fall of Santiago. Then for weeks the boys lay in the fever-ridden swamps until disease thinned their ranks, when they embarked on a miserable transport for Montauk Point. Eight men died on that trip, one committed suicide, and another became hopelessly insane from the horrors he witnessed. After a tour of duty in Camp Wikoff, the regiment was marched twice over burning sands and in drenching rain from its camp to the railroad train, with its 300-odd sick, only to be told that no transportation could be furnished to it, owing to bungling in the Quartermaster's office.

It was then that Col. Henry L. Turner, the commanding officer of the regiment, one of Chicago's prominent citizens and the idol of his men, made the famous remark which brought the railroad authorities to terms. "You will at once send me the necessary cars," thundered Col. Turner, "or I will send a detachment of my men to seize them, and, furthermore, I warn you that I will hold you personally responsible for any deaths or sickness that can be traced to your dilatory actions." That brought out the cars, but, according to Col. Turner, they were hardly fit to ship cattle in. At Jersey City he made another stand for Pullman cars for his men, but could only get enough for the sick, in spite of the fact that he had orders to draw on Mayor Carter H. Harrison to the extent of $15,000 for whatever he needed.

The "hoodoo" was only dispelled when Chicago was finally reached, and there the boys got a reception much like that accorded to our local heroes, the Seventy-first. They are now being petted and made much of in an effort to make them forget their manifold trials, and none more than "Bungloo," a little negro boy, the mascot of Company C, who followed Artificer W. W. Martin all the way from Santiago, and who, despite his diminutive size, did yoeman service in the field carrying water to the boys in the trenches. His bamboo canteens are the object of much curiosity in Chicago, and "Bungloo" has had hard-boiled eggs and pie, which he is particularly partial to, until his little body refused to hold more. When he reached Chicago his tattered make-up was changed for a diminutive suit of regimentals, of which "Bungloo" is very proud, and in which he daily parades the streets of his adopted city, the proudest member of the regiment.

SLUMBER'S FREEDOM.

If, through the night that weeps,
I came where my dear sleeps,
And softly leant above
The pillow of my Love,
Should I not pray she might not wake
To know how easily hearts can ache and break?

Why should I break her sleep?
Why teach those eyes to weep?
Sleep, my desire, my Love!
My love keeps watch above;
I know how hearts can bleed and break,
Oh, heart I love, sleep sound, and never wake!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

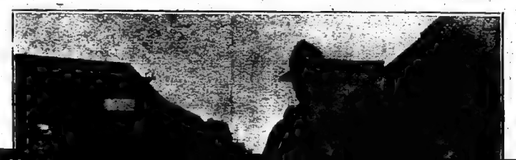

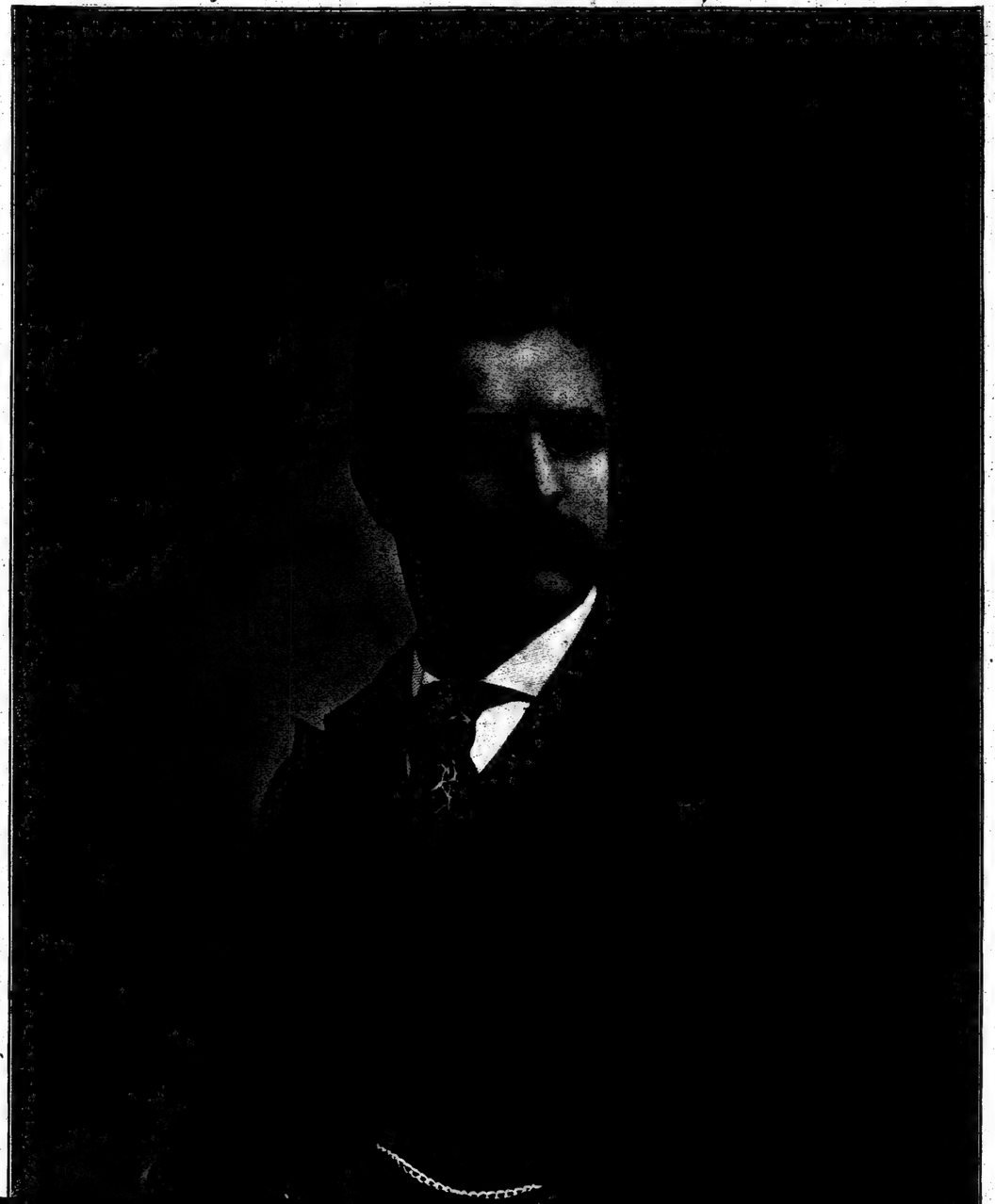

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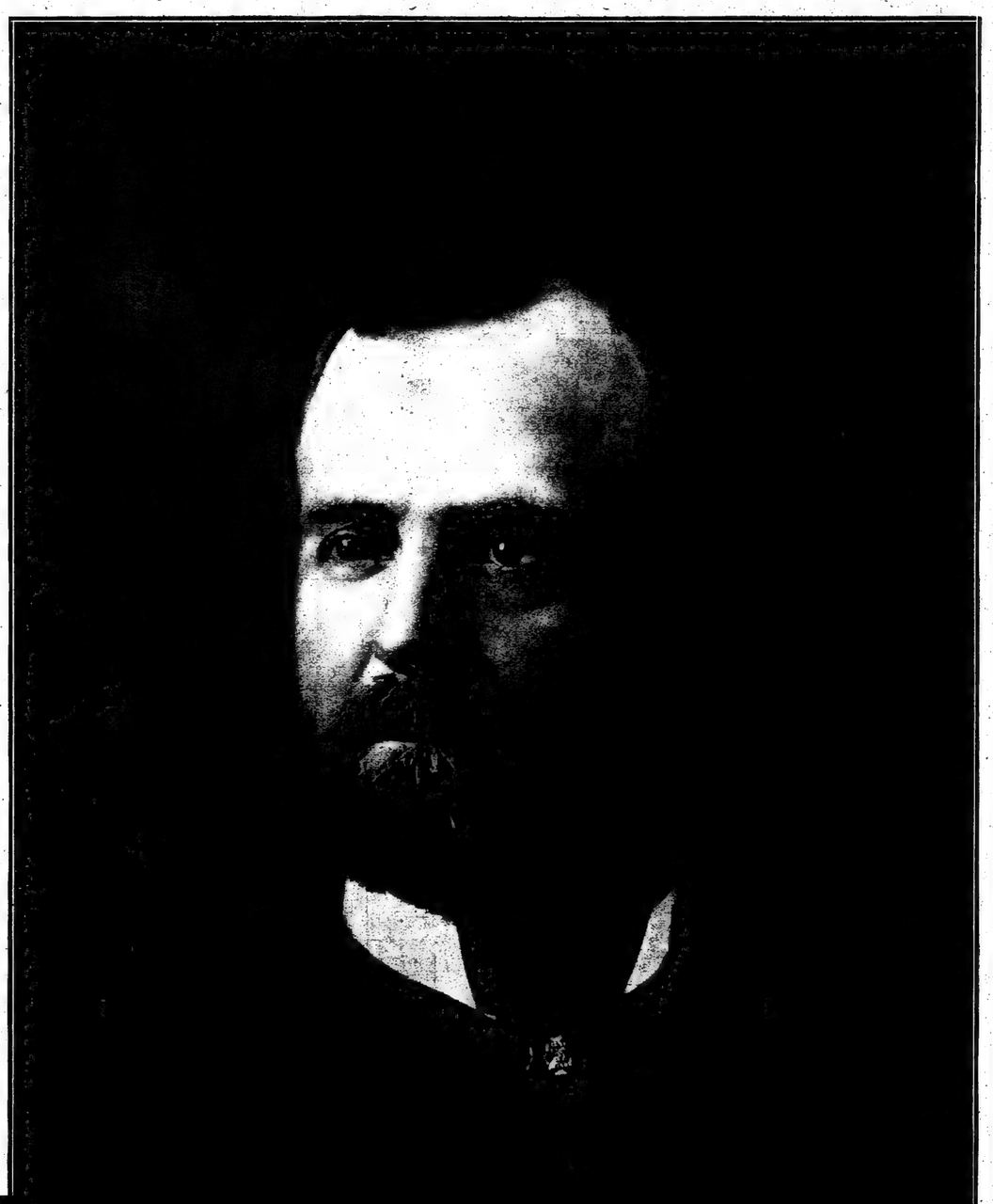

WILD BEASTS FOR CHILDREN.*

ALMOST all children delight in pets and are filled with a consuming curiosity about wild beasts, birds, fish, and insects, but as they grow older, boys become possessed with the simply savage desire to kill, and girls turn to games and studies, losing their interest in the habits of creatures in a state of nature. It is therefore of prime importance that advantage should be taken very early of their liking for natural history to give them an insight into the ways and familiarise them with the appearance of animate creation while they are eager to learn. All too soon arrive the years when school days and town life make such studies difficult and other interests fill their leisure hours. The value of exercising at an early age their powers of observation can scarcely be overrated.

To meet this demand and direct their minds to objects in nature Miss Wright has published several very attractive books in partnership with different men of science. Such is her "Citizen Bird," written with the help of Elliott Coues, the ornithologist, illustrated by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts," illustrated by Albert D. Blashfield, and "Birdcraft," with pictures of birds by Fuertes. Here is a fourth volume, dealing with the four-footed beasts and beasties of our woods and fields, together with marine creatures who seem to have no feet at all, like whales, porpoises, and seals. Mr. Frank M. Chapman of the New York Natural History Museum has edited the book, and the many fine illustrations are by Ernest Seton Thompson, who has published many pictures, with and without colors, of birds and other wild creatures.

Like her former books on natural history, this is cast in the form of a narrative of the sayings and doings of a family of nature lovers big and little, with their grown-up friends and child comrades, as well as their farm animals and dogs and more or less tamed pets from the wilds. Young readers have their interest kept alive by the story of the doings of Olive and Nat and Dodo and Rap as they visit in turn the Wild West Show, the log cabin of a trapper turned charcoal burner, and the permanent Saturday camp established in a vacant building on the farm, where Mr. Blake and Uncle Roy and Alex Long the trapper and Olaf the Finlander entrance them with pictures of wild animals and descriptions of their traits and ways of life. By this method the information conveyed is relieved of dryness. Often the children ask questions, and the answers suggest reminiscences of big game taken and strange acts of wild creatures observed. If John Burroughs and Ernest Ingersoll and others write for adults, Miss Wright wisely restricts herself to books for the small folk, having the natural tact and comprehension of a woman to adapt her information to youthful minds.

It is a great thing to disabuse the young of the prejudices against wild creatures which they are very certain to pick up from grown people unaccustomed to observe and prone to scorn or fear most things in nature. The habit of examining, keeping, and handling such creatures, even the more repellent ones, like snakes, efts, beetles, caterpillars, and worms, begets a liking for natural objects, training children to find beauty where the ignorant least expect it, and making them enjoy keenly life in the country and trips by land and sea. If such an early education is aided by lessons in drawing, and the child is urged to study animal life with the photographic camera and field glasses rather than with shotgun and fishing tackle, the child is laying up for itself harmless and profitable enjoyment without end and is being taught the great lesson that the denizens of the earth, air, and waters are meant to be studied and protected, not wantonly destroyed.

Time and again the fact is brought forward and deplored that firearms have upset the balance nature makes between the various animals, and the evils that flow from a senseless destruction of animal life, like the extinction of the buffalo, are alluded to in many chapters. The old British sport of fox hunting finds no favor in Uncle Roy's eyes because it is not the quick killing of an animal whose habits make it dangerous to the poultry yard; it is the keeping of foxes in almost a tame state, encouraging them to breed, and then chasing it with packs of dogs bred for the purpose, so that when the poor beast has done his best and drops from fatigue, he is torn to pieces by his pursuers. "The fashion of chasing any four-footed animal with dogs seems to me no sport," is one of Uncle Roy's views imparted to the circle of attentive children. "Teaching one fourfoot to tear another to pieces is barbarous, according to my way of thinking. Even hunting the wild fox with dogs seems a waste of time, since, if we really wish to destroy the beast, there are quicker ways of doing it without putting dogs to the pain of such tiresome runs or the fox through such an agony of fear, which to an intelligent animal is worse than even the lingering death of being torn to pieces."

This is only one instance of the lessons in mercifulness to beasts which are adroitly introduced here and there. When the children before their "campfire" in the permanent camp are looking at the pictures and pelts of the cat tribe, one of them asks why the puma has disappeared, and is told very truthfully that it comes from the cowardice of people: "Wherever they were seen they frightened people so much that they were killed whenever possible"—but the teller of stories of adventure with puma, jaguar, and ocelot does not fail to add other reasons like the small number in their litters and their comparatively slow development. In the chapters on musk ox, woodland caribou, polar bear, walrus, and seal Olaf the Finlander mentions how, even in the frozen North, wild life is disappearing before the ceaseless slaughter made by men with firearms. Thus the attempt is made to instill in youthful minds the short-sightedness of allowing animals to be killed without restrictions as to time, sex, age, &c.

In "Three Hardy Mountaineers" the habits of the grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, and bighorn are described by Mr. Blake, the mining engineer; he takes the occasion to deplore the ruin of big game by people who are not even in need of fresh meat, by the "Wolf Hunters," as he calls them, people who, like wolves, destroy more than they can use. A grizzly bear story runs as follows: "As I paused a moment to look about, a few bones caught my eye; the meat was picked from them, but the gristle was quite fresh. Ah, ha! I thought, a bear must have been enjoying some Spring lamb! I thought bear, and instantly I saw a bear! Lurching down the steep and stopping directly in my path was a full-sized grizzly, who [sic] was evidently as surprised as I, but not so frightened. The bear rose on its hind legs, waving its paws, and looked at me slantwise. I returned the stare glance for glance, not knowing what else to do, half expecting the beast to run, as most fourfoots will, and feeling backward at the same time for a footing that would give me range enough to use my rifle.

"As I took a step backward the bear stepped forward growling. Oh, for a tree! If there had been one in sight I would have risked running for it, as grizzlies are not good climbers, like the black bear; but there I was, I could neither run nor shoot. My enemy gave a grin and a growl and took another step forward, clawing at me. I dared not lift my rifle to my shoulder lest she should grab the muzzle, but I managed to grasp the barrel, and, swinging it round, brought the butt down on the grizzly's nose with a heavy blow. She was only enraged by it, not stunned, and gave a growl, gnashing her teeth with a horrible noise. For a moment I expected no other fate than to become the supper for the little bears!

"Something cold slipped along my shoulder and touched my cheek. Fortunately I had sufficient nerve not to turn—there was

*FOUR-FOOTED AMERICANS AND THEIR KIN. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Edited by Frank M. Chapman. Illustrated by Ernest Seton Thompson. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1898.

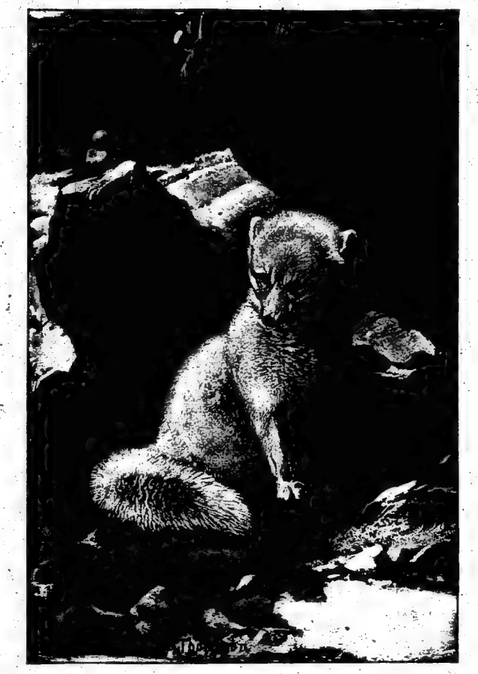

ARCTIC FOX.

THE WOODCHUCK.

STAR-NOSED MOLE.

THE AMERICAN DEER.

PUMA HUNTING ELK.

DRAMA OF THE PLAINS.

PRAIRIE DOGS. ANTELOPE. COYOTE.

a sharp report close to my head that made me deaf and kept my ears ringing for months afterward, but the bear pitched forward, just clearing me, and rolled down the rocks to a ledge below, shot through her wicked eye."

Rats, mice, moles and shrews, opossums, raccoons, cacomistles and bears, wolves, foxes, otters, minks, beavers and skunks, woodchucks and weasels, elks, moose and deer—these and many other four-footed inhabitants of America are seen in their natural haunts or told about, with their skins, heads, or horns, or else their pictures before the children. Sights and sounds in the country in Winter as well as Summer have their turn, and the general position of each creature in the ranks of animate creation is fixed in mind by means of charts, like the "animal tree" and lists of leading examples. Pleasant talk fitted for the interested reading of children is skillfully blended with accurate information such as scientists can supply.

The delight that children usually take in such matters makes one reflect on the weakness of most of our elementary schools in just this particular. More attention is being paid, it is true, to the teaching of natural history in primary schools, but those which carry it out with any thoroughness are few, and often the teachers themselves have neither an inborn love of such things nor sufficient learning to communicate enthusiasm and make their pupils take hold in the right spirit. New York is especially lacking in such advantages for children, but New York is gradually accumulating materials for a proper pursuit of this kind of instruction outside the schoolroom. The Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Zoological Gardens are being used more and more by teachers and parents enlightened enough to grasp the opportunities they offer; perhaps as time goes on these and other establishments will offer yet more chances for children to learn something of their fellow-creatures of a humbler birth and the ways and appearance of the lower races of their own kind.

Volumes like those by Miss Wright form very important helps to such early education by introducing children to the zoology of their own land through pictures and descriptions. After reading of wild beasts and birds they can go to the Zoological Garden to find them in the flesh, or, if none are present of the kind desired, pick them out in their case at the Natural History Museum. Then when in Summer they take a trip to the country or enjoy the supreme pleasure of a camp in the woods, they carry with them a knowledge of wild things which will make their stay doubly amusing and instructive. "Four-footed Americans" is not a textbook to be taken by children like a sugar-coated pill, with a doubtful if not a wry face, but a volume breezily and brightly written, yet crammed with matter every child should know.

CHARLES DE KAY.

THE POWER OF REASON.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that the reasoning faculty is rare, says The Spectator. It is the commonest faculty in the world, and it is exercised in a most clear and direct way every day by millions upon millions of very ordinary human beings. Indeed, if it is not a paradox to say so, there would have been vastly fewer mistakes in human history if the faculty of reasoning had not been so universal. It is not the rationalizing power itself, but its curious and constant vagaries which have stood in the way of truth and progress. This is the cause of the success in all ages of the "crank," who is usually a person of far more than the average reasoning power, but who is incapable of eliminating from his rational processes some fixed idea which represents the insane side of his intellect.

The present writer had some years ago the opportunity of witnessing a three nights' debate in one of our university towns between several really eminent mathematicians and the "crank" who called himself "Parallax," and whose principal doctrine was that the earth is a flat plane rising up out of surrounding waters and roofed in by a solid firmament. Of course, such a notion appears to educated men so absurd that they would not spend time in its discussion, and the three nights' argument was plentifully punctuated with derision and inextinguishable laughter. Yet the writer was told by a very able and well-known mathematician present that the sheer reasoning power of "Parallax" was, to him, marvelous and far greater than his own.

It was from no lack of mental power, but from the acceptance at the start of a fixed idea, and the wallowing afterward in a riotous imagination, that the lecturer arrived at his astounding conclusions; and there is very little doubt that if the crowd in the street had been called in and the matter submitted to a plebiscite, "Parallax" would have carried the day, not at all because the popular audience would have been incapable of reasoning or of appreciating reason, but because some starting point of argument would have caught firm hold of the popular mind, which would have proceeded, by unerring logic, to deduce certain conclusions therefrom. It was this fact that suggested Lord Westbury's cynical advice to his pupils at the bar: "Never make a mistake in logic; it is sure to be found out. The facts remain at your disposal."

LIQUEFACTION OF GASES.

The familiar example of water, which assumes three different states—gaseous, liquid, and solid—at different temperatures, had long since suggested to scientific men the idea that if all the gases which surround us, or are produced in our laboratories, could only be submitted to sufficiently low temperatures, or to sufficiently strong pressures, or to both at the same time, they would be compelled, like steam, to pass from the gaseous state into the liquid state. In an article on this subject in The Fortnightly Review Prince Krapotkin says that since the end of the last century experiments have been made in that direction, but the only freezing mixture that was available in 1823 was ice and salt; while as regards pressures, the best air pump which Faraday had at his disposal could produce a pressure barely ten times greater than the pressure of the atmosphere. Davy and Faraday overcame both difficulties in a very ingenious way. Suppose we take a strong glass vessel and put in it some hydrate of chlorine. If we heat it, chlorine gas will be evolved; it will escape from the vessel and fill our room. But suppose that we first seal the open end of the vessel and then heat it. Chlorine will be evolved as before, but finding no room to escape to, it will accumulate and compress itself in the glass vessel much more powerfully than it could be compressed by an air pump of indifferent make. Now take a vessel which has the shape of a tube, bend it as a roof is bent, and while you heat the end of the tube which contains the chemical, cool the other end. The gas will be both compressed and cooled, and it may be turned into a liquid.

This was Davy's idea. Add to it the keen intelligence, the manipulative skill, and the wide knowledge of a Faraday, and the first step in the liquefaction of gases is made. Faraday saw, indeed, a clear yellow liquid deposited at the cooled end of his tube, and this liquid, he ascertained, was nothing else than liquefied chlorine—not a solution of the gas in some liquid, but pure chlorine gas which had changed its state and had become a liquid, just as condensed steam becomes water.

SPANISH FATALISM.

An eloquent testimony to the dull inertia or Oriental fatalism of the Spanish people is afforded by the stoical indifference with which they watched the jovial gestures and heard the juvenile jokes of the Cabinet Ministers who had taken upon themselves the onerous duty of extricating Spain from the shoals and sandbanks into the midst of which they had steered her.

Even in ordinary times a Cabinet Minister is reasonably expected to display the gravity of the educated gentleman or the reserve of the trained diplomatist, and during a crisis involving the fate of a great nation madness alone can excuse the public parade of levity which would be punishable in the schoolboy. Yet the most noteworthy words of the Government of Sagasta, during the disastrous crisis which has ended in the ruin of Spain, consisted of their jests and witty remarks. The Prime Minister kept the members of the congress splitting their sides with laughter, at the time when Spanish blood was flowing freely in Cuba, and he was about to suspend the constitutional guarantees and govern the country by martial law. Señor Salmeron and the Republicans besought Sagasta to keep the Cortes together till the beginning of August, but the witty Premier remarked: "The heat of the sun makes me sweat terribly as it is, but if it is to be reinforced by the heat of debates—well, I shall melt wholly into water." And Spain forgot the loss of her thousands of sons in the mirth provoked by this clever sally.—Contemporary Review.

GRIZZLY BEAR AND BIGHORN SHEEP.

HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER.

THE hero of the year in British eyes is not Sir William Lockhart, who in India thrashed the Mohmands, the Afridis, and the Orakzais, and then retired, but Sirdar Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, who, after crushing and dispersing the wild dervish hordes of the Khalifa at Omdurman, marched on. The British flag and the Egyptian are now moving straight southward from Khartoum, while the oriflamme of the Hadda Mullah still floats over the Samana range. That is why the British are acclaiming the Sirdar, while Lockhart is almost forgotten.

The hero of Dongola, of Atbara, of Omdurman, the man who did what Edem Pasha failed to do comes from an old Irish family. He was born on Midsummer Day, forty-eight years ago. To-day he is described as a strong, sturdy, self-contained man, of iron will, who keeps his own counsel, and snaps the telegraph wires when he wants to be freed from the bureaucracy of Downing Street. History has shown that when the wires have been repaired, the first news transmitted has been that of a victory. The Sirdar also has a way of sending the war correspondents to the rear when he follows up a victory. This is convenient, both for Sir Herbert and for the correspondents—the latter have time to write up the story of the fight, and the Sirdar increases the distance between them and the front. Kitchener has been compared to Lord Wolseley. He does, to be sure, possess all the cool calculation and dash that signalized the Commander in Chief in his early days, but the Sirdar's powers of thrifty organizing, as shown by the way he has developed the Egyptian troops into one of the finest bodies of fighting men in the world, makes him a more fitting compeer of Wellington. His gift of clear calculation is surer, too, than that possessed by his supreme chief in arms.

Sir Herbert was graduated from Woolwich Academy and obtained a commission on the Royal Engineers as Lieutenant in January, 1871. In the usual routine of British garrison life he came to the rank of Captain after twelve years filled with commonplace events. This was in December, 1883. Six weeks later he went to Egypt. There his own particular world of fortune began to open for him.

After the Tel-el-Kebir campaign, he was employed on general duty for eighteen months, and was then attached to Sir Charles Wilson, with the rank of Brevet Major, at the outset of the Nile expedition, in September, 1884. At this time his name began to appear in the telegraphic dispatches, and he was soon promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for his work in the Intelligence Department. In this branch of the service his experience as an officer of engineers began to show itself as it has continued to do throughout his entire career down to the time of Omdurman; he has built railroads or opened caravan routes before he has moved his army forward.

He remained with the Intelligence Department until July, 1885. Subsequently he succeeded another famous engineer, Col. H. C. Chermside, as Governor General of the Red Sea Littoral, and Commandant at Suakin. He was in command of a special body of Egyptian troops trained under his own direction in the brief campaign of Haudub against Osman Digna in 1888, when he was severely wounded, but obtained the post of A. D. C. to the Queen, which carries with it the rank of Colonel. In the following year he was twice mentioned in Government dispatches, for his action in the Gamaizah affair, where he commanded a brigade of the Egyptian Army, and again at the battle of Toski, where Sir Francis Grenfell broke the advance of the dervish hosts toward the north. For these actions Kitchener was also made Companion of the Bath; but it was not until 1896 that he was made a Knight in the same order. This was for an action which elevated him at once as one of the marked men for fame in the world, and one from whom eyes have never since been withdrawn.

Sir Francis Grenfell had retired from the office of Sirdar or Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army in 1892, and Kitchener was appointed to fill his place, thus receiving the local rank of Ferik or Lieutenant General, while his rank in the British Army remained unchanged. When the British Cabinet, in 1895, determined on a reconquest of the Khedival possessions and reinforced Kitchener's Egyptian forces with troops from India and the Old Country, they evidently knew the man in whom they placed the execution of their plans. The Sirdar was slow and deliberate, but he was sure, and they had patience.

After the recapture of Dongola in the Summer of 1896, Kitchener became, with a K. C. B., Major General on the British list, "especially promoted for service in the field." Since then he has reoccupied town after town in his journey southward, has fought battle after battle, always victoriously, until now the best troops of the Khalifa have been annihilated or scattered broadcast as fugitives in the desert.

In the end, he may give Great Britain an empire in Africa. For the present, however, sentiment and enthusiasm may be well satiated in regarding him simply as an engineer of her Majesty's Army, who, in the rivers of blood at Omdurman, has so fearfully avenged that other engineer, Charles George Gordon.

W. L.

MAJOR GEN. SIR H. H. KITCHENER, K. C. B.,
In Command of the British Forces in the Soudan.

The Latest Portrait of Dr. Henrik Ibsen.
Who Celebrated His Seventieth Birthday This Year.

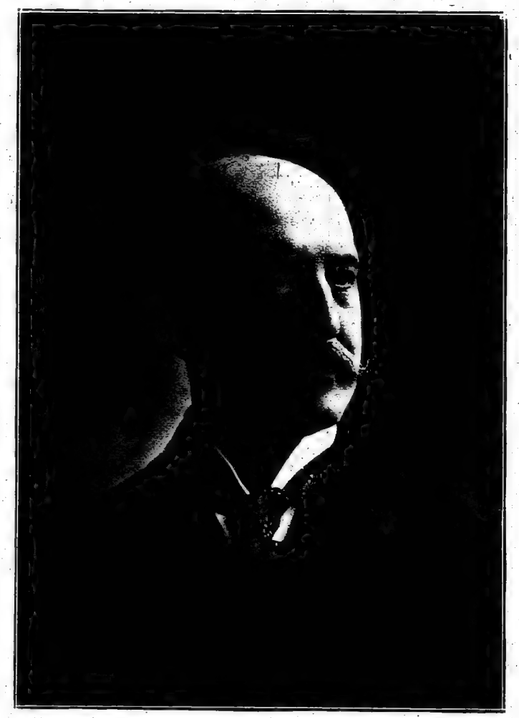

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,
City Superintendent of Schools, Greater New York.

WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL.

William Henry Maxwell, Superintendent of the Public Schools of New York, was born near the village of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, on March 5, 1852. He comes of an old Scotch family which settled in Ulster during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, his father, John Maxwell, being a Presbyterian clergyman.

Mr. Maxwell's earlier education was obtained at the local national school at Stewartstown. He then read classics with his father and was prepared for college by him and by a neighboring clergyman, the Rev. George Macloskie, now at the head of the Greene School of Science in the University of Princeton. He entered Queen's University in 1868. This university has three colleges, one in Belfast, one in Cork, and another in Galway. Mr. Maxwell took his course partly in Belfast and partly in Galway. He missed the classes of Dr. McCosh at Cork, the latter having resigned the same year Mr. Maxwell entered the college, to accept the Presidency of Princeton University.

He supported himself entirely while at college by taking prizes, chiefly in Latin, Greek, French, English, logic, and metaphysics. He was graduated with honors and with the degree of A. B. in 1872, and immediately after was appointed Sub-Master in the Royal Academic Institute, the largest classical and fitting school in Ireland. While teaching there he won by competitive examination the position of senior scholar in his university in ancient classics. In 1874 he obtained the degree of M. A. by examination, with honors, in ancient classics.

In this year Mr. Maxwell came to America with the intention of engaging in teaching. Not being able to find employment in that line, he began to write for the newspapers, finally becoming managing editor of The Brooklyn Times. While occupying this position he was engaged by the Brooklyn Board of Education to deliver a course of lectures in connection with the evening high schools. This work led to his election as Assistant Superintendent of the Schools in Brooklyn in 1882, a position which he held for five years. In 1887 he was elected Superintendent of the Brooklyn schools to fill the unexpired term of Calvin Patterson, who resigned the Superintendency to accept the position of Principal of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn. He was re-elected three times for three-year terms. He was elected last March to the position of City Superintendent of Schools of New York.

The Rev. John H. Elliott.
New Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

Mr. Maxwell has published a number of standard educational works, among them his "Primary Lessons in English," "First Book in English," "Introductory Lessons in English Grammar," and "Advanced Lessons in English Grammar." He has been President of the State Council of Superintendents and of the National Association of Superintendents, and organized the meeting of that body at Cleveland, Ohio, held in 1895, which was admittedly the greatest meeting of the association. He was Chairman of the famous Committee of Fifteen, which included the most prominent Superintendents of America, appointed by the National Association of Superintendents to report on city school systems, the course of study in elementary schools, and the methods of training teachers. He is a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and has been elected a Fellow of the institute.

In his work in Brooklyn Mr. Maxwell reorganized the administration of the compulsory education law and made the attendance department the model for other cities of the State. He was chiefly instrumental in doing away with stated examinations for promotion from grade to grade in the Brooklyn schools, for the revision and simplification of the course of study, for the introduction of sewing and manual training, and from the first was an advocate of the establishment of kindergartens. One of Mr. Maxwell's chief ambitions is to see a public kindergarten for children under six years of age on every block in the closely settled parts of the city. His principal work as City Superintendent is to grant licenses to teachers and to prevent the appointment of incompetent teachers.

Mr. Maxwell married in 1877 Miss Marie A. Folk, a daughter of the late Samuel Folk of Brooklyn.

THE MOZART MUNICH FESTIVAL.

MOZART'S fascinating musical phrases have been heard again at Munich, says a critic in The Pall Mall Gazette, and continues: The festival has come and gone, and it is possible now to review the experiences of that festival, and to record some deliberate opinions formed outside that golden atmosphere, and with a fervor of helpless enthusiasm calmed by reflection and thought. It is natural, surely, that there should be a certain amount of helpless enthusiasm in the matter, for Mozart is in these days a clear novelty. That is the way with men of genius. Bach lived and died in Leipsic, and his works lay in the organ lofts of his beloved church. During years his name fell away from the thoughts of men, even though Mozart, at first incredulous enough, declared that "here he might learn something." Then Mendelssohn came on his voyage of discovery, and now Bach is restored to his right supremacy. Yet it is instructive to think that Dr. Burney, admirable critic though he was, considered Emmanuel Bach, with his fluent and now forgotten compositions, a greater than his father. Such, indeed, are the changes in the various modernities of various times; but through them all that which is truly artistic and truly great lasts for all time, and is new for every incident of discovery.

It has been the ideal of the Munich management to make the vision that inspired the musician to the utterance of his immortal melodies as real, as vivid, and as undistracting as it appeared to the mind of Mozart, and in that wonderful atmosphere to reproduce the music as he conceived it. To say that this was perfectly realized would be to say too much. Within the walls of that brain were imagined scenes and musical thoughts that belong of necessity to the gorgeous dreams of genius. But by their extreme human care, by their exactitude, by their fulfillment of every condition that would be entertained by forethought, imagination, and mechanical skill, the Munich people created in truth some such golden atmosphere, and in it Mozart himself found inspiration. Thus it came about that "Don Giovanni" became the most poignant mixture of comedy, pathos, tragedy, and tenderness in the world; that "Seraglio" sprang forth gay and brilliant all fresh with the youth of its musical creator; that "Le Nozze" flowed forever without halting in its stream of comedy tinged with sadness; and that "Cosi fan Tutte" became, as, indeed, it is, the resting place of Mozart's genius, where he indulged his peaceful emotions and sang his charade with all the earnestness and hidden playfulness of the greatest comedian among possible actors. This was surely a great ideal, and greatly did Munich fulfill it. The lesson is brief but important. It teaches that the world has not yet exhausted its musical masterpieces if it will only go the right way about their interpretation; and, that being the case, it is clear that the example of this Bavarian capital may be displayed on banners before men.

William Lavin,
Tenor of The Castle Square Opera Company, Who Will Make His First Appearance as Rhadames in "Aida" at the American Theatre.

HANDEL'S MUSIC.

Handel wrote currente calamo; he was content with simplicity of structure, and hence he does not, in one sense, afford the same matter for study as Bach; as a mere musician, a tone craftsman, he is less of a teacher than Bach. But Handel's real greatness can never be rightly apprehended, says a writer in The Fortnightly Review, except by those who recognize that just as Shakespeare is something more than a mere dramatist so Handel is something more than a mere musician. In spite of his rough exterior and manner, he was essentially a poet—a poet with a keen perception of the pathos and the humor of life, and using his art mainly for the expression of feeling, not for the sake of its own structural interest merely. With far more reason we might place under his portrait the inscription which Beauclerk put under that of Johnson:

"Ingenium ingens inculto latet sub hoc corpore."

Over musical structure he had all requisite command—probably in reality more than he ever allowed to appear in his works, but it was only employed so far as it could heighten expression, as in "Wretched Lovers," where the lamentation and the portent were to be combined in one picture; in "Envy, Eldest-Born of Hell," where the march of the reiterated "ground bass" is not a mere device of musical form, but the symbol of a stern despotic command, or in the ingeniously constructed chorus, "Let Old Timotheus Yield the Prize," where the fact that each of the four lines in the verse expressed a different contingency was to find its reflection in the music, (this last example I do not cite as essentially poetic, only as an instance of ingenious structure employed with a distinct motive.) But Handel's real and essential greatness consists in the variety and wonderfully intuitive character of his musical expression of various moods of feeling, coupled with his apparently inexhaustible power of melodic creation, and the evidence of the unusually keen and sensitive emotional feeling which lies at the back of all this.

"The Messiah," with its extraordinary range of musical expression—prophetic fervor and denunciation, pastoral simplicity and tenderness, rejoicing, grief, contrition, battle, triumph, anticipation of resurrection to immortal life—is not only the work of a great musician, but of a great mind; he who could feel all this so intensely was no ordinary man, as he who could express it all in artistic musical form was no ordinary genius. The power of melodic creation is as remarkable in the themes of his fugued choruses as in the airs for solo voices.

ALICE NIELSEN,
In "The Fortune Teller" at Wallack's Theatre.

MARGUERITE SYLVA,
In "The Fortune Teller" at Wallack's Theatre.

THE REV. JOHN H. ELLIOTT.

The new minister of the Collegiate Reformed Church of this city, who is to have as his special work the care of the Thirty-fourth Street congregation, is the Rev. John H. Elliott, who comes to the Reformed communion from the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Elliott, though a young man and a Canadian by birth, has taken a prominent part in the church affairs of the State of New York, and two organizations at least in this city look upon his coming here as most fortunate for them—the Young Men's Christian Association and the City Union of the Christian Endeavor.

The Rev. Mr. Elliott began his religious work as an association Secretary, and his record in it is a splendid one. He was born in Toronto forty-five years ago. He went to Chicago as a young man, and had a business training of some five years. Fifteen years he gave to association work, or, at least, was actively identified with it for that length of time. The Young Men's Christian Association building in Minneapolis, one of the finest in any Western city, arose under his Secretaryship and in large measure through his efforts. Then he gave five years to evangelistic work, and at the end of that time became assistant minister at the Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.

Within two years, spent not as a pastor, but only as an assistant to a man of National prominence in the Presbyterian Church, he made his name known throughout the State, became President of its Christian Endeavor Society, and a Trustee of the United Society.

A man of splendid physical vigor, warm sympathy, and naturally a leader, he comes to the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church pastorate in the fullness of his reputation. Relieved for the most part of all financial worry, he will be free to throw the whole of his energy into building up the work of the society. He preached his farewell sermon in Rochester on the last Sunday in August and begins at Thirty-fourth Street the second Sunday in October.

William G. Stewart, Baritone.
With the Castle Square Opera Company.

A Bar Harbor Incident.

The last words the maiden said to her uncle as she boarded a train at the Grand Central Station for Bar Harbor were: "Now, don't forget that silver belt you promised me." The uncle did not forget, and in due time the belt was sent. It excited a great deal of admiration among the guests at the hotel where its owner was staying, and it was worthy of this admiration, being the handsomest piece of work of its kind that was ever sent out from Maide-Lane—so its maker said. Upon its wedded eagles (to borrow from Tennyson) the initial letters of the maiden's name stood out in gold—"R. R."

One night at a dance a young man, having apparently run out of his supply of small talk, impertinently asked, "What railroad is that?"

The maiden gave him a pitying look, as she replied: "The Belt Line, of course."

The young man gasped. And it was some days before he could give over talking about the maiden's ready wit.

THE TEMPTER.

Last night, when you were fast asleep,
I heard your guardian angel weep:
He rubbed his wings across his eyes
And wept to think you were so wise;
Your goodness made him wroth with you—
You left him with no work to do.

No guardian angel, Sweet, confess,
Enjoys the bread of idleness;
So, for your angel's sake, unbend,
And show some pity to your friend.
Reach out your hands to meet my kiss,
And fill those idle hands of his!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

TRAGEDY OR COMEDY?

BY FLORENCE A. SMITH.

I KNEW George Arbuthnot pretty well for two years—ever since he had been married, in fact—and considered him a rising fellow in the literary world. He had not done anything very great, but his work was distinctly promising, and his name was gradually making itself known. Unluckily, he had married the wrong woman.

But my friend was not like some men—he did not whine and cry, he made the best of it. He did not go out and search for a "twin soul" to whom he might confide his marital sufferings, though, Phoebus knows, he had enough to put up with. It was not bad temper. It was jealousy—bitter, mean, incessant jealousy—that grudged him even his literary fame. Agatha Arbuthnot was one of those little, pale blue-eyed women, with a spiteful tongue and a narrow heart, who have ruined the career of many a sensitive man. She hated to hear her husband's praises sounded in her ears.

One afternoon Agatha was slanging Arbuthnot because some women who had happened to call the day before had gushed, and told her how fortunate she was to be the wife of such a rising genius. Her face was crimson with anger, and her voice was very shrill as she mimicked her callers.

"Dear Mrs. Arbuthnot! How proud you must be of your clever husband! He's quite a genius. How I envy you living with the man who can write such exquisite stories!"

Then she stamped her foot, and turned savagely on Arbuthnot.

"Clever! Exquisite! A genius! I never saw any genius in your silly tales. Beastly rot, I call them. I wish to goodness I'd married Harry Jenkins instead of you. At any rate, people wouldn't have praised him up just in order to run me down. I know what they mean. Of course I'm stupid, and brainless and silly—not good enough for you to wipe your boots on—"

And then Arbuthnot did the most sensible thing possible. He walked out of the dining room, and locked himself up in his study. Agatha, on seeing the lines of his mouth more firmly set than usual, and guessing nothing of the tempest that surged in his mind, immediately went off into a violent fit of hysterics, and called the sympathetic housemaid to witness that "George was a perfect brute—it would serve him right if she ran away with some one else."

George's den wasn't much of a "study," merely a smoke-begrimed den, furnished with a second-hand bureau, two or three chairs, and some shelves of books. Agatha called it "George's sulking room," but I knew it was the only haven of refuge Arbuthnot could find in his own house.

"A man must dree his own weird," Arbuthnot said, as he sat down wearily at the bureau and looked at the sheets of paper that littered over his desk. "I'm not the only fool who's found marriage a failure: and, after all, I've got a brain as well as a heart. I'll give myself up to work, and waste no time in morbid self-pity. That's a form of cowardice that leads to the cutting of one's throat; and if I've exhausted the possibilities of marriage, I'll be hanged if I've exhausted the possibilities of life."

He smiled grimly, and taking from one of the pigeon holes a notebook, laid it on his desk and began to read its contents.

From that day Arbuthnot progressed swiftly through the book that was to make his name. This was to be his masterpiece, wherein he would show his best of brain and heart; and, as the weeks rolled on and the novel neared its end, Arbuthnot realized his work was good, and in that knowledge

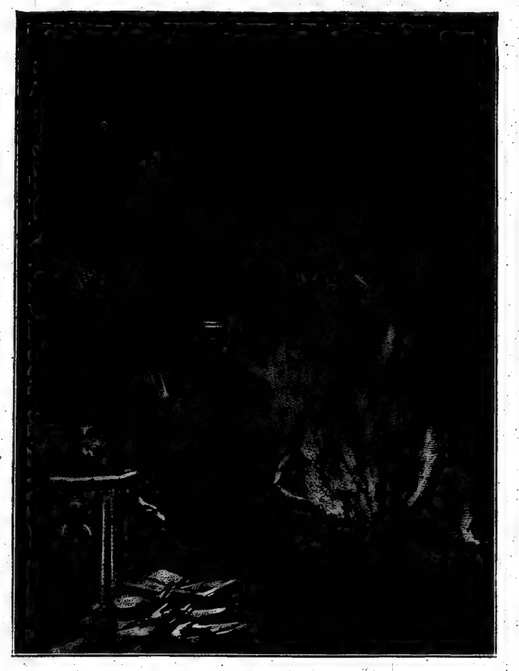

"THE FLAMING FIGURE RUSHED TOWARD HIM."

could afford to live, and did live, without love and sympathy.

In truth, he needed every support that work and philosophy could give a man. Agatha's conduct grew daily more shrewish and violent, and her tongue less fastidious in its choice of words.

"So you've taken to locking yourself up in your sulking room," she cried one day, when Arbuthnot had perforce been compelled to answer her heavy banging on his study door. "It's a nice thing when a husband comes to lock himself up from his wife! I suppose my society's not good enough for such a clever man as you."

Arbuthnot saw that she was in one of her paroxysms of rage, and resolved to control his own feelings.

"I wanted to finish some work," he said, calmly, looking at the floor littered with loose sheets of paper. And this room is hardly fit for a lady's society. You see, I have scarcely a chair that is unoccupied with books."

"Yes, it's a horrid hole," said Agatha, curtly; "but you men who write are more like pigs than human beings. Just look at the dust on that desk; it's shameful. And Sarah says you won't let her touch your papers. I'm ashamed of having such a dirty hole in my house; I'll come and dust it myself to-morrow."

At these words Arbuthnot lost his philosophical self-control.

"I must ask you not to touch the papers on my desk," he said, hastily. "I allow Sarah to brush and dust everything in the room but my desk, and that I attend to myself."

"Of course, you fly at my throat when I offer to do anything for you," said Agatha, angrily, letting her hand fall on the desk and crumpling several of the loose sheets together. "I can't speak to you but what I do wrong. That comes of marrying a genius! You're enough to make any woman want to drown herself!"

"I beg your pardon if I spoke hastily," said Arbuthnot, ruefully contemplating the sheets of paper which Agatha was fast crumpling into balls; "but I've nearly finished my book, and these sheets of paper are rather valuable."

Agatha threw the balls onto the table.

"And this book is to make you famous?" she asked, with bitter contempt. "I suppose, when it's published, every one will come and envy me because I'm the wife of the genius, George Arbuthnot."

Her scornful emphasis only brought a smile to Arbuthnot's face.

"I don't know about that," he said, good-temperedly, "but it's the best work I've done yet. And if it's successful, Agatha, I shall be able to buy you that diamond bangle you coveted the other day."

But even the reference to the diamond bangle failed to move Agatha.

"How long will it take you to finish it?" she asked, slowly, looking down at the untidy desk.

"I hope to finish it by next week," said Arbuthnot, triumphantly. "I've allowed Lorrimer, The Weekly Review man, to see some parts of it, and he's expressed a very favorable opinion and thinks it's bound to be a success."

Agatha's eyes narrowed at the corners.

"Lorrimer's a fool," she said, angrily.

It was one cold afternoon, ten days later, that Arbuthnot stood on his doorstep in the act of inserting his latchkey, smiling at some pleasing reminiscences of his recent talk with his publisher.

Suddenly a wild, terrified cry broke from the house, followed by scream after scream, reiterated with such intensity of anguish that Arbuthnot himself caught the infection of terror, and fumbled with trembling hands at the latchkey.

At last he managed to open the door and run into the hall. A fearful sight met his eye. From his study door flew something—an object enveloped in writhing flames, and from it there came piercing, agonized shrieks. As the draught from the open door blew fiercely down the corridor the flames leaped higher and higher round their living prey, until Arbuthnot's sickened gaze saw nothing but a brilliant ball of fire.

God! it was Agatha! Mad with torture, the flaming figure rushed toward him and threw out its arms in agony. Arbuthnot caught it in a tight embrace, and with all his strength hurled himself and the shrieking figure onto the carpeted floor and rolled over and over until at last the flames were beaten out and he knew the fire was conquered.

Three hours later the doctor came softly down stairs. He had used all his skill to bring life back to the disfigured body that now lay motionless on the bed. It was all in vain. Agatha's injuries were beyond all help, and she had lived only three hours after Arbuthnot had carried her upstairs.

Her husband had never left her side, and, though badly burned about the hands and face, had scarcely realized his own injuries. As he looked at that cruelly disfigured face, now swathed and hidden in bandages, a rush of tears blinded his eyes, and he knew that all past differences were swept away, and that Agatha would live henceforth in his memory only as the woman whom he had once loved with all his heart. Before life flickered out in that suffering body, Agatha opened her eyes once and met her husband's gaze fixed with intense pity and love upon her face. To Arbuthnot it seemed that she pleaded dumbly for forgiveness, but even as he looked the lids closed again, and in a few moments Agatha's spirit had slipped into the great silence.

When all was over, Arbuthnot stooped and kissed the cold, pale lips.

Later in the evening he went down stairs to his study. As he entered the room a shudder ran through his body; he remembered the figure of flame that had leaped into his arms but a few hours ago, and his heart was torn at the thought of Agatha's sufferings.

As yet it was a mystery how she had caught fire. Presumably she had been warming herself in his study, and her thin grenadine dinner dress had swept too near the flames. A few dull red embers still burned in the grate. Arbuthnot lit the lamp and sat down mechanically to his desk.

"Thank God for work!" he said, with a deep sigh. "At least I can forget for a time—"

He opened the deep drawer wherein his pile of manuscript had lain ready for the printer's hand. One or two omissions could easily be rectified now, and the work would soothe his weary heart and brain. But—the drawer stood empty. Hastily he pulled out its counterpart. No; that, too, held nothing. With feverish hands he rummaged each pigeonhole, turned everything out of his bureau, sought on the chairs, the tables. The manuscript had disappeared!

A fearful thought darted into his brain. He ran to the fireplace—his eye fell on some charred ashes in the fender.—Black and White.

J. L. Ainsworth.
B. J. T. Bosanquet. R. Berens. P. F. Warner. C. J. Burnup. V. T. Hill.
F. Mitchell. A. Warner. C. O. H. Sewell.
G. E. Winter. E. H. Bray.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.—P. F. WARNER'S ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

Lohman. C. P. Hurditch.
J. F. Curran. C. H. Clarke. R. T. Rokeby. H. E. Bonner. F. W. Styles. M. R. Cobb. W. S. R. Gelby.
F. F. Kelly. H. C. Wright.

ALL-NEW YORK CRICKET TEAM.

NEW DESIGNS IN NECKWEAR.

IF the wit spoke truly who said a gentleman may be told by the necktie he wears, then there is a painful scarcity of gentlemen these days. The appearance of such outrageous discords of color as are frequently seen is not entirely the fault of the wearers, by any means. The constant increase in the variety of colorings offered nowadays requires little short of a connoisseur to pick out tasteful hues, and even he may be confused by the endless contrasts and bold designs. A joke published not long ago accounts for a fire in a haberdasher's store on the theory that the new Fall neckties and a pair of golf stockings got crossed. Something of the sort is not difficult to fancy after one takes a look at a window of new scarfs.

Beneath the apparent confusion of shapes and shades, there is, however, a carefully defined order, which a few minutes' study will render patent to any one. If such a system is followed, the exercise of taste in selecting scarfs is rendered much easier.

The colors invariably correspond with the shapes, and among the more pronounced each set is confined to the form of the tie. For instance, a gorgeous Egyptian coloring, which looks more like a piece of our grandmother's India shawl, is made up this year in plain four-in-hands or bows, and is never seen in puffs or de Joinvilles; on the other hand, the quiet, tasteful design of an English flat (the coachman's shape, which covers the shirt bosom,) would look tame in a bow, if not positively homely.

Speaking of the Egyptian colorings, an odd caprice of fancy has brought them into prominence this Fall. They will be seen in four-in-hands and bows in such combinations as emerald, gold, and tabac, Bordeau, orange and olive, and wine, olive and white. Another set, equally as weird, combine a rich, dark brown, with peacock and lavender, royal and gold, and navy and cardinal. These latter colors are designed especially to correspond with the new styles in suit-

The "Alliance" Puff,

One of the Novelties in the Fall Styles.

ings. Though it is stated they will not be seen in puffs or de Joinvilles, there is no telling what the cheap makers will bring forth, and all statements of that kind should be understood to refer to the first-class makers.

Taking the ties in their regular order commencing with those for street wear, there is one, the Knickerbocker, which easily takes first place. This brand new scarf is made in the shape of a sailor's knot or four-in-hand. The width at one end is 12 inches and at the other 11. Its chief bid for popularity lies in the fact that it can be tied either in a sailor's knot or Ascot.

That frivolous college custom of catching up a four-in-hand so as to cover half of the shirt bosom, the scarfpin being sometimes run through the gathering to hold it in place, is in abominable taste, and will not be thought of this year. The four-in-hand should be spread, to be sure, but the best taste calls for no such startling effect.

The Knickerbocker will be usually seen in black or red silk and dull satin, with figures of double diamonds, fleur-de-lis, double ellipses, and double rings in white for the black background and in black for the red background.

The De Joinville Scarf,

The Latest Shape of This Dressy Tie.

The latter has been found to make a very handsome combination and will be worn this year extensively. The red is of the shade of

The Shovel-Shaped Bow.

A Novelty of This Season.

a French poppy, known technically as the coquelicot shade, and the figures are small and well separated. When made up in an Ascot it presents the richest appearance without bordering on what is called "loud."

There is another four-in-hand, not quite so wide at the ends, which has been given new designs in English mats, double-shot warp effects, which mean a pattern of large squares or stripes of two colors, which appear to be delicately woven after the style of matting. Some of the handsomest colors are navy and black, wine and black, and royal blue and black, with, occasionally, light figures to relieve the grounds.

Most of the principal plaids appear in this design and are found immensely taking. The dealers go to considerable length to account for the popularity of the plaid designs. They attribute it, apologetically, to the influence of golf on dress, saying: "Since golf started in, anything Scotch is the proper caper, even to neckties." Others says it's the women. "They started it," said one dealer, "when they commenced to wear the new plaid skirts. They had to have plaid ties to go with them, which looked so swell the men immediately demanded plaid ties."

Whatever it is, there is no doubt that plaid figures are more popular than ever before, the proof being that they have long

The New Pointed Bow.

A Natty Creation Destined to Become Popular.

ago burst the bonds of four-in-hands and are now being made up in Ascots and, finally, in de Joinville scarfs themselves.

In this connection, a great many plaids will be seen this year in bias work, besides a number of Roman and simple stripes, producing the effect of ginghams. The striped ones are being shown in a few new figures, which are produced by varying the width of the stripes and their distance from each other. They are strictly novelties, and of a very refreshing kind.

Women who wear plaid dress goods find the plaid designs particularly pleasing and appropriate. Of course, the shepherd's check in black and white and navy and white are staples in the market, as are the polka dot designs, &c., all of which stand prominent among the Fall styles.

Lovers of the Ascot, whose number is legion, will be pleased with the announcement that this scarf is to be worn to a large extent during the cool months. This statement, however, does not include the novel Stanley Ascot, flat as a pancake and "quite English, you know," which is only worn coaching or with frock coats. How popular such a tie will be no one can tell, but it is being worn and promises to last through the season, at any rate.

The Oxford is found to be the most convenient shape, and, on the whole, the most satisfactory as well. It is forty inches long, more or less and from four to five inches wide, narrowing down, of course, to one inch at the neckband. It is found in nearly all of the colorings of the Knickerbocker.

A distinguishing mark should be made between Ascots and puffs. As a rule, an Ascot tie is not found already made up, while a puff is always found so. In no other way could the appearance of a puff be explained, since no amount of contriving with an Ascot will produce such an effect. That does not necessarily place a ban upon the puff tie, but constitutes a distinction, which should be noted. Puff ties are no longer used to produce a dressy effect, as formerly, whereas the Ascots are entirely for that purpose. The great convenience of the puff for morning and business wear will continue to render it popular to that extent.

The shapes of the puff have not changed materially. Another shape has been added for the expressed purpose of giving such a tie an Ascot's appearance. One side only of the puff is turned over. The desired effect is secured, and the reader is left to judge of its merits from the accompanying picture of one, called the Alliance puff.

The de Joinville scarf, though much abused by people unable to manage it, has marked advantages not found in any other tie, since it gives more freedom for originality of make-up and variety of uses. It is without doubt the most dressy scarf made.

The latest shape is from six to seven inches wide and from forty-two to forty-eight inches long. Some of the richest combinations, outside of the plaids, will be seen this year in colored narrow, vertical lines on a white background. The colors are arranged alternately and include such striking contrasts as gold, emerald, and heliotrope; gold, royal, and cardinal, and black, emerald, and heliotrope.

These ties are often "tacked" at home and in that way made to do poor service. It is always better to let the store clerk "tack" the de Joinvilles in every instance, and if one wishes to change the form the tie should be returned to one's furnisher for retacking. In this way a correct shape is always maintained. When apparently all further use is extracted from the scarf, wearers will find it a positive pleasure to have the scarf cut in two and made up into four-in-hands.

Bow ties, it is a pleasure to say, will undergo a change. The few freak novelties thrust on a suffering humanity last year have not survived, but in their places have been produced a few improvements which will last. One of these is the graduated bow, thirty-one inches long in New York. New York is mentioned advisedly, the style having been set here of wearing stubby little bows hardly long enough to tie. Elsewhere, it is said, bows are never worn less than thirty-four inches long.

The other improvement relates to the last Winter's bow with kinks and scallops in it sufficient to have it mistaken for a piece of harness. It is now made simply with a shovel-shaped end and when being tied should be squeezed without hesitation. The more crushing the appearance the nattier the tie. With this exception pointed ends are de rigueur this year and constitute a pleasing relief from the monotony of square ends.

In this respect the new bows are particularly becoming to women and will be worn by them to a great extent through the Winter, to the complete discomfiture, no doubt, of Brother Jack. Jack has already suffered a good deal from his sister's depredations. There is now hardly any form of a tie which she cannot wear, unless her brother in his desperation takes to purchasing made-up four-in-hands or puffs.

She dotes particularly on the de Joinville scarf, since it becomes her most and can be made to look the most feminine. She doesn't pretend to tie it well and therein lies her salvation.

One other addition to the Fall styles has to do with evening dress. The same form of graduated bows is in vogue, marking a radical change from the familiar "string" ties. White lawn, of course, is used with the ends large and pointed.

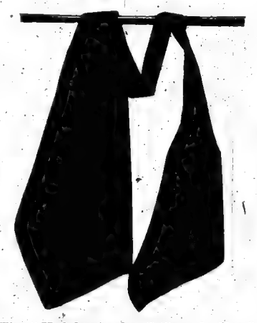

The "Knickerbocker" Four-in-Hand.

A New Scarf, also Tied in an Ascot.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

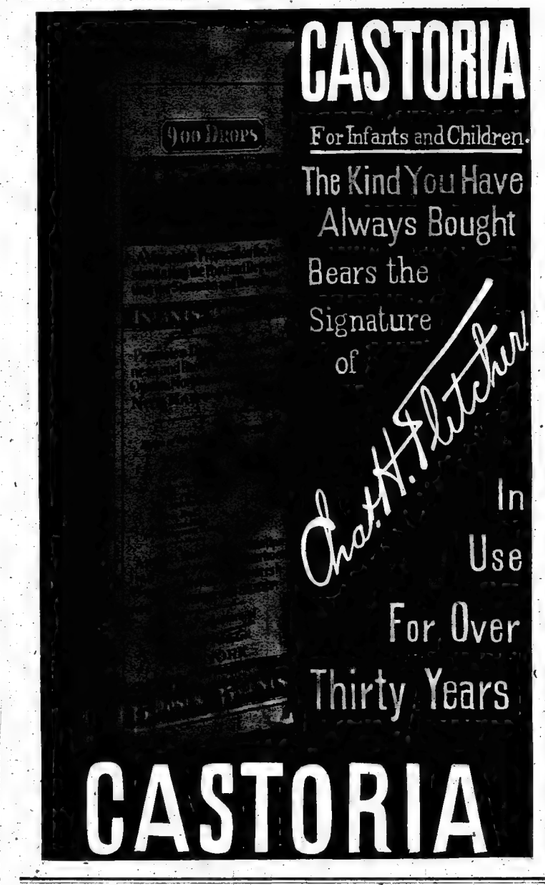

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER DONKEY CARRIAGE.
From a Recent Photograph.

The Only Private.
From The Cleveland Leader.

Miss Wellwood—Yes, I belong to the Daughters of the Revolution, and pride myself upon being the most distinguished member of the society.

Mr. Hargreaves—Indeed! I suppose you trace your lineage back to some man who was a lion in his day, eh?

Miss Wellwood—No. My great-great-grandfather was only a private, but from all that I can learn he seems to have been the only one in the whole army.

Those Useless Questions.
From The Chicago Tribune.

The train from the South came to a halt, and the returning soldiers piled out of it. "May I ask what is the matter with your foot?" inquired one of the sympathizers and curious spectators, addressing a gaunt, camp-worn volunteer, who was limping along the platform.

"Gout, ma'am," answered the soldier, lifting his battered hat and passing on.

A Summer Resort, Perhaps.
From Puck.

"It is too bad that we had to leave," said Eve, after the expulsion.

"Yes," said Adam, who was more or less of a philosopher. "Still, we can't tell what sort of a place Eden would have been in Winter."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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933 BROADWAY
21 & 22D STS.
THE LEADING HOUSE FOR
HAIR GOODS
HAIR DRESSING
Hair Ornaments

Gray Hair Goods.

Nothing is more attractive, nothing prettier, and nothing so becoming than a beautiful clear color of silver gray—or pure white head of Hair!

At this time of the year my stock is, as usual, full up to the standard, and this season of an unusual attractive assortment in all shades from the lightest blonde to the darkest brown and black, and of such excellent quality as cannot be found elsewhere.

WIGS

of my make are the standard of perfection, as to fit, durability, illusiveness; and as to GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES, to conceal only partial baldness, I have no rival.

Greatest care given to minutest detail of every order.

Telephone call, 2,501 18th St. Catalogue free.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Here's the picture of our new shoe "Model," the handsomest shoe ever seen at the price—$5.

Do you want our Shoe Booklet? Write.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Diplomacy.
From Pearson's Weekly.

Jimmy—Is your aunt on your mother's or your father's side?

Tommy—Sometimes on one and sometimes the other. It depends on who is getting the best of it.

Anticipated Papa.
From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—I would go through perdition itself for you.

She—Oh, yes; that reminds me that papa said that was what he was going to tell you to do.

The Value of Experience.
From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"With what a gracefully sweeping motion she handles a fan." "Yes; she used to keep the flies off the table in her father's Omaha lunchroom."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. SHAW

THE LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED 37 YEARS.
We are the creators of the famous
MARIE ANTOINETTE COIFFURE
a most exquisite arrangement of the hair.

All Women Must See It!

It is simply charming and becoming. After one lesson, which we give gratis, you can arrange this coiffure yourself.

Gray Hair

in the rarest and most beautiful shades; we have a special importation which we use for our

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES

From the standpoint of fit and workmanship our

WIGS

cannot be excelled. They are perfect.

54 West 14th St., Next Door to Macy's, N.Y.
Telephone—No. 1026 18th St.

Bon Ami

The Modern Metal Polish

DOES PERFECT WORK. WILL NOT SMIRCH THE HANDS WHEN USING, AND IS EASILY APPLIED.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coats
For Infants and Children.

This coat for an infant of three is made of mistrel blue velvet, lined with blue taffeta and trimmed with best quality of blue marten.

The Latest Novelties in wraps for Misses between the ages of 8 and 14 years are the **Military Coats with** detachable **Capes.** The material is heavy double-faced woolen cloth, army blue outside and brilliant red inside. These coats are very convenient for traveling wraps, and the capes are used for covering party dresses.

The newest styles in costumes, wraps, caps and hats for infants and children are now on exhibition.

E. A. Morrison & Son,
ESTABLISHED 1826.
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.,
NEW YORK.

CUTELIX

is indispensable in the nursery and sick room. Its absolute purity and tonic properties are especially grateful to the invalid whose strength is hardly sufficient to withstand the exhaustion produced by a bath with soap.

CUTELIX CO.,
253 Broadway, N. Y.

Convincing Evidence.
From Tid-Bits.

Arthur—Are you sure she loves you?

Jack—Yes. When I told her I had no money to marry on, she asked me if I couldn't borrow some.

The Still, Small Voice.
From The Chicago News.

"Papa, what is the still, small voice?"

Papa—It's the voice in which your mother makes suggestions to the cook.

WHAT

MAXINE ELLIOTT

SAYS:

"I am a faithful believer in JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

It improves my appetite and digestion, and gives a healthy color to the skin."

Maxine Elliott

JUNIUS M. HALL, M.D., Inspector, Chicago Board of Health, writes: "I have been acquainted with the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT for some time and have prescribed it frequently in my practice. In slow convalescence, after acute diseases, I have found it especially valuable, and have been well pleased with the results."

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers in the afternoon; brisk easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,204. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The suppression of a Dreyfus demonstration in Paris yesterday led to disorders, which, though not attended with any serious results, created intense alarm among the foreigners at the hotels, whose fear of grave developments is expected to cause an exodus. An ugly report is published to the effect that Col. Picquart, who is in prison on account of his action in the Dreyfus case, has not left his cell since Thursday, when he was seized with symptoms of cerebral congestion, followed by coma. During a holiday celebration in Pekin on Saturday drunken crowds threw mud on all the Europeans who appeared, in consequence of which the Russian and British Ministers have sent for guards. The Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan have repulsed another dervish attack, and it is said that Major Marchand, the leader of the French expedition, will leave Fashoda shortly. At the laying of the foundation of a monument to be erected in Cork in honor of Irish revolutionists a resolution was adopted in opposition to an Anglo-American alliance.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Major Gen. Merritt arrived at Marseilles on his way to Paris to assist the Peace Commission.

A lively time is expected at the weekly meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union to be held to-night.

Caroline Miskel Hoyt, the actress-wife of Charles Hale Hoyt, the playwright, died suddenly yesterday of an attack of acute kidney trouble at her home in this city.

There were many women among the visitors at the Democratic Club yesterday, and Richard Croker showed them around. Mr. Croker when asked if he expected a statement from Justice Van Wyck before Tuesday said "no."

While Miss Florence Keen and Charles K. Zeg were struggling in the waves off Cape May, having gone beyond their depth, four other bathers who had started in a boat to their rescue were capsized and all six had to be aided ashore.

Among the callers at Republican Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday were Senator Hanna, ex-President Harrison, and Gen. Woodford. Senator Platt dispensed with the usual "Sunday school" session. The Ohio Senator offered assistance in the election of Republican Congressmen.

From 3 o'clock yesterday morning until 6 o'clock last night a disastrous storm swept the South Atlantic Coast, striking most heavily around Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Charleston, S. C. It is feared that many lives have been lost on the sea islands. Rescuing parties are at work around Savannah taking negroes from their cabins on the small islands, which are flooded by the tidal swell.

Page 2.

The Land Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday to make final arrangements for harvesting the potato crop planted in Pelham Bay Park by unemployed printers.

The clothing salesmen of three firms in what is known as the Bay district went on strike on Saturday because their employers refused to renew an agreement relative to wages and hours of work with the Salesmen's Union.

At the weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, discussion of a motion to discontinue the organization's annual journal was deferred to the next meeting. The question of the disputed Secretaryship of the Miscellaneous Section was settled by a new election being ordered.

Page 3.

The report of Major Gen. F. V. Greene upon the part taken by his brigade in the capture of Manila was made public.

Aguinaldo refused a civil list of $75,000, voted him by the Philippine National Assembly. The Filipinos decline to surrender their Spanish prisoners, but their distrust of the Americans is being overcome.

Many sick soldiers are aboard the transport Obdam, which will bring them from Puerto Rico and Santiago, and differences have arisen between Surgeon Major Seaman and the First Quartermaster as to their treatment. Suitable food was at first refused the soldiers, but was finally obtained.

The body of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, late President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, who was found drowned off Hoboken Saturday, will be sent to Des Moines to-morrow for interment. Two letters were found in Mr. Eshbaugh's pocket showing that he had a queer controversy with a clerical friend.

Page 4.

The warm weather attracted many oarsmen to the Harlem yesterday, and many of the rowing clubs were well represented on the river.

This will be an unusually active week for golfers. Many interesting events are scheduled. The entries for the women's championship of the United States will be announced Wednesday.

Page 7.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, and Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, yesterday preached a "semi-political" sermon, in which he discussed candidates and platforms.

A service in memory of Yeoman George H. Ellis of the cruiser Brooklyn, the only American killed in the battle with Cervera's squadron, was held in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Capt. Cook and a delegation of sailors from the cruiser and Commodore Philip were present. Among those who delivered addresses were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and ex-Mayor Schieren.

Page 10.

William McKinley, of 53 Gardner Avenue, Jersey City, and his four-year-old son were thrown out of a wagon while driving yesterday and the child was injured.

The navy yard was visited by more people yesterday than on any Sunday since the beginning of the war, and the marines at the gate had great difficulty in handling the crowds.

Drivers of fast horses enjoyed fine sport on the Speedway yesterday. Horsemen are learning that heavy vehicles are barred—consequently accidents are fewer. Lively brushes were the order of the day.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment and rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached yesterday for the first time since return from the war.

The new Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, was dedicated yesterday by its Universalist congregation.

The new home of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, was opened for inspection by visitors yesterday.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," was celebrated yesterday.

Benjamin F. Lehart, Superintendent of the railroad division of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, was arrested Saturday and taken to jail at Port Richmond. He is said to have been charged with converting company funds to purposes other than those of the corporation.

Preaching yesterday, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and Eleventh Street, upon the failure of sectarianism, the Rev. Dr. De Costa insisted upon the necessity for another and "real reformation," that shall combine all existing bodies "in one grand, united, and invincible body, worthy of the confidence and respect of the people in the land."

Officials of the Coroners' office are investigating the death of Bartholomew Parentini, whose body was found at the corner of White and Centre Streets shortly before midnight Saturday. The police say the old man was killed by a fall from a window or the roof, but Parentini's son Joseph says that was impossible. The son thinks his father was run over by a trolley car, and c[illegible] ried to the sidewalk by the gripman and c[illegible] nductor.

Arrivals at Ho[illegible]ls and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelli[illegible]nce and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fi[illegible]s.—Page 2.
Court Calenda[illegible].—Page 5.
Real Estate.—[illegible]ge 9.
Markets.—Pag[illegible]5.
Society.—Page [illegible]

CANADA AS[illegible]S PART OF ALASKA.

Proposed Ex[illegible]hange of United States Territor[illegible] for British Rights in Bering Sea.

QUEBEC, C[illegible] 2.—During the last twenty-four hours [illegible]e American members of the International [illegible]Commission have received many telegrar[illegible] from different parts of the United States [illegible]and particularly from Seattle, asking at[illegible]t the cession of American territory to gi[illegible] the Canadians freer access to the Yukon [illegible]iver in Alaska. It has been reported that [illegible]e Canadian Commissioners were demandi[illegible] the cession of the territory from Jakitat[illegible]ay to Dixon's Entrance, including the [illegible]les of Skaguay and Dyea, thus extendin[illegible] the Canadian boundary line to the Pacifi[illegible] Ocean between the points named, this [illegible]ssion being given in return for the surren[illegible]r of all British rights to the seal fisheries [illegible] Bering Sea.

It is quite [illegible]ssible that such a proposition has been [illegible]ade by the Canadian Commissioners, b[illegible] it is said upon official authority that [illegible]e matter has not been considered by th[illegible] joint commission in a conclusive way [illegible]d that no proposition whatever has be[illegible] accepted. Views on both sides have b[illegible]n submitted, but no adjustment has be[illegible] reached, and a member of the joint hi[illegible] commission said to-night that in this, [illegible] in all other matters, there was no grou[illegible] for apprehension that vital interests of [illegible]e United States would be sacrificed.

MONTREA[illegible] Oct. 2.—Lord Herschell, Chairman of [illegible]e International Commission now meeting [illegible]at Quebec, was banqueted by the bar o[illegible] Montreal last evening. In reply to a toas[illegible] in his honor he said that the proceedings [illegible] the conference had shown him that the [illegible]fficulties between the United States and C[illegible]nada were of a minor character and he [illegible]id not see why they should not be easily [illegible]nd amicably adjusted.

Seattle [illegible]erchants to Protest.

SEATTLE, [illegible]Vashington, Oct. 2.—A report is in general [illegible]culation here that the Canadian Comm[illegible]ssioners sitting with the American Co[illegible]mmissioners at Quebec, have demanded a [illegible]ssion of territory in Alaska, including the [illegible]towns of Dyea and Skaguay, in return fo[illegible] fishing concessions. A call has been issu[illegible]d for a meeting of the leading merchan[illegible]s to-morrow to investigate the report. [illegible] found to have any foundation, a strong protest will be made against the cession of any Alaskan territory.

THE BOOK AGENT A HYPNOTIST.

Such Is the Charge a Milwaukee Woman Makes in Court.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—Hypnotism, as practiced by a book agent on a woman of sixty-four years, is now occupying the attention of Milwaukee courts. The defendant, Mrs. Mar[illegible] Hiles, through her lawyers, claims that the book agent hypnotized her and induced her to subscribe for a volume to cost $1,000. The book company is suing for the amoun[illegible]

At present the Court is wrestling with the proposition of good English versus slang. Mrs. Hiles's answer alleges that the book agent was a "smooth slick operator," and that in a few hours and a half talk he hypnotized her and got her to sign the contract. A motion to strike out portions of this answer contends that these portions are "frivolous, irrelevant, immaterial, redundant, slangy, and scandalous."

Judge Ludwig has taken the matter under advisement while he studies phraseology and hypnotism.

A WRANGLE OVER AN ESTATE.

Two Women Claim to Have Been Married to Dr. J. W. Detwiller.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2.—There threatens to be a considerable contest over the property left by Dr. John W. Detwiller, who died her[illegible] a short time ago, by two women, each claiming to be his widow. On Monday last friends of one of the women had the body shipped to New York and there buried. Dr. Detwiller originally came from Bethlehem, Penn., and had resided here for about a year, and leaves considerable property.

The woman who was at the bedside of the doctor while he was dying and claims to have been legally married to the deceased, has placed her claim in the hands of a lawyer, while the other woman has likewise secured counsel. The woman who claims to have the first title as the doctor's wife is here with her brother, H. A. Doster of Bethlehem.

Before the doctor died he made a will which was drawn up here, with a diagram showing where in his house on Lincoln Street certain articles of value could be found, and shortly after his death the diagram was used and the articles found as indicated upon the diagram. Besides the property there is a very valuable collection of surgical instruments at the doctor's cottage.

Girl Fatally Burned at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Mamie Hearn, twelve years old, of 146 South Seventh Avenue, was burned so severely late on Saturday night that she died early this morning. She went to bed about 10 o'clock, and it is supposed that in lighting the gas she let a piece of burning match fall on the carpet which smoldered until it burst into flame some time later. She was awakened when the bedding had taken fire, and her hair was burning. Her screams brought her parents to her side, but she had been terribly burned when they arrived.

Newark Ex-Official Divorced.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—It was announced here to-day that Chancellor McGill had filed a decree granting an absolute divorce to May E. Hendry, wife of Dr. Hugh O. Hendry, formerly President of the Board of Works of this city. Elizabeth McGill, a domestic in the family, was the corespondent. The petitioner is to have the custody of the three children and is to receive $600 a year alimony. The doctor has permission to see the children every Saturday from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Mrs. Hendry was formerly a Miss Ward. No defense was entered.

$20 Fine f[illegible] Shooting a Bluejay.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 2.—David Winans, fifteen years old, was brought before Justice Mendel[illegible] at Cranford last night, charged by Game Warden Brown with having shot a bluejay. The lad claimed that it was a pigeon that he had shot, and he had five of his young friends to corroborate the statement, but it was proved that besides the pigeon he had also shot a bluejay. Though he plead ignorance of the law, the Justice imposed a fine of $20 and costs, which the father of the culprit paid.

Sherman Hoar's Condition.

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 2.—The condition of Sherman Hoar remains practically unchanged, although he passed a comfortable day. The crisis is looked for either Tuesday or Wednesday.

New York Day at Omaha Exposition.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is to be orator of the day at Omaha, Saturday, Oct. 8th, which is designated as New York State Day at the Exposition. The New York Central has arranged for special train to leave New York Thursday, Oct. 6, at 1 P. M., reaching Omaha Saturday, 8:25 A. M. Excursion tickets good to return until the 13th, and including sleeping car to Omaha and all meals necessary going, $42.50. For tickets, apply to agents at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East Fourteenth Street, Grand Central Station or One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.—Adv.

INTENSE ALARM IN PARIS

Disorders Due to the Dreyfus Case Likely to Cause an Exodus of Foreigners.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS FEARED

Friends of Dreyfus Prevented from Meeting—An Ugly Report Published that Col. Picquart Is Seriously Ill in Prison.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The holding of the Dreyfus demonstration organized by M. Pressenoe, one of the leaders in the agitation, for this afternoon, was prevented by the closing of the Salle Wagram. M. Pressenoe and his friends tried to force an entrance, and an uproar resulted.

The police then intervened and arrested M. Pressenoe, M. Vaughan, editor of the Aurore, and Deputy Mory amid shouts and counter-shouts of "Vive Révision!" "Vive Armée!" "Vive Zola!" and "A bas les Juifs!" and the crowd was dispersed.

Slight disorders of a local nature, most of them in the vicinity of the offices of Libre Parole, occurred during the evening. Several arrests were made. Many persons were slightly injured in the disturbances, though sticks were the only weapons used. It is learned that six of the persons arrested have been held.

Although the disorders have not been attended with serious results, they have created intense alarm among the foreigners at the hotels, and it is probable that an exodus will occur, the guests fearing grave developments. The working classes so far have held aloof, but the leaders of the rival parties are doing their utmost to stir them up, and it is believed that the disorders will be repeated.

An ugly statement is made by the Petite Republic to the effect that Col. Picquart, who had previously taken exercise in the courtyard of the jail daily, has not left his cell since Thursday, when he was seized with symptoms of cerebral congestion, followed by coma. There is no means, however, of verifying the statements.

Le Matin publishes a dispatch from Cayenne saying that the French cruiser Dubourdieu is lying off the Salut Islands waiting to bring Dreyfus away.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Close of the Annual Convention—Sermon by Dr. Rainsford—Address by R. Fulton Cutting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The programme of the closing day of the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew included communion services in a number of churches, the annual sermon in Emmanuel Church, preached by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, New York; public meetings at Music Hall this afternoon and evening, and the farewell meeting at Music Hall to-night.

Dr. Rainsford, in the course of his sermon, said:

"Liberty is not the final end of man. If I was to sum up the one lesson which God has impressed upon me during the past twenty-six years, I would say that it is that men's souls are hungry for the combination of liberty and leadership. This combination of liberty and leadership the Christian Church furnishes. Liberty and leadership is the right of every man. It is the gift of God. Men are the children of God; born to be free and born to be led.

"When the four Spanish frigates dotted the rocks around Cuba, when the wild triumph of victory was making itself heard through the parched throats of begrimmed American tars, there was heard the voice of one in authority saying, 'boys, don't cheer; they are dying men.' Never before in the world's history has such a cry gone forth.

"The twentieth century is to be the greatest of any since the creation of the world. Go forth. The hearts of men are crying for the message which you will bring them."

At the meeting in the Music Hall this afternoon, R. Fulton Cutting of New York took part in the discussion of the topic, "Industrial Ethics." Mr. Cutting's subject was "For the Consumers." In the course of his address he said:

"We are all consumers and we cannot escape the responsibility which it places upon us as regards our fellow-workmen. There is an abundance of love in the world, but the greatest difficulty is how to apply it. What we consider a panacea for many of our troubles is to me a danger, in that we are trying to improve by legislation what should be cured by moral sentiment."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Gen. Merritt Arrives in France to Assist the Commission.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The members of the United States Peace Commission passed a quiet first Sunday in Paris to-day, some of them attending church.

Gen. Merritt is expected to arrive here to-morrow forenoon.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 2.—Major Gen. Merritt, who, with his staff, left Manila on Aug. 30 en route for Paris, where he will take part in the peace conference, arrived here to-day and proceeded for the French capital.

HOPEFUL FEELING IN MADRID.

Belief Expressed that the United States Will Be Generous.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The conciliatory and cordial spirit shown by the delegates to the Paris Conference has produced a favorable impression.

The newspapers, discussing the proceedings of the conference, affect to believe that the United States, besides respecting Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, will also allow Spain to have a share in the settlement of the new régime in Cuba. Inspired articles assert that Spain will undertake to carry out the promised guarantee of the Cuban debts only until Cuba herself is able to pay the interest and sinking fund. A dispatch to the Imparcial from Paris declares that both the Spanish and American Commissions have been instructed to act ad referendum.

Indian Trouble Feared in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Interior Department authorities fear the situation in the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota may be serious, as alleged in press dispatches, notwithstanding official reports to them say that no trouble is apprehended. Acting Secretary Ryan has received a dispatch from Indian Agent Sutherland, in charge of the Indians there, announcing that everything is quiet. A dispatch of similar tenor has been sent by Indian Inspector Tinker, located at that point, and the official report to the War Department from the commander of that department of the army also expresses the opinion that no danger is to be apprehended. The Government will watch matters closely, to prevent trouble.

Convention of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A convention of Postmasters of the first class will be held at Detroit next week. Postmasters desiring leave to attend the convention can secure it by applying to Assistant Postmaster [illegible]ath by telegraph or letter.

SCHOONER RICHARD HILL SUNK.

In Collision with the Fall River Line Steamer City of Brockton—Crew Saved.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 2.—In a heavy fog in the Sound early this morning the Fall River Line steamer City of Brockton ran down the schooner Richard Hill of and from Thomaston, Me., bound for New York, with a cargo of lime. The crew of the schooner was rescued and brought to this city.

The collision occurred about five miles off Sands Point, and the schooner at the time was running along before a light easterly breeze. The steamer struck the schooner on the starboard bow, cutting her down to the water's edge, and at the same time carrying away a portion of her standing rigging and her mainmast.

Capt. Ellis, who was on deck at the time, was swept overboard, but the crew immediately put off for him in their boat, which was fortunately uninjured, and he was taken aboard the schooner again.

The water in the meantime had entered the hold of the schooner, and set fire to the lime, and after hastily gathering the most of their belongings the crew again boarded the small boat and pulled for the steamer, where they were assisted on board.

The schooner was left drifting in the Sound, and it is thought sunk a few hours after the accident.

The Richard Hill was built in Delaware in 1861, and was 149 tons' net burden. She was owned in Thomaston and valued at $6,000, with no insurance.

STEAMER AND SCHOONER CLASH.

The H. M. Whitney of New York Collides with the Ira D. Sturgis.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 2.—The schooner Ira D. Sturgis, Capt. Kerrigan, from St. John for New York, with a cargo of lumber, was run into about six miles west of Vineyard Sound Lightship at about 6 o'clock this morning during foggy weather by the steamer H. M. Whitney, from New York for Boston. The Sturgis had her jibboom carried away, port rail broken, pawl post split, and sustained other damage. She was towed here this morning by the Whitney, which vessel proceeded to Boston uninjured. The Sturgis proceeded to New Bedford for repairs in tow of the steam waterboat Susie D. The vessel is light.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

New Cases Reported in Mississippi and Louisiana.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2.—Two new foci of yellow fever developed here yesterday. A suspicious case with black vomit is reported at Winona, Miss. Mayor Redfield reports two new cases, both colored, at Edwards.

Dr. Dunn telegraphs from Harriston, Miss., as follows: "The situation is bad; send at once two female nurses. About twenty down, one death."

The State Board yesterday ordered that no persons be allowed to embark or debark from any train on the line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Branch in the State of Mississippi, running from Memphis to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Dr. Southon's report as to yellow fever is as follows: New Orleans, five cases, one death; Harvey's Canal, three cases, three deaths; Baton Rouge, two cases, no death; Franklin, nine cases, no death; Wilson, nine cases, one death. One case has been reported in St. James's Parish.

Recapitulation to Oct. 1: New Orleans, thirty-three cases, six deaths; Harvey's Canal, fourteen cases, three deaths; Wilson, fifty cases, one death; Franklin, twelve cases, five deaths; Baton Rouge, three cases, no death; Houma, two cases, no death; Clinton, two cases, no death; Plaquemine, one case, no death; Delegay, one case, no death.

DROWNED HIMSELF IN A BUGGY.

A Kentuckian Commits Suicide by Driving Into Deep Water.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 2.—T. C. Collins committed suicide to-day by drowning himself in a pond. He tied himself in a buggy, unloosened a tap on a wheel, and drove into a depth of ten feet.

He was the father of May Collins, who was found dead in a Boston lodging house a few years ago.

SIX SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Four Persons Who Tried to Rescue Two Others Required Aid.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 2.—Miss Florence Keen, daughter of Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, and Charles K. Zeg, while bathing to-day, went beyond their depth and had a narrow escape from drowning.

A boat was taken by four other bathers and they started for the point where the young woman and young man were struggling. A wave upset the boat and the four were thrown into the water. They, also, had to be rescued.

TO CHRISTEN THE ILLINOIS.

Gov. Tanner, Miss Leiter, and Two Hundred Citizens to Attend.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Gov. John R. Tanner and his staff, with 200 other citizens of Illinois, left this afternoon for Virginia on a special train over the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Old Point Comfort will be reached to-morrow night. From there the party will leave by boat for Newport News, where the battleship Illinois will be christened Tuesday.

Miss Nancy Leiter of this city, whom Gov. Tanner has selected to break the bottle of wine over the vessel's bow, will join the delegation at Old Point Comfort.

HAWAIIAN BEAUTY'S CONQUEST.

Merchants of Topeka Bestow Costly Gifts Upon the Fair Visitor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 2.—Miss Anna Rose, the most beautiful young woman of Hilo, Hawaii, who came to this country recently to visit a friend in Topeka, and who has reigned here as sponsor for the Kansas soldiers' reunion and festival, has completely hypnotized Topeka merchants. Yesterday carriages were busy taking her to stores where she was urged to select as souvenirs of American hospitality gowns, dress patterns, shoes, bonnets, and other articles. A trunk factory has donated two big trunks in which to carry these valuable gifts back to Honolulu.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley Will Speak to Railroad Men in Chicago Oct. 20.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Arrangements have been made for President McKinley to address a meeting composed exclusively of railroad employes Thursday afternoon, Oct. 20, in the First Regiment Armory.

Two other railway demonstrations will be held in Chicago in the two days following the peace jubilee.

The allied organizations under whose management these functions will be held are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Railway Telegraphers' Union.

BOTH DESERTER AND BURGLAR.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Harry Harris, indicted for burglary and grand larceny, who escaped from Essex County Jail on Nov. 27, 1897, by digging through the wall, was captured at Ticonderoga yesterday and lodged in jail again. He had enlisted in the Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, and had his uniform on when arrested.

Harris is said to have deserted from his regiment before the close of hostilities, and is therefore liable to heavy punishment. He will be taken to Plattsburg Barracks and turned over to the Government.

BIG STORM IN THE SOUTH

Georgia and South Carolina Coast Swept by Winds and Submerged by a Tidal Wave.

MUCH DAMAGE IS WROUGHT

Feared that Many Lives Have Been Lost in the Sea Islands—Rice Crop Destroyed—Shipping Interests Suffer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—For fifteen hours, from 3 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock to-night, Savannah has been in the grasp of a West Indian storm. During that time the wind blew steadily from fifty to seventy miles an hour. While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts is believed to be heavy. For miles in every direction around Savannah the lowlands along the rivers are submerged.

Only one fatality has so far been reported—the drowning of a negro while attempting to reach the mainland from a small island near Thunderbolt—but heavy loss of life is feared from the South Carolina sea islands, where so many deaths occurred during the great tidal storm of 1893. The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged country and the isolated location of the islands no news can be had from them until the water subsides.

For eight miles north of Savannah the entire country is a lake with only the hemlocks visible. At noon the water was eight feet above the highest tide. Driven on shore by the northeast storm, it filled up on the islands, swept over banks and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm and had not been gathered, and wiping out farm crops.

The loss to rice growers alone will be from $50,000 to $75,000. Of the entire rice crop alone the Savannah River, valued at $250,000, all but about 15 per cent. was lost in this and the preceding storm.

The damage to shipping is considerable. The schooner Governor Ames, which was on her way to sea with a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, went adrift in the harbor, but was secured safely. The wharves at the quarantine station at the entrance to the river here, were partially carried away. The quarantine officer and his family and servants were rescued early in the day by a tug.

Four vessels, which were at anchor in the station, were torn from their moorings and driven into the marshes. Three of these were the British schooner Synara, bound from St. John N. B.; The American schooner Millville for Millville, N. J., the Fannie L. Child, for Boston, all lumber laden, and the Italian bark Franklin. How badly these vessels are damaged is unknown. No news has been received from Tybee since early in the morning, and nothing is known of the damage there.

At Thunderbolt and Isle of Hope, suburbs of Savannah, all the boathouses on the banks and hundreds of small boats were carried away.

The extent to which the railroads suffered is not fully known. The naval stores and cotton and lumber yards of the Plant system are submerged, and the tracks of the Central of Georgia and Georgia and Alabama Roads around the city are covered. The north-bound express on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, due here from Florida at noon, has not yet arrived. Telegraph wires, except one wire over the Western Union lines, are down, and the condition of the railroad tracks is unknown. A special train will be sent out at daylight over the Florida Central and Peninsular Road south.

All other roads are operating, and the Florida Central and Peninsular is running north of Savannah. The telephone, police, light, and fire alarm wires are down and the city is in darkness.

On Hutchinson's Island opposite Savannah and separating the city from the South Carolina shore, there were many negro families rescued by boats from the revenue steamers Tybee and Boutwell. One man with a child in his arms, holding the little child above his shoulders, started to cross the dams with the water up to his body. His wife, with another child, stood in the window of their house, the floor of which was already flooded by the rising water, and watched her husband feel his way step by step along the top of the treacherous dam, one false step from which, or a caving bank, would throw him into a swift moving current. Finally he was sighted from across the river on the city side. A boat was put off, and after half and hour's effort the family was rescued. More than 100 persons were brought from the island to the city in boats.

All day rescuing parties were at work. To-night the wind has subsided, but the water which receded with the ebb of the tide during the afternoon has again risen. Considerable anxiety is felt for shipping at sea. The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Nacoochee, for New York, and the Merchants and Miners' steamer D. H. Miller, for Baltimore, went to sea Saturday night. The City of Macon of the Ocean Steamship Line was due this morning from New York, but has not arrived, and the City of Augusta of the same line sailed from New York Friday and was due here to-night.

The extent of the devastation cannot be known until telegraphic communication is restored or news received from the country between Savannah and Jacksonville, over which the heaviest part of the winds passed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The storm off the South Atlantic Coast of Florida Saturday night has moved to the coast of Georgia, increasing markedly in intensity, Jacksonville reporting a barometer reading of 29.08 inches at noon Sunday, and Charleston an easterly wind of sixty-four miles an hour. This storm is secondary from a disturbed condition of the Caribbean Sea, and first appeared last Thursday north of San Domingo, and has been traced since that date by the cordon of stations organized in the West Indian service this Summer.

Hurricane signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Florida, and emergency warnings of hurricane winds were sent to the southeast portion of South Carolina and Georgia. A second storm of great intensity has moved from the middle Rocky Mountain region to Manitoba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2.—Much alarm was occasioned here to-day by the hoisting of hurricane signals by the Weather Bureau. It was feared that much damage would be done, but such was not the case. During the day the wind reached a velocity of sixty-two miles, and the tide rose two and a half feet above normal. Several streets in the city were submerged, causing much inconvenience, but traffic was not interrupted, nor was the city cut off from communication either by rail or wire in any direction. All the ships in the harbor sought safe anchorage in the river and communication with neighboring islands was suspended after 9 o'clock. It is feared that much damage to rice and other crops on the sea islands has been done. A dispatch to The News and Courier from Georgetown says the storm in that section was very severe, the lowlands being under water and the destruction in the rice fields widespread. No casualties have been reported here.

CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT DEAD.

Succumbs to a Sudden Attack of Acute Kidney Trouble—Her Career as an Actress.

Caroline Miskel Hoyt, the actress, died yesterday morning, at her home in this city of a sudden attack of acute kidney trouble. Her husband, Charles Hale Hoyt; her mother, Mrs. C. C. Scales, and her sister, Sarah Miskel, as she is known on the stage, were with her in her last moments.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, with Mrs. Scales and Miss Miskel, have been living for some time in apartments on the ground floor of the house at 25 East Thirtieth Street, corner of Madison Avenue. Mrs. Hoyt was apparently in the best of health until two or three days ago, when an acute attack of kidney trouble, which had never caused her illness before, forced her to take to her bed. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning her condition suddenly took a change for the worse. Dr. Robert Watts of 45 West Thirty-sixth Street, was called, and found her unconscious. She did not regain consciousness, and died, in convulsions, about 11 A. M.

Mrs. Hoyt was Miss Caroline Miskel Scales, daughter of the late C. C. Scales, and was born in Covington, Ky., Sept. 15, 1878. She played one season with Augustin Daly's company, and also sustained a part in support of Robert Mantell. The first Hoyt play in which she appeared was "A Temperance Town," in which she had a leading rôle. It was while playing in this production, under the management of Hoyt & McKee, that she became acquainted with her future husband, Charles Hale Hoyt, the playwright. They were married March 4, 1894. She retired from the stage at that time, but later returned to it, and starred with notable success in one of her husband's plays, "A Contented Woman," which dealt with Western life.

Mrs. Hoyt was well known as a comedy actress and a woman of marked physical attractions. She leaves no children, and her only immediate sorrowing relatives are her mother and sister.

The funeral and burial will take place to-morrow afternoon in Mr. Hoyt's old home, the village of Charleston, N. H. The burial party, which will include Mr. Hoyt's partner, Mr. McKee, and a few intimate friends, will leave on a special train to-morrow over the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Road.

OHIO MAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Prominent Citizen Dies and His Brother-in-Law Is Accused.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Ex-State Senator J. C. Richardson died at his home in Glendale last night. The Coroner's inquest to-day holds his brother-in-law, W. J. Haldeman, a wealthy and prominent business man for murder. They were partners in a large paper mill at Lockland, Ohio, and quarreled two weeks ago over the shipment of a car of paper. They were alone in the office at the time, when Haldeman is said to have shot Richardson five times. The facts about the case are not yet known, as Haldeman refuses to talk. Both men have large families that are prominent in social and business circles.

ATTACKED IN A LION CAGE.

A Circus Animal Tamer Will Die from His Injuries.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 2.—Walter Blanckard, better known as Zeke Walters, the animal tamer with Lehman Brothers' circus, was attacked in the lion cage by one of the lions, who felled him with a blow on the head with its paws, and continued the attack as he lay prostrate. Walters grabbed one of the bars of the cage and drew himself to his feet, at the same time attempting to fight off the brute. Almost blinded by blood from the wounds in his head, Walters dragged himself to the door at the rear of the cage. Unfastening it he leaped to the street and fell unconscious to the ground. The door slammed shut after his exit, thus preventing the escape of the animals. Walters's back is terribly lacerated. The doctors say he cannot live.

A REFRIGERATOR TRUST.

Company with $6,000,000 Capital Said to be Proposed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 2.—The organization of the Refrigerator Manufacturing Trust is said to be under way. It is to have $6,000,000 capital, and to include all the big concerns in the country.

There are thirty-two factories in different parts of the United States, each holding more or less valuable patents, and the plan is said to be to buy these concerns outright and bunch the management.

A meeting recently was held in this city of manufacturers in the Central and Western States to discuss the project, and it is understood they were agreeable. It is believed the project will materialize about Nov. 15.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the New England Coast and in Montana. Rain has occurred in the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has risen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys has fallen from the Rocky Mountain region to the west side of the Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain may be expected in the lake regions, Middle and Upper Ohio Valley and Middle and South Atlantic States, increasing in cloudiness and rain to-night in New England. The temperature will fall in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. High winds will be experienced on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, but not severe in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	62	64	66
6 A. M.	56	62	66
9 A. M.	55	62	68
12 M.	53	73	72
4 P. M.	53	76	76
6 P. M.	53	70	72
9 P. M.	54	62	66
12 P. M.	47	62	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69
Weather Bureau	68⅝
Corresponding date 1897	54⅛
Corresponding date for last 20 years	60

SENATOR PLATT'S CALLERS

Marcus A. Hanna, Benjamin Harrison, and Gen. Woodford at Headquarters.

NO "SUNDAY SCHOOL" SESSION

The Ohio Senator Offers Assistance in the Election of Republican Congressmen—Notification and Ratification This Week.

Senator Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day yesterday, but the usual "Sunday school" session was dispensed with, and, in spite of the imminence of the opening of the campaign, the number of Republicans of prominence who appeared was not large. Col. Roosevelt remained at his home in Oyster Bay.

Mr. Platt's chief caller was Senator Hanna of Ohio, who dropped in to talk over the prospect for the Congressional elections. Mr. Hanna and Mr. Platt are understood to have agreed thoroughly that it is most important that the course of the National Administration be indorsed by the election of a Congressional delegation from this State, as nearly solidly Republican as possible, and the Ohio Senator assured Mr. Platt that he could be counted on for any help it might be in his power to give to bring about that result. Senator Hanna expressed his gratification also at the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor and his belief that the Rough Riders' Colonel would be triumphantly elected.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, State Senator Raines, and ex-President Benjamin Harrison were among the other notables who appeared at

dies' parlor. Mr. Croker showed several of them through the building, blushed when they praised his picture, which is the centrepiece of the lobby, and even spun around on its revolving pedestal the statue of "Diana Returning from the Bath," so that they could view it from all points.

Among those who called at the club were Perry Belmont and Augustus W. Peters.

Mr. Croker was asked if he thought Justice Augustus Van Wyck would make any statement before he is formally notified Tuesday night.

"I don't think so," said he. Then, after a long pause, as if weighing the dominant traits of the nominee, he said: "Those Van Wycks don't talk much."

It was suggested that this was a good quality in a nominee.

"Reticence is always best," said Mr. Croker, "when you haven't anything to say."

A good deal of amusement was caused at the club yesterday by the latest list of applicants for membership. On this list was the following entry:

"Applicant: James J. Hagan; residence, the Tombs."

Mr. Hagan is the Warden of the Tombs Prison, but before some of the members had ascertained this they indulged in a good deal of good-natured joking.

John G. Follansbee, Charles Smith, who is known familiarly as "Silver Dollar Smith," and Patrick F. Trainor, the Assemblyman, are also among the latest applicants for membership.

RICHARD CROKER'S PAST LIFE.

He Says If He Lived Over Again He Would Do as He Has Done.

Richard Croker was standing in the lobby of the Democratic Clubhouse yesterday when a reporter went up to him and said:

"Mr. Croker, if you had your life to live over again, would you try to be what you are to-day?"

The leader of Tammany looked hard and long at his questioner.

"You know," continued the eager inquirer, "that most successful men regret their past—I mean they think they could have done better in some other sphere of life."

"I'm not one of that kind," said Mr. Croker. "I don't see why a successful man should regret that he is what he is. How could he be anything else? If I had my life to go over again, I should be just what I am, or I should do just what I have done."

"That's a queer question," said Mr. Croker, as he turned away. "Any successful man would be again just what he is. If he tried to be anything else, he'd fail. But think of anybody asking you coolly if you have done things in the past that you are ashamed of! I should be just what I am if I had to live my life over."

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

Democrats, It Is Expected, Will Indorse Justices Daly and Cohen.

The belief was strong in Democratic circles yesterday that at the approaching County Convention to nominate three Justices of the Supreme Court and a Judge of the City Court, Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen would be indorsed for re-election. The terms of both these Justices expire on Jan. 1, and a movement is on foot to bring about their re-election on a non-partisan basis.

The Republican managers, it is known, have not decided what course they will pursue in the matter. The Republican convention which will make the judicial nominations will meet on Thursday of this week.

The Bar Association, which at its last meeting indorsed the non-partisan system of judicial nominations without mentioning Justices Daly and Cohen by name, may, it is said, be called together again, to specify its indorsement of these two Justices.

The Citizens' Union has already put Justices Daly and Cohen on its judiciary ticket.

Democratic Congress Conventions.

The Democrats will hold their Congressional Conventions in this city on Thursday. Among the candidates for nomination are two soldiers of the Santiago campaign, Capt. William Astor Chanler and Capt. Stewart M. Brice.

Capt. Chanler to be a Sachem.

The Tammany Society will meet at Tammany Hall this evening, when forty candidates will be initiated into the order. William Astor Chanler will be installed as a Sachem. The other Sachems for the year were installed in July, but at that time Capt. Chanler was at the front.

Independent Democrats to Nominate.

The Independent Democratic Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District at its Saturday night's meeting, held at 217 East Eighty-sixth Street, decided to nominate its own candidate for the Assembly in opposition to the Tammany Hall organization. The club has leased a four-story building and will organize in every election district.

CHICAGO PLATFORM TICKET.

Ole N. Snyder Declines to Run for Attorney General.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Ole N. Snyder, the nominee for Attorney General on the Independent Chicago platform ticket, has declined to accept the nomination. In an interview this afternoon Mr. Snyder said: "I will not accept the nomination. My decision is final, and a telegram of declination will be in Mr. McDonald's hands to-morrow morning. That is all I can say."

M. J. Caton, the nominee for State Treasurer on the same ticket, returned to the city to-day, and says that he will accept the nomination tendered him.

CONTEST IN NASSAU COUNTY.

Nassau, the State's sixty-first and newest county, which will begin its legal existence on Jan. 1 next, is already the scene of a lively political contest between the two factions of the Republican Party.

The new County of Nassau was created by the Legislature at its last session out of that portion of Queens County not incorporated in the Greater New York. To-morrow the Republicans in the Townships of Hempstead and North Hempstead, constituting the territory of the new County of Nassau, will hold their first county convention, at which they are to nominate a County Judge and Surrogate, a Sheriff, a Treasurer, a Clerk, a District Attorney, and a Superintendent of the Poor. The struggle for supremacy is between factions headed by District Attorney William J. Youngs, a neighbor of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and ex-Senator John Lewis Childs of Floral Park.

The main contest in the convention is expected to come over the nomination for County Judge, for which place Assemblyman George Wallace is the Childs candidate, and Robert A. Davison is backed by the Youngs people. Republicans from the scene of the contest who were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday predicted that Mr. Davison would win. Ex-Senator Childs has been considered an anti-Platt man, while District Attorney Youngs has always been a strict organization Republican.

The Idaho Populist Ticket.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 2.—The Supreme Court has decided that the Taylor wing of the Populist Party has the legal organization, and that it alone is entitled to have tickets printed on the official ballot under the name of the People's Party. This is a triumph for Congressman Gunn. It is predicted the two wings will now unite, with Gunn for Congress and D. H. Andrews of the Balk faction for Governor.

Foraker to Speak in New York.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Senator Foraker, who left here for Washington last night, expects to be in New York City to-morrow, where he will arrange for campaign work in behalf of the Republican State ticket. It is reported Mr. Foraker will make a number of speeches in New York after he has opened the campaign in his own State.

Nominations for Congress.

New York—Twenty-fifth District, Walter Ballou, (Dem.)

Ohio—Twentieth District, W. J. Hart, (Dem.)

Twenty-first District, L. A. Russell, (Dem.)

MICHIGAN.—Twelfth District—I. S. Curry, Democrat.

J. F. Ackerman a Suicide.

J. F. Ackerman, thirty-eight years old, of 407 Union Street, Union Hill, committed suicide Saturday night by taking carbolic acid. He was found dead in his room. He leaves a wife and two children. Ackerman was engaged in the paper-hanging and painting business and was in prosperous circumstances. No reason is known why he should have killed himself.

GEN. SHAFTER' ARRIVAL

Comes from Montau to Command at Governors Island.

HE TALKS OF AR Y MATTERS

Gen. Lee Meets Him a the Fifth Avenue Hotel and T y Indulge in Pleasan ies.

Gen. William R. Shaf arrived in the city yesterday from Mont k Point. He will go to Governors Island this morning to take command of the I partment of the East. He was accompan l by Major J. D. Miley, his aide, and a val

In answer to a questio s to whether he was appointed by the Pre dent or the War Department in command the Department of the East, he said: "I ve been appointed by the President, w makes all appointments in the matt of department commanders."

When asked if he expe d to remain long in command of the Depar ent of the East, General Shafter said: " expect to remain in charge of the Depar ent of the East until Gen. Wesley Me t arrives from Manila. On his arrival expect he will assume command of the epartment of the East, and will return t the Pacific Coast and reassume charge of e Department of the Pacific. I like Cali nia, and I want to make it my perman t home. During my command there, I m e many friends, and I like the climate and associations there."

Gen. Shafter was aske if he knew that Gen. Gillespie was repo ed to have said that he knew nothing of en. Shafter's appointment in charge of e Department of the East, and replied:

"I know nothing what er of the matter. I have not met Gen. G spie yet, and do not know whether he is a Governors Island, in this city, or in Washi ton."

In reply to a query as whether he had been summoned to testi before the commission appointed to inv igate army scandals, he said:

"I have not yet been otified to appear before the commission. When I am notified to appear, I will do . I do not know what I could say of im ortance, but if I am wanted I shall certai y respond to any notification."

Gen. Shafter was aske if he thought the present army was held readiness without mustering out any nore soldiers for the purpose of awaiting he decision of the Paris council. He said:

"There are not enou soldiers now to garrison all the posts. There is need of 100,000 soldiers for that urpose. I do not know what the intentio of the War Department is. It may b that the soldiers are being held in the e nt of trouble occurring the Philippine , Cuba, or Puerto Rico. Everything is in abeyance now. I have no definite knowl dge of what the War Department intends, but it is certainly safe to hold a large nu ber of soldiers in readiness."

Concerning the controv rsy between Gen. Miles and the War Depa tment the General said:

"I have no statement whatever to make. I have nothing whatever o complain about. I did my duty as I thou ht best, and tried to do it faithfully for th best interests of all. It will be time enou gh to make statements when my superior complain and call me to account. There is no use stirring up matters."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee an Gen. Shafter met last night in the parlors of the Fifth Avenue. Gen. Shafter was essed in civilian's clothes and Gen. Lee in itary habiliments. Gen. Lee was the ce re of an admiring circle of women when Shafter passed by the group on his way from dinner to his room. Gen. Lee caught ght of Gen. Shafter and called out:

"Hello, General; don you know a fellow?"

Gen. Shafter turned nd grasped Gen. Lee by the hand. They passed the compliments of the day. Gen Lee, among other things, asked:

"How much do you weigh now, General?"

"I weigh 215 pounds. replied Gen. Shafter. "I weighed 240 p nds when I went to the front."

Gen. Shafter remaine at the Fifth Avenue last night and w go to Governors Island this morning.

CROWDS SURROUND GEN. LEE.

Receives a Popular Demonstration at the Fifth Avenue on His Arrival from West Point.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who arrived in town Saturday night, from Washington, went to West Point yesterday to see his son, George Mason Lee, now a member of the third class.

The General left the hotel early in the forenoon to make what he called a flying trip. He was received at the academy with honors befitting his station, and after fulfilling the object of his visit returned to the city about 6 o'clock in time to dine with Mrs. U. S. Grant and some of her friends. The General was attired in full uniform.

It is Gen. Lee's purpose to remain over here until to-morrow night, and then return to Washington, where on Wednesday he will appear before President McKinley's investigating committee.

Gen. Lee's health and robust appearance have occasioned much comment. He looks as though no malaria of Southern camps had made the slightest inroads upon his constitution.

Gen. Lee's appearance in the corridor of the hotel about 9 o'clock to meet some callers was responsible for an impromptu reception. He came down alone from the parlors, and no sooner had he reached the lower floor than he was recognized, and some one called out: "That's Lee! That's Gen. Lee!" Whereupon the General was surrounded by an admiring group.

Considerable amusement was caused by Dr. Miller of Omaha, who represents the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Dr. Miller was very anxious to have Gen. Lee as an attraction at the fair, and offered everything from transportation and palatial quarters to the smallest detail of comfort and attention.

"We got Gen. Joe Wheeler," pleaded Dr. Miller. "We want you, the people of Nebraska want to see you, and we must have you. We'll treat you like a Prince from Wales."

"Thank you," replied Gen. Lee, cheerfully, but somewhat doubtfully, at the reference to "a prince." "I'm afraid I must decline. I'll be in Cuba soon. You've got attractions enough, haven't you? There's Col. Bryan and the Third Nebraska."

"To the devil with Bryan!" said Dr. Miller impatiently.

"You must come."

The crowd set up a shout and Gen. Lee laughed.

"Bryan's a very fine fellow," he remarked, and then he told Dr. Miller he would see him to-day.

"Will the Third Nebraska be mustered out?" put in a bystander.

Gen. Lee explained that only one regiment could be mustered out. That was for the Governor of Nebraska to decide.

"How does Bryan feel now about getting out?" was asked.

"Col. Bryan is one of my officers, and that's something I can speak of only officially," replied Gen. Lee, with a twinkle.

In speaking of Camp Cuba Libre at Jacksonville, which he commands, Gen. Lee said:

"We have had 30,000 men in camp and only about 2 per cent. sick. The chief causes of sickness are the sinks and impure water. Eliminate the danger from these and the camp is pretty likely to be healthy. There are artesian wells at Jacksonville. This water I had piped to the company streets, so that each company had its own supply.

"At the head of each street is a pipe arranged for a shower bath. Then, again, the camps were frequently moved. Whenever the ground gets stale, men will fall sick, but we are to be congratulated that we got along so well."

Gen. Lee added that the volunteer commissary and Quartermasters' officers were being constantly drilled and instructed in their duties and had become quite efficient.

"I expect," he said, "to start with my command for Cuba the latter part of this month. There are now fifteen regiments left in camp, one of which is cavalry, all well-drilled and efficient volunteers."

"Will you go to Cuba in advance of your troops, General?" was asked.

"Not much," was the quick reply. "I had to get out of there before, being somewhat unpopular in Havana, and now I want the troops with me when I go back."

Gen. Lee said he did not know who would be in supreme command in Cuba. He thought the 100,000 men to be sent would be divided up into three or four departments, but who would be in command he did not know. Nothing definite had been arranged so far as he knew.

"There are about 100,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba," said he, "and many of them will doubtless stay there, as they see nothing ahead of them in Spain."

In referring again to the volunteers, Gen. Lee said:

"The volunteers were good soldiers during the war, but bad soldiers in time of peace. They have too many fathers, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts writing to them, and asking them to try and get mustered out."

Gen. Lee was asked if Miss Hill could be rightfully called the "Daughter of the Confederacy" since the death of Miss Winnie Davis.

"I think not," he said. "It is generally, almost universally, felt that the title should cease with Miss Davis."

For a time Gen. Lee was kept busy answering and parrying a multitude of questions, ranging from his opinion of the conduct of the war to the depth of some of the Southern harbors. When he finally escaped, an aged man of military bearing edged up to him and said: "General, I'd vote for you for President. I—"

"My distinguished consideration," laughingly replied Gen. Lee, as he moved toward the stairs. "You do me honor."

"The finest man in the South," was the old man's comment. "He ought to have been in Shafter's place in Cuba."

DR. FAUNCE ON EXPANSION.

He Condemns the Policy of Imperialism—Intelligence and Righteousness the Country's Needs.

The Rev. Dr William H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, preached last night on the subject of real National expansion. He took occasion to condemn the policy of imperialism, and dwelt on the lines of improvement which he thought would lead America to increasing greatness.

"Most men think," said he, "that when we have eaten nothing and are starving is the time of danger; but the Bible with deeper thought tells us that the time of greater peril is when men have eaten and are full. The Bible is not the story of what was and has ceased to be, but what eternally is. The God who led Abraham across the Euphrates guided the Mayflower across the sea. The God in whom Moses stayed himself in many a dark and perilous place is the God of the heroic Lincoln, the valiant Garfield, and the wise and Christian man who now holds the helm and guides the ship of State.

"At every step in our National history it has seemed as if expansion was impossible, and yet as we look back, somehow the unseen hand of God seems to have guided our fathers. Now we are face to face with novel and momentous issues. They are entirely new in our history. As for those islands on the other side of the Pacific, Prof. Woolsey has rightly remarked that they differ in three respects from any other territory we have ever acquired. They are not contiguous to our soil; they are already largely inhabited, and they are not essential to the integrity or safety of our Nation as it now stands.

"If a nation of 70,000,000 people, barely civilized and Christianized themselves as yet, undertakes to swallow bodily another nation of 8,000,000 barbarians, it will at least suffer the woes of indigestion for a century to come. But after all, the question is, Is this the real expansion of our country? Is bigness greatness? Big things in this world usually become bad things. Nobody has any interest in the growth of a mushroom, for when it is grown it is still only a mushroom. There is still great need in our land of expansion in three lines—intelligence, righteousness, and religion.

"It is doubtful if the country has ever been in the last 200 years on so high a level of intelligence as it was 200 years ago. Our old forefathers were picked men. Immigration has lowered their standard of mind. None too soon has come the development of the public-school system and the growth of academies and universities in America. For when knowledge perishes the people perish.

"Still more imperative is righteousness. Every one of the great States that went down did so not for want of space, but for want of righteousness. All the great States of antiquity and modern times that have gone to ruin have gone in the height of their civilization. Art usually flourishes most in moribund decaying countries.

"Deeper still than the need of righteousness is the need in our country of religion. It was said of John Wesley that he did more for the social reformation of England than all the political reformers of his time. He put men into right relations with their God, and then they came naturally into right and fraternal relations with one another. Most of the great rulers of our country have been men of religious faith; not men of flawless life, but men who have believed in the guiding hand of God and sought it in the crises of their careers. If you noted this last Summer most of the men who have guided the destinies of our country at home and abroad have been members of our American churches, and usually earnest and devoted Christians. It is no chance of fate, but God, who rules in the affairs of men."

STABBED BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.

George Collins Dying in Providence from a Wound in His Breast.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 2.—George Collins, twenty-four years old, was probably fatally stabbed early this morning near the Congregational church at Rumford.

He had had an altercation with a couple of Italians on the car which left Olneyville at 11:53 o'clock last night. He was on the platform with the Italians, and in tossing away a cigar accidentally struck one of the Italians with it.

Collins apologized, but the Italian would not accept any explanation.

When the car was near the terminus of the road out in the country, Collins alighted from one end of the car and the Italians from the other end.

When the car re-started, one of the Italians plunged a knife deep into Collins's right breast. He was barely alive when the surgeon responded. He was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital, where he is in a precarious condition.

The Italians escaped. Their names are unknown.

A Pennsylvania Banker Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Samuel Greenwood, President of the Coatesville National Bank of Coatesville, Penn., was robbed yesterday of a valise containing bonds amounting to $10,000. Mr. Greenwood, who was in the city on business, went into a restaurant and placed the valise on the floor at his side. While he was eating his lunch some person managed to substitute a valise identical with the one the bank President carried. Mr. Greenwood did not learn of the substitution until he went to a broker's office to negotiate for the exchange of the bonds. The securities cannot be disposed of, as they are all numbered and registered. A description of them has been wired to brokers all over the country.

The Barnard College Fund.

George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of the institution had little success to report definitely yesterday in raising the fund needed to remove the debt on Barnard College, which is a condition of the giving to the college a $100,000 endowment by an anonymous donor. The Trustees have till to-night to raise the money, and though only a few thousands are absolutely pledged, they ardently hope to get the whole sum of $56,900. If this is done, it will never be necessary to solicit contributions on behalf of the college again. Recent contributions hitherto unpublished are as follows: Seth M. Milliken, $500; H. H. Benedict, $500; ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, $1,000.

Statistics of Yale University.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 2.—The enrollment at Yale for this year is thus far known in only two departments of the university. The Freshmen Class in the Academic Department numbers 328 instead of 365, as was first believed would be the case, judging by the number who took the final entrance examinations. The increase this year in the Freshman class is thus ten men, but the class is smaller by twenty-five than the class of 1900, the largest in the record of the university.

The entering class of the Sheffield Scientific School numbers 176, a decrease of 11.

It is believed that a number of prospective members are still in the army and will present themselves for special examination as soon as they are mustered out of service.

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Broadtail, Persian and Seal Coats with Sable or Chinchilla combinations.

Fur trimmed and Fur lined Capes and Opera Wraps.

BLANCO'S EDITOR HERE.

Senor Rivero Comes as an Emissary of Spanish Autonomists.

Nicolas Rivero, editor in chief of El Diario de la Marina, the organ of Capt. Gen. Blanco, and President of the provincial council of autonomists, arrived in the city yesterday by steamer from Havana. Señor Rivero is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is here as an emissary of the Spanish autonomists, and, besides conferring with the Administration at Washington, will hold a conference with Tomas Estrada Palma to bring about, if possible, a better understanding between the Cubans and the pro-Spanish party in Cuba.

His mission to Washington, it is said, will have to do with Spanish property rights, and in this connection he bears several petitions from wealthy property owners in Havana and elsewhere on the island, asking a definition of this Government's intentions and pleading for retention in present hands.

Señor Rivero speaks no English. He was away from the hotel until late at night, conferring with prominent Spanish residents of this city.

LOCKED IN A CAR TWO DAYS.

Two Small Boys Ate Bananas from Providence to New York.

"Here are two boys from Providence, R. I., who were locked up in a boxcar for about forty-eight hours," said Agent Diamond of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to Magistrate Crane, in Yorkville Court, yesterday. He referred to two bright youngsters who described themselves as James Cummings, fourteen years old, and Archibald Kemple, thirteen years.

"How was it that you got locked up in the car?" asked the Magistrate.

"We were picking bananas in the car while it was in the freight depot at Providence, Wednesday morning, and the first thing we knew the car began to move," said Cummings.

"We pounded on the doors, which had been locked on us, but no one heard us," continued Kemple.

They added that no one came near them until they arrived at Mott Haven station Friday morning.

"We had nothing to drink and we were a little thirsty, but we had all the bananas we wanted," said Cummings smilingly.

After being released from the freight car the youngsters walked about the streets all day. It was 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning when they sought shelter in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

When the Sergeant heard their story he had them placed in the care of the society.

"We have communicated with their parents," said Diamond, "and I request you to place them in our care to await their arrival."

Magistrate Crane advised the youngsters to be more careful in the future. The boys will be returned to their parents to-day.

WISCONSIN FOREST FIRES.

Body of Another Victim Found—Great Loss and Destitution.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Oct. 2.—News of another death from forest fires comes from the Town of Clinton, in this county, to-night. A boy was found dead on the bank of the Yellow River. His feet were badly burned, and his position indicated that he had sought the river for safety.

Gen. Boardman, representing the State Relief Association, arrived here from Madison this morning, and after taking a census of the fire district drove to Rice Lake. He has listed nearly 200 families in Turtle Lake, Cumberland, Stancord, Rice Lake, Clinton, and Barron which need immediate assistance.

The danger now is about over, though it is unsafe to travel through some fire districts in the vicinity of Cumberland. The property loss in this county will aggregate $400,000, besides the farm buildings and crops. A large amount of stock has been burned and much hardwood timber has been destroyed. Men were engaged to-day burning the bodies of animals in the fire district south of here.

Vast Fires in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 2.—Great clouds of smoke have hung over the mountains south of Pike's Peak to-day and fierce flames have been seen to shoot up frequently. It is reported that immense forest fires are raging on the range, and they are gradually working their way to Cripple Creek. It is believed that the heat from these fires caused the high winds here during yesterday's fire, which formed a strong opposing force against the efforts of those who were fighting the flames.

PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES.

They Opened Yesterday for the Seventh Annual Season.

The People's Singing Classes opened yesterday for their seventh season. Over ninety new pupils went to Beethoven Hall in Fifth Street, near the Bowery, to take their first lesson. Their singing was rather ragged at first, but they soon began to improve.

While they were at work they received a visit from Frank Damrosch, the founder of the People's Singing Classes, who still directs them. He did his best to encourage the new pupils and said that their singing was really quite beautiful.

"Music," he said, "raises people above the daily cares of life and inspires them with new ideas. I am proud of the People's Choral Union."

Mr. Damrosch also told the pupils that if they were diligent in their studies they ought to be able to read any cantata in a year, and to read any oratorio at sight after two seasons. Miss Blair is the teacher at that place.

The other places where classes were opened were at the Lenox Academy (Grand Opera House) in West Twenty-third Street; the New York Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth Street; Harlem Arcade, at 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; at Ebling's Casino, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, and in the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

The advanced classes will resume their studies Sunday afternoon at the Cooper Union.

The Second District People's Choral Union of New York will give a concert at Cooper Union Thursday evening, Oct. 13. There will be a string orchestra of twenty-three pieces and a chorus of one hundred and fifty voices.

Prof. Babbitt Leaves Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—Dr. F. O. Babbitt, who has been instructor of Greek in Harvard, has accepted the Professorship of Greek at Trinity College, Hartford, formerly held by Prof. Beckwith. W. F. Harris, a graduate of Harvard class of '91, who has been studying in Europe since his graduation, has been appointed Dr. Babbitt's successor.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Motion to Drop the Organization's Annual Journal.

THE DISPUTED SECRETARYSHIP

Recommendation that a New Election Be Ordered Adopted, Despite Delegate Johnson's Protests.

Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists surprised the Central Labor Union yesterday by moving to concur in the recommendation of the Miscellaneous Section to discontinue the publication of the Central Labor Union Annual Souvenir and Labor Day Journal, as it was no longer creditable to the organization.

The Souvenir, or Journal, has been published for over ten years, and is of the size of a large monthly magazine. Less than half of the volume is taken up with reading matter, and the remainder contains advertisements of business men and firms who have been paying high prices. The Central Labor Union sells the privilege for publishing the Journal to some publisher, and has generally got $800 or $900 for each number. The copies of the Journal are distributed gratis on Labor Day.

"I make the motion to discontinue the Journal," Delegate Warner went on to say, "because it has been a polite system of levying blackmail upon business men. I made this assertion six months ago, and I was hooted and ridiculed for my trouble. It is said that the publishers of labor union souvenirs intimate to business men that they had better insert their advertisements if they wish to be on good terms with organized labor. They have told business men that if they advertised their employes would not be allowed to go on strike, and firms that have been under boycott have been promised that the boycott would be lifted if they advertised."

"These are shameful methods, and altogether beneath the dignity of the Central Labor Union. They might be well enough for social clubs or political district coteries, but organized labor should not stoop to such devices. Before I would resort to such a scheme I would buy a pistol and shoot myself. If the Central Labor Union has not enough money to run its business let us raise the dues of our constituent unions to $10 or $25 a month. I know of a railroad that would give any labor organization $500 to be on good terms with organized labor, and it would not care whether it got any advertisements or not."

A few seconds' silence followed Delegate Warner's remarks, and then there was some applause, but most of the delegates were evidently not prepared to discuss the matter. Delegate Kelly said:

"This is a very serious question, and calls for careful deliberation. It is true that our unions are liberal, but I don't think they will be willing to pay $10 dues per month."

The Central Labor Union then decided to make the question the special order of the day at its next meeting.

The dispute over the election of Delegate Eugene A. Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians as Secretary of the Miscellaneous Section came up again. At its last meeting the Central Labor Union ordered that Johnson be recognized as the duly elected Secretary of the section, although he had not received a majority of the votes, and it also appointed a committee to restore harmony in the section.

Delegate Matthew Barr, the Chairman of the Harmonizing Committee, said that the best way to restore harmony in the section would be for Johnson to resign, and that O'Connell, who had received a majority of votes, should withdraw, and a new election be ordered. There was a factional fight in the section, and that should be stopped at once.

The report and recommendation led to an animated discussion, and Delegate Dempsey of the stereotypers said:

"This element of politics in the sections and in the Central Labor Union ought to be choked off. Many of the delegates fight for office in the sections, and in the Central Labor Union, so as to get some political job from one party or the other for the influence they are supposed to wield."

Delegate Johnson declared that he had been legally elected Secretary of the section, and would not resign under any circumstances. If he were deposed he would keep on performing his duties as Secretary, and would send in his bills for payment. The only way in which he could be deposed, he said, would be by asking his union to withdraw him as a delegate.

The meeting, however, adopted the committee's recommendation and report, and ordered a new election.

Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that he had headed a committee to the Barge Office to protest against the admittance of three alien electrical workers into the country. Delegate Joyce of the Electrical Workers had forced himself on the committee, and had then sent into the Theatrical Protective Union a bill for $7 for services. Delegate Kelly said: "This is a queer way of Joyce's to get paid for work done for his union."

"Those Electrical Workers were to work in theatres," remarked Delegate Joyce, "and your union should pay."

"They were nothing of the kind," retorted Kelly.

The meeting directed that the bill in question should be paid by the Electrical Workers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.

Printer-Farmers' Potato Crop in Pelham Bay Park—The Shorter Work-Day Question.

The Land Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday at Teutonia Hall, in Third Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, to make final arrangements for harvesting the potato crop that the printer-farmers planted in Pelham Bay Park.

The work of harvesting is to begin to-day, and the printers who go to gather in the tubers will have their car fares paid, and will be treated to a bountiful dinner in a large tent near the harvest field.

A Committee on Vacant Lands gave the union the use of a tract of land in Pelham Bay Park for unemployed printers to plant vegetables in under the superintendence of a farming expert. About sixty-five unemployed printers undertook the experiment of planting potatoes, and each one was accorded half an acre of land to do as he pleased with. Ten of the printer-farmers lived in the park during the Summer, and slept in cots in a large corrugated iron booth, and the others lived down town and made trips to the park two or three times a week. Each man got a square meal every time he went up to the park to look after the growing vegetables. The fresh air in the park benefited all the farmer-printers, and several of them who were in feeble health gained in strength and weight, and some printers have taken such a liking to the work that they have decided to become truck farmers.

Chairman J. W. Sullivan of the Land Committee said yesterday that one of the printers, Hargadon, whose health had greatly improved by his outdoor life, is very anxious to get a job on a farm. Besides cultivating his own plot he has cultivated five other half acres, and was paid for the work.

"The union," continued Mr. Sullivan, has been paying $25,000 to $30,000 a year to its unemployed members, and it was thought that if the unemployed, or part of them, could be made self-supporting, it would be good for them and would save money to the union. The potatoes will be sold for the benefit of the printer-farmers, but it has not yet been decided whether the experiment will be tried again next year or not."

Typographical Union No. 6 itself also held a delegates' meeting yesterday at the same place, and went into executive session to hear the report of its Shorter Work Day Committee. It was rumored that the date for the demand to go into effect will not be made public until after the convention of the International Typographical Union, that will be held in Syracuse next week.

Several of the delegates to the convention from Eastern and Western cities were in the city yesterday, and it was said that a delegation from the Typothetæ of this city, headed by J. J. Little, and delegations from other branches of the National Typothetae will also go to the convention, as they believe that the nine-hour demand will be brought up for discussion there.

STRIKE OF CLOTHING SALESMEN.

Certain Firms Decline to Renew an Agreement with the Men's Union.

Several clothing salesmen of the Bay—the district comprising upper Park Row, Baxter Street, and the adjoining streets, where second hand and cheap new clothing is retailed are out on strike. The strikes were ordered because a number of employers refused to sign a new agreement with the Salesmen's Union in regard to hours of labor and wages.

The salesmen undoubtedly earn every cent of money that they get as wages. They are divided into outside salesmen, formerly known as "pullers-in" and "barkers," who shout their employers' goods outside the store, and do their best to run in unsophisticated countrymen, and the inside salesmen, whose duty it is not to allow any victim who is run in to depart without buying a suit of clothes.

These hard-working men formerly worked fourteen and fifteen hours a day, but when they organized a union they compelled their employers to reduce their working hours to twelve out of the twenty-four, and also to slightly increase their wages. They argued that the employers had all accumulated great wealth, and their wives and daughters were covered with diamonds, through the hard work of the salesmen, who exhausted their wits in persuading victims that shoddy was the finest woolen materials.

The employers fought their organized salesmen a couple of times, and the latter struck. The employers found it very difficult to get experiences inside salesmen, and impossible to get outside salesmen whose lungs would not give way after one day's shouting.

The agreement between the union and employers expired last Friday, and the union gave them until the following day to sign a new agreement similar to the old one, guaranteeing the men only twelve hours' work a day. A committee was appointed to call on the employers and request them to sign the agreement, and it was also authorized to order strikes in the stores of those who should refuse to sign.

Saturday is a busy day in the Bay, and so, when the committee went out in its rounds, most of the merchants signed the agreement. Moses Levy of Walker Street, it was reported, refused to sign, and persuaded three other large firms to organize an employers' association for the express purpose of smashing the Salesmen's Union. The men in the shops of the three firms were promptly called out on strike and obeyed, but Moses Levy's salesmen, for some reason or other, remained at their posts and gathered in dollars for their employer. The other employers tried to do the work of the striking outside salesmen by shouting outside their stores, and made members of their families sell inside, but they soon grew hoarse, while the improvised salesmen and "salesladies" met with indifferent success. Yesterday was also a busy day, and both strikers and unyielding employers were defying each other.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

League of American Wheelmen Members Realize the Seriousness of Racing Situation.

Such headway has been made by the seceding cycle racers against the League of American Wheelmen's control of racing that the league officers are seriously viewing the situation. Other attempts to oppose the league in racing matters have not had the prestige imparted by the prominence of the racing men now engaged in the fight, and the desertion of racers from the big organization bids fair to spread to all the riders who are in the fast set. Major Taylor and Earl Kiser have joined the opposition body. This has encouraged the seceders greatly and nothing has been heard but enthusiasm for their future career.

Many of the league members have really welcomed the outbreak, although outwardly insistent that Chairman Mott should discipline the leaders at their first violation of the league racing rules. President Isaac B. Potter of the league, it is said, has long been opposed to the league control of racing, but he refuses to give his opinions upon the present situation further than to intimate he would not be surprised if the efforts of the racing men to run racing should fall flat, like the Cash Prize League of preceding years. He argues that the men cannot be prevented from Sunday riding or racing on outlawed tracks if they so desire, and he refuses to be angered at them.

Talk of giving over the control of cycle racing to the National Trotting Association has been revived by the recent action of the racing men. It is urged that that body is perfectly competent to control the sport, and that cycle tracks could be constructed within the trotting courses at a comparatively small cost in many instances.

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The races at Trenton and Philadelphia did not change the relative positions of the leaders in the rating table for the National championship. Chairman Mott of the National Racing Board announces the rating to Sept. 29 as follows: Bald, 155; Major Taylor, 143; McFarland, 128; Kimble, 112; Ccoper, 106; Arthur Gardiner, 102; Freeman, 73; Stevens, 62; W. Martin, 19; Mertens, 18; Jay Eaton, 16; John Fisher, 14; Tom Butler, 9; Bowler, 7; Kiser, 6; Fred Sims, 5; Dr. Brown, 5; Becker, 5; Jaap Edon, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Earl Kiser, 3; Harry Terrill, 3; Bourotte, 2; C. M. Bly, 2; Hills, Jr., 2; Watson Coleman, 1; H. C. Caldwell, 1; Cabanne, 1.

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Walter Faraday, Chairman of the Road Records Committee of the Century Road Club of America, has compiled the standing of the riders in the mileage contest for the year up to Aug. 31. At that date the twenty-five leaders were competing in the following order: George G. Webber, Toledo, Ohio; Irving Harrison, Hackensack, N. J.; Roy M. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Jennings, Eddington, Penn.; John E. Cullingford, Camden, N. J.; Will G. Howe, Chicago, Ill.; George F. Pond, Jr., Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. George Bunker, Chicago, Ill.; Charles W. Heaton, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. F. S. Bowen, Austin, Ill.; Gus Egloff, New York City; Thomas W. Davis, Peoria, Ill.; C. H. Vanderhoof, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry Early, Jersey City, N. J.; John M. Coates, Milwaukee, Wis.; Allen Underwood, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. P. Sterns, Cleveland, Ohio; R. C. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. P. Sterns, Cleveland, Ohio; W. T. Cunningham, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. J. Hopkins, Buffalo, N. Y.; Karl F. Robinson, Albany, N. Y.; William A. Denn, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. A. E. McKee, New York City; S. J. Wittrup, Chicago, Ill.

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Under the auspices of the Eagle Athletic Club, a twenty-five-mile road race is planned for Saturday, the course being over the Perth Amboy and Metuchen Road. It is open to amateurs only, and among the prizes are a bicycle, a diamond ring, and a gold watch. Entries close Wednesday with P. W. Richters, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Tannery Strike Threatened.

NEWARK, N. J. Oct. 2.—There is danger of a general strike at R. R. Saloman's Cordovan tannery, where several hundred hands are employed. The glazers, twenty-six in number, are already on strike because an attempt was made to reduce their wages from $10 to $9 a week. Men were hired in Philadelphia to take their places, but when they arrived here and found there was a strike in progress they refused to go to work and were sent back. Unless there is a speedy settlement with the strikers, the entire factory force threatens to quit work.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Theron Geddes, Salt Lake City; Baron Schleppenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago; Louis Sholes, Milwaukee; Comte d'Arichier, Third Secretary French Legation, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Frank Carruthers, London; Sigmund Brill, London; Robinson Crowell, San Francisco.

HOLLAND—Henry Wilding, Southampton, England; Prof. M. Bi

SICK SOLDIERS BADLY FED

Surgeon Seaman Fears There Will Be Deaths on the Obdam Coming Here from Puerto Rico.

VESSEL NOW AT SANTIAGO

Proposal to Put More Sick Aboard There Meets with a Vigorous Protest — Conflict with Gen. Lawton.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 2.—Surgeon Major Seaman of the transport Obdam declares that there will be a repetition of the awful horrors that have characterized the voyage home of the other transports if more sick soldiers are sent on board the vessel for transportation to New York.

He says that when the Obdam left Puerto Rico many on board were sick, yet the First Quartermaster refused to furnish wine for their use, but supplied them with hardtack and canned food, saying that he had no authority to do more. Surgeon Seaman said he would hold him responsible should any deaths occur, and finally succeeded in obtaining suitable food for those who were ill.

He asserts that the ship has every man that she can carry, and that if she reaches New York without any deaths occurring she will be lucky.

Hearing that a number of other sick soldiers were to be sent aboard here, the Surgeon Major made a protest, and stated that he was informed by Gen. Lawton that his protest showed lack of discipline and that an officer had been appointed to see how many additional men the Obdam could carry.

Surgeon Seaman says he will cable to Surgeon General Sternberg a protest disclaiming responsibility for whatever may happen.

SANTIAGO POLICEMAN ATTACKED.

Capt. Mondoza, Aide to Gen. Lawton, Persuaded the Rioters to Disperse.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 2.—Capt. Mondoza, aide to Gen. Lawton, has made a display of bravery in intervening in a disturbance which might have resulted in a riot. The trouble had its origin in a refusal of a noisy Cuban negro to move on when ordered to do so by a policeman. The negro drew a machete, when the officer attempted to enforce his order, and, supported by a crowd of over 200, some armed with machetes, and others with stones, attacked the policeman, who drew a revolver and machete. Capt. Mondoza, seeing the disturbance, sprang into a carriage, and driving to where the policeman was standing, addressed the crowd, finally persuading the gathering to disperse.

Necessaries of Life Dear.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 2.—Mayor McLeary of Santiago is endeavoring to compel the merchants to sell the necessaries of life at reasonable figures.

Troops Preparing to Go to Cuba.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 2.—The Second Army Corps will be shipped from Camp Meade to Anniston, Ala., preparatory to being sent to Cuba. The movement from here will begin in about two weeks, and will be completed with the least possible delay. The First Division, to which the Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiments are attached, will get away first. This division is in command of Gen. M. B. Young. It will be stationed at Anniston about a month and then forwarded to Cuba. The programme is to keep Gen. Young's troops in Cuba for three or four months, and then bring them back to this country and muster them out.

SERVICES AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Funeral Ceremonies Are Conducted at the Camp Cemetery.

MONTAUK, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Funeral services were held in the cemetery back of the detention camp this afternoon. There are now twenty bodies in the little cemetery, which is located on one of the highest hills on the point and within a short distance of the water. Fifty-two graves have been dug and occupied on the hilltop since the camp was opened, but thirty-two bodies have been taken away for burial elsewhere. Of the twenty remaining, two have never been identified.

Chaplain Henry Swift, an Episcopal minister, conducted the services. He was assisted by Brother James and by Chaplain E. S. Kimball. There were present the 600 members of the Second Engineer Corps, under command of Lieut. Burr. Gen. Shafter and Col. McClellan attended. Among the others were Major John D. Miley, Major Ira C. Brown of the General Hospital, Major Ebert, Capt. Jackson of the Seventh Infantry, Capt. Howell of the Seventh Infantry, Capt. Goodwin of Gen. Chaffee's staff, representatives of each of the other regiments in camp, Mrs. A. G. Hammond of the Red Cross Society, Miss Lucy Rider, Deaconess of St. George's Church, New York; Miss Eloise Lange, Miss Gerard of Bellport, and Miss Virginia Young.

Miss Young sent a box of cut flowers. The nurses and attendants at the hospital sent a lot of golden rod, and Mrs. Gerard sent a box of flowers.

The service was affecting and still simple. When it was over the hospital force went back to their duties, while Gen. Shafter hurried away to the railroad station to take a train for New York, as he leaves the camp for good. Brig. Gen. Pierson is now the senior officer in the camp and in command. He is expected to leave in a few days, and the command of the camp will then devolve upon an officer of lower grade. Major Ebert leaves on Thursday for Washington.

There were no deaths to-day, and all the sick are getting along as well as can be expected. Some of those whose cases were considered hopeless ten days ago are improving, so that the number of deaths will be less than was feared, and at the present rate of improvement nearly all the sick will be away from here by next Sunday. The most serious case now in the hospital is one of diphtheria.

THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

Recruits for the Fourth Regiment May Be in Camp To-day.

SEA GIRT, Oct. 2.—The officers of the First New Jersey Regiment, who are recruiting three companies from that command for transfer to the Fourth Regiment, which is slated for duty in Cuba with Gen. Graham's Second Corps, expect to have the recruits in camp by to-morrow evening, and Col. Smith contemplates moving the Fourth to Camp Meade early next week. Twenty-nine married men were honorably discharged from the Fourth yesterday by order of the War Department.

The Second Regiment, now on a ten days' furlough, will return to camp Wednesday and will be sent home again for a month prior to muster out. When the regiment left Jacksonville last week, fifty men were left behind in the division hospital. Col. Hine started for Jacksonville yesterday to look after these sick men, and if they are well enough to stand the journey, will bring them home with him.

Gen. Gillespie has ordered a general court-martial to convene here Tuesday. William Murphy, a private in Company E, Fourth Regiment, will appear before the court, charged with insulting the colors while on parade, attempting to assault an officer, and with repeatedly "jumping the guard."

Soldier Killed by a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Thomas J. McDermott, a private in Company C, First Regiment, who was recently transferred from that command to the Fourth New Jersey, as he wished to remain in service, was killed late last night by falling from a freight train at Waverly. The train was on its way from Long Branch to New York, and it is supposed McDermott boarded it at Sea Girt or Long Branch to come to Newark. A letter found on his person from his sweetheart was written in most endearing terms, and full of good advice. It is thought that he was coming here to see her. He was twenty-one years old.

OUR COTTON PRODUCTION.

Figures Show How the Increased Supply Year After Year Has Caused Prices to Decline.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The phenomenally low price of cotton recently reported, said to be the lowest point reached in many years, lends special interest to a series of tables just compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing the remarkable increase in cotton production and coincidental fall in price. These tables show that the United States, the chief cotton producer of the world, has quadrupled her cotton production since 1872, and that the price of cotton in the same period has fallen to about one-fourth that which prevailed in that year.

In 1872 the cotton crop of the United States is shown to have been 1,384,054,494 pounds, with an average price of 22.19 cents per pound; in 1898 the crop is reported at 5,667,372,051 pounds, with an average price of 6.23 cents per pound. Thus the production of 1898 is more than four times that of 1872 and the average price but a little over one-fourth that of that year.

When it is considered that the other portions of the world that grow cotton have not at all reduced their production meantime, it is apparent that the increased cotton supply of the world in the quarter of a century under consideration has been very great and far in advance of the increase in population or consuming power.

Twenty-five years ago the United States produced 70 per cent. of the cotton of the world; to-day she produces 85 per cent. of the world's cotton. This increase in the percentage has been, not because of a reduction of the cotton produced in other parts of the world, but simply on account of the increase in our own. The cotton supply of the other cotton-producing sections of the world in 1872-3 was 1,667,000 bales, and in 1897-8 1,665,000 bales. The average cotton production of other countries from 1872 to 1878 was 1,618,000 bales per annum, and from 1890 to 1897 was 1,924,000 bales per annum, showing that there has also been a slight growth in cotton production in other parts of the world, while our own production has been increasing enormously.

Not only has the price of cotton fallen at about the same rate that the production has increased, but there has also been a corresponding fall in the price of cloths manufactured from cotton. The reports of the Bureau of Statistics show that cotton "printing cloths" were quoted at 7.88 cents per yard in 1872, while reports just published show an average rate of 2.17 cents per yard in the cotton year 1898 for the same grade of cloths, the fall in the price of the manufactured article thus having, in this case at least, nearly or quite kept pace with the fall in the price of raw cotton and the increase in production of that article.

It is proper to add that the prices quoted for the earlier years are based upon the currency values of that period, and if reduced to a gold basis would be slightly less. Cotton "printing cloths," whose prices are given in the table, are of the quality manufactured for use in printing calicoes and accepted as a standard grade by which prices are constantly quoted.

Year Ending Aug. 31.	Cotton Crop. Pounds.	Average Price Per Pound.	"Printing Cloths," Average Price Per Yard.
1872	1,384,054,494	22.19	7.88
1873	1,833,188,931	20.14	6.69
1874	1,940,648,352	17.95	5.57
1875	1,783,644,022	15.46	5.33
1876	2,157,948,182	12.93	4.10
1877	2,095,901,297	11.82	4.38
1878	2,260,285,686	11.22	3.44
1879	2,404,410,373	10.84	3.93
1880	2,771,797,156	11.51	4.51
1881	3,199,822,682	12.03	3.95
1882	2,588,240,050	11.56	3.76
1883	3,405,070,410	11.88	3.60
1884	2,757,544,422	10.88	3.36
1885	2,742,906,011	10.45	3.12
1886	3,182,305,039	9.28	3.31
1887	3,157,375,443	10.21	3.33
1888	3,439,172,391	10.03	3.81
1889	3,439,934,799	10.65	3.81
1890	3,387,366,183	11.07	3.34
1891	4,316,043,982	8.60	2.95
1892	4,506,575,984	7.71	3.39
1893	3,352,658,458	8.56	3.30
1894	3,769,381,478	6.92	2.75
1895	5,036,964,409	7.44	2.86
1896	3,592,416,851	7.93	2.60
1897	4,397,177,704	7.74	2.47
1898	5,667,372,051	6.23	2.17

MR. ESHBAUGH'S LETTERS.

Two of Those Found Indicate that He Had a Queer Controversy with a Clerical Friend.

The body of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, which was found floating off the foot of Tenth Street, Hoboken, Saturday, is still at Hoffman's Morgue, that city. It will be sent to Des Moines, Iowa, for burial. The arrangements for the removal of the body were made yesterday by J. K. Kyles, sexton of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, of which the dead man was a prominent and active member. Mr. Kyles called on Coroner Hoffman yesterday shortly after County Physician Charles B. Converse had viewed the body.

Dr. Converse will issue the certificate of death to-day, and the body will be removed to-morrow morning. The cause of death in the certificate will be given as drowning. A Mr. Chamberlain of Montclair, and friend and neighbor of the dead man, also called at the Morgue. He would not talk nor discuss the case.

Among the letters found in Mr. Eshbaugh's pockets were the following:

New York, June 15, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Eshbaugh: I have just come out of a long swooning spell and hasten to reply to your invitation. The swoon was occasioned by the arrival of your note. When I was called to the Tabernacle I received letters of congratulation from all parts of the United States, and I looked for a note from you stating that in your opinion I, of all men living, was best fitted for the Tabernacle pulpit. But no such letter came. I excused you, thinking that you had probably gone to Philadelphia again. When I arrived in March and preached my first sermon I expected to see you and your family in the front pew and your dog chained to the pulpit. But none of you were visible. Ever since March I have been expecting a note or a call from you, but the silence has been profound and unbroken, and, now that I am just packing my trunk to start for New England, you invite me to lunch. How in the world did you know I was just starting for the train? Mrs. Jefferson and the boys have been in Ohio for two months, and I have been wandering day after day through the streets, looking wistfully at people and wishing they would ask me to lunch, and just when I wouldn't lunch with McKinley, should he ask me, you send me your invitation.

Mrs. Jefferson and the boys arrive to-night, and I shall do all my lunching with them, thank you. I might lunch with Mr. Eshbaugh or with Miss Eshbaugh or with Dog Eshbaugh, but if you drop off the "G" and ask me to lunch with D. O. Eshbaugh, I must politely but positively decline. I have asked my dog if he cared to lunch with you, and he tried to bite me, it made him so mad. And so I am yours,

CHARLES E. JEFFERSON.

The following is Mr. Eshbaugh's reply, it is believed:

June 24.

The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, care Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

My Dear Mr. Jefferson: Your letter spurning my invitation to place your legs under the same table with mine for a noonday meal has been received. It proves conclusively that I pursued a wise course in restraining my feelings and sending you no word of the real enthusiasm and gratification I felt when you were made pastor of the Tabernacle. The family would not attend your first service as pastor. No one informed us it was an occasion when dogs would be expected to be present. If I had known of this fact your anticipation would have been more than realized, for Blanco and the whole family would have attended and have insisted upon sitting on the pulpit steps. But under the circumstances we did not feel like taking the dog along, and we would not leave him at home alone, and so we did not go.

I have seen you eat and know of no way to save considerable money and at the same time get the credit of inviting you to lunch, except to give you the invitation for a day when I knew that one of us would be out of town. This explains the fact that my letter reached you just as you were "taking a train." I believe every word in your letter, except what you say about your dog. If the statement concerned a man it might be true, but I never knew a dog to be so mean. I never knew a dog to treat any one badly who approached him in a friendly spirit, particularly when the approach was accompanied with an offer of something good to eat. I have a better opinion of your dog than what you say about him would warrant. If he is as bad a dog as your statement indicates it is evident that there is something the matter with the atmosphere in which he lives. With enthusiastic love from our entire household to you and your family, notwithstanding your scorn, faithfully yours,

The second letter was typewritten and unsigned. It was evidently a copy of one sent or else the original which was never sent.

The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, last night declined to see a reporter who called at his home, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, to learn whether he knew anything about the letter found in the pocket of Mr. Eshbaugh's clothing.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GEN. F. V. GREENE'S REPORT

The Part Taken by His Brigade in the Battle Which Resulted in the Capture of Manila.

TROOPS ARE WARMLY PRAISED

Opposition of the Spaniards Overcome with a Loss Comparatively Insignificant—Special Commendation for Several Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The report of Major-Gen. F. V. Greene, who commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Eighth Army Corps at Manila at the time of the battle there on the 13th of August, has been made public. Gen. Greene was then a Brigadier General. His brigade consisted of the First Colorado, First Nebraska, and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the First and Second Battalions of the Eighteenth Infantry, Batteries A and B of the Utah Artillery, a detachment of Company A, Engineer Battalion, First California; the First and Third Battalions of the Third Artillery, and Company A, Engineer Battalion. The losses of the brigade were sixteen killed and sixty-six wounded.

Gen. Greene describes in detail the part performed by his command in the battles about Manila, recapitulating in the following:

"The manner in which the troops performed their duties, whether fighting, working in the trenches, or sitting still under fire with strict orders not to return it, is worthy of the very highest praise. The resistance encountered on the 13th was much less than anticipated and planned for, but had the resistance been greater the result would have been the same, only the loss would have been greater. Fortunately the great result of capturing this city, the seat of Spanish power in the East for more than 300 years, was accomplished with a loss of life comparatively insignificant."

Gen. Greene's account of the events from the day of his landing up to Aug. 13, the date of the decisive battle, shows that his troops were constantly on the defensive and that all of them were employed in skirmishes of greater or less importance. Of the battle of the 13th he says:

"At 10:15 I sent forward the First Battalion of the First Colorado along the beach and in the road on its right, and followed this up with the Second, then the Third Battalion of the same regiment, at distances of about 200 yards. They met a hot fire from rifles on their right flank, in the rear of the Spanish trenches and in the direction of Cingalon and Pace. They replied to this with volleys, and the companies nearest the beach forded the creek, advanced through the water on the beach, turned the right flank of the trenches, and entered Fort San Antonio de Abad from the rear, hauling down the Spanish flag and hoisting the American flag about 11 A. M.

"Seeing the fort captured without resistance, I ordered the Eighteenth United States Infantry to move by the left flank over the trenches and along the road to Manila in column of fours, not anticipating any resistance. As they showed themselves, however, a sharp fire was met from the woods near Cingalon, and the Second Battalion deployed to the right of the road in the formation for attack. Although the enemy could not be accurately located on account of his using smokeless powder, this fire was replied to by volleys, which had the effect of subduing it. The battalion then moved forward by rushes, followed by the First Battalion, until it reached the Spanish trenches, which had been abandoned, leaving three dead.

"When the Eighteenth United States Infantry advanced, I sent orders to the Third United States Artillery to advance to the front from its position on the right, and their advance was made in the formation for attack at the same time as the Eighteenth United States Infantry. They were subject to the same fire from their right and front near the Cingalon woods, to which they replied, subduing it and then advancing to the Spanish trenches, which they found deserted.

"I rode forward rapidly by the beach and through the creek to the fort. A portion of the First Colorado was in the Spanish trenches replying to a fire from a second line of defense running along the road from Malate to Cingalon. The rest of the Colorado regiment and all of the California were in the houses a few hundred yards in our front, replying to this same fire from the flank. The engagement here lasted about fifteen minutes before the enemy's fire was subdued.

"The First Nebraska and Eighteenth United States Infantry having now come up, I directed them to move forward, the former along the beach and the latter along Calle Real. The Colorado regiment was directed to protect the right flank from a possible attack from Cingalon and Paco. The California regiment was already in advance on Calle Real. In this way the brigade moved through Malate from street to street, meeting a straggling fire from the direction of Paco, but no serious resistance.

"After advancing through Malate and Wernita, the open space at Luneta, just south of the walled city, was reached about 1 P. M. A white flag was flying at the southwest bastion, and I rode forward to meet it under a heavy fire from our right and rear on the Paco road. At the bastion I was informed that officers representing Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey were on their way ashore to receive the surrender, and I therefore turned east to the Paco road."

Gen. Greene records his appreciation of the services rendered by Capt. T. B. Mott, aide de camp to the Major General commanding; the members of his own staff, Capt. G. Bates, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, aide de camp; Capt. W. A. Harper, Assistant Quartermaster, and Major F. S. Bourne, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, all of whom were with him on Aug. 13. They all carried orders under fire, fortunately without any casualties.

AFFAIRS OF THE FILIPINOS.

Aguinaldo Declines a Civil List of $75,000—Natives' Distrust of Americans Overcome.

MANILA, Oct. 2.—The National Assembly at Malolos at a recent sitting voted Aguinaldo a civil list of $75,000, but Aguinaldo declined to receive anything until the army should have been paid. An attempt was made by Paterne, the Speaker of the House, to have inserted a clause granting him an allowance because of his office, but the proposal was rejected. The Assembly is now engaged in discussing the Constitution. The Spanish community is telegraphing to Madrid in an endeavor to secure the release of prisoners. Personal investigations made in the province emphasizes the determination of the insurgents to obtain a specific guarantee of favorable terms before releasing the prisoners in their hands, and it is certain that they will never cheaply relinquish their dearly bought conquests.

Popular opinion favors autonomy, which, it is generally expected, will be established. The people rather distrust the Americans, who, beginning to realize this fact, sent the cruiser Raleigh to the northwestern ports for the purpose of showing the American flag and making friends with the natives. The cruiser's officers endeavored to arrange an interchange of hospitalities, but the natives at first were unwilling to visit the ship unless hostages were landed. Finally, however, friendly feeling was established, and the natives were agreeably surprised at the American attitude.

A sanitary board, with an American at its head, has been established here. A corps of physicians is superintending sanitary work in all the districts of the city and vicinity.

SPAIN BEGINS TO WIN AGAIN.

An Alleged Victory Over the Insurgents in the Vizayas.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—A dispatch received here from the Vizayas Islands says the Tagales have landed in Antigua Province, and have been completely defeated by a Spanish column, after a sharp fight, in which ninety-four of the insurgents were killed.

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,297,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 119,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,288,000 pesetas.

WOMEN ACTIVE IN GOLF.

Interesting Feminine Contests Will Be Played This Week.

Golfers will be unusually active this week. Many events of importance will take place. On local links there will be something in progress every day. The women golfers throughout the country who are intending to compete next week for the championship of the United States will be deeply interested in the announcement of entries for this important contest. The entries will be closed to-morrow night by Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association. The list will be announced Wednesday.

The tournament will be begun Tuesday of next week on the Ardsley Club links. It will be continued four days. It is certain to be the largest women's golf event ever held in America. All the leading players among the fair sex will be there.

The Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., quick to take advantage of the interest in women's tournaments, has arranged a two-day contest for the following week, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18 and 19. It is to be an open event. The success of the one-day competition held under similar conditions last year will doubtless be repeated. The Morris County Golf Club has generously postponed its club week, so that its contingent of fair golfers may add to the interest of the Baltusrol games and also more or less to their own fame.

The prizes at Baltusrol include a handicap cup, Patronesses' Cup, consolation cup, and prizes for putting and a mixed foursome match. The smaller eighteen-hole course will be used—5,128 yards. Entries will be closed Friday by the Secretary, Louis Keller, 59 Liberty Street.

The Morris County Club, at Morristown, N. J., will keep the month active with competitions for men and women. There will be a women's team match to-day. The important match with the Philadelphia women's team will be the event of to-morrow. The seventh handicap competition for the Foote Silver Cup will be played Wednesday. The winners of the six previous matches are Mrs. A. G. Dean, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Gertrude Hoyt, Miss Kip, Miss Marie G. Bryce, and Mrs. S. H. Plum, second. The men will meet the Tuxedo golf team Saturday on the Morris County links, and the third approaching and putting match for the Secretary's Cup will be played.

Joseph Bushnell has just offered a silver cup for a women's scratch competition. The first game will be played Monday, Oct. 17, another contest coming the following Saturday. The club week will be commenced Monday, Oct. 24. Besides the semi-annual championship contests for both men and women, the fair golfers will compete for new cups for women, given by Mrs. F. B. Richardson and Mrs. C. F. Young.

The big event of the week, as previously told in full, will be the four-day invitation tournament of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, which will be begun Wednesday. It will attract an unusually large number of first-class golfers.

The annual open event of the Westchester Country Club, always popular among the golfing fraternity, will occupy the three last days of next week. The novel feature of the event will be a champion foursome match at 36 holes, medal play. This will be the only event on the last day. A handsome silver cup will be presented to the club furnishing the winning pair. The victors will receive gold medals.

The women's fifth monthly handicap at the country club was recently won by Mrs. William H. Sands, Miss Isabel Fanshawe getting second place and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury third.

The Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn., has just purchased a thirteen-thousand-dollar residence to be converted into a clubhouse, has prepared several interesting events for this month. There will be a handicap contest Saturday with separate prizes given by Edward C. Hoyt for men and women. For the following Saturday a mixed foursome tournament is announced, the prize being given by Walter S. Hoyt. The club championships for men and women will be begun Saturday, Nov. 5, and will be continued through the following Monday and Tuesday.

The Halcyon Golf Club of Millbrook, N. Y., announces an open tournament for next Saturday.

The Staten Island Cricket Club will hold its sixth monthly handicap for Class A and Class B players Saturday. The club team will visit the links of the Richmond County Country Club the same day, and play a match in the series of contests for the inter-club Staten Island Cup. Ten men will be on a side. This will be the last contest for the Richmond County golfers, and they are now so well in the front as to appear sure winners of the trophy.

The first match play round for the cup given by Otis L. Williams, Captain of the Richmond County team, will be played Saturday of next week, the contestants to be the eight who qualified for this event during the championship tournament last Saturday. The championship series of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, for men and women, will be begun Saturday. George E. Armstrong and Miss Adeline K. Robinson are the respective champions.

Passaic Yacht Club Regatta.

The Passaic Yacht Club held a regatta on Newark Bay yesterday afternoon, in which several of the popular boats in that vicinity participated. The H. H. Holmes, a cabin catboat that has been more or less prominent for the past twenty years, won in her class, and the Minnie received a sail-over prize in the open catboat class. The summary:

CABIN CATBOATS.

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
H. H. Holmes	12 13 05	3 55 15	3 42 10
Annie J	12 14 05	3 58 45	3 44 40
Bessie	12 14 05	4 03 03	3 48 35
Water Lily	12 14 10	4 04 45	3 51 35
Restless	12 17 10	Did not finish.	

OPEN CATBOATS.

Minnie	12 13 10	4 06 10	3 53 00

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

The Two Hundred and Third New York to Shift Its Camp.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 2.—A new camp has been installed for the Two Hundred and Third New York in the Conewango Hills, and the regiment will be moved in the morning by rail.

The health of the army here is improved, and the medical officers have no fear of a general outbreak of typhoid fever.

Maine Soldier Dead at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 2.—Private Harold Lamson of Company D, First Maine Volunteers, died to-day, after a long illness of typhoid-malarial fever, which was followed by pneumonia and heart failure. He was twenty years of age, a student at the University of Maine, and a native of Addison.

A Supposed Deserter Killed.

RANDOLPH, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Thomas McLeod, said to be a deserter from the regular army, and whose address is given as 493 Ninth Avenue, New York, was killed by an Erie freight train near here to-day. McLeod was beating his way home, and was riding on the bumpers of the train when he fell asleep and rolled on the track.

Soldier Dies at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, Oct. 2.—William S. Lenahan, twenty-four years old, a private in Company G, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers, died to-day in the Nassau Hospital here, where he was taken while his regiment was at Camp Black. This is the first death among the fifty soldiers that have been taken care of at the hospital.

Death Takes Family in a Few Months.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Edgar B. Birdsall, the last member of an old New Rochelle family, died this morning of heart disease at the home of Mrs. Hettie Secor, at Rye Neck. During the last eight months the entire family has been wiped out by death. On Feb. 24 Mr. Birdsall's brother, Dr. Theodore Birdsall, died. On July 27 Benjamin Birdsall, their father, expired, his death being followed by that of his wife, Deborah U., on Aug. 19. Mr. Birdsall will be buried at Quaker Ridge Cemetery on Tuesday, with Quaker ceremonies.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

HARNESS-RACING GOSSIP

Grand Circuit Records Eclipsed by the Performances at Louisville.

FASTEST MILE OF THE YEAR

Bingen Becomes the Season's Champion Trotter by Going in 2:06 3-4—Directly's New Pacing Record—Programme for Lexington.

The Fall season of harness racing in the West and Southwest is developing more remarkable performances in the line of speed than any which the Grand Circuit contests produced. More records were broken at Louisville last week than at any previous meeting this year, and one name was added to the 2:10 trotting list. The newcomer in the list is Pilatus, owned by Andy McDowell. The latter says Philatus is the best trotter he has handled since he drove Agate, 2:04¾. Pilatus is a son of Onward and Phyllis, by Egbert, and was bred by the late Col. R. P. Pepper.

The Louisville meeting, among other things, boasts the two fastest heats trotted this season. The brown horse Bingen, owned by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, on Monday became the champion of the season to date by trotting the first heat in the Frank Fehn Stake in 2:06¾. In the second heat of the same event the five-year-old brown horse Caid, owned by Arthur J. Caton of Joliet, Ill., finished the mile in 2:07¼, thus taking second rank among the season's trotters. On the day following the race Caid was sold for $8,000 to Schlesinger & Co. of Vienna, Austria. He will be shipped abroad after the Lexington meeting.

Probably the greatest performance of the meeting was that of James Butler's six-year-old black horse Directly, on Thursday, in defeating a field of pacers composed of Anaconda, Chehalis, Frank Bogash, Bumps, Planet, and Ananias. Directly took the third heat in 2:03¼, thus obtaining a record never equaled except by the four pacers in the championship class—Star Pointer, 1:59¼; John R. Gentry, 2:00½; Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, and Robert J., 2:01½. Directly is the son of Mr. Butler's famous stallion Direct, 2:05½, who is also the sire of the crack four-year-old Directum Kelly, 2:08¼. Directly holds the world's record for two-year-old pacers, having gained a mark of 2:07¾ at that age, and until Klatawah came out this year his three-year-old performance in 2:07¼ was the record for pacers of that age. Klatawah reduced the three-year-old pacing record again at Louisville, lowering it from 2:06¼ to 2:05½.

THE LEXINGTON MEETING.

Such performances as those at Louisville are considered a good augury for the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, which will open at Lexington to-morrow and continue ten days. With the exception of Directum Kelly and one or two others that have been retired by reason of illness, all of the season's cracks will appear at Lexington, and a series of great contests is anticipated.

For every day of the first week an attraction of more than usual interest has been provided. On the opening day the principal event will be the Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old trotters. The value of the stake is $16,000, and twenty-one entries have been declared, out of which at least fifteen will start. The stake event of the second day will be the Trotting Futurity of $5,000, for two-year-olds, which has twenty-three entries.

The Transylvania Stake of $5,000, for trotters eligible to the 2:13 class, is on the card for Thursday. To win this race is regarded by breeders, owners, and drivers as the blue-ribbon honor of the harness-racing season—an honor which will be enhanced this year by the high class of the entries. The probable starters include Bingen, John Nolan, Eagle Flannigan, Askey, Grattan Boy, Sir Charles, Caracalla, Cut Glass, Belle J., Tom Boy, Dione, Pilatus, J. B. D., and Equity. Of these, eight have entered the 2:10 list this year, and the records of the others are close to the mark which defines the aristocracy of the trotting turf. To the regret of many horsemen James Butler has withdrawn his two entries, Directum Kelly and Gayton, and J. Malcolm Forbes's Nico is also missing from the list.

Aside from these stake events, one of the greatest attractions of the week will be the 2:04 pacing class, which is on Saturday's card. The contestants in this will include Frank Bogash, Planet, Ananias, Directly, Sherman Clay, Frank Agan, Anaconda, Rubinstein, Chehalis, and Bumps. Eastern horsemen, many of whom will attend the meeting, are hoping that Directly may repeat his victory of last week at Louisville and prevent the pacing championship of the season from going to California, as it recently seemed likely to do.

PARKWAY RACES AND THE SPEEDWAY.

Local horsemen will be attracted this week to the pretty half-mile track of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, where the Fall meeting will open to-morrow and continue four days. The club offers $3,100 for ten trotting and pacing events. The entries, numbering 127, were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday. The free-for-all trotting and pacing race, with 16 entries, which is on the card for Friday, is expected to furnish a contest of unusual interest.

The crowded condition of the Speedway on recent pleasant afternoons shows that most of the New York driving men have returned from their Summer haunts and are eager to enjoy their favorite sport on the new drive. The presence of many vehicles on the Speedway, which the rules were intended to exclude, led to a conference of horsemen last Monday in the office of George C. Clausen, President of the Department of Parks. Nathan Straus, who was unable to be present, sent a letter suggesting that no vehicle carrying more than two persons should be admitted to the driveway. David Bonner and others favored the admission of two-wheeled vehicles, and Hamilton Busbey said he would approve the suggestion provided that such vehicles should be excluded in the afternoon, when the driving is heaviest, and that nothing lighter than a road wagon should be classed as a two-wheeler, but he argued strongly against the admission of the sulky. The majority of those present were in favor of excluding the surrey. The question of admitting women drivers was discussed, and it was agreed that they ought to be judged the same as men—by their ability to drive without causing danger to themselves or to others. President Clausen promised to consider the subject and take action at an early date to remove various causes of complaint. It was agreed by all that one of the principal sources of trouble was the lack of knowledge and discrimination on the part of policemen stationed along the Speedway. President Clausen will ask for a special detail of trained men to enforce the rules.

TROTTERS FOR ENGLISH HUNTERS.

Walter Winans, the American writer, who resides at Brighton, England, has written a letter to The Chicago Horse Review in regard to the market for American horses, based on his knowledge of conditions both in this country and England. He says in part:

"There is a market for misfits in trotter stock which, in my opinion, ought to be worked; this is turning them into hunters for the English market. The qualities of the American trotter are just those required in a hunter. The popular idea of the hunter in the States is that he is merely a jumper, and the idea of English fox hunting is rushing across country and jumping everything that comes in the way—gates, rails, &c. The real thing is like this: Of a 'field' of say 300 horsemen, some fifteen or twenty ride 'straight,' and go into each field as near as they can the way the hounds have gone, but even they generally draw the line at gates, and rarely jump them or high rails, but if a gate is not locked they go through it, especially toward the end of a run, when their horses are all blown or tired.

"Of the rest of the 'field' some hundred follow the general line of the run, jumping the places which are not too big or likely to make a horse fall, and whenever a fence looks too big, or there is a ditch or brook more than a very few feet wide, they go round it, or over it at the nearest bridge. The remainder, or great mass of the 'field,' frankly shirk the jumps, and pound along the roads and lanes, or occasionally gallop across a few fields if they see a line of gates, so that they can get from one to the other without jumping. They are called 'road riders.' Some men get very clever at this and manage to see all the fun without any more risk than the horse making a false step and falling in the road.

"I merely tell these facts to show what is wanted in a hunter in England. The great mass of hunting men want a horse able to carry from 160 pounds upward; the more he can carry the more valuable he is. A hunter need not be a fast galloper, but he must have the qualities which the American trotter possesses in such perfection; that is, good temper, tractability, intelligence, endurance, and sure-footedness; a horse possessing these qualities, even if he cannot jump six inches high, would command a very high price if sold to a 'road rider.'

"A horse such as I have described, if good looking, able to gallop about a three-minute gait, able to carry some 224 pounds, and able to jump a hurdle, say, three and a half feet high or a ditch eight feet wide, sells from some $300 to $1,000 or $2,000, and I have known them to go up to $5,000. That the American trotter can be taught to jump I know, as one of the leading hunters in England last year was an American trotter taught to jump, and he used to lead the field over the largest jumps in Leicestershire.

"If trotting-horse breeders imported a man or two from an English steeplechase stable, or who had been 'second horseman' or 'whip' in an English hunting establishment, and got him to teaching horses too slow for racing and not high actors enough for heavy harness, to jump, I think they would find a ready market in England. Just half a dozen fences, consisting of the following, would do to 'school over': A low gate, made to knock down; some rails; a bank, with some brushwood on top; a double, and a small ditch would do. Of course the first few lots would not sell well, as there is such a prejudice in England against American horses, but the English dealers would most likely buy them and sell them to their customers at a profit, and if they turned out well, would most likely get up a trade with the States."

HARNESS RACING NOTES.

The Spirit of the Times has selected as the subject of the first of a series of steel engravings to be issued by it James Butler's great four-year-old trotter Directum Kelly, 2:08¼, who won six consecutive races, including the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake at Detroit, before he was retired on account of illness. Directum Kelly finished first in every race in which he started, but his best time has been beaten by Bingen, 2:06¾; Caid, 2:07¼; Eagle Flannigan, 2:07½, and John Nolan, 2:08.

John Nolan, owned by Joseph E. Habinger of New Haven, ranks next to Directum Kelly among the money winners of the season, his earnings having amounted to $10,500, besides a cup worth $500. Mr. Habinger bought John Nolan early this season at St. Joseph, Mo., for $3,000. The Texas horseman, W. O. Foote, who brought out Rilma last year, has driven John Nolan in most of his races.

Frank Frasier has sold the California pacer Chehalis, 2:04¼, to Edward Mills of Boston for $7,500.

The pacer King Toska, 2:17, owned by J. E. Rockefeller, died recently at Waterville, N. Y.

It is said that Saratoga may take the place of Glens Falls in the Grand Circuit next year.

There is talk of arranging a stallion trotting race this Fall between Cresceus, Tommy Britton, Askey,

OPENING OF A WORLD'S EXPOSITION OF ART IN DRESS

This, by way of preface.

Six times, during the last nine years, have the world's accepted leaders in dress design exhibited their best under national auspices and encouragement. These were the International Expositions of Paris, Chicago, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin and Copenhagen.

The exhibition opened this morning at this store, exceeds in extent and variety all these national efforts except the first.

In speaking of our exhibit of last Spring, we said: "This is not intended as a mercantile enterprise. It is a demonstration of power." No better words can be found to characterize the present effort, although it is nearly four times greater than that of last season.

Some Exhibitors

WORTH—The fame of this house, believed by many to be jeopardized by the death of its founder, has, under the efforts of his talented sons, Jean and Gaston, reached heights never known during the elder Worth's lifetime. The house is represented in this exhibition by a number of dinner dresses,—its specialty.

DOUCET—A name known through the civilized world. Its fame is now guarded by the son of him who first gained it, and, as in the case of Worth, the son seems to excel the father. We have afternoon, reception and evening gowns,—personal efforts of Edouard Doucet himself.

FRANCIS—A meteor or a new planet? Only a boy in years, he has gained in the last eight months some of the most astonishing triumphs that have ever been won in the dressmaking field. His style is the very essence of daring originality, his effects as exquisitely beautiful as they are dashingly effective. We have three of his most characteristic productions.

MME. AGNES—Formerly a designer of the house of Doucet, she recently founded a business of her own, which her superb abilities and her charming personality rendered instantly successful. She was selected to design a part of the Coronation Trousseau of the little Queen of Holland. She has made copies of a number of these pieces for us which are on exhibition, together with other express productions.

SARA MAYER ET MORHANGE—For fifteen years Sara Mayer has held an undisputed position and an unrivaled reputation. She is a specialist of many specialties. There appears to be no limit to her resources, no end to her fertility of invention. Masterpiece succeeds masterpiece, triumph eclipses triumph. We have her latest productions in both afternoon and evening gowns, and many wraps.

LAFERRIERE, who takes pride in showing his letter of appointment as Couturier to the Princess of Wales, has sent us three street costumes. His specialty is *dignity*. His gowns now on view have all the characteristic quiet richness that has made him famous.

ROUFF—The fashion sorcerer of the Boulevard Hausmann, brilliant, erratic, weird, uncanny in his methods,—a designer for extremists. His ambition is "Effect!" and he cares little how it is produced, so that it is beautiful. As a designer for evening and ball dresses, especially for younger wearers, he probably has no equal in Europe. He sends us several characteristic productions.

Something of the Exhibition

Matters of Genius We show to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday, a collection of the latest and greatest productions of the leading dressmakers of the world.

Whether these magnificent efforts may with propriety be termed works of art, is for your own definition and opinion. That they are productions of paramount genius there can be no question.

Eminence in the dressmaking world cannot be attained by any little talents. Genius of the highest order is requisite. There are fewer great dressmakers than great painters, and there is reason for it. Imagine twenty centuries of painters confined to a single decorative subject! Would he not be rare, and justly great, that at this day produced a new effect, a new beauty, a new method of treatment?

Those who have succeeded in this feat along dressmaking lines, become famous almost in a day, but they are few. The world recognizes them gladly,—but still they are few.

Here are the greatest of them.

The Success Given by Success Our exhibit of last Spring was the subject of much comment in Paris and Vienna, and this Fall we have been *asked* to give representation to their works by many designers who have never before allowed their names to be associated with any mercantile house. Our representative has been enabled to command the talents of nearly all of the most important private dressmakers in Europe, whose productions cannot be seen elsewhere in America, except as worn by the few American women who can secure their services.

Hap-Hazard Choice vs. "Special Command" Every costume shown in this immense collection was ordered, designed, made and imported *expressly* for this house and for this occasion. Every one represents a special effort on the part of a recognized genius to produce something a little better than her best. Each is the direct production of the artist personally,—not of an assistant or subordinate. It is not the every-day collection of "imported gowns," chosen hap-hazard, turned out *en-masse*, and labeled with famous names.

Overgarments and Underwear In addition to the showing of costumes is the exhibit of coats, paletots, redingotes, ulsters and carriage and evening wraps. They are produced by specialists distinct from the dressmakers, but scarcely less celebrated. The famous house of Hubert & Riqueur is well represented, together with the latest productions from Seyriet-Briaumont, Loriot, Morhange, Gerson, Pach and a dozen others. The garments are all express productions for Wanamaker's. The collection includes a remarkable assortment of Fur Garments from Gerson, Grunwaldt and others.

The Lingerie deserves extended mention to itself. It is a marvelous collection. In the production of these exquisite garments we have been favored with the personal assistance and efforts of Mlle. Corne to an unusual extent, and her contributions, with those of Elise Poret (her former partner) and the indescribably beautiful productions of Berthelemot, in Tea Gowns, Negligee Jackets, and Peignons, are features of the showing. The collection of Children's Garments, by Reveille, Berthelemot, Tellier, Merlet, Carthelet and others, is especially important; as well as a very large showing of Silk Waists from Parisian, Berlin and Vienna designers.

Some Exhibitors

BLANCHE LEBOUVIER—At present this talented woman is on the top wave of success. She is a comparative new-comer among the world's leaders of dress design, but holds her position through sheer merit and sustained effort. She is beyond doubt the most sought after private designer in Paris this season. It was stated that this year's Grand Prix, the greatest fashion event of Paris, was "a Lebouvier exposition." Her speciality lies in afternoon gowns.

DRECOLL, of Vienna—For many years the accredited couturier to the courts of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The costumes from this house which we showed last Spring were the first that were shown to public view in any mercantile house. In the present exhibit we have five Drecoll productions,—chiefly afternoon dresses.

STAMMLER & JEANNE—This is a well-known firm to many American women. Jeanne is the designer and first acquired fame when associated with Raudnitz when that house was at its prime. She is one of the first of the "mercantile designers" and has many American patrons. We show five unique gowns from her parlors.

MLLE. CORNE—The success of this wonderful little woman has been marvelous but deserved. Formerly an unimportant assistant at Calvayrac's, later an instantly successful designer of lingerie, now an unquestioned leader in dress designing. She has no rival in her especial forte, which is *daintiness*.

MME. HAVET—Well-known for some five years to a select few only, she has suddenly become famous. This is her first public exhibit, however. For some years she has been the designer for other dressmakers, and many notable successes have been due to her. The gowns she sends to this exposition will prove her right to personal popularity and prosperity.

ANDRE GOUPY—His first American exhibit. He is especially distinguished for his use of lace, and his lace dresses. In this regard he has no rival. The gowns from his hands shown here are markedly characteristic.

MME. PORET—Formerly a partner of Mlle. Corne in the designing of lingerie, she has emulated the latter's success as a dress designer. She now, for the first time, exhibits publicly. Like her more famous partner, her best effects are reached through daintiness and simplicity.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Canadian Pacific's New Steamer Line.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 2.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad will establish another trans-Pacific line almost immediately. The steamers Tartar and Athenian, of over 4,500 tons each, will be run between Vancouver and Vladivostock, the terminus of the trans-Siberian line. The Athenian will sail first, loading here with lumber and rails for the Siberian line and then proceed to Seattle and Portland, where grain will probably be placed aboard for famine-stricken Russians.

An Assassin's Mail.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Monsters have actually been found who send Luccheni letters and post-cards of congratulation on his accursed act, and, sad to state, many such missives find their way to the Prison of St. Antoine by the post. One parcel he has, however, received of a very different nature, a consignment which would seem aptly to meet his present needs. A stout rope, eight feet long, with a noose at one end, was forwarded to him per parcel post. It bore the simple address: "To Luccheni, murderer, the Prison, Geneva."

Echo of Hobson's Kiss.

From The London Globe.

"Patricia" writes to one of the papers with the prayer that women be allowed to take an active part in welcoming the gallant troops from Egypt to their motherland. "We women of England, Ireland, and Scotland are allowed few—in fact, I may say no—opportunities of expressing our feelings with regard to the heroism of our troops." Truly, that Hobson kiss has reverberated round the world.

Cut in Two by a Train.

Anthony Pittman, eighteen years old, of 887 East Seventieth Street, was run over and killed by a train of the New York Central Railroad yesterday at One Hundred and Eleventh Street, near the Hudson River. He had been working at Saugerties, New York, but came to the city Friday to see his mother, who has been ill. With several other boys, he started out for a walk over the upper part of the city yesterday afternoon. They walked along the railroad tracks. At One Hundred and Eleventh Street the boys decided to board a passing freight train. All three got to the top of the box cars, but in stepping from one to another a sudden jolt sent young Pittman between them. He fell on the tracks, a dozen cars passed over him, and his body was cut in two. The remains were sent to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

JOURNALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

Amusing Account of How Things Happen Sometimes Elsewhere than in the Antipodes.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

I have already told how Denison, the island supercargo, took a berth ashore as overseer of a Queensland duck farm mortgaged to a bank of which his brother was manager, and how he resigned the post in great despondency and humped his swag to Cooktown.

Over his meeting with his brother let a veil be drawn. Suffice it to say that the banker told him that he had missed the one great chance of his life, and quoted Scripture about the ways of the improvident man to such an extent that Denison forgot himself. Thereupon his sister-in-law (who was a clergyman's daughter and revered the bank as she did the Church) swooned, and his brother told him he was a heartless and dissolute young ruffian, who would come to a bad end. Feeling very hurt and indignant, the ex-supercargo stumped out of the bank and went down to the wharf to look for a ship. But there was only a dirty little coasting steamer in port, and Denison hated steamers. So he rented a room at a diggers' boarding house kept by a Chinaman, knowing that this would be a dagger in the heart of his sister-in-law, who was the leading lady in Cooktown society; also he walked about the town without a coat, and then took a job on the wharf discharging coals from a collier, and experienced a malevolent satisfaction when he one evening met Mrs. Aubrey Denison in the street. He was in company with four other coalheavers, all as black as himself; his sister-in-law was walking with the wife of the newly appointed Supreme Court Judge. She glanced shudderingly at the disgraceful sight her relative presented, went home, and hysterically suggested to Aubrey Denison, Esq., that his brother Tom was a degraded criminal, and was on the way to well-deserved penal servitude.

After the coalheaving job was finished Denison lay back and luxuriated on the £5 17s 6d he had earned for his week's toil. Then one morning he saw an advertisement in The North Queensland Trumpet Call for a proofreader, and, being possessed of a certain amount of worldly wisdom, he went down to the bank, saw his brother, (who received him with a gloomy brow,) and said he should like to write a letter to the editor of The Trumpet Call. He wrote his letter (on bank paper) and then went back to Sum Fat's to await developments. The following morning he received a note from the editor telling him to call at the office. To Susie Sum Fat, his landlord's pretty half-caste daughter, he showed the missive, and asked her to lend him one of her father's best shirts. Susie, who liked Denison for his nice ways, and the tender manner in which he squeezed her hand when passing the bread, promptly brought him her parent's entire stock of linen, and bade him, with a soft smile, to take his pick. Also that night she brought him a blue silk kummerbund streaked with scarlet, and laid it on his pillow with a written intimation that it was sent "with fondest love from Susie S. Fat."

Arrayed in the clean shirt and the swagger kummerbund, Denison presented himself next morning to the editor of The Trumpet Call. There were seven other applicants for the billet, but Denison's white shirt and new kummerbund were, he felt, a tower of strength to him, and even the editor of The Trumpet Call seemed impressed—clean shirts being an anomaly in Cooktown journalistic circles.

The editor was a tall, stately man, with red eyes and a distinctly alcoholic breath. The other applicants went in first. Each one had a bundle of very dirty testimonials, all of which recalled to Denison Judge Norbury's remarks about the "tender" letters of a certain breach of promise case. One little man with bandy legs and a lurching gait put his unclean hands on the editorial table, and said that his father was "select preacher to the University of Oxford."

The red-eyed man said he was proud to know him. "Your father, Sir, was a learned man, and I reverence his name. But I never could forgive myself did I permit a son of such a great teacher to accept such a laborious position as proof-reader on The Trumpet Call. Go to Sydney or Melbourne, my dear Sir. The editors of all our leading colonial papers are clergymen or sons of clergymen. I should be doing your future prospects a bitter injustice. A bright career awaits you in this new country."

He shook the hand of the select preacher's son, and sent him out.

Among the other applicants were a man who had tried dugong fishing on the Great Barrier Reef; a broken-down advance agent from a stranded theatrical company; a local auctioneer with defective vision, but who had once written a "poem" for a ladies' journal; a baker's carter who was secretary to the local debating society; and a man named Joss, who had a terrific black eye, and who told Denison sotto voce that if the editor gave him any sauce he would "go for him" there and then; and the son of the local bellman. The editor took their names and addresses, and said he would write to them all in the morning and announce his decision. Then after they had gone out he turned to Denison with a pleasant smile and an approving look at Sum Fat's shirt, and asked him if he had had previous experience of proof-reading. Denison, in a diffident manner, said that he had not exactly had any.

"Just so. But you'll try and do your best. Well, come in this evening at 8 o'clock and see Mr. Pinkham. He'll show you what to do. Salary, £2 15s. Strict sobriety, I trust?"

The successful one expressed his thanks and withdrew. Once in the street he walked quickly into Sum Fat's and told him that he had taken a billet at thirty bob a week on a newspaper.

"Wha' paper?" inquired Sum Fat, who was squeezing a nasty-looking mass into fishballs for his boarders.

"The Trumpet Call."

"That's a lotten lag, if you ll'. It close on bankrupt this long time."

Denison assented cheerfully. It was a rotten rag, he said; but the thirty bob would pay his board bill.

Then Sum Fat, who knew that the ex-supercargo was lying as regarded the amount of his salary, nodded indifferently and went on pounding his awful hash.

"Where is Mr. Pinkham?" asked Denison at 8 P. M., when an exceedingly dirty small boy brought him his first proof.

"He's tanked. An' he says he ain't agoin' to help you read no proofs. And most all the comps is tanked, too."

However, with the intelligent assistance of the boy, Denison managed to pull through that night, with the following result in the "Intercolonial Telegrams" column:

"Melbourne, August 13.—The body of an elderly boat was foundd last night floating down the Yarra, down the Yarra with its throat cut. It was dressed in a gray tweed suit with a flannel shirt, dressed in a gray tweed suit with a flannel shirt. This morning a girl said the deceased was her father," &c.

A few lines further down in the same column was the intelligence that Chief Justice Higinbotham of Victoria had "sentenced the man Power to imprisonment for the term of his natural next."

When Denison turned up next evening the editor asked him in distinctly cold tones if he "had read the paper."

Denison said he had not—he was too tired.

Then the editor pointed out twenty-nine hideous mistakes, all underlined in blue pencil and on a par with the two above-mentioned. Denison explained in regard to the word "next" that he meant "life," but there being a turned "e" in "life" he somehow deleted the entire word, and just then in his zeal, calling out "Next proof," he unthinkingly wrote "next" on the proof instead of "life." As for the matter of the boat he had no excuse to offer. The editor was not harsh, but said that a man of Denison's intelligence ought to be employed in building up Britain beyond the seas instead of reading proofs.

For the next two issues he pulled through fairly well. Sum Fat advanced him 10s., with which he bought Susie a pair of canvas shoes.

On the fourth evening a beery local politician sent in a paragraph, written in an atrocious hand, stating that he (the beery man) had "received a number of replies to circulars he had sent out to the supporters of the Government, &c." In the morning the paragraph appeared:

"Mr. Ebenezer Thompson, has again received quite a large number of reptiles," &c.

Of course Mr. Thompson was terribly insulted—every one in Cooktown knew that he had periodical illnesses during which he imagined he was chased by large snakes and blue dogs with red eyes—and demanded Denison's instant dismissal. The editor, however, pleaded for him on account of his inexperience, and the matter was passed over.

He worried along pretty well till the end of the week, and then fresh trouble arose. Mr. Pinkham, the sub-editor, who did the foreign cables and the local fire-brigade items, got exceedingly drunk, and, for his own safety, was locked up by the intelligent police. The three reporters, who all hated Pinkham, declined to sub-edit his cables, and consequently the editor was himself driven to drink. The business manager, however, took his place, and told Denison that he relied on him to assist with the cables. Denison hinted at increased emoluments, and the manager promptly threatened to sack him and all the rest of the literary staff. He would do the cables himself, he said. He abhorred Denison on account of Susie and the kummerbund.

Just then the Emperor Frederick was dying, and news of his condition was rushed through via Sydney. At 1 A. M. the business manager came in to Denison and said that they should try to get along amicably. As both the editor and Mr. Pinkham were in a disgraceful condition, he relied on the rest of the staff to maintain the credit of The Trumpet-Call, &c. Then he showed Denison a cable he had just received, and asked him if he could assist him to make it out. It ran in this wise: "London.—Emperor Frederick's condition very grave. German physicians hamper Morell Mackenzie, but approve suggestion operation trache Otomy œsophagus without delay."

Denison said (with secret joy) that he couldn't help. But he believed that there were two famous Italian doctors with names something like Tracchi and Tomy. Sarcophagus was, he also remarked, the Latin name for the gullet. And he requested his enemy to rush the cable through as quickly as possible. The business manager said he would—he merely felt a little doubt about the proper spelling of the Italian doctors' names. As he went out Denison smiled like a fiend. His anticipations of an ample revenge upon the sordid creature who had refused him another sovereign a week were gratified in the morning, for under a large heading he saw this:

"THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.
"SERIOUS CONDITION.

"San Remo.—The Emperor Frederick's condition, is causing grave anxiety. The German physicians in attendance hinder Morell Mackenzie in every possible way. They, however, agree to his suggestion to send for the two celebrated Italian specialists, Drs. Tracchi and Tomy, and with them perform an operation on the Emperor's sarcophagus. Wheat is 1d. firmer. Hides are dull, bank rate unaltered."

The absolute beauty of the thing, however, to Denison's mind, was that the business manager had sent a copy of his translation of the cablegram to the other local paper—run by the Cooktown Labor Union—which had used it word for word.

Nothing of moment occurred after this till a report of a sermon by Dr. Stanton, the first Bishop of North Queensland, appeared. His lordship alluding to certain conditions of the human mind which rendered one's judgment "subject to warp and bias," the intelligent compositor made it "wasps and bees," and Denison, being very sleepy when he read the proof, let it go. And Dr. Stanton, good and generous man, laughed heartily when Denison with a contrite and broken heart called on him and asked for his forgiveness.

But Nemesis was coming along. There was a great magnate, whose wife ran second to Mrs. Aubrey Denison in local society and who had just lost her father. The death announcement appeared as follows:

"On June 18, at the Bungalow, Cooktown, Donald Dugald McWhannel, Government Inspector of Artesian Bores for North Queensland, aged sixty-five.

"Also at the same time and place five trusses of Victorian hay, some pigs and calves, and twenty-six bags of onions and potatoes, all in prime order."

Of course this was the last straw, and Denison was asked to resign. But as Mrs. Aubrey Denison wrote and said she should like to forgive him for his disgraceful conduct before he went away, he sent the Scotch foreman of The Trumpet-Call to explain to her that the catch line of an auctioneer's advertisement had been "dropped" on the same galley as the mortuary notice, and overlooked when the form was locked. And so, after a tender farewell to Susie Sum Fat, Denison went out into the world again to look for a ship.

The Standard Union

ONE CENT

For the Campaign! Reduction in Price.

The price of THE STANDARD UNION until election, November 8, 1898, will be 1 cent per copy, daily; Saturday 2 cents, and 7 cents per week delivered at house.

THE STANDARD UNION

Brooklyn's Leading Republican Newspaper.

CHEAPEST AND BEST. TRY IT.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Warm Weather Caused Good Attendance at Most Clubhouses.

The warm, pleasant weather of yesterday attracted many oarsmen to the boathouses along the Harlem River. One would have thought the season at its height instead of its close. With the exception of the Dauntless and Lone Star, which held their annual bicycle runs, all the clubs and barges on the river. The Atalantas had an eight-oared shell out during the morning, and in the afternoon the crack four, composed of Brown, Mercadante, Handley, and Randall, were out for a five-mile spin. It was announced yesterday that Harry K. Vought had resigned the Captaincy of the Atalantas, and that Dave Brown, one of the leading spirits in both the rowing and social circles of the club, had been elected to fill the vacancy. It was also said that Vought had resigned from the club.

The Nassau Boat Club was well represented on the water. For the first time in several weeks the club's eight-oared shell was launched and manned by the following crew: B. McCradden, bow; C. Cool, No. 2; Edward Smith, No. 3; C. M. De La Vergne, No. 4; H. Cleaver, No. 5; L. G. Blunt, No. 6; L. N. Mackey, No. 7; F. Smith, stroke, and G. W. Pye, coxswain. The Bohemian senior eight-oared crew took its regular practice spin and worked as hard as if trainging for a regatta. At the Union Boat Club's house there is talk of organizing junior and intermediate eight-oared crews for next season. A quantity of gymnasium apparatus has been purchased by the club, and it will be set up in the boathouse, where classes will be instructed throughout the Winter.

Some oarsmen in the Harlem have organized a new athletic club under the name of the Metropolitan Athletic Club of New York City. Rooms are to be rented over the Columbus Theatre, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They will be fitted up as a gymnasium. A competent instructor will be put in charge of the gymnasium, and semi-weekly classes will be formed. It is believed that a membership of two or three hundred can be obtained as soon as the rooms are opened.

The members of the Metropolitan Rowing Club are still anxiously awaiting a settlement of their insurance claim. A regular meeting of the Harlem Rowing Club will be held next Friday evening, when final arrangements will be made for the erection of its new boathouse. Davis, the Harlem boatbuilder, has just completed a new twenty-seven-pound racing shell for Fred Plaisted, the professional oarsman, who is at present rowing from the Harlem Rowing Club.

VARIETY ACTRESS TRIED TO DIE.

Kate Phillips Swallowed Laudanum in Her Dressing Room.

Kate Phillips, twenty-three years old, a variety actress, attempted suicide at Burke's Concert Hall, at 161 Bowery, last night by swallowing laudanum. She was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, and was afterward transferred to Bellevue Hospital.

The girl had been employed in the theatre for some time. She lives in Brooklyn. On reaching the theatre last night her friends noticed that she was despondent. They asked her the cause, and she told one of them that a man called at her home in Brooklyn Saturday, whom she believed to be her husband, who had followed her evidently from Illinois.

The girl said she ran away from her husband in Illinois several months ago. She thought he had traced her, and would make trouble for her. She was found soon afterward lying on a couch in her dressing room with a half-filled bottle of laudanum on the floor beside her.

Lexington Races and Horse Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 2.—Strangers are arriving on every incoming train to attend the trotting races which will begin Tuesday and the sales of trotting horses which will open to-morrow. William Russell Allen, Henry Setger, N. H. Heft, John McCoy, G. W. Nelson, and other Eastern horsemen arrived to-night. Many good horses are on the grounds, and others are coming.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Morris Park's Fall Meeting Promises Brilliant Sport.

HOW BURNS RODE ETHELBERT

In a Small Field the Western Boy Could Not Win with Him, but with Cunningham Up the Colt Beat the Same Horses.

Morris Park's Fall meeting was ushered in Saturday with a programme that was all any lover of racing could desire. There was quality as well as quantity in the six races, and four of the events were fixtures. It was what the speculative public called a hard day, for only one favorite won, and that in the hurdle race, which is never a big betting affair. Aside from the gambling standpoint, the racing was decidedly interesting, for most of the finishes were well fought, and in one race—the principal event—the result was in doubt as to which of the three first horses had earned first money until the numbers were posted. In another race, the second, which was for three-year-olds and upward over the Withers Mile, the spectators were treated to a withering drive between the two first horses, which lasted all the way through the stretch and in which only gameness won for Clonsilla, to whom the verdict was awarded.

The surroundings, too, were delightful, as they usually are at Morris Park in the Fall, for the dense woods at the upper end and on the far side of the track formed a background for the big stretch of track and the green infields that would have inspired an artist. Nature was seen at her best. The day was bright and clear, the atmosphere delightful, and the leaves on some of the trees had already put on their Autumnal tints. If the other twelve days of racing at the Westchester course bring forth the same results as did Saturday, the meeting will probably be the most successful the Westchester Racing Association has ever enjoyed.

The programme for the four days on which there will be racing this week promises excellent sport, and as the time remaining of the racing season of 1898 is short, it is safe to say owners will send their best horses, and those in the pink of condition, to Morris Park for Winter oats. But there will be serious trouble for somebody if any more races like those of Ethelbert's last few are run at the meeting. This colt is owned by James Galway, the master of Preakness, one of the pillars of the turf, and a man prominent in the councils of The Jockey Club. Mr. Galway is a sportsman to whom the money his horses earn for him is not so much an object as the satisfaction he derives from seeing his colors finish in the van. His colt Ethelbert is a speedy two-year-old. After such a game struggle as Ethelbert made Saturday, when he won the Nursery Stakes in the fiercest sort of a drive, the colt's performance in a race at Gravesend Thursday when ridden by "Tommy" Burns, who is regarded as one of the best crack lightweights of the country, looks doubtful. In the Nursery Stakes, in a much larger field, where he had to fight his way through after being almost thrown out of the race by Manuel, and ridden by Cunningham, who is conceded to be not so good a jockey as Burns, he won. His victory was as much due to Cunningham's honest endeavor as anything else, and his defeat Thursday at Gravesend was at its best a poor reflection on Burns's ability as a jockey. If Ethelbert was fit to win Saturday, when he defeated high-class horses and among them the two that finished ahead of him Thursday, he should have been able to win his previous race. The fact that he did not do so should have called for an explanation from Burns.

* * *

If the meeting this week is not all that it promises, it will be the fault of the weather or of something unexpected, for the entries for the stake events are excellent and there are more horses than enough to make up splendid fields for the overnight events.

The Hurricana Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, over the Eclipse Course, and the Belle Meade, for three-year-olds, at seven furlongs, are on for decision to-morrow. In each event there are more than thirty eligible to start. Wednesday's card will be made up of overnight events and handicaps. The Fairview Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, which will be at a mile and a sixteenth, over the hill, and the Bronx Highweight Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, will engage the attention of the public Thursday. The latter is the first of the serial handicaps to be run at gradually increasing distances during the meeting, and a list of eighteen good three-year-olds are eligible.

Men who made their bows to the turf in the long ago, when sprint races were not the order of the day, will have Saturday a pleasant reminder of racing as it was when life was young with them, for the Morris Park Special for three-year-olds and upward, will be the feature of the day's card. That race will be two miles in length, a distance that is calculated to bring out the real merits of a thoroughbred, both from speed and stamina standpoints. Ben Holladay, who holds the world's record for the distance; gallant old Sir Walter, whose eight years of campaigning seem not to have affected his speed or his stout heart; The Huguenot, Plaudit, Laverock, Warrenton, and Algol are among the twenty eligible to start. If a field of fair size starts, a splendid contest may be expected. There are also on Saturday's programme the Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse Course, and the October Steeplechase Handicap, at two and one-half miles.

* * *

After wearying years of waiting for the legislative action which never came—the legislation which was to restore racing to New Jersey, and thereby give the owners of the Guttenberg race track the opportunity of operating their property—the men at the helm in Hudson County have come to the conclusion that during their lease of life, at any rate, the change will not be made. So Wednesday, Oct. 12, the race track on the hill will be sold at public auction. "Nick" Crusius, the former Treasurer of the association, made the announcement Saturday, and it is likely that within a short time the former home of Winter racing—the track on which thoroughbreds were asked to mock the sport by thundering through a race fetlock deep in mud and slush, and sometimes knee deep in fresh snow—will be turned into a trotting or private training track. The property has been in the hands of a receiver for some time.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyn Wins a Game from Washington—Cincinnati Takes Two from St. Louis.

Two thousand persons saw the Brooklyns win a fine game from the Washingtons yesterday at Weehawken, N. J. The Senators gained a lead of three runs by good hitting in the first four innings, and then stopped. Dunn pitching great ball after that. Daly's single and La Chance's drive over the fence in the fifth put the Brooklyns in the game, and they tied the score in the seventh, on Daly's triple and a double. Daly brought in the winning run with a force, a steal, and Farrell's wild throw. Griffith's play in centre field and the batting of Jones, Daly, and Wrigley were the features. The score by innings:

Washington	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1—4

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Base hits—Brooklyn, 8; Washington, 9. Batteries—Brooklyn, Dunn and Smith; Washington, Baker and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games.

Breitenstein and Hill pitched great ball to-day, allowing the Browns but six hits in two games. Attendance, 2,744. The score by innings:

Cincinnati	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	—6
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Breitenstein and Wood; Hughes and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Hill and Peitz; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	6⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¼
Sugar, granulated	4⅝
Molasses, N. O. K. prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.12½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Buttery, creamery, Western	20½

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Flour easy; Winter patents, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3@$3.20; Spring specials, $4; Spring patents, $3.30@$3.60; straights, $2.80@$3; bakers', $2.10@$2.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 50½@62½c; No. 2 red, 64c; No. 2 corn, 29@29½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29½@29½c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 21⅝@22c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, free on board, 22⅝@25c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88c; prime timothy seed, $2.37½; mess pork, per bbl, $7.85@$7.90; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$4.82½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25.

COTTON.

Opening steady at a decline of 3@4 points, the cotton market on Saturday ruled generally weak. Following the opening call, which furnished about the highest prices of the day, there was a further recession of 1@3 points on the more active positions, with a slight rally just before the close on a little covering. The market was finally steady, at a net decline of 4@5 points, or practically at the lowest figures of the session. Liquidation was the order of the day, cables being unsatisfactory, the weather reports showing more favorable crop conditions for the cotton belt; and added to this was the full movement of new cotton at the ports and the interior towns. There were not many orders from abroad or from the South; what came went generally to the selling side of the account and increased the weakness of the local situation. The bearish influences discouraged investment buying, and speculators also held aloof from the market. There were some exceptions to the generally favorable crop news; that from the central portion of the cotton belt was to some extent unfavorable. Private cables state that the declining spot market at Liverpool was due to the growing belief that the broadening tendency of the movement is liable to become depressing and that present weather indications point to a protracted season for securing the crop to the utmost. A policy of procrastination is outlined for English spinners unless present bearish conditions change materially. The low price at which cotton is selling, however, deters active selling for short account.

Spot cotton in the local market Saturday closed dull, with prices 1-16c lower on the basis of 5⅜c for middling upland and 5¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅛c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Quotations for spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, were as follows: New Orleans, 4⅞c; Mobile, 4 13-16c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Savannah, 4⅝c; Galveston, 4⅞c; Wilmington, 4¾c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Augusta, 5 @5 1-16c; Memphis, 4 15-16c; St. Louis, 5c; Cincinnati, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Philadelphia, 5⅜c; Louisville, 5 1-16c; Houston, 4⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.17	5.17	5.15	5.15@5.17
November	5.20	5.20	5.18	5.18@5.19
December	5.25	5.25	5.23	5.24@5.25
January	5.29	5.30	5.27	5.28@5.29
February	5.34	5.35	5.34	5.33@5.34
March	5.39	5.39	5.36	5.37@5.38
April	....	....	....	5.42@5.43
May	5.47	5.48	5.46	5.46@5.47
June	5.52	5.52	5.50	5.50@5.51
July	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.54@5.55
August	....	....	....	5.58@5.60

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Middling uplands, 3 1-62d. January-February, 2.60½b; February-March, 261½b; March-April, 262½b; April-May, 263½b; May-June, 3½d b; June-July, 301½b; July-August, 302⅛s; October, 262v; October-November, 261b; November-December, 260½b; December-January, 2.60½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	67 15-16	68 1-16	67 9-16	67⅝
May	68	68 3-16	67 13-16	67⅞
Corn—				
December	....	....	....	34⅜
May	....	....	....	36
October	....	....	....	$5.07

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	62⅝	62¾	62	62 @62¼
May	64	64	63⅜	63⅜@63½
Corn—				
December	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼
May	31½	31½	31 5-16	31⅜
Oats—				
December	20	20 13-16	20 13-16	20⅝
May	28 9-16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Lard—				
October	$4.75	$4.75	$4.65	$4.65
December	4.85	4.85	4.75	4.75
Ribs—				
October	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.25
December	....	....	....	4.67½
Pork—				
October	7.95	7.95	7.82½	7.82½
December	8.05	8.10	8.00	8.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat trade devoted Saturday to a general adjustment of accounts. At first there was moderate covering, which gave the market a fairly steady undertone, but offerings of long wheat gradually increased until weakness developed and the market closed officially at the lowest point of the day and ⅛@⅜c below Friday. Bears sold freely on the break in response to lower cables of a large estimate of the world's crop by Broomhall, amounting to 2,600,000,000 bushels, or the largest production in a decade.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 62½c; December, 60c; May, 62⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—October, 60c; December, 58⅝@58¾c; May, 60¾c; No. 1 hard, 62½c; No. 1 Northern, 61¼c; No. 2 Northern, 58¼c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white 27½c; track mixed, 25½@27½c; track white, 27@34c. No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53¼@54c, free on board, afloat; 49c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 49½c, cost, insurance and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 36¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@51c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—Freight room all taken for October and into November. Quoted: 40@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.75@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $2.72½ (to arrive;) buckwheat flour, $1.65@$1.75, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.20, mostly $2.90@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@75c. FEED—40, 60 and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 62½@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60@62½c; middling, bulk, 65@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 70@72½c; hominy chop, 67½c; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—Flour—First patents, $3.95@$4.05; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clears, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $12.50@$13; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180-lb, 5½c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 6¾@6¾c; 12-lb, 6@6¼c; 14-lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7½c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6¾@6¼c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$5.12½; city lard, $4.85@$4.90; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound, city, 3¾@4c; Western, 4@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 5¾@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 55s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 22s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 23s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was exceptionally dull Saturday. Officially, the opening was termed steady at unchanged prices. Only one lot changed hands on the call. For the entire session sales reached only 4,250 bags. The market was finally quiet at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower. The market had only the usual Saturday characteristics. There was absolutely no outside interest in the future list. Foreign markets sent unsatisfactory cables, but they made no particular impression beyond contributing to a weak undertone. There was no inclination to sell, however, prices being considered too low for confidence on the short side of the account, while supplies remain too heavy for encouragement on the long side.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	....	....	....	5.35@5.40
November	....	....	....	5.40@5.45
December	....	....	....	5.75@5.80
January	5.85	5.85	5.55	5.80@5.85
February	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
March	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
April	....	....	....	6.00@6.05
May	....	....	....	6.05@6.10
June	....	....	....	6.10@6.15
July	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.15@6.25
August	....	....	....	6.25@6.30
September	....	....	....	6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$150. Hamburg, net unchanged to ½ pfennig higher. Havre unchanged. January, 38.75; February, 38.75; March, 39.00; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 40.00; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7.15; lake copper, ingot, $12.30; tin, $16.20; lead, $3.92½; spelter, $4.85.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.85, and bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.80, and bulk, $4.30; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6.75; deodorized, $7.25; refined, cases, $7.50. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 17@18c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@13½c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 21½@22c; off Summer yellow, 20@20½c; butter grades, 26@27c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 30¾@31¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.62½; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.70; M, $1.75; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 1.—Spirits turpentine, 28½c. Resin, A, B, C, and D, 95c; E, $1.05; F, $1.10@$1.12½; G, $1.20; H, I, and K, $1.35; M, $1.40; N, $1.60; WG, $1.80; WW, $2.15.

CHARLESTON, Oct 1.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 1.—Turpentine, 28@28½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.10 and $1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady. Cable slow.

CALVES—Veals, poor to fair, $4@$6.50; dressed, $3@$3.50. No Westerns sold. City-dressed veals, 9@11¼c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.60; lambs, $4.60@$5.90.

HOGS—$4@$4.25.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess until Wednesday, Oct. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brooklyn Brass & Copper Co. vs. Davis.
2—Pearson vs. Ball.
3—In re Bohemia Hotel Co.
4—People ex rel. Lehigh & W. Coal Co. vs. Feltner.
5—Hendricks vs. Stayton
6—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Company.
7—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co.
8—People ex rel. Central R. R. Co. vs. Feltner.
9—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association.
10—Conner vs. Watson.
11—Barnes vs. Shyne.
12—In re Duhrkopf.
13—In re Music Hall Co.
14—Smith vs. Asiel.
15—In re Gildemester & Kroeger Co.
16—In re Williams.
17—United Press vs. N. Y. Press Co.
18—In re Burger.
19—Schaible vs. Hebbard.
20—John Weber & Co. vs. Hearn.
21—Batton vs. Darragh.
22—Harrison vs. Platt.
23—In re Ottenburg.
24—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
25—People ex rel. Taylor vs. Welde.
26—Ross vs. Ingersoll.
27—Allen vs. Wood.
28—Bauer vs. Maas.
29—People ex rel. Warschauer vs. Dalton.
30—Kerr vs. same.
31—Goldsmith vs. same.
32—McNulty vs. same.
33—Farrell vs. same.
34—Thompson vs. same.
35—Ingall vs. Stoddard.
36—Lewis vs. Devlin.
37—Booth's Distillery vs. Bell.
38—In re Bryce.
39—Bachman vs. Garrison.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
2—In re Loring Place.
3—In re La Fontaine Av.
4—In re Wilkins Place.
5—In re Marion Av.
6—In re Andrews Av.
7—In re Webster Av.
8—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
9—In re Orchard St.
10—In re East 168th St.
11—In re East 169th St.
12—In re East 170th St.
13—In re Elliott Place.
14—In re Villa Place.
15—In re College Av.
16—In re La Fayette Av.
17—In re East 139th St.
18—In re Public Place at 138th St.
19—In re 173d St.
20—In re Depot Place.
21—In re Bonn St.
22—In re Edgecombe Rd.
23—In re 171st St.
24—In re East 178th St.
25—In re Park St.
26—In re Whitlock Av.
27—In re Powers Av.
28—In re East 163d St.
29—In re Clinton Av.
30—In re Boston Road.
31—In re Elm St.
32—In re Walton Av.
33—In re Robins Av.
34—In re Kirk Place.
35—In re Albany Road.
36—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
37—In re Willis Av. Br.
38—In re East 185th St.
39—In re East 202d St.
40—Deurnan vs. Drake.
41—Wolff vs. Langenzen.
42—Bradley & C. Co. vs. Lennon.
43—Dingledew vs. Bingham.
44—Werner vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
45—Malcolm vs. same.
46—Hagemeyer vs. same.
47—Dookman vs. same.
48—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
49—Coffin vs. Scannell.
50—Dunckler vs. Butler.
51—Harper vs. Mayer.
52—Badenhogen vs. Met. El. Ry.
53—Same vs. same.
54—Glover vs. same.
55—Roum vs. same.
56—McCarthy vs. same.
57—Ulrich vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.
59—Zickler vs. same.
60—Peiser vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
61—Jacobs vs. same.
62—Wood vs. Man. Ry.
63—Jacobs vs. Met. El. R. R.
64—Conway vs. same.
65—Irwin vs. same.
66—Geary vs. same.
67—Jacobs vs. Man. Ry.
68—Boege vs. Met. El. Ry.
69—Brand vs. Man. Ry.
70—Same vs. same.
71—Otto vs. Met. El. R. R.
72—Putnam vs. Donnelly.
73—Donovan vs. Sullivan.
74—Lassall vs. Patt.
75—Forsch vs. Turner.
76—People ex rel. Acme Elec. Co. vs. Feltner. Co. vs. same.
77—People ex rel. Mt. Morris Elec. Light
78—Holahan vs. Moore.
79—Hanthal vs. Neubrik.
80—McGill vs. same.
81—In re Board of Education (West 258d St.)
82—Schinott vs. Cudehy.
83—Carr vs. Ives.
84—Coundouris vs. Ehrmann.
85—Mason vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
86—Gushee vs. City of New York.
87—Franklin vs. Young.
88—Rowberg vs. Richards.
89—Boynton vs. Liber.
90—Pepe vs. New York Building Loan Banking Co.
91—Grier vs. Johnson.
92—Winterfeldt vs. Winterfeldt.
93—Moretti vs. Moretti. Demurrers.
801—Morris vs. P. Ballantine & Sons.
802—Same vs. Ritchie.
803—Same vs. Brets.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
804—Wood vs. Manchester Fire Assur. Co.
805—Thomas vs. Ingraham.
806—Church vs. Macdonald.
807—People ex rel. Batchelor vs. Bacon.
808—Tompkins vs. Brown.
809—Higgins vs. Starin.
810—De Kay vs. Cal. Water & Mining Co.
811—Middleton vs. Ames.
812—Colonial Trust Co. vs. De Forest.
814—Hirsh vs. Graves Elevator Co.
815—Oprand vs. Carobine.
816—First Nat. Bank of B'klyn vs. Wright.
817—Robinson vs. Eve. Post Pub. Co.
818—Donnelly vs. Johnson.
819—Knickerbocker Tr'st Co. vs. Polley.
820—Same vs. same.
821—Same vs. same.
822—Higgins vs. Gedney.
823—Ebbitt vs. Dunham.
824—Ohlsen vs. Eq. Life Assur. Society.
825—Lardlo vs. Stern.
826—Van Benscoten vs. Seaman.
827—Wheeler Mfg. Co. vs. Mick.
828—Bruman vs. Gilbert.
829—Maxwell vs. White.
830—Metzgar vs. Edson.
831—Levy vs. Van Wyck.
832—Nealis vs. Hein.
833—Reeves vs. Bushby. Preferred Cause.
1727—People ex rel. Roosevelt vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. —To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
1498—Leon vs. Seamans.
1494—Same vs. same.
1511—Fleischer vs. Fleischer.
1456—Korn vs. Korn.
1536—Mathiessen vs. Shannon.
1418—Blank vs. Rudensky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

Preferred Causes.

5876—Weinman vs. Bets.
5236—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
5764—Weber vs. Anderson.
5889—Cameron vs. Gibson.
5800—Crowe vs. O'Brien.
3023—McClure vs. Wilson.
3091—Van Duser vs. Robertson.
3923—Ragalamonti vs. Mahler.
4997—Gottlieb vs. W. H. Purcell Co.
5191—Warren vs. Schoeller.
3098—Gray vs. Investment Co. of N. J.
4083—Simon vs. Ettinger
4865—Everitt vs. N. Y. Engraving & Printing Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1105—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry.
1918—Stanch vs. Freund.
2068—Tresevant vs. Tresevant.
2718—Swigert vs. Tucker
2133—Klau vs. Atha & Hughes.
1904—Lillenthal vs. Frauer.
2120—Casey vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1910—Master Stevedores' Ass'n vs. Hall.
2687—Kolnon vs. Place.
2042—Gillen vs. Met. St. Ry.
2763—Freeman vs. N. Y. City Bap. Mission Soc'y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gleserich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

1923—Engle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2048—Atherton vs. same.
2125—Lindenborg vs. Sloan.
1656—Gressman vs. Reinhard.
2737—De Magri vs. N. Y. College of Music.
2758—Stoke vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
2304—Firnski vs. Abrahams.
2843—Dunn vs. Kennedy.
1922—Gaffney vs. Union Railway.
1804—Brady vs. Shepard.
3320—Rowell vs. Janvrin.
2851—Tasch vs. Rotstein.
1945—Michel vs. 3d Av R. R.
1914—Garvin Machine Co. vs. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate.

At 10 A. M.
Mary F. Chadwick.
At 10:30 A. M.
Frederick Cordes.
George F. Cox.
Moses N. Tobist.
Joseph H. Durkee.
Robert B. Breder.
At 11 A. M.
Anna M. Maryat.
Fannie J. Inman.
At 2 P. M.
Ferdinand F. Hoffmann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Uncontested wills.

1376—James O'Hara.
1391—William Wefer.
1338—Peter Tracey.
1387—Frederick Kessler.
1892—Anna Southerland.
1893—Jane Dignan.
1394—Michael Dalton.
1398—John Hagen.
1399—Christian Dethomsen.
1400—Nathan Marks.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.— Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1119—Eisner vs. Richman.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
5317—Hutkoff vs. Moje.
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.
1016—Zeltner vs. Bottlers' Mfg. Asso.
1077—Bowers vs. Stewart.
110—Well vs. Kearns.
111—Dunham vs. same.
856—Conway vs. Stevens.
112—Gruber vs. Kearns
1017—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
1012—Moltz vs. Bloch.
3294—Heines vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2066—Sadlier vs. Friend.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1287—Westerfeld vs. Union Ry. Co.
1260½—Ruckberg vs. High Grade Frame Co.
1266—Goodrich vs. Duvall.
1204—Brown vs. Flannery.
1217—Slodkin vs. Steinman.
1158—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
1273—Weiss vs. Roth.
1292—Caesar vs. Leipziger.
1302—Genzer vs. Grossman.
1305—Kohn vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.
1151—Brooks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1103—Haskins vs. Davis.
1178—Newman vs. Third Av. R. R.
1272—Stein vs. Gobbe.
1588—A. W. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1490.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Robert Gibson.
2—Alfred A. Albrecht.
3—Frank Bush.
Emil Meismer.
William Kuntz.
4—Osias Greenberg.
5—Christopher J. Balfe.
6—Jacob Goldstein.
7—James Kiernan.
John Gallagher.
John Toehill.
8—Alfred Albrecht.
9—Patrick Carraes.
Patrick Shea.
10—Charles Baltzer.
Joseph A. Basil.
11—Annie Braun.
Fleadings.
1—Harry Bloomberg.
2—John Mariano.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Ronay. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward Murphy.
2—James W. Scott.
3—James Murray.
4—John R. J. McKeon.
5—James Walsh.
6—Paul Drivas.
7—Francesco Liquori.
8—Michael Keenan.
Lawrence Storey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

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COL. ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN.

The friends of Col. ROOSEVELT—we do not mean those who are his friends by order of Mr. PLATT, but those who are so in spite of his present relations with that gentleman—expect and declare that he is to make an "aggressive" personal campaign. They predict that, as a result, popular confidence in his independence, courage, energy, and fidelity to conscience will be so firmly established as to overbear completely the doubts that have been awakened by his alliance with the Republican machine; that a majority of the voters will be convinced that he will exercise the powers of the Governor's office without fear or favor, in accordance with that high standard of official conduct which he has so vigorously advocated, and which, in the Legislature, in the Federal Civil Service Commission, in the New York Police Board, and in the Navy Department he observed so steadfastly.

If Col. ROOSEVELT is to meet the expectations of these friends—and any man may be proud that they are confidently entertained of him—he has a novel and arduous task before him, and if he acquits himself of it honorably he will earn signal distinction among candidates. For there is, at least, one subject as to which plain talk of the right kind will carry consternation and rage to the hearts of all the managers of his party, whether machine, or, for the time being, anti-machine men. This is the canal frauds. It is a matter of great public importance, and will require from the next Governor of the State explicit action.

The canal frauds are not a mere partisan scandal nor is their character or extent known only through general press criticism. Their history is, not completely but sufficiently, written in the report of a commission which was acknowledged to be not unfriendly to the administration in power, and was known to be extremely anxious to interfere as little as might be with the completion of the work in which the frauds were committed. This report contains convincing proof of the gross incompetence, to use no stronger term, of Mr. ALDRIDGE, the Commissioner in full charge of the execution of the canal improvement. It shows that money was carelessly, negligently, and extravagantly spent, amounting on a low estimate to $1,000,000. And, what is the worst feature of the business, it shows that employment and payment of State money were corruptly distributed among the partisan agents or favorites of the Commissioner and his faction. The direct consequence of this policy was not merely the criminal waste of the funds contributed by the taxpayers, but the arrest of a work of the highest public necessity and a severe check to the prosperity of the State, which the completion of that work would have advanced greatly. This is so clear that the convention which indorsed the administration of Gov. BLACK, of which Mr. ALDRIDGE is the chief member, did not dare to propose that completion.

If Col. ROOSEVELT, as Governor, is to deal with this matter as he has dealt with equally trying matters in the offices he has held, he will have to dismiss Mr. ALDRIDGE and to set in motion the machinery of justice to punish all malfeasance and waste by or under him. Will Col. ROOSEVELT say frankly and squarely, as he well knows how, that this he shall do?

DRIVING WEALTH OUT OF NEW YORK.

The transfer of Commodore GERRY'S legal residence and citizenship from New York to Rhode Island is a circumstance full of significance to men who have at heart the interests of this community. We do not know whether Commodore GERRY actually said what he is reported in a morning newspaper to have said—that he thought there would be many to follow his example if the State of New York adhered to the Populistic policy of "plundering a man while he is living and then robbing his heirs when he is dead." The statement is true nevertheless. It ought not to be true. It is a serious injury to the City of New York and a check upon its growth that our tax laws drive men of wealth to become citizens of other States.

If the lawmakers of New York were entirely wise and just, capital would be attracted to New York. It is not attracted now. It is repelled. If the inequitable, foolish, and futile attempt to tax personal property on arbitrary guesswork assessment were abandoned the Gerrys and Goelets and Goulds and other families of large wealth would not be forced to transfer their domiciles to other States. Socialists and Populists may believe that the sooner we get rid of our rich men the better. Men of sense, not cranks and demagogues, ought to control the destinies of this State and city.

New York ought to be within a reasonable time the most splendid city on the globe. Centuries of history and tradition and the other fine things that come only with age we cannot create. But habitableness, elegance, beauty, and healthful conditions we can create, and they mean a rapid and steady increase in the population, the wealth, and the prosperity of the city. This city ought to be attractive to the rich men and the capital of other States. It is not. Our own rich men leave us, and our capital goes over into New Jersey, where it is hospitably received.

Yet the reform of tax laws seems almost a hopeless undertaking. More than a quarter of a century ago a commission reported to the New York Legislature on a plan of taxation, and in its report were laid down principles of taxation that the wisest and most competent economists have accepted as sound. They find wider acceptance and firmer confidence in their soundness every year. But the New York Legislature put this admirable report on the shelf, and there it lies. Last Winter a Tax Commission reported a plan of taxation to the Massachusetts Legislature which was based on the principles laid down in the Wells tax report to the New York Legislature in 1871. Nothing came of that, either. To be sure, the tax laws of Massachusetts are not as glaringly unjust, antiquated, and stupid as our own, but they retain, as do the tax laws of every State, the fundamental vice of attempting to tax personal property, an attempt which leads to endless tricks of successful evasion, to confusion, gross injustice, and certain failure. Personal property easily evades the Assessor. Real estate cannot get away, and the burdens of a realty tax are demonstrably distributed among the individuals of a community substantially in proportion to their duty and ability to pay. There is no possible evasion and very little injustice.

It ought to be plain to the men who control in politics that a reform of the tax laws is a living issue. It would require a campaign of education to prepare the people for a true, permanent reform. Probably a proposition to put the screws on harder in New York City would be immensely popular in Herkimer and St. Lawrence, and up that way the doubling or trebling of the personal tax and an increase in inheritance taxes would doubtless be prescribed as the true way to make the millionaires squeal. The truth is that the millionaire easily shelters himself from these Populist attacks. He moves to Rhode Island or to New Jersey, and then the screws have to be put on harder up in Herkimer and St. Lawrence. The farmer squeals, but he doesn't know that he is the victim of his own ignorance and foolishness. The men who control in politics would be pretty certain at first to take the Herkimer view. There are more votes in it. But if the subject could be once thoroughly opened up and discussed we are confident that a beginning of reform could be made.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

An American and an English publicist contribute to The Atlantic Monthly for October their views as to the future relations of their respective countries. Mr. CARL SCHURZ and Prof. A. V. DICEY, each in his way, is entitled to the most respectful hearing. Both are candid and careful students of politics in the largest sense, and while Mr. SCHURZ has the advantage of varied experience in high public office and a certain detachment flowing from his European birth and his long years of American citizenship, Prof. DICEY has an international reputation for impartiality and acuteness in his profession.

It is noteworthy that the tone of each of these eminent men is at once cordial and cautious. Both recognize the fact that for now a full generation the policy of England, whatever it may have been previously, and whatever the present motive, has been one of consistent friendliness toward the United States. Both see and rejoice at the disappearance from our side of the demagogic efforts to represent England as our natural foe and to keep alive the animosities which of old had some excuse, if not justification. Both attribute this change to the unforced sympathy and understanding shown by the organs of English opinion during the war with Spain, and both assign due weight to the ties of race and language which proved so firm when it became plain that English-speaking Americans were without real friendship among all the nations of other tongues the world over. But both Mr. SCHURZ and Prof. DICEY point out that anything like a definite alliance between the two nations would be extremely difficult and might be the source of differences rather than a means of strengthening mutual amity. In fact, practically the only step now open to the two peoples in the direction of formally sealing their friendship is declared by both writers to be a treaty of general arbitration. Such a treaty, says Mr. SCHURZ, would be a recognition "that no quarrels can possibly arise between the two nations which would not be capable of amicable composition, and that under no circumstances will any less specific method of settlement be desired on either side." "The very existence of an agreement to arbitrate," says Prof. DICEY, "fosters the conviction that an armed conflict between kindred people is in itself an enormity which partakes of the horror and the moral criminality attaching to civil war."

There is, however, one significant difference in the point of view of Mr. SCHURZ and that of Prof. DICEY. Both agree that common action by the two nations must be in the direction of extending the policy of the "open door," i. e., in extending free trade. Mr. SCHURZ thinks that the commercial policy of the United States is so firmly established that any attempt at united action for the "open door" would be likely to result in friction and possible quarrels. That is one of his strongest arguments against precipitate efforts for an understanding. On the other hand, Prof. DICEY clearly implies that one of the chief advantages of such an understanding would be the tendency to promote the adoption of the policy of commercial freedom by the United States. Mr. SCHURZ'S argument is practical. There is no denying its force when we see Republican conventions shouting for the retention "of every foot of land over which the flag floats" and resolving to "maintain in its integrity the beneficent policy of protection for American industries." But our own judgment is very clear that protection as a principle of National policy is doomed. If it were found desirable on general grounds to come to a clear understanding with England as to a common commercial policy in the East, we do not believe that protection would be a serious obstacle. On the contrary, the interests enlisted in behalf of such a policy would, we are convinced, be powerful enough to secure any change in our own tariff that should be found necessary. Other things being equal, we should say that a definite entente with England on this matter should be welcomed precisely because it would tend to hasten the abandonment of an outgrown and injurious fiscal system. The plain fact is that we have no longer any "infant industries." They are adult; the vigor of complete manhood is theirs; they are ready for the struggle that manhood brings, and its opportunity and scope. Before long they will demand and get them.

A NATIONAL NAVAL MILITIA.

It is intimated in a dispatch from Washington that Lieut. W. H. SOUTHERLAND, who is to oversee naval militia matters on behalf of the Navy Department, will draw up a plan, to be submitted to Congress, for Nationalizing the Naval Militia. This plan is said to contemplate a movement to induce Congress hereafter to make the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the Naval Militia throughout the country, thus relieving the States of the burden, and bringing the amateur tars under the direction of the National Government, which will also acquire the power to order them into active service whenever required to assist the regular navy. Of course the plan will also require the creation of a Naval Militia Bureau in the Navy Department, with a sufficient number of officers to carry on the business of the organization.

The proposed plan is the logical outcome of the experiences of the last ten years, and especially those of the recent war; and it ought to be adopted. The present status of the Naval Militia is anomalous and had its origin in what was really a makeshift. The movement to organize the Naval Militia force originated entirely outside of the navy among young men of nautical inclinations who desired to serve on ships rather than in marching regiments. These young men succeeded in getting through Congress a bill authorizing the States to raise and maintain naval militia bodies. It was impossible at that time to induce Congress to consider any law to organize such a force on a National basis. The National Guard furnished the precedent and the example, and Congress naturally followed the lines upon which the military militia was built.

Trouble began at once. The States which took up the movement passed naval militia laws providing for several different kinds of organizations, none of which resembled either each other or a ship's company. The original Naval Militia of this State was legally authorized as the Naval Reserve Artillery, and consisted of four batteries. The organization was so much more military than naval that its continuance on the first plan was found to be impracticable, and a new law, rearranging it on a purely naval basis, had to be passed. The laws governing it have had to be altered from time to time, but even yet its operations present the unique spectacle of a naval Captain acting under orders from a soldier, the Adjutant General of the State, who in turn has to be assisted to a knowledge of naval methods by a second naval Captain acting as an aide on the Governor's staff.

In other States equally irregular conditions prevail, and there is constant mention of "companies" of Naval Militia, as if the amateur seamen were soldiers. Furthermore the necessity of complying with certain National Guard customs and observances has seriously interfered with the proper drilling of the State sailors. The two naval battalions of New York City, for example, have been compelled to spend an inordinate amount of time in perfecting themselves in infantry drill in order that they might make a presentable appearance when ordered by the military authorities at Albany to parade with the National Guard. Furthermore, they have never been fully supplied with the necessary facilities for instruction in their naval duties. The States are not in a position to provide such facilities. The National Government has done much in giving the battalions old hulks as armories and providing, through appropriations, some of the needed equipments. But there has been too much infantry work and not enough seamanship.

If the National Government takes control of the Naval Militia and intrusts the Navy Department with the duty of properly instructing it, all this can be changed. Officers of the navy can be detailed as instructors, and ships of modern type, lying idle through much of the Winter season, can be employed as training vessels. The time has come when the Naval Militia must be placed upon an altogether more serious footing than it has hitherto occupied, and by its services in the recent war it has fully demonstrated its worthiness of National attention.

The arguments of history are all in favor of the National plan. In this State the Naval Militia has been in service a little over seven years. In that time it has not once been called upon by the State, while on two occasions, when the whole National Guard was ordered out—the Buffalo and Brooklyn riots—the State was unable to employ it advantageously. But the moment that war loomed upon our borders the Navy Department called upon this State for Naval Militia to man two vessels, the Yankee and Nahant, and subsequently asked for men to form the crews of half a dozen coast patrol craft. The detail which went to Philadelphia to bring the Nahant to this port was the first militia body called into the National service since the civil war, and before any military volunteers had fired a shot the Yankee's guns were thundering at the gateway of Santiago Harbor.

The single thing that the Naval Militia can lose by being Nationalized is rifle practice on State ranges, but the General Government will readily supply a substitute for that. There is no ground whatever for the continuance of the State system. The Naval Militia is of no use to the States as such; it has proved itself to be of the highest value to the country, and it ought to be brought into the closest possible relations to the navy, which it is intended to aid.

SO FAR, SO GOOD.

Even the severest critics of the Administration can have nothing but praise for the selection of Gen. WOOD and Gen. LAWTON as the men to take charge, the one of military, and the other of civil, affairs in Santiago, and to teach the residents of that city that there are better ways than Spanish ways in which to conduct a municipality. On general principles, perhaps, it would be fair to suspect that politics had something to do with the choice of these particular officers for these particular positions, but so eminently well have they performed the difficult and delicate duties which circumstances forced upon them that the impulse to ask why they are there is one which it is easy as well as expedient to hold in check.

To be sure, we have heard one side of the story in detail, and almost nothing directly from the Spanish and Cuban population. There are, however, cases in which a conclusion can be reached from the evidence of a few witnesses, even though uncorroborated, and this is one of them. Gen. WOOD'S report is self-demonstrative. He and his colleague are going about their work in exactly the proper fashion. By an intelligent combination of firmness and courtesy they have enforced obedience to the new rule alike from those who were oppressors and those who were oppressed, and they have utilized the resulting similitude of peace to the best possible advantage.

With truest wisdom, attention was given first of all to the physical condition of the city. The accumulated filth of centuries has been removed and burned, old sewers have been cleared out and new ones have been made, the water supply has been increased and protected, and the streets have been carefully and competently policed. As always, when such measures are taken in the tropics, disease is disappearing, the death rate falling. With men like these two in control of every Cuban and Puerto Rican city the islands within a year would lose entirely their evil repute as breeding places for pernicious fevers, and life and health would be as easily preserved in them at every season of the year as it is in this country, where the temperature is often higher for weeks at a time than it ever is in the Antilles.

Equally commendable is the use which these representatives of American institutions and civilization have made of arbitrary power over their temporary "subjects." It would be the easiest thing in the world for them to make themselves feared and hated. Instead they seem to have deserved and won the respect which justice and honesty would naturally inspire in people who have had little experience with either of those virtues. Gen. WOOD is on his guard against the pauperizing effects of charity, and he appreciates the importance of education. Gen. LAWTON is trying, not unsuccessfully, to efface the distinction between Cuban and Spaniard by ignoring it.

In short, things are going marvelously well in Santiago; the difficulties of the American position are turning out to have been more or less imaginary, and our capacity to deal with an alien race is receiving conclusive illustration. This may be merely a lucky chance, and the next Governors chosen may be unconscionable and ignorant carpet-baggers, but—well, there is ground for hope.

Whatever the result of November's election, the Dutch will come into their own again, at least so far as the name of the Governor chosen is concerned. Just how far that is it might puzzle even the ablest of genealogists to tell, for Col. ROOSEVELT confesses to the possession of Irish, Scotch, and French blood, as well as to that which originally came from Holland, while Judge VAN WYCK'S ancestors have had many an opportunity since the original CORNELIUS came over here in 1660 to form alliances with invaders of divers varieties. Still, it is not a little remarkable that both claimants for this State's highest honor should have come in lines moderately straight from its first, but rather unsuccessful, settlers. But the Dutch always did know how to wait.

Gen. SHAFTER must have been just a little delirious when he penned his amazing remarks about "the yellow press" and "outrageous attacks upon me and others of the Administration." Only his fever excuses and makes pathetic instead of ludicrous his delusion that sensational papers alone are finding fault with the preparations for, the conduct of, and the return from the Santiago campaign. Unless the General confines his reading exclusively to journals of the kind he so vehemently reprehends he has no faintest excuse for believing or saying that the critics of the Administration with which he identifies himself are disreputable and ignorant. Some of them may, indeed, be both, but those who are most numerous as well as those whose condemnation is spoken most plainly and severely are of another sort. True, the General had trouble with representatives of the "yellow press," but publications quite untinged with saffron are after him now. To convince himself of this Gen. SHAFTER need only take a course of magazine literature and learn the opinions of heavyweight correspondents and foreign attachés. They, too, are earnest, but not enthusiastic, when they turn from the fighting to discuss the technical details of what he calls "one of the most successful campaigns of modern military history."

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Mississippi has a Post Office officially named Yellow Rabbit.

* * *

The Philadelphia Times gets back at New York by referring to it as "a horse-car city."

* * *

When a man ill-uses his mule in New Orleans he is fined $25. Boston fines a man $10 for beating his wife.

* * *

Boys and girls of Philadelphia have raised about $2,200, mostly in sums ranging from 1 to 10 cents, which is to be expended in purchasing a sword for Admiral Schley.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio, has the annexation mania. It has just taken into the city limits the village of Glenville, with several square miles of land and a few hundred inhabitants.

* * *

Naval cadets who raised mustaches while serving as junior officers during the Cuban war had ten demerits charged up against them when they reported at the Naval Academy on Friday last.

* * *

Each of the 186 members of the notorious Separatists community at Zoar, Ohio, will benefit about $10,000 by the sale of their property, which begins Oct. 4. There are 7,000 acres in the tract belonging to this queer sect.

* * *

A San Francisco character is Capt. Goddard E. D. Diamond, who claims to be 102 years old, and gets his living as a bookagent. He had passed the century line when he gave up his position as an engineer in the big Baldwin Hotel in that city.

* * *

A Pennsylvania druggist rummaging about among accumulated rubbish in his garret, found an old iron oven that once belonged to Martha Washington. With it were letters proving authenticity, and an unbroken chain of ownership up to the finder's mother.

* * *

A course in Southern history, as it relates to the South before the war, has just been established in the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. J. C. Ballagh is in charge, and historic investigations of slavery, education, social life, and institutions are the subjects to be studied.

* * *

Chicago glories in a cat nineteen years old that has eaten $2,050 worth of cooked turkey meat since "Tom" Major adopted it and gave it his name. The cat will eat nothing but turkey meat, save an occasional bit of calf's liver fried in butter, and is generally considered the feline aristocrat of the West.

* * *

Twelve thousand acres of State school land in the eastern rain-belt counties have just been sold by the State of Colorado to the Sugar Trust, or to Mr. Searles, its Secretary. The land, which sold at $3.50 per acre, is to be devoted to the raising of the sugar beet. It will cost a fortune for artificial irrigation.

* * *

Salmon now fetch 12 cents each in the canneries of Washington. This is the highest price by almost 100 per cent. ever paid for the fish, which, by the way, are silver sides, instead of the true salmon. So great has been the slaughter of these fish in the Columbia River in recent years that there is a genuine scarcity now, and artificial propagation on an enormous scale will be necessary to prevent complete extermination.

* * *

Although over 12,000,000 tons of coal have been taken from the "Pittsburg seam," in Marion County, West Va., since its discovery, in 1887, the seam, running from eight to fourteen feet in thickness, has been uncovered for but a trifling part of its extent. There are thousands of acres through which this seam is known to run that have yet to be touched by the miner's pick and drill. James Rowe, the horse trainer, who has been both jockey and starter, is one of the fortunates who bought a big tract of this land twenty years ago, before its true value was known, and he is now reaping a fortune from it.

Spain Adopts Our Bugles.

From The Washington Star.

Note now the echoes of those fateful sounds of bugles calling on the Santiago hills. A large American manufacturing firm making a specialty of bugles and army trumpets has just received an order from the Spanish Government for 2,500 such horns, to be constructed exactly like the American Army bugles, to be pitched in "G," with a slide to "F." This number is regarded by army men as entirely too large for the equipment of the Spanish cavalry regiments now in existence, but it is thought possible that the Spanish Army officers were so charmed by the notes from the Yankee horns that they are going to seek to make the "G" bugle the national instrument and perhaps replace the guitar with it. It becomes interesting to speculate on the chance of confusion resulting from the use of the same keyed bugles in any fighting which may subsequently occur between American and Spanish forces. It is related that in the first stages of the Cuban rebellion the insurgents often, with captured Spanish horns, decoyed the Spaniards into ambush, and on one occasion actually precipitated a fight between two Spanish columns.

Spain may copy the American bugles, but she cannot reproduce the American hearts which are inspired by their notes or the American marksmen who are led by them into conflict. The "G" bugle isn't all.

A QUAINT CORNER OF BOSTON.

From The Boston Transcript.

Of all the noted localities in Boston, none is richer in old-time associations than the North End and among the many quaint old streets, lanes, and alleys round which cluster the historic memories of this part of the city, Marshall Street, leading by a short cut from Hanover Street to Union Street, and known in earlier days as Marshall's Lane, is one of the quaintest and oldest. It is a short thoroughfare—only a few hundred feet in length—and was named after Thomas Marshall, who was a prominent citizen of the old town about 1660 and at one time owned all the land in this neighborhood. He began life as a ferryman, then turned shoemaker, and eventually became a large landowner and rose to be a Selectman, a representative in the General Court, and a Deacon in the First Church. In his day the lane was used by the public as a short cut to a drawbridge that crossed a canal at Hanover Street; and it is said that he gave the town the right of way across his land at this point either as a matter of public policy or because it had been used so long that it would have been taken by the town at any rate.

Of the thousands of people who daily traverse the street now in place of the few score who used it then, the greater number are probably unconscious of the fact that at one point they pass within a few feet of the Boston Stone, which may be observed near the ground, imbedded in the rear wall of a building that fronts on Hanover Street and presents its west side to Marshall Street. The stone was originally a paint mill, imported from England about the year 1700 by a painter who had a little shop in the old wooden house that then occupied this site. Following the custom of the times, he placed on the Hanover Street front of his home the English coat-of-arms carved in wood, with his initials and the date, 1701, upon it, from which his dwelling came to be known as the "Painter's Arms." When the old frame house was removed, in 1835, the "Painter's Arms" were taken down and replaced on the new building.

At the same time the Boston Stone, which had also been temporarily removed, was put back in the position that it now occupies. The round stone above, which is about two feet in diameter, was the grinder, and was rolled back and forth in the trough hollowed out in one side of the larger stone underneath, and thus ground the paint. The grinder was once lost for a time, and was discovered in digging for the foundation of the present building; the troughstone was found in the yard of the house when the place was bought from the painter, and as it was of no use there, it was removed to the corner of the house to prevent carts from bumping against the building and injuring it. For some time after it had been placed in this position it was utilized by surveyors as a starting point from which to run their lines. The original stone, the capacity of which is said to have been nearly two barrelfuls of paint, was finally broken into four pieces, and it is one of these fragments that now rests under the grinder with the inscription, "Boston Stone, 1737," cut in it. The way in which it came to be called the Boston Stone is thus described by a local antiquarian:

"When I was a boy, in passing the building I saw a lad named Joe Whiting, whose father occupied the shop, writing on the stone these words, 'Boston Stone, Marshall Lane.' After I became a man I asked Mr. Whiting who set the boy at work on the stone. He said: 'Marshall Lane, at that time not being named, it was difficult to designate his place of business. A Scotchman who opened a shop for the sale of ale and cheese directly opposite made a complaint of the difficulty. He said in London there was a large stone at a certain corner, marked London Stone, which served as a direction to all places near it, and if I would let Joe write the words Boston Stone on this, people would notice it, and it would set them guessing what it meant, and would become a good landmark.'"

That the canny Scotchman was right in his belief is proved by the fact that for generations past the dull-red, weather-stained stone, with its deeply cut, white lettering, has been one of the landmarks of the North End; and his shrewd foresight is still further shown by the fact that the stone, which he had the boy mark in order to advertise his "shop for the sale of Ale and Cheese directly opposite," has for half a century served to draw attention to a hostelry on the very site of his old shop, directly opposite the stone. This antiquated but well-preserved brick building of three stories in height, painted a dull Colonial buff, and standing quietly aloof from the neighboring busy street, is the sole one of a row of several venerable brick structures extending toward Blackstone Street. They were built by John Hancock shortly "after the peace," and were known as Hancock's Row. The times were hard, and the erection of them gave employment to many needy workmen. Originally the row extended along Creek Lane to the salt waters of the mill creek, from which the lane derived its name and which have long since ceased to flow.

The old hostelry, which is known as the Marshall House, was first occupied as a residence by Ebenezer Hancock, brother of Gov. John Hancock, and Deputy Paymaster General of the Continental Army. He used the front room on the ground floor as his office, and before the door, in the days when Gens. Greene and Heath and Gates were the Military Governors of the town, there paced a sturdy sentry, clad in buff and blue. He had little to guard, however, as the needy officers of the Continental line had reason to know, until the fleet of d'Estaing arrived with a loan of two million silver crown pieces from King Louis XVI. of France. These were stored in Paymaster Hancock's office, and it is said that, while the officers and men were getting their long arrears of pay inside, the townspeople gathered in crowds outside, and gazed in at the unaccustomed sight of stacks of bright, new silver coins until the last one had been paid out.

Many notable names besides that of Hancock are connected with the old hostelry and several of the buildings in its immediate neighborhood. In the rooms of the former the old Continental paymaster entertained Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, and many other men of prominence in the Revolutionary days; while William Pierce, a well-known barber at the Boston Stone in 1789, who followed his calling until he was almost a hundred years old, boasted that he had shaved Franklin, and had been told by him that he was born at the corner of Union and Hanover Streets. The barber also told of a tradition that the Hancocks had once lived in Hatters' Square. His shop was a sort of place of exchange for the current gossip of the North End, and was frequented by many celebrated residents of that locality. In the opposite direction, at the corner of Marshall and Union Streets, lived, in 1798, a French sailor, James Amblard by name, who had the honor at one time to be the host of the Duc de Chartres, afterward Louis Philippe, for eighteen years the King of the French. Occasionally the future monarch was obliged to teach French here in order to earn money to pay his bills. Half a century later, in 1848, while Louis Philippe, having lost his throne, was again wandering in exile, the old hostelry near which he had lived at the beginning of the century, and which was the centre of so many interesting historical associations, was also touched by the hand of change, but in a widely different way from its former royal neighbor, for it was remodeled and renovated, and started on a wider career of usefulness and prosperity than it had yet enjoyed under the guardian talisman of the Boston Stone.

Dead Emperor's Tribute to Empress Dowager.

From The London Globe.

A statement made by the Emperor of China in The Pekin Gazette some five years ago is of interest at this moment: "The superlative goodness of the most august Empress Dowager is brightly manifest, and Her comprehensive foresight benefits the whole race. By ceaseless diligence within Her Palace she secures the peace of the entire realm. Since Our accession to the Throne We have in respectful attendance constantly received Her admirable instructions. With great gladness We perceive Her Gracious Majesty in robust health and cheerful spirits. In the year 1894 Her Majesty will happily attain the illustrious age of sixty years, and it will be Our duty at the head of the officials and people of the whole Empire to testify Our delight and to pray for blessings." At the age of sixty-four the "superlative goodness" of the Dowager-Empress appears to be even more brightly manifest.

LIVING AMONG DEAD BODIES.

From The Baltimore American.

Samuel D. Young of Cumberland, Md., has just returned from a trip to the wilds of West Virginia, and tells of a sight he witnessed on his trip that is seldom heard of in such an out-of-the-way place. About two miles and a half from the little town of Philippi, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of here, is an old man by the name of Hamrick, who lives in a secluded spot, and who has achieved the art of embalming to a wonderful degree. This man, who is now over seventy years of age, has defied the laws of nature so far as the mortification of the human body is concerned. Skilled in the art of preventing decomposition, and surrounded by ghastly specimens of his work, he lives a contented life, glorying in his discovery, and satisfied to carry the secret to the grave with him.

By his mysterious embalming fluid he has preserved not only human bodies, but those of beasts, birds, and fish. In his house he has these gruesome objects, and even out on the lawn has them in the open air, which seems to have no effect upon them.

Mr. Young says the most interesting part of Hamrick's house is what he calls his den—a room on the second floor, where ghastly, grinning faces, that once had the light of life in them, stare one in the face as he enters the room or den. Two bodies, in two plain boxes, are those of two women, life-like in appearance, with their eyes wide open. There was nothing ghastly about them, and they looked as if they had just awakened from a slumber. The old man said he had bought the bodies of these two women from an insane asylum in West Virginia, fourteen years ago. The bodies lie in boxes, and are covered with a cloth, to keep off the dust. The bodies were as hard and cold as marble, but the veins are visible.

The head of a colored man is there. It was secured from a hospital in Cincinnati a couple of years ago. The flesh on this head was pliable. The old man also has two babies, one only ten days old when embalmed, and both had the natural appearance, and looked as though they were asleep. He also has fowl, fish, cats, dogs, rats, squirrels, pigs, snakes, and many other animals, which have been embalmed for years.

In front of the house, on the lawn, are mummified snakes, which are coiled up in the grass in a striking attitude, and will scare almost any one going near them. Some of the reptiles have been out in the weather for years, and show no signs of decay. The old man claims this fluid is harmless, and is made principally of herbs and roots.

Roosevelt and the Main Chance.

From The Albany Argus.

Versatile and eccentric to an extraordinary degree, he is a man so various that Dryden's familiar lines seem peculiarly applicable to him:

"Stiff in his opinions, always in the wrong.
Was everything by starts, and nothing long;
But in the course of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon."

With all his pretentions to independence, however, Col. Roosevelt has kept a steady eye to the main chance, and after having posed for some years as a champion of independence, he did not hesitate to throw his friends, the independents, overboard, and put on the collar of Platt, the most despotic of machine bosses, as soon as that seemed to be the only means of attaining his ambition to become the Republican candidate for Governor.

Roosevelt and His Company.

From The Charleston News and Courier, (Dem.)

The Republicans have nominated Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York, and he will probably be elected, although he will not win without a very active and vigorous contest. The wonder is that such a man as Roosevelt should consort with such a party. The only thing against him is his politics, and he has been a politician all the way from the office of Civil Service Commissioner at Washington to the charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan. He would make an able Governor and would give the rascals such a shaking up as they have never had. If he would devote his time to the Republican rascals and let the Democrats go it would not be a bad idea to turn him loose.

Whitewash Brushes Barred.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Record.

The Democratic members of the war investigation committee are indignant at the predictions of a whitewash. Mr. Howell of The Atlanta Constitution, for example, says that when he was asked to accept responsibility the President told him that he wanted a thorough investigation and was willing that the blame should fall where it belonged. "That is the purpose of the commission," said Mr. Howell, "and I have seen no indication of faltering or partisanship on the part of any member. If a whitewash brush is produced," he added, "you may be sure of trouble."

American "Plant," British Joke.

From The London Globe.

Americans are now discussing the vegetable growths in the Philippines, which are said to bear precious stones. It sounds rather like a plant.

NUGGETS.

Anxious to Help.

"Do you know, I have half a mind to send President McKinley a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of our debating club," she said as she looked up from her newspaper.

"Why?" he inquired.

"Oh, the Government seems to be so troubled about the Philippine problem that it seems to me if I can do anything to help it out I ought to do it. We settled up the proper policy to pursue at Manila in just about thirty minutes at our last meeting, you know, and the minutes might show the way out of an awkward predicament."—Chicago Post.

He Said Too Much.

"Here," said the hostess, at a recent Colonial Club function, "I want to introduce you to Miss Brinkstone."

The gentleman bowed very politely, but Miss Brinkstone smiled and said:

"Oh, I guess that Mr. Wandsley and I hardly need to be introduced to each other. He is an old friend of mine."

"Yes," he added, "I shall always regard Miss Brinkstone as one of the dearest friends I have. She once declined to become my wife."

It was several hours later, when he succeeded in guessing why Miss Brinkstone's air had suddenly become so cold and distant.—Cleveland Leader.

THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

From The Denver Evening Post.

From the field of war I come,
Sweet Marie,
Will you kiss me welcome home
Love to thee?
I am only skin and bones,
All my sweetest songs are groans,
And I'm full of army prunes
As can be.
O! I got it in the neck,
Sweet Marie,
I am but a battered wreck,
Don't you see?
In the mud and rain I slept
While the very heavens wept,
And the buzzards vigils kept
Over me!

When I listed I was fat,
Sweet Marie,
Never was a Thomas cat
Spry as me,
I could lift a barrel of beer,
I could run like any deer,
And there never was a tear
In my e'e.
Now I'm thinner than a ghost,
Sweet Marie,
You could make a hitching post
Out of me,
Every joint that's in my frame
Is with fever stiffness lame—
O! Gehenna was no name
For the spree!

But I'm with you once again,
Sweet Marie,
Though you seem not to iden-
Tify me,
Now that I am on my feet
And will have a chance to eat
I'll accumulate more meat
Than you see.
From the bitter quinine pills
(Ugh! O! Gee!)
And from Santiago chills
I am free.
Now I'll live almighty high,
And I soon will be as spry
As the boy you kissed good-bye,
Sweet Marie.

Sweet Marie, list to me, list to me, sweet Marie,
Though a living skeleton now you see,
I have got the framework yet,
And the meat I soon will get,
We'll be happy yet, you bet,
Swe-e-e-e-et Marie-e-e-e.

ELLIS'S MEMORY HONORED

Service in Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

COMMODORE PHILIP PRESENT

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Others Praise the Only American Killed in the Battle with Cervera's Ships.

About two thousand persons gathered in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, at Washington and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, last night to do honor to the memory of Yeoman George H. Ellis of the cruiser Brooklyn, the only American killed in the battle of Santiago Harbor. Many more, who came late, were unable to gain admittance. Ellis was a member of the Washington Avenue Church, and its members turned out in full force to attend the memorial service.

Ellis's comrades on the Brooklyn were represented by a delegation of sailors who occupied the front pews. In addition, many other sailors and a number of soldiers were in the congregation. The church was decorated with American flags and with ferns.

On the platform with the pastor, the Rev. Robert MacDonald, were Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieron, Commodore Philip, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. A large painting of Ellis was in the centre of the platform.

After the organ prelude, Schubert's "March Militaire," and a Scripture reading by the pastor, the congregation sang "Onward Christian Soldiers," and "No Shadows Yonder." Mr. MacDonald offered prayer, after which the quartet sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." The first speaker was Mr. MacDonald, who, after a few introductory remarks, read a sketch of Ellis's life on the cruiser, written by Boatswain H. L. Hill of the Brooklyn. Mr. MacDonald also read two letters sent by Secretary Long and Capt. Cook to Ellis's widow after the battle, expressing their sympathy.

Ex-Mayor Schieren spoke briefly and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung. Capt. Cook was then introduced. He said that there was no life so sharply scrutinized as that of a soldier or a sailor, and that it was high praise to say, as could be truthfully said of Ellis, that he entered the service with a clean record and died with that record unstained.

The principal address was by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who said in part:

"Our libraries are filled with histories of the rise and fall of nations through force of arms, but the naval engagement of July 3 will always be remarkable for our record of 'only one man killed.' One man killed! Yes. But small as such a loss may seem to the people, it comes as a great calamity in the home of the one who is gone. And so we meet here to-night, our hearts laden with sadness, and yet exultant in the realization of the fact that the Nation, which has been advanced a decade by the great naval victory on the shores of far-off Cuba, joins with us in recognition of this martyrdom.

"The opening gun of the war silenced the question which had been heard on every side, 'Are we prepared?' It demonstrated that we were prepared, with men so tried and true, so well trained in the technicalities of warfare, that with the advantages of these modern days at their disposal they proved themselves the peers of the great naval heroes whom the history of the nations has recorded. But unaided upon the deck of that magnificent ship which bears the name of Brooklyn Commodore Schley or Capt. Cook—could not have brought to the swift cruiser the honor and glory of that great victory. It required also the promptness of action, accuracy of judgment, and disregard of danger which characterized the conduct of all the other officers and the crew.

"Among these, when the cry was raised, 'The enemy's ships are escaping,' was Ellis, brave and fearless, at his post of duty. His ready 'Ay, ay, Sir!' as he executed his first order to find the range of the enemy's ship for the first gun that boomed from the Brooklyn, cheered his Captain's heart, for he knew then that the right man was in the right place, and that the efficiency and promptness which had characterized him in time of peace could be depended upon in this great emergency. The yeoman was there to perform yeoman service, and nobly did he do it."

Mr. Woodruff then recounted the Brooklyn's part in the battle off Santiago, and said:

"The accuracy of the Brooklyn's fire was due in great measure to Ellis. Schooled in the use of the stadimeter, the little instrument which has proved so effective in obtaining the distance of objects, Ellis had, under the tuition of Navigator Hodgson, learned to discover with great accuracy the range of the ship. In the six bombardments which had preceded the battle of July 3 Ellis had stood out upon the forecastle of the Brooklyn, watch in one hand and stadimeter in the other, with a notebook in his belt for the purpose of recording accurately the fall of shot, the time of fire, and the distance of Morro Castle, or the western battery, according to the location of the Brooklyn.

"He had become used to the shrieking of shells and the splashing of projectiles as they fell near the ship and the dull thud as one would strike the high superstructure. He would call back to Executive Officer Mason the exact distance which the gunners should fire, and Mr. Mason's messengers would carry the information to the turrets and sponsons. Without this information both in the bombardments and the battle of July 3 our guns would have been practically useless, and without this deadly accuracy our own ships could not have escaped unharmed nor could the Spanish fleet have been totally destroyed.

"Stepping out from behind the protection to the open deck, Ellis would coolly adjust his instrument and call back the distance. He never appeared hurried, and certainly was never excited; because excitability would have meant an inaccuracy that certainly was not apparent that day. It was just as the Vizcaya turned out in desperation to ram the Brooklyn that Ellis, stepping out in the open, adjusted the instrument and paused. 'Eleven hundred yards, Sir.' 'Eleven hundred yards,' repeated Lieut. Commander Mason to Lieut. Simpson in the forward turret, and the command was passed along the line to the other gunners of the starboard battery. The whole side of the Brooklyn belched tons of steel at the new range, and with a shiver the Vizcaya, wounded to death, turned and bows toward the shore. It was Ellis's last supreme effort. The quick order, the prompt response, the fatal shot—and the price was paid for the victory of Santiago!"

Mr. Woodruff was warmly applauded, and then Commodore Philip was introduced. The applause for him lasted over a minute, and the Commodore blushed and looked uncomfortable. He refused to make a speech, and simply said that he was not accustomed to public speaking, and had come to the church like all the others present, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the solitary American victim of the great battle.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" were sung, and this ended the services. A collection was then taken up, and it was announced that the receipts would be added to a fund which is being raised for the widow. Mrs. Ellis was present, and during the service was introduced to Commodore Philip. With Capt. Cook she was already acquainted.

FIRED INTO A TROLLEY CAR.

Several Men Wounded by Birdshot at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 2.—An open car of the Fall River and New Bedford Electric Railway was fired into just before 6 o'clock to-night by sportsmen who had been enjoying hunting near Beulah, four miles from this city. There were several passengers on the car, three of them being hit by No. 6 birdshot. Thomas E. Crowther, contractor and builder, of this city, was struck in the nose, near the left eye, while Charles F. Chadwick, a musician of New Bedford, escaped with several shot entering the crown of his hat. Joseph Walker of Fall River was wounded in the cheek and neck.

George Taylor and George Brown of this city, who were hunting with another man near the scene of the shooting, have been arrested, but they claim that the shooting was done by the other member of the party, and that it was wholly accidental. The third man has not as yet been arrested, but his name is known by the officers, who expect to apprehend him before morning.

The Usher Jury Disagrees.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—After deliberating for twenty-three hours, the jury in the case of Luke Usher, charged with misapplication of funds of the Potsdam National Bank, of which he was President, reported a disagreement. It is not yet known when the case will be heard again.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PLOT OF ANARCHISTS AND MEASURES FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Politische Correspondenz of Berlin there should be no doubt that there is an Anarchists' "club" in New York City that has perfected plans for "removing" all the crowned heads of Europe. This, it is said, has been known to the Russian secret police and to their agents in the capitals of Europe for some time. It is added that there are now several Anarchists in Europe, each with his particular orders to assassinate a certain sovereign. The attempts that were made upon the young Queen of Holland, on the Crown Brince of Italy, the assassination of the Empress of Austro-Hungary, and the supposed attempt to kill Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria during his visit to the Czar are all said to have originated with the band of Anarchists whose headquarters are designated as New York. It is added that other attempts have been made to slay sovereigns during the Summer, the details of which for obvious reasons have not been made public. According to the Politische Correspondenz, the band was organized in America nearly three years ago; it has plenty of funds; its nefarious plans were completed last Spring, when its emissaries returned to the Old World. Two Turks were under orders to kill the Czar and his royal visitor from Bulgaria. The imperial police frustrated the designs of the would-be assassins, however, and arrested them. The arrests were made quietly and no documentary evidence exists of the affair. It is also reported in Berlin that the powers are now agreed against a concerted and secret movement against all persons known to be Anarchists or those possessing Anarchistical sentiments. Italy, it is expected, will move first against them. There is a strong feeling among the Socialist organs of Berlin that the Kaiser, in resorting to rigorous measures against the enemies of society, will not hesitate wherever possible to employ them against Socialists, and that by the unthinking world Socialists and Anarchists are often erroneously grouped together. The Vorwärts, the principal Social-Democratic organ, bids the people and Governments discriminate, for Socialists are among the first to deplore the bloody deeds of Anarchism. In the meantime the Vatican has spoken through the Osservatore Romano to the effect that assassinations would be less frequent if the Church were returned to her proper power as temporal as well as spiritual adviser of man. The reply is made, however, that in those countries where the Church has most power assassinations are far more likely to happen, and that when the Church practically governed Italy an assassin could be made to do his work there for a few lire. It is the consensus of opinion of the conservative journals throughout Europe that representations should be made to the United States to co-operate with the Governments abroad in freeing the world of Anarchism.

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PLEA FOR DECIMAL COINAGE IN ENGLAND.—Of late many letters have appeared in the London press advocating that England adopt decimal coinage. To the fact that she has not this system is attributed one of the causes why her foreign trade has remained stationary in recent years, whereas great strides have been made by the United States and Germany. The story of an American banker in London, who, on having a note discounted, translated pounds, shillings, and pence into dollars and cents, and computed the interest thus, and translated it back again before his English friend had got half through his tedious computation, may not be entirely without truth. England is forced to employ in foreign transactions the metrical system of weights and measures, and it is urged that a decimal coinage is a natural and indispensable supplement to it. London bankers and commission merchants warn the Government that British foreign trade will continue to decline until the absurd combination of the metric system and non-decimal coinage is remedied. It is quite certain that the question will be made the subject of debate in the House of Commons. As to the measures that the Government should adopt, the consensus of opinion seems to be that means should at once be taken to familiarize the British public with the metric system, and secondly, that the British Chambers of Commerce should earnestly study the question how a decimal system of coinage could be introduced in place of the present antiquated system.

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AN EDUCATIONAL SCHEME FOR THE SOUDAN.—When Lord Kitchener of Khartoum returns to England, which, from all accounts, will be very soon, he will lay before the British Government a scheme which originated with Gen. Gordon over fifteen years ago. It is for the education of the inhabitants of Upper Egypt. A state of lamentable ignorance as to the progress of the world exists there now, and such education as is possessed by the chiefs is confined to the ability to read the Koran. The scheme embraces the establishment of a college in Khartoum, wherein the sons of the heads of the tribes may have instruction in ordinary educational and technical training. The Sirdar has told the Director of the Museum at Cairo that a fund providing £1,500 a year would support four teachers, who would be amply sufficient for the immediate purposes in view. It is suggested in London that the enterprise be named after the ill-fated Gordon, and that the money might easily be raised and details arranged by the subscribers to the Gordon Soudan Memorial College. It is recommended that the sons of the sheikhs should remain at the college until nineteen years of age, and that the ablest scholars should ultimately receive headships with their fellow-tribesmen. It is pointed out that Khartoum is near the centre of a great African population, and the college once opened and properly carried on might become the mother of many schools in the Soudan. It is added that a mere missionary school cannot conduct this work properly, for it could convert nobody worth converting. The college must appeal to the craving for the practical in the Soudanese must show the material advantage of the things it teaches, and must be undenominational.

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THE NEW FRENCH CABINET MINISTERS.—Gen. Chanoine, who succeeded Gen. Zurlinden as Minister of War in the French Cabinet, was born in Dijon in 1835. He was educated at the famous military school of Saint-Cyr, and on graduation served in the Zouaves and the Dragoons, and in 1860 was the head of the staff of the expedition to China. He was next at the head of a military mission to Japan. He became aide de camp to Gen. Bourbaki in 1869, and after serving in the Franco-German War he was appointed to the general staff of the War Office. In 1880 he became Colonel of the Fourteenth Cuirassiers, and was dispatched on a mission to the Far East. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1885, and made a Major General in 1893. Since that time, with the exception of a few periods of special duty, he had been in command of the garrison at Lille. He speaks Russian, English, and German fluently. For this reason he was sent to the Russian manoeuvres in 1895, and acted as the cicerone of the Russian naval visitors in 1893, and two years ago, during the visit of the Czar to Paris, he was attached to the person of his Imperial Majesty. He is said to have considerable political influence in Lille, and is a stanch Republican. In accepting a portfolio in a Cabinet that was pro-revisionist, and in which Gen. Zurlinden did not care to remain for that reason, he has excused himself on the ground that the Cabinet decided to reopen the Dreyfus case before he became a member of it. Hence, when he actually accepted the War portfolio, the case had returned to judicial jurisdiction, with which he, as Minister of War, could have no concern. Jules Godin, who took the portfolio of the Minister of Public Works surrendered by M. Tillaye, was born at Versailles in 1844. He practiced at the bar from 1870 to 1876; he was a Deputy from 1876 to 1881, and a Judge in Paris from 1883 to 1891, when he was elected Senator for French India.

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EVIDENCE OF THE FEZ AGAINST THE TURKISH TROOPS IN CANDIA.—A side light is thrown on the recent massacres in Candia, Island of Crete, through the correspondence of some French officers published in the Marseilles papers. The international fleet which was stationed off Candia was composed of the Camperdown, British, the French flagship Vautour, the Italian Morosini and Etruria, the Russian Donitz and a torpedo boat, and the Austrian Leopard. During the night which succeeded the attack made upon the British marines by the Bashis as the former were trying to install the Custom House officials, pillage and murder of the native Christians began. It was then that the warships poured in their fire on the town, searchlights were turned upon the targets, and the red fezes of the Turkish regulars were plainly discernible among the rioters. When Sir Alfred Biliotti demanded of Edhem Pasha that the atrocities of the Bashis must cease, or the international fleet would raze the town to the ground, quiet was resumed in a wonderfully short period of time, and without, as fan as can be learned, any offensive act on the part of the Turkish troops or threats of their officers. This would show, says the Marseilles correspondent, that these Cretan-born Moslems are really a disciplined body of men, who take their orders directly from the Turkish authorities. It is added that the Turkish regulars at Candia number 1,200, the gendarmes 100, and the Bashis 20,000. This last item seems incredible, but it must be remembered that practically all the Moslems of Crete are in Candia, and that every Cretan has a rifle, and that these Cretans on former occasions have formed the irregular infantry of the Turkish Army in Crete.

CHINESE INSULT EUROPEANS.

Drunken Holiday Crowds Throw Mud —Precautionary Action of British and Russian Legations.

PEKIN, Oct. 2.—During the celebration yesterday of the festival of the moon the drunken crowds which had gathered upon the streets threw mud upon all Europeans who made their appearance.

As a precautionary measure the Russian Legation ordered an escort of Cossacks from Port Arthur. The British Minister also ordered here a guard of twenty-five marines from Wei-hai-wei.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A brief message was received at the State Department today from Minister Conger at Pekin, concerning the situation there. He says nothing concerning the reported death of the Emperor, but reports that a feeling of anxiety exists, adding that he does not consider the situation especially critical at the present time.

The State Department officials do not discredit the report of the Emperor's death, and some of them do not hesitate to express their acceptance of the report of his assassination. The Chinese Minister, however, discredits the entire report of a tragedy. "I do not believe that the Emperor has been assassinated," he said to-night. "I have received no confirmation of the report and cannot accept the statements sent out as true."

ENGLAND RELIES ON AMERICA.

Confident of Our Help and Japan's to Settle Affairs in China.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Standard says editorially this morning it is convinced that England could confidently reckon on the support of the United States and Japan in the execution of necessary measures in China.

Deposed Chinese Official Restored.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Shanghai Huai-Ta-Pou has been appointed President of the Court of Censors and a member of the Grand Council. He is Yung-Lu's chief supporter, and was recently dismissed from office by the Emperor. The projected imperial review of the forces at Tien-tsin has been abandoned.

DERVISHES AGAIN REPULSED.

Major Marchand Expected to Leave Fashoda Shortly.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.—Reinforcements have been ordered from Omdurman to Ghedaref, where the force under Col. Parsons has repulsed another dervish attack with slight loss.

There is no news from Fashoda, but in all probability Major Marchand will shortly evacuate his position there.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Cairo to The Daily Telegraph confirms the statement that Major Marchand had had one brush with the dervish gunboats, which had gone to fetch reinforcements. He was in sore straits and numbers of his men had died or deserted. On the arrival of the Sirdar he had an entire force of about 140 Senegalese and 5 Frenchmen intrenched on a small tongue of land. The natives in the vicinity were very menacing.

Major Marchand came to the water's edge to meet the Sirdar and chatted amicably with him. The Frenchman produced some champagne and drinks were had all around.

Capt. Marchand Made a Major.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Capt. Marchand has been promoted to the rank of Major.

According to a recent number of the Gazette Officielle of Paris, on July 24, in special recognition of his African service, Capt. Marchand was placed on the list of next promotions as "Commandant," or Major. Since then the latter title has been applied to him in the press dispatches, although not officially conferred upon him until now.

IN HONOR OF IRISH REBELS.

A Monument to Them and a Protest Against Anglo-American Unity.

CORK, Oct. 2.—An orderly demonstration took place here to-day upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone by the Mayor of the city of a monument in memory of the Irish revolutions of 1790, 1803, 1848, and 1867. Several Irish members of the House of Commons were present.

A resolution was adopted congratulating Irish-Americans upon their patriotic efforts to prevent the forming of an Anglo-American alliance.

PRUSSIA AND SOCIALISTS.

Police Ordered to Use Their Arms Effectively Against Rioters.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The Vorwaerts publishes an order issued by the Prussian Home Minister to the Governor of Erfurt, complaining of the leniency shown by the police in the recent election disturbances, and enjoining the police in future to act resolutely, using the edge and not the flat of their swords if rioters refuse to disperse. The order also enjoins the energetic use of firearms and prohibits the firing of blank shots.

This order is believed to be directed against the Socialists, and is likely to produce a sensation.

PERU AND THE McCORD CLAIM.

The Country Said to Accept the Result of the Arbitration.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 2.—El Tiempo (a semi-official daily newspaper) publishes a long editorial regarding the claim of Alexander McCord, the American mining engineer, who was imprisoned by the Peruvians during a revolution, for $50,000. The article says:

"Surprise is expressed here at the articles appearing in the American newspaper press respecting the political relations of the United States and Peru, and the latter's intentions. Peru simply protests before the world against the want of consideration and justice with which she has been treated. She bears no ill-will, has no hostile intentions, and is resigned to the consequences of the arbitration."

The Czar En Route for Denmark.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The Czar has left the Crimea, en route for Copenhagen to attend the funeral of the Queen of Denmark.

Chile-Argentina Boundary Case.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Oct. 2.—Yesterday a conference was held in the room of President Errazuris between Ministers of Argentina and Chile to arrange the Altacama question, which was not included in the arbitration negotiations between the countries. The Chilean representative suggested four solutions, each of which was repelled by the envoy of Argentina, who, however, made no counter-suggestions.

PRAYED FOR DEWEY'S SUCCESS.

A Hebrew Congregation at Chicago Holds a Jubilee Service.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—While Admiral Dewey with his Asiatic Squadron was slowly steaming toward Manila, waiting for night to fall before he ventured into the land-locked bay, the members of Congregation Anshe Kanessas Israel gathered in their synagogue, Clinton and Judd Streets, and invoked Jehovah to bless American arms with victory and humble the power of Spain.

This afternoon the congregation held a jubilee service of thanksgiving for the signal victory which so summarily followed their supplication. The Rev. M. Regoff conducted the services, which were of an impressive character. He was assisted by David Kallis, Master of Ceremonies.

Wife-Murder and Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—This evening about 6 o'clock Robert Lash, a desperate character, went to 842 West Court Street, where his wife was stopping, and, calling her into the hall, shot her dead. Lash then went into the back yard and killed himself. The tragedy was the culmination of many quarrels.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every year New York society returns to the city a little later, and although there are many of the men to be seen in the week, with an occasional party for the play or a shopping expedition, when Sunday arrives the city is almost deserted. In fact, at this time society is scattered to the four winds. The resuming of services at the churches and the return to their pulpits of several well-known divines after the Summer vacation hardly gathered together yesterday one representative congregation. But the Sunday passed gayly in the country, where all along the Hudson the great houses had merry parties for the week end. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Starr Miller, and the Misses Morton were among those who entertained on a large scale.

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The Summer residents on the Jersey coast, at Seabright, Monmouth, Galilee, and the Rumson Road, seem disposed to remain until the first frosts. There have been but few departures for the city in that colony, and among these were Mr. and Mrs. David C. Leech of Gramercy Park, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Field, Mr. George F. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Vietor. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, ex-Mayor Strong, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker, and the Frederick Kernochans will not close their houses yet awhile. There is still much agitation about the proposed trolley on Ocean Avenue, and there is also a plan to widen the driveway south of Mr. John L. Riker's place. The Summer churches, however, are closing up, and St. Peter's, at Galilee, was one of the last to discontinue services.

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Lenox is pursuing an even tenor of gayety until the floral tub parade, which marks the rise as well as the decline of the season. Many of its residents reported to have gone away have returned. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have not closed their cottage, as stated, but have left for the city and Sag Harbor for a week. They will come back and stay in Lenox until after Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, who have a son to make his début in society this Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane are vying with each other in the magnitude and number of their house parties. Peter Marié will still continue to give delightful little dinners at Curtis's, and Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams will have a house filled with people until after the wedding of their niece, Miss Margaret Adams, to Lewis Greenleaf, which event, as already announced, will take place on Oct. 25.

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Two announcements, one matrimonial and the other anti-matrimonial, were the subject of gossip yesterday in the country houses and at the clubs. On Oct. 18 in Paris Mr. Harry Lake, the youngest son of the late George Lake of Lake & McCreery, will be married to Miss Marie Ziegler, the pretty daughter of Mme. Ziegler, the landlady of the Hotel du Jardin on the Rue du Rivoli, which is certainly a surprise. The Hotel du Jardin is a house which for years has been patronized by a certain old-fashioned clientele from New York. With the exception of Meurice's, a short distance below on the same street, it is the most expensive and retired inn in that rather noisy locality. M. Ziegler, who was the father of the future Mrs. Lake, claimed that even the plafonds in the salons were painted by Cabanel, and charged accordingly. It was at this hotel that the second wife of John Davis, the banker, and the mother of Lady Terrence Blackwood died. The late M. Ziegler, who departed this life some years ago, is remembered as a jolly specimen of the Paris innkeeper, and many also do not forget his handsome children, of whom he was very proud. Mr. Lake is quite young, and the bride of his choice is well educated and most carefully brought up. Mrs. Frederic Baker, his mother, invited the young girl, when her son told her of his attachment, to accompany them to the North Cape and to Russia, and has given her consent to the marriage. Harry Lake is very wealthy in his own right, but his bride has a good dot.

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The other incident was the announcement of the breaking of the engagement of Mr. Richard Stockton, son of the late Commodore Stockton of Trenton, and Miss Amelia Hamilton McAllister, the daughter of the late Francis Marion McAllister, D. D. Miss McAllister has been living in Elizabeth, N. J., with her widowed mother, and her engagement was announced last Spring. Her father was the favorite brother of the late Ward McAllister, and it was in his company that the inventor of the term "400" made his last trip abroad, the Summer before he died. The wedding of Miss McAllister and Mr. Stockton was to have taken place this Autumn.

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Many who were wont to enjoy delightful house parties on the Hudson will miss this Autumn Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, who are abroad and who have just returned to Paris from Germany. They will not return to this country this Winter.

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At last reports, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt was taking a course of the waters at Carlsbad, and the Valliant had arrived from Venice and was at Nice. Mr. James Gordon Bennett had also reached Paris, after a stay in Venice, and was giving shooting parties at his preserves near Versailles.

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The Hot Springs, in Virginia, will be the abiding place for the next month of many New Yorkers who follow the foreign custom of taking the waters at this time. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, and Mrs. William Jay will make up the personnel of the party which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has been arranging for two weeks to pass October at that Spa. Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont will go through a course of baths and mineral waters there, while golfing and driving will interest the others of the party.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were in town yesterday, as Mr. and Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. Mackay's parents, were expected from abroad. The Mackays arrived some days ago from San Francisco and are to pass the Autumn at Westbury, L. I.

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At Newport, everything is quiet. Some alarm was felt by the friends of Mr. Harry Eldridge on account of the serious illness which has kept him an invalid in his house the past week. At last reports, however, he was much better. Eliot Gregory, who has been at Newport all Summer, has come out as an author, he having put into book form the Idler papers, written for a New York newspaper this Summer under the title of "World Ways and Byways."

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An engagement of interest recently announced is that of William Fahnestock, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris C. Fahnestock, and Miss Julia Goetchins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Goetchins of 52 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Fahnestock is a member of the Metropolitan Riding Club and a son of the well-known banker.

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It was unfortunate that the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show, and also "Tuxedo Day" at Goshen, as well as the first formal meet and run of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, should have conflicted with the opening of the Autumn meet at Morris Park on Saturday. The fact that so many events of interest in the suburbs fell on Saturday is striking evidence of the remarkable development of country life in New York society. Ten years ago an Autumn Saturday would hardly have brought more than one event at most which could have competed with the then most popular races. The enlargement of the field of society activities and interests has markedly affected the social side of racing. When Jerome Park was in its glory, New York society made racing its chief diversion during the Spring and Autumn months. Now it takes some really notable event, such as the Suburban, the Brooklyn Handicap, or the Futurity, to bring out even a representative society attendance at any of the tracks.

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Westchester County on Saturday was a house divided against itself, with the double attraction of the fair at White Plains and the Morris Park races. The Country Club element was faithful to its home interests, and with comparatively few exceptions turned their backs on White Plains and showed at Morris Park. The day was so beautiful, with its Summer warmth everywhere throughout the countryside, that it will long live in memory.

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Miss Antoinette Greely, a daughter of the arctic explorer, and Miss Rosemary Sartoris, a granddaughter of Gen. Grant, will be among the débutantes in Washington this season. Miss Sartoris, who has been educated in England, is said to be remarkably cultivated, and to be an excellent conversationist, and Miss Greely is also said to have unusual attractions. The Washington papers are already beginning to vaunt the charms of these and other débutantes of the coming season, and one details the list of accomplishments which a girl must have if she wishes to be a belle in Washington society. This list is rather amusing, as it includes a thorough knowledge of the Cuban campaign, (sic,) skill in playing golf and tennis, the ability to preside gracefully at an afternoon tea, a theoretical (sic) knowledge of music and art, and the ability to speak French, German, and possibly Italian. It is also stated that if she wishes to be very smart she must speak with the accent of Boston rather than that of Philadelphia, must have a disposition amiable and unselfish, and never appear to think herself of great importance, must understand when to talk and when to listen, and be always courteous and pleasant with other women. There are only two things to add, it would seem, to this list of necessary accomplishments of the Washington bud, and these are—wings. Such a paragon could not remain long on this earth, even in Washington. Heaven is her home.

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Dr. and Mrs. Amory Chapin, who were married in Grace Church Chantry a fortnight ago, sailed for Europe on Saturday. They followed Mrs. Chapin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Dickinson, who returned to their Paris home two days previously. Dr. Chapin will meet in Paris his wife's relatives on her mother's side, who are French people, Mrs. Dickinson having been born in Alsace.

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Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mrs. James L. Kernochan; and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg were the principal women riders at the run of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club on Saturday afternoon last. The club will now hold three cross-country runs a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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Mr. Augustus Clarkson has selected for his best man at his wedding to Miss Reese at New Hamburg on Tuesday afternoon next his married brother, Mr. Clermont L. Clarkson, and Mr. Harold Baring, who is to marry Miss Marie Churchill on Oct. 24, has chosen Miss Churchill's married brother, Mr. George Churchill, for his best man. Mr. Oakley Rhinelander was the first bridegroom in New York society to introduce the custom of having married men for best men or ushers. Up to the time when he married Miss Sands and selected his brother, Mr. Philip Rhinelander, for his best man, only unmarried men had been thought eligible to serve as ushers or best men at a wedding. The supply of unmarried men has been rather small for the older bridegrooms of this generation during recent years and they gladly followed Mr. Rhinelander's move, and have been selecting their married brothers, cousins, or other relatives for best men and ushers. These should certainly be more experienced and therefore of more value in these positions. The custom seems to have come to stay.

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The taking out of certificates of citizenship in Rhode Island by ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet removes them from the list of eligible candidates for political office in this State. Commodore Gerry states that his change of residence was purely a matter of personal preference. His remark that "I shouldn't wonder if there were a great many to follow my example if the Populistic idea continues in New York of plundering a man while he is living and then robbing his heirs when he is dead," would seem to indicate that the Commodore had some idea of taxes in his mind when he made his change.

GIRL KILLS HER MOTHER.

Then Shoots Herself and Will Die of Her Wounds—Pittsburg Tragedy Due to Despondency.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 2.—Bertha Bellstein killed her mother to-day and later shot four bullets into her body, from the effects of which she cannot recover.

The girl in explanation of her deed said; "I wanted to die, and did not want my mother to live and fret over my death."

The crime, which was committed some time in the early morning, was not discovered until late in the day, when a son of the murdered woman went to the house to see his mother.

To one of her brothers the girl told of the shooting of her mother. She said she had decided to kill herself, and knew that the shock of her death would break her mother's heart, and concluded her mother's death would be preferable to permitting her to live in sorrow. Her mother, she said, was sleeping when she went into the room. She placed the revolver close to her breast and fired.

On the report of the pistol her mother sat up in bed and said to her: "Birdie, what are you doing?"

The answer was another shot, which she says was fired at her mother's face. This is evidently the shot that entered Mrs. Bellstein's face and resulted in her instant death. One more wound was inflicted afterward.

Frederick Bellstein, the father of the family, was one of the best-known residents of Allegheny. He died suddenly in December last from apoplexy, and since then the daughter had been despondent.

THE STEPHEN BENNETT ASHORE.

Life-Savers Working to Get a Schooner off Sandy Hook Point.

The life-savers at Sandy Hook reported a schooner ashore near the point of the Hook last night. They put out to her and learned that she was the Stephen Bennett, Capt. Glass, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth. Up to midnight no further particulars came from the Hook, but it was believed that she could be hauled off with little, if any, injury.

The Stephen Bennett hails from Boston and her skipper, Capt. Robert Glass, is her principal owner. She is a three-masted craft of 2,243 tons and was built at Camden, Me., in 1872.

New England Women's Charity Concert.

An entertainment for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' families will be given at the Old Guard armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, next Thursday evening. The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women. A good programme has been arranged for the occasion, and through the courtesy of Commodore Philip and Capt. Chadwick the string band from the battleship New York will be in attendance.

A "SEMI-POLITICAL" SERMON.

Candidates and Platforms Discussed by the Rev. J. O. Wilson at St. Andrew's Church.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, and Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, last night preached what he described a "semi-political" sermon.

"When two candidates are before the people," said the minister, "we voters have the right to ask three questions: First—Which is the better intellectually? Second—Which is the better morally? Third—Which represents the better principle and platform? In the last question the candidate's party counts. He is the candidate upon that particular platform, although personally he may be far above the ideas it expresses. For example, I would vote for Richard Croker on a gold platform rather than for William Jennings Bryan on a silver platform. There is little doubt, however, that the latter is a far better and more intellectual man than the former.

"You cannot separate the man from the platform upon which he is placed. There are sometimes good men on a bad platform and vice versa. Politically a man is what his party is.

"New York is to be congratulated this year in the candidates selected. Both are honest and moral, as far as I know. Both have been tried as public servants and found not to be wanting. The Rough Rider has given us a sample of his ways, and his recent brave acts are a matter of history. The eminent fitness of both men is conceded by all. How about the principles of these two men? An answer to that question would necessitate a discussion of the matter in a form that would not appear well in the pulpit at this time. I may have something to say later, if necessary, and it will then be found that by tongue is not tied."

MARGINAL NOTES IN THE BIBLE.

Report to be Submitted to the Protestant Episcopal Church Convention in Washington.

Among the important reports which will come before the two houses of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held shortly in Washington, will be that of the Joint Commission on Marginal Readings in the Bible, appointed by the General Convention in 1895.

At the sessions of the conventions in 1892 and 1895, the question of adding certain marginal notes, giving different translations of the text of the Scriptures from those found in the authorized version of King James and the revised version of recent date was fully discussed. As a result of the discussion, a joint commission, consisting of five Bishops and five Presbyters, was appointed to prepare a report for presentation before the General Convention in 1898. This report has been prepared in pamphlet form, and has just been sent to the delegates of both houses for their consideration. In submitting it the joint commission says:

"In presenting the recommendations on which we have agreed we desire to set forth the principles by which we have been guided in our work.

"In accordance with what we understood to be the intention of the convention in appointing the commission, our object has been to provide such marginal notes and alternate renderings as would make the Authorized King James version of 1611 at once more intelligible and more accurate. The text, or body, of the version of 1611 is left unaltered. Our recommendations are only of marginal readings and notes.

"While if a fresh translation were being attempted there are numerous passages which could be more exactly rendered, we have limited our recommendations to cases where a more accurate rendering seemed needed, either to make an obscure passage clear, or to emphasize some important point.

"The more important variations of reading in the Greek text we have noted, as well as differences of rendering. The possibilities of arriving at an approximately original text are, of course, far greater now than when the King James translation was made.

"We believe that one effect of showing to all what are the important variations or omissions from the ordinarily received text will be distinctly to reassure many persons who have been led to think or fear that the text of Holy Scripture was generally uncertain. It will be seen how comparatively few are the doubtful passages and how the great truths of the Christian religion are unaffected by any alterations which may be demanded by an honest critical investigation of the text.

"Our aim has been to furnish both hearers and readers who have not the opportunity for individual research with such marginal notes and alternative readings as will make the version of 1611 a faithful reproduction in all important points of the writings of the Apostles and Evangelists.

The report is signed by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, Bishop Niles of New Hampshire, Bishop Davies of Michigan, Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, Bishop Hall of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. Renouf of New Hampshire, the Rev. Dr. Carey of Albany, and the Rev. Mr. Sterling of Central Pennsylvania.

Whitestone Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the new Church of St. Luke, at Whitestone, was laid yesterday by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. Prior to the ceremony the Catholic societies of Whitestone paraded to the Sixteenth Street station, where they met the train bearing the visiting priests, of whom there were twenty-five. The procession was headed by the Engineers' Band from Willets Point. Upon the arrival of the priests the procession marched to the church, at Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S FUNERAL.

The Poet of the Sierras Has Laid Plans for Cremation on a Lofty Mountain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, has done many things to mark him as a man of rare eccentricity, and as a last crowning act of his strange career he has perfected all the arrangements for his own funeral and the incineration of his remains on a funeral pyre of his own construction.

Far up on the top of a sterile eminence in the hills back of Oakland the quaint man of letters has builded his bier. It is a solid mass of masonry, covering a space 10 by 10 feet and standing 8 feet high. It is composed of 620 huge granite bowlders, built in solid cement.

The big masonry pile has been designed with great care. The upper surface is hollowed out to a depth of two feet in the shape of a coffin. When the end of all things comes this space will be filled with wood, and the body of the poet will be placed on the top of it all. The structure has been built so that a good draught will fan the bla

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,

Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

BONDS.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.,
BANKERS,
1 Nassau St., New York.

WE OWN AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE,

Cincinnati, Ohio, 3½s.
White Plains, N. Y., Registered 4s.
Hamilton Co., Ohio, 4s.
State of Minnesota 4s.
Ottawa Co., Ohio, 6s.
Preble Co., Ohio, 6s.
Oberlin, Ohio, 6s.
Lima, Ohio, 5s.
Kenton Co., Ky., 6s.
Henderson, Ky., 4s.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 4½s.
City of Tampa, Fla., Gold 6s.
West Tampa, Fla., Gold 6s.
Sevier Co., Tenn., 5s.
Shelby Co., Tenn., 6s.
City of Memphis, Tenn., 6s.
Bexar Co., Texas, 5s.
City of Greenville, Miss., 6s.
Braddock, Pa., 4½s.
Bradford, Pa., 4s.
Cornopolis, Pa., 4½s.
Columbus, Ohio, School 5s.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 5s.

LEGALITY APPROVED BY EMINENT COUNSEL.
Our list of high-class Municipal Bonds furnished on request.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest due today on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the Guaranty Trust Co., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, who will be prepared on October 5th to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.,
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professional Wall Street will go to business to-day expecting further liveliness among the trust stocks. In all those stocks there has been extensive liquidation, and a large short interest has accumulated. If there were a leader to rally traders on the bull side it might be possible, say veteran observers, to make a sharp upward turn in those stocks which have gone down most. But at the end of business on the Stock Exchange last week no such leadership was in sight.

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Much of the selling of trust stocks has been wholly regardless of what may or may not be the merits of the properties they represent. The shares have been sold because it was fashionable to sell them, and because in selling them practically no opposition was encountered.

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The scarecrow of tight money which marked the beginning of the smash in the industrial stocks seems to be over. Practically all the prominent bankers of Wall Street are now expecting ease to extend in the loan market.

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Even when stocks were most under pressure last week foreign buying orders were executed here. The reaction in market prices—carrying quotations back to about where they were at the beginning of July—seems to be a much more favorable factor in attracting European investors than were the activity and buoyancy that extended from the early July level.

ARBUCKLES AND HAWAII.

The change in control of the Hawaiian Sugar Company—the Spreckels company—may prove to be of much more Wall Street importance than has yet been disclosed. Current rumors in Stock Exchange circles have it that the property has passed into the hands of the Messrs. Arbuckle, who will be able to use it aggressively in their fight with the Sugar Trust.

When the Hawaiian Sugar shares began to be conspicuous on the New York Stock Exchange some months ago there were hints suggesting that opponents of the Sugar Trust were negotiating with the Messrs. Spreckels for the Sandwich Islands property, but such reports had disappeared till the unexpected present announcement that San Francisco brokers have bought a majority of the stock for undisclosed principals. The Hawaiian Sugar Company would be of great use to the Messrs. Arbuckle or the Messrs. Doscher in fighting the Sugar Trust, and the acquisition of the Hawaiian property by independent refiners would put the trust at exceptional disadvantage on the Pacific Coast and in general Western trade.

DIVIDEND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Incidental to the bad break in Rubber Trust shares last week was official announcement disposing of Wall Street's expectations that an immediate dividend is to be paid upon the common stock of the United States Rubber Company. Friends of the company say the dividend is likely, however, to be declared next January, the postponement being for conservative business reasons.

Intimations in Wall Street at the end of last week suggested a similar announcement as to the dividend which Wall Street has been confidently looking forward to on Cotton Oil common stock. The general expectation has been that a dividend of 3 per cent. would be declared, some circumstantial reports having it that official action will be taken this week. On Saturday, however, it was stated that a plan to make the 3 per cent. dividend has been abandoned for the present. There may be a smaller amount declared.

BALTIMORE CONFIDENCE.

Messrs. Hableton & Co., the well-known bankers of Baltimore, write regarding the outlook for securities:

"The outlook for railroad issues, and industrial concerns as well, continues very promising, and as the market's reactionary movement has been running for some time, the standard shares should do to buy at any further decline. Among the bullish factors are gold imports, easier money, rising prices for wheat, large exports, big railroad earnings, excellent general trade, and indications of sound money successes in the coming elections. The "16-to-1-or-bust" shibboleth is being very generally avoided even by its most ardent past adherents in the Democratic Party, and it is to be hoped that the free-silver folly will never again be enough of a factor in the politics of this country to create any alarm as to our financial soundness and sanity."

LOANS FOR THE FARMER.

Says The Louisville Courier-Journal in a discussion of the likelihood of cheaper loans to farmers in the future:

"The difficulty of borrowing money by farmers in the West and South is undoubtedly responsible for most of the free-silver and rag-money agitation. The agriculturist in Texas who is obliged to pay 12, 15, or even 25 per cent., naturally concludes that more money ought to be in circulation, and this feeling is aggravated by his knowledge that in cities men of no better financial standing get loans at 6 and 8 per cent. He does not understand that it has been so because quick loans have been as necessary heretofore as safe ones.

"The entrance of life insurance and trust companies into the field of farm loans, with their ability to lend for years instead of months, will change all this. Indeed, it is one of the most encouraging developments of the times, for not only will loans be supplied when needed, but profitable and safe employment will be found for large amounts of capital that are now idle or invested in bonds at 3 or 4 per cent. Twice as much may be secured with equal safety on land notes, provided only the lender can afford to give long time."

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

		Gold.	Silver.
Sept. 30,	1897	34,366,741	.....
Sept. 30,	1898	34,366,741	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Sept. 29,	1898	74,699,418	£49,706,320
Sept. 30,	1897	79,723,089	48,515,096

BANK OF GERMANY.

Sept. 29,	1898	27,743,000	14,291,000
Sept. 30,	1897	24,946,000	12,851,000

RUSSIA.

Sept. 29,	1898	104,657,000	4,026,000
Sept. 30,	1897	114,768,000	4,504,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Sept. 29,	1898	35,234,000	12,576,000
Sept. 30,	1897	28,027,000	12,512,000

SPAIN.

Sept. 29,	1898	10,823,000	5,357,000
Sept. 30,	1897	9,028,000	10,600,000

ITALY.

Sept. 29,	1898	14,783,000	2,206,000
Sept. 30,	1897	15,237,000	2,396,000

NETHERLANDS.

Sept. 29,	1898	4,315,000	6,794,000
Sept. 30,	1897	2,630,000	6,830,000

BELGIUM.

Sept. 29,	1898	4,315,000	6,794,000
Sept. 30,	1897	2,630,000	6,830,000

Total for the week	£308,271,382	£96,376,820
Total preceding week	311,454,231	96,506,056
Corresponding date last year	321,531,830	99,611,096

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In view of the default of the interest due today on the bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1913, J. W. Davis, T. Denny, Jr., and F. J. Lisman, representing a large proportion of said bonds, have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of all the bondholders and invite holders to deposit their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company, which will receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor up to Oct. 5.

FINANCIAL.

October Investments

Pennsylvania Railroad Company
General (now 1st) Mtge. Sterling 6s.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Collateral Trust Gold 4½s.

Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis R'y Co.
Consol. Mtge. Series A Gold 4½s.

Toledo, Walhonding Val. & Ohio R. R. Co.
First Mtge. Guaranteed Gold 4½s.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
Terminal First Mortgage Gold 5s.

Lehigh Valley Railway of New York
First Mortgage Guar. Gold 4½s.

Equitable Illum. Gas Light Co., Phila.,
First Mortgage Gold 5s.

Milwaukee Electric R'y & Light Company
Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s.

Great Northern Railway Company.
MONTANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Gold 6s.

Equitable Gas Light Company, N. Y.,
Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s.

Second Avenue R. R. Company, N.Y.
1st Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s.

42d St., Manhattanv. & St. Nicholas Ave
First Mortgage 6s.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Company
General Mortgage Gold 6s.
(MEMPHIS AND OHIO DIVISION)
First Mortgage Gold 7s.
MOBILE & MONTGOMERY
First Mortgage Gold 4½s.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis
First Mortgage 7s.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y Company
(MENOMINEE EXTENSION)
First Mortgage Gold 7s.

Harlem River & Portchester
1st Mortgage Reg. Guaranteed 7s.

Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis
(CAIRO DIVISION)
First Mortgage Gold 4s.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y
Second (now 1st) Mortgage Gold 6s.

And Other High Grade Bonds
FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS,
41 Wall St., New York.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **FINAL INSTALLMENT,** being twenty-five per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock, as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$0.50 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$5 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, on or before **OCTOBER 10TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bonds.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for above Bonds:

The coupons which are due October 1st, 1898, upon such of the above bonds as were deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 23d, 1897, having been paid and surrendered, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will pay over to the holders of the respective Certificates of Deposit issued for such bonds the amount of such coupons, upon presentation of the Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Nassau, corner Cedar Street, New York City, in order that the same may be suitably stamped.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman;
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
} Committee.

New York, October 1st, 1898.

NO MARKET LETTERS, NO TIPS.

An office where customers are permitted to use their own judgment.

JOHN T. LEE,
Stock Broker.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BROKER'S OFFICE OF L. W. NORRISON,

member of N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges, office 1,455 Broadway, (Bet. 41st and 42d Streets,) wishes to purchase State bonds, also Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction R. R. bonds; offers for sale New York City 3 per cent., exempt from taxation, and Rahway City, New Jersey, 4 per cent., exempt from taxation in Jersey.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the Sinking Fund, $144,232.30 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1899, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE. By E. S. MARSTON, Prest.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Company,

Bankers and Dealers in
GOVERNMENT, STATE, COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.

1 Nassau Street, New York City. Third and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

High Grade October Investments

We own and offer, subject to prior sale and advance in price, the following described issues of Municipal Bonds, issued *Strictly for Municipal* purposes, and payable, both principal and interest, out of taxes levied on entire municipality issuing same.

The figures given herewith, showing valuation, debt, and population, are taken from statements furnished over the official seals of officers; and we believe they show correctly the present conditions of the municipalities. We recommend all of the securities as safe investments, and can furnish with same full transcripts and attorney's opinion. The legality and validity of all issues we offer are thoroughly examined and established by first-class and well-known counsel.
We deliver all bonds to purchasers to any bank, if paid for in New York exchange, without charge.
Correspondence solicited.
Telegrams may be sent at our expense. Liebers and Montgomery codes used.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & COMPANY.

$120,000 State of Minnesota 4 per cent. Capitol Building Certificates of Indebtedness,

Dated July 1, 1898. Interest payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1. Both principal and interest payable at the office of the State Treasurer, St. Paul, Minn. Denomination, $1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed Valuation	$584,355,370
Value of Taxable Property	1,500,000,000
Total Indebtedness	1,669,000
Population, 1,573,350.	

MATURITIES.

$20,000 due July 1, 1900, price 101.66 and accrued interest.
$100,000 due July 1, 1901, price 102½ and accrued interest.
At above prices bonds net 3.10 per cent.

$75,000 City of Tampa, Florida, Gold Municipal Improvement 6 per cent. Bonds,

Dated January 1, 1896. Due January 1, 1921; no optional payment of any part of this issue prior to this date. Principal and semi-annual interest—July 1 and January 1, payable at the Western National Bank, New York, in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present United States standard of weight and fineness. Denomination, $1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed valuation	$5,868,619.80
Value of taxable property, estimated	14,000,000.00
Total bonded debt, this issue included	400,000.00
Population, 24,000 to 26,000. Rate of taxation, 25 mills.	

Price, 113.50 and interest, yielding 5 per cent.

Tampa is the seat of Hillsboro County, situated at the head of Tampa Bay, on a harbor equalled by but few in the country. It excels in shipping advantages any port engaged in Southern and West Indian commerce. Its large population is due to steady growth, geographical position, transportation facilities, cheap living, and its opportunities for tobacco manufacturing. It is the terminus of two important railroads—the Plant System and the Florida Central. There are daily steamers in coast trade and to Cuba, and a line of vessels to Mobile and New York. In it there are 50 large cigar concerns, 12 fish exporting houses, large wholesale businesses in general merchandise. It possesses 2 ice plants, 2 electric light plants, 1 electric street railroad, 1 gas company, 4,000,000-gallon Water Works, Telegraph and Telephone Co., and 3 banks. Schools and churches are proportionate to its size in number.

The Tampa Bay Hotel is located here.

$40,000 Newport News, Virginia Bridge 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds,

Dated October 1, 1898. Due October 1, 1928, optional after October 1, 1918. Interest payable semi-annually April and October 1. Principal and interest payable at the Bank of New York, National Banking Association, New York City.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed Valuation	$5,500,000
Value of Taxable Property	12,000,000
Total Indebtedness	215,000
Population, 15,000.	

Price, 106 and interest, yielding 4.08 per cent.

Newport News is situated about seven miles above Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfor., on the north side of Hampton Roads, the east coast of Chesapeake Bay. It is the County Seat of Warwick County. The city is especially noted for its large Governmental ship yards as well as for its private shipbuilding industries. It forms the eastern terminus of the C. & O. Railroad, and from there the C. & O. steamers give it the prospect of being the greatest shipping centre from the Central States to foreign ports. A single ship yard here is capitalized at $8,000,000, and the Government is shortly to erect one of the largest dry docks in the world for its own purposes. The city is connected with Hampton and Old Point Comfort by an electric railway system, and is fully supplied with gas, electric light, street car service, churches, and schools.

$33,140 Kenton County, Ky., 6 per cent. Turnpike Bonds,

Dated July 1, 1898. Interest payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1. Principal and interest payable at Farmers and Traders' National Bank, Covington, Ky. Denomination, $3,314.

DEBT STATEMENTS.

Assessed Valuation	$8,943,582
Value of Taxable Property	15,000,000
Total Indebtedness	269,328
Population, estimated, 54,161.	

MATURITIES.

$3,314,	due July 1,	1899,	price	102.44	and accrued int.
3,314,	" "	1900,	"	104.79	" " "
3,314,	" "	1901,	"	107.06	" " "
3,314,	" "	1902,	"	109.36	" " "
3,314,	" "	1903,	"	111.32	" " "
3,314,	" "	1904,	"	113.42	" " "
3,314,	" "	1905,	"	115.40	" " "
3,314,	" "	1906,	"	117.31	" " "
3,314,	" "	1907,	"	119.16	" " "
3,314,	" "	1908,	"	120.94	" " "

At above prices bonds net 3½ per cent.

Kenton County is situated in the northern part of Kentucky, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. It has an area of about 152 square miles. The surface is undulating, or hilly, and the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, butter, pork, and tobacco are the staple products.

The county is intersected by four railroads, as follows: The Kentucky Central, Queen & Crescent, Louisville & Nashville, and Chesapeake & Ohio. Covington is the county seat.

Legal investments for Maine Savings Banks.

$18,000 City of Greenville, Miss., 6 per cent. Refunding Bonds,

Dated January 1, 1898. Due January 1, 1928.
Principal and semi-annual interest—January 1 and July 1, payable at National Park Bank, New York City. Denomination, $500 each.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Real Valuation	$5,000,000
Assessed Valuation	3,012,591
Total Indebtedness, including this issue	$237,000
Less Water Works Bonds	65,000
Net Debt	$172,000
Population in 1897, 10,300.	

Price, 113.25 and accrued interest, yielding 5½ per cent.

Greenville is the County Seat of Washington County. It is situated in the western part of the State, in one of the finest agricultural districts in the South. Washington County is the second county in the State in population, it having had 40,414 people according to the census of 1890. It is also the largest cotton-growing county in the State, raising and shipping more cotton during the year than any other county in the State.

Greenville has two railroads, viz.: The Southern Railroad and the Yazoo & Mississippi Railroad, both first-class roads.

Greenville has as fine banking facilities as any town in the South, having five first-class banks, with a total banking capital of nearly $1,000,000.

$99,000 White Plains, New York, Registered 4 per cent. Water Works Bonds,

Dated August 1st, 1898. Interest payable semi-annually, February 1st and August 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of Treasurer, at White Plains, New York. Denomination, $1,000.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Assessed valuation	$11,000,000
Value of taxable property	20,000,000
Total indebtedness	$490,000
Water debt	160,000
Net debt	330,000
Population, 8,000.	

MATURITIES.

9,000	due August	1st,	1918,	price	111.22
9,000	" "	1st,	1919,	"	111.80
9,000	" "	1st,	1920,	"	111.97
9,000	" "	1st,	1921,	"	112.33
9,000	" "	1st,	1922,	"	112.68
9,000	" "	1st,	1923,	"	113.02
9,000	" "	1st,	1924,	"	113.35
9,000	" "	1st,	1925,	"	113.66
9,000	" "	1st,	1926,	"	113.97
9,000	" "	1st,	1927,	"	114.27
9,000	" "	1st,	1928,	"	114.55

Average maturity, 25 years. Price for all, 112.77, netting 3¼ per cent.

Legal investment for New York Savings banks.

$45,000 Henderson, Kentucky, Funding 4 per cent. Bonds,

Dated Nov. 1, 1897. Due Nov. 1, 1927. Optional after Nov. 1, 1912. Interest payable semi-annually, at the Bank of America, New York City. Denomination, $1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed valuation of property for taxation	$5,157,927
Value of taxable property	10,000,000
Total debt, this issue included	383,000
Value of property owned by city, (including water works, gas and electric light plants, city wharves, etc.)	836,500
Annual income derived therefrom	25,000
Population, 12,000.	

Price 103 and interest, netting 3.72 per cent.

The assets of the city, therefore, amount to over double the entire municipal debt, and yield an annual income largely in excess of the interest thereon. The figures for assessed valuation, in the above statement, do not include bridge franchise and railroad property amounting to $747,000, nor other property owned by the city.

The public schools of Henderson are built and maintained by the city, so that the total debt of the municipality represents what in Illinois, Wisconsin, or Iowa would be school district and city debt combined.

Henderson, a substantial city on the Ohio River, midway between Louisville, Ky., and Cairo, Ill., is important as a centre of the tobacco industry. The receipts and shipments of tobacco range from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds annually. In addition to numerous tobacco stemmeries, the city has cotton and woolen mills, two distilleries, and other large manufactories. Electric lights, gas, and water, and an electric street railway system indicate the progressive character of the community. The city has ample railway facilities, and is the county seat of Henderson County.

Legal investment for Maine Savings Banks.

$35,000 Wilkesbarre, Pa., School 5 per cent. Bonds,

Dated August 1st, 1898. Interest payable semi-annually. February 1st and August 1st at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed Valuation	$8,895,792
Value Taxable Property	35,000,000
Total Indebtedness	170,000
Population, estimated, 60,000.	

MATURITIES.

$3,000,	due August	1,	1910,	price	112 and int.
3,000,	" "	"	1911,	"	113 " "
10,000,	" "	"	1912,	"	113½ " "
10,000,	" "	"	1913,	"	114¼ " "
3,000,	" "	"	1914,	"	115 " "

These Bonds are legal investments for Maine Savings Banks.

Wilkesbarre is situated at the junction of the D., L. & W., Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania Railroads. Large manufacturing interests in recent years have materially helped Wilkesbarre to become one of the most prominent cities of Pennsylvania. The coal output for Wilkesbarre and vicinity is the largest in the State of Pennsylvania. There has recently been erected there a new hotel, costing $250,000.

$28,000 Braddock, Pa., Water, Sewer Extension, and Sewer Improvement 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds—Tax-exempt in Pennsylvania,

Dated Sept. 1, 1897. Interest payable semi-annually, March 1 and Sept. 1. Principal and interest payable at the office of Borough Treasurer, Braddock, Pa. Denomination, $500.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed Valuation	$5,176,656
Value of Taxable Property	12,900,000
Bonded Indebtedness	197,500
Population in 1898, 12,500.	

MATURITIES.

$2,000,	due Sept.	1,	1900,	price	101.71 and int.
2,000,	" "	"	1901,	"	102.42 "
2,500,	" "	"	1902,	"	103.12 "
2,000,	" "	"	1903,	"	103.78 "
2,500,	" "	"	1904,	"	104.43 "
2,000,	" "	"	1905,	"	105.05 "
2,500,	" "	"	1906,	"	105.65 "
2,000,	" "	"	1912,	"	108.80 "
3,500,	" "	"	1913,	"	109.26 "
3,500,	" "	"	1914,	"	109.71 "
3,500,	" "	"	1915,	"	110.14 "

Average maturity, 9¾ years.

Price for entire issue, 106.50 and accrued interest, yielding 3.70 per cent.

Braddock is a very prosperous city, in Allegheny County, Pa., on the right bank of the Monongahela River, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. It lies ten miles southeast of Pittsburg. This city is known as one of the most extensive of iron and steel manufacturing centres in the State of Pennsylvania, the largest plant being one of the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., of Pittsburg, which employs a great number of hands and covers several acres of ground.

Legal investment for Maine Savings Banks.

$15,000 People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago 5 per cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds,

Dated September 1, 1897. Due September 1, 1947. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. Capital stock authorized and issued $25,000,000
Amount of Bonds issued and outstanding. 29,046,000

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company was incorporated by a special act of the State of Illinois February 12, 1855, and as amended February 7, 1895. In August, 1897, the Company was enabled by authority of the Legislature to consolidate with the following gas companies operating in the City of Chicago:

The Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co., Illinois Light, Heat & Power Co.,
Consumers' Gas Co., Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Co.,
Suburban Gas Co., Lake Gas Company,

Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Co.

In addition to being General Mortgage Bonds on all properties acquired by the People's Gas Light & Coke Co., these Bonds are a first lien on the plant of the Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Co., being part of an issue of $2,500,000 Bonds issued to refund the bonds of the last named Company.

Bonds are listed on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Dividends on the capital stock are now being paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Price 104¾ and interest, netting 4¾ per cent.

$90,000 Lima, Ohio, Improvement Bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest.
$50,000 So. Main Street Paving Bonds, dated January 1, 1898.
$20,000 Street Fund Bonds, dated July 1, 1898.
$20,000 Special Street Improvement Fund Bonds, dated July 1, 1898.

Interest payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1. Principal and interest payable at City Treasurer's office, Lima, Ohio. Denomination, $1,000.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Assessed Valuation	$7,425,414
Value of Taxable Property	12,000,000
Total Indebtedness	659,600
Population, 23,000.	

$2,000,	due Jan.	1,	1899,	price	100.37 and interest.
2,000,	" "	"	1900,	"	101.03 " "
4,000,	" "	"	1901,	"	102.32 " "
4,000,	" "	"	1902,	"	104.10 " "
4,000,	" "	"	1903,	"	105.25 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1904,	"	106.40 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1905,	"	107.49 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1906,	"	108.53 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1907,	"	109.55 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1908,	"	110.52 " "
2,000,	" "	"	1909,	"	111.46 " "
2,000,	" "	"	1910,	"	112.34 " "
2,000,	" July	1,	1899,	"	101. " "
2,000,	" "	"	1900,	"	102.27 " "
4,000,	" "	"	1901,	"	103.50 " "
4,000,	" "	"	1902,	"	104.69 " "
4,000,	" "	"	1903,	"	105.84 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1904,	"	106.95 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1905,	"	108.01 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1906,	"	109.05 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1907,	"	110.08 " "
5,000,	" "	"	1908,	"	111. " "
2,000,	" "	"	1909,	"	111.92 " "
2,000,	" "	"	1910,	"	112.81 " "

At above prices bonds net 3.65 per cent.

Lima is the Seat of Allen County, Ohio, on the Ottawa river, 71 miles north of Dayton, and 71 miles south of Toledo. It is on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the Lake Erie & Western railways. It contains churches and schools, a high school, national and other banks, four newspapers, three fine hotels, and several steam mills. The repair shops of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway are also located here. It has manufactories of steam engines, furniture, railroad cars, etc.

$45,000 Bexar County, Texas, 5 per cent. Court House and Jail Refunding Bonds,

Dated February 17, 1898. Due February 17, 1938; optional after February 17, 1908. Interest payable semi-annually, April 10, and October 10. Principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York. Denomination, $1,000.

$8,000 Bexar County, Texas, 5 per cent. Bridge Bonds,

Dated February 17, 1898. Due February 17, 1938; optional after February 17, 1908. Interest payable April 10. Principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York. Denomination, $1,000.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Assessed Valuation	$31,686,209
Value of Taxable Property	63,000,000
Total Debt, this issue included	1,094,450
Population, 65,000. San Antonio is the County Seat.	

Price 105 and accrued interest, yielding 4¾ per cent.

$35,000 Sevier County, Tenn., 5 per cent. Turnpike Bonds,

Dated July 6, 1898. Annual interest July 6 each year. Principal and interest payable at the Chase National Bank in New York City. Denomination, $500.00.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Real value	$4,800,000
Assessed valuation	1,600,256
Total debt	65,000
Population, 1890, 18,761. At present, 22,500.	

Bonds mature July 6, 1913. Price, 108.84 and accrued interest, netting 4.20 per cent.

Sevier County has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest on its indebtedness.

Sevier County borders on North Carolina, and has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the French Broad River, also drained by the Little Pigeon River. The surface is mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests of oak, hickory, pine, chestnut, walnut, and sugar maple. The soil of the valleys is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple artic

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 1st day of October, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$162,391,874.49		
Gold bullion	116,299,577.70		
		$278,691,452.19	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,990,799.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,596,890.00		
		35,393,909.00	*$243,297,543.19
Standard silver dollars		$400,740,241.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,062,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,636,769.00		
		393,425,735.00	7,314,506.00
			322,845.41
Silver bullion			
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,305,528.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	95,243,752.00		
		$98,549,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		98,549,280.00	
		$55,020,851.00	
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$18,455,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	820,000.00		
		17,635,000.00	37,385,851.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,844,997.00		
National bank notes	3,689,264.88		
Fractional silver coin	9,196,708.41		
Fractional currency	750.98		
Minor coin	998,719.02		
Deposits in National banks	80,888,712.09		
Bonds and interest paid	638,548.09		
		$97,257,695.47	
Less National Bank 5 per cent fund	$8,805,930.23		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,486,532.53		
Disbursing officers' balances	57,426,700.73		
Post Office Department account	3,872,439.73		
Miscellaneous items	1,928,834.33		
		78,520,437.55	18,737,257.92
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$307,557,503.52

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$378,045.87	$378,045.87	$48,556,999.89
Internal revenue	781,543.70	781,543.70	72,523,464.51
Miscellaneous	78,511.31	78,511.31	5,565,522.89
Total receipts	$1,238,100.88	$1,238,100.88	$126,645,987.29
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	110,000.00	110,000.00	26,347,666.28
War	130,000.00	130,000.00	84,710,764.20
Navy	50,000.00	50,000.00	22,181,776.99
Indians	167,000.00	167,000.00	2,765,462.78
Pensions	715,000.00	715,000.00	37,395,299.86
Interest			12,519,144.34
Total expenditures	$1,172,000.00	$1,172,000.00	$185,920,114.45
Excess of receipts over expenditures	66,100.88	66,100.88	†59,274,127.16

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890			$3,927,191.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	48,370.00	48,370.00	4,396,377.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,628,352.00	$92,941,888.00	$614,569,740.00
This fiscal year	4,806,845.00	366,770.00	5,173,615.00
This month	4,108.00	.....	4,108.00
This day	4,108.00	.....	4,108.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

STATEMENT OF CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

Statement of the Controller of the Currency showing, by States, the amount of National bank circulation issued, the amount of lawful money deposited in the United States Treasury to retire National bank circulation from June 20, 1874, to Sept. 30, 1898, and amount remaining on deposit at latter date.

States and Territories.	Additional Circulation issued since June 20, 1874.	Lawful money deposited to retire National bank circulation since June 20, 1874. For redemption of Notes of Liquidating banks	To retire circulation under acts of June 20, 1874, and July 12, 1882.	Total deposits.	Lawful money on deposit with the U. S. Treasury at date.
Maine	$5,950,318	$1,010,505	$8,004,984	$9,015,489	$1,019,066
New Hampshire	4,145,295	758,416	4,418,907	5,177,373	210,053
Vermont	5,748,965	1,117,587	7,523,126	8,640,713	274,935
Massachusetts	62,486,376	2,658,012	92,584,900	95,242,912	5,755,967
Rhode Island	10,091,705	415,432	15,995,638	16,414,090	695,113
Connecticut	13,386,810	1,200,201	22,374,044	23,574,245	879,544
New York	80,492,415	11,255,176	89,466,935	100,720,111	5,122,015
New Jersey	8,532,138	1,431,988	12,867,349	14,299,337	468,448
Pennsylvania	55,050,687	5,632,369	90,980,711	96,613,080	3,576,277
Delaware	1,158,710	.....	1,596,045	1,596,045	45,327
Maryland	8,267,070	184,800	12,107,640	12,292,440	764,591
District of Columbia	1,452,240	682,157	1,169,847	1,852,004	224,734
Virginia	3,562,135	1,253,869	3,495,110	4,748,979	297,690
West Virginia	1,562,274	950,310	1,612,470	2,562,780	111,878
North Carolina	2,108,580	588,860	2,485,640	3,074,500	133,795
South Carolina	881,070	113,825	2,316,995	2,435,820	110,915
Georgia	1,951,180	595,455	2,453,355	3,048,810	167,173
Florida	590,040	164,940	32,080	197,020	.....
Alabama	1,533,294	414,398	1,655,316	2,069,714	288,360
Mississippi	370,610	102,200	38,450	140,650	26,366
Louisiana	3,163,287	774,301	4,903,840	5,678,141	346,159
Texas	7,051,570	1,547,805	1,441,928	2,989,733	502,455
Arkansas	709,050	185,015	491,575	676,590	64,025
Kentucky	12,459,588	2,547,619	11,545,526	14,093,143	1,225,218
Tennessee	3,181,815	1,251,851	2,702,354	3,954,205	177,832
Missouri	8,489,990	2,508,815	7,048,122	9,556,938	623,585
Ohio	32,220,477	8,423,953	29,319,036	37,742,989	1,948,854
Indiana	10,528,612	5,915,088	14,453,565	20,368,653	1,107,933
Illinois	12,460,586	4,616,416	14,504,765	19,121,181	1,024,481
Michigan	8,251,925	4,122,855	6,737,880	10,860,735	462,831
Wisconsin	5,628,355	1,594,875	3,952,746	5,547,621	354,871
Iowa	7,196,083	2,327,575	5,833,364	8,160,939	360,508
Minnesota	3,232,476	1,394,722	3,230,780	4,625,502	276,281
Kansas	4,414,530	1,202,987	2,791,778	3,994,765	368,850
Nebraska	4,320,425	1,056,294	1,741,484	2,797,778	346,754
Nevada	76,950	34,960	13,500	48,460	16,148
Oregon	1,251,650	242,138	297,000	539,198	85,107
Colorado	2,763,210	873,485	1,003,795	1,877,280	182,861
Idaho	259,155	50,625	116,280	166,905	9,701
Montana	1,299,110	611,479	371,546	983,025	139,687
Wyoming	301,385	86,050	77,790	163,840	22,256
North Dakota	953,590	331,060	268,170	599,230	33,728
South Dakota	908,035	374,920	115,040	489,960	68,090
Washington	2,118,465	883,770	441,210	1,324,980	198,260
California	4,143,500	524,290	1,487,530	2,011,820	159,435
Utah	1,161,050	259,131	570,450	829,581	25,670
New Mexico (Territory)	589,000	169,130	311,720	480,850	35,682
Arizona (Territory)	211,040	50,590	2,950	53,540	.....
Oklahoma (Territory)	112,490	44,300	.....	44,300	13,540
Indian (Territory)	183,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska (Territory)	11,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawful money deposited prior to June 20, 1874, and remaining at that date			3,813,675	.....	.....
Total	$409,504,105	$75,557,249	$457,399,526	$536,770,450	$30,300,887

Treasury Department,
Office of Controller of Currency,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1898.

The Controller of the Currency hereby gives notice that the following statement, showing the amount of National bank notes outstanding, the amount of lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem National bank notes, and the kinds and amounts of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation and public deposits on Sept. 30, 1898, with the changes during the preceding year and the preceding month:

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.
TOTAL CIRCULATION.

	Sept. 30, '97.	Aug. 31, '98.
Total amount outstanding at the dates named	$230,725,491	$227,178,615
Additional circulation issued during the intervals:		
To new banks	1,136,685	40,770
To banks increasing circulation	21,438,777	9,237,927
Aggregate	$253,299,953	$236,456,312
Surrendered and deposited during the intervals	17,943,003	1,099,362
Total amount outstanding Sept. 30,	$235,356,950	$235,356,950
Increase in total circulation since Sept. 30, 1897	4,631,459	.....
Increase in total circulation since Aug. 31, 1898	.....	8,178,335

CIRCULATION BASED ON UNITED STATES BONDS.

Amount outstanding at the dates named	$205,604,781	$196,755,704
Additional issued during the intervals as above	22,974,462	9,277,697
Aggregate	$227,179,243	$206,053,401
Retired during the intervals through deposit of lawful money and withdrawal of bonds:		
By insolvent banks	934,973	524,593
By liquidating banks	2,323,900	43,670
By reducing banks	18,868,407	429,075
Total decrease during the intervals	$22,123,180	$997,338
Outstanding against bonds Sept. 30, 1898	205,056,063	205,056,063
Decrease in circulation since Sept. 30, 1897	548,718	.....
Increase in circulation since Aug. 31, 1898	.....	8,280,359

CIRCULATION SECURED BY LAWFUL MONEY.

Amount of outstanding circulation represented by lawful money on deposit with Treasurer U. S. to redeem notes:		
Of insolvent National banks	$1,339,810	$1,615,570
Of liquidating National banks	5,323,766	6,081,894
Of National banks reducing circulation under Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874	8,670,367	13,020,126
Of National banks retiring circulation under Section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882	9,786,767	9,583,297
Total lawful money on deposit	$25,120,710	$30,300,887
Lawful money deposited in September, 1898	.....	1,025,934
National bank notes redeemed and retired in September, 1898	.....	1,127,958
Increase in aggregate deposit since Sept. 30, 1897	5,180,177	.....
Decrease in aggregate deposit since Aug. 31, 1898	.....	102,024

U. S. REGISTERED BONDS ON DEPOSIT.

	To Secure Circulating Notes.	To Secure Public Deposits.
Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 per cents	$3,206,000	$477,000
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cents, continued at 2 per cent	21,730,150	1,784,500
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cents	142,640,700	22,772,000
Five per cents of 1894	17,219,900	7,632,000
Four per cents of 1895	24,987,150	10,277,500
Three per cent. bonds, 1898	26,176,220	25,518,120
Total on deposit	$229,960,120	$68,461,120

*Circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above, $83,085.

CHAS. G. DAWES, Controller of the Currency.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Company,
New York, September 20, 1898.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 31, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 19, 1898.

The Preferred Stock transfer books (now closed for the purposes of the annual meeting, and to reopen October 12th) will close for this dividend October 19th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. November 1, 1898.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The 132d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

New York, September 28, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Pacific Coast Company,
New York, September 19, 1898.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Manhattan Trust Company, on and after October 5th, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 22d, 1898.

The transfer books close September 23d, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen October 13th, at ten o'clock A. M. JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 29th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be published at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1899, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1898.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Co.

The interest due May 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid, with interest thereon, at the Mercantile Trust Company, on October 1st, 1898. The equivalent of each coupon will be $25.62½.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA RAILWAY.

The coupons due Oct. 1st on the First Preference Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 30 Broad St., New York.

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Prest.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from 7th to 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1898, and Aug. 1, 1898, from Wheeling and Lake Erie Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Extension and Improvement 5% Bonds, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Co. of N. Y., with interest at 6% per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.

Coupons due July 1, 1898, from Wheeling and Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Wheeling Division) 1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Company of N. Y., with interest at 6% per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1898, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 54 William Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the company at the close of the fiscal year. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, October 1st, 1898, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, October 17th, 1898. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Roanoke, Va., September 1st, 1898.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

The Pacific Coast Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, classified as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 23, 1898, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 13, 1898.

September 19, 1898.

E. A. SKINNER, Secretary.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, September 30th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the 18th of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon October 8th and reopen on the morning of November 7th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, October 4, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Dated September 3, 1898.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 22d, 1898. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 13th; for Preferred Stock on October 17th, 1898.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.

Cincinnati, September 21st, 1898.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 30th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. o3-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorum, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, City's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-1aw6wM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No. 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
s12-1aw6wM

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 324 St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 318 East 41st St. N. Y. Brother John wishes to hear from him. Address Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number "419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue; thence eastwardly along the said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.

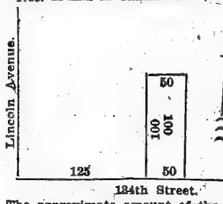

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.00, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. s26-2aw3wM&Th&o18

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and one-tenths feet; thence westerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point or beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 355.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898. JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx.
Elmwood Place.

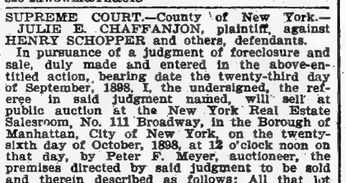

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $134 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 23, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

o1-2aw3wS&W&o22&26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

35th Street.

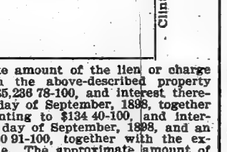

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 23, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, October 1, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

o3-2aw3w

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Nathanfel A. Elsberg, referee, 323 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,104.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
New High-Class Family Hotel.
Now Open for Inspection.
59 & 61 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Strictly fireproof. Restaurant. All outside rooms. Improvements not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city. Apartments decorated to suit. IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, Owner, 1,135 Broadway. A. W.

DR. VAN DE WATER TALKS

Seventy-first's Chaplain Preaches to His Congregation.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE WAR

Spain Has Learned, He Says, that We Did Not Fight Her in a Spirit of Revenge.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, preached to his congregation yesterday morning for the first time since his return from the front. Admission to the church was by ticket, and so great was the crush that a great many people were turned away.

Dr. Van De Water looked the picture of good health, greatly in contrast to his physical condition on his arrival from Cuba a few weeks ago. He returned only yesterday from a sojourn at Lake George, where the bracing climate did him a great deal of good. He took for his text "Are ye able" and "We are able," St. Matthew, xx., 21-22.

Among other things he said: "Our masses and our classes got together in the war with Spain; Anarchism received a severe blow. Our men of wealth and learning fought and suffered side by side with those who confessedly had not had their advantages, or their temptation to shirk duty. White and black went together in the contest, and it would have been difficult at any time for an onlooker to tell which thought the most of the other's bravery. The sight of Northern and Southern troops brigaded together and of Southern Generals of conspicuous gallantry leading the Northern forces was thrilling, and inspired hope and confidence in the union of the States.

"Best of all, the world has witnessed, at the end of the nineteenth century, a merciful warfare. Spain has lost much territory, money, and many men, but she has gained something in the knowledge she now has that revenge was but an incident, occasioned may be, but not the cause of her war with this country; that not one shot more than necessary for bombardment was ever fired, that her starving citizens and soldiers were liberally fed by their enemies, and that war once over her Admirals were treated with such magnanimity and respect that a cynic looking on could not have found a flaw in the complete fulfillment of the Divine injunction 'love your enemies, be good to them that despitefully use you, pray for them that persecute.'

"I consider that the mere opening of public schools to-morrow morning in Cuba, where every child can secure an English education, sufficient reward for all we have done to make them possible. Whatever be the future government of islands temporarily ours by conquest, it would be well could our original purpose and promise be faithfully executed.

"I cannot think of the sufferings and errors I have witnessed and tried my best to alleviate, I cannot think of those who laid down their lives for their country, without dwelling on the further thought of what, to such men, such country must be worth, and how precious it must ever be to us."

DIVINE PATERNITY CHURCH.

The Handsome New Structure of the Universalist Denomination Is Dedicated.

The new edifice of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, was dedicated yesterday. The handsome building was so crowded that chairs had to be placed in the aisles, and many stood during the services. The new organ was tried for the first time in an organ prelude by Organist J. Warren Andrews. Following the organ prelude came the invocation by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, responses, a chant, reading of a Psalm by minister and congregation, Gloria Patri, (chant,) lesson from the Scriptures, anthem by the choir, prayer by the minister, and a response by the minister.

In his response Dr. Eaton said: "We are glad to welcome all into our new house of worship. In moving to this up-town locality we are not here to block the wheels of other churches or to change the current of religious feeling, but with a determination to join forces in this part of the town with the other churches for the good of all. All are welcome to this church, no matter what their creeds or professions may be. Let those who desire to worship come, whether they have pews or not."

After a hymn by the congregation came the unveiling of the memorial windows. These windows were covered with black samuric. As the Rev. Dr. Eaton eulogized the gifts and the donors the coverings were removed. The Rev. Dr. Eaton paid a high tribute to those in whose honor and memory the memorials were given, and told of their work and connection with the church. A contralto solo by Mrs. Jennie King Morrison followed.

In his sermon Dr. Eaton confined himself to dedication matters, and was somewhat reminiscent. He selected as his text the Epistle to the Philippians iii., 13-14:

"Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ." Among other things, he said:

"We are now installed in a church home whose beauty and symmetry of lines is equal to any in the city. But there is something else besides beauty and symmetry that is needed. The church stands for something greater and higher than beauty; it stands for beauties of a righteous life and the utilities of a Christian life."

The sermon was followed by an offertory by the quartet. A hymn was sung by the congregation, and then came the baptismal ceremonies of three children. Many remained after the services to examine the new church.

A NOTABLE CONVENTION.

Christian and Missionary Alliance to Meet Here This Week.

The Autumnal convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance will be held in this city, beginning Friday. The Sunday services will be held in Carnegie Hall and the week-day meetings in the Gospel Tabernacle, corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Among those who are expected to address the convention are the Rev. Dr. James M. Gray and the Rev. Dr. Chapell of Boston, Henry Varley of London, the Rev. Dr. John Robertson of Scotland, Robert Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Luther D. Wishard of the same board, the Rev. John Salmon of Toronto, Canada, and several missionaries of the alliance, now in this country. During the short history of the alliance over 300 missionaries have been sent out to the foreign fields.

One of the features of the convention will be the address by the Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur, the first missionary to go through the heart of China into Thibet, where he established a mission in a monastery of over 3,000 Buddhist priests. He will speak of his experiences in missionary work. He will probably be assigned to the work in the Philippines which the alliance is about to commence in Manila. The Rev. Mr. Le Lacheur was the first missionary to be sent out by the alliance ten years ago. He was then directed to go to Manila, since there was no Protestant church there. He was refused admittance, and was ordered from the islands. He thereupon went to China and started the work there. At present he is in Washington making arrangements to go to Manila with a number of missionaries.

The Christian Endeavor to Meet.

The Essex County New Jersey Christian Endeavor Union has planned a series of monthly meetings, the first of which will occur in the First Congregational Church, East Orange, this evening. The meetings are to continue until next June, and will be held in different churches. The speakers include the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson and the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Cobb of this city, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman and the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin of Brooklyn, Prof. George T. Purves of Princeton, John Willis Baer and William Shaw of Boston, and Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

St. Ambrose's Church Dedicated.

The new parish Church of St. Ambrose in West Fifty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning by Archbishop Corrigan. The dedicatory mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Jackson of St. Paul's Church, in East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, assisted by the Rev. E. F. Leonard as deacon, and the Rev. Joseph V. McDonnell as sub-deacon, and a choir of forty voices. The sermon was preached by Vicar General Mooney, who spoke of the great progress which the pastor, the Rev. Morgan J. O'Connell, and his assistants had made in the establishment of the new church within the short period of one year.

Holy Rosary Church Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was laid yesterday afternoon with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Farley, who laid the stone, the Right Rev. Joseph Mooney, Father Wall, pastor of the church, and about fifty other priests were present. The new church, which is being built on the site of the old frame structure, will have a frontage of 100 feet on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between First and Pleasant Avenues, and a depth of ninety feet. It will be built of Harrisville marble in Romanesque style, and will cost about $115,000. The collections taken up yesterday, which was the anniversary of the feast of the Holy Rosary, amounted to about $3,000. The congregation is now worshipping in a temporary chapel in East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM.

The New Building Thrown Open for the Inspection of Visitors.

The new home of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, was thrown open yesterday afternoon to the members and friends of the institution for inspection. It is expected that the building, which is the old De Graff mansion, remodeled, will be fully furnished and ready for occupancy by Oct. 15.

The asylum, which was chartered about three years ago, cares for Hebrew children under the age of five years whose parents are dead or who are unable to give them proper care. It is supported entirely by contributions, and for the last couple of years has occupied pleasant quarters at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Mott Avenue. These, however, became inadequate, and it was necessary to refuse the applications of children worthy of care. Accordingly the old De Graff mansion was purchased for about $30,000.

It is a four-story stone structure of Colonial design, standing on a hill from which an excellent view of the surrounding territory can be obtained. Surrounding the building are seven full city lots, beautifully laid out with flower beds. At first the managers of the asylum intended merely to make such repairs to the building as would suffice for the time, and not disturb the interior. It was soon discovered, however, that in order to make the house suitable for the uses to which it was to be put it would be necessary practically to tear out the entire interior and remodel it. The scope of the improvements can be estimated from the fact that $25,000 was expended upon them.

Yesterday afternoon the visitors as they arrived were received by the President of the asylum, Mrs. Ester Wallenstein, and the Board of Lady Managers, of which Mrs. E. L. Riecer is Chairman, and shown through the house, which will contain between 200 and 300 beds. At present Mrs. Newman has under her care about fifty children, ranging in age from one month to five years. Of this number eighteen are bottle babies.

BIG CROWDS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Unruly Visitors Cause the Marines at the Gate a Lot of Trouble.

The navy yard was visited by more people yesterday than on any Sunday since the beginning of the war. They came in such swarms that at one time the guard of marines stationed at the gate was powerless to cope with the crowds and was compelled to close the gates until reinforcements could arrive. The crowd at the gates was particularly unruly throughout the afternoon, owing principally to the fact that it contained hundreds of persons unprovided with the necessary passes for visiting the yard. These endeavored to force their way in unobserved in the rush of visitors, and many succeeded, but serious collisions between the crowd and the marines were narrowly averted.

The visitors swarmed over the big warships and took possession of many of the vessels of the mosquito fleet. Hundreds were disappointed when they learned that the Iowa and Oregon had left the yard for Tompkinsville, there to make final preparations for their long trip around to the Pacific. The Indiana is the only battleship now in the dry dock. She occupies the new dock. Although only specially favored visitors were allowed on board, her appearance high and dry on the keel blocks kept an enormous crowd about the dock throughout the afternoon.

It was said yesterday that the New York would be again docked when the Indiana is floated. The flagship was docked a very short time ago, but it developed after she was floated that several sea-valve connections had been left in a bad state of repair, necessitating redocking. The trouble was caused, it is said, by the bungling of one of the Assistant Engineers.

A USE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Prof. Denslow, Lecturing in Williamsburg, Suggests a Penal Colony.

Prof. Van Buren Denslow yesterday afternoon, in the Long Island Business College, Williamsburg, opened the Fall lecture season of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association. The subject of his lecture was "What Shall We Make of Our Island Empire?" The lecturer said that he saw in the Philippine Islands a chance for the more unsuccessful of our own people, and suggested colonizing the islands with those who have become criminals because of their inability to cope with the existing economic conditions.

"Go still further than that," he said, "give them a start in life, and they will become self-respecting and respected." Prof. Denslow declared that America would not derive any benefit in revenue from the Philippines, but on the other hand would have to expend money.

W. McKINLEY IN A RUNAWAY.

Man Who Bears the President's Name Escapes, but His Son Is Injured.

William McKinley, a clerk, residing at 53 Gardner Avenue, Jersey City, went driving on the Hudson County Boulevard yesterday. He was accompanied by his four-year-old son, also named William.

The horse ran away and both were thrown out. Mr. McKinley escaped unhurt, but the boy was badly cut about the head. He was attended by a physician and taken to his home. The horse was stopped by a mounted policeman, but not until the wagon had been wrecked.

Body Found at Staten Island.

The body of a man was found early yesterday morning on the beach at the foot of Christie's Lane, Rosebank, S. I., by Thomas De Demato of 121 St. Mary's Avenue, Clifton. The dead man had been about six feet tall and about thirty-eight years of age. He must have weighed over 200 pounds. He had black hair, and wore a blue flannel shirt, gray trousers, and black lace shoes. His pockets contained a clay pipe and a small knife. On the left hand of the body was tattooed the picture of a woman and a sailor standing together, and under this were the words, "You and Me." There was a star on the left wrist, and on the right forearm a cross. The man appeared to have been a sailor. The body was taken to the morgue.

Man Stabbed; Musician Held.

Robert Wemple and three companions went into the café of Stein's Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, at 2 A. M. yesterday, and, it is said, began to make fun of the musicians. As a result Wemple was seriously slashed on the leg with a knife, and Nichola Bendetto of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a member of the Banda Rossa, was arrested and held later in the Harlem Court. Wemple staggered to the house of Dr. G. A. Spaulding, at 248 Lenox Avenue, where he fell fainting. When his wound was dressed he was removed to his home, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

THE CHURCH AS ONE BODY

Dr. De Costa Insists on the Need of a Real Reformation.

FAILURE OF SECTARIANISM

The Proposal to Change the Name of the Episcopal Church at the General Convention.

Preaching yesterday morning, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and Eleventh Street on "The Church as One Body," (Eph. iv., 4,) the rector, Dr. B. F. De Costa, declared that sectarianism had played its high game and lost. The innumerable bodies into which the Church was divided had failed utterly to accomplish the work of holding the people, two-thirds of whom stood apart from Christianity, hostile or indifferent.

"We should remember," continued the preacher, "that sectarianism has no concord with Christianity. St. Paul was not a sectarian. Christ prayed that His Disciples might be one. We must not hold Christianity responsible for the profoundly dangerous and immoral exhibition of professed Christians warring with one another. This does violence to all the teachings of Christ and His Apostles.

"At this point the Episcopalian rises up and says, 'Very true, and now make the Episcopal Church the Church of the land and have all the people rally around the Book of Common Prayer.' I wish they would, but they will not. To this end they propose to change the name of the Church at the General Convention, say, to 'the Catholic Church,' 'the American Church,' in substance, 'the Church of the People.' But before the name of the Church is changed to advantage the Church will have to do something.

"The Church boasts of her antiquity and early entrance into this land, but when we inquire what has been acomplished, we are somewhat surprised to find that out of seventy millions the Episcopalians have a membership of only 664,000. It has church property worth $82,835,419 and provides sittings for only 1,360,877, while the Baptists, with $38,328,123 of property, provide sittings for 11,568,019. What amount of popular instinct resides in the Episcopal Church, and how, with our present policy so largely that of the social club, can we expect to make ourselves the Church of America or the people's Church? It simply can never be.

"We must begin anew a movement, and, extending a hand to every Christian, substantially abolish the principle of disintegration and Pharisaic purism, seeking to combine all existing bodies in one grand, united, and invincible body worthy of the confidence and respect of the people in the land. This body must stand on the historic basis, and, while Protestant as regards every error, show itself catholic with respect to Divine truth.

"Some years ago the General Convention brought forward the Lambeth plan for Church unification, and why cannot the coming convention move in a similar direction again? If those in this land who 'profess and call themselves Christians' cannot stand together, in a short time they will not be able to stand at all. It is this or nothing. The last days of the present century will quickly close. The dial will soon show the fatal hour. Will Protestantism make ready to accept this time a real reformation, or will it go blindly on and in the next century find itself plunged into an abyss."

HALF A CENTURY OF WORK.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the "Little Church Around the Corner" Celebrated.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," was celebrated yesterday.

The incident which led to the bestowal upon it of the popular name of "The Little Church Around the Corner" is too well known to require recital. Many other interesting events are connected with its history. During the draft riots of the civil war the church doors were thrown open to the negroes, who, pursued by mobs, found refuge for days, guarded by the rector. Many famous actors and innumerable lesser lights of the stage have been buried from the church.

On the second Sunday in October, 1848, the founder of the church, the Rev. George Hendrick Houghton, preached the first sermon in it, and continued to act as its pastor until his death, which occurred in November last.

The celebration began at 10:30 o'clock, when the processional "I Heard the Sound of Voices" was sung. This was followed by the Te Deum, and the service closed with the benediction.

The 11 o'clock service was fully choral. The music was under the direction of Organist James P. Dod, and included organ, piano, violin, cornet, French horns, trombone, and timpani accompaniments.

Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Ill., a lifelong friend of the late Dr. Houghton, preached the sermon.

"The world," said the Bishop in the course of his remarks, "is inclined to be boastful. It even boasts that scientific discovery is going to clear up the mysteries of the heart and soul. They would thus even apply science to religion. But take a lifeless body to our learned men, and they will refuse to have aught to do with it. Take it to our Judges, and they will refuse it. Take it to the halls of Congress and to the halls of the philosophers and to the seats of learning, and every one will bid you begone, but in this little church Jesus Christ our Lord has always been and is the Host, and His representative will bid you welcome.

"In this way we knew Dr. Houghton. He stood for everything that was simply good. He believed in the essential verities of the creed and he had sympathy for every cry and every plaint that came to him from the world's rough highways."

The present rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, a nephew of the founder, read a eulogistic letter from Bishop Potter, who regretted his compulsory absence from the celebration. Dr. Houghton then announced the plans of the Vestry to erect a tower on the church as a memorial to its founder. The tower will be 100 feet in height and contain a set of chimes. The body of the late Dr. Houghton will be interred in a crypt under the tower.

It was hoped that the tablet in memory of the late rector would be in place on the anniversary day, but it could not be completed in time.

At 2:30 o'clock was held an evensong for the children and schools of the parish. A choral evensong was held at 4 o'clock.

The church was filled to overflowing throughout the day, many actors and actresses being present.

Dr. Haskins's Long Pastorate.

Being unable to attend the celebration next Sunday in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, of the fifty-ninth anniversary of the rectorship of the Rev. S. M. Haskins, Bishop Henry C. Potter visited the church last night. His sermon was on "The Benefit of a Lengthy Pastorate." "The feeling which exists," said he, "between the congregation and Dr. Haskins proves that my theory is correct. A successful church and a happy family congregation reflect the trust the flock has in its temporal shepherd." Dr. Haskins, after his ordination fifty-nine years ago, went to Williamsburg, where he has been ever since. He is nearly ninety years old.

The Army and Navy Commission.

The name of the Army and Navy Christian Commission, which has maintained tents at the camps during the war, is to be changed to the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the army and navy work is to be made a department of it. W. B. Millar, the Secretary of the commission, is to become head of the new department. About the middle of this month Mr. Millar will sail for England with the purpose of studying Christian work and methods in the British Army. Since this work in the American Army and Navy is to become permanent, Commodore Philip and some of the officers of the army suggested the desirability of learning the English methods.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

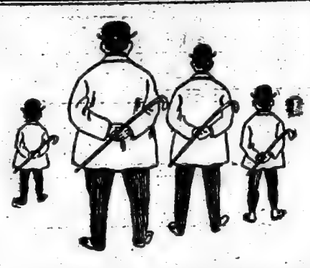

Summer is only flirting with you; Fall is in earnest. Are you ready to meet her?

A black overcoat becomes everybody wearing any kind of suit; but if you want dark gray, deep brown or olive green; rough cloths or smooth cloths; coats silk lined or serge lined; short "bobby" coats or long sedate ones—they're all here.

Have we overcoats of covert cloths? Twenty different styles to choose from, and baggy in the back as Fashion demands. $14 to $30.

BOYS.

We can make boys of any age and any size, just as overcoat happy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FINE DAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Drivers of Fast Horses Enjoyed the Afternoon's Sport.

The horsemen who take their Sunday constitutionals on the Speedway regularly seem at last to have come to the understanding that the new road regulations must be obeyed to the letter in order that they may enjoy their outings in safety. The road was quite lively yesterday, especially in the afternoon, and the extra mounted policemen detailed under Superintendent Quinn to look after the drivers and runaways, had their hands full. The weather conditions were delightful, and an outing on the magnificent speeding ground was a pleasure long to be remembered. It was not too warm for fast driving, so the men who find a brush with a neighboring driver the only thing in life had plenty of opportunities to gratify their fancies. Brushing throughout the length of the road was the order of the afternoon's sport.

No formal rules will be published, but probably it will be understood by those who care to patronize the Speedway that heavy vehicles will be excluded. If this discrimination against heavy vehicles is adhered to, drivers may feel quite safe on the road, for in nine cases out of ten it is a slow-moving, heavy vehicle that causes an accident. The light road wagons sometimes miss balance and there is a spill, and occasionally there is a collision between two of them, but in such cases the result is rarely serious, for there is not sufficient weight to either vehicle to cause a smash-up that will injure the occupants of either.

J. W. Cornish was one of the drivers who were out yesterday with fast ones. He held the lines over David B., whose record of 2:09¼ entitled him to "gangway" when he brushed up with the speeders, and the fast clip the horse maintained fully sustained his reputation as a flyer. Gen. Jacob Ballz drove at a merry clip behind a splendidly gaited black mare that showed considerable speed, and Arthur White, who ordinarily has more use for a thoroughbred or a hunter, surprised his friends by jogging along at a fair gait behind a big bay pacer. E. D. Slater managed to get his roadster, Kaiser Wilkes, to show a clean pair of heels to many of the regulars, and William Durland urged along a slashing pair—a gray and a sorrel—that went as if they were after a road record.

The mounted policemen have proved of great service on the Speedway, and, but for their presence, seemingly in ten places at one time, the single file that is maintained on the side of the road for those who are not speeding could not be kept in such good order, and accidents would be of more frequent occurrence.

IN MOURNING FOR DR. HALL.

Pulpit and Platform of His Church Covered with Black Crape.

The body of the Rev. Dr. John Hall was placed in the small reception room of his house yesterday, where it lay all day. Only a very few of the family's most intimate acquaintances rang the cape-decked bell and entered, but the other church members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church simply paused for a second or two in front of the house and then went on to the church.

The platform and pulpit in the church were competely covered with black crape, but no other decorations of mourning could be seen. The Rev. Dr. T. Ralston Smith, the clerk of the State Synod, conducted the services, and preached the sermon. He announced that the funeral would take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and that the arrangements made would be published in the daily papers.

"I can hardly restrain myself from voicing the sorrow that fills all hearts to-day," said Dr. Smith before beginning his sermon, "but that sacred office is reserved for those whom you have appointed to speak. But it is impossible not to recognize the sorrow that overhangs us, and the tender grief that presses on all alike. We remember to-day the fame and power of this Christian preacher, and we rejoice in the midst of grief."

DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE STATEMENT.

Opposition to a Plan to Amend Its Ten-Hour Bill.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours issued a statement yesterday declaring that it is opposed to a proposition to so amend its ten-hour bill as to give the Board of Pharmacy the power to execute its provisions instead of intrusting the Board of Health with it.

"Many druggists," they say, "know why we are opposed to the Board of Pharmacy. The public does not know the reasons for our opposition, because the public does not know the Board of Pharmacy as we do."

The statement then goes on to explain that, "as the members of the Board of Pharmacy are elected by the members of three societies, druggists who do not belong to one of these societies have no voice in the election, consequently those in the calling who have a voice in the election are favored by the board."

The subject of poisons is then taken up, and the league declares that the poison law is not enforced.

New Rabbi for a Brooklyn Temple.

The Rev. Leon M. Nelson was installed yesterday in the Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. The address of welcome was delivered by Abraham Abraham, and the installation ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El, Manhattan. An address was delivered by the Rev. A. H. Geismar, who was Mr. Nelson's predecessor in the Temple Israel. The new rabbi is a Virginian by birth, and is twenty-three years old. He is a graduate of the Hebrew Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, and was the valedictorian of his class.

A Call to a Divinity Student.

The Reformed Church of Mott Haven, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. G. Edwin Talmage, has extended a call to J. Francis Dobbs of New Jersey. Mr. Dobbs has not yet been graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, where he is now studying. Mr. Dobbs was born in Liberty Corners, Somerset County, N. J., in 1870, and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1897.

Sale of Silks.

In Stripes, Plaids and Fancy Taffetas,

$1.00

per yard,
Value $1.35 & $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE DEATH OF PARENTINI.

Coroners' Office Officials Investigating It—Police Say a Fall—Son Says a Trolley Car.

The officials of the Coroners' office are making an investigation of the death of Bartholomew Parentini, fifty-seven years old, and for twenty-seven years foreman of a candy factory, who, the police of the Elizabeth Street Station say, was killed by jumping from the third floor of his residence, 118 Centre Street.

Parentini's relatives say he was struck by a trolley car and killed.

Parentini returned from the country Saturday evening to be treated for rheumatism. He retired early. Several times in the course of the evening he inquired for his son William, whom he had not as yet seen, and who had gone to the theatre. He asked his wife, Emily, the time at 10:55 P. M., and, getting up, said he was going in search of his son. Mrs. Parentini paid no attention to her husband's actions until William reached home. Then she asked the young man if he had seen his father. William had not. Mrs. Parentini went to a window fronting on Centre Street and looked up and down the street in search of her husband, but did not see him. Ten minutes later, looking out of the window again, she saw a crowd gathered around the prostrate form of a man at White and Centre Streets. She hurried down stairs and found that the unconscious man was her husband. She watched beside him twenty minutes until Policeman Diffley of the Elizabeth Street Station arrived and summoned an ambulance. The surgeon declared her husband dead.

While the physician was working over Parentini, his wife says, an Inspector of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company aproached the patrolman, and, after a whispered conversation, the policeman called for a patrol wagon and had the body taken to the police station. In their request for an autopsy, the Elizabeth Street police stated that Parentini had either jumped or fallen from the window of his home. A few hours later, Charles Bacigalupo, an undertaker, obtained an order from the Coroner to remove the body to Parentini's home. While preparing the body for burial, the undertaker, it is alleged, noticed that both legs were mashed above the knee and the right hand was crushed, as if the deceased had been run over by a car or wagon. Mud marks were also plainly to be seen above the knees of Paretini's trousers. The undertaker reported these facts at the Coroners' office.

Parentini's son Joseph, who is twenty-four years old, said last night that his father had undoubtedly met with foul play. It was utterly impossible, he said, for his father to have jumped or fallen from the window, inasmuch as the body had been found fully fifty feet away from the front of the house. Joseph's theory is that his father, who was somewhat crippled by rheumatism, was crossing the tracks of the trolley road, and, not being able to get out of the way of a car, was knocked down and killed. He believes the gripman and conductor, finding they had killed a man and fearing the consequences, carried the corpse to the sidewalk and left it there.

The police emphatically deny that there is any cause for suspicion in the case. They say that, after thorough investigation, they found no traces of foul play. The body of Parentini was found directly in front of his home, they assert. The skull of the dead man, they allege, was fractured.

Joseph Parentini says that in order to reach the window his father would have had to pass Mrs. Parentini, who was in bed, and that Parentini the elder could not have jumped from the roof, as it was fenced. The neighboring houses, he says, are ten feet higher.

WHAT MARRIAGE DID.

A Husband and a Wife Got Foolish Notions and Lost Money.

"It's wonderful what a difference marriage makes in a man," said a prominent physician of Brooklyn recently. "I have a colored coachman who has been in my employ for several years. About a year ago he married my wife's colored maid. They still lived with us and performed their various duties, and up to a short time ago everything went along as smoothly as usual.

"About two weeks ago, however, he came to me one day and announced that his wife's friends had told her that she was foolish to work any longer when she had a husband to support her, and therefore she intended to leave us and take rooms where they would live. At the same time he said that as he did not think he received wages enough he also intended to leave me. I told him he could do as he pleased and in a few days I engaged a man to take his place and my wife engaged another maid. They were both to leave on the last day of the month.

"In the mean time I figured up for the first time what the man and his wife received. The coachman received $25 a month and his wife $15. Then I have some regular patients and relatives who stop at my house and their tips amount to $20 per month. That is $60 in cash for the husband and wife monthly. In addition, I gave the coachman his liveries and all his clothes, and of course they both had their board and lodging free and received presents at Christmas. I didn't really know what it amounted to before.

"A few days ago I asked the coachman if he had another place, and he told me that he had only received one answer to his advertisement and that was for a place at $20 a month, but he didn't accept it. I then counted up for him what he and his wife had thrown away in quitting our service and he expressed great regret, but I could not take them back, because I had already engaged others in their places.

"Now if he had not married my wife's maid or if her friends had not given her foolish advice, they might still be living with us and saving money, as he put by several hundred dollars while he was in my employ."

A Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. Barbara Henninger, eighty-one years old, a widow, who lived alone on Prospect Street, Maspeth, was found burned to death yesterday morning by two men. They saw smoke issuing from the house and forced an entrance. They found the woman lying upon the floor of the kitchen with her clothes almost entirely burned from her body. A broken lamp lay on the floor beside her. It is supposed she was going about the house with the lighted lamp and fell.

Shot While Playing Ball.

Joseph Antonazza, sixteen years old, of 181 Worth Street, Manhattan, and a party of boys about the same age, went to Garrisons, S. I., yesterday to play ball. During the progress of the game some one in a crowd of onlookers discharged a revolver. The bullet entered Antonazza's left side. The boy was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where the bullet was extracted. The wound is not considered dangerous.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BIRCH REIGNS.

With its delicate tones of amber, its exquisite markings, made up into a multitude of beautiful forms, it is the correct furniture for semi-lighted rooms.

Dressing tables, some without ornament, save the highly-polished surface of the wood; others, with graceful curves and carvings of torches, flowers, or fluttering ribbons, suggest a useful and artistic wedding gift.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RAILROAD OFFICIAL IN JAIL.

Benjamin F. Lehart of the N. Y. and S. I. Electric Co. Arrested.

Benjamin F. Lehart, for some time acting as Superintendent of the railroad division of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, is in the Richmond County Jail, at Port Richmond, having been arrested by the Sheriff. He was taken into custody Saturday upon an order of arrest issued by County Judge Stephen D. Stephen. The order was issued upon application of the electric company, to procure the recovery of $200 "or more" money of the corporation alleged to have been converted by Mr. Lehart to other uses than those of the company. The arrest was made quietly at the office of the company, at St. George.

Mr. Lehart had been in the employ of the company for some time as paymaster and in other positions. His home is at New Rochelle, where he has a wife and four children.

No one in authority at the office of the electric company last night would discuss the arrest. Sheriff Acker was equally reticent, except to admit he had the man in jail. He said he had no other information than was contained in the formal order of arrest. The order is returnable to-day.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 3rd.

Sale of Shoes.

Ladies' Kid and Box Calf Boots for Fall and Winter wear,

$3.25

per pair.

Ladies' Patent Leather and Kid Foxed, Cloth Top Button Boots, also Calf in Button and Lace,

$5.00.

Boys' & Youths' Shoes,

Patent Leather, Calf and Russia, in broken sizes,

$1.00

per pair,
formerly $3.00 to $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man From Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening. "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Sat.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX. Commencing next Monday Evening, JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Company IN THE RIVALS. Seats now on sale. Mr. Ward.

CASINO! LAST 9 NGTS. Last Mat. NXT. SAT. Yankee Doodle Dandy! Engagement Extraordinary! Begin'g Nxt. Mon. Ev. ROYAL Italian OPERA CO. SEAT SALE OPENS TMRRW, 9 A. M. La Boheme—Mon. & Wed. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. Cavalleria Rusticana & I Pagliacci—Tues Il Trovatore—Friday. 150 Carmen—Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. People. Change Operas Wkly. Augmd. Orch of 40

AMERICAN THEATRE 8TH ST. & 6TH AVE. TO-NIGHT SOUVENIRS. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. PATIENCE Evgs. 8:15., 25c., $1. Mats. 2:15, 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c. Grand Opera Season Oct. 10. AIDA, (in English.)

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M. THE GREAT HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. ROBERT FISCHER & CO., in "Naval Complications." Chas. R. Sweet, Al. H. Wilson. Biograph, &c.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evgs. at 7:45. Sat. Mat., 2. MR RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem, Jennie Yeamans. Vivid Pictures.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 67th Annual Exhib'n ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av. Grand Exhibition of Prize Photographs. Grand Display of Fruits and Flowers. Music Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl SPORTING LIFE. A Hit—N. Y. Herald. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev., 8:15

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. nr B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. FRANCIS WILSON and Company THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

COLUMBUS. WEBER & FIELDS POUSSE CAFE. Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Latest Paris and London Success. Hotel Topsy Turvy.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. WED. & SAT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Bros. BYRNE "Going to the Races."

HARLEM Opera House at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2. KELCEY-SHANNON CO. The Moth & the Flame.

SEEKING COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

Brown, Amherst, and Oberlin Want Chief Executives—Several New York Men Suggested.

At this time the Presidencies of three colleges, Brown, Amherst, and Oberlin, are vacant, and the respective Boards of Trustees are searching for the right men for the positions.

No less than six prominent residents of this city have been spoken of for the Presidency of Brown University. They are the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church, in Washington Square; the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Morgan, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell University. Dr. Morgan refuses to permit the use of his name, but it is known that it is being urged in spite of his objections. There is a difference of opinion among the Trustees and friends of the university as to the character of the man who ought to be chosen President. Some argue that the executive should be a clergyman and others urge the selection of a prominent business man.

Among the men mentioned to succeed ex-President Gates of Amherst College is Prof. John B. Clark of the Chair of Political Economy in Columbia University. He was formerly a member of the Amherst Faculty. Two others who are understood to be under consideration by the Trustees are Prof. George D. Olds, now of the Amherst Faculty, and popular with undergraduates, who are said to be pushing his fortunes, and the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Lamson, President of the American Board, a Trustee of the college, and pastor of the largest Congregationalist church in Hartford. Still another man is the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. He is a graduate of the college and a Trustee of it, and has always taken an active part in its welfare. Others who are mentioned are the rector of Trinity Church, Boston, the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, Prof. Williston Walker of Hartford, and Prof. George B. Stevens of Yale.

The third college, Oberlin, is said to be practically certain to elect a New York man to its next Presidency. Action in sel

OCT 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 1.....	2,266,039
Same week last year.....	2,379,982
Stocks to date this year.....	78,810,150
Corresponding date last year.	57,713,006

Bonds for the week.....	$11,341,200
Same week last year.....	10,268,500
Bonds to date this year.....	618,963,070
Corresponding date last year.	412,160,448

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 3½@4; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@4¼ per cent.

NINE MONTHS OF 1898.

Fluctuations of Wall Street Prices During the Three Quarters of the Year.

The third business quarter of 1898 ended on Saturday. Nine months of a truly wonderful year passed with that day. During those months great progress has marked the course of American business affairs—progress that has been all the more remarkable because of the war with Spain and the other disturbances against which American commerce has had to contend. But both in Wall Street and throughout the American business world there has been expansion and betterment—a steady tendency toward greater commercial activity, appreciation of values, and generally increased wealth.

Beyond all doubt, and as was altogether natural, the Spanish war hurt the business of the country. But its damage was confined to staying progress; generally speaking, there was no retrogression. The recovery from years of depression was halted for the while. But, the war over—and even before it was over—the onward march was resumed, and now, as the year 1898 draws to its end, American business is going forward again, promising even better and more speedy results than before. Business men in all parts of the country unite in the belief that from the war advertisement will come great benefits.

The Nine Months in Wall Street.

During the nine months just ended Wall Street has had much activity and has seen higher prices than for half a dozen years. The buoyancy of the Summer of 1897 has been surpassed; greater things have been accomplished than in that wonderful boom. Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated 78,588,037 shares, against 56,984,062 in the same period of 1897. In bonds of all classes the dealings have amounted to $619,122,870, against $325,400,868 in the first nine months of last year. And in considering these figures it should be kept in mind that the totals of 1897 were looked upon as enormous, breaking records for several years.

The market has had wide fluctuations and many distinct movements. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 15 (Maine disaster day) the tendency was upward. From the date of the tragedy in Havana Harbor until the beginning of the war late in April stocks went downward and dragged along the bottom for many weary days. Then came the great buoyancy that lasted until September, and that carried stocks to higher prices than the younger men of Wall Street ever knew. During the last month of the nine there have been reactions, many of them sharp and serious. Prices have dropped back all around, and, generally speaking, the end of the year's third quarter finds them well down to where they were at the beginning of July.

The Range of Prices.

The following table shows fluctuations during the nine months, giving opening prices Jan. 3, the highest and lowest since touched, and the closing price on Sept. 30—a complete summary of the range in prices of eighty of the most active stocks:

	Open Jan. 3.	High- est.	Low- est.	Last Sep. 30
American Cotton Oil.	22½	30⅝	15¼	25¼
Amer. Cotton Oil pf..	75½	90¾	66	85
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	8¼	15⅝	6¼	11¼
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	20	41⅜	16	36½
Am. Sug. Ref. Co....	140⅝	146⅞	107½	117⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	114½	116	103	107½
American Tobacco...	88⅝	153¾	83¾	125½
Atch., Top. & S. F...	13	14½	10¼	12⅝
Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	30⅝	57⅞	22⅝	32
Baltimore & Ohio...	14½	*45½	12⅝	*41¼
Brooklyn Rapid Tr..	57¾	83⅝	55	62⅝
Brooklyn Un. Gas...	119	128⅞	106	125⅛
Canada Southern	51¼	67⅛	44⅞	53
Canadian Pacific....	84	90½	72	87
Ches. & Ohio.....	22¼	26	17¼	22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	99⅝	120	85½	113⅝
Chi. Great Western..	15⅝	18	9½	14½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	31½	38½	23	30
Chi., M. & St. Paul..	94½	115	83¼	...
Chi. & Northw.....	121½	136⅞	113¼	129
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	89¾	108⅜	80	100¼
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	22½	37½	22½	33½
C., C., C. & St. L....	34⅜	47¼	25	40
Clev., L. & Wheel...	15¼	19½	11¼	16⅞
Consolidated Gas....	178	205½	167	175½
Del. & Hudson.....	112	114½	103	103½
Del., Lack. & West..	155	159	144¼	151
Denver & R. G. pf..	46	58⅜	40	54½
Erie	14½	16¼	11	12½
Erie 1st pf.....	37½	43⅝	29¼	35
Gen. Electric, old....	34⅜	50½	29½	46¾
Hawaiian Sugar.....	28½	36¼	15¾	28
Illinois Central.....	103½	115	98	110¼
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	20¼	24½	15	18⅝
Laclede Gas.....	44	54⅜	37½	45⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf.	70½	83	66	73⅜
Lake Shore.....	170¾	198	170¾	192½
Louis. & Nash.....	59½	69¼	44	54⅜
Manhattan Con.....	111⅜	120¼	91	93⅜
Met. Street Ry.....	130	171½	125¼	157¼
Michigan Central	100	147⅞	99½	107½
Missouri, K. & T. pf.	36¼	41	28¾	32
Missouri Pacific	34	38⅝	22	32¼
National Lead Co...	37⅜	39⅝	26¼	33½
New Jersey Central.	96	98½	86½	91¼
New York Central..	106	120½	105	115½
Norfolk & West. pf.	47	56½	42½	51
Northern Pacific ...	21½	42½	19	41
Northern Pacific pf..	50½	79⅜	56⅞	76
Ontario & Western..	15⅞	18⅞	13⅜	15⅞
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	68	77½	63½	75
Pacific Mail	29⅝	35⅞	21	32½
Pennsylvania R. R..	115	120⅝	110⅜	117
People's Gas, Chi...	96½	103	86½	101⅜
P., C., C. & St. L....	39¼	47½	38⅝	43½
Pullman P. Car Co..	173	210	165	181⅞
Reading	22¼	23⅝	15½	18
Reading 1st pf.....	51	54⅜	36	47½
Reading 2d pf.....	27⅜	29	18⅝	21½
Rio Grande West...	24	32	24	29¼
Rio Grande W. pf..	60	69¼	50½	69
St. Joseph & G. I...	8	8⅝	5½	7½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	50	63	45	55¼
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	19	23¼	13¼	18
St. Louis & San F....	7½	9	6	7¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	68¼	52½	63
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26¼	34⅞	22½	29⅝
St. Paul & Omaha..	77½	87	65	70⅝
Southern Pacific	20½	25¼	12	23¼
Southern Railway...	9½	10	7	8⅝
Southern Rail'y pf...	31½	36⅞	23⅜	33¾
Tennessee Coal & I.	26¼	34⅜	17	27
Texas Pacific	11	16⅞	8⅞	13½
Union Pacific	21½	34½	16½	32¾
Union Pacific pf....	62¼	67⅝	45⅞	64⅞
U. S. Leather pf....	63½	74½	53⅜	64½
U. S. Rubber.....	16¼	48⅝	14¼	36⅞
U. S. Rubber pf.....	64	100¼	60	99
Wabash pf.....	18	24¼	14¼	20⅜
Western Union Tel..	91⅜	95⅞	82¼	90½

*$20 assessment paid.

The First Quarter.

During the first quarter of the year there was much activity in Wall Street, and prices fluctuated widely. When the year began the Cuban question was not yet influential as a factor in speculation, and general conditions all favored stock market advances. The outlook in every quarter was highly encouraging, rate cutting among the Western railroads being about the only adverse factor in sight. From Jan. 1 up to the middle of February the market advanced, although growing apprehensions of Cuban trouble operated against any great buoyancy in prices. These fears were strengthened when the battleship Maine was sent to Havana on Jan. 24. But such developments as the Lake Shore deal, Rock Island's refunding announcement, and the killing of the Teller free-silver resolution outweighed the Cuban matter in security market importance.

On Feb. 16, however, came the news of the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor, and thereupon began a decline in stock market values that lasted almost until the opening of the war. The Street had several panic days—March 7, 12, and 26, the latter being the day on which lowest prices for most stocks were reached. From that time on until war became an established state, the market was irregular and sluggish and generally weak.

The War's Beginning.

It was just after the beginning of the second quarter of the year—on April 11—that President McKinley sent his war message to Congress, and two days later, on the 13th, the House of Representatives declared for Cuban intervention. Wall Street waited for a settlement of its doubt—and meanwhile strong interests were accumulating the stocks on which great profits were afterward realized. The Senate's acquiescence to the war measure was given April 19; President McKinley's ultimatum was sent to Spain on the 20th; the Sagasta Government handed Minister Woodford his passports on the 21st and the Havana blockade was begun on the 22d; Dewey starting for the Philippines on the same day.

Thus was the war begun, and with its beginning stock market quotations slumped sharply. But almost immediately the upturn came. London was a heavy seller in this market; money rates were high; the professional contingent on the floor of the Stock Exchange was aggressively bearish; everywhere there was apprehension that the war was to mean dire things to American business and American securities—everywhere but in the minds of thoughtful, observant men of strength and influence in the financial world. They believed in an early victory for the American arms, and it was their buying of securities in anticipation of this that brought about the advance.

Effect of the Manila Victory.

Admiral Dewey carried out these hopes. On May 2 Wall Street received the news of his splendid victory at Manila, and from that time on there was greater buoyancy and activity in the stock market. Peace rumors were in circulation and influential about this time; but after the Cervera fleet had reached this side of the Atlantic and while Sampson and Schley were chasing around after it the stock market hesitated, and the bear contingent were at odd times successful in bringing about temporary declines. When, however, toward the end of May, Cervera and his ships were bottled up in Santiago Harbor there was again buoyancy that carried prices up to new high levels. Rock Island's 10 per cent. stock dividend and the advance to 5 per cent. in its regular yearly dividend rate was a further bullish influence.

Wheat's weakness was a bear influence about this time, and much was made of it by the bear element. But nothing was accomplished by bearishness. Even the passage by the Senate of a resolution to coin Treasury silver seigniorage at the rate of $4,500,000 per month failed of lasting effect.

Young Mr. Leiter's wheat speculation collapsed early in June and this helped Wall Street bears considerably, bringing about heavy selling of securities by Western financial interests. But when it became evident that there was to be no money panic in the West the wheat smash lost all importance as a Wall Street factor. During the latter half of June the stock market was irregular and dull. The passage of the War Revenue bill with its taxes upon sales of securities led to apprehension that all speculative activity would be killed—an apprehension that was afterward well proved to be foolish.

Effect of War on Prices.

Price fluctuations as influenced by war apprehensions, the actual beginning of hostilities, and the early stages of the contest are shown in the following table, giving the prices of a score of conspicuous stocks on Maine disaster day, at their low point in March, again at the lowest on April 21, when war was actually begun, and at the end of June:

	Feb. 15.	Low. March 21.	Apr. 20.	Low. June	Last. June 30.
Atchison pf.	31½	22⅝	23¼	33⅝	
Brooklyn Rp. Trans.	41¼	35	35¼	54½	
Burlington	102½	85⅞	88	105	
Consolidated Gas....	193⅛	167	171½	198½	
Louis. & Nashville..	60	45	44	51⅝	
Manhattan	117¼	97	91¾	104⅜	
Mo., Kan. & T. pf..	38⅜	28¾	30	33½	
Missouri Pacific	33¼	22	23	35	
N. J. Central.....	96⅞	86½	88¼	94	
N. Y. Central.....	118⅝	105	106¾	115⅝	
Nor. Pacific pf.....	66⅞	56¾	57⅛	69½	
Northwestern	128½	113¾	115	125⅝	
Omaha	77⅛	65	68	77	
People's Gas	96⅝	86½	85¾	98¾	
Reading 1st pf.....	51½	36	37¼	45¾	
Rock Island	91½	80	82	97	
St. Paul	95⅞	85½	85¼	98⅝	
Southern pf.	32⅞	23⅞	24⅞	29½	
Sugar	138⅝	107½	113⅜	132½	
Tobacco	92	91⅛	97	118	
Western Union.....	92⅛	82¼	84⅜	93	

The Quarter Just Ended.

The third quarter of the year began with every underlying condition favorable to a continued advance in security market prices. Money was easy and cheap, the prevailing call rate being 1½ per cent. July disbursements were heavy. The bond market was active and strong. So far as could be judged, the subscriptions to the Government war loan were to prove most remarkable. But the war was still on, and Wall Street awaited developments.

When on July 5 the Street resumed business after a protracted Independence Day holiday, it had the knowledge of the sinking of the Cervera squadron and of the victory of San Juan Hill to work on. There had been discounting of this, and large amounts of American stocks had been bought in London, while the New York market was closed because of the Fourth of July. Consequently, after the enthusiasm over the American victories had first brought about stock market buoyancy there were heavy realizing sales which kept the market under pressure for several days. The bear party was aggressive, and it made much of the talk of probable German intervention in the Philippines. But the upward movement was soon resumed and strength developed as confidence increased and as the buying disposition broadened. Strong financial interests became conspicuous as steady buyers of all standard shares, and the industrials were prominent as favorites with strong speculative factors. In fact, the only group of stocks that did not join in the general advance was the anthracite coalers, these shares hesitating and actually losing ground, while the rest of the list grew in strength.

Gradually there developed confidence in the early fall of Santiago, and the whole professional contingent switched over to the bull side of the market, being especially active in the industrials. At the close of the second week of July the report of the immense oversubscription to the new bond issue furnished another bullish influence.

The Fall of Santiago.

On July 14 came the news of the surrender of Santiago City. The stock market responded with a general advance. Following that came a natural reaction, with the traders figuring as aggressive sellers, using yellow fever and German intervention as bear arguments. The short interest extended during the three or four reactionary days, but then came firmness and continued buying by the stronger interests in anticipation of early peace. Negotiations looking to a settlement of Northwestern rate wars also gave reason for confidence, this affecting especially the Pacific group of stocks. Of these shares Hill-Morgan interests were heavy buyers and they became features of the market.

The End of the War.

The French Ambassador, acting for the Spanish Government, asked President McKinley for terms of peace on July 26. On that day the stock market was notably buoyant, with the strongest of American financial interests conspicuous as buyers. Then came a period of reaction, in which the market lapsed into dullness, while there went on further accumulation of stocks.

During the first part of August the market enjoyed its greatest buoyancy and activity. On the 2d of the month the Government's peace terms were submitted to Spain; two days later the Santiago army was ordered home to Montauk; Spain's acceptance of the peace proposals reached Washington on the 10th; and the peace protocol was signed by Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon on the 12th.

Throughout this time stocks were booming and Wall Street enthusiasm ran high. With stocks, bonds were also notably active. Aug. 4 was a record-breaking day in the bond market; transactions being in $7,884,100 bonds. The Pacifics, Grangers, and industrials were all notably buoyant, Manhattan being the one weak feature of the list.

Tight Money Apprehensions.

About this time, however, bear aggressiveness based upon the firmer tone of the money market began to hurt sentiment. The banks' surplus reserves had been running down for some weeks because of the heavy payments to the Government on account of the bond issue and withdrawals of currency by the Western banks. Aug. 11 call rates advanced to 5 per cent., a higher figure than had prevailed for months, and the bear party, then of large proportions because of the previous rapid advance, was properly encouraged.

But the market resisted all bearish efforts for some time. Despite constant selling by professional operators and their followers, stocks went on up. Aug. 17 was the most active day in the movement, stock transactions then aggregating 885,000 shares. It was on that day that Burlington's Directors made their stock a 6 per cent. dividend payer, and this led to expectations of an increase in the St. Paul rate.

The buoyancy continued with intermittent weak days for some time longer. Manhattan was still conspicuous as the one weak feature. Transactions in stocks were running from 450,000 to 650,000 shares a day. Confident that higher money rates must sooner or later break the market, the bear contingent kept up its selling with remarkable persistence. Steady decreases in surplus reserves as reported by the weekly bank statements furnished grounds for "tight money" talk. But in the Grangers and more especially in the Northern Pacifics and the

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 1. Bid.	Closing Sat., Oct. 1. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 1, 2,266,239.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 1, 1898.
*187½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	112	117	– 2¼	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	114	115	114	115	157	74
38 August 16.	24 July 6.	29½	30¾	– 2¼	American Malting Company	13,750,000			32¾	32¾	29¼	29¼	...	3,945
87¾ August 16.	76¼ May 9.	75¾	79½	– 2¾	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	July 5, '98.	1¾	83¾	83¾	78¾	79	...	1,330
43½ July 9.	25½ September 14.	28	29¾	– ¾	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000			29¾	30	29	29¼	...	1,175
92¼ July 8.	77½ August 27.	86	86¾	– ¾	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98	1¾	86	86¼	86	86¼	...	1,066
39¾ August 26.	35½ March 25.	34¾	35	– 4¾	American Cotton Oil	20,257,100			35¼	35½	34½	34½	22½	20,855
90¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	83½	85	– 3	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,186,600	June 1, '98.	3	85¼	86	84	84	74½	1,442
140 July 20.	117¼ January 3.	130	135	...	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	131	131	131	131	117¾	8
15⅝ July 5.	6¾ January 20.	11¾	12	– 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,807,520			12¾	13	11¼	11¾	12¾	4,800
41¼ August 25.	16 March 26.	32½	35	– 4½	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,953,580			37	37	32½	32½	30¾	2,997
146⅞ August 26.	107¼ March 26.	116¾	116⅞	– 3½	American Sugar Refining Company	38,908,080	Oct. 3, '98.	3	120	122	116¾	116¾	148	331,751
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	107	108	– 2½	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,080	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	109¾	110	107	107½	116	3,570
*98 September 16.	*88 March 29.	96	96	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,080	June 1, '98.	1½	96	97¾	96	97¾	90	250
153⅜ September 19.	83⅜ January 4.	118	118¼	– 23½	American Tobacco	21,000,080	Aug. 1, '98.	2	147¾	147¾	115¼	118	89¾	601,594
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	125	129	– 4½	American Tobacco preferred	11,985,080	Aug. 1, '98.	3	126	126	126	126	112	446
40¾ February 7.	34 January 4.	35	35½	...	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			35¾	35¾	35	35	34	220
14½ August 10.	10¼ April 20.	12¾	12⅞	– ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¾	15¼	4,223
37⅝ August 22.	22⅞ March 12.	31⅞	32	– 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000			34¾	34¾	31¾	31⅞	33	70,078
45¼ September 19.	30½ September 14.	41	41½	– 2¾	**Baltimore & Ohio**, second instalment pd.	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	44	44	40¾	41½	...	6,675
72⅛ September 16.	69½ September 28.	69½	69¾	– 1½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				70	70	69½	69¾	...	2,810
7⅞ February 3.	*5 August 30.	6	7	– ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred				6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	9⅝	100
5¼ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3	3¼	...	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	8½	3,240
28 August 22.	24½ September 28.	...	...	...	Brooklyn Elevated, all instalments paid	13,283,600			24½	24½	24½	24½	...	100
69¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	62½	62¾	– ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			61½	63¾	58⅝	62¼	33⅞	93,920
128⅝ August 12.	106 March 26.	...	...	– 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	5	125¾	125½	124	124	126¼	420
14 June 6.	8½ September 24.	8	9	...	Brunswick City	5,000,000			8½	8½	8½	8½	...	200
67⅝ February 5.	44½ March 12.	52⅜	53	– ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53	53⅝	52½	53	67½	3,835
26⅝ September 23.	11 April 23.	24	24½	– ⅛	Central Pacific	58,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	25	25⅜	24½	24½	17	3,135
26 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	21⅞	22	– ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,535,400			22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	24⅜	7,463
166¾ February 11.	*150 March 14.	152	...	...	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1½	158	158	158	158	...	200
120 August 18.	85¼ March 26.	113¾	113¾	– 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	115	115¾	113	113⅝	98	73,226
86 June 1.	*42 April 21.	53⅜	53¾	– ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	53	53½	52	53¾	...	1,120
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	105	106	...	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	100½	25
18 August 22.	9¼ February 24.	14¼	14¾	– 1⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,214,645			15½	16	14	14¾	17⅝	35,665
42⅜ August 22.	22 March 15.	40¾	41	– ⅞	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000			41¼	41⅝	40¾	40¾	40	570
11 July 27.	*6⅜ April 4.	8¾	9	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8	8	8	8	11	62
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	30	32	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000			30	30	30	30	33	196
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	103⅞	106	– 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,281	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	107⅞	107⅞	105¾	106	97¼	70,100
159 August 18.	140 April 25.	153½	154½	+ ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	154	154¼	154	154¼	140¾	1,099
136⅞ August 23.	113¼ March 12.	129¼	129⅝	– 2¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	131	131	129	129¼	127	5,350
*177 September 14.	163 January 3.	175¼	...	...	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,936,600	July 6, '98.	3	175¾	177	175¼	177	...	44
108⅝ June 1.	80 March 25.	99¾	100	– 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	102	102	99½	100	91	43,080
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¾	9	– ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	...	1,264
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	32½	33¾	– 3½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			35¾	35¾	33	33	...	1,100
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	39½	40	– 1¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¾	40½	40½	39½	39½	38	3,150
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	16⅞	17	– ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			17½	18¼	15½	17⅜	...	16,827
53⅛ September 8.	*40 August 15.	49⅜	49½	– 3¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	52½	52¾	47¾	49⅜	...	15,232
20⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	20	20¼	– ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	24¾	160
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	6½	8	...	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			6	6	6	6	...	100
*18¾ June 4.	14 June 23.	16½	17½	– 1	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,300			15½	15½	15½	15½	...	327
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	4	5½	...	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			5	5	5	5	...	150
8¾ February 10.	4¾ July 30.	5	5⅝	– ⅜	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300			5¼	5½	5	5	7½	710
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	170	170½	–11½	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	180	181	169	170	214½	9,965
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	46¼	46¾	– 1¾	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	48	48	46½	46½	35	1,315
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	89½	91	+ ⅞	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	90	90	90	90	88½	415
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	106⅛	108¼	– 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	106½	106¾	106	106¼	116⅜	718
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	149	151	...	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	1¾	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	158	12
15⅜ September 7.	10 April 26.	13	...	– ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			13½	13½	13½	13½	42⅞	100
58⅜ September 6.	40 April 21.	54½	54¾	– 1⅛	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,080	July 15, '98.	1½	55¼	55¼	53⅞	53⅞	47⅛	2,795
20 June 10.	8⅜ April 21.	14½	16	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			16	16	16	16	...	125
*135¾ July 7.	*115 April 22.	131½	134	...	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	131	131	131	131	127	5
16½ February 4.	11 April 21.	13½	13⅝	– ⅜	Erie	112,232,700			13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	17	1,392
43⅜ February 11.	23½ April 22.	34⅞	35	– 1⅜	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			35½	35½	34½	34⅝	42¼	1,213
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17	18	– ¼	Erie second preferred	16,000,007			18½	18⅝	18	18⅛	21⅜	500
34 September 26.	*20 February 17.	30	32	– 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	33½	34	31½	31½	27	2,186
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	60	63	– 2½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½	...	201
84⅝ September 22.	76 September 15.	80	80	– 3⅜	**General Electric new**	18,276,000			82¾	82¾	79	79½	...	6,678
50½ September 22.	29¼ March 12.	48	48½	– 1	General Electric old				49	49¼	47	48¼	37¾	5,742
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	...	...	– 1½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	135	135½	133¾	133¾	139	3,195
*32½ February 24.	*30 January 7.	30	40	...	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			30	30	30	30	...	10
36¼ February 15.	15⅜ April 22.	30	32½	+ 4	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000			27⅞	32	25	32	...	1,435
115 September 6.	98 April 21.	110½	111	– 1½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	111⅝	111¾	110¼	110⅝	103½	5,166
75¾ September 6.	44½ April 21.	...	...	– ⅝	Illinois Steel Company		July 2, '96.	1½	67¼	68	65	65	48½	1,823
67 September 30.	67 September 30.	65	68	...	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts	18,650,600			67	67	67	67	...	200
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	51½	52	– 2¼	International Paper Company	13,940,400			52⅞	53¾	51¼	51¼	...	4,563
93 August 22.	85 September 27.	85½	86¼	– 2	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	87	87	85	86	...	4,255
10½ August 22.	7¼ March 18.	9	9½	– ¼	Iowa Central	8,480,600			9¼	9¼	9	9	9¾	200
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	33	34	– ¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '93.	1	33	33¼	33	33¼	35¼	320
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	16¾	17¼	– ⅞	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000			19	19	18¾	18¾	25⅞	645
18½ June 14.	15 May 12.	13	15	...	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c.	15	15	15	15	...	319
54⅝ August 9.	37½ March 25.	47½	47¾	– 2	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	49¾	49¾	47¾	47¾	45½	1,960
22½ August 22.	12¼ March 14.	15¾	17	– 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			16	16	16	16	20	210
83 August 19.	66 March 14.	72	74	– 2	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	74½	74½	73	73	77	1,612
59¼ August 10.	40 January 20.	46	55	– 6	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48	48	48	48	...	100
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	54⅜	54⅝	– 2	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	56	56	54	54½	60	17,504
120¾ January 14.	90¼ October 1.	91	91½	– 6½	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000 000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	97⅛	97½	90¼	91	102⅜	81,299
171½ January 14.	125¾ March 26.	157	7⅛	+ 2⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	153	159¾	154	157¼	...	25,094
30⅝ February 15.	24 March 11.	28	27	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			26½	27¼	26	27	25	900
91 June 27.	*90 April 11.	88½	90	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	80	80	80	80	85½	100
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	58	59	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	58	58	58	58	59	132
99¾ September 1.	57 January 20.	90	92	– 5	Minnesota Iron		July 15, '98.	1½	94	94	90	90	58	5,752
95⅜ September 23.	90 September 30.	...	...	– 5	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts	16,500,000			93¾	93¾	90	90	...	2,159
14¾ January 26.	10 April 13.	10¾	11¼	– ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11¼	11¼	11	11	15¾	671
41 January 28.	23⅜ March 12.	31½	32¼	– 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			33	33	32	32	39	2,770
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	31⅝	31¾	– 2½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	33	33¾	31½	31½	33¾	8,139
32½ February 4.	24⅜ April 19.	27	28½	...	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '95.	1	28	28	28	28	27	160
39⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	32½	33	– 2	**National Lead Company**	14,305,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	34	34	32	32	37⅞	3,957
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	109½	110	– 1⅞	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	111	111	110¼	110¼	103½	292
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	2⅞	3	– ⅜	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	3¾	3¾	2⅝	3	16½	8,239
36 August 15.	30½ August 22.	32	32¼	– ¾	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000			33½	33½	32¼	32¾	...	2,940
98¼ January 8.	86⅛ March 26.	91	91½	– 2	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	92¾	92¾	90½	91	97¼	1,460
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	96	90	– 6	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	103	103	97¾	98	...	3,960
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	115⅝	115⅞	– ⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	115⅞	116	113½	115⅝	110¼	4,233
155⅞ August 22.	*175½ January 7.	190	192	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,757,500	Sept. 30, '98.	2	192	192¼	191¼	192⅝	183	168
15⅜ January 31.	*11⅜ April 20.	42	14	– ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			12½	12½	12½	12½	15	100
125 September 8.	*120 April 20.	...	...	...	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	124	124	124	124	120	110
17 February 7.	11½ April 21.	13½	15⅝	...	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			14	14⅝	14	14⅜	14½	325
56¾ February 7.	42½ March 12.	50⅝	50⅝	– ¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	51¼	51½	50⅝	50⅝	42	2,833
7½ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6⅝	6¾	– ¾	North American	39,733,100			6½	6¾	6¼	6¼	5	136
42⅞ September 16.	15 February 24.	41¼	41⅝	...	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			41¼	42¼	39½	41¼	20⅞	136,145
79⅝ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	76	76⅝	– 1	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	76⅞	76⅞	75¼	76	53⅞	33,168
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15¼	15⅞	– ⅝	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982			15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	18⅜	1,830
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	...	...	+ 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	57	57	57	57	38	250
77½ August 31.	61½ March 29.	...	...	– 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	75	75	75	75	...	100
37¾ August 27.	19⅝ January 3.	25	30	...	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			28	29	28	29	20⅞	15
48½ September 21.	34½ July 26.	...	...	– 2¾	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600			46	46	45	45½	...	885
91 June 28.	*82½ September 19.	...	...	...	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	84	84	84	84	...	200
60 September 17.	57 July 20.	...	...	– 3½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	60	60	60	60	...	210
35¾ August 22.	21 April 21.	32	32¾	– 1½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	33	33	32¾	32¾	35½	2,105
120⅜ February 7.	110⅜ March 12.	116	117	+ 1	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	116½	117⅛	116	117	115⅝	7,713
108 August 31.	86¼ March 26.	101¾	102	– 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	103¼	103¼	101	101⅞	101	78,821
2¾ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1⅞	1½	...	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,400,000			1½	1½	1¼	1¼	2¼	100
47½ May 2.	35⅞ January 3.	42	43	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			41½	43⅝	41½	43¼	29	7,150
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	63	66	– 3	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	66	66½	63	63	68⅞	900
*175 September 8.	*168 February 26.	170	...	...	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	10,714,286	July 5, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	...	50
*10 September 6.	5⅝ June 11.	7½	8	– ⅜	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	10	200
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	190½	192	+ 2¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	188½	191	187⅜	190¼	176	3,006
2¼ January 27.	⅞ January 7.	1¼	2	– ⅝	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			2	2	1⅝	1⅝	...	200
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	5⅜	8	...	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	6	6	6	6	...	400
23⅜ January 6.	15½ March 26.	17½	18	– 1	**Reading**	69,900,000			18⅝	18¾	17½	17½	26⅝	5,312
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	43	43½	– ¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			44	44½	43¾	43½	34⅛	4,017
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	21	21	– 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			21½	21½	20¾	20¾	33	2,647
32 August 23.	*21½ January 11.	...	...	...	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	$Sept. 30, '98.	2	28	28	28	28	23	25
125½ September 28.	*116¾ March 26.	125	...	...	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	125½	125½	125½	125½	121½	150
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17¼	20	...	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 2d preferred	3,500,000			17	17	17	17	16½	2
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7¾	7¾	– ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	23,443,980			7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼	523
68¾ August 22.	52½ March 12.	63	64	– 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	65	65	62¼	63	51⅞	1,164
34⅞ August 24.	22½ February 24.	29⅜	30¼	– 2⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	31½	31½	29½	29⅝	19½	2,302
6¾ August 10.	3⅝ January 24.	4⅝	...	– ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼	5⅝	900
14⅜ August 18.	7⅜ March 12.	11¼	12	– ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			11½	11½	11	11¼	11	828
171 August 26.	*121½ January 6.	...	...	...	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	165	165	165	165	122¼	303
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	77½	79	– 2½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,233	Feb. 21, '98.	2	84¾	84¾	77¼	77¼	82½	1,157
169 September 15.	*148 January 5.	...	...	...	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	159⅞	160	159⅞	160	145½	202
25⅜ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	24	– 1	Southern Pacific	106,232,270			24¼	24¼	23	23½	19¾	1,950
9 August 23.	7 April 21.	8¼	8⅝	...	Southern Railway	119,900,000			8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	11	1,800
36¾ August 27.	23⅜ March 26.	33¼	33⅝	– ¼	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33¼	33½	9,423
10⅛ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	7⅜	7¾	– ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			7¼	7¾	7	7	6½	970
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	27¼	27½	– 2¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	28½	28¼	26¾	26¾	31½	5,135
16⅞ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	12⅜	13	– ⅞	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			13¾	13¾	13	13	12½	2,870
194½ February 16.	153 April 21.	165	170	– 6	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	168	168	168	168	...	187
30½ September 2.	19¾ April 14.	27	30	...	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			30	30	30	30	...	100
34⅞ August 30.	16⅛ March 25.	33⅝	33¾	– ⅛	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000			33¾	33½	32⅜	33	...	63,666
67⅜ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	64¾	64⅞	– 1	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000			65⅞	65⅞	64¾	64⅞	...	46,386
10⅝ February 18.	4½ August 3.	5¼	5¼	– ⅞	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,000			5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5¼	...	7,635
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	– ⅜	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	43	43	43	43	45¼	30
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	6	6¼	– ⅜	United States Leather	61,569,900			6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	8¼	1,495
74⅝ August 22.	53⅜ March 26.	63¾	64	– 4½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 1, '98.	¼	68	68	63¾	63⅞	66	41,113
48⅝ August 17.	14¼ March 12.	36⅝	37	– 9⅜	United States Rubber	20,166,800	Feb. 15, '97.	2	47	47	35⅝	37	17¼	90,903
109½ August 17.	60 March 12.	99¼	99¾	– 5⅝	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	104½	104¾	96½	96¼	64	16,417
9⅝ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000			8¾	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½	200
24½ August 31.	14⅜ March 7.	20¼	20½	– ⅞	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			21¼	21¾	20¾	20⅝	21¾	4,370
*125 August 31.	*112½ May 5.	120	125	...	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	125	125	125	125	108½	10
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	...	...	– ⅝	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	101¼	1,800
157⅞ August 17.	82¼ March 26.	90¼	90⅜	– 1¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	92⅛	92⅛	90¾	90⅞	90¾	7,564
4 September 29.	1⅝ September 28.	3⅜	3⅝	...	Wheeling & Lake Erie 3d & 4th ass't paid	10,894,300			2	4	1⅞	3	...	5,986
20 September 29.	14½ August 29.	19	20¼	...	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., 3d & 4th ass. pd.	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	17	20	16⅜	19¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Oct. 1.	$11,341,200	Week Ending Oct. 1.				
		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s		100¼	100¼	100	100¼	80½
American Cotton Oil 8s		107½	108	107¼	108	32
American Spirits Manufacturing Co 6s		84⅞	84½	84	84	13
American Tobacco scrip		100	100⅝	99⅝	100⅜	39½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s		96	96¼	93	93½	1,931½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s		71⅝	71¾	69½	69⅝	767
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s		99	90	98¾	98¾	35
Baltimore Belt 1st gtd. 5s		99	99	99	99	3
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925, trust receipts		115	115	115	115	1
Baltimore & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r.		118	118	118	118	30
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued		95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	389
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued		80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80¾	277
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s		104½	105	104½	105	25
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern con. 4½s		82	82	82	82	1
Balt. & Ohio S. W. 1st inc., Series B		9	9	9	9	5
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s		113½	114	113¾	113¾	4
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts		93	93	91	92	33
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s		106½	106½	103½	103½	37
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		114	115	114	115	14
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 3s		90	90	88	88	31
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s		107	107¼	107	107¼	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s		106	106	106	106	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s		109½	109½	109½	109½	9
Canada Southern 2d 5s		108⅜	109	108⅜	109	29
Central of Georgia consol. 5s		89½	89½	89½	89½	42
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s		38	38½	38	38¼	8
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s		11½	11¾	11	11	16
Central of New Jersey general 5s		113½	114¼	113½	114¼	39
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg		111	111	111	111	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911		121½	121½	121½	121½	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A		110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s		86⅞	86⅞	85¾	86⅝	125
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s		104	104	104	104	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s		95	95	95	95	8
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s		115½	115	115	115	43
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s		102¼	102¼	101⅞	102	48
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s		115½	116	115½	116	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s		115	115	115	115	42
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s		107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s		110⅝	111½	110⅝	111½	13
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s		136	136	136	136	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s		135	135¾	135	135¾	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s		90¼	90¼	89½	89⅝	182
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s		111¼	111⅞	111¼	111¾	10
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s		99	99	98½	98½	5
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s		106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s		100	100	100	100	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s		68	68	68	68	6
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s		58	59	58	58¾	63
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s		118	118	118	118	1
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s, $85 paid		78	78	78	78	5
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s		94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		96⅞	97	96	97	41
Detroit City Gas 5s		93¾	93¾	93	93¾	33
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s		106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s		112½	112½	112½	112½	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s		106½	106½	106½	106½	4
East Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s		100½	101	100½	101	11
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s		117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s		110	110	110	110	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s		101½	101½	101	101	10
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s		104	104	103½	103½	5
Erie prior lien 4s		92½	92½	91⅝	91⅝	24
Erie general lien 4s		71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	1
Evansville & Indiana 1st colsol. 6s		97½	99	97½	98¼	20
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s		98	98	98	98	12
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s		95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	10
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s		74⅝	75	74⅝	74⅝	18
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s		59	60⅜	59	60⅜	4
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s		99	99½	99	99¼	28
Galveston, Har. & San Antonio 2d 7s		103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s		97	97	95	95	6
General Electric debenture 5s		108	108	108	108	10
Green Bay debenture, B		5	5	5	5	30
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s		120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	5
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s		112	112	112	112	2
Houston & Texas Central general 4s		84	84¾	82¾	83	103
Illinois Central 3-10 4s		100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	50
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s		79¼	79¼	79½	79½	3
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s		93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s		83½	83½	83½	83½	½
International & Great Northern 3d 4s		53	53	53	53	½
Iowa Central 1st 5s		104	104	104	104	4
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s		74	74	74	74	1
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s		77⅜	78	76⅝	77⅜	107
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s		87⅜	88½	87½	88½	108½
Kansas & Texas 2d gold 4s		62½	63	62¼	63	25
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s		55	55	52	52	6
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s		116	116	116	116	1
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s		104¾	105	104⅜	105	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s		116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	38
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s		104	104	104	104	9
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon		107¼	107½	107½	107½	2
Lake Shore 3½s		106	106	106	106½	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented		97	97	97	97	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s		89	89⅝	89	89⅝	10
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s		96	96	96	96	5
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s		114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s		94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	25
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s		117	117¼	117	117¼	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s		114	114	113½	114	36
Mexican International consol. 4s		77¼	77½	77	77½	23
Milwaukee & Nor. 1st 6s, 1910, main line		120	120	120	120	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st, Pacific ext. 6s		123	123	122	122	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s		107	107½	106⅝	107½	29
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s		102	102	102	102	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s		83	83	83	83	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s		81½	81½	81½	81½	5
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s		104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝	5
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s		102½	102¾	100½	101	34
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s		130	130	130	130	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s		104	104	104	104	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s		93¾	93⅞	93¼	93⅜	148
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s		94⅜	95	94½	94⅞	118
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg		94	94	94	94	10
New York Central extended 4s		104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	3
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon		116½	116½	116½	116½	5
New York Central 3½s		107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s		104⅞	107	104¼	104¼	20
N. Y., N. H. & H. consol. 4s, deb. certfs		161	161	161	161	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s		101½	102½	101¼	102½	46
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s		107	107⅜	107	107⅜	124
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s		84	85¼	83½	85½	31
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s		107	107	107	107	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s		85½	85⅞	83	83	97½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s		67¾	67¾	65¾	67	121½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s		101⅛	101⅝	100½	100½	361¼
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg		100	100½	100	100½	41
Northern Pacific 1st 6s		114	114	114	114	2
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered		113¼	114	113¼	114	30
Northern Railway of California 5s		103⅛	103⅝	101¼	101¼	44
Northwestern 30-year debenture 5s		118	118	118	118	3
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s		110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Northwestern sinking fund 6s		120	120	120	120	1
Northwestern sinking fund 5s		111	112	111	112	7
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon		114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	5
Ohio & Miss. 1st 6s, Springfield Div		106	106	103	103	30
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s		98½	99½	98½	99½	54
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s		126½	126½	126½	126½	19
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s		106¼	106¼	106	106	2
Oregon Short Line Income A		74½	75½	74½	74⅜	95
Oregon Short Line Income B		58	58½	57⅜	57⅜	137
Pacific Coast 1st 5s		104½	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	14
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s		107	107	107	107	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s		78¼	78¼	76	76	13
Peoria & Eastern income		19	19	19	19	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series B		113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s		91	91	91	91	10
Reading general 4s		82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	31
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s		147	147	147	147	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-4s		71½	71½	71½	71½	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s		88	88	88	88	9
Rock Island general 4s		104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	28
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s		79⅝	79½	78	79	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen 5s		99	99½	96¼	96¼	47
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s		105½	105½	105¼	105¼	22
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s		79	79	70	79	5
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s		100	100	100	100	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B		115	115	115	115	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s		119⅜	119⅞	119½	119⅝	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s		79	79	78¾	78¾	11
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income		31½	32	31½	32	24
St. Paul general 4s, Series A		105⅞	105⅝	104½	105¼	62
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s		152½	152¾	152¼	152¼	10

BONDS.

	Week Ending Oct. 1.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul 1st gold 7s	152½	152½	152½	152½	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	100	100	100	100	3
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	109	109	109	109	5
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. 6s, reg. certfs	130	130	130	130	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	68¾	68¾	67½	68¼	159
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	92	92	91⅞	92	17
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	108¾	108¾	108¼	108½	30
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109¼	109¼	108⅝	108⅝	33
Southern Railway 5s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97⅝	69
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	77	77	75	75	49
Standard Rope & Twine income	20¾	20¾	19½	19½	57
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	93	94	93	93	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	93¼	93¼	90	90	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	34
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	106½	107	106	107	21
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	44¼	44⅝	43	44	255
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	77	77	77	77	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91½	91½	91	91½	51
Union Pacific new 4s	98⅝	98¾	98	98¾	945
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	56½	58¼	56½	58½	6
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	76⅜	77¾	75	77¾	1,236
Virginia Midland general 5s	108	108½	108	108½	11
Virginia Midland general 5s, stamped	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Wabash 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	36
Wabash 2d 5s	89½	89½	89¼	89⅝	16
Wabash debenture, Series B	33¾	33¾	31	32	76
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago ext	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
West Shore 4s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛	14
West Shore 4s, registered	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅞	36
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	4
Western New York & Penn. general 5-4s	56½	56½	56½	56½	4
Western Pacific 6s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	10
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113	113	113	113	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49¼	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	56⅛	56⅜	54½	54½	100
Total sales					$10,753,400

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	127	127	127	127	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅝	127⅝	127	127	3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	111½	111½	2½
United States 3s, when issued	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	583½
United States 3s, small, when issued	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅜	43
United States 3s, registered, when issued	105¾	105⅝	105¾	105⅝	6½
Total sales					$579,800

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

Alabama, Class B	108	108	108	108	1
Tennessee settlement 3s	92⅝	92⅞	92½	92½	6
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	77	77	77	77	1
Total sales					$8,000
Grand total					$11,341,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110½	Sept. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111½	Sept. 29
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127	Sept. 30
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127	Sept. 30
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Sept. 23
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112½	Sept. 21
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105¼	Oct. 1
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105¾	Aug. 4	104¼	Sept. 2	104¾	Sept. 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued	105⅝	Sept. 29	105	Aug. 12	105⅝	Sept. 29
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 28	105½	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 28
Alabama Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 8	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1910	128	Feb. 24	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 8	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93¼	Aug. 18	87	May 10	92½	Sept. 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	77	Sept. 22	65	Apr. 22	77	Sept. 29
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Sept. 29

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May	5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	Sept.	8
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June	9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June	10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr.	4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May	12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	206	Sept.	17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May	18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb.	4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug.	30
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar.	4
Mechanics'	195	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June	2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July	9
Merchants'	153	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept.	21
New York	235	Mar. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug.	26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June	15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June	9
Park	343	Aug. 25	263	Jan. 28	343	Aug.	25
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug.	13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept.	8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 20	99¼	Jan.	20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug.	17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb.	15
West Side	275	Jan. 18	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan.	10
Western National	145	Mar. 30	135	Mar. 30	150	Apr.	22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	122	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for ninety, and 4 per cent. for four, five, to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3⅞@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £627,919 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which is the previous week was 50.32, became 47.53 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,624,000f gold and gained 1,500,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5@15c discount. Boston—17@20c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93¼	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	93¼ Aug 31	--	--
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89	Aug 13	81	Apr 25	89 Sept 20	--	--
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	95¾	Aug 15	85	Apr 26	93¾ Oct 1	93	93½
Do., registered	80¾	Mar 22	80¾	Mar 22	80¾ Mar 22	--	--
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	73¾	Sep 7	54½	Mar 12	69¾ Oct 1	70	70¼
Atlantic & Pacific income	--	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	Jan 7	--	--
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	--	--	--	--	82½ Feb., 96	--	--
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	98¾ Sept 30	98¼	--
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br.,1919	118¼	Feb 11	100	Apr 5	112¾ Sep 12	--	--
Do., do., trust receipts	115¼	Sep 9	111¼	Sep 13	115 Sept 16	115	--
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	113¼	Aug 11	90	Jan 12	113¼ Aug 11	--	--
Do., registered	113½	Jul 18	108¼	Jun 17	113¼ July 19	--	--
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	115½	Sep 15	90	Jan 25	115 Sept 26	--	--
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼ Aug 1	--	--
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. rects.	119	Sep 15	119	Sep 15	119 Sep 15	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	118¼	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118¼ Sep 7	--	--
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116 Aug 22	--	--
Do., P. P. M. Co. certs	118	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118 Oct 1	--	--
Do., do., registered	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	112¾ July 20	--	--
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	99 Sept 28	--	--
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	--	----	--	----	105¾ Oct., 95	70	--
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	--	----	--	----	104½ July, 92	--	--
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s,1930	104½	Aug 5	90	Jan 27	104½ Aug 5	103	--
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	--	----	--	----	102½ Nov., 96	--	--
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Aug 13	102½	--
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	106¾	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	--	--
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	98¼	Jan 17	106 Sept 26	--	104
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	82	Sep 26	76	Sep 13	82 Sept 26	--	--
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 6	27	Jun 6	27½ June 8	--	--
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¾	Sep 21	8	May 28	9 Sept 27	--	--
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122¾	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	--	--
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Aug 13	102½	May 2	103 Sept 30	--	--
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105 Aug 23	--	--
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	--	----	--	----	108 April, 92	--	--
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	114	Sep 30	112	Jul 1	114 Sept 30	113	--
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	92 Sept 30	89	92
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	--	----	--	----	43 Jun 19,97	--	--
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	--	--
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	--	--
Sea & B.E.Tr.Co.ctfs.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	--	----	--	----	70½ De 14, 97	--	--
Union El. Tr. Co.ctfs.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	91½ Sept 30	91	93
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106⅝	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	103¾ Oct 1	103	103½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	--	----	--	----	74 Sept., 96	--	--
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104½	Jan 18	106 Sep 13	--	--
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	126	128½
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	124¾	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123 Aug 31	--	--
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	--	----	--	----	103 Ap 14, 97	--	--
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	--	----	--	----	100 Feb., 96	--	--
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	106 Oct 1	106¼	--
Do., con. 1st g. & col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	109¾ Sept 23	--	--
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	--	----	--	----	140 Fe 14, 97	--	--
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	--	----	--	----	109 De 10, 97	--	--
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	--	--
Canada South.1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¾ Oct 1	109¼	--
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	106 Oct 1	108¾	109¼
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	106 Jan 30,97	--	--
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93¼	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	--	--
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119¼	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89¾ Oct 1	89	90
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	38	Mar 23	38¾ Sept 30	38	38
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	11 Sept 30	11	12
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	4¼	Jul 26	4¼ Sep 13	--	--
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	--	--
Do., Middle Ga. & At. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep 6	86¾	Sep 8	86¾ Sep 6	--	--
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1948	97	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	96 July 6	--	--
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103¾ Sept 15	--	--
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112¾	Sep 24	111½	Sep 24	112½ Sept 24	--	--
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	114¾ Oct 1	113¾	114¼
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 29	111 Sept 30	111	113
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	101½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	97 Sept 30	--	--
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	--	--
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114 Sept 23	--	--
N. J. Southern Int. gtd. 6s, 1899	--	----	--	----	104 No 13, 97	--	--
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	--	--
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103¼	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	--	--
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	--	104
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. 2, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102 July 14	--	--
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½ June 17	--	--
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	--	----	--	----	84½ Sept., 96	--	--
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	--	--
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	--	--
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103¾ Sept 28	--	--
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	--	----	--	----	98 Aug 6,97	--	--
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103¾	Sep 30	100	Jan 6	101¾ Oct 1	101	--
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	--	--
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	Jan 7	--	--
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	119¼ Sept 28	--	--
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep 29	115¼	Apr 20	121½ Sept 29	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	115 Sept 29	--	116
Do., do., registered	114¾	Jan 21	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73½	Mar 26	86⅜ Oct 1	85¾	--
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con.g.4s,1989	105½	Jan 30	99	Apr 25	104 Sept 28	103	--
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Sep 30	90¼	Jul 29	95 Oct 1	--	--
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95¾ May 27	--	--
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101 Oct 1	--	--
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	111	--
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	--	--
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	--	--
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s,1898	--	----	--	----	104½ Mr 25,97	--	--
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	--	----	--	----	105½ Oct., 96	--	--
Chi. Bur. & Northern 1st 6s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	103	Mar 25	110¾ Aug 11	--	--
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113¾	Apr 20	116 Sept 30	115¼	116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	101½	Aug 8	105 Sept 16	102	--
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	110½	Aug 31	104¾	May 16	110 Sept 22	108	--
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	115 Sept 26	--	--
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	109½	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	--	--
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102 Aug 23	100	--
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	103 Sept 23	102	--
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	90	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	--	--
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	--	----	--	----	107¾ Jan., 98	--	107
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	102⅝	Sep 26	95	Mar 23	102 Sept 30	102	--
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	--	--
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120 Sept 20	--	--
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur.6s,1907	116	Sep 9	111¼	Jul 15	116⅜ Sept 9	115½	116
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132 Aug 26	--	--
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	107½ Sept 27	106	108
Do., do., registered	106⅝	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106½ June 7	--	--
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 Sept 12	105	--
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—	--	----	--	----	--	--	--
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115¼	Jun 10	112	Feb 23	114¾ Sept 27	--	--
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91 Sept 22	--	--
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	105¾ Sept 23	--	104½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—	--	----	--	----	--	--	--
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902	152½	Oct 1	140	Jan 29	152¾ Oct 1	152	--
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep 28	137½	Jan 3	152¾ Sept 28	152	--
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 6	153	--
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	156	Aug 22	138	Jan 4	152 Sept 21	153	--
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	152	Sep 21	130½	Jan 5	152 Sept 21	153	--
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117 Aug 10	--	--
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	--	--
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¾	Apr 20	118½ Oct 1	117¾	--
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	128⅝ Sep 7	129	129½
Do., do., 5s, 1910	--	----	--	----	109 Oct 5, 97	--	--
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118¾ July 19	118	--
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117¼	Jan 28	111	Apr 26	117 Sept 21	117	--
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	114½ Aug 12	--	--
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 6	109½ Apr 16	--	--
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	--	--
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅝	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	114 Sep 8	--	--
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	112	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113¾ Sept 23	--	--
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127½ Jan 27	--	--
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	--	----	--	----	106¾ Jul 9, 97	--	--
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112 Sept 21	112	114
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105¾ Oct 1	105¾	--
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	--	--
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122¼	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120 Sept 27	--	--
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121¼ Sep 13	121	--
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	136	May 4	142¾ Sept 29	--	--
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	114¾ Sept 29	--	--
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114¾ Sept 28	--	--
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 26	113¾	Jun 2	120 Sept 29	117	123
Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115 July 13	--	--
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	112 Sept 29	--	--
Do., do., registered	107¼	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½ July 13	--	--
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	110¼	Sep 9	114	May 23	119⅛ Sept 9	120	--
Do., registered	110	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	--	--
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	110¼ Oct 1	--	--
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	106¾	Mar 19	109¾ Mar 19	--	--
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep 28	111	May 9	118 Sept 26	--	--
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	--	--
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¾ Aug 23	--	--
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	--	--
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103½	Aug 19	99	May 16	102¾ Sept 16	--	--
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 28	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	--	--
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¾	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¾ Apr 12	--	--
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	--	----	--	----	127 Au 17, 96	--	--
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	--	--
Ottumwa, C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	--	--
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	--	--
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136 Sept 20	135	--
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	--	----	--	----	105¼ Fe 24, 97	--	--
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118	Aug 22	113¼	May 26	116 Aug 31	116	118
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	133	--
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	130	--
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	--	--
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	129¾	Jul 28	130¾ Sept 24	130	--
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 13	130	--
Do., debenture 6s, 1921	107¾	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107 July 22	--	--

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105¼	Aug 11	102¾	May 7	104¾ Sept 29	104	104⅝
Do., do., registered	105¾	Aug 18	103¼	May 11	104 Sept 22	--	--
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	94 Sept 19	--	--
Do., 1st 7½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 2	--	--
Do., extension 4s, 1905	--	----	--	----	83 Mr 15, 97	--	--
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	100	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	103¾ Aug 25	--	--
Do., do., small	--	----	--	----	100 Ap 15, 97	--	--
Chi. St. P. Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	128	Jan 24	126½	Apr 28	125¾ Sept 29	126	--
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	126	Oct. 1	123	May 13	126 Oct 1	125	--
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	133¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 18	132¾ Sept 20	129¾	--
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st gt. fd. g. 6s, 1919	--	----	--	----	106 Jul 22,97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122¾	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	120¾ Aug 30	--	--
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	90¾	Aug 27	79½	Mar 26	89¾ Oct 1	89¾	90
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	--	----	--	----	98¾ Nov., 93	--	--
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	--	----	--	----	119 Oct 28,97	--	--
Do. 2d g. 4½s, 1937	--	----	--	----	103¾ Mr 13,97	--	--
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	111¾ Sept 28	111¾	--
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	--	----	--	----	105¾ Apr., 95	--	--
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	73½	Feb 4	66	Sep 19	68 Sept 19	68	72
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993	82	May 18	82	May 13	82 June 29	--	--
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jun 8	91¾ Sept 21	--	--
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	98¾ Sept 30	--	--
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	--	--
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	--	----	--	----	97 Oct., 95	--	--
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	86	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	--	--
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	90½	Jan 13	89	Feb 27	90 Aug 29	94½	--
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1938	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99¼ May 26	101	--
Do., con. 6s, 1920	--	----	--	----	100 Nov., 94	--	--
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	--	----	--	----	114 Oct 7, 97	--	--
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	--	----	--	----	107¼ Fe 19, 97	--	--
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	76 Sept 23	74	77
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	18	20
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Jan 5	102	May 9	104 Aug 25	--	--
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	135½ July 26	--	--
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127⅞	May 11	127⅜	May 11	127⅞ May 11	--	--
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901	--	----	--	----	107½ Oct 16,97	--	--
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	106½	Sep 20	100	Mar 18	106⅜ Oct 1	103½	--
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s,1938	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121 Sep 9	--	--
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61⅜	Sep 2	50	May 28	58¾ Oct 1	--	--
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 6	68 Sept 30	--	--
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	--	----	--	----	68½ My 15,97	--	--
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$35 paid	79	Sep 2	78	Oct 1	78 Oct 1	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	--	--
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	--	----	--	----	102 Dec., 95	--	--
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	123	--
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 8	126 July 28	124	--
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	140 July 18	--	--
Do., 7s, 1900	--	----	--	----	109 No 23, 97	--	--
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	107 Aug 31	--	--
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 28	126	Apr 18	139 June 30	135	--
Do., registered	--	----	--	----	138 July, 92	--	--
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan 20	136⅝	Jul 8	137 Sept 19	--	--
Do., construction 5s, 1923	--	----	--	----	118½ No 17,97	--	--
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	106 Aug 1	--	--
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sep 13	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	143 May 4,97	144	--
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120¼	May 6	125 Aug 31	--	--
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115 June 21	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	116½ Mr 22, 97	114	--
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	--	--
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	--	--
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98¼	Aug 17	89	Apr 8	97 Sept 30	96¾	97
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	110¾ Sept 20	110¾	--
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	95½	Sep 22	91½	Jan 3	91½ Sept 28	94½	--
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾ June 6	100	--
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	19	Aug 8	16¼	Jun 8	17 Aug 24	17	18
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	May 24	104	Jan 3	106¾ Sept 26	103	105
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	--	--
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s,1937	112½	Sep	9	Jul	101 May 2	112½	Sept 26
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb	2	113½	Jan 4	113	July 26
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	133½	Aug	2	116¼	May 20	119¾	Aug 2
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug	22	103	Apr 11	112½	Sept 7
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun	7	113	May 23	117	June 28
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May	23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb	11	135	May 6	142	Sept 20
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan	13	140	May 27	141	June 25
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb	25	133½	Apr 12	138	Sept 20
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun	9	133	Jun 9	133	June 6
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb	11	106	Feb 11

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98 Jul 28	87½ Apr 5	97 Sep 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1938	101 Jun 2	94 Feb 5	100½ Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92 Sep 9	85 Apr 12	91 Sep 5	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s,1930	109 Mar 10	103 Mar 9	100 Mar 10	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 19	103 Jan 13	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g.4s, 1990	98½ Jan 13	90 Apr 23	94½ Sept 29	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Jan 26	101 May 5	103⅜ Sept 14	103⅜	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	106 Jan 14	103½ Apr 23	114 Sept 30	113⅜	114
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	114½ Apr 28	120½ Sep 6	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	116 Apr 21	121½ Sept 16	120½	121¼
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½ Jan 12	117 Mar 12	120½ Sept 23	..	121
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1993	123¼ Feb 10	63 Apr 25	63 Apr 25	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	.. ....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	14¼ Sep 16,96	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	129 May, 96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¼ Aug 31	70⅜ Feb 10	77¼ Sept 29	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	.. ....	.. ....	42⅜ No 12,96	..	..
Do. 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	143 Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼ Feb 1	100½ Apr 26	107⅛ Sept 30	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ Au 31, 97	..	125
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼ Aug 11	82⅜ Apr 25	88½ Oct 1	88¼	88½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 27	57 Mar 25	63 Sept 30	62½	63
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	80 Aug 9	83⅜ Jan 28	88 Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	89 Aug 23	80 Mar 12	83 Sept 26	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76 Aug 11	71 Jan 4	74 Sept 26	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼ Feb 18	75 Apr 25	82 Sept 21	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼ Sep 23	93½ Apr 1	102 Sept 28	..	100
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼ Aug 23	93 Mar 26	104⅞ Sept 30	104	104½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112 Jul 13	103½ Apr 25	112 Sept 9	111	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½ Aug 15	65¼ Jan 19	81⅝ Sept 28	..	82
Do., 1st col g. 5s, 1920	80 Aug 16	69 Apr 28	76¼ Sept 19	..	76
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 31	100 May 3	103⅜ Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	105 Jan 30	103½ Sep 20	106 Sept 23	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1 r 1st gtd. 4½s, 1947	110¼ Jan 7	107¼ Feb 7	107 Aug 29	..	110
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1948	107½ Jul 27	102¼ May 5	107¼ July 28	107¼	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb 8	102 Mar 26	105¾ July 25	..	..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	100½ Jul 22	96 Apr 6	96¼ Oct 1	96	..
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100 Aug 10	86 Feb 26	100 Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb 7	118½ May 24	122 Aug 27	121	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81 Aug 8	70 Apr 28	77 Sept 23	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½ Sep 16	97½ May 27	101 Sept 30	..	102½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ May 23	123 Apr 4	130 Sept 29	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	105⅝ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106 Feb 10	100 Apr 8	104 Sept 29	101½	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½ Jun 23	113¾ Apr 21	116¼ Sept 27	116¼	..
Do., do., registered	118 May 31	113¾ Apr 20	115¾ Aug 24	116¾	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb 23	108 Apr 25	108 Aug 24	108½	..
Do., do., registered	113 Feb 8	106 Apr 1	110⅝ July 15	108½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾ Feb 19	103½ Feb 21	108¾ Feb 21	108½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb 9	102 Apr 8	105 Aug 11	104½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	104½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105¼ May 31	100¼ May 6	104⅞ Sept 30	104¾	..
Do., registered	105 Feb 7	104 Mar 28	104⅝ June 30	104¾	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107¼ Aug 29	105¾ Jul 22	107⅝ Sept 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	104⅞ Jul 6	104⅞ Jul 6	104⅞ July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95 Jul 30	91¼ Jun 23	93⅜ Oct 1	93½	93¾
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96½ Jul 29	94 Jun 23	94½ Oct 1	94½	95
Do., registered	95 Jul 1	94 Aug 8	94 Sept 29	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¼ Feb 17	102¾ Apr 25	109¼ Sept 29	109	109½
Do., registered	110 Feb 7	101½ Apr 28	108⅞ Sept 30	108¾	109
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106 Jun 17	106 Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	95 Jul 27	86 Jul 27	95 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½ Feb 8	107 Sep 22	107 Sept 22	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109¾ Jan 27	107¼ Jun 3	107¼ Aug 25	107½	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.. ....	.. ....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125¼ Sep 14	119½ May 12	125 Sept 23	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	..	114
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb 14	123 Jun 23	123 June 23	..	127
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121 Apr 28	121 Apr 28	121 Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½ Feb 11	104⅜ Aug 12	104⅜ Aug 13	100½	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110 Mar 9	105¼ Aug 3	107¼ Sept 26	107	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝ Feb 9	105½ Jun 30	109⅝ Sept 2	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120⅜ Feb 23	115⅜ Jun 16	117 Aug 31	117	..
Do., do., registered	119½ Mar 1	115¾ Jun 16	115⅝ June 16	111	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106½ Sep 14	102 Apr 7	106⅜ Sept 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	106 Feb 21	103 Mar 29	106¾ Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s,1901	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	125 Dec 9, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	110 May 16	112 Sep 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107 Sep 13	102¾ May 25	105¾ Sep 14	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 19	121 Apr 26	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125¼ Jan 20	125¼ Jan 20	125¼ Jan 20	125½	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan 12	100 Apr 21	104⅞ Oct 1	104½	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	104¼ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161 Sep 30	145 Jan 6	161 Sept 30	158	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅞ Aug 29	145 Jan 6	155 Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	129½ Aug 26	126½ Aug 26	128¾ Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	125¼ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120½ Sep 22	119 Feb 11	120¼ Sept 22	120½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114 Aug 18	113¾ Jul 19	114 Aug 18	114¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109 May 31	106 Mar 7	107⅞ Oct 1	107¼	107½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102½ Sep 30	96 Mar 16	102½ Oct 1	102	102½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½ Feb 9	112 Mar 25	114 Sept 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 11	112 Mar 28	114 Sept 28	..	..
St Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130 Aug 22	124 Jun 8	130 Aug 22	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130 Sep 23	124½ Jun 15	130 Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅝ Sep 30	96¼ Apr 21	100½ Oct 1	100	101
Do., registered	101¼ Sep 16	93 Apr 6	100½ Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69 Sep 6	57 Apr 21	67 Oct 1	66½	67½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	114 Aug 30	104 Jan 5	112 Sept 13	..	114
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	103 Mar 5	102 Jun 27	102 June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 17	120 Mar 15	123 Sept 12	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124 Aug 3	118 Mar 17	124 Sept 1	124	128
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅝ Jan 20	117 Feb 8	117½ Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	92 Sep 27	82 Apr 14	92 Oct 1	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½ Aug 8	74¾ Apr 21	83 Oct 1	83¼	83¾
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 26	102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	85 Dec 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½ Aug 9	80 Jan 13	84 Sep 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	8 Aug 18	9 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾ Jan 20	8½ Sep 7	8¾ Sep 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1991	82 Jan 3	75 Aug 11	80 Sept 19	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114 Jun 9	100¼ Apr 25	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, 1st r. all in. pay	62½ Feb 15	49¾ Apr 28	61¼ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116 Jun 15	111 Apr 20	113⅝ Sept 22	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅞ Aug 19	89 Apr 26	99¼ Oct 1	99	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	128 Jul 25	118 Apr 16	126⅝ Oct 1	126½	..
Utah & Northern 1st g. 7s, 1908	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108½ Aug 22	96 Apr 27	106 Sept 27	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½ Aug 3	58 Jan 6	74⅜ Oct 1	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58⅜ Aug 19	39 Jan 4	57⅜ Sept 30	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½ Aug 19	102 Jun 23	104⅜ Sept 28	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	101⅛ Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼ Sep 15	108 Apr 21	114⅜ Sept 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	110 Jul 8	110 Jul 8	110 July 8	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113 Feb 8	109¼ May 13	113 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd. 1942	113⅜ Sep 28	138 May 6	113⅜ Sept 28	..	..
Do, do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½ Sep 22	104 Sep 22	104 Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 6	106¾ Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼ Jan 25	140 Jan 25	140 Jan 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	128 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109 Apr 19	107 May 25	107 May 25	108	..
Do, gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ April, 90	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½ Feb 14	115¼ Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½ Aug 12	96 Apr 12	101¼ Aug 12	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs.	96 Feb 15	96 Feb 15	98 June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17 May22	15 May10	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do. 1st installment paid	13½ June 2	12½ Jun 2	13½ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Apr 22	120 Apr 22	120 May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90 Sep 22	85½ May 23	90 Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B.1928	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	95½ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110¼ Sep 16	104 Apr 2	110¼ Sep 16	..	..
Do. 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94 Jul 13	76¼ Apr 28	91 Sept 30	90	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53 Jul 22	39 Jun 15	50 Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛ Feb 3	77⅞ Apr 26	82⅜ Oct 1	82⅜	82⅝
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91 Aug 19	73½ Apr 25	88 Sept 20	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾ Feb 16	91 Jun 16	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	71½ Sep 28	54 Feb 2	71½ Sept 28	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81 Aug 26	68¼ Apr 29	79 Sept 28	79¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼ Feb 15	111 May 2	114 July 20	114½	115½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼ Feb 17	111¼ May 6	115 Sept 30	114½	115½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼ Feb 23	113 May 24	113 Sept 8	114½	115½
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅜ Aug 24	114 Apr 29	119¾ Sept 30	119¼	120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106⅜ Jun 30	98½ Apr 25	105¼ Sept 30	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100 Jun 23	92½ Apr 14	100 Sept 29	100	105
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4,'97	105	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	83⅜ Aug 18	69 Apr 26	79 Sept 30	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 1st 5s, 1947	97½ Aug 10	90 Apr 6	97¼ Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81 Aug 18	70 Apr 26	78⅝ Oct 1	78⅜	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35 Aug 22	25 Mar 25	32 Sept 29	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117 Mar 7	115 Mar 12	117 Mar 14	118	119
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb 16	105 Jun 27	107⅝ Sept 20	104	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122⅜ Jan 28	120 Jun 21	122½ Aug 16	120	122½
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123 Aug 3	118¾ Mar 25	122 Aug 12	122½	125
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	133¼ Sep 23	123 Jan 5	122½ Sept 23	131	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	109 Sep 16	105½ May 10	109 Sept 27	109½	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ My 25,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101¼ Aug 16	94¼ Jan 10	100¾ Sept 23	100⅝	102
Do., do., registered	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	125½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	123	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132 Jun 11	115½ Aug 10	126 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½ Sep 22	107 Apr 29	112½ Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½ Aug 18	105¼ Apr 12	110¾ Sept 7	108	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113 Aug 26	113 Aug 26	113 Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1910	99½ Aug 18	92 Apr 29	98 Sept 28	97¾	98
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½ May 17	100 Jan 17	103½ Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	99¼ Sep 30	92 Jan 4	99¼ Sept 30	99	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112 Sep 11	107½ May 25	112 Sept 14	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112 Sep 30	105 May 11	112 Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	84¾ Sep 28	76¾ Apr 2	83 Oct 1	81	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1916	127 Feb 28	127 Feb 28	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71 Aug 1	55½ Apr 25	68¼ Oct 1	68	68¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	102 Sep 30	96¼ Jan 3	101¾ Sept 30	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	106½ Aug 19	100¼ Jan 4	103¾ Oct 1	103	..
So. Pac. of Cala 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½ Aug 10	105⅝ May 20	110¼ Aug 10	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾ Sep 20	92¼ Jun 6	102¾ Sept 20	102	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	85 Sep 16	81½ Jul 25	87⅜ Sept 20	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110½ Jun 28	105⅝ Jan 3	109⅜ Oct 1	109	110
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½ Aug 24	87 Apr 28	97⅜ Oct 1	97½	97⅝
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101 Sep 29	96 Jan 19	101 Sept 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jul 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	55 July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	85 Jun 5, 97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.5s,1920	108 Jun 8	105 Jan 11	107½ Aug 25	108	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jun 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ May, 96	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 16, 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	100 Feb 4	102 Mar 29	107 Sept 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120 Jan 19	115 Jun 27	117¼ Aug 23	..	..
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. 5s, 1947	105½ Sep 2	103¾ Sep 2	105¾ Sept 2	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937	106½ Sep 7	103 Mar 28	106¼ Sept 22	..	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	106½ Feb 10	101 Apr 19	104 July 21	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	108 May 10	102 Jul 12	103¾ Sept 20	102¼	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Oct., 95	108	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	113 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g.6s,1923	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 19, 97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	82 Sep 2	51 Mar 12	76 Sept 30	75	76
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	24¼ Aug 26	11 Mar 23	19½ Sept 29	19¼	20
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.R. Div. 1st g.5s,1917	92½ Aug 19	78 May 9	90 Oct 1	89	91
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	95 Sep 7	79 Mar 25	93 Sept 30	92	94
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd.g.6s,1922	.. ....	.. ....	81 No 0, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	83 Jan 26

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 1, total transactions included 2,966,939 shares of stock, $10,753,400 bonds, with $570,800 Government and $8,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Oct. 2,'97.	Oct. 1,'98.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	2,379,962	2,266,939	$113,043
Banks	100		100
Mining	900	700	200

BONDS.	Oct. 2,'97.	Oct. 1,'98.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$10,184,500	$10,753,400	*$568,900
State	23,000	8,000	15,000
Government	61,000	570,800	*513,800

*Increase.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Des. M. & Ft. D.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	4	Pullman Car	2½
Met. Street Ry.	2¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1½	Int. Paper	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	4½	Int. Paper pf.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	4⅜	Laclede Gas	3
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	L. E. & Western	1
Am. Malting	2½	L. E. & Western pf.	3
Am. Malting pf.	2¾	Long Island	6
Am. Sugar Refs.	3½	Louis. & Nash.	2
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	2⅜	Manhattan	2¼
Am. Tobacco	2⅞	Minn. Iron	5
Am. Tobacco pf.	4½	Minn. Iron, tr. rects.	5
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅜	Missouri Pacific	2½
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	2⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Balt. & O. pf., w. i.	1¼	National Lead	2
B'klyn Union Gas	3	National Lead pf.	1⅝
Central Pacific	1	N. J. Central	2
Chi. Gt. Western	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chicago & N. W.	2½	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., Burl. & Q.	2	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pacific Coast	2⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Pac. C. 2d pf.	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	3½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	3
Colorado Mid.	1	Reading	1
Consolidated Ice	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Del. & Hudson	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅜
Denver & R. G. pf.	1⅜	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Southern Pacific	1
Evans. & T. H.	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	2¼
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2⅜	Third Avenue	6
General Electric, old	1	Union Pacific pf.	1
Gen. Electric, new	3⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	4½
Great Northern pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	9⅝
Illinois Central	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	5⅛
Illinois Steel	5	Wes. Union Tel.	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1½	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
Ev. & ind. con.	1¼	Hous. & Texas 4s	1
Mo., K. & Texas 2d	1	Wheel. & L. E. con.	½
N., C. & St. L. con.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Or. Short Line con.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	2½
Brook. El. 1st t. r.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1¼
Brook. W. & W. 6s	2	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
St. L. Div. 4s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Equit. Gas, Chi. 6s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1
L. & W. B. con.	2½	Tol., Peo. & West. 4s	2
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
M. & O., Mont. Div. 1st	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st l. r.	1⅛

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@61¼c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60 15-16c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $7,074,275. The banks now hold $15,327,150 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $6,589,500, an increase in specie of $6,687,800, an increase in legal tenders of $750,200, an increase in deposits of $1,374,000, and an increase in circulation of $524,440.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 1,'98.	Sept. 24,'98.	Oct. 2,'97.
Loans	$635,572,500	$642,162,000	$571,930,900
Specie	136,314,400	129,646,900	92,365,100
Legal tenders	54,544,800	53,794,600	78,023,600
Net deposits	702,128,300	700,753,300	619,353,200
Circulation	15,498,400	14,974,000	15,790,400

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 1,'98.	Sept. 24,'98.	Oct. 2,'97.
Specie	$136,314,400	$129,646,900	$92,365,100
Legal tenders	54,544,800	53,794,600	78,025,600
Total reserve	$190,859,200	$183,441,200	$170,388,700
Reserve required against deposits	175,532,050	175,188,325	154,838,300
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$15,327,150	$8,252,875	$15,550,400

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 6	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	39,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	50,148,250	39,023,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,549,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,988,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,250,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	18,042,075
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,696,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,129,350
April 23	42,525,100	45,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,984,275
May 7	45,916,475	44,085,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,075
May 21	50,715,250	45,968,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,816,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,240,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	50,272,800	48,389,050	19,916,250
June 25	52,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,225
July 2	52,913,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,375
July 16	49,365,825	46,636,900	21,772,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,350
July 30	41,004,475	45,720,150	17,728,900
Aug. 6	39,883,000	41,942,125	15,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,982,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	30,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$15,327,150	1893	$24,120,500
1897	15,550,400	1892	4,392,060
1896	16,526,025	1891	3,102,750
1895	10,471,525	1890	11,511,200
1894	60,791,825	1889	*1,068,650

*Deficit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable unlisted brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. con. 5s	108	--
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	--
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33	104½
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	95	98
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	215	217
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	--
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	--
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	--
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	--
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	103½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	76½	78
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	77¼	80
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	235	240
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	--
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. cffs.	101	--
Columbus (Ohio) stock	53½	--
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	112	115
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101½	103
Eighth Avenue	350	--
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	--
42d St. & Grand Street	360	--
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Incomes	9¼	10½
Louisville St. R'y. com.	34	39
Louisville St. R'y. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	108
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	--	75
North Shore Traction com.	10¼	12
North Shore Traction pf.	75	78
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 6s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 4s	250	--
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114½	115½
Third Avenue Railroad	165	169
Twenty-third Street	210	--
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	27	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	93¼	93⅝
West End (Boston)	85¼	85¾
West End (Boston) pf.	105	106
Worcester Traction common	14½	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	96¼	99
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	135	--
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	192	--
Brooklyn	375	400
Central	1375	--
Colonial	217½	225
Continental	190	--
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	2500	2550
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	--	30
Guaranty	425	--
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	--
Knickerbocker	275	--
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	--
Manhattan	165	--
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	--
Mercantile	400	--
Metropolitan	300	--
Nassau	150	--
National Surety	--	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	--
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	--
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	--
Standard	110	--
State	195	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1040	--
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	300
United States	1100	--
Washington	235	--

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	105
Continental	440	--
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	238	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	--	100
German-American	440	490
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	--
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	--
New York	108	115
Niagara	160	165
North River	125	--

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	170
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Peter Cooper	110	--
Rutgers	110	115
Stuyvesant	75	--
United States	110	118
Westchester	220	--
Williamsburg City	370	--

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	355	365
American Exchange	169	172½
Astor Place	225	--
Bowery	--	295
Broadway	230	250
Butchers & Drovers'	67½	75
Central	165	172
Chase	275	--
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1650	--
Colonial	140	--
Columbia	--	155
Commerce	206	210
Continental	128	130
Corn Exchange	275	285
East River	138	--
Eleventh Ward	225	--
Fifth Avenue	2750	--
Fifth National	225	--
First National	2750	--
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	--	165
Gallatin	300	--
Gansevoort	--	100
Garfield	1000	--
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	--
German Exchange	265	--
Greenwich	165	--
Hamilton	105	--
Hanover	395	--
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	--	145
Hudson River	140	--
Importers & Traders'	460	483
Irving	147½	--
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	--
Lincoln	750	--
Manhattan	205	225
Market & Fulton	215	230
Mechanics'	172½	180
Mechanics' & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	117	--
Merchants'	147½	--
Metropolis	--	400
Mount Morris	100	--
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	--
National Union	225	--
New Amsterdam	250	--
New York	224	237
New York County	1200	--
New York National Exchange	75	90
Nineteenth Ward	--	110
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	--
Oriental	140	--
Pacific	180	185
Park	330	345
People's	200	--
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	115	118
Republic	156	--
Riverside	100	--
Seaboard	176	--
Second National	450	--
Seventh National	125	--
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	--
State of New York	103	--
Tradesmen's	--	82½
Twelfth Ward	125	--
Twenty-third Ward	100	--
Union Square	175	--
Western	145	160
West Side	275	--
Yorkville	185	--

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	200	--
Columbus & Xenia	200	--
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	--
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	--
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	--
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	--
Mahoning Coal	100	--
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	--
Naugatuck	245½	--
New York & Harlem	350	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western	123	--
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	--
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	--
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	--
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	--
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	127	139
Providence & Worcester	260	--
Rome & Clinton	125	--
Troy & Greenbush	140	--
Utica & Black River	160	--
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	256	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	--

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	89	92
American Caramel	35	--
American Grocery 1st pf.	--	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4½	6¼
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	17
Am. Typefounders, new stock	50	53
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102¼	104½
American Graphophone	140	--
American Graphophone pf.	142½	147½
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	--
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	--	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	33½	--
Celluloid Company	76	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	109	110
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	89	--
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	40	70
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	--
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	130¾	130¾
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	1⅛
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	--	30
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Federal Steel Company	27	27½
Federal Steel Company pf.	67½	69½
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	57	57¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	108	108¾
Gorham Mfg. Co., com.	--	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	87¼	89½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	--
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	--
Hudson River Telephone	68	73
International Paper 6s	109	110½
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	--
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	--	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	72½	80
Lanston Monotype	76	80
Lorillard pf.	118½	120½
Madison Square Garden stock	--	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	15	--
Mechanical Rubber pf.	40	--
Mergenthaler Linotype	184	185
Michigan Pen. Car com.	10½	11½
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	57	62
Mosier Safe Co. pf.	--	100
National Sew pf.	--	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	--
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	--
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151½
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	--
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	24	24¾
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2½	3
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	107	--
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	--	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	101	--
Simmons Hardware com.	100	112
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	21½	22
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	71
Standard Oil	417	418
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	--
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	106
Texas & Pacific Coal	60	95
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	--
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	35	45
Union Switch & Signal	70	73
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	114
Union Typewriter com.	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	164	166
Westinghouse Air Brake	320	--
Worthington Pump	30	35
Worthington Pump pf.	96	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64¼	64¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w.	95½	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	19	21
Central (N. Y.)	175	--
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	106½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	--	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	--
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	109	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	--	119
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	106
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	38	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	100	103½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	96½
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	317½	327½
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf.	64	65
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99½	100½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana Bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	85
Standard Gas, New York	128	133
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	160
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	86½	87
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

OCT

NINE MONTHS OF 1898.

Continued from Page 1.

prominent industrials, the advance went on.

The Top of the Market.

Stocks reached their high points along toward the close of August. The month ended with money showing signs of hardening temporarily, and although gold engagements were announced the rank and file of speculators were alarmed by the tight money screeching of the bear.

September was a reactionary month throughout. Further semi-official promises of an immediate settlement of the railroad rate war (officially announced Sept. 7) and the action of Northern Pacific's Directors in setting aside funds to perpetuate 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock led to strength around the beginning of the month, but the market was generally dull and sagging until St. Paul's Directors precipitated things on Sept. 8 by neglecting to comply with Wall Street's demands for a 6 per cent. dividend rate on the stock. Although there was nothing actually bearish in this development, it was all that was needed to start the market downward. Weakness developed immediately, and for some time thereafter the market suffered from the shaking out of weakly margined speculators who had pyramided dangerously.

Call money was stiff at 4, 5, and sometimes 6 per cent. and surplus reserves continued to show decreases, bond payments and the westward movement of currency operating in this direction. Gold imports went on steadily.

Liquidation of the Industrials.

Early in September began the liquidation of large holdings of the industrial stocks that has since had such disastrous results. Sugar Trust began to assume new prominence because of its increasing weakness, and for two weeks it furnished daily sensations in the form of five and six point breaks. Later in the month Tobacco Trust, which had been going up while Sugar Trust was falling, took the lead of the market, and its sensational weakness was a daily feature up to the close of September.

The tight money bugaboo was removed about the 20th of the month. On the 24th the bank statement showed an increase in surplus reserves for the first time in months, and gradually money market fears disappeared as rates eased off and gold kept coming from abroad.

The last few days of September and of the quarter have been marked by continued heavy liquidation of Tobacco Trust and other industrials, these stocks dominating the market. Strong interests have been appearing more and more conspicuously as buyers of the standard, dividend-paying shares, there being evidently steady accumulation of these securities. Money has gotten back to 3½ per cent., and banking authorities unite in the prediction of much lower rates in the near future.

Fluctuations in Railroad Shares.

The following shows the range of thirty active railroad stocks in the three months from July 1 to Sept. 30:

	Closing June 30.	High. Aug.	High. Sept.	Low. Sept.
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	54½	69¾	65⅛	57¼
Canada Southern	50¾	56	54	52½
Canadian Pacific	84	86½	90	86¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	26	24½	22
Chicago, Bur. & Qy.	105	120	117¾	115¾
Chicago Gt. West'n.	14¼	18	16⅞	14½
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	98⅜	114½	115	106
Chic. & N'western	125⅜	136⅞	134⅝	129
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	97	107¼	105¼	97⅞
C., C., Chic. & St. L.	41⅜	47½	43	39¾
Cleve., Lorain & W.	14½	15⅞	18¼	14⅜
Denver & Rio G. pf.	40½	56¼	58⅜	54⅜
Illinois Central	106½	113½	115	110½
Louisville & Nash.	51⅜	60⅝	58⅝	54¼
Manhattan	104⅜	108⅜	109⅜	101⅞
Metropolitan Street	157⅜	170	156½	151½
Missouri Pacific	35	38⅝	36¼	31⅜
New Jersey Central	94	96	93½	89¼
New York Central	115⅝	120½	119½	115¼
Norfolk & W. pf.	51⅞	56	54⅝	51
Northern Pacific	29¾	41½	42¼	36⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	69½	78⅝	79½	75¼
Pennsylvania	116	119⅞	119⅜	116
Reading 1st pf.	45⅞	46	46½	42
St. Paul & Omaha	77	87	84½	78⅜
Southern R'way pf.	29¼	36⅞	35⅝	32½
Texas & Pacific	12¼	16⅝	15⅞	13½
Union Pacific	23⅜	34½	34⅜	29⅜
Union Pacific pf.	58⅜	67¼	67⅜	63¼
Wabash pf.	15	24¼	23⅞	20

The Erratic Industrials.

During the past three months fluctuations in the important industrial shares were as follows:

	Closing June 30.	High. Aug.	High. Sept.	Low. Sept.
American Cotton Oil	20⅜	39⅝	35½	32¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	90⅝	89	83
American Malting	26½	38	35⅞	29
Am. Malting pf.	79	87⅝	86	78¼
Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	15⅞	13⅞	11½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37⅜	41⅜	39	32⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	*37	39⅝	40¼	25⅞
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	*91	92½	91	82
Am. Sugar Ref.	132½	146⅞	145⅜	116½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	112½	115½	115⅜	107
American Tobacco	119	147	153⅜	125
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	135½	130¼	130
Consolidated Ice	37½	47	52	45⅞
Consolidated Ice pf.	90	92⅝	92⅝	88¾
Hawaiian Sugar	23⅜	27½	29¼	25
Illinois Steel	58	72	75½	64½
International Paper	*51	66	55¼	48
International P. pf.	*91	93	91⅜	86
Minnesota Iron	75	96½	96¾	88⅞
National Biscuit	*30⅝	36	33⅞	31⅜
National Biscuit pf.	*94½	98¼	97	96
National Lead	34½	39¾	37⅜	33¼
N. Y. Air Brake	49	100	120	95½
U. S. Leather	7⅛	9⅝	7¼	6¾
U. S. Leather pf.	69⅜	74½	72⅝	65⅞
U. S. Rubber	24½	38¾	47⅜	35½
U. S. Rubber pf.	87⅛	109½	105½	98½

*First price made after June 30.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		
190	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July	1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30,	1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
115	125	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	1898	3	..	Mar.	..	..	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	40	American District Telegraph	38,150,000	May 15,	1898	1	*40	Sept. 12	32	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
11	12	Arn Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	..	15	Feb. 3	*10¾	Aug. 8	11	Sept. 9, 1898
31	33	**Balt. & Ohio,** when issued	.....	..	..	..	35½	Sept. 16	34¼	Sept. 17	34½	Sept. 20, 1898
103	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July	1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
30	33	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	32	Sept. 14, 1898
..	72½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1	70½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½	Sept. 14, 1898
80	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 15, 1898
84¾	85¼	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	April 1,	1898	2½	90½	Jan. 20	72	Apr. 1	87	Sept. 19, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1,	1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
27	28½	Chicago Great Western pf., B.	7,444,190	.....	..	..	30¾	Aug. 10	20	Apr. 21	28½	Sept. 24, 1898
70¾	73	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July,	1898	2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73½	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	103½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
82	89	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20,	1898	1½	90½	Aug. 16	77½	Mar. 9	*90	Aug. 19, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,245,736	Sept. 1,	1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
¼	⅜	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	½	Aug. 17, 1898
1	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2½	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1897	4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
..	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,750,000	Jan. 2,	1897	2½	27½	July 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1½	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898	2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15,	1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
50	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	765,500	Aug. 2,	1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	..	..	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
2½	3½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	3	Sept. 20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3	Sept. 20, 1898
6½	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	..	8¾	Aug. 22	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	55	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	..	66	Mar. 11	57	July 23	57	July 23, 1898
1	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15,	1898	1½	*125	Aug. 19	*102½	Apr. 1	*124¾	Aug. 31, 1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July	1898	3¾	*350	July 29	*335	June 16	*350	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	40,000,000	May 16,	1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	..	15	Aug. 22	*9¾	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15,	1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	40¼	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,255,000	Mar. 15,	1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	..	16⅞	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15¾	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1,	1893	3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1893
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,100,000	October,	1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,525,100	July 15,	1898	1½	94	Aug. 26	*87½	June 20	92	Sept. 22, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,950,300	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	..	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,630	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	..	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,057	Oct. 1,	1898	2	*350	July 19	*320	Jan. 5	*350	Sept. 10, 1898
54	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Sept. 26,	1898	50c.	*57	Sept. 8	43	Apr. 2	*57	Sept. 8, 1898
92	100	**Illinois Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898	2	97½	Aug. 23	*94	Feb. 2	97½	Aug. 23, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6¾	Aug. 8, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	10	Kingston & Rembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	..	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
92	94	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 15,	1898	2½	96¾	Aug. 8	85	Mar. 1	*90½	Sept. 20, 1898
192½	195	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 20,	1898	3½	198	Aug. 4	170¾	Jan. 4	192½	Sept. 21, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	.....	..	..	196	May	*180	May	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	..	5¼	Jan. 27	*180	May	*188	July 7, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1,	1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30,	1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
5	5½	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	..	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	Sept. 19, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	1⅛	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
106	110	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29,	1898	2	114⅞	Feb. 8	99½	Mar. 12	*105	Sept. 19, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30,	1898	2	*60	Aug. 25	*30	Jan. 29	*60	Sept. 23, 1898
8	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
21	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	9	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
175	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July,	1898	3½	175	Sept. 8	*167½	Jan. 4	175	Sept. 12, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
73	77	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1,	1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	73	Aug. 11, 1898
20	25	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893	6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
35	43	New Central Coal	1,000,000	.....	..	..	43	Sept. 13	41	Aug. 4	43	Sept. 15, 1898
65	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
31	37	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	40¾	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34½	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11,	1898	¾	..	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898	2½	..	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 25, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,300	.....	..	..	7	Mar.	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
4½	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1897	75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3⅞	July 30, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
3½	5½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	5½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
185	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*185½	July 27	*182	Jan. 26	*184	Aug. 11, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1¾	69¼	Aug. 27	50¼	Mar. 15	*67½	Sept. 14, 1898
6	7½	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	..	..	8¾	Feb. 11	5½	Mar. 7	*7½	Sept. 13, 1898
56	59	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	July 15,	1898	2½	63	June 11	45	Feb. 24	*59½	Sept. 20, 1898
22	24	St. Paul & Duluth	4,499,200	July 5,	1897	3	27	Aug. 11	*17½	.. ..	*20½	Sept. 21, 1898
88	90	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,783,125	Sept. 1,	1898	4½	*90½	Sept. 2	78	Apr. 20	*90½	Sept. 2, 1898
61	62	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	..	60⅝	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60⅜	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1,	1898	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	October,	1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,999,000	July 15,	1893	4	*90	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 17	*90	Aug. 24, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
7	8	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,350,000	.....	..	..	9½	Aug. 19	5	May 27	7	Sept. 22, 1898
..	28	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893	1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sept. 21, 1898
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25,	1896	1½	45	Sept. 8	*27	Aug. 26	45	Sept. 8, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898	1¾	..	.....	.....	.. ..	*85	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30,	1898	3½	..	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898	3½	..	.....	.....	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1898	3	88	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,400,000	Nov. 23,	1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	.....	..	..	*63⅝	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	..	3⅞	Jan. 17	1¼	Sept. 8	2	Sept. 17, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

Changes in Other Active Shares.

The principal gas and miscellaneous stocks make the following showing:

	Closing. June 30.	High. Aug.	High. Sept.	Low. Sept.
B'klyn Union Gas	123¼	125⅜	128	124
Consolidated Gas	198½	201¾	196	175¼
Gen. Electric, old	35¼	42	50¼	42¼
Laclede Gas	51¼	54⅝	50⅝	48½
Pacific Mail	20	35⅞	35⅞	31⅝
People's Gas, Chi	98⅜	107½	108	101
Pullman's Car Co	207	211	189⅞	188
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	34½	32	29¾
West. Union Tel	93	95⅞	94⅜	90½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$3,946,736
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	6,781,084
From Jan. 1, 1898	329,690,011
From Jan. 1, 1897	380,940,879

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 27, 1898	$6,955,283
Week ended Sept. 28, 1897	9,409,755
From Jan. 1, 1898	337,179,177
From Jan. 1, 1897	247,784,784

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$5,871,001
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	1,020,234
From Jan. 1, 1898	85,372,399
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,243,879

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$1,015,729
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	10,940
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,880,005
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,688,557

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$24,454,678

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$4,853,263
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	1,009,294
From Jan. 1, 1898	76,491,794

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$31,907
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	85,060
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,873,887
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,189,817

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$1,001,848
Week ended Oct. 1 1897	874,195
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,653,025
From Jan. 1, 1897	35,219,908

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$980,941
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	780,135
From Jan. 1, 1898	32,779,158
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,030,681

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$5,902,908
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	1,106,284
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,251,266
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,433,196

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 30 1898	$1,015,730
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	885,135
From Jan. 1, 1898	42,530,762
From Jan. 1, 1897	64,918,535

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$4,887,170
From Jan. 1, 1898	44,720,484
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	322,159

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$57,485,359

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 3.

American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books open.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
J. Harper Bonnell Company—Annual meeting.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books open.
New Central Coal Company—Dividend payable.
New London Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rutgers Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 4.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books open.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred A and B stocks.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fulton Street Railroad—Annual meeting.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
North and East River Railway—Annual meeting.
New York and New Jersey Bridge Company—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis Southwestern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union Ferry Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Alabama Great Southern—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books open after dividend.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Books open.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Books open.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Annual meeting.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books open.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
New York Central Railroad—Special meeting.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Special meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on common and second preferred stocks.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Books close.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books open.

Thursday, Oct. 6.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books open.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books open.
New York and East River Ferry—Annual meeting.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books open.
United Gas Improvement Company—Books open.

Friday, Oct. 7.

New York and East River Ferry Company—Books open.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Books close.
Rio Grande Southern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Oct. 8.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Books close.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.

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DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)..	2½	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual).	1¾	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chicago & Northwest pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 6	Sep. 21	Sep. 29
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1¼	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf., A. and B. (quarter)	1	Oct. 4	Sep. 20	Oct. 5
Cleve., C. C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)..	1¼	Oct. 20	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)..	2	Oct. 4	Sep. 20	Oct. 5
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 8	Oct. 20
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.....	*2	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 16
Georgia R. R. & B. (quarter).....	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
New London Northern (quarter).....	2¼	Oct. 3	.....	.....
New York Central (quarter).....	1	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 5
Norfolk & South (quarter).....	1	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 11
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 4	.....	.....
Seaboard & Roanoke.....	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf.....	1½	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Vermont & Massachusetts.....	3	Oct. 7	.....	.....
Western Pennsylvania	3	Oct. 15	.....	.....

*And 2 per cent. payable April 15, 1899.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Cleveland Electric (quarter).....	1	Oct. 4	Sep. 24	Oct. 5
Metropolitan Street (quarter).....	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12

BANK STOCKS.

Gallatin National.....	5	Oct. 6	Sep. 28	Oct. 6
Gallatin National (extra).....	1	Oct. 6	Sep. 28	Oct. 6
N. Y. Produce Exchange.....	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 7	Oct. 17

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Continental (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 11

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bell Telephone.....	3	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 17
American Malting pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
American Sug. Refining (quarter)..	3	Oct. 3	Sep. 14	Oct. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 3	Sep. 14	Oct. 4
American Tobacco.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Typefounders'.....	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Boston Electric Light (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 16
Cent. & South Am. Tel. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 8	Oct. 1	Oct. 10
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 17
Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn (quarter)..	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Mexican Telegraph (quarter).....	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 8	Oct. 17
Mil. & Chi. Breweries.....	2	Oct. 18	.....	.....
Minnesota Iron (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 17
New Central Coal (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 3	Sep. 27	Oct. 4
Pacific Coast	1¾	Oct. 5	Sep. 23	Oct. 13
Pacific Construction 2d pf.....	3	Oct. 5	Sep. 23	Oct. 13
Penn. Mfg., L. & Power.....	50c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Philadelphia Company (quarter).....	1	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter).....	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 17
Swift & Co. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 13	Sep. 19	Oct. 14
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 20
United Gas Imp. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
West. Union Telegraph (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 15	Sep. 20	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)...	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra).....	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Great Southern.....	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Annual
Central of Georgia.....	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R...	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	Sep. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 9	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.....	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande.....	Oct. 8	Nov. 7	Oct. 18	Annual
Erie	Sep. 30	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	Sep. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Forty-second & Grand St. F. R. R..	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	.....	.....	Oct. 13	Special
J. Harper Bonnell Co.....	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Lake Erie & Western.....	Sep. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Annual
Louisville & Nashville.....	Sep. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Michigan Pen. Car.....	Sep. 24	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
New York Central.....	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.....	Sep. 16	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Annual
North & East River Railway.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
New York & Harlem.....	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford.....	.....	.....	Oct. 19	Annual
N. Y. & New Jersey Bridge Co.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Norfolk & Western.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual
Northern Pacific.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.....	Sep. 23	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Annual
Reading	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Annual
Rio Grande Southern.....	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Oct. 17	Annual
Rutgers Fire Insurance.....	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth.....	Sep. 23	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern.....	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Union Ferry.....	Sep. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Union Pacific	Sep. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Western Union Telegraph.....	Sep. 20	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 2.—A further large India business, especially for Calcutta, was done last week, chiefly in dhoties, shirtings, and wide jaconets. China also bought largely. Heavy goods and printing cloths were less active. Large engagements are now held, and much is believed to have been uncovered in anticipation of a further decline in cottons. The miscellaneous markets were fairly active, particularly South America, Egypt, and the Levant. Yarns are doing well. The production is well absorbed and stocks are insignificant.

Germany reports a large forward business in yarns, the present prices proving attractive to buyers. Rouen advices also report an active market, at slightly lower figures.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Speculative business last week was at an unusually low level, pending the settlement of political questions, and the tendency of money to harden was sufficient to discourage operators. The movements, on the whole, were upward, though American securities were lower and irregular, being sensitive to outside influences.

Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific were each ¾ of a point down. Northern Pacific preferences lowered ⅝. Baltimore and Ohio ½ point. Wabash debentures ½. Denver and Rio Grande preferred ½. Denver and Rio Grande ordinary ¼. Reading ⅛. Reading preferred ¼; Southern preferred ½. Southern ordinary ⅛. Union Pacific ⅜. Union Pacific preference ¼. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ¼. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼. Illinois Central ½. Missouri, Kansas and Texas ¼. New York Central ¼. Central Pacific ½. New York, Lake Erie and Western ⅛. New York, Ontario and Western ⅛. and Norfolk and Western ⅛.

Money was comparatively scarce, with no prospect of an early return of low rates. Three months' bills ruled at 2½ per cent. and call loans at 2 per cent.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Breece	.99	1.00	.99	1.00	400
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Yellow Jacket...	.28	.28	.28	.28	200
Total sales.....					700

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.05	.05	.05	3,300
Alice	.85	.85	.85	.85	2,500
Anaconda	.80	.80	.80	.80	400
Con. Cal. & Va..	.80	.92	.80	.81	700
C. & C. Creek...	.07	.07	.05	.06	3,500
Cr. Creek Con...	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Golden Fleece...	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Iron Silver.....	.65	.65	.65	.65	200
Isabella	.25	.26	.25	.26	500
Mexican	.25	.25	.20	.20	700
Mollie Gibson....	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
Mount Rosa.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	300
Occidental	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.07	.07	2,200
Potosi	.22	.22	.22	.23	300
Portland	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	500
Savage	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Sierra Nevada...	.76	.80	.76	.77	1,300
Small Hopes.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	400
Standard	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Union	.20	.20	.20	.20	800
Yellow Jacket....	.24	.24	.24	.24	100
Total sales.....					20,100

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03¾	.04	.03½	.03½	30,000
Am. Flag...	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	1,000
Anaconda ..	.67	.67	.64	.64	2,500
Anchoria...	.83	.84½	.81	.81	2,700
Crip. C. C..	.09¼	.09¾	.08¼	.08½	11,600
Can'n Ball.	.005½	.005	.005½	.006	9,000
Copper R'k.	.001½	.001½	.001½	.001½	2,000
Elkton	1.23	1.23	1.19	1.20	2,500
Garfield C.	.12¾	.13½	.12	.12½	15,300
Isabella ...	.2	.26	.26	.26	200
Jefferson ..	.05	.07½	.06¾	.07½	13,400
Justine	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02¾	6,000
Lillie	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.06½	5,600
Mollie Gib.	.22½	.23	.20½	.20½	10,800
Mt. Rosa...	.20	.21½	.18¼	.18½	8,000
Pilgrim	.004	.004	.004	.004	4,000
Rocky Mt..	.13½	.15½	.10	.12½	27,400
Sentinel ..	.003½	.003½	.003¾	.003¾	91,000
Union	.18¾	.21	.18½	.21	6,600
Work	.09½	.10	.08¾	.09	6,600
Total sales.....					256,900

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W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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Walter S. Johnston,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Joseph N. Hallock,	George W. White,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Percival Knauth,
Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
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George W. Quintard,	R. A. C. Smith,
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,205. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34½c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The German Government has ascertained that great quantities of American pork without proper certificates have been entering through Custom Houses of that country, but no American firm is implicated in these importations. The German Foreign Office, as a result of representations made by the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, will invite the Governments of the maritime nations to legally compel all steamers to follow transatlantic lane routes to avoid collision. It is denied that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs has been commanded to furnish the French Government with friendly explanations as to the rôle of Col. Schwartzkoppen in the Dreyfus affair.—Page 6.

Page 1.

The town of Brunswick, Ga., has been swept by a flood, and two lives are reported lost, besides much valuable property.

The Republican Club gave a reception to Col. Roosevelt and the other nominees of the Saratoga Convention last night, at which Louis F. Payn and others of Gov. Black's chief supporters were present.

Hobson changed his wrecking programme at Santiago, and is recovering guns from Cervera's ships before attending to the work of raising the Cristobal Colon. He has found in the water the glasses he left on the Merrimac.

A Cleveland (Ohio) paper makes the assertion that an attempt is being made to unite the warship building and the armor-plate and gunmaking interests of the world into one great syndicate whose factories are to be located near Cleveland.

The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with a capital of $25,000,000, was incorporated in Albany yesterday. Nothing could be learned in this city regarding the affair. The incorporators seem to be unknown in the business.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., has been appointed to the Cuban Camp Site Board. He will investigate and report upon the sanitary condition of towns where our troops are to be located. Lieut. Col. Livermore of the Engineer Corps has also been appointed to the board to report upon fortifications.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted in Philadelphia against Senator Quay, his son, Richard; ex-State Treasurer Haywood, and Charles H. McKee, Lieut. Gov. Lyon's law partner, upon the charge of conspiring to misuse the State's funds in stock speculations. Senator Quay and his son yesterday gave bail in $5,000 each for their appearance on Thursday to answer the charge.

Page 2.

Two hundred delegates are expected in Syracuse to-day to attend the colored Democratic State organization.

Republicans of all factions are clamoring for admission tickets to the ratification rally at Carnegie Hall to-morrow night.

The Democrats will formally open the campaign to-day by the notification of the candidates. Justice Van Wyck, it was understood yesterday, will make his first speech of an active canvass in Brooklyn next week.

Col. Roosevelt spent some busy hours at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon in conference and attending to correspondence. Callers at headquarters were predicting majorities varying from 100,000 to 250,000.

Col. Roosevelt's personal taxes in this city were paid yesterday. The amount was $1,005, but a rebate of $9.72 was allowed. The hearing in his motion against the Tax Commissioners was adjourned to Oct. 11.

Negotiations for the consolidation of the green bottle glass interests of the United States east of the Alleghany Mountains, which have been in progress for nearly a year, have reached a point where a decisive result is expected within a few weeks. The deal, if it goes through, will involve $6,000,000.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has appointed a committee of ways and means to further the cause of bimetallism, and this committee has conferred the position of general manager of its work upon W. H. Harvey, editor of The Patriots' Bulletin, Chicago.

The Democrats of Brooklyn made their Congressional nominations last night, except in the Fifth District, where an adjournment was taken. The candidates are: Second District, John J. Fitzgerald; Third District, Edmund H. Driggs; Fourth District, Bertram T. Clayton; Sixth District, Mitchell May.

The Republicans of Kings County nominated the following candidates for the State Senate last night. Third District—George J. Hardy; Fourth District—D. F. Davis; Fifth District—Robert L. Brackett; Sixth District—W. H. Ziegler; Seventh District—Edward Schleuter; Eighth District—Henry Marshall; Ninth District—J. L. Wieman.

There were many developments of importance to the Chicago Platform Democrats yesterday. Henry George declined the nomination for Governor, and Henry M. McDonald was selected in his place. Olo F. Snyder, the nominee for Attorney General, sent word that he could not accept, and Ezra A. Tuttle probably will be selected to succeed him. The proprietor of the Union Square Hotel refused to let the party have its headquarters there this year.

Page 3.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union shows evidence of a split on the State ticket movement. Everett P. Wheeler thinks it will be abandoned. Republicans and the Citizens' Union will co-operate on Assembly and Senate nominations.

Senator Hanna yesterday made public his views concerning the coming Congressional elections. He warns Republicans not to "let the Democrats get ahead of them in work," but predicts a Republican majority in the next House.

Page 4.

The Winifred, the first American built tramp steamer, will sail Saturday for Puerto Rico.

The candidates for the Yale University track team were called out yesterday by Capt. T. Fisher. Nearly sixty men responded.

Mrs. Clotier, wife of a farmer at St. Severin, near Montreal, killed her four children and set fire to her home while her husband was at church on Sunday.

Tod Sloane, the American jockey, rode victorious in three races at the Nottingham Autumn meeting yesterday, thus adding to his list of triumphs on the English turf.

A new branch tax office for the receipt of taxes in the Borough of the Bronx was opened yesterday at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Over $92,000 was taken in.

The results of the ball games played in the National League yesterday: New York, 3; Philadelphia, 0. Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Boston, 13; Baltimore, 10. Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 0, (first game;) Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5, (second game.) Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1, (first game;) Chicago, 8; Louisville, 0, (second game.)

Page 5.

By Saturday it is expected Camp Wikoff will be deserted by all save the Seventh Infantry.

There has been a considerable advance in transatlantic freight rates, amounting in the case of grain to from 3 to 4 cents a bushel.

It was learned yesterday by Mr. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., that his kites had been successfully used by the army near Ponce, Puerto Rico.

The Forty-seventh New York and the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry and the Fifth Regular Cavalry have been ordered to Puerto Rico.

The Presbytery of New York held its October meeting yesterday, and re-elected the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw Moderator. Delegates to the New York Synod were elected.

The Forty-seventh New York and the Eighth immunes will sail from this port this week for Puerto Rico. The New Yorkers are much dissatisfied with the prospect of police work.

At yesterday's meetings of the Presbyteries of New York and Brooklyn, a statement issued by the Presbytery of Utah, that polygamy still flourishes in that State, was read.

Gen. Wheeler will testify to-day as the first witness before the War Investigating Commission. The commission decided yesterday to make a thorough inquiry into the alleged abuses on transports from Santiago.

The War Department yesterday announced that the proposed scheme for erecting barracks in the large cities as Winter quarters for the troops had been abandoned in favor of open camps in the Middle Southern States.

The consolidation of the new Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn was completed yesterday. By this consolidation the new company secures substantially all the electric light business in Brooklyn.

War Department officials believe that the continued pressure brought to bear by Congressmen and others to secure the mustering out of volunteers will necessitate a reorganization of the army. It is intimated that the volunteers sent to the West Indies will return after a few months of garrison duty and be released.

Another joint session of the Peace Commissions was held at Paris yesterday, and an adjournment was taken until Friday. It is reported that this interval was requested by the Spanish Commission in order to confer with the Madrid Government concerning some aggressive step taken by the Americans in setting forth their claims. Gen. Merritt has arrived at Paris.

The news that Col. J. G. Greene of the Ninth Regiment called a secret meeting of the officers last Saturday for the purpose of arranging for keeping the regiment in service for the full period of its enlistment has caused much excitement among the members of the organization. The majority desire to be mustered out, as promised when they left Camp Thomas, and it is said that several ex-officers of the regiment will protest to the Governor against keeping the men in service.

Page 6.

The President has appointed David J. Hill of Rochester First Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed John Bassett Moore.

Justice Cohen yesterday confirmed the inquisition of the Sheriff's jury which declared Mrs. Harriet Beach Rogers insane.

Improvements on John D. Rockefeller's Tarrytown property will stop to-day, pending a decision on his appeal from a tax assessment.

Harry S. Page, a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, is being sued by a hackman whose injured horse Mr. Page killed.

Marine Hospital officials discredit the rumor that the yellow fever situation in New Orleans is worse than reported. Trustworthy bulletins show only twelve cases and two deaths up to date.

The courts were yesterday opened for the court year after practically three months' vacation. In all, upward of 10,000 cases, not including the cases on the City Court calendar, are set down for hearing.

F. Carlson, manager at 9 Peck Slip, was stabbed in the back yesterday afternoon after he had interfered to prevent Thomas Russell's beating a small boy in front of his office. Russell denied the stabbing, but was held for felonious assault.

The woman arrested in London as Dr. Nancy Guilford, the Bridgeport midwife, was remanded for a week at Bow Street Police Court yesterday. Inspector Froest testified that articles bearing the initials "N. A. G." were found in her possession. The prisoner maintained strict silence.

Upon advices received at the State Department at Washington from the Chinese Minister stating that trouble is feared at Pekin, Secretary Long of the navy ordered Admiral Dewey yesterday to send two warships as near the Chinese capital as possible. This is for the purpose of protecting American interests.

At yesterday's session of the court-martial trial of Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon for criticising certain commanders of vessels at Santiago in a lecture, the defendant was put on the stand and stated he had suffered a nervous collapse, and was not responsible for what he said at the time. He said he had taken quinine and brandy before lecturing, and his head was in a whirl.

Mrs. Phoebe Clark Crilley, who died yesterday at 316 West Fortieth Street, was over 102 years old. Representatives of five generations of descendants survive her. Until a few days preceding her death she was able to attend to simple household duties, and until within a few years was remarkably active. She could repeat stories told her by her grandparents of times nearly two centuries ago.

Page 8.

The Trustees of Barnard College yesterday received enough subscriptions to insure the payment of the entire debt on the institution, which will now receive the $100,000 endowment fund given anonymously on the condition that the college should be out of debt by the beginning of the Fall term.

Applications from those anxious to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. John Hall in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon have been received in such numbers that the church will not accommodate all. The service will be simple. Delegations from many religious bodies are expected.

Page 9.

United States Consul Wolf at Noumea reports that new pearl fields of great richness have been discovered off the west coast of New Caledonia. One shell, he said, contained no fewer than 256 pearls, and one little boat of one and a half tons furnished last year twenty-two pounds of pearls.

Page 12.

The Santa Fé Road, it is said, has made arrangements to light all the cars of its limited trains running between Chicago and Los Angeles with electricity generated from the friction of the car axles.

Page 14.

Magistrate Crane has written to President York of the Police Board denying that he accused the police of persecuting liquor sellers.

Among other police transfers announced yesterday was that of Sergt. Frank Mangin, Superintendent Byrnes's old secretary, from the police boat Patrol to the head of the office of Steam Boiler Inspection. Capt. Allaire is to be retained at Headquarters.

Columbia University opened yesterday with 2,800 students. In his opening address, President Low spoke of the war with Spain as a triumph for school-trained men. The Medical College and the Law School of New York University also opened yesterday.

At the meeting of the Committee on Sites and Buildings of the Borough School Board a report of Associate Superintendents was made, showing that many school buildings are not so crowded as was supposed, and room can be found in them for kindergartens.

Commissioners of Accounts Hertle and Owen yesterday presented a voluminous report to Mayor Van Wyck covering their investigation since May 1 of the Department of Public Works under Gen. Collis. They make charges of gross mismanagement in the several bureaus, which, they say, in some instances amount to fraud, especially as regards asphalt contracts. Mayor Van Wyck and District Attorney Gardiner say they will prosecute any guilty persons.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.

New York Day at Omaha Exposition.
The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is to be orator of the day at Omaha, Saturday, Oct. 8th, which is designated as New York State Day at the Exposition. The New York Central has arranged for special train to leave New York Thursday, Oct. 6, at 1 P. M., reaching Omaha Saturday, 8:25 A. M. Excursion tickets good to return until the 13th, and including sleeping car to Omaha and all meals necessary going, $42.50. For tickets, apply to agents at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East Fourteenth Street, Grand Central Station or One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.—Adv.

QUAY CHARGED WITH CRIME

Pennsylvania Senator Accused of Conspiring to Misuse the Commonwealth's Funds.

GIVES BAIL FOR APPEARANCE

His Son, Richard R. Quay, ex-State Treasurer Haywood, and Charles H. McKee Also Named in Warrants Issued Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Senator Matthew S. Quay and his son Richard appeared before Magistrate Jermon this afternoon and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each for their appearance on Thursday to answer a charge alleged against them of conspiracy to misuse the funds of the Commonwealth. David H. Lane became surety for both men.

District Attorney Graham this afternoon stated that warrants had been issued charging Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay; ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg, the law partner of Lieut. Gov. Lyon, with conspiracy with the late John S. Hopkins, formerly cashier of the People's Bank, to make use of the State's funds in stock speculation.

District Attorney Graham said that from evidence in the shape of letters and papers furnished to him he believed it his duty to begin proceedings. He added:

"I propose to have a hearing as quickly as possible, and to produce at that hearing all the facts necessary to a binding over. Some of the facts will be reserved until the time of trial. If the state of affairs as represented to me is true, it ought to be exposed. This rottenness ought to be shown up, no matter upon whom it reflects.

"It is not my practice to speak in advance of the trial of a case, and I will say nothing further as to its merits. It was first brought to my knowledge on Friday."

Mr. Graham expressed a firm determination to proceed vigorously.

The affidavit upon which the warrants were sworn out was made by Detective Meyers, who is an attaché of the District Attorney's office. The text of the affidavit follows:

"State of Pennsylvania, City and County of Philadelphia, ss.: Charles F. Meyers, being sworn according to law, doth depose and say that Matthew Stanley Quay, Benjamin J. Haywood, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee and other persons to this deponent unknown did unlawfully combine, confederate, conspire, and agree to and with each other and the said persons unknown to use the public moneys of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their own use and also did combine, confederate, conspire, and agree to and with each other and divers persons to this deponent unknown and to and with John S. Hopkins, deceased, formerly cashier of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, a corporation duly credited and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to unlawfully buy and sell stocks, that is, shares of stock, in divers corporations, and did unlawfully use and employ the moneys of the People's Bank, within the County of Philadelphia, and within two years last past.

"All which deponent upon information and belief says is true. And further deponent saith not. CHARLES F. MEYERS.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September A. D., 1898.

"J. M. RUSH JERMON, Magistrate."

Hopkins, who is named in the affidavit, committed suicide in March last, and an examination of the bank's condition then made showed that the bank's assets were impaired. The bank at once went into liquidation, and President James McManes obligated himself personally to protect all creditors. At that time the deposit of State funds amounted to $505,000, most of which has since been paid into the State Treasury by Mr. McManes.

Thomas A. Barlow was appointed receiver of the bank when it closed its doors. Mr. Barlow is also Assistant District Attorney, but District Attorney Graham to-day stated that the prosecution had originated in his office, and that Mr. Barlow, in his capacity of receiver, had not in any way been instrumental in bringing the charges. The warrants were to-day placed in the hands of the Pinkerton detective agency for service.

Senator Quay, when seen at his hotel, said that he came here from Atlantic City to permit the service of any summons and to answer any charges made against him. He refused to discuss the matter. The Senator and his son returned to the sea-shore this afternoon.

Mr. Hayward is in Montana and Mr. McKee in New York.

Senator Penrose, who was with his colleague this afternoon, spoke freely after the latter's departure for Atlantic City.

"I presume Senator Quay will not make any statement at this juncture," said he, "regarding this last dastardly attack of his malevolent enemies, though he doubtless will in the proper way and at the proper time. There is, however, no reason why I, as his colleague and personal friend, should be silent.

"Attempted assassination of character has been almost the sole weapon of attack employed by Senator Quay's opponents for several years, and the methods pursued have been augmented in viciousness and vindictiveness as their futility has been demonstrated. As the last despairing effort of unscrupulous conspirators comes this brutal move of the opposition, which they have had upon their programme for weeks, with the desperate hope that it might in some way aid in the election of a Democratic Legislature.

"The people of Pennsylvania are, above all things else, fair and just, and they can be trusted to see through the sinister motives animating the small coterie of disgruntled, defeated politicians, who are responsible for this sensational resort to the courts. In due time there will be a complete exposition of the true inwardness of this latest act in the drama of character assassination now so conspicuous a feature of Pennsylvania politics."

James McManes, formerly President of the defunct People's Bank, said he had known the warrants were to be issued, although he had nothing to do with the action. He asserted ignorance of any transactions justifying it. Mr. McManes added:

"Senator Quay and his son, Richard, both had their personal notes discounted at the bank, the last of which matured after the bank had closed its doors. These notes were all promptly paid when due, and neither Mr. Quay nor his son is indebted to the bank one dollar that I know of. My feelings toward Mr. Quay and the other men involved are of the most friendly character. Mr. Quay and I had our differences in days gone by, but they were patched up long ago."

The news struck politicians of all shades of faith like a thunderbolt, and a variety of explanations were given and discussed throughout the day. Secretary of the Commonwealth David Martin said he knew nothing beyond the newspaper statements. The affair is considered to have additional significance from the fact that it comes in the midst of one of the most bitter campaigns ever fought between Quay and his opponents, involving the question of his re-election to the Senate.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 3.—Lieut. Gov. Walter Lyon, who is Mr. McKee's law partner, said to-day that the incentive for the issuing of the warrants against Senator Quay and others was to produce campaign thunder, but that he thought it a decidedly reckless piece of business, inasmuch as there was not the slightest shadow of wrong-doing on the part of the defendants. It would react to such an extent upon the prosecutors, he said, that more harm than good would be done their cause.

Mr. Lyon explained that Richard Quay had borrowed money from the People's Bank of Philadelphia to build the New Castle Street Railway, and said he presumed Senator Quay was brought into the matter by his having signed his son's notes. Lieut. Gov. Lyon said all the money had been paid back to the bank, and that the State had lost nothing.

The firm of Lyon & McKee acted as attorneys for the New Castle Street Railway, but had no connection whatever with the financial end of it, and Mr. Lyon said he could not understand why his firm had been brought into the matter.

HOBSON CHANGES HIS PLANS.

Recovering Guns from the Sunken Ships Before Attending to the Colon—Finds His Glasses.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Hobson has arrived here on a visit. He changed his programme, and worked for an entire week on the Vizcaya in recovering her guns. To-morrow divers will make a final examination of the Vizcaya's bottom in the hope that there will be found a possibility of raising the ship. Lieut. Hobson will afterward proceed to the wreck of the Almirante Oquendo and take off her guns, leaving the Cristobal Colon until the last.

Lieut. Hobson has recovered the glasses which he had on board the Merrimac. They were taken by Admiral Cervera. When the Admiral was at Annapolis he was asked about the glasses, and in reply stated that he had left them aboard the Infanta Maria Teresa. After that vessel was raised a search was made, but the glasses were not found. Lieut. Hobson, while looking overboard in the clear water one day saw what he thought might be his glasses. He dived and discovered that the object he had seen was that for which he had been searching. The glasses were recovered and shipped North to friends in New York.

COL. WARING TO GO TO CUBA.

Will Report Upon the Sanitary Conditions of Towns Where Troops Will Be Located.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Col. Livermore of the Corps of Engineers and Col. George E. Waring, Jr., have been designated to join the board which is to look after camp sites in Cuba. Col. Livermore goes to make an examination with especial reference to the fortifications, and to report whether new fortifications are needed or whether repairs are necessary to those already in place.

Col. Waring is assigned to the duty of looking into the sanitary condition of the different towns where troops are to be located and to report what should be done to place them in good sanitary condition.

A SUPPOSED GAS DEAL.

Incorporators of a New Concern All Seem to be Unknown in the Business.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. It is organized with a capital of $25,000,000. The Directors are Henry J. Hemmens, Frank D. Allen, F. L. Allen, J. F. Yawger, Louis M. King, C. N. Flint, and N. W. Smith of New York City.

All the Directors are lawyers except L. M. King, who is a clerk at 280 Broadway, and lodges at 68 West Forty eighth Street, where Henry J. Hemmens of Beardsley & Hemmens and F. L. Allen also lodge. None of them was found last night except F. D. Allen, who lives at 201 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He is a lawyer at 195 Broadway. Mr. Allen declined in the most positive manner to discuss the incorporation in any of its bearings or to give any information about it or its promoters. No Director has a record of any affiliation with any corporation of any character.

One of the most prominent gas men in New York said last night that he could not in the Directors recognize any deal that had been talked about since the merging of the Equitable and East River Companies into the New Amsterdam Gas Company ten months ago. The Directors were not known in the gas world or as promoters, and were evidently dummies. The capitalization, he added, was too small for any of the great schemes proposed, such as the New Amsterdam-Standard consolidation, for instance.

EMPEROR TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Reports Say He Was Arrested by the Dowager's People.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing on Sept. 29, says that the Emperor vainly tried to escape from the palace, but was arrested by the Dowager's people.

The correspondent also says that Chao-shu-chao, Vice President of the Board of Punishment, has been appointed to succeed Chang-y-huan as Director of the Board of Mines and Railways.

Col. Du Paty de Clam in Rome.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The Tribuna maintains that Col. Du Paty de Clam has been in Rome for some days.

RICH NEW PEARL FIELDS.

Twenty-two Pounds of Gems Secured by a Small Boat Off New Caledonia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—New pearls fields of great richness have been discovered off the coast of New Caledonia, on the west side, according to United States Consul Wolf, at Noumea. He says that one shell contained the fabulous number of 256 pearls, and one little boat of one and a half tons furnished last year twenty-two pounds of pearls.

Up to this time the water has not been sounded to a greater depth than 6 feet 7 inches, but the fisheries are to be further exploited by French and Austrian syndicates.

Mr. Wolf says that the quality of the pearl shells is remarkably fine, and he urges that Americans profit by the discovery, although haste is necessary, on account of the enterprise of foreign firms.

WHERE PRICE REGULATES QUALITY

The quality of anything invariably regulates its price. It is a reasonable presumption that, all else being equal, the thing which costs the most is the best. This is particularly true of Champagne, the wholesale prices of which are regulated for the entire world by the London market, in which the greatest connoisseurs and most discriminating judges are engaged. Here Pommery invariably sells at a higher price than other Champagnes. This is proof positive that it is considered by the best judges to be superior. In America its retail price is usually the same as other brands, but those familiar with the facts appreciate that they are getting better value for their money if they order Pommery.—Adv.

BRUNSWICK STORM-SWEPT

Georgia Sea Coast Town Inundated and Several Lives and Much Property Lost.

SEA WATER FLOODS THE CITY

Vessels Driven Ashore, Locomotive Fires Extinguished, Wharves and Docks Devastated, and Houses Wrecked by a Furious Wind.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 3.—During the tropical hurricane of Sunday, a tidal wave was driven in from the sea and inundated for an average depth of five feet practically every business-house and warehouse in this city.

Conservative estimates place the property loss at half a million dollars, though, when the details are all in, the figures may be considerably shaded either way. The Mallory Steamship and Southern Railway docks were under water four feet. In the residence section of the city the water was from two to eight feet deep. There was a full sweep of wind and water from the ocean into and across the city.

Two fatalities in Brunswick and one a few miles out of the city have been reported. Those in the city were negro children. Their parents are missing and may have been drowned. A few miles out of town Sterritt Aiken, colored, was killed by falling bricks blown from a chimney.

Meagre reports from the Sea Islands on the coast are far from reassuring. At Jekyll Island, where the clubhouses of New York millionaires are situated, much damage has been done. Dixville, a suburb of Brunswick, inhabited by negroes, was inundated and the destruction is almost complete. No lives were lost there.

Five vessels are ashore in Brunswick Harbor, two being the Norwegian barks Record and Louise, one an American schooner, and two valuable pilot boats.

On the docks were hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber and cross ties and naval stores, which will be washed away. Nearly all the docks suffered from lifting. While the water was doing its damage underneath, the wind was playing havoc overhead.

Several fronts of brick buildings were blown partly out and the rain poured through in torrents. Every church in the city was damaged either by water or wind. All electric wires were prostrated. Fires in locomotives, in and near the city, were put out by the driving sheets of water.

The storm began at 4 A. M. and continued twelve hours, with wind from forty to sixty miles an hour. The loss to railroads has been considerable from washing of tracks and injury to terminal property. Communication cannot be fully restored for a day or two.

The flood which inundated the islands and lowlands around Savannah and all the neighboring coast has partially subsided. The first news from the Sea Islands, on the South Carolina coast, between Tybee and Beaufort, where the great tidal wave of 1893 caused such fearful fatality, was received to-night. The damage by the storm there was comparatively small, and so far as is known there was no loss of life. The steamer Clifton made the trip from Savannah to Port Royal this afternoon and arrived here late to-night. The flood was driven by a northeast gale, and did not cover any of the Sea Islands in that section except those nearest the ocean.

The steamers City of Macon, City of Augusta, and Kansas City, from New York, and the Essex from Baltimore, arrived to-day, and all felt the force of the storm to some extent. The City of Macon was in the height of it. The wind reached a velocity of nearly 100 miles an hour, but the ship weathered it and sustained little damage. The four schooners Synara, Mileville, Fanny Childs, and Franklin, which were driven into the marshes at Quarantine, will be floated after the removal of their cargoes.

At Tybee there was less damage than was feared. The fortifications were filled with sand, which was several feet deep around the guns, but the flood did not reach them. On the islands near the city the crops have been entirely swept away, and much live stock has been lost, but there were no fatalities.

Brunswick has suffered a long series of misfortunes. It seems to have succeeded to the evil eminence once held by Memphis. It is one of the last strongholds of yellow fever in this country, and has been visited frequently by destructive storms and West Indian tornadoes.

Some years ago it started upon what seemed to be a brilliant career. It sprang in a short time from an insignificant and almost forgotten seaport into an important commercial city. On the Island of St. Simons, at the mouth of its harbor, was formerly the capital of the State, Frederica, and the strip of coast and its adjacent islands were the home of rich planters and the site of magnificent estates before 1860. All of this ante-bellum prosperity vanished in the struggle of 1860-5; and the little town of Brunswick was a mere name on the map.

Its recent prosperity was due to the lumber and naval stores trade, the city ranking first in the world in both. Much of this trade has now been driven to Savannah and Charleston, by the repetition of disasters like the present one, although its business men are making strong efforts to maintain the standing and importance of the place. The channel, formerly quite shallow and unsafe, has been deepened and widened by the novel methods of Col. Goodyear, who blew out a ship canal with dynamite exploded in the hard clay of the bar.

In 1893 Brunswick, then a promising city, was devastated by a tornado, which drove in the sea and deluged the city, as well as the entire coast from Jacksonville, Fla., to Georgetown, S. C. The loss of life was appalling, and the damage to property was reckoned in the millions.

The previous year the city was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever. This injured the city more by reason of its moral effect than by its actual ravages. There were few deaths, but the inhabitants lost hope and security and many removed to more northerly places.

The situation of Brunswick exposes it to the sea. While the estuary which forms the harbor affords a safe anchorage for ships, the city is on low ground and a rise of several feet in the tide imperils the place. It is also exposed to the high winds which sweep across the ocean from the tropics and which are likely to develop into tornadoes during the equinox in Spring and Autumn.

RICE CROP INJURED BY STORMS.

Much Damage Wrought in the Vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—Yesterday's tornado and the storm of two weeks have done but small damage to property in this vicinity, but the loss to rice growers was very heavy. Even damage done by the great storm of 1893 has been exceeded. It is variously estimated by the planters and rice brokers that the loss will be from 30 to 50 per cent.

The damage is entirely due to the high tides and easterly winds that have prevailed along the coast as a result of the storms. The tides have kept the water in the fields for a week, and the drains refuse to draw. The easterly wind serves to keep the water backed up in the streams.

Breaks in the banks have occurred on the Poupou, Ashpoo, and Combahee Rivers, and these sections have suffered most severely. In some cases the entire crops in those sections are lost. No word has reached here from the Sea Islands, and the extent of the damage is not known.

PREDICTED THE HURRICANE.

Weather Bureau Issued Warnings of the Southern Storm's Approach.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has issued the following special bulletin in reference to the recent Southern storm:

"The storm which Sunday broke with such fury over the Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina coasts was detected at its inception Thursday morning by means of the recently established West Indian service. Its approach was fully shown by the new cordon of stations, and, during daylight on Saturday, warnings of the coming storm were completely distributed throughout the region covered by the storm on Sunday.

"The storm has now moved to West Central Georgia, decreasing in energy and losing its character as a hurricane. It is probable that if it moves northward at all it will be of such mild character as to create no further damage, except such as might result from heavy downpours of rain. However, special observations will be taken in the Middle Atlantic States for the purpose of giving timely warning in case the storm should again give evidence of increasing to such proportions as would be dangerous to shipping."

Philadelphia Bark Ashore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—The bark Wandering Jew, Capt. J. S. Little, from Philadelphia for Galveston, with a cargo of coal, lies in six fathoms of water off Long Island. Bad weather began on Friday. The vessel sprung a leak in a hurricane on Saturday, and the crew were kept constantly at the pumps. She tried to come to Charleston, but was forced ashore. The Captain and crew took to the rigging and remained in a perilous position until rescued this morning by the Charleston tug John Haflin, Capt. Flatley, and brought here.

ALLEGED GIGANTIC SCHEME.

To Unite the World's Warship Building and Armor Plate and Gunmaking Interests.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 3.—An evening paper says:

"An attempt is being made to unite the warship building interests and the armor-plate and gunmaking interests of the world into one great syndicate, whose factories shall be located near Cleveland. Men of international reputation in the financial and manufacturing world are in the deal.

"The projectors claim they can raise a capital of $200,000,000. One of their fond dreams, which may or may not become a reality, is said to be the securing of a canal from the great lakes to the sea, all on United States territory. The yards for building warships could then be located on the lakes.

"It is believed that every shipbuilding, gunmaking, and armor-plate-making firm in the United States has been in the negotiations, and all Summer foreigners of wealth and rank have been quietly visiting Cleveland.

"Among the Clevelanders who are to be in the deal, it is said, are Col. Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society of Savings, and Robert Wallace, President of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company. Dr. Gatling, the famous inventor, has been here in conference with other men in the deal. His new invention, the immense gun which was cast in one piece at the Otis Steel Works, has excited discussion in the private conferences. The foreigners who visited the city were taken to the Otis works and examined the big plant carefully.

"Armstrong, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, has also been here. Andrew Carnegie is one of the men in the negotiation. The new combine may need his armor-plate factory.

"Robert Wallace is now in the West with several of the foreigners who visited Cleveland. Before he returns he will stop at San Francisco, and the proprietors of the Union Iron Works, which built the battleship Oregon, will be approached as to whether they will come into the combine.

"Some time ago Murray A. Vernor of Pittsburg, a promoter who has engineered many deals for Carnegie, was in Cleveland and took up the great project with local men."

Story Ridiculed at Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 3.—The gigantic combination of warship building alleged to have been practically consummated at Cleveland, is pooh-poohed by everyone here supposed to be connected with the scheme. The Carnegie Company officials when questioned, simply said it was too ridiculous to even deny. Nobody in this section can be found who will admit having anything to do with the matter.

Philadelphia Man Lost at Niagara.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Charles Wicks, a painter, who came here from Philadelphia to work on the new steel arch bridge at Niagara Falls, fell from a scaffold on the bridge yesterday, 150 feet to the river. A peculiar feature of the accident was that the body did not come to the surface. Some great undertow must have swept it into the rapids before it could reach the surface.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Sunday night in Southern Georgia has moved to Tennessee, diminishing in intensity. The pressure continues high off the Middle Atlantic Coast, and the high pressure in Montana has moved to the north of North Dakota.

Rain has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States and rain or snow in the Upper Missouri Valley. It has grown cooler in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region.

Rain may be expected in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the lake regions, the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Red River of the South Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	44	64	63
6 A. M.	44	62	64
9 A. M.	49	67	70
12 M.	54	70	75
4 P. M.	58	73	75
6 P. M.	56	72	73
9 P. M.	55	68	72
12 P. M.	52	69	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1897	55
Corresponding date for last twenty years	61

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 3 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 95 per cent.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

AT THE REPUBLICAN CLUB

A "Harmony" Reception Is Tendered to the Candidates of the Saratoga Convention.

GOV. BLACK WAS NOT PRESENT

Col. Roosevelt, with Twenty Rough Riders as a Body Guard, Receives an Ovation—Efforts to Find Senator Platt Fruitless.

The men who made Theodore Roosevelt the Republican candidate for Governor and the men who fought him and tried to renominate Frank S. Black sat down together in an upper room of the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, last evening. It was a meeting of pacification, preliminary to the notification to-day and the ratification to-morrow night.

The invitations to the gathering described it as a "reception to the nominees of the Saratoga Convention." It was in reality a scheme for bringing together the candidates and leaders of the party by way of smoothing the way for the opening of the campaign. It was the formal burying of the hatchet and pledging anew of party loyalty.

All the prominent Republicans in the State had been invited. Several hundred of them were there, and those who could not come sent their regrets. At the head of this list was Gov. Black, who assured Dr. Depew in an autograph note that he "had already completed arrangements for a rest of a few days in the country." "I should be glad to attend the reception," wrote the Governor, "but in my absence I hope you will convey to your guests, the nominees, my best wishes and my earnest desire for their success."

George W. Aldridge sent word that he had intended to come, but had been prevented at the last moment by illness in his family. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison sent a telegram of regret at his inability to attend, and so did Dr. Seth Low, Francis Hendricks, J. Sloat Fassett, Senator George R. Malby, and a score of others of high place in the party. Senator Platt was not there, nor did he send any explanation of his absence, which caused comment. Late in the evening, when the magnates of the party were assembled in the upper chamber, a messenger was dispatched in a cab to fetch Mr. Platt, but the Senator could not be found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the "harmony dinner" had to go on without him.

But if Senator Platt was missing, Col. Roosevelt was very much there. He came amid a burst of yells from the crowd on the stoop at a few minutes before 9 o'clock,

Buildings, and Chauncey M. Depew; Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie and John Sabine Smith. Senator Platt was not there.

What took place behind the closed doors of this chamber was not revealed to those outside. When Dr. Depew was asked beforehand if there would be any speech-making, he said, "Not if we can help it." Moreover, Chairman Odell, who is a believer in the value of silence on the part of Gubernatorial candidates, was there to see that no speeches were made. And none was made. The successful candidates and their ante-convention opponents, took their salad and sandwiches together, but whatever harmonizing was done was the result of the mere getting together of formerly antagonistic elements, not by any openly voiced pledge or declaration.

At 10:30 o'clock Col. Roosevelt left the clubhouse. He will return to Oyster Bay early this morning. This afternoon he and the other Republican candidates will be notified of their nomination at his home at Oyster Bay, the Notification Committee leaving this city on a special train at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

ROSY REPUBLICAN HOPES.

Roosevelt's Callers Talk of Majorities Ranging from 100,000 to 250,000—Candidate's Busy Afternoon.

Col. Roosevelt reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Oyster Bay yesterday at 1:45 o'clock. He was met by Col. Lovell H. Jerome, with whom he took luncheon by appointment in the hotel café. When he appeared at the rooms of the Republican State Committee half an hour later he found them thronged with Republicans of varying degrees of prominence, all awaiting "just a word" with him. From the rapidly growing crowd in the corridors Col. Roosevelt fled to the new retreat provided for him in Room 11, adjoining the office of Executive Chairman Barnes. This apartment will be his from now until election day. It is there that he will attend to his correspondence and receive all official visitors.

After an hour and a half of dictation to a stenographer Col. Roosevelt announced that he had at last caught up with his correspondence, an achievement on which he felt that he ought to be congratulated. Just then Chairman Odell of the State Committee, who had been at his home in Newburg since Saturday, appeared and the Chairman and the candidate went into conference.

Among Col. Roosevelt's callers of the afternoon were Secretary of State John Palmer, Controller James A. Roberts, John R. Hazel of Buffalo, and Alderman Bates of Rensselaer, Secretary of the Fish, Game and Forestry Commission, Mr. Palmer took occasion to deny the statement recently attributed to him that he expected the Democrats to bring legal proceedings to prevent the filing with him of Col. Roosevelt's nomination certificate. All that he knew of the matter, he said, was what he had seen in the newspapers. His own opinion was, he said, that the Democrats would do nothing with the eligibility issue until after Roosevelt's election, if at all.

There was an exuberant air among the Republicans at State headquarters all day. Col. Roosevelt's spirit of energy, activity, and enthusiasm had apparently permeated the vicinity, and up-State politicians vied with local leaders in predicting glorious results from the Rough Rider's campaign. Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, reputed one of the most conservative of Republicans, was quoted as declaring that Roosevelt would carry the State by 250,000. Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the State Executive Committee ventured the off-hand prediction that Roosevelt would run nine down to the Harlem with a lead of 175,000 votes, while Lovell H. Jerome, late anti-Platt worker, said that he would be satisfied if the Colonel won by 100,000 votes.

Chairman Odell is not making any predictions. He does not regard the campaign as anything in the nature of a "walk-over," and he does not purpose to relax a single effort to bring out a full party vote and capture as many independent votes as possible, because of roseate-hued pictures of his leading candidate's popularity. Mr. Odell is regarded by the Republicans who know him best as an exceedingly careful and conservative campaigner, and they do not expect him to put forth any estimates on majorities until he has the figures to base them on.

Col. Roosevelt received yesterday the following letter from Gen. Chaffee:

My Dear Colonel: My hearty congratulations to you—the next Governor of New York.

It is my fond hope that your administration as Governor will be as satisfying to the people of the State as has been your service to the Nation in war.

Therefore, with the best of wishes, lead on bravely as at San Juan, and victory shall be as complete, glorious, and satisfying to you personally next November. Sincerely yours,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Gen. Chaffee commanded the right wing of the United States Army in the battle of El Caney, July 1, and it was from his brigade that two of the three companies came that charged and captured the Spanish fort and trenches on the hill. He took conspicuous part, also, in the battle of San Juan, July 2, and there witnessed Col. Roosevelt's charge up the hill at the head of the Rough Riders.

Chairman Barnes has called a meeting of the State Executive Committee for Saturday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ROOSEVELT PAYS CITY TAXES.

He Gets a Rebate for Promptness—Motion Against Tax Commissioners Adjourned.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, acting for Col. Theodore Roosevelt, paid the tax yesterday on his personal property at 680 Madison Avenue. The amount of the tax was $1,005, but a rebate of $9.72 was allowed, as the payment was made during the period of grace fixed by the Tax Department.

Yesterday was the first day the department's offices were open for the receipt of taxes. Col. Roosevelt said yesterday that he had written to his uncle, John E. Roosevelt, asking him to pay his taxes for him either in New York or Oyster Bay. When he returned, he said, he found that his tax had not been paid in either place. He had tried to pay in Oyster Bay, but the books were closed. If his uncle had lived, the tax would have been paid in Oyster Bay.

No application was made in the Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday to have discontinued the motion instituted by Col. Theodore Roosevelt against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The reason, it was said, was because Justice Cohen's order to show cause was not sent to the Corporation Counsel on Saturday last. An adjournment was granted by Justice Daly to Tuesday, Oct. 11.

BIG ROOSEVELT RALLY ASSURED.

Republicans of All Factions Clamorous for Tickets.

The headquarters of the Republican County Committee were besieged yesterday by applicants for tickets to the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening to ratify the action of the Saratoga convention, and the indications are that the great auditorium will fall far short of accommodating the thousands of Republicans who will seek admittance.

To President Quigg of the County Committee, who has the rally in charge, the most gratifying feature is that there is equal anxiety on the part of "regular" and anti-organization Republicans to get seats for the meeting. The Brookfield Republicans expect to turn out in force, and the fact that Dr. Seth Low and Joseph H. Choate are to speak is expected to attract to the gathering hundreds of Republicans who have not helped to ratify the nomination of a Platt candidate in years.

There have been no changes in the programme, which includes Col. Roosevelt, Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, and Timothy L. Woodruff as the speakers of the evening, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as presiding officer.

KINGS SENATORIAL NOMINEES.

Republican Machine Candidates Successful in Every District—Contest in the Eighth.

The Republicans of Kings County named their candidates for the State Senate last night. The outcome in most of the districts fulfilled the expectations of those in close touch with the party's affairs in the county. The machine candidates were successful in all of the districts, although several of them had to put forth every effort to win against the opposition. The candidates are:

Third District—GEORGE J. HARDY.
Fourth District—DAVID FLOYD DAVIS.
Fifth District—ROBERT L. BRACKETT.
Sixth District—WILLIAM H. ZIEGLER.
Seventh District—EDWARD SCHLEUTER.
Eighth District—HENRY MARSHALL.
Ninth District—JULIUS L. WIEMAN.

The Third District Convention was held at the Atheneum, corner of Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street. Herbert H. Sherlock presided. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and the nomination went begging. Capt. George J. Hardy, who is a member of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, had a walkover. His only competitor was Phair W. Berglund. Hardy was an unsuccessful candidate for Councilman last year.

David Floyd Davis was an easy winner in the Fourth District. The convention, which was held at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Lee Avenue and Clymer Street, was devoid of unusual incident.

The Fifth District is also hopelessly Democratic, and the nomination was little sought after. Robert L. Brackett was named without much opposition. The convention was held at Sackett Hall, corner of Sackett and Hoyt Streets.

Alexander Robb, who was backed by Michael J. Dady in the Sixth District, was defeated by William H. Ziegler, after an exciting contest. The convention was held at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue.

Edward Schleuter had little difficulty in securing the nomination in the Seventh District. The convention, which was held at Turn Hall, on Meserole Street, was a lively one, but the opposition to Schleuter did not develop unexpected strength.

The bitterest fight of the night was in the Eighth District. The contest was between Henry Marshall, the machine candidate, and Senator Wray, who sought a renomination. The convention, which was held at the Criterion Theatre, at Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, was unusually exciting. The Wray forces put up a gallant fight, but were defeated after a bitter contest.

Julius L. Wieman was not formidably opposed in the Ninth District. He was renominated after a brief contest. The convention was held at Arion Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway.

THE GOVERNOR'S PATRONAGE.

Places Which He Will Have at His Disposal and the Salaries Attached to Them.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The next Governor of the State will have a large amount of patronage at his disposal. He will be shorn of his present large military staff, which will after Jan. 1 next consist of an Adjutant General, a Military Secretary, and fourteen Aides de Camp, of whom ten are to be selected from the officers of the Guard and Naval Militia. There will be during his term, however, the dispensing of a large number of important offices, including the following:

State Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Louis F. Payn, in 1900, salary $7,000.
Superintendent of Banks in place of Frederick D. Kilburn, in 1899, salary $7,000.
Superintendent of Public Works in place of G. W. Aldridge, in 1899, salary $6,000.
Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed Charles A. Wieting, in 1899, salary $4,000.
Five members of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, in 1900, to succeed B. H. Davis of Pamyra, William R. Weed of Potsdam, Charles S. Babcock of Rochester, Edward Thompson of Northport, and H. S. Holden of Syracuse, salary $2,500 each.
Three members of the Civil Service Commission, in 1899, to succeed Willard A. Cobb of Lockport, Silas W. Burt of New York City, and George P. Lord of Dundee, salaries $2,000.
Three Statutory Revision Commissioners, in 1899, to succeed A. Judd Northrup of Syracuse, Charles Z. Lincoln of Little Valley, and William H. Johnson of Oneonta, salaries not to exceed in the aggregate $9,000.
Commissioner of the Capitol, in 1899, to succeed Isaac G. Perry, salary $7,500.
Three Tax Commissioners, in 1899, to succeed Martin Hermance of Poughkeepsie, R. S. Jenkins of Norwich, and E. L. Adams of Elmira, salaries $2,500.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in 1899, in place of John T. McDonough of Albany, salary $3,000.
Factory Inspector in 1899, in place of Daniel O'Leary of Glens Falls; salary, $3,000.
State Commissioner in Lunacy in 1899, in place of Goodwin Brown of New York City; salary, $5,000.
Three members of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration in 1899, in place of William Purcell of Rochester, Henry C. Johnston of Astoria, and W. H. H. Webster of Buffalo; salaries, $3,000.
Inspector of Gas Meters in 1900, in place of James T. Stewart of New York City; salary, $5,000.
Two Commissioners of Quarantine, in place of F. H. Schroeder of Brooklyn, and E. J. Palmer of New York City; salaries, $2,500.
Health Officer of the Port of New York, in place of Dr. A. H. Doty of New York City; salary, $12,500.
Harbor Master of Albany, in place of William H. Steers.
Three members of the State Racing Commission, in 1900, in place of August Belmont of New York City, John Sanford of Amsterdam, and E. D. Morgan of Westbury Station, L. I.
Judge of the Court of Claims, in place of Judge George W. Beebe, in 1900; salary, $5,000.

REGISTRATION IN VILLAGES.

Attorney General Hancock's View as to the Basis of Population.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Attorney General Hancock, in an opinion rendered at the request of Lewis C. Platt of White Plains as to the method of determining the population of a village for the purpose of imposing personal registration, says:

"I am of the opinion that in villages incorporated under the general law, Chapter 414, Laws of 1897, the census taken in January last should be the criterion whether personal registration be required; that in villages which exist by virtue of a special charter, the last census taken therein under the direction of the village authorities, if such has been done, should be the rule, and that in villages controlled by a special charter which does not authorize an enumeration, the last State census should be followed in the matter of registration."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence Will Probably Be Nominated for Governor To-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3.—There seems to be little doubt that the Democratic Convention to-morrow will nominate Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence for Governor and Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham for the second place on the ticket.

There have been mutterings among some of the party leaders who gathered in the parlors and corridors of the Bay State House to-night in favor of some other man, and there were a few who thought that Henry B. Lovering of Lynn would draw out the veteran vote, but a somewhat vigorous Campaign Committee from Lawrence put what zest there was in the preliminary canvass for Bruce, and unless something unforeseen occurs in the meantime he will probably be the choice of the convention.

It is generally expected that those who are still opposed to the leaders now in power will postpone hostilities until another year, and this lack of opposition was the cause of the small attendance at the informal meeting of the party followers to-night.

As far as the resolutions are concerned the presence of George Fred Williams insures no backsliding from the Chicago platform, and there seems to be little indication that any compromise plank on the silver question will be advanced. The committee spent a number of hours in hard work, perfecting the resolutions. The principal features will be the denunciation of imperialism and the War Department. The usual planks in opposition to trusts, government by commissions, and one or two other State issues which have been in the platform for the past three or four years will also be allowed to remain.

The convention to-morrow will be called to order by Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke, and Philip J. Doherty of Charlestown will be made permanent Chairman, with his address as the keynote of the convention. Senator J. J. Flynn of Lawrence will nominate ex-Mayor Bruce of Lawrence, and the other nominations will follow in the usual order. It is expected that George Fred Williams will address the convention, and his speech will probably be one of the leading features of the day.

The dominant sentiment of the convention this year seems to be for harmony, and it is the hope of the leaders that the ground work for a united front for 1900 will be taken to-morrow.

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The Campaign to be Opened Today by the Notification of Candidates.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S CANVASS

He Promises to Break His Silence by Speaking in Brooklyn Next Week—May Outline the Work for the Party.

The Democrats will open their campaign to-day by the notification of the candiates nominated at the Syracuse convention. Preparatory work has been in progress ever since the ticket was put up, and even prior to that, but the open and vigorous work will be initiated by Justice Augustus Van Wyck to-night in his brief speech of acceptance. The campaign committee will to-morrow morning begin the actual canvass of the State.

Agreeable to the wishes of Mr. Van Wyck the programme of the notification ceremony, simple as it was planned, has been slightly changed. The nominee for Governor will be notified at his residence, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and the other candidates will be notified at the headquarters of the State Committee in the Hoffman House.

As now arranged, the plan is that the notification committee, which is the State Executive Committee, will meet in the headquarters early in the evening. All the nominees, except Justice Van Wyck, will meet with the committee. The committee and nominees will then go to Brooklyn, where Mr. Van Wyck will be formally notified about 8 or 8:30 P. M.

After this short ceremony Mr. Van Wyck will accompany the committee and other nominees back to this city and to the headquarters of the State Committee, where the ceremony of notification will be completed.

It is not expected that there will be any set speeches. Each nominee will, it is said, accept the nomination in a few words, handing to the Chairman of the Notification Committee a formal written acceptance. The only speech of any length will be that by Frederick C. Schraub, who will make the formal notification. Mr. Schraub was permanent Chairman of the Syracuse convention. Mr. Van Wyck, it is said, will make only a few remarks, accepting the nomination and expressing his appreciation of the honor. He will not touch upon the issues of the campaign or outline his own plan of work.

The Executive Committee was appointed by the convention as a committee on notification. It is composed of the following members: Chairman, P. H. McCarren, Perry Belmont, John P. Carroll, John Whalen, Mayor Malloy of Troy, Andrew McLean of Brooklyn, Charles N. Bulger, John W. Weber, John J. Kennedy, Arthur C. Fields, and S. S. Taylor. Frank Campbell, Chairman; John F. Gaynor, treasurer, and James N. Carlisle, secretary, of the State Committee, are also made members ex-officio of the Committee on Notification.

It is understood that Richard Croker, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, and other prominent Tammany leaders will be present, both at the home of Augustus Van Wyck and at the headquarters of the State Committee to witness the notification.

Justice Van Wyck has promised to break his long silence by making a speech in Brooklyn early next week. The reticence of the Justice and of his brother, the Mayor of New York, has almost become proverbial. Mr. Croker voiced the general opinion of the Democrats when he said Sunday: "Those Van Wycks don't talk much," and he commended their astute reticence at the proper time.

But Augustus Van Wyck has decided that in his campaign there is much to be said, and that ought to be said. He will, it is understood, set an example to his campaign leaders by taking the stump energetically in behalf of the platform and of the ticket. His first speech will be made, it is said, at a big mass meeting that has been arranged for at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to ratify the action of the Syracuse convention. It is expected that the speech will lay down the lines of argument upon which the canvass will be made, and the plan upon which the work will be conducted by party leaders.

The date of this ratification meeting has not yet been determined. It was at first decided to hold the meeting this week, but it has been found expedient to postpone it beyond Sunday. Other speakers have not yet been selected, but it is thought that Elliot Danforth and Andrew McLean will be on hand.

The Democratic Campaign Committee purposes having two big ratifications this side the East River after Oct. 12, when the judicial nominations will have been made, so that all nominations may be ratified at the same time. Both meetings will be held in Tammany Hall, and will be two weeks apart.

Meanwhile the Campaign Committee has opened its headquarters in the Wigwam and has begun active work. It has arranged a list of speakers to be sent out into different parts of the State, as they may be wanted, and is now preparing a great quantity of campaign literature. Tammany Hall will have charge of the campaign in this city, and the Campaign Committee will devote itself to the rest of the State.

The enthusiasts among the Democrats are wearing a new campaign button that is creating comment on the part of Republicans. It has on its face the legend "Teddy, the Dodger."

COLORED DEMOCRATS START.

One Hundred Delegates to the Syracuse Convention Leave Town.

One hundred delegates to the Convention of Colored Democrats of the State of New York, to be held to-day at Syracuse, assembled at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the United Colored Democracy of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, 156 West Fifty-third Street, and under the marshalship of President Edward S. Lee were escorted to the West Shore Ferry by 1,000 tried and true colored Democrats. The delegates left two hours later by special train over the West Shore Railroad. The delegates, attired in Prince Alberts, striped trousers, and high hats, made an imposing and impressing appearance. The delegation was headed by a brass band and carried appropriate banners. The line of march was through Fifty-third Street to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, to the ferry, and the procession attracted much attention on the march. The delegation will be joined by similar bodies at Albany and other cities and towns en route.

The convention, having for its object the organization of the colored voters of the State into one solid Democratic phalanx, to indorse the Dtmocratic State ticket, and to map out a line of aggressive campaign work, will be opened this morning by Mayor McGuire at Syracuse. The deliberations will consume one day.

Nominated for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS—Second District, Frederick H. Gillett, Republican; Third District, Joseph H. Walker, Republican; Fourth District, George W. Weymouth, Republican; Eighth District, Samuel W. McCall, Republican.

Rhode Island—First District, Charles H. Tilley, Prohibitionist; Second District, Leonard Watrous, Prohibitionist.

SILVER DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

Committee Appointed to Further Bimetallism—W. H. Harvey Manager of Its Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has appointed ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri; ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois; Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska, and Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado to act in conjunction with himself as a committee on ways and means. This committee addressed the following letter to William H. Harvey (Coin) of this city:

The undersigned Committee on Ways and Means to further the cause of bimetallism and the overthrow of corrupt Republican domination of this country, tenders you the position of general manager of its work. You will observe that the committee represents not only the Democratic Party, but the allied forces that are working with it for the protection of the Republic and free institutions, and it is in a spirit of harmony and true patriotism that we desire your assistance.

Mr. Harvey has notified the committee of his acceptance of the position, and has opened an office in the Unity Building in this city. He has given up the editorship of The Patriots' Bulletin, the official organ of the Patriots of America, which organization he founded after the campaign of 1896. It is understood that the subscriptions of The Bulletin are to be transferred to The New Time.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Manhattan Club will give a reception on Saturday night to Augustus Van Wyck and the other Democratic nominees of the Syracuse Convention.

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The Union League Club of Brooklyn will give a reception to Col. Roosevelt on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, when the general public will be admitted at that hour to shake hands with the Colonel and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. "Democrats are welcome," says Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the Committee on Political Affairs. "It can do them no harm, and may do them much good."

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State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday that all the deputies have been appointed. There are 300 regular Republicans, 300 regular Democrats, and 100 specials of independent organizations.

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The Germans are taking an active interest in the State campaign on account of their opposition to the Raines law. It is said by leaders in the German-American Citizens' Union that the German voters may be counted upon for the Democratic ticket, as Col. Theodore Roosevelt has made himself obnoxious to them because of his strict enforcement of the liquor laws. They also wish to aid in the overthrow of the party that is responsible for the law itself. The Union will hold a meeting this week to take action in regard to the present State campaign.

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An effort to make the Republican campaign as spectacular and full of hurrah as possible will be made if the sanction of the State Committee can be obtained by Henry Hamilton and Charles C. Overton of Brooklyn. Overton has conceived the idea that a campaign closely resembling the log cabin and hard cider fight of 1840 will pull Roosevelt through. Hamilton, who is a liveryman by profession, has a great stage coach which he calls "The Pride of the Nation," and Overton has bought ten of the Rough Riders' horses, and it is their idea to have eight of these horses attached to the stage, three Rough Riders in uniform in the stage, and two as outriders on the leading pair of horses. There is to be a brass band and three or four campaign speakers. The stage is to start from the Battery and go over the old post road to Buffalo. Overton received yesterday a letter from Col. Roosevelt indorsing the plan.

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The selection of candidates for the position of Supreme Court Justice to succeed Augustus Van Wyck and Jesse Johnson, whose term will soon expire, forms an interesting topic of discussion among Brooklyn Republicans. Justice Van Wyck's resignation enables Gov. Black, if he so desires, to appoint a Justice before the nominating convention meets. There is a feeling among Brooklyn Republicans that a man from that borough should be selected to fill the vacancy caused by Van Wyck's resignation. Col. Michael J. Dady favors the nomination of Frederick A. Ward. Ex-Senator Charles H. Russell is also being boomed as Van Wyck's successor. He is backed for the nomination by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Walter B. Atterbury. As Kings County was opposed to the renomination of Gov. Black, many Brooklyn Republicans believe that he will seek revenge in the appointment of Senator Lexow as Justice Van Wyck's successor. Justice Johnson, it is generally believed, will be named to succeed himself.

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Richard Croker called at the real estate office of his partner, Peter F. Meyer, 111 Broadway, yesterday. He had a number of callers, including Commissioner of Jurors Welde. He would not talk politics, except to say that everything was going well for Democratic success in the State.

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Senator P. H. McCarren said yesterday that from information he had obtained he is sure that nearly all the gold Democrats will support the regular Democratic State ticket. He said that he has the best of authority for saying that Mr. Van Wyck and the platform are entirely satisfactory to most of the men who supported Palmer and Buckner or who voted for McKinley, to insure the victory of sound money.

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Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was expected in the city yesterday, to take charge of the committee, but he did not arrive. He left his home, at Bath, night before last.

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Probably the first public appearance of Rough Riders—excepting, of course, Col. Roosevelt himself—in the campaign will be at Wellsville on Thursday night. Color Sergeant Wright and Trooper Garrison will speak there in a Roosevelt meeting. Color Sergeant Wright in a Silver Democrat when at home in the Southwest.

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Both parties are selecting candidates for the House of Representatives and for the State Senate. War-record men are to figure heavily in the campaign, and the Democrats are matching their San Juan heroes with the Republican San Juan heroes. In the Fourteenth district Capt. William Astor Chanler, who organized a Cuban regiment and afterward displayed conspicuous gallantry before Santiago, has been selected as the nominee for Congress against Lemuel E. Quigg. Representatives Cummings, Suizer, and McClellan will be renominated by the Democrats, and Jefferson M. Levy is likely to be selected for nomination in the Thirteenth district to oppose Col. John Jacob Astor. In the Eighth district the Democrats will probably name Andrew J. Cormick against John Murray Mitchell. Yesterday ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt called at Police Headquarters and procured the certificates of the delegates elected on primary election day to the Democratic Congressional Conventions. The Republican certificates were delivered Saturday to the Republican organization.

HENRY GEORGE DECLINES

He Refuses to Run for Governor on the Silver Democratic Ticket.

H. M. McDONALD SUCCEEDS HIM

O. F. Snyder May Not Run for Attorney General and the Silver Headquarters Will Not Be at the Union Square Hotel.

The Chicago Platform Democrats had much to trouble them yesterday, but for every seeming blow to the party organization a remedy was soon found. Henry George, son of the late famous single taxer of the same name, sent a letter in which he said he could not accept the nomination for Governor, and H. M. McDonald, who presided at the convention which selected Mr. George, was quickly named to fill the vacancy. When Mr. McDonald earlier in the day received a telegram from Ole F. Snyder, the nominee for Attorney General, saying he would be unable to make the race, Ezra A. Tuttle of Brooklyn, a member of the Notification Committee, was picked out to fill the place. As a final blow, the proprietor of the Union Square Hotel declined to let the party use his hotel longer as a headquarters. A new place was soon found, however.

Henry George's letter of declination is dated Sunday, at Fort Hamilton, and is addressed to Willis J. Abbott, Samuel Seabury, and Ezra A. Tuttle, composing the Notification Committee. He says:

It is a great honor to be judged worthy of the suffrages of one's fellow-citizens, and it is an especial honor to receive the nomination of a party striving for pure politics and economic freedom, and deeply appreciate the action of the party of Chicago platform Democrats in nominating me for the high office of Governor of the State of New York. But after careful consideration I must decline the nomination, for I am persuaded that by pursuing uninterruptedly the path of writing my father's biography—a duty to my father's memory and to the cause to which he gave his life—I can do more for the principles of freedom than I could by engaging actively in politics.

For, at a time when the two great political machines must excite public attention over the questions of the war and the criminal scandals growing out of it, and over the questions of official corruption and mismanagement in the State, the more remote, though far greater economic questions would be lost sight of, and thus an independent fight would not stand on the merit of its principles, but get only such scant attention in the public eye as might be diverted from the fight over political debauchery.

I should say, moreover, in justice to myself and to those who honestly advance the silver question to the rank of first importance that I am, no more than my father was, an advocate of free coinage. He condemned its economic soundness, being, in fact, a believer in neither gold nor silver, but in credit or paper money. He supported the Chicago platform not on account of, but in spite of, its advocacy of free silver, because he believed that in other respects it stood for the principle of freedom; because it took the side of the weak as against that of the monopolists—because it sided with the house of Want against the house of Have. I am in entire accord with these views, and I think it proper to state them frankly that there may be no room for misunderstanding on the part of any.

"At this time," said Mr. George yesterday, "I have no intention of taking part in the campaign. I shall not advise the Chicago Platform Democrats on whether or not they shall support Judge Van Wyck. I think they are perfectly honest and believe they are acting for the best interests of the principles involved. I do not care to say anything which might injure them. As to myself, I will hold myself open as a free citizen to act as my best judgment may dictate. At present I do not care to say whether I shall support Justice Van Wyck or not. I may say something on that subject later on."

Ole F. Snyder, in saying he could not accept the nomination for Attorney General, said that important legal business would take him out of the State during the campaign. "In place of Mr. Snyder," said Mr. McDonald, "we have nominated Ezra A. Tuttle, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn. It is understood that Mr. Tuttle will accept the nomination if Mr. Snyder finds himself in a position where he will have to decline."

The silver headquarters during the campaign will be at 119 East Twenty-third Street. Last year they occupied rooms in the Union Square Hotel, and, according to Mr. Neumuller, the proprietor, they wanted to have their headquarters there again, but the hotel management objected. Mr. Neumuller said yesterday:

"I allowed the silver Democrats to make their headquarters in the hotel when Henry George was running on account of my friendship for Mr. George. I was a great friend of Mr. George's. He used to visit me and I used to visit at his home. But having the headquarters here did a good deal of damage to my hotel. Men went about the parlors smoking cigars and cigarette and spitting tobacco juice on the carpets and planting their muddy boots in the plush upholstered chairs. They threw cigar stubs at pictures and bric-a-brac, and knocked down supports of mirrors and injured the chandeliers. They paid me for the use of the rooms, but this did not compensate me for the damage they did at the hotel. The Union Square Hotel is very small, there being only eighty-eight rooms. The guests are respectable people and were disturbed by the politicians coming in at all hours of the night and becoming boisterous. I lost no money aside from the damage and the few checks which were cashed at the desk for politicians for small sums and which were not honored by the banks. Last Friday they came here and raised a fuss again, and I concluded that they had best not come here again this year."

Henry M. McDonald, the man named as candidate for Governor, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1851. Left an orphan at an early age, Mr. McDonald was obliged to earn his own living as a farm hand. He attended night schools, and at the age of eighteen obtained a first-class teacher's certificate. He then taught school and made money enough to take him through Princeton College, being graduated from that institution in 1878. He studied law in the office of John N. Beckley, City Attorney of Rochester, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of this State in 1879. He practiced law for four years, and then went to Pierre, S. D., where he engaged in banking. He came to this city in 1891, and has since been actively engaged in financial business here. Mr. McDonald is President of the New York Bimetallic Association.

COLORED DEMOCRATS' PLANS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Two hundred delegates are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow to attend the convention of the colored Democratic State organization, which will hold sessions in the City Hall.

Chairman Charles E. Brown, who arrived this evening, states that it will be the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held by the organization. The delegates will parade, and will be welcomed at the City Hall by Mayor James K. McGuire. Two sessions will be held, at which officers will be elected and an aggressive campaign throughout the State organized in the interests of the Democracy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—The large stock barns owned by the estate of S. C. Wells at Le Roy were burned to-day. They were occupied by the Dreamland Dairy, all of the apparatus of which, with hay and grain, was destroyed. Loss, $25,000.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Meacham Lake Hotel and a group of detached buildings, including the Johnston cottage, were burned this morning with all their contents. The loss is estimated at more than $16,000, with an insurance of $9,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:35 A. M.—656 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; F. Brennan; damage, $125.

12:10 P. M.—457 West Thirty-first Street; S. Marshall; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—442 West Fifty-fourth Street; Kate Ryan; damage, $15.

1:45 P. M.—47 Catherine Street; T. Conell & Co.; damage slight.

8 P. M.—27½ Allen Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—1,487 Avenue A; Francis Burke; damage slight.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Grocers Sell It.
R. O. WILBUR & SONS.
Manufacturers.

A competitor advertises: "The odd-cent prices find no favor here." Selling goods on the installment plan finds no favor here, say we.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Artistic Pottery. Nowhere else in America can be found such a large variety of FANCY POTTERY and Bric-a-brac, including full lines of such well known factories as the Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Sevres, Minton, Saxony, and a host of others being represented.

Attention is called to some choice examples in Royal Blue Ware, with rich gold tracing and classical paintings from our Rudolstadt Pottery; every piece a work of art, but offered at bargain, not high art prices.

We have marked down a few lots of earlier importations, not that they are not desirable goods, but simply because it is a tradition with us never to carry goods over from one season to another, when a lower price will sell it.

The Latest Austrian China Wonder.

Special attention is called to an entirely new and beautiful decoration, "Cobalt and Pearl," a combination of color heretofore considered impossible to be produced on china. It is exquisitely finished in gold tracings, also in floral decorations in Dinner, Tea and Breakfast ware, and also in great variety of small fancy articles for the bureau or cabinet.

Connoisseurs of ceramics will find the above collection exceedingly interesting and unique, as it cannot be found elsewhere in this country.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Closing Out Delft China.

One of the sensations of these great sales will be the closing out of our entire stock of Delft China. No such sale ever before occurred in the china business in New York. We have gone through the entire line and marked prices down to almost half their former figures. Here are a few general prices:—

BLUE DELFT CHINA Dinner Plates, per dozen, from 4.44 to 2.97

BLUE DELFT CHINA Breakfast Plates, per dozen, from 3.96 to 2.28

BLUE DELFT CHINA Tea Plates, per dozen, from 2.58 to 1.69

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

KINGS COUNTY CANDIDATES

Democratic Congressional Nominations Made in Four Districts.

CAPT. B. T. CLAYTON TO RUN

Commander of Troop C Selected in the Fourth—Convention in the Fifth District Postponed.

The Democrats of Brooklyn made their Congressional nominations last night, except in the Fifth District, where an adjournment was taken. In every case the nomination was made without friction, and entire harmony reigned. The candidates are:

Second District—John J. Fitzgerald.
Third District—Edmund H. Driggs.
Fourth District—Bertram T. Clayton.
Sixth District—Mitchell May.

As far as Brooklyn is concerned, the Republicans are not to have a monopoly of war heroes as candidates. The most interesting contest in Kings County will be conducted in the Fourth District, where a veteran of the Spanish war—Capt. Clayton of Troop C—will be the candidate. Capt. Clayton's popularity in Brooklyn has been shown in the tremendous ovations given to him and his men since their return from the front. Troop C was the only Brooklyn military organization which was under fire, and its gallantry in Puerto Rico, when with revolvers it stood its ground against Spanish artillery, has endeared it to the hearts of Brooklynites. At the great military celebration on Saturday no regiment, and no detachment, not even the Brooklyn veterans of the Seventy-first, got such a tremendous reception as that accorded to Capt. Clayton and the men of Troop C.

In the other districts the candidates are Driggs, Fitzgerald, and May. Driggs is the Congressman who wrested the banner Republican district of Brooklyn from that party in 1897, when he ran to fill the vacancy created by Congressman Wilson's resignation. Fitzgerald and May have never held office.

The convention in the Second District, which was held at the Jefferson Building, on Boerum Place, lasted about twenty minutes. John J. Fitzgerald, a young lawyer, was slated as the nominee. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, who has been out of favor with the organization for some time, was talked of by his friends, and there was some expectation of a fight. But Ridgway evidently realized the hopelessness of opposition, for no attempt was made to secure his nomination.

Michael J. Cummings presided, and resolutions indorsing the work of the Syracuse Convention were adopted. The speech nominating Mr. Fitzgerald was made by Matthew McKenna of the Fourth Assembly District. Fitzgerald received all the votes in the convention. He will have to oppose Denis M. Hurley, the present representative.

The work of the convention in the Third District, which was held at Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street, was cut and dried, and the programme went through without a hitch. Bridge Commissioner Shea called the meeting to order, and James McCoy Gray was elected Chairman and Walter Keenan Secretary. As soon as nominations were called for, James McCanna of the Twenty-ninth Ward nominated Congressman Driggs. The nomination was seconded in half-minute speeches by several delegates, and Driggs was nominated without a dissenting voice. The candidate was escorted to the platform by a committee consisting of John F. White, William J. Roach, and Joseph Michaels.

He was warmly cheered, and made a brief speech of thanks. He said that he appreciated the honor of this nomination even more than he did that of 1897, for it meant that his constituents were satisfied with his work in the great war Congress of 1898. Mr. Driggs ridiculed the idea that the Third District was hopelessly Republican, and said that if the Democrats of the district would stand by him he would make a fight that would place the district in the Democratic column as surely as in 1897. Mr. Driggs's opponent is William A. Prendergast, whom he defeated last year.

Capt. Clayton's nomination in the Fourth District went through with the same unanimity as the other nominations. The convention was held at Turn Hall, 197 Sumpter Street, and was called to order by Frederick Bailey. After the Captain's nomination, which was made by a unanimous vote, a committee was appointed to bring him before the convention. The committee returned after a short wait, with the report that Capt. Clayton was too ill to thank the delegates for the honor conferred upon him.

INDEPENDENTS MAY HALT

Everett P. Wheeler Thinks the State Movement May Be Abandoned.

CITIZENS JOIN REPUBLICANS

Will Co-operate on Senate and Assembly Nominations—Central City Committee Meeting Shows Indication of a Split on State Movement.

Developments at the meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union in their headquarters, East Twenty-third Street, last night caused the prediction that the State ticket would be withdrawn before the campaign is much older, and that unless this is done a serious split would occur between those identified with the union, so far at it relates to municipal affairs, and those who have branched out from the parent body and are now conducting the independent State movement.

The meeting of the Central Committee, at which R. Fulton Cutting presided, was executive. It developed a spirit of acerbity between those connected with the two movements, which came out afterward, despite the efforts of some of those present to make it appear that the situation was harmonious.

The meeting was taken up largely in the discussion of a report in answer to the letter signed by Charles Stewart Smith and others, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, protesting against the indorsement of State officers by the Central Committee, and the use of the emblem by the Independents. The reply, after a hot discussion, was sent to the Executive Committee for amendment, to be again discussed at a special meeting this week, when it may be given out, or at the regular meeting next Monday night.

The gist of this reply, it was said, was that the right to use the emblem was not the question, but that the Central Committee only defended that right, and that it would set out to prove that Messrs. Smith and Hornblower and their conferres are on the wrong track.

ONE MAN'S EXPLANATION.

In explanation of the committee's attitude one of the committee said:

"It is our idea that the Citizens' Union should enter into State politics to bring about purity of elections, not necessarily as a State party, but as a municipal party having an interest in the welfare of the State and city."

Everett P. Wheeler, one of the Central Committee opposed to the State ticket, made the statement that, in his opinion, the State ticket would be abandoned. It was foolish and inexpedient now, he said, to have such a ticket in the field. R. Fulton Cutting, he added, had come around to this way of thinking, and so had William Bennett and A. S. Frissel.

Mr. Wheeler intimated a lack of harmony in the committee on the State movement, and this was borne out later by John De Witt Warner and Isaac H. Klein, who declared that the ticket would go through and be voted for.

The other interesting development last night was the recent agreement between the Citizens' Union managers and the Republican managers on the Assembly and Senatorial nominations, to save the State to the Republicans.

The Bar Association, which favors the renomination of Justices Cohen and Daly and the nomination of Hamilton Odell for the Supreme Court, has been an intermediary between the two bodies, with Everett P. Wheeler as one of the active agents.

Senator Platt, it was said, foreseeing the probability of losing some Assemblymen and Senators, had suggested the negotiations, and it had been agreed to co-operate with the Citizens' Union in all districts where it is thought they have a chance for victory. These districts include the Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and, possibly, the Sixteenth.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

On the question of legislative members the Independents and Central City Committee are practically unanimous. Resolutions to this effect, and embodying the indorsement of the three Justices, were presented by Everett P. Wheeler at a meeting of the Campaign Committee, which followed the Central gathering, and passed together with two amendments. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, Questions of National and State politics are exciting great public interest in the approaching election, and such questions do not come within the sphere of the Citizens' Union, and

Whereas, Three Justice of the Supreme Court are to be elected at the approaching election for the First Judicial Department, which comprises the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York is also to be elected,

And Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the City of New York that the candidates to be elected for such offices should be men of high character, extensive experience, and signal ability, who may be expected in the discharge of their high judicial functions, to act with freedom from the dictation of their political parties.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union continues with the utmost possible vigor, the organization of political associations in the various Assembly districts to the end that the union will be prepared to make nominations and conduct an aggressive campaign for non-partisan municipal government in the next city election.

Resolved, That the union will interrogate candidates nominated by the various political parties for the Senate and Assembly, with reference to their principles of action if elected, upon any measures relating to the City of New York and the sub-divisions thereof.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union make no nominations this Fall except for Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department, comprising the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and for a Judge of the City Court of New York, that it co-operate in reference to such nominations with the Committee on Judicial Nominations of the Bar Association of the City of New York, with the view of nominating such candidates for judicial office as shall be approved by the bar of the City of New York, irrespective of political affiliations, and that in making such nominations the Union will select from those nominated by other organizations such persons as in their opinion, after conference with said Committee on Judicial Nominations, shall appear to be most fitted for the judicial offices for which they may be respectively nominated.

Resolved, That the matter of calling a public meeting with reference to the judicial nominations which may be made during the present campaign be laid over until a subsequent meeting, when it can be ascertained what candidates shall be put in nomination by the various political parties.

To this were added the following paragraphs, presented respectively by Isaac H. Klein and John M. Weed:

Provided, however, that separate nominations for the Senate and Assembly may be made in separate Senatorial and Assembly districts if in the judgment of the Executive Committee and the District Committee of such Assembly district it is expedient so to do.

Resolved, That the action of the Central City Committee in recommending the nomination of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions and the District Attorney be approved.

Resolved, That the action of the Central City Committee in recommending the nomination of Justices Cohen and Daly and the nomination of Hamilton Odell for the Supreme Court, has been an intermediary between the two bodies, with Everett P. Wheeler as one of the active agents.

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Whereas, Questions of National and State politics are exciting great public interest in the approaching election, and such questions do not come within the sphere of the Citizens' Union, and

Whereas, Three Justice of the Supreme Court are to be elected at the approaching election for the First Judicial Department, which comprises the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York is also to be elected,

And Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the City of New York that the candidates to be elected for such offices should be men of high character, extensive experience, and signal ability, who may be expected in the discharge of their high judicial functions, to act with freedom from the dictation of their political parties.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union continues with the utmost possible vigor, the organization of political associations in the various Assembly districts to the end that the union will be prepared to make nominations and conduct an aggressive campaign for non-partisan municipal government in the next city election.

Resolved, That the union will interrogate candidates nominated by the various political parties for the Senate and Assembly, with reference to their principles of action if elected, upon any measures relating to the City of New York and the sub-divisions thereof.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union make no nominations this Fall except for Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department, comprising the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and for a Judge of the City Court of New York, that it co-operate in reference to such nominations with the Committee on Judicial Nominations of the Bar Association of the City of New York, with the view of nominating such candidates for judicial office as shall be approved by the bar of the City of New York, irrespective of political affiliations, and that in making such nominations the Union will select from those nominated by other organizations such persons as in their opinion, after conference with said Committee on Judicial Nominations, shall appear to be most fitted for the judicial offices for which they may be respectively nominated.

Resolved, That the matter of calling a public meeting with reference to the judicial nominations which may be made during the present campaign be laid over until a subsequent meeting, when it can be ascertained what candidates shall be put in nomination by the various political parties.

To this were added the following paragraphs, presented respectively by Isaac H. Klein and John M. Weed:

Provided, however, that separate nominations for the Senate and Assembly may be made in separate Senatorial and Assembly districts if in the judgment of the Executive Committee and the District Committee of such Assembly district it is expedient so to do.

Resolved, That the action of the Central City Committee in recommending the nomination of the Independent Citizens' Committee prepared the requisite nomination petitions bearing the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union, and circulated them throughout the State. On the night of the 24th inst., the Independent Citizens' Committee was advised of the desertion of Col. Roosevelt, who had theretofore assented to the use of his name at the head of their ticket. Since then the public prints have given circulation to rumors that the legality of your action is called in question, and that it is objected to by citizens who last year co-operated with the union in its efforts to elect a Mayor in opposition to both political factions seeking control of the city.

The Independent Citizens' Committee has no desire to take advantage of an act whose legality can be questioned. They have no desire to insist upon a co-operation which is not the full, free, and unanimous action of the body which you represent. They therefore unhesitatingly release you from any obligation incurred by your resolution of the 12th inst. and invite you to recall the authorization therein conferred for the use of the name and emblem of the union. This action can best be taken by presenting to the Secretary of State a protest against the use of the name and emblem of the union; the Independent Citizens' Committee will acquiesce in your protest, and the Secretary of State will then have the power to assign to their ticket a new name and a new emblem.

In this way the minimum of harm will have been done to the independent movement by the projected change, and your committee, freed from the criticisms of those who questioned your action, will be once more in complete accord with the membership, which cast the vote of 150,000 in 1897, and which will doubtless increase it in the next municipal contest.

The letter was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

WEDDING STATIONERY.

Samples furnished.

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue,

MADISON SQUARE,

Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Small Towns Choose Officers and Vote on Local Issues.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—The famous "Little Town" elections were held in Connecticut to-day, 162 of the 168 towns in the State electing officials of the town governments, in many cases voting on the liquor license question, and in a few instances settling permanently or temporarily the question involving the abandonment of the district school system in favor of consolidated schools under town auspices. The towns and cities not participating in these unique elections were Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby, and Naugatuck.

Returns up to midnight had been received from 130 towns of the 162 voting, and the tables show Republican victories in 92 towns, Democratic success in 32, and the election of split tickets in 6.

Full returns from all the towns in the election of 1897 showed 101 towns to be Republican, 28 Democratic, and 33 divided.

Comparing the full returns of last year with the returns received thus far from to-day's elections, the Republicans have lost nine towns, while the Democrats have gained four. However, of the thirty-two towns missing to-night, seventeen went Republican last year, five Democratic, and ten were divided. In view of the fact that many of the missing towns are in conceded Republican strongholds, it is believed that the full figures of this year will show but little change from those of 1897.

The most notable gains made by the Democrats were in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties. There is but little change in the liquor license situation. Comparatively little interest was taken in the elections except as they are taken by some as straws indicating the tendencies of the coming November contests.

In three cities, Norwalk, South Norwalk, and New London, city elections were also held, but the counts at a late hour had not been completed.

MILLIONS OF BUTTERFLIES.

Enormous and Brilliant Swarm Fills the Air and Astonishes the People of Wichita, Kansas.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 3.—Of all the strange phenomena that have ever been observed in this section it seems the most unprecedented occurred here to-day in the form of an enormous swarm of butterflies.

The day was extremely hot and unusually still. Only two other days in the year registered a higher degree of heat, the thermometer standing 104 in the shade at 2 o'clock. The first of the butterflies began to be noticeable about 3:15 in the afternoon, and soon literally filled the air. They all were going in a southerly direction. They were not as plentiful in the business portion as just outside, where there were lawns, but it seemed that there could be no room for any more.

Comparatively few seemed inclined to alight, but when any did so each wire was a long line of brilliant, vibrating color. They seemed to pass around the trees and scarcely any touched the ground. From a short distance they resembled a heavy shower of Autumn leaves. The varieties known as papilio ajax or the larger yellow, and the danaisarchippus or brown, seemed to be the most plentiful, especially the latter.

The fluttering of so many wings produced a somewhat dizzy sensation upon the observer. Although there were countless millions of them there was no sound except that of the gentlest and scarcely perceptible purr. After passing near the ground they seemed to mount up high in the air to the southward until they were lost in the distance. They continued passing until within a half hour of sunset, when it seemed they had all passed.

It is supposed that the butterflies are a swarm driven out of Colorado by the forest fires.

SICK FROM MONTAUK.

The Yacht Red Cross Brings Fifteen Patients from Camp Wikoff.

The yacht Red Cross arrived from Montauk Point yesterday with fifteen sick soldiers, who were landed at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and distributed to hospitals, under the direction of Major Appel, as follows:

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

BOYDEN, Walter, private, Co. M, Second Infantry; typhoid.

CAMPBELL, James M., private, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry.

CHERRY, Charles C., private, Troop F., First Volunteer Cavalry; typhoid fever.

CUTLER, George, private, Co. G, Second Infantry; typhoid.

HOUGHTON, Clark, private, Co. K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; typhoid.

KUHLMAN, Albert C., private, detached from Second Infantry; typhoid.

McCALLUM, Elmer, private, Company L, Second Infantry; typhoid.

MEANEY, Thomas, Corporal, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; typhoid.

REYNOLDS, John F., private, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; typhoid.

SCHOONMAKER, B., private, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; typhoid.

SHAW, James A., private, Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry; typhoid fever.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

MORLEY, Edwin, Corporal, Company E, Eighth Ohio; typhoid.

WORTHINGTON, William, private, band, Eighth Ohio; typhoid.

WOMAN'S RELIEF.

RONNE, Elias E., Sergeant, Battery H, Fourth Artillery; typhoid.

There were said to be about 160 sick still at Camp Wikoff.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Masterson celebrated their golden wedding last night at their home, 169 West Sixty-third Street. Peter Masterson is one of the oldest and best known firemen in the city, and is Chairman of the Trustees of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. He was born in this city on Christmas Day, 1829, and his wife is two years his junior. He is said to have joined the Fire Department when only four years old, when he ran after Engine No. 3. When twenty-one years old he joined Engine No. 30, at Seventieth Street and Broadway, and in 1852 he organized the Black Joke Company. He has been connected with many other companies. Many old-time firemen and all the members of Mr. and Mrs. Masterson's family were at the reception last night.

HANNA ADVISES ACTIVITY

Says Republicans Must Not Lose the Congressional Elections Through Over-Confidence.

PROSPECT OF CLOSE CONTESTS

Sixty Congressmen Were Elected Two Years Ago by Majorities of Less Than 1,000 Votes—The Situation in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Although the Republicans are of the opinion that they will win in the Congressional elections, and so maintain their control of Congress and enable the Administration to carry out its policy without embarrassment, it is evident that Senator Hanna plainly shares the anxiety of the campaign managers lest something has happened to deprive the dominant party of a share of the approval of the voters.

The Senator, who is assumed to reflect in some measure the feelings of the President, does not conceal his anxiety lest the Republicans allow themselves to be misled by assuming that the majorities by which they won two years ago are to be repeated without special and laborious efforts in the districts. He has given his views for publication, to stimulate the activity of Republicans.

"You will see," said Mr. Hanna, before he left for New York, "the exact situation of the campaign at present when I recall to you that in 1896 there were sixty Congressional districts in which members were elected by a majority of less than 1,000 votes. This was true of Democrats as well as of Republicans. The majority of these districts were carried by less than 500 plurality, and you can see at once how important it is to arouse interest and activity in these districts. The Republicans must not let the Democrats get ahead of them in work. I base my expectation of a Republican majority in the House, and it is to the interest not only of the Republicans, but of the country at large, that the next House should be in accord with the President, so as to carry out his policy and sustain him in the great matters of State and of Government which are to come before the next House.

"History shows that usually the Congress elected during the middle of an Administration has a majority adverse to the dominant party. There are many reasons for this action by the people, the chief among them being the apathy among the voters and the result of patronage. The offices have been distributed and the men who worked in the Presidential campaign with the hope of reward afterward have either secured places or have been disappointed, and they lose interest in the Congressional election or remain away from the polls because of their disappointment. We do not want history repeated this year, and, as I have said, it is to the interest of the whole country to have the House of Representatives in accord with the President.

"The Republican Party has carried out its pledges made at St. Louis as far as a Senate opposed to us has enabled us to do. The prediction that prosperity would follow the election of McKinley has been verified, and no one dare dispute this. The country is now prosperous because confidence has been restored, and the question at the polls this Fall will be whether we shall maintain that confidence and keep prosperity or shall unsettle conditions again. The war has been successfully waged, and our victories have been great and glorious. There are tremendous questions yet to be solved, and the President's policy in regard to these matters is to be carried out. Shall we have a Congress willing to aid him in the wonderfully successful policy he has already pursued, or will the people of the United States, by their votes, declare our war a failure and refuse to sustain the President?

"There is another question, also, in the Congressional elections, and that is the financial one. By the Republican victory in 1896, the country declared that silver was no longer an issue. But the Democratic Party is still declaring it an issue, and in all the State Conventions held so far, except Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, the Chicago platform has been reaffirmed. Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his speech at St. Louis in August last, stated that silver as an issue was not dead and would not be until the Democratic Party declared it so. He stated that the Democratic fight would be made at this election on this issue, and would be continued as long as the Democratic Party saw fit. With the official head of the Democratic Committee thus declaring the issue for this campaign, it remains for the people to again show by their votes whether silver is really an issue in National affairs or not."

Representative Hepburn, whose district in Iowa is considered to be in some danger, says the majorities in his State may be reduced, but that the Republicans will carry every district in the State.

USURY IN ST. LOUIS.

Employes of Telegraph Companies at War with "Money Sharks."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—Gov. Stephens, Police Commissioner Hawes, and Chief of Police Campbell, who have inaugurated a war on the usurers of this city, have returned from New York, where they went to see officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company and get them to rescind a rule under which employes were discharged when served with a garnishment.

For years employes of the telegraph companies, as well as those of railroads and other concerns in St. Louis, have suffered from the exorbitant interest charges made by so-called "money sharks" for loans. In some cases as high as 40 per cent. per month has been paid by those luckless enough to have to borrow money. This had become such a burden that, it is said, more than one man has given up trying to pay accumulated interest and committed suicide.

Recently the telegraphers of St. Louis started a club to fight the usurers, and now the matter has been taken up in this city by Police Commissioner Harry B. Hawes, a prominent attorney, who announces that he will proceed against any of the usurers where proper cases are presented, free of charge.

It is stated that while the party that went to New York failed to secure a complete annulment of the rule calling for the dismissal of offending employes, it did receive a promise that the rule would be used only in the most flagrant cases.

The outcome of the fight is looked for with interest, as its results may be far reaching.

Bannigan Will Agreement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3.—The widow of Joseph Bannigan, millionaire rubber manufacturer, and the executors under his will have come to an amicable agreement regarding Mrs. Bannigan's allowance. Under the will Mrs. Bannigan was allowed the use of the homestead estate and an annuity of $15,000, and her attorneys were ordered to contest the probate of the will. The appeal was to have been filed to-day, Mrs. Bannigan claiming her dower rights. The attorneys refuse to say anything about the terms of the agreement.

Two Chelsea (Mass.) Men Drowned.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—According to information received in Chelsea, the bodies of James McNeish, Jr., and Frank C. Morse of that city, were found in the lake near Merry Pond, close by Squantco, this morning. The bodies will be brought to this city, and arrangements will be made for the funeral. The young men have been missing for a week. They started out on a hunting trip in a canoe, which later was found.

Plymouth Woolen Company Assigns.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Plymouth Woolen Company, composed of Henry Sawyer and Roswell S. Douglass, assigned to-day. Isaac Williams is the assignee. The amount of liabilities and assets is not definitely known at present. The mill is busy with orders, has been working overtime, and it is expected the creditors will agree to let it run while an adjustment is being made. A heavy grade of woolen suiting is made by this mill.

A State Conference of Charities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The State Board of Charities, at a meeting to be held in this city on Oct. 12, will appoint a committee to organize a State conference of charities and corrections. This conference will include representatives from all charitable institutions and societies of the State, who will meet at stated periods for the purpose of discussing establishing uniformity and correcting abuses in charitable work in this State.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macy's 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Linen Facts. We have been steadily purchasing for the last six months all linens offered at old tariff and under old tariff prices, and are therefore able to offer them to you as never before and never again after this season. There is scarcely an article in linen on our counters to-day that could be manufactured and imported within 10 to 15% of our retail prices. All over the stock we offer low prices. We note a few specials:—

DIAPERING, 18-inch, .89	NAPKINS, 22-inch, 1.24
NAPKINS, 21-inch, 1.19	NAPKINS, 22-inch, 1.39

All these values have been recently offered by other houses at very much higher prices.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Cap Special.

A special purchase of 100 dozen Men's and Boys' Golf Caps, assorted patterns, in strictly all wool worsteds and cassimeres, lined with heavy silk serge, regular value 50c, and some stores might ask even more; while they last, 24

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

ROUGH RIDERS WON'T RIDE

Unpaid Board Bill Causes Abandonment of Their Tournament.

SAY MRS. BAILEY MISMANAGED

Forty-six Disappointed Plainsmen Leave for Home To-day on Col. Roosevelt's Advice.

The Rough Riders' tournament, which was advertised to begin at the American Horse Exchange this evening, has been abandoned. Mrs. Geraldine Bailey was so informed by a committee of Rough Riders that called upon her at the Hoffman House last evening.

Mrs. Bailey arranged for this tournament at a conference with a number of Rough Riders about three weeks ago. Forty-six men remained here to take part in it. The Rough Riders were to get their board bills paid and receive a percentage of the receipts, and the remainder was to be divided between the Seventy-first Regiment and the National Relief League, which organization Mrs. Bailey said she represented. She engaged board and lodging for the men at the Hotel Richelieu, where Mr. Steffen, proprietor of the restaurant, agreed to keep them for $8 a week apiece.

Repeated efforts by Mr. Steffen to collect what was due him failed, but caused the Rough Riders much worry. Mrs. Bailey claimed on Saturday that she had drawn the money from her bank to pay the bill, but had been robbed of it in front of the Hoffman House. She promised to pay yesterday morning as soon as the bank opened.

Before the banks opened, a Rough Rider called on her and told her that the men thought she had undertaken too much, and that unless she employed an experienced showman to take charge of the tournament the men would quit. They gave her until 3 o'clock. Mrs. Bailey left the hotel at 8 o'clock and nothing was heard of her until 5:30 P. M. Meanwhile the Rough Riders had talked the matter over with Col. Roosevelt, and decided that unless Mrs. Bailey settled the hotel bill that evening they would take no part in the tournament.

Mrs. Bailey, when she returned last evening, told a reporter that she had engaged Harry Peters, an experienced snowman of Newark, N. J., to take charge of the tournament. Then she had gone to consult her lawyer about Mr. Steffen's bill for $458. It took her a long time to tell him, she said. Then she gave him $500, and he agreed to come to the Hoffman House this morning and pay Mr. Steffen. When asked who her lawyer was, she refused to tell. She declined also to give the name of her bank.

Mrs. Bailey had been in her room only a short time when Mr. Steffen came in. The discussion got so warm at one point on Mr. Steffen's part that Rough Rider H. C. Pollock interfered in the interests of peace. Mrs. Bailey claimed that some of the Rough Riders had not been at the Richelieu all the time. Mr. Steffen said they had. He offered to take $200 and call it even. Mrs. Bailey said "No," she would pay the whole thing when Mr. Steffen had itemized his bill—that was business, she said.

Mr. Steffen turned to go, but was stopped by Rough Rider J. F. Page. Page announced that he came as one of a committee of three to tell Mrs. Bailey that unless the hotel bill was settled right then they would leave this morning for the West. Col. Roosevelt and his friends had arranged to get them transportation, Mr. Page said.

Mrs. Bailey said that she could not pay as her lawyer had all the money she had drawn out of bank. When asked for a check she said she did not give checks on her bank. She still refused to give the name of her lawyer or her bank. When Mr. Steffen said he would take $25 and call his account even, Mrs. Bailey declined the offer.

Page then stood up and spoke his mind with an apology. To Mrs. Bailey he said: "You are an adventuress. You are a fake from end to end, and the police have been shadowing you for three days." Then turning to the other Rough Riders he said:

"Come on, boys. This thing is off. Mr. Steffen will take care of you to-night. All of you be ready at 7 o'clock in the morning to leave for the West. Transportation has been arranged."

Through all the questioning and cross-questioning to which she had been subjected in the presence of six or seven Rough Riders, Mrs. Bailey had remained as calm as a Summer sea, and even this last stinging thrust from the big Rough Rider did not ruffle her in the least. He turned to go. She asked him to stay and give her a chance to answer him. But Page went out.

In the hall he met Lieut. Sayers and Private Garretson and re-entered with them. They asked for an audience. Mrs. Bailey said:

"I will be glad to grant your request, gentlemen, but I must insist that you put that man [pointing to Page] out of the room. He has grossly insulted me."

Page said he had not insulted Mrs. Bailey.

"No," said Mrs. Bailey, meekly, "no gentleman would insult a lady; no other could."

Page then left the room at Private Garretson's request.

Mrs. Bailey told a reporter that she lived in Batopolis, New Mexico, and that her husband was in Europe. The National Relief League had been chartered in Georgia in April last. One of its members was Mrs. Helen Huntingdon of California, and she was in Europe, too. Mrs. Bailey said that she went to Santiago in July to engage in relief work, and came from there to Montauk, where she worked in the detention hospital. She purchased and had shipped to Montauk $1,800 worth of supplies. She paid for these out of $14,000 that a man down town was keeping for her in his safe. The name of this man she would not give. She was the only member of her league at work at Montauk, and she was the Director General, she said.

When asked if she had any associate in her tournament scheme, Mrs. Bailey said that she had a lady assistant at first, but she had quit to entertain a relative who was visiting this city for the first time. She said she has already paid out $1,800 on this tournament scheme, but she could not remember many of the people she had paid. Mr. Steffen was not one of them—she knew that.

Mrs. Bailey said she was very desirous of going ahead with the tournament.

Sherman Hoar's Condition Better.

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 3.—Sherman Hoar is reported as resting easily. He experienced a comfortable day.

Simply a Good, Honest Ale. —Adv.
Evans'!!

PROPOSED BOTTLE TRUST

An English Syndicate Trying to Buy All the Factories East of the Alleghenies.

THE DEAL INVOLVES $6,000,000

The Bushwick Glass Works of Brooklyn and Many Concerns in New Jersey to be Consolidated If the Plan Succeeds.

Negotiations for the consolidation of the green bottle glass interests of the United States east of the Alleghany Mountains, which have been in progress for nearly a year, have reached a point where a decisive result is expected within a few weeks at the latest. The prevailing opinion in trade circles is that the consolidation will be effected and that about fifteen factories will pass under the control of an English syndicate with a capital of about $6,000,000.

The only local concern involved in the transaction is the Bushwick Glass Works of Brooklyn, of which William Brookfield is proprietor. A stock company was organized recently to conduct this factory, but Mr. Brookfield remains in full control. The concern is capitalized at $400,000, represented by $150,000 of stock and $250,000 of bonds. It has four furnaces and employs about 350 hands when in full operation.

It was learned yesterday at the office of Mr. Brookfield, in the St. Paul Building, that he was approached several months ago by I. V. Morrison, the agent of the British syndicate which is endeavoring to bring about the proposed consolidation of interests. Mr. Brookfield declined to give an option on his property, but named a price at which he would sell the plant. Little more was heard of the matter for some time, but recently the British agent reappeared and informed Mr. Brookfield that the prospects were bright for the consummation of the deal. Mr. Brookfield has steadfastly declined to sign any option agreement, but is still willing to dispose of his plant at what he considers its fair value.

Mr. Morrison, the agent of the syndicate, has spent the most of his time in Philadelphia, where the main offices of the principal green bottle glass manufacturers are located, most of the factories being in Southern New Jersey. The agent has spent a year's time and considerable money, it is said, in pushing the project, and the energy and persistence which it has displayed lead those who are familiar with the negotiations to the belief that they will not be dropped now that they have proceeded so far. It is said that the manufacturers are favorably inclined toward the proposition, as there has been much cutting of prices and consequent loss of profits.

The first efforts of the syndicate were devoted to obtaining options upon the various plants. These were secured in most cases, but they expired before the intending purchasers were ready to act. A new set of options has now been obtained, which will expire within a short time, before which it is expected the purchase will be completed.

Besides the Bushwick Glass Works, it is said that the proposed consolidation involves all, or nearly all, of the following concerns, whose works are situated in New Jersey: Bodine Glass Works Company, Williamstown; Bridgeton Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Elmer Glass Works, Elmer; Jefferis Glass Works, Fairton; More-Jonas Glass Company, Bridgeton; Moore Brothers Glass Company, Clayton; Parker Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Salem Glass Works, Salem; S. M. Bassett Glass Company, Elmer; Whitall, Tatum & Co., Millville; Whitney Glass Works, Glassboro; Woodbury Glass Works, Woodbury.

KANSAS LAWYER IMPRISONED.

Attorney Pleads in Vain for Leniency in His Home Court.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 3.—Judge Simpson has sentenced Lawyer E. G. Clark to five years' hard labor in the penitentiary for complicity in the murder of W. C. Boyd over a month ago.

Before receiving his sentence, which was the highest that could be imposed for the crime, Clark made a long speech to the Judge. It was a striking scene, the gray-haired defendant pleading for leniency from the Judge before whom he had but recently been practicing.

A week ago a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree had been rendered. Mrs. A. L. Postlewaite, charged with being an accomplice in the murder, and her son, who has confessed to the killing, are yet to be tried.

WANT CHEAP CANADIAN BARLEY

American Commission at Quebec Petitioned to Lower the Duty.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo arrived here last evening, and this morning had a talk with Senator Fairbanks and other members of the American Commission. Mr. McMillan is here to urge that duty on Canadian barley be lowered or removed altogether. He says the best grade of barley for malt cannot be grown anywhere in the United States, and the best interests of the United States malsters and farmers as well will be served by allowing the Canadian barley to come in free.

The Quinta Bay barley of Canada is so much superior to any of the United States barley that by mixing it with the home product a good quality for malt is produced and a better price is obtained for the American barley. The duty on Canadian barley is now 30 cents per bushel, which really amounts to a prohibitive duty. Mr. McMillan says the New York State farmers and the farmers of the West will make no objection to having the duty removed altogether. Speaking for his own city, Mr. McMillan said he thought Buffalo would be benefited by more liberal trade relations with Canada.

"Being situated on the very border," he said, "we have a trading field only on one side so long as the high duties prevent us from trading with the Canadians. I think both Buffalo and Toronto would be greatly benefited by commercial reciprocity."

WHY MINERS HAVE FAILED.

Ex-Gov. Swineford of Alaska Says Gold Seekers Lacked Foresight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A. P. Swineford, ex-Governor of Alaska, who is in Chicago, declares the prospectors who have returned goldless from that region were unsuccessful because of lack of foresight in failing to properly prepare for a search for a fortune in the new country.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Swineford, "that 40,000 people made a rush for about 600 rich claims, all of which had been taken before they ever heard of the Klondike, and good sense will tell any one that six months or a year is too short a time in which to reasonably expect to make a trip of 10,000 miles and at the same time prospect for gold with the least degree of success.

"The miners were more than ten years finding the Klondike placers and may be equally as long in finding equally as rich ground elsewhere on the Alaskan side. It is a big country, and development of its mineral wealth will be gradual. The great wealth of Alaska in precious metals is in the quartz veins with which its every island and a large part of the mainland is interminably seamed and interlaced.

"The great majority of those who have gone to the Yukon country in the past year have passed through what I believe is destined to become the richest gold mining district of Alaska. Within pistol shot from the deck of the steamship which carried them are some very rich quartz ledges, now in process of development.

"There is gold in the islands of the Alexander Archipelago and the mainland from the Southern boundary as far north as Skaguay and Dyea. That I am justified in this belief is proven, not only by miners now working and paying enormous profits, but by numerous discoveries that have lately been made, and the large number of prospects now in course of development into producing mines."

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it.

Wedding Silver

For a substantial and useful Wedding Gift Gorham Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons always commend themselves. Especially so this season, because of the very moderate prices at which the latest and most desirable designs can be purchased. They are sold in any quantity, can be matched at any time, and the Serving Pieces can be had at proportionately favorable prices.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:00	Sun sets	5:39
Moon rises	8:16		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:13	Gov. Isl'd	10:40
H. Gate			
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:39	Gov. Isl'd	11:00
H. Gate	12:29		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chaimette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		8:00 A. M.
Eastern Prince, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Lahn, Southampton, &c.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friesland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins F. Hendrik	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Garrick, La Plata	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Ardanrose, Jamaica	1 00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen		12:00 M.
Kennett, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Karthago, Campeche, &c.	10:30 A. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Costumes—A Consensus

OUR audience of yesterday was very large and obviously candid in comment. Unanimous approval from such an audience is not easily earned. We are the more gratified that our exposition received it.

Personal tastes exemplify themselves oddly in such a showing and in such company as visited it yesterday. Those who favored a regal dinner gown of Worth with the merest glance, bubbled enthusiasm over some production of Corne, exquisite in its apparent simplicity. And those who passed the Cornes and Porets without comment, exhausted their adjectives on the Worths and Rouffs. But the consensus of opinion is unanimous, and unanimously favorable.

The showing of Lingerie, Children's Wear, Matinees, Tea Gowns and Silk Waists should not be submerged by the more imposing showing of Costumes. The former will be found in the little French Store, and near it, second floor, Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street.

Black Dress Goods The Staples

These are the "every-day" kinds we speak of now. The specialties and novelties deserve a story to themselves and we will make it "another story."

But these handsome, reliable, inexpensive black fabrics, most of them costing around the dollar-a-yard mark, have their own immense importance. In these goods this store is especially strong, and in quantity, selection and quality-for-price we *lead*. An easy thing to test, if test is necessary. Here is something to judge by:

At $1.25 yd.—52-in. English Diagonal Cheviot; imported to sell at $1.75.
At $1 yd.—50-in. Diagonal Cheviot; made to sell at $1.25.
At $1 yd.—Mohair Crepon Armure; imported to sell at $1.25.
At 75c. yd.—48-in. Mohair Curl Cheviot; made to sell at $1.
At 75c. yd.—48-in. Mohair Figured Brilliantine; imported to sell at $1.
At 60c. yd.—Matelasse Armure; made to sell at 75c.
At 50c. yd.—50-in. All-wool Diagonal Cheviot; made to sell at 75c.
At 50c. yd.—50-in. All-wool Storm Serge; made to sell at 60c.
At 30c. yd.—42-in. All-wool Sail Cloth; made to sell at 50c.
At 25c. yd.—Soutache Figured Mohair; made to sell at 50c.
At 25c. yd.—Mohair Figured Poplin; made to sell at 50c.

MUSLINS AND FLANNELS.

During the past ten years we've sold an average of fifty thousand yards a year of these canton flannels. We know of no equals to them at the prices. The muslins are an excellent quality,—better, in fact, than many kinds for which you've often paid more elsewhere.

At 5c. yd., the regular 7c. quality—Yard-wide bleached muslin and yard-wide unbleached muslin.
At 6¼c. yd.—Unbleached Canton flannel; good value at 10c. yd.
At 8c. yd.—Bleached Canton flannel; good value at 12½c. yd.
At 7c. yd.—Pretty styles in woven striped and plaid flannelettes; regular 10c. quality.
At 8c. yd.—Printed flannelettes; the regular 10c. quality.
At 10c. yd.—Striped and plaid flannelettes; styles copied from Scotch flannels; the regular 12½c. quality.
At 5c. yd.—¾ Standard Indigo Prints, in the new Autumn designs of small figures and stripes; the regular 7c. quality.

Fourth avenue.

Silks;—Evening and Other Sorts

The silk man calls these "night-blooming silks," as a delicate tribute to their flower-like beauty and the fact that they are for evening wear. This is a lot that has been hustled away from the regular stock because it has been a little mussed from much showing. Nothing to hurt anything but their prices.

Pretty Brocaded Satins, Nile green and yellow; regularly 80c. yd.; now 40c.
White Taffetas with ombre and canalae stripes of various colors; regularly 75c. yd.; now 38c.
Richly brocaded Taffetas and Satins in three good designs; regularly 80c.; now 50c.
Plisse striped silk with barre stripes of satin in color across; regularly 90c.; now 50c.
Fancy Taffetas, in twelve good styles for evening dresses; regularly $1; now 60c.
Rich Matelasse Taffetas, striped and brocaded; for evening wraps and dresses, or for lining sealskin sacques; regularly $1.25; now 85c.
Bayadere Taffetas in four good colors; regularly $1.75; now 85c.
Rich Brocades in soft colorings; blue effects; regularly $2.25; now $1.25.
Brocaded Taffetas, Satins and Moire Antique Faconne, in choice colors for evening wear; regularly $2.50; now $1.50.

Rotunda.

Wanamaker Custom Tailoring

High-class—low price. That's the story of the great success of this Merchant Tailoring business of ours. It's only a yearling—the venture dates September 20 of last year—but its growth has been something more than satisfactory. It is offerings such as this that have brought us many loyal friends: The new fancy cheviots and worsteds in single-breasted sack suits to order—and to fit, or you don't take the suit—at $25 and $28. We'll be pleased with a comparison of these figures with those of other high-class custom tailors.

Second floor. Fourth avenue.

New Books

They arrive here and are on our tables the day of publication—an average of ten a day. All the important English works as well as those of America will be found here at prices that are generally satisfactory. Here's a list of last week's arrivals:

Gladstone, Statesman and Scholar. D. Williamson. $1.50.
English Contemporary Art. Robert De La Sigeranne. $2.60.
Travels in Ashanta and Javran. R. Austin Freeman. $3.75.
Educational Reform. Charles W. Eliot. $1.50.
Democracy in America. Alexis De Tocqueville. 2 vols. $3.75.
The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta. Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. $1.50.
The Christian Teaching. Lyof N. Tolstoi. 75c.
Loom and Spindle. Harriet H. Robinson. 90c.
Through the Earth. Clement Fesandle. $1.10.
The Starlight Calendar. Kate Sanborn. 90c.
Spanish Literature. Fitzmaurice-Kelly. $1.10.
A Primer of Heraldry for Americans. Edward S. Holden. 75c.
An American Cruiser in the East. John D. Ford, U. S. N. $1.90.
The Bibliotaph and Other People. Leon H. Vincent. $1.10.
Cyrano de Bergerac. Edward Rostand. 75c.

FICTION.

Prisoners of Hope. Mary Johnson. $1.10.
A Lover of Truth. Eliza Orne White. 90c.
David Harum. Edward Noyes Westcott. $1.10.
Pan Michael. Henry Sienkiewicz. New edition. 55c.
Gallops. David Gray. 90c.
The World's Rough Hand. H. Phelps Whitmarsh. 90c.
Good Americans. Mrs. Burton Harrison. 90c.
Grace O'Malley. Princess and Pirate. Robert Machray. 90c.
The Destroyer. Benjamin Swift. 90c.
The Town Traveler. George Gissing. 90c.
Confessions of a Justified Sinner. James Hogg. 75c.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Attractive Offerings in Fine Chinaware

The real foundation of a Chinaware Store is the dinner ware. There's an interesting story to tell of that class of goods to-day. A belated shipment of particularly beautiful French China Dinner Ware has just come in. It was intended for the September sale. It has September price-marks,—that means a saving of more than a third on new, fine, very desirable goods. 101 pieces to a set, all prettily decorated in the latest floral designs, and heavily guilded. They are $32.50.

Some other French china sets in very handsome decorations are priced at $22.50 to $40—prices that are fully 30 per cent. less than ruling prices.

Then, in less expensive goods, you may choose an English porcelain set of 100 pieces, nicely decorated, at only $5; and in American porcelain, at $8, $10 and $12.

Some of the more elaborate sorts run as high as $350. Open stock patterns are all in full supply.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A HOME-BUILT TRAMP STEAMER.

The Winifred, First of Her Kind, to Sail for Puerto Rico.

The steamer Winifred, recently built at Bath, Me., for Miller, Bull & Knowlton, who operate the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, arrived yesterday from Bath and tied up at South Central Pier, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn. She is in command of Capt. Hodgkins, and is to sail Saturday for Puerto Rico with passengers and United States army supplies.

The Winifred attracted a good deal of attention, as she is the first tramp steamer built in an American yard. She is essentially a cargo carrier, but has accommodations for a few passengers. The Winifred is of 2,600 tons gross and 1,750 tons net. She is 302 feet long over all, and 290 feet on the water line, 42 feet beam, and 25 feet 8 inches in depth. She is built of steel and has two pole masts. Her dead-weight capacity, including 450 tons of coal, is 3,800 tons. She is designed to steam 10 knots.

Ohio Private Bleeds to Death.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 3.—Private Joseph Cover, Company A, Tenth Ohio, bled to death this afternoon at the Raymond & Campbell Works, Middletown. Cover visited the works to sharpen his pocketknife on a felt wheel. He was refused permission to do so, but after the foreman had turned his back, Cover placed the knife on the wheel. It was caught, flew off, and struck the soldier in the right leg between the knee and thigh, severing an artery. A physician was summoned, but arrived too late, as the soldier died in five minutes after the accident occurred.

Chaplain Down with a Fever.

The Rev. William J. White, who acted as Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment at Chickamauga and Anniston, has been since Friday a patient in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. He is suffering from a fever. Father White is one of the assistant pastors of St. Patrick's Church, Willoughby and Kent Avenues. He was worn out by his unceasing work for the men of his own regiment and the Eighth and Twelfth.

Trotters at a Bargain in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—The closing-out sale of trotters belonging to Anthony Dey of New York City took place to-day at his farm, near Station, Ky. Owing to the threatening weather the attendance was not large and prices were low, no animal bringing over $200.

TOD SLOANE'S VICTORIES

The American Jockey Continues to Win Nearly Every Race He Rides in England.

HIS SUCCESS AT NOTTINGHAM

The Wizard of the Turf Scores Winner of Two Races and Gets Placed in a Third.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At the first day's racing of the Nottingham Autumn meeting today, Capt. A. E. Whitaker's Variety gelding, by Peter Flower, finished second, in the race for the Lenton Firs Plate, with Tod Sloane up. This race is a high-weight handicap of 106 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 sovereigns; the second to save entrance out of the plate. There were six starters over the course, six furlongs straight, and the result was as follows:

Mr. W. Johnston's six-year-old horse Saxon Prince 1
Capt. A. E. Whitaker's three-year-old chestnut gelding, out of Variety, by Peter Flower... 2
Mr. A. Stedall's three-year-old ch. f., by Ocean Wave, out of Virtus 3

The betting was 5 to 2 against the Variety gelding.

"Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's) four-year-old chestnut filly Dancing Wave, ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Nottingham Handicap. This race is of 600 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. There were seven starters; distance, one mile and a half and a few yards, and the result was:

Mr. Jersey's four-year-old ch. f. Dancing Wave, by Ocean Wave, out of Dance 1
Mr. Vale's four-year-old b. f. Prosperous, by Grafton, out of Prospective 2
Mr. P. H. Osborne's Acmena, (aged) 3

The betting on Sloane's mount was 9 to 4 against.

Mr. A. Stedall's chestnut filly La Lune, by Despair, out of Moonflower, won the Bestwood Nursery Plate. Sloane rode Mr. Cockfield's bay filly Santa Regale, which was unplaced. The betting against this filly was 3 to 1. This event is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns; starters 2 sovereigns in addition. There were eight starters, and the course was five furlongs.

The Maiden Plate of 106 sovereigns was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old bay gelding Manatee, ridden by Tod Sloane. This race is for horses of all ages, entrance 3 sovereigns, the second to save entrance out of the plate. Three horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs, and the result was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old b. g. Manatee, by Sir Modred, out of Miss Motley 1
Gen. Magenl's two-year-old colt Pat McCann... 2
Mr. F. W. Spruce's Downfall, ch. f., by Bunbury 3

The betting was 100 to 9 on Manatee.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent	130	Blarneystone	107
Sanders	128	Counsellor Wernberg	104
St. Callatine	121	Armament	103
Trolley	119	Ninety Cents	100
L'Alouette	118	Kitt	100
Ben Hadad	117	Mark Miles	100
Orion	116	Rossifer	98
Himtine	115	Klepper	98
Danforth	113	Rusher	98
Kenmore Queen	108	Stachelberg	97
Greatland	106	Woodland	90

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; penalties and allowances. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Lady Lindsey	117	Exception	112
Camotop	115	Turvey Drop	112
Campus	115	Frances Booker	112
Colonel Tenny	109	Manlius	108
Maid of Harlem	112		

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricane Selling Stakes for two-year-olds. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course.

Duke of Middleburg	112	Merry Heart	98
Satin Slipper	107	Colonel Tenny	97
Diminutive	106	Full Dress	94
Cormorant	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Belle Meade Stakes for three-year-olds. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Bendoran	118	Sensational	112
Banastar	115	Central Trust	110
Swiftmas	107	Woodranger	107
Lillian Belle	112	Clonsilla	107

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Algol	129	George Keene	109
Whitefrost	120	Judge Denny	107
Dr. Catlett	119	Warrenton	105
Macy	115	Central Trust	100
Sir Walter	112	Sensational	96

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Magazine	113	Glonoine	104
Nosey	108	Marsian	103
Estaca	108	Mt. Washington	103
Double Quick	106	Squan	103
Premier	106	Rinaldo	102
Tinge	106	Scotch Plaid	99
Charentus	105	Blueaway	98
Gala Day	104	Marito	95

Weights for the Bronx Handicap.

Handicapper Vosburgh announces the following weights for the Bronx Highweight Handicap to be run on Thursday:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Algol	140	Hurley Burley	118
Briar Sweet	138	Howland	117
Handspring	136	Warrenton	117
Irish Reel	132	Buela	117
Swiftmas	132	Martha H.	110
Bendoran	132	Fonsavannah	116
Don De Oro	130	Miss Miriam	112
Bannock	128	Lennep	110
Maceo	128	Autumn	109
Sanders	128	Blarneystone	108
Macy	127	Old Saugus	104
Whitefrost	126	Rhinelander	103
Handball	126	Teller	102
George Keene	124	Leando	102
Royal Stag	123	Lady Marian	102
St. Callatine	121	Toluca	100
Floronso	120	Hilee	98
Bangle	119	Cathedral	95
Geisha	118	Mr. Clay	94

CYCLE RACERS FINED.

Heavy Penalties Imposed by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board Upon Seceders.

In a special bulletin issued last night Chairman Mott announced the first official recognition the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board has taken of the seceding racers who have formed a rival organization to control cycle racing.

The first meeting of the disgruntled element was on the Park Bicycle Club tracks at Washington, D. C. This course is fined $1,000, and suspended from the sanction privilege until this amount is paid. Upon the racers the following fines are laid, and they are suspended until the penalties are paid:

Bald, Cooper, McFarland, O. Stevens, Arthur Gardiner, and Jay Eaton, $200 each.
Major Taylor, Kimble, Freeman, and Fred Sims, $150 each.
Earl Kiser, A. I. Brown, W. E. Bocker, Henry Torrill, Otto Maya, and J. E. Walsh, $100 each.
Stevenson, Moran, Throop, and C. E. Gause, $25 each.

WOMEN IN A GOLF MATCH.

Interesting Team Contest Between Morris County and the Local Field Club.

Another golf triumph was scored yesterday by the women of the Morris County Club in a team contest with six of their sister golfers from the Morristown Field Club. The latter organization contains the younger players, but several of them, as Miss Bryce, Miss Kip, and Miss Willis, have lately become eligible as members of the more pretentious golf club, and have been a valuable addition to its talent. These players remained loyal to their former club yesterday, and played against the older Morris County experts.

The younger golfers were defeated, but it was a warm contest, and Morris County only won by five holes, scoring 16 to 11 for the Field Club. The best score by strokes was made by Miss Marie G. Bryce, who has just made a new record for the Field Club links of 93 strokes. Her record yesterday for the long course was 117 strokes, and she defeated Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan by five holes. Silver lockets, bearing the emblem of the club, a four-leaf clover, were awarded to the individual victors.

A team match of more than usual interest will be played to-day on the links between a team of Philadelphia women golfers, consisting of Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Cassatt, Mrs. Gorham, Miss Darlington, Miss Edith Barbard, and Mrs. Paterson. The Morris County team will include Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Alice Strong, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Marie G. Bryce, and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—excels all other Violet Perfumes.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

First Battalion of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Spends the Day at the Targets.

The First Battalion of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, commanded by Major W. W. Marks, spent yesterday on the shooting ranges at Creedmoor. Three-fourths of the men in the battalion had never been on a shooting range before, and therefore the number of qualifications was small. The battalion comprised Companies A, B, C, E, and F, 163 men. The scores of those who qualified follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF—Col. A. E. Japha, 18, 12—30; Major W. W. Marks, 16, 18—34; Capt. H. Paret, 15, 17—32; Lieut. H. V. B. Magonigle, 22, 20—42; Capt. D. B. Pratt, 20, 13—33; Capt. J. D. Walton, 16, 20—36; Capt. F. E. Sylvester, 17, 13—30.

COMPANY A—Lieut. M. F. Welch, 21, 18—39.
COMPANY B—Capt. A. M. Tompkins, 19, 15—34; Lieut. Leonhardi, 20, 15—35.
COMPANY C—Lieut. Langlin, 16, 16—32.
COMPANY E—Lieut. F. J. Ring, 21, 14—35; Lieut. E. Japha, 17, 16—33.
COMPANY F—Lieut. C. W. Libree, 18, 19—37.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—Sergt. H. W. Fritchman, 22, 11—33; Sergt. B. Montevedde, 20, 11—31.

COMPANY A—Sergt. L. F. Harlin, 18, 18—36; T. J. Burge, 20, 14—34; C. Cler, 17, 15—32; C. R. Crom, 17, 16—33; J. L. Formont, 19, 11—30; A. B. Fulton, 17, 14—31; J. Linicus, 16, 14—30; R. O. Pritchard, 15, 16—31.

COMPANY B—Sergt. E. L. Traphagen, 18, 17—35; Sergt. M. Meyers, 17, 15—32; Corp. W. J. Kearney, 16, 14—30; F. Berliner, 16, 14—30; Joseph Cox, 15, 17—32; H. Folsom, 17, 19—36; T. J. Riley, 15, 17—32; R. Raesler, 18, 16—34; C. H. Sawyer, 15, 17—32; S. E. Sanford, 17, 19—36.

COMPANY C—J. Adams, 15, 15—30; L. Barger, 18, 14—32; C. Chapman, 18, 13—31; James Edwards, 15, 15—30; J. C. Fleming, 16, 17—33; E. D. Tourman, 18, 12—30; J. Hemingson, 16, 15—31; J. J. Kane, 16, 15—31; H. H. Lazarus, 19, 11—30; S. Mulgrew, 19—33; W. Young, 18, 12—30.

COMPANY E—Sergt. W. H. Simmons, 16, 15—31; Sergt. J. J. Riley, 17, 14—31; Sergt. J. J. Johnston, 18, 15—33; P. Corbonars, 16, 15—31; C. Du Val, 20, 11—31; G. Hoffman, 16, 14—30; J. Harper, 18, 15—33; W. Goldman, 16, 14—30; W. Gibbons, 19, 11—30; F. Miller, 20, 10—30; E. Ross, 18, 12—30; M. Smith, 18, 13—31; C. Scherer, 15, 15—30; G. Wines, 17, 13—30.

COMPANY F—Sergt. J. C. H. Dater, 17, 14—31; Corp. W. Carlisle, 15, 16—31; E. Callahan, 20, 21—41; W. H. Fredericks, 21, 14—32; J. Harford, 16, 17—33; J. B. F. Maguire, 16, 15—31.

VOLLEYS.

	Bulls.	Centres.	Outers.	In's.	Tot.
Company A	8	17	25	14	64
Company B	9	21	32	25	87
Company C	5	12	27	21	65
Company E	6	14	18	24	60
Company F	6	10	19	14	49

The number of men shooting in each company was: A, 18; B, 27; C, 20; E, 24, and F, 22.

THE KENTUCKY FUTURITY.

Horsemen Assembling at Lexington to Witness the $16,000 Race.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—Horsemen from every section are here to attend the trotting meeting which begins to-morrow. The chief attraction on the first day is the sixteen-thousand-dollar Kentucky Futurity, for three-year-olds. In it are Charlie Herr, Janie T., Peter the Great, Serephina, Limerick, Dartmore, and Lexie May.

Charlie Herr sold a 2-to-1 favorite, with Janie T. second, in the betting to-day. Peter the Great was next best liked, Limerick coming next. Serephina, Dartmore, and Lexie May sold in the field.

In the Tennessee, for 2:09 pacers, Searchlight sold favorite, with Sherman Clay second. The field includes Coe, Nicol B., Indiana, Lena N., and Javelin.

YALE TRACK TEAM ASPIRANTS.

Nearly Sixty Men Respond to the Call of Capt. Thomas Fisher.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—The candidates for the Yale University track team were called out this afternoon by Capt. Thomas Fisher. Nearly sixty men responded, most of them being those of last year's squad. Not many freshmen are among the number thus far registered, but as many of them will get excuses from the compulsory gymnasium work, there will be a good representation from the freshmen class by the end of the week.

The Fall handicap games are held mainly to bring out the athletic material of the incoming class which is not already taken by the football eleven or crew squads. The Fall games will be held on Yale Field Oct. 29, and it has been decided to hold no Winter indoor meet. Dr. T. B. Hull, who is medical man and trainer for the football eleven, will act in like capacity for the track team, at least for the present.

Seventeen of the candidates for the team are entered in the sprints, six in the half-mile, seventeen in the mile run, four in the quarter-mile, three in the hurdles, six in the jumps, and only three in the pole vaults.

Cricket at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Capt. Warner's English cricketers won the final match from the Gentlemen of Philadelphia to-day with four wickets to spare. When stumps were drawn Saturday the Britons needed 89 runs to win, with six wickets to fall. They won easily, with the loss of only two more wickets they passed the Philadelphians' total of 200 for two innings and closed the final battle with 161 for six wickets, or a total of 294 for one inning and six wickets. This gives Capt. Warner two victories over the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and enables him to return to England without a defeat, the third game—that with the Colts—having resulted in a draw.

END OF THE HANAN CASE.

Final Disposition of the Suits Brought by Mrs. Beulah M. Dutton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—By the dismissal of the case of Dutton vs. Hanan, Judge Payne will to-morrow write a "finis" to a romance which for many months has been a dainty morsel in the mouths of gossips both in Europe and America. Mrs. Beulah M. Dutton, the plaintiff, will receive, according to report, $105,000, while the defendant, John H. Hanan, the millionaire shoe manufacturer, will regain two tin boxes of papers and letters which were to have been offered as evidence by the attorney for Mrs. Dutton.

The legal story of the case began Feb. 4 of the present year, when Julius N. Heldman filed a suit for $150,000 damages for Mrs. Dutton against John H. Hanan. Breach of contract was assigned as the cause for the damages.

The contract which Mr. Hanan was said to have broken was one in which he pledged himself to pay $150,000 for a house in Brooklyn and "other considerations." Arrangements for a settlement of the matter were completed last week.

The matter was dismissed Friday by Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York, and to-morrow Judge Payne will perform the same act as to the case filed in his court last February.

H. J. McDermott a Suicide in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—Harry J. McDermott, aged twenty-five, a student of Sheffield Scientific School, Class of '96, and Assistant Professor in Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, committed suicide to-day by taking poison. Despondency from ill-health is supposed to have been the cause. He was the son of J. F. McDermott of this city, who is prominent in church work and also in the Y. M. C. A., and the young man was likewise an active Y. M. C. A. worker.

Canadian Statesmen to Visit Omaha.

OMAHA, Oct. 3.—A telegram from Ottawa states that Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, and Charles W. Speers of the same department, and other distinguished Canadian statesmen, will come to Omaha on Oct. 15 to celebrate British and Canadian day at the exposition, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Dominion Cabinet will doubtless come.

Missouri Pacific Train Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—It is said William W. Lowe, the alleged Missouri Pacific train robber, has made a written confession and will plead guilty, but will not tell who his accomplices were. No further attempt to connect young Jesse James's name with the robbery has been made, at least publicly.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Washingtons' Timely Batting Enables Them to Win in Brooklyn.

NEW YORKS SCORE A SHUTOUT

Seymour's Puzzling Pitching Proves Too Much for the Philadelphias—Davis Injured—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	96	45	.681
Baltimore	91	49	.650
Cincinnati	90	58	.608
Cleveland	77	61	.558
Chicago	80	64	.556
New York	78	68	.518
Philadelphia	69	68	.504
Pittsburg	68	72	.486
Louisville	64	77	.454
Brooklyn	51	84	.378
Washington	49	93	.345
St. Louis	36	105	.255

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 13; Baltimore, 10.
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1.
Chicago, 2; Louisville, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Boston.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

Until the sixth inning in the game between the Brooklyns and Washingtons at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, it looked as though the home team would come out victorious. In this inning, however, McKenna, who pitched splendidly in the previous innings, seemed to lose all his cunning and the visitors kept the Brooklyn team chasing base hits for about ten minutes. When it all ended the Washingtons had tallied seven runs, taking the lead, which they held to the end. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Anders'n, lf	2	1	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	2	3	4	1
Daly, 2b	1	0	4	5	0
La Chance, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	0	1	4	1
A. Smith, c	0	1	4	1	0
McKenna, p	0	0	0	1	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	1	0
Miller, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	24	16	2

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Mercer, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Selbach, lf	2	2	3	0	1
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Freeman, rf	1	1	2	1	0
J. Smith, ss	1	2	3	2	3
McGuire, c	1	1	6	0	0
Wrigley, 2b	2	2	2	4	0
Carr, 1b	1	1	6	0	1
Killen, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	9	11	24	12	5

Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Washington, 4. Two-base hit—McGuire. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Washington, 8. Struck out—By McKenna, 1; by Killen, 9. Stolen bases—Jones, Anderson, La Chance, Selbach, 2; Casey, J. Smith, Wrigley, and Killen. Bases on balls—Off McKenna, 4; off Dunn, 2; off Killen, 2. Double plays—Magoon and La Chance; Casey, Wrigley, and Carr. Hit by pitched ball—By McKenna, 1. Wild pitch—McKenna. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

SEYMOUR WAS THE STAR.

His Pitching Enables the New Yorkers to Win in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Seymour shut out the Philadelphias to-day in a pitchers' battle. Both teams played good ball. Davis was badly cut over the eye by a foul tip while he was at the bat in the first inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	1	2	3	0
Doyle, 1b	1	2	8	1	0
Seymour, p	0	1	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Foster, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Gettig, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Warner, c	0	1	7	0	1
Latimer, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	6	27	9	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Douglas, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
Deleha'ty, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Lajole, 2b	0	0	3	6	0
Flick, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Louden, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
McFarl'd, c	0	1	2	1	0
Cross, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Donahue, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	4	27	13	1

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hit—Joyce. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Delehanty. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 4. Double plays—Gleason and Doyle; Gleason and Gettig. Struck out—By Seymour, 6. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 4. Hit by pitched—Delehanty, Flick, Warner. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Boston, 13; Baltimore, 10.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Boston played a poor fielding game for the first three innings, but in the fourth developed a batting streak, piling up six runs, and forcing Maul to retire. Costly errors by the Bostons gave the Baltimores a lead in the first three innings, but the home team then steadied down and gave a fine exhibition of ball playing. But seven innings were played owing to darkness. Nearly 7,000 persons witnessed the game. Score:

Boston	1	2	0	6	3	1	..	..	..	—13	
Baltimore	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	—10	

Earned runs—Boston, 7; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Boston, 16; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Boston, 8; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Baltimore, Maul, Kitson, and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The Chicagos won two games from the Louisvilles to-day. The first game was one of the most exciting seen here this season, and was won in the eleventh inning by three successive hits after two outs. The second game was won by good base running and a few well-played hits. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 10; Louisville, 6. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge.

Chicago, 3; Louisville, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	..	..	—3	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Louisville, 8. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Nichols; Louisville, Cunningham and Powers. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 0.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The visitors were unable to hit Dammann in the first game, and Hawley kept their hits scattered in the second. The Cincinnatis played well in both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	..	—8	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6. Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; St. Louis, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cincinn

PEACEMAKERS AT WORK

The American and Spanish Commissions Hold an Active Session and Adjourn Until Friday.

SPANIARDS WANTED TO CONFER

Reported that Americans Hinted a Firm Policy with Respect to the Philippines, Which Confused the Men from Madrid.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—To-day's session of the Peace Commissioners lasted until 4 o'clock, at which hour the Commissioners adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock next Friday afternoon, such an interval being desirable and necessary to allow separate consideration by each commission of matters requiring similar consideration before the joint commission.

The secretary of the Spanish Commission will arrive to-night, and the interval will be also employed by the secretaries jointly in maturing plans for the work and procedure.

While it is the general impression that to-day's meeting was again devoted to preliminaries, and that the adjournment to Friday was taken only to enable the secretaries to draw up a schedule of work, the representative of The Associated Press learns that the session was highly important, and that the Americans have made a demand of such character that the Spaniards found it necessary to ask for an adjournment in order to enable them to consult with the Government at Madrid.

It is believed that the question concerns the Philippines, and it is known that the Americans are highly pleased at having so soon reached what they consider a very important phase of the negotiations and consider the two sessions thus far held as very satisfactory to America.

The fact that a member of the commission expressed the belief that the work would be completed within a month indicates a happy frame of mind.

In the Spanish camp great hopes are built on what they believe Gen. Merritt will advise, namely, that the Philippines are incapable of self-government, and that the whole situation does not warrant America in taking the responsibility for the entire Philippines. The Spaniards are quite ready to give whatever America asks in the way of coaling stations, but will resist more to the verge of a renewal of hostilities.

The Spanish and American Commissioners will be received to-morrow by President Faure. The hour fixed for the reception of the Americans is 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Merritt will accompany the Americans to this function, which will be held at the Palais de l'Elysée.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The reported intention of the United States Government to retain the whole of the Philippine Islands has created almost a state of stupefaction here, and it is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Government has resolved to vigorously combat any such action, which, it is claimed, the terms of the peace protocol preclude.

GEN. MERRITT IS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Major Gen. Merritt, who commanded the American troops at Manila, arrived here this morning from Marseilles for the purpose of giving the United States Peace Commission the benefit of his observations in the Philippine Islands. He repaired to the Grand Hôtel de l'Athénée, and declined to be interviewed, as he was suffering from fatigue.

While the American Commissioners were at luncheon to-day Gen. Merritt called at their hotel, but he did not wait to see them. He will call again to-morrow morning to meet the members of the commission.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Wheeler to Testify To-day—The Swearing of Witnesses—Abuses on Transports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—All the members of the War Investigating Commission were present at to-day's session except ex-Gov. Beaver, and the announcement was made that he would be in attendance to-morrow, when Gen. Wheeler will be present as the first witness before the commission.

To-day's session was devoted largely to the consideration of the method for the examination of witnesses, and in this connection the question of administering oaths was discussed at considerable length. The members generally took the position that under a strict construction the commission had no authority to compel a witness to be sworn by a member of the commission, but there was a general opinion that the witnesses would not raise technical objections, and that they would in all probability submit to be sworn without opposition. It was decided, however, to inform witnesses frankly of the status of the board, and to afford them an opportunity to decline in case they so desire.

It was suggested that the whole difficulty might be avoided by getting the President to appoint one of the officers of the board to the office of a notary public, and it is probable that this request will be made with the end in view of having an officer capable of administering oaths present in case of emergency.

To Gov. Beaver was assigned the task of leading in the examination of witnesses, but there is an understanding that other members of the board shall ask such questions as they may desire to ask.

At the afternoon session several complaints were read in regard to the method of transporting men from Santiago, the names of the vessels on which it was alleged that abuses had occurred being the Concha, the Seneca, the Breakwater, the Olivette, and the City of Washington. It was decided to make a thorough investigation of this branch of the service, and Chairman Dodge was directed to secure the names of the commanding officers, medical officers, and representatives of the Quartermaster's Department on those vessels.

The commission also decided to permit the presence during the hearings of three stenographers as representatives of the press, in addition to the representatives of the press associations.

Surgeon General Sternberg has sent to the commission a communication, in which the incloses a published statement in reference to the responsibility of the medical department. He invited the commission to visit his office for the purpose of investigating the organization and methods, and promised to answer the questions which had been sent to him as soon as possible. Considerable time would be required, however, he said, owing to the enormous amount of official business requiring attention.

HIGHER OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

The Advance on Grain Amounts to 3 Cents a Bushel.

With a steady and full demand by grain exporters for freight room has come a steady and appreciable advance in steamship rates. At this time of year—with what is known as the tramp fleet without guarantee of charters at Buenos Ayres and other South American grain ports because of the exhaustion of the Argentine Republic's wheat export reserves—plenty of bottoms are usually at the service of New York exporters. Just now, however, perhaps on account of the demand by grain and cotton men at Atlantic and Gulf ports, because of the operation of differentials against New York, freight room for Europe is at a premium. A paying rate for an English port from New York is 2s. 6d. per quarter of eight bushels, but late last week a charter was negotiated at 4s 4d. for prompt loading.

This transaction may be regarded as exceptional, but the present quoted rates are 4s. to 4s. 1½d to Cork for orders, to 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 9d. for direct European ports. Sept. 30 the rates were 3s. 3d. to Cork for orders and 2s. 9d. to direct ports per quarter of 480 pounds. The advances are on an average of 3 to 4 cents a bushel. As to other commodities, the freight rate has increased 25 to 35 per cent. for Liverpool and London in the case of provisions within a month, for less than full cargoes. The rates for other ports have been sensibly raised. There has been no advance in sailing vessel rates.

EXCITEMENT IN THE NINTH.

Secret Meeting Called by Col. Greene, with a View to Keeping the Regiment in Service.

The fear of the Ninth Regiment men that they would not after all be mustered out as promised when they left Camp Thomas a few weeks ago, has been intensified within the past twenty-four hours by the news of a secret meeting called by Col. J. G. Greene to arrange for keeping the regiment in service for the full period of its enlistment. The meeting was composed of the officers of the active regiment who returned with the Colonel and the full command from Chickamauga. None of the officers who went out originally with the regiment, but resigned at Camp Thomas, were invited to the meeting.

The gathering of officers was held last Saturday at the armory. Before stating the object of the meeting the Colonel counseled the most profound secrecy on the part of each officer and requested that nothing be divulged as to the proceedings and the object of the meeting. Col. Greene then said that there was a chance of still keeping the regiment in active service.

"It is well known, gentlemen," he said, "that the Twenty-second Regiment does not want to go to Puerto Rico, but desires to be mustered out at once. The Ninth Regiment, of course, does not want to be mustered out. Now, why cannot the Ninth take the place of the Twenty-second? I have been to Albany to see the Governor on the matter, and have explained to him the situation. He has assured me that if from 70 to 75 per cent. of the men of the Ninth desire to remain in the service he will immediately make application to the Secretary of War to have the regiment retained in the service in place of the Twenty-second. It now remains for you Company officers to secure such an expression of opinion from your men as will justify the Governor in making the application. I believe that you will have no difficulty in doing this, as you must already know the sentiment of your men very thoroughly." Before the meeting broke up a number of the officers said that fully 60 per cent. of the men would be in favor of going to the front again.

Despite the reports of the Captains, it is said that the rank and file of the Ninth are simply thunderstruck at the proposition to take them back into the field in the face of the promise of the War Department to muster them out as soon as they arrived home. The matter has stirred the veterans of the Ninth, who learned late yesterday of the efforts being made to break the promise made to the men on their return. It was said last night that several prominent officers of the regiment would make formal protest to the Governor. Col. Greene was not at the armory, and none of the officers knew where he could be found.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The Proposed Supplementary Lists of Officers Receiving Higher Rank for Distinction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The decision of the Secretary of the Navy that no present relief can be granted to officers of the navy from the hardships inflicted by the "leap-frog" system of promotions made possible under the statutes, does not entirely discourage naval officers from hoping that Congress will grant some compensation for what they regard as legalized injustice.

It was not generally imagined that an increased number of Admirals or Commodores could be provided without the sanction of Congress, or at least that such lists could be made with any assurance that their legality would be maintained by the accounting officers or the courts. All depends upon Congress.

As has been before stated, it is quite certain that there will be opposition in Congress to the proposed supplementary lists, to be made up of officers promoted out of one rank into a higher for distinction, in excess of the lawful numbers, on the ground that to provide such lists would be to detract from the distinction which the existing statute confers, while it would also distress those who do not get the opportunity for distinction.

Only a few naval officers had imagined that the Secretary of the Navy could destroy a statute. Those who have known the real difficulty had already determined to put off their arguments and efforts until the bill has been brought forward to Congress.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President to-day made the following naval promotions:

Lieut. Commander John Pillsbury, to be a Commander; Lieut. Commander William H. Reaver, to be a Commander; Passed Assistant Engineer Frank W. Bartlett, to be Chief Engineer; Acting Gunner Myles Joyce, to be a gunner in the navy.

COAST DEFENSE MONITORS.

Contracts for Four Vessels to be Awarded to Lowest Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Henry Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, called upon Secretary Long to-day to learn the decision of the department regarding the award of contracts for the four coast-defense monitors. The Secretary has decided to award these contracts in accordance with the lowest bids, namely, one monitor to Lewis Nixon, at $825,000; one to the Newport News Company, at $860,000; one to the Bath Iron Works, at $862,000, and one to the Union Iron Works, at $875,000.

CHAPLAIN FREEMAN'S SUICIDE.

He Drowned Himself in a State of Mental Depression.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Advices from Japan bring the news of the death of the Rev. Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, Chaplain of the United States steamship Baltimore, at Nagasaki. From all accounts, Freeman committed suicide while in a state of mental depression consequent upon his failing health.

He jumped overboard from the Zealandia and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. His body was recovered, and will be brought to this country for interment on the next steamer.

The Rev. Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, Chaplain to the United States steamship Baltimore, of Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron, was appointed to the United States Navy from the State of Indiana. He entered the navy June 4, 1897, and, previous to this, his second cruise, had seen six months' service, two at sea and four ashore. His rank was relative to that of Lieutenant. He leaves a widow, who is on her way to Chicago from Japan, where she went with her husband at the beginning of the war. The news of his death reached her after she had landed in this country.

Transport Scandia Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 3.—The United States transport Scandia has arrived here and the United States transport Arizona has left this port. Private Jacobs, Hospital Corps, died at sea of typhoid fever aboard the Scandia.

The American authorities here have invited all the school teachers to resume the instruction of their classes. The schools have been closed since the surrender of Manila to the Americans.

Our Dead at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis, dated at Manila, Oct. 3, has been received at the War Department:

Deaths among troops in Philippines July, August, and September; four officers, eighty-three enlisted men. August, two officers, fifty enlisted men, of whom one officer and sixteen enlisted men killed in action; seven died of wounds. Deaths for September, twenty-five enlisted men. Total deaths, seventeen killed in action, seven died of wounds, fourteen typhoid fever. Cause of remaining deaths accident and miscellaneous diseases.

Santiago Ships Iron Ore.

The Juragua Iron Company of Santiago de Cuba, with offices in this city, announced yesterday that the steamship Newlyn had left Santiago with a cargo of iron ore consigned to the Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore. This is the first shipment of iron ore from Cuba since the war with Spain began.

Sergt. Frederick Koch Injured.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Sergt. Frederick Koch of the cavalry detachment of the regular army stationed here had a leg broken and was hurt internally in a runaway to-day. He is still unconscious to-night.

BIG BROOKLYN ELECTRIC DEAL.

The New Kings County Company Secures Practical Control in the Borough.

An electric light consolidation of uncommon importance was completed yesterday by Anthony N. Brady, on behalf of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company of Brooklyn, and George Foster Peabody, on behalf of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn. By this arrangement the Kings County company becomes the owner of the Edison stock, and by virtue of such ownership it comes into possession of the stock of the Citizens' Lighting Company and the Municipal Lighting Company of Brooklyn, thereby securing substantially all of the electric light business in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Under the terms of the agreement the transfer of stock is to be made through the Central Trust Company, and already about 90 per cent. of the $4,000,000 of the outstanding capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company has been deposited for transfer. This stock has lately been quoted in the New York Stock Exchange at 1.24¾. The stockholders of the Edison Company were recently accorded the right to subscribe at par for additional stock to the extent of 25 per cent. of their present holdings. All shares of the Edison selling stockholders, including the additional shares paid for, are to be assigned to the Central Trust Company with full power to that company as owner to sell to the Kings County company as agreed. The trust company is to issue negotiable certificates for the shares.

The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, which was recently organized with a capital stock of $2,500,000, will pay for the Edison stock, both old and new, par for par, by an issue of $5,000,000 second mortgage ninety-nine-year gold bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent. These purchase money bonds of the Kings County Company will be secured by vendor's lien on the Edison shares to be reserved by the Central Trust Company and by a purchase money mortgage, which, besides being a first lien on the Edison shares, will be a general lien on property, present and future, of the Kings County Company, subject only to its present first mortgage for $2,500,000. They will also be secured by deposit with the Central Trust Company of $1,000,000 cash, to be invested in securities approved by the Edison Stockholders' Committee, which consists of George Foster Peabody, Ethan Allen Doty, and Edwin M. Bulkley.

It is proposed that the Edison first consolidated mortgage, recently authorized for $5,000,000, in 5 per cent. bonds, shall be authorized instead to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 in forty-year 4 per cent. bonds. This mortgage will be secured by a first lien on all of the Edison property, subject only to the existing first mortgage bonds, which will be paid off and canceled in 1900. The first issue of these Edison first consolidated bonds was of $2,000,000 to provide funds to pay for the stock of the municipal company. Of the remainder, $1,875,000 will be reserved to retire the $1,500,000 of existing first mortgage bonds, which will be called for payment at 110 and interest in 1900. The rest of the $10,000,000 of bonds will be issued from time to time as required, for extensions, additions, and other property, which, when acquired, will become subject to the lien of the mortgage.

The combination of the old plants with the new plant of the Kings County Company, just completed, will enable the companies, it is contended, to secure many economies in operation. The low capitalization of the Kings County Company is regarded by its projectors as a special advantage in this general scheme. On Jan. 1 last the report of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn showed that that corporation was supplying 227,095 lamps of sixteen-candle power, 3,759 horse power motors, and 6,406 arc lights.

PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK.

The Warszawiak Case Up Again—Dr. McGiffert's Book—Synodical Delegates.

The October meeting of the Presbytery of New York was held yesterday in the First Church Chapel, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw was re-elected Moderator and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Douglas again chosen temporary clerk.

Two communications were received from the Presbyterian General Assembly, the first conveying official information of the dismissal of the appeal of Herman Warszawiak, the converted Jew. The Warszawiak case will now be taken to the Synod of New York, which meets at Elmira a fortnight from to-day, on an appeal from the action of the Presbytery in sustaining the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which expelled Warszawiak for alleged immoral conduct.

The second communication was an official notice of the condemnation by the General Assembly of the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert's book, "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age." The communications were referred to the Committee on Minutes of the General Assembly, which was appointed as follows: The Revs. W. W. Atterbury, D. S. Gregory, and F. H. Marling and Elders Henry W. Jessup and John Stewart.

The following were elected delegates to the Synod of New York:

MINISTERS—Jesse F. Forbes, Wilton Merle Smith, George W. Birch, Joseph R. Kerr, Maitland Alexander, David G. Wylie, James Chambers, John Balcom Shaw, A. W. Halsey, and H. M. Tyndall.

ELDERS—W. E. Steiger, H. W. Jessup, John Stewart, S. B. Brownell, Scott Foster, J. Paterson, C. W. Balch, H. R. Elliott, E. McIntyre, and R. Ferguson.

SAYS POLYGAMY FLOURISHES.

Local Presbyteries Call Attention to Utah Presbytery's Report.

At yesterday's meetings of the Presbyteries of New York and Brooklyn, efforts were made to antagonize an alleged growth of public sentiment in this community favorable to Mormonism. It was said that statements made by Mormon missionaries and in the columns of the secular press had led to the belief that polygamy was no longer advocated or practiced in Utah. Attention was therefore directed to certain statements contained in a paper published Sept. 3, with the approval of the Presbytery of Utah, and entitled "The Present Situation in Utah." Extracts from these statements follow:

Another phase of present-day Utah is that the people are being urged to "live their religion." One "lives his religion" in Utah who has entered the "celestial order of marriage." Of such cases more than 2,000 have come to our notice, and this living resulted in the birth of more than 1,000 children since Statehood was granted, Jan. 4, 1890.

That this "peculiar institution" may flourish, that ubiquitous thing known as "Church influence" so affects men that those who could testify to this lawlessness are silent; juries refuse to find indictments, and officers make no arrests. Hence the "kingdom" grows apace. From the heads of the Church down polygamy flourishes.

A report embodying these statements was unanimously approved by the Presbytery of Brooklyn.

FOG CAUSES INCONVENIENCE.

Incoming Steamships Are Delayed for Many Hours Off the Bar.

The fog continued thick in the lower bay yesterday, and at times extended to the upper bay, along the rivers, and through into the Sound. Several incoming vessels were detained till nearly 6 o'clock last evening, when quite a fleet came through and made Quarantine. The steamer Karthage, from South Cuban ports, had been anchored off the Bar for twenty-one hours waiting for the fog to lift. The America, from London, was detained from 8 A. M.; the Massapequa, from Boston, from 11 A. M., and the Tjomo, from Demerara, from 12:30 P. M. The Hamburg-American steamer Patria, after several hours' delay off the Hook, came in. Capt. Bauer reported stormy weather throughout the passage, commencing Sept. 21, and dense fog from Nantucket to port.

The Cunard Line steamship Scythia reached the Bar in time to come in with the rest of the fleet last evening. The schooner Stephen Bennett, which went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook Sunday night, was hauled off yesterday morning by the tug Major McKinley and was towed up the bay.

The United States battleship Iowa started for sea at noon, but the fog was then very dense below, and she returned to her anchorage off Tompkinsville. The fog in the rivers, however, was not sufficient to cause any material inconvenience to ferryboats.

Persons who took the Patten Line steamer Elberon for the Highland Beach Sunday excursion, paying 50 cents for the round trip, were very indignant yesterday. The boat was unable to come up in the fog, and their fare was returned to them, but they had to pay $1.50 to reach the city by rail. There was said to be about 200 passengers. The Elberon made her trips yesterday despite the fog.

EVACUATING PUERTO RICO

The Task of Our Commissioners Accomplished Without the Friction Expected.

SPANIARDS AGREEABLY CANDID

Deny They Were Defeated Anywhere on the Island, and Say We Would Have Lost 10,000 Men Before Reaching San Juan.

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SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 26.—The American Commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of Puerto Rico have been eminently successful in their dealings with the Spanish Commissioners, and it is believed that within three weeks at the furthest the last of the Spanish troops will have sailed for home, and the Stars and Stripes will be unfurled over San Juan. Their mission has been accomplished without friction. More or less trouble was anticipated at the outset, but our Commissioners have been agreeably surprised at the frankness and candor the Spanish Commissioners have displayed.

While Gen. Macias and Gen. Ortega, the second in command in the island, and one of the Spanish Commissioners, in their conversations with our Commissioners have fully acknowledged the fact that the loss of Cervera's fleet cut off all hope of succor from Spain, they still maintain that the American army had a tremendous task before it in crossing the mountains, and Macias contends that the army could not have reached the gates of San Juan without a loss of 10,000 men. The little skirmishes on the south coast Gen. Macias refuses to call reverses, because he claims his troops retired by his orders to the stronger positions in the mountain passes.

As a matter of fact, the only action of importance—the bombardment of Morro Castle by Admiral Sampson's fleet early in May—Macias insists, was a distinct Spanish victory. Sampson's guns pounded away for three hours. They wrecked several buildings in the city, but for their effect on the thirty-foot walls of that old, mediaeval fortress, the eight, ten, and twelve inch projectiles from the American warships had as well been paper wads. Not a gun was dismounted, not a man was killed. After the fleet had retired—"repulsed" is the word the Spaniards use—the "victory" was celebrated throughout the city. All the military bands paraded the streets, playing martial music, a grand concert was given in the plaza, and the cafés that night echoed with the cries of "Viva Espanol," "Abajo los Americanos."

So it was that the military chieftains who met our commissioners met them not as defeated soldiers to deliver up property lost in battle, but rather as soldiers martyred by the defeat of others, to yield that which they still claimed they might have been able successfully to defend.

Gen. Brooke, Commodore Schley, and Gen. Gordon were exceedingly careful not to disturb their illusions in this respect, and to their extreme tactfulness are due the ease and facility with which the negotiations were finally concluded. They decided before the first meeting to stick to the main issue, which was the immediate evacuation of the island, and to be generous to the point of magnanimity in minor and non-essential matters.

MINOR QUESTIONS RAISED.

The Spanish Commissioners, especially Gen. Ortega, were at first disinclined to discuss the main question. They raised a myriad of minor matters, few of which had anything to do with the business in hand. All of these questions the American Commissioners waved aside, pending the decision of the main question, the evacuation. But for several days they allowed Gen. Ortega to talk on until he and his colleagues were compelled to revert to the main issue. The language of the protocol was plain, definite, and specific. It provided for the immediate evacuation of the island. On its text our Commissioners stood, and to their gratification they found the Spanish Commissioners not only acquiescent, but seemingly anxious to retire from the island at the earliest possible moment.

The Spanish authorities realized that the entire population had become suddenly hostile to them, that they had been dispossessed by the high court of war, and that they were there no longer by right, but by sufferance. They were already strangers among people of their own race, blood, and language. Those who had fawned upon the Captain General in the old days no longer came to the palace. He had no more favors to bestow, and they remained away, lest association with the old régime might prejudice them in the eyes of the new.

The position of the Spanish authorities was a painful one, and though return to Spain meant heavy reduction in salaries and the complete loss of rich perquisites, the sooner it came to an end the better they would like it. This was the tone they assumed.

It was then that they were confronted with a new embarrassment. They had no transports to convey their troops back to Spain and were powerless to obtain them. They were compelled to announce this to the American Commissioners. Until the Madrid Government should send transportation facilities they could do nothing. Our Commissioners, realizing the force of this argument, made no attempt to force them, although it occurred to them, as it did to other Americans in San Juan, that transports of other nations could have been chartered for the purpose.

Had there been too much delay, this view of the situation would have been presented officially. But in this our Commissioners preferred to accept the Spanish statements in perfect good faith.

While awaiting the arrival of the first transport, the whole scheme for the retirement of the Spanish troops to San Juan was arranged. Both the Spanish and American authorities were being flooded with appeals for protection. The former were beseeched by the Spanish residents living between the lines and within the American lines to guard their lives and property from the rapacity of the native inhabitants, who were threatening them with all sorts of persecutions, and the latter were the subjects of like opportunities for rich Puerto Ricans within the Spanish lines, who feared that the Spanish soldiers, as a last act of cruelty, would despoil them of their property and perhaps murder them. Some of the appeals were both frantic and hysterical. But steps were immediately taken to prevent disorders as far as possible.

It was but natural that in the transition from the control of the Spanish Government to a condition of civil liberty, those who had suffered for generations at the hands of the governing class should seek vengeance, or that private individuals should seize the opportunity to redress private wrongs.

OUTRAGES BY NATIVES.

That there were outrages is beyond question. The natives burned Cota and many fine Spanish haciendas in various parts of the island. The Spanish troops massacred about ninety people in Cioles, and later, in suppressing an incipient riot at Arecibo, shot four natives. A reign of terror also existed for a time near Cocoas, in the centre of the island. About 200 brigands, many of them said to be the convicts released by the American authorities at Ponce, and others it is said from Haiti, with their headquarters in the heart of the mountains, pillaged and ravaged the country during the interregnum. There were also disturbances at Fajardo when the Spanish troops left.

Some of the rich sugar planters had been driven out after the small force of marines landed there had been withdrawn, and upon their return and after the Spanish civil guard retired the natives set upon the Spanish residents. Gen. Macias was compelled to send the guard back in order to protect them.

But, all things considered, it is remarkable that more disorders did not occur and more lives were not sacrificed. Undoubtedly every precaution was taken, as soon as the Commissioners had arrived at the main conclusion, to reduce the danger of disorder to a minimum. The neutral zone between the lines was wiped out, and our soldiers and the Spaniards were permitted while in pursuit of depredators to enter each other's lines. This was the first step.

It was then arranged that wherever the Spaniards in their concentrating movement evacuated a town or position the lines should overlap; that is, that our troops should enter the town shortly before the Spanish retired. There was no hiatus and no opportunity given to the lawless element. Whenever our troops entered a Spanish town or position by the arrangement of the Commissioners the commanding officer of the Spaniards delivered an inventory of all the Spanish military and Governmental property to the commanding American officer and took the latter's receipt. This inventory is to be turned over to the United States authorities.

This plan obviates the necessity of sending a commission over the island to inventory Government property. When the last inventory is made and delivered at San Juan Gen. Brooke will have a complete inventory of all the Government property in the island.

Ever since the American Commissioners arrived at San Juan the native Puerto Ricans have deluged them with stories of the alleged schemes of the Spanish authorities to carry off plunder which properly belongs to the island. Some of the natives for a considerable time devoted themselves to ferreting out conspiracies. Some of their reports were investigated and found to be baseless, and the Commissioners continued to assume that the Spaniards were proceeding in perfect good faith, although they had their own means of ascertaining exactly what was going on.

STORIES THAT WORRIED THEM.

One of the alleged reports the Puerto Ricans were especially exercised over was that the Spaniards proposed to take with them some $400,000 from the vaults of the Banco Español and various trust funds which it was claimed properly belonged to the people of the island. The Commissioners thought it was time enough to consider these matters when the alleged trust funds were taken.

The Puerto Ricans also affirmed that fine paintings and art treasures were being removed from the palace and various other public buildings, and as these works of art had been paid for by taxes collected in the island, the commission should see that they remained. It is doubtless true that some of the most valuable art treasures in the island were removed, but our Commissioners decided not to raise objections. To have protested would have created more trouble probably than the articles removed were worth, and, besides, something of this sort was to be expected.

The Puerto Ricans made the general mistake of believing that everything paid for out of the taxes of the island should be theirs. Had that general proposition been assumed by our Commissioners and adhered to, the Spanish soldiers and all the Spanish officials whose salaries were paid out of the insular taxes should have been held as hostages and a claim might even have been set up for a portion of the Spanish crown.

That the Spanish were acting in good faith was proved afterward when, at Aguadilla, they turned over to the American officers over $50,000 in customs revenues, which they could have made away with had they been so disposed. The American Commissioners laid down the general proposition that the Spaniards could remove all their personal and private effects, state papers, and everything belonging to the military establishment that was movable. To this the Spaniards assented, and this is the general theory upon which the evacuation is taking place.

The only collision thus far has been in connection with some six-inch siege guns on carriages. When the first regiment of Spaniards were embarked on the San Francisco last Thursday four of these guns were taken to the wharf ready for shipment. Our Commissioners protested on the ground that, although the guns were movable from place to place when in action, they were located in embrasures and fortified and must be defended. In other words, they were not movable with a fighting line. After some discussion the Spanish Commissioners agreed to this definition of a movable gun, which confined it strictly to field artillery pieces.

A great deal of the old plunder about the military barracks and arsenals and the equipments of the volunteers and civil guards, which have been disbanded, is being sold for what it will bring. The money resulting from this sale the Spanish authorities will, of course, take back to Spain. A couple of Americans are buying up much of this material for a mere song, and the American people will doubtless in time have an opportunity to glut its appetite for military souvenirs of the Spanish Army in Puerto Rico.

A fitting celebration is being arranged for the occasion of the flag-raising at San Juan. Both the naval and military forces will participate. In case Gen. Macias will accept, it is probable that a dinner or reception will be given in his honor by the American Commissioners.

OUR TROOPS IN PUERTO RICO.

Regulars Better Able to Rough It than the Homesick Volunteers—Alleged Tricks of the Latter.

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PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 27.—It is the well-grounded and almost unanimous opinion of the medical staff of the American Army in Puerto Rico that the condition of the volunteer forces here necessitates their removal North. Sickness is increasing and has been increasing during the past three weeks at an alarming rate. The soldiers discharged from the hospitals as fit for duty in nine cases out of ten are incapable of service, and if ordered on duty are almost invariably back in the hospitals within a few days. The medical officers have found that the convalescents do not and seemingly cannot recover their strength in this climate.

It is a significant fact that there is a wide disparity between the sickness in the volunteers and regular commands. In the two regular infantry regiments, the Nineteenth and Eleventh, the sickness averages only about 10 per cent., while in the volunteer regiments, the Sixth Massachusetts, First New York Engineers, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, First Kentucky, Third Wisconsin, and Sixteenth Pennsylvania it averages 34 per cent.

In the last-named two regiments, where the conditions are the worst, the sick report to-day shows a percentage of forty-six in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and forty-two in the Third Wisconsin. Over half of these two regiments, which, with the First Kentucky, comprise Gen. Ernst's brigade, are unfit for duty, and yesterday, when Gen. Ernst moved his headquarters up to Aibonito, on the summit of the mountain range, it was found that it would be impossible for the brigade to follow. The command is prostrate where it is.

Undoubtedly the wide disparity between the percentage of sickness in the volunteers and regular organizations is largely due to the fact that the latter are better able to care for themselves. Most of them are veterans, who understand the rules of health in camp, and their officers from the very outset have enforced with untiring energy the sanitary regulations so necessary for the preservation of health. But more than that, the regulars are making soldiering a business. They did not enlist for the war, but for five years, and they look upon their assignment for service in Puerto Rico philosophically, and so make the best of the situation.

The volunteers, on the other hand, enlisted for two years, but with the almost universal expectation that they would be mustered out when the war closed. Almost to a man they desire to go home, and ever since the protocol was signed they have lived in the daily hope of being recalled. For days they talked of nothing else. Homesickness depressed their spirits and made them easy victims to the malarial climatic conditions. Gossip has it that some of them who did not fall sick naturally actually exposed themselves to the wet or ate freely of tropical fruits, despite the regulations that they might become ill and be sent home. Some, it is alleged, even feigned sickness, and quite a number of these succeeded in their designs.

The other day a number of men from one of the regiments who had been ordered home as convalescents came into Ponce miles ahead of their wagon train, singing, laughing, and making merry at the prospect of their release. Some were college athletes. They appeared to be more capable of service than hundreds of the soldiers who remained, and one of the regular army officers in Ponce, upon looking them over, suggested ironically that they should stop at New York on their way home and pick up a few prizes for throwing the hammer, putting the shot, &c., at the Caledonian games.

A few days ago the whole City of Ponce narrowly escaped a typhoid epidemic. Some of the men of the First Kentucky, who are camped near the aqueduct which carries the water supply of the city, in order to secure good water close at hand carelessly and thoughtlessly tapped the aqueduct. They broke through the masonry, and for a whole day were hoisting water in buckets from the aqueduct. Fortunately Major Snowden discovered the manhole while on a tour of inspection the next day. He was horrified at the discovery. Typhoid existed in the First Kentucky, and the entire water supply of the city might have been contaminated with typhoid germs. He ordered the manhole sealed up immediately.

It is possible that when the troops cross the mountains, after the evacuation of the island is completed by the Spaniards, and get into barracks out of the rain, which falls almost daily, their condition will improve, but as to this the physicians are very skeptical. There are spacious barracks in every large town in the island, more than sufficient to accommodate any garrison we may leave there and at San Juan.

The real service of our troops during the period of reconstruction, and perhaps for many years, must be to preserve order in the interior. The function of the Spanish civil guard, a sort of mounted insular police, must be performed by our troops. Small detachments of mounted men located over the island who could move quickly on demand could easily preserve order, especially if some severe examples are made of the lawless element. The natives are a highly excitable lot, but they are mortally afraid of the military, and the mere appearance of a few soldiers with arms will subdue a good-sized riot.

ARMY MAY BE REORGANIZED

Said to be Rendered Necessary by Pressing Appeals for the Release of Soldiers.

MEN ORDERED TO WEST INDIES

The Volunteers Probably Will Be Recalled and Released After a Few Months of Garrison Duty, It Is Intimated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—All the troops at Camp Meade will soon be ordered to points in the South. Some of them may go to Cuba, but the majority will for the present occupy the new camps recently selected in Georgia and South Carolina. It is thought that troops sent to garrison duty in Cuba will not remain long, but when they have seen service for a few months will return to this country. The same is probably true as to Puerto Rico.

It is also intimated that when the troops return the volunteers will receive sixty days' furlough and be mustered out. By that time Congress will have had an opportunity to determine what shall be done in regard to garrisoning the new possessions.

This determination is no doubt due to the pressure that has been brought by members of Congress for the mustering out of the volunteers from their States and districts. The responsibility for furnishing troops for garrison duty and for army duty generally will be upon Congress. The recommendations of the President and the War Department will have been made before the return of the troops from either Cuba or Puerto Rico, and the necessities of the case made known.

Although there has been less pressure for mustering out of volunteers since the announcement was made that the troops could not be spared, the demand continues with sufficient persistence to convince the War officials that a reorganization of the army will be necessary, and that some arrangement will have to be made to secure a force for garrison service in the Islands and the States, which will not be subject to the same difficulties experienced in the case of the volunteers.

Although the pressure for the muster-out of entire regiments is not so great, the demand for the discharge of individuals has overwhelmed the department. There is scarcely a Senator or Representative who has not presented requests of this kind, and there is a constant demand for the discharge of one man or another upon some pretext, which would not be deemed valid in the case of men in the regular army. Personal appeals are made by fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts. Every man in the department supposed to have any influence is sought to secure the discharge of enlisted men, who have tired of the life of soldiering.

These requests and the demands for mustering out have no doubt had their effect in making the War officials seek some more satisfactory method of army organization for the purposes which the army will be needed in the future.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE SOUTH.

Again Expresses Gratification that the War Has Effaced Sectional Feeling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President to-day testified again to his appreciation of the soldiers from the South. To a delegation he said one of the results of the war which particularly gratified him was that the last vestige of sectional feeling, as between the North and South, seemed to have been effaced.

He referred to the hearty responses from the South when the war broke out, and concluded with the statement that if the elimination of all difference of feelings between the North and South was to continue permanently he would be a happy man.

He also spoke of the evident contentment of the Southern troops to remain in service so long as they were needed.

EDDY KITES IN PUERTO RICO.

They Were Used for Signaling by Army Before Ponce.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 3.—Information that the Eddy kites have been successfully used in signaling between divisions of the army near Ponce, Puerto Rico, reached Mr. Eddy this afternoon.

Mr. Eddy said that the kites were sent to Ponce because of a telegraphic order he received from Gen. A. W. Greely on July 28. The sending was kept secret. Twenty-six of the kites arrived in Ponce two days before hostilities ceased. Flags were sent up as signals, but cameras were not used to take pictures of the enemy's strongholds before the hostilities ceased. The kites were managed by Private Frank Lawton of Bayonne. Since the fighting stopped cameras have been used to get views of the city.

Mr. Eddy is inclined to think that the Signal Corps will be equipped with his apparatus.

MORE TROOPS FOR PUERTO RICO.

47th New York, at Fort Adams, Among the Regiments Under Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The War Department has decided to send more troops to Puerto Rico. Orders have been issued directing that the Fifth Regular Cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala.; the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, now at Chickamauga, and the Forty-seventh New York, now at Fort Adams, shall proceed to such a point in Puerto Rico as may be desired by the commanding General in that Island. The Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry and two companies of the Indiana colored volunteers, now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will relieve the Sixth Volunteer Infantry at Chickamauga.

The troops which have been ordered to Puerto Rico will relieve a like number of regiments now in the island, the organizations to be designated by Gen. Brooke. It is generally expected that the Sixth Massachusetts will be one of the regiments sent home.

Savannah the Point of Embarkation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Alger to-day announced that Savannah, Ga., had been selected as the point of embarkation of all troops which may hereafter be sent to Cuba or Puerto Rico. It is stated at the War Department that Savannah was selected because it afforded the best facilities.

TO SAIL FOR PUERTO RICO.

Men of the Forty-seventh New York Much Dissatisfied.

The Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, and the Eighth United States Volunteers (immunes,) at Fort Thomas, Ky., will leave this port this week for service in Puerto Rico.

Fleet

WE SEND SHIPS TO CHINA

The Baltimore and Petrel Dispatched from Manila to Protect American Interests.

NO SERIOUS DANGER YET

But Minister Conger Cables from Pekin There Is Considerable Anxiety as to the Future—Foreign Fleet at Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from Minister Conger at Pekin:

"There is no serious danger yet, but considerable anxiety for the future. The foreign fleet is assembling at Tien-Tsin. Some of the Ministers are ordering marines to Pekin for legation guard."

Secretary Long, upon these advices received at the State Department showing the existence of threatening conditions in China, has ordered Admiral Dewey to send two warships immediately from Manila to a point as near the Chinese capital as possible for a warship to approach. The vessels selected for this undertaking are the Baltimore and the Petrel. It is expected that the Baltimore will not be able to get beyond the Taku forts at the entrance of the Pang-He River, upon which Pekin is situated, but the Petrel, being of smaller proportions, may be able to reach Tien-Tsin, eighty miles above the mouth and about the same distance below Pekin. The officials keenly regret that there is not now on the Asiatic station a light-draught gunboat of the Helena class which could ascend the river as far as the Chinese capital.

The ordering of the cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Petrel to Chinese waters and as near to the Chinese capital as possible does not indicate that the Administration is greatly alarmed by the information received from the American Minister, but it is admitted there is sufficient concern about the broad interests of this country in China to make it advisable that there should be in the present times of trouble there a respectable showing of naval force.

Until some reason shall be shown for maintaining in the Philippines a stronger force than was necessary before the surrender of Manila, it is believed by the President and Secretary Long that it will be safe to withdraw even a larger number of vessels from Manila than the two just ordered, if it shall appear that ships can be employed to advantage in Chinese waters.

There is no intimation that there is to be an agreement or arrangement between the forces of Great Britain and the United States in anything that may be done. But it is not denied that there may be cooperation with Great Britain and with other nations if at any time it shall appear that the appearance of American ships shall tend to preserve to the United States the commercial opportunities that they have hitherto enjoyed and which Great Britain has shown every disposition to assure that the United States shall continue to enjoy.

The Navy Department has not been called upon to consider whether it shall be necessary to send additional vessels to China to those available in the Philippines, but with the satisfactory termination or even progress of the peace negotiations at Paris it would be possible to send a very strong fleet there if it should be deemed necessary. It is believed that a conservative policy will be marked out by the European powers watching the fate of the empire and that there will be a peaceful outcome to the Chinese of the threatened revolution.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the Chinese Minister that the sinister reports from Pekin are untrue and that there has been no violence to the Emperor, it is evident to some of the State Department officials that he is quite as much in the dark about what is going on at home as are the readers of the newspapers.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ALARMED.

They Hold an Emergency Meeting in China—The Situation Growing Graver at Shanghai.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that telegrams from Pekin have been detained two days. The last telegram received, according to this dispatch, announces that the foreign Ministers had held an emergency meeting. The German warship at Kiao-Chau, it also stated, had started hurriedly for Ta-ku the day before.

Marquis Ito, who, it is understood, is visiting China for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan, owing to the impossibility of prosecuting the negotiations during the crisis, has left Tien-tsin for Shanghai.

The foreign Ministers, it is stated, forbade any foreign residents going to Pekin. It is expected in Shanghai that the crisis will result in a joint occupation of Pekin by the powers.

The Tsung-li-Yamen has demanded that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, shall surrender Kang-yuh Yamantzu, leader of the rebellion in the Sze-chuèn Province, has issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all foreigners.

MR. BRICE'S CHINESE RAILWAY.

The ex-Senator Heads the Scheme to Connect Hankow and Canton.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 3.—A. W. Bash, General Agent of the American-Chinese Development Company, sails on Oct. 10 with W. Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Company, for China to start work on one of the greatest railroads to be built in China. The company, headed by ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, has obtained a concession to build a railroad from Hankow to Canton, and the sea opposite Hongkong, traversing one of the richest districts of the empire. The company is capitalized at $40,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, who spent some time in China as the representative of the Brice railroad syndicate, confirms The Associated Press Seattle dispatch as to the Hankow-Canton line, and adds that a tentative agreement has been signed by the Chinese Minister in Washington which indicates progress toward a binding contract. He points out the possible political aspect of such a line, since it originates at Hankow, close to the Russian sphere of influence, traverses the rich section where English influence is paramount, and reaches Canton on the northern boundary of the French sphere.

Believe the Emperor Is Not Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The British Foreign Office has no news of the death of the Emperor of China and discredits the report.

Germany and the Dreyfus Affair.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A semi-official statement issued by the Cologne Gazette denies the assertion made in French newspapers that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bulow, has been commanded by Emperor William to furnish the French Government with friendly explanations as to the rôle of Col. Schwartzkoppen in the Dreyfus affair. The Cologne Gazette adds: "Now that the revision has been entered upon Germany has less ground than ever to depart from her attitude of reserve."

To Hold Steamers to Their Routes.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—As a result of representations made by the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, the German Foreign Office intends to invite the Governments of the maritime nations to come to an agreement to legally compel steamers to follow transatlantic lane routes in order to avoid collision.

Bismarck Memorial Exercises.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, the German-Americans of New York and vicinity will pay a tribute to the memory of Bismarck. The memorial exercises will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House at 8 o'clock. Carl Schurz will deliver an oration in German, and Prof. Marion J. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania an oration in English. Mme. Gadsky has volunteered her services, and the Arion Society, the German Liederkranz and the United Societies of New York will also participate.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

Discovery that It Has Been Entering Ports Without Certificates.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A most important revelation regarding American pork was made by the German Government's announcement in the semi-official press to-day that it has received information showing American pork has entered Germany without a certificate.

Inquiry made at the United States Embassy confirms the report that the discovery has been made. Thousands of tons of American pork have been imported through a number of Custom Houses for years past without certificates. The German Government was ignorant of the fact, and denied its accuracy until overwhelming evidence was obtained and submitted by the embassy's scientific attaché, Mr. Stiles. The embassy has requested the Foreign Office to instruct the Customs Houses to insist in every case upon a certificate.

No American firm is implicated in these importations, which explain the alleged discoveries of trichinae in American pork. German dealers in American pork offered in July last a reward of 1,000 marks for a case of human trichinosis due to American pork, and three months have passed without anybody claiming the money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The entry of American pork at German Custom Houses without certificates of its freedom from trichinosis, the officials of the Agricultural Department say, is the fault entirely of the Custom Department of the German Government, and is not to be attributed in any way to a lack of diligence of the department's agents.

Secretary Wilson, after reading the dispatch, said: "The burden is on the German Government to prevent importations of pork products without certificates. In England and other European countries there are no restrictions on the shipments within their boundaries of American pork products, either refrigerated or salted, and the importations referred to in the dispatch are doubtless from those countries. Our Department of Agriculture is very careful in the inspection of all pork products intended for shipment to Germany, and any other European countries which may impose restrictions on its importation, and all exports that are properly certified are free from disease. So anxious are we not to offend the German Government, that we refuse to certify shipments of fresh pork to that country."

In showing the devices to which some importers will resort, the Secretary recalled an instance in Germany where it had been discovered that the certificate originally used on an importation of American pork had been improperly attached to a shipment coming from some other country.

JOHN B. MOORE'S SUCCESSOR.

David Jayne Hill of Rochester Accepts the Post of First Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President has appointed David J. Hill of Rochester First Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed John Bassett Moore, resigned. Dr. Hill is now in Holland, but is expected to return at once, having accepted the position tendered.

David Jayne Hill was born June 10, 1850, at Plainfield, N. J. He is the son of the Rev. Daniel T. Hill, a Baptist minister. He received his early education in the public schools at Glens Falls, N. Y., and at Plainfield, N. J. He prepared for college at Suffield, Conn., and at Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1874 he was graduated from Bucknell University.

Immediately after graduating he accepted the position of Tutor in the Ancient Languages in the university. In the following year, on the resignation of the Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D., he was appointed by the Trustees to act as instructor in rhetoric. In 1877 he was elected "Crozer Professor in Rhetoric." In the same year he published "The Science of Rhetoric." This was soon afterward followed by "The Elements of Rhetoric."

In 1879 he began a series of brief biographies of American authors, similar to Morley's "English Men of Letters." He completed in this series two volumes on Irving and Bryant, respectively, which were widely read and highly praised.

In March, 1879, he was elected to the Presidency of the University at Lewisburg, to succeed the Rev. Justin Loomis, LL. D. In 1885 he again took up his task of authorship by publishing a treatise on "The Principles and Fallacies of Socialism." About this time also appeared an analytic recasting for use in schools and colleges of "Jovun's Elements of Logic." Three years later he published a series of lectures which he had delivered before the Theological Institution, Newton, Mass., on "The Social Influences of Christianity," having especial reference to contemporary problems. In this same year also appeared "The Elements of Psychology."

Martin E. Anderson selected David J. Hill as his successor at the head of the University of Rochester, and after a year of special preparation abroad, Dr. Hill entered upon his work as President of Rochester University in June, 1888. Dr. Hill tendered his resignation in November, 1895, but at the wish of the Trustees and the business men of Rochester remained at the head of the institution until the close of the collegiate year.

CENTENARIAN WOMAN DEAD.

Mrs. Phoebe Clark Crilley Succumbs in Her 103d Year—Five Generations Survive Her.

Mrs. Phoebe Clark Crilley was 102 years and one month old when she died yesterday morning at her home, 316 West Fortieth Street. She was a member of a large and long lived family, and her own descendants to the fifth generation are living in this city and New Jersey.

Until within a few days the venerable woman's memory was acute, and her inclination to be reminiscent strong. To her daughters and their friends she would relate scraps of gossip and accounts of the lives of her own grandparents, deeds that were performed almost at the beginning of the last century, and related to her by aged people when she as a little girl sat on their knees. Six years ago she was especially active, and at that time did all the family marketing. Then she had a fall and injured herself, although she still attended to domestic duties, and only as late as Friday pared half a peck of potatoes with nimble fingers.

She was one of thirteen children born at Union, N. J. Her father, a Clark, had lived on the homestead, and his fathers before him, almost past the recollection of man. The only survivor of the family is a younger sister, much over ninety. She now occupies the family homestead.

In her youthful days Phoebe Clark met and married Stephen Crilley, a farmer and carpenter of the neighborhood. They lived for generations quietly in Union and nearby parts of New Jersey. Then thirty years ago the husband died, and the widow went to Newark, later to Jersey City, and fourteen years ago to the house in West Fortieth Street.

Of the descendants there are three daughters and one son of the nine children she bore, five grandchildren, fourteen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, a toddler of less than two years. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at the house, and interment will follow in the family plot at Mount Pleasant, N. J.

Incorporations in New York.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The amount of tax collected by the State from companies for the purpose of incorporating under the laws of the State during the fiscal year just terminated, was $334,787, as compared with $152,646 during the preceding year, an increase of $182,141. During the year 1,563 companies were incorporated and 165 increased their capital stock. The corporation tax paid represents a capitalization of $267,990,192.

Trust Company Loan Restrictions.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—In response to an inquiry of State Superintendent of Banks Frederick Kilburn, Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion in which he holds that trust companies cannot lawfully make loans to firms or corporations of which Directors are members or in which they are financially interested.

Lived More than a Century.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Betsy Barker of North Grafton died to-day at the home of her son, William T. Barker, of that town, at the age of 100 years 4 months, of pneumonia. She retained her faculties in a wonderful degree to the last.

NANCY GUILFORD REMANDED

London Police Court Magistrate Holds the Bridgeport Midwife for a Week.

EVIDENCE OF HER IDENTITY

Inspector Froest Testifies that Articles Found in Her Possession Bear the Initials "N. A. G."—The Prisoner Maintains Silence.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife, of Bridgeport, Conn., or the woman suspected of being Dr. Guilford, was remanded at Bow Street Police Court here to-day for a week after evidence tending to prove her identity with the woman who landed at Liverpool last week from the steamer Vancouver had been presented. The initials "N. A. G." were found on articles in her possession. The prisoner listened unmoved to the evidence presented against her.

Dr. Guilford was brought into court between two policemen, and was placed in the dock. The court was crowded. She was handsomely dressed in a black silk skirt, plain silk waist, and a fur cape, and wore a small black hat, trimmed with feathers. She was not veiled, and did not show any emotion or interest in the proceedings. Her only sign of excitement was the occasional picking of the fringe of fur about her cape. She occupied a seat in the prisoners' dock. The accused woman had secured counsel, but her lawyer was unable to be present on account of sickness.

When the prisoner's name was called as Nancy Guilford she did not protest. Inspector Froest of Scotland Yard then described the arrest. He said that when he asked the prisoner's name she said she was Mrs. McAllister from Chicago, and asserted that she had been in England for six months past. To this the Inspector replied that he believed she was Nancy Guilford, and that he arrested her on the charge of manslaughter, committed in the United States. Thereupon the prisoner protested against being taken into custody, classing the proceeding as an outrage, and asking if she could communicate with counsel, which she was allowed to do.

Continuing, the Inspector said he then removed the prisoner to Bow Street. He examined a trunk and a hand-bag of American make, and the clothing which the prisoner had in her possession, and found that the initials had been cut out of some silver spoons which had borne the initial "G." Among the prisoner's effects the Inspector found a gold thimble marked "N. G. from F.," a silver thimble having on it the initials "N. A. G.," and a surgical instrument was also found in her trunk.

A Liverpool detective identified the prisoner as the passenger who had arrived by the Vancouver, and a clerk of the United States Embassy asked for her remand pending the arrival of papers from America. Another detective testified that he had found a number of drugs and powders in Dr. Guilford's trunk. The prisoner was then removed to the cells. She had not spoken a word during the proceedings.

FEVER SCARE DISCREDITED.

Reliable Official Reports Show Only Twelve Cases in New Orleans Up to Date.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Marine Hospital officials say there is nothing official to bear out rumors that the yellow fever condition at New Orleans is considerably worse than has been reported. The Surgeon General's latest bulletin shows twelve cases and two deaths up to date.

It is realized by the officials that there is a natural tendency in afflicted localities to keep the reports down to the lowest limits in order to avoid the scare and the commercial blockade which ensue when the situation is understood to be serious. At the same time the Louisiana authorities have been keeping the officials here well advised of the progress of the disease, reporting new cases, and explaining the elaborate system of quarantine and care put in force. The Surgeon General has supplemented the local corps of physicians with an unusually large number of Federal surgeons.

The Surgeon General received a report to-day from Harriston, Miss., stating that yellow fever of a mild type had appeared there.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3.—No additional cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day. There is no panic, but more of the people are leaving for northern points. Several of the State officials have already gone, and more will leave to-day or to-morrow, and, with two or three exceptions, the State House will be deserted.

JERSEY CITY STREET BOARD.

Attempt to Oust Col. Smith of the Fourth Regiment.

Two weeks ago the Jersey City Street and Water Board passed an ordinance allowing the Hudson and Greenville Railroad, a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to cross Communipaw Avenue at grade. Mayor Hoos vetoed the ordinance a week later. Yesterday the board passed the ordinance over the veto.

Col. Robert G. Smith, who commands the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, now at Sea Girt, is a member of the Street and Water Board. He was present and voted to pass the ordinance. After the meeting adjourned, Charles D. Thompson, representing David W. Oliver, a property owner, who opposed the grade crossing, served notice on Mayor Hoos, as the official representative of the city, that on Saturday he would apply to Judge Lippincott for a mandamus requiring the Mayor to appoint a Commissioner in place of Col. Smith, on the ground that he is disqualified under the city charter, which forbids a city official to hold any other office. Judge Lippincott will also be asked to grant a writ of certiorari removing the proceedings of the board to the Supreme Court for review.

William D. Edwards, who was consulted by Col. Smith before he decided to retain his office of Commissioner after being appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, said that Col. Smith was an officer of the city, de facto, and his actions as such officer were legal and binding.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Improvements on His Tarrytown Property Stop Pending an Appeal.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Sixty men and twenty-five teams are to cease work tomorrow on John D. Rockefeller's grounds. It is said Mr. Rockefeller has decided to stop making improvements, pending a decision in the case of his appeal from the tax assessment on his property.

Connecticut Negro Murdered.

LEDYARD, Conn., Oct. 3.—Cyrus George, a negro who resided here, was the victim of a probable murder somewhere between here and Mystic Saturday night. George left his home here early in the evening, with his team, to do some marketing in Mystic. At 11 o'clock the horse came into the yard. George was lying dead on the bottom of the vehicle among the groceries which he had bought. There was a deep gash across the face and forehead, as if the man had been struck a heavy blow with a club. The authorities were not notified until yesterday. The police at once began a search for clues, but up to this morning had met with little success.

Canada's Prohibition Vote a Failure.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—Judging from present returns, barely one-fourth of those entitled to vote gave expression to their opinions on Thursday. As a consequence, it is learned that the Government will ignore the whole proceedings. The few ministers in town are reticent and decline to speak for publication, but the fact is known that no notice will be taken of the vote. Practically the Government will recommend the advice given in the majority report of the Royal Commissioners, to restrict the number of licensed places and adopt high license.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Lloyd, Leavitt Lane; Rice, Luis G. Ives; Vesper, Harriet Hodge.

MRS. BEACH ROGERS INSANE.

Justice Cohen Confirms the Inquisition of the Sheriff's Jury in Her Case.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, confirmed the inquisition of a Sheriff's jury had before a commission that Mrs. Harriet Beach Rogers is insane. Justice Cohen holds that the evidence was ample to justify the verdict of the jury.

"Indeed," he said, "that seems the only sound and rational conclusion, after the careful and prolonged investigation before the Commissioners. At the earnest solicitation of herself and her counsel a private examination of the respondent was had by the Court after the argument, and if any doubt had theretofore existed as to the incompetency of the respondent, it was thereby dispelled. Despite every effort to get at an explanation, the force of the letters written by the respondent was not broken, nor even weakened. She complained only because they had been discovered and published.

"The unnatural conduct of the respondent after the marriage which made her the third wife of Rogers, in living under the same roof with Mr. and Mrs. Cauldwell (the latter having been the second wife of and divorced from Rogers for his adultery) was attempted to be justified by the respondent on the score of an intimate and long standing friendship between these parties, which friendship seems to still exist. My conclusion has been reached with every desire to be most liberal toward the respondent's belief in Spiritualism."

Mrs. Beach Rogers is the widow of Alfred F. Beach, the editor of The Scientific American. The property left by him was said to amount to over a million dollars. His children, Frederick C. Beach and Jennie Gasper, were appointed administrators of the estate, and Mrs. Beach claimed her dower right in the property.

Mrs. Beach had been a fervent believer in Spiritualism for many years. Her belief was strongly opposed by her husband and children. A year after Mr. Beach's death Mrs. Beach married "Dr." Rogers. Upon the day of the marriage she executed a deed giving Rogers sole control of her property.

Soon after her first marriage she had been confined in an institution at the instance of her husband and children on account of her Spiritualistic leanings. She was released later.

The chief testimony adduced at the investigation into her sanity consisted of letters written by her. Mrs. Beach's marriage to Rogers, who had been a medium at many of the séances at which she attended, and her transfer of her property to him, was also relied on to prove that she was mentally affected.

An application will now be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a committee of the person and estate of Mrs. Beach Rogers.

COURTS AGAIN IN SESSION.

Upward of Ten Thousand Cases Set Down for Hearing—It Will Be a Busy Court Year.

The machinery of the courts was set in motion again yesterday morning. Nineteen parts of the Supreme Court, twelve trial and seven special; five parts of the City Court, and the two Surrogates' courts opened up for business after practically three months' vacation. During the Summer months the State courts, so far as the trial terms are concerned, have been closed, nothing but special term business having been transacted.

The calendars for the court year inaugurated yesterday are heavy ones. In all, upward of 10,000 cases, not including the cases on the City Court calendar, are set down for hearing.

One of the earliest arrivals of the Justices was Justice Frederick Smyth. Months of illness have kept the former Recorder at his home, and this was virtually his first appearance for duty in six months. He will preside over Part I., Special Term, during this term. As soon as he arrived at the Court House he was surrounded by friends. In answer to questions he said he felt well and strong again, and was ready for work.

Among the other Judges who held court were Justices Freeman, Daly, Laughlin, Pryor, Cohen, Bischoff, Truax, Scott, Bookstaver, Dugro, Giegerich, Beach, Beekman, Gildersleeve, and MacLean. In the City Court, Justices Olcott, Fitzsimons, O'Dwyer, Conlan, McCarthy, and Schuchman were ready for business. Surrogates Fitzgerald and Arnold both appeared early. Justice Lawrence, the other member of the Supreme Court, who is sick, was not on hand yesterday morning, but word was received from him to the effect that he would sit to-day.

The Fall term of the Court of General Sessions began with unusually heavy calendars. Four parts of the court are now in operation, although Recorder Goff, who was scheduled to sit in Part II., has not yet returned from Europe. It is expected that he will resume his duties on Thursday. Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of General Sessions, swore in the October Grand Jury. Only sixty-five cases await action. The foreman of the jury is John C. Klatzl.

SUED FOR KILLING HURT HORSE.

Hackman Complains Against Member of Meadow Brook Hunt Club.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 3.—Harry S. Page, a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, is being sued by James Johnson, a hackman, for killing his horse. Mr. Page appeared to-day before Justice Seaman to give security for his appearance.

Mr. Page killed the horse after the animal had been injured. Johnson claims the killing was not warranted, while Mr. Page says the animal was killed to put him out of pain.

THE WANAMAKER EXHIBITION.

Display of Fall and Winter Costumes at the Broadway Store.

Leading houses of the world of fashion had jointly contributed the best of their costume creations for the Wanamaker occasion yesterday, that opened the Fall and Winter lines in costumes, wraps, cloaks, dresses, and lingerie at the big emporium in Broadway, Ninth and Tenth Streets. It was an exhibition of the latest and finest of ideas in costumes and woman's wear that surpassed many of the World's Fair's displays. It is considered the finest collection in its line ever open to the public in this country.

With the exception of a section reserved for men's clothing, the entire second floor of the establishment was devoted to the well-stocked array. Tropical plants were artistically grouped about the area, and the pillars and cases were tastefully adorned with garlands of laurel leaves. All afternoon a stream of men and women flowed around the cases and forms and admired the costumes gathered from the centres of fashion in Europe and elsewhere. The five historical salons, with their wealth of decoration, were given over to the exhibition of some of the choicest selections, and were thronged for hours.

Among the houses that added their stylish quota to the assemblage of beautiful garments were leaders from Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Austria. Such costume makers as Sara Mayer, Francis, Worth, Mademoiselle Corné, Blanche Lebouvier, and Doucet are but a few of them. The most costly furs are also a pleasing accessory of the attractive display of costumes. The finest and dainties of lingerie direct from Paris is another notable feature of the exhibition.

Included in the well-selected assortment of wraps and furs is a fine Russian sable carriage cape, with a long flounce and high collar, lace jabot. This was made by a leading St. Petersburg house especially for Wanamaker, and its price is $3,000. No less handsome is an ulster of breitswanz from Paris. This novelty has a skirt appliqued with green velvet, and similar work about the neck. A jewel belt is an accessory. The price of this costume is $1,000. Another ulster sells for $750 and is of the broad-tail Persian, with full front and jeweled belt.

A beautiful evening gown by Worth, Paris, attracted much attention. It is of royal purple satin, the front being of white brocade especially designed for the gown. The purple satin falls over the brocade and is edged with sable. The bodice has the same brocade front, the purple satin draped and edged with sable, the front having the hour-glass effect. This costume sells for $750.

A series of evening gowns from Corné, Paris, are important members of the collection. They are all in chiffon, in light blues, pinks, or white. A feature of the series is that each costume has a separate underskirt of silk trimmed at the bottom to match the costume. A creation by Francis, Paris, is a white doeskin costume appliqued in scroll work with shaded violet velvet. An Eton jacket is appliqued to match the skirt and has a steel clasp.—Adv.

THE CHAPLAIN'S EXCUSE

Rev. J. P. McIntyre of the Oregon Says He Was Not Responsible for His Criticisms.

WAS UNDER MENTAL STRAIN

He Took Quinine and Brandy Before Lecturing and Cannot Recall Censuring Fellow Officers of the Navy.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 3.—At to-day's session of the court-martial trial of the Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, for sensational charges against brother officers of the navy, made in a lecture delivered in Denver Aug. 8, the chaplain went on the stand in his own defense. His testimony is intended to establish a plea of irresponsibility for his utterances on the occasion.

In a straightforward, simple, yet graphic, manner he told the story of the Oregon's wonderful trip from San Francisco around Cape Horn; of the terrible extremes of heat and cold passed through; the nervous strain which the constant dread of meeting the enemy caused; of the excitement of blockade and the great battle of July 3, followed by a nervous collapse of the present narrator.

Chaplain McIntyre began by stating that his home, when not on duty as Chaplain in the navy, is in Denver. He said that he was in exceptionally fine physical condition when he sailed from San Francisco on board the Oregon when she started on her memorable voyage around Cape Horn.

He told the story of that trip. He said that while passing through the tropical regions the vessel was placed in a condition of readiness for battle, hatches and gangways were closed, preventing the circulation of fresh air. The temperature ranged from 95 to 107 degrees in his quarters. The ice machine failed to work satisfactorily, so that the water drank was warm.

"Passing Cape Horn, the temperature was 42 degrees below zero. On coming north the high temperature was again experienced. These changes of temperature were disastrous to his health. On the northward trip, after they had passed through the tropics, he was attacked with a severe illness, including a terrible pain in the back of his head and in his spine. Three times he awoke in the night with his left arm helpless and seemingly paralyzed. He was then fearful that he was threatened with insanity.

At the battle of July 3, when the strain of the excitement was over, he fell to the deck and had to be carried to his quarters, where he was under the care of a physician until he left the vessel and was sent to the Naval Hospital at New York. There a medical survey pronounced him a sufferer from nervous prostration, or, as the physician privately stated, "nervous bankruptcy."

After repeated urging, he consented to deliver the lecture of Aug. 8, to aid the Young Men's Christian Association. The work of preparation for the lecture irritated his nerves so that on the afternoon of Aug. 8 he was on the verge of a nervous collapse. To sustain him, he took quinine and brandy during the afternoon, and after reaching the church took eighteen grains of quinine and from half to three-fourths of an ounce of brandy, being actuated by a feeling of failing strength.

He was detained for nearly an hour after arriving at the church before beginning the lecture, and when he began his head was in a whirl. Witness testified that he had clear ideas of what he intended to say, but could not remember what he actually did say.

"I cannot find words to tell the horror with which I read the report of my lecture as it appeared in The Rocky Mountain News," said Chaplain McIntyre, in reply to a question by Attorney Doud. "Statements contained in that article could not have been further from my thoughts."

The Chaplain said that, in reply to an inquiry from the Navy Department the day following lecture, he denied having made use of expressions attributed to him. He did this because he knew that in preparing for the lecture no such thoughts were entertained. Owing to the fact that the Chaplain was much fatigued by his recital, his cross-examination was postponed until 9:30 o'clock Tuesday, and court adjourned.

It is expected the defense will rest its case to-morrow. Physicians will be introduced to show the effect upon Chaplain McIntyre of medicines taken just prior to his lecture.

BOY'S PROTECTOR STABBED.

Carlson Was Wounded in the Back After Stopping a Beating.

F. Carlson, manager for W. J. McLenna, a dealer in paints at 9 Peck Slip, was stabbed in the back yesterday afternoon in front of his office. It is alleged the stabbing was done by Thomas Russell, a rough-mannered young man, said by the police to be a member of the Fulton Market Gang. Mr. Carlson saw a crowd on the sidewalk and went out to see what was going on. He found Russell holding down on the sidewalk a boy about six years old. Russell was choking the boy and kicking him in the face. Mr. Carlson seized Russell by the collar, dragged him off the boy, and let the little fellow escape. Mr. Carlson was walking back to his office when he was stabbed. Russell started to run, but was arrested.

Russell denied having done the stabbing, but was held in $2,500 bail in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of felonious assault. Mr. Carlson's wound was not dangerous.

GROWTH OF THE NEW SOUTH.

An Attractive Book Telling of Its Resources, Industries, and Resorts.

There have been numerous excursions of Southern business men to Northern cities in recent months, and in each instance the people from the South have brought tidings of wonderful growth and industrial development. Observing Northerners who have visited Southern States lately all come home with the same story to tell of the rapid strides that the New South is making toward prosperity. In view of the closer union of sentiment brought about by the events of the war with Spain, there is likely to be an awakened interest on the part of the people of the North in the affairs of the people of the South.

A timely publication designed to spread before the world some vital facts concerning "The Empire of the South; Its Resources, Industries, and Resorts," has just issued from the press in highly artistic form. In picturesque narrative it gives, State by State, a record of the wholesome development of that portion of the South stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio and the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. The States included in this area constitute an empire of a half million square miles. They are four times greater than England, Ireland, and Scotland, and more than seven times larger than New England. The variety of products embraces nearly all that mankind needs and uses. The increase in value of Southern manufactures from $315,924,794 in 1880 to $760,425,300 in 1897, tells an eloquent story of progress.

"The Southland" is the briefer title given to this valuable book by Frank Presbrey, who designed, wrote, and illustrated it, and the volume is "dedicated to the people of the South by the Southern Railway Company, whose interests are identical with those of the States traversed by its lines." The pictorial features of this book are dainty, and of infinite variety, bringing to view important and attractive objects in every part of the South.

The Fair for St. Catharine's Hospital.

The Sisters of St. Dominic who have in charge the three weeks' fair in Masonic Temple, Williamsburg, for the benefit of St. Catharine's Hospital, will have nearly all the convalescent soldiers now in the hospital present at the fair to-day. It will be known as Soldiers' Day. The convalescents number about sixty, and these will be taken to the fair in a decorated trolley car. The hospital authorities are making arrangements to receive 150 sick soldiers, who are expected from Puerto Rico this week.

Showmen Violate Immigration Laws.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Immigration Inspectors Ward and Holme of New York left on the 8:30 train yesterday with six immigrants who had been employed to work boats in the naval show run by Brady, Siegfield & Co. It is claimed that the men were imported in violation of the contract labor law, and they will be sent back to Berlin. Inspector Bradley of Chicago says the arrest of the guilty parties will follow.

MORE GOLD FROM ALASKA.

Half a Million Reaches Vancouver, and More Coming—3,000 Frenchmen to Seek Fortune.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 3.—The steamer Fastnet has arrived from Skaguay with $500,000 in dust and with news that $1,000,000 more is on the way. There will be but one more boat from Dawson, the Columbia, which will bring down a large amount of treasure.

The principal owners of the gold on the Fastnet are H. M. Kersey, General Manager of the Yukon Steamship Company, $50,000 in nuggets, for exhibition purposes; J. B. Rhodes of Portland, $80,000 in dust; W. Caldwell of Portland, $80,000 in dust; Edouard Laeson, $100,000 in dust; J. Sinclair of Vancouver, $25,000 in dust. There was some $50,000 divided among passengers.

M. Tenant, agent of the French Government, having gone over the ground, will report favorably on the Klondike to his Government. He has seen transportation companies regarding the carriage of 3,000 Frenchmen to the Klondike this season.

General Manager Kersey of the Yukon Steamship Company states that on Jan. 10 10,000 people will leave the Yukon country for home, bringing several millions in wealth.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL TOLLS.

Effort to Compel the Sale of Mileage Books Fails.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 5.—Gov. Pingree has failed in his effort to compel the Michigan Central Railroad to sell family mileage books at the rate of 2 cents per mile. A decision filed by the State Supreme Court late this afternoon decides that the Michigan Central's special charter unquestionably confers the right upon the company to fix its own rate of tolls, and that this is a vested right which cannot be withdrawn by the State without an adequate compensation therefor.

The court also decides that a law passed by the Legislature of 1891 regulating the cost of mileage books to 2 cents per mile has no application to the Michigan Central, and that the only way to effect the change desired by the Governor is to have the Legislature amend the charter of the company, which means that the State must compensate the company for any damage involved.

The suit was begun by Gov. Pingree on the refusal of a Michigan Central ticket agent at Detroit to sell him a family mileage book, in compliance with a law passed by the last Legislature. The Governor tendered his money in the presence of witnesses, and the agent stated that he had no such tickets. Thereupon the Governor brought suit to compel the company to sell him a thousand-mile ticket of the character demanded for $20. The mandamus suit was tried in the Wayne County Circuit Court, before Judge Donovan.

The lower court held that the law in question applied to all railroads in the State, and that reasonable justice and public policy demands that the State control the charges of railroads, lest in time the railroads should control the State and the people in that particular. This holding is reversed by the Supreme Court, which decides that a mandamus cannot issue.

Shot His Wife and Killed Himself.

CLARINDA, Iowa, Oct. 3.—Walter J. Yates shot his wife and Mrs. E. J. North, at Essex, near here, and then shot himself. He died instantly. His wife will die. Mrs. North is only slightly wounded. Mr. and Mrs. Yates were married three years ago. They had separated, and the wife was staying with Mrs. North.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, Ninth Cavalry, is extended five days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Rudolph Bumgardner, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps and will report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Wilkie Woodard, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States as First Lieutenant, United States Volunteer Signal Corps only, to take effect Sept. 28.

Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and assume command of the First Infantry Brigade at that place.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and assume command of the Second Infantry Brigade at that place.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major Henry T. Allen, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Phillip P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry, is extended one month.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. John S. Bersey, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Eli Hodgins, Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended to Oct. 10, on account of sickness.

Thomas F. Ryan, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Montauk Point, and, with authorized clerk, will proceed to Jacksonville, and thence with the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, to Manzanillo, Cuba.

Leave of absence on account of sickness, to take effect upon the date of his arrival at Bloomfield, Ind., is granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, Eleventh Infantry.

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding General at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Ola W. Bell, Third Cavalry, is extended six days.

Capt. William Astor Chanler, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

First Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Tenth Infantry, now at Chicago, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and join his regiment.

The leave of absence granted Major Philip G. Wales, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The assignment, Sept. 28, of Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, (First

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.05⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O K prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.10
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.20½

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@61¾c; No. 2 red, 62c; No. 2 corn, 28⅞@29¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29½@30¼c; No. 2 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, free on board, 21¾@22c; No. 3 white, free on board, 22½@23c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 Barley, free on board, 31¼@44½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88c; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $7.95@8; lard, per 100 lb, $4.75@$4.77½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.15@5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Reports of a severe storm in the Atlantic States and a bullish set of cables from the English markets were responsible for an advance of 3 to 6 points in cotton futures at the opening yesterday morning. For the rest of the session fluctuations were narrow and speculative features lacking. It was a small, local market, at the best, with room traders in control. Liverpool sent a few buying orders around the opening and Southern representatives sold in a scattered way, but aside from this, transactions were more for the evening up of former obligations than the putting out of new ventures. The close was quiet and steady at a net advance of 2 to 4 points. News averaged up too conflicting to inspire confidence one way or the other, but rather led to extreme conservatism and hesitancy all around. While the leading shorts pointed to the enormous receipts at the ports, as well as at interior towns, as bearing out their predictions for another "bumper" crop, they were apprehensive, in view of the fact that yellow fever continues to gain headway in Louisiana and Mississippi and extremely cold weather has settled down over the middle and northwest. The possibility of the low temperature descending to the cotton belt was not so remote that it could be left out of the calculations of shorts, more particularly as the wet weather prevalent in the middle and eastern portions of the cotton region would greatly increase danger from a drop in the barometer. Reliable private dispatches were received on 'Change, stating that the recent rains had interfered with picking and had damaged open coton to some extent.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	...	....	....	5.40@5.45
November	...	....	....	5.45@5.53
December	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
January	...	....	....	5.85@5.90
February	...	....	....	5.95@6.00
March	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
April	...	....	....	6.10@6.15
May	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
June	...	....	....	6.20@6.25
July	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
August	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30@6.35
September	...	....	....	6.35@6.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$100. Hamburg—¼@¾ pfennig net higher. Havre—¼f net higher. January, 39; February, 39; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.75; June, 39.75; July, 40; August, 40; September, 40.25; October, 38.75; November, 39; December, 39.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7.15; lake copper, ingot, $12.30; tin, $16.30; lead, $3.92½; spelter, $4.85.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.85, and bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.80, and bulk, $4.30; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6.75; deodorized, $7.25; refined, cases, $7.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 17@18c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@13½c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 21½c; off Summer yellow, 20@20½c; butter grades, 26@27c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27½c; linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 31¼@32c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.02½; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.70; M, $1.75; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 28@28½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 28½c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—Turpentine firm, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.40@$5.50; oxen and stags, $2.80@$4.60; bulls, $2.55@$3.25; cows, $1.65@$3.50; cable slow; live cattle, 11¼@12¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$7.50; tops, $7.75; grassers, $3@$3.50; Westerns, $4.37½@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.60; lambs, $5.12½@$8; culls, $4.

HOGS—$4@$4.20.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

19—McBride vs. Allen.
148—In re Harris T. & T. Co.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. tug G. H. Notta and two others.
25—Hylin vs. steamboat Magenta and tug Niagara.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
45—Pittman vs. same.
27—Leonard vs. tug Three Brothers.
28—O'Donnell vs. tug Royal.
62—Kingswell S. S. Co. vs. North American Transportation Co.
11—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Transportation Co.
92—Sutton vs. propeller City of Norwalk.
49—Besse vs. Baxter.
83—U. S. vs. derrick Will.
88—Samec vs. derrick Monarch.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 1294, 1284, 1200, 1291, 1287, 1310, 1288, 1311, 1289, 1312, 1293, 1313, 1296, 1303, 1314, 1305, 1316.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

21—Gilbert vs. Ackerman.
22—Faust vs. Ascher.
23—Rubenfeld vs. Robiner.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Reissmann vs. Nat. Lead Co.
26—Lawton vs. Lawton.
29—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
32—Schoverling vs. Ruben.
83—Hirsch vs. same.
34—Johns vs. same.
35—Karl vs. Whitaker.
36—Gomez vs. Gomez.
39—Crossman vs. Lurman.
40—Fleischer vs. Altman
42—Appleby vs. Sewards.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess until Wednesday, Oct. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pearson vs. Ball.
2—In re Belden Club.
3—Burt vs. Kendal.
4—Aufel vs. Sexton.
5—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Seaverus.
6—In re McCaffrey.
7—Central Nat. Bank vs. Bennett Mfg. Co.
8—Greenler vs. Greiner.
9—Moss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Littlefield vs. Butler.
11—Saron vs. Schnugg.
12—Henessey vs. Goldberg.
13—Selikowitch vs. Sellkowitz.
14—Mattline vs. Adam Power Co.
15—In re Goetenhofer.
16—In re Rutty.
17—Bailie vs. Bailie.
18—Dowdall vs. Costello.
19—Frost vs. Horton.
20—In re The Mayor, &c.
21—Browne vs. Browne.
22—Norton vs. Norton.
23—Hagler vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
24—Burt vs. Fitzpatrick.
25—In re Marble and Enamel Mosaic Co.
26—Ryan vs. Feeney.
27—In re Jacobson Mfg. Co.
28—Tyler vs. Tyler.
29—N. Y. Build. Loan Bank. Co. vs. Berls.
30—Leozyusky vs. Con. Trust Co.
31—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Read.
32—Nat. State Bank of O. vs. Heidenheimer.
33—Goddard vs. Stewart.
34—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
35—Baudler vs. Baudler.
36—Costello vs. Costello.
37—Schultz vs. Klushmeier.
38—Somers vs. Gude.
39—Smith vs. Asiel.
40—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
41—Bryan vs. Aitieri.
42—N. Y. Polyclinic Med. School and Hosp. vs. King.
43—Marron vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
44—Marquis vs. Chapman.
45—Schuhl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
46—In re Whitlock Av.
47—Gross vs. Martin.
48—Dunham vs. Scott.
49—Farowich vs. Samuels.
50—Rosenthal vs. Samuels.
51—Ingall vs. Stoddard.
52—Weinstain vs. Copeland.
53—Ludwig vs. Uhlmann
54—Meyer vs. Kampmann.
55—Grimaldi vs. Michaelis.
56—New Home Sewing Mach. Co. vs. Hasbrouck.
57—Stark vs. Man. Ry. Co.
58—Arnold vs. R. Rothschild's Sons Co.
59—People, &c., vs. Robinson.
60—Cuthbert vs. Sulli-

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—McMahon vs. Board of Police.
2—In re Smith.
3—Ver Planck vs. Godfrey.
5—In re Loring Place.
6—In re La Fontaine Av.
7—In re Wilkins Place.
8—In re Marion Av.
9—In re Andrews Av.
10—In re Webster Av.
11—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
12—In re Orchard St.
13—In re East 168th St.
14—In re East 169th St.
15—In re East 176th St.
16—In re Elliott Place.
17—In re Villa Place.
18—In re College Av.
19—In re La Fayette Av.
20—In re East 138th St.
21—In re Public Place at 138th St.
22—In re 173d St.
23—In re Depot Place.
24—In re Boone St.
25—In re Edgecombe Rd
26—In re 171st St.
27—In re East 178th St.
28—In re Park St.
29—In re Whitlock Av.
30—In re Powers Av.
31—In re East 183d St.
32—In re Clinton Av.
33—In re Boston Road.
34—In re Elm St.
35—In re Walton Av.
36—In re Robins Av.
37—In re Kirk Place.
38—In re Albany Road.
39—In re East 185th St.
40—In re 202d St.
41—In re Lind Av.
42—Holahan vs. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Demurrers.

817—Robinson vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
832—Nealls vs. Hein.

Law and Fact.

6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
1493—Leon vs. Seamans.
1494—Same vs. same.
1418—Blank vs. Rudensky.
1534—Handlbode v s. Schnaufer.
1696—Morrison vs. Marshall.
1600—G. A. Clark & Bros. vs. Rosenberg.
1601—Wolff vs. same.
1616—Corson vs. Corson.
1202—Stiefel vs. Rothschild.
1533—Zarin vs. Zarin.
1547—Rubloff vs. Rubloff
1627—Howell vs. Powell.
1672—Lincoln vs. Bretzfield.
1674—Hirsch vs. Powell.
1680—Degenhard vs. Degenhard.
1279—Martell vs. Marks.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

Preferred Causes.

8764—Weber vs. Anderson.
5720—Cohen vs. Macholski.
5836—Gray vs. Met. St. Ry.
5848—Ludwig vs. Uhlman.
5612—Ailing vs. Trevor.
5916—Forseller vs. Erie R. R. Co.
5697—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5476—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
5477—Same vs. same.
5105—August vs. O'Brien
5687—Cleary vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5728—Adelson vs. Stern.
5140—Haddock vs. Arnold.
5448—New Home Sewing M. Co. vs. Turner.
4236—Sauer vs. The Mayor, &c.
5628—Mawson vs. Mawson.
5306—19th Ward Bk. vs. Power.
5861—Greenwald v s. Tamsen.
5586—Whitehead v s. Dresler.
5215—Feder vs. Clark.
5900—Manning vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
5542—Levin vs. Weber.
4783—Levin vs. The Mayor, &c.
4706—Nat. Distrib. Co. vs. Kuh.
5968—Forsten vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1918—Stanch vs. Freund.
2120—Casey vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
2194—Tompkins vs. Edgell.
478—Garety vs. King.
2101—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry.
1317—Delehanty vs. Phil. & Reading R. R.
1343—Schreyer vs. Salter
2546—Boyd vs. Davis.
2547—Bklyn. Brass and Copper Co. vs. Davis.
1770—Mount vs. Hammerschlager.
1771—Same vs. samo.
1772—Same vs. same.
1773—Same vs. same.
1774—Same vs. same.
1775—Same vs. same.
2104—Garden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2114—Gillen vs. same.
2118—Lawson vs. same.
2601—Haffner vs. Schmuck

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2125—Lindenborn v s. Sloan.
3320—Rowell vs. Jan-
2569—12th Ward Bank vs. Mount Morris Bank.
1950—Manning vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1951—Skelly vs. same.
1934—Cahill vs. Cunningham.
1371—Parks vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2191—Berman vs. The Mayor, &c.
2554—Jaimes vs. Schmalholz.
2742—Guy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1863—Washington v s. Agan.
2284—Langers vs. East River Gas Co.
1952—Zuchtman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1963—Feilman vs. same.
1964—Honespain v s. same.
2025—Woodworth Lumber Co. vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
2229—Healy vs. Campbell
2183—Doody vs. Downey

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Peter De Lougbey.
2—John Hagan.
3—Jacob Edler.
4—Louis Grunhut.
5—Samuel C. Ostrander
6—George A. Jones.
7—Ann Donovan.
8—Ann E. Parker.
9—William O'Donnell.
10—John Foster.
11—Diego F. De Agreda.
12—Charles H. Lillenthal
13—Fanny J. Meggs.
14—John Neen.
15—John Rice.
16—Leo J. Rice.
17—Lawrence R. Kerr.
18—Mary E. Dwinelle.
19—August Kerssner.
20—Frederick Kalkhof.
21—Marie Heine.
22—Herman Koehler.
23—Orrin J. Price.
24—William Bloomfield.
25—James M. Beyer.
26—Rosalie Wittner.
27—Rosanna Barnes.
28—Pauline S. Pearsall.
29—Simon Scheuer.
30—George W. Cass.
31—Margaret A. Kirby.
32—Francis McCabe.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1392—Contested will of Frances Gutch Mannar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.— Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
856—Conway vs. Stevens.
1077—Bowers vs. Stewart.
3294—Heines vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
413—Levitzky vs. Kaizer.
532—Cohen vs. Studdinsky.
284—Brown vs. Wilson.
649—Bretz vs. Doherty.
713—O'Connor vs. Campbell.
213—Nelson vs. Inglis.
923—Bach vs. Bartinella.
1037—Same vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1113—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Byrne.
1114—Ruppert vs. Ilfe.
5334—Gross vs. Gross.
4564½—Jennings vs. Kosmack.
5360—Wright vs. Steckler.
263—Oelbermann v s. Hochstaedter.
192—Werner vs. Baer.
514—Bowers vs. Man. El. R. R. Co.
153—Rosenberg vs. Gerushym.
431—Wieber vs. Tamsen.
4565—Carroll vs. Woods.
579—Flynn vs. Fecietta.
609—Jay vs. Neuberger.
610—Moore vs. same.
607—Cooper Mfg. Co. vs. same.
606—Parsons Mfg. Co. vs. same.
505—Pinkus vs. Fragner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1217—Stotkin vs. Steinmann.
1151—Brooks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1280½—Richberg v s. High-Grade Frame Co.
1131—Fairchild vs. Van Horne.
1306—Levy vs. Abrahams
1307—Same vs. same.
1309—Graubard vs. Bkln. Traction Co.
1310—Sheridan vs. Met. Traction Co.
1314—Quackenbush vs. Wilkes.
1315—Wise vs. Kallman.
1318—Harlem Laundry Co. vs. Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
1180—Perish vs. Ham Gee
5271—Koster vs. Farmer.
1320—Barber vs. George Ringler Co.
1322—Patuzo vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1324—Oddo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1329—Hesse vs. Union
1342—Gans vs. Bischoff.
1343—Same vs. Harris.
1245—Cohen vs. Schwartz
1346—Goldberg vs. Monyhan.
1325—Dietrich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1159—Bradley vs. Weber.
1234—Clark vs. Freeman
1150—McGinniss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1130—Haas vs. Cane.
1215—Torrey vs. Meyer.
1323—Tierney vs. Kinstler.
3556—Zimmermann vs. Katzenstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1432—Rose vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
905—Strauss vs. Murray
1424—Cohen vs. Reed.
1448—Tapley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1443—Rumley vs. Wells.
1400—McManus v s. Smith.
1371—Bernheimer vs. Kesselman.
1391—Aronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
1292—Aronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
1396—Boyle vs. Ackers.
1490—Lyon vs. Bissell.
1086—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4864—Ridophus vs. Herrlich.
1072—Levison vs. Jarmulowsky.
372—Lieberman v s. Friedlander.
5488—Feldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4564—Cassidy vs. Steckler.
5387—Moore vs. Lawrence.
5227—Caney vs. Westcott.
4570—Anderson vs. Herron.
3208—Mancebo vs. Stein
5569—Blumberg vs. Barnett.
5564—Dommerich v s. Garfinkel.
5546—Levy vs. Katz.
5536—Smith vs. O'Toole.
6518—Herrmann vs. Aaronson.
5485—Blumberg vs. Barnett.
5177—Siegmund v s. Thompson.
5478—Huffman vs. Tripler.
5385—Topping vs. Sullivan.
4429—Levy vs. Kuhner.
5618—Rickerson vs. Bunker.
5493—Gross vs. Frischman.
5491—Castor vs. Toplitz.
5231—Schuldiner v s. Ludwig.
5566—Sheridan vs. Menton.
5551—Sill vs. Foote.

5492—Ferguson vs. Goldsborough Co.
5541—H. B. Smith Co. vs. Frew.
5441—Hess vs. Ober.
4208—First Nat. Bank vs. Langan.
5304—R. A. Ryley Co. vs. Roche.
5352—Landen vs. New Commercial Club.
5476—Miller vs. Satenstein.
5238—Brady vs. Mitchell.
5342—Ramons vs. Sands.
5349—Haas vs. G. R. Johnston Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1490.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—David Nallkoff.
2—Charles J. Seaman.
3—Frank Clark.
4—Peter Windel.
5—Peter Carroll.
6—Ferdinand King.
William Scott.
Albert Conover.
7—Frank Zarfno.
Tony Bruno.
John Ligleri.
8—George Curtis.
9—Tony Bronn.
10—Maggie Page.

Pleadings.

1—John Dugan.
2—Leon Leonard.
3—Emily Ross.
4—Edward Underhill.
5—James T. Marshall.
6—Julius Samuels.
7—Eynard E. W. Sprague.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Andrew Kelly.
2—John Healy.
Thomas Haslam.
3—John Hurley.
4—Blanchard Gabriel.
5—James W. Scott.
6—Maria M. Vaticalca.
7—Frank Pollack.
William Souhrada.
William Krayececk.
8—William Wesy.
9—Giuseppe Piazonia.
10—Vito Pizzonia.
11—Paul Drivas.
12—James McPhillips.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Van Alstyne, John Leon.
2—George Gleason.
3—Louis Kuhn.
4—George Grunfeld.
Frederick Gross.
5—Charles Meyer.
6—Lucy Hamilton.
7—Peter Paulus.
8—Michael Roth.
9—John Ryan, John Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—James H. King.
2—William Bayne.
3—Frank Barrett.
4—James Curtin.
5—Charles Collette.
6—Arthur W. Lester.
7—William C. Barber.
Joseph A. Basil.
8—Thomas Wilson.
9—Giuseppe Ronca.
10—Sebastiano Masard.
11—Joseph Di Marino.
12—Charles Barther,

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Hamilton, (ten cases)—John H. Rogan, McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Company—Charles Donohue, Potter vs. Lennon—Edward E. McCall, Bachman vs. Garrison—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Henshaw vs. Treanor—S. L. H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Smith—Alfred L. M. Bullowa.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Dove Social Club—John H. Corwin.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Bissell vs. Bissell—Abraham Gruber.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Mashbir—Francis B. Delabanty. Matter of Duhrkopf—Hamilton Odell.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Isaac Wasserzug vs. Katie Slezefsky—David Friedmann.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar. Non-enumerated.

193—Matter of Schultes.
194—Kirby vs. Kirby.
203—Smith vs. Ferguson.
204—Smith vs. 23d St. Ferry Co.
206—Bush vs. Bliss.
208—Coley vs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
209—Astrand vs. B. H. R. R.
210—Astrand vs. B. H. R. R.
211—Klinker vs. 3d Av. R. R.
212—Gardam vs. Healy.
218—Heyman vs. Brewing Co.
216—Shanks vs. Stumpp.
217—Caldwell vs. Tietig.
218—Matter of Scott.
219—Loretz vs. Met. St R'way.
220—Rosenfeld v s. Byrnes.
221—Matter of Camerick.
222—Timpson vs. Erie R. R.
223—Matter of B. E. R. R.
224—Dietz vs. Leber.
182—Fuller vs. Coler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar. Demurrers.

690—Kissam vs. Bremerman.
692—Hayes vs. Johnson.

General Calendar.

541—Torbell vs. the City of New York.
540—Westphal vs. same.
539—Jaeger, Jr., vs. same.
534—Diekmann vs. same
535—Hillier, F., vs. same.
530—Meyer vs. same.
537—Borgstede vs. same.
542—Hillier, Jr., (T.,) vs. same.
538—Miller vs. same.
707—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Larkin.
708—Lowenberger vs. Brunor.
709—Same vs. same.
710—Kiernan vs. Donohue.
711—Hale vs. Corywell.
712—Lutz vs. Strauss.
713—Henderson vs. Sodiman.
714—Krudop, adm'r., vs. Krudop.
715—Litchfield v s. Adamson.
716—Roe vs. Watson et al.
717—McClean vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
718—Beggs vs. Beggs et al.
719—Dutton vs. Honor.
720—Crandall Co. et al. vs. Jacob.
721—Wood vs. Dodge.
722—Mosher vs. Brown.
723—Hawkes vs. Van Deusen.
724—Cradock vs. L'Hommedieu.
725—Price, Jr., vs. Egolf
726—Hulbert (No. 1) vs. Fowler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Hirschberg, J.; Part II.—Johnson, J.; Part III.———, J.; Part IV.—Dickey, J.; Part V.—Mattice, J.

1343—Bruckner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1789—Gibbons vs. Bush Co.
4209—Weissman vs. Dry Dock & E. Broadway R. R.
4820—Baechtold vs. Clason.
3388—Seckels vs. Brand et al.
3391—Seckels vs. Michael et al.
3382—Seckels vs. Heissman.
3109—Fletcher vs. Nassau R. R.
3104—Harrison vs. Nassau R. R.
3256—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
4573—4574—Campbell vs. Jughardt.
1992—Jenkins vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3791—Coyne vs. Eastern Distilling Co.
3524—Kockowsky v s. Brook. H. R. R.
3795—Savage vs. Nassau R. R.
3059—West B'klyn Land Co. vs. Nassau R. R. Co. et al.
2556—O'Donnell vs. Am. Sugar Ref. Co.
3500—Lowrey vs. Met. St. R. R.
4499—Flanagan vs. Nassau R. R.
2425—Rogers vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
3735—Abbe vs. Ball.
646—Reisenberger vs. Nieman.
2564—Graham vs. Kelley.
4938—Ferber vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
5497—Fields vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
5371—Block vs. Brook. Heights R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Bernard Rogers, William T. Gumbart, Ellen L. Mills, John Feeney, Emma Sanford, Henry Columbus Benning, Wabke Groth, August H. Pope, and M. Louisa Herschaft.

Contested calendar at 10:30.

50—Will of Amelia A. Austin.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J. Opens at 9 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City.

3—Burchard vs. Winkle.
7—Ciaperone vs. Steinway R. R.
9—Brendlinger vs. L. I. Construction Co.
13—Griffin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
16—Hinch, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R.
21—Peabody vs. Bertrand.
26—Butler vs. N. Y. & Q. C. R. R.
28—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
31—Peabody vs. Montague.
32—Welch vs. L. I. R. R.
33—Steiner vs. N. Y. & Q. C. R. R.
35—Katz vs. N. Y. & Q. & S.
36—Patten vs. Climax Quick Tanning Co.
38—Muller vs. Bennett.
47—Baum vs. Klein et al.
50—Miller vs. B., Q. C. & S.
51—Smith vs. Sault.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day:

53—Whiting vs. Peters.
54—Holke vs. L. I. R. R.
62—Stumpf vs. Met. St. R. R.
64—Miller vs. Ahrens.
66—Tower Mfg. & Nov. Co. vs. L. I. City.
69—Whale vs. N. Y. & Q. C. R. R.
70—McLoughlin vs. L. I. R. R.
71—McKenzie vs. L. I. R. R.
72—Schwinbersky vs. N. Y. & Q. C. R. R.
80—Goldman vs. Kasnovitz.
81—Kelly vs. L. I. City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARRIE G. NEWTON.—Transcript of a deficiency judgment for $14,525 from Kings County against Harrie G. Newton, in favor of Thomas H. O'Connor, was docketed in the New York County Clerk's Office yesterday.

JOHN GREVE.—Schedules of John Greve, surviving partner of Oldenbuttel & Greve, produce dealers in the Harlem Market, at First Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, show liabilities $1,182, nominal assets $1,695, actual assets $491.

F. & A. RUHLING.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed William C. Relyea receiver for Frederick E. Ruhling, Jr., and Adolph Ruhling, who did business as F. & A. Ruhling, iron work, at 136 East Thirty-second Street, on the application of Harry Blinn.

JAMES J. NEWMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment from Kings County against James J. Newman, builder, of Chestnut Street, near Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, for $1,800, in favor of George Meng for plumbing and gasfitting work on seven houses which Mr. Newman built on Chestnut Street. It was obtained on the ground that he had transferred nearly all his property to his wife and would not pay his creditors. The attachment was served on the Controller and Board of Education to attach any money that may be due him for building a schoolhouse in Brooklyn for the city. He has been in business since 1885.

FRANCIS E. HADLEY.—Schedules of Francis E. Hadley, flour and grain exporter at the Produce Exchange Building, who made an assignment on June 24, which were filed yesterday, showed liabilities, $88,564; nominal assets, $39,764; actual assets, $12,445. The assets are stock in the Columbia Manufacturing and Importing Company, par value $10,000, pledged for $6,000, equity estimated at $2,000; residence at Chatham, N. J., cost $23,000, mortgaged for $9,400, probable equity now $8,000; cash and drafts, $1,226; office furniture, $300; Produce Exchange tickets, $250. The largest creditors are Fowler Brothers, $40,800; Northern Elevator Company, $9,517; Charles Weissman, Antwerp, $8,423; Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, $7,408; J. & D. Delombe of Lille, $5,038.

WILLIAM H. GRAY.—William H. Gray, dealer in carriages at 20 and 22 Wooster Street made an assignment yesterday without preference to William R. Bishop. The business was originally established in 1800 by John Thompson; it passed into other hands, and in 1859 William H. Gray, father of the assignor, took it and carried it on for many years. He died in April, 1893, leaving an estate valued, it was said, at $500,000. William H. Gray, the present proprietor, succeeded to the business on Feb. 26, 1894, obtaining it from the estate, and claimed to be worth $75,000. Mr. Gray did not manufacture carriages, but sold those made by out-of-town concerns, and his principal purchases were made out of town. Trade in this line has been dull for a year past, but it was supposed that he was at least holding his own.

SAWYER WOOLEN MILLS.—F. A. & J. Sawyer, selling agents for the Sawyer Woolen Mills of Dover, N. H., which have made an assignment at Dover, have an office in this city at 54 Worth Street. It is a sales office only, as the firm carry no stock of goods here. They have similar offices in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. It was said at the office that no particulars of the assignment had been received, that it was a great surprise, and that the cause was not yet known. The mills were established in 1823, and the firm of F. A. & J. Sawyer was founded in 1852. Francis A. Sawyer died in 1881 and Jonathan Sawyer in 1891. The latter's estate remained in the business, the other partner being Charles H. Sawyer. They were the principal owners of the Sawyer Woolen Mills. The latter corporation had a capital stock of $800,000, and on Jan. 1 last claimed a surplus of $622,000. It was incorporated in 1874.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Louis Schoemmell, baker, formerly at 2,795 Third Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities $1,723 and no assets. There are three judgments against him, aggregating $1,686. He sold out in April last.

Oscar Meuer filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $1,449 and no assets. The petition is to get rid of three judgments for the above amount obtained against him in 1883, when he was a manufacturer of artificial flowers at 632 Broadway.

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THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

The question who shall succeed Col. HAY in London is one of high if not of the highest importance. It is highly desirable that our representative in London shall, by his character, equipment, and associations strengthen the impression that has been made by Col. HAY and by Mr. BAYARD, and which has had very much to do with the existing era of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

But the social aspects of the mission are not more important than those purely political. There is a great deal of work to be done in the world in respect to which the two countries have a common interest. Such of the preliminary discussion and negotiation upon these subjects as are not carried on in Washington must be carried on in London. Our representative there ought to be a man thoroughly conversant with the nature and extent not only of our actual but of our potential commercial interests. He ought to be equally familiar, and in detail, with our diplomatic history and traditions.

There are not many men in American public life who meet these requirements. Most certainly Senator MCMILLAN of Michigan is not one of these few. His name would not occur to anybody who was honestly trying to select a man for the place on account of his capacity of filling it in a manner acceptable to the British people and useful to the United States. Why, then, should the rumor connecting his name with the place persist and increase?

The answer to this question is equally obvious and discreditable. It is because everybody, except, apparently, the President of the United States, sees that the Republican Party cannot carry and must unload the Secretary of War. There is no reason why Mr. ALGER should not be suffered to relapse into private life. That is the fate which, if he were well advised, he would choose for himself. But it seems that he is not willing to relinquish the Secretaryship except for "something equally as good." That something seems to be the Senatorship from Michigan. In order to obtain it, a vacancy must be made, and the appointment of the present Senator to the English mission, while it would have no reference to the satisfactory filling of that place, would make a satisfactory vacancy in the other.

Nobody can fail to see that this arrangement would be a piece of low political jobbery, disgraceful to everybody concerned in it. The mere persistence of the rumor affirming that it will be made is deeply disrespectful to the President, because, of course, the job cannot be executed without his active connivance, and that connivance would be disgraceful to him. Yet he has not resented it, and he has no right to resent it. He has already been a party to a job equally disgraceful, by which Senator SHERMAN was "kicked up stairs" into the State Department in order to make room in the Senate for Mr. HANNA. One would suppose that the result of that arrangement had been enough to cure the President of participation in that variety of political jobs. For the appointment of Mr. SHERMAN not only showed a scandalous indifference to the public service, but was distinctly "bad politics." And yet, a priori, Senator SHERMAN was far better qualified for the Secretaryship of State than is Senator MCMILLAN for the British Embassy. Can anybody imagine GROVER CLEVELAND, or, indeed, BENJAMIN HARRISON, making such a disposition of the British Embassy as nobody seems to find incredible when the intention of making it is imputed to WILLIAM MCKINLEY?

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND EXPANSION.

Very much has been made by the opponents of all expansion of the territory of the United States of the argument that it must logically and practically undermine the American policy known as the Monroe doctrine. According to this argument expansion involves us in the complications of European countries, which we cannot enter while excluding all European nations from any influence upon our own policy.

We have never been able to see the conclusive force of this argument, and it has seemed to us that the question of expansion must be settled quite independently of it. The policy which bears the name of the Monroe doctrine is much more simple than those who discuss it are inclined to regard it. It is in substance a resolution by the United States that no European power shall, with our consent, forcibly acquire territory on the American continents or the dependent islands, nor shall any European power transfer such territory now in its possession to another European power. This necessarily includes opposition to the forcible control by any European power of the destinies of any American State now independent. Obviously, what we may do with the Antilles cannot affect our consistency in this doctrine because they are covered by it.

What we may do with the Philippines cannot directly affect the doctrine we have declared and maintained. It may lead us into quarrels with European Governments, in the course of which they may violate the Monroe doctrine and compel us to sustain it by force. That task may be made more difficult or it may be made easier by the possession of the Philippines. But the defense of the position taken through the declaration of the Monroe doctrine would have to be made against any power that chose to attack it whether we had or had not the Philippines. Their acquirement in no way weakens our contention that territory on this side of the Atlantic cannot, with our consent, be made a subject either of European quarrels or of European bargains. The contention when it was made was essential to the complete independence and free development of the American system. It is still essential, though the dangers it was framed to meet are not now so great or immediate. It is a position strong in proportion to our intention and ability to defend it; we have always been ready to defend it, and must continue to be. It is our right and our duty, and will not cease to be so if we shall assume other interests in other parts of the world.

Whether we ought to assume such interests, with their attendant responsibilities, is, we think, a question by itself. Those who wish to read a strong argument in the affirmative will find it in an article in the current number of The Atlantic Monthly by HORACE N. FISHER, under the title of "The Development of Our Foreign Policy." His general proposition is that it is our solemn duty to take control of the Philippines on the lines of the ground principles of our own Government and the policy of "the open door," or trade free to all. The following striking passage will show his point of view:

"What is the grand central Anglo-Saxon idea in the founding of States? It is first of all, and above all, that government is organized, according to the condition of the people to be governed, for a single practical purpose, and that purpose is to establish peace, law, and equity, so that under it all men shall be equal before the law and shall have equal justice; that all men shall be at peace with one another under the law, and shall enjoy equal protection in accumulating and using their property; that there shall be no military overlord or military caste to tyrannize over the plain men of the people; that there shall be no religious overlord or religious caste to tyrannize over their souls; that the poor and unfortunate shall not become outcasts, and their children after them; that public education shall be freely dispensed as a means of uplifting men's souls and lives and making them good citizens—self-respecting and intelligent, and able to take a constantly increasing part in the affairs of government."

THE CHURCHES AND THE PEOPLE.

Dr. DE COSTA's statement of facts concerning the religious life of this Nation is of a nature to give occasion for grave concern to churchmen. Only two-sevenths of the people of the United States, it appears, are church members. There are fifty millions outside the church. Dr. DE COSTA thinks this is an appalling evidence of the spread of irreligion in the land. It seems to us that it is an evidence of the failure of religion to spread among the people. Irreligion, if we take the word to mean non-membership in the Church, is doubtless prevalent. The figures show it. But if we take it to mean godlessness and depravity it does not prevail in this country, it is not spreading, and gives little occasion for alarm and foreboding.

The ordinary laws of morality and right conduct independent of Church authority or the immediate injunctions of religious teachers appear to be very widely respected and obeyed in the United States. They are sufficient to keep the fifty million non-members of churches about as near to the path of righteousness as the twenty million church members. This reflection might come pretty near to destroying the churches by proving that they were not necessary were it not for one very important fact which must be kept clearly in view. Public opinion in this country is almost puritanical in its stern and just condemnation of vice and immorality. Fear of public opinion keeps millions of persons in the right path who would be tempted beyond their strength if they could sin without losing the respect of their neighbors. But the churches have a vast, incalculable influence in shaping public opinion, in keeping it up to moral pitch, and preventing any permanent debasement of the standards of right in communities. The saving power of the churches is by no means limited to their membership. There are very few, and those only the irredeemable profligates, who altogether escape their uplifting influence.

It may be true that the masses of the people are coming no nearer to the Church, but it is not true that they are drifting further away from practical righteousness, that is, from the standard of right conduct in the daily affairs of life. Nor is it true that they are becoming any more indifferent to moral restraints than they have always been. The morality of the people is not decaying or degenerating.

Nevertheless, the earnest church worker may well have his moments of discouragement. If the direct appeal of the Church is heeded by only two in seven of the people he may conclude that there is something the matter either with the people or with the Church. Dr. DE COSTA says the property of the Episcopal Church in this country amounts to $82,835,000, while it has only 654,000 communicants and provides sittings for only 1,360,000 persons. The Baptists, on the other hand, with $82,300,000 worth of property, provide sittings for 11,568,000 persons. In the Episcopal Church, therefore, a property investment of $60.29 is required to maintain one sitting. The Baptists manage to do it with only $7.11. That may be one reason why Dr. DE COSTA finds disquieting evidence that his Church is not extending its influence among the masses.

The union of all the Protestant Churches, to which Dr. DE COSTA looks hopefully as the remedy for the state of religious indifference which he deplores, is a dream. Denominational and sectarian differences will not be laid aside until men lay aside their differences of individual temperament and mind. The tendency no doubt is the other way—not toward assimilation, but toward further divisions and new denominations. Would an impartial observer reject as altogether improbable the prediction that the Presbyterian Church cannot long remain in its present condition of divided counsels in regard to Bible interpretation without coming to a real division of its own body? There can be no union of the churches without an antecedent assimilation of creeds, and that seems quite impossible. The extraordinary tenacity with which the true believer adheres to minor and unessential distinctions puts any general giving up of larger articles of faith quite beyond hope.

LIGHT ON PRICES.

Prof. RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH publishes in the latest number of The Political Science Quarterly an article on "The Movement of Prices," which not only is extremely interesting, but may fairly be called illuminating. It is to be followed by further discussion, and we strongly urge business men and financiers, to whom this question in its larger bearings must be of importance, to follow carefully the professor's treatment of it.

In his hands the question is neither dry nor technical. It is needless to say that he is a master of the technicalities involved, but he approaches the subject, not from the technical point of view, but with a purpose to trace its relations to public opinion and so to the influence it may exert on the policy of the country and on the course of public events. The immediate occasion of his discussion is the effect produced by recent changes in price-level, the fall since 1873, which has led to the bimetallic movement and the free-silver struggle in the United States. "In these last struggles," he points out, "enormous interests have been supposed to be involved. It is asserted that the well-being of whole classes has been affected; that the system of deferred payments has been so dislocated and distorted as to work grievous injustice, and that the community at large is undergoing the agony of slow but sure decadence and death. 'The permanent industrial crisis' is the mildest term which has been used to describe the situation; and the fall of the Roman Empire—which, in accordance with ALLISON'S theory, is attributed to scarcity of money—has been declared to afford the closest analogy to the probable future of the modern world."

The scope of Prof. MAYO-SMITH'S inquiry includes first the nature and accuracy of the available methods for determining changes in the level of prices—and this is the subject of the current article; second, how far we can trace the effect of such changes upon the community, upon classes, and upon individuals; and third, whether our theory of money is sufficiently precise to determine the relation between money and prices, and whether money can be manipulated to control prices and so to remedy any evil effects that may be found to flow from changes in prices.

In discussing the nature and limitations of "index numbers" as a means of determining changes in the level of prices—which is done with admirable lucidity—Prof. MAYO-SMITH reaches the conclusion that in order to study the effects of price-changes, as thus indicated, upon classes and individuals, we must have some idea of the connection between wholesale and retail prices in order to reason as to the effect on the cost of living for the individual; some method of estimating the relative importance of single commodities in the expenditure of the individual and some estimate of the changes in income or wages in order to measure the effect on the real economic condition of the individual. It will be seen that a careful inquiry along these lines will tend strongly to clear the way for the large question of the possibility of controlling price-changes and their effects by the manipulation of money.

HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

Modern Mexico, a publication designed to call the attention of American manufacturers, merchants, and investors to the opportunities that exist for them in the republic across the Rio Grande, discusses the subject of "Health in the Tropics" from the standpoints of experience and common sense. The statements made and the advice given are intended, of course, to decrease the apprehensions and increase the safety of persons who go from the North to Mexico for business reasons, but the article is of especial interest, just now, because of its oblique but obvious bearing upon the lamentable condition into which our army fell almost immediately after arriving in Cuba.

"If an inhabitant of the tropics," declares the writer, "should journey to some Northern city of the United States in the midst of Winter, and insist upon wearing the same clothes and eating just as he did at home, the effect upon his health would be sudden and decided." That is a proposition which nobody would think of doubting, and certainly nobody would think of roaming about New York, Boston, or Chicago in January dressed in white linen and a Panama hat simply because apparel of that sort is comfortable all the year round at Vera Cruz. Why people do not realise that thick garments and heating food are as absurd and as dangerous in the South as tropical fashions and diet would be in the North is a mystery that passes comprehension. Yet tourists and business men every day take the risk of changing their latitudes without changing their habits, and, as we all know, thousands of American soldiers were recently sent to Cuba in uniforms that would have protected them from the blasts of a Northern Winter, and after landing they were fed on rations intentionally prepared for the purpose of raising the temperature of the eater's body to a high point and keeping it there!

In these circumstances the army's sudden breakdown was not remarkable but inevitable.

The Northerner in the tropics, says this authority, should abandon his old habits and distrust the demands of his appetite. The wisest course for him is to study with care the habits of the natives and to dress, eat, drink, and act as nearly as possible in accordance with the example set for him by the most intelligent part of the population. So doing, he will wear thin, loose clothing, with light flannel next to the skin; he will eat much less than his previous allowance, and of fruits he will choose the acid kinds, like oranges, limes, and tamarinds, and avoid bananas and others that are sweet; he will keep out of the sun as much as possible, do all necessary work early or late in the day, and he will decide that much of the "laziness" so irritating to Anglo-Saxon nerves is due to the fact that in the tropics a white man cannot perform continuous hard manual labor and live. He will take stimulants very sparingly, and, despite the balminess of the air, he will be much more constantly on his guard against "catching cold" than he was in a harsher climate.

Some of this advice it would have been impossible for the soldiers to follow, but much of it the officers could have enforced, and it is a matter of record that the vast majority of them made no attempt whatever to differentiate a campaign in Cuba from one in Montana or Dakota. In time, no doubt, our military authorities will learn how to preserve the health of troops in the tropics. They will adopt new uniforms and invent a new diet. They must do so if we are to possess or "protect" islands in the West or the East Indies. It does seem, however, that Americans might learn quickly from the experiences of others, instead of acquiring wisdom slowly and expensively at first hand.

GEN. SHAFTER.

We note with interest that Gen. SHAFTER expresses a good opinion of Col. ROOSEVELT and approves his candidacy. The public would be much more interested, however, in Col. ROOSEVELT'S opinion of Gen. SHAFTER and his generalship.

It is now pretty generally understood that on June 30 Gen. SHAFTER was in grave doubt about his ability to hold the position he then occupied before Santiago. We have been informed that he sent a dispatch to the War Department saying that he might be compelled to retire to a more secure position a few miles in the rear. It is understood also that the other Generals strenuously opposed a retreat, which would have destroyed the glory of our brilliant record of carrying on a war in which we never fell back. We have no doubt that Col. ROOSEVELT, if his advice had been asked by Gen. SHAFTER, would have spoken at once and with great emphasis for a continued advance.

As soon as we knew the desperate situation of TORAL and his men in Santiago everybody wondered why Gen. SHAFTER should have even for a moment entertained any doubt of his ability to hold his position. It was a part of his duty to know the condition of the enemy. Had he known it he would never have hesitated. Fortunately he decided to stick to his line, and the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet on July 3 removed all occasion for doubt.

We presume the President's war investigation committee will ask some questions about the state of Gen. SHAFTER'S mind on June 30 and July 1. But will it get at the facts?

REGULARS DO NOT COMPLAIN.

It has been a source of great comfort to War Department officials and their friends that in answer to numberless charges of incompetency and neglect they could answer, "But the regulars don't complain!" At every lull in the storm of criticism somebody has piped this pretty phrase as shrilly as possible, evidently believing that if it were repeated often enough the public would finally turn at least a portion of its indignation against the volunteers. The desire was, of course, first, that we should accept the assertion about the regulars as true, and, second, that we should regard the absence of complaint on their part as proof that they were quite content with the way in which they had been treated.

Now it is a fact that, as a rule, the regulars have taken things as they came and said little. There were many reasons for this silence, chief among them being the facts that discipline was strict and that comparatively few people had a personal interest in the troubles of the professional soldier. Consequently, he was not often asked to give his opinion of his food and his raiment, or of the men who provided them, and when he was moved to make a protest it went through an official channel, so long and so tortuous that only in rare instances did anything big enough to see come out at the other end.

But there are times when the restraints of discipline are ignored and when civilian ears are near enough to hear what the regular says. One such time is when he is sent home on a furlough and takes that opportunity to get out of the service by dying. For example, FRANK FICKS, a private in the Seventh United States Infantry, recently betook himself and a serious case of typhoid fever out to Denver. He was very ill when he arrived—so ill that the prospects of a court-martial had no terrors for him. Therefore, in the short period at his disposal he talked, and, though a regular, he complained. According to a press dispatch, FICKS told the uncle in whose house he took refuge that he had been ill-treated and neglected ever since the fever attacked him, and his resentment of this was so intense that as a last request he asked to be buried in something—anything—else than the United States uniform.

When one realizes what a soldier's uniform is to him the terrible significance of the request becomes very plain. Yet it is quite probable that this man, if worst had not come to worst, would have complained as little as the other regulars.

Some Appreciative Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, on behalf of myself and others, thank you for your excellent paper—which can be read in any family.

The editorials, literary notes and reviews, financial news and weekly financial supplement, especially commend themselves. The separate literary supplement is very acceptable. FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE.
Eastbourne Lodge, Newport, R. I., Oct. 2, 1898.

A PENSION WANTED.

From The Washington Star.

"The interest of parents in their soldier sons is exhibited in various ways," said a clerk in the Adjutant General's office to a Star reporter, "and while some of these exhibitions are grand and beautiful, some are otherwise, and I am sorry to say that the otherwise kind are painfully frequent. A recent case will explain what I am getting at. A young soldier applied to the War Department for a discharge. He, like thousands of others, had seen no service, except camp service, and tiring of this, there being no immediate prospect of service in the field, he applied for a discharge. The fond parent, in this particular case a widowed mother, hearing of the son's application for a discharge, came to this city and objected to the discharge, giving a half dozen good reasons for her objection, which, boiled down, meant that the son was a ne'er-do-well and that about the only job her boy ever held was his job in the army since May last. When told that the War Department was not particularly anxious to keep soldiers in the service who only staid in it as a means of livelihood, where they could get their food and clothing, and that there was a strong chance that the discharge would be granted, she begged that the son be kept in the service long enough to get a hospital record, and that, while he was not sick now, and had not been, she had every reason to suppose he would be, for lots of stronger men had succumbed to camp diseases, and in the natural course of events her son would share the same fate if his exposure continued, though she did not expect or desire that he would be seriously affected, as he had never made effort enough in his life even to get a serious illness. 'Discharge him now,' said the mother, 'when he has not been in the hospital an hour and therefore has no hospital record, and it will be almost out of the question for him ever to get a pension!' At this the official she addressed closed the interview by saying that the son would be undoubtedly discharged, and that the Government was not engaged in making hospital records for the accommodation of worthless soldiers or speculative parents."

The Prohibition Plebiscite.

From The Toronto Mail and Empire.

The result of the vote on Thursday was a triumph for good conservative common sense and British liberty. The only thing to regret is that the total vote was not larger, though of courses the fact that not half the electorate were heard from shows that the matter was not taken seriously by a majority of the Canadian people. Knowing how the prohibitionists are organized, and backed as they are by the persistent zeal of various influential sects, I am surprised they have not made a better showing, as they polled, as closely as possible, their entire strength. The result is a Conservative victory, becauses quite 75 per cent. of the prohibitionists belong to the Grit party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's expedient for hmbugging the troublesome tail of his following has succeeded so far that the Government is saved from what might have been an awkward impasse. But the result, from my point of view, means much more than a mere party gain—it means that the Canadian people in the mass are honest, sensible, and fair, and it shows in a marked manner the rapidly waning influence in this country of men with narrow views and feeble intellects.

New York's Slaves to Fashion.

From The Boston Herald.

New York has some peculiar ways. At this season the city is thronged with crowds on business and pleasure bent, all the theatres are open, and overflowing with new attractions, but the native is not there to enjoy them. Strangers from wayback occupy the choice stalls, and swelldom is only sporadic, or, if present at all, incognito, as one might say. The whyness of this is easily explained. Fashion is at the bottom of it. Town life cannot begin to go the pace till the Horse Show brings society from the country. If you go over to New York now you will have the place to yourself. A thousand, more or less, millionaires are in hiding at their clubs, or perhaps trying to hit some winged creature with a gun, while their families are playing golf, or holding select horse shows on their estates, and otherwise diverting themselves with that latest social fad, country life. These New Yorkers will not be seen at places of town amusement until November. They would lose caste if they were not entertaining house parties somewhere.

Methodist Church Government.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Lay representation in the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church has won, from present indications, although all the local Conferences have not voted on the subject. The vote at present stands 6,564 in favor to 1,327 against. As a three-fourths vote is needed to carry the proposed amendment to the constitution, there is now over 600 majority in its favor. All votes taken recently have been largely on the yea side. Most of the local Conferences still to take action are in the West, and if they vote as anticipated, there will be a large majority in favor of the change and laymen will in future have equal representation with ministers in the governing body of the Methodist Church. The change can hardly fail to be beneficial in its results.

Penny Post Pioneers.

From The London Chronicle.

According to an Australian paper, Mr. Henniker-Heaton is not the pioneer of imperial penny postage. That honor, it declares, belongs to Elihu Burritt, the famous "learned blacksmith" of America, vehement opponent of slavery, peace advocate, founder of the League of Universal Brotherhood, and sometime United States Consul at Birmingham. Nearly half a century ago he sent all over the English-speaking world a pamphlet shewing the feasibility of an ocean penny postage. The pamphlet anticipated not a few of the arguments with which Mr. Henniker-Heaton has familiarized us during recent years.

A Valuable Talent.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

The Van Wycks have a great talent for keeping their mouths shut. That is a very valuable talent to be possessed of under most circumstances in the life of a public man. It is only about one time in ten that it isn't useful, and a good deal depends on how it is made use of the tenth time to prove the wisdom and appropriateness of this exception to the rule.

More Money In It.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Sixty-five Klondikers arrived at Vancouver, of whom the majority were broke. Young man, remain at home and dig potatoes.

Generous Philadelphians.

From The Philadelphia Press.

That the people of Easton are generous to a fault is exemplified by the fact that they pay $2 per thousand cubic feet for gas.

A POEM RECALLED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading the editorial of Thursday, Sept. 29, "The Tie that Binds," I was reminded of the verses of my late brother, Theodore Winthrop, on the same subject, which are very appropriate, and may have been forgotten after so long a time has elapsed since they were written. I send a copy, which you may like to print.

ELIZABETH W. WINTHROP.
West New Brighton, Sept. 30, 1898.

The East and the West.

We of the East spread our sails to the sea,
You of the West stride over the land,
Both are to scatter the hopes of the free
As the sower sheds golden grain from his hand.

'Tis ours to circle the stormy bends
Of a continent, yours its ridge to cross;
We must double the capes where a long world ends.
Lone cliffs, where two enemy oceans toss.

They meet and are baffled 'mid tempest and wrath;
Breezes are skirmishing, angry winds roar,
While poised on some desperate plunge of our path
We count up the blackening wrecks on the shore.

And you, through dreary and thirsty ways,
Where rivers are sand, and winds are dust,
Through sultry nights and feverish days
Move westward still, as the sunsets must;

Where the scorched air quivers along the slopes,
Where the slow-footed cattle lie down and die,
Where horizons draw backward till baffled hopes
Are weary of measureless waste and sky.

Yes! ours to battle relentless gales,
And yours the brave and the patient way;
But we hold the storms in our trusty sails,
And for you the life-giving fountains play.

There are stars above us, and stars for you,
Rest on the path and calm on the main;
Storms are but zephyrs when hearts are true:
We are no weaklings, quick to complain,

When lightning's flash bivouac fires into gloom,
And with crashing of forests the rains sheet down;
Or when ships plunge onward where night-clouds loom,
Defiant of darkness, and meeting its frown.

These are the days of motion and march;
Now we are ardent and young and brave;
Let those who come after us build the arch
Of our triumph, and plant with the laurel our grave.

Time enough to rear temples when heroes are dead;
Time enough to sing paeans after the fight;
Prophets urge onward the future's tread;
We—we are to kindle its beacon light!

Our sires lit torches of quenchless flame,
To illumine our darkness, if night should be;
But day is a friend to our standards, and shame
Be ours, if we win not the victory!

Man is nobler than men have been,
Souls are vaster than souls have dreamed.
There are broader oceans than eyes have seen,
Noons more glowing than yet have beamed.

Creeping shadows cower low on our land;
These shall not dim our grander day;
Stainless knights must be those who stand
Full in the van of a world's array!

When shall we cease our meagre distrust?
When to each other our true hearts yield?
To make this world an Eden, we must
Fling away each weapon and shield,

And meet each man as a friend and mate;
Trample and spurn and forget our pride,
Glad to accept an equal fate,
Laboring, conquering, side by side!

NUGGETS.

Jealousy.

"Is she very much in love?"

"Much in love! Say! She heard some one say that all the world loves a lover, and she's been jealous ever since."—Chicago Post.

Not Days Enough.

"You ought, like us, to have holidays in honor of your great men," said the Russian beauty.

"But in the American year," said the Major, "there are only 365 days."—Philadelphia Press.

A Good Sign.

"By George, there is an officeholder who must really be an honest man."

"Why do you think he is honest?"

"There is no talk of running him for a second term in order that he may be vindicated."—Cleveland Leader.

Study or Hustle?

"My boy," said the man of ideal temperament, "if you want to become a master of your profession, you must study; study day and night."

"Yes," replied the energetic youth; "and while I'm away off in a corner studying some other man will be hustling around getting all the business."—Washington Star.

What Southerners Need.

She was a Bradford of Boston, and had just returned from some months in Alabama. "I'll tell you what's the matter with those Southerners," she said to her friends, who had been listening to her experiences; "they need grandparents."

"What?"

"Yes. They need grandparents, as I said before. They haven't any of them got what we should call grandparents here. They only go back two or three generations."—Boston Beacon.

HOW A SOLDIER IS MADE.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A child is born—it gasps and cries,
And claps its wee fists to its eyes;
It stares at those who stand around,
And sleeps, a stranger unto care,
While she that smiles o'er joys, new-found,
Prays for him ere
He needs her prayer.

A hundred childish ills he worries through,
A thousand times his life hangs by a thread;
He falls, when there is nothing else to do,
From some high perch, and strikes upon his head!—
Ah, who shall say God keeps him not in sight,
Nor hears the prayers she offers up at night?

Behold him bending o'er his book;
Think on the patience and the care,
The planning and the toil it took
To place him there!

Toil and hope and despair,
Grieving and doubting and joy;
Days that were dark and days that were fair
For those who love the boy;
Years that have wearily dragged,
Years that have joyously passed,
Hopes that have flown and griefs that have lagged—
To make him a man, at last.

Hark to the summons that comes!
Hear the merciless roll of the drums!
The man for whom plans were made,
He for whom schemes were laid,
Must brush them aside, for somewhere
Somebody has wronged some one—
Let the banners wave high in the air,
There is soul-stirring work to be done!

Down through the valley and over the slope,
A regiment sweeps to the fray!
What of the prayers, the toil, the hope,
And the lofty plans of yesterday?
An angry shot,
A crimson clot,
And the smiles and tears
Of twenty years
End in a lump of lifeless clay.

BARNARD IS OUT OF DEBT

College Will Now Get the $100,000 Gift Which Was Conditionally Promised.

THE NEEDED SUM RAISED

Trustees Receive Enough Subscriptions to Insure Payment of the Whole Debt—Mrs. Anderson's Gift.

Barnard College is out of debt. The last $6,000 necessary to enable the institution to start its Fall term yesterday owing no man anything, was pledged to George A. Plimpton, the Treasurer, in the evening. This means that Barnard will get the $100,000 endowment fund which was anonymously given on condition that the college should be debt free by Oct. 3. The name and even the sex of this donor is still withheld. The gift, however, is assured.

The raising of the debt was possible through two agencies—the generosity with which New Yorkers responded to the exigencies of the case and an arrangement which Mr. Plimpton entered into with one of the college's creditors, by which the latter accepted a certain equity in some unmentioned property in cancellation of $30,000 of the debt. Besides this, however, well over $20,000 has been raised since the announcement of the conditional offer of an endowment fund last Friday. It has all been pledged in two days, Saturday and yesterday, as nothing was given on Sunday.

The history of the raising of the debt, as recounted by Mr. Plimpton yesterday evening, is an interesting one. Last January, when the debt was $124,000, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt declared that a fund ought to be established to clear it away, and to start this fund he gave $1,600. Other subscriptions followed, and then Mrs. A. A. Anderson, a Trustee, offered $25,000 on condition that the college should have raised the rest of the debt by Oct. 3, the opening of the Fall term. The offer was made anonymously. Mrs. Anderson's name was announced only yesterday evening, when it was revealed that she was also the giver of Milbank Hall, one of the Barnard dormitories, some two years ago.

Later John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000 on condition that $100,000 of the debt, including his gift, should have been raised by Oct. 3. Then came the munificent offer, announced last Friday, of a hundred-thousand-dollar endowment fund, on condition that the college be debt-free yesterday.

The Trustees felt that this was a rare chance, one that should not be let slip, and though the time was short, have worked ardently and hopefully to raise the required sum, which amounted to well over $50,000. Mr. Plimpton has spent a large amount of time in canvassing for subscriptions, as has Mrs. Alfred Meyer, one of the Trustees of Barnard College. Gifts came in slowly at first, but the public began to wake up to the needs of the case, and with their contributions, and the clearing of $30,000 of the debt by the method described, it was so reduced that only $6,000 was needed to wipe it out. This was anonymously given in the evening.

J. Pierpont Morgan gave the biggest amount yesterday—$10,000—making it conditional on the raising of the rest that day. The condition was, of course, met. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate gave $1,000, by letter. Judge John F. Dillon sent a thousand-dollar subscription by special delivery letter, and Bowles Colgate pledged an equal sum over the telephone.

Mr. Plimpton was not at liberty to give all the names of subscribers last night. The following is a list of gifts in addition to those published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday:

Donor.	Donation.
Judge John F. Dillon	$1,000
H. H. Benedict	500
Seth M. Milliken	500
J. Pierpont Morgan	10,000
Friend	100
Friend	100
Charles Broadway Rouss	100
Mrs. Joseph H. Choate	1,000
Mrs. William Salomon	1,000
Charles T. Barney	1,000
Mrs. —	500
Bowles Colgate	1,000
Friend	6,000
Total	$22,800

This practically represents the gifts made since the offer of the $100,000 endowment.

"New York City is one of the most generous cities on earth," said Mr. Plimpton last night. "We are now absolutely free of debt, and have an endowment fund of $100,000. But we are by no means supplied with all the money we need. A college like Barnard should have a $1,000,000 endowment fund." Mr. Plimpton said that he had other possible gifts to the college in prospect, and hoped to be able to announce further endowments before very long.

DR. HALL'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Many Applications Received from Those Anxious to Attend—Ceremonies Will Be Simple.

"Enough applications have been received to fill the church several time over," said Robert Bonner last night, referring to the funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bonner yesterday received a telegram from the Rev. Dr. John S. Mac Intosh, Dr. Hall's intimate friend, saying that he would be at hand to make the prayer at the house, and at the grave in Woodlawn Cemetery.

At the church the body will rest in the plain oak coffin in which it was brought from Ireland. The coffin bears a simple brass plate, with the inscription, "John Hall, died Sept. 17, 1898." There will be nothing ostentatious, no special music other than that arranged by the church choir, and no display of floral tokens. The principal address will be delivered by the Rev. William M. Paxton of Princeton University, the life-long friend of Dr. Hall. Other parts of the service will be conducted by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Moderator of the General Assembly; the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, pastor of the King Street Mission, and the Rev. I. H. Polhemus, pastor of the Sixty-third Street Mission.

Seats have been reserved for delegations from the following: The Presbytery of New York, the Presbyterian Ministers' Union, the Home Board of Missions, the American Tract Society, the New York Society for the Suppression of Crime, the National Temperance Society, the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, the Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New York, the Reformed Church, the Philo-African Liberators' League, the Board of Foreign Missions, Yale University, Princeton Theological Seminary, and New York University.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday, a committee comprising the Revs. Thomas L. Poulson, D. W. Couch, H. D. Vail, J. M. King, A. E. Danforth, and M. N. Searles, was appointed to attend Dr. Hall's funeral. The Congregational Union of New York yesterday appointed a similar committee of five.

At yesterday's meeting of the Presbytery of New York the following were appointed a committee to prepare a minute on the death of Dr. Hall: The Revs. R. R. Booth, Thomas S. Hastings, H. B. Elliott, George Alexander, and H. M. Field.

FOREIGNERS MENACED IN CHINA.

Mobs Attack the Wife of the Italian Minister at Pekin.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Saturday by way of Shanghai, says:

"A mob is menacing foreigners. The wife of the Italian Minister was attacked yesterday while on her way to church, and several Americans coming from the railway were wounded by stones. The foreign Ministers have sent a collective note to the Government asking for the suppression of these outrages and the punishment of the culprits."

America Praised for Sending Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Times, The Morning Post, and The Daily Mail this morning editorially praise America's characteristic promptitude in dispatching warships to Pekin, and welcome the prospect of joint Anglo-American co-operation in China.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Cyrano de Bergerac" in English Received with Acclaim at the Garden Theatre.

MANSFIELD AS THE GASCON

A Fine Stage Setting and Some Excellent Acting—"The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

"Cyrano de Bergerac," Edmond Rostand's famous play, which has revived the hope of poetic drama in France, and will doubtless eventually give its author a seat among the forty immortals, was acted in English for the first time, at the Garden Theatre last evening.

The event had been looked forward to eagerly for many weeks. Expectation had been aroused by forces far more potent and influential than the advertisements of theatre managers and the gossip subtly circulated by their clever agents. It was known that Rostand and his play had triumphed beyond all recent precedents in Paris, and the play, moreover, had been long extant in the original French and in English, more or less choice. That it was, in the reading, a work of rare interest and value was therefore a matter of common knowledge.

Such notoriety, beforehand, often does more to hurt than to help a dramatic performance. Expectation may be keyed so high that the best the author and his interpreters can do may only disappoint. But "Cyrano de Bergerac," in its new English dress, with scenery by Mr. Marston, with a lavish wardrobe of the Richelieu epoch, with the text rendered into English verse and metred prose by Mr. Howard Thayer Kingsbury, and with Mr. Richard Mansfield in the title rôle, evidently met the expectations of the throng assembled to give it the welcome due to a stranger.

We may leave out of question the vigor of the formal reception to Mr. Mansfield himself, which would have been equally warm and prolonged if he had appeared in a play of ordinary quality, for this actor does not lack "recognition" and admiration, nowadays; and also the numberless "recalls" after each act, including the inevitable demand for a speech when the play was done. Our theatrical "first nights" in this thriving but noisy metropolis are too apt to be full of sound signifying nothing.

There could be no doubt, though, of the sincerity of the applause which followed the wonderfully interesting and splendidly acted scenes of Act III. Before that the picturesque variety and bustle of the drama had pleased, while its prolixity, which had been somewhat but not too rudely curtailed, had not produced any visible or audible signs of dissent.

Indeed, that portion of a theatre audience which rarely applauds, and which invariably occupies all the most conspicuous seats, had followed the ingenious development of the love story with apparent interest, and had presumably found the representation of life and manners in the Paris of the Thirteenth Louis well worth while, even if some of the irony of it and, perhaps, some of the poetry of it had suffered a sea change.

But it was Act. III., with its moonlight rendezvous, and its sentinel pages with lutes cautioned to play grave music should a man approach and gay if a woman appeared; its pottering friar, and its jealous, befooled tobleman; its piquant and fascinating adaptation of Juliet's balcony scene, with one Romeo to breathe words of passionate eloquence while the other looks handsome and gets the kisses, and its wildly fantastical reminiscence of the famous scene of the closed door in "Le Roi s'Amuse" that fairly captured the audience.

Mr. Mansfield's acting here was remarkable for fervor, and emotional force, and for audacity of design and execution. In the balcony scene he made love like a very Romeo, and certainly revealed a phase of his talent which has hitherto been hidden.

In that queer scene in which, to detain de Guiche while the friar is uniting Roxane and her Christian in marriage, he pretends to be a demented or inspired loiterer, with a yarn about a journey from the moon, he deliberately used his singing voice. It was a device, surely, that no other living actor would dare to employ, but Mansfield carried the strange episode with almost thrilling effect.

As for his new portrayal, as a whole, it is never likely to cast into the shade some of his other impersonations, but it is full of merit, and he will surely need to act no other rôle all this season.

The mask is strikingly artistic, and while Cyrano's nose is longer than the nose of any man that ever lived, or any other nose of esteemed fiction, too, excepting Prince Aquiline's in Thackeray's Christmas pantomime, it seems a human and a sensitive organ, and its pathos is as evident as its humor. In every detail of dress, too, the portrayal is as carefully studied as usual, and Cyrano has the form and color of his times as well as the speech and manner.

A fine, complex, contradictory, likable, character this is, for an actor of ambition. He has his comic side and his tragic note. He is allegorical, doubtless, and means much to the Frenchman. He certainly well represents the national character in most of his moods. He is a Gascon, a braggart, and something of a poser; a ne'er-do-well in money matters, a duelist, and a writer of odes to lady's eyebrows.

He is also a lover, pure hearted and single hearted, too. He is a true poet, and a philosopher. He is even something of a seer. He is a fluent liar, and an agreeable jester. He will kill a man and improvise a ballade, envoi and all, while he is doing it. He is as homely as sin, yet the more one sees of him, the more one likes him. When he is inspired by love his face glows with the beauty of his soul. When the martial trumpet calls he is a terror. Such is the poet's Cyrano, and nearly so much is Mr. Mansfield's.

Too much praise could not be given, perhaps, to the manner of the production. The five scenes, from the gay assemblage in the playhouse of Richelieu's day, with the Cardinal himself in his grated box, when Cyrano drives the fat actor from the stage, to the convent garden where Cyrano dies, fifteen years later, are complete and full of variety. Perhaps the pages, cadets, and roysterers make a trifle too much real noise. Nothing should be real on the stage, not even noise, and simulated noise is much more effective. But the performance will be properly toned, doubtless, as the actors—there must be a hundred of them—get used to their parts.

Margaret Anglin, quite unknown to fame until to-day, plays the difficult rôle of the precieuse, Roxane, with charming grace and piquancy and with genuine fervor in the great love scene, while Arthur Forrest, William Courtenay and A. G. Andrews fill the only other rôles of individual importance with capital skill.

Comte de Guiche	Arthur Forrest
Comte de Valvert	F. A. Thomson
Christian	William Courtenay
Cyrano de Bergerac	Richard Mansfield
Le Bret	J. W. Weaver
Castel-Jeloux	Francis Kingdon
Ragueneau	A. G. Andrews
Liginiere	Fred. Backus
Montfleury	William Griffith
Roxane	Margaret Anglin
The Duenna	Ellen Cummens
Lise	Helen Gliddon
Orange Girl	Bertha Blanchard
Page	Angela McCauli

"CYRANO" IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Augustin Daly presented at the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening a prose translation of "Cyrano de Bergerac." This translation is reasonably faithful in form. As for the performance, it is not inspired, and to-night it was lacking in certainty and romantic elevation. But it never lacked in interest, and the play is so immeasurably above the usual contemporary plane, so pure and elevated in spirit, so abounding in beauty, that its production must be welcomed as a boon.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Richman, as he gains command of his great part, will give it a very intelligent and impressive interpretation, and it is scarcely necessary to say that in all the picturesque details Mr. Daly has given a performance of high artistic value that will command the attention of every appreciative playgoer. Miss Rehan appeared as Roxane and Mrs. Gilbert as the Duenna.

"THE HOTEL TOPSY TURVY."

A Boisterous Musical Farce at the Herald Square Theatre.

"L'Auberge Tohu Bohn" is the title of the French original of "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," a musical farce which was produced last night at the Herald Square Theatre. The original book was written by that active French author, Maurice Ordonneau, and the music by Victor Roger. The American and English alterations have been made by Arthur Sturgess, Edgar Smith, and Lionel Monckton. Mr. Aubrey Boucicault is credited with contributing two songs, of which the humor is distinctly American, an evidence of high assimilative powers, acquired probably by the simple process of heredity.

"The Hotel Topsy Turvy" is a boisterous farce of an acrobatic nature, with musical numbers interspersed with considerable frequency. The plot is a simple one, and affords ground for situations which are genuinely farcical and which might have been worked out on lines much more artistic. The author, however, or the improvers perhaps, made a rollicking play of wildly unreal action. No one should expect any illusion in this piece. It is all frankly absurd, so absurd that just before the fall of the first curtain, after all the others are off the stage, Marie Dressler strikes a tragic attitude and says solemnly, "End of the first act."

A company of strolling actors are introduced into a private house, turned into an inn for the occasion, and occupied by two young men, for the purpose of defeating a plan to marry the lady love of one youth to a middle-aged Italian Count. The girl, with her cousin and father, comes to the supposed inn to lodge. So does the Count, although one of the actors is already impersonating him. The aged people who own the house, and have gone away on a visit, come back unexpectedly, and so the house is full of complications. There is a wild orgy of a supper, serenades with the tin pans as accompanying instruments, cancans by every one, and acrobatic feats by nearly all. At the end of the second act the stage was strewn with property food, broken bread, smashed plates, seltzer water, champagne bottles, and other débris. There was no question about the topsy-turvy part of the performance.

The piece, slight as it is, owes much of its value to the work of the performers. Marie Dressler's style of humor is familiar to this public, but it may be said that she has never had a better opportunity to exhibit her versatility than as the proprietress of Cluny's Colossal Combination. She filled the air with her voice and her feet alternately, and sang several songs with real cleverness. Edwin Foy as Lebeau, a clown, was highly amusing in his own peculiar way, which was undoubtedly a very long way from that of Maurice Ordonneau. Henry Norman looked the part of Laforce, a strong man, and sang his music acceptably. Aubrey Boucicault was praiseworthy in a light comedy part, and Frank Doane, as his friend, was acceptable. Not much can be said in praise of the other members of the company beyond the fact that they knew their stage business, and consequently assisted in the general production of noise and confusion. The play was well put on the stage, and the chorus contains a good collection of shapely young women, who are lavish in their display of hosiery and lingerie.

Paul	Aubrey Boucicault
Lebeau	Edwin Foy
Laforce	Henry Norman
Dremer	Douglas Flint
Jules	Frank Doane
Comte Zarfouli	Alex Law Gisiko
Moulinet	Ed J. Connolly
Joseph	Randolph Curry
Latour	George Alison
Caraceux	George Beni
Mme. Moulinet	Emma Brennan
Cecile	Ethel Jackson
Marlette	Virginia Ross
Marcelle	Beatrice McKenzie
Mme. Mallcorne	Carrie Perkins
Estelle	Marjorie Relyea
Rose	Maria Miller
Jennie	Bobbie Burns
Flora	Marie Dressler

"PATIENCE" AT THE AMERICAN.

Miss Thorne Replaces Miss Claire in the Title Role.

Acting upon her physician's advice, Miss Ataile Claire did not appear in the production last night at the American Theatre of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Patience." Miss Belle Thorne, though called upon only at 5 o'clock to assume the title rôle, sang it with pleasing cleverness. It was explained that Miss Claire was suffering from nervous strain consequent upon the receipt of an anonymous letter.

The revival of the opera was in keeping with the general excellence that characterizes the productions of the Castle Square company. The work of the principals in every instance was good, and the work of the chorus left little to be desired. The cast was as follows:

Reginald Bunthorne	Raymond Hitchcock
Archibald Grosvenor	William G. Stewart
Col. Calverley	Harry L. Chase
Major Murgatroyd	Frank Moulan
Lieutenant the Duke of Dunstable	Joseph F. Sheehan
Bunthorne's Solicitor	Frank L. Ranney
The Lady Angela	Lizzie Macnichol
The Lady Saphir	Gertrude Quinlan
The Lady Ella	Zetti Kennedy
The Lady Jane	Rose Leighton
Patience	Belle Thorne

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The programme for this week is of a diversified kind, consisting of clever specialties and a snappy burlesque.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Robert Fisher and his company head the bill this week in their sketch, "Naval Complications." The Hungarian Boys' Band began the third week of its engagement. Others in the bill are Charles R. Sweet and Al H. Wilson.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Pousse Café" was revived last night by a company organized by Weber & Fields, and the burlesque met with favor. The new comic elements make the play a delightful evening's entertainment.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Young Wife," a new dramatization of "East Lynne," by Miss Hannah May Ingham, was given an interesting way last night. Miss Ingham played the part of Lady Isabel. Others in the cast were Robert Drouet and Archibald Carlyle.

EDEN MUSEE.—Feher Poldi and his Gypsy Orchestra began an extended engagement last night. The Winter Garden was well filled. The programme was somewhat elaborate, three of the selections being of Poldi's own composition. During the week there will be a concert each afternoon and evening.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Clyde Fitch's ever interesting play, "The Moth and the Flame," was given last night for the first time this season in New York. Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon appeared in the leading rôles, and were welcomed by a large audience. The comedy, on the whole, was given with much dash and humor.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Going to the Races" was the new pantomimic spectacle introduced last night by the Brothers Byrne. It accomplished all that it was evidently intended to. It is simply an irregular stage skeleton, put together with a view of affording the members of the Byrne family opportunities to demonstrate their acrobatic skill. The spectacular effects are more pronounced than in the Byrnes' previous production of "Eight Bells." There is a fire scene introducing leaps for life from top windows, human ladders, an aerial ship scene, and a horse race.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Manager J. H. Haverly presented last night an old-time minstrel show, with all the frills and trimmings of these days conspicuous by their absence. Everything is old, except the jokes and songs and the Nichols sisters. As is matter of fact, it is the show that made Haverly famous in former years. There was an abundance of laughter provoked by "Billy" Rice, Frank Cushman, "Buck" Sheffer, Nellie O'Brien, and others. The Nichols sisters made quite a hit in their impersonations, as did Bogert and O'Brien with their musical act and Sheffer and Blakely with their "Cotton Field Frolics." There was a laughable after piece, entitled "The Princess of Madagascar."

New Plays in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—A notable audience was present to-night at the Lafayette Square Theatre, including Mrs. McKinley and party from the White House, John Addison Porter, the Attorney General, the members of the commission now investigating the conduct of the war, and many social leaders. It was the first public appearance of Charles Frohman's new Madison Square Theatre company, and the play was an adaptation from the French of Alexandre Bisson, entitled "On and Off." It is a farce of a very familiar type, and was well received.

E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Samuel Reed, Byron Douglas, Amelia Bingham, Katherine Florence, Maggie Fisher, and Anita Roth were in the cast.

At the Columbia Theatre the new play was "A Misfit Marriage," by H. A. Du Souchet. The military contingent was present in large numbers, and besides Major Gen. Miles included several other distinguished army officers.

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

Hermann Wolff, the famous musical manager of Berlin, writes to the musical editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES that this will be one of the busiest seasons ever known in Berlin, which is the musical centre of Europe. He has already booked more than 300 concerts, and is quite sure that the list will extend to 450 before May 1. The most important concerts are those of the Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Nikisch, whom Boston had and would not keep. When Hans von Bülow laid down the conductorship of these concerts, Mr. Wolff writes, "we tried to find the right man to take his place; we invited Richter, Mottl, Levy, Richard Strauss, Moszkowsky, and other famous leaders, but none of them touched our public. The attendance decreased steadily till we got Nikisch, who alone has been able to interest our public." Among the artists who will appear as soloists at these concerts this Winter are Sembrich, Sarasate, Ysaye, Burmester, d'Albert, Lasalle, Busoni, Carreno, Lillian Blauvelt, the New York soprano, and Conrad Ansorge, the pianist, who was in this city for several years. Mr. Wolff is in hopes that he will be able to carry out his project of bringing the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra to America for a short tour this Winter. He tried to arrange such a tour last year, but was unable to secure satisfactory dates. It is to be hoped that he will be able to do so this year, as the orchestra is well worthy of public attention, and the project would be novel.

Sims Reeves, the popular London tenor, last Monday, Sept. 26, attained the age of eighty. The Daily News of London says: "The date, we know, is variously (and incorrectly) given in the biographic dictionaries, but his baptismal certificate shows that he was born at the Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, on Sept. 26, 1818, and was baptized in Woolwich Church, Oct. 25, of the same year. His father, John Reeves, a Staffordshire man, enlisted in the marines, but he was a good vocalist and instrumentalist, and was for many years Corporal in the band of the Royal Artillery. He was discharged in 1843, and died at Foots Cray, Kent, (very near the place where young Sims Reeves years before was organist,) on Nov. 30, 1860."

The Carr-Rosa company intends to adopt the low pitch, but the difficulty of course has arisen that the stage bands and organs in the provinces are all tuned to the high pitch. This confusion of pitches is very trying, the more especially as at Covent Garden there is a compromise pitch, neither one thing nor the other. The variety of pitch sometimes leads to humorous incidents. At the London rehearsals for the Gloucester Festival, for example, Prof. Prout's organ concerto had to be rehearsed on a pianoforte, because the Queen's Hall organ was in the low and the festival band used the high pitch. There used to be a great deal of irregularity in the pitches used in this country, but the matter was settled a few years ago by a commission which adopted a uniform standard pitch.

At the Savoy Theatre, London, last week Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer" and "Trial by Jury" were revived. They made an immense hit, and Gilbert was called before the curtain and cheered. Sir Arthur was on the Continent and could not share in the evening's honors.

Three invitation musicales will be given at Chickering Hall, New York, by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, Tuesday afternoons, Dec. 6, Feb. 7, and April 4. The programmes will be rendered by The Madrigal Singers, assisted by eminent piano soloists. The Madrigal Singers consist of the following artists, under the direction of Mr. Frank Taft: Sopranos—Mrs. A. Douglas Brownlie, Miss Marie Donavin, Miss Kathrin Hilke, and Mrs. H. E. Krehbiel; Contraltos—Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, Mrs. Josephine S. Jacoby, and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Leonard; Tenors—Mr. J. H. McKinley, Mr. E. C. Towne, Mr. Wilfred T. Van Yorx, and another yet unengaged; Basses—Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Mr. Charles B. Hawley, Mr. Fred. C. Hilliard, and Dr. Carl Martin. The following programmes have been arranged and will be printed in booklet form, with notes on the music by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel:

DECEMBER PROGRAMME.

Madrigal, "O Sing Unto My Roundelay."
S. Wesley.
Four-part song, "Night."..... Charles Gounod.
Piano.
Madrigal, "Thine Eyes So Bright."..Henry Leslie.
Two hunting songs for male voices.
Robert Schumann.
(With accompaniment of four horns.)
Piano.
Five dance songs..... Heinrich Hofmann.

FEBRUARY PROGRAMME.

Two four-part songs.
"Winter Days."..... Alfred J. Caldicott.
"The Vesper Hymn."..... L. Van Beethoven.
(With assistance of a boy choir.)
Piano.
Ballet Madrigal, "See, the Shepherd's Queen,"
Thomas Tompkins.
Ode to Apollo (Melody composed about 278 B. C.)
(Harmonized and arranged for female voices and baritone solo, by Frank Taft.)
Piano.
Four love songs..... Johannes Brahms.

APRIL PROGRAMME.

A Spring Madrigal..... Luca Marenzio.
Two songs for male voices with soprano obligato.
A. Dregert.
Piano.
Three trios for female voices..Johannes Brahms.
(With accompaniment of harp and two horns.
Serious glee, "Hushed in Death the Minstrel Lies."..... Henry Hiles.
Piano.
Five Russian songs..... Georg Henschel.

MUSIC STUDY ABROAD.

Comparison of the Advantages of Europe and America.

A correspondent writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to ask whether there are any conservatories of music in the United States as good as those in foreign cities and whether any of those in this country give free instruction. He complains that there are no conservatories here such as those of Antwerp, Vienna, Berlin, or Paris, where poor students are received free, and in some cases given even board and lodging. The correspondent can get very full information in regard to this matter from Amy Fay's "Music Study in Germany" and Francis Walker's "Letters of a Baritone." It is not quite true, however, that students of music cannot get as good instruction here as they can abroad. The difference is one of degree rather than of kind.

Musical education is taken somewhat more seriously in Italy, Germany, and France than it is here, simply because a larger number of European music students have professional careers in view, while in America the majority of conservatory students are girls who follow music simply as an accomplishment. This is illustrated by the great majority of girl pupils over the number of boys. When music study becomes, if it ever does, as serious a question of livelihood in America as it is in Europe, no doubt similar provisions will be made for it. Meanwhile, it may be said that such institutions as the New England Conservatory, the New York College of Music, the National Conservatory in this city, and Oberlin College provide ample facilities for the study of music. Both the New York institutions mentioned have free scholarships, which are conferred upon poor students of unquestionable talent, and similar opportunities for poor students are to be found in other cities. It may be added also that many private teachers will take pupils of real gifts at a nominal fee.

The correspondent would find some difficulty in discovering music schools in Europe which provide board and lodging. The history of the pitiable struggles of many poverty-stricken students ought to prove this sufficiently. Finally, it may be said that the advantages of the study of music abroad are much overrated. Most of the Americans who go across the Atlantic for instruction find it a delusion and a snare. Certainly there is no need to go there except for the finishing touches, which are only to be obtained at the hands of expensive specialists, and for the benefits to be derived from living in a genuinely musical atmosphere.

Comment on the Peace Work.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times predicts a keen contest and expresses the belief that the American Commissioners will consent to a compromise rather than embark in a fresh conflict to inflict a cruel wound upon Spain's national pride.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says: "The Spanish Commissioners are coldly courteous and seemingly unflinching in their no-surrender attitude respecting the Philippines. They apparently fully appreciate the difficulties of the Republican Party in America regarding the army mismanagement and the resulting natural desire to get the work of the commission concluded most speedily. These circumstances encourage the Spaniards to remain obdurate."

Credit Men to Meet.

A business meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Wool Club, 280 West Broadway, Thursday evening, at 7:30. Congressman George W. Ray of this State will make an address on the National Bankruptcy bill. Other speakers will be present.

FOREST FIRES CHECKED.

Rain and Snow in Colorado and Wisconsin Bring Relief—Farmers Bear Their Loss Cheerfully.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 3.—Reports received to-day from various points in the regions where the forest fires have been spreading for a week or two past are that the fires have been checked in many places by snow and rain.

In the vicinity of Glenwood Springs the fires are almost entirely extinguished.

Idaho Springs reports that the fires on the west slope of the divide are pretty nearly under control, and there is not now much danger of their reaching the east slope. However, the fires will smolder for months, and another dry spell followed by winds might revive the flames. Hundreds of miles of fine timber have been laid waste in the range of mountains to the west of Middle Park, and some ranches have been destroyed.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 3.—A light snowfall appears to have somewhat checked the forest fires that were threatening some of the mining sections. The snow was entirely too light to extinguish the flames, and unless another storm comes within the next forty-eight hours it is feared that much damage will be done in Lake Park and St. Kevin sections.

E. A. Julian, Superintendent of the United States Fish Hatchery at Leadville, says that criminal carelessness and inexcusable negligence on the part of the campers are responsible for nine-tenth of the present forest fires.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 3.—Adjt. Gen. Boardman and Col. Ginty, who were sent North to report upon the forest fires, returned to-day. Gen. Boardman says that while the recent rains checked the flames, another dry week would probably see them again at work. He estimates the number of people burned out at 1,000, most of whom are farmers, but says they are not discouraged, and will return to their lands with what assistance they can get in the way of food, seed, &c.

Gen. Boardman heard only two reports of deaths—one at Barron and another at Alameda.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ambrose W. Lyman.

Ambrose W. Lyman, widely known as a newspaper correspondent and writer, died at his residence, 91 Columbia Heights, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He had been sick since his return from Cuba, where he was stationed at Siboney in charge of The Associated Press work. Although he contracted fever there, he remained on duty until after the surrender of Santiago. He had not been in robust health prior to his going to Cuba, and after he reached home he failed rapidly. Mr. Lyman, who was born near Warren, Ohio, in 1848, was educated in the Miami University, near Cincinnati, and soon after being graduated became a reporter on The Cleveland Leader. In 1879 he came to New York, and for a short time did reportorial work for The Tribune. A little later he entered the service of The Sun. About 1881 he was sent to Albany by that newspaper and served there as correspondent until Grover Cleveland's inauguration as President, when he became The Sun's correspondent in Washington.

Ambitious to have a newspaper of his own, Mr. Lyman went to Helena, Mon., just prior to the close of President Cleveland's first term and secured control of The Helena Independent, the leading Democratic paper in that section. He remained in Helena for about eight years, and during President Cleveland's second term was Collector of Internal Revenue for that district. His newspaper venture was not a success, chiefly for the reason that his sound-money and anti-Populistic ideas were distasteful to the strong silver sentiment in Montana. Mr. Lyman returned to New York in the Spring of 1897, with his health considerably impaired. He did but little newspaper work up to the time that he went to Cuba. A widow and a son survive him. The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Minthorne Tompkins Brundage.

Minthorne Tompkins Brundage died at his residence, in the Hotel Majestic, on Sunday morning, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Brundage was the son of the late James H. and Mary A. Brundage, and was born in this city, and named for the late Minthorne Tompkins, son of Daniel D. Tompkins, who was Governor of this State from 1807 to 1817. Mr. Brundage was paying teller of the Nassau Bank years ago. He was Treasurer of the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., since the organization of the post. He is survived by a widow. His funeral will take place in St. Stephen's Chapel of the Transfiguration, West Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Abraham L. Fromme.

Abraham L. Fromme, thirty-two years old, a member of the law firm of Fromme Bros., and brother of Isaac Fromme, the Register, died at his residence, 432 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Sunday, after a brief illness. Heart failure was the cause of death. Mr. Fromme was born in this city and graduated from both the public school and the College of the City of New York. He then entered the Columbia Law School and graduated with honors in 1887. He was a member of Hope Lodge, 244, F. and A. M., Mecca Temple, Standard Lodge and several social organizations. Funeral services will be held at Scottish Rite Hall Wednesday, and the interment will be in Union Fields Cemetery.

James L. High.

James L. High, the well-known attorney of Chicago, died in that city yesterday. His career as a counselor at law is familiar to the public in the West, but he was particularly well known among the lawyers of the country for having contributed several valuable volumes to the literature of the bar. Among these were "A Treatise on Extraordinary Legal Remedies," "A Treatise on the Law of Injunctions as Administered in the Courts of England and America," and "A Treatise on the Law of Receivers in Great Britain and America."

Obituary Notes.

JOHN J. DE MOTT, eighty-five years old, one of the original settlers of Tenafly, N. J., died yesterday. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

FRANK CAMPBELL of Freeport, L. I., a Superintendent for D. Appleton & Co., died suddenly on Sunday at Turners, Orange County. Mr. Campbell leaves a wife and three daughters.

ROBERT RENNERT of Baltimore, proprietor of the Hotel Rennert in that city, died last night. He was born in Baltimore in 1837. He began the hotel business at the age of twenty. The Hotel Rennert was opened just thirteen years ago.

WILLIAM BURRELL, seventy-four years old, President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, Manhattan, and at one time Controller of the old City of Brooklyn, died Sunday morning at his home, 218 Parke Place, Brooklyn Borough. A son and daughter survive him.

ROBERT MOORE, eighty-two years of age, a silversmith for years in the employ of Tiffany & Co., died at his home, 25 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Sunday of old age. He was born in this city and educated in the public schools. At an early age he learned the silversmith's trade, and thirty-five years ago went with Tiffany & Co., where he remained until he retired from business, about ten years ago. He was a member of several lodges, and was an Odd Fellow of fifty-six years' standing. Funeral services will be held at his late residence this evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Young of the Church of the Puritans officiating. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

Soldier Leaves Hospital and Dies.

Peter Hoffmaster, attached to the band of the Eleventh Infantry, died yesterday at Camp Jewett, Nyack, N. Y. This camp is supported by Miss Helen Gould. Hoffmaster had been discharged Saturday from a Brooklyn hospital, and was picked up in the streets of Manhattan.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years. —Phila. Bulletin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The continuance of almost Summer heat is having a marked effect upon the social as well as the business world. Many families in the nearer suburbs and even at Newport, Southampton, and the further resorts, who spent September there and had planned to come in town yesterday, postponed their coming on account of the warm weather, and there was no great rush, as had been expected, on the incoming trains and boats during the day. Although the Autumn schedule of boats and trains between here and Seabright and Long Branch has gone into effect, and there are only two boats a day and fewer trains than during the Summer, very few of the cottagers have left for the city, so that the upper Jersey coast presents the anomalous spectacle of Summer life in October. The present conditions may change at any moment by the arrival of a cool wave, but until this comes the social interests of the city will be found in the suburbs.

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Mr. Thomas H. Cabot and Miss Elsie Pumpelly, daughter of Prof. Pumpelly of Newport, R. I., were married yesterday afternoon in Emanuel Church, at Dublin, N. H. A large party from Boston, with some people from Newport, went to Dublin for the wedding on a special car. Miss Pumpelly made a handsome bride. She inherits much of the beauty of her mother, who was Miss Shepard of Dorchester. The Pumpelly family have for many years rented their Newport villa in the Summer, but as they always spend the Winters there, are known to many New Yorkers.

***

Miss Alice Ward, a sister of Mr. Reginald H. Ward of this city, who acquired some prominence in London during the last season there, from the skill and tact with which she presided over the banquets which her brother gave, and at which many well-known New Yorkers who were in London in the past season were present, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday. Miss Ward will spend the Autumn with her mother in Boston, but will come on to New York in December to remain here through the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley have enjoyed their Summer spent at Beverley Farms, Mass., so much that they have decided to remain there until late in October. When they return to New York they will occupy their new house at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

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The engagement is announced in Boston of Mr. E. Howard Gay, the banker, who is well known in New York, where he is a member of several clubs, and Miss Cornelia S. Fanning of New York. Miss Fanning, who is very musical, has been abroad during the past few years, completing her musical education.

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Typhoid fever, which generally makes its appearance about this time of the year in town, when people are returning from the country, is beginning to be heard of, and new cases reported every day or so indicate that the dreaded disease is not confined to the soldiers in camp. Mr. Daniel Leroy Dresser, a brother of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, is convalescent from a severe attack of typhoid at the Presbyterian Hospital, where Mr. Tompkins McIlvaine is also recovering from the same disease. Mrs. Harry Ives, formerly Miss Susan Piffard, who was married about a year ago, is very ill with typhoid fever at the residence of her mother-in-law, in West Seventy-first Street, and fears are entertained that she may not recover. Mrs. Ives was brought to New York ill with the fever from the Art Village at Shinnecock Hills, where she spent August, early last month. It will be remembered that Mrs. George Stebbins and Miss Stebbins had typhoid fever at the Art Village last August. Mrs. Ives is a sister-in-law of young Gerald Ives, the Rough Rider, who died at his home in New York from typhoid contracted while in camp at Tampa after a long and lonely journey in August last, and whose death created such a profound sensation at the time.

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The story that Messrs. John Jacob Astor and Jefferson Levy, George B. McClellan, and Oliver Belmont will all be candidates for Congress in New York City districts this Autumn has an interesting complement in the cabled story from London that Mr. George Ogilvie Haig, who married Mrs. Coleman Drayton, will be the Liberal candidate for Parliament in South Derbyshire, England. Mr. Haig is said to be fairly sure of election. There is no confirmation as yet of the report that Mr. Oliver Belmont will really accept the Democratic Congressional nomination in an up-town district, and there are reasons to believe that the report may be an invention. The candidacy of Messrs. Astor and Levy is, however, pretty well decided upon.

***

Mrs. John Constable, widow of John Constable, and who was formerly Miss Julia Pierrepont, a relative of the Brooklyn family of Pierreponts, died on Sunday at her country residence, Constable Hall, at Constableville, N. Y. Mrs. Constable, who has made her home with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Casimir Constable, at 30 West Seventeenth Street, this city, for some years past, was seventy-three years old.

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Mrs. Walden Pell celebrated her eighty-third birthday yesterday in Paris, and her numerous friends in the American colony and in the Society of the Faubourg showered congratulations upon her. Mrs. Pell, who is the dowager of the American colony in Paris, bears her years remarkably well and is in excellent health.

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One of the recent gayest house parties in England has been at Crom, the home of Lord and Lady Erne. Miss Goelet and the Hon. Ivor Guest were both among the visitors, and the rule seems to be in England to ask these two young people at the different parties so far arranged. At the same house were stopping the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Saville, and Miss Helyar, Viscount Sudley, Lord Hyde, Lady Jeune, Miss Stanley, the Ladies Gladys and Phyllis Hamilton, Mr. Mann-Thomson of the Blues, Viscount Crichton, the Hon. Claire O'Brien, and Mr. Guise, the new Controller to the Earl of Minto's household at Ottawa.

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Julian Story has finished his portrait of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, and it is now at the New Gallery, in London. The life-size picture of the Prince of Wales, painted by the order of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, hangs in the drawing room at Cliveden as a memorial of the visit of the heir apparent to Mr. Astor some years ago. Mr. and Miss Astor are now at Cliveden, and for some weeks the celebrated Friday to Monday parties have been resumed.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes have just returned to this city, and are at the Holland House. Mr. J. Kennedy Tod is at the same hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. John B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., are at the Gilsey. Mr. Herreshoff is the famous boat builder. Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, who has been this week at Bristol on a mission connected with the building of the new cup defender, has returned.

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A very quiet wedding was that of Miss Amy Denison Babcock, daughter of the late Charles H. P. Babcock, and niece of Samuel D. Babcock, to John Bowie Dash at Christ Church, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, on Thursday. Mr. Bowie Dash's father was at one time a wealthy New York merchant, and lived at 94 Fifth Avenue, a house which was afterward sold to the Hoyt family, and subsequently to the late Robert K. Davies. The house is now a shop, as is its neighbor on the southwest corner of the avenue and Fifteenth Street, once the quarters of the Manhattan Club. Mrs. Charles Francklyn and Mrs. Bowers Lee were the Misses Hoyt, and they made their débuts in society at the old Bowie house.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron will be at Lenox until December, when they will go to Washington for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard are yet in the Berkshires, and the young Count and Countess of Sibourg are expected there in time for the floral parade.

***

To-morrow will be a red-letter day at Newport News, where the launching of the battleship Illinois will take place. Miss Nannie Leiter will be the sponsor, and her sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, will accompany her, with a large party of Washington and Chicago people, to which are to be added a few New York guests. They will pass several days at the Hotel Chamberlin, where a floor has been reserved for them. The launching will take place at 11 A. M., and a luncheon to which 600 invitations have been sent out will be served at the Chamberlin at 2 o'clock. In the evening there will be a ball.

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It is positively decided that Mme. Bonaparte will pass the Winter with her daughter, the Countess von Moltke, in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mme. Bonaparte's daughter and son-in-law, who have been this Summer with her at Tuxedo, will continue to make that place their home.

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Mrs. Mortimer Thorn has been passing the Summer on a schooner which she has fitted up as a houseboat, stopping at different ports along the Jersey coast. The Thorn house at Navesink has been closed nearly the entire Summer. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, her sister, has been at Westhampton, L. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton have returned with their little girl from a long stay abroad, and this Winter they will live in New York. Mrs. Hamilton was a Miss Jane Mercer of Maryland, and a relative of Mrs. Livingston Mason of Newport.

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At the Academy of the Visitation, at Frederick, Md., a reception and banquet were recently given in honor of Mrs. Charles Raymond of this city by the Alumnae Association of that convent, and of which Mrs. Raymond is President. There were several guests from New York, among them Mrs. Donald McLean

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.
U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement dated September 18, 1897, made between Grenville M. Dodge, George M. Pullman, J. Kennedy Tod, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Henry Budge, Henry Levis, and Uriah Herrmann, a Committee, of the first part, and such holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, issued under a mortgage dated April 1, 1890, as should become parties to said Agreement, as therein provided, of the second part,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee constituted under said Agreement has adopted and approved a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, and that a copy of such Plan and Agreement, with the written adoption and approval thefeof indorsed thereon by a majority of the members of the Committee, has been lodged with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement of September 18, 1897.

Dated New York, October 3, 1898.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
NORMAN B. REAM,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN,
Committee.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU,
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER BOBB, Asst. Treasurer.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.
Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers.....$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe..... 76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor.....163.66
William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT, Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Betterment showed throughout yesterday's market. Final prices generally represented advances. Especially was this true in quarters where short interests had developed. In some parts of the market, indeed, nine-tenths of the improvement was readily traceable to the covering of short contracts. Some of the eminent manipulators of trust stocks were so busy at the close of last week explaining how much money they had made selling out on one another that they let the week end without having altogether evened up their contracts, and thus it was that when they proceeded with their covering yesterday the market naturally rallied. Tobacco Trust, closing on Saturday at 118, sold down yesterday morning to 118, from which point it soared upward 10 points, and closed within a fraction of 123, making a net gain of 3 or 4 points for the day. In Sugar Trust stock the quotation was yesterday morning within a fraction of 115, and between 118 and 119 at the close. These two stocks contributed nearly 200,000 shares of the day's total of 450,000.

In many ways yesterday's market showed that the tremendous manipulative game in the high-priced trusts is not yet played to its finish. Another cut in the price of refined sugar may be expected this week, and there may be disclosures that independent tobacco companies are getting into closer relationships in antagonism to the Tobacco Trust. So long as there is a substantial short interest in either one of the dynamite specialties, however, traders who get on the short side are likely to have to pay penalties. The performances of those stocks last week must have the result of keeping both Tobacco and Sugar Trust shares out of conservative brokerage houses.

***

The most important of the day's developments was in the money market. Funds in great volume were offered at rates lower than have recently prevailed, bearing out the forecasts of important Wall Street bankers who have been quoted here. Advices from abroad indicated that corresponding ease was developing in money markets at London and other important European centres. Unless some new disturbing factor comes into the situation it now seems probable that funds will work down to a 1½ per cent. call rate, with from 2½ to 3 per cent. ruling for three and four months collateral loans. It may be that for some time to come careful bankers will discriminate against trust stocks whose continuing value cannot be calculated in a satisfactory way, but with standard collateral borrowers are likely from this time forward to obtain concessions.

***

Confidence in Western business improvement will be strengthened by the statement issued by the St. Paul Railroad last night, showing a gain of nearly $200,000 for the last week of September, there being a total increase for the month approaching $500,000. These are record-breaking figures. The gain over two years ago is beyond $800,000; over 1895, $600,000; over 1894, nearly $900,000, and other hundreds of thousands of dollars higher than all previous records.

St. Paul is so much recognized as the typical American railway property that exhibits like these cannot fail to increase investment confidence both at home and abroad.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 126⅞; $58,000 3s, coupon, at 105⅛@105¼@105⅛, and $900 do., small, at 104¼@104⅛@104¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Manhattan Cons.	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅞	Minnesota Iron	5½
Am. Malting Co.	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit Co.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Nat. Lead Co.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	O. R. & N. pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
C. B. & Q.	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
C., M. & St. P.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅛
C., R. I. & P.	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Colorado Mid. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Great Northern pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber	2½
Ill. Steel t. r.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Lake Erie & West	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Lake Erie & West pf.	3⅜
B. & O. pf. w. i.	¾	M., K. & T. pf.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Canada Southern	1	Pacific Coast	½
Consol. Gas	1	Reading 1st pf.	¼
Consol. Ice	1	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., R. & P. gen. 5s	1	Evans. & T. H. 1st	4½
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st St. L. 4s	1¼	Scioto, V. & N. E. 4s	1
Eliz., L. & B. S. 6s	2	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mo., K. & Tex. 2d	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@4 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $120,612,797; balance, $7,786,139; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,863,885.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent. for short and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅜@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—12½@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .66, 100 Mollie Gibson at .24, seller 10; 300 Mount Rosa at .16, 300 Pharmacist at .07, and 600 Work at .06.

On the Mining Exchange, 4,500 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03¾@.03¼@.03½, 800 Anaconda at .64@.65@.64½, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08¾, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .006, 600 Elkton at 1.20@1.21, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .002, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .28@.30, 1,500 Jefferson at .07@.06¾@.07, 1,200 Lillie at 1.10@1.08@1.09½, 800 Mollie Gibson at .20@.21@.20, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .13¼, buyer 10; 3,000 Sentinel at .003½@.003½@.003¾, 1,500 Union at .20@.19½@.20, 100 Waldorf at .02¾, and 500 Work at .09.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36¼; Reading, ½, to 9¼; Erie, ¼, to 14, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 66⅞. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 114. Atchison sold at 12⅜, Canadian Pacific at 87⅛, St. Paul at 109⅜, New York Central at 119¼, and Pennsylvania at 60. British consols declined ⅛, to 109 13-16, for money, and 110 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £73,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 42½c, and exchange on London was 25f 28½c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 102,600,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 2,540,000 marks, other securities increased 171,280,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 235,920,000 marks.

RECORD-BREAKING ST. PAUL.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in September were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $1,222,204, and show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$192,824
Increase over 1896	323,576
Increase over 1895	286,294
Increase over 1894	367,684
Increase over 1893	193,838
Increase over 1892	182,787

***

For the month of September St. Paul's earnings compare with previous years as follows:

Increase over 1897	$481,292
Increase over 1896	814,005
Increase over 1895	609,892
Increase over 1894	882,809
Increase over 1893	668,634
Increase over 1892	435,088

CONVERTED BEARS.

The Stock Exchange house of Dick Brothers & Co., which recently has been outspokenly bearish on Manhattan Elevated shares, said in a letter to customers issued last night:

"Manhattan sold to-day as low as 90, and closed at 93. One of the bear interests covered several thousand shares, causing most of this rally. It was rumored that steps had been taken in regard to the formation of a company which will undertake the electrical equipment of the road. As developments of this kind have been under consideration for some little time, it would not surprise us if the scheme was carried out. We have been bearish on this stock from 108 down, and for the first time have advised purchases to-day, feeling that there is nothing further in it on the short side."

OFFICIAL CONFIDENCE.

In the annual report of the Iowa Central Railway, issued in pamphlet form yesterday, General Manager L. M. Martin says:

"From crop prospects, the future outlook for business, together with the improved capacity of your property, I feel you are warranted, unless something entirely unforeseen occurs, in believing and expecting larger earnings during the coming year than have ever been shown heretofore, and I also feel that in this respect you certainly will not be disappointed."

PAYING $10 TO SAVE $4.

The reorganization plan of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, details of which were given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, was officially issued in Wall Street yesterday. Shareholders did not seem to find much encouragement in it. The company's stock fell a point. There is a $10 assessment upon a $4 stock.

JERSEY CENTRAL DECREASES.

The Board of Directors of the Jersey Central Railroad declared yesterday a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., and the following statement was issued showing the company's business for the month of August:

Gross earnings	$1,146,068.87	Dec.	$128,639.96
Operating expenses and taxes	638,858.24	Dec.	44,238.45
Net	$507,210.63	Dec.	$84,401.51

THE WALKER ELECTRIC DEAL.

Humphries Miller, reviewing the local Pittsburg security market, says:

"In calling attention to the unusual activity and rise in Westinghouse Electric second preferred last week, we suggested that it would be well to exercise caution in buying the stock on top of the advance. The course of the stock justified this advice. It sold up to 37½, but almost immediately sold off 4. Since then it has recovered somewhat and has ruled steadier. Little if any additional information has been given out by the company in relation to its control of the Walker Company, but from what we can learn from persons closely associated with Westinghouse interests, the deal is looked upon as the most important ever negotiated in the electrical business of the country. Insiders talk very confidently of 40 for the second preferred and 60 for first preferred. For probably the first time in its history, the company is believed to be amply provided with working capital, and its previous debts have been funded in a manner which will render them easy of liquidation. While we recognize that official information is meagre, and that mere street gossip is ordinarily very unreliable, we also appreciate the fact that all Westinghouse securities are now in better favor than for years past, and on any reactions we feel that Electric seconds will be a fair speculative purchase, and that the first preferred is a safe investment."

FIRMNESS OF BONDS.

Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago point out the following suggestive feature of the market:

"It is a significant fact that bonds have not shared in the recent weakness of stocks. With the gradual decline in money rates which may be expected this month, bonds should sell higher. The one factor which is always at work in the market and ultimately governs prices is the value of money. Bonds and dividend-paying stocks seek prices consonant with the value of money."

A BRITISH ESTIMATE.

London's leading financial newspaper, The Statist, continues in its new course of taking a favorable view of the American business situation. In its last issue received here, however, are put forth arguments to show that money market stringency is bound to develop here. The Statist says:

"For the third year in succession the United States has been favored with good crops. The farmers ought, therefore, to be very prosperous, and no doubt are so, and when the farmers are prosperous trade all over the country is sure to be good. But hitherto it has always been found that when the people of the United States are doing well they buy foreign goods on a large scale. It is therefore reasonable to expect that the imports into the United States will from this time forward increase considerably. If they do the duties of the new tariff will have to be paid upon them. And therefore the customs revenue may very largely increase. It seems evident, moreover, that the war revenue will continue very productive.

"Thus it seems likely that the surplus of revenue over expenditure every month will be at least enhanced. And if it is it will go to increase the accumulation of unemployed money in the Treasury. The Treasury, of course, can get rid of some of this unemployed money by buying bonds in the market. We see by experience that prepaying interest has little effect upon the money market; and, furthermore, that mere depositing with the banks is a difficult process. If the Government is willing to redeem the debt upon a large scale, that, of course, would get out money freely. But then the question remains whether the rise in the bonds may not be so great as to prevent the Government from buying very much soon.

"For all these reasons it seems likely that the stringency in New York will continue, not merely until Christmas, but for some time after; or, if stringency be too strong a word, at all events, that rates will rule very high for several months to come."

IRON TRADE PROGRESS.

In a comprehensive review of the iron and steel trade of the world, The London Economist points out that the general situation now is more favorable than ever has been the case during any period covered by trustworthy statistics. The Economist says:

"All the iron and steel makers of the world are more or less fully employed, and are asking and obtaining higher prices, so urgent is the demand for iron, but especially steel. The same conditions exist in the United States, and it would seem probable that the increasing consumption of iron and steel throughout the world is fast overtaking the production. Some little time since many were alarmed at the rapidly increasing production of America, and feared that it would be impossible to absorb all that was being made, but since the close of the war trade seems to have taken such a spurt as to dispel all apprehensions on this score.

"If we bear in mind the great changes which have taken place during the last few years in the prices of iron and steel in the United States, we can then understand how enormously trade must have been stimulated by this great fall. To go no further back than 1893, Bessemer pig, which was then selling at £4, is now freely offered at $10.50, and steel rails, which in 1893 were $29, are now $10.50. Were we to go further back, the comparison would be more striking still. In 1878 pig iron reached $40.50 and steel rails $75. As might be expected, this enormous reduction not only stimulated the internal demand, but enabled the United States to enter upon the export trade on a scale which was impossible during the period of high prices. During the last two or three years this export trade has been growing, and according to the last published returns, the total value of raw and manufactured iron and steel exports of all kinds was $70,367,527, as against $57,497,872 in the year 1896-7. The principal items were as follows, (for the year ended June 30, 1898:)

	Tons.
Pig iron	285,868
Railway iron	232,552
Wire	64,745
Scrap and old iron	60,195
Structural iron	30,585
Steel billets, ingots, and blooms	16,100
Hoop iron	1,500

"A small portion of the above, perhaps about 150,000 tons, was shipped to this country, to compete with our manufacturers on their own ground, and the balance went to foreign markets, in competition with England and the Continent.

"The outlook is generally considered good. There is the expectation of a larger foreign trade as the outcome of the opening up of China and Africa, and the improved political aspect all round is looked upon as another favorable sign."

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$5,048
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	22,754
St. Paul	192,834
Wabash	18,752
Total increase	$240,388

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $699,450 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Decrease of $17,718 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $68,136 since July 1.

Increase of $244,209 in Michigan-Peninsular Car Company surplus earnings for the year ended Aug. 31.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. by the Jersey Central and of 1½ per cent. by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Decrease of $23,927 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for August, making a decrease of $36,703 since July 1.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of the various certificates of deposit for Baltimore and Ohio securities.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Increase of $94,850 in Mexican Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $118,161 since Jan. 1.

Admission to dealings on the regular list of the Stock Exchange of such of the United States Government 3s as have been actually issued.

Arrival of further amounts of gold from Europe and heavy sales of the yellow metal in London for shipment to New York.

Increase of 6,953 instruments in American Bell Telephone Company's net output for the month ended Sept. 20, making a net increase of 42,728 in nine months.

Increase of $224,419 in St. Louis Southwestern's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of 2,763 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of 2,553 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $10,775 in net earnings of Georgia and Alabama for August, making an increase of $49,086 since July 1.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list $227,000 additional Brooklyn Rapid Transit general mortgage 5s, $2,255,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and $2,000,000 additional Third Avenue Railroad stock, issued to pay for the installation of the new motive power.

Increase of $62,820 in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf's surplus earnings for August, making an increase of $254,093 since Jan. 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Co.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96½	99
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28½	28
Amsterdam preferred	64	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	19	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	82	83
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	85
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	103	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	130	133
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	66½	67
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	23	23¼
Federal Steel pf.	69	69¾
Glucose common	57	57¾
Glucose pf.	108	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21¾	23
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	71
Standard Oil Trust	415	416
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	163	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, asst. paid	⅝	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24	24¾

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company has given an independent line for Chicago and Cook County to J. M. Wile.

The Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company of Wisconsin has been admitted to the State of Massachusetts, and Jordan, Lovett & Co. of Boston appointed general agents.

The act passed by the last Massachusetts Legislature providing that when in case of a total loss the insurance is found to exceed the value of the property destroyed, the company shall return to the assured the excess premium paid, with 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the policy, went into effect on Saturday, and its operation will be carefully watched by the insurance companies.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York yesterday a Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year in the interest of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, into whose control a majority of the company's stock has passed. The new board, which includes nine changes, is as follows: David H. McAlpin, David Mahany, Joseph Haight, Jr., Oscar Purdy, James Y. Watkins, Albert Crane, James O. Clark, Henry V. Wagoner, Edward R. Pelton, George F. Secor, William H. Gibson, Edwin C. Jameson, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, George W. Dibble, Charles M. Jameson, Robert Kelly Prentice, Alexander Masterton, Hilary R. Chambers, George W. Quackenbos, William M. Cole, and Edgar M. Crawford. The Directors will meet on Thursday, Oct. 6, to elect a new set of officers. The company will be added to the Jameson & Frelinghuysen combination, which now controls the Insurance Company of the State of New York, the Broadway, and the Globe.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
25 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. pref.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
30 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Nassau Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
230 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$8,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Consold. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948, and $750 do. scrip.
18 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. pfd., and $75 do. scrip.
23 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. common, and $12.50 do. scrip.
$10,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
$1,000 Magnetic Iron Ore Co. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$150 Demand Note, J. A. Ormsby to John Lowe, dated Jan. 18, 1889.
$150 Demand Note, G. W. Arnold to John Lowe, dated Oct. 3, 1887.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$5,000 American Spirit Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1915.
30 shs. National Lead Co. pref.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. of N. Y.
1 share New York Law Institute.
20 shs. Baldwin's Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y., (Hypd.)
$3,000 Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
112 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pref.
63 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. common.
108 shs. Esty Hosiery Company.
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref.
25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
115 shs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
25 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref.
30 shs. Central Fireworks pref.
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Company.
100 shs. Spanish-American Light & Power Co. Consld., (Hypd.)
25 shs. American Surety Co., (Hypd.)
$10,000 State of Arkansas (L. R., P. B. & N. O. R. R.) 7 p. c. Bds., April, 1873, Coups.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
12 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Safe Deposit Co.
$5,000 Columbus Electric Light Co. of Col., Ohio, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank, N. Y.
63 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth 1st pfd. (Hypd.)
63 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth 2d pfd. (Hypd.)
126 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth common (Hypd.)
$1,000 Riding and Driving Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Income Bd., non-com., 1899, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
50 shs. Central Fire Works Co. Pref.
$1,000 Newark, Somerset & Straitsville R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., Extn., 1929.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
20 shares Amphion Academy of Brooklyn, $50 ea.
$58,500 Seneca Light and Power Co

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32002	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7656	13934	18938	32250	37329	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32201	37330	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32208	37339	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37347	45423
297	7768	13980	18999	32288	37349	45455
302	7823	14006	19003	32310	37351	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37353	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45507
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7995	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14139	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
618	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8108	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32843	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32940	38393	46367
726	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
734	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
735	8224	14342	19513	33047	38579	46428
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
684	8316	14447	19638	33124	38698	46468
1104	8325	14477	19639	33127	38701	46475
1108	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14496	20016	33215	38708	46496
1305	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1488	8366	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33283	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38710	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14683	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8449	14815	20501	33307	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2212	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2235	8484	14838	20604	33589	38959	46806
2236	8538	14841	20605	33021	39114	46807
2289	8555	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2366	8586	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2545	8827	14857	20705	33715	39120	46845
2553	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46994
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3068	8953	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3273	8958	14891	20783	34007	39292	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3697	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3774	8974	15011	20862	34090	39784	47127
3783	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3817	9051	15201	20931	34169	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20938	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15227	20806	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15253	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9093	15403	21019	34247	39833	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39953	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21086	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40001	47335
4078	9283	15552	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4145	9347	15593	21114	34313	41371	47380
4147	9478	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411
4149	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4178	9573	15624	21940	34320	41402	47482
4183	9589	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4184	9595	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15658	21951	34329	41485	47579
4198	9651	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4240	9674	15692	21957	34350	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	28483	34358	41548	47816
4231	9907	15741	28483	34382	41600	47820
4235	9924	15770	28513	34435	41591	47883
4243	9925	15776	28514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9926	15781	28408	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9980	15795	28614	34515	41615	48048
4328	10002	15820	28616	34561	41623	48081
4392	10025	15826	28840	34591	41677	48082
4402	10027	15830	28843	34595	41743	48083
4404	10046	15837	28844	34596	41745	48084
4405	10056	15848	28794	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	28803	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15887	28804	34626	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4463	10179	15920	28940	34650	42169	48340
4467	10237	15930	28973	34695	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	28976	34696	42214	48435
4485	10413	16039	28976	34702	42299	48491
4497	10414	16040	29073	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16042	29092	34708	42352	48536
4505	10563	16043	29144	34711	42338	48572
4506	10585	16045	29053	34738	42339	48613
4529	10587	16049	29130	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16075	29135	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16096	29136	34781	42416	48857
4541	10603	16070	29227	34784	42349	48859
4562	10586	16080	29228	34824	42508	48907
4571	10634	16097	29229	34835	42548	48949
4591	10639	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10677	16107	29236	34862	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34960	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29248	34967	43310	49339
4754	10836	16229	29337	35020	43325	49494
4783	10863	16231	29405	35052	43327	49497
4784	10904	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10906	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	11026	16270	29521	35101	43337	49587
4868	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29852	35122	43370	49652
4931	11046	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4937	11048	16360	29664	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29665	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29367	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11125	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29705	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49822
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16460	29733	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29747	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49928
5380	11226	16511	29750	35270	43853	49928
5378	11229	16519	29794	35340	43904	49926
5379	11230	16524	29795	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11233	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11292	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5497	11279	16721	29821	35390	44099	50171
5499	11280	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44123	50186
5517	11332	16755	29893	35395	44126	50187
5521	11355	16761	29895	35396	44127	50188
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11457	16781	29912	35398	44130	50213
5543	11548	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11533	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11552	16799	29950	35549	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5572	11694	16824	30014	35811	44145	50683
5573	11698	16827	30035	35828	44147	50779
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5584	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5584	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5711	11784	16839	30103	35902	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35883	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35980	44159	51143
5840	11829	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16960	30170	36004	44166	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5885	11862	16963	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16998	30207	36145	44169	51206
5934	11941	17000	30216	36186	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51244
6091	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12002	17197	30261	36237	44174	51328
6115	12044	17270	30352	36298	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17172	30354	36325	44178	51338
6181	12187	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12197	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30368	36420	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6224	12306	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51595
6244	12329	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17359	30647	36956	44301	51730
6235	12446	17398	30673	36968	44303	51731
6285	12474	17399	30679	36989	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36984	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36986	44324	52221
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6368	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52288
6377	12492	17483	30729	36724	44362	52323
6378	12501	17505	30729	36735	44393	52324
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	30705	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6476	12513	17749	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44520	52438
6585	12686	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6604	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6635	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17829	31101	36780	44536	52551
6725	12724	17829	31133	36791	44639	52604
6806	12764	17887	31139	36795	44641	52636
6806	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12793	17878	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6906	12833	17917	31363	36799	44683	52810
6975	12834	17921	31388	36866	44768	52829
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52828
6983	12860	17925	31371	36885	44825	52828
6986	12861	17955	31378	36886	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53081

FINANCIAL.

6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12878	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37061	44983	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37031	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7098	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	43133	53061
7174	13088	18380	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18410	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18436	31650	37389	45226	53093
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7240	18159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45280	53203
7264	18196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13178	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13588	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7827	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18701	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45870	53381
7305	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

14	641	1270	1533	2452	3046	3624
18	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3634
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677
24	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2566	3145	3757
117	726	1366	2024	2572	3150	3758
127	729	1372	2028	2576	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2590	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
220	756	1435	2051	2613	3176	3815
225	784	1442	2061	2643	3177	3826
236	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
258	795	1447	2095	2665	3203	3844
268	800	1456	2115	2680	3220	3868
305	815	1473	2121	2697	3228	3881
313	834	1512	2125	2698	3246	3884
322	838	1513	2143	2705	3250	3886
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887
334	843	1524	2145	2735	3286	3893
339	849	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913
354	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915
359	880	1540	2153	2753	3318	3931
365	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3938
368	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3956
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964
378	907	1570	2178	2795	3339	3967
392	928	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980
399	937	1590	2200	2819	3347	3984
404	942	1601	2218	2820	3356	3989
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2232	2830	3372	4010
419	951	1640	2242	2860	3383	4013
443	952	1646	2254	2862	3419	4024
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4032
466	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057
479	990	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4096
495	1027	1732	2310	2923	3478	4096
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101
510	1058	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125
528	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126
536	1081	1798	2336	2956	3537	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	3539	4134
553	1120	1807	2346	2970	3548	4136
565	1129	1819	2379	2974	3552	4140
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159
584	1152	1823	2389	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166
615	1191	1839	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188
633	1261	1847	2445			

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, }
C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 12th of October, 1898, being interest for the six months ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst. and reopen Oct. 13th.

Blank orders may be procured at the CENTRAL TRUST CO., 54 Wall St., N. Y.

JAMES McMILLAN, }
F. E. DRIGGS, } Trustees.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The 132d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

New York, September 28, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Sept. 14, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

143 Liberty Street,
New York, October 3d, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Friday, October 14th, till the morning of Friday, October 21st.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,

44-48 Cedar Street,
New York, October 3d, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst. By order.

F. H. CRUM,
Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from 7th to 16th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Sept. 15th.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 29, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK,

at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,095,879.48
Overdrafts		1,032.74
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$37,505.40	
Due from approved reserve agents	350,000.00	
		387,505.40
Banking house and lot	$200,000.00	
Other real estate	103,333.24	
		303,333.24
Mortgages owned		70,500.00
Stocks and bonds		40,035.00
Specie		67,950.13
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		68,473.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$85,480.89	
Other items carried as cash	4,404.00	
		89,884.89
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Fixtures	$375.00	
Internal revenue stamps	3,132.00	
		3,507.00
		$2,148,099.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	43,102.19
Due depositors	1,668,249.82
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	136,452.01
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	295.36
	$2,148,099.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THOS. L. WATT, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THOS. L. WATT, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the third day of October, 1898, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public,
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,284,739.30
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		804,109.84
Banking house and lot	$975,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds		318,725.34
Specie		2,894,349.84
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,385,260.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$10,473,156.55	
Other items carried as cash	138,316.85	
		10,611,473.40
		$32,298,657.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash

money, 3½@4½; commercial paper, 4@5½. Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	248	--
Boston & Lowell	236	--
Boston & Maine	183	--
Boston & Providence	280	--
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	120	--
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123	--
Fitchburg pf.	104¾	105
Maine Central	130	--
Old Colony	192	--
West End	85¾	86
West End pf.	106	--

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3½	4
Arnold	15½	16
Atlantic	24¾	--
Boston & Montana	223	225
Butte & Boston	23	23¼
Calumet & Hecla	580	583
Centennial	16¾	17½
Franklin	12¾	13½
Gold Coin Mines	28	57
Osceola	56½	5
Pioneer, (gold)	4⅞	--
Quincy	117	119
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	171	172
Tecumseh	2¼	3½
Wolverine	25¾	26

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	280	--
Dominion Coal	25½	25¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	185	--
Erie Telephone	74¼	--
General Electric	80	80½
General Electric pf.	169½	170
Illinois Steel	69	--
Lamson Consol. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	--	139
Philadelphia Company	36½	37½
Pullman Palace Car	190	--
United States Oil	22¾	23¾
United States Rubber	35½	39
Westinghouse Electric	33½	--
Westinghouse Electric pf.	56¾	--

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	--
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28⅜

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Stocks were generally at a standstill to-day. The dullness produced no special pressure, except in isolated cases, the Choctaws included; Choctaw common yielded to 21¾, the refined to 39¾. Saturday's decline in Welsbach Light was followed by a further drop of a point, to 48½; Welsbach Commercial was offered at 70. There were fractional advances in United Gas, Union Traction, and Pennsylvania Manufacturing.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¾	21
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	41⅝	41¾
Northern Pacific pfd.	76	76⅝
Pennsylvania	58	58⅛
Reading t. c.	8 13-16	8 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	21 7-16	21⅝
Reading 2d pfd.	10½	10¾
St. Paul	106½	106¾
West. New York & Penn.	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	156¾	157½
Philadelphia Traction	90¼	90½
Baltimore Cons	22⅞	23
Union Traction	19⅝	19½
Electric Storage	38¾	39¼
Electric Storage pfd	44½	45
United Gas Imp	121¼	121½
Welsbach Light	48	49
New Jersey Traction	50½	51½
Cons. T., Pittsburg	20¾	20¼
Cons. T., Pittsburg, pf.	56⅞	56⅞
Marsden	5¼	5¾
Choctaw	21⅝	22
Penn. Mfg. 5s pd.	19	19¼
Reading G. 4s	83	83½
Electric & People's 4s	90¾	91
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	99½	99¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The market to-day was firm, in the main. South Side Elevated was the only conspicuous stock on the list that showed signs of weakness; it declined at the opening to 71½, under the influence of a moderate presure. The selling seemed to be mostly by persons who "tailed in" on the recent bulge and who had become alarmed at the withdrawal of inside support. There is nothing in the condition of the property to warrant the decline of about 7 points that has been seen in the last few days. The Biscuit stocks moved up about a point from Saturday's level, on an effort on the part of the persons who have been sellers for the last few days to get back their stock. The rest of the list was quiet and uninteresting.

Settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	30¼
C. & Ch. C. & D. Co.	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139
National Biscuit Co. com.	32⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	95⅛
Am. Steel & Wire com.	28
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	86⅛
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	28
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	31½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	23
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49⅝
N. Chi. St. R. R.	218
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93¼
South Side El. R. R.	73½
Lake St. El.	13
Lake St. El., 1 cfts	10⅜
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Sept.	$42,370	$37,322	$30,082
Month	118,188	107,649	96,294
From Jan. 1	1,077,971	949,459	864,481
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	339
4th week Sept.	$93,971	$70,217	$23,570
Month	306,376	243,895	72,208
From Jan. 1	2,417,755	1,600,122	533,018
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,939	1,986	1,935
4th Week Sept.	$398,073	$379,321	322,986
Month	1,288,688	1,202,508	1,060,031
From July 1	3,851,142	3,391,324	3,168,733
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM—			
Month of Sept.	534,941	460,837	429,377
From July 1	1,658,633	1,410,078	1,386,885
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for August—			
Gross earnings	1,146,068	1,274,708	1,163,195
Op. exp. & taxes	638,858	683,096	670,782
Net earnings	507,210	591,612	492,413
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	7,928,529	8,040,739	8,105,144
Op. expenses	4,951,724	5,081,135	5,252,592
Net earnings	2,976,805	2,959,604	2,852,552
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for August—			
Gross earnings	101,636	31,444	*20,192
Op. expenses	72,468	33,051	*9,417
Net earnings	29,168	18,393	*10,775
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	789,912	360,715	*429,197
Op. expenses	602,305	222,194	*380,111
Net earnings	187,607	138,521	*49,086
*Increase.			
MEXICAN CENTRAL for August—			
Gross earnings	1,075,479	1,004,965	838,626
Op. expenses	810,034	834,420	532,603
Net earnings	265,395	170,546	306,023
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	8,833,308	8,526,384	6,533,024
Net earnings	2,733,532	2,615,371	2,335,733
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	272,963	284,938	218,323
Op. expenses	186,656	180,913	146,051
Net earnings	86,307	104,025	72,271
From July 1			
Gross earnings	544,770	591,735	424,596
Net earnings	172,964	241,100	138,824
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	5,279,332	4,743,546	*535,780
Op. expenses and betterments	4,173,377	3,855,938	*317,439
Net earnings	1,105,955	887,608	*218,347
Other income	8,907	3,634	*5,273
Total	1,114,862	891,242	*223,620
Fixed charges	953,631	954,430	†799
Surplus	161,231	163,188	*224,419
*Increase. †Decrease. ‡Deficit.			
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for August—			
Gross earnings	114,063	121,446	84,180
Exp., taxes, & rentals	82,998	66,454	42,725
Net earnings	31,065	54,992	21,455
Interest	5,833	5,833	.....
Surplus	25,232	49,159	.....
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	195,081	205,824	.....
Net earnings	43,321	70,024	.....
Surplus	31,654	68,357	.....
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for August—			
Gross earnings	296,677	265,222	*31,455
Net earnings	84,707	21,887	*62,320
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,386,957	2,133,471	*253,486
Net earnings	717,067	462,974	*254,093
*Increase.			

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

MICHIGAN PENINSULAR CAR COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31—

Earnings	670,877	176,668	*494,209
Charges	100,000	100,000	--
Balance	570,877	76,668	*494,209
Dividends	300,000	50,000	*250,000
Surplus	270,877	26,668	*244,209

The general balance sheet as of Aug. 31 shows cash on hand of $219,878, and a profit and loss surplus of $596,064.

*Increase.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: German Exchange Bank, Mount Morris Bank, Colonial Bank, Twenty-third Ward Bank, Bank of America, Manhattan Company, Columbia Bank, Home Bank, Oriental Bank, Germania Bank, Bank of New Amsterdam, and Twelfth Ward Bank.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..	Consol. Coal	46	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
2s, c., 1918	105¾	106¼	Del., L. & W.	148	151	New Cent. Coal	35	42
5s, r., 1918	104¾	104⅞	Den. & R. G.	13¾	14½	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
3s, 1918, small	104½	105¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	15½	N. Y. & S. L.	12	14
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1907	110⅜	111¾	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	3¾	1st pf.	65	80
4s, r., 1925	126¾	127¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	126¾	127½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131½	134	2d pf.	31	36
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113	*E. E. L of B'klyn.	..	130	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113	Erie 1st pf.	34⅞	35⅞	Nor. & West.	13½	15½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18¼	North American	6⅜	6½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Ev. & T. H.	31⅜	32	Ont. Mining	4	6
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	65	Ore. R. & N.	54	57½
			Ft. W. & R. G.	11½	15	Ore. Short Line	25	30
Adams Express	112	118	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	86
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	H. B. Claflin	91	98	Penn. Coal	330	..
American Coal	110	120	Homestake	54	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	40	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	100	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
Am. Express	130	135	Ill. Steel Co.	69½	69¾	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Am. S. & W. Co. pf	80½	86¾	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	45	..	Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Am. T. & C.	96	98	Int. Paper Co. pf.	86½	87½	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	..
Ann Arbor	12	18	Iowa Central	9½	17½	Reading	17½	18
B. & O., when is'd.	31½	33½	Iowa Central pf.	33	34	Reading 2d pf.	20½	20⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	108	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rome, W. & O.	125	..
Brunswick City	8¼	8⅞	Keokuk & D. M.	2¾	4	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P.	30	33	Keokuk & West.	29	32	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	72½	Kingston & Pem.	10	30	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Lake Shore	193½	194	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56	59
Canadian Pacific	84¾	85½	Long Island	48	54	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17¼	20
Chi. & Alton	152	..	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	63¼	64
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	21½	24
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107	Mexican Central	5½	5½	St. P. & Duluth	21½	24
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & D. pf.	88	90
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70¾	73	Michigan Central	106	110	St. P., M. & M.	165	170
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29	32	Minn. & St. L.	25¼	27	St. P. & O. pf.	157½	160
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	90	Sil. bullion certfs.	61	62
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	90	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	59	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	S. M.	8	..	Texas Land Tr.	7	8
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	¾	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	20	..	Tol. & O. C.	28	50
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	11¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Col. Fuel & Iron	20	20¾	Mobile & Ohio	27	28½	Tol., Peo. & West.	20	30
Col. Midland	6½	9	Morris & Essex	175	..	Twin City R. T.	27	30
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½	Nat. Starch	5	7½	U. S. Express	40	44
Col., H. V. & T.	5	5½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77	Wabash	7⅞	8⅜
C., H. V. & T. pf.	24	..				Wells-F. Express	120	125
Com. Cable	165	..						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,388,700	$183,400	$37,900	$147,500	$105,000	$2,477,600
Colonial	100,000	780,400	15,600	55,800	122,100	.....	842,200
Columbia	300,000	1,977,000	108,000	93,000	133,000	2,000	1,941,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,183,000	46,100	60,100	506,100	.....	1,672,500
Fourteenth St.	100,000	722,900	19,800	73,000	135,000	.....	864,400
Franklin Nat.	200,000	601,200	81,900	17,000	127,800	.....	569,200
Gansevoort	200,000	678,700	21,700	38,800	23,500	78,500	633,700
Hamilton	200,000	1,122,300	43,500	66,900	134,400	.....	1,297,000
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,143,600	232,500	135,700	109,200	.....	1,628,900
Home	100,000	570,500	68,500	44,600	23,900	21,700	607,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,107,000	22,000	73,000	129,000	.....	1,067,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,309,200	67,900	91,300	72,000	265,000	1,097,700
Mutual	200,000	916,900	25,400	85,500	179,000	1,500	906,700
19th Ward	100,000	623,000	17,800	105,600	126,200	900	852,300
Plaza	100,000	1,069,900	46,900	74,400	188,600	.....	1,128,000
Riverside	100,000	728,100	8,400	31,000	73,000	.....	703,400
State	100,000	1,537,000	68,000	33,000	168,000	179,000	1,702,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,222,700	17,600	114,800	142,200	107,500	1,559,800
23d Ward	100,000	719,400	24,000	84,500	49,800	177,700	958,600
Union Square	200,000	2,048,500	70,300	152,300	116,300	.....	2,239,800
Yorkville	100,000	1,263,700	100,900	65,800	83,100	45,000	1,335,000
Astor National	300,000	1,308,200	188,600	200,000	78,000	.....	1,803,900
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,030,500	80,100	69,200	63,800	85,000	1,129,700
Broadway	100,000	1,434,900	20,900	120,000	143,700	.....	1,558,800
Brooklyn	300,000	1,303,300	73,200	31,600	114,600	18,400	1,235,500
Eighth Ward	100,000	281,100	13,300	21,000	43,200	10,000	255,300
Fifth Avenue	100,000	518,100	24,600	21,200	44,100	27,900	494,100
Fulton	200,000	845,400	57,300	39,900	175,800	.....	796,800
Kings County	150,000	586,000	30,800	22,200	82,100	.....	544,800
Manuf'rs Nat.	252,000	1,981,100	232,900	262,600	480,700	.....	2,515,800
Mechanics'	500,000	2,407,900	90,400	89,800	159,600	.....	2,234,800
Mech. & Trad'rs'	100,000	833,500	70,400	46,800	132,000	82,600	957,300
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,704,000	212,000	173,000	518,000	71,000	3,945,000
National City	300,000	2,159,000	154,000	319,000	451,000	71,000	2,681,000
North Side	100,000	1,241,700	13,000	56,800	49,400	125,000	1,301,000
People's	100,000	877,700	45,400	27,700	52,000	19,600	902,300
Queens Co. Bk. (L. I. City)	100,000	2,101,000	116,600	151,700	299,300	92,600	2,582,800
Schermerhorn	100,000	560,700	19,200	17,900	70,900	.....	526,700
17th Ward	100,000	413,800	8,500	29,800	121,500	.....	407,500
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,158,500	100,100	11,000	260,000	14,000	1,125,000
26th Ward	100,000	380,900	6,500	21,400	89,800	2,000	413,600
Union	100,000	296,500	5,700	11,400	28,000	21,000	222,200
Wallabout	100,000	594,000	7,400	45,200	71,000	126,000	626,500
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	4,644,000	188,600	252,800	466,300	442,900	5,438,200
Hud. Co. Na., J. C.	250,000	1,933,500	97,000	60,500	174,400	85,100	1,629,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,421,300	66,900	56,300	262,400	.....	1,375,400
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	834,200	37,000	64,300	182,500	15,700	882,300
1st Na., Hoboken	110,000	1,599,400	110,800	28,600	110,900	25,600	1,339,300
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	696,100	42,100	37,600	61,600	179,000	830,000
Bank of S. I.	25,000	421,000	26,200	29,100	79,100	700	507,100
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	587,800	18,000	25,700	117,300	.....	598,600
Total	$9,012,000	$63,388,800	$3,385,700	$3,889,500	$7,762,700	$2,494,300	$67,440,500
Decrease.	$89,450	†297,200	*$19,200	*207,500	*346,100	*445,200	*1,274,200
reserve.							

*Decrease. †Increase.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
262,250	Am. Sug. Refs.	115⅞	118⅝	115⅞	117⅝
11,920	Am. Tobacco	117	123	118½	122¾
90	A., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12¼	12½
150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31⅜	32	31½	32
20	Am. Cotton Oil	35½	35¼	35½	35½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12	12	12	12
5,570	Brook. R. T.	62⅝	64⅜	62½	64⅜
4,240	C., B. & Q.	113⅝	114½	113	114½
4,200	C., M. & St. P.	106⅝	106⅝	105¾	106⅛
1,510	C., R. I. & Pac.	99⅝	100½	99⅜	100½
50	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	14	14
40	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½
200	Louis. & Nash.	54	54⅝	54	54⅝
3,520	Manhattan	90⅜	93	90	93
180	Mo. Pacific	31½	32¼	31½	31⅞
2,090	Nor. Pacific	41¼	41⅝	40⅞	41⅝
410	Nor. Pacific pf.	75½	76¼	75½	76⅛
30	Nat. Lead	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
2,320	People's Gas	101¼	102½	101½	102½
40	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
10	Southern pf.	33	33	33	33
30	Tenn. C. & I.	26½	27	26½	27
270	U. P., D. & Gulf	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	U. S. Leath. pf.	63	64½	63	64½
40	U. S. Rubber	36¾	38⅝	36¾	38⅜
250	Union Pacific	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33
520	Union Pac. pf.	64½	65½	64½	65½
20	West. Union	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
64,290					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$48,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	70	70	69⅝	70
10,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	68½	68¼	68½	68½
24,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44	44¼	44	44½
48,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	78	78	77½	77⅝
8,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
$138,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.10
Belcher	.15	.15
Best & Belcher	.26	.28
Bullion	.02	.06
Caledonia	.27	.25
Challenge Con.	.17	..
Chollar	.17	.16
Confidence	.13	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.76	.73
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.16	.15
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Curry	.21	.21
Hale & Norcross	.75	.78
Julia	.14	.01
Justice	.10	.07
Kentuck Con.	.20	.02
Mexican	.02	.02
Occidental Con.	.26	.84
Ophir	.54	.53
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.17	.16
Savage	.08	.12
Scorpion	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.79	.75
Standard	1.60	1.65
Union Con.	.24	.23
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20

Silver bars, 60½; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3½	3½	3⅜	3¾
Anaconda	61	66	60	66
Anchoria	72	74	69	76
Argentum	23¼	24	23½	24
Battle	37	38	37½	39
Columbine	13⅜	14	14⅞	15
Consolidated	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅝
Elkton	119½	119½	118½	118¾
El Paso	11	11½	11¼	12
Golden Fleece	25	40	25	40
Gold King	80	84½	83	87
Gibson	20½	21½	20¼	21½
Gold Coin	140	148	142	146
Garfield	11⅝	12⅜	11½	13½
Isabella	26	26½	26½	26¾
Independence	69¾	70	69¾	70
Jefferson	6¼	6	6	8¼
Jackpot	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
Lillie	107½	112	107	112
Moon Anchor	115½	115⅜	115⅞	116¼
Matoa	30	32	32½	33
Portland	144½	146	145½	146
Pharmacist	6	6½	6	6½
Rawlings	44	44½	45½	45⅝
Rosa	17⅜	18½	17⅞	18½
Union	19¾	19⅞	20	20⅜
Work	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	8½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	165	Manhattan	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics	170
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	Merchants'	140
Central National	160	New York	230
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	200
Commerce	208	Nat. B'k of N. A.	135
Continental	120	Park	300
Fourth National	160	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155⅞
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	125
Imp. & Traders'	470	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	Western National	130
Leath. Mfgs'	175		

There was a sale of 30 shares of Chatham at 290.

NOVEL LIGHT SYSTEM FOR CARS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The Santa Fé Road has made arrangements to light all the cars of its limited trains running between Chicago and Los Angeles, a distance of 2,209 miles, with electricity generated from the friction of the car axles. The electric equipment of each train will aggregate 4,928 candle power. All berths will be provided with berth lights, and this will be the first train in the world carrying such a large supply of light service exclusively from the car axles. It is the intention also to light the locomotive headlight from the same service, thus making the four limited trains solid axle-light trains throughout.

The introduction of this system on the limited trains will mark quite a departure from previous practice, which necessitated a large light plant in the baggage car. The objection to this plan is that if the baggage car meets with an accident or the plant is out of order the entire light output of the train is deranged. In the axle-light system such a thing cannot happen. Each car has its own plant, which is small but compact and complete, consisting of a dynamo and storage batteries.

Dubuque and Sioux City Election.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 3.—At the annual meeting of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad to-day these Directors were elected: Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Harriman, A. W. Auchincloss, E. T. H. Gibson, New York; J. C.—Welling, J. T. Harahan, Chicago; S. L. Dows, Cedar Rapids; A. R. Loomis, Fort Dodge; O. O. Tolerton, Sioux City; M. M. Walker, W. H. Torbart, J. V. Rider, F. N. Stout, J. W. Conchar, Nicholas Glab, Dubuque. The following officers were elected: Stuyvesant Fish, President; J. C. Welling and E. C. Woodruff, Vice Presidents; E. T. H. Gibson, Treasurer; A. G. Hackstadt, Secretary; J. F. Merry, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Centralia and Chester Finances.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3.—Receiver Foreman of the Centralia and Chester Railroad has filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court here asking for an order for the sale of the road. The hearing of the case has been set for Oct. 27. The bonded indebtedness of the road is a little over $1,000,000, and the bonds are held by Grisvold & Gillett of New York, who started to build the road. The Equitable Trust Company of Chicago holds $500,000 of receiver's certificates, which will be the first claim paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

Changes in Maine Roads.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 3.—It is reported the Maine Central Railway has purchased the narrow-guage Sandy River Railroad, which runs from Farmington to the Rangeley Lakes. If this report is true there is likely to be a sharp rate war between the Maine Central and the Portland and Rumford Falls Road, for the tourist business in the Rangeley Lakes. It is rumored the Maine Central Company is negotiating for the purchase of other roads.

Manitoba and Northwestern.

The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, incorporated in 1880, as the Westburne and Northwestern Railway Company, has come into the control of a company, organized by E. B. Osler of Toronto. Mr. Osler is President of the company, and W. Hendrie, a Canadian financier, Vice President. The Manitoba and Southwestern controls a system of 250 miles.

Dead After Fifty-five Years' Insanity.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The body of David H. Fowler, who died in Poughkeepsie Asylum, of which he was for fifty-five years an inmate, was interred at Newburg to-day. When eighteen years old he was skating on the river at Newburg with Capt. Charles F. June. They came into collision and Fowler fell on his head. He recovered physical strength, but never recovered his reason. He was wealthy.

Delightfully Bovine.

From The Spectator.

Can anything be more delightfully bovine than this defense in a poaching case? "Indade, your Worships, the only bird I shot was a rabbit; and I knocked that down with a stick."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 603 Fifth Avenue Sold—Knapp Estate Loss Resold—Dealings at Auction.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Collins & Collins the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 603 Fifth Avenue, 22.5 by 100. Significance is added to this sale by the report on Saturday that No. 599 had been sold through the same firm of brokers. The buyer's name is withheld in both cases.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold through Solomon Marcus to August Oppenheimer of Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith the tract of thirty lots purchased a few days ago from the Knapp estate, being the block front on the east side of the Boulevard between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

32D ST., 23 WEST.—Charming parlor suite; private bath and table; large and small rooms; references.

43D ST., 137 WEST.—Two choice rooms, second floor, front; sunny; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only; terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 931 St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

MADISON AV., NO. 72.—Rooms for rent, furnished or unfurnished; with breakfast if desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; personal reference. 329 West 43d St., Waters's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; neat, willing, and obliging; plain sewer; good reference. Janie, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. C., Box 98. 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; good city reference from last employer. 416 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and plain laundress; good references. 137 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable girl as chambermaid; seven years' best city reference. 131 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat girl as chambermaid and waitress or do housework. 635 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class. Present employer, 4 West 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young German as first-class cook; understands all soups, meats, creams, and pastry; no washing; city references. 215 East 45th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook in private family; assist with washing; city reference. Martin, 326 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook, and willing to assist with washing; good city reference. 2,417 5th Av., Kiell's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook; assist with plain washing; best city reference. 316 West 35th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook in private family. Can be seen for two days at 39 West 57th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; good baker; best city reference. 322 East 60th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; best reference. 214 East 36th St. No cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing. 339 West 44th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady would like to find position for her experienced, trustworthy North German governess, whom she can highly recommend; takes entire charge of children over 4; good manager. 64 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as governess; highly recommended by late employer; English, purest German, fluent French, (Paris,) advanced music. Merkel, 148 East 92d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant lady's maid; growing young ladies; eighteen years' city reference. 247 East 35th St.; ring twice.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By German as maid and seamstress or light chamberwork and sewing; obliging, trustworthy; first-class reference; city or country. Maid, 37 Sutton Place.

MAID.—By refined, trustworthy North German Protestant as maid to lady or child; neat sewer; reference. 779 8th Av., Smith's bell.

MAID.—By French maid; first-class hairdresser; dressmaker; three years' best references. Antoinette, 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant woman as laundress; no objection to short distance in the country; wages, $20. Present employer's, 4 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city references; in private family. Call, 11 to 3, at 30 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; wages, $22 to $25; best references. Experienced, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city reference. 221 East 32d St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; well recommended. 368 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 48th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By young German lady as nurse or maid in refined family; is a perfect dressmaker. 449 East 86th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By nurse to lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. S. M., 144 West 82d St.

NURSE.—As French nurse in private family; has the best references. 130 Clinton Place.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; by week; first-class for alterations or any king of sewing. B. D., Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good reference. 419 West 36th St., one flight up.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and WAITER.—As butler and waiter in private family by single man; city reference; five years in last place; thoroughly understands the business; light colored. B., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By single English butler; height, six feet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Single, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; experienced; highly recommended. L. G., Box 380, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or COOK.—By Japanese as butler or cook; references. Japanese, 105 Woolsey St., Astoria, L. I.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By first-class coachman; steady, sober, reliable all-round man; city driver; experienced, competent, and temperate; generally useful; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country; moderate wages; best references. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—Nine years at present place; gentleman giving up keeping horses; age 34; willing and obliging; best personal reference; wants steady place; would like interview. 147 East 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to get situation for his coachman who has lived with him for six years; leaves on account of death in family. Present employer's stable, 115½ West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent, reliable coachman; neat appearance, willing, and obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 28 East 59th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced trained English valet; good traveler; manicure; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. White, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET or BUTLER.—By first-class valet or butler; understands all branches; can be seen where employed, or write. H. G. C., 249 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—Able to take entire charge and actively develop business; highly educated; knows Spanish language; experienced in commercial affairs; highest references for executive ability and integrity. Active, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED.—By a middle-aged gentleman of varied business experience, who can refer to many of the leading houses of New York as to honesty, ability, &c., some position in which these characteristics would render him a valuable employe. F. H. L., care New York Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—By a lady living in the country, French nurse, Protestant, highest recommendations; to take care of two little girls, eight and four years of age; good home, every comfort. Write full particulars to P. O. Box 1,388, N. Y.

AN ELDERLY LADY WISHES MAID; GOOD dressmaker and hairdresser; kind in illness; willing to be generally useful; German or French preferred; personal references required. Address R. R., care Low's Exchange, 1,125 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A competent flat paper salesman who can control trade in fine writing papers. Address, stating present employment and salary expected, P. O. Box 2,316.

WANTED.—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008; 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

$1.00 TRIP

MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALATIAL DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn.

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC POCKET FLASH LIGHT.

Pat. applied for.

Handy nights in all dark places, dark flats, dark closets, on table beside bed, in sick room; press button, metal finish, weight one lb. Delivered by messenger on approval, $3.50. JOHN S. MEAD, 53 West 24th, N. Y.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STORES.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 318 East 41st St. N. Y. Brother John wishes to hear from him. Address Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, October 3, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property, and Bank Stocks of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, in the City of New York, for the year 1898, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the offices of the Receiver of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and 3d Avenue and 177th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively.

In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz.: a deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors.

People of the State of New York: To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed. Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day [Seal.] of September, 1898. WM. SOHMER, U. S. Rev. Stamp, canceled. 10c. Clerk.

EDWIN P. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George B. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y. s27-1aw6wTu&n9

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mars or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 3d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y. s27-1aw6wTu&n9

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-1aw6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & BOTTOME, Attorneys for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next. Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. Je21-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Heartley Pilling, Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court of said County and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au30-1aw6wTu.

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, James Silver, and John Doe, composing firm of Shafran, Silver and Company, the first names John and James, and John Doe being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix; Herkimer Manufacturing Company; Herrmann Chamber Suit Furniture Company; Herrmann Bureau Company; Herrmann Desk Company; and Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works; Peerless Bedding Company; Leo J. Rice; Charles Brothers; Charles B. Conran and George H. Lary, composing firm of Conran and Lary; John Deltour; John Early; John Healy, Joel Isaacs and Adolph Prince, the name Adolph being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix, and composing the firm of J. Healy and Company; Harry C. Wilson, receiver of J. W. Mason and Company; Isaac Rothfeld; Thomas Stokes; Cornelius F. Sheehan; Joseph Rooney; as administrator, etc., of Ann Rooney, deceased; Annie Rice; William H. Robinson; Eagle Bedstead Works, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES S. RICE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sarah A. Rice, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s27-1aw6wT—

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Biandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA REBUA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs," filed in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the southerly front of the aforesaid premises.

Also, all that certain piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.), and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.), being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplanck, and the said Louisa A. Verplanck by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and a therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1852, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street. Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

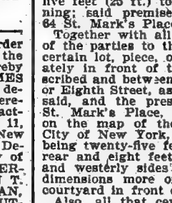

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

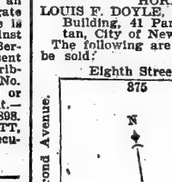

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $278.00.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, s20-2aw3wTu&Th&o11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the sixth day of October, 1898, at the same time and place, all the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street thirty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1898.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

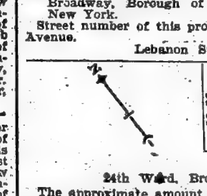

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,853.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $857.31.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s15-2aw8wTh&Tu&o6.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LIN

A PUBLIC WORKS SCANDAL

Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts Make Charges Against the Former Administration.

INDICTMENTS MAY FOLLOW

The Report Says an Asphalt Paving Combine Existed and that Gen. Collis and His Assistants Squandered Public Funds.

Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts, John C. Hertle and Edward Owen, who were instructed on May 1 last to make an investigation into the Department of Public Works under the former administration, covering the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, yesterday handed their report to the Mayor. The Commissioners charge ex-Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis and his deputies, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, G. W. Birdsall; James C. Graham of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies; Edward P. North and Charles W. Barney, Water Purveyors; Water Register Columbus C. Johnson, and the Bureau of General Inspection, with carelessness, incompetency, and what the Commissioners of Accounts designate would be "favoritism, to put it mildly."

They charge that under the most generous construction to be placed upon the acts of the incumbents of the various departments, they have been using the public moneys "extravagantly and wastefully," and they make various suggestions as to how the alleged abuses unearthed by them can further be avoided. The Commissioners mention special reports covering certain transactions which they have handed to the Mayor. These special reports have been given over to the District Attorney for investigation, and it is said that numerous indictments of individuals will grow out of them.

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

As soon as he received the reports and had read them over, Mayor Van Wyck sent for District Attorney Gardiner. The newspaper men were also sent for, and then, handing the reports to Mr. Gardiner, the Mayor said:

Mr. District Attorney, five months ago—last May—I discovered what I considered a scheme to defraud and swindle the city in these asphalt pavements, and I discovered enough to make me conclude in my own mind that there was an infamous combination to mulct the city out of large sums of money. I then called to my aid the Commissioners of Accounts, and I left this matter in the hands of Commissioner of Accounts Hertle, whom I have known since I was a boy, and in whom I have absolute confidence. He has, after months of diligent investigation and examination of tens of thousands of warrants, made a report to me to-day, which refers to special reports, which cannot be made public now, which leads me to believe that the old Department of Public Works was entirely honeycombed with fraud, and, as the present Mayor of the City of New York, it is my intention to break up this combination if I drive guilty people to the penitentiary to do it.

I want you to take this report, and I want you to pursue this matter to the end, and I think there is enough evidence there to make some people who now stand high in the community disappear behind the grated bars of the State Penitentiary. I turn this report into your hands, and also the special reports, and desire you to investigate this matter at once and take such steps in the matter as the evidence which may come to you justifies. I want you to pursue the guilty parties until justice is meted out, and this you must do whether they were a part of the past administration or are of the present administration.

In taking the reports District Attorney Gardiner said:

When you sent for me a few minutes ago, I did not, of course, know your object. When I was offered the nomination of District Attorney, I pledged myself to administer the office in the interests of the people and in the interest of good government, and you may remember you were present at the Hoffman House when the committee notified us of the nominations. I again repeated those words to that committee, and I propose to carry them out now, and I don't care who the party may be, if I find he has defrauded this beloved city of ours, his political associations will have nothing to do with it. I will pursue him to the Grand Jury. The District Attorney's office will do its full duty in the premises. I will carefully examine these entire papers and give my undivided attention to the matter.

BOOKKEEPING CRITICISED.

The report, after a voluminous show of figures and giving the names and term of office of the various heads of departments, pays its respects to the records of the Department of Public Works as follows:

The books and records of the Department of Public Works during 1895, 1896, and 1897 were carelessly kept, full of inaccuracies and omissions, many not fully written up; in fact were in such a condition that only by the most persistent scrutiny could any accurate information be obtained from them.

As an illustration to show the condition of the books, we refer to the receipts and expenditures under the heading of "Fund Accounts," which show as follows:

Total receipts, (including Balance Jan. 1, 1895)	$17,193,530.14
Total expenditures	11,104,682.74
Unexpended balance	$6,088,847.40

The department books show an unexpended balance of $9,377,892.06, whereas it, as shown above, the total expenditures are subtracted from the total receipts, the balance should be $6,088,-847.40. The books, therefore, show an unexpended balance of $3,289,044.66 more than there actually should be. It so happens that in this particular case no great harm can result from this careless bookkeeping.

The Commissioners state that in the course of their investigation they handled thousands of vouchers and examined many witnesses, and they say also:

We may be pardoned if we state that no time has been lost and no efforts spared by our examiners to enable us to report a condition of affairs which we believe calls for vigorous and prompt action in order to adequately punish those whom we believe to have violated the law, that such methods as did then, and may now exist, tending to favor the contractor or those dealing with the city to its detriment may be remedied or adjusted, and that such abuses as have crept into the department may be eliminated with a view that the public service will be better subserved.

THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners say that although the time has been short in which to get the Highway Department, which superseded the Department of Public Works, in running order, they have no hesitation in stating that there is ample room for great improvement in this department, and as it expends millions of dollars annually it needs but a small percentage of improvement in an economical direction to show an immense yearly saving to the city.

Numerous charges are made in connection with the purchase of supplies without public bidding in amounts of less than $1,000, of such articles as are used daily throughout the year. In this regard the report says:

In our examination of Adelbert H. Steele, who held the position of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works for some six months under Commissioner Collis, he testified under oath that in the seven bureaus then in the Department of Public Works the practice was general to draw requisitions for the various supplies needed, and that the prices paid by one bureau would vary from those paid by another for the identical article, and that these prices would be again different from those paid for the same articles by other departments of the city.

In nearly all cases where invitations by letter to quote prices on supplies in quantities of less than $1,000 were made, the practice prevailed of usually selecting the same persons, and as many instances have come to our notice during our investigation of exorbitant prices having been paid, it would, to be mild, appear as if great favoritism was shown, and we intend later on to make a special report on that subject.

The Commissioners recommend that a system be devised whereby all purchases of the Highway Department be in charge of some one person, whose duty it should be to collate all articles wanted and to amalgamate them into such quantities of over $1,000 as will permit of public letting, and thereby bring them into fair competition in order to secure the lowest market prices.

THE ASPHALT PAVING.

The question of asphalt paving is the principal item in the report, and the Commissioners say they have made a special study of the matter. They state that they have valuable data which it is unwise at this stage to make public, and so they say they refer in this report simply to the practice of letting asphalt contracts by a system of favoritism and by imposing restrictions which makes it impossible for concerns outside of the asphalt combine to compete, and the restrictions are such, say the Commissioners, "that we believe no one, unless they were pecuniarily interested, would allow to exist in any legitimate business."

The report says, in part:

We have collected such evidence as will, we believe, clearly show that New York City has been paying in the past three years about $1 per square yard more than the same companies charged for the same work, for the same number of years' maintenance, in several large adjacent cities. That there exists a combine we believe we show beyond a doubt, from the information we have obtained, as the entire work given out in this city, as well as in all neighboring cities, has been controlled by practically one company.

This company has allowed from time to time, according to the persistency of the competition, other companies to come in for a small share of the work, but making them pay tribute, in compelling them to purchase their crude asphalt from the company which Amzi Barber controls as President of the Trinidad Asphalt Company, and who succeeded in "convincing" some of the officials of the Department of Public Works that Pitch Lake Trinidad was the only standard of asphalt which would secure good pavements, and succeeded in 1802 in having the clause inserted into the specifications, which reads as follows:

"The asphalt to be equal in quality to that mined from Pitch Lake in the Island of Trinidad," and later, evidently finding other companies who were able to furnish from other localities an asphalt as good in quality as that mined from the Pitch Lake of Trinidad, the clause was again changed to read: "The asphalt must be that mined from the Pitch Lake of Trinidad," thus assisting the Trinidad Asphalt Company and the Barber Asphalt Company to absolutely stifle competition.

This clause was allowed to remain until about the time the California Asphalt Company, which claims to obtain its asphalt from the Alcatraz mines of California, came into existence, of which Henry B. Towle was Treasurer, and who is the son of the then chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, and from whose office all changes in specifications emanated when the clause in the specifications was again changed to "Must be equal to that mined from the Pitch Lake on the Island of Trinidad."

ATTACK ON GEN. COLLIS.

The Commissioners charge that a clause in the specifications requiring bidders to give the location and capacity of their plants was violated by Commissioner Collis, who allowed several companies to bid, and gave them contracts before they had plants, while in other instances he denied the same privileges to other companies offering unquestionable security. The report then scores Gen. Collis as follows:

The asphalt companies certainly owe much to Commissioner Collis's munificent pride in his having all streets, lanes, and by-ways paved during his term of office. In the first half of 1895 5 contracts were let, and 49 in the last six months; 71 were let in 1896, and in 1897, 178, of which 20 were let in November and 23 in December, 11 of the latter on the 31st day, too late even to be signed by the "reform" administration. In eight cases, sewers, gas mains, and water pipes were not yet laid.

The report says that in the last three years 1,000,000 square yards of asphalt were laid, and that, as the city paid $1 per square yard more than it should have done, it has been mulcted out of $1,000,000. The Commissioners state that early in 1896 Mayor Strong and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Adelbert H. Steele had a discussion about the asphalt paving problem in the Mayor's house, "when they expressed the final opinion that the city was paying too much for asphalt paving, and we think it strange, having this knowledge, that nothing was done to remedy this condition, but that rather a higher average price per square yard was paid in 1897."

On this subject the Commissioners recommend the following:

To remedy this condition it will be necessary for the city to lay its own asphalt pavements, (as suggested publicly by your Honor some time ago,) under the supervision of practical men of experience in this particular branch, (not engineers,) and to use any bitumen which will properly stand the test of analysis, of which there are plenty, or to alter the specifications eliminating any reference to any particular kind of asphalt, and requiring ample security for the faithful carrying out of the contract and enforcing same, to have such competent men supervising the work while in progress as will insure the city of its receiving the proper percentage of bitumen and such other materials required, and for which the city pays; also that it is properly inspected while being prepared and laid, in which case we can fully demonstrate that the city will receive a pavement which will be lasting.

ALLEGED COAL SHORTAGES.

The bureaus of the department are then dealt with and in each instance the Commissioners say that they have made special reports on these subjects, which are now in the hands of the District Attorney. In the Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct the Commissioners say they discovered during 1895, 1896, and 1897 a shortage of 3,432 tons of coal, worth $15,000, and say it is manifest that a system should at once be adopted whereby a complete check can be kept on the amount of coal delivered and the amount used by the city.

It is alleged that many violations of contract were found in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies under control of John C. Graham. One instance is given in which 400 tons of coal more than the contract called for were delivered. To the careless manner of keeping papers is charged the loss of receipts for 1,200 tons of coal, amounting to over $5,000.

In relation to the Water Purveyor's Office the report says that an investigation is now pending to discover whether fines for violations of city ordinances have been collected and turned into the Treasury. It says that if there was no criminality there was at least criminal carelessness in not enforcing the ordinances and thus depriving the city of $103,075, which it was entitled to.

In the report and audit of the Bureau of Water Register the Commissioners say they found a condition of affairs which calls for prompt and vigorous measures, and they say they are now taking such steps and making such investigation as will, they hope, enable them to mete out the penalty imposed by law for the violation thereof. "Any system," says the report, "permitting the rendering of bills for water consumed which may, in the discretion of any one person in this department be canceled entirely, or reduced from 35 to 75 per cent., is, to say the least, undesirable, and we feel almost certain has been abused to the extent of criminality."

In one instance, it is alleged, the Water Register allowed a reduction to meet the amount of bills paid for eleven years.

In conclusion the report says:

We also report that while we have heard of many inferences of gross abuses during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, and feeling, as we do, that many of them are well founded, still they are of such a nature or are surrounded by such facts that it is impossible to bring them home to and punish the guilty persons implicated, because of a fear of publicity or want of time necessary to devote to the giving of testimony by the persons having such knowledge of the facts.

We hope this examination will enable us to properly punish those violating the law, and that you will shortly have each one of these departments (which were, before consolidation, all under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works) run in a businesslike manner, methodical, and economical, and for the best interests of the citizens of Greater New York, which interests every one knows you have at heart.

COMMENTS ON THE CHARGES.

Gen. Collis, ex-Mayor Strong, and John C. Graham Talk Regarding Public Works Affairs.

Gen. Collis, who was found by a reporter at the Union League Club last night, was not at all reticent in expressing his views on the report of the Commissioners of Accounts.

"It will afford me intense satisfaction and delightful amusement," he said, "if the Commissioners of Accounts or any other persons will put me in a position to show the difference between the administration of the Department of Public Works under Mr. Brookfield and myself and that of any others who preceded us. I have all the figures in regard to asphalt pavements, and I take it for granted that it is a startling proposition to some people that a man could have had the hardihood to spend $5,500,000 to put the streets of New York in good condition without stealing some of the money.

"When I came into the Department of Public Works Mr. Brookfield and myself found that the specifications required that the asphalt should come from Trinidad Lake. We modified this, so as to read 'equal in quality to the Trinidad Lake asphalt,' and we required new bidders who had never before had an opportunity to compete to send us specimens of their asphalt, which we submitted to analytical chemists, and we also required that the new bidders should have a plant in existence, and should refer us to a pavement which had stood a two years' test. This opened competition to all the world, and I had five asphalt companies at each other's throats. I reduced the price—and I am prepared to prove it—at least 25 per cent., and, I think, in some instances, 33 per cent.

"If the Commissioners of Accounts will diligently search the records of my office they will find that on one occasion recently I thought I discovered that the asphalt companies had made a combination. I rejected all their bids merely on suspicion and readvertised. I invite the closest scrutiny of my administration of the Department of Public Works. I live at 1,065 Fifth Avenue. I try to get home at 12 o'clock, and I don't leave there until 9 o'clock in the morning."

Ex-Mayor Strong, when asked if there was anything he cared to say about the report of the Commissioners, said:

"All I have to say now is that I am willing to lend my assistance to the present City Government in investigating into any rascality there may have been under my administration."

"Have you seen the report?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "and I don't care to hear about it to-night."

"That's all stuff and nonsense, and

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

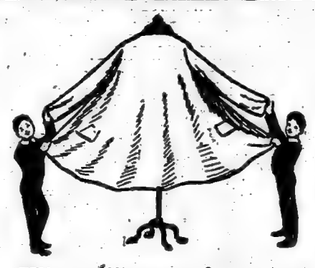

Why will some of you men insist on buying skin-tight overcoats?

The style is a size too large with baggy back; and it's a sensible style—allows of free, easy movement, and conceals narrow, sloping shoulders.

Black, gray, brown or olive green; short or long; $14 to $30.

Shoes.

Good-looking feet are due more to the shoes one wears than to the feet themselves

$5, here, buys the only ready-to-wear duplicate of the most stylish made-to-order shoe yet in existence.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

brought out now as a campaign document, and Van Wyck don't know what he is talking about," said John C. Graham, Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Public Works under the last administration, when his attention was called to the report.

"I court an investigation at any time," said Mr. Graham, "and I defy Mayor Van Wyck or any one else to prove that there was anything done while I was Chief of that bureau that was not perfectly straight and honest.

"Regarding the coal deliveries to the public buildings there was a competent man engaged by the Department of Public Works to see every ton of coal weighed before it left the contractors' yards, and he certified to all bills before they came to me. When I became Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, in March, 1895, the City Hall and other public buildings were in a dirty and filthy condition, and Mayor Van Wyck, who was presiding Justice of the City Court, and all other public officers in those buildings can testify that these same buildings were always clean and healthy while I held my position. There never was so much as one-half ton of coal lost, and they have no evidence to prove the contrary.

"It must be borne in mind that I had only $65,000 a year for my department, while my predecessor had $85,000, and that I had two new Court Houses to supply, besides a vast amount of repairing to accomplish. To carry on this work I was compelled to practice strict economy, and was put to makeshifts at times to make both ends meet. For instance, it so happened when near the close of the year that the coal supply would become exhausted before the succeeding appropriation became available. At such times I would sometimes transfer unexpended balances from other accounts to the coal account, and with this fund purchase coal until the new yearly contract could be made. this coal would of course be purchased without the advertising of bids, but the price paid never exceeded that provided in the preceding yearly contract. It may have been that the records of some of these transactions may have been misleading. There were no receipts lost, however, and there was no shortage in the accounts of that bureau.

"I do not believe there were any irregularities in any bureau of the department, though, of course, I cannot speak with authority on that point. As for the splitting up of requisitions in order to evade the law requiring the public advertising for bids for furnishing supplies, I denounce the allegation, so far as it affects my bureau, as absolutely false. There never was a purchase made by me of as much as $800 without public bidding. The largest amount I ever paid out without contract was $700, for work on the Seventh Regiment Armory, which was required to be done in haste. Bids have been called for on much smaller amounts. My statements can be easily proved by the records, and will be borne out by scores of contractors."

ROOM FOR KINDERGARTENS.

Some School Buildings Are Not So Crowded as Was Supposed.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings of the Borough School Board met yesterday afternoon at 585 Broadway and discussed the matter of locations for kindergartens. A report from the Associate Superintendents showed that in a number of the schools there is ample room to accommodate many more pupils, and that in several of the schools there are now many vacant seats. This will obviate the necessity for some of the kindergartens in localities where they were thought necessary.

Because of this report a number of buildings that had been favorably considered by the committee were withdrawn. The question of renting of the buildings needed will come before the borough board at its meeting to-morrow afternoon.

MORE CLERKS FOR THE MAYOR.

Increased Apportionments Allowed for City Officials' Offices.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday the Mayor asked for his office expenses for next year $137,300—an increase of $2,800 over the amount allowed for the present year. The Mayor explained that the increase was necessary to pay for more clerks, and it was allowed.

The Controller received for his office $779,-912, or $9,000 more than the sum allowed for the present year. The increase was allowed so that public school teachers could be paid promptly on the first of every month.

President Haffen of the Borough of Bronx asked for $13,800, although for this year he had been allowed only $11,100. "You are paying your secretary $3,500," said the Mayor, "and the board authorized you to pay him only $2,500." Mr. Haffen was allowed $12,100.

The Bureau of Licenses got $27,655, an increase of $1,000 over the last appropriation.

Bond Issues Authorized.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday authorized the Controller to issue $1,500,000 of bonds to pay the interest on the city debt and to redeem outstanding bonds to the amount of $394,000. Of these latter bonds $244,000 are held by the Sinking Fund Commission and the remainder by the public. The Controller was also authorized to issue $1,000,000 of bonds to provide for the maintenance of the Department of Docks and Ferries.

Free Classes in Music.

Recent additions to the free lecture courses for the ensuing term are the classes in music. Lessons in reading music and in the singing of choral songs similar to the course of instruction of the People's Choral Union will be given. The first of these classes will be held next Monday night, in the Educational Alliance building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA IN A GALE.

The Red D Line's Steamship Arrives Forty-eight Hours Late.

The passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red D Line steamship Philadelphia from La Guayra and Ponce not only experienced a storm at sea, but witnessed a peculiar sight on Tuesday last. The vessel was about 400 miles north of Puerto Rico when she ran into a revolving storm, during which she labored and floundered about for thirty-six hours. The storm was moving in a northwest direction at the rate of about eight miles an hour. The wind blew sixty miles an hour. The Philadelphia entered the storm from the southeast, steering northwest by north, and held her course in the teeth of the gale for twenty hours. The storm centre was reached Tuesday afternoon, when the wind fell to about twenty miles, but coming in fitful gusts from various quarters.

In this storm centre Capt. Chalmers said there were hundreds of birds, which had been drawn into the vortex. Many of them were a kind of canary that is common in the islands of the Caribbean Sea and their presence at sea indicated that the storm had passed over some island. There were a variety of other land birds and a few sea gulls. Many of the birds flew aboard and dropped on deck from exhaustion.

While in the storm centre the glass dropped to 28.84. As soon as the centre was passed the wind shifted to the opposite direction, blowing at the rate of sixty miles from the southeast. Capt. Chalmers met this by heading about and into the wind, keeping up only steerage way and drifting to the west. Wednesday noon the storm had passed over and the Philadelphia proceeded to New York, having lost about forty-eight hours. A big sea which boarded her damaged one of the lifeboats.

BOSTON ARTILLERY IN QUEBEC.

The Ancient and Honorable Association There Three Hundred Strong.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Association of Boston, 300 strong, arrived here in the train at 7:15 this evening, having made the trip from Boston in 11 hours and 15 minutes.

Dufferin Terrace was illuminated with colored fire and Japanese lanterns, but the rain prevented the parade. In the organization are many large, elderly men, and these heavyweight artillerymen were nearly overcome with the fatigue of marching up the steep and slippery hills of old Quebec.

To-morrow they will have a parade on the Plains of Abraham and be reviewed by Gov. Gen. Aberdeen. To-morrow evening they will give a banquet at the Chateau Frontenac.

Opening Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

In connection with our fall opening of Eastern Rugs and Carpets, we shall offer,

200 Karabagh Rugs, $6.35, formerly $9 to $11.

50 Antique Khiva Carpets, $53.00 & $63.00, very fine quality.

100 Turkish & Persian Carpets, $65.00 & $85.00, formerly $100 & $125.

A lot of Fine Kerman and Silk Rugs at greatly reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The Medical College and the Law School Opened Yesterday—A Meeting of the Council.

The New York University Medical College began its school year yesterday. The students were called from their classes about 1:30 o'clock and addressed in the large lecture room by Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dean of the Faculty. He outlined the courses for the year and said that the class of 1899 will be the last to be graduated in the three years' course. After that the course will be four years. The class entering this year is the largest the college has ever had. The sessions will be conducted in the new building at Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.

The formal opening of the Law School of the university also took place yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the university. The enrollment up to last night showed an advance of 25 students over last year, making a total of 625, and it is expected that it will reach higher figures before the week is over. In the absence of Chancellor MacCracken, who was attending a meeting of the Board of Council of the university, Dean Ashley of the Faculty made the opening address. It was announced that the University of Ohio had conferred upon Dean Ashley the degree of LL. D.

The council of the university held its first meeting during the afternoon, Chancellor MacCracken presiding. The most important resolutions passed related to the separation of the university School of Engineering from the undergraduate college.

The following gifts and contributions were reported: To the School of Pedagogy, a new lecture room, with a seating capacity for the entire school; a gift of $5,000, by a lady, and a legacy of $3,500, to establish a new fellowship, to be known as the Samuel B. Duryea Fellowship. The past year was reported as the most prosperous in the history of the university.

Two new members—Thomas E. Greacen and Henry Van Schaick—were added to the council.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, to be read at the next meeting of the council, in November.

Founder's Day at Pratt Institute.

Founder's Day was observed at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Humpstone, several hymns were sung by the assemblage, and the customary annual report was read by Charles M. Pratt, President of the Board of Trustees. N. P. Heffley, for many years connected with the institute, made an address.

Prof. Scott of Princeton Honored.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—Prof. W. B. Scott, who occupies the Chair of Geology in Princeton University, has received notice that at the annual meeting at Bristol, England, last month of the British Association for the Advancement of Science he was made a corresponding member.

MORE POLICE TRANSFERS.

Byrnes's Old Secretary Favored—Capt. Allaire Stays at Headquarters.

Chief Devery announced yesterday several additional police transfers. Sergt. Washington Mullin, who has been at the head of the Office of Steam Boiler Inspection, was transferred to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, to do Sergeant's duty. Sergt. Frank Mangin, who has been on the police boat Patrol, has been placed at the head of the boiler inspection squad. He was in the Detective Bureau under Byrnes and became Byrnes's secretary in the Superintendent's office.

The Chief has countermanded his order of Saturday, transferring Capt. Allaire from Police Headquarters to the Madison Street Station. He has decided to keep Capt. Allaire at Headquarters to conduct police drills.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S DENIAL.

Says He Did Not Charge Police Persecution of Liquor Dealers.

President York of the Police Board has received a letter from City Magistrate Crane, in which the writer denies making the remarks reflecting on the police attributed to him in connection with certain excise arrests made by Chief Devery's men. The letter is in reply to one sent by President York asking the Magistrate to lay before the board any evidence he had to substantiate his alleged statements that saloon keepers were persecuted by the police. This is Magistrate Crane's letter:

In reply to your letter to me of September 23, in reference to the report of the Chief of Police in cases of Ernest Weiss and James Hornby, in which it is alleged that certain remarks were made by me from the bench, I wish to state that no such remarks were mentioned or spoken by me from the bench. I know nothing upon the subject whatever, nor did I ever claim to have information which was attributed to me from the language quoted by you in your communication.

Trust Company Accused of Swindling.

The police of the Church Street Station want complainants against the New York Trust Company or its managers to appear in the Centre Street Police Court this morning to help in prosecuting James A. Chapman, manager of the "company," who was arrested at the offices, 123 Liberty Street, yesterday by Detective Mooney, and held in $500 bail to answer to a charge of swindling. The "company" advertised that it would loan money anywhere on bond and mortgage. Mrs. Kessel of West Norwood, N. J., claims she gave the firm $10 to pay for appraising the property she wanted to borrow on, and has not yet obtained the loan or been able to recover the deposit. It is said that many others have similar stories to tell.

Women's Medical College's New Site.

The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, moved into its new quarters at 19 West One Hundred and First Street yesterday, and classes will begin their work to-day. The building opened yesterday will be used as a college proper, and the hospital will be erected in the adjoining lot on the east as soon as the corporation can raise sufficient money.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A HOUSE vs. A DWELLING.

Said Pope of the house of the Duke of Marlborough:

"I find by all you have been telling,
That 'tis a house and not a dwelling."

That is a distinction we wish to emphasize. In so many houses, furnishings, beautiful perhaps in themselves, are gathered until it takes a pilot to steer one successfully through a room. Of course restfulness and personal comfort—the end in all artistic furnishing—have "gone by the board."

Why have things which, instead of helping, contradict each other? Why break up a room into islands? Why not fill it with the delightful sense of spaciousness which old paintings of interiors show?

Why not visit our Decorative Department and "learn how to don't," as Brer Rabbit puts it?

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 155 WEST 19TH STREET

Preston Placed on Trial.

James K. Preston, alias Brown, who shot and killed Policeman Charles Gebhardt in Hoboken on July 26, was yesterday placed on trial in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court before Judges Lippincott and Blair. Witnesses for the prosecution testified, and the defense, which will be self-defense, will begin to-day.

Gold Imports Yesterday.

Yesterday's gold imports amounted to $618,000. The gold came to Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., the National City Bank, and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Tuesday & Wednesday
Oct. 4th & 5th.

Sale of Ribbons.

6,500 yards,

Fancy Bayadere,

Colors: White, Cream, Pink, Light Blue, Torquoise, Nile, Lavender, Violet, Reine, Royal Blue, Cardinal, Brown, Navy and Black,

2½ in. wide, 18c. per yd.
4½ " " 28c. " "
value 35c. & 45c.

7-inch,

Colors: White, Cream, Pink, Light Blue, Cardinal & Black,

48 cts.
per yard,
value 85c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS engaged so far: Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE (Piano), Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI (Soprano), Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK (Contralto), Mr. WILLY BURMESTER (Violin), Mr. EMIL SAUER (Piano), Mme. TERESA CARRENO (Piano).
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22. Sale of seats and boxes to NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 25. For PROSPECTUS apply at Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail to.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX
Commencing next Monday Evening.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Company
IN THE RIVALS.
Seats now on sale. Mr. Ward.

Food Show | Madison Square Garden
Open 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Every lady buying a ticket gets a souvenir spoon.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 8th Ave. & 42d St.
2ND SUCCESSFUL YEAR.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO., PATIENCE
Ev'gs 8:15, 25c. $1. Mats. 2:15. 1,100 res'd seats, 25c
Grand Opera Season Oct. 10, Aida, (in English.)

CASINO! LAST 9 NGTS. Last Mat. NXT. SAT. Yankee Doodle Dandy!
Engagement Extraordinary! Begin'g Nxt. Mon. Ev.
ROYAL 150 people, Orch. 40 pcs. READY
Italian NXT WK—La Boheme, Cavalleria Rus-
Op. Co. ticana, and I Pagliacci.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND.
Robert Fischer & Co., in "Naval Complications."
Chas. R. Sweet, Al. H. Wilson. Biograph, &c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evgs. at 7:45. Sat. Mat., 2.
MR RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
TURNS AWAY MONEY. The Turtle.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. nr B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Bros. BYRNE "Going to the Races."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. WED. & SAT.
THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

COLUMBUS. WEBER & FIELDS
POUSSE CAFE
Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"A BUNCH OF HITS." Hotel Topsy Turvy.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Sat.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
Closed To-night on account of the death of Mrs. Charles Hoyt. Will reopen To-morrow, Wednesday evening.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S Roaring Success, A DAY AND A NIGHT

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
NEXT WEEK
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
VIOLA ALLEN IN "THE CHRISTIAN."
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

BIJOU. LAUGHTER INCESSANT.
Evgs. at 8:20. SAM BERNARD
Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Marquis of Michigan.
Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

WALLACK'S Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE ALICE NEILSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem, Jennie Yeamans. Vivid Pictures.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 67th Annual Exhib'n
ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av.
Grand Exhibition of Prize Photographs.
Grand Display of Fruits and Flowers,
Music Afternoon and Evening.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl
SPORTING LIFE. A Hit—N. Y. Herald.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev., 8:15

14th St. Theatre, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ONE WEEK of Old-Time Minstrelsy.
Haverly's American-European Minstrels.
Next Week—"The Sign of the Cross."

MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THEA. Evenings, 25c. and 50c.
This Week—"East Lynne; or the Young Wife."

HARLEM Opera House at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2.
KELCEY-SHANNON CO.
The Moth & the Flame.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm., 50c.
3D BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
2d Day, Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
The Hurricane, The Belle Meade and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno's Band.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD 50 CENTS.

LEGAL NOTES.

REMOVAL OF DIRT FROM VACANT LOTS.—Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a judgment in favor of Amos F. Eno, in his suit for a mandatory injunction requiring Sebastian Christ and others to remove earth placed by them without authority upon plaintiff's lots. These lots, which were formerly excavated to a depth of four feet below the street level, were completely filled by the defendants to a point materially above that level, whereby the value of the lots was greatly lessened. The defendants will now be compelled to cart the earth which they have put upon these lots about three miles away, and will then be required to pay for the privilege of dumping. Justice Bischoff holds that the evidence given on behalf of the plaintiff does not justify the award of substantial pecuniary damages, no proper testimony having been given as to the rental value of these lots.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Philip A. Decker, being the owner of three adjacent buildings on East Eleventh Street, in this city, leased the upper lofts to Andrew Morton for a year ending October, 1896. The rent was paid to the end of June. On June 29 a fire occurred, destroying Morton's property and greatly injuring the premises, and, as Morton claimed, rendering them untenantable. Morton did not remove from the premises until about July 25, and Decker sued him for rent for July and August. Judgment given for the defendant was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that where demised premises are rendered untenantable by fire, and the tenant elects immediately after the fire to vacate them, but continues to occupy the premises for the reason that his stock and machinery being insured, cannot be moved until an appraisal and adjustment of the loss has been made, the tenant must pay for such use and occupation. But where the Fire Marshal, being required by statute to examine into the cause of the fire and to make a report, enters upon the premises and directs that the tenant's property be left there for a certain time, this circumstance is to be considered in determining what is a reasonable time for its removal.

NEGLIGENCE OF A FELLOW SERVANT.—Frederick Lauer and others were engaged under a contract with the State in deepening the Erie Canal in the City of Amsterdam, and had in their employ a large force of workmen, among whom was Frederick Rhodes, who was engaged in laying a retaining wall upon the north bank of the pr

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; light variable winds; cooler.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,206. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that Great Britain and Russia are about to sign an agreement giving the former preponderance in the Yang-tse Valley of China, and the latter in Manchuria. Russian and English guards have arrived at Pekin, and the natives there who recently attacked Europeans have been punished. There are rumors of a combination of the German iron trade to meet American competition. It is semi-officially asserted in Paris that the Procurator General has sent a report to the Court of Cassation which assures a revision of the Dreyfus case.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A stout man died at 8 o'clock last night in a Brooklyn-bound bridge trolley car. He could not be identified.

The American Peace Commissioners in Paris spent yesterday in conference with Major Gen. Merritt.

A snowstorm set in yesterday in North Dakota and was expected last night to develop into a small blizzard.

The Joint High Commission in session at Quebec has not, it is reported, agreed upon any of the questions at issue between the United States and Canada.

Augustus Van Wyck was formally notified last night in his Brooklyn home of his nomination for Governor, Frederick C. Schraub speaking for the committee. Judge Van Wyck replied briefly.

Justice Collins, in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday sent back a Grand Jury which which had not made certain indictments against liquor dealers and gamblers. He told the members they had no right to use discretion in the matter of indictments. An hour later the jury was discharged by Judge Strong.

Ex-Treasurer Haywood of Pennsylvania was arrested in Omaha yesterday upon the charge of being implicated with Senator Quay and others in a conspiracy to misuse the Commonwealth's funds, but was afterward released upon the request of District Attorney Graham of Philadelphia. Charles H. McKee, who is also one of the defendants, has given bail for his appearance to answer the charge.

Page 2.

The minor nominees on the Democratic State ticket were formally notified of their selection at the Hoffman House last night.

The Republican County Convention to nominate candidates for offices of the new County of Nassau met yesterday, when the ticket prepared by ex-Senator Childs was successful.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey said yesterday that he would resign the latter part of this week or early next week as Senator from Union County and as Acting Governor. This will permit the election of a new Senator from Union County to fill out the Governor's unexpired term.

Col. Roosevelt and his fellow-candidates were officially informed of their nomination yesterday at Oyster Bay by the committee to whom that duty had been delegated by the Republican State Convention. Senator Platt, who was appointed on the committee, was not present.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday demanded the resignation of Stevenson Towle, Chief Engineer of the Department of Highways. General Manager Henry of the Barber Asphalt Company declared that Gen. Collis did not show favoritism during his administration in giving out contracts for paving. He explained why prices were higher here than in other cities.

Page 3.

The battleship Illinois was successfully launched and christened with champagne by Miss Nancy Leiter yesterday at Newport News, Va.

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896 and nominated a ticket headed by Alexander B. Bruce for Governor.

It is reported in Washington that Agoncillo, the Philippine agent has been refused recognition by President McKinley. He has received his instructions from the insurgent Government at Malolos.

The first American college function in Puerto Rico took place on Sept. 25, when Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Major and Surgeon of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, and President of the Cornell University Club of this city, entertained a number of Cornell men at dinner in Ponce.

The tobacco merchants, planters, manufacturers, and exporters in Cuba are apprehensive over the new tariff which the United States Government proposes to apply, and intend to appeal to President McKinley. They claim that the tariff would be the deathblow to the industry in the island.

Page 4.

The American troops in Puerto Rico are closing in rapidly on San Juan, and the Spanish troops are embarking for Spain.

Gen. Lawton's latest health report from Santiago de Cuba shows that 1,164 soldiers are on the sick list and that 14 deaths have recently occurred.

The United States and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners held a joint session yesterday in the palace of the Colonial Government in Havana.

The transport Obdam, which left Santiago on Sunday with sick troops from Puerto Rico and a few officers from Santiago, returned to that port yesterday with her bunkers on fire.

Gen. Wheeler, testifying yesterday before the War Investigating Commission, said that Gen. Shafter had exercised the utmost effort to protect his men. He contended that Camp Wikoff was a model and exceptional in its excellence.

Gen. Wood proposes to inaugurate a system of municipal taxation in Santiago for the purpose of improving the city. His plans contemplate the building of exterior boulevards and the boring of artesian wells to insure a plentiful water supply. Gen. Garcia proposes to visit Washington to advocate Gen. Wood's scheme for disbanding the Cuban Army.

Page 5.

The woman team of the Morris County Golf Club yesterday defeated the woman team from Philadelphia, at Morristown, by a score of 26 holes to 4 holes.

Satin Slipper won the Hurricane Stakes and Banastar the Belle Meade Stakes at Morris Park yesterday. The other winners were Himtine, Manlius, White Frost, and Charentus.

Results of the National League baseball games: Philadelphia, 4; New York, 3. Boston, 4; Baltimore, 2. St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 5. Louisville, 4; Chicago, 2. Chicago, 4; Louisville, 1.

Page 6.

The Triennial Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church will open in Washington to-day.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston were received with great cordiality in Quebec.

The American Board of Missions of the Congregational Church began its annual convention yesterday in the Park Church, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Page 7.

Two children have been drowned in a flood at Fernandina, Fla. Many vessels have been driven ashore, telegraph lines are down, and the railroads are blocked.

Mrs. T. W. Keene, widow of the tragedian, has lost over $40,000 in the theatrical business at Cincinnati, her son says, and is now in this city trying to secure more capital.

It is feared at St. John's, N. F., that the Labrador mail steamer Leopard, which had a crew of eighteen and twelve passengers on board, was lost during a storm last week.

The four-masted schooner Sarah E. Palmer was lost near Charleston, S. C., Sunday morning. The Captain, the first and second mates, the steward, and four seamen were drowned.

The Court of Appeals decided that the appraised valuation of $73,615,437.08, placed upon the estate of Jay Gould for taxable purposes, was not excessive, and that the bequest of $5,000,000 to George J. Gould in payment for services to his father, was subject to the transfer tax.

Mrs. Geraldine Bailey left the Hoffman House yesterday after failing to settle the board bill, as she had agreed, for the forty-six Rough Riders who remained here at her invitation to participate in a benefit tournament. Col. Roosevelt will assist the men to their Western homes.

Page 9.

The Directors of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which was incorporated Monday with a capitalization of $25,000,000, refused yesterday again to tell of the project. Ex-Gov. Flower denied any interest in the concern.

Dr. Gatling, whose name was mentioned in connection with the alleged scheme for forming an international combination for the construction of warships, guns, and armor plate, said yesterday that he knew nothing about it. Irving M. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, characterized the story as absurd.

Page 11.

Dr. George S. Gagnon has filed a petition at Trenton to be discharged from his debts. He owes about $80,000, and has $800 to settle with.

Page 12.

The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund held their annual business meeting and dinner yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The fog continued heavy yesterday along the coast and in the bay, but a few vessels were able to leave and enter the harbor.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday again took up its work on the tax budget for 1899, and the meeting was enlivened by the comments of the Mayor on the estimates of city officials.

The medical department of Cornell University was formally opened last night with exercises in the lecture room of the college building in Bellevue Hospital grounds. President Schurman and Dr. Polk, the Dean, made addresses.

Henry Kevlin, who, with an accomplice, is alleged to have secured thousands of dollars by forged checks from French & Ward, his employers, surrendered himself yesterday in French & Ward's office after an absence from the city of five years.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Clearing House Association, officers for the year were elected and the report of Manager Sherer read. James T. Woodward was elected President. He was highly complimented by J. Edward Simmons, the retiring President.

Judson Crossman, Jr., of 266 Division Avenue, Williamsburg, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital under peculiar circumstances. It is said that he bled to death as the result of the bursting of an artery while he was having some teeth extracted a week ago.

Richard Smith, a woodchopper, of Lewis County, N. Y., has come to Bellevue to have his monstrous nose cut down to ordinary size. Dr. George E. Maurer, an army surgeon, met him in the Adirondacks and persuaded him to seek surgical attention in New York. Smith's nose is painful only to the eye.

Funeral services for the Rev. Dr. John Hall were held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished throng. The Moderator of the General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, and the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton pronounced eulogies. The interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery this morning.

The Tradesmen's National Bank did no business yesterday and a National Bank Examiner took charge. A Clearing House committee, after an examination of the bank's affairs on Monday night, reported that the institution's capital had been impaired. The suspension had been expected, as the bank was believed to be involved by the depression in the wool trade.

An angry crowd in West Thirtieth Street gave a severe beating yesterday afternoon to Thomas McIntyre, a janitor, while Joseph Byrnes, a wife-beater whom the crowd sought, escaped through an alley. The police caught Byrnes and rescued the janitor from the crowd. His jaw had been broken by a kick. Mrs. Byrnes's skull had been broken by her husband with a hammer.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.

DREYFUS REVISION ASSURED.

The Procurator General Said to Have Sent a Favorable Report to the Court of Cassation.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—It is semi-officially asserted that M. Manau, the Procurator General, has sent a report to the Court of Cassation which assures a revision of the Dreyfus case.

An Estate for Emperor William.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—A great landed proprietor in Western Prussia named Birkner has presented to Emperor William, who has signified his acceptance, the splendid manor house and Cadinen estate of 5,000 acres. The estate is especially valuable for its shooting preserves.

ELOPED ON HER WEDDING DAY.

Illinois Girl Forsakes Her Home for an Old Sweetheart.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—William Christman of this city lost a bride because he was not up as early in the morning as was his rival, H. W. Ross of Louisville, Ky.

Christman was considered by the parents of Miss Jeanette Bennett as their prospective son-in-law, and it was expected the couple would be married to-day. Ross, who formerly lived here and had been the accepted lover of Miss Bennett, heard of the contemplated wedding while he was in Kentucky, and wrote the young woman, urging his old love and begged her to meet him in St. Louis.

Without waiting to hear what the result of his letter would be, Ross went to the Missouri city, and when he arrived there he found a telegram from Miss Bennett saying she could not come. Undaunted by this setback, Ross boarded the first train for Springfield, and was here early this morning to press his suit. His eloquence won, and the couple left for Petersburg to escape the ire of the young woman's parents. It is believed they were married in the Menard County town this afternoon.

Miss Bennett is a daughter of J. M. Bennett, a prominent merchant, and Ross is a photographer.

DROPPED DEAD IN BRIDGE CAR.

Stout Man Expires Suddenly and Cannot Be Identified.

While a Gates Avenue trolley car was crossing the Brooklyn Bridge about 8 o'clock last night bound for Brooklyn, one of the men passengers threw up his hands and fell back on his seat dead. At the Brooklyn terminal Bridge Policeman Lunny carried the body to the waiting room, and it was then taken to the Bridge Police Station.

There was nothing by which the dead man might be identified. He was a man of about 260 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches tall, with gray hair and mustache. The coat and vest were dark, and the trousers were dark-striped. A gold watch and a few pennies were in the pockets.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK

A Day in Conference with Major Gen. Merritt on the Question of the Philippines.

AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES

President McKinley Thanks President Faure for Various Courtesies, and the Latter Sends a Cordial Reply to Washington.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The American Peace Commissioners determined to devote to-day's session to a conference with Major Gen. Merritt, who arrived at the offices of the commission at 10 o'clock, just as the Commissioners were convening. The session began at 10 o'clock, and lasted until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Merritt detailed to the Commissioners his personal views and those of Admiral Dewey regarding the physical, geographical, moral, and political conditions prevailing in the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Merritt's exposition of his personal views and judgment about the Philippine Islands was not finished to-day. He will meet the commission again to-morrow, when he will continue to discharge his errand here.

President Montero Rios of the Spanish Commission and his colleagues were busy to-day with telegraphic and other correspondence. Señor Rios denied himself to all callers.

A newspaper, Le Petit Bleu, this morning declares it has authority for the statement that it has been decided that "an adjustment relative to Cuba will be first discussed at the next meeting, owing to incidents which have recently taken place in the Philippine Islands." The same newspaper remarks that Señor Rios yesterday "bought three copies of a work on international law by one of our most eminent jurists." The Petit Bleu does not accept the view that the work of the commissions will be concluded before December, but expresses the belief that it will require a longer time.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, will give a dinner in honor of the American Commission to-morrow afternoon, and next week Gen. Porter will give a dinner in honor of both commissions at the United States Embassy.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners were received this afternoon at 4 o'clock by President Faure, at the Elysée Palace. The members of the Spanish Commission were presented by the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo, and Señor Rios expressed the gratification of the commission at meeting the President of France.

At 4:45 P. M., immediately following the reception of the Spaniards, the members of the American Peace Commission were received by President Faure at the Elysée Palace. Gen. Porter met the Commissioners on the steps of the Court of Honor, and they proceeded to the grand salon. President Faure, surrounded by a few members of his official household, received Gen. Porter, who presented Judge Day and the other members of the United States Commission in turn, after which Judge Day presented to President Faure a cable message from President McKinley. It was dated Sept. 30, and was addressed to "His Excellency M. Faure, President of the Republic," and was signed "William McKinley, President of the United States." It read as follows:

"On this occasion, when the commissions of the United States and Spain are about to assemble at the capital of France to negotiate peace, and when the representatives of this Government are receiving the hospitality and good-will of the republic, I beg to tender you my most friendly personal greeting and the assurances of my grateful appreciation of your kind courtesies to the American Commissioners."

President Faure, in replying, very courteously expressed his appreciation of the cordial sentiments uttered and heartily reciprocated them. He further remarked that everything possible would be done for the comfort of the Commissioners, and concluded by saying: "As the name of Lafayette is held dear in the United States, so is the name of Washington revered in France." The President then added that he would immediately transmit directly to President McKinley his reply to the latter's cordial message, which was as follows:

"I have had great pleasure in receiving the American Plenipotentiaries to the Hispano-American Peace Commission. During the course of an audience, Mr. Day read the telegram which you so graciously sent me. I am very much touched by the sentiments which your Excellency has been kind enough to express, and I heartily thank you for them. I hope the American Commissioners will have kind recollections of their sojourn in Paris, which I shall try to render agreeable to them, and I sincerely hope for a happy termination of the pacific work of the commission."

La Patrie this evening prints an interview said to have been had with Gen. Rafael Cerero y Saenz of the Spanish Peace Commission, in which he is represented as saying:

"Peace between Spain and the United States will complicate all the Eastern questions. The day upon which the preliminaries are signed the first chapter in the new history of Europe will be commenced, as the United States henceforth will play a preponderant rôle in events of which different parts of the world will be the theatre.

"It has been pretended that Spain wanted war, or, at least, allowed herself to be dragged into it. This is a mistake, since the United States have long coveted our colonies. They introduced separatist and autonomic ideas into Cuba—ideas which were not shared by a majority of the inhabitants of the island. Influences of all kinds have been brought into play to excite risings; and hence ensued a war the consequences of which may be so prejudicial to ourselves and may affect all European interests.

"The North Americans, on their side, will be compelled to create at once the naval forces demanded by the situation brought about by events. The stronger the United States are the more their friendship will be sought after, and the more also their rivalry will be feared by all European nations.

"Look at the extreme Orient, where France, Russia, Germany, and England are powerful rivals. If the Americans install themselves in the Philippines, the situation will be greatly modified; and they will not hesitate to seek the friendship of Japan and England, to the detriment of all other nations. This will be for America a truly privileged situation, but the diplomatic rôle will be rendered proportionately more difficult."

Only 5 Hours to Washington: Leave New York 1 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 5:08 P. M., Washington 6 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Adv.

NEWPORT PERSONAL TAXES.

Assessments on Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet Add to the City's Income.

NEWPORT, Oct. 4.—The taxing of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet for the first time here on personal property adds not a little to the income of Newport's treasury. Commodore Gerry pays taxes on $150,000 and Mr. Goelet on $250,000 of personal property, besides their real estate taxes. Among the cottagers who are paying personal taxes here are:

Taxepayers.	Assessment.
Oliver H. P. Belmont	$25,000
Harold Brown	10,000
John Nicholas Brown	10,000
Robert M. Cusning	100,000
Thomas F. Cushing	100,000
Theodore M. Davis	25,000
F. S. Grand d'Hautville	25,000
F. S. G. d'Hautville, Jr.	500
Arthur B. Emmons	2,500
Daniel B. Fearing	10,000
Elizabeth A. Gammell, deceased	10,000
Harriet Gammell	90,000
George R. Fearing	15,000
William Grosvenor	10,000
Rosa Grosvenor, Trustee	10,200
Anna F. Hunter	45,200
Augustus Jay	10,000
Mary R. Kane	15,000
Annie E., wife of David King	100,000
George Gordon King	34,000
Le Roy King, deceased	35,000
Mary A. King	110,000
Mary Le Roy King	35,000
Estate of William H. King	118,000
Henry Ledyard, deceased	50,000
Louis A. Lorillard	15,000
Helen F. Mahoney	10,000
John H. Mahoney	2,500
Ellen F. Mason	50,000
Louis B. McCagg, Trustee	11,000
Gordon McKay	50,000
Edwin D. Morgan	50,000
Charlotte B. L. Noyes, guardian	15,000
Walden Pell, deceased	5,000
Lucie F. Post	10,000
Henry A. Rice	35,000
W. C. Rives, deceased, and wife	25,000
James A. Swan	5,000
Frederick Sheldon and wife	25,000
W. Watts Sherman	10,000
P. S. Taggart	15,000
W. K. Thorn, deceased, and wife	40,000
William R. Travers	10,000
Joseph Tuckerman	20,000
James J. Van Alen	50,000
Charles G. Weld	11,000
William G. Weld	10,000
William G. Weld, deceased	100,000
George Peabody Wetmore	275,000
E. Gertrude Wildes	4,000
Sarah T. Zabriskie	25,000

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Slender Prospect of a Settlement of Questions Pending Between America and Canada.

QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—Several of the sub-committees of the International Commission have met to-day, and to-night rumors are flying about that several questions have been settled and that final reports have been made to the joint commission.

Among other things, the story is told that the Alaskan boundary question has been settled, and that the report has been turned over to the joint commission. From official sources it is known that this report is untrue. In fact, it is known that the commission has not yet arrived at an understanding upon any one of the important questions.

At present there is little probability that there will be any definite adjustment of any of the questions prior to the adjournment. To-morrow an official announcement will probably be made as to when the conference will adjourn and where it will next meet.

INCENDIARIES TIED THE BELL.

Fourteen Business Houses Burned at Lowell, Ind.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 4.—Incendiaries tied the fire bell down so that it would not ring, and set fire to the town of Lowell, this county, early this morning, and in three hours fourteen business houses were destroyed. The town had no fire protection, and this fact, coupled with the bell being tied, so that assistance could not be called, made it impossible to prevent the spread of the flames. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with little or no insurance.

Among the buildings burned were the Nichols Opera House, the Viant Building, Waters's drug store, the Post Office, Hayward's studio, and The Record printing office.

LEITER FAMILY TO MOVE.

Will Occupy Mrs. George Middleton's Handsome Chicago House This Winter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—On Oct. 15 L. Z. Leiter and his family will desert the old house at 4 Tower Court and move into one of the great palaces of Michigan Boulevard, the residence of Mrs. George Middleton, who will go to the Pacific Coast for the Winter in search of health.

It is understood that the Leiter family intends to entertain on a lavish scale during the coming Winter season, and that, in casting about for a suitable residence, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter found this boulevard palace on the market for sale or lease, and secured it until June next, with the privilege of three years more, at a yearly rental of about $15,000. This is said to be reasonable, as the property is valued at $200,000.

The Leiters take the house, furnished just as it is, from top floor to kitchen, with the exception of the books in the library. The house contains twenty-two rooms, including magnificent drawing rooms, sumptuously furnished; dining and breakfast rooms, music room, billiard room, library, and grand ballroom, the whole being lighted by one of the largest private electrical plants in the city. Mrs. Middleton was a liberal purchaser of art works in Europe for a number of years, and her entire collection will remain on walls, mantels, tables, and floors for the Leiter family and guests to enjoy.

It is possible that the Leiters will buy the place and make it their Chicago home.

New Animals for Chicago's Park.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—"Chicago is to have one of the finest collections of animals in America unless our plans miscarry," said one of the Lincoln Park Commissioners to-day. The first addition to the present "Zoo" is to be a number of animals from the Hagenbeck show of World's Fair fame. There will be one of the finest elephants that ever delighted the heart and swallowed the peanuts of the Chicago small boy, a pair of giraffes with necks like exaggerated barber poles, a leopard, a jaguar, six ostriches, and eighteen monkeys. These will be put in various places in the park, and, with the rare animals and birds already there, will furnish the Park Commissioners assert, one of the most important of the educational features of the city.

Big Deal in Oil Lands May Be Effected

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 4.—The oil deal by which Palmer Brothers and other dealers will dispose of $3,000,000 worth of oil lands is likely to be closed. At a meeting here to-day the representatives of the English syndicate and the producers came to a satisfactory agreement, and though both sides refuse to talk much on the subject, enough was said to indicate that the coming trip to London of one of the representatives is for the purpose of finally closing the deal so far as the syndicate is concerned.

AN ISLAND SWEPT AWAY

From Twenty to Fifty People Said to Have Lost Their Lives in Georgia.

FOUR DEATHS AT BRUNSWICK

Record of Calamities from the Southern Storm Grows in Magnitude—Work of the Elements at Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 4.—Complete details from Brunswick and surrounding country are impossible, because of the prostration of the telegraph and telephone systems.

Campbell Island, twelve miles from Darien, on the Altamaha River, is said to be completely swept away, and only three persons succeeded in getting off.

There is no definite information as to the population of the island, and estimates of the number supposed to have perished there range from 20 to 50. The population was made up wholly of colored truck growers.

Four deaths are now reported from Brunswick. The damage to property there is estimated at $500,000.

News from the outlying islands is not obtainable. The Norwegian bark Louise, the schooner Blanch Hopkins, the schooner Aaron Shepard, the schooner Henry L. Martin, and the pilotboats E. B. Jordan and Gracie are ashore.

The pilotboat Pride sank at her dock. The steamer Egmont went across the marsh to Crispen Island, and her bow is sticking up in a tree. There are no docks left at Darien.

EIGHT MEN DROWNED.

Four-Masted Schooner Sarah E. Palmer Lost Seven Miles South of Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 4.—The four-masted schooner Sarah E. Palmer, Capt. Whittier, with phosphate rock, from Charlotte Harbor to Cartaret, N. J., was lost Sunday morning off Stone Inlet, seven miles south of Charleston, and eight men were drowned. The list of victims is as follows: Capt. Whittier, First Mate Briggs, Second Mate McDonald, Steward Pat Healey, Thomas Feberate, Walter Stancliffe, Joe Meyers, and James Roe, all seamen.

The Palmer ran into the storm off the Bahamas, and sprang a leak when five days out. The pumps were kept working. She lost her anchor Saturday night. When she was half full of water, Sunday morning, the full force of the storm struck her, and her superstructure was washed away. Her crew took to the rigging, where they remained until Sunday morning, when they tried to take to the boats. One boat was smashed and one sunk. The Captain and two negro seamen floated on a reefing plank. The Captain was washed away three times, finally sinking. The negroes were washed ashore at Edisto Island, and were brougnt to Charleston this morning.

The Palmer was one of the largest schooners in the coasting trade, and was a collier for the Government in Guantanamo Bay.

THE STORM AT FERNANDINA.

Two Children Drowned, Vessels Beached, Railroads Blocked, and a Quarantine Station Wrecked.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 4.—A dispatch by the tug H. M. C. Smith to The Morning News states that two children have been drowned at Fernandina, Fla. Water flooded a big portion of the city and sent many vessels high and dry on the beach. Telegraph systems are prostrated and railroads have suspended operations.

A family of mother, father, and three children were in their house when the tide carried it away. One of the boys undertook to save his baby brother, but was unable to reach shore, being forced to drop the child. The father was rescued from a tree and the mother drifted ashore.

The members of the crew at the quarantine station were rescued from a life raft, the station being entirely destroyed.

The Smith brings the first news of Fernandina's experience to the outside world. No estimate of the damage is attempted.

MAY SAVE THE VIZCAYA.

Naval Constructor Hobson Thinks that Success Is Probable.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 4.—Naval Constructor Hobson is taking the guns of the Vizcaya to Guantanamo, after which he will return to the scene of the wreck and endeavor to raise the vessel. He thinks it probable that he will succeed.

GOV. VOORHEES WILL RESIGN.

This Will Permit Election of a New Senator from Union County.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Gov. Voorhees said to-day that he would resign the latter part of this week or early next week as Senator from Union County and as Acting Governor, the resignations to go into effect at once. This is to permit the election of a new Senator in Union County this Fall to fill out the Acting Governor's unexpired term of one year.

This will make Speaker Watkins Acting Governor until the Legislature meets in January.

SNOWSTORM IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Small Blizzard May Develop, and Fears for the Crops Are Felt.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 4.—Snow began falling throughout the Northeastern part of the State at an early hour this morning, and still continues with no signs of abatement. The thermometer has already sunk several degrees and is still falling. The wind is rising and fears are entertained that the storm may develop into an incipient blizzard.

About one-fourth of the wheat in this section is still standing unthrashed in shock, and it is feared that if the storm continues very long it will be ruined.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—Dispatches from Hallock and Stephen, in Northwestern Minnesota, report the first snowstorm of the season.

Trenton Baptist Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—At the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Trenton Baptist Association in this city to-day, it was decided to divide the association. The association embraces forty-five churches, extending from Trenton to the seashore. It was decided to place the seashore churches in a separate association, to be called the Monmouth Association.

A GRAND JURY SENT BACK.

Justice Collins of New Jersey Says Indictments Are Not a Matter of Discretion.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 4.—When the present term of court opened here last month, Justice Gilbert Collins, of the Supreme Court Bench, made particular mention in his charge to the Grand Jury of alleged violations of the liquor law, and of the discovery of nickel-in-the-slot gambling devices in various stores in New Brunswick. To-day when the jury presented its indictments, but failed to return any against the offenders mentioned, the Justice expressed surprise, and said:

I cannot assume that you have deliberately violated your oaths. I am unwilling to believe that. The Grand Jury gets an opinion sometimes that indictments are a matter of discretion, and that they are not compelled to find them unless they so desire. That is a mistake. You have no discretion. You are bound by the law and by your oaths. You cannot refuse to hear evidence that the prosecutor has brought before you. It is the right and duty of the prosecutor to be present and lay such evidence before you.

There has been submitted to the court the character of the evidence to be laid before you in these cases, and that evidence warrants an indictment. You may have thought that it did not. It did. We can't afford to let lawbreaking go unpunished. The proof was clear that some men have been selling liquor in the county, although they had no license at all. One of the men had pleaded guilty to a similar charge last term, and had offended again.

The Court said it had no desire to persecute the members, but that it could not think of discharging them until they had fully performed their duty. He then requested them to retire and continue their deliberations until they had discharged their duty.

Cornelius Convery of Perth Amboy and Dr. Maas of this city, endeavored to persuade the Court that they had conscientiously performed their duty and had voted almost unanimously on all questions, and that they could not change their views if they staid out until doomsday, but they failed to alter the Justice's decision.

The jury returned to the session room, and after a consultation sent word to Judge Woodbridge Strong of the Court of Comman Pleas that they would like to be relieved from further duty. Judge Strong received the jurors within an hour after Justice Collins had sent them back and discharged them with no other comment than the perfunctory thanks of the Court.

Justice Collins had left town before this was done. Judge Strong could not be seen to give his reasons for discharging the jury. Both Judges are Republicans.

THE CHARGE AGAINST QUAY.

Ex-Treasurer Haywood, Arrested in Omaha, Is Afterward Released—Mr. McKee Gives Bail.

OMAHA, Oct. 4.—Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, was arrested here to-day upon the charge of being implicated with Senator Quay and others in a conspiracy to misuse the Commonwealth's funds, but has been released from police custody. The telegram authorizing his release read: "Release Haywood and let him come home at once." It was signed "G. S. Graham, District Attorney."

Chief of Police White carried the news of his release to Mr. Haywood personally. Mr. Haywood will probably not leave for Philadelphia until after the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities. In addition to seeing the ceremonies he desires to spend a few days at the Exposition.

Mr. Haywood said the orders for his arrest dumfounded him. He said he could not figure out in any manner how he could be implicated in the affair, as he had no connection whatever with the People's Bank of Philadelphia at the time of, or prior to, its failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 4.—Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg, who, together with Senator Quay, Richard Quay, and Benjamin J. Haywood, is charged with conspiracy to use the public moneys of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for speculating purposes, came to this city to-day and gave himself up. He was released on $5,000 bail, P. A. B. Widener of this city becoming surety. He refused to discuss his arrest.

Justice Magee Annoyed.

Justice and Mrs. Christopher Magee of Pittsburg, Penn., and their son Walter are now at the Hotel Empire, where they arrived last Friday. Justice Magee was annoyed yesterday by the cards of newsgatherers, who were laboring under the impression that he was Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg, or some relative of his. McKee is one of the men for whom warrants have been issued for alleged misuse of Pennsylvania State funds, Senator Quay being the most prominent of the persons accused. Justice Magee is a Democrat. He said last night that he knew nothing of C. H. McKee's whereabouts.

WOULD NOT EAT WITH NEGROES.

Governor and Mrs. Stephens of Missouri Changed Their Seats.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—Gov. and Mrs. Stephens have returned from the East. An incident occurred coming west that politicians are talking about. The Governor and his wife had just taken seats in the dining car, when a negro, accompanied by a woman, came and sat down opposite them. The Governor glanced around for a moment and then, speaking low to Mrs. Stephens, arose and the two took seats at another table.

The negro was Irving Jones, a colored comedian and author and composer of songs. The woman was his wife. According to other occupants of the car, the comedian and his wife did not seem to notice the act of the Governor and his wife.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Rain has fallen from the east side of the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and has remained stationary elsewhere. The pressure is high off the Middle Atlantic Coast and in the northern plateau region. Showers may be expected in the Atlantic States and in the lower lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	51	69	72
6 A. M.	48	70	73
9 A. M.	53	73	75
12 M.	63	74	77
4 P. M.	64	76	78
6 P. M.	59	74	76
9 P. M.	57	72	75
12 P. M.	54	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¼
Weather Bureau	72⅝
Corresponding date 1897	56⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	61

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees, at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

JUDGE VAN WYCK NOTIFIED

The Candidate Receives the Committee in His Brooklyn Home.

OTHER NOMINEES WERE THERE

Frederick C. Schraub Spoke for the Committee and Van Wyck Responded Briefly.

In the plain little study in his house, at 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Augustus Van Wyck was last night notified of his nomination for Governor, and in a short and simple speech he accepted it. It was at the candidate's own request that the notification was made in this unostentatious way. The whole ceremony was over in ten minutes.

It was about 9:30 o'clock when the carriages containing the Notification Committee and Mr. Van Wyck's associates on the State ticket drew up in front of the house. The committee and the State candidates were ushered into the study, which is on the first floor, and a moment later Mr. Van Wyck came down stairs and joined them. The doors leading into the parlor were thrown open, so that the reporters waiting there might hear the addresses. They were the only audience.

Mr. Van Wyck stood with one hand resting on the table and his eyes cast down while Frederick C. Schraub, the Chairman of the committee, made the address of notification. Ranged in a semi-circle around the table were the State candidates and the members of the committee. The candidates present were Elliot Danforth, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor; George W. Batten, for Secretary of State; Elliott B. Norris, for State Treasurer, and Martin Schenck, for State Engineer. The committee consisted of Frederick C. Schraub, Chairman; Perry Belmont, John F. Carroll, John Whalen, A. A. McLean, Thomas H. Dowden, Charles L. Bulger, Col. John F. Gaynor, J. J. Kennedy, Frank Campbell, and John W. Weber.

Mr. Schraub addressed Mr. Van Wyck as follows:

Honored Sir: On behalf of the Committee of Notification, and in obedience to the action of the great Democratic Convention lately assembled at Syracuse, I come with these gentlemen to-night to extend to you the highest honor that can come to the citizen of the State, the right to stand as the champion of the people in the most momentous battle in the history of this Commonwealth, to bear the banner of Democracy in their cause, to restore the administration of their affairs to that party which in the past, under distinguished Governors of its choice—Marcy, Wright, Seymour, Tilden, Cleveland, Hill, and Flower—has given to the world the highest exemplification of Democratic statesmanship in their respective administrations.

Never was a more representative convention assembled in the State than that mighty body whose message we bear. For two momentous days and nights in a spirit of friendly rivalry, but with a single purpose in view, it sought to name a candidate who should embody in himself the highest tenets of Democracy, who should combine with a spotless private life a record of work well done in the cause of the people, of mature years, and of ripe judgment, knowing the needs of the common people, sympathizing with their wants, a taxpayer himself, and appreciating the struggles of the agriculturists and tillers of the soil, and of honest labor everywhere. Need I tell you how one honored name after another was discussed, until at last the lot fell upon you? So fitting was the choice that at once argument, contention, and strife ceased, and from that mighty host came as with one voice the verdict: Thou art the man.

Your love of Democracy, your spotless private life, and your eminent judicial career mark you an ideal leader in this fight. The affairs of the people of the State have been scandalously maladministered during the past four years by the Republican Party. It seeks to escape from its odious record by hiding behind a candidate whose record in the war was honorable, but who, alas, in public life has shown that he has no sympathy with the toiling masses and the honest taxpayers who will decide this momentous issue.

Here in your own home, among associations hallowed and sacred, in this city of your

quarters in Brooklyn or Manhattan, and replied:

"I don't expect, when the campaign is in full swing, to be in any one place long enough to have headquarters anywhere."

OTHER NOMINEES INFORMED.

Were Notified at the Hoffman House—Mr. Danforth's Speech.

The Democratic Notification Committee proceeded last night from Augustus Van Wyck's home in Brooklyn to the Hoffman House, where candidates Danforth, Batten, Norris, and Schenck were officially told that they had been selected. Chairman Schraub made the notification address.

"We have just come from Brooklyn," he said, "and I am happy to say that our candidate for Governor heartily and unqualifiedly accepts the nomination and says he believes our cause will win the fight, into which he enters with his whole heart and might. And now, Mr. Danforth and the other candidates, I desire to notify you of your nominations by the Syracuse Convention and to say to you that the omens this year are of victory. The star of the Democracy is in the ascendant, and I believe that in this campaign we will follow the flag of the Democracy to victory."

There was a liberal amount of applause as Mr. Danforth arose to read his speech of acceptance. He said:

We must make this a campaign of sense, not of sentiment. We must redeem the State of New York from Republican misrule. We must restore the State to the honest, simple, and economical methods of the administration of Democratic Governors. We must place the duty of citizenship higher than the duty of partisanship, and we must not let the people's rights be sacrificed for the mere spoils of party victory.

Recognizing no master but the people's will, believing that the Democratic Party represents the people, fully aware of the high responsibilities of the office for which I have been nominated, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge my public duties if elected.

Mr. Chairman: In obedience to the wishes of the Democratic Party as expressed by its representatives in the State Convention, I accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. The nomination I did not seek, but it is one which, coming as it did, spontaneously and unanimously, from the representatives of the Democratic Party, I deem it my duty to accept.

The Democratic Party is to-day, as it has ever been, the party of the people. It stands for popular rights, local self-government, and an honest and economical administration of public business. It stands in opposition to that Republicanism which has now become synonymous with arbitrary government and gross maladministration of public affairs in this great State.

Mr. Chairman, the face of the Democratic Party is turned toward the light. We seek only the prosperity, the self-sovereignty of the whole people. The unwise and wicked legislation of the Republican Party must be undone. Local self-government must be restored in every city and in every hamlet. Personal liberty must be respected. Public education must be promoted, and for every child there must be a seat in a public school. Laws that pander to vice must be repealed, and laws that give liberty to the good citizens must be enacted. Such is the mission of the Democratic Party of New York. And to the accomplishment of these high aims, in accepting this nomination, I shall devote my best energies.

Then George W. Batten, candidate for Secretary of State, was called on. "I accept the office, and I thank you for the same," was all he said.

Elliot P. Norris, the candidate for State Treasurer, after remarking that he was no speechmaker, also "accepted the office."

Martin Schenck, candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, said that he would promise the people the same good and zealous administration of his office as had marked it when he was the incumbent before, and then candidates and committee went to the Democratic Club.

Chairman Schraub announced that Thomas F. Conway, the candidate for Attorney General, and Edward S. Atwater, who will run for Controller, had been kept away by illness, but that their acceptances would be forthcoming.

MR. SCHRAUB ON THE ISSUES.

Frederick C. Schraub, who was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and who made the notification speech at Justice Van Wyck's home last night, arrived in the city early in the day and reported at the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, in the Hoffman House. Mr. Schraub had much to say about the political situation up the State. He said that, except along the line of the canal, there would be very little realignment of the parties. He thought the parties would stand practically as they have stood for the last two or three years.

"If Roosevelt had gone before the people immediately after San Juan," he said, "he might have been elected. But there was no election then. Now the people have had time to consider and weigh the real issues, which are not whether Roosevelt was a good soldier or a poor one, but whether the Republicans or Democrats can give the State the better administration. By Nov. 8 the voters will get over the war flurry, and be in the right mood to pass upon practical instead of sentimental issues. Our people cannot be carried away by a mutiny of sentiment. We have got beyond that stage.

"The battle will be fought out here, in Greater New York. Here is the only doubtful place. We shall poll the usual vote up the State, and New York City must decide the issue. I don't know how the Rough Rider business will do here, but I know it won't cut any figure in the vote in the rural districts."

Mr. Schraub, in speaking of the local campaign, told a story of how Col. John Jacob Astor had worked up a Presidential boom in Atlanta for Gov. Levi P. Morton.

"Is the man they are going to run against Col. Astor richly endowed in this world's goods?" he asked. "He is supposed to have a stout fortune," replied a member of the committee. "It is Jefferson M. Levy."

"Well, Mr. Levy may have to use up some of his wealth. 'Jack' Astor has a liberal hand when it comes to making a show for himself. When Gov. Morton went to Atlanta to attend the exposition, Col. Astor went with us. I accompanied the party, as I had been left over in the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. As we drew near Atlanta I learned that no arrangements had been made to give the Governor a big reception, and those of us who were the only Democrats on the trip agreed to start the Republicans to work in getting up one. I proposed giving $100 toward the scheme. The ten other Democrats also chipped in $100 each.

"This started Charley Hackett, who said: 'There are some rich fellows in the car ahead; let me confer with them.'

"After a while he came back and laid on the table in the dining car Mr. Astor's check for $2,500. He said that when he proposed the scheme Mr. Astor asked him how much money was needed. Hackett said he thought $1,800 or $1,200 would do.

"'I hardly think that is enough to do the thing in appropriate style,' said Mr. Astor.

"'We could spend $2,000 to good purpose,' ventured Mr. Hackett.

"Mr. Astor called his secretary. 'Please draw my check for $2,500,' he drawled out; and Hackett brought it to us in triumph.

"You ought to have seen Atlanta when we struck it. There was a carriage for each one of the thirty-six of us, and a brass band at every corner, and skyrockets so bright you could read a paper by them.

"I am afraid that Mr. Levy will have to part with some of his fortune."

SENATOR GRADY'S ABSENCE.

Considerable comment has been caused at the Democratic Club and at Tammany Hall by the long absence of Senator Thomas F. Grady. It was said last night by members of the club that Mr. Grady had not been seen about the club for nearly three weeks. This is considered the more remarkable because Mr. Grady has apartments at the new headquarters.

The absence of this public spokesman of Tammany was not only commented on at the convention, but, according to the leaders, was sorely felt. It is even said that the control of the Committee on Credentials was due to Tammany's not having a ready and effective talker on the floor, and that Mr. Grady's presence might have stayed the attack of ex-Senator Hill and sustained the prestige of Mr. Croker. It is said also that Mr. Croker wanted Senator Grady to second the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck and was very much disappointed when the orator did not appear.

These disappointments, it is reported, have irritated the Tammany leaders, and they intend to show their displeasure in an unmistakable way. It is intimated that the Senator will not be renominated, and that he will not be appointed Corporation Counsel should Mr. Whalen be elected to the Supreme Bench.

At the Democratic Club last night, no confirmation of these reports could be obtained, beyond the fact that Tammany was displeased by Mr. Grady's staying away from the convention and from the councils of the party when he was needed. Many of the leaders expressed the belief, however, that he would be renominated for the Senate from the Thirteenth District. It is said that he was left off the State Committee partly because he was not at the convention and partly because he expressed no desire to remain on it. His successor on the committee is James W. Boyle.

Wyoming County Democrats United.

WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Democrats of Wyoming County held their convention at the Court House to-day. The different factions were all united. The Chairman said that Clevelandites and Hillites had fought fourteen years, and now these divisions were all swept away to carry the up-country districts this Fall and put the Empire State back in the Democratic fold. The following nominations were made: Member of Assembly—John E. Mason of Java; County Judge and Surrogate—Frank W. Brown of Warsaw; Coroner—Dr. Ferdinand Fromholzer of Sheldon; Superintendent of the Poor—Samuel Morse of Arcade.

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 4.—The State Convention of colored Democrats met in the City Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. Mayor James K. McGuire delivered an address of welcome, to which John J. Bell, Jr., of New York responded. James H. Ross of Buffalo was selected as temporary Chairman.

A resolution was adopted eulogizing the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored regiments, for their gallantry before Santiago. After appointing committees, the convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

In the afternoon session Dr. J. E. W. Thompson of New York was elected permanent Chairman. A platform was adopted which indorses the Democratic platform adopted at last week's convention. It also denounces President McKinley and the War Department for not giving the colored troops better treatment in the war. A resolution was adopted indorsing Augustus Van Wyck as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

It was decided to name the organization the United Colored Democracy of New York State, and the Campaign Committee was authorized to appoint a State Committee composed of one representative from each county. The following officers were elected: President—A. Lincoln Meyers of Onondaga; First Vice President—James A. Ross of Erie; Second Vice President—Thomas H. Diggs of Albany; Recording Secretary—William R. Johnson of Kings; Corresponding Secretary—H. J. Edwards of New York; Financial Secretary—Andrew Kelly of Rensselaer; Treasurer—William E. Gross of Kings.

Rough Rider for Senator.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Democrats of the Twenty-third District, Orange and Rockland Counties, to-day nominated for State Senator William Quaid of this city, who was a member of Troop K, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, in Cuba. He is twenty-two years old.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS MAKE UP

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 4.—The voters in all of the towns of the State had the first political test to-day of the Goebel election law, passed by the late Legislature and denounced by the Republicans as a force bill in the registration that precedes the election. The registration officers are also officers of election, and while the election machinery is controlled by the Democrats, there are no complaints of the working of the law or of unfairness on the part of the officers. The result of the registration is a big falling off in the aggregate from that of 1896-7.

One of the most significant features of the day was that both gold and silver Democrats as a rule registered as plain Democrats, without the distinction "gold Democrats," "National Democrats," "Bryan Democrats," and other terms which obtained in the campaigns of 1896 and 1897. United States Senator Lindsay, the head of the Palmer and Buckner organization, was one of those who affiliated for the first time, since 1895 with the regular organization, and the number of those retaining affiliation with the "National" prefix will not reach more than a few hundred in the State.

The registration in Louisville will continue for two days more, and there will be supplemental registration in some other places. The net result of the day is largely favorable to the Democrats.

OPPOSITION TO McDONALD.

Many Members of the Silver Party, It is Said, Will Not Support Him.

If rumors heard in Brooklyn yesterday have any strong foundation, the candidacy of H. M. McDonald for Governor on the Chicago platform ticket is likely to meet opposition among the followers of his own party. A great many voters who loyally supported Bryan in 1896 and Henry George during the municipal campaign of last year will, it is said, give the McDonald ticket only lukewarm support this year, or vote the regular Democratic ticket.

This opposition has recently developed principally among the labor element, one of the leaders of which is A. J. Boulton, who has been a strong Bryan sympathizer. For some reason Mr. Boulton, so one of his friends said yesterday, "wants none of McDonald," but it remains to be seen just how strong this opposition will develop and how effectually he and others control the labor element. Mr. Boulton could not be found last night.

Many of the silver Democrats think it is a mistake that a man hitherto so obscure in politics should be selected for so important an office. Mr. McDonald, they say, is an unknown element to a great majority of the Chicago platform men throughout the State, and they contend that a man of at least more prominence should have been selected. Not a few voters have charged that the candidate was seeking self-aggrandizement when he consented to "step into the breach," following Henry George's declination.

Ezra A. Tuttle, who takes Ole F. Snyder's place on the ticket as candidate for Attorney General, came to Mr. McDonald's defense last night. "Mr. McDonald," said he, "is a fit and sure, actuated only by the best of motives. He wants to see the principles of the platform spread and take root with the mass of voters. Personally, he would rather not head the ticket, but he feels that as the period before the election is short, the party cannot afford to waste more time in looking for candidates and feel the same way. I would rather not be on the ticket. It is a thankless position, but I do not feel that at this late day I ought to decline, and therefore, I have decided to go ahead and make the fight."

Mr. McDonald first appeared in politics in 1896, and did considerable work for William J. Bryan. He cast his first vote for Horace Greeley for President in 1872, and has been since then, he says, a consistent Democrat.

It is as a promoter that Mr. McDonald is best known among business men. He had been a lawyer in Rochester for four years up to 1883, when he went to Pierre, South Dakota, where he organized the Traders' Bank. He became its President until 1890, when the bank went out of business.

During those years Mr. McDonald carried on a wheat farm containing 3,000 acres near Pierre. When in 1891 the slump in wheat raising made that business no longer profitable he came to New York and has lived here ever since. He is Secretary of the Midland Pacific Railway, a road which was organized to build a transcontinental railway traversing midway that unoccupied section of country lying between the Northern and Union Pacific Railways. So far as is known, this road has not proceeded beyond surveys.

Mr. McDonald stated at a comparatively recent period that "within five years after the adoption of a bimetallic money standard by the United States the Midland Pacific Railway will have been entirely completed at a cost not to exceed one-half that of any present transcontinental railway, and that, too, without the issue of a single bond." The money for this enterprise was to come from "the people."

Mr. McDonald is also interested in the Dominion Mining and Chemical Company, which owns iron pyrites and gold property in Virginia.

SILVER DEMOCRATS MEET.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats held a meeting last night at 119 East Twenty-third Street, their present headquarters. The Democratic Alliance was also represented, and its delegation was led by Henry A. Goulden of Brooklyn. The Alliance men came prepared to kick over the traces, and some of them refused to swallow the McDonald nomination. Later it was announced that the Alliance had fallen in line, but some of the Alliance men, nevertheless, stated that they would hold a meeting to-night in Leer's Hall, 64 East Fourth Street, when the matter would be discussed.

Mr. McDonald, besides stating that all was harmonious, said that the committee had decided to indorse Justices Daly, Cohen, and Odell for the Supreme Court and to nominate candidates for Congress, Senate, and Assembly in every district. Mr. McDonald claims that the State organization is so well perfected that there will be no trouble to get the 6,000 signatures necessary to nominate. A meeting will be held later in the week, at which the candidates will be officially notified of their nominations, and a banner will be raised in front of the headquarters.

Mr. McDonald said he had asurances that Elliot Danforth would run on the silver ticket, but did not say that this assurance came from the candidate. Mr. Danforth was asked last night how he stood on the silver nomination, and whether he would consent to run. "I have nothing to say on that subject at present," was his reply. "I have not yet been notified of my nomination on the ticket, and until I am I will not say whether I will accept or decline."

COL. ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED

He and the Other Saratoga Candidates Officially Informed of Their Nomination.

CEREMONIES AT OYSTER BAY

Dr. Depew Was Spokesman for the Notification Committee—Programme Carried Out Without a Hitch—Mr. Platt Was Not Present.

Standing on the veranda of his hill-perched home on the shores of Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon Col. Theodore Roosevelt received official information of his nomination for Governor from the committee to whom that duty had been delegated by the Republican State Convention.

The committee as appointed consisted of Senator Thomas C. Platt, State Committeeman John R. Hazel, Controller James A. Roberts, Congressman L. N. Littauer, ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, Senator George R. Malby, Chauncey M. Depew, John T. Mott, Senator Hobart Krum, Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins, and Edward Lauterbach. Of these, Messrs. Hazel, Littauer, Hendricks, Depew, Mott, Krum, Lauterbach, and Collins were present at the notification ceremonies. Mr. Platt was not there. Besides the committee, the party which went down from New York included all of Col. Roosevelt's associates on the State ticket except John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State, who was kept away by a case in court involving the Department of Labor Statistics, of which he is now the head.

The delegation left Long Island City on a special train of two parlor cars at 11:50 o'clock A. M., arriving at Oyster Bay an hour later. Torpedoes exploding on the track, the music of a brass band, and cheers from a party of villagers at the station greeted their arrival there. A half hour's drive brought the party to Col. Roosevelt's door, where the candidate for Governor welcomed them heartily.

No time was lost in beginning the ceremonies, which took place on a wide veranda overlooking the bay. Col. Roosevelt stood in the centre of the veranda. In front of him Chairman Odell of the State Committee, Dr. Depew and the other members of the Notification Committee took their positions against the balustrading. To his left stood his fellow-candidates, Timothy L. Woodruff, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Col. W. J. Morgan, for Controller; John C. Davies, for Attorney General; John P. Jaeckel, for Treasurer, and Edward A. Bond, for State Engineer and Surveyor. To his right stood Mrs. Roosevelt, who watched the proceedings with interest. Dr. Depew was spokesman for the committee, Addressing Col. Roosevelt, he said:

The Republican Convention of the State of New York gives to us the very pleasant duty of notifying you of your selection as the candidate of the Republican Party for Governor of the Empire State. No more representative body of our organization has ever assembled than the one which met at Saratoga on Sept. 27. Its deliberations were characterized by great unanimity and enthusiasm. The delegates knew that the people had indicated with emphasis that they wished for Governor of this Commonwealth. They registered by your nomination the choice of the people, and the people will ratify that nomination at the polls.

We are entering upon a campaign of unusual importance to the State and the country. Old issues of sound money, the currency, and protection are as important now as during the Presidential canvass, and new and startling ones are upon us. Our leader has to carry with him a Congress which will support the President in his policies and a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator. He is also to stand for a wise, firm, economical, and public-spirited administration of the affairs of our State. In seeking the qualities required for this high office at this crisis the convention found a citizen who to an extraordinary extent possesses them all. The Legislature is the best school in which to learn the history and government of our State. The Police Commissionership of New York gives rare opportunities for studying one of the most difficult problems of our times—the administration of cities. The duties of Civil Service Commissioner at Washington bring before the Commissioner in close contact the statesmen, the politicians, and the power of the United States. The convention recognized that you had filled all these places with credit to the service and distinction for yourself.

We need the support of all who believe in honest money and President McKinley, no matter what their previous party affiliations or factional differences. The man who organized and led a regiment composed of the most diverse and antagonistic elements in our social and industrial life, and on the muster out of his soldiers held their unanimous affection and esteem, is such a man. That, regardless of the privileges and comforts to which his rank entitled him, he took part in every labor, suffered every hardship, and shared every chance of the deadly fever with his men, proves him to be pre-eminently a man of the people. In looking for a leader in a fighting campaign the convention sought the young statesman-soldier who led the brilliant charge on San Juan Hill.

Senator Platt and I have been in politics for forty years, and have been associated since we were voters. We have many times performed this duty, but never when we were more heartily in accord with the judgment of the convention or more certain of the election of our candidates.

Col. Roosevelt's reply was delivered with great earnestness. He spoke slowly and deliberately, referring often to the typewritten manuscript he had in his hand. He said:

I herewith accept the nomination tendered by the Republican Party in convention assembled. I deeply feel the responsibilities entailed upon me by this nomination—responsibilities which attach to the Chief Executive of a Commonwealth larger and more populous than many an Old World kingdom. In accepting this nomination at the hands of the authorized committee of the Republican State Convention I take this opportunity of extending through you to the Republicans of the Empire State my heartfelt thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon me. If elected, I shall strive so to administer the duties of this high office that the interests of the people as a whole shall be conserved, knowing full well that by so doing I best serve my own party. I shall feel that I owe my position to the people, and to the people I shall hold myself accountable. I take it that the promises made in the platform adopted at Saratoga are as binding on me as any others, and to the fulfillment of the pledges made therein I promise my best effort. The party's past has been glorious, and while this would not atone for failure to perform present duty, it does give adequate reason for believing that we shall meet each new duty arising, so that the record of the party in the future may give as great cause for thankfulness and pride as do the achievements of the past.

National issues are paramount this year. It is not more possible to conduct a State election now without regard to National issues than it was possible so to conduct one in 1861 or 1863. As it then was, so it now is, the interests of the Nation as a whole which are of vital and absorbing interest to each citizen. Then, as now, the Republican Party was forced to find new issues, to confront new problems. Then as now it was forced not to follow, but to make precedents. In 1861 we had to preserve the Republic for its great destiny; in 1898 we have to take a long stride toward the accomplishment of that destiny. The Republican Party therefore in its State platform does well to reiterate the promises under which it was possible to elect a Republican President; pledges which made it possible to restore prosperity to our country, and to put the Nation where it is possible to work out the glorious future which is now before a reunited Nation. The issues for honest money, for protection to American industry, for the upbuilding of a merchant marine adequate to carry the commerce of the world, and to form a naval militia in times of peace as effective this year as they were in the great contest which was so successfully fought in 1896. We must further strengthen our navy, and build up our army, so that they may be equal to any demand made upon them as we work out our destiny. Hawaii and Puerto Rico are ours; and in the East and West Indies the interests of the Nation shall be safeguarded.

Nor is it alone on National issues that the Republican Party has its duties to perform. The record made by the Republican Administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted. As we pledge ourselves to uphold the National honor abroad, so we pledge ourselves to enforce strict honesty at home. The National Guard must be raised to and kept at the highest standard of efficiency; it has amply proved its courage and patriotism; and we are bound to see that soldiers so brave and so willing are properly armed and are handled on the best possible system. I heartily concur in the doctrines enunciated at Saratoga, and if elected I shall earnestly strive so to discharge the duties of the Chief Executive, that at the end of my term the people shall find that their interests have been safe in my hands.

Col. Roosevelt grasped Dr. Depew's hand as he concluded, and dropping his serious air he invited his guests into the dining room, where a light lunch was served. Afterward the committee and the candidates were grouped on the steps and photographed. Then, after cordial farewells all around, they drove back to the station, boarded their special train, and returned to the city, where they arrived at 4:30 o'clock. The programme had been carried out without a hitch.

There will be no formal letter of acceptance, Col. Roosevelt's speech being considered by the State Committee sufficient to cover the whole ground.

Col. Roosevelt was asked about a story printed in an afternoon paper to the effect that he had sent a check for $15,000 to the Treasurer of the Republican campaign fund. "It is the usual lie," he said; "I have not contributed a dollar." Chairman Odell said that the report was absolutely untrue.

The Republican candidate for Governor will return to this city to-day to speak at the Carnegie Hall ratification meeting this evening. He will be entertained at the Union League Club on Thursday evening by Elihu Root. On Saturday evening he expects to attend a reception at the Union League Club in Brooklyn. No other engagements for public addresses have been made for him, and it has not yet been decided to what extent he will figure in the speaking part of the campaign.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite—makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

NASSAU COUNTY CONVENTION.

Republican Ticket Prepared by ex-Senator Childs Successful.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Republican County Convention to nominate candidates to be voted for on Nov. 8 for offices for the new County of Nassau, which will become a fact on Jan. 1 next, met here to-day. Much interest was felt owing to the struggle for leadership in the new county between District Attorney William J. Youngs of Queens, who is a resident of the new county, and ex-Senator John Lewis Childs, the present head of the Queens County Republican Committee, who, after the first of the year, will also be a resident of the new county. The result showed a victory for Mr. Childs, his entire ticket for nominations going through.

The first nomination showed the strength of the two leaders. Assemblyman George Wallace was placed before the convention by the followers of Mr. Childs, and Robert A. Davison by Mr. Youngs as the rival aspirant for the nomination for County Judge. Mr. Wallace received 39 votes and Mr. Davison 33. In his speech to the convention later, Mr. Wallace called attention to the fact that while the bill creating the new county was in the Legislature last Winter he caused the salary of County Judge to be cut from $3,500, as it was originally inserted in the bill, to $3,000. The other nominations made were: Sheriff—William H. Wood of Glen Cove; District Attorney—Edward Cromwell; County Treasurer—H. M. W. Eastman; County Clerk—Thomas Patterson; Superintendent of the Poor—Charles D. Smith; Assemblyman—George W. Doughty.

BAKER AND BURLEIGH AGREE.

Harmony at the Twenty-third District Congressional Convention.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 4.—At the Congressional Convention for the Twenty-third District to-day Ex-State Senator Louis W. Emerson of Warrensburg was unanimously nominated to succeed Congressman Wallace T. Foote of Essex County, it being Warren County's turn to have the office by the system of rotation established in this district.

A feature of the convention was the burying of the hatchet by ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh and ex-Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker of Washington County. Their fight has been a long and bitter one, but to-day they settled their differences. They were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Emerson to the convention hall. Speeches were made by ex-Congressman Burleigh, Congressman Foote, and State Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn of Malone.

COLORADO POPULISTS MEET.

They Put Out a State Ticket for the Next Election.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—The State Convention of the Middle of the Road Populists yesterday nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Simon Guggenheim of Denver; Lieutenant Governor—Francis Carney of Ouray; Treasurer—George H. Harvey of Denver; Secretary of State—Elmer Beckwith of Boulder; Auditor—George Ashe of Lathe; Attorney General—E. H. Campbell; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Emma Ghent Curtis of Cañon City; Regents of the State University—B. M. Richards, Joseph Wolff, and Mrs. F. A. Lyon.

The Rev. Myron W. Reed was nominated for Congress from the First District.

On the State ticket, Guggenheim, the anti-Teller Silver Republican candidate, and Carney, Beckwith, Campbell, and Richards, Populists on the fusion ticket, were indorsed.

Prohibitionists Make Nominations.

The Prohibitionists met Monday night at 64 Madison Street and after a debate of more than three hours nominated three candidates for the Supreme Court and one for City Justice. The nominees are as follows: Supreme Court—Thomas Drew Stetson; Charles E. Mineer, and John McLaren; City Justice—Marshall P. Richards. William T. Wardwell presided, and about 100 persons were present.

President McKinley's refusal to suppress the "canteen" from which intoxicants are sold at the various encampments, was vigorously condemned, as was the liquor traffic generally.

The Oregon Senatorship.

SALEM, Oregon, Oct. 4.—Both houses to-day voted for United States Senator in separate session. The vote was as follows: House—H. W. Corbett, 23; M. C. George, 10; George H. Williams, 4; E. S. Eaken, 3; A. S. Bennett, (Dem.), 18. Senate—Corbett, 13; George, 6; Williams, 1; Eaken, 1; Cotton, 1; Bennett, 6. As forty-six votes are necessary to choice, there was no election.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—First District, George P. Lawrence, Republican; Fifth District, William S. Knox, Republican; Sixth District, W. H. Moody, Republican.

WISCONSIN.—Fourth District, Joseph G. Donnelly, Democrat.

NEW YORK.—Twenty-ninth District, Arthur L. Childs, Democrat.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Frederick C. Schraub, Chairman of the recent Democratic Convention at Syracuse, said yesterday that on his way to this city he met ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Flower said that he thought the ticket nominated at Syracuse would win by a handsome majority. He also expressed a desire to take an active part in the campaign, and volunteered to take the stump for the ticket.

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The Kings County Democratic Campaign Committee will begin in earnest Monday, and meetings will be held every night in Brooklyn. The big mass meeting, at which Justice Van Wyck is to speak, has been set down for Thursday of next week, at the Academy of Music.

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Justice Van Wyck spent most of the day yesterday at his home, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Among his visitors was Francis Wayland Glen, who came to assure the candidate of his support. Mr. Glen has voted the Republican ticket for thirty years.

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The Tammany Society met Monday night at Tammany Hall, Grand Sachem Thomas Feitner presiding. Richard Croker was present, attending for the first time in months. The meeting was for the most part given over to the initiation of twenty-two new members, among them being Maurice Untermyer, George E. Best, and G. Edward Harding. The Board of Sachems passed a resolution presenting to Mrs. John Purcell, widow of the former leader of the Third Assembly District, a check for $2,000.

THE DELAGOA BAY AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Great Britain, it is reported from Johannesburg, will take over the Delagoa customs, railways, and telegraph about the middle of this month.

"The Transvaal Volksraad is now discussing the law binding the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to mutual military assistance in the event of an attack from the outside. This is attributed to a fear of complications arising out of the Delagoa Bay deal.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ASPHALT PAVING SCANDAL

Mayor Demands the Resignation of Stevenson Towle, Chief Engineer of Highways.

BARBER COMPANY MAN TALKS

General Manager Henry Declares that Gen. Collis Showed No Favoritism in Awarding Contracts—Why Prices Are Higher Here.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday demanded the resignation of Stevenson Towle, chief engineer of the Department of Highways. Although the Mayor declined to explain why Mr. Towle's resignation was demanded, it was generally understood that it was a result of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, who made charges against the Department of Public Works as conducted under Mayor Strong's administration.

The Mayor declined to be interviewed on the matter, but gave out the following brief verbal statement through his private secretary: "The Mayor has demanded Mr. Towle's resignation. The resignation has been tendered and accepted."

In the report of the Commissioners which was made public, Mr. Towle is mentioned in only two places. In the first place he is mentioned simply in the list of officials who held office in the Department of Public Works for the three years of 1895, 1896, and 1897. He is set down as Consulting Engineer, and opposite his name is written, "Resigned March 31, 1897." In the second place he is mentioned in connection with his son, Henry B. Towle, who is named as the Treasurer of the California Asphalt Company. In speaking of the changes in specifications regarding asphalt, after quoting that part of the specifications which says "the asphalt to be equal in quality to that mined from Pitch Lake, in the Island of Trinidad," the report continues:

Later, evidently finding other companies who were able to furnish from other localities an asphalt as good in quality as that mined from the Pitch Lake of Trinidad, the clause was again changed to read: "The asphalt must be that mined from the Pitch Lake of Trinidad," thus assisting the Trinidad Asphalt Company and the Barber Asphalt Company to absolutely stifle competition.

This clause was allowed to remain until about the time the California Asphalt Company, which claims to obtain its asphalt from the Alcatraz mines of California, came into existence, of which Henry B. Towle was Treasurer, and who is the son of the then chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, and from whose office all changes in specifications emanated when the clause in the specifications was again changed to "Must be equal to that mined from the Pitch Lake on the Island of Trinidad."

Stevenson Towle could not be found by a reporter yesterday, and last night his house was dark.

Philip W. Henry, General Manager of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, was questioned yesterday in reference to the charges made by Mayor Van Wyck's commissioners of Accounts that favoritism was displayed in awarding contracts for the city's asphalt paving when Gen. C. H. T. Collis was Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Henry denied that there was any ground for the charges. He took up specific allegations in the report of the Commissioners and cited facts and figures in refutation.

"There were absolutely no restrictions on companies wishing to bid for asphalt paving," said Mr. Henry. "There were eight different concerns which did paving for the city while Gen. Collis was in office: The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, of which Gen. F. V. Greene is President; the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, the Fruin-Bambrick Paving Company, the Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Company, the Asphalt Construction Company, the Metropolitan Asphalt Paving Company, and the concern of T. H. Boorman, who uses rock asphalt. There was absolutely no combination among any of these. It is charged that there was such a combine and that prices of asphalt paving were $1 higher a square yard in this city than in other cities. Now these concerns do work in other cities. How is it they did not combine and put the price up there?

"It is true that asphalt paving was higher in this city than in other cities, though not $1 higher. New York has paid more, and always will pay more, because of peculiar conditions here. The price we got here was $3.10 per square yard, with a guarantee providing for free repairs by the company for fifteen years. The city retains 30 per cent. of the contractor's pay for five years, and then pays this residue in ten yearly installments from the fifth to the fifteenth year.

"If the company ceases at any time to do the repairing the city simply takes the money on hand and does the repairing itself. Accordingly the companies only figure on 70 per cent. of the amount bid, or $2.17 a square yard in this case, calculating that the other 30 per cent. will be spent in repairs.

"The difference between this $2.17 and the amount paid, without guarantees, by other cities, is the extra cost in laying the pavement here, as well as the fact that conditions of the bargain vary. When grading, curbing, &c., have a special price set on them it brings down the price for the paving. When everything is lumped together of course the price goes up.

When a street is to be paved it must first be graded and from a foot to eighteen inches of soil removed. The total cost of getting rid of the dirt is 50 to 60 cents for every square yard of asphalt laid, in this city. In other cities it is 8 to 15 cents. Besides that, we often must haul the asphalt eight or ten miles in this city. Then, real estate is higher here, making the interest on capital invested in the plant higher. Taxes also are higher. Then, the strong labor unions in New York make us pay double for curb setters and for stone pavers. We always pay union rates. Of course it is the public which must finally settle the bill. Street inspection in New York is very rigid. Pavements are kept up here better than in any other city, and that costs money.

"As to the charge that one company controlled the contracts, that was impossible. It is absolutely untrue that the Trinidad Asphalt Company, of which Mr. Barber is President, compelled the others to take its crude asphalt as tribute for allowing them to do some of the city's work. There are five different deposits from which asphalt used in this city comes.

"The statement that at any time while Gen. Collis was in office the specifications provided for the use of asphalt from Pitch Lake, Trinidad, alone is false. The proof of this is the specifications themselves, which are open to the public. Pitch Lake asphalt was never used by the Asphalt Construction Company, the Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Company, the Fruin-Bambrick Paving Company, or Mr. Boorman. They thought they had a better asphalt of their own. Collis always said that theirs was as good as that from Pitch Lake, and never shut them out. They all did work for the city. Our company was never favored in any way. We had to fight for all we got. We want a thorough investigation."

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday morning that it was very likely the Grand Jury would take up the matter of the report of the Commissioners.

"I have received a special report from the Commissioners of Accounts," said he, "which embodies the specific charges and faults they have found upon an examination of the books. The report goes elaborately into details, and consequently is exceedingly voluminous. It will take me some days to go over it, which I hope to do personally."

Col. Gardiner said that if he found the report warranted it, he would certainly lay the matter before the Grand Jury for action. He denied that the report was a campaign document, saying that there was positive ground for the statement of the Commissioners. He further stated that there was gross mismanagement on the part of the last administration, and that the city was mulcted out of thousands of dollars. In concluding his remarks upon the subject, Col. Gardiner explained that he would not be through with the report before next week.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:10 A. M.—Morris Park track; no damage.

12:20 P. M.—351 East Sixty-first Street; J. Oldbam & Co.; damage, slight.

12:35 P. M.—136 West Nineteth Street; unknown; damage, slight.

5:50 P. M.—90 Avenue B; unknown; damage, $50.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

A competitor advertises, "The odd-cent prices find no favor here." Selling goods on the installment plan finds no favor here, say we.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

A Few Grocery Specials.

The pure and nothing but the pure. No inferior foods can be purchased here. We will not sell them.

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred our regular prices are lower than other people's special prices, but if in a moment of desperation any competitor cuts our price, we in turn cut again, and are still the lowest.

Our wines and liquors are all guaranteed. No spurious brands put up under a false label. If not satisfactory we gladly give your money back.

SUGAR CURED SHOULDER, commonly called California hams, per pound, 6½

SUGAR CURED HAMS, per pound, 9

HAM and BONELESS BACON, Red Star Brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, per pound, 9½

PINEAPPLE, sliced and grated, pound can, 9

CONDENSED MILK, Lily White Brand, finest quality, large can, 9

BALL BLUE, Ultramarine, pound box, 17

Half pound box, 9

FRENCH SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, quarter box, 10

KIPPERED HERRING, large can, 12

RICE FLAKES, Cook's delicious breakfast food, 2-lb. package, 12

ROLLED OATS, Lily White Brand, extra quality, 2-lb. package, 8

PINEAPPLE, extra sliced, 2-lb. can, 13

PRUNES, California extra Santa Clara Valley fruit, French style, 2-lb. package, 17

SNIDER'S CHILI SAUCE, pint bottle, 24

JAVA and MOCHA COFFEE: Red Star Brand, finest quality Padang Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fres

THE BAY STATE DEMOCRATS

Chicago Platform of 1896 Indorsed and Candidates Nominated for Commonwealth Offices.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS TALKS

The Money Question Is Not Dead in Massachusetts, He Says, Whatever New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut May Do.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—ALEXANDER B. BRUCE of Lawrence.

Lieutenant Governor—EDWARD J. SLATTERY of South Framingham.

Secretary of Commonwealth—HARRY LLOYD of Boston.

Treasurer and Receiver General—PIERRE BONVOULIER of Holyoke.

Auditor—CHARLES F. PARKER of Boston.

Attorney—PATRICK F. KILROY of Springfield.

The convention was attended with little of the excitement which has marked the party gatherings for the last two or three years in this State. The warring elements were entirely lacking to-day, and the proceedings were of the most harmonious nature. This was principally due to the fact that those who still oppose the leaders now in authority had decided to wait another year before again attempting to obtain control of the party machinery.

George Fred Williams, the candidate for Governor in 1896 and 1897, addressed the convention. He criticised the work of Secretary Alger, and said that the scandals of the war would not have been known if Bryan had been President. Continuing, Mr. Williams declared that the money question was not dead in Massachusetts. "New York may take her own course," he said, "New Jersey may do as she pleases, and Connecticut may fall a victim to unexpected conditions, but Massachusetts will be true to the flag."

The convention passed a resolution declaring John W. Corcoran's place on the National Committee vacant, and authorizing the State Committee to fill the vacancy. It was declared that Judge Corcoran did not represent the party, especially on the silver question.

The platform adopted contains the following references to National issues:

The Democracy of Massachusetts indorses and reaffirms with emphasis and profound conviction the great and patriotic platform of principles adopted by the party in National convention at Chicago, in 1896. In that year, both the political parties—confronted by a disastrous depression in production and general business, by the distress of labor, by the condition of the financial affairs and the monetary system in particular—declared a return to bimetallism to be a measure calculated to remedy the existing evils. The Republican Party, impressed with the importance of the restoration of bimetallism, pledged itself to promote the same by international agreement, while the Democratic Party declared that the United States, with or without the co-operation of other nations, should restore the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold. After two years, we find that promises of the victorious party wholly unfulfilled. The business of our country is, in reality, in a more deplorable condition than in 1896. The promised prosperity has not been realized. Nothing better than a specious local activity has anywhere appeared. The general industrial and economic condition runs at even a lower ebb than when the present Administration was put into power. The wages of labor have been reduced. Thousands are tramping who have been cast out of employment in the dead of Winter. Other thousands are working on part time, and are struggling desperately with adverse conditions.

The futile policy of the Republican Administration in sending a commission to Europe to secure international bimetallism, and at the same time in thwarting and bringing to naught every effort of that commission, and in making its success impossible, has revealed the predetermined purpose of the Republican Party not to violate its pledges to the people and to prevent bimetallism in any form, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. The Democratic Party, with a conviction and persistency which have now been confirmed by the observation and experience of two additional years of disaster, again demands the return to bimetallism, by restoring silver and gold to coinage at the ratio which was maintained during so many prosperous years in the history of our country, the ratio of 16 to 1.

We note with alarm and indignation the perversion of the powers and purposes of our republic from its true end and aim as prescribed by the fathers. We mark the steady approach and insinuation of European methods in place of the democratic methods which alone distinguish the American Republic from the despotisms of foreign lands. We reaffirm the patriotic policy of the Father of His Country, as declared in his farewell address, that we should ever be on our guard against the insidious advances of foreign influence, and that our country should cultivate friendly relationships with all nations, and entangling alliances with none.

Following this policy, the Democratic Party of Massachusetts declares its uncompromising opposition to imperialism, whether within or without the dominion of the United States. We declare in particular that the pledge made by our Congress at the outbreak of the war with Spain that "the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," should be sacredly maintained. We believe in the independence and freedom of every country and people capable of self-government. We should encourage the people of every land throughout the world, when unjustly governed and oppressed, to gain their freedom, and we should assist them by pointing out to them the beneficent results of our own free institutions and by maintaining those institutions in their pristine purity and democratic form.

The financial policy of the party in power has entailed a ruinous condition upon the American people. The present management of the National Treasury is wholly devoted to the interests of the money power and the bondholding classes and is totally adverse to the welfare of the people. The Government has become the active agent of the money jobbers of Europe and America. It has purposely planned to entail on the people a perpetual National debt. It has transferred the powers and prerogatives of the Government to the banks, which are its creatures, and which ought to be subject to its paramount authority.

The military administration during the recent war has been a stigma on the history of the Republic and a disgrace to civilization. The army which sprang into existence has been made the prey of incompetents and favorites, who have fattened on the sorrows of American soldiers. The brave young men who fought our battles in the West Indies were left without adequate food, medicines, or surgical assistance; they were deprived of the abundant provisions which a generous and patriotic people had made for their support and encouragement. They were obliged to perform needful services under intolerable hardships. They were put under incompetent commanders and were left to suffer and die with undressed wounds and burning fevers. And hundreds of their comrades, who have returned alive, have come back emaciated and ghostly, to linger through the streets as living witnesses against those who are responsible for the sufferings. We demand that a thorough investigation by Congress—not by an Administrative committee organized to acquit—shall expose the guilty and drive them mercilessly from the offices which they have disgraced.

We denounce the general character and particular acts of legislation which have been enacted under the influence of the present Administration. Every such act has been calculated, not to alleviate, but to add to the distress of the people; to promote the reign of injustice; to discriminate in favor of every combination of greed, and still further to arrest and destroy the industrial prosperity of the American people. Of this kind of discriminating legislation is the Dingley tariff law, the provisions of which were dictated by the beneficiaries. Of this kind is the more recent internal revenue tax law, which was notoriously constructed so that the corporations might evade their share in the burdens of the Nation, thereby devolving the entire sacrifice upon an already distressed people. We denounce the scheme by which the telegraph companies, the express companies, and in many instances the railway companies have been enabled to put the taxes assessed on them for the support of the Government upon the defenseless public.

The Democratic Party of Massachusetts demands a just and broad basis of standard money to the end that the stable measure of values and adequate prices may be maintained, and to the end that both labor and capital may find a constant, legitimate, and remunerative employment. There can be no privilege more dangerous than the control of our currency supply by private bankers, and we stoutly oppose their attempt to strengthen such a monopoly by the substitution of bank notes for our National legal tenders.

The platform also favors municipal ownership of street railways and of waterworks, gas, electric light, heat and power plants, and demands a reduction of telephone rates. It favors the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and advocates the system of legislation by initiative and referendum.

COL. DICK FOR CONGRESS.

Secretary of the Republican National Committee Nominated at Warren, O.

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 4.—The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ohio District to-night nominated Col. Charles F. Dick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, for Congress both to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Congressman Northway and for the full term of two years. The convention was in session twelve hours, and the nomination was made on the forty-sixth ballot.

The Democrats met here to-day also and nominated R. H. Nevins and J. H. Phelps, both of Akron, for the long and short terms, respectively. The district has a normal Republican majority of seven or eight thousand.

ELVIN W. CRANE NOTIFIED.

New Jersey's Democratic Candidate for Governor Accepts Nomination.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 4.—Elvin W. Crane, who was nominated last week for Governor by the New Jersey Democrats, assembled in convention at Trenton, was to-day officially notified of his nomination by a committee who waited upon him at the Jefferson Clubhouse here. In the course of his speech accepting the nomination, Mr. Crane said:

"I have found, and expect ever to find, my political creed written upon the standard erected by Thomas Jefferson. He who reads, studies, and follows the creed of Thomas Jefferson cannot be untrue to the State.

"The words of your platform against the National maladministration during the late war express the sentiments of every loyal citizen. In the hour of our victory it is saddening to reflect that the incompetency of the National Administration can truly be charged with the deaths of more American soldiers than can be credited to Spanish bullets. That the brave and true were starved, neglected, and given over to pestilence has been established, and it is the duty of every citizen to pledge himself against forgetfulness, to vow, and keep his vow, that he will not be content until official murder has been exposed, tried, and visited with the lash of an outraged Nation."

ELECTION IN GEORGIA TO-DAY.

Full State Ticket to be Submitted to Voters—A Sheriff Calls for Troops.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4.—A full State ticket will be elected in Georgia to-morrow. The officers, from Governor down, were chosen by the Democrats at the primaries two months ago, and there is no opposition of consequence. To-morrow's election is only a necessary compliance with the law.

The Democratic ticket, headed by Allen D. Candler, is opposed only by the Populists, whose candidate for Governor is James R. Hogan, nominated in place of Thomas Watson, who declined to run.

The Governor to-day received a telegram from Sheriff Black asking for a company of militia to preserve order in Early County, where the contest will be bitter. The Governor is out of the city, but the State officials think the Sheriff is unduly exercised.

The Australian ballot will be used for the first time in the State to-morrow.

"TEDDY" IS NOW THE RULER.

The eagle cage at the Central Park menagerie was littered with a fine assortment of feathers yesterday morning as a result of a slight misunderstanding between two of the athletes of the happy family. According to the Park policeman stationed on that beat it all came about through "Teddy," the mascot of the Rough Riders, who was recently booked for an indefinite engagement there. "Teddy" is the sort of bird called the war eagle by the Indians, and acted as the mascot for the Rough Riders during the Santiago campaign. He was named "Teddy" in honor of Col. Roosevelt, and, it is alleged, is not happy unless engaged in some sort of a fight.

Upon his arrival here with his regiment he was sent to the Central Park menagerie to operate, and was placed in a cage next with the eagles and hawks. He is a large bird, measuring seven feet between the wing points, and is of athletic build. He had no sooner got the malaria out of his system, it is said, than he evinced a desire to rule the other occupants of the cage. He found park life rather irksome after his experiences on the battlefield, and it is alleged was insulting and overbearing in his manner toward his associates. He made himself extremely obnoxious toward an old bald-headed eagle, old enough, it is averred, to be his father. The old one had been a rather tough customer in his youth, but age had dimmed his eye and the muscles of the good right wing had become rather flabby.

The first trouble between the two occurred several days ago, when "Teddy" unceremoniously pulled away a large and succulent piece of meat the patriarch was eating. The old fellow merely bestowed upon the Rough Rider a look of pained surprise, and turned away. "Teddy" repeated his objectionable act yesterday morning, when patience cease to be a virtue, and he received a well-directed blow under the eye from the old fellow. A battle royal followed.

Marquis of Queensberry rules were not observed and the strangle hold was not barred. Talons, beaks, and wings were used as weapons, and a large crowd of spectators gathered to witness the "mill." "Teddy" soon weakened his opponent, who finally retreated behind a pile of stones and with a croak apologized. "Teddy's" uniform was ruffled considerably, but his appetite was not impaired, and he resumed his breakfast. He is the ruler there now.

BOSTON'S FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The all-absorbing topic in financial circles continues to be the proposal of the savings banks to consolidate nine of the National banks into one. The report to-day is that J. P. Stearns of the Shawmut Bank will be made the President of the new institution, but confirmation is lacking.

Opposition to the proposed deal has spread from the officers of the institutions involved to their individual stockholders, and to-day two plans are suggested for avoiding the impending slaughter: One that each bank liquidate for itself, thus depriving Kidder, Peabody & Co. of their commission in the transaction, and the other that, after liquidation, whether by this means or that originally proposed, a new bank shall be formed from each old bank, or a combination of them, using as a nucleus the old depositors.

The latter plan, it will be seen, defeats the project of the savings banks, which is to close out the business of the nine banks, but these plans and others which may develop seem likely to give the annihilation enterprise the hardest kind of a "row to hoe." To carry out the first plan, the votes of the stockholders are necessary, and as a majority of the stock in all of these banks is presumed to be within control of the savings banks, it may not be easy of performance, unless the savings banks see a chance to save money without jeopardizing their original plan.

FOOTPAD ROBS GERMAN OFFICER.

Lieut. Walter Wensky of the Second Guards, German Army, met an expert New York footpad Monday night, and now mourns the loss of $1,400. Lieut. Wensky has been in this country several months on furlough. He returned from Alaska several days ago, and has been staying at the Union Square Hotel. He went to the theatre and to dinner with a friend Monday night, and was on his way back to the hotel about midnight, when he was stopped at Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue by a well-dressed man.

The man asked Lieut. Wensky the time, and almost immediately pounced upon him. He seized the soldier by the throat, threw him down, and stole a wallet containing $1,400 from his hip pocket. The Lieutenant, who was a much larger man than the footpad, was taken by surprise. He gave chase quickly, however. The man ran to Irving Place, through to Seventeenth Street, and then to Third Avenue, where he was caught by a policeman. He had thrown the pocketbook away. The officer begged the policeman to let him settle with the prisoner, but the policeman would not allow it.

The thief was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Court. He said he was Albert Barnes of 139 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Wentworth.

Freight Crew Robbed in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Another bold freight train robbery took place last night near Randall Station, on the Erie Road. The alleged robbers are Thomas Riley and John Kelly, who are now in custody here. The two men boarded an Erie freight, and, it is charged, with cocked revolvers compelled the men who were riding on the train to hand over all the valuables in their possession. How much was realized is not known. At Randall the train was stopped and the robbers jumped from the cars and ran, closely pursued by the freight crew. After a long chase, in which Randall officers joined, and after a number of shots had been exchanged, the two men were captured.

A Gas Stove Combination.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—The gas-stove manufacturers of the United States formed an association here to-day, the purpose of which is to simplify and systematize their business and to regulate prices. A committee previously appointed to prepare a price list made its report.

The officers elected are: President—D. A. Dangler of Cleveland; Vice President—Mr. Conway of Dayton, Ohio; Secretary and Treasurer—F. H. Willis of Chicago; Chairman of Executive Committee—John Gunnison of Detroit.

LAUNCHING OF THE ILLINOIS

Battleship Glides Into the Water at Newport News Amid Cheers of a Vast Throng.

CHRISTENED BY MISS LEITER

No Hitch at Any Stage of the Proceedings—The Ceremony Followed by a Grand Banquet and Ball.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 4.—Amid the enthusiastic plaudits of nearly 40,000 intensely interested people, the shrill salutation of steam whistles from many boats and tugs, and the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the first-class battleship Illinois slid into the water to-day. The launch was a brilliant success in every particular, the mechanism and preparations being perfect. The assemblage of spectators was unprecedented in the history of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Notable among the vessels in the harbor was the President's dispatch boat Dolphin, having on board Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen and a party of Washingtonians.

The sponsor of the vessel, Miss Nancy Leiter of Chicago, arrived at 10:30, accompanied by Gov. Tanner of Illinois, his staff in full uniform, and a crowd of distinguished Chicagoans. The approach of the christening party was heralded by a chorus of voices, and as the party ascended the gayly decorated platform alongside the prow of the vessel, all eyes were turned toward Miss Leiter.

While the crowd expectantly waited, the keel blocks on which the hull rested and the shores along her sides were carefully removed until the weight rested upon the sliding ways. The vessel was held then only by the oaken planks between the sliding and the ground ways. As these were being severed by the saw, the sponsor stood waiting to perform her conspicuous part in the ceremony.

Suddenly the painted mass of steel began to move, and, gaining speed as it went, slid toward the water. Just as the motion fairly began, Miss Leiter, who had been standing with the christening bottle poised in the air, let it swing sharply against the bow, simultaneously uttering the words: "I christen thee Illinois," and then, amid deafening applause, the waving of banners, and the din of steam whistles, the gayly decorated hull, with more than 100 persons aboard, glided into the James River and, as her bows cleared the ways, slowly floated out into the stream.

Among the distinguished spectators were Gov. John R. Tanner of Illinois, Gov. Tyler of Virginia, Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, Judge H. E. Hamlin of Shelbyville, Ind.; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Mrs. John A. Logan, Judge Advicate General and Mrs. Lemly, Naval Constructor Phillip Hichborn, designer of the vessel; Surgeon General and Mrs. Van Reypon, Paymaster General and Mrs. Stuart, Speaker Ryan of the Virginia House of Delegates, Senator Mason, Mrs. Mason, and the Misses Mason; Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Knapp, Congressman Foss of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Commander and Mrs. Hawley, Capt. Paget, British Naval Attaché; Gen. Mertwago Russian Naval Attaché; Mr. Kennedy, Italian Naval Attaché; Gen. Dumont, and many others.

At 4 o'clock the distinguished guests were entertained at a grand banquet in the beautifully decorated ballroom of the Chamberlin Hotel. Covers were laid for 600 persons and the assemblage included, besides the notables at the launching, many military and naval officers.

President C. B. Orcutt of the Newport News shipbuilding plant was toastmaster. The toasts and speakers were:

"Our President," by J. G. Hamlin of Shelbyville, Ill.; "The State of Illinois," by Gov. John R. Tanner; "Our Navy," by Rear Admiral Howell; "Chicago," by Mayor Carter Harrison; "Virginia," by Gov. J. Hoge Tyler.

Calls for "Billy" Mason elicited an extemporaneous but eloquent response from the Illinois Senator.

President Orcutt read the following telegram from C. P. Huntington:

"The great battleship takes her plunge too late for the war, but her mission is none the less grand and noble, for she will go forth not only as a defender of the flag and the honor of the Nation, but as another guarantee of protection to American citizens everywhere in the pursuit of peace, prosperity, and happiness. May her record be such that the great Central State whose name she bears shall ever be proud of her namesake."

The banquet was followed by a ball.

The Illinois is a sister ship of the Alabama, now building at Cramps' yard, and of the Wisconsin, building at San Francisco. Her dimensions are: Length, 368 feet; beam, 72 feet 2½ inches; draught at normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches. Her speed will be about 16½ knots, and the indicated horse-power of her engines, 10,000. The normal coal supply is 800 tons, and her full bunker capacity will be 1,400 to 1,500 tons.

The main battery will consist of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, in balanced turrets, and fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery will consist of sixteen 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt automatic machine guns, and two field guns. She will have four torpedo tubes.

The armor belt is 16½ inches thick at the top and 11½ inches thick at the bottom. This belt extends four feet below the water line. There is also diagonal armor 12 inches thick connecting the belt armor and barbettes. The first keel plate of the Illinois was laid Feb. 10, 1897, and she is to be completed in October, 1899.

A full description of this battleship was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday.

BROOKLYN AT THE NAVY YARD.

The cruiser Brooklyn arrived at the navy yard yesterday afternoon. She steamed from the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville, and was saluted by all the craft on the bay and East River. The navy yard tug Nina accompanied the cruiser. As the Brooklyn drew near the yard a salute was fired to Commodore Philip, whose flag flew from the cruiser New York. The New York acknowledged the salute with seven guns for Capt. Cook. The Brooklyn was warped into a berth alongside the receiving ship Vermont. She will be lightened at once, and go into dry dock in about three days. She is to be thoroughly overhauled, and dents made by shots from the Spanish guns are to be hammered out.

The battleship Iowa got under way at 1 o'clock and went down the Bay to make tests of her engines and the new gun mounts. She returned to the anchorage off Tompkinsville shortly after 5 o'clock.

WARSHIPS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, in a statement issued to-day, disapproves of the project to raise funds in the schools to build two warships, to be known as the "American Boy" and the "American Girl."

Mr. Skinner says that his name has been placed on the commission to raise money to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette, in Paris, without his consent. He does not approve of the proposition to hold exercises in public schools to raise money for this purpose. He also thinks that the proposed peace jubilee is a premature event, peace not having as yet been concluded between this country and Spain.

Murder and Suicide in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Richard Dickerson, aged sixty-six years, shot Mrs. Blanch Winship three times with a .38 calibre revolver to-day, and then turned the weapon on himself, and both he and the woman died almost instantly. Mrs. Winship was a divorced woman with one child. Dickerson had been paying attention to her for some time past, but when the man called at her home to-day she refused to see him and locked herself in her room. Dickerson, however, forced the door lock, and at once opened fire with his revolver. Dickerson was a sub-tenant at Mrs. Winship's house until recently.

Yellow Fever in Mexico.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 4.—The State Board of Health to-day received information from Mexico stating that the yellow fever situation there is growing worse instead of better, and that the number of cases was increasing daily. The mortality is not reported very heavy, however. The border guard has been strengthened again by more men to keep fever refugees from getting into the United States.

THE GERMANS AT MANILA.

One of Their Naval Officers Says that They Were Ready for a Fight with Dewey.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Reports which have been received recently at the Navy Department from our naval attachés abroad throw much light on the attitude assumed by Germany during the trouble at the Philippine Islands, and they also indicate that war between that country and the United States was only averted by the narrowest margin. The strained relations between Admirals Dewey and Von Diedrich became so acute at one period that a slight move on the part of any of our officers there would have been the signal for the discharge of a German gun at the Stars and Stripes. At one time a German warship, the Kaiserin Augusta, was cleared for action, and every gun on her was trained on Admiral Dewey's flagship.

This sensational news reached the Navy Department to-day in the form of a communication from our Naval Attaché at Berlin, who secured a copy of the following letter, written by a German naval officer on board the warship Kaiserin Augusta to his brother in Berlin. The letter is dated June 14, when the situation at Manila was particularly critical. When the communication was first started, the Kaiserin Augusta was at Mariveles, a port of one of the islands of the Philippine group. "We are about to sail for Manila," writes the German officer, "a distance of three hours' run from here, with the vessel cleared for action. The Prince William and the Cormorant are with us. The Kaiser is with the Admiral at Manila. The American Admiral notified Admiral Von Dietrich that every ship entering the harbor—merchant vessel or warship—will have to receive an American officer on board. The answer that Admiral Von Dietrich gave him you can well imagine, but the last thing that the Yankees said was that their Admiral intended to carry this order out. We received orders to go into the harbor with the ship cleared for action, which was done within the three hours. The Augusta will probably receive her baptism of fire soon. It is a pity, however, that most of our crew are new recruits. I hope, however, to close this letter to-day, if God wills, unless affairs go so far that I will not be able to add a few lines to this letter to-night."

Here the letter stopped, but was continued later:

"Dear Brother: The affair ran to sand. The Yankee did nothing—no boat came near us. We ran in with the flag at the peak instead of at the flagstaff. All the guns were loaded and we had live torpedoes in the tubes. The upper deck was cleared of everything movable, ventilators, &c., and boats were swung in. We ran in very slowly, going at eight knots, so as to give the Americans plenty of time, though as we passed them we went with full steam to the flagship. The enthusiasm on board was great. Everybody was anxious to go into battle with the Augusta, as she would be a magnificent ship in action. Her speed, her five torpedo tubes, and the 15-centimeter rapid-fire guns would have beeen terribly destructive. We had the red war torpedo heads on instead of the yellow ones, and it seemed to me that we would appear externally as though smeared with blood, and if any one had opposed us they would have experienced the awful effect of our fire. Everything went off very well, though it was for the Americans a moral surrender."

Our naval officers indignantly deny that Admiral Dewey backed down in the manner indicated by the German officer. It is declared at the Navy Department that Dewey made no such statement that no ship could enter the Harbor of Manila without first being boarded by one of his officers. A report to this effect was circulated at Manila, but it was unfounded. Admiral Dewey issued but few proclamations, but he stuck to every one of them. He did dictate to the German and other foreign warships what anchor ground they could occupy at Manila, and the Germans as well as the others observed his directions in this matter strictly.

AGONCILLO SEES MR. ADEE.

Report that the Philippine Agent Has Been Refused Recognition by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A report was current to-night that the Philippine agent Agoncillo, who recently arrived in this country representing the insurgent Government, had been refused recognition by the President. It was impossible, however, to obtain from any authoritative scource information on the subject.

Agoncillo and his interpreter, Lopez, visited the State Department to-day. They had an interview with Assistant Secretary Adee. Previous to his visit to the department, Agoncillo, it is believed, had received from his Government at Malolos the instructions which he has been awaiting here for some time, and which came only after three separate requests for them had been cabled to the insurgent Government.

Mr. Lopez to-night, in speaking in behalf of his chief, refused to make any statement bearing on the report that the insurgents are not to have any recognition before the Paris Commission, but would only go so far as to admit that the instructions awaited by Agoncillo had been received. The arrangements, while yet incomplete, contemplate his departure for New York during the present week. Thence he will go to Paris, but just when he refuses to say.

SAW NAVAL FIGHT AT MANILA.

Captain of a British Bark Witnessed Destruction of Spanish Fleet.

Capt. William Robertson of the British bark Jane Burrill, which arrived yesterday from Manila, was an eye witness of the naval battle of May 1. Several American vessels had acted on orders to leave two or three days before Dewey's arrival, and the other merchant craft were anchored several miles from the Cavite fort, before which lay the Spanish men-of-war.

The Captain said that he was awakened by the firing of guns, and got out on deck in time to see the American fleet steaming in past Corregidor Island. "I hardly realized," said the Captain, "that a battle was about to take place. The American ships circled around and headed direct for the arsenal, the Spanish ships opening fire. I suppose their shots went somewhere, but I guess Admiral Dewey saw they couldn't hit and he edged nearer with each swing and just hammered them with broadsides. It was the greatest spectacle I ever saw.

"When the American fleet in the midst of the fight retired across the bay I couldn't think what was up, but supposed the Americans were going over to say their morning prayers. I learned later that they moved away so as to eat breakfast. Then they went back and finished the dinner and tongs. The Yankees fired fast and accurately. It wasn't true that when they drew off for breakfast they went behind the foreign shipping. The Spaniards fired from the shore battery at Manila over our heads, and the Americans could not have returned that fire without endangering the lives of non-combatants in the city. Admiral Dewey sent word that if the battery did not cease firing he would bombard the city, and it ceased.

"I did not meet the Admiral, but I can say that he looked out for foreign shipping. We were all called upon to move our anchorage over to Cavite. I was unable to finish loading, for lack of help. I had my crew unload one lighter that was alongside and part of another. Then a storm struck us, and the lighter, with 150 bales of hemp, was run ashore. A United States naval launch subsequently went alongside of it and set the hemp afire. I suppose that was to prevent it falling into the hands of the Spaniards. I brought out 11,000 bales."

CORNELL MEN IN PUERTO RICO.

Entertained at Dinner by Dr. L. L. Seaman—Greeting Sent to Professor Fuertes.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 27.—Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Major and Surgeon of the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers in Puerto Rico, and President of the Cornell University Club of New York City, gave a dinner on Sunday, Sept. 25, at the Hotel Français to a number of Cornell men who are at present in Ponce and vicinity.

Following is a list of those present: Major Louis L. Seaman, class of '72; Major Ira A. Shaler, '84; Sergt. Majors Justin Burns, '92, and Henry C. Nelson, '92; Sergts. D. H. Dixon, '96, and Jasper R. Rand, '97; Corps. George E. Waeshe, Byron Stevens, and Charles Jones Heilman, '92, and Privates

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

B. Altman & Co.

In their Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Department on Third Floor, are now fully prepared to receive orders for gowns for Autumn and Early Winter wear, and are showing an unusual collection of Seasonable Fabrics and the most advanced fashions.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Lorin H. Ireland, '98; Arthur B. Rider, '98; Clarence W. Marsh, '97, Noah Cummings, '94, and Joseph S. Swindells, '95, all of the First Volunteer Engineers; W. F. D. Crane, '87, and Julio M. Steinacher, '05, of the Puerto Rico Construction Company, and Fernando E. P. Valdivieso, '97, of Ponce.

Prof. Fuertes, for many years at the head of the Civil Engineering Department of the university, was born in Puerto Rico, but was obliged to leave the island on account of Spanish oppression. Major Shaler reminded the assemblage of this fact, and suggested that no more fitting occasion could be found to send a greeting to Prof. Fuertes. Accordingly the following was signed and sent:

Hotel Français, Ponce, P. R.,
Sunday Evening, Sept. 25, 1898.

Assembled at dinner by invitation of Major Seaman, the undersigned Cornell men send greetings to Prof. Fuertes from his native land.

The dinner was a great success. Some of the soldiers came from Coamo, twenty-two miles distant, at the prospect of a square meal and such good-fellowship. There are twenty-two Cornellians in the Volunteer Engineers. With thanks to their host, a round of familiar college songs, toasts to "Alma Mater" and "The United States," and a yell which astonished the natives and made things rattle, this dinner, the first of its kind in Puerto Rico, came to an end.

NINTH REGIMENT AFFAIRS.

Men Who Wish to be Mustered Out Will Circulate a Round Robin.

Active measures were begun yesterday by the enlisted men of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, to checkmate the reported scheme of Col. Greene to keep the regiment in service and indefinitely postpone the muster-out. As soon as the published news of the scheme circulated among the men early in the day, some of the leading privates and non-commissioned officers decided to take concerted action against the Colonel. About twenty of these men met in a room near the armory, and as a result it was decided to prepare a round robin for circulation among the men and for presentation to the Govenor. The robin will make a most vigorous protest against revoking the orders for the muster-out.

Although no drills were scheduled to take place last night, and although the drill hall and the company quarters were in darkness, fully 200 of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment were congregated on Fourteenth Street, in front of the armory, excitedly discussing the situation. About 9 o'clock, while the men were talking, Col. Greene and a number of Captains arrived at the armory and held a consultation in the Adjutant's room that lasted until nearly 11 o'clock. At its conclusion, Col. Greene refused to make any statement whatever.

Death of Lieut. M. J. Mahoney.

Lieut. M. J. Mahoney of Company A, Ninth New York, died at his home, 600 Third Avenue, yesterday of typhoid pneumonia. Lieut. Mahoney had been sick ten days. He was with his regiment at Peekskill and Chickamauga, and when it returned to this city he was apparently in good health. Lieut. Mahoney was thirty-seven years old. He was married less than a year ago. He will be buried in Calvary Cemetery. Two of Mahoney's brothers are in the Ninth Regiment.

Buried with Military Honors.

Morris E. McCarthy, a private in Battery K, Seventh Artillery, was buried from Willets Point yesterday with military honors. The entire detachment of soldiers at the Point, including the engineers, attended the services and acted as escort as far as the confines of the reservation. From there to Cypress Hills Cemetery the body was escorted by a firing detail. McCarthy, who died Saturday, had served thirteen years in the army.

Two Soldiers Die in Brooklyn.

Two deaths of soldiers were reported yesterday to Major Appel at the Army Building. The soldiers were Arthur C. Watson, Sergeant, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, and Private Edward Scanlon, Troop E, Rough Riders. Both deaths occurred Monday at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Twenty Tons of Food for Fosos.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—Lieuts. Wade and Marsh have paid a visit to the municipal authorities of Fosos, and on their report of the fearful condition of affairs there the United States Commissioners cabled to Matanzas for twenty tons of the rations on the Comal, now at Matanzas. The food will be brought by rail, free of charge, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Fosos.

Evacuation of Manzanillo.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—Gen. Solano, Gen. Blanco's chief of staff, left Havana last night for Cienfuegos, intrusted, it is understood, with a special mission relating to the evacuation. It is expected that all the Spanish troops at Manzanillo will have evacuated that city by Friday next, going by the transports Puerto Rico and Antinogenes Menendez to Cienfuegos, from which port they will be shipped to Spain.

Cuban Insurgent Government.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—It is reported that the headquarters of the Cuban insurgent Government will be moved within a fortnight to Varadero, a seaside resort near Cardenas. It is added that the first person to arrive there will be the former Vice President of the Cuban Republic, Señor Domingo Mendez Capote.

CUBAN TOBACCO TRADE.

Manufacturers and Exporters Alarmed at the Proposed New Tariff.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The tobacco merchants, planters, manufacturers, and exporters are greatly excited and apprehensive over the new tariff which Washington proposes to apply. Committees representing the manufacturers and exporters have placed the matter fully before Mr. Robert P. Porter, the United States Special Commissioner, explaining wherein the proposed tariff would be a deathblow to the tobacco industry of the island, and urging him to bring the question before President McKinley, with a recommendation that the tariff be modified.

Gustav Bock, representative of one of the largest tobacco syndicates in the island, has forwarded to President McKinley, through Mr. Porter, a long and careful study of the problem. Mr. Luis Marx, one of the foremost American tobacco merchants here, has been chosen by the various tobacco interests as a special delegate to proceed to Washington to urge a revision of the proposed tariff. He will leave to-morrow for Washington, going by way of Tampa.

Heretofore importation of any kind of tobacco has been prohibited; but the proposed tariff would admit importation. The duty on leaf tobacco is fixed at $1.50 per pound for stripped, and $1 dollar for unstripped. This, while virtually prohibitive for fillers, would easily allow the importation of Sumatra wrappers, which would work ruin by the adulteration to Havana cigars.

In the same way the duty imposed on manufactured tobacco, of $3.60 per 1,000, would allow cheap and inferior grades of foreign tobacco to be imported here, to get naturalization, and then to be re-exported as Havana tobacco, a process which could have but one result—that of discrediting and ruining the status of the Havana article in every market in the world.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Capt. H. J. Reilly, Fifth United States Artillery; Senator J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin.

BARTHOLDI—Col. Chapman Fish, United States Volunteers.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. H. Noble, United States Army; Col. G. W. Hooker, Brattleborough; ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle, West Virginia; Senator W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

MURRAY HILL—Col. Andrew Haggard, Quebec.

WALDORF—Marquis and Marquise de Bretanel, Paris; E. d'Andrade, Brazilian Minister, Washington; T. W. Whitney, Paris; F. G. de los Rios, and Wyman Worthington, Paris.

WESTMINSTER—J. F. Berndes, Austrian Consul, Havana; Drs. Lleaya, Brenus, Ramivrez, Mendizabal, Septuri, and Negrete, City of Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Denhdim & McKay Company, Wooster, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, white goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; T. F. Bannon, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Leboit, jewelry and leather goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, notions; 450 Broome Street.

Mendel, Gosling & Co., Louisville, Ky.; L. Mendel, hats and caps; Belvedere House.

Cohen, S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and dress trimmings; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Meyerstein Company, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Meyerstein, furnishing goods; Hotel Savoy.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, fancy goods and housefurnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McFarland & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. McFarland, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Doughten, Wilkens & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Engel, domestics and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, white goods, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Patchen, notions, 104 Worth Street; Gilsey House.

Frankenberg & Lempert, Toledo, Ohio; M. Lempert, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Hager Brothers, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, clothing and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Spencer & Steumple, Wauseon, Ohio; F. A. Steumple, notions and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss M. I. Davis, millinery; M

The Wanamaker Store

The Costume Show

Pointing the Moral

THIS is not, and cannot be, a money-making enterprise. In the purest sense, this is an Exposition for the interest and instruction of our public, especially for that part of it to which new ideas in dress are of personal or professional value.

Yet there is in this effort a moral distinctly commercial,—*mercantile supremacy*. No store has ever accomplished such a feat,—no other store than Wanamaker's could do so to-day.

It is not wholly a matter of capital. It requires a masterful position in the markets. It requires, in addition, a direct, intimate, personal touch with producers that is the very essence of two important things,—choice in selection and rigid exclusiveness.

What we achieve in rare and costly gowns, we can and do achieve in matters nearer the every-day demand. The showing in Foreign Costumes is simply a swift and striking method of indicating *power*,—a power shown as much in the quality of our five-dollar jackets as in this extraordinary collection of dressmaking masterpieces.

Some Silk Sacrifices Richly brocaded taffeta silks and satins, of unsurpassed quality, and the sorts now most in demand, are offered this morning at new prices. And the only excuse for the radical change in figures marked on them is an atonement for incomplete assortments. All deep blacks.

At $1.25 yd.—Fancy black Taffetas; neat patterns of splints, dots, hair-lines, etc.; now $1.

At $1.25 yd.—Fancy black brocaded Grosgrains; zig-zag figures; now $1.

At $1.50 yd.—Fancy black Taffetas; irregular dots and barre sticks; now $1.15.

At $2 yd.—Richly embroidered black Taffetas, in diamond dots, nuggets of satin, flowers, buds, rustic checks and barre blocks; now $1.40.

Rotunda.

Seasonable Underwear for Men and Women We're showing a very good line of underclothing for right-away wear. Also some of the heavier kinds for by-and-by. There's a word or two following in regard to quality-for-price. You'll be interested. Doubtless be more so if you'll come in and examine the goods.

MEN'S SUITS

At $1 Suit—Medium weight, white cotton; silk-finished and trimmed; pearl buttons.

At $1.50 Suit—Of fine merino, in white and natural color; silk stitched, trimmed and finished throughout; medium weight; drawers have re-enforced seats.

At $5 Suit—English Llama wool, natural color; full fashioned; drawers have spliced seats and fronts; seats also re-enforced; short or long inseam in drawers.

WOMEN'S SUITS

At $1 a suit—Medium weight plain white cotton; silk trimmed; long or short sleeves in vests.

At $2 a suit—White or natural color merino; weight suitable for present wear; vests in long or short sleeve lengths.

At $3 a suit—Light weight natural color merino; Stuttgart, Germany, goods; well made and finished.

Women's Equestrienne Tights. —Of black plated worsted, in knee and ankle lengths; closed and open; $1.

Broadway.

Fine Fancy Plates Wonderfully Low-Priced We've had these on sale before, but there's an immense quatity of them that we prefer to sell to Our Public alone. Judge of the value-giving in this offering by the fact that dealers themselves come in and buy at our retail figures. A lot of plates at $1 and $1.50 each; excellent ware, beautifully decorated, and would be only moderately priced at $2.50 and $3 each.

150 dozen fine French China plates —bread-and-butter, fruit, cake and ice-cream sizes—in decorations of flowers and gold, get first showing to-day at 25c. each. They're sold regularly at 50c. each.

Basement.

Table Linens Napkins and Towels This is a *particular* linen store—particular in its selections when making enormous purchases;—particular to have purchasers eminently pleased in both quality and prices.

Fine linens from the noted makers over-the-sea, in abundance, and a splendid assortment, too, of America's best. Depend upon excellence in quality of linens bought here, and be assured, too, that prices are *lowest*.

TABLE LINEN

At 50c. yd.—Splendid quality bleached Irish damask; 68 in. wide.

At 75c. yd.—Snow-white bleached damask; very durable; 2 yds. wide.

At $1 yd.—Handsome bleached double damask; choice patterns; 70 in.; napkins to match, 20 in., $2.50; 24 in., $3.50 doz.

At $1.35 yd.—Fine and heavy Scotch double damask; 72 in. wide; 22 in. napkins to match, $3.25 doz.

At $1.75, yd.—Beautiful bleached Flemish damask, very pretty and exclusive patterns; 72 in. wide; matching napkins, 22 in., $4; 26 in., $5.50 doz.

NAPKINS

At $1.25 doz.—Grass bleached napkins; 20 in. square; various designs.

At $1.75 doz.—Excellent quality bleached napkins, of best yarns; 22 in. square.

At $2.25 doz.—Large bleached damask napkins; variety of pretty patterns.

At $2.75 doz.—Heavy bleached Irish napkins; 23 in. square.

At $3.25 doz.—Extra large German linen dinner napkins; 26 in. square.

HUCK TOWELS

At 12½c.—Bleached Scotch and Irish; both fringed and hemmed ends.

At 15c.—Good quality, bleached; hemmed ends; 18x35 in.

At 18c.—Heavy bleached huckaback; fringed and hemmed; 19x39 in.

At 25c.—All white, also colored borders; hemmed; 22x40 in.

At 30c.—Fine full bleached Irish huck; fringed ends; 24x45 in.

Fourth avenue.

Carpets and Mattings The beginning and the end. Carpet season just at its inception,—matting season about over.

Speaking of the last, first, here is the expected news of reductions in prices,—

JAPANESE MATTINGS

Hana. Small figured patterns in green, blue and tan; reduced from $16 to $12 per roll of 40 yards.

Joto. An elaborate design in leaf figures; reduced from $18 to $15 per roll of 40 yds.

Nishi. Variety of colorings; from $12 to $9 per roll of 40 yards.

Ours. Plain ground, with attached Japanese figures thereon; two lots; one $15 per roll of 40 yds.; was $22; the other $12 per roll of 40 yds.; was $18.

CHINA MATTINGS

Palace. Our heaviest and finest matting; small neat figures, 190 rolls reduced from $20 to $16 per roll of 40 yards.

Luan. 150 rolls; an extra heavy matting in small figures, reduced from $14 to $10 per roll of 40 yards.

Whang. 145 rolls; a good medium matting in all colors and styles; reduced from $10 to $7 per roll of 40 yards.

In Wilton carpets there is a showing here that you simply cannot afford to ignore if you are carpet hunting. You will find satisfaction on two very important points,—pattern and price. A great variety insures the first, a great purchasing clinches the second. $1.75 to $2.75.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts

HOSPITAL ASSESSES SOLDIERS.

St. John's, Long Island City, Collects $1 Each for Discharges.

Two soldiers who had been undergoing treatment at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, told Major Appel, the Surgeon at the Army Building, that they had been compelled to pay $1 each for a discharge from St. John's Hospital. The soldiers were Andrew C. Kitchen of the Second Infantry, and Henry R. Smith of the Tenth Infantry. They were convalescent from typhoid, and just before they left the hospital were told that Major Appel would require a discharge from the hospital surgeon before he would grant a travel furlough.

St. John's Hospital was at once called up on the telephone by an attache of Major Appel's office, and Dr. James F. Power, the house surgeon, admitted that he had asked and received a dollar from each of the soldiers. He said that it was customary in that hospital for the staff to charge a dollar for any certificate signed by any of them. Dr. Power was instructed to sign any paper or certificate necessary for the proper discharge of any soldier in St. John's Hospital, and then send his bill to Major Appel.

Major Appel later in the day met Dr. Valentine of the St. John's in Long Island City, where he went to get a number of sick soldiers expected to arrive on a train, and Dr. Valentine assured him that he was sorry that the men had been charged for their discharges, and said that in the future he would have the sister superior sign the discharges.

Discharges from Bryan's Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The request of Col. William J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska Infantry for the discharge of a number of men of that regiment, who desire to return to their homes, was granted by the Secretary of War to-day in about fifteen cases. It is understood that there are nearly 100 men in the regiment who are doing their utmost to secure their discharge. It is said that Col. Bryan has indorsed the application in many cases, but that they lack the approval of the brigade and corps commanders. Col. Bryan, who went to Richmond, Va., yesterday, left there to-day with Mrs. Bryan, to rejoin his regiment at Jacksonville.

Signal Men to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Orders have been issued for the Ninth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Lieut. J. D. Wood commanding, now at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to proceed to New York City, where the company was organized, and where its members will be mustered out of the service after the furlough of sixty days which has been granted them has expired.

Destroyer Farragut a Swift Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut exceeded her contract speed yesterday. Unfortunately her starboard engine broke down, and it will be three weeks before the frail but fast vessel can have another trial. She made three attempts. On the first she made 24 knots, on the second 28 knots, and on the third 30 7-10 knots, and then the rock shaft broke.

Assignment of ex-Senator J. Arkell.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie has made a general assignment to William A. Mohan of, Ballston, and the assignment has been filed in the Montgomery County Clerk's office at Fonda. The failure is announced to be due to Senator Arkell's indorsing notes for his son, W. J. Arkell, of the Judge Publishing Company. Judgments amounting to $30,000 have been filed against James and W. J. Arkell, and $15,000 against W. J. Arkell alone.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Gen. Wheeler Relates His Observations at Santiago and Montauk Point.

HE HAS NO FAULT TO FIND

Suffering in Cuba, He Says, Was Not Caused by Neglect—Considers Camp Wikoff Unexampled for Excellence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The War Investigating Commission began taking testimony to-day, and Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler was on the stand the greater part of the day. There was a full attendance of the Commission and the doors of the room in which the inquiry is conducted were for the first time opened to representatives of the press.

Gen. Wheeler's testimony covered the case of the soldiers at the two important points of Santiago and Wikoff. He said with reference to the conduct of affairs at Santiago that there necessarily had been some suffering in the trenches, but that Gen. Shafter had exercised the utmost effort to protect his men. There had been, he said, a shortage of land transportation facilities for a time, and there had been no tents for a week, although the roads were very fair.

He revealed for the first time that he had some feeling over the fact that his command had been given the fourth place in Gen. Shafter's order for the landing at Santiago, when he had thought he was entitled to be allowed to land first on account of his rank.

The entire afternoon session was devoted to the examination of conditions at Camp Wikoff, on Long Island. The General contended that Wikoff was a model camp, the climate a salubrious one, and the accommodations quite exceptional in character. He considered the hospital capacity equal to the demands upon it, and said that no military camp in history was ever so well supplied in all respects as was this. "Red-tape" methods were entirely abolished and the demands of the men were met as soon as they were properly voiced.

THE MEDICAL CORPS.

Discussing the Medical Department's work at Santiago, Gen. Wheeler said that at times there were complaints, but not of a serious nature. On occasions there was a shortage of surgeons, some of the doctors being sick or wounded. According to his belief, the wounded in battle received prompt care from the medical men. All the injured were carried from the field the night after the fight of July 1. He said that there had been a full quota of physicians and nurses, but that if more had been furnished the men would have been better cared for.

Gen. Wheeler had known of no instances of sick men dying from want of care from the physicians. So far as he knew, there was general commendation of the work of the Medical Corps. He thought there had been some complaints from officers in his command as to the scarcity of medical supplies, and in such cases he had had them supplied as rapidly as possible. There was a deficiency of ambulances, he said, due to the exigencies of the situation.

THE ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Referring to the transports used by the army, Gen. Wheeler said he had heard little complaint, except upon the score of the heat of the sleeping quarters. Coming back from Santiago he was a passenger on the Miami, having chosen it because it was said to be the worst. He had found it to be very comfortable, and when the troops were landed at Montauk there were only thirty-four sick. Only three or four were unable to stand up for inspection. There was plenty of water on the vessel and sufficient ice for the use of the sick, but not for others.

There had been difficulty in getting the transports to lie inshore as closely as was desirable when the invading army reached the Cuban coast, the General said. The masters of the vessels claimed to have their authority from the Quartermaster's Department, but he thought the commanding officers had acted independently as to how far out they should lie.

It was while speaking about the transports that Gen. Wheeler revealed the fact that he had felt offended when Gen. Shafter, according to Gen. Wheeler's view, had not given sufficient consideration to the latter's rank and his claim to be landed first.

SLEPT WITHOUT TENTS.

The tents were left on board the transports, Gen. Wheeler said, because it was felt that no time should be consumed in moving them, and because there was a lack of facilities for transportation to the front. The men, therefore, were without shelter for seven days. He had not himself been supplied with a tent, and his illness had been caused by the exposure.

It was because of the lack of proper transportation that the siege guns were not brought up. The roads were in good condition at first.

Gen. Wheeler said that only two regiments had reported a shortage of rations, and he had immediately telephoned to the rear, and the shortage, which was due to accident, had been adjusted. There was suffering when the men were compelled to lie on the breastworks. The meat was poor, and they had no bread but hardtack. They were forced to lie in the sun and water alternately, and necessarily there was much sickness.

The supplies he considered sufficient, except in a few instances, and in those instances the deficiency was only temporary. "Gen. Shafter," he said, "deserves great credit for the zeal he displayed in this respect. He devoted himself to this task, and I think there is no doubt that he succeeded. We used pack trains and there was comparatively little suffering because of the shortness of Quartermasters' supplies."

After the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and when there was no danger from navigating the seas, Gen. Wheeler said, the army was more abundantly supplied than any army in the field had ever been. The various societies had, he said, responded most liberally to the needs of the army.

KNEW OF NO NEGLECT.

Asked if he thought there had been any neglect in preparing for the campaign, he said he had been so busily occupied that he had not given the matter great attention, but he had not thought at the time that any precaution had been neglected. Discussing the plan of campaign, he said he doubted whether any more effective plan could have been adopted.

In speaking in a general way of recommendations for the future, he said the men should be kept off the ground, and be well sheltered from the rain by good tents. There should also be much care in regard to transportation facilities and as to medical and commissary supplies, and well-trained teamsters should be regularly employed.

In speaking of Tampa, Gen. Wheeler said that at the season he was there—the first half of June—the site was without objection, but he had felt that it would be wet later in the season. It was his impression that Tampa had been selected as a camp site after the beginning of the war, and was incidental to the intended movement on Havana. There was, he said, at times some shortage of supplies at the camp, "but nothing," he added, "that a soldier could complain of."

VIEWS OF MONTAUK.

Gen. Wheeler in the afternoon spoke especially of his experiences at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. He arrived at the camp on the 17th of August, and by the direction of the President had taken command of the camp, remaining until Sept. 6. The President had ordered him to spare no pains or expense to make the men comfortable. Upon taking command he made an examination of the camp, and found it necessary to undertake much preparation to care for the men properly. It was, for instance, necessary to bore wells, lay water pipes, build laundries, &c. It was also necessary to build disinfecting plants, to get floors for the tents, to erect hospitals, &c. The Surgeons, at his request, had made a list of special articles to be purchased for the sick. The people came with many kinds of food "and I undertake to say," he declared, "that no army on earth was ever so abundantly supplied with luxuries."

HOSPITAL TENTS FLOORED.

The hospital tents were, he said, all floored. The patients were laid upon mattresses on the floor, and were supplied with clean bed linen. From first to last 10,000 patients entered the hospitals at Montauk. The hospitals had, when he landed, a capacity of not to exceed 900. So far as he knew, the hospitals had up to this time been equal to the demands upon them. Over 3,252 of the Santiago troops had been reported sick on arrival, but many others of the arrivals were really sick.

He stated that visiting ladies had made frequent complaints to him of specific cases in which sick men were not properly cared for, but he found upon investigation in each case that the physicians said the ladies were mistaken.

Only 200 of the men had died in the existence of the camp. He knew nothing of the details of interments, and could not say whether any bodies had been buried without clothing. Upon the whole, he thought the fact that there had been no spread of yellow fever from the camp was quite marvelous. One of the greatest difficulties he had encountered was to control properly the removal of sick soldiers by their relatives in cases where sympathy and affection often acted instead of discretion. He had, he said, no Medical Director, but gave his orders to various physicians, who seemed to be equally in charge.

FEAR OF YELLOW FEVER.

Replying to Dr. Jenkins, as quoted in The New York World's specifications, Gen. Wheeler said that if the soldiers had not been landed at some isolated place, such as Montauk Point, the fear of yellow fever would have caused a general outcry. The experts had differed in opinion as to whether there had been any yellow fever at Wikoff. Even at Santiago he had found that the experts were unable to determine whether a patient had yellow fever. He thought it would have been cruel to send the men home within five days after their landing, as Dr. Jenkins had suggested. As a matter of fact, many of them were sick and needed attention in the hospitals. They would have fallen sick on the trains and attracted general attention to the situation.

The distress was due to the condition of the men and not to the topographical or climatic conditions. Ninety per cent. had the fever in them, and the officers suffered as much as the men. Montauk Point, he thought, in brief, was necessary for quarantine purposes to prevent the spread of fever, if for no other purpose.

Replying to other allegations made by The World, Gen. Wheeler gave details of the arrival of troops from Cuba. He said he did not think the hospitals were crowded; that if the sick men were without blankets or adequate shelter, he had not known the fact, and if he had known such a want he would have supplied it; that no effort was made to furnish cots to the soldiers, but that as soon as possible floors were put in the tents, and they were all supplied with straw beds. In the beginning there were many tents without floors; that, if the men had no blankets, the fault must have been either their own or that of their commanding officers.

NO "RED TAPE" USED.

In such cases as this last named there was no "red tape"; the men were supplied immediately. He mentioned one case in which he had telegraphed to New York for four carloads of medicine, and it had arrived on the evening of the next day. If there had been any complaints about blankets, the wants could have been almost immediately supplied.

Gen. Wheeler asserted that it was true some of the employes used articles intended for the sick, and he had been told by some ladies that physicians had appropriated some of the articles, including apollinaris water, provided for the hospital. He had issued an order for the arrest of those engaged in such a practice. He had himself seen a boy distributing oranges among his fellows.

"There were," he said, "undoubtedly individual cases of suffering and of neglect, but they were the exception."

At 4 o'clock the commission adjourned until to-morrow. Gen. Wheeler will resume his testimony at 10:30 to-morrow, and will probably be followed by Gen. H. V. Boynton. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has notified the commission that he will not be able to appear before Thursday.

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK.

Forty-seven Soldiers Who Have Been Placed in St. John's Hospital.

Major Appel, at the Army Building yesterday, gave out the following list of forty-seven sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff, who have been placed in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn:

ANDES, Michael, private, Company C, Seventh Infantry.
BAKER, M. C., private, Company I, Ninth Infantry.
BARNES, Thomas A., Sergeant, Company A, Seventy-first New York.
BERKHEISER, Charles, private, Company L, Twelfth Infantry.
CARTER, Francis, private, Company A, Tenth Infantry.
CLARKSON, Joseph P., private, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.
COBB, Rufus E., private, Troop H, Tenth Cavalry.
COMISKEY, William, private, Company F, Twelfth Infantry.
CONDON, Thomas, private, Company K, Seventh Infantry.
CARTER, Francis, teamster.
CUSE, Calvin, private, Company M, Second Infantry.
DEERING, John, private, Troop F, Third Cavalry.
DONOVAN, Michael J., private, Company C, Ninth Massachusetts.
DUNCAN, Albert, private, Company D, Second Infantry.
EMBERLEY, Samuel, Hospital Corps.
GAY, Frederick, private, detached, Second Infantry.
LEIB, John F., private, Troop M, Second Cavalry.
HAMMOND, Upton, private, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry.
HAMLIN, Stephen, private, Company B, Third Cavalry.
HENEYE, Charles, private, detached Second Infantry.
HOLBROOK, John W., private, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
HUNT, Charles, private, Company F, Second Infantry.
JACKSON, James, private, Troop C, Sixth Cavalry.
JOHNSON, Robert, Sergeant, Troop M, Tenth Cavalry.
JONES, Charles E., private, Signal Corps.
KELLY, Patrick, private, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.
LANDER, William H., private, Troop L, Tenth Cavalry.
LAWSON, James W., private, Troop M, Tenth Cavalry.
McDONALD, John R., private, Company G, Eighth Infantry.
MARKMAN, John, Sergeant, Troop K, Second Cavalry.
MARSHALL, James, Watchman.
MERRILL, Harrison P., private, Signal Corps.
MIDDLETON, Richard H., private, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
MILES, Allie, private, Company H, Second Infantry.
OFFATT, Benjamin F., private, Troop M, Tenth Cavalry.
QUINLAN, John P., private, Company C, Seventh Infantry.
SNEED, W. T., Corporal, Company A, Second Infantry.
STARKEY, George, private, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry.
THOMAS, Wilson M., private, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.
TONY, Guerin, civilian.
VICKERS, J. C., detached Second Infantry.
WOLOE, Ole, Sergeant, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry.
WARD, John, private, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
WEISHAW, Alois, Sergeant, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry.
WHITE, Adolphus, teamster.
WILSON, George, private, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry.
WILSON, William, private, Company L, Twelfth Infantry.

New York Private Killed.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 4.—The remains of Private Martin Normanly, Company L, Two Hundred and First New York, have been shipped to New York. Normanly left camp yesterday on a freight train, saying he was going to his home. He fell between the cars near Hillsdale, and his head was severed from the body. In one of his pockets was found a drill manual with the name of Corporal F. R. Griffin, same company and regiment, who is said to be a deserter.

Sick New York Troops at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 4.—Major Shakespeare of Philadelphia is making a study of the outbreak of typhoid among the New York regiments at Camp Meade. The Major is a member of the board appointed by Secretary of War Alger to report on the sanitary condition of the military camps in the United States. The Two Hundred and Third New York has 400 cases of typhoid fever, and is still isolated in the Conewago Hills, eight miles from the other troops. Sickness is falling off in the Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Second New York Regiments. There is very little sickness in the corps outside of these three regiments.

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NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

TO IMPROVE SANTIAGO CITY

Funds for the Purpose to be Raised by a System of Municipal Taxation.

EXTERIOR BOULEVARD SCHEME

Gen. Wood Also Proposes to Insure a Plentiful Water Supply by Boring Artesian Wells—Garcia to Go to Washington.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 4.—Gen. Wood proposes to inaugurate a system of municipal taxation, making the taxes retroactive to Sept. 1. The funds of the Custom House cannot legally be taken for municipal improvements here or in this vicinity, though the present surplus is $100,000. Consequently, another source of revenue has to be obtained.

There has been a law to tax and license every business and everybody; but since the occupation of Santiago by the American troops these taxes have not been collected. Now, however, the minimum rates will be exacted, which will bring in a revenue of $150,000 per month, which is badly needed for local improvements.

It is the policy of Gen. Wood to spend all he legitimately can upon Santiago, which is the exact opposite of the system adopted by the Spaniards. Water in the dry season costs 25 cents per barrel. Gen. Wood's plan is to bore artesian wells and obtain a plentiful supply of water.

Santiago can stand the expenditure of a lot of money in improvements, and Gen. Wood proposes building boulevards around the city, thus practically extending its limits and making the outskirts the most popular portion. But there is no idea of unduly taxing the people. The General will merely raise sufficient money to carry on the Municipal Government in a satisfactory manner. A committee, consisting of two American officers and two Cubans, has been appointed to consider the best legal measures to be adopted under the circumstances.

Gen. Calixto Garcia called on Gen. Wood yesterday. He proposes going to Washington to advocate Gen. Wood's plan of disbanding the Cuban Army by giving to each soldier $25 in cash and agricultural implements equivalent in value to that sum.

Col. Ray claims that 70 per cent. of his regiment have been sick from lack of fresh beef.

Stress of business prevented Gen. Wood leaving for Manzanillo to-day, as he had intended, to be present at the evacuation ceremonies, but he will leave probably before the end of the week. During his absence he will be represented by Col. Wylly, Lieutenant Governor.

FIRE ON THE OBDAM.

Transport with Sick Officers and Soldiers on Board Compelled to Return to Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 4.—The United States transport Obdam, which left here on Sunday with sick soldiers from Puerto Rico and a few officers from Santiago, has returned with her bunkers on fire. The presence of fire was discovered yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning near the main hold, which was at once flooded with fifty tons of water, while a gang of men was put to work removing the ammunition, of which the ship carried a large supply.

Surgeon Major Seaman reports all well on board.

The officers and passengers declare that the coolness displayed by the men was wonderful. They all knew that the ship was carrying a large consignment of ammunition, but they worked and behaved with as much self-possession as though on parade.

As soon as the fire was discovered, the Obdam's Captain summoned the military officers and consulted with them as to the best thing to be done. All were anxious to continue on the vessel's course, but they decided that the danger of an explosion was too great. Nothing remained but to return to Santiago.

Then all the officers and soldiers who were well enough started to fight the flames. They were still hard at work when the vessel reached port.

Capt. Barker, Captain of the port here, immediately set 200 men to work at the pumps, and soon began to get the fire under control. It is hoped the Obdam will be able to resume her voyage in three or four days.

Spontaneous combustion is believed to have been the cause. Naval officers here condemn the practice of carrying large quantities of ammunition on ships that are bearing sick troops, and they also consider the use of small coal—mostly dust—as ballast dangerous.

SANTIAGO HEALTH REPORT.

Gen. Lawton Reports 1,164 Soldiers on the Sick List and 14 Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following cable from Santiago de Cuba, dated to-day, has been received at the War Department:

"Fever cases, all kinds, 743; total sickness, 1,164. Deaths—Michael Daley, private, Company G, Third Cavalry, chronic dysentery, Sept. 30; Laughlin C. Norden, private, Company A, Fifth Infantry, typhoid fever, Oct. 1; F. W. Tyler, private, company I, Second United States Volunteers, acute dysentery, Oct. 1; Herman Smith, private, Company M, Second United States Volunteers, pernicious malarial fever and acute dysentery, Oct. 1; John A. Munder, private, Company E, Second United States Volunteers, remittent malarial fever, Oct. 2; Henry Rodman, private, Company I, Second United States Volunteers, chronic asthma, Oct. 2; William G. Anthony, civilian, typhoid fever, Oct. 2; Alfred Winn, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteers, Sept. 30; Frank Edwards, private, Company F, Third United States Volunteers, yellow fever, Oct. 1; James Cooney, Company F, Third United States Volunteers, malarial fever, Oct. 2; Joseph Ray, Sergeant, Company A, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, cerebral congestion, Oct. 2; Charles Stebbins, private, Company G, Third United States Volunteers, remittent malarial fever, Sept. 25; Austin Dunbar, private, Company F, Ninth United States Volunteers, chronic dysentery, Oct. 1; Joseph Moseley, Company D, Ninth United States Volunteers, typhoid fever, Oct. 3.

"LAWTON, Major General."

CUBAN COMMISSIONS MEET.

Session Held in the Colonial Government Palace at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The United States and the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners held a joint session this morning. The Spanish Commissioners, Admiral Manterola, Gen. Gonzalez Parrado, and Marquis de Montoro, with Señor Giranta, and their respective staffs, arrived at the palace of the Colonial Government at 8 o'clock, where they awaited the arrival of the American Commissioners, who put in an appearance shortly before 9 o'clock, coming in two well-appointed carriages.

The street opposite the palace and the entrance to the building were carefully guarded by members of the Orden Publico. The first to alight was Gen. Wade, who was followed by Admiral Sampson, and their aides, Lieut. Wade and Lieut. Marsh. These occupied the first carriage. In the other came Gen. Butler, Col. Clous, Secretary to the American Commissioners; Capt. Page, and an interpreter.

The Americans were received at the palace entrance by Señor Girauta, Secretary to the Spanish Commissioners, who escorted them to the Cabinet Room.

The conference lasted two hours, no one being allowed to approach within a block's distance. The meeting was over at 11 o'clock, when a photographer took pictures of the joint commissions in several positions. Lunch was then served in the palace, after which the Commissioners separated.

South American Volunteers Released.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—Capt. Gen. Blanco to-day issued a decree granting to the volunteers from Central and South America their discharge, to take effect after the approaching monthly review, and granting them return passages to their homes at the Government's expense, provided they leave Cuba at once.

Some Cuban Vital Statistics.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The official register of births and deaths for the City of Havana shows that on Oct. 1 there were no births and fifty-three deaths, and that on Oct. 2 there were no births and thirty-five deaths. The mortality at Guines is very great, and at Guira de Melena, whose population only numbers 3,000, there were 232 deaths during the month of September.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Transports Embark Troops for Spain While Our Soldiers Rapidly Draw Near San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Oct. 3.—The transport P. de Satrustegui arrived here yesterday from Spain and is taking on board troops to-day. She will sail to-morrow.

The transport Isla de Panay sailed for Spain this morning with 1,200 troops on board.

It is rumored that Capt.-Gen. Machias will leave here on the Alicante, which is expected daily at this port from Havana.

The Spanish troops were evacuating Caguas yesterday, and Arecibo will be delivered over to the Americans to-morrow.

The American troops are closing in rapidly and the Spaniards are concentrating in large numbers at this place.

The Spanish Government's offer of free transportation home to the families of officers has resulted in many marriages of departing officers and officials.

Dating from the last day of September the Spanish Government has declared vacant a long list of civil government positions.

The United States hospital-ship Solace, with fifty-five convalescents on board, sails for New York to-day, and the Mayflower will sail this afternoon. She is due to arrive at New York on October 10. Her commander has collected evidence here concerning the French steamer Rodriguez, a prize of the New Orleans last June. The question to be determined is whether the Rodriguez attempted to enter the port of San Juan. The opinion of the townspeople here clearly affirms that the Rodriguez intended entering. The Mayflower carries to New York, as a witness, Sergio Nos, who is alleged to have been on duty at the semaphore station at Morro Castle on the day of the New Orleans-Rodriguez affair.

Postal Business at Mayaguez.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Acting Postmaster General Heath has received a report from Postal Agent Whitney at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, announcing that during four consecutive days the postal receipts amounted to $2,600, and on Sept. 23 they reached over $4,000. The department has taken steps to supply further clerical assistance there. The letter says few Americans are as yet in Mayaguez. To show how eagerly Americans are welcome, Mr. Whitney says on his arrival he was greeted with addresses of welcome from the Alcalde, the municipal Judge, and other local officers.

Immune Regiment for Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Oct. 4.—An order has eenb received from the War Department directing the Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers, (immunes,) now stationed at Camp Thomas, to report at New York by Thursday to embark for Puerto Rico. The regiment will leave here to-night. About 225 men are out on furlough, but all have been called in.

Gloucester Fishermen Rescued.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Oct. 4.—The schooner Quickstep landed here to-day fourteen of the sixteen members of the crew of the Gloucester schooner Edith McGinnis. They strayed from their vessel while trawling in a dense fog, and were rescued by the Quickstep after rowing twenty-five miles.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Chittenden, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will repair from Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., to Washington, and bring with him his authorized clerk and his money and property accounts, for the purpose of adjusting such accounts and transferring the public property for which he is responsible to Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Carl Flacher, First United States Volunteer Engineers, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The Seventh Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, under the temporary command of Capt. John W. McDonnell, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will proceed to Chicago for furlough and muster out.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, on account of sickness, is granted Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, United States Army.

Post Chaplain Henry Swift is relieved from further duty at Montauk Point and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and resume his duties at that station.

Major William H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, (recently transferred from the Ninth Infantry at his own request,) will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and join his regiment.

First Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, now at Staunton, Va., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave, will report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General United States Army, commanding the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to duty.

Special Order No. 133 of Aug. 5 is amended by striking out Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., as a depot of the Subsistence Department and by inserting Lexington, Ky., as an important depot at which officers of the Subsistence Department are assignable to duty for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies, and Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Chief Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will be relieved from the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the subsistence depot at Montauk Point by Capt. Morton J. Henry, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers. Major Gallagher will proceed with his authorized clerk to Lexington, Ky., and enter upon the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the subsistence depot at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

First Lieuts. James M. Kennedy and Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeons, will report Oct. 10 to Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Capt. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon United States Army, will proceed to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, and will proceed at once to Fernandina, Fla., and take steamer sailing from that port about Oct. 5 for Manzanillo, Cuba, where he will take station as Quartermaster, reporting to the commanding officer of the United States troops, for temporary duty there.

Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, is relieved from the charge of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department at Camp George H. Thomas and Chattanooga, and will proceed to Chicago and assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, reporting by letter to the commanding General of that department.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the temporary command of the Department of the East to relieve Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, United States Volunteers, and will repair to Governors Island, N. Y., and enter upon duty accordingly. Gen. Gillespie, upon being relieved, will resume his engineer duties, with station in New York City.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Montauk Point, and will repair to Knoxville, Tenn., and report to Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, United States Volunteers, for duty with the Second Division, First Army Corps.

The reassignment of Brig. Gen. John B. Babcock, United States Volunteers, (Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General United States Army,) to duty as Adjutant General of the Department of California, with station at San Francisco, to date from Sept. 28, is announced.

The resignation of Cadet Oscar L. Boose, Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons United States Army will proceed from the places hereinafter specified and report for duty as indicated: George S. Chaims, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place; Hyman Finklestone, to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer at that place.

Capt. Dennis F. Collins, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Selter, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Newbold Morris, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Albert S. Cluker, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles Cooley, Second Louisiana Volunteer

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Stewards Offer Soldiers the Freedom of the Track.

HIMTINE BEAT OLD HORSES

Banastar Was Played by the Politicians—Some Unknown Plunger Made a Big Coup on Charentus.

If the crowds at Morris Park for the remainder of the meeting are not made up in part of soldiers, it will be because they are not inclined toward the sport, for the Stewards of the meeting decided yesterday to admit free to the grand stand and paddock all enlisted men and officers in uniform. There were a few soldiers present yesterday, but there will probably be a regiment there to-day, when the invitation becomes generally known. There were many politicians at the track yesterday, and they came in style, saw a good day's sport, and those of them in the Tammany Hall division carried away a lot of money, if they followed the bets of Richard Croker and his party. Mr. Croker, Police Commissioner Sexton, John Carroll, and John Kelly drove into the coaching field on a black-and-red body break, behind four bays, and they made an interesting group as they watched the races from the clubhouse lawn.

The sport throughout the day was interesting, and some of the finishes were spirited enough to satisfy the most exacting. The programme opened with a five-furlong dash, for horses of all ages, and the event looked to be such an open one that every horse in the race was liberally supported. To ask a two-year-old—even such a good one as Himtine—to carry 115 pounds in a field of good aged sprinters is to ask much, but Himtine was equal to the task imposed and galloped in front all the way, winning by a length.

The Hurricane Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, furnished a nice, soft spot for Col. Pepper's Satin Slipper. She was always in front, and her victory was never in doubt, for she was galloping while the others were driving, and she was eased up to win by two lengths from Diminutive.

Banastar, who has more than once shown himself to be a clever colt, was the medium of a plunge by the Tammany Hall politicians, for his owner, ex-Corporation Counsel Clark, told his friends to back him for any amount. He won easily, and was also always in front. For a few furlongs Bendoran chased him, but he soon drew clear, and when Sullivan Belle came in a drive through the stretch, she passed Bendoran, but could never reach the leader.

Some one, whose identity was not made known, made a big coup with Charentus in the Sixth race, a selling affair over the Withers Course. The horse was backed steadily from 10 to 1 down to 4 to 1, and won, after a drive through the stretch, by a length.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting on each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:01¼.

1—Himtine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 2 years, by Blue Eyes—Missive, 115 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)
2—Barneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. c., 3, 107, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 3, 128, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Counselor, Wernberg, 104, 40 to 1. (Hewett;) Trolley, 110, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Woodbird, 90, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Ben Hadad, 117, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Greatland, 108, 30 to 1, (Turner;) Klepper, 100, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Armament, 108, 6 to 1, (Jones;) Rusher, 98, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Mark Miles, 100, 50 to 1, (Lambley;) Kilt, 100, 40 to 1, (Corbery;) and Lambent, 130, 15 to 1, Taral, also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:21¾.

1—Manlius, George J. Long's ch. c., by Pardee—Adversity, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Turvey Drop, Oneck Stable's ch. g., 112, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Col. Tenny, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 115, 10 to 1.....(Taral)

Maid of Harlem, 112, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Frances Booker, 112, 3 to 1, (Burns;) Campus, 115, 40 to 1, (Jones;) Exception, 112, 6 to 1, (Maher,) and Sir Walter, 115, 40 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricane selling stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000. By subscription of $5 each, with $25 additional to start, and $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:00.

1—Satin Slipper, E. O. Pepper's b. f., by Kingston-Lady Stylites, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Turner)
2—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 106, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Cormorant, Rogers & Roses's b. c., 102, 8 to 5.....(Maher)

Full Dress, 96, 25 to 1, (Burns;) Duke of Middleburg, 112, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Merry Heart, 98, 5 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Belle Mead Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners at $1,000 at the time of entry. By subscription of $15 each, with $25 additional to start, and $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:27.

1—Banastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., by Farandole—Blessing, 115 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Lillian Belle, J. D. Smith's b. f., 112, 8 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Bergman, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., 118, 11 to 5.....(Sims)
4—Woodranger, William Jennings's ch. g., 107, 40 to 1.....(Burns)

Won in a canter by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:40¼.

1—White Frost, E. S. Gardiner & Son's br. m., 4 years, by Irondale-Wildflower, 120 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 3, 105, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3, 109, 3 to 1.....(Clawson)

Macy, 118, 9 to 2, (Burns;) Dr. Catlett, 119, 9 to 2, (Taral;) Sensational, 95, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) and Sir Walter, 112, 9 to 2, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 105 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Nosey, Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3, 108, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Marsian, P. S. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 103, 15 to 1.....(James)

Glondine, 104, 50 to 1, (Turner;) Estaca, 106, 11 to 5, (Spencer;) Scotch Plaid, 99, 50 to 1, (Jones;) Double Quick, 106, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Mazurine, 113, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Rinaldo, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Premier, 106, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) and Martto, 95, 40 to 1, (Weber,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

The Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle selling race for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Governor Rudd	151	Widower	131
Manchester	151	Hermann the Great	131

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000; selling. Three-quarters of a mile over the Withers course.

Momentum	114	Blarneystone	102
Headlight	107	Campania	101
Charley Rose	107	Hanlon	101
Myth	104	Inspection	99
Midlight	104	Fleeting Gold	99
Double Quick	104	Field Lark	99
Stachelberg	104	General Maceo	96
Swamp Angel	104	Red Spider	96
Bona Dea	102	Tyrian	94
Uncle Lewis	102		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; maidens excluded. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Filigrane	128	Ornamental	116
Toluca	125	Passaic	112
Leando	121	The Gardener	112
Kirkwood	121	Exception	110
Muggins	120	Lepida	107

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners at any time of $1,000. The Withers mile.

Leadsville	112	Swiftmas	106
Kinnikinic	112	Clonsilla	103
Manassas	109	Bardella	103
Ben Ronald	109	Easter Card	90
Decanter	109	Havelock	90

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, maidens. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Exit	110	Lady Simons	110
Belle of H	110	L'Amity	110
Avoca	110	Lolter	110
Lady Sneerwell	110	Monletta	110
Incandescent	110	The Rose	110
Halo	110	St. Sophia	110
Miss Smith	110	Coquena	110
La Poupee	110	Golden Days	110
Luela Smith	110	Amorita	110

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

Algol	130	Bangle	107
Macy	118	Buela	103
George Keene	110	Banquo II.	90
Candle Black	107	Hanwell	88

OFF DAY FOR TOD SLOANE.

Twice Unplaced and Once Third at Nottingham Yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—At the second day's racing of the Nottingham Autumn meeting to-day Capt. J. Orr Ewing's three-year-old bay gelding Helium won the Barnby Manor Selling Plate. "Tod" Sloane rode the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay gelding Biondin II., but was unplaced. The betting was 11 to 4 against Biondin II. This race is a handicap of 106 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns; entrance, 5 sovereigns, the second to save entrance out of the plate. Thirteen horses ran over the course; distance, five furlongs straight.

The Welbeck Stakes Handicap was won by G. Maclachlan's three-year-old brown colt Marthus, by Deuce of Clubs, out of Sweet Mart. Draco, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut gelding, by The Sailor Prince, out of Darya, with "Tod" Sloane up, started in this event, but was not placed. The betting was 13 to 8 against Draco. This race is of 250 sovereigns, by subscription of 3 sovereigns each, with 2 sovereigns extra for starters; for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes. There were eight starters over the straight mile.

The Sherwood Nursery Plate, a handicap of 150 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate, was won by the Duke of Portland's bay colt Dismay. Sir J. Blundell Maple's Avidity was second, and J. Cannon's Liebenstein, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, finished third. Eight horses ran, the course being seven furlongs. The betting was 9 to 2 against Liebenstein.

Suit Against Tod Sloane.

J. Tod Sloane, the jockey, was yesterday made a defendant in the Second District Municipal Court in a suit for $350, brought by Charles H. Nicoll for alleged breach of contract. This suit is one of over 100 that have been brought by Nicoll against various people connected with the race track because they refused to pay for a book purporting to be a history of the American turf, with sketches of turf celebrities. The charge for the book is $25, and $75 or more is charged for a photograph or biography of the person. Justice Bolte said he would set the case for trial on Oct. 18, on which day, if the bond was satisfactory, he would set the case for trial about three months from date.

THE PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

Ap Alert and Sable Alcyoner Winners at Opening of Fall Meeting.

The Autumn meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn began yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large for an opening day, and the card included the 2:40 and 2:17 trotting classes and the 2:35 pace. In the 2:40 class the black mare Sable Alcyoner sold at even money against the field, but in the first heat the chestnut stallion William E., with the advantage of the pole, took the lead and held it to the wire. The favorite won the next three heats in easy style.

In the 2:17 class, Kitty Newman sold at 2 to 1 over the field, but the bay gelding Ap Alert closed out the race in straight heats. The pacing race was postponed on account of rain. The summary:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $800.

Ap Alert, b. g., by Alert-Ponepock, (Powers)			1 1 1
Kitty Newman, ch. m., (Brinkerhoff)			3 2 2
Roan Boy, rn. g., (Moser)			2 3 3
Carles, ch. g., (Dodge)			6 4 4
Jube, b. g., (Dudley)			4 6 5
Highland Boy, ch. g., (Sargent)			5 5 6

Time—2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:17¼.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., by Alcyoner-Judith, (Halstead)			3 1 1 1
William E., ch. s., by Onward, (Walker)			1 2 3 4
Solitare, ch. g., (Snyder)			2 3 2 3
Del Bar, b. g., (Smith)			4 4 4 2
Barona Temple, br. m., (Rogers)			Dis.
George Wedge, b. g., (Cadoo)			Dis.
Dish, ch. g., (Phillips)			Dis.

Time—2:22½, 2:22½; 2:23; 2:23¾.

FALL SALE OF HORSES.

Some of the Offerings at the American Exchange Bring Good Prices.

The first Fall sale of horses at the American Horse Exchange, Fiftieth Street and Broadway, took place yesterday, when 119 lots were sold. The principal consignments were from L. W. Wormser, the Hillside Stock Farm, Springborough, Penn.; Harry Payne Whitney, E. S. Randolph, Frostburg, Ind., and R. P. Stevenson, who offered Canadian horses. In addition to these, there were many horses the property of various owners.

The following were some of the highest prices paid for the horses:

Don Wilkes, (Wormser,) ch. g., 7 years, 14.3½ hands; has won many ribbons; E. Hegfner, New York	$1,500
His Exellency, (Wormser,) ch. g., 7, 14.3½, mate to Don Wilkes, also a winner of many ribbons; E. Hegfner	500
Rough and Ready, (Wormser,) ch. g., cobs, 7 and 8, 15.1; W. Whitehead	925
Masterpiece, (Wormser,) br. g., 7, 15.3½, and Will Hamilton, br. g., 6, 15.3½; E. Hegfner	1,100
Stars and Stripes, (Wormser,) b. g., 8, 16; S. M. Wright, Philadelphia	800
Superior and Surprise, (Wormser,) b. g., 9, 15.1½, have taken many prizes; E. Hegfner	2,500
Charcoal and Carbonette, (Hillside Farm,) blk. g., 6, 15.2; J. C. Bergin, New York	750
Prussia Girl and Susy, (Hillside Farm,) b. m., 5 and 6, 15.1; S. F. Heublein, Hartford	875
Robert and Ira, (Hillside Farm,) bay cobs, 6 and 7, 15.3; S. W. Wright, Philadelphia	1,000
Satisfaction and Round of Pleasure, (Hillside Farm,) b. g., 6 and 7, 13.1; Jones Brothers, New York	975
Aladdin and Amazon, (Whitney,) b. g., 10, 15.2½, both prize winners for two years; sold to an Orange (N. J.) man who did not give his name	860
Thunder and Blazes, (Whitney,) dk. b. g., 5 and 6, 16.1½; G. Croker, Boston	825

Sale of Trotters in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 4.—At Woodward and Shanklin's sale of trotters this morning twenty-nine head brought $5,960, an average of $205.50. The principal offerings to-day were from the Ashland Stud. The highest prices paid were for the product of Ethelwyn, (dam of Impetuous,) 2:13. W. E. Spiers of Glens Falls, N. Y., purchased the following: Immaculate, b. f., yearling, by Directum, 2:05¼, dam Ethelwyn, by Harold, $1,000; Viviana, b. f., yearling, by Directum, dam Virgie Wilkes, by George Wilkes, $1,000; Thoret, b. f., five years, by Dictator, dam Ethelwyn, by Harold, $800; Manners, b. c., weanling, by Oratorio, 2:13, dam by Harold, $450.

Kentucky Trotting Races Postponed.

FAIR GROUNDS, LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 4.—The opening of the trotting races, scheduled for to-day, has been postponed on account of rain. The programme stands.

MISSOURI DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

The Court Could See No Ground for It Except the Husband's Poverty.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—In the Court of Appeals to-day Judge Bland set aside the divorce obtained recently at Springfield, Mo., by Mrs. Isabella Campbell from her husband, William C. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell sued her husband for divorce on the ground of desertion and general indignities, and got a decree, with the custody of the two children.

When the Court of Appeals took up the case, on a request for a writ of habeas corpus, Justice Bland went over it carefully, and in a written opinion said the divorce was an injustice to Mr. Campbell. He said the evidence went to show that Campbell was a poor man, working for wages, while his wife had $10,000 in property and a fixed income of $50 a month besides. "The husband's only offense was his poverty."

Judge Bland said there was no law in Missouri which made poverty a ground for divorce.

New York Farmer Kills Himself.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Leonard Waltrous, a farmer who resided two miles south of the village of Warsaw, shot himself this morning in the breast, dying almost instantly. Waltrous first attempted to kill his wife, but neighbors shielded her from harm. The tragedy was the culmination of domestic troubles due to intemperance.

Wellsville Church Burned.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Broad Street Church was badly damaged by fire last night. During the progress of the fire the Rev. A. R. Miller, pastor of the church, was hit by a falling trapdoor. He lost several teeth and received cuts and bruises about the face and head.

Norristown Murderer Sentenced.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Oct. 4.—James A. Clemmer, who was convicted of complicity with Charles O. Kaiser in the murder of the latter's wife, Mrs. Emma Kaiser, was to-day sentenced by Judge Weand to be hanged. The Governor will fix the date of the hanging.

WOMEN GOLFERS COMPETE

Morris County Team Defeats Six Philadelphia Players.

LED BY TWENTY-TWO HOLES

New Record for the Links by Miss Shelton—Miss Cassatt a Victor on the Losing Team.

Joy and contentment reigned in the Morris County Golf Club yesterday. For the fair golfers of the club it was particularly a day of happiness, as the six ablest women players in the club gained a triumph over their friends and temporary golfing foes from Philadelphia. The Quaker City women were beaten by 22 holes, scoring 4 to 26 for Morris County. It was one of the most interesting women's team matches played in this locality this season. The victors experienced an additional feeling of delight because when they played the Philadelphia women on the latter's links in the Spring the visitors were beaten by the high score of 40 to 0.

To Mrs. Clement C. Griscom is due much of the credit for bringing about these matches. She presented a silver cup, to be held by the club having the winning team, and gold medals for the individual members of the victorious side. The Philadelphians, having won the trophy first, offered it for this second contest, and there was a very strong sentiment yesterday that the Morris County Club would put up the cup for a third contest, to be played on neutral links. Mrs. Griscom was among the interested spectators at Morristown yesterday, and H. McK. Twombly drove to the club in his four-in-hand.

Mrs. Griscom had a personal interest in the match, for her daughter, Miss Frances C. Griscom, played in first place on the Philadelphia team, and was pitted against Morris County's strong player and former champion, Mrs. William Shippen.

Miss Griscom was the first one to start, and she got one of the best drives of the day, well out toward the first green. In their drives and brassie shots both were about equal, Mrs. Shippen, perhaps, getting a trifle longer ball. The latter made the first hole, and steadily increased her lead, being three up at the finish of the first half. Miss Griscom was not at all disposed to allow this, and she gave a surprise to her opponent by making the next three holes. Then the game was even, but Mrs. Shippen took three holes in succession, Miss Griscom missing two good chances to halve by poor puts. She played the sixteenth, over the yawning punch bowl, beautifully in four strokes, but Mrs. Shippen made the last, and won the game by three holes. The winner took 107 and Miss Griscom 109, with one exception the lowest scores of the day.

The best score of the day by strokes was made by Miss Helen Shelton, the woman champion of the Morris County Club. She did the course, and it was the long championship course, in 103 strokes, establishing a new record. Until yesterday Miss Shelton had not been playing up to her usual mark, but she is evidently back in championship form, and her game was very steady. She defeated Mrs. Walter B. Gorham by 9 holes. The scores were:

Miss Helen Shelton, Morris County:

Out	5	4	4	8	5	6	6	5	6—	47
In	6	6	10	7	5	4	5	7	6—	56
Total										103

Mrs. Walter B. Gorham, Philadelphia:

Out	5	5	*8	7	*8	6	10	*6	8—	61
In	5	7	*10	6	4	6	9	*10—	64	
Total										125

*Approximated, not played out.

One match of the series ended even, that between Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. J. C. Patterson. The only Philadelphian to win was Miss Ethel Cassatt, and she beat Miss Marie G. Bryce, one of the younger players, and record holder at the Morristown Field Club, by 4 holes.

Miss Alice Strong, a former Morris County champion, who has recently returned from abroad, beat Miss Edith Burt by 5 holes, and Miss Cornelia G. Willis defeated Miss Helen Darlington by 9 holes. Both Miss Strong and Miss Willis did the course in 114 strokes. The teams, with scores by holes, are:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	PHILADELPHIA.	Holes.
Mrs. William Shippen	3	Miss F. C. Griscom	0
Miss Alice Strong	5	Miss Edith Burt	0
Miss M. G. Bryce	0	Miss Ethel Cassatt	4
Miss Helen Shelton	9	Mrs. W. B. Gorham	0
Miss C. G. Willis	9	Miss Darlington	0
Mrs. W. F. Morgan	0	Mrs. J. C. Patterson	0
Total	26	Total	4

After the match the Morristown women entertained their guests at luncheon in the clubhouse, and late in the day the Philadelphia golfers left for their homes. Miss Griscom and Miss Burt will be among the championship competitors at Ardsley next week.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—The seventeenth annual intercollegiate tennis tournament began here this afternoon. All the Yale men were defeated in the singles, going down before the Harvard men, with whom they were matched. The matches resulted as follows:

Whitman of Harvard defeated Dodge of Yale, 6—0, 6—4.

Ware of Harvard defeated Allen of Yale, 6—0, 6—4.

Little of Princeton defeated Wagner of Cornell, 6—3, 6—1.

Davis of Harvard defeated Hackett of Yale, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Little of Princeton defeated Alexander of Princeton, 6—3, 6—1.

Auchincloss of Cornell defeated Linen of Princeton, 7—5, 11—13, 6—3.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment went down to Creedmoor on a special train yesterday morning and spent the day on the shooting ranges. Major John H. Wood was in command of the battalion, which was composed of Companies D, G, H, and K, comprising 130 men, most of whom were recruits.

The latter part of the volley firing was done in the rain. The scores of the men who qualified as marksmen follow:

PISTOL RANGE.

FIELD STAFF—Major C. N. Thompson, 23, 10—33; Capt. F. Murray, 17, 14—31.

COMPANY OFFICERS—Lieut. W. P. Field, Co. D, 21, 10—31; Lieut. F. W. Warde, Co. D, 18, 12—30; Capt. H. B. Christenson, Co. H, 18, 12—30; Lieut. A. J. McGrath, Co. K, 16, 14—30.

RIFLE RANGE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—Sergt. J. W. Golden, 20, 11—31; Sergt. F. G. Higgins, 18, 13—31; Sergt. R. Chadsey, 17, 17—34.

COMPANY D—Sergt. G. Slater, 18, 16—32; Corp. F. E. Claiborn, 19, 13—32; Corp. C. F. Massback, 19, 13—32; Corp. W. Gorman, 16, 18—34, Corp. C. W. Dunn, 15, 15—30; F. W. Bauer, 15, 15—30; J. M. Butterfass, 15, 15—30; J. Foley, 16, 20—36; F. Gundlach, 17, 13—30; W. F. Kemne, 15, 16—31; E. D. Knight, 15, 15—30; E. T. Lang, 15, 15—30; P. G. Mittag, 18, 16—34; A. M. Merzilliter, 18, 15—31; H. A. Schmitt, 17, 19—36.

COMPANY G—Sergt. W. J. Salomon, 20, 16—36; Sergt. G. A. St. John, 17, 16—33; Corp. J. Lang, 19, 11—30; Corp. J. Minklers, 18, 17—35; Corp. J. Morton, 15, 16—31; R. Arnat, 16, 16—32; J. Boggia, 16, 18—34; D. F. Curry, 16, 14—30; H. Cerbi, 19, 14—33; H. B. Dardingkiller, 17, 19—36; B. W. Johnson, 17, 15—32; G. Lesire, 20, 13—33; T. E. McCullagh, 15, 16—31; E. S. Merrill, 20, 16—36; F. S. Powers, 17, 20—37; J. H. Stewart, 16, 15—31; J. Stern, 15, 17—32; C. Wiegand, 17, 16—33; O. Williams, 15, 19—34.

COMPANY H—Sergt. M. Walkenburg, 17, 15—32; Sergt. R. Freitsche, 17, 18—35; Corp. J. Munsy, 18, 14—32; Corp. W. Brown, 21, 10—31; Corp. F. Plagge, 19, 11—30; Corp. F. Sickendick, 16, 18—34; F. Barnum, 18, 12—30; F. Boettcher, 15, 15—30; F. Connor, 16, 16—32; V. Donbeck, 17, 16—33; E. Goets, 19, 12—31; C. H. Liase, 15, 15—30; J. C. Moore, 17, 13—30; L. Power, 16, 17—33; G. Rothschild, 15, 21—36.

COMPANY K—Sergt. O. J. Bubaseck, 20, 10—30; Sergt. Satterfield, 17, 17—34; Sergt. G. Cornelius, 16, 15—31; Corp. J. J. Morrison, 18, 14—32; Corp. E. Barnett, 15, 18—33; Corp. B. Kirchner, 19, 15—34; J. Clancy, 19, 16—35; C. A. Kember, 17, 17—34; H. Koerner, 20, 13—33; J. H. McGinn, 20, 18—38; W. O'Neill, 16, 15—31.

COMPANY E—P. C. Rohn, 19, 18—37.

VOLLEYS.

	No. Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Ins.	Outs.	Total.
Company D	25	12	28	24	16	80
Company G	31	19	23	29	23	95
Company H	32	10	46	27	23	106
Company K	24	5	7	21	13	46

Detectives to Guard Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 4.—Some of the best detectives in the country will be in Pittsburg next week to guard against thieves who are likely to invade the city with the crowds that will come in for the grand conclave of the Knight Templars. Roger O'Mara, Superintendent of the Pittsburg bureau of detectives, has employed his knowledge of the men of other cities in selecting from among their number those properly qualified to give the best service here. His invitations have been kindly received in all quarters, and he has assurances that twenty large cities will send men here.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Philadelphias Win a Game from the New York Team—Baltimores Lose in Boston.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	97	45	.683
Baltimore	91	50	.645
Cincinnati	90	58	.608
Cleveland	77	61	.558
Chicago	81	65	.555
New York	73	69	.514
Philadelphia	70	68	.507
Pittsburg	68	73	.482
Louisville	65	78	.455
Brooklyn	51	84	.378
Washington	49	93	.345
St. Louis	37	105	.261

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 3.
Boston, 4; Baltimore, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
Louisville, 4; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 4; Louisville, 1.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Washington in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Baltimore in Boston.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The Philadelphias turned seeming defeat into a victory this afternoon by scoring four runs in the ninth inning on as many singles, a base on balls, and a wild thrown by Rusie. The latter was invincible until the final inning. The visitors played a sharp fielding game. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	2	4	0	0	V'H'l't'n, cf	1	2	1	0	0
D'glass, 1b	0	0	11	1	0	Joyce, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Delehi'ty, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b	1	2	8	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	2	4	1	Seymour, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Flick, rf	0	1	3	0	1	Gleason, 2b	0	1	4	3	1
Lauder, 3b	0	1	2	2	2	Foster, lf	0	2	2	0	0
M'Far'd, c	1	2	1	0	0	Gettig, ss	0	2	3	4	0
Cross, ss	0	1	3	3	0	Warner, c	0	0	4	2	0
Platt, p	1	1	0	2	0	Rusie, p	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4	10	27	12	4	Total	3	10	*26	13	2

*Two out when winning run scored.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Cross, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Cooley. Stolen bases—Flick, Delehanty. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; New York, 3. Struck out—By Platt, 1; by Rusie, 4. Double plays—Gettig and Gleason; Cross and Douglass. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. First on balls—Off Platt, 2; off Rusie, 4. Hit by pitcher—Delehanty, Lajoie. Umpire—Mr. Connelly. Assistant umpire—Mr. Smith.

Boston, 4; Baltimore, 2.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Eight thousand persons saw the champions win another interesting game from the Baltimores to-day through timely batting and an error by McJames in the eighth inning. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Boston, 10; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Boston, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Yeager; Baltimore, McJames and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Louisville, 4; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Dowling's clever pitching and perfect fielding won the first game for the Louisvilles to-day. Taylor was even more effective for the Chicagos in the second game, allowing the Louisvilles only one base hit. Dahlen was again ordered off the field for too much protesting on a decision in the second game. Green, the home team's right fielder, made a home run in each game. Score:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 7; Louisville, 11. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Nichols; Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge.

Chicago, 4; Louisville, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	.	.	.	—4
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 6; Louisville, 1. Errors—Chicago, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Chance; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The game to-day was called on account of darkness after the Pittsburgs had scored four runs in the eighth inning, tying the score. The game, however, reverted back to the seventh inning, giving the home team a victory. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	—7	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Bowerman; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Rain Stops the Game in Brooklyn.

The game between the Brooklyns and Washingtons at Washington Park yesterday afternoon was called at the end of the second inning on account of rain, the score then being 1 to 0 in favor of the Brooklyns. Gaston, the home team's new pitcher, made a good showing in the two innings played. Two games will be played at Washington Park this afternoon, the extra game being the one postponed yesterday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Thomas F. Ryan's Efforts to Obtain Control of the Seaboard Air Line Are Unsuccessful.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 4.—The efforts of Thomas F. Ryan and his associates to secure control of the Seaboard Air Line again proved futile at the annual meeting held here this evening, at which the old officers were re-elected. The Ryan-Hoffman fight has awakened National interest in railroad circles. It is claimed that Mr. Ryan is working in the interest of the Southern Railway, his purpose being to absorb the Seaboard. Up to the present, however, his plan has been defeated.

The strength of the contestants was shown at the temporary organization of the meeting of stockholders to-day. Neither President Hoffman nor Mr. Ryan, both of whom were in the city, was present, but both were represented, the latter by D. Lawrence Groner of Norfolk, W. L. Marbury of Baltimore, John W. Hutchins of New York, and A. L. Holladay of Richmond. These gentlemen vigorously protested, but to no avail, against the manner of effecting the temporary organization, asserting that it was done in violation of the charter and by-laws of the corporation. These protests were recorded, and the proxy committee form

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PLATT AND ROOSEVELT.

Harper's Weekly promulgates certain theories of Col. ROOSEVELT's nomination which do not seem to us to be consistent with each other or with the facts. Of Mr. PLATT's part in the matter it has this to say:

"At first, we have no doubt, Mr. PLATT was determined that Mr. ROOSEVELT should not be the head of the Republican ticket this year. Events, however, were too strong for the master-boss, and finally he accepted the inevitable, because if he had not he would have been obliged to accept Gov. BLACK."

This means that with PLATT the alternative to ROOSEVELT was BLACK. But in the next paragraph the article from which we quote contains this statement about the nomination:

"It is one in which good citizens will rejoice, because it shows that the people still have a power which they can be stimulated to exercise on supreme occasions, and before which the most absolute boss must give way."

That means that with PLATT the alternative to ROOSEVELT was destruction. He had to submit or resign his boss-ship. In this view of the case he could not have been "obliged to accept BLACK if he had not accepted ROOSEVELT." If it be true that the people compelled PLATT to accept ROOSEVELT then BLACK was out of it from the beginning.

But the theory of the popular selection of Col. ROOSEVELT is weak, and we believe it to be unfounded. The fact that ROOSEVELT, if eligible, was the strongest candidate the Republicans could name this year became evident to the common mind about the Fourth of July. There is in the service of the Republican Party in the State one uncommon mind that does not wait for the revelation of events. It pierces the future with its own private beams of prescience and usually sees in March what the rank and file of the party and the good men of the Union League Club began to get inklings of along in August. That mind belongs to THOMAS C. PLATT. So far from being "at first" opposed to the nomination of ROOSEVELT we venture to say that Mr. PLATT picked him out and intended to nominate him long before his name had occurred to any Republican of prominence or any considerable number of the rank and file of the party. A political stroke of such magnitude and of such wisdom did not have to be forced upon a party leader so capable as Mr. PLATT.

Anybody who attempts to trace the Roosevelt boom to its origin will find that it first came to the public notice in the reports brought by the Platt machine leaders from up the State. These gentlemen with a surprising unanimity declared that the people in their districts demanded the nomination of ROOSEVELT and would take nobody else. There were days when a listener to the conversation of the Republican leaders in the Fifth Avenue Hotel would have concluded that the whole State beyond the Harlem and the Bronx was on fire for the Colonel of the Rough Riders. Such unanimity and such enthusiasm about the choice of the people on the part of politicians who have been accustomed to consult the choice of the boss rather than that of the people excited remark.

It is said on excellent authority that in April of last year Mr. PLATT had resolved to nominate SETH LOW for Mayor. Subsequent conditions produced a change of intention. Yet if the candidate of the Citizens' Union had been accepted by the Republicans, as it was plain in August that he hoped to be, men would have said that the people had forced PLATT to take LOW. PLATT is not easily forced to do a thing he does not want to do. It required no forcing to make him nominate ROOSEVELT. He was the original Roosevelt man.

SPANISH STUPEFACTION.

It is incredible that the statesmen in Madrid can be sincerely "stupefied" at the suggestion that we may demand possession of the Philippines. They pretend to be stupefied at the suggestion that we shall insist upon retaining even the Island of Luzon, or even the city and harbor of Manila.

Upon the point of the possession of Manila there has been a great deal of pettifogging going on in Madrid, the object of which is not at first very clear. The Spanish casuists have taken pains to show that the capture of Manila ought to go for nothing, because it was made after the protocol had been signed. But what difference does that make? The protocol, in which Spain concurred, set forth that the United States would retain the city and harbor until the commission should decide the ultimate destiny of the Philippines. We would therefore hold it by the protocol if we did not hold it by conquest, and all the hair-splitting seems to be wasted.

Of course, the Spanish wish to make the best bargain they can. All the pettifogging and all the "stupefaction" denote merely this. It may be that they hope to get some money for the Philippines. We did pay Mexico for the territory we took from her, but there is no reason to expect that we will be equally complaisant to Spain. Every recent war in which the victory has been decisive has been followed by the demand of a pecuniary indemnity limited only by the ability of the vanquished to pay or by the moderation of the victor. We have not demanded any pecuniary indemnity. The question what we shall take in lieu of such an indemnity is a question for us to determine with reference to our own interests and the interests of civilization and will be determined by our judgment upon those points. In this there is no matter whatever for Spanish "stupefaction."

WAKING UP IN WASHINGTON.

It is refreshing to learn that immediately on receiving official intimation—which was promptly sent by our Minister—that there was a possibility of dangerous confusion at Pekin, the Administration ordered the cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Petrel to be sent from Manila to the nearest accessible point to the Chinese capital. It is true that in comparison with the naval force which Great Britain or Germany or Russia has at its disposal in the East these two vessels are not impressive. But they are representative. They are the concrete notice by the United States that it has interests in China which it intends to safeguard, and that in any united or separate action made necessary for the Western powers in the development of the present crisis, it will take a definite position.

The fact is that our commerce with China is already important, that it has recently advanced at a very marked rate, that the progress it has made is but the beginning of what may be an almost unlimited extension, and that its present field lies largely on the shores of Pe-chi-li Gulf, from which Pekin is to be reached.

The latest figures of the Bureau of Statistics—summary for April, 1898—show that, for the five years ending with 1897, while our imports from China remained substantially the same, about $20,000,000, our exports to China advanced from about $4,000,000 to about $12,000,000, while the exports to Hongkong in the same period advanced from $4,200,000 to a little over $6,000,000. The most striking progress took place in the exports of cotton cloths, as the following figures show:

EXPORTS COTTON CLOTHS.

	Yards.	Values.
1893	27,706,642	$1,638,657
1897	140,121,035	7,438,203

Next in volume and value are the exports of mineral oils, which (to China and Hongkong) were in 1893 $2,652,000 and in 1897 $4,529,000. Of little present importance in amount, but showing significant progress, are the exports of the manufactures of iron and steel, which were only $52,431 in 1893 and reached, in 1897, the sum of $333,007.

The cotton goods in which our trade has made such substantial strides are of the coarser varieties made in the South, and when we consider the great advantages possessed by the British manufacturers in point of experience, accessibility to the markets, financial facilities, and extensive trade relations, it is a most encouraging fact that the supply of the markets of Northern China has practically been secured by American dealers. The treaty ports in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li take the bulk of the cotton goods exported by the United States. There is not the slightest doubt that in this region, densely populated with the most industrious of the Chinese race, there is a field of very great promise. With the rapid advance of improvement and organization in the cotton trade of the South, the resources of which are now in the very earliest stage of development and have as yet hardly been explored, much less exploited, there is solid reason for expecting that not only in Northern China, but in the whole of the Orient, a commerce can be built up of great and steadily increasing importance.

We have given these specific statistics relating to the trade of the last few years as showing the real and solid interests that the United States has in the conditions in China, interests which it is the plain duty of the Government to foster and defend with the utmost vigilance and energy. The Chinese Empire is plainly undergoing changes of a momentous character. Through the mystery that shrouds its political and social system, profound as it is, there is evidence of this process. We know that the young Emperor, KWANG-SU, on the eve of his displacement or death—the latter is not yet certain—issued edicts that were essentially revolutionary. They proclaimed freedom of direct petition and some degree of freedom of discussion, and required publicity for all receipts and expenditures from the Mandarins, who are in theory the agents of the Emperor. They contained, moreover, the distinct—and to the Chinese the amazing—admission that in some regards "Western civilization is superior to the existing order of things in China." It is easy to say that these edicts were promptly followed by the effacement of the Emperor. But the real significance of their issue lies in the answer to the question: How came he to issue or to wish to issue them? By what process, through what influence, was this frail youth, whose most impressive feature is described by the Ambassadors who have seen him to be his "melancholy and frightened eyes," led to take a step of such tremendous import, changing with one stroke of the pen the attitude maintained by Chinese Emperors for centuries, that of the absolute ruler in a perfect empire?

One of two things—possibly both—must, in our present state of information, be accepted. Either the vitalizing influence of Japan or the awakened intellect and energy of a powerful faction in China, has penetrated the solemn seclusion of the Emperor and determined the highest political and religious authority in the empire to seek to turn its course away from the past and toward the future. In any case, the possibilities of development among a nation of some 400,000,000 of industrious, hardy, self-supporting people are obviously greatly advanced. The chance that China may be opened to the trade of the world is to-day far greater than it was a month ago. When that happens, and as it happens, the opportunity for the United States will be one that it would be criminal folly to neglect. The action of the Administration in sending the naval vessels toward Pekin is an indication that Washington is at last waking up. Nor need our conservative friends fear that this involves new and dangerous complications in foreign relations. What the United States requires, and all that it requires, is that in any changes that may come in China our right to trade shall be the same as that of other nations. There is nothing selfish or aggressive in that. It is a policy sure to be for the greatest good of all. It will be a bright day for civilization when the co-operation of the two great Anglo-Saxon powers shall be secured for so beneficent an end.

COLLIS AND THE ASPHALT.

In bringing charges against Gen. COLLIS and his deputies the Mayor's Commissioners of Accounts have attacked the administration of Mayor STRONG at its most vulnerable point. The Department of Public Works was notoriously the weakest, least defensible, and most unsatisfactory part of the Strong administration. It was the department where politics and "pull" retained a surer place than anywhere else, and the one against which popular complaint was most frequent and vociferous. Still, neither the Commissioners' charges nor Gen. COLLIS'S newspaper interview defense will have conclusive weight with candid minds until both sides have had a chance to be heard and to submit proofs.

If the District Attorney follows the instructions of Mayor VAN WYCK, we shall presently know whether the city has been swindled in asphalt contracts. It is not an answer or a defense for Gen. COLLIS to show, as he declares he can show, that for the same money he laid more asphalt pavement than any of his predecessors in the office of Commissioner of Public Works. The question is not what GILROY or DALY paid, but what COLLIS paid. Was it, as the Commissioners of Accounts assert, one dollar per square yard above the price paid for the same pavement in other cities? If he did pay one dollar per yard above the market price, it ought to go hard with him. If he pursues the Alger tactics and puts the blame on his deputies, he will still have to answer the charge of incompetence. The responsibility is his. The charge that there is a combination among the asphalt companies which compels the city to pay an extravagant price for its pavements has been often made. The occasion of the inquiry into the present charges should be availed of to go to the bottom of that accusation.

The Commissioners of Accounts went far beyond their province when they assured the Mayor that the "remedy" for the condition of things they have exposed is to have the city lay its own asphalt pavements, "under the supervision of men of experience in this particular branch, (not engineers.") That is not a remedy. It is an absurdity. If the city undertakes to lay asphalt, our pavements will cost us more than they have ever cost, and they will be very bad pavements. For one thing, they would be constantly in bad repair. The contract with the asphalt companies provides that they shall keep their work in repair for fifteen years. The city would never have any such incentive to inspect and mend its own work. Under fair competition the private companies can undoubtedly lay pavements better and cheaper than the city can do it. If the city officials are honest, competent, and vigilant, they will not be cheated.

VOLUNTEERS AND GARRISONS.

It is no wonder that the enlisted men in the volunteers should be disgusted with the prospect of doing garrison duty indefinitely in the West Indies or the Philippines. They say, with truth, that they did not enlist for that purpose, but to fight the war with Spain. They wish to be mustered out. On the other hand many, perhaps most, of the officers desire to remain in the service.

Of course, the men will go where they are ordered to go. But that does not alter the fact that garrison duty in foreign countries is not an occupation fit for amateur soldiers. For that matter, neither is fighting a war of invasion. We have found in the Spanish war precisely what we found half a century before in the Mexican war, that it is only regulars, that is to say, professional soldiers, who can be trusted to do such work. The duty of a citizen is to defend his home, and that is the one military service which can be expected of men who are not soldiers by trade, or which they can perform. In Cuba, where alone we have had any real fighting, the work has been done by the little regular army of the United States. If the army had been four times as large, the work would have been done at far less cost, and at far less risk. It should have been made four times as large as soon as the trouble with Spain began to be serious. It is the fault of Congress that it was not so enlarged. The general American optimism combined with the particular Congressional demagogism to enlarge the army by adding amateurs instead of increasing the number of professionals.

No doubt the army will be enlarged at the next session of Congress. The demonstration of the necessity of an enlargement made by the war cannot have been lost even upon members of Congress. But the enlargement will not take effect in time to relieve the volunteers from garrison duty in our newly acquired possessions. Their service will be provisional, but it may very likely cover the whole period of their enlistment.

As a necessary preparation for possible war we need a far larger army than we have had here at home. It is highly desirable that this army shall be kept at home, and familiarized with operations on a much larger scale than that of the "two-company post." It will be, according to the terminology of the nation by whose "imperialistic" experience we may chiefly learn, a "home army." The garrisons of our dependencies are another matter. According to the most expert witnesses, a white American man cannot do a full day's work either in the Philippines or the Antilles without injury. That is one good reason why the garrisons of the islands should for the greater part at least be composed of "natives." They might to some extent be officered by natives. This measure would afford a safety valve for the ambitious and turbulent natives in the West or the East Indies, which would be of the utmost importance. The potential usefulness of it is indicated when so important a Cuban leader as Gen. GARCIA is induced to take service under the Government of the United States. To open the military service of the islands to their natives is an immense recourse of which we should not fail to avail ourselves. It would be a solution of many perplexing problems. As for the rank and file, we know that both Cubans and Filipinos can be made good soldiers when well officered. Indeed, mankind is coming to the conclusion that the fighting qualities of different races vary very much less than their qualities of leadership. But there will also be room in these garrisons for very many American officers of volunteers who may have commended themselves by their behavior in command of the provisional garrisons to their official superiors. The diverse desires of the officers and the privates of the volunteers could in this way be reconciled, for while the enlisted men would be mustered out at the expiration of their enlistment, those officers who had been found deserving would remain in the service.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that this plan would work excellently under the superintendence of Gen. MERRITT and Gen. BROOKE and Gen. WADE. On the other hand, there is no reason to believe that it would work well, or at all, under the superintendence of a politician forced upon the President by the "united Congressional delegation" of any State of this Union.

TROUBLE ON THE TRANSPORTS.

Much comfort is to be derived from the comparative frequency with which we are hearing at present of effective protests on the part of army officers against the brutality and dishonesty of the Captains of transports. At the beginning of the war, and long afterward, these zealous representatives of greedy shipowners were allowed to do as they pleased, and what pleased them was to get every possible cent out of the contracts under which the Government was supposed to have the use of their vessels. Accustomed to tyrannizing over helpless sailors to practically any extent that suited their tastes and their pockets, these petty monarchs of the quarterdeck were utterly indifferent to the interests of the country, and to the lives as well as the health and comfort of their soldier passengers. The results have been fully described in the newspapers ever since the work of transportation began, but it is only recently that anybody has ventured to show just where the trouble originated.

There is no mystery about it now. First the correspondents told of delay in movements, of wasted supplies, of extortionate charges, and of insolent refusals to obey orders—all a part of the policy that made the profits of owners and the convenience of Captains matters of first importance, and everything else, including the swift and successful prosecution of the war, of secondary moment or of none at all. At last the commanders of companies and regiments, and the Surgeons in charge of sick soldiers, are beginning to assert themselves. They have been very slow to realize that, though appeals to the War Department might go unheeded, an instant effect would be produced if the facts were in some way or other brought to public attention. They have finally done so, however, and already the Captains are receiving their deserts. Some of them have been summarily set ashore and others have been made to appreciate that a higher authority than theirs exists, that a transport is public property, and that she can move even though not crowded to suffocation.

It must be remembered, however, that these obnoxious Captains could as easily have been reduced to subjection months ago as now. Really, they have only acted as they might have been expected to act, and the responsibility for their conduct rests, not on them, so far as the people are concerned, but upon the departmental authorities. The latter knew what was going on; they had the power to stop it instantly, and to reform the service effectively. The investigating committee will find no more fruitful field than this one anywhere. They should cultivate it well.

The importance of the work of the Clearing House Association may be judged by the character and standing of the men selected for its officers and managers. Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD of the Hanover National Bank, who was elected President of the Clearing House at its annual meeting yesterday, is not only President of one of the leading banks in the city, but is a financier of experience and sound judgment, whose opinions and co-operation are sought in most large transactions involving the use of New York capital, and in fiscal operations between the banks and the Federal Treasury. With Mr. WOODWARD there was elected a Clearing House Committee, consisting of WILLIAM A. NASH, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, JAMES STILLMAN, EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr., and EDWARD E. POOR, all Presidents of great banks and men of high standing in the financial community. When it is stated that the transactions of the Clearing House last year reached a total of forty-two billion dollars, or about one hundred and forty millions a day, a conception may be formed of the volume of the financial transactions of New York City and of the importance of the work of the Clearing House. Under its recent and present wise management the Clearing House Association is a guarantee to the community of the soundness of the associated banks.

There is full justification for the pride with which the Weather Bureau officials call attention to the triumphs of their new West Indian service. Though hardly well established yet, that service has already demonstrated its value beyond all question by giving timely warning of two great storms. To be sure, enormous damage was done in the one case at Barbados and St. Vincent, and in the other on our own Southern coast, but of course hurricanes will not be made harmless, even when accurate predictions of their approach are made. The most that can be expected is to save many vessels at sea and many lives on shore. That both of these things were done by the Weather Bureau's forecasts of the recent tempests is certain. The new stations have begun extremely well. Even now they have paid expenses for years to come, and it is a source of gratification that their benefits, instead of being monopolized at home, have been shared by friends beyond our frontiers.

Chaplain MCINTYRE's narrative of hardships undergone by him while on the Oregon is not a little impressive, and it would not have been surprising if the anxieties of the long voyage and the excitements of a great battle had reduced the clerical sailorman to a state of weakness and incoherency. So far as known, however, Mr. MCINTYRE's Denver speech was a vigorous and straightforward presentation of his personal opinions of certain ships and of certain commanders. And it is a noticeable fact that he defends himself by saying, not that he spoke falsely, but that he spoke unconsciously. He has not withdrawn the charges that Capt. EVANS is a coward and Admiral SAMPSON a thief; he simply declares that he has no recollection of making any such accusations. Well, human credulity is practically limitless, and it may be possible to believe that the Chaplain was in a trance when he delivered his eloquent oration. One cannot help wondering, however, whether he will convince folks that his insanity was more than reckless frankness.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

The Rev. Charles A. Young of Chicago has been offered the Presidency of Bethany College at Pittsburg, Penn.

* * *

Philadelphia puts in a strong claim to be known as a city of churches by the fact that cornerstones for three new churches were laid on Sunday.

* * *

For the first time since its completion the Congressional Library in Washington was opened to the public in the evening last Saturday. Complete success attended the experiment, for there were 1,500 visitors, 186 of whom availed themselves of the privilege of using the reading room.

* * *

Chicago's new crusaders against the vice which flaunts itself so openly in that city are called Henry's Rough Riders. They are a band of young men led by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, who styles himself Captain General. They are creating quite a stir in the city, much to the annoyance of the police, whom they charge to be in collusion with the evildoers.

* * *

Toda Uwanawitch, a gypsy, who has just been granted a Chicago divorce from her husband Stanislaus, because of intolerable cruelty, is said to be the first gypsy who ever applied for a legal separation. She proved that her husband kept her chained to his performing bear, though she was queen of her tribe. At the same time that she lost her husband she lost her crown, and considered herself well rid of both.

* * *

Cleveland, which is to have a horse show next month, couldn't get genuine Rough Riders from Col. Roosevelt's regiment as a stellar attraction. So they did the next best thing. President J. B. Perkins of the Horse Show Association bought a lot of the horses that had been at Tampa and Camp Wikoff at the recent auction sale, and Cleveland's Troop A boys are now engaged in breaking them so as to be able to ride them at "the Madison Square Show of the West," as the Cleveland papers call the coming show.

* * *

Those damaging fires in the Far West and Southwest last week will put an end to several projected hunting parties, whose members wanted big game. Western papers note a considerable destruction of elk, mountain lions, deer with fawns, foxes, and bears who were penned in between fires. Grouse and quail and other feathered game were destroyed in numbers beyond accurate estimates, possibly millions. In Colorado the destruction was the greatest in many years, as the forest fires were the worst.

* * *

After a lively campaign A. Trigg Moss of New Orleans was beaten in his attempt to secure a party nomination as Railroad Commissioner, a new State office under the new Constitution. Instead of sulking in his tent, Moss gave a dinner to his successful rival for the nomination and the campaign managers of both candidates. Political heartaches are easily cured by such a dinner as was served at Mme. Begue's, the dingiest and yet coziest of eating places in the vicinity of the quaint French market.

MR. BAYARD'S QUALITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Thomas F. Bayard removes from public life a tried and valued public character, of pronounced and distinguished qualities—whose services to the Nation have been as marked and efficacious as his own individual life and character have been exemplary and irreproachable. In effect, the taking-off by death of Mr. Bayard is a distinct loss to this Nation, inasmuch as in it all consistent and earnest-minded Americans recognize the removal from public life of a man of exceptional parts and notable characteristics. For Mr. Bayard was not only a man of honor and ability—he was a thorough gentleman. Not only was he a wise counselor, a sagacious leader, and a typical American of the old stock and ancestry, but a fine orator and a distinguished diplomat besides. Breed will tell. The fine qualities peculiar to it may not be observable in every generation, but they are innate, and may be depended on to assert themselves from time to time so long as time and the race endure.

I have but small regard for Grover Cleveland, but he assuredly deserves some credit for his selection and appointment of Mr. Bayard as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He furthermore deserves credit for his unswerving loyalty to the memory of his illustrious confrère in public affairs, as displayed in his attendance and participation in the obsequies of that gentleman. Mr. Bayard lived the life of a man of honor, and set a fine example of individual character and public service. Such men exalt a nation and adorn its public service. In life they serve as rare exemplars, and their works endure as long as the memories of the men who did them service. Such a stamp of man was Thomas F. Bayard; such his life and works—of whom it may be as confidently affirmed (as it was of a distinguished ancestor of his, I fancy) that he was indeed a man "without fear and without reproach." May God rest and refresh his soul. ST. GEORGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1898.

Dr. De Costa's Sermon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add a line or so to your editorial in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES on Dr. De Costa's sermon. Dr. De Costa, when he speaks of the dying out of religion in the United States, undoubtedly means the Christian religion, and what he says is most assuredly true. But Christianity is not "the" religion by any means. There never was a time in the history of the United States when more thought was given to actual religion than at the present. Every thinking person at the present time recognizes, but may not so express himself, the uselessness of forcing the adoption of a religion which does not appeal to one's reason, and one in which even its strongest adherents have to appeal to "faith" to help them sustain their point. The religion of the future will certainly be an offspring of the churches of the present, and the Unitarian Church and the Society of Ethical Culture are its prototypes. J. H. T.

New York, Oct. 4, 1898.

Not so Bad as Represented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial this morning you join Dr. De Costa in the assumption that there are 70,000,000 grown people in the United States. It would be bad indeed if there were 50,000,000 irreligious grown people in the United States, but such is not the case. That there are in the United States 20,000,000 persons, mostly grown, who are Church members, is cause for congratulation, for that is certainly more than half, and possibly more than two-thirds, of all the men and women in the Union. The fact is that, outside of New York and Chicago, and possibly one or two other big cities, most Americans are Church people. They go to preaching and support preachers. The church membership is constantly increasing and the people are constantly giving more of their time and their money to church work. New York preachers are too apt to imagine that the rest of the country is as ungodly as New York City. D. T. D.

New York, Oct. 4, 1898.

The Duty of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Qui facit per alium, facit per se." If the President of a great institution (or country) permits his subordinate to perform dishonest acts, and, having the power to do so, does not remove him, then it is clearly the duty of the stockholders, or, in the other case, the people, to "kick" said President out of office. E. M. C.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 3, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Preoccupied.

The professor had fallen down stairs, and as he thoughtfully picked himself up he remarked: "I wonder what noise that was I just heard."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Commercial Zeal.

"Claudia, is the young man industrious to whom you are engaged?"

"Industrious? Why, papa, he intended to propose to me a month ago, but was too busy."—Chicago Record.

A Sure Cure.

Anxious Parent—Doctor, my daughter appears to be going blind, and she is about to be married.

Doctor—Let her go right on with the wedding; if anything can open her eyes, marriage will.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Too Great a Risk to Run.

"No," said the old politician, "I don't go to the theatre."

"But don't you think it is well for you to get your mind off your business for a few hours?"

"Not for a minute. The opposition has been waiting for years for some such chance."—Washington Star.

Overruled.

"Don't you believe in the policy of expansion?" asked the man with the prominent ears.

"Oh, yes," replied the man with the high cheek bones. "But what's the use? My wife won't live anywhere but in a flat."

And he crossed his legs, from force of habit. He took up less room that way.—Chicago Tribune.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Dark the theatre, hushed the music, for the play is o'er to-night,
And the actress driving homeward, sits with lips compressed and tight.

Roses red and white and yellow, litter up the carriage space—
Tributes to her matchless acting—yet a tear slips down her face.

What if hundreds did applaud her?—what if well she played her part?
People were like driven cattle—could they read a woman's heart?

All the loves that night she'd acted—all the hates and hopes and fears,
Filter through her tired brain cells—come out purified as tears.

Men, my brothers, men, the workers, when the world has used us rough,
Round our hearts we strap our armor—women are of softer stuff.

What to her was this night's conquest? What the flowers and success?
For the modiste disappointed—never sent her satin dress.

Never sent the dress she'd hoped for—trimmed with pansies down the side,
Jewel trimming on the shoulders, round point sixteen inches wide!

Well she knew that with that dress on, Solomon in all his pride
Couldn't hold a candle to her—ah, no wonder that she cried!

Then she smiled—for on the morrow when the papers told her hits,
She would go to that old modiste and would give the woman fits!

BOSTON MEN IN QUEBEC

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Cordially Received by the Canadians.

AROUND A BUNKER HILL GUN

Americans and Soldiers of Great Britain Surround a Trophy of the Revolution and Exchange Friendly Sentiments.

QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—For the first time in the history of America the Stars and Stripes, borne by a United States military organization, were unfurled to-day in the citadel of Quebec. It was the occasion of the review of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston by the Governor General of Canada. Following the Boston men were many veterans of the civil war, several officers who participated in the late war with Spain, and many of the descendants of the veterans of the Wars of the Revolution and 1812. These men, representative of all the military periods of the United States, received the hearty cheers and warm welcome of British people in one of the strongholds of Queen Victoria's domain.

At 11:30 A. M. the Ancient and Honorable Company formed on Dufferin Terrace, and led by the Salem (Mass.) Cadet Band, with the escort of the Eighth Royal Rifles and Ninth Voltigeurs of Quebec, marched to the citidel. As the Americans marched up through the old streets and through the main gate of the citidel cheers greeted them, but when they had halted in the centre of the great parade ground, within the walls, a scene particularly interesting was witnessed.

In the centre of the parade stands an old brass cannon that was captured by the British at Bunker Hill. There for almost a century and a quarter it has stood, always brightly burnished by British hands, with the inscription upon it ever in view. Around the old cannon this morning stood the men of Boston on one side and the British soldiers on the other. The sun gleamed brightly upon the polished metal, a breeze swept up from the river below, and alternately the Stars and Stripes and British flags, floating peacefully, cast their shadows on the long-silent warrior of Bunker Hill.

"Three cheers for the President of the United States!" came the command of Major Gen. Hutton, in command of the Canadian Army. With helmets and caps swung in the air, her Majesty's soldiers made the old walls echo with their voices.

"Three cheers for Queen Victoria!" commanded Major Duchesney of the Boston men, and again three vigorous cheers were given.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery was then inspected by Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General, and speeches of the most friendly and complimentary nature were made. Lord Aberdeen, in his address of welcome to the Americans, complimented them upon their excellent appearance and spoke of the friendly feeling that had sprung up between the British and American soldiers. In the course of his speech he said:

"That this should be the first utterance of greeting to our visitors is entirely fitting; for you, gentlemen, and they are in a sense brothers in arms. May the omen abide. And now, in the name of Queen Victoria, in the name of her Ministers of the Dominion, in the name especially of the whole body of the people, I may with confidence and without qualification bid you welcome to Canada, welcome to Quebec. This freedom without friction, this combination without complication, is exemplified before you to-day when you have been greeted by an officer of the British Army at the same time in command of the Canadian forces, they being in fact the Queen's soldiers and part of the British Army as truly as any of those described as the regular troops."

A speech was then made by Major Gen. Hutton for the Canadian Army, and responded to by Major Duchesney for the Boston men. A luncheon followed in the Governor's house in the citadel, at which the officers of the Canadian Army and the members of the International Joint High Commission, Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead, and many other invited guests were present.

At the luncheon, as at all the festivities here, toasts to the Queen and the President of the United States were drunk. Brief speeches were made after the luncheon by Major Gen. Hutton and Col. Walker, a former commander of the Boston company.

This evening a banquet was given at the Frontenac Chateau by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, at which 400 guests were present. The Boston men will leave Quebec on Thursday.

CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 4.—The American Board of Missions of the Congregational Church began its annual convention in the Park Church this afternoon.

F. H. Wiggins submitted a summary of the report of the Treasurer, which showed that the expenditures for the cost of missions were $623,016; cost of agencies, $20,973; cost of publications, $10,763; cost of administration, $27,616, and the total expenses, $727,500. The receipts were $687,208. The balance of the debt Aug. 31, 1898, was $40,291. The credit to the bequest of Mrs. C. L. A. Tank is $15,361.

The annual report of the home department was presented by its Secretary, the Rev. Charles H. Daniels of Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, one of the foreign secretaries, read a report on the annual survey of the work of the American Board, in which he said:

"The eyes of the world are upon the Far East as they have not been before for two-score years. The destiny of China seems to be wrapped up with the fate of the great European powers. At the very same time events have brought our Nation to the Philippines and hold us there as if to survey, if not participate in, the progress of the drama.

"The question of the Far East, whether we will or no, takes precedence of all interests in the West Indies. The fate of the most numerous people on the earth is taking shape; ancient customs and hoary faiths are giving way, and the best science and art machinery and life and culture of the West are invading the celestial empire and preparing a renaissance there which reminds us of the great awakening in Europe in the fifteenth century, if it does not surpass it in sweep and power.

"The missionary work is quick to feel the effects of all this stir and to reap the benefits of it. In truth, it is itself in no small degree the cause of the changes we witness. For scores of years the people have seen the Western culture and arts embodied and beneficently at work in the missionary stations and schools; they have seen the high character of their teachings favor and inspire; they have secretly admired the patience and heroism and truth of Christian disciples of their own Nation. The new day finds them prepared to welcome the changes and to seek the springs whence all these benefits have flowed. It is thus the day of great missionary opportunity."

This evening a sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn, N. Y. His subject was the "Outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Missions and Missionaries."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A notable assemblage of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be brought together at the Triennial Council of that Church organization which begins here to-morrow and continues for three weeks.

The Council is the legislative organization of the Episcopal Church in America, and is made up of two bodies, a House of Bishops, comprising all Episcopal Bishops throughout the country and on missionary service from this country, and a House of Clerical and Lay Delegates, which more directly represents the churches.

The last Council was held at Minneapolis three years ago, and was memorable for the personnel of its delegates and the high character of the discussion. Since then new and important questions have come before the Church, not the least arising out of the Lambeth Conference in England, and the relations which the American Church is to sustain to the parent Church of England.

Among the subjects to be discussed, the question of marriage and divorce will doubtless occupy a prominent place. Other important questions will concern the provincial system, the establishment of an appellate court, Christian unity, Swedish orders, ecclesiastical relations, relations to the Lambeth Conference, the translation of the Prayer Book, marginal readings in the Bible, &c. The report of the joint commission on the constitutions and canons of the Church is by far the heaviest piece of work before the convention.

CHINESE DISPUTE SETTLED

Great Britain and Russia Reported to be About to Sign an Agreement.

FOR DIVISION OF INFLUENCE

England in the Future to Have the Preponderance in the Yang-tse Valley and Russia in Manchuria.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The London correspondent of The Journal Des Debats announces that Great Britain and Russia are about to sign an agreement giving the former preponderance in the Yang-tse Valley and the latter preponderance in Manchuria.

NO EXCITEMENT IN PEKIN.

The Natives Who Recently Attacked Europeans Are Subjected to Punishment.

PEKIN, Oct. 4.—There is an entire absence of excitement here, and the streets are as quiet as those of London. The decision of the Russian Legation to increase the strength of its escort or guard is calculated to have an injurious effect in keeping up the fiction of excitement. This step has obliged the British Minister, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, to follow suit, and a detachment of British marines has been ordered to the capital for the protection of the Legation of Great Britain.

The place where a number of Europeans were recently insulted has been roped off, and inside of it the eight offenders have been placed, wearing heavy cangues inscribed, "Punished for assaulting Europeans." The Chinese Foreign Office has amply apologized for the occurrence, and several regiments are held in readiness in case of disorders. But the populace is perfectly quiet, now that the feast has been concluded.

Yuan-sheng has been appointed a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen. This appointment is interesting, because he is of the Chinese and not of the Manchu race.

Well informed people here differ as to whether Li Hung Chang will return to power, but the absence of news from the palace leads to the assumption that the power of the Dowager Empress is definitely assured. Further changes are improbable.

The banishment of Chang-Yin-Huan is considered an excessive punishment.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says thirty Cossacks and thirty English marines arrived there yesterday.

CHINESE EMPEROR BETRAYED.

Said to Have Planned to Remove the Dowager Empress.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai, the Pekin correspondent of The Mercury of that city asserts that the Emperor of China intended to remove the Empress Dowager from his path, and intrusted his plans to an adherent. The latter proved a traitor. The Empress Dowager, on learning of the plot, sternly upbraided the Emperor and invited him to drink the contents of a cup, to which she pointed. He swallowed the fluid at a gulp.

It is impossible, however, according to this correspondent, to ascertain whether the Emperor is actually alive or dead.

GERMAN IRON COMBINATION.

The Trade Preparing to Meet the Competition of America.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says there are rumors there of the forthcoming formation of a combine of the whole German iron trade to meet the severe American competition.

Portugal's Colonial Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"With a view of adopting a policy of extreme protection in the colonies of Portugal, the Government has issued a circular inviting the opinions of experts on the industries to be protected and upon collateral questions."

French Diplomatic Changes.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Figaro states that Count d'Aubigny, now French Chargé d'Affaires at Munich, will replace M. Cambon as Ambassador to the United States, and that M. Cambon will go to Madrid. These changes, the paper says, were decided upon at yesterday's Cabinet council.

Steamship Canal in Prussia.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—At the next session of the Prussian Diet the Government intends to introduce a bill authorizing the contruction of a canal for large steamships between Berlin and Stettin, capital of the Province of Pomerania, on the Oder, about eighty miles northeast of Berlin.

100 Persons Drowned in the Indus.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Bombay says that a ferryboat was capsized to-day while crossing the Indus at Mittyn-Kote, a town of the Punjaub, on the west bank of the river, and 100 of the passengers were drowned.

HILL'S DAUGHTER DECLINES.

Says There Should Be No Successor to Winnie Davis's Title.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—Miss Lucy Lee Hill, daughter of Gen. A. P. Hill, whose nomination as the new "Daughter of the Confederacy" stirred up a tumult throughout the South upon the ground that there could never be a successor to that title, has written a letter to a friend here, in which she says:

"It has given me much pleasure to know how many friends I have in this matter of the succession to the title of the Daughter of the Confederacy. It is an honor unsought by me, and, with Gen. Gordon, I say the title should die with the original possessor, Winnie Davis. There cannot always be a Daughter of the Confederacy, for I am the last one of a General's daughters to be born at that time, and with me it would end. I am content as I am, a Confederate soldier's daughter."

"You can understand how I feel in regard to this matter. The notoriety of it has worried me greatly. If I could only write you as I feel, you would see how keenly this affair of the Daughter of the Confederacy has distressed me. I appreciate the fact that my friends sought thus to honor my father through me, but it was a mistaken kindness. I want you, and through you the R. E. Lee Camp, to know that the whole affair has distressed me immeasurably, and to that heartbroken mother I extend my regrets that the controversy should have arisen."

Young Woman Asphyxiated by Gas.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 4.—Miss Grace Buckholz, eighteen years old, was found dead in bed at the home of her aunt, Mrs. E. F. Holland, at 53 Sayre Street, to-day. She did not get up at her usual time, and when her aunt went to her room and could not arouse her by frequent knocks she suspected that something was wrong, and forced the door. The room was full of gas, and Mrs. Holland thinks the girl accidentally turned the burner on after extinguishing the light. Miss Buckholz was an orphan, her parents having died several years ago. Her mother died from consumption, while her father, who was a well-known druggist in Elizabeth, shot himself while laboring under a fit of mental despondency caused by illness. Miss Buckholtz was out last night visiting friends, and returned home at 10 o'clock. She seemed cheerful and in unusually good spirits.

Switch and Signal Company Absorbed

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—To-day the Union Switch and Signal Company, a Westinghouse concern, consummated a deal whereby it absorbs the National Switch and Signal Company of Easton, Penn. To-day a meeting of the Union Company was called to be held Dec. 13. In the call, it is stated the object or the meeting is to vote on an issue of $500,000 in 5 per cent. gold bonds, to provide the funds and to ratify the purchase of the entire capital stock of the National Company, the arrangements being in effect a connection of the two interests.

DESERTS THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Mrs. Bailey Leaves Them Disconsolate at the Hoffman House—Roosevelt Will Aid.

Mrs. Geraldine Bailey gave up her room at the Hoffman House yesterday. She did not say where she was going. The forty-six Rough Riders who remained here to take part in Mrs. Bailey's tournament will probably leave for home to-day. They spent yesterday around the Hoffman House, waiting in vain for Mrs. Bailey to settle their board bills and procure them transportation to their homes, as she had agreed to do.

Mrs. Bailey promised early in the day that she would have her lawyer at the Hoffman House at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and settle everything. She then called on ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis. Mr. Davis advised her to pay the bills and let the matter drop. Mrs. Bailey returned to the Hoffman House, paid her bill of $75, and at 2 o'clock surrendered the key to her room.

At 4 o'clock, the time appointed for the final meeting, Rough Rider H. C. Pollock was called to the telephone.

"It was Mrs. Bailey," said Pollock, later, as he stood in a group of disgusted-looking Rough Riders, "and she asked me to come to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I went, and she asked me if I had seen her lawyer. Fox was his name, she said, and that he was in Mr. Davis's office. She described Fox to me. I found him in the Hoffman House. I tried to get him to tell me when this matter would be settled, but he said he knew nothing about it.

"We then went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and saw Mrs. Bailey in the ladies' parlor. I told her and Fox she must settle the bill then and there. She said she could not. Then I told them they were 'fakes,' and I would have them arrested. I rang for a bellboy, but the call was not answered. I stepped out to get a maid to ring for a boy, and while I was out in the hall Fox went out. I saw him going down the hall, and I ran after him. I was stopped by Mr. Townsend of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Fox got away.

"I then went back to the parlor, and Mrs. Bailey was gone. So, boys, it's all off, and we may just as well go home."

Mr. Townsend of the Fifth Avenue Hotel corroborated Pollock's statement about running after Fox. He said he stopped Pollock because he thought he was going to shoot the man.

Vernon M. Davis, when seen by Rough Rider Garrettson, said that there was no man in his office named Fox.

Mr. Steffen, who runs the Richelieu restaurant, where the Rough Riders have boarded, said last evening that he had instituted suit against Mrs. Bailey for the men's bill, but the process server had not been able to find her.

Some of the Rough Riders wanted to have Mrs. Bailey arrested, others did not. "We have been bunkoed," said one Rider, "and the best thing we can do is to tip our hats to the lady and go home." This view prevailed. It has been understood among the men for several days that Col. Roosevelt would get them home in case of emergency.

AN OVATION TO GEN. LEE.

Remarkable Demonstration by the Audience at Wallack's Theatre.

It remained for Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to cause a demonstration at Wallack's Theatre last night that eclipsed anything of the kind that has occurred in a theatre since the war with Spain was declared. The General and six friends entered the theatre some time after the performance began, and, unnoticed by the audience, entered the two proscenium boxes reserved for them.

The finale of the first act was reached, and, with the usual encores, the curtain was raised, when an usher walked down the aisle with a bunch of roses for Miss Neilsen. The singer, who noticed Gen. Lee in the box, rushed across the stage and handed the roses to him. This was the signal for an outburst of applause which lasted for fully ten minutes, and did not subside before Gen. Lee had bowed his acknowledgments many times. In the meantime, the curtain, which had been rung down, was raised again, and the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience singing the chorus. The demonstration was repeated at the conclusion of the performance, many persons grasping the General's hand.

NEWSBOYS AT A THEATRE.

Major Haverly Has a Houseful of Them as His Guests.

A more enthusiastic or more patriotic audience never witnessed a performance than that made up of newsboys who were present as the guests of Major J. H. Haverly at the Fourteenth Street Theatre yesterday morning. The boys were admitted only on cards handed out at the counting rooms of the various papers, and it was long before the hour set for the opening of the doors that the lads began to assemble. When they were finally admitted there was a wild stampede for the choice seats, and in less than fifteen minutes every seat in the house, numbering over 2,500, was occupied. That the performance was thoroughly enjoyed by the lads goes without saying, and it was not long before the boys considered themselves part of the troupe, for they joined in the singing of the choruses of all the popular songs.

It has been the habit for many years for Major Haverly to give the newsboys a treat in the shape of a good half day's fun at whatever theatre and town he might happen to be. The reason for this is the fact that the Major started life as a newsboy himself, and is glad to be able to show this little attention to the youngsters.

MRS. T. W. KEENE'S BAD LUCK.

Widow of the Tragedian Has Lost $40,000 in Theatricals at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Mrs. T. W. Keene, widow of the tragedian, has lost $40,000 in the stock company and Robinson's Opera House here, and is now in New York trying to secure more capital. On her return next week she will decide whether to continue the stock company or not. Manager Eagleson and actors—Henrietta Vaders, Lida McMillan, and Charles Stewart—have left the company. Claude Keene, son and executor of the tragedian and Treasurer of Robinson's, says:

"When my father died he left my mother something more than $60,000. After paying some little debts she had left about $57,000. Of this she has risked in Robinson's venture more than $40,000. If she would take my advice, she would return from New York without any more funds and close the house.

"My mother is a Cincinnati woman, and thought that she would receive support from Cincinnatians. She has not done so. It has cost us in the neighborhood of $2,000 or $3,000 a week to put on the royalty plays at this house, while our receipts for the largest week, that of 'A Celebrated Case,' will not exceed $1,500.

"I am executor of my father's will, and will not see my mother impoverished. We have enough set by in good investments to keep us, and if our business does not pick up I will close the house."

Willets Point Target Practice.

Battery K, Seventh Artillery, Capt. Hamilton, began target practice yesterday with the big guns at Willets Point. The results were excellent. The guns used were two ten-inch and two eight-inch, all mounted on Crozier-Buffington disappearing carriages. The target for the ten-inch guns was anchored 8,500 yards out in the Sound. Many skippers were badly frightened when the shells went screaming over them. The shots were fired without regard to intervening vessels, so long as they were not within the striking zone.

Rollins—Somes.

The wedding of Miss Arria Hovey Somes, daughter of George H. Somes of Brookline, Mass., to Frank Swift Rollins of New York took place last evening at the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood, Mass., at 8 o'clock. The bridesmaid was Miss Maysie D. Somes, Miss Esther Somes, niece of the bride, being the little flower girl. The best man was Marland W. Rollins, and the ushers were William A. Bates and Humphrey H. Swift, Jr., of New York, and H. L. Friend and W. I. Swasey of Boston. A reception followed at the home of the bride.

Carriage Wrecked by a Trolley Car.

A carriage in which H. H. Vanderbilt of 1,121 Garden Street, Hoboken, was taking a drive was struck by a North Hudson County Railway trolley car at Sixteenth Street and Willow Avenue yesterday. The carriage was wrecked, the horse badly injured, and Mr. Vanderbilt thrown out and badly bruised. The motorman was not arrested.

DEFEAT FOR GOULD HEIRS

Court of Appeals Decides Against Them on Two Transfer Tax Questions.

$5,000,000 BEQUEST TAXABLE

George J. Gould Must Pay $132,784.44 to the State—Appraised Valuation of the Estate Declared Not Excessive.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—George J. Gould, by a decision of the Court of Appeals rendered to-day, will be compelled to pay to the State the sum of $132,784.44 as a tax on a bequest of $5,000,000 left to him by his father, Jay Gould. The decision also declares that the estate of Jay Gould was not appraised $10,000,000 in excess of its actual value, as was contended by the executors. The case has been at issue for four years, and in its disposition a precedent is established which in the future will have great weight in the determination of cases arising under the administration of the Taxable Transfer act.

When Jay Gould died and his will was offered for probate, the Surrogate of New York County appointed David McClure of New York City as appraiser, for the purpose of collecting a tax under the collateral inheritance statute of the State. He fixed the taxable value of the estate at $73,615,437.08, and decided that $5,000,000, left to George J. Gould did not come within the operation of the act, it being alleged that the sum in question was left by the father to the son in payment of a debt for services rendered during a period of twelve years.

Two appeals were taken from that decision. The executors appealed from the appraised valuation of the taxable property, claiming that there was an overvaluation of $10,000,000, and the Controller of the State appealed from the exemption of the $5,000,000 from taxation, contending that the payment of a debt in that manner, if one really existed, did not exempt the amount paid from the operation of the taxable transfer act. The Surrogate sustained the appraiser in both of his conclusions.

The case was appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, and that tribunal rendered a decision, affirming the decision of the Surrogate. The case was carried on appeal to the Court of Appeals and argued before that court at Saratoga in June last. Ex-Judge John F. Dillon presented the arguments for the Goulds and ex-Senator David B. Hill argued on behalf of the Controller of the State.

In relation to the alleged overvaluation of the estate, it was contended that the appraiser had employed an erroneous method in determining the market value of shares of stock owned by the estate. He had appraised them at their market value at the time of the appraisal, which the Gould executor declared would have depreciated to a great extent if an attempt had been made to sell them in the open market at that time.

The State appealed from the exemption of the $5,000,000 from taxation on several grounds. The first was that the alleged obligation of the father to the son was preposterous. It represented an annual salary of nearly $500,000, dating from the time George J. Gould was sixteen years of age, which was larger by many figures than that received by the highest salaried man in the United States. It was also contended that it was a subterfuge to defeat the operation of the taxable transfer act, and that if permitted to stand as legal it would be a precedent that many others might follow in order to escape paying the tax imposed. The legal proposition advanced by the State was that the payment of a debt by bequest succeeding death does not exempt the property given as compensation from taxation under the taxable transfer act.

The State wins on both propositions. The appraised valuation or taxable property of the estate stands, and a tax must be paid on the $5,000,000.

Ex-Senator Hill said to-night that the case was one of great importance, but, inasmuch as he had not read the decision of the Court of Appeals, he was not prepared to discuss it. He said that it meant much to the State as a precedent for future decisions under the taxable transfer act. "If the court had decided that a debt paid in the form of a bequest would be exempted from the provisions of the taxable transfer act," he said, "nothing would prevent a continuation of that practice, perhaps to a degree which would entirely defeat the operations of the statute and deprive the State of a large amount of revenue to which it is legally entitled."

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE EXPLAINS.

The Accused Naval Officer Says He Was Misrepresented by Newspaper Reports.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—When the court-martial of the Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre, Chaplain of the battleship Oregon, was resumed to-day, the defendant, who had testified yesterday in his own behalf, was recalled to the stand. He told of the constant watch kept for Spanish torpedo boats and for Cervera's fleet from the time the Oregon left Callao till it reached the end of its journey.

On cross-examination the Chaplain said that while in Chicago he was a very sick man, but during his stay there he submitted to newspaper interviews on the trip of the Oregon and the battle of July 3. The reports of those interviews, the Chaplain said, horrified him, and made him determined to have nothing more to do with reporters. He said that the reports published were very different from what he had intended to say to the reporters. He could not remember what the reports were.

In answer to questions asked by the Judge Advocate, Chaplain McIntyre testified that he could not remember what he said in his lecture in Denver on Aug. 8. He said that what first made him believe that he had said in the lecture what he had not intended to say was the coldness of some of his friends, which was explained on the ground that the lecture offended them. He learned this some days after he had written to the Secretary of the Navy that the words attributed to him by the newspapers were not uttered by him, but he believed then that the arrangements for court-martial were too far advanced to render any further explanation effective. The Chaplain said he had no intention to sneer at the name of Capt. Robley D. Evans. He had never heard any reference to Capt. Evans, except in the highest terms.

The Judge Advocate read alleged interviews with the accused Chaplain published in Denver papers, some of which the Chaplain declared misrepresented him. In one he was quoted as saying that Eastern shipbuilders had cheated the Government. He was still commenting on these interviews when the court adjourned until morning.

Duties on Passengers' Baggage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A statement received at the Treasury Department from the Collector of the Port of New York shows that the receipts from the duties on passengers' baggage for the month of September last were $89,559, as against $93,709 for the corresponding period of last year. The officials ascribe the large falling off in receipts to the diminished European travel this season, growing out of the trouble with Spain.

Wheelwoman Allen Gets a Fall.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 4.—Mrs. A. M. C. Allen, the wheelwoman of this city, failed to-day in her attempt to reduce the New York-Boston road record, now held by W. F. Taylor of New York. The failure was due solely to a severe fall Mrs. Allen sustained shortly after leaving Springfield.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is a sound of marriage bells to-day. The first of the fashionable Autumn weddings takes place at Trinity Church, Hoboken. Mention has been made several times of this event, the nuptials of Miss Elizabeth Vanderpoel Duer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Alexander Duer, and Mr. Carroll Harvey of Baltimore. It will be an assemblage of the representatives of the old families of New York, and so large is the family connection that none but relatives and intimate friends have been bidden to either the ceremony at the church or the breakfast, which follows at the old Duer homestead. Mr. Harvey is as well known in Baltimore as Mr. Worthington Whitehouse in New York, and he and his brother are both noted cotillion leaders. The Harvey family is related to almost all the old Maryland aristocracy, and the wedding is one after the heart of those to whom Knickerbocker and Colonial traditions are dear.

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Newport is thinning out fast, although the absolutely torrid weather in town is such that those who come here go away again seeking some cooler spot. Among the cottagers who are to leave there this week are Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest. The De Forests were in the city about ten days ago, being of the set which has been somewhat migratory this Autumn. The Cornelius Vanderbilts are expected home again in Newport within the fortnight.

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The continued illness of that venerable and charming lady, Mrs. Gouverneur, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Lee, at Needwood, Md., has given cause for much alarm among her many relatives and friends. Mrs. Gouverneur is either a relative or a connection by marriage with half the old families of New York and Maryland. She has a wonderful fund of anecdote, and she never forgets the slightest incident connected with any prominent family happening within the past half-century. Among those of her New York relatives are Mrs. John H. Iselin, who was Miss Mary P. Gouverneur, and whose grandmother was Mary Phillippse, one of the beauties of the Revolutionary days, the honor of whose hand George Washington is said to have sought in marriage. Mrs. Gouverneur is very feeble from the consequences of a fall, but her mind is still as brilliant as it has been always.

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Many of the Meadow Brook Hunt and Westchester set were in town yesterday at the sale at the American Horse Exchange of the show horses belonging to L. W. Wormser, H. P. Whitney, and George D. King & Sons. Among the admirers and purchasers were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives, Miss Bird, Mrs. Oliver Bird, W. H. Catlin, James T. Hyde, H. H. Hollins, Harry Payne Whitney, Oliver H. P. Belmont, and David H. King, Jr. The horses were put through their paces, and the assemblage was very much like a rehearsal of the Horse Show.

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Outside of weddings there is nothing doing to speak of in society at present, except golf. Each day there are new tournaments arranged and new matches projected, and the women are at the front. At the Ardsley golf links, for the woman's championship next week, Mrs. John Jacob Astor has entered, and Mrs. Almeric Paget will have a large house party at Irvington for the occasion. At Morristown yesterday the women of the Morris County Club played their most important team match of the season. They met a team of six, the pick of the Philadelphia clubs. The Morristown players included Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Alice Strong, Miss Marie Bryce, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Shelton, and Miss Cornelia J. Willis. Miss Frances Griscom and Miss Cassatt, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, were on the Philadelphia team. Peter Marié repeated most successfully his experiment at Lenox, which had not succeeded at Southampton, of a putting match. The prizes given by Mr. Marié were handsome and elaborate, and Miss Sibyl Kane won the silver cup.

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Miss Keteltas, the sister of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, now at Newport, is each day arranging some little pleasure trip for the sick soldiers under her care. By squads of eight they are taken to Vaucluse on picnics, and a substantial luncheon is provided. Miss Keteltas has had the aid of Mrs. Livingston Mason in this good work, and so quietly have these ladies gone about the mission that it is only now and then, as if by chance, any report of their charity finds its way to the public.

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Paris is still crowded with Americans returning home, but tarrying a bit by the Seine for shopping, dinners at the Pavilion and the Tour d'Argent, and the races and theatres. Mrs. John D. Westervelt will remain until November. Gen. and Mrs. Watts Kearny are at the Hôtel de l'Athénée, Mrs. Ogden Goelet is at the Bristol, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt and Miss Estha Hunt were at the Langham, and Mr. and Mrs. Porter were at the Chatham. Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman were en route for home.

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The wedding of the Count de Noue, a young French nobleman and military man, to Miss Read, whose mother is now the Baroness d'Este, took place at Etretat last week. There were fêtes celebrated for several days at the Chateau de Lys, which is near Melun, and which is owned by the Baroness, in honor of the event. The chateau has a wing which was the home of Blanche of Castile, the mother of St. Louis. The Count de Noue is the brother of the Countess of Menou, a well-known mondaine of Paris, and the Baroness d'Este has entertained very handsomely in that city each season.

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Among the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil. The Marquise was Miss Lita Garner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garner, who were lost on the yacht Mohawk. Mrs. Thomas Garner, an aunt, and mother of the first Mrs. Oliver Iselin, is living in this city at the Garner residence, 17 Madison Avenue.

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The season at Dinard dies hard, and there have been in the last fortnight dinners, dances, cotillions, and tennis matches enough to please the most exacting votary of pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg, who have the Baroness von Reuter for their guest, have entertained almost every evening. At the last dance given by them, Mrs. Clarkson Potter wore a very pretty gown of pale blue, Miss Pomeroy was in pink satin, and Miss Van Duser Reed in red tulle. At Lucerne were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. Pelham Clinton. Miss Mary Lee and Mr. Robert E. Lee are yet lingering at Homburg, although the season is closed.

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Mrs. Frederick E. Parsons is another well-known New York woman who has gone into business. She has taken up shopping by commission on a large scale, and has as patronesses Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, and Dr. John S. White of the Berkeley School. Mrs. Parsons is also a decorator of quaint and artistic houses. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan is always much interested in the efforts of gentlewomen forced to earn their living, and it is she who also introduced to New York Miss Green, the photographer, who took many of the groups at the Bradley Martin ball.

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Among the recent engagements announced is that of Miss Florence Niles, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien H. Niles of 13 East Seventy-fourth Street, and Mr. John Jay Knox, son of John Jay Knox, President of the Bank of the Republic.

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Major William Morton Grinnell, late of the United States Volunteers, whose engagement to Miss Elizabeth Lee Ernst of Washington, daughter of Gen. O. H. Ernst, United States Army, is announced, is a partner in the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York and Morton, Chaplin & Co., London, and a Director of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mount Morris Bank, &c. Mr. Grinnell is a member of the New York bar, was formerly counsel to the United States Legation in France, was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and later was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State during President Harrison's Administration. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Harvard, and other clubs.

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Col. d'Aubigny, who has been appointed successor to M. Jules Cambon, as Ambassador of France at Washington, is the scion of an old French provincial family. He was well-known in Egypt and at Cairo, where he was stationed for a long time and gained the friendship of many Americans. He has been at Munich. It is said that it was a member of his family, of other days and another generation, who wrote that ancient classic of modern times, d'Aubigny's "History of the Reformation."

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There was considerable curiosity evinced at the first night production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garden Theatre on Monday evening to see Mr. W. Stanfield in the part of Belrose. Mr. Stanfield is the son of Mr. Henry Stanfield, who formerly managed the Victoria Hotel. His people are well known in New Orleans. After his father's financial misfortunes and the closing of the Victoria Hotel, Mr. Stanfield studied for the stage. He was a member of Mr. Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company last season. Mr. Stanfield was hardly discoverable in his makeup on Monday evening, but some of his intimate friends followed his course on the stage with interest.

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Mr. Mansfield's new move in having his performance begin at 7:45 P. M. was not successful as far as the social attendance was concerned. The result of the early hour edict was that the people lost their dinners, and even then there was a constant inflow of late comers all during the first act, which greatly disturbed those who had arrived on time. It will hardly be possible for Mr. Mansfield or any one, as was said in this column some time since, to effect the arrival of people at the theatres, especially during the season, before 8 o'clock. New York dines too late.

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Another feature of this first night, due to the unseasonable heat, was the streaming out of the audience, women as well as men, entre les actes, not only to the lobby, but into the street, and fashionably gowned women with their escorts paraded up and down through the colonnade in front of the Garden.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Clarkson—Reese.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—David Augustus Clarkson and Miss Maria Mesier Reese were married at Zion Episcopal Church, at Wappinger's Falls, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The church was handsomely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants, and the seating capacity of the auditorium was tested to the limit by the friends of the happy couple, who had come from New York and elsewhere to be present at the ceremony.

The Rev. George Livingston Reese of Albany, an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Prescott Evarts, rector of Zion Church, officiated. The bride was accompanied to the chancel by her father. Her bridesmaids were her sister, Miss Alice Reese; Miss Margaret L. Clarkson, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Clemence Bowdoin, and Miss Madaline Satterlee. Clement L. Clarkson, the bridegroom's married brother, was best man. The ushers were Edward de Peyster Livingston, Banver Clarkson, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Jr., and Willis Reese, the bride's brother.

The bride wore a gown of pearl-colored satin en train, with a veil of point lace which had been worn by her mother at the time of her marriage. She carried a beautiful bouquet of lillies of the valley. The bridesmaids were gowned in pearl-colored silk, trimmed with lace, and wore hats of geranium red, with white ostrich plumes. They also carried handsome bouquets of Bride roses.

After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Reese, at New Hamburg. The bride and bridegroom, with the bridesmaids and best man and ushers, then proceeded to the lawn, where dinner was served on a table prepared for the bridal party. The bride's cake was cut there.

Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson were driven to Poughkeepsie, where they took the 6:25 train for New York.

An incident in connection with the wedding was that the family coachman, who drove Miss Reese from New Hamburg to the church to be married, drove her mother also when she was married. He has been in the service of the family forty-six years.

Nolting—Dryden.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 4.—Miss Fanny Rutherford Dryden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Dryden of Watchung Avenue, was married at noon to-day in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church to John Paul Nolting of Richmond, Va. The Rev. E. N. Rodman performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Nolting, sister of the bridegroom, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Ethel Carey Green of Plainfield. The best man was W. G. Nolting, brother of the bridegroom, of Baltimore, and the ushers were Robert W. Dryden, W. J. R. Theirs, Meredith Dryden, and Frank Whitney French of Plainfield. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Bartlett—Schmid.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Miss Dora Tripp Schmid, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Schmid, was married to Frederick Clay Bartlett of Paris at noon to-day at Grace Church, the Rev. Charles E. Brugler officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Schmid, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Anita Dykman, granddaughter of Justice Dykman; Miss Helen Scott, and Miss Florence Bartlett, sister of the bridegroom. Robert Allerton of Chicago was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett will go South for a short trip, and will sail for Paris on Oct. 20.

A Golden Wedding Celebration.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hynes of this place celebrated this evening at their home on Grand Street the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, which took place in Ireland. They came to America a year later, and have resided in New Rochelle ever since. They have eight children, five sons and three daughters, and twenty-seven grandchildren. Mr. Hynes is seventy-four years old and Mrs. Hynes is sixty-eight.

Death of E. Z. Penfield at Sea.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 4.—Stephen R. Struthers of this city received word this afternoon of the death and burial at sea on Sunday last of his brother-in-law, E. Z. Penfield, while returning from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, on the steamship Ardenrose. Mr. Penfield was the manager of the Astor syndicate in Honduras, and was called to this country on business concerning the interests of the enterprise. Up to the time the Panama Railway Company was absorbed by French interests Mr. Penfield was Secretary and Treasurer of the company. He has been in Honduras for about a year for the Astor syndicate. He was born in New York fifty-three years ago. He leaves a wife and two children.

Chief Engineer of the Custom House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Alfred B. Fry has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Custom House and Post Office at New York City at a salary of $2,500.

LABRADOR MAIL BOAT LOST?

No Tidings at St. John's, N. F., of the Leopard, with Thirty Persons.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 4.—It is feared that the Labrador mail steamer Leopard, with a crew of eighteen and twelve passengers, was lost during a severe storm off the northeast coast of the island last week.

She left King's Cove on Tuesday morning, but had not reached Battle Harbor at midnight on Friday, though it is only a twenty-four hours' run.

The storm was the severest that had raged there in many years, and it is believed that the Leopard foundered.

The Leopard, according to the Bureau Veritas, was a comparatively small vessel, having a tonnage of 520. She was built at Ayr, Scotland.

A RABBI HONORED IN DETROIT.

His Friends Attest His High Character and Progressive Work.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4—A large gathering of citizens who are friends of Rabbi Louis Grossman was held Sunday afternoon in the Mayor's office to testify to the high character and progressive citizenship of the rabbi, who has been called by the Congregation of B'Nai Yeshurun in Cincinnati, where he will be associated with Rabbi Isaac M. Wise. Rabbi Grossman will also be Professor of Philosophy in the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati.

Mayor Maybury, the pastors of several city churches, and others declared that the rabbi, during fourteen years' residence in Detroit, had contributed much toward the moral and intellectual growth of the community. A public reception will be tendered Rabbi Grossman during the week.

MRS. HOYT'S FUNERAL.

The Playwright's Wife and Child at Rest in Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Oct. 4.—The funeral services of Mrs. Caroline Miskel Hoyt and her infant son occurred at her late home here this afternoon, shortly after the arrival of a special train from New York. Mr. Hoyt, her husband; Mrs. Scales and Miss Sallie Scales, her mother and sister, were accompanied by a large company of friends, including Mr. Hoyt's business partner, Frank McKee; members of his company, and other business associates. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Alfred H. Wheeler, rector of St. Luke's Church.

The casket was of solid mahogany, carved and barred with silver mountings. The bearers were Harry Connor, Frank McKee, Lloyd Wilson, Arthur Vogtlin, H. W. Bond, Otis Harlan, E. M. Dasher, and W. H. Currie. The floral tributes exceeded in magnificence any ever witnessed here on a similar occasion. That of Mr. Hoyt was a blanket of orchids, violets, white roses, and smilax, with scarf knots of wide white ribbons, entirely covering the surface of the casket. A six-foot standing cross of pink roses and a mound of red and white roses, with white ribbon, bearing the printed inscription, "Last Act," were the notable offerings, while the most prominent names in the theatrical profession were attached to other choice and beautiful designs.

The remains were placed temporarily in the village receiving tomb, and the interment will take place later in the Hoyt family burial lot in Charlestown.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Carlo Bertolino.

Carlo Bertolino, well known among Italians in this city and Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, died of heart disease on Monday, at his home in Mont Clair, N. J. He was forty-six years old. His father, who died recently, came to this country from Turin thirty-two years ago, and for years was the legal adviser of Italians in this vicinity. He and his son were active in the formation of various Italian societies, notably the Guardia Colomba. They were also active in the litigation of the Italian inventor Meucci against the Bell Telephone Company some years ago. Carlo Bertolino was formerly in the cigar business. His office as Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce was at 24 State Street, in which building are the offices of the Italian Consul General. His widow is a sister of Cesare Conti, the banker of this city. He leaves five children, the eldest fifteen years old.

Richard Katzenmayer.

Richard Katzenmayer of the firm of Ogden & Katzenmayer died suddenly from apoplexy Monday at his residence, 1,370 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Katzenmayer was born at Constanz, Germany, on April 15, 1839, and came to the United States fifteen years later. He was a gold engraver by trade, but entered the fire insurance business in 1871 in connection with the Brewers and Maltsters' Insurance Company of New York. When that company was discontinued, in 1877, the firm of Ogden & Katzenmayer was formed. Mr. Katzenmayer was Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, President of the Heine Monument Association, ex-President of the Saengerbund, and had been President of the Arion Society for several terms. He leaves a wife, three sons, and one daughter.

John B. O'Dell.

Capt. John B. O'Dell, commander of the Albany Day Line steamboat Albany, died yesterday at his home in Tarrytown. He was about eighty years old, and his death was principally due to old age. He was one of the best-known commanders on the Hudson River, and had been in the employ of the company for about twenty-five years. Capt. O'Dell entered the employ of the company as a purser, and gradually worked his way up until he became the commander of the Albany. Three weeks ago he began to complain, and it was only last week that he relinquished the command of his boat.

Obituary Notes.

C. C. POWNING, a prominent citizen of Nevada, died yesterday at his home in Reno. He had filled many offices in his State. He was born in Jefferson, Wis., in 1852.

WILLIAM MARTIN of Flushing, a former Superintendent of the Town Farm, died Monday. He was seventy-four years old, and leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

BIRNEY FELLOWES died yesterday, in his apartments, at 14 Fifth Avenue. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Fellowes was the son of the late William Fellowes, and leaves a wife and two children. His funeral will take place in Grace Church, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM O. GRANT,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

$350,000
New York City Gold Bonds
YIELDING 3.15%.
LELAND, TOWLE & CO.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
25 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. pref.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
60 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Nassau Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
230 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Consold. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948, and $750 do. scrip.
18 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. pfd., and $75 do. scrip.
23 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. common, and $12.50 do. scrip.
$10,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1892.
$1,000 Magnetic Iron Ore Co. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$150 Demand Note, J. A. Ormsby to John Lowe, dated Jan. 18, 1889.
$150 Demand Note, G. W. Arnold to John Lowe, dated Oct. 3, 1887.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$5,000 American Spirit Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1915.
30 shs. National Lead Co. pref.
(By order of Administrator.)
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. of N. Y.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. of N. Y.
1 share New York Law Institute.
20 shs. Baldwin's Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y., (Hypd.)
$3,000 Allo-marle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
112 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pref'd.
63 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. common.
108 shs. Esty Hosiery Company.
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref'd.
25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
115 shs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
25 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref'd.
20 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref'd.
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. pref'd.
24 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Celluloid Company.
100 shs. Spanish-American Light & Power Co. Consld., (Hypd.)
25 shs. American Surety Co., (Hypd.)
$10,000 Staten Island R. R. & B. & N. O. R. R.) 7 p. c. Bds., April, 1873, Coups.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
12 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Safe Deposit Co.
$5,000 Columbus Electric Light Co. of Col., Ohio, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank, N. Y.
63 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth 1st pfd. (Hypd.)
63 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth 2d pfd. (Hypd.)
126 shs. Consolidated Elevator Co. of Duluth common (Hypd.)
$1,000 Riding and Driving Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Income Bd., non-com., 1899, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. Central Fire Works Co. Pref.
$15,000 Certfs. for 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. of the Block Lighting & Power Co. No. 1.
$1,000 Newark, Somerset & Straitsville R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd. Extn., 1929.
150 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market storng.

Encouraging strength in practically all the standard stocks characterized the stock market yesterday. Except in the industrial group, practically every conspicuous issue advanced, and at the close substantial gains throughout the list were common.

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It was a market in which standard securities reflected the better things that have recently developed—big earnings of St. Paul and other important railroad properties, further importations of gold, easier money markets, steadily increasing confidence in every business quarter, and especially in the iron and steel trade. Of all the higher-class dividend-paying stocks there was steady buying by interests whose stock market position is at all times to be considered. Except of the industrials, where there was continued liquidation, the selling was ragged and professional.

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The suspension of a New York National bank was announced with much gusto by the bears, whose hopes were buoyed by the unfortunate development. But these hopes did not materialize. Wall Street received the news without a tremor, and it had no effect upon the stock market. Some interests identified with the bank are said to be connected with the smaller industrial pools, but apart from this it is not likely that the failure will affect Wall Street in any way.

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General underlying conditions go on improving, and strong interests in the American financial world are steadily accumulating long lines of the standard railroad shares. But meanwhile mock investment tactics are being used to great advantage in the industrial shares, especially in Tobacco Trust. Yesterday this stock was made strong with the evident intention of leading the Street into the belief that insiders were buying back stock sold at much higher prices. In fact, assertions of this sort were circulated industriously. Careful Wall Street observers, however, believe that the stock's newly acquired strength represents merely the scooping of a lot of little shorts through manipulation intended to put Tobacco back to a level more favorable for selling.

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Sugar Trust was the weakest feature yesterday. There were further indications of inside selling which could be traced to positive assertions that prices for refined sugars are to be again cut this week. Wall Street is much at sea over the war between the Sugar Trust and its competitors, and, although many people refuse to believe that there will be real, aggressive fighting, it must in candor be admitted that all signs point that way. Very recently, it is said, one of the outside refineries made overtures to President H. O. Havemeyer looking to a settlement of difficulties. But, according to his associates, Mr. Havemeyer not only refused to discuss the matter, but showed great indignation toward the mutual friends through whose efforts the peace negotiations were arranged.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $2,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅝; $261,000 3s, coupon, at 105¼@105⅜@105¼; $500 do, registered, at 104¼, and $1,000 do, small, at 105.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Am. Tobacco	4½	Illinois Steel	4¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Internat. Paper Co.	1½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	1	Internat. Pap. Co. pf.	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	¾	Laclede Gas	⅝
Canada Southern	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Central Pacific	½	Manhattan Con.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	Met. St. Ry.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Chicago & Northw.	1⅞	Missouri Pacific	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	4¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅜	Reading	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	6	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Evans. & Terre H.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
General Electric	⅜	Western Union Tel.	1⅝
Great Northern pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	H. B. Claflin Co.	1
Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Kan. City, P. & G.	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	3½	Laclede Gas pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	Pullman Car	1½
Brunswick City	1	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	St. L. & S.F. 2d, cl. B.	1
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.	1¼	U. P., coll. tr. 4½s	1
General Elec. deb. 5s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook., W. & W. 5s.	1
Eliz., L. & B. S. 6s.	2½
Peoria & Eastern 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $187,665,350; balance, $11,007,032; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,294,121.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. for short and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 110⅝; New York Central, ⅜, to 119½; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56¾. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 78½, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 114¼. Atchison sold at 13, Canadian Pacific at 88⅜, Erie at 14, Erie first preferred at 36⅝, Pennsylvania at 60, and Reading at 9⅛. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109⅞, for money and 110⅛ for the account. The Bank of England lost £5,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f. 30c., and exchange on London was 25f. 29c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,652,093, against $6,955,258 in the preceding week, and $8,928,982 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $344,851,270, against $306,673,768 in the corresponding period of last year.

PEOPLE'S GAS BUYING.

Much of the recent buying of People's Gas has come from Chicago, where there seems to be a generally bullish sentiment on the stock. Yesterday it sold up to 104, closing lower, with a fractional gain. Augmenting the Chicago buying, there were also purchases by New York interests in the company.

TOBACCO AND SUGAR.

Tobacco Trust contributed about one-fourth of the total transactions yesterday, and was conspicuous because of its strength. Short contracts in the stock were covered on a large scale, chiefly by the smaller room traders, who sold it all the way down to 113, and who were yesterday frightened by the stories of the success of the plug consolidation scheme.

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According to the highest authorities, these stories are untrue. People who are in a position to know say that the Drummond Company has absolutely refused to consider any propositions not on a cash basis. And, furthermore, in regard to the properties which have been whipped into line for the trust's consolidation, one company which was absorbed is said to have been taken at so exorbitant a price that certain interests, working with a prominent Wall Street operator recently, are now understood to have decided to bring suit to overhaul the whole transaction.

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Sugar Trust, next to Tobacco, was the most active stock in the market, transactions in it approximating 60,000 shares. The stock sold close to 119, around which price it hung for a while, breaking sharply in the last hour to 115¼, and closing with a net loss of more than 3 points. There were many indications that the selling of the stock all day came from people close to insiders. The interests who are most bearish on the stock are endeavoring to strengthen the impression that there is a big short interest in it. Sugar Trust stock commanded a substantial premium in the loan crowd last night, and the Street made much of this, looking upon it as signifying an unwieldy line of short contracts. But it should be remembered that Sugar Trust also commanded a premium when it was selling at 146.

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Apropos of the manipulative work that is going on in Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust, comes a remark made yesterday by a conspicuous operator, who is generally credited with having been shrewd enough to change his position and sell out his long stocks before other conspicuous interests with whom he was associated could get the better of him. This operator is generally supposed to be rid of all his industrial stocks and to have made handsome profits on his turn. But yesterday to a friend he said substantially this:

"It looks as though the people who have had a lot of the industrial stocks to sell, and who broke the market in selling them, are now trying to put their prices up again in order to get out of some more. When they start to sell again, we may be able to help them."

In the enunciation of this sentiment emphasis was placed upon the "we."

POSTPONING A DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company were yesterday, according to Wall Street expectations, to declare an annual dividend of 3 per cent. upon their company's capital stock. They did not. The matter of the dividend has been postponed until November.

At yesterday's meeting of the Directors, however, there was summitted a financial statement of the business for the fiscal year showing net profits of $700,000 beyond preferred stock dividends as compared with $403,000 a year ago. These earnings are regarded by all friends of the company as most encouraging; but it has developed at the end of the fiscal year that there is an element in the management of the company disposed to urge an ultra-conservative policy; and upon the suggestion of this element it may be determined that no dividend distribution to common stockholders shall be made until next Spring. The interests opposing an immediate dividend point out that while over 3 per cent. was arranged for the year just closed, this amount is materially beyond what have been the average net earnings for recent previous years; and on this account it is insisted that conservatism requires that a substantial cash surplus shall be established before dividends are paid up to the limit of any single year's earnings.

Some speculators in Cotton Oil shares are reported to be exceedingly urgent that a 3 per cent. dividend shall be declared next month, but the managers of the American Cotton Oil Company have hitherto been so persistent in their prudence that it now seems hardly probable that the 3 per cent. demand on the Stock Exchange will be allowed until another half year of good business at least shall be in evidence.

ST. PAUL AND THE GRANGERS.

St. Paul's magnificent showing for the fourth week of September was responsible for new bullish enthusiasm on the Granger stocks yesterday. Banking houses and the larger commission brokers were conspicuous as buyers of the group. St. Paul got up to 108, and made a net gain of a full point. Rock Island was also notably strong, selling above 102. On Burlington there seemed to be some bearish sentiment among the room traders, and they persistently offered the stock down every time it showed indications of strength. Northwest on light transactions made a gain of 1⅝ points.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

Lazard Frères announced yesterday an additional engagement in England of $2,500,000 in gold, some of which left for this port on Saturday. This importation is said to account for the £500,000 in sovereigns from the Rand district, in South Africa, which was a subject of dispute on Monday, it being held that the price named, 77s. 11½d., was prohibitive. The amount already received or engaged by this firm is $9,200,000. The total imports or engagements from Aug. 2 last to date are as follows:

Lazard Frères	$9,200,000
National City Bank	2,500,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,800,000
Bank of British North America	1,025,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000,000
United States Mortgage and Trust Company	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	800,000
Kountze Brothers	800,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	600,000
Morton, Bliss & Co.	500,000
Manhattan Trust Company	300,000
Zimmermann & Forshay	300,000
Park Bank	100,000
Total	$19,925,000

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was notably buoyant yesterday, selling up to 66. Inside interests continue conspicuous buyers, giving proof of the sincerity of their expressed confidence, which they base partly on the steadily increasing earnings and the probability of larger gains from the Nassau consolidation, and partly upon pending developments, the announcement of which they promise in the near future. In some Brooklyn Rapid Transit quarters it is hinted that the stock is likely to be placed in the 4 per cent. dividend-paying list.

The New York Traction stocks were strong yesterday. Metropolitan got up to 158½, and Manhattan to 95⅛. Both stocks showed net gains of more than 1 point at the close.

BANK FAILURE NOT A FACTOR.

The announcement of the suspension of the Tradesmen's National Bank had no effect upon the money market yesterday. All day money was in good supply, and the call rate held steady at 2½@3 per cent. Time money was easier than heretofore, and bankers looked upon the light demand as indicating still lower rates in the near future. Sixty-day money is easily obtainable at 3 per cent., and in many cases concessions are made from this rate.

STEEL STOCKS STRONG.

Illinois Steel attracted attention by a five-point jump yesterday. The stock sold within a fraction of 70. Out on the curb the Federal Steel securities, which are dealt in "when issued," were in good demand, and the buying of them was excellent in character.

BULL FACTORS PLENTIFUL.

Says The Boston Commercial Bulletin in a discussion of the financial situation:

The despondent feeling is strictly confined to Wall Street. Merchants and manufacturers (with possibly New England cotton manufacturers excepted) are particularly satisfied with the condition of general business and are as confident and buoyant as at any time since the present period of prosperity commenced. The country as a whole has been enjoying great mercantile activity, and commodity values have risen in the past fifteen months to quite a material extent. The heavy movement in general merchandise has been and is being demonstrated by the large railroad earnings—the gains in the latter being made in spite of unsatisfactory rates. Were this great rate question satisfactorily solved, as it could be by an amendment to the Inter-State commerce law permitting pooling, we believe that great profits to railroad security holders throughout the land would be immediately forthcoming.

The satisfactory condition of general business is further shown by the heavy bank clearings, the great increase in exports of manufactured articles, and in the maintenance of our enormous exports of breadstuffs, both of which together have resulted in the present very large balance of trade in this countnry's favor. Money has eased off and all fears of any stringency in this direction have disappeared. Consequently, when we look at the foundations and superstructure of the American commercial fabric we are utterly unable to discover any reason for being bearish on security values. The latter have declined, however, because of speculative conditions in the stock market itself.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Annual meeting of Northern Pacific stockholders. Election of George F. Baker a Director, to succeed Francis Lynde Stetson.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on the common stock of the H. B. Claflin Company.

Election of James T. Woodward of the Hanover Bank President of the Clearing House Association.

Business in silver on the Pacific Coast stated to be the smallest ever known.

Decrease of $277,128 in net earnings of the Southern Pacific lines during August, making a decrease of $503,944 since July 1.

Annual meeting of the Michigan Penisular Car Company. Election of G. Hargreaves to succeed H. B. Moorhead as a Director.

Increase of $696,835 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,276,889, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $67,041 in Minneapolis and St. Louis surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of $24,970 in San Antonio and Aransas Pass net earnings for August, making a decrease of $37,219 since July 1.

Decrease of $8,875 in Mexican National's surplus for August, making a decrease of $236,415 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $66,713 in "Big Four's" surplus net earnings for August, making an increase of $119,671 since July 1.

Statement that Directors of Standard Distilling Company intend to declare an early dividend on the preferred stock.

Decrease of $37,517 in Norfolk and Western's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $35,210 since July 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$1,100
Denver & Rio Grande	32,700
International & Great Northern	35,308
Iowa Central	8,085
Kansas City Suburban Belt	15,268
St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,516
Wisconsin Central	6,483
Total increase seven roads	$103,460
Increase previously reported	240,388
Total increase eleven roads	$343,848

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The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$7,000
Mexican Central	14,583
Toledo & Ohio Central	3,889
Total decrease three roads	$25,472
Net increase	$318,376

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	93	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96½	99
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gs	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	41	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26½	27½
Amsterdam preferred	64½	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99⅞	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	19	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	93	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86¼	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28	28¼
Federal Steel pf.	69¼	69¾
Glucose common	57	57¾
Glucose pf.	106	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅛	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	97¼	99½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21¾	23
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	71
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	18
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100¾	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	163	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24	24¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62c. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against whith 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .80, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 200 Ophir at .50, 800 Pharmacist at .06, 600 Standard at 1.75.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03¼@.03½, 500 Anaconda at .62, 400 Anchoria at 73, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.08½@.08⅝, 600 Elkton at 1.19@1.20, 2,800 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.12½@.12¼, 2,000 Jefferson at .07@.07¼@.06¾@.07, 1,200 Nellie at 1.08@1.10@1.09, 600 Mollie Gibson at .21, 1,000 Mt. Rosa at .18@.18¼, 200 Rocky Mountain at .15, buyer .30, @.09½, 15,000 Sentinel at .003, and 1,000 Union at .20.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.55
Alta	.05	Kingston & Pem. I.	.15
Belcher	.14	La Crosse	.09
Best & Belcher	.25	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.06	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.20
Chrysolite	.12	Ophir	.45
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Phoenix Gold	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Potosi	.15
Crown Point	.15	Plymouth Con.	.07
Deadwood	.30	Savage	.08
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Sierra Nevada	.70
Father de Smet	.15	Standard Con.	1.70
Gould & Curry	.20	Union Con.	.15
Hale & Norcross	.70	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.20	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Adams Con	.10	Occidental	.75
Alice	.80	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.15	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	Potosi	.12
Breece	.90	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con	.09	Quicksilver pf	3.50
Cal. B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.12	Sierra Nevada	.75
Crown Point	.13	Standard	1.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Con	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.07
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Ward Con	.1
Eureka Con	.20	Yellow Jacket	.15
Father De Smet	.12	Argentum Juanita	.21
Gould & Curry	.18	Alamo	.03
Hale & Norcross	.70	Anaconda	.08
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.06
Horn Silver	1.20	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.60	Golden Fleece	.27
Julia Con	.01	Isabella	.25
Kings. & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.21
La Crosse	.15	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con	.08	Pharmacist	.06
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.20	Specimen	.03
Moulton	.20	Union	.18
Ontario	3.50	Work	.06
Ophir	.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.04	Copper Rock	.001
Gold Magnet	.001½	Elkton	1.18
Havana	.75	Garfield Con	.12
Lagonda	.30	Golden Fleece	.28
Pilgrim	.003	Isabella	.26
Rocky Mount	.10½	Jefferson	.03¾
St. Fr. Caribou	2.50	Justice	.02½
Waldorf	.01½	Lillie	1.08
Alamo	.03¼	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.61	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.72	Old Gold	.002½
Crip. Cr. Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.002½
Cannon Ball	.005½	Union	.19

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—To-day's Treasury statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$307,890,714
Gold reserve	243,087,647
Net silver	6,928,599
United States notes in the Treasury	35,916,958
Treasury notes of 1890	1,672,443
Total receipts this day	1,279,821
Total receipts this month	1,382,831
Total receipts this year	129,790,757
Total expenditures this day	2,381,000
Total expenditures this month	4,662,000
Total expenditures this year	189,410,114
Deposits in National banks	82,888,465
National bank notes received for redemption	135,177
Government receipts—	
From customs	451,023
From internal revenue	799,753
Miscellaneous	29,044

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Leath.

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$928,540.02
Overdrafts		490.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$16,351.48	
Due from approved reserve agents	127,623.43	
		143,974.91
Banking house and lot		100,000.00
Mortgages owned		78,000.00
Stocks and bonds		82,355.56
Specie		23,637.21
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		82,170.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$42,885.70	
Other items carried as cash	8,218.02	
		51,103.72
Assets not included under any of the above heads: U. S. revenue stamps	$390.80	
Safe deposit vault	20,000.00	
		20,390.80
		$1,510,781.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	39,341.03
Due depositors	1,117,733.00
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	271.30
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends $36.00; Reserved for taxes 3,400.00	3,436.00
	$1,510,781.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SYNDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 286 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-ninth day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the fourth day of October, 1898, before me.
C. H. GARDNER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,492,838.91
Overdrafts		232.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,454,846.77
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,512,459.66
Specie		3,379,965.12
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,283,060.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,424,526.80	
Other items carried as cash	78,398.59	
		6,502,925.39
		$34,526,328.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	362,484.22
Due depositors	18,817,702.39
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,566,433.76
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends $5,224.00; Taxes 24,484.00	29,708.00
	$34,526,328.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of October, 1898, before me.
[L. S.] CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ASTOR PLACE BANK,
New York, at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,198,674.49
Overdrafts		180.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$269,025.19	
Due from approved reserve agents	349,258.48	618,283.67
Stocks and bonds		204,599.82
Specie		218,953.28
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		42,314.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$198,936.00	
Other items carried as cash	5,439.28	104,375.28
		$3,387,380.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	62,294.41
Due depositors	2,698,572.02
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	66,413.90
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	10,100.25
	$3,387,380.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ALFRED C. BARNES, President, and JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier, of the Astor Place Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Astor Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-ninth day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ALFRED C. BARNES, President.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of October, 1898, before me.
SAMUEL R. BELL,
Notary Public Kings Co.
(Cert. filed in New York County.)

QUARTERLY REPORT
of the
UNION SQUARE BANK
at the close of business on
the 29th day of September, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,021,494.01
Due from Trust Companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$215,215.12	
Due from approved reserve agents	164,923.31	380,138.43
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		72,900.14
U. S. Legal Tenders and Circulating Notes of National Banks		150,788.00
Cash Items, viz.: Bills and Checks for the next day's exchanges	$85,048.57	
Other items carried as cash	16,710	
		101,758.57
		$2,728,139.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus Fund	250,000.00
Undivided Profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	51,804.70
Due Depositors	2,226,307.10
Tax Fund	27.95
	$2,728,139.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier of the UNION SQUARE BANK, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said Bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of October, 1898, before me.
LOUIS A. FAHS, Notary Public.
N. Y. County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,289,141.12
Overdrafts		3,705.94
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		108,488.45
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40	
		304,021.40
Stocks and bonds		370,928.13
Specie		529,248.93
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		147,922.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$9,163,113.91	
Other items carried as cash	2,479.22	
		9,165,593.13
Assets not included under any of the above heads: U. S. internal revenue stamps	$1,271.04	
Suspense accounts	1,000.00	
		2,271.04
		$13,901,410.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	218,257.64
Due depositors	12,008,029.45
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	162,269.46
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	12,577.64
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	278.00
	$13,901,410.19

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. L. EDWARDS, President, and B. C. DUER, Cashier, of the Bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 33 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the fourth day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] R. L. EDWARDS, JR.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,212,858.55
Overdrafts		1,179.78
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$3,797.14	
Due from approved reserve agents	210,542.89	214,340.03
Banking house and lot	36,500.00	
Other real estate	61,079.19	
		97,579.19
Mortgages owned		53,825.00
Stocks and bonds		211,441.13
Specie		83,762.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		41,428.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$77,150.27	
		77,150.27
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$3,000.00	
		3,000.00
		$1,996,564.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	59,404.41
Due depositors	1,810,898.22
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,262.22
	$1,996,564.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of September, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. B. ROTH,
Notary Public N. Y. County, No. 65.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$517,214.10
Overdrafts		488.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,100.00	
Due from approved reserve agents	109,401.17	
		110,501.17
Other real estate		48,036.77
Mortgages owned		2,350.00
Stocks and bonds		106,554.54
Specie		19,490.52
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		114,807.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$41,796.62	
Other items carried as cash	1,697.78	
		43,494.40
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture, fixtures, and safes		8,800.00
		$961,887.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	5,357.65
Due depositors	832,953.79
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	3,575.58
	$961,887.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH J. KITTEL, President, and LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier, of Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOSEPH J. KITTEL, President.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of October, 1898, before me.
SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
Queens Co.,
Certificate Filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$513,830.13
Overdrafts		69.91
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$62,758.40	
Due from approved reserve agents	101,892.65	
		164,151.05
Stocks and bonds		217,031.25
Specie		21,077.54
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		83,201.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash		549.16
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$1,004,910.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,751.98
Due depositors	850,954.06
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	204.00
	$1,004,910.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East Fourteenth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made, and the day on which such report shall be published.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 4th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, (N. Y. Co., No. 129.)

Mining Exchange Election.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mining Exchange of New York was held yesterday in the Edison Building. Alfred D. Lamberton was re-elected President, with these officers: Vice President—George A. Drake; Treasurer—J. B. Quin; Secretary—C. D. Hedian; Directors, (two years)—D. E. Chilton, G. N. Chamberlin, F. D. Barstow, I. C. Stump; Directors, (one year)—H. N. Throckmorton, C. L. Parker.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,586,551.09
Overdrafts		78.80
Due from banks and bankers for collections		380,804.12
Real estate		51,900.00
Mortgages owned		1,500.00
U. S. bonds		1,000.00
Specie		430,415.91
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		373,551.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		505,775.48
Vault and fixtures		4,500.00
		$4,316,077.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	16,562.63
Due depositors	3,525,124.42
Due banks and bankers	22,534.79
Special taxes	1,855.46
	$4,316,077.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDGAR S. RYDER, Vice President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of October, 1898, before me.
WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, (25,) N. Y. County.

DIRECTORS KEEP THEIR SECRET.

Incorporation of $25,000,000 Light and Power Concern Still a Mystery.

The incorporation at Albany on Monday of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with a capital of $25,000,000, was not explained yesterday. All of the Directors named appeared to have an iron-clad agreement to withhold information. There was much guesswork. Flower & Co. were said to be at the back of the scheme, but ex-Gov. Flower and Anson R. Flower said they knew no more of it than does the general public. A story that the company is to use the surplus energy of the electrical plant that the Third Avenue Railroad Company is installing was semi-officially denied by the railroad people.

One of the Directors of the company, Henry J. Hemmens, is of the law firm of Beardsley & Hemmens. He said yesterday that to make the facts public now would injure the enterprise. He added: "The fact that we paid $31,250 as an organization tax proves that we have a serious enterprise in hand. I cannot even hint at the field of our operations except that it will be in Greater New York. We are going to take electricity from no railroad company."

EXPRESS PACKAGES REFUSED.

Companies Object to a Poster Sent Out by a Kansas Concern.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 4.—Since the revenue law became effective, the L. A. Smith Manufacturing Company here has pasted upon every package shipped by express a poster bearing these words:

We protest against the payment of taxes fixed by law upon express companies and other corporations that possess no bodies to be kicked, souls to be damned, or hearts to be patriotic. It illy becomes those who share the benefits and privileges of this Nation to attempt to evade the law and avoid paying their just share toward maintaining the honor and integrity of the Government in its present hour of financial need.

To-day the Smith Company was notified by all express companies that packages bearing these posters would not be transmitted. President Smith is sending to members of Congress everywhere petitions urging that a special tax be imposed upon express and telegraph companies.

Tax on Note Renewals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in a stamp tax case that, as the renewal of a note does not of itself renew the pledge (or collateral) securing it, the pledge must be specifically renewed to subject it to taxation. The note on renewal is subject to a tax of 2 cents for each $1 or fraction of a dollar of its face value.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decisions Handed Down Yesterday by the General Appraisers.

Where defective or imperfect "Welsbach mantels" left over as refuse in a factory manufacturing such articles in Canada are reduced by a firing process to "thorium oxide," a chemical salt, in the form of ashes, the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers, in an opinion handed down by ex-Judge Somerville yesterday, held that such thorium oxide was not "waste" within the meaning of Paragraph 463, but a newly manufactured article and dutiable as a chemical salt under Paragraph 3, at 25 per cent. ad valorem. It was also held that merchandise shipped from a foreign port into Canada and remanufactured in Canada into a different commercial article and imported in its last form into the United States is not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem under Section 22, irrespective of the nationality of the importing vessel. In respect to the discriminating duty, the Collector's decision was reversed; in other respects it was affirmed.

Where clinical thermometers are accompanied by certificates merely giving information to purchasers as to their variations from standard instruments in England, and the values of the thermometers and certificates are invoiced separately, the board held that they are each dutiable separately. Printed certificates were held to be dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 403 as printed matter not otherwise provided for.

New York and New Jersey Bridge.

It was decided yesterday at a meeting of the stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, in the Park Bank Building, to allow the outgoing Board of Directors to hold over. No business of note was transacted, but Secretary Swan said that the plan for the bridge, which was adopted by the New York State Commissioners and filed with the Secretary of War, was accepted, and that work on the bridge would be pushed when the Sinking Fund Commissioners approve the freight approaches to the bridge.

William Salomon to Retire.

William Saloman of the banking and Stock Exchange firm of Speyer & Co. is to retire from it at the end of the year. His association with the firm began in 1868.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	118	4	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	.....
35⅞	36	9,580	American Cotton Oil	37	37⅛	35¾	36	−1
85¾	86¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	86	86	86	86	− ⅛
30	30¾	800	Am. Malting Co	30¾	31	30	30	− ¼
79	80	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	80	80	80	80	− ¼
12⅜	12¾	117	Am. Spirits Mfg	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	− ¼
34	34¼	202	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ½
115½	115⅝	59,333	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	118½	118⅞	115¼	115¼	−3½
107	107⅜	285	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	107⅝	107⅞	107¼	107¼	− ⅛
96	98	119	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1
123½	127	115,330	American Tobacco	122¾	129	122	126¾	+4¼
123½	125	410	Am. Tobacco pf	125	125	124½	124½	− ½
29	29¼	300	Am. Steel & Wire Co	28	29	28	28⅝	− ⅛
86½	86⅝	25	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	87	87	87	87	.....
12½	12⅝	800	At., T. & S. F	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	7,186	At., T. & S. F. pf	32¼	33	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
41	42¼	200	B. & O., 2d in. pd	41½	41½	41½	41½	.....
69¼	70	150	B. & O. pf., when iss.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+1
5⅞	6	1,200	B. & O. Southw. pf	5¾	6	5½	5¾	− ⅛
3	3½	320	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
65¼	65½	30,145	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64¾	66	65⅞	65¼	+ ⅛
123	125	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	123	123	123	123	.....
7⅜	8	100	Brunswick City	7½	7¼	7½	7½	−1
53	54	650	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	+1
85⅜	85¾	400	Canadian Pacific	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85¾	−1⅝
25	26	400	Central Pacific	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
21⅞	22¼	510	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
114⅞	115	14,260	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅜	115⅝	114¼	114⅞	+ ⅛
53½	54¼	100	Chicago & East. Ill	53½	53½	53½	53½	.....
14½	14⅝	4,700	Chicago Great West	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
8½	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	29,015	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107	108	106⅞	107⅝	+1
154	...	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	154	154	154	154	− ¼
130½	130¾	660	Chicago & Northw	129½	131	129½	130⅞	+1⅜
175	...	17	Chi. & Northw. pf	177	177	177	177	.....
102	102¼	16,342	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101¼	102¼	101	102	+1¼
40¼	40⅞	600	C., C., C. & St. L	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅞	+1⅛
17	17⅛	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
59	59⅛	600	Cleve., Lor. pf	49⅞	50⅜	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	22	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
16½	17½	5	Colorado Midland pf	16	16	16	16	.....
5½	5⅞	1,800	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5¼	+ ½
173	175	437	Consolidated Gas	173½	175	173½	175	+6
46	47	100	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	.....
90	93	10	Consolidated Ice pf	90	90	90	90	.....
106¼	107¾	213	Delaware & Hudson	106½	106¾	106½	106½	+ ¼
149	151	100	Del., Lack. & West	151	151	151	151	.....
55	55¼	760	Denver & R. G. pf	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	13¾	150	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	600	Erie 1st pf	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	600	Evans. & T. H	32	33	32	33	+1½
81⅛	82	2,050	General Electric	80¼	81¾	80	81⅛	+ ⅛
135	136	400	Great Northern pf	135½	136½	135½	136½	+ ½
91	98	120	H. B. Claflin Co	91	91	91	91	+1
33¼	35	320	Hawaiian Sugar	34	34¼	33½	34	+1½
111	111½	722	Illinois Central	111½	111⅝	111	111¼	+ ¼
69	70	531	Illinois Steel Co	69½	69⅞	69½	69¾	+¼
53	53½	400	Int. Paper	53	53	53	53	+1½
87	87½	450	Int. Paper pf	87½	87½	87	87	+1
17	17¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
48½	49½	500	Laclede Gas	48	48¼	48	48½	+ ⅛
92	93	100	Laclede Gas pf	92	92	92	92	− ½
69½	70½	125	Lake Erie & West. pf	70	70	70	70	+ ¾
192½	194	31	Lake Shore	192¼	192¼	192½	192½	.....
55	55⅝	1,280	Louisville & Nashville	54¾	55¼	54¾	55	+1
93¾	94	27,718	Manhattan Con	93⅛	94	92¼	94	+1¼
157½	158	2,234	Metropolitan St. Ry	157	158½	157	158¼	.....
107	110	50	Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	.....
26	29	100	Minneapolis & St. L	26	26	26	26	−1
95	95¼	100	Minnesota Iron	95	95	95	95	− ⅛
...	...	60	Minn. Iron, t. r	93⅞	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞	.....
10⅜	11¼	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	.....
32½	33	425	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32½	33	32½	33	+1½
33	33¼	1,250	Missouri Pacific	32	33¼	32	33	+1
175	...	10	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	.....
32⅜	33	353	National Biscuit Co	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	.....
32½	32⅝	1,117	National Lead Co	32¼	33	32¼	32⅞	+ ¼
109¾	112	32	National Lead Co. pf	109½	110	109½	110	.....
3	3½	850	National Linseed Oil	3	3	3	3	.....
91⅛	91½	310	New Jersey Central	91⅛	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜	.....
95	98	1,125	New York Air Brake	95	97	95	97	+4½
116	116⅜	1,830	New York Central	115¾	116¼	115½	116	+ ⅝
50½	51	100	Norfolk & West. pf	51⅛	51½	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
42	42½	26,975	Northern Pacific	41⅞	42½	41⅞	42	+ ¼
76¼	76⅞	6,190	Northern Pacific pf	76¼	76⅞	76¼	76⅞	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	250	Ontario & West	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
45	47	115	Pacific Coast	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	− ¼
32¾	33	200	Pacific Mail	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
1	1¼	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
103	103⅛	10,835	People's Gas, Chicago	102½	104	102	103	+ ½
170	...	15	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	171	171	171	171	.....
190	192	425	Pull. Pal. Car Co	190	190¼	189¼	190	−1½
17⅞	18¼	644	Reading	13	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
20¾	21½	14	Reading 1st pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
64	65	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	64	64	64	64	+1
30⅞	31½	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30½	31½	30½	31¼	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	250	St. Louis Southw. pf	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
165	170	10	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	164	164	164	164	.....
79¼	79⅝	510	St. Paul & Omaha	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80¼	+ ¼
23½	24	300	Southern Pacific	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	8⅞	100	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	.....
33¼	33⅜	915	Southern Railway pf	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
6⅝	7¼	570	Standard R. & T	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
27¾	28	932	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	13½	200	Texas Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
*155	165	155	Third Avenue	168	168	168	168	.....
...	...	205	Third Avenue rights	10	10	10	10	.....
33¼	33⅝	9,271	Union Pacific	33¼	33½	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
65½	65⅝	12,122	Union Pacific pf	65½	65⅞	65¼	65⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	3½	9,675	U. P., D. & G., t. r	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3½	− ⅛
6¼	6⅝	750	United States Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
64⅞	65

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front on Seventh Avenue Sold—Twenty-third Ward Lots at Auction—Other Dealings.

Henry Morgenthau has bought from Thomas L. Watt a tract of about fifty lots, covering the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets and extending 625 feet in depth on either street. The price paid is reported at $300,000.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Thomas Dwyer to Potter & Brother two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 170 feet east of Madison Avenue.

Nothing positive could be learned yesterday from interested parties in regard to the recent sales of 599 and 603 Fifth Avenue. It is reported, however, on good authority, that ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who lives at No. 597, is the purchaser of No. 599, and that his sister, Mrs. Emma K. Schley, whose residence is at No. 601, is the buyer of No. 603.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Robert B. Saul the four-story American basement dwelling 183 Convent Avenue.

John R. Davidson has sold for Clarence True to John Stewart the five-story flat 332 East Thirty-eighth Street. The buyer gives in part payment the three-story dwelling 254 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Robert Wallace has sold the new four-story dwelling 34 West Ninety-sixth Street, M by 100.

At the executors' sale of lots on the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street held yesterday at 111 Broadway by Auctioneer Wells, the bidding was of the slowest kind and the prices were not such as to cause joy to those interested in the proceeds. The sale, however, was the first of the season involving any considerable amount of vacant property, and its most gratifying feature, perhaps, was that the entire forty-eight lots were sold.

James Rorke was the heaviest buyer, taking all of the seventeen lots on the Southern Boulevard. For five on the east side he paid $1,750 each, and for another $1,850. For a triangular lot at the junction of the Southern Boulevard and Union Avenue, his bid was $1,700, and for other lots on the west side of the Boulevard the price varied from $1,450 to $1,650. Mr. Rorke also bought the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Timpson Place for $1,375. Other prices on Timpson Place averaged $700 and on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street $650. Other buyers were Anthony McOwen, Joseph T. Dallas, and Charles A. Yost. The total amount realized was $48,925.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary A. A. Woodcock, for $25,000, the four-story front and three-story rear stone-front dwelling, 858 West End Avenue, 17.11 by 72.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Aloesius Ungerland, for $9,200, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 518 Sixth Street, 25 by 97, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 879 West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 20.11 by 75.11, four-story brick and stone American-basement dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 841 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.11, three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling; 843 to 847 St. Nicholas Avenue adjoining the foregoing on the north, each 18.10½, and varying in depth from 96.8 to 84.3, three three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 861 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 219.10½ by 99.11, three-story brick mansion, on a plot of about seven lots; 503 Canal Street, northeast corner of Renwick Street, 24.7 by 38.1 by 42.3 by 16.5¾, four-story brick building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,999 Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Lebanon Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,483.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Mitchel Levy, referee, 334 and 336 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 102 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenements, with stores in 336; 442 and 444 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 168.4 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 24.10½ and 24.10, respectively, by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on 334 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, $7,904; on 336, $8,750; on 442 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, $3,346; on 444, $3,394.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 20.1½ feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 100.10, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $14,210.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 34 East Ninth Street, south side, 177.4¾ feet east of University Place, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,418.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 320 Stanton Street, northwest corner of Attorney Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,670.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 165 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 121 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21 by 99.11, five-story stone-front double flat. Due on judgment, $8,206; subject to a mortgage for $23,000.

By Charles A. Berriain, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, referee, 823 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 97 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 28 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,856; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of the Boulevard, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.4; J. K. McAfee of 335 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 105; William Brought of 216 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $35,000.

Twenty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Ninth Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 49.4 by 95; Thomas A. Maitland of Rye, N. Y., owner; Thom & Wilson, architects; cost, $58,000.

Avenue C, east side, 50 feet south of Tenth Street, Unionport, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Florence S. Crosby, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $2,200.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; James M. Coyle of 83 Park Row, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Commonwealth Avenue, northwest corner of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 20; G. P. D'Arnice of 2,086 Jefferson Avenue, owner; W. Wilcox of 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 66; George Beckmann of 883 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $5,000.

Classon Avenue, southwest corner of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; James F. Dillon of 309 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 125 West Twenty-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Charles Reichenbach of 125 West Twenty-second Street, owner; L. C. Denis, architect; cost $1,200.

No. 36 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; estate of E. J. Donell of 45 Wall Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, Dr. Dillon Brown, premises, owner; Cafrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 2,209 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Nicolia Laino of 20 Mulberry Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Annie Randall of 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, owner; S. A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 57 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Joseph T. Low of 34 Pine Street, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 16 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; W. A. Sheehan, owner; C. H. Cottrell, architect; cost, $3,000.

Newell Avenue, west side, 350 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a one-story and attic frame hotel; Constant Baudoine, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $750.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 26.11x102.11; Globe Realty Company to George F. Purrington..... 100

ANDREWS AV, e s, 387.8 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; Henry M. MacCracken and wife to Elizabeth D. Robinson..... 3,000

AVENUE D, w s, Lot 186, map of Unionport; Louis Ott and wife to Elsa K. Plasiss..... 4,500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.8 ft n of 89th St, 25x100; Owen McCrorken to Henry Oppenheimer..... 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 89th St, 25.8x100; Samuel Lockwood and others to Henry Oppenheimer..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 823, 25.3x100; Anna Harms to Jacob O. Leffler..... 30,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 25 ft n of 154th St, 25x100; John Bannen and wife to William Hubert..... 23,100

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 152d St, 86.8x100x86.6x100; Thomas Lenane and wife to Herman Schmurk and another.. 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 174.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x115; Minnie J. Bollenbacher to August F. Bollenbacher, quit claim.. 1

FORDHAM ST, w s, adjoining land of Stephen D. Horton, 80x98.6, with strip 16.6x80; John I. Pitzer and wife to Philip Pitzer and wife..... 440

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25, w s, 50x75; John E. Murphy and another, executors, to Annie Fitzsimmons..... 5,000

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25, w s, 50x75; Annie Fitzsimmons to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 19,000

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25, w s, 50x75; Mary McLoughlin to Annie Fitzsimmons..... 1

HAMILTON ST, s s, 99.6 ft w of Market St, 38x80.10x36.7x71.10; John E. Mason and another to Philip Hilms..... 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 154.6 ft s of 167th St, 85.6x100; John De Hart and wife to Frank R. Houghton..... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 290 ft s of 156th St, 75x83.4x irregular; Nelson Smith, Jr., to William Siebrecht..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, s s, 25 ft e of Burke Av, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Cecilia Liversage..... 450

JENNINGS ST, n s, 98.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 18.5x100; George Stolz and wife to Rosie Russ..... 5,250

LOT 167, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Joseph G. McConville and wife..... 1

LOT 318, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to James P. Cells. 3,000

LOT 436 map of Washingtonville, 33.1x 150x—x152; William S. Tod to Mary Downey..... 1

LOT 526, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Anna M. Karcher..... 600

LOTS 508 and 509, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Anna M. Karcher.. 780

MADISON ST, 265 and 267, 37.6x100; Aaron Goodman and another to Tany Levien..... 63,300

MADISON AV, e s, 39.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x90; Andrew H. Cargill to Frederick A. Brown..... 1

OOSTDORP AV, s e corner of Clover St, 100x100; Leopold Fischer and wife to Lottie M. Fowler..... Exch.

ORCHARD ST, s e corner of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Elizabeth B. Andrews to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 32,500

PITT ST, 10, e s, 26x100; Maria A. Dotzauer to Amelia November..... 26,000

PRINCE ST, 181, n s, 40.7 ft e of Thompson St, 25x95; also Elm St, w s, Lot 727, map of Bayard's East Farm, 25x100; Herrick T. Cory, as trustee, to A. O. Salter, as trustee..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 62.3 ft n of Jennings St, 21x74.8x20.8x80.10; Bertha Schmuck to Anna Wenz..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 90 ft n of Boston Road, 44x90; Fanny Horowitz to George Stolz..... 6,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 75.4 ft e of Forsyth St, 24.8x100; Doris Detjen to Isaac Sprung..... 100

ROBBINS AV, w s, 150 ft n of 149th St, old line, 50x95; John De Hart to Charlotte McCormack..... 1

RYER AV, e s, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.6x26x98.4; Michael Nolan to Tommaso Giordano..... 1

RYER AV, e s, 232.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 23x98.2x25x97.11; Tommaso Giordano to Mary A. Nolan..... 1

TELLER AV, s e s, 349.1 ft n e of 169th St, 25x81.8; Ephraim B. Levy to Eugene Bertin..... 3,600

TRAFALGAR PLACE, proposed, e s, 175 ft s of Woodruff Av, 175ft s, 25x78; Edmond C. Allcott and others to James H. O'Brien..... 4,100

UNION AV, 1,145, 16.10x100; Charles M. Haeppel to Adolph Wexler..... 4,500

WAVERLY PLACE, e s, 38.11 ft s of Christopher St, 13x73; Henry E. Stevens to Alfred B. Price..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 104.4 ft s of 76th St, 25x100; August Weber to Maurice Rapp..... 1

1ST AV, w s, centre line block between 103d and 104th Sts, 100.9x125; Messmore Kendall, referee, to Mitchel Valentine, as executor..... 80,000

5TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 25.11x100; Hermann Strauss to Josephine Schmid..... 53,000

147TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 25x96; Amelia L. Mayhoff to Charles S. Wynn. 1

56TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Executors Rich and others, executors, &c., to Henry Brown..... 60,000

77TH ST, n s, 235.9 ft w of Avenue A, 62.2 x102.2; Winifred Bowes to Isidor Blank. 1

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Edward J. Moloughney to Albert V. Donellan..... 100

98TH ST, 204 East, 25x100.5; Sophia E. C. Brown, administratrix, &c., to Sophia E. C. Brown..... 11,649

98TH ST, 204 East, 25x100.5; Sophia E. C. Brown and others, executors, &c., and others to Sophia E. C. Brown..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; John Rankin and others to John C. Henderson..... 1

119TH ST, 534 East; Matilda E. Henderson and another to John Rankin..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; John C. Barth and wife to John C. Brady..... 1

133D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x75.4; Bernhard Baer to Gustav G. Baer..... 300

136TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick J. Kennedy and wife to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.....

136TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Charles Muxoll and wife to Mary Hukle..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Emil Bloch to Walter L. Tyler.. 1

137TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Walter L. Tyler to John Babcock. 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Emil Bloch to John Babcock..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x99.11; Ira L. Willits and wife to Mabel G. Ennever..... 15,000

152D ST, n s, 550 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Adolph Wexler and wife to Charles M. Kaeppel, executors, &c.; 571 West 158TH ST, 513 West, 20x99.11; Annie L. Outwater to Marie C. Kasefang and others..... 16,000

163TH ST, s s, 223 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x80.11; also 164th St, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 50x142.11x50.5x149.9; John C. Henderson and another to John Rankin..... 7,400

169TH ST, s w s, 67 ft e of Fox St, 37x45x45.8x71.9; the Bronx Realty Company to Frank R. Houghton..... 1

173D ST, 511 West, 35x100; John E. Scharsmith and wife to Denis L. O'Brien 100

173D ST, 511 West, 18x100; Denis L. O'Brien to John E. Scharsmith..... 100

179TH ST, 613 West, 17x100; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Roderick J. Kennedy.. 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN, Napoleon T., to Jacob Wilsen and another; 154 Monroe St, 2 8-12 years..... $600—1,000

ASTOR, William W., to Catherine Edebohls; 195 4th St, 25x96.2, 20 years..... 750

BOTTY, Henry P., to Abraham Ginsberg; 115 and 110½ Monroe St, 3 years..... 600

FEDERGREEN, Nathan, to Joseph Rokinowitz; 115 and 117 Essex St, 4 2-3 years..... 6,000

GERKEN, Cordt, to James Ward; 740 7th Av and 200 West 49th St, 5 2-3 years.. 2,100

KIRCHHOF, Peter, to William Klett; 140 7th Av, 4 years..... 456

KLABER, Simon, and others to William Bowden; 47 West 42d St, 3 years..... 2,350

LOHDEN, Henry, to D. F. Herklmer; 2,002 8th Av, 3 7-12 years..... 900—960

MARCO, Julius L., to Anton Vaydas; 1,990 2d Av, 3 years..... 360

MARQUAND, Henry, to Reed & Barton; 6 Maiden Lane and 160 Broadway, 10 years..... 6,000

McCAHILL, Thomas J., to Mary Taylor; 161 and 163 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 3,200

McCARTHY, John, to Peter C. Jensen; 1,360 5th Av, n w corner of 113th St, 2 2-3 years..... 1,500

RAUH, John M., to Lorenz Hassinger; Willis Av, 299, 3 years..... 1,200

WEHRUM, Charles C., and another, executors, to Bruce Wright and another, 655 8th Av, 4 2-3 years..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BABCOCK, John, to Emil Bloch; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year. 6.000

BABCOCK, John, to Emil Bloch; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year. 30,000

BABCOCK, John, to Walter L. Tyler; n s of 137th St, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year 10,000

BABCOCK, John, to Walter L. Tyler; n s of 137th St, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year 2,000

BAER, Christina, to the German Savings Bank; s s of 40th St, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

BERNHARDI, Wilhelm W., to George Ehret; 299 Willis Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,250

BERTIN, Eugene, to Ephraim B. Levy; s e s of Teller Av, 349.1 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years..... 3,000

BLANK, Isidor and Barbara, to Winifred Bowes; n s of 77th St, 235.9 ft w of Avenue A, instalments..... 11,000

BLOCH, Emil, to Samuel Hirsch; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year. 7,500

BLOCH, Emil, to Samuel Hirsch; n s of 137th St, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year. 5,000

BOLLENBACHER, August F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Eagle Av, 174.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 2,500

BRADY, John C., to John C. Barth; s s of 128th St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years.... 7,500

BROWN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38 West 56th St, instalments..... 35,000

CARD, Margaretha and James V. D., to Victoria A. McCormack; n s of 70th St, 310 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 25,000

COLLINS, Philip, to George M. Miller and another, trustees; 42 and 42½ Hamilton St, 3 years..... 35,000

CRAWFORD, Linda F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 92d St, 238.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CUMMING, William J., and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, ½ year. 5,000

D'AURIA, G. Pasquale, to Mary E. Pratt; s e s of Teller Av, 699.1 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year..... 1,000

DONELLAN, Albert V., to Edward J. Moloughney; n s of 98th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, demand..... 9,700

FARLEY, Thomas, to Thomas Glazier; n s of 169th St, 60.3 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 3,500

FARLEY, Thomas, to Thomas Glazier; n s of 169th St, 79 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 3,500

FEIBER, Samuel L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 134 West 117th St, 3 years..... 14,000

FLYNN, Mary, to Thomas O'Connor; s s of 174th St, 18.4 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 1,000

FORD, Clarence D., to Sarah A. Purdy; s s of 119th St, 233 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 15,000

FOSTER, Roger, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2,071 Madison Av, 1 year..... 9,000

GAYLORD, Harvey and Catherine F., to Mary E. Simmons; e s of Barker Av, 50 ft s of Jullanna St, 3 years..... 500

FYLES, Sarah E. and Franklin, to William A. Smith, trustee; s s of 94th St, 167 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 13,000

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Anna S. Wilson; 42 Duane St, 5 years..... 28,000

HENDRICKSON, William, to Louise Georgi; e s of Brook Av, 186 ft s of 168th St, 3 years..... 3,000

HOGAN, Anne, to John Braun; n e s of 14th St, 269.6 ft n w of Avenue A, leasehold, 2 years..... 1,000

HORR, Evelyn, and Alice White to New York Security and Trust Company; Hudson St, s e corner of Morton St, 3 years.. 14,000

HORKHEIMER, Daniel F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,062 8th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,674

HUBERT, William, to Charles E. Appleby, trustee; 2,887 8th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

JANSEN, Peter C., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 1,360 5th Av, store lease, demand..... 3,500

JENCKS, Francis M., to Adelizer F. Sahler; s e corner of Boulevard and 150th St, demand..... 16,000

KAEPPEL, Charles M., to Adolph Wexler; 533 East 152nd St, 3 years..... 2,500

KARCHER, Anna M., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 526 map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 450

KARCHER, Anna M., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 508 and 509 map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 450

KASEFANG, Marie C. and Charlotte E., to Gesine Ellmers; 513 West 158th St, 5 years..... 1,800

KELLY, Augustus T., to Papenbaum; Railroad, or Vanderbilt, Av, East, n e corner of 180th St, 3 years..... 2,500

LEFFLER, Jacob O., to Anna Harms; 823 Columbus Av, 3 years..... 16,500

LEFFLER, Jacob O., to George Ringler & Co.; 823 Columbus Av, 1 year..... 7,500

LEVERICH, Annie T., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 10 East 75th St, 1 year..... 35,000

LIVERSAGE, Cecilia, to Land Company B of Edenwald; s s of Jefferson Av, 25 ft e of Burke Av, 2 years..... 185

LEVIEN, Tany, to Aaron Goodman and another; 265 and 267 Madison St, instalments..... 11,300

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Austen B. Fletcher and another, trustees; n s of 109th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.. 16,000

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Adolph H. Meyer; n s of 109th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,192

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Frederick Brandt; n s of 109th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 156

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to George Mackenzie; n s of 109th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, instalments..... 500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 22 and 25 Goerck St, 1 year..... 15,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 23 and 25 Goerck St, 1 year..... 2,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Elizabeth B. Andrews; s w corner of Orchard and Delancey Sts, 2 years..... 22,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Eleanor White and others; s e corner of 4th Av and 82d St, demand..... 65,000

McCORMACK, Charlotte, to John De Hart; w s of Robbins Av, 150 ft n of old line of 149th St, 1 year..... 3,000

McCUE, Mary A., to Eliza Herrick; n s of 65th St, 80 ft e of Park Av, 10 years. 5,000

MOUVILLE, Charles, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 136th St, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 3 years..... 3,000

NOVEMBER, Amalia, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 10 Pitt St, 5 years..... 18,000

NOVEMBER, Amalia, to Maria A. Dotzauer; 10 Pitt St, 2 years..... 2,000

O'BRIEN, James H., to Edmond C. Allcot; e s proposed Trafalgar Place, 175 ft s of Woodruff Av or 176th St, installments... 1,400

OPPENHEIM, Henry, to Samuel Lockwood and others; s w corner of Central Park West and 89th St, 1 year..... 20,000

OPPENHEIMER, Henry, to Owen McCroken; w s of Central Park West, 25.8 ft n of 89th St, 1 year..... 17,000

PITZER, Philip, to John I. Pitzer, e s of Fordham St, adjoining land of Stephen D. Horton, City Island, 10 years..... 200

PREISSINGER, Margaretha, individually and as executrix, and others to Rudolph Gross; s s of 84th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

PURRINGTON, George F., to Selig Housah; s s of 158th St, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,000

PURRINGTON, George F., to Globe Realty Company; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 142d St, ¼ year..... 10,500

RAMSDELL, Anna F., to Charles F. Ramsdell, as administrator, &c.; s s of 67th St, 115 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 8,000

RAMSDELL, Anna F., to Charles F. Ramsdell, administrator; s s of 204th St, 116.11 ft e of Jerome Av, 3 years.... 3,500

RAMSDELL, Anna F., to Charles F. Ramsdell, administrator; s s of 204th St, 133.6 ft e of Jerome Av, 3 years.... 3,500

RAMSDELL, Anna F., to Charles F. Ramsdell, administrator; s s of 204th St, 150 ft e of Jerome Av, 3 years..... 3,500

RAMSDELL, Anna F., to Charles F. Ramsdell, administrator; s s of 204th St, s w corner of Villa Av, 3 years.... 3,500

RANKIN, John, to John C. Henderson; s s of 165th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also n s of 164th St, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 5,500

RICHARDSON, Henry W., to the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society; n s of 95th St, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 14,500

RIDDLE, Charles M., to Sidney Maddock; s s of Dyckman St at w s of B St, 12th Ward, 3 years..... 12,000

RUFF, August, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of 2d Av, 39.10 ft s of St. Mark's Place, 5 years..... 24,000

RUFF, August, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of 2d Av, 65.10 ft s of St. Mark's Place, 5 years..... 24,000

RUFF, August, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s w corner of 2d Av and St. Mark's Place, 5 years..... 40,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Isaac and Lucy B. Stevens and others, executors, &c.; 507 West 173d St, 3 years..... 8,500

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 509 to 517 West 173d St, 1 year, (five mortgages)..... 9,700

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Isaac Stevens and others, executors, &c.; 571 West 173d St, 3 years..... 8,500

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Clara K. Loeb; 507 West 173d St, 3 years..... 9,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 507 West 173d St, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to St. Luke's Hospital; s e corner of Courtlandt Av and 153d St; also e s of Courtlandt Av, 23.8 ft s of 152d St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 49,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Stephen Duncan; e s of Courtlandt Av, 57.8 ft s of 152d St, 5 years..... 20,000

SHERIDAN, Frank A., and Catharine S. McKenna; n w s of Sedgwick Av, 490.1 ft n e of Perot St, 3 years..... 2,000

SIELING, William, to Nelson Smith, Jr.; w s of Jackson Av, 290 ft s of 156th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SIMPSON, James A., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n w corner of Elton Av and 160th St, demand..... 25,000

SINGER, Morris, to Julius Rosenberg; 158 East Broadway, and 30 Canal St, 4 years..... 6,000

SPRUNG, Isaac, to Doris Detjen; n s of Rivington St, 75.4 ft e of Forsyth St, 2 years..... 6,000

STOLZ, George, to Mollie Lowenthal; w s of Prospect Av, 90 ft n of Boston Road, 1 year..... 500

STOLZ, George, to Edward Bittiner; w s of Prospect Av, 90 ft n of Boston Road, instalments..... 1,150

STREIFLER, Laura, to William F. B. Redman; s s of 141st St, 134.6 ft e of Alexander Av, ¾ year..... 551

THORPE, Charles W., and Edward A., to Frank O. Brown and another, executors, &c.; e s of Webster Av, 200 ft n of 170th St, 3 years..... 2,000

THE NEW YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the New York Savings Bank; 7th St, s s, 75 ft e of Hall St, or Place; Franklin St, n s, Lot 953, map of Church Farm; Perry St, s s, 22.3 and 143.3 ft w of Greenwich St; 35th St, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 64,500

VAYDA, Anton, to George Ehret; 1,990 2d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

VON DER BIETH, Charlotte, to Charlotte, to Caroline Schliching; n s of 32d St, 57 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 5,000

WARD, James, to Jacob Ruppert; 740 7th Av, leasehold, demand..... 2,500

WENZ, Anna, to Bertha Schmuck; e s of Prospect Av, 62.3 ft n of Jennings St, instalments..... 2,800

WRIGHT, Bruce, and James Mulheir to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 555 8th Av, leasehold, demand..... 2,300

ZEMAN, Frank, to Kaspar Hartmann; Lots 172 and 173 map of portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest, 3 years..... 1,700

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRONX REALTY COMPANY to Frank R. Houghton..... $1,700

BROWN, Joseph O., trustee, to Harriet P. Brown..... 2,700

BROWN, Sophia E. C., administratrix, to Sophia E. C. Brown and others, executors, &c..... 8,096

BROWN, Sophia E. C., administratrix, to Sophia E. C. Brown..... 5,079

BRUSH, W. Franklin, to Continental Trust Company..... Nominal

DISKEN, Martin, to W. J. Berrett..... Nom.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Cornelia D. Stevens, (two mortgages)... 4,000

JOHNSON, Daniel W., to Caroline T. Kissel..... 7,083

LA COSTE, Hervey D., to Laura F. Van Riper..... 600

STEWART, Charles M., and others, trustees, &c., to Adrian Iselin, Jr., and another..... 12,000

STRAUSS, Juliet, to Wilhelmine Albert.. 1,000

STRONG, Charles E., trustee, &c., to John L. Cadwalader, trustee, &c..... Nom.

STRONG, Charles E., and another, trustees, to William Cutting..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances W. A. Winants..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Nellie A. Crossman..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Nellie A. Crossman..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Lena H. Meierhof..... 5,500

TODD, Judson S., to W. Franklin Brush..Nominal

WINSLOW, Edward, to W. Franklin Brush..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 83x100; the Heine Boiler Company against the United Loan and Investment Company, owner and contractor

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Catherine Casey against Emilie Glass, owner; Diehl & Weigand, contractors..... 1,100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x170; Ignac Vrasda against Louis Lutjens and Charles Bornkamp, owners and contractors..... 336

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 50x137; Christopher M. Beeckman against Frank Pesciotta, owner; Geacomo Pesciotta, contractor..... 42

WATER ST, n w corner Rutgers St, 56.4x 60; Catherine Casey against Nathan Hutkoff, owner; Diehl & Wiegand, contractors..... 1,400

2D AV, 24, n e corner of 1st St; Leonard D. Hoeford against the Tradesmen's National Bank, owner and contractor..... 738

7TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Daniel A. Fitzpatrick against John Brodie and John Henretty, owners, and contractors..... 100

13TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Catherine Casey against A. J. McQuade, owner; Diehl & Weigand, contractors..... 650

13TH ST, 520 and 522 East; Hyman Delinsky against Jacob Levy, owner and contractor..... 402

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100; Hill & Co. against St. Joseph's Asylum, owner; Caspar Strobel, contractor..... 78

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 22.6x100.11; John P. Kane Company against the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; G. Dutro, contractor..... 139

104TH ST, s w corner of Boulevard, 25x100; Joseph T. Dallas against William L. Crow and James W. Taylor, owners; James F. Nolan, contractor..... 133

111TH ST, 140 to 144 West; Milton Schnaier against Thomas K. Moore, owner and contractor..... 6,692

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Edward J. Moloughney, with Albert V. Donellan, (fourteen payments).. 11,000

137TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Walter L. Tyler, with John Babcock, (ten payments)..... $10,000

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Emil Bloch, with John Babcock, (ten payments)..... 30,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 205.10 x100; John Batton against Gregory L. F. Roman, assignee, and others, (to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Benjamin & Loeser.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 100x102.6; John N. Dyer & Son against Dora Osborne and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. P. Fox.

1ST AV, 553; Department of Buildings against Edward Aaron, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

48TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Bernard Goldman against Nathan Ginsberg, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Hoffman & Hoffman.

113TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Francis J. Gasquet and another, trustees, against Dore Lyon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Whitehead.

114TH ST, s s, 117.6 ft e of 8d Av, 17.6x100.11; Adelaide R. Jackson against Josephine M. Nicholas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

123D ST, s s, 118.3 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x100.11; Henry Gottgetreu against Thomas Moloney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Bandler.

131ST ST, 54 East;

MAY SETTLE AT ONE PER CENT.

Dr. George S. Gagnon Files a Petition to be Discharged from His Debts.

Dr. George S. Gagnon, who for several years has been well known in sporting circles, has filed in the United States District Court at Trenton a petition to be discharged from his debts. He says he is a bankrupt, and with his petition files a list of his debts and states his assets.

Dr. Gagnon owes about $80,000, and has $800 to settle with. Among his liabilities are some "debts of honor," and these will have to take their chance of settlement along with his other debts. "Phil" Daly, who owns the Pennsylvania Club at Long Branch, has a check of Dr. Gagnon's for $6,000, which has never been honored. At Fitzgerald's club, at the same place, is a note of the doctor's to cover gambling debts for $700, and at other clubs there are outstanding debts that have not been settled. Among his other debts are bills of his tailor, hatter, carriage builder, horseshoer, and a hundred and one other items.

Dr. Gagnon is a dentist. He used to own three dental parlors in this city and one in Brooklyn. Those in this city were on Twenty-third Street, Fourteenth Street, and Union Square. He came to this city from the West in 1893, and at once began to make money, and as fast as he made it he spent it. He did not practice dentistry himself, but hired assistants to do that. Before he came to this city he had dental parlors in Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Western cities. Last June his parlors in this city and Brooklyn were sold by the Sheriff to settle some of his debts, and he has since then been living at Long Branch.

He has always had a fancy for fine horses, and was an exhibitor at one of the first of the Long Branch shows. On that occasion he had a sorry lot of animals, judged from a show-ring standpoint, and his presence in the ring caused much amusement. In the ring caused much amusement. In the ring caused much amusement. In

TRADESMEN'S BANK CLOSED

Impairment of Its Capital Causes the Bank Examiner to Take Charge.

THE FAILURE WAS EXPECTED

It Followed an Examination of the Affairs by the Committee of the Clearing House—Anxiety of Depositors.

The Tradesmen's National Bank, at West Broadway and Beach Street, one of the oldest and, until recently, considered one of the soundest financial institutions in this city, failed to open its doors for business yesterday morning. The closing of the bank was the result of an investigation into its condition made on Monday night by the Clearing House committee, and on advice of the counsel for the bank, Blumenstiel & Hirsch, Bank Examiner W. H. Kimball took possession at 10:30 yesterday morning, pending the receipt of instructions from Controller of the Currency C. G. Dawes, and the Clearing House threw out all checks on the bank, it not being permitted to make its exchanges.

The Clearing House committee which made the examination consisted of F. D. Tappen, Chairman; E. H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank; Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank; William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Clearing House. Mr. Perkins took the place of President George C. Williams of the Chemical National Bank, who could not attend. William Sherer and William J. Gilpin, respectively Manager and Assistant Manager of the Clearing House, assisted the committee in its investigation, and after looking over the bank's assets the committee unanimously concluded that its capital was impaired, and advised the Controller that it should be placed in liquidation. In accordance with this conclusion the following telegram was sent on Monday night:

Hon. Charles Dawes, Controller of the Currency, Washington:

The Clearing House Committee have this afternoon examined the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city, and in their opinion the capital of the bank is largely impaired, and it should be placed in liquidation. F. D. TAPPEN, Chairman.

NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Morris J. Hirsch of counsel for the bank then advised the officials not to do any business yesterday, in view of the fact that the examiner would surely appear later in the day. As a result the deposits of several customers and the drafts of others were refused, but before the report gained currency that the bank had failed, Mr. Kimball arrived, and subsequent depositors who called found the following notice posted on the doors of the concern:

This bank is closed pending official investigation. W. H. KIMBALL, National Bank Examiner.

All day long the bank, whose doors were only closed in theory, was thronged with anxious depositors inquiring as to the ultimate possibility of realizing anything. Whenever they could get at one of the officials they were assured that depositors would, in time, be paid in full. Most of the inquirers were business men, who knew the futility of attempts to get definite information at this stage, but they seemed impressed with the optimistic view taken of affairs by the officials.

President James Macnaughtan, who was about all day, had one reply to all inquirers: "You must really excuse me," while his associates were equally uncommunicative.

Mr. Hirsch, while admitting that he knew very little about the loans of the bank, yet said he was positive that all depositors would be paid in full. "There is enough cash in the vaults now," he said, "to pay at least a third of the deposits, and I am quite sure that an investigation will disclose that the capital is impaired very little, if at all. In its examination of the bank's assets the Clearing House Committee doubtless placed low values on some of the securities and suspended accounts from which the bank will realize handsomely, and we think the securities and accounts are worth what they call for. For instance, the suspended accounts of Sawyer, Manning & Co. of Boston and the Judge Publishing Company may have been put down as worthless, whereas there is no doubt we shall realize largely from them. It is possible that the Directors may make up any impairment, if it is found to exist, and liquidate themselves. If such a course can be pursued without a receiver it will be done, but until we learn something from the examiner there is no use of speculating on results.

SUSPENSION OF WOOL SALES.

"Mr. Macnaughtan's brother was President of the Wool Exchange. When the Exchange suspended auction sales the feeling got abroad that it had failed, and this caused the withdrawal of deposits from the bank of over $500,000. As a matter of fact, the Wool Exchange does not owe a dollar, and has an equity of at least $500,000 in the building in which it is located."

The failure did not surprise those who have been watching events in the Tradesmen's. Mr. Tappen, speaking for the committee, said yesterday that at the regular meeting of the committee on Friday last it was decided to make an examination on Monday. This, he said, was in consequence of many inquiries received by the committee as to the condition of the bank.

"We gave no notice of the examination," said Mr. Tappen, "and at 3:30 o'clock the investigation was begun. The result was that we found the capital largely impaired. The decision of the committee was unanimous as to the large impairment of capital, but it did not pass upon the question whether the bank would be able to pay its depositors in full or not."

It was stated yesterday that what struck the committee forcibly was the coolness of President Macnaughtan under the circumstances. "I am glad you have come," he said, "and only at the last meeting of our board we decided that it would be a good thing to have the Clearing House Committee examine the bank and report on its condition. That would put an end to recent attacks that have been made on its credit."

Mr. Macnaughtan was just as cool when, three hours later, the committee's decision was communicated to him. They told him that they had hoped to give the bank a clean bill of health, but it was impossible to do so, as the capital was largely impaired. Then the President began to explain and defend certain conditions, but without success.

THE EXAMINER RETICENT.

Bank Examiner Kimball said yesterday that he would give out no statement until to-day, at least, as it was impossible to say anything definite at present. It is said, however, that Mr. Macnaughtan has mixed up his various interests and those of his brothers with the bank's interests. Among its assets are 40,000 shares of the stock of the Wool Exchange, 75,000 shares of the Wool Warehouse Company, and $330,000 of past-due paper. Many of the suspended accounts were not considered as worth much by the Clearing House Committee. It is also said that many of the securities held by the bank were taken by it since the Bank Examiner made his last examination.

It is said that the bank has lately lent much money to concerns with which its President and his friends are identified. The Macnaughtan syndicate, which lately loaned money on wool, is composed of the New York Wool Warehouse Company, of which William Macnaughtan is President; the National Surety Company, James Macnaughtan, Allan Macnaughtan, and several English and German bankers. Loans to the extent of $1,500,000 were made by this syndicate on 15,000,000 pounds of wool, and, owing to the dull condition of the market at present, it is impossible to realize on these holdings. It is not known to what extent the bank is involved in these transactions.

In reply to a question concerning the solvency of the bank, President Macnaughtan on Sept. 28 made the following statement:

The Tradesmen's National Bank was never in better condition than it is to-day. We are a strong and independent institution, asking no favors from any one, but are prepared to take care of our customers according to their responsibility and accounts with us. Neither have we under consideration, nor has there been even any discussion of, consolidation with any other bank. We are ready to absorb any business which comes our way, but not ready to give up for one moment our individuality or change our present strong position.

CONDITION ON SEPT. 29.

The last sworn statement by the bank to the Controller was made a week ago, and showed the condition of affairs at the close of business on Sept. 20. It is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,090,391.45
Overdrafts		1,450.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		490,700.41
Other real estate and mortgages		179,764.27
Furniture and fixtures		17,087.19
Suspense account		965.38
Due from other National banks	$338,117.07	
Due from State and private banks and bankers	47,498.57	
Checks and other cash items	37,920.87	
Exchanges for Clearing House	115,777.41	
Bills of other banks	2,582.00	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	79.96	
Specie	371,445.40	
Legal tender notes	177,751.00	
		1,091,170.28
5 per cent. of circulation U. S. Treasury		9,000.00
Total		$4,070,529.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus		85,000.00
Undivided profits		43,082.88
National bank notes outstanding		375,880.00
Tax fund		7,258.040
Dividends unpaid		824.80
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,025,173.10	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,741.69	
Certified checks	17,806.47	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,890.19	
Due to other National banks	745,180.26	
Due to State banks and bankers	208,690.64	3,008,482.35
Total		$4,070,529.43

STATEMENT OF JULY 1.

The next statement was due to-day. The quarterly statement on July 1 showed the following:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus	$80,000.00	
Undivided profits	62,984.78	
		142,984.78
Contingent account		1,001.57
Dividends unpaid		696.40
Tax fund		8,251.99
Circulation		180,000.00
Deposits		3,717,458.23
Total		$4,800,392.97

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,677,856.01
Government bonds, (par value)	200,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	170,979.87
Furniture and fixtures	16,960.04
Real estate	5,250.00
Due from banks	470,688.97
Cash	1,258,658.08
Total	$4,800,392.97

COMPARISONS JULY 1.

	1895.	1896.
Surplus and undivided profits	$29,753.37	$86,071.57
Deposits	2,019,449.44	2,214,534.29
	1897.	1898.
Surplus and undivided profits	$115,081.30	$142,984.78
Deposits	3,073,732.16	3,717,458.23

Dividend, 4 per cent. per annum.

JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank was organized in 1823 as a State bank and chartered as a National institution in 1865. Up to the time of Mr. Macnaughtan's incumbency, James E. Grannis had, for many years, been the bank's President. In its last statement the Directors are given as follows:

James Macnaughtan, President; David H. Bates, Vice President; A. Swan Brown, Jerome E. Bates, Augustus C. Bechstein, Charles R. Flint, David Hunt, Julius Kaufmann, Thomas B. Kent, David M. Look, Frederick E. Pickhardt, James Rowland, John A. Tweedy, Clarence Whitman, and William H. Woolverton. Mr. Brown and Whitman, however, resigned some time ago.

Late yesterday the Board of Directors held a meeting to discuss the bank's affairs. It was finally decided to take no action until the Examiner had made a report, and another meeting will be held to-morrow.

A mechanic's lien was recorded yesterday by Leonard D. Hosford against the Tradesmen's National Bank as owner and contractor, on property at 24 Second Avenue, northeast corner of First Street.

CLEARING HOUSE MEETING.

James T. Woodward Elected President to Succeed Mr. Simmons—Manager Sherer's Report.

The annual meeting of the New York Clearing House Association, held yesterday in the Cedar Street Bank Clearing House, was largely attended. Features of the meeting were the election of new officers and committeemen and the presentation of the annual report to Sept. 30, 1898, of Manager William Sherer.

James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, was elected President, and Francis L. Hine, cashier of the First National Bank, Secretary. Manager William Sherer and Assistant Manager William J. Gilpin were continued in office.

The retiring President, J. Edward Simmons, spoke of the growth and prosperity of the association and praised the selection of his successor. He said:

"The time has come for me to lay down this gavel, which is the symbol of my official authority. In handing it to my successor I share the gratification of all in knowing that he is a gentleman of the very highest character. He is an old member of the association, has rendered valuable services on all of its important committees, and his views on finance are as conservative as they are sound. He has demonstrated his capacity for leadership by a long and successful management of one of the strongest and best banks in the United States."

President Woodward replied briefly and happily.

On motion of President George G. Williams of the Chemical National Bank, resolutions were passed tendering the thanks of the association to Mr. Simmons for his devotion to its interests.

The following committees were appointed:

CLEARING HOUSE—William A. Nash, Chairman; George G. Williams, James Stillman, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., Edward E. Poor.

CONFERENCE—Alexander Gilbert, Chairman; Horace E. Garth, Oliver S. Carter, Scott Foster, H. B. Brundrett.

NOMINATING—Richard L. Edwards, Chairman; Alexander H. Stevens, Henry C. Tinker, James M. Donald, Charles H. Foucher.

ADMISSIONS—Frederick B. Schenck, Chairman; Edward Townsend, Stuart G. Nelson, William H. Oelshenen, A. S. Frissell.

ARBITRATION—Edwin Langdon, Chairman; Theodore Rogers, Dumont Clarke, Stephen Baker, George M. Hard.

Manager Sherer's report was approved and accepted. Some of its items were:

Transactions of the fiscal year—Exchanges, $39,853,413,947,74; balances, $2,338,329,016.43; total, $42,191,942,964.17. Average daily transactions—Exchanges, $131,529,418.97; balances, $7,717,917.54; total, $139,247,336.51. Total transactions since organization of Clearing House, in 1853—Exchanges, $1,174,055,187,727.90; balances, $55,554,373,735.59; total, $1,229,609,561,463.49.

The largest exchanges on any one day of the year were $230,731,264.67 on Jan. 4, 1898, the largest balances, $17,000,341.08, July 2, 1898, and the largest transactions, $247,280,252.20, Jan. 4, 1898. The clearings for the year were $1,174,055,187,727.90, against $4,756,664,386.09 in 1858.

YOUNG MAN BLED TO DEATH.

Artery Said to Have Burst While Teeth Were Being Extracted.

Judson Crossman, Jr., a clerk, twenty-nine years old, of 266 Division Avenue, Williamsburg, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital under peculiar circumstances. It is said that he bled to death as the result of the bursting of an artery while he was having teeth extracted a week ago in the office of the Waterbury Dental Company at 416 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Crossman lived with his parents, and about two weeks ago went to the company's office and had a lower tooth on the left side extracted. On his return to his home he had a pain in his gums which he was unable to alleviate, and last Wednesday returned to the dental office. It is said that three additional teeth, all sound, were extracted in order that a compressor could be placed in the space. While Crossman was undergoing treatment he began to bleed from the gums, and it continued for over five hours. When he reached his home the bleeding again began, and continued until Friday night, when it was decided to remove him to the Eastern District Hospital, where unsuccessful efforts were made to stop the flow of blood. Before his death it was found that a main artery in his gums had burst, causing him to bleed to death.

At the office of the company it was said last evening that when Crossman first appeared there to be treated his gums were bleeding, and he was advised to go to a hospital.

Last Trip of the Mary Powell.

The last trip for the season of the Hudson River steamer Mary Powell will be made on Friday. The steamer leaves Desbrosses Street, North River, daily at 3:15 P. M. and West Twenty-second Street at 3:30 P. M. for Cranstons, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston.

Be advised in time, and cure your cold with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

REV. JOHN HALL'S FUNERAL

Simple but Impressive Services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

LARGE AND NOTABLE THRONG

A Distinguished Group of Pall Bearers—Eulogies by Moderator Radcliffe and Rev. Dr. William Paxton—Interment This Morning.

Simplicity marked the funeral services held for the Rev. Dr. John Hall in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. A bunch of palm leaves, white jasmine, and smilax, fastened together by a knot of purple ribbon, covered the top of the coffin, and no other flowers nor touches of color were visible. The pulpit and the bier were plainly draped in black, and in every feature of the services there was a careful avoidance of display out of deference to the well-known sentiments of the dead pastor. Besides the opening organ voluntary, the only music was the singing of hymns which Dr. Hall loved to hear, and a graceful brevity characterized the touching eulogies pronounced by two old friends of the departed clergyman.

In the assemblage which filled the spacious church there was an uncommonly large proportion of clergymen, including eminent representatives of different denominations. Seated almost within speaking distance of each other were Bishops Andrews and Newman of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Associate Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El; the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims. There were a number of out-of-town clergymen present, the representation from Princeton being particularly numerous. Each of the institutions and religious bodies with which Dr. Hall was connected also sent delegations. These delegations and members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church congregation were admitted by card, and they filled nearly all of the seats in the body of the church, so that when the main doors of the edifice were thrown open to the public at 2:45 o'clock there were only the gallery seats and limited standing room down stairs available.

The ceremony began soon after 3 o'clock by the procession of the funeral party from the vestibule to the places reserved directly in front of the pulpit. Following the coffin were Bolton Hall and Robert Hall, sons of the dead clergyman; Dr. William E. Wheelock, a son-in-law, with his own son, John Hall Wheelock; Mr. and Mrs. William Irwin and their two young sons; William A. Wheelock, and William H. Scott. Dr. Hall's widow was not able to attend the funeral, and her daughter, Mrs. William E. Wheelock, remained at home with her.

The honorary pall bearers comprised the following distinguished men: President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University, President Timothy Dwight of Yale University, President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the New York University, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, of which Dr. Hall was President; Robert Bonner, President of the Scotch-Irish Society; Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church; the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, rector of the First Reformed Episcopal Church.

In the pulpit were the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, Moderator of the General Assembly; the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton of the Princeton Theological Seminary, the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, pastor of the Alexander Chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. I. H. Polhemus, pastor of the Sixty-third Street Mission of the same church. The hymn "Servant of God, Well Done," was sung by the choir and congregation, and a short selection from the Scriptures was read by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard. Moderator Radcliffe then delivered an eloquent eulogy of Dr. Hall. "He was a royal man," said the speaker, "a royal priest, and a royal lover that lavished his ministry on the evil and the good, the just and the unjust. His was a royal aim and a royal life unstinted and unselfish, and his place is in the City of our Love. His name is written among the names of the Kings; this pulpit was his throne and this church his kingdom, whose subjects were bound to him by the cords of love. But that voice so persuasive echoed far beyond these walls and that majestic form was seen beyond the seas.

"It never occurred to John Hall to apologize for the truth," continued Dr. Radcliffe. "He asserted the truth, and his own conviction gave power to his utterance. With his simple assertion of the truth it was the old story of 'the man behind the gun.' He lived his faith, and he recognized the comprehensive authority of his ordination vows. The modern idea which treats lightly of the character of a presbyter had no tolerance with him. He believed absolutely in the divine institution of the Church. His Christianity was patriotic and his patriotism was Christian. He knew that the panacea for national ills was divine grace. So, with unquestioning loyalty and ardency, he threw himself heartily into the work of the home missions. The Presbyterian Church can never pay the debt it owes to John Hall's home mission services. How he will be missed! That majestic presence, that earnest voice, that stirring appeal, and that devotion to human kind. Dr. Hall was eminently conservative, but his conservatism was conciliatory. He deprecated the waste that is in divisions and dissensions, and appreciated the worth of union and concentration in any great work. His whole life was a solemn proclamation of the dignity of work."

After the singing of the hymn "Peace, Perfect Peace," which was one of Dr. Hall's favorite hymns, the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton spoke briefly, but with much earnestness and feeling, of his dead friend. At the outset he alluded to the fact that he preached the installation sermon when Dr. Hall became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He also spoke of the readiness and tact with which Dr. Hall adapted himself to the customs, methods, and manners of this country in the early days of his American ministry. Although educated in another land and accustomed to other ideas of church government and other methods of practical work, Dr. Hall at once assumed a position in this country of great power.

"Neither circumstances nor associations could have made such a man," exclaimed Dr. Paxton. "Nothing but divine grace could ever make such a man as John Hall. Next to the Bible, a good man is the richest gift of God to this world, and when a good minister dies the world feels it and the Church feels it. A fountain that refreshed the forest has dried up; a star that shone upon our darkness has been extinguished. Well may the people mourn. Dr. Hall never aspired to be a great man, and perhaps that was the reason of his greatness. He did not adopt any of the popular expedients for attracting attention or awakening enthusiasm, but his preaching never failed to command attention, and it never failed to make a deep impression. A great deal of his power as a preacher undoubtedly came from his spirit of devotion. He was a very prayerful man, and in his case it was the prayer behind the sermon that gave the latter its great power."

Bending forward over the pulpit and looking with tearful eyes down upon the coffin, Dr. Paxton concluded in a voice choked with emotion: "In the name of all our brothers here I say, dear brother, farewell. We would not detain you here. Our Heavenly Father wants you, and He has sent His blessed angels to guide you to your eternal home. Farewell!"

Many persons in the large assemblage were visibly affected by the venerable speaker's fervent utterances. There was a brief pause, followed by the singing of the hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." Moderator Radcliffe then pronounced the benediction.

A large proportion of the congregation lingered in the church and in the adjoining Sunday schoolroom for half an hour after the services, most of them circling around the closed coffin containing the earthly remains of their departed pastor. Several of the older members of the church gave way to their feelings and wept unrestrainedly as they affectionately smoothed or patted the black, cloth-covered casket. A touching feature of the occasion was the presence of many of the children belonging to Dr. Hall's Sunday school. They occupied seats in the gallery during the services, and after the benediction some of them passed close to the coffin with wistful and sorrowing glances.

The interment will be at Woodlawn this morning, only members of the family and a few intimate friends accompanying the body to the grave. The burial service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia, who made a prayer over the body of his dead friend in the house yesterday afternoon just before the coffin was taken into the church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, who reached here from England yesterday, too late to attend his father's funeral in the church, will be present at the burial.

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BIG NOSE TO BE TRIMMED.

Bellevue Surgeons Will Attempt to Reduce a Lewis County Resident's Nasal Appendage.

At Bellevue Hospital, the largest nose that ever visited the famous institution is awaiting execution. It was accompanied to this city, where it arrived late Monday night, by Richard Smith, a wood chopper, of Indian River, Lewis County, N. Y., who by reason of twenty-two years' connection with the anatomical curiosity, has become much attached to it. Recently Mr. Smith determined to cease escorting the monstrosity, and came to New York to allow Dr. J. D. Bryant, one of the visiting surgeons of Bellevue, to effect a friendly separation with his scalpel.

This strange nose starts from the forehead, much like other nasal equipments, but soon spreads out into a bulbous growth that is almost as large as a small baby's entire face. The tip is not a tip, because it recedes, in apparent modesty, giving the impression that it has been put to retreat by violence. Long exposure to Lewis County sunshine has imparted a deep tan to this remarkable facial adornment, which is further decorated by several pleasing designs in freckles. By the tape, it is about eight inches long, and almost as much in circumference at its greatest diameter.

Mr. Smith says his curious exhibit began its career simultaneously with his. He attributes the disfigurement to pre-natal influence, and says about three months before he was born his father, unduly exhilarated, hit his mother on the nose, to its manifest detriment. At the time of his birth his nose was strangely marked, and it grew apace, while the rest of his person pursued an ordinary rate of increase. When he was a boy, Mr. Smith did not much object to his forepeak, as it was rather a distinction in Indian River to be so different from every one else. When he became of age, however, and found the fair and gentle Indian River lasses rather shy of his uncouth appendage, he did some hard thinking.

Dr. George E. Maurer, a surgeon of Gen. Lee's staff, and now on furlough, spent a few weeks in the Adirondacks, in Lewis County, and met Mr. Smith. He told him modern surgery could probably bring down his nose to the usual size and so raised Mr. Smith's hopes that he accompanied the Doctor to this city. Yesterday the nose was displayed at the clinic in the interests of science, and within a few days Dr. Bryant will undertake to operate upon it.

Drs. Pierce and Joyce examined the protuberance and are of the opinion that its reduction to a more symmetrical shape and ordinary size will not involve cutting the bone. The skin will be cut so as to reserve enough to flap back and the undue growth removed. It will probably be accomplished without danger to the subject.

Mr. Smith said he suffered no physical pain from the size of his main feature. He could breathe easily through his nostrils and his sense of smell was acute. It was only to satisfy his aesthetic cravings that he had consented to an operation.

WORK ON THE TAX BUDGET.

The Mayor Comments Variously on the Applications of Several City Officials.

The estimates of the various city departments of their expenses for the coming year were again considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. The meeting of the board was enlivened to some extent by remarks from the Mayor in regard to the sums asked.

Fire Commissioner Scannell presented an estimate of $4,443,000.66. The estimate for the Fire Department for this year was $4,354,022. It was shown, however, that the additional expense caused by legislation equalizing firemen's salaries in the different boroughs was greater than the difference between the appropriation for this year and the estimate for 1899. The Mayor said he was well satisfied with the estimates, and they were approved.

John W. Keller, President of the Department of Public Charities, presented estimates which showed a considerable increase. Mr. Keller explained that much money must be expended to repair the buildings on Randall's Island.

"Have the members of the State Charities Aid Association the right to visit these hospitals and make recommendations?" asked the Mayor.

"The law gives them that right," said Commissioner Keller.

"Why did they not make these recommendations during Mayor Strong's term?" said the Mayor.

"They were always making them, but the recommendations were not always heeded."

"Well, if you get this money, I shall expect the members of the society to keep an eye on you and see that you carry out these improvements," said the Mayor; "but it seems incredible that so much money could have been spent during the administration of Mayor Strong and your department should get so little. I wonder where did it go. I think I know where some of it went—in the Department of Public Works."

Commissioner of Charities Simis of the Brooklyn department said he wanted an increase for salaries because the board had cut down his estimates for 1898.

"We don't want to go back to the system that formerly prevailed in that borough," cried the Mayor.

"I won't stand any imputation of that kind applied to my department," retorted the Commissioner angrily. The Mayor subsided.

TAXES FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Alderman McInnes Would Have Interest Paid on Advance Assessments.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman McInnes introduced an ordinance providing that "whenever the whole or any part of an assessment for a local improvement is required to be paid in before the undertaking of such improvement, the amount so paid in shall be entitled to and credited with interest from the date of payment at the rate paid by savings banks on deposits at the time of such payment; but said interest shall cease upon the actual undertaking of such improvement."

The Alderman said that taxation without adequate public improvement was manifestly unfair and that taxpayers were required now to pay their taxes on assessments before even initial proceedings were begun for local improvements.

It was decided that a committee of five, representing the board, should be appointed to co-operate with the committee appointed by the Mayor to continue the efforts to hold a peace jubilee in this city.

Council Honors C. F. Allen's Memory.

The City Council yesterday adopted resolutions in regard to the death of Councilman Charles F. Allen, and adjourned "out of respect to the character and memory of the deceased." The Council chamber will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

RUN DOWN BY A CABLE CAR.

Woman, Probably Fatally Hurt, Makes Her Way Unaided to Her Home.

Delia Kerns, thirty years old, a waitress, living at 213 East Twenty-eighth Street, was knocked down at Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street last night by an uptown Third Avenue cable car and received probably fatal injuries. The car proceeded on its way after the accident, without making a stop, and its occupants did not offer assistance. Some citizens helped the woman to the walk. She protested that she was not seriously hurt, and managed to get to her home.

She told Mrs. Millway, her landlady, that she had been hurt, and was assisted into bed. Mrs. Millway then left the room, Miss Kerns insisting that she would soon be all right. Half an hour later Mrs. Millway was attracted to the room by the injured woman's groans, and found her delirious. She called a policeman, and Bellevue Hospital was asked for a doctor. All the ambulances were out, but Dr. Rawls hurried to the injured woman's assistance on foot. He diagnosed her ailment as a dangerous compound fracture of the skull and at once caused her removal to Bellevue.

Her recovery is not thought possible. The doctors say the woman exhibited marvelous pluck and fortitude in getting to her room with such injuries. The police will make an effort to arrest the motorman of the car that struck her.

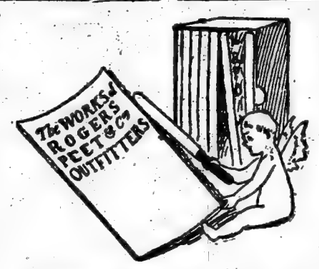

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CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Formal Opening Exercises Are Held in the Lecture Room.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN SPEAKS

Dr. William M. Polk, Dean of the College, Outlines the Work to be Accomplished.

The medical department of Cornell University, which owes its creation to the generous endowment by Col. O. H. Payne, held its formal opening exercises last night in the lecture room of the college building in Bellevue Hospital grounds. This medical college will occupy the building of the Loomis Laboratory, opposite Bellevue Hospital, and the college building in the grounds of Bellevue Hospital pending the completion of extensive new buildings.

About 400 persons had gathered in the lecture room last night when the opening exercises were begun. On the platform were seated Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University; Dr. William M. Polk, Dean of the college; Gen. Alfred C. Barnes of the Board of Trustees, and Drs. L. A. Stimson, Newton Shaffer, Gorham Bacon, Clifton Edgar, Charles L. Dana, W. Gilman Thompson, George Woolsy, George T. Elliot, Austin Flint, Frederic S. Dennis, and John Rogers, Jr., all of the Faculty.

The first speaker of the evening was President Schurman, who came from Ithaca to preside at the meeting. He was introduced by Dr. Stimson. Dr. Schurman said, in part:

The origin of the Cornell University Medical College reminds one of the birth of Minerva. That goddess, you remember, sprang full-armed from the brain of Jove. Our Medical College is of almost as miraculous a creation. A year ago no one dreamed of its existence. To-day it stands before the world with an actual organization and a potency of achievement which presage its manifest destiny as the American Acropolis of Aesculapius. I think I have an illustration of Prof. Huxley's saying that "the question of medical education is in a very large and broad sense, a question of finance." Most assuredly this institution could not have come into existence but for the unlimited capital which a wise head and generous hand have furnished for its foundation and support. That munificent gift is the offering to humanity of one who feels deep sympathy with his suffering fellow-men, and who believes that their lot is to be ameliorated by the elevation of medical education.

The work and fame of this medical college are in the hands of its Faculty. You will agree with me that they are in safe keeping there. But I should not have done justice to my own feelings, or fully described the support of this institution, if I did not mention another feature of its existence, a feature which I may be pardoned for thinking of cardinal importance as it explains and justifies—especially as nothing I have to say would else justify—the prominence which has been given to my unworthy self in these proceedings. This medical college is a department of Cornell University. And by that description I mean to say that it is a real, integral, and vital part of the university. In other words the legal corporation, known as Cornell University, has exactly the same rights, powers, responsibilities, and jurisdiction in regard to this new department as it has hitherto exercised in regard to every other department of the university.

Dr. Schurman spoke at length concerning the attitude of Cornell University to the sciences of nature and of the future of the medical department.

At the conclusion of Dr. Schurman's address, Dr. William M. Polk outlined the work to be accomplished in the new medical department, and spoke of the bright future ahead of the institution.

Letters were received from Gov. Black and ex-Gov. Flower expressive of regret at their inability to be present at the exercises.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN CAPTURED

Sophomores Make Them Sing and Play Rough Riders.

The first meeting between the Columbia freshmen and sophomores occurred yesterday morning. A number of sophomores scoured the university grounds and captured a few freshmen. The captives were led to Barnard College. Before a number of sympathetic college girls an impromptu concert was rendered by the freshmen, led by the smallest member of the class, with an umbrella for a baton.

An imitation of the Rough Riders followed, one freshmen on another's back, and the performers had been ordered to "change horses" when reinforcements for the hapless under-classmen arrived. The street in front of Barnard College was filled with a mass of fighting, sprawling students. The sophomores succeeded in quelling the outbreak just as a messenger from Dean Van Amringe arrived and stopped the sophomores' frolic.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Valuable Property Bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—At a meeting to-day of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania it was announced that Col. Joseph M. Bennett, the late merchant and philanthropist, had bequeathed to the institution a number of valuable properties valued at over $400,000, to be devoted to the higher education of women. The buildings are all on Chestnut Street, and include the Chestnut Street Opera House. Several years ago Col. Bennett gave to the University property at Thirty-fourth Street and Walnut Street.

The will of the dead philanthropist was deposited in the Register of Wills office today, but its contents were not made public pending the caveat filed by his only daughter, Mrs. Imogene Wellens.

Union College Prize Scholarships.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—President Raymond of Union College to-day announced the winners of the prize scholarships which are offered every year to members of the entering class. The results were as follows: F. T. Ostrander, Albany, $200; D. C. Hawkes, Elmira, $150; W. H. Gillespie, New York, $125; E. J. Best, Elk Creek, $120; R. R. Crim, Middleville, $120; J. Q. Culnac, Binghamton, $120; A. H. Hinman, Albany, $120.

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Assistant Secretary Hill Coming.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary Hay has telegraphed David J. Hill, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State, who is now in Holland, requesting him to come to Washington at his earliest convenience, and it is expected that he will start for the United States in a few days.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man From Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening. "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées to-day and Sat.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX. Commencing next Monday Evening, JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Company IN THE RIVALS. Seats now on sale. Mr. Ward.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN. NEXT WEEK. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. VIOLA ALLEN IN "THE CHRISTIAN." SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,207. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Conflicting reports continue to come from China concerning the Emperor. The Chinese Embassies at London and Paris announced yesterday that the Emperor is alive and on good terms with the Dowager Empress, but advices from China to London papers declare he is dead, and that attacks upon Europeans continue in Chinese cities. Formal application was made yesterday in the Court of Cassation at Paris for revision of the Dreyfus case. The collective note of the powers to the Turkish Government to withdraw its troops from Crete was formally presented at Constantinople yesterday. Minister Straus arrived at his post as the United States representative at the Turkish capital yesterday. Queen Victoria narrowly escaped death while driving at Balmoral, Scotland, Monday, the horses bolting and running wildly into the woods, where the carriage stuck between trees. The tobacco and excise laws in Jamaica have discouraged industrial interests, and many tobacco growers are leaving the island.—Page 7.

Page 1.

United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay, his son, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg were held for trial in $5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Jermon in the Central Station Court, Philadelphia, on the charge of using for their individual profit the State funds deposited in the People's Bank in connection with John S. Hopkins, former cashier, who committed suicide soon after the failure of the bank in March last.

Page 3.

Timothy E. Ellsworth was renominated yesterday by the Republicans of the Forty-fifth State Senatorial District.

Isaac H. Klein, yesterday issued a statement that the Citizens' State Party will withdraw none of its candidates.

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee yesterday completed its campaign programme. The names of the men who will be nominated for Congress to-night were allowed to become known.

Page 4.

Gen. Wheeler concluded his testimony before the War Investigation Commission and part of Gen. Boynton's evidence in regard to Chickamauga Park was taken. Each maintained that the criticisms so often published were without reasonable foundation.

While the American Peace Commissioners at Paris would disclose nothing of their interview with Gen. Merritt concerning his advice as to the Philippines, it was generally believed yesterday when the conference was concluded that both he and Admiral Dewey favor holding the entire archipelago by the United States, and have so recommended.

Page 5.

A Tammany protective Association has been organized in Ottawa, and is to be run on the lines of Tammany Hall, in this city.

President McKinley has promised to attend the Peace Jubilee ball at Chicago on the 18th, and ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison may also be present.

Perry Belmont refused to accept the nomination for Congress from the Democrats of the First Congressional District yesterday. Townsend Scudder of Glen Cove was selected.

Coroner Doten of Bridgeport, Conn., in his official finding concerning the death of Emma Gill, accuses Dr. Guilford of felonious homicide, and names Alfred H. Oxley and Rose Drayton as accessories.

News by boat to Savannah from Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, was that fifty lives were lost at that point alone in the recent storm. No accurate estimate can yet be made as to the entire loss of life and property owing to the difficulty in reaching the stricken coast.

The Republican campaign in Wayne County, Ohio, was opened yesterday with a speech by United States Senator Foraker, who rebuked ex-Secretary of State Sherman for saying the war with Spain was unnecessary, and declared that the war was as necessary as it was just. Senator Foraker further said that Cuba should be freed and Puerto Rico and the Philippines held by the United States.

Page 6.

At a regular meeting of the Borough School Board for Manhattan and Bronx yesterday, the Committee on Sites and Buildings recommended that several buildings be rented for kindergartens. The report received the unanimous approval of the board, and arrangements for the leasing of the places will be perfected at once.

The triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened its sessions in Washington yesterday. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri preached a sermon bearing upon the religious aspects of the new questions in our foreign policy. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was chosen presiding officer of the House of Deputies. Bishop Doane of Albany will serve the House of Bishops in a similar capacity.

Page 7.

Justice Nash, at Lyons, yesterday, decided that the Raines law does not provide for imprisonment on account of the non-payment of fines imposed for violation of the excise laws of the State.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment increases were asked for the Health and Police Departments. The Mayor made exhaustive inquiry into the requests for additional money.

Page 8.

The branch of the Molsons Bank in Winnipeg, Canada, was robbed on Tuesday night of over $80,000.

Over 2,500 New York lawyers have, in response to circulars sent out by a committee of the Bar Association, signified their approval of the renominations of Justices Cohen and Daly.

Page 9.

Bangle won the handicap for three-year-olds and upward at Morris Park yesterday in a hard drive. The other winners were Governor Budd, Swamp Angel, Filigrane, Swiftmas, and Lamity.

It was learned yesterday from a close friend of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin that the contract for the building of the new prospective cup defender was signed by Mr. Iselin at Nat Herreshoff's home at Bristol, R. I., on Sept. 25.

Page 12.

In a test case before the Court of Appeals, the civil service system now in force in New York City was attacked yesterday as being violative of Constitutional principles and at variance with the spirit of State laws upon the subject. The appellant's attorney declared that the existence of certain abuses amounted to a virtual destruction of the competitive system.

Page 14.

The American Sugar Refining Company, it is said, is preparing to go into the "sugar package" business in competition with the Arbuckles.

An amendment to the Harlem River Speedway regulations, announced yesterday, permits the driving of light road carts on the Speedway up to 1 o'clock.

C. H. T. Collis yesterday made public a statement in which he seeks to demonstrate by figures that, under his administration of the Department of Public Works, less was paid for asphalt paving than under previous Tammany administrations. He also sent a letter of warning to Mayor Van Wyck.

Bank Examiner Kimball continued his examination into the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank yesterday. He said the outlook for depositors was good. It transpired that on Friday last President Macnaughtan borrowed $400,000 from the bank on Wool Exchange stock security. He says the bank is sound, and that a personal enemy caused the investigation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

TROOPS BATTLE WITH INDIANS

Rumored Massacre of One Hundred Soldiers.

UPRISING OF PILLAGERS.

Fierce Fight with Bear Lake Savages in Minnesota.

GENERAL BACON DEAD?

Report of the First Skirmish Yesterday—Secretary of War Alger Orders that Reinforcements Be Sent to the Scene.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 5.—A fierce battle between United States troops and Pillager Bear Island Indians occurred to-day at Bog-Ah-Me-Go-Shig's Point, thirty miles from this place. It is reported that the detachment of soldiers, numbering 100 men, under the command of Gen. John M. Bacon, was massacred by the Indians and that the General himself fell in the fight. This rumor has not been confirmed, but all reports agree that there has been loss of life on both sides.

A Dispatch boat that has just arrived announces that although it cruised up and down near the scene of the battle for two hours those on board were unable to see a man, and fear that all soldiers and officers have fallen. About 100 armed citizens, including the detachment from Brainerd, are about to start for the scene.

Three newspaper correspondents, Brill of The St. Paul Pioneer Press, Beaton of The Minneapolis Tribune, and Knappen of The Minneapolis Times, are known to have been in the fight, and one report is that they were killed, while another says they are now prisoners in the hands of the Indians.

This little town has been full of excitement all day, and as the reports from the other side of the lake came in the people became frantic and efforts were made to get up a force to go to the help of the troops. This will be sent in a few hours, reinforcements coming on a special train from Brainerd. However, additional soldiers are most needed, and the feeling is general that they cannot come too soon.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

To-day's fight occurred thirty miles from Walker, on a point jutting out into the lake near Bear Island. The soldiers, 100 strong, under command of Gen. Bacon and Major Wilkinson, had arrived there last evening, and at 4:30 this morning they went on board boats and were carried to the point named, where a landing was made with considerable difficulty, a gale of wind having stirred up a pretty lively sea. The landing was effected at about 8 o'clock. Scouts were hurried through the bushes in every direction, and for three hours no trace of the Indians could be found. Every precaution against ambush had been taken.

Finally, at about 11:30, the soldiers were drawn up in an open space near the shore of the lake and preparations were about to begin for dinner. The soldiers were still in line, though the coffee making had commenced. Suddenly a shot was fired from the house of Bog-An-Mah-Ge-Shig, the Indian who has been the head and centre of this whole difficulty. Ex-Marshal Ed Harris, a Walker half-breed, was struck, his arm being broken.

This shot seemed to be a signal, for immediately shots came from every direction, and three men dropped and were carried to the rear. The soldiers, who are veterans not alone of the Santiago battlefield, but of many an Indian skirmish, knew what to do, and at the first shot all found shelter and awaited another volley to tell them where to shoot. Gen. Bacon and Major Wilkinson steadied their men with encouraging words.

THE SOLDIERS' CHARGE.

With a second volley the Indians attempted a rush on the soldiers. The rattling volley from the regulars that met the oncoming redmen stopped the rush and drove back the Indians. Half a dozen of them dropped under the soldiers' fire. The fire from the Pillagers then became more scattering and the soldiers made a fine charge and drove them back, though the firing continued.

The steamers on which the soldiers had come, as well as those used by the newspaper correspondents, were fired on by the Indians with effect. Inspector Tinker received a shot in the leg and had his sleeve riddled.

Brill of The Pioneer Press, Beaton of The Tribune, and The Times correspondent had landed prior to the arrival of the soldiers, a previous experience having made them believe the danger was slight. They were thus brought into the thick of the fight and fought with the soldiers. The men on the steamers saw them in the fight taking vigorous part with their revolvers, until they were compelled to fly, closely pursued by the painted savages.

To-night an Indian who arrived from Bear Island states that all the men out of uniform had been killed, but that he could not tell how many soldiers had been shot.

No direct word has come from either of the correspondents who are with the troops or from the soldiers. This is looked upon as additional cause for apprehension, as it is believed that Gen. Bacon would have sent back some official communication had it been possible to do so. No word whatever has come from him. Neither has it been possible to confirm the report that the entire detachment had been wiped out.

AGENCY UPRISING FEARED.

The outlook at this hour is that the agency Indians may go on the war path at any moment. They have been holding a council all night, and reports are received every half hour by runners, describing the condition of affairs. Two of the old chiefs want war, but there are others who are trying desperately to stem the tide of discontent, and to prevent any conflict with the troops.

The two correspondents who are still in Walker started for the island to-night, and hope to get back in time to give some idea of the situation, and as to whether the other newspaper men and the soldiers still live.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Official dispatches received here to-night brought to the authorities the sudden realization of an Indian uprising of more than ordinary dimensions. The dispatches began coming about 6 P. M., two of them coming to Secretary Bliss, who, as the head of the Interior Department, has charge of Indian affairs, and a third to Attorney General Griggs from one of the United States Marshals at the seat of the uprising. The first dispatch to Secretary Bliss was as follows:

Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.

Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

The Indians twenty-five miles from here on the mainland of North Bear Island opened fire on troops under command of Gen. Bacon without warning this morning at 11:30. I fear the army in the field is not strong enough to subdue the Bear Island Indians. How many are hurt on their side cannot now tell. A large force should be sent here at once. It is now war, and the Government must protect the people. I have a slight scratch on right arm and left leg. Please wire me instructions.

TINKER, Inspector.

Another dispatch from Inspector Tinker followed soon afterward, as follows:

"Trouble was caused by Indians firing upon troops first; situation as bad as can be; feeling among Indians hostile and mean to fight to the end. More troops are needed at once. They cannot get here too quick.

"TINKER."

Immediately on receipt of these dispatches Secretary Bliss went to the residence of Secretary Alger and had a talk with the head of the War Department as to the military steps which should be taken. While they were together a reporter called and handed them a press dispatch, giving more extended details of the engagement between the troops and the Indians this noon.

Gen. Alger read the dispatch aloud, punctuating it with his own observations on the gallantry of the men and the efficiency of the Red Cross, the latter being mentioned in the press dispatch as caring for some of the wounded. The two Secretaries agreed that the situation had reached a state when energetic steps were needed.

SECRETARY ALGER'S ORDERS.

Turning to his military aide, Major Hopkins, Secretary Alger said:

"Take those dispatches to Adjt. Gen. Corbin and tell him to have ample reinforcements sent immediately. If need be, have a special train secured and the reinforcements sent forward without delay. If it seems to be desirable to send along a Gatling gun, let that be done also."

Major Hopkins went to the War Department and delivered the message to the Adjutant General. The latter in the meantime had received from the Attorney General a dispatch received from the United States Marshal as follows:

"Walker, Oct. 5.

"To the Attorney General: Have more troops sent here immediately. Battle begun at Bear Island. Look for general uprising of Indians. Gen. Bacon in the field.

"O'CONNOR, Marshal."

The War Department has received no dispatches from Gen. Bacon, or from any of the military authorities in the department where the uprising had occurred. This caused some surprise and doubt, and it left entirely open the question as to our list of casualties.

It was noted that none of the official dispatches had mentioned the casualties on our side, the only reference to this important point being in the press dispatch.

Gen. Corbin was inclined to believe that the reports were magnified. Speaking as an old Indian fighter, he said Indian fights were apt to grow considerably after they had occurred. But Gen. Corbin felt that there was no need for apprehension in view of the large number of troops within easy reach of Gen. Bacon and immediately under his command.

Gen. Bacon is the commanding officer of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, and the Third Infantry is stationed at Fort Snelling, just outside of St. Paul, so that if need be this large force could be called to Gen. Bacon's assistance. As commanding officer of the department it was pointed out there was no need of authorizing Gen. Bacon to call for further troops for his reinforcement, as he has the authority to move all the forces within his department if he deems such action necessary to meet the emergency.

Aside from the Third Infantry, there are cavalry troops within easy reach of St. Paul and the seat of the trouble, although it was the view at the War Department late to-night that Gen. Bacon would not have any need for any cavalry, if, indeed, he needed any infantry beyond the hundred men now at the front.

Gen. Corbin inclined to the view that 100 regulars were more than a match for all the Indians which could be assembled at the place of the present trouble. Gen. Bacon will be given a free hand, however, and every facility afforded him by the authorities here if he feels in need of reinforcements.

Indian Commissioner Jones read the press reports of the conflict with great interest, but up to a late hour to-night had not received any advices from Indian Agent Sullivan, in charge of the White Earth Agency, where the uprising occurred. Mr. Jones had not apprehended any serious trouble, as all recent official reports from White Earth had minimized the difficulties, and had rather discounted the apprehensions expressed in press advices.

Word came yesterday that the Indians were about to hold a big council on the banks of Bear Lake, but said a raging storm prevented the Indians on one side of the lake getting across to the council grounds, so the meeting was put off until to-day. It was hoped the council would bring a satisfactory adjustment of the trouble. A dispatch was sent to the agent this morning, but the operator at White Earth reported the agent had gone to Walker, near which point to-day's fight took place.

USUALLY PEACEABLE BAND.

"This particular band of Indians is most peaceably disposed, as a rule," said Mr. Jones, "and there has been nothing in the nature of serious trouble with them since back in the sixties. They are part of the Chippewa tribe, and are widely scattered in small bands, this band being known as the Pillagers. They are well advanced in civilization, many of them wearing citizens' clothes. But of late they have had a grievance, and this has led up to the present outbreak.

It was determined to move the Indians from their present quarters to lands inside the White Earth Reservation. The latter lands are superior to those owned by the Indians, but the traditions are strong with them, and they hold with tenacity to their old lands and old associations. They insisted, also, and with some degree of reason, that they ought to be paid for the improvement on their lands. This was recognized as just, and a bill appropriating $35,000 to pay for these improvements was presented at the last Congress, and urged as an amendment to an Appropriation bill. But it was ruled out and defeated, so that the Indians have received nothing for their improvements.

"Now, as the removal is about to be carried out, some of the old Chiefs refuse to leave their old lands. How far this has gone we do not know from official reports, but we gather from unofficial quarters that the local officers began arresting some of the old Chiefs who refused to move, and that brought on the ill-feeling, threats, and clash.

"I hardly think the trouble can be of any duration or can assume serious magnitude, for this band is numerically small, and, except in this case, its record for order is good."

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The trouble with the Bear Lake Indians, a branch of the Leech Lake tribe, originated about eight months ago, when an attempt was made by Deputy Marshal Warren of White Earth to arrest the Chief of the Bear Lakes, who is known as Bush Ear. He is the head of the most lawless band of Indians in Minnesota, about 300 in number, who live on an island in Leech Lake, thirty miles north of Walker, Cass County.

Bush Ear and nine of his tribesmen were "wanted" for resisting an officer of the United States Government. Three or four of the aborigines were charged with the illicit sale of whisky, and the others were "wanted" as witnesses against them. The men were ugly from the start, and gave open utterance to threats against the white men of the neighborhood.

Matters began to look serious, but a band of peaceable Leech Lake Indians went to Bear Island and persuaded some of the savages that if they did not give up the Marshal would send many of them to "the happy hunting grounds." As a result of this coaxing, all but Chief Bush Ear surrendered and were duly tried at the Duluth term of the United States District Court. Some were sentenced to sixty days in jail and others got off with thirty days.

Bush Ear kept out of the way and in the meantime continued to boast of his prowess and to threaten Marshal O'Connor and his Deputies with death should they become foolhardy enough to approach within 500 yards of him. Young bucks encouraged him and promised to follow his lead. All this time the officers were scheming to get Bush Ear without shedding blood. They thought their opportunity was coming on the regular Government pay-day.

Two weeks ago that day came and Bush Ear was among the first to apply for money. Deputy Marshal Morrison had the old warrant ready, and seized Bush Ear and a companion, who had also stirred up strife. The Indians were informed that they were charged with violating the liquor laws and with resisting officers, but that the penalty would not be severe.

Bush Ear was suspicious, and believed that he was to be shot as the chief offender. He was allowed to confer with some of the Bear Island Indians before he was taken to the reservation jail. When night came on the red men effected the release of their Chief, and all escaped to their island home, a distance of thirty miles. Here they stirred up the remainder of the tribe to resistance and said war dances, secured arms, and prepared for desperate resistance.

The Pillager and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth Reservation claim to have many reasons for their outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes from the liquor selling cases.

Their grievances go back through many years, and there have been legislative and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of the timber on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive, and that they were the sufferers.

In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor-selling cases, they claimed that the Deputy Marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper mileage. This is denied by the deputies.

The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is an old warrior, Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterward sought again by the deputies. He alleged ill-treatment in being turned adrift penniless in Duluth, and aroused the other Indians to protest against the way, he claimed, to have been treated.

DESTRUCTIVE VERMONT FLOOD.

Many Bridges Carried Away Near Bennington and Other Damage Done.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Oct. 5.—The heaviest and most destructive freshet in this section for years is raging here to-night, and thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. Rain began falling heavily Tuesday night, and continued with little intermission for eighteen hours.

This afternoon the Otter River broke over its channel, sending a vast flood of water over the meadows near the Soldiers' Home, and continued mostly along the highway for three or four miles toward North Bennington, taking away bridges and fences and washing big gaps in places.

Five or six bridges on the Bennington and Woodford Electric Railway, and long stretches of the roadbed, are washed away.

A supposedly substantial iron bridge of the Bennington and Hoosic Valley Electric Railroad, at the north part of the village, was carried away.

The Bennington and Rutland Railroad lost a bridge at South Shaftsbury, seven miles from here, and no cars can be run north.

The Fitchburg Railroad lost a culvert and suffered a landslide, the track being covered with three feet of water. All travel into Bennington from the south and west is blocked. The damage is conservatively estimated at $30,000.

Chicago Trust Companies to Combine.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The Post to-day says meetings of the stockholders of the Royal Trust Company and the Commercial Loan and Trust Company will soon be called to vote upon a proposition to consolidate. The new bank will have a capital of $1,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A trough of low pressure extends from the West Gulf to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The area of high pressure central Tuesday night in Eastern Montana has moved to Southern Minnesota, increasing in magnitude. Rain has fallen from the east side of the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has remained stationary in the Atlantic and Gulf States and Missouri Valley, and has generally fallen elsewhere from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic States. Rain may be expected in the New England and the West Gulf States and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Middle and North Atlantic and Middle Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	52	70	71
6 A. M.	51	69	72
9 A. M.	55	72	76
12 M.	67	74	80
4 P. M.	68	77	81
6 P. M.	60	73	78
9 P. M.	58	72	75
12 P. M.	56	72	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76
Weather Bureau	72⅞
Corresponding date 1897	58⅝
Corresponding date for last 25 years	59

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 69 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95, and at 8 P. M. 1.00.

QUAY IS HELD FOR TRIAL

Must Answer Conspiracy Charge with His Son, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee.

DEALINGS WITH PEOPLE'S BANK

Private Memorandum Book of the Dead Cashier and Many Letters and Telegrams Produced in Evidence by District Attorney Graham.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 5.—United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg, law partner of Lieut. Gov. Lyon, were this afternoon held in $5,000 bail each to answer at the next term of court the charge of conspiracy in using for their individual profit the State funds deposited in the People's Bank in connection with John S. Hopkins, former cashier, who committed suicide soon after the failure of the bank in March last. David H. Lane, a local political leader, renewed the bond for that amount which he had entered when the accused received a preliminary hearing on Monday. The case now goes on the list for trial at the term of court beginning in November.

Ex-State Treasurer Haywood, for whom a warrant has been issued in connection with the conspiracy charge, was not in court, but it is promised that he will be here on Friday to answer his accuser.

The hearing took place before Magistrate Jermon, in the Central Station Court, and lasted three hours. The testimony produced by District Attorney Graham was in the shape of about twenty letters and numerous telegrams covering a period from September, 1897, to February, 1898, addressed by Senator Quay to Cashier Hopkins, directing the purchase and sale of large blocks of stocks and arranging for the placing of margins, a letter from State Treasurer Haywood to the President of the People's Bank, a letter and telegram from Haywood to the cashier of the People's Bank, and a private memorandum book of Cashier Hopkins. The lawyers representing the accused fought hard against the introduction of the latter, but it went in as evidence, nevertheless.

ALLEGED USE OF STATE FUNDS.

The District Attorney averred that the evidence produced showed that Senator Quay had the use of $200,000 of the State's deposit of over $500,000 in the People's Bank for stock speculation; that State Treasurer Haywood placed $100,000 of State funds in the People's Bank on condition that that amount of money be loaned to Senator Quay's son, and that there was a regular assignment of interest on State deposits in the People's Bank to certain accounts, one-third of it going to Mr. McKee, all of which he claimed was a violation of the State law prohibiting a bank official from making such transactions, and that the accused persons were guilty of conspiracy in joining with Hopkins in these transactions.

The hearing was scheduled to begin at noon. Long before that hour the court room was filled almost to suffocation by a crowd of politicians, newspaper men, and lawyers. Senator Quay pushed his way through the crowd to the space in front of the Magistrate's desk promptly at 12 o'clock. He was accompanied by Richard R. Quay, Mr. McKee, Lieut. Gov. Walter Lyon, and Bondsman Lane. State Treasurer Beacom occupied a seat near the District Attorney. Rufus E. Shapley and A. S. L. Shields, two lights of the local bar, represented the accused. Mr. Graham, who conducted his case without assistance, arrived soon after.

The attorneys for the defense opened the proceedings with a fruitless effort to secure from the District Attorney the names of the persons responsible for the prosecution. There were only three witnesses. The first was Thomas W. Barlow, receiver for the People's Bank, who is also a special Assistant District Attorney.

In answer to questions by Mr. Graham Mr. Barlow stated that in his capacity as receiver he opened the dead cashier's desk and found, among other things, a number of letters and telegrams and a book containing memoranda in Hopkins's handwriting. This book, referred to by Lawyer Shields as "the red book," was about a foot square and contained 200 pages. It figured sensationally in the day's proceedings and was the subject of much bitter controversy.

After Mr. Graham had obtained possession of the letters, telegrams, and book, Mr. Barlow was excused and Albert L. Tabor, receiving teller of the People's Bank from 1896 until it closed on March 26 of this year, was placed on the stand. He identified the handwriting in the book as that of Cashier Hopkins and identified a number of letters in Senator Quay's handwriting written to Hopkins and bearing dates from early in September, 1897, until February, 1898; also a letter written by State Treasurer Haywood from Harrisburg to President McManes of the People's Bank on July 31, 1896, but said by District Attorney Graham to have been inclosed in an envelope to Cashier Hopkins, and a letter and telegram from Mr. Haywood to Hopkins.

LETTER BOOK IN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Graham did not succeed in getting the "red book" in evidence until he placed his third witness on the stand—Meyer Goldsmith, an expert accountant, who had worked on the bank's books. Mr. Shapley protested that all of the rules of evidence were against the admission of a private memorandum book in the manner sought by the District Attorney, and insisted that the bank's books should be produced. The Magistrate finally stated that this case was of such public importance that he felt constrained to admit anything that would throw light upon the transactions. The lawyers for the accused were compelled to acquiesce in this view, and the case proceeded rapidly to a close.

After all the letters had been read the memorandum book was reached. It was stated that the entries extended from May 1, 1894, to the date of the closing of the bank, a period of nearly four years. Only a few of the entries were read. They showed that from April 30, 1897, to June 15, a period of forty-six days, the State deposit in the bank was $525,000; from June 15 to June 19 it was $555,000, from June 19 to Oct. 31 it was $585,000. From this total there was a deduction of 20 per cent., evidently, as Mr. Graham explained, for the bank's use; then an entry "loss $200,000. Quay, 184 days." For this period the interest was computed in the book as $5,944, one-third of which, $1,984.33, was marked paid, "C. H. McK."

In October, 1896, there was a computation of interest on State deposit amounting to $7,358.33, of which $2,451.11, or one-third, was marked "Handed to C. H. McK." The name of "C. H. McKee, 118 Diamond Street," (Mr. McKee's Pittsburg address,) was entered in another part of the book. In referring to the book Mr. Graham said that in all entries of the amount of the State deposit there was a deduction of the amount Mr. Quay had in use, and there was never one dollar of interest credited against it. He said there were frequent entries of "Due Q.," "Due M. S. Q.," and "Due Quay."

Mr. Shapley, after the District Attorney had concluded his presentation of facts, said:

"In all these transactions there is not an instance to prove that either Senator Quay or his son Richard engaged in speculations with the State's money. They bought, and ordered bought, shares of stock, which they paid for with their individual funds, and that is proved by the letters read by the District Attorney."

QUAY LOOKS AT THE BOOK.

Mr. Shields referred several times in the course of the hearing to Mr. Graham's arguments as "swallow stump speeches."

At the close of the testimony the memorandum book was passed around. Senator Quay looked through it with his son, and Mr. Shapley watching over his shoulder. Suddenly Mr. Shapley stepped up to the Magistrate's desk with the book and laid it down, exclaiming: "The name was written by a different person at a different time!"

Mr. Graham denied this, and the Magistrate expressed the opinion that the writing was all done by the same person.

All through the ordeal Senator Quay bore an air of composure. He took an active part in the case, and prompted his lawyers frequently. All the letters and other documents were submitted to him, and he passed judgment on every point that was raised. The District Attorney had some difficulty in deciphering the Senator's handwriting occasionally, but the latter always came to his aid and finished the reading, usually, however, in a voice that was not audible ten feet away.

After the Magistrate had bound the three men over for court, the Senator and his son went back to their rooms at the Hotel Walton, where there was a constant stream of visitors.

STATEMENT BY MR. QUAY.

He Says the Proceedings Were Instituted by Political Enemies as a Campaign Manœuvre.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Mr. Quay tonight, in response to an inquiry for a statement, spoke as follows:

"I think that no one who was present at the hearing to-day entertains any doubt as to the truthfulness of the charge boldly made by my counsel that this proceeding was instituted by political enemies of mine, who hide behind the District Attorney and will not permit him to reveal their names, and that their sole purpose was to manufacture campaign literature by false charges that could not be met and answered except on a trial in court.

"Of course everybody knows that on such a hearing I could not be permitted to make any defense or show the falsity of these charges, and my counsel advised me it would be worse than useless to attempt to do so at this time and in such a proceeding. But you may be sure that I have instructed them to force this case to a speedy trial in a court where both sides can be heard, and after that to expose legally and punish to the utmost the instigators of this proceeding.

"My counsel assure me that not a scintilla of legal evidence was offered to-day to justify the issuing of a warrant or a binding over.

"As to the charges themselves I have simply this to say, that they are absolutely false and wholly without foundation. I have always had an account with the People's Bank, and have frequently instructed Mr. Hopkins to have brokers buy for me stocks which I thought were likely to rise in value, but they were always bought with my own money or upon my own credit, and upon thoroughly good collateral, and the People's Bank was always amply protected for any loans I obtained from it.

"Not a single share of stock was ever bought for me, either directly or indirectly, with public money, and my letters which were offered in evidence themselves clearly show this. Nor did I ever have the use or benefit, either directly or indirectly, to the extent of one penny of any of the State's money on deposit in the People's Bank. Nor did I ever obtain from the bank the loan of a single dollar because of the deposit with it of State moneys. Nor did I owe the People's Bank a single penny, for every dollar I ever borrowed from it was promptly paid back by me at maturity.

"As to my son's transaction, which was a perfectly legitimate transaction, I had nothing whatever to do with it, except that, having full confidence in his ability to pay the loan at maturity, I indorsed his papers and it was fully paid at maturity.

"If the President of the bank wanted an assurance from the State Treasurer that he would increase, or would not decrease the line of deposits, it seems to me to be a very natural course, as he himself was one of the Treasurer's bondsmen, and was, as everybody knows, most amply responsible financially; but I had absolutely nothing to do with it and had no knowledge of it, and my son certainly did no wrong in borrowing money belonging to the People's Bank upon notes secured by collateral, which notes with interest have all been fully paid."

FATAL FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Mother Saves Four of Her Children, but Overlooks a Fifth.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Frank Newman, the five-year-old son of William Newman, a baker, was suffocated in a fire in Newman's dwelling house early this morning.

Mrs. Newman and her five young children, the only occupants of the house, were asleep on the second floor. The rooms were in flames when the woman awoke, and escape by the stairs was cut off. She threw four of the children out of a window, and they were caught by a neighbor, but she overlooked the fifth child, Frank, who was suffocated in his sleep.

Newman's father, who is seventy years old, and who left the house shortly before the fire, and is supposed to have accidentally caused it with a match or lamp, attempted to jump into the Hudson River when he learned of his grandson's death, but a policeman prevented him from doing so.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

Democrats Carry the State Over Populists by 70,000 Majority.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—Georgia voted today for a Governor, a full ticket of State officers, and for a Constitutional amendment providing that Judges and solicitors be elected by the people.

The Hon. Allen D. Candler, Democratic nominee for Governor, was elected over Hogan, Populist, by not less than 70,000 majority, this being more than double the Democratic majority for Governor two years ago. The Constitutional amendment is adopted.

West Point Football Games.

Wesleyan, Oct. 8th; Harvard, Oct. 15th. Go by Albany Day Line Strs., returning by rail, tickets $1.50. See Stmbt. & Rail. advs.—Adv.

CHEER FOR ROOSEVELT

Republicans Have an Enthusiastic Ratification Meeting.

A FASHIONABLE ASSEMBLAGE

Men and Women Applaud the Candidate in Carnegie Hall.

Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Woodford, Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Speak.

As many people as could get into Carnegie Hall, and a great many more, met last night to ratify the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York. Incidentally they ratified the nomination of the other men on the Republican State ticket; but the Colonel of the Rough Riders was the centre of attraction and the subject of all the speaking. Probably 5,000 or 6,000 persons formed the audience inside the hall, while from 3,000 to 4,000, who could not get in the hall, stood in the wet streets and listened to speeches and also ratified, by their enthusiastic cheers, the nominations of the Saratoga Convention.

It was a remarkable audience inside the hall. It was well dressed and orderly. The only objection the Republican managers found to it was that it was too fashionable. Magnificently dressed women occupied the boxes in the galleries and men in evening dress sat or stood beside them. It looked like a grand opera night, one of the Republican leaders said—and that was the only fault he could find with the splendid assemblage. "This is not vote-getting, but it is magnificent."

A greater audience had never assembled in Carnegie Hall, because a greater audience could not have got inside its walls. Hence could not have got inside its walls. From the rear depths of the platform to the remotest shady nooks of the topmost gallery every inch of space was occupied. Men and women stood in the aisles, leaned over the platform edge, and pressed against the walls. If any one else had come in he would have had to stand on the heads of those already there.

It was a brilliant scene, formed by thousands of faces, framed in the profuse drapery of flags. The bright dresses of the women in the galleries outshone even the flash of the National stars, and fans and lace handkerchiefs waved applause to the speakers and fluttered tremulously above the throng at each mention of the name of the Rough Rider of San Juan. The galleries and stage were draped with the National colors in flags and bunting, and great rosettes formed by groups of banners were studded with shields bearing the Nation's coat of arms. Long pennants drooped from the first balcony, and semicircles of flags and bunting faced and hid the railing of all the galleries clear to the top eagle nest, where there was just as much demand for room as in the parquet or on the platform.

NO LACK OF ENTHUSIASM.

The apparent fashionableness of the audience did not lessen its enthusiasm. Women sat through the long hot evening and applauded as fervently at its close as they had at its beginning. Men stood patiently in all sorts of uncomfortable positions and listened to every speech, and cheered whenever there was a pause or a telling point scored by one of the speakers.

"When Col. Roosevelt entered the hall the audience rose and cheered, and stamped, and applauded, and shouted "Teddy! Teddy!" for several minutes. It repeated this show of enthusiasm when the Rough Rider advanced to the front of the platform to speak. Col. Roosevelt was so warmly received, in fact, that he had to pause several times in his speech to let the enthusiasm of the crowd have vent.

Seth Low shared the honors of the applause with Col. Roosevelt. The demonstration that greeted his appearance on the platform was only less marked than that which was given to the head of the ticket. The audience was in particularly good humor with Mr. Low and Mr. Choate, and seemed glad to celebrate their return to the regular Republican Party, and both speakers talked frankly of their changed relations to the organization.

The air inside the hall was as hot as it could have been in midsummer, but it did not mar the spirit of the evening. Men fanned themselves with their hats and women plied their fans, handkerchiefs, and programmes containing the Republican campaign songs, but the atmosphere got more and more unpleasant. By 10 o'clock it was stifling, as the doors and passages were packed and little fresh air could get into the hall.

Joseph H. Choate sounded what may be the slogan and keynote of the Republican campaign when in his speech he called Col. Roosevelt "the missing link." The idea, despite its humorous and unflattering first suggestiveness, was caught at once by the crowd, who signified their discovery of the point by a long cheer. Mr. Choate explained that Col. Roosevelt, as an independent thinker, had succeeded in uniting what the speaker called the "regulars" and the "volunteers" in the late municipal campaign.

San Juan Hill came in, of course, for a large share of the enthusiasm. To begin with the Rough Riders marched into the hall in twos and threes, and as they strode to the platform, the audience rose and greeted them with a long cheer. The height of this martial enthusiasm was reached when Mr. Low said, referring to Col. Roosevelt's frequent absence from the city:

"It is true that both Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Croker spent most of last Summer on an island, but Col. Roosevelt rode his own horses."

The audience c

trances. Inside every seat on the floor, in the boxes, and in the galleries was taken half an hour before Lemuel E. Quigg called the meeting to order, and hundreds of people held their seats for an hour before the meeting began. It was uncomfortably warm, and in the galleries a number of the men were in their shirt sleeves.

There was little opportunity for a show of enthusiasm until Col. Roosevelt made his appearance. He came in through a door on the Fifty-sixth Street entrance, next to the stage, in company with Gen. Woodford and several other prominent men. The crowd did not see him until he stepped upon the stage, and then a roar of applause went up from all parts of the house.

The people in the boxes were almost as demonstrative in expressing their enthusiasm as the crowd up under the roof. A handsomely dressed woman in one of the boxes nearest the stage jumped up from her chair and waved a parasol with a handkerchief tied to the end of it. Small flags were waved here and there in the crowd, and in the galleries everybody stood up and waved everything in reach.

Gen. Woodford, when he stepped forward to begin his speech, also received a large share of applause. But it was not until Col. Roosevelt was introduced that the crowd did its best so far as showing enthusiasm went. As he stood at the front of the stage, bowing and smiling, all of the thousands of people before him rose from their seats, and cheer after cheer echoed through the building.

"What's the matter with Teddy?" shouted several voices.

Then came the time-worn response from another part of the hall. "He's all right!" The question was asked again, and again the crowd was reassured about the Colonel.

At the same moment a powerful voice somewhere near the roof yelled down, in anxious tones, "Who is Teddy?" This question received at least a score of different answers, all shouted at the same moment. Several times in beginning his speech the Colonel was interrupted by cries from his admirers. He held the manuscript of his speech in his hand, and read large parts of it.

As the Colonel was delivering his speech Lovell H. Jerome, who was one of the first to "boom" him for the nomination for Governor, stood in one of the boxes on the lower tier and led the applause which greeted some of the speaker's statements. In another box sat Senator Marcus A. Hanna, who did not once remove his eyes from the candidate.

At the conclusion of the speech, everybody rose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Col. Roosevelt walked out with Gen. C. H. T. Collis during the singing.

CAMPAIGN SONGS SUNG.

A quartet from the Twenty-first Assembly District entertained the crowd with several campaign songs, written for the occasion. The first one went like this:

There's a good time acomin', and it ain't far away,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
And we'll all get together on election day,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
We'll cast our votes for an honest man,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
He's a good, true straight Republican.
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
Chorus:
Hail! hail! hail! Roosevelt, hail! &c.

When he sits down in the Governor's chair,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
There are certain politicians who will curse and swear.
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
What they think of him, no tongue can tell,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
And you bet they'll wish he was in (hell) Cuba.
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
Chorus:
Hail! hail! hail! Roosevelt, hail! &c.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had been selected as the next speaker, but Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the presiding officer, announced that "with the rare courtesy that always characterizes our Lieutenant Governor he will yield to President Seth Low."

MR. HANNA LOOKS PUZZLED.

While Mr. Low was speaking Senator Hanna, who sat in the first gallery almost over the stage, rubbed the top of his head, and looked puzzled. But he seemed deeply interested, and he listened with great attention.

In calling the meeting to order Lemuel E. Quigg said:

"In behalf of the Republican County Committee I have the honor to present to you as the presiding officer of this great meeting the gentleman, our fellow-citizen, who was our last Minister to Spain, [Applause and cheers] and of whom it is history that he saved this country from the necessity of going to war until another gentleman, who will presently be presented to you, had had the opportunity of getting one of the military departments of the Government, the Navy Department, into good fighting shape. [Applause and cheers.] Ladies and gentlemen, I present the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford." [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF GEN. WOODFORD.

Men and Women of New York: Horace Greeley once said "The way to resume is to resume," and I fancy that you will agree with me that the way to preside is to preside without making long speeches, and leaving the evening to the orators of the occasion. [Applause.] But I wish, grateful for this privilege, to burn into your judgment if I can two or three thoughts, hoping that they may inspire your enthusiasm during the rest of the canvass. And first this election involves both State and National issues. [Applause.]

There has been mismanagement in the canals of New York. A Republican Governor has fearlessly undertaken to probe them to the bottom. The Republican State Convention has pledged its candidates to continue this investigation. If there is error in the law or in the system we will correct it. If there has been wrongdoing we will probe it, we will detect it, and we will punish the wrongdoers whether they be Republican or Democratic without favor, without fear, and without prejudice.

The whole nation rang with cheers when a brave sailor, complimented for the part he had taken in the great engagement, turned, and with the humility of chivalry said: "No, gentlemen, let us cheer for the men behind the guns." [Applause and cheers.] Platforms are good, pledges are good, but better than the platform is the man upon the platform, [applause,] and better than the pledge is the man behind the pledge, [applause,] and every New Yorker, whether he be Democrat or Republican, knows that Theodore Roosevelt, [prolonged applause and cheering,] who was before the guns at San Juan, is on that platform and behind that pledge, and if he becomes Governor—["He will!"]—the assurance of the Saratoga Convention and the pledge of the Saratoga platform will be fulfilled and carried out.

GREAT NATIONAL ISSUES.

Now there is one other thought. Discuss State issues as we may, great National issues are projected into this canvass which the people of New York must solve. We are to decide this Autumn whether the verdict given by the Nation for honest money, for an honest dollar that shall cheat no man, whether this verdict shall be maintained by New York now and made the guiding star of our finance for the future. [Applause.]

No man can question the Republicanism of the old man who presides here to-night, [applause,] but I tell you that if the Republican Party were right upon every question except the question of an honest dollar, and were wrong on that question, and if the Democratic Party were wrong upon every other question and right upon the money question, I would stand with the Democratic Party to-night. [Applause.] For a false dollar is poison in the blood of the Nation. It robs every man, most of all it robs the workingman, and it is a lie against honor. The honest dollar is the cornerstone of our liberty, of our savings, of our industry, of our progress. We must stand for the honest dollar, or the whole fabric of our business, and of our industrial prosperity is swept aside. [Applause.] It is a question deeper than politics: it is a question of absolute honor and absolute honesty.

"DEMOCRATIC PARTY WRONG."

The Democratic Party was wrong two years ago. The Democratic Party has not apologized to-day. The Democratic candidate for Governor voted for William J. Bryan two years ago. [Hisses.] It is certain that Democracy dodges, evades, shirks this issue of the honest dollar, and in the name of industry, in the name of liberty, in the name of labor, in the name of your home, by the care of your savings, I beg this people of the State of New York not to be false at this hour to this great underlying bed-rock question of the honest dollar that underlies all the structure and the stability of our prosperity. [Applause.]

One other thought. Republican victory in the State of New York seems to me National honesty to-day. I know as no other man can know how William McKinley [Applause] during all the long, hard months of last Winter stood for protection to American interests in Cuba, stood for justice to this long-suffering people, stood for humanity to the starving and the dying, and yet he stood for peace so long as peace was possible. [Applause.] He stood with his back against the gates of the dam when the waters were rising around him, when madness and passion were hurrying us into strife. He knew, as your Minister at Madrid knew, that our navy was not ready, that our army was not prepared, that we were not in condition to engage in the struggle, and through those long, weary, and suffering months he stood patiently and, bravely until at last the 15th of April had come, and under his energy, your energy, Col. Roosevelt, [Applause] the last demand was made, and when our navy was ready to sail and not one hour before was the final decision made.

"SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT."

I thank you for this applause. I beg you to stand by my brave young friend. I beg you to stand by the cause of honest money. I beg you to stand by the President. (Applause.) If there could be the possibility of doubt as to the issue in November there will be delay at Havana and discussion in Paris. If we would sustain the President in grave and honorable and sure settlement with Spain we must uphold the hands of the President and be with him and by him and for him in this fight. (Applause.)

Our flag is in Puerto Rico by right of conquest. It will stay there. [Applause.] Our flag is in Cuba, [Applause,] and until stable and sure peace is established it will remain in Cuba. [Applause.] Our flag is in Hawaii, and it will remain there. Our flag is in Manila Bay, [great and prolonged applause, and three cheers for Dewey,] and despite the silence of Democracy, despite the cowardice of a great party that has no word to speak in support of President and Administration and National purposes, our flag will stay there. [Applause.] Upon us, the Republican Party, this great responsibility of the future is laid. The ages beckon us, civilization, honor, humanity, liberty calls forth, and, true to the instincts of the party that saved the Nation, we will honor and keep the flag in victory. [Applause.]

Ladies and gentlemen, I have now the great pleasure of introducing Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican nominee for the great office of Governor of New York. [Long and continued applause.]

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

First and foremost, this campaign is a campaign for good government, for good government both in the Nation and the State. If I am elected Governor I shall try to make good the promises, both express and implied, made on behalf of my candidacy, for I shall try to so administer the affairs of the State as to make each citizen a little prouder of the State, and I shall do my best to serve my party by helping it serve the people. So far as in me lies, I shall see that every branch of the government under me is administered with integrity and capacity, and when I deal with any public servant, I shall not be very patient with him if he lacks capacity, and short indeed will be his shrift if he lacks integrity. I shall feel most deeply my responsibilities to the people, and I shall do my best to show by my acts that I feel it even more deeply than my words express.

There comes a time in the life of a nation, as in the life of an individual, when it must face great responsibilities whether it will or no. We have now reached that time. We cannot avoid facing the fact that we occupy a new place among the people of the world, and have entered upon a new career. All that we can decide is whether we shall bear ourselves well or ill in following out this career. We can see, by the fate of China, how idle is the hope of courting safety by leading a life of fossilized isolation. If we stand aside from that keen rivalry with the other nations of the world, to which we are bidden alike by our vast material resources and the restless, masterful spirit of our people, we would perhaps for a few decades be allowed to busy ourselves unharmed with interests which to the world at large seem parochial; but sooner or later, as the fate of China teaches us, the safety which springs from the contemptuous forbearance of others, would prove a broken reed. We are yet ages from the millennium; and because we believe with all our hearts in the mighty mission of the American Republic, we must spare no effort and shrink from no toil to make it great.

WHAT GREATNESS IS.

Greatness means strife for Nation and man alike. A soft, easy life is not worth living, if it impairs the fibre of brain and heart and muscle. We must dare to be great; and we must realize that greatness is the fruit of toil and sacrifice and high courage.

The guns of our warships in the tropic seas of the West and the remote East have awakened us to the knowledge of new duties. Our flag is a proud flag, and it stands for liberty and civilization. Where it has once floated, there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery. We are face to face with our destiny and we must meet it with a high and resolute courage. For us is the life of action, of strenuous performance; let us, like men in the harness, striving mightily; let us rather run the risk of wearing out than of rusting out.

I should ask the people of this country to support the Administration of President McKinley, if for no other reason, because, say what you like, the victory at the polls of the men who are opposing and denouncing his Administration in this election will be indorsed abroad as meaning, on the part of America, a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged triumphant. It will strengthen the hands of every hostile power which views with jealousy our victories in the Antilles and the Philippines; it will mean that the nations that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our pride will be emboldened. It will result in the partial undoing of what our army and navy have accomplished. It will mean the chance of grave complications, and the likelihood of our meeting obstacles when it comes to reaping the fruit of our triumph. You could get the benefits of the victories of Grant and Sherman only by re-electing Lincoln, and we will gain less than we ought to from this war if the Administration is not sustained at these elections.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSES.

That the question of our National defenses is a very real question and may at any time become of vital moment has been brought home to all of us within the last six months.

This Nation is a great, peaceable Nation, both by the temper of its people and by its fortunate geographical situation, and is freed from the necessity of maintaining such armaments as those that cramp the limbs of the powers of Continental Europe. Nevertheless, events have shown that war is always a possibility even for us. Now, the surest way to avert war, if it can be averted, is to be prepared to do well if forced into war. If we don't prepare for war in advance, then other powers will have a just contempt for us. They will fail to understand that with us unreadiness does not mean timidity, and they may at any time do things which would force us to make war, and which they would carefully refrain from doing if they were sure we were ready to resent them.

Moreover, to go into war with a first-class power without adequate preparation is to invite humiliation and disaster at the outset. In the long run I firmly believe our people would win, but meanwhile there would be incalculable loss and suffering. Therefore it is to our interest to be prepared, both because thereby we are most likely to secure peace, and because, if war does come, we minimise by our preparation, the chances of humiliation to the Nation and suffering to the individual citizen.

Our experience with the navy offers a case in point. Very soon after the civil war we let our navy utterly run down, until on the seas we became of less moment than any third-rate power. In consequence we had occasionally to suffer from Spain, as in the Virginius affair, injuries which she would not have dreamed of inflicting had we been ready to retaliate.

BIG NAVY AVERTED WAR.

Fifteen years ago we began to build up the navy. The first great service this new navy performed was in 1890, when by the mere fact of its existence it served to prevent war with Chile. Nothing but our having the ships and being ready to use them made Chile keep the peace, and as a mere matter of expense the war which the navy thus averted would have cost many times over more than the whole cost of the navy for the past fifteen years.

The second great service performed by the navy for the country was this year, when we were at last forced into war, and when our thoroughly prepared navy with its splendid material and splendid personnel at once gained for us the command of the seas, and thereby insured our victory. But let one who spent some very active months in helping make ready the navy for this war warn you against believing that even yet we have a navy equal in size to our National needs or our National greatness. Those who remember the panic into which our whole seacoast was thrown, at the outset of this war, will make up our minds that we need a powerful navy; not merely to protect our great interests—far greater now than ever before—in the islands of the ocean, but also to defend our own coasts. When I say defend, I wish it understood that I use the word in its proper sense, for the only defensive that is worth anything is the offensive. A peaceable man must not brawl, but when forced to fight, if he is worth his salt, he will defend himself by hitting and not parrying. We want a navy that will defend us from the enemy by punishing that enemy; a navy which can strike as Hull and Perry struck in the days of our grandfathers; as Farragut and Porter struck in the civil war, and as Dewey and Sampson struck in the war that is just over.

LARGE ARMY AND NAVY NEEDED.

We want to build up our navy, exactly as the navy has been built up, within the last fifteen years. We have got to show forethought, to spend the money that is necessary for the task. If we fail to exercise such forethought and to show such willingness to stand the necessary burdens year after year, we have got to thank ourselves if, when the strain comes, the downright fighting capacity of the officers and the men has to be relied upon to make good the faults which would never have existed if we had an army of sufficient size and if we yearly put that army through manoeuvres which would test it as an army and not as an aggregation of small units, each unit excellent in its way, but each utterly unaccustomed to work on a large scale with the others. We need a far larger regular army than we now have, and we need to have it trained on a larger scale than it has been trained for the last quarter of a century. We don't need it in the least for police purposes at home; we don't need it to preserve order, for our people are quite able to preserve order themselves; but we do need it to protect our interests abroad.

I doubt if there is an American to-day so ungenerous as not to appreciate the debt of gratitude he owes to the splendid officers and splendid men of the regular army, and we want to make our gratitude tangible by building up that regular army.

But we in New York, like the people in the rest of the Union, must do our full share in building up another branch of our armed forces, the branch to which I myself have had the honor to belong. I mean our volunteer soldiers. They have won high credit for themselves in this contest. In Cuba, in Puerto Rico, and in the Philippines they have spent their strength, poured out their blood, and won their right to a full share in the ultimate triumph. They have manned the small vessels that kept watch over our coasts, and they have contributed hundreds, aye, thousands of sailors to the cruisers, and even to the great battle fleets.

The volunteers, the National Guard and the Naval Militia alike, feel that they did their duty by the country, and they ask in return that the country should provide for them the means which would enable them to do their duty even more effectively in the future.

DUTY OF NEW YORKERS.

For us of New York, this duty is especially imperative, both as regards the National Guard and the Naval Militia. We have the means. Our admirable Naval Militia must be fostered in every way; in the last few months they have given a good earnest of their usefulness. As for our National Guardsmen, they have shown a courage and patriotism and willingness to endure hardship and face danger, which is beyond praise, and it is our duty to take immediate steps to see that they are armed with the best modern weapons and managed according to the best system, so that, on the one hand, the utmost can be gotten out of each man as a fighting machine, while, on the other hand, his health and well being are assiduously cared for.

So much for the steps that are necessary if we are to uphold the honor and maintain the interest of the Nation abroad. But we can do neither one nor the other if we fail at home so to order the affairs of our National, State, and municipal households as to secure both our moral and our material well being, for, though material prosperity is indispensable, yet it cannot by itself atone for the lack of that higher and finer moral and spiritual excellence which ultimately counts for more than all else in the true life of a great nation.

It is because of the importance of material well being that it is vital for our citizens to take no step which will seem to again reopen the question so happily settled at the last election. Above all we must do nothing to give the feeling that we may reverse our attitude on the question of a sound and stable currency; the question that comes closest to every man, and especially every man of small means, who either works with his hands or depends on his trade or business for his bread. If by your votes you put in power men who fail to meet this issue—and to dodge it is quite as dangerous as, and very much meaner than, meeting it the wrong way—you will have struck a heavy blow at well being. If by your votes you will have done all in your power to set back the return of prosperity, and you will have only yourselves to thank if you suffer in consequence.

QUESTION OF FIAT MONEY.

When I make a plea not to vote, directly or indirectly, for those who favor any form of fiat money, I appeal for the exercise of intelligence. But on this as on every other point, I also and most strongly appeal for the exercise of honesty. Honesty we must have; no brilliancy, no "smartness," can take its place. Indeed, in our home affairs, both in the State and in the Municipality, it has always seemed to me that what we need is, not so much genius as the homely, every-day virtues of common sense and common honesty.

Of course there are many problems for the solution of which we need the best intellect of the Commonwealth. But for the ordinary public officer, what is necessary is to be watchful, energetic, broad-minded, and disinterested. Every one will make mistakes, and when made the best remedy is cheerfully to recognize their existence and promptly proceed to undo them. If we proceed in this way; if we promptly punish men who misbehave and sternly refuse to let any consideration either of political or personal friendship be treated as an offset to wrongdoing it is not very difficult to secure that honest administration which is indispensable if our Republic is to endure. No influence of any kind must avail to shield the wrongdoer, be he of high or low degree.

In dealing with our citizens it is always best, where possible, not to treat any one class apart. On most points the interests of the workingman, of the man who toils with his hands, are simply those of all good American citizens. Yet he has special interests; interests that are peculiarly his. Wherever he can be helped he most certainly should be helped. Ordinarily, I firmly believe and shall ever insist, that the help that will most surely avail the man who works is self-help. But the history of the trades unions has shown that very much can also be done by that form of self-help where many join together to help one another.

"MAN MUST RELY ON HIMSELF."

It is not well to teach any one to rely mainly upon the States, for the State can never play any but a very subordinate part in a man's welfare. Primarily the man must rely on himself. Yet the fact remains that along certain lines a great deal can be gained by legislation. Legislation cannot make a man prosperous, for it cannot make him honest or thrifty or industrious, but it can sometimes secure the fruits of honesty, thrift, and industry to their rightful owners, and in this case it should be resorted to.

Yet, after all, it seems to me that the great lesson to be taught our people is the lesson both of brotherhood and of self-help. In our several ways each of us must work hard to do his duty, each must preserve his sturdy independence; and yet each must realize his duty to others. And to each who performs his duty, in whatever way, must be given the full measure of respect.

This is a lesson which, it seems to me, can be learned by studying the composition of those forces, afloat and ashore, which have just fought to a finish the war with Spain.

The man of leisure, and the man to whom life had been always one of toil, sprang together at the call of their country, and stood side by side, to share the same labor, and to face the same death. They did whatever they were called to do. They served in the ranks, and they bore commissions as fate and their own efforts willed it, but wherever they served, they were American soldiers, no more, and no less. Living, each one strove incessantly to do even more than his duty, scorning to do less, and ashamed to falter or ask for aid; yet always glad to help a brother who, however willing, was weaker. Dying, each faced with equal courage the fate which in an instant of time blots out all the differences that we rear with such infinite labor on this earth. Living and dying, they gave us a lesson in American citizenship; and this lesson which they taught in the war, let us profit by as we live in peace.

WEDDING STATIONERY.
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

WORDS OF SETH LOW.

At the close of Mr. Roosevelt's speech the presiding officer, Gen. Woodford, said: "The next speaker upon the list is Lieut. Gov. Woodruff." [Applause.] But with that rare courtesy that always marks our Lieutenant Governor, he will not speak now, but gives way to President Low and to Joseph H. Choate. But when they shall have spoken, I am sure that this great audience will return Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's courtesy by waiting for a few minutes, in which he will ask your attention for a few words." He then introduced Dr. Seth Low, President of Columbia College.

Seth Low spoke as follows:

When Col. Roosevelt looked out upon this vast audience and considered the various elements that have gathered together to support his leadership I should think that even the Colonel of the Rough Riders might have been tempted to have exclaimed with old John Milton:

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

It seems to lie upon the surface of the present situation that every Republican should support the ticket nominated at Saratoga. [Applause.] And that they should also support at large the Republican candidates for the Assembly and for Congress. [Applause.] There is no manner of doubt that the candidate for Governor nominated by the party convention at Saratoga is the choice of the party. [Applause.] I gladly believe, also, that the Lieutenant Governor is welcomed by the people of the State.

I ask you also to notice that those who put those gentlemen in nomination were all of them chosen as delegates at honestly conducted primaries, [applause,] where every Republican that wanted to had a chance to express his opinion. The consequence was that the Committee on Contested Seats had no business to do. Another consequence is that an appeal can be made to the whole party stronger than ever can be made when the fountains of nomination are open to suspicion. I think also that it ought to be stated that the management of the party as evidenced by this meeting desires this campaign to be conducted by the whole party, and not by any faction of it, [applause,] and if that is what Republicans want, a candidate of the people's heart, honestly nominated and supported, every Republican in the State of New York should earnestly and heartily support the party this year. [Applause.]

APPEAL TO INDEPENDENTS.

But I want to show, if I can, why the independents in large numbers, ought to come to the support of this ticket (applause), and to the support of our Legislative candidates, and our candidates for Congress. I am not going into the National question as it is affected by the war. I want to say only one thing. There are times when there is no safer attitude for the plain man than to follow a trusted leader. This country is going through critical days, and we are most fortunate that in the White House we have a humane, self-contained, ready, able, and patriotic man, [great applause,] and for one in this crisis of our nation's affairs I propose to follow William McKinley (applause), and to hold up his hands in every way that I can, and that, I think, is what the independents of New York ought to do at large. Now, the Democrats tell us that this is to be a campaign upon State issues. I shall have something to say about State issues in a moment, but first of all I want to point out to you, if I can, why they are so anxious to confine it to State issues.

You have heard something about the currency question. Let me try to state it as plainly as I can, and then show you how it is affected by this campaign. First of all, the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago in 1896, challenged the standard of value. They asked the most unsettled question that can be asked about the currency. They said what is a dollar. The Republicans said a dollar is one hundred cents in gold. The Democrats said it might be one hundred cents in silver, worth fifty cents in gold. Now, as long as that doubt prevails, it is idle to expect permanent good times in this country.

AN UNSCIENTIFIC SYSTEM.

There is one other aspect of the question. We have a most unscientific currency system. The trouble with it is that it is not elastic. It does not expand when trade needs more money and contract when it needs less. When the cotton grower in the South or the wheat grower in the West needs money to move his crops, he must deposit money in the bank there or other securities which have to come to New York or some other financial centre, to get money to send down there. I want a currency system that will enable the banks they have there to use the money as it is needed upon the cotton and the wheat where it is grown. Then we shall carry liberty to those sections of the South, and shall never have it until our currency system is placed upon that basis.

Now, the Republicans in the present Congress have drafted a bill and reported it for the Committee on Banking and Currency which, in the judgment of experts, will do precisely that thing and do it safely. If the State of New York sends Republican Congressmen to Congress, and our other States do likewise, that bill will be passed. If we allow the House to become Democratic at this election that bill will not be passed, and we can go back again to just where we were in 1896 when the Democracy of the Nation challenged our standard of value. Everything is at stake which money affects, and there are mighty few things which it does not affect.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Now, the Democratic platform has not a word to say upon that question. It is not bimetallic nor monometallic. It is as silent as the sphynx. It has no ring to it because it does not touch it. I think I know why. They probably have heard the story of the gentleman of Texas who came up to be examined as teacher in the public schools, but failed to pass, as the Democrats failed to pass in 1896. (Laughter.) After a while some of his friends got him an opportunity to be examined again, but he failed a second time. One of those who had got him the second chance met him and asked him if he had not passed the second time. "Why, no," he said, "how could I? They asked me the same questions." (Laughter.)

Now, gentlemen, every American has been proud of the Oregon, [Applause,] a ship constructed in an American shipyard, of American material, by American mechanics; proud of her for her great voyage and for her gallant fight under American officers, and with American men behind the guns and in the engine rooms. [Applause.] But do not forget that neither ship nor men would have been at Santiago except for the foresight of the Government that sent her there. I appeal to the men of New York, the independents and the Republicans of New York, to exercise something of the same foresight on this currency question and to see to it that the Democracy do not capture the next Congress nor the next Senate. [Applause.] The Legislature to be elected this time elects the United States Senator to succeed Senator Murphy.

The Democracy know as well as we do that upon the currency question Senator Murphy has misrepresented the State ever since 1896 as has the Democratic Party of the Nation, and every man who thinks knows that if the next Legislature of the State of New York is Democratic the successor of Senator Murphy will do the same thing. Therefore no man who thinks that this question is fundamentally important ought to hesitate for one moment to support the Republican candidate for the Legislature and for Congress. I think also that you have the measure of the statesmanship and the measure of the incapacity of the Democratic Party to handle the great questions, they have not one word to say upon dition, they have not one word to say upon the question of such paramount importance. I think the people of the State of New York should say to that party what the children of the Church of Ladoces were commissioned to say to that church: "I know your work, that you are neither hot nor cold; I would that you were either hot or cold, but because you are lukewarm and neither hot nor cold I will spew thee out of my mouth."

THE STATE ISSUES.

But I promised to speak upon State issues. I think that Mr. Croker's intimacy with the Prince of Wales [Laughter] must be making him very exclusive. [Laughter.] I thought that Ward McAllister had figured it down pretty fine when he said there were only 400 in old New York that were the thing. But Mr. Croker seems to believe that in the whole Democracy of the State of New York there is only a single family that is just the thing [Laughter and applause;] either this, or he has taken The World "Court Circular" too seriously, and feels called upon to establish a royal family of Van Wycks. [Laughter and applause.] I wonder if he has a third Van Wyck up his sleeve. [Laughter.]

But they say Col. Roosevelt is not eligible. [Laughter.] How they wished he wasn't. [Laughter and applause.] Well, he is a good deal more eligible, in my judgment, that Mr. Croker is to be boss of Tammany Hall. He spends more of his time in this country. [Laughter and applause.] It is true that both of them spent their Summer of 1898 upon an island, [laughter] but Mr. Roosevelt rode his own horses. [Great applause and cheers.] That is, he rode until he saw his men in danger; then he got off his horse and led them on foot. [Applause.]

But to be serious for a moment. No man can lose his citizenship by accident. No man can lose his citizenship unless he means to, and the letters of Col. Roosevelt show that he never dreamed for one moment of becoming a citizen of the only city in the land where a man does not have a vote. [Laughter.] I pity his fellow-countrymen who needed his own letters to convince them of that, for his life ought to have answered that question. [Applause.]

"NOT A BULLET DODGER."

But then the Democrats says if he is eligible, then he is a tax dodger. Well, I don't think it follows. Certainly he was not a bullet dodger, [applause,] and I should be slow to believe it of any man who bared his breast to the enemy that he was prepared to dodge taxes which were honestly due. No, gentlemen, it is not like him, and nobody knows it better than the Democrats of the State of New York.

Well, the Democrats say that the canals have been mismanaged. How do they know? [Laughter.] Only because a commission appointed by Gov. Black [applause] has told them all that any of us know. But I ask you to remember that the Republican Convention at Saratoga said that they would correct the system if the system was wrong, and that they would punish the wrongdoer if the man was at fault. What man in New York would hesitate to trust Col. Roosevelt in the Governor's chair [applause] in the presence of that situation if his own fortune were at stake?

Well, the Democrats say the National Guard needs attention. I am glad they said that. For would not any of us rather put the National Guard under the fostering care of Col. Roosevelt than a Judge of the Supreme Court? Isn't it a good deal like these civilian appointments in the army with which they find so much fault?

But they say they don't like the election legislation. I hope it is no sin even in this meeting to acknowledge that there is a difference of opinion even in the Republican Party upon that subject. But there is no difference of opinion in the Republican Party upon the infamous affront to the manhood of the State worked by the Democrats in placing upon their ticket for the office of Lieutenant Governor a man who has been fined by the Court of Appeals for not obeying the election laws of the State of New York.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

But the Democrats say they want civil service reform. [Laughter.] I am always glad when I hear the Democracy clamoring for civil service reform. I fear there is no hope of snatching some of the brands from the burning. Who could they have better than Col. Roosevelt to administer the civil service reform laws of the State in their spirit and in their letter, and to improve them where they need improvement? He has been tested upon that subject. When he was Civil Service Commissioner for the United States, under Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison alike, he showed himself fearless and unbiased in the discharge of his duties.

Now, gentlemen, let us elect Col. Roosevelt, [applause,] and let us give him a Legislature that will work with him. Negative results are very poor results, and the State can be for nothing but negative results unless Legislature and Governor are prepared to work together.

I have the pleasure of knowing the Democratic nominee for Governor, and I would not willingly say one word to his disparagement, and yet I think I may fairly say that in variety of experience in public office he is not to be compared with the Republican candidate. [Applause.] Mr. Roosevelt began his public life in the Assembly of the State of New York. Then he became a Civil Service Commissioner of the United States. Then he became a Police Commissioner in the City of New York. [Applause.] Then he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy. [Applause.] Then he became an officer of the Rough Riders, [applause and cheers,] and now he has become our candidate for Governor. [Applause.] I challenge any honest man to study Theodore Roosevelt's record in any one of those public offices and to point to one occasion in which he subordinated the public interest as he saw it to the private interests of Theodore Roosevelt. Let us elect him by an immense majority. [Prolonged applause.]

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Woodford introduced the next speaker in the following words: "And now it will be your pleasure to listen to our great lawyer, that prince of orators, Joseph H. Choate." [Applause and cheers.]

Mr. Choate's remarks were as follows:

As I see a great many people before me who ought already to be on their way to bed I will be commendably brief. I could not stay away from this meeting, because I have known Col. Roosevelt, and loved Col. Roosevelt from his cradle, [applause,] and I know that there is not one drop of blood in his body or one fibre in his being that is not brave, honest, and patriotic. [Applause.] He is just the man that in this emergency the State of New York wants for Governor, and it would be a great disgrace even to the Empire State if the people should fail to put him in the Governor's chair.

I see that my friend Dr. Parkhurst (laughter), and with all his faults I love him still—("He's all right!")—yes, I think he is all right. (A man in the gallery proposed three cheers for Dr. Parkhurst.) I see that Dr. Parkhurst, using strong language, in that ardent spirit in which he is so much addicted, (laughter,) has expressed his fears that Col. Roosevelt will be damned if he has seen the Old Man. (Laughter.) As that is Dr. Parkhurst's language, "the Old Man," I should have said if he had seen the presiding genius of the Republicans of New York. (Laughter and applause.)

See how polite I have grown since last year. [Laughter.] I still read The Evening Post [Hisses] every night before I go to bed, but for all that I can defer to the proprieties of the occasion. [Laughter.] Well, now, Dr. Parkhurst need not be afraid. I know perfectly well that it does not make any difference whether Col. Roosevelt saw Senator Platt, the Colonel's neck is too stiff to receive any collar but his own. [Applause and cheers.] And you may strip him before this audience and you will find no man's monogram stamped upon his manly chest. [Applause.]

"CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."

Now, this is a very different meeting from that which I addressed about a year ago tonight in this very hall. [Laughter.] Circumstances alter cases, you know, and Roosevelt is the circumstance that has altered this case. [Laughter and applause.] We witnessed then what, as I look back upon it, was a somewhat mortifying spectacle. The Republican Party was all out in full force, but it was in two divisions, one commanded by that gallant military chieftain, Gen. Tracy, [applause and cheers,] and the other by the equally gallant civilian, President Seth Low. [Applause and cheers.]

Of course Gen. Tracy's followers were the regulars, [applause,] but Mr. Low's followers were the volunteers, [applause,] and, as usually happens when great crises occur and all the forces of the State or the Nation are called out, the volunteers outnumbered the regulars, and it seemed as though in a country that acknowledges the rule of the majority that the majority should have prevailed. Well, now, what did we do? We had an immense army in battle array against us ready for the storming of the city, and we thought—yes, we all thought—that the best way of beating the common enemy was first to have a pitched battle with each other, and while we were engaged in that the terrible enemy overran and trampled upon us both, taking possession of the city, and giving no quarter to any of us. [Applause.]

Well, now, since last year we have learned something, [great applause,] and I think it is one of the most promising signs of the regeneration and redemption of the Republican Party that the managers of that party this year have seen fit to call the people into their councils. [Applause.] It did seem as though there was a breach that never could be healed only twelve months ago, and now it is healed already, and how has it been done? We have made a great discovery. We have discovered in Col. Roosevelt the missing link. [Applause mingled with laughter.] Time has been in search of it for ages. Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, all the scientists, have spent their lives in vain in its discovery, and here in New York, in the person of this hero, we have found it—at least, for the Republican Party. [Applause.]

A WORD TO INDEPENDENTS.

Now pretty much everything has been said by the speakers who have occupied so much of my time. [Laughter. Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"] I will say one or two things more. I have come here to-night upon the invitation of the County Committee. They have done me this unusual honor, which I have most gladly accepted. Now, I do not propose to address my remarks to anybody in this audience; I do not propose to address the district leaders, the Captains of hundreds, nor the Captains of thousands, the organization men, or the machine men, because they are all right. [Laughter and applause.] But I would like my words to reach, not the bad men of the party, but the good men; the better element, as they consider themselves, and as are generally described. [Laughter.]

I would like to reach the ears of the independent men of this State who, when they go to the polls, know that their vote will tell for good government and nothing else. (Applause.) I think that the managers of this campaign and of the Republican Party have learned that our triumph at the polls depends upon the votes of these very men, whether in the city or in the State. And now there are certain points of view which, as it seems to me, constrain every intelligent and honest man in the State who is not hide-bound to the Democratic Party to cast his vote for Col. Roosevelt. (Applause.)

In the first place I want to call your attention to the way in which the two gentlemen now presented for the suffrages of the people of the State of New York were placed in nomination. Have you read the account of the convention at Syracuse? Is not that a most extraordinary example of government of the people, by the people, and for the people? [Laughter.] Why, just see what happened there. The convention met; not one word was said about candidates; not a single word of consideration or discussion as to who there was in the Democratic Party that would make a good Governor, but three—it seems they have in that party three instead of one presiding geniuses of the Democracy—got together in a private room, and from what can be learned they almost came to blows. Which participated in the other nobody knows, but at last they handed up to the Chairman of the convention for him to announce as the candidate for the Democratic Party the name of a man whom nobody had ever thought of as a possibility for Governor, and all that they could say of him is that he is a respectable citizen of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn was once like Babylon and Thebes, a great city. [Laughter.] But now it is the dormitory of Greater New York, and in the night shade of that suburb they discovered this man who had been reposing quietly on the bench for fourteen years, and they said he is the best man in New York to present to the people for their suffrages for Governor. Well now, I do not call that Democracy or Republicanism; it is pure Tammanyism. It is a corrupt trinity from which no man is safe or should be willing to submit.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Well, how was the other nomination made? The convention was held at Saratoga, I believe, Mr. President. [Laughter.] Well, it don't make any difference where it was held. The place meant nothing; the people that attended it meant nothing; the people that supervised it meant nothing. Now, what did happen? I tell you that the managers of the Republican Party— [Applause.] And this presiding genius of our party put his honored ears to the ground to catch the rumble of the people's voice, and he heard it, and all his associates heard it, all of us who are now following under his banner. [Applause.] Was there any reluctance on the part of the managers of the Republican Party to hear that voice? For the first time they have before us declared vox populi, vox Dei; the voice of the people is the voice of liberty.

Do you suppose if all authority of party were vested in one man, and he heard the response that came from the people in all parts of the State, from Montauk to Erie, there could have been the least hesitation on his part? I imagine he heard it as it came from the lips of the people with infinite delight, for it is his business to look out for a strong man who shall lead the party.

With infinite delight he heard it, and he said to himself as he heard, "What, Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Roosevelt the reformer, Roosevelt the Civil Service Commissioner, who extended the boundaries of the civil service as no other man ever has; Roosevelt the Commissioner who had sworn to see the law faithfully executed and executed it, although it was a law prepared by his Democratic enemies; Roosevelt the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the man who for a whole year before this war broke out, while the navy was being prepared and the officers and the men of the navy were being prepared was the man who stood behind the gunners all the time; and Roosevelt, the Rough Rider, he who stormed the heights of San Juan as with a consuming fire, who took more than his share of the peril, more than his followers, exposing himself to death, ever willing to lead them?"

And he heard all this and he said, "Why, yes, that is the man; that is the very man that we have been looking for all this while. Is it possible that such a man as that will be willing to take the office of Governor of New York? If

to him when he allowed him to leave that office. Here is a disinterested witness, here is something that the friends of good government might lend a moment's ear to.

The President said: "My dear Mr. Roosevelt, I desire to assure you that I accept your resignation as Civil Service Commissioner with great regret. Permit me also to thank you for the service you have rendered good government during your incumbancy of the office you have just relinquished. You are certainly to be congratulated upon the extent and permanency of civil service reform methods which you have so substantially aided in bringing about. The struggle for a firm establishment and recognition of the law is now passed." [Applause.]

"That is the man who saw how he conducted the affairs intrusted to him first in the interest of the people of the State and then in the interest of the people of the Nation.

"He was made a Police Commissioner of the City of New York and he was informed that he would be expected to promote and take care of the interests of the Republican Party in that office. What was his reply? 'In my office I know no parties, but outside of it I shall remain as I have ever been, a strong Republican.' [Applause.] And what is his offense? A great many people are going to vote for him for that offense. He had sworn to see the law executed. He had nothing to do with the passage of the law. His party had opposed its passage. But he was sworn to execute the law, and he executed it, to the great disturbance of many of the people of this city. I must say that I personally was a good deal inconvenienced.

For when I know that everybody else is safe in church, I like to wander up and down and to and fro anywhere in this island. Well, it never occurred to me that anything was at fault but the law and the maker of the law; but Col. Roosevelt would have been false to his honor and his trust if he had violated his oath and disobeyed the law. So I say to these independent men to whom I am appealing, these men to whom the honor of the State and the good of its people and the safety of its families and the welfare of its children are and ought to be so dear, I say to them I believe that for those acts we shall gain far more votes for our Gubernatorial ticket this Fall than ever was lost by anything Roosevelt did in his office.

DEPARTURE FOR THE WAR.

And then you know—it is so recent that it is not worth while for me to recall it to you, as it has been repeated to you so often—what he did as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. You don't want to hear what Mr. Roosevelt did then. You don't care to know what I think about that. But I believe that you will be interested to hear—because probably most of you have forgotten it—the prophetic words of President McKinley and the noble words of Secretary Long, Mr. Roosevelt's superior in the navy, when, against their protests, against the protests of his friends, of his wife, of his children, of everybody that surrounded him, he concluded to resign his office, and, as he had done, as he said, as much as any one to bring on the war, he would go and peril his life to see it safely through. [Applause and cheers.] Now, I shall dismiss you after I have read this—and this is a good benediction. First, I will read what Secretary Long said on the 7th day of May last. Bear in mind that all of Mr. Roosevelt's glory as a soldier has been won since then:

"I have often expressed, perhaps too emphatically and harshly, my conviction that you ought not to leave the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, where your services have not only been of such great value, but of so much inspiration to me and to the whole service. But now that you have determined to go to the front, I feel bound to say that, while I do not approve of the change, I do most heartily appreciate the patriotism and the sincere fidelity to your conviction which actuate you. Let me assure you how profoundly I feel the loss I sustain in your going. Your energy, industry, and great knowledge of naval interests, and especially your inspiring influence in stimulating and lifting the whole force of the personnel of the navy, have been invaluable." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S WORDS.

"And now listen to the equally fervent and still more prophetic language of President McKinley on that same occasion. He knew the kind of man he was dealing with. He knew into what service he was going. He knew what his aspirations were to be a soldier, and he prophesied the illustrious success that Roosevelt would achieve:

"'Although the President was obliged to accept your resignation"—and this is written by the President's direction by the hand of his private secretary, Mr. Porter—"of recent date, I can assure you that he has done so with very great regret. Only the circumstances mentioned in your letter and your decided and unchangeable preference for your new patriotic work have induced the President to consent to your severing your connection with the Administration: Your services here during your entire term of office have been faithful, able, and successful in the highest degree, and no one appreciates the fact more keenly than the President himself. Without doubt, your connection with the navy will be beneficially felt in several of its departments for many years to come. In the President's behalf, therefore, I wish at this time to thank you most heartily, and to wish you all success in your new and important undertaking, for which I hope and predict a brilliantly victorious result." [Applause.]

I wish to repeat one sentiment that every speaker has uttered already before me, and that is that the people of the United States and of the State of New York who put President McKinley in the chair at Washington and imposed upon him more terrible responsibilities than have been borne by any President since Lincoln, to hold up his arm now in this trying hour. [Applause.] History will tell in a very few words the great things that have been done under him. It will tell that an army of 265,000 men expelled the Spanish power, which had lingered here for two centuries, from every inch of American soil, and that they did it with a loss all told of only about 1 per cent. of the whole number of the forces engaged, including all those who died on the field of battle, all those who subsequently died of their wounds, and all who have since died in hospitals, in transports, in camps, wherever they have suffered.

And then history will also tell that under his direction the navy of the United States, with the loss, I believe, of only one man for each achievement, completely destroyed each of the two Spanish fleets. And then it will also tell that with the loss of a few hundred men they not only conquered one valuable city and island in Manila Bay, but that they also conquered more islands in that archipelago than anybody will ever know what to do with. [Applause and cheers.]

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF SPEAKS

Mr. Choate spoke for over forty minutes, but he held the audience all that time. When he concluded, a number of those in the audience got up to go. Gen. Woodford begged them, in return for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's courtesy in waiting until the last, to sit and hear his address. In part Mr. Woodruff said:

As I was deprived on account of official duties of the privilege of active participation in the war, which has added lustre to the previous brilliant civic record of the man who is now so gallantly bearing the standard of Republicanism in this contest, and as I have never been called upon to participate officially in National affairs, I propose to-night to confine myself to a consideration of State issues.

"Just compare the record of the four years of Republican administration under Govs. Morton and Black with the ten years of Democratic administration under Govs. Hill and Flower. Can you tell me of a single great measure for the public good enacted between 1884 and 1894?

"And now what of the last four years culminating in a tax rate of 2.08 mills, which is actually the lowest in the history of the State. The present low rate has been established despite a vast increase in expenditure, by a rigid enforcement of old revenue-raising laws and the enactment of new laws to increase the State's receipts.

The increase of expenditures has been caused by the State's taking upon itself, at an annual cost of over $5,000,000, the care of the pauper insane; by an increase in the cost of maintenance of the State prisons, incident to the abolition of the revenue raising contract system, which four years ago was abolished in the interest of our workingmen, and by the enlargement of institutions to care for the deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, and for soldiers.

Three years ago we added to the revenue-bearing laws one which has produced a greater revenue with less burdens to the people than any law enacted by this or any other State. I refer to the present excise law, which has turned into the treasury of the State and the treasuries of the counties $33,000,000 in three years.

Every brewer and every distiller knows that this excise law has resulted in his having more responsible customers by its elimination of the irresponsible saloon keeper, and, in turn, it has served to protect the saloon keeper from the outrageous blackmail formerly practiced upon him.

Nor do I shrink from consideration of the "Canal Question," concerning which there has been more misrepresentation than about anything with which I have ever been personally conversant. Last Winter a hue and cry went up from Democratic sources that the State was being robbed.

At once a Republican Governor appointed a commission of seven most reputable citizens to investigate this vast expenditure. About the 1st of August they made a report, consisting of 190 pages, in all of which there is not a statement nor even an insinuation that fraud had been perpetrated or a dishonest act committed.

The report pointed out that some of the work could have been done at less expense had the system, which was antiquated, and the laws which governed the operations been modified at the time of the appropriation of the $9,000,000, to fit the requirements of the departments which were in charge of the improvements and expenditures. For instance, the law provided that both the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works must inspect the work, thus doubling the cost and impairing the efficiency of the work of inspection.

Another instance is found in the fact that the Canal Board had no power, its sole duty being the perfunctory one of approving the plans and specifications of the State Engineer, a duty which neither the Controller, the Attorney General, or my estimable predecessor, who was Chairman of the board when the plans and specifications were approved, had been educated for, or were technically competent to perform.

An effort is being made by some to make it appear that the election inspection law, passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, was designed for purposes of intimidation. The cry against this law evidently emanates from those whose efforts to prostitute the franchises for personal and party gain is bound to be foiled by the operation of this statute.

As a matter of fact, this law was enacted in order to protect the honest voters of this State and to preserve inviolate the franchise—the most precious right of American citizenship.

B. Altman & Co.

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THE CROWD OUT IN THE WET.

The front doors leading into Carnegie Hall were closed shortly after 8 o'clock, and from that time until 11, when they opened again to let out the crowd within, 3,000 persons packed themselves into Fifty-seventh Street and cheered for Col. Roosevelt. For awhile it seemed impossible, on account of the weather conditions, to hold an outside meeting, but, nevertheless, the crowd lingered, hoping for a glimpse of the candidate. From time to time a burst of applause would come from the hall, and without knowing just why, the crowd outside took up and echoed the shouting. Fakirs with Roosevelt buttons, to which small good-luck rabbits' feet were attached, circulated among the crowd and drove a thriving trade.

"Buttons of Teddy!" "Teddy buttons!" was the cry, for to the outsiders Col. Roosevelt was simply "Teddy" and all rank and title were forgotten. They demanded a sight of "Teddy," cheered for "Teddy," and in other ways took liberties with the candidate's Christian name. A band stationed outside played National airs and kept the damp assemblage in good humor, and finally, when it seemed that good weather was assured, James McCabe, National President of the Goldbeaters' Union of the United States, took up his stand on the steps of Carnegie Hall and announced that he had a few speakers, principally workingmen, who would address the unfortunates who had not succeeded in getting into the hall.

"I'll first introduce to you 'Matt' Harrington," said Mr. McCabe, "and he'll tell you of the cinch we have got to-day."

The crowd cheered wildly, and Mr. Harrington, who is a big man, with a voice that can be heard for a block, got a great reception. To him as to the other speakers Col. Roosevelt was also "Teddy." Not once during the course of their addresses did they refer to him in any other way.

MR. HARRINGTON'S PRAYER.

Mr. Harrington started right in on Col. Roosevelt's war record. He drew a graphic picture of the gallant Colonel leaving a wife and six children to face Mauser bullets. "As he charged up the hill at San Juan," said Mr. Harrington, "so will he charge up Capitol Hill in Albany, and as the Spaniards fled before him and his gallant band then, the Democrats will flee before his approach on Jan. 1; and every one in the great Empire State on that day will be saying the Lord's Prayer on that day something like this:

"Our father who art in Albany,
Teddy Roosevelt be thy name;
You've been stanch and true
To the Red, White, and Blue,
And America will bless your name."

This seemed to catch the crowd, and they cheered wildly, while Mr. Harrington went on to explain that he meant no impiety, but had been carried away by his poetic fervor. The speaker then went on to tell of the many laws affecting the workingman's interests that had been passed by the Republican administrations, and wound up with a story that added to the good humor of the crowd.

"I met three boys on the street not long ago," said Mr. Harrington, "and I asked them their politics. One boy said he was a Democrat, another was a Republican, and another a Prohibitionist. I promised a quarter to the one who gave the best reason for his political faith, and the boys started. The Prohibitionist decried whisky, and said it filled the prisons and poorhouses and had broken up his home. The Republican boy said he believed in protection, the principles of Lincoln, Grant, and Blaine.

"Why are you a Democrat?' asked the last boy.

"'Cos I want the quarter,' he said."

"Who got it?" yelled some one in the crowd.

"Oh, I gave it to the Democrat," was the ready reply. "He was after free silver. And that's the way with most of them. They're Democrats because they want the quarter."

M. J. Neary of Troy, who was introduced as "a working man from top to bottom," spoke next. As he expatiated upon Col. Roosevelt's merits as a candidate and a warrior, some one in the crowd interrupted to ask, "What's the matter with Dewey?"

"Dewey's all right," replied the speaker, "but who gave him his opportunity? No one but our Teddy. He had the Vermont boy in his eye right along, and, as usual, he proved his sagacity by having him sent to Manila."

A SAWMILL ORATOR.

"Now, I'm going to introduce to you a man as well known in New York as 'Teddy,'" said Mr. McCabe, as a six-footer loomed up on the steps, "Tom Ronan, the Bowery Peach."

Ronan got a great reception, and made the hit of the evening.

"You can't expect a man who worked twenty-two years in a sawmille to be much of an orator," he began, "but I'll do the best I can. Let me tell you one thing. Tammany's got a nerve to nominate a ticket, anyway. [Loud applause.] Croker used to have a royalty composed of Divvers and Martins and Sullivans; now he is trying to establish one of Van Wycks. I lived in a district where Divver gave a banner when he got 13,800 majority in a district where there's only 4,000 votes, and 700 of those were ex-convicts. Tammany never won on its merits in its life. They're all a lot of bluffs. That's all. But all that is changed now, with a new law. They won't have enough votes on Nov. 8 above Fourteenth Street to make a good-sized ward committee. [Great cheering.] There's another thing you want to remember. When Teddy Roosevelt gets into the Governor's chair everything will be on the level.

"They tell us that good times are coming because everything is wide open," said Mr. Ronan, with great vehemence. "Do you know what that means on the Bowery? Have any of you been there? It means that every man with a wife or a daughter or a sister would be ashamed to live in a city that's run wide open as this one is."

Mr. Ronan retired after proposing three cheers for "Teddy," which were given with a will, and J. J. Flynn spoke. The crowd had by this time become impatient, and was calling for Col. Roosevelt. Mr. McCabe assured it that it should see him, and it waited.

"That shows you the magnetism of the man," cried McCabe. "You would stand here until you dropped only for a sight of him."

The crowd waited and waited, buoyed up by promises until the doors opened and the crowd from the hall filed out. Then with the last hope of seeing its candidate dispelled the crowd dispersed.

There is an object lesson in a bottle of ale of the type of "EVANS" that is worth studying. It shows the highest mark reached in the science of brewing and bottling.—Adv.

THE BUTTLINGS AND MR. DADY.

Brooklyn's ex-Sheriff Says His Family Is Still in Politics Despite the Third Ward Leader.

Ex-Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn has been aroused by Michael J. Dady's declaration that he would move Buttling's expulsion from the County Committee. Mr. Buttling freed his mind yesterday on the subject of Mr. Dady:

"Dady," said he, "issued a proclamation that I could never go to a convention as long as he lived. He intimated that I was a dead one. When the convention to elect delegates to the Judiciary Convention assembled, Beatty of the Fourth Ward, a personal cuckoo of Mike's, magnificently announced that the Fourth Ward would take the delegates to the Judiciary Convention.

"I got up and made a speech, saying that the Fourth Ward was the rottenest in the market, and that every mother's son of them was on earth for what there was in it. Then, just to show Dady that he was wrong in his hypothesis that I was a corpse and to indicate that the Buttling family was still in politics, I nominated the following ticket:

"Delegates—William J. Buttling, Albert J. Buttling, Thomas F. Buttling, and George Benjamin Buttling.

"Alternates—Avery H. Buttling, Dominick B. Butting, Gustavus C. Buttling—

"Well, at that point the supply of Buttlings ran out, and I filled the fourth place with my dearest friend, George W. Shanley. It is the grief of my life that I haven't got seven brothers.

"Then, just to make it interesting, I nominated Roderick for the Assembly. I had never seen him. One of the boys offered a resolution expressing regret at the death of Dady. But I'm not the man to stir up hard feelings in a house of mourning, so I had it withdrawn. I wouldn't dance on a remains, even if it was a deceased from the Third Ward."

MAREAN AND JENKS NOMINATED

Named for Supreme Court Justices by Democrats of Second District.

District Attorney Josiah T. Marean and Assistant Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, both of Kings County, were nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon at the Democratic Convention in the Second Judicial District. The convention, which was held in the Kings County Court House, was a remarkably frictionless affair. There was no opposition to the candidates, who had been decided upon before the convention was called to order.

Ex-Police Commissioner James D. Bell's friends were persuaded to withdraw him from the field at a conference of the Kings County delegates yesterday morning. Judge Stephens of Richmond County was also induced to withdraw before the convention opened. The business of the convention was transacted in half an hour.

The following resolution, offered by John M. Degney of Westchester, was adopted:

Resolved, That it is with deep regret that the bar of the Second Judicial Department of the State of New York is obliged to lose the valuable services of that learned and able jurist, Augustus Van Wyck, who has so ably dispensed justice in this department for the past fourteen years:

Resolved, That we find consolation in the fact that he has been called by his party to serve in a wider field the people of the Empire State.

NASSAU COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

County Clerk Sutphen Refuses to Accept the Republican Ticket.

County Clerk John H. Sutphin of Queens County created a stir in Jamaica yesterday by issuing an order refusing to allow the ticket nominated by the Nassau County Republicans at Mineola on Tuesday to be filed in his office. Deputy Clerk Downing spoke for his superior and said: "We do not feel that we can legally or safely accept the ticket put in nomination yesterday until the question of the constitutionality of the act creating Nassau County is decided upon by the courts. There is a grave doubt about the validity of any act creating a new county before a new State apportionment of Assembly and Senate districts is made."

Assemblyman George Wallace, who was nominated for County Judge and who has charge of the certificates of nomination, when asked what the Republicans intended to do, said: "I have not yet offered to file the certificates of nominations, but will do so before the ten days expire. Then we shall see what Mr. Sutphin will do."

The Republicans of Nassau declared yesterday that if the County Clerk of Queens did not change his decision a court order would be secured to compel him to do so.

T. E. ELLSWORTH RENOMINATED.

The Senator Talks of the Bills for Which He Has Been Criticised.

ALBION, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Timothy E. Ellsworth was to-day renominated by the Republicans of the Forty-fifth State Senatorial District. His opponent, Sanders, withdrew after the third ballot, and the Sanders men then voted for Ellsworth.

Senator Ellsworth, after returning thanks to the convention, said:

"I have received adverse criticism, I am told, by those who ought to be the organs of intelligent public opinion and which, I regret to say, sometimes are not. I have been criticised because I presented bills which seemed not to meet the approval of these organs of public opinion. The first was the Anti-Cartoon bill; the other was stigmatized as the 'Press-gag bill.' Like many another measure, the Anti-Cartoon bill was not drawn by me, but had its inception in the office of one of the metropolitan journals in New York City, which ranks high in journalistic circles. The other, called the 'press-gag law,' had in it nothing of that nature whatever.

"If the newspapers had ever published the law in full so that you could see it and consider it intelligently, you would have seen that it was right in principle, but perhaps too radical."

THEY NAMED A DEMOCRAT.

Castellano Declines Brooklyn Republicans' Nomination for Assembly.

Fortunato Castellano, nominated on Tuesday night for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the Third Assembly District, Brooklyn, has given out a statement in which, declaring that he was nominated without his knowledge, he declines the nomination. It appears that he is an out-and-out Democrat.

Republican Convention in Queens.

The Queens County Republican Convention was held in Astoria yesterday. William Gillon, who for many years has been assistant to Surrogate Weller, was nominated to succeed his chief as Surrogate. Ira E. Clapp of Flushing was nominated for County Superintendent of the Poor, and Dr. John Main of Oyster Bay was named for County Coroner for that section of the county outside of the borough. This nomination was made so that it would be in readiness in case the creation of Nassau County is declared illegal.

JASPER TOWN AND LANDS CO.

Fight Between English and American Interests Over Alabama Property.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 5.—John Greenough of New York and other American stockholders of the Jasper Town and Lands Company, Limited, of London, England, who recently lost in the United States Court in an effort to obtain control of the Alabama corporation, created the English company, and to-day filed another bill in the United States Court seeking to have a receiver appointed for all the properties of the company, and also asked for an injunction restraining J. H. Bartlett, receiver of the Corona Land and Coke Company, the most valuable of the Alabama corporations, from disposing of their properties under his charge. Bartlett is the American agent of the English interests.

The bill is one of many legal fights between the English and American interests after control of the properties. It alleges that the English stockholders are about to declare the stock of the American stockholders forfeited for non-payment of assessments. The main point raised by the bill is that foreign corporations have no right in Alabama to control domestic corporations. The properties involved aggregate $2,000,000.

TAMMANY HALL'S PROGRAMME.

Executive Committee Completes Campaign Plans—The Congressional Slate—Grady Still in Favor.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon and completed arrangements for the campaign.

A committee of thirty-five, one from each Assembly district, will have charge of the ratification of the ticket and platform. This committee was appointed yesterday. It will meet in a day or two and arrange for the two big ratification meetings to be held at Tammany Hall. The dates of these meetings have not yet been determined, but it is expected that one of them will be held next week.

It was also decided by the Executive Committee to form a committee of speakers. The campaign orators will be named by the district leaders, and, as soon as they are selected, they will meet and prepare a programme of public meetings throughout the city.

All candidates for nomination or renomination at the Congressional Conventions to-night were present at Tammany Hall during the meeting of the Executive Committee. After the meeting it was learned that the following will be nominated by the Congressional Conventions to-night:

Seventh District—NICHOLAS MULLER.
Eighth District—SIDNEY HARRIS.
Ninth District—THOMAS J. BRADLEY.
Tenth District—AMOS J. CUMMINGS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM SULZER.
Twelfth District—GEO. B. McCLELLAN.
Thirteenth District—JEFFERSON M. LEVY.
Fourteenth District—Capt. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.
Fifteenth District—JACOB RUPPERT, Jr.

The County Convention will be held Oct. 12. On the same night the Executive Committee will meet to appoint a committee to take active charge of the campaign.

At the Executive Committee meeting yesterday, it was authoritatively announced that Thomas F. Grady has been restored to favor and grace. It was also announced at the same time that he will be renominated for the Senate. He is still absent, but Tammany feels assured that he is heart and soul with the organization.

State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, it was said, will not be a candidate for renomination. His retirement is said by some to be owing to the desire of Mr. Croker to have another leader in the Senate, but others declare that Mr. Cantor will retire for personal reasons.

Van Wyck to Speak in Brooklyn.

Augustus Van Wyck held a long conference yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee in the Hoffman House with Frank Campbell, the new Chairman; Senator P. H. McCarren, and John F. Carroll. After the conference Senator McCarren said that a big ratification meeting will be held in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music some time next week, and that Mr. Van Wyck will speak.

Old Rivals in Senatorial Race.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—William J. Graney and George H. Mairs, both of Dobbs Ferry, who opposed one another last Fall for Member of Assembly, are pitted against each other again this Fall. Mr. Mairs had been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator, and to-day the Democrats of the Twenty-second District, in convention here, nominated Mr. Graney for State Senator. Mr. Graney was successful in the Assembly contest.

Apgar Named for Assembly.

CROTON DAM, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County to-day nominated James K. Apgar of Peekskill for Member of Assembly. He was defeated a year ago by John Gibney, Democrat, of Sing Sing. Mr. Gibney will probably be Mr. Apgar's opponent this Fall.

INDEPENDENTS TO PERSEVERE.

Mr. Klein Says Citizens' State Party Is in the Field to Stay.

Isaac H. Klein of the Citizens' State Party made the following statement yesterday at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union:

I wish that the press and the public would understand that the Citizens' State Party is in the field to stay and that its ticket is going to be on the ballots on Election Day. The Citizens' State Party is not going to withdraw any of its candidates. The rumors of our withdrawal ought to be traced to their source, and that will probably be found in the Roosevelt crowd.

As Mr. Croker is said to have remarked in a private conversation last night, "If the Citizens' State Party withdraws its ticket it means an indorsement of Roosevelt." We are not going to do any such thing as that.

The talk that the Citizens' Party is going to withdraw emanates from our enemies and is simply campaign talk. It is time that the public knew that, but I suppose we will see stories in the papers about our withdrawing every day until we file our nominating petitions. Then they'll know that we are in earnest.

Mr. Klein said that a few certificates from up-State counties that had been filled in with lead pencil will have to be replaced with ones written in ink. These were delaying the immediate filing of the petitions. The petition, he said, will probably be in the hands of the proper official within a week.

ALLEGED GANG OF SWINDLERS.

Four Men Arrested—Many Complaints Lodged Against Them.

Charles C. Spear, alias Cameron Spear, twenty-seven years old, a broker, living at 154 West Fifteenth Street; Joseph B. Hart, alias Benjamin Hart, of 363 West Forty-second Street; Alexander C. McCauley, thirty-eight years old, residence unknown, a broker, and Stephen T. Moen, thirty-one years old, of 528 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, formerly in the bicycle business at 9 Barclay Street, have been arrested on a charge of swindling on a wholesale scale.

According to the police story, these men had offices under the name of Norman, Spencer & Co., in the Bowling Green Building, at 11 Broadway. They also operated under the name of L. M. Marks in the same building, and in the St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, where McCauley made his headquarters.

Among the complainants against the prisoners are H. H. Reiner & Co., liquor dealers in Brooklyn. This firm sold $1,200 worth of liquors to McCauley to stock a café at 176 Broadway, taking notes drawn on Norman, Spencer & Co., and also advanced $5,350 in cash. Another complainant is Frederick C. Fruhah of 51 Sullivan Street, who says he deposited $300 for the privilege of becoming cashier in the café. A third complainant is Louis L. Davison of 21 Beekman Street, who says he cashed a worthless check for McCauley on the New Amsterdam Bank. There are many other complainants.

A large amount of documentary evidence was found in the office of Norman, Spencer & Co., which, it is said, shows that the concern ran a discretionary pool in wheat. Hundreds of letters were found from persons who, it is said, had lost money by the operations of the gang. Spear, Hart, and McCauley were arrested on Tuesday in their offices and Moen yesterday.

All of the prisoners were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, and were committed by City Magistrate Cornell. Reiner & Co. have already closed the café at 176 Broadway by an attachment for their claim.

To Advance the Price of Stoves.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 5.—The stove manufacturers of the East have decided to advance prices on stoves for the coming year, pursuant to an agreement reached at Detroit at the annual convention. The Western manufacturers recently advanced prices 5 per cent. The Pittsburg manufacturers met to-day. W. T. Bradberry of Aushutz & Bradberry, presiding. It was decided to communicate with the Eastern manufacturers relative to an advance to take place about Nov. 1. The Pittsburgers favor an advance of at least 5 per cent.

Horse Thieves Active in East Side.

The police of the East Fifth and East Twenty-second Street Police Stations received three complaints last evening in as many hours that horses and wagons left standing in the street had been stolen. Richard Brennan said his truck contained $1,000 worth of dry goods. Detectives later arrested Thomas O'Brien, said to be an ex-convict, while he was driving one of the stolen wagons, which belonged to John Hass of 413 East Ninth Street.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it.

A competitor advertises: "The odd-cent prices find no favor here." Selling goods on the installment plan finds no favor here, say we.

Continuation of the special sale of China and Rich Cut Glass.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

The Great Sale of Muslin Underwear Still Continues.

This is the tenth month of our great sale of Muslin Undergarments. What other sale do you know of that has lasted as long, been so eagerly patronized every day and is still in force? None! With January last we began to push the Muslin Underwear with the idea of making a far greater year's sales record in selling than any store ever made before. Our great facilities for manufacturing and buying have placed our Muslin Underwear department so far in the lead that all others quickly fell by the wayside. It is simply the survival of the fittest. This week we hope to make even a greater bargain event than any of its predecessors.

NIGHT GOWNS, tucked yoke and ruffle, good muslin,	27	CORSET COVERS, cambric, tucked, 2 insertions and edge cut V,	29
NIGHT GOWNS, yoke of embroidery,	36	CORSET COVERS, cambric, cut square, fine embroidery,	36
NIGHT GOWNS, cut V, tucks and embroidered ruffle,	36	CORSET COVERS, cambric, cut V, tucks, beading and fine edge,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, round yoke, tucks, 2 insertions and ruffle,	36	CORSET COVERS, cambric, cut V, lace and embroidered insertions,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, tucks, 4 embroidered insertions,	36	CORSET COVERS cambric, cut square, 1 insertion and edge,	58
NIGHT GOWNS, tucks, 4 lace insertions,	36	DRAWERS, Nainsook, tucks and embroidered ruffle,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, 1 insertion beading with ribbon,	49	DRAWERS, cambric wide lawn ruffle, 2 insertions,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, tucks, lace, and embroidered insertions,	49	DRAWERS, cambric wide lawn ruffle, open embroidery,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut V, tucks, 4 insertions and embroidered ruffle,	49	DRAWERS, muslin, tucks, insertion and embroidered ruffle,	58
NIGHT GOWNS, round yoke, 2 insertions and embroidered ruffle,	49	CHEMISES, tucks, 3 insertions and edge,	36
NIGHT GOWNS, cambric yoke of solid insertions,	49	CHEMISES, Pompadour, wide embroidery,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, 2 insertions, revere of insertions,	58	CHEMISES, round neck, 2 insertions,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, lace insertion, revere of lace insertion and tucks,	58	WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella, lawn ruffle, embroidered edge,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, Nainsook yoke of solid insertions and embroidered ruffle,	98	WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella, lawn ruffle, dust ruffle, wide embroidered ruffle,	98
NIGHT GOWNS, cambric, varied tucks, tucked lawn ruffle, lace edge,	98	WALKING SKIRTS, tucks and wide embroidered ruffle,	98

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

The French Muslin Underwear stock is complete in every detail, is of our own importation from our own Paris house, and will in many cases be found at one-half the prices you would pay elsewhere.

Ladies' Fall Jackets.

LADIES' JACKETS, fine beaver cloth, in black, double breasted, half lined, strapped seams front and back, 5.63

LADIES' JACKETS, tailor made, double breasted, of fine Kersey cloths, in blue and black, strapped seams front and back, taffeta silk lined throughout, 9.99

LADIES' JACKETS, box front, of fine Melton cloth, in Tan, Blue and Black, stitched and strapped seams, and lined throughout with a heavy quality of satin, 13.13

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' Skirts.

LADIES' SKIRTS, cheviot serge, late style flounce skirt, percaline lined and velvet bound, 4.56

LADIES' SKIRTS, of ladies' cloth, new panel style, percaline lined, velvet bound, 5.86

LADIES' SKIRTS, of taffeta silk, new style, trimmed with ribbon velvet, percaline lined, 9.74

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Blanket Offering

Confirming our notice a few days since, in which we stated that we will tell you the exact truth as to every Blanket we offer as to whether it is All Cotton, Partly Wool or All Wool, we call your attention again to one special:—

COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4, weight 5 lbs., are finished in California style, and have been offered in this market by other houses as a bargain at $1.25; our price, 89

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, 11-4, weight 5 lbs. There were only a limited number of cases of these goods to be had in this country, and WE BOUGHT THEM ALL. Now when you consider that the mill price of manufactured wool is to-day 70c. per pound you will understand clearly what we offer you at 3.24

Dress Goods Special.

ANGORA CHEVIOT PLAID, broken effect, strictly all wool, 38 inches wide, 11 designs, value 50c., our price, 39

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' Shoes.

LADIES' SHOES, fine kid, lace and button, with patent leather tips, which we have been selling recently at 1.44, and the price of which should be 3.00, was appreciated by every one as a bargain in shoe selling. As the sizes are now slightly broken we will sell nearly a thousand pair which remain at 1.24, and this will create a still greater sensation. Two styles of last, common sense and opera, at 1.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Men's Shirts.

Extraordinary bargain in Men's Laundered Dress Shirts. A very fine quality not usually found in a ready-made shirt under $1.25 to $1.50.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, laundered, ready to wear, made from the very best brands of muslin; all have 3-ply solid linen 1900 to 2100 bosoms, handmade button holes, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, cut full and long, eyelet or stud holes in bosom, open front, open back and front, and open all the way down the front, and you put it on like you would a coat; all sizes in each style and all sleeve lengths. These shirts were made to sell for $1.25 and $1.50, but they are marked for this sale at 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

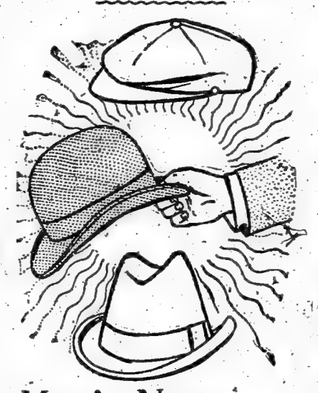

Men's New Fall Hats.

MEN'S GOLF and BICYCLE CAPS, in a large variety, lined with silk serge, sold elsewhere at 75c, here 49

MEN'S DERBYS and ALPINES. Derbys in black Malay and dark Rio; Alpines in black, Maduro, Havana, steel and pearl. All the correct Fall shapes in all heights, trimmed with fine silk band and binding and full leather sweat, equal to hats sold regularly elsewhere at $3.00, here 1.88

MEN'S SILK HATS, latest Fifth Ave. block, correct style, sold regularly elsewhere at $7.00, here 4.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Furniture Specials.

RECEPTION CHAIRS, in oak or mahogany finish, highly polished frame and upholstered seat, in two different designs, value $2.00, special at 98

HANDSOME PIANO STOOLS, mahogany or ebony finish, polished wood seat, metal claw feet, with glass ball, special at 1.99

ALL HAIR COUCHES, with four rows Turkish tufting, tufted sides, heavily fringed, covered in your choice of colors and of corduroys, special at 11.99

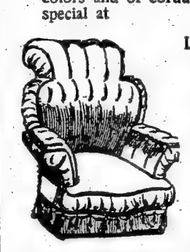

LARGE TURKISH ARM CHAIRS or Rockers, with large spring arms, extra high back with head rest, most comfortable and beautiful chair of its kind in the market, upholstered to order in your choice of colors, in velour or corduroy, for to-morrow only at 17.89

TURKISH CHAIRS OR ROCKERS, same as above but upholstered in silk brocatelle or damask, in choice of colors, 21.49

(IN ANNEX.)

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Seventh District, Ernest W. Roberts, Republican; Eleventh District, Charles F. Sprague, Republican; Twelfth District, W. C. Lovering, Republican.

CONNECTICUT.—First District, William Waldo Hyde, Democrat; Third District, Charles F. Thayer, Democrat.

MARYLAND.—Sixth District, T. A. Paffinberger, Democrat.

NEW YORK.—Twentieth District, George N. Southwick, Republican.

Boston Police After a Noted Crook.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The police here to-day received a notification from Belgium to be on the lookout for Henri de Jong, an alleged double murderer and crook, who is thought to be in this city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:40 A. M.—92 Liberty Street; Alfred Nathan; damage, $4,000.

5:15 A. M.—321 Stanton Street; Herman Wolf; no damage.

9 A. M.—48 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; David Darsch; damage slight.

1:50 P. M.—152 Nassau Street; New York Tribune; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—2,273 First Avenue; Isaac Soebria; damage slight.

6 P. M.—503 East Eleventh Street; Frank Cranber; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 5.—Fourteen houses, comprising the greater portion of the business district of Lowell, twelve miles south of this city, have been entirely destroyed by fire. Among the burned buildings were Nichols's Opera House, the Post Office, Waters's drug store, the Vaint Building, Hayward's studio, Gersham's tailoring establishment, Spindler's store, the Low

The Wanamaker Store

Extending the Time

INTEREST and attendance at the Costume Show, maugre the weather, have been great and increasing. So great have they been, and so rapidly have they increased, that the obvious desirability of extending the time beyond the date first set for its closing amounts to a public demand.

We therefore announce that two days more will be given,—to-day and to-morrow. No extension can be made beyond Friday evening.

A Handkerchief Incident Two large shipments of Women's Handkerchiefs that have reached us this week, tread on the heels of some stocks of similar character, already here. The new always crowds out the old, and the latter must give room quickly in this case.

You will find them on a prominent table on the main aisle this morning, and you will wonder that we could call them "old." They are not, except as judged by arrivals of yesterday. Fresh and clean and pure linen. At these reductions they'll not stay long.

25c. handkerchiefs now 15c.
50c. handkerchiefs now 25c.
75c. handkerchiefs now 50c.
$1 handkerchiefs now 75c.

Broadway.

Hosiery for the Family Specialities;—good wear, good dyes, long service, low price. The man who bought these has been studying these features for half a life-time.

Here's the result,—but you can't fully appreciate it until you have actually tried to wear the stockings out.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 12½c.—Of cotton; fast black, light blue, natural color and assorted shades of tan; neat and durable.

At 38c.—Of fine cashmere in medium and heavy weights; black and natural color.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 3 pairs for 50c.—Seasonable weight cotton; fast black with double soles and high spliced heels; full in length and width and very elastic; a 25c. value.

At $1—Of pure silk; fast black; double soles and high spliced heels; the sort sold regularly for $1.50 a pair.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c.—Of fine ribbed black cotton; stainless; double knees and spliced heels and toes; elastic and durable.

Of ribbed cotton; fashioned legs; fast dye; made in Saxony; size 6, 20c.; 6½, 7, 7½, 25c.; 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 30c.

Broadway.

Cutting Cutlery Prices Some sorts here that haven't moved fast enough to suit. Nothing wrong with them—in fact, they're fine, desirable goods. At these new prices, they'll doubtless soon find active service in other hands.

At $1.25—Stag handled beef carver and fork; silver-plated ferules.

At $3.75—Beef carving set, 3 pieces; stag handles, silver-plated ferules.

At $2.50 doz.—Dinner knives with celluloid handles and steel blades.

At 85c.—Ten-inch beef carver, with ebony handle.

Basement.

Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass Seven great cases of beautiful bric-a-brac have just arrived. There's more than their mere beauty, however, to interest you. Small, dainty pieces that were bought to good advantage. So they'll be sold. 25c., 35c., 75c., $1 and $1.25 each—about half their actual value.

And Cut Glass—the richest sort of American cut glass, which is the best, at prices fully a third less than the present market.

Dishes at $3.50; value $5.
Bowls at $5; value $7.50.
Nappies at $5; value $7.50.
Celery Trays at $5; value $8.
Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs at $5; value $7.50 pair.
Olive Dishes at $1.75; value $2, $2.50 and $3.25.
Tumblers at $2.75 and up to $24 doz.
Caraffes at $2.75 and up to $6.50.

Basement.

A Sale of Fine Huck Towels Piled high in the warerooms of a noted manufacturer of Ireland was this enormous lot of fine, pure, linen towels. Our linen chief came along and made a cash offer—small, almost absurdly so—which was finally accepted. Reluctantly, perhaps, but the goods are here. Now for one of the best offerings we've ever made. A strong statement, but none too strong as you'll admit when you see these sturdy, generous-sized, grass-bleached towels. This is a rare opportunity for housekeepers generally and hotel men. Various kinds in the offerings, but only two prices:

The regular 40c. kinds are 25c. each; 23x46 in.
The regular 50c. kinds are 35c. each; 24x48 in.

Fourth avenue.

Sets of Books Decidedly Cheap Just because we bought them cheaply. They're actually worth a great deal more, but a receiver's sale put them into our possession, and they'll go into yours at only a slight advance on what we paid for them. Standard works, well printed and bound. Think of Macaulay's History of England in 5 vols., at 90c. a set! Other works priced thus:

Ruskin's Modern Painters. 5 vols. $2.
Friends in Council. Arthur Helps. 4 vols. 85c.
Goethe's Complete Works. 5 vols. $1.65.
Macaulay's Essays and Poems. 3 vols. $1.35.
J. M. Harrie's Popular Stories. 3 vols. 50c.
Bulwer Lytton's Complete Novels. 13 vols. $2.
Edna Lyall's Works. 6 vols. $1.
Washington Irving's Works. 6 vols. $1.25.
Conan Doyle's Popular Stories. 5 vols. 75c.
Green's History of English People. 4 vols. $1.
Les Miserables. Victor Hugo. 2 vols. 75c.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Ticket That the Press of the Island Thinks Will Be Adopted at the Coming Convention.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—The press of the island seems to consider the following ticket almost sure of election at the coming convention of the Cuban Party at Santa Cruz del Sur, called for Oct. 10:

President—MAXIMO GOMEZ.
Vice President—BARTOLOME MASSO.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs—DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.
Secretary of Finance — BENJAMIN GUERRA.
Secretary of Justice—JOSE LANUZA.
Secretary of War—CALIXTO GARCIA.

Señor Estrada Palma is a candidate for the post of Cuban representative at Washington.

Gen. Maximo Gomez has declared that he will not accept any office under the Cuban Government, but his friends are confident of their ability to persuade him to withdraw his objection.

The well-known insurgent leader Juan Gilberto Gomez and Col. Garcia, a son of Gen. Calixto Garcia, accompanied by Major Pinillos, have arrived here as a special commission charged with the task of uniting the different Cuban parties in favor of independence.

According to advices from Cienfuegos, the Cuban Gen. Higinio Esquerra, with 2,500 men, is encamped on the Santa Rosa estate, about four miles from Cienfuegos. He has established a hospital there, over which float the Cuban and Red Cross flags. The condition of the men is excellent. They are well equipped, and considerable quantities of stores and provisions are sent them daily from Cienfuegos.

The Cuban Gen. Pedro Diaz spent Monday on the outskirts of the City of Pinar del Rio, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the population.

Spain to Sell Her Gunboats in Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Government has sanctioned the sale to South American Republics of the Spanish gunboats lying in Cuban waters.

Cervera to be a Life Senator.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—It is announced that Admiral Cervera will be appointed a life Senator.

DISCIPLINE AT HONOLULU.

Gen. King Announces that Soldiers Caught Foraging Will Be Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Soldiers who returned from Honolulu on the steamer Senator state that drastic measures have been adopted there to enforce discipline.

Foraging, it is said had been carried on with a high hand. Gen. King policed Honolulu with 100 mounted men, and issued an order that any soldier caught foraging was to be court-martialed and shot. Everything has been quiet since the order was issued.

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS.

The Story that the Kaiserin Augusta Stripped for Action Not Credited at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence to secure the correct publication of a rather apocryphal yarn about affairs at Manila from a German source a story has been published that is said to have come from the United States Naval Attaché at Berlin, reporting the letter of a German officer, who describes the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta as entering the Harbor of Manila stripped for action, and prepared to fight the United States fleet rather than comply with certain alleged orders of Admiral Dewey.

"All wrong," said an officer at the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

"The naval attaché at Berlin did not send the story, and he did not get it from anybody who received it from a German officer. As we understand it here, the story was one clipped from a German newspaper, and was evidently a sailor's yarn, written possibly by an officer, but nevertheless a characteristic sailor's letter. It was for home consumption, and represented things as they were in the imagination of the writer, not as they were in fact. Such a performance, since Admiral Dewey had never issued any orders about stopping foreign ships, like that described in the sailor's letter, would have made the German man-of-war look ridiculous.

"All of this was explained to a reporter who called at this office, but he seems to have sadly misunderstood the report that was given him."

THE NEW TARIFF AT MANILA.

Gen. Otis Has Postponed Its Operation Until Nov. 10.

MANILA, Oct. 5.—Owing to protests and petitions from merchants of Manila, Gen. Otis has postponed the operation of the new customs and traffic regulations until Nov. 10. The General has concluded that the proposed schedule needs revision before it can be consistently applied to the small section of the Philippine Islands now occupied by the American forces.

In the meantime, the existing duties will be applied, with the exception of merchandise purchased in the Spanish dominions since April 25, which will receive treatment similar to that applied to the goods of neutral nations. The revision of the schedule has been intrusted to Capt. Joseph Evans of the Commissariat Department.

To Help Our Soldiers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—E. A. Sumner of New York, representing the Helen Gould Fund and the Sir Thomas Lipton Fund for the relief of United States soldiers, was in Washington to-day. He saw Gen. Corbin and informed that officer that it was the intention of the managers of these funds to expend some portion of the money for the soldiers in Cuba, and he sought letters of introduction to Gens. Lawton and Wood, which were readily granted.

TO CLAIM THE PHILIPPINES

Believed at Paris that Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey Advise that We Hold Them.

CONDITIONS THERE REPORTED

American Peace Commissioners Hold a Lengthy Conference with Merritt on the Subject—Yesterday's Peace Work.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The United States Peace Commission held its usual session to-day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. The Commissioners continued their conference with Major Gen. Merritt, and practically concluded an extended canvass of the Philippine situation.

The members of the commission refused to disclose the views of Gen. Merritt or Admiral Dewey in regard to the policy to be pursued toward the people of the Philippines. Nothing could be learned as to whether the General or the Admiral had recommended the retention or the evacuation of the Philippine Islands by the American forces, but it developed that Admiral Dewey handed Gen. Merritt a communication setting forth his judgment on the subject, and that the General submitted this to the commission, with reports from the American military officers at Manila touching on the conditions prevailing in the islands.

Gen. Merritt concluded with a declaration of his judgment in the matter, and it may be said that he arrived in Paris hoping the United States Commission would press for the possession of the Philippine Archipelago.

It is also true that the disposition of the troops in the Philippine Islands, before Gen. Merritt's departure, was such and was so ordered as to warrant the view that a large or complete holding of the Philippine Islands by the United States was contemplated.

Two Spanish Senate stenographers will arrive here from Madrid on Thursday, their presence having been requested by Señor Montero Rios, who in addition to being President of the Spanish Peace Commission is also President of the Spanish Senate.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, gave a dinner this evening to the American Peace Commissioners and to Major Gen. Merritt. Gen. Porter to-morrow will take the Peace Commissioners and their wives to Versailles, in a four-in-hand coach. They will return to Paris the same evening.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—A newspaper having declared that Major Gen. Merritt has asserted that the Philippine Islands must be annexed to the United States, Premier Sagasta, in an interview, has replied saying he does not believe the statement attributed to the General, which, he adds, is not in conformity with the peace protocol.

OUR DEMANDS KNOWN TO SPAIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—It can be stated on authority that the various stories published relating to the work of the Peace Commission now in Paris, wherever they assume to indicate a failure of negotiations, a renewal of hostilities, and the dispatch of a naval force to the Spanish coast, are purely speculative. As a matter of fact, the commission has not progressed so far with its work as warrants the attempt to draw a conclusion as to the outcome.

It is not even possible to predict the length of the sessions with any accuracy. The proceedings may last one month or three. That will depend entirely upon the view taken by the American Commissioners of the situation in Paris. If they are convinced that the negotiations are being conducted with sincerity on the part of the Spanish Commission there will be no effort made to force them beyond reason. But, if it should appear that the Spanish position is not subject to change; that it is irreconcilable with the American demands, and that the Spanish, knowing this, are simply prolonging the proceedings, our Commissioners are likely to be promptly recalled.

The Spanish Government is now fully informed, through its Commissioners, of the exact extent of America's demands. Whether these are absolute and not subject to abatement cannot be ascertained, for the responsible officials declare that it would be extremely bad policy to make any admission on this point. But the impression in official circles is that the conditions are absolute in their general scope, yet there may be opportunity for slight amendments in matters of details.

As to these details, Admiral Dewey is one of the most trusted counselors of the American Commissioners, and such information as he has been able to collect has already been mailed to the Commissioners, and, in addition, the authorities here have cabled certain extracts from the Admiral's observations which are believed to be of special importance just now. It is believed that, with his usual modesty, the officer has refrained from expressing any opinion upon the very essential point as to the extent of the American demands in the matter of territory in the Philippines.

He has not directly suggested that the whole group be taken, nor that our claim be limited to Manila Bay and the contiguous territory, but he has called attention to one very important consideration, which has seemed to have escaped general observation up to this time, and which has been laid before the American Commissioners. That is, that, with all the advantages in a commercial way possessed by Manila, the place is indefensible unless Subig Bay be also held by the United States. This particular bay is, on the whole, regarded as being superior from a strategic point of view to Manila Bay, and the Spanish Government has evidently been of the same mind, for before the outbreak of hostilities it was about to embark upon an extensive scheme of defensive works in Subig Bay.

NOT READY TO QUIT CUBA.

Spanish Commissioners Said to Have Declared the Evacuation Could Not Take Place at Once.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—At the joint session yesterday morning of the United States and Spanish Military Commissions, the Spaniards, according to a report, declared it was impossible to evacuate the island immediately, while the American Commissioners insisted that their instructions called for an immediate evacuation. After two hours' conference on the subject, the joint commissions were unable to reach any definite agreement.

The American Commissioners, on their return to their headquarters at the Trocha Hotel, Vedado, were busily engaged in translating the stenographer's notes and in sending code messages to Washington.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has suspended the order issued several days ago, to disband the provisional battalions reinforcing the regular troops. The reason for this step is not known.

SPAIN FEARS CHINESE ISSUES.

The Imparcial Thinks They May Affect the Philippine Situation.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Imparcial to-day declares that the naval demonstration which is beginning in Chinese waters is not only a menace to France and Russia, but implies an Anglo-American understanding to prevent the powers from opposing American designs in the Philippine Islands.

This fact, the Imparcial adds, will influence the Paris deliberations.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The Massachusetts to be Made a Model Troop Ship.

The transport Massachusetts, which arrived here from the West Indies with three of her compartments between the outer and inner shells of her double bottom stove, and was immediately put in dry dock, will come out shortly, and will then be refitted as a model troop ship. The Manitoba was to have been the next to be so fitted, but the disablement of the Massachusetts necessitated immediate use of the Manitoba. The Manitoba is now under orders to proceed to Newport to embark the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers for Puerto Rico.

The transport Mississippi is to sail Saturday with one of the immune regiments and 400,000 smokeless powder cartridges of .45 calibre for use in the Springfield rifles carried by the volunteer troops in Puerto Rico.

The transport Port Victor is scheduled to sail for Puerto Rico to-morrow with a large quantity of commissary and Quartermaster's stores. Over 750,00 rations will be sent on the transport. Several nurses will be passengers and a small company of Signal Corps men. The Port Victor will be the first Government transport to visit San Juan.

The Panama, which recently arrived at Fort Monroe with sick from Puerto Rico, has been ordered here and will be the next weekly transport to leave here on the Government's regular service schedule. She will sail next Wednesday for Santiago.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard Perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

THE SANTIAGO BALLOON.

The Signal Corps Is Not Responsible for Its Misuse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Immediately after the battle at San Juan Hill and in magazine articles just printed, writers who were witnesses of the incident directed attention to what they considered a gross blunder in sending up a balloon that scarcely rose fifty feet above the trail, but which served, while it was in sight, and before the shrapnel of the Spaniards punctured it and brought it to the ground, as an excellent guide to the riflemen of the Spaniards, who wished to inflict murder upon the United States troops that were crowded together and rushing into the position to which Gen. Shafter's orders consigned them, there to await the "further orders" that have never come.

The balloon used on that occasion was the property of the Signal Corps, and upon the Signal Corps has, in the estimation of many persons, rested the blame for the horrible blunder then committed. This attribution of blame to his corps has annoyed Gen. Greely, but he has refrained from any statement to put the blame where it belongs. Even now he does not blame anybody else, but he makes it plain that the Signal Corps is not to be held responsible. "In my forthcoming report," he said to-day, "I will make it plain that the Signal Corps did not take that balloon up to the front, or recommend that it be used as it was used. It had nothing whatever to do with directing its use there."

Further inquiry shows that the balloon was taken possession of on the day of the battle at San Juan by Col. Derby of the engineers, and that it was he who ordered it taken to the very front, close to the sharpshooters of the enemy, and there sent up for observation. The use of it by the Signal Corps would have been at a distance of not less than a mile back of the firing line to guard against its destruction by the enemy, while at that distance it would not have served for a guide for the fire of the enemy. As all writers about the fight have joined in ridicule of the blundering mismanagement that permitted such a misuse of a useful auxiliary in time of war, the Signal Service will be glad of an opportunity to relieve itself of the blame that has been improperly imputed to it.

Santiago Health Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following dispatch from Gen. Lawton, dated at Santiago, Oct. 5, has been received at the War Department:

"Fever cases, all kinds, 707; total sick, 1,091; deaths: Sergt. L. H. Rivers, Company F, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, yellow fever, Oct. 3; Corp. William Calhoun, Company B, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, dysentery, Oct. 4; Frank Lyons, civilian, acute dysentery, Oct. 4; Private Byron Lakeman, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid malarial fever, Oct. 3."

Gen. Wood's Tour of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 5.—Capt. Mendoza has left here with Col. Ray for Manzanillo, representing Gen. Lawton's staff. Gen. Wood and Lieut. Col. Wiley will await the arrival of Petitt's Fourth Immunes, which regiment is to be stationed at Manzanillo before setting out for that port. Gen. Wood will begin the appointment of local officials there, then visit the coast towns as far as Gibar, after which he will go inland to Holguin.

The Berlin Touches at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 5.—The United States transport Berlin arrived here this morning form Ponce. She had on board 175 convalescents. Their general condition was good, although several typhoid fever cases suffered relapses during the passage. The Berlin, after discharging her army supplies, will take a small number of sick soldiers from this place. Col. Jacobs, the Chief Quartermaster, who is very sick, is to leave here. He will probably be succeeded by Major Knight, the present Depot Quartermaster.

WANT DEWEY AS ADMIRAL.

Secretary Long and the President Will Urge His Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Secretary Long and the President do not intend to be accused of lack of appreciation of the services rendered during the war with Spain by Admiral George Dewey. His services not only to the navy and the Department of State, but to the army, rendered with most admirable judgment and firmness at a distance making consultation difficult and apt to be misunderstood, have been considered by the President and the Secretary of the Navy very imperfectly rewarded by the advancement accorded him by Congress.

A dispatch has received some publicity stating that the President, acting upon Secretary Long's suggestion, will ask Congress to revive the rank of Vice Admiral, and that Admiral Dewey be advanced to the higher rank. According to Secretary Long, that would scarcely meet the public expectation.

"What I propose to do, and what the President thinks should be done, is that Read Admiral Dewey be made an Admiral, not a Vice Admiral. I believe it will be admitted that he is foremost of our admirable naval commanders and that he has won all the rank in the service that the President and Congress can give him. His services have been many and difficult, and all have been rendered with universal satisfaction. This is not a new belief on my part. I have entertained it for some time, and it has been my intention to give expression to it at the proper time in such a way as to test the disposition of Congress, which I have no doubt will be thoroughly in sympathy with the apparently unanimous regard for Admiral Dewey and his most invaluable services to his country."

EXHIBITION OF FALL GOWNS.

Many Beautiful Costumes Seen at Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's.

A section arranged in white and peopled with lay figures in the latest designs, fresh from Paris and Vienna, in costumes and wraps, is an allurement at Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's emporium, in Sixth Avenue, that has drawn many visitors the last two days, which have been devoted to the Fall and Winter opening in these lines. Many new and attractive designs in tea gowns were also shown.

Among the costumes on exhibit is a carriage gown by Callot, Paris, of tan broadcloth, with handsome scroll work embroidery. It is fastened in front with fancy frogs, and has a high white satin collar embroidered with gold. The coat, in cutaway shape, discloses a front trimmed with real lace and mink tail fur. This garment sells for $188. No less charming is a tailor-made coat and skirt by the same designer. It is of the novel shade of robin's-egg blue, and has a piquant effect derived from straps an inch wide at the shoulders, wrists, and on the back of the waist, and a series circling the skirt. The skirt is perfectly plain in back and buttons in front. A sable fur collar completes this costume, which sells for $345.

A pretty afternoon gown is of light broadcloth, with pan velvet yoke embroidered with silver, pan velvet sleeves, and rhinestone buttons. The waist is all hand embroidered. The skirt is draped on one side, plain over the hips and at the back, and is also set off with handsome hand embroidering. This garment sells for $498.

An evening gown, of great beauty, and selling for $508, is of a groundwork of cream lace barely revealed at the waist by long, almost serpentine designs in black spangles, producing a contrast in good taste but very fetching. The covering of spangle designs breaks away in the front of the skirt to follow the long train. The front thus shown is of flounces of cream lace. The front of the waist and the sleeves are of chiffon and net, and the caps are of the black spangle work.—Adv.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Testimony of Gens. Wheeler and Boynton Before the President's Commission.

CARE OF TROOPS AT WIKOFF

Cavalry Commander Insists that Complaints Were Not Justified—Camp Thomas Alleged to Have Been a Model Location.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Gen. Wheeler resumed his testimony before the War Investigating Commission this morning, the subject of inquiry being the charges of neglect and ill-treatment of the troops at Montauk Point. In the afternoon the commission heard part of the testimony of Gen. H. V. Boynton, bearing upon the conditions at Chickamauga Park.

Gen. Wheeler again maintained that, in general, the allegations concerning Camp Wikoff were without foundation. He said that if any "camp horrors" existed on Aug. 27 the commander of the camp was responsible, for he had full power to furnish relief. He admitted that there were probably individual cases of suffering, but declared that he knew excellent care had been provided for the soldiers as a rule.

Gen. Wheeler, referring to the charge that sick men were not taken to the hospitals, said that often patients who were not very ill preferred to remain in their quarters, and that the hospitals were too crowded to make room for them. The placing of four men in a tent, which was sometimes necessary, he did not consider overcrowding.

In regard to the death of Private Hugh Perret, the General said that Dr. Tabor was "a little gruff to the men," but that they were devoted to him, and desired that he should be retained. Perret, he thought, was one of the "individual cases of neglect" to which he had referred, but he thought Dr. Taber was probably ill himself. As for a court-martial, he considered that any initiative should have been taken in Washington.

Men fell in the streets of the camp, Gen. Wheeler said, because many were weakened by the Cuban campaign, and most of them had the germs of fever in them. He denied that there had been danger of typhoid from the condition of sinks, which, he said, was carefully guarded. He considered the water supply well protected from contamination, and insisted that it was adequate, pure, and well distributed. The well referred to by Dr. Thompson, he said, was fully 400 yards away from the pest pond, and not merely one rod. The filter had been introduced, he continued, only out of abundant precaution, and because the Secretary of War had insisted upon it. The disinfecting plant had done good work, notwithstanding Dr. Gilman Johnson's criticism.

Gen. Wheeler, referring to Dr. Newton's statement that the Montauk camp should have been provided previous to the beginning of the war, said that the circumstances which could not have been foreseen, and that the following of such a course was inexpedient.

Gen. Dodge asked the witness for a general expression of his opinion as to the conduct of the various bureaus of the War Department. Replying, Gen. Wheeler praised the work of all the supply departments, saying they were actuated by zeal and characterized by intelligence. He had found the Medical Department, from Gen. Sternberg down, to be efficient and anxious to promote the best interests of his department. The same was also true, he said, of the Ordnance, Commissary, and other departments.

Gen. Wheeler closed his testimony by saying that the mortality among the Spanish troops was quite equal to that among the American soldiers. The commission then adjourned for luncheon, and, reassembling at 2 o'clock, heard Gen. Boynton's testimony concerning Camp Thomas conditions.

Gen. Boynton, who has been a member of the Chickamauga Park Commission for nine years, said that the park had always been considered one of the healthiest spots in the country. There had never been a death in the park force and never a case of typhoid. During the year 1890 there had been only twelve cases of typhoid fever in the two counties in which the park is situated. Being from 650 to 700 feet above sea level, the land is rolling and well drained and free from swamps.

The whole park is underlaid by magnesian limestone, and it was from under this that most of the water is secured. There were three sources for the supply: A number of springs, the river, and artesian wells. There are now thirty-six of these wells, and there were nine when the camp site was selected. In addition to the wells and springs, 1,800,000 gallons were pumped every twenty-four hours from the river, and this water distributed through a system of mains and pipes. The river water supply was not designed originally for drinking purposes, but for cooking, washing, and such other uses with the view of relieving the demand upon the wells and springs. However, the water had been found to be quite pure. The stream was fed wholly by mountain springs, and there was no possible way in which its waters could be contaminated. There were no sinks nearer the wells than 200 feet.

Gen. Boynton asserted that the camp was not crowded; that the streets were about 20 feet wide and that there was sufficient distance between the various regiments. Gen. Brooke had himself selected the ground for each regiment and brigade and each subdivision of the army was sent immediately upon its arrival to its designated point.

Gen. Boynton said that the sinks were from thirty to ninety feet from the tents, and that in some instances the kitchens were not further than twenty feet from the sinks. Much of the kitchen offal was burned, but in other cases the offal was dumped into kitchen sinks, and then at times it was hauled off and dumped in the woods contrary to orders.

Speaking of typhoid fever in the camp, he said it did not excite serious attention until about the middle of July, when the cases averaged about two per thousand. It afterward increased, until there were about 400 cases among the 50,000 men. He said he had given especial attention to the hospital of the Second Division of the Third Corps, as it had received the especial attention of the able and influential sensational press."

He said he had never seen such efficiency in the supply departments of the army in the field as in the case of Camp Thomas. All the officials had worked day and night to render the system effective, and had succeeded. The storehouses were so full toward the last as to render an overflow house necessary. Sufficient medicines were sent to Atlanta from Camp Thomas to supply fifty regiments for a campaign. There was no lack of rations, and the rations were all good.

"No army was ever so well supplied with food, and, if the men did not know how to cook it, certainly neither Secretary Alger nor President McKinley, nor any one in Washington, can be held responsible," said the General, with some emphasis.

Most of the complaints were, he said, from the typhoid fever patients, who were, of course, kept on low rations as a medical precaution. There was never any shortage of rations, the newspaper statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

At 4 o'clock the commission adjourned for the day. Gen. Boynton will continue his testimony to-morrow.

THE NAVY'S CO-OPERATION.

Story that Help Was Refused the Army Denied — Sampson's Report Will Be Printed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—There was a decidedly angry hum of comment about the Navy Department to-day over a publication attributing most of the dissatisfaction with the Santiago campaign of the army to the failure of the navy to co-operate with the army. The report that created naval dissatisfaction was printed in a paper that devotes much space to the navy, and the publicity that the report seemed likely to gain provoked instant and indignant protest. According to the report, Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday sent to the President's investigating committee his report on the operations of the army in Cuba, including a vast number of dispatches that had passed between the War Department, Gen. Shafter, and others, and it was stated that Gen. Corbin had pointed out, by means of some of the dispatches, that Admiral Sampson had not rendered to Gen. Shafter that ready and complete assistance that the army expected to receive from the navy.

No one was more astonished and annoyed, apparently, when this report became known that Gen. Corbin himself. He characterized it this afternoon as a gross blunder, prepared by some one who had not comprehended the information he had received.

"I have kept," said he, "since the war began, three books of dispatches—one for Cuba, one for Puerto Rico, and one for the Philippines. When it was desired by the President that the investigating committee should be in possession of all information in my possession bearing on the Cuban campaign, I had copies made of all the dispatches that passed between Washington and the officers of the army in Cuba, arranged in chronological order. By reading that very bulky mass of orders and instructions, the committee can ascertain just what was ordered and what reply the officers ordered gave to this office. So far from calling attention to any failure on the part of the navy to co-operate, I indicated that certain dispatches showed that the co-operation of the navy was at all times fully what the army had the right to expect."

While the Navy Department will recover from the false report thus disposed of, it will not rest in silence before the meeting of Congress the navy will print in full the report of Admiral Sampson on the Santiago campaign, together with his account and the reports of his subordinate officers of the operations of the blockading squadron. It will show, it is ascertained, that the navy was not availed of to the extent that it was willing to be employed, both before and at Santiago.

It is conjectured that light will be thrown upon the inquiry made by recent writers about the Santiago campaign, as to why the landing of the army was made at Daiquiri, eighteen miles away from Santiago, where co-operation with the army by the navy could be only brief, owing to the fact that the army at once got inland out of range of the guns of the navy, and not at Aguadores, where the navy could have rendered impossible any Spanish attempt to prevent a landing, with the tendency to invite the conclusion that the army wished to avoid giving the navy too much credit for capturing the city.

It will be made plain, too, that on the day Gen Shafter was anxious to retreat from his position before Santiago, and reported to Washington that his lines were thin, there were at Guantanamo 800 marines, who could have been called upon to reinforce him, and at least 300 more marines on board the vessels of Admiral Sampson—none of whom were called for—that could have been landed to support the troops that Shafter thought insufficient to hold their position, but which Gen. Wheeler insisted were in a stronger position on the day Shafter wished to fall back than they had been on the day previous.

The naval report will be one of considerable bulk, submitted without note or comment. It will speak for itself, and it will, it is promised, remove all possible complaint by the army about lack of disposition of the navy to co-operate.

DENOUNCES ARMY SURGEONS.

Field Agent Kent Says Troops at Pablo Beach Receive Bad Treatment.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received a letter from Alexander Kent, Red Cross field agent at Tampa, Fla., in which he said:

"Besides the reports of trouble caused by the storm we have had very bad reports of existing conditions at Pablo Beach for some time. Both men and officers complain of the treatment which they have received from the surgeon in charge. Even in the regiments, Pablo does not seem to be doing the good that was expected of it. When only a few were sent down there, and those few properly cared for, it did them good, but when whole regiments were sent there was no camping ground prepared for them, the men were compelled to sleep on the ground which they had dug up during the day.

"Men who have been sent to the recuperative hospital as well and entirely out of danger, remained there a few weeks and returned to Jacksonville in coffins. This is due to nothing but the outrageous treatment which they received at the hands of their nurses and physicians."

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

Only Four Hundred of the Two Hundred and Third New York Are Able to Report.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 5.—Of the 1,300 men in the Two Hundred and Third New York, now in quarantine at Conewago Station, only 400 reported for duty to-day. Nearly all the sick have typhoid fever.

There were two more deaths from typhoid fever in the Red Cross Hospital at Camp Meade last night, and the death watch has been placed over seven others ill from the same disease. The deaths were:

Private John C. Haines, Company A, Second West Virginia, and Quartermaster Sergt. Amasa F. Smedley, Company C, Thirty-fifth Michigan.

One of the most remarkable cases is that of Private Fred Marble, Company C, Fourth Missouri, who has been dying for two weeks from hemorrhages resultant from typhoid fever. A death watch has been constantly by his side. Last night there came a change for the better and to-day the doctors feel hopeful of his recovery.

The tallest enlisted man in the United States army is a typhoid fever patient in the Red Cross ward of the Second Division Hospital. He is 6 feet 7½ inches tall, and a specially constructed cot had to be prepared for him.

William Graham, youngest son of the corps commander, has been removed to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital with a complication of diseases.

Gen. Chambers McKibbin, commander of the First Brigade, First Division, is seriously ill from fever contracted during the Santiago campaign, and is confined to his quarters. The Surgeons say more than half the men in the hospitals are there primarily through homesickness, and believe that if they were given thirty day furloughs they would come back in good physical condition. The apparently strong lads from the country seem to succumb sooner to disease than the city men.

PUERTO RICAN POSTAL SYSTEM.

Facts from the Report of Chairman Stuart of the Postal Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A report received by the Post Office Department to-day from Chairman Stuart of the Postal Committee sent to investigate the system in Puerto Rico, furnishes some interesting facts about the island. At Mayaguez the committee had to employ Thomas C. Vera, a Puerto Rican, as temporary Postmaster at $60 per month, owing to the inexperience of clerks assigned there.

The Spanish Postmaster received $1,500 per annum, Puerto Rican money, equal to about $750 of ours, and his principal assistant, who also managed the telegraph department, which was an adjunct to the postal system, both being under one central administration, received the same salary.

"At offices visited by us," the report says, "it has been impossible to obtain accurate information relating to salaries of Postmasters and clerks as well as receipts and expenditures, from the fact that the Spanish Postmasters have decamped and taken with them all supplies and records. Further efforts will be made, however, and it is hoped a careful examination of affairs at the capital, when our forces take possession, may result in the discovery of the necessary records.

"We have learned that stamp supplies have not been kept on sale at the Post Office, but have been sold at the Custom House to firms and individuals, who received a discount of 3½ per cent. on all sales. The salaries of the Postmasters and clerks also were paid through the Custom House. Under the Spanish system, letter carriers are paid by the citizens at 1 centavo for each letter delivered, except in the case of large firms and corporations, who pay a specified amount weekly or monthly approximating in some instances as much as $5 per month. These carriers are not paid by the Government, and where our Post Offices have been established, the system has been temporarily continued on the same terms.

"In an interview with Lieut. Col. Classford, Chief Signal Officer of Puerto Rico, the practicability of having some of the enlisted men of the Signal Corps on duty at the military telegraph offices on this island act as Postmasters also was discussed. The committee has considered this matter and deemed it to be in the interest of the development of the service to utilize these men as far as possible, and on the 20th inst. Superintendent Robinson was authorized to accept details by military authorities of such branch offices, where they can perform postal service in connection with their military duties."

Regiments Ordered from Puerto Rico.

PONCE, ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO, Oct. 5.—Brig. Gen. Ernst, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Third Wisconsin Regiments, has been ordered to leave Ponce for the United States. Both regiments have a large number of men on the sick list.

Sick from Puerto Rico at Fort Monroe

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 5.—The transport Panama arrived at Fort Monroe this morning from Puerto Rico with 156 sick soldiers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois Regiments. The men will be placed in the hospital at Fort Monroe.

Spanish Troops Leave Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 5.—The Spanish transport P. de Satrustegui hails this afternoon for Spain, making, with the Isla de Panay, a total of over 3,000 Spaniards deported during the last two days.

Sixth Cavalry Leaves Montauk.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 5.—The Sixth Cavalry left to-day under command of Major Labo for Huntsville. The Tenth's horses will get away to-morrow and the men on Friday. The Red Cross yacht took fifteen sick away to-day. This leaves seventy-six in the hospital.

SAYS HE STOLE FIRM'S SECRET.

Foreman of a Leather Concern Accused of Sailing on La Bourgogne to Start Business in France.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—Eugene Eggenschewiler and John Smith were arraigned before Justice A. A. Humbert to-day, the former charged with embezzlement and the latter with burglary. They were committed in default of bail. Armand Schmoll, managing Director of the Woodside Calf Manufacturing Company, made the complaints. He alleges the acts which led to the arrests were committed in February and from May to November of last year.

Gabriel Eggenschewiler was the foreman of the Woodside Calf Manufacturing Company's factory, and his son Eugene assisted him by keeping the time books. Last July the father started on a trip to Europe, leaving his son in his position as foreman. The father was a passenger on the steamer La Bourgogne, which was lost at sea. While the son was acting foreman he is alleged to have retained time checks, and, after getting the money, reduced them, pocketing the difference.

In this way he is alleged to have obtained about $65 or $70. In investigating a detective was put to work in the factory. This man, gaining the confidence of some of the workmen, learned that John Smith had in his possession a copy of the formula of one of the firm's secret processes for the treatment of leather. The detective gained Smith's confidence, and the latter, it is said, confessed to having, with the aid of the elder Eggenschewiler, broken into a desk in the office of the factory in February, 1897, and obtained a copy of the formula and made two written copies of it. The elder Eggenschewiler is said to have secured one of these.

Detective Gregory says that when Gabriel Eggenschewiler sailed on La Bourgogne he had $6,000 with him, with which he was going to start in business in France, using the secret process, the formula for which he had stolen. The firm was under the impression that he was simply taking a much-needed rest

LIVES LOST IN THE STORM

Estimated that Fifty Were Drowned at Fernandina, Fla.—Deaths at Other Places.

MANY PERISH ON SEA ISLANDS

Reported that Only Three Out of Forty Colored People Escaped from Campbell Island—No Accurate Details at Hand.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—News from the storm-stricken districts along the coast is coming in gradually, and it is probable that a hundred lives have been lost. News by way of a boat, which arrived to-day, is that fifty people were drowned at Fernandina.

From Campbell Island, inhabited by about forty colored people, it is reported that all but three were drowned. At Brunswick four people lost their lives, and at Jessup, 100 miles from the coast, one man was killed in a building blown down by the storm.

At Sterling Station, Charles Wright, a merchant, reports the disasters from the flood great to lives and property in the rice field districts of Glynn and McIntosh Counties. There are many small islands at various points around Brunswick, Fernandina, and Darien, in which small settlements of families live. It will be several days before accurate reports are heard from these points. At Darien the water is reported high and the town badly damaged. There are many rumors of loss of life, but all of the reports thus far received are believed to be exaggerated. Many of those who bring news left the scene of the storm during its height and consequently cannot be expected to give accurate information.

The damage by wind and rain has been enormous, and extends inland 100 miles in some cases. The damage to shipping is enormous. Near Darien the schooner Blanche Hopkins collided with a small schooner, the Minnie, and sunk her. The Minnie had on board 3,000 pounds of dynamite. At Fernandina, the tug Gladiator is said to have landed in the middle of the town. Mrs. Lucy Carnegie's magnificent yacht Dungeness is badly damaged. The Cumberland Island pilot boat Maud Helen was landed high and dry in a yard.

The schooner Edia and Emma, with a cargo of coal is on shore at Jekyl Island, near Brunswick. The Jekyl Club's launches landed in the clubhouse yard, and the water has destroyed considerable of the club's property.

From Sapele Island, the National quarantine station near Brunswick, nothing has been heard.

On St. Simon's Island, along the beach, lined with Summer resorts and cottages, the tide wrought devastation. Reports are that all the cottages have been wrecked. St. Simon's mills and other property on the opposite end of the island are not badly damaged, being protected by the timber lands.

The Morning News correspondent at Hinesville, the capital of Liberty County, says that an unconfirmed report has reached Riceborough, near there, that St. Catharine Island was swept by Sunday's storm, and that Superintendent F. M. Wetherington and family were lost.

The report, the correspondent says, is unconfirmed, but fairly reliable. It reached Riceborough by a negro, who claims to have been the only person on the island who escaped with his life. He climbed a tree, and waited for the tide to recede.

Telegraph and telephone systems are still prostrated, and connections with coast towns are still cut off. Information is only obtainable by messengers, who can hardly pass the country roads.

McIntosh and Liberty Counties sustained heavy damages, but no estimate has yet been ventured.

WASHOUTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Traffic Interrupted on the West Shore and New York Central.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A heavy rainstorm raged here for two hours this afternoon, causing great damage.

On the West Shore Railroad there is a washout at this place 200 feet wide, and another in the Yankee Hill cut, two miles west of Amsterdam, thirty feet wide. Travel will be delayed for two days.

On the New York Central there is a washout at Akin, three miles west of here, ninety feet wide and four and a half feet deep. Track No. 4 is being repaired so as to allow the passage of trains.

These are the biggest washouts since the great one of 1887 at Hoffman's.

Railroad's Property Little Damaged.

Advices received yesterday by the officers of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, in this city, say that the damage to the company's property at Fernandina, Fla., by the storm will not exceed $15,000. The docks and warehouses are all standing, and are only slightly damaged by parts of the roofs being blown off.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CARTER.

Reported that the Papers in the Affair Which Mysteriously Disappearad Have Been Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A report, probably true, was heard at the War Department to-day that Secretary Alger has recovered the papers in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, which are understood to have been for weeks in possession of the counsel of Capt. Carter, in New York, and that the President will soon act in the matter. If the case has reached the President it is assumed that Secretary Alger has approved the verdict of the court-martial and sent the matter to the President for his action. If he had disapproved of the verdict, to the extent that the penalty of dismissal from the army was to be set aside, the President might have been relieved of a painful duty.

Capt. Carter was on trial about the time the war broke out, at Savannah, for criminal conduct in connection with the work of improvement of the Savannah River, something like $1,500,000 having been squandered or stolen. Gen. Otis, now in command in the Philippines, presided over the court that held meetings in New York and Savannah. When it concluded its task, at least six months ago, it was learned here that Capt. Carter had been found guilty of misappropriation of funds, of bad work, of corrupt practices in the matter of contracts as well as in gross irregularities of conduct in other matters, and that the court had sentenced him to refund a large sum of money, to be imprisoned for a long time in the penitentiary, and to be dismissed from the service of the United States.

Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber spent six weeks in reviewing the case, attending to nothing else during that time. He sent it, just as it stood, to Secretary Alger, who put it in his safe, declaring that he had not time to attend to it when it was received. Since that time it has been heard of as being in the possession of "eminent counsel" in New York, and that counsel, it is asserted, was the counsel for the accused man.

BIG BLAZE IN TENNESSEE.

The Largest Tobacco Warehouse in the World Burned.

CLARKESVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5.—One of the most destructive fires here in years occurred to-day, burning the Grange Tobacco Warehouse, the Louisville and Nashville station, Gracey Storage Warehouse, and many tenement houses. The loss is over half a million dollars. It is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

It started in the Grange warehouse, which contained about 4,500 hogsheads of tobacco, and is a total loss. This tobacco belonged to Turnley & Gill, the Atlantic Snuff Company, and M. H. Clarke & Brother, principally. A number of hogsheads were owned by other tobacconists. The loss on the tobacco alone in this warehouse is estimated at $450,000, with about $300,000 insurance.

The Grange warehouse was the largest tobacco warehouse in the world, and had a floor space covering over five acres. It was comparatively new, and was occupied by several firms.

Vineland (N. J.) Woman Dies on Train.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 5.—A telegram was received here to-day announcing the sudden death of Miss Annie Jones of this place on a train near Niagara Falls last night while en route to Colorado for the benefit of her health. She was accompanied by her younger sister, May.

FORAKER ON THE WAR.

He Rebukes ex-Secretary Sherman for Saying It Was Needless—Favors Holding the Philippines.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Oct. 5.—The Republican campaign in Wayne County was opened here to-day, United States Senator Foraker making the principal speech.

Senator Foraker opened with a eulogy on Gov. Bushnell and a review of his administration in Ohio, following with a like tribute to President McKinley, with a review of his National Administration. He then devoted his speech to the war with Spain and to the problems which follow it.

In the course of his address he paid his respects to ex-Secretary of State Sherman. He referred to a recent interview in which Mr. Sherman said:

"The entire responsibility for the war with Spain rests upon the shoulders of Congress. It was Congress that declared war and delivered to Spain an insulting and exasperating proclamation. It was not necessary for us to go to war with Spain. I could have arranged a treaty by which Spain would have peacefully retired from the Island of Cuba. Spain was in dire need of money at that time, and I believe that for less than a hundred million of dollars she would have called her soldiers home and given to the Cubans such a system of autonomy as would have rendered them practically independent."

Mr. Foraker, after ridiculing these statements of Mr. Sherman, said:

"Other distinguished statesmen of our party spoke to the same effect. One said the war was not only unnecessary, but the work of yellow journals, demagogues, and politicians. It is scarcely necessary now to say that the action of Congress was not premature or inappropriate, but fully warranted. I had no patience with the proposition that Spain should receive compensation for her abdication of the country she had misgoverned for centuries and despoiled and desolated."

In concluding his speech, Mr. Foraker said:

"The great questions of the hour are what shall we do with Cuba. What shall we do with Puerto Rico? and what, particularly, with the Philippines? So far as Cuba is concerned, there should be no question whatever. The Cubans have earned their independence. We have solemnly declared not only that they are free and independent, but also that they shall have a Government of their own choosing. We must keep our promise, and we will. But this promise of independence to Cuba does not apply to Puerto Rico or to the Philippines. We took these islands by the conquest of war, and they are ours. I do not know what the treaty of peace, now being prepared in Paris, will provide, but I sincerely hope it will give to the United States not simply a coaling station or a single island, but the whole group of the Philippine Islands.

"One of the questions now pressing upon us is how to provide Governments for these islands and so to govern and direct affairs as to acquire the commerce to which we are entitled and secure the consequent prosperity to all our people. I do not believe any fair-minded Democrat would question the fitness of the Republican Party for the discharge of this duty. But, however it might be otherwise, the work is already in the hands of President McKinley. What he wants is the support of a Republican House of Representatives."

MR. INGALLS ON POLITICS.

Thinks the President Is Respected, but Expects the Republicans to Lose Some Congressional Districts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls, who is preparing to return to this city to stay during the Winter, has been engaged by the Republican managers to make a campaign tour in the West, beginning in Indiana, and he talks as confidently as most spell-binders about the prospect for the party in which he is interested. He thinks that the President enjoys public confidence, and says that, whatever may be said about Alger or Shafter, nobody assails Mr. McKinley. Talking about New York State, he said:

"I attended the Republican Convention at Saratoga last week. The politics of New York, while it has been convulsive and disturbed by the ambition of rival leaders, may perhaps be considered more nearly as a reflex of National sentiment than that of any other State in the Union. While the enthusiasm was not especially pronounced, it was apparent from every speech, and from the responses of the delegates, that National issues were paramount, and that all personal differences would be renounced in the effort to make the result in November a substantial verdict of approval of the National Administration."

Mr. Ingalls objects to the election of a Democratic House of Representatives because, he says, such a victory would sustain an assault upon the Administration and approve a return to the heresies of 1896. He also objects to it because he thinks it would look to foreign nations like a repudiation of the great results of the war and a refusal to accept its benefits and advantages. His observation in more than half the States of the Union, he said, was that the people wanted to retain all that had been conquered.

The ex-Senator is not sure that the Democrats will not make gains.

"It will not be surprising," said he, "if the Republicans lose some districts. It will not be a walk-over for the Republican Party. Unquestionably there are apathy and indifference, particularly in the West. The people are thinking. The issues are novel. In addition to this, the assaults upon the War Department may have their effect in localities where discharged volunteers have returned with their stories of neglect and hardship. But on the whole the effect of these accusations has already been discounted, and while prophecy in politics is notoriously uncertain, it is safe to predict the election of a substantial Republican majority in the next House of Representatives.

"In the Senate the result is more uncertain, because money, intrigue, and manipulation often succeed in subverting the popular will. Were Senators chosen, as they should be in every State, by direct vote of the people, there is no doubt this body would be Republican also."

TAMMANY IN OTTAWA.

Organization to be Run on the Same Lines as Its Prototype in This City.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 5.—P. Ryan of Tammany Hall, New York City, and Capt. O'Neil of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York, which saw service at Santiago, are in the city. Mr. Ryan came here at the express wish of the Tammany Protective Association of Ottawa. Both Mr. Ryan and Capt. O'Neil appeared before the association at its headquarters in lower town and delivered addresses.

As the Tammany Protective Association of this city is to be run on the lines of Tammany Hall, New York, Mr. Ryan pointed out the various laws that govern the original Tammany, and gave some valuable hints as to organization. He said, among other things, that he was satisfied with the class of Irishmen composing the Tammany Protective Association, and that they would no doubt gain the object they desired—a proper recognition of their rights and the protection of their interests. He added that he was glad to come to the capital of Canada to benefit its Irish citizens.

Mr. Ryan and Capt. O'Neil left to-night for Quebec.

PERRY BELMONT DECLINED.

Townsend Scudder Nominated for Congress in the First District.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 5.—Townsend Scudder of Glen Cove, town of Oyster Bay, was to-day nominated by the Democrats of the First Congressional District, comprising Queens and Suffolk Counties, for Congressman. He received the entire vote of the Queens County delegation, twenty-seven in all, while his opponent, W. P. Reid, received the thirteen votes of the Suffolk delegates.

Perry Belmont could have had the nomination, and a telegram was sent to him in New York asking him if he would accept, but he answered that he would not. The nomination of Mr. Scudder is somewhat of a surprise, as it was thought that he was a candidate for County Judge of Nassau County. Mr. Scudder is a prominent Queens County lawyer and has been counsel of the Queens County Board of Supervisors for two years.

Appointed Civil Engineers in the Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The President has appointed the following to be civil engineers in the Navy: Andrew C. Cunningham and Harry H. Rosseau of New York, Fred Thompson of the District of Columbia.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO

First Game of Staten Island Tournament Played on Slippery Field.

MEADOW BROOK BADLY BEATEN

The Score Was 11 Goals to 4 3-4—Rockaway Meets Staten Island Saturday.

The first game of a polo tournament arranged by the Staten Island Polo Club was played yesterday on the club grounds at West Brighton, S. I. A heavy rainstorm spoiled what was expected to be a good afternoon's sport. The attendance was light and the field became so wet and slippery that the players had a hard time keeping their ponies on their feet.

The prize for the winning team is a handsome silver cup presented by Benjamin Stern of the Staten Island Club. Three teams have entered. They are the Meadow Brook second, Rockaway second, and the Staten Island. The Meadow Brook and Rockaway teams played westerday, and the game was won by the Rockaways, who will meet the Staten Island team on Saturday afternoon. The teams yesterday, the positions the men played, and their handicaps were as follows:

MEADOW BROOK. Position.	Handicap.	ROCKAWAY. Position.	Handicap.
1. A. C. Bostwick	2	1. W. A. Hazard	4
2. H. S. Page	2	2. R. La Montagne	5
3. Maxwell Stevenson.	3	3. J. Dallett, Jr.	5
4. C. A. Stevens	3	4. G. L. Myers	4
Total	10	Total	13

Morton W. Smith, the referee, threw the ball into the field at 3:30 o'clock. The Rockaway forwards took the ball at once and soon had it in their opponent's territory. For some minutes the ball was kept away from the goal, C. Albert Stevens doing good work, but after five and a half minutes' play, Dallett, by a good stroke, sent it between the posts for the first goal of the game. After the usual rest, play was resumed, and this time it took two and a half minutes to make a goal, Myers being the successful player. In the next six minutes Dallett scored twice. The Meadow Brook players did better after this, and just before time was called Stevenson scored, which, with the handicap made the score a tie at the end of the first period.

The second period was all in Rockaway's favor. Dallett scored in six minutes and thirty seconds, Myers again in thirty seconds, and Hazard at the end of the period.

In the third period the play was more even, and it was eight minutes and forty-five seconds before Hazard could make a goal. Three minutes later Myers scored.

In the last period the Meadow Brook players tried hard to even things but succeeded in making only one goal, Stevenson being the successful player. Shortly after this the Meadow Brook team was penalized a quarter of a goal for a foul, and then Myers quickly scored twice, and the game ended, Rockaway winning by 11 to 4¾ goals. The score follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Player and Club.	Time.
First goal, Dallett, Rockaway	5:30
Second goal, Myers, Rockaway	2:30
Third goal, Dallett, Rockaway	2:15
Fourth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	3:45
Fifth goal, Stevenson, Meadow Brook	1:00
Score—Rockaway, 4; Meadow Brook, 1.	

SECOND PERIOD.

Sixth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	6:30
Seventh goal, Myers, Rockaway	0:30
Eighth goal, Hazard, Rockaway	7:15
Score—Rockaway, 3; Meadow Brook, 0.	

THIRD PERIOD.

Ninth goal, Hazard, Rockaway	8:45
Tenth goal, Myers, Rockaway	3:00
Score—Rockaway, 2; Meadow Brook, 0.	

FOURTH PERIOD.

Eleventh goal, Stevenson, Meadow Brook	6:30
Twelfth goal, Myers, Rockaway	3:15
Thirteenth goal, Myers, Rockaway	4:00
Score—Rockaway, 2; Meadow Brook, 1.	

SUMMARY.

Rockaway, by goals	11
Meadow Brook, by goals	2
Meadow Brook, by handicap	3
Loss by penalty	¼—4¾

THE EMMA GILL INQUEST.

Bridgeport Coroner Accuses Nancy Guilford and Names Oxley and Rose Drayton as Accessories.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 5.—Coroner Charles A. Doten has completed his inquest into the death of Emma Gill of Southington, whose dismembered body was found in the Yellow Mill Pond. The Coroner finds that she came to her death by felonious homicide at the hands of Nancy A. Guilford, assisted and abetted by Alfred H. Oxley and Rose Drayton.

A special session of the Superior Court, at which Judge Silas A. Robinson presided, was convened this morning for the purpose of presenting the case of Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is alleged by the police to be responsible for the death of Emma Gill, to the Grand Jury.

The witnesses before the Grand Jury are Superintendent of Police Birmingham, Detective Arnold, Detective Cronan, Detective Hunsdorfer, Medical Examiner Downs, Dr. Godfrey, who examined the waste pipes leading from the bath tub in Mrs. Guilford's house, and says he found traces of blood; Mrs. Robert Walsh, (colored,) who washed for Rose Drayton, Mrs. Guilford's landress; Robert Booker, (colored,) who is familiar with the movements of the livery team that is said to have been sent to Mrs. Guilford's house on the two nights when the portions of the body were deposited in the mill pond; Harry Guilford, son of the accused; Rose Drayton and her daughter, the boys who found the body, and the policemen who took it from the water.

DID WORK FOR A MRS. WILBER.

Curious Story Told to a Bridgeport Dentist by a New York Colleague.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 5.—A remarkable incident in the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy came to light late this afternoon.

Charles B. Baker, a well-known dentist of this city, to-day received a letter from a prominent dentist in New York, whose name Dr. Baker would not disclose, in which the writer states that he did some work for a young woman who was known as Mrs. Katherine Wilber, who went to Los Angeles last Spring, and who said she was going abroad this Fall.

The letter also states that the woman's maiden name began with a "G," and that the description of the woman arrested in London fits Mrs. Wilbur to a dot.

MAY SEND A FLEET TO SPAIN.

Naval Officers Say That Is the Reason the Iowa and Oregon Have Not Sailed for the Pacific.

It is rumored at the navy yard that the orders for the battleships Iowa and Oregon to sail for the Pacific have been countermanded, and that the two vessels are to remain here for a while, as they may be wanted to make part of a fleet that may be sent across the Atlantic to make a demonstration against the Spanish coast. This fleet that is to go to the Spanish coast, according to these rumors, are the two battleships Iowa and Oregon, the cruisers New York and Brooklyn, and probably the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, which are now being put in shape as quickly as possible.

Whether this fleet will go depends on the progress the Peace Commission now in Paris makes. If the Spaniards make any unnecessary delay then it is probable that the fleet will be ordered to sail, in order to bring the Spaniards to terms. That is what an officer at the yard said yesterday, and his version is generally credited among all the officers at this port. Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant at the navy yard, declined to discuss the matter.

Another move that seems to support the rumor of a fleet going to the Spanish coast is the arrival of the collier Scindia at the anchorage off Tompkinsville. The Scindia has been at Hampton Roads, and was to have accompanied the Iowa and Oregon around the Horn. If these two boats are still going to the Pacific, naval officers cannot see why the collier should have been brought to this port only to sail back again over the route she came.

The officers on the Iowa and Oregon claim to have no knowledge about the movement of the two vessels. The Iowa has been going to sea each day to have her new gun mounts and engines tried. She returned to the anchorage each evening. This has given rise to the report that the battleship is not in shape for a long voyage.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Harlem Bond Refunding Contract Ratified by New York Central Stockholders.

Stockholders of the New York and Harlem River Railroad held a special meeting in the Grand Central Station yesterday for the purpose of considering the proposed new contract with the New York Central by which the $420,000 to be saved annually in consequence of the refunding of the Harlem Railroad bonds maturing in 1900, will be shared by the two companies at the rate of $200,000 for the Harlem and $220,000 for the New York Central.

Thomas Hitchcock, who holds $80,000 of the Harlem Railroad stock, objected to the proposed arrangement on the ground that the Harlem Company ought to have the benefit of the entire saving. W. C. Trull, representing Mr. Hitchcock, argued the matter before the stockholders, and, although a majority of the capital stock was ready to be voted in favor of the agreement, the meeting determined to let the questions of law raised go to the courts for settlement.

While this action was being taken in New York the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad, meeting in Albany, ratified the agreement by a vote of 643,396 shares in favor and 2,635 against. Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the New York Central Board of Directors, represented the Vanderbilt interests at the Albany meeting.

Following were the resolutions adopted:

"That the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad approve the resolution of the Board of Directors adopted June 22, 1898 and Aug. 25, 1898, and of a committee of this company appointed under such resolutions, adopted in joint session with a similar committee of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, held on Aug. 10, 1898, and that the Board of Directors and proper officers of the New York Central be authorized in the name of, and under its corporate seal, to make, execute, and deliver to, and with the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and to perform second supplementary contract modifying and amending the provisions of contract of lease of April 1, 1873."

Garnishment of Railroad Stocks.

TOLEDO, Oct. 5.—Judge Hammond, in the United States court, held to-day that shares of stock of railroad companies incorporated in other States could not be garnisheed by process in Ohio. He gave the opinion when ruling on a motion to quash such service in the case of Harry Ashley, executor of the estate of James M. Ashley, against George W. Quintard and other shareholders of the Ann Arbor Railroad. Ashley claims damages for breach of a contract to pay the Ashley estate a large amount of money for winding up the affairs of the company. Process was levied by attachment on the Ann Arbor as the garnishee, a motion was made by the railroad to set this aside, and in a lengthy decision the Court ruled as stated.

Louisville and Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day the Directors were re-elected. They will meet in New York to-morrow, and re-elect the officers.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad have re-elected President Edwin Hawley. L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, and William Strauss were elected Directors.

A train of Pullman cars a few feet more than a quarter of a mile long was sent out of Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company last week, with Mayor Harrison and the delegation to attend Chicago Day at the Omaha Exposition. Two big engines were required to pull it at the scheduled rate of forty miles an hour.

Contracts having been approved for the building of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railway, work on it will begin without delay. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton will give the road entrance into Lima. The officers of the new road are: President, C. Cowles; Vice President, H. R. Reynolds; Secretary and Treasurer, I. H. Reynolds; Chief Engineer, C. T. Hobart.

Resolutions in regard to ticket scalping which have been prepared for the action of the National Mercantile and Railway Conference at Chicago, say that advanced conditions of railroad service and the comity of relations between railroad men and the business traveling public furnish good reasons for urging travelers to use their influence to secure National legislation in the interest of common carriers. They urge that the Chairman of the conference be authorized to organize a central anti-ticket scalping committee, with sub-committees in each important centre.

Liability Insurance Rating Compact.

It was generally stated yesterday that the rating compact of the casualty insurance companies is seriously threatened by the developments of the last few weeks. When the Maryland Casualty Company was organized, it failed to accept an invitation to enter the compact, and later secured for its New York manager E. W. De Leon. The company, through its President, John T. Stone, has announced that it is not cutting rates, but is competing for business on its merits. The Travelers' of Hartford has personally requested the compact companies to permit it to frame competitive rates wherever needed, in order to protect its business from the Maryland Casualty. What action will be taken in regard to this request is as yet wholly problematical, and reports of the instability of the compact were current in all of the offices yesterday. General Manager W. F. Moore of the United States Casualty Company denied the report that his company had given instructions to its agents to meet cuts in rates.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Maryland Casualty Company has been admitted to the State of Wisconsin.

The Thuringia American and the Frankfort have applied for admission to the State of Colorado.

Emory B. Pike has been appointed Special Agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company for New York State.

Edwin H. Forry of Indianapolis has resigned as Special Agent of the Grand Rapids Insurance Company for Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, to become Special Agent for Weed & Kennedy's companies for the State of Indiana.

Many of the local fire insurance managers are criticising the new form approved on the Arnold, Constable & Co. retail risk on Broadway, as it applies to two buildings under a blanket form, containing no provision for average or co-insurance.

The appointment of George W. Chandler of Detroit as General Agent for the lower Peninsula of Michigan for Weed & Kennedy has been consummated, with the understanding that the agencies of the Hartford and the Aetna shall be retained.

The Institute of American Marine Underwriters has decided to give a dinner to F. A. White of the Marine Insurance Company of London, and William Bates of the Sea Insurance Company of Liverpool on Monday evening at the Union League Club.

Superintendent Matthews of the Ohio Insurance Department has issued a license to the Maryland Casualty Company, a deposit of $50,000 having been made in accordance with the requirements of the Ohio statutes governing the transaction of employers' liability and casualty business.

The insurance on the property of the Nathan Manufacturing Company, 92-94 Liberty Street, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,500; Northern of London, $5,000; Franklin, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Union of Philadelphia, $2,500; Springfield, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500; Agricultural, $5,000; British America, $3,000; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Continental, $8,000; Caledonian, $5,000.

National Linseed Oil Co.'s Affairs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A second bill praying for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company was filed in the United States Court here to-day by John R. Evans of Indiana. Mr. Evans avers that he owns $150,000 of the company's stock, and repeats the charges of mismanagement made in the first bill. He declares that the company's liabilities exceed $2,000,000.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Fall Opening.

Despite inclement weather, great crowds of ladies visited the establishment of Meyer Jonasson & Co., at Broadway and Twelfth Street, yesterday, the occasion being their first Fall display of artistic, ready-made gowns, cloaks, &c. Although the firm has been established man years as manufacturers, their retail department occupying three floors of their large building, was opened only last Spring, and their efforts to supply feminine apparel of the higher grades ready made has already brought them an immense patronage. Their display of imported morning and evening gowns, both from Paris and Berlin, attracted the most favorable comment, and was a revelation of new styles and ideas in fabrics and trimmings to those who saw them. The opening will continue through to-day.—Adv.

W. & J. Sloane

are now showing a great variety of choice FOREIGN and AMERICAN

Wilton Carpetings,

in designs and colorings prepared under their direction, to suit the high class decorations and furnishings of the several important periods.

Broadway & 19th St.

CHICAGO PEACE JUBILEE.

President McKinley Will Attend the Ball, and ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison May Also Be There.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Potter Palmer has returned to Chicago to assume charge of the arrangements for the Peace Jubilee ball, which will be held at the Auditorium on the night of Oct. 18. She hopes to eclipse all past attempts and to net at least $25,000 for the benefit of the sick soldiers. President McKinley has promised to be present, and will in all probability lead the grand march with Mrs. Palmer.

While the Invitation Committee has not received an acceptance from ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison to attend the jubilee festivities, there is reason, the members think, to believe that one, if not both, will be present. This probably will be the first occasion in half a century, if not in the history of the Nation, where three men who have occupied the White House have participated at the same time in a public celebration. It is regarded as fitting that the distinguished citizens who have occupied the Presidential chair during the last fourteen years should be present at the celebration of the return of peace.

The banquet will also be held in the auditorium on the night after the ball. The committee has planned for thirty-nine tables, with 802 seats. The entire parquette and the front of the stage will be used for the banquet, the back of the stage being separated for a service room. The President's table is placed under the proscenium arch and is provided with fifteen plates, the one in the centre to be the President's. All the guests of the President's table will face toward the body of the auditorium and the majority of the guests.

There are eight other tables set apart for the distinguished guests, and these will occupy positions on the stage adjacent to the President's table. The tables over the parquette will be arranged at right angles with the tables of the distinguished guests.

Seats will be sold in the boxes and the galleries to give the public a chance to look on.

LYNCHING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Negro Accused of Assault Taken from Jail by Masked Men and Riddled with Bullets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 5.—Wright Smith, colored, who attempted to assault the wife of Capt. James Morrison of the Third District and her sister, who reside near Jones Station, was taken from jail at an early hour this morning and shot.

At 2 o'clock the bell rang at the front jail door. This is the night signal to bring in a prisoner. Watchman Thomas J. Duvall went to the door. He took down the inside iron bar, and as soon as he did so the door was burst open and a half dozen revolvers were pointed at his head by masked men. Without a word they forced the watchman to the second floor, and then demanded the keys to the corridor and cells. He gave them up.

The men went straight to Smith's cell, threw the door open, and ordered the prisoner to come out. He obeyed, and never uttered a word until he reached the front steps on Calvert Street. Then he gave a cry of "Murder!" No time was lost, and he was pushed on before the lynchers, now numbering between forty and fifty, to the corner of Northwest and Calvert Streets, a distance of fifty yards. As he turned up Northwest Street some one in the crowd struck him with a cobblestone and he fell.

Then he cried "Murder!" again. The crowd let him gain an advance of ten yards and then began to fire on him. He fled to the open lot on Northwest Street, in the rear of Sanders's row of buildings. The moon gave sufficient light to enable the pursuing lynchers to take aim and the people in the vicinity, who had been aroused by the firing, to see Smith drop dead when they looked out of the window to see what the trouble was.

The lynchers, having satisfied themselves that Smith was dead, quietly went off. They were evidently from the section of the assault. They came in buggies, which were tied up on College Creek Bridge, at the northern boundary of Annapolis.

Smith's crime was committed on the night of Sept. 2, while Capt. Morrison was absent from home. Last Monday Smith, who had disappeared from the neighborhood, was arrested in Baltimore and taken to Annapolis. Mrs. Morrison unhesitatingly identified him as her assailant. He trembled violently, but denied his guilt.

AIR SATURATED, HARBOR FOGGY.

The Whole Northeastern Coast Was Muggy Yesterday.

New York, in common with Boston and with all this region, had cloudy and showery weather yesterday. There was much fog in the harbor and much humidity in the atmosphere everywhere. The humidity ranged from 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. to 100 at 8 P. M., and the temperature ranged from 69 degrees at 6 A. M. to 75 degrees at 3 P. M.

The breeze was fast enough, but it didn't disperse the humidity, coming as it did from the South a great part of the day. It hauled to southwest later in the day, however, and at night was working around to the northwest.

FURNISHINGS FOR THE HOME.

The George C. Flint Company Presents a Very Complete Assortment.

With the recent installation of a carpet department on the seventh floor of their building, the George C. Flint Company of 45 West Twenty-third Street is able to supply all that is needed for a comfortable home, from drawing room to chamber. In the new department may be found the finest weaves, the Savonnerie and Axminster, as well as many inferior grades for shorter wallets. The very complete rug department of this large house also presents many attractions. According to the purse of the customer, rugs may be had for 70 cents, or a Persian sample for $3, and so on up to beautiful specimens of the Persian rug-makers' handiwork, as, for instance, an antique Kirman that sells for $1,800.

In the great collection of house furnishings there is a special lot of real lace curtains, the point Arabe or the Brussels net, from the cushions of the Holland needle-women lacemakers. Many other accessories of a comfortable home are displayed, and the feature the house makes in fitting out odd corners about the home is well illustrated by several niches arranged in different styles. The Venetian Gothic tea-room is an illustration. It is a corner with divans, backed with paneled wainscoting all in soft Venetian blues. Over a hearth is a mantel designed in Gothic arches. The panel pieces are views of Venetian scenes, and the bric-a-brac is arranged to harmonize.

Another corner is a section of a tearoom after the Chippendale, old English style, everything massive, sombre, and very impressive. The paneling is of highly polished mahogany, the panel pieces being reproductions of famous masters. The fireplace is topped with a china cabinet in polished mahogany, with small panes lead-set. With this section are many odd accessories, reproductions of old English or modeled after modern English usage, such as muffin stands, mahogany tea trays, and the like.

In the reproduction of historical furniture, this company has produced many fine specimens. There are displayed a dressing table modeled after that of the Duchess of Kent, of satin wood, and hard to distinguish from an original, a George Washington writing table, a Martha Washington work table, and many costly creations after noted chairs in the Continental museums.—Adv.

COMPLAINS OF COL. McGREGOR.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Makes a Charge Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A complaint has been filed at the War Department by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against Col. Robert McGregor of the Ninth United States Cavalry, alleging that he stopped the train in which his regiment were passengers, at Baltimore last week in order to allow the troops to take luncheon, and refused to allow the railroad authorities to transfer the train to a side track so as not to impede the passage of the regular trains on the main tracks.

Col. McGregor, it is alleged, stationed guards around his train with orders to shoot anybody who attempted to interfere with it.

Col. McGregor has been asked for an explanation.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penrose, United States Navy; G. B. Clark, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—José D. Gamez, Nicaragua; H. Murrell, Cardiff, Wales; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

GRAND—Col. D. D. Wheeler, United States Army; Col. J. S. Campbell, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman James Milliken, Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND—Alfred Hill, London; Dr. Franz Hauser, Vienna.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. A. Bosworth Smith, Royal Navy, England.

MANHATTAN—Hiram S. Maxim, London.

PLAZA—Lieut. S. F. B. Biddle, United States Navy.

WALDORF—T. Egerton Bryant, London; Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, small wares, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wilcox, R., Cohoes, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Houle, ribbons and laces; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Greene & Dorsey, Opelika, Ala.; R. M. Greene, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. A. Loughlin, clothing and shoes; Hotel Manhattan.

Saratoga Dry Goods Company, The, Saratoga, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; Gilsey House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Houston, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pomeroy & Mackey, Chambersburg, Penn.; A. W. Pomeroy, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Knapp, furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Olmy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bolt, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Marlsall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. G. Morton, ladies' and infants' wear; W. R. Wiley, dress goods and trimmings; 104 Worth Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Sibley, dry goods; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Dwyer, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Dalgarno, linens and wash goods; 454 Broome Street.

Purnell, J. H., Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. MacCarthy, notions, white goods, and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gavin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Gavin, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. N. Richardson, corsets; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware; R. W. Jennings, gloves; Broadway and Tenth Street; Stuyvesant House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Mosby, Wilkinson, Epps & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, linens, laces, white goods, and fur

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IT WON'T DO, COL. ROOSEVELT.

Col. ROOSEVELT's speech of acceptance will cost him more votes than it will bring to him unless he overcomes the effect of its weak and shifty words by the vigor and fearless honesty of his subsequent utterances. This courageous man, whom the people of this Commonwealth have come to respect and admire as a stranger to degrading compromises and as one who would fight to the last ditch for principle, exhibited himself in his reply to the address of notification as a complacent politician willing to assist the rascals of his party in hiding their misdeeds from the sight of the people, stifling his conscience for the sake of harmony, and giving a good character to corrupt men lest he lose votes and endanger his election. The friends of Col. ROOSEVELT who respect him for the qualities that have won him all the success he has thus far attained in life must have read with amazement and pain this passage in his speech:

"The record made by the Republican administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted."

Either these are not the words of honest conviction or THEODORE ROOSEVELT is unfit to be the Governor of the State of New York. When a sturdy civil service reformer and former member of the Civil Service Commission certifies that the administration of FRANK S. BLACK, the most reckless and insolent foe of civil service reform that has ever held high public office in the State, is a "guarantee" that his party can be trusted on all questions affecting the interests of the citizen, men will conclude that the certificate is worth no more than the guarantee. He gives the Black administration a perfectly clean bill of health. He not only condones, but applauds and approves. The uninformed reader would infer that BLACK was a model Governor. Col. ROOSEVELT has not even the courage of the professional politicians who made the platform he stands on. They indorsed BLACK, but admitted that there might be some stealing to investigate.

The people know BLACK as the Governor whose first official act was the appointment of the notorious "LOU" PAYN to an office of great financial trust and opportunities; as the Governor who retained GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE in office and let him waste and squander a million dollars of canal money; who called the Legislature in special session to pass an odious election law which deprives this municipality of important constitutional rights and treats it like a community of outlaws. Why, even PLATT, who if not squeamish is wise, dropped BLACK as being too badly smirched and damaged for a candidate. In Gov. BLACK's canvass for the nomination PAYN was his defender and sponsor. ROOSEVELT, the distinguished reformer, now steps into the place and throws around Gov. BLACK the cloak of his praise and unreserved indorsement. He could have lauded in no higher terms the administrations of JOHN A. DIX, EDWIN D. MORGAN, HAMILTON FISH, or WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Trust the Republican Party to protect the interests and property of the citizens on the guarantee of an administration whose blunders and corruption have put in the most imminent peril of destruction the canal system of the State, worth two hundred million dollars? As well point to QUAY's management of the State funds of Pennsylvania as a guarantee of uniform Republican fidelity to trust!

Col. ROOSEVELT is fatally mistaken if he supposes that the people will be content to listen to the insincere and nauseating palaver of the politician from his lips. It won't do. They expect him to rebuke corruption, not approve it; to speak his mind fearlessly as he is wont to do, not take the heart and conscience out of his words like the old hack candidate of a hundred caucuses whose highest motive is campaign expediency. They expect him to be ROOSEVELT, not PAYN. If he attempts to go through the campaign as he has begun, uttering no condemnation of the canal frauds, the people will drop him. ROOSEVELT without his courage and his honesty is not a whit better than BLACK.

The speech Col. ROOSEVELT should have spoken, the speech all his friends and the public expected to hear from him, was spoken by AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK in the Borough of Brooklyn, in reply to an address notifying him that he had been nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention. It is a speech of such dignity, so packed with sound principles, and so perfect in form and statement, that we reprint it:

"The Democratic Party is to-day, as it has ever been, the party of the people. It stands for popular rights, local self-government, and an honest and economical administration of public business. It stands in opposition to that Republicanism which has now become synonymous with arbitrary government and gross maladministration of public affairs in this great State.

"We must make this a campaign of sense, not of sentiment. We must redeem the State of New York from Republican misrule. We must restore to the State the honest, simple, and economical methods of the administration of Democratic Governors. We must place the duty of citizenship higher than the duty of partisanship, and we must not let the people's rights be sacrificed for the mere spoils of party victory.

"Recognizing no master but the people's will; believing that the Democratic Party represents the people; fully aware of the high responsibilities of the office for which I have been nominated, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge my public duties if elected.

"Mr. Chairman, the face of the Democratic Party is turned toward the light. We seek only the prosperity, the self-sovereignty of the whole people. The unwise and wicked legislation of the Republican Party must be undone. Local self-government must be restored in every city and in every hamlet. Personal liberty must be respected. Public education must be promoted, and for every child there must be a seat in a public school. Laws that pander to vice must be repealed and laws that give liberty to the good citizens must be enacted. Such is the mission of the Democratic Party of New York. And to the accomplishment of these high aims, in accepting this nomination, I shall devote my best energies."

We do not say that THEODORE ROOSEVELT cannot be elected, even as the apologist and indorser of BLACK. The Rough Rider's hat, hiding the changed face beneath it, may carry him through. But if the voters of the State of New York, putting sentiment aside and refusing to be fooled with spurious issues, sit calmly down to ponder the principles and the promises of the two candidates, as set forth in their speeches of acceptance, they will reject ROOSEVELT and elect Judge VAN WYCK every time.

"THIS GOVERNMENT" AND POLITICS.

One of our contemporaries reports a characteristic and mirth-provoking remark of the Secretary of War. The Secretary had been asked, by the Washington correspondent of our contemporary, whether and when he was going to give out for publication Col. ROOSEVELT's report of the Santiago campaign. As an inducement to giving it out at once, the correspondent observed that there were a great many Republicans in New York who would be interested in seeing it just at this time. Thereupon the Secretary saw what he thought was his opportunity, and answered austerely, or, as the correspondent puts it, "with evident righteousness": "This Government is not a political machine."

Oh, isn't it, though? If this Government is not a political machine, how does Gen. ALGER come to be Secretary of War? Let him chew on that inquiry for awhile. Is there any other Government known to him under which an officer who was recommended by his superiors in 1863 to be court-martialed and dismissed the service for malingering could turn up in 1898 as the Secretary of War? Is there any other Government in which such an officer could subsequently become a candidate for the Presidency? That Gen. ALGER has been, and he evidently regarded himself seriously, or, as our British cousins would put it, he "fancied himself" in that capacity. JOHN SHERMAN has testified to his seriousness, or rather to his comparative seriousness. "He stole my niggers," was the burden of the complaint of the late Secretary of State when ALGER turned up in the convention calmly polling the Southern delegates, for whose support the then Senator from Ohio had arranged. "He stole my niggers" is still the burden of the ex-Senator and ex-Secretary's complaint when charges are made against his late colleague, and he finds them very damaging. Nothing sits worse on such a statesman as Gen. ALGER, not even a suit of ready-made clothes, than an assumption of official dignity. When he says that "this Government is not a political machine," what he really means is that he does not like ROOSEVELT. What he pretends to mean is that the "Government" is not a Republican propaganda. But he is just the last man in the world to say that. If "this Government" were "not a political machine," how could he ever have come to be Secretary of War?

INELIGIBLE CANDIDATES.

The broaching of the question of Col. ROOSEVELT's ineligibility for Governor seems to have given rise to some misapprehension as to what would happen should he get a majority or plurality of the votes and then be held disqualified by reason of not having been long enough a resident of the State. In some quarters it seemed to be taken for granted that his competitor for the office, even though receiving only a minority of the votes cast, would in that event be declared elected. Such a thwarting of the will of the people is, of course, inconceivable under a Government based on majority rule. What would happen would be that, no one having been elected Governor, the person elected Lieutenant Governor would take the place of the Governor, as in case of a vacancy.

Nearly twenty-six years ago the Court of Appeals passed on the question of the effect of a majority of the votes at an election being cast for an ineligible candidate. The decision is one of quite general interest and the reasoning in the opinion handed down at the time by Judge FOLGER is worthy of being recalled. The case is reported in the fiftieth volume of New York Reports, the title being the People ex rel. HENRY A. FURMAN et al. vs. HARRISON CLUTE.

These two persons named were opposing candidates in Schenectady County for the office of Superintendent of the Poor. At the election 4,676 votes were cast, of which CLUTE received 2,448 and FURMAN 2,228. At the time of the election CLUTE was a Supervisor of the Fifth Ward of Schenectady, and, under the law, was consequently ineligible to the office of Superintendent of the Poor. FURMAN brought his proceeding to oust CLUTE from the office to which he had been elected and to have himself put there. The Court of Appeals, before which the matter finally came, decided that CLUTE was ineligible, but also decided that FURMAN, as a minority candidate, had no right to the office and that a new election must be had. Judge FOLGER, in giving the opinion of the court, said:

"It is the theory and the general practice of our Government that the candidate who has but a minority of the legal votes cast does not become a duly elected officer. But it is also the theory and practice of our Government that a minority of the whole body of qualified electors may elect to an office when a majority of that body refuse or decline to vote for any one to that office. Those of them who are absent from the polls, in theory and practical result, are assumed to assent to the action of those who go to the polls; and those who go to the polls and who do not vote for any candidate for an office are bound by the result of the action of those who do; and those who go to the polls and who vote for a person for an office, if for any valid reason their votes are as if no votes, also are bound by the result of the action of those whose votes are valid and of effect. As if, in voting for an office to which one only can be elected, two are voted for and their names appear together on the ballot, the ballot so far is lost. The votes are as if for a dead man or for no man. They are thrown away; and those who cast them are to be held as intending to throw them away and not to vote for any person capable of the office. And then he who receives the highest number of earnest valid ballots is the one chosen to the office.

"We may go a step further. They who, knowing that a person is ineligible to office by reason of any disqualification, persistently give their ballots for him, do throw away their votes, and are to be held as meaning not to vote for any one for that office. But when shall it be said that an elector so knows of a disqualification rendering ineligible the person, and, knowing, persistently casts for him his ballot? There may be notice of the disqualifying fact and of the legal effect of it given so directly to the voter as that he shall be charged with actual knowledge of the disqualification.

"There may be a disqualifying fact so patent or notorious as that knowledge in the elector of the ineligibility may be presumed as matter of law. * * * We think that the rule is this: The existence of the fact which disqualifies, and of the law which makes that fact operate to disqualify, must be brought home so closely and so clearly to the knowledge or notice of the elector as that to give his vote therewith indicates an intent to waste it. The knowledge must be such, or the notice brought so home, as to imply a willfulness in acting, when action is in opposition to the natural impulse to save the vote and make it effectual. He must act so in defiance of both the law and the fact, and so in opposition to his own better knowledge, that he has no right to complain of the loss of his franchise, the exercise of which he has wantonly misapplied.

"To state a truism: Our theory of government by the people is upon the assumption that the people as a whole are intelligent of their rights and interests, and are honestly and earnestly concerned in the due and wise administration of affairs, and zealously alive to the need of good and fitting men in the various places of public trust, and hold in high esteem the privilege of suffrage, and are unready to pretermit its exercise or to exercise it meaninglessly. It is much to presume, with this as our starting point, that any considerable body of electors will purposely so exercise their right of electing to office as that it shall be but an empty form; and that going through with outward signs of an election they will, of intent, so cast their ballots as that they will be votes wasted."

QUAY'S CASE.

We shall be very much surprised if any harm comes to Senator QUAY through the charges brought against him that he and others speculated with funds taken from the State Treasury. His reputation will certainly suffer no hurt, for precisely the same charge based on a like offense which he was accused of committing was made by many newspapers several years ago. The Senator never took notice of these charges, grossly libelous if untrue, and the prosecuting officers of the State of Pennsylvania never caused them to be investigated, though names and circumstances were given which ought to have made proof or disproof a simple matter. QUAY has had many votes of confidence since then, in an election to the Senate and in the nomination and election of his candidates. They don't seem to mind such things in Republican politics in Pennsylvania.

Even if his constituents and fellow-citizens were not quite so forgiving and complacent, they would find it hard to get QUAY into the dock, no matter what he may have done. He is a very powerful man. He strikes his roots deep into the central field of Republican politics. The President has made bad appointments at his request. He has interests that are interlocked with the interests of very influential men at the capital. It would be dangerous, very dangerous, to let a man of his temper be pushed to the wall. He would of course be angry, and he might be vindictive. So every pound of influence that can be exerted to protect him will be put forth. We judge that it will be successful. The Republican Party while it is in power is not going to let a Republican Senator be convicted of felony.

BRITISH SINCERITY TRIED.

Jealous foreigners and—alas!—a few Americans, too, are asserting with considerable frequency nowadays that England's affection for the United States is little or nothing more than the euphemistic expression of a suddenly and painfully realized necessity for securing a powerful ally against the combined hostility of the Continental powers. As self-interest underlies all international feelings and relations, there is doubtless a good deal of truth in this cynical view of the situation, but an interested friendship is not for that reason invariably, or even usually, insincere, and in the present case there is much evidence to show that our sometime enemies are as unaffectedly pleased by our successes and our prosperity as they would be delighted to receive our sympathy and our assistance.

Take, for example, the way in which the London papers are discussing the prospect, according to them nothing less than a certainty, that the mercantile marine of the United States is on the eve of recovering the commanding position which it held just before the civil war. The English editors appreciate fully that this revival will be almost wholly at the expense of British ship owners and British shipbuilders, and yet they tell the facts without a trace of bitterness, and make efforts that would be amusing if they were not just a little pathetic, to convince their readers that for practical purposes the two nations are one, and that it is for England's ultimate advantage that the Stars and Stripes should again be as familiar in foreign ports as it was in former days.

This subject is receiving especial attention from The London Times in both its news and its editorial columns. In the former a well-informed writer tells accurately the whole story of American shipping, enumerating the causes and stages of its decline, and proving that in the immediate future we are sure to do an important part of the world's carrying trade. He points out that though our navigation laws undoubtedly put the transportation of our exports and imports into foreign hands under the pretense of protecting our shipbuilders, the latter were driven out of business, not by the attempt to give them excessive profits, but by their absolute inability to make iron ships in competition with the English yards. That inability has now disappeared. Already we are exporting frames and plates to Glasgow and Belfast, and therefore it is absurd to suppose that the American builder cannot supply any demand which the American merchant may make upon him. Competition here at home will bring prices down to or below the English level, and then it will be immaterial whether the absurd navigation laws remain on the statute books or not.

That the demand has already begun this observer sees and declares. With the close of the war a considerable number of foreign-built vessels will enter the merchant service under the American flag, and meanwhile the former owners of these vessels have ordered others from American builders, evidently at satisfactory prices.

This is more than the turning of the tide; it is the beginning of the flood. "Prior to what is known as the 'iron age' of shipbuilding," says the British writer, "our American friends competed with British builders very successfully. Their clippers not only conveyed close upon three-fourths of their own country's inward and outward trade, but, by reason of their admirable sailing qualities, contrived to secure a large slice of the trade between Europe and other parts of the world. They competed with British vessels between England and her colonies; they were in the running for the best charters for new season's teas from China for London; their glory spread over every sea, and the every-day feats accomplished by some of them—the Dreadnought, the Red Jacket, the Bald Eagle, the Flying Cloud, the Natchez, and a score of others—are told in forecastles nowadays as prodigies. So great was their fame that not a few English shipowners, in self-defense, had to provide themselves with American vessels, one of this class being the James Baines, which shares with the Dreadnought the honor of being the most famous of all the old clipper class of sailing ships."

What has been done may be done again. The fact that our cousins confront so grave a possibility with something like equanimity indicates that their regard for us is not all talk.

GEN. WOOD AT SANTIAGO.

We have already had occasion warmly to commend the administration of Gen. WOOD at Santiago. His latest procedure shows the true perception of an empire-builder. This perception is more common among Britons than Americans perhaps only because Britons have had more experience in empire-building than we. But the combined professional and military experience of Gen. WOOD, or nature, has evidently given him an insight into the conditions that he finds at Santiago. His position is that we should spend in "betterments" all the revenue that we derive from the place. That is exactly the position that would be taken by any wise administrator of an estate, intrinsically very rich and productive, which had fallen into an incapacity to pay its expenses through continued bad management and neglect.

What Gen. WOOD desires to do, according to the latest suggestion we have of his intentions, is what would be desired by any manager of a property which had fallen into insolvency by neglect or mismanagement. He desires to spend the whole of the current income upon "betterments." It is quite clear that he distinctly knows what he means to do. His detailed projects of improvement are quite in the line of what would be desired if he were the owner of Santiago, who had bought it cheap on account of its mismanagement in the past. He means to spend its income on what will make it more habitable. This project is quite in the line of employing Col. WARING to "sanitate" the Cuban cities. The object of it is to make residence in them more attractive both to those who already live in them and to those who by a wise and truly economical expenditure may be induced to live in them.

Without any doubt, that is the true policy for us to pursue with regard to our West Indian possessions. It is to our interest to retain all of their present inhabitants who are thrifty, industrious, and enterprising, and in whose minds the industrial advantages of their residence outweigh considerations of "politics." It is equally to our interest to tempt immigrants, especially immigrants with capital, who can be allured by considerations of "business." Gen. WOOD's administration appears to be calculated to retain the most valuable part of the existing population and to attract the more valuable part of the possible immigration. On both accounts it is most warmly to be commended.

A controversy has started, it appears, between the Spanish and the American Peace Commissioners in Cuba, the momentous point at issue being the distinction between the words "shall" and "will," as used in the protocol. When one remembers the trouble which people to whom English is mother tongue have in getting those miserable auxiliaries straightened out, it is impossible to restrain a feeling of admiration for the Spaniard sharp enough to raise this question. It is no reflection upon our Commissioners to say that they are more famous as fighters than as grammarians, and they will be lucky indeed if it doesn't take them months and months to convince themselves, not to speak of the Spaniards, that "will relinquish" means "must relinquish." They are doomed to a desperate struggle with moods, tenses, and persons, and meanwhile BLANCO and his subordinates will collect and divide customs receipts with feverish industry. To think of an American General or Admiral pacing the streets of Havana and muttering to himself complicated rules about futurity, intention, and command is calculated to bring tears to every sympathetic eye. And it must be confessed that if the protocol says "Spain will relinquish," our representatives are likely to get little comfort from the grammars.

It has generally been supposed that only in this country and in England were people much concerned about the relation between art and morality, and it is distinctly surprising to learn that even in France there are folks who cannot separate the artist from his or her respect for the proprieties. Such is the fact, however. Boston rejected the "Bacchante," and Condé-sur-Escaut, a village near Valenciennes, has indignantly forbidden the erection within its limits of a monument to Mlle. CLAIRON. That distinguished actress was born at Condé-sur-Escaut, and gave the place about all of whatever fame it possesses, but the inhabitants insist that her life was not an edifying one, and they are determined that their Young Persons shall not be set to asking questions about her. So the lady's Parisian admirers, after going to the expense of having a fine statue made of her, have been told to put it somewhere, anywhere, else than in Condé-sur-Escaut. Poor CLAIRON! She had a wretched childhood and a troubled, though glorious, career, and now, ninety-five years after her tragical death, her native village refuses to perpetuate her memory!

The Revolt Against Quay.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

Pennsylvania has not in this generation passed through such a period of political unrest as it is doing now. Party lines are relaxed, and "go as you please" is the rule of political action. The moving cause of this is dissatisfaction with machine rule in this State. It has been borne long in patience, but thousands of Republicans now realize that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and that the machine rule must be broken, since it has become intolerable. This dissatisfaction has a legitimate vent in the election of members of the Legislature. In that contest the machine men are known and will be advertised liberally before election day. These should be left at home, and only men who own themselves elected to the Legislature.

There is scarcely any room for doubt that the next Legislature will contain a majority of members opposed to Mr. Quay, and that his Senatorial career will end with the present Congress. Most reflecting Republicans would be content to have the revolution stop here, but avalanches once started must be allowed to take their course. The Republican discontent will inevitably manifest itself also in a great falling off in the vote for the Republican State ticket.

NUGGETS.

Effect of Vegetarianism.

After Nebuchadnezzar had been confined to a grass diet for a while he must have felt as though he had made an ass of himself.—Boston Transcript.

Had the Best of It.

Cora—Pauline is smarter than you, my dear. She can accompany the new tenor on the piano.

Perdita—Yes, but I can accompany him on my bicycle.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fateful Symptons.

"I believe Clarinda is engaged to young Sampson."

"Why?"

"Well, when he first called here she used to tell us everything he said, and now she doesn't tell us anything."—Detroit Free Press.

One Man's Theory.

She—So you don't think women will ever succeed as railway engineers?

He—Of course not.

She—And why, pray?

He—They would lose too much time holding up their trains at crossings.—Chicago News.

Politics in Georgia.

"I carry my ward in my vest pocket," shouted a man to-day.

"Nonsense," remarked a bystander. "I'll carry more votes on election day than any ten men in town."

"But how?"

"I'm a street car conductor."—Atlanta Journal.

AN EXPERIENCE.

From The Washington Star.

We needed the money, so where was the harm?
We knowed we could carry the debt.
We drawed up the papers an' mortgaged the farm,
An' bought what we'd wanted to get.
An' it isn't the money the enterprise cost
Whose memory rankles an' stings,
But the brains we wore out an' the time that we lost
Over debits an' credits an' things.

We agreed that economy was our main chance;
So we opened, with ardor intense,
A book that was ruled off to show at a glance
Each item of gain or expense.
We might have learnt dancin' or grammar, or Greek,
Or to play on the mandolin strings
In the time we kep' figgerin', week after week,
Over debits an' credits an' things.

These business transactions—they're simple at first,
But they're never jes' what you intend;
An' there's no one seems able to tell you the worst,
Or when you'll arrive at the end.
It's no use to kick—though it does seem a shame,
Whose remembrance resentfully clings,
To pay half a dollar fur signin' your name
To debits an' credits an' things.

My friend, you kin bet when we git out o' debt
We will never git in any more.
But the future has comforts. It's pleasant to let
Our thoughts seek that beautiful shore
Where there's gold in the street. An' what makes it complete
Is the fact that your wanderin' wings,
Wherever they lead you, won't cause you to meet
With debits an' credits an' things.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL OPENS

Bishops, Clergy, and Lay Delegates Begin Their Sessions in Washington.

THE CHURCH AND EXPANSION

Bishop Tuttle Preaches a Sermon Bearing Upon the Religious Aspect of the New Questions in Our Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—With impressive ceremonies the triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opened at 11 o'clock this morning at that old landmark of Episcopal worship at the National capital, Epiphany Church.

Among the lay delegates were observed Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court of the lay delegation from Chicago; J. Pierpont Morgan, William Bayard Cutting, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, representing New York, and George C. Thomas and James S. Biddle of Philadelphia; while the clergy was represented by many prominent in the Church work of the country, including the Rev. Morgan Dix of New York, who will probably officiate as presiding officer of the House of Clergy and Lay Delegates.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the strains of the great church organ and the mixed voices of the choir floated through the edifice, initiating the council with the imposing entrance of the Bishops. The venerable Right Rev. Dr. J. Williams of Connecticut, the patriarch of the body, was necessarily absent by reason of his advanced age and infirmity, and so, too, was Bishop Clark of Rhode Island. First in point of service came the Right Rev. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota. Following him came Bishop Wilmer of Alabama, Bishop Neeley of Maine, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, Bishop Whittle of Virginia, and the other heads of the Church, the young and new members of this high office closing the procession.

Bishop Whipple conducted the service and led the opening prayer. Then followed the service of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Neeley reading the Epistle, Bishop Wilmer the Gospel, and all the Bishops uniting in repeating the Creed. The Rev. Dr. McKim of Epiphany made the announcement of Dr. Williams's absence, and that Bishop Whipple would preside over the assemblage of Bishops until a presiding officer was chosen. The business sessions of both houses were announced to begin at 3:30 P. M.

Bishop Tuttle of Missouri then ascended the pulpit and delivered the sermon. In opening his discourse, the text of which was Isaiah, liv., 2, the Bishop said:

"The opposing forces of progress and conservatism are presented to our minds. 'Lengthen the cords' is the motto blazened on the banners of the one, and 'Strengthen the stake' on the banners of the other.

"Wide—aye, wide—the work of the Church should be. Extension is in the air for us Americans now. If we fall into line at its bugle blast, some may claim that it will be to our risk and harm; that it is an unwonted call, an out-of-the-way call, an unfit call to such as we are. Be that as it may, the logical course of events is a force not to be counted out, and it may make the sounding of bugle calls and the rolling forward of the chariot wheels of destiny things that we cannot stop if we would.

"We who think are startled and subdued and awed at the responsibilities devolved upon the Union now. If the things which we are looking at as citizens are wide and far and deep, how shall we bear it if the Church cowers and draws back and lies down? We ought to be, we want to be, the hammer and the arm driving it to strike hard. Hawaii, Puerto Rico—go forward to possess the land. The Philippines—if the flag we honor and love is to float sovereign there—go ye in there also. And if the forceful logic of events that we wot of lift the flag into prominence over other regions yet—go ye there, too, to bide and work and help and save.

"We may find China likely to be our neighbor, even in the the ordinary sense of mundane locality. In the literal sense and in the catechism's sense she has been our neighbor for years. We have tried to do a little something for her. There shall be an asking and a pleading and a demanding that we do more things for her. A huge dark arm of the earth's housekeeping she is, but it is no good to yet scores of men and set them to bail darkness out of the earth with buckets. So, for China, we shall be constrained more and more in heart and conscience to let Christ's Gospel light in. For Japan a stage of awakeninfi from her blindness is upon her. Africa is to be helped and other places nearer at home on our continent.

"Then, for our own countrymen, shall this Church be content with any narrower aim than to be in zeal and duty and sympathy with the American Church? We need not the fact that we are gathered in the Nation's capital to remind us how thick and fast are growing the Nation's responsibilities which are centring here. We humbly claim that we have helped a little in the reconciliation of North and South and the softening of prejudices East and West which have culminated in the wonderful reunion of hearts and hands recently witnessed and so abundantly welcomed.

"The Anglo-Saxon race seems harnessed to the twofold work of giving to the world the sweets of personal liberty and the restraints of order, without which liberty cannot be preserved. The Anglo-Saxon Church would go hand in hand with the Anglo-Saxon race and proclaim by such fact, if her proclamation be heard, that in the long run the sweets and restraints are dependent on the acceptance in the heart of God's truth, God's laws, and God's guidance."

The actual business of the Council began at 3:30 o'clock, when the two houses met separately. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York City was unanimously chosen presiding officer of the House of Deputies. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hutchins of Concord, Mass., was chosen Secretary of the Council.

The committee appointed at the last Council to report upon the religion of the constitution submitted its report to Dr. Elliott of Washington. It was determined to take up the constitution to-morrow and make it a continuous special order until disposed of. This brings immediately to the front some questions relating to the church, including the name by which the Episcopal Church in America will hereafter be known. The last Council having designated it the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." According to the rules of the Council this change must be passed upon again at this Council.

A communication in Spanish was received from the Filipino delegates now in the city. A special committee was named to translate the document and lay it before the house.

It was determined to make a pilgrimage on the 15th inst. to Jamestown Island, in the James River, Va., where, in 1607, the Episcopal Church was first founded in this country.

The house was informed that a deputation from the Church of England in Canada was in the city and desired to confer with the Council. Thereupon it was resolved that the Houses of Bishops and Deputies meet together at 10:30 next Friday and receive the deputation representing the Canadian Church.

The House of Bishops organized by electing Bishop Doane of Albany as presiding officer and re-electing the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart of Hartford as Secretary. A dispatch was sent to Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Senior Bishop in the Church, expressing cordial greetings and assurances of affection. The Bishops also accepted the invitation for a pilgrimage to Jamestown Island on the 15th.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTION

Returns for August Show an Increase Over August, 1897, of $11,006,235.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue for the month of August shows a net increase over August, 1897, of $11,006,235. The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increase or decrease as compared with August, 1897, are given as follows:

Spirits, $6,787,513; decrease, $207,645; Tobacco, $4,111,128; increase, $1,368,724; Fermented liquors, $7,053,661; increase, $5,418,880. Oleomargarine, $131,354; increase, $64,923. Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $1,289,335; miscellaneous, $3,098,510; increase, $3,072,036. The several items from which special taxes were received are given as follows:

Bankers, $971,944; billiard rooms, $98,700; brokers' stocks, bonds, &c., $101,958; brokers, commercial, $48,125; brokers, Custom House, $2,202; brokers, pawn, $11,269; bowling alleys, $17,139; circuses, $6,058; exhibitions not otherwise provided for, $12,039; theatres, &c., $19,908; mixed flour, $755; legacies, $5,057; documentary and proprietary stamps, $3,067,514; playing cards, $12,438; penalties, $12,266. The net increase for the last two months over the corresponding period last year was $19,337,940.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Several Buildings to be Rented for Kindergartens—Report of Sites for New Schools Approved.

At a regular meeting of the Borough School Board for Manhattan and Bronx yesterday afternoon, the Committee on Sites and Buildings recommended that several buildings be rented for kindergartens. A store at 1,637 First Avenue, corner of Eighty-fifth Street, opposite Public School No. 77, was recommended. The store is roomy, has good light, and can be made to answer for school purposes. A two-story building at 180 Cherry Street, two doors from Public School No. 149, which can be fitted up for two kindergarten classes and two primary grades, was also recommended. Public School No. 149 has at present ten half-day classes taught by nine teachers; Public School No. 136, on the opposite side of the block, has half-day classes in the primary department, and Public School No. 2, on Henry Street, is also overcrowded. At 122 Avenue C, corner of Eighth Street, a large room, with a connecting yard 20 by 25 feet, was recommended as suitable for a mixed kindergarten. In Public School No. 36, at 710 East Ninth Street, there are 350 seats, with desks and an attendance of 895 pupils. Two classes of grade 1-A are crowded into the front part of the hall, and many of the children seem to be barely five years old. The other buildings recommended are at 58 and 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and at 1,358 Amsterdam Avenue, stores well adapted to use as classrooms.

The report received the unanimous approval of the board, and arrangements for the leasing of these places will be perfected immediately. Commissioner Adams of the Committee on Sites and Buildings said these places had been selected from fifty or sixty buildings which had been offered. To establish a complete full-day system a great many more buildings are needed, and he stated that a number of buildings were still under consideration and would be brought up at the next meeting of the board. The assembly room of the Hebrew Technical School for Women, which was offered to the board as a kindergarten gratis, was also accepted.

A report of sites for new school buildings from the Committee on Sites and Buildings was submitted. It showed the localities where school accommodations were needed most, and suggested the following sites for new buildings: Twelve lots at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, twelve lots at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, a plot of ground at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, and a plot of ground at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Wadsworth Avenue. These properties, the report showed, could be bought for an aggregate sum of $373,750. The report was approved and will be added to the budget for 1899.

The Committee on Teachers reproted that since the last meeting of the board, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, the committee has given its approval to the increase in salaries of 164 principals, 1,529 teachers who hold licenses No. 1, 228 women teachers who have served meritoriously for ten consecutive years, and all the teachers who have served meritoriously for fifteen consecutive years. These increases were made subject to the financial ability of the board and took effect Oct. 1.

A paper was read alleging that at Public School No. 1, at 30 Vandewater Street, where the training school now occupies a portion of the building, a number of children had been refused admission to the grammar and primary grades. Mr. Kelly stated that forty girls in the grammar grades had been crowded out and that thirty-two girls and sixteen boys had been refused admission to the primary grades. He said at present there were twenty-two classes in twenty-one rooms.

Mr. Taft said these conditions were only temporary, and that as soon as the new training school in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was completed Public School No. 1 would be relieved of the present overcrowding. The matter was referred to the Committee on High Schools for investigation.

The question of setting aside Oct. 19 as a day to observe appropriate ceremonies commemorative of Gen. Lafayette's service to the United States during the Revolutionary War came up before the board for consideration. Mr. Little moved that the last hour of the school session on Oct. 19 be taken up in all the schools for appropriate exercises. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Owing to the recent resignation of Commissioner Prentiss from the Central Board an election was held to choose a delegate from the Borough Board to fill the vacancy. Commissioner Richard H. Adams being elected.

NEW SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Names of the Men Appointed by the Mayor Not Announced.

It was expected that the names of the three new members of the Board of Education appointed yesterday by Major Van Wyck would be announced at the meeting of the Borough Board. The Mayor's notification of the appointments, however, was not received. While the names of the new members have not yet been given out officially, it is generally understood that those who have been appointed are George Livingston of 160 Fifth Avenue, Morris E. Sterne of 60 Broadway, and Thaddeus Moriarty of 159 East Twenty-third Street. Mr. Livingston and Mr. Moriarty were formerly Commissioners of the Board of Education under Mayor Strong's administration, and Mr. Sterne was School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward up to the time of the abolishing of the office.

Superintendent Maxwell left the city yesterday afternoon for Glens Falls to attend the sixteenth annual council of School Superintendents of the State of New York. The council opened yesterday and will continue until to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Maxwell is expected back Saturday morning.

The lectures in the great hall of the American Museum of Natural History will begin next Tuesday night, when Mr. W. Elliot Griffis will lecture on "China." To-morrow evening at Public School No. 85, at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the first of eleven lectures on American history will be given by H. W. Elson.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decision as to the Jurisdiction of the General Appraisers.

In a decision handed down yesterday, the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers decided that the jurisdiction of the board, as conferred by Section 14 of the Act of June 10, 1890, extends only to a review of the decision of the Collector as to the rate and amount of duties, &c. It does not include a case where the Collector reliquidates an entry under orders from the Secretary of the Treasury by virtue of some special legislative authority empowering the Secretary to make such an order. In such case the Collector is the mere agent of the Secretary, and the decision reached is not the decision of the Collector, but that of the Secretary.

The board decided also that they will not consider the propriety of a reliquidation made under a department order by the authority vested in the Secretary by Section 25 of the Tariff act of 1894, relating to the value of foreign coins, and authorizing the assumption of values therefor different from those estimated by the Director of the Mint, and promulgated quarterly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

KLONDIKE WELL PROVISIONED.

The Transportation Companies Have 20,000 Tons of Food There.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 5.—An estimate of the amount of provisions on the Yukon River indicates that there will be no need of a Government relief expedition this Winter. The two big transportation companies have at least 20,000 tons at various points on the river.

The North American Trading and Transportation Company is credited with these figures: At Dawson, 4,000 tons; Fort Cudahy, 1,500 tons; Circle City, 1,500 tons; Fort Yukon, 1,500 tons; Rampart City, 1,000 tons; Eagle City, 500 tons; Perry City, 100 tons.

The Alaska Commercial Company has about the same amounts on hand, except at Dawson, where it has about 7,000 tons.

Trading posts have recently been established by the two companies on the Koyukok River, the Alaska Commercial Company locating at Arctic City and the North American Trading and Transportation Company at Perry City, five miles above.

Bones of Mammoths in the Klondike.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 5.—Alexander Stafford of Lethbridge, Alberta, has just returned from the Klondike and reports the finding on his claim of several tusks and bones of mammoths and mastodons. One pair of t

CHINESE EMPEROR ALIVE?

Official Announcement that He Lives and Is on Good Terms with the Dowager Empress.

DISPATCHES SAY HE IS DEAD

A London Correspondent Says He Was Poisoned to Death and that Attacks on Europeans Continue.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Chinese Embassy here is in receipt of a dispatch from Pekin, dated to-day, stating the greatest harmony prevails between the Emperor and Dowager Empress. The dispatch adds that the latter, seeing the danger of rushing sweeping reforms, consented to advise the Emperor in the general management of affairs and as to the best way of introducing reforms.

Continuing, the dispatch says circumstances have shown it to be necessary that six Councilors who were urging the Emperor to undertake inopportune reforms be put to death. After referring to the punishment of the others, the dispatch says that since his dismissal from the Tsung-li-Yamen Li Hung Chang has abstained from participating in public affairs.

The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Monday, says: "The Emperor has been poisoned in the palace. Rioting was resumed yesterday and five Chinese were killed. The attacks upon Europeans continue."

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Chinese Legation here publishes an official communication formally denying all reports of the death of the Emperor of China.

GERMAN MARINES FOR PEKIN.

A Detachment of Thirty Will Guard the Legation There.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has left Kiao-Chau for Taku, at the entrance of the Pei-Ho River, with thirty marines, who will be sent to Pekin to act as a guard for the German Legation there.

Prince Henry of Prussia has been appointed to command the squadron intended for the protection of German interests at Pekin and elsewhere in China.

THE CAUSE OF CHINA'S STRIFE.

Consul Ho Yow, at San Francisco, Says It Is Religion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—In a signed interview regarding the recent disturbances near Pekin, Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul here, says:

"I believe that the recent trouble in China is due to religion; to efforts of the missionaries to carry on their work and the antagonistic relations existing between the Chinese who still cling to their faith of centuries past and those who have adopted the ideas of the Christian religion. I do not think it will result seriously, owing to the fact that they have a lack of co-operation."

OUR SHIPS LEAVE FOR CHINA.

The Boston and Nero Depart from Manila for Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The naval fleet in China will in a few days consist of four vessels—the Baltimore, Boston, Petrel, and Nero. The announcement of the ordering of the Baltimore and Petrel was made a day or two ago, and to-day the Navy Department announces the departure from Manila for Hongkong of the Boston and the collier Nero.

The understanding at the department is that the Boston will be docked if there is no occasion for her services at or near Pekin, but if the situation at the Chinese capital becomes more threatening, the repairs to the Boston will be deferred and she will be added to the vessels already representing the United States.

MINISTER STRAUS IN TURKEY.

He Arrives at Constantinople to Succeed Dr. Angell.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—Mr. Oscar S. Straus, the new United States Minister to Turkey, who was appointed to succeeed Dr. James B. Angell in May last, the latter resigning, has arrived here, having left Vienna on Monday last.

THE TURKS MUST LEAVE CRETE.

The Collective Note of the Powers Formally Presented.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—The collective note of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops in the Island of Crete was presented to the Turkish Government this morning.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The ultimatum of the powers to Turkey insists that the Turkish troops must evacuate the Island of Crete within a month from to-day, and their withdrawal must commence within a fortnight at the latest.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ESCAPE.

Royal Party Came Near Being Hurled from a Carriage.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Queen Victoria, her daughter, the ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, and Princess Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe had a narrow escape from death while driving at Balmoral, Scotland, on Monday. The horses of her Majesty's carriage bolted; the coachman lost control of them, and a serious accident was only averted by the horses turning into the woods, where the carriage stuck between the trees.

The members of the royal party were severely shaken and much alarmed, but otherwise they were not injured.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN JAMAICA.

The Tobacco and Excise Law Depresses Industrial Interests.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 5.—The industrial outlook here grows gloomier daily. This morning one of the leading newspapers announced that, owing to the depression, many well-to-do colonists, besides a number of the poorer ones, are deserting the island.

This refers to the important fact that, owing to the Government's arbitrary action in enforcing the tobacco and excise law passed last year, in spite of popular protests and a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, most of the tobacco cultivators have given up that business. These include all the Cuban cultivators who were domiciled here, and who, with their expert employes, are returning with a chance of success to Cuba, being disgusted with their experiences in Jamaica.

Many of the principal factories are closing for the same cause, and the Government has now hastily appointed a commission to inquire into the matter. The commission will meet to-morrow.

Report on the War Filed in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Count A. von Goetzen, a cavalry officer on the general staff of the Imperial Staff, and formerly Military Attaché to the German Embassy at Washington, who was commissioned by Emperor William to accompany the United States Army during the Hispano-American war for purposes of observation, delivered his report to the Emperor yesterday evening. Afterward Count Goetzen dined at the Imperial Palace.

The Rescue of a Norwegian Bark.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Norwegian bark Sichem, Capt. Lorensen, from Appalachicola June 13 for Buenos Ayres, was picked up by the Italian bark Spems on Sept. 3. The Captain, first and second officers, and three of the crew were dead, and there was nobody aboard the vessel capable of navigating her. The first officer of the Spemsa took charge of the Sichem and navigated her to Barbadoe.

FORMAL APPEAL FOR DREYFUS.

Application for a Revision of His Case Made in Court.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—A formal application for a revision of the Dreyfus case was entered to-day on the docket of the Court of Cassation. The procedure for reopening the case has, therefore, definitely commenced.

M. Lasies, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, will be prosecuted for sending an insulting letter to Gen. Chanoine, Minister of War, in connection with the Dreyfus case.

The Anglo-American Feeling.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning an interview with New York State Senator Frank D. Pavey, and The Daily News one with Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman, both of whom dilate upon the growth of the Anglo-American entente as a genuine and enduring sentiment, Sir Charles Tupper testifying to the sincerity of the feeling as affecting Canada.

PEER'S SON FOUND DEAD.

The Hon. William M. Strutt Drowned in a Bathtub in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The Hon. William Strutt, aged twenty-three years, son and heir of Baron Belper of Kingston Hall, Derby, England, and nephew of the Earl of Dunmore, a Scotch peer, who is a lord in waiting to Queen Victoria, was found dead in the bathtub in his apartments at the West End Hotel at 8 A. M. to-day.

The body, which was entirely submerged in the water that filled the tub, was discovered by the man and maid servants of the young man. From its condition the body must have been in the tub for some time. The hotel people were immediately notified, and the Coroner took charge of the body.

The Countess of Dunmore, who is a daughter of the Earl of Leicester and an aunt of the dead man, was found at the home of Mrs. Hinman Clark, where she is a guest, with Lady Dunmore and the latter's two daughters. She was much shocked at the sad news, and stated positively that the young man could not have committed suicide. Mr. Strutt, the Countess said, was subject to fainting spells, and must have been attacked with one when in the water. Countess Dunmore said the whole party would return to England on Oct. 20 and take the body with them.

An autopsy revealed the fact that Mr. Strutt's lungs were full of water and that he had drowned in the bathtub. Nothing was shown to indicate that he had taken his own life.

FINES UNDER THE RAINES LAW.

No Provision Made for Imprisonment on Account of Non-Payment.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Justice Nash has rendered a decision to the effect that the Raines law does not provide for imprisonment on account of the non-payment of fines imposed for the violation of the excise laws of the State.

The decision was rendered in the habeas corpus case of Frederick W. Raymor, the proprietor of a "Raines law" hotel at Sodus Point, who had been convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, and had been sentenced to fifty days' imprisonment in default of the payment of a fifty-dollar fine.

FAMOUS FULLER CASE SETTLED.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company Wins Final Judgment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—The famous case of Dr. Austin B. Fuller against the Metropolitan Insurance Company, which has been in litigation for six years and which involves over $100,000, came to an end in the Superior Court to-day with final judgment entered in favor of the insurance company. The plaintiffs to-day confessed judgment when the case came up for its third trial.

The money involved represented assigned policies purchased by Dr. Fuller and his wife. The records which went up to the Supreme Court, in the various phases of the case, were the largest ever made in the history of the court.

Burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Another version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is promised for production in the near future in the shape of a burlesque, with Henry E. Dixey in the title rôle. The arrangements for the production had not yet been completed, Edward E. Rice said yesterday afternoon, and he expressed much surprise to learn that the fact that he had intended to feature Mr. Dixey in the part had become known as it had been his intention to keep the matter quiet until everything was ready. Mr. Rice would say nothing more than that the burlesque would be an elaborate production.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The fiftieth performance of "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's Theatre will take place to-morrow evening.

The orchestra under the direction of Emil Paur has been engaged to accompany Sauer, the pianist, at his début in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 10.

Rehearsals have begun at the Casino for the new play which has been adapted by Sydney Rosenfeld, entitled "A Dangerous Maid," and which is destined for production in four weeks.

Managers Mordaunt & Block have engaged William Courtleigh for their stock company. Mr. Courtleigh will make his first appearance with the company Monday in the new version of "Leah."

Paul M. Potter, the playwright, arrived in this country Tuesday from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He called on Charles Frohman yesterday to pay his respects, but found Mr. Frohman was out of town.

George Homans and Hugh C. Quarles have purchased "The Ragged Regiment" from the author, R. N. Stevens. Messrs. Homans and Quarles will immediately organize a company and put the play on tour early in November.

"Mr. Barnes of New York" will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre next week. May Ingham and Robert Drouet will assume the characters played by Emily Rigl and J. H. Gilmore in the original production.

A new "rain ballet" will be introduced Monday night at Koster & Bial's in their production of "In Gotham." The ballet will be danced in a steady downpour of rain, while the dancers will be under the cover of umbrellas that will scintillate with electrical lights of various colors. There will be sunbursts, rainbows, and the finale will be danced by the entire company in a shower of gold.

During the series of performances of "Aida" to be given at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company Mrs. Yvonne de Treville and Miss Effie Stewart will alternate as Aida, Miss Lizzie Macnichol and Miss Grace Romaine as Amneris, Joseph F. Sheehan and William Lavin as Rhadames, and William G. Stewart and Harry L. Chase as Amanasro. Herbert Witherspoon, a basso, who recently returned from Paris, will make his début as Ramfis.

The condition of Victor Herbert has improved to such an extent that his physician has given him permission to leave New York and take up his work in Pittsburg, where he will conduct the concerts of the Twenty-second Regiment Band at the exposition for three weeks, and after that the concerts of the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra. It is Mr. Herbert's intention to return to this city at some date to be decided upon in the near future to conduct an author's performance of "The Fortune Teller." Mr. Herbert left last night for Pittsburg.

The company which Manager Stevens secured to present Edwards & Stange's new opera, "The Jolly Musketeer," is worthy of note. In it are two former prima donnas of "The Bostonians," Miss Bertha Waltzinger and Miss Helena Fredericks, and two former leading comedians of the McCaull Opera Company, Jeff de Angelis and Harry McDonough. The company, which is at present playing a successful engagement in Philadelphia, will, after Francis Wilson concludes his engagement at the Broadway Theatre, be seen for the first time in this city in the new opera for four weeks.

A very elaborate and complete prospectus of the grand opera season of 1898-9, under the direction of Maurice Grau, at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been prepared by Ralph Edwards and will be distributed for the general information of the public. It is in the form of a book containing fifty-four pages, and including, among other things, the names of the occupants of the stockholders' boxes, an outline of the programmes mapped out for the coming season, a list of the names of the artists under engagement, the repertory of operas from which the various productions will be taken, and a biographical sketch of the new members of the company. The greater part of the book is devoted to handsome half-tone pictures of all the old-time favorites and many of the new artists who will make their first appearance in this country under Mr. Grau's management.

ROOSEVELT THEIR GUEST

Members of Loyal Legion Cheer His Dinner Speech Wildly.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OFFENDED

District Attorney Gardiner and Others Leave the Banquet Hall—"Politics," Said Col. Gardiner.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of honor at the regular October dinner of the New York State Commandery of the Loyal Legion, given last night at Delmonico's. He arrived at the dining hall at 9:30 o'clock in company with Gen. Charles H. T. Collis direct from the ratification meeting at Carnegie Hall, and remained throughout the evening. Col. Roosevelt's presence aroused much enthusiasm in the big assemblage of military and naval officers, active and retired, and some bitterness and discord.

Although the Loyal Legion, as an organization, is supposed to abhor politics, its rules were broken slightly last night. When Col. Roosevelt was led forward blushing to a seat on the left of the presiding officer, amid the wild cheers of a majority of the officers present, several of the members of the order were seen to quietly leave the hall. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, the second oldest member of the commandery, promptly left the banquet hall and unhesitatingly characterized the manner of Col. Roosevelt's introduction as "a political move."

"Col. Roosevelt," said he to the reporters while putting on his coat preparatory to leaving the hall, "comes here with that man Collis, whom the Mayor of our city only yesterday brought to book and whom I and the Grand Jury will attend to later. It is the first time in the history of the Loyal Legion that a guest has been brought here in such an ostentatious manner. It is usual at these dinners for the name of a guest to be presented to the Loyal Legion beforehand by the member who desires to invite him. The name is passed upon, and when the guest arrives he is seated quietly and unostentatiously.

"Col. Roosevelt is brought here with a flourish of trumpets, and the mere fact that he is a candidate for a political office makes the present case a display of very bad taste. I don't purpose to stay here, and be a party to it, and many other members are of my opinion."

Col. Gardiner's views were approved by Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, who also left the banquet hall. Other members left during Col. Roosevelt's speech, but these would not give the reason for their leaving.

Despite this incident, the Loyal Legion dinner was a notably brilliant affair. Among the 400 present were many heroes of the last war, including Major Gen. Chaffee, Capt. Cook of the cruiser Brooklyn, and a score of military and naval officers of lesser rank. The dining room was decorated with flags and bunting, and the galleries were filled with the wives and daughters of distinguished military men. Among these was Mrs. Schley, who was complimented with cheers by the diners below.

Capt. Henry A. Glassford, Senior Vice Commander of the commandery, presided in the absence of the Commander, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who is in Washington. After the post-prandial singing of "America" by the diners, Gen. Martin F. McMahon read a paper, entitled "An Unlucky Ship," in which he gave the history of the old frigate Chesapeake.

While this paper was being read, Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Collis appeared at the rear of the hall. They were immediately recognized by several of the diners. Col. Roosevelt, who looked dusty and tired in an ordinary street dress, devoured a plate of oysters with avidity while awaiting the close of Gen. McMahon's address.

Then he was led up through the centre aisle, between the tables, amid a roar of cheers and Rough Rider yells, to the presiding officer's chair, when he was introduced. He smiled broadly and spoke briefly.

He expressed an unwillingness to attempt to speak at length of the operations in Cuba in the presence of Gen. Chaffee, who knew so much more about them than he. "But probably after all," he said, "the man who did the minor part should tell of it rather than the man who did the major part."

Col. Roosevelt then spoke in glowing terms of Gen. Chaffee's work during the campaign, and incidentally related some funny anecdotes about him and other officers.

"I would like to say one thing, gentlemen," continued Col. Roosevelt, earnestly. "I don't know whether you appreciate how deeply I feel the honor of being among you by courtesy and having the right at last to call you comrades. Yours was a great war and ours a little war, but I hope you think we acquitted ourselves not unworthily."

"I will always uphold the honor of the volunteers, but I know you will agree with me, our one sincere cause for thankfulness is that the American people are at last awake to an understanding of the splendid debt it owes to our regular army. It has not always been popular heretofore to speak of the regular army from the stump, because the men had no votes, but I was proud to hear the tremendous cheering at a political meeting to-night when I eulogized the American regulars.

"It will be a bad day when the American people unlearn the lesson that was taught at Manila, at Santiago, and throughout Cuba and Puerto Rico, and fail to remember the fact that we are bound to see that the army and navy are brought up to the highest state of perfection, because they are the sword and shield of the Nation."

Col. Roosevelt's speech was received with wild applause.

Capt. Cook then made a few extemporaneous remarks, and the meeting came to a close with the singing of "Marching Through Georgia."

After the meeting, Col. Roosevelt was kept busy for an hour signing his name on menu cards for enthusiastic applicants.

The action of Col. Gardiner in leaving the hall was then taken up in various groups and caused excited discussion.

"It is absolutely silly to act like that," was the comment of Gen. McMahon. "Col. Roosevelt was invited to be present here long before he was nominated for Governor, and came here in the regular way."

Gen. Collis was highly indignant. "I brought Col. Roosevelt here," he said, "as representing the true type of American soldier. I did not caution him not to make any political allusions during his address because I knew him to be too instinctively a gentleman to do so."

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday continued its work of passing upon the estimates for the expenses of the city departmests for the coming year. The heads of several of the departments were put through a rigid examination by the Mayor.

The Health Department asked for $1,271,207.50, an increase of $283,949.09. The Mayor asked President Murphy to explain the increases, but he was unable to give an explanation that was satisfactory. The Mayor then instructed the President to have his subordinates send statements to the board explaining the increases.

A very large increase was asked for by the Police Department. It was explained that the increases in the salaries of the policemen in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond accounted for a large part of the additional amount asked for. The department was allowed for 1898 $11,359,144.62. Its estimate for next year is $12,521,099.40.

"Do you have patrolmen do painters' and carpenters' work?" asked the Mayor of President Sadler of York.

"Sometimes, but only in emergency cases," was the reply.

"You shouldn't have them do that work at all," said the Mayor. "Let policemen do only policemen's work. Get mechanics to do the work that belongs to them, and clerks to do clerical work."

President York said the department needed sixteen new launches, at $5,000 each, to thoroughly patrol the river and harbor, and that the present launches were antiquated. He said $100,000 was needed for a new police station in Long Island City. The Mayor said he thought a new police station could be built for $50,000.

When an increase for improvements in the department in Brooklyn came up, the Mayor said: "The reform board should have made some of these improvements over there. Instead of that it appointed during the last few days of its term 1,200 policemen, 1,150 of whom were Republicans."

The board further considered the Police Department estimates in executive session.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years. —Phila. Bulletin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cards of invitation to the wedding ceremony and following reception of Mr. Harold Baring and Miss Marie Churchill have been issued and read as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. John Augustus Churchill request the honour of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Marie Heyl and Mr. Harold Herman John Baring on Monday afternoon, October the 24th, at half after four o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church." Cards of admission will be required at the church and are inclosed with the invitations. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill will receive with Mr. and Mrs. Baring at Mr. Churchill's, 44 West Fifty-first Street, from 5 until 7 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Baring will sail for England early in November, and will pass most of the Winter at Mr. Baring's country seat in Essex. They will go to the Riviera, and possibly to Egypt in the Spring.

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Among the arrivals on the Kaiser Wilhelm on Tuesday, not already noticed in this column, were Mr. Loring Andrews, Mr. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, and M. Henri Cachard, the representative of Coudert Brothers in Paris. Maitre Cachard, as he is known in Paris, has many New York relatives, his mother having been Miss Chazoures of this city, and through her he is a cousin of the Brugieres, Montants, and other old New York families of French descent. He has won an enviable reputation among the legal fraternity in Paris since he went there to represent Coudert Brothers some years ago, and is the chief legal adviser of the American colony in Paris. M. Cachard, who is still a young man, has probably been the repository of more confidences and has managed or averted more divorce cases than any American lawyer who has ever practiced in Paris. He is interested in the rebuilding of the Panama Canal, and is confident that the work can be successfully completed within a reasonable time. M. Cachard's stay in this city will be brief. He has been put up at the leading clubs.

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The Majestic brought home a long list of prominent people from Summer journeyings abroad yesterday. Among these returning travelers were Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Baldwin, Mrs. W. O. Barclay and Miss Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dexter, Mr. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles Lord, Mr. J. Clifford Moore, Mr. E. C. Perkins, Mrs. Edward Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. Moses Allan Starr, and Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman. Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman went immediately on their arrival to the Astoria, which they will make their headquarters while they are putting their house in order for the Winter. They went abroad in July, intending to return and spend September at Newport, but found their visit so enjoyable that they prolonged their stay. Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman made a trip through Russia, and were at Hamburg during the season. They both look remarkably well, and were cordially welcomed back yesterday by many of their friends who happened to be in town.

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Among the departures to-day on the Augusta Victoria will be Mrs. C. H. Godfrey, Miss Ada Godfrey, Mr. E. Drexel Godfrey, Mrs. M. Floyd-Jones, and Miss Harriet Wright. The sailing of Miss Godfrey would indicate that her marriage to Mr. Rossiter Betts will not take place this Autumn, as had been anticipated. Miss Wright sails to join her stepfather and her mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who went abroad in July, and who have decided to remain in Europe for another month at least.

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Mrs. William F. Burden has left Newport, and is at the Astoria. Mrs. Burden is greatly improved in health, and despite her deep mourning looks remarkably well. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who closed their Newport cottage on Monday, are contemplating a trip to the Virginia Hot Springs. Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden are in town from Newport, and may not return there. They were both shopping on the avenue yesterday, and were at the Astoria, as was also Mrs. James H. Kernochan, who arrived from Newport on Monday.

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Ex-Commodore Gerry and Mr. Robert Goelet, who have recently been given decrees in the Rhode Island courts, were this year taxed for the first time on personal property there. Commodore Gerry pays assessments on $150,000 and Mr. Goelet on $250,000 of personal property in addition to the taxes on their real estate. A number of other Summer residents of Newport have recently been placed on the personal property tax list there. These include Prof. Agassiz, taxed on $240,000; Christopher M. Bell, on $50,000; William Cutting, on $20,500; Robert L. Gerry, on $500; Paul A. d'Hauteville, on $500; Arthur T. Kemp, on $7,500; Louis B. McCagg, on $10,000; Henry A. C. Taylor, on $100,000; F. Cope Whitehouse, on $5,000, and John J. Wysong, on $25,000. Mr. Samuel F. Barger and his son, Mr. Milton S. Barger, have followed the lead of ex-Commodore Gerry and Mr. Robert Goelet, and have declared their intention of becoming citizens of Newport, R. I.

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It was in Chickering Hall that the famous amateur performance of "Patience," in which most of the prominent young men and women in New York took part, was given one Winter night about eighteen years ago, and many who were present on that memorable occasion will recall the incipient panic caused by the blocking of engines on their way to a near-by fire on Fifth Avenue, just in front of the building, caused by the hundreds of private carriages assembled there—a panic that, had it not been averted just in time by a few cool heads, would have decimated New York society of that day. The old hall is to be christened for its new lease of life this afternoon with the first of a series of musical matinées.

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Some of the well-known people who spent the Summer at the quiet little interior New York village of Cazenovia are returning to town, and are enthusiastic over the pleasures of the past season there. Little mention is publicly made during the Summer of the life and entertainments of Cazenovia, but the place has one of the most exclusive and delightful of small society colonies in the country. Among those who were at Cazenovia this Summer were Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Park, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marié and the Misses Marié, and Mrs. Herman Le Roy of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wister and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Krumbhaar of Philadelphia, and Miss Noble of New Orleans. A recent exhibition of tableaus given at the Music Hall and organized and arranged by Miss Leontine Marié, was very successful and was really the entertainment of the season.

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Mr. Wilhelm H. Funk gave a private view at his studio, 41 Union Square, yesterday afternoon, of three recently finished portraits of the Countess of Aberdeen, her daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon, and Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith of this city, formerly Miss Bertha L. Barnes of Chicago. The portrait of Lady Aberdeen is a full-length standing one. The pose is strong, the drawing good, and the color of the rich silk gown is well brought out. The portrait of Lady Gordon is a small, seated half-length, and has good expression and color. By far the most pleasing and artistic of the three pictures, however, is that of Mrs. Clinch-Smith, which is a bust portrait in an oval frame. The artist has portrayed Mrs. Smith as an ingénue in profile, with a light Summer evening gown of white stuff just falling from her shoulders, and with her finely turned head slightly raised. There is a wild rose in the dark brown hair, the only bit of color in the portrait, which is painted in a low key and is cool and soft in color and tone. Very effective are the regular classic features and the delicate complexion against the cool gray background. The portrait should be most satisfactory to the fair sitter and her friends.

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Ex-Gov. Flower has just purchased a large and handsome residence at 599 Fifth Avenue for himself and the large house next but one adjoining 603 Fifth Avenue for his daughter, Mrs. Emma K. Schley. Gov. Flower and his daughter will be notable additions to the fashionable colony which has selected Upper Fifth Avenue for its new Winter abode.

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Mention was made only yesterday morning in this column of the serious illness of the venerable Mrs. Gouverneur at her country residence at Needwood, Md. She died while the notice was being written, and her funeral will take place at Petersville, Md., to-day. Further details regarding this remarkable woman are given by a Baltimore paper, as follows: She was in her eighty-ninth year, and was the oldest member of the Lee family. She was born in Baltimore, and leaves a brother, Thomas Sim Lee, who resides at Needwood. She was the aunt of Charles O'D. Lee and Columbus Lee of Baltimore. Mrs. Gouverneur was the widow of Samuel Gouverneur, whose first wife was a daughter of President Monroe. She had for many years in her possession a most interesting correspondence between President Monroe and her husband.

She was also the granddaughter of Thomas Sim Lee, the second Governor of the State of Maryland, who succeeded Thomas Johnson during the Revolution, and was served from 1779 to 1783 and again from 1792 to 1794. Gov. Lee was a statesman and patriot and a man of distinguished ability. His wife was Mary Digges. Needwood, the home of the Lees, is a splendid estate, situated in one of the most picturesque and fertile portions of Frederick County. It is at the foot of South Mountain, just below Crampton's Gap, a portion of the battlefield of South Mountain. Here Mrs. Gouverneur lived many years an active and useful life.

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As many of the Bishops and delegates to the Triennial Episcopal Church Convention, now in session at Washington, are accompanied by their wives, it is estimated that there will be about 3,000 visitors. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has leased for the convention the Carpenter house, on Sixteenth Street, immediately adjoining the residence of the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's Church. Mr. Morgan's servants have prepared the house for his arrival, and he is expected in Washington to-day. He will probably be accompanied by his wife and other members of his family. Mr. Morgan will practically keep open house during the convention, and will have as his guests Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Doane of Albany, and Bishop Whipple of Minnesota. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith will give during the convention several large entertainments. The Rev. Dr. McKim will entertain several delegates, among them being the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will stop with relatives in Washington.

Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee will give a reception to-night to the delegates and their families. President McKinley has issued an invitation for a reception to the delegates and their families to-morrow evening. The Marine Band will be in attendance. Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis will give a reception Monday evening at his residence.

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The increase in the personal property tax receipts at Newport from these additions is $933,500, which is $307,500 more than the net increase, there having been a loss of $250,000 from the division of the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth A. Gammell. The total personal property taxed at Newport amounts to the large sum of $6,564,600.

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The reopening of Chickering Hall, which has been rearranged and newly decorated in an artistic and agreeable color scheme of rose pink, terra cotta, and ivory, this afternoon will recall many memories to New Yorkers still in middle life. It hardly seems yesterday to many people since Chickering Hall was in the very centre of the fashionable residence district, and was the favorite place for holding society amateur entertainments. It was the second large music hall to be built in New York, and succeeded Steinway Hall in popular favor. There was much discussion among the members of the stricter religious elements in New York, who were opposed to theatre-going when Chickering Hall was first opened, as to whether attendance upon any theatrical or semi-theatrical entertainments when given in a hall was permissible. If memory is not astray it was finally decided by the leaders of this element that they could properly attend performances there.

HARVEY—DUER.

The first large fashionable wedding of this season was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Trinity Church, Hoboken, where Miss Elizabeth Vanderpoel Duer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Duer of Hauxhurst, Weehawken Heights, and a lineal descendant of Lady Kittie Duer, was married to Mr. D. Carroll Harvey of Baltimore, son of Dr. Samuel D. Harvey. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. Richard B. Post of Elizabeth, N. J. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin elaborately trimmed with flounces of old point lace, an heirloom in her mother's family. The corsage was covered with the same lace, a coronet of orange blossoms fastened the lace veil, and she carried an ivory-bound Prayer Book.

Miss Sarah Duer, the bride's sister, who was maid of honor, wore a pink mull gown over pink silk, with an aigrette of black feathers in her hair. The bridesmaids all wore pink mull over white silk, with trimmings of cerise silk and black plumes in the hair, and all carried bouquets of pink carnations and maidenhair ferns. They were Miss Angelica Singleton Duer, second sister of the bride; Miss Alice Duer, a cousin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gore King Duer; Miss Caroline Duer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benning Duer; Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Ethel Lawton, Miss Gertrude Houghton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Houghton, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Mary Harvey. Mr. Charles F. Wreaks was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Frederick Haworth of Pittsburg, Mr. Charles Merritt, Mr. George Muldaur of Rochester, Mr. John Harvey, Mr. Francis B. Stevens, and Mr. Edward A. Duer, Jr. The church was elaborately decorated with pink dahlias and palms from the Stevens greenhouses of Castle Point.

When the bridesmaids left the sacristy and baptistery and walked down the centre aisle to meet the bride at the west door the organist of Trinity, Mr. Clarke, played the Swedish wedding march. They returned with the bride to the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding music, and Mendelssohn's well-known march was rendered when the young couple left the church.

After the ceremony, which was witnessed by 500 guests, there was a reception held at the bride's home, to which only intimate friends and relatives were invited. At the house the decorations were most elaborate. There were banks of pink dahlias and ferns, and vases of pink blossoms everywhere, while the halls and staircase were almost a forest of palms. Refreshments were served informally from a buffet.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wreaks, Mr. and Mrs. James Richards, Edgar Richards, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hun, Richard Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Warburton Gouverneur, James K. Gracie, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Rham, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Denning Duer, Mrs. Breck, Mr. Duer Breck, Mr. and Mrs. Krumphaar, Miss Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Miss Schroeder, Miss Grace Wilkes, Miss Anna Pollu, Miss Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wall, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Leeds, Mr. R. G. Maxwell, Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, Dr. Albert Stevens, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Vanderpoel, John Vanderpoel, the Misses Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. James Benkard, Miss Helen Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cross, the Misses Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Clarke, Mrs. Charles Coster, Charles Beatty, Henry Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Mosserd, Mrs. Newell Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Francis Steele, Dr. J. A. Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, and Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey.

GARTHSIDE—CURRY.

Mr. Charles H. Garthside of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Ilma Louise Curry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Curry of Key West, Fla., were married in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. There was a wedding breakfast, attended by the relatives of the couple, and a few intimate friends at Berger's after the ceremony.

FORREST—LINTHICUM.

Miss Cora Ingalis Linthicum, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Linthicum, was married on Tuesday evening at the Harlem Avenue Christian Church, in Baltimore, Md., to Mr. Charles Needham Forrest of New York. The Rev. B. A. Abbott performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with point lace, with train, and a veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried Bride roses. The maid of honor was Miss Maggie Linthicum, who wore a gown of pink silk and carried pink roses. The ushers were Messrs. Charles and Harry Warfield, W. H. Hughes, and F. S. Adams. The couple left for a Northern bridal journey, after which they will reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER—NYE.

Miss Katharine Hay Nye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cushing Nye, of 146 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and George Parker, also of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, the rector of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Mary P. Westervelt, a niece of the groom, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, Miss Mary H. Nye, a sister of the bride; Miss Florence E. Nye, Miss Anna R. Nye, Miss Kathleen Nye, Miss Grace Gilbert, cousins of the bride, and Miss Katherine Westervelt, a niece of the groom. The best man was Rowland A. Nye, a brother of the bride, and the ushers, Lambert V. B. Cameron, Frederick M. White, Charles G. Mowatt, William T. Wintringham, Henry C. H. Robinson, and Edward A. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, after an extended bridal tour South, will make their home at 202 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

BOLLINGER—HENDERSON.

Miss Henrietta Irene Henderson, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Henderson of 364 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and Conrad Bollinger were married last evening at the home of the bride's mother, the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, pastor of St. Cornelius Chapel, Govern

JUSTICES DALY AND COHEN

New York Lawyers Almost Unanimous for Their Renomination.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION'S WORK

Over 2,500 Responses in Approval to Circulars Sent Out by a Committee of Leading Members — Petition to Judiciary Conventions.

The movement recently begun by many of the leading members of the Bar Association of this city in behalf of the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen has resulted in a widespread expression of opinion from the active lawyers of New York that they continue upon the bench. The lawyers who undertook the work did so irrespective of their political affiliations or of their membership in the Bar Association or other body. They felt, as many of them have said, that competent Judges who had done faithful service on the bench should be retained.

On Friday last a circular letter was sent to each member of the bar, urging support of Justices Daly and Cohen. This was accompanied by a petition to the Judiciary Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties in New York County.

Elihu Root, who has been one of the most active members in the movement, said yesterday that the result of their work had been most gratifying. Of about 6,000 names in the lawyers' directory, more than 2,500 lawyers—nearly the entire number in active practice—have signified their approval of the renominations. Responses of this nature are coming in by each mail. This result, Mr. Root added, is peculiarly gratifying to those having the movement in charge, as it is probably the first time that the bar as a whole has taken any concerted action in behalf of Judicial nominations, and it distinctly shows the strong feeling in favor of Justices Cohen and Daly.

The circular letter is as follows:

32 Nassau Street,
New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

Dear Sir: We beg to inclose a petition to the Democratic and Republican Judiciary Conventions, which has already been signed by a number of members of the bar, and which, it is believed, is in accord with the general sentiment of the legal profession.

If the petition meets with your approval, will you not have the kindness to sign the inclosed postal card and return it so that your name may be added to the list of subscribers? Yours truly,

Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, John M. Bowers, Lewis L. Delafield.

The petition referred to in the circular reads as follows:

To the Judiciary Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the County of New York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned members of the bar of New York respectfully represent that in the interest of the entire community, irrespective of political affiliations, Judges who have proved their fitness and capacity in actual service upon the bench ought to be retained in office; that this principle requires the renomination of Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen by both of the great political parties. Their character and official conduct make it certain that the public will be well served and the interest of justice promoted if they are renominated. The fact that one of them is a Republican, while the other is a Democrat, makes it the more easy to apply the principle in their case.

We further beg to represent that for the other vacancies upon the bench to be filled at the coming election candidates should be selected upon the ground of fitness, as proved by honorable service at the bar, and by the ability and learning which they have displayed in maintaining the interests of their clients.

We believe the foregoing to be practically the unanimous sentiment of the bar. We believe it to be also the sentiment of the community. It concerns not the bar alone, but every citizen whose property and whose personal rights are dependent upon the honest and courageous administration of justice. We venture to express the hope that this sentiment will find a cordial endorsement on the part of the representatives of both of the great political parties.

John E. Parsons, DeWitt, Lockman & DeWitt.
Elihu Root, Max D. Steuer,
Shipman, Larocque & Choate, Wray & Pilsbury,
William Allen Butler, Esek Cowen,
Charles C. Beaman, Cowen, Wing, Putnam & Burlingham,
G. L. Rives,
George W. Wickersham, Augustus N. Hand,
William B. Hornblower, F. Kingsbury Curtis,
Lewis L. Delafield, W. H. Thitchener,
Francis Lynde Stetson, Lee & Lee,
Elihu B. Brownell, Gayley & Fleming,
Treadwell Cleveland, W. F. Dunning,
Herbert R. Turner, A. J. A. Callaghan,
Opdyke, Wilcox & Bristow, J. Harry Hull,
Alfred Ely,
Louis M. Fulton,
Franklin B. Lord, Charles E. Miller,
George F. Butterworth, Howard T. Townsend,
Henry W. Taft, M. E. Haviland,
William Mitchell, Benjamin E. Hall,
Clifford A. Hand, E. Phillips Burgess, Jr.,
Mortimer C. Addoms, Charles F. Mathewson,
Everett P. Wheeler, Benjamin Harmon,
William Jay, S. L. H. Ward,
George H. Adams, Daniel Nason.
E. Ellery Anderson, Charles C. Burlingham,
Peter B. Olney, John A. Dutton,
Frederic H. Betts, Everett V. Abbot,
W. C. Gulliver, Julius Henry Cohen,
Edward C. Perkins, Edward C. James,
William E. Stiger, Edward G. Black,
H. G. Ward, Lawrence Kneeland,
Joseph Fottretch, Schuyler C. Carlton,
Chas. Fulkley Hubbell, Robert N. S. Samuels,
Edmund Wetmore, Josiah Cardozo,
Cowdrey & Riker, Buel, Toucey & Whiting,
George W. Wingate, William W. Cook,
Hugh L. Cole, Joseph A. Stetson,
W. H. Rand, Jr., Rush Taggart,
Daly, Hoyt & Mason, John C. Coleman,
Ould & Oakley, Masten & Nichols,
Thomas Thacher, George Bonney,
W. M. Barnum, James, Schell, Elkus & McGuire,
Hobbs & Gifford, Steinhardt & Goldman,
Robert E. Ogden, Edgar J. Nathan,
John De Witt Warner, Michael H. Cardozo,
Louis V. Bright, Buel, Toucey & Whiting,
James C. Bergen, Vanderpool, Cuming & Goodwin,
Stern & Rathbone, J. P. Campbell,
Robert D. Benedict, George Burnham, Jr.,
William H. Hamilton, Edward S. Griffing,
G. E. Waldo, W. K. Van Meter,
Francis Forbes, Henry De Forest Baldwin,
Einstein & Townsend, Hastings & Gleason,
Newell Martin, Wallach & Cook,
Charles W. Dayton, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson,
Crane & Lockwood, Rollins & Rollins,
Appleton Clark, Frederic J. Swift,
W. J. McAllister, Ronald K. Brown,
Phillips & Avery, Rabe & Keller,
John M. Bowers, William L. Snyder,
Joseph C. Levi, Henry Gottsetren,
Foster, Hotaling & Clarke, Philip C. Beekman,
John Frankenheimer, Archibald C. Sheustone,
Kurzman & Frankenheimer, John T. Canavan,
Francis D. Hoyt,
Hawkins, Delafield & Sturges, Lawson Purdy,
Fulton McMahon,
S. Lachman, Edward Willmann,
Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, E. L. Huydecker,
Starr J. Murphy,
S. D. Levy, Henry H. Sherman,
Wm. Orr, C. H. Strong,
Alfred & Talmage, Edward S. Kaufman,
Francis B. Chedsey, John M. Bowers,
J. Boercker Miller, D. Harwood Vernon,
Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, John H. Hammond,
Andrew M. Clute, Weston Stickney,
Hornblower Anderson, William Mason Smith,
Charles H. Beckett, Montgomery Hare,
Sidney Ward, Noble & Ward,
C. H. Kelsey, Guy Van Amringe,
George C. Lay, Howard S. Gans,
Charles W. Pierson, Chase Mellen,
D. M. Brown, Charles Snow Kellogg,
James Armstrong, Harrison T. Swanson,
James MacGregor Smith, George F. Van Slyck,
James G. Janeway, James A. Renwick,
Frederic J. Middlebrook, Abraham Van Santvoord.
A. J. Hummel, Albert H. Atterbury,

The postal mentioned in the circular was addressed to Mr. Root, at his office, and had these words printed thereon:

Mr. Elihu Root:

Sir: I hereby authorize you to sign my name to the petition addressed to the Democratic and Republican Conventions, a copy of which I have received.

Following are the names of the lawyers from whom responses have been received:

Alden, Carlos C.
Aubrey, Albert C.
Allen, James R.
Allen, Frederick W.
Amwsly, Wilmore.
Adriance, H. B.
Arnold, Joseph A.
Allis, Fr. Nicholas.
Aditz, C. Walter.
Allen, William Potter.
Adler, Louis.
Arnold, L. H.
Alexander, Henry M., Jr.
Adee, Philip A.
Aron, Isaac M.
Allen, F. Sturgis.
Avery, Robert.
Auer, John.
Aaron, Herman.
Adams, Joseph H.
Arnold, William C.
Attorbury, Charles L.
Ash, Henry.
Ashley, Clarence D.
Andrews, Herbert F.
Aldrich, Spencer.
Alexander, H. M.
Ames, Paul K.
Auerbach, Meyer.
Adams, Samuel G.
Allen, Ethan.
Ashley, George B.
Alleman Law Co.
Arnow, Richard N.
Allison, Charles R.
Allison, Howard.
Applegate, Francis M.
Adams, George B.
Adams, Charles Frederic.
Adler, M. S.
Allen, Augustus H.
Arnold, Bernard H.
Aldrich, Nicholas.
Anderson, William B.
Astarita, A. C.
Ackerman, A. E.
Ammidown, A. H.
Arrowsmith, William.
Andrews, Lorrin.
Amend, Alfred J.
Appel, Augustus.
Andrews, Horace.
Anderson, Frederick E.
Allen, William L.
Allen, Elmer A.
Allison, George F.
Alter, Mark.
Allan, William.
Abbott, Henry H.
Alexander, Thomas.
Allison, E. E.
Adam, George H.
Abney, John R.
Angel, Frank M.
Adams, Benjamin H.
Abbott, William A.
Adler, Charles H.
Andrews, Herbert G.
Alsdorf, Edward G.
Alleman, H. C.
Creevey & Rogers.
Conklin, Norman C.
Curtis, George M.
Cronin, Edward D.
Carpenter, James E.
Carlton, Schuyler C.
Crawford, John J.
Czakd, A.
Cobb, William A.
Camp, Elisha.
Colmer, J. C.
Crowell, E. B.
Cameron, Alexander.
Coneywell, Edward.
Cromwell, Wm. Nelson.
Cole, Hugh L.
Clark, Lester W.
Coble, Duane P.
Clark, Arthur T.
Clarke, Richard H., Jr.
Crolius, W. A.
Capen, Philetus M.
Cammann, C. W.
Cleveland, Charles D.
Childs, Daniel D.
Campbell, William A.
Chatfield, Thomas Ives.
Corwine, Quinton.
Clarke & Oliver.
Coale, Isaac P.
Cahn, Emanuel S.
Compbel, William O.
Carter, Hughes & Dwight.
Crewey, John K.
Clocke, G. D. W.
Clark, A. L.
Colt, Harris D.
Campbell, C. J.
Corwin & Westbrook.
Collier, M. Dwight.
Cohen, James J.
Cole, John H.
Curran, Thomas J.
Cogswell, Wm. S.
Cox, Rowland.
Coddington, Henry K.
Corwin, John H.
Carpenter & Park.
Cooper, Morris.
Cook, Peter.
Crittenden, Walter H.
Choate, William.
Corey, Henry B.
Cooper, Henry.
Cook, George.
Cohen, Adolph.
Carter, Samuel T., Jr.
Colby, Bainbridge.
Clark, A. Ludlow.
Cromley, Robert W.
Caldwell, Charles.
Clark, Walter D.
Cummins, John.
Cox & Sons.
Clark, John Biddle.
Campbell, Frederick B.
Crawford, E. H.
Collins, George Q.
Cox, Stephen J.
Cantine, Francis C.
Carr, George W.
Catlin, Frederick W.
Canfield, George F.
Cockran, W. Bourke.
Corey, George H.
Comstock, Albert.
Crosby, William B.
Clinch, Edward T.
Condict, J. Q.
Clark, William L.
Cox, Wilmot T.
Cuddy, James K.
Canpoor, Louis.
Cornell, Albert C.
Coen, Thomas J.
Chamberlin, George F.
Chamberlain, A. W.
Campbell, Francis A.
Crawford, G. H. & T. L.
Candler, Flamen B.
Campbell, Alexander.
Crane, Leroy B.
Clifford, Thomas B.
Camack, Lincoln M.
Cullen, Wingate.
Coddington, E.
Carrington, George R.
Chittenden, Horace H.
Carter & Fallows.
Canton, Thomas M.
Cahill, John H.
Collins, James T. B.
Cauldwell, Thomas W.
Coleman, Charles W.
Cook, William E.
Cowan, Alfred.
Clark, Jefferson.
Card, Frederick A.
Clarke, Fablus M.
Curtis, Wm. Edmond.
Clarke, Eugene Floyd.
Collins, Stephen Willets.
Cohn, Julius H.
Cummings, William.
Coney, George E.
Covington, George B.
Cowing, Jr., Rufus B.
Coleman, George S.
Chittick, Jr., Wm. G.
Clark, Charles Sydney.
Childs, Edwin F.
Cannon, Charles M.
Cannon, Sylvanus T.
Cannon, Jr., Wilson Lee.
Cushman, Archibald F.
Cowing, Rufus B.
Chadsey, E. F.
Clark, John C.
Conkling, Alfred R.
Clifford & Atkinson.
Cooper, Drury W.
Coles, Franklin A.
Cornwallis, Kinahan.
Coen, J.
Crocker, Richard.
Clapp, John H.
Cromwell, Frank.
Cutting, W. Bayard.
Carlisle, George L.
Davies, Julien T.
Dittenhoefer, A. J.
Downer, Benjamin J.
Dempsey, Guy Carleton.
Davis, John.
de la Mare, James C.
Divine, M. W.
Davis, Theron.
De Witt, Edward.
Davidson, William C.
Daly, Eugene F.
Deane, John H.
Daniels, George S.
Davidson, Arnold.
Demond, Charles M.
Dike, Norman S.
De Wolf, Peter C.
Dunne, James.
Daly, Albert.
De Lancey, William H.
Durland, F. L.
Dean, William.
De Wint, John P. H.
Dahlgren, John Vinton.
Disbrow, Charles W.
Drysdale, John M.
Durand, John S.
Doyle, John F.
Deming, Charles C.
Decke, Charles A.
Deshon, Charles H.
Dunscomb, J. S. W.
David, Henry Percy.
Dowley, Francis Dwight.
Doty, Spencer C.
De Lano, George W.
Dutcher, George G.
Dos Passos, John R.
Daniels, Charles H.
Duvall, E. G.
De Forest Brothers.
Decker, Delbert H.
Dodge, Edmund A.
Dempsey, James.
Durrant, Reginald S.
Durand, Hamilton H.
Dougherty, J. Hampden.
Dillenbeck, Morris H.
Dutcher, Andrew.
Dickinson, Jr., A. G.
Davis, Horace A.
Devlin, Francis C.
Douglas & Minton.
Denks, Charles L.
Devereux, Charles P.
Davidson, Robert.
Donnelly, H. D.
Davisi, Edwin G.
Dow, Francis S.
Doll, William.
Daly, Eugene V.
Dupre, Ovide.
Davis, Eberardi.
Dulon, Rudolf.
Doherty, R. Emmet.
Danziger, L. J.
Denman & Denman.
Diamant, Louis.
Dickson, Thornley.
Dodd, S. C.
Dunn, George B.
Dudley, P. S.
Dutton, G. R.
Delaney, Edward G.
Duyckinck, R. B.
Dayton, Robert A. B.
Deagen, Thomas J.
Donnell, G. T.
Davison, Charles S.
Denison, C. H.
Dewey, T. Henry.
Donn, Wilton C.
Dunn, George W.
Delafield, Albert.
Duncan, D. D.
Dillon, John F.
Davies, Charles F.
Dayton, Charles W.
Dennis, Leonidas.
Dickinson, Charles.
De Lancey, Edward F.
Deming, Horace E.
Davidson, John.
Darrin, Ira S.
Dittenhoefer, I. M.
Dunphy, Edward J.
Denks, Charles L.
Daniel, Leon M.
Day, Jr., Thomas D.
Davies, Jr., Julien T.
Dusenbury, Edwin C.
Dillon, John M.
Dexter, Stanley H.
Emmis, William.
Englander, Oscar.
Englehart, I. Albert.
Evarts, Sherman.
Ertz, E. V. B.
Emery, Livingston.
Eberhardt, Frederick.
Eckhard, George.
Emley, T. Noble.
Esselstyn, E. J.
Emilfoyle, Edwin C.
Embree, Robert C.
Embury, Aymar.
Erdman, William.
Erb, Newman.
Embree, Lawrence J.
Everhardt, John F.
Edmonds, S. O.
Egan, W. J.
Eagan, Peter.
Eschbach, George F.
Emerson, L. W.
Ely, Arthur W.
Evans, Thomas G.
Eastman, George W.
Edwards, Alfred L.
Easton, Charles Philip.
Easton, Robert T. B.
Ellis, Nathaniel.
Ewing, Thomas, Jr.
Edsall, Benjamin F.
Ewing, William B.
Estwick, Charles F.
Edwards, Clifton V.
Evans, Charles D.
Elkus, Abram I.
Evarts, Frederick M.
Ennis, Matthew F.
Engel, J. G.
Elliott, William A.
Earle, Charles M.
Evarts, A. W.
Eoreck, Adolph.
Eravez, Edward C.
Estes, Benjamin.
Elmore, Lyman.
Epstein, S. D.
Enzelhard, George H.
Emerson, George H.
Erdman, Levy & Mayer.
Edeston, Melville.
Edgar, Newbold L. R.
Eddy, Charles B.
Edmonds, Walter D.
Earley, M. J.
Eppley, F. M.
Ediltz, Ernest F.
Eastlar, Francis E.
Edmunds, Frank H.
Elienboger, Samuel K.
Eaton, Walter R.
Escher, Henry, Jr.
Elsler, Belafe.
Emerer, Thomas C.
Eustis, John E.
Flemming, Woodville.
Farrington, Wm. D.
Fitzgerald, John W.
Fuller, Paul.
Fowler, Robt. Ludton.
Fennelly, Michael.
Fishel, Eugene.
Furlong, Henry J.
Ford, William H.
Furk, Henry M.
Fiero, T. M.
Fox, Chas.
Finelitte, Abraham.
Ferris, Morris P.
Foote, Iriah I.
Fletcher Austin B.
Fairbanks, Leland.
French, John.
Frank, Abram.
Frayer, Smith, & Seaman. White
Foster, James P.
Fry, Geo. Beardinel.
Frohwitter, Henry.
Fransioh, A. C.
Forster, Chas.
Forrester, James.
Fairfield, Sami. E.
Flannagan, Dallas.
Fletcher, Geo. H.
Flagg, Jno. H.
Felt, Edwin M.
Fox, Robt. J.
Ferriss, Stark B.
Foster, Benj. B.
Flynn, Jno. J.
Forrest, M. M.
Frost, Edward L.
Fessenden, James.
Frost, Halstead H., Jr.
Freeman, Jno. C.
Foote, Charles S.
Finelite, Alex.
Fleischman, Samuel.
Fillmore, John.
Freeland, Henry R.
Frick, Wm. H.
Foster, Clarence M.
Frank, Julius J.
Franklin, Benjamin.
Fiske, John B. B.
Frellingnuyzer, G. G.
Flitnor, William H.
French, Warren C., Jr.
Fielder, George.
Fischer, Joseph.
Frankenstein, Sam'l. I.
Freifeld, George.
Frayer, Eugene.
Franham, Alonzo C.
Findlay, Wm. C.
Forest, Robert W. de.
Furman, Geo. C.
Finch, Geo. H.
Foley & Powell.
Friend, W. W.
Freeman, Lewis C.
Foster, Tallmadge W.
Falk, Moses I.
Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown.
Ford, E. L.
Fogerty, James F.
Findley William L.
Fraser, Alexander W.
Fallows, Edward S.
Fullerton, W.
Francis, Clarence W.
Fiske, Cornelius.
Fullerton, William.
Greenstein, Maurice M.
Gilbert, L.
Grover, Lewis.
Goodrich, Henry W.
Gordon, David.
Gretsch, Bernard J.
Greenfield, George J.
Greenfield, Sami. E.
Griffin, Francis H.
Gottgetren, Henry.
Gonzalez, Antonio C.
Gitterman, John M.
Granger, E. J.
Grasmuck, Fred.
Gitterme, John M.
Gutman, A. L.
Gardenhire, J.
Gasquet, Marshall J.
Goodwin, Frederic.
Grant, F. E.
Grigg, W.
Goodhart, L. G. & W. A.
Green, Herbert.
Gray, Frank G.
Goodale, John McG.
Goodale, Jr., Nich. M.
Gerry, George Walton.
Granniss, George H.
Gleason, A. W.
Glass, H. H.
Ginsburg, Bernard.
Gooch, William W.
Gasten, William.
Garrison, Joseph.
Gardiner, H. W.
Garver, John A.
Gilman, George H.
Gulick Alex. Reading.
Galland, Justin S.
Gibson, Frederick S.
Gibbons, Thomas F.
Gould, Charles W.
Greene, J. Warren.
Geer, Edward Winston.
Grey, Wm. Steele.
Grossman, M. W.
Goodman, M.
Greeley, Edward A.
Goldbeck, William F.
Grossman, William.
Goodwin, William B.
Grant, Madison.
Gould, Benjamin A.
Gordon, William Teton.
Gillender, Aug. T.
Guthrie, William D.
Gilchrist, Alex., Jr.
Garrettson, Francis T.
Gross, Samuel L.
Genet, Albert R.
Gibson, Hanson C.
Graff, Henry H.
Gill, Martin E.
Grindal, Herbert W.
Goldschmidt & Falk.
Griffin, Robert P.
Grasse, Henry.
Galinger, Edward.
Goebel, Jacob C.
Goldbacher, J.
Gradbaum, Leo.
Goldberg, Wm. Victor.
Gilbert, Andrew.
Gowdey, Sanford S.
Glover, Jos. Lawrence.
Goelel, Paul.
Geer, Walter.
Green, Frederick.
Green, Samuel.
Glover, George B.
Greves, James S.
Godkin, Lawrence.
Gignoux, Robert M.
Gignoux, Claude.
Gould, O. B.
Gould, Cornelius D.
Goldsticker, William.
Gardner, Alfred A.
Gullck, John C.
Green, William W.
Guernsey, Joseph R.
Goldizer, Charles.
Guedalis, Jacoo M.
Griffin, Walter K.
Goldsmith & Doherty.
Goebel, Louis A.
Greene, Richard T.
Greene & Johnson.
Grant, Louis J.
Guiterman, M. S.
Goldsmith, Samuel J.
Gifford, James M.
Griffin, Charles L.
Garrison, Lloyd McK.
Greenbaum, Jacob H.
Gibbs, Herbert H.
Gould, L. A.
Gofewl, J.
Graves, Harmon S.
Gorman, James M.
Greenhoot, A. M.
Gray, William Travers.
Gans, Howard S.
Gleason, John J.
Gerry, Richard M.
Hilderth, J. Homer.
Hawkins, Eugene D.
Highley, Warren.
Hill, Charles E.
Herst, Herman, Jr.
Hicks, Louis.
Hatch, Eugene H.
Herts, Emanuel.
Harris, Tracy H.
Hastings, G. S.
Hirsch, Morris J.
Hooker, Thomas.
Hopkins, William H.
Hubbell, George W.
Herbert, J. K.
Hess, Charles A.
Hawkes, McDougall.
Hatie, Joseph C.
Hunt, Thomas.
Huntington, Francis C.
Hall, Ernest.
Hausman, Carl A.
Haight, Charles S.
Haythe, Madison H.
Hill, Theodore M.
Hupfel, Chris. G.
Hoffman, Burrall.
Horan, M. J.
Hathway, Curtis R.
Hurst, Arthur.
Harison, William.
Hord, William B.
Hyatt, George E.
Hawes, James W.
Henderson, H. C.
Hoff, Samuel.
Hoy, William A.
Henderson, J. Park.
Hopkins, Shelson.
Hogan, A. F.
Honeyman, Robert B.
House, Frederick B.
Harriman, George F.
Howe, Joseph W.
Hahn, Bernard.
Harrison, Robert L.
Hoar, William Allan.
Hausler, William.
Harrison, Bert.
Hershfield, Isidore.
Hudson, James A.
Heath, James E.
Hayes, Joseph H.
Hambuyer, Max.
Heyn, Herbert A.
Hardy, A. B.
Hobbs, Edward H.
Haviland, Merritt E.
Hurst, Benjamin.
Hall, Benjamin E.
Hobbs, Charles B.
Hyde & Leonard.
Holden, John.
Harris, J. H. Eury.
Hitchcock, S. M.
Haviland, Augustus.
Hammond, John H.
Hagen, Winston H.
Hess, Louis.
Hurlimann, Gustave.
Herriman, Samuel C.
Hennessy, Edmund D.
Heidelman, Julius.
Horton, Howard.
Hinrichs, Frederic W.
Hamburger, Samuel.
Harris, Joseph J.
Hubbard, Grasoenor S.
Hill, Charles B.
Hotchkiss, Charles E.
Hutchings, H. M.
Hobbs, Elon S.
Hill, John Sprunt.
Halstead, Charles J.
Halsey, George A.
Hull, John Henry.
Heath, George B.
Haines, B. Howell.
Hyde, Lewis H.
Hastell, William S.
Harlock, Waldegrave.
Hutchinson, J. W., Jr.
Hellings, Paul.
Hamlin, George Newell.
Hunt, James M.
Hill, William B.
Hough, Charles M.
Hyde, J. E. Hindon.
Haviland, Charles T.
Horwitz & Samuels.
Horner, R. W.
Hall, Frank L.
Hodge, J. Aspinwall, Jr.
Hand, Augustus N.
Homes, Henry F.
Hoppin, William W.
Holm, Charles V.
Hurd, Jehiel T.
Hindes, Herbert J.
Howe, George Perow.
Hungerford, Victor W.
Hart, Morris W.
Hinrichs, Alfred E.
Hitchcock, Bradford W.
Hawkesworth, R. W.
Hibbard, O. F.
Holcomb, Alfred E.
Hyde, George H.
Holstein, M. G.
Hall, R. M. & D. P.
Hunt, Edwin S.
Heinsheimer, Norbert.
Hathaway, Henry B.
Howell, Floyd M.
Howland, Clarence.
Hopkins, Milton.
Hawes, Gilbert Ray.
Higgins, Cecil C.
Hodges, C. H.
Hands, J. Baldwin.
Hurry, Randolph.
Harvey, Ashton.
Houston, John W.
Hanning, George T.
Holmer, Jabish, Jr.
Holls, Frederick W.
Heinze, Arthur P.
Heydt, Herman A.
Hoxie, N. B.
Holden, Dahlel J.
Hartcorn, Albert E.
Holmes, Artemas H.
Hagar, Strausbury.
Hallman, C. M.
Hunter, Henry C.
Hillhouse, James.
Harding, William J.
Harris, William H.
Hoyt, I. J. C.
Hardon, Henry W.
Hull, Herbert G.
Harby, M. E.
Hain, Henry R.
Hunter, Charles E.
Hall, Bolton.
Harrison, Jared F.
Harrison, William O.
Fahn, George.
Hughes, Frederick.
Haines, Francis D.
Hill, Edward B.
Halden, Allen & Safford.
Husted, Thomas D.
Horsman, W. H.
Hoellzer, Henry.
Hanford, S.
Hasbrouck, Howard.
Hill, Frederick T.
Hathaway, Philip.
Haslan, Lewis S.
Hatch, E. S.
Heald, John O.
Hopkins, C. W.
Harmer, Hugh M.
Hanson, John S.
Haywood, J. K.
Hinton, J. G.
Holt & Gallford.
Holt, George C.
Herrick, Frederick M.
Hubbard, Harry.
Harman, George H.
Hunt, Hartt.
Halstead, Jacob.
Hardy & Shellabarger.
Howland, Henry E.
Harris & Corwin.
Herbert, Miss Might.
Ingersoll, Charles D.
Ingersoll, William H.
Isaacs, Edward A.
Isecke, Bernard J.
Isberting, Robert Van.
Isaacs, Myer S.
Irwin, William.
Ives, H. F.
Ingraham, Landon.
Irish, Frank A.
Ingraham, Frederick.
Johnson, John Q. A.
Johnson, Allen D.
Johnson, Edgar N.
Jones, Dwight A.
Joyce, Michael J.
James, Edward F.
Jacoby, Oswald N.
Johnson, Henry C.
Jones, U. Wesley.
Jones, Pual.
Jenner, William A.
Jones, Paul Eugene.
Jones, William D.
Jessup, Henry W.
Joyce, David.
Junkin, Francis T.A.
Joseph, George Edwin.
Judge, Jr., Francis W.
Johnston, W. Tilghman.
Jeselsohn, Benjamin.
Johnson, J. N.
Jones, Percival S.
Jacobson, Abram.
Jarvis, Jr., Samuel F.
Jelliffe, Charles E. L.
Jones, Henry W.
Jordan, Edward.
Johnson, E. P.
Jellenik, Pells.
Jones, Jr., William A.
Jerolman, John.
Jacobson, Isaac W.
Johnson, James A. C.
Joyce, John Jay.
Jenks, Thomas C.
Jaretzki, Alfred.
Joachunsen, Joseph P.
James, Henry A.
Jeroleman, John.
Johnson, J. Augustus.
Jordan, Francis.
Jay & Candler.
Kohn, Solomon.
Knox, Arthur.
Kalsch, Burnham.
Kenyon, Benjamin B.
Kerr, Curtis & Page.
Kunze, Oscar C.
Krause, Edward.
Kohler, Max J.
Kellogg, Frederic R.
Keene, R. M.
Kerr, Thomas B.
Kobbe, Gregory C.
Kleb, Ernest C.
Ketcham, Henry B.
Knapp, W. P.
Kalish, Edwin L.
Katz, Maxwell C.
Keith, Bournior.
Ketcham, Hiram.
Kerr, John B.
Kelly, Richard B.
Kebabian, George S.
Kuflich, H. C.
Kent, George Edward.
Klenke, William H.
Kerr, James M.
Keeler, Charles C.
Kenyon, William Houston.
Kenyon, Alan D.
Kling, Joseph.
Kirk, Hiram M.
Kalbfleisch, Charles C.
Kurzman, Ferdinand.
Kremetz, Julius G.
Kelly, Thomas.
Kinney, Herbert E.
Kilshelmer, James B.
Korn, Max S.
Keany, Joseph F.
Kernan, John D.
Kenyon, Robert N.
Kennitpson, Crain & Alling.
Kamping, John A.
Kennedy, Henry W.
Keeler, Samuel.
Kremer, Eugene G.
Kinghorn, H. B.
Koplik, C. M.
Kernochan, I. Frederic.
Kohn, Euerich.
Kennedy, John C.
Kipan, Benjamin T.
Kelly, Edmond.
Kingsbury, Howard T.
Kinghorn, H. B.
King, H. H.
Katz, Mark J.
Katzenstein, William S.
Kilgers, George J.
Kirkland, Kenneth C.
Korn, J. S. & M. S.
Kimber, W. F.
Kraft, Benjamin F.
Korn, Isidore S.
Kaufman, Edward S.
Kinney, Thomas C.
Kursheedt, M. A.
Kuhn, August.
Kingsley, T. W.
King, Edward P.
Kissam, Edward H.
Keating, Thomas F.
Kelley, M. Edward.
Kelly, William J.
Kounes, J. Alexander.
Kernan, John D.
Kling, Abraham.
Kalman, A. L.
Kent, E. C.
Kip, George G.
Kirk & Schwarz.
Kennedy, Gilbert F.
Kendleton, F. K.
Kenneson, Thadford D.
Karressord, J. Orlando.
Lawton, Francis.
Low, Walter Carroll.
Lansing, Chas. B.
Luques, Herbert L.
Leavitt, John Brooks.
Lorincz, Simon.
Lightfoot, Alfred R.
Lay, George C.
Larremore, Wilbur.
Loeser, Abraham.
Lozier, Theo. F.
Laimbeer, Francis E.
Lichtenstein, S. K.
Lyon, Roger H.
Lee, H. E.
Lavene, Louis.
Lesser, M. A.
Loetz, C. C.
Littlefield, Fred. M.
Lockwood, H. S.
Lockwood, Luke Vincent.
Lurtz, Arthur S.
Leonard, Hy. W.
Livingston, G. B.
Little, S. H.
Levy, Louis.
Ludvigh, Elek J.
Lyons, Alfred.
Lewy, Eugene H.
Lieberman, William.
Lee, James P.
Lindney, Walter.
Leyne, Maurice.
Lang, Henry.
Logan, Walter S.
Lewis, Robert E. L.
Livingston, Edward de P.
Levy, Daniel.
Lippold, Henry.
La Grange, O. H.
Law, James N.
Loomis, Edward N.
Livingston, Stephen W.
Lamly, Geo. Alfred.
Loewenthal, Eugene.
Lovatt, E. Henry.
Livermore, Rufus T.
Levy, Asahel J.
Lehmaier, James S.
Lenbunker, J. C.
Levy, Louis P.
Linson, H. W.
Ludington, B. L.
Lyman, Alex. S.
Lawlor, J. Warren.
Ludden, J. E.
Lamar, Lucius.
Lloyd, Herbert M.
Lawrence Frank R.
Lester, Montague.
Lambios, John F.
Loew, Herman G.
Ludlow, James B.
Lee, F. W.
Lowen, William N.
Lynn, Stanhope.
Lauterbach, Edward.
Lloyd, D. Frank.
Langan, J. T.
Lauterbach, Alfred.
Lamberton, Charles L.
Lavelle, George A.
Lawyer, Frederick C.
Loomis, Harlow H.
Laurence, Robert B.
Larned, W. Z.
Larrabee, Jesse.
Ludlow, Francis H.
Lawrence, Malcolm R.
Law, William H.
Lewis, Richard J.
Low, William G.
La Rue, Charles R.
Lane, J. Albert.
Loew, R.
Losee, Lewis H.
Lane, Wolcott G.
Livingston, Charles L.
Lenehan, John J.
Lewis, James Taylor.
Levy, Henry.
Levy, Abraham & Louis.
Lewis, Charlton T.
Levy, Felix H.
Lindley, John.
Levy, Nathan S.
Lyon, Edward P.
Levy, Jacob.
Leonard, H. P.
Levy, Leo.
Lyon, Julius I., Sr.
Lord, Scott.
Levy, Mitchel.
Livermore, Arthur L.
Lynes, John J.
Leonard, William D.
Livingston, Philip.
Lord, Bernard H.
Leeds, Theodore E.
Lewis, L. C.
Lobenthal, Samuel.
Lee, Benjamin F.
Lee, William H. L.
Lockwood, Eugene L.
Muichahey, John H.
Moore, William Clifford.
Lamb, Arthur C., Jr.
Mackay, Harold S.
McNickie, Andrew.
Maher, Robert J.
Maxson, Henry D.
McGuire, Edward J.
Moss, Frank.
Motson, G. N.
Man, Alrick W.
Man, Henry H.
Menken Brothers.
McEachron, J. C.
Moritz, Chrlstian G.
Mitchell, Willard A.
Meyers, Charles.
Moore, Edward C., Jr.
McGoldrick, M. F.
Moen, Edward C.
McLean, Donald.
McKeen, James.
Miller, Jarvis H.
McWilliams, Howard.
Miner, George S.
Murray, Robert D.
Morris, H. J.
McMahon, Fulton.
Martin, W. M.
Macdonald, George A.
Mashbir, E. S.
Marston, H. T.
Morgan, George E.
Murray, J. Archibald.
Moore, Francis G.
McCurdy, Delos.
Mayer, Max.
McCreery, J. A.
Merrill, Edward B.
MacNeagh, Charles.
McLaughlin, James W.
Malpin, B. B.
Maltby, Anson.
McKeon & Luckey.
McKoon, D. D.
Mangst, Charles.
Myers, Goldsmith & Bronnes.
Morton, Eliot.
Merritt, Gardiner.
McCray, Joseph A.
Myers, William H.
Marrin, William H.
Morse, Howard H.
Martin, Richard M.
Mowbray, Edward B.
Myers, Joseph J.
McElheny & Bennett.
Mallery, Osias.
Mastick, Seabury C.
Maxwell, W. G.
Millady, Peter W.
McDermott, J. W.
Moeller, Herman.
Mellby, M. P.
Mason, Joel S.
Mack, Hugo S.
McKee, Robert R.
Mann, Jones F.
McLaughlin, Francis J.
Miller & Phillips.
Miller, Ralph G.
Murray, James C.
Magee, Joseph T.
McKennell, Thos. A.
Montgomery, William.
Martin, Charles S.
Maynard, Charles Leslie.
Maclay, Arthur C.
Meyers, James Cowden.
Mazet, Robert.
Miller, Isaac L.
Millington, Charles W.
Martin, Joseph.
Murray, John A.
Megie, Oscar F. G.
Mack, Harry.
Moran, William J.
Millikin, W. T. B.
Marshall, Fielding L.
Macfarlane, Wallace.
Meyer, Henry.
Monk, James W.
McBurney, E. L.
Myers, Max.
Marshall, Jonathan.
Moffat, R. Burnham.
Mayfong, Fred V.
Messiter, George N.
Malcolm, James H.
Maas, Charles O.
Millard, William E.
McCord, James Walter L.
Mills, Charles Eagan.
Mason, J. W.
Malcomson, A. Bell.
McCoy, Walter I.
Merriam, J. S.
MacKellar, George M.
McAdam, George H.
Montgomery, John T.
Murphy, James.
Miller, Charles S.
Morrison, L. J.
Mayou, Warren A.
Marble, E. M.
Mead, Walter H.
May, Charles.
Miller, Charles S.
Moore, John N.
McLoughlin, Jr., E. T.
Merwin, Henry W.
Mott, George E.
Murray, William D.
McKean, B. S.
Mooney, Edmund C.
Moeran, C. Chalstan G.
McKuse, Elisha W.
Myer, Isaac.
Meserole, Alfred.
Mahony, Peter.
McArthur, William.
Man, Albon.
McCormick, Robert C.
Marsh, Charles Capron.
McKinney, Glenntord.
Murray, Jr., Delwood.
Man, W. Bennett.
McDermott, Charles J.
Mercells, Edward E.
Mason, D. S.
Munroe, C. Sowland.
McNabbe, James F.
Morgan, Bankson T.
McGanne, Edward J.
MacKinstry, Everett.
Marsh, Norman J.
McMartin, J. O. M.
Maschcowitz, Leopold.
Miller, Chas. Coleman.
Matthews, Charles.
Murphy, Edward P.
McBurney & McBurney.
Morris, Henry S.
Marsh, Charles M.
Mitchell, Edward.
Miller, Samuel D.
Miller, Decker & Miller.
Miller, Jacob F

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Rain Fell as the Best Race of the Day Was Being Decided.

BANGLES WON IN A HARD DRIVE

In the Maiden Filly Race Lamity, the Two-Year-Old Sister to Dr. Catlett, Came Home First in a Romp.

It required only one thing to mar the sport at Morris Park yesterday, and that was a downpour of rain, for the programme was an attractive one, promising of good sport, and although the dull leaden clouds hung low early in the day, the racing was enjoyed by a large crowd. Later in the day, when the most interesting contest on the card was on for decision, the rain that had threatened early in the day came down, and so heavy was the downpour that the colors of the jockeys were obliterated and the horses could not be distinguished as they made their way over the hill near the water tower. This event was a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth over the hill, and although the field was a small one, the material was excellent for a close contest, and that is just what resulted.

George Keene, Bangle, and Beula were almost equal favorites in the betting, while Banquo II. and Hanwell were the outsiders. The contest was really between the three best-played horses, and up to the last jump the result was in doubt between George Keene and Bangle. Keene, as usual went out in front, and made the pace, but Bangle stuck to him, and at no time did he get more than half a length away from him. The pair were side by side as they entered the stretch, with Keene still slightly in the lead, and Maher using all the persuasive power he is master of to send Bangle up to him. They neared the last sixteenth pole, and still there was no change, but in the final jump, by a supreme effort, Maher landed Bangle's nose in front, and won the race.

The other races were interesting, and one of them, the maiden filly race for two-year-olds, was the means of bringing to "Eddie" Burke, the bookmaker, more money than he could have made booking in a week. Lamity, an unraced sister to Dr. Catlett, was played by him from the start to the close of the betting, and getting away well, she remained in front and won in a romp by three lengths.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap selling race, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and one-half over six hurdles. Time, 2:51.

1—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5 years, by Fresno-Rosa G., 151 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Hogan)
2—Widower, F. D. Beard's b. g., 3, 131, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5 ..... (Penn)
3—Manchester, J. W. Colt's b. g., aged, 6 to 5 .. (Owens)
4—Hermann the Great, T. Costello's ch. g., 3, 131, 20 to 1 ..... (Barry)

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $20 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:15¾.

1—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. m., 4 years, by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 104 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Maher)
2—Headlight II., C. M. Miller's ch. h., 6, 108, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Turner)
3—Hanlon, W. A. Porter's blk. g., 5, 101, 4 to 1 .. (Burns)

Momentum, 114, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Uncle Louis, 104, even to 1, (Haines;) Inspection, 102, 15 to 1, (Cowman;) Double Quick, 104, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Fleeting Gold, 101, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Tyrian, 94, 5 to 2, (Moody;) Red Spider, 96, 30 to 1, (Michaels;) General Maceo, 96, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Campanero, 104, 10 to 1, (Lamley;) Mayo Mon, 104, 20 to 1, (Weber;) Charley Rose, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) and Stachelberg, 104, 40 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds, maidens excluded. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:24¼.

1—Filigrane, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. g., by Galore-Fillette, 126 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Littlefield)
2—Exception, P. J. Miles's br. f., 110, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (Jones)
3—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 107, 20 to 1 .. (O'Connor)

Kirkwood, 121, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Passaic, 112, 30 to 1, (Turner;) Ornamental, 110, 5 to 1, (Burns;) Leando, 121, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Muggins, 120, 5 to 1, (Maher,) and The Gardner, 112, 8 to 1, (Cowman) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners at any time of $1,000. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42⅗.

1—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 106 pounds, 7 to 10 and out ..... (Maher)
2—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., 4, 109, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Burns)
3—Clonsilla, Coughacres Stable's ch. f., 3, 103, 10 to 1 ..... (Jones)

Kinnikinic, 112, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Goodsville, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Easter Card, 99, 20 to 1, (Corberley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, maidens. By subscription of $5 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—1:00⅖.

1—Lamity, Turney Brothers' b. f., by Candlemas-Allerna, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 .. (Spencer)
2—Golden Days, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. f., 110, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Doggett)
3—Avoca, W. Jennings's ch. f., 110, 30 to 1 .. (Jones)

Halo, 110, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Exit, 110, 12 to 1, (Burns;) Lotter, 110, 20 to 1, (Lamley;) St. Sophia, 110, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Lady Sneerwell, 110, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Incandescent, 110, 9 to 5, (Maher;) Monietta, 110, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Amarilla, 110, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Miss Smith, 110, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Coquena, 110, 15 to 1, (Turner,) and Lillie Simmons, 110, 50 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Time—1:47⅘.

1—Bangle, E. S. Garner, Jr.'s b. c., 3 years, by Iroquois-Bracelet, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money ..... (Maher)
2—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3, 110, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Clawson)
3—Buela, Sydney Paget's b. m., 4, 103, 2 to 1 .. (Spencer)

Banquo II., 90, 60 to 1, (Weber,) and Hanwell, 88, 40 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bardella	112	Lady Disdain 100
Atlantus	109	

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. The Eclipse course.

Favonius	112	Ellerdale	112
Cosmopolitan	112	Flying Scotchman	112
McLeod of Dare	112	Tip Gallant	112
Strategist	112	M. Reeves	109
Imitation	112	Ordeal	109
Great Neck	112	Tyran	109
Dr. Fitzsimmons	112	Dorval	109
Gradation	112	Juventas	109
Sol	112		

THIRD RACE.—The Fairview Selling Stakes for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Decanter	101	Blueway	97
Flax Spinner	100	Hagerness	95

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Handicap for all ages. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

Maceo	128	Autumn	109
Macy	127	Barneystone	108
Handball	126	Leando	102
George Keene	124	Lady Marian	100
St. Callatine	121	Toluca	100
Bangle	119		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Lieber Karl	12	Sermon Queen	104
George Keene	118	Shanent	99
Lallouette	111	Marilo	95
Gala Day	108	Blueaway	93
Central Trust	107	Fleeting Gold	88
Tabouret	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Estral	111	Glenvale	103
Premier	111	Irinaldo	103
Tinge	111	Handsel	103
Charina	109	Maximo Gomez	100
Mazarine	108	Scotch Plaid	100
Mt. Washington	108	Sensational	100
Barbelo	105	Philip	100
Gala Day	103	Long Acre	98

Kentucky Races Again Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—The trotting races, including the Futurity event, were postponed to-day on account of wet track. There will be a double programme to-morrow, beginning at 10 A. M.

Patchen Beats Gentry at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—In the pacing race to-day between Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, Patchen won in two straight heats, taking the first by a nose in 2:07 and the second by a length and a quarter in 2:07¼.

THE PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

Rain Again Interferes with the Sport at the Autumn Meeting.

Rain again interfered with the sport at the Autumn meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn yesterday, compelling postponement after five heats had been decided. In the 2:35 pace, postponed from Tuesday, the black gelding Droz sold as favorite, at 10 to 8 on, and won in straight heats with quite a little to spare.

In the 2:16 pace the chestnut gelding Blue Wilkes sold at even money against the field, but the bay gelding U. S. Bond, in two splendid finishes, won the first and second heats, when rain compelled postponement. The summary:

2:35 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300.

Droz, blk. g., by Ambassador, (Wilson)	1	1	1
Actuary, br. s., (Timmins)	2	2	2
Mamie Clark, b. m., (Snyder)	4	3	3
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Thompson)	3	5	4
Viney, blk. h., (Cornwall)	5	4	5
Clyde M., b. m., (Stout)	6	6	dis
Wiltona, b. m., (Scoralick)	7	dis	
Packer, b. h., (Taylor)	dis		

Time—2:21¾; 2:20¾; 2:20.

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300, (Unfinished.)

U. S. Bond, b. g., by Frank Noble, (Howell)	1	1	
Greta, blk. m., (Snyder)	2	8	
Hannis, Jr., b. h., (Rhody)	9	2	
Idemont, b. m., (Demarest)	3	3	
Little Dan, ch. g., (Dodge)	4	4	
Blue Wilkes, ch. g., (Swan)	5	5	
Little Gem, b. h., (Cherrier)	6	7	
Annie T., blk. m., (Dudley)	7	6	
Joe Nelson, ch. g., (Kilmer)	8	dis	

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¼.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Washingtons Win a Close Game in Brooklyn—Game at the Polo Grounds Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Yost.	P. C.
Boston	97	45	.683
Baltimore	91	50	.645
Cincinnati	90	58	.608
Cleveland	77	61	.558
Chicago	81	65	.555
New York	73	69	.514
Philadelphia	70	68	.507
Pittsburg	69	73	.486
Louisville	55	78	.435
Brooklyn	51	85	.375
Washington	50	93	.350
St. Louis	37	106	.259

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 6.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

Only one game was played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday between the Washingtons and Brooklyns, the second game being postponed on account of rain. The threatening weather kept the attendance down, but the few hundred spectators who ventured out witnessed an interesting contest, which the Washingtons won by a score of 2 to 1.

It was a pitchers' battle, hits being very scarce. Yeager, the home team's pitcher, practically lost his own game by giving Smith a base on balls in the fourth inning when the bases were occupied, forcing in a run. A long fly by Farrell brought in the winning run in the same inning. Weyhing pitched consistently throughout, and the Washingtons fielded sharply when the bases were occupied. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf	0	3	2	0	0	0
Andrews, 3b	1	0	3	1	0	1
Magoon, ss	0	0	2	5	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	0	5	0	0
Lachie, 1b	1	2	16	0	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	1
A. Smith, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Yeager, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	1	5	27	15	1	

WASHINGTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Clarke, 3b	1	0	3	1	0	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0
J. Smith, ss	0	1	2	4	1	0
Farrell, c	0	2	4	1	0	0
[illegible]	0	0	3	3	0	0
Weyhing, p	0	1	2	1	0	0
Total	2	6	27	13	1	

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Jones, La Chance. Stolen bases—Jones, Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Wrigley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 6. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Washington, 1. Eases on balls—Off Yeager, 2; off Weyhing, 1. Struck out—By Weyhing, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. Cassey. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The home team tried Maupin, a new pitcher, to-day. He did well for eight innings, but weakened in the last, the Pittsburgs batting out a victory. The second game was called in the third inning on account of darkness. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburg, 5. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Pittsburg, 14. Error—Pittsburg. Batteries—St. Louis, Maupin and Clements; Pittsburg, Cronin and Tannehill. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

League Games Postponed.

The New Yorks and Philadelphias played one inning at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, when the game was called on account of rain. The locals scored two runs in the first inning. Other games postponed on account of rain were: Baltimore vs. Boston, in Boston, and Cincinnati vs. Cleveland, in Cincinnati.

Cleveland Team to be Transferred.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—"The present Cleveland team will be transferred to St. Louis next year," said President Muckenfuss of the St. Louis Club to-day. Further than this he refused to talk. "Chris" Von Der Ahe, who is still connected with the St. Louis Club, said: "De H. Robison and J. T. Brush are bluffing when they say they will put the Cleveland team in here whether I like it or not. I am willing that the Clevelands should come in here and make Sportsman's Park their home, but when they come it must be on equal sharing terms, or not at all."

PROSPECTIVE CUP DEFENDER.

Mr. Iselin Has Signed Contract for New Boat with Herreshoff.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 5.—It was learned here to-day from a close friend of C. Oliver Iselin that the contract for the building of the new prospective cup defender was signed by Mr. Iselin on Sept. 25. The document was drafted and the signature affixed at Nat Herreshoff's home at Bristol, R. I., at the same time that the final plans of the new yacht were approved.

The boat will, of course, be built under lock and key, the usual method of procedure that is adopted at the Herreshoff works, and little beyond the statement that she will be of the bulb-fin type and that her lines generally will not depart radically from those of the Defender, could be learned. It is probable that the keel of the new craft will be laid about Nov. 1, and during the meantime the Defender will be towed up to Bristol and hauled out at the south shop, where the cradle for her reception is almost completed.

Champion Fitzsimmons's Father Dead.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion heavyweight pugilist, received word yesterday that his father, James Fitzsimmons, had died at Timura, New Zealand. James Fitzsimmons was ninety years old, and a native of Australia. He served many years in the British Army, being retired on a pension. In his younger days he was fond of boxing and wrestling.

Extradition Papers for Mrs. Botkin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—Gov. Budd this afternoon decided to issue extradition papers in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of the poisoning of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Delaware and her sister, Mrs. Joshua P. Deane. The Governor stated that he took this action to throw the case into the courts for decision.

Fatal Fight Among Georgia Negroes.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., Oct. 5.—Two negroes were killed outright and a third fatally wounded at a political meeting last night at Miller's Court Ground, in this county. Speeches were made and the debate finally degenerated into a free fight. Knives and pistols were used with the result told above.

Bacteriologist Commits Suicide.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 5.—Dr. Charles L. Fox, bacteriologist of the local Health Department, shot himself through the heart early this morning. He had been despondent for the past few months owing to continued poor health. He was twenty-eight years old.

GOLFING ON WET GREENS

Contestants at the St. Andrew's Club Finish Their Round.

REID WINS THE SILVER CUP

He Makes a Record for the Links—Over Fifty Finish for To-day's Events.

Seventy-six golfers drove off from the first tee at St. Andrew's yesterday in the opening round of the annual tournament given by the St. Andrew's Golf Club. It was a muggy, sticky day, and a furious downpour of rain showed no mercy to either the greens or the players. Putting, therefore, depended more upon chance than skill, and a heavier iron club than the putter had to be used to force the ball through the water to the spot where the hole was supposed to be.

The steady rain took all the golfing snap out of several contestants, so that the number who actually finished the long thirty-six-hole round was fifty-three, and half a dozen were compelled to stop on account of darkness. The first sixteen qualified for the rounds to begin to-day for the St. Andrew's Cup, the chief trophy, and the best one in this class received a silver cup given by the President of the club, John C. Ten Eyck. This was won by John Reid, Jr., one of Yale's able golfers and a St. Andrew's member. His afternoon round of eighty-two strokes for the long eighteen-hole course becomes the record. His full score is:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's:

	(First Round.)									
Out	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	4	8	—52
In	6	5	5	4	5	5	7	6	4	—47—99
	(Second Round.)									
Out	4	5	4	6	4	5	6	2	6	—42
In	3	5	5	4	7	3	3	6	4	—40—82
Total										—181

The sixteen who qualified for the chief trophy are:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's	99	82	181
James A. Tyng, Morris County	92	93	185
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	90	96	186
A. J. Jennings, Dyker Meadow	96	91	187
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's	95	94	189
J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's	96	94	190
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow	92	98	190
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	96	94	190
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley	89	102	191
A. D. Cochrane, St. Andrew's	96	95	191
W. L. Thompson, Morris County	98	94	192
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	97	96	193
C. S. Ransom, Albany	93	100	193
John Smith, Powelton	98	95	193
Arthur Shroeder, Montclair	99	95	194
W. N. Murray, Alleghany	96	98	194

The next thirty-two contestants, as follows, qualified for the consolation foursome contest, the first round of which will be played this morning:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	94	101	195
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	98	98	196
Maturin Ballou, Apawamis	99	98	196
W. R. Innis, St. Andrew's	101	99	200
Harry Holbrook, Jr., St. Andrew's	96	105	201
J. C. Ten Eyck, St. Andrew's	102	100	202
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	93	109	202
O. D. Thompson, Alleghany	96	108	202
D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's	101	102	203
R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's	101	102	203
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	100	103	203
William Adriance, Dutchess Co.	102	102	204
C. F. Watson, Morris County	102	102	204
W. W. Coles, Oyster Bay	100	106	206
J. A. Wright, St. Andrew's	100	107	207
G. P. Tiffany, Powelton	100	109	209
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	102	107	209
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo	102	108	210
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	102	109	211
Alexander Porter, Westchester	110	103	213
W. S. Edey, Westchester	104	110	214
Otis L. Williams, Richmond Co.	107	108	215
Albert McClane, St. Andrew's	112	106	218
A. E. Whitney, Crescent	109	110	219
James A. Stayton, Crescent	109	110	219
J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo	109	110	219
Otto Hochmeyer, Staten Island	115	105	220
John B. Yates, Saratoga	109	111	220
L. L. Clark, Jr., Englewood	110	111	221
Clark Mellen, Westchester	110	112	222
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island	110	117	226
J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County	113	116	229

The following five competitors finished the entire round, but their scores failed to place them in either class:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow	113	117	230
G. Collingwood, Westchester	112	118	230
A. J. Slade, Westchester	113	118	231
S. O. Van der Poel, Rockaway	110	122	232
Amory G. Hodges, Rockaway	116	118	234

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF FOR WOMEN

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Among the Sixty Entries for Chief Honors.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association announced yesterday the complete list of entries for the women's championship tournament. This contest will begin next Tuesday on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry, and will continue four days. The present champion, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, will defend her title and she will oe opposed by several able competitors. A notable entry is that of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is said to have been playing an excellent game at Newport this season. Miss N. C. Sargent of the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., who won second place last year; Miss C. E. Longworth of Cincinnati, the third honor winner, and Miss Anna Sands are the most prominent golfers who have failed to enter. In all there are sixty entries, the largest number ever received, and they come from thirty clubs. The list is:

ARDSLEY CLUB—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Miss Caryl Eidlitz, Miss Lillian Brooks, Miss Jeannette Kittredge, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Miss Helen Parrish, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., and Miss Anna Archbold.

ALBANY GOLF CLUB—Miss Martha Murphy.

BALTIMORE COUNTRY CLUB—Miss Fanny King McLane and Mrs. J. E. Griever.

BALLTUSROL GOLF CLUB, Short Hills, N. J.—Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. Henry B. Ashmore.

CHICAGO GOLF CLUB—Miss Marion Shearson.

COUNTRY CLUB of Brookline, Mass.—Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn.

COUNTRY CLUB of Scranton, Penn.—Miss Eleanor A. Anderson.

CINCINNATI GOLF CLUB—Miss Lucy Hayes Herron.

CONCORD GOLF CLUB—Miss Grace B. Keyes.

DYKER MEADOW CLUB, Brooklyn—Miss Grace Chauncey.

ENGLEWOOD GOLF CLUB—Mrs. Janet T. Wells.

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB, Manchester, Mass.—Miss Madeline Boardman and Miss Harriot S. Curtis.

HUNTINGTON VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB, Rydal, Penn.—Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Miss Sophia Starr.

MERION CRICKET CLUB, Philadelphia—Miss Frances C. Griscom.

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB—Mrs. M. M. Garland.

MORRIS COUNTY GOLF CLUB, Morristown, N. J.—Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Alice L. Day, Miss Cornelia G. Willis.

NEWPORT GOLF CLUB—Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

OCEAN COUNTY HUNT CLUB, Lakewood, N. J.—Miss Agnes Helen Davis.

ONWENTSIA GOLF CLUB, Chicago—Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKET CLUB—Mrs. Walter M. Gotham, Miss Margaret C. Maule, Miss Helena H. Maule, Mrs. Charles S. Farnum, Miss Katharine K. Cassatt, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Mrs. Herman Lewis, Miss Corinne Block, Miss Aline S. Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB—Miss Edith B. Burt.

PITTSBURG GOLF CLUB—Miss B. C. Howe.

PITTSFIELD GOLF CLUB—Miss Edward A. Manice.

QUEENS COUNTY GOLF CLUB, Glen Cove—Miss Louise D. Maxwell, Miss Grace L. Maxwell, and Miss Ruth Underhill.

SHINNECOCK HILLS GOLF CLUB—Miss Beatrix Hoyt and Miss Helen Barney.

SEABRIGHT GOLF CLUB—Miss Alice Strong.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLUB—Miss Reid.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB, St. Paul—Miss Mabel De L. Merriam.

TUXEDO GOLF CLUB—Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. J. J. Vatable, and Mrs. Frank P. Keech.

WESTBROOK GOLF CLUB—Mrs. John C. Tappin.

Golfing at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—On the university links to-day the contest for the Pyle cup was opened with the qualifying round medal play. Some good scores were made despite the beating rain and the consequent slowness of the course. The freshmen class was well represented, and two of them qualified. The winner of the Pyle cup, together with the men making the best scores, will constitute the team which will represent Princeton in the inter-collegiate match to be held at Ardsley late this month. The men who qualified are:

Chester Griswold, '99	83
John Stuart, 1900	85
Wilson, 1902	86
Bonner, 1902	88
Chauncey Y. Murphy, 1900	88
J. P. Kellogg, 1900	89
A. D. Childs, 1901	95
J. G. Ralston, '99	90

COLLEGE FOOTBALL CONTESTS.

Yale Defeats Amherst in a Game Played at New Haven—Score, 34 to 0.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 5.—Yale this afternoon defeated Amherst at football by the score of 34 to 0. Yale's play was good from start to finish. It was largely a kicking game, with but little line-bucking, and the most remarkable thing about it was, perhaps, the utter uselessness of the University of Pennsylvania tactics, which Amherst used. The new ends-in trick was ripped to pieces by the Yale line, and the guards-back formation made no impression on the Yale rushers. The elevens lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Amherst.
Sharpe, Hubbell	Left end	Cook
Durston, Cook	Left tackle	Winslow
Brown	Left guard	King
Walton	Centre	Butler
Marshall, Andrews	Right guard	Houghton
Chamberlain, Richards	Right tackle	Ballantine
Coy, Eddy	Right end	Watson
De Saulles, Winter	Quarter back	Anderson, Pratt
Marvin, Townsend	Left half back	Kendall
Corwin, Benjamin	Right half back	Whitney
McBride, Dupee	Full back	Burden

Umpire—Mr. Everett Lake, Harvard. Referees—Messrs. William, T. Bull and M. U. Ely, Yale. Linemen—Mr. Blanchard, Amherst; Dr. T. B. Hull, Yale. Touch-downs—Marvin, (3,) Townsend, (2,) Benjamin, (1.) Goals—Yale, 4. Total score—Yale, 34; Amherst, 0. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

Harvard, 28; Bowdoin, 6.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 5.—Harvard easily defeated Bowdoin at football this afternoon in the second game of the season on Soldier's Field, but not until the boys from Maine had scored a touch-down and a goal. The final tally was 28 to 6. In the middle of the second half, after Harvard had run the score up to 21 points and was having everything its own way, its left melted away before the hammering of Clark, Stockbridge, and Hill, till the ball was two feet from Harvard's line. Then that space was halved for offside play, and Clark bolted over through the centre with room to spare. Harvard scored three touch-downs in the first half and two in the second, with some substitutes in the line. In spite of the discouraging weakness shown in the second half, the Harvard team played on the whole the best game that it has shown thus far this season.

The line-up was as follows:

Harvard.	Positions.	Bowdoin.
Cochrane	Left end	A. Clark
G. Sargent	Left tackle	Stockbridge
A. Sargent	Left guard	Wentworth
C. Sargent	Centre	Bodwell
Burden	Right guard	Cloudman
L. Lawrence	Right tackle	Albee
Hallowell, Lewis	Right end	Bellaty
Daly, Hatch	Quarterback	Hadlock
Dibblee, Sawin	Left half back	Gregson
Kendall, Beal	Right half back	Hall
Reid	Full back	W. Clark

Score—Harvard, 28; Bowdoin, 6. Touch-downs—Read, 3; Kendall, Beal, W. Clark. Goals from touch-down—Cochrane, 3; W. Clark. Umpire—Mr. Knowlton. Referee—Mr. Lewis. Linesmen—Messrs. Holden and Stetson. Timekeeper—Mr. Fairbank. Time—15 minute halves. Attendance—200.

Princeton Eleven Beats Stevens.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Princeton eleven met the football team from Stevens Institute on the Varsity field to-day and in the first half scored 30 to the visitors' none. Throughout the second half the Princeton players continued scoring, until when time was called the score stood 42 to 0 in favor of the Orange and Black. The work of the Princeton team showed a decided improvement over that shown in the Lehigh game. The men from Hoboken played a plucky game throughout.

Cornell, 30; Syracuse, 0.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Cornell defeated Syracuse to-day at football by a score of 30 to 0. The Syracusans played finely in the first half, and took the ball within a short distance of Cornell's goal.

Pennsylvania Wins a Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven defeated the Mansfield State's Normal School of Mansfield, Penn., to-day by a score of 50 to 0.

Brown, 29; Tufts, 0.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 5.—This afternoon at Providence, Brown defeated Tufts at football, 29 to 0.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

First Battalion of the 169th Regiment at the Ranges—Reckless Civilians Cause Excitement.

The shooting ranges at Creedmoor were occupied yesterday by the First Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, Major G. W. Collins in command. The firing from the 300-yard line and the volley firing were done in a hard rain, the culmination of a penetrating drizzle which began at noon. The members of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth had only recently received their equipment, and their first appearance in uniform was made yesterday. The First Battalion is composed of Companies A, C, E, F, and K, of which 122 officers and men went to Creedmoor.

An incident occurred in the forenoon which created a ripple of excitement. Two men wearing civilian clothes came into the range and began to fire a revolver at an improvised target they had erected. Beyond it were the men who were on the ranges, and the pistol balls came whizzing close to their ears. A Corporal's guard ejected the reckless civilians at the bayonet's point. Of those who qualified as marksmen some tried for sharpshooter qualifications. Lieut. F. E. Baker succeeded. His score was 500 yards, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5—23; 400 yards, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4—21; total, 44. The marksmen's scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Col. D. C. McCarthy, 21, 16—37; Major G. W. Collins, 18, 16—34; Major W. Schlereth, 18, 13—31; Lieut. F. E. Baker, 19, 15—34.

COMPANY OFFICERS.—Capt. N. M. Arnette, Co. A, 18, 19—37; Capt. J. M. Kelly, Co. C, 16, 17—33; Lieut. M. D. O'Keefe, Co. E, 19, 17—36; Lieut. T. McConkey, Co. F, 20, 17—37.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

COMPANY A.—Sergt. F. Bills, 16, 17—33; Sergt. E. S. Gorman, 17, 17—34; Sergt. T. J. Moynahan, 16, 14—30; Corp. F. Keane, 18, 13—31; J. H. Boyd, 16, 17—33; F. Boustek, 18, 17—35; F. P. Comiskey, 16, 19—35; E. Dierberger, 17, 15—32; A. Ermer, 16, 16—32; F. Gallagher, 15, 15—30; W. Hawkins, 16, 15—31; C. Le

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

To the Shareholders of the
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.:

Referring to our notice of September 10, 1898, we have now to announce that over 90 per cent. of the stock of each of the above-named companies has been deposited with us on the terms set forth in said notice.
Stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock may deposit same with either of us up to and including Monday, October 10, 1898, (being the date on which the cash payments on deposited stock must also be made,) after which date no further deposits will be received by us.
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway,
New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY.
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, October 1st, 1898.

CONSOLIDATED

We beg to call the attention of the public that the firms of Lewis A. May & Co. and of May, McElwee & Paine, occupying respectively the whole floor of Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway and substantially the whole ground floor at No. 50 Broadway, have this day formed a consolidation under the firm name and style of LEWIS A. MAY & CO., the said firm of LEWIS A. MAY & CO. being composed of all of the members of the above-mentioned two firms.
LEWIS A. MAY & CO. respectfully invite the public and the patrons of both firms to their offices at Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, where the business of Stock and Bond brokerage will be conducted upon the same basis as when conducting separate businesses.
May, McElwee & Paine,
Lewis A. May & Co.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
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J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Although suffering from bear aggressiveness, the stock market yesterday was on the whole firm, holding well against the heavy selling and against the naturally adverse influence of continued weakness in the industrial list. In many conspicuous shares substantial gains were made.

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Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust were again by far the most conspicuous shares. The trading in the two approximated 160,000 shares out of a total of 400,000. In Tobacco Trust there was continued short covering, and at the same time apparent sales by some of the largest interests. In Sugar Trust the selling was aggressive, and was apparently further liquidation. New evidences of real war between the trust and its competitors were at hand.

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Recent market developments—the broadening activity in the standard shares—indicate unmistakably that speculation is turning away from the overmanipulated industrials. Strong interests are showing renewed bullish enthusiasm on those stocks with which they are identified. It looks as though the Flower contingent is coming back into the market as a leader again, that group of financiers being now outspoken in their confidence. For some time past Gov. Flower and his associates have not been urging their friends to market activity, but within the past few days sentiment in this quarter seems to have changed, and closer attention is being given the market than for some time. It was Gov. Flower's renewed interest in the market that kept him from attending the Democratic State Convention only a few days ago.

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And other powerful financial interests are showing the same sort of new bullishness. For some time past there has been steady absorption of the higher priced dividend-paying stocks, and also of shares which promise soon to become dividend payers by Wall Street people more or less identified with their managements. Buying of this sort was in evidence yesterday in many parts of the market— buying of a character which inspires new confidence among veteran Wall Street observers.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $7,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅝; $130,520 3s, coupon, at 105¼; $400 do., small, at 104¾; $2,000 do., registered, at 104½, and $1,000 5s, registered, at 112⅜.

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In State securities, $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Internat'l Paper Co..	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Intern'l P. Co. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	3½
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
B'klyn Union Gas	1¾	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	West. Chi. St.	¾
Consolidated Ice	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Great North. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅞	Nat. Lead Co.	⅝
B. & O. pf.	1¼	Pitts., C., & St. L.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	5	Union Pac., D. & G., t. r.	⅝
Evans. & Terre H.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	1¼	Pitts. & West. 5s	2½
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	2½	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s, reg.	2½	Standard R. & T. 6s	2⅜

Bond Declined.

Brooklyn W. & W. 5s 3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.
Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.
Clearing House exchanges, $153,671,315; balance, $6,906,027; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,642,372.
Money on call in London at 1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. for short and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@4.81½ for commercial.
In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.22¾@5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.21⅞ less 1-16@5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39-15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.
New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 111⅝; New York Central, ½, to 120; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 88⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 57; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 14¼. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¼. Atchison sold at 13⅛. Illinois Central at 114¾. Erie first preferred at 36¾. Pennsylvania at 60. British consols declined 1-16, to 109 13-16, for money and ⅛, to 110, for the account.

IRON TRADE SATISFACTORY.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, leading iron-trade authority, will say to-day:
The general situation has changed very little. The volume of business is very heavy, and in most departments of this industry is more than satisfactory. But the number of the works capable of producing at a profit at present prices is so large that it needs a very heavy tonnage to keep them busy. How large it is is indicated by the fact that only slight slackening in the requirements produces an easier tone.
The volume of inquiries from foreign countries is very large, but exporters are seriously hampered by high freights. Yet occasional good orders are put through. There is an order in the market for a good-sized lot of cast iron pipe for Japan. All reports agree that not alone in iron and steel, but in the metals, too, the consumption of Europe is on an extraordinary scale. The prosperity notably of the Continental Steel Works is phenomenal. We hear of one instance of a 90 per cent. dividend paid, while 120 per cent. was earned. Other plants are returning 20, 30, and 40 per cent. In Germany the works are filled up to July of next year, and in England, too, the iron trade is prospering, although not in so marked a degree. Fear of a "Yankee invasion" is responsible among the leaders of the industry for the conviction that prices ought not to be allowed to go higher.
The conviction seems general abroad that some years of very active business are before the European works. If that belief is justified by developments the American iron trade should be favorably affected. Some time since a scheme was broached looking to the formation of a syndicate to handle the export business of a number of our largest plants. This does not appear to have developed beyond the embryo stage. Yet it is worthy of close study.
In Bessemer pig iron the latest development is the decision of the valley furnaces to establish a joint sales agency to handle the entire product of the group of merchant furnaces.
Steel billets have weakened somewhat in the Central West. The explanation is made that specifications on sheet bar orders have not come in as expected, and that this has diverted into the billet trade capacity thus rendered available.
Chicago reports a satisfactory run of orders for car material. Cleveland notes an inquiry for about 3,000 tons of ship plates. For Boston a Pittsburg mill has taken 8,000 tons of elevated work, while Pittsburg notes the closing of a contract for 100 miles of merchant pipe, with another for thirty miles in sight.
Nothing final has yet been done by the steel rail makers.
In the metal trade copper continues firm, with a good demand. Lead is still weak, while spelter is firm on both sides of the Atlantic. The effort to get the tin plate industry under control is reported to be showing favorable results.

SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was notably weak, getting down close to 112, after having sold at 115¾. Throughout the day there was in evidence the same steady selling which has been noted many times heretofore, and which has every indication of being liquidation by substantial interests. Fresh selling was brought about by the announcement of further cuts in prices of refined sugar—another evidence of the reality of the trade war between the trust and its competitors.
At the close last night Sugar Trust again commanded a substantial premium in the loan crowd, which ordinarily would indicate an extended short interest. In Sugar Trust, however, it is not an uncommon phenomenon even when controlling interests are themselves most bearish on the stock. It was stated in high quarters yesterday that large blocks of Sugar Trust recently sold and borrowed are now ready for delivery.
There was some covering of Sugar Trust by some of the smaller traders yesterday, and it was this that gave the stock what little strength it showed.

PEOPLE'S GAS CONFIDENCE.

People's Gas, with the other Flower properties, showed much strength and activity yesterday. About 23,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and it sold close to 105, gaining nearly 2 points net for the day. Friends of the management and brokers who are usually active in the stock when insiders are at work in the market bought steadily, although without showing any disposition to make the stock sensationally strong.
In regard to the People's Gas situation a Wall Street news agency yesterday printed the following:
It can be definitely stated that there is unanimity of opinion among People's Gas interests. Whatever differences of opinion did exist have been satisfactorily adjusted, and in the judgment of the largest owners of the property to the benefit of the securities.
The output of gas has increased so far this year from 8 to 12 per cent. monthly, and the gross and net earnings have increased proportionately.
The purchase of the Manhattan Oil Company is considered an exceptionally good business stroke. The company had about $800,000 bonds and a capital stock of $2,000,000. On this capital stock it has been earning about 12 per cent. It owns oil fields, refineries, &c., and has a market for all its oil. The cost of oil to the People's Gas Company will be materially reduced by the deal.
There is no purchase of Indiana Fuel securities. It is simply an agreement to spend $1,500,000 in three years in exploiting natural gas in Chicago. Interest at 7 per cent. on the sum expended is satisfactorily guaranteed.
The question of financing these two deals has practically been decided, and will be ratified by stockholders in due time. The amount involved in both deals is about $3,000,000. It was first thought that bonds should be issued, but the present opinion is that it is better to issue rights to stockholders and sell to them at par People's Gas stock.
The Manhattan Oil Company will be a source of profit to the People's Gas Company, as its earnings are very much above the 6 per cent. which will be paid annually on the cost, if stock is issued. There is a 1 per cent. profit in the Indiana Gas Fuel deal, if stock is issued, because of the 7 per cent. guarantee.
In a word, People's Gas is not only through all its legal troubles, but the internal dissensions have been settled in a way which will prove profitable to the stockholders.
Ex-Gov. Flower and other large interests in the property have added to their holdings in the last ten days, and are confident that the stock will establish itself, under existing conditions, on a higher level than at any time heretofore.

A TOBACCO CALCULATION.

Tobacco Trust was kept strong yesterday, although there was a steady supply of the stock to meet all demands. Representatives of the Drummond tobacco concern persist in their statements that no deal will be made between their company and the trust except upon a cash basis. These representatives hint at an interesting story of how Mr. Drummond, whose own actuaries are said to have investigated the trust, and its official status when a stock payment was proposed for the Drummond Company, calculates that Tobacco Trust stock is really worth somewhere between 60 and 75.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was yesterday conspicuously strong, selling up to and closing at 68⅜, a gain of more than 1 point for the day. Transactions in the stock aggregated nearly 32,000 shares. All day insiders and their friends were steady buyers, and from such quarters came further expressions of confidence in the property and its earning power. Dividend rumors on Brooklyn Rapid Transit are gradually assuming a definite shape. Friends of the company who are building upon such developments are talking of a 4 per cent. rate.

ATCHISON DIVIDEND RUMORS.

Atchison preferred jumped into prominence yesterday, figuring for 26,000 shares and gaining more than a point for the day. The Directors of the company held their regular monthly meeting in the afternoon, and although the official report of their conference stated that the subject of a dividend on the preferred stock was not considered, yet in some Wall Street quarters it was hinted that dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. have been unofficially decided upon by the Directors. The following official statement regarding the meeting was given out yesterday:
"Routine business only was transacted, including the making of arrangements for the annual stockholders' meeting. The subject of a dividend on the preferred stock was not taken up. Chairman Walker says that in view of the fact that the company's coupons are payable in the Fall and Spring months, it is probable that January and July will be adopted for dividends on the preferred stock."

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

Gold coin to the value of $951,000 arrived from Europe yesterday. On the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came £95,000 and 380,000f. for the National City Bank and on the steamship Majestic £45,000 for the National City Bank, £20,000 for Lazard Frères, and £15,000 for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Advance copies of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1898, were issued yesterday. Chairman Belmont and President Smith's report says in part:
There has been no change in the capital stock this year; the amount is $55,000,000. Included in this amount is $2,200,000 held in the treasury. The additional increase of $5,000,000, which was authorized Nov. 8, 1893, has not been issued.
The general results from operations for the year were:

Gross earnings	$21,996,652.82	
Operating expenses, 67.84 per cent	14,921,730.14	
Net earnings from traffic, 32.16 p. c.		$7,074,922.68
To which add—		
Income from rents, as per statement following	$236,893.12	
Income from investments, as per statement following	353,883.33	
		590,776.45
Total income		$7,665,699.13
From which deduct charges against income—		
Interest	$4,815,998.14	
Rents	158,594.44	
Taxes	640,249.49	
Loss on Georgia Railroad	162,620.07	
Loss on other roads	12,480.20	
Discount on bonds received for Sinking Fund payments	41,907.50	
Sinking Fund payments for which no bonds are received, charged to this account and credited to profit and loss account	120,100.00	
Unfunded discount	26,375.08	
South and North Alabama R. R. Co. surplus earnings for year included in gross earnings	56,472.39	
		6,032,797.26
Net income for the year		$1,632,901.87

There has been charged to operating expenses, locomotive repairs, the sum of $1,073,001.54, an increase of $119,917.26 over the previous year. The value of fifteen locomotives destroyed, viz., $94,000, is included in this amount, which charge fully perpetuates the locomotive equipment for the year. There has been charged to operating expenses, passenger car repairs, the sum of $310,662.02, a decrease of $6,035.87 from the previous year. The value of six cars destroyed, viz., $19,250, is included in this amount, which charge fully perpetuates the passenger equipment for the year. There has been charged to operating expenses, freight car repairs, the sum of $1,535,610.67, an increase of $366,806.24 over the previous year. The value of the 816 cars destroyed, viz., $289,805, is included in this amount, which charge fully perpetuates the freight equipment for the year.
April 1, 1898, the Louisville and Nashville consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, amounting to $7,070,000, matured. In order to provide for the payment of these bonds, for the cost of the Paducah and Memphis Division, and the liquidation of the floating debt of the company, there have been issued $12,500,000 collateral trust twenty-five-year gold bonds, secured by $14,000,000 of unified fifty-year 4 per cent. gold mortgage bonds and $4,000,000 Paducah and Memphis Division fifty-year 4 per cent. gold first mortgage bonds as collateral.
These bonds have been sold at a satisfactory price, and the proceeds have been applied to the payment of $7,001,000 consolidated mortgage bonds (leaving still outstanding $69,000) and to reimburse the company for its expenditures for the Paducah and Memphis Division, amounting to $3,623,319.09, and the balance of the proceeds is in cash in the treasury of the company.
Income account has been charged with the discount on bonds received for the sinking fund payments and for sinking fund payments for which no bonds were received, amounting to $162,007.50; also, the annual pro rata discount on bonds sold, amounting to $26,375.03, and the loss on the other roads, amounting to $175,100.27, leaving a balance to the credit of the income account of $1,632,901.87, which has been transferred to the credit of the profit and loss account.
The Directors have revalued the assets of the company, and have charged all losses, accounts and advances considered uncollectible, to the amount of $128,246.65, to the profit and loss account. The balance to the credit of the profit and loss account June 30, 1898, is $2,846,360.45.
There have been credited to this account, and charged to profit and loss, the following amounts appropriated out of this year's surplus:

For couplers and air brakes, to comply with the law passed by Congress, for equipping the balance of the company's rolling stock	$500,000.00	
For rolling stock	500,000.00	
For reduction of grade	248,441.00	
		$1,248,441.00
There was still unexpended from amounts previously appropriated for rolling stock		380,883.00
Making a total appropriation of		$1,629,324.00

The physical and financial condition of the company is eminently satisfactory. It has upward of $2,000,000 in bank, and is entirely free from floating debt.
The improvement of the physical condition of the company's property, its rolliing stock, &c., which has been made during the past five years, will relieve the management from further extraordinary expenditures for improvement of the road.
The expenditures for the terminal facilities at Nashville, Tenn., will be represented by bonds secured by a lease of the terminal property jointly to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.
It was the understanding with the employes of the company, at the time their salaries and wages were reduced, that the same should be restored when the business of the company warranted it. The reductions were to the extent of 20 per cent. on salaries in excess of $4,000 and 10 per cent. on all salaries and wages less than that amount. Partial restoration has been made, as of July 1, 1898, to the extent of one-half of the respective reductions, and assurances given that the remainder will be restored on Jan. 1, 1899.
It may be proper to state that it is proposed to consider surplus hereafter earned over and above operating expenses and fixed charges for each year as a basis for dividends for such year, which dividends will be regulated by the amount so earned for that period, but it is not contemplated to use any of the accumulated surplus of the company for the payment of dividends.

MONEY MARKET EASE.

Money market ease continues. Yesterday call loans were in liberal supply at 2¾ per cent., the rate ranging between 2 and 3. Nine months' money was offered at 3 per cent., and four months' money at 3½.

LARGER FALL TRADE.

Discussing the Fall trade outlook in the West The Chicago Tribune says:
"The first week in October begins with the wholesale trade situation in about as satisfactory condition as it is possible to be. In all lines Fall trade is now well under way, and orders in extraordinary numbers are being booked by houses in all different lines. A large percentage of these continue to be house orders, placed by the visiting merchants, who continue to visit this market and give personal inspection to stocks in larger numbers than during any recent year.
"The price situation is, in a general way, steady and in most cases satisfactory. In iron and steel the season's trade may now be said to be at its height, and to most of the interests closely connected with this leading branch of trade it would not be considered a singular fact if the demand for a few weeks, or possibly months, fell off slightly. For this reason makers of manufactured iron and steel are not advancing quotations, but, on the contrary, are lending all their efforts to maintain those now in effect. The steel situation is waiting the deliberations of makers, who nearly all of last week were in session at various points, principally in the East. Pending the result of these conferences, the slump in prices which was imminent a week ago has been staid, and the present feeling is that current or higher quotations will prevail. Iron and Steel says that Western mills are sold up on rails to Dec. 1, and that many Winter deliveries have been arranged for. Railways are reported continuing to purchase cars liberally, one Western system having ordered nearly 3,300. A large number of smaller orders swells these figures appreciably. There is said to be a scarcity of equipment pretty much all through the West, where the volume of trade and traffic is unusually heavy, owing to the movement of enormous crops."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Ratification by New York Central stockholders of proposed new contract with New York and Harlem, by which the benefits of the refunding of the latter's debt is shared equally by the two companies.

Annual meeting Louisville and Nashville. Re-election of old Board of Directors.

Surplus over charges shown by Union Pacific of $1,796,685 for the six months ended June 30.

Increase of $653,722 in Louisville and Nashville's surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Further arrivals of gold from Europe.

Increase of $4,463 in Kanawha and Michigan's net earnings for August, but decrease of $1,346 since July 1.

Increase of $77,422 in Rock Island's surplus earnings for August, making an increase of $464,693 since April 1.

Reduction in all grades of refined sugar by American Sugar Refining Company.

Increase of $32,902 in Toledo and Ohio Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $46,982 since July 1.

Success of proposed combination of Edison Electric of Brooklyn and Kings County Electric Light and Power Companies assured, over 91 per cent. of capital of first-named company having been deposited.

Increase of $95,276 in Oregon Short Line's net earnings for August, making an increase of $111,176 since July 1.

Expectation that reorganization plan of Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo will be undertaken this month and pushed rapidly to completion.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$18,598
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	10,967
Chesapeake and Ohio	30,883
Chicago Great Western	6,403
Kanawha and Michigan	1,231
Lake Erie and Western	7,304
Louisville and Nashville	31,642
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	35,205
Missouri Pacific	25,000
Central Branch	2,000
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,245
St. Louis Southwestern	9,400
Southern Railway	75,226
Texas Pacific	7,875
Total increase, fourteen roads	$263,979
Increase previously reported	343,848
Total increase, twenty-five roads	$607,827

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The following showed decreases:

Minneapolis and St. Louis	$4,000
New York, Ontario and Western	5,724
St. Louis and San Francisco	40,989
Wheeling and Lake Erie	14,573
Total decrease four roads	$29,286
Decrease previously reported	25,472
Total decrease seven roads	$54,758
Net increase	$553,069

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅜	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	102	103
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	41	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	120
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26½	27½
Amsterdam preferred	64½	66½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	123	131
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	27½	28
Federal Steel pf.	69¾	69½
Glucose common	56½	57
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21½	22½
Standard Distilling pf.	69½	70¼
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	93	95
Wagner Car Company	163	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	93	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	160	Manhattan	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	160
Central National	100	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	New York	230
City	1000	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. B'k of N. A.	135
Continental	126	Park	290
Fourth National	160	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155½
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	125
Imp. & Traders'	470	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Leath. Mfgs'	175		

There was a sale of 3 shares of Western National at 151.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Hamilton Bank, New York Produce Exchange Bank, People's Bank, Mutual Bank, Bank of the Metropolis, Eleventh Ward Bank, German-American Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and Plaza Bank.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:
20 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 112.
10 shares Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, 180.
50 shares Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore, Md., $100 each, 64.
10 shares Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 281.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1948, coupons January and July, 100 and interest.
$750 New Amsterdam Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1948, coupons January and July, scrip, 102.
18 shares New Amsterdam Gas Company preferred, $100 each, 65.
$5,000 American Spirit Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1915, coupons March and September, 82½.
$75 New Amsterdam Gas Company preferred, scrip, 64.
23 shares New Amsterdam Gas Company common, $100 each, 26½.
$10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1992, coupons March and September, 86⅛.
$12.50 New Amsterdam Gas Company common, scrip, 25.
30 shares National Lead Company preferred, $100 each, 109½.
1 share New York Law Institute, (all dues paid

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 29, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,492,888.91
Overdrafts		232.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,454,846.77
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,512,459.66
Specie		3,379,965.12
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,283,060.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$6,424,526.80	
Other items carried as cash	78,398.59	
		6,502,925.39
		$34,526,328.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	362,484.22
Due depositors	18,817,702.39
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,566,433.76
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $3,224.00	
Taxes 24,484.00	
	29,708.00
	$34,526,328.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of October, 1898, before me.
[L. S.] CHAS. D. CHICHESTER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,386,899.15
Overdrafts		3,519.79
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		150,716.81
Other real estate		2,500.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		507,289.32
Specie		842,557.71
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		107,651.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$403,216.48	
Other items carried as cash	10,886.92	
		414,103.40
▲Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$5,500,237.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	108,751.44
Due depositors	3,604,686.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	532,769.81
▲Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	4,029.10
	$5,500,237.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 7 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM A. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County, Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PEOPLE'S BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,712,517.98
Overdrafts		67.12
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$402,075.26	
Due from approved reserve agents	10,000.00	
		412,075.26
Banking house and lot		76,500.00
United States bonds		200,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		115,295.35
Specie		290,365.55
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		268,897.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$103,873.29	
Other items carried as cash	41,032.93	
		144,906.24
		$3,220,754.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	215,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	49,796.45
Due depositors	2,698,451.19
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	52,518.11
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $1,188.75	
Taxes, N. Y. City 3,800.00	
	4,988.75
	$3,220,754.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of the People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 303 and 305 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$592,436.11
Overdrafts		1,653.64
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$42,716.37	
Due from approved reserve agents	96,179.55	
		138,895.92
Other real estate		35,317.00
Stocks and bonds		23,022.50
Specie		30,746.82
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		72,126.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$73,529.69	
Other items carried as cash	3,931.08	
		77,460.76
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		8,500.00
		$1,281,108.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	80,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	33,210.90
Due depositors	967,888.85
	$1,281,108.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 481 6th Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fifth day of October, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the fifth day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. B. ROBERTSON, Notary Public, (31.) N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
Hamilton Bank of New York City,
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,121,820.97
Overdrafts		207.48
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$3,025.59	
Due from approved reserve agents	133,042.38	
		136,067.97
Real estate		38,000.00
Mortgages owned		56,000.00
United States bonds		26,000.00
Specie	$41,320.18	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	72,500.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	36,020.52	
Other items carried as cash	1,534.72	
		151,375.42
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		3,000.00
U. S. internal revenue stamps		900.00
		$1,533,471.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,173.72
Due depositors	$1,139,791.77
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	106,484.85
	1,246,276.62
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$404.50
Reserved for taxes	1,617.00
	2,021.50
	$1,533,471.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM S. GRAY, President, and EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Vice President and Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM S. GRAY, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Vice President and Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHARLES BUCKBEE, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,650,629.84
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		219,120.38
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		200,800.00
Specie		361,877.47
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		325,687.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,297,872.56	
Other items carried as cash	3,007.44	
		1,300,880.00
Internal revenue stamps		75.00
		$5,064,275.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	27,250.36
Due depositors	3,645,297.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	381,441.89
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$285.75
Reserve for taxes	10,000.00
	10,285.75
	$5,064,275.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CASIMIR TAG, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier of the German American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[L. S.] R. A. PIPER, Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate on file in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,953,931.13
Overdrafts		696.58
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		194,427.94
Other real estate		48,884.60
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,000.00
Specie		308,357.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		172,982.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$97,981.81	
Other items carried as cash	7,598.89	
		105,575.70
Furniture and fixtures		13,000.00
		$2,807,355.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,203.04
Due depositors	2,003,775.27
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	204,109.80
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Unpaid dividends	267.76
	$2,807,355.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FERNANDO BALTES, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
F. BALTES, President.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ELIAS R. PECK, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 15.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,058,659.82
Overdrafts		392.93
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$35,918.97	
Due from approved reserve agents	460,723.93	
		496,642.90
Banking house and lot	$45,000.00	
Other real estate	18,429.40	
		63,429.40
Stocks and bonds		124,412.02
Specie		47,415.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		58,603.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$51,202.58	
Other items carried as cash	764.51	
		51,967.09
		$1,901,522.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	119,460.66
Due depositors	1,682,049.50
Unpaid dividends	12.00
	$1,901,522.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOE W. SWAINE, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certf. filed in N. Y. Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

STATE BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,910,505.31
Overdrafts		255.28
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		644,444.50
Stocks and bonds		387,736.35
Specie		1,554,371.52
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		389,889.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$269,251.85	
Other items carried as cash	2,301.28	
		271,553.13
Due from Treasurer U. S.		18,000.00
		$8,126,755.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	262,225.90
Due depositors	6,406,918.92
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	350,806.22
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$84.00
Taxes	6,720.00
	6,804.00
	$8,126,755.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THEODORE ROGERS, President, and EDWARD C. EVANS, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct, in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-ninth day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of October, 1898, before me.
WM. H. ROCKWOOD, Notary Public for N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PLAZA BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,055,706.76
Overdrafts		2,070.77
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		132,567.18
Stocks and bonds		21,725.00
Specie		50,614.42
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		81,396.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$69,746.28	
Other items carried as cash	7,951.29	
		77,697.57
Furniture and fixtures		6,192.55
		$1,427,970.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	10,466.33
Reserved for taxes	2,500.00
Due depositors	1,165,083.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	49,920.17
	$1,427,970.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of The Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 758 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
E. H. COOK, Notary Public, New York County.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Sept.	$204,151	$185,553	$157,725
Month	693,810	595,122	515,739
From July 1	1,818,029	1,706,504	4,501,120
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
4th week Sept.	$106,378	$95,411	$85,234
Month	336,521	318,038	284,118
From July 1	1,022,160	938,241	894,405
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week Sept.	$318,291	$287,408	$266,609
Month	1,019,151	937,823	869,851
From July 1	3,019,045	2,901,932	2,572,169
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
4th week Sept.	$170,501	$164,088	$135,313
Month	538,725	521,744	437,213
From July 1	1,444,965	1,392,060	1,187,872
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Sept.	$13,291	$12,060	$9,173
Month	48,230	39,633	31,362
From July 1	146,402	142,394	104,993
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Sept.	$103,310	$96,005	$77,609
Mileage	388	388	388
Month	331,026	313,914	274,607
From Jan. 1	2,562,432	2,545,075	2,522,809
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,956
4th week Sept.	$616,895	$585,253	$551,126
Month	1,942,595	1,864,873	1,755,696
From July 1	5,637,003	5,438,433	5,034,084
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week Sept.	$68,744	$72,744	$61,959
Month	221,443	225,028	207,588
From July 1	565,006	594,642	535,342
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
4th week Sept.	$419,293	$414,093	$404,703
Month	1,258,377	1,246,507	1,206,803
From July 1	2,917,834	3,042,254	2,997,401
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
4th week Sept.	$906,000	$881,000	$702,000
Month	2,552,000	2,484,000	1,916,000
From Jan. 1	19,060,952	17,412,003	15,871,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
4th week Sept.	$41,000	$39,000	$28,000
Month	102,000	118,000	67,992
From Jan. 1	982,327	821,997	342,000
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	879	687	687
Month Sept.	$372,800	$343,457	$315,598
From July 1	1,047,300	954,708	863,295
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
4th week Sept.	$108,915	$114,539	$104,498
Month	345,019	347,665	320,984
From July 1	1,080,768	1,142,478	1,117,234
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
September	$699,694	$702,230	$451,004
From July 1	1,809,533	1,701,328	1,172,707
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week Sept.	$25,542	$23,207	$21,865
Month	80,536	80,636	75,166
From Jan. 1	650,830	673,587	636,480
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,202	1,162	1,162
4th week Sept.	$179,288	$220,277	.....
Month	573,456	629,533	.....
From July 1	1,682,664	1,744,675	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Sept.	$184,300	$174,900	$161,800
Month	514,000	489,700	460,400
From July 1	1,296,423	1,204,038	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,754
4th week Sept.	$630,551	$611,325	$553,694
Month	2,184,366	1,945,386	1,692,234
From July 1	6,148,771	5,300,396	4,557,911
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week Sept.	$248,866	$240,991	$244,205
Month	665,706	704,482	668,904
From Jan. 1	5,129,060	4,788,075	4,386,088
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Sept.	$36,329	$50,902	$33,697
Month	127,529	111,972	101,831
From July 1	384,689	236,552	390,041
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC	for August—	1898.	1897.	for Changes.
Gross		$2,051,063	$1,959,914	*$91,149
Other income		82,668	57,254	*25,414
Total earnings		2,133,731	2,017,168	*116,563
Prop. ex. to gross.		56%	56%	*%
Op. exp. & taxes.		1,164,261	1,105,472	*58,789
Net		969,470	911,696	*57,774
Charges		322,852	342,500	†19,648
Surplus		646,618	569,196	*77,422
From April 1 to Aug. 31:				
Gross		8,525,927	7,449,784	*$1,076,143
Total earnings		8,784,880	7,603,596	*1,181,284
Net		2,956,779	2,590,331	*366,448
Surplus		1,342,520	877,827	*464,693

*Increase. †Decrease.

OREGON SHORT LINE for August—	1898.	1897.	
Gross	$585,823	$491,415	*$94,408
Op. ex.	315,011	325,379	†10,365
Net	270,812	175,336	*95,276

*Increase. †Decrease.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for August—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$170,598	$108,107	$130,511
Op. exp.	111,522	84,251	94,304
Net	59,076	23,856	36,207
Prop. ex. to gross.	65¼	77⅝	80
Total income	59,369	24,122	36,415
Charges	40,229	37,884	29,520
Surplus	19,140	*13,762	*3,105

*Deficit.

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for August—			
Gross	$52,260	$49,409	$35,875
Net	16,334	12,499	8,090
Prop. ex. to gross.	68¾	74¾	77½
Surplus	5,579	1,116	*1,881

*Deficit.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for August, 1898, and for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1898, compared with same periods of 1897—

	August, 1898.	8 months.
Gross earnings	*$8,600	*$65,900
Expenses	*5,800	*37,200
Net earnings	*2,800	*28,700

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for August, 1898, and for ten months ended Aug. 31, 1898, compared with same periods of 1897—

	August, 1898.	10 Months.
Gross earnings	*$60,500	*$689,600
Expenses	*75,000	*426,900
Net earnings	†14,500	*262,700

*Increase. †Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	5	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	
85⅝	35½	2,600	Am. Cotton Oil	35½	35⅞	35	35¾	− ⅛
35½	36¼	330	Am. Cotton Oil pf	36½	36½	36	36	.....
31	31½	600	Am. Malting Co.	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	+ ⅛
80	81	400	Am. Malting Co. pf	80	80	80	80	.....
83½	84	125	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	83¾	84	83¾	84	.....
113⅝	113¾	120,040	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	115¾	112¾	113⅝	− 1⅜
106½	107	400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	107¼	108½	106¾	107	− ⅜
128	128½	40,061	American Tobacco	123	129¾	123	128	+ 1½
124	127	512	Am. Tobacco pf	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
28¼	30	750	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
86½	87	100	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅝	900	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
33⅞	34	25,411	At., T. & S. F. pf	33⅝	34⅛	33	34	+1⅛
41⅞	41¾	600	B. & O., 2d in. pd	42	42	41½	41½	− ⅜
69	69¼	500	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68½	68½	68½	68½	−1⅛
5⅝	6	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
3	3½	570	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3	3	− ⅛
66¼	66⅝	30,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65½	66⅝	65	66⅜	+1⅛
124	125	130	Brooklyn Union Gas	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+1¾
52½	53½	200	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53	53	.....
25	26	300	Central Pacific	25½	25¾	25	25	.....
22	22¼	560	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22	22	22	.....
115	115½	10,090	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅝	115⅝	114¼	115¼	+ ⅜
53¼	54	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
105	106	55	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	106	106	106	106	.....
14¼	14⅝	4,700	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	15	14¼	14½	− ⅛
107⅝	108	15,461	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107⅝	108	107¼	107⅝	+ ⅛
154	154⅜	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154	154½	154	154½	+ ⅛
131½	131⅝	830	Chicago & Northw.	130½	131¾	130½	131⅝	+ ⅛
102½	102⅝	7,463	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102½	102⅝	101⅝	102½	+ ⅛
40½	40⅝	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	40	40¼	40	40½	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	730	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17¼	17⅜	17	17	− ⅛
47¼	47⅜	1,600	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	50½	50⅝	47⅜	47⅜	−2⅝
5¼	5⅜	700	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅝	6	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
173	174	2,120	Consolidated Gas	175	176	173	173½	−1½
47	48	200	Consolidated Ice	46	47	46	47	+1¼
106⅝	107½	125	Delaware & Hudson	107	107¼	106¼	107¼	.....
149	150½	10	Del., Lack. & West.	151	151	151	151	.....
55	55⅝	1,235	Denver & R. G. pf.	54⅝	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
125	128	500	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	128	128	126	126	−5
13⅝	13⅞	120	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	.....
35½	36	100	Erie 1st pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅛
32¼	33	300	Evans. & T. H.	33	33	32	32	− ¼
81⅞	81¼	260	General Electric	80⅞	80⅞	80¾	80¾	− ⅝
134⅛	135½	400	Great Northern pf.	135½	135½	134½	134¾	− ⅝
33¾	34	500	Hawaiian Sugar	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	.....
111	111¼	474	Illinois Central	111¼	111½	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
69¾	70	520	Illinois Steel Co.	69½	69⅞	69½	69⅞	+ ⅛
53½	54	330	International Paper	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
86½	87½	110	Int. Paper pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
5½	6½	100	Kanawha & Michigan	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
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NEW YORK CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

Existence of Abuses Charged in a Test Case Before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—A test case to decide whether New York City has a special, complete, and exclusive statutory system of civil service was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day. The appeal is by George E. Leet, from an order of the Appellate Division, First Department, affirming a formal order made by Justice Kellogg, denying a motion for a writ of mandamus to reinstate and employ the relator in the place of Superintendent of the City Hospital, from which he was removed. Julius M. Mayer, arguing for Leet, said:

"This case involves questions of the very greatest importance. It is not merely a contest over a small office in New York City, but a test case involving not only the right to hundreds of offices, but what is much more important, questions vitally affecting the civil service of the entire State, and the whole system of the civil service laws."

He then attacked the system in New York City, saying:

"Why should the City of New York make its own rules and every other city be required to submit them to the State Board? Surely that could not have been the intention of the Legislature. Such a construction of the statute simply means that thousands of public places can be placed in the exempt schedule and political rewards dealt out in one city, subject to no control or supervision of the State, and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, whereas the clear purpose of our civil service legislation has been to have a uniform system throughout the whole State, consistent in principle."

Religious Jubilee at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The triple jubilee, to mark the thirtieth year of the Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid's service in the American Catholic hierarchy, his fiftieth year in the Roman Catholic priesthood, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the creation of St. Patrick's parish, was celebrated to-day in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the services incident upon the consecration of the cathedral building. Solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Those present included prominent officials of the Catholic Church from all over the country.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—St. Nicholas Avenue Property Sold at Auction.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has bought from Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and Anderson Price, for about $45,000, the plot at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 150 by 125.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Sophie Rothschild to a client the lot, 1,078 Madison Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, 25 by 100.

Clarence True has sold for about $40,000 the five-story American basement dwelling, on the south side of Eightieth Street, 90 feet east of Riverside Drive, 22 by 100.

It is reported that Jacob D. Butler has sold to M. Pollatschek, for improvement, the plot at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 102.2 by 82.10 by 99.11 by 110.4.

The executor's sale of properties on St. Nicholas Avenue belonging to the estate of Charles L. Fleming in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted largely in bidding in and withdrawals. Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly knocked down the four-story building at the northeast corner of Canal and Renwick Streets, 24.7 by 38.1 by 42.3 by 16.3, to Therese Browning, for $11,900. The three-story brick mansion, on a plot of about seven lots, at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, was bought by one of the heirs, Carrie Fleming, on a bid of $54,000.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Heide, for $13,500, and $18,550, respectively, the two five-story brick tenements 331 and 336 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 25 by 100.11; also to the same plaintiff, for $16,900 and $17,440, respectively, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 442 and 444 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, each 24.10 by 100.11.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Eliza Worden, for $13,500, the four-story and stone-front flat 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 20 by 100.10.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to H. E. Bowen, for $27,200, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 320 Stanton Street, 25 by 75.

Solomon De Walltearss sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Albert S. Farnham, for $30,900, the five-story stone-front flat 165 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 27 by 99. 11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayres, referee, 391 to 395 Washington Street, southeast corner of Hubert Street; runs south 75 by east 70 by north 9.9 by east 5 by north 50 by west 79.9, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $46,975.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 359 East Forty-ninth Street, north side, 37.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18.6 by 40.6, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $7,719.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 207 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 115 feet east of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,854.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 31 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 444.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22.11½ by 98.9, four-story brownstone front dwelling, with two-story extension; King's Bridge Road, north side, 25 feet west of Hawthorne Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; Hawthorne Street, west side, 100 feet north of King's Bridge Road, at the rear of the foregoing two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 53 West Eleventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 103.3, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $9,301; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 40, 42, and 44 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on No. 40, $43,215; on No. 42, $43,188; on No. 44, $42,173.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles P. Hallock, referee, northeast corner of Prospect and Main Streets, in the former town of Pelham, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,917.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 133.10 by 75 by 139.5, five-story brick stable; 214 West Thirty-third Street, south side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 62.8 by 25 by 61.6, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $76,278; subject to other mortgages for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, 25 Washington Place, north side, 25.2 feet west of Greene Street, 25.2 by 100, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $10,843.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 147 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, Green Lane, or Avenue, Westchester, east side, 63 feet south of Fifth Street, 19 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,848.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 57 to 61 Pitt Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 31.9 and 25 by 88; Hamburgers & Katzman of 237 East Broadway, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 227 to 235 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for five six-story brick flats, with stores, 200 by 99.11; E. William Wagner of 1,125 Broadway, owner; Flemer & Koehler of 1 Broadway, architects; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Boulevard, for four five-story brick flats, 27 by 87.8 and 19 by 86; McCracken & Dagnall of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $95,000.

Tiebout Avenue, west side, 273.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 44; Jesse W. Smith of 46 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; William Guggolz of 2,305 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost $4,000.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Welsh Street, for a one-story brick stable, 49.11 by 100; W. J. Boyd, owner; William Guggolz, architect; cost, $7,500.

Poplar Street, south side, 174 feet west of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Mrs. Ellen Seward, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 361 West Fortieth Street, to a seven-story brick office building; J. M. Schmidt of 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; cost, $800.

No. 5 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; S. C. Boehm, premises, owner; F. A. Minrath, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 324 to 330 West Forty-third Street, to four five-story brick tenements; William Engel of Hoboken, owner; M. L. Ungrich, architect; cost, $265.

Exmoor Street, west side, 100 feet south of Elliott Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; West End Building and Loan Association of 43 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Richard R. Davis, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.

ALLEN ST, 185 and 187, 50x irregular, Philip Kotlowsky and Barnet Levy to Leopold May. 58,500

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 25.1x 100; Rozena Kraus to Adele Heithoff. 12,100

BROOK AV, e s, 50 ft s of 146th St, 0.1x 100; John Satter to Rozena Kraus, quit claim 200

COLUMBIA ST, 77, 20x40.8; Leo Klein to Israel Mendelowitz. 1

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; John Luhrs and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 100

GEDICK ST, e s, w s, 25x100; Brainerd T. Norris and others to Louis Lese. 12,500

KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 234th St, 25x100; Earl H. Miller to Edward Dougherty 1

LOT 61, Block B, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Henry J. Salzmann and another to Kate Rachell. 1

PART OF LOT 18, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 25x43.6; Henry E. Klugh to Robert H. Lockwood. 400

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 200x100; Charles Van Riper and wife to Peter C. Smith. 100

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 234, map of East Tremont, 25x133; Frederick De Lorenzo to Filomena De Lorenzo, ½ part. 1

THOMPSON ST, 139, 24.8x100; Karl Fetsch to Charles Fetsch and Annie Lutz 10,000

57TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 155th St, 25x 100; John J. Duffy to Thomas Gibney. 5,750

7TH ST, 61 East, 25x97.6; Oscar L. Richard to Emanuel Strauss, ½ part. 1

7TH ST, 61 East, 25x97.6; Emanuel Strauss to Alice Richard. 1

9TH ST, 717 East, 25x92.3; Julius and Max Weinstein to Adolph Fox. 1

12TH ST, West, s s, 198.9 ft w of Greenwich Av, 19x81.11x19x80.2; Francis Monnet to Caesar A. Monnet. 1

25TH ST, n s, 248.4 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x 98.9; Frederick Weber to Nanette Weber 1

28TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; John Mitchell to Annie E. Mitchell, ½ part. 1,500

29TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6x 98.9; 29th St, s s, 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16x—x14.6x98.9; Edward D. Bettens to Mary E. Fitzpatrick, ¼ part. 271

30TH ST, s s, 166.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Mary Hayes to Honora Dillon. 1

43RD ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Nathan Ginsberg to Cornelius Hayes 1

62D ST, 225 West, 25x100.5; W. B. Everitt and wife to Ida R. Baker. 1

75TH ST, 10 East, 19.6x100.2; the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Annie F. Leverich. 1,000

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11; 98th St, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; Thomas W. Smith to Gussie B. Raymond. Exch.

112TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Anita Pinto to Siegfried Blumenthal. 1

115TH ST, 66 and 68 East, 50x100.11; Thomas Dwyer and wife to Frederick G. Foster. 1

121ST ST, 347 West, 16x160.11; Arthur V. Miller to Henry Miller. 300

124TH ST, s s, 154.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x 100.11; Leopold May to Philip Kotlowsky and Barnet Levy 1

Recorded Leases.

BEEKMAN, Gerard, and another, trustees, to Robert Paterson; 64th, s s, 190 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5, 20 years 450

HAMILTON, Hamilton, to Jules Clanden; 118 West 17th St, store, &c., 5 years...600-720

HANDLEY, Mary L., to Theresa Joos; 1st Av, e s, 50.4 ft n of 108th St, 25x95, 21½ years 400

HARVEY, George B. M., to Mrs. C. A. Forde; 122 West 71st St, 5 years. 2,800

LEFSCHITZ, Abraham, and another to Lyman Vilale and another; 39 Delancey St, 1 7-12 years 720

LIGHTE, Charles, to Bernard Reich; 39 Canal St, 7 years 3,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOUX, Clémentine W., to Emily V. Falls; n s of 20th St, 200 ft n w of 2d Av, leasehold demand. 1,500

ASCHE, Rachel and Henry S., to Martin H. Ray; w s of Clinton Av, 86.8 ft s of Lebanon St, 5 years. 2,500

BENNETT, Sarah, to Anna M. Aeby; executrix, &c.; s s of 50th St, 190 ft w of Lexington Av, leasehold, 3 years. 4,000

BOSCH, John W., to the Empire City Savings Bank; part of Lot 46, map of Claremont, 1 year. 5,000

CARNAGHAN, Margaret, to Frederick T. Hoffman; w s of Bristow St, 311.8 ft s of Jennings St, 5 years. 2,500

CRAMER, Emilie, to George F. Wilduns; w s of Avenue A, 93.1 ft s of 80th St, 2 years. 1,100

CROGHAN, Luke, to Thomas Johnston; e s of Ackerman St, 128 ft n of West Farms St, 3 years. 2,600

DAVIS, Ida, to Henry E. Schwab; s s of 120th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, installments 350

DILLON, Honora and Patrick J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; s s of 30th St, 166.3 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 5,000

ENNEVER, Mabel G., to Louis C. Whiton, trustee; 619 West 138th St, 1 year. 4,000

FARRELL, John, to John H. Metzler; new e s of Valentine Av, 66.9 ft n of 179th St, 5 years 1,050

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 242 to 246 Madison St, 1 year. 20,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to James McClenahan and others, trustees, &c; 626 to 628 East 6th St, 5 years. 40,000

FLISSER, Adolph, to the Springfield Brewing Company of West Virginia; 297 Broome St, demand, notes. 5,800

GORDON, Frank W., and another, to Henry E. Klugh; Lot 161, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest, ½ year. 300

HAYES, Cornelius, to William M. Cruikshank; s s of 48th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 500

HECHINGER, Joseph, and Bertha to Kate Dauth; 12 Pitt St, 3 years. 3,000

HECK, Otto W. and Wilhelmine, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of Westchester Railroad, 50 ft e of Tinton Av, 3 years. 2,200

HEITHOFF, Adele, to Jacob Ruppert; e s of Brook Av, 25 ft s of 146th St, demand. 5,000

HEITHOFF, Adele, to Rozena Kraus; e s of Brook Av, 25 ft s of 146th St, 3 years 4,000

HOOKER, Mary G., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 30th St, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 7,000

HORWITZ, William, to Jack Fanto; n s of 98th St, 300 ft e of 5th Av, demand. 1,500

JUNGMANN, Julius, to Frederic R. Schrader; s s of 133d St, 362.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years. 2,500

KERNAN, George A., to D. C. West; n s of 24th St, 241.8 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years. 7,000

KORNAHRENS, Henry and Carrie, to Friedericke Hoeger; s s of 101st St, 353.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years. 13,000

KROOS, Anna, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 116th St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years. 28,000

LESE, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; w s of Goerck St, 100 ft n of Grand St, 1 year. 8,000

LEVY, Louis J., to Thomas G. Field, executor, &c.; n s of Stanton St, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 5 years. 38,000

LYON, Anna E., to Gustav W. Brenneman; Lots 12 and 13, Block H, map of property of Dore Lyon, 3¼ years 3,000

LYON, Anna E., to Gustav W. Brenneman; Lots 35 and 36, Block G, map of property of Dore Lyon, 3¼ years 3,000

MADDEN, Bridget, to Aaron P. Garrabrant; lot 169, Block D, Map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years 2,000

MARTIN, William P., to Alonzo Hornby; s s of 50th St, 721 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, demand. 3,000

MAY, Leopold and Esther to Simon Cohn; 135 Allen St, 3 years. 3,000

MAY, Leopold, to Philip Kotowsky and Barnet Levy; w s of Allen St, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 3¼ years. 5,375

MENDELEJ, Leo Klein; 77 Columbia St, installments. 4,500

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Anna N. Rogers; new line Washington Av, n e corner of 178th St, 2 months. 22,500

ROGERS, Alice C., to John H. Metzler; new e s of Valentine Av, 50 ft n of 179th St, installments 650

ROSE, Hudson P., to George P. Meyer, trustee, &c.; w s of St. Lawrence Av, 25 ft n of Manhattan St, 3 years. 2,500

SARLS, Adelia, to Adelia and Franklin Burr, executors; 945 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 25,000

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and Irving Bachrach to Robert Oftenbach, trustee, &c., 199 2d Av, 5 years. 28,500

SMITH, Peleg C., to Charles Van Riper; w s of Prospect Av, 75 ft n of 150th St, 1 year. 12,000

WEBER, Nanette, to Frederick Meyer; n s of 28th St, 248.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 12,000

WRIGHT, Mary A., to the Newburg Savings Bank; 218 East 16th St, 3 years... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AHSBAHS, John, to Victoria Simpson...$11,000

BAUERDORF, Charles F., to Elizabeth Herb 15,122

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to William A. Martin 2,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Hamilton Trust Company. 25,000

KAUFMANN, Emma, to Henrietta Moses. 3,000

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, trustee, to Francis L. Archer. 400

KERNOCHAN, Joseph H., to Francis L. Archer. 1,200

LAZARUS, Samuel L., to Charles Schlesinger Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Mark Ash, as guardian, &c. 7,500

MOMBERGER, Rudolph E., executor, &c., to Emily B. Mercer. Nom.

MOMBERGER, Rudolph E., as executor, &c., to Rudolph E. Momberger. Nom.

RANAHAN, James, to John Barrett, ½ part 750

RYTTENBERG, Isabella L., to William H. Webb Nom.

SIMPSON, Victoria, to Angel J. Simpson and another, executors, &c. 3,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Samuel Rouse Nom.

SKINNER, Frances A., executrix, &c., to Westchester Trust Company, trustee, &c. Nom.

STEEVES, Mary J., to Charles E. Bigelow 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100x100; Joseph Elias and another against Edward de F. Galt, owner and contractor 275

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; Young & Gerard against Edward De F. Galt, owner and contractor. 6,440

COLUMBUS AV, 765; B. Fitzpatrick & Son against John Rollman, owner; Posthaus & Dichting, contractors 55

ELTON AV, 802 and 804; Bornstein Brothers against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor 1,200

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 37.8x75; Michael McGrath against Mary J. Sullivan, owner and contractor. 110

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Carrie Marx against Frank Pisciotta, owner and contractor 61

11TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x114; Hirsch & Conant against Annie and Joseph Troman, owners and contractors 165

14TH ST, 5 East; George Hollereth & Son against William C. Dewey, owner and contractor; Ella F. Dewey, contractor. 4,196

65TH ST, 234 West; Thomas P. Setz against Adele Galliker, owner; Charles H. Galliker, contractor 248

66TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Charles E. Dornbusch against Joseph Schriner, owner and contractor 51

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100; Hanlein & Co. against St. Joseph's Asylum, owner; Caspar Strobel, contractor. 2,576

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.2x25x100; Dimock & Finck Company against Neil Campbell, owner; John Kelly, contractor 730

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100; John Kelly against J. Neil Campbell, owner and contractor. 800

154TH ST, s s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Carrie Marx against Frank Pisciotta, owner and contractor 26

209TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; I. A. Sheppard & Co. against George H. Chamberlain, owner and contractor 84

Lis Pendens.

29TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Emily Schultze against Francis Morris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Ritter.

65TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x 100.5; Metropolitan Trust Company, as general guardian, &c., against William K. Van Bokkelen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

81ST ST, n s, 254.2 ft w of 2d Av, 25.2x102.2; Annie Clarke against John Schreyer and others, (dower;) attorney, J. H. Rogan.

85TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102.2; Sarah Weiss against Rosetta Wilson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Stern.

130TH ST, s s, 102 ft w of 6th Av, widened, 15x 99.11; Herman C. Kudlich against Carl L. Prager and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Finck.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 6:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 12 M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

10—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Walker Co.
11—Blake vs. Clark.
12—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Hasse.
13—Rahtjens Am. Composition Co. vs. Halzapfels Composition Co.
14—Ihling vs. U. S. Playing Card Co.
15—Colliery Eng. Co. vs. Ewald.
16—Norwood vs. Hunter.
17—Crawford vs. Hubbell.
18—James vs. Jasper Brown & Lands Co.
19—Ward vs. Swartz.
20—Union Trust Co. vs. Wooster.
21—In re Trobridge.
22—In re S. vs. Venable Construction Co. Cases Noticed.
24—Prinzmetal vs. Cunard Steamship Co.
25—Wuertz vs. La Compagnie G. Tr. Atlantique.
26—Raymond vs. same.
27—French vs. Union P. Ry. Co.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
30—Same vs. same.
31—U. S. Playing Card Co. vs. A. G. Spalding & Bros.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

159—Baker vs. Flaherty.
160—Conallen vs. steamship Pensington.
161—Ross vs. Bowring.
162—Marshall vs. Wiley, Henken & Co.
163—Hesslein vs. steamship Lennox.
164—Dene Steamship Co. vs. Munson.
165—Cassap vs. Milnime.
166—Hutchins vs. steamship Cheruskia.
167—Lombard Steamship Co. vs. Bowring.
168—Phelps vs. steamship Oakdale.
169—Morgan vs. steamship Thomas Turnbull.
170—Parsons vs. Patterson.
171—Shields Steamship Co. vs. Forbes.
172—Marx vs. steamship Frey.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 538, 540, 542, 544, 545, 546, 550, and 551.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

52—Casola vs. Vasquez.
53—Silver vs. Western Assurance Co. of T.
54—Hand vs. Gas Eng. & Power Co.
59—Bock vs. Bohm.
60—Blumenthal vs. Michael.
62—Barber vs. Man. Ry.
37—Winston vs. Winston
30—De Klyn vs. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Jay vs. Gebhardt.
2—Curley vs. Neuberger
3—Anderson vs. Anderson.
4—In re Lesher.
5—Raby vs. Mack.
6—Butler vs. Harrell.
7—Hone vs. Weir.
8—Seggerman vs. Sworts.
9—Baldwin vs. Clason.
10—Meyer vs. Hesse.
11—Palfrey vs. Palfrey.
12—People ex rel. Taylor vs. Welde.
13—Ferrichs vs. Frerichs
14—Greenberg vs. Cohen.
15—Lyons vs. Mayers.
16—Levi vs. Albinger.
17—Poole vs. Poole.
18—King vs. Schnugg.
19—People ex rel. Franklin Society for Home Building vs. Fromme.
20—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
21—Rentis vs. N.Y. Mail & Newsp. Trans. Co.
22—Rouse vs. Haas.
23—Leshe vs. Haas.
24—Meldon vs. Devlin.
25—Felix vs. Devlin.
26—Gross vs. Martin.
27—Henessy vs. Goldberg
28—Littlefield vs. Butler
29—Macy vs. Yoost.
30—Medical School and Hospital vs. King.
31—Dolinsky vs. Feldman.
32—Dowdall vs. Costello.
33—Baille vs. Baille.
34—In re South St.
35—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
36—In re Watts and Canal Sts.
37—Smith vs. Halperin.
38—Bauerdorf vs. Bryer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Lennon.
2—Rowberg vs. Richards.
3—Hookey vs. Schuyler.
4—Taylor vs. Palmer.
5—Walton vs. Read.
6—Raby vs. Mack.
7—Frost vs. Colling.
8—Fleitmann vs. Wellwood. Demurrers.
32—James vs. Jasper Town & Lands Co.
33—Mayer vs. La Compagnie G. Tr. Atlan.
34—Solomon vs. Benneft.
35—Feyerfeather vs. Trustees of Amherst College.
36—Speirs Mfg. Co. vs. Hulbert.
37—Baker vs. Borgfeldt & Co.
38—Nolan vs. Ocean Steamship Co. of S.
39—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.
40—Same vs. McDermott
41—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Neostyle Co.
42—J. T. Clary's Sons vs. Goldstein.
43—Fayerweather vs. Dick.
44—Petich vs. Gillespie.
45—Same vs. same.
46—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
47—Same vs. same.
48—Same vs. same.
49—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Neostyle Co.
50—Hultzman vs. Miller.
51—Rundle vs. Horner.
52—Flomerfelt vs. Newwitter.

Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

1672—Lincoln vs. Bretzfield.
1715—Rohner vs. Rohner.
1588—Pearson vs. Rooney
1598—Katzman vs. Katzman.
1621—Byrne vs. Reilly.
1604—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
1658—Haslob vs. Haslob.
1656—Grand Lodge, A. U. W., vs. Lutz.
1684—Stuyvesant vs. Weil.
1697—Hamberger vs. Maas.
890—Harris vs. Elliott.
1502—Kirkpatrick vs. Perkins.
1294—Smith vs. Shipman
1470—Britton vs. Hooper.
1495—Piper vs. Piper.
1556—Zagen vs. Krakauer Young Men's Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII, for trial.

Preferred Causes.

2730—Simonson vs. Lipman.
5443—Balke vs. Union Ry. Co.
5516—Juskovitz vs. Dry D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
5029—Isaacs vs. Sturm.
4792—D. Buchner & Co. vs. Tamsen.
5289—Galanni vs. Katzenberg.
6736—Pierson vs. Brackett.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2194—Tompkins vs. Edgell.
2232—Villa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1297½—Sheridan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
352—Arnold vs. R. Rothschild's Sons Co.
2420—Grant vs. Moore.
2844—Heyman vs. Cohen
1234—Rosenquest vs. Canary.
683—Cuming vs. Roderick.
2764—Graves Elevator Co. vs. Hammerstein.
926—Hoyt vs. Palmer.
2559—Rust vs. Buffalo Wheel Co.
2756—Coddington vs. Barnes.
2222—Hart vs. Met. Ry. Co.
2223—Duffy vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2781.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gierich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2304—Pirinski vs. Abraham.
2633—Fanton vs. Rosenberg.
2554—Jaimes vs. Schmalholz.
819—Barratt vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1847—Maffia vs. Buriando.
2168—Sackett & W. Lith. Co. vs. Wolterech.
1283—Putnam vs. Press Pub. Co.
1958—Mason vs. Godey Co.
2776—Colazuomo vs. Hershfield.
1840—Strauss vs. Blank.
2263—Thomas vs. Meeks.
2567—Hess vs. N. Y. Press Co.
2486—Tim vs. Smith.
2297—Campbell vs. Bradford.
1717—Meyer vs. Galligan
1762—Renard vs. Union Ry. Co.
1272—Farrell vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Arthur R. Gage. At 10:30 A. M.
Frank W. Walters, William J. Moore, William Hamilton, Aaron V. Velden.
Moses H. Tobias. At 11 A. M.
Honora Green. At 2 P. M.
Metta Schwartz.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1376—Contested will of James O'Hara.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1077—Bowers vs. Stewart.
4565—Carroll vs. Woods.
1090—Ledwith vs. Courtney.
55—Pelser vs. Strauss.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.
506—Andrews vs. Fregner.
5539—Luxenberg vs. Cohen.
4542—Hohenstein vs. O'Neill.
5285—Grinley vs. Wynn.
5261—Topler vs. Fingelhut.
5553—Conner vs. Nelson.
294—Browning vs. Browning.
552—Ralston vs. Baldwin.
995—Cone vs. Herbst.
1060—Goodwin vs. Kaiser.
557—Law vs. Ludwig.
550—Klein vs. Bernheimer.
712—N. Y. Cab Co. vs. Crow.
85—Frankel vs. Reich.
117—Frazier vs. Loew.
1051—Schreiber vs. Driving Club.
499—Spitzer vs. Brugman.
983—Waltenburg vs. Bernhard.
582—Uhle vs. Krumacher.
2065—Sadlier vs. Coogan.
551—Ralston vs. Ludwig.
173—Keane vs. Everard
524—Hines vs. Schroeder.
475—Casper vs. Slater.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1305—Kohn vs. Hamb'g-Am. Packet Co.
1158—Bradley vs. Weber.
1280—Bradshaw vs. Read.
1288—Simon vs. Hupfel.
1284—Spinkler vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
1285—Blatteis vs. Epstein.
1288—Quick vs. Burrowe.
1180—Persch vs. Hamgee.
1312—Tardio vs. Blumenthal.
1242—Sheridan

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; neat, willing, and obliging; plain sewer; good references. Janie, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; five years' city reference. 418 East 70th St., Gaffney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &C.—By young girl as chambermaid; will assist with washing and ironing; city reference. Ring Anderson's bell, 415 West 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Call at 186 West 101st St., ring Burke's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook; personal reference. 103 West End Av., top floor, care of Mrs. Murray.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; can take full charge Thursday. 164 West 36th St.

COOK.—By good, plain cook. Call 9 West 50th St.

COOK.—First class; reference. 238 East 61st St.

Dressmaking.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman would work or clean by day or week. Mrs. Wright, 202 East 109th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; finest work in all its branches; would go by the day in first-class families; remodeling done as carefully as new; A1 references. The Reilly, 312 West 21st St.; top floor, east.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS and SEAMSTRESS.—By young lady to take care of children and as seamstress. Cigar store, 422 Amsterdam Av., between 80th and 81st Sts.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable French widow as housekeeper for bachelor or small family; highest references. 109 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By German as maid and seamstress or light chamberwork and sewing; obliging, trustworthy; first-class reference; city or country. Maid, 37 Sutton Place.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes ladies' washing to take home, or go out by day; good drying yard. W. W., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day; does shirts, cuffs, collars, or cleaning. O'Hare, 214 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist at chamberwork; good city reference. 303 East 26th St., second floor.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 48th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl as nurse and seamstress to growing children; willing and obliging; good city reference. 331 East 33d St., Mrs. Kelly.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; will wait on lady or grown children; understands housekeeping; twelve years' reference. B., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Reith, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By North of Ireland girl as first-class waitress; good reference; wages, $20. K., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, SECOND MAN, MAID, and COOK.—Family giving up housekeeping desires permanent positions for butler, second man, maid, and cook; all excellent servants. Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St.

BUTLER and VALET.—French Swiss; thoroughly competent, honest, sober, obliging; three years in the same place; first-class city references. Butler, 154 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By single English butler; height, six feet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Single, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman: experienced; highly recommended. L. G., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; experienced; highly recommended. L. G., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young married Frenchman; competent valet; best city references. Butler, 333 West 21st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class competent man; single; age, 38; highly recommended. Tall, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married man without incumbrances; first-class city driver; thoroughly capable in every respect; highest references from leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged Oct. 15, wishes position; good reference; call or address present employer. 4 West 40th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—First-class references. M. N., 15 East 10th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced trained English valet; good traveler; manicure; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. White, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—As grocery clerk; six years' experience; best reference. R. Rubahs, 121 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — By young man, 23, well educated; competent stenographer and typewriter, correspondent, five years' experience with New York City firms, is open for position where strict attention to business and hustling qualities are appreciated. Ambition, Box 208, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent young woman, with personal reference, as excellent waitress in a small private family; wages, $18. Call at 110 East 31st St., Thursday, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A cook who assists in washing and ironing. Apply until noon at 123 West 82d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class gardener; must have best and personal references; to take charge of gentleman's place; married but no children; wife can become money earner; must board assistants in Summer; probably take care of horses in Winter. Address, with references, A. H., 52 Wall St., New York City.

WANTED—In private family, a young German or Swiss as second man and to assist with waiting; city references required. Apply, 10 to 12, 836 6th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 818 East 41st St. N. Y. Brother John wishes to hear from him. Address Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

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New Jersey.

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ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.

Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

oc6-1aw6mTh.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 28th day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof, and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold in one parcel and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and the cash with which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States gold coin, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price shall be paid either in money or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

WILLIAM F. DILLON, Master Commissioner.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD, Assignee. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the point or place of beginning, containing one hundredth part and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.), being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplanck, and the said Louisa A. Verplanck by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street. Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Eighth Street or St. Mark's Place.

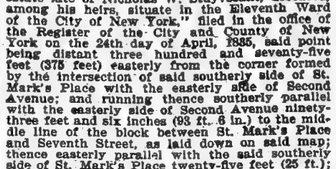

Broome Street.

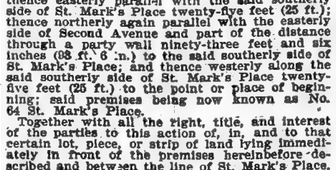

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and the said Forty-fifth Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

45th Street.

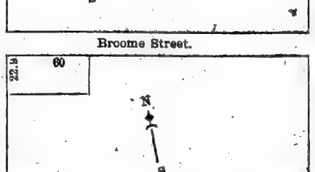

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, s20-2aw3wTu&Th&o11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 25th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

35th Street.

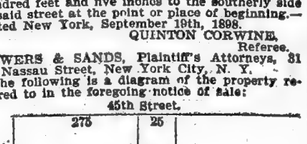

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,137.77, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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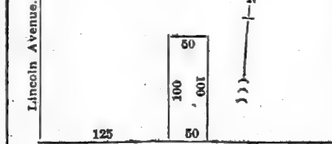

184th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.05, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

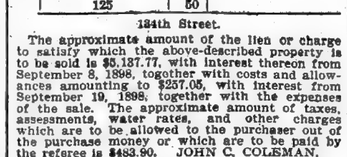

116th Street.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,853.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $857.31.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return. NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s15-2aw3wTh&Tu&o6.

207 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WALTER R. WOOD, plaintiff, against ALECIA LOUGHRAN, etc., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street thirty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1898. NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

116th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.05, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel B. Doughty, C. E., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the point or place of beginning, containing one hundredth part and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.), being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplanck, and the said Louisa A. Verplanck by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street. Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Eighth Street or St. Mark's Place.

Broome Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and the said Forty-fifth Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, s20-2aw3wTu&Th&o11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 25th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

35th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,188.53, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of which are to be paid by the referee is about $275 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, October 1, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Lena B. C. Evans, plaintiff, against MARGARET GRAHAM, George W. Graham, John B. Graham, and James Franklin Graham, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John Graham, deceased; Margaret Graham, Katharine K. C. Lyman, John Van Dolsen, Elisabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, "Mary" Washburn, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant William M. Washburn; Pedro R. de Flores, as general guardian for Maria C. M. de Flores, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors, STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je1-1aw6mTh.

HUNTER, LOUISA OLIVIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Hunter, Lena Nodine, Charlotte A. Howard, Henry William Hunter, James Jacob Hunter, Edward B. Hunter, Julia Elizabeth Gulguard, Frank H. Gulguard, Charles Jenkins Hunter, Frances F. B. Austin, Charles Perry Austin, Charlotte Hunter, George J. Hunter, Pauline H. M. Coulter, Sarah M. Pellegrini, and Lewis H. Austin, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Harry Knox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, and you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 17

TRADESMEN'S BANK INQUIRY

Examiner Kimball Finds that President Macnaughtan Borrowed $400,000 on Friday.

SAYS THE OUTLOOK IS GOOD

President Declares the Examination Was the Work of a Personal Enemy, and that He Will Make Sensational Statements.

The affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which closed its doors on Tuesday after an investigation by the committee of the Clearing House, were being inquired into yesterday by National Bank Examiner W. H. Kimball and his assistant, S. D. Bullock, and although no specific statement of the bank's accounts could be obtained from Mr. Kimball, he said the outlook was very favorable for every one being paid in full, more particularly the depositors. All day long throngs of anxious depositors crowded the bank and made inquiries of Mr. Kimball, but to these he vouchsafed no information.

It transpired that as late as Friday last President Macnaughtan borrowed $400,000 from the bank, giving as security shares of the Wool Exchange. This is admitted by Mr. Kimball, who, however, would not state at what rate this stock was accepted as collateral. It was also stated that stock of the Wool Warehouse Company was held as collateral, and that a large amount of the paper of Sawyer, Manning & Co., who failed recently, was also an asset of the bank, and was carried at its face value.

Mr. Kimball said that this paper would not amount to $100,000, but would not say how much less it was. He said, however, that it was these stocks and notes, with others of lesser amounts, which the Clearing House Committee had thrown out, and which at best were very slow assets, and that therefore the action of the committee was justified.

"These loans," Mr. Kimball said, "were made after my examination of the bank's condition in July last, at which time its affairs were in good shape, and it was perfectly solvent. In common with other banks, this one suffered largely from withdrawals of accounts, and the action of the Wool Exchange in stopping auction sales was also a factor in these withdrawals. I understand that the stock of the Wool Exchange is secured by its building, valued at over $1,000,000, and on which there is a mortgage of $500,000. The stock issued amounted to $1,000,000, of which about three-quarters is held outside, the balance being still in the treasury. If this stock can be realized on, the outlook is good, both for depositors and stockholders. About the value of the Wool Warehouse stock and the suspended accounts I can as yet say nothing. The impairment of capital may exceed $300,000. It will probably not amount to $500,000.

It appears that on Friday afternoon, the same day on which he borrowed $400,000 from the bank, President Macnaughtan asked aid from President Williams of the Chemical National Bank to the Tradesmen's in tiding over its difficulties. Mr. Williams is a member of the Clearing House Committee, although he did not act with the committee when it made its investigation. Mr. Macnaughtan is authority for the statement that he sought aid from the Chemical Bank, and it is to this, he says, that the visit of the Clearing House Committee is due.

"I asked President Williams to advance the bank some ready money," said Mr. Macnaughtan yesterday, "offering unquestioned security in gilt-edged bills of acceptance. This was made necessary by the fact that deposits to the amount of $500,000 had been withdrawn. This drain over the counter reduced the bank's cash, and I wanted the money to meet any emergency which might come up, although I had no reason to expect trouble. Mr. Williams refused to make the loan and reported the matter, which was a personal one, to the Clearing House officials."

Mr. Macnaughtan also persisted in his statements that the bank was perfectly solvent and that enemies had sought to encompass his ruin. He said:

"The bank is on a firm footing and all the depositors will be paid in full. This examination at the request of the Clearing House Committee was instigated and pushed through by personal enemies of the bank in Wall Street. I may say by one enemy, for I have in my possession facts which tend to prove that most of the unfavorable reports came from one individual. I am going to get to the bottom of this, and when I do I'll have something sensational to say. It has been said that the bank loaned a great deal of money on wool. This is not true. Not more than $20,000 was ever so loaned, and the Macnaughtans had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Macnaughtan refused to discuss the large borrowing by him on Wool Exchange stock.

"You had better see Mr. Kimball about that," he said, "he can give you the facts. I want to say, however, that the bank will probably go into voluntary liquidation if it is allowed to do so, and the depositors and the stockholders will lose nothing. If the bank is allowed to finance its own affairs, it will pay every one who has a claim against it within sixty days."

Morris J. Hirsch of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, counsel for the bank, said that on Bank Examiner Kimball's own statement of affairs the bank would come out nearly, if not entirely, whole, and that in any event the depositors would be paid in full.

"I suppose," he said, "the bank's capital is impaired to the extent of $300,000, and it has this stock of the Wool Exchange, which is put down as worthless, or nearly so. It follows that the depositors are protected, and it is also sure that the Wool Exchange stock is valuable, as Michael Coleman, the real estate expert, has given a conservative estimate on the value of the building as $1,150,000. The mortgage, which at one time was $650,000, was reduced to $500,000, so that, at a low estimate, the Exchange's equity is $500,000. At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-morrow some decision may be arrived at regarding the steps to be taken. The bank may be started anew when matters are settled up, but it is our desire now to avoid a receivership and go into voluntary liquidation."

Among the callers at the bank yesterday was ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who said he was there in the interest of a client who had on Saturday deposited a check for a large amount for collection. The check was drawn on a Boston bank. After a conversation with Vice President David H. Bates, Mr. Davis said the check would be returned to his client, as it had been held only for collection. Many of the depositors about the bank were severely criticising the action of the bank officials in taking deposits on Monday, when the stability of the bank was in question. Some of them talked about criminal proceedings, but would not be definite in their statements.

The Hanover National Bank gave notice yesterday that it would pay checks and drafts drawn on the Tradesmen's National Bank by the following banks and banking institutions: Palmer National Bank, Palmer, Mass.; Citizens' Bank, Weir, Kan.; Antwerp Exchange Bank, Antwerp, Ohio; Jamestown Banking Company, Jamestown, Penn.; First National Bank, Indiana, Penn.; People's National Bank, Salem, N. Y.; Newport National Bank, Newport, Ky.; Lattimer & Winton, bankers, Addison, N. Y.; Allen & Carson, bankers, Avon, N. Y.; People's Bank, Columbus Grove, Ohio; Franklin County Bank, Columbus Grove, Ohio; State Bank of Wayne, Wayne, Neb., and Rock Springs National Bank, Rock Springs, Wyoming. The Western National Bank will pay drafts drawn on the Tradesmen's National Bank by the State Bank of St. Paul, Minn., and the Marion Bank of Marion, Ky.

The Wool Club Independent.

J. P. Faure, Secretary of the Wool Club, is desirous, on behalf of that organization, of correcting an impression which, he said, had gone abroad, to the effect that the Wool Club was in any way connected with the Tradesmen's National Bank, lately closed. "The Wool Club," says Mr. Faure, "is an independent, incorporated body. It is only a tenant of the Wool Exchange Building. It is in a prosperous condition."

Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. L. V. Meehan, Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteers, who has arrived in the city from Lexington, Ky., reports the regiment in a fine condition of drill and discipline and well cared for and healthy. Lieut. Meehan is to take charge of the sick and furloughed men now in the city who are ready to report for duty and conduct them to Lexington. He will be at the armory daily from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

STREET CAR TRANSFERS.

Justice Woodward Decides that a Passenger Can Wait Until He Is Able to Get a Seat.

John Jenkins of 2,307 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday recovered a verdict of $400 damages against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. On Dec. 14 last he got a transfer from the Montague Street line to the Fulton Street line. It was during the rush hours, and the Fulton Street cars were all crowded. Mr. Jenkins determined to have a seat, and he waited for half an hour before a car which was not full to the doors came along. He boarded the car when it came, and the conductor refused to accept his transfer ticket, on the ground that the time limit stated on it had expired.

Mr. Jenkins refused to pay another fare, and also refused to leave the car. The conductor had him arrested. He sued the railroad company, but the first trial went against him. The Appellate Division ordered a new trial, holding that he was entitled to ride on his transfer ticket, and that the company had no right to make him leave the car. Justice Woodward, who wrote the opinion, said: "The plaintiff had a right to wait all day, or until he could get a seat."

The second trial was had yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. He sued for $5,000, and recovered $400.

DREHER IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

Business Man Refused to Appear in Supplementary Proceedings.

Paul Dreher, a well-known business man, who has operated in this city but lives in New Jersey, is in Ludlow Street Jail as a result of an order issued by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, adjudging him guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey an order issued recently by Justice Cohen. Dreher, in August last, confessed judgment for $21,000 in favor of William A. Higgins. On Sept. 20 Justice Cohen issued an order directing Dreher to submit to examination in supplementary proceedings.

Dreher attended court, but by mutual consent the examination was adjourned until Sept. 27. On return day Dreher did not appear. D. H. Mettler, attorney for Higgins, called upon Dreher. Dreher, so Mettler asserts, said that he did not intend to go to any further examinations in supplementary proceedings. The plaintiff's attorneys then went before Judge Truax and had Dreher adjudged guilty of contempt. Justice Truax also imposed a fine of $100, and ordered that Dreher pay all the costs in the case. An order of arrest was granted. Dreher was arrested in this city Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Mettler said yesterday afternoon that Dreher had expressed his willingness to be examined, but it was too late to secure his release yesterday. All parties to the case refused to divulge the nature of Dreher's transactions with Higgins.

TRIED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Man Shoots His Wife and Then Himself—Both Will Recover.

John Schweitzinger, a cook, attempted yesterday to kill himself and his wife. They hired a furnished room three weeks ago at 258 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Edward Scully, the landlady, says that they appeared fond of each other, except when the woman upbraided her husband for betting on horse races. On Tuesday Mrs. Schweitzinger, who is only twenty-two years old, told Mrs. Scully that her husband's passion for gambling was the only thing that stood between them and perfect happiness.

Schweitzinger left the house at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and returned half an hour later. He went up to his room, and a moment later Mrs. Scully heard the young woman scream. A shriek from the four-year-old daughter of the Schweitzingers was also heard, and then came a shot. Mrs. Schweitzinger, who had been wounded in the arm, ran out into the hall. Her husband ran after her and fired another shot, which struck the woman under the right ear. She fell, and Schweitzinger, believing he had killed her, placed the revolver over his right eye and fired.

Mrs. Scully sent for the police, and the two were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital. The surgeons say that both will recover. The child is being cared for by the people in the house.

MADE HAVOC IN A STUDIO.

A Discharged Employe Found Vengeance on Busts of Celebrities.

Because he had been discharged from his place in the employ of Henri Campatutti, a sculptor, of 327 Seventh Avenue, R. Delio of 158 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, found vengeance by entering the studio on Saturday morning with a hatchet and tomahawking everything in sight. The only witness of Delio's work was Louis Cappociola of 300 West Forty-first Street, who was sleeping in the rear of the studio, and who escaped a possible tomahawking by hiding.

Cappociola was awakened by the entrance of Delio, who swung the hatchet about his head with fearful effect. Admiral Dewey lost his mustache and half his face at one blow. Gen. Shafter lost his hair and his nose, and would not be recognized even by Gen. Miles. Julius Caesar had his jaw broken. The Emperor Vespasian had his shoulder and head chopped off. Marie Antoinette suffered decapitation a second time, as did Mary, Queen of Scots. But the latter had the satisfaction of seeing her rival, Queen Elizabeth, go to her death first, chopped straight down through the head.

Nero, who never heard of scalping, was nevertheless mercilessly scalped by the descendant of his countryman, George Washington was sacrificed ruthlessly to the hatchet, and Napoleon was knocked into a cocked hat. By a remarkable coincidence, the only celebrity or hero of ancient or modern times who escaped the Italian's hatchet was Col. Roosevelt. When Delio had finished smashing $200 worth of statuary, he looked around breathlessly, but did not see Roosevelt. He then made his way out and kept out of the way until yesterday, when he was arrested. In the West Side Court Delio was held in $400 bail for examination on a charge of malicious mischief.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL'S BURIAL.

Simple Ceremony at Woodlawn Cemetery Yesterday Morning.

Under the branches of a weeping beech tree on Evergreen plot, Woodlawn Cemetery, the body of the Rev. Dr. John Hall was consigned to the grave a little after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Only a few of the intimate friends of the family were present, including most of the elders of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The funeral party left the Grand Central Station, in New York, at 9:30 A. M. on a special train. Owing to the feeble condition of the widow of the dead clergyman, it was deemed inadvisable for either herself or her daughter, Mrs. William E. Wheelock, to go to the cemetery. The family was represented there by the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, who arrived from Europe late Tuesday afternoon; Bolton Hall, Robert Hall, Mr. William Irwin, and his two sons, and James Hall, a brother of Dr. Hall. Others present were Mrs. James Hall, Robert Bonner, William H. Wheelock, S. B. Brownell, John Sinclair, Ewen McIntyre, James Beggs, James A. Frame, James Talcott, William Campbell, James O. Sheldon, J. P. Thorne, H. E. Rowland, and A. G. Agnew.

An open-front tent had been erected near the grave, which was in the centre of Dr. Hall's family plot. Sheltered by this tent from the light rain that was falling, the small group of mourners stood with heads bared, while the Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia made a prayer and read the committal service. At the closing of the exercises the Rev. Thomas C. Hall of Chicago advanced to the head of the grave and made a short prayer. He spoke of his father's death as a temporary separation from those whom he had left behind and expressed the hope that there would be a reunion in immortality.

The body, incased in a polished oak casket, was lowered into a slate box, which was then tightly cemented. After being filled, the grave was covered over with sprays of balsams. A laurel wreath was placed at each end and long palm leaves were laid on top.

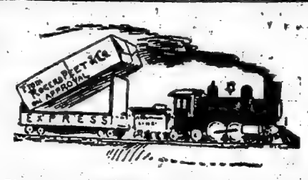

If you need clothes and have plenty of money, find the higest-price tailor in New York City and put yourself in his hands—you can't do better.
Extract from our Suit Booklet.

But if you need clothes and haven't plenty of money, what do some of you do—go to a medium-priced tailor; grudgingly pay $35 to $45, and don't get what you think you get.

We are splendidly ready for just those men.

But as the purse usually limits the play of one's fancy, we want it thoroughly understood that our stock meets limited as well as unlimited fancies—suits or overcoats as low as $13 as good as the good tailor's at $20 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GEN. COLLIS MAKES REPLY

A Comparison of Asphalt Prices Paid by Him and Tammany.

BOUGHT CHEAPER OF SAME MEN

Some Folks Can't Understand Official Honesty, He Intimates—He Warns the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck's strictures upon the Department of Public Works, as it was conducted under the administration of Mayor Strong, has aroused Gen. C. H. T. Collis to make vigorous reply. The General has been in an angry mood for the last two days. He has bitterly resented the criticisms that have been made by the Mayor on the strength of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts. The Mayor yesterday made public the following letter he had received from Gen. Collis:

Sir: I concede your right, as the Executive of this municipality, to expose any malfeasance in office which comes to your knowledge, and as a citizen I will commend you for it, but if directly or by innuendo, and without foundation, you give pain to those who are near and dear to me, I will seek my remedy by the nearest possible course.

Just before the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday morning the Mayor came into the room where the members were waiting to begin the work of passing upon the department estimates. Holding the General's letter in his hand, and apparently addressing himself to every one present, he said, in a loud voice: "Regardless of the threat contained in this letter from Mayor Strong's Commissioner of Public Works, the present Mayor of New York will continue to do his duty in reference to the rottenness in the old Department of Public Works, and in reference to every other matter that may come officially before him."

Later in the day Gen. Collis made the following statement:

I am not surprised that Mr. Van Wyck and his party are engaged in an effort to break down the credit which will always attach to Mayor Strong's administration for the improved conditions brought about during his term of office. New York is a very different city from the New York of three and a half years ago. The people can see where their money was expended, and they are now beginning to see where it is not expended.

During Mayor Strong's administration about $20,000,000 were spent by the Public Works Department. There are people high in office, whose education, training, and associations are such that they take it for granted some of this was stolen, and they are wandering around wondering why they can't find it out.

I have read the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, and searched in vain for any allegation of facts which need my consideration. When I am confronted with any facts which require explanation, I will be heard from.

I will take occasion, however, to refresh the pubic memory of a few works inaugurated and successfully carried out by the Public Works Department during Mayor Strong's administration.

The Tammany Hall poultice pavement on Eighth Avenue, from Thirteenth to Fifty-ninth Street, which cost $3.94 per square yard, with a straw ball guarantee of maintenance for fifteen years, went all to pieces, and had to be relaid by us at great expense. Fifth and Madison Avenues for the first time have been sewered, (think of it,) and one-third the cost of the sewers on Madison Avenue has been paid by the Metropolitan Traction Company as a consideration for the permission given them by me to change their motive power.

For fifteen years the lower part of the city has been suffering from lack of fresh water supply, because no political city official had the temerity to rip up Fifth Avenue and lay the pipes. The pipes were laid, however, during the Strong administration, and 50,000,000 of gallons per diem carried down to the tenement districts and the surface of the street repaved with the best asphalt pavement in the world, from the Washington Arch to Harlem River. The Boulevard from Sixtieth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was a disgrace to civilization for lack of the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, but now it is a driveway of great attractiveness.

First Avenue from Twentieth Street to the Harlem River was, perhaps, the worst paved street in the world. To-day it is one of the best, and takes care of much of the eastern traffic which heretofore was forced into Fifth Avenue. Park Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street north was an unused street before I became Commissioner of Public Works. Look at it to-day. It cost only $240,000 to make a great highway of a so-called street in which the grass had been growing for a quarter of a century. My engineers said it would cost $1,250,000.

Look at Long Acre Square and try to remember what it was two years ago. Look at the improved electric lighting and the removal of the old unused gas lamp posts, which for years had disfigured the streets.

If the charge is true that the price paid for asphalt is too high, what shall be said about its cost before the Strong régime came into office, when prices were 30 per cent. higher? To compare our prices with those paid by other cities is the merest nonsense. Unless the traffic is exactly similar, and the guarantee of maintenance is for precisely the same term of years, no comparison can be made. For instance, Fifth Avenue, over which 18,000 vehicles pass daily, cost nearly $5 a square yard, while One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, over which perhaps less than 500 pass, cost only $2.53 for exactly the same pavement; while in London the first cost is $3.62 per yard, and 25 cents per yard per annum for maintenance, which aggregates $7.38 per square yard.

When asphalt was first introduced into this city, competition was opened to all the world. Tammany Hall, however, restricted bids to particular brands of asphalt, which enabled the contractors who owned these deposits to make their own prices, and this was the condition of affairs when Mr. Brookfield and I came into office. We at once called together all the people who were willing to compete on fair terms, and this meeting resulted in such a modification of the specification as produced honest rivalry and low prices.

The decline in the price under my administration is not a guess or conjecture, as the following comparisons of the different prices will demonstrate, the character of the pavement in each case being the same and the traffic precisely similar. The following streets were paved by Tammany Hall at the following prices per square yard:

Forty-third Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	$3.64
Thirty-sixth Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	3.62
Fifty-first Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	3.62
Fifty-third Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	3.62
Fifty-fourth Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	3.62
Fifty-fifth Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	3.59
Fifty-sixth Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	3.63
Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	3.89

The following in the same locality were paved by me at these prices:

Thirty-ninth Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	$3.23
Forty-third Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	3.09
Fifty-second Street, Fifth to Madison Av....	2.45

Eleventh Street, from Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, cost the people under Tammany rule $3.88 per square yard. I continued the pavement to University Place for $3.21, and to Second Avenue for $3.04.

Tammany paid $3.63 for the pavement on Fifteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. I continued it to Tenth Avenue for $3.08. It cost, under Tammany, $3.64 for Fifth Street, from Avenue B to C; I continued it to Avenue D for $3.03. Fifty-first Street cost them $3.63; I did it for $3.08. Tammany paid $3.62 to pave Sixty-first Street, from Madison to Sixth Avenue. I extended it to Eighth Avenue for $3.05, and to Eleventh Avenue for $3.09. Fifty-second Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue, cost in 1891, $3.54; I paved it from Fourth to Fifth, for $2.48.

Tammany paid $3.64 to pave Forty-first Street from Fourth to Fifth Avenue. It cost me $2.94 to extend it from Eighth to Eleventh Avenue. Forty-third Street, from Fifth Avenue to Third Avenue, excepting one block, cost Tammany $3.64. I paved the omitted block (between Madison and Vanderbilt) for $3.09.

Tammany paid $3.55 for the poor "Matt Taylor" pavement on Forty-sixth Street, between Madison and Sixth Avenues. I paved the rest of the street with a Barber pavement for $2.93. Forty-seventh Street, too, cost those people, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, $3.67. It cost me only $3.09 to extend it to Eighth Avenue, and $2.65 to extend it to Eleventh Avenue. Forty-ninth Street, from Madison to Sixth Avenue, cost Tammany $3.62. I carried it to Fourth Avenue for $2.67 and to Seventh Avenue for $2.45. How's that for low?

Mulberry Street cost Tammany $3.98. I added 6,500 yards to it at $3.18. New Street cost me $2.89. It cost Tammany $3.86. How's that for high?

The frightful poultice pavement on Twenty-sixth Street, from Eighth to Tenth Avenue, cost $3.33. I laid a superb one in the adjoining street (Twenty-seventh) for $2.87. It cost Tammany $3.78 to pave One Hundred and Fifteenth Street from Fifth to Sixth Avenue. I paved it from Avenue A to Lexington for $2.46.

The company that paved One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street from Fourth to Fifth Avenue, got from Tammany $3.62 a square yard. I got the same company to extend it to Second Avenue for $2.53.

Park Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Fortieth Street, is asphalt, laid on the old stone pavement, and Tammany paid $4 a yard for it. I laid my pavement from Fifty-sixth to Ninety-Sixth Street (excepting three blocks) on six inches of concrete and got it for $2.55. And so on: Seventieth Street, Tammany, $3.63; my cost, $3.14; Seventy-first Street, $3.01, as against $3.63; Seventy-sixth Street, $3.09, as against $3.69; Sixty-third Street, $2.91, as against $3.68; Sixty-eighth Street, $3.08, as against $3.64; Thirty-first Street, $2.98, as against $3.67.

Twenty-second Street, from Second to Third Avenue, cost Tammany $4.09. The same company paved it between Sixth and Eighth Avenues for $3.08 for me. Tammany paid Mat Taylor $3.48 for the pavement on Twenty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The Barber Company extended it for me to Tenth Avenue for $2.67, and the California Company extended it to Thirteenth Avenue for $1.82.

But a more remarkable and unanswerable comparison is to be found upon the Boulevard. Tammany Hall paved the west side of the avenue, from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Eighth Street, in 1893, at a cost of $3.85 per square yard. I paved the east side of the avenue, from Ninety-second Street to One Hundred and Sixth Street, in 1898, at a cost of $2.98 per square yard, but the Commissioners of Accounts had nothing to say about this.

And so on, I might fill a newspaper column with just such gratifying information to the taxpayer, the horse owner, and the bicyclist. This difference in price enabled me to annually lay nearly six miles more of asphalt than was laid by Tammany Hall for the same amount of money. I do not like to accuse anybody of dishonesty: I leave such business to vulgar illbred people, but as the men who made these contracts are Mr. Van Wyck's political cronies and office holders, he has a better opportunity to ascertain the raison d'etre than I have.

As to the generalities indulged in by the Commissioners of Accounts they are not worth consideration. I have every confidence in the integrity of the management of the Water Department, the Bureau of the Croton Aqueduct, the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, and the Water Purveyor, and, as to the matter of vault permits, I believe my deputy, Mr. Wilds, collected more revenue from this source than had been collected in the previous ten years. Moreover, we put an end to the infamous and illegal practice of permitting private vaults to be extended beyond the curb line.

Mr. Brookfield and I retained all the bookkeepers we found in the department, and I believe them to have been thoroughly honest.

If the Commissioners of Accounts had any facts upon which they could base a charge of malfeasance against an officer of the previous administration they would not hesitate just at this time to make them known, and being a quasi-judicial body, they have no right to be parading their ex parte opinions in regard to people's motives unless they have the evidence upon which to base them.

I have plenty of ammunition of the same kind, but prefer to reserve it for a future occasion.

YOUNG ARONSTAM A SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Man Found Dead in His Room with the Gas Turned On.

Edward M. Aronstam, who disappeared from his home at 452 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, was found dead yesterday in a room in the Hotel Brandon, on Washington Street, Brooklyn. He had committed suicide. At about noon one of the chambermaids detected the odor of gas coming from his room and notified the engineer of the hotel, who had the door opened. Aronstam was lying in a bathtub, partly filled with water, and the gas was turned on full. The tip had been removed from the burner, which left no doubt in the minds of the police that Aronstam had committed suicide.

Aronstam was twenty years old and was the Eastern manager of a Western bicycle concern. His headquarters were at 465 Fulton Street. On Saturday night he locked up his store at 10:30 o'clock, and, after stopping in at his home for a few minutes, went to Coney Island. He was never seen alive again by any of his family. A letter addressed to his mother, which was found among his effects, said that he regretted his failure to return home, but that he had been at Coney Island all Saturday night and had awakened Sunday morning with only $10 in his pocket.

Aronstam's brother says that the dead man had $450 with him when he started for Coney Island. On Saturday night an acquaintance of the family saw him dancing at Stauch's pavilion with a young woman. Aronstam was not a drinking man, and the police think he was drugged and robbed at Coney Island. He registered at the Brandon on Monday, and was perfectly sober all the time he was there. It is believed that the loss of the money crippled the young man and that he committed suicide in desperation.

Preston Convicted of Murder.

James K. Preston, alias Brown, who has been on trial before Judges Lippincott and Blair for killing Policeman Charles Gebhardt of Hoboken on July 26, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. The defense was that Preston did not know that Gebhardt, who was in plain clothes, was a policeman, and thought, when the officer seized him, that he was being assailed by a footpad. Preston received the verdict without emotion. Judge Lippincott said he would pronounce sentence on Oct. 14.

Stern Bros
in directing attention to
Their Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
desire to make special mention of
Several New Models
particularly adapted to the styles of costumes to be worn the coming season
West 23d St.

Sale of
Men's Neckwear.
Imperial, Puff, Teck, Ascot & Four-in-Hand,
65 cts.,
formerly $1.00 & $1.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture
Private Carpet Patterns.
Selected for Bedrooms.
Best Axminster . . . $1.85 a yd.
Savonnerie . . . . . 1.00 a yd.
Body Brussels . . . . 1.10 a yd.
Best Quality.
Rose gardens have been conjured from nature to enhance these effects. The colors are mingled with skill—dainty designs on light and misty grounds. They are restful and harmonious, rich and lasting.
Birch and Birdseye Maple Bedroom Furniture—the yellow sheen brightening a room like sunshine.
Factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
Geo. C. Flint Co.
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.
Near Broadway.
Factory: 154 and 155 West 19th Street.

THE SUGAR-COFFEE FIGHT

Hostilities Between the Arbuckle and Havemeyer Interests Become More Active.

AMERICAN'S STOCKS DECLINE

Granulated Sugar Falls to Five Cents, and Stirring Developments Are Expected When the Doscher Refinery Opens.

The hostilities between the American Sugar Refining Company and its competitors reached an acutely interesting stage yesterday. The rivals of the Havemeyer interests reduced the price of granulated sugar to 5 cents a pound, or ⅛ cent below a cut made in the morning by the American, and on the Stock Exchange the common stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, which on Aug. 26 was quoted at 146⅞, touched 112¼, and closed at 113⅝, a net decline of 1⅝.

Lower Wall Street was excited over the situation and predicted stirring times when the battle was really on. This will be when the Doscher Company's sugar refinery at Long Island City begins early next month to turn out refined sugar. The refinery is practically completed, and a large store of raw sugar has been bought for its operations. Not to be behind those who are equipping themselves to secure some of its profits, the American is equipping its Delaware sugar house, at Philadelphia, with the machinery necessary to put up package sugar to be used in its coffee business.

These happenings dispose of rumors that have been current for months of a truce or a settlement of differences between the Sugar Trust and its rivals. The source of the present warfare was the action of Arbuckle Brothers, the coffee men. They had up to early last year put up, with their Ariosa coffee package, sugar which they purchased from the American Sugar Refining Company. Profitable economies were seen by the Arbuckles in a scheme to manufacture their own sugar.

The American warned the Arbuckles to "keep off the grass." They went ahead with their plan, however, and have now a refinery with a capacity of 3,500 barrels a day. The Sugar Trust forced an issue by a deal with the Woolston Spice Corporation of Toledo, whereby they secured the Lion coffee of its mills and put it in the market against Arlosa. Each side spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in their preliminary engagement, much of the money going to experts at colossal salaries, the American securing those for coffee and the Arbuckles those for sugar.

In the rivalry the coffee of both companies went down to a price just a shave over the cost of the raw commodity and its roasting. The situation of the Sugar Trust was still further complicated by a quarrel with Claus Doscher, a retired refiner, through the discharge of his sons from the employment of the American Sugar Refining Company. In retaliation he set to work to build the refinery that is about to go into operation.

At present the hostile camps in the sugar war are equipped as follows: The American's output is about 49,000 barrels a day. It has refineries with a capacity of from 2,000 to 12,000 barrels daily. Product as follows: Havemeyer & Elder, Brooklyn; Matthiessen & Wiechers, Jersey City; Franklin, Spreckels, and W. J. McCahan, Philadelphia; Standard-Central, Boston, and New Orleans, New Orleans. The "Independents" have the following equipment, which produces daily about 19,000 barrels: Mollenhauer, Doscher & Arbuckle, Brooklyn; National, New York; Revere, Boston, and the California Beet Sugar and Refining Company, San Francisco, with a few small outlying beet root refineries. Up to a month ago the Mollenhauer and National had a harmonious working agreement with the Sugar Trust, but it was abruptly ended when its term closed. It was then believed that the American took this course to emphasize its contempt of competition, but that after a short term of uncertainty, the arrangement would be renewed. This was not done.

The Arbuckles announced last evening that they would follow the cut to 5 cents. At this rate there is a small profit in sugar refining, but another cut would wipe it out unless the price of raw sugar became lower. The Arbuckles are rated as a $20,000,000 firm, and say that they are better equipped for a fight than a corporation which some day or another will have to render an account to its stockholders. James N. Jarvie, the working member of the firm, says of its position and intentions: "We have our refinery and are turning out sugar and selling it with our coffee, and we are attending strictly to our business of selling coffee and sugar in packages."

The American Sugar Refining Company is a New Jersey corporation, but it does not take the public or its stockholders into its confidence by filing full reports of its condition or transactions. It does file a report at Boston, and the last one, up to Dec. 31, 1897, gives these items: Assets—Real estate, $376,818.71; cash and debts receivable, $25,582,503; sugar on hand, $22,489,384; investments in other companies, $30,347,656; total, $116,111,416. Liabilities—Capital, $73,936,000; debts, $3,150,525; reserve balance, $11,024,890. It is said that since the report was made the sugar stock had been increased to over $30,000,000. The stock is half preferred, half common, and pays 12 and 6 per cent. respectively, with now and then an extra dividend for common.

SUGAR TRUST'S NEW MOVE.

Will Compete with the Arbuckles in the "Package" Business, It Is Said.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The American Sugar Refining Company, which controls the Spreckels and Franklin refineries of this city, is said to be making preparations to go into the "package sugar" business in competition with the Arbuckles of New York, who have had this trade entirely to themselves. Men are at work putting the old Delaware sugar house into condition to be used as a plant for putting up "package sugar."

At the office of the Franklin refinery one of the officials admitted that the building in question was to be used as a plant here for putting up "package sugar," and that it was expected to begin business within the next sixty days.

A well-known sugar broker, in speaking of this new movement of the Sugar Trust, said:

"The majority of the sugar factors and wholesale sugar dealers and grocers are not much in favor of this 'package sugar' industry, as they believe it will clash with the regular trade of selling refined sugars by the barrel. The trade so far in this style of sugar has been mainly in the country, but what the future outcome may be no one can tell.

"It is generally believed in the sugar and coffee trade that the trust with the Woolston spice mills in Ohio turning out package coffee and a package sugar plant in this city and one probably in New York means an irrepressible trade conflict between the American Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles for the mastery in those lines of package goods."

Smart Styles in Tailor-made Suits, Coats, and Capes, Cloth and Silk Skirts.
ALL WELL BUILT AND REASONABLE.
Daniell & Sons.
BROADWAY, 8TH & 9TH STS.

Funeral of Ambrose W. Lyman.

Funeral services for Ambrose W. Lyman, who died on Monday last, were held yesterday afternoon at his late residence, 91 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The services, which were of a simple character, were conducted by the Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church. The interment will take place at Cleveland, Ohio, to which city the remains were shipped yesterday afternoon.

Ladies' Jackets & Capes.
Golf Capes,
Double-faced English materials,
$11.50, $14.50.
$18.50 & $24.50.
Fine Cheviot & Melton Jackets,
silk lined throughout,
$13.50, $17.50, $22.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS engaged so far: Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE (Piano), Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI (Soprano), Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK (Contralto), Mr. WILLY BURMESTER (Violin), Mr. EMIL SAUER (Piano), Mme. TERESA CARRENO (Piano).
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22. Sale of seats and boxes to NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 25. For PROSPECTUS apply at Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail to AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.
Orchestra of Col. Sinn's Montauk Theatre, on Albany Day Line Steamers, leaving West 22nd St. Pier at 9 A. M. daily except Sunday, returning 5:30 P. M. This week's attractive musical programme includes selections from Tannhauser, Carmen, The Palms, Raymond, Midsummer Night Dream, Orpheus, The Serenade, Lucia, etc. See Steamboat & Excursion advs.

Food Show
Madison Square Garden.
Open 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
A Souvenir Spoon to Every Lady Buying a Ticket.
Cooking Lectures 2:30 Every Day.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.
LAST WEEK DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
NEXT WEEK
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
VIOLA ALLEN IN "THE CHRISTIAN."
*** SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 67th Annual Exhib'n
ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av.
Grand Exhibition of Prize Photographs.
Grand Display of Fruits and Flowers.
Music Afternoon and Evening.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem, Jennie Yeamans. Vivid Pictures.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. nr B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges
Preceded by the one-act play, "Good Bye."

HERALD SQUARE THEA., 35th St. & B

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; light, variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,208. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c.; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The principal Ministers of the Chinese Foreign Office protested against the proposal of the legations of the powers in Pekin to send for extra guards, but finally yielded. There have been no further disturbances in the Chinese capital, and the latest dispatches indicate that the Emperor is still living, but shorn of his power. The situation excites no concern in Washington, where the impression prevails that the news from China is exaggerated. Emperor William's recent anti-strike speech has provoked strong resentment among the Socialists. The First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards received an enthusiastic popular welcome in London upon their return from Omdurman. It is apprehended that negro riots will occur in Jamaica to-day, when a case involving the rights of the Maroons comes up for trial. A fire at Hankow, China, on Sunday destroyed over a square mile of the city, and it is feared that 1,000 lives were lost.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Bacon, according to the best information obtainable, is intrenched six miles from the scene of Wednesday's encounter with the Bear Lake Indians. Major Wilkinson of the Third Infantry, one Sergeant, four privates and the Chief of Indian Police were killed in the skirmish. Reinforcements, numbering two hundred men, have been dispatched, and may have reached Gen. Bacon.

Page 2.

The Brooklyn Club will to-night give a dinner in honor of Augustus Van Wyck.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn will tender a public reception to Theodore Roosevelt to-morrow night.

The Democrats of Kings County named Assembly candidates in their twenty-one Assembly districts last night.

Sergt. Thomas P. Ledwidge of Troop E, Rough Riders, related the history of the regiment at the East Side Settlement House last night.

Gov. Black will preside at a Republican meeting in Troy, at which Col. Roosevelt will speak, and probably will make one campaign speech in this city.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday made a formal statement explaining his abrupt departure from the Loyal Legion dinner Wednesday night when Col. Roosevelt entered.

The colored Republicans of the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, last night nominated Alfred C. Cowan for Congress in opposition to the regular Republican nominee.

The Democrats of Nassau County held their first nominating convention yesterday. Action will be taken to compel County Clerk Sutphen of Queens to accept the nomination certificates.

Chairman Campbell said yesterday that many Democratic campaign orators would be set to work next week. Senator Hill has been invited by Hugh McLaughlin to speak at the Brooklyn ratification meeting with Augustus Van Wyck.

At a convention of New York County Republicans last night a committee was appointed to confer with committees from the Bar Association and Lawyers' Club to secure the renomination by both political parties of Justices Cohen and Daly.

The Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The members met Col. Roosevelt, lunched at the Republican Club, and laid plans for active co-operation with the Republican Campaign Committee.

The Republican managers yesterday were predicting great results from the demonstration of harmony at Carnegie Hall Wednesday night. Joseph H. Choate was at headquarters yesterday, and there was talk that he may be supported by the organization for Senator.

Elihu Root said yesterday, speaking of Col. Roosevelt's tax case, that there had been some "extraordinary" and "irregular" procedure in calling the case to trial, but that he would not charge Tammany officials with manufacturing "a fraudulent campaign document by doctoring court records."

Page 3.

Commodore N. L. Weatherby of Troy and a party of friends are supposed to have been drowned in the Commodore's steam launch four miles above Troy Wednesday night while on a pleasure trip.

Chief Sanitary Inspector Martin told a complaining delegation of Park Avenue property owners yesterday that only reconstruction of the viaduct would prevent the New York Central's trains from making noise.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention renominated the present State officers and adopted a platform favoring the gold standard and a strong National policy in foreign affairs. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in a speech expressed confidence in the President.

District Attorney Gardiner, after a visit to the Mayor yesterday, made public a document from the Commissioners of Accounts in the asphalt affair. He says the action described therein was criminal, and declares the guilty persons will be punished without regard to position or party.

Page 4.

Fifty-one of the seventy-six sick at Camp Wikoff were sent to Brooklyn yesterday.

In the American Army at Manila six deaths have occurred from smallpox and eight from typhoid fever.

Fifteen sick soldiers were brought from Camp Wikoff yesterday on the yacht Red Cross and sent to hospitals.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which gained distinction by rescuing the Winslow under a heavy Spanish fire at Cardenas Bay, returned to this port yesterday.

The New York is provisioned for a long cruise and is ready to sail at any time. The hasty preparations on this and other vessels lead some naval officers to believe that a demonstration is to be made against the Spanish coast.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee followed Gen. Boynton yesterday as a witness before the War Investigation Commission. The Seventh Army Corps commander announced his expected departure for Havana as likely to occur about Nov. 1. He said he had no complaint to make against the War Department.

Page 5.

Senator Morgan declared that published reports of the conclusions of the Hawaiian Commission were wrong in almost every particular.

The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, numbering 122 officers and men, spent the day on the shooting ranges at Creedmoor yesterday.

More than half the golfers who qualified for the St. Andrew's Cup and the consolation foursome trophy at the St. Andrew's Golf Club tournament, were forced to retire from the contest yesterday.

At yesterday's meeting of the State Railroad Commission permission was asked by the Long Island Railroad to build a rapid transit line in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and from Jamaica to the bridge.

A representative of the Hawthorne Athletic Club met George Considine yesterday afternoon and announced that the club would not attempt to handle the proposed Corbett-McCoy fight scheduled for Oct. 15 at Buffalo.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Baltimore, 6; New York, 3. Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 2. St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 1. Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 1. Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 2.

The soldiers took advantage of the invitation extended to them by the Westchester Racing Association, and flocked to the track at Morris Park yesterday, where they enjoyed a good day's sport. Handball won the Bronx Highweight Handicap, the principal event on the card. The other winners were Bardella, MacLeod of Dare, Blueaway, Tabouret, and Maximo Gomez.

Page 6

Special Commissioner Robert P. Porter, who went to Cuba to study the tariff and financial condition of the country, returned yesterday. His report will be handed to President McKinley next week.

Advices were received by the American Commissioners at Havana yesterday that Col. Ray, with 400 United States troops, had landed at Manzanillo and taken possession thereof. The Spanish soldiers there will leave for Spain as soon as their vessels, which have been delayed by hurricanes, can land.

Page 7.

Ex-County Clerk John Delmar, one of the best-known Democratic politicians in Kings County, died last evening at his home, 405 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The London police and the officials at the American Embassy in the English capital express the conviction that the woman now in custody there in connection with the death of Emma Gill is Dr. Nancy Guilford of Bridgeport. The Grand Jury at the latter place has indicted Harry and Eudora Guilford and Rose Drayton. Eudora Guilford has disappeared.

Sixty thousand or more striped bass and young bullfish, which appeared to have been stunned by the ordnance tests at Fort Hamilton, were carried in to the Coney Island beach last night by the tide. Peddlers, fishermen, hotel keepers, and poor persons gathered the fish by thousands, and the supply of wagons, barrels, and boxes was inadequate to hold the harvest.

It was said at the Cuban Junta yesterday that the visit of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma to Washington had to do with the question of providing relief for the Cubans in the interior of Cuba. According to letters received at the Junta, their condition is worse than at any time heretofore, and famine is causing more deaths in the ranks of the Cuban Army than have heretofore the bullets of the enemy.

Page 9.

Andrew Brown of Millburn, N. J., has filed a bankruptcy petition at Trenton, N. J., setting forth his liabilities at $841,858.58 and assets at $271,000.

The Committee on Commissions of the New York Stock Exchange heard last evening, through a sub-committee, further evidence in the charge made by Julius Newton against A. A. Housman & Co. of 52 Exchange Place.

Page 10.

The International Commission, now in session at Quebec, will take a recess next Monday until Nov. 1, when it will resume work in Washington. Senator Fairbanks says that published reports of various conclusions of the commission were unauthorized.

The Episcopal Convention considered proposed amendments to the constitution. The Bishops and deputies failing to agree on two propositions. The petition from the Filipinos, presented on the preceding day, asked that the influence of the Church be exerted in behalf of the liberty and independence of the people of the Philippines.

Page 12.

A gold medal was presented to Andrew H. Green in the City Hall yesterday for public services in the past third of a century.

Commissioner Scott has ruled that stock brokers who do no buying or selling for others must nevertheless pay the brokers' license tax.

Three painters were badly injured by the falling of a scaffold in the Central Opera House. The contractor, Louis Baumann, was arrested.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, proposes to inaugurate a dancing class in connection with his church, after the manner of the Rev. E. L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Leo Von Rosenberg, a mining engineer, sued Henry M. McDonald, candidate for Governor on the ticket of the silver Democrats, for $50 for alleged services. Mr. McDonald set up a counter-claim, and the City Court yesterday decided in his favor for the second time.

Russell Sage said yesterday that the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company were working harmoniously in the endeavor to find the best system of electrical motive power for the elevated railroads, and that when the right thing was secured it would be put into operation.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Mayor Van Wyck instructed Commissioner of Highways Keating to submit an estimate of the cost of installing a city asphalt plant. He promised George V. Brower, Deputy Commissioner of Parks for Brooklyn, $150,000 for a public bath and pavilion at Coney Island.

At the October meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the action of its President in complimenting President McKinley upon the Nation's victories in the war with Spain was approved. A resolution was adopted thanking the Administration for protecting American interests in China. A memorial on the death of J. S. T. Stranahan was passed.

Bank Examiner Kimball yesterday made the unequivocal statement that it was the heavy loans made by the Macnaughtans on "slow" securities that caused the closing of the Tradesmen's Bank's doors. President Williams of the Chemical Bank denied that he gave the information which led to the action of the Clearing House Committee. An attachment for rent was issued against the Wool Warehouse Company.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

MISS POTTER SAVES A LIFE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—William Barber, a fisherman, was saved from death by drowning to-day through the efforts of Miss Louise Potter, daughter of Edward T. Potter, the New York banker, and of Alonzo Potter, Percy R. Turner, and Capt. Champion of the Conqueror.

The fisherman's catboat capsized off Beaver Tail and Barber was thrown into the water. Pressing all sail upon their boat, the party of which Miss Potter was a member reached the struggling man just in time to drag him into the Conqueror alive. Miss Potter herself rendered assistance in this work and also aided in restoring Barber to consciousness while her boat sped back to Newport.

The catboatmen are loud in their praises of Miss Potter's efforts, and say that she and the others in the Conqueror with her deserve life-saving medals.

A GREAT FIRE AT HANKOW.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, a fire on Sunday, at Hankow, destroyed over a square mile of the city, including the Government buildings and temple. It is feared that 1,000 lives were lost.

Hankow is a treaty port on the Yangtse-Kiang, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea. The city forms, with Han-Yang and Woo-Chang, the capital of Hoo-Po, all in sight of one another, and separated only by the river, one of the greatest commercial centres in the world. Huc estimates their united populations at 8,000,000, but they suffered much in the Tao-Ping wars. Hankow is one terminus of the proposed Pekin-Hankow Railway.

Sale of a Kentucky Railroad.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Oct. 6.—The Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad, running from Versailles to Irvine, a distance of sixty miles, was sold this afternoon at public auction. Col. Bennett H. Young of Louisville, representing Ernest Fawke of Liverpool, England, and Messrs. Magann & Frayer of Canada bought the property in at $160,000, which was less than the amount paid for the right of way. The road has been in operation since 1890.

West Point Football Games.
Wesleyan, Oct. 8th; Harvard, Oct. 15th. Go by Albany Day Line Strs., returning by rail, tickets $1.50. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.—Adv.

INDIANS BESIEGE GENERAL BACON

Troops Strongly Intrenched Near Bear Lake.

HE HAS LOST SEVEN MEN

Major Wilkinson of the Third Infantry Among the Killed.

HELP IS ON THE WAY

Two Hundred More Men, Sent from Fort Snelling, May Have Reached the Little Band of Imperiled Soldiers.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 6.—Of a mass of conflicting reports concerning the fate of Gen. Bacon's little force of troops which was engaged in a battle with the Indians at Bear Lake yesterday, the statement receiving the most general credence is that Major M. C. Wilkinson, one Sergeant, and four privates met their deaths at the hands of the savages, and that eight of the soldiers, and Capt. T. J. Sheehan were wounded. The Chief of Indian Police, Kay-Beg-Gway-Tosh, was also killed.

Two hundred and fifteen additional soldiers, under command of Lieut. Col. Horbach, arrived here this afternoon from Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and were immediately forwarded by train to Lothrop. They have a Gatling gun with them. The plan is for them to march overland to the battleground, and, by dividing forces as the Point is reached, to get the hostile Indians between two fires. The force, however, is not regarded as sufficient for the purpose.

Several small parties of well-armed citizens have been dispatched from the place to aid in the rescue of the troops under Gen. Bacon. At 5 o'clock the tug Chief, with 100 men and a Gatling gun on board, started for the scene of action. The men are in a fierce mood, and declare their intention to wreak vengeance upon the Indians when they are found.

SECOND ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY.

A newspaper dispatch boat, which arrived here to-day, reports that another engagement took place this morning. When the transfer of wounded men to the boat was attempted, the Indians opened fire from the brush. This was the signal for an immediate reopening of hostilities. The troops fired on the Indians, and immediately there was as fierce a fight as that of yesterday in progress. The fire became so hot that the boat was compelled to put out into the lake, and the results of the engagement are not yet known.

Gen. Bacon's command is too small to take the aggressive, but the detachment is intrenched in a good position, and can hold out as long as the ammunition lasts. Unless one of the expeditions sent from here to-day has succeeded in reaching Gen. Bacon, his men are probably without any provisions whatever by this time. They are without any protection from the weather, and as it was bitterly cold last night, have probably been subjected to serious suffering because of the lack of blankets.

The actual condition of affairs at the scene of the trouble is necessarily problematical at this time, but the statements of straggling Indians and the apparent location whence the sound of the Krag-Jorgensen rifleshots came this morning leads to the belief that the position in which Gen. Bacon has intrenched himself is a lumber camp, six miles inland from the point where yesterday's battle was fought.

The newspaper correspondents, Messrs. Brill, Beaton, and Knappen, are now said to be safe with Gen. Bacon.

INSTANCES OF GALLANTRY.

Several instances of brave conduct among the officers and men under Gen. Bacon are related by those who saw the first skirmish yesterday. Major Wilkinson was killed while, himself standing erect, he was engaged in warning the men to keep under cover. It is said that when he fell in a pool of blood he lifted his body upon one elbow and shouted to Gen. Bacon:

"Give 'em hell, General; never mind me!"

Lieut. Morrison, who is with the command, had never before been under fire, but he never flinched.

"Aim straight!" he cried. "Don't get rattled, boys! Those devils can't get us!"

When a ball touched his hat and knocked it from his head, he laughed and said, "Try again." The soldiers cheered him in the thick of the fight.

Corporal Nettlekoven, the sharpshooter, had several opportunities to display his skill. He killed two Indians at 2,000 yards distance with balls from his Krag-Jörgensen rifle. Both the red men were distinctly seen to stagger and collapse after he had aimed at them and fired.

The Rev. Mr. Chandler, after the pilot of the Flora had been shot yesterday as the boat was leaving the Point for Walker, took the tiller, and, with a storm of Winchester balls whistling around his head, steered the vessel to a place of safety.

The battle of Leech Lake has developed more than one hero. Gen. Bacon, Major Wilkinson, Lieut. Ross, Surgeon Harris, Hospital Steward Buckhart, Sergt. Butler, Frank Briggs, and Capt. Sheehan are all deserving of medals of honor—the three former for the gallant manner in which they led the troops; the fourth for his inattention to his wounds when bullets were flying about his head, and his apparent indifference to them; the fifth for volunteering to carry massages across the firing line from Lieut. Ross to Gen. Bacon and losing his life in an effort to rejoin his men, and the sixth for bravery displayed on several occasions.

Briggs is a barber of Walker, and was sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff because he wanted to accompany the troops. When the Indian sharpshooters were firing upon every one who showed above the ground Briggs went to the beach and carried supplies to the blockhouse. He also volunteered to go to the Flora in a canoe, and was allowed to do so by Gen. Bacon, who remarked as he gave his consent:

"You have lots of nerve, young man, and are taking your life in your hands."

Capt. Sheehan's gallantry is remarkable because he was there not in a military capacity, but as a Deputy Marshal, and his work had been accomplished. He and Briggs will be mentioned in Gen. Bacon's official report, and Steward Buckhardt will be recommended for a medal of honor.

FIRST BATTLE A SURPRISE.

The battle was a complete surprise to the troops, and on the first volley four of the men were stricken down. There were several Indians seen about the few log houses on the shore, but when the troops landed through the surf all but one disappeared in the woods.

On landing, the soldiers proceeded to the house in which Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig resides, when at home, but the chief, who had threatened to kill the soldiers in case they should be sent after him, was not at home. Marshal Sheehan, however, found Mah-Quod, a Pillager Indian, who was one of the twenty-two who rescued the Pillager chief some weeks ago and placed him under arrest.

Mah-Quod put up a desperate fight, although the company of soldiers was drawn up in front of the place. It required the assistance of four soldiers to subdue the prisoner and put the handcuffs on him. After Mah-Quod had been placed in the bow of the steamer Flora, the troops formed columns of two and marched around the peninsula. A number of small Indian settlements were visited, and inquiries for Indians for whom the Marshal and his deputies had warrants were made. Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig kept out of the way, as well as the others of the tribe wanted.

A number of the leaders were talked to by Gen. Bacon and Marshal O'Connor, and they professed friendship for the soldiers, and promised to do what they could to persuade the members of the tribe wanted to give themselves up. Several Indians were seen walking about with rifles in hand, but they were always at a distance, and made no demonstration. Two hours and a half were spent by the troops and the Marshals in visiting the several settlements, and then the party started back for the landing place.

Just in front of Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig's hut a young Indian was arrested by Deputy Sheehan. The fellow answered to the name of Musestrande, and made no objection to his arrest. The men of the company, minus a few guards on the steamer Flora, lined up with their backs to the lake and were put through a few evolutions by Major Wilkinson. The last order of the commanding officer before the fight commenced was to unload pieces. This was obeyed, and as the men rested arms a signal shot was heard. This was followed an instant later by a second one, and then a fusillade of shots was fired from the bushes and small timber by the Indians who were in ambush.

MEN WERE PANIC-STRICKEN.

When the first shot was heard, it was supposed one of the company in unloading his rifle had accidentally discharged it. The second shot created surprise, and when the volley was fired by the Indians from their points of vantage, the company for a minute was panic-stricken. It was only for a moment, however, and then the voice of Gen. Bacon was heard, cautioning the men to be cool and steady. Major Wilkinson repeated the remark, and the soldiers sought shelter at every spot.

Volley after volley was fired by the Indians, whose location could only be determined by the smoke from their rifles. The company at the command of Major Wilkinson deployed as skirmishers and fired repeatedly into the brush from their Krag-Jorgensens. For the first five minutes the Indians fired with much regularity, but after that only when there was a chance to do execution, when a soldier showed himself.

At 12 o'clock the Indians turned their attention to the two steamers and took particular pains to practice on the pilots. They were very skilful, and Marshal O'Connor, who was on the steamer Flora, gave orders to put out in the lake and head for Walker. This was done, and the last seen of the soldiers and marshals was when they were crouching under the shelter of the bank of the lake, which afforded protection from the fire of the Indians.

As the Flora steamed out into the lake a rifle bullet passed through the side of the pilothouse and struck Edward Harris in the left arm, shattering that member and making amputation necessary. Bullets flew thick and fast, but no other person was hit, although the sides and deck of the steamer were perforated with bullet holes. The steamer Chief followed the course of the Flora immediately after Indian Inspector Tinker, the only passenger on board, had been shot in the left forearm and right leg.

Marshal O'Connor proceeded by boat to the old Indian agency and, driving to the new agency building, notified Lieut. Humphreys of the attack. From the agency building Walker is about nine miles. Half of this was driven by Marshal O'Connor with a team, and the remaining distance was made on a run. The Marshal was disappointed at the refusal of Lieut. Humphreys to go to the rescue of Gen. Bacon without orders from a superior officer.

THE FLORA'S RESCUE PARTY.

The steamer Flora was stocked with supplies and ammunition and started back for the scene of the battle this morning. She has been partly armored with sheet iron, as protection from rifle shots. This armor is not, however, expected to be effective at close range. She had fifteen armed men on board.

There was a conference between Indians and officials at the agency last night. Lieut. Humphreys of the agency detachment and Dr. Hart, the agency surgeon, were invited, with half a dozen disreputable Indians who had stirred up sentiment in favor of joining the pillagers. Dr. Hart told them that if they went on the war-path, there would not be a live Indian on Leech Lake in a week. Lieut. Humphreys backed the statement. After several hours' talk the Indians decided to keep the peace, at least for the present. The assurance may not be worth much.

SAVAGES HID IN THE WOODS.

Indian Agent Sutherland, who was with Gen. Bacon at Sugar Point, gives the following account of the conflict up to the time of his leaving for supplies:

When the arrest of two fugitives had been accomplished, the Indians, with a profession of friendship, showed the soldiers their tepees and called attention to their neatness, all the time saying, "Me good Indian."

Gen. Bacon, who has great experience with the Sioux and other savages, did not take much stock in these professions of friendship, and ordered a party of his company to search the adjoining timber for any lurking savages, but none were to be seen. They must have hidden in the thick underbrush, and those unaccustomed to searching timber could easily have been deceived, for it was not ten minutes after this before the firing had commenced.

Had the Indians not contemplated a general massacre, Mr. Sutherland thinks, they would have fired on the men who were searching the timber. These Pillagers are well armed and are good marksmen, therefore it is easy to see where they had the advantage of the situation at the start. It is surmised that our men have gone some distance into the woods, where they would be safe from a night attack from another band of Indians who could have come upon them from the lake shore.

If it be true that the Cass Lake Indians have gone to assist the Bear Island people, the retreat of Gen. Bacon into the interior can be understood.

MINNESOTA TROOPS MAY GO.

War Department Authorizes the Use of Volunteers If Needed—The Pillagers Fighting Alone.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Up to 10 o'clock to-night there has been no information received by the War Department officials from Gen. Bacon. During the evening, however, the department received from the General's Adjutant, now at St. Paul, the following telegram, giving a summary of conditions as far as that officer was able to obtain them:

"St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 6.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"In answer to a telegram to United States Marshal at Walker, Minn., have received reply giving location of Gen. Bacon as on mainland, southwest corner Leech Lake, and saying: 'Commenced fighting at 11:30 yesterday. Indians seem to have best position. Not moving. Major Wilkinson, five soldiers, and two Indian police killed. Awaiting reinforcements.'

"Press dispatches and private Western Union dispatches seem to support these statements about killed. Reinforcements will doubtless reach the command this evening. Reliable information indicates Indians quiet in vicinity of Engineer dams to northeast. No report yet from Gen. Bacon. Only one officer, Capt. Gerlach, for duty at Fort Snelling and 150 men. Apprehend no need of further reinforcements unless to send to vicinity of Leech Lake dam to cut off escape of Indians. Would suggest authority be given to utilize one battalion Minnesota volunteers in case of need. Report just received of arrival of Col. Horbach's command at Walker, about 4 o'clock.

"STURGIS,

Assistant Adjutant General, in the absence of the Department Commander."

The permission to use a battalion of Minnesota Volunteers was promptly granted, and the department commander can have his pick from either the Twelfth or Fourteenth State Regiments. One is at New Ulm and the other at St. Paul, awaiting their muster out. Gen. Corbin feels that there will not be any necessity to use the men of these regiments, however, as the regulars, he thinks, will be sufficient for all purposes.

During the evening Secretary Bliss received the following telegram from Inspector Tinker, which indicates that reinforcements have reached Walker, which is thirty miles or less from the scene of the fighting:

"Two hundred and fifteen officers and men have just arrived with one Gatling gun. Have heard nothing from the battle ground since morning. Two boats left to go to Gen. Bacon's assistance, and have not returned. Will wire full particulars later."

The Secretary feels gratified at the conciliatory attitude of the Indians surrounding the Pillagers. In this connection he, to-night, made public the following telegram from Chief Land Examiner W. E. Sellye, now at Duluth, and which had been received by Commissioner Herman:

"Just come from field near Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish Lake. Indians all quiet there. Shall return to the field to-day. Do not anticipate any trouble outside of the Pillagers. There has been some shooting between them and the soldiers. All other Indians will keep hands off, I believe."

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones today received the following dispatch from Indian Agent J. H. Sutherland, dated at Walker, Minn., last night:

"The trouble at Leach Lake originated in consequence of an arrest made by a Deputy United States Marshal of an Indian on a warrant. The Indians overpowered the marshal and rescued the prisoner. Troops were sent here to assist the marshal in arresting the rescuers. I have been here a week doing my best to get the Indians to give themselves up and save trouble, but they would not. To-day the troops and Indians had several battles. The United States Marshal has called for more troops."

The Leech Lake Pillagers, who are fighting the whites, up to this time had been regarded as exemplary, and it was this record which led the Indian Bureau officials here to believe the press reports of threatened trouble were exaggerated. The Pillager tribe numbers 1,160, and has been reported by a number of successive agents at White Earth as unusually progressive and steadily advancing toward civilization. Agent Sutherland, in his report to Secretary Bliss, which has just been received here, says: "There is no question as to the advance in civilization among these Indians. Their desire to live in good houses, their attendance at church, and their desire to educate their children go to show their advance toward civilization. I believe there is less crime among them than in the States among the same number of people."

Charges of mismanagement made in The Minneapolis Journal's special dispatches from Walker were shown to Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day. He said:

"It is a habit to criticise the management of military affairs now."

He expressed doubt that there had been serious loss of life to the American troops.

READY TO SEND MORE MEN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6.—No orders had been received or issued at army headquarters in this city late this evening, although all arrangements were being completed to rush such additional troops to the scene as might be needed. The 200 men who went up on a special train to-day were unable to take much with them in the way of supplies, but these followed later in the day.

The Government officials are somewhat alarmed over the possible injury to the Government dams in the neighborhood of Leech and Winnebagoshish Lakes. There are a few men on guard there, but they are entirely insufficient if the Pillager Indians should turn their attention to the destruction of Government property.

GENERAL UPRISING FEARED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—The following telegram, which speaks for itself, was sent to President McKinley last evening:

"To William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington:

"Advices from conservative sources lead us to believe that a force of not less than 600 soldiers, preferably 800, should be at once available at Leech Lake and vicinity. We believe such a force needed, not only to rescue Gen. Bacon and the survivors of his command, but properly to overawe the Agency Indians, in whose profession of friendship and neutrality no one acquainted with them puts credence. A general outbreak at or around Walker would probably result in the massacre of many citizens. In a country so heavily wooded the present force is, in our judgment, wholly inadequate. The gravity of the situation is not overestimated in the above suggestions.

"J. S. McLEAN,
"Editor Journal.
"E. R. JOHNSTONE,
"Managing Editor The Times.
"C. H. HAMBLIN,
"Managing Editor The Tribune."

This dispatch was sent upon receipt of advices that an uprising among the Red Lake and Cass Lake, as well as the Leech Lake Indians is regarded as imminent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The telegram from the Twin City editors was the subject of a conference at the White House this evening between the President, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. It resulted in the President's giving instructions that ample reinforcements be sent Gen. Bacon at once. It is understood that orders in accordance with these instructions were sent to St. Paul to-night.

GEN. JOHN M. BACON.

Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon had seen a good deal of Indian fighting before his present encounter with the braves in Minnesota, and also saw service in the civil war as a volunteer. His personal gallantry had already won him recognition.

Gen. Bacon is a Kentuckian by birth. He became Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry on Sept. 22, 1862, having volunteered to serve the Union, and on Nov. 5 of that year became Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. On Feb. 1 of the following year he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and on March 14 became a Captain. His commission as Major in the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry was dated Nov. 20, 1864. On Aug. 21, 1865, Major Bacon was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service.

The following year he entered the regular army, receiving a Captain's commission in the Ninth Cavalry on July 28, 1866. On March 2 of the following year his gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Resaca, Ga., were awarded by his being brevetted Major. The Ninth Cavalry was sent to Texas, and spent eight years there. Capt. Bacon was in command of Troop G. The entire regiment was in the field most of the time, patrolling in search of depredating Indians, and it was here that Capt. Bacon got his first experience in redskin fighting. Col. Edward Hatch was in command of the regiment, and Wesley Merritt, now Major General, was the Lieutenant Colonel.

On June 7, 1869, Capt. Bacon was engaged on the Rio Pecos, Texas, with thirty-two men of his troop, and on Oct. 28 and 29 of the same year he had another encounter at the Salt Fork of the Brazos River. His gallantry in these two engagements won him the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. On Jan. 16 of the next year he surprised an entire Indian village while in command of Troop G and a detachment of Troop L. He captured eighty-three head of stock and all the supplies of the village. At one time in the following year he acted as Colonel and aide de camp.

On April 14, 1884, he was appointed Major of the Seventh Cavalry, and on April 7, 1893, was transferred to the First Cavalry as Lieutenant Colonel, being under Col. Abraham K. Arnold. On June 29, 1897, he was made Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry.

Gen. Bacon was at the head of the Eighth Cavalry at the beginning of the war. Last Spring he was promoted to be Brigadier General and placed at the head of the Department of Dakota, formerly in charge of Gen. James F. Wade. This department embraces Minnesota, North Dakota, a part of South Dakota, Montana, and the post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Its headquarters are at St. Paul, Minn.

OLD INDIAN FIGHTERS KILLED.

Early Frontier Experiences of Major M. C. Wilkinson.

Brevet Major M. C. Wilkinson, Captain commanding Company E of the Third Infantry, a citizen of the State of New York and, entering the army as a First Lieutenant of the Twenty-third New York Infantry, was honorably mustered out of the volunteers as a Captain in June, 1866. He at once entered the regulars as a Second Lieutenant of the Forty-second Infantry, and was assigned to the Third Infantry Aug. 3, 1870, in which he was made Captain April 24, 1886.

For gallant and meritorious service during the civil war he was twice brevetted, first, Lieutenant, then Captain, and in February, 1890, was made Brevet Major for bravery in action against the Indians of Idaho. Major Wilkinson's name is fourteenth on the list of Captains. He had participated in several Indian campaigns since the rebellion. His regiment was stationed at Fort Snelling for twelve years, and was dispatched to Santiago at the opening of the war, but he was left at the fort on recruiting service.

Major Wilkinson was over sixty years of age. His family is at Redlands, near San Bernardino, Cal., where he had for two years been building an orange farm, with a view to spending his closing years there.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Showers have occurred in the Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley. It has grown cooler in the lower lake region and Middle and North Atlantic States and warmer in the middle Rocky Mountain region, and the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Areas of high pressure are central in Montana and New York, and a trough of relatively low pressure extends from the Middle Gulf to Montana. Light showers may be expected in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	51	70	63
6 A. M.	51	59	63
9 A. M.	54	61	67
12 M.	57	66	69
3 P. M.	60	66	68
6 P. M.	66	63	66
9 P. M.	63	58	62
12 P. M.	59	57	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¾
Printing House Square	63¾
Weather Bureau	62½
Corresponding date 1897	57⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	58

The maximum temperature yesterday was 67 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum 57 degrees, at 10:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 46 per cent.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In order to accommodate the travel between New York and Atlantic City, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will continue its through express train during the Fall and Winter seasons.

This train leaves West Twenty-third Street Station at 1:50 P. M. (Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 2:10 P. M.) week days. It is a vestibuled train, composed of Pullman buffet parlor cars and Pennsylvania Railroad standard coaches.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS FOR CONGRESS

Nominations Made Last Night in All New York County Districts.

SEVERAL WERE RENOMINATIONS

Bradley, Cummings, Sulzer, and McClellan Again Chosen—Chanler in the Fourteenth.

The Democrats held Congressional conventions in all the districts of New York County last night. The conventions resulted in the following nominations:

Seventh District—NICHOLAS MULLER.
Eighth District—DANIEL J. RIORDAN.
Ninth District—THOMAS J. BRADLEY.
Tenth District—AMOS J. CUMMINGS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM SULZER.
Twelfth District—GEORGE B. McCLELAN.
Thirteenth District—JEFFERSON M. LEVY.
Fourteenth District—WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.
Fifteenth District—JACOB RUPPERT, Jr.

In accepting the nomination from the Thirteenth District, Mr. Levy said:

"As some of you may know, a seat in the House of Representatives has been and is the most cherished object of my political aspirations. I am fortunate that the opportunity to gratify my ambition is afforded under the present favorable conditions for a glorious victory of the Democracy.

"This great metropolis is not less interested in its choice of its representatives in Congress than in the election of its State or municipal officials, and in that, as in the election of its members of the State Legislature, its State officers, and its local officials, it is only by the election of Democrats that its best and highest interests can be subserved.

"The commercial supremacy of New York, not only threatened but already seriously impaired, can only be restored and preserved by wise and careful legislation in Congress. To advance that end shall be my earnest effort, if elected as your representative.

"The incompetency, extravagance, and corruption which have characterized a Republican State Administration; the admirable municipal administration which we now enjoy and its contrast with its predecessor; the abominable effort of the Republican Party to stifle the Democratic vote by the enactment of the odious "Force bill," a reminder and a renewal of the days of Davenportism, all these and other conditions mark this as a Democratic year and presage a glorious victory for the Democracy.

"The platform adopted at the Syracuse Convention, to which I give my most cordial support, sets forth a declaration of principles and of reasons for the success of the Democracy on which there can be no intelligent comment other than of approval. The success of the Democracy this year means the vindication of the rights of the people, and the promotion of an honest, economical, and intelligent administration of public affairs. To the effort to secure that victory I shall devote my best energies, and upon you I know I can rely to do likewise. I have no fear of the result."

Of the nominees, Thomas J. Bradley of the Ninth, Amos J. Cummings of the Tenth, William Sulzer of the Eleventh, and George B. McClellan of the Twelfth, are now members of the House of Representatives.

Nicholas Muller, nominated in the Seventh District, was a member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses. He represented the First,

REPUBLICAN SPIRITS HIGH

Campaign Managers Pleased with Results of Ratification Rally.

TALK OF CHOATE FOR SENATOR

Headquarters Air Is Full of Harmony —Reed and Foraker May Speak.

The Republican campaign managers were undisguisedly exultant yesterday over what they pronounced to be the far-reaching harmonizing effects of the Carnegie Hall meeting. Col. Roosevelt himself did not disguise his gratification at the reception accorded him, and, although he doubted whether it was proper for him to express an opinion on the subject, he said, in response to a request for such an expression, "I think it was a splendid reception."

President Quigg of the County Committee, who had the details of the ratification meeting in charge, said: "To my mind, the most important result of the meeting will be its effect on the country Republicans, to whom it demonstrated, as nothing else could have done, that the Republicans of this city are united not only for Roosevelt, but on the legislative and Congressional tickets as well. When the up-State Republicans realize that, they will go to work to pile up majorities with better wills than in any recent campaign. The speeches of Mr. Low and Mr. Choate will, I believe, have that effect, and we are under very great obligations to those gentlemen for the part they took in the meeting."

It developed yesterday that Dr. Low did not at first intend to make a speech so early in the campaign. It was his purpose to throw his personal influence in favor of Col. Roosevelt, and later in the campaign to deliver the address which he actually made Wednesday evening. But it was pointed out to him by the party managers that the speech, if made now, would have great effect on the independent vote throughout the State, as well as in the city itself, and in deference to their counsel he consented to deliver it at the beginning instead of near the end of the canvass.

Invitations to speak in all sections of the State are pouring in upon Col. Roosevelt daily, and the State Committee is being flooded with requests for appointments for the head of the ticket. But so far no appointments have been made for him, and it was announced at State Headquarters yesterday that Col. Roosevelt certainly would not make another public address before the middle of next week. The Colonel himself said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that his speaking arrangements had not yet been perfected, and he did not know where or when or how often he would appear. That rested, he said, with the State Committee.

There is division of opinion among the managers of the Rough Rider's canvass as to whether he should speak seldom or often. Chairman Odell is opposed to much speechmaking. He believes in a business, rather than a brass band, campaign, and he thinks that the less a candidate talks the less likely is he to get into trouble. On the other hand, Senator Platt is understood to favor a speaking campaign, relying on Col. Roosevelt's military record and dashing personality to make his speeches vote-getters. The candidate himself expresses his readiness to speak as often as necessary, though he does not desire to make an everyday thing of it. He wants to speak often enough to make his position clearly known, and he would object to being "bottled up" entirely.

Meanwhile the Republican managers are waiting to see what sort of a campaign the Democrats are going to run, sounding the up-State leaders for their ideas on the subject, and avoiding making any dates for Col. Roosevelt. The impression among the frequenters of the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday was that the Colonel probably would make six or seven set speeches at central points like Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, and Brooklyn.

There is no disposition on the part of the State Committee to stint the supply of minor orators. The Speakers' Bureau was opened in Room 14 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday with Lafayette B. Gleason, Journal Clerk of the State Senate, in charge, and during the day the first order for a speaker, received from an up-State county, was filled. It is intended to make things lively on the stump from now on, and if Chairman Odell's plans do not miscarry, a number of Republican statesmen of National repute, including Thomas B. Reed and Senator Foraker, will lend lustre to the programme.

Col. Roosevelt reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10:30 yesterday morning, looking none the worse for his effort of the evening before. After a couple of hours' work with his stenographer, he had the doors of his room thrown open and held an informal reception for an hour. Then he went to luncheon with St. John Gaffney and J. I. C. Clarke, editor of The Criterion. He was busy all the afternoon with callers and was unable then to see half the peiple who sought his presence. Among those who saw him during the day were John T. McDonough, nominee for Secretary of State; Joseph H. Choate, and Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga.

The presence of Mr. Choate at State headquarters, following on his speech at the ratification meeting, started a piece of gossip to the effect that Mr. Choate might be the organization candidate for Senator if the Republicans get the Legislature. That some Republicans insisted, would not be a surprising result of a campaign in which Dr. Seth Low and Benjamin F. Tracy are found working side by side for Mr. Platt's candidate for Governor. Mr. Choate, when asked if he expected to make any more speeches in the campaign, said that he would make at least one, for his friend, Gherardi Davis who is a candidate for the Assembly.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S TAX CASE.

Elihu Root Says There Have Been Some "Extraordinary" and "Irregular" Circumstances.

Elihu Root, counsel for Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in an interview yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES charged that there was absolutely no record of the filing of the note of issue by which the certiorari proceedings recently brought for Col. Roosevelt to renew the assessment of his personal estate for taxation in this city, went on the calendar for trial.

"I am unwilling," said Mr. Root, "to stand by any published article purporting to expose a trick on the part of Tammany officials to manufacture a fraudulent campaign document by doctored court records. But I do think it was an extraordinary and entirely irregular proceeding to bring Col. Roosevelt's case up without notice of trial. It is an extraordinary fact that the Corporation Counsel should refuse to allow our certiorari proceedings, which constitutes an action against the city, to be withdrawn, and we thought so at the time. There soon began to be circulated rumors that a job was up to have the case go into court, and to secure a decision in favor of Col. Roosevelt on the ground that he was not a resident of New York, but of the District of Columbia. The first we ever heard of this was when the case appeared for trial last Monday. It had no more business on the calendar than the Dreyfus case.

"No notice of trial having been served, we went to court and examined the records and found no mention of the filing of the note of issue. The record has been interlined since that time. All I have to say is that the whole affair is an extraordinary combination of circumstances."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward, who had charge of the Roosevelt proceedings for the Corporation Counsel's office, returned yesterday from Albany. Mr. Ward denied positively that he had moved the case to trial in the absence of service of notice.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN.

Parade and Reception at the Union League To-morrow Night.

The Republican campaign will be opened in Brooklyn to-morrow evening, when a public reception will be tendered to Col. Roosevelt by the Union League Club. The reception will be preceded by a street parade of Republican organizations. The parade will end at the square in front of the Union League Clubhouse.

Besides Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and other candidates on the State ticket are expected to attend the reception. Invitations have been sent to Senator Platt, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and Gov. Black.

WOMEN POLITICIANS' VIEWS.

Suggestions Heard at the Meeting of the Women's West End Republican Club.

Until Mrs. Clarence Burns, who is one of the mainstays of the Women's West End Republican Club, by a snappy dialogue with Mrs. James G. Wentz, another mainstay, infused a dash of spice into the dish of political discussion, the meeting of the club yesterday threatened to be flavorless. Mrs. Burns had been at the ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall the preceding night, and when President Mrs. C. S. Robinson suggested that some member who had been there tell them about the meeting, Mrs. Burns rose. After disposing of the ratification meeting in a few words, Mrs. Burns took a side trail.

"Instead of inviting good Republicans to Carnegie Hall," she said, "invite those who do not vote that way. Let them hear such arguments as we heard last night; let them hear such speakers as Low and Choate, and we will not have any trouble. I have talked with workingmen and asked them why they did not come to such big meetings. They couldn't get in, they told me. Now those men are what we want. Last night all was lovely, it was a perfect love feast, but the workingman was not there. If the workingman could be got to understand these questions he would not follow Tammany. Unless he does understand, we are not likely to get many votes."

"Let us get up a big meeting, with fine speakers," Mrs. Wentz cried, soon after Mrs. Burns sat down. "Why would it not be a grand plan for this organization of women to hire a big hall, engage great speakers, and send tickets to all the workingmen we can reach."

Mrs. Burns was on her feet in a moment. "Do you think that Democrats would walk right into a Republican political meeting?" she asked, with a trace of sarcasm in her voice. "Would they not be marked? Now, if they went to the regularly arranged Republican meetings, the chances are they would not be caught, and they might easily become converted to sound doctrines. If they worked for Tammany men, and Tammany knew they went to Republican meetings, they'd lose their positions. We don't want a man to lose his position. I would rather see him a Tammany man than that—if he's got a family."

Mrs. Wentz did not reply, and the discussion was serenely continued.

A member at the opening of the session differed from the Secretary when she read in the minutes that Col. Roosevelt had been elected a "brother" of the organization. After some discussion the clause was exchanged. A letter from John Addison Porter, thanking the club for its resolutions upholding President McKinley's war attitude, was read. Mrs. Andrew J. Perry and Mrs. Charles H. Winslow of Brooklyn were then elected to membership.

It was announced that next week a social would be held, and a member came to the front to ask for subscriptions. Two members promised support, and then the subscription taker mentioned that she wanted two more cakes. One was instantly volunteered, but there was an awkward wait before the second was pledged.

The paper of the day was to have been "Spain's Misrule in Her Colonial Possessions," by Mrs. Florence J. Stoddard. Mrs. Stoddard was not on hand, and a general discussion was held.

Apart from the dialogue between Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Wentz, the matter that aroused most interest was the school question. Several members explained that they had read Tammany was responsible for the lack of school room. Mrs. Burns confided why she had become a lady politician. "When I saw how the little children were kept out of school, I decided to do what I could to get them back, and that is why I have gone into politics," she said. The members applauded.

COLORED REPUBLICANS REBEL.

Alfred C. Cowan Named for Congress in a Brooklyn District.

The colored Republicans in the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, decided last night to run a candidate of their own for Congress. This move, they claim, is the result of the failure of the party leaders to recognize the colored Republicans of the district. At a mass meeting held at 118 Myrtle Avenue last night, Alfred C. Cowan, a lawyer, was nominated without opposition.

The Fourth, Eleventh, and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, each of which has a large colored Republican vote, are in the district.

SCANDALS HURT REPUBLICANS.

Party Leaders in Pennsylvania Discouraged by Disturbances — Post Offices Said to Have Been Traded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—There is general regret among Republican politicians from Pennsylvania because of the attack upon Senator Quay just in the middle of the State campaign, and when the Republican Party was already feeling some disturbance in consequence of other scandals besides that growing out of the accusation that Senator Quay had been using the money of the State with which to carry on private speculations.

About the time of the State Conventions the report was circulated that Republican politicians of Pennsylvania had been practicing gross corruption in that State by selling Post Offices to the highest bidder. An attempt was made to discredit the report, but it was insisted upon, and the result was that the Post Office Department sent Inspectors to inquire as to the truth of the grave accusation.

The reports of the Inspectors have been received here, it is admitted by Acting Postmaster General Heath, but instead of giving immediate publicity to the reports, it is announced that it is considered unwise to publish the findings of the Inspectors just now. Enough has been learned of the character of the reports to justify the belief that the Inspectors did find that Post Offices in Pennsylvania have been the subject of barter and sale. Just whom the Inspectors have connected with this nefarious traffic is not ascertained, but as the Post Offices that were disposed of in a commercial way were those of the fourth class, it is regarded as unlikely that a Senator would bother with them.

It is asserted by Republican office holders that the substance of the report on the inquiry has been submitted to the President. He, too, is said to have declared that it will be expedient to publish the reports at once, the assumption being that it will be wiser to publish after the election. But the refusal to let the public know the facts may tell as badly against the party as the utmost publicity of a rotten practice that is to be punished and then stopped.

A BURGLAR'S KEEN EYESIGHT.

Finds $3,200 in Bills Under a Carpet on the Stairs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Because a burglar was in the habit of close observation he is now $3,200 richer and Nathaniel Sheibley has lost the saving of twenty years. The burglar entered Sheibley's house while the latter and his wife were away between noon and 1 o'clock at night.

The intruder went first to the library. Here he went through every drawer and examined all the books and papers. Two wallets were torn open and the contents strewn about. Coat pockets were searched, and even the sleeves of Mrs. Sheibley's waists, which were hanging in the closet, were turned inside out. Still he found nothing. Then the keen burglar noticed a small bunch of something protruding from the side of the stair carpet. The bunch contained $3,200 in bills. The burglar took it and went away.

LOYAL LEGION DINNER RULES.

Col. Gardiner Tells How They Were Broken for Col. Roosevelt—Not Gen. Collis's Guest.

District Attorney Gardiner made a statement yesterday afternoon in explanation of his abrupt departure from the dinner of the New York State Commandery of the Loyal Legion, given at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, when Col. Roosevelt appeared there in company with Gen. C. H. T. Collis and apparently as his guest. After describing the organization and its meetings and asserting that "in these meetings anything of a political aspect has always been sternly and vigorously excluded," Col. Gardiner says:

Any member who desires to introduce a guest must make due application to the Council, and if the application is approved the applicant is notified and a seat at the banquet is reserved, and the gentleman making the application makes the necessary contribution. Whether or not any application had been previously made to introduce Col. Roosevelt as one of our guests I do not know, but I presume, of course, it had. We had our banquet, sang "Marching Through Georgia," and then Gen. M. T. McMahon read a most interesting and valuable paper on that unequaled ship, the frigate Chesapeake of the war of 1812. When the applause had subsided which was justly due to that paper, one of the members arose to address the Chair. At that moment he was interrupted, precisely as would happen at a political meeting. Col. Roosevelt was escorted forward and his political friends began to applaud, and he was taken to the rostrum and called upon for a speech.

He is now a private citizen and the nominee of a great political party for a high office in this State, and the political campaign has actively begun. Under the circumstances, if he desired to attend a meeting of the Loyal Legion, it would have been better to have deferred it until the December meeting; that all, of course, is a matter of taste. However, in coming at all, as being our guest, like the other gentlemen there, Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions, and many other prominent gentlemen, and to partake with us of our banquet and to listen to our paper reading and join us in our patriotic songs, he should not have come in at the conclusion of these under the introduction of a gentleman in political life, and precisely in the manner followed at political meetings, apparently to get the indorsement of us old soldiers. He had not been with us through these proceedings, and his advent at this special time appeared to be for a political object. For that reason I withdrew from the meeting, as did a number of others. I regret that the matter should have occured.

Col. Roosevelt was not the guest of Gen. Collis, but of City Magistrate Pool, who invited him some months ago to attend the October dinner. Col. Roosevelt replied from Santiago de Cuba accepting the invitation and promising to be present if possible. Major Pool then submitted Col. Roosevelt's name to the Council, and it was approved. Later, after Col. Roosevelt returned from Cuba, Gen. Collis, not knowing of this previous invitation, went to Recorder Blakewell to arrange for an invitation on his own part, and was informed that he was too late.

An attempt was made yesterday to have it believed that Gen. Collis had stolen a march on Magistrate Pool Wednesday night and deprived him of the pleasure of having Col. Roosevelt as his guest. Magistrate Pool said last night:

"There is no truth in that story. Col. Roosevelt was my guest, only he came to the dinner much later than I expected—the fact, after the dinner was over. I did not go to Carnegie Hall to escort him, and he came to the dinner with Gen. Collis, who had attended the Republican ratification meeting."

Gen. Collis last night said: "I cannot discuss the affairs of the Loyal Legion in public, but I will say that there is not the slightest difference between Major Pool and myself."

REPUBLICAN EDITORS HERE.

They Gather at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Meet Roosevelt, and Make Campaign Plans.

Forty members of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning for the annual session of the organization. President J. W. Slauson of The Middletown Press presided, and A. O. Bunnell of The Dansville Advertiser occupied his post as Secretary.

The date for the annual meeting of the association has been changed from April to immediately after the State Convention, and this was the first session under the new arrangement. The main matter for discussion was the part the Republican press of the State is to play in the campaign, and to that topic the members devoted their morning session, winding up by instructing the Campaign Committee of the association to confer with Chairman Odell and the State Committee as to the best methods of co-operation between the campaign managers and the party newspapers.

Just as the editors were on the point of dispersing for luncheon, Chairman Odell brought Col. Roosevelt into the room and presented him to the members of the association, by whom he was greeted with marked cordiality. The candidate for Governor chatted briefly with his newly made newspaper friends, but there was no speechmaking.

At 1 o'clock the editorial party sat down to luncheon as the guests of the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, where the association was last entertained four years ago. A company of prominent members of the club was assembled to welcome the newspaper men, and for two hours they feasted, exchanged felicitations on the reuniting of the party factions under the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, and made predictions of victory in November. In the absence of President Chauncey M. Depew, First Vice President Charles F. Homer welcomed the editors in behalf of the club, and President Slauson replied for the Editorial Association. Brief speeches were made by C. C. Shayne, Carroll E. Smith of The Syracuse Herald, who spoke as an Independent Republican journalist who expected to support Roosevelt; John Sabine Smith, and Joseph Howard, Jr. The speakers dwelt with particularity and evident satisfaction on the evidences of harmony in the party afforded by the Carnegie Hall meeting, the representatives of the press from the interior assuring the spokesmen of the city Republicans that if the Tammany majority is held down here the country counties will roll up an amazing majority for Roosevelt above the Harlem.

President Slauson paid this tribute to Col. Roosevelt, whose name was cheered whenever it was mentioned: "We have at the head of our ticket a man the mere mention of whose name makes the blood quicken and the pulse thrill—an able, honest, fearless man—a born leader, a patriot, a true, red-blooded American. Though born a favored son of fortune, he was never idle. He was never a snob nor an aristocrat, save in brains, but an earnest, manly man who sought always to be of use to his fellowmen."

The Campaign Committee of the Editorial Association conferred during the afternoon with State Chairman Odell and tendered him the active co-operation of the newspapers they represented.

GOV. BLACK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

To Preside at a Meeting in Troy and Probably to Speak Here.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Gov. Black was at the Executive Chamber to-day for the first time since last week. He has been taking a brief vacation. He has not as yet completed his plans for participation in the current campaign, but it is probable that it will be confined to one or two speeches.

As the Chief Executive of the State, he will maintain the same reserve as he would were he a candidate for re-election. He will preside at the mass meeting to be held in Troy, at which Col. Roosevelt will deliver a speech. It is probable that the Governor will make one speech in New York City at a public meeting, the date of which will be arranged later.

Citizens' Union Names Stewart.

The Citizens' Union organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District met at 349 Columbus Avenue last night and nominated P. M. Stewart for the Assembly. Resolutions were passed setting forth that Mr. Stewart was elected Assemblyman at the last election, but "was deprived of his seat during the regular session by the election officers of both parties." A committee was empowered to confer with committees of the Senatorial district as to the advisability of placing some one in nomination as Senator.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:30 A. M.—346 West Eighty-fifth Street; L. Smith; damage, $50.

1:35 P. M.—808 Greenwich Street; House & Co.; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—80 Nassau Street; R. R. Wassen; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—1,603 Avenue A; P. Wassing; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—671 Cortland Avenue; Mary Charteer; damage trifling.

QUIGG ATTACKS JUSTICES

Tells County Convention There Are Incompetents in the Supreme Court.

NO CANDIDATES WERE NAMED

Committee to Confer with Bar Association in Behalf of Daly and Cohen.

The Republicans of New York County held a convention in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night to nominate three candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court and a candidate for Justice of the City Court. No nominations were made, but a committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Bar Association and another from the Lawyers' Club on the question of candidates.

A plan was disclosed, however, to join hands with Tammany Hall and nominate, after Tammany had agreed to support the same candidates, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Democrat, and Justice William N. Cohen, Republican, for two of the Supreme Court vacancies.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the County Committee, made a speech, in which he said it had been proposed by the Bar Association and a committee representing lawyers not in that association to place in the field a Judiciary ticket that should be above party politics. He said that these committees and representatives of the Republican County Committee had agreed upon Justice Daly and Justice Cohen. He thought that to nominate these men would be a very wise thing.

"The Supreme Court in New York and in New York City," he said, "is in bad shape. The amalgamation of the cities has swept into office men who are—well, I think I am right in saying, men who are incompetent. The Democrats have nominated to the inferior courts, where nomination was equivalent to election, men who were not equipped to perform the duties of a Supreme Court Judge when elevated by the Consolidation act. It is our duty to use this opportunity to strengthen the court in all ways possible, not only by the renomination of able and experienced Judges, but also by the nomination to other places of men who are fully competent. It is the purpose of the Republican Party to lift the judiciary above the plane of party politics."

Myer S. Isaacs, ex-Justice of the City Court, rose in his seat as soon as Mr. Quigg had finished, and said: "Mr. President, much as I dislike to take issue with Mr. Quigg, I do not think the sentiments he has expressed are those of this convention. I do not think there are Judges on the Supreme Court bench who are incompetent."

"I think some others ought to be heard," said Mr. Quigg.

Abraham Gruber then got up. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I did not intend to say anything when I came in, but on this matter I feel that I must speak. I know I echo the sentiments of everybody on this floor when I say the Judges of the Supreme Court are not incompetent to try the cases that come before them. They are all, including Judge Daly, fully competent to sit on the Supreme Court bench."

The committee appointed to confer with the committees of lawyers consists of nine members, as follows: Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman; Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles H. Murray, J. W. Hawes, Lucius L. Van Alen, Abraham Gruber, James M. Varnum, James A. Blanchard, and Edward Lauterbach. This committee was appointed by Mr. Lauterbach, who was the Chairman of the convention.

It is not unlikely, said some of those present, after the convention adjourned, that Justice Daly will be renominated even if Tammany does not decide to co-operate with the Republicans on the ticket.

The adjournment was taken to Oct. 11 at 8 o'clock P. M., when the convention will assemble in the same hall.

ROOSEVELT AT UNION LEAGUE.

He and Other State Candidates Entertained at a "Smoker Concert."

The Union League Club gave a "smoker concert" last evening in honor of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the other candidates on the Republican State ticket at the clubrooms, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and John T. McDonough, nominee for Secretary of State, were present. The other candidates did not appear.

The function, although informal in nature, developed importance by reason of the prominence both of the entertainers and of the entertained. In addition to the head and two members of the State ticket, the members of the Republican Editorial Association were among the guests of honor, and at a late hour Vice President Hobart and Senator Hanna appeared.

Among the other guests were Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Education; Andrew Davidson, Deputy Secretary of State; ex-Senator George B. Sloan, and President George W. Slauson and Secretary A. O. Bunnell of the Editorial Association.

The Reception Committee appointed for the occasion, included Henry E. Howland as Chairman, George S. Terry as Secretary, and the following members: George B. Adams, Daniel F. Appleton, H. O. Armour, Isaac H. Bailey, E. P. Bartlett, O. G. Barton, C. C. Beaman, J. A. Blanchard, M. C. D. Borden, Jr., B. Stedman, Cephas Brainerd, William Brookfield, J. A. Bush, Richard Butler, W. F. Buckley, H. W. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, Cyrus Clarke, J. P. Clarke, Thomas B. Clarke, C. H. T. Collis, R. B. Cowing, Charles Davison, Chauncey M. Depew, Grenville M. Dodge, J. H. Dunham, Joel B. Erhardt, S. W. Fairchild, S. W. Fay, E. Foote, Joseph E. Gay, Charles E. Gregory, J. H. Harper, and W. M. Healey.

Job E. Hedges, W. H. Hollister, G. E. Jones, A. D. Juilliard, W. H. Kimball, D. B. King, E. R. Ladew, F. D. Lecompte, E. O. Leech, F. H. Leggett, J. P. Morgan, A. G. Paine, W. H. Perkins, J. F. Plummer, W. L. Pomeroy, J. L. Riker, R. C. Shannon, George R. Sheldon, Isaac T. Smith, Isaac A. Smith, R. A. C. Smith, W. L. Strong, J. H. Seymour, F. D. Tappen, C. N. Talntor, Henry Thompson, F. B. Thurber, Gen. B. F. Tracy, J. R. Van Wormer, John W. Vrooman, Salem H. Wales, F. C. Wagner, C. H. Webb William G. White, W. H. Wickham, J. C. Willett, and John M. Wilson.

Among the others present were A. B. Hepburn, Brayton S. Ives, Anson G. McCook, Albert Bierstadt, Chester S. Lord, J. Seaver Page, Seth M. Milliken, Paul D. Cravath, Colgate Hoyt, John W. Aitken, C. B. Mitchell, J. D. Archbold, and Henry Clews.

The entrance to the clubrooms was brilliant with flags festooned about the pillars and luxuriant with palms. The earlier portion of the entertainment consisted of musical selections rendered in the smoking room by the Orpheus Quartet, a banjo trio—Brooks, Denton, and Ossman, and Van Baar's Imperial Orchestra. At 11 o'clock President Elihu Root, acting as master of ceremonies, escorted Col. Roosevelt upstairs to the picture gallery, where the Gubernatorial candidate, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and John T. McDonough took position while the editors and members of the club filed by and were presented.

Adjournment was then taken to the main dining hall, where supper was served. The party had just taken seats, when President Root espied Vice President Hobart and Senator Hanna entering the room. He stood on his chair and proposed three cheers for the distinguished but belated guests, and they were given with a will.

Supper disposed of, President Root proposed a toast to Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Col. Roosevelt said that, rather than respond to a toast to himself, he would prefer to talk about the significance of the entertainment of the representative men who were gathered there by the greatest Republican club in the United States.

Concerning himself, Col. Roosevelt said that, if elected Governor, he would take into his confidence the leaders of his party and be guided by their advice so far as possible. He would listen to what they had to say, but, after all, the final arbiter would have to be his own conscience. Should he be elected Governor, he assured those who sat before him that none of them should be made ashamed of him.

Col. Roosevelt said that he had been criticised for his enforcement of the excise laws as Police Commissioner. He had nothing to take back, he said, but he had no disposition to deprive any class of citizens of innocent amusement or to discriminate against the poor man and his family in favor of the private club.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN PLANS.

The State to be Flooded with Oratory Next Week—Hill Expected in Brooklyn.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, said yesterday that the committee has about perfected its plan for convassing the State. A long list of speakers has been prepared, and early next week a thorough speaking campaign will be begun. Arrangements have been made in almost all the counties for public meetings, and speakers will be sent out by the General Campaign Committee.

In this part of the State the speaking campaign will be opened, it is said, by Augustus Van Wyck at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Oct. 13. That is the date set for the public ratification meeting. Until then, the campaign managers say, Mr. Van Wyck will have nothing to say. Several other speakers will be at the Academy of Music, and it has been reported that David B. Hill would be one of them. He has been personally requested by Hugh McLaughlin to be present. It is said that Edward M. Shepard will speak at this meeting.

Mr. Campbell said yesterday that the State campaign will be made entirely upon State issues. He was astonished, he said, that the Republican speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting Wednesday night had tried to limit the issue to National questions.

"I cannot see," he said, "What the campaign in this State has to do with the Philippines, an increased standing army, or other issues of purely National character. My idea is that this State is a business concern, and the question for the voters to consider at present is, whether the Republican or the Democratic candidates are more likely, if elected, to conduct the business successfully."

The expected letter of acceptance from Augustus Van Wyck has not yet been received at headquarters. It was said that it will be handed in by Mr. Van Wyck to-day or to-morrow.

Attorney General James A. McCormick has sent the following opinion on the election law to the Democratic State Committee:

This office is in daily receipt of many letters relating to Section 33 of the election law, which reads: "In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more the names of such persons only as personally appear before the Inspectors, and who are or who will be at the election for which the registration is made, qualified electors, shall be enrolled upon the register at a meeting for registration for a general election"; and asking to be advised as to what census or enumeration of inhabitants of a village shall govern in the application or non-application of this provision of law. It is thought that perhaps similar inquiries may have reached you.

The answer to these questions is found in the Constitution of the State, Section 4, of Article II., which reads as follows: "Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and for the registration of voters; which registration shall be completed at least ten days before each election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections, except by express provision of law. In cities or villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration of inhabitants, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities or villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters."

It has been found that the present quarters of the State and Campaign Committees are too small. Senator McCarren said yesterday that more room would be obtained at once to accommodate the increasing number of visitors.

The Chicago Platform Democrats.

The Chicago Platform Democrats will open their campaign with a meeting next week, at which Henry M. McDonald will accept the nomination for Governor. Efforts are now making to get the necessary petitions to put the ticket on the ballot.

DINNER TO VAN WYCK TO-NIGHT.

He Will Be the Guest of the Brooklyn Club.

Augustus Van Wyck will be the guest of honor to-night at a dinner given by the Brooklyn Club at the clubhouse, in Pierrepont Street. All of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second District, it is expected, will be among the diners.

Mr. Van Wyck conferred yesterday with Hugh McLaughlin and other Brooklyn leaders. He afterward crossed to Manhattan to consult Senator McCarren and Richard Croker.

To Receive Democratic Candidates.

The Manhattan Club will give a reception to Augustus Van Wyck and the other nominees on the Democratic State ticket at the clubhouse to-morrow night. It was said at the headquarters of the State and Campaign Committees that all the prominent Democrats of the city and State have been invited, and that there will be a large attendance. Most if not all of the nominees will be present. It is not expected that there will be any speeches.

NASSAU COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Action to be Taken to Compel Filing of Nomination Papers.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Democrats of the new county of Nassau held their first convention here to-day. There was much discussion as to what steps to take relative to the action of County Clerk Sutphen of Queens County, who had refused to file the Republican certificates of nomination on the ground that he had no right to do so until the formation of the county has been declared legal. It was resolved to enter action to compel the acceptance of the certificates. The Republicans may join in this action.

R. Seabury of Hempstead was almost unanimously nominated for County Judge and Surrogate. Thomas B. Seaman was named for County Clerk, Elbert Hegemon for County Treasurer, James P. Neimann for District Attorney, Josiah L. Pearsall for Sheriff, and Thomas McKee for Superintendent of the Poor.

Elliot Danforth at Home.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The citizens of Bainbridge, without regard to political affiliations, tendered a reception to the Hon. Elliot Danforth, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, last night. Upon his arrival at his old home Mr. Danforth was met by the village Fire Department, accompanied by a band and a large crowd of citizens. He was escorted to the Park Hotel, and in response to repeated calls made a brief address.

Judge Betts for Supreme Judgeship.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Democratic Convention of the Third Judicial District met in this city to-day and nominated Judge Betts of Kingston, Surrogate of Ulster County for Supreme Court Judgeship.

For Supreme Judge of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee has decided that M. Z. Stannard of Jefferson County should be placed on the ticket as candidate for Supreme Judge, in place of Judge Hackney, who recently withdrew his name from the ticket.

Prize Winners at Institute Fair.

Among the prize winners in the flower, fruit, and farm product department of the American Institute Fair at the Academy of Design are William Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Willis James, Madison, N. J.; H. McKay Twombly, Madison, N. J.; E. D. Adams and H. L. Terrell, Seabright, N. J.; John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, L. I.; Lehnig & Winnefield, Hackensack, N. J.; William Brennecke, Evergreen, L. I.; L. N. Noe, Madison, N. J.; F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Miss Ida C. French, Springfield, and Ferdinand Bouton, Sea Cliff, L. I. In the competition of States, New York is an easy winner, with North Carolina second.

An Astor Sues as a Poor Person.

Carl Frederick Astor, through his counsel, Warren W. Foster, yesterday obtained an order permitting him to act as guardian ad litem for William Waldorf Astor, a child twelve years old, in order to sue Dr. Joseph M. Rector for damages for having, it is alleged, improperly treated the boy, who is the son of the petitioner. The order was signed by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court. The petitioner states that he desires an action to be commenced against Dr. Rector and that his son is a poor person and is not worth the sum of $100 over and above necessaries and is entirely dependent upon him for support.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th S. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) Sixth Ave.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

We want the people to get better acquainted with our Annex. The advantages that our Annex presents to men buyers are not equalled anywhere else in New York. Those among our gentlemen friends who object to shopping at a dry goods store on account of the usual crowds find it pleasant to buy here because the men's departments are in a separate building across the street from the departments usually so thronged with ladies. The cream of the world's best styles has been selected for this fall's selling, and it goes without saying that the prices are always very much below the cost of similar qualities elsewhere.

MEN'S TROUSERS, all wool, in fancy cheviots, stylish patterns, 1.88
MEN'S TROUSERS in pure worsteds, neat patterns, worth $7.00, at 4.99
MEN'S TOP COATS in all-wool coverts, lined throughout with guaranteed silk, worth $10.00, at 7.98
MEN'S SACK SUITS, made of heavy blue serge, lined with best quality Italian, fit and finish unsurpassed, 10.74
MEN'S TOP COATS in fine black undressed worsteds, lined to buttonholes with pure dye silk; sold elsewhere for $15, our price, 11.99
MEN'S SACK SUITS, double breasted, in black rough worsted cheviots, broad silk facings, hand finished and equal to high grade custom work, 14.99
BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS, all wool, double seat and knee, 44
BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, all wool, in fancy cassimeres and cheviots; new designs in checks and plaids, sizes 8 to 16 years, 2.98
BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, all wool blue cheviot, with extra trousers, ages 8 to 16 years, 3.79
BOYS' TOP COATS, in all wool blue Kersey, elegantly finished, sizes 4 to 10 years, 4.38
BOYS' REEFERS, made of Germania chinchilla, fancy linings, velvet collars, broad binding, guaranteed fast colors, ages 7 to 16 years, 4.38

1ST FL., ANNEX.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN IN KINGS.

Democrats Name Their Candidates—A Nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Among Them.

Candidates for the Assembly were named by the Democrats of the twenty-one Assembly districts of Kings County last night. There were spirited contests in many of the districts. Sixteen of the twenty-one Assemblymen elected in Kings County last year were Democrats. The party leaders regard the ticket named last night as an unusually satisfactory one, and predict a gain of at least two districts. The candidates are:

First District—JOHN B. LORD.
Second District—JOHN McKEOWN.
Third District—JAMES J. McINERY.
Fourth District—CHARLES E. THATFORD.
Fifth District—EDWARD RUDOLPH.
Sixth District—VALENTINE J. RIEDMAN.
Seventh District—FRANCIS P. GALLAGHER.
Eighth District—JOHN D. FARRELL.
Ninth District.—JOHN J. CAIN.
Tenth District.—CHARLES M. HUBBARD.
Eleventh District.—JOSEPH A. GUIDER.
Twelfth District.—CHARLES C. SCHOENECK.
Thirteenth District.—GEORGE SIEMS.
Fourteenth District.—August F. SCHMIDT.
Fifteenth District.—CHARLES JUENGST.
Sixteenth District.—RUDOLPH MERZ.
Seventeenth District.—THOMAS FITZHUGH LEE.
Eighteenth District.—HENRY A. BALL.
Nineteenth District.—FREDERICK SCHMIDT.
Twentieth District.—JOSEPH WINGENFELD.
Twenty-first District.—HERMAN H. TORBORG.

Thomas Fitzhugh Lee, who was nominated in the Seventeenth District, is a nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Thomas E. Benedict, Formerly Public Printer in Washington, Candidate in the 18th New York District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Thomas E. Benedict of Ellenville, Ulster County, was nominated to-day for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighteenth District.

Mr. Benedict has served as Assemblyman, Deputy State Controller, and Deputy Secretary of State, and as Public Printer in Washington for two terms.

TWO CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Michael E. Driscoll was nominated to-day by the Twenty-seventh Congressional District Republican Convention for Representative in

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS

Gov. Roger Wolcott and the Other Present State Officials Renominated.

HENRY CABOT LODGE SPEAKS

He Expresses Confidence in the President—The Platform for the Gold Standard and a Strong National Policy.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The Republican State Convention was held in the Music Hall here to-day. There were no contests, all of the present State officials being renominated without opposition. The list is as follows:

Governor—ROGER WOLCOTT.
Lieutenant Governor—W. MURRAY CRANE.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM M. OLIN.
State Treasurer—E. P. SHAW.
Auditor—JOHN W. KIMBALL.
Attorney General—HOSEA M. KNOWLTON.

The incident of the convention which aroused greatest enthusiasm among the delegates was the appearance of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who delivered a brief address on the war with Spain and its results.

"It is said," he remarked, "that Congress forced war upon the country, but in a great crisis like that it is the country that forces the war on Congress." He said one revolution followed another on the island of Cuba, until the world stood aghast at the horrors there, and the blowing up of the Maine—the last great murder—came, and the people declared that the slaughter must stop and we must have justice for the Maine. The great mass of the people were against war, but they declared that the wrong must be righted.

Senator Lodge said he wanted no entangling alliance, and asserted that the country would take care of itself. "The greater part of Europe was against us," he said, "and we cannot forget the German meddling at Manila and how the great Admiral defeated them by diplomacy.

"With my honored colleague, Senator Hoar, I most cordially agree that we want not conquered provinces or subject peoples. What our future policy will be the future will decide. It would not be becoming in me as a Senator or a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to attempt to anticipate the details of the settlement of Paris. There are only two parties on the question, the one that stands by the American President and the other that does not, and I am content to await the settlement and leave the details to the President.

"The United States has become one of the four great nations of the world, but this has not been done in a month. It has been going on for a hundred years. We are going to have our share of the commerce of the world. Isolation was not a policy, it was a habit, and I think for the good. I am not troubling myself as to what island we shall take here or there. I believe we should have the courage of our destiny."

The platform adopted by the convention contains the following references to National issues:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, through their delegates in convention, reviewing the political events of the period of the present Administration, confidently assert that the demand of the last National platform of the Republican Party for a vigorous foreign policy, and for effort by the United States "to restore peace and give independence to the Island of Cuba," has been fully discharged in a foreign war, begun and ended; the extinction of European dominion in this hemisphere; the pathway opened to liberty and law for peoples long governed by oppression and violence; Hawaii annexed, and the prestige of the Nation signally advanced.

The demand for a tariff really protective, and that should provide ample revenue for the needs of the Government, has likewise been fully met in the Dingley bill. Under its operation exports of manufactured goods have increased and imports diminished; the number of persons employed, and the amount of wages paid, have been greater, and the rate of wages, looking at our industries as a whole, has been higher. As a producer of revenue, it has demonstrated its ability to furnish more than can be required in time of peace. Under it the credits of the Government has been restored. We no longer issue bonds for ordinary expenses; we sell our war bonds to the people, not to syndicates or by contract, at exorbitant rates of interest and enormous profits to the purchasers at the expense of the people. The gold reserve behind our demand currency is more than sufficient.

Upon results already attained under a Republican Administration we appeal to the people for their further confidence. Our future action will be guided by the principles of the St. Louis platform, to which we here now renew our allegiance.

Massachusetts joins in the universal tribute to the President. The year of peace and recuperation that followed his inauguration did much to restore prosperity and confidence. When war was threatened he was patient and tireless in efforts to avert the calamity, but carrying forward at the same time preparation for the struggle with a rapidity and magnitude never equaled. Through all the conflict he was equally the President and Commander in Chief. In determining the conditions of peace he was farsighted and generous. He has truly earned the meed of praise a grateful Nation now offers him.

The imperishable deeds of our army and navy have added world-wide renown to our arms on land and sea. The eager response of the volunteers to the call of the President was the admiration of the country. We have heard with deep concern assertions that the hardships of our soldiers have been aggravated by official incompetency and neglect. We indorse the action of the President in providing for a thorough and searching investigation that the American people may have full and early information of all the facts.

The practical lessons of the war must be carefully heeded. They teach the necessity of a larger army of regular troops, kept always in the highest state of discipline and equipment; a reorganization of the National Guard, to be always in condition of efficiency for immediate service; a larger navy, commensurate with our power, our commerce, and our extended line of coast; the early completion of our system of coast defenses—in a word, a constant readiness for war as the surest guaranty of lasting peace.

We affirm anew our support of sound money. True to the pledge of the St. Louis platform, the President and Congress, earnestly and in good faith strove to secure an agreement of the great commercial nations for the coinage of silver and gold on a parity with each other. The attempt has utterly failed. All our currency must be upon the single gold standard. Every dollar must be kept equal in value to the dollar in gold. All Government indebtedness which, by the terms of the contract, is payable in coin, must be paid in gold at the option of the Government. We rejoice in the defeat of the Teller resolution in a Republican House of Representatives as the repulse of an attack upon the integrity of our monetary system and the honor and faith of the republic.

The time has come for the reform of our currency in the direction of the ready conversion of its different forms, each into the other, and the redemption of all in gold upon demand, with adequate provision for the extension of banking facilities to the agricultural and sparsely settled portions of the country, to the end that in those sections capital may be responsive to the demands of business, and lower rates of interest prevail.

The war with Spain, undertaken by the United States from the highest motives, has been justified in the intelligence and compassion of mankind. Our brilliant victories have brought us solemn obligations and grave responsibilities, for we cannot, in the interests of humanity, or civilization return to Spain the peoples whom we have freed from her tyranny. The people of Massachusetts do not propose to abandon the ancient doctrines of republican liberty, upon which the Commonwealth and the Nation are builded, and by which the American people have grown to be without a rival among the nations in wealth, power, and happiness. What they enjoy themselves they desire shall be enjoyed by all other peoples, especially by those whom the valor of our soldiers and sailors have wrested from Spain, and whose destiny must now be determined by the United States alone. While we would not interfere with the diplomatic negotiations now in progress, we desire that they be so conducted and terminated as to secure to the Philippine Islands and to Cuba in amplest measure the blessing of liberty and self-government.

The building of the Nicaraguan Canal, controlled and operated by the United States, is now imperative. Our possessions in the Caribbean Seas, the annexation of Hawaii, our position in the Philippine Islands, and the notable voyage of the Oregon have made its necessity clear to all. We confidently look to Congress for the early undertaking of this work and its completion with all reasonable dispatch.

We favor further restriction of immigration by requiring of the intended immigrant that he be able to read and write, and we confidently look for the early passage of the bill providing this educational test, already passed by the Senate and pending in the House of Representatives.

The American fisheries in the North Atlantic have been the constant care of Massachusetts. They have played a great part in her settlement and development. They are schools of seamanship and nurseries of our merchant marine and navy. We consider their preservation as of the first importance to the Nation, and we protest against and will oppose any action which will put them in peril.

Alleged Mail Law Violation.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Dr. E. H. Griswold of East Hartford was arrested to-day and charged, before United States Commissioner Marvin, with sending slanderous and obscene letters through the mails. The case was continued until Nov. 5, and Dr. Griswold was released on $1,000 bonds. It is alleged that Dr. Griswold for the last seven years has been sending improper letters through the mails to various persons, chiefly citizens of East Hartford.

THE NEW ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Wall Street Still Puzzled Over the New York Light, Heat and Power Company.

The twenty-five-million-dollar incorporation of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company is still a puzzle to Wall Street. If official denials count, the company is not going to equip the Manhattan system with end-of-the-century traction, nor is it to derive electricity from the plants of the Third Avenue Railroad or the Metropolitan Street Railway Companies. In the case of Manhattan, three of its officials angrily denounced the rumor as hugely absurd. Edward Lauterbach, for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said it was not going to use its electricity outside of its system. President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan, through Henry D. Macdona, repeated his assertion in THE TIMES of Sept. 12:

"The Metropolitan Railway Company is not going into the business of selling power or light. It needs all the energy created by its triple-phase system."

Anthony N. Brady, who had a hand in consolidating the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, has at his elbow in the Central Trust Company's Building, 54 Wall Street, the law firm of Beardsley & Hemmens.

Mr. Hemmens in July, it was learned yesterday, selected his fellow dummy incorporators of what has come to be known as the "Twenty-five Million Mystery." His partner, Samuel Beardsley, is a Democratic politician from Utica, who was a New York State Railroad Commissioner, with close affiliation with ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. The Central Trust Company figured in the payment of $31,250 of State fees for the now celebrated incorporation. Messrs. Brady, Hemmens, and Beardsley are mute in regard to the origin, plan, and scope of the corporation. Mr. Flower yesterday said he was not in any way interested in it.

Rumor has had it that the law firm of Davies, Storie & Auerbach was the legal backbone of the real promoters of the enterprise. At the offices of the firm it was stated that it had no information to give on the subject. The fact that Hemmens was once a clerk in the firm's employ, and that two of its members are respectively counsel and attorney for the Manhattan Railway Company, are said to have started the story about the new venture, equipping Manhattan with electric traction.

No individual or corporation hitherto identified with gas or electric lighting or power deals admitted interest in the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company or knowledge of its affairs or purposes. The gas men ridiculed the story that a consolidation of all the gas companies in New York and Brooklyn was contemplated. They said the capital of the new company was wholly inadequate to such a merger, while they admitted that the sums named in the articles of incorporation were always elastic. Elverton R. Chapman, the best authority on Brooklyn gas interests, said if there was any Brooklyn fusion with New York companies under consideration it was news to him.

RACE STRIKE IN ALABAMA.

White Employes of a Cotton Mill Will Not Work with Negroes.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 6.—A strike is on in the Cawthorn Cotton Mills, growing out of the employment of negro labor. There have been several clashes recently between whites and blacks, the most serious of which occurred at the factory last evening, when several heads were broken.

This morning the card room employes refused to work. The management conferred with them during the day and offered to dismiss the colored labor from the card room, but the employes are holding out for the dismissal of negroes from all departments, and the indications are that all the employes, numbering 350, will go out.

INCREASED POSTAL REVENUES.

They Are Taken to Mean that General Business Is Expanding.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Mr. Henry A. Castle, the auditor for the Post Office Department, in his annual report shows the net postal deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $9,020,905, the smallest in some years. The reduced deficit is attributed to increased revenue caused by the expansion of business during the year.

The postal revenue for 1898 was $89,012,618, an increase of $6,347,156. The expenditures increased $4,252,236, and the deficit was reduced by $2,094,920. At the same ratio of increase both in revenue and in expenses, Auditor Castle calculates the expenses in the present fiscal year will pass the one-hundred-million-dollar mark and the revenues go beyond $95,000,000.

CHICAGO WIFE-BEATER SHOT.

Drunken Man Quails and Surrenders Before His Landlady's Pistol.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Dennis Lynch, who holds the north side record as a wife-beater, attempted to bulldoze Mrs. Mary Ethel Warnock to-day, and, as a result, was shot in the arm.

Lynch was beating his wife when Mrs. Warnock interfered. Lynch, crazy with drink, flourished a butcher knife, with which he declared he would kill Mrs. Lynch and his baby before morning. Mrs. Warnock, his landlady, warned him against further assault, and when he became threatening she fired a shot, which pierced the muscles of Lynch's arm.

Her second aim was directly at his heart, and, realizing that he had met his match, Lynch yielded, gave up his butcher knife, and became peaceful. A few moments later both Lynch and Mrs. Warnock were arrested.

CHICAGO CASHIER DISAPPEARS.

Western Stone Company Employe's Accounts $7,000 Short.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Carl H. Rost, bookkeeper, cashier, and confidential man of the Western Stone Company, and, it is said, a relative of ex-Alderman Martin B. Madden, who is President of the concern, has disappeared. Investigation shows that his accounts are $7,000 short.

As Rost was in charge of the books, it was easy for him to appropriate that amount, although it had to be done within a month, as the books are looked over by the Directors every thirty days. The missing cashier was last seen Friday in company with a man named Tripp, who is said to be a race-horse tout. It is thought that he left for the East.

Rost has been employed by the Western Stone Company for ten years, and was one of the most trusted employes of the company. He lived in handsome apartments at the Grenada Hotel and entertained extensively. It is supposed, however, that he lost most of the money on horses.

Martin B. Madden, it is said, made good the shortage, but warrants for the cashier's arrest were sworn out and placed in the hands of detectives.

Old Bank Officials Resign.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Oct. 6.—Judge Henry P. Hedges, who has been President of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank for the past thirty years, has resigned. The Board of Trustees unanimously urged him to change his decision and serve out his term, but the Judge, who is now over eighty years old, feels the weight of years and his inability to attend all the meetings, and on the advice of his physician will retire. Capt. David P. Vail, Secretary and Treasurer, has also resigned, giving as his reason old age.

Chicago Man Mourned While Alive.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Albert Schwar was reported dead, and floral offerings and testimonials from sorrowing friends poured in upon his family. To-day Schwar went to the Coroner's office and informed the official in charge that the report of his death was incorrect. The body which was identified as Schwar's was that of a man killed by a train Monday evening.

No Successor to Miss Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—The Virginia Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans to-day adopted a resolution to the effect that there could be no successor to Miss Winnie Davis as "Daughter of the Confederacy," the title having expired with her death.

THE ASPHALT TRANSACTION

District Attorney Gardiner Makes Public a Document.

SAYS IT'S A SERIOUS MATTER

The Action Described Therein, He Declares, Was Criminal, and the Offenders Will Be Punished.

District Attorney Gardiner visited the Mayor yesterday in regard to the special report of the Commissioners of Accounts on the Commissioner of Public Works, under Mayor Strong's administration. He informed the Mayor that he had received the report, which was exceedingly voluminous. On his return to his office the District Attorney made an examination of the papers submitted by the Commissioners of Accounts, and found a document which he determined to make public. He explained that the facts set forth in this document disclosed a criminal action. Col. Gardiner quoted sections from the Penal Code to bear out his statement. He said the matter would be placed in the hands of the Grand Jury at once.

"This is the first document that I have been able to examine," said he. "Others will follow as fast as I can examine them. The various documents will be made public so that all may see exactly where the blame lies."

The following is the document:

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City:

Dear Sir: In June, 1896, Commissioner Charles H. T. Collis personally ordered, without requisition or orders, the work of repairing and laying asphalt between and outside the tracks at the intersection of Boulevard, Tenth Avenue, and Seventy-first Street, without public letting or without inviting bids, and for which work the Barber Asphalt Company rendered a bill dated June 20, 1896, as follows:

480.1 square yards of asphalt surface at $2	$960.20
340.19 square yards of asphalt and concrete at $3.80	1,292.72
	$2,252.92

Nothing further was done in this matter by the Commissioner of Public Works till 1897, when about Nov. 9 he requested his chief clerk to cause to be made out a requisition for this work.

The chief clerk, Henry Dimse, ordered the clerk to the Water Purveyor, John McManus, to made out the requisitions, who made out the following, viz.:

June 1, 480 square yards, $2	$960.00
June 1, 341 square yards, $3.80	1,295.80
Total	$2,255.80

When these requisitions were handed Commissioner Collis to sign, he returned them, through his chief clerk, Dimse, who, in turn, informed Mr. McManus that the Commissioner would not sign the one for over $1,000, and ordered him to change it by splitting it into two requisitions.

When the chief clerk was asked if the dates should be the same in the requisitions into which they were to be split up Mr. Dimse instructed him to date one June 9 and the others June 1, which resulted in Mr. McManus making out the following requisitions:

June 1, 480 square yards at $2.00	$960.00
June 1, 200 square yards at 3.80	760.00
June 9, 141 square yards at 3.80	535.80
Total	$2,255.80

These were signed by Edward P. North as Water Purveyor, although he had long ceased to be such.

This was again unsatisfactory to Commissioner Collis, and he instructed Charles W. Barney, the then Water Purveyor, to have Mr. McManus, his clerk, again make out new requisitions, which he did as follows:

June 1—44.37 square yards, at $3.80	$168.61
June 1—293.82 square yards, at 3.80	1,124.11
June 1—200 square yards, at $3.80	760.00
June 6—96 square yards, at $3.80	364.80
Total	$2,417.52

Each of these last four requisitions is, as will be noticed, at the rate of $3.80, although the company's bill and all other set of requisitions made out contained the item of 480 square yards at $2 per square yard.

Again, it will be noticed that these four requisitions, exclusive of the one for $960, already signed by Commissioner Collis, amount to $2,417.52, and, including the $960 already signed for, amount to $3,377.52, exceeding the company's bill by $1,121.20.

The last-mentioned four requisitions, instead of being signed by Edward P. North, as water purveyor, who held the position in 1896, when the work was done, were signed on Dec. 30, the last day but one of the Strong administration, by Charles W. Barney, as water purveyor, who did not hold that position in 1896, the time in question.

All the various sets of requisitions were copied in the copy press book of the department in December, 1897, at the time they were made, while all of these requisitions were dated as of June, 1896.

We, therefore, present that these facts disclose that it was apparent to Commissioner Collis from June 20, 1896, the date of the asphalt company's bill, that he was harnessed in the law in making a contract for over $1,000, without previous advertising and receipts of bids, and he accordingly hesitated to act, but after the early part of November, 1897, he no doubt concluded that his incumbency in office would soon terminate, and he then either invited or compelled the aid and assistance of his subordinates, Edward P. North, Consulting Engineer; Charles W. Barney, water purveyor, and Henry Dimse, chief clerk, together with those who did the auditing of bills, that he might speedily and before the coming end of the year bring about the audit and payment of this illegal and improper bill.

This course, we are advised, was within the condemnation of Section 165-166 of the Penal Code. Respectfully,

JOHN C. HERTLE,
EDWARD OWEN,
Commissioners of Accounts.

The District Attorney was most emphatic in denying that the report was in any way connected with the present political campaign.

"This is a very serious matter," said he in conclusion, "and the guilty ones shall suffer, irrespective of party or position."

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis was seen last evening at the Union League Club. The statement of the Commissioners of Accounts that he personally had ordered, without requisition or orders, the work of repairing and laying the asphalt at the intersection of the Boulevard, Tenth Avenue, and Seventy-first Street, without public letting or inviting bids, and for which he had afterward signed "fixed" requisitions, was shown to him. After reading the letter, he handed it back to the reporter with an exclamation of contempt. He said:

"I had supposed that the mountain would labor and bring forth some such mouse as this, and that after this there would be a whole litter to follow between now and the time that Col. Roosevelt is elected Governor of the State.

"As far as the transaction of the work of laying and repairing the asphalt at the intersection of Tenth Avenue, Boulevard, and Seventy-first Street is concerned, I would say that I did the work there to gratify one-fourth of a million persons who ride bicycles. The investigation will prove how scrupulously careful I have always been to avoid even a technical violation of the law.

"If my memory serves me, I got over $2,000 worth of work for $960, and I have expected the Barber Asphalt Company would sue me for the balance. Up to the present, however, they have not done so. If I am to continue to be Commissioner of Public Works until after the campaign is over, I should like to have the salary of $8,000 a year."

When Gen. Collis's attention was called to the fact that Col. Gardiner had said that other papers were to be examined, and that he (Col. Gardiner) would take the same action in the other cases as he had done with this one, Gen. Collis replied:

"I guess they will appear at intervals between now and election. The people may be assured that I have never done anything to cast reflection on Mr. Strong or his administration."

The Forty-seventh Ready to Embark.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—The transports Manitoba and Mississippi are expected from New York at any time to convey the Forty-seventh Regiment to Puerto Rico. The total strength of the regiment is 1,260, all but a very few of the absent ones having returned. A few sick members now under treatment at the fort hospital, will be left behind, and when convalescent will be transferred to Puerto Rico. Major V. P. Varney, United States Volunteers, paid the regiment to-day. A pleasing chapter of the regiment's stay here was the presentation of a handsome American silk flag to the First Battalion by the King McLeod Company of Newport, with the condition that when the regiment arrives at Puerto Rico they will hoist the flag and give three cheers for the people of Newport.

Klondike Adventurers Frozen In.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 6.—"Buffalo" Jones, a hunter, who has been in the arctic circle for some time, arrived here to-day from St. Michael. Jones says there are 2,000 people who started over the Edmonton route in the Summer of 1897 frozen in at Destruction City, situated at the junction of the Peel and Rat Rivers. They will not reach civilization before next July. They are well supplied with provisions.

BEST & CO.
THE PEOPLE'S IDEA

The Reason Why Our Boys' Clothing

Is so satisfactory, is because, from selection of cloth to sewing on buttons, we study Boys' needs.

They are not the same as Men's needs—the wear Boys give their clothes is altogether different.

So we buy Boys' Cloth, design Boys' Styles, and employ Boys' Tailors.

In other words we are *Specialists* in Boys' Clothing—just as we are in everything else for Children.

Sailor Suits, fall weight Serges, handsomely embroidered, *4.85 to 6.50*

Jacket Suits, all wool, fast color cheviots, *5.00 to 8.50*

Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and cassimeres, *10.00 to 15.00*

Sailor Collar Reefers, wool covert mixtures and fast color chinchillas, *5.00 to 8.50*

60-62 West 23d St.

A ROUGH RIDER'S STORY.

Sergt. Ledwidge Tells the History of the Regiment in the East Side Settlement House.

The story of the Rough Riders, from start to finish, which has been told by many mouths in various fashions, was retold with some interesting incidents that have not yet reached public notice, by a member of the regiment last night, in the East Side Settlement House, at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River. The occasion was the meeting of the Fellow-Citizenship Association of the settlement, with President P. H. Coakley in the chair, and the speaker was Sergt. Thomas P. Ledwidge, of Troop E, who had served as a Captain of Artillery under Garcia before joining the men who followed Wood and Roosevelt.

Sergt. Ledwidge described the gathering of the regiment at San Antonio, and said that it was whipped into shape in six weeks. "Lieut. Col. Roosevelt," said he, "burned the midnight oil in studying tactics, and what he learned one night he practiced on us the next day. Shortly afterward our horses were bought, at an average of $60. The same horses could have been bought at any place in Texas for half the sum. Some men of the regiment actually paid to get the horses they wanted. We had a man in our Commissary Department who had been a saloon keeper at Oklahoma. I know for a certainty that at one town full rations were issued to the regiment, and only about two-thirds rations reached the troops. In Tampa this man was caught selling hay, and it is safe to say that he sold the rations. As he took one-quarter of the food for horses and men between May 15 and Sept. 15, he must have made a good deal of money." Sergt. Ledwidge also said that the steward on the transport Yucantan, which took some of the Rough Riders and others to Cuba, sold food to the men at extortionate prices.

The speaker described the landing and the battle of Las Guasimas, into which, he said, the men marched with jokes and laughter, and with their clothes (which the rain had soaked on the previous night) steaming on their backs. "The battle," said he, "lasted two and one-half hours, but it only seemed a few minutes. This battle was the test of the Rough Riders, and it proved they could stand fire like veterans. Its success was evidently due to the fact that we attacked the Spanish line from three different points, and advanced in an extended line, which gave them an exaggerated idea of our numbers and led them to fall hastily back, strewing the ground with a litter of baggage.

"You may ask, 'Were all the Rough Riders brave?' We had brave men and we had cowards. There were enough of the latter to almost discredit the regiment. Lieut. Tom Hall was one of those who let his heels get away with his bravery. He turned and ran all the way back to Siboney, spreading the news on the road that the Rough Riders had been caught in ambush and massacred. He arrived at Siboney with the news that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt had been fatally wounded, and that Col. Wood had been killed, and that he, Hall, bore Col. Wood's dying message to his wife. There were several other members of the regiment who were equally cowardly.

"We marched to El Paso. There we were supposed to be in support of Grimes's battery. The proper place for infantry, in support of artillery, is, I believe, usually on the flank or out in front of the artillery. We were placed directly in their rear. The dense cloud of smoke from the guns of the battery enabled the Spaniards easily to find their range, while the latter's smokeless powder kept them practically safe. The Spanish shells dropped over Grimes's battery and into our ranks in the rear, and we hustled off to the right and left like quail running to cover. So much for black powder and the senseless method of massing men behind artillery."

In describing the charge at San Juan Sergt. Ledwidge said: "The Ninth Cavalry of colored troopers were just before us preparing to go up the hill, and the order was given them, 'Troop E to the front!' Capt. Muller of Troop E of the Rough Riders thought the order was intended for his command, and took the troop forward. Then there was a general advance movement of white and colored men all along the line. We went up with a whoop and yell, and sent the Spaniards running for their second line of entrenchments. Four regiments got mixed up in this engagement, and after it was over officers found themselves in command of men they had never seen before.

"The miseries of the transport Miami on the way home need not be described. The doctors were almost all ill and the medicines were scant. We got so that the sight and smell of prime roast beef sickened us. As to Col. Roosevelt, the men loved him, and I can say that I loved him, too. They would be willing to go into the jaws of death to serve him, because he would do the same for them."

KILLED HIS BRIDE'S FATHER.

Young Farmer Elopes with a Neighbor's Daughter in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—A special to The Republic from Pine Bluff, Ark., says:

"In Saline County yesterday Joe McKinney, a young farmer, accompanied by his brother and a friend, eloped with the daughter of Charles Taylor, another farmer. The wedding party took a wagon and started for Redfield.

When within five miles of there Taylor overtook the party and opened fire with a gun, firing both barrels into the wagon without effect. McKinney returned the fire with a revolver, killing Taylor. The body was left lying in the road, while the party drove on to Redfield, where the elopers were married. After the ceremony the four surrendered themselves to the police. McKinney rented a farm from Taylor.

MURDER MYSTERY IN ST. LOUIS.

Four Persons Report Having Seen a Man Kill a Woman.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—A murder as mysterious as any ever committed here is supposed to have taken place in front of a double tenement building on Olive Street at 2 o'clock this morning. The victim was a woman, and the assailant a well-dressed and respectable looking man.

Mrs. Talbert, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Scycle, and William West, all occupying apartments facing the street, were awakened at 2 o'clock by a woman's voice pleading with the man, who appeared to be angry. His arm shot out, and the woman fell to the pavement, her head striking upon the stones. The man ran around the corner and a moment later a carriage was driven to the door.

A man jumped from the inside, and the driver leaped from his seat. The limp body of the woman was thrust inside, and the carriage rattled away. The driver whipped his horses into a gallop, and the vehicle disappeared with the murderer and his victim.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON

Commodore Weatherby of Troy and a Party of Friends Lost in a Steam Launch.

STRUCK A FERRY CABLE

The Stream Was Swollen by the Floods Above Troy—The Launch Found, but the Bodies Not Recovered.

TROY, Oct. 6.—Commodore N. L. Weatherby of the Troy Yacht Club, a prominent resident and insurance agent of this city, and a party of friends, composed of Stephen Mallory, a bookkeeper, also of this city, and Miss Savage and Mrs. William Breslin of Waterford, are supposed to have been drowned in the Hudson River, about four miles above Troy last night while on a pleasure trip in the Commodore's steam yacht.

The yacht was found about noon to-day at Island Park, seven miles below the scene of the accident. The boiler and smokestack of the craft were missing.

The bodies of the missing people had not been recovered up to a late hour to-night, although searching parties have been on the lookout all day along the Hudson for several miles south of Albany. It is now thought that the bodies have been swept south by the current and carried over the State dam, and will be found at a point probably as far south as Hudson.

The accident was due to the swift current in the river, occasioned by the prevailing freshet, which threw the yacht against a wire strung near Riverdale camp, which place the party left at 9 o'clock last evening to return to this city. Charles Converse, who conducts the camp, says that he warned Commodore Weatherby of the location of the wire, and that the latter stated that he would be cautious. Shortly after the yacht left the landing Converse heard a woman's voice shout, "Oh, my God! Help! Help!" He tried to locate the voice, but could not, as the night was dark. There were no other indications at that time of any unusual event, and he thought no more of the cry of distress until the capsized yacht was discovered this morning.

Commodore N. L. Weatherby of Troy, reported to have been drowned in his steam yacht, has for several years been Commodore of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of New York, having charge of the Upper Hudson, from Troy to Glens Falls. He is also a Director of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, and attended a meeting of the board in this city on Tuesday afternoon, 4th inst. He has also long been agent for the Upper Hudson of the Mallory Steamship Lines.

Commodore Weatherby has been a very efficient and active officer of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps and has established and controlled some fifteen stations on the Upper Hudson, including nearly every yacht club in that section. He has been a very prosperous business man, very popular and influential, and his loss will be felt not only in Troy, but among his numerous business friends in the City of New York. The Volunteer Life-Savers of the State mourn his loss as one of its most valuable and efficient officers and Directors.

FLOODS IN HOOSICK VALLEY.

Great Damage to Property, but No Lives Lost.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—One of the worst floods that has ever visited this region struck the Hoosick Valley yesterday afternoon, when damage to the amount of many thousands of dollars was done by the storm. The weather had been very warm for several days, the heated term culminating Tuesday afternoon, when rain began to fall. It fell steadily eighteen hours in Washington and Northern Rensselaer Counties and in Western Vermont, swelling the mountain brooks to prodigious heights.

At Hoosick Falls, where the greatest damage occurred, a cloud is supposed to have burst. An immense flood of water poured through the centre of the village, washing away buildings, undermining foundations, caving in streets and sidewalks, and doing from $50,000 to $100,000 damage. The damage to the streets of Hoosick Falls alone is estimated at $10,000. The torrent rushed along to North Hoosick, carrying away the electric railway track and leaving a gorge twenty or thirty feet deep. The tracks of the Fitchburg Railroad are washed away in many places, and passengers are transferred about the chasms. At North Pownal, Vt., (also in the Hoosick Valley,) a bad washout occurred. At Hoosick Junction Engine 156 of the Fitchburg Railroad went into the Hoosick River with one flat car. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping. The roadbed had caved under the locomotive. Nearly all of the half-dozen or fifteen bridges on this branch of the Delaware and Hudson have been swept away. The electric railroad tracks at Bennington, Vt., were washed away, streets flooded, and houses taken away. At Hoosick Falls it was necessary to rescue the girls employed in the Hall-Hartwell Collar Factory by means of ladders and improvised bridges. Entire brick blocks at this place were swept away. As far as known no lives were lost.

FEVER SUFFERERS SEEK AID.

An Oxford, Miss., Friend Appeals to Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. William T. Jenkins of the Board of Health, received the following telegram yesterday morning:

Oxford, Miss., Oct. 5.

Dr. Jenkins, Health Commissioner, New York City:

Situation here critical. Fourteen cases and six deaths. Apprehend much danger. Have 600 negroes to feed and take care of. If possible, obtain us aid.

W. C. HEDDLESTON.

Mr. Heddleston is a prominent citizen of Oxford and has been acquainted with Dr. Jenkins for many years. He states that yellow fever first made its appearance in that locality about four weeks ago, and is supposed to have been taken thither by a soldier from Santiago, who arrived about the 1st of September.

Dr. Jenkins, speaking of the telegram, said:

"There never was a time when funds were so sorely needed in the South as at the present time. Here is an opportunity for the philanthropists of the North to aid these suffering people. I will head a subscription with $100 and pay it to any properly organized committee appointed to take charge of these funds.

"In 1892, when the cholera scare caused such apprehension in this city, the Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee and raised $275,000 to prevent cholera from entering New York. I was then Health Officer of the Port of New York. The money raised was not needed, and was returned to the donors, with the exception of a small portion, used for necessary expenses. I am conversant with the affairs at Oxford, having been a resident of the place, and I sincerely hope that the good example set in 1892 will be followed without unnecessary delay."

Westchester County Republicans.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Republicans of Westchester County met in convention in St. John's Hall to-day and nominated candidates for county offices as follows: County Clerk—Leverett F. Crumb of Cortlandt; Register—Thomas R. Hodge of Mount Vernon; District Attorney—George C. Andrews of Tarrytown; Superintendent of the Poor—Henry Esser of Mount Vernon; Coroner—Dr. Perley Mason of Peekskill. Resolutions were passed approving the State nominations.

Trained Nurses Graduated.

The graduation exercises of the Training School for Nurses under the auspices of St. Mark's Hospital were held last evening. The seventeenth class numbers eight. Each of the young women received $100 to start her in life. Mr. Maximilian Ruttenau, Secretary of the House Committee, distributed the money and diplomas to the members of the class, which comprised Theresa Brennan, Anna M. Finerty, Anna Windhorst, Theresa R. Smith, Beatrice R. Purcell, Georgiana Moulton, Emelie P. Bentley, and Cecilia Ferrall.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Correct Dress for Men.

FULL-DRESS AND SEMI-DRESS GARMENTS.

Dress Coats and Vests, $18 to $37. Trousers, $6 to $11.
Tuxedo Coats, $13.50 to $25. Pique Vests, $2.50 to $5.50.
Prince-Albert Coats and Vests, $20 to $35.
Cutaway Coats and Vests, $15 to $28.
Inverness Overcoats and Paddocks, $25 to $40.

Double-breasted Vests, of pique, silk and worsted, for morning or afternoon wear, $4 to $7.

George G. Benjamin,
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP WEST.

Will Visit the Omaha Exposition, Stopping at Various Towns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following is the itinerary of the President's trip to the trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha:

Leave Washington Monday, Oct. 10, 9 A. M.; arrive at Chicago Tuesday morning; leave Chicago same morning; short stops at Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, and Boone, Iowa; arrive at Omaha, 8 20 P. M.; spend Wednesday at Omaha; leave Omaha 9:30 A. M. Thursday; short stops at Creston, Ottumwa, and Burlington, Iowa, and Monmouth and Galesburg, Ill.; arrive at St. Louis 9 A. M. Friday, spending the day there, and leaving in the evening; arrive at Terra Haute 8:30 A. M. Saturday, short stop; arrive at Chicago 5 P. M. Saturday; at Chicago Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; leave Chicago 11 P. M., the 20th; short stop at Noblesville, Ind.; arrive at Indianapolis 9:30 A. M.; leave Indianapolis 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Cincinnati 1:30 P. M.; leave Cincinnati 1:45 P. M.; arrive at Columbus 5 P. M.; leave Columbus 8:30 P. M.; arrive at Pittsburg 1 A. M., the 22d; arrive at Washington, 4 P. M., 22d.

NEW VIADUCT ONLY REMEDY.

Dr. Martin Says Only Reconstruction Can Prevent Noise.

A large delegation of Park Avenue property owners called at the Board of Health headquarters yesterday to make a complaint about the noise made by trains passing over the New York Central viaduct, between One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the Harlem River.

The delegation was headed by J. C. Bushby, who informed President Murphy that the noise made by trains was at times unbearable, and some remedy should be found. President Murphy explained that Chief Sanitary Inspector Martin had made an examination of the viaduct and had submitted certain recommendations, which were forwarded to the railroad company. These recommendations, he said, were now under consideration.

Dr. Martin told the delegation that he had come to the conclusion that to stop the noise he would be necessary to reconstruct the whole viaduct.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Mrs. M. J. Evans the First Woman Ever Elected a Member.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 6.—The American Board of Foreign Missions to-day elected Margaret J. Evans of Minnesota as one of its members. She is the first woman elected a member of the board in the ninety years of its existence. She has been for twenty-five years the head of the woman's department in Carlton College, Minnesota.

Other new members of the board elected to-day are the following: The Rev. Edward G. Porter, the Rev. G. W. R. Scott, H. H. Proctor, and Henry Lee of Massachusetts; Rowland G. Hazard and the Rev. Wallace Nutting of Rhode Island; Dyer B. Holmes, New York; William H. Lambert, Pennsylvania; William W. Mills, Ohio; the Rev. D. P. Breed, Iowa, and the Rev. Calvin B. Moody.

The meeting of the board will close to-morrow.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:03	Sun sets...5:33	Moon rises...11:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S

The Wanamaker Store

THE Exposition of Imported Costumes is continued in full beauty today. We desire to acknowledge with gratitude the innumerable kind things that have been said and written of it,—so many, so kind, and so diversified that a public acknowledgment is a manifest duty, individual acknowledgment being regrettably impossible.

The Exposition, as such, cannot be continued indefinitely, but the mercantile showing is no less important, and is a matter of permanence. The former is but an index of the latter.

The commercial showing is not so exquisitely rare, nor labeled with such famous names. But it is larger, less costly, and just as great an evidence of superiority.

The same judgment that chose the imported gowns has chosen the five-dollar jackets. The same mercantile power that brought here the exclusive designs of the most exclusive producers in the world has collected the suits and capes and the costumes for the every-day demand.

Sweet Little Dress-Goods Bargains Two reasons contribute to effect some dress goods reductions that are as welcome just now as they are unexpected. One is the cancellation of certain orders that left quantities of goods in the hands of some importers; we took them.

Another is a speculation in dress goods that turned out unfortunately for the speculator. It would have been even worse for him, if we hadn't come to his help.

Those are the causes. Here are the results:—

At $3 yd.—Silk-and-wool Bayadere corded Velour; imported to sell at $3.50.
At $2.50 yd.—Satin striped corded Velour; imported to sell at $3.
At $2 yd.—French matelasse Cheviot, in brown, garnet, dahlia, green, navy blue, tan and sentry blue; imported to sell at $3.50.
At $1.75 yd.—Mohair mixed self-colored Velour cords; imported to sell at $2.25.
At $1.75—Two-toned Zebeline Cheviot; imported to sell at $2.25.
At $1.75—Camel's hair Cheviot Velour; imported to sell at $2.25.
At $1.25 yd.—Two-toned Jacquard Epingline; imported to sell at $1.50.
At $1—Fancy check Cheviot; imported to sell at $1.50.
At $1 yd.—Silk mixed Brilliants; imported to sell at $1.25.
At $1—Illuminated matellasse Cheviot; imported to sell at $1.25.
At $1 yd.—Melange Sail Cloth; imported to sell at $1.25.

Rotunda.

Blankets and Down Quilts The former we buy,—and from makers we know. They are honest blankets, clean and soft. Besides, our enormous buying permits selling them at low prices. How low you may judge by these:

BLANKETS
At $3.50 a pair—Fine quality white; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4 a pair—Pure wool filling on light spool cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.
At $5 a pair—Extra large white blankets, beautifully finished; 78x86 in.; 6 lbs.
$8 a pair—Genuine California blankets; pure wool, both warp and filling; 78x86 in.; 7 lbs.

DOWN QUILTS
These we make, simply because we couldn't buy them satisfactorily. We import the down, and clean and prepare it in our own factory. In the manufacture of these we make a saving, and thus offer our product to you at much less than usual prices. A fine down quilt covered with prettily figured sateen, 6 feet square, at only $3.75.
About 50 small quilts, crib size, made up of remnants from the making of larger ones, at $1.25 each; 3x4 ft.

Third floor.

Real Shell Combs and Real Bargains Opened a lot of these yesterday—a big, well assorted lot, too,—but when the goods are seen and the prices learned, they'll doubtless disappear quickly enough. Quoting a few prices:

Round Combs, $1 to $1.75.
Side Combs, fine teeth, 25c. to 40c. pair.
Pompadour Side Combs, 35c. to $5.50 pair.
Neck Combs, 75c. to $2.75 each.
Pompadour Combs, 85c. to $2.75 each.
Empire Combs, plain and fancy, $1 to $4.75 each.
Shell Hair Pins, 5c. to $3.

Broadway.

A Sale of Books in Sets Told you yesterday of the very unusual values offered in this sale. This is a little reminder not to delay in making your selections. Quantity was great, but so are the bargains. Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., 90c. Ruskin, Bulwer Lytton, Conan Doyle, Washington Irving and many others at proportionately little prices.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The Fame of The Princess May In two years the Princess May has become the best known glove in the United States. But then, it is easy to be prominent when *alone*, and the Princess May is alone in this,—it is the *only* real kidskin glove on sale at a dollar in the whole country.

It is better than the Paris five-franc gloves. It is better than nine-tenths of the dollar-and-a-half gloves sold in America. As a matter of fact, it is itself a dollar-and-a-half glove, brought down to the dollar price through tremendous transactions.

We have just registered the "Princess May" in France. One of the biggest stores there tried to get possession of it.

We get these gloves in thousands of dozens at a time by almost every steamer that leaves Havre for this country. The stock is kept complete in sizes, colors and fastenings.

Our mail order friends will do well to give this glove a trial. Here's a list that will help you:

Women's Princess May, glace kid, in white, black, tans, modes, grays, browns, pearls, reds, creams, greens, blues, mostics. *In buttons and clasps.*
Women's Princess May, suede, in tans, modes, grays, brown, black, mostics. *In buttons and clasps.*
Misses' Princess May kid in white, black, tans, browns, pearls, modes. *In buttons.*

Tenth street.

The "Why" of Our Clothing Business Consistency and commonsense both insist that a self-interested invitation should be backed by a good argument. We ask men to buy their clothing here. Men who have not been here naturally ask "Why?"

This is why;—because we offer you *more*, for *less*. A commonplace claim, especially in clothing matters, but the Wanamaker statements may be taken seriously and literally.

We do not use half-measures in anything. We do the clothing business, like all our other branches, with all our might and main. And the same power and command that place us at the head in other lines, place us at the head in clothing lines.

Isn't that a fair argument? If you desire demonstration, find it in these:—

SUITS FOR MEN
At $12—A specially good line of business suits in fancy cheviots; also in blacks and blues.
At $15—Stylish suits, well made and durable; particularly good sellers; splendid assortment; the kind for which you've been paying $18 and $20.
You may go higher, certainly—up to $30. High-class, dependable clothing, whatever the price.

SUITS FOR BOYS
Few houses, if any, give as great attention as we do to this branch of the clothing business. We're better equipped this Fall than ever to cater to the needs of the boys. Style, durability, low price—depend on all these at all times here. The latest double-breasted vests and the high cut single-breasted sorts in excellent assortment. Prices on suits begin at $7.50—a handsome suit for that money; up to $20, if you care to go so high. The $10 and $15 kinds are unusually attractive offerings, 13 to 19 years. Men of small stature can be fitted in this class of clothing to good advantage.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

MORE SICK FROM CAMP WIKOFF.

Two Sent to Brooklyn Hospital and Thirteen to St. Peter's.

The yacht Red Cross yesterday morning brought fifteen sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff. The men were in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon Long. By direction of Major Appel, two of the men were sent to the Brooklyn Hospital and the others to St Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. The sick were:

BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.
BOIES, Rice, Co. B, Eighth Ohio.
CAMERON, William E., Co. B, Eighth Ohio.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.
CRAWFORD, Robert S., Co. M, Ninth Massachusetts.
DAVIS, Joseph E., detached.
EVERLY, Jesse, Second Infantry.
JONES, George, Co. D, Sixteenth Infantry.
KIRKHAM, Frank, Troop D, Second Cavalry.
McKINLEY, John M., Battery H, Fourth Artillery.
NICHOLSON, Edward F., detached, Second Infantry.
REED, Nolan, detached, Second Infantry.
RODWAY, William G., Corporal, Co. C, Ninth Massachusetts.
RORCKS, Frederick, Co. M, Seventh Illinois.
SULLIVAN, Patrick, Co. F, Ninth Massachusetts.
TIMBERLAKE, F. T., detached, Second Infantry.
WATSON, Charles, Battery K, First Artillery.

REPORTS OF SICK AND DEAD.

No Death in Puerto Rican Camps, One at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Brooke at Ponce saying that no death has occurred on Oct. 1 and 2.

A dispatch from Santiago, dated Oct. 5, gives the number of fever cases as 713, total sick, 1,109; one death, George Stevens, Company E, Ninth United States Volunteers, of hiccough.

The 203d New York.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 6.—Gen. Graham visited the detention camp of the Two Hundred and Third New York to-day and was pleased to find that sickness is on the decrease. It will be some time, however, before the regiment will be fit for active duty.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Madrid Expects that Our Demands Will Be Submitted To-day.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The United States Peace Commission held an hour's session this morning, after which, at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Major Gen. Merritt, the Commissioners were the guests of the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, who took them by coach to Versailles. The party had luncheon there, and returned late this afternoon.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—It is not believed here that the American Peace Commissioners have already formulated their requests. At this capital, the general impression is that they will be submitted at Friday's meeting.

Senator Morgan on the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Senator Morgan, in speaking to-day of the Philippines question, said that in his judgment the United States should retain possession of the whole group of islands, giving to the natives the right to govern themselves within certain limitations and under the general supervisory control of the United States.

GEN. LEE FINDS NO FAULT

Tells the War Investigators that He Has No Complaint to Make.

WILL SOON RE-ENTER HAVANA

Conditions of the Troops of the Seventh Army Corps—Gen. Boynton Contradicts Statements About Camp Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The War Investigation Commission this morning concluded its hearing of the testimony of Gen. H. V. Boynton bearing upon the conditions which had existed at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and in the afternoon received Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The commander of the Seventh Army Corps followed the example of preceding witnesses by declaring that no fault could be justly found with the War Department. Neither he nor any member of his command, so far as he knew, he said, had cause for complaint.

During the course of the questioning, it developed that Gene. Lee had been notified that he would be expected to move his corps to Cuba, in the vicinity of Havana, about the 1st of November, and that he considered his troops properly equipped for the campaign. He considers the Spanish uniform better adapted to a tropical climate than ours, as the garments were cool and could be washed. He was fearful that the shirts and blouses of our men would be found to be too heavy for comfort.

Gen. Lee made the significant announcement that he was counting upon landing in a friendly country, as he had received direct information that the American troops would be welcomed not only by the Cubans, but by the Spaniards as well. He said the conservative and property-owning Spaniards were especially desirous to have the American troops come for the preservation of order.

Capt. Howell asked Gen. Lee if he considered that he had been side-tracked in the campaign.

"I don't think so," he replied. "I have from time to time seen something in the newspapers to the effect that it was not the intention of the authorities that I should have an opportunity for active participation in the campaign. I, of course, had no claim to go to Santiago or Puerto Rico, as other officers in the army outranked me. It was always the understanding that my corps was organized for the Havana campaign. I had some ambition to go there, because I had not been allowed to stay while I was there. I wanted to go back with some men and show our enemies that I could stay."

Gen. Lee added that the President had told him within the past few days that he had always intended to send him to Havana, and, in case there had been an assault upon the city, that he should lead it.

Gen. Boynton, when he resumed his testimony, declared that if the camp at Chickamauga Park had been crowded, the fault was that of the regimental and brigade commanders. There was no foundation for any reasonable complaint in regard to food, he said, in answer to a complaint of a New York volunteer that the coffee was supplied in a green condition; that the meat was tainted and of inferior quality; that no vegetables, except onions and potatoes, were furnished, and that none of the food was palatable.

The General, referring to the charges of Father James Dooley, Chaplain of the Eighth New York, and Father Ryan, that the camp was a "hell on earth"; that war would be a paradise in comparison, and that the food was rotten, said that the clergymen's stories were "of a sensational character that would do credit to a dime novel," and that "if they saw such things as they said they did, they were the only ones who did."

Replying to Surgeon Milo B. Ward's statement that the camp was without drainage; that the water was not fit to drink; that there was no proper food; that all of the 45,000 men in the camp were suffering from intestinal diseases; that many of the soldiers had starved to death, and that others would have died from the same cause but for the Red Cross and other societies, Gen. Boynton said that nothing could be more exaggerated than such charges. "Of course," said he, "in so large a camp some painful things must necessarily happen, but to say that there was any purposely inflicted neglect is as false as it is possible to be."

"After Gen. Brooke had been ordered to Washington," said Gen. Boynton, "there was a material increase of disease and almost a panic." The exposed condition of the whole camp swarmed back and forth between the mess tables and the sink, carrying with them the germs of disease. The responsibility, he said, lay with brigade and regimental commanders, not with the medical officers, who could only advise and had no authority to issue orders.

In conclusion, Gen. Boynton referred to the fact that there had been few complaints from the Southern soldiers in the camp. "I do not believe," said he, "that we would have heard half the outcry that has been raised if all the soldiers had been from the South." Gen. Dodge said, in reply to this, that only two or three charges had been received from the South and that these were not from soldiers.

In the afternoon, when Gen. Lee appeared before the commission, he said that he knew little of the method of furnishing supplies when he was at Tampa, Gen. Shafter having been in command there. He knew, he said, that there was some delay in June, when the expeditions were being sent to Cuba, but he considered this only natural, and said that since then the supplies had been furnished with regularity and in abundance.

Gen. Lee thought the army rations plentiful enough, and, generally speaking, suitable for campaigning in a tropical climate, but he had believed that some changes might be made with advantage. He thought live animals should be sent to Cuba rather than meat in refrigerators, and was of the opinion that the soldiers should have more fruit and less meat.

As to the efficiency of officers appointed from civil life, Gen. Lee said some of them learned their duties very promptly; others were very slow to learn; others never learned, but a majority did. He believed that volunteers would always become effective, especially when confronted by the enemy.

Gov. Beaver read a letter complaining of the situation in the Jacksonville camp. This letter said the camp was filthy, the bread moldy, the doctors generally drunk, &c.

"Is that from my command?" Gen. Lee asked, in evident surprise. When informed that it was, he said that he was astonished and asked for the name of the author. He said, in this connection, that occasional complaints had come to him and that he examined them, and in every case found them to be unfounded.

"Then," said Gov. Beaver, after some further questioning, "you consider yourself in good condition in every way to start on the expedition to Cuba?"

"I do," replied Gen. Lee. "Touch a button and we are prepared even to go to Madrid."

He expressed the opinion that it was impossible for any foreign troops to do any great amount of campaigning in Cuba in the Summer months on account of the heat. Not even the Spanish and Cuban forces had ever been very active in the Summer season. He thought troops going to Cuba should have ample protection against the sun.

Speaking of his command, Gen. Lee stated that the health of the troops had been good—only about 2 per cent. being sick. He had insisted upon a very thorough inspection of the camp and had had his forces thoroughly instructed by the staff officers, who had practically organized schools for that purpose.

Complaints against regimental Surgeons were read to the General from members of the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, but he replied that he could not speak definitely of the regimental doctors in this case. Some of them, he knew, were not as competent as they should be. The Surgeons of higher rank were all competent men. Gen. Lee expressed the belief that division hospitals were too large. He advocated brigade hospitals as a compromise between the division and regimental hospitals. He expressed the opinion that the site of the camp at Jacksonville was well selected.

The General dwelt upon the importance of taking proper care of the sinks as a preventive of disease. He said the healthiest regiment in his camp was the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, which burned all its effete matter. Most of his troops were anxious to go to Cuba, but some desired to be discharged. He said, in conclusion, that he knew of no case of distress, starvation, or death from any neglect, or that was due to any inefficiency on the part of Government officials. He said he had no complaint to make against the War Department, and knew of none of his command who had.

Gen. Greene, who participated in the Manila campaign, will be heard to-morrow, and he will be followed by a number of staff officers who have been ordered to Cuba.

Gloves

Special sale of 2-clasp Pique Gloves in Tans, Modes and Blacks, at

85 cents,

Value $1.25.

E.A. Morrison & Son,

893 Broadway.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

Gen. Miles Glad to be Rid of a Hindrance—His Advice Now Receives Attention.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Gen. Miles does not give much attention to the reports that are finding circulation concerning the probability that he will be asked to appear before the investigating committee. While it is believed that he has no desire to testify, it is understood that he has no idea of refusing in case his information about the operations of the armies in Cuba and Puerto Rico is required.

While the investigation is going over the past, trying to ascertain where and how mistakes were made, Gen. Miles is devoting his time chiefly to consideration of what the army is to do in the future, which he thinks is of the very highest importance. The experience of the Summer ought, in his opinion, to be valuable in governing the course of the War Department.

While he cannot be quoted as expressing an opinion in criticism of his superiors, Gen. Miles is understood to hold the belief that there will be an abandonment, in future operations, of that political interference that has had so much to do with the demoralization of the soldiers and their commanders, wherever it has been found. For that reason the General commanding the army is glad to see the army gradually reduced to a body of regulars, believing, as he does, that the trained men, under officers who know how to take care of them, will resist most successfully the tendency shown by untrained troops to suffer readily and severely from exposure and unwholesome climate.

The success of the Puerto Rico campaign and the soundness of the advice given by Gen. Miles for the conduct of the Santiago campaign, most of which was disregarded, seem to have led the President to accept much of the advice offered by Gen. Miles about movements now contemplated in Cuba. Gen. Miles is strongly in favor of deferring until as late as possible the occupation of Cuban posts, and does not feel impatient because the Spanish authorities seem likely to postpone their departure in large numbers until late in November.

At all events, the President, it is said, as well as the Secretary of War, has been inclined to give much weight to the advice of Gen. Miles, and while not in all instances accepting it, has in most matters assented to his plans for the comfort and security of the men who are to form the army of occupation.

SMALLPOX AT MANILA.

Six Deaths from that Disease and Eight from Typhoid Fever in the American Army.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—There have been fourteen cases of smallpox and six deaths from that disease among the American troops in the last two days. The dead are H. M. Powers, First California Regiment; Harry Wheeler, Second Oregon; Henry Culver, Fourteenth Infantry; Joseph Daly, George Cooty, and Frank Warwick, Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment.

Eight deaths from typhoid fever have also been recorded.

Artilleryman Roach was killed by a sentry at Tondo last night.

SPANISH TROOPS AT ILOILO.

Insurgents Said to Have Been Dispersed and Prisoners Released.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, reports that the landing of troops there caused a panic among the insurgents and that 300 muskets, 4 cannon, a quantity of ammunition, and a flag were captured. In addition, 18 Spanish prisoners were released. The insurgents were dispersed. The bulk of them withdrew to the mountains, and some of them surrendered. In other encounters between the Spaniards and insurgents recently 36 of the former were killed.

The clergy and the inhabitants, the dispatch says, have issued a manifesto in favor of Spain. Communication with Cebu has been restored.

REVENUE CUTTERS TO GO SOUTH.

They Will Patrol the Coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to Cuba and Puerto Rico and make a thorough examination into existing conditions, with a view to the establishment of an efficient revenue cutter patrol of the waters of the West Indies Capt Shoemaker will leave here on the revenue cutter Manning, Capt. Munger, commander, about Oct. 12, and will proceed first to Puerto Rico, where he will begin his inquiry. He will look into the question of coaling facilities at the different ports, the most eligible supply stations, and will lay out the cruising routes of the several cutters, and attend to all matters pertaining to the establishment of a cutter service similar to that in operation on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

On completing the work at Puerto Rico, Capt. Shoemaker will extend his inquiry to Cuba. He expects to complete his labors in the course of a month, when he will make his report to the Secretary. It is understood that a customs expert will also sail on the Manning, to make an examination into the needs of the customs service on both of the islands, with respect to buildings and other necessary facilities.

IN AID OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Entertainment Under the Auspices of New England Women.

An entertainment was given last evening, under the auspices of the War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women, for the benefit of soldiers and sailors' families, at the old Guard Armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. The programme was opened with a one-act play, "One Hundred Years from Now," presented by members of the Professional Woman's League, under the direction of Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly.

Features of the programme were the solos by Misses Blanche Duffield and Louise W. Gehle, the drum solo by Master Charles Andrew Dewey, a relative of Admiral Dewey, and a recitation by Mrs. Henry I. Glelow of Greensborough, Ala., who repeated an old darky's description of the way the people of Greensborough received the news of Hobson's sinking of the Merrimac. Among the pieces played by the string band from the cruiser New York, were "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixey," both receiving generous applause. At the close of the entertainment the audience rose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

EMPTYING MONTAUK HOSPITAL.

Fifty-one Patients Out of Seventy-six Sent to City Hospitals.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 6.—Fifty-one of the seventy-six sick in the hospital were sent away to-day to Brooklyn. Most of them had to be put aboard the train on stretchers. Twelve nurses and fifteen attendants went with them and will leave the service when the sick are delivered to the city hospitals.

The Tenth Cavalry will get away to-morrow.

NEW YORK READY TO SAIL.

Provisioned for a Long Cruise—Work on Other Warships.

Work on the warships at the navy yard is being rushed. The busy scenes in the yard resemble those before the Spanish-American war. The Brooklyn, which is moored alongside the coal dock, is being lightened rapidly, and may be put in dry dock to-day. The New York is provisioned for a long cruise. She can leave the yard at any time. Commodore Philip said yesterday that he had received no orders for any of the vessels in the squadron except the Texas. Capt. Sigsbee has been instructed to keep the Texas at her moorings in the yard until the end of the week, when fresh instructions will be forwarded through Commodore Philip. The Indiana and Massachusetts are nearly ready, and could be sent to sea at short notice.

The orders of the Secretary of the Navy and the hurried preparations for service have strengthened the belief of some of the naval officers that a fleet is to be sent across the Atlantic to make a demonstration against the Spanish coast.

All the vessels now in the yard have been overhauled except some of the converted tugs and small yachts. The dispatch boat Dolphin arrived yesterday from League Island.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen made an official inspection of the New York Navy Yard yesterday. He was accompanied by several officers of the Dolphin.

The party was received by Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the navy yard, and the members of his staff. The inspection occupied about an hour.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, authorizes the statement that no change has been made in the orders to the Oregon and Iowa to go to the Pacific Coast.

PHILIP SUCCEEDS HOWELL.

To Command North Atlantic Squadron from the Cruiser New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Rear Admiral Howell has been relieved from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and his flagship, the San Francisco, has been ordered out of commission at Norfolk. The command of the squadron devolves upon Commodore Philip, whose flagship, the New York, is now at the New York Navy Yard.

The explanation for the change in command given at the Navy Department is that the San Francisco must go out of commission. The vessel has had an extraordinary record. She was placed in commission Nov. 15, 1890, having just been completed by the Union Iron Works, and has never been out of commission since, though she has circled the world and has done much cruising. Even now she is still a most serviceable vessel, but it is deemed positively necessary to modernize her in some important points. First in importance among these is the battery. Great changes have been made in naval ordnance in the past nine years, and to make the San Francisco of full value she is to be fitted with the best guns of the calibre carried by her.

Her present battery consists of twelve six-inch rifles, with a good secondary battery. These guns are all to be turned into quick-firing rifles, which it is calculated will, in the case of the six-inch guns alone, increase their firing capacity about 150 per cent. The ship's engines will also have an extensive overhauling, and the San Francisco is to receive the same course of treatment that is being accorded to the Newark, built about the same date.

THE HUDSON RETURNS.

Gained Distinction by Rescuing the Winslow Off Cardenas.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which at the outbreak of the war was withdrawn from the boarding officers' service in this port, fitted for blockade duty, and sent to the Cuban coast, returned yesterday. She has been undergoing repairs at Norfolk.

The Hudson gained distinction at Cardenas Bay May 11, when Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow were killed. In the face of a heavy fire she rescued the Winslow, which, owing to the destruction of her steering gear, was a helpless mark for shells from the Spanish batteries.

The School of Naval Architecture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Long has decided to make no change in the post graduate course of instruction in naval architecture established last year at the Naval Academy, and Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, now on duty at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, has been ordered to Annapolis to take charge of the class during the present term.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, Sixth Infantry, is extended two months, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Herbert S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month.

The assignment of First Lieut. Edwin M. Supple, Third Cavalry, as mustering officer at Lexington, Ky., and Second Lieut. John C. Ballance, Inspector General United States Volunteers, is announced.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, Twenty-first Infantry, is extended two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major William W. Harts, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is extended two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. James H. McRae, Adjutant Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth United States Artillery, (Battery D,) is relieved from duty with Battery H of that regiment, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, when he will proceed to join his battery at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Stern, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to New York City and report to Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation on steamer sailing Oct. 5, for Ponce, Puerto Rico, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 7, is granted Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

Leave of absence for one month from Oct. 15 is granted Major James B. Kenner, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, United States Army, now on duty at Fort Meade, South Dakota, will accompany the Eighth United States Cavalry from that station to Huntsville, Ala., and remain on duty with that regiment until further orders.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at the Leiter United States General Hospital, Chickamauga, and will report to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions.

Capt. George W. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from further duty at Fort Yates, North Dakota, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report for assignment to duty to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, commanding the Josiah Simpson General Hospital.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice First Lieut. William J. Pardee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who is hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Robert H. Noble, First Infantry, Major and Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and take the steamer Mascotte, sailing from that place Oct. 10, and proceed thereon to Havana, for assignment to duty as disbursing, purchasing, and issuing Quartermaster at Nuevetas, Puerto Principe Province, Cuba.

Major Elmer E. Heg, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, now on duty at Fort Myer, Virginia, will proceed to Omaha and report to the chief mustering officer for the State of Nebraska for duty pertaining to the muster out of the Second Nebraska Volunteers.

The following payments of troops are ordered: Major George W. Baird, Paymaster United States Army, will pay the troops at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; Fort Myer and Sheridan Point, Virginia, and Fort Washington, Maryland, to include Sept. 30.

Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster United States Army, accompanied by his authorized clerk and two additional clerks, will pay, to include Sept. 30, the troops at Fort Monroe, Virginia; Fort Macon and Fort Caswell, North Carolina; Fort McHenry, Maryland; Fort Delaware, Delaware; Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and Fort Mott, New Jersey, and the following named officers of the Pay Department will report to Major Rogers and assist him in the payments: Majors Frank M. Hammond, George Stewart, Eugene Coffin, William J. Black, Washington Haverstick, Merrill W. Lang, and Pierre C. Stevens, additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Oregon, and as mustering officer for Oregon Volunteers, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, and will proceed to join his troop.

First Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry, now on leave of absence at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is assigned to temporary duty at that post, to supervise the shipment of certain troop property and baggage of officers to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Charles E. W. Kennedy, Eighth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry, is extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon United States Army, at the expiration of his present sick leave, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for orders.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, on duty in the Department of Santiago, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army, on business pertaining to the Medical Department, when, in the opinion of the commanding General of the Department of Santiago, his services can be spared for this duty.

The assignment to duty, Oct. 1, of Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, United States Volunteers, (Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-second United States Infantry,) as Chief Mustering officer for the State of New Jersey, with station in Newark, and of Capt. William C. Buttler, Third United States Infantry, as his assistant, is announced.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain James W. Hillman, United States Army, is extended one month and thirteen days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles I. Woodford, United States Army, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick R. Dolson, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, and will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Calvin Dewitt, Surgeon, United States Army, will repair to Washington on official business connected with the Medical Department of the army.

Major Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now at Camp Wikoff, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army on official business connected with the Medical Department.

Assignment of officers to regiments:

First Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop A, to date from July 31, vice Ryan, appointed Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Robert C. Williams, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry,) to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop D, to date from Aug. 2, vice Littebrant, appointed Quartermaster.

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, (promoted from First Lieutenant Second Artillery,) to the First Artillery, Light Battery E, to date from Sept. 18, vice Capron, deceased.

First Lieut. Leroy S. Lyon, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery,) to the Second Artillery, Battery L, to date from Sept. 18, vice Hoyle, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Robe, (promoted from Major, Fourteenth Infantry,) to the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from Sept. 16, vice Haskell, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, promoted from Major of the Thirteenth Infantry to the Eighth Infantry, to date from Sept. 17, vice Hobart, retired.

First Lieut. George W. Cole from the First Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop D.

First Lieut. Robert C. Williams from the Seventh Cavalry to the First Cavalry, Troop L.

Capt. Nathan M. Flower, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States to take effect Oct. 3.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Chauncey T. Scudder, United States Army, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, Ninth Cavalry, is extended ten days.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, United States Army, now at Camp Wikoff, will rejoin his proper station, Madison Barracks, New York.

Major George W. Crile, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and report to the Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Illinois for duty pertaining to the muster out of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., Third Cavalry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence on account of sickness, to include Oct. 20, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon George I. MacLeod, United States Army.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Peter W. Beckman, United States Army.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capt. John Newton, Sixteenth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Robert S. Offley, Seventh Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, Second Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Joseph Hale, Third Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Jacques De L. Lafitte, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Mobile, and will proceed with two authorized clerks to Tampa, and take the steamer Mascotte, which sails from that port Oct. 10, and proceed thereon to Havana, Cuba, for assignment to duty as Disbursing, Purchasing, and Issuing Quartermaster at Jibara, in Santiago Province, Cuba.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Bragg, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to New York City and take the first transport sailing for Santiago de Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, will report to the Secretary of War for consultation.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Chief Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will temporarily relieve Lieut. Col. Charles W. Williams, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, of the duties of Depot Quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., and will perform those duties in addition to his present duties; Lieut. Col. Williams, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Tampa in time to take steamer Mascotte, which sails from that port Oct. 10 for Havana, for assignment to duty in charge of the principal Quartermaster's depot, to be established at that place.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major Charles C. Foster, Surgeon, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. E. S. Fowler, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, Quartermaster, Tenth United States Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and relieve Capt. John H. Shollenberger, Tenth Infantry, from duty at that post; Capt. Shollenberger will then join his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank G. Jones, United States Army, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding General of troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Milo B. Ward, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence.

Major Calvin H. English, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 3.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. John C. Raymond, Sixth Cavalry.

Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, has leave of absence until Oct. 14 on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, Fourth Artillery, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, will report to the Quartermaster General of the army for instructions.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major George H. Sands, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. Thomas McCarthy, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. John F. Lacey, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States to enable him to accept a commission in the California Volunteer Artillery.

Transfers in the First Artillery: Capt. Henry M. Andrews, from Battery L to Light Battery E; Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, from Light Battery E to

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Soldiers Accept Association's Invitation and Flock to the Track.

HANDBALL WINS BRONX STAKES

Tabouret Takes the Measure of the Crack Three-Year-Old of the West, Lieber Karl.

The boys in blue were not long in taking advantage of the invitation extended to them by the Westchester Racing Association to make the grounds of the track in Westchester their daily rendezvous, and yesterday enough uniformed men mingled with the crowd to form a fair-sized scouting party. A uniform was all the badge necessary for admission, and there were men there who had seen service in Cuba, and to whom a day's outing, with the accompanying excitement of racing, was of more benefit than all the drugs in the army stores. A small group from the Seventy-first, sallow and hollow-eyed, even after the care they have received from anxious friends since their return to the city, and other groups, representing almost all of the New York regiments, were scattered around.

The principal race of the day—the Bronx Highweight Handicap, which is the first of the serial handicaps—brought out a small field, but the racing material was excellent, and a splendid finish resulted. Autumn, the only two-year-old starter of the lot, was made the favorite, and although he did not win his backers had nothing to complain of after the race, for he stood a withering drive under the whip all the way through the stretch, and was beaten only by a head, and by an older horse at that. At the fall of the flag Autumn jumped out to the front, but Blarneystone was after him before they had gone the first sixteenth, and took the lead. He opened up a gap that threatened to make a runaway race of it for him, but in the final quarter, when Autumn came up to him again, he quit badly, and the two-year-old forged to the front. Lady Marian joined in the drive, but she soon fell back, and then Handball came driving hard, and slowly but surely closed on Autumn. He got up just in time to nip Autumn by a head on the post, but Turner had to take every ounce of speed out of him to accomplish it.

The Fairview Selling Stakes for three-year-olds brought only four starters to the post, and of these Flax spinner and Decanter were most in favor. The race, however, was a gift for Blueaway, who showed in front from a running start, and was never afterward headed. He simply galloped while the others put forth their best efforts, and at the end he won pulled up by four lengths. Handpress, who had trailed along in second place all through, got the second money by a head after a severe drive with Decanter.

If Lieber Karl is the wonder the Western turfmen claim he is, he failed signally to show it in the seven furlong race, but then he was heavily weighted, and this may be offered as an excuse for his showing. He was never prominent, and Tabouret, who has not won since she ran off a dead heat with Kenmore Queen at Brighton Beach in July, won all the way, and in a manner that indicated that she has entirely recovered from the severe strain of the run-off. Maximo Gomez, who has brought "Mike" Clancy tons of good luck since "Billy" Lakeland presented the horse to him, put another purse to Clancy's credit in the sixth race over the Withers mile. Maximo Gomez won pulled up to a walk by three lengths, but he could have won by a stone's throw if necessary, for he got so far away from his field in the first half-mile that nothing could get to him thereafter.

The Stewards met in the evening and suspended Jockey O'Connor from riding until Oct. 18, for foul riding in the fourth race. It was also decided to give an extra day's racing next Friday.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished and the betting scale on which the starters are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at any time of $1,000, 10 pounds under the scale. By subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:45½.

1—Bardella, Mackey & McCur's b. f., 3 years, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 112 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Atlantus, W. Jennings's b. g., 4, 108, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Lady Disdain, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., 3, 103, 5 to 2.....(Turner)

Won in a canter by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds at 10 pounds under the scale. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse Course. Time—1:11½.

1—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larabee's b. c. by Candlemas-Julia L., 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 5 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Ordeal, J. Haden's ch. g., 109, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Imitation, J. Rowe & Co.'s b. c., 112, 7 to 1.. (Spencer).

Tyran, 109, 12 to 1, (James;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 12 to 1, (Burns;) Ellerdale, 112, 12 to 1, (Sims;) Favonius, 112, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Al Reeves, 109, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Juventas, 109, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Cosmopolitan, 112, 100 to 1, (Mosby;) Sol, 109, 4 (Coyle;) Corval, 112, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Flying Scotchman, 112, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Oration, 112, 5 to 1, (Taral;) and Tip Gallant, 116, 20 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Fairview Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners at any time of $2,000. By subscription of $15 each, with $25 additional to start, and $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Time—1:48½.

1—Blueaway, James Galway's b. c., by Getaway-Blue Maid, 97 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)
2—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 95, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(O'Connor)
3—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 100, 7 to 5.....(O'Leary)
4—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 100, 2 to 1.....(Maher)

Won in a canter by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:15.

1—Handball, A. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Keepsake, 126 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 2, 109, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Blarneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. c., 3, 108, 7 to 2.....(Spencer)

St. Catalogne, 121, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Lady Marian, 109, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Macy, 127, 7 to 2, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers Mile. Time—1:28½.

1—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Lizzie Tabor, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Turner)
2—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 88, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Lieber Karl, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. c., 126, 7 to 10.....(Burns)

Marito, 93, 20 to 1, (J. Weber;) L'Alouette, 111, 4 to 1, (Spencer,) and Filamark, 104, 20 to 1, (James;) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 12, at 15 pounds under the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $300 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Maximo Gomez, McClancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victor Quesal, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Jones)
2—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 3, 100, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Estacia, J. C. Quinn's b. h., 4, 111, 4 to 1.. (Spencer)

Longacre, 98, 8 to 1, (Moody;) Premier, 113, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Tingo, 111, 5 to 1, (James;) Sensational, 100, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Handsel, 103, 5 to 2, (Burns,) and Philip, 100, 50 to 1, (Enton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

October Steeplechase Weights.

The following are the weights for the October steeplechase handicap to be run tomorrow as the first race at Morris Park at about two miles and a half:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Shillalah	162	Lady Dainty	140
Woodpigeon	160	Trayant	140
Royal Scarlet	153	Marengo	140
Forget	153	Jubilee	140
Snowdown	150	Flutarch	139
Parson	150	Brown Red	137
Diversion	149	Baby Bill	136
Tantris	145	Widower	135
Marshall	146	El Cid	135
Equerry	145	Perlon	135
Rheinstrom	141	Russell Harrison	135
Mars Chanu	140	Iranion	135
Sir Play	140	Hurry Up	135

Sculling Championship at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The single scull championship of Cornell University was won to-day by W. Dalzell, bow oar of last year's 'Varsity crew. The race was over the mile course, and three men entered—C. Young, W. Dalzell, and S. C. Hulse.

THE LEXINGTON FUTURITY.

Peter the Great, a Michigan Colt, Wins the Three Straight Heats, Causing Great Surprise.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—After two postponements on account of rain the Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association began to-day, with six races on the programme. The event of the day, the ten-thousand-dollar Futurity for three-year-old trotters, was quite a surprise for the "talent," being won in straight heats by Peter the Great, a Michigan colt, which sold for $15 in pools of $100. The favorite, Charley Herr, made a good fight for every heat, but was outfooted. Peter the Great won each heat with something to spare. A peculiarity of the race was that second, third, and fourth moneys were divided between Charley Herr, Limerick, and Seraphina. The stake was worth $7,500 to the winner, with $300 to his nominator, D. D. Streator, Kalamazoo, Mich., who still owns him.

Summaries of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—The Tennessee, $4,000, for 2:08 class pacers.

Searchlight, br. s., by Dark Night-Nora Mapes, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Sherman Clay, ch. g., (West)	2	2	4
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)	4	5	2
Lena N., b. m., (McDowell)	3	4	5
Ace, b. s., (McEwen)	5	6	3
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	6	3	6
Javelin, b. m., (Saunders)	dis.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:11¼; 2:11¾.

SECOND RACE.—The Futurity, for three-year-old trotters, value $10,000.

Peter the Great, b. c., by Pilot Medium-Santos, by Grand Sentinel, (P. Johnston)	1	1	1
Charley Herley, b. c., (M. Bowerman)	3	2	4
Limerick, br. g., (Rea)	4	3	2
Seraphina, blk. f., (Hudson)	2	4	3
Janie T., b. f., (Fuller)	5	5	dis.
Ladie May, rn. f., (McKay)	dis.		

Time—2:15¾; 2:14¼; 2:12½.

Third Race.—2:15 class; trotting; purse $1,000.

Guy, ch. s., by Robert Rysdyk, (Harvey)	7	1	1	6	1
Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (McHenry)	6	3	2	1	3
Cutting, b. s., by Aristides, (McQuitty)	1	2	3	3	7
Surpol, gr. s., (Curry)	8	5	6	2	4
Russell Wood, b. s., (J. R. Curry)	2	7	4	5	8
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	10	8	9	10	2
Dorris Wilkes, blk. m., (Hutchings)	3	4	5	9	6
Pere Belle, br. m., (Rosmond)	5	6	7	4	10
Biroal, b. s., (Ryan)	4	9	8	7	5
Osiund L., b. s., (McDowell)	9	10	10	9	8

Time—2:13¾; 2:18; 2:16¾; 2:17½; 2:18.

Fourth Race—The Futurity for two-year-old trotters; purse $5,000.

The Merchant, ch. c., by The Conqueror, dam Brightlight (Geroy)	1	1		
Handspring, b. c., (Rea)	2	4		
Boralma, ch. g., (Ryan)	4	2		
Risky H., blk. f., (Hedges)	3	3		
Kara, b. f., (Cremie)	5	5		
Mary Celeste, blk. f., (Stinson)	dis.			

Time—2:20; 2:21½.

Fifth—The Wilson; purse, $2,000; for 2:20 class, pacing.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	6	1
Miss Logan, b. m., (Boucher)	2	8	1	2
Exploit, br. s., (Nothaway)	5	3	2	6
Egozen, br. s., (Critchfield)	4	2	4	4
Anne Lee, b. m., (Hudson)	6	5	6	3
Long Point, ch. s., (Pollitt)	8	6	5	5
Woodland Boy, b. s., (Jones)	7	9	dr	
Belle Wood, br. m., (Hussey)	3	7	dis	
Split Silk, ch. m., (Wilson)	9	4	dis	

Time—2:08¼; 2:11; 2:10½; 2:09½.

Sixth—Purse, $2,000; for 2:08 class, trotting. (Unfinished.)

William Penn, br. s., by Santa Claus, (Ludwig) 1 2
Rilma, b. m., by King Wilkes, (Foote) 9 1
Pilot Boy, gr. g., (Mell) 2 3
Tommy Britton, br. s., (Geers) 3 4
Kentucky Union, b. m., (Curry) 6 6
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Flynn) 5 7
Klamath, b. g., (Judd) 8 5
Dan Cupid, b. g., (McCarthy) 6 9
Humboldt Maid, br. m., (Hegeboum) 7 8
Fred B., blk. g., (Cochran) 10 10

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¼.

THE PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

Good Racing at the Third Day of the Autumn Meeting.

The third day of the Autumn meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn had the advantage of fine weather and a fast track. In the unfinished 2:16 pace, in which U. S. Bond won two heats Wednesday, Hannis, Jr., won the third heat by a nose, and in the next heat Iveta beat out U. S. Bond by a neck. The latter, however, came up game in the fifth and won the race by a length.

In the 2:27 class Sable Alcyoner was favorite at 2 to 1 on, but had a strong antagonist in the brown mare Millie B. and only won the odd trick in a close race of five heats. Drex was the favorite in the 2:25 pace, but after two heats darkness compelled postponement. The summary:

2:16 class, pacing; purse, $300.

U. S. Bond, blk. g., by Frank Noble (Howell)	1	2	2	1
Iveta, blk. m., by Gambetta Wilkes (Snyder)	2	8	5	1
Hannis, Jr., b. h., by Hannis (Rhody)	9	2	1	3
Blue Wilkes, ch. g., (Swan)	5	5	4	4
Idemont, br. m., (Dumont)	3	3	5	2
Annie T., blk. m., (Dudley)	7	6	6	6
Little Gem, b. h., (Cherrier)	6	7	dr	
Little Dan, ch. g., (Dodge)	4	4	dr	
Joe Nelson, ch. g., (Kaler)	8	dr		

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¼; 2:16¼; 2:15¾; 2:17½.

2:27 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., by Alcyoner, (Halstead)	2	2	1	1
Millie B., br. m., by Electrite, (Snyder)	1	1	2	2
Gladys Wilkes, b. m., (Hayden)	3	5	5	3
Nellie Bell, blk. m., (Davis)	4	3	3	5
Red Virgin, b. h., (Cherrier)	5	4	4	4

Time—2:26½; 2:23¾; 2:27; 2:27; 2:28¾.

2:25 class, pacing; purse, $300. (Unfinished.)

Drex, blk. g., by Black Day, (Wilson)	2	1
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Thompson)	1	2
Thursday, br. m., (Lippincott)	3	3
Actuary, br. h., (Timmons)	5	4
Flora A. br. m., (Hart)	4	9
Mamie Clark, b. m., (Snyder)	7	5
Watchman, b. g., (Swan)	6	6
Myrtle H., b. m., (Hill)	9	7
Kauver, b. h., (Davis)	8	8

Time—2:15¼; 2:18¾.

THE MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance at the Opening Day —C. F. Bates's Horses Withdrawn.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 6.—The second annual Horse Show of the Morristown Field Club opened this afternoon. There was a large attendance, and many of the patrons of the New York and Long Branch shows were on hand. During the last few days great fears had been felt that the weather would be unfavorable, but this proved not to be the case, as the cool air, combined with the warm sun, made it most comfortable, although wraps and light top coats were not to be despised, especially toward the latter part of the judging.

The horses of Charles F. Bates are much missed from the show, and their absence makes some of the classes rather uninteresting, owing to the lack of high-class competition. Mr. Bates withdrew his crack horses owing to his objection to one of the Judges, who he asserts ruled against him at the Long Branch show.

The Judges were H. K. Bloodgood, W. H. Catlin, G. Jason Waters, H. I. Herbert, E. C. Lamontagne, Thomas H. Maitland, Edward Clark, Morton W. Smith, Joseph Agostini, C. E. Quintin, A. Belmont Purdy, and J. D. Cheever.

The following is the summary:

Pairs of roadsters shown to wagons.—First prize, W. F. Tomkins's Mary Hanford and Lady Carr, bay mares, fifteen hands, and two years old; M. Plum's chestnut and black mares, May and June, second; De Witt C. Flanagan's bay mares Little Belle and Martha B., third.

Hackney stallions, three years old or over, shown in hand.—First prize, Richard F. Carman's black Lancer; R. F. Carman's brown Eclipse, second.

Harness horse over 14.1 and under 15 hands shown to vehicle, horse only to count—First prize, Carmandale Stock Farm's unnamed bay gelding; Gregory & Co.'s mare Duchess second.

Harness horses under 15.2 shown to rumabouts —First prize, Annandale Stable's bay mare Miss Minch; E. T. H. Talmage's bay gelding Victor second.

Ladies' Saddle Horses—First prize, the Annandale Stable's The Bird; Charles Dudgeon's gray gelding Nabocklish second.

Mares and geldings, over 15.3, shown to rig, horse only counting.—First prize, R. F. Carman's gr. m. Marie; R. F. Carman's b. g. Whitsingham, second; Robert W. Cumming's Artist, third.

Horses over 14 hands and under 15.1, shown to appropriate carriage, horses counting 30 per cent., rig the same, harness 20 per cent., and servant's livery the same.—First prize, Mrs. John M. Shaw's ch. m. Flossie; Mrs. Charles M. Chapman's Tuck, second.

Hunters Capable of Carrying 190 Pounds, After Hounds.—First prize, J. Holloway's gray gelding Graylock; Hart Brothers's roan gelding Richmond, second.

Four-in-Hands.—First prize, Richard F. Carman's four; William Salomon's four, second.

Tandem Class, Horses of 14.3.—First prize, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin's bay gelding Nip and Tuck; C. Hathaway's Stanton and Erie, second.

Callahan Gets the Fight.

The star attraction at the Greenwood Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, last night, was a twenty-five-round bout between "Tim" Callahan of Philadelphia and George Monroe of New York. They met at 115 pounds. Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia was the referee, and he announced that it had been agreed that there should be a decision. The boys set a fast pace and fought the limit. Callahan punished Monroe severely and got the decision.

GOLFING AT ST. ANDREW'S

Many Good Players in the Two Contests Forced to Retire.

REID AND MENZIES STILL IN

Sands and Tyng Numbered Among the Defeated Ones—Consolation Foursome Will Be Finished To-day.

More than half the golfers who qualified for the St. Andrew's Cup and the consolation foursome trophy in the first round of the St. Andrew's Golf Club's tournament Wednesday, were forced to retire from the contest yesterday. It was a day of sifting out. The two rounds played in each event cut the number of sixteen for the chief trophy down to four, and the same number of pairs is left in the foursome match.

The latter event will be finished to-day, the survivors for the semi-final round this morning being Harry Holbrook, St. Andrew's, and J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo, who will play Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, while the other match will be played by D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, and G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, against C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, and John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County.

Kane and Chadwick had a narrow victory. Their opponents in the afternoon were John C. Ten Eyck, President of the club, and W. S. Edey of the Westchester Country Club. The game was tied on the home hole, and the victors won the odd hole by a single stroke.

In the semi-final round for the big cup, John Reid, Jr., the Yale golfer, will play W. L. Thompson of Morris County and F. W. Menzies of the home club will meet A. L. Norris of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn. Reid is entered from the St. Andrew's Club. He first beat J. B. Upham by five up and three to play. Then he defeated A. De Witt Cochrane by seven up and six to play. In his match with Upham, Reid played out the entire round and made the low score of 83 strokes, within one of his record on the previous day, when he won the President's Cup. His score is:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's—									
Out	6	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5—42
In	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	4—41
Total									83

J. N. Steele, Jr., who is scratch man at his Nutley club, but who has not been seen prominently in open tournaments, furnished a surprise by defeating W. H. Sands, the three years' champion of the St. Andrew's Club. Sands was very weak at putting, and that practically lost him the game. Steele was not so successful in the afternoon, when he met F. W. Menzies, and was beaten by four up and three to play. The scores are:

F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's—									
Out	6	5	5	4	5	7	5	3	6—46
In	6	4	4	6	7	3	—		30
Total, 15 holes									76
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley—									
Out	7	3	6	7	4	7	6	3	7—50
In	4	4	5	7	7	3	—		30
Total, 15 holes									80

In the morning Menzies had a hot game with the former Morris County champion, James A. Tyng, and after finishing even at the eighteenth hole, the St. Andrew's golfer got the nineteenth by a stroke, giving him the necessary victory. The scores are:

F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's—									
Out	6	5	7	5	5	5	7	3	6—49
In	5	4	4	5	7	3	5	6	4—43
Total									92
James A. Tyng, Morris County—									
Out	5	3	5	6	6	5	5	5	7—47
In	5	4	5	5	6	4	5	5	4—43
Total									90

Odd hole—Menzies, 5; Tyng, 6.

A still longer contest, requiring twenty-one holes, was played between W. L. Thompson of Morris County and R. C. Watson, Jr., of Westbrook, the former at last getting a hard-earned victory. The summary of events in the various rounds:

St. Andrew's Cup.—First match play round—W. L. Thompson, Morris County, beat R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 1 up, (21 holes;) Arthur Schroeder, Montclair, beat W. N. Murray, Alleghany, 5 up and 4 to play; A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's, beat A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow, by default; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, beat J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's, 5 up and 3 to play; J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley, beat W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, 4 up and 3 to play; F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, beat James A. Tyng, Morris County, 1 up, (19 holes;) A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow, beat C. S. Ransom, Altoona, 2 up and 1 to play; John Smith, Powelton, beat J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Thompson beat Schroeder, 5 up and 4 to play; Reid beat Cochrane, 7 up and 6 to play; Menzies beat Steele, 4 up and 3 to play; Norris beat Smith, 1 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Foursomes.—First match play round: Maturin Ballou, Agawam's, and H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, beat R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's, and L. T. Hildreth, St. Andrew's, 4 up and 3 to play; Harry Holbrook, St. Andrew's, and J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo, drew a bye; John C. Ten Eyck, St. Andrew's, and W. S. Edey, Westchester, beat O. J. Thompson, Alleghany, and Arthur McClane, St. Andrew's, 3 up and 1 to play; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, and Amory Haskell, Shinnewaxy, 3 up and 2 to play; C. F. Watson, Morris County, and J. A. Wright, St. Andrew's, drew a bye; D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, and G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat George E. Armstrong, Staten Island, and C. Rennard, Tuxedo, 3 up and 2 to play; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook and John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat W. R. Innis, St. Andrew's, and L. L. Clark, Jr., Englewood, 4 up and 3 to play; W. S. Adriance, Dutchess County, and C. L. Perkins, Rockaway, drew a bye.

Second round: Holbrook and Talmage beat Ballou and Slocum, 1 up; Kane and Chadwick beat Ten Eyck and Edey, 1 up, (19 holes;) Kingsley and Tiffany beat Watson and Wright, 8 up and 7 to play; Tappin and Blair beat Adriance and Perkins, 2 up.

Mrs. Sloane's Colorado Charity.

Denver Letter to Atlanta Journal.

There are now several very large institutions here for the care of people with weak lungs who have come to drink in the ozone of this altitude, among them one that is run by Episcopal ministers. It is called The Home, and is fostered principally by Episcopalians. Many prominent New York Episcopalians have contributed to the building of The Home, among them Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the wife of the rich carpet merchant, who is said to have given the munificent sum of $40,000 for the maintenance of this institution. It has cost over $300,000 to date, and is still supported from year to year by the generosity of rich Episcopalians over the country, principally in the East. The founder of this home was the Rev. Frederick W. Oakes, a graduate of Yale, from Vermont. While philanthropic as an institution, there is a small charge for patients at The Home. He commenced the work about five years ago, and it is still far from complete, as he has planned among other things a beautiful chapel, where divine services can be held at all times.

PARISIAN COSTUMES EXHIBITED.

Many Beautiful Creations Seen at James McCreery & Co.'s Store.

Illustrations of many of the gowns and costumes that have taken the Parisians by storm have been on exhibition at the Twenty-third Street store of James McCreery & Co. for the last two days. The occasion was the opening of the Fall and Winter lines in costumes, gowns, wraps, cloaks, and the like, and the beautiful combinations of the finest textures have been admired by thousands of visitors.

An object of attraction for many was a peignoir, valued at $375, of white crepe, hand painted, with designs of roses. The skirt is hung with heavy silk guipure, painted with the roses in festoons, and trimmed with mink-tail fur. The front opens to disclose a petticoat of white satin. The sleeves are very large and are also adorned with painted roses.

A reception gown by Sara Mayer, Paris, is of black and white satin, Pekin stripe, the skirt bordered with violets, and trimmed with Chantilly lace flounces in two rows, with feather edging. The bodice has demi-sleeves, with the feather trimming. The corsage of violet silk opens over a chemisette of the Pekin stripe of satin and white tulle. The upper part of the half sleeve droops decidedly over the shoulder, and the belt is fastened with silver buckles. This costume sells for $375.

A beautiful evening gown from Paris, selling for $400, is of brocaded liberty satin, the skirt with very deep insertion of lace appliqued with white chiffon and spangles. The low bodice is trimmed with pink velvet and white tulle, with very drooping sleeves of pink velvet, and is crossed over with liberty satin and net.—Adv.

CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT OFF.

Hawthorne Club Announces It Cannot Hold the Contest.

The much-advertised fight between Corbett and McCoy, which was scheduled to take place in Buffalo Oct. 15, has been declared off. W. B. Gray, the representative of the Hawthorne Athletic Club, met George Considine yesterday afternoon and announced that the club was ready to give up, since the principals could not agree and there was no chance of holding the contest in Buffalo. Considine said Corbett was willing to sign new articles of agreement and meet McCoy Oct. 15, the date set, but the Hawthorne Athletic Club representative refused to have anything more to do with the fighters.

It leaked out at the meeting that McCoy had not deposited $2,500 with "Al" Smith when the first articles were signed, Corbett's forfeit being the only money in the hands of the stakeholder. The latter, however, had a letter indorsed by the Hawthorne Athletic Club, which was at that time considered as good as a forfeit, and therefore $2,000 which the club advanced to Corbett for training expenses will be retained by him as the club's forfeit money for its inability to pull off the fight. Corbett said he would give McCoy twenty-four hours in which to accept his challenge to fight before any reputable club, after which he was prepared to meet any of the heavyweight championship aspirants.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Second Battalion of the 169th Spends the Day at the Ranges.

The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment spent yesterday on the shooting ranges at Creedmoor. Capt. Giles Rae was in command of the battalion, which embraced Companies B, D, G, H, and I, numbering 122 officers and men. The scores of those who qualified as marksmen follow:

PISTOL RANGE.

Capt. W. McMoran, Company G, 19, 15—34; Lieut. M. Sisk, Company B, 19, 17—36.

RIFLE RANGE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Sergt. E. M. Maher, 15, 18—33; Orderly Sergt. E. J. Reardon, 17, 16—33.

COMPANY B.—J. Adrian, 19, 14—33; J. J. Clarke, 20, 10—30; F. Degman, 18, 15—33; N. Duffy, 21, 9—30; J. T. Kenny, 19, 11—30; E. Mooney, 17, 16—33; J. T. Watson, 20, 13—33.

COMPANY D.—F. Anderson, 20, 11—31; P. J. Connally, 19, 15—34; T. Fields, 15, 15—30; J. J. Ledwith, 19, 18—37; W. J. Mulcahy, 18, 15—33; E. Osthelmer, 15, 17—32; T. Wendeend, 15, 16—31.

COMPANY G.—W. Barlow, 19, 17—36; J. J. Boland, 16, 16—32; H. Cohen, 20, 11—31; J. Dillion, 19, 15—34; M. G. Frawley, 16, 16—32; E. M. Kirkpatrick, 16, 17—33; C. J. Tierney, 17, 14—31; F. Woods, 19, 15—33.

COMPANY H.—Sergt. H. Lundberg, 17, 14—31; Corp. P. O'Leary, 21, 19—40; J. Hall, 17, 13—30; E. Kiss, 15, 16—31; J. Mahoney, 16, 17—33; W. Mead, 18, 17—35.

COMPANY I.—Sergt. P. C. Barry, 18, 15—33; M. Buddenhagen, 15, 15—30; A. C. Cashman, 16, 15—31; W. Hedeman, 17, 15—32; J. Heely, 18, 16—34; L. K. Kessler, 16, 18—34; J. Mahr, 17, 18—35; D. O. Lehry, 15, 17—32; G. S. Schaefer, 15, 15—30; J. Siebold, 17, 15—32.

COMPANY K.—D. Byrne, 15, 17—32.

VOLLEY.

	No. Men.	B'lls.	Cen-tres.	In-ners.	Out-ers.	Total.
Company B	8	5	6	13	8	32
Company D	26	6	17	22	15	60
Company G	18	4	1	8	7	20
Company H	3	3	7	9	12	31
Company I	19	1	4	21	20	46

Five officers of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment also qualified on the pistol range as marksmen. Their scores are:

Capt. J. R. Hegeman, Staff, 20, 16—36.
Capt. S. G. Honey, Company B, 17, 15—32.
Capt. J. L. Fornachon, Company H, 21, 13—34.
Capt. E. Mara, Company G, 17, 16—33.
Lieut. C. A. Booth, Company G, 17, 14—31.

PAINTED THE HORSE YELLOW.

Faithful Animal of a Jersey City Ice, Coal, and Wood Dealer Receives a Brilliant Coat.

Jersey City detectives have been kept busy for a week seeking an animal painter, and it was announced yesterday that they had found her in the person of Mrs. Navelle, who lives at 246 Pine Street, in the city beyond the river. Mrs. Navelle, it is said, follows in the footsteps of Rosa Bonheur, insomuch as she paints horses, but, so far as known, she has not turned her attention to any other kind of live stock. Her masterpiece so far is the realistic painting o fa horse belonging to James Weber, an ice, coal, and wood dealer of 164 Monitor Street. The animal stood for this painting without the consent of the owner, and that unappreciative gentleman set the detectives on the artist's trail.

The horse until a week ago was a beautiful sorrel, and drew a wagon of a pale-green hue. Weber took great pride in both the wagon and horse. As his stable was largely occupied with coal and wood, he kept the horse and cart in the stable of Isaac Gilbert, at 243 Pine Street, Jersey City. In the dwelling next to Gilbert's stable lived his sister-in-law, Mrs. Navelle, who, it is said, conceived a violent dislike of both Weber's horse and cart. It is supposed that some flaw in the color scheme of the coal, wood, and ice color grated upon her artistic sense, for, according to the statement of Weber's parents, made last night, neither Weber, the horse, nor cart had ever done her a bad turn.

Some time ago Weber went to the stable to find that his wagon had changed in one night from a pea green to a bright golden hue. He rapidly ran over in his mind a list of his enemies and creditors for ice, but could not remember whom he had treated the worst during the recent hot spell. A week ago he went to Gilbert's stable to hitch up. His beautiful sorrel was a memory. He was dazzled instead by a beast resembling the chargers depicted on circus posters. The prevailing color of Weber's horse, the groundwork of the color scheme, so to speak, was a brilliant yellow. The body of the animal suggested the setting of the sun behind a cloud bank in the Indian Ocean, and the interior of Gilbert's stable fairly glowed with the golden reflection. Upon this foundation was laid a pleasing design in blue and red somewhat after the Aubrey Beardsley school. The whole was extremely impressionistic, and if a fault could be found with the work it was that the colors had been laid on too thickly. The tail especially, done in gold, was with every swish sending showers of yellow paint about the stable.

Weber sat down on a bucket of oats and wept. He presently perceived that his horse was also in agony by reason of the turpentine contained in the paint. He tried to rub the paint off, but it wouldn't come off. The day was warm, and his customers wished ice, so Weber was forced to hitch up his variegated animal to his decorated wagon and descended upon the neighborhood like a sunburst. The inhabitants refused to take him seriously or listen to his tale of woe, and hundreds of small boys followed him about, thinking him and his outfit the advance guard of a circus. In sheerness of spirit he went to the police station and told of the unknown decorative artist. The officers finally discovered that the streak of bright yellow paint led to Mrs. Navelle's door.

Weber's father said last night that Mrs. Navelle had confessed that it was she who had succumbed to a wild desire to vent her artistic impulses upon Weber's horse. Weber's horse is recovering his original color, however, and Weber will not pr

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DODGING STATE ISSUES.

Col. ROOSEVELT and his supporters avoid State issues as though they were vipers. The concerns of the State of New York were referred to less than half a dozen times in the addresses of the principal speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Ex-Minister WOODFORD made a mere passing allusion to the canal frauds. President Low said if anybody was at fault in canal management Col. ROOSEVELT could be trusted to punish him. The candidate himself said not one word about the great business affairs which he asks the people to put into his hands, except where, as a part of his war talk, he declared it to be the duty of the State to foster the National Guard and the Naval Militia. Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF alone ventured to discuss State issues soberly, seriously, and with an effort to convince the minds of his audience. It was the only speech from which any citizen of New York who was present at the meeting could have got the slightest information as to what the Republicans have done in the past or intend to do in the future in administering the affairs of the Commonwealth. It was the only speech which was not an affront to the intelligence of the electorate.

No Gubernatorial campaign in the history of the State save this one was ever opened by such a meeting. The keynote was sounded there, and it rang out so true to pitch in every speech save that of WOODRUFF, who was probably not put down as a serious speaker, that we must conclude that the managers of the Republican campaign have agreed to steer clear of the real issues we are fighting about and keep up a great cry about National affairs, with which the Governor of the State of New York has nothing to do.

Let us do Col. ROOSEVELT full justice. He did say this: "When I deal with any public servant I shall not be very patient with him if he lacks capacity, and short indeed will be his shrift if he lacks integrity." That has the right ring. Nobody expected anything else of THEODORE ROOSEVELT until in his speech of acceptance the other day he declared that the record made by the Republican administration in this State was a guarantee that the Republican Party can be trusted upon all questions affecting the rights, interests, and liberty of the citizens of New York. That is a sweeping and complete indorsement. It binds ROOSEVELT, if he is elected, to leave PAYN and ALDRIDGE in undisturbed possession of their offices. If BLACK'S administration is so ideally perfect of course his successor will find neither sharks nor rascals in the public service.

Seek where we may in the speeches of ROOSEVELT, of Low, and of CHOATE for some light on State questions, we find only National issues thrust to the fore with a calculated emphasis and unanimity. Col. ROOSEVELT assures us that we must have a larger navy. Will it be built at Albany, with State money? We turn to the report of his speech for his views on the starchless civil service law of Gov. BLACK and we are told that "where our flag has once floated there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery," that we must not vote for those who favor any form of fiat money, and that we shall have to increase the army.

From Mr. Low we do get a discussion of State issues. Here it is:

"But I promised to speak upon State issues. I think that Mr. CROKER'S intimacy with the Prince of WALES [laughter] must be making him very exclusive. [Laughter.] I thought that WARD MCALLISTER had figured it down pretty fine when he said there were only 400 in old New York that were the thing. But Mr. CROKER seems to believe that in the whole Democracy of the State of New York there is only a single family that is just the thing. [laughter and applause;] either this, or he has taken The World 'Court Circular' too seriously, and feels called upon to establish a royal family of VAN WYCKS. [Laughter and applause.] I wonder if he has a third VAN WYCK up his sleeve. [Laughter.]

"But they say Col. ROOSEVELT is not eligible. [Laughter.] How they wished he wasn't. [Laughter and applause.] Well, he is a good deal more eligible, in my judgment, than Mr. CROKER is to be boss of Tammany Hall. He spends more of his time in this country. [Laughter and applause.] It is true that both of them spent their Summer of 1898 upon an island, [laughter,] but Mr. ROOSEVELT rode his own horses. [Great applause and cheers.] That is, he rode until he saw his men in danger; then he got off his horse and led them on foot. [Applause.]

"But then the Democrats say if he is eligible, then he is a tax dodger. Well, I don't think it follows. Certainly he was not a bullet dodger, [applause,] and I should be slow to believe it of any man who bared his breast to the enemy that he was prepared to dodge taxes which were honestly due.

"Well, the Democrats say that the canals have been mismanaged. How do they know? [Laughter.] Only because a commission appointed by Gov. BLACK [applause] has told them all that any of us know."

This, men and brethren, is the President of Columbia College. A string of quips, and then a reference to the Saratoga platform pledge to correct canal wrongs if any were found, a prediction that the National Guard will be better cared for by a Colonel of Volunteers than by a Supreme Court Judge, and an ambiguous reference to the Metropolitan elections law as a matter about which Republicans are divided. Last year Mr. Low's supporters discussed city issues with some vigor and stuck to them even when assured by Mr. PLATT that Bryanism was the great issue. PLATT still insists that National issues are paramount, and President Low this year agrees with him.

We take leave to doubt whether the Carnegie Hall meeting and the speeches there uttered made any votes for Col. ROOSEVELT. We presume there are a great many thousand intelligent and independent voters in the State whose minds are at present open to conviction as between ROOSEVELT and VAN WYCK. Evidence that these voters can be won to the support of the Republican candidate by talking about the bravery of our troops at San Juan, about maintaining the flag wherever it has been planted, about fiat money, and the increase of the army and navy, and by exhibiting a file of Rough Riders at every grand rally of the party would surprise us very much. There are State issues of grave interest and importance about which the people are thinking and talking. The Republicans dare not discuss these issues. They cannot discuss them without condemning their own party and the administration of their own Governor. So they put ALDRIDGE on the Campaign Committee, get ROOSEVELT to say that the record of BLACK'S administration is a guarantee that the Republicans can be trusted by every citizen, and then begin loudly and all together to talk about the war, the McKinley Administration, and the currency.

We have no idea what speakers the Democrats intend to put into the field. But they must be a poor lot if they can't win ten independent votes to every one the Republicans win by discussing issues wholly foreign to the duties and policy of the Governor of the State of New York.

THE REAL CONFLICT IN THE FAR EAST.

The report that Lord SALISBURY is about to agree with the Russian Government upon the demarkation of British and Russian "spheres" in China may be premature, but it agrees only too well with the predictions of keen observers in England. It is a matter in which the United States has a definite, substantial interest, and that interest is one which our Government can protect if it has the courage and the wisdom, and which it is bound by very grave obligations to protect.

It has been often assumed, especially by Americans who have discussed the question, that extension of territory and political control is the essential object of the various European powers in China. It is, in reality, only a secondary object pursued in the hope of achieving extension of trade. The real conflict in the Celestial Empire is between the two radically different principles on which the extension of trade is sought, principles which may roughly but fairly be defined as free trade and exclusive privilege. Great Britain is the one great nation that at all times and in all parts of the world seeks the establishment of the principle of free trade, and if Lord SALISBURY'S Government were at liberty to-day to apply the policy it deems the best, it would seek nothing short of equal trade opportunities for all throughout the Chinese Empire.

Russia, on the other hand, has so far pursued the policy of exclusive privilege, and there is little evidence of any intention to adopt a broader policy. Russian territory bounds that of China on the north and northeast, and the Russian Government has obtained very important concessions, the exact extent of which is not publicly known, in the northeastern province of Manchuria. These unquestionably include the construction of the trans-Siberian Railway through that province to Port Arthur, giving a harbor open the year round, and practical control of the Province of Shen King, in which Port Arthur lies, and in which, also, the highly important treaty port of Niuchwang is situated. On the opposite border of the empire, at the southeastern corner, lies Tonquin, the possession of Russia's ally, for the time being, France. The commercial and colonial policy of France is substantially the same as that of Russia, and in any emergency which might arise in Pekin, offering an opportunity to influence the Imperial Government with regard to the rights and privileges of foreign nations, Russia and France would probably act together. As affairs now stand, these allied powers must be set down as seeking to apply the principle of exclusive privilege within more or less defined spheres and opposed to the British principle of the "open door" or equal trade opportunities for all.

The third important factor in the situation is Germany. The position of her Government is not clearly defined. Like Russia, Germany is anxious to secure foreign territory to which emigrants may go without ceasing to be German subjects. Like France, she is eager for foreign markets for the products of her active home industries, and has shown some inclination to secure them by conquest. She has acquired a foothold at Kiaochau, in the Province of Shantung, and this acquisition was certainly made in an arbitrary fashion, and was accompanied by concessions that indicated a most grasping temper. At the same time it must be remembered that the Germans are a much more highly developed commercial people than the Russians or the French; that their trade exists and is steadily growing in all parts of the world, and nowhere more rapidly than under the British flag and by the grace of the broad principle it represents; and that, whatever may be the notions of the German Emperor or his Ministers, German merchants know how much better a free hand under any flag is than the most exclusive monopoly within the narrow range of German guns, or German political control. In any division of trade chances in China by "spheres of influence," Germany is at a great disadvantage; under the policy of the "open door" her merchants are bound to get a rich share of all the trade there is or can be.

This, then, is the situation. The real conflict in China is between free trade and monopoly, with Great Britain sustaining the former, Russia and France the latter, and Germany's attitude not settled, while her real interests are with Great Britain. The immediate field of that contest is Northeastern China. In this field especially lie the interests of the United States, since here our export trade, small as it yet is, is rapidly growing; but they are of the same nature throughout the whole empire. As compared with any of the other powers, even Great Britain, the United States has the great advantage that it cannot even be suspected of any designs on Chinese territory. But our business interests there, when we consider the vast possibilities—nay, the certainties—of the future are greater than those of any other nation. By our situation, our resources, energy, skill, organization, we can, if we will, command a dominant share in the commerce of China. The only condition is that that commerce shall be free. It is the plain duty of our Government, by vigilance, enterprise, and firmness at every step, to secure that condition.

THE INDIAN RISING.

It is not likely that we shall know for several days precisely what has happened in Minnesota. But the later reports seem to make it clear that there was no "massacre" of the troops. The soldiers were apparently acting as a "posse" to enforce a civil process against an Indian chief. He and his tribe resisted his arrest, and several soldiers and at least one officer were killed in the attempt to get possession of him.

Of course, there can be but one end to this. Civilization will have its way, the white man's law will be enforced, and the white man's power will be vindicated. The fact that the white man is irresistible had seemed to make its way into the minds of the red men. There can scarcely be a chief within the borders of the United States who is not aware of it, who does not know that it is better for him and for his tribe to yield to the inevitable than to be crushed in a futile attempt to resist it. That is what makes the rising so striking. It is "a bolt out of the blue." We had all come to consider that the extermination of the Indian, as a human being who will not work and hence is out of place in an industrial age and country, had advanced so far that there was no danger of an Indian war anywhere within our borders. Upon this comfortable notion descends with a great shock the announcement that a tribe is actually on the warpath within our borders and that not in one of what are still our Territories, but in one of the United States, a State furnished "with all the modern improvements," with clubs and trolley cars innumerable, and steel-framed sky-scrapers. It is very disconcerting.

We repeat that the ultimate issue of the rising cannot be at all doubtful. Civilization will prevail, soon and finally. FITZ JAMES STEPHEN says of modern society that in it a criminal may occasionally overpower an isolated policeman, just as a dwarf might for a time and under favorable circumstances "hold down the little finger of a giant's left hand." That is all there is, or can be, in an Indian rising at this day.

The present case is the more pitiable because it seems clear that these Indians have a real grievance. Congress has refused to compensate them, to the extent of $35,000, for the improvements they have made upon the lands to which they cling, while ordering them to quit those lands. Accordingly, and animated by a real resentment of real injustice, they have risen in revolt, and have already done far more mischief than $35,000 would pay for. Now that they have risen they must be put down. But when they have been put down, common justice and decency demand that Congress should make them compensation for their improvements. Possibly the rising was needed to call attention to the injustice with which they have been treated.

DREYFUS AND GERMANY.

There is a very serious aspect to the announcement that Gen. LAMBERT of the French Army accuses Col. SCHWARZKOPPEN, the former Military Attaché of the German Embassy in Paris, of reviving the Dreyfus case. The cable does not tell us what facts or arguments the French officer adduces to make good his charge. No facts are publicly known which tend to bear it out. The German General Staff and the German Government have maintained, so far as is known, an attitude of complete and discreet reticence about the whole business.

Many rumors have been flying, as is naturally the case when an affair properly public is transacted in privacy. One of these rumors is that the Kaiser offered to the court-martial which condemned DREYFUS his personal assurance that no military representative of Germany had had any dealings with DREYFUS. This rumor is evidently not consistent with the other rumor that it was not Germany but Russia with which "the traitor" dealt, whoever the traitor may have been. But if the court-martial did receive, and declined to accept, the German Emperor's personal assurance of the innocence of DREYFUS, so far as Germany was concerned, the fact would make plausible the plea that to reopen the case or to publish the proceedings would "compromise the national defense."

But Gen. LAMBERT'S accusation is far more mischievous than would be a mere refusal to revise the case. He very distinctly "compromises the national defense" in so far as that defense would be compromised by picking a quarrel with Germany. There is, on the face of the matter, no reason whatever why the name of a former Military Attaché of Germany in Paris should be brought into the discussion. There is not the slightest presumption in favor of the charge, and even if the charge were true and established, it would be politically most inadvisable to bring it forward. Why then is it brought forward?

The answer to this question is equally obvious and discreditable. The charge is brought forward for the purpose of throwing the French people off the true scent. The true scent leads straight to the headquarters of the French Army. The "honor of the army" is in a very bad way. The reputation of the General Staff and of the Ministry of War is already gone. The object of those who have been accomplices in the proceedings by which DREYFUS has been unjustly condemned, unjustly whether or not he is in fact guilty, must be to divert attention from their own conduct. It cannot be denied that an accusation against the German Army is about as promising a diversion as could be devised. It is an accusation easy to make, difficult to disprove, and calculated to excite the French people, with their predisposition to believe anything and everything that is injurious to Germany. But at the same time it is so very perilous an enterprise to excite the French people against Germany that a resort to it seems to be a shift of extreme desperation. Any Frenchman who takes action calculated to make active the French enmity toward Germany incurs a responsibility that is really frightful.

CONDITIONS AND CONSEQUENCES.

Gen. WHEELER is a man whose honesty is as undoubted as his courage, and it would be almost as difficult to imagine as to suspect any motive he could have for attempting to "whitewash" the Administration or its Secretary of War. There is, however, widespread surprise at the sort of testimony which the veteran has given before that absurd committee in Washington, and people are pondering deeply on the mystery of how a soldier so well informed and well intentioned can deduce from unquestioned facts conclusions so utterly at variance with those which he was expected to reach.

It may assist to a solution of this problem if people remember in what circumstances it was that Gen. WHEELER studied war and formed the standards by which he judges whether or not the Commissaries, Quartermasters, and Surgeons of to-day have done as well as they could. The Confederate States fought a desperate battle against heavy odds. Their troops underwent great and constant hardships of every sort. They did so uncomplainingly because they understood the conditions and appreciated that hunger and raggedness and the lack of medicines and care were the necessities and inevitabilities of their service.

What Gen. WHEELER forgets, perhaps, is that 1898 is not 1864, and that a little foreign war is not a great civil war. Would he and the men he formerly had have endured as uncomplainingly as they did if the Government for which they fought had possessed limitless wealth and boundless resources? We think not—are sure not.

To suffer and die for his country is a soldier's duty, but it is not his duty to suffer needlessly and to die needlessly. It is very likely that our forces in Cuba were better supplied in every way than were, at times, either the Union or Confederate troops, but that is far from proving that they were not the victims of incompetency and neglect.

The theory that Gen. WHEELER is judging the Administration and its conduct of the war by inadmissible standards finds strong confirmation in the fact that, just after he had "praised all the supply departments, saying that they were actuated by zeal and intelligence," he was moved to add as a ground of commendation that "the mortality among the Spanish troops was quite equal to that among the American soldiers." That is a statement truly astounding. There is no need to discuss it, or to do more than call attention to the light which it throws upon the whole of Gen. WHEELER'S testimony.

Bishop TUTTLE of Missouri is evidently a man of courage surpassing even that of the fiercest jingoes and the most ambitious "imperialists." Addressing the Episcopal Council at Washington, he not only advised the Church to follow the flag immediately to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, but he told her to get ready for journeyings more extensive still. "And if," he declared, "the forceful logic of events that we wot of carry the flag into prominence over other regions yet"—he had just mentioned Hawaii and the whole of both the Indies—"go ye there, too, and bide and work and help and save." Here's a spacious Bishop for you! Why, he's moving faster than Generals, Admirals, or even editors.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A Denver Justice of the Peace, Reynolds by name, has made himself particularly popular with Colorado women. He always omits the word "obey" from the marriage service.

* * *

Death from sunstroke in October marks one of the freaks of our peculiar climate. That was the cause of the sudden death of a woman on a street in Akron, Ohio, on Monday.

* * *

Texas has an Old Settlers' Association so prosperous that it has bought a thirty-acre tract of land for a permanent meeting-place. There is a grove, and there is to be a handsome home to be used as a place for their reunions.

* * *

One of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, at least, has found that posing is no longer profitable. He has taken his Colonel's advice and returned to work in his old position as a freight conductor on the Santa Fé Road in Texas. John T. Carroll is his name, and he was a good soldier.

* * *

An eccentric Kansan has erected a novel monument to the memory of his roving son. It is an old-fashioned traveling bag, modeled in marble, and mounted on a sandstone base. The satchel bears the name of the dead boy and the words, "Here is where he stopped last."

* * *

All North Georgia is excited over the annual horse-swappers' convention, which begins at Gainesville Oct. 11, and continues three days. Over 5,000 horses will probably change owners during this essentially Southern convention, which is the greatest event of the year in that vicinity.

* * *

Robert Rennert, the hotel proprietor who recently died in Baltimore, was the organizer of the unique "Bread and Butter Club," at whose annual dinners neither bread nor butter was served. Their banquets were the gastronomic events of the year in the city of terrapin, oysters, crabs, and canvas-back ducks.

* * *

For some reason that does not appear in the papers filed, the Ludlow (Ky.) Board of Education refused to give to Anna Mehornay an annual report containing her standing in her studies for the term and the year. She is a candidate for a position as school teacher, and says this action has injured in the opinion of the School Trustees. Therefore she has sued the members of the Board for $5,000 damages, and has asked for a mandamus compelling them to give her the copy of the report to which she is entitled.

* * *

If the provisions of the will of Col. Joseph M. Bennett of Philadelphia stand, the University of Pennsylvania will have an endowment for its women's department—which will probably be called Bennett College—greater than that of either Radcliffe at Harvard or Barnard at Columbia. The property left the university is worth something more than $500,000, and includes the Chestnut Street Opera House. The race track owned by the Colonel is left to the Methodist Episcopal Orphanage. Will the Methodists continue to manage the Gentleman's Driving Park?

ROOSEVELT AND STATE ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not a waste of time for the independent press to be urging Col. Roosevelt to conduct his campaign for Governor of New York State on "State issues"? Col. Roosevelt is a man of varied resources, but why ask of him the impossible? How can he demand "reforms" in State affairs when he is the "old man's" candidate, and the "old man's" platform distinctly declared that Gov. Black's administration had been "wise, statesmanlike, and patriotic"? Does not the veriest child know that Col. Roosevelt was selected as the candidate this time by Platt for the precise purpose of obscuring State issues? Canal frauds? Perish the thought—"What we need is a large army and navy," shouts the Rough Rider—Payn, Aldridge & Co. ought to hold public office? Idle imaginings of disappointed opponents—"The crying issue of the hour is a broader foreign policy," exclaims the picturesque hero of San Juan, with his crowd of Rough Riders in the background and the public (oh, so easily gulled!) wildly applauding.

Can any New Yorker be so sordid and selfish as to worry about the administration of State affairs here, when the sufferings of the natives of the Philippines so much more loudly demand our statesmen's attention? What influence Col. Roosevelt will have as Governor of New York State in directing a foreign policy, or settling the affairs of the Philippines, nobody, no doubt, knows now, except Platt. That astute statesman is not "giving away" anything just now, but if he is only able to keep "State issues" out of this campaign, and "war issues" well to the front until he can land his candidate in the Gubernatorial chair, he will let the future take care of itself. Of course, we all regret to find Col. Roosevelt, whom we have always hitherto respected, and in whom there is still much to admire, lending himself to such a disreputable game—but then the Governor's office is a big prize, by which, alas! many men would be tempted. E. H. S.

New York, Oct. 6, 1898.

FOR GEN. STERNBERG TO ANSWER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Gen. Sternberg seems willing to answer questions, and has already allowed himself to be interviewed a number of times, perhaps he can tell us why, if he approved of women nurses, he so absolutely refused to give his consent to their presence in Cuba. The facts of the case are exactly as follows, as I was one of the interested persons:

A number of members of the Red Cross Society, men and women, came down to Washington in May last and requested permission of the Surgeon General to establish a field hospital as near Santiago as possible, their plan, as given in full to Gen. Sternberg, was to go down in advance of our army, on the Red Cross ship, and put the hospital in perfect order, with women nurses as well as men, so that it would be in condition for immediate use when the troops landed, even before any battle was fought, in case of sudden illness or accident among our soldiers. When the fighting commenced, if the hospital was not in the proper location the whole force of the Red Cross would turn to and move it where the wounded were, so that in place of those awful five or six miles over which the wounded men traveled before aid could be given, relief would have been within a few rods. This proposition was absolutely declined by Gen. Sternberg, who said he would not allow women in camp, that they were hysterical, no matter how highly trained, &c. He further stated that the Hospital Corps were more than enough to care for the sick and wounded.

Knowing as we did that these men were without training, except of the most elementary kind, we wondered greatly, but held our peace and departed. We all know what happened after San Juan Hill—the lives sacrificed, the utterly needless suffering which a near-by, fully equipped hospital would have prevented.

In June, I think was the date, Dr. James Kerr, the leading Surgeon of the City of Washington, went to the Surgeon General and offered his services and those of some ten or eleven younger Surgeons under him, absolutely without pay, to care for the wounded men. He asked for nothing, I am told, but the permission of the Surgeon General to establish himself and his corps in Cuba, as near the line of battle as possible. His assistants were perfectly willing to act as litter bearers, if necessary, as well as nurses. This offer was promptly declined on the ground again that the medical officers could attend to all the wounded without difficulty, and that the nursing (?) of the Hospital Corps—men, ignorant, most of them, of the first principles of surgical nursing—would be more than sufficient.

The men who laid all night out in the pouring, drenching rain, with open wounds unattended, waiting their turn for examination by the one overworked and exhausted medical officer on duty—what would their verdict be, do you think?

There must have been in the mind of the Surgeon General some reason for these two horrible mistakes. Will he not give it to us? We have all known him as a kindly, amiable gentleman, an undoubted expert in bacteriology, and of some prominence in scientific matters, even if somewhat lacking in executive ability. Surely he cannot be so obstinate, so cruel, to the extent thus shown. In justice to himself we await his reply with deep interest and attention.

A. H. G.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

DISAGREES WITH DR. DE COSTA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to go on record with those who believe undue importance has been given to the Rev. Dr. De Costa's recent sermon from the apparent text that irreligious people increase in these United States. Those who know Dr. De Costa must remember his periodical outbursts of sensational pessimism, and his opinion that the world is upside down. These verbal volcanos are startling, but harmless. Just where the reverend gentleman secured his statistics to show the alleged numerical superiority of the Baptists over those of his own church denomination would be interesting to ascertain before sharing his fears. Surely the religious world is not so black as he paints it. There are facts and figures to prove more Christianity every day, more money given the Church, and a larger army of noble, self-sacrificing workers everywhere. Dr. De Costa's apprehensions do not help the cause, albeit his greatest influence must be with superficially informed, unthinking people. Meanwhile there is not the slightest cause for distress or discouragement concerning the Episcopal Church, outside the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where Dr. De Costa is rector.

AN INDIGNANT CHURCHMAN.

Milford, Penn., Oct. 5, 1898.

Food for the Tropics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much of the advice which you give in an editorial of the 4th instant concerning health in the tropics is sound, but you are in error therein where you counsel the consumption of acid fruits like oranges, limes, and tamarinds. These should not be eaten except in small quantity and at long intervals, and are best avoided altogether, because they tend to deprive the blood of that alkalinity which, according to the best authorities, is absolutely necessary to good health.

You are also wrong in advising against bananas. These contain no free acid, and when fully ripe or properly cooked constitute one of the most nourishing and most healthful foods for the tropics or elsewhere. Moreover, this prohibition is at variance with your injunction to eat as the natives eat, for bananas are one of their staple foods.

A liberal allowance of lean meat, poultry, eggs, and fish, together with a moderate amount of farinaceous and fatty food, is the best diet for the tropics, but there, as elsewhere, the adult, if he wishes to maintain good health, must irrigate his system daily by drinking not less than four pints of water during the twenty-four hours.

JOHN R. WATERS.

New York, Oct. 6, 1898.

A "DAY NURSERY" IN NEED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the aid of your valuable paper in making known the needs of a "day nursery" situated at 590 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and now in danger of having to close its doors for lack of funds? It was started last March, in a very economical way, and since that time has cared for from twelve to twenty children daily, whose mothers are obliged to work out by the day, and who, if it were not for this place, would be shut up in one or two rooms or left in the street.

Although the "nursery" is greatly appreciated by the poor mothers, we find it almost impossible to get any money. As we feed the children, clothe them if necessary, and have them well cared for, money of course is a prime necessity. Will not some one reading this help us? We are entirely non-sectarian. It is the only place of the kind above the bridge. Is it not a pity to have to close the doors of such a worthy charity as this when a little timely aid would save it?

Any one wishing to see what is being done will be cordially welcomed at any time they may choose to visit the nursery. I trust this appeal will not be in vain.

SECRETARY OF "THE DAY NURSERY."

590 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

NUGGETS.

An Appropriate Symbol.

"Snagsby is a member of the Vegetarian Club, ain't he?"

"I guess he is. I notice he wears an eighteen-carat badge."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fast Time in a Slow Town.

A young woman who met a polite young man in a street car of this city missed her watch shortly after leaving him. And again we see that politeness always pays.—Philadelphia North American.

When They Are Loud.

Blikins—Who was it wrote "Actions speak louder than words?"

Harper—I don't know, but I'll bet the thought occurred to him while he was trying to sneak up stairs at 3 o'clock in the morning.—Chicago News.

Wanted Results.

"H'm," said the policeman, "I guess we'll have to investigate this." "No, sir," exclaimed the cynical citizen whose house had been broken into, "I don't want any investigation. What I want is for you to jump in and find out in a hurry who did it."—Washington Star.

Hard on the Reporters.

"I had a strange dream the other night," said the Major.

"What was it?" asked the Young Thing.

"I went to heaven, and as an old newspaper man, was interested in their journal up there. It was a miserable thing; not a well-written story in it, and I told St. Peter so."

"What did he say?"

"He said, 'It's not our fault. We never get any good reporters up here.'"—Philadelphia Press.

MAKE ROOM FOR YANKEE DOODLE.

(The latest version of the National ballad.)

Yankee Doodle's come to town
(The town that's known as Paree)
And there the law he's laying down
In manner far from chary;
"I want more space in this World's Fair,"
He cries, "for my exhibits,
And I will have a proper share
No matter who prohibits!
So get a move on—hustle, hump,
Kick out that pet black poodle—
I've got to spread myself, so jump,
Make room for Yankee Doodle!"

The Frenchmen shrug and dance about
With vain gesticulations;
"Impossible, M'sieur!" they shout,
"Behold, so many nations!"
"Impossible?" yells Uncle Sam,
"You're talking French, I fancy,
That word with me means 'be a clam'—
But I don't parley Francey.
Impossible'! ridic'lous word,
Fit only for a noodle;
You hear my old, bald-headed bird—
'Make room for Yankee Doodle'!"

"Your fair ground isn't big enough?
Then go and make it bigger!
Let up on all this idle guff,
And show some sort of vigor;
Expropriate the whole of France,
Go buy it, lease it—let it—
I'm here to do my song-and-dance,
And don't you folks forget it!
I've come to greet the century's dawn
Here with the whole caboodle,
But I need space to do it on—
Make room for Yankee Doodle!"

The Powers of Europe, standing by,
See in this Paris scrapping
A parable and a prophecy
Of altered Eastern mapping;
They tumble to the salient fact
That Sam has got a mission,
And for the part he has to act
Must have a big position.
Yes, Yankee Doodle's come to town
With power as well as boodle,
And Europe must, with smile or frown,
Make way for Yankee Doodle!

—J. W. BENGOUGH.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

There Will Be No Great Delay on the Part of Spain in Withdrawing Troops.

BETTER CONDITIONS PROMISED

No Foundation for the Reports that the Spanish Commissioners on the Island Retard the Work in Hand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Since the President sent word to the Cuban Commissioners to arrange the terms of evacuation and dispatch their work, and an opportunity has been afforded for the American Commissioners to impress the necessity of expedition upon the Spanish authorities, the War Department has been advised that there is a manifest disposition to comply, though not without reluctance, to the terms of the protocol and to make arrangements to move the troops out of Cuba.

Acting upon the assumption that the evacuation is to go on steadily, and that there is to be no stop until the last Spanish soldier has departed from the island, appointments are being made of officers to visit points at which it is expected it will be necessary to maintain forces to protect the inhabitants from possible outbreaks of hostility between the Cuban patriots and the Spaniards who were loyal to the Spanish Government, but who are constrained by their ownership of Cuban property to accept the new order of things and remain with the Cubans to keep their property and carry on their business.

The lack of objection to the appointment of United States agents to inspect the points to be garrisoned is accepted as indicating that the Spaniards do not share the inclination at first manifested by Gen. Blanco to persist in resisting the United States.

The reports from Havana, showing that the Commissioners are exchanging compliments and dining at each other's expense, do not look consistent with the sensational reports that they are not approaching an amicable settlement of the terms of evacuation.

If the business goes on as rapidly as it has progressed for a week, it is considered by some War Department officers that the Spanish programme will hurry the United States managers of the occupation, and will really disappoint Gen. Miles, who would fix a later date for occupation than almost any of the army officers here. A medical officer here said to-day that if the occupation was conducted with some of the sense that Gen. Wood has displayed at Santiago, and as promptly, each place occupied by the United States troops would from the moment of the arrival of the troops begin to enjoy a new reputation for health.

Attention will be at once directed to the improvement of the sanitation of the towns, so that as far as practicable the reputation of the lesser cities along the coast for breeding yellow fever will be destroyed by the reformation to be accomplished in one season.

It is not denied at the War Department that there may be United States troops in Cuba long before the Spanish troops have moved out. The troops of the two nations will not be brought together in the same place if that can be avoided, but the towns abandoned by the Spaniards will be taken into possession at once, and the rule of the United States begun immediately.

WE NOW HOLD MANZANILLO.

Col. Ray, with 400 Soldiers, Takes Possession of the Cuban Town—Spaniards Will Leave.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—A dispatch received this morning from Manzanillo announces the arrival there of the steamer Reina de los Angeles, flying the Stars and Stripes, with Col. Henry Ray and 400 United States troops. Col. Ray will receive possession of the city to-morrow.

The Spanish Commissioners have notified the American Commissioners that, owing to a hurricane, the vessels which were sent to Manzanillo have been unable to reach there at the appointed time, which will delay the evacuation of that place by the Spanish troops.

MUCH DISTRESS IN HAVANA.

Difficulty in Obtaining Permits for Burying Bodies of the Poor.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Owing to the vast amount of red tape required to obtain burial permits, many bodies of the poor, picked up in huts and the streets, are left for days unburied, even after they are taken to the cemetery. Two nights ago an old woman died in the middle of the Calzada del Gerro, a street in Havana, about 9 o'clock.

At her head sat her little daughter in the last stages of consumption, her haggard eyes red and swollen with tears. Horse cars run along that thoroughfare, and many persons stopped before the sad picture of distress and death. A purse was made up for the little orphan. Next morning the body was removed—twelve hours after death. This sad and disgraceful incident happened in the principal suburb of the city, where apparently no distress or want exists.

Yellow Fever Among a Ship's Crew.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—W. H. Howes, captain of the bark Maryland, whose owners, Messrs Brown & Miller, and several members of her crew, have succumbed to yellow fever during the last fortnight, died yesterday from the same cause at the hospital here. The disastrous fate that has overtaken so many connected with the vessel should not be taken as an index of the general fever conditions at Havana. The Maryland's case is quite exceptional. She was a prize vessel, and when sold was known to be a fever coffin, no better than a floating pest hole. Some such fate as has overtaken her crew had been anticipated.

Mrs. Sampson Welcomed to Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Last evening Mrs. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson, was visited at her cottage at El Vodado by a deputation of ladies representing the best Havana society, who welcomed her to Havana.

ROBERT P. PORTER RETURNS.

Special Commissioner to Cuba Favors Perfect Reciprocity Between the Island and This Country.

Special Commissioner Robert P. Porter returned to this country yesterday on the Ward liner Saratoga, and a few hours afterward went to Washington. Mr. Porter went to Cuba as the representative of President McKinley to study the tariff and financial condition of the country. His report will be handed to the President next week.

Before leaving the dock Mr. Porter said:

"I have examined 180 witnesses and taken over 100 statements in Cuba. At the present time I am in favor of admitting cattle to the island free. The present condition of the country people is very distressing. The rainy season is almost over, and it is imperative that the crops for the present year be planted at once. To work the fields the people need cattle, which are very scarce. For one bullock the present Spanish duty is $7.74 and for a small heifer $21.27. In Matanzas they had about 200,000 head of cattle, according to the census of 1898. Now they have less than 5,000.

"Things were much more satisfactory in Santiago than in Havana because the United States was in control in the first-named city. The great question is not so much the evacuation of Cuba as it is the getting control of the custom house. When we get control of that there will be some chance for prosperity. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods are being held out of the country until the rate of tariff is fixed. This is because the Spanish tariff is about twice as high as that which probably will be fixed by this country, and is augmented by the 20 per cent. war tax.

"One of the most important subjects that came up was the tariff on tobacco. The Cubans say their tobacco is the best in the world and assert that its quantity and

value will be impaired by adulteration if tobacco from this country is admitted to the island."

"What is your opinion of the insurgents?" Mr. Porter was asked.

"I saw those with Gen. Gomez and at the other principal camps," he replied. "The Cubans seem to me to be splendid soldiers, lovers of order, and law-abiding fellows. They will make excellent guards and should be employed as such. They are anxious for peace and work, and are not becoming guerrillas, as a recent report states."

"What is being done in Cuba to-day?"

"Although the high tariff has practically brought things to a standstill," said Mr. Porter, "some small industries, such as rope, twine, and matchmaking, are still going on. I was much pleased to find that in Havana they have an industrial school with 300 pupils, and that they are reaching out and teaching the young men.

"I am not converted to free trade, but I believe that there should be a perfect reciprocity between the island and the United States. Speaking of this matter reminds me of another thing. The Cuban people, strange to say, are pining for the McKinley bill. They point to the locomotives and other machinery as 'the McKinley bill,' and think that if that measure is in force they will get all things they want cheaply.

"The Spaniards are holding on, trying to get all they can out of the customs before they give up the island. They will not get much, as the receipts have dwindled to a mere nothing. Where the customs returns were formerly $30,000,000, last year the Government received only $10,000,000. I believe that with an honest administration and our reduced tariff we will get $40,000,000 a year."

GREAT SUFFERING IN CUBA.

Condition of Natives Said to be Worse Than at Any Time Heretofore.

It was said at the Cuban Junta yesterday that the visit of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma to Washington had to do with the question of providing relief for the Cubans in the interior of Cuba. According to letters received at the Junta, the condition of the Cubans is worse than at any time heretofore. This is an excerpt from one letter:

"Nobody can form an adequate idea of the horrors of our position. Famine causes more deaths in our ranks than have heretofore the bullets of the enemy. If within a month we do not receive much food, more than one-third of the Cuban Army and of the rural population will cease to exist, and even a month may be too late."

Horatio S. Rubens said yesterday that the present position of the Cubans is worse than that of the reconcentrados. They are in the interior. If they observe the terms of the protocol, they cannot resort to the methods followed during military operations. They must not forage. The Spaniards hold the coast towns, and the tariffs are so high that relief is impossible.

"We have learned," said Mr. Rubens, "that the Spaniards will refuse to admit food supplies through Santa Clara and Matanzas, though it was announced that those ports would be made free. The reports of Capt. Page bear out the statements that the suffering among the Cubans is as intense as ever, and that speedy aid is necessary. The discipline of the Cuban Army may be unable to hold the insurgents in check, and, impelled by suffering, they may take to brigandage. I have faith that the Government at Washington is working strenuously to compel the Spaniards to revoke the present tariff."

SPAIN WILL SPEED THE WORK.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The Government, it is asserted, will accelerate to the utmost the return of the Spanish garrisons in Cuba.

SETTLING CUBAN QUESTIONS.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Various law points were discussed yesterday by the joint commission, which decided to leave them to the decision of the Paris Peace Commission. The Spanish Commissioners were questioned regarding the armament and equipment of the irregular, provisional, and volunteer troops on the island. Regarding the artillery, some of which is said to have been dismounted, the Spanish Commissioners suggested that the ordnance be appraised and sold, claiming it was to the interest of both countries to save the exorbitant freight and other charges of remounting new guns.

The Spanish steamer Maria Cristina, which sails from here on Oct. 10, will take over 300 officers and their families, in addition to a number of sick soldiers.

The Spanish steamers Monserrat and Colon which are expected here on Oct. 12, will be the next transports to carry troops back to Spain.

Within the next few days steamers which left Spain some time ago should arrive at Gibara, Province of Santiago, and embark the Spanish troops from Holguin and Camaguey.

"GOOD BYE" IS FEEBLE.

A One-Act Piece Presented Before "A Brace of Partridges."

A one-act piece called "Good Bye" was performed for the first time at the Madison Square Theatre last evening, before "A Brace of Partridges." As no mention of it was made on the house bill, people who had gone to see the well advertised English farce must have experienced a good deal of bewilderment in the first half hour of the evening's entertainment, which is a pity, because "Good Bye" is not good enough to bewilder any one with.

"Good Bye," in fact, is a little play quite devoid of originality, brightness, or even reasonableness. Its equivalent for sentiment is sentimentality of an ancient pattern and cheap quality. Its humor is all confined to the vulgarity of a selfish, illiterate cad. It endeavors to interest an audience by showing how a fashionable young woman, on the eve of her marriage to a nobleman she does not love, pays a midnight visit to the chambers of a gentleman she does love, who, thereupon, tells her to go home. Of course, then, there comes a knocking at the door. The betrothed nobleman has followed the betrothed lady. But the upshot is, still, that the lady goes home and is married on the morrow according to the canvas, and probably lives happily enough thereafter.

Mr. H. Reeves-Smith and Miss Mabel Lane of Mr. Gilmer's English company acted their parts in this trifle in a forcible but heavy manner, while Mr. Cecil Thornbury was as amusing as anybody could be in the rôle of the interfering and objectionable cad. The other parts were fairly well filled. "A Brace of Partridges" is as lively and funny as ever.

Mr. Hammerstein's New Hall.

The plans for the new concert hall which will be known as the Victoria Concert Hall, and is to be built by Oscar Hammerstein on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, were filed yesterday with Building Commissioner Brady. They call for a structure four stories in height, built of light brick, with a façade, in the Colonial style, and with a balcony at the second story. The building will have a frontage of 100 feet 4 inches on Seventh Avenue, and a depth of 131 feet. There are to be two balconies, the first of which is to be devoted exclusively to private boxes. An entirely new feature in this country in the construction of this concert hall will be two promenades on either side of the parquet floor, which will open on the large lobby at the entrance. The seating capacity will be as follows: First floor, 522; box tier, 110; balcony, 335; total, 1,027. It is estimated that the new concert hall will cost $50,000. The plans were filed by J. B. McElfatrick & Co.

Sothern to Appear as D'Artagnan.

Daniel Frohman has secured the new version of Alexandre Dumas's "Three Guardsmen," adapted by Henry Hamilton. The play will be presented by E. H. Sothern in Philadelphia on Nov. 28, after his New York engagement of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula." The play presents the Dumas story under entirely new conditions, and has been so constructed as to give Mr. Sothern, who will play d'Artagnan, one of the best parts he has had. Mr. Frohman, in order to avoid any legal complication, has had the new title of the play, "The King's Musketeer," copyrighted.

The Food Show at the Garden.

The attendance at the exhibition of the Retail Grocers' Union at Madison Square Garden continues large. The showing of food products is comprehensive, and the visitor finds much to interest him. The bakers are busy all the time, and the amount of bread, cake, and pastry that is turned out and the manner in which the work is done draw a crowd to that exhibit. The cooking lectures in the afternoon are well attended. Mrs. Lemcke will lecture on "The Mother-in-law" to-day, and her menu will consist of a three-course dinner.

CHINA LODGES A PROTEST

Increase of Guards of Foreign Legations Declared Likely to Stir Up Disorder.

HER PLEA IS DISREGARDED

Demand for a Special Train for the Escort Agreed To—The Emperor Apparently Living, but Shorn of His Power.

PEKIN, Oct. 6.—The three principal Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) visited the foreign legations today in an effort to persuade the Ministers to rescind the orders they have issued for an increase in the strength of their escorts, or legation guards. The Chinese Ministers say the presence here of the foreign soldiers is likely to exasperate the Pekin populace, which is now quiet.

It is reported that the Taotai of Tien-Tsin has refused to allow the passage of rapid-fire guns to Pekin, except on the authority of the Tsung-li-Yamen. The European Ministers held a conference to-day on the escort question.

Chang-yin-houan, the exiled member of the Tsung-li-Yamen and opponent of Li Hung Chang, who has been disgraced on the charge of conspiring against the Dowager Empress, started to-day for his place of exile. He is in excellent spirits, and hopes he will be reinstated in office at no far distant date.

A few cases of mud throwing have been reported, but they are merely the acts of idlers and vagabonds. A proclamation will be issued threatening the infliction of capital punishment upon any person insulting Europeans. It is now considered likely that there will be no further disturbance of the peace.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The Tsung-li-Yamen, having unavailingly entreated the foreign Legations to spare China the humiliation of bringing foreign escorts to the capital, agreed to the demand of the powers for a special train to bring the escort from Tien-Tsin to-morrow."

The same correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday says:

"The restoration of the regency is complete. The Empress Dowager receives the Cabinet daily, seated beside the Emperor openly, and not, as formerly, behind a screen. The Government is more retrograde and reactionary. Yung-lu, one of his trusted friends, succeeds the late Prince Kung as the chief Manchu, while the Viceroy of the Province of Chi-le is a Manchu. Nevertheless, despite assertions to the contrary, the balance of power between the Chinese and Manchus in high office is unaltered in the Central Government, though there is a small proportional increase of Manchus in provincial posts.

"The Tsung-li-Yamen contains no member cognizant of foreign affairs. Its chief working member is Hsu-Yung-Yi, the negotiator of the Gerard convention of 1895, who was subsequently removed from the Tsung-li-Yamen at the instance of Sir Nicholas O'Conor (then British Minister to China) for breach of faith, but who was reappointed last month. He says his chief colleague will be Hsu-Ching-Cheng, former Minister to Russia and now Director of the Trans-Manchurian Railway, who long received Russian financial assistance.

"The Russians welcome the change as increasing their influence. The immediate exciting cause of the change was the impending edict ordering officials to abolish the queue and to adopt foreign dress. A search of the house of Kang-Yu-Wei, the reformer, resulted in the discovery of papers proving that he was carrying on a correspondence with the leaders of the anti-dynastic movement in Southern China."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the Emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The correspondent continues:

"Kang advised replacing the Conservative Ministers by Young Progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the Emperor to study the progress of Japan and Western methods. The Emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the Empress Dowager.

"Kang then urged his Majesty to strengthen his friendships with foreign powers, and particularly to seek an alliance with England. The Emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant States, and observed that it was a pity that his Ministers had not averted the impending trouble. Kang says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the Dowager's illegitimate son, Chun-Ming, will probably be made Emperor.

"On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the Emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and Sept. 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the Empress Dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the Emperor.

"In the second letter his Majesty said: 'I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot describe with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay.' The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

"Kang promptly visited the American missionary, the Rev. Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American Legations. Sir Claude Macdonald (British Minister) was at Poi-tai-so and the American Minister (Mr. Conger) was at Si-Shan. Ominous rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British Government to take prompt action to save the Emperor."

NO CONCERN IN WASHINGTON.

The News from China Believed to be Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Such information as has reached the State Department here respecting the reported assassination of the Emperor of China goes entirely to discredit the stories that he has been poisoned or that he is dead. It is not possible to say positively just what sources of information are available, but it is known that they are regarded as entirely reliable by the State Department.

The situation generally in China is not believed by the department officials to be as serious as represented, and a signal mark of confidence is the decision not to follow the course of certain European Governments in sending at this time a force of soldiers or marines to Pekin. The Boston, one of the two American warships ordered to get as near as possible to the focus of disturbance, will go as far as the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Pang-Ho River, where she must stop on account of her draught. The little gunboat Petrel, however, is expected to go eighty miles up the river to Tien-Tsin, and her steam launch might proceed from that point as far as Pekin if necessary.

THE REV. DR. GEIKIE DEAD.

The Religious Writer and Historian Expires in England.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie, the well-known religious commentator and historian, is dead.

Dr. Geikie, who had been living quietly at Bournemouth since 1890, when he retired from his pastoral work as Vicar of St. Martin at Palace, Norwich, was born in Edinburgh Oct. 26, 1824. He was the second son of the Rev. Archibald Geikie, former minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canaan, Conn. He was educated at Edinburgh and received the honorary degree of D. D. from Queen's College, Canada, in 1871, and that of LL. D. from Edinburgh University in 1891.

Ordained in 1848, he served in Canada and Nova Scotia for twelve years, after which he was employed in literary work in England until 1876, when he was appointed curate of St. Peter's, Dulwich, where he remained until 1879. In that year he was appointed rector of Christ Church, Neuilly, Paris, where he remained two years. From 1883 to 1885 he was vicar of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, from which post he went to the Church of St. Martin, at Palace, Norwich.

Among his publications are "The English Reformation," "The Holy Land and the Bible," "Landmarks of Old Testament History," "Hours with the Bible," "Old Testament Characters," "The Promises," and "The Life and Words of Christ."

THE NAPOLEONIC SUCCESSION.

Prince Victor Reported to Have Abdicated in Favor of His Brother, Prince Louis.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn that, owing to family and party pressure, Prince Victor Napoleon, chief of the French Imperialists, will abdicate in favor of his brother, Prince Louis, who is regarded as a friend of Emperor Nicholas.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who is now thirty-four years old, is the second son of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, nicknamed "Plon Plon," and the younger brother of Prince Victor. He is a Colonel of the Czarina's Lancers, in the Russian Army. He formerly served for a time in the Italian cavalry, but resigned his position when Italy became a member of the Triple Alliance. In the early part of this year it was rumored that he was betrothed to Queen Welhelmina of the Netherlands.

From his father he received a vast fortune, including all Prince Jerome's Napoleonic heirlooms and treasures. When President Faure visited Russia in September of last year Prince Louis declined the Cross of the Legion of Honor when M. Faure offered it, explaining that as a member of the Bonaparte family he had already received the Grand Cordon of that order at his birth.

BRITISH VETERANS HONORED.

Popular Welcome to the Grenadiers Returning from Omdurman.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards returned to London to-day from Omdurman, where they took part in the crushing defeat inflicted upon the dervishes by Gen. Lord Kitchener.

From Waterloo Railroad Station, where they left the train, to Wellington Barracks, immense crowds of people lined the streets. The windows were packed with spectators, flags were displayed on all sides, and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

APPREHENSION IN JAMAICA.

Disturbances Feared To-day, When the Maroon Case Comes to Trial.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 6.—The Maroon case comes up for trial before the St. Mary District Court to-morrow, the main issue being whether the civil law statute of limitations can over-ride imperial treaty rights, under which the Maroons claim a disputed piece of ground. Some apprehension prevails, shared by the Government and public, owing to the immense number of unemployed and riotous negroes who are under secret direction from unknown leaders.

These leaders are urging the Maroons to rebellion, with the view of creating public disturbances, by which pillage and spoils may be secured. A detachment of about 200 police was sent to-day to the scene of the possible disturbance, and two companies of white troops are following as a reserve.

The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus Hemming, sailed for New York this morning, leaving the government of the island in the hands of the General commanding the forces.

AN AMERICAN ACTRESS DEAD.

Sad End of Mary Jones, Supposed to be a Rich Man's Daughter.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—At the inquest held today at Burnley, Lancaster, into the cause of the death of Mary Jones, an actress who died there on Tuesday, Mr. Garson, a solicitor, who attended on behalf of the woman's father, said the latter, whose name is Lewis, resided in the United States and had regularly allowed his daughter £240 annually for some years. The verdict of the jury found that death had been accelerated by drink.

The woman arrived at Burnley a week ago last Monday. She told her landlady that her father was an American millionaire, from whom she received an allowance of £240 a year. She said she had been in trouble and for some months was an inmate of a London hospital. The evidence further showed that she had been ill for a week before her death and that she appeared greatly depressed. The landlady expressed the opinion that she was not a habitual drunkard, but had taken to drink to drown her troubles.

The woman was a member of a theatrical company presenting the play "How London Lives." Her husband's name is George Andrew Jones. His address is not known here.

Mr. Garson, the solicitor, arranged the details of the funeral and attended the ceremony of interment this afternoon at Burnley cemetery.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' PLANS.

The Emperor's Anti-Strike Speech Provokes Strong Resentment.

STUTTGART, Wurtemberg, Oct. 6.—At the Socialist Convention here to-day Herr Fischer, a member of the Reichstag, referring to Emperor William's anti-strike speech, said:

"What little monarchical sentiment survived among the proletariat has now been definitely killed. We must organize an opposition. We shall be cowardly dogs if we leave unanswered the insults heaped upon us. The Emperor deems it right to throw down the gauntlet and we have the courage to pick it up."

This remark was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause, and the convention resolved to call protest meetings everywhere immediately after the Strike bill is introduced. The meeting also resolved to rescind the Hamburg convention resolution and to leave the question of participation in the Diet elections to be settled in the individual districts, with the proviso that the only candidates who are to be supported are those who are in favor of secret and direct universal suffrage and who pledge themselves to oppose any infringement of popular rights.

Strike Riots in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—There was a number of affrays here to-day between the police and strikers belonging to the building trades. The troops are keeping order in several districts and it is reported that a striker has been killed in the Veaugirad Quarter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Vice President Hobart, with Mrs. Hobart and Senator Hanna, occupied a box at the Empire Theatre last night.

Miss Josie Gregory, who some years ago was very prominent in all the burlesques produced at Koster & Bial's Twenty-third Street establishment, is dying at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Victor Thrane, who is prominent in musical circles, and under whose management many musical celebrities have toured this country, Australia, and South Africa, will marry Miss Lotta L. Lacey of Grand Rapids, Mich., on Oct. 26. Mr. Thrane is at present in Europe completing arrangements to bring over to this country some prominent artists.

A long line of people formed in front of the Knickerbocker Theatre as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of securing seats for the opening performance of Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian." Many were unable to get seats owing to the number reserved for parties who made application through the mail with the money for their tickets inclosed in the letters. The only seats Treasurer Mayer could offer were the two last rows in the orchestra and the last eight rows in the first balcony. Nearly two-thirds of the house has been disposed of for the other performances of the week.

Carl Loewenstein, the director of the concerts which were given at the Waldorf-Astoria last season by Anton Seidl, announces that he has engaged an orchestra which has been selected by Conductor Emil Paur, and which will be known as the New York Orchestra. Mr. Loewenstein says that he was prompted to take this action because it has frequently been a subject for comment that, while other cities claiming to be musical centres have had organizations bearing their names, New York has been content with hiding its aggregation of musical talent under names that have failed utterly to make it local in character. The introductory concert of this orchestra, under Mr. Paur's conductorship, will take place on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at Carnegie Hall, and for this occasion the orchestra of sixty will be increased to 100 musicians.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first actual Autumn day of the season, with sunshine and the very faintest hint of frost, after the depressing weather of the past ten days, tempted into town a small army of shoppers and others in transit from one country resort to another. Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, whose arrival was recorded yesterday, looked very chic in a tailor gown, with a new Paris hat covered with ostrich feathers. Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman, in mourning for her mother, Mrs. Shattuck; Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer in her brougham, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood on her way from Newport, where she has been visiting Mrs. Frederick Pierson, to Seabright; Mrs. William Duer, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay; Stanley Mortimer, McCoskry Butt, Perry Belmont, Mrs. George Crocker, who will move into her new house this week, and George de Forest were all on the avenue.

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Mr. Perry Belmont's declination of the Democratic nomination for Congress tendered him in the First District will remove any chance, in all probability, of the Belmont family being represented in Congress next year, as there is probably no truth in the story that Mr. Oliver Belmont aspires to the Democratic Congressional nomination in an uptown New York district. To the list of young men known in and to the New York social world who are candidates for political offices in New York this Autumn can now be added the names of Messrs Sydney Harris, who is to run against Mr. John Murray Mitchell on the Tammany ticket for Congress in the Eighth District, and Mr. Gherardi Davis, who has just been nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly in the Twenty-seventh District.

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Mr. Harris, who married Miss Kitty Brady, a daughter of the late Judge Brady, and a sister of Mrs. Albert Stevens, is the son of Mrs. Miriam Butler Coles Harris, the author of those novels so famous some years ago—"Rutledge," "Frank Warrington," "A Perfect Adonis," and "Happy Go Lucky." Mr. Harris himself has not inherited his mother's literary tastes. He is a lawyer by profession, and should make an excellent candidate. Mr. Davis is a nephew of Admiral Gherardi. He married Miss Alice King. Mr. Davis only went into politics two years ago, and has been allied with the anti-Platt organization in Republican city politics. The candidacy of these and other well-known young men has already thrown the leading New York clubs into a political ferment at an unusually early date, and it is reported that several members of the Union, Knickerbocker, and Metropolitan Clubs have offered their services as stump speakers to their friends among the candidates, and to Mr. Roosevelt through the State Committee.

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Some surprise was caused by the publication yesterday among the list of guests at the wedding of Mr. Carroll Harvey, (who, by the way, is a Philadelphian, and not a Baltimorean, as has been erroneously stated,) and Miss Caroline Duer on Wednesday, of the name of Mr. Austin Corbin and those of other men and women who were generally supposed to be in mourning or abroad. It appears that the list of guests given out by the family was one simply of people invited to, and not of those actually present at the wedding. Mr. Austin Corbin, Jr., who was among these invited guests, has naturally become Mr. Austin Corbin since his father's death. It seems to take some time after the death of a prominent man who happens to leave a son of the same name before the public learns that the appearance of the dead man's name in print as a guest at some social function is not necessarily an error.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will give a dinner this evening at their country residence, Homewood, Westbury, L. I., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Mackay's parents, who arrived home from England on the Majestic on Wednesday. Homewood will be filled with guests for the next few days, and from now on the colony of well-known people in and around Hempstead will have a succession of informal entertainments. The run of the Meadow Brook hounds to-morrow afternoon will, if the weather be fine, bring out a large field of riders. Mrs. Mackay is looking very well, although somewhat thin. Both she and her husband have greatly enjoyed their Summer, which was passed away from the fashionable resorts, and particularly their stay in the Adirondacks, during which Mr. Mackay shot several deer, and their visit to the Pacific Coast.

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Fishing is now the great fad at Newport, and parties are made up daily to go out for the mackerel, which have struck in near shore, and even for blackfish and flounders at the Dumplings and Agassiz's Cove. Miss Louise McAllister has given several fishing and sailing parties on Mr. Carr's yacht. Among others who have taken fishing parties out of late are Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and ex-Commodore Gerry. Miss McAllister has left Mrs. Mason's, and is visiting Mrs. J. J. Wysong.

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Miss Edith Davidge, daughter of Mr. Walter Davidge of Washington, the announcement of whose engagement to Mr. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. Grant, has just been announced, is a cousin of Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, Miss Joanna Davidge, and Mr. William Davidge, who married Miss Kate Robinson of this city. The wedding will take place next Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are to visit Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story at the latter's country place, at Portchester, next week. Mr. and Mrs. Story are credited among their friends with the possession of the most perfectly appointed and beautifully managed country place near New York. Mrs. Story was Miss Hunt of Fishkill, a niece of the late Mr. Richard M. Hunt.

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The engagement has just been announced in Baltimore of Mr. Shirley Carter, son of Mr. Bernard Carter, and Miss Murchison of this city. Mr. Carter's elder brother, who married Miss Morgan of Washington, is an attaché of the American Embassy in London. His younger brother, the Rev. George Calvert Carter, is engaged to Miss Benson of Philadelphia, and their wedding will take place in November.

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There seems to be some public misapprehension as to the present status and future of Morris Park, and it has even been publicly intimated that the now famous race track would at no distant day be turned into villa sites and would possibly be the location of a church whose towering spire and pealing bells would be in strange contrast to the atmosphere of the turf which now invests the place. Even if Mrs. John Morris and her sons, Messrs. David and Alfred Morris, and daughter, Mrs. Barnes, to whom the property now belongs, have the idea with which they are credited, of making this transformation at some future day, the change could not be soon brought about, as the race course was leased to the Westchester Racing Association some time ago for a term of years, with the option of renewal of the lease at the expiration of this term for a long period. The Turf and Field Club, in whose organization Mr. Perry Belmont was largely instrumental, also holds the lease of the clubhouse in the park for a long period. The arrangement made by the officers of the Westchester Racing Association with the manager of the Morris estate provides that all but a small percentage of the receipts shall go to the maintenance and improvement of the property. The frequenters and lovers of the track need not therefore have any fear that they will be deprived of racing at their favorite resort for some time to come.

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The engagement of Mr. Morgan Tillinghast of this city and Miss M. M. Martin of St. Louis has just been announced. Mr. Tillinghast is a member of the well-known New York family of that name. Miss Martin is a cousin of Mr. Edward Paramore of St. Louis, who, with his family, spent the Summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea, where they have become members of the Boston society colony there. She is also a connection of the Mrs. Paramore who was formerly Miss Nellie Haseltine, a St. Louis beauty, and who was reported engaged at one time to the late Samuel J. Tilden. She afterward married Mr. Frederick Paramore, and died after a year of wedded life.

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Yesterday, the first day of the Morristown Horse Show, was blessed with superb Autumn weather, and the scene was consequently a most attractive one. Every seat on the grand stand was occupied and the boxes were all filled, while the parking space held several coaches and a number of handsome traps. With continued good weather, which is promised to-day and to-morrow, the show will be unquestionably successful. All the belles of the section were present yesterday, and among the honorary Vice Presidents who attended were Mr. Michael V. B. Davis, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Mr. Charles A. Hess of Madison, Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, and Mr. Frank K. Sturgis.

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Sir Tatton Sykes, who married Miss Cavendish Bentinck, and who has recently been before the public owing to some difficulty of Lady Sykes with money lenders, has surprised all England by building an enormous stone and marble cross, a replica of the famous one erected by Richard Coeur de Lion at the resting place of his Queen's bier. But this cross of Sir Tatton Sykes is not for the same purpose, as Lady Sykes is alive and well and living on the Continent. He wants to preserve the old forms of ecclesiastical architecture, and the cross, which is now nearly completed, stands alone on a turning in a highway in Yorkshire near a very obscure village. Sir Tatton Sykes until a year ago was a most enthusiastic ritualist. He has gone to the other extreme, and has been involved in some discussion with the livings under his giving concerning the use of candles in church ceremonies. The cross has been christened "Sykes's Folly," and as such it is known in the North of England. Lady Tatton Sykes was the guest some Winters ago of Mrs. Ogden Mills in New York, and was quite well known to all opera goers through her rather conspicuous gowns and perennial good spirits. Her career in England of late has been somewhat picturesque, concluding as it did in a charge of the forgery of her husband's name—a charge, by the way, which was not pressed. After much disagreeable publicity, the suit brought against her by a London money lender was dropped.

DR. GUILFORD'S IDENTITY.

London Police and Embassy Officials Satisfied that the Right Woman Is in Custody.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who is in custody here, pending her extradition on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, gave her age as forty-five, and looks to be ten years older. Her hair is iron gray in color. Therefore, the police say, she cannot be the young woman known to a New York dentist as Mrs. Catherine Wilbur, who went to Los Angeles, Cal., last Spring, and who said she was going abroad this Fall.

The police are satisfied as to the identity of the prisoner with Mrs. Guilford, formerly of Bridgeport. They say her trunk contained a quantity of bottles, medicines, powders, pills, and poisons, such as only a physician would have. The most significant of the articles found was an obstetrical instrument.

The police also claim that they recognize Mrs. Guilford by pictures of her which were published in the New York newspapers. It is noted, however, that the pictures represented a brunette and in every way coarser looking woman.

The officials of the United States Embassy are also satisfied with the identification of the prisoner.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Gov. Coone to-day issued extradition papers calling for the return to America of Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is now held in London, England, as an alleged principal in the killing of Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, in Bridgeport. Detective Cronan of Bridgeport was with the Governor this morning, and upon receiving the papers left on the 12:20 P. M. train for Washington.

INDICTMENTS AT BRIDGEPORT.

Formal Accusations Against Harry and Eudora Guilford.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned true bills for murder in the second degree against Eudora Guilford, Harry Guilford, and Rose Drayton of this city and Albert H. Oxley of Southington, all charged with being implicated in the death of Emma Gill, whose dismembered body was found in Yellow Mill Pond, Sept. 12 and 13.

Immediately after the bills were returned Deputy Sheriff Heissler went to Southington armed with a bench warrant from the Superior Court and arrested Oxley and brought him to this city, arriving here at 8:10 P. M. Oxley was taken immediately to the Central Police Station and locked up.

A bench warrant was also issued for the arrest of Eudora Guilford, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Plumb to serve, but he has not yet been able to find her, though he has been searching for her since 6 o'clock to-night.

All the parties indicted will be arraigned to plead in the Superior Court to-morrow forenoon.

Thingvalla Line Transfer.

It was formally announced yesterday that the Thingvalla Line, established in 1879, had been bought by the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen. The present passenger route between Scandinavia and New York will be continued by the new company under the name, Scandinavian-American Line, and the four steamers bought from the Thingvalla Line—Hekla, Norge, Island, and Thingvalla—will be used until new steamers can be built. The United Steamship Company is already in communication with several shipbuilding concerns in regard to building new steamers, and as soon as they are ready the former Thingvalla boats will be withdrawn. The transfer dates from Oct. 1.

Benefit for a Hospital.

Midway between Dobbs Ferry and Ardsley stands a cottage hospital by the roadside. Seven sick soldiers are now there recovering from the hardships they have endured. The funds of the hospital were so low that it was feared it would have to be closed, but a friend offered $750 if another $750 could be raised. On Tuesday, at the Lyceum, in Ardsley, an entertainment was given by Mrs. Héloise Durant Rose for the benefit of the hospital. The programme consisted of a one-act comedy by Mrs. Rose, entitled "The Great Consolidated," acted by local talent, followed by a concert. Among the artists were Miss Phillips, Miss Wheeler, Mr. Lin Hall, and Mr. E. Brill. The affair was a great success.

Rulings Concerning Bankers' Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that when bankers borrow money, and it is used and employed as capital, it must be taken into account when estimating the amount of special tax required by bankers under Section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1898. Also that money placed with bankers by customers upon time certificates of deposit should not be included as part of the capital employed during the year.

DEATH OF JOHN DELMAR.

Well-Known Kings County Democratic Politician Succumbs to Blood Poisoning.

Ex-County Clerk John Delmar, one of the best-known Democratic politicians in Kings County, died last evening at his home, 405 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. His death was due to blood poisoning, caused by a pin scratch he received about three weeks ago. Mr. Delmar at that time discovered a small pimple forming on his neck. He pricked it with an ordinary brass pin, and thought no more about the matter. Several days later the pimple began to swell and to become painful. Dr. W. H. B. Pratt of 94 Sixth Avenue, who was called in, diagnosed the trouble as blood poisoning. A week ago Mr. Delmar was forced to take to his bed, where he remained until his death last evening.

Mr. Delmar was born in Ireland in 1838. He came to this country with his parents in 1849, and settled in Brooklyn. When he was twenty-two years old he engaged in the milk business in South Brooklyn. He continued in that business for three years, when he was appointed Chief Clerk to John Delany, Superintendent of the Poor of Kings County. Mr. Delmar was an energetic worker in the Democratic Party, and his zeal won him the favor of the leaders. In 1867 he was elected Justice of the Peace for the First District to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected twice to the same office. In 1876 he was elected County Clerk of Kings County, which position he held for one term. Hugh McLaughlin rose to power about that time, and Mr. Delmar had a falling out with him. After the disagreement with McLaughlin, Mr. Delmar lost much of the interest he had taken in politics. Last year, however, mutual friends brought the two together, and a reconciliation was effected, Mr. Delmar resuming his old place in the party.

Since 1881 Mr. Delmar had been engaged in the real estate business. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn, and was foreman of Eureka Hose Company No. 14. He was a member of the Parkway Driving Club and many social organizations of Brooklyn. A widow survives him.

Gen. James L. Botsford.

Gen. James L. Botsford, a retired iron manufacturer, died yesterday at Youngstown, Ohio, aged sixty-six years. He was a schoolmate of President McKinley and his comrade in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. He was a prominent member of the Loyal Legion. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed Inspector General of Volunteers, but was compelled to give up his post on account of ill-health.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Judge SYDNEY SMITH of Chicago, an old-time member of the Cook County bar, and in 1884 the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago against the elder Carter Harrison, died in Chicago yesterday, aged sixty-nine years.

JOHN L. SILPATH of Wayne Street, Jersey City, died at Burlington, N. J., yesterday while on a visit to relatives. He was fifty-two years old, and for thirty years had been a baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is survived by a widow and one son.

ELBERT FLEET, ex-Fire and Water Commissioner of Long Island City, died Wednesday at his residence, 136 Fourth Street. He was sixty-two years old, and was born in Islip, L. I. He went to Hunter's Point thirty-eight years ago, and for thirty-five years was in the employ of the Devoe Oil Works.

H. SIDNEY EVERETT of Boston died on Tuesday at Brighton, England. He was born in 1833 at Charlestown, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1855. He served in the army during the civil war, attaining the rank of Major. In 1877 Mr. Everett was appointed Secretary of Legation in Berlin, serving under Bayard Taylor and Andrew D. White. His next appointment was as Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department at Washington, which position he occupied for seven years. A widow and five children survive him.

Prof. NATHAN C. BROOKS, formerly President of the Baltimore Female College, died yesterday at the Old Men's Home, Philadelphia, aged seventy-seven years. Prof. Brooks was born in Cecil County, Maryland. In 1839 he was elected Principal of the Baltimore High School, and in 1848 he accepted the Presidency of the Baltimore Female College, and remained at the head of the institution for many years. He wrote many religious, secular, and classical works. Among the most noted of his religious works is "The Life and Mission of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

W. H. KLINE, Chief Engineer, United States Navy, (retired,) died yesterday at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Kline entered the navy in 1861, and was aboard the Wyoming when that ship went to China in chase of the Confederate ship Alabama. During the stay off China the Wyoming had an engagement with three Japanese war vessels. Engineer Kline's last service was on the cruiser Charleston during the Brazilian rebellion. He was retired Aug. 27, 1894. The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon at the family residence, 634 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

R. KATZENMAYER'S FUNERAL.

Elaborate Exercises in Arion Hall—Interment in Greenwood.

Impressive music, eulogistic addresses, and a lavish display of floral pieces were the notable features of the funeral ceremonies held for Richard Katzenmayer in Arion Hall at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday forenoon. The members of the Arion Society, of which Mr. Katzenmayer had been President for several terms, were present in large numbers, and there were also delegations from numerous other organizations with which the dead man had been associated. Fully 1,000 men and women crowded into the large auditor

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 13, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY,
New York, September 30th, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the 18th of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon October 8th and reopen on the morning of November 7th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 23, 1898, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 13, 1898.
September 19, 1898.
E. A. SKINNER, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 22d, 1898. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 13th; for Preferred Stock on October 17th, 1898.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.
Cincinnati, September 21st, 1898.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 30th, 1898.
The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Tendencies toward a restriction of business are showing on the Stock Exchange. Two or three of the industrial shares still figure largely—Tobacco and Sugar Trusts standing yesterday for half as much as all the rest of the list put together. But for the most part, the standard shares are traded in on a relatively small scale.

In the industrials, not much else than manipulation is shown. Sugar Trust made a slight fractional gain yesterday on transactions of close to 80,000 shares, the fluctuation over a range of about a couple of points signifying not much else than contests between one crowd of speculators on the short side and another crowd caught long. Some of the latter evidently overloaded. They figured in the market yesterday as borrowing stock in order to limit the supply of floating stock available for delivery. This is not a new manipulative trick. It serves sometimes a temporary purpose, suggesting the existence of an unwieldy short interest—a situation which is now actually very different from what the fictitious anxiety to borrow stock is intended to denote. Undoubtedly the bear speculators of Wall Street have sold Sugar Trust largely, but the chief selling recently has come from quarters quite distinct from such relatively petty outside sources. The sharp daily cuts in the market price of refined sugars are not directed by talent on the inside of the Stock Exchange; these cuts and the apparently bitter commercial fight under way are the work of interests superior to any speculators or crowd of speculators regularly identified with the general stock market.

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In Tobacco Trust shares the situation differs from that in Sugar Trust largely, for the reason that in Tobacco there is relatively a small public investment interest. So crude and reckless have been the manoeuvres of that stock's manipulators that its daily record has stood as a warning to every prudent man. The recent snarl between rivals in the stock's manipulation may be remedied at any minute, and the stock may thus be brought again under concentrated control; but a drop of three or four points in it yesterday indicated that there is as yet no new agreement between the eminent speculators who a fortnight ago caught one another cheating.

Much proclamation is heard of plans for the carrying out of the plug tobacco consolidation, supposed to be in the interest of the Tobacco Trust, but it is improbable that anything material will be accomplished immediately, for even the impending transfer of an important property may be checked by a suit at law involving the question of the legitimacy of the purchase. Some inside interests affect to believe that the proposed deal involves payments which are illegal—payments through which some insiders may be unfairly enriched.

Phases like this in trust stock manipulation do not help the general market's situation, though it becomes more and more apparent that reasonable people have given up measuring the general market by trust stock vagaries.

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Northern Pacific common was the only standard railroad stock traded in yesterday to the extent of 50,000 shares. The nearest approach to it was Atchison preferred, aggregating only about 14,000, while no other reached the 10,000 point. In Northern Pacific an aggressive bear campaign seems to be under way. Rather stupid stories go the rounds of the Street, representing bitter controversies on the inside of the Northern Pacific Company; official assurances are all to the effect that the utmost harmony prevails. However this may be, the traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange seem to have selected Northern Pacific common as a bear target; and yesterday they were able through tremendous transactions to mark the price down about a point and a half. The earnings of the company continue phenomenally large. Officially it is stated that a dividend upon the common stock will be declared before New Year's.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $150,500 3s, coupon, at 105¼@105½; $420 do, small, at 105, and $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110½.

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In State securities. $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B. & O. pf., W. I..	¾	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Evans. & T. H.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Illinois Steel	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Inter. Paper Co.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Laclede Gas pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg	¾	Consol. Gas	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Hawaiian Sugar	½
A., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Illinois Central	½
B. & O., when issd.	2½	Manhattan Cons	½
Brook. Un. Gas	1½	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	North. Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	St. Paul & Om.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest.	¾	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	U., D. & G. R.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	West. Chi. Street	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	2	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Lehigh & W. B. con. asst	2	Pitts. & West. 4s	1¼
		Pitts. & West. 5s	2½

Bond Declined.

Standard R. & T. 6s 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $149,954,754; balance, $7,216,465; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,005,873.

Money on call in London at 1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, @5.24¾ for long, and 5.22½ less 1-16@5.22¼ for short, reischmarks at 94¼ and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 114¼; Erie first preferred, ½, to 36½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 78½; Union Pacific preferred, ¾, to 67⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 111, and Erie, ⅛, to 14. Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 13½. Canadian Pacific sold at 13⅝, New York Central at 119¼, Pennsylvania at 60½, and Reading at 9¼. British consols declined ¼ to 109 9-16 for money, and 3-16 to 109 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £2,076,000, circulation increased £646,000, bullion decreased £1,430,022, other securities decreased £1,687,000, other deposits decreased £91,000, public deposits decreased £1,173,000, notes reserve decreased £1,970,000, and Government securities increased £878,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 47.53 per cent., is now 44.20 per cent., against a decline from 48.37 per cent. to 43.56 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 64,925,000f., Treasury notes current decreased 41,750,000f., gold on hand decreased 9,475,000f., bills discounted decreased 14,175,000f., and silver on hand decreased 5,425,000f.

STREET RAILWAY RUMORS.

Inside buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit continued yesterday, and that stock was one of the most active on the list, over 40,000 shares changing hands. It sold up to 67½. Friends of the company continue to hint at impending developments, and yesterday they seemed to look upon the unusual activity and strength of Metropolitan Street Railway as highly significant.

Metropolitan Street Railway figured for more than 20,000 shares in the day's dealings, and sold as high as 165½, retaining nearly 3 points of its gain to the close. Much of the buying of the stock was done by brokers who have recently been conspicuous in the same way around the Brooklyn Rapid Transit post. Philadelphia houses were also large purchasers. Wall Street is full of vague stories in which the names of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway are often coupled. These rumors hint at consolidations and extensions not only in the street railway line but in the electric light and electric power business.

What is clearly in evidence regarding Brooklyn Rapid Transit—and it is largely responsible for much of the general bullishness on the stock—is the fact that although the Coney Island season is over, Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings go on increasing steadily. This is a great disappointment to Wall Street oracles who last Summer were loud in proclaiming that with the cessation of seashore travel the company's earnings would make bad showings.

SOME DIVIDEND DOUBTS.

Strange rumors, not generally credited, are in circulation in Wall Street suggesting that Lake Erie and Western Directors may pass the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, upon which they are to act in about a fortnight. The stock now pays 1¼ per cent. quarterly.

These stories do not seem to have any visible foundation, although in some quarters they are persistently repeated. It is also said that Mr. Brice is to withdraw from the management of the property in order to devote himself entirely to business matters in which he has only recently become interested.

Vice President L. M. Schwan, when seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to the matter, contented himself with saying that he knew nothing about it.

FEDERAL STEEL STRENGTH.

The iron stocks showed considerable firmness yesterday. On the Stock Exchange, Minnesota iron sold above 95 and Illinois Steel at 70½. Out on the curb the new Federal Steel issues were both conspicuously strong and active. It is stated that 98 per cent. of the several stocks and securities have been deposited under the Federal Steel consolidation plan.

DENVER AND GULF SELLING.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf sold below $2 a share yesterday. For several days past there has been steady selling of the stock, some of which has been for the short account, but most or it by holders who have decided not to spend $10 in order to save their present equities. Wall Street has a theory that reorganized stocks can always be bought for less money than the assessment upon them after that assessment is paid, and this theory seems to be influencing sales of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf.

GRANGERS UNDER PRESSURE.

All of the Granger stocks yesterday were again kept under pressure, the room traders pounding them whenever the opportunity presented itself. Fractional declines, however, were all that was accomplished by these professional bear tactics. Of all the shares, there was steady buying by strong interests. Out-of-town houses were also purchasers of Burlington, Rock Island, and others of the group.

MONEY MARKET EASY.

Money continued easy yesterday, call loans ranging from 2 to 3 per cent. The bulk of the call money was loaned at 2½ and 2¾ per cent. There was liberal supply, but the demand was at no time urgent. In the time department, offerings were far beyond the requirements, and easy conditions prevailed. Ninety-day funds were obtainable at 3 per cent. Money market authorities are inclined to look for lower rates within the next few days.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake has recently been acting erratically, but it does not seem to get away very far nor for very long from 103 or 104. Inside interests are quiet but steady buyers of the stock, although apparently they have no plans for it in the immediate market. It is officially stated that the company's business and earnings are steadily increasing.

PAN HANDLE MANIPULATION.

People interested in Pan Handle stock seem intent upon giving it an upward spurt. Yesterday, on transactions of 1,200 shares, the common stock gained 2 points. The advance was apparently due to manipulation. Pan Handle's earnings continue unsatisfactory, and considerably more of the earnings are being put into the property than Wall Street holds the stock like to see.

WESTERN LUMBER TRADE.

In commenting upon the condition of the lumber trade, a Chicago authority says:

Sales of lumber for September were the largest of any month during the present year, and the outlook for October is for a further increase. As compared with a year ago the September sales were far and away ahead. Prices are firmly maintained at the recently advanced scale, which, nevertheless affords the local dealer comparatively small margin of profit as compared with the opening years of the present decade.

Local stocks are believed to be the largest and best assorted of any in the country, but despite the liberal supply here there is no apparent desire to shade prices. This stiffening tendency probably arises from the knowledge that prices are lower here than at any other important point and that they are also much lower relatively than at the point of production. The fact that the local dealers made very early contracts on inch boards when prices were considerably lower than now redeems in one particular a situation, as regards profits, that would otherwise be not at all satisfactory. Shingles have advanced 10 cents at the mills, but the gain has not yet been followed here.

While the sales of all sorts of lumber to the country are of fair volume, the gain in the city trade is slow. Dealers complain that the class of structures now in demand is of the small and cheap sort, and that all of those which promise better are held up and delayed from time to time.

There is no falling off in the demand for hard woods and there is a positive scarcity of dry oak and ash. The demands from the car builders are heavy and there is a prospect of a continuance of the same for some time. Prices are about $3 per thousand higher than at the corresponding period a year ago.

EFFECTS OF MANIPULATION.

Says The Boston Evening Transcript in discussing the stock market outlook:

"Outside of the industrials, the leading Wall Street stocks have not yielded much from the year's highest. Probably the average loss in the last month has not exceeded four points. Stocks are held well, having resisted liquidation of speculative holdings and bear attack, and are in a good position to-day. But the bold manipulation in Sugar and Tobacco has driven out the investor, and it has stopped European buying temporarily. Of course the room trader argues that the market is 'between seasons,' that election uncertainties give him a chance to play the short side for a turn, but the net result of the last month's operations has been the elimination of the real mainstay of the market, the commission purchaser, and after this Tobacco deal is ended Wall Street traders may discover, as they have done many times heretofore, that all they have left is each other to prey upon in the matching of wits upon the floor of the Exchange.

"The market will broaden in due course, because there are too many unmistakably strong and bullish factors back of it in the general business, finance, and common sense of the country to permit a long period of hesitation, but none the less this Sugar and Tobacco manipulation, while enriching a few, has hurt the whole market, and hurt it severely."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

* * *

Election of Alexander Carlton of New York and George D. Eustis of Cincinnati to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Brisk demand for the new Government threes, particularly by the banks.

Purchase of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England in the interest of the Reorganization Committee for $3,807,000.

Increase of $44,597 in the net earnings of Mexican International for August, making an increase of $108,120 since July 1.

Annual meeting of stockholders of New York and East River Ferry. Retiring Board of Directors re-elected.

Increase of $57,510 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Decrease of $1,344 in Philadelphia, Reading and New England's surplus for August, making a decrease of $9,620 since July 1.

Continued denials by Burlington officials that a refunding plan is in contemplation for the company.

Increase of $56,229 in Seaboard Air Line's surplus for the year ended June 30 and increase of $13,608 in that of Seaboard and Roanoke for like period.

Agreement of transcontinental lines and Canadian Pacific to submit the question of differentials to a board of arbitration to meet in Chicago on Oct. 12.

Material increases in Atchison's business reported by traffic officials of the road.

Preliminary statement of anthracite production for September placing the output at 4,250,000 tons, an excess of 200,000 tons over the same month last year.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on United States Rubber preferred stock, but no action on dividend on common until early next year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$125
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,486
Mexican National	11,145
Norfolk & Western	3,258
Ohio River	96
Pittsburg & Western	8,559
Total increase, six roads	$26,669
Increase previously reported	607,827
Total increase, thirty-one roads	$634,496
Decreases:	
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	$9,338
Decrease previously reported	54,758
Total decrease, eight roads	$64,096
Net increase	$570,400

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 6s	117	120
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	60	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	185	193
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	15	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	96	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	102	105
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	41	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	98
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26¼	27¼
Amsterdam preferred	64½	64½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	88
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	98	98
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1sts	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Camps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28½	28⅝
Federal Steel pf.	69¾	70
Gluccse common	56	58½
Glucose pf.	103	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½

	Bid.	Asked.
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20½	21¼
Standard Distilling pf.	69½	70¼
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	163	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	176	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat Co.	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat Co. 5s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,030.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .24, 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 100 Hale & Norcross at 1.10, 100 Mollie Gibson at .23, seller 10; 500 Savage at .12, 200 Standard at 1.70, 600 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03⅝@.03¾, 800 Anaconda at .57@.58, 1,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .05¾@.06¾, 2,000 Cannon Ball at .006, 800 Elkton at 1.18@1.19@1.18½, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12¼@.13@.12½; 1,500 Golden Fleece at .26@.28@.27, 2,000 Jefferson at .06½@.07, 1,200 Lillie at 1.08@1.08¼@1.07½@1.08, 37,000 Old Gold at .006@.007, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at .13, buyer 10 @.15, buyer 30; 1,200 Union at .20@.21, and 300 Work at .08.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.81	Iron Silver	.55
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem.	.15
Belcher	.12	La Crosse	.09
Best & Belcher	.24	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.06	Mexican	.20
Chrysolite	.11	Ophir	.59
Com. Tunnel Co.	.03	Phoenix Gold	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Potosi	.15
Crown Point	.14	Plymouth Con.	.08
Deadwood	.29	Savage	.10
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Sierra Nevada	.60
Father de Smet	.17	Standard Con.	1.70
Gould & Curry	.20	Union Con.	.20
Hale & Norcross	.69	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.15	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.50
A. M. & S. Co.	.03	Occidental	.70
Best & Belcher	.24	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Brunswick Cons.	.09	Potosi	.15
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.17	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.13	Sierra Nevada	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	.72	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consolidated	.20
Com. T. C. scrip	.05	Utah	.07
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.19
Father de Smet	.12	Argentum Juanita	.20
Gold & Curry	.20	Alamo	.03
Hale & Norcross	.69	Anaconda	.55
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Ck. Cons.	.08
Horn Silver	1.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.06
Iron Silver	.61	Gold & Globe	.02
Julia Con.	.01	Golden Fleece	.28
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Isabella	.24
La Crosse	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
Leadville Con.	.08	Mount Rosa	.17
Little Chief	.20	Pharmacist	.05
Mexican	.20	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.29	Union	.18
Ontario	3.50	Work	.07

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.06	Elkton	1.18
G. Magnet	.001¼	Gar. Con.	.12
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.26
Pilgrim	.003	Isabella	.25
Ry. Mnt.	.11½	Jefferson	.06½
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.02¾	Lillie	1.07
Alamo	.03	Mollie Gibson	.19¼
Anaconda	.57	Mt. Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.73	Old Gold	.006½
Cripple Ck. Con.	.08¼	Sentinel	.003⅝
Cannon Ball	.005⅝	Union	.20
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.08

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Leath. Mfgs'	175
Am. Exchange Nat'l	160	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	220	Manhattan	200
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	Mechanics'	160
Central National	157½	New York	230
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. B'k of N. A.	135
Continental	126	Park	300
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
Fourth National	160	Republic	165⅞
Garfield National	1000	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	125
Hanover	390	State of New York	105
Imp. & Traders'	470	West Side	275
Irving	147½	Western National	130

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.15	.15
Best & Belcher	.26	.25
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.28	.27
Challenge Con	.17	.17
Chollar	.16	.16
Confidence	.49	.48
Con. Cal. & Va.	.78	.77
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.14	.15
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.21	.21
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.05
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.10	.10
Kentuck Con

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 6, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	116	25	Adams Express	112¾	112¾	112	112	.....
35⅜	35½	3,020	American Cotton Oil	35⅜	36	35½	35⅝	.....
86	86¾	260	Am. Cotton Oil pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
80½	81¼	360	Am. Malting Co. pf	80	80	80	80	.....
120	125	45	American Express	132	132	131	131	.....
11¼	12	710	Am. Spirits Mfg	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
33	34	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	32½	33½	32½	33½	— ⅜
113⅞	114	77,281	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	112¾	114⅞	112⅜	114	+ ⅝
105	106¼	800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	106⅜	106½	105¾	105¾	— ¾
96	98	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	98	98	98	98	.....
124⅝	125	58,985	American Tobacco	127½	127¾	123½	124⅝	— ⅜
124	125	625	American Tobacco pf	125	125¼	125	125	.....
28	28⅜	10	Am. Steel & Wire Co	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	.....
86	86¼	200	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86½	86½	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅝	250	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	33½	13,057	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
40½	41⅜	900	B. & O., 2d in. pd	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
30½	32	300	B. & O., when iss	32	32	32	32	— 2⅛
69	69½	275	B. & O. pf., when iss	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¼
3	3¼	2,400	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	.....
66⅝	66¾	41,442	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	66⅜	67⅛	66	66⅝	+ ⅛
123	124½	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— 1½
70½	73	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
52½	53¼	300	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	.....
21¾	22	1,440	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
114¾	115	4,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅞	115⅜	114¾	115⅛	— ⅛
53¼	53⅞	900	Chi. & East. Ill.	54	55⅜	54	55⅜	+1⅜
106½	106⅞	300	Chi. & East. Ill pf	106	106	106	106	— ½
14⅜	14¼	9,070	Chicago Great West	14¾	14¾	14	14⅛	— ⅜
8½	9	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8	8	8	8	.....
107¼	107⅝	7,980	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107¼	108	107¼	107¼	— ½
154½	155	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	154½	154½	154½	154½	.....
130¼	130⅝	382	Chicago & Northw	131¼	131¾	130¼	130½	— ⅛
101¾	101¾	7,114	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	102½	102½	101¾	101¾	— ½
84	85	184	Chi. Term. Trans	84¼	84¼	84	84¼	— ½
16¼	16¾	1,800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	17	17	16	16½	— ½
47	47¼	3,440	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	47⅜	47⅜	44	47	— ¾
21	22	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	21	21	.....
4	5	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
171	173	680	Consolidated Gas	172	172	172	172	— ½
46¼	47¼	100	Consolidated Ice	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
54⅞	55	550	Denver & R. G. pf	55¼	55¼	55	55	.....
120	130	340	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	124	124	123	123	—3
33	33½	207	Evans. & T. H.	33	33¼	33	33¼	+1¼
60	65	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	64	64	64	64	—1½
80	81	931	General Electric	80½	80¾	79½	80¾	.....
134	135	300	Great Northern pf	135	135	135	135	+ ½
32¼	34	650	Hawaiian Sugar	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	— ½
111	111	533	Illinois Central	111	111	111	111	— ½
70	72	342	Illinois Steel Co	69⅞	70½	69⅞	70½	+ ⅝
52¼	54½	560	International Paper	54	54	53⅜	54	+ ½
87	87½	100	Int. Paper pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
17	17½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17½	17½	17	17	.....
48¾	49½	900	Laclede Gas	49¼	49¾	49	49	+ ¼
92	94	216	Laclede Gas pf	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	+ ½
71	72	340	Lake Erie & West. pf	70½	71	70½	71	+1¼
54¾	54¾	3,625	Louisville & Nashville	54¾	55⅜	54⅜	55¼	+ ⅛
93	93⅜	9,205	Manhattan Con	93⅜	94¼	92¾	93¼	— ¾
164¾	165½	15,765	Metropolitan St. Ry	163	165¼	163	164¾	+2⅞
109½	108	50	Michigan Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	.....
59	60	110	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	+1½
94½	95⅜	483	Minnesota Iron	95	95	94¾	94¾	— ¼
		1,250	Minnesota Iron, r	94⅞	95¼	94¾	94¾	.....
33	33¼	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	33⅜	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ¼
32¼	32⅜	1,125	Missouri Pacific	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
32	32½	15	Nat. Biscuit Co.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	.....
95	95½	75	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
32¼	32½	125	National Lead Co	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	.....
91¼	92	415	New Jersey Central	91⅜	91⅜	91¼	91¼	— ¼
103	104	1,830	New York Air Brake	102½	103¼	101	103	+2
115⅝	116	137	New York Central	115½	115½	115	115½	— ¼
		20	N. Y., Lack. & West	124	124	124	124	.....
6¼	6⅝	200	North American	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	52,407	Northern Pacific	41⅜	41½	40¼	40⅜	—1⅝
75⅜	75¾	4,915	Northern Pacific pf	76	76	75⅜	75⅜	— ⅞
80	84	30	Oregon Short Line	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	.....
44½	45½	500	Pacific Coast	45	45	45	45	— ½
80	85	30	Pacific Coast 1st pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	.....
32¼	32¾	820	Pacific Mail	32⅜	33	32½	32¾	+ ¼
116½	117	268	Pennsylvania R. R	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
3	5	62	Peoria & Eastern	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
104¾	104¾	15,219	People's Gas, Chicago	104¼	105¼	104¼	104¾	— ⅛
44½	45½	1,000	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	42¼	44½	42¼	44½	+2
66	66½	1,800	P., C., St. L. & St. L. pf	65½	66½	65½	66	+3
189	190½	80	Pull. Pal. Car Co	190½	190½	190½	190½	.....
1¼	2	100	Quicksilver	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
17⅝	17¾	100	Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	— ⅜
42⅜	42⅝	400	Reading 1st pf	42⅜	43	42⅜	43	.....
20½	20½	250	Reading 2d pf	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	.....
11¾	12¼	200	St. L. Southw. pf	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
79	80	100	St. Paul & Omaha	79	79	79	79	—1¼
23	24	300	Southern Pacific	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
8¾	9	500	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
33¾	33¾	1,577	Southern Railway pf	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	7¼	50	Standard R. & T	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
27	27¼	720	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27⅝	27¼	27	27	— ¼
13⅜	13⅝	350	Texas Pacific	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅝	.....
32⅜	32⅞	5,030	Union Pacific	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32¾	— ⅜
64¾	64⅞	8,433	Union Pacific pf	65½	65½	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅜
2⅜	2¾	4,875	U. P., D. & G., t. r	2¾	2¾	1⅞	2⅛	— ¼
6¼	6⅜	20	United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
64⅝	64⅞	1,265	U. S. Leather pf	65	65	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	9,070	United States Rubber	38¼	40⅞	38¼	39¼	+ ⅛
102¾	103	950	U. S. Rubber pf	102½	104	102½	103	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	20	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	94¾	200	West Chicago Street	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¾
91¼	91⅝	826	Western Union Tel	91⅝	91¾	91¼	91¾	.....
3⅝	4	1,165	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4	4	3⅝	4	.....
19	20¼	100	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
Sales		390,037						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
5,000 ..... 100¼
500 100
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
56,000 ..... 72½
1,000 72
9,000 ..... 71⅞
2,000 72
1,000 ..... 71⅝
Gen 4s
12,000 ..... 93¾
17,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 ..... 93¾
15,000 ..... 93⅝
42,000 ..... 93¾
20,000 ..... 93⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s, When Issued
16,000 ..... 95½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
2,000 121
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s
1,000 84
5,000 87
5,000 ..... 86¾
2,000 86
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
2,000 ..... 36¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
21,000 ..... 86¼
12,000 86
Ches & O. R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s
1,000 104
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000 116
Chic. B & Q Conv 5s
3,000 115
Chic, M & St Paul Gold 7s
1,000 153
Chic, Mil & St P Gen 4s, Series A
1,000 ..... 105¾
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933
2,000 120
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
21,000 ..... 104⅜
Chic, St P & M 1st
1,000 ..... 135½
Chic Term Tran 4s
6,000 ..... 89⅝
1,000 90
3,000 ..... 89⅞
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 111½
Col & C Mid 1st Ext
2,000 75
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $85 Paid
4,000 78
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
25,000 ..... 97¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 93⅜
2,000 ..... 93½
3,000 ..... 93⅝
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
1,000 ..... 92½
Erie Gen Lien 4s
1,000 ..... 71½
2,000 71
Evansv & T H 1st
3,000 121
Evans & T H Gen 5s
3,000 96
Ft Wth & D C 1st
20,000 ..... 75¼
9,000 ..... 75½
21,000 ..... 75½
2,000 ..... 75½
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ..... 99½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
3,000 20f 108½
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
14,000 84
Ill Central 4s, 1953
2,000 102
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
18,000 ..... 75¼
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
Lehigh & W-B Cons, Assented
1,000 98
2,000 ..... 98½
2,000 99
2,000 ..... 98¼
2,000 99
Louisville & Nashville 5s
25,000 ..... 103¼
Mex Inter 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 78¼
9,000 78
Total sales $390,037

Metropolitan Elev 2d
4,000 104
Met St Ry Gen 5s
4,000 114
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
5,000 ..... 75¼
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
1,000 118
Mil, L S & Wn 1st
1,000 136
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 89
6,000 ..... 88⅞
5,000 89
13,000 ..... 88⅞
8,000 ..... 88⅝
500 ..... 89½
21,000 ..... 88⅞
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
1,000 ..... 62⅞
2,000 63
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
2,000 ..... 104½
5,000 ..... 104⅝
1,000 ..... 104⅞
Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s
3,000 ..... 77⅝
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000 101
Morris & Essex 7s, '71
2,000 ..... 103½
Nash, C & St L Con
2,000 102
3,000 ..... 102¼
N Y Central 1st Coup
2,000 ..... 117⅜
N Y Cent & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s
17,000 ..... 94¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
7,000 ..... 104⅞
2,000 ..... 104½
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
1,000 123
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
2,000 ..... 102¼
4,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 102
N Y, S & W Term 1st
5,000 111
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
2,000 ..... 83½
Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s
13,000 20f 83½
5,000 ..... 83¼
10,000 20f 83½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
3,000 ..... 67¼
3,000 67
5,000 ..... 66⅞
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
2,000 ..... 100⅝
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
3,000 ..... 103½
Oregon R & Nav 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99½
Oregon R & Nav 1st
3,000 95f 113½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
3,000 106
2,000 ..... 106¼
1,000 ..... 106¾
3,000 ..... 106⅜
Inc B & Col Trust
10,000 55
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000 ..... 127½
Peoria & Eastern 1st
2,000 75
3,000 ..... 76½
Pittsburg & Wn 1st
20,000 93
1,000 ..... 92½
20,000 ..... 92¾
Pittsburg & Western 5s
25,000 55
5,000 56
10,000 57
5,000 ..... 56¾
5,000 ..... 56½
Reading Co Gen 4s
35,000 ..... 82¼
35,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 82⅝
5,000 ..... 82¾
15,000 ..... 82⅝
40,000 ..... 82¼
Rio Grande Wn 1st
3,000 ..... 88½
4,000 ..... 88¼
St L & Iron Mount, Arkan Br Ext 5s
5,000 ..... 106¼
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
10,000 ..... 96½
8,000 96
Total sales $2,258,000

St L Southwn 1st
2,000 ..... 79¼
St L Southwn 2d Inc
5,000 ..... 31⅞
4,000 32
San A & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 ..... 68¼
5,000 68
3,000 ..... 68¼
2,000 ..... 68¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 98¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 97⅝
2,000 ..... 97½
9,000 ..... 97⅝
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 76
Standard R & T Inc
2,000 20
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Birmingham Div 1st
3,000 ..... 93½
Tex & N O Con 5s
5,000 102
5,000 ..... 102¼
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
5,000 107
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
20,000 ..... 40⅜
7,000 ..... 40½
30,000 ..... 40¾
50,000 41
5,000 ..... 41⅛
10,000 ..... 41¼
10,000 ..... 41⅜
18,000 ..... 41⅜
12,000 ..... 41½
20,000 ..... 41⅝
1,000 46
Third Avenue 1st 5s
3,000 s20f 124½
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 90
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 91
Union Pacific 4s
111,000 99
2,000 ..... 99⅛
34,000 99
500 ..... 99¼
9,000 99
500 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99⅛
10,000 99
U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
40,000 71
28,000 ..... 71¼
10,000 ..... 71⅛
39,000 ..... 71⅞
30,000 72
20,000 ..... 72¼
40,000 ..... 72½
15,000 ..... 72¾
13,000 ..... 72⅞
18,000 ..... 73¼
Wabash 1st 5s
11,000 112
4,000 ..... 112¾
Wabash 2d 5s
8,000 89
20,000 ..... 89½
West Shore Gtd 4s
6,000 ..... 109½
Registered
1,000 ..... 108¾
Wn N Y & Penn 1st
1,000 ..... 108⅞
Wisconsin Cen Co Inc
10,000 ..... 7⅛
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 57
5,000 ..... 57⅛
10,000 ..... 57⅜
33,000 ..... 57½
32,000 ..... 57¾
3,000 ..... 57⅞
176,000 58
10,000 ..... 58¼
5,000 ..... 58⅜
20,000 ..... 58½
10,000 ..... 58¾
1,000 ..... 58⅞
20,000 ..... 58⅞
2,000 59
5,000 ..... 58⅞
20,000 ..... 58¾
17,000 58

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$307,720,161
Gold reserve	244,108,057
Net silver	6,990,107
United States notes in the Treasury	34,148,350
Treasury notes of 1890	1,762,423
Total receipts this day	1,498,789
Total receipts this month	7,264,664
Total receipts this year	132,072,550
Total expenditures this day	2,052,000
Total expenditures this month	9,014,000
Total expenditures this year	194,607,114
Deposits in National banks	83,983,790
Government receipts from internal revenue	949,546
Customs	488,508
Miscellaneous	50,735
Expenditures	2,052,000
Bank notes received for redemption	193,241

ADIRONDACK LAND CASE.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Attorney General Hancock was to-day informed of a decision rendered by Justice Leslie W. Russell of the Supreme Court, in a test case which involves the State's title to about 150,000 acres of Adirondack land. The action was brought by Ferris J. Meigs, and is one of forty cases in which it has been sought to eject the State from land which it has acquired through sales for the non-payment of taxes.

The decision is one of great importance, as by it the State is permitted to retain a large amount of valuable Adirondack land. Judge Russell decides the case on the ground that the State has not enacted any statute which would permit the institution against it of a writ of ejectment.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	
5s, r., 1918	104½	
3s, c., 1918	105½	
3s, 1918, small	104½	
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110¾
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¼
4s, r., 1925	126¾	127¼
4s, c., 1925	126¾	127½
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..
American Coal	110	120
Am. Dist. Tel	..	40
Am. Malting Co	30½	31
Ann Arbor	11½	12¾
Ann Arbor pf	35	36
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	6¼
Boston A. L. pf	103	108
Brunswick City	7½	8½
Buff., R. & P	30	33
Bur., C. R. & N	80	..
Canadian Pacific	84½	84¾
Central Pacific	25	26
Chi. & Alton	152	..
Chi. & Alton pf	171	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	40	41¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	27	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70¾	73
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	20½	33
Chi. & N. W. pf	175	176
Chi. T. & T. pf	33½	34
C., C., C. & St. L	40¼	40¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts	85	90
Cleve. & Pitts. 1869	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev	⅝	⅝
Col. Midland	6	7½
Col. Midland pf	16	17½
Col. & H. C. & I	5	5½
C., H. V. & T. pf	17	24
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	46	..
Consol. Ice pf	88	93
Del. & Hud	106⅝	107¼
Del., L. & W	151½	..
Den. & R. G	13¾	14½
Den. & R. G. pf	14	15
Eastern Elevator	55	..
E. I. of B'klyn	130	..
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie	13⅝	13¾
Erie 1st pf	34¾	35¾
Erie 2d pf	17¼	18¼
Ft. W. & R. G	11½	15
Green Bay & W	30	..
H. B. Claflin	91	98
Harlem	350	..
Homestake	54	..
Ill. Cent. l.	92	100
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..
Iowa Central	9	9½
Iowa Central pf	33	34
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich	5¼	..
Keokuk & N. W	3	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	15
Keokuk & West	29	32
Kingston & Pem	8	10
L. E. & W	15¼	17
Lake Shore	192½	194
Long Island	47	55
Manhattan Beach	2	3
Md. Coal pf	42	52
Mexican Central	5	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs	⅛	1
Minn. & St. L	26	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf	80	90
Minn. St. P. & S. M	10	..
Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf	22	..
Mo. K. & T	10¾	11¼
Mobile & Ohio	27	28½
Morris & Essex	175	..
Nat. Lead pf	108	111
Nat. Lin. Oil	2¾	3½
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf	65	75
Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
New Cent. Coal	33	42
N. Y. & N. H	189	192
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	34½
N. Y., O. & W	15¼	15½
Norfolk So	55	66
Nor. & West	18	15½
Nor. & West. pf	50	51
Ont. Mining	4¼	6
Ore. R. & N	55	56½
Ore. R. & N. pf	75	77
Pac. Coast 2d pf	60	62
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1¼
P., Ft. W. & C	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf	7½	8
Quicksilver pf	5¼	8
Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Rome, W. & O	125	..
Rio Grande W	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	6	7¾
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	56	58
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	17¼	21
St. L. & San Fran	7½	8
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	64	65
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf	30¾	31
St. L. S. W	4¾	5½
St. P. & Duluth	21½	24
St. P. & D. pf	87	90
St. P., M. & M	165	170
St. P. & O. pf	157	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	60	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
T. P. Land Tr	7	8
Third Avenue	155	160
Tol. & O. C	..	28
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West	..	20
Twin City R. T	27	30
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash pf	20½	25
Wells-F. Express	120	123
Wis. Central	1½	2¼

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
46,040	Am. Sugar Ref.	113¾	114¾	112½	113¾
7,280	Am. Tobacco	127⅜	127½	123¾	124⅝
320	Am. Tob. S. F. pf.	125	125	123¾	123½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11½	11½	11½	11½
140	Bay State Gas.	3	3	3	3
9,840	Brook. R. T.	66¾	67½	66¼	66¾
2,920	C., B. & Q.	114¾	115⅝	114⅜	114⅝
4,110	C., M. & St. P.	107¾	108	107¾	107⅝
1,220	C., R. I. & Pac.	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
280	Chi. Gt. West.	14½	14½	14	14⅛
520	Louis. & Nash.	55	55½	54¾	54⅞
1,850	Manhattan	93¼	94½	92¾	93⅝
50	Mo. Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
8,780	Nor. Pacific	41⅝	41⅝	40¾	40⅝
630	Nor. Pac. pf.	76	76	75¾	75¾
2,660	People's Gas	105	105½	104½	104⅞
10	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
20	Reading	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
20	Southern Ry.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20	Southern pf.	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝
30	Tenn. C. & I.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
290	Union Pac.	33	33	32¾	32¾
420	Union Pac. pf.	65⅝	65⅞	64¾	64¾
200	U. P., D. & G.	2½	2¾	2½	2½
150	U. S. Rubber	38½	41	38½	39½
20	U. S. Rub. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
80	U. S. Leath. pf.	64½	65	64½	65
87,800					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72	72	71⅞	71⅞
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼
48,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	77¼	78	77¼	77½
58,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	57	58	57	58
$156,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Trading broadened out considerably to-day by reason of a revival of interest in the copper shares. Over 6,000 shares of listed mining stocks changed hands in the mining dealings, Montana and Osceola leading. Montana made another new high record, at 23½, while Osceola rose 1⅜, to 59⅝, also a new record, the stock having sold at 59¼ Aug. 15. Tamarack was up 3, at 175. Butte gained ½ to 24¼, easing ⅜. A number of new Lake Superior mines are offering in the Boston market. It is understood that subscriptions at $8 for the Winona were double the amount of stock offered. Boston cannot get over its old fondness for copper mining investments, and predictions as to the future on such stocks as Montana and Osceola are as glowing as if they were not at their highest on record. The general market was steady, without many changes of importance in prices. Consolidated Vermont 5s were up 1½, at 79½. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 5s were ½ lower, at 114¼. Boston and Albany was up 2, at 250. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 3½@4½; commercial paper, 4@5½. Clearing House balances loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	250	252
Boston & Lowell	226	227
Boston & Maine	163	164
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	121¾	122
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	..	123
Fitchburg pf	104¾	105
Maine Central	131	134
Old Colony	192	..
Oregon Short Line	29	30
West End	85⅞	86
West End pf	107	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3½	3½
Arnold	16⅞	17
Atlantic	25½	26
Boston & Montana	239	239½
Butte & Boston	23⅝	24
Calumet & Hecla	580	585
Centennial	17⅜	17⅝
Franklin	13¼	13½
Gold Coin Mines	25	.50
Osceola	58¼	58⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	4⅞	5
Quincy	117	119
Santa Ysabel	4⅛	5
Tamarack	174	174½
Tecumseh	3	3½
Wolverine	26	26½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	280	281
Dominion Coal	25	25½
Edison Electric Illuminating	190	..
Erie Telephone	74½	75
General Electric	79

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Bishops and Deputies Spend the Day on Amendments to the Constitution.

THE HOUSES FAIL TO AGREE

Two Propositions Adopted by the Bishops Are Rejected by the Co-ordinate Body—Petition from the Filipinos Read.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—In the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church, to-day a resolution was introduced expressing the earnest desire of the convention that the instructions to the Commissioners to be appointed to the international peace conference proposed by the Czar of Russia shall recommend the establishment of a permanent court for the settlement of all differences by arbitration.

Several resolutions on the question of marriage and divorce were presented. Bishop Davenport of the Diocese of Springfield moved that the discussion of these questions by the convention be held behind closed doors, but some objection was made to immediate consideration, and the matter was referred to the calendar of business for consideration by a committee.

The communication received yesterday from Felipe Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, now in this city, was read by Dr. McConnel of Louisiana. It was as follows:

To the Honorable and Very Reverend President, Members, and Reverend Secretary of the American Episcopal Church, assembled in triennial convention in Washington:

We rejoice with you in the assemblage to-day of your general convention, and, taking advantage of this solemn occasion, we believe it to be our duty to convey to you our high consideration and respect. The exalted American clergy certainly represent Christian morals and holy charity, virtues which elevate them in the general esteem.

In paying this tribute of admiration to the exalted ecclesiastical hierarchy of North America we fulfill our purpose in supplicating you to offer your prayers to the Most High on behalf of the natives of the Philippine Islands, and in asking you to do all that can be done to protect and help them in this supreme moment of their history, and to assure them their liberty and protect personality, to which they are entitled by their loyalty and their services to the American cause. The noble and humanitarian Republic of the United States of North America comes to us in our work of political and social redemption. We are deeply thankful for the union and unity of the Filipinos and Americans. May they be imperishable and bear the seal of evangelic brotherhood, which may be impressed upon them by the respected prelates assembled.

It was announced that the Woman's Auxiliary, also in convention here, had reported a collection of $80,400 for missions, about $25,000 more than for the previous year.

The House of Deputies then proceeded to the consideration of the report on the revision of the constitution, which had been made a special order for 11 o'clock. The amendments acted upon were those adopted by both houses of the General Convention of 1895, which required ratification by this convention to become operative.

The first of these affected the question of a heading or title for the constitution and canons of the Church, and provided that it should be as follows: "Constitutions and canons for the government of that portion of the Catholic Church known in law as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

The amendment made by the last convention incorporated in the title the following words: "That portion of the Catholic Church known in law as." The question led to almost an hour's debate. The amendment had few advocates, but many opponents, who asserted that the change made the title cumberscme and awkward, that the word "portion" indicated a cutting out or dismemberment, that it was unnecessary to declare that the Episcopalians were a part of the Catholic Church, and that some wag would soon nickname the Episcopalian the "in law" Church. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 108 nays to 3 yeas.

The next amendment, which contemplated the substitution of Article 1 for Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the old Constitution, and which was adopted almost unanimously by the last convention, was defeated by a vote of 92 to 17.

Meanwhile messages had been received from the House of Bishops that they had adopted both the amendments rejected by the House, but in each case a motion was made in the Deputies that they refuse to concur in the action of the Bishops, and that body was so informed.

The afternoon session of the Deputies was consumed in the consideration of an amendment originating with the Committee on Constitutional Revision, which incorporated in the Constitution that provision of the canonical law which requires that the selection of Bishops shall be sanctioned by a majority of the standing committees in all the dioceses of the Church. It gave rise to a prolonged debate, and the Deputies adjourned without acting on it. Most of the speakers favored the change. They argued that the provision would have a tendency to bring the people together in better church relations than if the selection of a Bishop was left to the diocese alone.

The opponents of the change contended that there was no demand or necessity for it. The principal speech in opposition was made by Dr. Weller of Fond Du Lac, Wis., who said that when a Bishop was elected there was always a minority in the Church opposed to his confirmation, and they covered the whole land with scandal. It was not a question of larger lay representation, he contended, but of larger liberty and freedom in the Church. "If you want to wash the Church's dirty linen," he concluded, "put this provision in the Constitution."

In the House of Bishops the discussion was principally on the amendments to the canons recommended by the committee relating to the ordination of Bishops.

The Bishops referred to a committee of five a memorial from the Episcopal Church in Brazil, asking that the Church in America consecrate for it a Bishop. The Church here has provision in her laws for consecrating a missionary, but this petition presents a new question.

It was also determined, in view of the "technical difficulties at present encompassing the matter of constitutional revision, that the subject of the consideration of the amendments reported by the joint committee be indefinitely postponed." This action refers to certain amendments to the constitution passed upon favorably by the Bishops three years ago, but which were never passed upon by the Deputies. They have no bearing on the amendments now under consideration by the Deputies.

Provision was made by the Bishops for the appointment of a joint committee of five, to whom shall be referred questions of increased responsibility devolving upon the Church and also missionary obligations in the Western Hemisphere, with which the Church may be charged. Petitions were presented for the creation of a new diocese in Indiana and also for the division of the Japanese district into two dioceses.

To-night the delegates attended a reception given by Bishop Satterlee of Washington.

Mr. Hay Meets the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Hay, by invitation to-day, met the Diplomatic Corps at the State Department. By 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the reception, more than half a hundred of the diplomatic body had assembled in the diplomatic anteroom, all in civil dress except the Oriental contingent. None of the Ambassadors were present. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the dean of the corps, is still in New London slightly indisposed. Ambassadors Cambon, Fava, and Cassini are absent from the United States.

The members of the corps took their position in a long line and Secretary Hay, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Adee, made his way down this line, being introduced by the Assistant Secretary to each of the Ministers and Chargés, who in turn presented to the Secretary their own secretaries and attachés.

The Shaw Murder Trial.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 6.—The trial of Eli Shaw for the murder of his mother came to a sudden stop this afternoon. The defense did not put Shaw on the stand in his own behalf, as was done when he was tried for the murder of his grandmother, and this move shortened the trial and was so unexpected that the State could not go on with the argument until to-morrow. During the morning session Miss Maybelle Neilson and her mother gave testimony. Judge Hoffman offered to let the case go to the jury without argument, but the State refused. Argument will be had to-morrow.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

Senator Fairbanks Denies Reports Regarding Its Conclusions—A Recess to be Taken.

QUEBEC, Oct. 6.—The members of the International Commission will take their leave of Quebec next Monday and resume their work in Washington Nov. 1. Joint sessions will be held to-morrow, Saturday and Monday, and the sub-committee will continue their work during the recess.

To-night the United States Commissioners gave a banquet to the British Commissioners and the chief officials of the Dominion, and on Monday night a ball will be given by the Garrison Club to the Commissioners and prominent residents of Quebec. This ball will be the conclusion of a period of brilliant entertaining, which began with the arrival of the commission here on Aug. 23.

In view of the fact that the Commissioners are about to conclude their work in Quebec, Senator Fairbanks, Chairman of the American Commission, was asked this evening to make a statement for publication.

"The Commissioners have not deemed it wise hitherto," he said, "to make public any facts relating to the work of the commission. The reason for that is quite manifest and the policy has been strictly observed. Therefore, I wish to say that any and all statements relative to what the commission has determined upon, with reference to any question under consideration, are absolutely unreliable and without any official warrant."

"Is this as true of the reports about the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question as about others?" he was asked.

"It is," he said. "The Alaskan question has not yet been settled, and so far no proposition of compromise or settlement has been made by either side. The time of the commission has been engaged in the consideration of other matters, and some time may yet elapse before a settlement of that question is attempted."

"Can you state how much more time will be required for the commission to complete its work?"

"That I cannot say. We shall resume our work in Washington soon and hope to make good progress."

BIG PRICE FOR HOSPITAL SITE.

The State Commission in Lunacy Compelled to Pay It.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The State Commission in Lunacy to-day received notice that it would be compelled to pay $11,000 for a small strip of land which it desired to purchase for the use of the Hudson River State Hospital, but for which it expected to pay about $1,800.

In a statement issued to-night concerning the transaction it is announced: "Condemnation proceedings were begun to obtain possession of the land, and Mr. Zeigler, the owner, marshaled to his aid his fellow-farmers and neighbors, and an award of $11,000 was made, which was promptly confirmed by the Court, notwithstanding the strong protest of the commission made through the office of the Attorney General. The commission refused to audit the account, but a mandamus was procured by Zeigler's attorneys, and payment was at once enforced."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Campbell Estate Sells Its Holdings at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street—Other Dealings.

The William Campbell estate has sold the plot at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street, 120 by 98.9; the plot on the south side of Forty-second Street, 140 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 138.9 by 98.9, and the plot on the north side of Forty-first Street, 120 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 225 by 98.9. The three plots, equivalent to about 20 lots, were formerly occupied by the Campbell wall paper factories, which were destroyed by fire several years ago. It is reported that the purchaser of the property is George G. Duy, and that the price is about $260,000.

Robert J. McCracken has sold to D. C. Hayes the two-story frame dwelling 913 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100.

John P. Conroy has sold, for about $14,000, the frame building 36 Mulberry Street, 21 by 85 by 20 by 85.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold the four-and-a-half-story dwelling 331 West Eighty-seventh Street, 15 by 100.

Myer Hellman has bought the southeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 50 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to W. J. Fowler, for $8,200, the four-story stone-front tenement 359 East Forty-ninth Street, 18.6 by 40.6 by 18.4 by 40.6.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Walter R. Wood, for $23,500, the five-story brick flat 207 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 30 by 100.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, by executor's sale, to Frederick Ayer, for $50,100, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 West Thirty-sixth Street, 22.11½ by 98.9; also, to Max Marx, for $7,500, three lots, King's Bridge Road, north side, 25 feet west of Hawthorne Street, each 25 by 100; also, to Hugh Drennan, for $2,550, two lots, Hawthorne Street, west side, 100 feet north of Kingsbridge Road, each 25 by 100.

Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, for $39,380, the five-story stone-front flat 53 West Eleventh Street, 24 by 103.8.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $35,000 each, the three five-story brick flats 40, 42, and 44 East Fifty-first Street, each 25 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Benedickt Fisher, for $147,625, the three-story brick stable, occupying the plot 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street, 75 by 133.10 by 75 by 139.5, and the lot 214 West Thirty-third Street, 25 by 62.8 by 25 by 61.6; also, in foreclosure, to Joseph J. Ash, for $48,000, the four-story brick dwelling 25 Washington Place, 25.2 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alice M. Law, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling Green Lane, or Avenue, east side, 63 feet south of Fifth Street, 19 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 137 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 432 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.5 by 92, six-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $3,543; subject to another mortgage for $26,812.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, Rider Avenue, west side, extending through to the Mott Haven Canal, 305 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 125, coal yard with one and two story frame sheds. Due on judgment, $4,543.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 2,524 Seventh Avenue, west side, 26.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 27.1½ by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,055.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, referee, 823 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 97 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 28 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,856; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 101.1 feet west of the Boulevard, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, 87.1 by 63.6; Joseph A. Farley, owner; Jones & Leo of 967 Boulevard, architects; cost, $110,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.7; Stein, Cohn & Roth of 41 Union Square, owners and architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 75 Eldridge Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 20.10 by 87.1; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.10; Babette Blumenthal of 1,840 Third Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner, architect; cost, $104,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85 and 87.6; Louis Z. Bach of 75 East Eighty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 164.6 feet north of Wendover Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 87.6; Piper Bookstace of 280 Broadway, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $18,000.

Clay Avenue, west side, 135 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 33.6 by 42.4; G. F. Purrington of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; S. M. Holden, architect; cost, $7,500.

Jackson Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; also, Forest Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for eight four-story brick flats, 20 by 47 and 27.6 by 57; Christina Henderson of 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $84,000.

Alterations.

No. 50 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick flat, Henry Iden of 244 Fourth Avenue, owner; Wagner & Jahn of 100 University Place, architects; cost, $2,200.

No. 14 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 21 by 55, James Allan of 449 West Twenty-first Street, owner; Henry F. Kilburn of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 522 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick boiler and engine room, estate of J. C. Chamberlain, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a one-story brick shop and shed, J. S. Cram, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $150.

No. 280 West Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, Henry E. Stevens of 280 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; John Wilson, architect; cost, $350.

West Farms Road, northwest corner of Rodman Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, S. B. Worthman, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a one-story brick boiler room, Mrs. M. Walters, owner; Thorn & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $900.

Ogden Avenue, northwest corner of Wolf Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, Ogden estate, owner; R. A. Walker, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,914 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Rose J. Hoffman of 48 Second Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 6.

CLINTON AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of Lebanon St, 25x100; John H. Metzler to Robert and Florence Robinson..... $1

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 75x100.2; Abraham Stern and another to Joseph Rosenberg and another.. 1

JACKSON ST, 8, 25x50; Anna M. O'Shea and another to Margaret T. Walsh..... 1

LEBANON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 16.8x95; Sarah L. Payne to Henrietta E. M. Le Prerux..... 3,400

LOTS 11, 12, and 13, Section B of Edenwald; Patrick Daly and wife to Michael V. Murphy, trustee..... 407

NORWOOD AV, e s, 386.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; Charles S. Clark to Isabella Freedman..... 10

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 50.2 ft s of Lawrence St, 25.1x100; Susannah M. Rogers to Annie E. Loutrel..... 10,000

ORCHARD ST, 20, 25x87.6; Edward Kochkeller to Edward Margolies..... 12,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 199 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x150; Julia F. Chevers to Sarah Shaw..... Nominal

WALKER ST, 48 and 50, 50x100.7x50.7x100.7; Maria Jones to George W. Jones. 1

1ST AV, 17, w s, 16.8x75x—x—; Emilie Bauer and another to Philip Bauer..... 6,000

2D AV, n e corner of 102d St, 75.11x100; Henry Corn to Henrietta Ettinger..... 1

3D ST, 59 East, 25x96.2; Jonas Weil and others to Lena Lewis..... 43,000

27TH ST, 154 East, 20x98.9; George F. Grminder and wife to Thomas Burns... 20,000

29TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 19.0x98.9; James F. Shanny and others to Jacob Korn..... 1

35TH ST, 420 West, 25x98.9; Clifford J. Gruber, by guardian, to John Davis..... 2,100

35TH ST, 424 West, 25x98.9; Eva C. Gruber and others to John Davis, 4-5 part..... 8,400

64TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; James McCredie and others, executors, &c., to Daniel McCredie..... 1

65TH ST, 302 East, 18x76.2x irregular; Lena Lewis to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

78TH ST, 132 West, 16x95.6x16x95.10; Francis J. Hopson, referee, to Pauline Levy..... 2,600

102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; John A. Philbrick and wife to John Immel..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 432 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, irregular; Mitchel Levy, referee, to William J. Amend..... 6,750

169TH ST, s s, 457 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mitchel Levy, referee, to William J. Amend..... 7,600

114TH ST, 608 West, 14x100.11; Clarence J. Lawson and another to Theresa Engel. 100

115TH ST, 442 East, 24.10x100.11; Mitchel Levy, referee, to William J. Amend... 3,600

115TH ST, 444 East, 24.10x100.11; Mitchel Levy, referee, to William J. Amend... 4,050

121ST ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x100.11; Elise Cohen to Charles Brogan.. 1

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Eleazer Elgar and others, executors, &c., to Jacob D. Butler..... 34,000

135TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 100x100; William Shillaber, Jr., trustee, to Furman V. Gaines and another..... 17,200

148TH ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x199.10, to 149th St, Frederick Haas and wife to Edward Hirsh and others... 1

150TH ST, s s, east ½ of Lot 175, map of the Village of Melrose South, 25x100; Pamela Wood to Angelo Del Cioppo.... 5,150

167TH ST, s s, 58.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Christina M. McKenna to Charles Brogan ..... Exchange, &c.

167TH ST, s s, 58.4 ft e of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Philip Bohnet to Christina M. McKenna..... 1

167TH ST, s s, 58.4 ft e of the Southern Boulevard, 66.8x90; Charles Brogan to Elise Cohn 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Frederick Nathan; 40th St, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5, 2 years..... $560

BAXTER, Mabel N., to Moses Barnett; 19 East 125th St, 5 7-12 years..... 900

HOFFMAN, Eugene A., to S. Klaber & Co.; 47 West 42d St and 58 West 43d St, 3 years..... 6,000

McCALLEY, John, to James Connerly; 312 10th Av, s e corner of 28th St, 5 years..... 1,200

OF, George F., to Harry Erkert; 4 Clinton Place, 2 years..... 300

RIEMANN, Emma, to Henry A. Peters; 155 Franklin St, 4 7-12 years..... 1,200

SCHMITTMAN, Helen C., to Jacob C. Stern: 253 East 4th St, 5 years..... 600

TRUSTEES of Sailors' Snug Harbor to W. H. Taylor; Greene St, w s, 175.8 ft n of Waverley Place, 21 years..... 850

Recorded Mortgages.

BLACKBURN, Agnes J., to Laura D. Beach; n s of Buchanan Place, 200 ft e of Grand Av, 1 year..... $600

BLUMENTHAL, Alfred and Pauline, to William V. Gordon; n s of 183d St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,250

BRUNICH, Henry, to Citizens' Savings Bank; s w corner of Stanton and Goerck St, 3 years..... 60,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Eleanor Elgar and others, executors, &c., 124th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 31,000

CLEVERDON, Robert N., to Amy Moody; n s of Berry St, 250 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years..... 3,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; 118 Ludlow St, 5 years. 24,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Henry H. Hendricks and another, executors, &c., trustees, &c.; 120 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 25,000

CONNERTY, James, and another, to Jacob Ruppert; 812 10th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,000

COX, Angeline L., to Andrew H. Kellogg; n s of Norwood Av, 270 ft w of 205th St, 2½ years..... 500

DANZIG, Simon, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Park Av, 89 ft n of 65th St, 1 year..... 11,000

DAVIS, John, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; 420 West 35th St, 1 year..... 9,400

DEL CIOPPO, Antonio, to Pennie Wood; e ½ of Lot 175, map of the Village of Melrose South, 5 years..... 891

ENGEL, Theresa, to Judson Lawson; 608 West 114th St, 3 years..... 1,500

FREEDMAN, Isabella, to Daniel E. Seybel; n w s of Norwood Av, 366.7 ft n e of 205th St, 3 years..... 1,000

FROELICH, Fannie, to Lottie Wassermann; s s of 80th St, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 1,650

GAINES, Furman V., and another, to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; n s of 135th St, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year..... 15,200

GELLES, Isaac, to New York Security and Trust Company; e s of Market St, Lot 126, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 5 years..... 26,000

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Albert I. Sire; 42 Duane St, 1 year..... 12,000

GRUBER, Peter, to Horatio N. Flanagan; 517 East 84th St, 3 years..... 500

HUNTER, Marianna J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 261 West 84th St, 5 years..... 7,000

IMMEL, John, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 102d St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.... 26,000

IMMEL, John, to John A. Philbrick; s s of 102d St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.... 5,800

IMMEL, John, to John A. Philbrick; s s of 102d St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.... 2,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Anna Weil and another; 302 East 65th St, demand..... 3,000

KERR, Thomas, to the Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Tremont Av, 125 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year..... 4,000

KOHLWEILER, Jacob and Babetta, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 545 2d Av, 1 year..... 7,000

KORN, Jacob, to James F. and Andrew J. Shanny and another; s s of 29th St, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 30,000

MARX, Isaac, to Stephen O. Lockwood, as trustee; 284 East 3d St, 5 years..... 20,000

MAYER, Nathan, to Mary McCabe; n s of 78th St, 203.6 ft w of 2d Av, 8 years. 1,000

McCORMACK, Mary E., to William T. Hookey; w s of Robbins Av, 150 ft n of Westchester Railroad St, or 149th St, demand..... 1,500

NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to John J. Kenny; n s of 160th St, 223 ft e of Courtlandt Av, widened, 1 year..... 2,000

NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to John J. Kenny; n s of 160th St, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 2,000

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; n w corner of 2d Av and 34th St, 1 year..... 1,000

PETERS, Henry A., to George Ehret; 155 Franklin St, saloon lease, demand..... 800

ROBERTS, Henry T., to John H. Metzler; e s of Valentine Av, widened, 83.5 ft n of 179th St, installments..... 1,300

ROBINSON, Robert and Florence, to John H. Metzler; s e s of Clinton Av, 50 ft n e of Lebanon St, installments..... 1,500

ROGERS, Charles F., to Frederick P. Forster; n s of 142d St, 475 ft e of Boulevard or Drive 105 to Hamilton Place, demand..... 12,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another, to Abraham Stern and another; e s of Clinton St, 100 ft s of Houston St, 1 year.. 26,400

RUSSO, Antonio, to Catarina G. Russo; s s of 1st Av, Lot 91, map of new village of Jerome, 5 years..... 2,000

SAMMANN, Detlef, to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors, &c.; 419 Boulevard, 5 years..... 25,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to New York Security and Trust Company; s w corner of 3d Av and 165th St, 3 years..... 24,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to New York Security and Trust Company; w s of 3d Av, 25.2 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... Nominal

SCHAFER, Mary, to New York Security and Trust Company; w s of 3d Av, 50.3 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... 16,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 3d Av and 165th St, 1 year..... 4,000

SIMON, Samuel, to Thomas T. Sherman; n s of 106th St, 80 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 8,000

SLEIGHT, Adelia A., to Broadway Savings Institution; 345 West 12th St, 1 year..... 6,000

SMITH, Peleg G., to Percival S. Menken; w s of Prospect Av, 75 ft n of 150th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SMITH, Peleg C., to Percival S. Menken; w s of Prospect Av, 175 ft n of 150th St, 1 year..... 2,000

WEISS, John C., to Jacob Ruppert; 488 Brook Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,226

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARRETT, John, to James Ranahan, ½ part..... $750

CRUGER, Meta K., administratrix, &c., to Meta K. Cruger..... Nom.

FINK, Diedrich, trustee, &c., to Adolph G. Hupfel..... 6,000

FOX, Madeline M., to William H. Mayer. 500

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Reuben Grunauer..... 11,300

HARTUNG, Charles, to Minnie D. Gescheidt..... 2,000

KAUFMANN, Emma, to Benjamin Eichberg..... 3,000

LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Laura S. Mack..... Nom.

LEWIS, Lena, to Jonas Weil and another..... 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor, &c..... 9,155

SINGER, Morris, to John H. Burt..... 6,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis P. Furnald..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Saugerties Savings Bank... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Colonial Trust Company... 35,000

TREUPEL, Antonia, to Herman C. Whitlock..... 1

WALL, Isabella S., to Isabella S. Wall, as guardian, &c..... 3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100x100; Jamestown Mantle Company against E. Du F. Gault and George J. Jackson, owners and contractors..... $980

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100x100; Dowd & Masten against Edward Du F. Gault, owner and contractor..... 7,960

BOULEVARD, 2,165 and 2,167; John W. Rapp against John Coar, owner and contractor..... 42

CHERRY ST, 450; Monroe St, 282; John Rapp against Morris Goldfarb, owner and contractor..... 25

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Philip Lipp against Vecktor Ohlson and John Woodruff, owners; Frank Schmidt, contractor..... 50

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Christian Schrick against Vecktor Ohlson and John Woodruff, owners; Frank Schmidt, contractor..... 52

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Henry Tressel against Vecktor Ohlson and John Woodruff, owners; Frank Schmidt, contractor..... 64

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Wilhelm Schlichenreider against Vecktor Ohlson and John Woodruff, owners; Frank Schmidt, contractor..... 52

MOTT AV, e s, 500 ft n of 138th St, 75x100; Thomas Hickey against M. E. Robinson, owner; Frederick Robinson, owner and contractor..... 140

3D AV, 2,940; Bernhard Greenberg against Andrew Kitchen, owner and contractor.. 25

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; Marx & Jacobson against William Thuren, owner and contractor..... 288

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100; John A. Philbrick against St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, owner; Casper Strobel, contractor..... 1,219

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100; John A. Philbrick against St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, owner; Casper Strobel, contractor..... 429

109TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Rudolph Newschaeffer, owner and contractor..... 281

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CLINTON ST, 8 to 12; Isidore Jackson and others, with Henry Meyer, (ten payments)..... $36,000

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x120; J. C. Julius Langbein against Edward J. Alliger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Langbein.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; Samuel Rouse against Frances V. N. Burling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 56.3x 93.11; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against Walworth Ward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

EAGLE AV, n w s, 75 ft s of John St, 25x100; Dominick Perry against Josephine C. Perry and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

PINE ST, 81; Water St, 128; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x175x irregular; Minnie H. Butt against George H. Ebinghausen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray.

58TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Nettie Dreyfuss against Joseph Rosenfeld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. J. Danziger.

93D ST, s s, 415 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Horace S. Ely and another, trustees, &c., against Walden P. Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

114TH ST, 279 West; Emma Y. Short against Olimpia Bonfanti, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy & Shipman.

116TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Pauline Leipziger against William Lyman and another, (two actions of foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Herahfield.

136TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Franklin B. Lord against Annie T. Blake and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Oct. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

163—Hesslein vs. steamship Lennox.
173—U. S. Leather Co. vs. steamship Etoria.
174—Sanberg vs. steamship Santiago de Cuba.
175—Switzerland Marine Ins. Co. vs. same.
176—Tully vs. steamship Catharine Whiting.
177—McGregor vs. same.
178—Reid vs. same.
179—N. Y. & Balt. Trans. Co. vs. tug John A. Bowker.
180—Auguimbaum vs. steamship Kate.
181—Rogers vs. scow Lizzie.
182—Same vs. scow Teck
183—Same vs. scow J. T. C.
184—Dailey vs. City of New York.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 545, 546, 550, 551, 543, 553, 554, and 555.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—O'Brien vs. East River Bridge Co.
2—Wilmerding vs. Dow.
3—Acken vs. Deveney.
4—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5—Walsh vs. same.
6—Trowbridge vs. Gans.
7—Crowley vs. Murphy.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Katte vs. Taylor.
10—Seifeld vs. Mulligan.
11—Cowell vs. Streeton.
12—Bray vs. Schwegler.
13—Henriques vs. Garson.
14—Henriques vs. Trowbridge.
15—Patterson vs. Patterson.
16—Levy vs. Stanion.
17—Ellis vs. Thompson.
18—Vandegrift vs. Cowles Engineering Co.
19—Smith vs. Secor.
20—Babcock Print. Press Co. vs. Ranous.
21—Steamship Richmond Hill Co. vs. Seager.
22—Hardt vs. Deutsch.
23—O'Brien vs. East River Bridge Co.
24—Lyon vs. Brown.
25—Altieri vs. Sakariasen.
26—In re Mayor, &c., (in re 2d Ward Park.)
Non-enumerated Motions.
3—Sonneberg vs. Sonneberg.
4—Dean vs. Canfield.
7—Townshend vs. Keenan.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Smyth vs. Parfitt.
14—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—People ex rel. Remsen vs. Sohmer.
18½—Am. Copper Co. vs. Bowher.
20—Marden vs. Marden.
24—Crowley vs. Murphy.
27—Wright vs. Pell.
30—Rhodes vs. Lewin.
32—Crowley vs. Murphy.
33—Murphy vs. Cowman.
34—Williams vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
35—In re Lyman.
36—Robinson vs. Sampero.
37—Keister vs. Rankin.
38—Standard Am. Pub. Co. vs. Method. Book Concern.
39—In re Ludeke.
40—Crosby vs. Kropf.
41—Irving Nat. Bk. vs. Wilson Bros. Woodenware Co.
42—Same vs. same.
44—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Reinheimer.
45—In re Lyman.
46—In re Lexington Av.
47—People ex rel. Ordway vs. St. Saviour's Sanitarium.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Wingate.
2—Central Nat. Bank vs. Bennett Mfg. Co.
3—In re Belden Club.
4—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. De Brackeleer Co.
5—Zimmer vs. Cornell.
6—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Gardner.
7—Siegel vs. Siegel.
8—Schultz vs. Klubmeier.
9—In re Hatch.
10—Mayer vs. Stern.
11—Weill vs. Bloomingdale.
12—Tracy vs. Dolan.
13—Goldberg

ARMED MINERS IN ILLINOIS.

They Patrol the Highways in Virden and in Pana.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 6.—The town of Virden presents a decidedly martial aspect, fully 2,500 armed miners being organized into squads, which patrol the railroad tracks and highways. The men, when relieved from duty, sleep in barns, empty storerooms, box cars, and on the sidewalks, wherever room can be found. Mayor Noll has issued orders closing all saloons while the present trouble lasts. Commissary arrangements for feeding the miners have been perfected.

The strikers are not molesting the company's plant. Manager Lukens, fearing an attempt to destroy the stockade would be made, called on Sheriff Davenport for deputies. The leading merchants offered to go on the bonds of a number of Virden miners who own their homes if they were sworn in as deputies by the Sheriff, guaranteeing that the company's property would not be molested as long as the negroes were not in sight. The offer was refused by Lukens, who reaffirmed his purpose of bringing in Alabama negroes, and insisted that the Sheriff be in readiness to invoke State aid. The Sheriff says he will do his duty, and will only call on Gov. Tanner as a last resort.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 6.—The militia here continue to patrol the streets, holding up and searching all classes of citizens, and relieving them of any firearms. The union miners, in conference with State labor leaders of various organizations, have adopted plans for a more vigorous war against the blacks and the mine operators. Every effort will be put forth to keep the coal mined by the blacks out of the market. Every car that leaves Pana is now mysteriously labeled with chalk, "Negro scab coal from Pana, Ill."

Murderer Roesel Again Sentenced.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 6.—Louis Roesel was to-day resentenced to be hanged on Oct. 28 for the murder of Farmer James C. Pitts at Summit. The crime was committed on Sept. 9 of last year. Through appeals Roesel's execution has been stayed, and this was the third time he had been sentenced.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 137 WEST.—Two choice rooms, second floor, front; sunny; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

42D ST., 29 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only; terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9311 St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK or HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as a good plain cook, or light housework in private American family only; best city reference. 819 9th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; private family; wages $35; best city reference. Anderson, 222 East 27th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; best reference. 305 East 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best references. 343 West 40th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; neat, willing, and obliging; plain sewer; good references. Janie, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady as visiting governess or single lessons; teaches English, German, French, music; highest references; moderate terms. M. U., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; afternoon; references. Milla, Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; Protestant; thoroughly competent; good city reference; private family. Laundress, Box 101, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress; will assist with light chamberwork if necessary; late employer can be seen. 266 West 47th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress on shirts, cuffs, collars, and flannels; best city reference from last places. 237 E. 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By day; or any other work; cleaning. 402 West 56th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse to lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. Emureel, 346 West 50th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing, dress finishing, and alterations. Huth, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city references. E. C., 1,791 1st Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 401 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By single English butler; height, six feet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Single, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young English butler; single-handed; first-class references. E. E. S., care Lindell, 52 East 30th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By reliable, thoroughly competent coachman; neat appearance; willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 591 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Discharged Oct. 15, wishes position; good references; call or address present employer. 4 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes position for his man; married; no family. 33 West 51st St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—First-class references. M. N., 15 East 10th St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACE MAN.—Care of furnace, windows, sidewalk, in neighborhood of East 58th St.; temperate; personal reference. Furnace, 1,026 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced trained English valet; good traveler; manicure; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. White, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced housekeeper for two in family in an apartment; must be a good cook and laundress, and have personal reference. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock at 306 West 82d St.

WANTED—A cook who assists in washing and ironing. Apply until noon at 123 West 82d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—My exclusive Parisian jewelry is now on exhibition, also a complete assortment of Liberty's incomparable perfumes at lowest prices. JAMMES, lately Broadway, now 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

$1.00 TRIP $1.00

MAUCH CHUNK. GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Trains will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Regular Excursions until October 15th.

AUCTION SALES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, made the 4th day of August, 1898, the undersigned, Administrators with the will annexed of David Aaron, deceased, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, to the highest bidder, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the claim of the late David Aaron against the late firm of J. B. Skehan & Co. of New York City.

JOS. B. AARON,
FREDERICK F. LOWENFELS.

Oct. 6, 1898.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

EXPRESS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.

Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 50th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.

Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,

Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primaries, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. "Experienced teachers, small classes."

Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year began Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopened, 220 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.

Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.

Year book on request.

Modern Sanitary Building.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.

Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary. Intermediate. Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL. M., Prin.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

21 West 55th Street.

Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.

Opens Oct. 3. Office hours, 11, 12:30, 2:30, 4.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address

THOMAS CHANLON, D. D., President.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half, 19th year, begins MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

331 MADISON AVENUE.

MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10. Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

Collegiate School.

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 29.

L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,

Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute. Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, BROOKLYN. Typewriting, Languages,
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL

For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardiner, Principals.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction, LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 23, 1898. PHILIP B. VEILLER, Assignee.

GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-1aw6wF

CRUTTENDEN, JOHN J., and SAMUEL W. ROLLO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. David MacAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 26th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN J. CRUTTENDEN and SAMUEL W. ROLLO, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Cruttenden and Rollo, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to L. Stewart Milligan, the assignee of said Cruttenden and Rollo, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Edgar Jackson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898. G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898. G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-1aw6wF&n11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

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Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

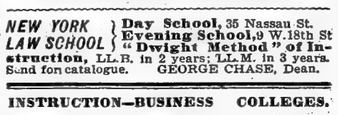

The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.

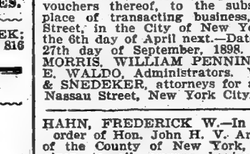

24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 5th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o7-2aw2wF&M

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 133 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their places of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-1aw6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, nee Kohnen; Anna Leue, nee Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or for which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Franz Joseph Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. s23-1aw6wFri&no4

PENNIMAN, CHAS. RICHMOND.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Penniman and Pauline de Brimont Dannery, the heirs and next of kin of CHAS. RICHMOND PENNIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Penniman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, a testament dated at Paris, April 4th, 1895, and a will dated at Paris May 27th, 1876, duly proved as the last will and testament of Chas. Richmond Penniman, together relating to real and personal property, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

J. W. ROOT, HOWARD, WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o7-1aw6wF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898. ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

The Mayor Calls for Figures for a City Asphalt Plant.

PUBLIC BATHS AT THE BEACH

Mr. Van Wyck Promises $150,000 for a Coney Island Pavilion—Increases Asked.

At yesterday's session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Mayor Van Wyck instructed Commissioner of Highways Keating to prepare estimates of the cost of a city asphalt plant and present them before the end of the month.

"The city is going to expend something like $2,000,000 in asphalting next year," said the Mayor, "and it ought to make its own asphalt instead of being compelled to pay the prices of the asphalt companies."

The Mayor said over six weeks ago that he was in favor of the city's establishing such a plant. This was just after $22,000 had been appropriated, on his motion, for asphalt bicycle paths in the Borough of Queens. The bids of the asphalt companies for this work were about twice the amount appropriated, and the Mayor was indignant.

The Mayor agreed to an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of a public bath and pavilion on the city's grounds at Coney Island. The bath and pavilion were suggested to the board by George V. Brower, Deputy Commissioner of Parks for Brooklyn. Mr. Brower asked for an increase of $300,000 over last year's appropriation.

"What do you intend to do with it?" asked the Mayor.

Mr. Brower replied that $150,000 was needed for Brooklyn's small parks. He then described his plan for spending the other half. The bathhouse, he said, would have a disinfecting plant for cleansing the clothes of the poor, and would be provided with many comforts and luxuries. The admission would be 15 cents. The pavilion would be large enough to accommodate 10,000 people at one time.

The plan delighted the Mayor, who said: "Well, if you can do all that you shall have the money. Mind you, you shall have it."

The estimates considered by the board were those of the Department of Highways, the Department of Sewers, and the Department of Parks. The Department of Highways received for 1898 $2,053,020.35. Commissioner Keating asked for 1899, $4,995,-890.17. The Mayor was satisfied with most of the increases asked, and it is expected that the board will allow nearly, if not all, the estimate. One of Commissioner Keating's items was $400,000 for repaving streets in Brooklyn.

The Sewer Department asked for $1,478,-536.67. The amount allowed for 1898 was $589,455.44. Five hundred thousand dollars is asked for the construction of new sewers and alterations and repairs of old sewers.

The Park Department asked for $2,160,-960.42. The amount allowed for 1898 was $1,395,455.

A CHURCH DANCING CLASS.

The Rev. John L. Scudder of the First Congregational Church of Jersey City Will Start One.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, proposes to start a dancing class in connection with his church, after the manner of the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, who established such a class last Winter. Pastor Scudder has engaged Llewelyn Williams as a teacher, and the lessons, which will begin on Oct. 18, will be given in the People's Palace, attached to the Tabernacle, at Henderson and York Streets.

Pastor Scudder not long ago delivered a sermon, in which he took the view that dancing was an innocent recreation and should be countenanced, within certain limits. "Dancing," he said, "is the outward expression of internal exhilaration of spirits. A child skips to school, for walking is too prosaic for her state of mind. The word dance in Hebrew means to leap for joy. The lame man healed by Peter danced and praised God at the same time. When David killed Goliath, there was universal dancing, and at the wedding at Cana, I have no doubt the Lord looked upon the dancing of the young people with a favoring smile.

"I can see no sin in dancing. On the contrary, it is a graceful amusement, and perfectly proper if kept within reasonable bounds. To my mind, there are three limitations which should be placed on dancing. The first relates to time. Young people should observe proper hours. Dancing after midnight is unhealthy and contrary to nature. We are not bats and owls, and should not turn night into day and day into night.

"The second limitation concerns the manner of dancing. A man should hold his partner at a respectful distance, using his arms to steady and guide her, and the woman should see that these instructions are adhered to. When dancing degenerates into a peripatetic hugging, it becomes a disgraceful and sometimes a dangerous pastime. The third limitation is to be careful where and with whom you dance. Confine this amusement as much as possible to the home circle and personal acquaintances. Public halls and dancing pavilions, where young women dance with men they have never seen before, are pernicious in the extreme."

Pastor Scudder said yesterday that that sermon exactly represented his views on the subject. He had seen no reason to change. It was with the idea of reducing the precepts there enunciated to practice that he was about to establish dancing classes among his congregation.

STOCK BROKERS' LICENSE TAX.

Commissioner Scott Makes an Important Ruling Affecting Traders.

Collector Treat received yesterday from Commissioner Scott an important ruling affecting stock brokers. It was an answer to an inquiry by a broker whether he was compelled to pay the license tax. He said: "I do not trade for others, either on the floor or outside, and receive no recompense from others for services. I am simply a trader, buying and selling each day for myself."

Commissioner Scott replies: "The fact that he buys and sells for himself only cannot relieve him from special tax liability as a broker."

ANDREW H. GREEN HONORED.

Gold Medal Presented to Him for Public Services.

A gold medal was presented to Andrew H. Green yesterday as a token of appreciation of his public services during the last third of a century. The presentation was made on behalf of the Historical and Memorial Committee of the General Citizens' Committee on the Celebration of Municipal Consolidation, appointed by the Mayor last Spring. About fifty well-known citizens gathered in the Aldermanic chamber in the City Hall, where the presentation was made. Another medal was to have been presented at the same time to J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, who died recently.

President Guggenheimer of the Council presided. He asked Gen. Stewart L. Woodford to speak. Gen. Woodford reviewed the principal events in Mr. Green's life. The medal was presented by James Grant Wilson. On one side of the medal are five female figures, clasping hands with each other, representing the five boroughs; on the other side are four scenes, showing the discovery of New York Sept. 2, 1609; the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians by the Dutch May 4, 1626; Peter Stuyvesant retiring before the British, Sept. 8, 1664, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence to Washington's army July 9, 1776.

Mr. Green said he was happy if any act of his merited the applause of his fellowmen, and he was grateful for the honor paid to him by the committee.

Arrived on the Fulda.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamships Fulda from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, were Dr. Charles A. Currie, Dr. F. Duttlinger, John W. Goff, Signora Sofia Scalchi Lolli, and Signora Luigi Profumo.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXATION OF PATENTS AS PROPERTY.—The assessment imposed by the Brooklyn Assessors upon the capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company included $945,000, "the value of certain patent rights owned by the relator, which had been granted by the United States for certain inventions." The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court vacating the assessment on the ground that patent rights were not taxable by the State. Chief Justice Parker, giving the opinion, says "The question cannot be considered an open one, for the Supreme Court of the United States long ago asserted that they could not be taxed by the States." After briefly stating the argument in support of the doctrine, Chief Justice Parker says: "The appellant insists that another question is presented, which, if answered in the negative, will fully justify the assessment made. The question is this: Assuming that patent rights are not taxable by the States, and that the capital stock of an electrical company is used to pay for the use of methods and appliances of a parent company, protected by patents, can it be said that this stock is invested in patent rights within the general principles that patents are not taxable? But there are no facts before us upon which we can consider this question."

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COUPONS OF NEGOTIABLE BONDS.—A. L. Wisner brought a suit in the Sixth District Court to recover from Osteyee Brothers the amount of a coupon which had been attached to a bond issued by the defendant, which is a corporation. Judgment given for the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed by the Appellate Term last March, the Court holding that the defendant was entitled to show that the plaintiff received the coupon in bad faith, knowing that it was stolen, and that it had not parted with value for it, as the special immunities of the holders of such instruments extend only to those persons who have acquired them before maturity, in good faith and for value. On the second trial the defendant showed the coupon bond had been placed in the hands of an agent for sale, that it had not been sold, and that it never received the bond or any consideration therefor from the agent. The trial Justice afterward struck out this evidence, on the ground that it had been admitted solely on condition that defendant should bring to plaintiff knowledge of these facts, which it had failed to do. The Appellate Term has now again directed a reversal, holding, by Presiding Justice Beekman, that the burden rested with the plaintiff throughout the entire case to show that he was a holder in good faith and for value.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—John Finn, who was severely injured by falling into a coal hole in front of 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, sued George Peterson, a coal dealer, and Mary Kupper, to whom Peterson had delivered coal at that place the previous day, for damages. On the trial, in the Tenth Municipal Court, it appeared that the accident was due to the turning or slipping aside of the cover, which Peterson's driver had removed by direction of Mrs. Kupper. It was claimed there had been neglect by the driver to adequately fasten the cover in position, and that Mrs. Kupper had negligently omitted to carefully close the coal hole and fasten the cover after notice and knowledge of the fact that it had been opened as requested by her. The driver testified that after putting the coal in the chute he replaced the cover and tapped it with his shovel. Mrs. Kupper said that "after the coal was in I saw that the man shut the cover and tried it with the shovel and then he went away." The court refused the defendant's request to submit the case to the jury and dismissed the complaint because the evidence of these two witnesses was not contradicted. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has directed a reversal, holding, by Justice Giegerich, that "as the defendant Kupper was an interested party, and as the driver of Peterson, since he was one of the persons charged with the negligence which resulted in plaintiff's injuries, was likewise an interested witness, the weight to be given their testimony was a question for the jury, and hence the trial Justice erred in refusing to submit it to them."

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BENEFICIARIES OF LODGE MEMBERS.—Augusta Hanf, the widow of a deceased member of Armenius Lodge, brought suit against Philip Hervich, as Treasurer of the lodge, to recover $150, as beneficiary, less $75, paid after the death of her husband. The by-laws of the lodge provided that designated beneficiaries of members who at their death had been such over six months, and had fully complied with all the requirements of the by-laws, should receive $150, but if three months' dues were unpaid, then the beneficiary would be entitled to only $100; and when the member owed six months' dues only $75 would be paid. A judgment rendered in favor of the defendant, in a Municipal Court, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice Beekman. It was claimed by plaintiff that the lodge could not take advantage of this provision, because plaintiff's husband had not been notified, as required by the by-laws, that he was in arrears. It was shown that such notice had been sent by mail. The court held that the giving of such notice did not condition the right of the lodge to receive, or the obligation of the members to pay, their dues; so that, even if this requirement had been disregarded, they would be none the less in arrears and liable to pay whatever dues might have accrued. It was held, therefore, that plaintiff was only entitled to receive the $75 already paid her.

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CREDITING PROMISSORY NOTE BEFORE MATURITY.—In a suit brought by Jacob Horowitz, as assignee, in a Municipal Court, to recover $199 from Barnett Brodowsky for a pair of diamond earrings, the defendant pleaded a set-off. On the trial, the plaintiff admitted the correctness of items amounting to $153.33, for furniture sold to plaintiff's assignor, but denied an alleged payment of $50 on account of the jewelry. The trial Justice credited a note for $100 given by the assignor on account of the purchase price of the furniture, although the note at the time had not matured. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, to which each side had appealed from judgment given for the defendant, has directed a reversal, Justice Giegerich giving the opinion, upon the ground that the plaintiff should not have been credited with the note prior to its maturity.

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MEANING OF GROSS SALES.—The Seven Sutherland Sisters, a corporation, was to receive from Thomas M. Innerney and John T. Barry 20 per cent. of the gross sales of certain articles. It was paid 20 per cent. on $5,411, the amount of the actual gross sales, after allowing the discount, but plaintiff wanted $99.34 more, or 20 per cent. on $5,907.85, the nominal gross sales, without deducting the discount allowed to customers. In a suit by the corporation in a municipal court to recover that sum, judgment was given in its favor. Justice Gildersleeve, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, directed a reversal, holding that the term "gross sales" mean actual sales, without deducting expenses, and that the discount certainly cannot be regarded as expenses.

LIVED MORE THAN A CENTURY.

William Carroll Dies in Brooklyn at the Age of 103.

A man who came within two years of living in three centuries died in Brooklyn yesterday. He was William Carroll, one hundred and three years old, of 705 Henry Street. He was born in Kings County, Ireland, and came of a family noted for the longevity of its members. When a young man Carroll moved to Galway County and engaged in farming. Eighteen years ago he came to this country with his wife. His children, of whom there are six living, had preceded him to America and settled in Brooklyn.

He secured employment at a turpentine works at Seabring and Richards Streets, South Brooklyn, where he worked regularly every day up to about ten months ago. About eight months later his old age began to tell on him, and he declined rapidly. Dr. G. W. Welty, who attended Carroll, declared that his death was due solely to old age. The old man, he said, had often boasted that he had never had a sick day in his life. Mrs. Carroll, who survives her husband, is about eighty years old.

A Dinner to Lieut. Claus.

A dinner was given by the Bushwick Club to Lieut. Henry Claus of Troop C last evening at the clubhouse, Hart Street and Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg. Lieut. Claus was once President of the club. Covers were laid for over 200, and the dinner was served in the large reception room. Ex-Judge Thomas Kenna, the President of the club, presided, and speeches were made by Borough President Edward M. Grout, Gen. McLeer, President Kenna, Capt. Clayton of Troop C, and Lieut. Claus.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

TRADESMEN'S BANK LOANS

Examiner Kimball Says the Macnaughtans' Dealings Forced It to Close.

ALLIED CONCERNS IN TROUBLE

Attachment Against Wool Warehouse Company for Rent—President Williams Makes a Denial.

Bank Examiner Kimball, who is inquiring into the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which closed its doors on Tuesday, made yesterday the unequivocal statement that the Macnaughtans were responsible for the closing of the bank, and that it was their heavy loans on securities that, to say the least, were slow assets, that caused the impairment of the bank's capital. Mr. Kimball stated that $400,000 worth of the stock of the Wool Exchange was held by the bank, on which about $350,000 had been borrowed. Besides this there are about 200 shares of the Wool Warehouse Company held at par, and about $50,000 worth of Wool Warehouse paper. What this paper was worth Mr. Kimball said he could not say, neither could he tell the value of the stocks. During the day he had numerous consultations with wool men and financiers in an effort to arrive at an appraisal value of these securities, which seem to form the principal asset of the bank.

That the stock of the Wool Exchange is not worth what was borrowed on it seems indicated by a statement made by the officials of the Exchange. Out of a capitalization of $1,000,000, stock to the value of $750,000 has been issued. This is secured by the equity in the Wool Exchange Building, in which the bank is situated, and at even the highest valuation placed upon this equity it cannot be over $000,000, as the building was valued by the Wool Exchange people at $1,100,000, with a mortgage of $500,000. This valuation is said by some experts to be several hundred thousand dollars too large, and at a forced sale it would be even more out of the way.

Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Kimball said yesterday that his statement to the effect that he thought the depositors would be paid in full still held good, and that the prospect was in every way encouraging, although it might be some time before the assets could be realized upon to any advantage. He said that it would take several weeks to clear up matters, and that he had not as yet examined one-sixteenth of the securities held by the bank.

Some excitement was caused around the bank yesterday by the circulation of a report that the Macnaughtans had disappeared. Investigation of this rumor brought out the fact that Allan Macnaughtan is in the Adirondacks. William is in Massachusetts; James, the bank's President, was said by Mr. Kimball to be where he could be reached in an hour. Mr. Kimball said that he had communicated with the President by telephone yesterday morning, and that he had told him that his presence at the bank was not essential. Mr. Kimball was asked yesterday whether the law providing that not more than 10 per cent. of any bank's capital should be loaned to one individual had been violated in the case of President Macnaughtan. He replied that it had not.

"How then was he enabled to borrow such a large amount?" was asked.

"Ten men can make a note each for $10,000 if $100,000 is wanted, can they not?" was the reply. "That would not be the same paper, would it?"

President Macnaughtan said on Wednesday that after President Williams of the Chemical Bank had refused him a loan of $200,000 Mr. Williams had informed the Clearing House Committee of the state of affairs and thus brought about the investigation. Mr. Williams yesterday absolutely denied the truth of this statement, and sent the following letter to Mr. Macnaughtan:

Dear Sir: Permit me to disabuse your mind of the impression you have conveyed to the public that the examination of the Tradesmen's Bank by the Clearing House Committee took place in consequence of my statements to it that the bank was in trouble, the simple facts are briefly these: A meeting of the Clearing House Committee took place at 1 o'clock on Friday. After the routine business had been gone through with the question of the Tradesmen's Bank came up before us, and it was stated that rumors affecting its credit were in circulation in Wall Street. I distinctly stated to the committee that the Tradesmen's Bank had not called upon the Chemical Bank for any loans for some years past, and that having long been neighbors it was my impression that whenever it wanted to borrow it had come to this bank. After full discussion it was decided that an examination should take place at 3 o'clock on Monday.

After my return to my desk at the Chemical Bank, in about an hour's time, I received your letter asking for a loan of $100,000 to $200,000, which I promptly declined. I studiously kept the contents of your letter private, and only one single person was informed (and he an employe of this bank) of the contents thereof, until after my return from the county Tuesday morning.

This brief recital of facts will show you clearly that the Clearing House Committee knew nothing whatever of your request for a loan until after the examination of your bank and its suspension from the Clearing House. Very respectfully, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

"Mr. Macnaughtan's statement is erroneous," said Mr. Williams; "in fact, a stronger word might fit it. No one tried to pounce upon the bank, as he would have the public believe. Several days before the Clearing-House Committee met, Mr. Kimball had a conversation with the members of the committee about the Tradesman's Bank affairs. It was thought then that the capital might be impaired, and the whole committee was summoned. The result is known."

The trouble in the bank has made trouble for the various concerns in which the Macnaughtans are interested. It was stated yesterday that the members of the Wool Exchange had held an informal conference and would hold another later to determine what steps would be taken to carry on the Exchange without the Macnaughtans. It was thought that as the Macnaughtan stock was pledged, this fact could in some way be used to keep them from continuing in control of the Exchange.

Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an attachment to the Sheriff for $2,664.58 against the New York Wool Warehouse Company, whose offices are in the Wool Exchange. The attachment is in favor of H. P. Campbell & Co., and is for rent of the premises 129 and 131 Charlton Street, which the concern uses as a storehouse. The attachment was granted on the ground that the company is a New Jersey corporation. Secretary Jacobs of the company yesterday refused to make any statement about the affairs of the company except to say that its business was loaning money on wool, of which it held 15,000,000 pounds, and on which it has advanced but a small part of its value. The amount advanced was about 10 cents a pound, which would make the holdings worth $1,500,000. It is said that this is where a great part of the money borrowed by the Macnaughtans has gone. For any further information Mr. Jacobs referred all callers to Morris J. Hirsch of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, counsel for the company.

Mr. Hirsch said yesterday that there seemed to be a concerted movement to jump on the Macnaughtans because they happened to be down. The matter of the Wool Warehouse Company, he said, would be settled to-day when the rent would be paid. There would never have been an attachment asked for, he said, had not the other troubles cropped out.

The projected meeting of the Board of Directors of the bank, set down for yesterday, was abandoned. It was expected that at this meeting the Directors would announce whether they would make good the impairment of capital and go into liquidation. For this, however, it was necessary to wait for at least a preliminary report from Mr. Kimball as to the bank's condition. As this was not ready, the meeting was postponed until such a statement shall be forthcoming.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt received an execution yesterday against the Tradesmen's Bank for $9,736, in favor of the Continental National Bank, on a judgment obtained on Oct. 28, 1897. The Sheriff went to the bank and informed Mr. Kimball of the execution, but could not levy upon anything in the bank because it is in the hands of the United States authorities.

Sugar and Tobacco from Cuba.

The steamship Saratoga, which arrived Wednesday night, brought 6,545 bags of sugar from Cardenas, and 600 cases of cigars and 966 bales of tobacco from Havana.

There would be less "darnation" trouble if boys could only go bare legged; but here's one consolation, it won't make much of a hole in your purse if you throw our boys' stockings away.

Black—and fast black; strong—double knee, sole, heel and toe; good through and through; 10 cents a pair.

About one-third of the ordinary price; but we are never ordinary if we can avoid it; for proof, take a peep at our boys' new suits and overcoats; or examine our boys' sturdy russet and dainty patent leather shoes; or, have a look at our boys' jaunty hats; or—

Everything boys wear; everything right—or your money back.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MANHATTAN AND ELECTRICITY.

Mr. Sage Tells of the Harmonious Efforts to Find Such a Motive Power for the Road.

Russell Sage said yesterday that the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company were working harmoniously in the endeavor to find the best system of electrical motive power in existence for the elevated railroads. "This matter is now in the hands of a committee of which our President, George J. Gould, is President," said Mr. Sage, "and as Mr. Gould has just returned from Europe he is taking a little time to look into it. Yes, I am a member of that committee, and we are all in accord. We propose to exercise care in this matter. We shall try no experiments on the public. When we are satisfied that the right thing has been secured we shall put it into operation."

"Have you not found practically what your company wants in the matter of electrical appliances?" Mr. Sage was asked.

"Well, I cannot say that we have exactly," he replied. "There are different kinds of electrical motors, and we have investigated the whole subject at great expense. We have been at it for more than a year. You see, we cannot afford to make any mistakes. The adaptation of electricity to the operation of the entire Manhattan system of elevated railroads is a very important step. It will involve the expenditure of an immense amount of money."

"About how much?"

"Well, some estimates put the cost at more than $4,000,000. Therefore we must be sure that we are right before we take any steps. You know that we have got a good thing now, and we don't want to give that up until we know that we can replace it with something better. The Manhattan Railway system is now carrying 500,000 passengers daily. There are very few railroads that can show that record. Oh, yes; something is going to be done in the way of changing the motive power, but I cannot tell how soon. Mr. Gould is giving the subject his personal attention, and as soon as everything is in proper shape the public will be informed."

Mr. Sage declined to discuss the relative merits of electricity and steam, but he remarked that equipping an elevated railroad system with electricity was widely different from the equipment of a surface railway with the same power. If the electrical motive power is adopted by the Manhattan Railway Company Mr. Sage is in favor of having electrical passenger elevators at the stations.

Marcellus Hartley, also of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company, expressed the opinion that when the company did make the change from steam power to electricity it would have the best electrical system in the world. "This matter is being dealt with carefully and intelligently," said Mr. Hartley, "and as soon as everything is in proper shape the change will be made."

Neither President Gould nor any of his associates in the Manhattan Directory would discuss the Wall Street report that the delay in making a public announcement of the electrical plans for the elevated railroad system was caused by quiet preparations for the organization of a separate electrical construction and equipment company. President Gould said that he was not ready to make any statement and Mr. Sage laughed and shook his head when asked about the proposed new electrical company.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

American Applications for Space Exceed the Allotment.

Major Fred Brackett, Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, states "that the interest in the exposition of 1900 is increasing throughout the country and applications for space from exhibitors are coming in daily.

"The State of New York," said Major Brackett, "is taking more interest in the exposition than any other. More than one-fourth of all the applications for space up to date have come from New York. Ohio comes next. The applications for space at the headquarters of the Commissioner General in Chicago are far in excess of the allotment to the United States made by the French Commissioners.

"Commissioner General Peck," added Major Brackett, "is now in Paris making an effort to obtain more room for the United States. France has reserved about 40 per cent. of all the space to herself, and Commissioner Peck has given a hint to the French Government that it would be a good idea to assign a share of this space to America."

NEW JERSEY RESERVES HOME.

Battalion of the East Welcomed by Cheering Thousands.

The members of the New Jersey Naval Militia, Battalion of the East, who have been on board the auxiliary cruiser Badger, returned yesterday to their homes in Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The militiamen looked hardy, bronzed, and healthy. They numbered about 200 officers and men and traveled in a special train, which, after an enthusiastic greeting en route at Newark, reached the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, shortly after 4 P. M. They were under command of Lieut. Washington Irving.

Public buildings and dwellings were decorated with flags in honor of their arrival and they were heartily cheered as they marched up Montgomery Street to the City Hall, where a great crowd awaited them. There they were reviewed by Gov. Voorhees, Mayor Hoos, and various Jersey City officials.

They marched to the foot of Bay Street, where they embarked on a ferryboat and were taken to Hoboken. There they again paraded and were warmly welcomed. At the City Hall they were reviewed by Gov. Voorhees, Mayor Fagan, and other officials, after which they marched to the Portsmouth, at the foot of Fourth Street, where they were mustered out.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

INFANTS' GOODS.

Infants' Long Slips with yoke of cluster tucks and embroidery,
35 cents each.

Short Dresses of Nainsook and Lawn, with a yoke of tucks and fine embroidery insertion,
75 and 95 cents;
Sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.

Short Coats, plain cloth and fancy mixtures, sizes two to three years,
$2.95 each;
Regularly worth $4.50.

Infants' Caps of white corded silk, trimmed with lace or ribbon,
95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

It Compliments the President on the Nation's Victories.

MEMORIAL ON MR. STRANAHAN

Resolution Thanks the Administration for Protection of American Interests in China.

The October meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was called to order by President Alexander E. Orr, who welcomed the members after the Summer recess and alluded briefly to the stirring events resulting from the war with Spain that had happened since the last session of the Chamber. Mr. Orr's action in sending the following dispatch to President McKinley in the name of the Chamber was approved:

New York, Oct. 6, 1898.

To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, now holding its first session since the Summer recess, tenders to President McKinley its earnest congratulations upon the successful termination of the war with Spain. It compliments him upon the magnificent victories achieved by the army and navy of the United States, and it renews to him again the assurance of its confidence in his wisdom, judgment, and statesmanship in dealing with the difficult international problems yet to be solved.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Henry W. Cannon, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, John A. Stewart, and John S. Kennedy be the committee to arrange for the one hundred and thirtieth annual banquet of the Chamber at Delmonico's, Nov. 25. The Chamber approved of the action of President Orr in appointing as a delegation to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., for New York Day, Oct. 8, the following gentlemen: Chauncey M. Depew, Warner Miller, Charles A. Schieren, Francis B. Thurber, Henry A. Spaulding, Richard Young, and Dick S. Ramsay.

G. Waldo Smith, for Francis B. Thurber, who was unable to be present, presented a memorial on the death of J. S. T. Stranahan. It was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Chamber. A copy will be sent to Mr. Stranahan's family. The memorial traced Mr. Stranahan's career from his birth, in a farmhouse at Peterborough, N. Y., and paid full tribute to his worth. In conclusion it said:

"For many years Mr. Stranahan had been one of the most active and useful members of the Chamber of Commerce, frequently representing it as a delegate to the National Board of Trade and other important business meetings. He retained an active interest in the business and political affairs of his city and country to the time of his death, at the advanced age of ninety years. His long life has included the rise of his country from infancy to its present marvelous development and prosperity. Beginning as a poor boy on a farm, by his industry, honesty, and ability he raised himself to the first rank in the business world, and justly earned the title of the 'First Citizen' of his adopted city. A man of fine personal appearance, of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism, refined, and cultivated, his business and public life free from the slightest blemish, he enjoyed the confidence and highest esteem of the community, and his career is an example full of encouragement to every American boy."

Everett Frazar, for Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, said that at the last meeting of the Chamber Mr. Thurber had offered a resolution in regard to commercial education. The committee has the subject yet under consideration, but will report at the November meeting. It has discussed the subject with Dr. Maxwell, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Greater New York, and is so well pleased with his views that it would be glad to have an opportunity given to him to state them before the Chamber. A resolution inviting Dr. Maxwell to the November meeting was adopted.

For the same committee Mr. Frazar called attention to the memorial addressed to President McKinley in regard to the condition of affairs in China, which was approved at the February meeting. He added:

"At the present time the committee believes that the Chamber is fully justified in expressing its high approval of the prompt action taken by our Government in the dispatch of ships of war to Tien-Tsin for the protection of Americans and American interests in China."

A resolution thanking the President of the United States and the Secretary of State for prompt action in the emergency was adopted.

HURT BY FALLING SCAFFOLD.

Three Painters Injured in the Central Opera House.

A scaffold fifteen feet high, on which three painters had at first refused to work, declaring it unsafe, fell with them yesterday in the large hall of the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. All were badly hurt. Thomas Lenihan of 1,471 First Avenue had three ribs broken, Charles Blaugh of 339 East Ninety-seventh Street broke his left arm, and Frank Brennik of 308 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was severely bruised about the back and his left leg was torn. All were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. The foreman, John Dietz, of 1,640 First Avenue, was arrested. He and the others declare that the contractor refused to put up a safe scaffold, saying it would cost too much.

The contractor, Louis Baumann, of 315 East Seventy-second Street, was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was held in $500 bail. Dietz was discharged.

Chef Detained at Barge Office.

Salvatori Sciarette, who arrived on the steamship Fulda yesterday told the Immigration officers that he had been chef of the Hotel Napoli, at Naples, and that his brother, who was a musician at the Waldorf-Astoria, had procured a position for him in that hostelry at $150 a month. All of this he apparently thought would conduce to a speedy and interested disposition of his case, but it smacked of contract labor, and Salvatori Sciarrette was detained pending an investigation.

Seventy-first Men Promoted.

It was announced yesterday at the Army Building that Corp. Charles Edwards, Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, had been promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company H, vice Longson, deceased, and Sergt. John Moore, Company F, is promoted to be Second Lieutenant, vice Roberts, deceased.

Stern Bros
having added largely
to the facilities in their
Ladies'
Tailoring Dep't
are now prepared to
make to order all styles of
Tailored Garments
in exclusive designs
at
Very Moderate Prices
West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WHAT OLD FAMILY

can trace its descent from such illustrious and ancient ancestors as those furniture designs whose forefathers were the highest art known at the courts of Caesar or Cleopatra, of Louis Quinze or Emperor Napoleon, of Elizabeth or Charles I?

This art was famous also in Colonial days and accepted by George Washington, John Quincy Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Is it odd, then, that the first homes of America to-day give the place of honor to the historical "Empire," "Louis Quinze" and "Colonial" furniture, and which in every accuracy of ancestral art we make to stand this climate?

But our reproductions are at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Rosenthal. Willy Burmester. (1st app. in N. Y.) Lady Hallé. (Norman Neruda) (1st app. in N. Y.) Alvarez. (Only app. in N. Y.) Carreno.

CARNEGIE HALL.
A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA MAINTAINED SOLELY FOR CONCERT PERFORMANCES.
Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
"A virtuoso orchestra."—Sun. "Peerless band of musicians."—Herald. "For the past decade our standard of orchestral performance."—Times. "A fine virtuosity paired with equally fine musical feeling."—Tribune. "The highest exponents of orchestral work in the country."—World.
Five Matinees. Wednesday afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thursday evenings at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open at Carnegie Hall. Tickets ready for delivery on and after Monday, Oct. 10.

Daly's. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man From Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening. "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every evg., 8:10. Matinées, Wednesday and Sat.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX. Commencing next Monday Evening, JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Company IN THE RIVALS. Reserved seat sale address Mr. Ward.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1898-1899. Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU. Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks, (51 nights and 17 matinées.) New subscribers have been alloted seats and will please call at the box office to approve the selection prior to Oct. 8.

AMERICAN 42d ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S MIRTHFUL, MELODIOUS PATIENCE. Evgs. 8:15, 25 to $1. Mat. Tom'r'w, 1,100 res. seats, 25c. Grand Opera season. AIDA Oct. 10, in English. No advance in prices.

CASINO! LAST 2 NGTS. Last Mat. TO-MORROW! Yankee Doodle Dandy! Engagement Extraordinary! Begin'g Nxt. Mon. Ev. ROYAL Italian Op. Co. 150 people. Orch 40 pcs. SEATS READY NXT WK—La Boheme. Cavalleria Rusticana, and I Pagliacci.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN. ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE, THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M. LAST DAY OF HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. Robert Fischer & Co., in "Naval Complications." Chas. R. Sweet, Al. H. Wilson. Biograph, &c.

WALLACK'S Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE ALICE NEILSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

GARRICK THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday. 50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS. HOYT'S Roaring Success. A DAY AND A NIGHT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 67th Annual Exhib'n ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av. Grand Exhibition of Prize Photographs. Grand Display of Fruits and Flowers. Music Afternoon and Evening.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evgs. at 7:45. Sat. Mat., 2. MR RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm., 50c. 3D BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM. FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. FRANCIS WILSON and Company. THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. TURNS AWAY MONEY. The Turtle.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Bros. Byrne—"Going to the Races." N. W'k—Wm. West's Big Minstrel Jubilee

MURRAY HILL THEA. Matinee Every Day, 25c. Evenings, 25c. and 50c. This Week—"East Lynne; or, The Young Wife."

Food Show. Madison Square Garden. Open 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. A Souvenir Spoon to Every Lady Buying a Ticket. Cooking Lectures 2:30 Every Day. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN. NEXT WEEK—MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. VIOLA ALLEN IN "THE CHRISTIAN." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BIJOU. LAUGHTER INCESSANT. SAM BERNARD. The Marquis of Michigan. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Threatening; light southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,209. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c.; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria is reported to have invited the Czar to a personal discussion of the situation in China, but he is not likely to accept. The guards of Great Britain, Russia, and Germany have reached Pekin, and the natives appear to be overpowered by their presence. A message received in this city denies the reports of the suicide or assassination of the Chinese Emperor. The strike of laborers in Paris is spreading, and it is feared that the railroad men will join in the movement. Work on the exposition buildings has been suspended. Sir Edward Clarke, the former Solicitor General, is opposed to a formal Anglo-American alliance.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A wagon in which three men were driving was struck by a train on the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad early yesterday morning, near Little Falls station. One of the men, Antonio Mancoma of Newark, died from his injuries later in the day. The other two will probably recover.

Col. Ray, in command of a battalion of the Third United States Immunes, arrived in Manzanillo, Cuba, Thursday, to take possession of the city. The Spanish commander said that the date of the evacuation had been postponed until Oct. 10, and a fight was narrowly averted yesterday. Col. Ray finally received orders to wait until Oct. 10.

Page 2.

The Democratic campaign managers expect that David B. Hill will soon speak in Brooklyn, and also tour the State.

The question of the constitutionality of the act creating Nassau County will be argued to-day before Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

It was announced yesterday that the Citizens' State Party petitions had been completed in all but a half-dozen counties.

The endless chain has been introduced into politics in Chicago by the friends of three candidates, who have adopted this means of soliciting votes.

Caesar, the finest lion in Lincoln Park Menagerie, Chicago, was put to death yesterday, after being securely bound, by means of chloroform and a rubber blanket.

Fourteen buildings were destroyed and twenty-five families were made homeless by fire yesterday morning in the business portion of West Asbury Park.

The New Jersey Democratic State Committee organized yesterday at Newark. Senator Daly was left out of the committee and accused Chairman Gourley of treachery.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor has told the Republican campaign managers that his engagements will not permit him to accept the Congressional nomination in the Thirteenth District.

The Republicans of the Second Judicial District yesterday renominated Supreme Court Justice Jesse Johnson and named Frederick A. Ward as his associate on the ticket. Both are Kings County men.

The Republican Convention to nominate a Congressman in the Sixteenth, which adjourned in a deadlock last Saturday, reassembles to-day at White Plains. The Platt men believe they can name Senator J. Irving Burns.

A non-partisan reception was tendered to Augustus Van Wyck at the Brooklyn Club last night, many leading Republicans and Democrats participating. Hugh McLaughlin broke his almost invariable rule by attending the reception.

At a special meeting Thursday evening of the Citizens' Union Club of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts resolutions were passed disapproving any connection between the Citizens' Union and the Independent State movement.

The Republican committee appointed to confer with the Bar Association and independent lawyers' committees on the nominations for Supreme and City Court Judgeships did not meet yesterday, and it was announced that it is waiting for the lawyers to agree on candidates.

The reports at both the Republican and Democratic Headquarters in Washington agree that in most parts of the country there is general apathy concerning the coming elections. The Republicans claim that they will have a majority in the Senate, and the Democrats are equally confident that they will control the House.

Up-State Republicans are beseeching the Campaign Committee to let Col. Roosevelt make speeches for them. State Chairman Odell yesterday denied that the candidate will make car-platform speeches throughout the State, and said it had not yet been decided whether Roosevelt will make a speaking tour or not. The candidate will this evening attend a reception in his honor at the Brooklyn Union League Club.

Page 3.

Gen. Graham and 10,500 troops will take part in the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee ceremonies.

Inquiry among the men at the Ninth Regiment Armory last night developed the fact that most of them are in favor of going to Puerto Rico. No vote has been taken.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has received orders to move his command from Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and get it in readiness to embark for Havana by the end of the month.

Fifty of the sick soldiers brought Thursday from Camp Wikoff have been distributed among various hospitals. Twenty-one convalescents of the Fourteenth New York arrived yesterday from Anniston.

Three Major Generals and twenty-six Brigadier Generals were honorably discharged from the volunteer army yesterday, the reduction of the force having left no need of their continued employment.

The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions held another joint session and adjourned until Monday. The interviews of our Commissioners with Gen. Merritt are believed to have strengthened their purpose to retain control of the Philippines.

Major Beebe, Capt. Griscom, and Lieut. Tracy returned to Havana yesterday from a conference with Gen. Lopez Rocio in Puerto Principe Province. The General assured them that the Cubans would lay down their arms as soon as the forthcoming Cuban Convention had chosen a permanent Government.

President McKinley has cabled the United States Commissioners in Puerto Rico that the island must be evacuated by Oct. 18, and that they are to take possession of the Government on that date if the Spaniards have failed to secure transportation. Our Commissioners in Havana have been notified that the Spaniards are expected to evacuate Cuba by Dec. 1.

A general order was issued by Gen. Miles yesterday reorganizing the army. The Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps are discontinued. The First, Second, and Fourth Corps are remodeled, and are commanded respectively by Major Gens. Breckinridge, Graham, and Wheeler. The headquarters of each corps will be: First Corps, Macon, Ga.; Second Corps, Augusta, Ga.; Fourth Corps, Huntsville, Ala.

Page 4.

While Ernest Coe and Frank Jones of Oswego were hunting on Thursday, the former's gun was accidentally discharged and the shot destroyed both of Jones's eyes and tore away part of his face.

Mrs. Clara Morson was killed in her home, at Bath Beach, yesterday, a bullet entering her head back of the ear. Her husband was locked up on suspicion, but he says his wife shot herself after the two had quarreled.

Dr. Edgar F. Townsend, an oculist, accidentally shot himself while cleaning a revolver yesterday. During the day he was to have appeared in court in Boston to answer to a charge of perjury. He was not fatally wounded.

Gen. Greene, who commanded a division of troops at Manila; Major Hersey of the Rough Riders, and Col. Lee, who was Chief Quartermaster at Chickamauga, testified yesterday before the President's War Investigation Commission.

Annie Maher disappeared from the home of her mother in this city five weeks ago, and, although she has at last been heard from, her whereabouts are still unknown. The girl's twelve-year-old brother once went all the way to St. Louis with the intention of shooting their father, Dr. Ignatz Maher.

The trial of Eli Shaw of Camden, N. J., for the murder of his mother closed yesterday afternoon, but as the jury could not agree on a verdict by 9 o'clock, it was locked up over night. The closing address of ex-Judge Hoffman for the defense had such an effect on one of the jurors that he fainted twice.

The State Department has not yet issued the papers necessary to secure the extradition of Dr. Nancy Guilford, technical defects in the requisition of the Governor of Connecticut having been discovered. The delay is not considered a matter of consequence. Eudora and Henry Guilford and Rose Drayton have pleaded not guilty to the indictments pending against them in Bridgeport.

Page 5.

The Episcopal Triennial Council in Washington yesterday received a deputation from the English Church in Canada, headed by Archbishop Lewis.

The old fight between the Rev. Daniel C. Potter and John D. Rockefeller and other Trustees of the Baptist Tabernacle, came up in the Supreme Court in a suit over the church furniture.

James E. Barrett was yesterday awarded a verdict for 6 cents by a jury in the Supreme Court in his suit against the Third Avenue Railroad to recover $5,000 damages for having been put off one of the cars of the company and having technically been the victim of an assault upon the part of the conductor.

The Autumnal convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance began a ten days' session yesterday afternoon at the Gospel Tabernacle. The meeting was of an emotional character, and was addressed by prominent leaders of the Alliance. The Rev. A. B. Simpson, well known for the large sums he has collected for foreign missions, is in charge. Missionaries from many lands and speakers from all parts of the country will appear before the convention. Sunday services will be held in Carnegie Hall, where an offering will be asked on Sunday week.

Page 6.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome petitioned Gov. Black to remove Col. Asa Bird Gardiner from the office of District Attorney on the ground that the latter committed a misdemeanor in dismissing a veteran from his staff.

Page 7.

It is said that a large number of counterfeit one-hundred-dollar bills have been produced in San Francisco.

A young woman of Park Ridge, N. J., has a peculiar illness, which is supposed to be the result of licking postage stamps.

Reginald De Koven, the composer, and H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, the novelist, are writing a play which is entitled "The Manners of Good Society." Julia Marlowe may appear in it.

Navigation upon the Upper Yukon is closed. The latest news from Dawson is that Commissioner Ogilvie is making sweeping changes and proposes that the Klondike shall be a model mining district.

Gen. Bacon and the soldiers who were engaged in battle with the Pillager Indians returned yesterday to Walker, Minn. The Indians had scattered before the troops, and signs of truce were displayed by Chippewas along the lake. The belief is current at Walker that the trouble is not yet ended. The bodies of the dead soldiers and eleven wounded men were sent to Fort Snelling yesterday. Five others of the wounded are at Walker.

Page 9.

A number of important stamp tax law decisions by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott were received by Collector Treat yesterday.

As the result of a trip through the United States made by a party of European capitalists and practical iron men, a large number of steel and iron mills will be erected in Europe, it is said.

Mrs. Jennie Levy and her husband, the wholesale clothing dealers at 127 East Broadway, whose store was cleaned out on Sept. 26, leaving nothing for the creditors, were arrested in Waynesburg, Penn., Thursday, and are being held pending extradition proceedings.

Page 10.

Results of National League baseball games yesterday: Baltimore, 4; New York, 1. Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3. Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0. Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2. Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New York, spent the day on the ranges at Creedmoor yesterday. The attendance was large, and there were forty-two qualifications as marksmen and forty-seven as sharpshooters.

The New York National Exchange Bank was reorganized yesterday by the election of James Rowland as President and several new Directors. The majority of the stock has changed hands. The Hanover National aided in bringing about the reorganization.

The first good four-ball match between amateurs and professionals was played yesterday on the St. Andrew's golf links, and the professionals, W. Anderson and W. Smith, won, beating Findlay Douglas and Walter B. Smith. The consolation foursome was won by C. L. Tappin and John I. Blair, Jr., and the final round for the chief trophy will be played to-day between John Reid, Jr., and A. L. Norris.

Page 12.

At yesterday's meeting of the State Commerce Commission, Secretary Smith made a report embodying suggestions for the work to be undertaken.

Dr. Jenkins of the Health Board received yesterday from the Postmaster at Oxford, Miss., a further appeal for funds to aid in the care of yellow fever patients.

There is hard feeling in the New Jersey Naval Reserve over some questions of official seniority which arose during the war, and some resignations are expected.

Bank Examiner Kimball yesterday sent a report to the Controller in Washington to the effect that the depositors in the Tradesmen's National Bank probably would be paid in full.

President Orr of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a response thanking the Chamber for its message of congratulation and assurance of confidence sent to President McKinley.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a letter purporting to come from Gen. Collis and threatening his Honor with public chastisement. Gen. Collis pronounced the letter the forgery of a practical joker.

Two seamen, brought here yesterday by the Nova Scotian barkentine Avola, told of the wreck of the little Nova Scotian schooner Hattie May off the coast of Georgia in the recent tempest. The Captain and three others were lost.

A broncho escaped from two men at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon and started on a wild run south, doing much damage before it was captured at 318 West Sixty-fifth Street. Two policemen were badly hurt.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that Mayor Van Wyck acted legally in removing John W. Jacobus, a member of the old Board of Assessors for local improvements. Jacobus claimed that, being a veteran soldier, he could not be removed except for cause.

Frederick Lachner, a machinist, of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, was killed, and Charles Gafner of 46 Henry Street probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by the falling of an elevator from the fifth floor to the basement in the building at 300 Monroe Street.

While 700 horses in charge of the Tenth Cavalry were being unloaded from a transport at Jersey City, one of the animals fell into the water. The steed was rescued a mile up the river by two men, who demanded $35 salvage. When they did not get it, they took the horse away and were arrested for theft.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

FIGHTING BLOOD AT MANZANILLO

Spanish Resistance to Col. Ray Almost Provoked a Battle.

ORDERS CAME JUST IN TIME

The Evacuation Set for Yesterday Put Off Until Monday.

Hostile Forces Faced Each Other While Their Commanders Held a Stormy Interview.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 7.—A fight was narrowly averted here to-day between the Spanish garrison under Col. Parron and a battalion of the Third United States Immunes, under Col. Ray, who arrived here yesterday from Santiago to take possession of the city.

When the United States troops reached Manzanillo yesterday morning their arrival caused astonishment to the Spanish authorities, who said they had not expected them for several days.

Col. Ray, accompanied by Collector Donaldson of Santiago and an interpreter, visited Col. Parron, who is in command of the local garrison, numbering 900. He informed Col. Parron that he had arrived to take charge of the Government buildings and to assume military command of the city, in accordance with the agreement reached between the United States and the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners at Havana.

Col. Parron was exceedingly courteous and welcomed the American officer, but said he had received a telegraphic communication from Gen. Blanco, informing him that the date for the American occupation had been changed to Oct. 10. He requested Col. Ray to cable Gen. Lawton, at Santiago, for further instructions.

Col. Ray offered to take over the Custom House and to allow the other buildings to await a formal surrender until next Tuesday. Col. Parron objected to this, saying that all or none should be delivered.

It finally was arranged that both commanders should telegraph their superiors. Col. Ray sent a dispatch to Gen. Lawton.

COL. RAY DECIDES TO ACT.

At 7 o'clock this morning, Col. Ray, not having heard from Gen. Lawton to the contrary, sent word by Adjt. Collins to Col. Parron that, in accordance with his instructions, he should march his men to the city from the dock a mile away, where the United States transport Reina de los Angeles had moved at the request of Col. Parron, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States.

At 8 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Col. Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate Adjt. Collins arrived with Col. Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objection to surrendering the Custom House at once, provided the American flag was not raised. Col. Ray retorted that the United States was not accustomed to taking possession without displaying the insignia of its sovereignty.

The march was then continued toward the city. When the troops passed the guard at the gate—a body of twenty-five—the latter lined up and saluted. The report soon spread through the city that the Americans had arrived with colors flying, and the streets were soon thronged by apparently the whole population, men, women, and children turning out by thousands as the battalion marched toward the principal square, where it halted.

At this point a Spanish bugler sounded the call to arms, and the Spanish garrison turned out to the number of 500 men on the other side of the square.

INTERVIEW AT THE PALACE.

Col. Ray visited Col. Parron at the Palace, and a somewhat stormy interview took place between them, with the aid of an interpreter. The Spanish commander said he had understood from Col. Ray that matters were to remain in statu quo until Oct. 10, and that he considered himself tricked. Col. Ray explained that he had never said anything of that sort, that his instructions were to take possession of the city on Oct. 7, that he had cabled for further instructions, and, not having received any, that he had proceeded to act upon his original orders.

Thereupon Col. Parron said the American troops must be removed at once. Col. Ray refused. Col. Parron declared that he would use force. Col. Ray answered:

"If you wish to precipitate further hostilities with the United States I am unable to prevent it. But so far as I am concerned I have certain orders which, as a soldier, I am bound to carry out. I appreciate the position in which you find yourself, but am unable to help you. If the United States troops are fired upon I believe the men who are with me are quite able to take care of themselves, even though a little outnumbered; and, although I am opposed to a useless waste of life, I shall face the issue in any way it suits you."

Col. Parron said he would immediately order the arrest of the officer who allowed the American troops to pass the city gate.

Col. Ray retorted:

"If he had refused I should have been under the unpleasant necessity of shooting him, and of then forcing an entrance."

A TRUCE TILL EVENING.

After considerable discussion and many requests on the part of Col. Parron that Col. Ray should take his men out of the city until Gen. Blanco could be communicated with it was decided not to take action until the cable office had closed at 6 o'clock this evening. Col. Ray, asserting that if at that time no further instructions had been received, he would take action immediately—before nightfall. In the meantime the United States troops were to be marched up to the barracks which the Spaniards left last night, on departing for Cienfuegos, Col. Ray consenting to incase the colors out of deference to Col. Parron's fear that the sight of the American flag might excite the Spanish element beyond restraint and so provoke some overt act leading to bloodshed.

On leaving the palace the two Colonels walked to the square, where they arrived just in time to prevent a collision between their forces. It appears that some Spanish officer, who had misunderstood an order from Col. Parron, had just notified the American troops that they must leave immediately. Capt. Frost, in command during Col. Ray's absence, refused to comply, whereupon he was told that the blood of his men would be upon their own heads. At this moment Col. Ray came up, and Capt. Frost reported the occurrence. Col. Parron promptly ordered his over-zealous subordinate away.

Then began the march of a mile to the barracks, through the crowded streets, most of the onlookers being evidently pro-Spanish, judging from their scowling looks and uncomplimentary remarks. The march led around the square. As the Americans passed the Spanish troops, the latter presented arms. The barracks were found in a healthful locality and in good condition.

THE EVACUATION POSTPONED.

It was Col. Ray's firm intention to take action as soon as the cable closed, and it was evident that the soldiers on both sides were quite ready to try conclusions, the Spanish officers especially not taking at all kindly to evacuation. But some time before the cable closed Col. Ray received a dispatch from Gen. Wade explaining that the commander of the Spanish troops at Manzanillo had requested a delay until Oct. 10 and that the formal evacuation was therefore postponed. The United States troops remain in the barracks by permission of Col. Parron.

Considerable alarm was experienced by the civilians, who understood the call to arms and its full significance. Señorita Parron, daughter of the Spanish commander, and a very beautiful girl, was greatly distressed and in tears. Her father is a fine-looking, dignified man, about fifty years old. So far as duty permits, Col. Ray will extend every possible courtesy to Col. Parron and his officers, with their families, in the evacuation.

Col. Ray, when he assumes control, will immediately begin the work of inaugurating American institutions here. Mr. Donaldson is ready to begin the collection of customs. L. Kempner, who is supervising the establishment of Post Offices, and who arrived by the Josefita, en route for Washington, has arranged with the Postal Alcalde and the Chief of Police to continue in office for the present. Most of the other local officials also will be continued temporarily.

Most of the inhabitants of Manzanillo look healthy. Many people are arriving from various parts of this richest section of the island.

When the Reina de los Angeles was docking the crowds poured from all directions to see the first American troops ever on view at Manzanillo. There were no cheers, but neither was there any antagonistic display.

There was one amusing incident connected with the docking. The Captain of the Port called upon Col. Ray to produce a bill of health. The American officer replied that he represented everybody on board himself and would be personally answerable for all.

Last night the Spanish gunboat Cubana Española was set afire, presumably under orders from Havana. She was of no great value. She ran ashore when chased by the United States cruiser Marblehead, and was never hauled off, though she might have been.

The lamp in the lighthouse at Cape Cruz, which was extinguished early in the war, will be relighted forthwith.

PARRON'S PROTEST IN HAVANA.

Delay in Leaving Manzanillo Due to Lack of Transports.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—This afternoon Señor Benito, Second Secretary to the Spanish Evacuation Commission, delivered to the United States Commissioners a dispatch from Gen. Sanchez Parron, Military Governor of Manzanillo, saying that Col. Ray to-day proposed to take possession of the Manzanillo Custom House and to raise the American flag upon the Palace and City Hall, but had been advised by him (Gen. Parron) that the place was not to be evacuated until Oct. 10, owing to the fact that the hurricane had delayed the arrival of the transports intended to take away the Spanish troops.

The American Commissioners thereupon cabled Col. Ray instructions to wait until Oct. 10 before formally taking possession.

STEAMER GANGES A WRECK.

British Craft Ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 7.—The British steamer Ganges, from Montreal for Newcastle, is ashore on Ferrole Point, Straits of Belle Isle. She is a total wreck.

The Ganges carried a cargo of cattle, flour, and cheese. Two hundred bullocks were saved by the steamer Nimrod, and several schooners have saved part of the flour. The rest of the cargo was destroyed.

SMALLPOX IN AN OHIO TOWN.

Local Physicians Called It Chickenpox —Over 200 Cases.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Secretary Probst of the State Board of Health has returned from Wapakoneta, the county seat of Auglaize County, with a report that since May 1 there have been over 200 cases of smallpox in the village. There are now eighteen patients confined to their houses, and scores of convalescents walk the streets and attend the schools.

The local physicians have been treating the epidemic as chicken pox, but the Mayor recently became suspicious, and Dr. Whittaker, a Cincinnati specialist, was called. He diagnosed the epidemic as smallpox.

Many cases in Northwestern Ohio can be traced to Wapakoneta. The schools and churches in Wapakoneta have been ordered closed for two weeks and a rigid quarantine has been established.

RUN DOWN AT GRADE CROSSING.

Accident on Greenwood Lake Railroad Results in Death of One Man.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 7.—A wagon in which Antonio Mancoma, Joseph Soudar, and William Cababrese of Morris Avenue, Newark, were driving, was struck by a train on the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, two miles north of Little Falls station, early this morning. The men were removed to the Mountainside Hospital, at Montclair, where Mancoma died this afternoon. His skull had been fractured. Cababrese's right leg was broken, and Soudar was injured about the body and head. They will probably recover.

Soudar says they started out about 1 o'clock this morning to drive to Montclair in a light wagon, and that they were asleep when the train struck the vehicle. The horse, it appears, knew the route, and was going its own way. It turned into the road leading to the crossing and was walking across the tracks when the train appeared. The engineer, it is said, did not see the wagon until it was too late to stop the train. When the locomotive struck the wagon the Italians were tossed into the air and the vehicle was demolished. The horse had cleared the tracks, and escaped with a few bruises.

Forty-seventh Regiment Armory.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The State Armory Commission to-day approved of plans and specifications for repairs to the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" Five-Hour Train to Washington, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., leaves South Ferry, Whitehall Terminal, and Foot Liberty St. 3 P. M. daily, except Sunday.—Adv.

GEORGE D. SAXTON SHOT TO DEATH

Brother of the President's Wife Murdered at Canton.

THE VICTIM OF A WOMAN

Anna C. George Accused of the Crime and Under Arrest.

SHE IS A DRESSMAKER

Divorced from Her Husband, Who Had Sued Mr. Saxton for the Alleged Alienation of Her Affections.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 7.—George Saxton, a brother of Mrs. William McKinley, was shot dead at 6:10 o'clock this evening before the residence of Mrs. Eva B. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, 319 Lincoln Avenue, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body, and Mrs. Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder.

Mr. Saxton was unconscious when neighbors began to investigate the cause of the shooting, and was dead when the physicians and officers arrived. The doctors expressed the opinion that death was almost instantaneous, three bullets having entered vital spots. His position indicated that he had been on the step to the Althouse residence when the shots were fired.

The body was taken to an undertaking room and placed in charge of the Coroner. Immediately after the autopsy it will be taken to the home of M. C. Barber, a brother-in-law, where Saxton, who was unmarried, made his home. Mr. Saxton left the Barber home about 6 o'clock, riding his bicycle, and this was the last seen of him by his friends.

MRS. ALTHOUSE ABSENT.

The Althouse home was dark and locked, and the neighbors said Mrs. Althouse had not been at home for the past three days. One of the neighbors said a woman supposed to have done the shooting had passed back of the house.

Mrs. George took her supper as usual at a down-town restaurant at 4:45, and some time later was on a west-bound car, and, according to the motorman's story, got off at Hazlett Avenue, near the Althouse home. About 9 o'clock she was arrested by the police officers and locked up. The trouble in locating her was due principally to the fact that she moved from her old home yesterday.

Mrs. George is the divorced wife of Samplé C. George, and formerly was a tenant of Saxton in his down-town business block, conducting a dressmaking business. Her divorce was obtained in Dakota, and a proceeding later filed in local courts by the husband against Saxton charged that Saxton had sent her there to secure the divorce, the proceeding here being a suit for damages for the alleged alienation of the wife's affections.

GEORGE'S SUIT SETTLED.

This case has been through all the intermediate courts and was passed upon by the State Supreme Court on an interpleading and finally remanded for hearing on its merits here. Before this occurred, and on Wednesday, a settlement was effected, Saxton paying George $1,325 on the claim set up of $20,000 for damages.

Mrs. George has also had several cases against Saxton, claiming the detention of furniture, the defense of Saxton being that the articles were held for overdue rent in the rooms.

Mrs. Althouse, in front of whose house the shooting occurred, several months ago began peace proceedings against Mrs. George, alleging that her life had been threatened.

STORIES OF WITNESSES.

Gripman Charles F. Rittenhouse of Car No. 21 said to a reporter: "Mrs. George got on my car at the square and rode west as far as Hazlett Avenue, where she got off. I do not know where she went, for I took no particular notice of her. However, I know it was Mrs. George, and that she got off at the avenue. She disappeared quickly somewhere."

A young man named Hogan, residing at 216 Lincoln Avenue, five houses south of the Althouse residence on the opposite side of the street, said: "I heard only two shots fired and saw no one. I rushed immediately to the place and found what every one knows, George D. Saxton, or a man who they said was George D. Saxton, upon the pavement. That is all that I know of the affair."

A. Boren, who keeps a grocery store at 314 Lincoln Avenue, said: "I was standing here talking with some men when I heard two shots fired, sounding like those from a revolver. In a moment or two I heard two more. I saw no one at all—merely heard the shooting, and then came the crowd, who found it was George Saxton who was killed."

Henry Bederman, residing at 1,809 West Third Street, about 200 feet from the Althouse residence, said: "I was in the Boren grocery, when I heard two shots from a revolver and saw the flash. I went immediately to the door of the store, and after about two minutes had elapsed I heard two more shots.

"Before I heard these, however, I saw a woman, or some one dressed in woman's clothes, go away from the Althouse steps rather slowly, then turn around and go back again. At that time I heard the two more shots. This time the woman started to run. She left the pavement and ran up a vacant lot next to Mrs. R. M. Quinn's residence. We men then went across the road and found Saxton lying there."

For some time Mrs. George has been living at 1,516 West Tuscarawas Street, about five blocks away from where the shooting occurred. Early in the week she is said to have packed up her household goods and to have shipped them to her mother's home at Hanoverton. Since her goods have gone she has been living in the rooms of Mrs. Jake Oberlin, in the same house. She left the house about 9 o'clock this morning, and did not return.

ARREST OF MRS. GEORGE.

While the officers were talking to Mrs. Oberlin to-night Mrs. George was seen coming across a lot near by. As she attempted to go around the house to get in the back way she was put under arrest by the officers and brought to Police Headquarters. When she was brought into the station she seemed to be self-possessed.

During all the preliminaries she displayed remarkable coolness, profuse perspiration being the only outward indication she gave of agitation over the situation. She refused to make any statement to the officers or the woman physician who was called to act as a prison matron.

Prosecuting Attorney Pomerent, who was present, pulled his chair in front of her and said:

"Mrs. George, where were you about 6 o'clock?"

Mrs. George called Turnkey Becherer and whispered something in his ear. He spoke to the Prosecuting Attorney and then told her that he could not grant her request. The question as to her whereabouts at the hour named was repeated. She answerd in a perfectly calm and quiet tone.

"Pardon me, Sir; I will talk when the proper time comes."

"Did you go out on the street cars about that time?"

There was no answer to the question.

"I will say to you, Mrs. George," said the Prosecuting Attorney, "that if you had nothing to do with this, we will not detain you a moment."

There was no answer, and the prosecutor said: "Do you know why the officers brought you here?"

No answer.

"Do you know that Mr. Saxton is dead?" was the next question that was put to her. There was no answer to other questions, and Mrs. George was taken into the woman's department and an examination was made. Nothing was found on her. The skin of her hands was scraped and will be analyzed to see if there are any traces of gunpowder on them. She was then locked up to await a hearing.

THREATENED HIS LIFE.

It is common talk that Mrs. George made frequent threats to take Saxton's life. Many of these threats are said to have been sent through the mails, and the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Cleveland last Fall indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave bond and the indictment, so far as is known here, is still alive.

Mr. Saxton from first to last has denied his obligation to pay a cent to Mrs. George and said he only made the settlement to avert the unpleasantness of further proceedings in court and to save his friends from unnecessary annoyance. Mr. George's second wife was Miss Lucy Graham of Alliance, and the wedding occurred in Wheeling last September. George says he settled the claim for $1,825, because his second marriage was becoming public and he feared it would influence a jury.

Mrs. George claims Saxton deceived her and deserted her for another.

SHOCK TO MRS. McKINLEY.

She Will Attend the Funeral of Her Murdered Brother, the President Accompanying Her.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The news of the murder of Mrs. McKinley's brother was received at the White House to-night just about the time that the reception to the Episcopalian Council in session here was about to be brought to a close. Mrs. McKinley was receiving with the President during the evening and was in good spirits. The news of her brother's death was a great shock to her.

Several private dispatches were received at the White House from members of the family in Canton in regard to the tragedy. They were very brief, however, and contained little, if any, information in addition to that in the press dispatches. The President made an effort to secure further facts over the long-distance telephone, but this was working so unsatisfactorily that there was little reward for his efforts.

Mrs. McKinley expressed a wish to attend the funeral, and accordingly hurried arrangements were made whereby she will start for Canton shortly after 7 o'clock tomorrow night. The President, Mrs. McKinley's sister, Mrs. Barber, who was at the reception to-night; the latter's son, and several others will accompany her. The word received here is that the funeral will be held on Monday.

The unfortunate event will not interfere with the President's trip to the Omaha Exposition. He will not be able to leave here with the party, as originally intended, on Monday morning, but instead will join them in Canton the night after the funeral. It is not yet determined whether Mrs. McKinley will accompany the President to Omaha, this depending entirely on her wishes in the matter.

POWDER MILL EXPLODES.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Belmont Powder Works, situated about four miles south of this village, were the scene of a terrific explosion at 5:50 o'clock to-night. The mixing and pressing mills were wrecked by the explosion, while two other buildings were burned. No one was injured. It is estimated that at least two tons of powder were burned. The damage is placed at $20,000.

The property is owned by J. D. Griswold of this place and was leased to the Laflin & Rand Powder Company of New York.

This is the third explosion which has occurred in the works within the last few months.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Light showers have occurred in the Ohio, Lower Missouri, and Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen slightly in the lower lake region and northern plateau, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Threatening weather and showers may be expected in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, and generally fair weather elsewhere. Slight changes in temperature will occur.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	56	55	58
6 A. M.	55	54	59
9 A. M.	55	59	62
12 M.	64	61	68
4 P. M.	62	60	66
6 P. M.	59	59	64
9 P. M.	53	59	63
12 P. M.	51	57	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1897	50⅞
Corresponding date for last 25 years	57

The maximum temperature yesterday was 63 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

Enjoy Albany Day line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. advs.—Adv.

A. OAKEY HALL IS DEAD

The Lawyer, Writer, Politician, and ex-Mayor a Victim of Heart Disease.

THE MAN'S REMARKABLE LIFE

Poverty-Stricken in Youth, He Worked His Way Through College and Climbed Steadily to the Top—Some of His Peculiarities.

A. Oakey Hall, lawyer, politician, and writer, and who was Mayor of New York under the Tweed régime, died rather suddenly at 8 o'clock last evening at his residence, at 68 Washington Square South.

He caught a chill three days ago. He thought that he had malaria, but when his physician arrived he found him suffering from heart trouble. Mr. Hall suffered some pain yesterday morning, but rallied, and later in the day he got up, dressed, and walked about his room. Toward evening he felt faint and lay down in bed. His wife and son were with him, and watched by his bedside as he grew weaker and his pulse more feeble, and then he suddenly passed away peacefully, without apparently knowing that he was dying. A few minutes after his death the medicine which his physician had prescribed for him arrived.

Mr. Hall was twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Clifton of Scranton, Penn., the widow of a Captain in the British Army.

Besides his widow, there survive him his son, H. Oakey Hall, and four daughters, all of whom are married. All his children are by his first wife. Arrangements for the funeral will be made to-day.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

A. Oakey Hall made for himself a career that would not have been possible in any other country. He forced his way by dint of unremitting effort through the bar of poverty and adversity up to the highest position in the gift of his own city, and to a place of conspicuous prominence in the literary, the political, and the social world.

In this long struggle he overcame obstacles that would have blasted the career of a less strong individuality; but he was accustomed to overcoming hardships and turning apparent misfortune to his personal gain.

Nothing seemed impossible to his ambition. At the height of his popularity it was confidently predicted by friends and foes that he would yet be Governor of the State of New York and President of the United States.

These high stations were, doubtless, possible for him, but for a strange flaw in his character, which led him often to do the opposite to that which he had apparently so elaborately planned.

He suddenly gave up all his interests in his own country and retired to England, where he practiced law quietly, and so surrendered without hesitation the fruition of a career that has been the wonder of all who have studied it.

Perhaps the life of Mr. Hall will always be pointed to as typical of much of the National character. It was peculiarly American in its almost irreconcilable variety and in the great achievements that followed upon years of apparently hopeless struggle against almost insuperable obstacles and unrelenting fate.

When he left the Mayor's chair he went upon the stage. He soon left this to take up the practice of law in a foreign land. Finally, returning to New York, he settled down to literary pursuits, which had claimed his first ambitions, and through which he had made his first decisive step toward reputation and influence.

FAMILY OF HUMBLE ORIGIN.

Mr. Hall was born in Albany, this State, in 1826, of English parentage. His paternal grandfather was a native of Hampshire, England, who married a Welsh woman. The family is of humble origin. This grandfather was a carpenter.

On the maternal side, the family was somewhat higher. On this side of the house he was descended from the famous Col. John Okey, (as the family name was spelled at that time,) who was a member of the Regicide Parliament in the time of Charles I.

Some of his ancestors were punished as enemies of the crown during the restoration and some were hanged on Tyburn Hill; but the grandfather remained safely in Holland, whence he had fled, and died there gloryring in the part he had played upon the world-stage at Whitehall.

The son of this Col. Okey was Abraham Oakey, who married a French woman of the name of D'Assigne. Mr. Hall was named from this maternal ancestor.

It was possibly due to this mixture of blood and races in him that he was possessed of that composite and restless nature, which made him at once brilliant and unsettled and restive in every pursuit.

His father was a New York merchant. His grandfather had found it necessary to flee from England on account of political troubles, in the latter part of the last century. His father was associated in business here with the firm of P. R. Starr, which afterward became Chandler, Starr & Co.

While his parents were on a visit to his grandfather at Alb

ing Signal, The Tatler, The Aurora, and Evening Mirror, all of this city.

In 1844 he was graduated from the New York University. As soon as he had finished his course at this institution his uncle, Samuel W. Oakey of New Orleans, assisted him in his cherished ambition to take up the study of law, and he went to the Law School of Harvard. This was during the professorship of Judge Story and of Simon Greenleaf.

His career at the Cambridge Law School was short but of unusual brilliance. He remained only one term, and then returned to this city, where he entered the law office of Charles W. Sandford. Here he grew restless, and soon gave up and went to New Orleans, and resumed his law studies in the office of Thomas & John Slidell. This part of his career was marred for him by poverty and his life was too pinched to be fruitful, but he studied with tremendous zeal and became master of his profession. He was admitted to the New Orleans bar in 1846, being then only twenty years old.

In 1848 he was again in this city. After a brief return to New Orleans he was admitted to the New York bar, and practiced law in a somewhat erratic manner for two years. He was still in love with journalism, and returned to it as soon as possible. At this time he commenced writing for several of the city papers, and was at the same time a correspondent of the New Orleans papers and a number of journals in the South.

He also contributed articles to The International Magazine and to The Home Journal. At last he sought a place on a New York paper as reporter. He heard that there was a vacancy on the staff of The Commercial, and decided he would apply for the place. He went at once to the office.

"There is a vacancy, I understand, on your reportorial staff?" said Mr. Hall.

"Yes, Sir," answered the editor.

"I would like the place."

"Any references?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who are they?"

"These are my references," and he showed some of his articles in print.

"Exceedingly good references," said the editor, glancing over them. "The place is partially promised, however, but you call again and I will see what I can do."

ANOTHER GOT THE PLACE.

He did not get the place, however, as it was given to another applicant, who afterward landed in State prison. Mr. Hall always said, laughingly, that if he had got the position he would have finished his career in prison. Instead, he became District Attorney and sent 12,000 other persons to prison.

Mr. Hall soon after this began to find success not so difficult. He won some reputation as junior counsel in a case in court, and this led rapidly to promotion and fame. He had the good luck to make the acquaintance of Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt, a distinguished advocate and contemporary with Ambrose Jordan, Ogden Hoffman, David Graham, Edward Sanford, Clinton De Witt, and James T. Brady.

This acquaintance resulted in the formation of a friendship with a former classmate, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, as one of the partners, which, at the request of Mr. Brown, an old partner of Mr. Blunt, originated the now well-known firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. In 1850 Mr. Blunt was elected District Attorney. He selected Mr. Hall as Assistant District Attorney, and, being re-elected, continued Mr. Hall in the same office. Mr. Blunt dying in 1854, Gov. Seymour appointed Lorenzo B. Shepard to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Hall temporarily retired from the office and again resumed his private practice and literary labors. But he did not long remain in retirement. The voice of the people at the earliest opportunity succeeding the death of Mr. Blunt proclaimed him Mr. Blunt's successor.

Before he was twenty-four years of age Mr. Hall had argued his first case in the Supreme Court. In this he was pitted against the Attorney General of Texas and other distinguished counsel. The skill he exhibited in this case gave him a fine standing at the bar.

His private practice for a good many years was very large. From time to time he was extensively engaged before legislative committees at Albany as municipal lawyer, and had very important interests intrusted to his charge. To specify the causes celebrbe in which he has been engaged would make an almost unending chapter.

While District Attorney he argued more than 200 cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, involving important criminal principles and to a great extent settling the criminal polity of this State. He also contributed a large number of reformatory statutes applicable to this city. For many years he has been at various times counsel to Sheriffs and Coroners, boards of Police Commissioners, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and railroad companies.

LOVE FOR LITERATURE.

During his legal career Mr. Hall never abandoned his love for literature, and wrote continuously for papers and periodicals. He was the author of a treatise on law, and wrote voluminously and ably upon political and literary themes. He also took a large and energetic part in the politics of the time. He claimed to be one of the founders of the present Republican Party. He said:

"I was one of the men who helped to found the Republican Party, for I was a delegate to the Pittsburg Convention of 1855, in which its constitution was framed. I went there in company with Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, Edwin D. Morgan, and many other famous anti-slavery men who have long since passed away. I came to this city when very young, and knew it well before I was old enough to go to college.

"The ferryboats then were about the size of our present steam tugs, but the street stages were immense affairs. The biggest of them was the Lady Washington. It ran from Castle Garden to Bond Street, which was then the north of the city, and the fare was a shilling. The New York of my boyhood above Bond Street was a country of farms and garden, with a house, or perhaps a little cluster of houses, standing here and there, as we see now fifty miles from the city.

"As late as 1857 the present Central Park, below the reservoir, was a district of rocks and ravines. The earth to fill the ravines was carted there at great expense. The big ranges of oaks, elms, and maples now along and near the Mall never germinated there. They were carted in from Westchester County when good-sized trees, and I saw them transplanted."

He succeeded, also, as a public lecturer, and some of his more famous speeches, as the one on the unveiling of the statue to Vanderbilt, are still considered worthy of preservation in an era of great public oratory from the platform.

His political life is well known. He gradually rose to prominence in his party, and was elected Mayor of this city in 1868. He served in this office from 1869 to 1872. These were the closing years of the Tweed régime, and Mr. Hall's name has, ever since the terrible exposures of that time, been more or less closely linked with that of the great swindler.

Mr. Brice in his famous "American Commonwealth" charged him with complicity in the frauds then perpetrated upon the people of New York; but it has recently been shown that he was free from blame in the matter. He waited long for his vindication, but it came full enough and sweeping enough to satisfy him for the long years of humiliation under the false charge.

At a dinner given to the jurors ex-Judge Noah Davis made a speech which astonished every one who heard it. In it the Judge said that he had been connected with the trial and exposure of Tweed, and he wished to say that Mr. Hall was innocent of the charge under which he had rested for years. He knew, he said, of his own personal knowledge, of the utter baselessness of the charge, and this view has since been the accepted one as to the part that Mr. Hall played in that era of crime and defalcation.

SOME OF HIS TRAITS.

Among the traits of character of Mr. Hall his great eccentricity will ever be considered the most remarkable. He seemed to have inherited much of the French nature of his remote ancestress, and with it a love for the sensational. Once while Mayor of the city he clothed himself in a full suit of green and stood in a conspicuous position in the City Hall as appropriately observing St. Patrick's Day.

When he left the Mayor's chair he went upon the stage, where he acted the leading part in a play, called "The Crucible," written by himself. His dramatic career was short-lived and uneventful. From it he turned restlessly to law, but sought his field in a distant land. Again returning to America, he settled down in a home in West Tenth Street, where he resumed both literary and legal work.

He was an indefatigable collector of newspapers, and some years ago he gave an invaluable collection of journals to the New York Press Club. It is said that this collection is the most valuable one of its kind in the world.

On Friday, March 25, 1898, the Feast of the Annunciation, ex-Mayor and Mrs. A. Oakey Hall were formally received into the Roman Catholic Church, in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, by the Rev. Father George M. Searle. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had both had leanings toward the Catholic Church all their lives, though Mr. Hall was reared a Presbyterian and Mrs. Hall an Episcopalian. They were converted to the Catholic faith largely through talking with Father Searle and reading his book, "Plain Facts for Fair Minds." They since awaited a favorable opportunity of making the formal change, and meanwhile the ex-Mayor had written articles in support of Catholic doctrine.

EAGER TO HEAR ROOSEVELT

Up-State Republicans Clamor for Speeches by the Candidate.

NO CAR PLATFORM ORATORY

Chairman Odell Denies the Report—National Party Leaders to Discuss National Issues.

There was a string of Republican visitors from up the State yesterday at the office of State Chairman Odell in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the question they asked, one and all, was: "What sort of campaign is Col. Roosevelt going to make, and when is it going to begin?"

Chairman Odell's answer was non-committal. He told all his questioners that it had not yet been decided whether the candidate for Governor should make a speaking tour of the State or not, and that it probably would not be decided before the middle or the end of next week. He did say, however, that Col. Roosevelt's tour, if he made one, certainly would not begin until the week after next, which would put it as late at best as Oct. 17, or barely three weeks before election day.

Some of these Republicans from the interior told Chairman Odell that the delay in starting the campaign was having a bad effect throughout the State. The people had expected, they declared, that the "Hero of San Juan Hill" would make a brilliant and dashing campaign, sweeping the State from end to end with his fire and fervor. But, they complained, the State Convention was more than a week past, and election day only a month away, while the campaign managers were still hesitating about whether to put the candidate on the stump or not. This, they said, was calculated to inspire apathy instead of enthusiasm up the State.

The statement was yesterday credited to a Republican, who is in close touch with the party plans, that it had practically been decided to have Col. Roosevelt make a flying trip through the State in a private car, making five and ten minute speeches from its rear platform at every stop instead of formal set addresses at a few large cities, as has been proposed. This meteoric flight was to begin, it was asserted, on Monday, Oct. 17. When this scheme was spoken of to Chairman Odell he said that it was not even being considered by the State Committee.

The first big meeting of the campaign up the State will be held at Buffalo on next Friday, Oct. 14, when Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio is expected to sound the keynote of "National issues." The State Committee has Senator Foraker's promise to be present if he can possibly arrange his Ohio dates to suit, and he will let it know about it finally to-day. The committee has received assurances of help from Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Congressman Boutelle of Maine. These and other famous Republicans from other States will be brought in to emphasize the National features of the fight, which the party managers design making as prominent as possible.

The new State Executive Committee appointed at the Saratoga Convention will hold a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. The committee includes William Barnes, Jr., Chairman; B. B. Odell, Jr., George W. Aldridge, George W. Dunn, John F. Parkhurst, John R. Hazel, Cornelius Van Cott, Barnet H. Davis, W. W. Worden, John T. Mott, Clarence W. Meade, John Reisenweber, M. J. Dady, John C. Deubert, and W. J. Glenn.

One of the matters to be considered by the Executive Committee is the contest between George W. Wanmaker and Smith Pine over the place of State Committeeman from the Thirteenth district. Lemuel E. Quigg, who will argue the case for Pine, and Paul D. Cravath, who is to plead for Wanmaker, were in conference over the matter at State Headquarters last evening.

Col. Roosevelt appeared at headquarters ahead of his stenographer yesterday morning. He worked on his correspondence until 10:30 o'clock, when he took a train for his home at Oyster Bay. There, he said, as he went away, he expected to spend thirty-six hours in absolute idleness. He will be present at a reception to be given in his honor at the Union League Club in Brooklyn this evening.

ROOSEVELT FUTURE PRESIDENT.

Will Be Mr. McKinley's Successor in 1904, Charles Emory Smith Says.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 7.—Charles Emory Smith spoke to 5,000 people here to-night on the results of the war. In speaking of Theodore Roosevelt, he said:

"When President McKinley shall have concluded his second term, Theodore Roosevelt will stand as the natural successor to our splendid President."

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is with Gen. Smith, spoke with great earnestness for Roosevelt for President in 1904, and declared that the leader of the Rough Riders would be the natural choice of the Republicans of the Nation.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT IN THE 16TH.

Platt Forces Want Senator Burns Named for Congress.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixteenth District, which met last Saturday and adjourned without being able to agree on a candidate, will reconvene at White Plains to-day. There is a hot fight on in the district between the anti-Platt faction, led by Congressman William L. Ward, and the "organization" forces, led by Senator J. Irving Burns.

Senator Burns and a delegation from Westchester were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to see Senator Platt, and when they went away they left the impression that Mr. Burns will probably be the nominee of the convention to-day, although James L. Wells may be first put forward as the candidate of the anti-Ward people.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR WON'T RUN.

Compelled by His Engagements to Refuse Congressional Nomination.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, who had been "slated" by the Republican managers as the party's candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, has announced that he cannot accept the nomination. Jefferson M. Levy is the Democratic candidate in the district.

It is probable that James W. Perry, the Republican leader in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, will be nominated in Col. Astor's place, although the friends of William R. Wilcox of the Twenty-second District are making a fight to have him chosen. The argument is made in Mr. Perry's behalf that he would receive a strong independent support, having been almost an independent himself in years past.

Col. Astor's determination not to stand for Congress was announced in a private letter to President Quigg of the County Committee, in which Col. Astor stated that he had been "compelled" to make arrangements which would prevent his attending properly to his Congressional duties in the event of his election, and he was unwilling, under these circumstances, to accept the nomination. This takes Col. Astor out of the campaign entirely, his decision being final and no effort having been made by the Republican managers to have him reverse it.

The Republican Congressional conventions will be held on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 12.

NAMED FOR THE SUPREME BENCH

Johnson and Ward the Republican Choice in the Second District.

The Republicans of the Second Judicial District met in convention yesterday and named their candidates for Supreme Court Justices. Justice Jesse Johnson was renominated and Frederick A. Ward was named for the place occupied for fourteen years by Justice Van Wyck. Both candidates are Kings County men.

The names of ex-Senator Charles H. Russell of Kings, County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens, County Judge James M. Hunt of Westchester, and Justice Theodore H. Silkman of Westchester were also presented to the convention, which was held in the Park Theatre, Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The balloting resulted as follows: Johnson, 214; Ward, 160; Russell, 51; Hunt, 15, and Silkman, 6.

An amusing feature of the convention was the presence of seven members of the Butling family as delegates and alternates from one district. When the seven names were called the convention broke into a prolonged laugh. Ex-Sheriff Buttling, who was the dominating spirit of the convention, answered for himself and for the rest of the family.

WAITING TILL LAWYERS AGREE.

Republicans Defer Action on Supreme and City Judgeships.

The committee appointed by the Republican County Convention to confer with the Bar Association and the independent lawyers' committees with a view to agreeing on candidates for the Supreme Court and City Court Judgeships did not meet yesterday, and it was announced at Republican County Headquarters that it would do nothing until the lawyers have reached an agreement and are ready to name their candidates. Then the committees will get together.

The Republican managers purpose to act in harmony with the representatives of the bar, but some of them are inclined to protest against the application of the principle of non-partisanship to all the judicial positions that are to be filled. President Quigg of the County Committee is one of these. He agrees, to the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, but he objects to Hamilton Odell, who is understood to be favored by the Bar Association, for the third vacancy. He said yesterday that he thought that place ought to be filled by a Republican.

The one thing that seems to be settled regarding the City Court Justiceship is that W. M. K. Olcott will not be a candidate.

Burr for Senator in the First.

The Republicans of the First Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Suffolk and Richmond, held their convention at Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday afternoon and nominated C. S. Burr, Jr., of Commack, Suffolk County, by acclamation. Erastus I. Post of Suffolk County presided. His speech eulogizing Col. Roosevelt and President McKinley was received with great applause.

LEGALITY OF NASSAU COUNTY.

The Question to be Argued Before Justice Smith To-day.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 7.—Assemblyman George Wallace of Rockville Centre, the Republican candidate for County Judge of Nassau, and County Clerk Sutphin of Queens County have agreed to submit to Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court the question of the constitutionality of the legislative act creating Nassau County.

County Clerk Sutphin's refusal to file the certificate of nominations made at the Republican Convention of Nassau County last Tuesday has made this step necessary. An argument will be heard before Justice Smith to-morrow.

J. E. Ennis Named for Assembly.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District held their convention in this village to-day. Joseph E. Ennis of New Rochelle was the nominee. Mr. Ennis was a candidate for County Clerk in the convention held yesterday.

AFTER AN ERRING FATHER

E. B. Houghton of New York Finds His Parent Wasting Money in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7.—E. B. Houghton of New York City called at Police Headquarters this afternoon and asked the Chief to detail an officer to watch his father, who came here several days ago with a check for $1,500. He wanted the police to order his parent out of town, as he feared he might fall into bad hands with so much money on his person. He related to the Chief that his father had been spending money so lavishly in saloons in High Street as to attract attention and occasion comment. The police here will not take any action in the premises so long as Houghton behaves himself and does not get in the toils.

Houghton sent a telegram to relatives in New York to-day, saying that he had succeeded in locating his father here, and that he would exercise his best efforts to induce him to return home. Mr. Houghton, Sr., is well known in the metropolis and disappeared from his home about a week ago with a pocketful of drafts and checks. Many of these checks have been cashed for money with which he has paid the expenses of his tour through the central West. He is stopping at one of the leading hotels in this city.

The son asserts that he has tried hard to get his father to leave Columbus and go back to New York, and that he has thus far been unable to prevail on him. Young Mr. Houghton told the police that a certain saloon keeper in the city had made use of despicable methods to induce his parent to remain in his place of business, where he is spending as fast as he can the money he got on the fifteen-hundred-dollar draft at one of the local banks the day of his arrival here.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Apportionments for Several City Departments Are Considered.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment considered yesterday the estimates for 1899 of the Board of Public Improvements, the Department of Water Supply, the Department of Bridges, and the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

The Board of Public Improvements asked for $496,620. President Holahan said he wanted more draughtsmen to make topographical surveys in all the boroughs. He also needed money for maps for the surveys.

The Department of Water Supply asked for $1,481,011.67, an increase of $135,028.67. The Mayor said he was satisfied with the estimate and would pass it.

The Department of Bridges asked for $406,522.

The Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies asked for $4,251,622, of which $2,152,471 was for Manhattan and $1,496,881 for Brooklyn.

An estimate for five small public baths in Brooklyn the Mayor said he could not allow, because the money must be raised by a bond issue, and no bonds could be issued now.

"Then, how could you authorize yesterday a big bath at Coney Island?" asked President Feitner of the Department of Taxes.

"Oh, well," said the Mayor, "it's all a matter of bonds, anyway."

Passengers on the Campania.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening on the steamship Campania were Mr. and Mrs. William Barr, J. L. Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Camac, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gaylord, M. P. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. William Harper, Gen and Mrs. Thomas L. James, Gen. John W Kearny, Eugene Kelly, Lord Muncaster, Mrs. Andrew J. White, Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, Dr. John Van der Poel, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Percy Sanderson, British Consul General; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Miss Sutro, Gen. and Mrs. Egbert L. Viele, and E. Cozens-Smith.

The Defunct Standard Bank Sued.

An action growing out of the old troubles of the defunct Standard National Bank and the New York Lumber Company has been brought in the United States Circuit Court, in which the Edward P. Allis Company, sawmill machinery manufacturers, of Milwaukee, is suing the Standard National Bank for $65,000 alleged to be due on stock of the New York Lumber Company.

The John T. Noye Co. of Buffalo Fails.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The John T. Noye Manufacturing Company, makers of flour mill machinery and steam engines, went into the hands of a receiver to-day. The liabilities of the company aggregate $180,000, and the assets are put down at $150,000.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

FRIENDS HONOR VAN WYCK

Republicans and Democrats Unite in Tribute of Esteem.

RECEPTION AT BROOKLYN CLUB

Hugh McLaughlin Surprises Everybody by Appearing in Person—Capt. Clayton Congratulated.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck's friends and fellow-members of the Brooklyn Club turned out last night to do him honor. There was a non-partisan reception at the Brooklyn Club, Republicans and Democrats alike being present. It was designed simply as a testimonial of the esteem in which his neighbors, of both parties, hold the Democratic candidate, and as one of the members of the club put it, of regret that the Brooklyn bench had lost such an occupant.

To Brooklyn men a most interesting feature of the occasion was the appearance of Hugh McLaughlin. The old leader of the Kings County Democracy makes it an almost invariable rule never to attend such receptions, and the sight of McLaughlin in a clubhouse was a galvanic shock to men who know "the old man's," retired ways, and that category includes everybody in Brooklyn. No one believed for a moment that Mr. McLaughlin would break his established custom, and when he came in there was a sensation. He was accompanied by ex-Justice Nathaniel H. Clement, who in 1896 refused a renomination for the Supreme Court because he could not accept the Chicago platform. After chatting for a few moments with some of his friends Mr. McLaughlin went into the reception room, where Judge Van Wyck was standing between Presiding Justice Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. McLaughlin, followed by Judge Clement, walked up to Mr. McKelway, who congratulated him on his improved appearance. Mr. McLaughlin then shook hands with Judge Van Wyck, saying:

"Congratulations on your nomination."

Mr. Van Wyck thanked him, and, after speaking a pleasant word to Mr. Goodrich, Mr. McLaughlin, with Mr. Clement, left the clubhouse.

Judge Van Wyck was one of the earliest arrivals, coming in at 8:30 o'clock, the hour set for the reception. He was greeted by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, who is a Republican, and, after chatting with Mr. Dickey for a moment, went up stairs, where he remained until 9 o'clock.

He then came down, escorted by Justice Goodrich, who is also a Republican, and Mr. McKelway. District Attorney Josiah T. Marean and Charles J. Patterson, one of the leaders of the Shepard Democracy, followed. The hall was thronged with guests, who raised a hearty cheer as Mr. Van Wyck descended the stairs. He bowed and smiled, and went into the reception room, where he stood between Messrs. Goodrich and McKelway and shook hands with the guests.

One of the noticeable features of the reception was the number of Republicans present. These included Justice Michael H. Hirschberg, Justice Jesse Johnson, and Justice Edward W. Hatch of the Supreme Court; Robert B. Sedgwick, Herbert F. Gunnison, ex-Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward, who nominated Seth Low at the Republican City Convention of 1897; Frederick A. Ward, Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in Van Wyck's place; Nelson G. Carman, Arthur Gibb, and Col. Albert E. Lamb.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C, who is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, held a little levee by himself in the hall. This was not down on the programme, but so many of the trooper's friends wanted to shake hands with him and congratulate him on his bravery in Puerto Rico, his recovery from the fever contracted during the campaign, and his nomination for Congress, that he was almost as busy shaking hands as was the guest of the evening.

At about 10 o'clock Judge Van Wyck went into the dining room, where dinner was served. St. Clair McKelway sat at the head of the main table, with Judge Van Wyck on his right, and Justice Dickey on his left. There were no speeches, and at the close of the dinner Mr. Van Wyck was driven to his home.

The Reception Committee consisted of St. Clair McKelway, Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Frederick A. Ward, Nelson G. Carman, Surrogate George B. Abbott, Julian D. Fairchild, Felix Campbell, William Hester, Edward H. Litchfield, Justice William W. Goodrich, Alden S. Swan, Borough President Edward M. Grout, Controller Bird S. Coler, Joseph C. Hendrix, Assistant Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, Charles J. Patterson, Edward M. Shepard, William J. Sheehan, District Attorney Josiah T. Marean, William B. Davenport, Henry Earle, William C. De Witt, Nathaniel H. Clement, William N. Dykman, Justice W. D. Dickey, and ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway.

Among others present were ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, United States Navy; Harlan P. Halsey, ex-Superintendent of Police Patrick Campbell, James O. Cleaveland, Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, S. K. Probasco, Ludwig Nissen, Justice Garrettson of the Supreme Court, Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, James McGee, Gen. Horatio C. King, ex-Postmaster A. T. Sullivan, ex-Surrogate Abram H. Dailey, ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, Assistant Corporation Counsel R. B. Greenwood, Jr., J. H. McCooey, Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Frank Bailey, David Barnett, ex-Congressman A. M. Bliss, George V. Brower, Charles A. Collin, Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr, Robert Gair, Senator P. H. McNulty, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Gen. William C. Wallace, and James Shevlin.

HILL TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

Democratic Managers Say He May Also Tour the State—1,000,000 Lithographs of Candidates.

The managers of the Democratic State campaign expect that David B. Hill will take an active and prominent part in the canvass. It is said that Mr. Hill has given his full approval to the State ticket, despite his long opposition to it in the conference held the night before the ticket was nominated. He is now, it is said, anxious to take the stump, and it has been arranged, it is said, that he shall speak at the second meeting to be held in Brooklyn. The first meeting in Brooklyn will be held at the Academy of Music next Thursday night.

After his Brooklyn speech it is understood Mr. Hill will make a speaking tour of the State. This tour will not be begun until the week beginning Oct. 16. Mr. Hill, it is understood, will be accompanied by several other prominent political orators.

If the oratorical campaign is slow in beginning, the same cannot be said as to the lithographic campaign. Pictures of Augustus Van Wyck and Elliot Danforth are being distributed throughout the State. Yesterday the Campaign Committee gave an order for 1,000,000 copies of a double picture of these candidates. These are to be used only in the upper part of the State, as the Campaign Committee is leaving to the Tammany and Kings County organizations the work in this city.

Augustus Van Wyck, Elliot Danforth, and several of the other nominees on the State ticket have accepted invitations to the reception at the Manhattan Club to-night. It was said at the club last night that the reception will be an informal one, no set speeches, no programme, only a gathering of prominent Democrats to meet the nominees. It is expected that 1,000 men will be present. It is also expected that Augustus Van Wyck will make a short speech.

It is not expected that Mr. Van Wyck's letter of acceptance will be ready for the public before Monday or Tuesday.

The local campaign will not be opened until Tammany selects its Campaign Committee. This will be done Monday night at the meeting of the Executive Committee. The County Committee will also meet Monday night.

German Democrats Meet.

The Executive Committee of the German Democracy met last night at Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street. There were present among others, Herman Suiter, Chairman of the Executive Committee; William T. Grell, Chairman of the General Committee, and Secretary C. L. Miller. Resolutions indorsing the Syracuse platform and denouncing the present Republican Administration in Nation and State, the Raines law, canal frauds, and other alleged Republican errors, were passed.

Dr. Frank Wilson for Congress.

Dr. Frank Wilson, a Democrat of the Twenty-eighth Ward, Brooklyn, was nominated for Congress last night in the Fifth District. The convention was held at Flushing and Central Avenues. There was no opposition.

WEDDING STATIONERY.
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE

Senator Daly, Left Out of State Committee, Talks of Treachery.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Democratic State Committee organized at the Jefferson Club this afternoon, with William B. Gourley of Passaic, Chairman; William K. Devereaux of Monmouth, Secretary; Gen. Richard A. Donnelly of Mercer, Treasurer, and A. D. A. Noar of Hudson, Sergeant at Arms. Senator Daly of Hudson, who was a member of the old State Committee, was not named on the new committee. He was very indignant, and accused Chairman Gourley of treachery.

The following members at large were named: Rufus Blodgett of Monmouth, Richard A. Donnelly, William C. Heppenheimer of Hudson, and Howard Carrow of Camden.

Gen. Heppenheimer succeeds Willard Fisk. Mr. Fisk is the law partner and political friend of Corporation Counsel Allen L. McDermott of Jersey City. It is said by Jersey City politicians that Gen. Heppenheimer's appointment is a triumph of City Collector Robert Davis over Mr. McDermott.

ENDLESS CHAIN IN POLITICS.

Friends of Three Democratic Candidates in Chicago Adopt This Means of Soliciting Votes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The novelties that are making the present campaign a sort of political wild west show have been added to by the introduction of the endless chain of letters, similar to the ones started by charitably inclined persons who seek to secure a harvest of dimes or nickels to aid some particular cause.

Some of the friends of Thomas Gahan, Democratic candidate for County Treasurer; Fred Eldred, who would be County Clerk, and George Kersten, candidate for Sheriff, recently got mixed up in the endless chains that were started for the aid of the sick soldiers, new battleships, and the like. A Democratic ward Captain had found himself in the possession of one link in a chain which had been started by a Boston schoolma'am, and, seeing the wide-reaching power of one of these schemes, decided that it would be a good thing in politics.

Instead of asking for dimes votes are solicited. Each person getting a letter is asked to cast one vote for Kersten, one for Mr. Gahan, and one for Mr. Eldred, and to send a similar request to each of six friends, requesting them to keep the thing going, sending out letters to their friends. The chain is scarcely more than started, but it is expected that it will canvass the whole of Cook County before polling day and bring out a regular landslide for Kersten, Gahan, and Eldred.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR VOTE.

New York's Arrangements to Record It in Camp and on the Sea.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The work of securing the soldier and sailor vote of New York is not an easy nor an economical task by any means. A special agent was sent to Santiago and Puerto Rico by the Secretary of State, and blanks were sent to Manila and Honolulu, to say nothing of thousands sent to other places, including the battleships and cruisers.

On one battleship there are 200 New York voters. This is known to be a fact, because the registry lists have been returned to the Secretary of State's office. It is believed that the greater number of New Yorkers are on the Oregon and the Texas. It is altogether probable that the returns from the Oregon, which will soon be en route around the Horn to Pacific waters, cannot reach here in time for canvassing.

The blanks were sent to the enlisted men doing garrison duty at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, by the Secretary of State yesterday. The cost in postage was $35. The same amount will be required for their return properly filled out.

No registry lists have been received from Manila, where the Astor Battery is doing duty. The time is now insufficient to get the proper blanks for voting to the men in the Philippines, and, as the law does not require that voting must be done by the official Clerk, Secretary of State Palmer will cable instructions and the State, Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly tickets nominated by the several political parties. This will cost in cable tolls nearly $1,000. Secretary Palmer says that this seems like a piece of extravagance, but he is simply complying with the law.

A STEEL COMPANY'S BARGAIN.

Alabama Concern Makes Terms for the Supply of Raw Material.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 7.—The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, which is erecting a million-dollar steel plant at Ensley City, to-day filed in the Probate Office an easement in gross from the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, which stipulates that in payment of $490,000 worth of preferred stock of the steel company, to which the Tennessee company has subscribed, the latter shall furnish the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company for thirty years, at 10 per cent. less than market price, the coal ore, coke, limestone, and pig-iron necessary to make 1,000 tons of steel per day in the steel company's mill.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company also agrees to furnish gas for 120 by-product coke ovens at Ensley free of charge.

In the event that the Tennessee Company does not fulfill its contract, the steel company is to have the right of easement to all the furnaces, mines, and quarries of the Tennessee Company, with privilege to enter mines and procure the necessary raw material for its plant.

Lumber Firm of Baker Bros. Assigns.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 7.—There was filed in the Clinton County Clerk's office to-day a general assignment of the property and business of Baker Brothers, lumber manufacturers, for the benefit of their creditors, George F. Tuttle and D. F. Noble being the assignees. The property and business of the firm have been assigned for the benefit of creditors of the firm, and the members of the firm have also assigned their individual property for the benefit of personal creditors. The liabilities will probably be not less than $100,000 and may reach $125,000. The assets, consisting of real estate, stock, and book accounts, are understood to be considerably less than the liabilities.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 (o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:20 A. M.—688 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Charles B. Polk; damage, $1,000.

4:55 A. M.—171 Suffolk Street, J. A. Nechenfedder; damage, $4,000.

9:10 A. M.—428 East Sixty-second Street, W. Emery; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—417 West Fifty-third Street, J. W. Burnley; damage, $50.

5:35 P. M.—1,166 First Avenue, J. F. Warthman; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—1,097 First Avenue, Michael Newman; damage, $25.

7:50 P. M.—1,975 Second Avenue, M. Kantor; damage, $700.

8:30 P. M.—261 Delancey Street, Mrs. Scribner; damage, $100.

9:50 P. M.—Fordham Street, City Island, A. Robinson; damage, $100.

THE COMING ELECTIONS

Reports at Washington Headquarters Show Apathy in Most Sections of the Country.

PREDICTIONS OF BOTH PARTIES

Republicans Claim that They Will Have a Majority in the Senate—Democrats Confident They Will Control the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The reports at both the Republican and Democratic Headquarters agree in one thing—that there is general apathy in most sections of the country concerning the elections soon to take place. And both sides are disposed to take the same view of the effect of this apathy upon their candidates, and that is that it will help them. The Republicans are not so sure about this as the Democrats, but the Democrats would undoubtedly be glad if they could be sure that the only indifferent persons are Republicans.

Some of the reports of Democratic efforts to hold meetings in localities where Democrats are supposed to be abundant show that there is a lack of interest in issues and candidates, and a promise of a decided falling off in the vote.

An idea of the way the tide is running is obtained from the predictions made concerning the Senate. For instance, the Republicans, starting with forty-three Senators, say they will pick up the Senators from the States of North Dakota, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin, which the Democrats will lose. They admit that there is the chance that the Democrats may win Washington and Wyoming, but not certainly. Maryland is already lost, so that gaining four States net the Republicans will have forty-seven Senators, or one more than a majority.

Indiana is to be accounted for, but the Democrats are now very confident that they will hold the Legislature of that State. They express like confidence in capturing Michigan, and are confident that they will not lose California—with which expectations the Republicans do not agree.

The nearer to election day the more cautious become the respective predictions concerning the House of Representatives. But the Democrats still insist that they will make gains enough to secure a majority, asserting that only two of the seats now held by Democrats are in doubt, while there are some sixty seats held by Republicans that may be captured by Democrats.

Having generally indicated this hope of gaining in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, the Democrats stop and begin to pick up new men by ones and twos in Republican States.

Balancing the claims and bearing in mind the chances as they look to the indifferent, the Republicans seem likely to come through with a majority, but not with so large a majority as they have in the present Congress.

It is probable that the canvasses made a fortnight before the election will come pretty near to showing just what the standing of the leading parties in the House will be. The indications now considered are many of them wild and untrustworthy guesses.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE BELDEN.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7.—The Democrats of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District today indorsed the nomination of James J. Belden for Representative.

Mr. Belden was nominated yesterday by the Republicans of Madison County and the McKinley League of Onondaga County, in opposition to Michael E. Driscoll, the regular Republican nominee in his district.

Other Congressional Nominations.

MICHIGAN.—Tenth District, J. S. Sanford, Populist.

NEW YORK.—Seventeenth District, S. M. Robertson, Democrat.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the Eighth District is in a quandary. He has been renominated for the Assembly in his district, and now the party managers want to put him up for Congress in the Ninth District. The Eighth Assembly District is in the tenement section, and used to be considered Democratic, but Mr. Adler has carried it four times as the Republican candidate, and has come to be considered well-nigh invincible. His strength in the Assembly contests has given the Republican managers the notion that he can defeat Thomas J. Bradley, the Democratic nominee in the Ninth Congressional District, if anybody can. Mr. Adler says he prefers Albany to Washington. He wants to do what will serve the party best, however, he says, and he has not yet decided which nomination he will take.

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Fred H. Brooks, who was conspicuous as a heavy bettor in the municipal campaign last year, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night looking for takers for $20,000 at odds of 10 to 8 on Roosevelt as against Van Wyck. The best offer he could get was 10 to 6.

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The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District will hold a ratification meeting at Lyric Hall, in Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, next Tuesday evening. Col. Roos

PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

Preliminary Work Completed by the United States and Spanish Commissioners.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Interviews of Our Representatives with Gen. Merritt Believed to Have Strengthened Their Purpose to Retain the Islands.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The joint session of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions was reconvened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The session adjourned at 3:15 until Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The preliminaries are finished. The commissions, at to-day's session, settled upon the points which are to be taken under consideration But it appears there is no settled order in which they are to be considered. Propositions have been exchanged in writing between the commissions, and each commission, in recess, will separately deliberate upon them.

Señor Ojeda, the Secretary of the Spanish Commission, made his first appearance at to-day's session. Secretary Moore and Señor Ojeda have decided upon a plan for keeping the records of the conference. There are no stenographic minutes of the meetings. The secretaries each record the proceedings and the results.

The American Commissioners held a session this morning and were occupied with Washington correspondence. During the recess they had sought to perfect the position of the United States in relation to the alternative or contingent attitudes or propositions of the Spaniards. Thus far the form of the American presentment has not been disclosed. It was its presentation at Monday's joint session which caused the Spaniards to ask for or demand a recess until to-day.

It is believed that the position of the American commission has been made stronger by the conferences with Major Gen. Merritt since Monday's joint session. If the Americans were then sweeping in their demands regarding the Philippine Islands, they certainly have not been weakened by the statements of Gen. Merritt. It is possible that the Spaniards entered the session to-day fully appreciating their position as the vanquished, but it is expected that they will strenuously urge the existence of the rights and equities remaining to the vanquished.

On this subject the Gaulois says that during the last twenty-four hours sensational and alarming news has been afloat regarding the negotiations. It cites the English papers' allegations that Judge Day has cabled to Washington saying that the negotiations for a treaty of peace on the verge of stopping, owing to the refusal of Madrid to accept the attitude of the United States regarding the Philippine Islands. The Gaulois also cites a statement to the effect that Judge Day has been authorized to suspend negotiations if the Spaniards do not conform to the American views, and declares it can affirm that this news is absolutely incorrect. It declares, however, that whereas the Spaniards are "the outs" were obdurate, they are now disposed to modify their intentions, owing to the firmness of the attitude of the United States, the people of which, it is claimed, have now been excited to the point of insisting upon holding the Philippine Islands.

The utterances of Attorney General Griggs before the Republican Convention at Trenton, N. J., last week, are cited as showing that the purpose of the United States is expansion. Spain is alleged to be beginning to realize this, and it is said she will finally agree to give up Manila and the Island of Luzon on condition that the United States assumes the Philippine debt, amounting to $40,000,000, and accord privileges to Spanish trade. In conclusion The Gaulois says:

"We think we are authorized to say that President McKinley will agree to a settlement on this basis."

The Liberté, this evening, referring to the Indian outbreak in Minnesota, contrasts, editorially, the Federal treatment of the Indians and the Spanish treatment of the natives of the Philippine Islands, expressing the conviction that any contrast must prove unfavorable to the Federal authorities.

THE CUBAN DEBT QUESTION.

Report that Fresh Instructions from Washington and Madrid Will Be Necessary.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The question of the Cuban debt cannot be settled until the Commissioners have received fresh instructions from their respective Governments. The American Commissioners are anxious to deal with Cuba in summary fashion, considering a discussion of details unnecessary. The Spaniards, on the other hand, regard the protocol as drawn up under the necessity of putting an end to a situation which had become threatening for both countries. Therefore, from their point of view, there is still much to be discussed, especially the question of the Cuban debt.

"I doubt whether the Spaniards will accept the hospitality of Gen. Horace Porter before the treaty of peace is concluded."

The Times, commenting editorially upon the foregoing dispatch, says:

"We can understand that Spain, aware of America's sanitary difficulties in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, may be tempted to hold out for better conditions than she believed herself entitled to when the protocol was arranged; but we shall be surprised if the American Commissioners do not peremptorily insist—as President McKinley is said to be ready to do—on sweeping such dilatory pleas away. A renewal of the war would be an act of folly approximating to crime."

With reference to the Cuban debt The Times says:

"America's demand that Spain retain the responsibility amounts substantially to repudiation, and, as the point interests third parties, it is to be hoped a decision will be carefully considered. An early conclusion of peace is desirable, but it would be dearly bought at the cost of an arrangement which might cause uneasiness, both actual and prospective, to the world's money markets."

THE WHOLE OF LUZON CLAIMED.

Danger in Taking Manila Without the Rest of the Island.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Gaulois says this morning:

"The Peace Commission has only lightly touched the question of the Philippines. They have decided to claim the whole Island of Luzon, and they invoke the report of Admiral Dewey, who has declared that the possession of Manila, without the rest of Luzon, would compel the presence of a strong squadron and army."

Madrid Business Men's Action.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—A large meeting of business men was held here to-day. After a number of violent speeches had been made regarding the Government's conduct of affairs the meeting adopted a series of resolutions aiming at the improvement of the economic situation, including the withdrawal of permission to the Bank of Spain to increase its note issue by 2,500,000,000 pesetas, the payment of the interest to foreign debt-holders in pesetas, and not in francs; large reductions in the public expenditures, including pensions; the closure of the military schools for the next ten years; the reduction of the officers' pay, the highest not to exceed 15,000 pesetas, and a vote in aid of the sufferers from the war.

No Obstacle to Peace Reported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In answer to inquiries it was declared to-day at the State Department that nothing so far had been received from the United States Peace Commissioners that was in any way significant or that indicated that the peace negotiations were not progressing satisfactorily. The dispatches so far received by the Government, it was said, have been absolutely colorless, so far as indicating what the results of the negotiations are likely to be.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

invite an examination of their unusually large and carefully selected stock of precious stones, with particular reference to their fine pearls, emeralds and rubies, which they are now showing in new and attractive mountings.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

SPANIARDS AT SINGAPORE.

The Right of Spain to Send Troops to the Philippines Is Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department that he has been advised that a number of Spanish troops have arrived at Singapore, bound for the Philippines, to reinforce the Spanish garrison at Iloilo, on the Island of Panay. At this place is concentrated about all that remains of the Spanish army of occupation of the Philippines outside of the few troops on the Island of Luzon.

In dispatching troops from Spain to the Islands, the Spanish Government has raised the direct question as to the right to reinforce troops now engaged in active hostilities with the insurgent forces. The weight of opinion here is that this action is permissible, and does not constitute a breach of the terms of the protocol suspending hostilities. A good deal, however, may depend on whether the Spaniards confine themselves to a defensive position or undertake to carry on an offensive war against the insurgents.

The Cabinet to-day gave some consideration to this subject, which in the end is likely to be left to the disposition of the Peace Commission.

The ship to which Admiral Dewey referred is the Spanish transport Buenos Aires, and it has been learned later that she is laden with munitions of war instead of troops. Still the principle at stake is said to be the same as if troops were concerned. The ship is said to be due at Singapore on the 15th inst., by advices coming to the State Department.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

Military Post at Honolulu to be Simply a Garrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Major Gen. Merriam yesterday issued an order announcing that "upon the arrival of the United States transport Arizona at Honolulu, the district of Hawaii will be discontinued, the commanding officer there turning over all records pertaining to that district to Col. Thomas H. Barber, First New York Volunteers, commanding Camp McKinley. Then Brig. Gen. Charles King, United States Volunteers, will embark on the Arizona for Manila with all officers and enlisted men fit for duty, and left at Honolulu by the transports other than the Tacoma. Gen. King will then report to the commanding General at Manila."

This order makes Honolulu simply a garrison under a regimental commander, and shows that the Arizona will not come to San Francisco, as was expected, but will return from Honolulu to Manila.

Spanish Officers Going Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting two telegrams were read from Gen. Otis at Manila reporting that the Spanish Government had requested that Gen. Jaudenes be permitted to return to Spain, where it is understood he will be called before a court of inquiry to answer certain charges affecting his management of affairs in connection with the surrender of Manila. Gen. Otis was authorized to permit the Spanish General to leave, together with several other Spanish officers who are on the sick list.

Finances of the Philippines.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from a Manila correspondent, who gives interesting and elaborate details as to the Philippine finances and the estimated budget for the current year. The correspondent shows that the abolition of the obnoxious poll tax would convert the present surplus into a deficit.

THE WISH OF THE NINTH.

Many of the Men Now Desire to Go to Puerto Rico.

The Ninth Regiment Armory was thronged with soldiers last night in consequence of the reported interview held by Col. Green of the Ninth and Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment with Gov. Black at Albany on Thursday, when it was said that Col. Bartlett represented that his regiment was to a man in favor of being mustered out of the service, while Col. Green said that the men of the Ninth were clamoring for the opportunity of being sent to Puerto Rico for garrison duty during the Winter.

It was understood that the Governor had stated frankly that Col. Green's story did not agree with what he had personally learned about the wishes of the volunteers of the Ninth at Chickamauga, and directed him to have a canvass made of the regiment and report the result. It was expected by the men that the officers of the various companies would make a canvass, but Col. Green did not appear and few of the Captains were present. The officers absolutely refused to give any information regarding regimental business.

A general inquiry among the men at the armory developed the fact that most of them were in favor of completing their service and look on the proposed duty in Puerto Rico with favor. It was the opinion expressed last night that lucrative positions in civil life had not been found as plentiful as was expected.

Two Torpedo Boats Almost Completed.

BATH, Me., Oct. 7.—The two new torpedo boats Craven and Dahlgren, which have been under construction for the Government at the Bath Iron Works, are about finished and will be ready for launching in a few days. It is believed these boats will be the fastest afloat.

The Annandale Disabled at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 7.—The British steamer Annandale, Capt. Jones, New York for Tilt Cove, has arrived here with her crankshaft broken. It will take three weeks to repair the damage.

Gen. Grant's Brigade to Return Home.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Oct. 7.—Gen. Grant's Brigade, consisting of the Fourth Ohio and the Third Illinois Regiments, has been ordered to sail for home, from Ponce, about Oct. 16.

To Embark the 47th New York.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7.—The United States transport Manitoba, from New York, arrived here to-day, to take on board the Forty-seventh New York Regiment, which has been ordered to Puerto Rico.

The Cost of Freeing Cuba.

The United States are certainly entitled to retain possession of the Philippine Islands if the Peace Commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions, and the end is not yet. The money paid out reaches an astonishing total. To free the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood of disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task easily. The poor as well as the rich can afford it.

TIME LIMIT SET FOR SPAIN

President Decides that Puerto Rico Must Be Evacuated by the 18th Inst.

ORDERS TO COMMISSIONERS

Must Take Possession of the Government on That Date If the Spaniards Have Not Departed—Limit in Cuba, Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President McKinley has cabled the United States Military Commission at Puerto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before Oct. 18 and that the Spanish Commissioners be so informed.

In case of the failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date, the United States Commissioners are directed to take possession of and exercise all of the functions of the Government, and in case it is found to be impossible to secure transportation for the Spanish troops by Oct. 18, they may be permitted to go into temporary quarters until transportation can be arranged to take them to Spain.

This fact was developed at to-day's Cabinet meeting, and it was also stated that from this time forward a more vigorous policy would be pursued with respect to the evacuation of Cuba.

The President has notified the United States Evacuation Commission at Havana that the Spaniards are expected to evacuate the island by Dec. 1, with a strong intimation that in case of failure the United States will brook no further delay, but immediately thereafter take possession of the Government.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—The American Commissioners yesterday delivered to the Spanish Commissioners their answer, with the instructions of the Washington Government regarding time of evacuation. The Spanish Commissioners still await instructions from Madrid.

CUBAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Lee Ordered to Have His Command Ready for Embarkation at the End of the Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The War Department has completed its plans for the departure of the second expedition of troops to garrison Cuba. The First Division is already under orders, and should be started within a very few days from the Southern ports near their camping grounds.

The First Division starts under command of Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, who commands the cavalry brigade composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States Cavalry. He will hold his command of the entire division simply by reason of seniority over Brig. Gen. Snyder and Brig. Gen. Williston, and in the end a permanent designation must be made of a division commander. It is the intention of the War Department that Major Gen. Wade, now President of the Military Evacuation Commission, shall command the entire force of United States troops assigned to duty in Cuba, but he will scarcely take active command until he has completed his duties with the commission

The Second Division will comprise all the troops now under the command of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, which are the Second, Fourth, and Ninth Illinois Infantry, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Second Louisiana, Sixth Missouri, Third Nebraska, (Bryan's regiment,) First North Carolina, Second South Carolina, First Texas, Fourth Virginia Infantry, and the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Gen. Lee received an order from the War Department to-day directing him to move his command from Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and get it in readiness to embark for Havana by the last of this month. Gen. Lee leaves to-night for Savannah to make preliminary arrangements to carry his orders into effect.

About the time the movement of the Lee command begins, the troops now in the Middle States will start for the Southern camps in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, selected by the Schwan board. This will result in the abandonment of the camps at Middletown, Penn., Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville.

The Southern camps are to be laid out in the best form, with all the improvements that the experience of last Summer has dictated. Wherever permanent buildings will conduce to the comfort and health of the troops, they are to be erected, although the commanding officers are to keep in mind at all times the propriety of avoiding enervation of the men by keeping them too closely indoors and away from camp life.

Cubans Prepare for a Celebration.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 7.—The Cubans are making great preparations to celebrate on Oct. 10 the anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution of 1868, headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. The revolutionists sought the expulsion of the Spaniards and began operations after the revolution in Spain The Cubans here are draping their houses with Cuban and American flags.

Americans Active in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 7.—American business men are multiplying rapidly in Santiago. Various industries are being started. The prospects for general mercantile pursuits are good.

OUR TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

General Health Better than Ever Before and Steadily Improving.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 7.—The general health of the American troops is now better than ever before. The recent heavy rains have done much for the health of the camps. There has been a slight increase of ordinary fever, but all cases in the detention hospital of yellow fever are convalescent and practically ready to be discharged. The cooler weather is having an excellent effect on the sick.

The troops stationed at San Luis have benefited greatly by a change of camps. Gen. Ewers reports a reduction of sickness among his men from 700 to 30. The Second Immunes, at Altosongo, have only fifteen sick, with light attacks of malaria and dysentery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following is Gen. Lawton's daily report of health conditions at Santiago:

"Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 7.

"Fever, all kinds, 679; total sick, 1,093. Deaths: Nicken, Samuel, musician, B, Eighth Illinois Volunteers, dysentery, Oct. 6."

HOSPITAL SHAMMER DEAD.

A Man Who Gloried in Operations Expires in Terre Haute.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—"Joseph Maier," alias Schroeder, the hospital shammer, has met his fate at last He now lies dead at the Union Hospital in Terre Haute.

Schroeder's scheme was to call up a hospital late at night and say that he was a Chicago physician and would bring in a patient in about an hour. The expenses would be paid by the patient's brother, who lived in Indianapolis.

Arriving at the hospital, he appeared to be in great pain. His pulse would thump along at a tremendous rate and his temperature would go up until it became alarming. Whether this was done by will power or not has been a disputed point. At any rate, Schroeder had every appearance of being an extremely sick man.

Doctors were called in consultation about him. He told them his symptoms and convinced them that he had appendicitis or peritonitis. Then Schroeder was in his glory. He welcomed the operating table, the anaesthetics, and the carving as he would a sumptuous repast, and yet he kept up the appearance of extreme illness until the surgeons cut and cut and found nothing, and finally concluded that he was shamming.

But al lthis would often take weeks; meanwhile he had been fed and housed. When he was discharged his "brother in Indianapolis" invariably failed to materialize with the cash.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Macy's

6TH AVE 14TH ST.

A Special in Ladies' Gloves

Three clasp and eight button mousquetaire suede in tan, mode, slate, per pair
SATURDAY, 79c
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Men's Underwear.

100 DOZEN MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, White Merino, (super weight,) full regular made, all pearl buttons and suspender tape on drawers, all sizes, one price; from a celebrated mill which manufactures these goods to wholesale regularly for about a half more than we now ask at retail, each 99c

This identical garment is sold by over a dozen houses in this city at 1.50 and 1.75.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE, AND 1ST FL., ANNEX.)

SICK SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

Fifty from Camp Wikoff Cared For—Brooklyn Men Home from Anniston.

Fifty of the fifty-one sick soldiers who arrived at Long Island City on Thursday from Camp Wikoff have been distributed by Major D. M. Appel among the hospitals. Lieut. Robert M. Ritchie of the First Illinois was sent to his home.

Twenty-one men of the Fourteenth New York arrived at Jersey City yesterday from Anniston, Ala., where they had been left in the hospital by their Brooklyn comrades. All but three were well enough to go to their homes without assistance. Sergt. Edward G. Clark of Company M, ill with typhoid fever, was taken in an ambulance to his home, at 882 Quincy Street. Corp. Francis L. McCormick, Company F, was cared for by St. Peter's Hospital, and Isaac Nichols, Company F, by St. Mary's Hospital.

Thursday's arrivals were distributed among the hospitals as follows:

ST. MARY'S—Otto Bier, Seventh Infantry; William Beyers, Second Infantry; Lee Brewer, Seventh Infantry; Abraham Champ, Tenth Cavalry; Samuel Ganet, Second Infantry; Harvey Garrett, Second Infantry; Charles Haepner, Hospital Corps; Frank Koslick, Second Infantry; Julius Olds, Twelfth Infantry; James Pattens, Second Infantry; William Price, Second Infantry; Edward Purden, Second Infantry; William Riley, Eighth Infantry; Edward Sickles, Second Infantry; Corporal Frederick A. Simmons, Seventh Infantry, and John Tebbens, Second Infantry.

ST. CATHARINE'S—Frank Brown, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Albert Dingess, Second Infantry; Albert McKinney, Second Cavalry; Hans Siegel, Twelfth Infantry.

BROOKLYN HOSPITAL—Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Medical Corps; James Bonnell, Second Infantry; Oscar Durham, Second Infantry; Merton Johnson, Eighth Ohio; John Mealey, Second Infantry; Bert Miller, Eighth Ohio.

NEW YORK—Lieut. Green H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry.

CAMP WALWORTH—Joseph Matz, teamster.

JAMAICA PLAINS—Corp. Leo Feaster, First Cavalry; Corp. Ernest Mabie, Second Infantry; Corp. F. Sinowski, First Cavalry; Grats Allen, Second Infantry; Theodore Bishop, Third Cavalry; Charles Bourgeois, packer; Frederick Bryant, Third Cavalry; Frank Eckstein, Eighth Ohio; Fred Hunt, Second Infantry; William Krum, Hospital Corps; Clarence McCarthy, Second Infantry; Allen McGuire, Second Infantry; Stephen Moran, Sixth Cavalry; Jacob Neiner, packer; Charles Nichols, Second Infantry; John M. Pash, Second Infantry; William Peters, Second Infantry; J. Radosky, First Artillery; Eugene Scully, Second Infantry; Henry Skatea, Second Infantry; William Sturgill, Second Infantry; George Tapping, Eighth Infantry.

Connecticut Soldier Dead.

PITTSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 7.—John E. Rylander, a private in Company C, Third Connecticut Volunteers, died to-day in the hospital here of typhoid fever. He was brought from Camp Meade a week ago. He was twenty-three years old and his home was in Putnam, Conn.

Private Irvanes, 201st New York, Dead

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 7.—Private Richard Irvanes, Company D, Two Hundred and First New York, died to-day at the Harrisburg Hospital of typhoid fever. His body was taken to New York to-night by his parents.

CUBAN ARMY READY TO DISBAND

Rocio Says They Are Only Awaiting the Selection of New Government.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—The United States transport Resolute arrived this afternoon from a trip to the Province of Puerto Principe, bringing Major Beebe, Capt. Griscom, and Lieut. Tracy on their return from a conference with the Cuban Gen. Lopez Rocio regarding the disbanding of the army.

They report that Rocio assured them of the intention of the insurgents to lay down their arms and to return to the arts of peace as soon as the forthcoming Cuban Convention had chosen a permanent Government.

The American officers say the misery among the Cubans in that province is very great.

Tenth Cavalry Leaves Montauk.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 7.—The Seventh Infantry and the Volunteer Engineers are now the only commands in camp. The Tenth Cavalry left for Huntsville today. Charles West, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry, and P. F. Irwin, Company G, Sixth Infantry, have died of typhoid.

CUBAN RELIEF MEASURES.

Cattle and Certain Articles of Food May Be Admitted Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Beef and work cattle are likely to be soon admitted into Cuba free of duty. The question of duty is now receiving careful consideration by the officials and it seems probable that the present tariff will be so modified as to afford at least temporary relief to the Cuban people.

It is known that the great mass of the rural population of the island is in distress not only for want of food, but for work cattle with which to till the soil. The planting season is near at hand, and, as the entire country has been practically stripped of cattle, the farmers find themselves unable to plant their crops.

In this emergency the Government proposes to do its utmost in the way of relief, and it is not improbable that the free list may be further increased by including some staple articles of food, such as flour, meats, rice, &c.

Whatever action is taken, it is thought, will be announced within a day or two and will be only temporary and for the sole purpose of affording the suffering Cubans relief in their present extremity.

NEW SIGNAL SYSTEM FOR SHIPS.

Mr. Hayward Tests His Apparatus Which Is to be Used at Night.

John W. Hayward, an inventor, last night tested a new night signal apparatus on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at her pier in Hoboken. The signals were read from the American and White Star Line piers in New York. The system consists in the throwing of the letters of the international code, one at a time, onto a screen by means of a reflecting lamp. The letters are manipulated by mechanism worked by hand. A sheet was used for the screen last night, and the lamp was of the five candle power, the letters being made fifteen feet high, though their size can be regulated.

The inventor has a screw, or disc, of his own invention, which is practically a wind wheel, with canvas-covered arms. This revolved rapidly by hand or by the wind, makes a disc on which the letters may be seen more distinctly than on an ordinary screen, which may flap in a wind, and which could not stand the pressure of wind made by a fast-going steamer. With the aid of a glass, the signals may be read several miles away.

The invention had been previously tested on the cruiser San Francisco.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for children and adults. Cures at once coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, grippe, bronchitis and incipient consumption. Price 25c.

THE ARMY IS REORGANIZED

Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps Discontinued; First Second, and Fourth Remodeled.

HELD FOR SERVICE IN CUBA

First, Commanded by Gen. Breckinridge, Headquarters at Macon, Ga.; Second, Gen. Graham, Augusta, Ga.; Fourth, Gen. Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The order for the reorganization of the army, made public to-day and coming from the office of Gen. Miles, will, in the estimation of the General commanding the army, bring about the state of discipline needed by the troops that are to be sent to Cuba. Gen. Miles has given the matter careful attention, and it is his hope that the lessons learned by experience, and the avoidance of great camps and the risks incidental to camping great bodies of men in a limited area, will assure the troops sent to the new locations a degree of immunity from disease not hitherto enjoyed in some of the earlier encampments.

What does not appear in the order is the further preparation made by direction of Gen. Miles to assure that care for the men that must depend upon good staff officers, prompt supplies of food and clothing of the proper quality, and later on, when the movement to Cuba has begun, the orderly, comfortable, and speedy transportation of the men to their destinations.

Gen. Miles has always been popular with the army because he was not averse to looking after the comfort of his men. He believes it pays to give troops the best of care. The men who move to the camps mentioned in the order will, if the directions of Gen. Miles are obeyed, find them ready for occupation on their arrival. If they are not, some one will be held to strict accountability.

The order was as follows:

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps are discontinued; the First, Second, and Fourth Army Corps will be reorganized and assigned to camps as below specified:

FIRST ARMY CORPS, Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Macon, Ga.

First Division, headquarters at Macon, Ga. First Brigade, Atlanta, Ga.; Thirty-first Michigan, Fourth Tennessee, and Sixth Ohio.

Second Brigade, Macon, Ga.—Third United States Volunteer Engineers, Second Ohio, and Sixth Virginia.

Third Brigade, Macon, Ga.—Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, and Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Division, headquarters at Columbus, Ga.:

First Brigade, Columbus, Ga.—First West Virginia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and Third Kentucky.

Second Brigade, Americus, Ga.—Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Third North Carolina.

Third Brigade, Albany, Ga.—Second Missouri, Third Mississippi, and First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Major Gen. W. M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.:

First Division, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.:

First Brigade, Augusta, Ga.—Tenth Ohio, First Maryland, and Third Michigan.

Second Brigade, Summerville, S. C.—Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third Connecticut, and Ninth Ohio (battalion.)

Third Brigade, Augusta, Ga.—Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Fifteenth Minnesota.

Second Division, headquarters at Greeneville, S. C.:

First Brigade, Greeneville, S. C.—Two Hundred and Third New York, Second West Virginia, and Fourth New Jersey.

Second Brigade, Spartanburg, S. C.—Fourth Missouri, Fifth Massachusetts, and Two Hundred and First New York.

Third Brigade, Columbia, S. C.—First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee, and First Delaware.

Third Division, Headquarters at Athens, Ga.:

First Brigade, Athens, Ga.—Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Third New Jersey, and Two Hundred and Second New York.

Second Brigade, Athens, Ga.—Third Georgia and Twenty-second New York.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.:

First Division, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.:

First Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Eighth United States Infantry and Tenth United States Infantry.

Second Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Sixteenth United States Infantry and Sixty-ninth New York.

Second Division, headquarters at Anniston, Ala.:

First Brigade, Anniston, Ala.—Second United States Infantry, Fourth Kentucky, and Third Alabama.

Second Brigade, Anniston, Ala.—Second Arkansas, Third Tennessee, and Fourth Wisconsin.

Cavalry Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Second United States Cavalry, Sixth United States Cavalry, and Tenth United States Cavalry.

Artillery battalion, two batteries, A and F, Second attached to headquarters, Fourth Corps.

The movements involved in the above directed reorganization and assignment will commence under the direction of corps commanders on Oct. 27. So far as practicable they will be so timed that only one regiment shall reach a particular camp on the same day.

The commander of each corps will direct the officer who is to command any camp to be established under this order to proceed to the designated point, accompanied by one or more staff officers, for the purpose of making necessary preliminary arrangements for the reception of the troops, whom he should precede by at least ten days. He will be furnished with the report and the information concerning the particular camp site submitted by the board of officers which recently considered the subject of the location of Winter camps in certain of the Southern States.

Requisition will be made upon the Quartermaster's Department for the flooring and boxing of tents. Those intended for the men will be erected according to a model to be supplied by the Quartermaster General. Sufficient and proper hospital accommodation will be provided, and the necessary measures for placing the camp in good sanitary condition will be taken in advance of the arrival of the troops.

Corps commanders will recommend such new assignments of general officers as the provisions of this order may render necessary, or as they may deem to be for the best interests of the service. Assignments or transfers of general staff officers should also be recommended by them when considered advisable.

Orders for moving to the proper points organizations not brigaded but attached to army corps will be issued from the headquarters of the corps concerned.

It will be borne in mind that the troops who are to occupy the camps herein provided for are to be prepared and held in readiness for service in Cuba. They may be ordered to that Island on short notice, either by regiments or brigades.

By command of Major Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

MANY GENERALS DISMISSED.

No More Employment in the Volunteers for Three Major Generals and Twenty-six Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The War Department to-day issued the long-expected order for the honorable discharge from the volunteer army of the United States of three Major Generals and twenty-six Brigadier Generals of Volunteers. This heavy reduction was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has been already reduced by fully 50 per cent., and there is consequently no duty remaining for these officers to discharge. The officers who were promoted from the regular army will return to their former duties. The list and the dates when the discharges take effect follow:

Major Generals—John J. Coppinger, Oct. 31, 1898; Hamilton S. Hawkins, Nov. 30, 1898; Jacob F. Kent, Nov. 30, 1898.

Brigadier Generals, to take effect Oct. 31, 1898—Francis L. Guenther, Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, Lucius F. Hubbard, James R. Watier, Charles P. Mattocks, Mark W. Sheafe, James H. Barkley, Joseph W. Plume, Thomas L. Rosser, and Joseph K. Hudson.

Brigadier Generals, to take effect Nov. 30, 1898—John I. Rodgers, Andrew S. Burt, Peter C. Hains, George A. Garrettson, Henry M. Duffield, John B. Babcock, Roy Stone, Wallace F. Randolph, Henry Carroll, Edward P. Pearson, John H. Page, William M. Wherry, Charles D. Viele, Anson S. Daggett, and John H. Patterson.

Brig. Gens. Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, John B. Babcock, and Peter C. Hains will continue their present duties.

PHILADELPHIA PEACE JUBILEE.

Gen. Graham and Staff and 10,500 Troops to Parade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 7.—Gen. Graham will send 10,500 troops to Philadelphia to attend the peace jubilee.

Instead of sending the First Division, he will make up a provisional division, composed of the four Pennsylvania regiments, Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York, Thirty-fifth Michigan, First Maryland, Ninth Ohio, colored battalion, Fifth Massachusetts, Second Tennessee, and Fourth Missouri.

The troops will be in command of Gen. Graham, who will be accompanied by his entire staff.

SALE OF TROOP C HORSES.

These Animals Bring from $10 to $50 Each in Brooklyn.

Capt. Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry, with other officers of the regular army, spent most of yesterday morning at the armory of Troop C, on North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. They were appraising the horses with which Troop C went through the Puerto Rico campaign. The troopers may now buy them in for their own use. The prices range from $10 to $50.

The horses were purchased by the Government just before the troop went into camp at Hempstead. One of the horses was announced as a murderer. He was the animal who kicked Trooper Henshaw to death at Camp Alger. He was put down at $35. The horses which are not bought in by the troopers will be sold at the best prices that can be secured, and the profit, if any, will go to the troop.

Kalamazoo's Greeting to Shafter.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 7.—The chief drawing card of the big street fair now in progress here is Gen. Shafter, who came from the East. Several thousand people gathered at the railroad station to see him when he alighted from the train. It seemed that he would be crushed alive by the throng that pressed about him. The scene was repeated when he witnessed the floral parade from a reviewing stand. This county is Gen. Shafter's old home and the people have gone wild to show their pride in the man who conducted the Santiago campaign.

A Sergeant Charged with Bigamy.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Eugene L. Vangorder, Quartermaster Sergeant of Company I, Two Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, was arrested here to-day on a warrant from Rochester, N. Y., charging him with bigamy. It is claimed that he has two wives, whose maiden names were Miss Emma Myers of Broad Brook, Mass., and Miss Lizzie Henry of Lavonia, N. Y. Vangorder claims it is a case of blackmail and that he can clear himself.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:04	Sun sets...5:32	Moon rises.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...*1:05	Gov. Isl'd...1:34	H. Gate....3:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:16	Gov. Isl'd...1:45	H. Gate....3:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	*1:00 P. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Guadeloupe, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Karthago, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Algonquin	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampassas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Z

The Wanamaker Store

Autumn Beauty at Its Best

IN a store-sense, this is the very richest and ripest time of Autumn. Autumn stocks are at their fullest.

The store is garnered full. It is rich with Autumn. We have harvested the freshest and best from the four corners of the earth. We make a storehouse of the world's Fall beauty.

From twenty packed acres of gleam and glitter and glory, these lines in especial detach themselves for mention.

Fall Dress Goods,
Fall Silks,
Fall Suits, Costumes and Wraps,
Fall Millinery.

Adequate characterization of these stocks can be given but by many words, or one. That one is the word "Matchless."

Clothing for Wise Men Here are three items expressly addressed to men with more taste than ability to gratify it. It is just the sort of news that wise men, who are looking for the most for the least, will appreciate. The items are all in the best sense "specials;" the goods excellent, the fitting satisfactory. All ready-to-wear:—

First—A purchase of 2,500 yards of very fine worsteds results in an offer of a pair of $8 trousers at $6.

Second—A 3-button cutaway coat and vest made of a very good quality of black diagonal worsted, satin lined, at $12.

Third—A rough faced black cheviot made in a dressy and stylish 3-button cutaway frock suit, at $13.30.

Clothing for Boys One hundred little top coats in sizes for ages between 5 years and 15, of the character that is difficult to describe except by that expressive but obnoxious word, "swell." Made from covert cloth, and made well. Our former prices, when there were many hundreds, instead of but one, were $6 and $7.50.

Choose now at $5

Double-breasted jacket suits for boys, 7 to 16, in all-wool cheviots, navy blue and fancy. Made for use and looks,—silk sewed, buttons extra-well stayed. An excellent value,

$3.50 a Suit

Military capes for boys, a present popular style, with much to recommend it, at $5.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Neckwear at Half Prices A typical "Wanamaker bargain". The goods are new, correct, exquisite. The prices are not far from one-half the figures for which the same goods would sell even here under normal conditions. You are indebted for this chance to the fact that a large manufacturer is going out of business and wanted to get through his stock quickly.

Three dozen handsome Shoulder Capes that were made to sell for from $6 to $15; now $5 to $7.50.

Satin Stock with chiffon bow, trimmed with narrow ribbon, in black and colors; 50c. each.

Plain and fancy Stock Collars, velvet or silk, all colors, 25c. to $1.

Fancy Liberty Silk Stocks; ruffled effects, all colors; 50c. and $1.10 each.

New Stock Bows of silk and chiffon; trimmed with lace and chenille; $1.50 and $2.25 and upwards.

Net Scarfs, trimmed with lace, and lace applique effects; $1.75 and $3.75.

Liberty Silk Scarfs; cream, white and black-and-white; plain and fancy applique designs; $1.75 and upwards.

Black Liberty Ruffs; new designs; $2.25 and upwards.

Chiffon Fronts for evening wear; new Parisian and fancy Bows and Jabots.

Tenth street.

Pretty Apparel for Little Children The cream of the makers at home and abroad. Stylish, attractive coats and dresses in assortments so extensive it's a genuine pleasure to look through it. Early comers, of course, will have an advantage in selections,—the prettiest and best are always quickly snapped up. A great many at very little prices, although there's choice enough in the expensive kinds. Reasonably priced, all of them.

THE NEW COATS

At $2.75—Of ripple eiderdown, with large square cape; prettily trimmed with rows of braid; cardinal and cream.

At $4.50—Of lady's cloth; large cape trimmed with wide and narrow black braid; green, brown, cardinal and navy blue.

Military coats in army blues and grays; variously trimmed with brass buttons and fancy buckles; $5 to $18.

THE LATEST DRESSES

At $2.25—Of navy blue or cardinal cashmere; with Gretchen waist and square yoke; ruffles over shoulders; yoke, sleeves and ruffles trimmed with satin baby ribbon.

At $3.50—Of cardinal or blue cashmere; blouse waist; round yoke; revering ruffles over shoulders; very effectively trimmed with many rows of fine braid.

At $5.25—Of brown, cardinal and navy blue cashmere; tiny yoke of plaited silk in various pretty combinations; fancy tabs on yoke trimmed with silk ruffles; wide skirts with hand-made hems; 2 to 5 years.

Autumn Capes and Coats Stylishness and garment-goodness, hand-in-hand. Scrutinize the making as carefully as the designing. Mark details. It is in detail that we excel. We claim three things of this collection of wraps. First, that we show more; second, that we show better; third, that we mark at fairer prices.

A strong trilogy of statements, but made in solemn earnest and open to tests.

This detail for wrap-seekers:—

At $12—Of kersey cloth, black, navy blue, tan and ox-blood; double-breasted cutaway; revers and inlaid velvet collar; stitched edges; front and back seams strapped; striped silk or blue satin lining.

At $15—Of kersey cloth, black, navy blue and tan; fly-front, finished with 2 rows of wide stitched straps; revers and silk collar; seams strapped; coat back; lined with fancy striped taffeta silk.

At $18—Of black beaver; imported; double-breasted cutaway; high rolling collar; stitched seams; plaited back; lined with black satin.

At $25—Of kersey cloth; imported; double-breasted cutaway; wide revers; velvet collar; long full back; black satin lining.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saturday's Special Candy Offerings For the next six selling days, fine assorted chocolate creams and delicious nougats, at 20c. a pound. Both are our usual 30c. kinds—which means that they'd be 40c. lb. in many other stores, just as surely as our 60c. goods are the 80c. grades of other people.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

EXTRADITION OF DR. GUILFORD.

Delay Caused by Technical Defects in the Requisition Not Regarded as Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Edward C. Cronin, the agent selected by the Governor of Connecticut to secure the extradition papers in the case of Dr. Nancy Guilford, appeared at the State Department to-day and submitted the papers for the examination of the solicitor of the department.

This examination had not proceeded far before it was discovered that there were technical imperfections in the papers, not apparently of moment, but in the opinion of the department officials of such a nature as to require correction at the hands of the State authorities. Mr. Cronin will leave Washington again to-night for Bridgeport to have the necessary changes made in the documents and then return to Washington to secure the warrant he seeks for the surrender into his hands of Dr. Guilford, now held by the London police.

It is said that there is no occasion for particular haste in the matter, inasmuch as the British authorities always have shown themselves willing to hold a prisoner situated as is Mrs. Guilford until the proper legal formalities can be performed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 7.—Eudora M. W. Guilford, Henry B. Guilford, Albert H. Oxley, and Rose Drayton were arraigned before Judge Silas A. Robinson at the special session of the Criminal Superior Court this morning upon the charge of murder in the second degree. They all four said "not guilty," and their cases go over until the special session comes in again on Oct. 25. Bonds were fixed at $5,000 in all the cases but that of the Drayton woman. In her case it was made $2,000. The new developments placed in the hands of the State Attorney are said to have led to the indictment of young Oxley and Miss Guilford.

Stricken at a Wedding.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Frederick Smelder, the wife of a builder of this city, was one of the merriest of the guests who attended the wedding of Lena Letnauer to Charles Lempke last night. She was joking, when suddenly she turned deathly pale and said she felt ill. She had to be carried to her home. This morning the woman died.

AUGUSTUS SHERMAN DEAD.

Injuries of the State Prison Commission's Secretary Prove Fatal.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Augustus Sherman, Secretary of the State Prison Commission, died at his home in New Baltimore to-day, in consequence of injuries sustained by a fall into the hold of a boat on the Hudson River, while returning to his home from this city.

Mr. Sherman was well known in this section of the State. He was a graduate of Union College, had been District Attorney of Greene County, and a member of Assembly from that county, and had been Secretary of the State Prison Commission since its creation three years ago.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

No New Cases in Jackson—State Officers Still on Duty.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 7.—Owing to the rapid spread of the yellow fever in Mississippi and the number of localities infected, the State Board is having some trouble finding immune physicians to put in charge of the camps.

Numerous suspicious cases continue to be reported from various parts of the State. No new cases have been reported in Jackson to-day. The weather is cloudy and a shade cooler, and this will tend to develop new cases. Because of the fever in the Orphan Asylum, a move is on foot to have the children there sent to St. Louis to be cared for until cold weather comes.

Gov. McLaurin is still at his home, in the outskirts of the city. The State officers, as far as could be ascertained, are all at Jackson, or in the vicinity, and while there is some alarm felt through the strides the fever is making, there is no general movement to leave the State.

Lived Nearly a Century.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Margaret Ryder died here yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac D. Duryea, 90 Harlenbrook Avenue. She was ninety-six years old. She was the daughter of Daniel Smith, and was born at Springfield, Mass.; she was married Nov. 11, 1824. Her husband bought a large farm at Aqueduct, comprising the present Aqueduct race course, shortly after their marriage, and died there forty-three years ago. Mrs. Ryder later came here to live with her daughter. She leaves six children, twenty grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Gen. Greene Tells the Commission About Conditions in His Philippine Expedition.

CAMP MERRITT A POOR SITE

No Complaint Concerning Supply Departments — Major Hersey Finds Fault with Tampa—Interference with Quartermaster Col. Lee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Three witnesses were before the War Investigating Commission to-day—Gen. Greene, who participated in the battle at Manila; Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster at Camp Thomas, and Major Henry B. Hersey, who was for a time in command of the Roosevelt Rough Riders. Each gave testimony covering his experiences.

Gen. Greene expressed a favorable opinion in regard to the transport China, upon which he sailed for Manila; but said that the men were crowded. Four months' provisions and a large quantity of Quartermaster's and medical supplies were carried, but in some instances were misplaced in the loading, owing to haste. During the first two days out there was complaint about the cooking, which, however, was soon remedied.

Upon their arrival at Manila, the health of the troops was excellent, but hardships were caused by the delay in getting supplies ashore, which was due to the storm. One day they were wholly without food, but for the rest of the time there was sufficient to sustain life. The men had meat on only three days out of the twenty-five during which they were in camp. The inclemency of the weather was alone responsible for these conditions. There were only twenty or thirty sick men in Gen. Greene's division. He considered the Surgeons efficient, and had heard no complaints from the men in the hospitals. Owing to the scarcity of shoes, about 300 troops marched into the city barefooted after the capitulation.

Gen. Greene thought the army regulations should be adapted more to campaign exigencies than at present. The Commissary was so restricted that in a case where a lighter sank with rations for a regiment the Commissary could not issue others without the authority of a board of survey. Since the civil war there had, he said, been a determined effort to refine the regulations until they had been got down to "so fine a point that you can hardly move under them."

Gen. Greene expressed the opinion that the site of Camp Merritt, which had been selected by Gen. Otis, was very poor. He said he did not know whether a better location could have been secured. He felt safe, he said, in denying the report that there had been collusion with railroad officials in choosing the site. The sinks and the crowded condition of the camp caused the greatest annoyance.

The most flagrant evidence of neglect that he had seen during the war, Gen. Greene said, was in the case of the transports at New York. Their condition, he said, was of a character that should have been remedied. He had also seen green coffee issued, both in Florida and at Manila.

Comparing the experience of his troops with those of Turkey and Russia, Gen. Greene said he had seen more suffering in the Turkish army in a day than he had seen among the American troops in a month, and that there were 60,000 Russian troops ill with typhoid at the close of the Russian campaign. He spoke from observation, and said the comparison at every point was favorable to the American troops. Of the efficiency of the officers appointed from civil life, he said they were willing, but, as a rule, were without experience. "The difficulty was that there were not enough regular army officers to go around."

Major Hersey of the Rough Riders, who followed Gen Greene, complained that at Tampa the camp was low and flat and that toward the close of his stay there, in July, there was an increase of fever and kindred diseases. The troops were, he said, well supplied by the Commissary's and other departments, but there were some complaints about the bearing toward the men of the physician who had been left with the squadron at this point. Major Hersey ascribed the sickness of the men at Santiago to the climate and the hardships of the campaign. Supplies were sometimes slow in arriving, because of the bad condition of the roads.

Speaking of the return of the troops, Major Hersey said that the voyage on the Miami, which was considered one of the worst of the transports, had not been attended by any special discomforts. He considered Camp Wikoff the "most perfect camp" he "had ever seen, the location, the climate, the surroundings, and the topography being all that could be desired." The water was wholesome, he said, and the sinks were carefully attended to. Soldiers were never taken care of so well as at Montauk. There was no suffering caused by neglect. He said Mr. Tiffany had yellow fever before leaving camp, and had suffered more from the kindness of his friends in Boston than from any other cause. He needed quiet. Mr. Wrenn was in good condition when he left the camp.

The third witness before the commission was Col. James G. C. Lee, who was Chief Quartermaster at Camp Thomas during the history of that camp. He said that neither the regulars nor the volunteers had sufficient transportation facilities when they came in, and that their wants in this respect were supplied with remarkable promptitude. The clothing came in the main quickly, though it was not always possible to get it so soon as desired. There was also some delay in securing tentage, owing to the fact that a supply had to be manufactured. On this account it was necessary in the beginning to crowd the men in the tents. There were some articles of which they were never able to get a sufficient supply, army trousers, for instance.

Col. Lee mentioned an instance in which men at Washington who were his juniors, "had manifested a disposition to interfere with him" in the making of contracts for railroad transportation. Pressed by the Commissioners, he said the difficulty arose in the transportation branch of the department, in charge of Cols. Hecker and Bird. The Washington office had receded from its position after he had "protested in sharp and vigorous language." The officials of the railroad lines, he said, had been prompt in meeting all demands.

Col. Lee said that he did not believe that any actual suffering had arisen on account of the inefficiency of officers. He thought, on the other hand, that the suffering had been caused by the failure of the men to control themselves. He thought the beer drinking in the camp and the whisky drinking outside had much to do in causing distress and disease.

"The contiguity of Chattanooga, with its saloons and the freedom with which the selling of pies and cakes and beer in the camp was permitted, was," he said, "a far more prolific cause of disease, to my mind, than the sleeping of the men on the ground or any other cause that has been suggested."

In conclusion, Col. Lee said he believed that the department should have credit for what it had done and should not be blamed for what it had not done, and that he thought the accomplishments of the past five months were simply marvelous.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. LAFFERTY.

Dr. W. W. Walker Declares that Everything Was Done for Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Dr. William W. Walker, the physician who attended Lieut. Lafferty in his last illness, at Camp Wikoff, has sent an explanation of his connection with the case to the War Investigating Commission. The letter is dated Oct. 2, and was written from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He says the Lieutenant had been wounded in Cuba, and had afterward had typhoid fever, which was followed by phlebitis. He got better, but afterward developed pneumonia. The letter was as follows:

Dr. Dellafield, a very prominent New York physician; Col. N. Senn, Major Thomason, Col. Greenleaf, Capt. Jackson, and some other prominent physicians were called in consultation in Lieut. Lafferty's case. A screen was placed around his bed and a special nurse was detailed night and day to attend Lieut. Lafferty "alone," also an orderly, whose duty it was to devote his whole time to Lieut. Lafferty. I saw him every hour during the day. I made my visit to the ward at 9 P. M. and again from 12 to 1 A. M., and 5:30 A. M. If anything occurred in the ward I was called and answered cheerfully at any hour. After Miss Annie Wheeler left us as chief nurse, Miss Murray, assistant nurse, was made chief. She is a noble, fine, hard-working, painstaking woman, who took especial pains to see Lieut. Lafferty needed nothing we could give him.

Lieut. Lafferty's was the only death in the officers' ward in three weeks I had charge, and no one regretted it more than your humble servant. Lieut. Lafferty, if at his home and able to command a million dollars, could not have secured higher medical talent or better nursing than he received in the officers' ward at the general hospital at Camp Wikoff, and I defy the world to prove the contrary.

Mrs. Lafferty, Lieut. Lafferty's mother, arrived at Camp Wikoff ten days before his death, and there was nothing Major Nancreed, Major Brown, Major Thomason, Capt. Jackson, M. D., or Col. Greenleaf, or I could do to please her. The same with the lady nurses. And when Lieut. Lafferty died, about 10 A. M., Monday, Sept. 19, she told me I had killed her son and asked me to kill her. I did my duty, as can be proved by every officer in the ward and medical man in the hospital.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg's Report to the Investigating Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg has sent to the commission investigating the conduct of the war a memorandum relating to the Medical Department of the army which is, in part, as follows:

"The number of medical officers allowed by law is inadequate in times of peace. The total number allowed is 192. There are at present 13 vacancies. This deficiency in regular medical officers has made it necessary to employ more than 650 contract surgeons. Most of these doctors from civil life are doing good service, and many of them are thoroughly well-equipped physicians and surgeons, with ample hospital experience, but it has been impossible to make a careful selection, owing to the great pressure of business in the Surgeon General's office, and the urgency has been so great that it has not been practicable to have examining boards to pass upon their qualifications. I have endeavored, so far as possible, to obtain satisfactory professional indorsement before making a contract with an applicant. The number of applications has been so great and the personal visits of applicants and their friends so numerous as to constitute a serious embarrassment in conducting the business of my office.

"In addition to this, there have been appointed by the President 8 Corps Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; 24 Division Surgeons, with the rank of Major, and 86 Brigade Surgeons; also 3 medical officers for each of the regiments of United States Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineers. All volunteer regiments have three medical officers, appointed by Governors of States.

"The very small proportion of experienced medical officers has seriously impaired the efficiency of the Medical Department, but many of the Division and Brigade Surgeons from civil life have shown great aptitude for the service, and have already become valuable medical officers. The same is true of many of the doctors employed under contract.

Referring to the alleged deficiency of medical officers with the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago, I would say that this corps upon leaving Tampa had with it 86 regular medical officers, 15 commissioned volunteer officers, and contract doctors, a total of 71, or over 4 per 1,000 of the strength of the command, which I was informed was about 16,000. Additional medical assistance was sent by the hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney July 7 with twenty doctors on board. There was also some volunteer assistance by Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross Society, Dr. Rudberg of the Swedish Navy, and several surgeons of the navy from ships in the vicinity.

It has not been the expectation of the Medical Department that wounded men would immediately receive the attention of the Surgeon. No modern army makes provision for so large a number of medical officers as this would require. But attached to our army there is a corps of non-combatants known as the hospital corps, which is the organized and authorized Red Cross of the army. At the outbreak of the war we had 800 hospital corps men in service. At present there are more than 6,000. We have done our best to instruct them in giving first aid to the wounded, and in a majority of cases a first-aid dressing, properly applied by one of these men, is all that is required.

HUNTER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Oswego Man's Eyes Blown Out and Part of His Face Torn Away.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Ernest Coe and Frank Jones, Oswego men, went hunting yesterday, with disastrous results. While in the woods seven miles east of here, Coe's gun was accidentally discharged, its contents blowing out both of Jones's eyes and tearing away part of his face.

He was carried to Lansing Village, where his head was bandaged, and he was brought here on the morning train. Physicians despair of his recovery.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

Wound Prevented Dr. Townsend Answering a Charge in Boston.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Dr. Edgar F. Townsend, an oculist, having rooms here, accidentally shot himself through the chest this morning while cleaning a 44-calibre revolver. The bullet was taken from the muscles of his back, the ball having passed entirely through the chest cavity. The vital organs, however, were not seriously affected.

Dr. Townsend was arrested a week ago on a Boston warrant for perjury, the case being a "straw-bail" matter, and his case was pending. This gave rise to a rumor of intended suicide, which the attending physicians and Dr. Townsend deny.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Dr. Edgar F. Townsend, charged with perjury, was defaulted in the Municipal Criminal Court to-day. The alleged perjury consisted of giving a worthless bond to dissolve an attachment. When the case was called counsel for Dr. Townsend produced a telegram stating that Dr. Townsend had accidentally shot himself.

VERDICT IN SHAW TRIAL TO-DAY.

While Lawyer for Defense Is Talking Juror Collapses.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 7.—The trial of Eli Shaw for the murder of his mother closed this afternoon, but the verdict will not be known until to-morrow morning. The Court House was packed this morning, and up to a late hour to-night a big crowd awaited the verdict. There was considerable excitement this afternoon owing to the sudden illness of Juror William H. Bryant, who collapsed twice during the address of one of the lawyers. Miss Neilson, to whom Shaw is engaged, was not present to-day, remaining at her home in Woodbury.

Frederick A. Rex, who opened the closing argument for the State, made a review of the evidence. Henry Scovil, the senior counsel for the defense, made the first address to the jury in the summing up by the defense, and he was followed by ex-Judge Hoffman of Jersey City. While Mr. Scovil was talking Juror Bryant showed signs of distress, and during Judge Hoffman's address, which was particularly eloquent, he collapsed. Justice Garrison, who, before he became a lawyer, was a physician, pronounced it a fainting fit. After fifteen minutes' delay Mr. Bryant returned, and Judge Hoffman resumed his argument. After being in court half an hour Mr. Bryant again fainted. Again Justice Garrison attended him. This incident caused a delay of twelve minutes. Judge Hoffman then concluded, and Prosecutor Jenkins closed for the State. The jury was charged and retired at 4:32. At 9 o'clock to-night Sheriff Baird announced that the jury had been locked up for the night, and that Justice Garrison would not receive the verdict until the morning.

No one outside of the jury room knows how the jury stands. All sorts of guesses are being made, and betting on the result is being freely indulged in to-night. The general belief is that there will be a disagreement. Those who are willing to bet that there will be a conviction are obtaining long odds.

Postmaster Dead; Office Robbed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 7.—Burglars last night took advantage of the death of Postmaster Sidney P. Tuthill to visit the Post Office at Mattituck and carry off the contents of the office. The Postmaster died on Wednesday, and while his family was mourning his loss last night, thieves entered the Post Office, and by stealing $75 in money and $40 in stamps added to the troubles of the Tuthill family, for Mr. Tuthill's bondsmen will have to make the amount of the theft good to the Government. The Post Office is located in the railroad station. When Station Agent Charles Gildersleeve arrived to open it for the day this morning, he discovered that thieves had visited the place. No trace has been found of the robbers.

Stabbed Ten Times with Ice Pick.

During a quarrel last night in Charles Quinn's saloon, at 340 Henderson Street, Jersey City, Michael Quinn, the brother of the proprietor, stabbed William Witter ten times with an ice pick. The wounds are in the side and in the stomach, and it is thought that Witter will die. Quinn was arrested. Witter is twenty-one years old, and lives at 182 Morgan Street, Jersey City.

ANNIE MAHER RAN AWAY

Daughter of the St. Louis Physician Heard from After Five Weeks.

AN OLD SENSATION RECALLED

The Girl's Little Brother Once Tried to Shoot Their Father—The Mother's Troubles.

Annie Maher disappeared from the home of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Maher, 1,062 Third Avenue, five weeks ago, and, although she has at last been heard from, her whereabouts are still a complete mystery. The girl's father is Dr. Ignatz Maher, a physician, who now resides in St. Louis. His twelve-year-old son, Adolph Maher, tried to shoot him about six weeks ago for some supposed wrongs he had done the boy's mother. Young Maher beat his way on the cars to St. Louis, and at the time he attempted to shoot his father the case created unusual attention. The boy is now back in this city with his mother.

Miss Maher was sixteen years old and a remarkably bright girl for one of her years. She manifested the greatest interest in her studies at school, and everything went well in the Maher household so far as the girl was concerned until a few months ago, when a handsome young man appeared who seemed to take more than a passing interest in the girl. Upon investigation Mrs. Maher learned that her daughter had been keeping company clandestinely with an Italian of the name of Antonio Gilmardi, nineteen years old, a barber, of 422 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. She went down to the door one night, and, seeing this young Italian with her daughter, warned him to keep away from her house. She kept a close watch on the girl, but five weeks ago the girl disappeared.

Mrs. Maher went to the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and on relating the facts, Capt. Brown detailed Detectives William F. Boyle and James Maxon to hunt up the girl. They scoured the city, but found no trace of her. The mother had given her child up as dead when she received the following letter, dated New York, Oct. 3, postmarked Station D:

Dear Mother: These are the last lines I shall ever write, as I shall seek death as my reliever. In leaving home I learned a lesson, and my pleasure has cost me more than I care to own. I have already paid a very dear price for my pleasure, but it is now too late to mend. I am sick and in a helpless condition, and I am not writing this because I want your help. I am too proud to stoop to any one now, but I just want to let you know I am sorry for what I have done. Still, there is a better world than this, and if I suffer in this one I shall have peace in the next. My heart is broken. I cannot live any longer. No one cares whether I live or die, and my life is worth nothing to me anyhow.

Your words all come back to me now, and I know had I but listened to you I would not have been in the condition I now am in, but you are a woman yourself, and you know that love has a great power. I once thought it was all nonsense, but it led me to hell. I am ashamed to own up that it was love that made me what I am. You may think me crazy, and that I am too young to love. I am young in years, but my heart is old. I would like to see you once more, but I cannot look into your face after what I have done. I hope you will forgive me, and if you have cast me from your heart, after I am dead perhaps you will sometimes think of me, and remember it was womanly weakness and a false lover who led me astray. I feel that there is no love like a mother's. If I could live my live over, I would be a better daughter, but as it is impossible I must let everything take its course. I have nothing more to say, except that I wish you health and happiness in your future years. I hope my sister and brothers will be better children than I was, and help to comfort your old age. If you want to do me one last favor write to my father, and tell him that he has helped to ruin my life.

The letter was written in lead pencil in a very legible hand.

Detectives Boyle and Maxon found considerable difficulty in locating young Gilmardi, who is supposed to know where the girl is. Gilmardi is known in Little Italy as "Tony Kelly," and succeeded in eluding the police until Thursday night, when he was arrested by the detectives in front of his home and arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court on the charge of abduction yesterday afternoon. Gilmardi is a good-looking young man and speaks English well. He denied to the Magistrate positively that he knew anything about the girl's whereabouts, and upon his statement he was paroled in the custody of his counsel, D. N. Van Cott, until next Wednesday, when the case comes up for examination.

Mrs. Maher appeared when young Gilmardi was arraigned and identified him as the young man she had seen in company with her daughter on several occasions. Gilmardi said that he had only met the girl a few times, once at Fort George and a few times in front of her house.

The Mahers came to this city from Philadelphia two and one-half years ago. Mrs. Maher, on March 22, 1897, swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband for abandonment. At the time she told the Magistrate in the Harlem Police Court that when she married her husband he was poor, but with an ambition to become a physician. She was well-to-do, and gave him the money to go to college, and even sent him to the Post-Graduate Schools and supported the family while he was getting a practice.

When he had built up a lucrative practice in Philadelphia, where they lived, he began to lose his regard for her. When she and her children came to New York, Dr. Maher, while promising to follow them, instead went to St. Louis, where he has now a lucrative practice. Dr. Maher never came to this city, and consequently was not arrested. His little son learned where he was, and went there with firm intention to kill him.

Mrs. Maher firmly believes that her daughter will kill herself, if she has not done so already. Capt. Brown has had six detectives at work on the case, and Capt. McClusky has tried in vain through his office to find her. A general alarm has also been sent out.

Murderer Executed at Salem, Mass.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 7.—Alfred C. Williams was executed for the murder of John Gallo in Salem Jail this forenoon. The crime was committed at Lynnfield Centre in 1897. The body of Gallo was found in the ruins of the hut in which he had lived, which was burned on the morning of July 27. Early on the morning after the murder Alfred C. Williams appeared at the Wakefield Police Station and told a tale about being held up while riding a wheel along the lake into Wakefield. This was proved to be a fabrication, and he was arrested on suspicion. Under the carpet in his room two twenty-dollar gold pieces were found, which were identified as having belonged to Gallo.

An Alleged Incendiary Held.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 7.—Frank Mackin, twenty-two years of age, was arrested in Long Island City to-day by Detective James Sarvis of the Long Island Railroad on a charge of arson. He was taken into custody on the charge of burning the stable of his employer, E. B. Sutton, at West Islip, late last night. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Justice Vail of Bay Shore. The authorities are of the opinion that Mackin is the man who has started about fifteen fires in the towns of Babylon and Islip in the last year. He says he is innocent, but that he knows who is the guilty person. He was arraigned before Justice Vail this afternoon and committed to jail to await an examination.

Ullman, Long Wanted, Arrested.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, yesterday afternoon received word from Albany that the police of that city had arrested Jacob Ullman. Capt. McClusky stated that Ullman was wanted in this city for diamond and jewelry robberies. Capt. McClusky says Ullman is fifty-two years old, of fine address, and one of the cleverest confidence men he knows of. His method is to ingratiate himself into the good opinions of women and then rob them. Capt. McClusky said that Ullman had operated in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Troy, and many other cities.

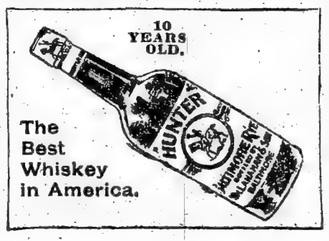

The Best Whiskey in America.

WOMAN SHOT, HUSBAND HELD.

The Man Says His Wife Killed Herself After They Had Quarreled—The Daughter's Story.

Mrs. Clara Morson, twenty-two years old, of Bath Avenue and Bay Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in the parlor of her home yesterday afternoon with a bullet wound behind her right ear. Mark Morson, the woman's husband, declares that she committed suicide. The circumstances of the case were such, however, as to lead the police to place Morson under arrest on suspicion. He was held without bail, and will be arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court this morning.

Morson, who is forty-two years old, is the proprietor of a hotel at Coney Island. The dead woman was his second wife. His first wife, from whom he was separated, is said to be living at Coney Island. Morson's eighteen-year-old daughter, Louise, a child by his first marriage, lived with her father and step-mother in the Bath Avenue house.

According to the story told to the police by the girl last night, she and her father and stepmother left the house yesterday afternoon to go down town. On the way to the cars, she said, her father and stepmother became involved in a quarrel over domestic matters, and all three returned to the house. Louise said that she went us stairs to her room, and shortly afterward heard the report of a revolver down stairs. Running down, she found her stepmother lying on the floor of the parlor with a bullet wound in her head. Her father was standing at a front window looking out into the street.

Morson admitted to the police that he had had a quarrel with his wife. After they returned to the house he said he went up stairs, and a few moments later heard a pistol shot below. Hurrying down he found his wife lying on the parlor floor with a revolver beside her. He put the weapon on the table, he said, and then went to the window to watch for a policeman. An officer came along, and he went out and turned the revolver over to him, telling the policeman that his wife had shot herself.

Patrolman McNamara of the Bath Beach station, to whom Morson gave the revolver, called Dr. Earl Mayne of Bath Avenue. The doctor found that Mrs. Morson had been instantly killed. McNamara took Morson to the Bath Beach Station.

NASSAU ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

A. L. Johnson Says Transit Company Has Not Gained Control of System.

According to a statement made by President Albert L. Johnson of the Nassau Electric Railroad, Brooklyn, the deal by which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was to gain control of the Nassau system has fallen through. Mr. Johnson declared that the reported sale of the R. T. Wilson holdings to the Transit Company had not been made. "I am sure that Mr. Wilson has not sold out," said Mr. Johnson, "and as matters stand now I do not think he will sell. My opinion is that the whole thing has been nothing but talk. I will sail for Europe a week from to-morrow. While I am abroad my brother will look after our mutual interests in the road."

Mr. Johnson's statement caused a surprise in railroad circles yesterday. The failure of the Transit Company's scheme to secure control of the Nassau Road, it is said, was due to the disinclination of the Transit people to pay the price asked by the Johnsons and P. H. Flynn for their holdings.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN SAXONY.

Consul Monaghan Gives an Account of the "Further Developing" Schools.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Consul Monaghan sends from Chemnitz a report upon the "further-developing" schools of Saxony. With a population of 3,783,014, the kingdom has 1,953 of these schools, with 75,358 boys and 1,699 girls in attendance. Besides these, there are 39 higher industrial schools, with 10,660 scholars; 112 industrial technical schools, with 10,119 scholars; 44 commercial schools, with 4,781 scholars; 11 agricultural schools, with 691 scholars; 7 schools of all kinds of work for girls, with 1,509 scholars, and 18 technical schools for girls, with 2,445 scholars.

"Saxony's wonderful wealth," writes Mr. Monaghan, "her industrial greatness, and the fact that she sends out to other parts of the world millions of dollars' worth of all kinds of wares, toys, textiles, tools, and machines attest the importance of these schools."

To explain just what is meant by the term "further developing," the Consul adds that the system of common school education under which boys and girls obtained an ordinary training up to their fourteenth year was found inadequate. Compulsory education was established for graduates of the common schools.

The hours of attendance at the further developing schools are early in the morning or a certain number of afternoons each week. Manufacturers, merchants, &c., are made responsible for the attendance of the boys in their employ, and the boys make special studies of the trades in which they are occupied.

The Rev. J. H. Elliott's New Charge.

The induction ceremonies attending the assumption by the Rev. John H. Elliott of the pastorate of the Collegiate Reformed Church, 307 West Thirty-fourth Street, occurred at that place last night, the Rev. Edward B. Coe presiding. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell preached the sermon, his subject being "Reaping the Harvest."

A Western Banker Seriously Ill.

W. B. Tylor, a banker from Tacoma, Washington, was removed from the Windsor Hotel to Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from pneumonia. Mr. Tylor came to the city in the early part of the week, and contracted a cold, which he neglected to attend to. He was taken to the hospital at his own request.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—M. Drachmann, Denmark.

FIFTH AVENUE—John M. Patterson, Cincinnati; W. Worden, Saratoga; Bishop Sarajian, London.

HOLLAND—Ex-Congressman T. C. Coykendall, Rondout, N. Y.; Dr. Westray Battle, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Dr. D. H. Morgan, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—State Senator Thomas Spratt, Ogdensburg; Assistant Secretary of the Navy A. H. Allen, Washington; M. Tindall-Morris, England.

MURRAY HILL—B. M. Britton, M. P., Kingston, Ont.; ex-Mayor H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.

NETHERLAND—Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, United States Navy; Baroness Zedtwitz, Paris.

PLAZA—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer & Goldberg, Lancaster, Penn.; I. Goldberg, clothing; Metropolitan Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, white goods and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; E. G. Graunotions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; A. S. Knowles, clothing and shoes; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Siddall, neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Forsdick & Wagner, Memphis, Tenn.; J. H. Forsdick, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Fortstein, D., Akron, Ohio; hats and caps; Union Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gammon, J. A., & Co., Rome, Ga.; J. A. Gammon, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 89 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Runnette, W., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Runnette, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Steyerman, L., & Brother, Thomasville, Ga.; L. Steyerman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Stumpf, J. R., & Son, Indiana, Penn.; J. R. Stumpf, notions and shoes; New York Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Weed, C. A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; W. H. Moody, clothing and woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.

Whitney, T. D., & Co.,

MISSION WORKERS CONFER

Annual Convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Opens.

MANY INTERESTING SPEAKERS

The Rev. A. B. Simpson Is in Charge and Will Ask for an Offering.

Missionaries and exhorters from all parts of the earth are gathered in New York or are on their way hither to attend the ten days' annual Autumnal convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, which was opened with characteristic services yesterday at the Gospel Tabernacle, 692 Eighth Avenue. The combination of missionary work on a large scale and the peculiar tenets of members of the Alliance, from whatever sect they are, gave an interesting flavor to their proceedings. While ostensibly a missionary society, sending out hundreds of missionaries to the Far East, and particularly to China, the members incline to believe in the literal second coming of Christ and in divine healing, and their speakers yesterday made numerous allusions to these beliefs.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson, who is President of the Alliance and its training institute at South Nyack, was in charge. He is the exhorter whose eloquence has led his hearers to throw jewelry and large sums of money at his feet while he was asking for offerings to aid in the missionary work. Two years ago, at the Old Orchard convention, he raised $100,000 at one sitting, and last year raised over $50,000. Sunday week he purposes to ask for another offering.

During the convention one of the speakers will be the Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur, who has had charge of some 130 missionaries in China and Thibet. He is said to be the only white who has penetrated into Thibet to return alive, and his narrative is said to be very interesting. Ten years ago as the first missionary sent out by the alliance he was directed to go to Manila, but he was refused admittance there, and turned his course to China. He will tell of his adventurous work at Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. James M. Gray of Boston, the Rev. Dr. John Robertson of Scotland, the Rev. John Salmon of Toronto, Henry Varley of London, and many others of prominence are also upon the list to appear before the convention.

"Our Aim and Testimony" was the subject of the opening session yesterday afternoon. The assembly hall was well filled with earnest members, who gave loose rein to their emotions. At the end of each address the young lady organist burst out into some favorite all ance hymn, in which all followed with emphatic fervor.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson, the traveling Secretary of the Organization and Evangelical Department, spoke on "Christ, the Source and Centre of Our Life and Testimony." "We are not here to crown Christ King," he began. "We are here to receive Him as King. We want to take the living Jesus Christ into our hearts. I also pray that we may make Jesus Christ the centre of our physical beings. He should come into every mind, heart, and body. We are not ashamed of divine healing. I believe the Lord Jesus Christ is to be our healer. We must put Him where He belongs—in the very globules of the blood of our bodies. I believe that the bodies weak and ailing today will be well to-morrow.

"This meeting has been baptized in prayer, and I continue to pray—to pray that every face you meet may receive a benediction. Let your own faces reflect the light that they may shine even as the face of Moses as he came down the Mount. There would be a new light in New York. But do not let us forget that the meaning of this is to bring Jesus Christ back to earth. Making the world better, having the little flocks of sheep ready when the Great Shepherd comes—that is our work."

In speaking upon "Present Truth or the Places of the Fivefold Gospel," the Rev. F. W. Farr said: "Direct petitioning, which occupies so large a part of our experiences, should give way to appropriating a few of the things he has given us? We should realize the fullness of our Divine inheritance." The Rev. A. B. Simpson spoke briefly upon "One in Him." "Let me give you His messages," he said. "'See that you fall not out by the way,' and 'Little children love one another,' and the comforting admonition, 'Behold how good a thing it is and how pleasant for brethren to live together in unity.' Need I say more? God give us in the convention a spirit of unity! Let there be true loyalty to Jesus Christ, and to one another, and our counsels will be blessed."

Other subjects and speakers were "The Holy Spirit, Our Paraclete, and Power," the Rev. Stephen Merritt; "Christ, Our Healer," the Rev. A. E. Funk, and "Get Right with God," the Rev. H. C. McBride. A song by Miss Shepard, "Christ Is All in All—Christ Is More Than Everything," stirred the alliance members deeply. The Rev. Mr. McBride conducted a meeting of supplication and testimony after speaking, and his exhortations brought a band of pastors to the foot of the pulpit, where they prayed and sang until early evening.

On week days the sessions will be held in the Tabernacle, and the Sunday meetings will be held in Carnegie Hall.

BUSINESS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Supt. Jasper Confers with Principals—Free Lecture Courses.

Superintendent of Schools Jasper held a conference with the primary Principals yesterday morning, and one with those of the grammar grades in the afternoon. Mr. Jasper took up the matter of increased salaries of teachers, and the Principals were instructed as to which teachers were affected by the increase.

Prof. A. T. Van Leer will give the first of ten illustrated lectures on art next Monday night at Public School No. 3. At Public School No. 14, Mr. Gaylord will give a lecture on Paris. At Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street and Ninth Avenue, on the same evening, Dr. G. H. Pason will lecture on the war with Spain, illustrating his remarks with stereopticon views.

On Tuesday night, in the hall of the American Museum of Natural History, Prof. W. E. Griffis will give the first of ten lectures on Asiatic geography. On the same evening lectures will begin at the Cathedral School Hall, at 127 East Fiftieth Street, when Dr. Pason will repeat his lecture on the war.

On Wednesday night H. W. Raymond will lecture on "The Fighting Ships of Yesterday and To-day," at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, in East Twenty-third Street. His lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views, showing the progress of naval architecture.

On Thursday evening the free lectures will begin at Public Schools Nos. 5, 29, 46, and 82.

Postage on Souvenir Mailing Cards.

The Federal law of July 1 permits the use of private mailing cards at the same rate of postage as postal cards in the United States, but leaves the rate on them when mailed to Europe or elsewhere outside the country the same as letter postage—5 cents. A movement is on foot to secure the passage of a law permitting them the same rate of foreign postage as postal cards. The German and Austrian Governments derive annually a large profit from the use of private ornamental souvenir postal cards, but it comes mainly from tourists who send them home as souvenirs. It is thought that if the United States Government should allow them the same privileges as Germany or Austria does, it would not only augment the postal revenues, but create a new industry of considerable proportions.

Soldier Takes Overdose of Morphine.

Private B. P. Van Dusen, twenty-one years old, of the Eighth New York Volunteers, was found dead in Kelly's Hotel at Weehawken last night. He had been at the hotel since Thursday night, but was not seen yesterday. His room was forced open last evening, and he was found dead upon the bed. A bottle of morphine pills was found in the room. Whether or not he took an overdose by mistake is not known.

Not Mrs. Geraldine Bailey.

William Bailey of 309 Broadway says that the Mrs. Geraldine Bailey, who undertook the management of the unsuccessful plan for a "Rough Riders' Tournament," should not be confused with his wife, Mrs. Florence L. Bailey, who supervised an entertainment for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association at the Casino Theatre on Friday afternoon, Sept. 30.

AN OLD BANK IN NEW HANDS.

Hanover National Aids in Reorganizing the New York National Exchange.

The New York National Exchange Bank, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, was yesterday reorganized, or, rather, equipped for a wider range of business, by a change of Presidents and several Directors. A majority of its stock, whose market quotation was 75 bid, 90 asked, has changed hands. The Hanover National Bank aided largely in bringing about a new condition of management in this old financial institution. In view of the disaster to the Tradesmen's National Bank, this plan to enlarge the sphere of the Exchange is regarded as most timely. Three score clients of the Tradesmen's yesterday opened accounts with the Exchange.

At yesterday's meeting of the Exchange Bank's Board of Directors the venerable President, Daniel B. Halstead, presented his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. Halstead remains in the Directorate of the institution. The vacancy created was filled by the election of James Rowland as President. Then the resignations of Directors William H. Aibro, Henry A. Blyth, and John Guth were accepted, and James M. Donald, Vice President of the Hanover; Hudson Hoagland and Robert H. McCutcheon were chosen to succeed them. Further changes will shortly be made, and the position of cashier will be filled by an employe of the Hanover Bank. President Rowland will be manager of the bank both in title and fact.

Mr. Halstead, the retiring President, is nearly seventy-eight years old, and up to his resignation was the junior of but one active bank President, Francis A. Palmer of the National Broadway Bank. Mr. Rowland is in the produce business at 85 Warren Street. He is President of the Mercantile Exchange, a Director of the Clinton Bank, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Merchants' Association.

The New York National Exchange Bank was formed in 1851 with Mr. Halstead as its cashier. The Directors who will make up the board with the three chosen yesterday are Julius W. Roomstein, William J. Merrall, John H. Seed, Isaac Howland, and Julius H. Caryl, with ex-President Halstead. The bank's clientage has been largely among commission dealers, fruit men, small traders, grocers, and the willowware trade. It is capitalized at $300,000.

The current belief in the Wall Street district was that the Exchange had been absorbed by the Hanover on that it would act as a Hanover branch bank and give it an outlet for a certain class of business. Such views were pronounced unwarranted by President Woodward and Cashier Halls of the Hanover. The terms on which the Exchange's stock changed hands, the allotment to the new owners, and other financial details were not made public.

REV. D. C. POTTER'S TROUBLES.

Old Fight with His Trustees Comes Up in Supreme Court.

The fight between the Rev. Daniel C. Potter, who was pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church until a year and a half ago, and John D. Rockefeller and his brother Trustees of the church was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Giegerich and a jury, on the trial of an action brought by George T. Freeman against the New York City Baptist Mission Society to recover $18,000, which sum is alleged to be the value of the pews, Prayer Books, hymn books, and other paraphernalia of the church.

Freeman claims that he purchased this personal property of the church for about $850, at an auction held by Sheriff Tamsen, under three executions levied upon judgments obtained against the church by Thomas H. Shaw, who was the organist of the church. Freeman is a brother-in-law of Dr. Potter. Mr. Rockefeller and the other Trustees, who had advanced large sums of money to keep up the church, disagreed with Dr. Potter, and transferred their claims to the Southern Baptist Mission Society, which subsequently was merged in the New York City Baptist Mission Society. The mortgages held by the latter society were then foreclosed and the church and other buildings bought in by the society.

Freeman had bought the personal property of the church prior to the foreclosure sale. He alleges that he was told that he could leave the pews, Prayer Books, and other furniture in the church until he was ready to remove it, but that after the foreclosure sale it was taken by the Mission Society.

The hearing of the case will be continued on Monday.

GOT NO TRANSFER AND SUED.

Third Avenue Railroad Passenger Gets Verdict for Six Cents.

The suit of James E. Barrett against the Third Avenue Railroad, to recover $5,000 damages for having been put off one of the cars of the company and having technically been the victim of an assault upon the part of the conductor, came up before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 6 cents.

According to the testimony, Barrett rode up town on one of the company's cars on Sept. 10, 1894. He intended to transfer at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but, as there was a block on the road at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and being in a hurry, he walked to the transfer point. Before leaving the car, Barrett asked for a transfer, but was refused. He went to the transfer agent at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and, explaining the circumstances, again asked for a transfer ticket. He was again refused. Barrett then boarded one of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cars, and when the conductor asked him for his fare he refused to pay, on the ground that he was entitled to a transfer. He was told that he would have to get off the car. The conductor placed his hand on Barrett's shoulder, which constitutes a legal assault. Barrett then left the car. He promptly began a suit for damages.

In giving the case to the jury, Justice Beekman said that under the circumstances he did not think that Barrett was entitled to a transfer, inasmuch as Barrett had not lived up to the rules of the company and ridden to the transfer point. Justice Beekman told the jury that it might consider whether or not Barrett had been damaged in any way by the technical assault made upon him by the conductor.

The St. Gall Embroideries Question.

Collector Bidwell announced yesterday that, in accordance with instructions received from the Treasury Department, he has made what is practically an amended appeal in the matter of the St. Gall embroideries, many of which have been detained for almost half a year for alleged undervaluation. The Collector has forwarded all the papers to the customs court with this indorsement: "I hereby appeal from the decision of the General Appraiser in this case, and under the provisions of and in accordance with Section 13, act of June 10, 1890, transmit the invoice to the Board of General Appraisers for reappraisement of the merchandise covered thereby."

The Board of Classification.

Only one decision of importance was handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. Steel wire rope valued at between 4 and 5 cents a pound was assessed for duty at 2 cents a pound under Paragraph 137, and was claimed to be dutiable at 50 per cent. under the same paragraph. This claim was sustained, but the board held that if any of the rope contained wire valued at less than 4 cents, 2 cents, being the maximum rate, would apply to all wire in such rope. The board held, also, that the rope was liable to the additional duty of 1 per cent. per pound, under the last proviso of Paragraph 137.

A New Warehouse Company.

The New York Land and Warehouse Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $1,000,000, to operate on the Union College lands at Hunter's Point a section of territory for dock and warehouse purposes. The moving spirit in the enterprise is the President of the corporation, William Halls, Jr., who is Cashier of the Hanover National Bank. Mr. Halls purchased the land and water front property of what was known as the Union College lands, and furthered the project. Associated with him are Vice President Joel Francis Freeman, Treasurer J. B. Ackerson, and Secretary Thomas K. Beggs.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Deputation from the English Church in Canada Welcomed at a Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A special session of the Episcopal Triennial Council was held to-day, when the House of Bishops joined the House of Deputies in a joint meeting to receive and do honor to a deputation from the English Church in Canada. The deputation was headed by his Grace, the Right Rev. Archbishop Lewis, Archbishop O'Mera, and head of the church in Canada, and Judge Herbert McDonald, the latter being the lay representative. After the visiting delegates had been escorted to the platform, all the Bishops and delegates rising, Bishop Doane of Albany, the presiding officer of the House of Bishops, extended to them an eloquent welcome. He greeted them, he said, in the name of a common church, one in England, in America, in Canada.

As it is impossible, he proceeded, for the waters of the St. Lawrence to create disturbances between things ecclesiastical in the United tSates and things ecclesiastical in Canada, so, too, it was impossible for the waters of the Atlantic to create disturbances between these two great nations.

"Closer and closer the ties have been drawn between the people of these two nations," he said, "and may we not hope that this Church—the same in litany and in language—may be the link fastening more closely the natural and racial instincts that are in our hearts."

His Grace, Archbishop Lewis, responded in feeling terms, expressing the deep love and admiration of the Church in Canada for the sister Church on this side of the border.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Meara of Winnipeg followed in behalf of the clergy of the Canadian West, who spoke of the great aid the Church in the United States had given to that in Canada in its mission and other church work. He, too, referred to the spirit of unity between the English-speaking people.

Judge McDonald, the lay representative from Canada, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, Chairman of the House of Deputies, also spoke, and noted how the progress of events was bringing together those who speak the glorious English tongue, in an inseparable union of heart and hand.

This closed the formal reception to the Canadian delegation, and the regular business of the council proceeded.

The House of Bishops, meeting separately, fixed Monday next at noon for taking up the important question of marriage and divorce, and Wednesday next for electing the missionary Bishops of North California, Dakota, and Wyoming and Idaho.

The Bishops and deputies were again in joint session at the afternoon session, continuing the discussion of mission work. The Right Rev. Barker, Bishop of Olympia, spoke of the great mission work on the Pacific Coast, which by giant strides had advanced more in the last twenty years than any other locality.

Bishop Hare of South Dakota spoke of the scope of Indian missions. The work had been begun by two Bishops, but now eleven were engaged in the work. Great obstacles had been overcome, until now the Christianizing of the Indian was an accomplished fact.

Bishop Nelson of Georgia said the field of missions among the negroes of the South was the most important field in the country, owing to the great number of those to which attention should be given. The missionary work in Africa was treated by the Rev. Dr. Eggleston.

The report of the Bishop of Shanghai, the Right Rev. Dr. Graves, said the fate of a great nation was in the balance. It could not be said whether the result would be the cutting up and partition of this vast empire or the preservation of the country's territorial integrity by Great Britain and the United States, for these nations, Bishop Graves said, were the only ones who could accomplish such a work.

The Bishop of Tokio, the Right Rev. Dr. McKim, said the action of the Empress of Japan in appointing two native Japanese ladies communicants of the Episcopal Church, as delegates to a recent Christian gathering at Japan was a notable recognition of Christianity from the imperial family.

The mission conditions in Brazil and Mexico were discussed by Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia and the Rev. Dr. Forrester, respectively.

To-night the members of the council were received by the President and Mrs. McKinley.

THOMAS F. BAYARD'S WILL.

Estate Valued at $75,000 Left to the Statesman's Widow.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 7.—The will of Thomas F. Bayard, former Secretary of State, was entered at the Register's office yesterday. William S. Hilles and Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., of this city, and S. D. Warren of Dedham, Mass., are named as executors.

The estate is valued at about $75,000, and consists of real estate in Wilmington, Del., and one house in Washington, nearly all of which is left to Mr. Bayard's widow. The condition is made that she must dispose of the Wilmington property after the expiration of one year.

The only public bequest is $5,000 to the Old Swedes' Church of this city, and a legacy is left to H. W. Bryan of Washington, a former private secretary to Mr. Bayard.

To Close Bridge for Laborers.

A communication was received from the War Department by the Queens Borough Board yesterday granting a request of the board to close the Vernon Avenue Bridge during certain hours of the day. The bridge spans Newtown Creek, and workingmen, residents of Long Island City, have been complaining for a long time that they have been delayed in reaching their places of employment and in coming home by the bridge being opened.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Edward J. Durban of Philadelphia has been appointed agent of the British-American Insurance Company of New York.

An important meeting of the casualty insurance managers will be held some time next week to take action in regard to the present critical situation, and it was unreservedly stated yesterday that whatever action is taken will be in no way favorable to the outside companies. It was believed in several offices that either competitive rates would be framed or all rates suspended. The managers differ in their statements as to the cause of the sudden crisis. It is attributed both to the competition of the outside companies, none of which seem disposed to enter the agreement, and to the want of good faith among the members.

In the Supreme Court yesterday a jury verdict in the case of Otis Corbett against the Spring Garden Insurance Company, before Justice Bookstaver, was brought in for the plaintiff. The suit is for the recovery of the amount, alleged to be due on a lease policy on property, which was badly damaged by fire on Nov. 23, 1892, and payable only in the event of the total destruction of the building. It was contended by the insurance company that the building in fact not totally destroyed, since its value was estimated at from $85,000 to $90,000, and the cost of restoration was $31,905. The trial, which ended yesterday, was granted by the Court of Appeals on April 19 of this year, when it was held that "the evidence did not warrant the submission to the jury of the question of total destruction as one of fact, but the trial court should have held as a matter of law that there was not a total destruction of the building within the meaning of the policy." Michael H. Cardozo, the counsel for the insurance company, said yesterday that the case would be appealed again.

Mercantile Benefit Association.

The management of the Mercantile Benefit Association of this city consummated an arrangement yesterday whereby most of its members are to be reinsured by the National Life Association of Hartford and the association dissolved. The Mercantile Benefit Assocation was organized in 1877, and has about 600 members. Three years ago the system of levying assessments was somewhat amended but new business had not been secured to an extent which was deemed necessary to insure the stability of the association. President J. W. Jacobus said last night that the assets of the association were slightly over $25,000 and the only present liabilities two contested claims.

Large Fruit Grower's Sudden Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Zenas Henderson, owner or one of the largest fruit farms in Central New Jersey, died suddenly yesterday at his home, near Spotswood. He went to the well in the yard to get a drink, and as he was sipping the water said to a farmhand standing by: "I wish my heart did not flutter so." He had hardly spoken the words when he fell forward and expired immediately.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Washington Heights Baptist Church to be Formally Opened.

THE SERVICE OF DEDICATION

First Use of Edifice by Southern New York Baptist Association — To Hold Its Annual Sessions.

The new Washington Heights Baptist Church, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, will be formally opened during the coming week. The initial use to be made of this church will be for the sessions of the Southern New York Baptist Association, opening on Tuesday afternoon and closing on Thursday. On the closing night the service of dedicating the church will be observed.

The dedication night is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the corporation, and the third of the pastorate of the Rev. Boardman B. Bosworth. The church, which dates from 1823, was first located in Stanton Street, between Forsyth and Chrystie Streets. It was moved in 1883 to Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. Nearly two years ago this property was sold for business purposes and the erection of the present structure was begun.

The new church is of the Gothic style of architecture. The first story is of Hurricane Island granite, and the superstructure is of white Georgia marble. On the first floor is the lecture room, which will be used for all except the preaching services. Here the Sunday-school room is located. On the south, and separated by a double set of sliding doors, is the infant school room, and on the west is the Christian Endeavor room. All three may be thrown into one should occasion require it. There are also on this floor the library and the young ladies' Bible classrooms. The main entrance to the auditorium is on the Convent Avenue side. The auditorium and galleries will seat 1,000 persons. The construction of the baptistery has been made an important feature in this edifice. When it is desired to use the baptistery there will swing to each side, in what appears to be a solid wall of oak, three sections which, being out of the way, will reveal a handsome stained-glass screen. By a mechanical device a portion of the pulpit floor will be depressed and slid underneath the front, uncovering the water. This is known as the mother of churches, for by colonies from it the Fifth Avenue and the Calvary congregations were formed.

At the dedicatory services next Thursday evening addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. Frank R. Morse of Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting of Mount Morris Church, and the pastor, the Rev. Boardman B. Bosworth. Regular morning and evening services will begin in the church one week from to-morrow.

The Southern New York Baptist Association, which will meet in this church next week, pursuant to an invitation extended a year ago, is composed of a majority of the Baptist churches of Manhattan and the immediate territory on the north, and is made up of ministerial and lay delegates. Account is taken by it of the progress of the work in different churches, and records are made and published by the association. On Tuesday evening the annual sermon will be delivered by the Rev. F. M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Church, in Forty-second Street. There will also be addresses by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting and the Rev. M. H. Pogson. There will be addresses throughout all of Wednesday afternoon and evening, in uniting with one before the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society by the Rev. A. D. W. Smith of Rangoon, Burmah, and concluding with an address on the Baptist Historical Society by the Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss. Wednesday evening will be young people's night, when the Young People's Society in its relation to the church will be presented by the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone of Immanuel Church, Brooklyn, and in its relation to other societies by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Harsha of the Second Harlem Collegiate Reformed Church. Thursday will be devoted to the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society. Addresses will be made by the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder of the Sixteenth Street Church, the Rev. I. M. Haldeman of the First Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Oct. 16.

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SUBJECT—The Temple Repaired. Second Chronicles, xxiv., 4-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—And the men did the work faithfully. Second Chronicles, xxxiv., 12.

The events which took place in the sixteen years between Jehoshaphat and Joash are omitted in this course of lessons, but they have an important bearing on the work of Joash, and must therefore be briefly considered.

When Jehoshaphat died, his eldest son, Jehoram, became his successor. He had at least six brothers, (xxi., 1-4.) To each of these his father had given "great gifts of silver and of gold and of precious things, with fenced cities in Judah." The wife of Jehoram, however, was Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, King and Queen of Israel. Through her ambitious influence, probably, all of her husband's brothers were mercilessly slain, and through her idolatrous instincts the worship of Baal and Ashtaroth was formally introduced into Judah. Her husband even went beyond the wickedness of the Kings of Israel. He not only set up this idolatrous worship and made it attractive to his people, but he actually "compelled" them to practice its most revolting and licentious rites, (xxi., 11.)

Having given himself up to the influences of the house of Ahab, both the instruction and the godly example of his father were lost upon him. He was thirty-two years old when he ascended the throne, (v. 5,) and as his father reigned twenty-five years, (xx., 31,) he must have been a child seven years of age when his father became King. His most tender years, therefore, must have been spent under the influence of his grandfather Asa, and all those of his growth and maturity under that of his father, but—as in many a modern case—neither had any power to hold him true to his God. Of his own free will he "walked not in the ways of Jehoshaphat, nor in the ways of Asa, King of Judah, but in the way of the Kings of Israel."

For all this the prophet Elijah was used by God to reprove him and to pronounce judgment upon him. This message he put in "writing," (xxi., 11-15.) Neither this solemn warning, however, nor the revolt of his outlying provinces, Edom and Libnah, awakened him to repentance. Then the Philistines and Arabians came against him, and they "carried away all the substance that was found in the King's house, and his sons also, and his wives; so that there was never a son left him, save Jehoahaz, the youngest of his sons, (xxi., 17.) Two years later he died from the effects of a horrible and incurable disease, according to the judgment of God, as declared by Elijah. He reigned only eight years. Then he "departed without being desired." "His people made no burning for him, like the burning of his fathers." "They buried him," however, "in the city of David, but not in the sepulchres of the Kings," (xxi., 18-20.)

THE DEATH OF JEHOAHAZ.

Jehoahaz, his youngest son, succeeded him. He is known, however, more frequently as Ahaziah, (xxii., 1; Second Kings, viii., 25,) and sometimes as Azariah. (xxii., 6.) How he, from among the sons, and his mother, Athaliah, from among the wives, of Jehoram escaped from the Philistines and Arabians we are not told. He, however, was a grown man, forty-two years old, his mother was an adroit and daring woman, and, probably, together they managed to elude the vigilance of their enemies. During his reign of only one year, (xxii., 2,) through his own inclination and his mother's influence, Baalism was greatly strengthened in Judah and the union with the house of Ahab more closely cemented. As the result of this alliance, when his brother-in-law, Jehoram, was slain by Jehu, the judgment of God overtook him, and he was slain also, (xxii., 5-9.)

In his death, for the time being, the house of David became extinct, for his mother, Athaliah, at once seized the reins of government. In her there was no natural affection or religious principle to restrain or guide her ambition. Neither the death of her mother, Jezebel, nor that of her brother, Jehoram, nor that of her son, Ahaziah, seemed to touch her in the least, although they all came upon her suddenly and all together. To secure to herself the throne she did not even spare her own grandchildren, but she "destroyed all the seed royal of the house of Judah." For six years she held undisputed sway, and made Baalism to become more firmly established than ever.

God, however, had not forgotten His promise to David. He had not left Himself without a witness, even in the King's court. In that Court was a noble woman, who, evidently, had not bowed the knee to Baal. Her name was Jehosheba, or Jehosabeath, (xxii., 11.) She was the sister of Ahaziah." (Second Kings, xi., 2.) Her father, therefore, was Jehoram, but Athaliah was not necessarily her mother. She had married Jehoiada, the high priest, and had her home in some part of the Temple inclosure. She was evidently, however, familiar with the King's palace. When her brother was slain, and she saw the ambitious schemes of Athaliah—watching her opportunity—she managed to secrete her nephew, Joash, and his nurse, "in the storeroom of mattresses," (Stanley,) and afterward removed them into one of the rooms of the Temple. (Second Kings, xi., 2-3.)

At that time Joash was an infant, somewhat less than a year old. His mother was "Zibiah of Beersheba." (v. 1.) Nothing more is known of her, and she was probably not then alive. For six years he remained in the Temple, under the care of his aunt and under the ministry of her husband, Jehoiada, who had become high priest. As Jehoiada lived to the age of one hundred and thirty years, (v. 15,) he must have been at this time nearly, if not quite, one hundred. He must, therefore, have been born near the latter part of Solomon's reign, for the summing up of the time that each King sat upon his throne, from Rehoboam to the death of Ahaziah, we find to be just 102 years.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

During all the days of his youth he therefore saw the temple in all of its highest glory just as it came from the hands of Solomon. All of his life had been associated with its history and services. He had seen it in its magnificence and in its gradual decay. For more than a century the natural ravages of time had not been met by any repairs, and time and time again it had been despoiled by invading armies. At its side, perhaps within its very precincts, a temple to Baal had been erected, and material taken from its walls and adornments had been used to make idolatry attractive, (v. 7.) Now, in the providence of God, the heir of David's throne had been taken out of the influence of the prevailing idolatry and committed to his care. There was thus given to him a grand opportunity, a great privilege and an immense responsibility. He met them all with signal ability and success.

When the child Joash was in his "seventh year" (xxii., 1,) Jehoiada saw that the time had come to bring him out of his obscurity and proclaim him King. So he called together five of the "captains of hundreds," leading commanders in the army, whom he could rely. With them he made a solemn "covenant," and to them he confided his state secret. Through their aid he "gathered the Levites out of all the cities of Judah and the chief of the fathers of Israel, and they came to Jerusalem," (xxii., 1, 2.) Then he arranged that they should all attend the Temple service on the Sabbath day, but be divided into three companies and appointed a place for each where it could be most serviceable against surprise and most efficient to resist attack. Among these he distributed the "spears and bucklers and shields that had been King David's, which were in the house of God," (xxiii., 9.)

Then, when all things were ready, "they brought out the King's son and put upon him the crown and gave him the testimony." It was a copy of the Law of God, as commanded by Moses. (Deut. xvii., 18.) It was to be his guide in all his work. This was his coronation, and when Jehoiada and his sons had anointed him, the whole assembly broke out with the shout, "God save the King," (xxiii., 11.) Hearing the unusual noise and evidently suspecting its cause, Athaliah hurried into the Temple with the cry of "Treason! Treason!" But the company was in no mood to tolerate her presence, and she was instantly seized by the order of Jehoiada, forced out of the Temple precincts and put to death. Thus the house of David was again established on the throne in its legitimate descent.

During the minority of Joash, Jehoiada, apparently without opposition, administered the affairs of the country. As the young King grew in years, however, he evidently began to take the reins of government into his own hands. Among his first acts he directed the Levites to appropriate any money which they might receive to the repairing to the Temple, and gave them the oversight of the work. But the people had been so affected by the Baalism of Athaliah that any efforts the Levites may have made met with little response. They probably did not receive more than was necessary for their own support as provided for in the law. So when Joash reached his twenty-third year, (Second Kings xii., 4-6) to his surprise he found that no attention had been paid to his directions, and the Temple was still as dilapidated as ever.

Now, however, he was of an age when he could act with more authority, and evidently the condition of the Temple greatly distressed him. Truly it was deplorable. For, besides the natural effect of time, we read that in the reign of Rehoboam, "Shishak, King of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem. (xii. 9.) In the days of Asa, "Baasha, King of Israel, went up against Judah." (Second Kings, xiv., 18-19.) In the days of Jehoram the Lord stirred up against Jehoram the spirit of the Philistines and of the Arabians." (xxi., 16-17.) In addition to the injury naturally prdouced, directly and indirectly, by these incursions, the Temple itself had been used as a quarry for the building of a temple to Baal. And besides all this, the treasury was empty, so that if there had been any disposition to repair the damages done by the heathen there was no ability to do it in the hands of God's servants.

THE COUNCIL OF PRIESTS.

No wonder that the heart of Joash, young man that he was, was stirred within him when he saw these things, and that all his efforts to remedy them had been so ineffectual. At once he held a council with Jehoiada "and the other priests," (Second Kings, xii., 7,) as to what should be done. Then the burden of raising the money was taken off from the shoulders of the priests and Levites, and they were relieved from the oversight of and responsibility for the repairs. (Second Kings, xii., 8.) A more direct appeal to the people was determined upon. A suitable chest was provided and placed at the entrance of the temple. (v. 8.) Then the King sent out a proclamation through Judah and Jerusalem to bring into the Lord the collection that Moses, the servant of God, laid upon Israel in the wilderness. (v. 9.)

This "proclamation" evidently stirred the people with unusual power. It was, for a time at least, the death-blow to Baalism, and awoke a new interest in the service of God. "All the Princes and all the people rejoiced." They began to assemble in greater numbers at the Temple services, and with a glad heart they cast their offerings "into the chest."

The principal sources of income for the repairing of the Temple, as directed by Moses, were three. They were very significant.

The first was the poll tax. (Exodus, xxx., 12-16.) It was a half-shekel, about 25 or 30 cents of our money. It was to be paid by every man when he reached the age of twenty years. It was intimately connected with the "atonement." It was called "atonement money," money paid because an atonement had been made for the man who gave it, and who thus showed his appreciation of that fact. Every man was to give the same amount. The rich could not give more than half a shekel, and the poor could not give less, for in the matter of Atonement for sin, and in necessity for maintaining communion with God, all stand on exactly the same footing.

The second source of income was derived from payments made on the fulfillment of certain vows or by the consecration of property to the Lord, as described in Leviticus, xxvii. Very much of this was closely connected with the year of Jubilee. It recognized that as God's redeemed children, for whom an atonement had been made, all that they had and were belonged to Him.

The third source was from voluntary, free-will offerings, from all who recognized God's mercy and goodness, and who desired to glorify Him.

As the chest was filled from these several offerings, and it was filled rapidly and often, the money was taken out in the presence of "the King's scribe and the High Priest's officer." This established confidence. Then it was "put up in bags and told." (Second Kings, xii., 10.) It was not counted and then put in bags, but when it was "put up in bags" then it was "told" or weighed, for its value was determined by weight, and not by coinage. When a sufficient sum was thus gathered together, reliable and skilful workmen were engaged for each kind of work, and so honestly did they labor that neither overseer nor reckoning were necessary; "for they dealt faithfully." (Second Kings, xii., 15.).

"So the workmen wrought," (verse 13,) and so the repairs were completed. While they were going on no money was spent for any adornment of the services or for any enrichment of the vessels used in that service. (Second Kings, xii., 13.) All attention was concentrated upon the one work of making the Temple itself complete in all of its parts. But "when they had finished it, they brought the rest of the money," and of it made vessels of gold and silver for the services. (Verse 14.) Thus Jehoiada, in his old age, once more saw the Temple as he had seen it in his youth.

Such is the story of repairing the material Temple. It was the personal work of one who realized its deplorable condition by nature, and from the assaults of enemies, and was grieved because of it. It was undertaken with earnestness and carried on with faithfulness. It looked to the great atonement for the means by which it was accomplished. It was done according to directions found in the word of God. So it became a glorious temple for the indwelling of God and for the service of God among men. It is a beautiful and instructive lesson for spiritual life.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What events are omitted at this point in this course of lessons?

What is said of Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat, and whom did he marry?

What were the influences around him in his childhood and youth, and what was the result?

How was he reproved and warned, and what is said of his death?

What is said of his son, Ahaziah, and how did he die?

Who seized the throne on his death, and what is said of her?

How was Joash, the son of Jehoram, preserved, and how was he brought up?

What is said of Jehoiada and of his connection with the Temple?

How did he arrange to proclaim Joash King, and how old was Joash?

What were the important features of his coronation, and what is said of Athaliah?

Who administered the government during his minority, and what was his first act on coming to the throne?

What was the result and how had the Temple come to need repairing?

What new steps were taken to effect the repairs?

What sources of income could be appropriated to this purpose, and what is said of each?

How was the money received and cared for, and what is said of the workmen and of the work?

What is said of this work as a lesson for spiritual life?

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHURCH WORK.

A Week of Evening Services—Special Sermons for To-morrow.

To-morrow evening almost every Methodist minister in Manhattan will preach a special sermon bearing upon some phase of young people's work. This will be done at the suggestion of the Rev. Albert Swift, Secretary of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues.

During the following week a series of evening services will be held at St. Luke's Methodist Church, Forty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. L. B. Longacre, pastor. All of the addresses at these week-night meetings will bear upon young people's work for the church, the aim being, if possible, to arouse a greater interest in Methodist societies. The speakers include Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North of the Church Extension Society, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlburt, of the Sunday School Society, the Rev. James Montgomery, the Rev. C. W. Millard, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell, the Rev. George P. Eckman, and the Rev. E. A. Dent. A large chorus, to be made up of representatives of Methodist choirs and leagues, will furnish the singing, and on Friday evening Ira D. Sankey will sing.

Consecration of an Archbishop.

Mgr. Gauthier will be consecrated Archbishop of Kingston, Ontario, on Tuesday, Oct. 18. Archbishop Duhamel will officiate and will be assisted by Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Bishop O'Connor of Peterborough. Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax will preach the sermon.

Among those invited to attend the ceremonies are the Archbishops of Canada, the Vicar Generals, and the Superiors of religious orders, the Abbot of Oka, the rector of Ottawa University, and all the priests, the superiors of the various colleges, the rectors of all city churches, and many pastors and their assistants throughout the whole Dominion. Representatives of the Dominion and Ontario Houses of Parliament have already signified their intention of being present.

A Clergyman's Sixtieth Anniversary.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Haskins, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal (High) Church, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, will celebrate to-morrow the s

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COL. ROOSEVELT AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S candidacy has the united and hearty support of the Republicans and independent Republicans. We see not the least indication that it has won the support of Democrats or independent Democrats. It will have to win the support of Democrats if it is to be successful at the polls. That, we think, is about as far as prediction can safely go at this early stage of the canvass.

It has been remarked of the Carnegie Hall meeting that it made no votes for ROOSEVELT. It was attended by Republicans already convinced, already enthusiastic. The speeches of Republicans like Mr. CHOATE and President LOW, who have occasionally been independent, ought to gain support for ROOSEVELT if any is to be gained beyond the party lines. These are men of eminent political virtue. If any voices are influential in bringing recruits to the Colonel it will be theirs. The Platt managers were overjoyed to enlist their aid. Their hack "spellbinders" they knew would not win a vote. They must get the independents or lose the fight. They counted on CHOATE and LOW to bring them all into camp. We do not think that either by example or speeches they have brought any Democratic independents to ROOSEVELT. They have hitched their State canvass to the National canvass of the Republican Party, to McKinleyism and Dingleyism. That is not the way to win over Democratic voters. Col. ROOSEVELT tells us that it won't do to defeat him, for the loss of the State by the Republicans would be construed as a censure of President MCKINLEY. A great many independent voters want to censure President MCKINLEY for his scandalous retention of ALGER.

Moreover, there is a widespread feeling that the Republicans are not making an honest canvass. We say this without intent to implicate in a consciously dishonest transaction the honorable men who have taken part in the work. They doubtless feel that it is expedient and therefore justifiable to avoid State issues and discuss only National affairs. Only those who are pretty stanch Republicans feel that way. The voters who are Democrats or have Democratic inclinations feel and say that the Republicans avoid State issues because their record of State administration is rotten and disgraceful. They cannot discuss them without getting up a fight in their own party. They say, as The Tribune said the other day, that Col. ROOSEVELT'S candidacy brings out clearly "the fact that the National issues which he represents must of necessity be paramount this year," not because it is a fact or because they believe it to be a fact, but because it would be disastrous for them to talk of anything but National issues. It is an insincere campaign and everybody knows it.

This is a Democratic State. The Republicans have never carried it in the last twenty-five years without Democratic help. In that period the Democrats have carried it six times for their candidate for Governor and three times for their candidate for President. The Republicans elected their candidate for Governor in 1879, 1894, and 1896, and carried it in the Presidential election of 1888, although a Democratic Governor was elected that year. JOHN KELLY'S bolt elected CORNELL in 1879, a Democratic revolt elected MORTON in 1894, and the money issue elected BLACK in 1896. When the party lines are strictly drawn there is a normal Democratic majority of 50,000 in New York State. How is Col. ROOSEVELT going to overcome that majority?

We can enumerate the big forces of the campaign already, but we cannot measure them. The war sentiment, enthusiasm for Col. ROOSEVELT as a brave man and gallant officer, distrust of the Democratic Party on account of the silver lunacy of 1896, and fear of Tammany are the forces that will work in favor of the Republican candidate. Disgust with the Republican Party and want of confidence in it on account of the canal frauds and BLACK'S thoroughly bad administration, and a deep, powerful, and determined opposition to ROOSEVELT on account of his Sunday-closing crusade, which irritated and annoyed thousands of voters in this city besides those of German blood, are the chief forces that are working in favor of the Democratic candidate. In addition to these the Alger scandal, detestation of the Platt machine, the "pistol and bludgeon" election law for this city, the Raines law, PAYN, and the vicious Black civil service law, will tend to close the ears of voters to the appeals of the Republicans. It is much too early to point out among these the dominant and prevailing forces. The currents are not yet in visible motion. That in itself is a bad omen for the Republican candidate. An immediate rush to his standard of Democrats and independent Democrats would have convinced everybody that Col. ROOSEVELT was going to be elected. The complete absence of any such demonstration is the most ominous of all the portents of the campaign.

Col. ROOSEVELT must get Democratic votes and get them right away or he is doomed. The State went Democratic last year by 60,000. The Democratic vote in the city was tremendous, although some 75,000 Democrats voted for Low. The Van Wyck vote in the five boroughs will be prodigious this year. The city plurality may exceed 100,000. It certainly will exceed that figure if a strong Roosevelt current does not speedily set in. Can the Colonel bring 100,000 plurality down to the city line? The Republicans have never approached that figure except in years when thousands of Democrats staid at home or voted for the Republican candidates. The resolute refusal of the Syracuse Convention to indorse Bryanism and the Chicago platform will give to Judge VAN WYCK many thousand Democratic votes that would have been withheld had he stood on a free-silver platform. Col. ROOSEVELT'S election depends on the ability of himself and his party to win to his support many thousands of other Democrats. With what arguments, on what issues, can he do it?

THE GENESIS OF QUAYISM.

We do not care to anticipate the result of the trial of Senator QUAY on the charges brought against him, but it is perfectly fair to say that his proved guilt would not surprise the people of Pennsylvania or of the country, as would the proved guilt, let us say, of Mr. MCKINLEY or Mr. BRYAN, were it possible to imagine like charges brought against them. The Pennsylvania Senator, by his previous career, by his associations, by the manner in which even worse charges, that did not reach the courts, have been met by him, has laboriously impaired that presumption of innocence which we should all stoutly maintain as to the other gentlemen mentioned. The testimony of men of Mr. QUAY'S own party, who have worked with him and for him at various times, has for years back accustomed the public mind to think of his honesty as something that is not and of his unscrupulousness as something to be taken for granted. But his power has in no degree been abated, and it is by no means certain that the latest revelations regarding him, even if they be distinctly sustained before the courts, will prevent his "shaking the plum tree" of patronage and profit, as the boss of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania for some years to come.

What is the secret of his hold on the management of a party the great body of the members of which are themselves honest and decent? There is no one secret; the explanation is complex, but two facts unquestionably count for much. One is the tremendous hold the Republican Party had upon the hearts and consciences of its members from the opening of the fight against slavery through the war for the Union and in lessening degree afterward. Multitudes of men were convinced, and taught their sons, that the party was the divine instrument for the accomplishment of the highest moral ends, that to leave it or oppose it was a sin, and that its enemies were to be smitten as the chosen people smote the foes of Jehovah. This was the spirit that caused Senator HOAR to bemoan the support of CLEVELAND by an old comrade in the Republican Party on the ground that it blasted the hope he had cherished of meeting his friend in heaven. Such a spirit is a powerful and lasting influence, and disappears, at best, but gradually. When the mass of a party believe that in its essential purpose the party is necessarily right and the support of it a moral duty, the politicians who can control its machinery have an immense advantage from the start.

The second fact which goes to explain the blind partisanship by which QUAY has maintained his evil sway is quite different, but almost equally potent. It is the conviction in the minds of multitudes of active business men that victory for the Republican Party and its tariff policy is absolutely needed to promote their own prosperity and to save the vast industrial interests of the country from ruin. For the most part this conviction has been entirely sincere. Even the greediest beneficiaries of the tariff, though they may have felt that they were getting a pretty big share of the advantages of protection, have generally believed that the reduction or withdrawal of protection would be fatal to the business of the whole country. And, by an illogical but very common twist in the reasoning of men, those who had little or nothing to gain from the tariff, and were in reality injured by it, have been among the most stubborn of its adherents and the most trustworthy of the unconscious tools of such leaders as QUAY. Thus it will be seen that the solid basis of the power of the boss is to be found in two strong sentiments of human nature, each of which, within its proper limits, is essential to the progress of society—the sense of duty and the sense of interest.

Are we, then, to infer that an unscrupulous and corrupt boss, with the talent for organization shown by QUAY, is indispensable or even unavoidable in a party like the Republican? Clearly not. The Republican bosses arose mainly after the leaders who led by virtue of their zeal and ability had passed away, and after a large part of the members of the party had ceased to take an active share in its management. In the same way Democratic bosses, of no very different character, have found their opportunity in the unwillingness of the greater number of Democrats to take the trouble required to oppose them. It is not safe to generalize too definitely, but the history of our parties shows that scheming politicians succeed best when there are the least stirring issues pending, and also that they find their best chance during the period when the influence of great issues is strong enough to keep men loyal to their party but not strong enough to make them work hard in its organization. Occasionally a time comes when the conduct of the successful bosses becomes itself an issue and arouses the spirit and energy needed to reclaim a party. That time may have come this year in Pennsylvania. The State may have one of those revolutions that it has had before, which seem discouraging because the boss system always survives them, but which do, nevertheless, raise gradually the level of political life.

A HELPLESS GIANT.

Nothing could better illustrate the fact that China is not to be considered a nation, in any of the senses usually given to that word nowadays, than do the events which are now taking place at Pekin. Just what those events may be only a few inmates of the imperial palace are in a position to know, but the uncertainty is only as to details of no importance in themselves, and it is clear that the so-called revolution is a mere family quarrel. Its outcome involves the most vital interests, present and future, of no inconsiderable fraction of humanity, and the millions of men and women whose destiny is in the balance not only have no voice in determining the result, but they apparently are quite indifferent to it. A few of them, indeed, have thrown mud and stones at stray foreigners, and this, in another country, would be an evidence of political feelings and opinions; in China it probably means only that a few residents of the capital, noticing that ordinary restraints had been relaxed, took advantage of an uncomprehended opportunity to manifest their racial hatred of the troublesome aliens.

There is no evidence that the rioters discriminated in the slightest degree between representatives of countries that are trying to dismember China, and those whose policy it is to keep her intact as long as possible. With fine impartiality they pelted Russians, Englishmen, and Americans, and nobody had a word to say in behalf of the Emperor or against him. Meanwhile the mysterious plots and intrigues in the palace are going on, and the suspicion that they include the poisoning or strangulation of the Son of Heaven creates no excitement whatever.

This wide separation of rulers and ruled was common enough in many lands in ancient times, and in several lands in times not ancient at all, but now such a situation is impossible, and almost unthinkable, except in a few parts of the Orient. China is one of the parts. There the passing centuries have left no trace on people or government, and the emotions, like the methods, of modern life are entirely unknown.

Hence results China's utter helplessness. The size of her population and the boundlessness of her resources should make her a match, in defensive warfare, at least, for any one, or even for all, of the powers that threaten her existence. They amount to nothing, however, because the co-ordinating influences of patriotism and religion are wholly lacking.

"AMATEURS IN WAR."

Mr. A. MAURICE LOW has an interesting and suggestive article in the current issue of The Forum on "Amateurs in War." The point of it is the same which has often been made in these columns, and that is that in the business of war, as in every other business known to man, the professional is superior to the amateur. The fallacy that he is not has been carefully cultivated in Congress, and has come near bringing us to awful disaster. It is a fact that the fighting in Cuba was done by the regulars, and it is plain now that but for the regulars it could not have been done at all. Gen. SHAFTER'S expedition comprised practically the whole of our available fighting force. If the Spaniards had been only a little stronger or more enterprising, they would have overwhelmed and annihilated our little army, and we should have been absolutely helpless until we could have raised another, a process which in the civil war took between one and two years. No military nation would give us time enough for that.

While nobody now disputes that the army must be much increased, it still remains true that our main reliance for the national defense must be upon citizen soldiers. The problem is to assimilate these amateurs as nearly as may be to the condition of regulars. That is a matter primarily for the States, though the General Government can do much to promote it by encouragement and supervision. Mr. LOW suggests a method by which this could be done. New England and New York have enough militia to constitute an army corps. They should be mobilized once a year and made to take the field under the conditions of actual warfare, fighting alone excepted. With them should be called out the regulars of the Department of the East. In this way both line and staff officers would gain an experience in the handling and supply of large bodies of men which, since the close of the civil war, they have had no opportunity to acquire. The staff departments would face actual work, and the awful breakdown of the services of commissariat and transport which we have witnessed would become impossible. The amateurs in the ranks would learn how to take care of themselves, how to cook their food, how to make themselves comfortable in camp and on the march. The annual encampments now held in this and some other States do not answer the same purpose as this mobilization on a large scale. The men are subsisted by contract with a caterer, and the work of the Quartermaster and the Commissary is not done. If, as Mr. LOW suggests, the annual manoeuvres take in the militia of the Atlantic and some of the Central States, their number would be from 75,000 to 100,000. That is to say, we should have an army assembled every year. The State pride and emulation which would be stimulated would be of the utmost value. Even more valuable would be the training of officers in the handling of large bodies of men. The militia, brigaded with regulars, would learn by example what the regulars have to teach them. To take part in one or two annual manoeuvres would be more of an education in real soldiering than a National Guardsman has heretofore had any chance of acquiring. It would be equally valuable for everybody concerned, in the staff or the line, and, as Mr. LOW puts it, "from the raw recruit to the General in command of the department."

It is to be expected that Congress will, very soon after its meeting, take steps not only to increase the force of professional soldiers, but to bring the amateurs nearer to a professional efficiency. We have come so close to an awful disaster, from lack of preparation, that only a very reckless member of Congress would venture to resist a measure so evidently and urgently needful.

The action of Spain in reinforcing the garrison of one of the Philippine Islands has a strange look, in view of the truce and the protocol, and the meeting of the Commissioners. But apparently Spain is quite within her rights. A reinforcement of the garrison of Luzon would have the look of a renewal of hostilities. But Iloilo, already known to the prompt American humorist as "the telephone island," has not been claimed by us, excepting under the reservation in the protocol of the "disposition and control" of all the islands. It is doubtless a fact that the insurgents on it are committing depredations and threatening more. As we have not allied ourselves with these insurgents, nor even recognized them, we must admit Spain's right to strengthen her police force in what is still a Spanish possession. It is not likely that the reinforcement will elicit a protest from Washington, although we may ask for an explanation.

In protesting against the admission to Cuba of tobacco grown elsewhere, the Havana manufacturers use a decidedly amusing argument. "If you make it possible for us to import cheap tobacco," they say in effect, "we are sure to use it as a means of surreptitious adulteration, and the island will soon lose its profitable reputation for producing the best tobacco in the world." What a strange confession! Apparently these manufacturers have little confidence in their own honesty and wisdom, for, if they have either of those valuable possessions the importation of the foreign-grown weed will not be in the slightest degree dangerous. Perhaps, however, the protest comes only from the good cigar-makers and is due not to self-distrust, but to fear of what their weaker brethren would be tempted to do.

The President's notification that the evacuation of Puerto Rico must be completed within a fortnight seems to indicate some impatience. There is no reason to suppose that the Spanish slowness has any other motive than the natural procrastination, or "mañana." But evidently serious inconveniences are to be apprehended in the presence of a considerable force of armed Spaniards. Such a force is a standing obstacle to our putting at work a new government for the island. It is time that such a government were in full and unobstructed operation, and in such operation it cannot be so long as the Spanish power is represented in the island. The date seems rather short, but that is not our fault. The agreement to evacuate the island has given Spain ample time, which she has not employed. The date set for the complete evacuation of Cuba, Dec. 1, is certainly liberal. If Spain exhibits as much diligence in transporting what is left of the garrison of Cuba as we exhibited in transporting the men surrendered by Gen. TORAL, the evacuation would be complete a month before the time we have set.

Several of our military and naval authorities—and those not the least well qualified to judge—have found reason, after personal observation of the Cuban soldier in the field and under fire, to commend more or less warmly both his courage as a fighter and his intelligence as a man. He has, however, so much more frequently been contemptuously derided or fiercely denounced by other observers that the praises have produced little effect on American sentiment as a whole, and general surprise, amounting perhaps to general incredulity, will be created by the extremely fervid eulogy which the President's Special Commissioner, Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER, pronounces upon the unpopular islanders. "The Cubans," says Mr. PORTER, "seem to me to be splendid soldiers, lovers of order, and law-abiding fellows. They will make excellent guards and should be employed as such. They are anxious for peace and work, and are not becoming guerrillas, as a recent report states." There is, indeed, a recommendation! If the Cubans deserve it, they will certainly not need much instruction in the art of self-rule, and all our anxieties were groundless. But one cannot help suspecting that Mr. PORTER goes as much too far one way as the rabid detractors go the other. War like that which the Cubans have carried on for many years is demoralizing to all who take part in it, whatever their race, and they are probably nearer right who express hope for this long-oppressed people than those who are sure of their present virtues.

Chinese peculiarities are well illustrated by the fact that the imperiled foreign diplomats at Pekin deem a guard of thirty marines apiece sufficient to secure their safety from the hostile inhabitants of the city. When one remembers, first, the size of Pekin, and, second, the size of China, it is almost possible to realize how utterly different the Chinese are from other nations. Nowhere else in the world, perhaps—certainly nowhere else not peopled by naked savages—would protection of this sort be of any value. In Pekin, however, the danger is only from the chance man encountered in the street. Practically every one of that man's 400,000,000 countrymen would be as ready as he to stone a foreigner, but combined action is an impossibility among this leaderless race, and, therefore, the thirty marines are probably as good for defensive purposes as an army would be.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

The electric light plant in Long Beach, Cal., is managed by a woman, Mrs. Iva E. Tutt, who is Superintendent and principal owner as well.

* * *

For the third time in its history the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad is in the hands of a receiver. A permanent receiver for that sort of road would seem about the right thing.

* * *

Chicago glories in a cow and a goose with two extra legs each, and a goat with an extra pair of horns. Yet she is envious of New Jersey's two-headed chicken and New Haven's two-legged cat.

* * *

Mamie Frey of Chicago is eighteen, pretty, and the only woman watchmaker in the city. She is acknowledged to be an expert, but women with watches out of order prefer to trust their timepieces to a mechanic of the other sex. That's why she is unhappy.

* * *

Countess Schimmelmann, a Dane, is making a yachting trip to Chicago by way of the great lakes. Her craft, the Duen, went through the Welland Canal last week, and is the first foreign craft to invade American fresh water. Her yacht will winter at Chicago. Possibly she is the pioneer in a new and popular yachting cruise for the jaded European nobility.

* * *

Robson, Hawley, and Baird, three Congressional candidates in the Tenth Texas District, recently met on one platform before over 2,500 constituents, fired questions at one another, and then in turn boomed each his own candidacy. It was an all-day affair, with a big barbecue and a general picnic. Campaigning in the Southwest is picturesque and vigorous, and the people seem to enjoy it.

* * *

Delaware friends of the late Thomas F. Bayard are already moving to erect a handsome monument to his memory in Wilmington. Projects for monuments to Miss Winnie Davis are under way in Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., the former an essentially Confederate enterprise, and the latter national in character. Philadelphia has one under way to the memory of Dr. Pepper, and may be expected similarly to honor its unexpected benefactor, Col. Joseph M. Bennett. A "revival of business" among sculptors seems imminent.

* * *

Horace J. Wickham has just left the Government envelope works in Hartford, Conn., after twenty-four years of continuous service. He designed the intricate machine that cut the envelope, impressed the postage stamp on it, printed the return request, folded and gummed the envelope, and then counted, bunched, and wrapped the completed envelopes in quicker time than it takes to read this paragraph. The patent on the machine having expired, his term of service is ended. Of his 200 employes, 12 have been with him during his entire term of service, and 50 have served with him for at least 12 years.

INDEPENDENTS AND ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial in this morning's paper, "Dodging State Issues," moves me to say that Mr. Roosevelt's speech cost him at least one independent vote. I had withdrawn from the Citizens' State Party in the belief that its continuance had become impolitic, and had intended to vote for Col. Roosevelt in the hope that if elected he would break up the fraudulent rings in his party and overthrow the rule of its "boss." He had had due notice that he would forfeit the confidence of many independents if he attempted to ignore State issues and turn attention to National affairs. No doubt his advisers thought that he was in a cruel alternative between a course which might cost him the organization vote and that which would lose the independent vote. His cue clearly was to do as Grover Cleveland did—defy the politicians and stand for the right. Yesterday morning appeared his carefully edited typewritten speech, which afforded ample evidence to my mind that he has allowed himself to be harnessed to Platt's political machine to drag it out of the mire, and was pulling it in the direction in which the "boss" wished him to go. His unconsciousness of what he was doing convinced me that he would be just as unconscious as Governor, and that he would not be the bull in the "boss's" china shop, on which account alone I had been willing to give him my vote. He did what my brethren among the independents had failed to do—persuaded me that I ought not to vote for him.

On the other hand, I cannot vote for the ticket put up by my own party, because I do not want to see the affairs of the City and State of New York in possession of the special copartnership of Van Wyck Brothers & Co., with Richard Croker as the "special partner." I cannot vote for Elliot Danforth, who in 1891 committed crime, and was punished for contempt of court in disobeying its order. There is therefore nothing for me to do but to vote for the candidates of the Citizens' Party, every one of whom is able, clean, upright, no truckler to a boss. And when on Nov. 9 Messrs. Roosevelt, Choate, and Low, these eminently respectable Republicans who last year heaped abuse upon the "boss" and this year pay court to him as the "honored," the "presiding genius of the Republican Party," who last week held the "boss" in the hollow of their hands, and this week are held in the hollow of his, when they wake up on Nov. 9 to find the State in the possession of Van Wyck Brothers & Co., let them not blame the independents, but themselves, for conducting a campaign on lines which they were told beforehand would certainly alienate the independent vote.

Samson owed his physical strength to his long hair. Roosevelt has always owed his political power to his fearless tongue. Samson lost his strength when he lost his hair, and Mr. Roosevelt will find that he will lose his influence when he loses his tongue.

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

A WORD FROM DR. DE COSTA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with your "Indignant Churchman," (who apparently is ashamed to show his name,) "that there is more Christianity every day, more money given the Church, and a larger army of noble, self-sacrificing workers everywhere." I am glad to find something in his tirade that is true. I am not alarmed about religion or Christianity; both will triumph in the end, which, being an optimist, I am bound to believe. I write to say that "Indignant Churchman" can find the statistics showing "the alleged numerical superiority of the Baptists" in the "Abstract of the Eleventh Census," (Washington,) Page 240, where we learn that the Baptists have 3,712,468 communicants, with $52,928,123 of church property and seats for 11,568,019, while the Episcopal Church has $82,835,418, with seating capacity of only 1,360,877. I am afraid that my anonymous critics will only feel more "Indignant."

Though I do not feel alarmed about Christianity, eminent Bishops do feel alarmed about the condition of the Protestant Episcopal Church. One of the most prominent Bishops asked me to come 200 miles to confer with him on facts I had brought together. Another wrote me of his "deep alarm," while several have written to thank me for the service done in printing the mass of important data I have collected and placed at their disposal.

B. F. DE COSTA.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

Ex or Former?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of the newspapers have been endeavoring to introduce the word "former" instead of the old familiar "ex" to designate a person out of office.

There are four very good reasons for sticking to the old word:

First, it has only half the number of syllables.

Second, it has only one-third the number of letters.

Third, it requires only one-fifth the number of movements of the wrist in writing it.

Fourth, it is correct. CIVIS.

Montclair, Oct. 6, 1898.

REAL DEMOCRACY.

From The New Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

The Democrats of New York and Connecticut have, within the past few days, been assembled in their respective State Conventions. They had the good sense in their declarations of doctrines to confine themselves to matters of principle and to ignore such an unnecessary question as the free coinage of silver.

When the Democrats at Chicago entered into a combination with the Populists and agrarian Socialists they wrecked what had been not only the grandest political party ever formed by Americans, but the bulwark and mainstay of the free institutions of this Republic. The party has been ever since nothing more than a mob of men holding all sorts of impracticable and contradictory theories. Nothing has remained of it but its great name.

The action of the Democracy of New York and Connecticut gives a gleam of hope that Democrats are returning to their sober senses and the ancient landmarks of their party principles; but the prospect is not bright. The opportunity is now offered for the Democrats to retrieve their desertion of true Democratic doctrines and accomplish something worthy in the upbuilding of their country; but they cannot hope to do it by preaching Socialism and seeking to undermine the entire foundations of business confidence and credit.

It may be possible that the Democrats are recovering from the madness by which they have been carried away, and, if so, there is still left a great future for the party; but if this hope be vain, then the true and devoted spirits who still cherish the true doctrines of Democratic liberty will abandon a party name that has lost all its ancient and noble signification, and will gather around them under some other name all who hold to the grand principles which are the basis of Constitutional right and Constitutional liberty in this country. There are yet millions of them. They have not been carried away from the true faith by the clamors of demagogues, any more than they have been attracted to the political centralism and the mustering of all the powers of money into a vast despotism, as is being practiced by the Republicans. There will yet be a great body of patriots who have never bowed the knee to the destroying Moloch of Socialism, or to the Baal of centralization, and these will build up a party to save the country.

NUGGETS.

Was on Time Once.

"You are certainly the most dilatory man I ever saw—never in time for anything."

"Perhaps so; there was only one thing in my life I was too soon in."

"What was that?"

"In getting married."—Vanity Fair.

She Knew the Trick.

Landlady—That new boarder is either married or a widower.

Daughter—Why, mamma, he says he's a bachelor.

Landlady—Don't you believe he is. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.—Boston Beacon.

Cause for Insomnia.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time."

"Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson. "Who was the woman?"

"My wife."—Vanity Fair.

His Enviable Lot.

Mr. Pitt—Since your friend Blinkins married Miss Bonds he has been leading the life of a dog.

Mr. Penn—I'm sorry for him.

"I'm not."

"Don't you sympathize with him?"

"Not at all. He has nothing to do but eat, sleep, and amuse himself. It's the life of a pet pug dog he leads."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

KING WHEAT.

Ninette M. Lowater in Youth's Companion.

You may tell of your armored cruisers,
And your great ships of the line;
And swift or slow may steamers go
Across the billowy brine.
Like thunder may the cannon boom
To greet their flags unfurled,
And for an hour they may have power
To rule the frightened world.

From ocean shore to ocean shore
Lie lines of gleaming steel,
And night or day we hear alway
The ring of rushing wheel;
Though buffalo have left the plain,
And Indian tents are furled.
Nor steam nor hand at wealth's command
Can rule the busy world.

But where the hillside rises fair
In terraces of green,
And on the plain where wind and rain
Sweep fields of golden sheen,
Where sturdy yellow stalks arise,
With bannered heads unfurled,
Here you may greet the great King Wheat—
The ruler of the world.

Oh, hills may shake and vales resound
Beneath the flying car,
And driven by steam and winds a-beam
Our ships ride fast and far;
Cities may crumble 'neath the guns
Which guard our flag unfurled,
Yet all shall greet—at last—King Wheat,
For hunger rules the world.

TO REMOVE COL. GARDINER

Col. Lovell H. Jerome Asks that the Office of District Attorney Be Declared Vacant.

A PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR

The Accused Official Declared to Have Committed a Misdemeanor in Discharging a Veteran from His Staff.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Gov. Black was requested to-day to remove Col. Asa Bird Gardiner from the office of District Attorney of New York. The request was made by Col. Lovell H. Jerome. The application is based on a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declaring that Col. Gardiner acted illegally and was guilty of a misdemeanor in removing James J. Flood, a veteran, from office as an attaché of his department, without preferring charges against him.

Col. Jerome presented to the Governor the papers in the case. The latter referred them to Judge Lincoln, his legal adviser. The petition presented is as follows:

Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor of the State of New York:

Sir: I respectfully submit the following charges against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of New York County, and ask for his removal at your hands. The only other redress that the people could have would be to have an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury. Under existing conditions that would be at least doubtful, if not impossible.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, rendered in June, 1898, in the case of The People of the State of New York ex rel. James J. Flood, appellant, vs. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, respondent, the said Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, stands guilty of a misdemeanor. The decision reads:

"This statute applies to this relator; makes his discharge illegal and a misdemeanor."

The following is an extract from a decision rendered some years ago in the case of Police Commissioners Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner of New York City. They were found guilty of a misdemeanor for removing a man, a Election Inspector, on a day other than registration or election day without giving him notice. This was in violation of the statute and a misdemeanor, and they were both removed from office.

I base this request on Article 10, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State of New York, and Article 10, Section 7, of the same.

It does seem an anomalous condition to the mind of the layman that the high position of District Attorney of the County of New York, the duties of which office are to prosecute violators of the law, should be occupied by a man, who, by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, is himself a convicted violator of the law. Very respectfully, your obedient, LOVELL H. JEROME.

Col. Jerome submitted the following extract from the decision of the Appellate Division in the proceedings instituted by James J. Flood to secure his reinstatement:

By Section 1 of Chapter 821 of the laws of 1896, which amends Section 1 of Chapter 312 of the laws of 1884, it is provided that no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the State of New York, or in the several counties thereof, and receiving a salary or per diem from any of the several counties thereof, "who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, having served as such in the Union Army or Navy during the war of the rebellion, and who shall not have served in the Confederate Army or Navy, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing, upon due notice, upon the charges made, and with the right to such employe or appointee of a review by writ of certiorari. A refusal to allow the preference provided in this act to any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor, or marine shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine shall have a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong."

This statute applies to this relator, makes his discharge illegal and a misdemeanor, and gives him a remedy by mandamus to right the wrong.

District Attorney Gardiner, when informed yesterday that an application had been made to Gov. Black to remove him from his office for committing a misdemeanor in removing a veteran from his staff, appeared greatly amused. "I had some difficulty over a veteran of the name of James L. Flood," said Col. Gardiner. "He was here with my predecessor as a subpoena clerk, and I removed him from office. I never saw the man in my life, but I understand that he was formerly a coal heaver in the navy. In his place I appointed Michael F. Shelly, a veteran of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and a G. A. R. man. Previous to his appointment he was a detective in the city department, and he was exactly the man I needed."

Col. Gardiner was asked if he thought he had committed a misdemeanor in removing Flood.

"A recent act of the State Legislature," he replied, "makes it optional with the District Attorney who his assistants shall be. Every man in this office possesses a confidential relationship to me. The Flood case is now in the courts. Justice Kellogg declared his position a private office, and the Appellate Division reversed his decision. I have carried the case to the Court of Appeals, and shall probably argue it next month. In am free to say that I do not believe that the Civil Service Commission could provide me with efficient officers. I am responsible for the conduct of the men in my office."

Col. Gardiner refused to express any opinion as to Gov. Black's authority to remove him from office. "I do not propose to comment upon the duties of Gov. Black," said he.

"I may say," said Col. Gardiner, "that I distinctly remember wearing shoulder straps and drawing the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel, but during my military experience I have never heard of Col. Jerome."

STAMP TAX LAW MISTAKES.

Many Papers Filed at Albany Have to be Returned.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Despite the fact that the war revenue law has been in operation for three months, the general public has not become acquainted with its requirements, as records presented in public offices for filing show. Most of the mistakes are made by lawyers.

In the Secretary of State's office documents are received daily which have to be returned. One of the lawyers attached to the Attorney General's office recently attempted to file in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate for filing which required a ten-cent documentary stamp, with a two-cent postage stamp attached. A prominent law firm sent a certificate for filing which required a ten-cent documentary stamp with the stamp lacking. The certificate was returned with a statement of what the law required. Yesterday the document came back and attached to it was a special delivery postage stamp canceled with the firm's initials. Many documents have been received which bore an excessive amount in stamps. For instance, a New York law firm attached to a certificate of incorporation 90 cents in stamps, when but 10 cents was required.

Certificates of nomination by political parties require a 10-cent documentary stamp, but eight out of every ten received have to be returned for the stamp.

The Secretary of State has prepared a circular letter setting forth the requirements of the law, to accompany papers returned for stamps.

Fish Planted in State Waters.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, during the year terminated Oct. 1, planted in waters in the State 187,890,733 fish. They were divided among the several species, as follows: Brook trout, 4,658,047; brown trout, 960,743; rainbow trout, 188,200; lake trout, 914,511; pike, 17,350,472; bass, 116,450; red throat trout, 1,000; yellow perch fry, 2,355,300; yellow perch fry, (3 months old,) 7,500; lobsters, 6,550,000; shad, 10,897,400; tomcods, 47,000,000; whitefish, 24,100,000; frostfish, 5,785,000; Cisco, 15,000,000; muskallonge, 2,650,000; herrings, 1,500,000; smelt, 48,000,000; shrimp, 65,000; pickerel, 50.

The Bering Sea Question.

QUEBEC, Oct. 7.—Several of the Canadian newspapers to-morrow will print the statement as coming from official sources that the Bering Sea pelagic sealing question has been settled by the International Commission. It will be asserted that the United States Government will purchase the ships and equipment of the Canadian seal fishers on condition that all British rights in Bering Sea be surrendered, and that two appraisers, one from the United States and one from Canada, have been named to fix a price upon the property. No official verification of this statement can be obtained from the United States Commissioners.

THE CONFLICT OVER CHINA

Queen Victoria Invites the Czar to a Discussion, but He Is Not Likely to Accept.

FOREIGN GUARDS REACH PEKIN

Natives Overpowered by the Presence of the Forces of Great Britain, Russia, and Germany — Japan to Send Warships.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Queen Victoria, it is reported here, invited Emperor Nicholas to Balmoral after the funeral of Queen Louise of Denmark, with a view to a personal discussion of the Far Eastern situation, but it is said the Czar is not likely to accept the invitation, owing to the critical position of affairs."

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"There is good reason to fear that the Russian Cossacks who have arrived here to protect the Russian Legation will be retained as a permanent escort.

"Chen-Pao-Chen, Governor of the Province of Hu-Nan, who is the most enlightened Governor in China and has been active in introducing foreign improvements, has just been cashiered."

PEKIN, Oct. 7.—A detachment of sixty-six Russian soldiers, with two seven-pounders; twenty-five British marines, and thirty German marines arrived here to-day and marched through the city to the quarters assigned to them. They will protect the Legations of Russia, Great Britain, and Germany. Large crowds witnessed the arrival of the European reinforcements, but there was no extraordinary incident. The Chinese appeared to be cowed.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 7.—The Japanese Government will send two cruisers to Chinese waters, for the protection of the subjects of Japan in China.

CHINESE EMPEROR NOT DEAD.

A Message Received in This City Denies the Reports of Suicide or Assassination.

A cable message, dated at Pekin, yesterday, to Thurlow Weed Barnes of this city, from H. H. Lowry, President of the American University in China, denies the truth of all the recent stories as to the suicide or assassination of the Emperor.

No one has been killed in Pekin, the message says, except six natives, who were beheaded for attacking Europeans. The Emperor has been deposed and the Empress Dowager reigns.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Sir Edward Clarke Says No League Is Necessary to Make the Countries Friendly.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Sir Edward Clarke, the former Solicitor General, in a letter declining an invitation to support the Plymouth branch of the Anglo-American League, says:

"With all respect to the distinguished members of the General Committee, I think that such an organization is unnecessary and not unlikely to be mischievous. The fussy activity of a society representing one particular view of foreign affairs is very seldom of public benefit. I have always labored to promote the most friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, but we can all do much to secure peace between the two countries and friendly rivalry by promoting the civilization of the world, without binding ourselves to a society for whose action we should be responsible, although we could not control it.

"Great Britain and the United States have no doubt many ties of sympathy, but they are two nations, and not one. They must often have divergent interests, and I prefer to be unshackeled by membership in a society which binds itself to constant cooperation with the United States Government. Many have probably joined simply desiring to promote a better understanding, and thereby diminish the probability of a conflict. But, if this is the object, I think that an Anglo-German, Anglo-French, and Anglo-Russian League are much more needed. Friendly relations between ourselves and the European nations are quite as important as with the United States, and with them we have not the sentiment of kinship, which, in the case of the United States, goes far to allay suspicion, sooth jealousies, and prevent the peace of the world from being imperilled by any controversies over a trifling question."

THE MAROON CASE POSTPONED.

Natives of Jamaica Arrested for Instigating Trouble.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 7.—Owing to the state of excitement prevailing, the Maroon case, which was to have come up for trial before the St. Mary District Court to-day, the main issue being whether the civil law Statute of Limitations can override imperial treaty rights, under which the Maroons claim a disputed piece of ground, was postponed until Oct. 13 and twelve of the Maroons suspected of instigating a disturbance have been arrested.

A great concourse of Maroons and negroes gathered at Anette Bay yesterday, but perfect quiet prevailed until 2 o'clock, when the arrests were made, and a detachment of police marched on the Maroon camp at Fyfe's Pen, the disputed land, seized the flag which was flying, and evicted the occupants. A short-lived riot ensued, revolvers were fired, and broken bottles, stones, and sticks were freely used. Police Inspector Maunsell and a few policemen were wounded, causing their temporary retreat. The Inspector General then advanced with reinforcements and quelled the riot without firing a single shot. The Maroons retreated to their reservation, making threats, and reinforcements of 200 police were dispatched this morning to the support of the Inspector General, although it is not expected further serious trouble will arise.

Delagoa Bay Plan Deferred.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Lisbon, Portugal, says the Delagoa Bay negotiations have been deferred until 1899 owing to the United States insisting upon Portugal's strict observance of the agreement that neither the railroad, the harbor, nor public lands at Lorenzo Marquez be alienated until the Berne award is completed.

The United States is interested in these proceedings on account of the estate of the late Col. McMurdo, an American, being involved in the settlement of the Delagoa Bay Railway dispute.

The Cunarder Lucania Disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 7.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Capt. McKay, which left New York on Oct. 1 for Liverpool by way of this port, was sighted off Brow Head at 2:10 P. M. to-day in a disabled condition. The mishap to the Lucania occurred when she was forty miles west of Fastnet Rock. Owing to the heavy sea running, she only exchanged dispatches here, and took her passengers and mail on to Liverpool. At Kinsale Head the Lucania reported that she had broken her starboard intermediate piston rod and was proceeding at half speed with the aid of her port engine.

Prince Victor's Abdication.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The Journal to-day attributes the abdication of the leadership of the Imperialist Party by Prince Victor Napoleon in favor of his brother, Prince Louis, who is in favor at the Russian Court, as being due to the hostility of the ex-Empress Eugénie and influential Bonapartists. The paper adds that the fortunes of the ex-Empress and of Princess Mathilde will be left to Prince Louis, who is Colonel of the Czarina's Lancers in the Russian Army.

PARISIAN LABORERS' STRIKE.

Fears that the Railroad Men Will Join in the Movement—Exposition Work Stopped.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The strike of the laborers here has extended to nearly all the building trades, and it is feared that the railroad men will join in the movement. Work on the Exposition buildings and underground railroad has ceased completely. About 60,000 men have gone out on strike, and the situation is causing consternation. The attitude of the strikers is increasingly aggressive, and fights between strikers and so-called "blacklegs" are incessant, involving the intervention of the police, troops, and mounted Republican Guards, who have been obliged to charge repeatedly against the strikers. The quarters in which rioting have taken place are patrolled by strong detachments of police and troops.

There are great apprehensions lest the agitators turn the strike movement to political ends. The Temps declares that the leaders of the men are aiming at a general strike, if not at a revolution, and points out what a dreadful thing it would be if the exhibition of 1900 is compromised.

The latest news is that the Municipal Council and the contractors have come to an agreement regarding the demands of the laborers, and hopes are expressed that the strike will end in a few days. But in spite of the hopes entertained of a termination of the strike, more men struck to-day, and riotous bands of strikers visited various works for the purpose of forcing men to join in the strike. The police dispersed these bands, and arrested a number of the leaders of the disturbances. Additional reinforcements of troops have been drafted into the city from outlying garrisons.

Altogether about 150 arrests have been made in connection with the riots, and strong military preparations have been made to guard against any renewal.

A confidential note has been sent to all commanders of gendarmerie posts throughout France, enjoining a strict enforcement of the law of exile against the Duc d'Orleans, and ordering that he be arrested immediately if he ventures to cross the frontier.

The Sultan to Yield to the Powers.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 7.—Ismail Bey, Civil Governor of the Island of Crete, informed the Mussulman notables to-day that the Sultan would withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy, who on Wednesday presented to the Porte a collective note calling for a withdrawal of the Ottoman forces and requiring an answer within a week from that date.

William Penn's Grave Desecrated.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—This afternoon the police arrested near Chesham, Buckinghamshire, a man who gave his name as Thomas Firth Woodward, and who is suspected of having desecrated the grave of William Penn, at Jourdan's Meeting House, near Chalfont, St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire. Woodward gives as his address The Retreat, York.

The Great Fire at Hankow.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—Details just received here from Hankow, the treaty port at the mouth of one of the tributaries of the Yang-tse-Kiang, show that the fire which broke out there on Sunday last destroyed 10,000 houses, devastated about two miles of built-up ground, and did damage to the extent of from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 taels.

The Rev. Dr. Geikie Not Dead.

LONDON Oct. 7.—The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie, the author of "The Life and Words of Christ" and other works, was dead was a mistake. It is his brother, John Geikie, who is dead.

British-Brooklyn Chess Match.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The British Chess Club of London has accepted the challenge of the Brooklyn Chess Club to a cable match for the Newnes trophy, to be played early next year.

A Letter from Dewey.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of this city some time ago forwarded, through Tiffany & Co., to Rear Admiral George Dewey, at Manila, a beautiful Barye bronze, in which America was symbolized by an eagle with outstretched wings ready for action and Spain by a dead heron which lies at the feet of the eagle. The bronze was suitably inscribed. On Thursday Dr. Coles received from Admiral Dewey a letter, dated from the flagship Olympia, at Manila, acknowledging the safe arrival of the bronze, and expressing deepest thanks. Admiral Dewey says that the bronze will be placed in a most prominent place in his cabin, "where all who enter may admire it as much as we do here."

DE KOVEN A PLAYWRIGHT.

Collaborates in a Society Comedy with H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Reginald De Koven, the composer, and H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, the novelist, are to take a flight into the field of playwriting. They have united on the development of some ideas which were born during a stay in Aiken last Winter. Both have been employed on the scenarios and Mr. Taylor is writing the dialogue.

One of the plays is almost completed. It is a comedy treating of society life in New York and Washington and with references to the recent war which will give it a timeliness. There will be no musical accompaniment or interpolations.

Mr. Taylor thinks that the principal part is particularly adapted to Julia Marlowe, who is known to be desirous of appearing in a play of contemporaneous interest. Her managers, Charles Frohman and C. B. Dillingham, have arranged that she will read the Taylor-De Koven work while she is in this city next week.

The play has been named "The Manners of Good Society."

Virginia Harned to Take a Rest.

Miss Virginia Harned, who is playing the part of Lady Ursula Barrington in the production of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" at the Lyceum Theatre, has decided to take a much-needed rest. At the conclusion of the engagement of this play, which will be some time in the early part of next month in Brooklyn, Miss Harned will withdraw from the organization and leave for Paris, where she expects to remain for two or three weeks, and then return to this country, in the new play which E. H. Sothern will first produce in Philadelphia on Nov. 28, "The King's Musketeer," the new version of Alexandre Dumas's "Three Guardsmen," the part which was to have been taken by Miss Harned will be played by Miss Edith Crane. The probabilities are that when Miss Harned returns to New York she will be prepared to appear in a new play under Daniel Frohman's management and make her debut as a star.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Messrs. Berton and Simon, the authors of "Zaza," which is being adapted from the French by David Belasco, and in which Mrs. Leslie Carter will make her reappearance in New York this Winter, have decided to visit this country to witness the first American performance of the play. M. Simon is the son of Jules Simon, the French statesman and M. Berton was for some years a leading actor in Mme. Rejane's company.

The International Opera Company, numbering 150 people, will leave New York today for an extensive tour of the United States, opening its season in Norfolk, Va., Monday night. Among the principals of the company are Mme. Clementine de Vere Saplo, Mme. Selma Kronold, Miss Nedda Morrisson, Signor Salvo Pambianchi, Signor Virgilio Bellati. Signor Auguste Dade, H. Winfred Goff, George Mitchell, Miss Eleanor Broadfoot, Miss Louise Engel, Miss Amelia Fields, Miss Mary Helene Howe, Forrest D. Carr, and Miss Mary Roebuck.

The Cunard liner Campania, which arrived from Europe last night, had among her passengers George W. Lederer, who went to London about a month ago, for the purpose of straightening out the affairs of his company playing "The Belle of New York" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, and at the same time arranging for the production of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" in London. During Mr Lederer's stay in London, he conferred with Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker, who are writing a new play, to be produced simultaneously in this city and in London. Another passenger on this steamer was Marcus R. Mayer, who went to London with "The Belle of New York" company as its manager, but returns to this city to make the preliminary arrangements for Miss Olga Nethersole's appearance in "The Termagant."

BACON SAFE AT WALKER

Pillager Indians Scatter Before the Detachment of Soldiers at Bear Lake.

CITIZENS ARE STILL FEARFUL

Belief Current that the Trouble Is Not Ended — Bodies of the Dead Soldiers Sent to Fort Snelling.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 7.—Gen. Bacon, with his detachment of the Third United States Infantry, arrived here this afternoon from the scene of the fights with the Pillager Indians. The Flora, earlier in the day, brought the killed and wounded—six and sixteen men, respectively.

Members of Gen. Bacon's force report that at several points along the lake they saw white flags, which evidently indicated a general surrender. The men in the boats from the steamers Chief and Zella, which were dispatched from Walker at 3 o'clock this morning to bring away the beleaguered soldiers, say that they met with no opposition when they were landing on the shore. Gen. Bacon says the Indians scattered from his front and took refuge in the dense tangle of the surrounding forest. He declares that he has the Pillager band whipped, and that there is no need for further reinforcements.

But people in and around Walker are apprehensive of the outcome. They say that the savages should be pursued until they are broken in spirit and thoroughly cowed. They believe that, if the trouble is allowed to drop now it will be but a short time before the malcontents again become defiant. Public opinion upon the subject is that life and property in this region will not be safe until the Indians are exterminated or banished beyond reach of the neighborhood.

EVIDENCES OF PEACE.

There is no lack of reports of friendly expressions among the aborigines, and there is an apparent confirmation of a rumor that four of those for whom warrants had been issued had surrendered to the chiefs of their respective tribes, with the view of being given into the custody of the authorities to-day. Indians arriving at the agency are accompanied by squaws, and this is generally regarded as a sign that their intentions are peaceable. Lieut. Humphrey was assured by a Bear Island chief yesterday that his tribe was anxious for peace and that the trouble would be settled within twenty-four hours.

On the other hand, a courier who arrived to-day declared that he had counted more than 250 Indians, all en route for Bear Island and all armed with Winchester rifles. A hostile chief boasted yesterday that armed men were "as thick as leaves" in the forest. He defied those on the boat which hailed him to fire a shot. Col. Sheehan, the noted Indian fighter, who arrived here this morning, stated positively that a big conference of savages was projected for to-day. At this "pow-wow" Bear Island men were to urge the Leech Lake Indians to revenge themselves for the killing of members of their tribe on Wednesday. Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish Lake Indians were also expected to be represented at the meeting. Col. Sheehan said that, in his view, the situation was worse that at any previous time. He predicted that if the troops left here before the final settlement of the trouble, not a white family would remain in all the country round.

FEARS OF DANGER.

It has been sought to show that the migration of so many Indians toward Bear Island indicated their intention to visit the agency and sign the rolls for peace, and the opinion was expressed that as soon as this formality had been accomplished there would be a general exodus of Chippewas across the border. Mrs. Colby, a teacher, has been ordered away from the agency by Indians. She has sought refuge here, and says she fears serious trouble within the next few hours. She declares that the pretext of the "bucks," who are constantly arriving at the agency from all directions, that they have come in to sign rolls for peace, is manufactured for the occasion. Dr. Hart has brought his family into Walker, and all of the white people at the agency have followed his example, with a single exception—Mrs. Smith, one of the teachers. Many people are also arriving from the neighboring country, seeking refuge from the predicted uprising.

At the agency a conference is in progress between Indian Agent Sutherland and a number of Chippewas. It is said that the red men are exhibiting a threatening attitude, and that the aspect of the situation is alarming.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The six dead men brought by the Flora were:

Major MELVILLE C. WILKINSON.
Sergt. WILLIAM BUTLER.
Private EDWARD LOWE.
Private JOHN OLMSTEAD.
Private JOHN SWALLENSTOCKER.
Private ALFRED ZEBALL.

The wounded soldiers were:

Sergt. LEVI AYERS, shot in the neck.
Private E. E. ANTONELLO, shot in the leg.
Private RICHARD BOUCHER, shot through the shoulder.
Private EDWARD BROWN, shot in the face.
Private JOHN DAILY, shot in the thigh.
Private CHARLES FRANCIS.
Private GODFREY, shot through the shoulder.
Private CHARLES JELSEN.
Private ALBERT SCHUYLER.
Private CHARLES TURNER, shot through the shoulder.
Private GEORGE WICKER, shot in the leg.

The wounded civilians on the Flora were:

EDWARD HARRIS, City Marshal of Walker.
JOSEPH OSCAR, pilot of the steamer Jennie.
T. J. SHEEHAN, Deputy United States Marshal.
——. TINKER, Indian Inspector.
HENRY WALTERS, engineer of the tug Jennie.

Gen. Bacon is unhurt, and all newspaper correspondents have been accounted for and are uninjured, though they were at one time under the same fire which thinned the ranks of the troops.

The bodies of Major Wilkinson, Sergt. Butler, and the four privates and eleven wounded soldiers left here for Fort Snelling on the morning train for St. Paul. Lieut. Lawrence of the Hospital Corps was in charge of the wounded. Al Russell, the dead Indian policeman, was turned over to the Leech Lake tribe for burial. It appears that his death was due to an accident. He had been with the troops, but became tired of the fighting and started for the agency. In the darkness he was mistaken for a hostile and was riddled with bullets. He had not notified Gen. Bacon of his intended departure. His death, it is said, has been used by the turbulent Indians for the purpose of stirring up a war feeling among members of their race.

SERGEANT BUTLER'S DEATH.

Godfrey Zeigler, one of the wounded privates in the hospital, says the fight of Wednesday was very hot for thirty minutes. One Indian at the right of the line seemed to hit a soldier every time he shot, and, when he fired, another Indian at the right let out a whoop. Zeigler says this Indian had a fine gun. It was he who shot Sergt. Butler clear through the head, making three holes in his hat. The hat is preserved by Zeigler, who is wounded in the right arm.

"You ought to have seen the reporters leg it when the fight began," he said. "But they were mighty kind to the wounded afterward."

He says there were not over fifty Indians engaged in the fight, and in this he is supported by the statements of several others. Gen. Bacon thinks one of the Indians killed by a sharpshooter was Bog-Ah-Mah-Go-Shig.

Gus N. Beaulieu received a telegram this morning from W. S. Field of the Indian Department at Washington, asking for telegraphic information as to the situation, and inquiring whether he was needed. After a conference with the Indians Mr. Beaulieu sent a telegram to Mr. Field to come at once. He is expected here Tuesday for a general conference with the Indians.

WASHINGTON REASSURED.

Indian Uprising Regarded as Over—Gen. Bacon Will Remain at Walker for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Reports received by the officials of the War and Interior Departments from the Indian outbreak are of a reassuring character to-night, and they now feel that the uprising may be regarded as over.

Gen. Bacon, who has charge of affairs in the department of which he is in command, will remain at Walker for the present, and this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the citizens of the surrounding country, who have felt that they were in danger from the redskins. Steps will be taken to have an investigation made with a view to fixing the responsibility among the Indians for their stand against the Government.

Gen. Corbin to-night said there was no basis for the report that two troops of cavalry on their way to Huntsville, Ala., from North Dakota had been ordered to Walker, as a telegram from Gen. Bacon showed that he was not in need of reinforcements.

The following is Gen. Bacon's latest dispatch from Walker:

"Arrived here at noon with my detachment in good condition, the killed and badly wounded having been shipped to Fort Snelling this morning. The Indians have been badly whipped, and left the country adjacent to the fight. En route here other Chippewa bands displayed white flags along the lake shore. Much talk here of general Indian outbreak. Will ascertain facts and report later. Find Col. Harbach at this place with 200 men, Third Infantry. Will remain myself and keep troops here awaiting developments. Regret exaggerated rumors published resulting from my inability to communicate. Have been in no danger of massacre and need no reinforcements. Col. Harbach's coming was good in sending out boats."

The following reassuring dispatch was received to-night by Commissioner Jones from Gus H. Beaulieu, a well-known Chippewa Indian, who has transacted considerable business for that band in Washington:

"Not more than twenty-five or thirty Indians engaged in the outbreak. Chief Gaywuohe Waybinung and Machegubbow, both of Bear Island, and Wahbununnee of Leech Lake village, doing all in their power to suppress the outbreak. Chief Flatmouth arrived at Leech Lake village to-day with a large number of followers, and is strongly opposing the outbreak. Indians coming into Leech Lake rapidly and registering their names in overseer's office with the intention of remaining at the village until trouble has subsided. White Earth, Red Lake, and Mille Lac Indians not affected. Think there will be no general uprising."

To-night Commissioner Jones received a dispatch from Indian Agent Sutherland regarding a council held at Leech Lake to-day at the request of the Indians. The dispatch is dated at Walker, Minn., and says in part:

"Leech Lake Indians wanted a council at agency (meaning sub-agency.) Went there this morning. Had a large gathering. Chief Flatmouth and the Bear Island chief talked peace, deprecated the war, and would do all in their power to stop it."

MAJOR WILKINSON'S DEATH.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 7.—J. C. Beaton, one of the three newspaper men who were with Gen. Bacon's command, has sent The Minneapolis Tribune a long account of the battle. Referring to Major Wilkinson's death he says:

"For thirty minutes there was a ceaseless roar, and every little while we could hear cries of the men who had been shot. I looked up once and saw that Major Wilkinson had been injured, but where I did not know. I heard him cry:

"'Ross, I've been wounded, but I won't give up, for it's not bad.'

"The next moment, as he stood right back of his firing line calling to his men, 'Give it to them, boys; get them going; give it to them; they are cowards and they are going to run,' he seemed to stagger, and Surgeon Ross ran toward him.

"'Give them hell, General! Give them hell!' Wilkinson called at the top of his voice over toward the right flank, where Gen. Bacon was taking aim at a red man.

"Then he fell into the arms of a doctor, who carried him into the log cabin at the crest of the hill, where he died an hour and a half later.

"His was the death of a soldier, and such a death as, he expressed to me a few minutes before he returned to experience. The Major and myself had walked back from the scouting tour together."

Cass Lake People Warned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 7.—A correspondent at Steamboat Landing via Cass Lake, Minn., telegraphs to-night as follows:

"People at this place have just received word by boat from Walker to leave at once for places of safety. Parties arriving on the same launch say there has been a heavy battle near Bear Island. One man says he saw seven dead soldiers this morning. This place will be vacant by nightfall. There are about thirty men from timber camps here who will go to Walker this evening."

THE UPPER YUKON CLOSED.

Commissioner Ogilvie Taking Steps to Make the Klondike a Model Mining District.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 7.—Navigation upon the Upper Yukon River is closed. The last passengers who came out from Dawson up the river on the steamers Columbian and Canadian have arrived here, some with hard-luck stories and a few with gold.

The most interesting news from Dawson relates to Commissioner Ogilvie's reforms. He is making sweeping changes and intends to make the Klondike a model mining district. Mr. Jox says Sept. 13 a small army of the half world and gamblers were arrested and fined to the amount of $10,000. The money will be spent in improving the streets of the city.

Wages in the Klondike are becoming lower and lower, according to J. B. Chambers of Victoria. "The new system now in vogue was inaugurated," he said, "by Kirkpatrick and Bonner, two of the biggest claim owners of the whole district. When I left, miners were hired for $100 a month and their board for the Winter months."

COUNTERFEIT $100 BILLS.

Large Numbers Produced in San Francisco—Doubtful Report that Some Were Sent to the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—It is stated that United States Secret Service officers, aided by Chief Lees, have discovered that large numbers of counterfeit one-hundred-dollar silver certificates have been produced in this city. The operators are reported to be under police surveillance.

The Call asserts that 5,000 of these spurious bills were sent into the Klondike district, that they were readily exchanged for gold dust, and their falsity was not discovered until the returning miners tried to pass them in Portland. The banks of this city, following the precedent of the institutions in the north, have refused to handle any bills of that denomination.

The paper is said to be of Government make, as are also the various inks, with the exception of that with which the numbers are printed. This is of an ordinary quality, and cannot withstand the action of acid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, on reading the San Francisco story about $100 certificate counterfeits, telegraphed the Government agent in charge of the Seattle district, which includes Oregon, and this evening received a telegram stating that not a single hundred-dollar counterfeit had turned up at Portland.

Corruption in the Yukon District.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The Government has decided to remove Gold Commissioner Fawcett, in the Yukon district, and a successor will be appointed at once. Other prominent officers also will have to go. This is the result of the charges of official corruption in the Yukon country.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Marquis and Marquise de Monstiers Merinville and the Baroness Zedlitz, with a retinue of maids and valets, have left Newport and are at the Hotel Netherland en route for Europe. The Marquise de Monstiers Merinville was Miss Gwendolyn Caldwell, the young woman who endowed the Catholic University at Washington. During the Summer she has entertained many of the clergy at her Newport cottage. Her sister lost her husband a few years ago by a tragic accident, and has since seldom been seen in the gay world. The de Monstiers Merinvilles have leased a château in a picturesque locality in France and will pass some time there this Autumn.

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Washington, just at present, resembles an English cathedral town, or Oxford, or Cambridge at wrangling tide. There are more Bishops and Church dignitaries there than there were in Barataria, and "every one is somebody." The triennial Protestant Episcopal Convention is in session, and the dinner parties given by clerics to clerics are numerous. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has leased the Carpenter mansion, on Sixteenth Street, and who has as his guests Bishop Potter of this city and Bishop Doane of Albany, is giving dinners every evening.

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The Princess Alice is a gypsy who has been sojourning at Long Branch and different resorts during the Summer. She is the head of a so-called tribe which travels in three wagons and lives in a couple of tents in the fields on the outskirts of the town. She is now at Newport, and Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Clapp, and Mrs. Arthur Kemp have been having their fortunes told by her there. Miss Fair, she predicted, is to marry a dark-haired young man who owns a yacht, and Mrs. Kemp, who had taken her wedding ring off, was rebuked for this innocent bit of deception and told that she was a wife, all of which has given the few sojourners still at Newport much amusement.

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A meet and run of the Meadow Brook hounds takes place to-day, and there will be runs in Westchester and at Myopia, where there are many members of the hunting set still sojourning. Among those who will follow the hounds at Meadow Brook to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and the members of their house party, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mr. Harry S. Page, Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Mrs. Charles Myers, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Ethel Roby, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. Willie Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. C. G. J. Peters, Mrs. E. T. Cushing, and Mr. Ralph N. Ellis.

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The wedding of Mr. Howard L. Thayer and Miss Bertha Cook, a daughter of Dr. George W. Cook, will take place to-day at Tarrytown. Miss Cora Cook will be the maid of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Rosamond Brevoort of Yonkers, Miss Jane Cook of this city, Miss E. L. Baker of Providence, R. I., and Miss Marie Diedrickson of Summit, N. J. Mr. Everett H. Thayer will be best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. E. D. Bird, Robert G. Mead, Jr., of Sing Sing; George A. Alden of Troy, and Theodore Gilman, Jr., of Yonkers.

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A musicale will be given at the residence of Mrs. John D. Archbold at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson for the benefit of the Robin's Nest, a Summer home for convalescent crippled children, this afternoon at which will assemble all the prominent members of the Hudson River colony. The Hungarian Band will play and Tom Karl, Miss Stuart, and the Misses Keyes will sing. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. John G. Terry, Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, Mrs. Edward L. Coster, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Mrs. H. Walter Webb.

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In London, Mrs. Mackay has opened her residence on Carleton House Terrace for a few days, when she will go to Paris, and from there to the south of France. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Higgins came up recently for a few days in town. Mrs. Higgins was driving in Piccadilly dressed in a tailor-made gown of blue serge with a small blue toque. The Count de Mauny-Talrande, who will be well remembered here for his lectures on French château architecture at the Waldorf, has since his marriage to the wealthy and aristocratic Lady Mary Byng himself acquired one of the old châteaux formerly belonging to his family, and is entertaining there on a large scale.

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The Munroes and the Ridgeways in Paris have become, with a number of French gentlemen of title, interested in the establishing of a sporting club at Compiegne, where all kinds of sports such as golf, polo, and tennis may have a home. Golf is yet in its infancy in France, and it is only at Pau and Biarritz and other very Americanized and British colonies where the game is played with the zest that it is in Scotland, England, and this country.

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Miss Van Wart, granddaughter of the late Mr. Marshal O. Roberts, has been much fêted at Baden-Baden the past Summer. She was the guest of honor at the beautiful dinner given by Mme. Auffmordt at Baden-Baden in honor of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar. Among the other guests were Baron and Baroness Paul Oppenheim, Mrs. William Roosevelt, Mrs. William Jay, Count von Rosen, Mr. Louis Jay, Miss Scovel, Miss Scott, and Miss Hall. After dinner the hostess and the guests went to the grand ball at the International Club, where the cotillion was led by Mr. Louis Jay. Miss Van Wart wore a most becoming gown of yellow satin, trimmed with mauve tulle and violets. The belles of the ball were Countess Jacques de Pourtales, who was in black satin and lace, with rose trimmings, and Princess "Baby" Hohenlohe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Miss Amy Bend, and Miss Amy Townsend are now in Paris, and will soon return to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Barclay and Miss Edith Barclay will return to New York early in December.

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Mrs. Edward Lyman Short was among the Americans registered last week at the Hôtel de France et Choiseul, in Paris. She is en route for home. Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman and Miss Alice Harriman left the same day for London, and from thence they were to sail for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padleford were at Wiesbaden, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and family were at Lucerne.

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This evening there will be a dance at the Ardsley Casino, at which all the belles of the vicinity will be present. Mrs. Terrell, the mother of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, has arrived from Huntsville, Ala., to stop with her daughter, who is still confined to her room, suffering from the shock sustained in her recent runaway accident. All danger of any serious results from this accident have now passed away, but the physicians advise that Mrs. Whitehouse be kept in the house for some time to come.

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Although there are comparatively few people in town, Mr. Harold Baring and Miss Churchill, who are to be married on Oct. 24 are being much entertained, and luncheons and dinners are daily given in their honor. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, the parents of Miss Churchill, gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Baring at their residence on Wednesday evening, at which were present among others Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith and Mr. William Pinckard of New Orleans.

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It seems a little early yet to talk of Lakewood, but with the return of more seasonable Autumn weather and the passing of the October days, the thoughts of the many New Yorkers who frequent the place each recurring Winter turn toward the popular New Jersey resort in the pines. The Lakewood Golf Club is already opened, and the Winter tournaments are being planned. Mr. and Mrs. George Trotter, who have spent the past two Winters at Lakewood, have given up their cottage there and will remain at Oyster Bay for the Winter.

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The wedding of Miss Grace Olyphant, the daughter of Mr. Robert Morrison Olyphant, 160 Madison Avenue, and Mr. George Kellogg of Plattsburg, N. Y., will take place on Oct. 15. The bridesmaids will be Miss Amy Olyphant, Miss Ursula Morgan, Miss Grace Babcock, and Miss Lusita Leland.

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Lord Yarborough is about to rebuild Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago. It is in a very fine position, surrounded by a grand domain of wold farms. The drives through the woods, which were planted by the first Lord Yarborough, are beautiful and most extensive. At the furthest part is Pelham Pillar, with a superb view from the top. The family mausoleum is a beautiful classic temple, and in it is a statue by Nollekens of the lovely Mrs. Pelham, whose portrait, feeding chickens, is one of Sir Joshua's finest works. A handsome stone arch erected by the tenantry in memory of the third Lord, and Newsham Lake, are also features of the park. The house itself was a copy in small of old Buckingham House, which stood on the site of the present Buckingham Palace. The beautiful collection of pictures were many of them from the famous Aufrere and Worsley collections.

A PECULIAR POISONING CASE.

Young Woman Who Licked Postage Stamps Becomes Ill.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Oct. 7.—Miss Irene Cole, whose family reside in this village, has for two weeks been suffering from illness caused, it is supposed, by poisoning from postage stamps. Miss Cole, who is eighteen years of age, has been employed as typewriter and clerk in an office at Hohokus. The first symptom of her illness was the swelling of her lips. The swelling finally extended down one side of her neck and into one of her arms. She then consulted Dr. Vroom of Ridgewood.

She told him that she had moistened postage stamps with her lips and soon afterward felt the swelling and the soreness. Dr. Vroom came to the conclusion that Miss Cole was suffering from poisoning as a result of this practice.

Another strange circumstance of this case is that at about the same time Miss Cole was attacked, her twin brother, who was recovering from typhoid fever, experienced similar symptoms, such as the swelling of the lips, back, and arms. The physicians cannot account for this, as the brother had not lately used postage stamps and could not have contracted poisoning in that way. The physicians do not share the opinion of some people in the village that the symptoms of the twin brother were sympathetic for his twin sister.

Hasty Pudding Club Officers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 7.—The election of officers of the Hasty Pudding Club took place to-night and resulted as follows: President—Malcolm Donald of Brookline; Vice President—J. W. Farler of Cambridge; Secretary—P. M. Jaffrey of New York; Treasurer—R. De K. Gilder of New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sherman Hoar.

Sherman Hoar died yesterday at Concord, Mass. Mr. Hoar came of a family whose name in Massachusetts long had become almost synonymous with stalwart Republicanism, but he made his entrance into the field of politics as a Democrat. Soon after his graduation from Harvard he began to take an interest in politics and joined his voice to those of William E. Russell, George Fred Williams, Josiah Quincy, Charles R. Codman, John F. Andrew, and William Everett, in behalf of civil service reform and later of the reduction of the tariff duties.

Mr. Hoar ran for public office twice. In 1886 he was defeated for the State Senate, losing by 500 voters in a district whose normal Republican majority is nearly 3,000. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts District, succeeding Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. Upon the expiration of his term, he quit public life to practice his profession of the law and rose steadily until he became one of the foremost lawyers in the Bay State.

Mr. Hoar was born at Concord, Mass., July 30, 1860. His father was ex-Attorney General Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar and his mother Caroline Brooks, a sister of Judge C. M. Brooks, United States Senator George F. Hoar is his uncle. Mr. Hoar attended the public schools of Concord and later entered Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was graduated from Harvard in 1882, being orator of his class. In his senior year he took the first Boylston Prize for oratory. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and his father's office and was admitted to the Middlesex County bar in 1885. After practicing some time in Waltham, in 1887 he was admitted to the Boston firm of Storey, Thorndike & Hoar, of which Moorefield Storey was the senior partner. Mr. Hoar withdrew from this firm prior to his election to Congress.

At the expiration of his Congressional term he was appointed District Attorney for the Boston district by President Cleveland, and while in that office conducted the first Bram murder trial. Outside of his own town, where for many years he held important positions of trust, he was a Director of the American Unitarian Society and a member of the Board of Trustees of Phillips-Exeter Academy.

Mr. Hoar was Captain of the local military company from 1884 to 1885, and always kept up his interest in the company. When the company left for the war he was influential in obtaining a fund for its benefit. In the work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in the time of the war, he was indefatigable. He visited all the hospitals through the South, and took great interest in all Massachusetts men wherever he found them.

It is probable that while in the hospital at Montauk, in the interest of the Aid Association, he contracted typhoid fever, which was the direct cause of his death.

Mr. Hoar was twice married. His first wife was Miss Caroline Prescott Wood of Concord, whom he married in 1886, and who died in 1891. She bore him two children, a boy and a girl. The boy was named after Roger Sherman, Mr. Hoar's great-grandfather. The second Mrs. Hoar was Miss Mary Buttrick of Concord. She also bore Mr. Hoar a son and a daughter.

The Rev. Philip Washburn.

The Rev

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.:

Referring to our notice of September 10, 1898, we have now to announce that over 90 per cent. of the stock of each of the above-named companies has been deposited with us on the terms set forth in said notice.

Stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock may deposit same with either of us up to and including Monday, October 10, 1898, (being the date on which the cash payments on deposited stock must also be made,) after which date no further deposits will be received by us.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY.
Aches Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, October 1st, 1898.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
24 BROAD\STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
2 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
7 shs. Oriental Bank.
5 shs. Pacific Bank.
3 shs. People's Bank.
35 shs. Nassau Bank.
1 share United States Trust Co.
43 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
5 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Bank of America.
6 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
16 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
70 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
7 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
6 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$7,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. 1st Consld. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., 1905, Octr., 1893, Coups., (Hypd.)
$5,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. Consld. 3d Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., 1905, Octr., 1893, Coups., (Hypd.)
$4,000 Kankakee Water Works Co. 3d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1912, Jany., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
$1,500 Green Island Water Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bds., 1908, March, 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
$1,500 Adams Water Works Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bds., 1905, Jany., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.).
$1,500 Spartenburg Water Works Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bds., 1908, Feby., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
400 shs. Battle City Water Co., (Hypd.)
200 shs. Peoria Water Co., (Hypd.)
17 shs. Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
19 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
600 shs. Chicago Great Western Rway. Co. 4 per cent. Prefd. B. stock.
50 shs. Lee Arms Co., (Hypothecated.)
$10,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
$4,000 Richmond Street R'way & Electric Co. 5 per cent. Bds., 1920.
100 shs. United States Envelope Co. Pfd.
$11,000 Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., (Trust Co. Ctfs. of Dep.)
150 shs. Boas King Knitting Machine Co.
$2,000 Ohio Mining & Manufg. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., 1925.
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
17 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
2 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
4 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated barely 270,000 shares. Three stocks—Northern Pacific common, Tobacco Trust, and Sugar Trust—figured for as much as all the other issues together. Speculative interest centred in these three stocks, and elsewhere the market was dull and uninteresting, with narrow fluctuations. Throughout the market listlessness prevailed. There were many times when Stock Exchange tickers stood still.

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Northern Pacific common was the feature of the market. Bear aggressiveness centred in that stock. Its sellers made much of the rumors of friction in the company's management, loudly proclaiming that there are serious dissensions among the larger interests in the property over vitally important matters. On these stories was based the heavy selling of the stock yesterday. Transactions in Northern Pacific aggregated more than 60,000 shares. All day bearish reports on the property were industriously distributed. Much was made also of the failure of the Directors to declare a dividend on the common stock when they met during the day to declare the regular quarterly 1 per cent. on the preferred, although no one really expected that any action would be taken on common stock dividends.

Meanwhile, during all the heavy selling strong interests who know more about Northern Pacific's private affairs than Wall Street traders do were persistent buyers.

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Much of yesterday's dullnes came from a newly evident disposition on the part of some of the larger Wall Street interests to act conservatively and slowly in their market operations. In fact, it looked very much as though attention was being given to the cultivation of a short interest in many parts of the market.

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Next to Northern Pacific, Sugar and Tobacco received the largest share of Wall Street's attention, although neither of these stocks was as active as heretofore. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Metropolitan Street Railway, Minnesota Iron, People's Gas, and Union Pacific were all more or less conspicuous.

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Government bonds were strong, the new threes making a new record price. The sales were $406,000 threes, coupon, at 105½@105⅝@105½; $5,540 do., small, at 105¼@105½@105½, and $9,000 fives, coupon, at 112⅝@112½.

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In State securities, $4,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 93¼ and $60,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 77¼@78.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Minn. Iron t. r.	1¾
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	Nat. Lead. Co	1
Inter. Paper Co.	⅝	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅝
Minn. Iron	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. & Ohio	¾
B. & O. 2d inc. pd.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
B. & O. pf., W. I.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	Nor. & West. pf.	1⅛
Canadian Pac	¼	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. & Alton	2	Ont. & West	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. & E. Ill	⅝	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Consol. Gas	2½	Reading 2d pf	½
Del., L. & W. & Tol.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Stand. R. & T.	½
Ed. Elec. I. of N. Y.	1	Union Pacific	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1	Wabash pf	½
Louis. & Nash	1	West. Un. Tel	½
Met. St. Ry.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1⅞	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3½
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1	Or. Sh. Line Inc. B.	1
Dul. & I. R. 5s	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
E., T., Va. & G. con.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Tex. Pac. 2d	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $136,893,313; balance, $7,801,430; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,049,621.

Money on call in London at 1½@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c. for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c. discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 114; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56¼; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 60; New York Central, ¼, to 119; St. Paul, ⅛, to 110½, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅞. Advanced—Reading, ⅜, to 9¼, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67. Atchison sold at 12⅞, Canadian Pacific at 87, Erie at 14, and Erie first preferred at 36. British consols were firm, at 109 9-16, for money, and 109¾ for the account. The Bank of England lost £170,000 bullion on balance.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,388,465, against $1,698,128 last week and $1,100,477 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,430,647, against $1,786,890 last week and $996,437 in the same week of last year.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

A Wall Street story that the contract to equip the Third Avenue Railroad system with underground electric trolley had been secured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was yesterday denied by Edward Lautherbach as "certainly premature, if it is founded in fact."

To meet various statements of Third Avenue financiering and equipment its officers yesterday issued the following:

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company has a floating debt of about $9,000,000, incurred in the acquisition of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery system, the Forty-second Street system, and the Union Railway system.

"It has also recently acquired the railway extending from Yonkers to Mount Vernon, a valuable property, without, however, increasing its debt.

"To meet this debt and to change the motive power of the roads acquired on this side of the Harlem, as well as on the main line of the road, $2,000,000 of its capital stock has recently been issued, making a capitalization of the present company of $12,000,000.

"It is proposed that a consolidation of some of the affiliated companies with the main company shall take place, and that further stock shall be issued from time to time instead of bonds for the payment of the debt and for the change of the motive power of the main line, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line, the Forty-second Street line, and the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery line.

"The stock will be issued only as the work progresses, the expenditure for the change of motive power being estimated to cost, including the power house, about $15,000,000.

"It is proposed to operate all the lines of the company from the power house at the function of the Harlem River and King's Bridge Road."

Third Avenue securities were not active yesterday. The stock was quoted at 155@160. The last sale of the 5 per cent. bonds on the Stock Exchange was on Thursday, at 124½, "seller 20 flat."

STANDARD OIL SELLING.

Sugar Trust held strong yesterday, there being continued covering by traders who have been short of the stock. The liquidation of the past fortnight was again in evidence, however, and Sugar's net gain for the day was only fractional.

Sugar Trust certificates in the names of members of the Standard Oil group of financiers are said to have been delivered in Wall Street during the past two days.

CHARGES PROMPTLY DISMISSED.

The charges presented to the Stock Exchange by Julius Newton against the firm of A. A. Housman & Co. were yesterday officially disposed of—the sub-committee of the Governors of the Stock Exchange agreeing unanimously that no basis whatever existed for the charges preferred by Mr. Newton. Messrs. Housman & Co. urged the committee to scrutinize the firm's books, but the statements made by Mr. Newton were so contradictory that the official agreement was that the charges ought not to be dignified by further consideration.

Julius Newton had at one time a fortune of $1,000,000, but retiring from partnership with Isidor and Simon Wormser, he lost in European stock markets what he had made on the New York Stock Exchange. Messrs. A. A. Housman & Co. took him into their employ some months ago and he was given opportunities to renew old Wall Street acquaintanceships; but during the Summer he developed erratic tendencies which grew more and more pronounced. Recently he has been removed from prominent hotels for causing disturbances, and within the past week has several times been the centre of crowds of newsboys and street stragglers near the Stock Exchange, loudly haranguing boisterous audiences with denunciations of members of the firm of A. A. Housman & Co., I. & S. Wormser, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. His charges before the Stock Exchange seem to have been much of the same sort as his speeches in the street.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of September to-day will cover 62 roads, and will show 6.84 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$44,080	$2,703	....
Ann Arbor	42,360	5,048	....
Atlantic & Danville	10,626	....	613
Bal. & Ohio S. W.	204,151	18,598	....
Buff., Roch & Pitts.	106,379	10,967	....
Bur., C. R. & N.	182,378	30,072	....
Canadian Pacific	737,000	....	7,000
Central of Georgia	163,941	4,966	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	29,847	4,971	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	318,292	30,894	....
Ch. & East. Illinois	97,307	1,138	....
Chi. Great Western	170,501	6,403	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	95,218	125	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1,222,204	192,880	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	40,315	....	9,338
Den. & Rio Grande	$39,400	32,700	....
Evans. & Ind.	8,805	....	2,504
Evans. Terre Haute	32,489	....	3,182
Flint & Pere Marq.	96,063	16,882	....
Ft. Worth & R. G.	19,337	3,486	....
Gd. Rap. & Ind	61,959	1,312	....
C.n., R. & Ft. W.	11,725	....	353
Traverse City	1,085	....	92
Musk., G. R. & I.	2,961	209	....
Grand Trunk	716,208	13,390	....
Chi. & Gd. Trunk			
D., G. R. & M.			
Intern. & Gt. N.	148,371	35,308	....
Iowa Central	63,036	8,085	....
Kanawha & Mich.	13,291	1,231	....
K. C. Pitts. & G.	93,077	23,760	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	27,633	15,238	....
Lake Erie & West.	103,511	7,305	....
Louis., E. & St. L.	49,415	3,333	....
Louis., H. & St. L.	15,183	....	3,636
Louis. & Nash.	616,895	31,642	....
Mexican Central	234,553	....	14,583
Mexican National	167,566	11,145	....
Minn. & St. Louis	68,444	....	4,000
M., St.P. & St.Ste.M.	164,204	33,955	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	449,299	35,205	....
Mo., P. & Iron Mt.	906,000	25,000	....
Central Branch	41,000	2,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	108,815	....	5,724
Norfolk & Western.	282,139	3,258	....
Ohio River	24,085	96	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav	180,832	....	1,065
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	25,542	2,244	....
Pitts., B. & L. E.	42,538	30,789	....
Pittsburg & West.	95,069	8,559	....
Rio Grande South.	12,625	3,556	....
St. J. & Gd. Island.	29,628	4,517	....
St. L. & San Fran.	179,289	....	40,988
St. Louis Southw.	184,790	9,400	....
Southern Railway	686,551	75,226	....
Texas & Pacific	248,866	7,874	....
Tol. & Ohio Central.	44,950	....	3,900
Tol., Peo. & West.	29,311	7,474	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	39,996	3,826	....
Wabash	398,073	18,752	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	36,329	....	14,573
Wisconsin Central	152,419	6,483	....
Total (62 roads)	$10,632,560	$792,570	$111,560
Net inc. (6.84 p. c.)	....	681,010	....

For the month of September, 78 roads have furnished full statements, showing an increase in gross earnings of $1,847,202, or 5.44 per cent

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Northern Pacific preferred stock, payable Dec. 5.

Renewal of purchases of silver in the London market for Indian account.

Exceptionally good business still being reported by St. Paul officials.

Resignation of D. B. Halstead as President of New York National Exchange Bank and election of James Rowland to succeed him.

Strength of Boston and Montana Copper Mining stock in the Boston market on talk of purchases for Central.

Demand for Federal Steel securities in the outside market.

No rate war expected to result from Burlington's using half-fare rates between Omaha and Colorado points, as Atchison has put on similar rates between Kansas City and Colorado points, equalizing the situation.

Increase of $5,462 in the surplus earnings of Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf for August.

Rumors from Chicago of impending changes in Burlington's Board of Directors at the coming annual meeting.

Decrease of $309,663 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with previous week, but increase of $287,988 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Efforts discontinued to form a new passenger and freight association of the transcontinental lines, and proposed meetings for that purpose indefinitely postponed.

Increase of $14,887 in Northern New York's surplus for the year ended June 30.

Heavy orders for new equipment being placed by important roads.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The final returns of failures for the third quarter of 1898 considerably exceed last week's estimate, numbering in all 2,556, with liabilities of $32,608,214, and of commercial failures only 2,540, with liabilities of $25,104,778. Comparisons given to-day show that the failures have been smaller than in any other quarter since 1892, both in amount, in average per failure, and in defaults per firm in business. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through Clearing Houses was only $1.56 per $1,000, excepting in 1892, the smallest ratio since 1882, when the modes of reporting were essentially different. But for a few real estate failures in Alabama and Chicago, the comparison would have been far more favorable.

"The cotton industry shows better conditions in spite of the fall of cotton to the lowest quotation ever known, and there is larger demand for most staple goods. The boot and shoe industry moves on quite regardless of the high quotations for leather and hides, though leather quotations have been somewhat reduced, and shipments from the East have been larger than ever before for the week, notwithstanding a considerable advance in prices of hides at Chicago. The comparative tables show how remarkably the manufacture has sustained itself under difficult conditions. The prospect of the formation of a morocco trust affects dealers in some lines, but is not yet definitely realized.

"The iron industry still gains so rapidly that an unhealthy boom would seem to be in progress, but for the peculiar conditions. In spite of the combination of Valley producers, who now propose a joint selling agency at Pittsburg, sales run a little below their fixed figures, $10.40 being quoted at Pittsburg and $9.25 for Grey Forge, while Southern and local iron are steady at Chicago, and anthracite is not stronger at Philadelphia. But the consuming demand is remarkably heavy, and large contracts this week cover 3,000 tons structural iron at Chicago, 8,000 tons for Boston, 2,000 tons ship plates at Cleveland, and a heavy demand for bars, the Pennsylvania Railroad requiring 2,500 cars and the Northwestern 2,000.

"Wheat has been declining a little, with foreign report somewhat more favorable as to European crops, and yet the actual shipments have been 3,586,947 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 4,468,954 bushels for the corresponding week last year. All reports still indicate that farmers are quite generally holding back their crop in the hope of higher prices, and collections at the West are almost everywhere retarded on that account, and yet the Western receipts amount to 10,539,359 bushels, against 8,810,720 for the same week last year. Nor is the corn crop any obstruction, for, while 2,531,002 bushels were exported during the week, against 1,855,067 last year, the movement does not indicate large supplies in the interior. But nobody can tell as yet how much grain Europe will require during the coming year.

"Although railroad stocks have somewhat advanced, the gain has not corresponded with the very creditable returns of earnings for the month of September, showing on roads thus far reporting $34,100,283, a gain of 5.3 per cent. over last year and 2.7 per cent. over 1892. For nine months of this year, the returns thus far received amount to $756,373,816, a gain of 9.1 per cent. over last year, and 2.5 per cent. over 1892, about 152,153 miles of railroad being covered. The tonnage for the past four weeks from Chicago east-bound has been only 217,635, against 234,179 last year and 259,806 in 1892. But the St. Louis and Indianapolis roads have largely increased their tonnage, so that, with Chicago included, the aggregate shipments eastward amount to 487,621 tons, against 474,649 tons for the same weeks last year. London buying of about 25,000 shares for the week has materially helped the market here, and yet, owing to the extraordinary weakness shown in certain trust stocks, the tone of speculation is exceedingly uncertain."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"With the exception of some parts of the South, where heavy storms and yellow fever, with resulting quarantines, check distribution, a very large business appears to be doing, though complaints of narrow margins of profit are well-nigh unanimous. While the bank clearings of September point to a slightly smaller business done the country over than one year ago, this week's figures point to a fair gain over last year, and therefore over all previous records for this week of the year. The volume of distribution, as a whole, is well up to or above that reported a year ago in most sections, and therefore far in advance of recently preceding annual periods. As for some time past, most activity is perceptible in the West and Northwest and on the Pacific Coast, particularly at Puget Sound and Columbia River points. It has been a carnival and Fall celebration period at a number of Western cities this week, and a resulting large distribution, both retail and wholesale, is reported. Unseasonably warm weather is credited with checking the retail and wholesale demand for heavy Winter goods, particularly clothing and shoes, but cooler weather since has imparted a better tone to this business. Accompanying the increased movement in wheat this week have come some rather better advices as to collections, particularly in the Spring wheat sections. At leading Eastern markets recently favorable reports are fully maintained, with business in textiles, particularly cotton and woolen goods, least favorably situated. Signs are not wanting that the spread of yellow fever in some sections of the South, with resulting quarantines, has sharply checked trade in the Lower Mississippi Valley, while heavy storms on the South Atlantic Coast have operated to arrest distribution and reduced the rice crop.

"Business failures are still down to a minimum, numbering 163 for the week, against 166 last week, 237 in this week a year ago, 291 in 1896, 274 in 1895, and 238 in 1894.

"For the first time this year monthly bank clearings—those for September—are smaller than the like total a year ago, but it is to be remembered that comparisons now are with periods of exceptional activity, speculative and otherwise, one year ago, and owing to the reduced crop movement to market this year gains in the West and Northwest are not large enough to offset the quieter tone of business at the East and South. With the exception of September last year, however, the total in the month just closed was the heaviest ever reported in the ninth month of the year. For the month clearings at seventy-seven cities aggregate $5,467,930,058, 2 per cent. less than August, 1.3 per cent. smaller than in September a year ago, but 49 per cent. heavier than in 1896, 56 per cent. heavier than in 1894, and 14 per cent. in excess of 1892, with Western and Northwestern cities showing gains, and the heaviest decrease reported in New England. For nine months the total clearings aggregate $49,003,861,150, 21.7 per cent. heavier than last year, 32 per cent. in excess of 1896, 50 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 9 per cent. heavier than in 1892. Only three cities out of seventy-seven show decreases for the nine months as compared with last year, and these three are Providence, Fall River, and Augusta, Ga., all centres of cotton manufacturing, which, in common with the raw material, has been depressed this year.

"Bank clearings this week show a fair gain over last year's immense total, aggregating as they do $1,466,185,000, 18 per cent. larger than last week, 4.8 per cent. larger than last year, 38 per cent. heavier than in 1896, 58 per cent. in advance of 1894, and 12.5 per cent. heavier than in 1892.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,397,224 bushels, as against 5,306,879 bushels last week, 4,835,641 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 4,050,772 bushels in 1896, 2,244,308 bushels in 1895, and 3,317,043 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 51,898,121 bushels, against 60,980,412 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,364,710 bushels, against 2,530,076 bushels last week, 2,106,510 bushels in this week last year, 2,772,090 bushels in 1896, 1,367,010 bushels in 1895, and 184,724 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 39,259,951 bushels, against 43,618,102 bushels during the corresponding period a year ago."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$307,147,177
Gold reserve	244,255,804
Net silver	6,487,100
United States notes in the Treasury	33,658,745
Treasury notes of 1890	1,597,135
Total receipts this day	1,548,998
Total receipts this month	8,813,589
Total receipts this year	134,221,455
Total expenditures this day	1,266,000
Total expenditures this month	11,180,000
Total expenditures this year	105,928,114
Deposits in National banks	84,407,871
National bank notes received for redemption	362,136
Government receipts from customs	816,774
Internal revenue	710,025
Miscellaneous	22,104

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	87	89
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	108
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	104	108
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	41	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26¼	27¼
Amsterdam preferred	64	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	90	93
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	39
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28¾	29
Federal Steel pf.	69¾	70½
Glucose common	56¾	57
Glucose pf.	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10¾	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 6 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21¼	21¾
Standard Distilling pf.	68½	69½
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100¼	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	163	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	110	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 7, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
35⅞	35½	300	American Cotton Oil..	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	.....
86	87¼	15	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	87	87¼	87	87¼	.....
30⅜	31¼	550	Am. Malting Co.....	31	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
78⅜	81¼	315	Am. Malting Co. pf....	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	− ¾
110	12	300	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
114½	114⅝	38,268	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	114¼	115¼	113⅝	114⅝	+ ⅝
106½	107	195	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
122⅜	123	28,295	American Tobacco	124¼	125¾	121½	122¼	−2⅝
118	125	100	American Tobacco	124	124	124	124	−1
27¾	28½	400	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	− ¼
86	86¾	30	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	.....
35	36	40	Ann Arbor pf.....	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅝	.....
12¼	12⅜	140	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	.....
32⅝	32⅞	4,200	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	33⅜	33½	32⅝	32⅞	− ⅝
40¼	40¾	966	B. & O., 2d in. pd.....	40½	40¾	40¼	40½	− ⅛
68½	69	106	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	− ⅛
3	3¼	2,310	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅜	3	3	.....
65	65⅝	25,795	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¾	66⅞	65	65¼	−1⅝
123	125	10	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122⅝	122⅞	122⅝	122⅞	.....
52	53¼	40	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52¼	.....
83⅝	84⅛	100	Canadian Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84⅛	−1¼
24⅜	24½	300	Central Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	21⅞	500	Chesapeake & Ohio...	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
153	158	170	Chicago & Alton.....	156	156	156	156	−2
114¼	114¼	6,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	114⅝	114½	114	114¼	−1
54½	55½	300	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	55½	55½	54¼	54⅝	− ⅝
14	14⅜	2,980	Chicago Great West....	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	.....
106¾	106¾	8,887	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	107	107⅛	106⅛	106⅜	− ⅛
154½	155	97	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	154⅛	154⅞	154½	154⅝	.....
130	130¼	400	Chicago & Northw....	130¼	130½	130	130¼	.....
175¼	176	300	Chicago & Northw. pf.	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	+ ¼
101½	101⅝	2,981	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	101⅝	102¼	101½	101½	− ¼
16½	16⅝	700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	16½	16¾	16½	16½	.....
45¾	46	1,600	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	47	47	45	46½	− ½
3¾	3⅞	310	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3½	3¾	3½	3½	−⅛
169	170	1,012	Consolidated Gas	171	171	169½	169½	−2½
104½	107¼	431	Del. & Hudson.....	106⅜	106⅜	105¾	105¾	− ⅝
...	148¾	10	D., L. & W., ex div...	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	.....
13½	14½	100	Denver & R. G.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	100	Denver & R. G. pf....	55	55	55	55	.....
118	124	270	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	120	120	119	119	−4
13⅜	13⅝	100	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
80	81	530	General Electric.....	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛	80¼	− ⅛
133½	135	435	Great Northern pf.....	134½	134½	134½	134½	− ⅛
33	33¾	100	Hawaiian Sugar	33½	33½	33½	33⅜	− ⅛
110½	111	832	Illinois Central	110¾	110¾	110¼	110⅝	− ⅛
70	72	412	Illinois Steel Co.....	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	− ⅛
54⅞	55	1,315	International Paper....	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
8½	9	280	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	.....
32½	32⅝	120	Iowa Central pf.....	33	33	33	33	− ¼
17	17⅛	1,000	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	17	17	16	17	.....
48¾	49¼	300	Laclede Gas	48¾	49	48¾	49	.....
69½	70½	586	Lake Erie & West. pf..	71	71	70	70	−1
54⅜	54½	2,175	Louisville & Nashville.	54½	54½	54½	54¼	−1
93¼	93⅜	3,092	Manhattan Con	93¼	93¾	92⅞	93¼	.....
164½	164⅝	12,514	Metropolitan St. Ry...	164⅜	167	163½	164	− ⅝
26	28	90	Minn. & St. Louis.....	26	26½	26	26½	.....
89	90	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90½	90½	90½	90¾	.....
96¼	97	250	Minnesota Iron	96	96	96	96	+1¼
...	...	2,100	Minn. Iron, t. r.....	95¾	98	95¾	96¼	+1⅛
32½	32¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅛
32	32½	835	Missouri Pacific	32¼	32⅝	32	32⅛	− ⅛
27	28	240	Mobile & Ohio.....	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
32	34	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	32	32	32	32	− ⅛
94½	96	220	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	− ½
32½	33¼	100	National Lead Co.....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1
109¾	110¼	133	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	110	110	110	110	.....
3	3½	100	National Linseed Oil...	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
90	91¼	200	New Jersey Central ..	91	91	91	91	− ¼
100	103	200	New York Air Brake..	103	104¾	103	103	.....
115¾	115¾	1,018	New York Central	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	.....
50½	51	1,250	Norfolk & West. pf....	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	−1⅛
6	6¼	100	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
39⅝	39¾	62,115	Northern Pacific	40	40¼	39½	39⅝	−1
75⅞	75⅞	4,481	Northern Pacific pf....	75¼	75⅝	75⅛	75¼	− ⅛
15	15⅝	900	Ontario & Western....	15½	15½	15	15	− ⅛
44½	46	140	Pacific Coast	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	− ¼
80	85	47	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	81	81¾	81	81½	.....
60	63½	220	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	60¼	60¼	60	60	−2½
31¾	32	100	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
116⅞	117¼	202	Pennsylvania R. R....	117	117	116¾	117	− ⅛
104¼	104½	11,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	104⅝	105⅜	104¼	104⅜	− ⅛
43½	44	500	P., C., C. & St. L....	43¾	44¼	43¼	44⅛	− ⅛
65½	66	400	P., C. C. & St. L. pf..	66	66	66	66	.....
180	190½	225	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	190	190	190	190	.....
17¼	17⅜	1,000	Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅜
41¼	41¾	2,100	Reading 1st pf.....	42⅜	42⅝	41½	41½	−1½
20	20¼	700	Reading 2d pf.....	20¼	20¼	20	20	− ½
...	...	2	Rio Grande West	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
...	...	2	Rio Grande West. pf..	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
7¼	7¾	400	St. L. & San Fran....	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
30	30½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	30	30	30	30	− ⅛
165	170	12	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	166	166	165	165	.....
79	80	200	St. Paul & Omaha.....	79	79	79	79	.....
23	23¼	520	Southern Pacific	23	23	22¾	23	− ⅛
8½	8¾	200	Southern Railway	8¼	8½	8⅜	8½	− ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	868	Southern Railway pf..	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
6¾	6⅞	610	Standard R. & T.....	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
27	27⅜	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	27	27	27	27	.....
13	13⅛	102	Texas Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
32¼	32¾	10,800	Third Avenue	32½	32⅝	32	32½	− ⅛
64⅝	64¾	5,033	Union Pacific	64¾	65⅛	64½	64½	− ⅛
2⅝	2¾	3,132	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	− ⅛
64½	64¾	1,019	U. S. Leather pf.....	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	− ⅛
38½	38¾	4,615	United States Rubber..	39	39¼	38¼	38⅜	− ⅛
103⅛	103¾	971	U. S. Rubber pf.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
20¾	21	100	Wabash pf.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
...	94⅜	300	West Chicago Street..	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
91	91½	956	Western Union Tel....	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	− ⅛
3⅝	3⅞	10	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4	4	4	4	.....
19	20	10	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	.....
Sales....		274,946						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Met St Ry gen 5s	St L & S F G M 5s
10,000.....100¼	1,000.....114	1,000.....105⅝
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Mil & Nor 1st, 1913	San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000.....83	1,000.....121¼	11,000.....68
At, T & S,F adjst 4s	M & N 1st, 1910, main line	So Pac of N M 1st
12,000..}.....71⅝	4,000.....120	10,000.....109¾
10,000.....71⅝	Mo, K & East 1st	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000.....71⅜	4,000.....98½	16,000.....97⅝
1,000.....71⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000.....97½
10,000.....71⅜	13,000.....88⅞	Standard R & T 6s
1,000.....71⅝	1,000.....88½	11,000.....76
16,000.....71½	6,000.....88⅞	Standard R T inc
500.....72¼	3,500.....89	7,000.....20¼
5,000.....71⅝	Mo, K & T 2d	2,000.....21
Gen 4s	35,000.....63	30,000.....20⅜
56,000.....93¾	5,000.....63¼	1,000.....20½
23,000.....93⅝	25,000.....63½	10,000.....20
37,000.....93⅜	5,000.....62⅞	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn
10,000.....93⅝	Missouri Pacific cons	Div 6s
B & O 3½s, when issued	57,000s20F.....104½	1,000.....90
16,000.....95½	2,000.....104⅜	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
B & O 4s, when issued	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	6,000.....108½
10,000.....93⅝	3,000b3.....76	Tex & Pac 2d inc
38,000.....93½	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	15,000.....45⅜
B & O S W 1st gtd	5,000.....122½	4,000.....45⅞
10,000.....105	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	1,000.....46
Eklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000.....78	4,000.....45½
4,000.....87⅞	Nash, C & St L 1st	15,000.....45½
Canada Southern 2d	2,000.....131	11,000.....44⅜
1,000.....108¾	N Y Central & Hudson,	10,000.....44½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	Lake Shore col 3½s	60,000.....44¼
10,000.....80¼	3,000.....94½	2,000.....44⅜
5,000.....80⅜	Registered	8,000.....44¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	2,000.....94	64,000.....44⅜
2,000.....36¼	N Y Central & Hudson,	5,000.....45
2,000.....36⅛	Mich Cent col 3½s	64,000.....44¼
7,000.....36	16,000.....93¼	Ulster & Del 1st 5s
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	N Y, C & St L 4s	5,000.....101
1,000.....10½	5,000.....104¾	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust
Cent of N J gen 5s	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	Co certfs
7,000.....114	5,000.....102¼	8,000.....91¾
Cent of N J gen 5s reg	5,000.....102⅛	Union Pacific 4s
5,000s3.....111¾	N Y, S & W G M	41,000.....99
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	1,000.....83	5,000c.....99
5,000.....86	1,000.....84	1,000.....99
6,000.....85¾	6,000.....85	38,000.....99⅛
4,000.....86	2,000.....85¾	Union Pacific col tr 4½s,
Chi, M & St Paul, I & D	3,000.....86	Trust Co certfs
ext	5,000.....86½	10,000.....58½
6,000.....153½	5,000.....87	25,000.....59½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	Norf & W Ry con 4s	U P, D & G 1st, Trust
14,000.....104⅜	1,000s20F.....83½	Co certfs
C, St P, M & O cons	1,000.....83¼	10,000.....77½
22,000.....136	4,000s20F.....83¼	30,000.....77¾
Chi Term Transfer 4s	1,000.....83	10,000.....77½
3,000.....89¾	2,000.....83¼	12,000.....77⅝
14,000.....89¾	8,000s20F.....83⅛	90,000.....77⅞
Col Midland 2-4s	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	172,000.....78
2,000.....58	9,000.....101¼	25,000.....77⅝
Den & Rio Grande 4s	5,000.....101½	3,000.....77⅝
10,000.....90¾	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	10,000.....77⅞
Den & R G Imp 5s	1,000.....100¾	Wabash 1st 5s, Det &
5,000.....96	3,000.....100⅝	Chi ext
Detroit City Gas 5s	50,000.....100¾	1,000.....105½
10,000.....93⅛	1,000.....100⅝	Wabash 2d 5s
Dul & Iron Range 1st	500.....100¼	5,000.....89½
10,000.....105	10,000.....100¾	1,000.....88¼
3,000.....105¼	Oregon S L inc A 5s	5,000.....89
1,000.....106	10,000.....75¼	Wabash deb, Series B
Dul, S S & A 5s	Inc B & col trust	12,000.....33
10,000.....112	25,000.....55¼	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust
East Tenn, Va & Ga	10,000.....55⅜	Co certfs
con 5s	5,000.....55⅞	10,000.....57⅝
3,000.....114	18,000.....56	15,000.....57⅞
Erie gen lien 4s	Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000.....58
1,000.....71¼	25,000.....128	10,000.....58¼
Erie 4s prior bonds	15,000.....128¼	15,000.....58¾
10,000.....92¼	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust	50,000.....59
Evans & T H gen 5s	Co certfs	11,000.....59¼
7,000.....96	20,000.....100¾	200,000.....59¼
5,000.....95⅝	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Ev-	15,000.....59¾
5,000.....95½	ansville Div. Trust	14,000.....59⅞
30,000.....95	Co certfs	31,000.....60
10,000.....96	10,000.....95½	9,000.....60¼
5,000.....96½	10,000.....95¾	40,000.....60¼
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	Pitts & West 1st 4s	35,000.....60½
10,000.....84¼	3,000.....92	20,000.....60⅝
Ill Cent, St Louis Div 3s	Reading Co gen 4s	5,000.....60⅞
10,000.....78¼	20,000.....82¼	5,000.....61
7,000.....78½	25,000.....82¾	5,000.....61¼
Ind, Dec & West 1st	10,000.....82½	5,000.....61½
1,000.....101¼	Rio Grande West 1st	10,000.....61¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000.....88¼	10,000.....61½
8,000.....104¾	3,000.....88	10,000.....61
Kan City & Pacific 1st	St L & Ir Mt 1st ext 4½s	21,000.....61⅜
4,000.....71	1,000.....107	20,000.....61¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	10,000.....61
2,000.....75	5,000.....96¼	10,000.....60⅝
5,000.....74¼	3,000.....96¼	5,000.....60¼
10,000.....75	2,000.....96½	5,000.....60¼
20,000s20F.....74½	5,000.....96¾	15,000.....60½
L N A & C 1st	20,000.....96½	8,000.....60¾
5,000.....114	3,000.....96¾	14,000.....61
Manhattan Ry con 4s	2,000.....96⅝	7,000.....60⅞
1,000.....92½	1,000.....96⅜	10,000.....61
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	5,000.....97	5,000.....60⅝
5,000.....78	St L S W 1st	5,000.....60½
8,000.....78¼	3,000.....70	
Total sales.....		$2,666,500

CHICAGO TRUST COMPANY SOLD.

Business of the Commercial Acquired by the Royal Trust Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Negotiations looking to the absorption of the Commercial Trust Company by the Royal Trust Company have been completed, and the business of the former will be taken over by the latter to-day, the Commercial's deposits being transferred to the Royal, and with them all its resources.

The transaction is a purchase of the Commercial Company's business. The companies are capitalized at $500,000 each. The Commercial Loan and Trust Company will transfer deposits amounting to $1,849,412, which, added to the $1,167,389 the Royal had when the last statement was made to the State Auditor, Sept. 20, will make $3,016,801. The Commercial's loans at that time were $1,369,417, which, added to the Royal's, will make $2,624,930. The Commercial also had cash resources amounting to $969,017, to be added now to the Royal's $418,387.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the Bowery Bank and the Bronx Borough Bank will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	99	...	Col. & H. C. & I..	5	5½	New Cent. Coal...	33	40
3s, r., 1918.....	104⅝	105½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	24	N. Y. & N. H.....	188	191
3s, c., 1918.....	105⅝	105⅝	Com. Cable.....	165	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
3s, 1918, small....	105	106	Consol. Coal.....	46	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1907.....	110¾	110¾	Consol. Ice.....	46	47¼	1st pf.....	60	80
4s, c., 1907.....	110⅞	111⅛	Consol. Ice pf....	88	93	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925.....	126⅞	127⅝	D. M. & Ft. D....	14	16	2d pf.....	31	34¼
4s, c., 1925.....	127	127⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	Norfolk So.....	55	66
5s, r., 1904.....	112⅜	113⅜	Eastern Elevator..	...	55	Nor. & West.....	13	15½
5s, c., 1904.....	112⅜	113⅜	Eighth Avenue....	350	...	Ont. Mining.....	4½	6
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	...	Erie 1st pf.....	34½	35½	Ore. R. & N.....	53	57
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102	...	Erie 2d pf.....	17⅜	18¼	Ore. R. & N. pf...	74	77½
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	117½	...	Ev. & T. H.....	33	33½	Ore. Short Line...	28	30
			Ev. & T. H. pf....	60	65	Penn. Coal.....	330	...
Adams Express...	110	116	Ft W. & R. G....	1½	15	Peo., Dec. & Ev...	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.....	185	220	Green Bay & W..	30	...	Peo. & Eastern....	3	5
American Coal....	110	120	H. B. Claflin, ex d.	89½	96½	P., Ft. W. & C....	170	...
Am. Dist. Tel.....		40	Harlem	350	...	Pitts. & West. pf.	7½	8
Am. Express.....	130	135	Homestake	54	...	Quicksilver	1½	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf...	33½	34	Ill. Cent. l. l.....	92	100	Quicksilver pf....	5¾	8
Am. T. & C.....	96	98	Ind., Ill. & Iowa..	50	...	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	...
Ann Arbor.....	11½	12¼	Int. Paper Co. pf..	87	87½	Rome, W & O.....	125½	...
B. & O., when is'd.	31	32	Joliet & Chicago..	160	...	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	6	7
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Kan. & Mich.....	5½	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
new.....	5⅜	6¼	Keokuk & D. M..	3	...	1st pf.....	56	58
Boston A. L. pf...	103	108	K. & D. M. pf...	13	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Brunswick City...	7½	8¾	Keokuk & West..	29	32	2d pf.....	17¼	20⅝
Buff., R. & P....	30	33	Kingston & Pem..	8	10	St. L. & San Fran.		
Buff., R. & P. pf..	67½	75	Laclede Gas pf....	92	94	1st pf.....	62	64
Bur., C. R. & N..	80	...	L. E. & W.....	15½	17¾	St. L. S. W.....	4¾	5
Chi. & Alton pf...	171	...	Lake Shore	192½	194	St. L. S. W. pf....	11	11¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...	105½	106½	Long Island.....	48	54	St. P. & Duluth...	21	24
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	40	41¾	Manhattan Beach.	2	6	St. P. & D. pf....	87	90
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28½	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	St. P. & O. pf....	157	160
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70¾	71	Mexican Central..	4¾	5¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61½
Chi., Ind. & L....	8	8½	Mex. Nat. certfs..	½	1	Sixth Avenue....	200	...
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	33	Michigan Central.	106½	108	T. P. Land Tr....	7	8
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60	Third Avenue	155	160
Chi. Term. T. pf...	33⅜	34	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C.....	...	28
C., C., C. & St. L.	39½	40¼	S. M.....	10	...	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	50
C., C., C. & St. L.			Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol., Peo. & West.	...	20
pf.....	83	90	S. pf.....	22	...	Twin City R. T....	27	30
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	...	Mo., K. & T.....	10¾	11¼	U. S. Express....	40	44
Col. C. & I. Dev..	⅝	⅝	Morris & Essex...	175	...	U. S. Leather....	6¾	6⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron..	20½	21	Nat. Starch.....	5	7½	Wabash	7⅞	8
Col. Midland.....	6	7½	Nat. St. 1st pf....	65	75	Wells-F. Express.	120	125
Col. Midland pf...	16	17½	Nat. St. 2d pf....	20	25			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
27,550	Am. Sug. Refs..	114½	115¼	113⅝	114⅜
3,820	Am. Tobacco....	124½	125⅜	121⅝	123⅛
180	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33½	32⅝	32⅞
4,830	B'klyn R. T....	66½	66⅝	65½	65⅝
5,790	Chi., B. & Q...	114½	114¾	114	114⅜
5,190	Chi., M. & St. P.	107	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞
1,380	Chi., R. I. & P.	101½	102	101½	101¾
20	Chi. Gt. West..	14	14	14	14
20	Ches. & Ohio...	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞
280	Louis. & Nash.	54⅜	55¼	54⅛	55¼
860	Manhattan.....	93	93⅝	93	93¼
1,120	Met. Street.....	164⅜	165	163⅝	163⅝
10	Mo. Pacific.....	32½	32½	32½	32½
12,500	Nor. Pacific.....	40	40½	39¼	39⅜
1,500	Nor. Pac. pf....	75	75½	75	75¼
3,710	People's Gas....	104½	105⅜	104⅜	104½
100	Reading	17½	17½	17½	17½
160	Reading 1st pf..	41¾	41½	41¼	41¼
350	Union Pacific...	32½	32½	32	32½
550	Union Pac. pf..	64¾	65	64¾	64¾
20	U. S. Rubber...	39	39	39	39
60	U. S. Leather pf.	64½	64⅝	64½	64½

70,390

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
25,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d..	63	63½	63	63½
5,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	68	68	68	68
18,000	Texas Pac. 2d..	45⅜	45¾	45⅜	45¾
47,000	U.P.,D. & G. 1st.	77½	78	77½	78
87,000	Wis. Cent. 1st..	57⅝	61¼	57⅝	61¼

$207,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Sept...	$44,680	$41,977	$47,000
Month	153,504	140,031	136,621
From July 1.....	437,743	407,688	384,140
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
4th week Sept...	$163,941	$158,975	$153,768
Month	448,297	500,086	488,618
From July 1.....	1,314,934	1,241,494	1,234,011
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
4th week Sept...	$29,847	$24,876	.....
Month	97,675	91,485	.....
From July 1.....	295,293	286,257	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week Sept...	$8,832	$11,336	$8,285
Month	30,052	31,577	26,758
From July 1.....	92,010	91,208	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week Sept...	$32,488	$35,670	$25,564
Month	104,104	117,942	86,157
From July 1.....	326,380	338,805	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Sept...	$12,625	$9,069	$9,707
Month	41,448	31,070	38,807
From July 1.....	127,438	94,041	119,288
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for August—			
Gross earnings...	138,907	103,622	86,273
Op. expenses....	93,074	69,252	54,363
Net earnings....	45,833	30,371	13,915
Int. and taxes....	20,000	19,000	.....
Surplus	25,833	20,371	.....
From Nov. 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,318,198	950,847

FOUR-BALL GOLF CONTEST

Interesting and Novel Match Played at St. Andrew's.

DOUGLAS AND SMITH BEATEN

Professionals Prove the Steadier and Winning Golfers—Best Ball Gives a Low Score for Links.

A novel golf match that proved interesting to the throng of spectators who watched it from start to finish was played yesterday on the St. Andrew's Club links. It was a four-ball contest, two amateurs being opposed to two professionals, and, while each man played his own ball, keeping separate score, the match was somewhat like a foursome, in that the best ball of each side counted in the match play result, and the best ball of the entire four competitors was taken in formulating a record for the course by strokes. An unusually low score resulted, for the choice of one ball in four naturally gave a much lower score than any single player could expect to get, no matter how well he played. The professionals were W. Smith of Shinnecock, a young Scotch player from Carnoustie, and W. Anderson of Baltusrol. The amateur side was upheld by Findlay Douglas of Fairfield, the new champion, and Walter B. Smith, the Yale golfer, who won second honors.

These four-ball contests are said to be very popular on the links in England and Scotland, but yesterday's match was the first one of any importance played here. Expectation previous to the match looked for some record-breaking scores, and it was believed that at least one of the professionals would lower the amateur record of 82 strokes, made by John Reid, Jr. W. Smith, however, who made the best individual score—82 strokes—only tied the amateur record. Anderson did 86. Douglas did the same, and Walter Smith 91. Some of the holes for Douglas and Smith were approximated, as they gave up several holes. Neither played up to the level of his best game, and Smith particularly was lacking in his usual steadiness.

The professionals had a decided advantage over their opponents, notwithstanding the fact that they stand in the top amateur ranks. By match play, W. Smith and Anderson won by four up and three to play. All the holes were played out, and of the eighteen the amateurs were halved, the professionals only making two and the professionals seven. The most interesting feature of the game was the low score made by the best of the four balls, which was 72 strokes, as follows:

Out	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	5—37
In	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	5	3—35
Total									—72

The best score of the two professionals' balls was 75, and of the amateurs' 79 strokes. The full scores of W. Smith and W. Anderson, the only ones to play out every hole, are:

W. Smith, Shinnecock—

Out	5	5	4	4	6	4	5	3	5—41
In	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	4—41
Total									—82

W. Anderson, Baltusrol—

Out	4	4	4	5	6	5	7	4	6—45
In	4	4	5	5	4	3	6	7	3—41
Total									—86

John Reid, Jr., the Yale and St. Andrew's golfer, and A. L. Norris, one of the leading players in the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, will meet to-day in the final match of thirty-six holes for the chief trophy, the St. Andrew's Cup. W. L. Thompson of Morris County gave Reid a close game yesterday, the latter being but one hole in the lead at the end of the twelfth hole, but he gradually increased his lead and won by 3 up and 1 to play. Norris played F. W. Menzies in the semi-final round, and most of the St. Andrew's members expected the latter to win, as his game was somewhat unsteady for the first six holes, but after that he played more in his usual style. Norris, however, secured a good lead early in the game, and played an excellent match throughout, winning by 4 up and 2 to play.

The two silver cups in the consolation foursome tournament were won by John L. Blair, Jr., of Morris County, and C. L. Tappin of Westbrook, who defeated in the final round Harvey Holbrook, St. Andrew's, and J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo, by 6 up and 4 to play. To-day, besides the final round for the chief trophy, there will be a handicap for a cup given by E. C. Bliss, and a team match, for which seventeen clubs are entered.

RACING AT KEMPTON PARK.

Tod Sloane First in One Event and Unplaced in One.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—At the first day's racing of the Kempton Park October meeting to-day, Leopold de Rothschild's bay colt, St. Gris, by Galopin, out of Isabel, won the Imperial Produce Stakes. Tod Sloane rode the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Boomer, but was unplaced. The betting was 100 to 8 against Boomer. This race is of 3,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the nominator of the winner to receive 200 sovereigns, the nominator of the second 100 sovereigns, the nominator of the third 50 sovereigns, the nominator of the second 200 sovereigns, and the owner of the third 50 sovereigns out of the stake. There were eight starters, and the distance was six furlongs on the straight course.

The Teddington Nursery Handicap was won by C. T. Young's bay filly, Queen Louise, by Prince Hampton, out of Corn Rose, ridden by Tod Sloane. A. C. Davison's chestnut filly, Miss Unicorn, by Gallinule, out of Uncertainty, was second, and Saucy Jig third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Queen Louise. This event is of 103 sovereigns, for two-year-olds; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Eight horses ran; distance, five furlongs.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About two and a half miles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Shillalah	162	Widower	135
Wood Pigeon	160	Russell Harrison	135
Royal Scarlet	153	Perlon	135
Flutaro	139		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. The Withers mile

Slasher	112	Delicate	109
To and Fro	112	Frontiersman	109
Joe Anderson	112	Fitzgibbon	109
Julius Cæsar	112	Floraline	109
Brass	112	Emmanora	107
Stiletto	109		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of $1,000; selling. Eclipse course.

Easter Card	107	Col. Tenny	95
The Gardner	107	Meddlesome	95
Cambrian	105	Vasilva	95
Greatland	105	Lepida	92
Cormorant	105	Halo	92
Turvey Drop	102	Morning	92
Leila Smith	102	Tender	92
Campus	100	Passe Partout	92
Ninety Cents	97	Anitra	87
Exception	97	Tyran	87
Tip Gallant	95		

FOURTH RACE.—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds. The Eclipse course.

Martimas	122	Himtine	109
Armament	122	Ornamental	109
Jean Beraud	122	Manlius	106
Rusher	115	Lady Lindsey	103
Acushla	115	Prestidigitatrice	103
King Barley Corn	112	Cosmopolitan	100

FIFTH RACE.—The Morris Park Special, for three-year-olds and upward, with $5,000 added; special weights. Two miles, over the Withers course.

Ben Holladay	130	Latson	117
Sir Walter	130	George Keene	117
Algol	130	Warrenton	117

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Glonoine	114	Marsian	102
Nosey	108	Handsel	100
Mazarine	105	Rossifer	93
Orion	105	Double Quick	93
Continental	105	Long Acre	93
Charentus	105	Miss Tenny	89
Maximo Gomez	105	Decanter	88
Ben Ronald	103	Gen. Maceo	85
Manassas	102		

THE PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

After Six Heats the 2:20 Trotting Class Race Had to Go Over.

Two thousand spectators were at the half-mile track at Parkville yesterday to see the sport provided for the third day of the Autumn meeting. In the unfinished race from Thursday, the 2:25 pace, the black gelding Drex won the two necessary heats and the race with ease.

Five met in the 2:20 class, and Theresa B. sold at even money against the field, but after six heats the race had to go over.

In the 2:32 trotting class Sable Alcyoner won her second race of the meeting, though she had to fight her way through five heats with Audacity. The balance of the programme will be decided to-day. The summary:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Drex, blk. g., by Black Day, (Hoyt)	2	1	1	1	
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Smith)	1	2	3	4	
Actuary, br. h., (Timmins)	5	4	2	2	
Thursday, br. m., (Lippencot)	3	3	6	3	
Myrtle H., b. m., (Hill)	4	7	4	6	
Watchman, b. g., (Cole)	6	6	5	5	
Flora A., br. m., (Weiner)	7	9	dr.		
Mamie Clark, br. m., (Snyder)	8	5	dr.		
Kauvet, b. h., (Wood)	9	8	dr.		

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¼; 2:22½.

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., by Alcyoner, (Halstead)	1	2	1	5	1
Audacity, b. m., (Maxfield)	2	1	2	1	2
Solitaire, ch. g., (Snyder)	3	4	3	2	4
Fierenze, b. m., (Walker)	5	3	4	3	3
Golden Bells Sister, ch. g., (Dodge)	4	5	5	4	5

Time—2:22¾; 2:26½; 2:26; 2:22¾; 2:23½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Theresa B., ch. m., by Allie Wilkes, (Snyder)	2	1	5	1	2	2
Trappe, b. g., (Walsh)	1	3	1	3	4	3
Carlos, ch. g., (Dodge)	3	4	2	2	1	1
McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., (Moser)	4	2	3	4	3	ro
Charles James, br. g., (Wright)	5	5	4	dis.		

Time—2:21½; 2:21¾; 2:20½; 2:21½; 2:21¼; 2:23½.

Lexington Races Postponed Again.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 7.—The rain which set in at 6 o'clock this morning and continued all day, prevented racing at the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and it will be impossible to resume before Monday, when the Transylvania races and others scheduled for to-day will be contested. The horse sale managers took advantage of the rain, and prolonged their sale beyond the usual hour, selling sixty-four head for $17,840, an average of $278.75. The most important sale was that of Ashland Wilkes, 2:17¼, sold to J. D. Creighton, Omaha, Neb., for $3,550.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby Spends the Day at the Ranges — Qualifications as Marksmen and Sharpshooters.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby of Auburn, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New York and a Lieutenant Colonel in the Third New York Volunteers, came down from his home at Auburn yesterday morning and spent the day on the ranges at Creedmoor. Incidentally he made the necessary qualifications of marksmanship, and later qualified as a sharpshooter. The shooting yesterday was under his supervision. The attendance was large, and there were forty-two qualifications as marksmen and forty-seven as sharpshooters. Surgeon Major William Schlereth of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment was the physician in charge. It is an inviolable rule that when shooting is in progress there must be a physician on the ranges.

Gen. Kirby said that all the New York regiments now in the United States service would be ordered to Creedmoor after they were mustered out, and that the season would probably be extended to the 1st of December. The scores made yesterday follow:

MARKSMEN.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Gen. W. M. Kirby, general staff	3 4 4 4 4	4 4 3 3	20 4 3 3—12—31
Capt. C. H. Stoddard, Co. E, 71st Reg.	4 4 4 4 4	4 3 3 2	20 4 4 4—15—35
Capt. F. C. Thomas, staff, 12th Reg.	3 4 4 3 4	3 2 4 5	18 2 4 5 3—13—36
Private R. S. McCormick, 1st Bat.	4 3 4 4 4	4 4 5 3	20 3 5 3—15—31
Private J. P. Van Duyn, Signal corps.	4 4 4 4 0	4 2 3 3	16 2 3 3 3 4—15—31

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. C. H. Whitcomb, Co. H.	4 3 3 4 3	3—17	4 4 3 3 2—16—33
Corp. F. E. Ogden, Co. H.	4 3 3 2 4	3—16	4 2 4 2 3—15—31
Corp. W. W. Webb, Jr., Co. A.	4 2 2 5 4	3—17	3 4 5 3 3—18—35
T. F. Brandon, Co. A	2 2 3 4 5	1—16	4 4 2 0 4—14—30
W. H. Benson, Co. A	4 3 3 3 3	3—16	5 2 4 3 2—16—32
E. B. Clark, Co. H.	0 4 4 2 3	3—15	4 3 3 3 2—15—30
C. W. Gaylor, Co. A.	4 3 4 3 4	3—18	0 4 3 3 3—13—31
L. W. Haight, Co. A.	3 4 3 4 4	3—18	3 4 5 4 4—20—38
J. Wanskl, Co. A.	3 3 4 2 4	3—16	2 2 2 3 5—15—31
P. W. Janas, Co. H.	3 5 3 3 3	3—17	4 3 3 2 4—16—33
W. J. McCoy, Co. A.	3 3 3 3 3	3—15	3 4 3 3 3—16—31

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
C. B. Gudebrode, Co. G.	4 3 3 4 4	3—18	3 3 3 0 4—13—31
R. H. Miller, Co. E.	4 3 4 3 4	3—18	4 4 3 3 5—19—37
D. C. Preston, Co. I.	5 3 3 2 3	3—16	4 5 5 3 0—17—33

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. C. N. Bajart, staff	4 4 3 3 2	3—17	4 2 3 4 4—17—34
A. Beuler, Co. B.	2 2 4 4 4	3—17	3 4 4 5 5—21—38
Charles Dent, Co. I.	2 4 3 3 4	3—16	2 4 3 4 4—17—33

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Co. D.	5 4 2 4 3	3—18	3 0 3 4 3—13—31
W. J. Meehan, Co. K.	4 5 4 2 4	3—19	3 4 3 3 5—18—37

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

A. W. Bonsall	4 3 3 3 4	3—17	4 4 4 4 0—16—33
P. Tacardo	4 3 2 3 3	3—15	4 5 3 2 2—16—31
A. M. Thompson	4 4 5 4 4	3—21	3 3 5 5 4—20—41
Sergt. S. Phelps, Troop 3	4 3 4 3 5	3—19	4 4 4 3 3—18—37
Sergt. E. N. Nichols, Troop 2	4 5 4 2 5	3—20	3 4 4 5 4—20—40
Sergt. A. E. Braithwait, staff	3 3 3 4 5	3—18	4 0 4 4 0—12—30
Corp. W. H. Wright, Troop 3	5 4 4 3 3	3—18	3 3 5 0 5—16—34
W. D. Moore, Troop 3.	5 4 3 4 4	3—20	4 3 3 3 4—17—37
F. L. Slade, Troop 2.	3 4 3 4 5	3—19	3 4 2 5 4—18—37
H. B. Smith, Troop 2	3 3 3 3 4	3—16	3 4 3 3 2—15—31

TROOP C C.

Musician L. S. Barrett	3 4 3 4 3	3—17	3 3 4 4 3—17—34
F. Corell	4 3 4 4 3	3—18	4 4 3 4 4—19—37

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Coxswain H. D. Rogers, Jr.	2 4 3 4 4	3—17	5 4 3 5 4—21—38
Gunner's Mate George Sawyer	5 4 4 3 4	3—20	2 0 5 3 3—13—33
E. Clark	3 0 4 4 4	3—16	4 5 0 3 3—15—31
F. M. Sagger	2 4 4 4 3	3—17	2 2 4 4 4—16—33
E. H. Stockwell	3 3 2 4 4	3—17	3 3 4 4 4—18—35
Sergt. O. Erlandson	4 3 3 4 2	3—17	3 4 2 3 4—16—33

SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. O. Erlandson	4 3 3 4 2	3—17	3 4 2 3 4—16—23

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Brig. Gen. W. M Kirby	5 4 4 5 5	3—23	4 4 2 4 5—19—42

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. H. Palmer, staff	5 5 4 4 5	3—24	4 0 5 3 4—21—44
Capt. W. J. Underwood, staff	5 5 4 4 5	3—23	4 5 5 3 4—21—44
Capt. R. McLean, Co. K.	4 5 5 5 4	3—23	3 4 4 3 3—19—42
Lieut. A. G. Todd Co. G.	3 4 4 5 5	3—20	5 4 5 5 4—23—43
Sergt. H. C. Crall, Co. G.	4 5 5 4 4	3—22	3 4 5 4 4—20—42
Sergt. F. R. Stewart, Co. B.	4 5 5 4 5	3—23	4 5 4 3 4—20—43
Corp. E. S. Coy, Co. D.	4 5 5 3 2	3—22	4 5 5 3 4—21—43
Corp. B. B. McAlpin, Co. I.	5 4 4 4 3	3—20	5 5 3 5 4—22—42
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait, Co. I.	4 5 4 5 5	3—22	5 5 5 4 3—22—44
Corp. W. H. Evans, Co. G.	4 5 5 5 3	3—22	3 5 3 5 4—20—42
C. L. Acker, Co. B.	5 4 5 5 3	3—22	3 3 4 5 3—20—42
T. A. Ball, Co. D.	5 4 4 5 5	3—23	5 5 3 4 3—20—43
W. M. Bavier, Co. C.	4 5 5 4 5	3—23	4 5 4 3 4—20—43
W. B. Cragin, Jr., Co. I.	4 5 5 4 5	3—24	3 4 4 3 3—18—42
W. A. Dixon Co. G.	5 5 4 4 4	3—22	4 5 4 3 4—20—42
H. L. Follett, Co. G.	5 5 5 4 3	3—22	3 4 5 5 4—21—43
E. L. Hopkins, Co. A.	5 5 4 5 5	3—24	4 5 4 2 4—19—43
C. W. Luyster, Jr., Co. B.	5 5 4 5 5	3—24	4 4 4 4 4—20—44
W. L. G. McGuire, Co. H.	4 5 5 5 4	3—23	4 4 4 4 3—19—42
H. T. Norris, Co. G.	5 4 4 4 5	3—22	5 4 5 5 5—24—46
C. C. Robinson, Co. G.	5 5 5 5 4	3—24	4 4 4 4 5—21—45
W. B. Short, Co. D.	4 4 5 5 5	3—23	4 2 5 5 5—21—44
F. M. Smedley, Co. D.	4 5 5 4 5	3—23	4 3 5 5 4—21—44
F. Wessel, Co. C.	4 4 5 5 3	3—23	4 4 4 2 5—19—42
H. W. Wilson, Co. D.	5 4 4 3 5	3—21	5 5 4 3 4—21—42

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. D.	5 5 5 5 3	3—23	4 4 4 4 4—20—43
Sergt. C. E. Bryant, Non-Com. Staff.	5 5 5 5 4	3—24	5 5 4 4 5—23—47
Corp. G. E. Bryant, Co. F.	5 3 5 3 4	3—22	5 3 5 4 4—21—43
Corp. B. F. Morhaus, Co. K.	5 4 4 5 5	3—23	b 3 4 5 3—20—43
Corp. W. D. Pollard, Co. K.	4 5 4 4 4	3—21	4 5 5 5 5—24—45
H. S. Hildreth, Co. F.	4 3 4 5 5	3—21	5 5 4 2 5—21—42

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. C. N. Bajort, Non-Com. Staff.	5 4 4 5 4	3—22	4 4 5 5 2—20—42
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. I.	5 5 5 5 4	3—24	5 5 5 3—23—47
W. Canfield, Co. I.	5 5 4 4 4	3—22	5 4 4 4 5—22—44
A. B. Van Hausen.	4 5 4 4 5	3—22	5 3 4 5 5—22—44

147TH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Co. D.	3 5 5 5 4	3—22	4 4 4 5 5—22—44

171ST REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. C. Waring, Co. F.	5 5 5 3 4	3—22	4 5 4 5 4—22—44

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. C. H. Stoddard, Co. E.	5 5 5 4 5	3—24	5 2 2 4 5—18—42

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. A. Stevens, Co K.	4 4 5 4 5	3—22	5 4 4 3 4—20—42

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

A. M. Thompson	3 5 3 5 5	3—21	5 4 5 5 2—21—42

SQUADRON A.

Sergt. S. Phelps, Troop 3.	5 4 5 4 3	3—21	4 5 4 4 4—21—42
Corp. G. B. Agnew, Troop 2.	5 5 5 4 3	3—22	5 3 4 5 4—21—43
Artificer L. M. Thiery, Troop 1.	4 3 5 4 4	3—20	4 5 5 5 3—22—42

TROOP CC.

A. McIntosh.	5 5 4 5 3	3—22	4 5 3 4 3—19—41

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

H. D. Rogers, Jr.	4 5 4 5 4	3—22	4 5 4 4 4—21—43
E. Clark	4 5 4 4 5	3—22	4 5 4 5 4—22—44

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Baltimores Win from the New Yorks in Six Innings.

THE UMPIRE'S QUEER RULING

He Calls the Game on Account of Darkness While the Sun Shines —Locals Outplayed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	99	45	.688
Baltimore	93	50	.650
Cincinnati	90	58	.608
Cleveland	79	62	.560
Chicago	81	65	.555
Philadelphia	73	68	.518
New York	73	71	.507
Pittsburg	70	73	.490
Louisville	65	79	.468
Brooklyn	51	87	.370
Washington	50	96	.342
St. Louis	38	108	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

The Baltimores and New Yorks played six innings at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and were prevented from playing longer because Umpire Gaffney thought it was too "dark" to continue. It was exactly 5 o'clock when the game ended, and bright enough to see the ball plainly 100 yards off. In fact, the sun was shining on the lower end of the grounds when Umpire Gaffney turned to the stand and said "Game called." The crowd let out a yell, and a number surrounded the umpire as he passed under the stand and asked for an explanation. "Oh!" he answered, "some one told me that he couldn't see the ball and I called the game." The spectators left the grounds regarding the umpire's decision as a good joke.

The ruling of Umpire Gaffney, however, was not what caused the locals' defeat. They were outplayed in the six innings decided, but were just beginning to solve Nops's curves. Seymour pitched well, but the team did not give the proper support. Rusie in right field weakened the team, as he failed to catch two fairly easy balls hit into right field, which resulted in base hits. Gettig, another pitcher, who is covering Davis's position, also made two errors that cost a run, while Gleason's wild throw gave the visitors another lift. Few hits were made by either side, but the visitors managed to get in their hits when the locals blundered. Seymour retired eight of the visitors on strikes, and had an excellent chance of establishing a strike-out record had the game continued for nine innings. A hit by Van Haltren and Doyle's two-bagger enabled the locals to score in the fifth inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V H'lt'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1
Seym'r, p.	0	0	2	0	2
F. B. Clark, Co. H.	0	4	2	2	0
C. W. Gaylor, Co. A.	1	4	3	3	0
L. W. Haight, Co. A.	2	3	4	4	1
J. Wanskl, Co. A.	1	3	1	2	0
P. W. Janas, Co. H.	2	3	3	3	0
W. J. McCoy, Co. A.	3	3	3	3	0
Total	10	23	27	21	4

BALTIMORE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1
Kelley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
McG'nn, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0
Hughes, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Clarke, c.	1	2	5	0	0
Ball, ss.	0	0	0	4	0
Nops, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	4	5	18	6	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1		
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—4		

Earned runs—New York, 1; Baltimore, 1. Stolen bases—McGraw, Joyce, Doyle. Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hit—Clarke. Double play—McGann, unassisted. First base by errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 1. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Nops, 2. Struck out—By Seymour 8; by Nops, 4. Passed balls—Warner, 2; Clarke, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Baltimore, 7. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS BEATEN AGAIN

They Played the Bostons a Close Game for Seven Innings.

The Brooklyns made a hard fight until the eighth inning to win from the Bostons at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, when the visitors made four hits and clinched the victory. Willis gave seven bases on balls, which were responsible for the Brooklyns' two runs, but he allowed only three base hits. Anson was a spectator, and formally applied for the position of manager of the Brooklyn team, but President Ebbets gave him no encouragement. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Anders'n, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Maroon, ss.	0	0	4	4	1
Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	2	3	2	0
Smith, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	2	3	24	12	2

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	2	2	9	0	1
Long, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Low, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Stahl, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Bergen, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Duffy, lf.	1	1	1	1	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	7	12	24	9	1

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	—	—7

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Long and Stahl. Stolen bases—Griffin, Jones, Magoon, Hamilton, and Duffy. Sacrifice hits—Long and Smith. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Boston, 12. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Dunn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Willis, 7; off Dunn, 5. Double play—Magoon and Anderson. Wild pitch—Willis. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Philadelphias won two games from Washington today by good consecutive hitting. The fielding was good all around. Darkness stopped proceedings in the fifth inning of the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—5
Washington	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Washington, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland; Washington, Baker, Killen, and Farrell.

Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 1. Error—Washington. Batteries—Philadelphia, Pratt and Murphy; Washington, Killen and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The championship season closed here to-day, the Cleveland winning two games from the home team. Both games were close and interesting. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Bates and Schreck; St. Louis, Maupin and Sugden.

Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	2	—		—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	—		—2

Earned run—Cleveland. Base hits—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Cuppy and Schreck; St. Louis, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

McCoy and Maher Matched.

Charles ("Kid") McCoy and Peter Maher were matched yesterday afternoon to meet in a twenty-five-round contest before the Greater New York Athletic Club on Dec. 5 for a purse of $10,000 and a division of the gross gate receipts. Frank Moran, former manager of John L. Sullivan, was agreed upon as holder of the forfeit. Alexander Brown, official referee of the club, will act as referee of the fight. Manager John F. Dowdell of the club announces that he has secured the signature of McCoy. The match was arranged by the men's managers.

Intercollegiate Tennis Tourney.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—In the intercollegiate tennis tournament here this morning, in the final singles, Ware of Harvard defeated Davis, also of Harvard, 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. This gives Harvard first place in the singles and doubles, and Yale second place in the singles and doubles, Yale winning second place in the doubles by default.

THE COAL OUTPUT IN GERMANY.

It Is Increasing Annually and So Is the Motive Power.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz, under date of Aug. 30, 1898, of the significance of the large coal output of Germany. Germany is keenly appreciative, he says, of the value of her coal in the development of her industries. Many complaints have been made by the manufacturers against the coal trusts, and it is likely that a movement will be made against them should they prove

EXCURSIONS.

$1.00 TRIP $1

MAUCH CHUNK. GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

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"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
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9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM } FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Opens Oct. 3. Office hours, 11, 12:30, 2:30, 4.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, 19th year, begins MONDAY, SEPT. 26.
Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

Miss S. D. Dofemus.
Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

UTICA, N. Y.
Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.
Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, Boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 60 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,
622 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)
THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
CONSOLIDATED WITH
THE HALSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Prepares for leading universities, science schools, business. Indorsed by the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Williams, N. Y. University, the Dean of Columbia, Prof. West of Princeton.
Building entirely remodeled. Latest equipment, laboratory, manual training, gymnasium, athletics. Begins Sept. 29. Preparatory, $100 to $150; Junior, $200; Middle, $250; Senior, $300. Class for little boys—special advantages.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

The Misses Ely's
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year, begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADWAY, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bedell & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.
JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator.
BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-law6mSa

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898.
JAMES J. NORTON, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 300 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Brcome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-law6mSa

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s17-law6wS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE F. SMITH, Executor.
WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-law6mS.

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mr. SLOAT, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is a brother of said Grace V. Sloat; Mr. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat at No. 253 West 72d Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be of exactly the same name as herself; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, and to all persons having a right to administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-law6wS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are required to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver,
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898.
FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c.
EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898.
MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix.
WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 8 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-law6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executors.
REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix.
REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS F. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medary, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said county and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county and city, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are required to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver,
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-law6mSa

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled "Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., made under the direction of Thomas E. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James Fox Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map, in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and being and now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west one hundred and three (103) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.
MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

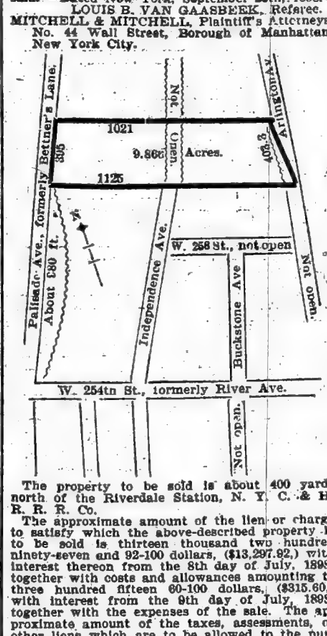

The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is three thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin.....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest..110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh. 75c; wine, $1
Au Chat Noir | 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir | Upt'wn. 32 W. 28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir | After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir | Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Agassis, University Pl. & 13th St. Alc., Thd., 50c
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St.....Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av. &202 E. 16th st.; alc, tdh. 40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 AM.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, Hudson & Coxsackie boats leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise TO Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 90 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....OCTOBER 8
MESABA.....OCTOBER 15
MANITOU.....OCTOBER 22
MOHEGAN.....OCTOBER 29
MARQUETTE.....NOVEMBER 5
ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.
Two pleasant Five-day trips from New York Oct. 15 and 29, including Hotels and all expenses, $25. Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Fall and Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM | Lucania, Oct. 29, 2 PM
Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM | Etruria, Nov. 5, 10 AM
Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM | Campania, Nov. 12, 1 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 1, 10 AM
K. Friedrich, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Ka. W. d. Gr., Nov. 15, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Oct. 13, noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Oct. 27, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller.....Oct. 15, 11 AM | Ems.....Oct. 29, 11 AM
Werra.....Oct. 22, 11 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM | Aller....Nov. 26,

TRADESMEN'S BANK REPORT

Examiner Kimball Tells the Controller that Depositors Are Probably Secured.

SOME MACNAUGHTAN METHODS

Depositors in the Bank Get Boxes in a Safety Deposit Vault Free in Return for Their Accounts.

Bank Examiner Kimball, who is inquiring into the condition of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which closed its doors on Tuesday last, has sent a preliminary report to Controller Dawes, in Washington, in which he states that from the partial examination so far made by him into the bank's affairs, he is of the opinion that the depositors will be paid in full, and that there will be a surplus of about $130,000. He says that the loans to the Macnaughtons on Wool Exchange stock has amounted to about $410,000, and that this constitutes the weak assets of the bank. He says, also, that while there is likely to be a considerable loss on this, it is also a fact that a considerable amount will be realized.

The loans, Mr. Kimball says, while first approved by the Directors as a good business risk, were later made to save the various business schemes of the Macnaughtans from failure. Aside from these holdings, the discounted paper is of a good mercantile character, on which a considerable amount will be realized.

There was to have been a Directors' meeting yesterday, at which the board was expected to announce whether it would make the impairment of the capital good and ask to be allowed themselves to liquidate the affairs of the bank. This meeting was to be conditional on receiving a report from Examiner Kimball, and as the meeting went over until Tuesday next, it is evident that the report sent to the Controller was not full enough to enable the Directors to tell where the bank stood. Vice President Bates said yesterday that, of course, any meeting of the Directors would be an informal one, as they are no more in possession of the bank's affairs. He thought, however, that affairs would be in such shape as to allow the Directors to liquidate without the expense and delay consequent upon the appointment of a receiver.

A significant fact presented itself yesterday, when it became known that several banks, principally the New York National Exchange and the Irving National, had sent notices to depositors in the Tradesmen's, offering to take their accounts as they stood on the books and advance 75 per cent. of their total amount. This is taken to indicate that the banks know pretty well how the Tradesmen's affairs stand, although Mr. Kimball and the officers of the bank stated that such knowledge was not based on any information received from them, nor had they been approached by other banking institutions on the question.

One of the methods of President Macnaughtan to bolster up the affairs of the bank and increase its deposits came to light yesterday, when a former depositor made public a letter he received from the President several months ago. This letter is as follows:

President's Office, Tradesmen's National Bank,
New York, August 18, 1898.

Dear Sir: The Merchants' Safe Deposit Company has a very fine vault in the basement of the Wool Exchange Building, and we have made arrangements with it so that our depositors will be furnished a safe deposit box, 2 by 5 by 24 inches, free of charge for one year, and it is our purpose to renew this lease as long as the depositor continues with us. As one of our valued depositors in the bank, we take pleasure in offering to you, free of expense, one of these boxes, and we would be pleased to have you call and inspect the vault, which is a particularly fine one, and make a selection of a box of this size. If the box should not be large enough, we would be glad to try and accommodate you with a larger one.

JAMES MACNAUGHTAN.

The Merchants' Safe Deposit Company is one of the institutions in which the Macnaughtans figure. James is its Treasurer, and Allan a Director. The vaults are situated in the Wool Exchange building. According to a representative of the Safe Deposit Company, this concern has no interest in the bank or other Macnaughtan interests, except that the brothers are small holders of stock. The arrangement between the company and Mr. Macnaughtan, said the representative, was purely a business affair. The financial condition of the Safe Deposit Company is the best, according to its officers. It had no connection with the bank, and held a separate charter. Its Directors are:

Ethan Allen, a member of a Worth Street woolen firm; Norman S. Dike, a lawyer; Olin D. Gray, the President of a lithograph company; Charles W. Ide of the Exchange, David M. Look, also a Director of the Tradesmen's Bank, and a woolen goods dealer; James and Allan Macnaughtan, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Willis S. Paine, ex-Superintendent of Banking; William Stursberg, a woolen goods manufacturer, and David S. Walton. Mr. Paine is President and James Macnaughtan is Treasurer.

Many persons in the trade have expressed much curiosity as to what has become of the large sums of money borrowed by the Macnaughtans. That they were in some losing ventures was known, but the losses were not thought to be of such extent as this failure has indicated. Vice President Bates of the bank yesterday said that before the bank lost anything the Macnaughtans would lose $3,000,000. The Wool Warehouse Company has lately loaned $1,500,000 on wool, and much of this money is said to be what the Macnaughtans have borrowed on their various interests.

Mr. Kimball said yesterday that it would be a week at least before he had finished a thorough examination of the assets and could make a detailed report.

The Western State Bank will pay drafts on the Tradesmen's by the following: Bank of Newcastle, Georgia; C. P. Brown & Co., Southern Pines, N. C.; Bank of Halifax, Houston, Va.; Citizens' Bank, Clinton, Wis.; Farmers' Depot Bank, Horse Cave, Ky.

SAVED HORSE, HELD FOR THEFT.

Rescuers Insisted on Too Much Salvage for Army Animal.

A detachment of the Tenth United States Cavalry, numbering 100 men, who had in charge 700 horses, arrived at the Bay Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday, on their way from Montauk to Huntsville, Ala. While the horses were being unloaded from the transport one of them fell into the river.

The animal swam away and was rescued at the Erie Railroad docks, nearly a mile further up the river, by Edward Bissell and Edward Deyo of the lighter Alvin A. Brown, who demanded $25 salvage. Superintendent Willard Smith offered them the money, but they at once raised their demand to $35. This Superintendent Smith refused to pay and the men took the horse away.

The police were informed, and they traced the horse to the stable of Timothy Collins, at Fourteenth and Brunswick Streets. Bissell and Deyo were arrested for stealing the horse and Collins was arrested for receiving stolen goods. All three were held to await the action of the Grand Jury, though Collins said he did not know the horse was stolen. The horse was none the worse for its long swim.

BANQUET TO RETURNED HEROES.

Phi Gamma Delta Will Honor Warriors of the Fraternity.

The reception and dinner which the Phi Gamma Delta Society will give at the Savoy Hotel on Monday evening to members who served in the Spanish-American war promises to be well attended.

The Committee on Arrangements consists of John S. Battell, Upsilon, '73, Chairman; Dr. James B. Warden, Omega, '89; Frederick G. Hobbs, Omega, '89; Robert M. Gignoux, Nu Deuteron, '93, and Dr. Robert McL. G. Taft, Nu Epsilon, '94.

In the circular calling for the dinner and reception, the members of the committee say that when the President issued his first call for volunteers, no class of men responded more numerously than college and fraternity men. The circular goes on to say: "Brother Frank Keck, now Pi of the Grand Chapter, a graduate of Upsilon and Omega Chapters, was a Major in the Seventy-first. Brothers W. L. Hazen and E. A. Selfridge, Jr., served as Captains in the same regiment. Brothers Malvern, Hill, Barnum, and Reisinger were before Santiago as officers in the regular army. Brothers J. W. French, Lewis Benedict, C. M. Gilpin, P. H. Godwin, H. P. Shuter, A. W. Ireland, and Joseph M. Grouard also volunteered in the army or navy. Brother Norman W. Crosby returned home from Cuba, only to fall a victim to disease contracted there."

MAYOR THREATENED IN LETTER

Note Apparently from Gen. Collis Promised Public Chastisement—A Forgery, Collis Says.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a letter apparently written and signed by Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, former Commissioner of Public Works, which contained a threat that Gen. Collis would publicly chastise his Honor at the first opportunity. Upon receipt of the missive the Mayor metaphorically cried, "Let him come on!"

Mayor Van Wyck was just about to take his seat at the meeting of the Board of Estimate when he drew from his pocket a letter which he held at arm's length as if it were a snake. "I have here," he said, motioning to Secretary Downes to draw near, "another letter from the former Superintendent of Public Works, Gen. Collis. I will say of it, as I said of the last letter he sent, that I will continue to investigate any department I see fit, regardless of who may be hit and disregarding threats of any kind."

The Mayor thrust the letter upon Secretary Downes, and after running his fingers violently through his hair, sat down and took up the business of the board meeting.

The letter received yesterday read as follows:

1,055 Fifth Avenue,
Oct. 6, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor:

Sir: I may have been somewhat ambiguous in my communication of yesterday, and in order to clear up any part of it as to what may appear innuendo, I will further state that I intend to severely and publicly chastise you if you dictate any further matter to newspapers unjustly reflecting upon me in any manner whatever.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

The receipt of this letter following so promptly upon the other created a sensation about the City Hall, and the rumor that Gen. Collis was lying in wait in the streets spread like wildfire. Soon a number of strangers were seen lolling about the City Hall rotunda with expectation in their eyes. In his letter to the Mayor, dated Oct. 5, called forth by the Mayor's remark to the District Attorney that the report of the Commissioners of Accounts led him (the Mayor) "to believe that the old Department of Public Works was honeycombed with fraud," Gen. Collis conceded the Mayor's "right as Executive of the municipality to expose any malfeasance which comes to your knowledge," but warned his that "if you give pain to those who are near and dear to me I will seek my remedy by the nearest possible course."

The second letter was taken by the majority of the City Hall officials to mean that the more Gen. Collis thought of the Mayor the angrier he became, until he determined to state even more plainly what "the nearest possible course" was.

Lloyd Collis, son of Gen. Collis, called at the City Hall during the day and said that the second letter was a forgery. Gen. Collis was finally found at the Union League Club, and confirmed his son's statement.

"I have written only one letter to the Mayor," said Gen. Collis, firmly, "and in that letter I expressed myself fully. I don't intend to write any more. This last is a hoax by some practical joker, who has copied my handwriting as nearly as possible. There would be no reason for my writing such a letter."

LEGAL NOTES.

THE BEQUEST WAS NOT SUBJECT TO TRANSFER TAX.—Mrs. Sarah A. L. Palmer, who died in April, 1896, by her will gave one-half of her residuary estate, amounting to $28,439, "to Bishop William Taylor or his living successor, to be used in his African mission work." Bishop Taylor died before Mrs. Palmer, and Joseph C. Hartzell is his successor. Upon the amount thus bequeathed, the Surrogate imposed a transfer tax under the collateral inheritance tax law of 1892, of $1,421.95. The First Appellate Division, yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, unanimously reversed the Surrogate's order. The statute, as it then read, provided that any property bequeathed to any person who was a Bishop, was exempted from and not subject to the tax, but the Surrogate held that the beneficiary in this case, not being a domestic Bishop, but being a resident of New Jersey, the exemption did not apply under the rule laid down by the Court of Appeals that an exemption from this tax of property bequeathed to any religious corporation, applied only to religious corporations created by and existing in the State of New York. "The office of Bishop," Justice Rumsey says, "by virtue of which this legacy descended to Bishop Hartzell, is not created by the State, nor does the State have any power of visitation or control over the person who holds it, nor any power of direction over the manner in which he shall perform his duties. So far as the State is concerned, the office of Bishop is a mere status, giving no rights and imposing no legal liability upon the possessor of it, and the designation of one as Bishop is of no more legal importance than as though he were designated as a doctor of medicine or a married man. For that reason the case in the Court of Appeals, just cited, is not applicable."

***

THE NOTICE WAS INSUFFICIENT.—Walter E. Andrews, who owns 729 Tremont Avenue, in this city, and occupied the second floor for offices, served notice on June 10 last upon the North River Electric Light and Power Company that he required it to supply him with electric light and power for his premises. The company in answer asked what light and power he wanted. He did not reply, but brought suit in the City Court for the penalty prescribed by the statute of $10, and $5 for every day during which such refusal or neglect to furnish electric light should continue. The trial court held that the notice was sufficient, and submitted to the jury the question whether the company had been orally advised, either at the time when the notice was delivered, or afterward, through some person authorized by it to receive such notice, what number of lights was required by the plaintiff. The jury found for the plaintiff, but the General Term of the City Court ordered a reversal, and that decision has now been upheld by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Beekman, who gave the opinion, held that the written application of June 10 was not sufficient in support of a cause of action for the recovery of such a penalty. "It certainly is not imposing an unreasonable burden upon a person seeking to hold such a company to its legal obligation," Justice Beekman said, "to require him to specify with reasonable exactness what the service is that he requires. The statute was not enacted for the purpose of enabling him to impose penalties; its object was to prevent such corporations from unreasonably refusing or delaying such service as might be legally required of them." The Court held that the written application should specify the nature and extent of the plaintiff's demand, and must be specific enough to apprise the company of exactly what it was expected to do.

GIRL CHASED OVER ROOFS.

She Thought She Had Eluded a Detective, but Was Mistaken.

Mrs. Eunice Monroe of 252 West Thirty-eighth Street, went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station Aug. 28 last, and reported that Mamie Harris, a colored girl employed by her, had stolen $25. On Thursday, Detective McGovern of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, traced the girl to 230 West Forty-first Street. When he went there for her she fled to the roof.

Across the roofs of 237 and 235 the colored girl ran, with the officer after her. Seeing a scuttle open at 233, the girl descended to the second floor. In the rear of 233 is a two-story shed, and from the window sill to the shed was a board. Across the board sped the fugitive girl, and suddenly turning, kicked away the board just as the detective reached the window. The girl then began to taunt the detective, but he got on the sill of the window and made a flying leap and just made the roof.

Mamie Harris was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the West Side Police Court yesterday, and held in $500 bail for trial.

A Soldier Kills Himself.

A young man, wearing the uniform of a soldier, with the stripes of a Corporal on his arm, killed himself shortly after noon yesterday in the rear of a saloon at 697 Sixth Avenue, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The name Joseph Heisman was written on the inside of his hat, and on the outside were the words "U. S. V., 202d Reg., Co. M." The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The Sergeant of Company M, Two Hundred and Second Regiment, later identified the soldier as Joseph Heiman, but he knew nothing about the man's antecedents.

The best safeguard against serious consequences from a cold is prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

A BRONCO'S WILD FLIGHT

Animal Dashes Through Streets and Does Much Damage.

TWO POLICEMEN BADLY HURT

Men Who Allowed the Beast to Escape Are Arrested, Though They Plead Helplessness.

A broncho that had been corralled at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue broke away from two men yesterday afternoon and ran for miles through the city's streets. Dozens of policemen joined in the chase, some on horses, some on foot, and half a dozen on bicycles. Two of the latter were seriously injured. They are Policeman Lanz and Policeman William J. Hanley.

Richard Webber, a butcher at 227 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, bought the bronco in question and sent two of his men after it. John Morris of 1,613 Park Avenue and William Mackey of 331 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street are the unfortunate men who undertook this commission. Both are now under arrest awaiting trial for letting the horse go. Both declare they had no option in the matter—that the bronco wanted to go, and went.

It was such a small animal that, as Morris led it out of the yard, Mackey criticised the action of "the boss" in "sendin' us both for that little thing." Once in Eighth Avenue the broncho seemed to have suddenly grown, for it kicked Mackey and Morris into the gutter and fled toward the Post Office.

Bicycle Policeman Lanz rode in pursuit and caught hold of the rope halter. The fugitive steed jumped sidewise, and Lanz took a header unlike any he had ever before experienced. At One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street the animal turned and, almost running over a crowd of school children, made to the Boulevard. Lanz was in pursuit, blowing his whistle for help. Bicycle Policemen Mullarkey and Henley took up the chase at One Hundred and Twelfth Street. At One Hundred and Tenth Street the broncho concluded it had enough of the Boulevard, and galloped furiously to Riverside Drive.

By this time four mounted policemen were also in pursuit. Policemen on foot thought it their duty to chase the runaway the length of their posts, and there was a veritable relay of running policemen. At Seventy-eighth Street the bronco jumped a fence into a beautiful lawn and did a lot of damage to grass and shrubbery, and when the policemen got in to catch it the wily animal as promptly jumped out. It then made a flying jump over the stone wall and landed on the New York Central tracks forty feet below. The policemen jumped from their wheels, thinking the animal must have broken its neck, but they reckoned not on a Western bronco.

The horse picked itself up and sped along down the tracks, in one place barely averting a collision with a suburban train. The policemen gave chase on foot. The horse tired of the tracks at Sixty-fifth Street, and running east to 3d, it once more scaled a five-foot fence and fell on the other side, seemingly exhausted. The policemen were close in pursuit and Policeman Hanley tried to catch the animal's halter. With a spring it bounded into the air and gave Hanley a kick in the groin. The beast then let its second hind foot fly and Lanz went down. In trying to get out of the lot the bronco fell a second time, and Policeman Mullarkey, with the aid of several citizens, caught it, and several yards of clothesline were wound about the prostrate animal's legs. A dozen men then dragged the bronco across the street to a vacant lot.

An ambulance took both the policemen to the Roosevelt Hospital, and later they were taken to their homes in cabs. Policeman Mullarkey then went back to Harlem and arrested the men who had allowed the horse to get loose.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Secretary Smith Outlines Work to be Undertaken—Discrimination by Railroads.

At yesterday's meeting of the New York State Commerce Commission, Secretary Alexander R. Smith read a statement containing suggestions for the future work of the commission and a list of subjects to be investigated. Mr. Smith's report is in part as follows:

The efforts of our commission should be so directed as to devise a plan or system for the commercial expansion of New York, broad and comprehensive enough to not only arrest the present decline, but to prepare for the future. New York's foreign commerce has more than doubled during the last generation, and so has that of the Nation. If our foreign commerce shall again double in the next generation, as it is to be hoped it will, how are we preparing to accommodate and facilitate it? These are questions that are forced upon our consideration, and, perhaps, as we deal with them, so we may deal with New York's future, not only commercially, but industrially, and, perhaps, financially.

The port of New York does not limit the scope of our inquiries. The commerce of Buffalo, Oswego, and other lake ports must be studied with the same care that the greater commerce of the port of New York is studied. We need, therefore, statistical tabls showing in detail, and by percentages of the Nation's total, and the total of the Atlantic and Gulf ports, and of the lake ports, the commerce of the several ports within the State, and extending as far back as it is practicable to go.

The railroads terminating at this port, and having branch terminals at Buffalo, I understand, have understandings or agreements by which a differential rate is maintained, a higher charge being made upon merchandise destined for the port of New York than is charged upon merchandise destined to the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore, coming from Chicago and Buffalo. This subject of railroad differentials has been before the public for many years, and is considered by some as being one of the chief causes for the decline of New York's commerce, an assertion, it is but fair to say, that the railroads strenuously deny. We should secure copies of all agreements, rules, regulations, &c., between the various railroads entering at this port and passing through Buffalo, and secure the testimony of shippers, railroad officials, and steamship managers, as well as all others in interest. This is a most intricate and involved subject, and will require extensive research, much patient investigation and study, as it has seemingly baffled all of those who have hitherto attempted to solve it in the interest of New York's commerce.

Not to have the views of the managers of the railroads would be a very serious oversight. They might contribute information and suggestions of the very greatest value to New York's commercial growth, for which reason I deem it advisable for us to invite their attendance.

Among other subjects suggested for investigation were the warehouse facilities, charges, &c.; the grain elevator system, afloat and ashore; the lighterage system of the Port of New York, the deepening and widening of the channels leading to this port, and the effect of New York State's canals on its commerce.

Hereafter the weekly meetings of the commission will be held Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Manhattan Hotel. The following resolution was passed yesterday:

Resolved, That this commission requests shippers located both without and within the State of New York, shippers by rail or by water, and all those interested in railroad or water transportation, or otherwise interested in commerce now coming to New York, or diverted to other ports, and all who may have complaints or suggestions to make, or information to give, whereby the commerce of the State of New York may be promoted and New York ports benefited, to communicate with the New York Commerce Commission, New York City, at the earliest possible moment, in order that, so far as practicable, the scope of this commission's inquiries shall cover every subject that suggests unnecessary and unjust burden or tax upon the present commerce of the ports of New York, or that now prevents commerce from coming to New York.

Sheriff Paid Heir Too Much.

Sheriff Dunn was plaintiff yesterday in a suit before Justice Beach and a jury, in the Supreme Court. In 1888 Patrick H. Kennedy died, nominating in his will Joseph Kennedy, his son, and Sheriff Dunn as executors. The estate was to be divided between a daughter and two sons. In 1890, Joseph Kennedy died, leaving Sheriff Dunn sole executor. In 1891 Michael Kennedy, a son of the testator, arrived from Australia in a needy condition. Between March, 1891, and April, 1895, Sheriff Dunn advanced to him $3,945. On the settlement of the estate in 1896, it was found that Sheriff Dunn had advanced to Michael Kennedy $1,304.65 too much. The suit on trial to-day is to recover that amount. Owing to some flaw in the papers, the trial was discontinued and went back on the calendar.

Almost humiliating to the overcoat, to offer it at the price.

Made of the ever-popular covert cloth; of a color neither too dark nor too light; made to stand hard wear; made to wear loose and baggy, as is the style—don't kill all the style by insisting on showing your figure. $15, and there's no better overcoat anywhere at the price.

Overcoats at $30, as good as the best—all prices between.

Shoes.

The Model shoe is a shoe you want to see, and seeing, you'll want to wear. A perfect copy of a perfect shoe—calf, russet, enamel or patent leather, $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

REMOVAL BY MAYOR SUSTAINED

Appellate Division Rejects the Claims of John W. Jacobus, a Veteran Soldier.

John W. Jacobus, who was one of the four members of the Board of Assessors for local improvements before the Greater New York charter became operative, and who was removed by Mayor Van Wyck, obtained from Justice Chase a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering his reinstatement upon the ground that, being a veteran soldier, he could not, under Section 127 of the charter, be removed except for cause and after a hearing. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in opinions by Justice Patterson and Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Justice Ingraham concurring, directed a reversal of the order, holding that the relator was not entitled to the writ.

"By Section 943 of the Greater New York charter," Justice Patterson said, "the Mayor is specifically directed to constitute a new board. The provision is: 'The Mayor shall appoint five persons who shall constitute the Board of Assessors.' Here is a provision which looks to the establishment of an entirely new board, to be constituted by direct appointment. There are five persons, each of whom is to derive his authority not from retention in office, under Section 127, but from the act of appointment by the Mayor. There is no other title by which the office can be held. Manifestly, this provision is inconsistent with the idea of the retention of office provided for by the one hundred and twenty-seventh section, and the purpose of the specific legislation made by the nine hundred and forty-third section becomes apparent when we consider the ninety-fifth section of the charter, which provides that at any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office, the Mayor, &c., may remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards and except judicial officers, for whose removal other provisions are made by the Constitution. The provision of Section 943 read in connection with the provisions of the ninety-fifth section excludes the idea that either of the five persons constituting the Board of Assessors can claim the right of retention under Section 127 and irremovability otherwise than under the statute relating to veterans."

Justice Rumsey, in a dissenting opinion, holds that the Mayor's power of removal under Section 95 has no relation whatever to the regular tenure of office of those who have been appointed.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S THANKS.

Response to Congratulations of the Chamber of Commerce.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce received yesterday the following telegram in response to one sent to President McKinley on Thursday:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

The President appreciates the cordiality of the message of congratulation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, tendered through yourself, upon the victories of the war and confidences in the solution of the problems arising from it which remain to be settled under his guidance. R. A. PORTER, Secretary.

CRAZY MAN ELUDES POLICE.

He Had Tried to Force His Family to Take Poison.

Miss Anna Heindricks of 3 Ash Street, Jersey City, at midnight on Thursday, asked the police to arrest her father, Henry Heindricks, who, she said, was a dangerous lunatic. He had been insane before. Six months ago he drove his wife and daughters out of the house and shot at the policeman who arrested him. He was tried for atrocious assault, but was acquitted on the ground that he was insane. After the trial he seemed to be sane and returned to his home.

On Thursday night he filled two bottles with a solution of paris green and commanded his wife and daughters to drink the contents. They refused, and Hendricks then drew a revolver and threatened to shoot them. They escaped from the house and notified the police. While they were gone Heindricks fastened the front doors and windows and then escaped by the rear. The police watched the house four hours before they learned that Heindricks had eluded them. He has not been found.

KILLED BY FALLING ELEVATOR.

Car in a Monroe Street Building Drops from the Fifth Floor.

One man was killed and another probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by the falling of an elevator from the fifth floor to the basement in the six-story building at 300 Monroe Street. The dead man is Frederick Lachner, forty years old, of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, a machinist. His companion, who is in Gouverneur Hospital, is Charles Gafner, twenty-four years old, of 46 Henry Street.

There was a fire at 300 Monroe Street some days ago, and the elevator machinery was damaged. Lachner secured the contract for making the necessary repairs, and was engaged in this work when the elevator dropped. It is believed that the two men had partly repaired the machinery and were testing it. They got as far as the fifth floor when the cage dropped to the basement.

The men were taken out as soon as the debris could be cleared away, but Lachner was already dead. His companion was suffering from a fractured skull and other injuries, mostly internal. He was taken to the hospital. Lachner's body was removed to his home.

Chicago Municipal Investment Co.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Municipal Investment Company of this city has gone into liquidation, and President William O. Cole and Vice President Charles H. Coffin will engage in the bond business separately. The company was organized in 1887. Its authorized capital was $500,000, of which $250,000 was issued and paid in. It also issued $246,000 of debentures, running five years and bearing 5 to 6 per cent., of which $179,132 had been paid and canceled some time ago.

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WRECK OF THE HATTIE MAY

Four of Little Schooner's Crew Lost in Georgia Tempest.

TWO TORN FROM DEATH'S JAWS

Seaman Neal's Story of Their Fight for Life — Rescued by the Avola.

Two shipwrecked seamen were brought into port yesterday, the survivors of a crew of six of the Nova Scotian schooner Hattie May, which fell a victim to the storm that raged early in the week off the Southern coast. They were John Neal, the schooner's cook, and George Johnson, a colored seaman. Capt. Samuel Edward Vance, Mate Joseph Maher, and Patrick Dwight and Joseph Crawford, seamen, were lost.

The survivors were picked up about 200 miles east of the Georgia coast by the Nova Scotian barkentine Avola, bound from Green Island, Jamaica, Sept. 17, with logwood, for this port. Capt. Marsters of the Avola reported that he ran into the storm Oct. 1, the wind blowing a hurricane and varying from north-northeast to southsoutheast, and coming in terrific squalls. It continued for twenty-two hours, during which he was hove to under storm canvas. Heavy seas boarded him, smashing cabin doors and flooding the cabin. The spanker gaff was broken and several sails were split and carried away.

On the morning of the 3d a bit of rag flung from the end of an oar was descried on what looked like the fragment of a wreck to the north. It was a signal of distress, and the Avola bore down and hove to two miles to leeward. A boat was sent off, which returned with two men. One was Neal, the other Johnson, who was insensible, and cut from the lashings that held him.

Neal told the story yesterday aboard the barkentine anchored off Red Hook, of the loss of the Hattie May. She was a three-masted schooner, built at Clifton, N. S., in 1890, and owned by James Crowe of Halifax. She was a small craft, being of only 149 tons, with a length of 94 feet 6 inches, 25 feet beam, and 10 feet depth. She was bound from Falmouth, Jamaica, with logwood, her deck cargo measuring about 225 tons and that in her hold 600 tons.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning she was lying hove to under double-reefed fore and main sails. The storm had struck several hours before.

The Captain, mate, and Neal were in the cabin, when suddenly the schooner was thrown over on her beam ends, and they found themselves in water up to their necks and standing, not on the floor of the cabin, but on the doors of the staterooms on the starboard side of the cabin. They tried to reach the companionway, but that was obstructed. Then, using the ceiling beams, which in the vessel's position formed steps like a ladder, they reached the skylight, which they smashed, and all crawled out on to the uppermost side of the cabin, the top of which protruded above the poop.

Johnson and Dwight were there clinging to the wheel. Crawford was forward. As the vessel had gone over, her deckload was thrown against the starboard bulwarks, carrying them away, together with the mizzen rigging and chain plates.

The Captain, mate, and Dwight then crawled along the weather rail toward the mizzenmast, and Crawford came down forward to join them, their intention, presumably, being to cut away the mizzenmast in hopes the vessel would right. But they had hardly reached the point when a wave came pounding over the luckless craft. When it receded Neal and Johnson were alone on the wreck. The unfortunate men who had been swept over were seen or heard for five minutes tossed about in the wreckage and logwood timbers. Neal thought that they must have been killed, not drowned, as the wreckage was pounded about in a confused mass by each sea that swept over the vessel. She had, meantime, settled till less than two feet of her side aft was above water.

Neal and Johnson lashed themselves to the rail that surrounded the poop or quarterdeck. They had been unable to give help to their struggling companions, and now it seemed that they must meet the same fate, for each sea flung them viciously about, while their lashings made great welts about their bodies. This continued all day and all through Sunday night. They looked eagerly for a sail or a steamer's smoke, but none appeared, and then they put a piece of canvas on the end of an oar, which they made fast, in an upright position, to the rail.

Johnson, driven by thirst, had drunk salt water, and he became delirious. He would tell Neal that waiters were bringing turkey and drink to him. Neal told him he was daft. He felt that he would soon be in the same condition. He was chewing on some seaweed when the Avola's boat came alongside.

The storm had abated, and the seas had lost their crests. Neal had sufficient strength to cut the lashings and to push Johnson down over the counter and to let himself roll over into the boat, which was almost flush with the wreck. Both men fainted when placed aboard the deck of the barkentine. Johnson soon recovered under treatment, and immediately asked for a "chaw" of tobacco. Of the two, however, Neal was in much the better condition yesterday, though both were bandaged up where the salt water had raised blisters, the lashings cut them, and their pounding about bruised them.

Capt. Vance leaves a wife and five children at Arturo, N. S.

Funeral of Detective Sheridan.

The funeral of Detective Charles P. Sheridan, who died Thursday at his home, 249 East Fifty-third Street, from Bright's disease, will be held Monday morning from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, East Fifty-fifth Street. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery. Detective Sheridan was born in 1861 and appointed to the police force in 1886. He was first assigned to the Union Market Station, and went from there to Mulberry Street, where he gained the favor of Capt. William Thompson and was made his ward man. When Capt. Thompson went to Leonard Street he took Detective Sheridan with him, and afterward brought him back to Mulberry Street.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

UNSATISFACTORY ADVERBS.

An idea, which the ever ante-dating Chinamen had made old before an American proposed it, has been lately brought forward again by a correspondent of The London Academy. His plan is that there be incorporated into the language a "sliding per centum scale of quality which would have the advantage of exactness over such indefinite adverbs as "extremely," "very," or "exceedingly." "It has often struck me," says the English writer, "that these words are unsatisfactory." We know that "very" indicates a high degree, and "extremely" and "exceedingly" something higher; but we never know just what. So, having explained the Chinese method, in which a man may be described as ten-tenths good, or eight-tenths good, or one-tenth good, according to the circumstances, he asks if such a system might not be "admitted with advantage into the English language, not to supersede, but to supplement, our present indefinite expressions?" His project would have everything to commend it, if the necessity did not so often arise of using language to conceal thought. Even under present conditions it would have large advantage, could we be sure that it would be used with care.

Language, we are used to saying, is intended to clothe thought. Our thoughts have to have as large a wardrobe as our persons. When do we change our garments that we do not change our expressions? When the business suit is taken off for dinner, and the dress suit put on, we lay aside commercial terms and put on the phrases of polite society. If we go from the office to the golf links, we don with the red coat the verbiage of the putting green and hazard. When the clergyman steps into the pulpit his thought is clothed in theological expression as surely as his person in ministerial garb; and the mother, coming from club to cradle, lays aside club words to coo in the old, old mother dialect to her child. In literature there is the same careful word dressing. Scotchmen, Hoosiers, and Southern negroes pervert and jumble conventional English spelling and pronunciation precisely as they do the styles of Fifth Avenue or Lombard Street. Words clothe thoughts in as many ways as garments do the speakers. Ill-dressing in the one way is at least as reprehensible as in the other.

And so we come to the trouble with this interesting theory. The philosophy of words is scarcely less illogical and whimsical than the philosophy of clothes. The suggested change which would make for the accuracy of adverbs seems to have good sense and wisdom on its side, but did fashion ever admit master other than itself? The verbal garment proposed is at best a business coat. It would be useful in the office, on some occasions; but one dare not wear it to a dance. Could one sit in the conservatory with Pauline and holding her seven-tenths pretty hand, tell her that her eyes were three-tenths beautiful and that, in spite of that deficit in one of her assets, one loved her up to par? Would the change make the world more truthful? As far as good intention goes, we are often truthful when to the hearer we are vague; but if we had to deal in positive decimals instead of in generalities, should we not often lie where now we use a word so broad that it covers what we mean and what we are not sorry to seem to mean? The indefinite adverbs are not much used in science, and even poetry shuns them for image producing words; but in the small change of every-day verbiage, they play so large a part and perform so valuable a function, and the literature of the ages has lent to the better of them such distinction, that one dreads an innovation which would make conspicuous their presence where now it is not challenged.

Pretty generally the inspired German newspapers are down on Dr. Busch's Bismarck diary. "Here is a man," they say, "who writes for money—and the memory of Bismarck is besmirched on that account. A German is unfit to live who is mercenary," &c., &c. Since it seems probable that no Bismarck memoirs are to be published, Dr. Busch's diary will have to suffice at least for the present. Bismarck was Busch's hero, and Busch's functions were not those of a valet de chambre. Does any one question but that there were blemishes in the character of Bismarck? Busch is to be lauded for not having concealed them. The "Revolver Journalismus" has many chambers, and sometimes the bullets fly far away from the mark, and at times from overloading there is a recoil. The success of the American edition of the Busch volume in the United States has been very great, and reviews and criticism on the work are to be found in journals all over the country.

A correspondent informs us of a new fad, which is the collecting "of the paper wrappers that are placed on the new books that appear, and which are at times heavily and again gracefully and delicately ornamented to correspond with the book covers themselves." That is a craze it seems to us like any other, but hardly worth the following. It may happen occasionally that the shell is worth more than the oyster, or the casket than the pinchbeck inside. Why not collect those remarkable bits of tin which sometimes come with heavy books, so as to protect the corners of the outside binding boards?

An outline of the life and work of Bismarck will shortly be published by the Macmillan Company from the pen of Prof. Munroe Smith. The work is especially prepared for the Columbia University Press, and lays particular stress upon the unification of Germany as the central motive. A clear presentation of Bismarck's diplomacy in 1866 and 1870 is also presented.

MONROE'S WRITINGS.

A New Edition, Including Many Unpublished Papers and Letters.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Paul Leicester Ford.

Editor of "The Writings of Jefferson," author of "The Hon. Peter Stirling," "The True George Washington," &c.

An edition of the works of James Monroe is a most welcome addition to the historical literature of America. For over fifty years, more or less adequate collections of the writings of the leading statesmen of the Revolutionary and constitutional periods have been in print, and many of them more than once, but hitherto scarcely a line from the pen of Monroe has been easily accessible. Gratitude is, therefore, due both to the editor and publisher of the present scholarly and typographically beautiful volume, which begins what promises to be an adequate collection.

A study of the volume before us makes plain, we think, why Monroe, of the American statesmen who founded and molded our Government, is the last to receive this honor. He was the pupil and successor of Jefferson and Madison, but the documents now printed only serve once more to accentuate the fact that in no sense was he their equal.

It becomes clear, too, that though his double administration was termed the period of "good feeling," it might be termed none the less truly "the Dusk of the Gods." His retirement from the Presidency marked not merely the passing for all time of political power from the "Virginia school," but quite as strongly the loss of sway by the intellectual classes of America. Until 1823 the ablest Americans and those most prominent in the public eye had been successively chosen to the Presidency. From that date the great leaders of parties have, with scarcely an exception, been passed over as Presidential candidates, in favor of men far less known, and presumptively of far less force of mind and character.

Nor is the reason far to seek. Not merely did Monroe entirely lack the "constructive ability" of his predecessors, but in many other respects he was a man of the most mediocre kind, and the people, having learned the lesson from his two terms that the functions of the President could be successfully performed by men of second-rate ability, have rarely since then elected a man who before his nomination ranked intellectually high, choosing their Presidents henceforth rather for their moderation than for their strength.

The initial volume of this collection covers the period of Monroe's life to 1794, and treats in succession his army service, (1776-80,) his term in the Continental Congress, (1783-6,) his part in the struggle over the Federal Constitution, (1787-8,) and his work as a Senator of the United States, (1790-4,) and leaves him on the point of departure for France as Minister to that country. It begins with admirable annals of Monroe's share in the public service, chiefly compiled by extracts from documents, after which follow some hundred and thirty letters, the summary of Monroe's course in the Virginia Convention of 1788, extracted from Grigsby, and two pamphlets on the Constitution—"Some Observations on the Constitution, &c.," and 'Observation upon the Proposed Plan of Federal Government, by a Native of Virginia."

Of the letters there are three to Washington, two to Richard Henry Lee, the same number to Benjamin Harrison, and one each to Jay, Patrick Henry, Charles Lee, and John Breckenridge, the remainder being to Jefferson or to Madison. As chronicles of passing events, the correspondence possesses both historic interest and value, but is peculiarly lacking in breadth or suggestiveness, and curiously colored by personal bias. Monroe's personality is not one which bears analysis. All through his life, and to a marked degree in the portion of it laid bare by the documents under consideration, he shows himself suspicious even of those who served him best. What is more, it shows him at times treacherous or entirely forgetful of the "noblesse oblige" which is supposed to obtain among high-minded men. No friendship was safe if he but conceived a suspicion, and no means were too low to use against a political opponent. Jefferson, Madison, Washington, Jay, Hamilton, Morris, Richard Henry Lee, King, and Randolph, although he was under obligation to a number of them for his political advancement, fell at one time or another under the ban of his good opinion, not merely for political, disagreement but for suspicions of their motives.

"I have a conviction in my own mind that Jay has managed this negotiation dishonestly," he writes, and again: "Madison, upon whose friendship I have cal-

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*THE WRITINGS OF JAMES MONROE, Including a Collection of His Public and Private Papers and Correspondence Now for the First Time Printed. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. I., 1776-1794. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. O. pp. [illegible].

existed, whose views I have favored, and with whom I have held the most confidential correspondence ever hath, I have reason to believe, concurred in arrangements unfavorable to me." Such are typical extracts showing how easily his suspicion was aroused and how prone he was to ascribe ignoble motives even to those with whom he had held the closest relations. Washington himself did not escape from this, and Monroe, in 1794, asserted that "not the least confidence can be reposed in our Executive Council." A still more curious view is his expressed belief that the Federalists, in supporting the President rather than the French Minister Genet, were attacking "the conduct of an indiscreet man on the one part," and "supporting some very wicked men on the other." "Of one fact I am well assured," he wrote concerning Genet's declared intention of appealing from Washington to the American people, "that in case of such an appeal the people of this State, [Virginia,] in deciding on the merits of this controversy, would pardon the errors of the French Minister, while they would consider those of the Administration inveterate and malignant vices." Of his lowest act (the giving to Callender of the documents on which that libeler based his charges against Hamilton of public peculation, though Monroe knew that they had no relation to the public finance, and had given Hamilton his word that the matter should be private) there is not a single reference in the present collection, which is regrettable, the more that some of the letters were easily obtainable, having been made public by Hamilton in his famous Reynolds pamphlet.

As Monroe misjudged the motives of men, so, too, he could not believe that communities, acting against his judgment, could be actuated by other than selfish or dishonest influences. When the Eastern States favored a commercial treaty with Spain at the price of the free navigation of the Mississippi, no motive was too bad to be ascribed to them, even that of a scheme to divide the "States east of the Hudson from the Union, and the erection of them into a separate Government." When certain members of Congress proposed a method for putting the public debt on a sound basis he suspected them of being "possessed of a great amount (I mean the leaders of the party) of publick securities." Once again, when one of Hamilton's financial measures was under the consideration of Congress, Monroe could find no reason for its passage except that the majority of that body was pecuniarily corrupt.

The editor has made a distinct discovery in Monroe's "Observations on the Federal Government," a pamphlet which was never issued to the public, having been suppressed, and which, though eagerly sought for for a number of years, has never till now been found. By a curious error, however, he has included another pamphlet on the Constitution, "By a Native of Virginia," which is certainly not the work of James Monroe, as it takes exactly the opposite view on many of the questions discussed. The reason for the suppression of the pamphlet he did write is obvious, it being at once a piece of very crude writing and argument, from which it is almost impossible to learn what Monroe really thought. Indeed, it leads to a strong suspicion that he was, in modern parlance, still "on the fence," and divided in mind as to which side to take. We regret that, in place of the pamphlet Monroe did not write, Mr. Hamilton did not give his speeches in the Virginia Convention, which would have shown upon which side he finally alighted. There should also have been included his anonymous pamphlet, "An Examination of the Late Proceedings in Congress Respecting the Official Conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury," which is alluded to in the text of the letters several times, but which is not reprinted in the present volume. So, too, it would have been well to obtain the article Monroe speaks of having sent to Dunlap, which was to "be published on Saturday next." But, after every deduction has been made, the editorial work can be commended in high terms, and if Mr. Hamilton will but maintain the standard established in this first volume the set will be essential to every student of those times.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

The story goes that when Rembrandt showed to the good citizens of Amsterdam for the first time that most glorious of all his pictures, "The Night Watch," some of the members of the Banning Cocq band entered their protests. The fault they found might have been couched in this way: "See here, Master Rembrandt, at the banquet given by our company I was eating a hare pie, and I had by me a great flagon of beer," and then another joined in the recrimination and added: "Before me was an Edam cheese and a stoop of Rhenish wine;" and then a third chimned in: "I wore my best green doublet, slashed with crimson, with the gold galloon and my purple hose," and they all abused the painter because he had not individualized them. In many a modern criticism Philistinic ideas are as prevalent to-day as in the seventeenth century. The band could not comprehend the greatness of the artist, who soared far above the petty details which had occupied their little minds.

The Lippincotts are to be congratulated on their lucky find in the correspondence between Charles Lamb and Robert Lloyd. Its publication is promised at once. Robert Lloyd was brother to the Charles Lloyd who, with Lamb and Coleridge, issued an early volume of poems. He was a morbid character, and died young, leaving little work of an enduring kind. Extended passages from the letters were printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW several months ago.

KIPLING.

A Volume of Short Stories in Which Duty and Work Are Exalted.*

"The Day's Work" will disappoint those of Mr. Kipling's great public who may have seen the announcement that a novel bearing that title was soon to appear from his pen. "The Day's Work" is a collection of a dozen short stories, of which several, if not all, have appeared in various magazines during the past four years.

Just why Mr. Kipling chose this title is at first a little puzzling. It is not, as is usual, the subject of the opening story. It cannot imply the attitude of the author's mind toward any of his productions. George Eliot said her stories "grew in her like a flower." Rudyard Kipling's do more than that; they impress the reader as simply writing themselves. The raison d'être of the title is to be discovered only after reading the volume. The principal stories all tell of some "day's work" well done, whether it be building a bridge, conquering a famine, or running an engine. Mr. Kipling is an apostle of work. As the old gods pass away, he sees their places filled by the might of machinery and the push of steam. To him his own age is spacious, wonderful, most heroic. He has nothing in common with anæmic writers who

"Look before and after,
And sigh for what is not."

He is busy with what is, and always in manly, hearty fashion:

"Get leave to work
In this world—'tis the best you get at all.
Get work, get work;
Be sure 'tis better than what you work to get."

This is the unwritten text of Mr. Kipling's stories. We fancy him ever ready to echo a contemptuous exclamation once uttered by a brilliant man of letters: "'Vague yearnings!' Vague yearnings are the ebullient impulses of an ass!"

In the volume before us the author's fingers run over many keys, India, England, "the States," marine and locomotive engines, the engineer, the millionaire, officers in service, civil and military; the civilized man, English, Scotch, American; the "native," as Dickens calls him, and he is various, and delicately differentiated. Even our old friends, the Houyhnhnms, appear in a story very clever and suggestive. Always, however lightly used, the reader is conscious of the writer's splendid powers, masculine, healthful, without a trace of morbidness or self-consciousness.

Du Maurier speaks of the artist's "quick, prehensile eye." We never cease to marvel at Mr. Kipling's quick, prehensile ear, which catches with perfect accuracy "not only the accent of the tongue, but the accent of the minds" of every nationality and every shade of nationality. He has the hall-mark of genius, the power of regarding subjectively all forms of human kind, and even things inanimate.

The exquisite fooling of "An Error in the Fourth Dimension" is delicious. The occasional "complete dead-lock" between English and American minds has nowhere else been so capitally portrayed. One reads and laughs and reads again, and then finds room for philosophic thought on the mysteries of ineffaceable nationality and of reversion to type.

The old Scotch engineer in "Bread Upon the Waters" has a Scotchiness not to be exceeded by Barrie himself. This tale and all the stories of steam are as forceful as their subject. The engineer's famous "Hymn" must have risen from them like an exhalation, after they were written and laid away in their author's desk. Mr. Kipling breathes into his ships and locomotives the very breath of life. It would be only too easy to "bow down to wood and stone," or, rather, to wood and iron, if these gods were of his creation.

"The Brushwood Boy" is perhaps the least satisfactory tale of the collection. Nobody can "dream true"—we don't want anybody to dream true—since dear Mary Seraskier and Peter Ibbetsen passed into "the world that sets this world right," the world where we fondly hope all dreams come true.

"William the Conqueror" is the gem of the volume. Did not some critic once say that Kipling could not depict womanhood or love? Here is a tract for his conversion, and the woman is all the better for a lack of insistence upon her womanhood, as the love is all the better that it is not writ too large. Books, like life, are cleaner and more healthful for a certain reticence of both sex and sentiment. The motif of the story is the "stamping out" of a famine in India. It has the wonderful palpitating "atmosphere" of all the author's tales of that fascinating, mysterious, poisonous land. The very words quiver in the heat as we read. For the rest, it is a noble picture of plain, honest devotion to duty with no pose about it. Its motto well indicates the spirit of the tale:

"I have done one braver thing
Than all the worthies did;
And yet a braver thence doth spring,
Which is to keep that hid."

And here is a fine feeling well put:

"'That's a good man,' he said. 'If all goes well, I shall work him hard.' This was Jim Hawkins's notion of the highest compliment one human being could pay another."

The story closes with a tender religious touch rare in Kipling, whereat "William wiped her eyes"—and we wipe ours.

So, if we open "The Day's Work" with some sense of disappointment, we close it glad that this is the whole, that it is just what it is. Have we not rarely tried to keep our hand upon some of these stories in ingenious magazines? And is it not good to rest in the sense of possession, as we have them in the permanence and dignity of their own bound volume, of which their author himself has designed the cover?

One cannot read this or any book by Mr. Kipling without, to use his own words, sending him in the spirit, "Hawkins's unvarying telegram, 'Do it again!'"

M. GORDON PRYOR RICE.

* THE DAY'S WORK. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

In Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff's remarkable papers, "The Workers," to be found in Scribner's, (the concluding article to appear in the November number,) some one describes what is a weakness and an increasing one among our people. "There seems to be a growing weakness among whole masses of our people, which leads them to look to the Government for help instead of to themselves in their own industry and thrift. Not only the farmers are affected by it, for every demand upon the Government for special legislation in the interest of one class or another is evidence of this spirit. We need very much as a people to relearn the simple, common sense maxims of Benjamin Franklin and to practice them." The curse by any government is the least inclination toward paternalism, and most particularly under our own republican form. M. Demolins, in his "Anglo-Saxon Superiority," showed convincingly that England's greatness was entirely due to individualism, and that the seeds of socialism were sown deep in Germany because the German Government had been over-paternal, interfering with the rights, and, above all, the independence of the family. Humanity wants no one to dictate to it exactly what it should do in its private business. The tendency to cry for help lowers the man, shrivels up his brain, and diminishes his muscular force. Paternalism, in all its various ways, brings about an approach to dependency which is near to pauperism, and a pauper's condition is invariably one of chronic discontent. The merits of Mr. Wyckoff's economic studies are incontestable. The lesson they teach every man in this great country of ours should take to heart.

Prof. E. B. Tylor, the most learned and thorough of English archæologists, having made a long and exhaustive study of the paleolithic conditions in Australia, declares that the rough hewn stone implements are still in common use in Australia. In the Murchison district in West Australia no ground stone axes were found in use, the natives having chopped stones, the implements sometimes secured to a wooden haft with gum. Exactly in the same way the early Indian on the Pacific Coast secured his stone axe by means of asphalt. Prof. Tylor's conclusion is that "those quasi-paleolithic implements not having yet been dispossessed in this district by the ground stone hatchets, which apparently were introduced from the Torres Straits region, it would seem that this neolithic invasion was of no remote date, and that the vast area including Australia as well as Tasmania, may have been till then peopled by tribes surviving at a level of the stone age which had not yet risen to that of the remotely ancient European tribes of the drift gravels and limestones caves. Tasmanians are on a lower stage than were the Europeans when the mammoth ranged at large—the transition period, or the mingling of the smooth and well worked or ground stone implement, the "neolithic" having not yet arrived. It was an enormous stride in human conclusion when the well-fashioned stone axe took the place of the paleolithic or rough-splintered flint.

George Psalmanazar—and what of him, the man of whom Dr. Samuel Johnson said: "He was one of the men for whom I entertained the greatest respect." And yet Psalmanazar fooled the acute Samuel, for the so-called Formosan was nothing but a fraud. Psalmanazar figures as one of the literary curiosities. Coming to London in 1703, he declared that he was born of a noble family in the island of Formosa, and had escaped from there to France. Finally Psalmanazar was regularly baptized, and became, of all things, a member of the Anglican Church, and the Bishop of London patronized him. Then he wrote a marvelous story, "An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa," and there were maps on it and a curious alphabet, and many original pictures, with much space given to his own personal adventures. The "Historical and Geographical Description" went through two editions, when there grew up a formidable crop of objections. In 1764 the so-called Psalmanazar died, and in his memoirs declared himself to have been a liar and the whole story a "base and shameful imposture." But what the man's real name was he did not give, and what it really was will never be learned. The only evidence forthcoming indicates that he was a Frenchman. It seems strange that in looking over M. de Rougemont's history, now occupying much attention, no reference has been made to Psalmanazar, for there are between the two many resemblances. One lovely thing de Rougemont tells is of his having found somewhere an old newspaper of 1875, in which he read "the Deputies of Alsace and Lorraine had refused to vote in the German Parliament, and had walked out." That is an immensely clever touch, for M. de Rougemont, living in an Australian wild, could not make head nor tail out of that. We might say, "Si non o vero, ben trovato." We will take M. de Rougemont's adventures, for some time to come, with much skepticism. If Psalmanazar took in London a century and a half ago, why should he not impose on "a geographical section" of to-day.

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AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXVII.

Francois Coppee in the Rue Oudinot, Paris.

There is very much to say regarding M. Coppée and his charming personality, his home life, his work and all that relates to one of the most famous members of the famous dramatic contingent of the French Academy. Although his introduction to the literary public of this country has been principally through several volumes of most delightful short stories, he is best known, perhaps, in Europe as a playwright and a poet.

The election of M. Sardou to the Academy was a most distinct departure from the traditional spirit of the institution. The great Molière himself was rejected by the Immortals in the middle of the seventeenth century because they were unwilling to recognize the supremacy of the drama as a form of art. We all remember the difficulties which the friends of M. Zola have encountered in the presentation of the eminent novelist's name for membership in the Academy.

M. Coppée, while still a mere youth, was a writer of verse of unusual merit; but his first introduction to the great world of letters was made at the age of twenty-four with a book of poems entitled "Le Reliquaire." A second volume appeared a few years subsequently, while in 1869 "Le Passant," a one-act comedy, was presented at the Odéon, and its author was at once accorded a place among successful playwrights. A very great honor was extended M. Coppée when he was elected a member of the French Academy.

You will find the home of M. Coppée among some of the lowly folk whom he loves so well, and who figure in so much of his work. His home is situated at the north end of the Faubourg Saint Germain—Rue Oudinot 12. It is in a ward of the great city where hospitals are thickly situated, and where, also, stands the famous Hôtel des Invalides; and it is no doubt owing to this fact that the prose and verse of M. Coppée deal so largely with hospitals and the Invalides.

You enter the house from a street untidy and unsavory in the extreme—suggesting chickens, unkempt women, and noisy children. One of the very first things, perhaps, which you will encounter at the doorway will be a lordly cat, for the master of the house is especially fond of felines. The bell gives forth a loud, reverberating sound, and presently the plain door is thrown back on its hinges by a polite French valet, and you pass through two or three unpretentious rooms, so cleanly in appearance, however, they easily suggest that some, possibly a Dutch, maid has been giving them a prodigious scrubbing. I have omitted to mention that the dwelling is small in size, being only a one-story house, low and unattractive from an exterior point of view. But it suits the taste of its occupant exceedingly well.

M. Coppée comes forward to meet you. He is clad in a new dressing gown, and in his hand, between the first and second fingers, you notice a partly smoked cigarette. The famous man greets you with an unaffected air—most unaffected, indeed—and begs you to be seated. He talks with a freedom which surprises you because you are a stranger. When he converses he lounges on his large, easy sofa or walks with a careless step up and down the room, perhaps now and then pausing in front of you to emphasize some statement, or sits at his writing table with his head resting on his hands.

"Yes," he remarks, in response to my inquiry, "I am very busy with my pen these days, but then I'm always busy. Work is healthful and enjoyable, and, of course, profitable in a given sense, and so I work." He lights a fresh cigarette and offers me one. "I'm one of the pauvres diables, and am obliged to earn my bread and butter with my pen. If you know anything at all about literary work, you know it is hard work, very hard; but it is pleasant to know that I do not have to depend any more on a little Government position to eke out a living!"

"'How long did I serve in that capacity?' A number of years, and it was exceedingly irksome work for me, I assure you. I used very often to long for the time when I could give it up and devote all my time and strength to literature. And the day came at last, and my heart rejoices greatly."

"I suppose the publishers are very generous toward you now?" I said.

"Ah! well, they might be far more generous than they are; but we authors, here in France, are wholly resigned to our treatment, since what else can we do but accept the situation? Why, absolutely nothing. The fact is, there has never been but one French author who compelled publishers to do as he asked them to do. You know, of course, whom I mean—Victor Hugo. He handled the publishers with iron gloves.

"But perhaps I ought not to complain, since my work is many-sided, so to speak. To-day the Odéon, or, it may be, the Théâtre Français, takes one of my plays; to-morrow the Journal publishes some chroniques which I have sent the editor, and the next day certain stories of mine appear in the newspapers and magazines. Then, too, you see, there are my poems, and all the editors and publishers appear very glad to get them; but, of course, I don't write as much as I used to, lately, because there isn't so much money in it, though I love to write poetry just as well as I ever did, and the world, you know, speaks of me most frequently as a poet."

"Tell me, please, something about your early life," I make bold to interrogate.

"Ah! my early days! Well, if you care to know. In 1847, and the early Summer of that year, when I was a mere child, only some five or six years of age, my dear father carried me in his arms about Paris to see the wonderful sights. And I remember on a certain occasion, when he had taken me over by the Tuileries, Louis Philippe came out on the balcony and all the people shouted, 'Vive le roi!' But a year later the King had to fly from the city. I was very young, of course, and yet I remember all very distinctly. That same year the Tree of Liberty was planted close by our house, and the godmother of the occasion was Julia, the oyster opener. You smile—and I don't wonder, for she was the woman who opened oysters at an inn close by, and, besides, she didn't have much of a reputation as a paragon of virtue.

"Later on, when I was a struggling employe in the Government, I used to pass the fête days going about in the country with my little 'connaissance.' Of course, I never had enough spare money from my salary to spend at such times, so I used to make a loan from the Mont de Piété of twelve, or, maybe, fifteen francs, and then she and I would go and dine at Véligyé, in the green arbor, where the spiders were all the while dropping down into our soup; but I never cared much for that, because, you see, I was happy!"

When away from his home M. Coppée finds great pleasure in sauntering about in the hotels of Paris, smoking, observing, and listening and telling stories to those whom he chances to meet. He likes to frequent the humble little theatres in the outskirts of the great French city and drink in the life of the places, since here the master finds very much in the way of incident and type to weave into his marvelous stories and poems which make the people laugh and weep. Here, after all, Coppée is most at home, and withal most happy, because it was amid just such humble scenes and life the great Frenchman was born and reared.

G. N. L.

'Twixt Bagdad, Samarkand, Trebisond, and Denver, what are the connections? Looking at the matter in a railroad sense, you might be booked from the South Platte to the Bosphorus without much trouble, but it is rather the intellectual correlativeness which is worthy of particular mention: The Burton Society of Denver, Col., issues a prospectus announcing its intention to publish a fac simile reprint of the Benares edition of Sir Richard Burton's "The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night." The work is to be in sixteen volumes, royal octavo, and a limited number is to be printed for private circulation among the members of the Burton Society. For full particulars address Mr. Francis D. Tandy, Secretary of the Burton Society, Denver, Col.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

The Philippines—From Magellan to Dewey.*

The Philippine Islands have been held by Spain in comparative obscurity for some three centuries and a half. Now that they seem likely to pass into the permanent possession of the United States, we find that this country is composed of a great archipelago on the other side of the Pacific Ocean and within the tropics, is an "undiscovered country" to most of us, that is to say, we know very little of and about it. Whatever the final disposition of these islands may be, it is but natural that we should now want to know more about them. The object of the book that Mr. Fiske has given us is to supply information as to the physical characteristics, natural resources, the inhabitants, native and alien; the progress and development they have experienced under the adverse conditions of Spanish colonial rule, and the possibilities that await them under new and different conditions. Statements about the number, area, form, and surface of the Philippines vary widely. The fact is that the islands have not been counted, and nobody knows how many there are. They have been variously "estimated" at from 400 to 2,000. This great group of tropical islands is part of a vast volcanic system of very remote antiquity. The volcanic fires still linger, and occasionally manifest an activity that causes alarm and sometimes life and property losses. Earthquakes are less frequent now than formerly, and no very considerable damage has been done by them since 1880. The temperature in the Philippines has a range from 67 degrees to 98 degrees. The soil on the uplands and plains in the many valleys and along the numerous shores is particularly fertile, judging by the way it allows itself to be overrun with wild luxuriance of vegetation and the willingness with which it produces good things when encouraged. The interior of the central and southern islands is scarcely known and awaits exploration. Native woods abound, and occur in over fifty varieties, that include ebony, logwood, sapan, various palms, and the dungon, sometimes called ironwood. Cocoanuts flourish, as do also oranges, mangoes, tamarinds, guavas, and pineapples. Pepper, ginger, cinnamon, and vanilla are produced, but not so largely. The animals of this region are not noxious. There are some crocodiles and certain venomous snakes. Many monkeys are in the luxuriant forests, and numerous birds, with gaudy plumage, lend a dash of piquant color to the wooded landscape. Of insects there is an unnecessary number and variety, chief among which may perhaps be named the swarming ants, white ants, and other members of this family. The water about and among the islands is filled with fish; sharks devour them and sometimes also eat the fishermen. The pearl oyster is found in the tepid waters, and sponges are now and then obtained.

The native population, according to Spanish guesses, is approximately 7,000,000, and is considerably mixed. Some photographs reproduced by Mr. Fiske show a simplicity of native attire that would be startlingly conspicuous in New York streets.

The object of government in these islands has hitherto been to maintain Spanish authority, not to benefit the people. Corruption and inefficiency pervaded the whole system, in spite of which, however, the colonial revenues were from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually, and were derived from a variety of taxes, imposts, and trading licenses. There was also a special capitation tax on Chinese and an income from raffles, cock fighting, and lotteries. The future of the Philippines forms an interesting speculation. The possibilities of this domain in the hands of an enlightened and progressive people may well be carefully considered. What is needed to turn natural and neglected resources to account is good roads, machinery, modern invention, and skill, capital, enterprise, industry, and the encouragement and protection of sound public policy and business methods. Are these things possible in a tropical region, or is the climate fatal to the conditions of material progress? In other words, is civilization a matter of meteorology? It is possible that the most important factor in the problem is that of labor. What can be done with the native of the soil and clime? Can the leopard spots be changed? We know that the native is, as a rule, indolent, easy-going, and lacking in ambition, averse to more toil than is necessary to supply his immediate wants, and not caring to provide for the future or to accumulate substance. He does not mind lying, hardly knows what honesty means, breaks promises easily made, incurs debts without a thought and seldom thinks of paying, and he has no gratitude or sense of duty to his fellow-man. The material certainly is not promising. At the best, he would not be transformed at once, but it is possible that in the course of time he would become a very practicable labor factor in a prosperous community. But how would it be with men transplanted from a northern latitude to become colonists either in the field of labor or as capitalists? Would energy, ambition, and industry be lost and barbarism claim them? Would their purposes be dissipated with the fervor of the hot season? Would their motives melt in the moisture of the rainy months? Would their ambition be swept away by the periodical monsoons and leave them lapsed? These questions obtrude themselves; they are easy to ask, but more difficult to answer. The future holds much that we cannot yet see. Dewey and his achievements in Manila Bay are never likely to fade from the world's memory. Perhaps in the new departures of these times brought about through his agency, and which seem to stir with the symptoms of fresh activity, the United States may be destined to take a larger part in that wide interchange of prices and of influences which tend toward the unification of the human race and the advancement of mankind. The first vital point of contact with the Old World of the Far East may be upon the fair islands of the Philippine Archipelago, and may serve to point to the time when it shall be said with equal truth of American empire as of English, "Her sun never sets."

*HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINES. A Popular account of the Islands from their Discovery by Magellan to the Capture by Dewey. By Amos K. Fiske, Author of "Midnight Talks at the Club," &c. Cloth. Large octavo. With Illustrations and Maps. Pp. 158. New York: Sold by Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, $1.

The Biographical Thackeray*

The sixth volume of the new edition of Thackeray has for a frontispiece a good engraving of the Lawrence portrait, so familiar to all admirers of the great novelist. The contents of the volume include "Miss Tickletoby's Lectures on English History," the papers of the "Fat Contributor," miscellaneous contributions to Punch, in prose and verse; a "History of the Next French Revolution," the "Little Travels and Roadside Sketches," the famous "Book of Snobs," the burlesque novels, the "Sketches and Travels in London," (which include the celebrated Christmas pantomime;) "A Little Dinner at Timmins's," and, besides the reproductions of pen-and-ink and water color drawings which go with the text, a set of his Punch caricatures, including the seven plates of "Authors' Miseries" and various others.

The period is 1843-54. Mrs. Ritchie tells us her father began to write for Punch, against Edward Fitz Gerald's advice, in June, 1842. "Miss Tickletoby's Lectures," his first contributions, were not successful, and did not go beyond Edward III. About Christmas, 1843, Thackeray became a regular member of the staff of Punch, and in 1844 he began his "Fat Contributor" sketches. "Jeames's Diary" followed later. He soon gave up his connection with The Examiner and its four sovereigns a week, but was kept hard at work for Fraser and other magazines. In 1845 it appears in a letter from Fitz Gerald to Frederick Tennyson that Thackeray's droll accounts of the Royal Academy exhibitions in Fraser's had given offense to Charles Landseer, Maclise, and others, including Stone. Thackeray was even threatened (vaguely, to be sure,) with a horsewhipping by these sensitive painters.

"In the meanwhile," Fitz Gerald writes, "old Thackeray laughs at all this and goes on in his own way, writing hard for half a dozen reviews and newspapers all the morning; driving, drinking, and talking of a night; managing to preserve a fresh color and perpetual flow of spirits under a wear and tear of thinking and feeding that would have knocked up any other man I know two years ago."

As a matter of fact, thinking and feeding and other hard work knocked Thackeray up and down (finally) eighteen years later, when he still ought to have been in his prime, while Old Fitz, in spite of his crotchets and his sensitiveness, lived to be really old.

An extract from a letter written in 1845, to little Anne, who was abroad with her grandparents, exhibits Thackeray in one of his Colonel Newcome moods: "Who was born on Christmas Day? Somebody Who was so great that all the world worships Him; and so good that all the world loves Him; and so gentle and humble that He never spoke an unkind word."

Entries in his diary referring to "V. F." indicate that in 1847 a great work as yet unborn occupied some of his time, but not all he would have liked to give it. Meanwhile he rarely missed one of the Punch weekly dinners he has celebrated for all time in "The Mahogany Tree." Mrs. Ritchie quotes freely from her father's diaries and letters, but throws no positively new light on his character and work. In a foot note she tells of "a commentary upon the 'Book of Snobs,' which has lately been published for the use of students of English in Christiania," as follows:

"The little work is very appreciative of my father's works, and also goes into many learned details. 'Punch,' we read, 'is a humpbacked character in the once popular English toy theatre. It has consequently nothing to do with punch (Sanskrit patchan, five) from the five ingredients of which that liquor is made up. The notes go into all sorts of odd and unexpected elucidations. 'Rabbits are very teeming animals.' 'His reverence,' a title of respect given to clergymen. 'Tattersall's' still mentioned as a place where people are given to betting. 'Bosm,' also written 'buxum.' 'Snooks,' an imaginary person, often brought forward as the answer to an idle question. * * * Besides the commentaries on the 'Book of Snobs,' there is a short life of the author, prettily written, with a certain original foreign accent."

Mrs. Ritchie thus recalls her own memories of these days of hard work:

"Turning over the pages of Punch and looking at the familiar titles and histories and pictures, the circumstances under which all these were devised come vaguely back to my mind again. Suns long set begin to shine once more through the old Kensington study windows. My father's silvery gray head is bending over his drawing board as he sits at his work, serious, preoccupied, with the water color box open on the table beside him, and the tray full of well-remembered implements. To the writer her own childhood comes back and fills her world. The old friend who used to pose for him so often as a model in those days seems to be forty Summers young again. There she is, sitting motionless and smiling, with black hair, in the stiff, cane-bottomed chair, while he draws on and dabs in the shadows. The cane-bottomed chair, 'that bandy-legged, high-shouldered, worm-eaten seat,' is gone, though one of its contemporaries still survives in our home; and as I look at the pictures of that time, and recognize one and another of the objects depicted there, I am always carried away from now to then. Why, the very coal scuttle which Becky brought in with her own two hands still serves to warm the hearth where my family is assembled.

"It used to be a joy to us as we swung our legs in the schoolroom, making believe to work at our historical studies upon the Plantagenets (beyond which race we never seemed to travel) or at exercises in literature (represented chiefly by Ollendorff's Grammar and Cowper's poems, to be called from these abstractions to take a share in the great living drama of Punch, or 'Vanity Fair,' going on in the study below. We were to be trusted to stand upon chairs, to hold draperies and cast a shadow, to take the part of supers on our father's stage. There were also the wood blocks ready to fascinate us; and it was often our business to rub out the failures and to wash the chalk off the blocks. I still remember a dreadful day when I washed away a finished drawing, for which the messenger was at that moment waiting in the hall.

"My father's sketches in Punch are estimated at 380; and I am amused to find noticed among these one which is entitled 'Horrid Tragedy in Private Life,' and which (so says history) represents a room in which there are two ladies in a state of excitement. It is further stated that on the appearance of this drawing, the Man in the Moon, a rival periodical, offered a reward of £500 and a free pardon to any one who would publish an explanation of it. Is it too late to claim the £500? The room was my father's study, where two little girls were found by him dressed up in various tablecloths and curtains. One was enacting a Queen and was ordering the rival sovereign off to instant execution, when he came home unexpectedly and drew them then and there.

"We read the 'Prize Novelists' for real stories and longed for them to be finished, instead of always breaking off at the most interesting point. He wanted to end up the series with Dickens and himself, but the proprietors of Punch refused to let him publish the parody of Dickens in their columns, and the series came to an end."

Truth to say, these parodies have lost much of their humorous charm, as all travesty will with age. Still, the lover of Thackeray is glad enough to have them preserved, as well as Miss Tickletoby's lectures, which are mere chaff, of course, but, it seems, good enough to fill their purpose, and too good to be so unsuccessful as Mrs. Ritchie says they were. There is still much vitality in the sketches of travel and descriptions of social life, the theatrical sketches and criticisms are full of point and sympathy, and "The Book of Snobs," of course, is a classic. The profusion of Thackeray drawings, all well produced, will be received with delight.

*CONTRIBUTIONS TO "PUNCH," &c. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations by the Author and a Portrait. 8vo. Pp. XXXVII., 759. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Mr. James's Imaginings*

Mr. Henry James, in his latest and most enigmatical mood, seems bent on making as much as possible out of as little as possible. His subject here is as small, it seems to us, as human nature could provide. On the other hand, the treatment of it, if not large, may be accurately ("precisely" would be Mr. James's adjective) described as formidable. It is hard reading for one who takes it seriously enough to endeavor to get out of it all the author has put in, this narrative of the moods, the sublimated emotions, the imaginings of the girl in the telegraph office.

Complaint has been made—and if complaint is not ("precisely" again) the word, surely a feeling of discontent is manifest in the assertion—that the reader of Mr. James's fiction can never long remember the names of his principal personages. This grievance, if it is a grievance, Mr. James has here met in a characteristic way. His principal personage is nameless, or, if she has a name, it is not divulged in these chapters of her biography, which, we fancy, will be the only accounts of her doings and sayings ever to get into print.

She is of "reduced" origin. Her forebears were gentle folk. But her domestic memories are not cheerful, and she is hampered by a mother who drinks gin. She has betrothed herself to one Mudge, a Cockney grocer of characteristic probity, energy, and intellectual density, and as she is about to wed him as this record closes, she may, in middle life, be so well off as to be able to enjoy an occasional Continental trip under the guidance of the renowned Cook, and to dwell, when at home, in a smart suburban villa with a name of its own. But to imagine so much is to take some things for granted, and it must be admitted that Mr. James does not encourage his reader to take anything for granted.

His story relates entirely to the moods and subtler sensations of a young woman of some natural refinement and inherited perceptive faculty in the dull routine of daily labor behind the bars of a district postal and telegraph office, which occupies a corner of a grocer's shop in Mayfair. Her strong, rapid imagination consoles her for the lack of many things, including leisure, dress, and, presumably, a sufficiency of nourishing food. Her companions in the cage are a muffling youth, desperately in love with her, as he would be with any other reasonably comely woman with whom he might be thrown in daily relations, and a gruff man; but she has the power to get away from them. The station is used chiefly by the wealthy or persons who are allied with them, and when she is not marveling over their waste of pounds and shillings and computing, with pathetic surprise, how much people may have in a world which gives her so very little, she is imagining lives, loves, sins, virtues for the men and women whose telegrams she receives.

Her perceptions are acute, and Mr. James permits us to infer that she sometimes is very near the mark. But we must confess that in her vague relations with beautiful Lady Bradeen and Captain Everard, between whom there seems to be a liason which nearly develops a scandal, there is much we cannot grasp. It is clear to us, however, (though others may find it as clearly not so,) that the young woman very nearly falls into the depths herself, and that if her queer meeting with the Captain in St. James's Park at night means anything at all, it means that the gentleman was quite willing to make the young woman his prey, if she was inclined to be preyed upon, and that, for her part, she was saved more by moral cowardice than by inherent virtue. But if this view were hotly disputed we should abandon it immediately in favor of any other explanation of the situation presented to us with conviction.

It is still true of Henry James that everything he writes comes as a boon to cultivated persons. When his subject is trivial, even when it is sordid, his literary charm is still potent. But the tendency to be obscure grows upon him. Without what may be called the verbal picturesqueness of the author of "Diana of the Crossways," he has lately taken to packing his sentences so full of meaning as to make some of them seem all but meaningless to common minds. Nevertheless, we can admit that the old charm is not wholly lacking in his new book, and that the only thing which really troubles one in laying aside the volume is remembrance of Mr. James's deliberate assertion that two several persons, in one conversation, can each "profusely curtain for the other the limits of low horizons." This seems to be a trifle too much. To discover one person in a day's journey who could do a thing so odd and seemingly difficult as to "curtain the limit of a low horizon" would surely be enough.

*IN THE CAGE. By Henry James. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

Heraldry for America.*

Although it is doubtless true that armorial bearings in the form with which Europeans are familiar were not in general and hereditary use much earlier than the Twelfth century, becoming especially developed during the Crusades, and afterward by the tournaments, it appears hardly justifiable to assign the period thus indicated as that of the actual origin of heraldic device and insignia. The genetic origin must indeed be sought for at a much earlier period than Mr. Holden believes and states in his present book. There has been a tendency among some to regard heraldry as inconsistent with representative Americanism, but with the growing interest in genealogic matters that has sprung up within a comparatively recent period, and which has been fostered and stimulated by such societies as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, heraldry has come to have even for Americans no little interest, not alone of a sentimental character. Knowledge of heraldry is important, and lends additional charm to the full enjoyment of the decorations encountered on furniture, glass, silver, and china, not to speak of its recurrence in the fine arts. Washington and Franklin used armorial bearings, as did also William Penn and many other good Americans. With such leaders we may perhaps safely follow if we choose. The United States Government takes no official notice of coats of arms (except when they are borne as seals or trade-marks), but almost every large library in the United States has a section devoted to works on heraldry and

*A PRIMER OF HERALDRY FOR AMERICANS. By Edward S. Holden, LL. D. Cloth. Decorated cover. Gilt top. 16mo. Pages 195, with 24 Plates. New York: The Century Company. Price, $1.00.

genealogy, to the consideration of which this little book is an excellent introduction. Much in Gothic architecture, at least, is lost without a considerable knowledge of, heraldry. The use of State arms, college arms, and the arms of individuals in other countries is encountered daily, and in literature and history is still more frequently met with. Fully to understand what one thus sees and reads, some little study is required, and Mr. Holden's book will afford much information along this too much neglected line.

Heraldry has a language of its own, and the shield on which the arms are borne is divided into parts known as dexter, sinister, chief, etc., which correspond respectively with right hand, left hand, and upper part.

The principal heraldic colors are:
Red—Gules.
Blue—Azure.
Black—Sable.
Green—Vert.
Purple—Purpure.

Heraldic animals are often conventionalized, certain features being frequently and purposely exaggerated. Mythical animals also find frequent use in early heraldry, such as the gryphon, having the body and tail of a lion, head of a cock, a pair of wings, and very long, sharp claws; the wyvern or two-legged dragon, with a body passing off into a long tail, barbed at the end, and the chimera, with a lion's head, vomiting flames, a goat's body, and a dragon's tail. A star is heraldically a mullet. The martlet is a swallow, with no beak and no feet, that is frequently met with in English heraldry. Various helmets in England and France indicate rank, although in France, under Napoleon, the toque was substituted for the helmet, and its color and the plumes that rose out of it indicated rank. A different system prevails in Germany. There is no little fascination in blazoning a coat of arms, and once the interest is aroused it will be found quite as alluring as a chess problem to the solitary. A copy of "Burke's Peerage" will afford many experimental examples, and, accompanied as it is by cuts, the success or failure of the experimentalist in blazoning can be readily established. Heraldry finds considerable modern expression in the bookplates used by book-lovers and others, as well as in stained glass windows in libraries and elsewhere. The volume prepared by Mr. Holden is not exhaustive; it is not intended to be, but it is a convenient reference book on the subject of which it treats, and carefully studied will lead to the acquirement of the essentials of the art of Heraldry. The book would have been improved as to mechanical arrangement had the cuts been printed with the text instead of being placed together at the end of the volume.

Wagner's Dramas.*

The excellent Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatoire has produced a very good book, indeed. He has not written the sort of work one would expect from a Professor of Harmony. It is not a technical work. It is not a discussion of the musical philosophy of the Wagnerian system. It is not an examination into the origin and generation of the "Meister's" curious chord combinations. It is an uncommonly plain book for plain people who do not know much about the works of Wagner, but would like to acquire the knowledge without mental dyspepsia. As the professor has pertinently said in his preface:

"In writing the thousand and first book on Richard Wagner and his work, I do not pretend to accomplish anything better than has yet been done. My aim has been something quite different—a real, practical guide to Baireuth for the French which will answer the needs and satisfy the curiosity of those of our nation who have not yet taken that little journey, which is so easy and attractive. I have also desired to indicate in what state of mind it should be undertaken and what seductive preliminary studies are necessary to the complete enjoyment of the trip; finally, it has been my desire to present the Wagnerian style in its own proper light, by dissipating the clouds with which it has been enveloped by certain of its commentators, who, far from smoothing the way, have made it bristle with difficulties. This is the sole criticism I will allow myself; they write for Wagnerians, not for neophytes."

This curt comment on the commentators is delightful. No one has so enshrouded Wagner's music in clouds of mystery as the learned Germans who have undertaken to explain it. Most of them have utterly failed to get at the fundamental principles of it, a simple statement of which is far more easily comprehended by the lay mind than a running fire of puzzle-talk about the various motives. Prof. Lavignac's book does what it promises to do. It explains in a simple manner the Baireuth music, dramas, tells the history of the Baireuth Theatre, describes the performances, and tells how people at the festivals live and move and act. Perhaps that part of the story was best told by an American whom a musical enthusiast persuaded to visit Baireuth. He looked over the audience, as it passed out of the theatre, and said: "Isn't it delightful? Every one of them stark, staring mad."

The book begins with a most entertaining description of the town of Baireuth and the behavior of the people who go there. Perhaps one would not gather from M. Lavignac's account that all these people were mad, yet he sets forth very clearly those periods of rapt, ecstatic attention which endure through the long acts of "Parsifal," and the subsequent outbursts of excited, rapturous talk as the audience goes to pass the charming periods of the entr' actes in the open air. The description of Baireuth and its life is followed by a biographical sketch of Wagner. This is uncommonly clear and sensible. M. Lavignac evidently believes that Wagner was only a man, and not a sort of demi-god, as some of his biographers seem to try to demonstrate. Why should a biographer deem it his duty to prove, so far as he can, that whatever his subject did was right? It is pretty generally known now that Wagner was vain, bigoted, irresponsible in money matters, and inclined to petty tyranny. To admit that he was so does not demonstrate that he was not a man of genius. If Bacon could be called the "greatest, wisest, meanest" of mankind, why can it not be admitted that the composer of the majestic Nibelung trilogy had some of the failings of men who cannot compose even good operettas?

In his analysis of the libretti of the Wagner dramas, M. Lavignac shows the same candor and judicial equipoise. He declares that it is not necessary to indulge in praise of Wagner nor to refute criticisms which have never harmed him. He declares that what is necessary is to understand the great poet-composer and the significance of his contributions to the development of his art. He objects most earnestly to that mental posture which makes a man a Wag-

(Continued on Page 662.)

*THE MUSIC DRAMAS OF RICHARD WAGNER AND HIS FESTIVAL THEATER AT BAYREUTH. By Albert Lavignac, Professor of Harmony at the Conservatoire at Paris. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

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(Continued.)

scrite to the exclusion of correct appreciation of other composers, past or contemporary. In this he is indeed right. The best path to the full appreciation of any composer is a complete acquaintance with the best works of all. M. Lavignac is right in pointing out the fact that Wagner acknowledged his sympathies with Bellini and other Italian masters, and that "we can find indisputable traces of them in the melodic structure of his work."

Wagner never declared that he wholly condemned the works of the Italians. On the contrary, he frequently refers to their good points and shows that it is only to the plan of their operas that he objects as being unsuited to the nature of the German people. As for Mozart, Beethoven, and others of his mighty predecessors, no reader of Wagner's prose works can be in doubt as to where he stands with regard to them. On points of this kind M. Lavignac is sane and convincing, and, in view of the absurd disposition in some quarters to keep alive the controversy over Wagner and his works, his book is particularly timely.

The illustrations of the volume are uncommonly good. They are not hackneyed, and they are beautifully printed. The volume also contains tables giving the lists of the characters in the various dramas, with the times of their first appearances. These tables are novel and interesting. There are also complete genealogies of the characters, which will prove of high value to those who have neither time nor inclination to delve in the mines of mythological and legendary lore. Taking it all in all, this book is an excellent contribution to Wagner literature, and while it is intended for Frenchmen, it will prove valuable to all beginners in the troubled science of Wagnerism.

War Memories of a Chaplain.*

"Many books about the American civil war have been written," says Mr. Trumbull in his preparatory note to this volume, "to show the movements of armies and the personal characteristics of commanders. Little, however, has been written to show the thoughts and feelings of the soldier in active army service. The standpoint of a regimental Chaplain gives him the opportunity to speak on this subject with peculiar acquaintance and sympathy." So we may see at once of what Mr. Trumbull intends to write—not of armies and armaments, nor of vast campaigns, but of American soldiers, and it is therefore that though his book is concerned with the civil war, it nevertheless is as interesting and as timely as books about battleships and Cuba. For the American soldier of to-day, though carrying different kinds of rifles and waging a different war, differs not much from him of five-and-thirty years ago.

The first chapter of this book points out the place and work of an army Chaplain. This, one sees at once, depends very largely upon the sort of Chaplain. "Two soldiers were overheard," Mr. Trumbull tells us, "speaking of the Chaplain of another regiment than their own, in contrast with theirs.

"'He's always on picket with his regiment,' they said, "'and he's always ready to go with them into a fight. You don't catch our 'Holy John' up there.'

"'You don't mean to say that our Chaplain's a coward?' asked the other.

"'Oh, no! I don't say he's a coward, but whenever there's any firing ahead, he has to go for the mail.'

"'Well, but he's got to go for the mail, you know.'

"'Yes, but if the firing is sudden he can't stop to get his saddle on.'"

This was one sort of Chaplain. On the other hand, many a one knew well how to handle a rifle, and found great comfort lying in the trenches, not unready to use his weapon. Of this latter class one suspects Mr. Trumbull to have been. For though he is loath—indeed, much too loath—to speak of himself, yet one can discover some clues here and there. Mr. Trumbull, for example, was a prisoner of war in Charleston Jail and in Libby Prison; he was placed in solitary confinement as a suspected spy, and, indeed, came very near being executed. And one may gather from observations he makes here and there that he was willing to serve his country temporally as well as spiritually. At one time he was sent under a flag of truce upon a mission to the enemy. "It is the privilege of an enemy," Mr. Trumbull informs us, "receiving an officer on such a mission, to bind him by his word of honor not to divulge to the opponent's injury any fact obtained by him while thus a guest. I have been paroled under such circumstances, but no such precaution was taken in this case. It was therefore my patriotic duty," remarks Mr. Trumbull, "to observe every fact calculated to be of advantage to my Government, and to obtain all the information any one would give me while on this side the lines." It was in relation to this mission that Mr. Trumbull came so near losing his life as a spy; so that one imagines that he did not keep his eyes and ears open to no effect.

But it is not upon such tales that Mr. Trumbull dwells; rather he tells of the soldier boys whom he loves and of the soldier heart that was opened to him: Here is a little fellow homesick and almost broken-hearted. Mr. Trumbull soothes the little fellow. "I found he was almost heart-broken because of his lack of home letters which he had looked for. I spoke words of sympathy and cheer, and, as I left him, I thought he was still too much of a boy to be away from home in the army. A few weeks later my regiment stood in battle line, repelling one of the fiercest attacks of the enemy we had met in our three years of service. As I stood by my Colonel and my brigade commander, just back of the line of battle, I saw that homesick boy hurrying into his place in the ranks. Hardly had he taken his place and fired his first shot when he fell with a bullet through his lungs. Tearing open his coat and gasping for breath as his lifeblood gushed out through his death wound with never a whimper or a groan, he looked along the unwavering line and called out cheerily with failing breath, 'Fire away, boys; fire away!'"

It is such accounts—simple, not in the least aiming at literary or dramatic effectiveness, self contained and self restrained—that Mr. Trumbull gives of the soldier boys. And in these accounts, some humorous, most of them sad—for war is a sad thing—there seem to the reader a vividness and directness and force quite lacking in the splendidly written war tales of such men as Stephen Crane. Mr. Trumbull gives us no story, merely single incidents, and in them we find the tenderness and reverence and bravery and indomitable spirit of the American soldier. His book is throughout a eulogy of the American private soldier; the man upon whose patience and fidelity, obedience to superiors, and heroism the success of our arms must eventually depend.

Mr. Trumbull strenuously denies that war is degrading. On the contrary, he maintains it is ennobling. "I came to love more and more my soldier hearers, and to honor them the more as I better knew them. The suggestion that I frequently heard from civilians that army life was essentially demoralizing, and that soldiers were peculiarly addicted to profanity and intemperance and dishonesty, aroused my honest indignation. War was terrible, but war existing, those who suffered most from its demoralizing influence were not those who went to the front to put it down, at the cost of their lives if need be, but those who remained at the rear, intent on money getting and personal safety."

"Profanity," Mr. Trumbull continues, "was rarer in our camps than in the average city street at the North. So rare was it, indeed, that a common remark of old soldiers was on hearing blatant profanity, 'You swear like a new recruit.' As to drunkenness, there were no open saloons within the army lines, and in consequence no temptation to drink, in the ordinary walk of a soldier's life. And as to dishonesty, the feeling of honor and of comradeship made it almost unknown in the army. At one time a squad of ten recruits came to our regiment in Florida. Soon after, a theft in camp was reported. At once the tents of only those recruits were searched and the stolen property was recovered. No one thought of that theft as perpetrated by an old soldier."

And we learn, too, how in that war as well as in this just past men sometimes had little to eat, and we learn as well how they bore their privations. "While before Petersburg, doing siege work in the Summer of 1864, our men had wormy hardtack served out to them. It was a severe trial to the men. Breaking open the biscuits and finding live worms in them, they would throw the pieces in the trenches, although the orders were to keep the trenches clean.

"A brigade officer of the day, seeing some of these scraps along our front, called out sharply to our men: 'Throw that hardtack out of the trenches.' Then, as the men promptly gathered it up, he added: 'Don't you know that you've no business to throw hardtack in the trenches?' Out from the injured soldier heart there came the reasonable explanation: 'We've thrown it out two or three times, Sir, but it crawls back.'"

Devotion to the flag is a familiar subject of ballad, song, and story, and Mr. Trumbull's accounts of that devotion do but add new proofs of what we have long known. Yet the intensity of that devotion may be recalled to us: "That State flag had never been in a fight before. It was newly presented to the regiment, the old one being worn out in prolonged service. Yet that new flag had twenty-six bullet holes in it and three more in its staff at the close of that fight." Mr. Trumbull's account of his prison experiences makes one of the most interesting chapters in his book. The attempts to acquire information and to communicate with the outside world were varied and ingenious.

"We could almost always depend on the slaves to aid us to the extent of their ability. At first they concealed a paper in their garments and managed to deliver it under the eye of a Corporal or Sergeant of the guard, who always came in with our cook. Some of us would get between him and her and engage him in a conversation or altercation while she passed over the paper. When the plan was discovered, the cook was searched before she entered, and we had to try another way. For a time the small paper closely folded was put inside a large loaf of corn cake, hollowed out for the purpose, but when they learned of this they cut open every loaf before it was given to us. Then we tried a new plan."

And so as each scheme was discovered new ones were devised. And prison life had its amusing episodes as well:

"One day, as Adjt. Camp and I drank from the bucket on the well-curb, two little boys were watching us. As we turned away, one of them said feelingly:

"'I was goin' to ha' drinked, but them Yanks ha' spoiled the well.'

"And it was too bad," Mr. Trumbull concludes.

The saddest part of these reminiscences is that concerned with deserters and desertions. The magnitude of the offense of deserting is as well known as its cause—the too great leniency of the Government in the first instance. Yet the number of deserters was greater even than is suspected. When, in consequence of President Lincoln's proclamation of March 11, 1865, to the effect that any deserter then in service who would confess his crime and promise to serve out faithfully the time for which he had originally enlisted, (a proclamation, by the way, made through the suggestion originally of Mr. Trumbull,) deserters were given a chance to be exempt from the consequences of their wrongdoing, eighty-four men in Chaplain Trumbull's regiment, or one-seventh of those present for duty, confessed to being deserters. This is indeed startling. It is of course to be explained not by cowardice on the part of the men, but by the opportunities for bounty jumping. For later these forgiven deserters, Mr. Trumbull tells us, proved themselves as brave as any. It is in this chapter on desertions that the only shadow is cast upon our soldiers' character. And there it is a fault of his superiors throughout—the sad mistake of misplaced mercy, of thoughtless pardons given in the early days of the war. As Mr. Trumbull gladly turns away from that dark subject so do we. And everywhere else we read with a growing sense of pride of our soldiers. Every page of Mr. Trumbull's book is illumined with a confidence in the enduring qualities of the American brought to face peril, privation, disease, and death. And it is for this that his book has interest and value. We have here no romantic tales of the glory of conflict, but simple accounts of men who were ready to give their lives for an idea and who gave their lives fighting for that idea. There is nothing finer than that. But his book is more than that. It is not hard in the flush of battle to give one's life for a principle—for the flag. But for four dark years, years of sorrow and doubt, of hunger and homesickness, unwaveringly to keep the idea, the principle, before one—that is the hard thing to do. And Mr. Trumbull's book shows how well the American soldier did it.

*WAR MEMORIES OF A CHAPLAIN. By H. Clay Trumbull. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898.

Edgar Fawcett's New Novel.*

While Mr. Edgar Fawcett's newest novel, "New York," is hardly the romance of the great metropolis the years are waiting for, it is at all events a notable addition to the hundred and one stories inspired by Gotham and its life. A young New Yorker of twenty-four, of good family, though of straitened means, is standing at the gateway of Abingdon Square Park, that corner of Greenwich Village now beyond the bounds of even the shabby genteel. The policeman on the beat, Garrety, has recognized him. He—the young man—has been out of Sing Sing just three weeks, sent there for a term of three years for falsifying the books of the bank in which he clerked. Returning, he finds his mother dying of paresis and the world against him in his efforts—real and from the heart—to get honest work.

On the career of this George Oliver the next few years Mr. Fawcett builds up a panoramic study of New York life. He pictures the slums of Water Street and its environs, the regions of Cherry Hill and its denizens, the missions and that form of charity that is too purposeful and too important to be given its cant name of "slumming." Weaving, as he always does, well-known bits of latter-day local history and incident into his pages, often only thinly disguised, he describes the workings of a gang of "firebugs," and later on the trial of a besmirched police Captain. From these scenes he turns to a Patriarchs' ball at Delmonico's and shows the world of fashion at its height. The "smart set" flits across the pages.

"Mrs. Josselyn was seated near the edge of the estrade reserved for dowagers when her husband joined her. She had been a dressmaker at the time of her marriage, and not in her early youth at that, and she was very well aware that everybody knew her origin. But she was a woman of great energy and push. For years—until her daughter Grace was almost fourteen—she had failed socially to succeed. Then had come the triumph of the millionaires. * * * She had now arrived at last. She could hold her head as high as almost anyone, save the great moneyed aristocracy. Her husband was worth precisely a million—hardly $50,000 more—now that he had retired from the dry goods trade. But she would not have had this fact known for a Emperor or an ex. Indeed, by every subtle and noncommittal means in her power she strove to have it believed that he was worth five millions, if a dime."

* * * * * * *

There is a strange and yet thoroughly representative galaxy of New Yorkers here. With George Oliver binding them together, there are of the slums Schnoor, the beer saloon keeper; Lyncks, the "firebug"; Mrs. Yotzitski, the Pole; Lydia, the negress, educated far beyond her station; old Tom Glyn, the mission "ranter" of the world of "up town"; Frank Crewelling, the modern young preacher of fashion; Osborne Courtelyou, famous attorney and reformer; Lucien Renerdy, millionaire; the Josselyns, father, mother, daughter, and young cousin—Doris—an Englishman of title, Lord Brecknock.

It is a mimic world that these men and women move in, one that in its scenes and primal passions is much like the real world of Gotham. Lord Brecknock has proposed and has been "sent to mamma." This is what happens, in part. (It must be remembered that the Josselyns' entire fortune is but a single million.)

"'True—true, I remember perfectly. And I—I remember findin' you so—er—sympathetic. I told you about the expenses of keepin' up my place, Scrope House, in Nottin'hamshire, and my other smaller place, Abergarenny Lodge.'

"There was now a second silence, which Mrs. Josselyn chose rather loiteringly to break. 'It seems, then, that you would expect some sort of—settlement—to use your own English phrase?'

* * * * * * *

"'Ah, won't you say how much?' he flung out, half pleadingly.

"'Yes, if you prefer. We will settle on Grace $200,000.'

* * * * * * *

"'I'm so sorry—I'm so sorry!' said Lord Brecknock, stroking his chin while he leaned dejectedly forward with an elbow on his knee.

"'Sorry? and for what?' exclaimed Mrs. Josselyn, her ire again kindling.

"'Why, simply because I'm compelled to give up all thought of marrying your charming daughter.'

"Mrs. Josselyn rose. 'Then you admit yourself a mere fortune-hunter.'

"Growing very red, Lord Brecknock rose also. 'My dear madam, is not this terribly unkind?'

"'On your part it is terribly cold-blooded. If you really loved Grace'—

"'I love her dearly. I long to make her my wife!'

"'With a million dollars thrown in?'

"'That is a necessity.'"

Water Street is given, however, a no less sympathetic touch. It lives, for those that know it well in the vigor of its picturing, which is here no tawdry and disgusting realism. In the girl Doris is described the ideal of the rich young woman worker among the poor. George Oliver first hears her speaking at a mission meeting.

"It came from a feminine voice, from the voice of a young girl in a light, pale Summer gown, with two or three pink roses gleaming at her breast.

* * * * * * *

"'I've run down here from the country for a day or two, my friends, and I want to tell you that after living among the trees and fields it gives me a guilty feeling to find you have none of you shared with me their happy holiday freedom.'

"She took the roses from her breast and tossed them to a trio of ragged children in the nearest pew, nodding gayly while they caught them with enraptured grins. 'But I wish you to believe one thing—that I am using all the influence I can muster with those far more powerful than myself to have as many children get into the country for two weeks as our accommodations will permit. It isn't so very long ago since I was a child, and my heart goes out to your little ones. My heart goes out to you all as well. Most of you know me, I think.

* * * They tell us "a man is known by the company he keeps." That's a poor proverb, to my thinking. I would like to alter it thus: "A good man should be known by the company he is not so proud as to shun."'"

*NEW YORK. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Women's Clubs.*

When "Iduberge cleared a space in a forest" was she the first woman who broke away from former conventionalities? "for she built" a house for the education and religious consecration (if they desired it) of the daughters of nobles. The Chanoinesse of Nivelle, however, fell under the displeasure of the Church, in 820, because the young ladies were free to marry. At that time, in this country, was there spiritual freedom for women? There were many societies founded by women and carried out by them. They were for the major part religious societies.

The beginnings of any movement are not represented by the facts which appear as "history," and so the inception of the far-famed Sorosis arose from what may it be called—a snub? In 1868 there was a Press Club dinner offered to Charles Dickens, and when Mrs. Croly wanted a ticket she met with rudeness. Then the lady suggested "the idea of a club composed of women only, that should manage its own affairs, represent as far as possible the active interests of women, and create a bond of fellowship between them, which many women, as well as men, thought at that time it would be impossible to establish. Mrs. Croly being the originator of the scheme, several meetings were held, and a club was formed, of which Alice Cary was the President and Mrs. Croly Vice President, and from Mrs. Croly came the name Sorosis. Mrs. Croly enters into a full history of the Sorosis and describes representative clubs in other cities. There is also an account of women's foreign clubs. The work under notice is very complete and gives the names of all the clubs of any importance

*THE HISTORY OF THE WOMEN'S CLUB MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. By Mrs. J. C. Croly, (Jennie June.) Published under the authority of the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America. New York: Henry G. Allen & Co.

in the United States. The volume is fully illustrated with the photographs of the many nice ladies who rule our destinies.

The Beginnings of Our Present Belief.

Mr. W. Marsham Adams, the author of "The Book of the Master," is a man of wonderful and varied achievements. There are few subjects the most diverse in which he has not shown distinguished ability. As a mathematician he published his first book in 1868, the title of which was "The Outlines of Geometry; or, the Motion of a Point." For the further elucidation of this geometrical problem he invented an instrument demonstrating the facts which he called the "mensurator." It did solve many trigonometrical problems, and was employed for calculations. Then Mr. Adams devoted his attention to nautical astronomy and invented another instrument which wonderfully lessened the figuring. To show how various were Mr. Adams's attainments, in 1870 he wrote a tragedy, "Zenobia; or, the Fall of Palmyra."

From Palmyra to the North Sea and the Irish the transit is a wide one. In 1883 Mr. Adams wrote what is a wonderful book, "The History of the Fisheries and Fishermen of All Nations from the Earliest Times." He also made "The Fisheries Map of the United Kingdom," and drew the attention of the English Government to the condition of the fisheries on the Irish coast. Then, following further the topic of the seas, he wrote on the "Introduction of Life-Saving Apparatus Into Passenger Ships." For twenty years Mr. Adams was busy collecting Egyptian materials, and in 1891 published his historical work, "The Drama of Egypt." One of his deductions was "that the contour of any great continent will go far toward affording the key both to the settlement and subsequent history."

In 1894 was published Mr. Adams's work, entitled "The House in Hidden Places," in which he suggested the presence of a mysterious creed, taken by him entirely from Egyptian sources. "This clue was afforded by a comparison of the secret passages and chambers in the Great Pyramid." In 1896 Mr. Adams visited Egypt for the second time. The objects he had most on his mind were to follow out the ancient system of Egyptian astronomy and to establish some method by which the innumerable objects derived from Egypt, now scattered all over Europe and America, could be compared. If there was an "International Catalogue of Hieratic Papyri," the advantage to students would be incalculable.

The present volume, "Book of the Master," is Mr. Adams's latest work.

In the volume Mr. Adams maintains that analogies between the most ancient creed of the Egyptians, which was the Trinity, and modern Christian belief, are of the closest. The ritual of the old Egyptian and the sacred writings of the Old Testament, he is positive, bear "a strong family resemblance." In the chapter entitled "The Secret House," Mr. Adams writes:

"It is difficult to conceive a greater contrast than is presented by the two forms in which the record of Egyptian doctrine was preserved. The papyri are fragile, numerous, varying in length and order. The monument in stone is unique, solid almost to indestructibility, incapable of variation, and standing unchanged and unchanging, regardless of the assaults, whether of time or of man. That extraordinary pile, the most majestic and most mysterious even erected by the hand of man, stands close to the verge of the immense desert which stretches its arid wastes across the whole breadth of the African continent to the shore of the Western ocean, just at the spot where the busy life of the earliest civilization on record was bordered by the vast and barren solitude. Of all the other structures which made the marvels of the ancient world, scarcely a vestige is left. Where are the hanging gardens, the boast of the monarch of Babylon? Where is the far-famed Pharos of Alexandria? Centuries have passed since earthquake laid low the Colossus which bestrode the harbor of Rhodes and a madman's hand reduced to ashes the temple of Artemis, the pride of Ephesus. But the Grand Pyramid of Ghizeh still remains, undestroyed and indestructible, ages after the lesser marvels have passed away, as it stood ages before ever they came into being. More than sixty centuries have gone by since that building, which never since has needed the care of man, first concealed from view its hidden places, those secret chambers of which no other building on the globe, not even among the later pyramids, contains the like. Upward of two million times has the sun risen and set upon its mighty walls since first the pure and unbroken surface of polished casing-stones flashed back the rays like a veil of dazzling lustre and vindicated its ancient title to 'The Light.'"

Describing the secret of secrets, Mr. Adams says:

"Now comes the most mysterious portion of the building. Stripped of its noble proportions and reduced to an altitude so low that a man must creep on hand and knee to pass, the passage pierces the southern wall of the upper gallery and runs straight on, first into the ante-chamber, or 'Place of Preparation,' and then into the splendid hall, called the King's Chamber, in the most secluded portion of the building. In each of these halls is one, and only one, object. In the ante-chamber is a kind of veil of masonry, which no one can pass without bowing the head. In the King's Chamber is a sarcophagus, not closed, but open; while the air channels, wherewith this deeply buried room is amply ventilated, proclaim that it is not a chamber of the dead, but of the living, corresponding to the place of resurrection where, in the final chapter of the Ritual, Osiris is awakened from his slumbers. In this portion of the building the structure changes its material for granite, forming, as it were, a house by itself within the pyramid; an inner house yet, within the house of Osiris, entered by the low and gravelike passage leading from behind the throne. This is the House of Glory, described on the coffin of Amamu, the house to which the Illuminate approaches, after passing the tribunal of Osiris. Here is the 'Gate of the Pure Spirits,' which they alone can enter who are washed in the waters of life and radiant with the splendors of the Orbit. And here, too, it would seem, takes place the solemn address, described in the Saïan-Sinsin, 'of the Gods in the House of Osiris,' followed by the response of the 'Gods in the House of Glory'; the joyous song of the holy departed who stand victorious before the judgment seat, echoed triumphantly by the inner chorus of their beloved who have gone before them into the fullness of light. Over the chamber of the Open Tomb are the hidden heights, the secret spaces, to which the Opening of Hathor, the Queen of Imperishable Beauty, leads."

Mr. Adams's conclusion is:

"All around are assembled the spirits and the powers that make the mystery of the unseen world; the 'Secret Faces at the Gate,' the 'divine beings of the Horizon and of the Orbit.' And dimly before our eyes, age after age, the sacred procession of the Egyptian dead moves silently along as they pass through the 'Gate of the Hill,' to the tribunal of Osiris. In vain do we attempt to trace their footsteps till we enter with them into the hidden places and penetrate the recesses of the Sacred House. But no sooner do we stand within the mysterious light than the teaching of the sacred books seems lit up as with a tongue of flame. The luminous veil itself melts slowly away, disclosing the Path of Illumination and the splendors of the unseen; the spirits of the just grow lustrous with the rays that proceed from the tribunal. For, though none may look upon these things unveiled till the guardian of the starry gate has opened for him the portal of the light, yet for him who has been mystically initiated in the deep waters, and illuminated by the spirit seven-fold beauty, the invisible things become manifest by the visible creation, and a light which is not of earth reveals in its divine unity instinct of the heart, proclaims can know no rest, nor can his spirit ever be satisfied, so long as the thinnest film remains to interrupt the unclouded vision of the hidden love; until he stand face to face and eye to eye with 'Him who knows the Depths.'"

In reading this remarkable work, in which the author is not afraid to grapple with one of the most abstruse of human problems, the enthusiasm of the writer is certainly catching. But we think that many of the solutions Mr. Adams offers will not be accepted. And we must bear in mind how Charles Piazzi Smith, once Astronomer Royal of Scotland, believed his mission was to prove that in the pyramids, by exact tape line, he had found the original system of weights and measurements, and that for this sole purpose the eternal monument had been built. The secret of the pyramids, the great mystery, yet escapes us, and for many long centuries yet to come the solution of its vast pile of stones will vex men's minds.

"In Nature's infinite book of secrecy
A little I can read."

So Mr. Adams quotes Shakespeare, but precious "little" is it sometimes. As a study of the religion of the Egyptians Mr. Adams's work is quite exhaustive.

Year Book of the Colonial Dames.*

This volume is the First Annual Register of the New York Society of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. It is a tall and handsome book, bound in buff and blue, the colors of the society, and illustrated by a picture of the Van Cortlandt mansion and a fac simile of the badge in colors. This Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park, some years ago was given into the custody of the Dames, whose intention was to preserve it for a museum of Colonial and Revolutionary history. On May 27, 1897, the building was formally opened to the public as a museum with appropriate ceremonies. This is not the only public-spirited work, however, which the society has carried on. During the war they supplied the hospital ships with ice plants and other appliances for the relief of the sick and wounded. Besides this, they have marked many historic sites with commemorative tablets; given medals and prizes in schools and colleges for essays on American history, and conclusively shown that they are a truly patriotic society.

In the present register are given the names of the 420 members of this State, with their claims for entry, and their supplemental claims. The total number of these is 709, of which only 240 are from ancestors whose services were in the Province of New York. There are a few ancestors from Virginia, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, but by far the greater part are from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

This apparently small proportion of New Yorkers is due to several causes. Not only is it easier to trace lines of descent in New England on account of the greater care with which its records were kept in old times, but also because of the great number and variety of sources of New England ancestors, which are accepted as claims of eligibility. The 240 New York ancestors are a very representative assemblage of the aristocracy of the Colony. Almost all the old families have one or more ancestors in the number. Those families with the greatest number of "ascendants" are the Livingstons (12,) the Schuylers (9,) the Van Rensselaers (8,) and the Van Cortlandts (5.)

The individual ancestors having the greatest number of descendants registered are Robert Livingston, the first lord of the Livingston Manor, who has forty representatives in the society; Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who has thirty-eight; Johannes Pietersen Van Brugh, twenty-six, and Cloff Ste-

*THE BOOK OF THE MASTER; OR, THE EGYPTIAN DOCTRINE OF THE LIGHT BORN OF THE VIRGIN MOTHER. By W. Marsham Adams. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*ANNUAL REGISTER OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 1896-1898. Published by authority of the Board of Managers. New York. 1898.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

New Books.

The Romance of the House of Savoy, 1005-1519.

By ALETHEA WIEL, author of "The Story of Venice." With 48 illustrations. 2 vols., 12mo, in box, $4.00.

"The history of the present royal house of Italy is full of romantic incidents, but, as far at least as English-speaking readers are concerned, it is thus far but little known. Mme. Wiel has had at her command in the preparation of these volumes a large mass of original information, partly in the shape of manuscripts and archives that have not heretofore been brought into print. The sketches that have been based upon her researches, while gracefully written and popular in style, are, therefore, the result of careful historic investigation.

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The Book of the Master;

Or, The Egyptian Doctrine of the Light Born of the Virgin Mother. By W. MARSHAM ADAMS, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford. Illustrated, 8vo.

A work on the religion of ancient Egypt. The author dwells much on the doctrine and function of Hathor, the mother of the divine Horus, and Queen of Heaven; especially in connection with her temple at Denderah. It was from that temple that the famous planisphere, now preserved in Paris, was taken; wherein the principal figure is that of the Holy Mother, enthroned with the Divine infant in her arms.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

verses Van Cortlandt, twenty-three. In many cases all the claims to which members were entitled have not been recorded, owing, probably, to the large amount of labor and patient research required to get each generation complete in the line between ancestor and descendant. The society has only accepted such absolute evidence as would be taken in any court of law as proof. This strictness has had the effect of keeping out a large number of applicants and claims, but it has resulted in producing a book which is very accurate indeed, and which can be received anywhere as proof of the truth of all statements contained in it.

A very curious point about these claims is that very often when one is registered the member has neglected to file other claims which were necessarily valid since the first had been so. A remarkable example of this is the case of Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, the Chief Magistrate of Rensselaerwyck. From him only eight claims are recorded in the register, although, as his daughter Margaretta married Philip Pieterse Schuyler, each one of the latter's thirty-eight descendants has a claim based upon his services, and as Schuyler's daughter Alida married Robert Livingston, the latter's forty registered descendants can also trace their lineage to Van Slichtenhorst. The amount of labor necessary to unearth claims is probably the reason why the greater part of the members have been contented to search up only their single claim for entry without endeavoring to find others to swell the list. The greatest number of claims registered to the credit of any one member is twenty-nine. Only five have more than twenty claims, and only a very few more than from fifteen to twenty each. Of the three Governors of New Netherland, under the rule of the Dutch, only one, Petrus Stuyvesant, has descendants in the Colonial Dames, and he has only two. The only Patroons of New Amsterdam represented are the Van Rensselaers of Rensselaerwyck and Cornelus Melyn, Patroon of Staten Island.

The claims are based nearly equally upon civil and military services in New York, but in New England the civil greatly outnumber the military, owing to the great number of magistrates, deputies, and assistants whose services constitute eligibility in the society.

The register is remarkably free from errors, but there are several bad misprints, especially in the dates. The worst fault of the book, however, is the lack of arrangement in the claims of each member. Instead of giving each family in regular succession, with the generations coming down, as eighth, seventh, sixth in descent from the "ascendants," both the families and generations are inserted without any regard to chronological sequence.

Nevertheless, in spite of these very small defects, the book is of great interest to genealogists and students interested in the early families and history of New Netherland and New England.

By Noah Brooks.*

Boys who love the books of Noah Brooks, and they are a numerous company, will need to know that the "Boys of Fairport" is a new version of "The Fairport Nine." Mr. Brooks has rewritten that deservedly popular work, and amplified it by the introduction of several new chapters, which deal with boyish exploits other than those of the baseball field. The book is replete with adventures of the kind that interests every healthy boy. Perhaps the midnight pranks of the Fairport boys in the first chapter may arouse the disapproval of some, who will fear that their boys may go and do likewise, but, after all, it is safe to say that original mischief is sufficiently plentiful among the youngsters to prevent the necessity of their having recourse to servile imitation.

Mr. Brooks knows the boy character, and there is not a single lay figure in the story. Every one of these boys is a living figure, and other boys will recognize him as one of the fellows he has met. The story is written in a simple style, with a real literary man's careful attention to the manner of speech employed by those about whom he writes. The illustrations are all good, and the volume is handsomely printed. It is an old friend in a new and welcome guise.

Sampson's Squadron Bulletins.*

The reason for the existence of this little book is clearly given in the introduction, to which by a curious misprint Admiral Sampson's name is signed W. G. instead of W. T. He says that the bulletin was first published on board the New York on June 14, 1898. "At that time the main part of the North Atlantic naval force was in front of Santiago de Cuba, engaged in the somewhat monotonous work of blockading that harbor. Scattered around the Island of Cuba were other ships of the squadron, cut off, for the most part, from all news, and with few means of communication. It was with the idea of relieving the monotony of blockading routine and of affording the officers and men of the fleet an opportunity to learn the daily progress of the war that the bulletin was issued."

Admiral Sampson credits his chief of staff, Capt. Chadwick, with the preparation of these bulletins, which, reprinted in a small paper-bound volume, form a genuinely valuable historical work. Brief and simple as the bulletins are they recount all the naval, and some of the most important military, operations of the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns from June 13 to Aug. 14. This period covers the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the surrender of Santiago. The bulletins contain lists of the ships occupied in different operations day by day, the official correspondence of Gen. Shafter and the Admiral, the number of marines engaged in shore operations, official lists of casualties, fleet orders, and many other items of historical importance. As the bulletins were issued daily, each day's work is summarized under its proper date, and the book thus becomes a complete outline of the work of the squadron. No admirer of the navy and no student of history can afford to neglect this book. The profits of its sale are to go toward the proposed Sailors' Rest in Brooklyn.

*THE BOYS OF FAIRPORT. By Noah Brooks. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*REPRINT OF THE SQUADRON BULLETINS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. With an introduction by Rear Admiral Sampson. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York. Edited by Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L. Large 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Historical Development of Modern Europe. By Charles M. Andrews. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta at Home and in Society. By Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Heroes and Martyrs of Science. By Henry C. Ewart. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

Rossa's Recollections. By O'Donovan Rossa. 16mo. New York: P. J. Kennedy.

A History of Spanish Literature. By James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Under Dewey at Manila. By Edward Stratemeyer. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Introduction to the Study of History. By Ch. V. Langwis and Ch. Stegnobos. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Navy in the Civil War. The Atlantic Coast. By Daniel Ammen, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Navy in the Civil War. The Gulf and Inland Waters. By A. T. Mahan, Captain, U. S. N. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Navy in the Civil War—The Blockade and the Cruisers. By James Russell Soley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Gospel for an Age of Doubt. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Lectures on Elementary Mathematics. By Joseph Louis Lagrange. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

The Christian Teaching. By Lyof N. Tolstoi. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Theories of the Will in the History of Philosophy. By Archibald Alexander. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

FICTION.

Two Biddicut Boys. By J. T. Trowbridge. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The World's Rough Hand. By H. Phelps Whitemarsh. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Peggy of the Bartons. By B. M. Croker. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A Country Idyl and Other Stories. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 16mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Rex Regum. By Sir Wyke Bayliss, F. S. A. 12mo. London: George Bell & Sons. $2.

The Destroyer. By Benjamin Swift. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The Widower. By W. E. Norris. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

David Harum. By Edward Noyes Westcott. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Boys of Fairport. By Noah Brooks. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Prisoners of Hope. By Mary Johnson. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Midst the Wild Carpathians. By Maurus Jokai. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Charming Sally. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Pauline Wyman. By Sophie May. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Good Americans. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

The Adventures of Harry Richmond. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Beauchamp's Career. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The M. M. C.: A Story of the Great Rockies. By Charlotte M. Vaile. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.

A Son of the Revolution. By Elbridge S. Brooks. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.50.

The Love of the Lady Arabella. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The House of Hidden Pleasure. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Adventures of Capt. Kettle. By Antiffe Byrne. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secret of Achievement. By Orison Swett Marden. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

The American Girl's Handy Book. By Lind Beard and Adelia B. Beard. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Voices of the Morning. By James Arthur Edgerton. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Worldly Ways and Byways. By Eliot Gregory. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Bibliotaph and Other People. By Leon H. Vincent. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

GLADSTONE.

As Statesman and Scholar—Justin McCarthy's Book Revised.*

The present volume on Mr. Gladstone is the result of the combined labors of Mr. G. R. Williamson, who died before finishing his part; Mr. Ronald Smith, who carried the record further on, to the point where Mr. Williamson took up the task and completed it in its present form. Mr. Gladstone as a subject offers much to his biographers, and the recording of his multifarious achievements and of adequately appreciating their value is a work of more than ordinary magnitude. Mr. Gladstone was first of all a politician and a statesman, but he was also more than that. He was a scholar. His activities were extended into other fields, and he stands as an authority in connection likewise with theology, literature, and art. He was singularly happy in his home surroundings, and his happiness in family life was without doubt a continual support to him amid the anxieties and strains of high responsibilities that fell to his lot. He loved his home, and because of this he received the affectionate interest of thousands whose political views were not his, but who reverenced the man while differing with the politician. Mr. Gladstone was one of those to whom appreciation came, not with lagging steps long after he could enjoy the same, but during his busy life he was known far and wide as "the Grand Old Man." The application of such a sobriquet is not made to one not deserving of such recognition. It was a tribute well earned and happily bestowed.

It is claimed that Mr. Gladstone had a direct descent by the maternal side from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and Henry III., King of England, through Lady Jaffe, or Joan, Beaufort, who married James I. of Scotland. William E. Gladstone was born in Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809. His parents were then living in a large house on Rodney Street which is still standing and is now numbered 64. The Rev. Mr. Jones, who kept a small academy near the town, was the first schoolmaster of the future Premier of England. Legend has it that Mr. Jones found it very difficult indeed to instill even the rudiments of arithmetic into the juvenile mind of William. However this may be, certain it is that he gave promise of enough ability to encourage his father to send him before he was quite twelve years old to Eton, where he remained six years, leaving his name carved on the Eton oak and a record there of cleverness, activity, and success. Two years later we find him a student at Christ Church College, Oxford. Here his industry was enormous, nor was his ardor relaxed even in the vacation periods. He was a brilliant success at Oxford, and, leaving there, he made a short tour on the Continent by way of relaxation. He was sent for while in Italy to stand for Parliament as the representative for Newark. The result of the election showed a majority in Gladstone's favor, not overwhelming, but still a majority, and he thus entered upon his political career, that forms in large part the subject of the present volume. Mr. Gladstone delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons on Feb. 21, 1833. In the Autumn of 1838 he made his first appearance as an author, the book being entitled "The State in Its Relation with the Church, by W. E. Gladstone, Student of Christ Church and M. P. for Newark." The book quickly passed into a second edition. Macaulay's review of this is known to thousands upon thousands of modern readers to whom Gladstone's book itself is perhaps unknown, or at least by whom it is not remembered. By the publication of the book and its elaborate reviews, Mr. Gladstone attained a considerable literary reputation, and his position as a politician was also distinctly advanced.

On July 25, 1839, he married Miss Catherine Glynne. In 1840 the political activities of Mr. Gladstone were renewed, and we find him in and out of office, as the political tide rose and fell. In 1846 Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Stanley as Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1853 he entered upon the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was soon active in bringing about financial reforms. He was instrumental in reducing duties on 133 minor articles of food and in abolishing duties on 123. Soap was freed from taxation and tea was rendered less heavily subject to tax; the income tax was the Gladstone substitute. In the midst of his plans to reduce indirect taxation came the Crimean war and the necessity for a war budget. The expenses of this war exceeded £43,500,000. The scandals that arose in regard to it and the conduct of it were great. The Coalition Ministry, of which Gladstone was a member, fell. Lord Palmerston became Prime Minister and formed a new Cabinet, in which Gladstone resumed his official duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer, only to resign shortly after, in consequence of the Roebuck resolution to inquire into the condition of the army before Sebastopol and the persistence with which it was urged. In 1859 Mr. Gladstone was appointed, under Lord Derby, Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, to which point he proceeded, but continued there only until 1859, and, his mission ended, he returned to England.

In one respect his visit to the "Isles of Greece" probably had an especial charm for Mr. Gladstone. From a very early age he had given himself with imaginative enthusiasm to Homeric studies. He believed in Homer and his individuality from internal evidence, although the personal poet is lost in the mists of antiquity, and he sought to identify the scenes of the great epic, to trace with some approach to certainty the limits of the world known to the poet, and to tell us something of the manner in which his poems were preserved to posterity. His scholarly taste was peculiarly adapted to the character of such work. Mr. Gladstone looked with inspiration upon the glorious skies, the Mediterranean waves, beating on rocks and sandy shores; the rich verdure, the mountains and caves that Homer saw and which influenced him.

The writings of Mr. Gladstone on Homer and his age have been generally acknowledged by scholars to be valuable contributions to Homeric literature; but of course all his conclusions have not been accepted, especially by German critics. The attention of Mr. Gladstone was not entirely limited to Homer as a classic author. In 1861, in conjunction with Lord Lyttelton, he published a small volume of translations, his contributions to the book including translations of passages from the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus, the "Iliad," and the odes of Horace and Catullus. Latin and Greek readings from Dante and Manzoni were added. Literature is but an episode in the life of Mr. Gladstone, but we might easily wish that it might have been a more prominent feature. It is most interesting to follow the present book as one question after another is presented for consideration, one problem succeeds another, the political changes, the various budgets, the relations of England at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, in all of which Gladstone had a part, "all of which he saw and a part of which he was." Dullness disappears as we read, and we read history in biographical lines without weariness. It is with reluctance that any of the pages of the book are passed lightly over and that we may not pause to consider the attitude of England in relation to the recognition of the Confederate States and the prophecies of Mr. Gladstone and others as to the result of the war of the rebellion that happily failed of realisation and of the other questions that rose up and which merit notice. Mr. Gladstone is not in danger of being forgotten if no more books are written of him, and the Irish question and the Home Rule bill alone will insure his memory from oblivion. Burdened as he was with political responsibilities, his literary activity is the more remarkable and covers a wide range of topics. He was a frequent contributor to The Contemporary Review, The Nineteenth Century, Fortnightly, and other periodicals. Gladstone lived to realize the fancies of his essay at Eton at eighteen years of age, "A successful début, an offer from the Minister, a Secretary of State, and even the Premiership itself, are the objects which form the vista along which a young visionary loves to look." His place in Westminster is well deserved, which cannot be said of all those who have been given a place there, and there is no wonder at the universal grief on the occasion of his death, on May 19, 1898. The world lost a well-rounded man for whom no apology is required, and those having just and worthy causes lost an ever-ready and powerful advocate. Mr. Williamson's present book follows and supplements his earlier work on "Gladstone the Man."

The story of Gladstone is in a broad sense the story of Great Britain during the lifetime of a generation now growing old, and the history of the British Empire has been the history of our own times. It is eminently fitting that the pen that has traced the course of public events since the accession of Victoria, from the standpoint of a commoner of England, should tell the story of the great Commoner.

In the preface to the second and complete edition of his biography, Justin McCarthy says: "The story of Gladstone's life is now all told. * * * The stage did not darken before the curtain fell; the light of peace and love, of Christian resignation and of Christian hope shone over that earthly scene on which the curtain has just fallen at Hawarden Castle. * * * Mr. Gladstone had lived his life to the very full; no man could have enjoyed more fully than he did the life which Providence had ordained for

*WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. Statesman and Scholar. Edited by David Williamson. With many portraits and illustrations. Buckram. 8vo. Pages 422. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price $2.

*THE STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE. By Justin McCarthy. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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him to lead; a life all compact of active beneficence, of great work accomplished, and of exalted spiritual insight and endeavor."

The Hebrew scribe, washing his hands before writing the Unspeakable Name, was the father of all true biographers. The author of the Life of Gladstone approaches his subject with something of that reverent attitude and spirit. A summary of his work presents not merely the picture of a statesman, an orator, a debater, a leader of men, but holds up to view the underlying qualities of faith and courage, of conscience and justice. The master of Hawarden was not only the young author of "The State in Its Relation to the Church," or the "Splendid Second, the Superb Champion" of Peel's ministry, or the giant who sprang into leadership when the dissolution of the Peelites followed the sudden death of their chief—nor even the power in public affairs that in time won universal recognition. On Page 65 the account of Mr. Gladstone's first book culminates in this sentence: "Mr. Gladstone's mind has from first to last been suffused with religious faith, and also with a faith in the practical workings of religion." To the record of his first position in Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, as Vice President of the Board of Trade, &c., and his subsequent rapid rise to the Cabinet, his almost immediate resignation on a question of conscience follows as a more significant and characteristic fact. His friends entreated and his enemies jeered. "Gladstone, however, remained quite firm. The opinions that other men regarded as mere fastidious scruples were sacred principles to him." Again, after the details of the course by which he began as a Tory and ended as a Radical, we find this significant sentence: "But every one knew that Gladstone was at first a sincere Tory and at last a sincere Radical."

We read the story of the withdrawing of the British arms from the conquest of the Transvaal, and are reminded that "Mr. Gladstone's idea was that a great State ought to act in accordance with the right," and by this key we read all of his public acts.

The first edition of this "Life" has been so recently reviewed that it would be superfluous to point out the merits or demerits of the earlier chapters. The long duel with Disraeli in the House of Commons, the free trade struggle against the corn laws, the advocacy of the admission of Jews to Parliament, the fight for reform in the navigation laws—a reform that would make "that great highway of the nations as free to the ships that traverse its bosom as to the winds that sweep it"—the personal details of the sage's private life, are very familiar ground. The edition now presented is an enlargement of the work that appeared less than a year ago, and embraces in the closing chapters the dropping of the curtain, the closing of the gates, the putting out of the lights. We could ill have spared this record of the great ending of a great life. We follow with deep interest the sojourn at Cannes, the return home, the fluctuations of anxiety and hope with which the world of his friends received the news of Mr. Gladstone's physical condition from day to day. If the suggestion is entertained that the concluding pages are too minute in detail, it is a fault for which the biographer will be forgiven by all who share his affection and reverence for the memory of one of whom he says that "it is no rash prediction to say that English history will never contain, as it never has contained, a nobler chapter than that which is recorded in the life and death of Mr. Gladstone."

"The end came upon the morning of Ascension Day, a day which Mr. Gladstone had always held in the deep reverence natural to a man of his Christian faith and Christian feeling."

The work of the publishers, the Macmillan Company, has been done in a way that is satisfactory to the book lover. Handsomely bound, well printed, and copiously illustrated, the weight of the volume is the chief objection that a caviller could find against it. But one is not inclined to follow the example of Gov. Wouter Van Twiller and submit to the arbitration of the scales. More than 500 well-printed pictures have necessitated the use of a highly glazed paper, which is never so satisfactory to the reader as a duller surface, but this is more than offset by the large open-faced types, set in double-leaded lines, that are a rest and satisfaction to the eye.

Expected—A Shakespeare or Two.

Mr. John Corbin, writing in Harper's Weekly, says that we have been led to expect as a result of the war that our consciousness of National individuality and power would leap forth rejuvenated, and he points to the fact that this rejuvenation must instinctively seek expression in the arts. Thus, he says, that when England destroyed the Spanish armada the Elizabethan era followed. We have fought and conquered two Spanish armadas; should we not also by rights have a Shakespeare or two? Our sailors and soldiers are already on the lookout for a bard to celebrate their prowess. If they find one Shakespeare, adds Mr. Corbin, it is a fair wager that they will see two of them.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Books for Children—$100 Worth

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The accompanying list is one recently made out at the Pratt Institute Free Library in response to a request for "a selection of $100 worth of books for children from ten years old upward." So many such lists have been printed that there would be no excuse for requesting the publication of this one did it not possess one qualification that many theoretical lists have not—that of having been tried and proved popular with children from eight to fifteen years of age. The usual discounts to libraries would bring the purchase quite within the one-hundred-dollar limit. The estimate of the cost has been based on the editions of the publishers named.

With the hope that the list may be of service, we beg to submit it to your readers.

PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY, per M. W. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1898.

Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress," (Ginn.)
Church, "Stories from the Bible," two volumes, (Macmillan.)
Aesop, "Three Hundred Fables," translated by Townsend, (Routledge.)
Andersen, "Fairy Tales," translated by Paull, (Warne.)
Francillon, "Gods and Heroes," (Blackwood.)
Grimm, "Fairy Tales and Household Stories," (Warne.)
Harris, "Nights with Uncle Remus," (Houghton.)
Hawthorne, "Tanglewood Tales," illustrated by Crane, (Houghton.)
Hawthorne, "Wonder Book," illustrated by Crane, (Houghton.)
Kingsley, "Heroes," (Macmillan.)
Kingsley, "Water Babies," (Macmillan.)
Lanier, "Boys' King Arthur," (Scribner.)
Macdonald, "At the Back of the North Wind," (Routledge.)
Ruskin, "King of the Golden River," (Lee.)
Alton, "Among the Lawmakers," (Scribner.)
Brooks, "Century Book of Young Americans," (Century Company.)
Andrews, "Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children," (Ginn.)
Blanchan, "Bird Neighbors," (Doubleday.)
Burroughs, "Birds and Bees," (Houghton.)
Dana, "How to Know the Wild Flowers," (Scribner.)
Dana, "Plants and Their Children," (American Book Company.)
Fisher, "Fairyland of Science," (Appleton.)
Giberne, "Among the Stars," (American Tract Society.)
Gibson, "Eye Spy," (Harper.)
Lang, "Animal Story Book," (Longmans.)
Wright, "Citizen Bird," (Macmillan.)
Beard, "American Boys' Handy Book," (Scribner.)
Beard, "American Girls' Handy Book," (Scribner.)
Chapin, "Story of the Rhinegold," (Harper.)
Lillie, "Story of Music and Musicians," (Harper.)
Warner, "Being a Boy," (Houghton.)
White, "Story of English Literature," (Lothrop.)
Whittier, "Child Life," in prose, (Houghton.)
Bellamy and Goodwin, editors, "Open Sesame," three volumes, (Ginn.)
Lang, editor, "Blue Poetry Book," (Macmillan.)
Whittier, "Child Life," in verse, (Houghton.)
Alcott, "Little Men," (Roberts.)
Alcott, "Little Women," (Roberts.)
Aldrich, "Story of a Bad Boy," (Houghton.)
d' Amicis, "Cuore," translated by Hapgood, (Crowell.)
"Arabian Nights' Entertainment," revised by Chapman, (Worthington.)
Baldwin, "Fifty Famous Stories Retold," (American Book Company.)
Burnett, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," (Scribner.)
Clemens, (Twain,) "Prince and the Pauper," (Harper.)
Coffin, "Boys of '76," (Harper.)
Cooper, "Deerslayer" and "Last of the Mohicans," (Putnam.)
De Foe, "Robinson Crusoe," illustrated, (Dutton.)
Dickens, "Christmas Carol," (Houghton.)
Dodge, "Hans Brinker," (Scribner.)
Dodgson, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," (Macmillan.)
Ewing, "Jackanapes," "Daddy Darwin's Dovecot," "Story of a Short Life," (Roberts.)
Hale, "Man Without a Country," (Roberts.)
Homer, "Stories from Homer," adapted by Church, (Dodd.)
Hughes, "Tom Brown's School Days," (Houghton.)
Irving, "Rip Van Winkle," (Houghton.)
Kipling, "Jungle Book," (Century Company.)
Kipling, "Second Jungle Book," (Century Company.)
Lamb, "Tales from Shakespeare," (Warne.)
Pyle, "Men of Iron," (Harper.)
Pyle, "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," (Harper.)
Saunders, "Beautiful Joe," (Barnes.)
Scott, "Ivanhoe," illustrated, (Crowell.)
Sewell, "Black Beauty," (American Humane Educational Society.)
Stevenson, "Treasure Island," (Scribner.)
Swift, "Gulliver's Travels," (Ginn.)
Trowbridge, "Electrical Boy," (Roberts.)
Wyss, "Swiss Family Robinson," illustrated, (Routledge.)
Brooks, "Storied Holidays," (Lothrop.)
Crowninshield, "All Among the Lighthouses," (Lothrop.)
Lummis, "Some Strange Corners of Our Country," (Century Company.)
Miller, "Little People of Asia," (Dutton.)
Nansen, "Farthest North," cheaper edition, (Harper.)
Nordhoff, "Man-of-War Life," (Dodd.)
Polo, "Travels," adapted by Knox, (Putnam.)
Schwatka, "Children of the Cold," (Cassell.)
Stockton, "Personally Conducted," (Scribner.)
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Andrews, "Ten Boys Who Lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now," (Lee.)
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Brooks, "Historic Boys," (Putnam.)
Brooks, "Historic Girls," (Putnam.)
Brooks, "True Story of Christopher Columbus," (Lothrop.)
Edgar, "Sea Kings and Naval Heroes," (Harper.)
Farmer, "Boys' Book of Famous Rulers," (Crowell.)
Farmer, "Girls' Book of Famous Queens," (Crowell.)
Lossing, "Two Spies," (Hale and André,) (Appleton.)
Monvel, de, "Joan of Arc," illustrated by de Monvel, (Century Company.)
Plutarch, "Boys' and Girls' Plutarch," edited by White, (Putnam.)

(Continued on Page 666.)

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Book Lists Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the opinions of an unsuccessful novelist on American fiction will not be accounted of much value, but I am interested sufficiently in the lists your readers are furnishing to make a few comments upon them, if you will permit me to do so. Of course no list can be satisfactory. Why should there be twenty-five best novels? Why not ten or fifty? And what do we mean by best? Have we anything like a standard of excellence or is our award comparative? The majority of the lists give too much room to recent stories: for when we have chosen what we like best from popular living writers, we leave very little for the dead. And we see by the surprise with which the choice of "Never Again" was greeted how our children will stare at the very titles of the books everybody is talking about to-day. Therefore it seems to me that we should go very slow in admitting even such good writers as Dr. Mitchell or Mr. Hopkinson Smith or Mr. Janvier or Mrs. Deland to our gallery of immortals. Certainly Miss Wilkins or Miss Jewett or Mr. Fawcett or Mr. Aldrich should first be conducted to their seats.

I cannot feel at all sure that the choice of the particular novel or novels in the case of writers like Mr. Howells or Mr. James or Mr. Crawford has always been wise. Indeed, these gentlemen have been so prolific that the difficulty of selection is well-nigh insuperable. One must admit that "Silas Lapham," for example, is a remarkable story, full of the atmosphere of American life; but as a work of art I am not sure that it is as good as "The Undiscovered Country" or "Indian Summer." Again, although "The Portrait of a Lady" has been named as the best of Mr. James's, I have seen no reference to "The Princess Casamassima"—in my opinion one of the strongest novels we have, rich in the observation of life and the portrayal of human passion. And when we come to Mr. Crawford, how are we to choose? Admit that his Italian stories are his best—but there are half a dozen or more of these.

I am not going to try to make a list of my own, but I should like to suggest that a story like "The Breadwinners" ought not to be omitted from any list, that among the novels of Mr. Frederic "The Lawton Girl" ought not to be forgotten, that Miss Molly Elliot Seawell wrote in "Children of Destiny" a remarkable book in many ways, that Mr. Fawcett's novels of New York are (as you have pointed out, if I am not mistaken) in every way of immense value as "human documents," and should be read more attentively than they have been, and that "The Golden House"—which Mr. Spencer includes—must surely have a place among the twenty-five. But I will not go on, since nothing is easier than to dogmatize, and any number of critics working in collaboration could not devise a list which readers generally would accept. E. F.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 1, 1898.

Another List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following list of books is presented as being in the opinion of the undersigned not positively the best American novels ever produced, but the best representative novels of representative American novelists. It may be a matter of discussion whether Cooper's sea stories surpass his other works in literary value, but certainly to nine people out of ten the mention of Fenimore Cooper recalls not rolling seas, but rolling prairies:

1. "Ben Hur," Wallace.
2. "The Honorable Peter Stirling," Ford.
3. "Hugh Wynne," Mitchell.
4. "A Singular Life," Phelps.
5. "Bow of Orange Ribbon," Barr.
6. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe.
7. "The Minister's Wooing," Stowe.
8. "Col. Carter of Cartersville," Smith.
9. "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne.
10. "The Marble Faun," Hawthorne.
11. "Last of the Mohicans," Cooper.
12. "Puddin' Head Wilson," Mark Twain.
13. "Rudder Grange," Stockton.
14. "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Burnett.
15. "Through One Administration," Burnett.
16. "On Newfound River," Page.
17. "Prudence Palfrey," Aldrich.
18. "Hoosier Schoolmaster," Eggleston.
19. "Elsie Venner," Holmes.
20. "Jane Field," Wilkins.
21. "From Jest to Earnest," Roe.
22. "Grandissimes," Cable.
23. "Ramona," Jackson.
24. "The Coast of Bohemia," Howells.
25. "Katherine Lauderdale," Crawford.

A BOOK LOVER.

New York, Oct. 3, 1898.

Unsatisfactory Lists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in the lists of "best American novels." May I say that they seem unsatisfactory, because they follow so frankly the lines of individual preference rather than established canons of criticism?

Will not some one of your critics lay down for us what would be required for the best novel? Are the qualities of style, excellence of description, faithful delineation of character, artistic development of plot all to be considered; moreover, what is meant by an American novel? That the author shall be an American or that the scene of the story and the character shall be American; or are all of those to be considered? While the question is under discussion, it seems unfortunate that this discussion should not serve some definite purpose. Surely lists which include such stories as "The Wide, Wide World" or such authors as the late E. P. Roe can scarcely elevate literary taste or discrimination.

E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 2, 1898.

The Battle of Golden Hill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admirable article of Mr. Albert Ulman in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW regarding the battle of Golden Hill, he says:

"It is strange with what silence these struggles of the people of New York against their oppressors has been passed over by different historians; even Mr. Bancroft merely says in his account of the Golden Hill affair that there was a struggle for two days between the people and the soldiers, and devotes several pages to the Boston massacre, which did not take place until nearly two months afterward, and without the principles which actuated the Liberty Boys to prevent any encroachment on the civil power by the military. Surely a contest of two days' duration must be more than a mere street brawl. Boston has preserved the identity of the spot where grew the Tree of Liberty on her Common; cannot New York imitate her example and perpetuate the spot on which was erected the first Liberty Pole in the Fields?"

Now, the writer of this scarcely has seen Stone's "Brant" and the "History of New York City," by his son, William L. Stone, Jr., for if he had he would have noticed that both the author of "Brant" and of "New York City" took particular pains to call attention to the battle of Golden Hill. Indeed, the late Col. William L. Stone in his life of "Brant," was undoubtedly the first author who called attention to this fact. On Page 228 of Stone's "History of New York City," after a very full account of the battle of Golden Hill, occupying several pages, occurs this sentence as a final summing up:

"It has usually been asserted by historians that the first blood in the War of the American Revolution was shed at Lexington; but such is not the fact. The Battle of Golden Hill on the 18th of January, 1770, was the beginning of that contest, so fearful in its commencement, so doubtful in its progress, and so splendid in its results. To the City of New York, therefore, must ever be given the honor of striking the first blow."

So you see that our friend is entirely mistaken in his remarks, and in justice to the late Col. W. L. Stone and his son, I trust you will publish this. X. Z.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

Site of the Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly interested in the article published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 17, respecting the "Battle of Golden Hill." The tablet erected by our Society of the Sons of the Revolution records the fact that here was shed the first blood of the War of the Revolution, the fighting having taken place between the Sons of Liberty and the British Regulars, Sixteenth Foot, on the 18th of January, 1770.

It may also interest some of your readers to learn that there was standing, up to within two years, an old house on the southeast corner of John and William Streets, the site of the "Battle of Golden Hill." My grandfather, Peter Hawes, who was prominent in the life of the city in its Knickerbocker days, occupied this house for upward of fifty years. At that time, gardens extended down to the East River and open fields were on every hand in place of the thickly built up streets which now prevail. Here, also, he had his law office, and received his constituents as an Assistant Alderman or one of the "City Fathers." In this old building there was organized by my grandfather the first fire insurance company of the United States, known as the Washington Insurance Company, which remained in existence for many years, and of which he was Secretary up to the time of his death, in 1829. Within these walls were entertained Dr. Gardiner Spring and other officers of the famous old Brick Church, of which Peter Hawes was an Elder; and here, also, he kept the records of the New England Society, of which he was Secretary in 1807-1809.

Some years ago I delivered an address before the Genealogical and Biographical Society of this city, entitled, "Edward Hawes, the Emigrant, and Some of His Descendants," from which I quote the following as pertinent to the subject under discussion:

At that time the city proper did not extend beyond the City Hall, or what is now known as Chambers Street. There was no Tweed Court House. The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was flourishing, to be sure, but it was a patriotic American institution, wholly different from the Tammany Hall of later days. (The New York Directory for 1795, from which I have already quoted, speaking of the Tammany Society, says: "This National society was instituted in 1789; it is founded on the true and genuine principles of republicanism, and holds out as its objects the smile of charity, the chain of friendship, and the flame of liberty, and in general whatever may tend to perpetuate the love of freedom or the political advantage of this country.") The building now used as a Hall of Records, or Register's Office, was a jail. Bloomingdale was away out of town, and reached by stage coach. There were no cable cars on Broadway or elsewhere. There were no elevated roads, no horse cars, no steam railroads, no steamships, no electric telegraphs, no telephones, no phonographs, no kinetoscopes, no photographs, no tall buildings, no elevators, no apartment houses, no typewriters. It seems wonderful when we consider the enormous strides which science and invention have made in less than a hundred years. We cannot understand how the people of that day could have existed without what are to us the necessaries of life. But we must remember that the currents of events flowed more quietly and smoothly with them, and they did not live and work under a constant high pressure as we do. Nearly every man owned his own house and lot, and there were very few paupers. Work was considered honorable, and a trade was not despised.

The limited space of a letter will not permit me to further comment on one of the historic landmarks of this city. Many such have been obliterated, destroyed, or forgotten. But Golden Hill must always be memorable for the part it played in the Revolution, and afterward as the centre of the religious, business, and social life of New Amsterdam.

We are indebted to THE SATURDAY REVIEW for reviving and preserving in printed form the story of the battle of Golden Hill, which was so far-reaching in its results. GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

Why One Should Not Cry Up Jane Austen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is "M. A. F." who writes from Newark, a real Englishman? Or is he trying to poke fun at the opinionated English when he writes about "Jane Austen Landed in Oxford"? For, you see, one could hardly appear so comically English as "M. A. F." in that little article unless he tried. What more exquisite burlesque of English assurance than the following? After declaring that Prof. Marriott lectured last Summer in Oxford about Jane Austen, "M. A. F." goes on to affirm:

"Doubtless he, as well as Max Müller, who was present, would be vastly amused at the controversy in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW over a novelist whose ability is unquestioned in her own country. Twenty-two Americans were in the audience. I could wish that over a thousand may listen to his lecture * * * when he is next in New York. I shall quote several paragraphs of his lecture and leave the irate defenders of Miss Austen to judge that, if Oxford holds her in such high repute, why should we make effort to prove that which is an established fact in her own country?"

If one English lecturer announces at Oxford that he'd rather have written "Pride and Prejudice" than all the Waverley novels, and if Max Müller was present to hear him say it, doubtless both would be "vastly amused" that any American could think of dissenting from an opinion so large and loud as that. This much is Englishy enough, but nothing to what comes next. If one lecturer talking big about Jane Austen in Oxford makes agreement with him "an established fact in her own country," especially if Max Müller is on hand to see him do it, no wonder it becomes ridiculous for Jane's admirers this side the sea to say a word for her. Our "effort to prove" the professor right would be like—well, what would it be like except the American eagle, which will sometimes dare to scream "Amen" when the British lion roars out that he knows it all?

And that touch about twenty-two Americans present—in addition to Max Müller! How vaguely, incomprehensibly important this fact is in such a connection! Does "M. A. F." mean that twenty-two of us are enough to satisfy the rest of us that the case was actually settled thus and so, then and there? Or is his longing that at least a thousand may hear the same final decision from the same Rhadamanthine lips when they next open in New York; is this prayer of "M. A. F." meant as an intimation that a thousand or more in New York would about equal twenty-two Americans in Oxford when it comes to hearing critical questions decided? Or is it that a thousand or so are all that could bear up against such an announcement in New York? Or that could be hoped for as listeners? Or that if the whole parcel of twenty-two Americans at Oxford and the hoped-for thousands or more in New York could be got to speak out it would be plain to everybody that for Americans to demur to the opinion of one Englishman is only less ridiculous than for us all to agree with him and argue for him? But I give it up. I cannot make out what the point is about twenty-two Americans over there and a thousand, more or less, over here, listening to Prof. Marriott pronounce on Jane Austen.

I doubt if there is any point at all. It is only part of the joke. I do not believe that "M. A. F." is a live Englishman reporting an English professor's decision in favor of "his gifted kinswoman." He would probably declare that he never said he was English; but in that case he surely meant to mimic the English air so well that he wouldn't need to say it. But he has done it too well. He has been quite too funny. Like the English "accent" that one may hear in New York and Boston among traveled Americans his imitation is too elaborate. One can tell in a minute that neither "M. A. F." nor any of these fellows were born over there. Some Jerseyman has been amusing himself with the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. He wishes to show up the self-importance of dear Johnnie Bull, and at the same time to stop the discussion about Jane Austen. I only hope he will succeed in the latter aim as completely as he has in the former. And that some time he will be funny again. E. H.

Chester, Penn., Sept. 24, 1898.

Internal Evidence About Burns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The internal evidence that Burns in his celebrated song meant the rye field and not the River Rye appears satisfactory.

1. He sang about many rivers and burns of his neighborhood, but he never left any doubt that he meant a stream. "Adown winding Nith I did wander." "Behind yon hills where Stinchar flows." "Among the bonnie winding banks, where Doon rins wimpling clear."

2. He sang quite as many times about the fields and grain and never left any room for doubt on that score.

"Corn rigs are bonnie."
"Wi' sma' persuasion she agreed
To see me thro' the barley."
"The rustling corn, the fruited thorn."
"The waving grain, wide o'er the plain."
"While the bloom is on the rye."

3. Among country people it is the rule to rise early, while the dew is still on the grass. Work is begun generally before it has dried off. The flocks are afield and must be brought home, the horses fed, the cows milked, &c. So, it not only is not uncommon but is usual for the lads and lasses to go out into the fields, getting their feet wet and "petticoats draigl't" in the dew. What more natural than that the incident described should have happened. It undoubtedly did happen to Burns, probably many times, and whether so or not, it has happened (and will again) to many another. What more natural than that Burns should commemorate it with a song, especially as it was in his line, both of thought and poetry?

Compare the sentiment of the described meeting happening in a rye field and in the crossing of a river, and the great probability in favor of the former will be apparent.

THOMAS WILSON.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1898.

Art With and Without a Soul.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Lover burst impetuously into the group in the garden. "She loves me!" he cried; "shining heavens and smiling earth, she loves me! My heart weeps with rapture and my soul will burst its sordid casement save it find some outlet of expression for its joy. A sonnet! Oh, thought inspired! No other chalice of the gods is deep and wide and fitting rare enough to hold the vintaged nectar of my love. But stay! All unskilled as I am in the art of verse, how shall I form a sonnet whose form shall be a dream of Paradise, whose heart shall be fire, whose tongue shall be liquid silver, and whose spirit shall be a breath of immortality? Friends, I pray thy aid!" Instantly there arose such a babel that the poor Lover clasped his ears in a frenzy.

"One at a time, I pray thee, good gossips, ere my heaven-born inspiration be killed by too much kindness!"

"'Tis a simple matter to build a sonnet," said the Carpenter, when quiet was restored. "First, secure some substantial plans from the architect; then from these erect your sonnet, taking care that the walls are plumb, the corners neatly joined, and the roof calculated to shed rain. Then—"

"Nay, nay!" interrupted the Gardener. "You will have then naught save a lifeless edifice of wood and stone. A sonnet must spring from the seed of thought, ripen slowly in the sun and shade of reflection, and when at last you cull the perfect flower—"

"You have a vegetable, born of the mold, lacking a spirit and perishing at the first rude blast of criticism!" sneered the Inspirationist. "A true sonnet is a child of the gods, a perfect being; perfectly conceived. It springs full-armored from its parent's brain, and—"

But the Dreamer interposed. "'Tis nothing earthly—nothing that can be timed, measured, or appraised. Who can measure the limit of an inspiration or appraise the value of a hope? Who can follow the flight of a star, or count the vibrations of a thought of light? No more canst thou, O Lover, measure and build thy sonnet from earthly materials. Strive not to snatch the sacred firebrand from the altar of the gods, save thou be born Prometheus!"

"Dear me! This is a great coil over what is simple enough!" cried the Literary Hack, pawing up the gravel in his impatience. "Any one can write a sonnet who follows the laws laid down in the 'Poet's Assistant.' But they don't sell well. People nowadays want their music regulated in a music box, their soup condensed into an essence, and their poetry squeezed into quatrains. Petrarch is a dead letter, and it's fortunate for the Blessed Damozel that she's in Paradise. Come, if the boy wants a sonnet, let us each write one and let him take his choice."

"Agreed!" they cried, but the Lover shook his head.

"I am not clever," he said, "but my soul cries out that there is something lacking in your words. What ho, you silent Sir, that hath heard this tumult and said naught; hast thou no advice to give?"

"Nay, sweet Sir, and who am I that should speak against all these, when I am but a poor Poet who would be an artist in his art? A poor erratic creature, for whom life hath seven divers meanings from what it hath for others. These have all spoken truth, and yet not truth, since each hath spoken but a fragment of the truth. A poem may speak from wood, nails, and paint, or a carpenter's square may easily be hid in a poem. A sonnet? A thousand lines may not express one thought worth the reading, or all life may be compressed to fourteen lines, with room enough at the end to bless God or curse the devil!

To mold a sonnet is a simple art
Which any careful tyro may attain
Who fits his measures by the rule of brain
And yields to sense some necessary part.
The swift-armed blacksmith in the village mart
Rounds out his horseshoe in a fiery rain—
From weary hours of slow, creative pain
Oft spring the children of the sculptor's heart;

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Yet who can say which one the greater share
Of honest virtue to his art doth give,
Since each gives all? But one law tests the whole—
If born in inspiration's sudden glare,
Or wrought through hours of tedious toil—to live
All true art must instinct be with a soul!"

KATE A. BENTON.

New York, Sept. 27, 1898.

Emerson's Alcott and Carlyle's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is never safe, in this world of fallible judgments, for great men to present themselves without their credentials. They may not be recognized. In the Emerson-Sterling correspondence, recently published, under date of April 1, 1842, the sage of Concord wrote:

"About this time, or perhaps, a few weeks later, we shall send you a large piece of New England in the shape of A. Bronson Alcott, who is to sail for London about the 20th of April, and whom you must not fail to see. If you can compass it. A man who cannot write, but whose conversation is unrivaled in its way; such insight, such discernment of spirits, such pure intellectual play, such revolutionary impulses of thought; while he speaks he has no peer. Since Plato and Plotinus we have not had his like. I have written to Carlyle that he is coming, but have told him nothing about him. For I should like well to set Alcott before that sharp-eyed painter for his portrait, without prejudice of any kind."

Naturally, we would like, too, to see what Carlyle thought of the much-lauded Alcott. We turn to his letter to Thomas Erskine, in October of the same year, and read:

"A set of headlong enthusiasts have already risen up in America. * * * We have had a missionary of that kind here—a man of sincere convictions but of the deepest ignorance, and calmly arrogant as an insolred man may be supposed to be—on the whole, one of the intensest bores I have ever met with."

And that was the latter-day Plato, when he did not send up his card! R. H.

Catskill, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1898.

1 Out of 50 and Then 32 Out of 38.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 3, you printed a letter of inquiry, signed by me, asking for information regarding Freemasons who served in the War of the Revolution or the war of 1812. The same letter has since appeared in some fifty newspapers in various parts of the country, as I was anxious to reach as many of the descendants of these heroes as possible.

It may interest you to know that up to this date I have received thirty-eight letters in reply, and that thirty-two of these were in response to the request which appeared in your columns. This is made clear from the fact that these thirty-two correspondents all mention THE REVIEW. They date from all parts of the Union, as far West as Colorado and as far South as Mississippi. From Vermont I received five letters.

These communications all contain valuable information in connection with my inquiry, information drawn mainly from private family registers and similar sources, and which could not have been obtained by me from printed books. Most of it, too, is very interesting, and in some instances it throws a curious sidelight upon men and matters in those two momentous periods in the history of the United States. As a student of our National story, you will understand why I desire now to thank you for printing my letter. PETER ROSS,

Historian of Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.

Masonic Hall, New York, Oct. 3, 1898.

Fitzgerald's "Omar."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES allow me to make a statement concerning a remark in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW? It was said that no cheap edition of Omar Khayyam was published, but if one would communicate with Brentano of Washington, D. C., he could get a complete copy of the Rubaiyat, Fitzgerald's translation, for 50 cents with stiff covers or 25 cents for paper. At least, a friend of mine bought one there as late as the end of August, so I suppose he still has them. They are good paper, clear print, and well bound, about six by five inches. A. R. F.

Glendale, Mass., Oct. 2, 1898.

"Cooley Keys" and Who Was He?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the civil war and afterward I remember well a noted man about town—a sort of counterpart of the well-known Dandy Marx of a former period—whose name was George Hill, but who bore the nickname of "Cooley Keys," as the newspapers of the day spelled it. I remember him particularly as an intimate friend of Dan Bryant, the celebrated minstrel.

I never heard the explanation of his curious nickname, but since I have read THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW'S very interesting history of the old book auction firms of New York—among those that of Cooley, Keese & Co., and the name of Hill, which also figures in connection with that firm—I have concluded that there was some connection between the two, and that the George Hill I refer to must have been called "Cooley Keese" by reason of his or his father's former connection with the old firm.

Can you enlighten me on the subject? It may occur to you as a very trivial matter, but as we grow old New Yorkers like myself are interested in every little matter identified with the great city of our birth.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898. J. M. L.

Wordsworth Surpassed by Rossetti.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is customary to praise Wordsworth. The trend of poetical criticism, since the days of De Quincey, has been in that direction, and Mr. Hinckley, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, falls into line, with the positive assertion that "Wordsworth is by all odds the greatest English sonnet writer of the nineteenth century."

Perhaps I am only proclaiming my own limitations in saying so, but this unceasing praise has always seemed a little strange to me, and I have wondered how many of his eulogists read him!

"All bow to virtue and then walk away," said one of the cynical French maxim writers, and I cannot help thinking that not a few of the lovers of Wordsworth are possessed of the same respectful ardor.

Certainly he was to a great extent deficient in the power of self-analysis, and particularly so in that of constructive or dramatic ability.

In his sonnet work it is true the latter deficiency is not so noticeable, but the former, in many cases, is painfully evident. There are mosaics where the best and base are joined for better or worse.

Diverse their subjects are even to the point of bewilderment, and one cannot help thinking with a smile of his mental attitude, his painful economy of possible subjects, and the fatal facility with which he wove these vagrant thoughts into the sonnet form. Did he ever abandon himself wholly to the delight of natural beauty, with singleness of soul—this "high priest of nature"? To me he seems to be always gazing with a speculative eye and wondering what use he will make of it in his poetical workshop.

He is greater in the sonnet than in his other work, as a whole, only because of the restrictions and enforced dignity which the sonnet form demands and compels, but the dominant note, the clear cry of human love and passion, are wanting, and in their place one has the attitudes and platitudes of the great man himself shadowed against his eternal background of variegated green. There are landscapes and sky-scapes without number, turbid and turgid theology, political sonnets, itinerary sonnets without end; to use an old expression, "All was fish that came to his net." But surely it is not because of the diversity of his subjects that Mr. Hinckley rates him so highly, (there are others, I know, Main among them,) because if that were the reason for his apotheosis, he would surpass Shakespeare along with the rest, the perfection of whose sonnet sequence lies in the exclusiveness of the theme—the wonderful analysis of a sorrowful and passionate episode.

Wordsworth thought well of Milton's sonnets. He spoke of them as—

"Soul animating strains, alas! too few,"

but Mr. Hinckley seems to indorse that cleverly-worded conceit of old Dr. Johnson's, where the great man, criticising the sonnets of Milton, said with his usual pomposity: "Why, Madam! Milton's was a genius that could hew a Colossus out of a rock, but could not carve heads on cherry-stones." No doubt he was immensely pleased with himself on that occasion! Poor old Samuel! Were ever critics' ears less fitted to hear the music of Ariel? Does Mr. Hinckley doubt the judgment of Wordsworth while extolling his greatness as a sonnetier? Certainly, there are no cherry-stones in the case, because the least of Milton's sonnets is as imperishable as bronze.

To return to Wordsworth. I know that he is largely quoted in sonnet anthologies, but that is not, to my mind, sufficient proof of his superiority. His admirers delight to call him the "Poet of Nature." Nature here can only mean the aspect of things around us as displayed in the varied panorama of the seasons. Now nature of this kind derives its chief interest from the fact that it illustrates and elucidates that highest nature which we call human nature. If your landscape is valuable, it is because human nature has endowed it with a soul, and that is the quality which will appeal to the answering soul in the beholder. Now, whether your landscape is presented in pigments or in rhythmical lines, the case remains the same. Human nature is nature in its most exalted type, and it is this type in which the poetry of Wordsworth (sonnets included) is deficient.

There is, I know, a degree of mild enthusiasm in his love of vegetables. One can easily imagine him to be possessed of—

"An affection à la Plato
For a bashful young potato
Or a not too French, French bean."

(I quote Gilbert's lines from memory) but of the more ardent, manly kind of love, how much does he present? It has been said that men grow like what they live with; perhaps the explanation is here. Is it possible that we have in Wordsworth, the man of many limitations, the greatest sonneteer of the century? I will dare to disagree with the doctors. We must look otherwhere for a high priest of human nature and an exemplar of the "love-motif." These have ever been the persistent power in the world's greatest art in every medium of expression. Witness but one example, the Divine Comedy. It is the grandest love poem of all the centuries; even the horrors of the inferno at length fade away and the sublime face of Beatrice alone endures. Through purgatory to paradise, again her face is resplendent with the love of a saintly woman for an erring but noble man.

For my own part, I think the sonnets of Rossetti one of the chief treasures of the English language, and to have loved them early has been my great delight. Shakespeare's sonnets he loved, and he had his reward; but for the rest, they are in the distance, with Wordsworth, if you please, at their head, and I say to all lovers of the sonnet, if you have read Rossetti's "House of Life," therefore, read it again—and again! JAMES A. McCREEDY.

Lawrence, L. I., Oct. 2, 1898.

Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago are about to issue "Along the Bosphorus," by Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, wife of Gen. Lew Wallace. Mrs. Wallace is said to possess something like the gift of her husband, and her long residence in Turkey while Gen. Wallace was United States Minister to the Porte enabled the accumulation of many new and interesting facts regarding the curious life of Turkish society.

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J. Ashbee's "A Soldier of Manhattan" has just been published in Australia.

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BOOKS,
The New York Times,
New York.

Written for The New York Times by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the South Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—M. Louis de Rougemont, the Swiss-English-Australian cannibal chief, is become the sensation of the day. The Daily Chronicle devotes two or three columns to him every day, and at brief intervals holds a solemn court of inquiry, at which witnesses are examined by the editor, and cross-examined by de Rougemont. The latter has accounted for the fact that the island only eight feet above high-water mark, on which he spent two years, was not swept by the waves. He has now surrounded the island with a neat and substantial coral reef. When asked how his schooner made its way through the reef, he explained that it passed through a narrow passage, and that the reason why the boat which he afterward made and launched on the lagoon could not pass out through the reef, was that the passage became silted up. The editor of The Chronicle was anxious to know how it happened that de Rougemont, whose native language was French, learned to speak English perfectly, and at the same time became unable to speak French. This was brought about, as M. de Rougemont plausibly explained, by his habit of always speaking English to his native Australian wife and children. Of course, if a native of French Switzerland lives thirty years among Australian cannibals, and chooses to teach his wife English and to speak no other language, it is not strange that he should forget French.

I am afraid that M. de Rougemont will be considerably worried before The Chronicle finishes with him. Mr. Louis Becke, who probably knows more about the Pacific islands than any other educated man now living, has apparently been retained by The Chronicle as counsel, and some of his questions to de Rougemont are regarded by the latter as grossly impertinent. Of course, while the matter is, so to speak, sub judice, it is unfair to express any opinion as to M. de Rougemont's veracity. On the one hand, his stories are, as Huck Finn said of the "Pilgrim's Progress," interesting but tough. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the stories of certain travelers have before now been received with howls of incredulity, and have afterward proved to be entirely true. What is unfortunate in de Rougemont's case is that so many of his adventures have been previously narrated in avowed works of fiction. This may be merely a coincidence, but it is the sort of coincidence that does not stimulate credulity.

The second edition of "Evelyn Innes" has been issued. Mr. Moore has taken advantage of this to revise his book so thoroughly that every one who admired the original edition of "Evelyn Innes" must necessarily buy the second edition in order to read Mr. Moore's revised chapters. This is not a new practice so far as Mr. Moore is concerned. Of one of his books—"Vain Fortune"—there are no less than three separate versions now in the market. Doubtless an author has a right to improve a book of his own, and doubtless when Mr. Moore revises one of his books he does materially improve it, but it is rather hard on the impecunious admirer of Mr. Moore to be compelled to buy three copies of each of his books. If Mr. Moore's books live, as I believe they will, lovers of first editions will find a great deal of enjoyment in collecting early editions of "Vain Fortune," "Evelyn Innes," and "A Mummer's Wife." Luckily our voluminous and standard authors have not hitherto followed this practice of revising their books. If we were compelled to buy three different versions of every book that Scott or Dickens wrote our library shelves would soon be overloaded. I do not forget that Dickens did revise the "Old Curiosity Shop" to the extent of leaving out the introductory chapters in which Mr. Pickwick reappeared; but the body of the book underwent no change, and that was the sole instance in which he made any alteration in anything that he wrote.

The persistent inability of dead poets to write decent poetry has received a new illustration. Mr. Christie Murray writes to a weekly paper that on one occasion the ghost of Stevenson appeared to him and told him how to write a verse of a poem. Mr. Murray had written all of the poem except this verse, and he went to bed one evening greatly disgusted because he could not finish it to his satisfaction. I have too much respect for Mr. Murray to doubt that Stevenson's ghost really did come to his bedside and dictate eight lines of verse, but on reading the verse I am strongly reminded of the sort of verses that Byron and Shakespeare write through professional spiritual mediums. In point of fact, the alleged Stevensonian verse is extremely bad. Mr. Murray could have written a far better verse if he tried to do it. It is evident that the ghost of poor Stevenson has, like all other literary ghosts, lost all sense of true poetry and can now write nothing but doggerel.

The Academy has rather a bright idea. It suggests that inasmuch as the Government superintends the construction of houses and compels builders to construct them properly, the Government might also superintend the construction of novels. Without doubt there are hosts of novels which are built of excellent materials, but which are constructed so badly that they prove to be disastrous failures. If a competent Government official—say Sir Walter Besant or some other thoroughly good and experienced workman—

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were appointed to see that all novels were properly constructed, a great deal of unnecessary misery would be avoided. The Government already considers a number of private plays in order that they may be made to meet the requirements of Mrs. Grundy. If it can thus oversee the construction of plays with a view to making them moral, it can surely oversee the construction of novels in order to make them an additions to our literature.

Mr. Rider Haggard has written a novel dealing with vaccination. It is intended to show the folly of the anti-vaccinationists and to convince the public that every child ought to be vaccinated in spite of the prejudices of its parents. Mr. Haggard has, in this novel, opened a new path to novel writers. Other men will doubtless follow his example, and presently medical novels will become the fashion of the day. Somebody will write a novel dealing with the use of antitoxine in diphtheria, and somebody else will follow with a powerful story illustrating the benefits of the Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia. This sort of writing ought to appeal with peculiar force to the French people, who must by this time have become sated with the sameness of idea which lies at the base of most of the French novels of the day. Why should not M. Zola write a novel dealing with corns and exposing the uselessness of most of the corn plasters which are advertised? M. Huysmans would hardly be content with so poetical a subject as corns, but he would be precisely the man to write a novel analyzing the processes of digestion. Now that I think of it, he did contribute a story to a volume made up of contributions by Zola, de Maupassant, and lesser men, in which story he penetrated some distance along the path which I have just suggested to him.

Mr. Buchanan's new novel, which is to appear in a few days, is to be entitled "Father Anthony," and is dedicated with affection and respect to a Roman Catholic priest. Which tends to confirm me in my belief that Mr. Buchanan will finally enter the Roman Church. I made a prophecy to that effect when Mr. Buchanan was engaged in a controversy with Mr. le Gallienne, in which he paid a compliment to Christianity by attacking it, while Mr. le Gallienne dealt it a soft and innocuous blow by attempting to defend it. As every one knows, Mr. Buchanan, who is practically a warm-hearted Christian, fancies that he is an agnostic. Nature never meant him to be anything of the sort, and sooner or later he will embrace some form of Christianity, and in all probability that form will be the Roman. Nothing is known of Mr. Buchanan's new book except its dedication. It may be presumed that its hero is a Roman priest, and that it will be a forcible and readable book.

Why do some people make a pretense of concealing their identity by writing under names that at once betray them? For example, I noticed the other day that a book had been published which was ostensibly written by "Knarf Ellvas." Now, Mr. Frank Savile must know that every one who reads his book will at once perceive that his pen name is simply his own name spelled backward. What does he gain by assuming such an impossible and perfectly transparent name? Hundreds of other young authors have done precisely the same thing. They seem to find some secret satisfaction in spelling themselves backward, but the rest of the world cannot imagine in what that satisfaction consists.

Speaking of spelling, there is a great deal of unnecessarily bad spelling in dialect stories. There are writers who, whenever they have occasion to use the word "Colonel" write it "Kernel." That is to say, they write it precisely as it is and ought to be pronounced. There are dozens of other words which are similarly misspelled, although the misspelling only proves that the person who is supposed to use the word pronounces it correctly. In fact, the dialect writers give us a dialect which appeals to the eye, in addition to the true dialect, which appeals to the ear. What is gained by this practice it is difficult to say. But then there are many people who are congenitally unable to perceive the charm of dialect stories.

There are to be at least four new stories in Mr. Kipling's forthcoming volume. This will be good news to his admirers. Mr. Kipling uniformly pursues this plan whenever he publishes a volume of collected stories, and thereby he shows his wonderful business tact. Every other author who publishes a volume of collected stories fancies that he acts wisely in not wasting previously unpublished stories by putting them into the volume, which is a penny wise and pound foolish theory. There are at least thirty or forty thousand people who will buy the new Kipling volume for the sake of the new stories. If there had been nothing new in the volume, most of these people would not buy it.

Mr. Grant Allen, who has just published another of his admirable Italian guidebooks, proposes to continue the series. These books have only to be known in order to supersede the dull prose of Baedeker and the exasperating drivel of Hare. I have been waiting for many years for an Italian guidebook that should be worthy of the subject, and I feel a deep personal obligation to Mr. Allen for the delightful guidebooks which he has written and for those which, it is to be hoped, he will continue to write.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mr. Ruskin's condition, The Chronicle tells us, is improving. If he cannot walk, he is moved from place to place on a reclining chair. To some literary friend he made recently this characteristic remark: "I'm afraid the public takes more interest in my books than I now do myself."

Russia, universal peace! Let us have it by all means. But is there not some old fable, Sanskrit or Persian, which tells how the tiger of the jungle wanted to be excessively good-natured, and longed to associate with the kids and the calves, and the kids and the calves were quite willing, only mother goat and mamma buffalo objected? "We will believe you," said a cow, "when you change your coat and drop your curves," and that cow, so goes the Sanskrit fable, even when she was having her peace palaver with the tiger, "had her calf behind her, under the charge of the bull, who was her husband, and she kept her horns close to the ground, and was head on to the tiger all the time." In Outing there is a pleasant description of an American yacht that made a recent cruise in the Baltic, and finally dropped anchor off Kronstadt. The yacht is visited by the health officer and the police—the latter represented as "a jolly little man." His questions were numerous. Would the yachtsmen "graciously condescend to allow him the privilege of seeing the list of men aboard?" There might have been some proscribed persons on the yacht, Anarchists, revolutionary agents, maybe. But there came another question: "Did we (the yachtsmen) have any Catholic priests or Jews on board?" How in God's name can the olive branch flourish or the plant itself be grafted when it grows on such a soil? Peace measures coming from Russia are absurd, for her policy and principles belong to the dark ages.

"This cochonerie goes to New York and Chicago," an American heard a Parisian bric-a-brac dealer say to another dealer in the same business, when showed a shelf littered with trash. Some of these fraud collectors are to be warned about, Chambers's Journal tells of. There are factories in certain European capitals were false Dresden, with forged marks, is turned out every day. The little Dresden figurine is always being imitated, and there are snuffboxes by the millions. Some of the new "old" china is exceedingly clever. Brand-new furniture is readily given a veneer of age, and wormholes are produced by using a gun and shooting into the wood a charge of small shot. Armor, brand-new, is treated with acid or burned in the earth for a season. There used to be at or near Dresden a clever man who turned out crossbows of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and they were highly creditable. You may take a brand-new ivory and boil it in oil, to which you add a pinch of Sienna brown, and there you have your mediæval crucifix. The Japanese are past masters in making new things old. Watch closely when you buy antique furniture, for the chances are many that it is made up of parts by no means related. Always hold under suspicion the brass work on antique furniture. "That table came over in the Mayflower," says an enthusiast, "never been touched since the year 1, and always in the family." Then a very disagreeable person lugged at a drawer and showed that the brass screws which held the handle were made at Providence, R. I., a year or so ago.

The centennial of the birth of Pushkin is to be celebrated, as announced in a recent issue of The Times's Saturday Review. In the last Atlantic Monthly Prince Krapotkin, in his "Autobiography of a Revolutionist," writes that in his young days, "under the terrible censorship of Nicholas I., many quite inoffensive works of our best writers could not be published; * * * numerous verses of Pushkin, Lémondoff, A. K. Tolstoi, Ryléef, and other poets were not permitted to see the light; * * * all these circulated in manuscript, and Smirnoff (he was Prince Krapotkin's tutor) used to copy whole books of Gogol and Pushkin for himself and his friends to use, a task in which I occasionally helped him." For Gogol, the Prince had a higher admiration than for Pushkin. Krapotkin tells that he was nine years old when Gogol died, (1851,) and he remembers the sadness his death produced in Moscow. "Turguéneff well expressed that feeling in a note, for which Nicholas I.—no one could say why—ordered him to be put under arrest and sent into exile to his estate."

Of course, in order to increase the excitement, a proper heroine has neither father nor mother alive. She must be thrown on her own resources and do her skirmishing or fighting single-handed. There may be a brother to back her up, but he generally is an insignificant personage, and rather in the way than otherwise. Some one writes that from time immemorial the heroine of fiction "is a noble, high-spirited, and motherless girl." Pray you, look at Shakespeare's young women. The motherless ones are Viola, Miranda, Desdemona, Rosalind, Imogen, Ophelia, Helena, Perdita, and where is the mamma in King Lear's daughters? Juliet has a mother, but as a writer in Notes and Queries intimates, the daughter of the Capulets must have been a young person, fairly precocious, rather hard to manage, for it is Juliet's nurse who sways the fair girl's destinies rather than her mother. The mothers in fiction are decidedly incumbrances, and as to mother-in-law, the novel maker regards them as obstructive.

Mrs. Ritchie tells us why her father broke with Punch. The Times had roundly abused Louis Napoleon when he was Prince President of France, and Thackeray thinks the language used was coarse and uncalled for, and Punch followed suit. Thackeray had a decided liking for that truly strong man, Lord Palmerston, and he wrote to a friend: "I am in a fury with Punch for writing the 'Old Pam' article against the chief of Foreign Affairs. His conduct in the Kossuth affair just suited my radical propensities. If he could have committed his Government to a more advanced policy, so much the better; and that ribald Punch must go and attack him for just the best thing he has ever done." His daughter adds that his severance from Punch cut his "Prize Novelists" short, for he had intended parodying not only Dickens, but himself.

LINCOLN.

Personal Reminiscences of Him by James R. Gilmore.*

The popular American conception of the American soldier and the American statesman is a virtuous simpleton plus a uniform or an office. The total is held up to the admiration of the American child in schoolbook, story book, and sermon, and in consequence he hotly resents strategy and secrecy in camp and decent precautions in caucus and convention, and continually does he cry, and sometimes bellow, a demand for perennial, omnipresent indiscretion. Later biographers of Washington have insisted upon his shrewdness and his knowledge of men, but the cherry tree screens both qualities from the average reader; Grant told his own story of silent, almost omniscient planning, and Gen. Porter italicised certain passages, yet to thousands he is one of the "simple" great ones gone. As for Lincoln, the writings of his secretaries, his partner, his kinsfolk, Cabinet, Senators, and soldiers have not appreciably affected the pleasing delusion that he was a kindly, gentle, sometimes puzzled, but always manageable giant, who piloted the ship of state through a difficult passage by luck or by inspiration, by anything but diplomacy and acute reasoning.

Now, as it is not well that any people should suppose that only scoundrels may be sagacious, Mr. James R. Gilmore's "Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War" has unique value, for in its pages the great President appears chiefly as one who ruled men, not by brute force, but by judicious manipulation, directed by piercing insight, and effected by the most exquisitely adapted means. Not all the stories are new. One, the most remarkable of all, was partly told in The Atlantic Monthly for September, 1864, and, as Mr. Gilmore wrote in the December number, "shivered the peace party into a million of fragments, each fragment a good war man until the old flag shall float again all over the country."

In 1864 the North was devastated by what Mr. Gilmore calls "a simoon of peace throwing dust into the eyes of loyal people." The national debt of $2,000,000,000, a daily war expenditure of $3,000,000, and the loss of 500,000 lives were causing the multitude to ask, "How long can this waste go on without sapping the very lifeblood of the country?" Hence, the peace party, which, if triumphant, would have given the North a President and Congress likely to yield to the South, which was inflexibly determined to adhere to its demand for independence. In 1863 Col. James F. Jaquess of the Seventy-third Illinois, a Doctor of Divinity in time of peace, became convinced that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, considering that the rebellion had virtually abolished slavery, was sincerely desirous of returning to its allegiance to Church and State.

Believing thus, he applied to his commanding officer, Gen. Rosecrans, for "permission from the proper authorities to go into the Southern Confederacy and return within ninety days with proposals of peace that would be acceptable to our Government." Mr. Gilmore was asked by Gen. Rosecrans to ascertain the Colonel's exact wishes, and found that he desired an interview with the President, in order to find what terms of amnesty he would give the South. Lincoln declined to see him, but asked for details, and Mr. Gilmore consented to be the messenger of Col. Jaquess. At the same time he was to inform the President that the negroes were plotting an insurrection, and had requested the cooperation of more than one of the Generals commanding departments. The night before his departure he informed Rosecrans of the purpose which had brought him to his camp, nothing less than a proposal from nearly all the Republican leaders, Sumner, Conkling, and Wilson excepted, to make him a candidate for the Presidency. Greeley had promised, if the mission should be successful, to "go to Lincoln and force him to resign. Hamlin," he said, "will give Rosecrans command of the armies, and there'll be a chance of saving the country." Garfield highly approved of the project, but when it was opened to him Rosecrans said:

"The good opinion of these gentlemen is exceedingly gratifying to me, and so is yours. * * * but, my good friend, it cannot be. My place is here. The country gave me my education, and so has a right to my military services; and it educated me for precisely this emergency. So this, and not the Presidency, is my post of duty, and I cannot, without violating my conscience, leave it. But let me tell you, and I wish you would tell your friends who are moving in this matter, that you are mistaken about Mr. Lincoln. He is in his right place. I am in a position to know, and if you live you will see that I am right about him."

A third mission with which Mr. Gilmore was charged was the pacification of a quarrel between Stanton and Rosecrans, who, on the ground that it would needlessly sacrifice his soldiers, had refused to obey Stanton's orders for a general advance. Discussing this with the President, Mr. Gilmore recommended that Stanton should be "retired to a clerical position," full command given to Rosecrans, and Halleck sent into the field. Mr. Lincoln defended Stanton as "terribly in earnest," saying: "He very sensibly feels the need we have of victories, and he would take almost any means to get them. And the fact is, unless we have them the war is likely to be prolonged indefinitely. Say this to Rosecrans, and ask him to have patience with Stanton. His bark is a great deal worse than his bite."

Evidently the President needed no information from the Republican leaders. The next day, discussing the Jaquess affair, he showed imaginative ability quite commensurate to perceiving what effect the knowledge of it would produce on both political parties, on both belligerents, and on foreign countries. He desired that Mr. Gilmore should write to Rosecrans, but not to Jaquess, that his own views were "peace on any terms consistent with the abolition of slavery and the restoration of the Union," liberality on collateral points, "everything for safety, nothing for revenge." Individually, he thought that compensation should be given to slave owners, but agreed with Mr. Gilmore that the North would regard compensation as a price paid for peace and not for slaves.

"I fear," he said, "the war must go on till both North and South have drunk of the cup to the very dregs; till both have worked out in pain and grief and bitter humiliation the sin of 200 years. It has seemed to me that God so wills it; and the first gleam I have had of a hope to the contrary is in this letter of Jaquess. This thing, irregular as it is, may mean that the higher powers are about to take a hand in this business, and bring about a settlement. I know if I were to say this out loud nine men in ten would think I had gone crazy. Here is a man, cool, deliberate, God fearing, of exceptional sagacity and worldly wisdom, who undertakes a project that strikes you and me as utterly chimerical. He attempts to bring about, single handed, and on his own hook, a peace between two great sections. Moreover, he gets into his head that God has laid this work upon him, and he is willing to stake his life upon that conviction. * * * Can you account for it except upon his own supposition that God is in it? And, if that be so, something will come out of it, perhaps not what Jaquess expects, but what will be of service to the right."

Col. Jaquess went, and apparently nothing came of it. He found Gen. Longstreet and other leaders ready to avow themselves weary of the war, willing to give up slavery, conscious that it was already gone, but still firmly loyal to their Government. He returned, wrote to Mr. Lincoln, although he had been carefully instructed not to do so, and waited for an answer. None came, and he returned to his regiment. Mr. Gilmore went back to New York, confirmed in his original devotion to the President, determined to have no share in any project to unseat him, and perhaps somewhat vexed that he had allowed himself to be persuaded against his will to undertake the mission to Rosecrans. Months after, he told Mr. Lincoln of a speech of Greeley's, who had said that it was no use for him to go to Washington and have a talk with the President, as his smile "would wilt him in half a second." "It has much the same effect upon me," added Mr. Gilmore.

Then came the draft riots, which Mr. Gilmore describes superbly. When the police and the soldiers had restored peace in the good Massachusetts fashion, "by the sword"—that is to say, by the club and the bullet—The Tribune staff found itself in possession of the names of the real leaders of the conspiracy, and Mr. Gilmore sent them to the President, and followed them with a proposition for an investigation by commission, and recommended Judge John W. Edmonds as Commissioner.

"If I should undertake that work," said the Judge, "my life wouldn't be worth a bad half dollar. There isn't a rough in New York who wouldn't shoot me on sight; but my time is about up, and it may serve the country."

The President made no reply to Mr. Gilmore's suggestion, and afterward explained his silence thus:

"Well, you see, if I had said no, I would have admitted that I dare not enforce the laws, and, consequently, have no business to be President of the United States. If I had said yes, and had appointed the Judge, I should—as he would have done his duty—have simply touched a match to a barrel of gunpowder. You have heard of sitting upon a volcano? We are sitting upon two; one is blazing away already, and the other will blaze away the moment we scrape a little loose dirt from the top of the crater. Better let the dirt alone, at least for the present. One rebellion at a time is about as much as we can conveniently handle."

He knew even then of the Western conspiracy which more than a year later came to an inglorious end in Chicago.

Meanwhile the letter sent by Jaquess had been suppressed by some unappreciative secretary, but when Mr. Gilmore spoke of it to the President and proposed that he should go again, the President agreed, and in the end an interview was conceded to him. Mr. Gilmore himself originated the idea that if the Confederate President could be committed to a refusal of peace on any terms except the recognition of Southern independence, it would unite the North, reelect Lincoln, and save the Union, and he laid it before the President.

"You would fight the devil with fire?" asked he. "You would get this declaration from Davis, and use it against him."

"I would, Sir; I would spread it wherever the English language is spoken, and in thirty days there would not be a peace man at the North except in the copperhead party. But I would deal squarely with Davis. I would offer him terms so liberal that if he rejected them, he would stand condemned before the civilised world."

Mr. Chase and Gen. Garfield approved the plan, and the former, who at Mr. Lincoln's request had resigned a few days before, was summoned to consult as to the terms of peace, and Mr. Gilmore innocently regarded this as magnanimous. Gov. Walker afterward showed him that astuteness rather than benevolence had governed the action, which, by implicating the leader of the radicals, would have prevented his followers from objecting to measures to which he had agreed. Briefly stated, the terms decided at this conference and ultimately offered to Jefferson Davis were dissolution of the Confederacy and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Union; total and perpetual abolition of slavery; full amnesty; restoration of the States to their former position, with representation on the basis of their voting population; payment to owners of fifty or less slaves, the gross expenditure not to exceed $400,000,000, and a convention for ratification of these terms, and for making the necessary Constitutional amendments.

Mr. Lincoln, saying that Col. Jaquess, feeling that he was acting as God's servant and messenger, would therefore recoil from finesse, insisted that Mr. Gilmore should accompany him, and the two went through the lines, staid in Richmond some forty-eight hours, talked with Mr. Davis, obtained the refusal desired by one envoy and deprecated by the other; inspected Libby, Castle Thunder, and the other hospitals, and returned to Mr. Lincoln, one in triumph, the other in dejection. They narrowly escaped detention, for the shrewd Judah P. Benjamin read them both, and begged Mr. Davis to keep them until after election. "Probably a bad business for us any way," was the judgment of his superior, "but it would alienate our Northern friends should we hold these gentlemen."

Mr. Gilmore read his account of the expedition to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner; a card containing the essence of Mr. Davis's words was promptly published in The Boston Transcript, and, by Mr. Lincoln's suggestion, the whole story was sent to The Atlantic, the proofs being submitted to him. He kept them seven days, and returned them, having canceled the paragraphs containing the terms of peace and all mention of compensation. Mr. Gilmore had hoped that they would create a rebellion within a rebellion. Mr. Lincoln desired no such effect. The article was republished by nearly all the leading newspapers of the North and by three London papers, and it is hardly to be doubted that but for it McClellan might have obtained the quarter of a million ballots which would have given him the popular vote. The story is already half forgotten, although but for that journey even the frustration of the Chicago and Canadian plot might have been ineffectual to discourage the South in its effort to conquer the North by other than military means. The story of this conspiracy was told in The Atlantic a year after the tale of the Richmond journey appeared, but Chicago and St. Louis and the other great cities of the West knew it in the election week of 1864, and knew that they had narrowly escaped conflagration and slaughter. It occupies the last chapter of the book.

Mr. Gilmore was introduced to Mr. Lincoln by Robert J. Walker April 13, 1861, as a man who knew the South, and told him then what he has been saying ever since, and what the country has lately been congratulating itself on rediscovering, that the Southerners were Yankees, and he added that, as politicians, the meanest man among them had not his equal in the Northern States. He changed his opinion later. He also told him that he could not put down the rebellion until he deprived the slaveowners who made it of their property. He condemned Seward's timidity and Cameron's short-sighted belief that the war was to be a ninety-day affair, but he spoke thus in answer to direct questions. In reply to a question also he recommended Mr. Frederic Kidder's plan of conquering by following the British scheme attempted in the Revolution of cutting the disaffected territory into sections. In 1863-4 this plan was attempted, and negotiations for the recession of North Carolina were actually opened, but it failed because men could not be spared to make the necessary military demonstration. The whole story was known to Mr. Gilmore in all its details, and makes a very interesting chapter. Another describes a Cabinet session soon after the fall of Sumter, with Cameron urging a call for half a million men, Seward objecting on financial grounds, and Chase hopeful and far-seeing.

One chapter, called "The Great Uprising," describes the author's experience in conducting The Knickerbocker as an emancipation magazine, and in another is the story of The Continental, and of Mr. Leland's work upon it. Mr. Greeley, the author's connection with The Tribune, the genesis and success of "Among the Pines," Mr. Gilmore's book; a camp meeting in Gen. Garfield's room, with nearly all of "Old Rosey's" division and brigade commanders in attendance, are the fascinating subjects of some chapters. Excellent photogravure portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Seward, Greeley, Rosecrans, Garfield, Jaquess, and Davis are inserted here and there, and there is an index which might very well be more voluminous, for this is a work which all future historians must consult with care. Mr. Gilmore, knowing both North and South, and fortunate in the friendship and guidance of Robert J. Walker, who knew the whole country and especially the Southwest, was in Mr. Lincoln's inner counsels to a degree impossible for any one in active politics or in the army. His connection with The Tribune acquainted him with the movements and opinions of the chief Republicans and abolitionists; his opportunities for comparison and for estimation were almost unequaled, and in giving this picture of Mr. Lincoln as the statesman and politician, he has not acted unwittingly. He knew that he was showing his countrymen that in the war President they had something far more valuable than a merely good man—a man whose wisdom was greater than his goodness.

*PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE CIVIL WAR. By James R. Gilmore, (Edmund Kirke.) Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. Imperial 8vo.

"Scouring the Land."

From Notes and Queries.

I have just been examining an old book containing the accounts of the Charity Estate of West Haddon, embracing the years 1773-1850. Under date Aug. 17, 1776, is the following entry: "Paid Richard Worster seven days' work, cutting thorns and scowering and stoping of gaps, 10s. 6d." The term "scouring the ditch" is used on Jan. 6, 1781, and appears many times after this date, the last instance being on April 26, 1808.

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THE AUTUMN OUTLOOK

Reports From the Chief Literary Centres of the United States.

As to the outlook in the book trade, the publishers of New York City seem to be divided into three classes—the enthusiastic, the cheerfully hopeful, and the moderately trusting. The following brief interviews will show how the war has affected them either in the good, bad, or indifferent ways, and the conclusion may be drawn that although the book trade suffered in its early Spring state up to almost the end of hostilities, yet those who took advantage of the demands of the public produced by new conditions and circumstances reaped a rich harvest. The Autumn season has opened very auspiciously. While very few are confident of a stupendous "boom," yet all point at least to a natural, legitimate increase of business. Although many publishers carried over to the Fall their late Spring and Summer announcements, all have noticed an increase in the number of manuscripts submitted, and orders are now multiplying. In short, the season of 1898-9 may be characterized by three special features—new works of old favorites, the books of new authors which of necessity must have been carefully sifted, and war literature in which the same discrimination has and must still be carefully exercised. From the other great centres—Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago—the reports take on greater uniformity. Confidence in all those cities seems to exist that the returns for this season will surpass those of last year.

NEW YORK.—Books.

D. APPLETON & CO.—A representative of this firm said: "We have held back very few books on account of the war, and very little difference has been made in regard to our sales. There has been, however, an increasing demand for our books that deal with the navy and with the army, either from a scientific, historical, or purely romantic point of view. There has also been a steadily increasing sale of our educational Spanish books. Among the novels, 'Evelyn Innes' has been very successful. 'David Harum,' a posthumous work by Edward N. Westcott, just published, has had very large sales both in New York and elsewhere. It has been favorably compared to Mark Twain's 'Pudd'nhead Wilson.' We are also doing well with other American writers, notably Altsheler. There have been many inquiries for Mr. Dana's 'Recollections,' which will probably appear in November, and there is steady interest in the Story of the West Series, in which Mr. Warman's 'The Story of the Railroad' is announced for October. And of the books published some time since, it is interesting to note that 'The Christian' and 'Manxman,' Mr. Crockett's 'Lilac Sunbonnet,' Mr. Kipling's 'Seven Seas,' Gilbert Parker's 'Seats of the Mighty,' and Stephen Crane's first book are still inviting to a large and constantly increasing public. There is also a continued demand for the books on birds, insects, and outdoor life by Mr. Chapman, Prof. Comstock, and Mr. Matthews, and among serious books there are called for Prof. Royce's 'Studies of Good and Evil' and Prof. Shaler's 'Outlines of the World's History.' Also among the novels, Mr. Pemberton's 'Kronstadt' has been very successful, and will shortly be followed by his 'Phantom Army.' Much interest is expressed in Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's new novel, her first one, 'Latitude 19°.'"

Besides those books mentioned above, the Appletons have brought out an illustrated handbook of "Puerto Rico" by Frederick A. Ober; "Stories of Our Navy in Time of War," by Franklin Mathews; "Spanish Literature," by J. Fitz-Maurice Kelly; "The House of Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Grey, and "The Widower," by W. E. Norris. Among the books which are forthcoming might be mentioned "Her Memory," by Maarten Maartens, and "The Scourge of God," by J. Bloundelle-Burton.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY.—In speaking of the prospect for Autumn and Winter trade in books, Mr. Nelson Taylor of the Baker & Taylor Company said: "Of course, after studying the columns of the daily press I should believe that there is a tremendous boom coming in all branches of industry. I trust this may be so. It has been my experience, however, that in general the fluctuations of bad or good times has very little to do with the average class of publications. Of course, if people have not any money at all, they can't buy books, but they get them from the libraries or borrow them from their friends, which amounts to about the same thing. I find that people buy books pretty much all of the time, and, indeed, it has been my experience to note that when times were said to be the 'hardest,' a certain class of literature found the readiest market. People read books when they have nothing else to do, and they buy books when they have plenty to do. They read them all the time."

The firm which Mr. Taylor represents has just published a charming book, entitled "In Nature's Image," being chapters on pictorial photography, by W. I. Lincoln Adams. It is profusely illustrated by original photographs from nature, and shows to what extent in art photography has been carried. Among other books might be mentioned a story treating of New England life and character, by Elizabeth Glover, which is called "Jefferson Wildrider." The author has marked force, occasional touches of humor, and genuine pathos. "The Gentle Art of Pleasing," by the same author; "A Puritan Wooing: A Tale of the Great Awakening in New England," by Frank Samuel Childs, author of "A New England Town," "The Colonial Parson," "A Colonial Witch," &c.; "Fortune's Tangled Skein," by Jeannette H. Walworth, and the "Life of George Müller," by the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.

A. S. BARNES & CO.—Mr. Henry Barnes

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Among the future publications of A. S. Barnes & Co. is Charles de Kay's "Bad Gods," which presents a unique subject in as artistic as well as semi-scientific way. Anna Elliot Trumbull's books are said to be doing exceedingly well; these are "Cozy Cot Week," "Rob's Salvation, and Other Stories," and "A Christmas Accident, and Other Stories." Evidence has also been given that interest in the drama as reading literature is not dead, for a volume on that subject entitled, "The Later English Drama," edited by Calvin S. Brown, has been widely called for. "Interpretations of Life and Religion," by W. W. Battenhall, also has appealed to a large public. And the "Anglo-Saxon Prose Reader," prepared by Profs. Baskerville and James A. Harrison, has shown that interest in one of the two bases of the English language is reviving. The first edition of "An American Cruiser in the East," by Chief Engineer John D. Ford, was exhausted almost before it was published, and a new edition will shortly appear containing the story of the two engagements which were recently fought around Manila, and which were witnessed by Mr. Ford, who is now the fleet engineer under Admiral Dewey. One feature of this book is that it is printed on a new kind of paper, which not only gives distinctness to the letter press, but produces a pleasing effect in half-tone illustrations.

BRENTANO'S.—Mr. C. H. Bulle, one of the managers of Brentano's New York establishment, said: "Everything tends to show a most prosperous season in the book line. We bring out few books ourselves, but our importations are large, and we try to have those books on our shelves which will appeal to all persons who can find time to read. When war was first announced, there was, of course, a mometary stagnation in the trade, and we simply changed the character of our books to meet the character of the new demand. We presented a list of books, new and old, on Cuba, United States, and Spain, on the army and the navy. These books have had a remarkable sale, especially those relating to naval matters, and in this department particularly those written by Capt. Mahan. One significant sign of our recent orders has been the large demand for Spanish grammars, dictionaries, and other text books, and we receive questions concerning them from all over the country. During the Summer, we imported the usual number of German and French fiction, and books of essays—rather more French than in former years, I believe."

Among their own publications, Brentano's have recently published "Red and Black," by Standahl; "The Red Lily," by Anatole France; and a series of daintily bound volumes, including "A Lady's Shoe," by Barrie; "The Black Pearl," by Sardou; "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," by Kipling; and "The Beauty Spot," by de Musset.

CASSELL & CO.—Mr. W. T. Belding, the manager of this corporation, anticipates a very successful Fall and Winter in the book business. "The war," he said, "cut everything short. But long before it ended, there were signs that the prosperity which had begun to show itself early last Spring, would return. At present, the state of the trade may be said to show a good, wholesome advance. We have made preparations to bring out a number of books before Christmas, but just now they are not in such shape that I would care to discuss them. We have in press, however, 'Wild Life at Home; How to Study and Photograph It,' by Richard Kearton, F. Z. S., author of 'With Nature and the Camera'; 'British Birds' Nests,' &c. Mr. Kearton's new book will have a frontispiece and about 100 illustrations from photographs taken direct from nature by Cherny Kearton. The books that we have already brought out this Fall seem to be doing very well."

Among the recent publications referred to by Mr. Belding might be mentioned "With Nature and the Camera," "Micky Magee's Menagerie; or, Strange Animals and Their Doings," by S. H. Hamer; five new volumes by Edward S. Ellis, author of "History of the United States," "Wolfear, the Indian," "Captured by Indians," "The Boy Hunters," "Astray in the Forest," and "The Daughter of a Chieftain." The Cassell publications present a great variety of literature in handsomely made books.

THE CENTURY COMPANY.—Mr. F. H. Scott, President of the Century Company, does not look for any great "boom" in the book business, but expects a reasonable increase in the usual Fall trade, augmented and accelerated by books whose subjects have been drawn in one way or another from the late Spanish-American unpleasantness. He said: "Altogether, we look for a promising and brisk season. Our war articles in the magazine seem to be attracting considerable attention and evoking serious comment. Of course, we publish very few books compared with some houses, and the only work we presented last Summer was an edition of Bryce's 'Gladstone.' Our Fall announcements include about thirty volumes, most of which have just been presented. In them we have made no effort to respond to the demand for war literature, preferring to wait until the spasmodic and purely sentimental craving for that sort of literature had been satiated through the many publications that have been and still are almost 'written in a night.' In our magazine articles, however, we have sought to present serious and thoroughly trustworthy material. Later on we shall, doubtless, present in book-form subjects which will maintain the same features that have characterized our magazine articles. We shall publish some time in November a volume by Robert T. Hill, on 'Cuba and Puerto Rico,' the full title of which is 'Cuba and Puerto Rico, with the Other Islands of the West Indies.' The author, who is an expert of the United States Geological Survey, has made many trips to these islands in association with Prof. Alexander Agassiz. It seems to me that this book presents those things which

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY.—Mr. John H. Cook, the President of the G. W. Dillingham Company, said: "There seems to be every prospect of great activity in the book business for the Fall and Winter. At the beginning of the year we made extensive preparations for what seemed to be a very promising outlook. Then came the war. The effect was instantaneous. People bought plenty of newspapers, but few books. Our business fell flat. Another element completed the stagnation produced by the war. The price of paper stock used in novels went up. The daily journals and the magazines actually had a corner on the market. However, the readers of novels have been as quick to take up their favorite literature as they were to drop it last Spring. But the writers have been very busy, and we have received more manuscripts during the last six months than in a corresponding period for any previous year. Perhaps among our most conspicuous books might be mentioned at this time the new edition of Artemus Ward's works, a new edition of 10,000 copies of 'Beulah,' by Augusta J. Evans, and 'A New Sensation,' by Albert Ross. This book has sold far beyond the author's or publishers' expectations; the first edition of 30,000 copies has been sold, a second edition is all gone, and a third impression is in press."

The Dillinghams announce for immediate publication "Flames and Ashes," by Alice de Carret; "A Queen of Sinners," by Winfield F. Mott; "Rondo," by Cyril Norman; "Life's Passionate Guest," by Clark Jewett, and another edition of "When Lovely Woman—," by Karl Kingshead, under the new title of "Passion's Fruit," and "Mother Truth's Melodies," by Mrs. E. P. Miller.

DODD, MEAD & CO.—Mr. Frank Dodd said, "There is no doubt that the war had a disastrous effect upon all literature except that especially devised to supplement the news from the front. The usual run of books, papers, magazines, and periodicals was cast aside for the time being for those whose contents particularly appealed to the subject uppermost in men's minds. Long before the war ended, however, the retailers had confidence in the return of calls for general literature, and lodged their orders accordingly. I do not expect any so-called boom in the book business, but I do look for a gradual and legitimate progress. I might say, however, that our Fall orders are larger than they were last year, and that we have publihed about the same number of books. We have taken particular pains with a new work by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, entitled 'The Forest of Arden,' which will be presented with illustrations and decorations by Will H. Low. Mr. Mabie, you will recall, is the author of 'Under the Trees and Elsewhere,' and for his new book, which we consider a literary gem, we have worked to present it in a fitting setting. Among literature for its own sake we have the 'American Bookman,'' by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, which treats of American authors in a familiar, personal, and entirely informal way, picturing their life, their work, and the peculiarities of their different personalities. Some of Mr. Howe's sketches have already appeared in The Bookman. A very large number of Paul Laurence Dunbar's little book of poems has been sold, and orders are still coming in. You know they called him the negro boy poet, and for that reason people doubtless bought his book at first through sheer curiosity, but now there can be no doubt that the demand for it is based entirely upon its literary excellence. His volume of sketches, entitled 'Folks from Dixie,' that we published last Spring, is doing very well, and we have hopes, which in fact have already been realized in a measure, that his first novel, 'The Uncalled,' will meet with an eager demand from the public. It is a realistic portrayal of humble and sordid life in a small town in a Western State. He shows great perception, and I believe is a wonderfully acute analyzer of character."

Other books recently published, or shortly to appear, are 'The First Report of a Book Collector,'' by W. H. Arnold. William Canton's two books bound together, "The Invisible Playmate," and "W. V., Her Book," Archibald Forbes's "The Life of Napoleon III.," "Egypt in 1898," by G. W. Steevens, and a new volume of short stories by Ian Maclaren, entitled "Afterwards, and Other Stories."

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE COMPANY.—This firm is taking extensive measures to gain advantage of their admirable application of journalistic methods as to time and news that have marked the publications of their magazine for the last few months, and which has not been entirely without effect in the selection and presentation of their books. Mr. F. N. Doubleday said: "The situation of the times seems to point to renewed activity in the buying and selling of literature, as in other industries. Of course, the war has left its mark on general literature, which is just recovering from the shock, but there is no doubt that a good deal of deadwood has been lopped off. Our aim will be more than ever to present the best literature obtainable, in the best fashion, and at the lowest possible prices."

In looking over the list of books presented by the Doubleday & McClure Company, it is noted that about twenty volumes are announced for appearance in this and the succeeding month. "Bird Neighbors,"

"Birds that Hunted and are Hunted," by the same author, is announced for this month. What these volumes particularly appeal to the lover of nature is that the illustrations present all the variety of colors of nature's own garb. This effect is produced through color photography. Rudyard Kipling's new book, entitled "The Day's Work," which was recently published, had passed into its fourth edition almost before a copy had been delivered to the public.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.—This firm pays particular attention to presenting popular literature for adults and young people in the most artistic and attractive style possible. Their bindings and letterpress are most attractive and are made to suggest as far as possible what the reader may expect to find between the covers. Mr. C. A. Clapp of this firm said: "Although the war came at a time when it naturally would least affect our own business, yet the response to the declaration of peace has been almost instantaneous. The books which we had intended to present this Fall are now all out, and we have not been long in waiting for our Christmas orders. A second one has just been received from San Francisco. We made no particular effort to cater to war literature, but our 'Navy Blue,' by Willis Boyd Allen, has been eagerly received. This gives a story of cadet life in the United States Naval Academy. Another book which we think will be successful, if for no other reason than the high praise that it has met with at the hands of the reviewers, is Kathleen Gray Nelson's little story of 'Tuen, Slave and Empress,' which besides being an interesting bit of romance, contains much that is true in regard to the life of the present Empress Dowager of China, she, on whom at this present moment, the eyes of the civilised world are concentrated. We have just published, too, 'Among the Forest People,' by Clara D. Pierson, the author of 'Among the Meadow People'; the illustrations for both books are by F. C. Gordon."

The Fall announcements of E. P. Dutton & Co. are included in a pamphlet of seventy-three pages, and besides the works of pure literature it includes a large list of calendars, booklets, Christmas, reward, and birthday cards, and color, toy, and gift books. Among their popular writers for boys and girls are Col. R. F. Gordon, Katherine Pyle, Beatrice Harraden, Mary D. Bryne, James Otis, Mrs. Molesworth, George Manville Fenn, L. T. Meade, Gordon Stables, and others, all of whom, with the exception of Miss Harraden, have new books this season.

R. F. FENNO & CO.—Mr. Desmond Fitz Gerald, a representative of this firm, said: "We have great faith in a rational and legitimate progress in the book business for the coming season. We also believe that the variety, number, and excellence of new books will be almost without precedent. A large variety of manuscripts has been submitted to us and more books have been proposed than ever before. Although our business felt the strain of war just as other industries did, yet we have been very successful with those books which treated of the subject which was uppermost in everybody's mind. Mr. Vivian's little volume, 'With Dewey at Manila,' has met with a glowing reception. This is to be followed at once by 'The Fall of Santiago,' by the same author. And Mr. Henry Austin has written a poem for us entitled 'Hobson's Choice.' We have also just brought out 'The Romance of a Midshipman,' by W. Clark Russell, which should have special interest attached to it, because it is largely autobiographical."

This firm makes a point of presenting its publications in inviting form, and much attention is paid to designed book covers and to handsome letterpress. Among the Fall announcements are also "The Casino Girl in London," by Herself, edited by Curtis Dunham; "The Real Bismarck," by Jules Hoche, Englished by Mrs. Charles R. Rogers; "Father and Son," by Arthur Patterson, author of "For Freedom's Sake"; "Wedlock," by John Strange Winter; "The Gun-Runner, a Romance of Zululand," by Bertram Mitford, and "The Golden Age of Transylvania," by Maurus Jokai.

FLEMING H. REVEL COMPANY.—A steadily increasing demand for all the popular and attractive religious publications is the encouraging outlook for the coming season. "I cannot say that the tendency for any particular line is more apparent than another," said one of the firm's members. "It is a steady all-around demand. From New England recently we have received many excellent orders, but the tendency seems to be more and more in favor of the large towns. Book business in the small towns is becoming more limited all the time, and larger orders are coming in from the larger places."

Missionary interest, so far as books on that subject are concerned, the firm finds is constantly increasing, and several new publications in this line are ready for the Fall trade. "The Redemption of Africa," by Frederick Perry Noble, is an exhaustive work in two volumes on missionary work in the Dark Continent. The author was Secretary of the Chicago African Congress in 1893, and former librarian of the African section of the Newberry Library in Chicago. It is a history of African Missions of the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including all denominations of the latter. It includes work for the negro in the Western Hemisphere as well as on the Dark Continent. Much space is given to the history of Islam in Africa, as well as to native religions.

The Asiatic missionary field is treated in a new book by Robert E. Speer, under the title of "Missions and Politics in Asia." The Hon. Edwin S. Wallace, former United States Consul to Jerusalem, is the author of a new book on that city, the volume being well illustrated with maps and diagrams, and a new volume on Korean missions and the inhabitants there, by the Rev. James S. Gale, has just been published.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.—Business is reported as growing brighter, with a very hopeful outlook for the future months.

Several new works of interest are now in process of publication and will be on the market between the present time and the first of the new year. A Standard Intermediate School Dictionary, abridged from the larger Students' Dictionary, is being compiled and will be ready about Jan. 1.

What is termed the most interesting publication is "The Poems of Richard Realf," with a memoir by his friend and literary executor, Col. Richard J. Hinton. The volume, which will be issued early in November, will contain about sixty poems, including lyrics, songs, and sonnets.

Two new books by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson are announced—"Catharine of Siena" and "In Christ Jesus." "The Cyclopedia of Classified Dates," which has been under compilation for several years, is now rapidly nearing completion. The new book has been arranged under the direction of Charles E. Little. It embraces a convenient historical reference record of every important event in every department of human interest the world over, from the earliest civilization down to the present time.

HENRY FROWDE.—As the American representatives of the Oxford University Press, the special publication of this house for the season is the new large-type edition of the Revised Reference Bible, with marginal references. This work has been in process of compilation since 1895 by the ablest Oxford and Cambridge Biblical scholars. The marginal references given in the original edition of the Authorized Version of 1611 have been retained as far as possible, and the contributors have availed themselves largely of the references in Dr. Scrivener's Paragraph Bible, which they were instructed to make the basis of their work. For scholars it is a very important work, and being the joint production of both the Oxford and Cambridge Presses, is published simultaneously here by James Pott & Co., representing the latter press.

The future outlook is regarded as highly favorable by a member of the firm. "There is clearly a recurrence of the conditions existing previous to the panic of 1893," was the encouraging statement. "The outlook is decidedly better than at any year since 1892, and we have noticed very visibly the returning prosperity in the South and West. From the Northwest orders have been particularly good, and our traveling men who have returned from that locality report a more favorable aspect in all lines. The war occasioned a tremendous demand for Testaments, and small Bibles, for awhile greater than we could supply, but, of course, that rush has ceased now.

Among the new issues of the Clarendon Press now being brought out by Henry Frowde, are "The Parallel Psalter," being the Prayer Book versions of the Psalms, and a new version, arranged on opposite pages, with an introduction and glossaries by the Rev. S. R. Driver; "Cornelii Taciti Vita Agricolae," edited, with introduction, notes, and map, by Henry Furneaux, to be uniform with this editor's "Annals" and "Germania," and a new edition of Gesenius's "Hebrew Grammar," as enlarged and edited by E. Kautzsch of the University of Halle, translated from the twenty-fifth German edition of the late G. W. Collins, and adjusted to the twenty-sixth edition by A. E. Cowley.

HADLEY & MATHEWS.—This new publishing house opens the Fall season with a number of interesting works, and besides its own publications the firm will show some fine importations of English editions. Prominent among these latter are "The Imitation Christ," bound in vellum and printed on Japanese paper at the Chiswick Press, having nineteen photogravure illustrations, and the "Lyrical Ballads" of Wordsworth and Coleridge, edited by Thomas Hutchinson of Trinity College, Dublin.

Other recent announcements include "Imperialism," by C. De Thierry, with an introduction by W. E. Henley; "Pippa Passes," by Robert Browning, with seven drawings by L. Leslie Brooke, reproduced in photogravure; "Fables by Fal," by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart.; "The Everlasting Animals and Other Stories," by Edith Jennings, an illustrated volume for children; "Men, Women, and Things," by F. C. Philips; "The Unknown Sea," by Clemence Housman; "Jocelyn," a Monte Carlo story, by John Sinjohn, and a volume of lyrics entitled "Minuscula," by Francis William Bourdillon.

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Mr. John Harper said: "The war ended just in time. I know publishers felt some apprehension as to business this Fall and Winter, but the early closing of the war and the thorough trust in the promised season of prosperity have enabled the makers of books not only to place upon the market the usual number of Fall works, but to augment the list by many items which are made possible by the new conditions. While we expect no absolute 'boom,' we have every reason to believe that the coming Fall will see more buying and selling of books than has been indulged in for many years. Just now we are paying particular attention to elaborate works on travel. Dr. Sven Hedin's 'Through Asia' has every promise of being successful. We have spent much time and expense on this work, as we have on A. H. Savage Landor's 'In the Forbidden Land.' We also have the timely work of Archibald R. Colquhoun, entitled 'China in Transformation,' and F. G. Jackson's 'A Thousand Days in the Arctic.' We also present this Fall several notable novels. Besides 'Roden's Corner,' we have William Black's 'Wild Eelin' and S. R. Crokett's 'The Red Axe.' We shall also undoubtedly present in the coming months through our magazine and periodicals and in book form, too, a number of new writers, but of their work we are not quite ready to speak at present."

Harper's Fall announcements are included in a pamphlet of about sixteen pages. What they try to do, and succeed in doing, in literature, is well known, and needs no comment. Their books cover a variety of subjects, and are presented in a variety of forms. Of course, the most eagerly awaited book of travel is, probably, Savage Landor's "In the Forbidden Land." Perhaps their novel of the season, which was published Oct. 7, will be Henry Seton Merriman's "Roden's Corner," which has just been completed as a serial in their monthly magazine. There have also been a number of calls for a new novel by the author of "The Descendant," Ellen Glasgow, who calls her new book "Phases of an Inferior Planet." Then, too, there is Mr. Howells's "The Story of a Play," which has been well received by the reviewers, both in this country and in England, and "Collections and Recollections: By One Who Has Kept a Diary," the author being George W. E. Russell, who has all his life been exposed to celebrities, and who was at last induced to write a book about them. A novel entitled "Meg of the Scarlet Foot," by W. Edwards Tirebuca, has received a host of praise, and has evidently started upon a career of success, and the two novels, "A Romance of Summer Seas," and "The Veiled Doctor," by Miss Winnie Davis, is very likely to attain a particular and worthy place in permanent fiction, now that their writer's hand has dropped the pen forever, but more especially because it is right that they should have permanency, even if their excellences have been discovered late, and brought to attention through an untimely death.

HENRY HOLT & CO.—"Business is holding its own very well, and we have no reason to believe that the future will not develop gradually more activity," said Mr. James Holt. "Our trade in educational works particularly has been very good, and we are preparing several new additions to this list that we consider will meet with general interest. One of these is a new book by Prof. Henry C. Adams on the "Science of Finance," which will be issued in the American Science Series. It deals with this somewhat difficult subject thoroughly, and in a clear and lucid manner."

Probably the most interesting work of fiction which the firm will shortly publish is a new story called "Tony Drum," by Edwin Pugh, the young English author whose "King Circumstance" attracted such favorable comment. William Nicholson, the artist, whom Whistler has designated as the greatest English illustrator, has considered the book of sufficient merit to furnish for it ten full page illustrations, depicting phases of the London cockney life in his usual characteristic manner. The illustrations will be in four colors.

In history the most pretentious forthcoming publication will be "Langlois and Seignobos's Introduction to the Study of History," translated by G. G. Berry, with a preface by F. York Powell. It is to be a practical book on method for historians and students of history. It will discuss the problem of investigation, such as the Search for Documents, Textual Criticism, and the Critical Classification of Sources; also the Problems of Construction, such as the Grouping of Facts, Constructive Reasoning, and Exposition. M. Seignobos is also the author of "The Political History of Contemporary Europe," announced by the same publishers.

A novel by H. De Vere Stackpole, "The Rapin," will soon be issued. It relates in an amusing manner the adventures of a young Prince among the artists, journalists, and poets who live in the ateliers of Paris, and possesses a strong love interest. A "rapin," it may be mentioned, is the term given to a dilletante painter who accomplishes nothing. "A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century," by Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale; "Music and Musicians," by Charles Lavignie, and translated by William Marchant; "Essays on Education," by the late Francis A. Walker, and "A Collection of French Lyrics," edited by Prof. A. G. Canfield of the University of Kansas, are among the other notable publications soon to be issued.

JOHN LANE.—Several new art works in keeping with the high character of similar publications at the "Bodley Head," will be issued from that house this season. One of the most notable is a quarto volume containing over 100 illustrations of the early work of Aubrey Beardsley. A limited edition on Japanese vellum will also be published. "The Natural History of Selborne," by Gilbert White, edited by Grant Allen, is another of the large publications. This volume is a quarto, with over 200 illustrations, by Edward H. New, and is a companion volume to the fine edition of Walton's "Complete Angler," brought out last season. Other new works are "Dream Days," by Kenneth Grahame; "Bells and Shadows, and Other Essays," by Alice Meynell; "The Californians," by Gertrude Atherton; "Pan and the Young Shepherd," a pastoral, by Maurice Hewlett; "Lilliput Lyrics," by W. B. Rands, with 140 illustrations, and an illustrated edition of "One Hundred Fables of Aesop," with an introductory note by Kenneth Grahame.

Mr. Lane views the future with satisfaction and believes that the book trade is to be more prosperous than for many months past. Larger orders from the larger cities has been one of the noticeable features of the present season.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.—A representative of this firm said that the recent hostilities had made very little difference in their sale of books in this county while he had noted an increased sale of American books in England. He said that the English seemed to be really searching after good American literature and American themes. He had every hope of a thoroughly and naturally successful season during the coming Autumn and Winter.

Lieut. Col. F. R. Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson, and the American Civil War," which has just been published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co., has met with pronounced success in England, where it is receiving unstinted praise from the reviewers. Col. Henderson, who has written much on the subject of war and army tactics, is said to be in every way worthy of his subject, for, as The Daily Telegraph says, "No higher tribute can be paid to Stonewall Jackson than that a man of Col. Henderson's ability should make him the subject of such profound and exhaustive study as these two volumes exhibit." The Longmans have just presented a new romance by Edna Lyall, entitled "Hope, the Hermit," which deals with the exciting period of English revolution and early Jacobite plots during the reign of William

(Continued on Page 673.)

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With portraits of Mrs. Voynich, Anthony Hope, Paul L. Ford, Jerome K. Jerome, and eighteen others, free on application.

Praise from One Who Knows.

George Hamlin Fitch, the magazine contributor, who has been for many years literary editor of The San Francisco Chronicle, writes in that paper: "It may be high praise, but in my opinion THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is better suited to meet the wants of the general reader than any of the special literary papers. For the merely nominal price of $1 a year it gives a large amount of the freshest literary news and comment. In twenty-four pages it furnishes a London letter by W. L. Alden, the well-known humorist, who discusses English literary news with much pungent wit; a special article by a well-known writer on a famous old book worth re-reading; reminiscences of writers and artists, and a mass of reviews of new books and discussions of literary topics that are extremely entertaining.

"Several pages are often devoted to short letters on some topic of general interest, and from these one may get an excellent idea of the public estimate of popular writers and artists. This is a newspaper method which would probably be held in contempt by the regular magazine editor; but any device is allowable which stimulates interest in good books, and it is this stimulus which THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW furnishes. The busy man or woman has not much time to spend in reading elaborate reviews, but if a guide to the whole field of literature is needed, none can be found better than this unpretentious SATURDAY REVIEW."

Literary Success.

From Lippincott's.

"I never had an article accepted," he said, quietly. "Every man is born with a desire he cannot gratify; it is part of the discipline of life."

"But your earnings?" I said.

"The earnings?" he repeated, with a perplexing smile. "Yes, the earnings. As I told you, I wrote thousands of articles, and they were all rejected; all came back with printed or written notes of thanks—notes from all over the world, some of them very odd, some with well-known names signed to them—a rare collection. One day I pasted them in a book; another day I sold the book."

"Sold the book?" I exclaimed.

"To a man with an exquisite sense of humor," he replied; "a retired undertaker. What he wanted with it I do not know. With the money he paid me I bought a farm."

THE AUTUMN OUTLOOK

(Continued.)

and Mary; "Talks with Mr. Gladstone," by the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache, author of "Benjamin Jowett," and "Safe Studies," has also reached a large public. "The Problems of Modern Industry," which is a series of essays by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, includes such subjects as "The Diary of an Investigator," "Women's Wages," "How to do Away with the Sweating System," and "Socialism; True and False," meets with serious consideration. Other kindred books published by this firm are "Work and Play in Girls' Schools," and "The Telephone." Among the novels, of course, Stanley J. Weyman's new romance, "The Castle Inn," will hold precedence, and in biography, besides the Jackson book, there are the "Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve," by J. K. Laughton, and "Pitt: Some Chapters of His Life and Times," by the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne. The publications of Longmans, Green & Co. include every phase of literature, educational or amusing; in fact, everything, but what may be termed essentially light literature.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.—Mr. George P. Brett, the manager of The Macmillan Company, said: "As we publish no books distinctively known as holiday productions, the effect of the war on our business was scarcely noticed. Of course, if it had been nearer, and our customers or their property had been in danger, it would undoubtedly have made a difference. However, we look forward with pleasant anticipations to renewed activity in all industries. We have made no special effort to bring out what may be termed war themes, but a note might be made of our book by Dr. Deane C. Wooster, entitled 'The Philippine Islands and Their People,' which is a record of personal observation and experience with a general account of that archipelago, which may some day or other thrive under the protection of the flag of the United States. Our productions are very varied as to character, but we would appeal to the intelligent if not intellectual readers of all classes. Of late years we have been more discriminating in our selection of European books, for America has a distinctive literature now with myriads of readers. Of course, among our principal acquisitions from the other side are Emile Zola's 'Paris,' and later still Dr. Moritz Busch's "The Memoir of Bismarck,' which presents the various phases of the ex-Chancellor's disposition, temperament, and character in a way that cannot fail to make him an interesting study whether one be a politician, a journalist, or a mere lover of the biographies of great men. There is also Mr. McCarthy's 'Gladstone,' the second edition of which was issued in the Summer; it is meeting with success. We have just issued another Zola book, 'Dr. Pascal.' A valuable sequel to 'Our Citizen Bird' is 'Four-Footed Americans and Their Kin,' by Mabel Osgood Wright, which has been edited by the well-known naturalist, Frank M. Chapman. The book is adequately illustrated by a man who understands nature's creatures thoroughly—Ernest Seton Thompson. It is a sort of nature's serial story, the different animal biographies being strung together by an interesting tale."

An idea may be had of the number and variety of the Macmillan publications when it is said that their September announcements includes twenty pages of items embracing over 150 books in original, or new editions, and these books deal with every variety of theme that may be included in literature, from pure fiction and poetry to history, biography, and criticism, and to chemistry and materia medica.

M. F. MANSFIELD & CO.—As a publisher to a considerable extent of popular English books for the American market, Mr. Mansfield keeps well in touch with the book-trade conditions of both countries. "The outlook for the coming months is very encouraging," said Mr. Mansfield, "and I firmly believe that the existence of more cordial relations between England and America is showing itself in books. England makes books for her colonies, and one result of the recent war has been to broaden the colonial interest among American readers. A series of little volumes on England's colonies, edited by Walter Besant, has been very popular on the other side, and sufficient interest has been shown here to issue American editions. Travels and stories about Africa still hold their own, but there is now throughout England a growing tendency to know more about Australia, and several books regarding that country are now being published."

Mr. Mansfield has just received from England an advance copy of a book by the Hon. David W. Carnegie, bearing the odd title of "Spinifex and Sand," being a narrative of five years' pioneering and exploration in West Australia. He is about to issue an American edition.

The latest publications in the series of colonial books are "The Story of Canada" and "The Story of New Zealand," and one on West Africa is now in preparation, which will contain full accounts of Gen. Kitchener's campaign. A reprint from the early English edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Departmental Ditties" has just been issued. Mr. Kipling recently had the book withdrawn from the market, wishing to suppress those early evidences of his literary genius, and the book does not appear in the edition of Kipling's complete works. It was of this book, the author's first generally circulated work, that Sir William Hunter wrote in The London Academy, (1888,) "The book gives hope of a new literary star of no mean magnitude rising in the East."

The firm has also just brought out a new work upon Africa by Lionel Décle, "Three Years in Savage Africa." This is the last work upon Africa, and is dedicated to Cecil John Rhodes. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., has written the introduction. The book relates experiences and minute observations as to native habits and customs, and views the work done in Africa by the various European Governments, whose operations have been closely studied.

MEYER BROTHERS & Co.—Mr. Meyer feels encouraged at the Winter outlook and reports that business has shown a decided tendency for the better within the past month. The firm makes its specialty in French books, novelties, and all the popular Parisian periodicals, but it is about to begin on a more extensive scale its own publications of standard French authors, the first issues of which will appear shortly after the first of the new year. A new book is shortly to be published, somewhat similar to the "Love and Friendship," which has met with considerable favor recently. An army and navy calendar, composed of large cardboard figures of soldiers and sailors, is one of the timely novelties in preparation for the holiday season.

A fine collection of richly bound volumes, in which the firm has quite a trade among collectors of those rarities, has just been received from Paris. The bindings are all veritable works of art, and lovers of these things will find in them much to admire. Among the finest bindings are several volumes bearing such well-known names as Zahnesdorf, Kauffmann, Allo, Kastor, and Marius Michel. The recent production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" has occasioned a steady demand for that work in French, and within the past two months the firm has disposed of over 1,200 copies and has sent to France for a fresh supply.

NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK COMPANY.—Mr. Henderson, the New York agent for this firm, has just returned from an extended tour through the West, where he has found very hopeful business conditions, particularly in the grain district. Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska all seem to be enjoying the first fruits of increasing prosperity, and a wider demand for literature is one of the evidences of better relations. The New Amsterdam Book Company does considerable library business in the West, and it is encouraging to hear that this is increasing, and Mr. Henderson mentioned the growing popularity of the traveling libraries, which he noticed distinctly in many localities.

One of the new books just about to be put on the market by this house is a daintily illustrated edition of "Bachelor Ballads," being a collection of all the old favorites on that subject by Thackeray, Sheridan, Hood, Lamb, Longfellow, Kipling, and others. The illustrations are by Blanche McManus, and depict bachelor life in a thoroughly characteristic manner. The advance sales of this book are reported to have been unusually large. A novel birthday gift book has just been issued containing autograph fac similies of prominent persons arranged upon the day of their birth. "The Life of Tolstoi," by J. H. Perriss; "A Short History of the Royal Navy," by David Hannay, issued simultaneously with the English edition, the second volume being the new one continuing the history from 1688 to the present time, and a story for girls by Eleanor Davenport Adams, illustrated by Harry Furness, are among the latest publications.

JAMES POTT & CO.—"The outlook for the future presents many encouraging features," was the opinion of James Pott, Jr., regarding the coming months in the book trade. "The West has been very prosperous," continued Mr. Pott, "and the good prices received for crops during the past two seasons has had its good results upon the book business, as in other lines of trade. The orders in the West are calling for a larger amount, and the people seem disposed to purchase a better class of goods than has been noticeable to such an extent since 1893. In Kansas and Nebraska especially have we felt this improvement in our own trade."

The publishing house of James Pott & Co., as is well known, is confined almost entirely to Bibles and religious literature, and the firm is the representative in America of the Cambridge Press. It announces two new editions of Bibles this season, both of which possess many interesting features. The "Bagster Art Bible" is one, being a very fine edition in the usual flexible leather binding, and copiously illustrated with about 150 full-page pictures, all being taken from paintings of the old masters. It contains a concordance, notes, and maps. The second is an edition of the Revised Bible, with marginal notes to both the Old and New Testaments. It is the first edition with such notes ever printed, and is copyrighted in America, the book being the joint production of the Cambridge and Oxford Presses.

A very neat and exquisitely printed edition, in red rubrics, of the Common Prayer Book and Hymnal is another of their latest publications. The books are of the popular pocket size, and make a dainty set. The firm prints the only red rubricated editions in this country. They are very popular in England, and are growing in favor here. The excellent type and clear printing are their characteristics.

G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.—Mr. George Haven Putnam, the well-known author and member of this firm, said, in speaking of the outlook in regard to literature: "It seems to me that each industry has its own particular place and time to step into the wave of prosperity. Wheat and iron have theirs near the beginning, and last of all come literature. But its response is sincere, and there are few fluctuations until a radical change is again brought about. As you know, our output of miscellaneous literature, such as fiction, poetry, and sketches, is comparatively small. Our chief works include histories, biographies, essays, educational and reference books, which, while having a certain call among general readers, and a particular call among those interested in the specific subjects presented, are broadly intended for libraries and similar collections of books, where the largest number of persons may look at them at the least cost. There are thousands of small free libraries in the towns of the United States to which we particularly appeal. These libraries, for the most part, have no buying fund, and new books are only acquired through the beneficence of their subscribers. During the last Summer the subscribers, we found, had other things to think of than books. Hence the season which started so well last Winter became more and more discouraging until war came and paralyzed it entirely. Then, too, the Western retailers were wary of placing their usual number of Spring orders, as at first they could not see when the end of the war would come. Hence, not taking advantage of the Summer low rates of freight, they do not now care to burden themselves with large Fall orders. I believe that there will be a steady improvement in the business, but the climax of prosperity in it may not be reached until next Spring, and perhaps not even then. There will be a steady, broadening growth, however."

The Putnams present in serial form a number of works which are added to from time to time—the American Men of Energy Series, the Heroes of the Nations, the Heroes of the Reformation, Historic Towns of New England, the Story of the Nations, and others. Among their recent publications might be mentioned Bolsdier's "Roman Africa," Irving's "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville," Anna Fuller's "One of the Pilgrims, a Bank Story," and Louis Tracy's "The Lost Provinces." This author's "The Final War," which particularly appeals to Anglo-Americans, is having a pronounced success.

GEORGE H. RICHMOND & SON.—Mr. Richmond, the senior member of this firm, said that he had presented a few volumes of fiction during the Summer, and all of them had done as well as could be expected. "Among them," he added, "'Via Lucis,' by Vivaria Kassandra, the young Italian authoress who writes so well in English, has met with very encouraging notices from the reviewers, and the public has taken hold of the book with an eagerness that is very promising. Our D'Annunzio books, too, have done well, and we are making preparations to take advantage of what cannot fail to be a most brisk season."

Among other recent publications of the Richmonds which are said to be doing very well are "Ezekiel's Sin," a Cornish romance by J. H. Pearce, and Miss Frances Forbes-Robertson's "The Potentate." The Richmonds have in press a new novel by Gabriele d'Annunzio, entitled "The Child of Pleasure," translated from the Italian by Georgina Harding, the verses translated and an introduction by Arthur Symons; "The Old Adam and the New Eve," by Rudolph Golm, translated from the German by Edith Fowler, which is a striking romance by a famous German author; "Niobe," by Jonas Lie, translated from the Norwegian by H. L. Braekstad; and "Stories for Ninon," by Emile Zola, translated by Edward Vizetelly.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.—A favorable view of the trade is taken and the firm has begun to experience the delights of growing prosperity in some of its particular lines. Several interesting children's books are being prepared for the holiday trade, and many of the books in the popular Young People's Historical Series are being published in new editions, and brought down to the present time. This is noticeable in the "History of the United States," which has been completed through the Spanish war, and describes the destruction of Cervera's fleet. "The Lives of the Presidents" also appears in a new edition, containing the chief events in McKinley's term since his accession to office. Other new edition, embracing the most recent events, are the histories of Japan, France, England, Russia, Germany, and Ireland.

Among the leading illustrated children's books will be a new one by May Kendhaham, "Nothing but Nonsense," with many grotesque illustrations by Tony Ludovici. "The Travelers, and Other Stories," by Mrs. Arthur Gaskin, illustrated in colors, and "A Small, Small Child," by E. Livingston Prescott. An interesting work on "Twentieth Century Magic," by N. Monroe Hopkins, will soon be forthcoming, the author having recently written a book on small boats and boatbuilding.

R. H. RUSSELL—"Everything looks prosperous and highly satisfactory for the Fall and Winter book trade," was Mr. Russell's comment on the future outlook. "The war scare, which was responsible for the holding back of so many books intended for Spring publication, now practically cuts no figure at all, and the general tone of business, I think, is considerably improved over last Fall. Orders are being placed more liberally, and, so far as I can judge, I look for an active and successful season."

Mr. Russell has no war books among his forthcoming publications, believing that the public will have sufficient without any attempt on his part to supply similar material. Finely illustrated works form a large part of the new material now in preparation. First in importance is classed C. D. Gibson's new book, "Sketches and Cartoons," which will contain eighty-four of his best illustrations. The size will be the same as the two previous books of Gibson's drawings, and handsomely bound in Japan vellum. An edition de luxe of 250 copies, each one signed by the artist, will be issued. Other important works include a popular edition of William Nicholson's "London Types," lithographed in colors; the authorized edition, translated from the French, of "Cyrano de Bergerac," all of the edition being sold within a week of the publication; "Lady Ursula," by Anthony Hope; "A Coon Alphabet," being fifty-four humorous drawings by E. W. Kemble, printed in black and white, and another book somewhat similar, known as "Comical Coons," by the same artist, containing thirty full-page designs; "The Shadows of the Trees, and Other Poems," by Robert Burns Wilson, and another of those fantastically illustrated books by Sybil and Katherine Corbet, known as the "Garden of Pleasant Beasts."

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.—Mr. Arthur Scribner of the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, believes that the war had little effect on literature, except as to that class of books which people find so easy to exchange for the exciting columns of the daily press. He said: "We have every faith that the coming season will be unprecedented in the demand for good literature. This literature will be of two classes, what might commonly be expected at this time of the year, and a tremendous output of stories, histories, sketches, reminiscences, and biography, to say nothing of technical expositions based on the late war. We have had many calls for our book on the Philippines, and we expect great things from Mr. John R. Spears's 'Our Navy in the Spanish War.' Another book on the absorbing topic might be considered, 'Story of Spain Briefly Told,' by Mary Platt Parmele. In general literature we have in preparation a new edition of Dickens, which will form a valuable companion to our Meredith and Stevenson's special editions. Of course, Richard Harding Davis's forthcoming 'History of the Late War,' based on his articles in Scribner's Magazine, we may expect an unusual demand for. I have noted that many good things have been said of Mr. Davis as war correspondent and critic. Among our novels we have every reason to expect that 'Red Rock,' by Thomas Nelson Page, which has just finished its run in the magazine, will meet with success."

Charles Scribner's Sons produce perhaps the largest number of publications on the literature of music in this country if not in the world. It has in preparation what is to be entitled "The Music Lovers' Library," which will include volumes by W. J. Henderson, H. E. Krehbiel, Henry T. Finck, and W. F. Apthorp, and others. These writers will present the various themes of musical literature in which they have already proved themselves conspicuously successful. A new Field book, "Life and Letters of Eugene Field," by Slason Thompson, is eagerly awaited. Among the special editions of standard authors contemplated by the Scribners might be mentioned the works of Henry Fielding. Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler,") has just brought out through this house "Wordly Ways and By-Ways." The Byron edition is in an advanced stage of preparation. Of course, Richard Harding Davis's books are in great demand, the first edition of "The King's Jackal" being exhausted before the book was published. The labor studies of Octave Thanet, which have been presented in the form of short stories, find many admirers. A collection of tales by "Zack," entitled "Life is Life," which gained favorable comment in England, is also well liked in America.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.—General contentment with the present trade and expectations of increasing activity in the future, were the sentiments expressed by a member of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. "The successful closing of the war," continued the speaker, "has developed more favorable business conditions, and the output of books for the coming season is going to be very large. One reason of the increase is the publication now of many works which were held back in the Spring. Since the cessation of hostilities we have noticed a marked advance in the sale of our Pocket Magazine, being one of the earliest indications of a more liberal tendency to purchase reading material."

The firm has not been unmindful of the prevailing war interest, and has two or three new publications on this subject which will undoubtedly meet with approval. One is a new book by Clinton Ross, especially for young people, treating of the heroes of the war in a biographical way, and telling, in a sprightly manner, some of their principal achievements in and around Cuba. The book has an attractive cover, in keeping with its martial subject. A new and very handsome artistic gift book is one by Rufus F. Zogbaum, "Ships and Sailors," the text containing a series of famous old sea songs and a number of fine illustrations in folio size. "A Short History of the War," by Marion Wilcox, is another of their new publications.

One of the specialties of the firm is its books for children illustrated in colors, and many new ones are in preparation for the holiday trade. Among them are several attractive ones by Maud Humphrey, whose pictures of children have been so deservedly popular. "Baby's Record," "The Little Ones," and "Little Grown-Ups," are the very latest. Other new publications of a more general character include "Ashes of Empire," a story of the siege of Paris, by Robert W. Chambers; "Many Cargoes," by W. W. Jacobs, a collection of entertaining sea stories; "Teckla," a historical romance by Robert Barr, and "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie,) the play having been successfully produced recently in London.

THOMAS WHITTAKER.—Better business conditions with still brighter propects for the future, after a somewhat depressing Summer, is the present state of trade as viewed by this publishing house. The handsomely illustrated edition of "The Cathedrals of England," of which the first volume was published a short time ago, has been completed this Fall with the publication of the second volume. The descriptive text regarding each cathedral is written by a Dean or a Canon of the cathedral, making an accurate and interesting work. Dean Farrar is one of the writers.

An attractive holiday book is a companion volume to the Japanese book brought out last year. This new one is interesting from the fact that it is dedicated to the late Georg Ebers, and consists of a collection of Japanese poems from the German of Prof. Karl Florenz. The book is printed in Tokio, on crêpe paper, and is abundantly supplied with delicately tinted Japanese illustrations.

An anatomical model of the human body with descriptive handbook, is the newest thing in the medical publications of this house, and other new books include a volume of the Rev. Dr. Greer's Sunday morning sermons at St. Bartholomew's Church, a life of Frances E. Willard, "Oxford and Its Colleges," by J. Wells, M. A.; "The Romance of Glassmaking," by Walter Gandy, and a life of William Law, by Alexander Whyte, D. D.

FREDERICK WARNE & CO.—A good, healthful tone, no big boom, but gradual improvement all through the trade, was the opinion of the year's outlook by a member of the firm of Frederick Warne & Co. "It is the same in Boston and Philadelphia, where I have recently been," continued the speaker. "All the publishers in those cities

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with whom I have come in contact report the same encouraging feeling."

Several new editions of popular works, daintily bound and printed, are being brought out for the holiday trade. Among these is a handsome pocket edition of Milton's poems in four volumes, entirely re-edited and each volume having a photogravure frontispiece. A collection of "New Stories from Shakespeare," by M. S. Townsend, and "Stories from Dante," both fully illustrated, are among the holiday books for children. For still younger ones "The Nursery Rhyme Book," exquisitely illustrated by L. Leslie Brooke, and edited by Andrew Lang; "The Owl King, and Other Fairy Stories," by H. E. Inman, and "The Boys of Fairmead," by M. C. Rowsell, will prove interesting.

Other forthcoming publications are "My Lady's Three," a story for girls, dealing with the time of George I., by Annie E. Armstrong; a new detective story by Fergus Hume, entitled "The Clock Struck One"; "The Fortunes of Claude," by Edward Pickering, a book of adventure for boys, and a third volume in the series of "Quiet Stories from an Old Woman's Garden," by Alison McLean, her new book being called "In the Shadow of the Hills."

J. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.—This firm is celebrating this year the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. The firm are the American printers for the London firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, who originally started the business in 1848 here as an agency of the London Bible Warehouse. It continued under the name of Eyre & Spottiswoode until 1886, when the firm name was changed to Pott & Amery. The latter retiring in 1871, the firm became Pott, Young & Co., and in 1882, the house assumed its present name. In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary, a dainty little edition, comprising the entire three parts of devotional thoughts formerly published under the title of "Gold Dust," has just been issued, making a neat little book 3⅜ by 2¼ inches, of 292 pages, and only one-fourth of an inch thick.

In connection with Eyre & Spottiswoode, known as the Queen's Printers, in London, the firm is bringing out the large and magnificently illustrated work on "Queen Victoria's Treasures at Windsor Castle," illustrated with forty plates from water-color drawings by William Gibb, and with descriptive notes by the Marquis of Lorne. It is proposed to select for reproduction in these forty plates some of the most varied and striking of the art treasures which have been inherited by her Majesty, or acquired during her reign of more than sixty years, and to print them by the finest process of chromo-lithography. The edition will be limited to 1,130 copies, of which 100 will be signed.

An interesting naval work has just been published on "Nelson and His Times," by Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and H. W. Wilson. It is profusely illustrated. "British Birds," by R. Bowdler Sharpe is another late work, and one of its attractive features is the large number of daintily colored illustrations of the birds described in the text. Several new editions of Bibles, prayer books, and hymnals are also announced.

NEW YORK—Art.

The art season of 1898-99 in New York is slow in opening. The comparatively recent ending of the Spanish War and the warm weather which has thus far characterized the Autumn have combined to delay the return of the leading dealers and the arrangement of exhibitions. It is somewhat of a coincidence that five or six of the most prominent New York art dealers are at present either on the ocean on their way home from Europe or purpose sailing for home within the next ten days or fortnight. A tour of the leading galleries and shops develops the fact that an unusually prosperous season is confidently looked forward to, and that while no definite list of the more important canvases purchased abroad for the American market can be made this morning, or until the arrival of the leading dealers, it is known that they have secured an unusual number of notable works, chiefly of the Barbizon, early English, Dutch, and Flemish schools. Most of these will be duly shown either in the dealers' galleries or at public or private exhibitions of the coming season.

A brief notice of the present displays made by more prominent dealers in pictures, engravings, etchings, and prints, with an indication of their plans for the coming season, follows:

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.—The management has not as yet completed its for coming sales and exhibitions can yet be announced. Messrs. Kirby & Sutton are still out of town, and Mr. Ortgies, who has returned to be with the association, is now in charge. There is at present in the galleries an interesting exhibition of American tapestries made by Baumgarten & Co., at their factory at William's Bridge, for a Philadelphia private house. These tapestries are very artistic in design and fine in execution and are extremely creditable examples of American art work.

AVERY & Co.—Both the Messrs. Avery are still out of town—Mr. Avery, Sr., at Lake Mohonk and Mr. Avery, Jr., at his Summer place on Lake Champlain. The house will have its usual series of small choice exhibitions during the season, and has imported a number of important foreign canvases which will soon be put on view. James P. Silo, the well-known Liberty Street art auctioneer, has leased the galleries known as the Fifth Avenue, on the lower floor of the Avery Building, which were formerly managed by Ortgies & Co., and will hold successive picture and art sales there throughout the Winter.

BLAKESLEE GALLERIES.—Mr. T. J. Blakeslee returned from his trip to England and the Continent a few weeks ago, and has secured a number of important paintings of the early English and Dutch schools. Among these is an exceptionally fine example of Jan van Ravensteijn's "Portrait of a Dutch Girl," exceedingly rich in color and notable also for its dignified pose, peculiar nobility of character expression, rarely fine detail, and a remarkably fine background of gray-ish blue, against which the black gown is strongly contrasted. Ravensteijn was a pupil of Franz Hals, and was born at The Hague in 1572.

Mr. Blakeslee has also been fortunate enough to secure several fine old Spanish masters, possibly the first of an output that Spain's present troubles may make larger in the near future. One of these is a portrait of a Spanish lady by Pacheco, the father-in-law of Velasquez, and a pupil of Luis Fernandez, who was born in Seville in 1751. This portrait is extremely well preserved and delicious in color. The face shows much study of the Dutch masters and has fascinating, serious sweetness of expression. Very lovely in color and delicate and rich in detail is the gown of rose pink. The portrait is one of the most interesting Mr. Blakeslee has shown in a long time. There is also a portrait by Coello of young Don Fernando of Austria, notable for its splendid color, fine pose and expression, the broad treatment of the plumed hat, and the modeling of the hands. There are other canvases quite as important as these which Mr. Blakeslee will show later.

BOUSSOD, VALLADON & CO.—This house has been making some alterations to its galleries, which have greatly improved them. There will be a new entrance from Fifth Avenue, very prettily decorated and artistically arranged. The house purposes holding a number of important exhibitions. Mr. Eugene Glaenzer will be again in charge and will soon arrive from his trip abroad.

EDWARD BRANDUS.—Mr. Brandus, who has purchased many paintings abroad during the Summer for his new gallery at 391 Fifth Avenue, is expected to arrive to-day. His gallery now occupies the entire lower floor of the building 391 Fifth Avenue.

BRAUN, CLEMENT & CO.—This house has recently received the photographs of the Salon pictures of this year, and also of those of the exhibition at the Palais des Beaux Arts of 1897. They will soon receive the photographs of the Chantilly collection of the Duc d'Aumale and of the imperial collection of Budapest.

FREDERICK CHAPMAN.—Mr. Chapman has recently secured the Roswell D. Sawyer collection of old masters which was shown at the Metropolitan Museum. The late Mr. Sawyer, who died in 1896, secured these eighteen pictures from the collection of Violet Le Duc. Among their notable examples are the Greuze, the portrait of the Princess Ferrarri by Correggio, and the fine head of a man attributed to Van Dyck. Mr. Chapman also shows an unusual example of Decampe, much less sombre than usual, and full of color, with lovely light and air, a rarely good little Rousseau, a "Hillside," an early example of Diaz, very light and sunny, and an early study by Fortuny of a young man's head, strongly drawn and rich in color.

WILLIAM CLAUSEN.—Mr. Clausen, who still retains his galleries in West Twenty-eighth Street, has recently opened a new and fine shop at 381 Fifth Avenue, with a well-lit little gallery in the rear. Mr. Clausen purposes making a specialty of American pictures this season, and now displays two good Rangers, two little landscapes by Edward Gay, and representative examples of Arthur Parton and W. H. Howe.

L. CRIST DELMONICO.—Mr. Delmonico is still at Sharon Springs, and Mr. Kegel is expected to arrive this week. Mr. Kegel has written from Paris that he has secured some particularly fine specimens of the Barbizon School, which will be shown soon after his arrival.

DURAND-RUEL & SONS.—Mr. Joseph Durand-Ruel is expected to arrive from Paris to-morrow, and will bring over a number of fine canvases, chiefly of the modern French schools. A. de la Gandara, the young Spanish-French portrait painter who came over under the auspices of this house last year, will probably return again this Winter, and will paint several portraits of well-known New Yorkers. There are now to be seen at the galleries a fine example of Troyon, a coast scene at Bezages, France, with subdued sunlight, from a gray, pearly sky, and a superb example of Courbet—an inlaid landscape.

FISHEL, ADLER & SCHWARTZ.—There are now on exhibition at these galleries, among a number of other important works, two charming little female heads by Jacquet, a good Grolleron, an "Episode of the Siege of 1871"; a fine single figure piece by L. Brunin, "The Rehearsal," and good examples of Henner, Frappa, Pasini, and Zien. The house will hold several exhibitions during the Winter.

FRANZ HANFSTAENGEL.—This house has not yet received many of its interesting and important prints, engravings, etchings, and art publications for the season. The publication known as Die Kunst Unserer Zeit continues its popularity, and is one of the leaders of the house. The collection of photographs with descriptive text of the pictures in the Royal Gallery of Dresden have now been bound in two handsome volumes. These volumes are a very essential part of any complete art library.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO.—Mr. Keppel will return from his annual trip abroad next week. After his arrival exhibitions to be held in the gallery during the coming season will be decided upon. Mr. Keppel had secured many important and interesting works in Europe, but these have not yet arrived. Among other interesting exhibits now in the gallery are a fine lithographed portrait of Tolstoi by Le Fort, George Kruell's new block of Nathaniel Hawthorne and William Strang's etched portraits of Kipling and Ibsen.

KNOEDLER & CO.—Mr. Knoedler sailed for home last Saturday. He purchased and sold again in Paris several fine examples of the Barbizon school. M. Chartran, who first came to America under the auspices of this house, will arrive in December for the season. There will be several important exhibitions during the Winter in the Knoedler gallery.

CHARLES W. KRAUSHAAR.—Mr. Kraushaar has begun his season unusually early, and has on exhibition some examples of Lambert, Verbeckhoven, and Ziem, and also a fine example of the recently dead Boudin. He also displays a canvas by William Watson, the English landscapist, which is charming in light and atmosphere and in softness of tone, and two little Scottish Highland scenes by Charles Stuart, which have very good color and tone. Mr. Kraushaar has recently imported several examples of the Dutch sheep painter, Westerbeek. Some of these are better than many of the examples of Mouve seen here. While they lack the pearly, misty atmosphere of Mouve, they have all his skill in grouping, composition, and are full of sunlight and air. Westerbeek is particularly notable for his splendid distance effects. Mr. Kraushaar will soon display a portrait of Admiral Dewey by John Mason, and during the Autumn will hold an exhibition of the works of Louis Paul Dessaur.

WILLIAM MACBETH.—Mr. Macbeth has not yet settled on the dates for the one-man exhibitions which were such a feature of his gallery last Winter, and which he purposes to continue this year. He is now showing, together with a number of interesting American pictures, some pottery executed by Charles Volkmar at the latter's pottery at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

JULES OEHME.—The new galleries which Mr. Oehme has recently opened at 384 Fifth Avenue are among the most attractive in the city. Mr. Oehme has now on exhibition there, among other important works, "Peace and War," by Carl Marr, notable for its lovely soft atmosphere and color; an interior, with figures, by Vinea, all excellent composition and color; a good little Cazin, and a very fine example of the English classical figure painter, Etty, "Cupid and Venus." M. Madrazo, who came over under Mr. Oehme's auspices last year, will return in November.

SCHAUS & CO.—Mr. Herman Schaus, the head of this well-known house, is now on his way home. He has secured, he writes, an unusual number of important works by the modern French painters, and there are now to be seen at the galleries a splendid photograph by Kurtz of Lenbach's portrait of Bismarck and a trial proof of Jacquet's etching of Meissonier's painting, "The Art Critics."

ARTHUR TOOTH & SON.—Mr. Augustus Tooth sailed on Wednesday for New York, and on his arrival will arrange for several exhibitions. It is possible that the house may be able to bring to New York for exhibition Dagnan-Bouveret's painting, "Christ at Emmaus," which was recently sold to the Czar of Russia. The etching by Boulard of François Flameng's painting "Vive L'Empereur; or, the Last Charge of the French Troops at Waterloo, June 18, 1815," has been recently bought by this house.

WUNDERLICH & CO.—This house will hold the first exhibition of the season, one of dry points and etchings by Whistler, and which will open on Oct. 15. There are now to be seen at their galleries a large and fine etching by the architectural etcher Axel Haig, "St. Mark's Venice," and some platinotypes of George Watts's pictures. Mr. Kennedy has secured during the Summer a large and interesting collection of English legal portraits, which include portraits of some of the most celebrated English jurists.

BOSTON.

The predictions and expectations of the Boston publishers are harmonious, although varied, all agreeing that the holiday season of 1898 is to be prosperous, and that the Autumn trade is all that could be desired.

COPELAND & DAY.—"Everybody says that it is to be a great season, and therefore it must be true," say Messrs. Copeland & Day. We are receiving more early orders than is customary with us, but whether any one of our new books is as strong as some that we had last year remains to be disclosed by time."

"Songs of the Ghetto," being unique, promises best. Mr. Zangwill's presence in this country, his books, and stories written by other Hebrews, have called attention to kindred subjects, and these Yiddish songs, with their quaint type and their prose translations, the expression of a Hebrew soul living under hard conditions, seem to be awaited with much curiosity. Many of the leading rabbis have written letters expressing much interest in the book, and the Hebrews themselves will without doubt desire to read the first book of Yiddish verse published in the United States. In prose, we have a wild, strange story by Mr. Crabtree Hemenway, called "Doomsday," and "The Educators" as rival candidates for the position of the best selling prose work.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.—"The busiest of many busy Winters" is the expectation of Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., whose orders from all parts of the country have been so large as to indicate a general revival of business.

The "Camberwell" Browning, edited by Miss Charlotte Porter and Miss Helen A. Clarke, is apparently destined to sell in myriads not only in the simply bound edition intended for students and sold in single volumes, but in the costlier complete sets. M. Brunetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature" and M. Duruy's "General History of the World," with maps, are ordered in large numbers, and Mr. Orrison Swett Marden's "The Secret of Achievement," a treasury of wise counsel, with illustrative stories, is to be a favorite Christmas gift for boys. Then the Luxembourg Library of English Classics, with modern illustrations, has nine new volumes this year, and not one has been neglected in the booksellers' orders. Among them is "Jane Eyre," a story affording superb opportunities for an artist both in its scenes and in its single figures.

DANA, ESTES & CO.—This house, having published almost every one of the new books announced on its list, finds that in all probability its strongest volumes will be

(Continued on Page 674.)

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

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THE AUTUMN OUTLOOK

(Continued.)

the most expensive and the cheapest. It seems that Scott survives the oft-repeated declaration of certain moderns that he is dead, and the sale of the Andrew Lang edition, both in sets and single novels, bids fair to be very large.

The Young of Heart series of short stories, some new and some reprinted, each one in a specially designed cover, comes next, and "Chatterbox" invariably sells well. As for the aspect of the future, "We never were busier" is the answer, "and orders never were more brisk. Books published in the Spring, the biography of Charles Carleton Coffin in particular, sold well, and now large orders for them come from buyers who ordered but a moderate number during the war, and from such books we expect almost as much as from those especially prepared for this season."

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.—The Riverside presses and binderies relieve Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. from the necessity of considering anything but their own plans in making their arrangements for the season, and consequently their work goes on smoothly, and books appear at the appointed date, but even they may find themselves unable to fill a late order at Christmastide, for no foresight can provide for such demands as are sometimes made upon them.

This year their "Cambridge Edition" is a Tennyson, with careful and elaborate notes by Dr. Rolfe, and with all the early poems and all those discarded in the late editions of the poet's works collected in an appendix, where one may seek or leave them, according to one's reverence for the poet's wishes. The tradition is that a Cambridge Edition is out of print by Christmas, because the buyers are always more eager than could have been expected, but it is thought that such measures have been taken this year that no bookseller will have any one but himself to blame if he have to reply "All sold" when asked for the book even as late as Christmas Eve. The holiday edition of "A Child's History of England," with forty-eight photographs by Clifton Johnson illustrating it; the two-volume holiday edition of "The Fair God," with Mr. Pape's pictures heightening the interest of Gen. Wallace's masterpiece; Dr. Hale's reminiscences of Lowell and his friends; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's memories of society in the United States and in Europe and of her many intimate associates in noteworthy work; Mr. Parker's "The Battle of the Strong," with its courageous, high-souled heroine; Mr. Arlo Bates's novel, "The Puritans"; Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk's Christmas book for young folk, "Dorothy Deane," and Miss Estelle M. Hurll's "The Life of Our Lord in Art," a guide to all the pictures illustrating the events recorded in the Gospels, are among the representative books to appear this Winter.

Their character is so varied that a great demand for one does not imply a diminution in the sales of another. Undoubtedly the costlier books will sell much better in 1898 than in 1897, but those of lesser price will also be more eagerly sought, the "better times" have come to those of moderate means quite as truly as to the rich. "Soberly promising" is the phrase which seems most adequately to describe the prospect. There is no actually frantic rush of orders, and, on the other hand, there is no indication that buyers are timid.

LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO.—"Almost too busy to think," is the word at Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co.'s. "Mr. Lamson was absent in the Summer at Washington and not exactly in but off Cuba, passing from one vessel to another, and what with that and with the other delays incident to the general disturbance in Spring and Summer, every man of us has all that he can do from morning until nearly midnight."

The result of the Cuban voyage is that the firm will publish Gen. Joseph Wheeler's "The Santiago Campaign," which is without doubt the strongest book for the season. It is based upon Gen. Wheeler's diary, kept with the conscientiousness of a veteran campaigner, and is to be illustrated with maps and photographs, and published in the same general style as the Grant Memoirs. Next to that should be placed "The Land of Contrasts; a Briton's View of His American Kin," by Mr. James Fullarton Muirhead. "Cartagena; or, the Lost Brigade," the story of Certain Colonial New Englanders who went to Cuba to fight for the mother country in the Spanish war of 1740—and suffered from incompetence and negligence at that time. "Wishimaker's Town," by Mr. William Young, with an introduction by Mr. Aldrich, at whose request the book is reprinted from the first edition of 1885, as is set forth in his introduction; and "A Sister to Evangeline," by Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, are the three books of which much is expected, but the book of the good soldier whose armor is his honest thought is "the" book.

L. C. PAGE & CO.—"Judging by orders received, it is to be the best season for at least five years," is the opinion at Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.'s. "The Spring books sold very well, in spite of the war, and are still selling, and the orders given for books now publishing and to be issued in a few weeks are very large; both the booksellers and the jobbers all over the country seem very confident. Which will be the best selling book it is too early to say. The orders received now indicate what the booksellers think they shall want. The later orders, the re-orders, which will come tumbling in from the middle of November almost up to Christmas Eve, will tell what the book readers insist upon having, and what that may be, none of us can predict infallibly.

"Miss Pool's 'Friendship and Folly,' Marshal Saunders's 'Rose à Charlette,' and Mr. Nathaniel Haskell Dole's 'Omar, the Tentmaker,' with Omar Khayyam for hero, seem to be regarded as the most promising. The 'Poems of American Patriotism' was pretty well introduced during the war, and the patriotic fever still burns hotly enough to make it a good Christmas book."

LEE & SHEPARD.—"This is what can be said of the Autumn trade," they answer at Messrs. Lee & Shepard's. "Everybody is confident of the future, the orders are coming in with uncommon rapidity and are uncommonly large, the printers are busy—and as for the binders! You have to fight to have your work done, and yet they are doing their best, and are magnificently equipped for work.

"Our book which will sell the best? 'Under Dewey at Manila,' by Mr. Strakmeyer, undoubtedly; some books the boys 'would like' to have, but that one they are 'going to have.' The girls will read 'Pauline Wyman' and the 'Sons' and 'Daughters' will want 'John Halcocks, His Book.' Nevertheless, all of them will read the Dewey book before giving it to the boys, in order to assure themselves that it is quite suitable for them."

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.—Complete sets of an author's works have for so many years constituted an important part of the trade at Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s that it is not surprising to find that at this moment the Library Parkman, in twelve volumes; the new and unabridged Daudet; the Popular edition of Sienkiewicz, and the Library edition of Dr. Hale's principal works are ordered in greater numbers than any single book. The new twelve-volume edition of Jane Austen is eagerly sought, being the only complete edition of an author whose readers desire to possess everything that fell from her pen.

Later "The Story of Gösta Berling," translated by Mrs. Pauline Bancroft Flach, the granddaughter of the historian Bancroft, into pestic English; "Belle," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" and "The Count's Snuff Box," will probably lead. The Swedish story is novel in every way, "Belle" is judiciously sentimental, and "The Count's Snuff Box" is historical and American, so the three satisfy the constant demand for something new and something pleasantly sad, and also the present craving for historical novels. The children also have the historical fever, and those who last year read "The Young Puritans of Old Hadley" are already inquiring for the next "Young Puritan" book, which is to be "The Young Puritans in King Philip's War," with descriptions of fighting in the untracked wilderness, and when they find how strangely unlike modern warfare those early battles were they will find that even in the good old Colony times history was stranger than a fairy tale. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's book of stories about girls, "Hester Stanley and Her Friends," written with fastidious good taste, appeals to parents who dislike to give their children childish books. This house, it will be remembered, now has a double list, its own and that of the late firm of Roberts Brothers, so that the array of titles in its catalogue is formidable indeed.

THE LOTHROP COMPANY.—This house having lately taken new quarters in one of the great buildings rising about the new "South Terminal," almost thinks that its Western and Southern customers are trying to make them seem too small by sending orders of unheard-of dimensions.

The company's chief book, taking the testimony of librarians as to the success of its author's former works, will be "The True Story of Benjamin Franklin," by Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks. This is a quarto, illustrated by Mr. Victor A. Searles, chiefly with pictures in a novel style; Margaret Sidney's "A Little Maid of Concord Town" has been ordered by dealers who remembered the success of "The Five Little Peppers" and "Bilberry Boys and Girls," by those who in their time have sold thousands of its author's "Little Prudy" books. "An Island Heroine," by Miss Mary E. Sleight, is a Revolutionary story, with its scene laid at Montauk, and the landing of a boatload of Spanish pirates for one of its chief incidents, but it was written, accepted, and, for that matter, announced in THE TIMES before the declaration of war, and is not to be mistaken for an attempt to obtain adventitious interest by using scenery and names now sadly familiar.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.—Regarding the prospects for the coming year in the book trade, a member of the J. B. Lippincott Company said: "The prospect is very bright. Many new books by standard authors are in our hands, to be published shortly, and the advance sales are very large. We have better books and more of them than in 1897, and the likelihood is, this will be the case all through the year. The Spanish-American war also tends to increase the number of new publications, as a new field is opened up to historical writers. Most of the books we have so far received though, deal with historical romance, and the general tendency of the year seems to be the same. The popular period selected by the authors is that of Louis XIV. of France, probably because it gives such a broad scope for description.

"We have now in print several books which are sure to make a stir in the world of readers, one of which particularly is 'The True Benjamin Franklin,' uniform with M. Ford's 'The True George Washington,' by Sydney George Fisher, author of 'Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times.' The advance sheets have been very heavy. Another which looks as if it would go into a good many editions is 'The War with Spain' by Charles Morris, uniform with the same author's 'The Nation's Navy.' A very interesting book, particularly to those with literary tastes, will be 'Literary Haunts and Homes of American Authors,' by Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D. A volume of Lamb's unpublished correspondence has just been found, which is going to be published with the title of 'Lamb, Coleridge, and the Lloyds.' Other books likely to be successful are 'The Marie Corelli Birthday Book,' compiled by M. W. Davies; 'The Boat Steerer and Other Stories,' by Louis Becke; 'The Modern Marriage Market,' by Marie Corelli, and others. Most of these books were out last week, but some are held over into October, and one or two until November.

HENRY T. COATES & CO.—Of much the same opinion was a member of the firm of Henry T. Coates & Co., although as yet they have not as many new publications as Lippincott's. "I think," he said, "that more people are reading novels every year; there is more demand for them this year than last; but I imagine the supply will always exceed the demand. The good times lately have made a large book-buying class, and everything so far as I can see, looks very favorable for the ensuing year. Two books lately brought out, which are having a tremendous sale, are 'Bismarck, Some Secret Pages of His History,' by Moritz Busch, and 'The Day's Work,' by Rudyard Kipling. We did not publish either of them; the first is by Macmillan of New York, the other by the Doubleday & McClure Company. Most of our Fall announcements this year are either reprints or new editions.

Some new books, however, are "Horatio Nelson and the Naval Supremacy of England," by W. Clark Russell, and a translation of 'Omar Khayyam,' translated from the Persian by John Leslie Garner; also 'Paris: Its Sites, Monuments, and History,' compiled by Maria H. Lansdale. We have now a series of illustrated photogravure books and household and history editions just out, which contain many of the best standard works. On the whole, our work has been very progressive, and the results very encouraging.

CHICAGO.

A. G. McCLURG & CO.—Year by year, in the opinions of this house, it would seem that the value and the utility of books as gifts are increasing, and never have so good opportunities been afforded for the choice of beautiful specimens of the bookmaker's art at such moderate prices. The outlook in Chicago for a very successful holiday and Winter trade is exceptionally promising, and even last year's record is likely to be surpassed.

As publishers, the firm this year have regarded the quality rather than the quantity of their productions, and the list of their new books is very tempting and attractive. Mrs. E. W. Latimer, the author of the widely read "Nineteenth Century Heroines," will add to the number of her admirers by her new book, entitled "My Scrap Book of the French Revolution," written from almost personal intimacy with the scenes of the great drama of the eighteenth century, and abounding in personal narratives of eye witnesses.

Mrs. Hattie Tyng Griswold, whose "Home Life of Great Authors" did so much to awaken a desire to know the private life of the world's masters of literature, has added a number of new "lives" and rewritten a few of the old in her new volume, "Some Personal Sketches of Recent Authors." Portraits of all the authors mentioned have been inserted.

M. Imlay Taylor, whose stirring Russian romances, "On the Red Staircase" and "An Imperial Lover," have established their popularity, has written a Revolutionary tale, entitled, "A Yankee Volunteer," embodying the results of a careful study of the characters of Washington and some of his Generals.

The well-known series of the "Tales from Foreign Lands," has received a new accession entitled "Maria Felicia," a tale of Bohemian love by an author who has hitherto been untranslated into English, though she is called "the George Eliot of Bohemia," Caroline Svetlâ.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.—"Not for many seasons," said a representative of this house, have we seen such evidences of life in the book trade as are now manifest in the unusual and early demand for Fall publications. In both hemispheres the events of the last year have furnished a remarkable wealth of material, with results trebly advantageous, for, in consequence, genius has received a fresh impetus, readers have been stirred to wide awake interest and the publisher is equipped for a heavy output of worthy and varied matter in the most attractive form.

"Among the new publications from which we expect the best results are 'Enoch, the Philistine,' by Le Roy Hooker, a romance of ancient Egypt and the Great Pyramid; 'Along the Bosphorus,' by Mrs. Lew Wallace; 'A Cruise Under the Crescent,' by Charles Warren Stoddard; 'Bonnie Mackirby,' by Laura Dayton Fessenden; a two-volume edition of 'Romola,' beautifully illustrated with monogravures; 'A Daughter of Cuba,' by Helen M. Bowen; 'Armagedon,' by Stanley Waterloo; 'Margaret Wynne,' by Adeline Sergeant; 'The Fifth of November,' by Charles S. Bentley; 'Phoebe Tilson,' by Mrs. F. P. Humphrey; 'At the Blue Bell Inn,' by J. S. Fletcher, and 'Woman and the Shadow,' by Arabella Kneally.

HERBERT S. STONE & CO.—This house has purchased the entire stock and "good will" of the firm of Way & Williams, and thus comes an end to a most interesting house, which, for a period of several years, issued books in attractive forms. The profit, however, is with the house of Herbert S. Stone & Co., which, less than a year ago, absorbed the New York house of Stone & Kimball. Mr. Stone is enthusiastic over the prospects for the coming year. "There is every reason to believe," he said, "that the year will mean more to Western publishers than any year that has preceded it, and if there is a firm that has a right to look upon itself as distinctly Western, it is ours, for I find that this house has more Western books on its list than all other publishing houses put together. You ask what our strong books are. We have a number. There is 'Gloria Mundi,' a new novel by Harold Frederic. It is a story of modern life, and we have every reason to believe it will attain the popularity of 'The Damnation of Theron Ware,' of which have been sold 35,000 copies. Charles Belmont Davis, who has the Davis touch in all he does, has a book of short stories called 'The Borderland of Society,' which we have put out, and of which we expect good things. Dr. Hammond has given us his novel, 'The Son of Perdition,' a book likely to make much talk, for it has Judas Iscariot for a hero. We have a book of Octave Thanet's, 'A Slave to Duty;' a book for boys by William O. Stoddard, and two books by Chicago men—'A College Widow,' by George Ade, and 'The Money Captain,' by Will Payne. The latter story is one of Chicago life, and Mr. Payne has a good grasp on his Chicago.

"I must not neglect to mention that we are publishing a new novel by Henry James. It is entitled 'In the Cage,' and is a departure from his previous subjects. Then we have a novel by Marta Louise Pool, 'A Golden Sorrow,' which was running serially in Godey's Magazine at the time of her death, but owing to complications finds its full publication for the first time in book form. We have a book of Sir Richard Burton which has never before been print, called 'The Jew, the Gipsy and El Islam,' edited by W. H. Wilkins, the author of 'The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton.' Then we've put out a good book on the Spanish-American war, written by eye-witnesses, and we have a book on American etiquette. No; I'm not telling who prepared it for us. It's by a woman who knows."

PORTLAND ME.

THOMAS B. MOSHER—"You will observe," said Mr. Mosher, "that 'The Germ' is my most important book. Of course you know its history, that it was projected by the poet Rossetti, who contributed to it 'The Blessed Damosel,' 'Hand and Soul,' and other early pieces. The price in London for a copy of the original edition runs from $60 to $75, while copies in a Cobden-Sanderson binding bring from $150 upward. My edition adheres very closely to the original, while I have made very great improvements upon it typographically. I need not say how carefully I have reprinted the original text. The four 'Imaginary Portraits' by Pater will be put up in special cabinet set boxes as well as in the regular way. These special sets of four will prove exceedingly attractive to his admirers.

"My other new books may be mentioned briefly. 'Modern Love' contains not only the full text of that poem, but also eleven poems from Meredith's 1851 volume. These now see the light for the first time since that date. Rossetti's 'House of Life' will contain the omitted sonnet, thus making it the only complete, choice, and cheap edition in the market. You will note that I reprint Hewlett's story of Botticelli and Simonetta. It has the exquisite 'Birth of Venus' plate for frontispiece. Morris's 'King Florus' is a companion volume to his 'Amis and Amile.' The little edition of 'Virgil's Eclogues' is an attempt to reproduce books in the style of some choice French classics, having borders in color to each page. The border for the 'Eclogues' was done for me by the artist who made the designs for the Grolier Club 'Rubaiyat,' with frontispiece from the etching by Samuel Palmer, and decorated cover in sepia. Swinburne's 'Heptalogia' will be a surprise to his admirers, as it is one of his least-known works; in fact, he has only recently acknowledged it. The second edition of 'Pater's Essays' has been made, as the demand was very steady, the first edition having gone out of print immediately after the holidays. No Japan copies, however, have been issued."

Landor at School.

From "A History of Rugby School," W. H. D. Rouse.

My father, John Reade, of Ipsden, Oxon, was sent to Rugby at eight years of age. Next day, in the afternoon, a much bigger boy espied him, and said: "Hy, you new boy, I want you." It was to carry a casting net. Young Reade found it rather heavy. Master Landor cast the net several times in a certain water, and caught nothing. Thereupon he blamed his attendant. "You are the cause of this," he said. "I begin to fear you are a boy of ill omen." (sic.) He cast again, and drew a blank. "Decidedly," said Master Landor, "you are a boy of ill omen. However," says he, "we won't lay it on the fates till we have tried all mortal means. Sapiens dominabitur astris. We must poach a little." Accordingly he proceeded to a forbidden preserve, * * * cast in the brook, but caught nothing.

"Reade," said he, "this is not to be borne. You are a boy of too ill omen. Now, here is a favorite hole; if I catch nothing in it I shall yield to your evil destiny; but I warn you I shall make you carry the net home, and I shall flick you all the way home with my handkerchief." Little Reade looked very rueful at that. The net, even when dry, had seemed mortal heavy to him, and he began to calculate how much more it would weigh when wet and dirty. The net was cast—a good circle—drawn steadily to land, and lo! struggling in its meshes, a pike of really unusual size. Master Landor raised a shout of triumph, then instantly remembering his partner, he turned to Master Reade, "Welcome to Rugby, Sir; welcome! You are a boy of excellent omen. I'll carry the net home, and you shall sup off this fish; it is the joint production of my skill and your favorable star."

Paying Through the Nose.

From Notes and Queries.

This is to be indirectly swindled in a transaction, or to pay an exorbitant price for a thing in consideration of long credit. A variant is "to be bored through the nose." "bored" here having the meaning of cheated, deceived:

"At this instant he bores me with some trick." —"Henry VIII.," I. i. 128.

"One that hath gulled you, that hath bored you, Sir."
—"Life of T. Cromwell," 1602, II. ii. 103.

And Howell, in his "Instructions for Forren Travell," (1650,) p. 59—

"had known divers Dutch gentlemen grosly guld by this cheat, [the selling of forged manuscripts to young travelers in Italy,] and som English bor'd also through the nose this way, by paying excessive prices for them."

Superlatives.

From Notes and Queries.

Dr. Johnson says in his "Grammar of the English Tongue": "The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain, and, being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, is not easily reduced to rules." Then he quotes passages from "Paradise Lost" in which these words are found, "virtuousest," "powerfullest," and a passage from "Samson Agonistes" which contains the word "famousest." Surely Milton had an ear.

1898

ANTHROPOLOGY.

A Notable Address Before the British Association.

The interest shown by our readers in anthropology and kindred topics renders Mr. E. W. Brabrook's discourse, delivered before the late meeting of the British Association in London, well worthy of a place in our columns. The address had for topic "The Unity of the Anthropological Sciences," and concluded with a plea for an ethnographical survey of the British Empire. As Americans, we may point with pride to the fact that twenty years ago Congress made an appropriation of $20,000 for this purpose, and the Smithsonian Institution carried out the work in a highly satisfactory manner. Long before that, in Philadelphia, anthropological researches were made, one of the principal workers being Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. There is no finer field for anthropological study than in the United States. Our present civilization is nearer than in most other countries to the past of the aboriginal races, and many curious discoveries are yet to be made in regard to the material anthropological conditions—height, weight, &c., of our own people having to do with their stage of transition from the older to the newer types. Then, again, the subject of Folk-Lore has many active and zealous students in the United States. Referring to the complexity of the subject, an acquaintance with anthropology, comprising a knowledge of comparative anatomy, psychology, linguistics, folk-lore, ethnography, and sociology being necessary, Mr. Brabook said:

"How can any single person master in its entirety a group of sciences which covers so wide a field, and requires in its students such various faculties and qualifications? Here, if anywhere, we must be content to divide our labors. The grandeur and comprehensiveness of the subject are among its attractions. There is another side to the question. Great as is the diversity of the anthropological sciences, their unity is still more remarkable. The student of man must study the whole man. No true knowledge of any human group, any more than of a human individual, is obtained by observation of physical characters alone. Modes of thought, language, arts, and history must also be investigated. This simultaneous investigation involves in each case the same logical methods and processes. It will in general be attended with the same results. If it be true that the order of the universe is expressed in continuity and not in cataclysm, we shall find the same slow but sure progress evident in each branch of the inquiry. We shall find that nothing is lost, that no race is absolutely destroyed, that everything that has been still exists in a modified form, and contributes some of its elements to that which is. This principle has, as I understand, been fully accepted in geology and biology, and throughout the domain of physical science; what should hinder its application to anthropology? It supplies a formula of universal validity, and cannot but add force and sublimity to our imagination of the wisdom of the Creator.

"In drawing your attention to some recent contributions to our knowledge we are called upon to consider the discovery by Dr. Dubois at Trinil, in Java, of the remains of an animal called by him Pithecanthropus erectus, and considered by some authorities to be one of the missing links in the chain of animal existence which terminates in man. The physiological difficulties arise in two points—do the skull and femur belong to the same individual? Are they or either of them human, simian, or intermediate? With regard to the skull, a projection of its outline on a diagram comparing it with others of low type belonging to the Stone Age shows it to be essentially inferior to any of them. With regard to the thigh, a comparison with Dr. Hepburn's remarkable collection of femora tends to show that the bone is human, and that it belongs to an exceedingly low and ancient type of humanity. We are thus in presence of a very valuable document in the early evolution of mankind. One element of special interest in this discovery is that it brings us nearer than we have ever been brought before to the time when man or his predecessor acquired the erect position. I believe that it is acknowledged by all that the femur belonged to an individual who stood upright, and I presume that the capacity of the skull being greater than that of any known anthropoid is consistent with the same inference.

"The significance of that has been most clearly set forth by my predecessor, Dr. Munro, in his address to this section at Nottingham in 1893. The essence of his argument was that when once the erect position is obtained, the actions of man being controlled by a progressive brain, everything follows in due course. The next stage which we are yet able to mark with certainty is the palæolithic, but there must have been a great many intermediate stages. Before man began to make any implements at all there must have been a stage, of more or less length, during which he used any stick or stone that came to his hands without attempting to fashion the one or the other. Another line of argument bearing strongly in the same direction is afforded by the discovery in various places of works of art fabricated by early man. The statuettes from Brassempouy, the sculptures representing animals from the Bruniquel, the well-known figure of the mammoth engraved on a piece of ivory from Périgord, and many other specimens of early art attest a facility that it is not possible to associate with the dawn of human intelligence. The interval between the palæolithic and neolithic periods rests in the like condition of incertitude. That by some means, and somewhere on the face of the globe, the one period gradually passed into the other we cannot but believe. Where and when, and how each step was taken, we do not know at present, and possibly never shall know. Somewhere the gulf must be bridged over. Prof. Boyd Dawkins says that the bridge is not to be found in the caverns of the South of France. If we are compelled to admit a breach of continuity in Europe, is it in Africa that we shall find the missing links? That is another of the great problems yet unsolved. The evidence we want relates to events which took place at so great a distance of time that we may well wait patiently for it, assured that somewhere or other these missing links in the chain of continuity must have existed, and probably are still to be found.

"I pass on to consider the very great progress that has been made of late years in some of the branches of anthropology other than physical and prehistoric, and especially in that of folk-lore. I do this the more readily because I do not recollect that folk-lore has ever before been prominently referred to in an address to this section. A generalization for which we are fast accumulating material in folk-lore is that of the tendency of mankind to develop the like fancies and ideas at the like stage of intellectual infancy. This is akin to the generalization that the stages of the life of an individual man present a marked analogy to the corresponding stages in the history of mankind at large and to the generalization that existing savage races present in their intellectual development a marked analogy to the condition of the earlier races of mankind. The fancies and ideas of the child resemble closely the fancies and ideas of the savage and the fancies and ideas of primitive man. An extensive study of children's games by Mrs. Gomme has been rewarded by the discovery of many facts bearing upon these views. A great number of these games consist of dramatic representations of marriage by capture and marriage by purchase—the idea of exogamy is distinctly embodied in them. There can be little doubt that they go back to a high antiquity, and there is much probability that they are founded upon customs actually existing, or just passing away, at the time they were first played. Upon the same principle, next to children's games, children's stories claim our attention.

"If we view them in their wealth of detail we shall deem it impossible that they could have been disseminated over the world as they are otherwise than by actual contact of the several peoples with each other. If we view them in their simplicity of idea we shall be more disposed to think that the mind of man naturally produces the same result in the like circumstances, and that it is not necessary to postulate any communication between the peoples to account for the identity. It does not surprise us that the same complicated physical operations should be performed by far distant peoples without any communication with each other; why should it be more surprising that mental operations, not nearly so complex, should be produced in the same order by different peoples without any such communication? Another idea that appears among very early and primitive peoples, and has had in all time a powerful influence on mankind, is that of a separable spirit. The aborigines of Northwest Central Queensland are in many respects low in the scale of humanity, yet they possess this idea. Similar ideas, too, prevail among the Tasmanians, the Pawnee Indians, the Blackfeet, the Shillooks of Central Africa, the aborigines of Samoa and New Britain, and the Amazulu. It is much to be doubted whether there is any race of uncivilized men who are not firm believers in the existence of spirits or ghosts. If this is so we shall not see anything inherently unreasonable in the generalization that the group of theories and practices which constitute the great province of man's emotions and mental operations expressed in the term "religion" has passed through the same stages and produced itself in the same way from these early rude beginnings of the religious sentiment as every other mental exertion. We shall see in religion as real a part of man's organization as any physical member or mental faculty. We shall have no reason to think that it is an exception to any general law of progress and of continuity which is found to prevail in any other part of man's nature.

"Mr. Andrew Lang has recently sought to show that the idea of a Supreme Being occurs at an earlier stage in the development of savage thought than we had hitherto supposed. The principle that underlies it all seems to be this: Man can destroy nothing, man can create nothing, man cannot of his own mere volition even permanently modify anything. A higher power restrains his operations, and often reverses his work. You think you have exterminated a race; you have put to the sword every male you can find, and you have starved and poisoned all the survivors of the community. In the meanwhile their blood has been mingled with yours, and for generations to come your bones and those of your descendants will preserve a record of that lost race. You think you have exterminated a religion; you have burned to death all of its teachers you can find, and converted forcibly or by persuasion the rest of the community. But you cannot control men's thoughts, and the old beliefs and habits will spring up again and again, and insensibly modify your own religion, pure as you may suppose it to be. Huxley, in his address to the Department of Anthropology twenty years ago, said, with the force and candor that were characteristic of him: Anthropology has nothing to do with the truth and falsehood of religion—it holds itself absolutely and entirely aloof from such questions—but the natural history of religion and the origin of the religious entertained by the different kinds of the human race are within its proper and legitimate province.'

"If continuity be the key that unlocks the receptacle where lie the secrets of man's history—physical, industrial, mental, and moral; if in each of these respects the like processes are going on, it follows, as I have already said, that the only satisfactory study of man is a study of the whole man. It is for this reason that I ask you to take especial interest in the proceedings of one of the committees of this section, which has adopted such a comprehensive study as the guiding principle of its work—I mean the Ethnographical Survey Committee. The scheme of the committee includes the simultaneous recording in various districts of the physical characters, by measurement and by photography, the current traditions and beliefs, the peculiarities of dialect, the monuments and other remains of ancient culture, and the external history of the people. The movement has made some progress."

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MUSIC

Mr. Krehbiel's New Volume on the Classical Period.*

The accomplished musical essayist of The New York Tribune continues to put forth interesting and instructive volumes about the art to which he has devoted his life. His volume of two years ago, "How to Listen to Music," has had as large a sale as some popular novels. The book which the Scribners publish to-day will hardly appeal to so large an audience, but it will unquestionably find its way into the libraries of music lovers on both sides of the Atlantic. From advance sheets, courteously furnished to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by the author, we are able to make known the nature of the volume on the day of its publication. That the interest of the most casual reader, if he be of literary proclivities, will be chained at the start is beyond question. The first three chapters are grouped under the general title, "A Poet's Music," and the first of them is called "Gray's Musical Collection." Mr. Krehbiel introduces this chapter with a quotation from Austin Dobson's "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," in which he refers to "the laborious collection of manuscript music that Gray compiled in Italy while frivolous Horace Walpole was eating iced fruits in a domino to the sound of a guitar." Mr. Krehbiel presently, with an air of consummate demureness, says:

"On the precious collection of music he never laid his eyes; nor does he know what became of it. In 1887 The New York Tribune contributed a chapter to its history telling how at a sale of some of the books of Charles W. Frederickson, (since dead,) in 1886, the auctioneer, Mr. Bangs, had bought the musical manuscripts himself and presented them to Mrs. C. M. Raymond—she that music lovers in the United States and Great Britain knew and loved as Annie Louise Cary. From Mrs. Raymond's hands they passed into those of their present owner, and they are this moment smiling down upon the writer from one of his bookshelves. I purpose to draw a chapter or two of musical history from the manuscript presently, and to this end occupy myself first with a description of the nine volumes before me."

Thus does Mr. Krehbiel, with the cunning of his craft, seize upon the unwary literary man who may have chanced to open a musical work in a ...mental aberration, and chain him in the fetters of his loyalty to the memory of one of the most satisfying masters of pure English. The author then goes on to say:

"The sheets are bound stoutly in hog-skin covers, most of which are lettered on the back and front in the handwriting of the poet. The music has been copied as a rule in a bold style by a professional copyist, but Gray has added some airs, besides many notes, and provided each of the volumes with a table of contents most beautifully and daintily written. The music consists almost exclusively of operatic airs from the composers who were the chief glory of the Italian schools of the eighteenth century. Of them more anon. The music is in score—that is, the full orchestral part is written out as well as the vocal; but inasmuch as the operatic band of the early part of the eighteenth century (the collection was made in 1740) seldom consisted of more than the stringed instruments, five or six staves suffice to contain the music. Noteworthy exceptions to this rule will be mentioned in the detailed description of the volumes. Gray's annotations are concerned with the titles of the operas from which the airs were taken, the names of the dramatic personages who sang them, and the names of singers whom he had heard in the operas or who had identified themselves in some particular manner with the music."

When Mr. Krehbiel proceeds to give the contents of the volumes he makes the mouth of a student of musical history very moist. The description of Volume I. will serve as a sample:

"I. Inscribed by Gray on the cover: 'Arie del Sigr. G. Adolfo Hasse detto Il Sassone. Firenze, 1740.' Contains twenty-five airs from the operas 'Alessandro nell' Indie,' 'La Clemenza di Tito,' 'Demetrio,' 'Issipile,' 'Artaserse,' and 'Siroe.' The singers mentioned are Carestina, Faustina, Farinelli, (whom, save once, Gray uniformly calls Farinello,) and Tesi."

Think of delving in the music of Hasse's "La Clemenza di Tito," when most musicians do not know that there ever was any opera of that name except Mozart's. And imagine the delight of reading the contemporary comments of a cultivated music lover, himself a poet, on such monarchs of the world of song as Faustina, Farinelli, and Tesi. Why, Mr. Krehbiel gives a cadenza of Hasse's, as sung by Signora Tesi, which would make Mme. Melba green with envy if she were a mezzo-soprano instead of a soprano of more altitudinous gifts. It would do some of our contemporaneous darlings of the operatic stage much good to read this:

"Arranged in alphabetical order, the list of singers whose names are recorded in the nine manuscript volumes of music collected by Gray is as follows: Appianino, Amoreveli, Babbi, Bagnolesi, Barbieri, Bertolli, Carestini, Celestina, Cuzzoni, Farfallino, Farinelli, Faustina, Gizziello, Lorenzino, Manzuoli, Monticelli, Scalzi, Senesino Strada, Tesi, Turcotti, and Viscontina. Many of these singers are as completely lost to the world as the composers who wrote for them, but in the list there are half a dozen names which stand in letters of gold in the history of bel canto. Farinelli, we have been led to believe, was the greatest singer that ever lived, and one of the things which Gray's music can teach us is that, taking the art for what it was one hundred and fifty years ago, the greatest operatic artists of to-day are the merest tyros compared with him."

Musical history is big with the vocal exploits of some of the singers named in Gray's memoranda, and Mr. Krehbiel has told a great deal about them in a manner which couples guidance of style with profound knowledge. He has run to earth many items of information regarding the less known of them, and has given in the chapter entitled "Last Century Singers," a complete view of the condition of opera and vocal art in the days of Handel and his immediate successors. We of to-day look back to the period when there were no tenors in opera without being able to comprehend the public taste, and we cannot repress a shudder at the thought of the famous unsexed men singers who carried their joys or woes in the treble clef. Yet there is a suggestion of no little weight in these words of Mr. Krehbiel:

"The musico yielded his place to the tenor before the eighteenth century expired, though he still had representatives on the stage in the earliest decades of the nineteenth; and now, a hundred years later, there are indications that the monopoly of the tenor is at an end, and that the next generation will accept a bass or baritone lover as we accept the tenor to-day and Gray accepted the musico."

The amount of interesting historical information which Mr. Krehbiel has drawn from Gray's collection is what might have been expected from a writer who has devoted his whole career to the study of musical art. It would be delightful to hear some of this old music, perhaps, but tastes change, and perchance it would seem to us Wagner-fed dyspeptics to be as thin as the choruses of Peri must have sounded to the first listeners to "All we like sheep." When Mr. Krehbiel has finished his talk about Gray and his music he takes up Haydn, and here again he has been able to draw upon material inaccessible to the general historian of music. He is the owner of a copy of Haydn's London diary, made in 1862 by Alexander W. Thayer, the famous biographer of Beethoven. Here one comes upon the justification of the word "manners" in the title of the volume, for good old Papa Haydn, the sweetest of all the gentle natures that ever sung themselves out in music, was not blind to the doings of Vanity Fair. He went to a Lord Mayor's dinner, and here is his picture of that function over a century ago:

"The company sat down at 6 o'clock and rose at 8. The Lord Mayor was escorted according to rank and with many ceremonies before and after dinner; his sword and a sort of gold crown were carried before him, and there was music of trumpets and a brass band. After dinner the distinguished company of table No. 1 retired to a separate room to drink coffee and tea; we other guests were taken into another room. At 9 o'clock No. 1 goes into a smaller hall, whereupon the ball begins; in this hall there is a parte, an elevated place for the high nobless, where the Lord Mayor is seated upon a sort of throne with his wife. The dancing then begins according to rank, but only a couple at a time, as at court on the King's birthday, January 6th, (June 4.) In this small hall there are raised benches where for the greater part the fair sex reigns. Nothing but minuets are danced in this room; but I couldn't stay longer than a quarter of an hour; first, because of the heat caused by so many people being crowded into so small a room; second, because of the wretched dance music, two violins and one violoncello composing the whole orchestra. The minuets were more Polish than German or Italian. Thence I went into another room which looked more like a subterranean cave. There the dance was English; the music was a little better because there was a drum which drowned the blunders of the fiddlers. I went on to the great hall where we had dined; the music was more sufferable. The dance was English, but only on the elevated platform where the Lord Mayor and the first four members had dined. The other tables were all newly surrounded by men who, as usual, drank right lustily all night long. The most singular thing of all, however, was the fact that a part of the company danced on without hearing a note of the music, for first at one table, then at another, some were howling songs and some drinking toasts amidst the maddest shrieks of 'Hurra! Hurra!' and the swinging of glasses. The hall and all the other rooms are illuminated with lamps which give out an unpleasant odor, particularly in the small dance hall. It is remarkable that the Lord Mayor needs no knife at table, as a carver, who stands in front of him in the middle of the table, cuts up everything for him.

"Behind the Lord Mayor there is another man who shouts out all the toasts with might and main; after each shout follow trumpets and drums. No toast was more applauded than that to the health of Mr. Pitt. Otherwise, however, there is no order. This dinner cost £1,600; one-half is paid by the Lord Mayor, the other half by the two Sheriffs."

It would be unfair to reveal more of the secrets of this interesting book, and surely no more is needed to whet a reader's appetite. Haydn's diary is a delicious revelation of life and manners in the London of his day, and it throws much light on the character of the great composer. When he comes to Mozart, Mr. Krehbiel writes four admirable chapters, three of which are the results of his observations and researches in Salzburg at the time of the Mozart centenary in 1891, and the other, "Da Ponte in New York," is the outcome of delvings under the surface of New York life when the librettist of "Don Giovanni" lived here.

There are also excellent chapters on Thayer, the biographer of Beethoven, the Beethoven museum at Bonn, and the influence of Goethe and Liszt as traced in a visit to Weimar. Taking it all in all, this is an uncommonly valuable book.

*MUSIC AND MANNERS IN THE CLASSICAL PERIOD. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Scotsmen Before the Fight.

From "The Reconquest of the Soudan," by Bennet Burleigh.

A sentimental Seaforth Highlander said to another: "Ah, Tam, how many thousands there are at hame across the sea thinking o' us the nicht!" "Right, Sandy," was the reply, "and how many millions there are that don't care a d——. Go to sleep, you fool!"

EARLY CATECHISMS.

Wilberforce Eames's Account of New England Ones.*

American bibliographical literature has lately been enriched by the publication of the paper which Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library read in part before the American Antiquarian Society, at its annual meeting in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 21, 1897. Since last October Mr. Eames had added to and elaborated his interesting and valuable monograph, which, like his bibliographies of Pickering and Eliot, is full of labor, knowledge, and usefulness. Some use was made by him of that portion of George Livermore's articles on the New England Primer (contributed to The Cambridge Chronicle in 1849) which refers to catechisms, and of the two papers on "Catechisms of Old and New England," written in 1883 by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull for The Sunday School Times, but, for the most part, he was working in untouched bibliographical ground—untouched because of the scarcity of material, the very popularity of these early books for the education of our youth having worn them out, the completest collection of them being that of the late George Livermore, secured almost intact at the 1894 sale for the Lenox.

In 1590 Thomas Orwin printed in London for John Porter the Rev. William Perkins's "Foundation Gathered Into Sixe Principles," a little book of twenty leaves, which in its various editions was the catechism generally used in the first part of the seventeenth century by the Puritans in England, the Pilgrims at Leyden and Plymouth, and the first settlers on Massachusetts Bay. Perkins, who was born in 1558 and died in 1602, was a Puritan preacher of much prominence. The publication of his writings, which were widely circulated, began about 1589, and his "Six Principles" was therefore one of the first of his works to be printed. It is in answer to the following questions that the "Principles," destined to "form the early New England character and creed," are expressed:

Question. What doost thou beleeve concerning God?

I. There is one God, Creator and Gouvernour of all things, distinguished into the Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

Q. What doost thou beleeve concerning man, and concerning thine owne selfe?

II. All men are whollie corrupted with sinne through Adams fal, & so are become slaves of Sathan, and guiltie of eternall damnation.

Q. What meanes is there for thee to escape this damnable estate?

III. Jesus Christ, the eternall Sonne of God, being made man, by his death upon the Crosse, and by His righteousnes, hath perfectly alone by himselfe, accomplished all thinges that are needful for the salvation of mankinde.

Q. But how maist thou bee made partaker of Christ and his benefits?

IIII. A man of a contrite and humble spirit by faith alone, apprehending and applying Christ with all His merits unto himselfe, is justifield before God and sanctified.

Q. What are the ordinarie meanes for the obteining of faith?

V. Faith commeth onelie by the preaching of the word, and increaseth daylie by it, as also by the administration of the sacraments and praier.

Q.—What is the estate of all men after death?

VI. All men shall rise againe with their own bodies to the last Judgement, which being ended the godly shall possesse the kingdome of heaven, but unbeleevers and reprobates shall be in hel, tormented with the divil and his angels for ever.

Then follows in form of question and answer the exposition of the Principles:

"First learne the six principles," instructed Perkins in the address to the reader, "& when ye have them without booke, & the meaning of them withall then learne the exposition also, which being well conceaved and in some measure felt in the heart, ye shall bee able to profite by sermons, whereas now ye cannot, and the ordinarie parts of the Catechisme, namely, the ten Commandments, the Creede, the Lord's praier, and the institution of the two Sacraments shall more easely be understood."

During his residence in Leyden John Robinson is said to have republished Perkins's catechism, adding an "Appendix" of his own, which later was several times reprinted in London. The catechism itself ran through many English editions, and was reprinted in New England, Livermore, having a copy of the "Six Principles," published in Boston in 1682. Long before this John Eliot had made a much abridged translation of it into the Massachusetts Indian language, which is thus referred to by Experience Mayhew in 1727 in a notice of an Indian convert, who died in 1717: "Mr. Perkins's 'Six Principles of Religion' having been translated into the Indian tongue, was what she took great delight in reading." Abraham Pierson in preparing his catechism for the use of the Indians of the "southwest parts" of Connecticut borrowed from it, and in 1687 Increase Mather stated in a letter that "many of the Indian children had learned by heart the catechism, either of that famous divine, William Perkins, or that put forth by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster."

So much for the catechism used by the first New England settlers, and one now comes to the catechisms employed for the instruction of their children. It was in June, 1641, that the General Court of Massachusetts at its meeting in Boston "desired that the Elders would make a catechisme for the instruction of youth in the grounds of religion," and in 1642 the court passed this law about catechising:

CHILDREN & YOUTH.

"Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behooofe, & benefitt to any Common-wealth, & whereas many parents & masters are too indulgent & negligent of their duty in that matter. It is Ordered * * * Also that all masters ... catechise their children & servants in the grounds and principles of Religion, & if any be unable to do it themselves, that they at the least they procure such children and apprentices, to learne some short orthodox catechism without book, that they may be able to answer unto such questions, that shall be propounded to them, out of such catechisme by their parents or masters or any of the Selectmen, when they shall call them to a tryall of what they have learned in this kind."

Mr. Eames does not believe that the Salem gave ... agreed upon a uniform catechism, and Dr. Trumbull has said that "the sixty Congregationalists in New England did not object to catechising, but had some differences of opinion about catechising, and, moreover, they regarded the catechetical instruction of the young as a duty of the household rather than a distinct office of the Church." Still, though no particular catechism was used, catechising children was soon one of the constant exercises of the Sabbath, Concord being the first town to adopt the practice. "All the unmarried people," says Mr. Shattuck in his "History of Concord," "were required to answer questions, after which expositions and applications were made by Mr. Bulkeley to the whole congregation." "Mr. Bulkeley" was the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, (1583-1659,) who came to New England about 1634, and organized a church at Concord in 1636.

It is not known that Concord had a printed catechism of her own, but these towns had catechisms prepared for their use circulated among their people in printed form or in manuscript in the years placed in parentheses: Salem, (1641-1648?) Boston, (1642-1669.) Rowley, (1642.) Newbury, (1642?) Ipswich, (1648.) Cambridge, (1648.) Dorchester, (1650.) Roxbury, (1650?) Chelmsford, (1657-1796.) New Haven, (1659.) Hartford, (before 1663?) Hampton, (1663.) Norwich, (1678.) Andover, (1738.) Sandwich, (1793.) Hingham, (1794-1817.) and Machias, (1797.) The first Salem catechism was the Rev. Hugh Peters's "Milke for Babes and Meat for Men," which was printed late in 1641, in London, which Peters, who had been pastor in Salem since 1636, had visited on official business. Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," refers to the catechism of Elder Edward Norris, associate of Peters in the first Salem Church and later sole pastor. Day probably printed his catechism at Cambridge in 1648, but no copy is known to exist.

The first Boston catechism was John Cotton's "Doctrine of the Church," London, 1642, which was prepared for the use of adults. Cotton, who was teacher of the church in Boston from 1633 to 1652, had printed in 1646 his "Incomparable catechism" for children, the "Milk for Babes, Drawn Out of the Breasts of Both Testaments Chiefly for the Spirituall Nourishment of Boston Babes in Either England; But May Be of Like Use for Any Children." It is now of the greatest rarity, but two copies being known, one of them in the British Museum and the other, till recently, in the Deane collection. A single copy only—Livermore's, now in the Lenox—is known of the earliest Boston edition now extant, printed at Cambridge in 1656, and entitled "Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes in Either England." This little book, which was incorporated finally in the New England Primer and was more generally known than any other catechism, begins thus:

"Q. What hath God done for you?

"Answ. God hath made me, He keepeth me, and He can save me.

"Quest. Who is God?

"A. God is a Spirit of Himself, and for Himself.

"Q. How many Gods be there?

"A. There is but one God in three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

This, then, was the most widely circulated of the early New England catechisms, a translation of it by Grindal Rawson being even in used for the teaching of Indian children. Brief reference should be made to other catechisms of value and no little interest, such as Norton's, (1660.) Rogers's, (1642.) Noyes's, (1642?) Shepard's, (1648.) Richard Mather's, (1650.) Danforth's, (1650?) Fiske's, (1657.) Davenport and Hooke's, (1659.) Stone's, (1684.) Seaborn Cotton's, (1663.) Fitch's, (1679.) Phillips's, (1738.) Burr's, (1733.) Shute Ware's, (1794.) Brown's, (1797.) and Colman's, (1817.) One of the most interesting of these is the Rev. John Fiske's "Watering of the Olive Plant in Christ's Garden," (1657.) described as "A Short Catechism for the First Entrance of Our Chelmesford Children"; Seaborn Cotton's "Brief Summe of the Cheif Articles of Our Christian Faith, Now Published Especially for the Benefit of the Town of Hampton," (1663.) has much value, and quaintly curious is Phillips's "Orthodox Christian," (1738.) prepared for Andover. From the latter these paragraphs are taken:

"Minister. I am very glad, Child, that we have the Opportunity of meeting again, at the appointed Time and Place.

"Child. I am so likewise; and I must needs say, Sir, that I have thought the Interval longer than common.

"Min. I rejoice to hear it; I hope, then, that you take Delight in such Opportunities.

"Ch. I think I do, Sir. And, I desire to be very thankful to God for it.

"M. What you have said gives me great encouragement to proceed; and, if you please, we will enter, now, without any further Introduction, upon the intended exercise.

"C. With all my Heart, Sir."

In the course of time the Westminster Assembly's "Shorter Catechism" took the place of nearly every other catechism in New England, the form in which it came to be most widely used being in the numerous editions of the New England Primer. Every edition, from 1727 to 1800, examined by Paul Leicester Ford, in the preparation of his monograph, contained the "Shorter Catechism," which occasionally was followed by Cotton's "Milk for Babes." With mention of the Indian catechisms and of some others of New England origin, with which Cotton Mather had considerable to do, the record is brought down to 1800.

*Early New England Catechisms. A Bibliographical Account of Some Catechisms Published Before the Year 1800, for Use in New England. By Wilberforce Eames, Worcester, Mass. Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street, 1898.

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though the Hingham catechism of 1817 has been referred to.

Toward the end of Mr. Eames's admirable book he shows how general was the use of catechisms in the early New England churches, and, a little later on, quotes from the Rev. Dorus Clarke's address on "Saying the Catechism," Boston, 1870, which is familiar, doubtless, to many readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, giving as it does entertainingly a description of the public recitations of the catechism during the first years of this century. In conclusion Mr. Eames mentions a singular penalty entered against a New England boy who had been convicted of stealing apples. "The culprit was permitted to choose his punishment—either to be imprisoned for a certain specified time, or, before the next Saturday night, to learn and repeat to the magistrate the whole of the catechism." The record does not tell which of the two he chose, but the boy of to-day would certainly, and without hesitation, have chosen imprisonment.

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How She Served as a Soldier in the Revolution—Her Sex Unknown to the Army.*

Early in May, 1781, Gen. Paterson received under his authority a soldier who turned out to be a woman, Deborah Sampson, who enlisted as a man in Capt. Webb's company in Col. Shepard's regiment, under the name of Robert Shurtlieff. Her height was recorded by the proper officer as 5 feet, 7½ inches; eyes hazel, inclining to blue. She enlisted in Worcester in company with a large number of other recruits. At West Point her civilian suit was exchanged for the Continental uniform, which was a blue coat faced with white, a white vest, breeches, stockings, with black straps about the knees, half-boots, black stock made of velvet stiffened with leather, a cap with a variegated cockade on one side, a white plume tipped with red on the other, and a white sash about the crown. She was furnished with a French fuse and bayonet, knapsack, cartridge box, and twenty cartridges. In the month of June she was sent with part of her company to Harlem and White Plains. They defeated there a part of the enemy, and though the battle was unexpected and furious and the man next to her was shot dead at the second discharge, she says that she suffered less from fear than fatigue, thirst, and the heat of the day. She was afterward transferred with most of her company to Col. Henry Jackson's regiment.

The American forces early in June were joined by the French from Newport under Col. Rochambeau. After a series of manœuvres made to deceive the enemy into the belief that an attack on New York was intended, the whole allied army, about the 20th, under the command of Washington, took up its march for the Chesapeake. The army went from the head of the bay to James River in a fleet of transports, consisting of more than 100 vessels, furnished for this occasion by the French Admiral, Count de Grasse, for the capture of Yorktown. She bore the great fatigue and did extraordinary work, unwilling to be outdone by the men in the trenches, and was often exposed to fire. On the night of the 7th of October she was one in a large detachment under Gen. Lincoln who were ordered to open trenches within a mile of the enemy's lines. The night was one of severe labor and exposure, and in the morning, Gen. Lincoln, noticing her extreme exhaustion and blistered hands, said: "You have had too great a share of fatigue, my fine lad. Retire to your tent and pleasantly dream an hour or two." Day after day for a week the air was filled with shot and shell. Two large redoubts were held by the enemy 300 yards in advance of the American lines and severely enfiladed the besieging forces. It was necessary to carry these redoubts by assault. The attack of one was intrusted to a body of French troops under Baron Viomenil, and the other to American infantry under the Marquis de Lafayette. She was engaged in this attack. The redoubts were carried on the 15th at the point of the bayonet. On the 18th Cornwallis surrendered.

After the surrender the army returned North by the same route it had come, and went into Winter quarters on the Hudson. In June, 1782, she with thirty others volunteered on an expedition against a party of Tories who were committing outrages on the east of the Hudson. She received two wounds, one in the left temple and the other in the thigh near the groin. She was carried to the hospital, but concealed the wound in the thigh and extracted the ball herself, so that her sex escaped detection. In all respects she acted with bravery, firmness, and resolution equal to any soldier in the regiment.

Peace was proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1783. Being sent to Philadelphia during the Summer of that year, she was seized with a malignant fever, which nearly ended her life. During this attack, Dr. Binney, the surgeon, discovered her sex, but the secret was kept and she was transferred to the apartments of the matron of the establishment, and as soon as she was able to ride she was taken to Dr. Binney's house and treated with great attention. On her departure for the camp for the purpose of being discharged, Dr. Binney gave her a letter to Gen. Paterson, in which he disclosed the fact of her sex and the manner in which it was discovered. The General treated her very kindly. She had been well known to him as a brave soldier and had, during a part of the third year, acted as his aide de camp and lived in his family during the illness of Major Haskell, who was his aide de camp. Gen. Paterson supplied her with a suit of female apparel, but she continued to wear her military costume during the following Winter. She received an honorable discharge on Oct. 23, 1783, from Gen. Knox. Testimonials of faithful performance of duty and of exemplary conduct were given by Gen. Paterson, Gen. Shepard, Col. Henry Jackson and others. Col. Jackson's certificate reads:

"To all whom it may concern: This may certify that Robert Shurtlieff was a soldier in my regiment in the Continental Army, from the town of Uxbridge, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was enlisted for the term of three years; that he had the confidence of his officers and did his duty as a faithful and good soldier and was honorably discharged the army of the United States."

She arrived among her relatives in Massachusetts in November, 1783. She did not immediately make herself known, but at length resumed feminine dress and employments. In 1784 she became the wife of Benjamin Gannett. She had one son, Capt. Earl Gannett, and two daughters. She died at her home in Sharon, April 27, 1827, aged sixty-seven, sustaining to the end the character of a faithful and exemplary wife and mother and a kind neighbor and friend.

As a soldier she showed great activity, courage, and valor. On scouting parties she would usually ride forward a little nearer the enemy than any of her comrades dared. She was very fleet, and had the reputation of being the fastest runner in the army. She went through three campaigns without the discovery of her sex and consequently without the loss of her virtue. Her delicate appearance and particularly her having no beard was often noticed, but her sex was never suspected.

An act was passed allowing her full pay from the 1st of January, 1783, for the rest of her life. In 1832 her husband was granted the same pension as a widow.

She was in Capt. Webb's company, in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment. On Jan. 20, 1792, the General Court of Massachusetts resolved, on the petition of Deborah Gannett for compensation for services performed in the late army of the United States:

"Whereas, it appears to this court that the said Deborah Gannett enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtlieff, in Capt. Webb's company in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, May 21, 1781, and did actually perform the duties of a soldier in the late army of the United States to the 23d day of October, 1783, for which she received no compensation; And whereas, it further appears that the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful and gallant soldier, and at the same time preserved the virtue and chastity of her sex, unsuspected and unblemished, and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby directed to issue his note to said Deborah for the sum of 34 pounds, bearing interest from Oct. —, 1783."

Thirty-four pounds of Massachusetts currency were equivalent to a little more than $100.

Deborah Sampson was born on Dec. 17, 1760. At the age of five, her father, being absent at sea, or having perished in shipwreck, she was separated from her mother on account of the pressure of want. After a few years she was placed in the family of Deacon Jeremiah Thomas, in Middleborough, where she remained until the age of ten years. She was very fond of books, but the use of them was sternly frowned upon in this family. However, she succeeded in reading, so that when not quite seventeen she was made teacher of a public school in Middleborough. The books used in this school were "The New England Primer," a spelling book, the Psalter, and the New Testament. A sheet of paper was sometimes allowed the boys to learn penmanship. The chief occupation of the girls was to learn to knit and sew. At the age of twenty she was filled with a patriotic desire to serve the country, and determined for that purpose to assume male attire. The design was not hastily formed; she had been considering it for several months. She was disgusted with the low employment that was forced upon her, and she had a great desire to see the world, and was, besides, extremely patriotic. She had heard the boom of the cannon from Bunker Hill, and it had inspired her with a desire to be in the fray, fighting for liberty. She spun the cloth out of which her suit of men's attire was made, with her own hands. In April, 1781, she left home secretly and proposed at first to engage on board of a privateer, but gave it up when she heard that the Captain treated his men harshly. The population of each town was divided into classes, as they were called, and each class was obliged to furnish a soldier for the army. She enlisted and was accepted for one of the classes of Uxbridge.

*From "The Life of John Paterson, Major General in the Revolutionary War." By Thomas Egleston. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Second edition. Revised and enlarged.

The Author of the "Curiosities of Literature."

From Literature.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table has warned us against lectures of which "all the erudition was taken ready-made from D'Israeli." There is a good deal of that sort of thing to be seen in our own time and country; yet it is sad to notice how little gratitude has been spent on commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Isaac D'Israeli's death. It is true that, as a rule, those writers who owe most to D'Israeli's learned collections are by no means the fondest of parading their obligation. Yet there are surely very few students of literature who do not admire his wide reading, elegant humor, and facile pen. Nor was D'Israeli by any means the mere "intelligent compiler" that many believe him.

It was always his aim to show how "literary history, in its enlarged circuit, becomes not merely a philological history of critical erudition, but ascends into a philosophy of books where their subjects, their tendency, and their immediate or gradual influence over the people discover their actual condition." It was his design, he tells us, "not to furnish an arid narrative of books or of authors, but, following the steps of the human mind through the wide track of Time, to trace from their beginnings the rise, the progress, and the decline of public opinions, and to illustrate, as the objects presented themselves, the great incidents in our national annals." This was surely no unworthy task to which to devote a long life, and only those who know D'Israeli's works intimately know how fully it was carried out.

STRAY TOPICS.

Women in Marble and Bronze.

Is it not in keeping with the Advanced Woman Movement to erect public monuments to some of the more illustrious members of the fair sex? It seems to me that at least a few of our public women, past and present, are quite as deserving of effigies in marble and bronze as any of the "men folk." This is merely a fancy on my part, and I offer it in the guise of a recommendation, with all the reservations which seem necessary when a man deals with any subject in which women are concerned.

In the realm of poesy American women have to their credit some notable achievements. Our literature has been appreciably enhanced by the writings of Mrs. Sigourney, Helen Hunt Jackson, Mrs. Spofford, Edith M. Thomas, Emma Lazarus, the Cary sisters, Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Dorr, Julia Ward Howe, and others. The novel has gained a higher and more dignified place in the esteem of the reading public through the works of Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Amélie Rives, Julien Gordon, Amelia E. Barr, Constance Fenimore Woolson, and a score or more of other female weavers of romance. Music of all the fine arts perhaps has received the least creative benefactions from women. Why this is so I have never seen or heard satisfactorily explained. The fact, however, remains conspicuously before us that genuine masterful women composers are as scarce as colored physicians. That a great woman composer may appear at any hour is more than probable, now that women are going in for technical study in foreign conservatories. They certainly have the capacity for music, as evinced by such stellar lights in the operatic firmament as Mme. Nordica, Sybil Sanderson, Mrs. Julian Storey, and Marie Van Zant. Training equal to that which men get in this direction is perhaps all they need to prove their creative powers in music.

In other lines of activity women have distinguished themselves to an extent that has thrown thousands of their mediocre brothers in the shade. Two names occur to me as I write of women who merit statues as thoroughly as any two men of this generation—Miss Frances E. Willard and Miss Clara Barton. Both have performed services to humanity the value of which cannot be estimated in mathematical terms. Miss Willard's influence was not strictly of a literary character, yet all fair-minded critics who have perused her writings and heard her eloquence agree in declaring that her intellectual powers were extraordinary. Women often possess lofty purposes and ambitions without the mentality to carry them out successfully, but fortunately for this glorious land and for the world Miss Willard and Miss Barton were mentally and morally equipped for the stupendous philanthropic and humanitarian enterprises in which they have engaged. Some time in the not far distant future when I go to Chicago I hope to see a statue of Miss Willard in one of the beautiful parks in that Western metropolis. And I hope I may live to see a monument erected somewhere to that noble ambassador of the Goddess of Relief—Miss Clara Barton.

Setting aside the question of how great would be the artistic importance of statues of famous women in public squares and plazas, they doubtless would have a most salutary moral effect upon the public in general. They could not fail to win the respectful admiration of young men and young women of exalted purposes. They would stand as symbols of much that is elevated, courageous, and sublime in human nature. They would recall the life struggles, the sacrifices, and the final triumphs of these exceptional personalities. We cannot have too many good examples before us, nor too many reminders of what can be accomplished in the most exigent circumstances.

As some of the Greek and Roman goddesses have served their purpose in art as concrete embodiments of the grandest and most beautiful qualities of mankind, so may the bronze and marble images of our greatest women render a no less potent, because silent, influence on the thought and life of the American citizen.

It is interesting to note in connection with this matter that within a short time two statues of women have been erected in London, one of George Eliot and the other of Mrs. Browning, and a third, of bronze, of Queen Boadicea is about to be unveiled.

LEON MEAD.

America and English Speech.

In The Fall Mall Magazine for October Mr. William Archer takes for his topic "America and the English Language." At the very outset he considers that the metaphor which describes England as "a mother country" is apt to beget a great deal of confusion of thought. Mr. Archer writes:

"The metaphor which describes England as the 'mother country' of America is a misleading and mischievous one, although Tennyson has given it literary sanction in the line 'Gigantic Daughter of the West,' and Mr. William Watson in his sonnet beginning 'O towering daughter, Titan of the West.' The America of to-day is not the daughter of the England of to-day. They are both daughters and co-heiresses of the England of the past, and especially, we may say, of seventeenth-century England. The same spirit which refused ship money to Charles I. refused tea money to George III.; the same spirit which drew up the Petition of Right dictated the Declaration of Independence. It was England's misconception of her true relation to her American colonies that finally alienated them. She tried to be not only a motherland, but a stepmotherland, and the United States nobly and inevitably broke her leading strings. And now, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, we have no shadow of an excuse for putting on maternal airs toward the transatlantic Republic. We no less than the Americans are revolted children of the England of North and Grenville, though our revolt has been a bloodless one. Surely, then, our relation is fraternal, not parental and filial. Or, since a significant personification—a remnant either of mythology or of chivalry—makes nations feminine of gender, let us say that we are sister commonwealths."

The idea of "mother" somehow leads to the idea of "stepmother," and with the resultant, Mr. Archer thinks, of inducing "an imbittered sense of friction as between two people who stand just near enough each other to be forever treading on each other's toes." But what we do possess in common is one and the same language, "a talisman that makes us at home over half and more than half the world, and we are not going to rob it of its virtue by renouncing our ties, and wantonly declaring ourselves aliens to each other.

"The instinct of kinship from the first kept political enmity in check; the Atlantic has been practically wiped out, and English has easily absorbed in America all the other idioms which have been brought into contact rather than competition with it. The result is that the English language occupies a unique position among the tongues of the earth. It is unique in two dimensions—in altitude and in expanse. It soars to the highest heights of human utterance, and it covers an unequaled area of the earth's surface. Undoubtedly it is the most precious heirloom of our race, and as such we must reverence and guard it.

"English critics of the beginning of the century so convincingly set forth the reasons why America, absorbed in the conquest of nature and in material progress, could not produce anything great in the way of literature, that their arguments remain imbedded in many minds even to this day, when events have conclusively falsified them. It is quite a commonplace with some people that America has not developed a great American literature. If this merely mean that, in casting off her allegiance to George III., America did not cast off her allegiance to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Addison, Swift, Pope, the reproach, if it be one, must be accepted. If it be a humiliation to American authors to own the traditions and standards established by these men, and thereby to enroll themselves in their immortal fellowship, why, then it must be owned that they have deliberately incurred that humiliation. One American of vivid originality tried to escape it, and with what result? Simply that Whitman holds a place of his own, somewhat like that of Blake one might say, in the literature of the English language, and has produced at least as much effect in England as in America. If, on the other hand, it be implied that American literature feebly imitates English literature, and fails to present an original and adequate interpretation of American life, no reproach could well be more flagrantly unjust. It is not only the abstract merit of American literature, though that is very high, but precisely the Americanism of it, that gives it its value in the eyes of all thinking Englishmen."

As to the matter of "Americanisms," Mr. Archer says that there is a pretty lively interchange between the two countries of slipshod and vulgar "journalese," and that England imports more than it exports, but he is satisfied "that the English language has gained and is gaining enormously by its expansion over the American continent." It is only a dead language that bears no bud nor blossom, or, as Mr. Archer thus cleverly expresses it: "The more tap roots a language sends down into the soil of life, and the more varied the strata of human experience from which it draws its nourishment, whether of vocabulary or idiom, the more perfect will be its potentialities as a medium of expression."

Mr. Archer's conclusion to this excellent paper is:

"The English language is no mere historic monument like Westminster Abbey, to be religiously preserved as a relic of the past and reverenced as the burial place of a bygone breed of giants. It is a living organism, ceaselessly busied, like any other organism, in the process of assimilation and execution. It has before it, we may fairly hope, a future still greater than its glorious past. And the greatness of that future will greatly depend on the harmonious interplay of spiritual forces throughout the American public and the British Empire.

"What we want, and what I believe we are gradually attaining, is not political reunion or formal alliance, but simply a realization that each is indispensable, if not to the prosperity, at least to the greatness, of the other. We want not so much a 'union of hearts,' as a union of imaginations. An idea, an attitude of mind, is stronger than all the treaties ever signed, sealed, and delivered. And we may perhaps indicate, however roughly and inadequately, the idea which is growing on both sides of the Atlantic, if we say that America requires England to complete her past, and England requires America to crown her future."

Chinese Novels.

From The Open Court.

There is no one publishing centre in China that corresponds to London; its Paternoster Row is distributed loosely through the Em-

pire, but a very forest of timber must be tumbling about in lumber rooms in the shape of wood blocks on which novels are stereotyped. So that we must dismiss from our minds the idea that Chinese fiction is a very limited quantity. There is any amount if you can get at it, but, bless us, it is like rummaging in an old second-hand book shop. The owner turns you in, bidding you pick out what you like, you select this and that from the dusty, piled-up heaps, but finally leave in disgust, unable to cope with the confusion, yet covetously longing to know all that's there.

The quantity in existence may be inferred from a single fact. Chinese fiction, like Roman Catholic theology, has an Index Expurgatorius. In Wylie's "Notes on Chinese Literature," the list of prohibited novels published by this censorate contains the names of 137 different works. If such be the mere perings, the excrementitia of their novel literature, what must be the bulk of the whole body? A great deal of it is worthless enough, imitations are numerous, every really clever and popular novel has been plagiarized to satiety, but how much there is that has real merit it is impossible to say. A certain number of these books are known as "works of genius."

The Laureate Praises Caedmon.

Mr. Alfred Austin unveiled at Whitby, in England, two weeks ago a statue to Caedmon. Mr. Austin's speech was as follows:

"When I was invited, partly no doubt by reason of the ancient office I have the honor to fill, and partly, I believe, because of my own Northern blood, to unveil this most lovely cross you have erected to the memory of Caedmon, I confess I for a moment felt some hesitation as to what ought to be my reply. Memorials and monuments to distinguished forerunners of our race have during the last few years been raised with so much lavishness, and so little discrimination, that a feeling almost of repugnance to their multiplication has been growing up in the public mind; and in that sentiment, I must allow, I have had my share. But on reflection I came to the conclusion, whether rightly or wrongly others must decide, that there is something in the story of Caedmon that warrants the erection of a visible record to his memory.

"Speaking generally, I should say that of all men poets stand least in need of statue, tablet, or commemorative bust, seeing that if their works attain an adequate standard of excellence, these of themselves constitute an enduring and sufficient monument. But Caedmon occupies a peculiar and exceptional position. Chaucer has been called the Morning Star of English Poetry, but it seems to me that the designation would be more aptly applied to Caedmon, since with the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales the glorious sunlight of English song already illuminated the horizon. But the somewhat rudimentary verse of Caedmon has all the tentative and hesitating character of yet imperfect dawn. He is the half-inarticulate Father of English Poets yet to be, and it is, as I understand it, not only to the lisping ancestor, but to his full-voiced descendants in this island, throughout all time, that this memorial cross has been erected. For if we look closely and carefully into the circumstances of his life, and seek the cause and origin of his singing, we shall find that Caedmon serves, in all essentials, as the very type of the poet, in all ages and all lands.

"To begin with, he was unlettered. I am aware there have been learned poets, though Milton is perhaps the only English poet of consequence who could so be described with any approach to accuracy. As a rule, poets have but small erudition, but large understanding—to understand rather than to know, to be wise rather than erudite, being the distinctive mark and mission of the poet. Very little learning equipped the greatest of English poets for universal apprehension, and Caedmon, his remote predecessor, was wholly unincumbered with the lumber of learning, and therefore all the more impressionable to the two main earthly sources of poetic inspiration, external nature and the human heart. The disfiguring contrivances of mechanical industry have to a certain extent invaded the framework of headland and breaker in which Whitby stands, but here the seagull yet wheels and wails, here the eagle still screams and towers, here the heather blushes and the bracken mellows, and here the multitudinous horses of the Northern main still flash and fling themselves against the long dark line of your indomitable coast. But think of what your billow-beaten bluffs and wind-swept, beck-furrowed moorlands must have been in the time of Caedmon. Then nature wielded an unchallenged sceptre; and it was from her majestic voice and majestic presence that Caedmon learned to shape his verses. You all know those lovely lines of Wordsworth:

> 'Beauty born of wandering sound
> Hath passed into her face.'

"Would it not be equally true to say that beauty born of wandering sound passes into the poet's heart? He hears the music of the tides, he listens to the melody of wind and waves, to the plaintive minor that sounds in whispering wheat or waving sedge, to the thunder notes of the darkened dome of heaven, and aptest of scholars, he learns from them how to modulate the joys and harmonize the sorrows of the universe.

"But if nature be the chief teacher of the poet, there is yet another, to whom his debt is almost equally great, and Caedmon did not lack the second helpmate of the Muse. It was a woman, and a woman who was both a Princess and a saint, to whom he owed shelter and inspiration, and would it be too fanciful to say that Caedmon was Hilda's laureate? I have observed, with some surprise, that in these later days, more eager perhaps for novelty than for real originality, a sort of crusade has been organized for the extension of the influence of women. For my part, I am unable to see how that is possible, since their influence, one is happy to think, has even since the days of Adam been co-extensive with the feelings, aspirations, and activities of man. It is they who train us to speak, it is they who teach us to pray, it is they who stimulate us to sing, and Hilda was the very source and fount of Caedmon's song. But, be it reverently said, there is a yet higher and yet more sacred influence than that either of Nature or of Woman, and Bede tells us what that is where he says that Caedmon learned the art of poetry, not from man nor of men, but from God. Thus, alike by the limitation of his acquirements, by his rustic familiarity with the aspect and language of Nature, by his willing submission to the elevating influence of woman, and, finally, by his lips being touched with hallowed fire, Caedmon may serve and stand as the type of the English poet. That is the justification, if any be needed, of this exquisite memorial.

Stress has been laid, and rightly laid, on his being a Christian poet. A poet is perforce and inevitably religious. By religious I do not mean dogmatic, much less disputatious, but his nature is steeped through and through with religious sentiment, the spiritual expression of which is an abiding sense of the infinite harmony that reconciles our finite discords, and whose practical fruits are intellectual humility and tender toleration. What more can I say? You have listened to me with kindly patience, and I must not try your indulgence overmuch. But I like to remember, and perhaps it will not be unwelcome to you to be reminded, that at the southernmost, as this is the easternmost, coast of England there was recently unveiled another cross to another English poet, Caedmon's latest descendant in the tomb, the never-to-be-forgotten author of 'In Memoriam.' When he passed away he left in our hearts and in our ears a great sense of loss. But in this Heaven-favored isle I still seem to hear 'a thousand blended notes,' the melodious voices of those who still carry forward the traditions of English song; my living composers, my brother singers, to whom, from the base of Caedmon's cross, I stretch my hand with fraternal sympathy and admiration."

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Jules Verne, whose fantastic tales of submarine navigation seem almost realized in fact, will bring out his latest book through the Lippincotts. It is called "An Antarctic Mystery," and is founded on Poe's "Narrative of A. Gordon Pym."

OCT 100 1898

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Work American Authors Have in Hand.

Authors, like others, cannot always tell, even a few months ahead, just what they will be engaged upon. But, through the proverbial kindness (and good nature) of very busy people, I am able to lay before readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW some interesting information as to the Fall and Winter plans of some of the American writers whose works are eagerly sought for. Gratitude to those who entertain us through their books is, I fear, "the hope of benefits to come"; our appreciation of the popular novelists and story writers is sincere but short-lived. When we have finished a book nowadays—a book that may have pleased us in no slight degree—our first inquiry is apt to be, Has he or she written anything since this book was published? or, When will his (or her) next book be "out"?

From Mr James Lane Allen may be expected a longer novel than any he has yet written. The manuscript will, I am told, engage all Mr. Allen's attention during the Fall and Winter, though he has already been at work upon it for some time, and the book cannot be published until late next Spring. This is a longer silence than can easily be endured from the author of such delightful volumes as "A Summer in Arcady" and "The Choir Invisible." The pleasures of expectancy are enhanced, however, by the certainty that a novel upon which considerably more than a year of Mr. Allen's careful work has been expended will be worth waiting for.

Some of us have not yet stopped laughing at that amusing skit—or series of skits—"The Houseboat on the Styx," and now we are promised "Olympian Nights." How soon the series of papers under this title will appear I cannot say. Mr. John Kendrick Bangs has them "in hand" at his Yonkers workshop. He is also engaged upon a volume to be called "The Southern Humorists," which will be published by Macmillan, and a child's book, "The Memoirs of Santa Claus," may be looked for this year.

Perhaps the most interesting information that comes to me is contained in a letter from George W. Cable. He writes that since his return from England and Scotland he has been occupied daily with a novel that he expects to call "The Cavalier." It is a story of the war, and will, Mr. Cable says, "draw more largely upon my experiences and observations as a soldier in the Confederate Army than any previous work of mine has done." Most of the characters are New Orleans creoles, and the scenes of the tale are in the region just north of New Orleans, between that city and Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Cable says he has written over a third of the story, and will be "closely occupied with it all the Fall, interrupted only by occasional calls to the platform for readings from my earlier works, or for literary lectures." Mr. Cable's writing is clear and firm, and a further evidence of his strength and vitality is the added remark that he will make platform tours in January and February in the nearer West. Newer lights may draw us around their candles, but there will ever be a warm place in our hearts for such old flames as George W. Cable. His new story will be a long one, and from his outline, it promises to be among his most important works.

Alice Morse Earle has just finished a "large book," as she describes, on "Home Life in Colonial Days," for Macmillan. Mrs. Earle is an indefatigable collector of relics of early life in America, and this volume (which is not yet in press) will be illustrated with photographs, which she has been gathering for years, of old-time utensils, such machines as were then used, and of the home occupations and social life of our forefathers. It will have full chapters on spinning, weaving, soap boiling, candle making, needlework, and the "jackknife industries." Another volume that has not yet received its finishing touches is to be a dictionary of drinks. (This alliterative title is my own.) It will, says Mrs. Earle, "describe the curious drinks of all times, giving the derivation, use, and history of such terms as "upsee Dutch," "flip," "mumme," "bishop," "clary," "supernuculum," &c. The illustrations will be pictures of curious old drinking cups. This is a rather startling novelty. The sample terms are calculated to excite the curiosity even of teetotalers, and from the bibulously inclined the demand for Mrs. Earle's book may be prodigious.

Of what may next be expected from Mr. Hamlin Garland I can give only an inkling. Mr. Garland has just returned from the Northwest Territory and has, as he says, "not yet even gathered up the loose ends" of his future work, but the observations he has lately made across the border from his Wisconsin home are not to be wasted.

Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen, whose stories of first-hand experiences as engineer and sailor have attracted so much attention in the last year, finds his work in great demand among publishers—a truly enviable position which he seems but half to appreciate, because, we suppose, he had no returned manuscript period to go through. This is a summary of the work he is engaged upon: A juvenile story of railroad life for the McClures; a story of the New York Fire Department that will go back to the days of hand engines. This undertaking, Mr. Hamblen says, was suggested by Mr. Brett of Macmillan's. A long sea tale and some stories for The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post complete the list. This is all Mr. Hamblen could think of at the moment. Such is the reward of doing things before you tell about them.

Mr. Howells is writing a long novel which is promised to the editor of Harper's Magazine. As to details, Mr. Howells is reticent, so that only the bare announcement can be made. The story will not be ready for some time.

Miss Ellen Olney Kirke is just now congratulating herself upon the completion of a book that she has "been intending to write for the last ten years that I might dedicate it to two little English nieces," and which she "finally executed in haste lest the little girls should be grown up before their story was told." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be the publishers. Then Miss Kirke has commenced a new novel that will be "in shape" by Spring. "This new novel," naïvely remarks its author, "is always, is it not, to be better and stronger than anything one has done hitherto?"

Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, whose "Sister to Evangeline" will be published this month, will soon be at work upon two series of short stories. One series will deal with the discovery and settlement of the country of the great lakes, and the other series (to be called, probably, "By the Marshes of Minas,") will treat of the life of the old Acadians. This will be recognized as the field of Prof. Roberts's "Forge in the Forest" and "A Sister to Evangeline"—a field in which he moves with a sympathy and knowledge that give his stories a flavor of almost perfect reality.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins "hopes to write a novel and some short stories" this Winter, and we all hope she will do so. Mrs. Eliza Arne White is resting after two years' work on "A Lover of Truth," that has just made its appearance, and thus it seems that the "New England School" will be all too poorly represented in the later Winter and Spring lists. P.

The Youth's Companion will have several attractive features for the issues for October. That for the 6th will contain an article on "The Boston Subway." In those of the 13th and 20th Col. Henry Watterson will relate stories of the great orators of the stump. The issue of Oct. 20 will also contain two stories, one by Mrs. Annie Hamilton Donnell. Lord Dufferin will contribute to the issue of Oct. 27 "My First Cruise," which describes a holiday trip in the Baltic just at the breaking out of the Crimean war.

The first volume of "A Popular History of France," from the settlement by the Gauls to the death of Louis XV., by Thomas E. Watson, is in press at The Macmillan Company. Mr. Watson's well-known radical theories find expression in his work in his interpretation of history in such a way as to render his writing of much popular interest, while the author actually gives a new version of the growth and development of France.

A new historical novel by Miss Mary Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The book is entitled "Prisoners of Hope," and the action takes place in Colonial Virginia. Two other stories also announced are "In the Brave Days of Old," by Miss Ruth Hall of Catskill, dealing with the time of King James I., and "A Lover of Truth," by Miss Eliza Orne White, author of "Winterborough" and "Coming of Theodora."

Dr. Frederick Humphreys in his pamphlet "The Future of the Colored People of the United States" presents that prominent and much mooted question which has been occupying the attention of the United States for the last fifty years. The colored population of the Southern States, containing fifteen-sixteenths of the whole colored population of the entire United States, it is of the South itself that the main study has to be made. Are the colored people "growing in morality, habits of industry, education, or religion"? Dr. Humphreys's attention was particularly called to the condition of colored people in Thomas County, Ga. Here he found a most satisfactory progress. The colored people owned a fair amount of property and sent their children to school, and he thinks that Thomas County "is not the only portion of the South where progress is being made toward honest and worthy citizenship."

First of the Fall Book Auctions.

The curtain has been rung up on the first act of another book auction season, and we are again witnessing what Gautier called the eternal comic opera of collectorship. The book gathering world has shaken off its Summer sloth, and the shops are no longer left to the idle salesman and casual visitor. Bangs & Co. had their first book sale of the season of 1898-9 on Monday, Sept. 26, some important books being sold on Thursday and Friday; Sept. 29 and 30, a report of which is given below. Next week the library of the late Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, will be sold. The Boston auction season begins on Oct. 12, when some miscellaneous literature will be offered, and a sale of some importance follows later in Philadelphia. Important prices at sale of Sept. 29 and 30 were as follows:

"Herodiani historiarum lib. viii," Venice, Aldine Press 1524, morocco, by Wilson, $9. "Graeciae excellentium oratorum Aeschinis et Demosthenis," &c., Venice, 1549, vellum, illuminated, $9.50.

Armenian Bible, Venice, 1702, elaborately bound in calf, $9.50. Bought by "Self."

Swabridge's "Sermon Preached Before the Lord Mayor," London, 1713, red morocco, remarkable as an example of English armorial binding, $8. Bought by "Self."

Bourdillon's "Ancassin and Nicolette," London, 1887, No. 22 of fifty large paper copies, blue morocco, by Stikeman, $21. Bought by Mr. Church.

Brome's "Five New Plays," London, 1654-9, two volumes, first volume having the scarce portrait, $17.25. Bought by Mr. Baker. This was Bierstadt copy, which sold in April, 1897, for $33.

Caxton Club's edition of Jontel's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage, 1896, $9.25. Bought by "Cash."

Cibber's "Dramatic Works," London, 1777, five volumes, red morocco, $17.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dalcho's "Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina," Charleston, 1820, original calf, $12.50. Bought by Mr. Eggleston.

Daniel's "Poetical Works," London, 1718, two volumes, brown morocco, by Stikeman, $10. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

"Gazette of the United States," April 14, 1790, to April 27, 1791, Philadelphia, 1791, Samuel B. Webb's copy, $35.50. Bought by Paul L. Ford.

"Marcus Antoninus Gataker," Glasgow, 1744, $7. Gray's copy with autograph brought $3 at Sewall sale.

Heywood's "Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels," London, 1635, morocco, by Aitken, $6. Bought by George D. Smith. The Sewall copy sold for $20.

Leech's "Ask Mamma," London, 1858, $10.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Mirror for Magistrates," London, 1609-10, three volumes, $12. Bought by Frederick U. Morris. From the Leigh sale, London, 1812.

Poe's "Raven," London, 1846, with letter from Poe to L. A. Godey, $11.75. Bought by George D. Smith.

"The Vocal Magazine," London, 1784, valuable for portraits of singers, $10. Bought by W. A. Woodward.

Taylor's "Works," London, 1630, with engraved title page, George T. Strong's copy, $16.50. Bought by Frederick N. Morris.

San Francisco Directory for 1852, $10. Bought by W. A. Woodward. Utica Directory for 1829, $5.25.

Scattered through the sale were the fifty-three volumes of the "Splendid and Rare Collection of the Works of Dramatic Authors," bound in full red morocco, for which the late Francis B. Hayes paid $800 in New York in 1868. As will be remembered, the set fetched $108.65 last Spring, when Mr. Hayes's library was sold. Last week the set, broken up, brought a total of $144.50, and this one may reasonably believe is the last of an important bibliographical item that figured three times on American catalogues.

The Stevenson offered sold fairly well, "The Body Snatcher," 1884, bringing $9.12, while "Dolorida," among the Swinburnes, fetched $8.75. Donne's "Poems," the 1633 edition, brought only $5.25. It was apparently the Bierstadt copy, which sold for $18.

Antiquities in Greece.

The Athens correspondent of The London Daily News writes: "For some little time past the Greek Archaeological Society has been excavating in the neighborhood of Thermon, the place of assembly for the ancient Aetolians. Prof. Sotiardes, a distinguished scholar who is in charge of the operations, informs me that the Temple of Apollo, which has recently been discovered, dates apparently from the seventh century B. C. It is built on a cemetery, where may still be seen the bones and ashes of the dead, preserved in large vases of earthenware. Five iron and copper swords and two buckles were also found in the large field which contains the cemetery and temple. The foundations of the temple indicate, the Professor says, that it pointed due north and south, like the ancient temples of the Etruscans in Italy. The sacred inclosure was divided into two galleries by six wooden columns, of which the bases are still preserved. The temple was thirty-eight metres in length and twelve metres in breadth. Of the twenty marble columns which went round it, the bases and various parts are preserved. Several heads, beautifully modeled in clay and colored, stood on the cornice of the Temple. Inscriptions, some giving the decrees of the Aetolian Assembly, have also been found, and are of exceptional interest."

Statistical Atlas of the Census.

The Statistical Atlas of the United States of the eleventh census, just issued by the Government Printing Office at Washington, is a magnificent work and a monument of patience and intelligent labor. Cartographically almost all the statistics of this great country are presented, and when this is not possible diagrams are used. Looking over the index there are not less than 400 maps or diagrams given. The advantage of finding out what are the proportionate conditions of the census can be at once appreciated. You need not wade through pages of bristling figures. To show what are some of the many topics we may cite: "Average Size of Families," "The Predominating Sex," "Density of the Distribution of the Natives of Ireland," "Of the Natives of Germany." "Inter-State Migration." "General Nativity," "Paternal Nativity," "Deaths from Diseases," "Distribution of Manufactures," "Production of Tobacco," "Of Cotton," "Of Hay," "Of Horses," "Municipal Debt," "Accession of Territory," "Transportation Routes," "National Debt from 1856 to 1890," "Production of All the Metals," &c.

Mr. Henry Gannett writes that, although this work appears nominally under his name as author, "it is really the joint product of many men and many minds." A finer example of book manufacture, as to type, paper, maps, and diagrams, could not be found, and Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in charge of the eleventh census, is to be complimented for the entirely satisfactory way in which this statistical atlas has been presented.

Sales of Postage Stamps.

A famous collection of Swiss stamps to which had been awarded many prizes was put up at auction in London, with a reserve of £840. That sum not having been reached, the collection was withdrawn. A collection of 6,464 early and modern specimens of the stamps of Persia, India, British East Africa, Turkey, Cashmere, and Afghanistan was knocked down for £75. A collection of 2,500 stamps, including New South Wales and other Australian and rare envelope stamps, started at £6 and rose by half sovereigns to £9 10s., at which price it was knocked down. The other lots included specimens of the stamps of Bavaria, British Columbia, India, (3,) British Guiana, Canada, Great Britain, and Newfoundland, which brought prices varying from £2 up to £9.

The New York Times.

Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SUNDAY, OCT. 9.

FEATURES:

Major General Joseph Wheeler

Full-page portrait of the hero of two wars.

Father of Greater New York

Illustration of the New York Charter Day Medal presented to Ex-Controller Andrew H. Green on Thursday.

Home Life of Candidates

Four pages of illustrations and description of the home life of the Democratic and Republican candidates, respectively, for Governor of the State of New York. Mr. Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay will be illustrated, together with a new picture of Mr. Roosevelt. The home of Judge Van Wyck will be illustrated, with pictures of the Judge in his library, Mrs. Van Wyck at the time of her marriage, and her latest portrait.

Candidates for State Office

Two full pages of the nominees of both parties.

Barnard College

Page of pictures and description of the institution.

Women Who Play Golf

A large number of attractive illustrations on this subject.

The Drama

Portraits of Leo Dietrichstein and W. J. Ferguson in "The Turtle," Viola Vanbrugh as Teresa, James O'Neill, Viola Allen, and R. J. Dillon in a scene from "The Christian"; E. J. Morgan as John Storm, J. L. Finney and Frank Keenan in a scene from "The Christian"; Richard Mansfield as "Cyrano de Bergerac," George Lesoir as Pietro Poscaro in "The Runaway Girl," Carrie Perkins in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," Edward Foy as Lebeau in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," half-page scene in "The Liars," John Drew in "The Liars," Isabel Irving and Bessie Tyree in "The Liars," Yvonne De Treville as Aida Grace Romaine as Amneris, and William Lavin as Rhadames in Act I. of "Aida" at the American Theatre.

Fiction

"A Romance of the Cuban War," by Heloise Durant Rose.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Using the Catalogue of the British Museum.

From Literature.

Occasionally the catalogue of the British Museum Library is put to strange uses. There is a story current in the reading room that one day an attendant observed a lady, with a bewildered expression of face, endeavoring to derive some information from one of the volumes under "P," devoted to periodical publications in London. The official kindly offered his services to the lady, and inquired what it was she desired to ascertain. "Oh," she replied, "I want to catch a train this afternoon for Exeter, and I'm looking for 'Bradshaw's Railway Guide.'"

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,209. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William has not abandoned his journey to Palestine, as has lately been reported. He will visit Constantinople and Palestine accompanied by several painters of distinction, and his party will be escorted by 1,000 Turkish soldiers. Turkey looks to Russia to save her from humiliation and loss in regard to Crete. Lord Salisbury has returned to London and is perplexed by the foreign complications that have arisen. The return of the British troops from the Soudan was the occasion for a demonstration in London. Many French soldiers are reported under arms, although some of the strikers have returned to work. The French Government has arranged to take Dreyfus to Paris.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 1.

Managers of the Republican National Congressional campaign conferred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

A dining car was telescoped by a freight train and split almost in half lengthwise yesterday at Omaha. One man was killed and twelve injured.

Wheeler H. Peckham has transferred his legal residence from New York to Morristown, N. J. He said yesterday that he had been "driven out by tax laws."

The American Peace Commissioners held two sessions yesterday at Paris, discussing Spain's claims and desires. The Philippine question, it is understood, has not yet been brought up for positive consideration.

Gen. Bacon has left Walker, Minn., in command of 250 men. He will aid Marshal O'Connor in the arrest of accused Indians. The attacking Pillagers are still on Bear Island. State troops have been sent to guard settlers.

The murder of Mrs. McKinley's brother is said to have been premeditated by Mrs. George, who was jealous of his visits to Mrs. Althouse. Mr. Saxton's funeral will be attended by President and Mrs. McKinley and other relatives of the deceased.

Page 2.

Henry D. Purroy, ex-County Clerk and former Tammany leader, has pledged himself to support Roosevelt.

Edward M. Shepard will speak with Augustus Van Wyck at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Thursday night.

The Republican dead-lock in the Sixteenth was broken yesterday by the nomination for Congress of J. Irving Burns of Yonkers.

The marriage of Carrie Agnes Gerard to Walter F. Geoghegan on May 20 last was announced to the family of the bride yesterday.

Republican campaign headquarters are deluged with offers from men to speak for Roosevelt. Several Democratic admirers of the candidate have tendered their services.

Page 3.

The hospital ship Solace arrived from Puerto Rico yesterday with nineteen sick seamen and forty-six sick soldiers.

Dr. Giffin, Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and Capt. Baldridge, Brigade Commissary of Subsistence at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, were examined by the War Investigating Commission yesterday.

Julius Newton, formerly a millionaire stock broker in this city, but who lost his money in speculation in London, and returned to this city practically penniless, was arrested yesterday charged by A. A. Housman & Co., who employed him on his return, with the theft of $500.

Several of the leading civilian officials at the League Island Navy Yard are accused of financial irregularities and wholesale violation of the civil service rules, and naval officers of gross negligence. The charges have been secretly investigated and a report submitted to Secretary Long.

H. S. Maxim, the gun inventor, who was arrested in this city on Friday on a warrant from Poughkeepsie charging bigamy and abandonment, was turned over to the Poughkeepsie authorities yesterday, and was held in $2,000 bail there. He declared that his arrest was part of a scheme to blackmail him.

Eli Shaw, the young Camden (N. J.) man who was arrested nearly a year ago for the double crime of killing his grandmother and his mother, and had already been acquitted of the murder of his grandmother, yesterday walked out of jail a free man. The jury, which had been locked up over night, pronounced the young man innocent of the murder of his mother.

Mortimer S. Bate, a real estate dealer, who claims to have an office at 277 Broadway, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Alfred C. Cowan, a lawyer, on a charge of deceit and fraud. It is alleged that Mr. Bate sold lots at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., to which he had no title, to a number of colored people, promising them a clear deed after they had paid a certain sum. He is charged with violating this contract. Mr. Bate says it is malicious prosecution, and he will sue Mr. Cowan on that score.

Page 4.

Results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 0. Louisville, 8; Pittsburg, 3. St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

The final games of the St. Andrew's Golf Club took place yesterday at Mount Hope. The home club won the team contest by only four strokes, and John Reid, Jr., won the chief trophy.

Martimas won the Rancho del Paso Stakes for two-year-olds and Ben Holladay the Morris Park Special at Morris Park yesterday. Both horses were ridden by Taral, who received an ovation. The other winners were Shillalah, Frontiersman, Cormorant, and Handsel.

Page 5.

Harvard defeated Dartmouth at football yesterday by a score of 21 to 0; Yale overcame Williams by a score of 23 to 0; the University of Pennsylvania won from Brown, 18 to 0, and the West Point cadets triumphed over Wesleyan, 27 to 8.

Of ten men who attempted to qualify as experts yesterday at Creedmoor, seven succeeded. Squadron A furnishing four and the Seventh Regiment three. Private Seymour of Troop No. 2 qualified first as marksman, then as sharpshooter, and afterward as expert, a remarkable record for one day's shooting.

Page 6.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday made public a second supplementary statement of the Commissioners of Accounts in regard to the letting of contracts for asphalt paving under Commissioner Collis. The losses reported in this document were about $24,000 or $25,000.

John Ungardy, the Connecticut farmer, who recently secured $3,000 in good money from a gang of "green goods" dealers, but who was forced to refund it by Judge Connerton, yesterday secured an alternative writ of mandamus from Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn, directing Judge Connerton to turn over the circulating medium to him and not to the financiers.

Page 7.

J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Board of Dock Commissioners, married Beatrice Budd Cleveland on Sept. 2.

The houses of the Episcopal Council held only one sesion yesterday. It was decided to hold annual missionary councils in four newly formed districts of the country.

Those who attended the Council of School Superintendents held in Glens Falls last week returned to this city yesterday. Legislation in regard to determining the qualifications of teachers was recommended.

Several diamonds and other gems have been found by boys in the Hoboken meadows behind a paper mill. It was learned yesterday that they came from refuse, purchased as stock for the paper mill from jewelers.

Page 8.

The Rockaway polo team, by defeating the Staten Island Club yesterday by 21 to 14, won the Benjamin Stern Cups.

Page 9.

Congressman Hull said yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that a bill for a standing army of 100,000 men will be introduced when Congress assembles. He says the President favors such a measure and can have what he wants of Congress.

Page 10.

Captain General Blanco has issued a decree granting a full discharge to every soldier who has the right to it, and who desires to remain in Cuba.

Mrs. Livingston Mason took twelve typhoid fever patients yesterday from Montauk Point to Newport, having secured permission from Gen. Sternberg.

The will of Stephen Massett, known as "Jeems Pipes of Pipesville," was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not given.

Statistics compiled at the Navy Department show that the losses sustained by the navy during the recent war were 17 men killed and 67 wounded—84 casualties all told.

At a conference between Commissioner Porter and Assistant Secretaries Vanderlip and Howell, in Washington, yesterday, it was arranged to revise the whole Cuban tariff.

The leading politicians of Puerto Rico fear they may be pushed into the background under the new régime. They say the island is able to govern itself, and should receive the privileges of a territory pending its recognition as a State of the Union.

The most costly block of amusement buildings and stores on the beach front at Atlantic City was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. For a time the entire city was threatened, but the wind suddenly changed and sent the flames toward the sea. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Application was made yesterday in Jersey City before Judge Lippincott to have Street and Water Commissioner Smith ousted on the ground that he forfeited his office on entering the army. The application was in the matter of the Communipaw Avenue grade crossing.

William McAndrew, President of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity, delivered his inaugural address at the association's regular monthly meeting yesterday, his subject being "Some Besetting Virtues of Schoolmasters." A discussion led by Dr. Frank M. McMurray, on the proper aims of the High School teacher, followed.

Page 11.

Twenty men prominent in religious work, among them ministers of various denominations, have signed a call for a New York State Congress of Religion.

Page 12.

The Cercle Français of Harvard has decided to give its annual play in December instead of April, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, and the Bijou Theatre, Boston.

Page 13.

A steam pipe burst yesterday under a synagogue in Orchard Street. The congregation rushed to the street, no one being injured. Two men in the cellar were scalded.

The Rev. Dr. Willey of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, is planning to have a nursery established in the church, so that mothers need not be kept away from service.

A boy who had escaped from the Disciplinary Training School at Parkville complained in Brooklyn yesterday against Superintendent Summerwelt, whom he accused of cruelty. The affairs of the school will be investigated.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, devotes some space to telling how astonished Madrid was to hear that it is the intention of the United States to occupy a part, or, possibly, the whole of the Philippines. The Spaniards had expected, after a certain amount of diplomacy, to be reinstalled in Manila. Men who followed the Santiago campaign have arrived in London, and have much praise for the American conduct of the war, except in one particular; they severely criticise the commissariat; the work of engineers, and the Medical Department. British officers comment on this. It appears that President Krüger has met a severe snubbing, passed upon his emissary, Dr. Leyds, who has been unsuccessful in his secret mission to the Kaiser. In the meantime Great Britain is losing patience with the way the Boers are conducting themselves toward the English inhabitants of the Transvaal. The journey recently made by M. Lochroy has revealed the weak state of French defenses at Mediterranean ports. The Grenadier Guards have returned to London from the Soudan. There was a rumor abroad, quickly corrected, that President McKinley had been murdered. The President has a warm place in the affection of the British public. The significance of the Kaiser's visit to the Holy Land is commented on. A possible solution of the Fashoda question is advanced. The Russo-phobes are rampant, owing to the news that Russian Cossacks, marines, and guns have been ordered to Pekin.

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Bank Examiner Kimball yesterday explained the methods by which, he says, the Macnaughtans forced the closing of the Tradesmen's Bank. The $235,000 loan on Wool Exchange stock was secured from the Directors by President Macnaughtan, he says, to stave off financial ruin. All was done within the law.

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Yesterday was New York Day at the Omaha Exposition. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the principal address, his subject being "The Commercial and Political Unity of the United States."

Henry Buschmann, a Captain of the old Long Island City police force, but who had been doing patrol duty recently, and contracted typhoid fever while helping sick soldiers coming from Montauk, died yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine—Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
National Guard Notes.—Page 13.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 22.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure is central in the Middle Mississippi Valley, and extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, and will dominate the weather in that region, giving fair skies for the next thirty-six or forty hours, except in Florida, where showers will prevail. The temperature has remained stationary over the whole country. Rain has fallen in the lower lake region, the Middle and North Atlantic States. Slight changes in temperature will be experienced over the whole country.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	46	61	61
6 A. M.	46	60	63
9 A. M.	48	63	66
12 M.	50	65	68
4 P. M.	46	65	68
6 P. M.	46	64	67
9 P. M.	47	62	66
12 P. M.	47	57	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65¼
Weather Bureau	61⅞
Corresponding date, 1897	47
Corresponding date for last 20 years	58

The maximum temperature yesterday was 65 degrees at 11:30 A. M., and the minimum 58 degrees at 12:05 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 94 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

Savannah, Florida, and Cuba.
Southern Railway and F. C. & P. Limited leaves New York daily, 4:20 P. M. Dining cars to Charlotte, sleeping cars to Tampa. 12:05 A. M. sleeping car to Jacksonville and New York. Offices 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

TROOPS PURSUE INDIANS

Gen. Bacon Leaves Walker with 250 Men to Aid in Making Arrests.

PILLAGERS ON BEAR ISLAND

Report that Only Nineteen Bucks Composed the Attacking Party Last Wednesday — Gen. Bacon Praises His Men.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 8.—Gen. Bacon, commanding 250 troops, and accompanied by Marshal O'Connor, left to-day for the agency, with the intention to aid in the arrest of some twenty Indians, for whom the Marshal has bench warrants.

Yesterday afternoon Agent Sutherland visited the agency and made a demand that the men concerned in the killing of soldiers near Bear Island be surrendered to answer the charge of murder. As at previous councils, there were only agency Indians present, and they could not surrender the men wanted by the Marshal. Chief Flatmouth was there, and he declared for peace, as did the other agency men. As soon as a report of the council reached Walker, Marshal O'Connor had a conference with Gen. Bacon and laid the entire matter before him, telling the General that he desired his assistance in arresting the men wanted.

According to the plan of campaign adopted before the departure of the troops, runners will be sent out to order in the accused red men when the soldiers reach the agency. In case they do not respond, Marshal O'Connor, supported by Gen. Bacon's force, will go after them.

Information given out by one of the Indians at the council yesterday was that nineteen young bucks composed the force which engaged Gen. Bacon's command near Bear Island. Gay-She-Gwon-Ay-Yosh, or, as the English version would be, Strong Voice of the Wind, was the leader, and directed the plan of battle. The members of the band, except the killed, are now on Bear Island, and refused to come in to take part in the council. It is thought likely that such renegades as they can induce to join them will make things lively for several months, confining themselves to depredations on small settlements. The report that Bog-Ah-Mah-Go-Shig was killed by one of the sharpshooters is denied, the chief refusing to take part in the attack.

Thirty-five Indians appeared at the town of Lothrop, nine miles south of here, last evening. The women and children were gathered in a building and the citizens are guarding the town.

An unconfirmed rumor is to the effect that four Indians whom Marshal O'Connor wants have surrendered.

Gen. Bacon speaks in the highest terms of praise of the conduct of his men in their fight with the Bear Island Indians.

"No soldiers ever put up a gamer fight," he said, "and, considering that four-fifths of the men were recruits, their showing was one of which every American soldier may feel proud. The new men were entirely unfamiliar with the Krag-Jorgensen, and when we were attacked it developed that many of them actually did not know how to load their pieces. I myself had to show several men how to load. But they fought like veterans."

Of the entire company, but twelve or fifteen were old soldiers. The men were as full of praise for their officers as the officers are for the men.

GOV. CLOUGH SENDS GUARDS.

Telegraphs Curtly to Washington and Dispatches State Troops to Cass Lake.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 8.—The Government has notified Gov. Clough that it has revoked the order putting the companies of the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers at Duluth and at St. Paul under his orders. He had all preparations made to send the Duluth companies to the front at once to protect the settlers, and was preparing to mobilize the remaining companies at St. Paul. He supposes that the revocation is due to Gen. Bacon's message saying that the trouble was over and that there was no more danger.

The following telegram was sent by Gov. Clough to Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day:

"No one claims that reinforcements were needed at Walker. I have not been asked for assistance from that quarter, though I do not think that Gen. Bacon has won the victory he claims. The people generally say so. The Indians claim that they have won, and that is my opinion. The people all along the Fosston Branch of the Great Northern Railroad are very much alarmed and are asking for protection. The soldiers are here and willing and ready to go, but as you have revoked your order of yesterday you can do what you like with your soldiers. The State of Minnesota will try and get along without assistance from the department in the future."

Batteries A and B, Minnesota National Guard, left this morning for Deer River and Cass Lake, via Duluth. They are in command of Major E. C. Libbey. One battery is from Minneapolis and one from St. Paul. They are all that is left of the State Militia, the infantry companies having all been mustered into the volunteer service. They are equipped with a Gatling and a field gun for each battery, and each man carries a sabre and a revolver. The trip will be made in eight hours.

"I shall pay no more attention to the War Department," said the Governor. "If necessary, I shall issue a call for volunteers, arm them with such guns as I can pick up, and let the Government go to the devil. I am tired of doing business with Washington. There is too much red tape about it. Orders are issued one minute and revoked the next. I am not an alarmist, but it is the safe thing to be prepared. It will reassure the settlers and perhaps prevent an outbreak."

The Governor has received a message from Mayor John H. Nevers of Brainerd, saying: "I have just returned from Walker. Indians concentrating at Leech Lake in large numbers. Think they held council last night. Situation looks grave."

W. F. Street wires the Governor from Bemidije, west of Cass Lake: "While I do not regard the situation here as alarming, our people are much disturbed. If you could send village authorities 200 stands of arms, they would be gratefully received. Red Lake Indians reported irritable."

REGULARS WILL REMAIN.

Gen. Bacon Ordered to Station Troops for Protection Against Indians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Upon receipt of Gov. Clough's message, Gen. Corbin visited the White House and showed it to the President. An order was sent to Gen. Bacon directing him to confer with Gov. Clough, and to station troops along the line of the railroad in the vicinity of the recent troubles in such numbers as will prevent any danger to the people and to allay their alarm.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones left to-day for the scene of the Indian troubles in Minnesota. He will have a personal talk with the disaffected men and endeavor to induce them to disperse quietly and submit to the regular process of the law. Commissioner Jones is convinced that a talk with the leaders and an assurance given that they would be protected and rightly treated would bring about a cessation of hostilities.

The War Department has received the following additional dispatch from Gen. Bacon:

"Replying to yours of this date, report that I telegraphed you on the 5th, 6th, and to-day, forwarding details. I now report, accompanied by eighty men, Third Infantry, United States Marshal, deputies, and Indian agent and police, went on the 5th to mainland north of Bear Island, Leech Lake. After arresting leading Indians, my command was attacked by a force of Bear Island Indians. The fighting lasted from noon until dark, the Indians being beaten back, and presumably left the mainland during the night of the 5th. Yesterday a few stray shots were fired into camp from surrounding underbrush. The Marshal, Indian agents, and most of the civilians left by steamboat at the beginning of the fight."

JOINING THE PILLAGERS?

Indians of Several Tribes Hurrying to Camps on Leech Lake.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 8.—G. G. Hartley, who returned last night from Cass Lake, says:

"Thursday night we camped near the east shore of Cass Lake. Indians were seen passing south all day and in the evening the trails in that vicinity were traveled by them in that direction. The Indians were coming from the camps and villages on Cass Lake, Red Lake, Ball Club, Turtle Lake and the Winnegigosish country.

"Most of the Indians were hurrying to the camps of the Pillagers on the northern shores of Leech Lake. They are all well armed and equipped. Whether or not they intend to join with the Pillagers in fighting against the soldiers I do not know. As to the results of the battle on the shore of Leech Lake, the Indians consider that the Pillager band has won a victory over the soldiers."

The Dead at Fort Snelling.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 8.—The dead and wounded of Company E have been brought back to Fort Snelling. Funeral services over the dead heroes will occur Sunday. The Third Regiment saw hard service in the Santiago campaign, but the loss was scarcely greater than in this one day's skirmish with Indians. Major Wilkinson, who has been stationed at Fort Snelling for over ten years, was especially well known in the Twin Cities, and the mourning is general.

"DRIVEN OUT BY TAX LAWS."

Wheeler H. Peckham Transfers His Legal Residence to New Jersey and Tells Why.

Wheeler H. Peckham has followed the example of a number of other wealthy New Yorkers and transferred his legal residence to another State for the purpose of lightening his burden of taxation. He has become a resident of Morristown, N. J., where he owns a country place. He said yesterday:

"I am one of the many who have been driven out of this State by the tax laws, and have no vote here."

Mr. Peckham is a member of the legal firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, 80 Broadway, and brother of Rufus W. Peckham, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He has taken an interest in politics for many years, and was the active friend of the late Samuel J. Tilden. He first came into public notice in connection with the prosecution of the Tweed ring, the six million-dollar suits being almost wholly in his charge. In 1883 he was appointed District Attorney in this county by Gov. Cleveland.

A similar change of residence was recently effected by Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet, who were granted certificates of citizenship by Associate Justice Rogers of the Rhode Island Supreme Court on Sept. 30, when Commodore Gerry testified that he had paid taxes in Newport on personal property to the amount of $150,000, and Mr. Goelet exhibited a tax receipt for an assessment paid by him in Newport on $250,000 worth of personal property.

Some of the men who have left this State have made the change because of the present tax laws, while others have relinquished their citizenship in New York to protect their estates from a possible subjection to the operation of an inheritance tax in the future.

THE ILLINOIS MINING STRIKES.

Troops Asked For to Preserve Order in Virden—Another Train Load of Negroes for Pana.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 8.—Sheriff Davenport to-day called on the Governor for troops to preserve order in Virden, where coal miners are on strike.

At Springfield yesterday Operator Luckens, Sheriff Davenport, and Secretary W. D. Ryan of the State Miners' Union held a conference with Lieut. Gov. Northcott, Acting State Magistrate. Luckens asked to have troops sent to Virden, but Acting Gov. Northcott declined to do so, saying there was no present necessity. He said, however, that troops would be furnished by the State if Sheriff Davenport called for them.

To-day, when Sheriff Davenport returned to Carlinville, he learned that while some striking miners had left Virden, more were coming in from Mount Olive and other mining towns. Several deputies had been driven out of Virden, and the Sheriff thought the presence of troops was necessary to preserve order there. He accordingly made his request to the Governor.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 8.—W. H. Barrett, Superintendent of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, is endeavoring to secure white union miners here to go to Huntington to work. He is meeting with little success. The men say they are determined to remain here and fight the operators and blacks to the bitter end. They say they expect to win, but can accept nothing so long as the military is continued here.

Capt. Craig, the militia commander, says the troops will be continued here indefinitely, according to his last orders. The strikers have received a message to-day from Brookside, Ala., saying another trainload of negroes would leave Birmingham for Pana to-night. The miners will endeavor to head off the blacks in the southern portion of Illinois and send them back to Alabama.

All the local unions in Southern Illinois have been wired of the coming of the negroes and instructed to assemble and stop the expedition. The union has received $2,000 to pay out to members. Each white miner will receive $5 to-night from the commissary.

Desultory firing continues at night, necessitating frequent but fruitless calling out of the troops.

Wins a Greek Prize at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Announcement was made by the Yale University Faculty to-day of the award to William Stickney Creevey of Brooklyn of the Hugh Chamberlain Greek prize, which is given annually to that member of the entering class who passes the best examination in Greek.

THE TRAGEDY AT CANTON

Murder of Mrs. McKinley's Brother Said to Have Been Premeditated.

CRIME WAS DUE TO JEALOUSY

Mrs. George Objected to Mr. Saxton's Visits to Mrs. Althouse—The Funeral to Take Place To-morrow.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The people of this city are deeply moved by the shocking murder of George D. Saxton, the brother of Mrs. McKinley, which so closely touches the home of the President of the United States.

It is now reported that Mrs. George, the alleged murderess of Mr. Saxton, had frequently watched for him in the vicinity of Mrs. Althouse's residence and that she shot him dead on the doorstep, as he was about to enter there last evening. Mrs. George, it is said, had often threatened to kill him if he persisted in calling on Mrs. Althouse.

An interviewer at the city prison told Mrs. George he was not surprised to find her locked up after what she had threatened, and added:

"You remember you said you would kill Saxton if he did not keep away from the Althouse place?"

"Yes, I remember that I told you that," said Mrs. George.

"And you remember that I told you that if you did you would be hanged?"

"Yes," said Mrs. George, "and I remember that I said that I did not care if I was."

Prosecuting Attorney Pomerone filed an affidavit charging Mrs. George with murder in the first degree, in Justice Reigner's court this morning. The affidavit is signed by J. J. Grant, who was an intimate friend of and legal counsel for the deceased. The prisoner was taken into court for arraignment, but Mayor Rice and James Sterling, whom she had retained as attorneys for her defense, said that they were not yet ready to proceed, and the case was postponed until 10 o'clock Monday morning. Mrs. George was remanded to the county jail.

She seems to be comfortably established, and the officers say that neither her appetite nor her rest is disturbed by the conditions in which she is placed. She is cool and collected, and still maintains silence of every feature connected with the tragedy or with herself while it was being enacted. The fact that her attorneys objected to arraignment when she was taken into a Justice's court to-day is taken to indicate that they propose to attack the affidavit on the technical grounds. They secured an adjournment of the arraignment until 10 o'clock Monday.

Officers have been making special efforts to find the weapon with which the crime was committed by searching all around the scene of the shooting, the field through which she is said to have walked last night, and other places she is thought to have been, but to no avail. They think it possible that she had a consultation with her attorneys and was advised to keep the secrecy she showed after the time of the shooting and before her arrest. She went to the elevator car leading to the office of one of the attorneys, and was about to ascend when she learned that he was not in the office. For the next hour or so nothing is known of her whereabouts, and the attorneys may have been seen at their residences.

There is some gossip that Saxton may have been enticed to the Althouse residence by a decoy letter. This is based on the statement of Mrs. Althouse that Saxton knew she was not at home that evening, and that she did not expect to be, and therefore had no reason to call.

The Coroner began taking testimony this afternoon, and examined half a dozen or more neighbors who heard the shooting or saw the dead man. The only development of the inquest so far is a statement by Henry Bederman that he saw a woman in black in front of the Althouse home fire several shots at a man. After the first shots she had walked away, and then there came from the man a faint call for help. She turned abruptly, walked back, and fired several more shots and then ran away. He could not tell who the people were, but on approaching recognized Saxton's body. The more important witnesses will not be examined until next week.

The post-mortem examination on the body of Mr. Saxton was made last night. There were two superficial shot wounds, a third bullet entering the left breast, and a fourth entering the left side five inches below the third rib, passing through the lower abdomen and supposedly causing death.

The body was removed to the Barber residence this morning. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon. The hour for the services has been set for 2 o'clock to suit the convenience of the President and members of his party, who are now on their way from Washington.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAY.

Leaves Washington for Canton with Mrs. McKinley and Other Relatives of Mr. Saxton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President and Mrs. McKinley left here over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7:20 o'clock to-night for Canton, Ohio, where they will attend the funeral of Mrs. McKinley's brother, George Saxton, who was shot dead on the steps of a house where he was calling last night. With them were several relatives, Miss Helen McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Barber and her son, John Barber, and Major Webb Hayes.

The party traveled in the private car Campania, which was attached to the rear of the regular Western Express. John Barber, nephew of the President, who was recently brought back here from the front with a well developed case of typhoid fever and who is now convalescing, was brought down from the Garfield Hospital in a carriage and borne in a litter to the car, where he was carefully placed in comfortable quarters in care of an attendant.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley reached the station a few minutes before the train pulled out. Mrs. McKinley was pale, but smiled pleasantly at a small crowd gathered about and passed to the train, supported by the President and Secretary Wilson. Behind them were Secretary of War Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Controller Dawes, and Messrs. Porter and Cortelyou, the President's secretaries. As the train, punctual to the dot, pulled out, the officials who came to bid the Presidential party good-bye stood with heads bared as the car passed by them.

The train will reach Pittsburg at 6:15, central time, stopping for only a few minutes, and will arrive at Canton at 10:26 to-morrow morning. The President, with Mrs. McKinley, if she feels able to go on, will join the special Presidential Omaha Exposition train, which leaves here at 9 o'clock Monday morning, at Canton about 7 o'clock Monday evening.

COACHING PARTY IN PERIL.

Horses, Frightened by a Trolley Car, Bolted Near Poughkeepsie, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Ditched the Drag.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A coaching party en route from Tuxedo to Lenox met with an accident this afternoon on the old post road, about five miles south of this city. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Goold Hoyt, and Amos T. French.

Mr. Lorillard had the whip from Wappinger's Falls to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Two miles north of the Falls a passing trolley car frightened the leaders, and they bolted so frantically that Mr. Lorillard turned them into a fence and ditched the drag. He was thrown off and one of the horses kicked him in the leg, injuring him slightly. The others in the party were not hurt. The pole of the drag was broken.

The party abandoned the drag and came to Poughkeepsie by trolley. The drag was brought up at 9 o'clock to-night and a pole secured here, so that the trip will not be interrupted. The members of the party dined at the Nelson House, and will pass the night here.

TRAIN TELESCOPED IN OMAHA.

Freight Train Splits a Dining Car Lengthwise—One Man Killed and Twelve Injured.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 8.—A double-headed Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley freight train ran into the rear end of an Omaha passenger train in the yards, three blocks north of Locust Street, to-day. The last car of the passenger train was the dining car Delmonico. It was slipt almost in two lengthwise.

Harry Jones, a waiter of Chicago, was killed, and Otto Homedale, conductor of the dining car, was fatally scalded and injured about the body. He lives at Boone, Iowa.

The seriously injured are:
WESTERHEID, J., Omaha; internally injured.
BRANDT, M. W., engineer of a freight engine; internally injured.
SMITH, MICHAEL, engineer of a freight engine; internally injured.
PECK, FRANK S., fireman of a freight engine; cut about the face and body and probably internally injured.
MADDEN, ——, fireman of a freight engine; hurt about head and shoulders.
DANNER, D. F., Pullman car porter; hurt by falling glass.
PARSONS, OTTO, waiter in the dining car; crushed and scalded; will probably die.

The following waiters and cooks in the dining car were more or less injured about the hands and face by flying glass and splinters: T. C. Madday, Fred Leonard, Henry Jones, and Thomas Robinson. All are Chicagoans.

The accident was due to the inability of Michael Smith, the engineer of the head engine of the freight, to stop his train. The track where the accident occurred is a down grade.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

They Hold Two Sessions at Paris to Discuss the Claims the Spaniards Make.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The United States Peace Commissioners began their usual three hours' session at 10 o'clock this morning. They are understood to have taken into consideration direct suggestions and counter-propositions from the Spaniards, of which the Americans now have enough to engage their attention at the daily session. It may be regarded as quite likely that the Spaniards have already outlined their apparent expectations, and that they are beyond the line of possible acquiescence by the Americans.

The latter are now acting along well-considered lines, consistently and with a definite end in view. They have to some degree disclosed American expectation and determination. The Spaniards, however, seem unable or unwilling at the outset to understand or believe the Americans have at the beginning set forth their requirements, and that they are destined to remain virtually unchanged.

Therefore it is not unlikely that the Americans, following the course of fair, thorough consideration of all the original or counter-propositions, will, to the limit of fruitful possibility, accord patient consideration of everything projected by the Spaniards.

While the Philippines have not yet been reached in the deliberations, this question is doubtless relatively not far distant, and at that point is likely to come the full stress of the diplomatic controversy.

Referring to the Philippine phase of the negotiations, the Gaulois to-day says:

"The question was somewhat touched upon, though not discussed, yesterday, but there was enough to indicate serious difficulties when it does come up."

The American Commission reconvened for a two hours' session at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

President Faure, through the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, to-day invited the American Commission to visit the Longchamps race course on Sunday, in order to witness the race for the Prix Municipal. The Americans, through the Ambassador, thanked the President, but declined his invitation.

CHANGE IN GERMAN OPINION.

Much More Favorable to Us on the Subject of Our Retention of the Philippines.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States. The feeling toward America, generally, is much more favorable than it was a couple of months ago. The news from the United States that the Government at Washington is seriously contemplating holding the Philippine Islands is commented upon dispassionately in the German press, and it is significant that this week two papers of such standing as the Kolnische Zeitung and the Vossische Zeitung have published long letters from German merchants settled in the Philippine Islands, in which American annexation is strongly advocated.

A correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung even vigorously combats Germany making any attempt to secure a portion of the islands, citing weighty reasons therefor.

Another significant fact this week was that a delegation representing German and German-Swiss firms in the Philippine Islands called at the United States Embassy to express hopes that America will not relinquish the islands, and above all, not return them to Spain, which, the delegation claimed, would mean a recurrence of the revolution and the perpetuation of commercial troubles.

The delegation also asked if it might go to Paris and lay its views before the United States Peace Commission, but the United States Ambassador here, Andrew D. White, advised the delegation not to do so. Mr. White does not anticipate German interference, directly or indirectly, even if the United States insists upon retaining the whole of the archipelago.

Privy Counselor Schwartzenstein, formerly of the German Embassy at Washington, strongly expresses the same view. He declares Germany does not dream of putting obstacles in America's way.

Mr. White had a long conference on Wednesday last with the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow.

Enjoy Albany Day line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. advs.—Adv.

TO SECURE 56TH CONGRESS

Republican Managers Meet Here to Plan Their Campaign.

PARTY BEATEN SIX WEEKS AGO

But People Know Now that War Was Well Managed, Chairman Hull Says.

An important conference of Republicans of National prominence was held in this city yesterday to outline a general plan of action for the Congressional campaigns this Fall, and to take steps to insure the return of a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives.

The principal participants in the conference were Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin and Representative John A. T. Hull of Iowa, who reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel at about the same hour yesterday morning. Mr. Babcock is Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee and Mr. Hull is Chairman of the Executive Committee of that committee. Senator Thurston of Nebraska was also at the hotel, but it is not known that he was present at the conference. Representative Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio arrived late in the day, too late to attend the conference had he been expected.

The Republican Congressional Committee is composed of one member of Congress, a Senator or a Representative from every State in the Union, and its special function is to keep track of and promote the election of Republicans to the National Legislature. The meeting yesterday was a private one, and the two Chairmen who are known to have been present declined to divulge with whom they had conferred. It was understood about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, however, that Senator Platt was one and that the prospects for the Congressional contests in this State were under discussion.

Representative Hull, when asked last night about the object of his visit here, said:

"We have simply met here, Mr. Babcock, our Chairman, and myself, to confer with certain other gentlemen from various sections of the country, with a view to laying out plans for the Congressional campaigns. The conference was private, and I am not at liberty to say who was there or what was done, further than that we purpose to make the strongest fight possible to carry the next House."

Mr. Hull was asked what he thought the chances were for a Republican majority in the House.

"I think our chances for carrying the House are excellent," he said. "If the election had been held six weeks ago I believe we would have been beaten. A feeling that pretty much everything in connection with the war had been mismanaged swept over the country like a wave. Since then I believe there has been a revulsion in our favor, and I feel sure now that we will win. The people have seen that the complaints were in many instances exaggerations, and the feeling of pride in the achievements of the army and navy—the conquest of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and the destruction of the Spanish Navy in four months—has overcome the indignation at what were first thought to be avoidable evils.

"The people now see the necessity of electing a Congress that will hold up the President's hands throughout the difficult and delicate peace negotiations. They believe Mr. McKinley has managed the war pretty well, and they can see the unwisdom of putting a hostile House at his back while the fruits of the war are being reaped."

Mr. Hull said that the committee looked to the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt to do much to help in the work of holding the districts now represented by Republicans in this State. "We can hardly do more than hold our own in New York," he said. "The delegation from this State has been at high water mark as far as the Republicans are concerned for the last four years, and there is small chance of gains here. The fact is that we can l

ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN

The Union League Club Tenders Him a Public Reception.

GREETED BY A GREAT CROWD

Over 4,000 People Shake Hands with the Candidate—Mr. Woodruff and E. A. Bond Also Receive.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt came away from Brooklyn last night impressed with the idea that so far as Kings County was concerned he would be elected Governor by a large vote. For two hours he shook hands with a seemingly never-ending stream of people in the Union League Clubhouse, in Bedford Avenue, and at the end said he was sorry there were no more hands to shake. The most popular hit of the evening was a speech he made to the crowd in front after his reception, when he was cheered to the echo.

The reception gotten up by the managers of the club was tendered to him, to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and to Edward A. Bond, candidate for State Engineer. Previous to the reception, the candidates were entertained there at an informal dinner, at which there was no speechmaking.

Senator Platt was present, as were also Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Postmaster Wilson, Capt. Dickey, a brother of Justice Dickey; William A. Fuller, Col. George A. Price, Elihu Dwight, and the members of the political committee of the club, Col. H. B. Masters, C. A. Tate, F. R. Moore, Charles A. Moore, and James R. Ross.

Andrew B. Rogers, Chairman; Charles H. Russell, James F. Bendernagel, Jackson Wallace, Benjamin F. Blair, Thomas P. Peters, Alexander Robb, Henry B. Haigh, Charles Curie, James H. Ruggles, Chester Charles Curie, James H. Ruggles, Chester B. Lawrence, George Freifeld, John V. Jewell, Marshall T. Davidson.

President John S. McKeon presided. During the dinner a toast offered by Mr. McKeon was drunk to Col. Roosevelt. A. B. Rodgers offered one to Mr. Woodruff. Charles H. Russell toasted Senator Platt, and the Senator brought down the house by proposing that a toast be drunk standing to the voters—"the men behind the guns."

The clubhouse was gayly decorated for the occasion. From the roof in big electric letters appeared the names of the candidates—Roosevelt and Woodruff. In the big reception room to the right of the entrance, over a dais in the centre, was another electric decoration, "Welcome." The room was decorated in National colors, with long streamers of red, white, and blue pendant from the centre to the corners of the room.

The reception began at 8:30 o'clock, and for the second time in the history of the club, the doors were thrown open to the public. They took advantage of it, too. The crowd gathered early and filled the open space in front of the club, waiting to get in and greet the Rough Rider.

There must have been 5,000 people in waiting, and from the time that Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Woodruff, and Mr. Bond took their position the Colonel did nothing but turn his strong right arm into a pump handle and let it go at that.

It was the most democratic gathering imaginable. Men, women, and children passed through in a constant stream. Senator Platt appeared in the room for a few minutes, but soon became fatigued, and, with Mr. Odell, soon left and came back to New York.

"It's a great ovation," commented Mr. Platt, as he drove away.

In the reception room a good-natured crowd was pressing its way up, and as soon as they passed the platform they were hustled out the side entrance. But still the crowd came.

"Won't you get tired, Colonel?" anxiously inquired Mr. McKeon an hour after the reception began.

"Not much," was the reply. "I like it."

The three Rough Riders who attended the reception were cheered to the echo. Color Sergt. Wright came along and enthusiastically threw his arm about Col. Roosevelt.

"Keep it up, Colonel!" he almost shouted. "You will soon be up the hill!"

"It's a pretty steep hill," was the reply.

"Yes; but you'll get there, Teddy!" howled a man in the rear.

"You bet!" yelled a chorus, whereat some one asked, "Who's Teddy?" and back came the timeworn refrain, "First in war," &c., ending up in a whoop for all the candidates present.

Presently along came a bevy of young women, blushing and looking uncomfortable, but bent on shaking hands.

"Three cheers for the women voters!" cried a falsetto voice. Three cheers were given with a will, and the girls fled down the long human lane leading to the door.

One young woman, bolder than the rest, came along fully determined to kiss the Colonel. An officer of the club had put her up to it. She grasped Mr. Roosevelt's hand and leaned slightly forward, but here her courage failed. She went on a few steps, half turned back, and then, with face burning red, disappeared.

"That was a narrow escape, old man," whispered a wag. "She was going to kiss you. Fact!"

"You don't say so," answered Col. Roosevelt. Well, I'm glad she didn't."

When Sergt. Taylor passed and greeted the Colonel, he turned to Mr. Woodruff and said: "This is Sergt. Taylor, the best pistol shot in my regiment." Private Slevin of Company E of the Rough Riders got an ovation, and told Col. Roosevelt he wanted to stay over and make speeches for him.

When the reception was over, Col. Roosevelt approached the steps of the house. A crowd of fully 2,000 people was waiting to hear him, and as soon as the well-known Rough Rider's hat was seen through the door a shout went up that was heard far beyond Fulton Street, several blocks away.

Col. Roosevelt stood up on the railing and removed his hat, waiting for fully five minutes for the noise to subside.

"There's our next Governor!" came in stentorian tones. "Three cheers for him!" And the cheering broke out afresh. Col. Roosevelt said:

"I am sorry I did not have the pleasure of shaking hands with all of you. I shook hands for two hours, but you gave out before I did, and I wanted to come out here to say one word of greeting. I thank you all for your compliment to me. I did not come to make a speech. I only want to say this: I want you to remember that I never say anything on the stump that I won't say off, and that I won't try to do. [Cheers.]

"I—"

"Put on your hat," yelled several voices. "You'll take cold."

"I am obliged to you," replied Col. Roosevelt, laughingly. "This is not the Cuban climate. I—"

"Three cheers for Teddy and Tim!" howled a voice back in the crowd, the owner of which spied Mr. Woodruff at Col. Roosevelt's side.

Col. Roosevelt attempted to go on, but his voice was lost in a volley of cheers.

"Gentlemen," put in Col. Roosevelt, "I am so much obliged that you do the cheering. I don't have to talk so much."

When the noise subsided Col. Roosevelt went on:

"I appreciate to the fullest degree the responsibility that shall rest upon me should you elect me to the high office of Governor. I can see my duty, and shall do it for the whole people. If the people elect me, to them I shall hold myself accountable.

"They can't do any better than to elect you, Colonel!" yelled Sergt. Taylor, who stood by his old chief.

"Hurrah for the Rough Riders! Three cheers for 'em!" interrupted a voice.

"You see, he's prejudiced," rejoined Col. Roosevelt as soon as he could be heard.

"We went up the hill together."

"Yes; and you'll march up to the Capitol," said a man on the steps. This was the signal for another outburst.

"I'll strive with all my might," continued Col. Roosevelt, "so that when I am through each one will say that I have administered the affairs of office honestly and faithfully. I feel I can best serve my party by helping my party to serve the State. There will be one test I shall require—rigid honesty—that is, public honesty. I feel there are two great problems to be solved for this Nation. The first is to uphold National honesty abroad. The second, and more important, lies in the standard of highest honesty at home. My course will be laid on those ancient rules of conduct. You will find them in the Ten Commandments and in the Golden Rule. I shall carry out to the fullest extent those principles that thou shalt not steal, nor shalt thou allow any one else to steal."

"On these commandments hang all the law and the prophets," added a voice, not irreverently.

"Right, my friend," added the Colonel, as he turned to leave.

At this juncture Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called for three cheers for the candidate for Governor, and when they had died away the crowd melted away.

PURROY OUT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Former Tammany Leader Pledges His Support in a Letter.

Ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, who was long prominent in Democratic politics in this city, but who broke with Tammany Hall several years ago and supported Seth Low in the last municipal campaign, has written a letter to Col. Theodore Roosevelt pledging him his support as the Republican candidate for Governor.

Mr. Purroy predicts that many independent voters will, like himself, declare for Roosevelt as the one candidate whose election means that the Governor of the State will be "responsible to the citizens of the State and to them alone."

Distress

After eating, sour stomach and belching are symptoms which should be checked lest they develop into chronic dyspepsia. There is nothing on earth so good as Hood's Sarsaparilla as a stomach tonic, appetizer, and regulator. This is the verdict of thousands who have tried it and are cured, and who urge all who suffer with dyspeptic symptoms to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

A YOUNG SOLDIER NOMINATED.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Dutchess County was held here to-day. W. Martin Watson, a private in Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment, was nominated for the Assembly. Watson is a young lawyer. When the war broke out, he made up his mind to go to the front, and opened a recruiting station. The recruits came in slowly, and he closed up his office, threw up a lucrative practice, and enlisted as a private in the Seventy-first.

He was in the charge up San Juan Hill. Afterward he was taken very sick, and his regiment came home and left him. For weeks all trace of him was lost, and the War Department was asked to assist in locating him. He returned among the last to come from Santiago and the whole town went wild. His opponent is John T. Smith, a wealthy merchant, President of two banks and of the Citizens' Street Railroad.

KANSAS POLITICS "DEAD."

Little Interest Displayed in the Campaign by the People—The Money Question Dropped.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 8.—On Nov. 8 Kansas will elect a State ticket, from Governor down, together with a Legislature and eight Congressmen, but there is little evidence on the surface that anybody outside the candidates and those who are looking for political jobs cares whether an election is held or not. Such an absolute indifference to politics and the issues which made up previous campaigns was never before known in this State.

Politicians of all parties who have seen Kansas on fire, as it were, during the past ten years, when a Jerry Simpson, a Peffer, or a Mrs. Lease could bring together 10,000 farmers to hear their down-trodden condition bewailed, cannot explain the lack of interest in the present campaign. It is not confined to one party; both are met with a killing frost in their efforts to awake enthusiasm. There are practically but two parties in Kansas—the Republican and the fusion party made up of Populists, Democrats, and Silver Republicans.

It is certain that the money question will not arouse them. Occasionally a Republican speaker ventures on that ground in this campaign, but when he does a chill spreads over the audience, which hastens him to a more interesting topic. Sometimes, too, a Populist or Democrat or Silver Republican springs his speech of 1896 and leads up to it to 1 under a full head of steam, but dies as a locomotive in a snowdrift. The money question is in all the platforms this year—Republican, Populist, and Democratic—but it is there as the prohibitory liquor law is on the Kansas statute book. It was ex-United States Senator Ingalls who said that the prohibitory law was a great thing. The Prohibitionists had the law and the other fellows the liquor.

The result of the election in November cannot with safety be predicted. The Republicans will probably elect two and the fusionists six Congressmen. The vote on the State ticket will be close, and neither party expects a majority of more than 5,000.

OREGON CHOOSES A SENATOR.

SALEM, Oregon, Oct. 8.—Joseph Simon of Portland was to-day elected United States Senator by the Oregon Legislature, in joint session, receiving the full Republican vote. The vote was as follows:

Simon, 64; Kincaid, 23; Bennett, 2; absent, 1.

Mr. Stewart for Assemblyman.

The Citizens' Union began yesterday the circulation of the first nominating petition of the present campaign for member of the Assembly. It bore the name of Perez M. Stewart, who has been chosen as the Union's candidate in the Nineteenth District. The signatures of 500 electors are required to make the nomination.

It is understood that the Democrats will indorse Stewart. Robert Mazet is the Republican candidate.

Legality of Nassau County Argued.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 8.—Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith to-day reserved his decision, after hearing argument as to the constitutionality of the law creating the new County of Nassau. He will announce his decision in a few days.

Other Assembly Nominations.

Albany—Fourth District, Henry M. Sage, Rep. Chemung—David N. Holler, Dem.
Dutchess—Second District, Richard E. Connell, Dem.
Schenectady—Andrew J. McMillan, Rep.; John C. Myers, Dem.
Ulster—First District, Edmund M. Wilbur, Dem.
Wayne—Myron C. Taylor, Dem.

STEAMER WENT THE WRONG WAY

Sleepy Steersman Took Vessel Away from, Instead of Toward, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The steamer H. W. Williams, which left South Haven, Mich., for Chicago about 9:15 P. M. yesterday, reached here this afternoon instead of at 4 A. M., having had a unique experience in the meanwhile.

There were 150 passengers on board, but few of them knew that the boat was steaming northeast instead of southwest. The man at the wheel fell asleep or became negligent, and allowed the vessel to veer around to the opposite direction in which it was intended to go. The mistake was not discovered until the vessel had gone wrong for several hours.

The Captain then took charge of the wheel and put about for Chicago. When the passengers awoke in mid-lake instead of at the Chicago pier there was great excitement, but they did not learn the cause of the trouble until they landed here, and a panic was thus averted.

The Captain claims to have given the man at the wheel his course, and to have inquired once or twice if he was keeping to it. Being told that he was, he paid little attention to the boat's course until nearly daybreak, when the mistake was discovered.

In the meanwhile the boat's failure to arrive alarmed both cities. South Haven sent out a steamer in search for the missing vessel. It was not until 12:15 that the Williams entered the harbor.

Death of John B. Morris.

John B. Morris died yesterday at his residence, on Franklin Street, Baltimore, from general debility. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Morris was one of the best-known men in the social and club life of Baltimore. He was not engaged in business. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Louise K. Van Dyke of Philadelphia, and three children—Mrs. Frederick Gebhard of New York, Miss Mildred Morris, and John B. Morris, Jr., who has recently become a resident of New York and is in a stock broker's office. Mrs. Gebhard and her brother were notified by telegraph of their father's death, and went to Baltimore last night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:10 A. M.—439 West Forty-ninth Street; B. Amend; damage, $10.

6 A. M.—139 South Williams Street; National Brew. Academy; damage, $500.

12:15 P. M.—Pier 26 North River; New York Central Railroad; damage, $100.

5:50 P. M.—151 West End Avenue; Tony Penlo; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—624 West Fifty-second Street; occupant unknown; damage, $200.

REPUBLICAN BATTLE PLANS

Oratorical Squadron Preparing to Rake the State Fore and Aft.

VOLUNTEERS IN GREAT PLENTY

Cry from Up the State Is All for Col. Roosevelt—Effort to Enlist Gov. Black.

The pressure from Republicans outside of New York City to get Col. Roosevelt out into the State on a speaking tour was renewed at the Fifth Avenue party headquarters yesterday. Up-State leaders who want the Rough Rider to liven up the campaign in their localities urged Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the State Committee to give the people of the interior a chance to see the candidate for Governor, who, while a familiar figure in this city, is, they asserted, little known, save by reputation throughout the State. These Republicans found the State Chairman disinclined to reveal his plans for the campaign, and the most that he would say was that it had not yet been decided to what extent Col. Roosevelt would engage in speechmaking, but that, in any event, his canvass would not begin this week.

Chairman Odell is carefully considering the question of Col. Roosevelt speaking, and has not himself decided on the programme to be pursued. He is listening to all the suggestions of up-State leaders who are clamoring for Roosevelt, but he has as yet given no approval to any plan.

A conference of the leaders of the party will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday of this week, at which the State Chairman will take counsel with the most prominent Republicans in the State as to the part Col. Roosevelt shall play in the campaign. After that conference Mr. Odell will be prepared to map out the State canvass. Even then he will not publish the plans, since they will be liable to change at any moment, and the State Chairman is not in the habit of taking the public into his confidence on details of campaign manoeuvres in advance of their execution.

Next to Col. Roosevelt's own plans, Republicans generally are interested in knowing what Gov. Black is going to do in the campaign. A letter was yesterday addressed to Gov. Black by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee, inviting him to make as many speeches in behalf of the State ticket as may be convenient and requesting him to name the dates that would suit him. It is intended to have the Governor make at least one speech in this city if he is willing. Previous to the dispatch of this official invitation, Col. Roosevelt had received a letter from Gov. Black cordially inviting him to come to Troy and make a speech and urging him to be his guest while there.

ORATORS IN ABUNDANCE.

The general speaking under the auspices of the Republican State Committee will open throughout the State on Monday, Oct. 17, on which date meetings will be held in a score or more of counties. Although there will be speakings here and there during the present week, including a large gathering at Buffalo on Friday, which Senator Foraker of Ohio is expected to address, the bulk of the requisitions for speakers received by the State Committee so far name next week as the time when the orators will be needed. This will confine the oratorical branch of the canvass inside of the three weeks between Oct. 17 and Nov. 8.

Invitations to take part in the campaign have been extended to ex-President Harrison, Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Senators Foraker, Lodge, Hale, Aldrich, Wellington, Fairbanks, and Mason, Representatives Grosvenor and Boutelle, and a number of other Republicans of National note. Of these, only Senators Foraker and Lodge have positively accepted. Senator Lodge is a classmate and warm personal friend of the Republican candidate for Governor. They were collaborators on a popular work on "Hero Tales of American History," and during the period immediately preceding the war with Spain they were fellow "jingoes," as they proclaimed themselves, in Washington.

The speakers' bureau, which was opened only two days ago at State headquarters, in charge of Lafayette B. Gleason, who has managed it with success in many previous campaigns, has already been deluged with offers to speak in Col. Roosevelt's behalf from all over the country and from all sorts and conditions of men. Among these are some Democrats, some classmates of Col., Roosevelt at college, and many members of the Rough Rider's regiment.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters and the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., have offered their services to the State Committee, and Mr. Dixon announces that the prelude to his sermon at the Grand Opera House this morning will be "Roosevelt."

Among the Rough Riders who have formally sought the privilege of taking the stump for their late commander, under the auspices of the State Committee, are Mason Mitchell, the actor, who proposes to cancel all his theatrical engagements if his tender is accepted; G. R. Fortescue of 57 Fifth Avenue, D. E. Croft of Groton, N. Y.; Capt. Llewellyn of Las Cruces, Capt. S. A. McGinnis of Oklahoma, Lieut. Samuel Greenwald of Arizona, Dr. Frank Donaldson, Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, of 44 West Forty-fourth Street; Edwin Emerson, Jr., the war correspondent and magazine writer; Color Sergt. Wright, Trooper Garrison, and Colton Reed of this city.

Sergt. Wright and Trooper Garrison have already been on the stump for their Colonel. They returned yesterday from a trip to Wellsville, where they spoke at a county fair, and to Binghamton, where they were "star" attractions at the New York State Fair. Large crowds greeted them at both places. Sergt. Wright, who is personally a Democrat, said that they did not put any politics into their speeches. "But," said the Sergeant, "you can't tell about the fight at Santiago without mentioning Col. Roosevelt. Every time we said anything about him the crowd went wild. They told us at Wellsville that Roosevelt would get 4,000 more votes in the county than the Republican ticket ever got before."

William T. O'Callahan and N. B. Marshall of Washington and Robert E. Manley of Salamanca, N. Y., are among the Harvard graduates who want to take the stump for their fellow-collegian.

DEMOCRATS TENDER SERVICES.

Jacob H. Banton of 203 Broadway writes that he has always been a Democrat, but he wants the privilege of making speeches for Roosevelt this year. L. A. Cuvillier, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment and a Democrat, who spoke for the Tammany ticket last year, tenders his services to Col. Roosevelt's behalf. A lawyer, with an office at 44 Broadway, writes as follows:

I wish to tender my services to the Republican Campaign Committee. I want to stump the State in the interest of the principles that I believe in, which are laid down in the Chicago Democratic platform, and under present conditions the only sensible way to do is to take the stump for the Republican Party and beat the Democrats out of their boots. Any set of men that call themselves Democrats and won't stand by the National platform must be beaten, and I propose to work where I can do the most damage and that is with the Republican Party this Fall.

H. Irving Loewy of 1,015 Lexington Avenue wants to form a Roosevelt Club of non-voters, to be made up of bright young men of eighteen or twenty years of age, who will volunteer to make street speeches for the Colonel of the Rough Riders. To properly instruct these youthful orators, he proposes to establish a twice-a-week political class, to be addressed by prominent Republicans from time to time.

The Republican State Executive Committee met at noon yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chairman William Barnes, Jr., presided, and Frank S. Witherbee, B. B. Odell, Jr., Cornelius Van Cott, B. H. Davis, W. Nelson Braden, Clarence W. Meade, John Reisenweber, M. J. Dady, and J. G. Neubert were present. The chief business of the meeting was consideration of the contest between George Wanmaker and Smith Pine for the place of State Committeeman from the Thirteenth District, which resulted in the awarding of the place to Pine.

BURNS WINS FIGHT IN SIXTEENTH.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Sixteenth Congressional District held an adjourned session of their convention here to-day. The names of three candidates were presented, as follows: Ex-State Senator J. Irving Burns of Yonkers, Norton P. Otis of Yonkers, and George L. Carlisle of New Rochelle.

Mr. Burns, who was the recognized Platt candidate, received 21 votes, Mr. Otis 12, and Mr. Carlisle 2. The support of the Ward faction, secured in conference before the convention, made Mr. Burns's victory possible.

The following District Committee was elected: W. H. Ten Eyck, E. H. Healy, James M. Hunt, B. L. Fairchild, and John F. Jenkins.

SHEPARD IN LINE FOR VAN WYCK

The Democrats of Kings County will open the campaign on Thursday evening with a big mass meeting at the Academy of Music. Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor will preside. Candidate Van Wyck and Edward M. Shepard will be the principal speakers.

Mr. Shepard's prompt acceptance of the invitation to speak has greatly pleased the managers of the Democratic campaign. Mr. Shepard's decision to actively support Van Wyck means, the managers say, that there will be no division of the Democratic vote in Kings County this Fall. The leaders regard the threatened defection of silver men as merely a "strike" of a handful of disappointed nomination seekers.

After the meeting Thursday evening mass meetings will be held nightly in each of the twenty-one Assembly districts of Kings County. The Campaign Committee has opened headquarters in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square.

Geo. F. C. Booss,

IMPORTER AND MAKER OF

FURS

Exclusive Novelties in Scarfs, Fancy Neck Pieces, Collarettes and Muffs of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Choice Minks, Stone Marten, Ermine, Chinchilla, White Broadtail, Astrakhan and Foxes.

Persian Seal and Broadtail Coats with Mink and Sable Combinations.

Fur Capes, Theatre and Opera Wraps.

294 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 30th and 31st Streets.

CHICAGO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—When the State gold Democrats met at the Wellington Hotel several months ago a letter was read from John M. Palmer, and upon the strength of his recommendation it was decided to issue an address to the "Gold Democrats."

A special committee headed by Judge Adams A. Goodrich was appointed to promulgate the document. Since that time, however, it is understood, all local gold men except John P. Hopkins, have decided to save their powder for use, if used at all, in 1900.

The news brought to town by Congressman Hinrichsen, that John M. Palmer had again joined the Democratic Party, had its effect, and at a hastily called meeting of his Cook County adherents, it was decided to follow his leadership once more.

This morning it was announced that the committee on the address had decided not to issue any communication and would simply let the local gold Democracy die a natural death.

National Democratic Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has appointed the following Executive Committee, which will have charge of the work during the present campaign: John C. Bullitt, Pennsylvania; W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky; Joseph Bryan, Virginia; J. P. Frenzell, Indiana; L. C. Krauthoff, Missouri; W. R. Shelby, Michigan; J. M. Falkner, Alabama; L. M. Martin, Iowa; J. J. Valentine, California; Gordon Woodbury, New Hampshire; George Foster Peabody, New York.

BIG TOBACCO PLANT SOLD.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The sale of the Drummond tobacco plant to the American Tobacco Company was consummated at 6 o'clock this evening. The cash price was $3,457,000, which was paid by the American Tobacco Company in certified checks drawn to the order of Harrison I. Drummond, President of the now defunct company.

The sale was outright. There were no stock considerations. The American Tobacco Company became the owner of the real estate, plant, stock in trade, and goodwill of the Drummond Company. The American Tobacco Company immediately took possession of its new property, and Monday morning the employes will be working under a new management.

President Duke of the American Tobacco Company announces that there will be no change in the personnel of the office staff of the concern, even Mr. Drummond remaining as manager at a salary. Later he will become an officer and a member of the Board of Directors. The interest of the Drummond family in the company was 71 per cent. of the cash stock. Their share of the purchase price, therefore, is $2,354,825. Mr. Drummond, when seen at the Planters' Hotel to-night, said that the American Tobacco Company would continue the manufacture of Horseshoe plug, but would reduce the price.

This sale leaves the Liggett & Myers Company almost alone in the field as a competitor of the American Tobacco Company. President Duke said to-night that probably no attempt would be made to buy out the former company.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8.—The yellow fever situation throughout the State of Mississippi is assuming grave proportions. The area of the fever has so enlarged that infection may be said to be general throughout the State, as there is not a section that has not been visited. Three inter-State railroads have practically suspended business, and several short lines are on the verge of a temporary shut-down due to the lack of trade. Twenty thousand or more people have hurriedly left the State and are now refugees in Northern cities, eagerly awaiting the approach of cold weather.

The disease continues to increase steadily in Jackson, the State capital. Since Sept. 27 there have been forty-four cases there, of which twenty-four were negroes. Only five deaths have been reported since the beginning. The weather for the past thirty-six hours has been considerably cooler throughout the State.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 8.—Six new cases of yellow fever developed in Jackson yesterday, three whites and three negroes. There was no deaths, and none of the cases are considered critical. Several suspicious cases are under surveillance. People continue to leave the city, and more of the business houses are closing. The spread of the disease over the State continues, the City of Natchez being the last place to develop the disease. An unofficial telegram from there announces that Dr. Dunn, State Inspector, has found two cases of genuine yellow fever.

The Madison report gives three for yesterday and four for Thursday. Edwards has one case and death. Harriston reports two new cases, and Fayette two. Dr. Waldauer reports the suspicious sickness at Waterford as not yellow fever. Starkville reports one new case. The situation at Water Valley is unchanged.

There is a demand for immune nurses at the various affected points which there is some difficulty of supplying. The report from Taylor gives three new cases and one death for yesterday.

SHERRY'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Louis Sherry's new place, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, was opened to the public yesterday afternoon. Preceding the opening a reception was tendered by Mr. Sherry to his patrons.

This new building is one of the most ornate of its kind. The spacious ballroom is the largest apartment of its sort in the city. It is finished in cream and gold, and the furnishings are of rich crimson velvet. In the rear of the ballroom there is a conservatory, with an electric fountain, statuary, and growing plants. On the Fifth Avenue side of the second floor is the banquet hall. This sumptuous apartment is finished in gray and gold, with hangings of red and white damask. Adjacent to the banquet hall are a number of small parlors, and in the rear of it is a small ballroom.

The upper floors of the building are arranged in suites of from two to five rooms. The building, which is eleven stories high, is of the Italian Renaissance style.

RECEPTION TO VAN WYCK

Gubernatorial Candidate and His Associates on the Ticket Guests of the Manhattan Club.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM NEEDED

The Justice Denounces the Republican Administration of State Affairs—Letter of Regret from Grover Cleveland.

The Manhattan Club gave a reception last night to Augustus Van Wyck and his associates on the Democratic State ticket. Members of the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs and visitors from this and other States crowded the clubhouse. A dozen States were represented at the reception, and Mr. Croker's club sent a large number of its most prominent members.

It was estimated that at least 800 persons were present. They represented all shades of political thought, and many gold Democrats were seen in the throng that pressed about Justice Van Wyck to congratulate him and wish him success. Ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch remarked that it was the largest meeting of gold Democrats that had ever assembled in this city.

Among those present were Augustus Van Wyck, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Richard Croker, John G. Carlisle, ex-Ambassador J. B. Eustis, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Senator P. H. McCarren, Elliot Danforth, Charles W. Dayton, William H. Brawley, United States District Judge of South Carolina; Fleming G. Du Gignon of Georgia, W. G. Raoul, President of the Mexican Central Railway; Perry Belmont, John D. Crimmins, Charles P. McKissick of Asheville, N. C.; Asa Bird Gardiner, W. De H. Washington, Jefferson M. Levy, Vernon M. Davis, Judges Dugro, McAdam, Fitzgerald, and Goldfogle; Maurice Untermyer, Senator John Fox, D. Phoenix Ingraham, Joseph H. Deering, and Michael J. Mulqueen.

The committee, which looked after the reception and which received Justice Van Wyck and his brother, the Mayor, when they reached the clubhouse, was as follows: Perry Belmont, Calvin S. Brice, Robert B. Roosevelt, William H. Gelshenen, M. T. McMahon, J. Searle Barclay, James A. Deering, C. Henry Dugro, H. Keene, D. S. Lamont, Hugh J. Grant, Randolph Guggenheimer, Herman Ridder, Thomas R. Fisher, A. N. Brady, John C. Calhoun, John Fox, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jefferson M. Levy, John Hone, Robert E. Deyo, John McInerney, Charles H. Knox, David McClure, Theodore W. Myers, Wilber McBride, James W. Hinkley, and Edward Bell.

The reception was quite informal. Justice Van Wyck stood in the sitting room between Perry Belmont and Elliot Danforth and shook hands with all who came up. After this ceremony a light luncheon was served. The menu card gave as special dishes "Filet de boeuf à la Van Wyck," "Victory ham," and "Democratic tongue." After the salad came the speechmaking. Justice Charles H. Truax presided. On his right sat Augustus Van Wyck, Perry Belmont, and Elliot Danforth, and on his left were Richard Croker and Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck.

The Chairman made a brief introductory speech. He said that the club would work earnestly for the success of the party, and predicted the triumph of the present ticket. Referring to the Republican platform, he said:

"While the Republicans are trying to run on National issues, it is possible that our candidate will be a National issue." [Cheering and applause.]

He then introduced Justice Van Wyck, who said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Manhattan Club: I thank you for this cordial reception which is properly attributable to your conscientious devotion to the cause which I have merely been called upon to represent. I feel at ease in this home of the Democracy of Seymour, Tilden, and other great State leaders, where they were wont to exchange views upon questions of public welfare. Here they received encouragement in many hard-fought political battles. The spirit of official corruption now seems to be all-pervading—a period much like that existing it 1874, when Mr. Tilden aroused the moral and intellectual forces of the opposition. The spirit of change, the natural consequence of the former, seems so universal as to indicate that the people are convinced of the existence of and are familiar with the abuses which require their immedaite attention and their repudiation. The issue is a simple one—it is administrative and legislative reform. [Applause.] Honesty in both of these branches, before abstract policies, should engage your attention.

"This gathering here proclaims a reunited and regenerated Democracy, because the State needs and demands your services. The Republican management of the business affairs of this State has been of such a questionable character as to alarm the generous hearted and forgiving portion of our population. The Republican State Convention and its candidates have indorsed the State Republican administration, and point to it as a guarantee of their future conduct, if they be vested with a further lease of power.

"The mismanagement by the Republican Party of the so-called canal improvements, and the frauds in connection therewith, constitute the highest crime that could be committed against the commerce and business interests of this great metropolis and Commonwealth. This single count in the indictment, for bad and vicious government, against thet Republican Party is so atrocious and so well established as to compel, in self-defense, an indignant people to pronounce the defendant guilty and drive it from the high places of power. [Applause.] The wicked Force bill, unconstitutional in fact as well as in spirit, which assumes our people to be outlaws to be cowed or maltreated by Albany appointees armed with bludgeons and self-cocking pistols, and the other counts in the indictment are more than sufficient to drive from power by an indignant people the Republican Party.

"Let the order-loving and law-abiding citizens swell their opposition to such scandalous proceedings and thereby warn future public officials against again attempting to impose such wrongs upon a patient and suffering but a firm and determined people when they are aroused to the necessity of changing their servants." [Applause.]

Justice Truax then introduced Richard Croker as "a man who has done as much and will continue to do as much for the success of the Democratic Party as any other man in the city."

There was long applause, and Mr. Croker colored and smiled and bowed, and the Chairman added:

"He has more friends than any other man in the world, and those who are his friends will not ask him to say anything to-night. [Laughter, and cries of 'Speech! Speech!"]

Elliot Danforth and others also spoke.

The Secretary read letters from Grover Cleveland, Frederic R. Coudert, David B. Hill, and others, regretting they could not be present.

Mr. Cleveland's letter, which was received with cheers, is as follows:

Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Oct. 6, 1898.

My dear Mr. Coudert: Your letter urging my acceptance of the invitation of the Manhattan Club to attend its reception to the Democratic nominees of the State on Saturday evening next, is at hand. I recall with the utmost pleasure instances which have demonstrated the fidelity to party interests of the Manhattan Club, as well as its courtesy and friendliness to me personally, and nothing would please me more than to be present on the occasion which it has appointed for a demonstration of its continued devotion to the principles of Democracy and assurance of its hearty support of worthy party candidates. I hope I need not say that your earnest letter urging me to be present adds greatly to my regret in being obliged to decline the courteous invitation of the club. I am absolutely obliged to forego the pleasure of participation in an event which must result in gratifying encouragement to those who carry our party's banner in the State, and at the same time must strengthen the cause of true Democracy. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

It was said at the reception that it was the first time that Mr. Croker had visited the Manhattan Club since he resigned from it, about 1895, and devoted himself to building up the Democratic Club.

SENATE DEMOCRATS NAMED.

Conventions Held in Ten Districts of New York County—Cantor and Guy Rejected.

Democratic conventions to nominate candidates for State Senators were held last night in ten of the twelve Senatorial districts of New York County. The conventions in the Fifteenth and Twenty-first Districts were adjourned to Oct. 11. Only three men were nominated who were not in the last Senate. They were Thomas F. Donnelly, Democratic leader in the Assembly; Thomas J. Murray, and George W. Plunkitt. Mr. Donnelly was nominated in the district represented in the last Senate by Jacob A. Cantor, who was in the race for a Congressional nomination.

It is the general impression in political circles that Senator Cantor has been defeated because he is not in favor with Mr. Croker, and that Senator Guy of the Twenty-first District, has been set aside because he joined the Purroy Home Rule Democracy in the last municipal campaign. Mr. Plunkitt has been nominated in the Seventeenth District, which is now represented by Charles B. Page, Republican. Mr. Plunkitt was in the Senate five years ago. Thomas J. Murray represents the Twenty-first Assembly District in the present Assembly. By occupation he is a plasterer. His Senatorial District is now represented by John Ford, Republican.

The nominations are as follows:
Tenth District.—JOHN F. AHEARN.
Eleventh District.—TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN.
Twelfth District.—SAMUEL J. FOLEY.
Thirteenth District.—BERNARD F. MARTIN.
Fourteenth District.—THOMAS F. GRADY.
Sixteenth District.—LOUIS MUNZINGER.
Seventeenth District.—GEORGE W. PLUNKITT.
Eighteenth District.—MAURICE FEATHERSON.
Nineteenth District.—THOMAS J. MURRAY.
Twentieth District.—THOMAS F. DONNELLY.

WEDDING PARTY LONG DELAYED

Mrs. William Gerard, wife of William Gerard, who planned the Hotel Gerard in West Forty-fourth Street, almost lost her breath with astonishment on Friday evening when the Rev. Father Farrell of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in West Thirty-seventh Street, called and told her that her daughter, Carrie Agnes, was married to Walter Foley Geoghegan, and congratulated her and her husband and all her family.

Mrs. Gerard asked the clergyman to repeat the statement, and when he had done so, she asked: "When and where were they married?"

Father Farrell informed her that he had married the couple in his own church on May 20 last.

The young woman, who was in an adjoining room, waiting for the priest to disclose the secret, was called in, and her mother asked her why she had married without her parents' consent. "You know very well that we always looked upon Walter as one of our boys, and you knew we would have gotten up a splendid wedding. So why didn't you tell us?"

"Oh," replied the eighteen-year-old bride, blushing, "because—I don't know. You know it now." And then she bent over her mother and kissed her, and was embraced in return, and then her father and brothers congratulated her.

The next moment the door opened and the bridegroom and his father entered, and there were more demonstrations. Two families that had long been united by friendship were now united by marriage.

"Yes, mother was awfully surprised," said Daniel Gerard, a brother of the bride, yesterday afternoon. "We were all surprised. But it's all right, and I'm glad Carrie married Walter Geoghegan, for we were chums, and we went together to college and to law school, and he and Carrie have known each other since they were little children.

"Why didn't Father Farrell tell about the marriage before? You see, he is Walter's cousin and I suppose Walter had pledged him to secrecy."

"I suppose you will have a reception now instead of a wedding?" Mr. Gerard was asked.

"Yes, of course," he replied. "We will appoint a day, and the reception will be a grand affair. It has already been settled that Carrie and Walter will live with us here in the hotel."

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Dr. Giffin, Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, Tells of the Conditions There.

TYPHOID BROUGHT BY TROOPS

Received Everything He Wanted, "from Toothpicks Up"—Commissary Baldridge on the 2d New Jersey at Camp Cuba Libre.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The War Investigating Commission examined two witnesses to-day. They were Dr. Giffin, who is in charge of the Sternberg Hospital at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Capt. Baldridge, a Brigade Commissary of Subsistence at Camp Cuba Libre at Jacksonville.

The Commission has practically decided to start on the night of the 16th on its rounds of the various camps. It will go either to Camp Meade or to Jacksonville first. All the camps will be visited in succession, but the understanding is that the trip to Camp Wikoff will not be made until some time in November. Next week will be given largely to the inspection of official reports and to other statements that have been furnished in reply to letters from the Commission.

Major R. Emmet Giffin, the first witness to take the stand to-day, was Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, and told of his visit to the Second Division hospital in July last, when he said it was overcrowded. In each tent under its flies there were eight or nine men, when there should have been but from four to six. There was a sufficiency of physicians, and Major Giffin was sure they were competent men. The majority of patients were suffering from typhoid and other diseases.

He thought the crowding of the hospital was from lack of sufficient tentage—a fault due to the Surgeon in charge. Dr. Giffin made his visit to the division hospital to see a man of his brigade who had been shot in the leg. He found him in a tent with typhoid-fever patients, and consequently had him removed.

Dr. Giffin advocated regimental rather than division hospitals. He said there would be the advantage of classification in the larger hospitals, if the classification was made. The division hospital Surgeons were competent in their profession, some of them being the most competent in the United States but they were not men of executive ability. None of them was addicted to drink. He thought a hospital Surgeon should compel the filling of his prescriptions and look after such details, and that as much therefore depended upon his ability in this respect as upon his professional skill. He considered the water supply good.

The sinks were poorly located. They were too near the kitchens and were too shallow. Many of them were only seventy-five feet from the company kitchens and were open when he arrived. He then had them moved further back and gave directions for daily disinfection and covering. By this time however, the regiments were all infected.

Dr. Giffin was satisfied that the typhoid had been brought in by the troops, the first case coming through a Mississippi regiment. The location was a healthful one, as he had made an investigation and found that previous to the arrival of the troops there had been only one case of typhoid in the vicinity for nine years. There had been about 5,000 cases of typhoid in the camp.

Dr. Giffin was placed in charge of the construction of the Sternberg hospital on Aug. 1, and after the hospital had been completed was the Chief Surgeon there.

He said the tents comprising this hospital were 14 by 15, floored, and supplied with four beds each. There were 100 tents and a number of wooden buildings. Five hundred and thirty-three was the largest number of men at the hospital at one time, and, all told, 1,127 men had been treated there up to Oct. 6. Of these 86 per cent. were typhoid. There had been sixty-seven deaths at the institution. The cases sent to him were generally the most dangerous.

He had 25 contract surgeons and 2 regulars, and 167 female nurses and 159 members of the hospital corps acting as nurses. He had received no complaints, and he was sure the attendants were efficient. His requisitions were sent direct to the Surgeon General at Washington, often by wire, and there was never any delay, he often being directed to purchase at Chattanooga. Many articles were sent to the men from the North, but as a rule they spoiled before they arrived and could not be used.

He was particular not to allow any of the patients to leave for home until they were sufficiently recovered to render it safe for them to do so.

He related how Gov. Bradley of Kentucky came to the hospital, saying he was going to take the Kentucky sick home. Dr. Giffin refused at first, but afterward consented to leave the matter to the patients themselves. Out of sixteen, only one said he wanted to go, and he was insane.

Dr. Giffin had no complaint of neglect or inefficiency to make against any of the bureaus of the War Department, and he had heard of only one complaint. There were no meat rations for twenty-four hours. He thought that the contract surgeons should have been examined before they were appointed, but they were not so examined to his knowledge. The doctor also expressed the opinion that the complaints of starvation had arisen from the fact that it was necessary to put convalescents from typhoid fever on a sparse diet. He thought many deaths had been caused by overfeeding after convalescents returned to their homes.

Orders were given to his knowledge to prompt measures looking to the suppression of the fever when it broke out, but the orders had not been obeyed. He knew of some cases in which the sinks were to the last within twenty feet of the kitchens, and in the cases of the Fourteenth Minnesota and Ninth Pennsylvania Regiments, the sinks were crowded near the kitchens, when there was a quarter of a mile of open field back of them. He thought that it had been a mistake to locate so many men together as were at Camp Thomas.

Requisitions had been honored promptly. "I got everything I asked for, from a toothpick up, and was turned down on nothing," said Dr. Giffin.

Capt. James C. Baldridge, Commissary of Subsistence for the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps, now at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, occupied the commission during the afternoon.

He said he reached the camp on Aug. 2, and on immediate inspection of the kitchens, found some of them not well managed, as all of the army cooks were not experts. He believed that for an army in camp green coffee was preferable to the roasted, as it was stronger and fresher. The meat he considered good, and it was received on time except in one instance.

Upon complaint by the Second New Jersey Regiment, he investigated meat which had been rejected by it. Some of this meat was eaten by the brigade officers and found to be wholesome. The next day the same regiment rejected a consignment of corned beef, but this also he found to be eatable.

The men were liberally supplied with food and the location of the camp was good. Still, there had been an increase of disease, which he attributed to the climate and to the assembling of a large body of men. He also thought decaying fruit and the canteen beer had had an influence in producing disease.

Capt. Baldridge said there had been a great deal of complaint from the Second New Jersey Regiment. He attributed their troubles partially to the fact that they had an inexperienced man as Commissary of Subsistence. The company had also made a contract with an outside baker, which gave each company only forty-one and one-half loaves of bread per day. The full ration would have given them more than twice as much.

Capt. Baldridge said he had no complaint to make of the officers of this regiment, except that they were without experience. He instanced the fact that when the regiment was ordered to Pablo Beach, with the exception of two companies, the main body took all the rations, leaving nothing to eat for those left behind.

THE COMMISSION'S SESSIONS.

How the Policy of Semi-Privacy Is Viewed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President's investigation commission continues to hold its sessions with doors closed against all spectators except the limited number decided upon at the beginning to be admitted, including a very few reporters of the press associations and representatives of the local newspapers. This arrangement, made, it has been suggested, in consequence of the difficulty of finding a room large enough to accommodate all the newspaper reporters who would attend if the hearings were open to the public, has provoked strong objection in a few quarters, but the commission has been rather surprised because there was not a general storm of resentment at what looks like a restriction of the opportunities of the press.

Excepting only two or three newspapers that have pressed for admission and the liberty of making such reports as they choose, there have been few requests to obtain more than the reports of the press associations. The members of the commission, however, are becoming aware that this apparent indifference is not to be attributed to lack of interest in the subject, but to almost absolute contempt for the investigation as it is being conducted.

There was no expectation that it would uncover many unpleasant things, and the confidence that it would operate chiefly to approve all that was done and overlook much that was left undone has not been misplaced.

That the reports have been full enough is conceded by even those who are now wondering whether it was not a mistake to invite even the suspicion of a desire to conceal. The Washington Star, that appears to have heard something of the comment upon the plan of limiting spectators on behalf of the press, and which is of the opinion that public confidence would be increased by having open doors, makes a very temperate and earnest request to the commission to abandon its present plan and gratify public curiosity by enlarging its audience.

The belief increases that the inquiry now proceeding will be lost sight of in the interest that will be provoked by the investigation that Congress will set on foot, and which will of course be pushed by the opposition with rather more aggressiveness than can be expected from the President's Commissioners.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CAMP WIKOFF.

Correspondence Sent to the Investigating Commission by Sternberg.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day sent to the Military Investigating Commission the correspondence regarding the establishment of Camp Wikoff. Among the dispatches are the following:

S. G. O., Washington, Aug. 6, 1898.
Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., Montauk Point, L. I.

Sir: Your telegrams have been received. I had expected that the water must be pumped into tanks and distributed to the camps. I trust that the Quartermaster's Department will rush this work through, so there may be no complaint of insufficient supply. I expect you to act as Chief Surgeon for the camp, and to regulate everything. In my opinion, it will be best to establish a detention camp with a capacity of 4,000 or 5,000, somewhere near the landing place, and in connection with this a tent hospital of 250 beds in addition to the five-hundred bed hospital already provided for.

I shall send a quantity of disinfectants, and these should be used freely in the sinks at the detention camp and hospital. Let us try and do this thing in such a way that there may be no criticism of the Medical Department. Apply to me for anything necessary, and I will do my best to fill your requisition. Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

S. G. O., Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.
Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, L. I.:

My Dear Colonel: I send you, inclosed, a check for $1,000, to be used in any way that you think best for the benefit of the sick in hospital. This money is contributed by the American National Red Cross Relief Committee.

Be sure that you have plenty of quinine and all other medicines likely to be required, and hospital stores of all kinds for the sick arriving from Santiago. * * * The men returning from Santiago are saturated with malaria, and the exposure to the cool climate of Montauk will, no doubt, cause a large number of relapses and develop the disease in those who have not already had it. Keep always a surplus of tents and beds ready to put up at a moment's notice. Very truly yours, GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon General, United States Army.

S. G. O., Washington, Aug. 17, 1898.
Col. W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.

Do not fail to procure everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. Apply to me for additional female nurses if necessary and for money to buy delicacies when required.
STERNBERG, Surgeon General.

War Investigators Ask for Proof.

A statement of the neglect and ill-treatment of the United States soldiers was sent to the President by a committee of citizens of this city, at a meeting held at the Astor House in September. In reply proof has been called for by the War Investigating Committee, now in session in Washington, and a meeting of the citizen committee will be held Tuesday in Parlor K, Astor House, at 1 o'clock.

ARRAIGNMENT OF H. S. MAXIM.

The Inventor Says His Arrest Is Part of a Scheme to Blackmail Him.

Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of the rapid-fire gun, who was arrested here on Friday on a warrant for bigamy and abandonment sworn out at Poughkeepsie, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning. He declared that the trouble originated in a scheme to blackmail him. He said that the woman who caused his arrest is Helen Leighton.

He explained that he had met the Leighton woman in the Bowery about fifteen years ago, when he was living on Union Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and children. A short time after a case similar to the present one was brought against him in Philadelphia, in which the same woman was involved. The case was dismissed, as the complainant failed to appear. Since that time he had heard nothing from her.

Capt. McClusky said that the warrant for Maxim's arrest had been procured by Mrs. Helen Maxim. Detective Decker of Poughkeepsie visited Capt. McClusky yesterday morning relative to the arrest, and upon concluding his call started for the Centre Street Court to inform Maxim that he must accompany him to Poughkeepsie. The hearing was private, and was conducted in Magistrate Cornell's private office.

Just before leaving his seat to appear before Magistrate Cornell, Mr. Maxim made a statement which somewhat changed the idea conveyed by his former explanation. He said that after the Philadelphia episode the Leighton woman followed him to London and tried to enter his apartments. He also explained that she had caused a letter to be written to him, which demanded the payment of $15,000, with the alternative of exposure and consequent ruin in business.

He also said that the complications had originated with his brother. His brother wished to float a peculiar style of motor on the London market, and had solicited him to use his name. Maxim said he refused, and told every one that he had no interest in the machine. This, he explained, angered his brother, who tried in many ways to injure his character. He asserted that his brother was the "dark horse" in the case, and had prompted the Leighton woman to take proceedings against him.

Maxim admitted that his first wife had instituted divorce proceedings against him in Brooklyn fourteen years ago. She secured her divorce. He married again, and his present wife, with whom he has been staying at the Manhattan Hotel, was with him yesterday morning. She is a tall, handsomely attired woman.

The Leighton woman did not appear in the courtroom, and as far as could be learned is not in the city. Maxim secured as counsel George Gordon Battle and ex-Mayor Cooper. He was turned over to the Poughkeepsie detective.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Hiram S. Maxim was arraigned in police court here this afternoon charged with bigamy and abandonment. He pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned until Friday. Frank B. Lown, a lawyer of this city, went his bail in the sum of $2,000, and Mr. Maxim returned to New York.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

NOW SHOWN IN THE NEW AUTUMN SHADES.

B. Altman & Co.

JULIUS NEWTON ARRESTED

The ex-Millionaire Accused by A. A. Housman & Co. of the Theft of $500.

LOST HIS MONEY IN KAFIRS

A Fortune Accumulated in New York Swallowed Up in Speculation in London—Large Sums Lavished on Women.

It is a good many years since Julius Newton started on the down grade from his former position of millionaire stock broker, but he did not reach the bottom of the incline until yesterday, when he was taken to Police Headquarters a prisoner on the charge of misappropriating $500 belonging to his late employers, A. A. Housman & Co., stock brokers, of 52 Exchange Place. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Police Court, where the prisoner will be arraigned this morning.

Newton, who lost in Europe the fortune which he had accumulated in America, returned to this city penniless a few months ago. Housman & Co. gave him employment, more as an act of charity than for any other reason, and it was not long before they had occasion to regret it. He proved a troublesome employe, and his conduct finally caused so much annoyance to the firm and its customers that there remained no alternative except to discharge him, which was done a short time ago.

After that Newton began to visit the offices of other firms soliciting loans from former acquaintances. When refused his conduct became violent. A week ago he entered the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and, approaching Cashier Wolf, demanded $1,000, threatening to shoot the latter if the money should not be forthcoming. He did not display any weapon, however, and Mr. Wolf succeeded in persuading him to leave the office. The matter was reported to the police, and since then, it is understood, Newton has been more or less under surveillance.

One of his favorite pastimes recently has been to stand in some prominent spot in the Wall Street district and deliver lengthy harangues against alleged enemies. Among the firms whom he accused of causing his ruin were A. A. Housman & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and I. & S. Wormser. Then he preferred charges of irregular dealings against Housman & Co. to the Governing Committe of the Stock Exchange, which were dismised on Thursday as too trivial to merit the investigation which was courted by the accused firm.

Newton was engaged in making one of his denunciatory speeches yesterday morning at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets, when he was taken into custody by Central Office Detectives Frazer and Evanhoe on the warrant charging him with grand larceny. The crowd of newsboys and street loiterers, which had been vociferously applauding his fiery utterances, melted away, and the ex-millionaire was taken to Headquarters, where he remained a prisoner during the day. He had not obtained counsel up to last evening, and his only caller was a man unknown to the police, who said he was a friend of Newton's and sent a note to him.

The prisoner continued to talk about his troubles and his imaginary persecutors throughout the day in a manner which caused the officers at Headquarters to doubt his sanity. His violent behavior and remarkable utterances during the last few weeks have given rise to the opinion in other quarters that his mind is affected, and it is likely that his arrest will result in an inquiry as to his sanity.

Newton, who is now about fifty years of age, was formerly in partnership with Isidor and Simon Wormser, and when he retired from that connection his fortune was estimated at $1,000,000. His real name is said to be Nathan, but he changed it to Newton many years ago. When he was in business here he owned a country place at Dobbs Ferry, where he entertained his friends luxuriously.

Newton lost his fortune in London, whither he went to reside soon after his partnership with the Wormsers was dissolved. His principal losses were sustained in unfortunate speculations in Kafir stocks. He sold the South African shares heavily just before the sensational advent of the late Barney Barnato as a power in the London financial world, and their sudden and enormous rise in value made him a poor man.

Apart from his losses in the stock market, the downfall of Newton is ascribed largely to his ardent but fickle attachments for numerous women, both in this country and Europe, upon whom he lavished large sums of money.

While living in London he married, and through the influence of United States Minister James Russell Lowell he and his wife were presented at the Queen's levee. Later certain facts in regard to the past life of Mrs. Newton came to the knowledge of Minister Lowell, and he caused the names of the couple to be expunged from the list of persons who had been presented at Court. This occurred in March, 1884, and the scandal which resulted was quickly followed by a divorce suit, in which Mrs. Newton obtained a decree on the ground of Newton's attentions to another woman.

Since his return to New York Newton, although supposed to be practically penniless, has found money to expend in attempting to gain the favor of several women to whom his attentions were most unwelcome. Last Summer he visited several hotels on the New Jersey coast, where his actions were so obnoxious to women guests that the proprietors were forced to order him away.

Recently he has haunted the Herald Square Theatre, and, undaunted by numerous rebuffs, endeavored to gain the acquaintance of several of the members of the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" Company. He appeared at the stage door frequently with bouquets for the actresses, and, finally becoming suspicious that they were not delivered, he attempted Thursday night to carry a huge basket of flowers into the auditorium, with the expressed intention of throwing the blossoms one by one upon the stage. The manager of the theatre drew the line at that.

Newton attempted to make love almost indiscriminately to nearly all the women members of the company, but the particular object of his pursuit was Miss Marie Dressler. One night he sent a carriage to the stage door, with a note inviting her to join him at a café for supper. This was the limit of Miss Dressler's endurance of his attentions, and caused her to make the following statement:

"I don't see why this man should annoy me so. I never gave him any encouragement, and you know I'm not good looking. But he seems determined to seek me. Why, only a few days ago he sent a plant like a Christmas tree to the Hotel Metropole, where I live, and I can hardly turn around without seeing him. I do wish he'd understand that I don't love him a bit."

Newton has resided lately in bachelor apartments at 63 West Thirty-sixth Street, and his face has been a familiar one in the Tenderloin precinct. Aside from his constant pursuit of women who did not know him and did not wish to make his acquaintance, one of his principal vagaries has been to visit hotel cafés and restaurants and order all sorts of ridiculous dishes at unseasonable hours. Waiters have dreaded his appearance, knowing that it meant an order to do the impossible.

What will become of Newton if he gets out of his present scrape is unknown. It is said that some of the men who knew him in his prosperous days may subscribe to a fund to send him to a sanitarium, as they regard it unsafe for him to be at liberty in his present condition.

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Toques, of soft yielding worsted, in pretty baby-like shades, for boys and girls, from 1 to 6, 39c.

Tam O'Shanters, all wool cloth and serge, also fancy combination of leather and cloth, 98c.

Derbys, Alpines and Telescopes, for Boys, and trimmed Millinery for Girls, in all the new shapes and colorings, at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

SICK HERE FROM PUERTO RICO.

The Solace Brings Nineteen Seamen and Forty-six Soldiers—All Sent to Hospitals.

The naval hospital ship Solace arrived here yesterday from Puerto Rico, having aboard nineteen sick seamen from various vessels of the navy still in West Indian waters, forty-six sick soldiers, and three employes of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company. The sick seamen were taken to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn.

Major Appel, in charge of the army sick here, attended to the distribution of the sick soldiers, who were sent to various hospitals, as follows:

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

CALKINS, CHARLES F., Battery A, Illinois Artillery.
JOHNSON, MARTIN, Company E, Third Wisconsin.
LEUTZ, CHARLES, Company L, Sixth Illinois.
McKENNA, EUGENE, Battery G, Fifth Artillery.
THIELE, HENRY, Company E, First Engineers.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

ABBOT, WILLIAM W., Seventeenth Infantry.
ADAMS, GEORGE B., Company B, Nineteenth Infantry.
ANDERSON, BENJAMIN, Company E, Sixth Illinois.
BARNUM, JOHNSON, Battery B, Fourth Artillery.
BROWN, ARTHUR A., Battery G, Fifth Artillery.
BURNER, CHARLES E., Provisional Engineer.
CAIN, ROBERT F., Company F, First Kentucky.
CRANDALL, OLIVER C., Hospital Corps.
CROSBY, CHARLES, Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
DOBBINS, ALONZO, Seventeenth Infantry.
ENTERTON, J. J., Company F, Sixth Illinois.
FEUCKLY, WALTER, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry.
FETERER, HARRY, Corporal, Company G, Fifth Artillery.
GIBSON, JAMES S., Hospital Corps.
GORDON, BLAKE N., Company E, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
HAMILTON, ROBERT A., Battery C, Seventh Artillery.
HARRIS, EARL B., Troop B, Second Cavalry.
HALL, HARRY C., Company H, Nineteenth Infantry.
HAYES, LEWIS, Company E, Sixth Illinois.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM, Company E, Third Wisconsin.
LEWIS, OLE, Company F, Second Wisconsin.
McHENRY, ARTHUR C., Company E, Nineteenth Infantry.
MANGER, GEORGE A., Company E, First Kentucky.
MONROE, WILLIAM N., Battery B, Fifth Artillery.
MULDOON, BERNARD, Battery B, Fifth Artillery.
SIGLER, BENJAMIN, Battery B, Fifth Artillery.
SIEFKER, Lucas, Company H, First Kentucky.
SHERWOOD, ALBERT, Battery C, Seventh Artillery.
SIVERNS, HENRY, Company L, Second Wisconsin.
SCHOMBERG, HENRY, Company G, First Kentucky.
STANLEY, AUGUST, Company K, Sixth Illinois.
STEIN, IGNATIUS, Battery G, Fifth Artillery.
SPINDLER, HENRY, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry.
SHELY, ROBERT, Company C, First Kentucky.
STARK, EDWARD F., Fifth Artillery.
WATTERSON, HENRY J., Corporal, Company C, First Kentucky.
WESTHALL, WILLIAM J., Company H, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
WHITE, GEORGE, Company B, First Kentucky.
WILSON, WALTER, Corporal, Company N, Sixth Illinois.
WINTERS, MONT, Company H, Sixth Illinois.
ZETTINAIR, CHARLES, Company E, First Kentucky.

THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

Many of the Vessels May Be Used in Cuba and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The board which was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to recommend what disposition should be made of the sixty-six vessels which were purchased by the department at the outbreak of the war, has made a partial report, which is now under consideration by Secretary Long.

About twenty-five of the vessels have been recommended for retirement from the naval service, but it does not follow that this will be done. The department, with an idea of providing a number of vessels suitable for service on the coast of Cuba and among the Philippine Islands, probably will decide to retain most of the ships which the board has recommended to be sold.

A NAVY YARD SCANDAL.

Serious Charges Made Against Officials at League Island.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Long now has under consideration a report made by Lieut. Knapp of the navy upon an investigation secretly conducted into the administration of affairs at the League Island Navy Yard.

The charges affect several of the leading officials in the case of the civilians, the matters charged being of gravity, such as violation of nearly all of the civil service rules and financial irregularities, while in the case of naval officers gross negligence is charged.

The Secretary will decide whether there will be legal proceedings in the matter.

THE IOWA AND THE OREGON.

Ships May Not Be Able to Sail Before Wednesday.

The supply steamer Celtic, which is to accompany the battleships Oregon and Iowa on their long voyage, left the navy yard yesterday afternoon and steamed down to Tompkinsville, where she anchored just astern of the Iowa. She attracted considerable attention as she went down the harbor because of the war paint with which she was adorned and the heavy list she had to starboard.

The battleship Texas will leave the yard to-morrow and go to Tompkinsville, and the other vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron that are in the yard are expected to leave during the week.

It was learned at the yard yesterday that in all probability the battleships Iowa and Oregon will not be able to start for Honolulu before Wednesday.

May Have a Rubber Factory.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 8.—David McCullum announced here this evening that the Sugar Trust was behind his plan to erect an immense factory here to manufacture a substitute rubber. He claims to have the secret of making better rubber than the Rubber Trust, and he expects his product to completely supplant the use of rubber goods. He declined to enter into any of the particulars, and said that it was too early now to talk about what he intended doing.

ELI SHAW A FREE MAN

The Jury Acquits the Camden Man of the Murder of His Mother.

THE VERDICT A POPULAR ONE

Miss Neilson Faints When She Hears the News—Shaw Makes a Statement—History of the Case.

CAMDEM, N. J., Oct. 8.—Eli Shaw, the young man who was arrested nearly twelve months ago for the double crime of killing his grandmother, Mrs. Emma Zane, and his mother, Mrs. Sarah Shaw, walked out of the Camden County Jail to-day a free man. The jury, which retired at 4:32 yesterday afternoon to deliberate on his case, returned to court at 10:50 this morning, and pronounced the young man innocent of the murder of his mother. A few months ago he was declared not guilty of killing his grandmother.

Shaw was pale and nervous when he took his seat this morning to await the verdict. At no time since Monday last, when his trial for the murder of his mother began, did he show such signs of anxiety. His counsel talked with him and the inside of the courtroom to-day presented a different appearance than during the trial, for Judge Garrison had issued orders that spectators be refused admission. The only persons in the courtroom when the jury pronounced Shaw not guilty were the lawyers and newspaper men.

Throngs were in the streets, however, surrounding the Court House, and after the news of his acquittal had been announced it was received with cheers. When Shaw appeared walking across the Bridge of Sighs in order to go to his cell to get his hat he was cheered, and bowed his compliments. He had fallen back in a hysterical fit of sobbing when he was pronounced innocent, and remained in the chair until Lawyer Scovel told him he could leave the courtroom. Shaw entered a cab when he came out of the jail, and with his lawyer was driven to the latter's office. There he remained for a short time, and later went to the home of his uncle, Foster Zane.

When Lawyer Scovel reached his office, he immediately sent a telegram to Miss Maybelle Neilson, to whom Shaw is engaged, informing her of the verdict. She was the principal witness in her lover's behalf, and it was agreed on all sides that she had made a good impression. Miss Neilson, when she received the telegram informing her of the acquittal of Shaw, fainted. In the evening she called on Shaw at Mr. Zane's house. She was accompanied by her mother and sister, Mrs. Snyder. She would say nothing, except that she was pleased with the verdict.

While in the office of Lawyer Scovel, Shaw made the following statement: "I never expected any other verdict. There could be none other, of course, but the most I feared was disagreement. I have made no plans for the future. I am in need of sleep, and go direct to Foster Zane's home to rest. A prisoner with delirium tremens kept me awake all last night. My former position as bookkeeper is reserved for me. Miss Neilson and I are to be married, but not to-day, as foolishly reported."

Before the verdict was announced there was much comment as to how the jury had stood since it retired, and the fact that it did not report as soon as Judge Garrison ascended the bench led to reports that the best Shaw would get would be a disagreement. The verdict in his favor came as an agreeable surprise, for the sympathy of the Camden residents was entirely on his side.

Mrs. Emma Zane, seventy-eight years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Shaw, aged forty-four, were shot and killed at the home of Mrs. Shaw, 242 Line Street, Camden, N. J., in the early morning hours of Oct. 12, 1897. It was at first supposed that this double murder was the work of burglars. Eli Shaw, the son of the younger woman, a grocer's clerk, twenty-two years of age, lived in the house with the two women. The house is three stories high, and Eli slept in a third-story room. He was just convalescent from a severe attack of typhoid fever, having been able to leave his bed only a few days before the tragedy. Eli Shaw told the police that about 5 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 12 he was disturbed in his sleep. He thought he heard a noise down stairs but, as it was not repeated, he paid no further attention to it. Remaining awake and feeling thristy, he said he started down stairs to get a drink of water. The noise he made awakened his mother and grandmother. Mrs. Shaw, finding out why he was out of bed, told him to go back and she would bring him water. Shaw said that he continued to descend the stairs, and the two women arose. Reaching the landing he saw two men in the house, and called out to alarm his mother and grandmother. He then ran to a window to call for the police, and while doing so heard two shots. The women, who had begun to scream, were silent after the shots.

It was some time before the police arrived and forced their way into the house. At the head of the stairs on the second floor they found Mrs. Shaw. She was still breathing, but died without regaining consciousness. In a front room Mrs. Zane lay dead. Both women were in their night dresses. On the lower floor a bundle of silverware was found, and everything of value in the lower part of the house had been gathered together, as if to be carried off. A small sum of money and some deeds were missing.

The police worked for a time on the theory that the murders had been committed by burglars, but failing to find any trace of them, concluded that Eli Shaw had killed his mother and grandmother, the sooner to come into possession of their property, to which he was sole heir. Shaw was therefore arrested, and two separate indictments were returned against him. The District Attorney decided to try Shaw first on the charge of having murdered his grandmother. The case had been on trial only a day when the jury was discharged because of charges of embracery. H. Scovel, Shaw's counsel, and several jurors were arrested and tried on the ground of attempted embracery, but were acquitted. When the case against Shaw for the murder of his grandmother was tried, the jury acquitted him. Public opinion then veered around in his favor and his acquittal yesterday of the charge of matricide was looked for. Shaw's sweetheart, Maybelle Neilson, at no time lost faith in his innocence, and has cheered him during his year of imprisonment by her visits, besides spending her money for his defense.

GEN. WHEELER CHEERED.

Enthusiasm Displayed at a Review of the Tenth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President McKinley reviewed the Tenth (colored) United States Regular Cavalry in front of the White House to-day. The grounds were crowded with people, both white and colored, who displayed great enthusiasm as the famous colored regiment filed in front of the President. Secretary Alger, Secretary Bliss, and a number of army officers stood beside the President.

Just as the first troop had passed, Gen. Joe Wheeler joined the party. The crowd recognized him at once and cheered again and again. Gen. Wheeler commanded the Tenth, with other cavalry regiments, at Santiago. After the soldiers had passed, the crowd surged up to the White House portico and gave the General a warm reception, several hundreds of them grasping his hand. It was a very inspiring scene and greatly impressed the President.

The regiment is en route from Camp Wikoff, and by previous arrangement stopped over long enough to pass before the President.

Gen. Wheeler left to-day for Huntsville, Ala., where he assumes command of the Fourth Corps.

GEN. BEAVER AT ORANGE.

Member of Army Investigating Committee Favors Expansion.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 8.—Gen. James A. Beaver, a member of the Army Investigating Committee appointed by President McKinley, spoke in the First Presbyterian Church here last night on "The Christian Responsibilities of the Times." He said that the nation which did not look beyond itself and its present conditions could not advance. As to the retention of the Philippines, he said that at the outset of the civil war there had been no thought of freeing the slaves, but that military necessity had later resulted in such action. So questions which at the beginning of the war with Spain had not been heard of now demanded attention.

He strongly favored the retention of the Philippines, and declared that Puerto Rico was necessary for trade and evangelization. The speaker declared that little was known of Cuba's future, but if it was capable of self-government such should be at its disposal. Gen. Beaver did not refer to the investigation now being conducted into the war, and declined to discuss it.

B. Altman & Co. UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

Satin Damask, Silk and Wool Tapestries, Silk and Brocaded Velours, including many attractive novelties for Draperies, Wall and Furniture Coverings.

Oriental Embroideries for Hangings, Portières, Smoking Rooms and Cozy Corners; Oriental Lamps, Tabourets, Armor, etc. (Smoking Rooms and Cozy Corners artistically arranged; designs and estimates furnished.) Turkish Gold Embroidered Lambrequins, Scarfs, Lounging Cushions, etc.

In Lace Curtain Section, will be shown on Monday, October 10th, for the first time, an interesting Paris novelty, "Store Bonne-Femme," a Lace Window Shade for use in place of Sash Curtains.

Also a large variety of Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains and Sash Curtains in correct designs, both in White and Ecru.

Rich Point Arabe Lace Curtains, ranging in prices from $25.00 to $200.00 per pair. Sash Curtains to match.

Suggestions given and estimates and designs furnished for Draperies, Fine Lace Work, Vestibule and Sash Curtains.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

Antique Persian Rugs in every desirable size. Choice examples of Khorassan, Fereghan, Kirman and Serape Carpets. Small Rugs for Parlor, Boudoir, Music Room, Chamber or Hall Decorations, in rare specimens of Silk, Sarasch, Tebriz, Yhiordes, Coula, etc.

Particular attention is called to a stock of large Kazaks and large and small Bokaras.

Domestic Rugs in Axminster, Wilton and Smyrna, in artistic designs and colorings.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS.

Exclusive novelties in Scarfs, Fancy Neck Pieces, Collarettes and Muffs, of Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Stone Marten, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, and White Astrakhan.

Broadtail, Persian and Seal Coats with Sable or Chinchilla combinations.

Fur lined and Fur trimmed Capes and Opera Wraps.

Fur Trimmings, embracing a careful selection of all varieties of Furs.

At Very Moderate Prices.

B. Altman & Co.

HOUSE GOWN DEP'T.

Are showing IMPORTED NEGLIGEE ROBES AND TEA GOWNS, representing models of the leading Paris makers; the materials comprise a variety of Sott Silks, including Satin Mousseline Imprimé, Taffetas Jardiniere Brochés, Satin Damas Glacé, Satin Pointille, also Beige Veiling, Chiffon, Bosufia and Crepe de Chine, with trimmings of Lace, Applique or Embroidery.

In addition are showing Copies and adaptations from their workrooms.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ALLEGED REAL ESTATE FRAUD.

Mortimer S. Bate Charged with Swindling Colored People in New Jersey Land Transactions.

Mortimer S. Bate, a real estate dealer living in Brooklyn, and, according to the Directory, with a Manhattan office at 277 Broadway, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Lawyer Alfred C. Cowan, on an order issued by Justice Garrettson of the Supreme Court, charging fraud and deceit in connection with dealings over real estate at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. At the Sheriff's office, bonds amounting to $1,000 were given, and Mr. Bate was released. Through his lawyer, George W. Fletcher, he charges Lawyer Cowan with malice in causing the arrest, and says he will institute against him a suit for malicious prosecution.

The two complaints upon which Mr. Bate was arrested are from Frank Counsel, 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Betty Dean, a widow with three children, of 224 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Lawyer Cowan says he also represents against Mr. Bate a number of others who claim they have made payments for which they have received no return. Among them are Mary Smith, 241 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Penelope Southall, 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; James Holland, 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Martha A. Williams, 261 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Minnie Sumner, Cranford, N. J., and Mary Marshall, 14 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. All these are colored people, and either laborers or domestics.

According to Mr. Cowan, Mr. Bate early in 1897 got an option upon real estate, valued at from $20,000 to $25,000, at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., paying $1,000. He then offered the lots on the installment plan, promising a good deed and clear title after a certain amount had been paid. Now, however, the lawyer says, the property is about to be foreclosed by E. B. Merritt, its original owner. Applications for the deeds and titles have been made by several persons who claimed they had paid the requisite amount, and Mr. Cowan says they have not been received. He intimates that Mr. Bate had no title to the land, and he says his clients have tried to find Mr. Bate at his office for several weeks without success.

As a last resort, Lawyer Cowan says he induced Mr. Bate to come to his office to confer with Mr. Counsel and Mrs. Dean. Deputy Sheriff Andrew Roberts was also present with the warrant. Mr. Bate, it is said, offered his note, but without guarantee of payment, and the man and woman then asked for his arrest. The Lawyers' Surety Company furnished the bonds in the two cases at $500 each.

Most of the complainants belong to an uptown colored church, where Mrs. Julia E. Hood, who acts as Mr. Bate's agent at Hasbrouck Heights, according to Mr. Cowan, met them and induced them to invest in the lots. Mr. Counsel claims he paid $200 and Mrs. Dean says she paid $112 in installments, and no good deed has been forthcoming. The others claim to have lost amounts ranging from $50 to $100, the sum total being above $1,000.

Mr. Bate said he had no statement to make in the case, and referred to his counsel.

SLOANE WINS MORE RACES

The American Jockey Leads in Two and Wins Second Place in Three Events.

EXCITING SCENES AT KEMPTON

Some Close Finishes Mark the Day's Racing for Big Stakes—Various Stables Have a Turn as Winners.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—At the second day's racing of the Kempton Park October Meeting today, Sir J. Blundell Maple's three-year-old bay colt Constitution won the Waldegrave Nursery Handicap. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay gelding Bayard II., ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second. This event is of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Four horses ran over the course, one mile, and the result in detail was as follows:

Sir J. Blunded Maple's three-year-old b. c. Constitution, by Common-Barbette..... 1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old b g. Bayard II., by The Bard-Maumee..... 2
"Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's) three-year-old ch. f. Cyanide, by Goldfinch-Amalgam..... 3
The betting on Bayard II. was at even money.

The Duke of York's Stakes were won by Col. Paget's brown filly Sirenia, by Gallinule, out of Concussion. Mr. W. Clarke's four-year-old chestnut colt Mount Prospect, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second. This event is a handicap of 2,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each, with 15 sovereigns added for starters, the winner of the second to receive 150 sovereigns, and the third 75 sovereigns out of the stakes; for three-year-olds and upward. Eight horses ran over the Jubilee course, distance one mile, and the result in detail was as follows:

Col. A. Paget's three-year-old br. f. Sirenia, by Gallinule—Concussion..... 1
W. M. Clarke's four-year-old ch. c. Mount Prospect, by Gallinule-Gretchen..... 2
"Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's) aged ch. h. Gazeteer, by Gallinule-Award..... 3

The betting previous to the start was 30 to 1 against Sirenia, 7 to 2 against Mount Prospect, and 4 to 1 against Gazeteer. Mount Prospect started as a warm favorite and looked all over a winner until, inside the distance, the colt began to swerve toward the stand and on to Sirenia, causing the latter to swerve back on Sloane's mount. The finish was most exciting.

Many of the bookmakers expected an objection would be lodged against Mount Prospect, but no protest was entered, as, apparently, no blame could be attached to one more than to the other.

The Kempton Park Plate was won by Mr. J. H. Musker's two-year-old bay filly, School Girl, ridden by Tod Sloane. Mr. T. Cannon's two-year-old bay colt, Melampus, was second and Wasp finished third. There were eight starters, and the betting was 5 to 2 against School Girl.

The Stanley Plate was won by Mr. D. Seymour's four-year-old chestnut filly Lady Fisher, by Gallinue, out of Lady Jacob, ridden by Sloane. This event is a selling handicap of 500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns; entrance, 5 sovereigns each, and 5 sovereigns extra for starters. Eleven horses ran over the Jubilee course, one mile, and the result in detail was as follows:

D. Seymour's four-year-old ch. f. Lady Fisher, by Gallinue-Lady Jacob..... 1
F. Hardy's three-year-old ch. c. Bonny Winkfield, by Winkfield-Bonny Isabel..... 2
L. Ramsey's three-year-old br. f. Lustris, by Ayrshire-Silver..... 3

The betting on Sloane's mount was 2 to 1 against.

The Half-Moon Selling Nursery Handicap was won by Mr. T. G. Cartwright's two-year-old bay colt Liswerry, by May Duke out of Bright Thoughts. Mr. A. J. Schwabe's Tortoni, ridden by Sloane, finished second, and Mr. T. Sherwood's Marta Santa was third.

This race is of 150 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns. Entrance 2 sovereigns, and 2 sovereigns extra for starters. There were thirteen horses in this event; distance, five furlongs on the straight course. Liswerry won by a short head. The betting was 9 to 4 against Tortoni.

SLOANE'S ENGLISH VICTORIES.

London Field Admits the Superiority of the American Jockey.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Field this week devotes its leading article to contrasting British and American race-riding, and for the first time in its history it indorses something American. The Field says:

"There was a time when Englishmen thought themselves supreme in everything concerning the horse, but that idea is being very surely knocked on the head, for American horses have won some of our best races, and now Sloane comes among us to show our jockeys he has a style apparently superior to theirs."

The Field characterizes as absurd and unsportsmanlike the published suggestion that owners should boycott Sloane, as his victories are won by trick, and asks what would Englishmen have said if similar treatment had been meted out to English jockeys on American racecourses.

In conclusion, The Field remarks:

"Not a single word was ever breathed about any unfairness in Sloane's riding, and he is entitled to full praise for his victories. It would be equally unjust and ungenerous to deny him full credit for what he has accomplished, for it is not sportsmanlike to attempt to explain away defeat."

MARYLAND DUCK SHOOTING.

A Law That Operates to Make the Legal Season Very Short on a Famous Ducking Ground.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Sportsmen on the Chicacomico and Transquacking Rivers, in Dorchester, have through the restraining influence of the game laws, abstained from hunting the ducks that have been shot so hard on the Beachwater during the last few weeks. Though the sportsmen are objecting vigorously to the season dates for shooting Summer ducks, which were changed from no dates at all to those of Nov. 1 and April 1, inclusive, they are, with few exceptions, abiding by the laws. They will, however, at the next Legislature make an effort to repeal this law, which, it is thought, does not intend the meaning inferred from the wording of the code, which reads that "no person shall shoot or in any manner kill in this State any wild duck, blackhead duck, wild goose, swan, or brant between the 10th of April and 1st of November," &c.

This law, of course, was made for the protection of Winter ducks, and the sportsmen think it unjust to restrict the shooting of Summer ducks to the dates of the Winter birds. As the ducks begin to leave for the South late in October and their principal migration with the appearance of cold weather about the 15th of November, their shooting under the present restrictions of the law will be very limited. To make matters worse for the law-abiding contingent residing near these rivers, is the fact that many hunters from the various county towns are in the remote stretches of marsh and pond making inroads in the game supply during the absence of representatives of the law.

These three rivers, the Transquacking, Chicacomico, and Blackwater, form a group of feeding grounds unequaled for their supply of ducks by any of the Eastern Shore, and, though shot hard each year, the number of ducks has for the last few seasons been steadily increasing. Throughout the courses of these rivers runs a wilderness of marsh, broken here and there by shallow ponds, in which the lily pods, one of the ducks' chief food supplies, grow luxuriantly. The ducks feed and even roost in great flocks, and unless unusually persecuted will remain in the vicinity, changing with the shooting from one pond to another. The ducks lie well in these small ponds, and on a windy day can be approached from the leeward to within easy range. Many of the ducks do not rise at the shooting, and they can be distinctly heard signaling the passing flocks and acting as a live decoy to the hunter. Wooden and canvas decoys are frequently used with success, as the ducks require very little inducement to return to their accustomed feeding grounds.

Perriever dogs are indispensable on the marshes as the wounded ducks cannot be gathered when dropped in the watersoaked reeds. A stand near one of these favorite feeding spots will furnish excellent shooting at close range.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

It is very evident, judging from the playing of the several football teams in the field last week, that it will still require not a little practice to get the men into proper championship form. The falling on the ball has been poor and the kicking weak, while throughout there have been wretched fumbling and slow following up. However, all these things were to be expected in the early part of the season, and probably by the end of the week the cause for complaints on these scores will be appreciably less, though certainly not altogether removed. All things considered, of the "Big Four"—the time may not be far distant when the Carlisle Indians will needs be included to make it the "Big Five"—Pennsylvania seems at present to have the best-equipped and best-balanced team, with little choice among the others for second place, though Yale at one time seemed to be woefully lacking in material. The scoring which the teams have done in their preliminary minor games is an indication of their present strength. It shows, as followers of the game were not unprepared to see, that the heaviest scoring has been done by the Pennsylvanians. With 40 to 0 against State College, 50 to 0 against Gettysburg, 41 to 0 against Franklin and Marshall, and 50 to 0 against Mansfield's State Normal School, it is plain that the Pennsylvanians are doing well, even playing substitutes, as they have been doing. The fact that their opponents were the weakest of the minor teams must, of course, not be lost sight of, but at the same time it should be remembered that none of the other colleges in its games with minors did so well, excepting, perhaps, the Carlisle Indians, who rolled up a score of 48 to 0 against Susquehanna and of 43 to 0 against Bloomsbury. Yale was able to beat Trinity by only 18 points, and Wesleyan by 5 points, though in her later game with Amherst she redeemed herself by running up a score of 34 to 0. Yet when it is remembered that later the Cornell team defeated Trinity by 47 points to 0, the Yale score is significant, though of course conclusive of nothing at this particular time. Were it later in the season it would be different. Then, too, Harvard could beat Bowdoin by only 28 to 6, and Williams (an equal of Cornell) by 11 to 0. Princeton seems to have done somewhat better, having defeated Lehigh by 21 to 0 and Stevens by 42 to 0. This, of course, is not taking into consideration yesterday's games, which speak for themselves as to the improvements, if any, in the teams. However, by the middle of the month it will be much easier to determine with some degree of certainty how the big teams stand.

Princeton is the only one of the colleges that may be said to have a busy week of it ahead. She has no fewer than three games on for the week, one on Wednesday with Lafayette, at Princeton; one on Friday with the Maryland Athletic Club, at Baltimore, and a third on Saturday with Annapolis, at Annapolis. This last game will give the admirers of the Tigers an opportunity to judge of the worth of their team, for Annapolis is by no means a weak combination. Harvard's only game for the week will be at West Point on Saturday. This also should be a good game, inasmuch as the West Pointers, by their victory of 40 to 0 over Tufts as against Brown's 29 to 6 with the same team, have shown that they are fast and strong. Yale's only game is with the minor Newton Athletic Club at Newton on Saturday, while Cornell plays Rochester University at Ithaca on the same day.

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Some people believe that Yale may this year surprise the football world by playing what is known as a "kicking game." Capt. Chamberlain and the back division have been religiously and perseveringly practicing drop kicking to an extent that was perhaps never before known on a Yale football field, and these people believe that the results of all this will later be seen. The surprise is that the kicking game should not long ago have been followed, as it is in England and in Canada. It is a faster and much prettier game, and would certainly be a welcome change to the spectators whose cry these many years has been for a more open game. When it is remembered that a sure kicker can by one good, well-placed punt gain as much ground as can usually be made by many rushes to break the line, it is wellnigh inconceivable why shrewd football Captains and coachers prefer to waste the strength and the resources of their men in "bucking" the line, which, whether effective or not, is in the end killing. Of course they may be "surer," but even that fact is questioned. Given fast following on the part of the line men, and a half back or back who can judge and place his kick, and in the end it is very much to be doubted if the scrimmage, bucking game is as good as the kicking game. That a change in this direction is gradually coming about would appear from the fact that in the West Point-Tufts game two goals from the field were kicked by the West Pointers—ten points as easily made by good drop kicking as by wearisome scrimmages. Of course, the kicker might have missed and a touch-back followed, but there are "of courses" in every case. Certainly for a losing team the kicking game to relieve the goal is the only game—a fact that is coming surely to be recognized.

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One of the interesting developments in football circles is the announcement that there is a possibility that Princeton and Pennsylvania may get together and perhaps arrange a game for the present season. Much as this is to be hoped for, it is only possible but not probable for this year at least. It is true both universities are clearly anxious to come to a better understanding again, but that will take time. Certainly, however, it is a matter of sincere regret that Pennsylvania should not have an opportunity this year to meet either Princeton or Yale, or both.

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Harvard never before had such an array of men to pick from, but the trouble is, according to the coaches, that the new men are only fair, and could easily be improved upon. The playing of the new-comers, however, does not altogether bear out this "hard lines" story of the coaches.

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New York University will play Rutgers University on Ohio Field on Saturday next. Capt. Keane of the local team is getting his men in good condition for the game.

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Harvard's centre, Sargeant, is only eighteen years old, and weighs 220 pounds.

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It is an astonishing fact that on "Freshmen Day" at Yale the freshman class was so weak in football material that the 'Varsity coaches actually could not pick out a man who gave even fair promise. This means that Yale will have simply the same material as last year, less the men who were graduated, and that she could use good new men if they were forthcoming. But Yale pluck will undoubtedly prove equal to the situation.

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Harvard seems to have made a find in Niekerson, who, as a full back, may develop into a better man than either Houghton or Reid. His punting is better than either one of these men, while he is a fast runner and a good line bucker. He may not, however, be able to get into the game because of conditions in studies.

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Glenn S. Warner is of opinion that Cornell will do well indeed if she develops a team equal to that of last year. Some of her most promising candidates have been injured, while she is by no means strong in end men or backs.

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In West Point's game with Tufts on Oct. 1, when Tufts was beaten by 40 to 0, only four of West Point's last year's team—Waldron, Kromer, Romeyn, and Ennis—played. The Cadets evidently are very strong on new material.

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Harvard's "scrub" this year is both heavy and fast, and it is certain that this will help materially to develop the first team and bring the best men forward.

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There is talk of sending an American football team to South Africa at the close of the present season.

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The Knickerbocker Club has quite a strong football club, and the men are practicing three times a week at Berkeley Oval under the coaching of Harry Cornish. The schedule for the season is as follows: Oct. 15, Duquesne Club; Oct. 22, Riverside Athletic Club; Oct. 29, St. John's College. The Duquesne Club is a very strong organization. The players and their positions will be selected from the following:

Duquesne Country and Athletic Club.		Knickerbocker Athletic Club.
Okeson, Gelbert	Ends	Waters, Von Musits
Farrar, Winstein	Tackles	Hughes, Miller
Wharton, Smith	Guards	Schaefer, Kindgen
Jennings,	Centre	Williams, Cornell
C. Williams, Keifer	Quarters	Beers
Ransome, Jackson,		Ohl, Larendon,
Kincaid, Brooke	Backs	Valentine, Ludlow

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Taral Rides the Winning Horses in the Two Big Events.

AN OVATION FOR THE JOCKEY

Martimas Gets the Rancho del Paso Stakes After a Hard Drive—Ben Holladay's Special.

The fickle mind of the racing public was never more plainly shown than yesterday at Morris Park, when, after a magnificent ride on Martimas by Fred Taral, the jockey was greeted by an applause that lasted for several minutes. Taral's winning mounts this season have been few and far between, and the fickle racing public, which picks up an idol one moment and scatters the shattered pieces to the winds the next, have had anything but commendation for "the Dutchman." The public knew, however, that, although he has been unlucky, he is nevertheless one of the most conscientious boys in the saddle to-day, so when by main strength he landed the Futurity winner, Martimas, a winner by a short head over Lady Lindsey and King Barleycorn, the sympathy of the crowd went out to him in a manner that must have made him remember the days not so long ago when two or three winning mounts each day was not an unusual occurrence for him.

His victory with Martimas yesterday was in the Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse course, and the victory was alone due to Taral's horsemanship. The race might have been won by any of the three first horses, Martimas, Lady Lindsey, or King Barleycorn, but the power of Taral, who is perhaps better in a hard-driving finish than any boy in America, told, and Martimas just snatched the victory by a head's margin from Lady Lindsey. The latter was in front most of the way, and Martimas came from behind in order to make his drive.

The big race of the day was the Morris Park Special, at two miles, and for this there were five starters. Racing at such a distance usually calls out a large crowd, and although the attendance was quite large, it would undoubtedly have been larger had rain not fallen all morning. The unpleasant weather continued at intervals during the afternoon, and rendered the track a poor one for such a struggle as was promised. The race was a good one after all, and the horse whose previous performances entitled him to consideration in the estimation of the public won.

This was Ben Holladay, who won the best of the long-distance races last year. He was not made the favorite, though, for the Western men thought the race a good thing for Algol, and they backed him for the full strength of their "bank rolls," and sent him to the post favorite over Ben Holladay. Algol tried, but was found wanting, for after racing himself to a standstill in the first mile, he quit, and Ben Holladay took up the running. He was never headed once he got in front, but rated along at a uniform rate of speed, and won easily by two lengths. Taral was again in the saddle, and his second victory brought him further applause.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, and $20 additional, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About two and one half miles. Time—4:42.

1—Shillalah, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 4 years, by Duke of Magenta-Shausheen, 162 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Hogan)
2—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 153, 13 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Cochrane)
3—Woodpigeon, J. W. Colt's gr. g., 5, 160, 13 to 5.....(Veitch)

Russell Harrison, 135, 60 to 1, (Barry,) and Perion, 135, 60 to 1, (Dayton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by eight lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:45¼.

1—Frontiersman, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., by Pontiac-Giroffe, 109 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Brass, S. A. White's ch. c., 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Julius Caesar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 112, 3 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Sifleur, 109, 2 to 1, (Sims;) Slasher, 112, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Delicate, 114, 20 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Floraline, 109, 15 to 1, (Collins;) Fitzgibbons, 109, 20 to 1, (Drake,) and Joe Anderson, 112, 8 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named. Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1 1:

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hop, 105 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)
2—Greatland, F. F. Derby's ch. c., 105, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Fender, W. A. Chandler's br. f., 92, 4 to 1.....(Moody)

Campus, 103, 50 to 1, (Jones;) Morning, 92, 30 to 1, (Corbeley;) Turvedrop, 102, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Easter Card, 107, 10 to 1, (James;) Col. Tenny, 95, 30 to 1, (Hadley;) Passe Partout, 92, 10 to 1, (McGann;) Tyran, 87, 10 to 1, (Michaels;) Halo, 92, 40 to 1, (Odom;) Lepida, 92, 20 to 1, (Mcmuley;) Dusty Boots, 97, 12 to 1, (Dean,) and Liela Smith, 102, 60 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $15 each, with $25 additional to start, and $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $125 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:13¾.

1—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., by Candlemas-Boggonet, 122 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Lady Lindsey, James McLaughlin's b. f., 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Jones)
3—King Barleycorn, E. O. Pepper's ch. c., 112, 2 to 1.....(Turner)

Manlius, 106, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Himtine, 109, 3 to 1, (Burns;) Prestidigitatrice, 108, 12 to 1, (Littlefield;) Acushla, 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Ornamental, 109, 60 to 1, (Moody,) and Cosmopolitan, 100, 100 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Morris Park Special, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $20 each, starters to pay $30 additional, with $5,000 added, of which $600 to second and $400 to third. A mile and a half miles over the Withers course. Time—8:33¾.

1—Ben Holladay, Easton & Larable's b. h., 3 years, by Hanover-Mollie S., 130 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
2—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3, 117, 8 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's br. c., 3, 117, 4 to 1.....(Spencer)

Algol, 130, 8 to 5, (Burns,) and Latson, 117, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers Mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Handsel, J. A. Bennet's ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Tarantella, 100 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Corbeley)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 5, 105, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Orion, Bromley & Co.'s ch. h., 4, 105, 8 to 1.....(Spencer)

Ben Ronald, 105, 5 to 1, (Burns;) Double Quick, 93, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Mazarine, 105, 7 to 1, (Turner;) Charentus, 105, 6 to 1, (Coylie;) Rossifer, 93, 15 to 1, (McCreery;) Longacre, 89, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Continental, 105, 6 to 1, (Jones,) and Marsian, 102, 12 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length; half a length between second and third.

Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds Sold.

A lot of yearlings and two-year olds, the property of A. H. and D. H. Morris and others, were sold by auction yesterday at Morris Park, those bringing $500 or over being as follows:

Chestnut colt by St. Florian-Reckon; John Schorr & Son.....$950
Bay colt by St. Florian-Sirene; Kensico Stable.....600
Chemisette, br. f., by Stonehenge-Chemise; M. McDonald.....575
Chestnut colt, by Cayuga-Prosperity; J. W. Schorr & Son.....525

Pugilist Fitzsimmons Wants Damages

Robert Fitzsimmons, the prizefighter, said last night that he had authorized his lawyers to begin a suit to-morrow for $50,000 against Proprietor James Breslin of the Gilsey House for refusing to serve him with luncheon at the hotel Friday afternoon. Fitzsimmons says he was sober, and as an American citizen thinks he had a right to be served. Proprietor Breslin, it is said, stated that he did not want any of the prizefighter's class in his hotel.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Philadelphias Again Defeat the Washingtons—Game at the Polo Grounds Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	99	45	.688
Baltimore	93	50	.650
Cincinnati	90	53	.629
Chicago	82	62	.558
Cleveland	79	63	.556
Philadelphia	74	68	.521
New York	73	71	.507
Pittsburg	70	74	.486
Louisville	60	79	.455
Brooklyn	51	87	.370
Washington	50	97	.340
St. Louis	39	109	.264

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 0.
Louisville, 8; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The home team's brilliant fielding was too much for the Washington's to-day. They scored six runs by bunching hits, aided by loose fielding. Both pitchers were effective. Score:

Philadelphia .....1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 .—6
Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland; Washington, Weyhing and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Louisville, 8; Pittsburg, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—The Pittsburgs were badly off in all departments of the game to-day, and the Louisvilles won easily. Score:

Louisville .....0 0 6 0 1 0 0 1 .—8
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 12; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Louisville, 1; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling, and Kittridge; Pittsburg, Rosebrough and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 3.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—St. Louis defeated Cleveland here to-day in a seven-inning pitchers' battle by bunching their hits in the fourth and fifth innings. The Chicagos then won from the tailenders by the same score. Carsey was very effective for six innings, but went to pieces in the seventh, Thornton winning his own game by a timely double with the bases full. Score:

St. Louis .....0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—4
Cleveland .....0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 8. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden; Cleveland, Frazer and Criger.

Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 .—4
St. Louis .....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Nichols; St. Louis, Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Local Games Postponed.

The game scheduled to be played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New Yorks and Baltimores was declared off on account of wet grounds. The same state of affairs prevailed in Brooklyn, where the Bostons were scheduled to play. The New York-Baltimore postponed game will be played in Baltimore next week.

Staten Island Golfers Win.

The last match but one for the Interclub Golf Cup of Staten Island was played yesterday between the teams from the Richmond County Country Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club, on the latter's links. The Staten Island Cricket golfers scored a big victory, winning by 22 holes to 9. The teams and scores are:

STATEN ISLAND.	Holes.	RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.
George E. Armstrong.	0	John R. Chadwick.....	1
C. T. Stout.....	0	A. E. Paterson.....	0
W. A. Hamilton.....	4	J. Busk.....	0
E. L. Richards, Jr....	4	Otis L. Williams.....	0
E. D. Crowell.....	0	C. A. Fry.....	0
W. W. Lowery.....	0	E. O. Schuyler.....	2
Dr. B. O'Connor.....	0	C. Stewart.....	2
J. C. Rennard.....	5	C. W. Painter.....	0
R. St. G. Walker.....	0	W. Busk.....	4
H. W. Slocum.....	0	G. A. Willis.....	0
Total.....	22	Total.....	9

Fairfield Team Victorious.

The Fairfield County and Weeburn Golf Clubs played a team match yesterday on the links of the Fairfield Club, at Greenwich, Conn., and the home club won by 33 holes, Weeburn not obtaining a point. Findlay Douglas, the amateur champion, beat Edward Leavitt by 2 holes. The teams and scores ar:

FAIRFIELD.	Holes.	WEEBRUN.	Holes.
Findlay Douglas....	2	Edward Leavitt	0
C. F. Cox.....	0	W. B. Wheeler	0
J. M. Mason.....	0	C. H. Seeley	0
Dr. Carl Martin.....	0	W. L. Baldwin.....	0
George A. Phelps.....	0	A. G. Jennings	0
E. B. Curtis	0	A. F. Pitt.....	0
W. W. Curtiss.....	0	J. N. Young.....	0
W. Monteith	0	E. Candee	0
Fred Hilliard	0	H. L. Williams.....	0
Total.....	33	Total.....	0

Hillside Club Golf.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 8.—Play for the Reinhart Cup was continued to-day on the links of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club. The contest was won by J. H. P. Wharton. Out of thirty entries only eight took part because of the bad weather. The scores are as follows: J. H. P. Wharton, 81; H. W. Lowe, 82; A. R. Fisk, 95; C. F. Walz, 87; Olaf Sangstand, 92; Reeve Stockton, 93; Lester Glenny, 95. In the contest for the Mrs. C. J. Fisk Cup the following scores were made: J. H. P. Wharton, 3; A. R. Fisk, 2; C. F. Walz, 1.

Mrs. Cochrane Wins at Ardsley.

A women's putting match was played yesterday on the Ardsley Club links with the following results: Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, 44; Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., 44; Miss Isabelle Gregory, 47; Miss Helen Parrish, 47; Miss Hegeman, 47; Miss Lillian Brooks, 48; Miss C. L. Eldlitz, 48; Mrs. T. L. Eldridge, 49; Miss Fanny Gregory, 50; Miss A. C. Hewitt, 51. The tie-off was won by Mrs. Cochrane in 45 strokes, to 49 for Mrs. Terry.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC GAMES.

Dodge Cup Again Won by Twenty-third Street Branch.

The championship athletic games of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which athletes from different branches in the city participated, were held in the open field adjoining the west side branch, at Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The contests were to decide which branch should hold the Dodge Championship Cup, presented in 1895 to the Young Men's Christian Association by President Cleveland Dodge. The cup has been held for two years by the Twenty-third Street branch, and again on yesterday afternoon it was awarded to this branch.

The programme was made up of a 50-yard dash, high jumping, putting the shot, running jumps, a half-mile race, and a one-mile relay race. Representatives from the west side, Harlem, and Twenty-third Street branches took part in the games. The final score by points resulted as follows: Twenty-third Street Branch, 600 points; West Side, 546, and Harlem, 356.

Championship Wrestling Match.

Hall Adali, champion wrestler to the Sultan, was yesterday afternoon matched to meet "Tom" Jenkins of Cleveland in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 5. Antonio Pierri, representing the Turk; "Tom" Jenkins, and Leo Teller, who will manage the affair, met in the office of Friend & House, where articles of agreement were drawn up and signed. Every detail was decided upon without any trouble. They will wrestle for a purse of $1,000 and a division of the net receipts, the winner to take 75 per cent. and the loser 25 per cent. The conditions call for two falls out of three and that there shall be no draw.

Mrs. J. D. Archbold's Musicale.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A musicale was given this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John D. Archbold for the benefit of "Robin's Nest," a Summer convalescent home for crippled children. The Hungarian Band furnished music. The sale of tickets was large and a considerable amount was realised for the home.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLOSES

Home Club Wins the Team Contest by Only Four Strokes.

REID GETS THE CHIEF TROPHY

He Defeats Norris by One Hole in a Close Match—Handicap for G. Fox Tiffany.

Several close finishes added genuine excitement, even in the wet and muggy weather yesterday, to the final games in the four days' tournament of the St. Andrew's Golf Club at Mount Hope, Westchester County. While the weather might have been more congenial, the fact that forty-six contestants turned in scores for the handicap shows that the ambitious golfers were not deterred through rain from a three or four mile tramp over the links.

The great match of the day was the final contest for the St. Andrew's Cup, the chief trophy, which began Wednesday morning. The two contestants left for the last struggle were John Reid, Jr., who won the President's Cup on the first day, and one of Yale's ablest players, and A. L. Norris of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn. Reid won, but he was not certain of his victory until the last hole had been played out, and as the round was 36 holes, it is easy to conceive how hotly the game was contested. Norris really surprised the crowd by his steady and excellent play, and the strokes give the remarkable result of even figures for the 36 holes.

The first 18 holes played in the morning ended in a tie. In the afternoon the game was give and take from hole to hole, when within two of the finish, Norris was leading by one. It was a fierce strain for each, but Reid put forth his best golf and made the next hole, tieing the match. In playing to the all-important final hole, both drove well and reached the green in two, when Norris made two wretched puts and lost the hole by a single stroke. There has probably not been a hotter match played on the St. Andrew's links. The scores, showing how closely each hole was contested, are:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....6 3 4 4 5 6 8 5 7—48
In .....4 4 4 3 6 4 5 6 5—41— 89

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....6 3 4 6 4 4 4 3 7—41
In .....4 5 6 5 5 4 5 5 4—43— 84

Total 173

A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....6 5 5 4 5 6 7 3 6—47
In .....5 4 4 4 7 5 6 4 4—42— 89

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....5 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 5—40
In .....5 5 5 5 5 4 4 6 5—44— 84

Total 173

Seven teams turned in complete scores in the interclub team competition, and the victory went to the St. Andrew's four, consisting of John Reid, Jr., W. H. Sands, J. B. Upham, and F. W. Menzies. It was a narrow victory, the sum total of their scores only leading the Morris County team by 4 points, and the Princeton team was close to them, just 6 strokes behind the winners. The seven teams, with the strokes in full given for the victors, are:

ST. ANDREW'S.

John Reid, Jr.—
Out .....6 3 4 4 5 6 8 5 7—48
In .....4 4 4 3 6 4 5 6 5—41—89
F. W. Menzies—
Out .....6 4 4 3 4 5 6 5 8—45
In .....5 4 5 4 6 4 5 8 6—47—92
J. B. Upham—
Out .....6 4 4 8 5 5 7 3 7—49
In .....6 4 5 6 6 4 8 6 4—49—98
W. H. Sands—
Out .....6 6 6 5 7 5 6 3 7—51
In .....5 4 5 5 7 5 5 7 5—48—99

Total 378

Morris County—John I. Blair, Jr., 89; James A. Tyng, 94; C. W. Watson, 96; W. L. Thompson, 103; total, 382 strokes.

Princeton—H. I. Wilson, 91; John Stuart, 92; Chester Griswold, 95; J. Prentice Kellogg, 106; total, 384 strokes.

Albany Country—C. S. Ransom, 96; C. W. Lansing, 98; A. J. McClure, 108; M. H. Rochester, 109; total, 411 strokes.

Allegheny Country—W. N. Murray, 91; O. D. Thompson, 98; W. C. Carnegie, 110; B. S. Horne, 114; total, 413 strokes.

Rockaway Hunt—James Brown, 105; W. H. Dixon, 109; C. L. Perkins, 113; A. G. Hodges, 118; total, 443 strokes.

New Brunswick—W. R. Hill, 101; L. P. Runyon, 111; D. S. Moyers, 113; O. M. Palmer, 123; total, 448 strokes.

The handicap contest had two ties for the prizes. G. Fox Tiffany of the Westchester Golf Club and W. N. Murray of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg, each turned in a net score of 85 strokes for the Mount Hope Cup, given by E. C. Bliss, and the play-off resulted in favor of Tiffany. A. L. Norris, John Reid, Jr., and John I. Blair, Jr., tied at 89 for the gold medal given for the best scratch score. Norris won the play-off, and so got two prizes for his day's play, the gold medal and second in the chief contest.

The players, with results, are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf.	90	5	85
W. N. Murray, Allegheny.....	91	6	85
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol.....	92	6	86
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County.	89	3	86
E. F. Hinkle, Bar Harbor.....	94	7	87
I. K. Taylor, St. Andrew's.....	98	10	88
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow....	89	0	89
John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's....	89	0	89
A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's.	92	3	89
L. L. Clark, Englewood.....	101	12	89
C. F. Watson, Morris County....	96	6	90
O. D. Thompson, Allegheny.....	98	7	91

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

Owners Who Neglected to Race Early in the Season Want Extra Dates.

WESTCHESTER GIVES A DAY

Under the Amended Rules of the English Jockey Club There Is Relief in Sight for the Overraced Two-Year-Old.

The petition of the horse owners last week to the management of the Westchester Racing Association for a few extra days is only what many who observed the methods of the horsemen earlier in the season expected. The horsemen made the same plea that they did last year, which was, in effect, that there are more horses quartered in the vicinity of the Morris Park track than can find places in races where they have a chance to earn Winter oats. They point out, also, that the association, under its original schedule, races only four days each week, and they ask that purses be hung up for them to race for on some of these off days. Last year a few extra days were allowed, and the Stewards have already announced Friday as an extra day. As a matter of fact, however, the horsemen who plead now for an opportunity to earn oats for their horses for the Winter should not expect the sympathy of the association, for when they had an opportunity to race they were apparently not willing to do so. THE NEW YORK TIMES repeatedly called attention earlier in the season to the fact that large numbers of horses in the pink of condition were idle in their stalls, while the racing fields at the time were very light. It was predicted then that toward the end of the season, when every one would be anxious to win oat money, the owners of these horses, who delight in calling themselves "poor owners," would ask for an opportunity, and the prediction has been verified. During the Saratoga and Brighton Beach meetings especially the fields were very light, in some cases not originally so, but made so by numerous scratches. In some cases fields of ten or twelve were reduced to fields of three, and in one instance Peep o' Day scared every one of the other ten starters out in a race at Brighton Beach. The management of both the Brighton Beach and Saratoga Racing Associations suffered by such tactics, for racegoers weary of scanning a well-filled entry list in the morning, only to find practically walkovers when they reached the track. Racegoers are disgusted with such tactics, and, as a result, the associations, which are not responsible, have to bear the brunt of the result, for it means a decreased patronage, and consequently decreased earnings. In the case of the Westchester Racing Association, however, it has not much to complain of individually from scratching, for its events in the early part of the season were usually well filled. Owners seem to have gotten into the habit of looking for very soft spots for their horses, and the result to the sport generally from such tactics is not beneficial. It is the uncertainty of racing that gives the sport a chance to live, and if owners will insist on reserving their horses until they have what is known in the betting ring as a "lay-down," the interest in the sport must suffer. For even owners and trainers are unable to tell sometimes what their horses are capable of, and very often their charges astonish them by beating horses that on form seemed to have decided advantages. If the horsemen expect the consideration of the racing associations, they should at least have some consideration for the associations—especially for those like the Brighton Beach, which has spent almost all of its earnings for the past few years in making improvements for the comfort and convenience of horse owners who race on its track.

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There was not a more delicate way of showing its appreciation of the services to the country of the boys in blue than that taken by the Westchester Racing Association. The Stewards got together, and, without any suggestion from the press or public, decided to invite all uniformed enlisted men and officers to make the pleasant race track at Morris Park their daily rendezvous. The invitation was issued, and since then the track has been patronized liberally by men in uniform. A soldier's uniform is all that is necessary to gain admission. The officers have the freedom of the clubhouse, and they are never allowed to be lonesome on the club lawn.

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A rule was adopted at the meeting of the English Jockey Club at Newmarket, England, on Sept. 28 which should result within the next decade or two in improving greatly the breed of the thoroughbred in England. There were several radical changes made in the rules of racing, but the most important of these were those in reference to the number of races to be given daily at the race meetings throughout the country for two-year-olds, and also the restrictions as to the amount of money that shall be hung up for horses of that age to race for. Under the new rules there shall not be more than two races for two-year-olds in one day up to Sept. 1, and not more than three at any time, and there shall be no race of less distance than five furlongs. A rule was also passed to the effect that there shall not be more than two races, to which three-year-olds or upward are admitted, of less than seven furlongs, and of these two races only one may be less than six furlongs. This means the gradual return to racing at a distance beyond a sprint, which has been so detrimental to the breed, and which has left a lot of horses at three or four years old useless for racing purposes and a burden on the hands of owners, who eventually hand them over to some peddler to be used as a cart horse. The number of two-year-old events both in England and America has largely increased during the past ten or twelve years, and the amounts offered for them have resulted in placing on the market a lot of animals bred on sprinting lines and without the stamina necessary in a long race. It is in the races at a distance that the sport is really enjoyable, for there is usually, when blooded, speedy, and game thoroughbreds meet, a struggle capable of quickening the beat of even the most sluggish pulse, and in such struggles the real enjoyment of the sport is to be found. It would be wise if The Jockey Club in this State followed the example of the English turfmen, for when they found themselves forced to breed horses for stamina as well as speed breeders would put forth their best efforts, and the horses whose game struggles were interesting enough to make a race meeting the rendezvous of every fashionable man and woman in town twenty years ago would be supplanted by a more sturdy, gallant, and game set.

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The English Derby of 1900 has obtained the greatest number for entries on record, namely, 318. There were 36 subscribers for the inaugural race at Epsom, 1780, and the largest number prior to the year in question was the Derby of 1897, which Galtee More won, when 201 animals were nominated. There were 284 nominations for the Derby of 1898, and there are 271 for the Derby of 1899. The following are the American entries to the Epsom Derby for 1900: A. J. Cassatt's colt, by The Bard-Equipoise; colt, by The Bard-The Dawn. John Daly's colt, by His Highness-Miss Longstreet; colt, by His Highness-Vage; colt, by His Highness-Early Blossom; colt, by His Highness-Nettie. Marcus Daly's colt, Limerick II., by Tammany-Beaucatcher; colt, St. Finnan, by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose; colt, Pettifogger II., by Bathampton-Petticoat. Foxhall P. Keene's colt, by Domino-Lucy Wallace; colt, by Tournament-Katherine II. James R. Keene's colt, by Domino-Bonnie Gal; colt, by Chorister-Bellfield II. Alfred Lakeland's colt, by Iroquoise-Gypsy. William Lakeland's colt by Chorister-Zodiac. John E. Madden's colt, by Libson-Patrimony; colt, by Spendthrift-Cinderella; colt, by Hanover-Peg Woffington; colt, by Quicklime-Spinnette; colt, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn; colt, by Bramble-Charity; colt, by Masetto-The Sweeper. H. T. Oxnard's colt, by Jils Johnson-Lady Frank. Sydney Paget's colt, by Ben Strome-Last Ban; colt, by Meddler-Springtide; colt, by Bramble-Miss Nailer.

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We invite particular attention to the "Jonasson" Tailored Suits of black, navy and brown cheviots, Oxfords, venetians and camel's hair effects; fly and tight-fitting effects; suits entirely lined with heavy taffeta silks; retail value, $35.00 . . $22.50

LADIES' CLOAKS.

Early Fall styles of Ladies' Cloth and Velour Capes and Jackets.

Ladies' Jackets of Kerseys and rough materials; extra quality silk linings $13.50

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits of Venetians, Broadcloths, Cheviots and Camel's hair effects. $13.50, $18 and $25.

FUR DEPT.

Will offer Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, cluster of eight tails . . . $7.75

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Fur Repairing and Remodeling at moderate prices.

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

James T. Sloan's colt, by St. Blaise-Fidele; colt, by Salvator-Queen's Taste.

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Five two-year-olds were shipped from Morris Park to the Hawthorne track, Chicago, on Oct. 4, to run in the Stallion Stakes at that point on Saturday, Oct. 8. They were the Fleischmann trio, Sir Hubert, Alpen, and Doctor Eichberg; F. V. Alexandre's Scannel and J. E. Madden's Rhinelander.

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"Pat" Nolan, once widely known as a steeplechase jockey, died at his home at Sheepshead Bay Sunday, Oct. 2. Nolan retired from the turf about twelve years ago and purchased property at Sheepshead Bay, where he engaged in the livery-stable business.

HARVARD DOWNS DARTMOUTH.

Twenty-one to Nothing Was the Score, but the Dartmouth Men Fought Hard Throughout.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 8.—Harvard defeated Dartmouth on Soldiers' Field this afternoon in a game that was well contested on both sides Harvard won by clear superiority in nearly every point, but the Dartmouth players put spirit in the game and kept interest from flagging. For the first time this year, Harvard's rush line proved effective in both offensive and defensive plays. The best work in the Harvard line was done by Cochrane at left end. Behind the line Daly showed excellent judgment in kicking and ran his team well. For Dartmouth, Capt. Crolius at left halfback played the best game. Harvard scored one touch-down and goal in the first half and five points more on a place kick by Cochrane. Two touch-downs were scored by Harvard in the second half, from neither of which goals were kicked.

The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Cochrane	Left end	Hoyle
Burnett	Left tackle	Craig
Bell	Left guard	Lowe
C. Sergent	Centre	Rogers
Burden	Right guard	Corson
J. Bawrence	Right tackle	Edwards
Hallowell	Right end	O'Connor
Daly	Quarter back	Wentworth
Dibblee, Sawin	Left half back	Crolius
Warren, Kendall	Right half back	Jennings
Reid, Brayton	Full back	Proctor

Umpire—R. Walters. Referee—E. Weeks. Linemen—Holden, Harvard; Bartlett, Dartmouth. Touch-downs—Warren, Dibblee. Goal—Cochrane. Goal from field—Cochrane.

Total score—Harvard, 21; Dartmouth, 0. Time—Twenty and fifteen minute halves.

PENNSYLVANIA AND BROWN.

The Quakers Won on a Score of Eighteen to Nothing.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven defeated Brown to-day by a score of 18 to 0, in halves of twenty-five and twenty minutes each. At the end of the first half, Coach Woodruff gave the red-and-blue lads a curtain lecture and told them to play football. The talk had its effect, for the Quakers ripped holes in Brown's heavy line and pushed them down the field almost at will, scoring three touch-downs in twenty minutes, against nothing in the first twenty-five minutes of play.

Brown played good, hard football, but delayed the game considerably by their susceptibility to injuries. On almost every line-up one of the visitors would be stretched out upon the field, and three men had to leave the game on account of injuries.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Brown.
Folwell	Left end	Murphy, Chase
Rongenberg	Left tackle	Hapgood
Hare	Left guard	Wheeler
Overfield	Centre	Chesbro
McCracken	Right guard	Carter
Carnch	Right tackle	Melindy, Sheehan
Hedges, Coomba	Right end	Hunt
Gardiner	Quarter back	Pratt
McMahon, Harn	Left half back	Paine, Goldsb'gh
Outland	Right half back	Richardson
Walker	Full back	Bates

Touch-downs—Walker, (2,) Outland. Goals—Outland, 3. Umpire—Dudley Dean, Harvard. Referee—Laurie Bliss, Yale. Time—25 and 20 minute halves.

Other Football Games.

At Ithaca—Cornell, 23; Carlisle Indians, 6.

At Annapolis—Naval Cadets, 11; Bucknell College, 0.

At Swarthmore, Penn.—Swarthmore, 6; Rutgers, 0.

BICYCLES.

GOLF

S. D. & G. Golf Clubs

Made by ourselves, under the supervision of Scotch experts, are the best in the market.

SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES,
325 BROADWAY.

YALE DEFEATS WILLIAMS.

The Game Was Well Contested, but Yale Had Her Way.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 8.—Yale defeated Williams in a well-contested game of football this afternoon by the score of 23 to 0. Both elevens played the same style of football, for two Yale graduates, Hazen and Hine of last year's Yale eleven, have been coaching Williams this season. The superiority of the Yale players as a team was manifest throughout the game, and their better condition after it was all over was all the more surprising in view of the aggressiveness of the playing. The Yale backs were apparently too strong for the Williams ends, and the interference for them when running with the ball was magnificent. Williams was weak in the line and could not stop the onslaught of the Yale rushes.

The line-up was as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Williams.
Sharpe	Left end	Chadwell
McGee	Left tackle	Simmons
Brown	Left guard	Eaton
Andrews	Centre	Black
Marshal	Right guard	Seeley
Ch'berla n, Capt.	Right tackle	Decamp
Coy	Right end	O'Neill
Desaulles	Quarter back	Cottrell, Jay
T'nshend, Marvin.	Left half back	Branch, Capt.
Ben'n, T'nshend.	Right half back	Draper
McBride, Dupee	Full back	Williams

The score:

First half—Yale, 12; Williams, 0. Second half—Yale, 11; Williams, 0. Umpire—A. H. Hine, Williams. Referee—M. U. Ely, Yale. Linemen—T. B. Hull, Yale; George Wrisley, Williams. Touch-downs—Benjamin, (1,) Brown, (1,) Dupee, (1.) Townshend, (1.) Goals—Brown, 3. Time—Two fifteen minute halves.

West Point Wins from Wesleyan.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 8.—There was a hotly contested game of football on the West Point gridiron this afternoon between the cadet team and the Wesleyan team. Both gave a fine exhibition before 1,500 spectators, the score standing at the end of the game, West Point, 27; Wesleyan, 8. The grounds were in good condition and the weather fine.

L. P. Vail, University of Pennsylvania, was referee; Hartzell of Cincinnati, umpire; McNaughton and Adams, linesmen.

The halves were twenty-five and thirty minutes, respectively. The line-up was as follows:

WEST POINT.	Positions.	WESLEYAN.
Smith	Left end	Bragdon
Ennis	Left tackle	Yale
Burtt	Left guard	Townsend
Bettison	Centre	Montgomery
Heidt	Right guard	Rufkin
Hoy	Right tackle	Hyde
Rasender	Right end	Hartzell
Kromer	Quarterback	Dodds
Waldron	Left half	Bock
Raymond, Jackson.	Right half back	Lane
Bomeyn	Full back	Inglis

Lehigh Football Team Defeated.

A lively and interesting game of football was played yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, University Heights, between the New York University and Lehigh teams. About a thousand people witnessed the game, and, although the field was in bad condition, some clever plays were made. The first half lasted twenty minutes, and the second fifteen. New York University scored 10 to Lehigh 0. In the first half Van Vleck of the New York University team kicked a goal from the field. C. F. Foster of the New York Baseball Club acted as referee, and J. C. Holderness as umpire.

PRINCETON AN EASY VICTOR.

Football Team Defeats Franklin and Marshall by 58 to 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Princeton University football team played against the team from Franklin and Marshall on a wet and slippery field this afternoon, and in the first half ran up a score of 21 points to the visitors' 0. Touchdowns in the first half were made for Princeton by Geer, Reiter, Mattis, and Lathrop.

In the second half Princeton rolled up 37 more points, touchdowns being made by Black, Mattis, and Beardsley. The team from Pennsylvania put up a splendid game, but they could not stop the rushes of the "Tigers." Some sensational playing was done, notably a run of sixty-five yards by Hutchinson, and two gains of twenty-five yards each by Beardsley.

Seton Hall Eleven Easily Defeated.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Knickerbocker football team of New York easily defeated the Seton Hall eleven at South Orange to-day. The ground was wet and slippery, and the extra weight of the visitors was entirely too much for the college boys. The score was 51 to 0.

GOOD WORK AT CREEDMOOR.

Seven Men Qualify as Experts—Private Seymour of Squadron A Makes a Remarkable Record.

Twelve qualifications as marksmen, two as sharpshooters, and seven as experts were made on the shooting ranges at Creedmoor yesterday. The expert ranges were opened for the first time this season, and ten members of the National Guard who had hitherto qualified as sharpshooters attempted to become experts. Of the seven who succeeded, Squadron A furnished four and the Seventh Regiment three. Rain fell all the forenoon, but ceased after luncheon, when the weather was especially propitious for long-rang shooting. At 4 o'clock a mist hung over the grounds, and the heavy atmosphere caused the smoke from the rifles to remain low, so that the targets could hardly be discerned from the 780-yard lines.

Col. C. H. Goss of Albany, Assistant General Inspector of Rifle Practice of New York State, was in charge, and Capt. L. Wald of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment was the physician officially present.

Private W. W. Seymour of Troop No. 2, Squadron A, made an enviable record. He qualified first as marksman, then as sharpshooter, and afterward as expert. This record for one day's shooting is remarkable. The scores of those who qualified follow:

MARKSMEN.

	25 Yds.	50 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. N. B. Doubleday, Co. G, 122d Reg	4 3 3 2 4—16	5 4 4 3 4—20	36
Lieut. J. M. Knapp, Co. B, 112th Reg.	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 4 2 3—16	35
	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. E. C. Moen, Troop 2, Sqdn. A.	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 5 5—22	43
Corp. T. Sedgwick, Troop 2, Sqdn. A.	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 4 4 3 4—19	37
H. W. Cram, Troop 2, Sqdn. A.	5 4 4 5 0—18	3 3 5 4 5—20	38
H. W. Ditman, Troop 3, Sqdn. A.	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 4 4 0 3—14	35
D. F. Platt, Troop 2, Sqdn. A.	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 5 3—18	35
W. W. Seymour, Troop 2, Sqdn. A.	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 3 4 5 4—20	43
D. Stewart, Troop 1, Sqdn. A.	3 5 4 5 4—21	4 0 3 3 3—12	33
H. Hurd, 1st Naval Batt	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 3 4 3 3—17	38
T. S. Nelson, 1st Naval Batt.	5 4 5 5 5—24	2 0 2 2 4—10	34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. N. B. Doubleday, Co. G, 122d Reg	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 3 4 5 5—21	42
W. W. Seymour, Troop 2, Sqdn. A.	4 5 5 5 4—23	5 5 4 4 3—21	44

EXPERTS.

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Capt. L. G. Reed, Troop 3, Sqdn. A.	5 5 5 4 0—19	4 4 3 4 4—19	38
Sergt. J. T. Davies, Troop 3, Sqdn. A.	5 5 4 5 4—23	5 3 4 0 5—17	40
Corp. A. Wendt. Troop 1, Sqdn. A.	4 2 4 4 5—19	4 2 2 4 5—17	36
W. W. Seymour, Troop 2, Sqdn. A.	4 5 4 4 4—21	2 3 4 3 5—17	38
Sergt. H. E. Crall, Co. G, 7th Reg.	4 5 4 5 4—22	2 5 5 4 5—21	43
W. M. Bavier, Co. C, 7th Reg.	5 4 4 4 5—22	3 3 5 5 2—18	40
F. Wessels, Co. C, 7th Reg.	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 5 4 4—20	40

Sherman Hoar's Funeral.

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The funeral of the late Sherman Hoar will take place from the Unitarian Church at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Senator George F. Hoar, an uncle of the deceased, came from Worcester to-day and joined in a consultation with the family regarding the funeral arrangements. The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Cambridge will conduct the services, assisted by the Rev. Henry King Hannah of Trinity Chapel of this town, and interment will be in historic Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where lies the body of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, father of the deceased. The bearers will be Harvard classmates of Mr. Hoar, but as yet they have not been selected. Hundreds of telegrams have been received to-day from all parts of the country, all filled with tender expressions of grief.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:05	Sun sets...5:30	Moon rises..12:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:11	Gov. Isl'd...2:37	H. Gate...4:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:16	Gov. Isl'd...2:42	H. Gate...4:31

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, OCT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.		

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Algonquin		8:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	9:00 A. M.	
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Saratoga, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Kafir Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 9.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 6.
Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Sept. 23.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Styria, Gibraltar, Sept. 23.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Zanzibar, Hamburg, Sept. 24.

MONDAY OCT. 10.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 29.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 3.
Athos, Port Limon, Oct. 4.
Boston City, Swansea, Sept. 27.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 7.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
Westernland, Antwerp, Oct. 1.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Tantalus, Liverpool, Sept. 28.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Algiers, New Orleans Oct. 6.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Oct. 4.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Oct. 30.
Trave, Bremen, Oct. 4.

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 8.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Potrot, Havre Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:30 A. M. 9th.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:35 A. M. 9th.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 7th.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Sept. 24, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. 8th.

SS British King, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp Sept. 24, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M. 7th.

SS Eldgrado, Baker, New Orleans Oct. 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Bark Vilhelm Birkedal, (Nor.,) Stangebye, Hoge, Denmark, 59 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Land, Leith Sept. 20 and Dundee 22, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Muller, Vera Cruz Sept. 30 and Progreso Oct. 2, in ballast and with passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) Beyer, Para Sept. 27, with mdse. and passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Vizcaina, (Br.,) McLean, from Tyne, England, Sept. 20, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Skidby, (Br.) Pearson, from Shields. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

SS Bark Bianca Aspasia, (Ital.,) Paoletti, Macoris nineteen days, with sugar to J. B. Vicini & Co.

SS Ststendam, (Dutch,) Boujer, Boulogne Sept. 20 and Rotterdam 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 11:32 P. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. C. Foster.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 8, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind WNW, blowing a light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Viscaina, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Carribbee, (Br.,) for Demerara, Martinique, &c.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Orizaba, for Havana.
SS Livorna, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro.
SS Karthago, (Ger.,) for Progreso and Vera Cruz.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Winifred, for Puerto Rico.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Planet Mercury, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Borderer, (Br.,) for East London and Port Natal.
SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) for London.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Fulda, (Ger.,) for Genoa, Naples, &c.
SS Patria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Barbados.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Philadelphia, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Idaho, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Rigelsen, New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton to-day; passed Hurst Castle at 9:10 P. M.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Ruby, New York for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, Liverpool for New York, passed Roche's Point to-day.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, arr. at Marseilles from New York to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuckmann, sld. from Bremen for New York to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Belgenland, (Belg.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day.

SS Lisbonese, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, sld. from Ceara for New York yesterday.

SS Verona, (Br.,) Capt. Masson, from Taltal and Iquique, sld. from Coronel for New York yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Amsterdam for New York at 4 P. M. Oct 8.

SS Allanca, arr. at Colon from New York at 1:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Ballanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, sld. from Santos for New York Oct. 3.

SS Aldworth, (Br.,) Capt. Dudley, from Calcutta, sld. from Port Said for New York Oct. 5.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, arr. at River Plate from New York; no date.

SS Alacrity, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, arr. at Hull from New York yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, arr. at Trieste from New York via Palermo Oct. 5.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, Genoa, &c., for New York, arr. at Almeria Oct. 6.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, Trieste for New York, arr. at Patras Oct. 6.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Capt. Servan, sld. from Havre for New York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, Antwerp for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Meridian, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, Sourabaya for New York and Mobile, passed Gibraltar to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Notice is hereby given that, on Oct. 3, 1898, the gas buoy, painted red and black horizontal stripes, showing a flashing white light, marking the wreck of a schooner sunk in the southwesterly part of Broad Sound, about ⅞ nautical mile ENE. ¼ E. from Deer Island Lighthouse, entrance to Boston Harbor, was discontinued, the wreck having disappeared during the recent gale. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 121 of 1898.) Bearing is magnetic.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 34, after No. 108, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 11.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT VESSEL.

Notice is hereby given that, on or about Oct. 12, 1898, Light Vessel No. 51 will be replaced on her station off Sandy Hook, on the easterly prolongation of the axis of Gedney Channel, entrance to New York Lower Bay, and Relief Light Vessel No. 16, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No changes have been made in Light Vessel No. 51 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 82 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 87, Paragraph 3.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 66, No. 318, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 95, 99, 101, and 108.

Miscellaneous.

HAMBURG, Oct. 8.—The German tank steamer Excelsior, Capt. Muller, outward bound from this port for New York, went aground in the river. She was floated later.

HAMBURG, Oct. 8.—The British bark Jordanhill, outward bound, is aground in the Elbe at Blankenese.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 8.—The steamer Belgenland, which sailed to-day from New York, is anchored in Totland Bay, having lost a blade of her propeller.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Rothschild

FULTON ST., CORNER HOYT.
New York, Paris, Philadelphia.

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING RETAILER OF

FINE MILLINERY GOODS.

Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Toques, Etc.

SPECIALTIES!
English Walking Hats, Alpines,
Children's School and Dress Hats,
Mourning Millinery,
Crapes, Veils, Veiling, etc.

In all the above we are thoroughly prepared to show the LATEST and BEST PRODUCTIONS in the field of millinery. OUR PRICES will bear the most rigid comparison with any in Brooklyn or Manhattan.

A few items to exemplify that really fine goods are sold here, to meet the wants of women of exclusive taste and judgment, at prices that cannot be found fault with.

Fine French Fur Felt Alpines, at 75c., 95c. and $1.25.

Fine French Fur Felt Untrimmed Hats, in all colors, at 75c.

Silk faced Velvets, suitable for Millinery or Dressmaking, at 98c. and $1.22.

LIKE BARGAINS in RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FANCY and OSTRICH FEATHERS, FELT and SPANGLED CROWNS and BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, LACES, etc.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

A Sale of Women's $5.00 & $6.00 Shoes At $3.24 Pair.

Three hundred and twelve pairs of women's highest grade Shoes, made by Wichert & Gardiner for a fashionable Regent St., London, retailer, were not finished in time for shipment with the rest of his order. As a consequence they've come to us instead and we'll place them on sale to-morrow

At $3.24 a pair

although they're full $5.00 & $6.00 values. They are, in fact, the embodiment of the finest materials and the best shoemaking skill in America—and in the production of fine shoes America leads the world. There are:

144 pairs of French patent leather lace and button dress Shoes, made with glazed kid tops, hand welted and stitched soles and Louis XV. heels; the sizes are 2 to 7, widths B to E, regular price $6.00.

120 pairs of French glazed kid lace and button Shoes, with hand welted and stitched extension, and hand turned soles, sizes 3 to 7, widths A to D, regular price $5.00.

48 pairs of all patent leather Oxford Ties, with hand welted and stitched soles, sizes 2½ to 7, widths B to D, regular price $5.00.

You see there are only 312 pairs in all, so quick coming is necessary to insure your getting a pair. If we had ten times the number they'd go quickly, for this chance is one in a thousand.

Women's $3.00 Shoes at $1.48 Pair.

We also place on sale about 400 pairs of Women's tan and black Kidskin, Lace and Button Shoes, an accumulation of odd sizes from previous sales. — They're regular $3.00 grades, but you can take your pick of the lot for $1.48 pr

$1.75 & $2.00 R. & G. Corsets at 79c. Each.

This is beyond dispute the best Corset chance that has been offered this year. These Corsets are so good and so desirable that they'd a ready sale at the regular prices—yet you can buy them to-morrow for considerably less than half.

250 R. & G. Bias Corsets, made of fine imported coutil, silk flossed, medium and long waisted, black, white and gray, sizes from 18 to 28, regular $1.75 and $2.00 grades, go at . . . . 79c each

85 R. & G. Genuine Whalebone Gore Corsets, straight fronts, sudden hips, regular value $5.00, go at . $1.98 each

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Inexpensive Elegance In Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

$32.50 to $45.00 Garments at $26.50.

Here's richness indeed at a surprisingly low price—It's hard to describe the beauty and desirability of these 100 Tailor-made Suits which we've secured for selling to-morrow at

$26.50 each.

We can only say that they'd be counted good values by any one at $32.50 to $45.00 each, and that they're all that the most fastidious woman could desire, well made, exceedingly stylish and very handsome.

ASPHALT PAVING SCANDAL

District Attorney Gardiner Makes Public a Second Supplementary Document.

LOSS OF $24,000 REPORTED

Statement of the Commissioners of Accounts to Mayor Van Wyck—History of Various Contracts.

District Attorney Gardiner made public a second supplementary document yesterday afternoon of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts regarding the conduct of the Department of Public Works under Mayor Strong's administration. The District Attorney said that the various documents composing the report would be issued as rapidly as they could be examined.

"I have nothing in particular to say in reference to the present document," said Col. Gardiner, "although I might state that the total losses to the city enumerated in the statement amount to between $24,000 and $25,000." Col. Gardiner intimated that the subject would be placed before the Grand Jury at an early date.

The following is the document constituting the second statement made public by the District Attorney

Sept. 30, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor:

Dear Sir: In September, 1897, the Department of Public Works advertised for bids for flagging, reflagging, curbing, and recurbing the sidewalks of Eighth Avenue from Thirteenth Street to the Harlem River, and on Oct. 13, 1897, the contract was let to Joseph A. Barry, and was known as No. 17,161. It reads as follows:

Flagging, (new,) square feet 78,157, at 23 cents	$17,970.11
Flagging, (old relaid) square feet 88,386 at 3 cents	2,501.58
Curb, (new,) lineal feet 7,800, at 49 cents	3,822.00
Curb, (old reset,) lineal feet 12,000, at 10 cents	1,200.00
Curb, (redressing,) lineal feet 500, at 25 cents	125.00
Time, 90 days, at $3.50	210.00
Total	$25,834.69

This contract was in existence until Nov. 17, 1897, when it was declared abandoned by the Commissioner of Public Works and the contractor's materials afterward removed from the grounds to the Corporation Yards.

The above contract having provided for flagging and curbing, the department entered into other contracts as follows, viz.: For the pavement of Eighth Avenue with asphalt from Fifty-ninth Street to Harlem River.

One on Oct. 23, known as No. 17,193, to the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, for Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; a second on Oct. 23 to the same company, known as No. 17,191, for asphalting Eighth Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and a third contract on Oct. 25, 1897, was let to the Asphalt Construction Company, known as No. 17,194, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and which was subsequently assigned to the California Asphalt Company.

In each of these three last asphalt contracts a nominal number of lineal feet of new curbing was inserted, namely, twenty-five lineal feet, to meet the contingency of any of the curb under the curbing contract being disturbed and requiring new curb. In every other particular the subjects covered by the contract were ascertained by preliminary survey, as is usual.

After the Barry contract, known as No. 17,161, was abandoned, on Nov. 17, 1897, no steps were taken to relet the same until Dec. 1, when it was readvertised, and the contract entered into some time in Dec. 27, 1897, although Commissioner Collis's desire for speedy work was the alleged ground of declaring the first or Barry contract abandoned.

This last contract was let to Ficklen & Seib on Dec. 27, 1897, known as No. 17,341, and by its terms provides for the same amount of work as provided for in the Barry contract:

Flagging, new; square feet, 78,157, at 21 cents	$16,412.97
Flagging, old, relaid; square feet, 83,386, at 3½ cents	2,918.51
Curb, new; lineal feet, 7,800, at 57 cents	4,446.00
Curb, old, reset; lineal feet, 12,000, at 10 cents	1,200.00
Curb, redressing; lineal feet, 500, at 25 cents	125.00
Time, 90 days, at $3.50	315.00
Total	$25,417.48

Time, 90 days.

Between these dates the department, through Charles W. Barney, Water Purveyor, if not by Commissioner Collis himself, without advertising, as provided by law, contracted with the various asphalt companies to do some or all of the new curbing within the boundaries of their contracts by written order to one of the companies, (see letter below,) and by oral orders, as they claim, to the others.

"Nov. 30, 1897.

"California Asphalt Company, 37 East Fifty-ninth Street, City.

"Gentlemen: You are hereby authorized to furnish and set the curb on Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, within the boundaries of your contract with this department on said avenue at the price bid by you. Respectfully,

"CHARLES W. BARNEY, Water Purveyor."

The following are the quantities and prices in the various asphalt contracts. Contract No. 17,194, Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, on Eighth Avenue, of the California Asphalt Company, reads:

47,050 square yards of asphalt at $3.20	$150,560.00
25 lineal feet of curbing at 75c	18.75
50 manhole heads at $15	750.00
Total	$151,328.75

Contract No. 17,191, One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, of the Barber Asphalt Company, reads:

22,600 square yards of asphalt at	$3.19
25 lineal feet or new curbstone at	.69
25 manholes heads, each	15.00

Contract No. 17,193, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, of the Barber Asphalt Company, reads:

28,300 square yards of asphalt at	$3.14
25 lineal feet of new curbstone at	.80
25 manhole heads	15.00

If all the foregoing contracts are valid, it will appear that the city is subject to liability to two different persons for new curb, viz., Ficklen & Seib on the one hand, and to the Barber Asphalt Company and the California, respectively, on the other.

The prices of the new curbs under these contracts, it will be seen, is 49 and 57 cents under the flagging and curbing contracts, and 69 and 75 cents under the paving contracts.

Moreover, the work done under the flagging and curbing contracts, would be assessment work, and the city would be reimbursed by the adjoining property owners, whereas, if done under the paving contracts, while costing from 12 to 18 cents per lineal foot more, would be payable from appropriations, a direct charge upon the entire city.

Under these conditions, the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works was clear, and required no great consideration. It was his duty to save the city expense and provide for the work being done as assessment work, instead of which the last hours of his official life were spent in creating conditions to result in great expense to the city, and illegally so, if we consider that other view of the facts which pertains to the legal branch of the Government.

That such was the natural result of his actions you are already aware from the fact that you were called upon through our report to refuse your signature to a warrant to pay for some of this work, although before our examinations had disclosed those results, one bill for 5,500 lineal feet of new curb from the Barber Asphalt Company presented early in this year escaped our discovery and was paid.

You know from our report that the preliminary survey on Eighth Avenue for the assessment work of flagging and curbing from Thirteenth Street to Harlem River, gives the amount of new curbing to be required at 7,800 lineal feet, and that such survey disclosed the true condition of the curb on that avenue, is warranted by the fact that, although given at that date in September, 1897, in the advertisement previous to the Barry contract, the same figures were repeated in the advertisement of December, 1897, preceding the Ficklen & Seib contract for the same work. Notwithstanding this, our examination revealed the fact that up to the present time bills have already been rendered for 17,000 lineal feet of new curbing, although bills for all the work have not yet been presented, and of this work the asphalt paving companies claim to have done about 14,000 lineal feet, being 13,950 lineal feet under the three new contracts, which they had received without advertising and bids under the law, and on their price varied from 12 to 15 cents in excess of the flagging contract, the city, if these bills were paid, would be paying about $2,100 more than this work should have cost, and as the city would be reimbursed from property owners, if the work had been done under the paving contracts, which is assessment work, instead of by these companies, which is appropriation work, it follows that the city sustained a serious loss.

We, therefore, present that Commissioner Collis and Charles W. Barney, his Water Purveyor, committed a serious breach of the law in assuming to give these contracts for the new curbing without previous advertising and receipt of bids, and if the audit of these bills was aided by those having cognizance of all the facts, they also come within the pale of the law. Respectfully,

JOHN C. HERTLE,
EDWARD OWEN,
Commissioners of Accounts.

Ex-Commissioner Charles H. T. Collis had gone out for the evening when a reporter called at his home, 1,055 Fifth Avenue, last night. He had prepared and left the following statement on the latest report of the Mayor's Commissioners of Accounts for the benefit of the press:

"I have read Campaign Document No. 2, issued by the Administration of Public Justice. There is no more in it than there was in Bulletin No. 1. I hear that No. 3 will appear on Tuesday next."

Charles W. Barney, who is mentioned in the report as having been instrumental in giving the curbing contract to asphalt companies, formerly lived at 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, but some time ago moved to Staten Island. No trace of him could be found last night.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS

Our Import System has become so complete in every respect that we are in a position to take orders for any kind of goods in any quantity from the leading markets of the world, and agree to land all merchandise at less than usual cost to our customers, thereby saving all intermediate profits. To serve the people to the best possible advantage has been and is our aim, and nothing will be left undone to more fully accomplish this in the future. "Nothing Succeeds Like Success," and Our System of Purchasing, Marking and Selling All Kinds of Merchandise Has Proven Successful.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Beginning Monday will be a profitable time to buy all kinds of HOUSEFURNISHINGS, POTTERY, GLASS AND ORNAMENTAL WARES; we divide the HORTON HOUSEFURNISHING STOCK for sale in the two stores in the basement; prices and quality will be an object. A good time to buy Holiday Presents, or for immediate use. (It will be impossible to fill Mail or C. O. D. Orders during the sale of Horton Stock.)

GLASSWARE.

In the Horton Basement.

Imitation Cut Glass Goblets, 4c.
Imitation Cut Glass Wine Glasses, 3c.
Imitation Cut Glass Large Cracker Jars, 29c.
Imitation Cut Glass Small Cracker Jars, 10c.
Imitation Cut Glass Half-gallon Water Pitchers, 8c.
Imitation Cut Glass Covered Pickle Dish, 7c.
Imitation Cut Glass Tea Set, 7 pieces, Horton price, 70c.; our price, 35c.
Imitation Cut Glass Fruit Saucers, two for 3c.
Imitation Cut Glass Decanters, 19c.
Imitation Cut Glass Fruit Bowls, footed, 8c.
Imitation Cut Glass Large-footed Fruit Bowls, Horton price, 29c., our price, 19c.
Imitation Cut Glass Cake Stands, 10c.
Imitation Cut Glass Celery Trays, 9c.
Engraved Claret Jugs, 29c.

CHINA.

Decorated German China Dinner Set, Horton price, $17.95; our price, $10.98.
English Porcelain Decorated Dinner Set, in our basement, Horton price, $18.95; our price, $11.25.
German China Tea Set, 56 pieces, Horton price, $6.75; our price, $4.98.
12-piece Toilet Set, with slop jar, English ware, floral decoration, $2.79.
10-piece Toilet Set, $1.49.
Jumbo Coffee Cups and Saucers, 19c. per pair.
500 Decorated Cups and Saucers, 19c. per pair.
400 After-dinner Coffees, Horton price, 12c.; our price, 8c.
Plates to match, 8c.
Decorated Condensed Milk Jars, with saucers, 25c.
Cream Pitchers, Horton price, 25c.; our price, 15c.
Fruit Saucers, 4c.
Salad Bowls, 24c.
Comb and Brush Trays, 24c.
Decorated Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, Horton price, $1.98; our price, 98c.
Tete-a-tete Sets, 3 pieces, sugar, cream and teapot, 89c.
Decorated China Chocolate Pots, 29c.
Decorated Cuspidors, 10c.
Jardinieres, 20c.

WHITE WARE.

Pitcher and Bowl, 50c. per pair.
Cups and Saucers, 4c. per pair.
Covered Vegetable Dishes, 29c.
Open Vegetables, 5c.
Plates, 5c.
Meat Dishes, 10c.
Covered Butters, 21c.
Fruit Saucers, 3c.

In the Horton Basement.

Steel Enamel Ware.

1,000 Pieces go at Bargain Prices.

Tea and Coffee Pots, size, quarts, 1½, 2, 3, 4; our price, 15c., 19c., 24c., 30c.

Tea kettles, size, quarts, 1¾, 2, 3, 4, 8; our price, 19c., 23c., 29c., 32c., 35c.

Farina Saucepans, size, quarts, 1, 2, 3, 4; our price, 29c., 34c., 38c., 45c.

Lipped Saucepans, size, pint, 5c.; quart, 7c.; 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5 quarts, our price, 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., 18c.

Covered Buckets, size, quarts, 1, 2, 3, 4; our price, 7c., 12c., 16c., 19c.

Table Trays, Horton price, 15c.; our price, 9c.

Lipped Preserving Kettles,

Size quarts,	5	6	8
Horton price,	35c.	45c.	55c.
Our price,	23c.	27c	29c.

12-inch Round Beer Trays, 19c.

Drip Pans, oblong, size 13 in. 17 in.

Horton price,	29c.	39c.
Our price,	19c.	29c.

Drip Pans, square,

Size	10,	11,	12,	13,	14 in.
Horton price,	30c.	34c.	39c.	42c.	47c.
Our price,	22c.	24c.	26c.	29c.	31c.

Dresden Saucepans, size quarts, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10; our price, 15c., 17c., 19c., 23c., 25c., 32c., 39c.

Hanging Soap Dishes, 6c.

Cake Turners, Soup Ladles, Skimmers, Spoons, in all sizes, Bread Pans, 5c.

Pie Plates, 10, 11 and 12 inch, 8c.

Cuspidors, 8c.

5-quart Pudding Pans, 9c.

Large Wash Basins, 7c.

Coffee Boilers,

Size, qts.,	3½	4½	6	8½	11½
Horton price,	39c.,	45c.,	49c.,	59c.,	69c.
Our price,	24c.	27c.	29c.	35c.	45c.

500 2-quart Sauce and Stew Pans, 5c.

In Our Glass Department.

Thin Water Tumblers, 2c. each.
Finger Bowl and Plate, 15c. each.
Covered Butters, 5c. each.
Spoon Holder, 3c.
Cream Jug, 3c.

GAMES.

Go Bang, White Squadron, Lawn Tennis, Horton price, 10c.; our price, 5c.

Dissected Maps of United States, Horton price, 10c.; our price, 5c.

Yachting, Toboggan Slide, Horton price, 5c.; our price, 2c.

WOODEN WARE.

3-foot Kitchen Table, 74c.
Curtain Stretchers, 74c.
Clothes Wringers, 98c.
Wood Fibre Pails, 19c.

In our basement.

Scrub Brush (handle), 3c.
Shoe Brushes, 10c.
Flour Sieves, 5c., 7c., 9c.
Cotton Mop, Horton price, 29c.; our price, 19c.
Brooms, 10c.
Washboard, 5c.

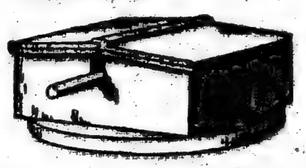

Rival Ash Sieve, 35c.
Cedar Wash Tubs, small, 35c.; medium, 49c.; large, 65c.
Cedar Pails, 18c.
Cotton Clothes Line, Horton price, 19c.; our price, 9c.
Heavy Manila Clothes Lines, Horton price, 49c.; our price, 35c.
Jute Clothes Line, Horton price, 19c.; our price, 10c.
Rug Beaters, Horton price, 10c.; our price, 3c.
Sink Brushes, 1c.
In Horton basement.

Horton Stock of Dolls and Toys.

IN OUR TOY DEPARTMENT. 3d floor. A balloon given to every purchaser in Toy Department.

13-inch Jointed Doll, Horton price, 29c.; our price, 19c.
18-inch Jointed Doll, Horton price, $1.29; our price, 98c.
14½-inch Kid Body Doll, Horton price, 59c.; our price, 45c.
18-inch Kid Body Doll, Horton price, 98c.; our price, 79c.
Dressed Dolls, Horton prices, 35c., 49c., 85c., $1.25, $1.98, $3.95; our prices, 25c., 39c., 59c., 98c., $1.59, $2.98.
Stockinette Dolls, Horton prices, 29c. and 49c.; our price, 19c. and 29c.

TINWARE.

Retinned Dish Pans, 9c.
Colander, 5c.
Oil Stove Tin Kettle, 5c.
Oil Stove Galvanized Kettle, 10c.
2, 3, 4 and 5, Retinned Saucepans, quart, 7c. each.
12-inch Brilliant Trays, 3c. each.
Pie and Jelly Cake Tins, 1c.
1 and 2 quart Measures, 5c.
Jelly Sieves, 9c.
Dover Egg Beaters, 5c.
Bread Toaster, 2c.
Nested Spice Boxes, 9c.
Large Oval Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, 35c.
Round Wash Kettles, 19c.
Bread Boxes, 19c.
1-pound Tea and Coffee Canisters, 3c.; 2-pound, 5c.

In Horton basement.

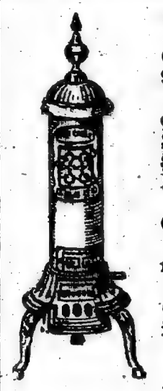

4 and 6 Tube Gas Radiators, 98c.
Eagle Oil Heater, Horton price, $5.95; our price, $3.79.
Lamp Stove, 29c.
Single Burner Gas Stove, 10c.

In Horton basement.

No. 8 Coal Cylinder Heating Stove, $1.79
Charter Oak No. 70 Kitchen Range, - - - $8.40

In our Basement.

SUNDRIES.

Acme Soap, 12 cakes for 25c.
Kirkman's Borax Soap, 3c. per cake,
Heller's Banner Soap, 15 cakes for 25c.
Mahogany Soap, 3c. per cake.
Pyle's Pearline, 3c. per box.
Babbitt's 1776, 2c. per box.
Fairbank's Gold Dust, 15c.
Enameline, 3c.
Chinese Bug Powder, 3c.
Powdered Borax, 3c.
Enamel Paint, 7c. per can.
Ammonia, 3c.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Monday commences another mammoth sale of Ladies' Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, Suits, Misses' and Children's Reefers and Dresses. You will find among this vast assortment, garments from the best foreign and American designers, a great many of our own exclusive designs. This season we are making an extra effort on Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Dresses; also on Furs, and you will find our assortment in these lines is endless. We cordially invite all intending purchasers to look our stock over and be convinced that for the money our values are the largest and best offered.

Ladies' Suits.

150 Ladies' Strictly Tailor-made Suits, in all the latest materials and shapes, new style skirts, jackets tight or loose fitting, value $25.00; special at $18.00.

Misses' Jackets and Reefers.

500 Misses' Fancy Cloth, Boucle and Plain Cloth Jackets, all the newest styles, sizes 14 to 18, at $3.98, $4.98, $5.98, $6.98.

150 Girls' Fancy Cloth Reefer Jackets, all nicely trimmed and newest shapes, sizes 6 to 14 years, at $2.98, $3.98, $4.98.

JACKETS.

300 Ladies' Fine Kersey Jackets, beautifully lined throughout with heavy silk or satin, newest sleeves and lengths, value $12.00 and $15.00; special at $8.98 and $10.00.

150 Ladies' Light Weight Fall Jackets, from the cheapest to the best, beautifully silk lined, some of them came from the Horton stock, and not one worth less than $10.00 to $20.00; special price, $4.95 to $10.00.

MACINTOSHES.

100 Ladies' Two Cape Double Texture Macintoshes, blue and black only; value, $5.50, at $2.98.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STREETS, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

MILLINERY!

Our artistic creations in Trimmed Hats satisfy the most fastidious, without making extravagant demands upon your purse.

Velvet Hats, beautifully trimmed with ostrich plumes, at $3.75.

Short-back Sailors, trimmed with velvet, taffeta silk and fancy feathers, are very natty, at $4.75.

Fur Felt Hats, in black and colors, all the popular shapes, regular $1.00 kind, at 69c.

Alpines and Walking Hats, in an almost endless variety, at 75c.

Natural Wings, which do not break, in all colors, at 29c., 39c. and 59c.

50c. Laces, for 12½c Per Yard.

3,000 yards Oriental and Point Venice Laces, in butter color and white, 3 to 10 inches wide, sold in strips only, 4½ to 5 yards in a strip, the best bargain ever offered, 12½c. per yard.

Hosiery Leaders.

Children's Heavy Weight Cotton Hose, with double knees, heels and toes, sizes 6 to 9½ inches, and color warranted, 11c. pair.

Children's Fine Quality Ribbed Cotton Hose, in fast black, with double knees, heels and toes, made of fine maco yarn, all sizes, 6 to 9½ inches, 23c. pair.

Ladies' Heavy Weight Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with double soles, heels and toes and imported to sell at 35c.; special 25c.

Men's Extra Quality Imported Cotton Socks, heavy weight, with spliced heels, double soles and toes, made to sell at 25c.; special 17c.

Men's Extra Heavy All Wool Socks, in natural color, with double heels and toes, worth 25c.; special 15c.

A Few Specials in Our Infants' and Children's Department.

Infant's Short Bedford Cord Coats, with large circular cape, edged with lamb's wool, also, some with sailor collars, trimmed with silk braid, $2.98 and $3.98.

Outing Flannel Dresses, sizes 1, 2 and 3 years, in dainty pink and blue, trimmed with braid to match, special 29c.

Children's Canton Flannel Night Drawers, extra heavy quality, felled seams and waist back, sizes 2 to 10 years, for Monday at 49c.

Children's School Aprons, in crossbar and lawn, waist effects, with ruffle over shoulders, edged with lace, special 29c.

Sewing Machines.

The Silent Sewing Machines sold by us exclusively are equal to any machine manufactured. Our prices are less than half asked by manufacturers' agents, each machine fully warranted for five years, free instruction given, prices $13.98, $19.00, $21.00 and $23.00.

Another Remarkable Bargain in

STAMPED LINENS.

We have secured another very desirable lot of fine MOMIE BUREAU SCARFS and TABLE SQUARES and will place same on special BARGAIN TABLE MONDAY.

The size of the BUREAU SCARFS is 20x72 inches; the TABLE SQUARES 36x36 inches.

These goods are open worked and heavily knotted fringed.

A low estimate of the value, $1.25 each. To move them rapidly we mark them 50c. each.

Fall and Winter Weight Underwear.

Men's Fine All Wool Scarlet Medicated Underwear, in single and double breasted, $1.25, $1.89, $1.49, $1.69.

Men's Natural Wool and Camel's-hair Underwear, well made, with pearl buttons, and all improvements and strictly all wool, $1.19, $1.49, $1.69.

Men's All Wool Double-breasted Shirts, in natural and camel's hair color, made extra long, $1.25, $1.39, $1.69.

Men's Cartwright & Warner's Extra Fine Quality of Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, drawers in short or long leg and usually sold at $7.50 a suit, special $2.75 each.

Ladies' All Wool Natural and Camel's-hair Color Vests and Pants, in all sizes and weights, 98c., $1.25, $1.50.

Ladies' Fine All Wool Ribbed Vests and Pants, in regular and extra sizes, also silk and wool mixed, 79c., 98c., $1.50, $1.69.

Complete assortment of Jaros' Hygienic Underwear.

RIBBONS.

Taffeta Moire Glace Ribbons, 3½ to 4½ inches wide, choice colorings, 19c. per yard; value 35c.

Housefurnishing Bargains.

LAUNDRY SUPPLIES.

"Silexo" Scouring Soap, 3 for 5c.
"Lautz's" Laundry Soap, 14 for 25c.
Lautz's Acme Soap, 10 for 25c.
Lautz's Cream Borax Soap, 10 for 25c.
Superb Long Bar Soap, 12c.
Ward Borax Soap, 10 for 25c.
Bottle Bluing, large, 3c.
H. B. Washing Powder, 3 for 5c.
Pearline, 3c.
Laundry Starch, best made, pure white, 3-pound box, 18c.
Bon Ami, large size, 7c.
Puts Pomade, large box, 5c.
Globe Metal Polish, 4c.
Bath Brick, 4c.
Peterman's Roach Food, 9c.
Chloride of Lime, zinc box, 10c.
Peterman's Discovery, 12c.
Bixby's Shoe Blacking, 4c.
Bixby's Royal Polish, 7c.
Enameline, 10c. size, 5c.
Dixon's Stove Polish, 2 for 7c.
Bird Gravel, 2-pound box, 3c.
Ammonia, extra strong, 3c.
Leggett's Varnish Stains, 10c.
Leggett's Enamels, 10c.
Parlor Pride, large bottle, 8c.
Borsum's Puts, large can, 10c.
Sterling Silver Polish, 2 for 7c.
Snow Boy Wash Powder, large package, value 15c.; sale price 8c.
Lackerine Stove Polish, 2 for 9c.

HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARY BIRDS.

Warranted Young Males, at $1.45, Monday Only.

Large variety of Bird Cages, including "Hendryx," "Lindeman," "Maxwell"; also "Bird Tonics," "Medicines," "Song Restorers," and a large variety of fittings.

COAL RANGES.

Our assortment is vastly superior to any shown in Brooklyn. We guarantee to save you from $2.00 to $6.00 over specialty dealers' prices.

Special Coal Range.

Size of top, 20x20 inches; oven, 13x13; fancy ornamental skirt, nickel name plate, 6 holes on top, front grate and end grate and strictly up to date in design; this range is sold everywhere at $9.00; our price, for a limited number, at $5.98.

China and Silverware.

DINNER SETS.

Carlsbad China, 113 pieces, all the large pieces, including covered soup tureen, neatly decorated in gold and flowers, on new and pretty shape, sold in a regular way for $15.00; special for Monday, $9.98.

American Porcelain Sets, 112 pieces, all large pieces, richly decorated and gold traced, a complete set for 12 persons, regular price $13.00; special for Monday, $8.98.

American Porcelain Dinner Set, 112 pieces, full dozens, choice of patterns, same style as the above sets only no gold, regular price $11.00; special for Monday, $7.98.

English Porcelain Tea Sets, neat decorations, are new shapes, regular price $3.50; Monday, $1.98.

SILVER WARE.

The name of Rogers & Hamilton carries with it a guarantee of all that is honest and reliable in plated ware.

Their patterns are the neatest and best selected of any on the market. The offering therefore of goods of such high quality, at less than the price of its poorest competitor, should be of interest to you.

Teaspoons, ROGERS & HAMILTON'S "RAPHAEL," dozen, $1.63.

Table Spoons, ROGERS & HAMILTON'S "RAPHAEL," dozen, $3.26.

Table Forks, ROGERS & HAMILTON'S "RAPHAEL," dozen, $3.26.

Dessert Forks, ROGERS & HAMILTON'S "RAPHAEL," dozen, $2.64.

Dessert Spoons, ROGERS & HAMILTON'S "RAPHAEL," dozen, $2.64.

Rogers Brothers' 1847 Knives, guaranteed to strip 12 dwt. of pure silver to the dozen, per dozen, $2.74.

A Special in Vases.

1,000 Glass Vases, in all colors and shapes, and ranging in height from 9 inches to 11 inches, worth $1.00 each and upward, Monday all one price, each 24c.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN ADMISSIONS IN ONE'S OWN FAVOR ARE ADMISSIBLE.—Michael E. O'Keefe sought to recover damages from the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company for the fracture and permanent injury of his right arm, which was run over by one of the wheels of a heavily loaded truck, which he was driving easterly on the southerly side of Canal Street, near West Broadway, on Sept. 11, 1893. He claimed that he was violently thrown from the truck in consequence of a collision with one of the company's cars, which was negligently driven around a curve. The plaintiff's testimony on the trial was supported by a witness named Cronin. The defense of the company, which had no knowledge of the claim until served with the summons, ten months afterward, was that plaintiff's story was made out of whole cloth. Two policemen who were standing together talking on the north side of Canal Street testified for the company that their attention was directed to the truck, that they saw the plaintiff fall off, and that there was then no car anywhere near him. These officers, who took the plaintiff from the street where he was lying to the north side of Canal Street, from which place he was subsequently removed to a hospital, also testified that when the plaintiff was interrogated as to the cause of the accident he made no mention of having been run into by a car. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given for plaintiff upon a verdict for $8,000. The main question raised upon the trial was in reference to the reception of the evidence of another witness, named Donnelly, who was called for the plaintiff in rebuttal. He was Superintendent of the trucking department for Leggett & Co., for whom the plaintiff worked, and was sent for immediately after the accident. He was asked whether plaintiff, after regaining consciousness, while lying on Canal Street, made any statement about the cause of the accident, and was allowed to testify, over defendant's objection, that the plaintiff said he was knocked off his truck by an Eighth Avenue car. The court also allowed the plaintiff himself to testify in rebuttal that he told this to Donnelly. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the court, holds that, while this testimony would not be competent at the outset, the ruling made by the court below in admitting it was justified, because the defendant, in the endeavor to show that no collision had occurred between the car and the plaintiff's truck, brought out the testimony of the police officers that plaintiff did not say anything about such collision while waiting for the ambulance.

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ALIMONY IN DIVORCE DECREE.—Mrs. Mary E. Hauschild secured an absolute divorce from her husband, George W. Hauschild, in July, 1895. The decree contained no direction requiring the payment of alimony to her, but there was a provision that the question of alimony and the amount to be paid, if any, by defendant, for the support and education of his child, Reese G. Hauschild, "be reserved for the further consideration of this Court." Ten years later, an order was made upon notice, the defendant appearing in opposition, that he pay plaintiff $8 a week. After making payments under the order until July, 1898, defendant moved to vacate it. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed an order made at Special Term denying the motion. The Court held that the only question presented was whether the Court had jurisdiction to make the original order, which was sought to be vacated, because, if it had, the order could only be reviewed by appeal, it having been made upon notice and after a hearing at which both parties were represented. The reservation in the judgment of the question of alimony was held to continue in the court the jurisdiction to make a determination upon that point, although final judgment had been entered in the action.

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PROVINCE OF JURY IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—David J. Benoliel, as landlord, instituted proceedings in the Eighth Municipal Court to dispossess Julius Becker and Emanuel Abeles, upon the ground that their term as tenants had expired. The jury before whom the case was tried found in favor of the tenant, whereupon the Trial Judge, being of opinion, as he stated, that the verdict was not sustained by the evidence, expressed his determination to set it aside; but before signing the formal order, his attention was called to a decision of the Appellate Term that a municipal court had no power to set aside a verdict and grant a new trial in summary proceedings. He thereupon revoked his decision and denied the motion to set aside the verdict. The Appellate Term, on the landlord's appeal, now holds that in this he was right. The defense of the tenants was that the landlord, for a valuable consideration, had agreed to extend the lease one year, from April 30, 1898. The Appellate Term, in affirming the order below, said, per curiam: "The learned Trial Judge, having the witnesses before him, and being able to observe their appearance, demeanor, and manner of testifying, an advantage we do not possess, seems to have disagreed with the verdict of the jury on the question of fact; which, as we have said, he fairly submitted to them. The evidence, however, produced by the tenant, as disclosed by the record, is sufficient, if credited, to support the verdict, and this Court, in the absence of some error of law, will not disturb the final order."

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DEMAND OR NOTICE IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—Robert Boyd, in summary proceedings, in the Ninth Municipal Court, for the dispossession of Joseph Milone as tenant of certain premises for non-payment of rent, secured judgment in his favor by default. The Appellate Term, on the tenant's appeal from an order denying his motion to open the default, and also from the order of dispossession, now decides that the municipal courts have no power to open default in summary proceedings; but the order of dispossession is reversed, because the facts stated in the petition did not confer jurisdiction upon the Court. The petition alleged that the respondent had "demanded from the said tenant that he perform his covenant and agreement to pay the rent accrued and due, but said Milone has refused and still refuses to pay said rent; and your petitioner has duly demanded that in default of such payment, possession be given to him, which demand has also been refused." Justice Giegerich, giving the Court's opinion, holds this to be "clearly insufficient to confer jurisdiction, for the reason that it shows neither a personal demand, nor the service of a notice in writing, as required by the statute." (Code, Section 2,231, Sub-Division 2.)

UNGARDY WANTS THE MONEY.

Connecticut Farmer Goes to Court to Recover $3,000 He Secured from Some "Green Goods" Men.

During the month of September a lusty farmer named John Ungardy, living near Norwalk, Conn., received a business communication from some prominent dealers in "green goods" and "gold bricks." The communication suggested the opening of negotiations looking to the parting of Ungardy and his money. In return for his cash, the merchants promised to give him $3,000 worth of "green goods," warranted the best in the market.

Mr. Ungardy had had business dealings with "green goods" merchants before, and remembered them bitterly. He decided that in this case he would reverse the usual order of procedure and make the "green goods" men remember the transaction bitterly. On Sept. 15 he and his son appeared in Long Island City, the rendezvous, armed to the teeth, and carrying $500, the contract price for the sale of "green goods." He took the police into his confidence, his design being to have the officers of the law step in at the right moment and seize the malefactors while he made off with the $3,000.

Those who have had dealings with "green goods" men will remember that the negotiations are opened by the exhibition of genuine bills, which subsequently disappear and are replaced by green paper, which is not generally used as circulating medium. Ungardy was aware of this—bitterly aware. He waited until the $3,000 in good money had been flashed before his eyes, and then pounced on it with both hands, stuffed it into his pockets, and yelled "Police!"

So far the scheme had worked according to Ungardy's deep-laid plans. But to his amazement and grief, the "green goods" dealers, when arraigned in court, were promptly discharged because of lack of evidence. This Ungardy might have stood with fortitude, but Justice Connerton added injury to insult by directing him to refund to the wrong financiers the $3,000 of which he had deprived them.

When it dawned on Ungardy that the joke was on him and not on the financiers, his wrath and grief were beyond the power of language to portray. He hied himself at once to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and there, yesterday afternoon, applied to Justice Gaynor for an alternative writ of mandamus directing Judge Connerton to turn over the circulating medium to him and not to the financiers. Ungardy's plausible line of argument was that the cash was in his pocket when the police appeared; that it was not alleged that he had stolen it; and that, therefore, the presumption was that it was his. Justice Gaynor was so impressed with this line of argument that he granted the writ.

It was made returnable to-morrow, and the tug of war to decide whether the laugh shall be on Ungardy of the financiers will then be decided.

VICTIMS OF "GREEN-GOODS" MEN.

Ohio Poultry Dealers Gave Up $1,000 for $13 and Some Green Paper.

L. Lake and Edward J. Sillenberger, poultry dealers of Payne, Ohio, called at Police Headquarters yesterday, and said that they had been swindled by "green-goods" men out of $1,000. The men said that they had come to New York to buy their "goods" together. They had received a number of circulars from "green-goods" men, and were met at the railroad station in Jersey City by one of the members of the gang.

Lake and Sillenberger were taken to Long Island City, where, they said, arrangements were made by which they were to get $13,000 in "green goods" for $1,000 in good money. They were conducted to Jersey City after they received the package supposed to contain the money. On the way over the Cortlandt Street Ferry a well-dressed man told them that he was a Government detective, and that he knew what they were up to. He said he would have to have $50 or he would arrest them. The poultry dealers gave him $25, they said. When they arrived in Jersey City they found that their treasure consisted of $13 and a big package of green paper.

The men were told by Capt. McCluskey to go to the Headquarters of the Brooklyn Borough police, where they would be attended to.

Pugilist "Jack McKeck" Dead.

David Adelson, known as "Jack McKeck," a featherweight pugilist, best known on the east side, died at his home, 45 Forsyth Street, Friday morning, and was buried the same day. In 1880 McKeck was a prominent one-hundred-and-five-pound fighter, and for a while was under the management of Tom O'Rourke, who gave him the name under which he fought. Cancer of the stomach caused his death.

A Widow in Need.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $190 toward the support of a widow who has been self-supporting until recently, but who is now seventy years old and left without relatives or friends who are able to aid her to any great extent. She has now little or nothing.

William Halls, Jr., Goes Abroad.

William Halls, Jr., cashier of the Hanover National Bank, sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamship Etruria with Mrs. Halls. He is to take a much-needed vacation of two months.

Death of a Virginia Volunteer.

Thomas Hession, private, Company I, Fourth Virginia Volunteers, died at Roosevelt Hospital Friday from typhoid. He was received at the hospital Sept. 24.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL'S WORK

Resolution Expressing Gratitude to Great Britain Introduced.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETINGS

The Country Divided Into Four Districts—The Outlook in Our Newly Acquired Territory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Various petitions and resolutions were included in the preliminary routine business which came before the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council to-day. Among the resolutions was one by the Rev. Mr. Taylor of Los Angeles, expressing the sense of deep gratitude of this Nation at the many manifestations of friendly feeling shown by Great Britain in the recent war with Spain, and praying that the time may arrive when the United States and the mother country shall shoulder to shoulder defend the liberty of mankind and the Christian civilization of the nations of the earth.

Mr. McConnell of Louisiana presented from the committee of which he is a member a translation of the recent communication to the convention by Felipe Agoncillo, the Philippine representative here. The published translation, Mr. McConnell said, was not an absolutely correct one, the appeal to the convention not being that it do something to give the Philippines their rights, but that the prayers to the Almighty might be that the people have a true religion.

The Rev. Dr. McKim interrupted the debate upon the proposition to put into the constitution the canonical provision requiring the sanction of the standing committees of all the dioceses to the election of a Bishop by offering a resolution providing that amendments to the constitution be indefinitely postponed, in view of the technical difficulties encompassing the matter. This was in keeping with a resolution adopted by the Bishops on Thursday. The house rejected it by a vote of 242 to 93. The discussion of the amendment having been resumed, the Rev. Dr. Taylor of the Springfield Diocese, the originator of the motion to strike out the amendment of the committee, made a closing statement of his position.

Article II. of the constitution, as reported by the committee, with the amendment adopted on motion of Dr. Jewell, was carried by almost unanimous vote. This article relates entirely to the selection, ordination, and jurisdiction of Bishops. Article III. of the new constitution was adopted almost unanimously. It eliminates the provision in the existing constitution which prohibits Bishops for churches in foreign lands from having a seat in the House of Bishops, and makes them ineligible to a diocesan office in the United States.

It was delivered by the Bishops, the deputies concurring, that the country be divided into four districts or divisions, in each of which there shall be held a missionary council every year, in which the General Triennial Convention does not meet, instead of one general missionary council in those years. Its personnel is to be made up of the Bishops in the district and three clergymen and three members of the laity from each diocese.

The Bishops' report was referred to a committee the proposition originating as a result of the deliberations of the Lambeth Conference for the appointment by the Church in the United States of delegates to a "consultative body" of churchmen, to whom shall be referred important questions affecting its welfare. There is some objection to the proposition among the Bishops, who feel that it is unsafe to give to such a body authority which might gradually tend to a usurpation and absorption of the power retained by the lesser bodies in dealing with vital questions to them.

Both deputies and Bishops held but one session each to-day and then adjourned until Monday. In the joint open meeting preliminary to the separate sessions to-day, the prayer service for families in affliction was read—a thought suggested by the death of the President's brother-in-law.

The triennial report of the Board of Missions was submitted to the Episcopal Council yesterday. It reviews the whole field of mission work, domestic and foreign. An interesting feature is a reference to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, &c., as follows:

"It can only be positively stated at this time that by reason of the action of Congress, approved by the President of the United States, Hawaii has become United States territory, as Puerto Rico will become also such territory upon the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Spain. What will occur with regard to Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and one of more of the Ladrone Islands, it is premature to say. It is certain, however, that the accession of territory means increased missionary responsibility."

"Questions that may arise with regard to Hawaii are different from those that will come to the front with respect to other localities. Since 1861 the English Church has been represented there by a Bishop, a small staff of clergy, and by one or more educational institutions in Honolulu and elsewhere. The Bishop has approached the Board of Managers more than once for assistance in this work, but, following its consistent policy, it has been unwilling to enter where the English Church had already undertaken work."

The financial statement on missions shows gross receipts, $770,966, of which the contributions are $402,540, and legacies $92,615. Among the recent legacies are: Estate of Miss Ann Tredle, Albany, $15,776; estate of Miss Mary A. Edson, New York, $40,000; estate of Miss Emily Mathieu, Philadelphia, $16,000; estate of Miss Laura Wiggins, Cincinnati, $10,000; estate of Mrs. Mary G. Rand, Watkins, N. Y., $13,500.

THE EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOK.

A Petition for the Elimination of Alleged Dangerous Terms.

Perhaps the first manifestation in this country of the anti-ritualistic movement, led by John Kensit and his followers in the Church of England, is shown by a petition which is about to be presented to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session in Washington. This petition asks for the removal from the Book of Common Prayer of one of the most important offices of the Church, as at present constituted, on the ground that the terms used in the office are misleading and dangerous to the welfare of the Church. The petition has been put in places where clergymen and laity frequent, and its originators hope for a sufficient number of signers to show that the movement is widespread, even if it shall not receive the favorable action of the convention at the current session. It is as follows:

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America:

Your petitioners, believing it generally accepted among churchmen that the ministry of Christ's Church is not sacerdotal, hereby request that steps be taken for abrogating the office of institution, as at present contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

The objections to it, in our opinion, are numerous, but chiefly:

First—That whereas the word altar was struck out of the offices of the Prayer Book at the Reformation more than three centuries ago, this Office of Institution from 1549 to-day reincorporating the word into the Prayer Book, and authorizing the use of altars in the churches, and this has led to a very general practice of displacing the holy table in favor of one or more altars, and of teaching that in the holy communion there is a sacrifice, and that, a sacrifice of Christ.

Second—That the said office conveys the idea to many that a sacerdotal character is attached to the Christian ministry by reason of the constant recurrence of said office, and in connection with "priest" and "sacrifice" of such phrases as "sacerdotal connection," "sacerdotal relation," and "sacerdotal function," all which we esteem very dangerous terms to be so closely associated in a formulary of the Church, seeing that "sacerdotal" refers to a sacrificing priest, and that the ministry of this Church is not a priesthood empowered to offer Christ as a sacrifice.

Third—That whenever objection is made to the use of altars and to sacerdotal teaching, their advocates invariably point to the Office of Institution as authorizing both.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that the Office of Institution be removed from the Book of Common Prayer.

The office for the institution of ministers into parishes or churches is the last office in the Prayer Book, immediately preceding the space devoted to the Articles of Religion. Following is the authorized form used by the Bishop in installing the new minister over his flock, in which the objectionable words and phrases occur:

To our well beloved in Christ, A. B., Presbyter, greeting:

We do by these presents give and grant unto you, in whose learning, diligence, sound doctrine, and prudence we do fully confide, our license and authority to perform the office of a priest in the parish (or church) of E. And also do hereby institute you into said parish (or church) possessed of full power to perform every act of sacerdotal function among the people of the same; you continuing in communion with us, and complying with the rubrics and canons of the Church, and with such lawful directions as you shall at any time receive from us.

And as the Lord hath ordained that they who serve at the altar should live of the things belonging to the altar, so we authorise you to claim and enjoy all the accustomed temporalities appertaining to your cure, until some urgent reason or reasons occasion a wish in you, or in the congregation committed to your charge, to bring about a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal relations between you and them, of all of which you will give us due notice; and in case of any difference between you and your congregation, as to a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal connection between you and them, we, your Bishop, with the advice of our presbyters, are to be the ultimate arbiter and judge.

It is likely that the petition, when presented to the convention, will occasion much discussion, for it will be bitterly opposed by the representatives of the High Church party, both among the Bishops and the clerical and lay delegates. It is distinctly the work of the Low Church party, whose adherents hold that the real meaning of the communion table is lost by many of the churches in the desire for elaborate altars and accompanying ritual.

TURKEY NOW LOOKS TO RUSSIA.

Hope Is Entertained that the Powers Will Not Usurp Crete If the Czar Objects.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—The ultimatum of the powers to Turkey on the subject of the evacuation of the Island of Crete by the Turkish troops declared that should the Sultan refuse to yield he will lose his sovereign rights in Crete. This has irritated Turkish circles. They call the action of the powers unjust, and hope is entertained that Russia will decline to cooperate with the other powers, in which case it is believed the latter will not resort to extremities.

In diplomatic circles comment has been excited by the fact that the censor permitted the newspapers here to reproduce the dispatch in which Russia, replying to Great Britain, declared she was opposed to violent measures, and would protest beforehand against their employment. This is believed to be an attempt to make Great Britain alone responsible for any coercion.

MANY ARE LEAVING CRETE.

Christians, Mussulmans, and Jews Dissatisfied with Conditions.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Oct. 8.—Many Christians, Mussulmans, and Jews are leaving the island. All the steamers are crowded, and the members of the different Roman Catholic orders have removed their valuables to places of safety.

Influential Mussulmans, however, assert that trouble is improbable, as the population is cowed by the Sultan's consent to the departure of the troops.

It was announced in a dispatch from Canea last night that Ismail Bey, Civil Governor of the island, informed the Mussulman notables yesterday that the Sultan will withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy, who, on Wednesday last, presented a collective note to Turkey calling for the withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Crete within a week from that date.

RETURN OF THE GRENADIERS.

British Troops from the Soudan Given an Ovation in the Streets of London.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The event of the week in London was the return of the First Battalion of Grenadier Guards from the Soudan. The crowds lining the streets from Waterloo Railroad Station to Wellington Barracks and the enthusiasm displayed exceeded any previous demonstration of a like nature since the return of the British troops from the Crimean War.

There was a brilliant gathering of military chiefs and relatives of officers at the station, but there was such an evident desire to repress anything like exuberance of feeling that their welcome seemed cold—"How are you, old chap?" being generally the most affectionate greeting heard. One woman ran up to an officer as he emerged from the train, threw her arms around his neck, and kissed him. He submitted, but rather shamefacedly, as though it was altogether a too demonstrative proceeding for a British soldier to be guilty of.

It was when the battalion emerged from the police-guarded station that the enthusiasm broke out in the dense masses of people gathered to welcome the soldiers home, and their march from the station to their barracks was in the nature of a triumphal progress. On arriving at their barracks, the war-stained Grenadiers received a splendid welcome from the other battalions of guards, whose massed bands played "The British Grenadiers" and "The Return of the Guards."

There were many pathetic scenes. The men looked gaunt and weary instead of the strapping fellows who left London, and there were hundreds of touching reunions of the men with their wives or sweethearts. The Second Battalion of Grenadier Guards entertained their comrades at dinner, and, as might be expected, there were lively scenes about the barracks until late that night. Many of the returning soldiers brought with them interesting relics of the campaign in the shape of dervish swords, spears, and shields.

The recent British military operations have had a most satisfactory influence lately upon the recruiting of the army, especially in the case of the Guards and the Twenty-first Lancers, who distinguished themselves by making a brilliant charge through the dervish army at the battle of Omdurman. Much interest has been evoked by the German Military Attaché's report of the battle of Omdurman. He says he was particularly struck by all the operations except the charge of the Lancers, which, he claims, was absurd. On the other hand, the German officer says the handling of the artillery was absolutely unequaled, and he asserts that the endurance and spirit of the troops were beyond all praise.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord Salisbury Returns and Is Very Much Perturbed.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Marquis of Salisbury has returned to his duties at the Foreign Office in an unusually dogged mood, a complete antithesis of his ordinary gentle treatment of the officials. He was extremely disgruntled at the way official matters concerning China and Fashoda have been leaking out, although publicists of all shades of opinion have been bitterly complaining at the almost complete ignorance in which the country has been left respecting all foreign questions. This was especially the case with Fashoda, and it bred want of confidence in the Government among its own supporters, which has been amply demonstrated by the daily outcry of the Conservative press against the climbdown upon the part of Great Britain, which they evidently foresee.

The reversal of the order of things in China has also been a theme for lamentations at the Marquis of Salisbury's invertebrateness. The dispatch of Cossacks and field guns to guard the Russian Legation at Pekin, in addition to marines sent by the other embassies, is considered very significant.

The British Premier, however, seems to realize that trouble is brewing in the East, as large quantities of war stores are going to Hongkong. About 300 tons of ammunition were embarked for that port to-day, while the first-class cruiser Terrible has been ordered to join her sister ship, the Powerful, on the China station as soon as small repairs are completed. These cruisers are the largest in the world, and form a formidable addition to Great Britain's naval force in Chinese waters.

Disquieting news from the Transvaal has reached the British Foreign Office. It appears that President Kruger has commanded British subjects in the Transvaal to join the burgher force sent against a rebellious chief who is preparing for battle on a large scale. All the roads in the Northern Transvaal are held by armed Kaffirs, and the Boers are likely to have a difficult task.

Steamer Lucania Reaches Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Capt. McKay, from New York, which passed Brow Head yesterday in a disabled condition, reached this port to-day in tow.

Dreyfus to be Taken to Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The latest news of Dreyfus is that the Government has arranged for his return to France in a merchant vessel. He will be lodged in Mont Valerien Fort, outside of Paris.

FRENCH SOLDIERS UNDER ARMS

Military Coup d'Etat Just Now Would Not Astonish Paris—Strikers Returning to Work.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Importance is attached to the abdication of Prince Victor in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon. Prince Victor is only too glad to retire, as he prefers a quiet life. Prince Louis is much more resolute and daring, and is a great favorite with all the Bonapartists. He is a Colonel in the Russian Army, and is an intimate friend of the Czar. It is understood he will shortly marry a Russian Archduchess, and it is also reported that the Prince is in communication with the higher chiefs of the French Army, and that a great plot is being hatched.

According to the Patrie, M. Brisson, the Premier, takes a grave view of the matter. He is said to have intercepted the correspondence of several Generals.

The present moment does not appear to be inopportune for a military coup d'état. One would imagine Paris is in a state of siege. Troops are to be seen everywhere, in consequence of the threats of the riotous strikers of the building trades in the French capital. Cuirassiers, marines, Infantry of the Line, and municipal guards are stationed in the Quartier Latin, the Montrouge quarter, and in the Bicetre quarter. Dragoons line the quays along the River Seine, and it is estimated that about 20,000 troops are under arms, with many more ready for active duty at a moment's notice.

The money for the strikers is supplied from a mysterious source, but it is significant that the most disturbed quarter is M. Brisson's own electoral district. It is evidently the game of the agitators to force the Premier to order out the troops against his own electors. It is noteworthy that all the military men and civilians who desire a coup d'état detest M. Brisson.

The Times's correspondent at Paris telegraphed to-day that the striking laborers last night rejected the Municipal Council's proposals looking to a settlement of the strike and that nearly all the unions and the men at work upon the greater part of the buildings in course of erection have decided to join in the strike.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The situation is improving this morning. Some of the strikers are returning to work at the exposition grounds and other places.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8.—Senator Fairbanks and Senator Faulkner left for their homes to-day, and no further work will be done by the International Commission in Quebec. The Canadian Commissioners will leave here to-night and to-morrow.

To-day a delegation of Canadian leather manufacturers called upon the Canadian Commissioners and asked them not to change the present duty upon American leather goods. They stated that the American manufacturers, on account of superior machinery and better facilities, could make leather goods much cheaper than the Canadian manufacturers.

THE HOME LIFE OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A French newspaper publishes a description of the home life of the Czar and Czarina, which, it says, is very simple. The Czar, it appears, often remains at his desk until late at night, and frequently receives his counsellors and Ministers at midnight, but, the paper adds, they rarely find him alone, as the Czarina is generally seated beside him, embroidering or sewing. When a stranger appears she picks up her scissors and spools and prepares to leave the room.

The Emperor thereupon begs her not to go, but to remain with him, and the Czarina silently returns to her seat, puts her thimble on her finger, and resumes work with her needle, while her husband discusses affairs of state.

China Objects to Russia's Escort.

PEKIN, Oct. 8.—The Chinese Foreign Office has protested against the excessive Russian escort, pointing out that it is twice the strength of the detachments of the other powers.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Thayer—Cook.

Miss Bertha Cook, the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George W. Cook of Tarrytown, and a grandniece of the late Matthew Vassar, Jr., of Vassar College, was married in Christ Church, Tarrytown, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Howard Stephen Thayer, also of Tarrytown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Henry Thayer. The bride is a graduate of Vassar, class of '97, and the bridegroom a graduate of Williams, class of '96. The maid of honor was Miss Cora Cook, cousin of the bride, and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Cook of New York City. The bridesmaids were Miss Jane Cook, also a cousin of the bride, of New York City; Miss Marie Diedrichsen of Summit, N. J.; Miss Rosamond Brevoort of Yonkers, and Miss E. Lester Baker of Providence, R. I. The two last named were classmates of the bride at Vassar. Everett Henry Thayer, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers—all Williams College men—were Theodore Gilman, Jr., of Yonkers; E. Dimond Bird of New York City, George M. Alden of Troy, and Robert G. Mead, Jr., of Sing Sing. Many invitations were issued for the wedding and the reception. Among those invited to the reception, held at the home of the bride's parents, Windle Park, Tarrytown, were Dr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Cook, Stephen G. Cook, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sloan Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Mrs. E. H. S. Giddings, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Van Holden, Yonkers; Dr. George Parker Holden, Kingston, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Holden, Colorado City, Col.; Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Holden, Judge and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Alonzo Ketcham Parker, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, the Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. William Cobb, the Rev. and Mrs. James Mabon, Dr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs R. A. Patterson, Mr. E. Yale, Miss Yale, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Todd, Miss Holgate, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Todd, Dr. Douglas Arcularius, the Misses Arcularius, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Carl Gould, the Misses Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Coutant, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Tarrytown; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.; Col. and Mrs. J. E. Duryee, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Dobbs Ferry. Their return from a two weeks' bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer will live on Manhattan Avenue, in this city.

Hiss—Ludlow.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 8.—Miss Eleanor Ludlow, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, and William Jacob Hiss, Jr., of Munn Avenue, East Orange, were married this evening. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father. Miss Grace Ludlow, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Julia Ludlow and Miss Edith Ludlow, sisters of the bride; Miss Kate Ludlow of Cleveland and Miss Minnie Ludlow of Los Angeles, Cal., cousins of the bride; Miss Edith Walton of East Orange, Miss Elizabeth Van Buren of New York, and Miss Elizabeth Colyer and Miss Mary Ridgeway of Philadelphia. Berry Hiss, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

RAILROAD TRAIN RIFLED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Thieves made a rich haul on the West Shore Division of the Wabash Railroad Thursday night, and, according to the estimates furnished by victims, got about $5,000 in cash, jewelry, and checks. The train left New York at 6:55 P. M. Thursday evening, Oct. 6, and the thefts occurred in the two Wagner sleepers while the train was running between Buffalo and Rotterdam.

At the time the two sleepers were in charge of Conductor Harris of Chicago. When the train reached Detroit one of the sleepers was detached and sent to Chicago with Conductor Harris, while the other came on through, in charge of Conductor W. H. Maghean of St. Louis. Maghean heard few of the particulars, as the robbery was reported at the general offices at Chicago.

Three of the victimized passengers were A. W. Lewis of the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation, New York, who lost $200 in cash and a gold watch and chain valued at $150; Robert Mabry of Fort Worth, Texas, $90 and a check for $250, and Miss Ella Weston Vaughan of Boston, $32 in cash, a gold watch and chain valued at $60, and a diamond bracelet valued at $150.

FITNESS OF TEACHERS

Superintendents Discuss Qualifications at the Glens Falls Council.

LEGISLATION IS RECOMMENDED

Amendments to Existing Law Will Be Requested—The Question of Training and Experience.

The State Council of School Superintendents, which met at Glens Falls last week, concluded its session Friday evening. Those who went from this city were City Superintendent Maxwell, Associate Superintendents Marble and Shimer from Manhattan, and Superintendent Stevens and Associate Superintendent Chickering of Queens. All of the New York delegates returned to the city yesterday.

At the Wednesday evening session Dr. Maxwell offered a resolution to the effect that the Council should take such action as was necessary to secure legislation determining the qualifications of teachers in high schools and in normal schools and of Superintendents. The resolution was adopted, and the Committee on Legislation was instructed to report on the following day the qualifications which, in the judgment of the Council, should be passed by applicants for positions as teachers in high schools and in normal schools and as Superintendents.

The following resolutions were offered on Thursday by Superintendent Cole of Albany on behalf of the Committee on Legislation, of which Dr. Maxwell is a member:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be, and is hereby instructed to secure legislation either in the proposed revision of the consolidated school law, or by special statutes, to the following effect:

1. After May 1, 1899, no one who is not at the time of the enactment of this law engaged in high school teaching shall be appointed to teach foreign languages, modern or ancient, English, mathematics, botany, zoology, physiology, physics, chemistry, physiography, history, civics, economics, or psychology, in any high school or high school department, schools or departments embracing the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth years of school work,) in any city or village authorized by law to employ a Superintendent, who has not one of the following qualifications, and who has not been duly licensed, according to law:

(a.) Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of New York, together with at least one year of professional study, either in a college or university school of pedagogy, or in a normal or training school having a course for college graduates, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(b.) Graduation from a college or university approved by the Regents of the University of New York, together with at least two years' experience in teaching high schools or institutions of equal or higher rank, or three years' experience in teaching in elementary grades, (grades embracing school work from the first to the eighth year inclusive.)

(c.) Graduation from the classical course in a New York State Normal School, or from an equivalent course in any other normal school approved by the State Superintendent, together with three years' exprience in teaching, and the passing of an examination conducted under the direction of the local Superintendent of Schools, in the science of education and in one or more of the following groups of subjects: (a) Latin and Greek; (b) French and German; (c) English language and literature; (d) physics and chemistry; (e) botany, zoology, and physiology; (f) algebra, geometry, (plain and solid,) and trigonometry; (g) history, economics, and civics.

II. The qualifications required for appointment to teach in high schools shall be a minimum requirement for teachers appointed to teach in any of the State Normal Schools, and teachers appointed to teach in normal schools must in addition thereto have a specific license from the State Superintendent to teach in such schools.

3. No one who is not at the time of the enactment of this law a Superintendent of Schools shall be appointed or elected Superintendent of Schools in any city or village authorized by law to employ a Superintendent of Schools, who does not possess one of the following qualifications:

(a.) Graduation from a college or university recognized by the University of the State of New York, together with not less than five years' experience in teaching or supervision.

(b.) Ten years' experience in teaching or supervision, and possession of a certificate of competency as a Superintendent, issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, after examination conducted by a commission of five persons, all of whom shall be college or university graduates, and with the approval of said commission.

Spirited debate followed, in which considerable opposition was developed, but the resolutions were finally adopted by a large majority.

As the law of 1895 provides that teachers in the elementary schools must be graduates of high schools and of professional training, so the proposed law provides that teachers in high schools must have college training. An opportunity, however, is provided for teachers in elementary grades who have not had college training to rise to high school positions by showing through examination that they have acquired the necessary scholarship and professional skill for the work of high schools.

DIAMOND FIELD IN HOBOKEN.

Boys Find Gems in Meadows Behind Paper Mill—Came from Jewelers' Shops.

Considerable excitement was created in Hoboken yesterday by a report that a diamond field had been discovered on the meadows. The matter was brought to the attention of the police by E. C. Rogge, a jeweler at 314 Washington Street, who said that a diamond weighing one carat and worth $65 had been offered to him by a boy named James Kehoe, a son of ex-Tax Commissioner James Kehoe, of 162 Fifth Street.

Recorder Stanton sent for the boy, who said he had found the diamond in the mire behind the Pownal Paper Mill, at Jefferson and Eighth Streets. He said diamonds had been found by other boys. Investigation showed that this statement was true, but the diamonds were of small value, and had been sold or given away by the boys who found them, and could not be traced.

It was learned that the diamonds came from the paper mill, which buys stock from many large jewelers in the way of refuse swept from the floors. One of the firms is Tiffany & Co. of this city. It is thought the jewels, for there were rubies and amethysts among the finds, were dropped on the floor and swept up. They went into the pulp vats without being discovered, and finally found their way to the meadows. It was also learned that a former engineer of the place while cleaning the vats at various times found a diamond worth $75, two half-eagles, and several other coins.

J. SERGEANT CRAM A BENEDICT.

He Married Beatrice Budd Cleveland Over a Month Ago.

The news yesterday that J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Board of Dock Commissioners, had secretly married Beatrice Budd Cleveland, the daughter of Samuel Budd, created quite a ripple of excitement at the clubs and in society. The wedding took place at St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, on Ninety-second Street, on Sept. 2, and was solemnized by the Rev. August Ulman. Two of the attachés of the church were the witnesses, and at the request of Mr. Cram and his bride, the ceremony was kept secret. It was, however, registered at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and thus the facts relating to the marriage became public.

At the church yesterday it was stated that the bride had called on one of the officers of the church on the evening preceding the ceremony and had expressed her wish to be married to Mr. Cram the next day if a clergyman could be found. On the day of the ceremony, the bride told the clergyman that her family knew of her intention to marry, but that Mr. Cram's family knew nothing whatever about it. Neither gave an address. J. Sergeant Cram was not at his office yesterday, nor was Mr. Budd to be found.

J. Sergeant Cram is a well-known member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, and Democratic Clubs. He lives at 5 East Thirty-eighth Street with his sisters, and has always held a high social position. He was appointed a Dock Commissioner by Mayor Grant in 1888, and again by Mayor Van Wyck. He is a member of Tammany Hall. Although well known in society, he has not been a participant in social gayeties for a number of years. He is a man about forty-five years of age. Mrs. Cram has been married before.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Work of Pianists at Home and Abroad —Prospectus of the New Orleans Opera Season.

The manager of Emil Sauer, the pianist, who is to visit America this season, has sent out an interesting sketch of his career. He was born in 1862 and was first taught by his mother. In 1876 he became a pupil of Nicolas Rubinstein, and soon appeared in North Germany. Afterward he went to London, where he was successful. In 1884 he went to Weimar and studied a year under Liszt, and his Berlin début in 1885 established his reputation. Vienna likewise praised him above all other pianists after his appearance in eleven concerts, and Eduard Hanslick, the most dreaded critic of Vienna, in his lately published work, "From a Musician's Diary," (Modern Opera, VI. pt., p. 326,) thus expresses himself: "This still young man played Henselt's piano concerto in F minor with great virtuosity, beautiful touch, and warm, almost girlishly tender, sentiment. His passages and ornaments, breathed out in the loveliest pianissimo, attracted attention. Later Sauer in four concerts completed alone a thoroughly many-sided programme and proved himself an artist of the first rank. While brilliant and powerful in all problems of energetic bravura, he yet played most beautifully in the tender, musing poetry of Schumann and Chopin. In this Sauer is a genuine troubadour of the piano."

In the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 England was again the field of Sauer's triumphs. A series of eight recitals in London aroused in the press and public an enthusiasm that seemed to be beyond adequate expression. With the verdict of a second no less severe critic this biographical sketch concludes. The well-known Berlin critic Wilhelm Tapper writes in the Kleine Journal of Nov. 15, 1896, as follows: "We have for many years followed the career of this excellent artist and pianist of genius, and were delighted at his continual development. Sauer is—we stated this a year ago without reserve—the best piano player of all artists now alive." It must be recollected, however, that several things have happened since 1890, among them Paderewski and Josef Hofmann. According to all accounts there are at present not less than fourteen greatest pianists in the world, which is somewhat confusing to the public.

Ludwig Norman-Neruda, the eldest son of Lady Hallé, the popular English violinist, was killed recently in the Dolomites. He was an intrepid mountaineer, even as he was a very shrewd savant in music. But he performed upon no instrument. His life had been so much colored by intercourse with all the great musicians of our time that he realized the futility of amateurism in the art he loved. He might have been a great musician. But in his very short life he elected for painting, varied by a brief spell of commerce, for which he was totally unsuited. He studied at Antwerp, where he made a friendship with Mr. Barrett Browning. This friendship subsequently led him to Asolo, in Italy, where he lived for the last few years. Wagner he loved, Brahms and Dvorak made him enthusiastic, and Johann Strauss's waltzes he ever maintained were classics.

The report that Signor Lago would give an Autumn season of opera at Covent Garden is incorrect. The Opera Syndicate has handed the theatre over to Messrs. Forsyth & Rendle for the fancy dress balls. It is not improbable that M. Riviere will give a series of promenade concerts on the nights when the opera house is not required for the balls. The programmes will presumably be of a lighter character than those so excellently managed by Mr. Robert Newman at Queen's Hall.

M. Paderewski's opera, "Stanislaus," concerning the merits of which the composer expresses considerable diffidence, is at last finished. It will be heard for the first time at the Dresden Opera House in December, and will doubtless be ably conducted by Herr Schuch. That it will be full of melody seems certain. M. Paderewski's piano compositions have grace, charm, and a considerable amount of originality.

Ferruccio Busoni, the well-known Italian pianist, who achieved only moderate success in this country, has apparently made large strides in his art. He has been very successful in Germany, and is to give in Berlin, at the hall of the "King-Akademie," four evenings of music for piano and orchestra. The dates are Oct. 20, Nov. 5, 12, and 19. The programmes ought to be suggestive to local pianists:

FIRST EVENING.

Concerto in D minor, with string orchestra..Bach
Concerto in A major.....Mozart.
Concerto in G major.....Beethoven.
Concerto in B minor.....Hummel.

SECOND EVENING.

Concerto in E flat major.....Beethoven.
Concertstuck, F minor.....Weber
Fantasie, opus. 15, C major.....Schubert.
Concerto in E minor.....Chopin.

THIRD EVENING.

Concerto in G minor.....Mendelssohn.
Concerto in A minor.....Schumann.
Concerto in F minor.....Henselt.

FOURTH EVENING.

Concerto in E flat major, opus. 94....Rubinstein.
Concerto No. 1 in D minor.....Brahms.
Concerto in A major.....Liszt.

The prospectus of the coming season of grand opera and opera bouffe in New Orleans announces as principal artists M. Gilbert, tenor, creator of the tenor rôle in "Esclarmonde"; M. Gauthier Scirack, tenor; M. Galdan, first baritone; M. Bouxman, first bass; M. Godefroy, first bass; M. Duvivier, baritone; M. Berthel, basso cantante; Mme. Fiereus, dramatic soprano; Mlle. Pouget, operetta soprano, and Mlle. Raymond, soprano. The following operas will be performed during the season: "La Juive," "Huguenots," "Aida," "Trouvère," "Sigurd," "L'Africaine," "Lucia," "Faust," "La Favorite," "Rigoletto," "Robert," "Le Prophète," "Carmen," "Mignon," "Manon," "La Navarraise," "Cavalleria," "Esclarmonde," "Lakmé," "Le Barbier," "Lohengrin," "Herodiade," "Le Cid," "Tannhäuser," "Salambo," "La Reine de Saba," "La Vivandière," and "Picolino." Among operettas, "Le Jour et la Nuit," "Mlle. Nitouche," "Miss Helyett," "Boccaccio," "Gillette de Narbonne," "Grand Mogol," "Fifine," "Le Tambour Major," "Coeur et la Main," "La Fille Angot," "Giroflé-Giroflà," "Mascotte," "Voyage de Suzette," "L'Auberge Tohu-Bohu," and "La Poupée," will be given.

Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies has been singing in Toronto, where the musical season has just opened, and this is the admirable way in which The Mail and Empire of Toronto introduced him: "Once upon a time there was a curate in Conway, Wales, who was not much of a preacher, but could sing the Welsh melody. He was a graduate of Jesus College, Oxford, and nothing in his early environments had tended to produce any stage ambitions. One day, however, the vocally gifted curate chanced to meet an actress of experience and judgment. She heard him sing, and said to him that he ought to be on the stage. So presently the Welsh curate drifted down to London and obtained an engagement in a big city choir, and then he commenced to take concert engagements, and finally became a member of the Carl Rosa opera company, and since then his fame has been growing. Thus Wales lost a poor preacher, and England and America gained a great singer, for this is the story of Ffrangcon-Davies, the baritone, who sang at Massey Hall last night."

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, the soprano, is to be heard in most of the important European cities this season. On Oct. 26 she will make her début in Germany, at Munich, under Herr Weingartner, and from there will immediately go to London, where she will sing for the first time before an English audience, at Queen's Hall. Later, Mme. Blauvelt will sing at Cologne, Frankfort, Aix la Chapelle, Dresden, Berlin, Hamburg, Leipsic, Weimar, and Stuttgart, besides giving a series of concerts in Vienna during March, 1899. In April and May she will sing in all the principal cities of Italy, and then return to England for a Spring tour in London and the provinces, coming back to America in July, 1899.

The Albertus Shelley Cosmopolitan Orchestra is the title of a proposed organization of young musicians, who shall give their time and study with the hope of becoming eventually an orchestra of ability to appear in public. Some of the announcements of the prospectus are unique, and deserve wide publicity, which is the cause of their appearance here. They are as follows:

"The orchestra will be regularly organized and officered, viz.: President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. As there will be needful expenses, it is purposed to elect patrons, each patron to pay an initiation fee of $50, this money to be used for the preliminary expenses, such as room rent, printing, music racks, music, &c.

"As mature advice and protection are essential to the success of this new enterprise, the patrons will be expected to meet with the orchestra four times a year to advise and pass judgment on its progress, or be subject to a fine of not less than $10 for each absence.

"The members will be required to pay an initiation fee of $5, and weekly dues of 10 cents. If absent a fine of 50 cents, unless attendance is prevented by illness or professional engagement. All members accepting professional engagements on the regular rehearsal nights to pay over to the orchestral fund 5 per cent. of money thus received. When new music is required each member to be taxed for the payment thereof.

"On any member leaving the orchestra during the year, unless for reasons satisfactory, a fine of $10 will be enforced. All money collected in fees, fines, dues, or otherwise to be turned over to the Treasurer of the Albertus Shelley Cosmopolitan Orchestra, and its disposition to be subject to it."

The list of patrons has not yet been sent to this paper, but when it is we shall probably not have space enough to print it.

"They publish interesting musical news in the Northwest. A St. Paul manager has been making arrangements for a series of six concerts, and The St. Paul Dispatch says very calmly: "Here is a list of artists and the price which he has guaranteed for their appearance in this city: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Arthur Nikisch, conductor. Guarantee, $2,500. It is questionable whether this organization will be heard at any other point west of Chicago. Rosenthal, the famous pianist. Guarantee, $1,000. Emil Sauer, the German pianist, who is declared to be greater than Paderewski or Rosenthal. This is his first season in this country. Guarantee, $900. Mme. Gadski, with chorus or quartette. Guarantee, $500. Mme. Blanche Marchesi, in song recital. Guarantee, $500. Henri Marteau, violinist; Frangcon-Davies, baritone. Each a guarantee of $300." If such news as this were published in a New York paper it would cause a considerable commotion in musical circles.

Mr. Frank Merry has explained in The Daily Mail why good music has become profitable in London. He says: "Mr. Newman is a genius. He saw that attending concerts of classical music was mainly a question of endurance. He also knew that tobacco of itself gave men phenomenal powers of sufferance, enabling them to go through starvation and privation, physical, mental, and emotional, without being in the slightest degree bored. So he did what the genius always does—saw the connection between two apparently unconnected facts—and joined them, forming a third fact. The result was orchestral concerts caught on, and good music generally became the rage. And now, when the bumpkin from the country strolls into the promenade concerts with his wife, in the hope of hearing a hearty seventeenth century ballad and finds the band beginning the "Pastoral Symphony," a work which plays in about an hour, he doesn't presently pull out his watch and say, 'Why, it's lasted twenty minutes already; come out, Maria.' No, he simply smokes his cigar and endures it as he would the dullness of his own society on a Sunday afternoon, while his wife endures his company (as she always does) without a cigar

ROCKAWAY WON POLO CUPS

Took Final Game of Series Yesterday from Staten Islanders.

MR. SMITH'S PONY SCORED ONE

Jounted Against Smith's Side and Made Final Score: Rockaway, 21; Staten Island, 14.

The Rockaway polo players have won the cups offered by Benjamin Stern of the Staten Island Polo Club. They met the Staten Island team yesterday, and won by the score of 21 to 14. It was the final game of the series, and, as the weather was a little better than it was on Wednesday, when the game was played in a heavy rainstorm, the clubhouse was well filled with Staten Islanders and friends of the Rockaway players who had gone to West New Brighton, S. I., to witness the contest. Among those noticed present were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Seidenberg, Mrs. R. Penn Smith, Miss Lucy Smith, Miss Johnson, the Misses Van Smith, J. Richmond, J. W. Edwards, Mrs. H. R. Van Vechten, Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler Van Vechten, Mrs. Morton W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Myers, Frank C. Miller, W. C. Rowland, Lindsay Van Rensselaer, Edward Gould Smith, J. Judson Worrall, John Allen, Dr. McKee, Carl Boyd, P. Albert Hart, J. H. Edwards, John R. Randall, and Henry T. Boody.

E. Willard Roby was selected as referee and Benjamin Stern acted as timekeeper. The game began at 3:30 o'clock, and it was after 6 o'clock before it was ended. The teams played as follows:

ROCKAWAY. Position.	Player.	STATEN ISLAND. Position.	Player.
1.	A. La Montagne, Jr.	1.	C. H. Robbins.
2.	J. Dallett, Jr.	2.	C. C. Wilmerding, Jr.
3.	W. A. Hazard.	3.	G. M. Seidenberg.
4.	G. L. Myers.	4.	Morton W. Smith.

The Staten Islanders received eight goals as handicap from the Rockaway team, and as soon as the game began the visitors started in with a rush to overcome this advantage. Rockaway got the ball as soon as it was thrown in, and Myers carried it down the field and scored the first goal after one minute's play. The next goal was made by Hazard, and the time was only half a minute. During the next nine minutes Myers scored three times, and things looked bad for the Staten Islanders. They rallied, however, toward the close of the first period, and Wilmerding scored a goal just when time was up. This made the actual score, Rockaway, 5; Staten Island, 1.

In the second period the scoring was fast. Myers made the first goal after one minute's play, and then Seidenberg scored for the home team. Myers made the next goal, and the fourth went to Rockaway. It was not made by a Rockaway player, however, but by Morton Smith's pony. They were playing near the Staten Island goal, and the pony kicked the ball, sending it between the posts. To offset his pony's action, Morton Smith made the next goal after 15 seconds' play, and then Myers scored again. Wilmerding made the next two goals. He got the ball as soon as it was thrown in, and each time carried it down the field alone. Dallett scored for Rockaway, Robbins for Staten Island, and Myers made the last score of the period. This made the actual score when the game was half over, Rockaway, 11; Staten Island, 6.

In the third period the Staten Islanders failed to score, and the Rockaway players added five goals to their score. The fourth period was played after the sun had set, and the only ones who seemed able to see the ball were Myers and Dallett, and, after they had scored five times the Staten Islanders gave up the game. The score and summary are as follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Player and Club.	Time.
First goal, Myers, Rockaway	1:00
Second goal, Hazard, Rockaway	0:30
Third goal, Myers, Rockaway	2:00
Fourth goal, Myers, Rockaway	3:00
Fifth goal, Myers, Rockaway	4:00
Sixth goal, Wilmerding, Staten Island	5:00

Total—Rockaway, 5; Staten Island, 1.

SECOND PERIOD.

Player and Club.	Time.
Seventh goal, Myers, Rockaway	1:00
Eighth goal, Seidenberg, Staten Island	1:00
Ninth goal, Myers, Rockaway	2:00
Tenth goal, —, Rockaway	1:30
Eleventh goal, Smith, Staten Island	0:15
Twelfth goal, Myers, Rockaway	1:00
Thirteenth goal, Wilmerding, Staten Island	0:15
Fourteenth goal, Wilmerding, Staten Island	0:45
Fifteenth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	1:00
Sixteenth goal, Robbins, Staten Island	2:00
Seventeenth goal, Myers, Rockaway	...

Total—Rockaway, 6; Staten Island, 5.

THIRD PERIOD.

Player and Club.	Time.
Eighteenth goal, Myers, Rockaway	3:30
Nineteenth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	0:30
Twentieth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	4:00
Twenty-first goal, Dallett, Rockaway	4:45
Twenty-second goal, Dallett, Rockaway	1:00

Total—Rockaway, 5; Staten Island, 0.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Player and Club.	Time.
Twenty-second goal, Dallett, Rockaway	0:15
Twenty-third goal, Dallett, Rockaway	10:00
Twenty-fourth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	0:45
Twenty-fifth goal, Myers, Rockaway	1:00
Twenty-sixth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	1:00

Total—Rockaway, 5; Staten Island, 0.

SUMMARY.

Rockaway, by goals	21
Staten Island, by goals	6
By handicap	8—14

TO MAKE BICYCLES CHEAPER.

Prof. Carpenter of Cornell Reduces the Cost of Steel Tubing.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Prof. Carpenter of Cornell University, who has attained a considerable reputation by his experiments in regard to the relative efficiency of chain and bevel gearing for bicycles, now announces the result of tests made of a new process for manufacturing seamless steel tubing. The novelty of the process lies entirely in the machinery employed in drawing and cleaning the tubes. All other processes require the use of high-grade steel, in order to produce tubing of reliable quality and necessary strength. Swedish billets are imported, which for the last few months have been quoted at exactly the same price for which the finished tubing is sold at retail.

Tubes manufactured by the new process show, as a result of the tests made, equal, if not superior, quality in every respect to those of imported stock, yet they are made from American steel, costing one-half to one-third the price of the Swedish billets. Such a material reduction in the price of tubing is expected to furnish good cause for a further lowering of the price of bicycles next season.

Funeral of E. W. Keeney.

Funeral services over the body of Eugene Wyllys Keeney, who died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Thursday, will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the family residence, 580 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, pastor of the South Congregational Church, will officiate. Mr. Keeney was a provision dealer, and had been in business at 51 Pearl Street, this borough, for many years. He was also the principal proprietor and manager of the private baths at the Battery. He was born in Brooklyn, and had lived there all his life. He went to Saratoga Springs two weeks ago, in the hope that his health would improve.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.11	.13
Best & Belcher	.22	.23
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.24	.25
Challar	.13	.15
Confidence	.47	.47
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.14
Gould & Curry	.10	.10
Hale & Norcross	1.00	1.00
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.07	.08
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.19	.19
Occidental Con.	.74	.77
Ophir	.53	.53
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.15	.16
Savage	.08	.09
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.77	.77
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con.	.22	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.19

Silver bars, 60½; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Deals Involving Large Amounts Give a Start to the Fall Business.

THE WEEK'S IMPORTANT SALES

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room Doings—Executor's and Voluntary Sales for This Week—Broadway Plot Under Foreclosure—Mortgages Filed.

There has been little change in the general character of dealing during the week. Dwellings and vacant property have furnished practically all the business, while the professional element with their trades have been, if anything, more prominent than in previous weeks. In the amounts involved, however, there has been a decided advance, and whatever encouragement is to be found in the reports of the last few days lies in the fact that there have been five or six transactions of very respectable proportions.

The purchases of 590 and 608 Fifth Avenue by ex-Gov. Flower may be investments in the ordinary acceptance of that term. If they are, so much the better as far as the effect of these two transactions is concerned. With the advance of business up Fifth Avenue, however, it would seem that the acquisition of a frontage of over 100 feet by Mr. Flower, while it may be regarded as the safest kind of an investment, savors strongly of well-timed speculation.

Of the transactions in vacant property, the largest was the purchase by Henry Morgenthau of almost the entire block bounded by Seventh and Lenox Avenues, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets. The quick resale of the Knapp estate tract at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street is certainly a sign of improving conditions, and as the property only passed from one firm of operators to another, it will doubtless be heard from again before many weeks. The sale of the lots by the Campbell estate and of the Sorrento apartment house by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company may involve a third party, who bought the Sorrento and traded it for the lots at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Whether this is the case or not, the value of the deal as significant of returning activity is not lessened. It is reported that the lots have been resold to a builder.

Aside from these larger deals there has been enough small buying and selling to round out a good week's business, and the results for the first week of October may be regarded as altogether encouraging. Brokers generally are inclined to take a more hopeful view of the situation, and pending negotiations make it certain that the immediate future will make a substantial showing of strength and activity.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Dr. L. L. Danforth to W. M. V. Hoffman the four-story dwelling, 35 West Fifty-first Street, 21.2 by 60 by 100.5.

Ashforth & Duryee have sold to Collins & Collins the dwelling 39 West Thirty-third Street, 21.2 by 60 by 98.9. The buyers will alter the building for business purposes.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has bought the old buildings, 109 and 109½ St. Mark's Place, 25 by 100.

David Stewart and William Graham have sold for John Marsching to A. A. Bibby the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 200 feet east of the Boulevard, 75 by 100.

Henry Adler has bought for about $19,500 the three-story tenement, 308 East Eighty-third Street, 25 by 102.2.

It is reported that William H. Hall has sold to Henry Oppenheimer the plot, southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninetieth Street, 50 by 100.

Rebecca Cohen has bought the four-story building, southeast corner of Birmingham and Madison Streets.

Theodore A. Grasmuck has sold to Marcus Nathan for Donatus Rieger for $30,000 the five-story flat, 400 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 89.6 by 100.11.

The Auction Room.

Several voluntary and executor's offerings attracted fair-sized crowds, and although in no instance were the bidding or the prices anything to boast of, interest in the various events was evident, and the salesroom assumed once more something of its normal life and activity. Recent private sales and building operations on the upper part of St. Nicholas Avenue had led to the expectation of some lively competition for the properties of the Fleming estate in that neighborhood offered on Wednesday, and the bidding and withdrawal of all but one parcel was a surprise to many. The dwelling 31 West Thirty-sixth Street brought $50,100, and five lots at King's Bridge Road and Hawthorne Street, all belonging to the Fosdick estate, found ready buyers after the best bidding of the week. The executor's sale of the McConvill estate lots on the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street was a success, but the fact that four buyers took the entire forty-nine lots at practically their own figures, made the event decidedly uninteresting.

Interest should be sustained in this week's doings at auction if variety in the schedule can accomplish it. There is a little of everything and in all sorts of locations from 96 Park Place to Throgg's Neck. The former parcel is one of four, which Bryan L. Kennelly will offer at public auction on Wednesday, the others being 45 Jay Street, 164 and 165 West Street, and a lot adjoining the northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. On the same day Auctioneer Smyth will sell by assignee's orders, the Rime place of about twenty-four acres, on Throgg's Neck, and subsequently for sale, twelve parcels on City Island. The list for Wednesday also includes an executor's offering, by Auctioneer Harnett, of five four-story dwellings on Seventy-sixth Street, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, and the dwelling 346 East Sixtieth Street.

For Tuesday, Auctioneer Smyth announces a voluntary sale of the flats 213 and 215 West Sixty-sixth Street, and five lots on Westchester Avenue and Tiffany Street, as well as an executor's sale of several unimproved parcels on Rogers Place, Westchester Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and the Southern Boulevard.

The vacant plot on the east side of Broadway, 75.4 feet south of Bleecker Street, extending through to Crosby Street, will be sold, under foreclosure, on Wednesday. Two partition sales are scheduled, 171 Bowery and 311 East Twenty-fourth Street.

There were recorded last week 357 mortgages, for $3,914,710, of which 133, for $1,948,826, were at 5 per cent.; 173, for $930,884, were at more, and 51, for $1,035,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 351 mortgages, for $4,413,600, of which 160, for $1,802,764, were at 5 per cent.; 136, for $1,234,336, were at more, and 55, for $1,376,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 10.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Uriah W. Tomkins, referee, 1,471 to 1,477 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,229.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, Southern Boulevard, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 37.5 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,940.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale, 305 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 40 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 57.3, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 213 and 215 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick and brownstone front tenements.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 88 feet northeast of Tiffany Street, running through to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 75 by 100 by 75 by 141, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, Rogers Place, east side, 175 feet north of Westchester Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 90; Westchester Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Intervale Avenue, 25 by 65, vacant; Intervale Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 25 by 65, vacant; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 420 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 100, two-story brick and frame dwelling, with stable.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 536 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,975.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 22 Christopher Street, south side, 94 feet east of Waverley Place, 19.0½ by 67.4 by 19.10 by 61.8, one-story frame stable. Due on judgment, $5,504.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 18 Renwick Street, east side, 357.9½ feet south of Spring Street, 20.4 by 60 and irregular, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,652.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 68 feet west of First Avenue, 16 by 50.5, two-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,180.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, White Plains Road, west side, 150.5½ feet north of Becker Avenue, 25.6 by 192.2 by 25.5 by 190, vacant. Due on judgment, $557.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 334 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 242 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement; all title and interest of Mary Meehan on July 2, 1898.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Cantine, referee, 572 and 574 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,657; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, Main Street, City Island, east side, near Ditmars Street, 51.8½ by 225, frame dwelling; southwest corner of Main and Orchard Streets, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; Orchard Street, south side, 100 feet west of Main Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 50 by 100, frame stable; Prospect Street, south side, 100 feet west of Main Street, eight lots, each 25 by 100; also, about one acre of salt meadow located in the block west of Main Street and south of Ditmars Street, with frontage on a creek leading to East Chester Bay.

By Philip A. Smyth, assignee's sale, Thomas E. Shields, assignee, 24½ acres, with residence, stables, &c., known as the Rime place, at Throgg's Neck.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 21 to 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, five four-story brownstone-front dwellings, with two-story extensions.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 34 East Ninth Street, south side, 177.4½ feet east of University Place, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,418.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 346 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 120 feet west of First Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 96 Park Place, south side, 79.10 feet west of Washington Street, 23.7 by 82.4 by 23.11 by 82.8, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts; 45 Jay Street, north side, 148.3 feet east of West Street, 23.3 by 88.4 by 22.2 by 87.6, two-and-one-half-story brick building; 164 and 165 West Street, 44.4 feet south of Murray Street, 45.2 by 50.3 by 43.10 by 50.3, the plot leased for $1,800 per annum; Third Avenue, east side, 25.8½ feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 110, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Closson, referee, 634 Broadway, east side, 75.4 feet south of Bleecker Street, running through to 166 Crosby Street, 25.1 by 196.5 by 25 by 196.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $73,260; subject to other mortgages for $120,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 113 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,244.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 1 to 9 Gansevoort Street and 330 to 342 West Thirteenth Street, occupying a triangular plot at the junction of the streets named, 186.1 on Gansevoort Street, about 150 on Thirteenth Street, and 97 on the westerly line, leasehold, five four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $29,101.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 536 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,244.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 23.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, A. Sidney Norton, referee, 112 West Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $800.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayers, referee, 391 to 395 Washington Street, southeast corner of Hubert Street, runs south 75 by east 70 by north 25 by east 9.9 by north 50 by west 79.9, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $46,975.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of the Boulevard, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,234; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 228 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 53.1 feet east of the Boulevard, 15.11 by 70.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,735; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 235 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,962.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.—By Bryan, L. Kennelly, partition sale, Ezekiel Foxman, referee, 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 140 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Banks, referee, Jerome Avenue, east side, 733.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, runs east 160 by southwest 440 by southeast 111.10 by southwest 361 by west 242 to the east side of Jerome Avenue by north 150 to point of beginning, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,437.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue; for five five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.8 by 95 and 25 by 86; Schmuck & Montag of 2,577 Third Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $110,000.

Rivington Street, south side, 20 feet east of Tompkins Street, for a one-story brick storage house, 80 by 92; Murtagh & McCarthy, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 86.9 feet east of Madison Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.6; Isaac Mayer of 69 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for four three-story and basement brick dwellings, 17.11 and 20 by 54; Walter Fox of 258 Broadway, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $60,000.

Lincoln Street, east side, 100 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and shed, 20 by 33 and 25 by 16; Edwin Roberts of 946 Denman Place, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Leggett Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of Dawson Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 56, Frederick McCarthy of 1,044 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,600.

Andrews Avenue, east side, 335.6 feet south of Hampden Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 36 by 27.6, Elizabeth D. Robinson, owner; D. W. King of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 765 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 81, and 20 by 91, Mrs. Emily P. Colletti, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 60 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, Abraham Zabrinsky of 38 Market Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 108 and 110 East Eighty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,300.

Fifty-third Street, southeast corner of Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, Mrs. M. McEntegart of 460 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 8.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 307 ft n of Burnside Av, 21x115x25x119.4; William J. Marshall and others to Daniel Havens 10

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, 125 ft e of West St, 100x55.8; Theresa Du Bois to M. S. Borland 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Daniel Havens and wife to George W. Flagg 1

LOTS 15, 16, 21, and 22, Block 2,526, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate; Henry Hahn to Frank Hahn 1

OPDYKE AV, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av, 125x100; Opdyke Av, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; John Yard, referee, to F. B. Garrett 3,725

PROSPECT ST, s s, 117.6 ft e of West Shore, City Island, 100x110; John Hallahan and another to Martha Ahearn and another 1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

EXECUTORS' SALE—RINTELEN ESTATE

will be sold

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Valuable 23d Ward Property.

WESTCHESTER AND INTERVALE AVS.,

2 lots forming L surrounding, N. E. corner.

ROGERS PLACE, East side, 175 north of WESTCHESTER AVE., 3 lots.

147TH STREET, South side, about 420 E. of SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, plot 50x100, with good house and stable. These properties are in choice locations, trolley cars on

WESTCHESTER AV. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

HARRY OVERINGTON, Esq., Attorney.

ALSO ON SAME DAY,

Westchester Av. and 165th St., just east of Tiffany St., Plot, fronting 75 feet on each street, will be sold in one parcel.

75% ON MORTGAGE AT 5%.
TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST.
Maps, &c., from

PHILIP A. SMYTH,
11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE without RESERVE, by order of CORNELIUS E. KENE, ESQ., EXECUTOR of JOSHUA LEVINESS, dec'd. VALUABLE CITY ISLAND PROPERTY IN NEW YORK CITY, BRONX BOROUGH,

on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

MAIN & ORCHARD STS., S. W. corner, 50 x100, with 3-story frame building.

ORCHARD ST., south side, 100 ft. west of Main St., 50x100, with frame stable.

PROSPECT ST., south side, 100 ft. west of Main St., 8 lots, 25x100 each.

MAIN ST., east side, near Cemetery Lane, 51.8½x225, with frame dwelling.

ABOUT ONE ACRE of salt meadow, with water front, near Ditmars St. and East-chester Bay.

ISAAC N. MILLS, Esq., Atty.
Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St., N. Y.

7TH AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 146th St, 27.1x100; W. W. Foster, referee, to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women 25,250

49TH ST, 165 West, 20.10x80; John Hallahan and another to Martha Ahearn and another 1

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x102.2; William E. Diller and wife to Eliza McParland 1

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x102.2; Eliza McParland to William E. Diller 1

116TH ST, 306 West, 18.9x100.11; Henrietta Kohner to Jules Ascheim 1,500

134TH ST, s s, 290 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11; John Kerr and wife to Emily Stalley 5,000

Recorded Leases.

GREEN, Robert L., to Hattie Jacobus; 255 7th Av, 4 10-12 years $1,800

MATTLAGE, Charles F., to Morris Kaempfer and Ludwig & Lehmann, 276 Greenwich St, and 97 Warren St, 5 years .. $3,000 to 3,500

WHITNEY, David L., to Jacob L. Lascoff; Willis Av, 206, n e corner of 136th St, 3½ years ..... $1,080 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BURGER, William, to Robert H. Bergman; 706 Union Av; also s e s of Forest Av, 75 ft s w of 145th St, 1-5 part; e s of Robbins Av, 275 ft s of 147th St, 1-5 part, 3 years $1,200

BUCKLEY, John J., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 158 and 160 West 28th St, demand 500

GARRETT, Frank B., to Maria H. Lugar; n s of Opdyke Av, 400 ft e of Keppler Av; also Opdyke Av, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x.00 to Willard Av, 1 year 3,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Thomas Reilly and another; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 months 6,000

HALL, Louise M., to Paul Hoffmann; 179 Convent Av, 2 years 1,000

HATTRICK, John and Margaret, to Vashti G. Eaton; Lots 126, 127, and 128, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 1,450

HATTRICK, John and Margaret, to Francis Trainor; Lots 126, 127, and 128, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate, installments 300

KEATING, William H., to William D. Faris; w s of White Plains Av, 50 ft n of 11th Av, demand 1,000

KERWICK, Richard, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 943, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 405

McPARLAND, Eliza, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 79th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 42,500

McPARLAND, Eliza, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 79th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 43,000

McPARLAND, Eliza, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 79th St, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 42,500

McPARLAND, Eliza, to Elizabeth A. Diller; n s of 79th St, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 7,500

McPARLAND, Eliza, to Elizabeth A. Diller; n s of 79th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 7,000

McPARLAND, Eliza, to Elizabeth A. Diller; n s of 79th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 7,500

NOSSER, August L., otherwise Louis, to Eleanor M. Hall; 182 East 72d St, 3 years 5,000

RINN, Frank G., to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; n w corner of 9th Av and 42d St, 1 year 4,072

ROESER, Louis and Christiana, to Newburgh Savings Bank; 117 9th Av, 5 years 20,000

SCHOEPP, Rachel, to Robert H. Bergman; n w s of Daly Av, 45 ft s w of Samuel St, 1 year 100

SHAW, Charles R., to J. Frances Pease; 130 West 75th St, 5 years 28,000

STEINMETZ, Eva, to J. Frederic Kernochan; s s of 149th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 28,000

WALKER, Fernando R., to Leonard Hangen; w s of Greene St, 200.8 ft n of Waverley Place, leasehold, 1 year 3,000

WILSON, James J., to Richard Cummings; s e corner of Boulevard and 97th St; secures material 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Alexander F., to Charles F. Bishop $2,500

BEEKMAN, Charles K., to Isabella L. Beekman 10,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Alberene Stone Company, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

HALLAHAN, John, and James Ahearn to Martha Ahearn and another, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

LYALL, Isabella, to Mary A. Duer and another 25,000

REILLY, Thomas, and another to Nathaniel R. Wise 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; James Dowd against Edward Du F Galt, owner; George J. Jackson, contractor 1,850

44TH ST, 5 East; Robert C. Fisher & Co. against Maria A. Martin and R. A. Canfield owners; P. J. McDonald & Co., contractors 783

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; Conforti & La Grass against William Horwitz, owner and contractor .. $2,274

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; Lordi & Co. against William Horwitz, owner and contractor 2,198

148TH ST, 806 and 808 East; Theodore A. Klenke against George Walton, owner and contractor 850

Lis Pendens.

ELIZABETH ST, 168; Department of Buildings against Moses Einhorn, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 to 98; Middleton S. Borland against Jacob Du Bois and others, (partition;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 112.10 ft w of Wooster St, 21.8x75; Moritz Frank, receiver, against Mary T. Rix, (action to impress lien;) attorney, M. A. Quinlan.

4TH AV, 65 to 69; Eugene S. Benjamin against John E. Sager and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, —; Department of Buildings against Samuel W. B. Smith, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

29TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William H. Collins against Lillian H. Matthews and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

120TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Albert C. Hencken against Giuditta Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

136TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Augustus G. Cobb against Matilda Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

136TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Julia D. Elsworth against Matilda Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE. By order of HARRY OVERINGTON, FRANKLIN LYNCH, and D. ERNEST WALKER, M. D., EXECUTORS, &c., of DAVID HALL, deceased.

Will be sold WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Valuable 23d Ward Property.

370 MORRIS AV 389 COLLEGE AV., AND 513 EAST 142D ST., being entire front on 142d St., from College to Morris Av., large lot, with two three-story frame buildings.

494 EAST 143D ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER MORRIS AV., gore lot, 30.6½x66.10½, with frame dwelling.

498 EAST 143D ST., ADJOINING ABOVE CORNER, with frontage on Morris Av.; lot 30x100½, with frame dwelling.

FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Atty, 280 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of THOMAS E. SHIELDS, Esq., Assignee, &c., of CHARLES F. RIME,

24 39-100 ACRES ON THROGGS NECK, NEW YORK CITY, BRONX BORO,

with fine, large residence, stable, &c. About 1,000 ft. frontage on WESTCHESTER CREEK. Close to residences of JOHN A. MORRIS, COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, JACOB LORILLARD, and others, known as the RIME PLACE.

Short distance from Westchester Station on N. Y. & N. H. R. R. and from trolley line.

LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Esqs.,
Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Bro

STANDING ARMY OF 100,000

Congressman Hull Says Bill Will Be Introduced Next Session.

BELIEVES IT WILL BE PASSED

Says Mr. McKinley Favors Such a Measure—No Mention of National Guard.

Congressman John A. T. Hull of Iowa, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives and author of the bill bearing his name "for the better organization of the army," which became a law just before the breaking out of the war with Spain.

Mr. Hull was asked yesterday what legislation he thought likely at the coming session of Congress, looking to the permanent increase of the standing army. "A bill will be introduced as soon as Congress meets," said Mr. Hull, "providing for a permanent standing army of 100,000 men. We certainly will need that many to maintain a guard in Cuba until a stable government is established there and garrison our new island possessions of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and possibly the Philippines. I don't believe there will be any difficulty in raising the army to that strength in the course of three or four months. I think it would be possible to raise 50,000 negro troops in that time, and they would make the best sort of soldiers for garrison duty in tropical countries. They can stand the climate better than white men, and the recent war demonstrated what sort of fighters they are.

"The act for the reorganization of the army passed last Spring was far from a perfect measure, as we knew at the time, but it was the best we could get. The opposition of the National Guard made it necessary for us to insert a provision in it which allowed the incorporation into the army in time of war of National Guard regiments as organized under the laws of the various States. That led to interminable confusion. I am in favor of making no reference to the National Guard in the new bill to create a permanent army of 100,000 men, but of having a separate bill providing that all State troops, call them National Guards or what you will, that receive a dollar of assistance from the National Government shall be organized on the model of the standing army."

Mr. Hull said that he believed that the bill raising the army to 100,000 would be passed by Congress. "I am certain," he said, "that Congress will pass the bill on the line the President wants, and President McKinley, I know, regards 80,000 men as the very least number we can get along with under our new conditions."

Mr. Hull added that he did not expect the friends of the National Guard to oppose his new bill, as they did the old one. "Then," he remarked, "the National Guardsmen were afraid they wouldn't be allowed to get into the army. Now they are afraid they won't be allowed to get out."

THE MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Bad Weather Causes Falling Off in Attendance on Closing Day.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 8.—The inclement weather to-day had a depressing effect on the closing day of the Morristown Horse Show. But a small number attended the morning session, and during the afternoon about half the boxes were occupied. The summaries:

Roadsters, mares or geldings, to be shown in wagons.—First prize, De Witt C. Flanagan's Martha, b. m., 15.1½, six years; same owner's Little Belle, b. m., 15.0, nine years, second; Robert H. McCurdy's Renne, gr. m., 15.1½, eleven years, third.

Ponies in harness, stallion, mare, or gelding, above 13 and not exceeding 14.1 hands, to be shown to appropriate vehicle.—First prize, Mrs. John M. Shaw's unnamed, ch. m., 14.1; Richard F. Carman's Eclipse, br. s., 13.3, second.

Harness horses, mare or gelding, 14 hands 3 inches or over, owned and used in Morris, Essex, Somerset, or Union Counties, N. J.—First prize, Princess, gr. m., 15¾, eight years old, owned by C. Hathaway; Miss Minch, b. m., 15.2, six years, owned by the Annadale Stables, second; an unnamed, b. g., owned by L. Hallock, Jr., third.

Roadsters, mares, or geldings, and best appointed "road rig" horse to be 15 hands or over.—First prize, Sherman, W. K. Price's blk. g., 15.3½, ten years old; Hilda S., b. m., 15.2, six years, owned by William T. Plum, second.

Ponies in Harness, stallions, mares, or geldings, under 12 hands, to be shown to appropriate vehicles.—First prize, Alfred J. Cammeyer's Toronto; Fiebel S., 11 hands, 7 years; Jack, ch. g., 11.2 hands, 6 years old, owned by Charles M. Chapin, second; Phallis, white g., 10.2 hands, owned by Master Richard Fisher Decker, third.

Pairs Ponies, in Harness, above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, to be shown to appropriate vehicle.—First prize, Mrs. John M. Shaw's Winnie, ch. m., 14.1 hands, and an unnamed ch. m., 14.1 hands.

Hunters: Corinthian Class, open to all hunters, horses to be ridden by members of some recognized hunt.—First prize, Greylock, gr. g., 16 hands, owned by J. Halloway; Richmond, ro. g., 16.2½ hands, owned by Hart Brothers, second; Iseult, b. m., 16.1½ hands, owned by the Annadale Stables, third.

Pairs of Harness Horses, 15 hands and over, owned and used in Morris, Essex, Somerset, or Union County, N. J.—First prize, C. Hathaway's Princess, gr. m., 15¾, and Stanton, ch. g.; Nip, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and Tuck, b. g., 15.1, owned by Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, second; two unnamed b. gs. owned by L. Hallock, Jr., third.

Sporting tandems, wheelers to show substance and quality, the leader to show breeding and handiness and be able to take the regulation jumps.—First prize, Col. Robert Baker's Roanoke, b. g., 16, and mate; The Earl, ch. g., 15.2, and mate, owned by W. J. Caesar, second.

Pairs of harness horses, over 15.3.—First prize, Lord Chumley, br. c., 16.1, and Lady Sapphire, b. m., 16.1, owned by Richard F. Carman; Navarre, b. g., 16.1, and Siegfried, b. g., 16, owned by Fred H. Humphreys, second.

Tandems, horses to be any height, owned and used in Morris, Essex, Somerset, or Union County, N. J.—First prize, Miss Minch, b. m., 15.2, and an unnamed b. g., owned by the Annadale Stables; two unnamed owned by Mrs. John M. Shaw, second; two unnamed b. g's, owned by Miss Lulu Pfizer, third.

Saddle horses, stallion, mare, or gelding over 15 hands.—First prize, Oriflamme, ch. g., 15.3½, owned by E. H. T. Talmage; same owner's Patty McCord, ch. m., 15.1¾, second; Pat, b. g., 15.2½, owned by O. H. Kahn, third.

Harness horses, mare, or gelding, over 15 and not exceeding 15.3, hands.—First prize, Ivanhoe, ch. g., 15.1, owned by Amelia Kussner; Tuch, b. g., 15.1, owned by Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, second; Miss Minch, b. m., 15.2, owned by the Annadale Stable, third.

Hunters or jumpers, open to all; catchweights; performances over fences only to count.—First prize, Richmond, r. g., 16.2½ hands, owned by Hart Brothers, Greylock, gr. g., 16 hands, owned by J. Holloway, second; Iseult, b. m., 16.1 hands, owned by Annadale Stable, third.

Horses, to be shown before a coach or brake.—First prize, Richard F. Carman's four.

Hunters and jumpers, post entries, open to horses not having won a first or second prize in any of the hunter or jumping classes.—First prize, Charles Pfizer, Jr.'s Rounford; Gen. Healy's Islington second.

Four-in-hands, horses to be any height, owned and used in Morris, Essex, Somerset, or Union Counties, N. J.—First prize, Charles Pfizer's unnamed entries; entries of William Salomon, second; horses of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, third.

The Barnardsville Prize, Champion Class, hunters and jumpers, post entries, open to all horses having taken a first prize in the hunter or jumper classes at the show.—First prize, Greylock, owned by J. Holloway; Richmond, owned by Hart Brothers, second.

Champion Class, harness horses, open only to horses, 15 hands or over, having taken a first prize, or one of a pair that have taken a first prize in classes for horses in harness at this or any other horse show the past two years.—Ivanhoe, ch. g., 15.2 hands, owned by Amelia Kussner.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants to place competent chambermaid, who assists at table; very trustworthy, neat, and obliging. Call, Monday, 10 to 1, 14 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By experienced young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; five years' city reference; no cards. 452 West 36th St., Regan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Lady desires position for a good, clever girl as second chambermaid or laundress, or as both, in small family. 33 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid in a private family; city reference; no cards. Patton's bell, 448 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid or maid and sewing; husband ill in Europe; city references. Anxious, 253 West 37th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined lady as companion to elderly lady, either traveling or at home, or as useful member in a refined private family; thoroughly domestic; best reference furnished. I. A. M., Box 198 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; personal reference from last place. 118 East 53d St., Lynam's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable German as good plain cook in a small private family. J., 436 4th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—WAITRESS—HOUSEMAID.—A lady going abroad for Winter wishes to find good places, together or separately, for her cook, waitress and housemaid. Call or address 21 East 11th St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By two girls to go together as cook and waitress; three years' references from last place; private family. G. S. A., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By cook in small American family; thoroughly competent; also coarse washing if desired. Call at present employer's, 15 East 74th St., Monday, 9 to 12.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl; good cook and baker; in private family; excellent reference from last employer. For particulars call on or address Mrs. Dobbin, 7 West 116th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; good baker; assist with washing; reference. Stripp, 326 West 40th St.

COOK.—By capable woman as cook in private family; excellent; best city reference. 153 East 43d St.

COOK and WAITER.—By French couple; wife first-class cook; man waiter; reference. French Couple, 155 West 25th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; three years' reference from last place; wages, $35. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; neat and willing; best city reference from last employer. 152 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; wages $25 to $30; city reference. Call, two days, 1,054 3d Av., near 63d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking thoroughly; best city references. 108 East 102d St.; Phelan's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by the day; washing, ironing, cleaning; best reference. Parker, 109 Amsterdam Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent in every detail, desires patronage of persons who require shapely, well-fitting, and stylish work; garments altered and remade; very moderate price; out by day; out of town weekly. Best Reerences, Madison Av., 42d St., paper stand.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker wishes more work out by day in private families; rapid worker; cutting and fitting a specialty. 266 West 141st St., Smith's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, who guarantees satisfaction; reference, Hickey, 906 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; out by the day or week; best of city reference. Modes, 198 East 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; day or home. 303 East 33d St. Ycst.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess of exceptional qualifications and superior methods; is highly recommended by a city family, in which she has taught seven years; elementary or advanced English and piano; prominent references. Visiting Engagement, Box 216, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady as visiting governess; has some morning hours disengaged; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Teacher, 628 East 138th St.

GOVERNESS.—As nursery or visiting governess; entire charge; thoroughly competent; teaching higher German, primary, and kindergarten; references; highest families; salary, $30 to $40. North German, 1,334 3d Av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By North German young lady as visiting governess or single lessons; teaches English, German, French, music; highest references; moderate terms. M. A., Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished visiting governess; highly recommended; diplomée; French, German, and music; has vacancies. Teacher, 1,334 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; additional afternoon engagement; hour daily; $12 monthly; city references. G. O. V., Box 5, 1,563 2d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By North German as visiting governess; pure German, fluent French and English; in school or private. 50 West 46th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Teaches French, German, help in music; takes entire charge of children, four years up; good disciplinarian; first-class city references. Trustworthy, Box 235 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American housekeeper; experienced manager of from two to twelve servants; catering, marketing, shopping for refined households; desires similar or other responsible position; or as matron. Excellent Reference, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl as general houseworker; city references; no cards. 448 West 33d St.; Patton's bell.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl to do general housework in flat. T., 250 West 53d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German as useful lady's maid for lady living hotel or apartment; good sewer and mender; references; sleep at home. Advertiser, 1,152 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; like to travel in Europe or country preferred; best reference. French, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker; all kinds family sewing; best of personal references. L. D., Box 400, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German, speaking French; experienced in traveling, packing, hairdressing, and dressmaking; excellent references. A. T., 37 Sutton Place, Avenue A.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; French; good dressmaker; best city references. Annette, 217 West 33d St.

MAID.—By young American girl, speaking German, as maid; good packer; best city reference. Brown, 267 West 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; shirts, cuffs, also flannels; best city references from last place; no chamberwork. Call, Monday, at 237 East 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Frenchwoman to take washing home; first-class ironer. Hilt, 211 West 13th St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress; family washing at home. 117 West 26th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a refined West Indian young colored woman; experienced care and training of infants from birth, or entire charge of growing children; understands sterilizing; city or country; highest reference. 964 2d Av., 51st St.; third bell.

NURSE.—As nurse to walking child; invaluable to a mother who can give little attention; best city reference, verbal and written, for many years' service; handy with the needle. 219 East 77th St., Broadhead's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, competent North German from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. L. F., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Ross, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By a young, intelligent girl to take care of children and see to their wardrobe, &c.; fine hand sewing and fancy work; speaks German; highest references; wages $14. Bright, Post Office Box 2,626.

NURSE.—By experienced North German as infant's nurse or child up to two or four years; best reference. Present employer's, 124 East 95th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to children or invalid; good sewer and mender; would go to Cuba, Puerto Rico; reference. Nurse, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; speaks French, German, and English; good city references. 177½ East 87th St., Hafelein's piano store.

NURSE.—Graduate; 15 years' experience; care of infant at her home; highest references. A. H. P., Station V, Brooklyn Post Office.

NURSE.—By French nurse; in private family; best references Miss Moren, 124 West 18th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By three young respectable Swedish girls; one, parlormaid; 6 years' city reference; one, waitress; one, chambermaid; reference. 224 East 27th St.; ring Mrs. Lundberg's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced French seamstress; excellent dressmaker; in private family; also misses' dresses; willing; permanent position accepted; no objection to country. Seamstress, 322 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady as assistant bookkeeper or in office; willing and ambitious; best of references; moderate salary. Rev. William J. H. Boetcker, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

DAME DE COMPAGNIE.—By a young American lady, highly connected, well educated, with a knowledge of French and German; musical, excellent reader; good horsewoman; in a family of culture; good salary expected; references exchanged. M. L. B., Englewood, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Neat, rapid, and accurate; refers to former employer, Miss Exceptional, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent; where parlormaid or second man is kept; good silver cleaner; first-class city references; just disengaged. Laurent, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By single man; five years' city reference from last employer; city or country; willing and obliging; light colored. W. W., 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By single English butler; height, six feet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Single, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler; single handed; first-class references. E. E. S., care of Lindahl, 52 East 30th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; is a good valet and silver cleaner; best city reference. J., 157 East 38d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent in every respect; first-class city references. Butler, 154 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler, colored; four years' reference last place. G. Fuller, 40 West 67th St., second floor, front, east side.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to get a place for her butler where a second man is kept. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 450 Madison Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Understands his duties; best city reference from last employer. H., Box 307, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; in private family; best references. N. L., care of Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—English; care of gentleman's clothes; good at silver; city references. Willing, 257 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—Age 18; willing; in private family. H. Ceriani, 347 3d Av.

BUTLER or COOK.—By Japanese; references. Japanese, 105 Woolsey St., Astoria, L. I.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; strictly first-class in every branch; fine pastry cook; disengaged Oct. 15; in private family; city preferred; good references. Chef, Box 134, Madison, N. J.

CHEF.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; sober, neat, saving; references. George, 1,269 Broadway

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace; single; milks; city or country. T., 424 West st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man, Protestant, without incumbrance; stylish city driver; thoroughly competent in every respect; highest references from leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; 18 years in employment of last employer; thoroughly acquainted with Greater New York. L. W. R., 142 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman of good appearance; careful, stylish driver; highest personal references; city or country. J. C., 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By reliable married coachman; sober, honest, willing, and industrious; thoroughly experienced; excellent reference. M. C., 150 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged Oct. 15, wishes position; good reference; call or address present employer. 4 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced first-class man with saddle horses; five years' good reference. M. F., 112 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes position for his man: married; no family. 33 West 51st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or MANAGER.—As gardener or manager for a gentleman's country place; by Frenchman; single man, 38 years; understands farming business thoroughly; can care for horses, cows, and stock; poultry culture by incubator and brooders; 8 years' references in this country. Gardener, Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By single, sober, and industrious man of long experience; reference. R., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young American Protestant; six years' references from last employer; private stables preferred. B., Box 299, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—As valet or body servant; English; age 30; thoroughly experienced sailor and traveler; previous employer can be seen personally; excellent reference. J. F., 52 East 41st St.

VALET.—By experienced trained English valet; good traveler; manicure; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. White, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By a well recommended colored man as waiter or useful man; willing and obliging; good reference. 408 West 39th St., Heath's bell.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION, or VALET.—By competent young Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest references from families and physicians. Victor Mourot, 412 West 54th St.

CLERK.—By a young man, 21, in office as entry and bill clerk; can furnish good references. Robert Staubitz, 205 East 4th St.

COLLECTOR.—By a young man, who has had six years' experience in Wall St., as bank collector; can furnish highest reference as to integrity and ability. B., Box 201 Times.

COOK.—By colored man as cook; reference; in country or city boarding house. F. H. Treadwell, 143 W. 33d St.

PAWNBROKER'S CLERK.—Experienced; good reference: bonds; New York or Brooklyn. J. T., Box 220 Times Office.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—As shipping clerk, or clerical position; American; competent. R. Chadsey, 212 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and OPERATOR.—By experienced young man of good address; permanent position; knowledge of cashier work; references. Competent, Box 3, 243 West 125th St.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTERER.—By an artistic upholsterer, late with Allard; would work at residence; city or country; on fine furniture, general decorations. Upholsterer, 1,269 Broadway.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, WAITRESSES, laundresses, kitchenmaids, French maids, nurses, wanted immediately. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

WANTED—A good, reliable girl for general housework, and who understands how to cook. Call, with references, on Monday, at 432 East 117th St.

WANTED—A competent seamstress and lady's maid, who has served as such abroad, is wanted in a family of two; Swiss Protestant preferred. Address F. C., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A first-class German maid and seamstress; must understand dressmaking; city references required. Call, Monday forenoon, 35 West 72d St.

WANTED—A competent maid, willing to do light chamberwork; must be a good seamstress. Apply Monday, between 11 and 1 at 17 East 38th St. Ditson.

WANTED—Kitchenmaid for Tuxedo, N. Y.; wages $16. Apply, bringing city references, on Monday at 1:30, at 44 West 21st St.

WANTED—Competent maid for Tuxedo, N. Y.; wages $20. Apply, bringing city references, on Monday at 1:30, at 44 West 21st St.

WANTED—First-class cook for Tuxedo, N. Y.; wages $40. Apply, bringing city references, on Monday at 1:30, at 44 West 21st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Side line or local agents; factory reducing staff of traveling salesmen will grant commission on uncovered ground; free samples; cash commissions. P. O. Box 1,371, New York City.

WANTED—By a large jewelry and silver house a packer and porter; one willing to make himself generally useful; must furnish first-class reference. Packer, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1—65 PARK AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—Large handsome second floor, parlor, and dining room; reference.

25TH ST., 45 WEST.—Square and single rooms; private baths; desirable rooms for gentlemen. Excellent table. Rates moderate. References.

WHOLE OR PART OF SECOND FLOOR IN private family, with board, upper west side. Address B. E., Box 212 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable for one or two gentlemen; also hall room.

38TH ST., 110 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; $3 weekly up. Breakfast if desired.

61ST ST., 44 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms and bath; together or separately; gentlemen only.

209 EAST 68TH.—Small private family will rent entire second floor, singly or en suite; references.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

LARGE RECEPTION ROOM; ALSO HANDsomely furnished rooms; bath connecting; parlor dining-room; references. 168 East 72d St.

ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Between 64th and 80th Sts., west of Lexington Av.; give full particulars. Address HOUSE, Box 152, Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities Nov. 15th and frequently thereafter for California, including stop of one day at the old Spanish city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Information and circulars about these or other trips can be had on application.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Raymond & Whitcomb, Tours and Tickets,

31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, West, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..6:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL.

Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Forty minutes from New York City or Brooklyn via L. I. R. R. A modern brick structure, located in a beautiful park; rooms large and airy; the cuisine and service are absolutely first-class. The locality abounds with beautiful drives and roads for cycling. Finest golf links in the country. Illustrated booklet and terms sent on application.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector,—Services 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 12 noon, 4:15, (Choral Evensong,) and 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2d Av. & 10th St.—11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance will preach. 8 P. M., first organ recital of the season.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

My unique Parisian jewelry, with all the latest creations just imported, is now on exhibition at my new place; also a whole line of Libert's incomparable Perfumes and Violet specialties at extraordinarily low prices.

A. F. JAMMES,
REMOVED TO
4 W. 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

FURS.

SEAL SACQUES AND CAPES ALTERED INTO latest styles, at very low prices. BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St., late with Gunthers, 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS CONNECTION IS OFfered man able to place good gold bonds, GOLD BONDS, 1,242 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Owen Paper Company's property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply Dr. GIDDINGS, on premises.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Macy's

6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Harness and Horse Goods.

In our annex, on second floor, will be found the largest display of Harness and Horse Goods shown by any general store in New York. Making our Harness in our own factory not only enables us to save you all middlemen's profits, but to give you the very best Harness that time and skill and labor can produce, under the supervision of Mr. P. H. Comerford.

HAND SEWED BUGGY HARNESS, rubber trimmed, folded breeching and breast collar, **11.88**

DOUBLE ROAD HARNESS, nickel or rubber trimmed, good English collars, **26.24**

RUNABOUT HARNESS, brass or nickel swedge trimmings, very stylish, worth $40.00, **27.48**

An immense stock of fine Road, Brougham, Coach, Tandem and Four-in-Hand always on hand; also any class of Harness desired made to order.

We have and are now showing the largest and finest line of Winter Horse Blankets, Cloth, Fur and Plush Lap Robes, to be found anywhere, and our prices are always the lowest.

STABLE BLANKETS, heavy hemp, wool lined, **1.21**

STABLE BLANKETS, fawn wool, double strapped, **2.49**

SQUARE BLANKETS, fawn wool, large size, **2.34**

SQUARE BLANKETS, fancy plaid wool, large size, **2.34**

HEAVY LAP ROBES, all wool, **2.48**

A complete line of Fawn, Plaids, Green, Blue and Black Burleigh Blankets, in all sizes and weights, at the lowest possible prices. Every requisite for Road, Track and Stable at a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent.

(2D FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer.

TROTTING STOCK SALES TO COME.

Saturday, Oct. 15, 1898, commencing at 11 o'Clock A. M. at ROUND TOP FARM, Bernardsville, N. J.

Property of F. P. OLCOTT, Esq.

Annual Sale of the increase of the owner's Trotting Stud, consisting of youngsters by Athel, (brother to Arion,) Lord Eldon, and Palatka, ranging from weanlings to three-year-olds, from dams of rich breeding and eminent quality, such as Princess Clara, 2:20¾, (1,) Alar, 2:11; the sisters Elina, 2:28, and Elise, (daughters of Green Mountain Maid;) Serena, (great producer,) by Nutwood; Donnie, (sister to Highwood, 2:21½, sire of Caid, 2:07¾,) by Nutwood; Nena, (dam of Rensselaer Wilkes, 2:11½, &c.,) by Nutwood; Myra, (dam of Alar, 2:11, &c.,) other speed producers and daughters of Happy Medium, Alcantara, St. Bel, Cornelius. The yearlings and upward are broken to harness, and their natural promise indicates that this sale will equal those of the owner in former years in the large amount of speed distributed.

Catalogues now ready.

Thursday, October 20, at 10 o'Clock, at PARKVILLE FARM, Brooklyn Boulevard, New York.

Property of JOHN H. SHULTS, Esq.

Annual Sale of the increase of the owner's Trotting Stud at Shultshurst, Portchester, N. Y.; also a reduction sale of high-class brood mares, in order to bring the stud within the capacity of the Shultshurst Farm, the Parkville Farm being no longer used for breeding purposes.

Among the offerings are the great mares Nosegay, 2:13; Maud C., 2:15; Tillie Wilkes, 2:21, (dam of 5;) Alethia, 2:29, (sister of Rex Americus, 2:11¼;) Brooch, (dam of 4;) Evemont, (dam of Fanny Wilcox, 2:10¼, &c.;) La Tosca, 2:15¾, and other splendid mares in foal by the remarkable young horse Axworthy, 2:15½, (3,) (son of Axtell and Marguerite.)

Many of the youngsters are by Stranger, out of mares above named, and other mares of remarkable caste; others are by such sires as Direct, Advertiser, Thistle, Director, Patchen Wilkes, Rumor, Athel, Wilkes Boy, &c.

OTHER CONSIGNMENTS WILL BE OFFERED AT THIS SALE, and will show speed on the track at the time.

A Synopsis of the Sale now ready. Catalogues will be ready October 12. Address PETER C. KELLOGG, 107 John St., New York.

STUDEBAKER

Corner of Broadway & Prince St.

CARRIAGES

of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of

BROUGHAMS and COUPE ROCKAWAYS.

Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city. Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THOMAS GERRITY, HUGO TOLAND, Agnes Harris, A. L. Wright, Wm. Kennedy, Phyllis Roberts, H. S. Wood, Sarah Wynne, or Winn; Annie Crosby, Mrs. F. Wilson, Mrs. K. Healy, Alex. Deane, or Dean; Frank Porter, ——, Donelly, Jas. Ford, A. E. Gray, Mary Pollock; Chas. Serviss, Helen Williams, Lizzie Hill, A. Eschbach, H. J. Foreman:

You are hereby individually notified that on Monday, Oct. 24, 1898, commencing at 10:30 A. M., there will be sold at No. 307 W. 37th St., this city, certain household goods and personal effects, stored in your respective names or for your respective accounts. P. FAGAN & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS of the Nautical School of The City of New York will be held on board the School Ship "St. Mary's" at her dock, foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, on Tuesday, October 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.

All alumni of the Nautical School are cordially invited to be present.

After the exercises a meeting of the alumni will be held.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

EASTMAN

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

New York Business Institute,

81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

If you want employment, why waste time experimenting? Prepare yourself in a school of established reputation that has a record for placing its pupils in lucrative situations and your success is certain.

Largest attendance this year in the recent history of the schools. Nearly all our students have come upon direct recommendation of our graduates. You have only one time to get an education and the experience of these successful people may be worth something to you.

Everything taught pertaining to bookkeeping and business.

Stenographers thoroughly prepared in an exceptionally short time.

English Course and preparation for Regents and Civil Service Examinations.

Students enter any day or evening. Call and see a live and successful school, or send for beautiful, illustrated catalogue.

C. C. GAINES, M. A., L. L. D., President.

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81 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 316 Broadway, N. Y.

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KRAKAUER

A large assortment of this POPULAR PIANO for cash or monthly payments. Prices moderate. Also to rent.

KRAKAUER BROS., Warerooms 118 E. 14th St.

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THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,

623 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL

CONSOLIDATED WITH

THE HALSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Prepares for leading universities, science schools, business. Indorsed by the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Williams, N. Y. University, the Dean of Columbia, Prof. West of Princeton. Building entirely remodeled. Latest equipment, laboratory, manual training, gymnasium, athletics. Begins Sept. 29. Preparatory, $100 to $150; Junior, $200; Middle, $250; Senior, $300. Class for little boys—special advantages.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

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FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Large Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS.

$10.00 EACH.

(averaging 3x6 feet, to 4.6 to 7 ft.)

Containing Bokharas, Beluchestans, Daghestans, Shirvans, Carabaghs, Mousouls, Guengi, Cashmeres, Kurdestans, and Yourouks.

Like a glowing bed of coals throwing out fantastic shadows of strange, but beautiful figures—are these rugs. The deliciously soft tints adapt themselves, chameleon-like, to any decorative scheme for either hangings or floor coverings.

A unique collection of furniture from which to select Autumn wedding gifts.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FUTURE OF PUERTO RICO

Native Leaders Fear They May Be Pushed Into the Background Under the New Regime.

ARE EAGER FOR HOME RULE

Senor Munoz Riviera Says the Privileges of a Territory Should Be Granted Pending the Island's Recognition as a State.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 30.—The leading politicians of the island are very much concerned about the future government of Puerto Rico. After a prolonged struggle, they succeeded, just before the opening of the war, in securing from Spain the outward semblance of a complete autonomistic régime. Although it never received a fair trial, the grant of autonomy, with its promise of home rule for the island, was hailed as a great victory, and much was expected of it in time.

The result of the war, the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, acceptable as it was to all classes generally, of course upset the plans of many of the leading natives who had ambitiously striven to rise to eminence in the land of their birth. Their dreams of prominence and power were, they believed, about to be realized. Suddenly the old Government is swept away, and another country, alien in tongue, race, and customs, is to determine the future status of the island. Naturally, these men, many of them of really fine ability and unselfish patriotism, dread the issue.

They do not want to be obliterated. They welcome the advent of union with the United States, with its possibilities for progress and prosperity, but they fear that the aggressive spirit of the Anglo-Saxon will crowd them into the background and leave the reins of government entirely in the hands of the conquerors. In a word, it is "carpet-bag" rule they fear.

They believe they are ready now for a system of home rule, and they will resent any undue prolongation of military control of the island. They think Congress at the coming session should determine their status and grant them a Government in which the people of the island could select their rulers.

The correspondent here for The Associated Press had an interview with Louis Munoz Riviera, the President of the Insular Government under the autonomistic regime, in which he made it plain that the people of the island would not take kindly to a system which destroyed their individuality.

"I am of the opinion that my country is able to govern and administer itself," said he, "and that this is the aspiration of the great body of the natives. There are in the country very competent directing elements with a docile and sensible people behind them.

"I believe, first, that the military occupation should be brief, very brief, not to be prolonged beyond the next session of Congress. During the military occupation existing laws and civil administration should be continued. Congress should grant us then a territorial government, compatible with the laws of the United States, but it should not be less autonomatic nor liberal than the plan we are giving up.

"Later, after a short period, our recognition as a State would completely gratify the ardent desires of the country and wholly identify us with the new fatherland. This would be the easiest and simplest method of Americanizing Puerto Rico.

"There will be no lack of information in Washington as to the number of troops required in Puerto Rico during the period of occupation. I do not admit the possibility of a revolution, even of a conspiracy, so long as the country is governed in a spirit of justice. The people are neither riotous nor rebellious, but rather patient and quiet by nature. Order can be maintained with a detachment of twelve soldiers in each village and 100 men in each city, apart from the garrison of fortified places. Spain, in normal times, never brought into the island over 5,000 men."

THREE MORE TOWNS OCCUPIED.

Nearly the Whole of Puerto Rico Now in Possession of Our Troops.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 8.—The American forces occupied the towns of Carolina and Canovanos on Wednesday, and Caguas was taken possession of by them on Thursday. It is said that by Monday San Juan de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, and Bayamon will be the only places remaining in possession of the Spaniards, but no information is obtainable regarding the arrival of the necessary transports to remove the remaining 3,500 persons—troops and officials and their families—who are to be sent to Spain.

The condition of Señor Arlegui, Captain of the Civil Guard at Bayamon, who was stabbed on the night of Oct. 4, is improving. All the persons arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the affair, with the exception of Dr. St. Hall and one other, have been set at liberty. Dr. St. Hall and the other prisoner, who is retained in custody declare that they are absolutely innocent of any connection with the crime.

It is stated officially that there is no yellow fever in Puerto Rico.

Adverse to Puerto Rico Tourists.

Miller, Bull & Knowlton, a shipping firm of this city, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago asking whether a steamship of foreign flag could take a party of tourists from New York to Bermuda, thence to the various ports of Puerto Rico, allowing the tourists to go ashore at the different places, all re-embarking on the steamer, going from Puerto Rico to Cuba and back to New York. Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has replied that a steamship under a foreign flag cannot transport tourists from one port in Puerto Rico to another. "It is immaterial, he says, whether passengers remain ashore or re-embark on the vessel. There is no Federal regulation that prohibits a foreign steamship from clearing from New York to Bermuda and then clearing from Bermuda to a port in Puerto Rico.

Immunes for Puerto Rico.

The Sixth Regiment, United States Immunes, from Chickamauga, en route for Ponce, Puerto Rico, Col. Lawrence D. Tyson commanding, passed through Jersey City last night and were forwarded to South Brooklyn, where they embarked on the United States transport Mississippi. They said they expected to sail for Ponce this morning. The men were in excellent health, a fact which Surgeon Massby attributed to the abolition of the canteen. The regiment traveled in three trains over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURS

ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

Sealskin, Persian, &c., Jackets.

NOVELTIES IN

Sable, Seal, Chinchilla, Ermine, Persian, and Marten Capes.

Rich and Dainty Creations in Neckwear.

Specialties in Russian Sable

Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

449 Broadway. 20 Mercer St. Grand St. Station. Cable cars pass the door. Telephone 388 Spring. Style book mailed on application.

NAVY'S LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Figures Compiled at the Navy Department Show that 17 Men Were Killed and 67 Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Seventeen men killed and sixty-seven wounded—eighty-four casualties all told—was the loss suffered by the United States Navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the Navy Department.

In Dewey's great fight in Manila Bay not a man was killed, and every one of the nine men wounded was able to, and did, return to duty. In the battle of July 3 off Santiago one man was killed and there were eleven casualties altogether. In that fight also every one of the wounded returned to duty. The loss suffered in the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago by the American fleet June 22 was one sailor killed and eleven men wounded, of whom only seven were able to return to duty.

The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-two casualties in that 100-hour fight, and of the list six were marines. Of the sixteen wounded men, nine returned to duty, three were invalided from the service, and four continue under treatment.

Next after Guantanamo, the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos caused the greatest number of casualties, the list aggregating twelve, with one man killed. Another man died subsequently from wounds, nine returned to duty, and one continues under treatment.

More fatal in its results was the fierce battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and revenue cutter Hudson with the Spanish land batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas. Of the eight casualties, five were deaths. The three wounded men afterward returned to duty.

In the bombardment of San Juan, the casualties numbered eight, with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty. Four other casualties, which occurred in as many separate engagements, complete the list of naval losses.

Of the sixty-seven men wounded in the war, fifty-four were returned to duty, one died of wounds, six were invalided from the service, and six died under treatment. Considering results obtained, this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

PETITION BY NEWPORT NEWS.

Wants the Battleship to be Built There Named Ohio Instead of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Newport News, Va., is much vexed to discover that a mistake, from the Newport News point of view, has been made in assigning the contracts for the latest battleships. In casting the work, the plans submitted by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company were designated for the vessel to be named the Missouri, and the plans of the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, for that to be named the Ohio.

The people of Newport News have learned something with experience. Having had several launches in late years, they have found that the nearer the State for which a vessel is named the larger is apt to be the crowd of visitors to come to Newport News to see the launch and spend their money at the hotels and for all sorts of privileges for which tourists usually pay liberally.

So a committee is to be sent from Newport News to the Navy Department to ask the Secretary to change the name of the ship to be built at San Francisco to the Missouri, and that of the Newport News to the Ohio. The idea is that as Ohio is nearer than Missouri, and President McKinley may be present at the launch of the ship named for his State, there will be a larger audience and a greater number of possible spenders of money than will be the case if the vessel is named the Missouri.

It is considered very doubtful at the Navy Department whether the request of Newport News can be granted. The name of each ship is mentioned in the contracts, which have been signed and carried away. San Francisco is not likely to willingly surrender the advantage which Newport News points out, as it too wants a large audience from Ohio. Moreover, Missouri will not, it is believed, be quite pleased with the opinion entertained of its liberality by the Newport News petitioners.

STEPHEN MASSETT'S WILL FILED.

Value of the Estate Is Not Given—Bequests to Friends.

The will of Stephen Massett, author, poet, and newspaper man, known as "Jeems Pipes of Pipesville," was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The testator died about a month ago at 110 East Twenty-second Street. He directs that his body be cremated at Fresh Pond, and says that he does not want anybody present at his funeral ceremonies, except his executors, Alfred De Cordova, John D. Crimmins, and Dr. J. M. Shannon. The will provides that should the testator die suddenly he wants his body taken to the Morgue, as he has no desire that his landlady, Miss Mary West, shall be put to any trouble. "Neither," says the will, "do I want any of my so-called friends or relatives to interfere in this matter, or have anything to do with, or say anything with regard to my effects or papers, or make any suggestions with regard to my being buried at Greenwood."

He leaves his cash in the Chemical Bank to Alfred De Cordova, as well as two shares of stock in the Reading Railroad Company and Pene Basin Gold and Stock Company. To John D. Crimmins he gives his choice of a large number of autograph letters, and the remainder of them to Dr. Shannon and other persons. Eleven valuable paintings in the custody of Warren Leland he bequeathes to Mrs. Shannon. His entire wardrobe is left to the Messrs. Jordan, of whom there are eight, and they are to be divided by the eldest of them. The "Basket of Flowers," painted by John Inman, he leaves for his landlady, Miss West, together with $100 in cash. Two opera glasses, given him in 1853 and 1858 by Lord Calthorpe, he leaves to Dr. and Mrs. Shannon, and a diamond ring to Miss Edith Phalon. No petition was filed with the will, and the value of the estate is not given.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

REASONS for making your selections from our stock.

It is by long odds the largest in America, in both medium and finest grades, and presents the very best values.

Our exhibit of Domestic Furniture comprises, in addition to lines of our own manufacture, the productions of the most reliable American makers; while our foreign goods represent the masterpieces of European art. All tastes and purses are thus provided for, whether wanted for city, country or suburban homes.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, in all the new patterns and styles, single, double and twin, from $18.50 to $500.00 (our direct importation).

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

A NEW TARIFF FOR CUBA

Revision to be Carried Out Under the Direction of Commissioner Porter.

SOME SCHEDULES FAR TOO HIGH

Trade in Articles That Will Help on the Industrial and Commercial Reconstruction of the Island to be Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Robert P. Porter had a consultation with Assistant Secretaries Vanderlip and Howell this morning and went over the special testimony which he had taken as Cuban Commissioner in relation to the new tariff of Cuba. The testimony shows beyond doubt that the Santiago tariff will have to be greatly modified before it can be put in force for the whole island. The tariff adopted by the United States was the tariff which Spain enforced for merchandise coming from Spain, and hence was in favor of all articles produced in that country, or articles which could be purchased from other countries, as, for example, flour shipped from Spanish ports as Spanish product.

Mr. Porter, in taking testimony, has discovered that some of the schedules are far too high, especially on articles that Spain did not produce and was unable to import from other countries and then export to Cuba. Take, for instance, the iron and steel schedule, which, under the Santiago tariff, is as high as the present Spanish tariff. Nearly all articles of railway supplies, including locomotives, rolling stock, iron, and steel bridges, &c., are dutiable at nearly 100 per cent., and this rate must be adjusted or the new tariff will be practically an increase on the old, as 20 per cent. of the Spanish duties are payable in silver at 65 cents on the dollar and 10 per cent. in bank bills at 10 cents on the dollar.

It was, therefore, arranged this morning that under the direction of Commissioner Porter the whole tariff will be revised. To this end the testimony taken will be written up, printed, and the reason given for each change, and the whole work thoroughly gone over, so that the new tariff for Cuba will be harmonious and reasonable. In reducing these duties the tariff will yield greater revenue because the high rates will practically stop importation in many lines of industry.

The idea will be to frame the tariff so as to bring in sufficient revenue and at the same time encourage in every possible way the importation of all articles that will help in the industrial and commercial reconstruction of the island.

It is understood that Mr. Porter has had a conference with the President, who is in sympathy with the general ideas herein expressed. The details will, however, be worked out by the Commissioner, aided by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department will also take up the question of the collection of custom duties in the newly acquired ports, and be in readiness to prosecute this work the moment the ports come into possession of the United States. Mr. Porter reports that we shall have no more difficulty in doing this than in making the usual changes in custom officials at home when the Administration changes. The Spanish officials, when all the data of transfer is settled, will put no obstacles in the way of the United States officials.

CUBAN TARIFF AMENDED.

Cattle and Agricultural Implements to be Admitted Duty Free.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President has issued an executive order amending the Cuban tariff so as to admit into all ports in the possession of the United States, duty free, oxen for draught purposes, bovine animals for breeding and for immediate food supply, plows and other agricultural implements, but not machinery.

This arrangement is to be effective until otherwise ordered.

SPANISH SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

Discharge Granted to Those Entitled to It and Who Wish to Remain in the Island.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—A decree of Captain General Blanco, dated Oct. 5, has been published. It provides, first, that a full discharge be granted to every enlisted man who has the right to it, and who desires to remain in Cuba. Secondly, it provides for the transfer to the Second Reserve of those who, possessing the necessary qualifications, wish to remain in Cuba. Thirdly, the decree provides for the return to Spain of those who may have previously lost the right to a return passage.

These orders are looked upon here as being important. Many men now in the Spanish Army will decide to remain here, as there is a brighter future for them in prospect in Cuba than there would be if they returned to Spain.

MONTAUK SICK TAKEN TO NEWPORT

Mrs. Mason Brought Her Yacht and a Letter from Gen. Sternberg.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 8.—Twelve typhoid patients were taken to Newport today by Mrs. Livingston Mason on her steam yacht. She presented a letter from Surgeon General Sternberg granting permission for the removal of the men.

There are eighteen men left in the hospital. It is believed that the majority of them will die. Harrison Dewey of Company A, Ninth Infantry, died of typhoid fever this morning. Twelve nurses left for Fort Monroe to-day.

Camp Voorhees Left Empty.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Oct. 8.—Camp Voorhees, which has been a military post since May 1, is deserted to-night, the Second and Fourth Regiments having left during the day, the former for a month's furlough prior to being mustered out, and the latter for Camp Meade to join its brigade. Sixty-five recruits from the First Regiment, which has been ordered mustered out, were transferred to the Fourth Regiment to-day and sixty-five enlisted men were discharged.

The best safeguard against serious consequences from a cold is prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

are now showing their entire

Fall and Winter Importations

in their

Ladies' Cloak Departments

Among which will be found exclusive styles of

Embroidered and Braided Coats, Flounced Cloth and Velour Capes, Driving and Golf Capes and Coats, Carriage and Evening Wraps

And in addition

Will place on sale to-morrow

Tailor-made Coats
of Kerseys, Coverts or Cheviots, lined with satin or fancy silks, at $8.75, $12.50, $14.50

Golf Capes
of English Reversible Cloths or Plaid Rugs, at $8.50, $11.00, $14.25

Stern Brothers

Will offer to-morrow

Extraordinary Bargains

in

Oriental Rugs

200 Carabaghs, $6.75, $8.00 & $9.00
Real value from $8.50 to $12.00

150 Shirvans, $10.00 & $12.00
Real value $14.00 & $18.00

75 Antique, $22.00
Real value $30.00

Stern Brothers

are now exhibiting an additional importation of

Ladies' Trimmed Millinery

From the best Paris Modistes and choice models of their own design

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Heavy Black and Blue English Cheviot Serges, Double-breasted Reefer, Coat and Skirt with stitched seams, at $23.50

of Black and Blue Cloths, Coat and Skirt handsomely braided, lined throughout with silk, at $34.50

of Meltons, new shape Cutaway Coat, lined throughout with silk, at $39.50

Stern Bros

Monday

Misses' Dep't

Military Capes of All-wool Navy Blue Cheviots, hood and cape lined with red flannel, sizes 4 to 16 years, at $4.98
Value $6.75

Reefers of English Kersey, military braiding, lined with satin, sizes 6 to 14 yrs., at $9.85

Jackets of English Kersey, strapped seams, satin lined, sizes 14, 16 & 18 yrs., at $9.75

Tailor-made Suits of Venetian Cloth, blue and black cheviot serge, lined throughout with taffeta silk, sizes 14 and 16 yrs., at $16.95 & $19.75
Value $23.50 & $27.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

in their

Cloth Departments

Large assortments of

Foreign Broadcloths
Tailor Suitings and Venetians
Imported Golf Cloths
with plaid backs

And in addition

2500 Yds. Imported Broadcloths in desirable colors, at 67c
Regular value $1.25 yd.

Stern Bros

Monday, on third floor,

Extraordinary Reductions

in fine quality

Lace Curtains

Irish Point, at $7.50 and $8.75
Previously $10.50 and $13.75 pr.

Renaissance, at $15.85 and $21.75
Formerly $19.75 and $28.00 pr.

Brussels, at $21.95 and $42.75
Reduced from $32.00 and $57.50

Point Arabe, at $39.75 and $59.95
Heretofore $47.50 and $75.00

West 23d St.

WANTS COMMISSIONER OUSTED.

The legal questions involved in the ordinance recently passed by the Jersey City Street and Water Board, allowing the Greenville and Hudson Railroad to cross Communipaw Avenue at grade, were again before Judge Lippincott yesterday. There were two motions pending. One was for a writ of certiorari on the application of David W. Oliver, a property owner, who asked to have the proceedings removed to the Supreme Court for review; the second, also made by Mr. Oliver, asked that a mandamus issue requiring Mayor Hoos to appoint a new Street and Water Commissioner in place of Robert G. Smith, who, it was contended, had forfeited his position when he accepted the position of Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers and entered the service of the United States.

After hearing affidavits and argument in the certiorari proceedings, Judge Lippincott said he would decide both questions on Wednesday. Judge Lippincott said he thought the proceedings should be by quo warranto for the removal of Commissioner Smith, such action to be brought by the Attorney General.

OUR VALOR AT MANILA.

An English Correspondent Pays a Tribute to American Soldiers.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times is publishing a series of letters from Manila describing the American achievements there. Its correspondent, referring to the American volunteers, praises their work, but adds there is no question that the men now are most anxious to go home. He says:

"Their brief experience in actual warfare established a notable fact. It proved them courageous, decent, high-minded soldiers, worthy of every confidence and cheerful in all circumstances. If the laurels they have gained are small in comparison with those which rewarded the heroism of their comrades at Santiago, they are none the less honorable, for no men could have endured more or worked harder than they or have shown more valor."

Tried for Delaying the Monadnock.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The incoming mail from the East brings a report of a court of inquiry held in Manila to investigate a charge made by Harold Sewall, late United States Minister to Hawaii, against Capt. Whiting of the Monadnock. The gist of the charge was that the Captain had detained the monitor at Honolulu on the passage across from San Francisco to Manila much longer than was necessary because his family resided in that city. The Monadnock was only two or three days overdue at Manila, and the court acquitted the Captain of any intentional delay.

More Troops Going to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The transport Senator will probably sail on her second trip to Manila about next Tuesday. It is understood that the Third Battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry and the Oregon recruits will be selected to go, and it is not impossible that Gen. Miller and his headquarters may also be sent on the Senator. In the event of Gen. Miller going on the Senator, the command of the regular troops will devolve upon Col. Funston of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, who at present commands the Second Brigade.

Daniell & Sons BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Fall importations are now complete, making the most interesting display seen in many seasons.

The new weaves in Bayadere, Broche, Plaid, Ombre, Pompadours, etc., are very effective.

Lyons Silk Velvet Novelties in Miroir, Polka Dot, (late Paris ideas,) are shown in great variety.

We mention a few only of the many price attractions for Monday.

20 combinations in bright changeable Taffeta, generally sold at 75c., our price - - - - - - 59c. yd.

21 Autumn shades in silk and wool Crystal Bengalines, generally sold at $1.35, our price - - - 50c. yd.

17 new designs in Plaid, Barre and new stripe Taffetas at - - - - - 69c. and 85c. yd.

RICH BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE.

27 inch, generally sold at $1.25, our price - - - 85c. yd.

24 inch, generally sold at $1.00, our price - - - 75c. yd.

19 inch, generally sold at 85c., our price - - - - 65c. yd.

19 inch Bright Rustling Black Taffeta, generally sold at 75c., our price - - - - - - - 55c. yd.

White and Cream Taffeta, generally sold at 85c., our price - - - - - - - - - - 65c. yd.

75 colorings in Croise Silk Velvets, generally sold at $1.25, our price - - - - - - - - 89c. yd.

ATLANTIC CITY'S BIG FIRE

Block of Twenty Buildings on the Beach Front Destroyed.

ENTIRE TOWN WAS MENACED

Wind, However, Suddenly Changes and Blows the Flames Seaward—Loss Estimated at $200,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—The most costly block of amusement buildings and stores on the beach front was destroyed by fire early this morning, within two hours of the time the flames were discovered. Twenty buildings, occupied by about fifty business establishments, were burned, and half a dozen families were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at $200,000, and there is but little insurance. For a time the conflagration threatened to get beyond the control of the local fire department, and assistance was asked from Camden and Philadelphia. An hour later two steamers reached here from Camden, but the request for engines from Philadelphia was canceled before they had been placed on the train.

The burned district covers the block extending from Tennessee to New York Avenue, and from Ocean Avenue to the beach front. In the confines of the block were located two large merry-go-rounds, valued at $20,000 each; two of the largest bric-à-brac emporiums in the city, each carrying a stock valued at nearly $15,000, and the Palace Amusement Building, recently erected at a cost of $30,000. Considerable ware and bric-à-brac in these large emporiums were saved, but the carrousel buildings, with their contents, with the exception of the orchestrions, were destroyed.

The fire started in what was formerly Kipples & McCann's bathhouse, but now owned and occupied by I. W. Moore as an art store, a frame structure having a depth of 350 feet. The fire originated in the boiler room of the establishment shortly before 6 o'clock. The structure was surrounded by many frame buildings, and within twenty minutes there was a full acre of seething flames. A breeze from the sea drove the flames toward the city, and it was feared that the local Fire Department would not be able to get control of the fire. A sudden change of the wind, however, sent the flames toward the sea and directly over the board walk. The firemen were thus enabled to confine the fire to the block in which it had originated. The fire was completely under control at 9 o'clock.

The principal losses were the Casino Merry-go-round Building, owned by Congressman John Gardner and County Collector Leonard Albertson, $20,000; the Palace Circle Company's merry-go-round, $25,000; I. Whildin Moore's fancy and imported bronze, china, and glassware store, $20,000; Schamb's Café and Rathskeller, $10,000; Victor Fresinger's fancy bronze, china, and glassware store, $15,000; J. W. McCann's cottage, $8,000; Moore's bathhouses, $10,000; Hobson Hotel, $7,000; Ferhan's Oriental goods store, $5,000; Somer's casino and merry-go-round, $15,000; Stuart McShea's cottage, $8,000, and Groff's restaurant, $4,000.

The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. It is said that discharged employes of one of the firms whose place was burned out started the blaze for revenge. The police are investigating and arrests may follow.

MAGISTRATE TEALE PUZZLED.

"I think Magistrate Bristow was right when he said that the life of a Magistrate was full of surprises in the revelation of the habits of the human animal," remarked Magistrate Teale of the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He rubbed his forehead in a bewildered way as he spoke. He had just been deciding the case of Shores vs. Shores.

Annie Shores is a young colored woman, living at 630 Fulton Street. She had had her sister Geneva summoned to court on a charge of withholding some household furniture which, Annie claimed, belonged in common to the sisters. Geneva is younger than Annie. She admitted that she was withholding the furniture, and when the Magistrate asked her why she did so, gave this unexpected reply:

"I don't know whether this woman is my sister or not."

"Why not?" asked the Magistrate.

"Well, how am I to know?" argued Geneva. "I ain't got anything but her word for it. My mother died when I was a baby, and she never told me that this woman was my sister. You wouldn't take anybody's word for it that she was your sister, would you?"

Magistrate Teale thought and thought, but could not detect a flaw in this line of reasoning. At last, in desperation, he said:

"You young woman had better go home and settle your differences there, instead of in court. I will send an officer along to see that a fair division of your furniture is made."

Candidates' Certificates Not Taxed.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—In reply to a query from Internal Revenue Collector Gill, Nathan B. Scott, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has ruled that certificates of nomination and all papers used in the enforcing of the election laws of the State are exempt from the requirements of the new war revenue law. This ruling was received by telegraph to-day, in answer to the telegram from Collector Gill, in which the latter explained State requirements affecting nominations and placing of names of candidates on the ticket.

A. G. WIDBER CONVICTED.

San Francisco's ex-Treasurer Found Guilty of Embezzling $76,242.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—A. G. Widber, ex-Treasurer of this city and county, has been convicted of embezzling $76,242 from the public Treasury. The jury was out all night. Widber will be sentenced next Saturday.

BRENTANO'S

Announce the Continuation of their great

Reduction Sale.

A 16-page Catalogue giving some of the items included will be mailed upon request Free.

All items in their vast collection of literature are now being sold at far below Publishers' Prices.

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

MODERN TEACHING METHODS.

President McAndrew of Schoolmasters' Association Discusses Them in Inaugural Address.

The Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity held its eighty-fifth regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at 17 West Forty-fourth Street, the attendance being large. Ex-President Towle, from the Committee on Conference of Colleges, created amusement by reporting that, "inasmuch as the colleges have adopted all the suggestions of the association and have behaved themselves very well, there does not seem to be any necessity of taking any disciplinary action."

The inaugural address of President William McAndrew followed, his subject being, "Some Besetting Virtues of Schoolmasters." The speaker said he used the word "besetting" in its signification of bedecking, of adorning. The first of the virtues, which he called the root and essence of schoolkeeping, he said, is love. "If you trace teaching back to the origin, if you look beyond the earliest historic times," he asked, "what do you find? The mother teaching her little ones to walk—a father teaching his sons to hunt," and continued:

As love was the originating force that brought teaching into existence, so it remains the inspiring force that makes teaching live. It is not so? Will you think for a moment of the finest teacher you have ever known? Was he a brilliant scholar? May be; more likely not. Was he a great reader of psychology? Perhaps so; perhaps not. I think his greatness as a teacher did not lie in his scholarship; nor in his method, nor in his executive ability, nor in his discipline, but he seemed to care for you and you liked him—you liked to do what he directed. All the great teachers have been men of large heart, rather than of big head or of strong will. The great modern revolution in education, beginning with Festulozzi and Rousseau and continuing with Froebel, was, as you know, not an intellectual reform, but an emotional reform. It overturned the fossilized, mechanized, systematized educational world and sought to establish a living process of teaching, the life of which is love, affection, regard.

Characterizing this love as "without silliness and without effeminacy," the speaker said:

It does not show itself by holding of hands or bestowal of pet names; but the school world, where it obtains, is known by the healthfulness of its atmosphere; cheerfulness seems to have taken up rooms there; laughter is no unwelcome guest. The master treats his colleagues with friendly respect. For him the word principal seems to mean principal assistant. * * * The old schoolmaster, with his forbidding face, his cowing eye, trailing his dignity along the floor and daring any child to step on it, has gone.

The second besetting virtue of the modern schoolmaster, President McAndrew declared, is a peculiar intelligence which tells him how to direct his kindly regard for children so that he may do the most good with it in the most economical manner. By the Declaration of Independence the American schoolmaster sees laid upon him a new obligation. Elaborating this idea, the speaker said:

Whatever was his function before, his countrymen and his own intelligence leave him no chance for doubting now that since the Declaration of Independence the great burden of fitting all the children for the duties of self-government falls upon the school. With this in view, and with it chiefly in view, the people organized in governments support entirely the various schools or aid them by special provisions. The schoolmaster of to-day cannot see otherwise than that his chief duty is the preparation of boys and girls for an intelligent, loyal, and creditable citizenship. That the old schoolmaster was doing it an important body of thinkers express doubt. * * * The new schoolmaster is beset with the conviction that, whatever the origin of our school system may be, whatever tradition may have determined the work or methods of the school, whatever swaddling bands in the shape of examinations the colleges and universities may have bound round our academies and other secondary schools, the one aim that should outweigh every other in the schoolmaster's purposes to-day is the preparation of material for citizenship. He is bound by two obligations—to conceive in all distinctness and broadness what the ideal citizen is, and to make all the operations of school keeping tend toward realizing that ideal.

The schoolmaster's third besetting virtue which President McAndrew dwelt upon is his management of forces "so that his instinct of love for children, guided by his intelligent understanding of ends and means, does not go to waste." This shows itself in his system. On this point he said:

The schoolmaster of to-day regards system only as a means to focus and conserve the teaching instinct, which is love. Beyond an alphabetical file and a card catalogue in which to keep vaccination certificates, the machinery is all gone. The office building has passed away to the administrative building of the many mansions, and is now helping supervise the solar system, while his successor is flitting about from classroom to classroom, bearing healing on his wings, inspiring, gladdening, assisting. He is beset, that is, bedecked, as it were, with his jewel—simplicity of system.

Dr. Frank M. McMurry of the Teachers' College started a discussion, in which many teachers joined and which was not carried to any definite conclusion, by asking whether for the High School teacher there is or is not any higher aim for his pupils than knowledge and discipline—anything that can put the teacher more in sympathy with the children and give him more influence with them. The discussion revealed a wide diversity of opinion.

Jersey City Insurance Man Missing.

The Jersey City police were yesterday asked to look for Rudolph Fries of 145 Danforth Avenue, who has been missing since Thursday morning. He is forty-one years old, and lived happily with his wife. Fries is a Director of the Greenville United Building and Loan Association, and was agent for a New York insurance company. His affairs were in a prosperous condition, and neither his wife nor his friends know of any reason why he should voluntarily absent himself from home.

Sunday
Oct. 9-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-22

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

Silks and Velvets

COLORED TAFFETA SILKS,
all silk,
54c.

FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
85c.
value $1.10.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
45c.
value 65c.

COLORED SILK VELVETS,
$2.50,
value $4.00.

NEW AND RELIABLE GOODS.

The attention of Dressmakers is specially directed to this sale.

West Twenty-third St.

SHEPARD FOUNTAIN IN PARK.

Union Square's Lost Ornament Placed Where It Will Not Be Mutilated.

Inquiries have lately been made as to the whereabouts of a drinking fountain which was some years ago presented to the city by Miss Mary N. Shepard, and which for some time adorned the walk about Union Square. The fountain, a work of art in marble, was designed to supply drinking water to man and beast, and for a long time complaints were made that it was being ruined. The bowl from which horses drank was high, and it happened usually that when a team was driven up the iron-tipped pole of the wagon struck the marble basin and chipped it. So frequent did these complaints become that the Park Department of the Strong administration finally boxed the fountain up, and it was not thereafter used.

In this condition it remained until shortly after Mr. Clausen assumed office, when the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sent word to the Park Department that the planking around the fountain must be removed, as a drinking station for animals was a necessity at this point. Mr. Clausen found that the handsome fountain would soon be utterly ruined if allowed to be used in Union Square. Early in the Spring it was decided to remove the fountain from the square and place an iron drinking bowl there instead. On account of the beauty of the Shepard fountain a suitable place had to be provided for it, and a spot on the East Drive in Central Park opposite Seventy-eighth Street was selected. The place is known on the department map as the Rural Ramble road stop, and is a small road which leads from the drive for a short distance in the shape of a half circle, afterward leading out again into the drive. It is said to be the most beautiful spot in the Park, and directly on the road leading to the Ramble. There it has been an object of much beauty as well as utility, and the department thinks it has given it the best location in the Park.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board said yesterday:

"President Clausen gave the placing of that fountain much attention, and any one who goes to look at it in its present location will say that a more appropriate spot could not have been chosen or devised. We are at all times ready and willing to give any information possible about matters within our jurisdiction, and so, if persons who wanted to know about this fountain would have come here or communicated with us the whole matter would have been made clear to them. Instead of that, however, they write to the papers accusing us of all kinds of vandalism and lack of appreciation of gifts made to the city, when, if they would take the trouble, they could soon learn the facts."

A CONGRESS OF RELIGION.

The Call Is Signed by Men of Various Denominations.

Twenty men prominent in religious movements in this State have signed a call for a New York State Congress of Religion. The signers include seven heads of educational institutions of note and Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, and Unitarian ministers. Action is to be taken at an early date under the call, an organization effected, and the holding of the initial congress planned.

The projectors of this undertaking argue that there is a growing liberality among ministers, not alone of New York, but of the entire country, not always along doctrinal lines, but often along fraternal lines. They charge a spirit of unrest, of dissatisfaction with present methods. Two years ago, at the meeting of the Unitarian Conference of Middle States and Canada in Rochester, there was a remarkable liberality shown, Presbyterian and other sectarian ministers meeting the Unitarians with the most cordial sentiments.

The call mentions a biennial conference, lasting three or four days, to be attended by all who may wish to come, and at which prominent ministers and laymen of various religious bodies within the State will read papers and lead discussions on themes of religion and moral and social reform. The proposed New York congress will be similar, it is said, to the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893. Immediately organization is effected, which will be done during the coming week if possible, plans will be made for holding the initial congress early in 1899. Every Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, Unitarian, and other minister in the State is to be invited.

Linen Specials.

Why are we selling linens so cheap this season? Why will our offerings of Linens be so especially attractive this week?

Because importers last year imported too heavily in order to save the great advance put upon the goods by the new tariff.

Because we have notified every such importer that we stand ready with cash to relieve him of any surplus stock at old tariff prices.

We have bought largely on these conditions, and we advise our patrons to anticipate their needs, as it is absolutely certain present values cannot continue longer than this season. We mention a few special attractive items for this week.

FROM GERMAN AGENTS:—
HUCK TOWELS, hemstitched, all linen, 20x39, 18; 20x40, 21; 21x41, 22
FROM BELFAST MANUFACTURERS:—
TABLE DAMASK, 69-inch, full bleached, many designs, 46
CREAM TABLE DAMASK, 69-inch, soft bleached, very heavy, 49
DOUBLE TABLE DAMASK, extremely heavy, 72-inch, bleached, from Scotch looms; value $1.10, 89

TABLE COVERS, 36-inch, hemstitched damask, really worth $1.00, 78
TABLE COVERS, 45-inch, hemstitched damask; would cost to import to-day $1.10, at 99
TABLE COVERS, 8-10, fringed, open work, 1.49
TABLE COVERS, 8-10, very fine, German hemstitched, 2.99
TURKISH TOWELS, bleached, 21x50, 12
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Blanket Offerings

Please notice there is no misrepresentation here about qualities. We will tell you the exact truth as to every Blanket we offer as to whether it is All Cotton, Partly Wool or All Wool.

BLANKETS, all cotton, 10-4, .46
BLANKETS, all cotton, 11-4, 69
BLANKETS, part wool, 10-4, 1.74
BLANKETS, part wool, 11-4, 2.19
BLANKETS, part wool, 12-4, 4.24
BLANKETS, all wool, 10-4, 2.74
BLANKETS, all wool, 11-4, 3.24
BLANKETS, all wool, 12-4, 5.63
BLANKETS, all wool, 10-4, scarlet, 3.44
BLANKETS, all wool, 11-4, scarlet, 4.07
BLANKETS, part wool, 10-4, gray, 3.13
BLANKETS, 11-4, part wool, gray, 3.74

Also the following specials with manufacturers' slight imperfections, at 33 1-3 per cent. less than real value:—
BLANKETS, 10-4, 2.39
BLANKETS, 11-4 2.99

In addition to the above we offer very beautiful line of ROBE BLANKETS, many colors and designs, 72x84,
3.16, 3.91, 4.49, 6.91 to 9.31.
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, 12-4, a very beautiful line, with delicate colorings in border, 6.24, 7.49, 8.74.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Specials in Flannels.

Notwithstanding the fact that the manufacturers are asking great advance on Gilbert & Ballard Vale Flannels, our prices continue as formerly. We always carry in stock all widths and qualities. In addition to the above we offer some very great attractions, as follows:—

OUTING FLANNELS, striped, pink and blue, 04
OUTING FLANNELS, striped and checked, much finer than above; worth 11c, 08
OUTING FLANNELS, newest plaid and stripes, dark grounds, 10
OUTING FLANNELS, white, finished both sides, 9 and 14
GERMAN SUITING FLANNELS, in a great variety of patters, 29
SUITING FLANNELS, beautiful line, 12 plain colors, heavy twills, 36
TWILL SUITING, 15 designs, striped, 36
IMPORTED FRENCH FLANNEL, large line plain and figured, 49
WOOL EIDERDOWN, all colors, 39
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Corset Values.

CORSETS, figured sateen, with pretty flower designs, 49
"J. B." CORSETS, sateen, extra long waist, 59
"Z. Z." SHORT CORSETS, made of fine sateen, white, drab or black, $2.00 quality, at 1.24
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Mackintoshes.

We have led the market in these goods for many years with values at 10 to 20 per cent. less than other houses.

MISSES' MACKINTOSHES, navy blue, cashmere finish, 1 cape, 1.39
LADIES' MACKINTOSHES, wool cashmere, double texture, 2 capes, velvet collar, 2.89
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Children's Dresses

CHILDREN'S ONE-PIECE DRESSES of plaids and mixed wool novelties, all new styles, elaborately trimmed with silk, fancy braid and ribbons, full skirt, percaline lined, sizes 6 to 14 years, 3.91
CHILDREN'S SUITS of excellent quality cheviot serges, in three-piece Eton and Blouse styles, all variously trimmed with silk, contrasting colors and fancy braids, sizes 6 to 12 years, 5.98
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ribbons.

COLORED TAFFETA RIBBON, all silk, in millinery and dress shades, 4 inches wide, worth 20c. yd., at 13; 4¾ inches wide, worth 25c. yd., at 15
SATIN RIBBON, all silk, colored, double face, bright shades, for fancy work, 4 inches wide, worth 28c. yd., at 19; 4¾ inches wide, worth 35c. yd., at 22
(1st Fl., Main Build., Centre.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Continuing That Extraordinary Sale of Silks and Dress Goods.

This is the second week for the greatest sale of dress materials we have ever known. About twice each year we make an extraordinary effort to impress upon the public the important position that this house occupies as headquarters for silks and dress goods. The past week and the one just coming are therefore the events of the present season in this class of merchandise. Our stocks are much larger than we have had the pleasure of showing you in any previous year. We mention in this advertisement a few items from each stock. We want to impress upon you that now is pre-eminently the bargain opportunity of the Fall to buy dress goods and silks at prices far lower than the ordinary, for this is truly a great bargain event.

Dress Goods.

CASHMERE.—We offer another lot of a famous brand of all wool Cashmere, 40 inches wide, in a complete assortment of street, house and evening shades, at 24
IMPERIAL SERGE; a very desirable fabric for street and house wear; full range of fall shades and black. These goods are all wool and 42 inches wide, and would be considered cheap at 50c. elsewhere; special price, 29
FRENCH CHEVIOT, in heather mixtures; imported this season to sell at $1.00 per yard; 47 inches wide; while the lot lasts, 49

$1.25 Dress Goods for 59c.

The lot of fine goods referred to in heading above consists of vigoureux poplin, diagonal illuminated French Cheviot, two toned Chevron mixtures, strictly all wool; imported for this season's trade; 43 and 44 inches wide; every yard made to retail at $1.25 a yard; here at 59
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Colored Silks.

LYONS FONGEE, all pure silk, 22 inches wide, embracing all the delicate evening tints, worth 50c., special at 29
TAFFETAS, 4 toned, satin striped and plaid, comprising a great variety of choice colorings and rare combinations, generally sold at 75c., now on special sale at 59
BRILLIANT TAFFETA, excellent quality, all the good colorings, worth 79c., now 59
RICH NOVELTY SILK, in light and dark colorings, suitable for waists and entire dresses. These beautiful goods are all pure silk and of heavy quality, such as sell elsewhere at $1.25. Now on special sale at 79
FAILLE FRANCAISE, all silk, round cord, in a great variety of choice colorings, suitable for entire costumes. This rich material has a soft Bengaline finish, and will neither crush, crack nor slip in seams. Usual price $1.25. Now on special sale, 79

Black Silks.

BLACK TAFFETA, two special numbers, fine quality, 49 and 69
BLACK SATIN BROCADES, high grade, 79 and 99
BLACK BAYADERE GROS GRAIN, all silk, 23 inches, fine and heavy, worth $1.25, 79
FINE COSTUME TAFFETA, pure dye and very brilliant, 79 and 99
FINE BLACK GROS GRAIN, PEAU DE SOIE and DUCHESS, 79, 99 and 1.25
(1ST FL. MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Millinery.

THE "CYRANO" is a natty little hat, worn back from the forehead, which we will show this week in a variety of colors, 6.98 to 9.98
THE "JOSEPHINE," a walking hat that is extremely popular, at from 6.98 to 9.98
HATS, trimmed with customers' own materials, upward from 50
We manufacture Feather Boas and refill and curl them on the premises.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Feathers.

AMAZON PLUMES, black, high lustre, satin flue, made in our own factory, at 1.98, 2.49 and 2.98
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Ladies' Shoes.

The name Empress as applied to our 2.99 shoe for women means all that is Best; all that can be embodied of exquisite fit, swell style, and hygienic comfort in high-class footwear. We guarantee them in all details. They come in four styles—kid button, kid lace, with fancy cloth eyelet stay; kid lace, with cloth tops; kid tops and patent leather fixings, a variety of tips and toes. Your choice at 2.99.

LADIES' KID ROMEOS, elastic goring, the style that usually sells at 2.00, now at 1.69
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Silk Waists.

We have just completed the largest special purchase of Silk for our factory account that we believe has ever been made by any single house. Every item was positively bought at from 15 to 20 per cent. under real value. The advantage of this purchase will be given to our patrons during this entire season, as follows:—

LADIES' SILK WAISTS, plain and tucked, all silk black satin; also colored satin;
LADIES' SILK WAISTS, plain and tucked, changeable taffeta;
LADIES' SILK WAISTS, plain and tucked, colored taffeta, 20 shades;
LADIES' SILK WAISTS, plain and tucked, extra heavy quality black taffeta Silk Waist;
All directly from our own work rooms,
Prices, 1.99 to 24.99

We select for this sale TWO very special numbers.

LADIES' WAISTS, all silk black satin, yoke of fine tucks, 2.99
LADIES' WAISTS, satin stripe plaid taffeta silk, very heavy quality, 4.99
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Men's Underwear.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, White Merino, (super weight,) full regular made, all pearl buttons and suspender tape on drawers, all sizes, one price; from a celebrated mill which manufactures these goods to wholesale regularly for about a half more than we now ask at retail, each 99

This identical garment is sold by over a dozen houses in this city at 1.50 and 1.75.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Art Materials.

A new importation of Moist Water Colors.

Japanese Tin Boxes, containing 12 Pans, 2 Tubes, 54
Japanese Tin Boxes, containing 16 Pans, 2 Tubes, 81
Japanese Tin Boxes, containing 15 deep Pans, 1 Tube, 91
Wooden Boxes, containing cake colors, brushes and crayons, according to size, 9, 18, 21, 24, 41

A full line of Academy Boards, Artists' Canvas, Stretchers and Oil Paint.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

The Third Week of the Fall Furniture Event.

Of the values for to-morrow we can only mention here a few. These represent only a small portion of the Bargains that deserve particular mention on this occasion. The sale continues all week. Each day new specials are added as these lots may be closed out:

RECEPTION CHAIRS in oak or mahog, any frame, in upholstered seat in different designs; regular value 2.00; to close out at 98
PIANO STOOLS, highly polished, mahogany finish, wood seat, handsome metal claw feet, with glass balls, special at 1.99
CORNER CHAIRS, highly polished mahogany finished frames, with high arms; seats upholstered in remnants of Brocatelle and satin damask, 2.99
ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, made in our own factory, and covered in the best A. C. A. tick. 5.99
FULL SIZE COUCHES, all spring edge, tufted edge, tufted top, heavily fringed, upholstered to order in your own choice of colors, in velour or corduroy, special at 5.99
COZY CORNER DIVANS, full size, all spring edge, 3 large pillows, all upholstered in denim; to order in your choice of colors, 8.49
MORRIS CHAIRS, solid oak claw feet, spring seat, with wide polished quartered oak arms, reversible velour or corduroy cushions; special at 6.67
TETE-A-TETES, in beautiful inlaid mahogany finished frames, upholstered back and spring seat, with sofa pillow; while they last, 9.99
LARGE TURKISH ARM CHAIRS or ROCKERS, with large spring arm, extra high back and head rest; most comfortable and beautiful of its kind in the market; upholstered to order in your choice of colors, in velour or corduroy; for Monday, 17.89
PARLOR SUITS, three pieces, with Marqueterie trimmed frames; upholstered seat and back with embroidered silk Plush, with sofa pillow; complete, 19.99
IN ANNEX.

Upholstery Dept.

Special values in handsome and desirable home decorations in unlimited quantities.

Exceptional values in Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers and Rope Portieres.

CURTAINS, Nottingham Lace, all new patterns; worth $3.50 pair, 2.69
CURTAINS, Nottingham Lace, extra fine quality; worth $5.75 pair 4.49
CURTAINS, Irish Point Lace, handsome patterns; worth $5.75 pair, 4.49
CURTAINS, Irish Point Lace, also Renaissance designs; worth $9.00 pair, 6.98
CURTAINS, real Brussels Lace, large assortment, per pair, 8.99, 13.81, 17.11 and 19.81
HANDSOME IRISH POINT VESTIBULE LACE, 18 inches wide, 49 and 84; 22 inches, 84 and 1.24; 27 inches, 1.06 and 1.49

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, handsome fringe; formerly $3.98 pair 2.24
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, handsome fringe; formerly $5.24 pair 2.99
DECORATIVE ROPE CURTAINS, beautiful colors, each 1.84 and 2.99
TABLE COVERS, fine French Jute Velour, at reduced prices; 2 yards square, 9.99; 2x2½ yards, 12.67
SOFA PILLOWS, Gobelin tapestry panel, filled with good quality down, lined with velvet; worth $6.00 each, 3.49
TAPESTRY LAMBREQUINS, Oriental colorings, with extra heavy 9-inch fringe; some are sold in other stores at $1.95 and $2.11, our price, 1.74
GOBELIN TAPESTRY, silk face, 50 inches wide; worth $3.00 a yard 1.98
JAPANESE SCREENS, 4-fold, in handsome colors, embroidered in gold and silver tinsel, at 2.69, 3.24 and 4.74

Estimates submitted for all kinds of drapery work, shades and slip covers, at prices much lower than elsewhere. Furniture reupholstered equal to new.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Dress Trimmings

Largest assortment of Trimmings of all kinds. New goods arriving daily. The above are a few of the latest Parisian Novelties. Others are emb'd all over Taffeta Effects, emb'd Revers, all over Chenille Effects for Dress Fronts, Buttons, Buckles, Edging Fringe, Fancy Braids, &c., &c.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Men's Shirts.

MEN'S SHIRTS, all over colored, laundered, made of fine percale, with two collars and one pair cuffs; also SHIRTS, with white bodies and colored bosoms, cuffs to match bosom; all are well made throughout and cut full size in body, a Shirt that you would gladly pay $1 for at any furnishing store; here at 59
MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS, plain white and fancy trimmed, made of fine Homestead muslin and trimmed with guaranteed fast color, imported woven trimmings, cut full width in body, 52 inches long, sizes 14 to 20, 59
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Carpet Stock.

A young stock, not yet a year old, but has won popular approval and will be one of the business leaders of the coming fall.

Tapestry Stair Carpets, usual price 75c., full quality 54
Best all wool Ingrains, full standard, best makes, should bring 70c., 59
Tapestry Brussels, full quality, a fine variety, many with borders, cheap at 80c., 66
Wilton Velvet Carpets, new colorings and modern patterns, regularly 1.20 91
Axminster Carpets, best Smith quality, handsome designs, with borders to match; regular price 1.30, 94
Body Brussels, hall and stair carpets, worth 1.25, and rooms with border to match, 94
(2D FL., ANNEX.)

Rug Specials.

Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, 24.99
Iran Rugs, 9x12 feet (Oriental designs,) 15.32
Japanese Goat Skins (odorless,) gray, white & black, 28x64 in., 2.34
Axminster Rugs, 4.6 x6.6, 6.24
Moquette Rugs, 18x 36 inches, 84
J. Bromley & Sons' Royal Smyrna, 6x9 feet, 14.98
(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Housefurnishings

Our stock is complete in every detail of first class goods. No seconds in cooking vessels, and therefore no danger that unhealthy particles of the coating will get in the food.

English Steel Carvers, stag handle, patent guard rest, per pair, 98
"Colonial" Slicers, 24
Willow Clothes Baskets, made of whole willow, 39
"Pure" Beeswax, for laundry use, 4 oz. cakes, 12
Asbestos Iron Holders, "Never Hot," 04
"Korker" Sink Cleaners, 05
Chamois Sponges, 03
"Red Star" Scouring Soap, cake, .04; box, 100 cakes, 3.49
Gray Steel Enamelled Ware, First quality only:—
TEA KETTLES, 7 inch, 31
DISHPAN, 14 qt., 24
RICE OR MILK BOILERS, 2 qt., 29
COLANDERS, 11
TEA AND COFFEE POTS, 2 qt., 19
PITCHERS, 3 qt., 27
(BASEMENT.)

Gas and Coal Heaters.

A larger and better stock of Stoves and Heaters than we have ever heretofore had the pleasure of presenting to you.

COAL RANGES, new cabinet base, front grate, nickel name plate, oscillating oven shelf, 6 in., 6.99; 7 in., 8.34; 8 in., 9.67
COAL RANGES, cabinet base, front as well as end grate, nickel name plate, with tile nickel knobs and tin lined oven door, 6 in., 7.99; 7 in., 9.67; 8 in., 11.34
GAS RADIATORS, bronze finished, 4 tube, 2.26; 6 tube, 3.54; nickel finish, 4 tube, 2.58; 6 tube, 3.87
CYLINDER GAS STOVES, 97
CYLINDER OIL HEATERS, 4 inch wick 1.29
"BANNER" OIL HEATERS, 4.19
COVERED GAS TUBING, rubber end, per foot 02
COVERED GAS TUBING, patent end, per foot 03
CYLINDER COAL STOVES, white porcelain bowl, 8 inch, 2.37; 9 inch, 2.62; 10 inch, 2.99
CYLINDER COAL STOVES, embossed body, nickel trimmings, bronze urn, 9 inch, 5.48; 10 inch, 6.42
SQUARE PARLOR STOVES, nickel swing cover, nickel top band, bronze urn, 9 inch, 7.97; 10 inch, 8.94
One piece of pipe and two elbows with each coal stove.
(6TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Stationery.

New shades in PAPETERIES—Puritan Gray, Commodore size, per quire, 34
CRANE'S HAND-MADE PAPERS in the new blue, Admiral size, per quire, 38
CRANE'S UNDERGLAZE, "pure white," per quire, 24
BLACK SILICATE SLATES, 7
WHITE SILICATE SLATES, 5, 9, 15
ADDRESS BOOKS, bound in fine leather, indexed, 9
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Engraving.

COPPER PLATE and 50 fine CARDS, 69
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fancy Goods.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.—Special assortment Whisk Brooms, Pearl Blade Paper Cutters, Rolling Blotters, Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Tweezers, Shoe Horns, Curling Irons, Button Hooks, &c., each 98
Novelties of all kinds, suitable for Card Party Prizes, Favors, Wedding and Birthday Gifts, Anniversary Presents; Souvenirs, &c., &c.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Untrimmed Hats.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' VELVET FANS, polka dot, with quills, worth 95c. 69
ALPINES, fine fur felt, black and colors, trimmed with fancy Quills and Bayadere Ribbons, 1.17, 2.49, and 3.98
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Rich Cut Glass.

When we advertise Cut Glass at a low price we do not sacrifice quality. No matter how low these prices the quality is maintained. This week we offer the following:—

CLARET PITCHERS, handsomely cut with sterling silver mount; several new designs, 6.87
BERRY OR FRUIT BOWLS, a small size, handsomely cut with border of sterling silver, 6.87
One table arranged with a variety of handsome Berry or Fruit Bowls, 9 inches in diameter, cut in a variety of patterns; your choice, 3.97
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Dinner Sets.

Our line of Decorated Dinner Sets was never more complete than at the present time. All the latest styles of Haviland, Carlsbad, English and Domestic are shown in greatest variety, at prices away below any other house in the country. Over fifty styles of open stock patterns by the single piece at set prices.

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, set complete 18.97
DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, set complete, 24.87
DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89
DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border. 47.41
And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21

Bric-a-Brac Sale Extraordinary.

Hungarian, Royal Dresden, Bonn Saxony, Austrian, Teplitz and the matchless productions of our Rudolstadt Art Pottery contribute to make this sale of great interest, as you will find articles worth double and some treble the marked price.

The above are laid out on three large tables on main floor:

Choice of table No. 1, 19 to 49
Choice of table No. 2, 63 to 1.47
Choice of table No. 3, 1.97 to 4.97
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Clock Department.

We have a superb line of Porcelain Clocks in Royal Bonn China and Delft decoration. Some of the designs are exclusive and not sold elsewhere. We quote the following as a sample value:—

MANTEL CLOCK, large size, a new style, blue delft, with a guaranteed eight day Ansonia movement, 3.98
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Groceries.

PEARL BARLEY, pound package, 04
ROLLED OATS, Lily White brand, finest quality, strictly clean; 2 lb. package, 08
TAPIOCA GRANULES, instantaneous, cooks in 5 minutes, pound package, 08
PINEAPPLE, sliced and grated, pound can, 09
BLACKBERRIES, preserved, extra quality, 2 lb. can, 09
BLUEBERRIES, extra large fruit, sugar syrup, 2 lb. can, per case, 2.18; per can, 10
MANZANILLA BABY OLIVES, large bottle, 10
SARDINES, French, packed in olive oil, quarter box, 10
KIPPERED HERRING, large cans, 12
SLICED PINAPPLE, 2 lb. can, 13
YELLOW PEACHES, extra quality, good syrup, 3 lb. can, 14
SEA FOAM WASHING POWDER, 4 lb. package, 14
QUEEN OLIVES, large fruit, 10 oz. bottle, 15
STRAWBERRIES, preserved, extra quality, heavy syrup, 2 lb. can, 16
VIENNA COFFEE—Blend Maracaibo and high grade Coffee of great strength and delicious flavor, granulated, roasted in the bean; this sale, per lb., 17
PRUNES, California large fruit, French style, 2 lb. package, 17
LEMON CLING PEACHES, California, selected large fruit, heavy syrup, per can, 22
(6TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Wines and Liquors.

Genuine James E. Pepper (5 years old,) per gal. 2.24; bot., (this sale only,) 49
Finch's Golden Wedding (5 years old,) per gal. 2.74; bot., 64
Finch's Golden Wedding (7 years old,) per gal. 3.24; bot., this sale only, 74
Mount Vernon Whiskey (5 years old) per gal., 2.74; bot., 64
John Ramsay Scotch Whiskey (6 years old,) per gal., 4.19; bot., 99
Jameson's Irish Whiskey (6 years old,) per gal., 5.44; bot., 1.24
W. A. Ross & Bros' Guinness Stout, imported in glass, per dozen 1.64
W. A. Ross & Bros.' Bass, imported in glass, per doz. 1.69
Imported Sherries, Olorosa, gal., 3.88; bot., 93
Imperial, gal., 5.94; bot., 1.34
Amontillado, gal., 5.69; bot., 1.29
Amontillado, very old, dry, gal., 6.69; bot., 1.49
CALIFORNIA WINES.—Strictly pure, selected high grade.
Claret, case quarts, 2.24
Zinfandel, case quarts, 2.34
Reisling, case quarts, 2.34
Port, per gal., 84; per bot., 24
Sherry, per gal., 84; per bot., 24
Angelica, per gal., 84; per bot., 24
Muscatel, per gal., 84; per bot., 24
(The above prices include the jug.)
(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Wharton, (Miss Fisher,) Oct. 10, 1871;

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, (Miss Morris,) Oct. 10, 1871;

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, (Miss Godwin,) Oct. 10, 1871;

Mr. and Mrs. John Stoneacre Ellis, (Miss Waterbury,) Oct. 11, 1862;

Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, (Miss Harriet Biddle,) Oct. 11;

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, (Miss Bonner,) Oct. 12;

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis. (Miss Frelinghuysen,) Oct. 14;

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gordon Brown, (Miss Tracy.) Oct. 15;

Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeill Bacon, Miss Storrow,) Oct. 15;

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins, (Miss Bend,) Oct. 15;

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fuller, (Miss Hone,) Oct. 15;

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lennig, (Miss King,) Oct. 15, 1868;

Mr. and Mrs. John Alsop King, (Miss Tompkins,) Oct. 15, and

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, (Miss Ada Smith,) Oct. 9.

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The social calendar of October's second full week, which begins to-day, is not as crowded with suburban events as has been that of the past fortnight. The Morristown Horse Show, which was the event of last week in the suburbs, closed yesterday most successfully, and now the large society population in near New Jersey must look forward to the women's golf tournament and the reception at the Baltusrol Club on Oct. 18 and 19 for its next diversion. The suburban event of the present week will be the women's championship golf tournament, which will open on the Ardsley links on Tuesday and will continue through Friday. This annual feminine golf contest has become an event of the greatest interest not only to women, but to men players of the imported Scotch game all over the country, as golf is one of the few sports in which women can at all compete with men. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, last year's champion, could probably defeat all save a score of the best men golf players in America, and there are other women golfers who can more than hold their own with the majority of their brothers who have won any fame or reputation on the best links. Miss Hoyt is to be one of the contestants at Ardsley, and at present the betting is in favor of her retaining the championship. She will have strong competitors, however, in Mrs. Shippen of Morristown, Miss Griscom of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago, Mrs. A. de W. Cochran of Ardsley, and others.

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There are upward of sixty entries for this tournament, and all the better golf clubs of the country are to be represented in it. The entries also include many new names, prominent among which is that of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. It is not likely that all these new contestants will appear, and if Mrs. Astor really does play in the tournament it will be a surprise. Those who argue that she will not so appear do so on the ground that the tournament will undoubtedly receive much notice in the press, and will attract a large number of spectators, and Mrs. Astor has never courted publicity. The managers of the Ardsley Casino have made great preparations for this tournament, and have arranged accommodations for the entertainment of a large number of guests. Many of the fair competitors will be guests at country houses in and near Ardsley, and some will stay at the Casino itself. With good weather, the scene at this tournament should be a most beautiful and attractive one. There are few links in the country more beautifully situated than those at Ardsley, which extend over rolling country, with glimpses of the Hudson on the west, and the Palisades in the distance.

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The Ardsley Casino has, more than other country clubs opened in the vicinity of New York within the past decade, built up the social interests of the community where it is situated. It forms the central meeting place for the large colony of well-known people which now extends along the Hudson's east bank, from Riverdale, on the south, to Sing Sing on the north, and the beautiful building, with its handsome rooms, fine restaurant, baths, and lockers, and its wide and breezy piazzas, is a delight to visit. Ardsley may be called the Tuxedo of the nearer Hudson.

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Weddings will not be as numerous during the week as they were last. Mr. James Crosby Brown, a son of Mr. John Crosby Brown, of Orange, N. J., and this city, and Miss Mary Agnes Hewlett, a daughter of Mr. James Augustus Hewlett of Lawrence, L. I., will be married at Lawrence on Thursday. This wedding will unite an old Presbyterian New York family and one of the oldest Quaker families of Long Island. The Hewletts have dwelt on the nearer south shore of Long Island for many generations. A station on the Long Island Railroad is named after the family, and they are connected by marriage with all the prominent families in the vicinity. Rock Hall, the old country place of Mr. Hewlett, will be the scene of the reception to follow the ceremony. Lawrence is to have another country wedding on the 18th, when Mr. Albert Francke is to marry Miss Marian Rand. On Wednesday Mr. Peter Stuyvesant Pillot of this city, and who is related through his mother to the old Dutch family of Stuyvesant, and through his aunts to the Rogers, Thebaud, and Nelli families, is to marry in St. Louis Miss Dorothy Prewitt. A small party of New Yorkers has gone on to the wedding.

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The weddings of Mr. D. Augustus Clarkson and Miss Maria Howard Reese on Tuesday at New Hamburg, and of Mr. Carroll Harvey of Philadelphia and Miss Caroline Duer, a daughter of Mr. Edward Duer, at Hawxhurst, near Weehawken, on Wednesday, were most enjoyable. Seasonable Autumn weather did not bless the nuptials, but the days were pleasanter in the country than in town, and the many people who took the journey were well repaid for their exertion. Both weddings were notable in that they brought together an unusually large assemblage of representative New York families. Among Miss Duer's bridesmaids was her cousin, Miss Caroline Duer, who is herself soon to become a bride. She will be married in New Haven on Nov. 10 to Mr. George Xavier McLanahan of Washington. Mr. Baring, who is to marry Miss Churchill in this city on Oct. 24, has chosen for three of his ushers Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. E. C. Ivory, and Mr. Sydney Smith.

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Among recently announced engagements are those of Mr. John Jay Knox and Miss Florence Niles, a daughter of Mr. Lucien Niles; of Mr. Wilfred Buckley, son of Mr. Henry Buckley of Birmingham, England, and Miss Bertha Lesley Terrell, a daughter of Mr. Herbert L. Terrell of this city, and of Dr. R. B. Karib and Mrs. Clara Noble Earle, mother of Mrs. Robert Townsend. The engagement currently reported in Washington of Mr. Algernon Sartoris, a grandson of Gen. Grant, and Miss Edith Davidge, is denied, and Miss McAllister announces that her engagement to Mr. Richard Stockton is broken.

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Mr. George L. Carnegie and Miss Margaret Thaw, a sister of Mr. Edward Thaw of Pittsburg and Newport, were married last week in Pittsburg, and yesterday brought the wedding in London of Mr. Cecil Grenfell, a son of the late Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, and Lady Lillian Churchill, a sister of the present Duke of Marlborough. The wedding was private, in consequence of the death a month ago of the bridegroom's mother. Mr. Grenfell lost his younger brother, Mr. Robert Grenfell, who was with Gen. Kitchener in the Soudan campaign some three months ago, and has also lost two other brothers within the last eighteen months. One of these, Mr. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, who is supposed to have been killed by the Matabeles in South Africa, was the husband of Mrs. Charles Ashmore, formerly Miss Isabel Ashmore of this city, and who since his death has married for her third husband Mr. William Scharles of Orange, N. J.

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Newport has again had a quiet week, and there has been little going on there except of an informal character. Fishing parties are now all the rage, and at least a score of yachts and catboats go out every day laden with parties in pursuit of small mackerel, blackfish, and flounders. It is not generally known that the ordinary mackerel after the first cool weather is as gamy as a brook trout, and that great sport can be had in fishing for them with a fly. The Newport women are as enthusiastic mackerel fishers as the men, and some of them have made astounding catches during the week. Miss Potter, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Jones, and other women have all been fishing, and Miss Potter aided in rescuing an aged fisherman whose boat had been overturned off Beaver Tail on Thursday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have returned to Newport from Lenox, and will remain at the Breakers until November. Mr. Vanderbilt greatly enjoyed his visit to the Berkshires, and was much benefited in health thereby. Baron and Baroness de Seillière left Newport on Friday and sailed for France yesterday. They will return on Nov. 15 to be present at the wedding of the Baroness' son, Mr. John R. Livermore, to Miss Josephine Brooks, which will be celebrated in this city on Tuesday, Dec. 6. The Baroness will bring back with her a portion of Miss Brooks's trousseau. Mr. and Mrs. John S. O'Brien, the Baroness Seillière's parents, will open their New York house in Madison Avenue this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prince have left Newport and have gone to Manchester and Lancaster, Mass., respectively, for the remainder of the Autumn. Miss Louise McAllister is visiting Mrs. J. J. Wysong. Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, who has been visiting Mrs. J. Fred Pierson at Newport, has returned to her country home at Seabright, N. J. Mrs. Orme Wilson always pays two visits to Newport, one before the curtain has risen on the season, and the other after it has fallen. Mrs. Astor, Sr., is generally one of the first to come to Newport, timing her arrival early in June, and leaving about Oct. 1. This year she is stopping at Beechwood much longer than usual, and her youngest daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and the children are with her. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has a house party at Rhinebeck this week, and Miss Maud Wetmore is among her guests.

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Lenox has many guests, and there have been a number of informal entertainments during the past week. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's visit to the fair organized by Miss Sloane was an amusing incident, and Dr. Depew was the star of the occasion. He acted as auctioneer, and the little tilt between himself and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was the successful bidder for the model of a ship's interior at $100, was greatly enjoyed by the people present. After the auction Dr. Depew received a kiss by request from a farmer's daughter. Miss Arnold, by the way, who kissed Lieut. Hobson at Long Beach last Summer, is still being pursued by dime museum managers and the editors of sensational newspapers all over the country, who wish her to place herself on exhibition and to write articles, and the notoriety which this young woman received through her impulsive act has been most distasteful to herself and particularly to the members of her family. It is even rumored that she has contemplated a trip abroad to escape the importunities of persons who fancy the notoriety she gained by her performance can be turned into pecuniary benefit for themselves.

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Mr. Peter Marié was the giver of the most notable entertainment of the week at Lenox. Mr. Marié has developed a craze for the organization of putting contests. He was disappointed in the contest which he attempted to organize at Southampton in August last, and which had to be abandoned on account of rain, but last week his second attempt at Lenox, was a great success. Mr. Marié offered some twenty prizes, and there were about sixty entries, most of them women. Miss Maud Curtis was the winner in Class A, with Miss Barker of Bermuda second, and Miss Lila Sloane third. In Class B, Miss Sibyl Kane was the winner and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis second. Samuel Frothingham was the winner in Class C and W. A. Taylor was second. Victor Beigel won the booby prize. Miss Sibyl Kane won the silver cup, defeating Miss Curtis, the winner in Class A. After the distribution of prizes an elaborate luncheon was served at the golf club house, and there was dancing on the green to the music of the Lenox Band. The Virginia reel was danced by Miss Jennie Cutting, Miss Wheelock, Miss Marion Haven, Miss Marie Gurnee, Miss Sibyl Kane, Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Nellie Barnes, Herman Kinnicutt, James Barnes, Frank Kinnicutt, T. M. Adams 2d, Marshall P. Kernochan, Samuel Frothingham, and E. Thiebault.

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The will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth C. Shattuck has been filed for probate. She leaves the bulk of her large property to her son, Mr. Albert R. Shattuck and her daughter, Mrs. Burrill Hoffman, who are made executors. She leaves $1,000 each to her two sisters and a brother, also $4,000 in trust for her four grandchildren. Mrs. D. W. Bishop gave a large dinner Wednesday evening. Other dinner givers of the week were Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Furniss, and Mrs. Mackay, who also gave a large afternoon tea on Friday. Luncheons were given by Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, and Mrs. Richard S. Dana. Mr. John A. Stewart and Col. McCook have been guests of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes at Shadow Brook this week.

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Mr. Goold Redmond of New York is spending a few days in Lenox, and Gov. and Mrs. Barker and Miss Barker of Bermuda, are spending the Autumn season at Curtis Hotel. Gov. Barker is very popular there, and a number of dinners have been given for him. Tuesday he went to Pittsfield to attend a large reception given for him by Mrs. Thomas D. Peck, who was prominent in the American colony at Bermuda last Winter. Miss Barker is very fond of golf, and is seen on the golf links nearly every day. She won a prize in the putting match on Monday, given by Mr. Peter Marié. Mrs. Grenville Kane and Miss Sybil Kane of Tuxedo, are now at Lenox, as are also Mrs. Brayton Ives and Miss Ives, Mr. William Brown, M. Thiebault, First Secretary of the French Legation in Washington, Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, W. T. Lawrence, Mrs. L. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. R. H. Gallatin, Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., Thomas B. Kerr, Mr. John H. Bird, the Misses Shaw, Miss Elizabeth J. Byrne, W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart A. Coates, Mr. Madison Grant, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Miss Smith, Irving Smith, Dr. and Mrs. G. Grant, Miss Grant, Dr. Henry S. Leake, Miss E. Ogden Hoffman of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers and Miss Irva Struthers of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Charles Whitney and Miss Lightfoot of Milton, Mass.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer has left Newport for Chicago. Mrs. Palmer was obliged to return to Chicago to complete the final arrangements for the great Peace Jubilee Ball which is to be given in the Auditorium in that city on the night of Oct. 18. It is estimated that 5,000 people will attend this ball, and that it will realize at least $25,000 for the destitute families of soldiers and sailors in the recent Spanish war. President McKinley will be present and several members of the Cabinet, and these distinguished guests will be tendered a banquet, the participants in which will have to pay $15 each for their tickets on the night following the ball, or Oct. 19. The Chicago newspapers have been thrown into a state of excitement over Mrs. Palmer's return to that city after a successful campaign at Newport, and predict that after this ball, which will mark the climax of her social career in Chicago, she will return to New York and succeed to the place now held by Mrs. Astor, Sr., in this city. It seems to make no difference to these Chicago "boomers" of Mrs. Palmer that she denies any intention of abandoning Chicago as a residence, and that she purposes soon starting on a two years' tour of the world with her sons.

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Mr. Amos F. Eno has petitioned the executors of his father's estate to the effect that he may be allowed to purchase his father's late residence, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, for $250,000, and his request will probably be granted. Mr. Eno, who is still a bachelor, has had such a large increase of fortune through his father's death that he is already being discussed as a coming power in the social world of the metropolis. The fine Fifth Avenue mansion, which he will now probably secure, will doubtless be the scene of some notable entertainments as soon as his period of mourning shall have been completed. Mr. Eno's sister, Mrs. J. F. Pinchot, is one of the most gracious and accomplished of hostesses, and he will also have to aid him in entertaining his niece, Mrs. Alan Johnstone, formerly Miss Madeleine Pinchot; and the wife to be of his younger brother, Mr. Henry Eno, the beautiful Miss Labuisse of New Orleans, who is to be married to Mr. Eno on Oct. 19.

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Many of the matrons and maidens from out-of-town cities who are accustomed to spend some time in New York in the Spring and Autumn on their way to and from the watering places complain of the habit of staring, which has seemingly increased during the past few years among New York men of the better element. This has been for a century a peculiar characteristic of Englishmen, and New York men were formerly comparatively free from the habit. Some observations at the leading restaurants and hotels and in the streets and on the cars of late force the conclusion that these women visitors have some ground for their complaint. Whether the habit was imported from England or not, it is to be regretted that it has seemingly taken such firm hold among New York men. Many of them probably practice it unconsciously, and do not realize how offensive it is to any woman of refinement and right feeling.

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The decision of the Governors of the Dry Goods Club, one of the youngest of the down-town lunch clubs, to wind up its affairs is not surprising. The craze for the organization of these down-town clubs has now prevailed for the past five years, and too many have been started which had no real reason for existence. The dry goods district is amply supplied with lunch club facilities by the two Merchants' Clubs. It will be remembered that the Insurance Club, organized about six years ago, and which came into direct competition with the Lawyers' Club and Down-Town Association, also had to close its doors from the same causes that have now ended the career of the Dry Goods Club. There has been too much club development in New York during the past decade, and it is a matter of current report in the club world that some of the up-town younger clubs before the Winter is over will follow the example of the Veterans' Club, which also went out of existence a few weeks ago.

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It is not only with an automobile that Mr. Albert C. Bostwick seems to be gaining fame on the road. He has recently purchased from Mr. Charles F. Bates two standard bred bay mares and two wheelers, for which he has paid $10,000. He intends to exhibit these horses at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, where he will also have a drag and be a formidable rival to Mr. Bates in the contests during that week. Mr. Bostwick has been tooling a coach this last fortnight between New Rochelle and White Plains. His sister, Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, and her husband have already become enthusiastic Meadow Brookers, and are constant attendants at the hunt meets.

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Another hunt club is being organized, by people residing between Port Chester and Greenwich, Conn. Among the subscribers to this club are Messrs. Marion Story, Thomas A. Maitland, William H. Catlin, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Livingston Lee, Eugene Reynal, E. Sanford Hatch, Davis Stevenson, Seymour Cromwell, Robbins Woodward, L. Trowbridge Martin, Col. Robert Baker, T. Lorne Coleman, and W. Murling.

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The Meadow Brook Hunt will meet three times a week right through the season. The days will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. There will be runs next week in Westchester, with William E. Iselin, M. F. H., and in New Jersey the Essex hounds will begin their season, with Charles Pfizer as M. F. H., in about a fortnight. The Holloway Hunt, at Port Chester, had a preliminary drag with their English harriers last week. Among those who followed were Miss Holloway, Mr. Robbins Woodward, and Mr. L. Trowbridge Martin. Mr. Sidney Holloway was whip. There will be another drag hunt this week.

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Dinard has closed its season with tennis matches and a bit of golf. The prizes were distributed by Miss Duntze, the daughter of Sir George Duntze and the sister-in-law of Mrs. Henry Whitehouse of Eastbourne Lodge, Newport. Biarritz is just beginning to look up, and the Americans who disappeared from there during the Spanish war have returned. The Country Club is daily crowded, and there are Wednesday evening dances. The Casino has its nights, at which may of the smart set are seen. Among the Americans who have made Biarritz their home, and who are identified with the place, is the Kane family, once so well known at Newport and in New York. At the Casino one evening a fortnight ago the three sisters were present—Mrs. King Post, Mrs. Miguel Arizcun, and Miss Anna Kane. Mr. and Mrs. Slater, who entertained so handsomely at New London some three Summers ago; Mrs. Charles Carroll, and Miss Forbes Morgan were also among the guests. Mr. Louis Van Zandt, a New Yorker who lives abroad, is President of the Country Club, and Don Carlos de Pedroso, whose young daughter was called the "angel of mercy" in Cuba, because of the many concerts at which she sang for charity, is the Secretary. Mlle. de Pedroso passed a Winter in New York, and charmed every one with her glorious voice. She sang at Mrs. John Sherwood's musicales.

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Mrs. George Bend, the Misses Bend, and Miss Amy Townsend, as already announced a fortnight ago in this column, will return very shortly to New York. They were in Paris ten days ago, and they left for London previous to sailing. During the absence of his family, Mr. George Bend has been stopping at an apartment at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, where he has used many of the rooms for storing his furniture. His new house will be ready for occupancy the first week in November.

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Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck have sailed for England and will return in time for the Horse Show. Mrs. Beck, who was Miss Ottaway of Hamilton, was married to Mr. Beck only a few weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are now visiting Mrs. Beck's uncle, Sir John Bridge, Headley Grove, Epsom, and Sir Peter Walker, Bart., Osmanston Manor, Derbyshire. Mr. Beck is M. F. H. of the London Hunt Club.

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The little daughter of the Viceroy of India is to be brought up on scientific principles. She is given a bath only every second day, and that in cold water. She sleeps in a small canvas hammock, and wears a long shirt of white light wool, open from neck to hem and fastened by safety pins. There is also a triple garment fastened on the shoulders by ribbons, and consisting of a flannel petticoat, a cambric petticoat, and a dress. The child has neither buttons nor strings on her garments, and is not allowed to be rocked for fear that her mentality might be disturbed. This is the latest concerning the education of an American Princess and the heiress of some of the Leiter millions.

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If Mr. August Belmont carried out the plans he arranged before sailing from here last week to bring back the body of Mrs. Belmont, he sailed from Liverpool on Saturday on the Umbria, which should bring him and his two sons, for he did not take the little boy with him, as has been stated, here by Saturday morning. The party will proceed with their sad burden to Newport on that day if the steamer gets in in time, and the interment will be made that afternoon in the Belmont plot in Perry Circle in the Island Cemetery.

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The scene of the Horse Show held at the grounds of the Field Club at Morristown, N. J., yesterday afternoon, was a beautiful one. It was the second day of the show and the attendance was considerably larger than on Thursday. The many handsome costumes worn were concealed by heavy wraps, for it was very cold and a strong wind made coats indispensable. The gowns were for the most part of light material, and were more suitable for the house than for outdoor wear. Some thoughtless women were obliged to telephone home for coats or capes. While the sun shone every stall in the parking place was filled, but the sharp wind soon drove the handsomely gowned women and their escorts to shelter from the coaches and carriages. In spite of the weather there were no tailor-made gowns or cloth ones seen except those worn by women on the wheel or on horseback. It was a good day for the horses. During the afternoon tea and coffee were served in the little clubhouse, but the supply soon gave out, owing to an unexpected crush.

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There was much applause from the boxes when Miss Edith Catlin received the blue ribbon for her horse, Le Beau. Miss Catlin wore a closely fitting habit of black cloth and a black derby hat. The show was the more interesting from the fact that most of the exhibitors rode or drove their own horses. Among the women exhibitors were Mrs. John M. Shaw, who showed Little Buttercup; Mrs. George F. Stone, King; Mrs. Flanagan, Rough and Ready; Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Miss, in harness, and Miss Louise Scribner, Miss Emma D. Stone, and Mrs. Charles Pfizer.

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On coaches and traps in the parking space there were, with the ladies of their families, A. R. Whitney, Mrs. J. Olcott Rhines, J. S. Frelinghuysen, Robert F. Ballantine, Patrick Farrelly, C. F. Cutler, George McCulloch Miller, Mrs. Frank Lathrop, F. A. Bell, Grenville Lindall Winthrop, Robert W. Cumming, Julia Burnham Sherman, C. B. Mitchell, G. M. Allen, G. F. Cornell, Ramsay Turnbull, James G. Marshall, Leslie D. Ward, Charles Pfizer, Jr., H. McK. Twombly, J. T. Pyle, George G. Frelinghuysen, Henry Hentz, George S. Wylie, J. M. Young, James Webb, C. M. Decker, E. C. Hay, M. Sanderson, R. H. Kissel, Mrs. T. H. Butterworth, and Charles Bradley. In the boxes were, among others, L. S. Sire, Mrs. Sands, Felix Samson, H. K. Morgan and F. E. Wing, A. C. James, George F. Cornell, William Salomon, Miss Winslow, R. A. Grannis, Mrs. H. D. McAlpin, A. R. Whitney, Mrs. George F. Stone, C. M. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens, C. F. Cutler and Dr. Fred H. Humphreys, J. I. Waterbury, Mrs. Elliot Smith, W. J. Romaine, J. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, R. W. Cumming, R. T. Woodward, W. H. Peckham and Emery McClintock, Miss Howland and Philip Livingston, A. G. Hackstaff, R. D. Foote, R. H. Williams, Charles Scribner, J. B. Dickson, George B. Post, Jr., and W. Allston Flagg, E. T. H. Talmage, Oliver Adams, Mrs. Julius Catlin, C. W. and D. H. McAlpin, Jr., John A. Stewart, Dr. Henriques, Miss Foster and Miss De Barry, Mahlon Pitney, Miss E. C. Dana, Marmaduke Tilden, John Claflin, Charlton Lewis, Harry Freeman, and A. J. Smith.

NEWPORT'S CLOSING SEASON.

There Are Yet Several House Parties Lingering at the Resort—Gossip of Cottagers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—There are rumors that Mrs. Potter Palmer has decided to abandon Newport for some other Summer resort, and as a beginning, both Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have left for their Chicago home. At one time it was reported that Mrs. Palmer was to erect a cottage here, and went so far as to have the plans drawn up, but nothing further was done. Mrs. Palmer has been one of the chief entertainers here during the past two seasons, and why she should choose to abandon Newport is a mystery, to some at least.

At the end of Ledge Road, Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt erected a large sea wall, and its erection has caused no end of trouble for the ex-Governor, who is also erecting a villa. The fishermen claim it was a violation of their rights, and a temporary injunction was granted against completing the structure. The affair was then taken to the City Council, where an effort was begun to settle the matter out of the courts, and a few days afterward the fishermen and some of the cottagers circulated a petition against the continuance of the sea wall, and at the present time it looks very much as if it would come down.

Quite a party of the late-staying cottagers has gone to Staatsburg, N. Y., to attend the house party there given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and where the annual "invitation" golf tourney is to occur.

There is a sad look upon the countenances of the florists here because of the erection this Fall of so many new greenhouses, every one of which means so much loss to the florist trade. A cottage at Newport without one's greenhouse nowadays is like being at Newport without one's horses and carriages.

The bicycle, largely discarded this Summer, has come to be all the rage here again, as a drive along Harrison Avenue any pleasant afternoon will show. Many ladies going to the Golf Club invariably use their wheels.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have returned from October Mountain and will remain at the Breakers for some months to come.

There is an unmistakable desire of the Summer residents and subscribers of the Newport Casino to have the Governors increase the facilities of the grillrooms and horseshoe piazzas for concert purposes.

The grand stand of the Newport Horse Show is intact, and will remain throughout the Winter until called into use next Summer. Reports have it that the grand stand will be used in the championship tennis tournament, as the championship court is to be moved from its present location to the horse show grounds at the Casino.

The fate of the Ocean House property still hangs in the balance, and it is said here that Mr. Barbey, its owner, is still thinking over the matter in Switzerland. Perhaps a small hotel with bachelor apartments and a few stores will be erected, but nothing can be completed in time for use next Summer, which will be a great loss to the owner of the property. The ruins of the once famous hotel still remain as they fell and are an eyesore to the cottagers and others.

Miss Virginia Fair did not return to New York with her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, but became the guest of Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, who is entertaining quite a large house party.

October does not drag by any means with the late stayers among the cottagers, who are very numerous this season. While the elder set is resting, the younger element is having picnics, dinners, small dances, and moonlight drives and a supper on their return. It will be late November, and perhaps later, before New York will see all of Newport's cottagers settled there for the Winter.

Work was really commenced on the new villa Rose Cliff this week for Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, which will be of brick and stone, as well as fire-proof, so far as material can make it. It is to be completed in time for use next Summer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schwarz of 105 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. Theodor Kaufmann of Pittsburg, Penn.

Mrs. Everard Cotés ("Sara Jeannette Duncan") is staying at the Town and Country Club in East Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Cotes, who has been on a visit to this country for the purpose of collecting material for a new novel, will leave very shortly for Europe and India.

The Women's Auxiliary of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital is already preparing for its sixth annual fair. The first regular meeting was held on Monday, Oct. 3, at which it was decided to hold the fair this year on Friday, Dec. 9, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Committees were appointed to superintend the various booths, and meetings will be held weekly until the fair.

The marriage of Miss Clarice Harriet Lesser, daughter of Mrs. M. Lesser of the Hotel Endicott, and Mr. Max Engel will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 6 P. M., at Sherry's. Miss Lesser's only attendant will be her matron of honor, Mrs. Henry Gerard Hahlo. Mr. Engel's best man will be Mr. Richard Siegman, and his ushers will be Messrs. J. Clarence Davies, George Rubenstein, and William Kaufman.

HARVARD CERCLE FRANCAIS.

Annual Play to be Given in December at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, and the Bijou, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 8.—The Cercle Français has decided to give its annual plays in December this year instead of in the Spring. The provisional dates are Dec. 5 and 10, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, and Dec. 7 at the Bijou Theatre, Boston. Two one-act plays, "La Comtesse d'Escarmagnas" and "Le Sicilien," both by Molière, will be given. Neither of these plays has ever been given by the Cercle, and it is thought they have never before been produced in this country. In "Le Sicilien" there are at least two ballets and several songs arranged by Molière.

The plays will be under the direction of M. Guibe, who coached last year's production. Most of the men who took part in the Spring show are still in college, and will have leading parts.

The decision to have the plays in December is deemed a wise one. That month had always been the time chosen for the performance until last year, and would have been then had not the production of "Athalie" by the French department made a second French play at that time inadvisable. The result was that, though the play given in April was by far the best staged, best managed, and best acted one the Cercle had ever produced, it fell short of the success it merited. The audience of outsiders was large, but as the Spring activities had begun, the Delta Upsilon and Pi Eta plays had been presented within a few days, and the Hasty Pudding show was to follow within the week, the college audience showed a great falling off.

This December, however, with nothing to conflict and interfere with either the actors or the college audience, and with M. Guibe to coach the cast again, the performance ought to be in every way as admirable as last year's and much more satisfactory.

TOMPKINS TABLET UNVEILED.

Exercises to Mark the Birthplace of the One-Time Vice President.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The ceremonies attending the unveiling of a bronze tablet erected by the Westchester County Historical Society to mark the birthplace of Daniel D. Tompkins, ex-Governor of New York State and ex-Vice President of the United States, were held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The society has erected a large granite monument on the west side of the White Plains Road, or New York Post Road, as it was formerly called, and near the entrance to Fox Meadows, the country seat of Miss Emily O. Butler, daughter of the late Charles Butler. The tablet which was unveiled this afternoon is set in the front of this monument and is a handsome piece of work and clearly visible from the roadway. It is suitably inscribed.

The exercises were presided over by James Wood, President of the Historical Society, and addresses were made by Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, of Albany, and Supreme Court Justice J. O. Dykman. The weather was unpleasant and showery.

Gov. Tompkins died on Staten Island June 11, 1825, and his body is interred in the vault of the Tompkins family at St. Mark's, in New York City.

LADY BERESFORD A PLAINTIFF.

She Begins Foreclosure Proceedings on the Beekman Building.

Lily W. Beresford, the wife of Lord William Beresford and formerly the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, together with Jacob K. Lockman and George G. Williams, as trustees under the will of Louis C. Hamersley, her first husband, has filed a lis pendens in the Supreme Court against the Beekman Building, at Beekman and Pearl Streets, and begun the foreclosure of a mortgage, amounting, it is said, to $140,000.

The suit is another of the difficulties growing out of the disappearance of John Pettit, and the defendants named, besides him, are the John Pettit Realty Company, Henry R. Waite, as trustee; James Campbell, Jane L. Birney, and the Financier Company.

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WOMEN'S WEEK IN GOLF

Something About the Fair Contestants Who Are Eager for Big Honors.

MRS. ASTOR IS PLAYING WELL

Sixty-one Competitors Entered for the Championship of the United States—Order in Which They Will Play.

In golf circles the coming week will be more than usually interesting in view of the fact that the most important women's golf tournament of the year will be played on the Ardsley Club links. This contest will decide the championship honors among our fair players for the ensuing year, and as a much larger number of competitors has entered than has ever been the case in the past, a succession of lively and close games on the links may reasonably be looked for. In THE SUNDAY ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT will be found some interesting facts regarding the event, but as the entries did not close until the middle of last week, a few additional items about the would-be champions may be instructive to those who desire to keep well posted upon the abilities of the leading players in this country, including both men and women.

From the number of entries, which is sixty-one, it is quite likely that twice as many contestants will finish the qualifying round next Tuesday than has been done in the previous two annual tournaments. It was in 1896, at the Morris County Club of Morristown, N. J., that the $1,000 Cox silver cup, representing the women's golf championship of the United States was first played for. Twenty-four fair players finished the first round, and last year at the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., near Boston, twenty-eight started, but four withdrew before the finish. As it costs $5 to enter the championship event very few send in their names unless they have thoroughly made up their minds to compete. Allowing for a few absentees and perhaps half a dozen withdrawals, it is quite safe to predict that about forty-five women will turn in scores for the first eighteen-hole round. The eight making the lowest scores will be the eligible contestants for the succeeding match play championship rounds, and the tournament will close with the deciding match on Friday.

Of the eight players who qualified in the first round last year only four have entered for the coming tournament. The absentees include three able Bostonians—Miss H. C. Sargent, who won second honors, and probably the best of the women golfers in the Essex County Club; Mrs. R. C. Hooper, and Mrs. J. C. Merrill. The fourth is Miss Lucy Longworth of Cincinnati, who won the third honor medal. The four who will be seen again are Miss Hoyt, Miss Curtis, Miss Frances C. Griscom, and Miss Lucy Herron.

Miss Hoyt needs no further introduction to the golfing world. She has been playing recently over the links of the Westchester Country Club and is in excellent practice for the big game. Miss Griscom now holds the fourth honor medal. She played in the tournament two years ago in Morris County and showed the critics then that she had genuine golfing ability. Although one of the youngest players in Philadelphia, she is also one of the best, and has won several trophies. Philadelphia has sent its ablest players and is the best represented city outside of the New York locality. Fourteen players from four clubs are entered. From the Philadelphia Cricket Club, which sends nine, are Mrs. Charles S. Farnum, President of the Women's Golf Association of that city and a player of no mean ability; Mrs. Walter B. Gorham, who holds the record for the course at 123 strokes, and Miss Elsie Cassatt, who holds the record at the Merion Cricket Club and the only Philadelphian to win her match in the recent contest with the Morris County women. Miss Edith Burt, another strong golfer, enters from the Country Club, and from the Huntington Valley Country Club are Miss Sophie Starr, the record holder; Mrs. C. F. Fox, and Mrs. J. C. Patterson.

The Ardsley Club has nine entries, among whom are its champion, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Miss Lillian Brooks, a former champion, and Miss Caryl Eidlitz, who met Miss Hoyt last August at Shinnecock in the final round for the club championship. The single representative from the Seabright Golf Club is Miss Alice Strong, but she is known as a skillful player, and last year held for six months the championship of the Morris County Club. This latter club sends four players whom it will not be easy to beat—Miss Helen Shelton, the club champion, and who recently reduced the women's record for the long course to 103 strokes; Mrs. William Shippen, who has held the championship two or three times in the past; Miss Alice Day, and Miss C. G. Willis.

Chicago will have two of its best players, Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, who was in the contest last year, and Miss Margaret Shearson, who won the Deering Cup this season in the Chicago Club tournament. Among the new players, who are quite numerous, appear Miss Maud Wetmore and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The latter is reported by one who saw her play at Newport this Summer to be playing a very good game, and she may surprise some of the acknowledged cracks.

The United States Golf Association will start the opening match Tuesday morning at 9:15 o'clock, and the pairs will follow each other at intervals of six minutes. The order in which they will start on this six-minute interval is:

9:15 to 10:15 A. M.—1, Mrs. Gorham and Miss Eidlitz; 2, Miss Kittredge and Miss Burt; 3, Miss G. L. Maxwell and Miss McLane; 4, Miss K. K. Cassatt and Mrs. Garland; 5, Miss Strong and Mrs. Greiner; 6, Miss Herron and Miss Boardman; 7, Miss Wetmore and Miss M. C. Maule; 8, Miss Griscom and Miss Davis; 9, Mrs. Morgan and Miss Taylor; 10, Miss Merrian and Miss Underhill.

10:15 to 11:15 P. M.—11, Miss Howe and Mrs. Fox; 12, Miss Chauncey and Mrs.

TALK OF THE CHICAGOANS

Great Interest in the Operations of "Coin" Harvey's Political Bureau.

STORY OF ITS ORGANIZATION

Antagonism of Mayor Harrison Toward Altgeld—What a Reformer Purposes to Do—Peace Jubilee Plans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The appointment by Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee of William H. ("Coin") Harvey as "General Manager" of the campaign of 1900, and the opening in the Unity Building here of a large suite of offices, came as a general surprise to Bryan's Chicago followers, though the proposition had been under consideration by Chairman Jones and other members of the National Committee for some time.

Early in August a brief dispatch from Washington was printed in the local papers to the effect that Senator Jones was coming West to hold a conference with free-silver leaders. Owing to the great interest then taken in war news, the matter did not get much attention. A short time afterward the Senator was discovered in Minneapolis. It was suspected he was there to discuss politics with some of the free-silver leaders, but he insisted he merely was taking a rest. This slight suspicion, however, caused the head of the National Committee to change his rendezvous to St. Louis.

In St. Louis he met ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska, and Senator Teller of Colorado. The subject they discussed was how to circumvent what Senator Jones calls the "four National committees of the gold bugs."

Chairman Jones pointed out that not only was the Republican National Committee in the field ready to give battle to the Bryan hosts, but that there were, in addition, the National Democratic Gold Standard Committee, of which George F. Peabody is the head; the Indianapolis Committee, led by H. H. Hanna, and the Bankers' Committee of New York. These four, he argued, had the machinery of the Government at their beck and call, and untold millions of capital at their back. If the free silverites hoped to cut any figure whatever in the campaign of 1900, he declared, it was absolutely necessary that they get to work. The other members of the conference readily agreed with the Arkansas Senator that something must be done at once, and they formed themselves into a sub-committee on ways and means and appointed Mr. Harvey to the office as "General Manager." This all happened a month ago.

Mr. Harvey, immediately upon being advised of his appointment, accepted, placed his private business in the hands of others, opened a suite of offices in ex-Gov. Altgeld's building, and set to work. For a month he busied himself with a corps of twenty-five assistants in secrecy. Then, in his own paper, The American Patriot, he made the announcement of what was going on, and on the following day sprang on the public Senator Jones's plan for raising funds. One dollar a month assessment will be asked from all true supporters of the free-silver movement from now until after the election in 1900. Those who can give more will be asked to do so. But from the poorer classes Mr. Harvey fully expects to draw $10,000 a month, or a total of $2,500,000 between now and November, 1900.

THE ALTGELD-HARRISON SPLIT.

The split between ex-Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Harrison may cut a considerable figure in this Fall's campaign. Mayor Harrison says he will make only one speech during the campaign, and that one will be made outside of Chicago. He gives as the reason "press of official business." Those who know the situation, however, declare that the Mayor, who, by the way, has the Democratic organization of both Chicago and Cook County in his vest pocket, was so disgusted with Altgeld's Auditorium speech of two weeks ago that he will never occupy the stump with him again, and lest they might be thrust together again, he practically will abstain from political speeches. The ex-Governor, Mr. Harrison thinks, is entirely too rampant. And, besides, Altgeld, like Harrison, has Gubernatorial hopes for two years hence.

The local campaign so far has been very tame. Congressman Lorimer has stormed some of the outer districts with a "vaudeville" show, and a few meetings have been held in the several Congressional districts, but, taking the situation as a whole, the campaign up to this time has shown very little life.

CHICAGO TO HAVE A STIRRING-UP.

Chicago undoubtedly is on the verge of a general stirring-up. The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, backed by several churches and an alleged following of 10,000 "volunteers," promises to give the city a reforming such as it has never before seen. He has had some experience, too, having been an ardent crusader in San Francisco for several years. His methods will be along the lines followed by Dr. Parkhurst in New York. He already has "done" the slums and gambling houses, and already has acquired much testimony, he says, that will startle the town when it is made public, but he does not propose to give it up until he has gone over the ground a second, and, perhaps a third, time.

Not only will he try to bring the Police Department to public scorn and punishment for corruptness, but he declares he will make things very interesting for certain prominent men who are not all that they should be in their private lives. At a mass meeting of reformers in the Central Music Hall last Sunday he announced that he had found many wealthy men indulging in vice, and swore that he would tell their families before he got through.

If Mr. Henry accomplishes anything of a practical nature he will do something that no other reformer has done in Chicago, but he has a store of energy that is gigantic.

The women want to help Mr. Henry. Mrs. Charlton Edholm, who has been identified with reform work for several years, says she would like to go slumming also, accompanied, of course, by other members of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union. She declares that women as well as the men want to see the dark side of the city's life for practical reform purposes. The chances are that the women will not be gratified in their desire. The promoters of the reform are opposed to the women taking any such part. They say that they are not likely to find the cause much good, and refer to similar invasions by women of the hidden districts which they say did more harm than good.

PEACE JUBILEE BALL AND BANQUET.

The peace jubilee ball, which will take place at the Auditorium on the night of Oct. 18, promises to excel in brilliancy anything that has been done in Chicago since the ball given on the night of the opening of the World's Fair. To Chicago it will be quite as fashionable as the Bradley-Martin affair was to New York. This, notwithstanding the fact that it will be given to help raise funds for needy veterans of the war with Spain. The fact that Mrs. Potter Palmer will have full charge of the arrangements guarantees for it the highest social prestige.

It is reported that Mrs. Potter will attempt to cap the climax of her long series of social exploits. Some declare that it will be the last time Mrs. Palmer will be identified with any social functions in Chicago. The gossips have it that she will leave for a two years' trip around the world with her two sons shortly before the holidays, and on her return will take up her residence in New York, and attempt to rule the followers of the late Ward McAllister. Mrs. Palmer denies that she will ever make her home anywhere outside of Chicago, but the reports to the contrary have been so persistently circulated by her friends that much credence is given them.

The proposition is for Mrs. Palmer to lead the grand march at the ball with President McKinley, and to have ex-President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland, Gens. Miles, Shafter, and Wheeler, and Admirals Schley and Sampson following close behind. Several of these prominent personages already have accepted invitations, and it is believed that the majority of them, at least, will be present to lend éclat to the occasion.

The peace jubilee banquet, which will be held in the same place on the following night, promises to be an equally brilliant event. Tables will be spread in the centre of the large amusement hall, and covers will be laid for 800. The Presidential table will be placed on a raised platform in the centre, and will contain room for just fifteen guests. Two other tables for notables will be placed at the sides of the President's table, and will seat about thirty guests each. The committee in charge of the arrangements proposes to charge an admission of $5 a seat in the boxes and the galleries for the general public. Of course, the object is to give those who cannot pay $15 per plate, and those who cannot get invitations a chance to hear the speeches, but the plan is meeting with considerable criticism, for the reason that some of the guests of honor will feel that the public is paying $5 a head just for the privilege of seeing the President at table. It is barely possible that the committee will change its plans in this respect.

R. B. P.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

For some weeks past the sea off certain parts of our coasts has been bright with phosphorescence, flashing at night, when an oar or a wave breaks the surface, into streams of sparkling brilliants. At some places where the phosphorescence is most noticeable, if a hand be dipped into the water, it comes out covered with minute gleaming points, marking the presence of animaliculae swimming the surface who possess this power of luminescence. In a recent number of Nature occur two independent descriptions of similar but rarer phenomena—one the observation in the Indian Ocean of a milk-white sea, and the other an account of some of the wonderfully beautiful zoological organisms dredged up in the Sound of Skye by Sir Wyville Thomson; forests of pavonariae, resplendent with a pale lilac phosphorescence, like the flame of cyanogen gas; ophiacantha, glowing like bright green stars; pinnatulae, virgulariae, and gorgoniae, shining with a lambent light strong enough to tell the time by; even the mud itself, at 580 fathoms, was full of luminous specks. The subject of phosphorescence has lately come to the front in connection with Röntgen rays and other similar phenomena, but the action of these marine organisms, which possess it in such a remarkable degree, would afford a rich, as well as attractive, field for research.

A record has been established in arctic navigation by the Swedish expedition under Dr. Nathorst, which, after considerable vicissitudes, has succeeded in circumnavigating the Island of Spitzbergen. The expedition, in its vessel, the Antarctic, left Tromsö on June 8, and has been engaged ever since in hydrographic operations and in surveying such islands as it touched at. A rich crop of geological, zoological, and botanical observations has been acquired as well, and the whole results of the trip are such as Sweden may well be proud of.

A dredging and shoveling apparatus worked by electricity has been supplied to a Colorado placer mine by the Bennett Amalgamator Manufacturing Company.

A professional school of electricity is to be established near Paris, France. The school is intended to furnish laborers and foremen with an electrical education, and first-class instruction will be given in both theory and practice.

The use of the diamond saw for cutting stone is facilitating the erection of the buildings for the Exhibition of 1900 at Paris. This new circular saw is due to M. Felix Fromholt, a Parisian engineer. The diamonds which form the cutting teeth of the saw are common crystals, worth about $2.50 a carat, and they are fixed in a steel disk over six feet in diameter, which is mounted on a spindle, and revolved by steam power, like an ordinary circular saw. For sawing hard stones there are 200 diamonds in the cutting edge, and the speed is 300 turns a minute. It advances into the stone about a foot in that time. For soft stones the teeth are of steel, with diamonds at intervals of every five teeth, and at a speed of twelve turns a minute the saw advances about a yard in that time. The new saw has been at work in the workshops of the Champs Elysées for several months, and has given every satisfaction. It cuts and dresses the stone on all sides and gives it sharp outlines. Moreover, it does so at one-eighth to one-tenth the cost of hand labor. A saw of this kind with an alternative movement, sawing stones four to six feet high, is to be set up.

We hear of strange companionships in nature, of polypes growing near the mouths of crabs, and subsisting on crumbs that fall of birds to which the crocodile opens its jaws, in order that it may be freed from leeches. Common interest often joins the most oddly assorted couples in an intimate mutual relationship known as "symbiosis," or else in a joint feeding arrangement, which is classified under the term "commensalism." A third state in this condition of things is "parasitism," in which, as a rule, the interest is all on one side. A very interesting case of this latter has just been decided by some African sportsmen. It appears that the horns of antelopes are occasionally found to have been pierced by certain larvae or grubs, which spin their cocoons therein. There has long been a discussion as to how and when this took place, but it has been made certain of late that the larvae attack the horns of living animals, specimens having been taken from the horns of freshly killed antelopes, and identified with Linneus vastella, a moth commonly found in Africa and India. The eggs are presumably laid and hatched on the horns, without the animal being conscious of them.

The Great Northern Railroad has just placed an order with the Dunkirk Locomotive Works, at Dunkirk, N. Y., for a locomotive weighing ninety-five tons. It is claimed it will be the heaviest railway engine in the world, and will be used on that portion of the line of the Great Northern Railroad which traverses the mountains from Eastern Montana to the Western coast.

Lancereaux, having been struck by the absence of drunkenness in the subjects of cirrhosis, has investigated the influence of various alcoholic liquors in the production of cirrhosis. In 210 cases of cirrhosis examined by him in thirty-five years, 68 of the subjects had drunk wine alone in excess; 126, wine in combination with brandy, rum, or absinthe; 12, wine and beer, and 4 wine and cider in large quantities. These figures clearly show that, in Paris, at any rate, wine, and not alcoholic drinks generally, must be considered the antecedent of cirrhosis. Conversely, in Britanny and Normandy, where little wine but much brandy is drunk, cirrhosis is rare. In Haiti, where a great deal of rum and arrack is consumed, hepatic cirrhosis is unknown. Lancereaux finds that the poisonous body in wine is sulphate of potassium; in Paris plastered wines contain four to six grams of this salt per litre, and three litres per diem was the average quantity taken in the cases he investigated. That sulphate of potassium alone gives rise to cirrhosis he proved by feeding rabbits, guinea pigs, and dogs with it. After surviving for from six to eighteen months they died and presented typical venous cirrhosis. The general consensus of opinion expressed by those who have given alcohol experimentally to animals is that it sets up fatty degeneration in liver cells, but does not produce cirrhosis. It appears that there is some body other than alcohol in alcoholic drinks which gives rise to cirrhosis, and this Lancereaux believes is the salts of potassium, especially the sulphates.

The chemicals constituting the incandescent mantle of the Welsbach gas burner are principally the oxides of zirconium, lanthanum, thorium, and yttrium. The mantle is made by first impregnating a woven fabric with a chemical compound containing salts of the above metals. In lighting the first time, the fibrous substance is consumed, leaving behind the fragile cone of the above oxides, which when heated to intense whiteness by the gas flame underneath shine with great brilliancy.

The Japanese are ruthless in their tampering with nature. If they decide that they want a bird or an animal of a certain shape or color, they set about manufacturing the article, so to speak, by the exercise of exceedingly clever ingenuity and untiring patience. Here, for example, is how the white sparrows are produced. They select a pair of grayish birds and keep them in a white cage in a white room, where they are attended by a person dressed in white. The mental effect on a series of generations of birds results in completely white birds.

Carrying coals to Newcastle has always been regarded as a synonym for lack of judgment in business, but, according to recent reports of American Consuls on the Continent, American silk is now being sold in Lyons, which has long been known as the real centre of the silk trade of Europe. The only difference is that the American silks find a ready and profitable sale. Certain grades which were formerly imported from Austria and Germany are now obtained from this country, quite as good in quality and at lower prices.

Prof. Lupo of Naples puts his patients with diabetes upon an exclusive vegetable diet with no restriction as to kind, as he claims, with the most satisfactory results.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

The Political Side of the President's Trip to the Omaha Exposition.

A PEACE JUBILEE INCIDENT

Reception at White House to Delegates to Episcopal Triennial Convention—Extravagant Clerks—Senator Warren's Adventure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President McKinley will leave the capital on Monday for a Western journey that is planned to be completed in twelve days—mostly days of travel. The chief purpose of this journey is to honor the Omaha Exposition with the attendance of the Chief Magistrate. Incidentally, it will be put to some political use. Iowa is to be crossed twice in the daylight, with "short stops" at several places indicated in the advertised itinerary. The President had, it appears, given a promise to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to so travel as to give the Republicans, and, of course, the Democrats, of Iowa, a chance to see him. Since the promise was made there has seemed to be increased occasion, from a Republican point of view, for doing something that would revive the interest of the voters of Iowa in the Republican cause. Men who are personally concerned in having every Republican in the State convinced that it is a solemn duty this year to vote, admit that the voters of both parties need stirring up to get them to the polls at all. All opponents of Bryanism rest in the belief that the danger feared in 1896 no longer threatens. They do not see that they are needed to assure any additional votes in Congress for increased customs duties, and they are said to be practically of one mind about the retention of every foot of land over which the United States flag chances to float as the result of the war to make Cuba free and independent. While the President is absent, which will be until Oct. 22, the White House will be abandoned by the throng of newspaper men that usually makes it a sort of headquarters, and there will be a suspension of pilgrimages by Senators, Representatives, and unofficial "bosses" in search of unconsidered trifles of patronage. No one knows better than the hotel and boarding house keepers how much effect the absence of the President has upon transient travel to this city. Almost every first visitor to Washington hopes and expects to see the President, and many come here with the firm resolution not to go away until they have shaken hands with him. Only those mistaken persons who do not read the newspapers will time their excursions so as to reach Washington between Oct. 10 and 22. Yet there will be a great deal to be seen by those who come overlooking the fact that the President is not to be here.

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Every hotel has at this time its throng of clerical and lay delegates to the Episcopal Triennial Convention, which is holding sessions in the Epiphany Church, on G Street, close to the business section of the city, an admirably chosen place, bearing in mind the convenience of the largest number. In the evening, after the day's work has been completed, the halls and public parlors of the leading hotels have resembled the rooms of clerical clubs, and the Bishops and clergy have appeared to enjoy this season of rest and exchange of experiences very thoroughly. Some of them are very close observers, and find much to interest them in the local color of Washington. A Northern clergyman, who has not been accustomed to seeing so many colored people on the street where he ministers as he is now meeting daily, permits nothing to escape his vision. He has been amused at the tumble-down wagons of the negro carriers, with their swaying tops and swayback horses and their rudely painted sideboard signs of "Express for Hire." This same observer directs attention to some negro habits to which Washington has become accustomed. "I cannot get out of their way on the sidewalk," said the clergyman. "They do not know the rule of the road, but insist always upon having the inside, while I have been accustomed to give and take the right. There must be some superstition about it which I have not learned. Then I am amused at their whistling propensity. It seems to me that every negro I have met whistles as he walks, and usually to the tune of a march, his eyes rolling in ecstacy of approval over the noise he is making. And he has his imitators, too, for I have met a few white whistlers who had caught something of the style of the black man. A remarkable thing to me is the well-to-do appearance of the colored folk here. They must be doing well, for few are ragged. I have met no colored beggars, and I have not yet seen one of the race in Washington who did not look as if he had been eating three meals a day and enjoying all. I suppose I ought not to notice such small things, but the boy who calls the papers every morning under my hotel window is like all the other boys to whom I have listened. He calls 'The Time,' not 'The Times,' and I find that nearly every black newsboy clips that last letter off the name of the paper."

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Visitors to Washington who have not before visited the city are always enthusiastic in their admiration of the excellence and extent of the smooth asphalt pavements. These have come to be the only pavements here, except along some of the more remote streets and avenues, which will be reached in course of time and be changed from unpaved highways or from roads covered with the roughest of stone pavements to streets smoothly coated with asphalt and with gutters laid with vitrified brick. But it is the more or less permanent resident who fully appreciates and closely observes the progress made in the matter not only of street pavements but of sidewalk pavements. Gradually—very gradually—it seems to those who still have to tramp over the old brick walks, the bricks are giving way to concrete sidewalks. These quickly made and handsome walks are being laid as fast as the District Commissioners can get the money from Congress with which to provide them. The bluestone slabs used so commonly in New York for sidewalk pavements are seldom seen here, and where they have been laid, principally along Pennsylvania Avenue, they will ultimately give way to the concrete walks. Only the persons who have known what it was to endure brick pavements can thoroughly appreciate the comfort of the exchange for concrete walks. The brick walks were laid, most of them, many years ago. With much tramping upon them they have been greatly displaced and also badly worn. Walks that are now being removed near the centre of the city show bricks worn to a third of their original thickness, with occasional knobs and other irregularities of surface that prove so trying to persons with sensitive feet as to drive them to the asphalted street pavement for better walking. And this is resented by the bicycle riders and by drivers of vehicles, who sometimes ride down the pedestrian who shirks the most trying of brick walks.

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A very funny dispute crept into the local papers here, following the jubilee meeting held on Sunday last in Convention Hall to celebrate the successful termination of the war with Spain. Many distinguished citizens gave their countenance to the event; there were volunteer singers of ability; the Marine Band furnished instrumental music, and a favorite orator, the Rev. Dr. Stafford, was included among the speakers. As the celebration took place on Sunday afternoon, the holiday assisted to bring a great audience, the lack of charge for admission also somewhat assisting thereto. To all appearances, everything went well. But it appeared in the local newspapers that there was a little unpleasantness about an entirely trivial matter. In the course of the meeting some remarks were made by a speaker suggesting the pretty well accepted good feeling existing between the United States and Great Britain. Acting upon an exhibition of sympathy with this feeling, the presiding officer, in an altogether impulsive moment, requested the band to play "God Save the Queen." The Rev. Father Stafford, who shares the distrust of Great Britain entertained by some of the more energetic Irish Home Rulers, remonstrated with the Chairman and insisted that "God Save the Queen" had no place in the celebration of a distinctly American victory. The presiding officer, who does not appear to be a man of wide acquaintance with musical compositions, and who was not aware of the resemblance of the British national hymn to another hymn of undoubted acceptability to Americans, learned on Monday to regret that he had not requested the leader of the Marine Band to cease playing "God Save the Queen" and to play "America." After a little inquiry, it is learned that if he had adopted this course the reverend objector, who is also not quite "up" in National music, would have regarded the persistence of the band in playing the same tune as the manifestation of a purpose to give offense to him and to show undue regard for the British sovereign.

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There has seldom been a more interesting reception at the White House than that given by the President on Friday evening to the Bishops, clergy, and lay delegates to the Episcopal Triennial Convention. In addition to meeting the President, who was most cordial in his greetings to the members of the convention, already flattered by the same profusion of floral decoration and personal attention that is accorded to the most distinguished guests at the Executive Mansion, there were present a sufficient number of officers of the army and the navy to furnish a striking contrast of apparel with the black-coated and severely clerical garb of the convention people. The ladies were not invited to this reception, but they have reluctantly resigned themselves to accept the explanation that the White House could not comfortably accomodate the number of guests that would have had to be invited to meet the President if once the limit of the invitations had been extended beyond the delegates and such resident men as were needed to supply the entertaining element. The Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, which proved so great an attraction as to make it necessary to engage a larger hall than was first occupied, drew an audience of more than 3,000 persons to Convention Hall on Thursday afternoon, and the deepest interest was manifested in two addresses from Japanese women. Mme. Watanabe, who sat on the platform, robed in a native kimono of lilac silk, was closely observed as she sat shyly, and with her eyes cast down, while Bishop McKim of Tokio, Japan, read the address which she had prepared, and which was a simple acknowledgment of thanks for the aid that had been extended by the United States in affording to Japanese women the opportunity for advancement. Miss Tsuda, another Japanese, read her own address in English, without perceptible accent, and with perfect self-possession.

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Notwithstanding the fact that Government employes are better paid than most persons who render like services elsewhere, no one can read the local newspapers long without coming to the conclusion that there are in the employment of Uncle Sam too many persons who are not willing to pay for what they buy or to return what they borrow. Now and then the complaints about delinquent debtors among the clerks accumulate and find their way into the papers. Business men are inclined to be very gracious to clerks in extending credit to them. They conclude that, as "few die and none resign," which is not exactly true, and all receive their pay as regularly as pay day arrives, it is perfectly safe to allow them to run up bills for clothes, furniture, bicycles, pictures, jewelry, or what-ever a Government clerk can need to make him perfectly comfortable, and with the confidence that the goods will be paid for. The close competition among business men here, who live on what the Government pays out, compels them to extend confidence to about every clerk who desires to obtain credit. But clerks are like other people, and they soon acquire a taste for expenditure beyond their means. Then they postpone payment of debts, and the creditors begin their worry. Persistent dunners manage to make the clerks so uncomfortable that they manage to adjust their affairs to suit the most pressing demands. But the defiant ones, who happen to be backed up by heads of departments who hold that it is none of the employer's business what the person employed does with his money, hold off the merchant, and probably make it harder for the next clerk who seeks credit in the victim's store to run up an account. Some of the extravagant clerks, who add speculation to other expensive tastes, fall into the hands of the sharks who lend money at usurious rates of interest, and this class of Government employes is never out of trouble or anxiety.

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The slight application of a razor to a man's face sometimes makes a great difference in the manner in which he may be treated by those from whom he has been accustomed to receive the profoundest respect. A day or two ago a tall, rugged, smooth-faced man made his appearance in one of the offices of the War Department. He did not introduce himself, but at once, very positively and quickly, made a request concerning something affecting a Western State. The clerk whom he addressed looked at him in surprise, and then resumed his conversation with a fellow-clerk that had been interrupted. The newly shaven man again invited his attention, and it was partly, but reluctantly, given. Then he proceeded to say to the clerk that the request he had made must receive immediate attention. The clerk smiled, and looking the man in the face drawled out: "Eh! who are you, anyhow?" The big man leaned toward him, and in a whisper answered: "I'm Senator Warren of Wyoming." That clerk has had his lesson. He will never lack again in respect for a man with a smooth face. And the Senator has had his lesson. He will keep his mustache and his reputation for good looks.

E. G. D.

EXPLOSION UNDER A SYNAGOGUE

Worshippers in Orchard Street Disturbed—Two Men Scalded.

A steam pipe burst yesterday morning in the cellar of the five-story tenement at 32 Orchard Street. Two men were scalded, and much excitement was caused among the occupants of the house. The injured are Myer Solomon and Louis Solomon. The hurts of neither men were serious.

The second and third floors of the house have been turned into one and are occupied as a synagogue by the congregation Solomon Davis Anshe Wisckower. The synagogue was occupied by a hundred men and women worshippers at the time of the explosion, and they hastened out in great excitement. There was some squeezing, but all reached the street in safety.

CHURCH TO HAVE A NURSERY.

Plan of Dr. Willey of Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

A plan for a nursery in the church will be put into practice at an early date in the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. John H. Willey came from Akron, Ohio, about a year ago to take charge of the church, and has been gradually introducing a number of innovations which he thinks will prove beneficial.

Dr. Willey believes that many women are kept from attending service by the necessity of caring for their infant children, and he proposes to open a nursery in the church building during the hours of morning service. The room is to be fitted up with hammocks, cribs, and toys, and the babies will be placed in charge of a committee of young women. The members of the committee will be different each Sunday, except in the case of the Chairman, Miss Lydia Strickland. Food will be provided in case any of the children are hungry.

Dr. Willey introduced this plan during his pastorate in Akron, and says it was a success.

LITTLE MEN COME TO BLOWS.

Ex-Assemblyman Langbein Has David Kennedy Arrested and Fined.

Ex-Assemblyman George F. Langbein of 315 West Eighty-ninth Street appeared in the West Side Police Court yesterday as complainant against David Kennedy of 19 West Seventy-fourth Street, whom he charged with assault. Langbein was engaged in conversation Thursday night at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street with an individual who is designated as "Higgins, the furnace man." The talk was interrupted by Mr. Kennedy, who said: "I have been waiting here an hour to talk with Higgins; now give me a chance."

"Ah, go on; don't bother me," said the ex-Assemblyman.

Accounts differ as to what took place next. Langbein, who measures fully 4 feet 11½ inches in his stockings, towered above his antagonist, who was 4 inches shorter, but Langbein fell or was knocked into the gutter. Higgins separated the combatants, and both men went home.

Langbein's feelings were hurt, however, and the next day he repaired to the West Side Police Court, and obtained a warrant for Kennedy's arrest. Kennedy denied striking Langbein, but the latter's story impressed Magistrate Olmsted, who fined Kennedy $2.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is generally considered almost a foregone conclusion that the efforts of Col. G. J. Greene to have the orders for the muster-out of the Ninth revoked will prove a failure. The hope is expressed that Gov. Black will not be deceived as to the wishes of the men by a few interested officers, who are full of patriotism that pays, and for this reason alone are using every endeavor to bring matters their way. As Gen. Seward puts it, "All that the true friends of the Ninth want is fair play for the men. If it is fair play to assemble the officers on a Saturday, to get an expression of opinion from 1,000 men, scattered about Greater New York, to report the following Monday forenoon—if that is fair play I have never had a proper understanding of the meaning of the term." As the matter stands today, efforts have been made to have Gov. Black believe that the officers' opinion was the voice of the men. Some Captains have, it is said, made the most rosy-colored reports, even so far as stating that 80 per cent. of their men were fairly falling over one another to remain in the service, though the real facts are just the reverse. The reports in question have been made without any assembly of companies or actual canvass among the men, are utterly worthless, and, under the circumstances, are nothing more than a deception. To combat these deceptive estimates, friends of the men have laid the real situation fully before the Governor, and he has insisted that a proper canvass of the men of the Ninth must be made before he will make any recommendations to keep it in the service.

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A prominent officer, echoing the opinions of many others, said: "It is almost incredible that any officer should so far forget his obligations as to stoop to any methods not open and above board, and it is a sorry spectacle to see a few selfish officers hurting the good name of New York by what appears to be the most barefaced scheming on record to have orders revoked, merely for their own personal gain. It is hoped their future careers as officers may be very limited."

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The Twenty-second Regiment, which has been assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the Second Army Corps, has been ordered to Athens, Ga., where it will be held in readiness for service in Cuba at short notice. The regiment is in perfect condition, and from a military standpoint the opinion is that it would be folly to allow this regiment to be mustered out in place of the Ninth Regiment, whose ranks are so depleted with sick officers and men. The Ninth has already suffered at Chickamauga, while the Twenty-second has enjoyed perfect health in garrison at one of the finest and most delightful posts in the United States.

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Up to the present time ten officers of the Ninth have resigned and three have died. The following officers are seriously ill: Major Wieners, Capt. Myers, Lieuts. Byrne, Croft, Lynch, and Seward.

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Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., of the Eighth Regiment, who has been connected with that command since March 1, 1883, will it is understood relinquish all title to the Colonelcy when the Eighth is once again a National Guard organization. The Colonel came home sick from Chickamauga, and his officers, who have already looked ahead for a successor, have determined upon Lieut. Col. James Morgan Jarvis, an officer who has fully demonstrated his ability, and won the esteem of the regiment.

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A statement which has appeared to the effect that the assignment of Major George T. Lorigan to the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment had been revoked by Gen. Butt because it had not passed through his headquarters is not true. This is what has happened: Major Lorigan resigned some weeks ago from the Ninth Volunteers. On Aug. 17 he was ordered by the Adjutant General to report for duty with the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. There being no vacancy in the One Hundred and Ninth of Major, on Sept. 17 Major Lorigan received orders granting him a leave, until the Ninth is once more a National Guard organization, when he will then assume his old office of Major.

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The officers of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment will meet at the armory next Wednesday night to elect a Lieutenant Colonel and also a Major. Just who will receive the majority no one cares to predict. Company G has elected a new First Lieutenant in the person of Second Lieutenant I. C. McKeever of Company B. The men of Company C held an enjoyable smoker last Wednesday night, the committee in charge of Sergt. Laughlin, providing ample refreshments, as well as entertainers. This company, which is in command of Lieut. Robb, has sixty-three duty-doing men on its roll.

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The company drills of the Seventh Regiment, which are always very attractive, began last Monday, with Companies D, Capt. Fiske, and G, Capt. Underwood, on the floor. The attendance of each company was large, and the men entered into their work with a vim. Company D paraded forty files, double rank; and its Captain allowed the men to doff their coats and appear in gray flannel shirts, a common sense innovation for the very close evening. Capt. G. L. Townsend of the Two Hundred and First, on leave, who is an ex-member of Company D, and was present in the armory, at the request of Capt. Fiske took command of the company the latter part of the evening and put it through a thorough drill in platoon movements. The regimental athletic club will hold games at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 3. The following officers of the athletic club have just been elected: President—Capt. W. G. Schuyler; Vice President—Sergt. R. G. Fisher; Secretary—Percival R. Irving; Treasurer—Sergt. F. H. Crary.

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Capt. E. F. Austen, ex-Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventy-first, now Captain of Company L, Seventy-first, will, after muster-out, it is said, take a position on the staff of Brig. Gen. Smith, Fifth Brigade, as Engineer Officer.

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Company B of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has, it is understood, made the highest State figure of merit at Creedmoor in the regiment in volley firing. On the evening of Oct. 24 Company B will give a reception to Company B of the Seventy-first Volunteers at Ellerslie Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Lenox Avenue. There will be theatrical talent on hand and refreshments. Lieut. Col. Smith, former Captain of Company B, has received a special invitation to be present. Much of the Santiago fight will be rehearsed at this affair, at which many speeches will be made. Lieut. James Eben is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

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Brig. Gen. James McLeer and staff will go to Creedmoor range next Wednesday to try their luck at the targets.

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Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery has made the following promotions among specially qualified men: Private Schuler, to Guidon Sergeant; Corps, Stines and Friedrichs, to Sergeants; Privates Maack, Hedenberg, and Kahle, to be Lance Corporals.

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In the drills of the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, the First Platoon drills on Tuesday evenings, under Lieut. Jacobus, and the Second Platoon Thursdays, under Lieut. Koehler. Quartermaster Sergt. Case and Commissary Sergt. Weinant, recently appointed, have passed the Examining Board.

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The hospital ward established in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Armory, under the able direction of Major Charles N. Thompson, Surgeon, for the benefit of the sick of the Ninth Volunteers, has been discontinued. There were no more sick to care for. Some eighty men have been in the hospital, which has served a most useful purpose. Surgeon Thompson, who was assisted by Capt. Sylvester, Assistant Surgeon, has been in the service of the Guard over twelve years, and is very highly esteemed.

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The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment paraded for rifle practice at Creedmore on Tuesday. Considering that a large number of the men had never before fired a piece, the showing was very creditable, over 50 per cent. of those present qualifying at all ranges. Of the line and staff officers present on that day, the following qualified as marksmen with revolver: Staff, Major Thompson, 33; Capt. Murray, 31; Lieut. Magonigle, 42; First Lieut. Field, Company D, 31; Second Lieut. Ward, Company D, 30; Capt. Christiansen, Company H, 30, and First Lieut. Louis McGrath, Company K, 30.

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Capt. W. P. Blackman of the Twenty-third Regiment, who has been serving as Captain in the Two Hundred and First Volunteers, and resigned a few days since, has reported for duty with the Twenty-third, and has resumed command of his old company. The Second Battalion of the regiment, under Major Stokes, will go to Creedmoor next Wednesday. Company D will combine work and pleasure next Tuesday by holding a stag in the armory after drill.

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The following promotions have taken place in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment: Patrick C. Barry, from private to Sergeant; M. H. Keniry, from private to Quartermaster Sergeant; P. G. Hartnett, from private to Corporal; Louis Hedeman, from private to Corporal; John J. Coffey, from Corporal to Sergeant. The showing of the First Battalion at Creedmoor was notable for a provisional regiment. The battalion was composed of Companies K, C, F, A, and E, and turned out more than 200 men. Col. Denis McCarthy went with the men to the shooting grounds and staid with them all day. On his return he said that the shooting of the recruits was fully up to his expectations, and that if the other regiments do as well, which he has no doubt they will do or have already done, there need be no fear of a want of capable material for the building up of the National Guard. Capt. Rea took the Second Battalion out—Companies I, H, G, B, and D—and this, too, surpassed expectations.

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The friends of the Sixty-ninth are much elated over the contents of a letter received from a Captain in the regiment, now at Huntsville, speaking of the review before Secretary Alger. The Captain wrote that the Sixty-ninth that day turned out 985 men. With the men engaged in cooking, doing police duty, and other work about the camp, this total gave an aggregate in the camp of nearly 1,100 men. The Captain in the letter claimed this was the largest volunteer regiment in the United States. It seems that just before the review a lot of new uniforms arrived for the Sixty-ninth, and with these the boys presented a stunning appearance and caught the eye of the Secretary of War. In contrast to the New York regiment was the appearance of an Iowa regiment which turned out only 350 men. The Captain attributes much of the efficiency in drill and discipline of the Sixty-ninth to the work of Lieut.-Col. Donovan, who used to be in the regular army as Post Adjutant at Governors Island, N. Y.

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In Squadron A the first half of each troop drills mounted the first hour and the second half dismounted. The spectators at the armory are thus afforded an extra programme while the troopers are going through their routine work.

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The following letter from a well-known member of the Two Hundred and First Regiment of New York, dated Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 2, will be found of interest:

When we arrived as far as the station in Jersey City, after leaving Camp Black for Camp Meade, we got a feed of fresh bread and butter and ham sandwiches, milk, and coffee, to our great surprise, furnished by some kind people, which was fully appreciated by us. Then came an all-night journey by rail to Middletown, Penn., where we climbed out, took our morning meal of hardtack and canned corn beef, and then we started for camp, about a five-mile march along a road from two to five inches deep with very fine black dust, which penetrated everything. You would not have known us when we got to our ground. Then we had to wait until late that evening for our tents, which were sent along by freight. Since then we have had abundance of work straightening things. We have had to shift our camp several times, owing to faulty survey and draughtsmanship. The food is ample, more meat and bread being given instead of hardtack. The worst feature of the camp is the water supply, which is limited. The water has to be brought a distance of about two miles in carts and barrels. Each company has a patent filtering apparatus, and a special guard mounts every day on it to prevent the men from using it for other purposes except drinking, cooking, &c. You have to go about half a mile to wash, and you can have a swim in the Susquehanna River about a mile and a quarter away. We hear many rumors afloat about our future destination, none of which I put much credence in. It was generally believed that we were intended for Cuba or Puerto Rico and then Manila. However, no one knows for certain. I hear on very good authority we are to be sent to Huntsville, Ala., this month. We have an epidemic of typhoid fever, and our strength is down to about 900 men, though we started with nearly 1,200. We have had four deaths since arrival here. Some attribute this to impure water and flies, others to incipient malaria and typhoid carried from Camp Black. I am in excellent health myself, and believe a good deal of the cause of sickness lies with the careless habits and excessive cigarette smoking. Anyway, if men age sick, no matter what the trouble is, they get a pill; when sometimes a good drink of brandy or whisky given judiciously would prevent sickness and even death. I think when a regiment is going to pitch tents on new ground an advance party of, say, fifty sappers should be sent to have the camp line drawn, and then when the men arrive tents could be pitched at once. This would save the men exposure to inclement weather unnecessarily. Of course, in case of forced marches or advancing in an enemy's country it is different. Why, a peace camp in India would be a luxurious life in comparison to what these raw levies are subjected to. It costs 10 c

THE WEEK AT THEATRES.

The air is full of talk about "Cyrano le Bergerac." Everybody you meet either expresses to you, frankly if not always lucidly, his opinion of that notable work, or asks you how to pronounce its title. If there are, as I fear, as many opinions of the play extant as there are varieties of pronunciation of its many-sided but talkative hero's name, the public mind must be in a state of hopeless bewilderment about "Cyrano de Bergerac."

It seems a pity to run the risk of increasing this bewilderment, but "Cyrano" is, unfortunately, a subject which justifies many and conflicting opinions. He who holds that Mr. Mansfield's production of Rostand's play in English is brilliant and inspiring is as nearly right as he who hotly contends that it is unintelligible and tiresome. That is to say, each is about half right. The opinion that Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of the Gascon is a triumph of histrionism has as much justification, surely, as the directly contrary opinion, and while one may contend with some show of justice that Mr. Kingsbury has translated Rostand's French verse into English with judgment, sympathy, and literary skill, another may hold, with reason, to the idea that the lyrical passages and such set speeches as the "Non, Merci" have been spoiled in the attempted translation, while yet another may argue, very sensibly, that the translation of these passages does not matter at all so long as the actor persists in speaking them with a French accent and rapidity of utterance.

Yet in this very practice Mr. Mansfield may be right. Who can tell? Would the most poetical translation of the "ballade" in Act I., spoken with due regard to the melody of English poetry and correct English inflection, serve its turn to denote the reckless audacity of the Gascon who composes the ballade as he fights and bites when he gets to the envoi? To be sure, Mr. Mansfield seems to bark as well as bite, and all through his verses, as well as in the refrain, and there is something of the canine quality, too, in his expressions of scorn for the toady and in his presentation of the Gascon cadets to de Guiche. But his staccato utterances have a purpose, and the effect he produces in these passages, if not pleasant, serves to impress upon one's mind that this play of Rostand's is essentially and unalterably French, that much of the spirit of it, much of its charm, must always defy the translator.

I fancy that, taking into consideration Mr. Mansfield's disposition to present the work with as few eliminations as possible, (for which he surely deserves praise,) Mr. Kingsbury has performed his difficult task commendably. His text sounds much better than that of the English translators, Gladys Thomas and Mary F. Guillemard, reads. It is best in the strongly dramatic passages. The scene between Roxane and Cyrano in Act II., and the later episode in which Cyrano bears, almost patiently, Christian's insults; the balcony scene and the death scene, are certainly as well translated as could be expected. The dialogue in these is dramatic, and they are, by far, the most interesting passages in the translated play as it is performed at the Garden Theatre.

Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of Cyrano, too, is best in these scenes, so good in them, as a matter of fact, that I doubt if any other living actor could surpass it; but his Cyrano, as a whole, will never rank with his best work, though it was well worth undertakng, and its reward will be ample and quickly secured. His lack of stature and his lack of what a distinguished critic has called Coquelin's "voice of various ease," and, which is worse than either, his deficiency of facial play, (caused in this instance, perhaps, by the rigidity and elaborateness of his facial "make-up," with the long nose,) make scenes seem flat and slow to the original of which Coquelin doubtless lends brilliance and buoyancy. Coquelin, too, in spite of his large and varied skill in pantomimic expression, never slurs a word, while Mansfield in Shakespeare as well as in this version of a French poet often subordinates the word to the action as severely as he does, with greater excuse, in those prose plays of his repertory which are of importance only as vehicles of his own acting.

Thus, more than one of Rostand's witty passages loses all its wit at the Garden Theatre through no fault of Mr. Kingsbury, because Mr. Mansfield, while acting with perfect distinctness, utters a speech or two unintelligibly. But, on the other hand, no one who saw Coquelin as Don Caesar (the Dennery Don Caesar) or Shakespeare's Petruchio can doubt that Mansfield possesses infinitely greater dramatic force and romantic fervor than his French contemporary, who so far surpasses him and all other living actors in mere variety of talent and range of expression, and all excepting Eleonara Duse in facial play. But comparisons of the acting of Coquelin and Mansfield as Cyrano, instituted by persons who have seen only one of these portrayals, are now out of order for two good reasons: first, because they have been lately too plentiful in the public prints; secondly, because they prove nothing.

The fame of "Cyrano" went around the world nearly a year ago, and has not since vanished. The play was bound to cross the Atlantic, and it is well that it should have fallen first into the hands of an artist so sincere in his fondness for his art, so tasteful, and so well equipped as Mr. Mansfield. Other performances in English of versions of this work (there has already been one, and there may be a hundred of them) are not now under consideration. Nevertheless, it is as a "sensation" first of all, rather than as a work of art, that "Cyrano de Bergerac" will draw crowds this Winter. It is something that "everybody must see." That to see it, in the Mansfield production, can scarcely fail to benefit many, and will surely harm none, is, therefore, gratifying.

Interest in an historical epoch, full of momentous events, an age of great achievements in statecraft and literature, will be stimulated by this production. It pictures the beginnings of the Comédie Française, and sets forth with some sort of fantasy, of course, but unquestionably with a fair degree of artistic verity, the manners of the beau monde in Paris when Louis XIII. was King, and the great Richelieu ruled France, when d'Artagnan swaggered and fought and risked his life in the cause of honor, when Cinq-Mars lived and suffered, when Anne of Austria was in her prime, and Mazarin had just become a citizen of France and saw a Cardinal's hat within his grasp. The spirit of this era, as the poet conceives it, is very creditably reflected in the succession of bright stage pictures, some of them overcrowded with men and women in the dress of Richelieu's day, at the Garden Theatre. The few personages besides Cyrano of distinction in the play are well represented—de Guiche by Arthur Forrest, a good actor of rôles calling for authority of presence, personal dignity, and forcible expression; the pastry cook by Mr. Andrews, and young Christian by Mr. Courtenay, while Margaret Anglin denotes the pretty affectations, the love of praise, and the genuine passion of Roxane with appreciable skill. The personality of this young actress is very pleasing.

But "Cyrano," in its original form unquestionably a great work, relatively speaking, and one that bids fair to place its author in French esteem near Hugo's level, is, like "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas," not great in an English translation, for the reason that its merit lies in its manner rather than in its matter. The self-sacrifice of its hero is neither particularly noble nor strongly impressive. The subject is not elemental. Cyrano's actions need much explanation, which the poet has never stinted. The actual drama is often subordinated to interludes of lyric poetry, to bursts of irony, to eloquent tributes to the splendid qualities of French character. Some of the principal incidents, such as the duel with swords in which one of the participants improvises a ballade as he fights, are so utterly impossible that the illusion fails. Others, such as the baiting of the fat actor, possess interest so small as to be out of all proportion to the words and noise devoted to them. And a fractured skull, accompanied by concussion of the brain, is surely not conducive to a graceful and eloquent departure from this life. Such things, though, are held to be of as little moment in poetical drama as the juggling with historical dates, to which, in this case, no reasonable objection can be made. The spell of the poet's eloquence makes one forget such trivialities. But Rostand's spell is not more strongly exerted in the present English version of "Cyrano" than François Coppée's was in the translation of his "Pour la Couronne" a few years ago.

The only other dramatic incident of importance last week was the appearance of Edwin Foy in the rôle of Clown in a curious combination of Gallic triviality, British stupidity, and American rowdyism called "The Hotel Topsy Turvy." The piece itself may be dismissed curtly, without injustice. It is as poor stuff for entertainment as has been lately seen, though the production at the Herald Square Theatre was as well-ordered as possible and performers so competent in their way as Marie Dressler and Aubrey Boucicault worked in it with a will. The honors, however, were won by Edwin Foy as Clown.

Mr. Foy is not a newcomer, exactly. He has been conspicuously on view before. He ought not to be permitted to lapse again into obscurity, for he is as funny a fellow as our stage knows. As the half-starved buffoon of a traveling show, forced to disguise himself as a Count and so misbehave as to break off a proposed mariage de convenance Mr. Foy is as droll as the late George Fox used to be. His method is large and free. He puts soup in his waistcoat pocket, walks on the dinner table, and swings on the chandelier, bearing with him most of the time a peaceful but pained expression of countenance. He plays music on the plates, tumblers and cruets, and he utters his share of the dialogue, and a good deal else, in a way that helps to save the piece from absolute failure.

What struck me most of all, however, in the performance of "The Hotel Topsy Turvy" was its great waste of good bread. Before the second act was finished the stage was covered with crumbs. The menu of the banquet included omelette, two kinds of soup, (which Mr. Foy put in his pocket,) roasts and salads galore; but there is rarely anything eatable in stage banquets but bread, excepting in "As You Like It," when the enfeebled octogenarian is seated before a boar's head of pasteboard and regaled with one raw apple and an empty but gilded wooden goblet. In the case of "Cyrano de Bergerac," too, the baker's weekly bill must be a considerable item. Besides the cream cakes and éclairs in the pastry cook shop scene, there is the repast carried to the starving soldiers by Roxane in her beautiful gilded coach drawn by cream-colored horses. This, according to the poet, includes mutton, truffled peacock, ortolans and saucisson d'Arles, but the result in action is simply loaves of bread. The close relation of bread to dramatic art, therefore, was amply illustrated last week.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

ANOTHER THEATRICAL "SENSATION"

"The Christian" at the Knickerbocker—Mr. Jefferson's Return.

After "Cyrano" comes "The Christian." Hall Caine's book has been read by "everybody," and is believed to be generally esteemed as a work of prodigious power. It is certainly much better than Mr. Caine's comparatively few fastidious traducers would have the world believe. He writes graphically, and that he has made his books popular should not be counted against him. The novel called "The Christian," however, is said to be as little like the new play bearing the same title as "The Little Minister" in book form was like Barrie's wonderfully successful play. The title is retained, seemingly, to attract to the theatre the countless thousands who have read the book and found a thrill or two in it, but the traits of the principal personages and the plot have been so changed as to lead to a "happy ending," and the supposedly religious and didactic element in the novel has been avoided altogether. Glory Quayle is the heroine and John Storm the hero, and others of the personages in the book appear in the play, which is still not a dramatization, but a distinct work starting from nearly the same point, but proceeding to a different conclusion. Wherefore, in discussion of the play, all consideration of the book may be safely avoided. A synopsis of the play follows:

Prologue: The scene is the tilting ground in the ruins of Peel Castle, Isle of Man. Here Glory rejects John Storm and expresses her intention of going to London as a hospital nurse. Storm, in his disappointment, declares he will take orders in the church.

Act I.—The scene is the saloon of the Colosseum Music Hall in London. Two years have elapsed. A party is celebrating the success of Glory's début as a music hall singer. John Storm, now a clergyman, comes to find her in the midst of the festivities. He urges her to give up her life on the stage and the friends who then surround her. She refuses.

Act II.—The scene is the clubroom of St. Mary Magdalene's church in Soho, established in the slums by John Storm. The time is a week later. Storm is informed by the "Faro King" and Lord Robert Ure that Horatio Drake, Glory's patron, has bought the church to extend the music hall to further Glory's career. Storm orders them from the church and prevents an attack on them by his people.

Act III.—Glory's apartment in the Garden House, Clement's Inn. Another week has passed. Glory and her friends have returned from the Derby Day races. Horatio Drake and Lord Robert Ure quarrel over John Storm, and the party breaks up. The angry shouts of a mob are heard, pursuing John Storm because of predictions of the coming of the end of the world, falsely credited to him through the conspiracy of Lord Robert Ure, who desires to drive him from London. Storm cries to Glory to let him in. She does so, and finds him wrought up to a pitch of murderous fury through the jealousy of the detectives of Drake. To save her from the moral destruction which he believes inevitable from her associations, he has determined to kill her.

Act IV.—The scene is again the clubroom of John Storm's church. He is repudiated by his people, given twenty-four hours to leave London by Lord Robert, who threatens him with scandal, denounced by Archdeacon Wealthy, defended by Glory, and presented with his church by Horatio Drake, who had bought it to aid Glory in her career on the stage. Glory takes her place by his side as a worker in the London slums.

Besides Viola Allen, who is now a "star," and is sure of a cordial welcome on her own account in the rôle of Glory—her graphic portrayal of the temptress in the first and second acts of "Michael and His Lost Angel," and of the heroine in "Sowing the Wind" indicated her fitness for such a rôle—the cast will include Edward J. Morgan of the Lyceum company as Storm, John Mason as Drake, J. L. Finney as Ure, and George Woodward as Archdeacon Wealthy. It is said that the auxiliary corps will include forty persons ranked as actors—that is to say, not "supers." Miss Allen's press agent kindly sends forth also the following important information: "The scenery is elaborate. It was painted from photographs and sketches made under the supervision of Mr. Caine. The music hall scene shows the interior of one of the most famous places of amusement in London. The costumes are appropriate and rich. In the first act Miss Allen wears a stocking-cap, a Manx-knit 'Jersey,' a sea-coat, short skirt, and sea-boots, the dress so carefully described by the novelist in the storry. Her later costumes are beautiful."

The return to our stage for a moderately long engagement in the best part of the theatrical season, while the "going" is still good and the night air is not laden with pneumonia, of America's foremost actor, Joseph Jefferson, is an event of rare interest. It is a matter for common congratulation, too, that Mr. Jefferson will return with a company of competent actors and appear in a play which still possesses vitality. His engagement here in a revival of "The Cricket on the Hearth" a few years ago was not remarkably profitable either to the actor or his audiences. His impersonation of Bob Acres, however, has since been seen here, in two notable revivals of "The Rivals," and found to be as rich in humor and as full of vitality as ever. In "The Rivals" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, Mr. Jefferson's Fighting Bob will be associated with the Sir Lucius O'Trigger of Wilton Lackaye, the Captain Absolute of Otis Skinner, the Sir Anthony of Verner Clarges, the David of George Denham, the Falkland of Joseph Warren Jefferson, the Mrs. Malaprop of Ffoliott Paget, and the Lydia Languish of Elsie Leslie.

Few actors now on our stage are so well fitted for the rôles of the gay, audacious, quick-witted heroes of high comedy as Mr. Skinner. Miss Paget is an actress of ripe experience, who has style, diction, and a sense of humor. Elsie Leslie is well remembered as a child actress in "Editha's Burglar," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and "The Prince and the Pauper."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hurly Burly" continues its remarkably successful run.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern, ably assisted by Virginia Harned, continues to present "The Adventure of Lady Ursula."

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" continues. The fiftieth performance will be given Oct. 17, and the souvenirs will be turtles.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"The Fortune Teller" will enter upon its third week. Since the opening night the theatre has been crowded.

DALY'S THEATRE.—The return of the atregoers to town seems to have placed "A Runaway Girl" among the popular attractions of the city.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life" begins its third week to-morrow evening. The interest is unabated in this latest English sporting drama.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan" succeeds in pleasing all his old friends and many new ones. "Lazy Bill," sung by Alice Atherton, has become popular.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—A burlesque upon "The Turtle" will be the chief attraction for the week. The bill includes a burletta styled "A Warm Reception," and a long specialty bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The burlesque "In Gotham" has been considerably improved by the addition of new songs, jokes, and specialties. A new and novel ballet will be introduced in the Woodland Glade scene to-morrow night.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—In the bill at this house there is a variety of diversion this week. S. Miller Kent will present for the first time the new comedietta, "Jack's Past," assisted by Miss Agnes Riley Morse. The Rossow Midgets will be seen for the first time up town.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill for this week is again a promising one. Among the attractions are the return engagement of J. H. Stoddart, Macarte sisters, who perform on the slack wire; the Behrwaell brothers, Zehne Rawlston, and many other variety favorites.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Despite the unseasonable weather last week, "The Little Corporal's" audiences were large and enthusiastic. Particularly was this apparent when Mr. Wilson rendered his topical song, "We Haven't Discovered Them Yet," in which new verses have been introduced.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Way Down East," which had a prosperous engagement last season, will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. Two changes have been made in the cast. Miss Phoebe Davies retains the rôle of Ann Moore, while Odell Williams is the stern old Squire.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew's new play, "The Liars," has taken an immediate hold on the polite theatregoers. It is certainly the greatest New York success Mr. Drew has yet had, and has already surpassed the record of "Rosemary." Wednesday and Saturday matinées will be given all through Mr. Drew's engagement.

EDEN MUSEE.—Feher Poldi and his gypsy orchestra are attracting many visitors. At the afternoon concerts the audience consists mainly of women and children, while at the evening concert the Musée is well filled with lovers of music. In addition to the band, the new cinematograph pictures and wax groups form additional attractions at the Musée.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Only three more weeks remain of the engagement of the Liliputians in "The Golden Horseshoe." The little actors are viewed each night by as many persons as the theatre will hold. At the Wednesday matinée 200 orphans, selected from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the German Oddfellows' Home, will attend.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—William H. West's Minstrel Jubilee will be the attraction at this theatre this week. The management promise many interesting and decided novelties. The organization numbers fifty persons, among whom are the popular favorites Ezra Kendall, Carroll Johnson, R. J. Jose, Tom Lewis, Charles M. Ernest, Clement Stewart, and many others.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Wilson Barrett's "The Sign of the Cross" will be presented at this house beginning to-morrow evening for a brief run. Charles Dalton, Irene Rooke, and very nearly every member of last season's company will appear in their original parts. Miss Maude Warrilow, an English actress, will make her début in this city as Stephanus, the boy martyr.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Mr. Barnes of New York" will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company. Hannah May Ingham and Robert Drouet will assume the characters played by Emily Rigl and J. H. Gilmour in the original production. Others in the cast are William Redmund, Walter Allen, Emmet C. King, E. T. Stetson, Charles Waldron, Rose Beaudet, Sandol Milliken, Dorothy Donnelly, and Mrs. Thomas Barry.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Minnie Dupree, assisted by Theodore M. Brown, will present the new comedietta, entitled "Dr. Deborah's Elixir." The vaudeville portion of the programme includes Lew Bloom, assisted by Jane Cooper, Ward and Curran, Mlle. Orbasany, Diana's prismatic mirror dances, the Seven Reed Birds, James Richmond Glenroy, Ella Morris, the Lenten brothers, and the newest views of the wargraph.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Beginning to-morrow evening the Mordaunt & Block stock company will present an entirely new version of "Leah," by the Rev. Oliver J. Booth of Montreal. Miss Una Abell will assume the title rôle. The remainder of the cast will be Carl Ahrendt, Frank Mordaunt, Edgar L. Davenport, Frank E. Aiken, Charles Boweser, Theodore De Vere, Donald P. Bowles, Miss Rose Parker, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Violet Rand, and Miss Kate Denin Wilson.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—The last week of the Strand Comedy Company in the play "A Brace of Partridges," will begin to-morrow night, and on Monday, Oct. 17, the regular season of the Madison Square Comedy Company will begin at this theatre. The first play will be "On and Off," an adaptation of Alexander Bisson's "Le Controleur des Wagon-Lits," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley. The cast will consist of E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Samuel Reed, Byron Douglas, James Kearney, Reuben Fax, Amelia Bingham, Miss Fisher, Katherine Florence, and others.

GARRICK THEATRE.—The last two weeks of Hoyt's "A Day and a Night" are announced, Jessie Merrillees, who made the big hit in the production of "Little Miss Nobody" in Philadelphia, will on Monday night succeed Mae Lowery in the rôle of the prima donna, and by permission of Charles Frohman, Miss Merrillees will sing the song which was the most interesting and delightful number in the musical comedy. The title of this song is "Folks des Anglais." The fiftieth performance of "A Day and a Night" will be given a week from Wednesday, when souvenirs will be distributed. Oct. 24 Miss Annie Russell appears in "Catherine."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Castle Square Opera Company will begin the season of grand opera in English to-morrow night with Verdi's opera Aida. The presentation of this opera will afford practically unparalleled opportunities not only to the principals but to the ensemble singers and the orchestra, whose numbers have been especially augmented for the occasion. The cast for the production the opening night will be as follows: Aida, Miss de Treville; Amneris, Miss Macnichol; Rhadames, Joseph Sheehan; Amonasro, William Stewart; Ramfis, Mr. Witherspoon; The King, Mr. Vernon. During the remaining performances Miss Effie Stewart will alternate as Aida; William Lavin as Rhadames; Miss Grace Romaine as Amneris, and Mr. Chase as Amonasro.

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A CHORUS SINGER'S LIFE.

How the Members of the Castle Square Opera Company Learn Their Parts —Not an Easy Task.

Ensemble singers, those prime factors in the success of an operatic production, are rarely accorded more than passing notice by the spectators. They are rather regarded as merely useful adjuncts to the presentation. "The chorus is pretty and tuneful" is almost the extreme of critical praise from the reviewer.

As a body they are the butt of the stage manager's sarcasm, the escape valve for the bottled-up wrath of the musical director—laborers who receive scant praise and scant pay. As individuals they are popularly supposed to be deficient in intelligence, devoid of ambition. A man willfully enlisting in the ranks of the chorus is looked at with amazement, for it is a vocation viewed as a "last resort." A woman is represented as a being living in the lap of luxury, and strongly addicted to the "small hot bird and large cold bottle" habit. Yet New York boasts a contingent of ensemble singers who constitute a conspicuous exception to the all-prevailing rule. The chorus of the Castle Square Opera Company has won popular and critical recognition in the most generous sense of the term. At the initial performance of the present season their entrance on the scene was greeted with round after round of applause. The spectacle of an audience extending a warm welcome to the "merry, merry chorus," was a sight seldom, if ever, previously witnessed. Their spirited and excellent work, which has already secured for them the title of "the best light opera chorus in New York," was specially commented upon in the reviews of the presentation. During the entire series of last year's productions their performance was given as much critical attention as the individualizations of the principals, tributes in acknowledgment of their consistent artistic endeavors.

Able stage direction and careful training at the hands of the musical director are unquestionably responsible for the excellence; yet, primarily, credit should be given the members for their enthusiasm, intelligence, appreciation, and earnestness. A position in the organization located at the American Theatre is not looked upon as anything save an honorable one. Applicants are in the main recruited from the throng of American aspirants for the honors of the lyric stage. The majority of them are well educated in the ordinary studies, and are really gifted musically. Lacks of experience acts as a bar to their advancement. Even though they have studied under the best of masters, actual participation in the varied work of a production makes them the possessors of a quality not to be gained by years of tuition under operatic stars. The symptoms of stage fright vanish, hands and feet soon occupy their rightful relation to the anatomy, instead of looming up gigantic and unwieldy. Their voices do not seem things foreign to their recollection, and their wild desire to run from the stage is overcome.

This group of singers illustrate aptly the revolution in the methods of chorus training, and offer proof of the fact that, earnestness allied to intelligence, can perform the seemingly impossible feat of committing to memory a different and often widely varying musical work in one week. Naturally it entails an amount of labor unknown to the person who figures for an entire season in one production. The daily round of the chorus singers is as follows: On Tuesday morning, exhausted from the strain and excitement of a first night, they begin the preparation for the next week's bill. Musical Director Liesegang's call for male chorus is 9:30 A. M., when one hour is devoted to running over the music; at 10:30 they are replaced by the women, who receive an hour's instruction. Meanwhile the principals have been learning the stage business under Stage Director Temple. The directors exchange places, and, the men having returned, Mr. Temple proceeds to drill the chorus in the action of the opera, while Mr. Liesegang acquaints the principals with the intricacies of the score. At 7:30 P. M. they return to the theatre to answer the roll call and there work actively until the curtain drops, in the neighborhood of 11 o'clock. During the interim, costumes, wigs, possibly make-ups, have been changed from three to five times. At 11:30 P. M. they are dressed and on the street with fifty bits of music, and a manuscript of the lines, which must be nearly perfect next morning. The matinée somewhat curtails rehearsals on Wednesday and Saturday, but if the opera be a tricky one, Thursday and Friday will be almost entirely taken up. Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, made up and costumed, the members are ready for the dress rehearsal. On Monday at 10 A. M. the entire company reports for the final rehearsal. This routine, certainly not one round of pleasure, continues for the entire season. But the labors of the ambitious novice who has entered the ranks with the promise that she shall be allowed the privilege of the understudy, are even more arduous. On Monday night she receives, instead of the libretto given to the ordinary chorus singer, a voluminous score. Next morning she rehearses the ensembles with the chorus. At the conclusion of Mr. Temple's instructions, Mr. Liesegang runs over for her benefit the music of the rôle with which she might be intrusted. Then she repairs to Mr. Urbay's class of instruction, where she is coached in the stage business, pantomime, dances, in fact in every detail necessary to the correct interpretation of the part. The following day she attends the rehearsals of the chorus; and on Thursday that of the principals, until a thorough knowledge of music, dialogue, and action has been obtained.

On Friday morning at the first complete rehearsal of the opera the understudy sings the rôle which she has been rehearsing during the week, thus relieving the principals of the labor entailed in furnishing the chorus the correct musical cues and affording them much needed time for study. Here Stage Director Temple takes her in hand, removes the glaring defects of her interpretation, and suggests improvements.

Ordinarily the chorus girl is not a bloodthirsty or inhuman individual, yet she no doubt cherishes a hope that a slight accident to the prima donna might afford her the coveted opportunity. The incidental monetary emolument ranging from $5 to $10 a performance, which is paid the understudy, is possibly another weighty consideration. One compensation is assured. A representative of the management in variably attends this final rehearsal, and as the representatives are ever on the watch for the talented American beginner, any indication of unusual ability is eagerly noted and remembered.

Graduates from the Castle Square Opera chorus who have achieved some slight distinction are Alice Judson, the soubrette of the De Wolf Hopper opera company; Norma Kopp, last season's leading woman in the Frank Daniel opera company; Celeste Wynne, last year prominent in the support of Francis Wilson; Florence Reida, now figuring in "The Little Corporal," and Gertrude Quinlan, a valued member of the forces at the American Theatre.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Death's Betrothal.

A few years ago a New York newspaper conducted an open discussion upon the topic: "Is Marriage a Failure?" The answer is easy and upon the surface. Where there is mutual love and respect, if there is also health, marriage is a success. When health is left out, even the most ardent love does not count, and marriage is invariably a failure.

Modern science has cried the warning so often that all should realize the dangers of wedlock to people in ill-health. In a case of this kind death lurks on every side—in the kiss of betröthal and the caress of the honeymoon. The man who is suffering from ill-health is a physical bankrupt, and has no right to condemn a woman to be his nurse for life and the mother of babes that inherit his physical weakness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts directly on the digestive organism. It makes it strong and its action perfect. When a man's digestion is all right his blood will be pure; when his blood is pure his nervous system will be strong and his health vigorous.

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organism of her sex is certain to suffer from general ill-health, and to be an unhappy, helpless invalid and a disappointment as a wife. Her children will be weak, puny and peevish. A happy home is an impossibility for her until her health is restored. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all troubles of the distinctly feminine organism. It cures them speedily, completely and permanently. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Both medicines are sold by all good dealers.

RENOUNCES THE WORLD.

Thomas Heffernan Joins the Society of Christian Brothers.

Thomas Heffernan, a well-known amateur athlete of Brooklyn, has renounced the world and its vanities, and has joined the Society of the Christian Brothers. He took leave of family and friends a few days ago, and is now in the novitiate of the order at Troy, N. Y.

Heffernan, who is twenty-eight years old, is the only son of James Heffernan, a merchant in South Street, this borough. The family lives at 45 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. He was President of the Union Boat Club, on the Harlem River, and is regarded as one of the best amateur oarsmen in the Middle Atlantic States. His friends, as well as the members of his family, were greatly surprised when the young man announced his intention of renouncing the world and devoting himself to religious work.

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SIXTEEN BIG SCENES.
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Marie Cahill.	Adeline Adler.

and Robert Hilliard.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

EXTRA —TO-NIGHT— GRAND RUSSIAN CONCERT.
BY MR. M. E. MEDVEDIEFF.
Assisted by Mme. H. Diamant, soprano; Mr. M. Altschuler, cellist; Mr. Eugene Bernstein, pianist.
A GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY.
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EVENINGS AT 7:45.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC,
BY EDMOND ROSTAND.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Seats three weeks in advance.

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MINNIE DUPREE AND THEO. M. BROWN, (ANOTHER DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE.)
Ward and Curran, Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper, Diana, Wargraph, Lenton Bros., 20 others.
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ROSSOW MIDGETS, with Charley Rossow as Anna Held.
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THE CHRISTIAN
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Carriages may be ordered for 10:40 P. M.

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"Scored a success."—Herald.
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AIDA First Time in N. Y. (in English.) Will Open in Trovatore
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Nothing Higher. Mats. 1,100 Res'd Seats,
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A ROARING SUCCESS.
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EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.
NEW FEATURES—SONGS. SPECIALTIES—DANCES.
HEAR JOSIE HALL'S Big Hit, RAG TIME LEZ. Also FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

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"'THE LIARS' HAS CAUGHT ON HERE AS IT DID IN LONDON."—HERALD.
Mr. Charles Frohman presents
MR. JOHN DREW
in Henry Arthur Jones's comedy,
THE LIARS.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY From the Strand Theatre, London.
In Robert Ganthony's Comedy, A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES
Preceded by the one-act play, "Good Bye."
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Oct. 17—Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company in ON AND OFF.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
50th Performance Oct. 19—Souvenirs.
HOYT'S HAPPIEST HIT A DAY AND A NIGHT.
Oct. 24—Annie Russell in Catherine.

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150 People. Aug. Orch. of 40. Change of Operas wkly. THIS WEEK—"La Bohème," Mon., Tues., & Frid. evgs. & Sat. mat. "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," Wed., Thur., & Sat. evs. PRICES: Orch., $2. Balc., $1, $1.50, $2. Gen. Adm., $1. Nxt. Sun., Grand Concert. Entire Co.

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AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

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Mr. J. B. Pond announces the first appearance in America of MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
Lecturer, Novelist, Critic.
Subject: THE DRAMA AS A FINE ART.
Tickets 50, 75, 1.00 & 1.50. For sale at the Box Office.

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"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.
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"For the past decade our standard of orchestral performance."—Times.
"A fine virtuosity paired with equally fine musical feeling."—Tribune.
"The

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"Ah, see that butterfly!" exclaimed the facetious dinner guest. "Isn't it late to see any of the lepidopte—?" but then he stopped, for there was a stony expression in the face of the hostess. A woman may be mistress of herself though china fall, but when a stupid maid drops a plate of butter softened by the heat of a muggy, exhausting October day upon a brand new rug it is too much for a housewife of the most equable temper.

***

"Never mind, mamma," said the little girl who had asked her mother a question. "You need not trouble to tell me, I will ask papa. He is a lawyer, but you are only an ordinary mother."

***

That was a story told at Sorosis by another "ordinary mother" last week, but it was still another who read a paper upon child life and gave a good illustration of the reason why a sensible child should prefer to go to a lawyer rather than to some ordinary mothers for an answer to the point. The subject for the day's discussion was "Philanthropy"; the "child-life" was supposed to bear upon it. There was one paragraph in which the writer spoke of the need of little institute children being taken into homes, which did apply to the subject of the discussion. That did not take much time, however, and the writer went on to tell of the small boy who docked the tail of his hobby horse because he had seen the horses behind which his mamma drove treated with the same indignity, which brought her to the subject in which she was really interested, and she became earnest and enthusiastic.

"Mothers," she said, "do you realize when your sons enter the laboratories of our medical institutions what that means? Do you desire your sons to come forth with their hands deep dyed in innocent blood? This crime of vivisection has gone beyond the belief of human beings only that over the signatures of these experimenters full accounts of sickening deeds are recorded. The horrible brutality of the Spanish bullfights pale in comparison with these." Then followed a quotation from a prominent anti-vivisectionist. "Quotations might be added indefinitely," went on the Sorosian. "Do we want our sons and daughters to obtain doubtful knowledge at such a sacrifice?" That closed the paper on child life and philanthropy, but an undistinguished guest from Chicago still preserved an attitude of attention as if she expected more.

"Excuse me," she said to a neighbor, "but did I understand that the subject of the paper was 'child life'?" "Why, yes," said the questioned Sorosian in some surprise. The Chicago woman waited a moment.

"Excuse me," she said again, a little timidly, "do the children take up vivisection in the schools here?" "Why, no, indeed," answered the Sorosian in a tone of surprised amusement. The Chicago woman waited a little longer this time. She was evidently thinking.

"I am sorry to trouble you," she persisted, "but did I understand them to say that 'Philanthropy' was the subject for the day's discussion?" "Yes," answered the Sorosian somewhat curtly, for the next speaker was reading her paper, and the Chicago woman subsided, but still with a puzzled expression on her face.

***

It was Miss Cecilia Gaines, at the same meeting, who said that all philanthropy was getting to be as an old gentleman once said to her, "a penny in the slot machine—I put in the penny and the other fellow gets the gumdrop"; we give the money and some poor body gets the flannel petticoat. This was said not to decry institution work, but as a plea for more personal effort with it. Miss Annie Beaston, who always says something worth hearing, said much the same thing in different words. "Why," she said, "even the trained nurse is becoming almost a disease. You hear that one of your friends is ill and you ask what the trouble is. 'Oh, I don't know,' is the answer, 'she has a trained nurse.'"

***

Dr. Wendell C. Phillips talked to the members of the Rainy Day Club on Wednesday, and told his auditors that there was as much danger in dressing too warmly as in wearing too thin clothes. He told of a boy with whom he went to the district school in his youthful days. The boy was one of those who wore the old-fashioned comfortable. He had several yards of it wrapped around and around his throat, and in spite of it or because of it, as the doctor said, he was continually suffering from colds and catarrh. This is a temperate climate, and we must dress for it. Dr. Phillips has a great deal of sympathy for the little children he sees in the streets in arms and in carriages wrapped in heavy cloaks or enveloped in thick carriage robes on warm days, suffering from heat and with no means of helping themselves. "Harden the children," he says, "even take some little risk in doing so. Don't keep the children in because it is cloudy; let them go out between showers, and they will be all the better for it."

But the feet of both women and children should be well protected; colds are more often taken from unprotected feet and ankles than in any other way, and women are careless about this. They swathe their necks and bodies in over-warm garments and inadequately clothe the feet. They should wear nearly as heavy boots as the men, calfskin, and have two pairs, to be worn on alternate days, and the result will be a great saving in health and shoe leather.

***

"Why is it," asks the man who dictates a great deal of contemporary literature to a typewriter, "that I never can get a woman to spell Homburg and not Hamburg? I have dictated to well-educated women and I have requested that the name be spelled with an 'o,' but so far I have never had it done. I don't know whether it is because the young women have what is called 'minds of their own' or because they are lacking in that respect."

***

There is a lesson to be taken from the ship housekeepers which private housekeepers in the Southern States—where floods are of so frequent occurrence that one is apt to go to sleep in one town and wake up to be either located in another where the house has floated to or taking a sea voyage—would do well to learn. The pillows and mattresses for the vessels are made in sections and of rubber and inflated, have lines attached, and in case of accident are used as life preservers. Of course, where the architect for the Southern house is an honest, straightforward man, and knows his business he makes the houses watertight, and they are serviceable on sea or land. But when this is not the case the water is apt to rise in the house and the unfortunate inhabitants may be washed out or forced to take to the roofs, all of which is unpleasant. Under any circumstances with the rubber bed furnishings there would be little danger. It would be sufficient to have only the pillows of the rubber, with ropes into which the arms could be loosely slipped on retiring, and when the floods came the occupants of the beds would be gently roused from sleep only to find themselves floating in the cold water, and then the head would be supported, and with a little guiding the rubber life preservers could be directed to the windows and out through them, and a whole family could float comfortably down stream until some rescuing party arrived or some safe place was reached.

***

The steel of the late lamented battleship Maine may cause as much discomfort as the old Chicago Court House bell. A good many years ago there were a million or two, more or less, small bells made from the metal of the old Chicago bell, a relic of the great fire, each one accompanied by a certificate proving its genuineness. The tinkle of the tiny bells was heard all over the land, and sensitive women held their hands to their ears in nervous horror when the small but ear-piercing sound was heard. Now they are making watch cases of the steel from the Maine, and if some statistical person would keep track of it it would probably be found that enough steel would be used to make two or three battleships before the Maine is forgotten. By the way, it would be interesting to know what became of all those tiny tinkling Chicago bells. The present generation has never seen and hardly heard of them.

***

If Chinese international marriages were as popular in America as marriages with men of other countries there would be a number of things American girls would have to study. The Chinese are noted for their superstitions, and these have much to do with colors. The girl who wears a red golf jacket would be a belle, as any one who has ever observed the Chinese ever so slightly will know, but she could not wear a green suit, and the most chic, becoming, and fascinating black gown would be fatal. Black and green the Chinese consider to be particularly unlucky. Traders tell a story of an English firm which sent a cargo of needles to China to be sold at, oh, the lowest rates! but the whole thing was a total loss because the needles were in black papers. But a German firm which enveloped its needles in red had a corner in the market and made a fortune.

***

They are saying horrible things about the English girl and her complexion. It must be true, for a "lady correspondent" writes it in a column and a half of large type. She says she has seen it with her own eyes, and not only that, but it is laid on with a trowel. And that in high places—every Duke's daughter of them is devoted to powder, rouge, and hair dye. Now if there is one thing that the good American has been educated to believe it is that her English sisters, the younger ones, have complexions of peaches and cream, and this revelation comes like a blow. It is iconoclasm. What can the American woman believe now?

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Face bleaching, steaming, rejuvenating, &c., was the cause of it at first, the lady correspondent believes. After the long unpleasant process there was need of a little cooling lotion and a little powder, then a bit of color to kill the white effect, and so on and so on until the English girls of eighteen and twenty and young matrons of twenty and twenty-five have become modern Jezebels in general appearance and wear their colors openly and are not ashamed. If they could only see themselves as others see them the lady correspondent believes they would be shamed into cold water and common sense, but as it is they gaze at each other complacently, and the powder and rouge business is flourishing.

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Here is another thing the conservative Englishwoman is doing. While the progressive New York women, by way of the Rainy Day Club, have been shocking the world, more or less, by deciding that they will wear gowns the skirts of which shall not be less than four or five inches from the ground, the Englishwomen have been deciding upon a racing costume for swimming. This they will actually wear, which is more than the Rainy Day Club does its short gowns. The women's swimming clubs have become affiliated with the Amateur Swimming Association of men, and as that organization has a régulation costume for its men members the women have decided to adopt a costume which shall also be officially approved. It is to be of stockinet, as that is said to cling less to the figure than merino, thin serge, or silk. The garment is cut straight around the neck just below the throat, buttons on the shoulders; there are to be four inches of sleeve, with no cutaway, and the lower part of the suit is to be cut not more than three inches above the knee. The swimmers suit themselves as to undergarments. They may put as many frills around the outside as they please, and for racing they do not, of course, discuss the subject of a skirt or stockings. These suits can be made by the dozen at a litle over 2s. a suit, and the working girls' clubs which belong to the association are pleased with the lowness of the price.

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But whatever English girls may be doing in practical ways like this they cannot improve upon American girls in the exhibition of an affectionate disposition. "Our Chauncey" has been elevated to the rank of the war heroes and kissed by Miss Jennie Griffin, one of the prettiest girls at a Lenox sale where he officiated as auctioneer. This is apparently an overflow of patriotism occasioned by the recent war or it may be that it is a state of mind produced by war at all times. General Grant, it seems, was similarly favored, or he might have been But the young women of his day were somewhat less self-assured, and modestly asked for permission to kiss the heroes. The General, as a model husband should, referred one admiring damsel to his wife, and Mrs. Grant, after mature deliberation, decided to refuse. That settled the matter for that time, and the young woman departed, defeated but not cast down.

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Not much is known about illuminating books now, though occasionally special editions are brought out with illuminated initial letters, but here and there people are found who do a little of the work and with great taste. It is frequently done in books of a devotional nature and by Roman Catholics or advanced Episcopalians. One, a service book illuminated by a talented woman of the latter Church, is beautiful. Not only initial letters are put in in gilt and colors, but the book is illustrated with photographs, and a margin of color is added to some of these. The photographs of a devotional character and in small sizes are difficult to find in this country, and those that are here come from France. These tiny photographs serve another purpose, and are used to decorate letter heads, a patron or favorite saint being used by many sisters of the Roman Church as well as lay women.

FEMININE FRILLS.

That most becoming feature of women's gowns that has been seen for the past two years, the blouse effect in the bodice, did not die this Fall as was predicted. The tight waists came in to be sure, but that pretty fluffiness which lent much charm to the gowns of all kinds of women, with all kinds of figures, could not be dispensed with. It is to be seen not only in the fashion plates, which are not always to be depended upon, but also in the newest and smartest French gowns. All these are reminiscent in very many ways. They seem to be remnants of many old and dear friends, dear because of their universal becomingness, put together.

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The tight sleeve is not such a bugbear, either, as was prophesied. It is not so tight as the sleeve worn some years ago, and is so trimmed and tucked and ruffled and shirred that the slenderest arm appears in it to advantage. The little cap on the sleeve of the greater number of gowns breaks the shock of the change from the big puffs to these more moderate garments. There is nothing seen yet of that skin-tight fitting sleeve, with nothing to relieve it over the shoulder, which used to be in vogue. It occasionally appears on some old-fashioned person in an old-fashioned garment in the street, and gives a funny but trim look, which it takes the observer some time to understand and locate.

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There are appliqued trimmings in everything. On one of the Worth gowns recently seen in an up-town exhibition was a particularly attractive and effective specimen of applique, which may be successfully copied in other things. The white skirt front of the gown, whose bodice, side panels, and train were of a magnificent shade of dark blue, had a pattern of butterflies straying across it, white also and woven into the silk, and for just such a purpose evidently, giving it an individuality which made part of its charm. There was a wide ruffle of white-spangled lace across the front of the skirt, and on one side of this was appliqued a white butterfly cut from the silk, and where the dark blue corsage was pointed low back and front and filled in with more of the white lace, there was in each point another silk butterfly appliqued on. The effect was very pretty. The butterfly design in this frock was carried out in the dark blue, which also showed the insect pattern.

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There was another gown by another maker which carried out this idea, though not so attractively. The sides and train of this gown were of orange, and woven into it was a pattern of leaves, in which much white was blended, giving it a salmon shade. This pattern of leaves was appliqued in strips across the white skirt front of this gown. The result was very pretty.

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Many people do not like fringes, but some of the short fringes that are worn are very pretty. A black cloth suit has its three skirts outlined with black and white fringe about an inch in width. The white is almost imperceptible, being entirely under the black, and showing only the tiniest edge. The effect is as if the black cloth and a white lining were slightly fringed.

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The simple strap across the shoulder is not going to hold as the sleeve to ball gowns this Winter, to judge by the French models. These show folds of the material of the gown crossing the shoulder and falling down over the top of the arm and making quite a decided sleeve. In some instances the sleeve drapery falls half way to the elbow under the arm. A Doucet evening gown, with low cut bodice, has long sleeves falling over the hand in a point, as the sleeves are to be seen on reception gowns. The sleeve of this particular gown is of gold and silver lace, and just above the elbow at the lower end, where it joins the white lace which forms the lower part of the sleeve, finished with a narrow band of sable.

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The modistes have not planned for amateur workers this season. Puffings and shirrings and fine work on chiffon are to be seen in everything. The necks of some gowns are filled in with the finest shirred chiffon and chiffon ruffles, are ruffled again with chiffon, or finished with little double puffs. A pretty reception gown of silk has chiffon sleeves puffed the full length, and a tiny double ruffle or puff edges the front panel and runs around the bottom of the skirt. The chiffon appears on the gown in no other place. These little finishes of chiffon are very pretty around the skirts of gowns.

***

There are few kinds of trimming that are not to be seen this year, and much of the trimming runs around the skirts and bodices bayadere fashion. Embroidery is always charming, and a pretty little gown of white chiffon made over white silk has rows of embroidery in white around the skirt and the little, full, round bodice, alternating with tiny ruffles of the chiffon, and covering it entirely. It is very girlish and pretty.

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A striking gown which brings out the popular chenille and the polka dot effect has big chenille dots on a gown of a pretty pattern of coarse, white net. Black and white are seen on a gown which has the white for a foundation, some pretty, thin material, the skirt ruffled half way up and the remainder trimmed with graduated bands of black velvet ribbon perhaps two inches wide at the head of the ruffles and growing smaller gradually up to the waist, where they increase in width again up to the low-cut corsage.

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Entire gowns of yellow and orange are seen for evening, and these colors form parts of other gowns. There is more embroidery to be seen in a yellow gown, over which is white chiffon with tiny yellow flowers embroidered upon it in soft silk.

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The bias bands of velvet lend themselves to the crinkled ruffled effects to be seen in so many things. In one costume the overskirts and panels are outlined with bias bands of velvet ruffled on, or, it may be more appropriately said, held a little full in the sewing, so that it has the effect of a very scant ruffle set into the edge.

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The tiny ruffles of chiffon, which are not finished with ruffles, and even some which are, are edged with tiny bands of ribbon or velvet. On a pink gown the many ruffles of chiffon are edged with narrow pink velvet with a soft and attractive effect.

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"Well, that does take a neck!" a woman exclaimed as she gazed in admiring wonder at the new and stylish gowns. And they do, most of these handsome street and house gowns, "take a neck." Collars are very high, composed of soft folds of the material of the gown or of the trimming. There is often a soft little fluffy ruching of lace in the front and they open in the back where there are two points, higher than the body of the collar, which separate and fall over a little to make them comfortable. They are pretty and becoming. A narrow piece of velvet or silk in soft folds outlines the waist, and is finished at one side with a small bow or a few loops.

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The well-remembered surplice front fastening over at one side of the waist is to be seen with a knot of velvet or silk as a finish. That is another pretty, old fashion, and with the lace or chiffon vest it is becoming to all styles of faces and softens the plainest.

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A bit of color is brought into a dark gown by means of the collar, which will be of a pretty, bright velvet, while a little piece of the same velvet flares and falls over the hand.

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Patterns in jet are very handsome on black cloth and velvet gowns, where they are put on so heavily that they must add much to the weight of the garment. Black jet is seen on white, but there it is put on less heavily. Here and there a rhinestone buckle is seen, enough to show that it is in evidence.

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Beautiful materials are found this year for bonnet crowns, spangled and set with mock jewels and worked in gold and silver cord. If the jewels and gold on them are only imitations of the genuine articles the material is not inexpensive, and a crown will cost about $10. This season's hats show tufts of small ostrich feathers set under the rims, a new feature, but flowers are still used for the purpose, beautiful roses of mammoth proportions and in conventional as well as natural colors. Grapes have been attractive for Fall wear and blended well, with many colors used.

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The animal world is to be found now in the way of little gold charms, cats, dogs, donkeys, and even pigs. People who know the German belief in the luck in pigs do not say "even" pigs. The pig is a lucky animal in Germany, and he is found in ornaments, in cakes, and confections. The humorous papers, in illustrating the wealthy bourgeois, are very apt to show him with a pig hanging to the chain which crosses his capacious waistcoat. The charms to be found here may be in a line with the work of London firms which have put on the market the House that Jack Built, as a chatelaine ornament, each piece—the cow with the crumpled horn, the maiden all forlorn, and the house itself—all separate, very small, in silver.

***

The bangle bracelet has returned. It may be had in all kinds and conditions of material. The jade bracelet still holds a first place, but it is expensive. It is lucky, however, and attractive. There are imitations, but the uninitiated can tell the real jade by the temperature. A glass imitation held against the cheek is not cold, but the jade, being of a different composition, is noticeably so.

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It is said, now and again, that the American woman is wearing earrings, but she isn't. There are always some women who wear them, particularly the woman who believes in the efficacy of solitaires worn where they can always be seen. The average well-dressed woman is not wearing earrings, though they are worn in France to some extent.

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There are no hard and fast lines in women's dress as there are in men's. A man wears a straw hat just so long, and no longer, and if by some chance he wears a straw hat and an overcoat every one comments upon it. But it is not so with women. A woman wears a straw hat whenever she sees fit—all Winter if she likes—and if she has a big velvet hat that she thinks would be pretty with a Summer gown, she would take it out and wear it, and the admiring world would exclaim, "How pretty and original!" There has been a change in this respect in the last twenty years, and the tendency to wear anything at any time when it seems appropriate is growing. The practice of wearing felt hats in Summer is something comparatively new, a practice which has come in with the interest in athletics. The textures of women's gowns has but little to do with the season in which it is worn. A woman may wear a heavy Winter woolen gown in the morning, but in the evening she wears some soft fleecy material that is more dressy. Mousseline de soie is to be worn much this Winter for theatre gowns.

ON A TANDEM.

On a sunny day they wheeled away—
Away from the noisy street,
And their tandem drove through a quiet grove,
Where lovers were wont to meet.

"Oh, my love," he said, as he turned his head
To gaze in her drooping eyes,
"If you'll go through life thus as my wife,
It will be earth's greatest prize."

"I will," she cries, with love-lit eyes,
As her arms about him steal,
With head low bent, "if you will consent
To let me select the wheel."
—WILL LISENBEE in Brooklyn Life.

A SMALL BOY'S PRAYER.

A subscriber sends to THE NEW YORK TIMES the following story: "My grandson, three years and seven months old, had been naughty three days in succession, making it necessary for his mother to punish him each day very frequently. Each night he was told to ask God to make him a good boy for the next day. At last he became discouraged, and, kneeling down, said, 'Now, God, if you can't make me a good boy, say so and stop fooling me every day. Amen.'"

WHAT IS CREAM OF TARTAR?

It comes from grapes and is yielded in the process of wine-making, most extensively in France and Italy.

Cream of tartar is brought in a crude state to this country, where three-quarters of the entire importation is refined to the highest grade in the works of the Royal Baking Powder Company.

This highly refined, pure cream of tartar—the product of the healthful grape—is the material from which a pure and healthful baking powder must be made. More expensive, of course, than other ingredients frequently used, but being healthful itself it adds healthfulness to the food instead of degrading it as do the baking powders that are degraded in quality to meet a degraded price.

The celebrated Royal Baking Powder is made of highly refined, pure and healthful cream of tartar. Its great qualities have made it famous in every country in the world, and it is the most appreciated of all baking preparations by all good cooks and up-to-date housekeepers.

PREPARING AN AQUARIUM

Fishes, Plants, and Pollywogs Are an Economical and Satisfactory Community.

MAKING THE SELECTIONS

Different Characteristics Found in the Different Animals—Love Affair of Mr. Blacknose.

This is the time of the year when the woman who is not already at home putting her house in order and planning what she is going to do during the Winter is thinking, with a mixture of pleasure and dread, that she is going to be home in a short time, and hoping the city will have cooled off by the time she reaches it.

But, whether she is at home, or only thinking of coming, the woman who does not belong to so many clubs that she has no time for any consecutive interest will be preparing a whole world of pleasure for herself if she takes the first steps toward starting an aquarium. And she will have very little trouble with it, for after it is once started she need not look at it more than once a week unless she wishes to, and her little water garden and its piscatorial inhabitants will flourish without her.

But if the woman is interested enough to start an aquarium in the proper spirit, she will not neglect to visit it for a week. To the uninitiated an aquarium means a glass globe with a few brainless little fishes in it which swim around in an aimless and uninteresting manner. But that is not an aquarium as is an aquarium, speaking after the manner of the late lamented Mr. Weller, Sr. In the first place, the glass globe is obsolete. There is nothing in the way of a private home for small fishes that is more objectionable, and, as for the fishes themselves, the owner of even a tiny aquarium soon finds that they are interesting little creatures, and that within the aquarium walls is carried on a whole history of love, war, greed, race prejudice, hatred, and other animal passions in a way that is strangely like similar conditions in the human family.

The first necessity in the way of preparing an aquarium is experience, and that can be developed very quickly and at less expense than in many other interests. The woman who has selected the materials for her own aquarium has gained more experience in a few weeks than she could in months if she bought her water garden ready made. If she makes mistakes, that is a valuable part of her education, and she learns more surely than with success.

The first thing needed is the aquarium itself. There are all kinds—round specimen jars that are not very expensive, regular large round aquariums, square, all-glass aquariums, and rectangular aquariums that have iron frames. But nothing round is as satisfactory as the rectangular aquarium. The all-glass, round or square, made in this country, have been given a reputation from many aquarium owners who have used them, of having a bad habit of splitting and letting the water out, not falling to pieces, but leaving a hole which has to be cemented over and makes an ugly place in the tank. The imported French aquariums are evidently thoroughly fired, and nothing but a hard blow will disintegrate them, but, owing to the process and their being imported, they are somewhat expensive, costing $7 or $8. But it is not necessary to have one of these to begin with. A good-sized aquarium, the glass set in a frame, can be obtained in some of the department stores for a couple of dollars. This will hold some four gallons of water, and is large enough to support a little fairy land of water plants, with fishes, snails, and tadpoles, the three making up a self-supporting and most interesting community.

The aquarium must be tested with cold water when it first arrives, to see that it is absolutely water-tight. Then the inside can be washed carefully and polished without scratching, as fine glass is washed and polished, and put into position where it will have light but no direct sun rays coming upon it for more than a few minutes once a day. After the aquarium is filled, the outside can be washed and polished. The sand for the bottom can be bought at the grocery or anywhere that birds are kept—bird sand—or it can be gathered on the seashore. Fine white sand will do for some aquatic plants, but the coarser is better. Under any condition it must be washed carefully, and particularly if it is sea sand, and all the salt soaked out.

The sand will cost about 5 cents a quart, and must be placed at a depth of from 1½ to 2 inches on the bottom of the aquarium. Care must be taken in washing it not to use a wooden vessel which has previously contained water with soap or soda in it. For a Summer house for the fishes, a little rookery of tuft stone, broken flower pots, or a pile of irregularly shaped stones can be arranged. These, too, must be thoroughly washed, and it is well to soak some of them in clear water for days.

There is an entirely economic reason for having in the aquarium the plants, fishes, and tadpoles or snails, aside from their general interest. The fishes breathe the oxygen contained in the water, the water plants generate this oxygen, and the snails and tadpoles are the little scavengers of the community, consuming all the old and impure vegetable matter which obscures the sides of the tank and renders the water impure.

The plants, which are the first things to go in, can be bought, but there is a great deal more pleasure to be taken in anything which has been personally gathered. A large amount of valuable experience and knowledge is gained at the same time in this way. Mr. William T. Davis, the Staten Island naturalist, gives the following list of plants that can be found near New York, most of them in the Hudson, Croton, or Bronx:

Anacharis, water weed; one of the best aquarium plants, being easily grown. Sagittaria; there are not only wild but short, grass-like forms of Sagittaria that by selection have become particularly good aquarium plants. Fontinalis, a dark green moss, several kinds of which may be found growing in ponds and on the stones in brooks. Hypnum, a light green moss, found in swamps. When grown in an aquarium it attains a length of a foot or more. Myriophyllum, water milfoil; Ceratophyllum, horn wort. Lemna, duck weed; two common species are found about New York that grow on the surface of the water and swim about like little ducks. It needs sunlight.

Among the Southern plants which are attractive for the aquarium and which are to be found in the aquarium stores is the cabomba, or fanwort, and the salvinia and azolla, the latter surface-growing plants, which require much light.

Two or three plants will be enough for one small aquarium, and if there are not too many almost any combination will be satisfactory. If one does not live, perhaps another will. It is not the fault of the plant if it does not thrive. Possibly it will be the fault of the light, the proper arrangement of that important element being one of the most trying parts of the amateur's work. The plants can be identified with the help of books upon the subject of aquariums, of which some excellent ones have been published.

The aquatic specimens are planted in the sand and the roots of each secured by large pebbles before the water is put in. This must be done carefully, not to disturb the roots, and the sand and the hand can be used as a distributor, holding it a little above the water until the tank is filled to within two inches of the top, or a watering can can be used. The plants used should be good oxygenators and the water should be allowed to stand for at least a day after they are in, to accumulate oxygen before the fishes are added.

There are many varieties of these, enough to give a wide selection. Among these Mr. Davis gives the following that will prove satisfactory in an aquarium. Among the artificial varieties of Japanese goldfish are the comet tail, fan tail, fringe tail, telescope, and of native fish that may be collected near New York are silver fish, chub, black-nosed dace, killie fish, catfish, sticklebacks, several species; eels, sunfish, perch, and bass. The first three named of the native fish can be safely associated with the gold fish. The relative size of some fishes might make a difference, and a large goldfish would be safe with a tiny fish of almost any kind, but when of equal size, it is well to keep the gold fish away from native barbarians, for their hospitality if not shown exactly after the manner of the South Sea islanders to the visitors to their shores, has disastrous effects. The history of the adventure of one gold fish which had been obliged to snare his pretty little aquatic kingdom with a pugnacious stickleback, is a good illustration of piscatorial bad manners.

It may have been envy, for the gold fish was a pretty little creature, with his tail, one marked feature of the gold fish, edged in the most attractive way with black. Perhaps the little stickleback thought this was an affectation, or he may have considered the gold fish a bloated aristocrat, not to be countenanced by a sturdy little native, but whatever it was, he made attack after attack upon that pretty little black-edged tail, until at last it was reduced to ribbons and its beauty was gone. About that time the stickleback was notified that peace must be preserved at any price, and he was put where he could do no more mischief, but the damage had been done. The gold fish's tail eventually assumed its proper proportions, but the fantastic black edge never returned; the stickleback's work was well done.

The little snail and pollywog, or tadpole, scavengers of the aquarium, are very interesting members of the family. They may be caught, and the Bronx will supply many of them, or they can be purchased for a few cents. The tadpole before he attains the fully dignity of frogship is a most entertaining member of society, and his various transformations are most engaging. But he may come to an untimely end if his growth and development are not watched carefully so that he can be returned to his native elements when he has attained his growth. When he ceases to be a vegetarian and a water dweller he is apt as a mature frog to make a leap for liberty and flies, and if he loses himself in the corner of a room where he is not discovered he comes to an untimely end.

Snails have a reputation for stupidity, but they are animals of considerable character. In fact, the naturalist who found two of the pointed variety, the physa, on the side walls of one of his aquariums engaged in knocking against each other with their shells felt that they had almost human characteristics. There are a number of varieties of snails, and they do their work thouroughly, keeping the sides and water of the aquarium clean and the fishes safe from the fungus growth, which is a dangerous disease when it finds place in them. The snails will multiply rapidly if they are left to themselves, but if not their eggs become the natural prey of the fishes and a healthful variety of food.

There should not be too many fish in the small compass of the aquarium. Overcrowding in any form of life is inadvisable, and four or five small fishes or a couple three inches long will be all that an ordinary aquarium can hold with comfort. This is not only for hygienic reasons; too many individual characters do not do well when kept together, and with too many fishes there is too much of a hubbub in the aquarium. The native fish is by many people thought to be quite as beautiful in an aquarium as a gold fish, but it is against the law to keep some of the varieties known as game fish. They are all most attractive when a couple of inches long, being such perfect and tiny miniatures of the fish most people are accustomed to seeing only as they are brought in by fishermen weighing some pounds.

The fish should be fed once a day with a little dry vermicelli or maccaroni, or even bread broken up fine. They can be fed only once a week if desired, and as the man of many aquariums says, they will not say anything. If they remain in a healthy condition they are not suffering. But it is better to feed them daily at a regular hour, and once a week with a little raw meat cut into small bits or a fresh worm similarly dissected. It is a pleasure to see the fish jump for their food, but they cannot be fed like a park elephant upon all occasions without suffering. A number of greedy little gold fishes, whose kind caretaker loved them not wisely but too well, with a tempting diet of meat, actually met with the fate of which the greedy small boy has been warned for generations. They ate until they bursted, and there being no surgeon skillful enough to sew them up again, they came to an ignominious and untimely end. Some aquarists say that it is best to give each fish his own little individual share of raw beef or worm on the end of a straw to prevent the covetous fish from getting the share of two. A pair of small, sharp scissors make an excellent aquarium carving knife.

Other implements which are useful are first a toothbrush fastened to a stick, to give an extra length to the handle, the brush to be used for cleaning out the sides of the aquarium when necessary; the second is a long glass tube which by suction can be used for picking up substances in the aquarium, and a small piece of rubber pipe for cleaning out the tank and transferring the water from one to another, or to some other vessel, for the time being, when it may need a thorough cleaning, something not necessary more often than once a year.

When the aquarium is once satisfactorily stocked with fishes, snails, and plants, no more water needs to be added except to replace that which is lost by evaporation, perhaps once a month. In fact, the aquarium is not the trouble of a pot of flowers, and the amusement it gives and its educating influence are great.

Little newts or salamanders may become interesting members of the aquarium. They are bright little creatures, and useful, and they can be educated and are easily handled.

Among the best books upon the subjects of aquariums are "The Amateur Aquarise," by Mark Samuel, the Baker and Taylor Company, 1894; "Life in Ponds and Streams," by W. Furneaux, Longmans, Green & Co., 1896; "Fresh-Water Aquaria," by the Rev. Gregory C. Bateman, London, L. Upcott Gill, 1890, and "Up and Down the Brooks," by Mary E. Bamford, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

They will be found valuable guides in the task of acquiring experience. Of the last little book by Mary E. Bamford, one naturalist says: "She is so delighted herself that she makes you happy whenever she catches a pollywog. It is enough to make any one want to start out to catch one himself immediately."

Fish get ill sometimes, and the scientific aquarist is apt to have a little aquarium which he uses for an isolating ward to quarantine any one of his patients which shows symptoms of illness, but that does not need thought until after the well fish have been obtained. Then there will be healthy vicissitudes enough to engage the attention of the enthusiast for some time. The fish become very tame after a while, and recognize visitors as friends. But they are most interesting when engaged with their own affairs. For instance, there was the Staten Island blacknosed dace who fell in love with a pretty little shiner, and died for her sake.

The dace and the family of shiners all lived together in the same aquarium, and there Mr. Blacknose fell desparately in love with pretty Mrs. Shiner. He showed plainly that he cared for nothing else in or about the aquarium, possibly excepting his weekly allowance of worm, and he was constantly at her side. But one day the shiner family moved out into another aquarium near by, where, through the glass wall, Mr. Blacknose could see them, but he was left lonely and forlorn. Whether this solitude affected that part of Mr. Blacknose's anatomy where his thinking apparatus is supposed to be, so that he lost his head entirely and resolved to make away with himself, or whether he was merely meditating upon playing Romeo to pretty Mrs. Shiner's Juliet will never be known. He was found one day quite dead upon the table outside the aquarium, and he had never been known before to make even an attempt at such a dangerous leap.

But a leap to death is quite a fishly habit, and one of the first things that a woman with an aquarium should do is to make a cover of cheesecloth or mosquito netting, or even place a piece of glass raised upon sticks to admit the air, over the aquarium to prevent the fish from following the practice, if not the intention of the departed Mr. Dace, and die in the attempt.

A STATE DINNER.

Estelle Foreman in What to Eat.

I.

They sat together at dinner, one night,
In a blaze of glory and flowers and light.
It was one of those heavy state dinners, you know,
Where the wine glasses stare at a man in a row,
And the dinner is long and the company slow,
And the wrong girl sits at one's right.

II.

He stifled a yawn; she stifled one, too.
Each horribly bored, as the other one knew.
He hoped that she wouldn't be thinking him rude,
And she—well, she hated the sight of all food;
And they both breathed a prayer of sincere gratitude
When the stately state dinner was through.

IN THE CLUBS.

The club season is well inaugurated. With the beginning of October the greater number of clubwomen are home, and first meetings are held. Sorosis held her first meeting last week, the Rainy Day met the following Wednesday, the West End Woman's Republican Club held its first meeting the middle of September, and the majority of the other clubs have fallen in line. Many of the Brooklyn clubs held their first meetings last week, and at least two had special programmes, with the favorite subject for the first meeting of many clubs vacation reminiscences. The Cambridge Club went all the way to Montclair, to the new home of one of its members, to discuss its vacation recollections.

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Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, President of Sorosis, is very ill, and will not be able to preside at the meetings for some time to come. She was absent for the same reason during the latter part of last year. Since the beginning of the term of office of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who preceded Mrs. Hall in office, there has been an entertainment of some kind in the afternoon of Sorosis's midmonth business meeting. This will be omitted at the October meeting, as the entertainer provided is unable to be present, and there is not time to make other arrangements.

***

The call to the fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs has been issued. The convention is to be held from Nov. 1 to 4, inclusive, at Mendelssohn Hall, on Fortieth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The convention will open on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 9 o'clock. There are to be no evening sessions. Social entertainments will take up that part of the time.

The convention promises to be interesting. An endeavor has been made to keep out statistical facts, there will be no club reports, and the time will be given up to discussions on many different topics supposed to cover the ground of all the work done in the different clubs. There is a Chairman of each subject to be discussed, who will direct that discussion. Those taking part, it is hoped, will speak extemporaneously, and the time of each will be limited to five minutes.

A meeting of the local committees is to be held at the residence of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the Federation, at 504 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. This will be to see that the last arrangements for the convention and reception of visiting delegates are completed. The New York clubs hope to make this convention a great success. A few of the delegates are to be entertained at private homes. Special hotel rates have been obtained for the others. There are some 200 clubs in the federation, all of which it is hoped will be represented. Mrs. William B. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., President of the National Federation, is expected to be present at the convention.

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The Rainy Day Club expects to make a change of headquarters, and its next monthly meeting will probably be held in the Carnegie Building, as better suited to the dignity of the growing organization.

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The Fortnightly Shakespeare Club held its first meeting the first Saturday in October at Miller's Hotel. It was the beginning of the club's twenty-fifth year. During that time its President, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, has not missed a meeting. That is a record which probably no other clubwoman in the world can equal.

Mrs. Diehl gave at the meeting an account of the Shakespeare symposium held at Stratford-on-Avon this past Summer. There is now a permanent international organization, of which Mrs. Diehl is President and Corresponding Secretary, and H. Snowden Ward, who married, a few years ago, Miss Catherine Weed Barnes, of New York, is the Recording Secretary. Meetings are to be held in July of each year. The organ of the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, The American Shakespeare Magazine, contains a report of the last meeting.

***

The New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs is to hold its fourth annual meeting in Elizabeth on the days of Oct. 27 and 28. There will be the election of a new Board of Officers. Many prominent clubwomen are expected to be present.

THE TINY, LITTLE GIRL.

Mother says she's awful bad,
Gets so cross it makes her mad,
Wants to know if I can't do
Somethin', little girl, to you;
Thinks I better whip you well,
Says you're good and bad a spell.
I ain't home all day to see,
So don't know how bad you be.
But I couldn't bear to whip her,
When I see her sweet lips curl,
For she's such a very little,
Such a tiny, little girl!

"Wouldn't mind a word to-day!"—
'Spect that's what her Ma will say:
"Just as bad as bad could be,
'Cept in little spells, you see."
Mother tells me that there child
Sets her sometimes almost wild.
Won't I punish her a bit?
Thinks she's better after it.
But I couldn't bear to whip her,
When I see her sweet lips curl,
For she's such a very little,
Such a tiny, little girl!

Thinkin' of her all day long,
With her laughter and her song;
But your mother says it's true
Bad man's got a-hold of you.
How about it, little Miss,
With the rosy lips to kiss?
Couldn't punish her a bit,
And that just clean settles it.
No, I couldn't bear to whip her,
When I see her sweet lips curl,
For she's such a very little,
Such a tiny, little girl!
—The Bentztown Bard in Bath News.

Food Show at the Garden.

What the Grocers' Food Show at the Madison Square Garden is to everybody interested in pretty things and good things can only be estimated by a visit. The cooking lectures given by Mrs. Lemc

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THE CURRENCY ISSUE.

It is pretty plain that the currency issue is not to change many votes in the pending State canvass. On the one hand the Democrats having shut it out of their platform there is no evidence that Sound-Money Democrats will vote against the party ticket. The withdrawal of the Gold Democrats from State politics, surrendering the right to their emblem thereby, is substantial evidence to the contrary. On the other hand, the ambiguity and inconsistency of some of Col. ROOSEVELT's utterances as to the very important State issue of the canals will go far to estrange from him independent Democrats who would otherwise have supported him in order to hinder the re-election of Mr. MURPHY to the United States Senate. The indications are now very clear that on the State ticket the vote is likely to be cast with unusual strictness along party lines.

In the Congress districts the case is different. Of the present delegation in the House of Representatives only six are Democrats, while twenty-eight are Republicans. This is an abnormal majority for the latter, which was due to the great wave of sound-money sentiment in 1896 and to the wholly wrong attitude of the Democrats on the currency issue. Even if the Republicans should carry the State and elect their Governor and a majority in the Legislature they are not at all likely to retain their predominance in the Congressional delegation. Under the operation of the ordinary reaction in public sentiment in the "off year" between two Presidential elections they are pretty sure to lose some of the close districts.

The elections of members of the Legislature will necessarily have a considerable bearing on the currency issue, since they will decide whether Mr. MURPHY, with his vote for the Teller resolutions for the payment of all bonds and notes in silver, shall be returned or not. But as a matter of fact it is very much to be doubted whether any appreciable number of votes will be influenced by this fact. The candidates in the several districts will get the strict party vote, and the floating or independent vote will be directed by the character of the candidates and by local or State questions. The only very logical and pertinent conclusion to be drawn from the situation is that the indirect election of United States Senators is an absurd and mischievous nuisance, and that the sooner they can be chosen by popular vote the sooner we can reform the worst abuses of the Senate as it now is.

The opportunity for voters who really understand the vital importance of the currency issue with regard to the future prosperity of the country to cast their votes this year in this State in such manner as to make them tell is exceedingly scant. Important as we deem the issue, we should certainly not advise any man to vote for a Republican for the Legislature, regardless of his character, merely to defeat Mr. MURPHY's re-election. Such a vote might do much more immediate harm than ultimate good. The same reasoning applies to Congressmen, but less directly. Other things being equal, a sound-money man for Congress should be supported, no matter which party he may belong to. So much depends on the personal character and ability of the candidates that there is room for independent choice here also; but, apart from these, it is the obvious interest of the whole country that the strongest and best grounded sound-money candidates should be supported.

FREEDOM FOR THE FILIPINOS.

While we would not interfere with the diplomatic negotiations now in progress, we desire that they be so conducted and terminated as to secure to the Philippine Islands and to Cuba in amplest measure the blessing of liberty and self-government.—Massachusetts Republican Platform.

Cuba may be able to take care of itself within a reasonable time, though many sincere friends of the Cubans doubt their present capacity to maintain a stable government. But what prospect is there that the Peace Commission will be able to devise a settlement that will insure to the Filipinos "in amplest measure the blessing of liberty and self-government"? That means absolute independence, or at least the freedom of Statehood in the Union. The admission of the Philippines to the Union as a State is quite out of the question. It is improbable that such a step will ever be taken. We are humane, and we want the Filipinos to be happy and prosperous, but we must think of our own welfare at home as well as of the interests of our new wards. Very few Americans, we hope, would be willing to see a close Presidential election decided by the vote of the Philippines, of Hawaii, or of Puerto Rico.

Some sort of territorial government may be contrived for Puerto Rico and Hawaii. If we hold the Philippines we must for many years govern them in our own fashion without much regard for the consent of the governed. It will be easier for us and better for them. There is, of course, a possibility that if we let them try their hands at self-government under our guidance and protection they may ultimately develop the capacity they now plainly lack. But the process would be slow, and the result by no means sure. If we are going in for expansion we ought to look the facts in the face.

HAS COL. ROOSEVELT FORGOTTEN THIS?

We cannot see that there is any reservation whatever in the indorsement of Gov. BLACK's administration by the Saratoga Convention and by Col. ROOSEVELT. The convention platform contains this declaration:

"We commend the administration of Gov. BLACK. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical."

In his reply to the address of notification Col. ROOSEVELT said:

"The record made by the Republican administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted."

After that FRANK S. BLACK can hold his head as high as any man in his party and bear unabashed the virtuous and penetrating gaze of Mugwumps, Good Government Club men, and civil service reformers. PLATT says he is all right. ROOSEVELT goes on his bond.

Yet it is only a little more than a year ago that Gov. BLACK insulted in the grossest and most scurrilous manner Mr. CARL SCHURZ, an honorable leader in the independent political thought of the day, a man who is admired for his abilities and his courage and respected for his principles by all the independent voters of the State and Nation. It was in his message of May 15, 1897, announcing that he had signed the obnoxious civil service bill which he forced through the Legislature that Gov. BLACK used the following language:

"The bill has also been savagely attacked by those who are neither wise nor fair-minded. These attacks proceed from sources in which the public has long since ceased to confide. For this latter class I have no respect. It is composed mainly of the disappointed and the unsuccessful, aided now and then by some decrepit figure who, having once enjoyed the rewards and betrayed the confidence of his party, is now anxious to explain and justify that betrayal. This justification, when reduced to a sediment, consists of the statement that all public officers are dishonest and should not be trusted. This conclusion is probably natural if based upon the character and conduct of those who reach it: The American public is long suffering and kind, but it despises those who hope, by slandering others, to postpone for a day their own departure into complete obscurity."

Mr. CARL SCHURZ had appeared at the hearing before the Governor to oppose the bill. He did so in his usual vigorous and earnest manner, but with entire courtesy to the author of the bill. The Governor took a base and spiteful revenge on him by applying to him language of personal vilification and insult such as had never before been employed in any official document in the State of New York.

And this is the man whose administration "has been wise, statesmanlike, and economical," and whose record is "a guarantee that the Republican Party can be trusted."

In indorsing BLACK, the traducer of his friend and a leader in the cause to which he has given faithful service, Col. ROOSEVELT went where few independent voters can follow him.

A. OAKEY HALL.

The melancholy close of OAKEY HALL's life was a "lame and impotent" but it was also a natural, almost an inevitable, conclusion. Nearly half a century ago he was a man of marked promise and already of some performance. To have been elected District Attorney at twenty-eight meant much more in those days than it has come to mean now. The question was then much more of professional standing, much less of political pliancy. OAKEY HALL was very distinctly a brilliant young lawyer, with a distinct preference and aptitude for the criminal side of the profession, which in those days was not by any means so much beneath the ambition of the leaders of the bar as it has since become. The intellectual interest in criminal practice may be a gladiatorial interest, although that is almost equally true of civil litigation. But such as it is, it is intellectual and professional, and has little to do with the consideration of the income-producing qualities which has since become so much more powerful in the determination of professional ambitions, and has made the practice of the law so much more businesslike and so much less professional than it was in the fifties.

Mr. HALL has left on record his own regrets that he should have been tempted out of his true province by the offer of a distinction irrelevant to his faculties and acquirements. Without doubt he was a good public prosecutor, keenly interested in the game of detection and exhibiting remarkable skill in it. He took the business of the District Attorney's office more seriously than he ever took anything else, before or afterward. His Mayoralty he did not take seriously at all. He was a bright practitioner of law, with the interest in politics which was in his youth more closely associated with the practice of law than it is now. But his interest in politics, and, for that matter, his interest in the practice of law, was an interest in the game and not in the stakes. No man was ever less indifferent to gain, as no man was ever more sensitive to approbation. Given the association of such a man with a company of vulgar plunderers and the result is easy to be foreseen. It was their game that he played, and it was they who pocketed the winnings. There has never been any proof adduced that OAKEY HALL personally profited by the frauds that could scarcely have been committed without his assent, that could not have been committed against his opposition. His official salaries and his normal earnings at all times comprised his estate.

But of course he could not have occupied the place of a stool-pigeon for the Tammany ring without fault of his own. His lack of any sense of personal dignity was perhaps the chief defect of a character which had many kindly and attractive traits. The utter lack of a sense of the fitness of things was shown in his official conduct as well as in his avocations. It was not seemly for the Mayor of New York to equip himself with a green necktie in order to review a St. Patrick's Day procession. It was not seemly for the Mayor of New York to conduct a sort of vaudeville newspaper, or personally to contribute to it the most atrocious and trivial jokes. It is not seemly for an ex-Mayor of New York to make his appearance as an actor in a play of his own composition, even if the play and the acting had been good instead of being very bad. Perhaps this episode may be taken to denote an actual mental unsoundness, from which at one time Mr. HALL suffered, according to his own subsequent confession. But the eccentricities which did not go the length of insanity, nevertheless went far enough greatly to injure the eccentric with sober men. The curse of REUBEN was the curse of OAKEY HALL, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel." It was the want of stability and the want of dignity which made one of the most kindly and really innocent of human beings a tool of public plunderers, and prevented him from becoming and remaining one of the most honored citizens of New York.

AN ENVOY IN DISGUISE.

Of all the Havana papers, El Diario de la Marina has been about the most virulent in its hostility to everything American, and its columns, in the days that followed the blowing up of the Maine, were full of grotesquely exaggerated expressions of Spanish ignorance and Spanish conceit. The Diario was and is the organ of Gen. BLANCO, and yet its editor, Señor RIVERO, is now in this city for the announced purpose of establishing amicable relations between the so-called Autonomists and the Cuban leaders here and in Washington.

It will be exceedingly interesting to see how they receive him, how much credence they give to the myth that the Autonomists are anything else than a little group of Spaniards, differing from other Spaniards only in cherishing a hope that the old system of government can be perpetuated under a new name. The name is undoubtedly a good one, but those who assumed it never had an atom of sympathy with the aspirations of the Cuban people, and for years they have been the worst of foes to the real patriots of the island. By pretending to see in the "reforms" granted by the crown a sincere desire to remove the causes of rebellion and a practicable scheme of home rule, they created a false impression in a few foreign minds, and to that extent discredited the rebels as men who would not listen to a reasonable compromise. They never accomplished much in this direction, however, and after the war between Spain and the United States began the pretense of an Autonomist Parliament was practically abandoned.

Now that pretense has been revived, for the plain purpose of embarrassing the pending negotiations, and these disguised royalists are posing as the representatives of one phase of Cuban sentiment. One of their delegates has gone to Paris and another has now come here. If they gain a hearing they will be content, for even the appearance of a division among the non-Spanish inhabitants of the island may cause complications and consequent delays in the settlement of terms.

Incidentally Señor RIVERO expresses anxiety as to the property rights of Spaniards in Cuba. Is not this somewhat insulting to our Peace Commissioners and the authorities at Washington? A just and stable government has been promised, and to assume the danger of confiscation is to assume that the promise will not be kept.

AN UNEXPECTED ATTACK.

Statements that seem well calculated to start a more or less acrimonious controversy are made by Dr. S. P. KRAMER in the course of an article contributed by him to The Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic, and dealing with the work of the different nurses at Camp Wikoff. He tells how the general hospital there was arranged in two nearly equal divisions—a main hospital and an "annex." The former had regular trained nurses, laywomen under a woman Superintendent, while the latter had Sisters of Charity under a Mother Superior. A comparison of the efficiency shown by the two staffs was easy, perhaps inevitable, but, so far as we have noticed, Dr. KRAMER is the first professional observer to put an opinion on this decidedly delicate subject into print.

And he does it very boldly, giving his verdict without qualifications, and balancing the praises distributed on one side with what amounts to severe condemnation pronounced on the other. "Whatever may be the case in civil institutions," begins the doctor, "in the field hospital the Sister of Charity is far superior." Then he explains:

"There is with them [the sisters] none of the bickering with the ward doctor, no fussiness, no refusing to perform menial work when necessary, no desire to 'shine,' as is the case with the 'trained nurse.' The Sister of Charity has no ambition but duty; she obeys all orders quietly, with a prompt, orderly, and willing manner. No sacrifice is too great, no service too menial. It has been a matter of general comment here that the annex is a far superior hospital to the main branch, and, to my mind, this is largely due to the presence of the Sisters of Charity in the former."

Now, if that isn't a challenge to combat there never was one, and others than the seventh sons of seventh sons can foresee that Dr. KRAMER is in for a real exciting time. Whether he belongs to this or that or any denominational group is unknown to us. That is a question which some of his antagonists and allies that are to be would doubtless like to have settled as a clearing of the ground for the coming fray, but the point is not, after all, a particularly important one. Practically no doctors are so sectarian as to judge a nurse otherwise than as a nurse and according to her observed competency and willingness to carry out his instructions. It will be observed, too, that Dr. KRAMER only credits the Sister of Charity with the qualities accorded to her by common consent. The surprising, the startling, part of his statement is that which arraigns the ordinary trained nurse of the schools as selfish, unsubordinate and inefficient. Is that the view commonly held by physicians? Is it warranted by the experience of patients?

These are grave questions, and answers to them will not lack interest. Everybody will hope, of course, that the answers may not be tinged with theology, but—well, it's a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

"PEN-STABS" AND "CODDLING."

One of the very few papers in this whole country that have been moved to attack Gens. WOOD and LAWTON for mingling courtesy and conciliation with firmness and energy in the conduct of affairs at Santiago is The San Francisco Argonaut. It has been some time since the views of that publication on any subject whatever were of appreciable importance, but there is at least a little interest in the fact that The Argonaut is bold enough to follow Gen. SHAFTER's lead and explains all criticism of the Administration and its favorites by ascribing it to the "yellow press." We have already commented on the absurdity of that theory, and only take it up again because of its utilization in a new and amusingly malicious way.

"The yellow newspapers, in their treatment of SHAFTER," declares the Californian writer, "deal principally in innuendo; one of their ways of making pen-stabs at him is by fulsome eulogy of his successors at Santiago, Gen. WOOD and Gen. LAWTON—good soldiers both, but more diplomatic than SHAFTER. Both of these gentlemen, warned by the disagreeable roasting that SHAFTER received from the yellow newspapers, determined to coddle the Cubans. They have done so."

Well, well, well! THE TIMES has not as yet expressed any harsh or disrespectful opinions of Gen. SHAFTER, not deeming that data were yet at hand for forming a decision as to his judgment and ability as a commander; it has, however, commended with enthusiasm the policy adopted and the results attained by "his successors," and if that was to make "pen-stabs" at their predecessor the crime might as well be confessed.

But was it? The siege and capture of Santiago are accomplished facts. Whether they were accomplished well or ill can be more safely determined after all of the rapidly accumulating evidence is in than it can be at present. Meanwhile, the improved condition of Santiago and the better feeling among the Cubans in its neighborhood are matters of observation and legitimate subjects for comment. There is no doubt at all that clean streets, practicable sewers, freedom from yellow fever, and a low death rate are good things; it is quite certain—unless the object of the United States is to make the annexation of Cuba a speedy necessity—that the placation and harmonizing of the different factions in the island are, as the doctors say, "indicated." Some of these results Gen. WOOD and Gen. LAWTON have attained, and the rest they are obviously in the way of attaining. If their achievements prove that somebody else was mistaken they prove it. What then? It by no means follows that the somebody else is a bad man or that the admirers of Gen. WOOD and Gen. LAWTON hate him.

WAR AMONG THE CANAL MEN.

Few Americans have hitherto taken more than a careless and perfunctory interest in the construction of an Isthmian canal. This was due partly to the fact that the project had fallen into foreign hands, and partly to a failure to see that the benefits which the United States would derive from such a canal were proportionate to the amount of money required to do the work. Now, however, conditions have changed. The long voyage of the Oregon set people to thinking of what might have been and of what might be, and the result was the creation of a general desire, amounting to something much like a general determination, that a waterway between the two oceans should be opened, primarily for the use of our own ships of war and commerce, and incidentally to serve the convenience of the world as a whole.

Naturally this awakening, or intensifying, of American attention is a matter of great importance to the rival groups of capitalists, promoters, and speculators that have already spent large sums at various points along the troublesome barrier, and each of them is making strenuous efforts to win favor for its own undertaking. The Panama scheme, which was supposed by most people to be dead and buried, has been brought forward again in a state that gives it at least a similitude of life, while the advocates of the Nicaragua route are energetically advertising the results of surveys made by engineers about whose competency there is little doubt and whose hopefulness is decidedly impressive.

Meanwhile, we are hearing much from each of the rival companies in regard to the difficulties which confront the other. In both cases these difficulties, without question, are large as well as numerous, so that ammunition for attack is at least as abundant as that for defense. "Our route is short," say the Panama people, and those of Nicaragua add, "short horizontally, but not vertically; and remember your dreadful river and your unstable mountains." To this the rejoinder is, "Look at home! You, too, have mountains far from sedentary, and are adding a new volcano to the collection every few years. Your harbors, moreover, are—well, they are not; but doldrums are, also hurricanes." By that time the Nicaraguans begin to talk of French financiers, and to thank Heaven that some folks have a shorter history than some other folks.

But despite all this the great fact remains that the United States wants an interoceanic canal, and has about made up its mind to have one. Once fully resolved, the difficulties will become mere problems in engineering, all soluble by the combination of skill and money. Therefore would it be judicious for the rivals to devote more time to the presentation of arguments for this or that route, and less to the discussion of insuperable obstacles somewhere else. Each of the canals can be built for a certain sum, and the choice of route will be determined by the relation of expenditures to benefits.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Twin brothers in business in Wilmington, Ohio, named Brindle, are to be married on the same day, Oct 13, to twin sisters named McKee.

* * *

One of the very rare albino squirrels was trapped recently by a Maine hunter. There is not a colored hair in its white fur, and the eyes are of a bright pink.

* * *

A Rochester firm has recently been so successful as to induce several German breweries to adopt its system of fermentation, and many more are to follow. This is especially gratifying, owing to Germany's claim to being the foremost brewing country.

* * *

An elderly Philadelphia woman, Sarah Loura, recently went to St. Mary's Hospital and asked to be relieved of distressing noises in her ears. Experts who were given charge of the case found a living spider that had made a nest in her ear. This was successfully removed and the old lady now hears as well as ever.

* * *

Lawyer James T. Buchanan of Pittsburg had a quarrel with a restaurant keeper over the price of a beefsteak. The check was for a greater amount than the bill of fare called for. Buchanan wouldn't pay the check; there was a row; Buchanan was arrested, locked up, and kept incommunicado overnight. He sued and has been awarded $4,000 damages by the trial Judge. This was the costliest beefsteak ever served in Pittsburg.

* * *

When a Bar Harbor well digger complained that he received electric shocks while descending a well in that fashionable resort his fellow-workmen laughed at him. But when a dog, fastened to a platform, was lowered to the surface of the water he howled piteously for an instant and was dead when hauled up to the surface. Now the ignorant workmen think the well is bewitched. It all comes too late in the season to be valuable as a Summer-resort advertising scheme, so it is possibly a true story.

* * *

The colored brother proposes to make himself felt in politics in Maryland. Negroes are to nominate one of their race for Congress in the Fifth District, to oppose the present Congressman, Sydney E. Mudd, who is the Republican candidate for re-election in a district normally Republican by about 2,500 votes. Failure to recognige the negro in appointments is the cause of the revolt. It may mean a Democratic Congressman from that district.

* * *

Philadelphia, which rather freely criticised New York for its lack of school accommodations, has troubles of her own. More than 8,000 children are without proper school accommodations, and one stable, a cellar, a woodshed, and several basements are utilized as temporary schoolrooms, the children being on intellectual half-rations at that. Politicians move slowly there, also, in reply to the demand to correct the abuses. Neither scholars nor teachers have votes to be catered for.

THE VOLUNTEER NOT AT FAULT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apparently a determined effort is being made to shift the responsibility for the gross mismanagement of army affairs upon the shoulders of those who had but to obey—the volunteers. When one recalls that the regular army was very careful to provide or to have it provided in the act authorizing the volunteers that all commissions should end with the war, this effort to shift the responsibility, in so far as it is made by regular army officials, seems somewhat out of keeping with such provision of law. But the real responsibility lies higher than the army officers, volunteer or other; it lies with the political end of the Government rather than with the army itself. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio was very careful to impress it upon us before the war began that it was to be a Republican war; i. e., political. He regarded it as the greatest "opportunity that any Administration since the days of Abraham Lincoln has had to establish itself and its party in the praise and honor and glory of a mighty people," and said so; also, he told us that it would "be fought under the banner of the Republican Administration or it would never be fought at all." (Speeches of March 31 and April 7 last.)

Without pausing to inquire how far the Administration has established itself, &c., we can proceed to the consideration of the effort to shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of the volunteers, and in this connection a table of losses from disease and from killed and died of wounds may be of material assistance. According to a report from the Adjutant General's office, dated Oct. 4, our losses from May 1 to Sept. 30, as far as reported, are 345 killed and died from wounds and 2,565 died from disease, or 1 to 7.4—pretty high death rate from disease, relatively to the other cause. No figures are available that I know of, but I venture to doubt if yellow fever killed 1,282, or 50 per cent., of those who died from disease, (the reason of this will appear later.)

If the volunteers are responsible for the suffering, and so for the great death rate from disease, then it is in order to compare losses from disease in this war with like losses in the civil war, for both armies were largely made up of volunteers. The Union Armies of 1861-5, campaigning and camping from the Potomac to the Rio Grande and along the Southern coasts, (yellow fever districts,) and counting all losses in Andersonville and other prisons, lost 1 man from killed in action and died from wounds to every 2.2 men died from disease. It was a far greater army then than now; the difficulties of transport, of medical attention, &c., were far greater then than now; Grant, Sherman, and Banks campaigned along the Mississippi lowlands from Cairo to the delta of the river; Memphis was a yellow fever pesthole till long after the war; New Orleans is not yet free from the scourge; the Army of the Potomac lived in the malarial district of Virginia for years, and yet the army lost only 2.2 men from disease for every one man killed or died from wounds. And we knew less then about war than we knew last March.

Then vast advances are said to have been made in surgery, and the results bear this out, and in sanitation of camps. The men who must be supposed to have kept up with all this advance in sanitation are the regular army men; it was their duty then to have seen that the camps were established in healthy localities and that the rules of sanitation were carried out, and if they were prevented from so doing by the department, then the responsibility lies between them and that department. If they drew the attention of the political end of the department to what should be done and were ignored or overruled, then that clears them, but not the department. So we are thrown back upon the conclusion that it is not the volunteers who are at fault.

Another word and I will have done. We consider ourselves superior to the Japanese. In the Chinese war, the Japanese lost 1 man killed or died from wounds to less than 7 men died from disease. Of the latter, over 50 per cent. died from cholera; yellow jack did not kill anywhere near 50 per cent. of those we have lost from disease in this war—if we lost 25 per cent. from yellow fever I shall be surprised. So it boils down to this: We, possessing unlimited resources and having the greatest average of intelligence of any nation, actually lose more men from disease, relatively speaking, than did the Japanese in an eight months' campaign with the cowardly Chinese for an adversary. That we possess capacity for management is proved by our great railway systems, our great manufactories, our great business enterprises; Stanton and Welles proved that we had capacity in high office in 1861-5. Whose is the responsibility that we made so poor a showing this time? I think it is easily demonstrable that it is not the volunteer who is at fault, primarily. The Adjutant General says the losses are 1.059 per cent. in five months; this is nearly 25 per annum, and among men selected with the utmost care for physical soundness; not among the infants, the aged, and all ages, where the rate is less than 25 per 1,000 per annum.

But our Republican friends allege that it is un-American to utter one word of criticism, as it puts us in a bad light abroad. "What do we care for abroad?" said that eminent Republican, Stanley Matthews.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898. B.

MR. McKINLEY AND ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the privilege of a republic to criticise its rulers, and to try to divine their motives. It is not easy to divine the motive of the President in continuing Alger in office. Not only the army but party and personal reputation suffer. We must "avoid the appearance of evil." It is almost as demoralizing that the people should believe the incumbent of an office corrupt as that he be corrupt. The plain people believe to an alarming extent that the power holding McKinley and Alger together can be explained only by comparison to the cohesion of plunder. Alger under McKinley has had the disbursement of a hundred millions of dollars for army expenses. An adroit and not over scrupulous politician is apt to strengthen himself with the powers that be, and is not apt to lose opportunities of making money. Alger, the plain people reason, has had vast opportunities of making money out of his department, and has evidently paid more attention to that than to the efficiency and honesty of his appointees. In the face of the earnest protest of the better element of the party McKinley continues this conspicuously unfit man in office.

The plain people reason in the simplest possible manner. They inquire how has Alger made himself so strong with McKinley? They bluntly ask, Is the grief which McKinley professes to feel over the wicked and unpunished mismanagement of the War Department such as money can assuage? The time has passed for demanding the removal of Alger. The full responsibility for his crimes has been assumed by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The better educated class shrink from the sinister belief in a corrupt relation existing between these two men. A Congressional investigation may serve to throw some needed light upon the subject. The kind of investigation now proceeding at the instance, and probably under the guidance, of the guilty persons themselves will not serve to lessen the suspicion. R. S. P.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

THAT NOISY RAILROAD VIADUCT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A prominent railroad authority, in replying to a question by one of the sufferers, is quoted in a recent daily as saying that "the only possible cure of the noisiness of the New York Central traffic is a reconstruction of the viaduct." It occurred to a reader of this paragraph that a fact brought to his notice more than half a century ago might possibly throw some light on the inquiry. It so happened that almost the very first railroad constructed after the memorable line from Manchester to Liverpool was an elevated structure, which—just as the New York Central one—traversed miles of densely built up city streets, not, however, along a public thoroughfare, but across private premises condemned and paid for under act of Parliament. Of this ("London and Blackwall") railway the reader retains, notwithstanding the lapse of nearly sixty years, a vivid recollection, perhaps because the line traversed his father's premises and within a few rods of his own home, and, moreover, was the first one he had seen in actual operation. Notwithstanding close proximity and frequent train passage, there were no complaints of either noise or sparks; possibly because the viaduct was a series of brick arches and the traction was by cable.

But there was, within the writer's recollection, near the same date, the almost equally noiseless line (the "London and Bristol") which employed locomotives. The remarkable suppression of noise on this line, while no doubt partly due to its exceptionally substantial track and roadbed, the writer now suspects was largely consequent on the interposition of thick ribbons of woolen felt between the rails and sleepers, which, by the way, were longitudinal and continuous in contradistinction to the later and now prevalent system of crossties.

With no disposition to hypercriticism of the great and useful New York Central line, the lay observer who seeks "fond Nature's kind restorer, balmy sleep," within a block or two of it, will be impressed with the thought that had the structure been specially designed for a colossal sounding-box, a better selection and disposition of material could not have been hit upon!

GEORGE H. KNIGHT,
Commercial Cable Building.

New York, Oct. 8, 1898.

A Subscriber's Kind Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed I send check for $10 for one year's subscription to THE TIMES, including Sunday issue.

I found THE TIMES so companionable—complete as to news—so unusually free from sensationalism, as to be a desirable daily visitor to the household, and, therefore, renew my subscription after returning to the city from the Adirondacks.

M. C. PAUL.

3310 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 7, 1898.

Free Home for Cancer Patients.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charity I am seeking to establish, solely by aid of public generosity, is now in absolute need of money for daily expenditures upon the sick under my charge. These persons are not admitted into the hospitals because afflicted with incurable cancer, all conclusions to the contrary being mistaken. We nurses are battling against the prevalent idea that there is no need of a special charity for such cases, though France and England have recognized the need, and are supporting it. Nothing can ever quell our ardor for bringing to this country a beneficent undertaking that reaches such terrible misery as is unattended cancer, for we are convinced that reiteration in the daily press will finally win the wide approval of justice and kindness to a most necessary and reasonable line of work among a class of sufferers whom it is neither safe nor merciful to ignore. Build up, we beseech, strongly and lastingly, this determined beginning of so important a work among the destitute.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.

Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 663 Water Street, New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Boston Corespondence Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Deceiving as many of the late weather predictions have been, there can be no question now that the political storm centre is over Massachusetts and Eastern New York. The Roosevelt tempest in New York drizzling down to a tax-dodging law suit in the Tammany courts and the suppression of Roosevelt's war report by the Washington befuddlers of public opinion; the outspoken revolt of McCall, Barrett, Gillett, and Lawrence against the oracular whisperings of Senator Lodge and the whizzing oratory of his friend Roosevelt; the increasing pathos of the sick and dying young soldiers of the Massachusetts Militia, stimulating their friends to unquenchable wrath against the War Department, and making the whole Spanish war unpopular—these and other signs of the times indicate a popular storm in November, of which the results can hardly be calculated. Vain is the chatter of the financiers about the danger to the gold standard in the success of the Democrats; it moves not a man of the people, whose heart is fiercely set on punishing somebody for the maladministration of our army, and the impudent bravado of Alger and his organs. Equally insignificant is the parade of the free-silver panacea in the Worcester platform; it is not of that "barren ideality," as an Ohio Democrat once observed of a more serious issue, that the voters are thinking as election day approaches. If they spoke in blank verse, they would say, with Antony:

My heart is in the coffin there with Cæsar;
And I must pause till it comes back to me.

It is this grieved and horror-stricken state of the public mind with which the money changers and the shifty politicians now have to deal, and the reports from every Northern State show how deep is the feeling silently engendered, of which the Washington trifers with international politics seem as yet to have very slight comprehension. In New Hampshire it endangers the re-election of one Congressman, in Massachusetts of three or four, in New York of twice as many. It is not a sentiment that can be reasoned with; whitewash at Washington by the pailful only makes it more bitter, and the shuffling and dodging of the responsible chiefs and politicians only adds the dangerous gall of contempt to hatred. In his blissful garden of cucumbers, all creeping to kiss the feet of Senator Lodge, there are such signs of revolt and disorganization as may well make that scriptural character pause and ponder what he shall say to the vegetables that have been planted and watered by his fostering care, and on which he depends for the food supply of his re-election campaign. The great throw of imperialistic dice—the double aces of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines—which were going to bring the Massachusetts boss such luck—have turned against him.

Roosevelt's Absurdity.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

Col. Roosevelt, with immaculate gravity, warned the audience he addressed in New York City the other night that the United States, in continuing to act on the advice of George Washington as regards the expansion of its territory, was in danger of lapsing into the condition of China. We are inclined to wonder if the Colonel thinks he makes votes by this kind of talk, or if it is only the exhibition of that erratic quality in him as a man of judgment which has contributed to lose him public condence in his previous career. It is a pity that one possessing so much of good impulse as does this interesting personage should yield to folly in his public manifestations. Col. Roosevelt has a hard campaign before him, at the best, and if he conducts it in this way it will prove yet harder.

Soldiers as Politicians' Tools.

From The Youth's Companion.

It does not by any means follow that a good soldier will not make an efficient Mayor, or Governor, or Congressman. Nevertheless, a warning is demanded, because, in every close contest of the near future, shrewd politicians will put a soldier at the front. At such a time a conscientious citizen will view the situation most critically, and make sure that, while planning to honor a deserving hero, he is not really strengthening the grip of the objectionable political boss.

NUGGETS.

No Hurry.

"Has Baseton named the baby yet?"

"No; you know the baseball season is nearly over, and he's waiting to see what player has the highest percentage."—Cleveland Evening Plain Dealer.

Suspicious.

Marie—How long have you and Charlie been engaged, anyway?

Winnie—Nearly three years.

Marie—What's the matter? Won't anybody else propose to you, or does he really expect some day to be able to support a wife?—Cleveland Leader.

Charming Frankness.

Jeweler—I suppose the subject of this portrait lost his life in the Spanish war.

The Locket Purchaser—Oh, no! He's coming home sooner than I expected. That's why I'm in a hurry to have it mounted.—Jeweler's Weekly.

A Depressing Comparison.

"And what chance for success do you think my play has?" inquired the anxious young dramatist of the veteran manager.

The veteran manager balanced the manuscript on his knee.

"Of course," he said, "you don't want me to flatter you."

"No-o-o," replied the dramatist.

"Well, then," said the veteran with much gravity, "I think your play has about the same chance for success that reform has in China!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Still the Boss.

They had been chums during their school days, but had drifted apart. Years after they met again.

"What became of that auburn-haired Jones girl that used to be the boss tennis player in our set?"

"I married her," replied the other.

"And does she still play tennis?" queried his friend.

"No," was the reply, and a look of sadness stole over his face, "but she's still the boss."—Chicago News.

THANK GOD FOR PEACE.

T. G. Soares, Ph. D., in Chicago Standard.

Glorious the war, but glorious more the peace;
Thank God the carnage and the cost may cease;
Come back, ye smoked and grimy ships of war,
Be the White Squadron, peaceful as before,
Come back, ye boys in blue, to home and trade;
Take up the tasks that ye aside have laid;
Enjoy the peace which ye yourselves have made.

A noble peace that crushes not the foe,
But in fair justice bids the Spaniard go,
And leave the lands he found but failed to bless,
That we may seek to lift them from distress,
Old Spain, God pity thee, and make thee free!
Fair Cuba, past may all thy troubles be!
Enter our peace, ye islands of the sea!

This blessed peace we hail, because we know
The curse of war. To-day there lieth low
And weak with fever many a soldier lad,
And mothers' hearts for distant graves are sad.
Let who will strut with empty martial pride,
And quarrel, spoils of victory to divide,
In peaceful strength America abide!

Ne'er draw thy sheathed sword except for right;
Teach men to reason better is than fight;
With law's arbitrament make conflicts cease;
America, lead thou the world to peace!
Bring thus the day, prophetic seen of yore,
Nation 'gainst nation shall lift sword no more,
Nor shall the peoples of the earth learn war.

COMMENT OF LONDON

Madrid's Inability to Understand the American Temper.

TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA

The German Kaiser Still Playing to an Interested Audience.

Our President Reported to Have Been Killed—The Weak Defensive System of the French Republic.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—My private advices from Madrid show how far that city is from the centres of plain intelligence. This week it suddenly dawned on the Government officials there that the talk of the Americans occupying certainly a part, and possibly the whole of the Philippines, was no mere theorizing, but the foreshadowing of what threatens to be a hard fact. As filtered through the distorted media of the Madrid press, Gen. Merritt's remarks and Admiral Dewey's dispatch have caused the greatest consternation.

Living in a dreamland, which is as far as possible removed from the history which active Western men are fast making round them, the Spaniards have up to this week honestly believed they would, after the necessary floods of diplomatic verbiage, walk back into Manila, from which the American lodgers would be soon forced by the sentiment of Europe to depart. To those who have not watched Spain from the inside, this appears almost incredible, nevertheless it is true. From that dream the awakening is destined to be brusque, indeed, and not without an angry protest from the shocked sleeper.

I understand that Sagasta pretends that the question of the cession of the island of Luzon is altogether outside of the jurisdiction of the Paris Commission. But if this be true, Sagasta must be dreaming still. My advices from Rome are full of the deep anxiety shown by the Pope in the matter of the disposal of the religious orders and church property in the Philippines, but these are, perhaps, too early days to discuss such matters.

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Our Military Blunders.

As man after man returns here from witnessing his share of the Cuban operations, rumors of defective military and hospital organization are assuming very definite shape. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I hear nothing, with, perhaps, one exception, that does not redound to the personal credit of the officers and men engaged. Newspaper men and others are full of stories of personal valor, of hardships cheerfully endured, and deadly risks calmly faced; but reports of commissariat incompetency, engineering blunders, and criminal absence of common medical aid are flying round London to-day.

As I said before, they remind old military men here of similar stories just after the Crimean war. On many sides I hear the hope expressed that some authentic statement may in time be published, giving the bald truth about these matters. It may interest you to learn that a starched old General consoled me by the reflection that we Anglo-Saxons always learned the first lesson that way, by our own mistakes. "If you fellows had been Germans," he added, "you'd have got all this out of books. We English-speaking men have to pay with our skin for our experience."

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The South African Muddle.

That a lesson was administered some fortnight ago in Berlin by Von Derenthall, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, to the Transvaal stormbird, Dr. Leyds, is now denied by the indignant Boer emissary. But it is none the less a fact that he received a severe snubbing, with a quick stern warning not to stir up anti-English feeling in the German press.

The wounds of the unlucky doctor appear to heal so slowly that Von Bülow himself, that courteous dispenser of the nastiest medicine in the sweetest form, has spoken a string of pretty words, though without repealing his subordinate's direct commands or minimizing his warning. Much allowance may be made for Leyds, who has been considerably outwitted at his own game. The cards were so heavily against him that he could scarcely have hoped to win the Delagoa Bay trick, but it is hard lines on him that his audience with the Kaiser should be announced on the same day as the practical concession of the bay, railways, and other rights, to England.

Nothing, as I have often said, could have stopped this happening, though a threatened war with Germany might have deferred it. This fact the Boers will not, or seemingly cannot, see, for they are adopting reprisals in a form of domineering regulations, exacting service from the English settlers in the Transvaal, who in all other respects are being treated as aliens. Then, to ease matters, Krüger is shaking hands ostentatiously across the border with the Orange Free State. The one chance is that the Kaiser may put things so plainly and bluntly before Leyds that he will rush back and stop the obstinate President from pushing matters to that extreme limit where even a conceding Tory Ministry has to fight or go.

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England's Wrath Gathering.

But if Krüger, Leyds, and the rest of the crew are really bent on pursuing a policy of retaliation for Delagoa Bay, they are playing gully, but inevitably, into the hands of England, whose patience is nearly at an end. How true this is may be seen from a letter just addressed to a leading Cape statesman by an English financier, who not only knows South Africa, but has his experienced finger on the pulse of English feeling.

He says that the conviction of the great majority of people here is that Krüger and his party are an impossibility in a progressive age. He adds that, just as the Americans, after fifty years of patience, took the bull by the horns in Cuba, so, in his opinion, England will sooner or later assert herself in the Transvaal, as it is impossible for a proud people like the English to suffer at the hands of a little tenth-rate state without seeking the first practical opportunity of wiping out the stain. My frank friend states that the schemes of South African politicians fill him with disgust, and he believes it would be of the highest benefit to civilization and trade if twenty of its leading men like Merriman, Hauer, Spriggs, Laing, Krüger, Leyds, and Hofmeyer, were taken out in a coal barge and sunk off Robin Island.

Without echoing this pious aspiration myself, I cannot deny that the feeling of this country is crystallizing into a solid belief that, now that the Khartoum score is wiped out, it is high time to remember Majuba Hill, and put an end to the present intolerable state of affairs.

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France's Weak Defenses.

The tour of M. Lockroy, the French Minister of Marine, round the Mediterranean naval ports is, unless he looks simply with half-closed official eyes, likely to bear out the opinion of naval men here, who have all along maintained that France, with all its apparent show of force, is singularly unprepared to hold its own in the Mediterranean. This opinion is not only shared by Englishmen, but by farseeing Frenchmen themselves. For instance, they have long known that the Corsican port of Bonifaccio was a key position of the highest necessity, yet nothing has been done to fortify it. Again, Bizerta is, on paper, the great shelter station of that inland sea, but it remains so on paper only. Toulon is in the comical position of having half its forts under the War Office and the other half under the Admiralty, each department being blindly jealous of the other.

I hear it formally denied as an outrageous suggestion that Lockroy may push his inquiries to the useful limit of inspecting a part of the Morocco coastline. But as the Sultan of Morocco, after frequent rallyings, is really dying at last, I find it difficult to believe that some members of this active Minister's staff may not deem it their duty to be in at the death. I doubt whether Morocco, with all its possibilities, is ever absent from the mind of any thoughtful French statesman.

This Saturday night the temper of the crowd in Paris is reaching the boiling point. A workmen's strike has been made an excuse for bringing into the city large bodies of troops, and the air is full of Orleanist conspiracies, real or imaginary. The saving power of the situation is the 1900 Exhibition, which must not be interrupted, come what may. To ensure this the amiable republic will find a way out of its present difficulties.

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The Little Soudan Warriors.

Standing Thursday afternoon by Westminster Bridge, I watched the first detachment of returning Grenadier Guards from the Soudan march past from the station to their barracks. They got, as expected, a boisterous and hearty reception from a crowd two miles long; but what struck me most forcibly was the extreme youth and undoubted exhaustion of many of these warriors. Hard by me, as the soldiers filed past, stood a brewer's cart, drawn by those huge horses so well-known to London visitors, and driven by a burly six-foot-four drayman, three Guardsmen in breadth. This gigantic critic watched, puzzled, for a while. Then, leaning over to his mate, he exclaimed:

"Why, they're only boys!"

The drayman would have been still more awestruck had he seen the towering warriors of the Khalifa, whom these boys so lately laid low.

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The Murder in Canton.

London this morning was startled by the report, quickly corrected, that President McKinley himself had been murdered. Knowing that shoals of anarchists had within the late weeks crossed the Atlantic, it was at first feared that the United States had been repaid in a horrible manner for their too generous hospitality. The truth that the victim was not the President himself, but a relative, when known, was received with genuine sorrow, and with expressions of earnest sympathy for the McKinley family; for in this country the President has won over many heads and hearts.

This is not only a consequence of the gracious words he has used on solemn occasions, but because the feeling is deep, seated among the English people that he, during the last few months, has had one of the hardest jobs which in this century has fallen to the lot of any English-speaking man, and he has gone through it with an upright head and clean hands.

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The Kaiser and His Works.

We are still wondering here what the Kaiser means by his Eastern tour, conducted by Cook personally and the Sultan by proxy, with a glittering stage crowd around him of many thousand men. That wonder is shared in a serious degree by a large proportion of William's own subjects, whose desire that he should not desert the empire at such a doubtful time is so keen that rumors have been published of the abandonment of the expedition.

This, of course, is officially denied, and the suggestion is scouted that the pious pilgrim has his eye on Syria. If he has not, he soon will have. Landing, as the Kaiser intends, near that Acre which another Emperor called the Key of Syria, he may find it difficult to shut his eyes to the enormous advantages to be obtained by Germany in the western divisions of Turkey in Asia; and those who observe closely this energetic, restless, and ambitious man are well aware that the traveling Kaiser, like other tourists of his race, largely combines business with pleasure, and yearns to be known to future generations of Teutons as William the Colonist.

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The French and the Nile.

The Fashoda question, as it is called, is still, so far as Paris and London officials are concerned, enveloped in a pungent Autumn mist; but Sir Charles Dilke has in this week's Saturday Review thrown a new and strong light on the subject. Taking as his text Boulger's new book on the Congo State, which is almost a Belgian official issue, Dilke points out clearly the enormous value of the Western Nile Valley, or Bahreighazal, two hundred miles of fabulously fertile territory, as compared to the miserable poverty of the Egyptian Soudan and the fever den called Fashoda.

Now this Bahreighazal, which is a prize worth fighting for, is really included in the famous Grey declaration against the French unfriendly act. Unfortunately in 1894 Lord Rosebery granted a lease of this fertile area to the Congo State, and a possible solution of this vexed question may be that France may have the satisfaction of seeing matters squared by the Western Nile Valley being taken over by Belgium once more.

It is a solution which certainly avoids war and leaves the main Nile waterway to England, but is not without an irony all its own. The road to the vast fruitful orchard is English, but the fruits are another man's, and the orchard door is closed.

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The Eastern Troubles.

The Russian Cossacks, marines, and guns, just sent to Pekin, have caused a flutter in official circles here. Nervous men declare this is but the advance guard of Russian permanent occupation, and shrilly call on Salisbury to be up and doing. But the Premier says nothing, and the Russophobes must perforce wait till next month for a startlingly dramatic speech at the Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet. There is material enough and to spare.

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A Rival to Dreyfus.

As a cause of absorbing interest to the public, I must own that the man on Devil's Island is being run very hard by the man who says he has been thirty years with the Australian savages. This De Rougemont is fast becoming a second Claimant, and though there are no landed Tichborne estates to play for here, yet the stakes seem pretty high, so much money is pouring in from the public, Athenian in this, that it will have a new sensation.

Parties are forming, as in Orton's days, one holding that Rougemont is a genuine king of wild men, the other frankly labeling him a well-drilled imposter. Midway, a certain number of plain people hold this strange creature's narrative to be of the snowball order. Inside there may be a hard foundation of truth, but he has rolled it with such success that the amount of fact bears but a modest proportion to the huge volume of accredited fiction.

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More Praise of Mr. Bayard.

A memorable and dignified tribute was paid on Wednesday night to Mr. Bayard at the dinner of the Royal Societies Club by Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Geographical Society. This club in February of last year had given a farewell dinner to the late Ambassador, whose speech on that occasion was, perhaps, his finest utterance in England. I am told that the Queen, who, with all her curious, crochety ways, which not even a devout study of the modern English drama has been able to diminish, is a good judge of political men, held Bayard in especial honor as a man of noble presence and simple good breeding. But envious diplomatic brethren supplement this by averring that Bayard was invariably silent at Court.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN INDIA.

New Finance Minister's Wife a Cousin of ex-Ambassador Eustis.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Under the heading "Another American Triumph," the newspapers point out that Mr. Dawkins, the new Finance Minister of India, has an American wife who is a cousin of ex-Ambassador Eustis, and they declare Mrs. Dawkins will be a great acquisition to Calcutta and Simla society.

The Spectator argues, from the fact that Mr. Dawkins is an entirely new man, appointed over the head of the Indian civil service, that financial difficulties are ahead.

EXPLORER ROUGEMONT EXPOSED

A London Paper Claims to Disprove His Marvelous Stories.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an alleged exposure of Louis Rougemont, whose marvelous adventures during thirty years among the Australian cannibals were related by himself before the British Association and caused a sensation. The Chronicle claims that Rougemont's real name is Grin, and that he was not born in Paris, but in the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, which he left as a courier for a well-known actress, with whom he traveled in England, Italy, and America. Instead of reaching civilization in 1895 after thirty years' absence, The Chronicle says he has been living at Sydney, N. S. W., under the name of Henri Grien, intermittently, for the past seventeen years, and that he has a wife and child.

A Dull Social Season in London.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The death of the Queen of Denmark and the bereavement of the Princess of Wales, one of her daughters, combined with the fact that there will be no Autumn session of Parliament, has made the prospects of the Winter season very gloomy. Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, will be closed to all festivities until the end of next Summer, and there are no members of the royal family in town. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife are all in Scotland, but many other fashionable people, including the Ogden Goelets, have returned to London.

Annual Output of British Shipbuilders

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The British shipbuilders have broken the record this year, with 598 merchant vessels, of 1,364,250 tons, under construction on Sept. 30, being 351,000 tons above the previous best record, while 92 warships, of 376,435 tons, are also building. Great Britain's maritime supremacy is shown by the fact that 408 out of the 598 merchant ships are being constructed for British owners.

France's Report from Fashoda.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The French Government has accepted the invitation of the Government of Great Britain to convey a French officer from Fashoda, by way of the Nile, in order that it may obtain his report of the recent exploration and of the occupation of Fashoda. Until this report is received, nothing will be settled between the two Governments. The newspaper polemics, however, continue with unabating ardor.

Duke of Marlborough's Sister Married

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Lady Lilian Maud Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough, was married this afternoon at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to Cecil Alfred Grenfell. The Duke of Marlborough gave his sister away.

Queen Victoria Reported Ill.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Letters from Balmoral refer to the unsatisfactory state of the health of Queen Victoria. Her Majesty, it appears, is troubled with langour and drowsiness.

Andrew Carnegie Buying a Duke's Estate.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Andrew Carnegie is negotiating for the purchase of the whole of the Duke of Sutherland's estate at Cralch.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TRIP

He Will Visit Palestine, Accompanied by a Large Party and a Military Escort.

A THOUSAND TURKISH TROOPS

Believed in London that the Journey Will Have a Political Significance—German Colony May Be Planted.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—A semi-official denial has been issued of the statement that Emperor William intends to postpone his journey to Constantinople and Palestine. On the other hand, it is announced that his Majesty, in order that the impending, important Parliamentary labors may not suffer from delay, and being desirous of opening the Reichstag in person, has decided to renounce his intended visit to Egypt.

The Empress of Germany, who is an ardent photographer, will take a complete photographic outfit with her for use during the Eastern trip, and she intends to record all the interesting scenes and functions. Knackfuss, the well-known painter, and Saltzmann, the marine painter, accompany the party, as will the Oriental artist, Ismael Goents, whose father accompanied Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia to Jerusalem in 1869, and who painted the picture now hanging in the Berlin National Gallery.

The latest item of the Emperor's programme is a religious ceremony on the Mount of Olives on Oct. 30. The imperial party will number 128 persons, the horses and mules will total over 8,000, and 1,000 Turkish troops will escort their Majesties.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The political side of Emperor William's visit to Palestine is attracting close attention here. It has been brought into prominence by the fact that Germany, for the past twenty years, has had an eye on Asia Minor as her part of the spoils when the Ottoman Empire collapses, and the German Emperor, since the Armenian trouble, has obtained a strong foothold in that part of the world. Germans are now to be found everywhere in Asia Minor. They have obtained railroad, land, and other concessions, and are generally showing a disposition to settle there permanently.

The English newspapers express the conviction that Emperor William's idea is to foster this German settlement, and when Turkey collapses Germany will justly claim a slice of Asia Minor, from the Aegean Sea to Arabia, where there is room for 10,000,000 German emigrants, who would otherwise go to the United States or to British colonies, where they will be absorbed and lost to Germany.

The Spectator points out that Emperor William's first idea, of Germanizing the Transvaal South Brazil, and parts of Africa, failed. The project failed in South Brazil owing to the dread in Berlin that it might lead to war with America. The Spectator adds:

"If, however, America had been paralyzed with a European war, as seemed for a few hours possible during the Venezuelan dispute, German opportunity would have arrived. The question of the possibility of permission to acquire Cuba met with an angry negative, and we have little doubt Washington has been asked to conciliate Germany with a share in the Philippine Islands."

The Spectator concludes with remarking: "Emperor William's frequent change of object accounts for his non-success, while his efforts in different directions have aroused or are arousing the sleepless distrust of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States."

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Herr Liebknecht Says His Party Destroyed Bismarck's Power—The Projected Anti-Strikes Bill.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—At the Socialists' annual conference at Stuttgart this week Herr Liebknecht made a speech, in which he declared the Socialist Party was the only one capable of freeing the world from anarchism and war. He further asserted that Prince Bismarck, "who had more power than any man since Napoleon, was smashed by the Socialists."

Herr Liebknecht added, significantly:

"And after we have overcome Bismarck there is now no opponent we fear."

The speech of Emperor William heralding the Anti-Strikes bill furnished material for inflammatory speeches. The Berlin agitator, Fischer, said:

"We should have the souls of dogs if we refrained from replying to this eternal harping on the 'domestic enemy,' and we should be fellows without a country if, the Emperor having thought it advisable to throw down the gauntlet in this manner, we did not have the courage to pick it up. Down with the monarchical idea! That is now not only the opinion of the Socialists, but of the whole German working class."

The proceedings of the Socialist Congress brought out clearly the development of the Socialists into a Parliamentary party of practical reform. Herr Vollmar repudiated Utopian ideas, and urged the delegates to adopt a practical policy, in accordance with the needs of the day.

A feature of the Congress was the prominent part taken by the women delegates, whose speeches, in nearly every case, were of a revolutionary character. They scouted compromise or caution.

CLASH WITH EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Possible Conflict Between the Berlin Municipality and the Crown.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The case of the newly elected Chief Mayor of Berlin, Kirschner, and Magistrate Kaufmann, whose appointments have not been confirmed by the Emperor, although the period in which they should have been confirmed has elapsed, promises to become sensational. The Emperor, whose sanction is necessary, objects to the two personages named, owing to their political convictions, and the Tageblatt says:

"A series of conflicts between the Crown and the Municipality, like the so-called conflictzeit in the early sixties, seems inevitable."

AMERICAN VALOR PRAISED.

German Officials Report to the Emperor About the War.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Count von Goetzen's report of the Cuban war operations is in the hands of the Minister of War, Gen. von Gossler, and is deemed confidential. The Emperor has carefully read it. Von Goetzen first made a verbal report to the Emperor, who specially inquired as to the morale of the Americans, the difference between the regulars and volunteers, the commissariat and medical arrangements, and the relative courage and spirit of the Americans. Since then his Majesty has put many personal questions to the Count. The latter, in the main, reported favorably, dwelling particularly on the dash and valor of the Americans, the superiority of the Mauser rifle, and the poor generalship displayed on both sides.

The former German Military Attaché at Washington also severely condemned Gen. Toral's surrender of Santiago de Cuba. Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, supped with the Emperor yesterday evening, and dilated upon the patriotism and war fever of the American people. His Majesty repeatedly expressed astonishment.

Burglar in the German Royal Castle.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—A burglar yesterday evening entered the royal castle, forced his way into the room of the Hofcourier, or Court Messenger, and unsuccessfully tried to break open the safe in which the moneys for the Court expenses are kept. The police have not succeeded in finding any trace of the culprit.

Princess Maria of Prussia Dead.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Princess Maria, the wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, the Regent of Brunswick, died this afternoon at Kamenz Castle. She was Duchess of Saxony and a daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. She was born Aug. 2, 1854, and was married to Prince Albrecht at Berlin on April 19, 1878.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

Prof. Stiles Shows that Meat Imported from the United States Is Not Dangerous.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—In response to the invitation and request of a firm at Rixdorf, Prussia, Prof. C. W. Stiles, Agricultural and Scientific Attaché of the United States Embassy, has replied to an article recently published in the Ost-preussische Zeitung upon the subject of American pork.

The article in question aimed to show, by reference to alleged "recent investigations," that half of the cases of trichinosis in Germany were due to the consumption of American pork, which, the Ost-preussische Zeitung claimed, was thirty-nine times as dangerous as European pork. It then quoted a statement of the Allegemeine Fleischer Zeitung attributing a recent outbreak of disease among the troops in Altona to American meat.

Prof. Stiles, dealing first with the alleged danger connected with American pork, says he knows of no medical or scientific author who has studied the question and reached the result mentioned by the Ost-preussische Zeitung. He points out that such conclusions are not in accord with the writings of Virchow, Fraenkel, Zuendel, Bouley, Wasserfuhr, or any other author whose opinions upon the subject have been published. Neither, he says, do they agree with any of the records of official sanitary boards or persons of the German Empire. The Professor refers his correspondents to many articles in the medical press.

The letter recalls the fact that the American meat was excluded from the country from March 6, 1883, until Sept. 3, 1891. He draws a comparison between the statistics for those nine years and those for the six years from 1892 to 1897, and shows that there was no case of trichinosis reported in the Prussian Regierungs-Bezirke between 1883 and 1897, but that in the rest of the empire there are recorded 3,979 cases during the years when American pork was excluded. During the first three years following the renewed importation of American pork there occurred, according to the data which Prof. Stiles could make available, only 173 cases in the whole of Germany, and not one of those cases was officially attributed to American pork. By further summaries of the history of trichinosis in man among the Germans, Prof. Stiles shows that the disease decreased enormously after the decree of 1891, permitting a resumption of importations of American hog-meat.

Prof. Stiles disposes of the Allegemeine Fleischer-Zeitung's seatement, which he ascribes to a mistake in the journal's information, by quoting a declaration of the medical officer in charge of the troops at Altona. The text of this declaration follows:

"In the opinion of the medical officers, the cases of meat poisoning (not trichinosis) were due to eating fricandellen, which were furnished ready made and cooked (fried) by the firm ——. As the meat was all consumed, it could not be definitely determined exactly to what meat the sickness was due. All that is positively known is that in the store of Herr ——— there were both German and American meats. Whether it was American meat or German meat which was at fault has not been determined, and at this late day probably cannot be determined."

AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMANY.

There Is Not as Much Prejudice Against It as Formerly.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The Imperial Government last Winter, goaded by the Agrarians, drew up a bill to regulate the inspection of American meat exports. The bill practically meant the death of the American meat trade, and, luckily, it could not be made ready for production in the Reichstag before that body adjourned.

Since then the situation has changed. The charges against American meats have invariably proved to be groundless, so that the violent press attacks have ceased. The Government, therefore, has considerably modified the bill, which is now much less stringent. But some of its provisions are still highly prejudicial to canned meats and sausages.

It is expected that the measure will be introduced into the Reichstag soon after its convening next month. The entire Right and a majority of the Centrists favor the measure, so its passage is virtually assured.

Dr. Miguel, the Minister of Finance and Vice President of the Council of Ministers, through his mouthpiece, the Politische-Nachrichten, has issued a denial of the newspaper statements to the effect that the recent epidemics of sickness in a number of German regiments were due to American meats. He also denied that 150 cases of trichinosis at Sandersleben, near Beinburg, were caused by American pork. All the cases, he pointed out, were due to home-grown pork.

American Insurance in Prussia.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Ambassador White has again taken up the cause of the American insurance companies, which have been forbidden to do business in Prussia. The Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company was here recently, and he arranged that a hearing be granted to the company's actuary, who will present a strong statement of his side of the case to the Ministry of the Interior at the end of the month.

FAILED TO KISS THE EMPRESS.

William of Germany Staid Too Long with the Austrian Ambassador.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The following story of the Emperor is creating amusement. He paid an unexpected visit to the Austrian Ambassador, von Szoegyeny-Marich, one morning, and, after asking for a cigarette and a glass of beer, his Majesty seated himself comfortably in an armchair and said:

"Come and have a chat."

After some conversation, the Emperor suddenly jumped up, looked at his watch, and exclaimed:

"Saperlotte! I did not know it was so late. Have you a telephone? I must say good-bye to the Empress, as I have only just time to catch the train for the manœuvres."

The Ambassador offered to do the telephoning; but the Emperor insisted upon doing the ringing and the "helloing" himself. Then, speaking to the Empress, he said:

"Don't be angry, dear. I chatted too long with Szoegyeny, and must drive direct to the station, so I cannot give you my parting kiss, for which I am sorry. Good-bye, dear!"

HORRORS OF THE GUILLOTINE.

A Paris Doctor Says Personl Decapitated Retain Their Senses an Hour.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Medical Journal publishes the report of Dr. Cinel of Paris, asserting that guillotining does not immediately affect the brain. The French doctor says the blood first comes from the larger vessels of the neck, and that there is hardly any drain upon the circulation in the cranium. The brain, he adds, finds nourishment for an hour after decapitation, during which time the person decapitated retains his or her senses of hearing, smelling, and seeing. Absolute death, Dr. Cinel claims, does not ensue for three hours. Thus, it is pointed out, guillotining, instead of being speedy, is one of the most prolonged and horrible forms of capital punishment.

MAROON TROUBLES IN JAMAICA.

Troops and Police Ready to Suppress Any Further Attempt at a Rising.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 8.—Quiet prevails among the Maroons, who have retired to their reservation, but the entire police force remains concentrated, and troops are ready to be moved at a moment's notice. The authorities do not altogether trust the situation, although they took the bold and politic step of releasing the ringleaders on bail, subsequent to the rescue of five others, when the Maroons repulsed Police Inspector Maunsell's posse at Fyfe's Pen on Thursday.

The Maroons who are now making trouble belong to the Nannytown, or Eastern Reservation, and are not connected with those of the Accompong, or Western Reservation, who in July threatened to break the treaty and blood-oath and precipitate most serious trouble. But, as in the event of further disorder, the Maroons of the latter reservation may support those of Nannytown, measures have been taken to prevent any communication between the reservations.

There is little public excitement, owing to the absolute confidence felt in the Government's ability to cope with the situation.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

M. ZOLA AND THE GRAPHOLOGISTS.—The following account of the circumstances under which the contents of Emile Zola's house, at 21 bis Rue de Bruxelles, will be knocked down to the highest bidder is summarized from a recent number of Le Journal des Débats. MM. Zola and Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, were condemned by default on Aug. 16 last, the first to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000f., the second to a fine of 1,000f., and each to pay damages of 10,000f. to each of the three handwriting experts, Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard. This decree having been confirmed, M. Loison, bailiff, acting in the name of his clients, MM. Varinard, Belhomme, and Couard, accompanied by a commissaire of police, presented himself at the hôtel in the Rue de Bruxelles, in order to seize the furniture and portable articles. In the presence of Mme. Zola the contents of the vestibule, the dining room, and a little salon, all on the ground floor, were seized, the bailiff's seals were placed upon them, and the doors and windows were sealed up. The day before, M. Octave Mirbeau, who, it will be recalled, as M. Zola's attorney paid the fine decreed by the Versailles Court, presented himself to M. Pimont, the counsel for the graphologists, and offered to pay the 30,000f. damages. In making this offer M. Mirbeau asked in return a receipt which should state that the money had been paid under protest, pointing out that M. Zola, having been condemned by default, the case could be reopened if an appeal were made within the proper time to a competent court. As M. Pimont would only give a regular receipt, (définitif et sans réserves,) M. Mirbeau refused to deliver the 30,000f. For this reason, M. Loison has placed at the disposal of the auctioneer M. Zola's furniture and bric-a-brac.

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PARISIAN POLICE ORDER CONCERNING "RESPECTABLE" DRUNKARDS.—An order has been issued by the Prefect of Police of Paris anent "respectable" drunkards. According to the order, "gentlemen" who are too intoxicated after having dined out freely, or visited many cafés, are to be carefully taken home on stretchers if they are unable to reach their dwellings owing to the unsteadiness of their limbs. It is expected that this decree will eventually lead to the disappearance and extinction of the worthies known as "guardian angels," who look out every night for inebriated persons, and help them home for a consideration, generally given them by the wife or friends of the toper, or by himself, on the day following the temporary loss of his senses or of the use of his feet, and often his pocketbook. The "ange gardien" is a type of Paris, and is blessed with considerable antiquity. He was described fifty years ago by Privat d'Anglemont, and still exists. Sometimes he acts on his own account, and he may also be in the employment of publicans. When unable to get a drunkard home by strength alone, he requisitions a handcart, or even a wheelbarrow, and accomplishes his purpose with the aid of such vehicles. A fraternal administration now decrees that stretchers, or civières, for intoxicated persons are to be placed in every police station in the metropolis. This would seem to imply either that the "ange gardien" has been slack in his performance of late or that drunkenness is on the increase in Paris.

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DENIAL THAT CAPT. DELONCLE WAS INSANE.—François Deloncle has published a letter in Le Petit Journal in indignant protest against the imputation made in New York that his brother, the Captain of the ill-fated liner La Bourgogne, had not been in his right mind for some days prior to the catastrophe. He says that, on the contrary, all the relatives and friends who met Capt. Deloncle in Paris for the last time, as it unhappily turned out, noticed how well he was in every respect, and how, moreover, he had retained, in spite of sad family bereavements, the good humor for which he had been celebrated in the navy. The letters which he wrote after his departure, adds his brother, showed how clearly and cleverly he could express himself, and his admirable conduct after the collision, when he refused to survive his passengers and his ship, proved that he was a brave man and in his right mind.

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ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AND THE FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS.—Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, who is in command of the British fleet in Chinese waters, is a K. C. B. He knows the Russians of old, having served as midshipman on board the Terrible during the Russian war in the Black Sea in 1854. Sir Edward has a similar acquaintance with the Chinese. He was midshipman of the Calcutta's launch when she was sunk at the destruction of the Chinese flotilla in Fatshan Creek in 1857. He served afterward as Lieutenant through the Chinese war. During the Egyptian war he was Captain of the Iris. He was promoted Rear Admiral in 1892, and Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves in 1894. In 1896 he commanded the C and D fleets at the naval manœuvres, and slipped into Lough Foyle during the night, thus outmanœuvring the blockading fleet. Here is a list of the British and Russian fleets now in Chinese waters. The figures give the tonnage:

BRITISH.

Battleships.		Edgar	7,350
		Iphigenia	3,600
Victorious	14,900	Flora	3,600
Barfleur	10,500	Rainbow	3,600
Centurion	10,500	Torpedo Destroyers.	
Armored Cruisers.		Handy	245
		Hart	265
Immortalité	5,600	Foam	265
Narcissus	5,600	Whiting	265
Undaunted	5,600	**Coast Defense.**	
Unarmored Cruisers.		Wivern	2,750
Powerful	14,200	Total	85,190
Grafton	7,350		

RUSSIAN.

Battleships.		**Unarmored Cruiser.**	
Navarin	9,476	Ad. Korniloff	5,000
Tsesoi Velliki	8,880	**Armored Gunboats.**	
Armored Cruisers.		Gremiastchy	1,500
Vladimir Monomach	5,734	Otvazny	1,500
Ad. Nachimoff	7,782	**Destroyers.**	
Dmitri Donskoi	6,893	Two	480
Pamyat Azova	6,000		
Rossia	12,130	Total	75,318
Rurik	10,923		

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THE REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF DR. KARL NEUFELD.—Dr. Neufeld, the German explorer, who was rescued at Omdurman by the forces of the Sirdar, is now in Cairo hard at work on a book in which he will recount the story of his years of imprisonment among the dervishes. Meagre and unauthentic items of his career were published at the time the news of his rescue was announced by cable. As a forerunner of his book the doctor has summarized his experience for The Vossische Zeitung, from which the following is taken: Dr. Neufeld's father died in January, 1897, but his mother, Frau Sanitätsrath Neufeld, still lives in her native town, Fordon, on the Vistula, near Bromberg. Karl Neufeld, after having been graduated in medicine at Leipsic University, went in 1881 to Keneh, Upper Egypt, following his profession first as a medical man and then as a merchant. When Khartoum fell Neufeld conceived a commercial scheme to operate with the closed Soudan. He equipped a caravan and proceeded boldly to Berber, which was in the hands of Osman Digna. Osman took Neufeld prisoner and sent him as a dangerous spy to the Khalifa Abdullah. This was in 1886. Neufeld declares that the statements published to the effect that he was an assistant of Gordon, of Emin Pasha, or of Slatin Pasha, or that he had ever been in Egyptian service, are incorrect, as is also the story of his having fought a duel in Germany and having to flee to Egypt to escape prosecution, and likewise the story of his having a wife living in Germany. His only wife, he says, is an Abyssinian slave girl given him by the Khalifa. When Father Ohrwalder, and later Slatin Pasha, made their escape from Omdurman the condition of Neufeld was rendered even more unbearable. He was condemned to be hanged, but he begged so hard to be executed like a Mohammedan that the Khalifa granted him a respite. An attempt was then made to utilize his knowledge. He not only manufactured powder for his captors, as has been related, but he invented a machine for coining money. For his work he received from the Khalifa a monthly salary of 15 Maria Theresa dollars, which was subsequently doubled. In late years many attempts were made to rescue Neufeld. The Austrian Catholic Mission, induced by Father Ohrwalder, Slatin Pasha, the British Government, the German, and more especially the Austrian, representatives at Cairo, all endeavored to further the escape of Neufeld. He frequently received money, but he refused to accept liberty without his wife and the two children whom she had borne him. The latter, had Neufeld escaped alone, would have been exposed to fearful tortures. Besides making powder and coins and decorating the mausoleum of the Mahdi, he wrote Arabic books and illustrated them, and became interpreter to the Khalifa and translator of the European newspapers, which the ruler of the Soudan received regularly.

RUSSIA BULLYING FINLAND

The Constitution of the Progressive and Prosperous Grand Duchy Menaced.

COALING BASE IN SIAM COVETED

The Siberian, Transbaikal, and Manchurian Railway Systems—Exhibition at Moscow Commemorative of Alexander II.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—The great writer, Turgenieff, who knew only too well the national character of his countrymen, once remarked: "We Russians are never satisfied unless we can bully somebody." Turgenieff thus summed up the inborn brutality of the Russian character, and the great author certainly spoke the truth. In great as in small matters, the Russians are always intent on bullying somebody. Take, as an instance, what is happening just now in Finland. In 1809, at the close of the Russo-Swedish war, a war which ended disastrously for the Swedes, the Finns declared themselves ready to accept the rule of the Russians, on condition that the Emperor Alexander I. should guarantee them in his name and in the name of his successors forever the maintenance of their Constitution and the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Swedish rule. Alexander I. ratified these conditions and solemnly swore to observe the Finnish Constitution.

At first everything went along smoothly, and the material as well as the intellectual resources of the Finns, one of the most highly educated peoples in Europe, developed in an extraordinary manner. Although Russia is an exceedingly wealthy country, and Finland, on the contrary, a relatively poor country, the financial state of the Russian people yearly became worse, whereas the Finns prospered. This in itself was sufficient to arouse the envy of the Russians, who to-day reproach the Finns for having a separate Constitution, Post Office, Telegraph, Custom House, and Army Departments. A few years after the accession of the Czar Alexander III., after a campaign in the press, led by several ultra-reactionary Russian sheets, and in the course of which the coarsest slanders and most deliberate falsehoods were circulated against the people of Finland, the Russian Government thought it its duty to violate several privileges granted and confirmed by the Russian Emperors since 1809.

At the present moment the Government of Nicholas II. is preparing to suppress, to a greater or less extent, the very Constitution of the Grand Duchy. The Finnish Diet has just been convened by an open letter from the Emperor and Grand Duke, to meet in an extraordinary session, since, according to the terms of the said letter, "Nicholas II. finds it necessary to radically change the existing laws on military service in Finland, so that they shall be in complete harmony with the corresponding laws of the empire." This means, in itself, nothing more nor less than a double violation of the Constitution of Finland; first, because the Emperor and Grand Duke has not the right to summon the Finnish Diet to accept, without discussion, any proposal for a new law; then, because the Constitution of Finland, on which Nicholas II.

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FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the
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Referring to our notice of September 10, 1898, we have now to announce that over 90 per cent. of the stock of each of the above-named companies has been deposited with us on the terms set forth in said notice.

Stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock may deposit same with either of us up to and including Monday October 10, 1898, (being the date on which the cash payments on deposited stock must also be made,) after which date no further deposits will be received by us.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market showed narrowing tendencies last week. Standard railway stocks with one or two exceptions lapsed into downright dullness. Some of them were weak; few were distinctively strong. In the market for bonds there was better feeling manifest, and many conspicuous issues scored advances reflecting investment demands.

Out of about two million shares dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange during the week over three-quarters of a million were in two stocks—Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust. Those specialties see-sawed sensationally; Sugar was up around 119 and down around 112, its change for the week being a decline; Tobacco was above 129 and at 113, its change for the week being an advance. In neither stock was there any natural movement; every advance and every drop had to do with manipulation, this being only a trifle more flagrantly discernible in Tobacco than in Sugar Trust. All of the trusts had some conspicuousness and much more than the half of the week's business was in them—a fact not encouraging to interests recognizing what is healthiest in and for Wall Street.

Much professional opinion is heard contending that what has come to pass in the trust stocks does not hurt the stock market. To some extent this is a fair statement. Certainly reasonable investors are not likely to be prejudiced against openly managed railroad properties because of disclosures that blind pool management of the trusts is a continual invitation to financial disaster. And to this extent the general market cuts loose from the mystery shares.

But it is idle to argue with any observant Wall Street man that what has happened in Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust is not hurtful to Stock Exchange business. In so far as their stock market relationships are concerned the Sugar Trust, Tobacco Trust, and similar trusts are dangerous, and the performances of their market-rigging manipulators are bunko games. Glowing tales of tremendous earnings are forever circulating, and insiders make (have been making) large dividend disbursements. But not one owner of stock outside of the small clique in control knows or can know anything whatever as to actual financial conditions.

The Tobacco Trust's representatives proclaim assiduously that that trust earns over 18 per cent. a year; yet the Tobacco Trust has in the face of such announcements issued millions of dollars of "scrip"—being practically the trust's promissory notes; and that scrip, those promissory notes, cannot be sold in the market at their face value. Isn't there something incongruous in this? As an offset to such a calculated record is it sufficiently inspiriting, is it a sufficient warrant for confidence, to have for sole explanation the statement that a corporation's affairs are best wrapped in mystery, that no single detail of its financial status can see the light—that investors must be trustful because stock market juggleries make it better so?

Once there was a Whisky Trust, and once there was Cordage—and the same Wall Street game was played in them (till smashing collapses came) that now is played struttingly in Tobacco Trust, and, incidentally, the players now make much the same list. In one particular some difference shows—then the public was "in" and was victimized tremendously; but now the public apparently holds aloof; the volume of the trust's stock now so much under manipulation is chiefly in the hands of inside professionals, and their tug-of-war threatens few bruises for outsiders. No fault is this of theirs, however, for with industry and adroitness they have sought to catch investing gudgeon.

In the Sugar Trust situation there are some notable differences in contrast with what goes on in Tobacco Trust affairs. The game is bigger. Larger interests are involved. The public has more at stake.

Sugar Trust stock has during the years of its continuing 12 per cent. dividends become well distributed. Of all the industrial stocks Sugar is the one which has been taken for genuine investment account by an investing element outside of the controlling inside clique. Holders of Sugar Trust in small lots make a long list. But aside from the ups and downs of quotations on the Stock Exchange nobody who has put money into Sugar Trust stock has till this time found reason for regret, for, even if bought at its top notch, Sugar Trust has returned superior yields to investors. Over and over again during its history there have been apparent threats against the maintenance of its 1 per cent. a month, but when final tests have come the managers have always stanchly stood by the established rate. Thus, according to precedent, no substantial reason exists now for apprehending a reduction. Yet such apprehensions exist in Wall Street, and such apprehensions are affecting the trust's market value. Just such apprehensions are being promoted by financial interests closely identified with the management of the trust itself.

With dividends on the down grade, Sugar Trust stock would be quite as unattractive from the investment standpoint as are any of the lesser ones, and on this account the fact that insiders are rated in Wall Street as persistently pessimistic gives emphasis to bear campaigning.

Sugar Trust affairs are just as much wrapped in mystery as are the littler blind pools modeled after it. No statement of its financial status is obtainable. Some figures are officially promulgated to meet the perfunctory demands of State laws, but the exhibit is but farcical.

What the public can see just now is that apparently the trust has entered upon a bitter fight against new competitors. Not everybody in Wall Street believes that this contest is all that it pretends to be; in many quarters are suspicions that "settlements" were really arranged before the fighting began. However this may be, it remains beyond question that the trust's managers themselves are anxious to have the public believe that the fight is genuine, that it will be carried on vigorously, and that whatever the cost may be competitors shall be worsted. Trustees are quoted as saying that at the last meeting of the trust it was officially voted that the war should be conducted to success, even if every penny of current profits were extinguished and inroads made upon surplus accounts. During the last week circumstances developed indicating that this policy was to be given rushing emphasis. The price of refined sugar was knocked down below where hitherto it has ruled, put to a price where trade authorities agree that all possible profit is eliminated. This sort of campaigning is hurtful to competition, and thus far the trust accomplishes what it seeks; but the cost to the trust of such a fight prolonged must quickly run into millions of dollars, and victory so brought about must soon approximate all the damage which any disclosed competition could in a long time inflict upon the trust.

Aside from what goes on in the trusts, no business developments are adverse or exert other than helpful influence. Money scares are out of the way, railway earnings continue not only big, but bigger far than enthusiasts presumed to anticipate. In one or two industrial quarters dullness continues, but such records are exceptional; generally the commercial situation shows material improvement.

Some sensitiveness is developed over election possibilities, though every probability is that sound-money victories will show all over the country. Sensationalists distribute apprehensions over further snarls with Spain and troublesome delays in peace negotiations.

But reasonable business men find nowhere cause for anything else than confidence. The fact that October may for Wall Street be a waiting month is something very different from a warrant for bearishness.

SATURDAY.

Dullness prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Barely 125,000 shares changed hands, and only four stocks were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares apiece. Fluctuations were confined to a narrow range, only two or three of the day's net changes amounting to as much as a full point.

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Again Northern Pacific common stock was the most active issue. At the market's opening it showed further weakness, but later the steady buying which was in evidence on Friday and which continued yesterday brought about strength and carried the stock's quotation up above 40 again.

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The industrial shares received some attention, Tobacco recovering sharply to 125 on covering purchases by professional traders bent upon "evening up" their week's speculations. Sugar Trust's early advance was also due to covering by shorts, but subsequently the stock broke again on renewed selling by brokers who have been active in that way for some time past.

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During the morning there was industriously circulated a report that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit-Nassau Electric deal had fallen through, and this news was accompanied by vigorous pounding of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, which broke its price below 64. A speedy recovery ensued, however, and the stock's net loss was only fractional.

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The weekly bank statement was considered highly favorable. Surplus reserves increased $3,416,450. Deposits increased $8,678,600. Loans increased $807,300. The banks gained nearly $7,500,000 in cash holdings. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $196,445,000, which is $18,743,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $710,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $636,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $14,500 threes, coupon, at 105½ and $1,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 110⅞.

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Net change in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	2½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Brunswick City	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Manhattan Con.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	¾
N. Y. Air Brake	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Delaware & Hudson.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Den. & Rio G. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Minn. Iron t. r.	1½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	¾	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Consol. Gas	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Oregon Short Line, inc. A 1¼

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s 1½ | Kan. C., P. & G. 1st 1
Gal., H. & H. 5s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅝@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $140,257,622; balance, $8,913,960; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,146,798.

Money on call in London at 1⅛@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 11-16@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@12½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Northern Pacific, ¼, to 41⅛; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15⅞; Reading first preferred, ¼, to 21⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 66¾; New York Central, ¼, to 119; Norfolk and Western preferred, ¼, to 51⅞; Southern Railway preferred, ⅛, to 34¼; Atchison preferred, ⅛, to 34⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 78; Reading, ⅛, to 9, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56⅛. Declined—Denver and Rio Grande, preferred, ¼, to 56½; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 33¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, ¼, to 22½; Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 114. British Consols declined ⅛, to 109 7-16 for money, and 3-16, to 109 9-16 for the account.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

The steamship Campania brought on Friday £94,000 for Lazard Frères and £38,000 for the National City Bank, a total of about $660,000. No new engagements of European gold were announced, and the total gold imported or engaged since Aug. 2 to date remains at $19,925,000.

EUROPEAN CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Charles Minsesheimer, head of the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minsesheimer & Co., returned recently from an extended European trip, during which he had many opportunities for closely observing the attitude of powerful British and Continental financial interests toward American securities and investments. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Minzesheimer talked interestingly:

"An American abroad finds everywhere in financial circles a most favorable sentiment toward investment securities of the United States. European financiers now look upon this country and its great railroad and industrial enterprises with more favor and with more confidence than for many years past.

"This Spanish war of ours has advertised us to an extent that no one yet realizes. Financial Europe was astounded at the wonderful calmness maintained through all the war excitement in financial and commercial America. That our internal disturbances during the war were so few and so inconsequential is taken by Europe as evidence of the inherent financial strength and the prosperity of the United States.

"The war and our immediate success in it has attracted European investment attention to our business enterprises as nothing else could have done in such a short time. Without some sensational development of the kind the world would naturally have been slower to discover and appreciate the immensely improved state of affairs in this country. Our recovery from recent years of depression has been wonderfully rapid—far more rapid than the world at large has believed. But now facts have forced themselves upon the doubters, and throughout financial Europe there is a surprisingly strong confidence in the future prosperity of America.

"Judging dispassionately from what I saw and heard during my stay abroad, I believe that European purchases of American stocks and bonds will be enormous during the next few years. Comparatively few of our securities are now owned abroad—few in comparison with what were held there some ten years ago. There is ample investment interest to be excited toward corporations of this country, and in view of the present favorable attitude of leading foreign financial interests toward us, which is based upon and backed by indisputable facts, I cannot but believe that we must have a great demand for all our investment properties from abroad.

"It is my own opinion that as soon as the money-market situation becomes permanently settled again our security markets will move on upward again with considerable snap and vigor. The general outlook is so good—underlying conditions and influential factors are so favorable—that stock values must ultimately advance to a much higher level than now prevails. Things are steadily improving in every direction, and the stock market must improve also.

"The prosperous condition of our farmers and the present cereal situation make the outlook most promising. We are to have big crops and our farmers are financially able to hold their grain and thus command their own prices. European conditions all point to a big demand for American breadstuffs, for lessons taught by the European shortage last year are causing a general hoarding of this year's crops. Storehouses all over Europe are empty and there is a shortage of available cash grain.

"Besides, the Russian wheat crop will be nowhere near its normal proportions and in Argentina the year's yield will be smaller than has been expected. Therefore, I think our farmers can count upon a heavy export demand for grain and I believe that again this year Europe will be a large debtor to us for breadstuffs.

"Taken all in all, the future seems exceedingly bright. I believe that our American industries are to enjoy an unprecedented period of prosperous activity. And with industrial activity, American security values must appreciate vastly. There will be a great demand for them at home and a great demand for them from abroad."

PROSPEROUS TIMES AHEAD.

Few men are afforded the excellent opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of outside business communities on the country's trade progress which are given Mr. William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, a cool calculator of the significance of developing events in the world of trade. Mr. King expressed his hopefulness in a continuation of betterment in general business when seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to whom he said:

"Fall trade has this year to bear comparison with the favorable record of 1897 under some circumstances of a discouraging character. An element of depression has been at work—war uncertainties, the constant reiteration of reports as to the conditions of the camps, and of the army. Hardly a town or village is there which has not sent its quota to the camps or to the front, and the gloom that resulted in many quarters over these reports naturally affected business conditions. Yet there has been an increase of 40 per cent. of visiting merchants in this city over the number that came here at this season last year to make purchases. And last year was a boom year without such depressing features.

"Purchases are being made with caution and conservatism. The bills incurred for dry goods supplies have not been as large as usual, but the number of customers has far exceeded that of any year in the past fifteen. The visitors are making reports as to the state of trade in their various neighborhoods that are highly satisfactory, and they are unanimous in predicting a good healthy Fall business. Their anticipation is that an old-time Spring business will follow.

"Manufacturers are taking fewer orders for all sorts of goods, and prices, as a rule, are firm, especially on well-known brands. Stocks in the hands of the middlemen are not large. A reaction in this regard was natural this Fall, owing to the extremely hot weather in September and the first days of October. But there is every indication that as the weather becomes cooler trade will show steady improvement up to the holidays.

"In the matter of payments for the Fall purchases, it is significant of the general prosperity that a great many concerns are not only anticipating their bills, but discounting them. There is a disposition on the part of buyers eagerly to take advantage of extra discounts and to deduct interest for payments made ahead. There is no speculation in dry goods merchandise, and, outside of certain specifice lines, there has not been in years. The retailer strictly adheres to the position he has occupied for a long time past; he buys what he needs, and has ceased to anticipate wants. This not only means a healthier business, but it makes the business seasons longer.

"Dry goods are getting their share of the general improvement. The low rate of interest on commercial paper tells its own story. This demand exceeds the supply, which denotes a healthy condition not only of the jobber, but also of the manufacturer and the commission merchant. This is one of the best factors in the market.

"The business world has numerous evidences that the large returns from sales of cereals are being distributed for payment of mortgages and old debts and for renewals of machinery and farm implements of all kinds, and also for housefurnishings, placing in circulation an enormous amount of money. In past years the farmer hardly obtained enough to pay the expenses of economic living. It is an old axiom that the wealth of the country comes from the soil. When the soil is productive, and the product brings good prices, it means prosperity in every walk of life. Present prosperity comes from the success of the farmer.

"There is no reason why 1898 should not be one of the most prosperous years the country has seen, as there is every indication of good crops and good prices for cereals.

"In the wool and cotton situation there is a disparity between supply and demand. But these departments will recover themselves when stocks become regulated and depressing influences are likely to be held in check."

SOME BALTIMORE BULLISHNESS

Mr. J. C. Davenport, of the big wholesale dry goods house of Daniel Halliday & Co. of Baltimore, who is now visiting New York, was seen by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Mr. Davenport spoke freely on the business outlook, and expressed the view that continuing activity will prevail in the dry goods trade. General conditions are favorable, he thinks, to business prosperity in the various sections, and he attributes to extraordinary production alone the low prices for cotton which now rule, in the face of a better demand for that staple. Mr. Davenport said:

"The dry goods business in our section of the country is continuing to be well sustained and prosperous. The woolen industry is in a fairly satisfactory state. Prices for woolen goods have not advanced as much as was expected, but prices were put much too high a long time ago, owing to the big advance looked for after the passage of the new tariff laws. They were not then where they should have been, and they have since come back to the more reasonable figures which the condition of stocks warranted. Some depression—not much—has in fact been experienced as the result of the policy of loading up which was pursued so extensively, but where a demand exists there is no difficulty in selling the goods. Fairly good prices are now being obtained for woolen goods. There is a healthy undertone to the woolen market generally, although not enough to sustain the extreme advances originally made, and any depression felt is due to the overbuying which followed the tariff legislation.

"When prices for cotton are referred to it should be noted that there is more cotton being produced than the world is able to consume. The United States' crop of cotton is unprecedentedly heavy, and while the supply so far exceeds the necessities of cotton users as it now does the consequence will be depression and unsteadiness. To move the weight that now crushes this staple and destroys buoyancy in it, there must come an increase in the world's consumption. Buying is being done quite freely, and needed quantities are being taken, but notwithstanding this the heavy weight of extraordinary cotton crops has reduced prices to the extent of 25 per cent. in the past two years. The increasing volume of exports of cotton will not improve the situation materially while so great production continues. Probably the result will be a diversifying of the products of the Southern planter, through the latter's entering upon the growing of wheat and oats.

"The cereal crop is excellent. Throughout the country there is plenty of money, and the people are in good condition to purchase their necessities. Merchants are expecting a good trade—expecting greater business than has yet come to them. But they are aware of the fact that the delay is caused by unseasonable weather. I am of the opinion that the dry goods trade will grow better and better from now on through the balance of the Fall and through Winter, and that the improvement will continue next Spring. The country is in splendid condition and great prosperity will soon appear. I see nothing that can prevent this unless there come along international complications which at present are unforeseen."

GROWTH OF THE SILK INDUSTRY

The strides made in silk manufacturing in America during the past few years have been very great, and imports of this class of foreign-made goods are gradually diminishing. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday called upon Mr. Franklin Allen, the veteran Secretary of the Silk Association of America, to ascertain the accuracy of a statement that American silks were being exported to Lyons and to learn some facts as to the growth of the silk industries of the United States. The responses of Mr. Allen to a number of questions are contained in what follows:

"It may seem like carrying coals to Newcastle to speak of sending silk to Lyons. Yet it is a fact that silk manufactured in the United States has been shipped to Lyons. It is not, however, a commercial fact. Some lining silks have been sent to the Lyons market by one of our large manufacturers, but it was not sent with the intention of commercially competing in that market, but rather to let them see the excellence of certain classes of silk production in the United States—samples by which the manufacturer abroad might be enabled to make a comparison with his own product. The house that exported the silk referred to has large silk factories in this country, in Switzerland, and in Germany. The particular silks sent over were lining silks, which for a long time have been markedly successful here. In fact, it may be said that in no country is the excellence of what is known here as clothiers' linings surpassed. The American product is renowned for its durable qualities because of the purity of the dye. And American satin du chine, satin duchesse, merveilleux, serges, &c., have so controlled this market that there is practically no foreign competition. These goods have been successfully made at Holyoke and Northampton, Mass.; at New London, Conn.; at West Hoboken and Paterson, in New Jersey; at Bethlehem, Scranton, and Allentown, in Pennsylvania. This gives a very wide distribution.

"The silk industry in America has had remarkable development in the extension of facilities, investment of capital, and employment of labor in recent years. The most important fact to-day, however, is that America is now a factor of importance in governing the price of raw silk where raw silk is grown. The consumption of raw silk in America has grown to such proportions as to become a factor in making the price. This is illustrated by the great increase in the importation of raw silk. For the last census year—1890—the number of pounds of raw silk imported was 4,585,198, valued at $17,832,842; in 1897 the import was 10,092,535 pounds, and the value $30,441,973. The figures show an increase of supply of over 100 per cent. in quantity, to meet large demands in this country. They also show a reduction in the cost of the raw silks supplied, the average price in 1890 being $3.80 per pound and in 1897 $3 per pound.

"For this great boon we have to thank largely our Japanese friends. It is they who have so greatly improved the quality of reeelings in Japan and extended the supply so as to become the chief factor now in the raw silk supply of the United States, if not of the world. This is very remarkable when it is considered that twenty-five years ago the importation of raw silk from Japan to the United States averaged less than 100 bales a year, whereas last year the import to America from Japan alone was 38,497 bales.

"Coincidently with this development has been a very marked increase in the facilities of our manufacturers. There are to-day in this country engaged in broad silk weaving alone 26,000 looms, whereas the census returns of 1890 give the number as 15,279. If all these 26,000 looms were continuously employed the annual production at, say, $1,500 per loom would be for broad silk alone about $40,000,000 a year. The percentage of hand looms in broad silk weaving in this country is practically nil. All the broad silk weaving is done on rapid power looms, a proposition which thirty years ago was claimed by foreigners to be impossible. America has thus successfully developed power-loom weaving in broad silks, and Lyons, the centre of the hand-loom weaving, is now discarding all its hand looms and turning to power-loom weaving. The reason why it was considered improbable to have rapid power loom weaving was that the hands lacked training and the cost of the raw material was so great that the loss through uneven weaves, &c., and lack of skill in dyeing would prevent its successful establishment, and they contended the goods would be unmarketable. That's what they claimed, but our practical weavers and our loommakers have overcome all difficulties.

"I should say most decidedly that there has not been an increase in the consumption of foreign goods in this market. The reports of importations of all classes of silk goods, including ready-made clothing and wearing apparel, at all ports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, showed a value of $38,886,374. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the importation was but $23,523,110. In the matter of American consumption of foreign goods it is noticeable that for the past seven years, with the exception of 1894, there was a greater importation of silk goods from Germany than from France. The amount for each year was not greatly in excess, but the total from Germany for the seven years was $20,868,448, an excess of 10 per cent. over those from France. There has been a marked falling off, however, during that period in the imports of silk piece goods from both these countries. In 1892, for instance, the import was 50 per cent. greater than last year.

"There has also been a marked falling off in American consumption of silk and cotton mixtures. This has reduced the German manufactures very considerably. These goods are made so successfully in the United States as practically to defy competition. It is an interfesting fact that several of our New England cotton mills are now using silk in considerable quantities in the production of silk and cotton mixtures.

"There is only one fear, I think, in regard to the outlook for American silk manufactures, and that is that the facilities are too rapidly multiplying. Statistics show a very large increase in the importation and consumption of raw silk. This increase is the result of additional facilities, and the fact is a gratifying one. There is such a thing, however, as overproduction, and when facilities are unduly increased the tendency to overproduction is inevitable. It is a natural subject for consideration, therefore, whether our facilities at present are not sufficiently large. When we consider that the annual production in broad silk alone is possibly $40,000,000, a figure undreamed of a few years ago, that becomes a matter for consideration.

"On the other hand, there is a natural normal growth. Population increases. In periods of general prosperity, as now, consumption materially increases and the reduction in the price to the consumer, which has undoubtedly happened in the silk industry to-day, warrants the expectation of still larger consumption."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The wheat market in Chicago and New York during the past week was one of dullness and narrow transactions, although firm. The market was ruled on the one hand by new figuring on the Winter and Spring crops to make an even figure of 7,000,000 bushels for the Winter and Spring harvests, and a notable increase in receipts at primary points, and on the other the Russian situation, the world's shortage, and the attitude of American, French, and English agriculturists, who, it is evident, are in touch to corner wheat for higher prices.

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The following table gives the closing quotations at Chicago and New York of the active futures during the past week:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Oct. 1.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 8.
December—	62⅛	62⅛	61⅜	62½	62¼	62⅝	62⅜
May—	63⅝	63⅛	63½	64⅜	64¼	64⅛	64⅛

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Oct. 1.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 8.
December—	67⅛	67⅜	67⅝	68½	68¼	69	68⅝
May—	67⅞	68⅛	68	69⅛	68⅜	68⅞	68⅜

These figures show a steady gain for the week of three-fourths of a cent on the average at Chicago, and a little less than one cent in New York. They also establish that futures are in about the same position as they were three weeks ago in spite of large receipts at primary points. In the privileges market after the close of trading yesterday these quotations ruled: Chicago, December puts, 62½c; calls, 63⅛c; New York, December puts, 69c; calls, 70¼@70⅝c.

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Mr. Leo Rappaport, the representative of the big Paris grain operators, Louis Dreyfus & Co., was welcomed back from Europe by his fellow-brokers when he went on the floor of the Produce Exchange on Thursday. Speaking of the French crop and the attitude of its raisers, he said:

"The situation in France is about this: The farmers, like the farmers in the United States, have decided that they are not compelled to part with their wheat at ruling prices. They are holding for higher quotations, so that in spite of the magnificent harvest in that country, wheat is not being freely delivered. It is likely to be firmly held by the agriculturists, so that it is extremely probable that for some time France will seek for importations until the prices even up on a higher range. In any case, the French crop is very satisfactory, and, with a rise in the price of wheat, the money distributed by its sale will work for the general good in every part of the nation, and put the farmers in the best of prosperity until the harvest of 1899. As to Italy, she has a good crop of about 130,000,000 bushels, which would make her an importer to the extent of about 20,000,000 bushels."

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Not only have American farmers, who prospered last year, and who have in many cases "money to burn," tacitly agreed to stack their wheat until it shall return not only expenses, cost of living, and interest, and furnish them with bank money, but are circulating a "hold-your-wheat" dodger, which cannot fail of strengthening many who are weak-kneed. It fixes the selling price at 80c, but it is to be doubted if more than over one-half of the producers can be held for over 65c at the cars, although the agitation will have a local habitation in each wheat State under the title of the American Agriculturists' Association. This should mean a producers' trust, with influences reaching—in case of success—into all future harvests. That the farmers, to use a colloquialism, "mean business" is evidenced in many places by the building of cribs and other storehouses in which to keep the cereal against a rise.

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Stocks have not increased since Winter and Spring wheat began to take an Eastern course. Those of Liverpool on Oct. 1, for instance, furnish; when compared with other dates, a key to the European situation,

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

Wheat,	Oct. 1, '98.	Sept. 1, '98.	Oct. 1, '97.
(centals)	637,000	1,045,000	671,000
Corn, (centals)	1,281,000	1,378,000	1,553,000
Flour, (sacks)	53,000	48,000	41,000

In considering this showing, it should be remembered that stocks at this mart in 1897 were far below the limit of prudence. And in regard to the world's gain in stocks this year, as compared with last year, careful figuring shows that this year it is but 15,500,000 bushels for September, against 27,000,000 bushels in 1897, 20,000,000 bushels in 1896, and 21,000,000 bushels in 1895. In the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and Canada, stocks have never been as low since 1882. One of the best authorities on this subject says:

"American stocks, as a whole, are the lightest held for at least ten years past; European stocks are equally small; combined European and American stocks are likewise of record-breaking lightness, and the world's stocks, embracing the latter and the stocks held in Argentina and Australia, are only 69,264,000 bushels, larger by 15,000,000 bushels than Sept. 1, but 27,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, 84,000,000 bushels smaller than two years ago, and therefore, it is safe to say, smaller than at corresponding periods for at least a decade. Estimates of the world's yield now range in the neighborhood of 2,600,000,000 bushels, 330,000,000 bushels heavier than last year and 19,000,000 bushels larger than the record year, 1894, while American crop estimates vary between 650,000,000 and 700,000,000 bushels, with conservative views favoring a total midway of these two estimates."

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The course of wheat during the past month may be summarized as a small but steady advance, in spite of increasing estimates of the crop, large receipts, and evidences of increased acreage for 1899. No interest has suffered. With the expansion of business in general, the railroads have had all the hauling they could take care of in the breadstuffs districts. Ocean freights are high and steady, and likely to remain so, and October wheat engagements have been satisfactory. Cash wheat has come down to a small premium over the leading future, but it is being rapidly absorbed for consumption, milling, and export. In a word, King Wheat holds his own.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 8, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$748,756,029	$647,756,252	+15.6
Boston	96,085,392	95,369,715	+ 0.8
Philadelphia	66,575,580	62,219,585	+ 7.0
Baltimore	18,978,925	14,607,268	+29.9
Chicago	102,425,086	92,766,468	+10.4
St. Louis	26,572,341	22,852,016	+16.3
New Orleans	5,754,781	5,573,198	+ 3.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,065,190,133	$941,144,500	+13.2
Other cities, 5 days	159,014,714	164,013,297	— 3.0
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,224,204,827	$1,105,157,797	+10.8
All cities, 1 day	217,213,208	208,992,221	+ 3.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,441,418,035	$1,314,150,018	+ 9.7

Complete returns for the week ended Oct. 1 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a loss of 4.2 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 25.5 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 4.1 per cent. Outside of New York the loss, as compared with 1897, was 3.4 per cent.; compared with 1896, a gain of 14.6 per cent., and with 1895 a loss of 5.6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAHVAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
Philadelphia, S. W. Cor. 4th & Walnut.
Our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL" is acknowledged by Banks, Exchanges, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the best statistical financial publication ever issued by any Banking House. It is invaluable to investors and Operators, giving maps, reports, dividends, earnings, and prices for 10 to 30 years. We are pleased to present it FREE upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will make the most decided advances in the immediate future.
EXECUTE ORDERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
On the New York, Philad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 8, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
35¾	36	340	American Cotton Oil	35½	35½	35½	35¼	+ ⅛
86	87½	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	86½	87¼	86½	87¼	.....
30¼	31½	5	Am. Malting Co	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	.....
78¾	81¼	5	Am. Malting Co. pf	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	.....
11½	12	140	Am. Spirits Mfg	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
113⅞	114	26,345	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	115¾	115⅞	114	114	— ⅝
105¾	105¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	108¾	106	105¾	106	— ½
96	98	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	98	98	98	98	.....
124¼	124½	12,555	American Tobacco	122¼	12₂	122¼	124½	+2¼
118	125	5	Am. Tobacco pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	.....
12¼	12¾	200	At., T. & S. F	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
32⅞	33⅜	2,057	At., T. & S. F. pf	33	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	.....
40¼	40⅝	330	B. & O., 2d in. pd	40½	40⅝	40½	40½	.....
3	3½	1,000	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	.....
64⅞	65	12,865	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	65	63⅞	64⅞	— ⅛
7¾	8½	100	Bruns. City	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
24½	25½	10	Central Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
21½	21⅞	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
153	158	12	Chicago & Alton	157	157	157	157	.....
114¼	114⅝	2,407	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114½	114½	114⅜	114½	+ ¼
54⅜	55¼	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill	55	55	55	55	+ ¼
14⅛	14¼	1,120	Chicago Great West	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
40	41⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	40	40⅝	40	40⅜	— ⅛
106⅜	106⅞	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	106¾	107⅛	106⅜	106⅞	+ ⅛
154	155	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	155	155	154½	154½	.....
130	130¼	200	Chicago & Northw	130¼	130¼	130	130	— ½
101¼	101⅝	2,582	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	101¼	101⅝	101	101⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	34	300	Chi. Terre Haute pf	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
39½	40	335	C., C., C. & St. L	40	40	40	40	— ¼
16¼	16½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
45⅜	46⅜	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅝	— ¾
3¼	3½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
168	170	390	Consolidated Gas	169	169¼	168¾	168¾	— ¾
105	107¼	121	Del. & Hudson	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ½
54¼	54⅝	655	Denver & R. G. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
119	125	110	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	120	120	120	120	+1
33	33¾	500	Evans. & T. H	33	33½	33	33½	+ ¼
80¼	80¾	150	General Electric	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	.....
134	135	100	Great Northern pf	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	+ ½
110¼	111	150	Illinois Central	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅜
54⅜	55¼	1,061	International Paper	55	55½	55	55	+ ⅛
15½	16½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
15	16	100	Lake Erie & West	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
68½	69¼	457	L. E. & W. pf	69½	69½	69	69	—1
192½	194	20	Lake Shore	192¼	192½	192½	192½	.....
54⅜	54¾	1,220	Louisville & Nashville	54¼	54¾	54	54⅜	— ½
94	94¼	4,098	Manhattan Con	93½	94½	93½	94½	+ ⅞
164	164¼	1,131	Metropolitan St. Ry	164¼	164⅝	163½	164	.....
26¼	27½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
94	97	320	Minn. Iron, t. r	97	97	95	95	—1½
32½	33¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	.....
32	33	50	National Biscuit Co	32	32	32	32	.....
2⅞	3	300	National Linseed Oil	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
90⅜	91	175	New Jersey Central	91	91	91	91	.....
100	103	830	New York Air Brake	102⅞	104	102⅞	104	+1
188	190	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	188¾	189¾	188¾	189¾	.....
50	50¼	1,100	Norfolk & West. pf	50	50	50	50	.....
39⅜	39⅞	28,878	Northern Pacific	39¼	40⅛	39⅛	39⅞	+ ½
75⅜	75⅝	3,214	Northern Pacific pf	75¼	75½	75⅛	75⅝	+ ⅛
28	30	30	Oregon Short Line	29	29	29	29	.....
32¼	32¾	400	Pacific Mail	32	32⅜	32	32¾	+ ½
830	.....	25	Pennsylvania Coal	340	340	340	340	.....
116⅞	117¼	44	Pennsylvania R. R	117¾	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝	.....
104½	104⅝	3,310	People's Gas, Chicago	104½	104⅞	103⅞	104½	+ ⅛
17⅜	17½	200	Reading	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	.....
19⅞	20¼	200	Reading 2d pf	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
7¼	7⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11	11¾	8	St. Louis Southw. pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
78½	79	100	St. Paul & Omaha	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
23	23¾	200	Southern Pacific	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
8¾	8¾	400	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
33¼	33⅝	510	Southern Railway pf	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33½	.....
5¾	6¼	100	Standard R. & T	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
26¾	27	30	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27	27	27	.....
32⅜	32¾	1,320	Union Pacific	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
64⅜	64⅝	1,500	Union Pacific pf	64½	64⅝	64½	64⅜	+ ¼
2⅜	2¾	250	U. P., D. & G., t. r	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
6¼	6½	1,300	United States Leather	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
64⅝	64⅞	1,214	U. S. Leather pf	64½	64⅞	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
38⅜	39⅛	550	United States Rubber	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
102	102¾	325	U. S. Rubber pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½	— ¼
120	125	41	Wells-Fargo Express	121½	121½	120	.....	.....
.....	94¾	300	West Chicago Street	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....
91¼	91⅝	110	Western Union Tel	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	4	100	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd	4	4	4	4	.....
Sales		126,505						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,000 108
Am Tobacco Co scrip L,000 97 1,000 90¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 87
At, T & S F adjst 4s 10,000 71¼ 2,000 71⅜ 10,000 71½ 5,000 71⅝ 1,000 71¾ 3,000 71⅝ Gen 4s 4,000 93¾ 11,000 93⅝ 2,000 93⅞ 20,000 93⅜
B & O 3½s, when issued 10,000 95⅝
B & O 4s, when issued 5,000 93⅜
Brooklyn R T 5s 1,000 103½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 5,000 86¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 10,000 89
Cent Ohio reorg 1st 2,000 105½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 4,000 85⅞ 1,000 86
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 4,000 102¼
Chi & N W S F 6s 2,000 108¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 104½
Chi Term Transfer 4s 16,000s20F 89¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s 2,000 97
Den & R G 1mp 5s 1,500 96¼
Detroit City Gas 5s 1,000 93 2,000 93¼ 1,000 93⅜
Evans & Ind 1st con 5,000 97 5,000 97¾
Galv., H & H 5s 5,000 94
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 3,000 92½ 8,000 93⅝
H & Tex Cent gen 4s 11,000 84½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 1,000 90
Total sales 1,206,000

Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 1,000 86
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 3,000 74¼ 10,000s20F 74 14,000 74
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s 40,000 117
Minn & St L con 5s 23,000 108
Mo, K & East 1st 3,000 93½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 89⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000 63
Mo Pac 1st cons 3,000 104¾
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s 4,000 101
Morris & Essex 1st 1,000 141½
N Y Central 1st coup 5,000 117⅜
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s 1,000 93¼ 3,000 93½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 1,000 102¼ 2,000 102⅜
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 5,000 66¾ 10,000 67
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 10,000 100⅜ 10,000 100⅜ 3,000 100⅜
Oregon R & N 4s 20,000 99⅝
Oregon S L 1st con 5s 3,000 107
Income A 5s 10,000 75½ 10,000 76 3,000 76 5,000 76½ 7,000 76½
Inc B & col trust 7,000 56¾
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B 5,000 111¼
Pitts & West 5s, Trust Co certfs 10,000 57½
Reading Co gen 4s 10,000 82¼ 15,000 82½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000 97⅜ 2,000 97½

Rio Grande West 1st 1,000 88
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 3,000 97 5,000 97¼ 12,000 97 5,000 96⅞ 3,000 96⅛ 10,000 97 1,000 97⅛
San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000 67½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 2,000 98
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000 109½
Tex & N O cons 5s 9,000 102
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 106⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc 2,000 44¼ 1,000 44⅛
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000 104¾
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs 1,000 90
Union Pacific 4s 97,000 99½ 5,000 99¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000 77⅞ 10,000 78 10,000 77⅞ 20,000 77⅞ 185,000 78 25,000 78¼
U S Leather Co 6s 6,000 110½
Virginia Midland G M 2,000 109
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 112½
W N Y & P 1st 2,000 108½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 16,000 60¼ 25,000 60 40,000 60⅛ 30,000 60¼ 10,000 60⅜ 33,000 60⅞ 3,000 61 10,000 60⅝ 51,000 61 10,000 60⅞ 25,000 60⅜ 2,000 60½ 1,000 60¼ 17,000 60 20,000 60¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	99		Del., L. & W		148¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	80
4s, r., 1918	104¾	105½	D. M. & Ft. D	14	16	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	
3s, c., 1918	105½	105¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80		N. Y., Sus. & W	31	34¼
3s, 1918, small	105	106	Dul., S. S. & A	2½	3½	Norfolk So	55	66
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111	Ft., S. S. & A. pf	6½	8	Nor. & West	13	15½
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¾	Eastern Elevator		55	North American	6	6¼
4s, r., 1925	126⅞	127⅝	Eighth Avenue	350		Ore. R. & N	53	57
4s, c., 1925	127	127¾	Erie	13½	13½	Ore. R. & N. pf	74	77
5s, r., 1904	111¾	113¾	Erie 1st pf	34½	34⅞	Pacific Coast	44½	46
5s, c., 1904	112½	113¼	Erie 2d pf	17¼	18¼	Pac. Coast 1st pf	80	85
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf	30	60	Pac. Coast 2d pf	60	63
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Flint & P. M		13½	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1¼
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Flint & P. M. pf	30	37	Peo. & Eastern	3	5
			Fl. W. & R. G	11½	15	P., C., C. & St. L	42	46
Adams Express	110	115	Green Bay & W	30		P., C., C. & St. L. pf	65½	66½
Alb. & Sus	185	..	H. B. Claflin	89½	98	Pf. Ft. W. & C	170	..
American Coal	110	120	Harlem	350		Pitts. & West. pf	7½	8
Am. Dist. Tel		40	Hawaiian Sugar	32½	33	Pullman Car	189	191
Am. Express	130	134	Homestake	55		Quicksilver	1¾	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	33¾	34	Ill. Cent. L	92	100	Quicksilver pf	5¾	8
Am. Steel & W. Co	27½	28¾	Ill. Steel Co	70½	74	Reading 1st pf	41½	41¾
A. S. & W. Co. pf.	86	96¾	Ind., Ill. & Iowa			Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Ann Arbor	11½	12¼	Int. Paper Co. pf	87	87½	Rome, W. & O	125	
Ann Arbor pf	35	36	Iowa Central	8¾	9	*Rio Grande W	27	29½
B. & O., when is'd.	31	32	Iowa Central pf	32½	33½	*Rio G. W. pf	65	67½
B. & O. pf., w. i	68½	69¼	Jollet & Chicago	160		St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	6	7
B. & O. S. W. pf., new		53¾	Kan. & Mich	5½	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	56	58
Bay State Gas	3	3½	Keokuk & D. M	3	4	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	30	30½
Boston A. L. pf	103	108	Keokuk & Pem	3	15	St. L. S. W	4¾	5
B'klyn Union Gas	123	125	Kingston & Pem	3	10	St. P. & Duluth	21	24
Buff., R. & P	30	33	Laclede Gas	48½	49	St. P. & D. pf	87	90
Buff., R. & P. pf	67½	75	Laclede Gas pf	92	94	St. P., M. & M	165	170
Bur., C. R. & N	80	..	Long Island	47	55	St. P. & O. pf	157	160
Canada Southern	52½	53	Manhattan Beach	2	6	Sil. bullion certfs.	60	61¼
Canadian Pacific	83¼	84	Md. Coal pf	45	52	Sixth Avenue	200	
Chi. & Alton pf	171		Met. St. Ry	164	164½	T. P. Land Tr	7	8
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105	106½	Mexican Central	4¾	5⅛	Third Avenue	155	160
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28¾	Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1	Tol. & O. C		28
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70¾	73	Michigan Central	106½	108	Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
Chi., Ind. & L	8	8½	M. & St. L. 1st pf	89	90¼	Tol., Peo. & West	20	28½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	29¼	33	M. & St. L. 2d pf	58½	60	Twin City R. T	27	
Chi. & N. W. pf	175	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M	10	..	Union Pacific	4	
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	8½	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf	22	..	U. S. Express	40	44
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84⅞	88	Missouri Pacific	32	32½	Wabash	7⅞	8
Cleve. & Pitts	180	..	Mobile & Ohio	27	28½	Wabash pf	20⅜	21
Col. C. & I. Dev	3⅞	5⅝	Morris & Essex	175	175	Wells-F. Express	120	125
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	22	Nat. Biscuit pf	92½	96	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	19	19¾
Col. Midland	6	7½	Nat. Lead pf	109¼	111½	Wis. Central	1	2
Col. Midland pf	16	17	National Lead	32	33	Wis. Central pf	4	8
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½	Nat. Starch	5	7½			
C., H. V. & T. pf		24	Nat. St. 1st pf	65	75			
Com. Cable	165	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25			
Consol. Coal	40	..	New Central Coal	33	40			
Consol. Ice pf	88¾	94	N. Y., C. & St. L	12	14			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$306,385,161
Gold reserve	245,003,795
Net silver	6,665,751
United States notes in the Treasury	32,900,173
Treasury notes of 1890	1,032,945
Total receipts this day	1,548,969
Total receipts this month	10,632,538
Total receipts this year	135,770,425
Total expenditures this day	3,302,000
Total expenditures this month	14,482,900
Total expenditures this year	199,230,114
Deposits in National banks	85,682,417
National bank notes received for redemption	252,804
Government receipts from customs	529,265
Internal revenue	989,900
Miscellaneous	39,908

The Board of Classification.

Beets, sliced and dried, imported under the tariff act of 1890, were assessed for duty as a coffee substitute at 1½ cents a pound, under Paragraph 321. Before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers, the importers, P. H. Petry & Co. and others of this city, claimed that the goods were entitled to free admission, under the provisions of Paragraphs 560 and 690, for roots and bulbous roots, or to be dutiable at 25 per cent., under the provisions of Paragraph 288, for vegetables in their natural state. In a decision handed down yesterday the board overruled the protests.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	% Of Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	N. Y. Nat. Exg. Ass.	$13,010,000	$2,840,000	$730,000	$12,940,000	27.6
2,050,000	2,215,200	Bank of Man. Co.	15,435,000	3,340,000	1,613,000	17,527,000	28.2
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' National	12,326,300	3,482,700	1,110,800	15,980,000	30.4
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' National	9,481,000	1,648,000	721,000	8,815,000	26.8
1,500,000	2,663,200	Bank of America	19,312,400	3,654,100	2,001,100	22,262,100	25.8
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,169,000	983,000	256,000	4,260,000	29.0
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	39,377,800	5,670,200	2,570,200	33,192,500	31.3
300,000	6,966,400	Chemical National	24,140,300	6,277,700	1,945,900	25,120,600	32.7
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,638,700	1,051,500	304,400	5,249,700	25.8
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	7,632,500	865,000	704,700	6,121,200	25.6
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,942,200	193,800	79,500	1,180,100	23.1
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'	2,539,000	539,000	167,000	2,140,000	33.5
200,000	171,600	Greenwich	1,008,700	101,700	200,300	967,300	31.5
600,000	482,600	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,853,100	968,300	248,400	3,948,900	30.9
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,881,200	433,300	159,800	2,334,000	25.4
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York	5,754,100	554,200	167,100	3,085,600	23.7
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	24,797,000	5,982,000	2,907,000	30,811,000	28.2
5,000,000	3,602,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	25,163,200	1,296,300	3,461,200	18,784,200	25.8
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	6,877,200	1,600,400	150,600	6,590,800	26.5
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National	11,062,700	2,556,000	671,000	11,803,700	27.3
300,000	475,100	Pacific	2,511,500	713,900	398,500	3,224,100	34.4
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,541,600	4,335,500	419,400	18,847,700	25.8
150,000	988,500	Chatham National	6,049,900	658,500	906,900	6,952,800	25.9
200,000	252,500	People's	2,005,900	315,600	280,700	2,618,800	22.7
700,000	554,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	9,842,100	1,528,500	939,500	11,014,300	22.3
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	35,325,900	9,483,700	2,238,800	44,243,600	26.4
500,000	368,100	Irving National	3,485,000	507,400	253,700	3,711,000	23.5
600,000	878,400	National Citizens'	2,442,100	528,500	144,400	2,593,700	25.9
500,000	267,900	Nassau	2,897,100	404,800	301,900	3,011,100	23.4
900,000	974,100	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	5,847,400	1,116,800	519,800	6,138,300	26.6
1,000,000	154,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,489,800	901,600	242,000	4,074,300	28.0
5,000,000	1,330,800	Corn Exchange	9,178,000	1,625,000	1,031,000	10,888,000	25.5
1,000,000	605,200	Continental National	5,806,600	1,346,700	254,800	6,175,700	25.9
300,000	397,400	Oriental	1,880,000	187,000	390,000	1,900,800	30.3
1,500,000	5,615,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	28,730,000	5,220,000	1,086,000	24,114,000	26.0
2,000,000	3,235,900	National Park	34,393,000	8,993,000	2,518,000	41,457,000	27.7
250,000	154,700	East River Nat	1,241,000	254,600	131,300	1,275,400	30.2
3,200,000	2,030,200	Fourth National	23,209,000	4,314,100	2,477,100	25,077,000	27.0
1,000,000	510,000	Central National	9,023,000	2,271,000	1,000,000	12,434,000	26.3
300,000	721,100	Second National	5,675,000	1,289,000	544,000	6,726,000	27.2
750,000	287,500	Ninth National	3,981,700	637,100	237,500	3,320,000	26.0
500,000	7,488,200	First National	5,384,200	5,332,400	1,409,800	26,838,100	23.3
300,000	50,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,356,900	267,900	108,400	1,308,400	28.7
250,000	611,200	Bowery	2,907,000	502,200	446,800	3,536,000	26.8
200,000	450,300	N. Y. Co Nat	8,347,200	629,300	314,700	3,836,400	24.6
750,000	298,100	German-American	2,862,600	441,300	320,000	2,800,100	27.1
1,000,000	1,129,600	Chase National	7,919,900	1,540,800	850,300	9,143,800	26.1
200,000	1,162,500	Fifth Avenue	2,246,200	168,900	616,300	3,022,300	25.9
200,000	570,800	German Exchange	3,669,900	559,400	536,400	4,819,200	22.7
200,000	748,800	Germania	7,188,900	1,252,700	701,700	7,899,400	24.7
300,000	748,200	Lincoln National	5,413,000	1,538,300	938,300	6,961,400	27.7
200,000	857,600	Garfield National	1,873,900	430,100	149,300	2,213,000	26.1
200,000	826,800	Fifth National	5,174,200	1,368,300	412,400	6,175,400	28.8
300,000	850,500	B. of the Metropolis	2,315,000	403,000	376,000	2,715,000	28.7
200,000	346,400	West Side	8,153,000	1,469,000	1,259,000	9,988,000	27.3
500,000	384,200	Seaboard National	1,870,000	278,000	112,000	1,595,000	24.4
200,000	349,300	Sixth National	25,697,500	6,749,400	1,776,900	30,773,700	27.6
2,100,000	767,700	Western National	4,836,000	839,000	884,000	5,244,000	32.8
300,000	964,600	First Nat., Brooklyn	12,996,800	2,864,200	468,100	13,845,900	24.0
1,300,000	948,500	National Union	3,670,000	750,000	332,100	4,377,800	24.7
500,000	335,900	Liberty National	3,944,900	784,100	120,600	3,493,900	25.8
1,000,000	353,500	N. Y. Produce Exch.	2,871,700	569,100	205,100	3,090,400	25.0
250,000	298,400	B'k of N. Amst'dam.					
$47,250,000	$62,398,700	Total Nat'l Banks.					
14,022,700	13,588,500	Total State Banks.					
$58,272,700	$75,987,200		633,330,100	142,856,600	53,594,700	710,806,800	

*As per official reports—44 National banks, Sept. 20th, 1898; 19 State banks, July 23, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Oct. 1 to 7 Inclusive.

American Gold Coin—		
Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	$108
Auguste Victoria	Southampton	820,963
Evelyn	Mayaguez	1,970
Philadelphia	Port Cabello	300
Philadelphia	La Guayra	1,900
Philadelphia	Ponce	1,098
Philadelphia	Curacao	4,112
Philadelphia	Curacao	300
Touraine	Havre	13,800
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	11
Philadelphia	Curacao	63
Alene	Long Cay	49
Touraine	Havre	200
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	7
Auguste Victoria	Hamburg	750
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	502
Etruria	Liverpool	82,730
Lahn	Southampton	48,665
Orizaba	Havana	6,590
Philadelphia	La Guayra	23,250
Philadelphia	Ponce, P. R.	430
Philadelphia	Curacao	885
Philadelphia	Curacao	285
Touraine	Havre	331,325
Saratoga	Havana	23,000
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	233,035
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	81
Advance	Colon	1,375
Finance	Colon	4,180
Philadelphia	Ponce, P. R.	150
Philadelphia	Curacao	119
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	4,110
Advance	Panama	2,000
Majestic	Liverpool	389,321
Philadelphia	La Guayra	2,120
Philadelphia	Curacao	900
Alene	Colombia	327
Alene	Savanilla	700
Alene	Carthagena	500
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	301,723
Dorset	Tampico	4,054
Lahn	Southampton	48,500
Kennett	Tampico	1,706
Etruria	Liverpool	170,328
Britannic	Liverpool	119,229
Auguste Victoria	London	510,982
Auguste Victoria	Hamburg	243,325
Auguste Victoria	Southampton	64,724
Silver Bullion—		
Dorset	Tampico	38,942
Kennett	Tampico	15,185
Philadelphia	Curacao	100
Total		$3,521,667

Specie Exports Port of New York from Oct. 3 to 6 Inclusive.

Date. Oct.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
3	Lahn	London	S. C. (Mex.)	$23,600
3	Lahn	London	S. B.	172,884
4	Britannic	London	S. B.	242,678
5	Auguste Victoria	London	S. B.	58,200
5	Hubert	Manaos	S. C., (Peru)	2,200
7	Etruria	London	S. B.	450,778
8	Winfred	Ponce	G. C.	4,000
8	Orizaba	Havana	G. C. (Fr.)	192,300
8	Orizaba	Havana	G. C., (Span.)	339,200
Total				$1,494,840

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept.			
30	Lucania	London	S. B. $66,100
Total			$1,

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Official L. A. W. Sentiment Toward the Deserting Racers Reversed by Mott's Rulings.

HOPE TO RETAIN CONTROL

The League Officials Now Profess to Believe There Is No Organization Fitted to Assume the Management of the Sport.

Confidence seems to have returned to the officials of the League of American Wheelmen relative to the secession of the leading racing men, and the reaction appears to have gone so far in some quarters as to indicate that the contest for and against the abandonment of the league control of cycle racing will be close and spirited at the National Assembly. Preliminary actions looking to the giving up of the control of racing had been authorized, and were to be considered at the next assembly, and when many of the league officials heard of the defection of the racers they expressed themselves as confident it would bring the question to a quick conclusion. During the past week the opinion has prevailed that no other organization is fitted to assume control, and that the league could not conscientiously abandon the management of a sport it had raised to a high standard until well satisfied it would fall into hands fully competent to carry it on. Chairman Mott's prompt and severe action in imposing heavy fines and other discipline on the revolting racers and all connected with them upon the occasion of their first race meet, it is thought, had much to do with this veering of opinion. Mr. Mott not only suspended all the big racers concerned until the fines should be paid, but he permanently ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks a number of prominent officials, including such men as W. W. Wilson, formerly of the League New York State Racing Board; Amos G. Batcheider, former New York State Handicapper, and prominent Washington cyclists. Until T. J. Keenan, Jr., returns from Europe there will be no full meeting of the League Executive Committee of which he is a member, and the report this committee will make to the National Assembly with regard to the situation will probably be deferred pending his arrival home. President Isaac B. Potter is quoted as saying that the committee, so far as he knows, is unanimous in the belief that there is at present no organization capable of assuming the control of cycle racing if the league should abandon it. He believes, his friends say, in the ultimate divorce of the league from the racing question, but not until a worthy successor has been found. While the big organization is still in command, however, he has expressed himself forcibly against Sunday racing, and any unsportsmanlike proceedings in connection with race meetings.

"Teddy" Edwards has been finally forced to abandon his plan of riding 365 centuries this year, it is announced, because of his condition. As soon as he recovers from typhoid he intends to ride to beat the mileage of John George, the Philadelphia rider, who headed the mileage contest of the Century Road Club of America last season at 32,479 miles, and he will then give up regular century riding. Edwards's riding has been watched with great interest throughout the East, and the record he made of 250 centuries in as many days is much superior to any previous performance. John Noble of Philadelphia rode 253 centuries in a year's time, but these were not on consecutive days. Edwards rode 100 miles a day from Jan. 1 in all sorts of weather. He finished his two hundred and fiftieth century in Buffalo Sept. 7, and his physician refused to allow him to conntinue. Edwards's case has been the more remarkable in that he did not diet or train with any particular severity.

Earl Peabody, the speedy Chicago lad, who was one of the best known of amateur riders, and who has a record of 119 firsts in 1897, has been transferred to the professional class by Chairman Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board for alleged violation of clause d, which prohibits accepting directly or indirectly for cycling any remuneration, compensation, or expense whatever. F. Hildebrandt, Jr., a well-known local amateur, has also been put among the professionals. Jay Eaton, the Elizabeth flier, in addition to a fine of $200 and suspension, is suspended from the sanction privilege and ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks including every capacity for "pending payment of prizes due to racing men from his meet held at Atlanta, Ga., May 12." Mr. Mott announces the following accepted records (professional) made at Willow Grove, Penn., Aug. 6, 1898: One mile, against time, paced, Edward Taylore, 1:39 3-5. Eight to twelve miles competition, Tom Linton: Eight—13:39 4-5; nine—15:32; ten—17:04 3-5; eleven—18:49 1-5; twelve—20:33 2-5. Thirteen to twenty-five miles, competition, H. P. Elkes: Thirteen—22:21 1-5; fourteen—24:00 4-5; fifteen—25:38 4-5; sixteen—27:17 3-5; seventeen—28:58 2-5; eighteen—30:39 2-5; nineteen—32:20; twenty—34:02; twenty-one—35:45 2-5; twenty-two—37:28 2-5; twenty-three—39:14 3-5; twenty-four—40:52 4-5; twenty-five—42:42. Twenty-six to thirty-four miles, against time, paced, by H. D. Elkes: Twenty-six—42:41; twenty-seven—46:21 3-5; twenty-eight—48:09 4-5; twenty-nine—49:55 1-5; thirty—51:41 3-5; thirty-one—53:25 4-5; thirty-two—55:12 2-5; thirty-three—56:58 3-5; thirty-four—58:48 1-5. One hour, against time, paced, H. D. Elkes, thirty-four miles, 1,220 yards.

A celebration of importance to the Century Wheelmen of New York will be held by them Wednesday evening, Oct. 19. On this occasion the mortgage on the club property will be burned, as the organization is now free and clear of debt. The evening will also open the indoor social season of the Century Wheelmen. Runs will be taken to-day in three divisions. The first has Tottenville as its destination, leaving at 8:45 A. M. At 10 o'clock the second division will leave for New Dorp, and the other section will take an afternoon run to Bergen Point. Regular runs will be held Wednesday evenings. Next Sunday will be ladies' day, and two divisions will ride to Bath Beach.

The vacancies caused by the resignation of the Senior Captain and Corresponding Secretary of the Greater New York Wheelmen will be filled at an election to-morrow at the clubhouse, 672 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. At the last meeting Isaac Roberts was nominated for Senior Captain, and Jules A. Guedon for Corresponding Secretary. A club run will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., to-day.

NOTES FOR CYCLISTS.

The bicycle cars have been discontinued on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad for the season. It is said the "L" authorities are well satisfied with the traffic for the Summer.

Fred Schade has announced he would give up racing, probably for good, and at least for the present. This decision has been received with much surprise at Washington, and is said to have been made to meet the wishes of the racer's father.

Small lamps made to show in the rear are being used by some wheelmen. They are useful in preventing rear-end collisions, and are usually round and of small compass. They are swung from the rear of the saddle.

Denver wheelmen are preparing to take an active part in State politics, as they claim to hold the balance of power in their county. The Associated Cycling Clubs have appointed a committee to demand the nomination of at least one representative to the Legislature and one County Commissioner pledged to their interests.

At a meeting of the National Cycle Track Team Association last week at the Imperial Hotel, the finances of the association were agreed that the hiring of pacing teams had not been successful. It will probably be abandoned next season. A committee was appointed to consider the payment of the bills against several tracks on account of which they have been suspended by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board.

Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn has declared that no more road racing would be permitted on any of the roads under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks. It is said the Commissioner of Highways will also forbid road racing within the city limits. This position follows the road races of the Logan Wheelmen, on Twenty-second Avenue, in which Capt. William B. Norris was badly hurt.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

Sportsmen are now preparing for the Winter season. The country houses are being closed, and all are coming back to town, where the indoors games and pastimes will soon be in full operation. The New York Athletic Club has closed its Travers Island house, and the new house on Fifty-ninth Street, which has been deserted during the Summer, is now crowded each evening. Some of the members are still away on their yachts and others are putting in their time on the golf links, but each night fresh faces are seen and Summer experiences are related in the cozy parlors of the town house. The New York Athletic Club has grown wonderfully during the past year, and now only wants fifty more members to have its list full. There will then be 4,200 members of the club. This includes active, honorary, non-resident, and athletic members. The first "smoker" of the season will be held next Saturday night, and the Entertainment Committee promises that it will be as good as any first night in the history of the club.

The bowlers will get to work to-morrow night. After a few nights' practice the teams to represent the club in the bowling league will be selected, and for the honor of being one of the members of these teams there promises to be quite a lively tussle. Among the members who are going to make things lively in the bowling alleys are Maxwell More, "Hes" Brown, James Carter, Herman Toussaint, "Mort" Cowperthwaite, Frank Clute, Samuel Stewart, Fred Vilmar, Peter Wilmarth, E. C. Carter, Robert Lyons, Robert Stoll, Frank Ames, and all the "lobsters" of last season. Lobster is a definition given in the club to a poor player. A man whose average score is about 100 is a lobster.

Bowling is going to be as popular as ever this Winter, and all the teams that are in the bowling league are actively preparing for the sport. All the most available alleys in town have been engaged long ago, and those who have not secured a place to play will have a hard time doing so now. The league tournament promises to be a very good one, and to make it more representative efforts are being made to have the Crescent and Montauk Clubs of Brooklyn enter teams.

Corp. Charles Knobloch, the Rough Rider and well-known member of the New York Athletic Club, has returned to town after a few weeks' sojourn at Lake George. Corp. Knobloch was taken down with typhoid fever when at Santiago, and was a wreck when he came home. He is much better now, and his friends were delighted to see him back again. Among the trophies now at the club is a handsome officer's machete, which was presented by Corp. Knobloch.

Major Keck of the Third Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment was entertained at dinner in the New York Athletic Clubhouse last Wednesday. The Major told about the charge at San Juan and of the daring deeds done by the men of the Seventy-first.

Pigeon shooters are getting to work. They want the weather to get a little cooler and then the traps will be well patronized. The teams of the Endeavor and New Utrecht Gun Clubs shot a team match at Woodlawn yesterday afternoon. This was practically the opening shoot of the season. On Wednesday, Oct. 19, there will be a twenty-five-bird handicap shot at the grounds of the Lyndhurst Shooting Association at Lyndhurst, N. J. and after this event there will be the usual miss and out events. Shooting commences at 11 o'clock. The next shoot of the New Jersey Central League will be held at Bound Brook, N. J., next Saturday.

The Fall and Winter season of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will begin on Monday, Oct. 17. Regular classes have been organized for gymnasium work, and there will be special classes for business men, which will be held at 5:15 o'clock on Saturday afternoons and at 8 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. The handball courts are in fine condition, and the first games of the handicap tournament will be played on Nov. 7. This tournament is open to members of the club only, and there will be two prizes given. The first basket ball game of the season will be played next Thursday evening. One evening in each month there will be a handicap swimming event, open to all amateurs, and the water polo team will be organized as soon as possible. Revolver shooting and pool and billiard tournaments are also to be arranged for the Winter months.

Tom Petitt, the instructor of the Racquet and Tennis Club, is now in Paris training for his match at court tennis with Peter Latham of England, which is to be played at Princes' Club, Brighton, England, on Oct. 17. Petitt has played several games with well known French players, and has done so well that the members of the Racquet Club hope that he will be avenged for the defeat he received at Latham's hands last Winter. Seats for the Latham-Petitt match are in great demand, and those in the front row are selling for $75, those in the second row for $50, and those in the third row for $30. It is said that the Prince of Wales has announced his intention of witnessing the match.

Ernest Staples, the well-known sportsman, has had a few weeks' shooting and fishing in Canada. He expects to have some more very soon. F. M. Hausling is going to have some sport at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, as soon as the weather is a little cooler. Justus Von Lengerke has been fishing in Sullivan County, and has spun some rare yarns of his catches there.

A preliminary programme has been issued for the Olympian games that are to be held in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The programme is to include field sports, gymnastics, fencing, bicycling, polo, archery, skating, climbing, and aquatic sports. In the field sports there will be flat races of 100, 400, 800, and 1,500 metres and 110 metre hurdle races. It is probable that the New York Athetic and possibly some other clubs will be represented at these games, as they were in the games held at Athens in 1896.

LORILLARD LEAVES ENGLAND.

His Partnership with Lord Beresford Ends this Season.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Lord William Beresford has purchased the celebrated Heath House, at Newmarket, whose stables were so successful under George Dawson, the well-known trainer. Lord Beresford's partnership with Mr. Pierre Lorillard ends this season, Mr. Lorillard retiring from the English turf, owing to ill-health. He is willing to sell his horses in a single lot to Lord Beresford; otherwise they will go under the hammer.

It was three years ago that Pierre Lorillard shipped his stable of thoroughbreds to England, and soon after became the racing partner of Lord William Beresford. John Huggins, his American trainer, accompanied the horses, and has since looked after them. Among the lot were Berzak, Blondon II., Bloozen, Chinook, Day Star, Diakka, Draco, Elfin, Jiffy II., Lafayette, Lamerock, Libra, Meta II., Sandia, and Tuxedo. Keenan, who was sent over by Richard Croker afterward, was added to the Lorillard-Beresford Stable.

Unlike the Croker-Dwyer Stable and August Belmont's horses, Mr. Lorillard was fortunate with his string, but it was not until Tod Sloane made his appearance in England last year wearing the Lorillard-Beresford colors that the stable became prominent. His success with the stable this year is well known, and his many victories have placed the stable foremost on the English turf. P. Lorillard was prominent on the American turf, always having a choice string of thoroughbreds in training. Sandia, one of the horses sent to England, has been the best performer during last year. This gelding started nine times, scored five firsts, two seconds, and two thirds, earning nearly $17,000. At the races, Mr. Lorillard is a typical plunger, and will wager large sums if he thinks his horse is in winning form.

Parkway Races Postponed.

On account of the bad condition of the track, the meeting at the Parkway Driving Club was yesterday ended by declaring the 2:29 trotting class and the free-for-all trot and pace off. In the unfinished 2:20 trot the race was declared as it stood at the close of the racing Friday, which gave first money to Theresa B., second to Carlos, third to Trappe, and fourth to McLaughlin Maid. The races will be continued next Friday.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Bad Weather Spoils the Programme for the First Week of the Lexington Meeting.

VICTORY OF PETER THE GREAT

The Michigan Three-Year-Old Excels All Past Performances in the Kentucky Futurity — Work of Brooklyn Pleasure Drivers.

The opening of the Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Lexington, which should have taken place last Tuesday, was postponed two days on account of rain. When the racing finally began with a double card, on Thursday, the track was still heavy, which destroyed the chances for fast time on the opening day and upset the calculations of the "talent" in some cases.

An exception in respect to time was the Futurity Stake of $10,000 for three-year-old trotters, which was captured in three straight heats by the bay colt Peter the Great. The third heat was trotted in 2:12½, which is the best time ever recorded in this event. Last year the stake was won by the filly Thorn, who died a few weeks ago. The best time last year was 2:13¾, which was the record for the event until Thursday's performance. Peter the Great is by Pilot Medium, dam Santos, by Grand Sentinel. He was bred and is now owned by D. D. Streator of Kalamazoo, Mich. Peter the Great was an outsider in the betting, but easily outstripped the favorite, David Cahill's bay colt Charley Herr, who only succeeded in dividing second, third, and fourth money with the Bitter Root Stock Farm's brown gelding Limerick and Scott Hudson's black filly Seraphixa. Out of twenty-one nominations there were only six starters.

Five races were finished on Thursday, and the remainder of the week's programme went over until this week.

THIS WEEK AT LEXINGTON.

With good weather at Lexington this week it is hoped that the events on the programme, which practically concludes the harness racing season, may compensate in a measure for the disappointments of the opening days of the meeting.

To-morrow's regular card opens with the Walnut Hill Farm Cup. The value of the stake is $3,000, the owner of the winner receiving in addition a silver trophy given by L. V. Harkness. The event is for trotters eligible to the 2:17 class, and the entries number twenty-three. Several will not start, however, among those withdrawn being James Butler's fast bay horse Gayton, who, with Directum Kelly, is laid up at East View Farm. Among those likely to start, J. Malcolm Forbes's bay gelding Nico and the Cleveland flier, Mattie Patterson, seem likely to carry the weight of the money, though the California bay horse Stamboulette will be backed liberally by the Pacific Coast contingent.

Tuesday's leading event will be the Ashland Stake of $4,000 for 2:11 trotters, in which there are eleven nominations. This race will bring together several of the best performers of the year, including Bingen, Cald, Eagle Flannigan, The Abbot, and Tommy Britton. The winner of this race last year was Que Allen, who was shipped abroad soon afterward, and has been the trotting champion of Europe this season. Should Cald win it this year history would be repeated, as he already has been sold to a Vienna firm of horse dealers.

The Kentucky Stakes of $2,000 for trotting foals of 1895 will bring together again the competitors in the Kentucky Futurity, including Peter the Great, Charley Herr, Limerick, Janie T., and Seraphina. The size of the stake is less, but the desire of the defeated owners to square accounts with the Michigan colt should make this a good race, and with a good track something phenomenal in the way of time may be expected from the crack three-year-olds.

BROOKLYN PLEASURE DRIVERS.

The results of the first season's work of the Pleasure Drivers' Association of Brooklyn are exceedingly gratifying to the officers and members of the organization. At a general meeting of the association last Wednesday evening a membership of more than two hundred was reported, and about forty new members were elected. It is expected that the association will have a membership of 1,000 within six months, since many driving men who hesitated to join it at first, through fear that it was organized in a spirit of hostility to the League of American Wheelmen, are becoming disabused of that idea.

As a matter of fact the members of the association desire to co-operate with the wheelmen, and believe that by so doing the interests of both will be served better than they can be by separate action. William M. Clark, President of the Pleasure Drivers, has proposed a conference of the Executive Committee with representatives of the Good Roads Association of Kings County and the League of American Wheelmen, with a view of agreeing upon a plan for united action in the direction of improving the streets of Brooklyn and the roads in the adjacent territory. A good deal of work in this direction has already been accomplished by this association, whose officers in many cases have called the attention of the authorities to conditions which rendered streets unfit for driving. The association has had the hearty co-operation of George V. Brower, Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, who has supervision of the principal driveways used by the members, and will show its appreciation of his assistance by giving him a gold membership badge.

Handsome designs for the membership cards and badges have been accepted, and these credentials will soon be ready for distribution among the members. These will afford a ready means of identification, and will make it an easy matter for a driver to obtain assistance in case of accident on the road. Arrangements have been made with the proprietors of stables in various parts of Brooklyn to go to the rescue, upon being notified of an accident to any member of the association, with a rig to take the unfortunate driver home and a man to take care of his horse and wrecked vehicle.

Altogether, the Brooklyn driving men are situated much more fortunately than their brethren of Manhattan, who have nothing in the way of an organization to aid them in the enjoyment of the Speedway. Brooklyn has several drives which are scarcely excelled by the new course along the Harlem, besides the pretty track of the Parkway Driving Club, whose Fall meeting last week was productive of good sport and social enjoyment.

HARNESS RACING NOTES.

John Hussy is working Bellewood A., 2:07½, and Sally Toler, 2:08½, to pole. He thinks they can beat the team trotting record of 2:08 a little later on.

Del Norte, brother of Chehalis, 2:04½, at Salem, Ore., recently reduced the world's record for guideless pacers to 2:04¼.

Col. Isaac L. Geer of Providence has sold to a syndicate of Providence business men a five-sixths interest in his horses, numbering twenty-three, two of the best among which are Bright Regent, 2:06¼, and the two-year-old Lady Geraldine, 2:16¼. The stable will be known as Fern Cliff Farm.

D. O. Wright of this city has bought of H. B. Cookman of Philadelphia the chestnut mare Lady May, champion of the matinée races of the Point Breeze Driving Club of Philadelphia. In 1897 and this season she won nearly a dozen cups. On Sept. 9 she took a record of 2:30¼ to cart, driven by an amateur weighing 185 pounds. Mr. Wright will drive her on the Speedway.

William Corbitt, who died recently, ranked next to Senator Leland Stanford a few years ago among California horse breeders. His stable at San Mateo Stock Farm, under the management of John A. Goldsmith, became one of the most famous in the country through the performances of Guy Wilkes and Sable Wilkes.

It is three years since Binger's mark of 2:06¾ has been equaled by a trotter.

When James Butler's pacer Directly took his new record of 2:03½ at Louisville he stepped the last half in 1:01¼.

Nine of the nineteen new 2:10 trotters of 1898 were bred in California.

The pacer Billy C., 2:08¼, by Hideaway, died at Readville, Mass., a few days ago.

Ora Merch, 2:23¾, by Delmarch, ruptured a blood vessel in a race recently at Rochelle, Ill., and dropped dead on the track.

H. M. Hanna, brother of Senator Mark Hanna, is spoken of as the probable successor of Col. William Edwards as President of the Cleveland Driving Park Association. Mr. Hanna is the owner of Mattie Patterson and other good performers.

The pacer Connor, 2:11¾, by C. F. Clay, has been sold by John Maguire of this city to G. H. Barnum of Lime Rock, Conn. He was formerly a trotter, and as such obtained a record of 2:23¾.

The stallion Dictator Almont, 2:24¼, by Dictator, dropped dead a few days ago on the track at Keene, N. H. He was in training to lower his record.

Prodigal had seven new standard performers this year, of which six are trotters. The average of their records is a trifle under 2:15 and their average age is less than three and a half years. It is asserted that no other stallion ever equaled this record in a single season.

The pacing stallion Col. Thornton, 2:09¼, by Onward, dam Millie, by Norton's Hambletonian, died Sept. 24 at Bowling Green, Ky., aged eleven years. He left a number of promising colts, none of which has been raced.

CURRENT BASEBALL NOTES.

It was thought when A. C. Anson was released from the management of the New York team that he would retire from baseball and give his attention to some other business. The "grand old man of baseball," however, wants to get back into the fold again, and has applied for the management of the Brooklyn team. He will, however, meet with little success in Brooklyn, as President Ebbets never was a believer in Anson's methods as a manager. He may meet with more success in Philadelphia, where there is a manager's position open, but whether Messrs. Reach and Rogers will decide on Anson is still a matter of conjecture. The Philadelphia magnates are firm friends of the veteran, and rumor has it that he has applied for the position. It is also said that Anson has discovered several young stars in the West whom he will secure if he can get the management of some League team.

There seems little doubt as to the future of Manager Joyce. He is slated to go at the close of the season, although President Freedman and other officers of the New York Club refuse to make an official announcement. President Freedman merely states that a number of changes will be made. There seems to be little doubt that Tom Dowd of the St. Louis team will be secured to fill the gap in the right field. President Muckenfoss has offered the outfielder for $1,200, which is a pretty low figure in these times when good fielders are at a premium. There will be several other St. Louis players on the market, as the Cleveland team will be transferred to St. Louis next year, but Harley is the only player outside of Dowd that the local club has made any overtures for. Harley, who is an ex-college player, gives promise of development into a good outfielder and batter, and local enthusiasts need not be surprised if he appears in left field for the New Yorks next season.

The club's greatest task will be to secure a third baseman. Hartman, who refused to play because of a fine imposed, will hardly be given another chance in New York. He will not figure in the deal if there is a good third baseman to be had. From present indications it looks as though the club will have to look into one of the minor leagues for a third baseman. There is not a club in the League that has a man of any value willing to make a change.

It has been rumored time and again that Gleason will be traded, but on this score local enthusiasts need have no fear. Gleason is a big favorite in New York, and the management is fully aware that he is the best fielding second baseman in the League. He has had an off year in batting. Still he never had a reputation as a good batter, but during the season about to close he has been exceptionally weak with the stick.

The Brooklyn Club has shown a disposition to get a good team. The club will begin next season with nearly thirty players on its pay roll, mostly minor leaguers who have been drafted and will be given a thorough trial. They include an entire team, and if the record made by some of them in the minor leagues is any criterion they will make their mark in the major League. The Brooklyn Club will not go to the expense of preliminary training in the South next year, and President Ebbets has intimated that the men will probably practice at Washington Park. The scheme of having men practice in this vicinity in the early Spring has proved a failure on several occasions, and has cost teams a number of defeats because of their lack of condition early in the season. President Ebbets, however, may change his mind before next March and follow the example of the clubs that are at present on top in the League race and take him to a warm climate to limber them up.

When the National League magnates meet next February to adopt a schedule for 1899 one of the most important questions that will be discussed will be that relating to umpires. The staff that has officiated this season, with a few exceptions, has given very little satisfaction, and nearly every club in the League has complained to President Young during the season. Not since the League was organized has so much trouble occurred in games because of poor umpiring. The work of umpires in some cases has been so objectionable that would be new never known to have troubled an umpire before became unmanageable. The players early in the season remained quiet because of the sovereign power given to umpires, but when the poor umpiring continued they failed to abide by the rules, and very few games in which the incompetent umpires have officiated were decided without a number of flagrant violations of the "kicking" rule. In a few cases players were ruled out of the game and sometimes suspended for three days, but this did not remedy the trouble. Unless a competent staff can be secured for next season the League will fall back on the single umpire system. A poor decision should be rarely rendered where there are two competent umpires officiating.

The New Yorks will play an exhibition game with the Newarks of the Atlantic League in Newark this afternoon. The West New York Field Club will play the Siegel-Cooper team this afternoon in Weehawken. Foster will pitch for the Jerseymen, and Norton, one of the pitchers of the Washington League club, will pitch for the Siegel-Cooper representatives.

LIPTON'S YACHTSMAN PLEASED.

He Says Americans Were Liberal in Meeting Every Suggestion.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Mr. Charles Russell, the representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, has been interviewed on his return here from the United States. He spoke in a strain similar to that of William Fife, Jr., the yacht designer, who also visited America recently. Mr. Russell says he and his party met with a most courteous reception in New York. He added:

"The Americans met us in a very liberal spirit. Every suggestion we made was readily met on their part."

Mr. Russell heartily concurred in The Yachting World's suggestion of last week to postpone the races if the excursion steamers are unruly, and has sent a copy of the article to each member of the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Russell added that he believed this committee will do anything in reason to save the yachts from interference.

The Evening Standard announces that Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, has purchased Mr. Robert Goelet's new, Glasgow-built twin-screw schooner steam yacht Nahma for $400,000. She was built last year, is 288 feet long, has 36 feet beam, and is over 17 feet deep. Sir Thomas Lipton could not be reached this evening, but his secretary says there has never been even a suggestion of his purchasing the Nahma.

Sales of Trotting Stock.

Peter C. Kellogg will act as auctioneer at two sales of trotting stock in the next fortnight. The fourth annual sale at F. P. Olcott's Round Top Farm at Bernardsville, N. J., will be held on Saturday next. Most of the animals offered for sale are the get of Athel. The annual sale of the horses of John H. Shultz will be held Thursday, Oct. 20, at his Parkville Farm on the Brooklyn Boulevard. More than forty head will be offered for sale, most of the younger ones being colts and fillies by Stranger.

AMONG THE YACHTSMEN.

The Defender to be Taken to the Herreshoff Yards and Fitted Up—Talk of the New Boat.

The Defender, the successful yacht of 1895, is to be taken to the Herreshoff yards at Bristol in a few days and carefully examined to find out what has to be done to her to make her fit to race next season. The yacht is in bad shape now and will require a lot of strengthening before she is fit to start in a race. Her aluminium topsides are all damaged and will have to be ripped off and replaced with new ones. It is possible that the new ones will be built of bronze or steel and the aluminium discarded altogether. Several of her frames have corroded badly and will have to be replaced, and the yacht will need considerable strengthening throughout in order to make her serviceable as a racer. She is to be fitted out by the syndicate that built her, that is W. K. Vanderbilt, E. D. Morgan, and C. Oliver Iselin, but who will have charge of her has not yet been decided. It is probable that some competent amateur will be put in charge and the yacht raced against the new boat which is to be constructed by Herreshoff for all she is worth. If she still proves to be the better boat, then Mr. Iselin will handle her, as he did in the last cup races. There are many yachtsmen who think that the Defender will prove to be the better boat, believing that Nat Herreshoff will not be able to improve on her; but that successful designer is confident that he can build a yacht that will be several minutes faster than the old champion.

The model of the new boat which is to be built for Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan has not been finished yet and nobody knows yet what the new defender is to be like. Several plans have been made of yachts and they have been discussed carefully by those yachtsmen who are consulting with Mr. Herreshoff on the matter. Some of these yachtsmen want another boat built similar to the Defender, but with certain changes and refinement of model that have been suggested by the experience of the last cup race. Mr. Herreshoff, however, wants to depart from that type altogether. He has been experimenting for several years with fin-keel boats and thinks that he can now build a fin keel that will be several minutes faster than anything that has yet been produced. In fin-keel boats of the small type like the twenty-one and thirty-footers, Mr. Herreshoff has been very successful, and for their size the thirty-footers are faster than any other type of yacht. The trouble with them is that they do not always steer well, sometimes running wild in spite of all the efforts of the helmsman. This was the afuit with the Pilgrim in 1893, which was the largest fin keel ever built. Yachtsmen were all scared of this boat and kept out of her way as much as possible. Mr. Herreshoff, however, claims that he can remedy this defect and has assured the new syndicate that if he is allowed to build a boat in results it will be much faster than the Defender, and that there will be no danger of losing the cup. The plans will be very carefully considered by Mr. Iselin and others before the order is given to proceed with the work.

The Shamrock, the challenging yacht, is to be built at Harlan & Wolff's yard at Belfast, and it is said that the yacht will be constructed of metal, partly of bronze, and partly of aluminium. She will be ready for racing early in the season and will be well tried before she starts on her voyage across the ocean. On the Clyde a big racing schooner is to be built from designs by G. L. Watson, who designed the Rainbow. This yacht is for J. F. Coats of Paisley, and Mr. Coats says he intends to bring the yacht across the Atlantic and race here if he is assured that there will be races in which he can enter. There has been some talk of a big schooner being built here to meet the visitor, but as yet no definite plans have been formed. The Colonia is the fastest schooner in these waters, but if the new British yacht should come over it is probable that Percy Chubb would have the Vigilant rigged as a schooner at once and enter the races against the visitor.

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New York ..... Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1 up
do .. Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2 up
do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50 up
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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Via Amoris: A Sequence.

I.

It is not love, this beautiful unrest,
This tremor of longing that invades my breast:
For love is in his grave this many a year,
He will not rise, I do not wish him here.
It is not memory, for your face and eyes
Are not reflected where that dark pool lies.
It is not hope, for Life makes no amends,
And hope and I are long no longer friends.
It is a ghost out of another spring,
It needs but little for its comforting—
That I should hold your hand, and see your face,
And muse a little in this quiet place
Where, through the silences, I hear you sigh
And feel you sadden, O Virgin Mystery,
And know my thought has in your thought beaot
Sadness, its child, and that you know it not.

II.

If this were love—if, after all, this pain
Were but the birth-pang of love born again,
If, through the mists of doubts resolved, smiled
The prophetic promise of the Holy Child?
What should I gain? The love whose dream-lips smiled
Could never be my own and only child,
But to love's birth would come, with the last pain,
Renunciation, also born again.

III.

If this be love, why should I turn away!
Am not I, too, made of the common clay?
Is life so fair, am I so fortunate,
I dare despise the capricious gift of Fate?
The sudden glory, the unhoped-for flowers,
The transfiguration of my earthly hours?

Come, Love! The house is garnished and is swept,
Washed clean with all the tears that I have wept,
Washed from the stain of my unworthy fears,
Hung with the splendid spoil of ravished years,
Lighted with lamps of hope, and curtained fast
Against the gathered darkness of the past.

I draw the bolts, I throw the portals wide:
The darkness rushes shivering to my side.
Love is not here; the darkness creeps about
My house, wherein the lights of hope die out.
Ah, Love, it was not then your hand that came
Beating my door—your voice that called my name?

IV.

"It is not love, it is not love," I said,
And fear, that shrank from hope, bowed down my head.
"It is not love, for love could never rise
Out of the rock-hewn grave wherein he lies."
But, as I spake, the Heavenly Form drew near
Where close I clasped a hope grown keen as fear;
Upon my head his very hand he laid
And whispered: "It is I; be not afraid."

V.

And this is love: no glad, red-rose-crowned guest
By whom my passionate heart should be caressed;
But one re-risen from the dead, austere,
Cold as the grave, yet infinitely dear:
To follow whom I lay the whole world down,
Take up the cross, put on the thorny crown;
And following whom, my bleeding pilgrim feet
Find the rough pathway sure, and very sweet.
The august environment of mighty wings
Shuts out the magic of forbidden things,
For by my side, crowned with love's death-white rose,
The angel of Renunciation goes.

E. NESBIT in The Athenaeum.

The Shameful Conduct of Transport Captains at Siboney.

Richard Harding Davis in Scribner's.

The misconduct of the transport Captains was so important a matter that much more space must be devoted to it than can be allowed here. In a word, they acted entirely in what they believed to be the interests of the "owners," meaning, not the Government, which was paying them enormous rents per day, but the men who employed them in time of peace. For the greater part of each day these men kept from three to twenty miles out at sea, where it was impossible to communicate with them, and where they burned coal at the expense of the Government. Had they been given stations and ordered to anchor over them, they could have been found when the supplies they carried were wanted, and the cost of the coal saved. I was on six different transports and on none of them did I find a Captain who was, in his attitude toward the Government, anything but insolent, un-American, and mutinous, and when there was any firing of any sort on shore they showed themselves to be the most abject cowards and put to the open sea, carrying the much-needed supplies with them.

New Zealand Birds.

From Islands of the Southern Seas. M. M. Shoemaker.

As for birds, I have never heard more beautiful melodies than are poured downward from the boughs of New Zealand trees. One could almost believe from the notes which come flooding down from yonder golden songster that Siegfried's bird had come here to dwell when his mission was ended near the Drachenfels. His song ends with the setting of the sun, and we, weary of the outer world, find it pleasant to return to our comfortable inn, and, sitting by a roaring fire, gaze into its glowing depths, or out, through open windows, upon the silent majesty of these eternal snows.

Venetian Glass.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

Venetian glass owes its extreme thinness and lightness to the want of lead in its composition. All the ornamental shapes were blown, and owed their beauty to the skillful manipulation of the worker, whose delicacy of touch and artistic taste were often a heritage from generations of glass-blowing ancestors. The most prized of the Venetian productions was the beautiful "vitro-di-trina," or lace glass, generally known as filigree. Of this there are two kinds, the "ritorto" and the "reticelli." The former was the less elaborate, and consisted of a single tube twisted and given a spiral direction, the ground of the vessel being of a different color. The "reticelli" designs were more varied. Sometimes the twisted tubes were powdered with gold and made vertical, horizontal, diagonal, or curved; indeed, every variation was given that ingenuity could suggest or fancy devise.

Aventurine glass was invented by the Venetians, its secret being discovered by the accidental dropping of brass or copper filings into a pot of melted glass, which resulted in the diffusion of gold specks or threads throughout the mass. Its name is said to signify adventure, or resulting from chance—a word half Italian, but coined, probably for the occasion, to denote the peculiar variety. Marbled or variegated glass was made to resemble chalcedony, jasper, lapis lazuli, and tortoise shell. There was a kind of green and purple which became red by the transmission of light. A frosted glass which showed an icy coating was made by dipping the vessel when half blown in pounded glass, the particles of which readily adhered to the warm mass, which was reheated and wrought into shape. Sometimes pounded glass of different colors was used with fine effect upon the same object. These, with delicately gilded glass and some ornamented with jewel patterns like those of Damascus, formed the principal kinds of Venetian glass, which was too thin for engraving and could rarely bear enameling.

The Killing of Lieut. Wansboro at El Caney.

Capt. A. H. Lee, R. A., British Military Attaché, in the October Scribner's.

Close in front of me a slight and boyish Lieutenant compelled my attention by his persistent and reckless gallantry. Whenever a man was hit he would dart to his assistance regardless of the fire that this exposure inevitably drew. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, gazing intently into the village, but what he saw we never knew, for he was instantly shot through the heart and fell over backward, clutching at the air. I followed the men who carried him to the road and asked them his name. "Second Lieut. Wansboro, Sir, of the Seventh Infantry, and you will never see his better. He fought like a little tiger." A few convulsive gasps and the poor boy was dead, and as we laid him in a shady spot by the side of the road the Sergeant reverently drew a handkerchief over his face and said: "Good-bye, Lieutenant, you were a brave little officer, and you died like a true soldier." Who would wish a better end?

Town Drummers.

From Notes and Queries.

In Scotland the town drummer was an important personage and performed many duties. When beggars or suspicious characters could not give a satisfactory account of themselves on being brought before the bailies, and were ordered to be placed in the pillory or in the jougs, they were afterward drummed out of the town. The drummer would also make known, after beating his drum to attract attention, notices relating to town affairs, roupings under judicial authority, &c.

Stonewall Jackson at Chapultepec.

From "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War." By Lieut. Col. Henderson.

The infantry suffered terribly. It was impossible to advance along the narrow track; and when the guns were ordered up the situation was in no way bettered. Nearly every horse was killed or wounded. A deep ditch, cut across the road, hindered effective action, and the only position where reply to the enemy's fire was possible lay beyond this obstacle. Despite the losses of his command Jackson managed to lift one gun across by hand. But his men became demoralized. They left their posts.

The example of their Lieutenant, walking up and down on the shot-swept road and exclaiming calmly, "There is no danger, see? I am not hit," failed to inspire them with confidence. Many had already fallen. The infantry, with the exception of a small escort, which held its ground with difficulty, had disappeared; and Gen. Worth, observing Jackson's perilous situation, sent him orders to retire. He replied it was more dangerous to withdraw than to stand fast, and if they would give him fifty veterans he would rather attempt the capture of the breastwork.

July in North Greenland.

"From Northward Over the Great Ice." Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.

The fierce July sun, though but a little past the northern meridian, beat down upon me with oppressive warmth. Before me the warm, red-brown landscape wavered and trembled in the yellow light; behind me towered the blinding white slope of the ice. Beneath my feet the stones were bare even of lichens, and had a dry, gray look, as if they were the bones of a dead world. And yet I felt that with so much of warmth and richness of coloring, there must be life, and, sure enough, hardly had I gone a hundred yards from the edge of the ice when a beautiful little black and white songster fluttered up from behind a rock, hovered singing almost within reach above my head, and then settled upon a bleak stone but a few feet distant to finish his merry song.

As I went on, numbers of these snow-buntings flitted about me, and hardly had I gone a mile before my heart beat quicker at the sight of traces of musk oxen. As I got further away from the ice and in the lee of the gigantic moraines and tumuli of glacial débris, flowers began to appear, purple and white and yellow, among them my ever-present brilliant yellow friend, the arctic poppy.

Care.

All in the leafy darkness, when sleep had passed me by,
I knew the surging of the sea—
Though never wave were nigh.
All in the leafy darkness, unbroken by a star,
There came the clamorous call of day,
While yet the day was far.
All in the leafy darkness, woven with hushes deep,
I heard the vulture-wings of Fear
Above me tireless sweep;
The sea of Doubt, the dread of day, upon me surged and swept,
All in the leafy darkness,
And while the whole world slept.

—VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD in October Century.

Four Varieties of Queens.

From The Spectator.

There have been, speaking generally, four classes of Queens in history, and in speaking of them we are speaking of actual Queens-regnant, not of those who were the mere consorts of Kings. There is the weak and somewhat characterless woman, of whom Queen Anne is a type; a puppet of stronger nature than her own, dominated by favorites, neither capable of ruling nor of forbearing to interfere with those who do rule. There is, next, the energetic woman-ruler, a phenomenon so rare that we usually separate her from her sex and treat her as a thing apart—an unsexed creature, almost a freak of nature. To this belong such remarkable women as Semiramis, Anne and Catherine of Russia, Elizabeth of England. As women it is impossible to be attracted by these extraordinary historical characters; as rulers, it is impossible not to be lost oftentimes in admiration at their political prowess and sagacity. Such women are usually devoid of love, and are profoundly skeptical and Machiavellian.

A third class comprises the women who are strong and full of energy, but who are yet women, who can be tender and affectionate, and whose greatest errors even are dictated by deep moral conviction. Such a woman was Isabella the Catholic, whose personality is so deeply stamped in the history of Spain. The fourth class of Queens comprise those who, without being weak, are yet womanly, who are well versed in political affairs, and yet who have no irresistible desire for actual and constant government, who recognize that the will of the people must be supreme and the statesmen of the popular choice must rule, but who yet are not inclined to forego the privilege of pressure and persuasion at what is commonly known as the "psychological moment."

It is of this class of Queens that the true constitutional sovereign is made, and there can be little doubt that such a writer as Mr. Freeman is probably right in his contention that such a woman is best fitted by nature for the position of constitutional sovereign, though we may not be disposed to insist on the crown being tied up in the female succession. Look at the signal advantages of the constitutional sovereignty of a woman, both from her own point of view and from that of the nation over whose concerns she holds such delicate sway.

London.

Haunted by all the historic smiles and tears
Of many a great soul vanished into space,
Tomb of prides, aims, and passions, pure or base,
Yet theatre where life loudly domineers,
From fabulous epochs through a thousand years
Of battle and dear-bought peace your annals trace,
Till now (on earth man's mightiest meeting place)
Your vastness this columnar fame uprears!
In fogs of noonday night, in rains and sleets,
In yellow and silver mists, or suns blood red,
Or violet alps of cloud, deep charm I see. * * *
For always through your monstrous maze of streets,
With steps unechoing, walk your Deathless Dead,
O city of ghosts, that can so ghostly be!

—EDGAR FAWCETT in Literature.

British Sharks.

From The Saturday Review.

British sharks are very substantial facts. the largest of them is an inocuous giant that basks in the sunshine and perhaps feeds on nothing larger than a shrimp. But the blue shark and porbeagle, both of which grow to a length of several yards and a weight of hundreds of pounds, are vicious pests and most unwelcome on the fishing grounds. The former takes his favorite pleasure in eating mackerel out of the nets, doing as much damage in its disentanglement as will absorb a fisherman's weekly wage to make good. Wherefore it comes about that, as soon as one is hauled aboard the fishermen forget their accustomed mildness, and seizing it close to the tail belabor with its shovel-shaped head the nearest thwart until peace reigns once more.

The porbeagle is a somewhat less active and less vicious animal of duller hue, and of a smell that passes any other on sea or land. To prevent its blood imparting this odor of the abattoir to the boat, the porbeagle is usually slain over the side, and is then ignominiously slung in a noose at the bow. The quantities of herrings and other migratory fishes consumed by these sharks would, could we but appraise the damage, appal even the encomiast who has recently, in a sporting contemporary, declared the shark to be a misjudged child of nature. Fortunately they are not ground feeders like the dogfish, and their voracious appetites do not, therefore, appreciably contribute to the extermination, yearly more apparent and more deplorable, of our soles and other valuable flat fish.

Filial Affection.

From The London Truth.

The following anecdote is given by an Indian officer as illustrative of the manners and customs of the wily Pathan. A certain General and his staff, while wending their way through one of the narrowest valleys of Tirah, were annoyed by the attentions of a solitary marksman, who from time to time sent a bullet unpleasantly close. At last the General turned to his orderly—a Pathan sowar—and told him to dismount, take his carbine, and try and stalk the mountaineer. The sowar started off, and presently there was a crack, and a gray-bearded old Afridi tumbled headlong down the mountain side. The sowar returned and fell into his place. "Well done!" said the General. "But how on earth did you manage it so easily?" "Oh," replied the sowar, "I knew his habits. He was my father."

The Pony Express.

From The Century.

At first the schedule was fixed at ten days, an average of eight miles an hour from start to finish. This was cut down to eight days requiring an average speed of ten miles. The quickest trip made was in carrying President Lincoln's inaugural address, which was done in seven days and seventeen hours, an average speed of 10.7 miles per hour, the fastest time of any one rider being 120 miles, from Smith's Creek to Fort Churchill, by "Pony Bob," in eight hours and ten minutes, or 14.7 miles per hour. Considering the distance and difficulties encountered, such as hostile Indians, road agents, floods and snowstorms, and accidents to horses and riders, the schedule was maintained to an astonishing degree. The service created the greatest enthusiasm, not only among the employes, but also in the ranks of stage employes, freighters, and residents along the route. To aid a "pony" in difficulty was a privilege, and woe be to the man who would so much as throw a stone in the way.

Must Have Interest.

From The Homiletic Review.

A sermon defeats itself when it is not—shall we say?—hearable. So Anthony Trollope says about books: "Of all the needs a book has, the chief need is that it be readable." Wilkie Collins has the same thought. "Let me add that I never got any good out of a book that did not interest me in the first instance."

Costly Mistakes in the Santiago Campaign.

From The Review of Reviews.

The corps that went to Santiago was virtually the regular army. Every regiment that went to Tampa went there ready for service. Their equipment was just as complete on April 26 as it was on June 6. They wore the same clothing to Cuba that they had brought from Sheridan, Assiniboine, and Sherman. They brought with them their wagons and mules, their tents and camp equipage. There should have been no problems to solve in regard to them, and yet there were many. Owing to delays in the supply departments, they wore Winter clothing for their service in the torrid zone, and drew Summer clothing there just in time to return to the bracing breezes of Montauk, where, in their enfeebled condition, Winter clothing would have been more suitable. When they landed in Cuba their wagons and mules had vanished. Consequently rations, of which there were abundant at Daiquiri, were slow in coming up and were doled out one meal at a time, and short at that. The vegetables spoiled before they got to the men who were suffering for them, and men died for lack of medicines which were abundant only eighteen miles away.

There was over a month at Tampa to foresee all this, and around the tents of company officers it was foreseen and discussed. Why not in the supply departments? Are we to conclude that it was impossible to get beans, rice, and canned fruits enough to take the place of potatoes and onions? That it was impossible in forty days to get Summer clothing? There were 10,000 firms in the United States who would have undertaken to provide these things and who would have put them in Santiago itself for a consideration. The only conclusion is that these necessities were not foreseen by the supply departments in time, although they were by the line officers generally. It did not require a prophet to say that vegetables would spoil on transport in the torrid zone; that bacon, hardtack, and canned roast beef were not a suitable diet alone for campaigning in the tropics; that the Winter clothing worn in Michigan Winters would be very uncomfortable in the heat of southern Cuba. The reason for these deficiencies must be sought and found unless we are to inflict similar suffering on our soldiers in future.

Russian Marriages by Order.

Prince Krapotkin in The Atlantic.

Marriages by order were so common that among our servants, each time a young couple foresaw that they might be ordered to marry, although they had no mutual inclination for each other, they took the precaution of standing together as godfather and godmother at the chistening of a child in one of the peasant families. This rendered marriage impossible, according to Russian Church law. The stratagem was usually successful, but once it ended in a drama. Andrei, the tailor, fell in love with a girl belonging to one of our neighbors. He hoped that my father would permit him to go free, as a tailor, in exchange for a certain yearly payment, and that by working hard at his trade he could manage to lay some money aside and to buy freedom for the girl. Otherwise, in marrying one of my father's serfs she would have become the serf of her husband's master. However, as Andrei and one of the maids of our household foresaw that they might be ordered to marry, they agreed to unite as godparents in the chrisening of a child. What they had feared happened; one day they were called to the master, and the dreaded order was given.

"We are always obedient to your will," they replied, "but a few weeks ago we acted as godfather and godmother at a christening." Andrei also explained his wishes and intentions.

The result was that he was sent to the recruiting board to become a soldier.

Military service in those times was terrible. It required a man to serve twenty-five years under the colors, and the life of a soldier was hard in the extreme. * * * Blows from the Sergeant and the officers, flogging with birch rods and with sticks, for the slightest fault, were the normal state of affairs. The cruelty that was displayed surpassed all imagination. * * * Thus Andrei had now to face for twenty-five years the terrible fate of a soldier; all his schemes of happiness had come to a violent end.

A Welcome Tale.

All along the woodland ways
And in the lonesome thicket
To-day we hear the merriment
Of katydid and cricket.
They tell us, and we are rejoiced
The wise musicians know it,
That coming soon, they sing in tune,
And some white morn will show it,
As sure as fate, from Nature's hand,
The secret never lost,
To this uncomfortable land
Will safe arrive, the frost.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Harper's Weekly.

Derelicts.

From St. Nicholas.

It is impossible to say how much damage has been done by collision with wrecks and derelicts, as ships abandoned at sea are called. Sunken wrecks are hiddden dangers. The sky may be clear and the seaway light; they smite the unsuspecting victim from the depths, and add one more to those disasters which are the more tragic for the awful mystery that surrounds them. During the seven years from 1887 to 1894 forty-five such collisions—nine, or nearly one-fourth, resulting in total loss, the others in great damage—were reported to the United States hydrographer. Of the nine fatal collisions, five were with wrecks, and four with derelicts.

The Yantic, the Despatch, and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius are among the vessels of the United States Navy which have most actively waged war upon sunken wrecks. The United States steamer San Francisco also has the honor of having destroyed a derelict, in which operation she was, however, obliged to resort to all usual methods of naval attack except boarding—torpedoes, ramming, and shelling. Capt. Crowninshield, when commanding the Kearsarge, removed a curious obstruction to navigation off Cape May. A schooner was reported sunk there in twelve fathoms of water. Capt. Crowninshield was surprised, on reaching the spot, to find the "heels" of two masts—not the upper, but the lower, ends—protruding fifteen feet above water. In some inconceivable manner, these masts must have become unstepped from a sunken vessel, and the heels had swung up, the ends of the spars being held down by the rigging. One mast was shattered with torpedoes, the other pulled out by the Kearsarge, and then destroyed. It was not necessary to break up the hull, as there was enough water above it.

The Vesuvius was very successful as a wreck destroyer. Some of the obstructions are difficult to locate. The same wreck may be reported in three different positions by as many vessels, and with so many clues to follow it is not easy to run down the game. The Vesuvius has found a wreck with only two feet of spar protruding above water—and two feet of spar sticking out of the broad Atlantic is rather like the traditional needle in the haystack.

When Mark Twain Felt Embarrassed.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

When Mark Twain was first introduced to Gen. Grant the latter shook hands in a perfunctory manner and immediately relapsed into his customary attitude of reticence. There was an awkward pause; it grew longer and longer as the humorist tried to think of something bright to say. Finally, as if in sheer desperation, Twain looked up with an assumed air of great timidity and said: "Mr. President, I—I feel a little bit embarrassed. Do you?" The President could not help smiling, and Mark took advantage of the chance the incident presented to give place to others.

Ten years later, when statesman and humorist met again, Gen. Grant, with a twinkle in his eye, said, before Twain had the chance to utter a word: "Mr. Clemens, I don't feel at all embarrassed. Do you?"

Sound Advice to Sermon Makers.

From The Homiletic Review.

Rousseau's advice for the composition of a love letter no preacher should follow in the composition of his sermon: "Begin without knowing what you are going to say, and end without knowing what you have said." The sermon which is made after the Rousseau pattern will merit nothing better than Cleopatra's sneer, "He words me, girls, he words me."

No one is more certain to be impressed with the limitations of language than is the preacher. "A hindrance to thought, though the necessary instrument of it," as Herbert Spencer says.

The London Woman's Summer Dress.

From Harper's Bazar.

One never sees a well-dressed woman in the London streets in Summer. The inevitable sailor hat is there, and the ill-fitting shirtwaist. All the dresses clear the ground by a couple of inches; the women wear white shoes, and their serge jackets and skirts always bag at the shoulders and ride up in front. At rare intervals only does a trig figure appear, in muslin or foulard—immediately pronounced that of a foreigner—and but once in a while is one tempted to turn and look at some well-appointed woman going by, as when Mrs. Langtry, for instance, dashes past behind a pair of high-stepping horses—gone before the eye has had a chance to satisfy itself. If there be some proper to the woman who is to the last somewhat of a peasant.

The laughter of Englishwomen is too various for any brief description. For Englishwomen laugh, not according to their race, but according to their caste, as caste has lately been revised and redistributed. It may be said that in caste also the treble note, the ready, the immediate, flits up to its own place—the top—and is audible there, for all its slender quality.

Bismarck's Pluck.

J. P. Grund in The North American Review.

Motley pays Bismarck the tribute, among others, in a letter to Lady William Russell, of possessing the most undaunted courage. When the Prussians entered Paris, Bismarck saw that when the men in the mob recognized him they scowled at him furiously. He at once rode up to the wickedest-looking one, asked him civilly for a light for his cigar, thanked him, and received a polite bow in return. When the late John Morrissey saw a "bad man," a gambler who had threatened to shoot him on sight, standing at the bar of the Grand Union in Saratoga, he walked up to the bar quite close to him, poured out a tumbler of ice water, drank it, and walked out without once looking at the man. "In a case of that kind," said John, in the hoarse whisper peculiar to him, "I always think it best to come straight to the front."

So it was with Bismarck, and John was a bit of a Bismarck in his way; while the Prince in his younger days was gifted with tremendous physique and a readiness to "box without the muffle." He gave a fearful thrashing once in a Berlin beer hall to a man who wantonly insulted him. He himself told me that he received a queer compliment near St. Petersburg from a Russian Istvochik or cabman, a very rough fellow indeed, as they all are. The Prince hired him to take him out of town to a village near by, paid him with a handsome gratuity, and dismissed him. The man, however, was dissatisfied, remonstrated, and finally became insolent and even threatening. Bismarck seized him, turned him around, and with one vigorous kick sent him flying down the entire flight of stairs. The man got up and, while rubbing himself, glanced at him not without admiration. "Is naschi," he said, "one of us?"

Cyclists as Sportsmen.

From Chambers's Journal.

The wheelman himself can hardly be held answerable for the death of a rabbit which bolted into his machine as it stood by the roadside, and broke its neck; and there was contributory negligence, as the lawyers say, on the part of the cat which tried to go through the wheel of a passing bicycle, and gave the rider a bad fall at the cost of its own life. Much more noteworthy than either of these was the achievement of a cyclist who, while scorching along the road (he must have been scorching,) ran into a covey of partridges and killed one, his wheel passing over its neck. The only way in which this curious accident can be explained is to suppose that the birds were "dusting" at a bend in the road, and that the cyclist's approach, concealed by the hedges, remained undetected till the enemy was literally among them.

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Pearl Yoke Vests, panels and revers and blouse effects. All of these are this season's importation and are worth from 75c. to $2.50; they will be sold Monday at

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SIXTH AVE. and 23D ST.

prevailing fashion among those who make the smartness of a London season, not a suggestion of it is seen in the streets when that season is over and its makers have fled.

A Summer in London, then, unlike one in Paris, hardly prepares the returning traveler for the note of fashion which he will find prevailing in the New York streets on his return. It comes upon him with a certain vividness, a keenness which is bound to wear away with a few days' familiarity, but which in the meantime makes him alive to tendencies, to the trend of popular taste and the development of fads, which otherwise might have escaped him. He can hardly avoid wondering at this particular juncture why it is that everything in a woman's dress is made to take so pronounced a tip forward—the hat down over the eyes, and the front of the waist to fall over the belt—the general effect, for all its touch of abandon, being that of making a hurrying figure, as if bent for flight—luxurious in some of its details, to be sure, often generous in its suggestion, and sometimes graceful in its pose, but altogether without stateliness; lacking in innate dignity, and savoring more of the coquette than the queen in its character. Has a new psychological mood taken possession of the feminine mind? Or does the whole thing mark an inevitable reaction from the trim uprightness of the tailor-made girl?

Tobacco as a Drug.

From Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

"I know that many are of opinion our northern simples are weak, imperect, not so well concocted, of such force, as those in southern parts, not so fit to be used in physic, and will therefore fetch their drugs afar off; senna, cassia, out of Egypt, rhubarb from Barbary, aloes from Socotra; turbith, agaric, mirabolanes, hermodactils, from the East Indies, tobacco from the west."

A Scientific Grandpapa.

"See, grandpapa, my flower!" she cried;
"I found it in the grasses!"
And with a kindly smile, the Sage
Surveyed it through his glasses.

"Ah, yes," he said, "involucrate.
And all the florets ligulate.
Corolla gamopetalous—
Compositae—exogenous—
A pretty specimen it is,
Taraxacum dens-leonis!"

She took the blossom back again,
His face her wistful eye on.
"I thought," she said, with quivering lip,
"It was a dandelion!"

—MARGARET JOHNSON in October St. Nicholas.

Aspect of Canary Islands Vegetation.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The soil is very rich. With irrigation three harvests a year are regularly gathered on Canary and Teneriffe. The water supply is largely kept up by the cloud belts, which even in the driest seasons form almost daily over the higher mountains, feeding the springs there which are the life of the land. But, as has already been said, the rocky, volcanic nature of the coast forbids the entrance of many plants, and this fact has had great influence on the character of the flora. The craggy hills and stony shores have a decidedly desert aspect, and adaptations to drought in the form of fleshy, hoary, and coriaceous leaves and stems abound. Euphorbias take the place and have the appearance of the cacti of American deserts. Fleshy Crassulaceae of the Sempervivum group are more abundant here than in any other part of the world. There are twenty-two species of them which are found nowhere else. Such fleshy plants are not confined to the volcanic wastes and shores. They project from the most precipitous and rocky sides of the gorges. The urban flora, which makes Laguna and other old towns so picturesque, and which Berthelot describes as largely a duplication of that of the ruins of the Coliseum of Rome, consists conspicuously of fleshy-leaved Sempervivums and Senecios, whose roots penetrate the tiles of the houses and the stones of the street. It is curious how many of these fleshy plants have their leaves growing in rosettes, producing a similarity between the members of widely separated orders.

Woman's Laugh.

From Collier's Weekly.

A feminine laugh has to be decorative, and so it should be the laugh of gayety rather than of humor. There can hardly be a question as to the sweetest laugh to be heard among nations of women—it is surely the Frenchwoman's. She has the softest warble of all. If doves were not so serious they might remind us of Parisian women laughing together. The Italian laugh is happy enough, but it is not quite so independent of the subject of laughter; it has a jollity all its own. It is somewhat uncivilized, but needs no civilizing. But its principal characteristic is the contralto tone

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NEW YORK DAY AT OMAHA

Large Audience Attends the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Celebration.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S ADDRESS

The Commercial and Political Unity of the United States as Exemplified at the Chicago and Omaha Exhibitions.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 8.—If New York had had a day made to order it could not have secured more delightful weather for its celebration at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. There was a large crowd in attendance, with a fine delegation of the Empire State's representative citizens, including Chauncey M. Depew, President of the State Committee, and other distinguished citizens.

Senator Warner Miller presided at the formal exercises at the Auditorium, at which Mr. Depew was the principal orator. Besides these, the Hon. Jacob Ames of Syracuse spoke. The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition Commission was represented by President Brinker, Secretary Hill, and Treasurer Lautz.

Mr. Depew's topic was "The Commercial and Political Unity of the United States." He said :

"Some years ago, Chicago, the metropolis of the West, itself the most marvelous of the creations of the latter half of this wonderful century, reared upon the borders of Lake Michigan an industrial city. The spirits, whose deeds in classic and Eastern tale charmed our childhood, became commonplace mortals. American genius and modern science surpassed in suggestion and execution the works of demi-gods and genii. The stately palaces, broad avenues, lakes, and canals of this home of industry and the arts drew all the world within its walls. In its conception and administration the World's Fair at Chicago was a worthy celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, and a fitting tribute to the great explorer.

"The far-reaching and beneficent results of that exhibition cannot be estimated. The Old World, absorbed in its inherited enmities, conflicts, and jealousies, neither knew nor cared much for this far country across the seas. We had no part nor place in the diplomacy of Europe or the savage partitions and dangerous rivalries in Asia and Africa. Our army and navy were insignificant, and our reserve strength unknown. On the other hand, we were dependent upon other countries for a vast amount of manufactured articles, of the products of the loom, the shop, the forge, and the skilled artificer. The American artisan found Chicago a trade school. The American inventor found it a university. The American manufacturer learned new and manifold uses for his capital and enterprise.

"Our industrial progress has been during the four years since the Chicago Exhibition greater than during any decade in our history. Our resources have been developed, our markets enlarged, and new avenues of employment opened. We have, in greater measure than ever before, realized our dream of producing in our country everything required for our necessities or luxuries. From practical independence of other countries for the products of their fields or factories, we have suddenly become their competitors with our surplus, both within and without their borders. Diplomatists and scientists, military and naval experts, farmers and merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, who came here to exhibit and observe, carried back to their people stories of the vastness of our territory, the perfection of our system of transportation, the size and sudden growth of our cities, the number, the intelligence, and the prosperity of our citizens, which taught Europe more about us in six months than had been learned in a century before. The influence of that knowledge gave us a free hand in Cuba and non-intervention in the Philippines.

OMAHA EXPOSITION'S PART.

"The great benefits which the World's Fair at Chicago conferred upon the United States in acquisition from foreign countries and information to foreign Governments this trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha is to vastly enhance in bringing nearer together in better understanding of each other the different sections of our own country. I heard Li Hung Chang say when here that there were many provinces of China and millions of Chinamen who had not heard of the war with Japan. The light of the nineteenth century had not penetrated China's iron-clad isolation. A conflict could be carried on and ended in which her territory was invaded, her fleet destroyed, her cities captured, tens of thousands of her people killed, and lands and islands she had held for centuries wrested from her, while a large part of the people of China were peacefully pursuing their vocations, ignorant of these disasters to their country.

"This exhibition has increased in industrial interest during every hour of our war with Spain, and yet every pulsation of its activities and every throb of the hearts of its visitors have been moved with patriotic prayers for the success of our arms and intelligent understanding of the justice of our cause. We have carried on a war with a foreign country, raised and equipped an army of 250,000 men and a formidable navy, have won great victories by sea and land, and yet though our interests and industries are so intimately connected that a blow in any section of the country is felt everywhere this exhibition has as serenely continued its course as it has enthusiastically celebrated the deeds of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and Hobson, and Miles, Shafter, and Merritt.

"There could be no happier illustration of the boundless resources of the United States and its power for peace or war. It demonstrates the versatility of the Yankee character and its adaptability to circumstances. One thing at a time has had its day, and no longer forms a head-line for the copybook of the American boy. Spain is thoroughly thrashed with one hand, while the other attends with energy and efficiency to the business of the Nation.

NATIONAL SENTIMENT RESTORED.

"New York has been too content with being the Empire State, and with having its chief city the metropolis of the continent; the West too eager for empire independent of the East; the South living too much upon its traditions and in its past, and the Pacific Slope resting too severely upon its boundless possibilities and great expectations. The war with Spain has superbly restored the sentiment of nationality and eliminated sectional jealousies. But this exposition is a healthy educator for commercial union.

"The mission of peace is to develop the practical side of patriotism. It is to teach and demonstrate what will promote the development of the whole country and the prosperity and happiness of the whole people. Patriotism does not legislate for or against the North or the South or the East or the West, but fosters and encourages them all by every measure which binds them more closely together and to the progress of the country.

"The concentrated capital of the East is the fruit of 300 years of settlement and trade. It is needed in the West for railroads, irrigation, mines, water power, furnaces, and mills. It furnishes the transportation facilities which transform the prairie from the grazing plains of the buffalo and the hunting haunts of the wolf to the farm, the homestead, and productive power in herds of cattle and vast fields of wheat and corn. Its hopeful enterprise often finds for it an untimely grave in booming towns, unnecessary railroads, and worthless mines.

"But capital is both selfish and intelligent. It never deserts a territory because the investment has failed through bad judgment. It seeks other sources for profitable employment, and finds its remuneration in other and needed work for the development of the country. The honest investor believes in legislation which extends the supervision of the Government over the corporation and the trust. He knows that his safety as well as the public interests require publicity. It is only when a community foolishly thinks that by having confiscated property non-resident permanent investment it has gained without effort the capital for its future that the investor withdraws and stays away.

"Money is both timid and modest. It seeks to keep out of sight; it hides in stockings, or niches in the wall, or burrows in the ground. It requires high civilization and great guarantees to bring it out, put it in circulation, and make it useful. Its freemasonry of fear is conned by no boundaries of land or sea. In times and in places of panic and distrust it disappears, and increases the distress. With the return of confidence it moves the machinery of society and makes possible varied industries and prosperity. The State which so legislates as to take away all earning power from the money it has invited or borrowed soon learns that it has gained a temporary advantage and lost its credit, which is the most fruitful source of profit and prosperity.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

"Differences between the East and the West have been due to distance, misunderstanding, and demagogues. For a time the sections were daily becoming more widely separated. The West was encouraged to believe that it was plundered by usurers and extortionists in the East, and the East learned to distrust the integrity and intentions of the West. Far-sighted citizens of the prairie and mountain States knew that the resources of this wide territory had scarcely been touched. Drought can be defeated by the ditch. Millions of acres from which the homesteader has fled in despair, and millions more known as the Great American Desert, are to become, through storage reservoirs and irrigation, fruitful farms, thriving settlements, and happy homes.

"The Nile, the Father of Waters, has run its unvexed course to the sea for thousands of years. There were seasons of plenty and seasons of famine. The tyrannical and capricious stream asserted its lordship over man by giving or withholding the current which made a garden of the thirsty sand plain. Science said to capital: 'For the first time in ages Egypt has a stable Government, law, and justice, property is secure, investments are safe, and money invested in the land of the Pharaohs only risks the judgment with which it is spent and the wisdom with which the enterprises it creates are managed.'

"The response was instantaneous. Two crops grow where one, and sometimes none, did before. The Egyptian farmer, always oppressed and robbed by his rulers, and often ruined by the Nile, is becoming an independent, self-reliant man. He confidently plants, sure that he will reap the harvest, and laughs at the efforts of the ancient and historic river to break from the chains of modern science. His own courage restored by prosperity, he avenges the murder of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum by defeating and utterly routing the fierce dervishes before whom his broken-spirited father only a decade ago fled and died.

"There is mineral wealth stored in the hills and mountains between the Mississippi and the Pacific, which, when developed, will make all prior discoveries appear insignificant. Thousands of miles of railways must be constructed to connect the farms, the factories, and the mines of the future with the trunk lines which traverse the continent.

"Education is the remedy for our troubles. The school is the preparatory department of the college, and the college fits boys for the greater university of the world. The school and the college teach; they cannot educate. The collegian can become as narrow as his village playmate who graduated at the common school if both remain for their life work in the isolated environment of these local conditions, prejudices, and misconceptions.

A PRACTICAL EDUCATOR.

"Both of them come to this exposition. The encircling horizon which made coincident their physical and intellectual vision expands with their minds and embraces States and cities, arts and industries. They see the vastness and interdependence of our internal commerce. They learn that the more intelligently selfish any business may be, the more patriotically it encourages every other industry and contributes to the general weal.

"The solution of the century-vexing problem of capital and labor grows simpler. They see that even a railroad President may be a public-spirited citizen without betraying the interests or lessening the business of his company; that the money power is the concentration of the capital of the many at convenient centres of financial operations and contact with the world, where it lies idle and useless in times of distrust, but is easily drawn to the beneficent purposes and productive energies of the community which can give it profitable employment. Those from large cities learn that New York and Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are marts of trade, not places of power. The country feeds and recruits them. They reflect and do not originate the conditions and opinions of the Republic.

"The untraveled city man is the most provincial of mortals. His local pride paralyzes his powers of observation, and the rest of the universe exists only for his benefit and by his permission. The West is an unknown land of grazing plains, mining camps, and big game. But he finds here the broadest culture of the schools and colleges, a vigorous and healthy public sentiment, the courage to try and the ability to utilize every invention which will increase the productive power and decrease the cost of operating the farm, the forest, the manufactory, and the mine.

"Thus the broader education brings into contact and activity all the elements of our strength and growth. Self-centred satisfaction is an insurmountable barrier to mental, moral, or material growth. Harmony and proportion are as essential to the vitality of the several parts of the country and to the prosperity of the whole as they are to the model from which the artist creates a Venus of Milo or the sculptor the glory of perfect manhood in the Apollo Belvedere.

MARVELOUS RESULTS OF UNITY.

"Whenever and wherever we have worked together as one people the combination of our almost endless variety of production and strength, climate and temperament, has produced marvelous results. In the twenty years from 1875 to 1895 the average annual production of pig iron in France has increased from 1,265,000 to 2,000,000 tons; in Germany, from 1,946,000 to 5,082,000 tons; in Great Britain, from 6,562,000 to 7,361,000 tons, while the United States during the same period has increased its pig-iron product from 2,284,000 to 8,263,000 tons. Our share of the world's product of this great industry, which has been regarded as the barometer of National wealth and prosperity, was twenty years ago about 16 per cent., and in 1895 over 30 per cent., and is now quite one-third.

"Great Britain is our great rival in coal, and her output is still about 24,000,000 tons greater than ours. But while the output of Great Britain has increased from 126,972,000 tons in 1875 to 184,819,000 tons in 1895, that of the United States has grown in the same period from 45,283,000 tons to 180,832,000 tons. Of the coal product of the world Great Britain's proportion was twenty years ago 47 per cent., and is now 34 per cent., while that of the United States has increased in that period from 17 to 30 per cent.

"The increased consumption of raw cotton fairly marks the development of our manufacturing industries. The average amount of cotton taken by Great Britain in the ten years from 1830 to 1840 was 1,500,000 tons, which increased in 1894 to 7,091,000 tons. The average annual consumption in the United States from 1830 to 1840 was 376,000 tons, and this had grown in 1894 to 5,552,000 tons. We are the greatest producers of raw cotton in the world, and only Great Britain leads us in its manufacture.

"We produce one-fifth of the wheat of the world, 22 per cent. of its gold, and 32 per cent. of its silver, while our railway construction in twenty-five years has been eight times more than Germany and twenty-three times more than Great Britain. There are in the United States 184,603 miles of railroad. This exceeds the mileage of the railroads of Europe and Asia combined. Our share in the commerce of the world, which is excelled only by that of Great Britain and Germany, has increased 15 per cent., while that of Great Britain has grown only 2½ per cent. in the last ten years.

"Neither the foreign trade of the world nor the internal trade of any country can compare with the vast volume of inter-State commerce carried on our railroads, lakes, canals, and rivers. Fabulous are the figures which tell of the interchange of the products of our mixed climates and myriad industries among our 70,000,000 of people. They mount higher than the traffic on all the oceans of the world. The populous East, the awakened South, the developing West, the growing States on the Pacific, and the as yet infant mountain Commonwealths, inspired by the new birth of nationality, fraternal feeling, and mutual respect, celebrate the last years of the nineteenth century and the dawn of the twentieth by opening another era of prosperity for the United States.

"Foreign critics say Americans boast of the bigness of their country. There is no use denying the fact; we are big. We are not too large for a destiny never so manifest as to-day. Cuba is under our protection and certain to come under our flag by the vote of her people; Puerto Rico is ours; our foothold in the Philippines will never be surrendered, and the markets of the far East are inviting us to compete with the nations of Europe for their trade. Big as we are, the future is bigger with duties, responsibilities, and opportunities for our citizens.

PRACTICAL SENTIMENTALITY.

"The sentimentalist declares that such a review as has occupied our hour to-day is the grossest materialism. After years of experiment and observation I have found that sentiment has less alloy, is purer, and attains loftier ideals under a well-thatched roof than on the sod, under storms as well as sunshine, and with drenching clouds as well as stars above. 'What makes a hero in battle?' I inquired of a veteran, the victor on many a bloody field. His answer was: 'Plenty of good beef or mutton and hot coffee.'

"The poet and the dreamer still lament the disappearance of the buffalo. They regard the extermination of the vast herds of this picturesque animal which once occupied and fed upon these plains as an indictment upon which we stand before cultured juries convicted of grossness and brutality. The buffalo and the ox represent the romantic and the practical views of life. Less than twenty years ago there were 1,000,000 buffaloes west of the Mississippi, and it required a territory capable of supporting in comfort 10,000,000 inhabitants for their pasturage.

"Lowing herds of cattle, waving fields of grain, and stacks of corn and wheat in these new States are an essential part of the productive power which gives to the United States that strongest of positions—the food emporium for Europe. Money for the staff of life from the working millions of our own and of far-distant lands flows in where the buffalo impoverished, to enrich the farmer, create new homesteads, and thriving villages, to make the wilderness a garden, and add incalculably to the sum of human happiness.

A VIEW OF THE FUTURE.

"When Nebraska shall have reached the age of New York there will be a population of over 200,000,000 in the United States. Our domain will be sufficient for their support and our institutions elastic enough for their orderly government and their liberty. Intelligence will be keen and high, and the State will be very close to the daily life and industrial activities of the people. Co-operation will be working to an extent now thought chimerical. There will always be differences of conditions, as God has endowed his children with degrees of gifts, but the much abused doctrine that the world owes every man a living will be in general vogue and practice. The lazy, the shiftless, and the improvident will grumble and suffer then as now, but there will be a place for all according to the talents bestowed upon them, and wisely perfected plans for the care and comfort of the aged and helpless.

"The English language will be the speech of diplomacy and the tongue of a quarter of the human race. The United States and Great Britain, having worked harmoniously, together for a long period, will dominate the world. Their rule and example will be for the promotion of commerce and the spread of civilization with its requirements and benefits in Asia and Africa. Year by year will come nearer the realization of the promise which began and has inspired the Christian Era of 'Peace on earth and good will among men.'

"The war with Spain has unified our country. The sons of the South and the North, fighting side by side and under the old flag, has effaced the last vestige of the passions of the civil war. The young men of the farthest West and its primitive conditions lying with their comrades from the circles of the clubs and fashion in the East in the trenches at El Caney and charging up the hill and over the defenses of San Juan have made the men of the West and the East one by the baptism of blood. Whether from the plains of Arizona or the palaces of New York, and whether dressed in broadcloth or in buckskin, the Rough Rider is the same American.

NEW YORK'S GREETING.

"Venerable New York sends hail and cordial congratulations to young Nebraska. Our settlement is 240 and our sovereignty 90 years older than yours. Three centuries of development under original conditions and free institutions greet this half century of the West from the painted savage to the industrious citizen with a past and present full of cheer and hope. First among the States of the Republic in population, prosperity, educational institutions, churches, productive power and wealth, and commanding the resources of the continent through her metropolis, the second city of the world, New York, owes it all to American liberty and opportunity. It is her pride and pleasure to attract and welcome the citizens of all the sister States. The people of the South, the West, and the Pacific have found hospitable homes in the Empire State in numbers greater than the population of many cities in those sections.

"From Manhattan Island and the banks of the Hudson invisible wires stretch to distant places all over this land. They are burdened with messages of love and encouragement from the old homestead in the granite hills of New England, or nestling among the flowers of the sunny South, or under the clear skies and by the fruit orchards of the Pacific Slope or on the prairie farm, to the struggling boy or successful man battling with the world in our great city. Spirit voices of those who have joined the majority speak tenderly over these lines, recalling childhood days, the district school, the tearful parting, and the plunge into the unknown, the family united again under the old roof to celebrate the marriage feast or clasping hands in speechless grief beside the mother's bier. These fraternal ties intertwining with the bonds of patriotism and common interest bind our States together in one indissoluble union, and make us all one people, of one country and under one flag.

EXPOSITION'S FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

Cash Balance on Hand Far Exceeds the Total Liabilities.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 8.—The Trans-Mississippi Exposition, now nearing its close after five months of operation, has been a financial success. On Sept. 26 the Secretary's books showed a cash balance in bank of $128,000, and it was then estimated that the total liabilities were $68,000.

For some time past all bills have been paid whenever presented with the proper vouchers, and the cash surplus has steadily accumulated. When the above figures were given out the exposition had thirty-six days to run. October, on account of the peace jubilee celebration and other attractive features, is expected to draw by far the greatest crowds of any of the five months of the exposition season.

The indebtedness consists almost exclusively of balances due on contracts and the operating expenses for September. The first aggregate $26,000 and the latter $48,000, at the maximum cost of $2,000 a day. Of this latter amount $8,000 has already been taken up on account of weekly pay rolls, and the total obligation on account of operating expenses is $40,000. Notes aggregating $2,000 are outstanding, making a total indebtedness of $68,000.

The exposition will close Nov. 1.

NEGRO AND INDIAN PUPILS.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute Opens Its Term.

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 8.—The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute enters upon the fourth decade of its existence with the present term, which began Oct. 1. The entering class numbers about 130 negroes and 45 Indians. About a third of these last come from the Senecas and Tuscaroras, on the New York State reservations. The others are chiefly Sioux and Oneidas from the West.

The total number of students, 550, is somewhat less than last year. The reduction in numbers is chiefly in the entering class, which is smaller than that of a year ago, chiefly because the standard of admission has been raised. The effort is being made to gradually increase the requirements of the students entering this school in order to secure the best class of pupils available. In this way only one-third of those who applied for admission this year have been accepted. The other two-thirds were refused because of not being up to the present requirements.

The result of this course, which has been followed in a measure for the past two or three years, is that, while the incoming class is not as large as in some years, the upper classes of the school are much larger. Last year's graduating class was the largest in the history of the school, and it is expected that the senior class of the present year will be quite as large.

Another result of the more stringent conditions required for entering is a decided improvement in the quality of the students of the school, which is especially noticeable at the opening of the present term. This is equally true of the pupils of both the races educated at Hampton. Any one who doubts that progress has been made by the negro and Indian races has only to compare the young people who come to Hampton now with those of fifteen years ago. There is much that is discouraging in the working out of race problems, but the fact that there are coming every year to our schools a larger number of refined, intelligent girls and boys, shows that a real advancement has been made. The contrast between the company of wild blanket Indians who came to Hampton from Fort Berthold, N. D., twenty years ago and the company of intelligent, well bred pupils who came here this year from the Government and missionary schools of the same agency is striking.

A new feature at Hampton Institute this year is the opening of the new building for the departments of agriculture and domestic science. This building, one of the finest to be found in any school, is splendidly equipped for classes in sewing and dressmaking, cooking and housekeeping, as well as girls' classes in manual training, and has well-appointed laboratories and lecture rooms for the school of scientific and practical agriculture.

OXLEY RELEASED ON BAIL.

Alleged Accessory to Emma Gill's Murder Once More Free.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 8.—The only event of interest in the Gill murder case to-day was the release of Albert H. Oxley on bonds. John Collins of Southington gave the necessary surety of $5,000. Oxley left the city this afternoon for Southington.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

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A Central Force of Never-ending Opportunity.

While this store is always progressive, always leading, always reaching for new methods that produce something higher and better and newer in the goods that you use and wear; at the same time it never gets away from the central idea that while the best is always the cheapest, the best needn't be expensive, even at the beginning. Nor does quality that can be guaranteed mean costliness when buying of us. The central force offers you the newest, the best, most exclusive and most reliable of everything at a price that always makes your buying economical, and besides protects you after your purchase with the guarantee "that should any one cut our prices you have only to make claim on us and it will be allowed gladly and promptly." In short, perfect satisfaction in goods and prices that makes you a perfect customer.

A Great Chance in Men's and Women's Hosiery.

Offering Hosiery of this quality in the height of the season at about half regular prices is an opportunity that may need a little explanation. And yet why is that necessary, the fact is evident. They are broken lots, it is true, but it was our vigilance in buying that brought them here and now gives you the advantage, one you will acknowledge exceptional as soon as you have seen the goods.

AT 12½ CTS. instead of 19 cts. to 25 cts. Women's fine gauge black cotton hose, high spliced heels and double soles; also men's black half hose with spliced heels and toes, guaranteed stainless, 19 cts. to 25 cts. kinds, at 12½ cts. pair.

AT 19 CTS. instead of 25 cts. to 35 cts. Women's medium weight black cotton hose, high spliced heels and double soles; also assorted fancy stripes, 25 cts. to 35 cts. kinds, at 19 cts. pair.

AT 25 CTS. instead of 50 cts. to 75 cts. Men's extra quality ribbed cotton bicycle hose, spliced heels and toes, black and dark gray, size 9 to 11, 50 cts. to 75 cts. kinds, at 25 cts. pair.

AT 25 CTS. instead of 35 cts. to 50 cts. Women's extra fine ingrain ribbed lisle thread hose, spliced heels and toes, also ribbed in fine cotton, and men's fine lisle half hose, in Persian stripes, 35 cts. to 50 cts. kinds, at 25 cts. pair.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. A lot of extra fine quality silver gray merino shirts, ribbed bottom and long sleeves, with drawers in two lengths of inseams to match; sizes, shirts, 34 to 46; drawers, 30 to 46; 1.75 kinds, at 1.25 each.

Section C, extreme rear.

Silks That Are Interesting.

There are fabrics in this department that meet you in every mood. The striking colors that pounce upon you at once and lend gayety to everything; the retiring and more modest ones that hide themselves, like the wild flowers, until you find them, and then the blacks, always becoming and serviceable. Here are some that are modestly priced for to-morrow.

AT 39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS. 500 yards 20-inch all silk black satin Duchesse; the quality is strong and serviceable.

AT 43 CTS. INSTEAD OF 69 CTS. 600 yards 19-inch all silk black taffeta; fine, bright and lustrous cloth.

AT 75 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.00. 300 yards 21 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, rich, heavy fabric, well adapted for full costumes.

AT 89 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.25. 700 yards 22-inch all silk black Gros Grain Brocades, extra heavy and durable quality, in a large variety of new designs, large and small patterns.

AT 69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 98 CTS. 20-inch all silk fancy satin check taffetas, fine bright cloth, in the latest color combinations.

AT 75 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.00. 20-inch Lyons all silk and wool Poplin, beautiful, fine and lustrous material in all the latest staple and fancy colors, for evening and street wear.

AT 95 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.25. 20-inch all silk fancy plaid Taffetas, in a large assortment of new colorings and combinations, very popular fabric for waists.

The Colored and Black Dress Goods.

These are fabrics that will catch your eye and rivet it, and yet we are offering them to-morrow at the prices of ordinary goods.

AT 49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 65 CTS., 46-inch handsome velour plaids, wool filling, rich dark colorings.

AT 49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS., 46-inch silk and wool French Foise suitings, worth double the price we quote.

AT 53 CTS. INSTEAD OF 85 CTS., 47-inch all wool Imported Granite suitings, particularly adapted for tailor made gowns.

AT 59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS., 50-inch all wool Ladies' cloth, good weight, twill black fabric, in a full line of new colors.

AT 59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS., 48-inch all wool heavy mixed Cheviots, suitable for traveling and bicycle dresses.

AT 49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 65 CTS., 37-inch all wool French Poplins, good weight and perfect black.

AT 59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS., 50-inch all wool Ladies' cloth, twill back, smooth face fabric, black.

AT 69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.00, 46-inch French Camel's hair, black.

AT 75 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.50, 44-inch Mohair and wool bayaderes, worth double our price, black.

AT 98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.50, 45-inch Mohair and wool fancy Crepon, regular price 1.50, black.

A Remarkable 75 Cts. Shirt.

Really it's not a 75 cts. shirt at all, but the 1.00 and 1.25 kind at other stores. Made in three shapes, open back style, with long and short bosoms; open back and front, with long bosoms only, well made to every little detail and beautifully laundered. We are determined to have the best shirts made, no matter whether the price be 75 cts., 1.00 or 1.50. Try one shirt and see if we haven't made it the best 75 cts. shirt you can find.

Of course we still have our famous 1.00 shirt, and always will have.

Three pairs of 50 cts. suspenders for 1.00. 600 pairs of them for men, made from extra strong elastic webbing, with leather ends, and glove button cast off, 3 pairs for a dollar, or if one pair only, 35 cts. a pair.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts, 35 cts. Plain and white or fancy night shirt, men and boys' sizes, full length and width and worth a third more, 35 cts.

Attraction in Silk and Cashmere Waists.

Colored Petticoats and Infants' Wear.

TAFFETA silk waists in the newest stripes, plaids, plain and changeable effects, some full front, others tucked. In this lot fine black satin and velvet waists, tucked front in the newest shades, choice of all 4.98, regular 6.00 to 6.75.

BLACK brilliantine waists, tucked front, detachable collar, special at 1.79.

FINE all-wool cashmere waists in black, cardinal, and navy, handsomely braided front, at 2.98.

COLORED PETTICOATS.

EXTRA quality black sateen petticoats, made umbrella style, deep corded flounce, lined with Somett flannel, special 98 cts., regular 1.50.

A FINE LOT of silk petticoats in the latest shading, and black; umbrella ruffle corded in this lot a limited number of striped taffeta silk petticoats, deep flounce, double ruffle, never sold less than 6.75, choice of all 4.98.

OUTING FLANNEL under skirts, assorted stripes, yoke band, 25 cts. and 29 cts.

FOR THE INFANTS.

INFANTS' long cambric slips, with insertion and tucked yoke, special 29 cts.

MISSES' muslin gowns, ruffle on neck and sleeves, large collar, 4 sizes, 29 cts.

SILK caps in cream, top trimming of ribbon and lace, also full ruche, 29 cts. and 39 cts.

EIDERDOWN coats in cream, light blue, pink and cardinal, fur and braid trimmed, at 1.98 and 2.25.

LONG CLOAKS of Bedford Cord, in cream only, ribbon trimmed, special 2.98.

FANCY Eiderdown House Sacques, with embroidered edge of silk, at 49c.

More Corset Opportunities at $1.50.

175 pairs of Imported Corsets, consisting of Z. Z., C. P., I. C., P. D., and Prima Donna Corsets, in white, drab, ecru, and black, made of Coutille and Sateen; regularly sold for 2.25 to 3.50, odd sizes to close at 1.50 pair.

At 5.94, the balance of our One Dollar Sonnette Corsets, in white, drab, and black of Imported Coutille, at 59 cts.

Upholstery Advantages.

The time for refitting the home is full upon us; the summer draperies are put away, the windows and doors are ready to be made wonderfully attractive by rich hangings; Carpets here and Rugs there; in short, the cozy and comfortable homelike air must needs soon pervade the whole house. Our Upholstery Department has every facility to take right hold and fit up your home with everything and see that it's done artistically, as well as economically. The department has been very much extended, and has on exhibition some of the most beautiful things imaginable.

Renaissance lace curtains, 7.50, 14.50, 27.00 pair.

White Irish Point curtains, 5.00, 6.75, 9.00 and 11.00 pair.

100 pairs Irish Point curtains for chambers at 3.00 per pair.

Nottingham lace reproductions of the finest Louis XIV. and Brussels marvels of beauty, designs exclusive, first time on exhibition, at 2.40, 3.50, 4.50 and 6.50 pair.

White Irish Point bed sets at 8.50, 10.50 and 12.00 a set.

Natural Plants at Unnatural Prices.

A Fresh Supply of Natural Plants at exceptionally low prices. Compare these fine hardy plants with those you ordinarily see.

Croton plants, 75 cts., instead of $1.25; $1.25, instead of $2.00.

Rubber plants, 75 cts., instead of $1.25; $1.25, instead of $1.75.

Areca and Kentia Palms, 75 cts., instead of $1.25; $1.10, instead of $2.00; $1.50, instead of $2.50.

Fan Palms, $1.75, instead of $2.75.

And Ferns, large Palms, Rubber plants, as well as many other kinds.

Anticipating Your Wants in Ready to Wear Suits.

Ready to wear gowns that anticipate your appreciation. That are yours as soon as you have seen them. Made from the very newest Fall and Winter Material. Hardly a color or shade unrepresented. The simple and the elaborate. Those that cost little and those that cost much, yet all at economical prices. In addition to the many interesting things in suits and cloaks and jackets, here are some low quotations for Monday.

AT 14.25.—Camel's hair cloth suit in blue or brown, top coat effect, or in English cheviot cloth, suit in black or navy, coat silk lined, new in design and excellently finished.

AT 26.50.—Finest Grade Venetian cloth suit in black, blue or brown, entirely lined with silk, stylish coat with velvet collar, new sleeve and beautifully cut flounce skirt.

JACKETS.

AT 7.90.—Black cheviot cutaway reefer, double-breasted effect, notched collar and entirely new in design, lined with black Rhadama silk.

AT 11.50—English Kersey cloth jackets in black, navy, green or brown, double breasted, triple stitched seams, finished with straps of material and lined with fancy stripe taffeta.

AT 13.25—Unfinished worsted jackets, fly front, top coat effects, lined with black taffeta.

Boy's Shoes for 1.89 That Usually Cost 3.00.

They are something new in Boy's Shoes, made on new lasts, have heavy extension soles, English back stay, fast color eyelets and leather back stay in lining, box calf lace, excellently well made in every particular and just the kind for which you have been in the habit of paying 3.00 a pair. Sizes are 11 to 2, and 2½ to 6. All at 1.89 a pair. There are 300 pairs of them. Children's and Youths' sizes of same with spring heels, 9 to 13½, at 1.58.

Something New in Women's Shoes.

Women's Oxford ties with the new Louis XV. heels, at the unheard of price of 2.95. All the style, fit and finish of 5.00 shoes. They make the foot look pretty and well dressed, all sizes and widths, at 2.95.

A Good Chance to Buy Boys' Clothes.

AT 2.69—30 all wool fancy check cheviot sailor suits, pretty combinations, some trimmed with soutache braid, only 3, 4, 5 and 6 year sizes, regular price 3.98.

AT 3.48—Dark blue all wool cheviot double breasted suits, very dressy, 7 to 15 year sizes, value 5.00.

AT 2.69—Dark blue and cardinal, one piece, all wool flannel kilt suits, box pleated front, with hand embroidered anchor, 2 and 3 year sizes.

AT 3.98—Dark blue and the new shade of brown, also dark cardinal, one and two piece kilt suits in best grade of flannel, trimmed with rows of soutache braid, 2 and 3 year sizes.

AT 4.98—Fall top coats in tan covert cloth, very natty styles, 4 to 16 year sizes.

AT 6.48—Dark blue Kersey cloth top coats, custom tailor made, silk velvet collar, nicely trimmed, 4 to 16 year sizes.

AT 5.48—Two piece kilt suits in dark blue serge and mixed cheviots, with dark cardinal vest and collar, trimmed with white and black braid and pearl buttons, 2 and 3 year sizes.

Another Clock Movement.

The clock store is alive with opportunities. There wasn't space to show them all at one time, so the sale is continued this week. And the new arrivals are shown. It's the clock opportunity of the season. No matter if you only pay half price, we guarantee to keep them in order for one year.

AT 5.98, reduced from 9.00 and 10.00. The handsomest Royal Bonn clocks made, beautifully decorated in the soft rich colors that are so characteristic of the finer grades of Royal Bonn, tinted in rich cobalt blue and Empire green, overlaid with lace gold. These have been the best selling clocks at 9.00 and 10.00, but the overconfident clockmaker contracted for too many cases. 5.98 buys a clock, a handsome clock, good enough for any one.

AT 4.50, reduced from 8.50. The best 8-day American clocks, incased in imported china cases, beautifully decorated and tinted in delicate colors, 4.50.

AT 3.98, reduced from 6.00. Eight-day clocks, best American movements, incased in Royal Bonn cases, neatly decorated and tinted.

AT HALF PRICES and less, about ten fine French clock sets in gilt, bronze and other finishes, are marked 13.50 to 44.00, instead of 27.00 to 88.00, and some of the in-between prices are less than half.

Our 60 Cts. Candy This is delicious candy, as good as it is possible to make candy; you might pay 20 cts. or 40 cts. a pound more and not get a bit better. Have a look at our Candy Department before you leave the store; it's in the basement, front.

Women's Pique Gloves 98 cts., instead of $1.25. This is a lot of 200 dozen only of women's full pique sewn lamb skin gloves. The prevailing street shades and black, all sizes. This is an exceptionally good glove, and cannot be duplicated by us to sell for less than $1.25.

Ask to see the Marwyn Glove.

MUTUAL RESERVE TROUBLES.

Thomas L. James Has Refused Gen. Tracy's Request.

Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who arrived on the Campania Friday night, said yesterday morning that he had refused to accept an election to the Presidency of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association under any condition. He exhibited a cablegram which he had received from Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy while in Stratford-on-Avon, and to which he had replied in the negative. Following this refusal the Board of Trustees of the association unanimously elected George D. Eldridge First Vice President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. James on July 6, who said at that time that his retirement was due wholly to personal reasons, his other responsibilities making such heavy demands upon his time.

What step will now be taken by the opponents of Frederick A. Burnham, the President of the association, cannot be learned. Tracy, Boardman & Platt, who have been retained, refuse absolutely to talk in regard to the matter, and it is thought by some of the members of the association that no open effort will be made before the next annual meeting.

Steamer British Queen Liable.

Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, has given a decision in the joint libel brought by the Mannheim Insurance Company and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company against the steamship British Queen, to recover between $50,000 and $60,000, the amount of insurance placed by those companies on the cargo of the steamship Alvena, which was sunk as the result of a collision with the British Queen in the lower bay on Jan. 19, 1897. Judge Brown, in reviewing the testimony, finds that the primary cause of the collision was a misunderstanding of signals, and the immediate cause a failure of both vessels to obey the harbor rules. He holds the British Queen liable for the whole cargo damage.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The British-American Insurance Company of New York has applied for admission to the State of Louisiana.

Robert L. Reynolds has been appointed State Agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company for Ohio.

The Maryland Casualty Company has appointed George G. Brown of Cleveland general agent for the State of Ohio.

Frank C. Horigan of Baltimore has been appointed agent of the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

E. Cozens-Smith, general manager of the Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, of London, who arrived on the Campania Friday night, will make a general inspection of the affairs of the United States branch. The gross American assets of the company are $1,910,167, and its net surplus on Jan. 1 was $989,914.

The reinsurance of the members of the Mercantile Benefit Association, which is about to go into voluntary dissolution, in the Hartford Life was arranged by a committee composed of John W. Jacobus, William L. Gerish, John H. Carpenter, Charles R. Shaw, L. Mandelbaum, William Wills, W. S. Gilmore, Henry Bohme, J. H. Crowell, John A. Carney, James N. Fuller, Frank J. Mora, and W. R. Spooner.

Price, McCormick & Co., who recently made an attempt to secure a controlling interest in the stock of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of reinsuring its business and converting the company into a trust company, have issued a circular to stockholders withdrawing its offer of Sept. 14 for the purchase of their holdings. The circular asserts that, while the offer was open, "the price of the stock in the open market rose from 145 per cent. a share to 175 per cent."

The meeting of the casualty companies which has been called for Oct. 12 to take radical action upon the situation will, it was said yesterday, result almost inevitably in a general break in rates. The companies which do not act in harmony with the rates framed by the conference of liability managers are the Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Germany, the Frankfort American Insurance Company of New York, the Maryland Casualty Company, and the New Ams

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The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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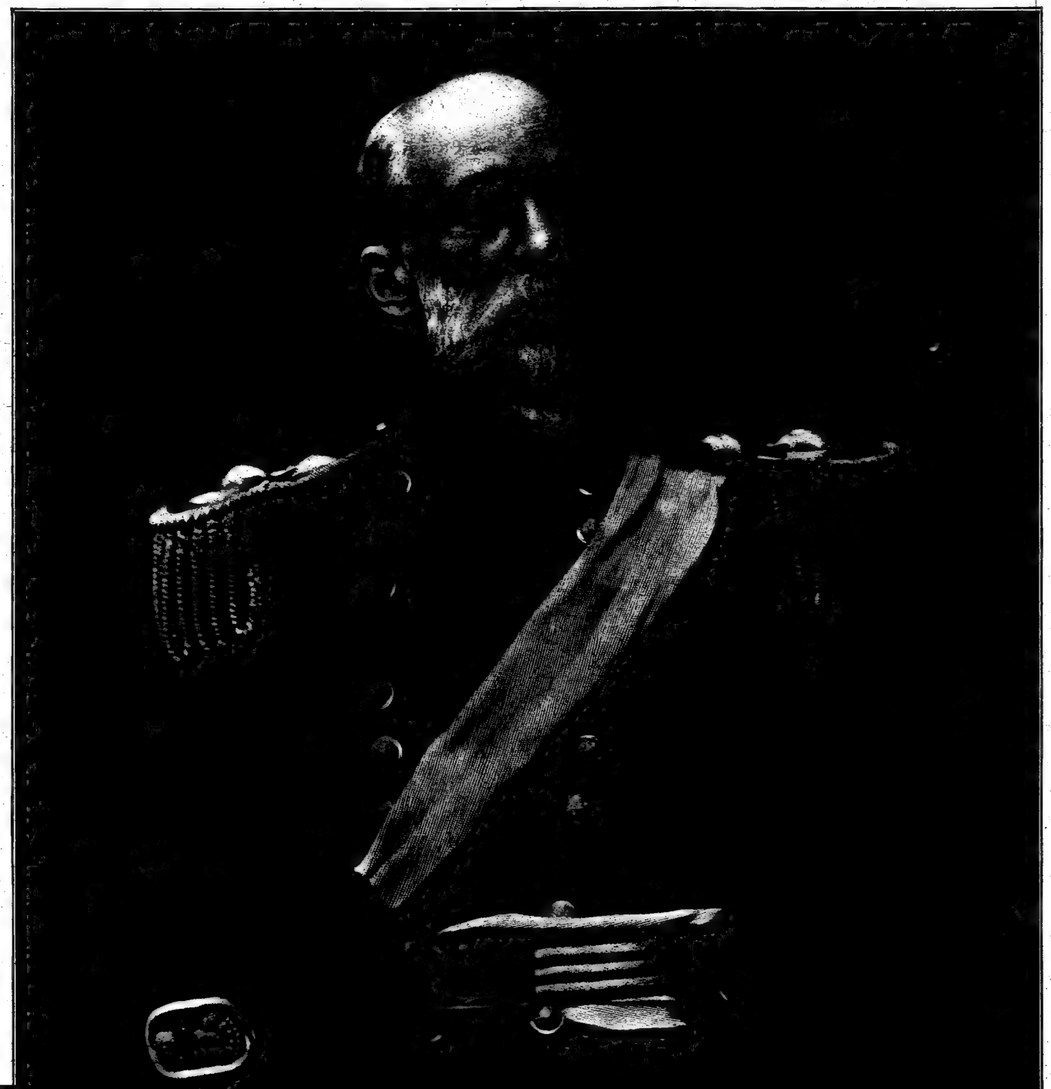

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

OCTOBER 9, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

According to tradition and contemporaneous tales, scientific men are noted for their absentmindedness on all subjects save their own particular hobbies. Pasteur, the French savant, was no exception to this rule. An amusing story concerning him is just now going the rounds of the Parisian press. It seems that the professor was once visiting his son-in-law in Bourgogne; the family was at dinner and some cherries had been placed upon the table. It was noticed that Pasteur dipped his cherries in a glass of water and thoroughly rinsed them before eating. On being questioned, he gave a little lecture on bacteriology, saying that the cherries he washed probably contained on their surface microbes of the most direful diseases. "One cannot be too careful concerning what one eats and drinks," he said in conclusion, and lifting the glass in which he had cleansed the cherries, he calmly swallowed the contents.

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People who are interested in that most worthy object, the maintenance of universal peace, point with horror not only to our own death roll before Santiago, but to the Soudan, where thousands of dervishes were actually mowed down by the terrible machine guns and deadly magazine rifles. They say that here at least was a terrible and uncalled for destruction of life which amounted to sheer massacre, and that the dervishes were simply defending their native land from the invader. In both these particulars they are wrong. People should remember that dervishes are fatalists, and that the true believer never surrenders, but, spreading out his sheepskin, dies upon it fighting. It was necessary to win victory over him in order to take Omdurman and Khartoum. He was killed because he would neither flee nor surrender. And that the British and Egyptian flags should float over the site of poor Gordon's sacrifice and murder was necessary as promoting the greatest good to the greatest number. It was necessary to civilization. Missionaries have done what they could and have beeen murdered for their pains. The religion of the sword has remained impregnable to the religion of love and of the Nazarene. It was right and just for Maxims and the Lee-Metfords to do the work. And they did it; that is all. If you have a mad dog in your house you do not try to tame him; you kill him, just as Lord Kitchener's troops slew the dervishes.

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When one has been out of school for ten or twenty years and turns to the geography that is used in the schoolroom to-day, it is with astonishment that one notes the changes in the great West—of course, provided that one has not been required to keep posted in the interim. Study up this geography from the textbook of your son or daughter, and then question the friend of your school days about it, and you will find that he is as lamentably ignorant as you were. Before and during the Spanish-American war we deplored the ignorance of Europeans concerning us and our resources. It is no exaggeration to say that the average New Yorker or New Englander is just as ignorant concerning the West. There are hundreds of cities in the West as large as Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, or Providence which the average Easterner knows merely by name. In our desire to be thorough cosmopolitans, in knowledge at least, there is a growing danger that we go to the other extreme and learn more about the rest of the world than we do about our own country. The other day we heard a man carelessly remark that he had crossed the Atlantic ten times, yet he boasted that he had never been further West than the steamer's dock in Hoboken. This should not be. The homogeneous spirit which is the mainstay of this country will pass away if the Easterner continues to remain indifferent to the development of the West.

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We hear a good deal of talk nowadays about a "new" Spain, about Spanish reconstruction. After due reflection we very much doubt that the Spaniards are of the stuff from which reconstructionists are made. There was no Persian reconstruction, no Greek reconstruction, no Roman reconstruction. These civilizations reached a certain point in advancement and then ate their hearts out by a miserable and effeminate egotism, and what was left the barbarian swallowed. The barbarian is less voracious in the nineteenth century than he was in the ninth. He does not settle down over the country he has conquered and commingle his sturdy civilization with that of decline, an artistic decline; he withdraws and leaves the conquered country to stagnate in her own wasted strength. It is useless to point to the recovery of France from the effects of the war of 1870; France paid the Germans, but she has never regained the place in the civilized world she held in 1865. The republic is merely a name, and La République at this time signifies all that is unjust, degenerate, and tyrannical. No; as long as Spain is occupied by Spaniards there can be no reconstruction there. It is sometimes a question as to whether the modern barbarian has not made a mistake, as his ancestor never did, in leaving the "declining" nations to starve themselves to death on their "pride," their "honor," and their archaic ideas of law and justice.

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER, one of the ablest soldiers in the Confederate Army and one of the ablest in the army that has just returned from Santiago, was born in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1836. His ancestors, both in this country and in England, were of the highest respectability. His early education included courses of study at the Seabury College of Cheshire, Conn., and other schools in New England and New York, and in 1854 he was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, where by studious habits and close attention to duty he merited and received the respect of his superiors and the love of his companions. In 1859 he was graduated as Lieutenant of cavalry, and was soon ordered to New Mexico, and afterward to Kansas, where he served in various Indian scouting expeditions.

At the outbreak of the war he resigned his commission in the army, returned to his native State, accepted a First Lieutenant's commission in the artillery of the Confederacy, and was assigned to garrison duty at Pensacola. A few months later he received a Colonel's commission in an Alabama infantry regiment. At the battle of Shiloh the regiment and its commander distinguished themselves. The former suffered heavy losses in the battle, but Col. Wheeler, according to the official report of Gen. Chalmers, his brigade commander, "bravely charged at the head of the small remnant of his regiment and the remnant of the Mississippians, bearing the regiment colors aloft." In this charge two horses were shot under him. Wheeler's horse always offered a better target than the rider, and before the end of the war sixteen had been shot and killed under him in battle. In October, 1862, he was made Brigadier General, and in January, 1863, he was made a Major General. His military record was one of the brightest. He was in the battles of Shiloh and Farmington, Miss.; the fights around Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, the siege of Knoxville, Ringgold, Rocky Face, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope, battles around Kenesaw Mountain, battle of Peach Tree Creek, Decatur, battles around Atlanta, siege of Savannah, battles of Averysborough and Bentonville. Besides being in over 800 skirmishes, Gen. Wheeler commanded in more than 200 battles, many of which, considering the numbers engaged, were among the most severe and successful recorded in the history of cavalry.

Gen. Wheeler led the cavalry troops in Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, commanded the rear of the army when it retreated into Tennessee, and in contesting Rosecrans's advance, attacking his flanks, raiding in the rear, and destroying trains, proved one of the most formidable opponents to the Federal forces. He led the cavalry in Longstreet's attack on Knoxville and during the siege, and covered Bragg's retreat from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. In the face of Sherman's march to the sea he opposed every movement and fought almost daily, often with his men dismounted. He failed in a heroic attempt under Hood's orders to break Sherman's communications, and though successful in destroying many National supplies, bridges, and railroads was finally driven back. On the death of Stuart he became senior cavalry General of the Confederate Army.

During the war no fewer than thirty-two of his staff officers were killed or wounded while riding beside him in battle. He himself did not always come off scot free. He was wounded three times slightly and once painfully, as he puts it, and his saddle equipments and clothes were frequently struck by missiles. The painful wound was received in an engagement near Nashville, Tenn., after Bragg's retreat from Kentucky, in 1862. On this occasion Gen. Wheeler's horse was torn to pieces by an exploding shell, his aide was killed beside him, and himself wounded, but he mounted another horse, secured another aide, and continued the fight.

After the close of the war Gen. Wheeler studied law and set to work to restore his shattered fortunes. He made his home at Wheeler, Lawrence County, Ala., and established law offices at Wheeler and Courtland, where he soon built up a lucrative practice. In 1882 he was elected a member of Congress, and has been returned at each election since then. This year he has been honored by receiving the unanimous nominations of all factions in the district, and will go back to Washington unopposed.

Gen. Wheeler is a soldier by instinct, education, and training. He is a very small man physically, being a little over five feet in height and weighing less than 120 pounds, but he is a marvel of activity. He is always on the go, and at a very rapid rate. He is nervous and wiry. His hair, which was black a few years ago, is now gray, and so is his full beard. He has bright black eyes and a dark complexion. In Washington he has been a conspicuous figure, and is one of the busiest men in the House. He is always dodging into the committee rooms, then out into the corridors, talking one moment with a constituent, and the next over in the Supreme Court, looking after some local interest, and then, when least expected, he will be back in his seat in the House. He does everything nervously and rapidly, and his speeches in the House, when he asks for "just one minute to say just one word," have become one of the standing jokes among his colleagues. He talks so rapidly that no stenographer can "take him down," then asks permission to insert in the Record the rest of his speech, which the next morning may be found to cover several pages.

After the death of Judge Holman and Mr. Milliken of Maine, some of the members in the Speaker's room were talking of the dropping out of the old members. One noticed Gen. Wheeler and remarked: "Well, Gen. Wheeler is still left with us."

"Yes," drawled out Mr. Reed in his characteristic way, "the Almighty could never find Wheeler in one place long enough to put his finger upon him."

Gen. Wheeler is eccentric. He sends out more matter through the mails than any other three members. He buys Government seeds from Congressmen who represent city constituencies, and in the same way he invests money in public documents from the Department of Agriculture. These he distributes liberally among his constituents. Once Gen. Wheeler was traveling in a buggy along a country road in Alabama. He overtook a mail carrier, groaning under the weight of an enormous sack of matter, and invited the man to take a seat beside him.

"Why don't you have a horse?" said the General.

"I have had three at different times," replied the carrier, "but they died. The work was too heavy."

"You mean that the burden of the mails was too great?"

"Yes, that's just it. There's a fool Representative from this district who sends out such a lot of truck that the mails are loaded all the time. This bag is full of such stuff—books and such."

"How much money would buy you a horse?" asked the General, feeling in his pocket.

"Horses are high now," answered the man. "I couldn't get a good one for less than $30."

Gen. Wheeler counted out $30, gave it to the man, and drove off before the postman had recovered from his surprise.

He was just as active in Cuba when sixty-two years old as he was during the civil war. He climbed a tree on the picket line with a field glass slung over his shoulder in order to observe the position and movements of the enemy. During the battle at San Juan he must have thought he was fighting as he did early in the sixties, for he shouted to the men of the Seventy-first as they went by him: "Give it to the Yankees!" and the soldiers cheered because they knew that it was only a slip.

Gen. Wheeler was always popular with his men, because he never gave his troops an order to go forward, but it was always come on. In this way he won his soubriquet of "Fighting Joe," and as such he will always be remembered by those who have fought with him.

Gen. Wheeler married a Southern lady. She is dead now. He had two sons, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., who is Instructor of Mathematics at West Point, and Thomas Wheeler, who was a cadet at Annapolis, and a daughter. Miss Annie Wheeler went to Cuba as a nurse, and was afterward at Camp Wikoff. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., served on his father's staff, and Thomas Wheeler was on the cruiser Columbia. A few weeks ago Thomas Wheeler was drowned while bathing at Camp Wikoff, and the loss of the boy has made his father look years older in a few days.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

Obverse of New York Charter Day Medal.
Presented to Andrew H. Green.

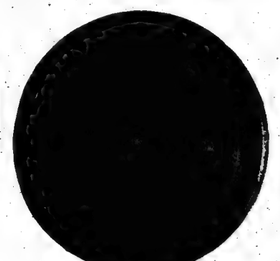

Reverse of New York Charter Day Medal.

MEDAL FOR ANDREW H. GREEN.

In presenting a gold medal to Andrew H. Green commemorating the birth of Greater New York, the people of the city have for the first time distinctly displayed their appreciation of his services in the direction of consolidation. The gift was made through the Historical and Memorial Committee of the General Citizens' Committee on the celebration of municipal consolidation, consisting of Gen. James Grant Wilson, President Augustus W. Peters, President Edward M. Grout, Justice W. W. Goodrich, J. Seaver Page, and Edward Hagaman Hall.

The medal is of solid gold and cost $200. Its design is elaborate, representing on its obverse a carefully executed allegorical figure of Manhattan welcoming the sister boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens on the right hand and of the Bronx and Richmond on the left. Underneath is the date of the holiday set aside by the Legislature to be known as Charter Day, and above the group is the date of consolidation, Jan. 1, 1898. The wording around the edge reads:

"Commemorating the Consolidation of the Municipalities About the Port of New York."

On the reverse of the medal are depicted four scenes connected with the early history of New York. At the top, under the date, Sept. 2, 1609, Henry Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, is represented ascending the Hudson. The scene at the left portrays the purchase of Manhattan Island by Peter Minuit of the Indians on May 4, 1626. At the right the surrender of Fort Amsterdam to the English is depicted, Sept. 8, 1664. The figure of Peter Stuyvesant is seen in the foreground, leaving the fort. The scene at the bottom represents Washington reading the Declaration of Independence to a brigade of the Continental Army, drawn up in hollow square.

The scenes are separated by a design of a Dutch windmill, which gives a quaint Colonial finish to the medal.

SEPTEMBER.

At last the Summer pauses here and takes
Her fill of all the glad earth's goods and sights;
Content with all her stores she now for sakes
Her toil and rests through long and peaceful nights.

The katydid makes music while she sleeps;
The full moon pours a golden splendor round;
The west wind, whispering love, a vigil keeps,
While pale stars watch her in the heavens bound.

Sleep on, Fair Summer, sleep, well satisfied
With all they beauteous work; thou givest strength
To face the Winter's fierce returning tide
We know thy sweets but sleep—to burs at length
Into some new and lovelier shape of Spring
Where love shall rise again like some immortal thing.

—WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE in Time and the Hour.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

Barnard College this year welcomes its students to enlarged quarters, improved equipment, and wider opportunities. Moreover, the institution will be entirely free from financial obligation. Chairman Abram S. Hewitt of the Board of Trustees started the movement to pay off the $110,000 indebtedness incurred in completing the equipment of the new building, and his efforts were heartily seconded by other friends of the college. Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000, and a friend who withheld her name, but who is now known to be Mrs. A. A. Anderson, gave $25,000 on condition that the entire amount be raised by Oct. 3. When the morning of the fateful day dawned, $9,000 remained to be made up before the college could come into the possession of the conditional subscriptions. The entire sum, however, was subscribed before nightfall, and on Tuesday Barnard College was free from debt, for the first time since it was opened.

The interest which will accrue from the new endowment fund and the saving of the interest hitherto paid on the debt will add about $10,000 to the annual income of the college. The number of students this year is larger than ever before, and the tuition fees and this additional income will put the college on a self-supporting bas's and render it immune to the necessity for appeals to the public. In addition to these subscriptions, the college has received two scholarships, one from Mrs. W. H. Clarkson and the other from the Daughters of the Revolution.

The new building, which is the gift of Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, will be known as Fiske Hall, and will be used as a dormitory. It carries out the original plan, which provided for three buildings occupying the block bounded by West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, the Boulevard, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Claremont Avenue, the main entrance being from the court facing on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The rooms are arranged singly and en suite, the charges ranging from $100 for a small single room, to be occupied by one girl, to $350 for a share in a suite of two chambers and study, to be occupied by two girls. All the rooms are arranged with due regard to light and air, and are finished and furnished simply and in good taste. Most of the rooms command a splendid view of the river and the hills beyond that is both restful and inspiring. A reception room and study on the first floor are for the common use of all the dormitory students. In the basement is a large and attractive dining room, where board is to be had at a cost of $200 for the college year. Miss Susan Grimes Walker, a daughter of Admiral Walker, United States Navy, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and a young woman of charming personality, will have charge of the dormitory.

Barnard has never had a dormitory system, and this new arrangement will add an element to the college life that even the most enthusiastic supporters of the institution have felt the lack of heretofore. The charges for rooms in the new building seem

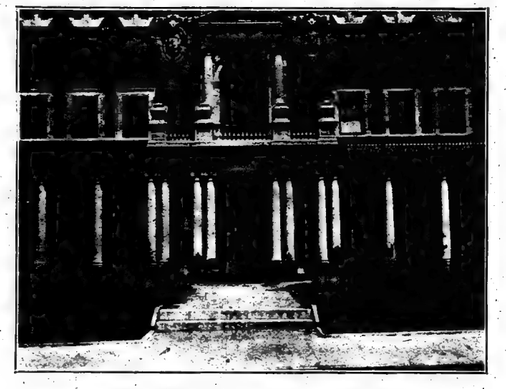

MAIN ENTRANCE, BARNARD COLLEGE.

THE QUADRANGLE, BARNARD COLLEGE.

likely to prove somewhat restrictive, at least for the first year, as they are much higher than the average that the students who board away from home have been accustomed to paying, but there will probably be a sufficient number of wealthy girls and of graduate students who are accustomed to heavy expenses to fill most of the rooms from the start.

There is no other college open to women where the opportunities for doing advanced or special work are so good. The best that Columbia University has to offer is open to Barnard, and the connection with the Teachers College holds out advantages especially prized by those who expect to become instructors and educators.

In addition to the purely intellectual advantages afforded by Barnard's superior equipment, there are influences peculiar to it that are as important in developing the mind and character of the student as the more formal lines laid down for her in the regular curriculum. The proximity to a city that teems with opportunities for studying and observing all sides of life, and the possibility of being in touch with the great movements of the time, and knowing their leaders are in themselves educational forces of incalculable value. The students, too, represent many social grades, but the obscure, poor, self-denying, hard-working girl meets on terms not only of equality, but of cordiality with the girl whose family has been distinguished for generations, and who has money to gratify her most extravagant tastes. This contact is of mutual benefit.

Fiske Hall connects directly with Milbank Hall, which is the administration building of the college. The cloistered entrance from the court is very impressive, and the main corridor, with its handsome pillars, artistic mantels and broad stairways lighted by a large cathedral window facing the south, impresses the visitor favorably from the first. A reception room in French style of decoration opens directly opposite the main entrance, the white walls being pleasantly relieved with crimson hangings. Communicating with this is the Trustees' room in Colonial finish, the heavy mahogany furniture contrasting agreeably with the moss-green effects of rugs and paper. Here hangs a large portrait of President Barnard presented to the college by his widow. In Brinckerhoff Hall, which corresponds to Fiske Hall in its construction and in its relative position to Milbank Hall, are, on the first floor, the Dean's private apartments and the theatre, which is furnished with crimson hangings and seats. The stage can be removed at pleasure, thus exposing a handsome mantel and fireplace, and affording a space for tea tables on social occasions. The seating capacity of the theatre is augmented by a roomy gallery, whose graceful curve is outlined by a fretted railing, which, with the decorations about the proscenium arch, relieve the otherwise severe simplicity of the room. The theatre is used for monthly teas, musicales, and all sorts of social affairs, as well as for under-

MISS EMILY JAMES SMITH,
Dean of Barnard College.

graduate meetings and other formal purposes.

On the second floor is the reading room, the most artistic one in the college. Inwrought in gold letters on the exquisite green favrille mantel is the inscription: "This room is dedicated to the memory of Lilla Weed by the associated alumnae of Barnard College, September, 1897."

The low bookshelves, the tables and chairs are of dark Flemish oak, and the window and wall seats are upholstered in rich green, matching the flooring and the prevailing tone in the mural decorations.

There are two college fraternities domiciled in pleasant quarters in this building, the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity's room next to the reading room being indicated by the emblem a gold key, on the door. Kappa Alpha Theta, the other fraternity, only entered this last year, and is not yet so thoroughly established. There is also a local secret society, Alpha Omicron Pi, which has a pretty room furnished in gobelin blue and gold.

The graduates and undergraduates have each a pleasant and commodious study on this floor, and another room is set apart for the use of the Faculty. The class and lecture rooms, and the various laboratories are mainly on the third and fourth floors. All are light and cheerful, and are supplied with the most improved appliances and equipment. The physical and chemical laboratories were furnished by H. O. Havemeyer.

Last year there was a lunchroom on the top floor, but this year new quarters have been found for it in the basement, and it will be conducted directly under college supervision instead of by outsiders, as formerly.

In addition to the Greek letter societies already mentioned, Barnard has all sorts of clubs and organizations to serve intellectual or moral ends, to promote good fellowship, or to afford recreation and amusement. Among these are the Undergraduate Association, the Graduate Club, the College Settlements Association, the Barnard Chorus, the Dancing Club, the Southern Club, the Banjo Club, the Hap Hazard Club, the Greek Club, the Bicycle Club, and the Society for the Prevention of Gloom, founded by the freshmen.

The junior class publishes annually the Mortarboard, which aims to give "frivolity without flippancy, mirth without malice, a college atmosphere without pedantry."

A Draw.

From Truth.

Tommie—Hello, Jimmie, what kep' you?

Jimmie—Me and the ol' man had an arg'ment. He wanted me to haul some wood into the back yard.

Tommie—How did it end?

Jimmie—In a draw—I drawed it.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.

IN Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on the block between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues, one of the most attractive residential spots of the borough, a self-contained, interesting man is spending much of his time in his library. He is somewhat small of stature, black bearded, simple in dress. A repose marks every movement, and his is the manner of the student, the man who has found his place in the world under roofs rather than in action out of doors.

This man is the Democratic standard bearer for the Gubernatorial campaign—Van Wyck of Brooklyn, the Supreme Court Justice. Precipitate reporterdom has dubbed him "Augustus the Silent," coming upon him at an hour when he had decided his lips should be temporarily closed. Never was there a greater error. To those that know him Mr. Van Wyck is talkative, witty, full in expatiating and declaring.

In Robert Van Wyck, Mayor, trim, the pink of bachelor perfection, you have silence as a natural trait. Behind the impenetrable bars of self the Mayor of New York hides at frequent will. But not so the elder brother, who has entered the race for Governor. The Mayor and the Candidate are alike in many ways. Facially there are startling points of resemblance. In many a mannerism they agree. But Justice Augustus Van Wyck is not a silent man.

What is most notable about the man is the quiet, uneventful life he has led. This came uppermost in my mind as I sat a day or two after the nomination in his Honor's library. Before me a flat-topped desk heaped with judicial impedimenta, behind this the man himself.

Here was a man without hobbies or enthusiasms, one whose work and interests could be traced in the legal volumes filling one side of the room from floor to ceiling, and in the records of decisions in the legal archives of the State.

The home of the Justice, at 172 Hancock Street, is of plain brownstone, a conventional city mansion. Simplicity characterizes this house, as simplicity does its master. From roof to basement there is nothing of elegance, though a great deal of solid comfort.

The Judge's library is the back room of the parlor floor. Here, behind his flat-topped desk, his Honor works, often late in the night. A high mirror takes up the space between the windows. Sliding doors shut off the apartment from the drawing room. Every other inch of wall space is filled with high bookcases and shallow closets.

No white-capped maid greets the visitor's eye as he rings to gain entry to Justice Van Wyck the candidate, but where a maid would be appears the rotund form of Nolan, Patrick J. As the door is opened cautiously, the Pious Achates of Judge Van Wyck comes into view. Nolan has been the court attendant of the Judge ever since he went on the bench. What Mr. Van Wyck would do without him now none can say. Deftly and with rare Hibernian good humor Nolan wards off the undesirable and motions in with complimentary quip those whom Mr. Van Wyck will see. In all the campaign thus far Nolan is the figure of greatest picturesqueness.

Nolan tiptoes his way out of the study, and you are face to face with the Judge. He sits back sturdily in his chair, an impressive personality. Were you to "interview," those lips that have talked so much of sound law would tightly close; once he knows he is not to be put between quotation marks his guard is relaxed and the real man comes forward.

It is a man worth heeding, too, though first and last he is the jurist. If you except the Protestant Episcopal Church, the wheel, the Dutch in America, and after-dinner speaking, Mr. Van Wyck is the Judge, and nothing else. Thus he is hardly a man of wide reading, because when he does take up a book it is apt to be a volume of law. In legal knowledge he is profound, but his library shows little except a mass of reference books. When he does read other literature than the law it is apt to be biography. Classical biography he believes in especially. "It helps us," he once said to a friend, "to understand things."

A ramble among the books of Judge Van Wyck would have interest therefore only for the devotee of law. Yet one notices a full set of Darwin on the shelves, a quaint old edition of Scott, a Dickens complete, and, amid the several hundred (some being scattered in the rooms up stairs) several other works of that ilk. Modern fiction, modern publications generally, the Judge does not attempt to follow, through lack of time, and it is only when such books are brought particularly to his attention that he takes them up.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK IN HIS LIBRARY.

There is no childish patter of footsteps in the house of Van Wyck, as there is in the house of Col. Roosevelt. That day with the Justice is past and gone. The children have long since passed to the estate of manhood and womanhood. Both are married, and the daughter is a mother. The Van Wyck home not only had the romping of children, but the ceremonies attendant upon "young ladyhood." Miss Leila Van Wyck some half a dozen years ago blossomed out into a belle. A typical Southern beauty, none the less Southern for her Brooklyn birth, she became not a little of a personage in Brooklyn society.

Then the Van Wyck house was very gay indeed. The Judge had perforce to enter extensively into Brooklyn social life. Miss Leila Van Wyck ruled her little coterie as Miss Leila Wilkins years before had ruled hers in the little town of Richmond, Va., finally picking Augustus Van Wyck from her retinue of suitors. Like mother, like daughter. Both were wonderfully attractive women, the mother in her time perhaps the fairer. This can be judged from an oil painting that hangs in the Judge's parlor and is reproduced here, of Mrs. Van Wyck in the quaint costume of civil war days.

It was not to be supposed that even a Supreme Court Justice could keep at home forever a girl like this young Southern beauty. Miss Leila finally married, and is the wife of an Assistant District Attorney of New York. She lives in the Borough of Manhattan, and the Justice has recently become a grandfather. His son, William Van Wyck, named for the Judge's father, an old New Yorker of many parts, is married as well.

Thus the home at 172 Hancock Street is quiet nowadays. It is an old home, for all it appears fresh and new. Some fifteen years ago Judge Van Wyck built it, being the third man to build on that block, a pioneer in New Brooklyn.

The parlor is notable chiefly for the portraits of ancestors that peer down from the walls and for Mrs. Van Wyck's harp. Unknown even to amateurs of the musical world is this lady's skill on the most romantic of all instruments, and yet she plays charmingly. From the parlor steal often sweet strains to the man behind the doors and in the room beyond solving complicated questions of law. Besides her harp playing, Mrs. Van Wyck, it should be said, is a forceful woman who is a good hostess and fond of society and of public life.

The portraits mentioned depict generations of Van Wycks. Mavericks and Wilkinses! In them may be seen the intermingling of Southron and Dutch Burgomaster blood in this household. Augustus and Robert Van Wyck are themselves half Southerners. They were brought up in North Carolina. The Mavericks were their mother's family.

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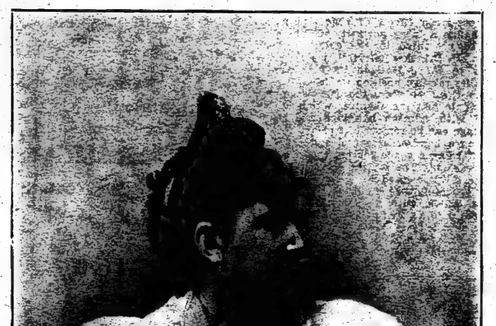

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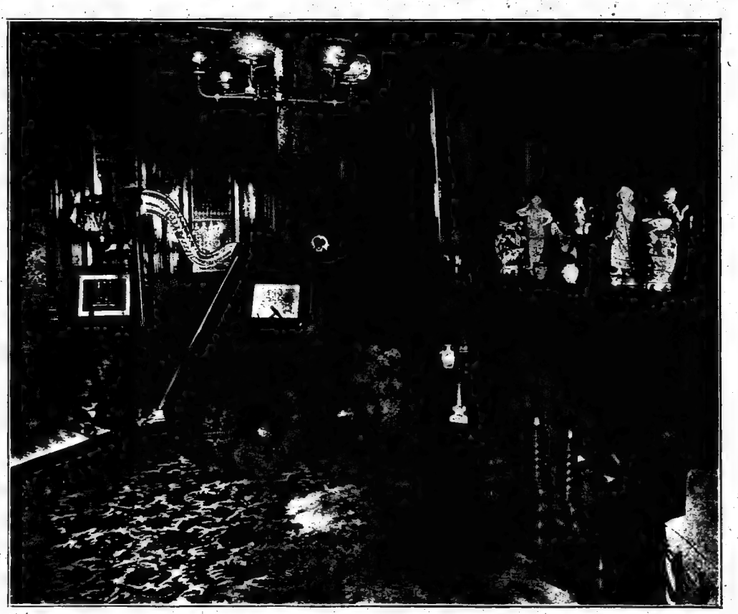

DRAWING ROOM IN JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S RESIDENCE.

and that Sam Maverick of Texas who never branded his cattle, but let them range over the vast plains, was these men's maternal grandfather.

To get the Judge at his best one should not see him in his home, nor yet on the bench. Witty and wise, or serious and argumentative, he needs a Holland Society dinner, a diocesan meeting, or a table at the Brooklyn Club, where Justices and attorneys lunch every day of their lives. Then, with the men that know and appreciate him, his brilliancy flashes out and he is seen to be, what he does not often take the trouble to appear, one of New York's most representative men.

He is clever in words and ideas when upon his feet before the Holland Society, which organization he cares for as for few other things. In fact the Hollanders some years ago made him their President. Then he has taken a position in church councils that few prominent laymen have ever attained. It is not too much to say that he is among the leading laymen of the Diocese of Long Island. He was a great friend of the late Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector of Holy Trinity, a distinction that has its value, for Dr. Hall let few men get close to him. But Van Wyck was able to do it, how no one ever knew.

Vigorous as a boy is this man, now just within the fifties. Dyspepsia never visits him, and he goes month following month through his toil at bench and at desk. The secret of it is his trick of exercising. He is a born pedestrian, never riding a block in a car when he can walk. If there be time, he covers miles on his feet.

And the wheel? The Judge would as soon give up politics and law, would as soon recant the birthright that has come down from his ancestors, as lay aside his bicycle. He is the most enthusiastic wheelman on the bench. There is hardly a morning of his life that he is not up and out for a long spin before breakfast, or at least before he goes to court. This, he says, is what keeps him in physical trim.

Beyond his church and religious interests, his Holland Society and occasional banquets, Judge Van Wyck is nowadays the most domestic of men. He would be seldom seen in the world of society, in fact, were it not for his wife. Mrs. Van Wyck is never so happy as when in the midst of a rout or function. The Van Wycks' favorite Summer stopping place is Saratoga. One hears much of them there.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO HOLLAND.

"May the country," exclaims the Queen Regent of the Netherlands in her interesting proclamation, "become great in everything in which a small nation can be great!" A writer in The Spectator comments approvingly. "No person," he says, "who realizes the immense debt which Europe and the world owe to Holland will fail to join in this aspiration. It may be said without fear of contradiction that in nearly every art which heightens and adorns human life, in nearly every aspect of human endeavor, Holland has added to the intellectual and moral resources of mankind, and has contributed as much as any nation to the fabric of European civilization. We are all accustomed to think of Holland as a bulwark of civil and religious freedom.

"We have all read the heroic story of the resistance of Holland to Philip and Alva, and the story of the siege of Leyden ranks in our minds with the tale of Thermopylae. The Spanish empire would have crumbled in any case, but it was given to Holland to strike the first and the most fatal blow at that huge and monstrous organism. Nor can we forget how, when even in England the horrors of religious persecution raged under the Tudors, Holland became the sure refuge of the strong and sturdy men who founded the American Republic. The Dutch themselves colonized large portions of what are now the United States, they founded the greatest city in the New World, and they stamped the impress of their civilization on more than one State of the Union. In Africa likewise they established a firm colonial fabric, which is strong and healthy, despite some obvious faults, at the present moment.

"No doubt the Dutch have not been celebrated for unusual humanity in their Eastern possessions, and much just criticism might be directed against their methods there. But, take the people as a whole, they make a singularly bold and strong impression as citizens, rulers, and colonists. Their caution, their industry, their intelligence, their remarkable ability for converting the sands into gold, are all qualities which ally them closely to the Scottish people, and the energy with which both nations have taken up and assimilated the ideas of the Reformation brings them closely together in the commonwealth of European peoples."

THE RHYMER'S QUANDARY.

I have the voice, the words, the phrases,
  I have the air, (a tuneful thing,)
Great Kitchener, to sing thy praises,
  And yet, alack! I cannot sing.
Poor dervishes, how didst thou trounce them!
  A theme for every poet's tongue;
Yet till I know how to pronounce them,
  My song must stay unmade, unsung.

How could I break forth thus—"Hurrah! he
  Turns all the Mahdist's plans awry
And routs the hordes of Abdullah!"
  When I should say "Abdulla-hi?"
Wouldst thou not utter in thy grief a
  Remorseful and expressive "Ah!"
To hear me cry "Poor doomed Khalifa!"
  When thou mayst call him "Khálifá?"

Thou'dst preach at me a wrathful sermon.
  Should I sing how thy skillful plan
Has brought thee safely to Omdurman,
  When really 'tis to Omdurmán,
And 'tis an irksome task and dreary,
  More dreary than this sad song tells,
To find how to accent Karreri,
  Jebel, and various Wad els.

Hence, though no strain could well be sweeter
  Than mine will be when mine is made,
The all-exacting laws of meter,
  And also rhyme, must be obeyed;
But cease thy bitter lamentation,
  I'll sing a song that's worthy thee
When Soudanese accentuation
  Is not a mystery to me!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A United States Regular.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

St. Peter looked at the honest face of the latest comer. "I suppose," he said, "that life below wasn't all sunshine to you—perhaps you were glad to leave it?" "I've nothing to complain of, Sir." "Were there no days of sorrow, no false friends, no bereavements to distress you?" "I tell you, Sir, I don't find any fault." "You're a queer fellow," said the saint; "don't you ever complain about anything?" "No, Sir," said the new-comer, "of course I don't—I'm a regular." and the saint no longer wondered.

GOLF AMONG WOMEN AND THE COMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

IN the golfing world, as well as in the realm of women, the coming week will be one of unusual interest and importance. From the hundreds, yes, thousands, of women, both young and old, who are devoting themselves to the delights of this royal and ancient sport the champion for the coming year is to be picked. 'Tis a high honor, this title of champion golfer among women in the United States, and 'tis an honor only to be won through meritorious and superior play on the links. As in the case of the men's amateur championship, which was lately finished in such a blaze of glory at Morristown, the would-be champion must not only be willing, but also able, to meet all comers and show by her game that she is just enough better to win.

This championship contest, the fourth annual golf event for women held in this country, will be played on the links of the Ardsley Club, overlooking the Hudson between Dobbs Ferry and Irvington. It will begin Tuesday morning and continue through Friday, and the entry list furnishes one of the most potent illustrations of the widespread interest taken in this big match and the continued growth of the game, as is evidenced by the number and the different localities from which the competitors come. On Tuesday morning there will be the largest and best array of fair golfers assembled around the first tee of the Ardsley links that has ever been seen in a similar contest.

The older players—but understand, not years but experience in the game is solely meant—will be out in force, anxious to add fresh laurels to their wreaths of golfing triumphs. Opposed to them, with that sangfroid and confident assurance born of ambitious youth, will be a small army of young and newer players, now unknown, perhaps, save on their local links, but whose names before the close of the week may be familiar in every golf club throughout the United States.

In the present early stage of golf in America, and the swift evolution into experts from mere novices, cases of which are observable every year, surprises in big tournaments have come to be the expected thing. It is true that Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the present youthful champion, has been playing a most admirable game during the Summer on her club links at Shinnecock, winning various prizes and establishing new records, but then she, like every other golfer, is vulnerable, and it is quite probable that somewhere in the United States some one has been developing into championship ability with the same rapidity that characterized Miss Hoyt's leap into the front ranks.

Miss Hoyt, so far as any judgment can be made of her game and that of her supposedly strongest opponents, must be given the favorite's position. She is now but seventeen years of age, and has held the women's golf championship of the United States for two years, taking the honor first at Morristown and last year at the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass. She is one of the most remarkable youthful prodigies in golf that the world has ever produced. Outside of the Shinnecock Club she was hardly known when she went to the Morris County Golf Club in 1896, when the Cox trophy was first played for, and electrified every one by her dashing game. Then but fifteen years of age, she defeated without compunction women who had been married almost before the young champion was born, and her final match with Mrs. Arthur Turnure, whose excellent game had made her a strong favorite, has become historic in American golfing annals as one of the most exciting and best-played contests ever seen between women golfers.

Last year at the Essex County Club, near Boston, Miss Hoyt maintained her reputation nobly, showing that she did not belong to the class of meteoric golfers. She defeated Miss N. C. Sargent in the final round by five holes and four to play, and cast temporary gloom upon the Boston contingent, who had fondly hoped for a victory from one of their strong competitors. Miss Hoyt has continued to improve during the past year. She is driving a longer ball, for previously her long game was inclined to be weak. At the championships last year she was defeated in a driving competition by Miss Madeline Boardman of the Essex County Club, who drove her winning ball 137 yards 6 inches. Miss Hoyt came second, with 131 yards 7 inches. Her drive now is well up to the 150 and 160 yard limit, and she has lost none of her confidence and accuracy in her short strokes. Miss Hoyt made a new record of 79 strokes for the women's nine-hole course at Shinnecock in August, and also won the championship cup with comparative ease, beating Miss C. D. Eidlitz, one of the best Ardsley Club golfers, in the final round by five up and four to play. It was said at the time that Miss Eidlitz became nervous and literally went to pieces. The scores would bear out this statement, for at three of the first four holes she took eight strokes. Miss Eidlitz played a good game, having previously beaten Miss Grace Chauncey of Dyker Meadow and Miss M. L. Harrison of Shinnecock. But the championship reputation of her opponent was probably more than she could stand.

"I think," remarked a lady recently at one of the big tournaments, "that Miss Hoyt has her game half won before she begins. I do not mean to detract from the merits of her game, for she would probably win any way, but the girl who finds herself drawn against her in an important match is liable to experience something akin to stage fright, with the result that she does not play as well as she knows how."

Miss Hoyt occupies among women the unique position of being the only one who has held the National golf championship twice. H. J. Whigham recently occupied the same place among his brother golfers, but malarial fever, contracted in Cuba, put him out of the race at Morristown. Miss Hoyt has had no malarial or any other fever, but golf critics are quietly wondering whether the goddess who presides over the destinies of golf will vouchsafe to her the honor of a third championship victory. The answer will be known at the close of the final round next Friday.

Frank Sanger. Mr. Boswell.
Mrs. Warner. Mrs. Tappan. Miss Warner. Mrs. Boswell.
GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY GOLF CLUB, NEAR GREENWICH, CONN.

Miss Davids,
Philadelphia Country Club.

Four championship honors are given in each annual tournament. The victor, besides holding the cup, receives a gold medal. The runner-up gets a silver medal, and this was won by Miss N. C. Sargent, probably the strongest golfer in the Essex County Club, Massachusetts. Third and fourth honors last year were won respectively by Miss C. E. Longworth of Cincinnati and Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia. They received bronze medals.

Among the women it will be seen that championship for the first six months of the year. Others of Ardsley's good players are Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Miss B. Lockwood, Miss Archbald, Miss Lillian Brooks, Mrs. W. J. Worcester, Miss Parrish, Miss Hewitt, Miss J. L. Williams, Miss Frazier, Mrs. E. K. Beddall, and Miss A. L. Turton.

In women's competitions, no club in this locality is more active and energetic than the Morris County Club of Morristown, N. J. Its fame is known far and wide in the golfing world, and no introduction is necessary. The rise into able players of its girl golfers, if they will excuse that term, has been one of the marked features of the present season. Miss Kip, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Gertrude Hoy, and Miss Marie G. Bryce are particularly prominent in this class, and they all have one victory to their credit in the series of handicap competitions for the Foote Silver Cup. They are known in the club as graduates of the Morristown Field Club, where they all learned the game, and Miss Kip has recently made the new record of 99 strokes for its course. Miss Helen Shelton, one of the few left-handed players who has attained more than ordinary success, is champion of the club. Mrs. William Shippen and Mrs. Henry P. Phipps, former champions, are two of the steadiest and best players, while among others who generally make a creditable showing in the numerous events are Mrs. A. O. Dean, Mrs. S. H. Plum, second, Miss Marion Forsyth, Miss Edith Catlin, Miss Jane Swords, Miss Alice Day, Mrs. Oliver Adams, Miss Bessie Little, Miss Lydia B. Bell, Miss Anna Howland Ford, Miss Willis, Miss Lois Raymond, Mrs. J. B. Dickson, and Miss Bushnell.

Interest in golf by the fair sex is by no means confined to a few clubs in the vicinity of New York, as every zealous follower of the game well knows. Hardly a club has failed to make suitable provision for women members, and it is safe to say that the men would not find the club half so attractive were it otherwise. Every golfer thoroughly appreciates this fact who has ever taken part in a mixed foursome match, one of the most delightful games for the encouragement of sociability and good nature ever invented.

In Philadelphia enthusiasm has been run-

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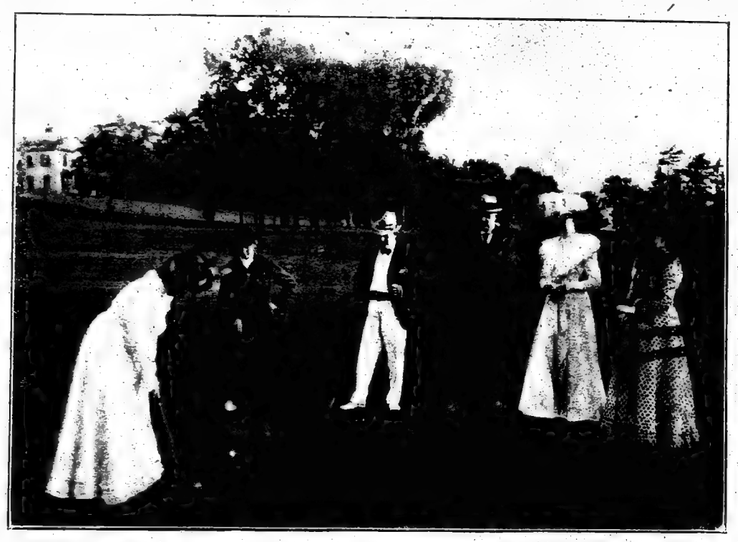

"STYMIE"—ON THE GOLF LINKS AT ARDSLEY, N. Y.

ning at fever heat for some time, and such clubs as the Philadelphia and Merion Cricket Clubs and the Country Club all rejoice both in the quantity and quality of their women golfers. In one respect Philadelphia has shown more energy than the clubs in and around Greater New York in that it has a regularly organized Women's Golf Association, composed of all the clubs in which women have shown real golfing merit. A series of team contests is held every season, and this frequent meeting of friendly but opposing members adds greatly to inter-club sociability and the standard of golf. An individual championship is also played, and Miss Helen D. Davids of the Philadelphia Country Club is now the woman champion of the Quaker City. Miss Davids has been playing at Bar Harbor during the Summer, and is showing a stronger game than ever. Miss Francis C. Griscom, who won fourth honors last year, represents the Merion Cricket Club, and is one of Philadelphia's experts. She is barely out of her school days, yet at the men's championships at Morris County last month she did the long course in 106 strokes, an excellent record.

Golf has witnessed an increased growth in the West during the past year. Chicago is proud in the possession of several women players who, their friends believe, can place many of our Eastern cracks in the rear. The truth can be demonstrated this week. Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor still keeps well to the front among Chicago players, and she has made new records this year for 9 holes on both the Chicago and Onwentsia links. Miss Abbott won a silver cup in the Chicago Club's tournament last June; Miss Marion Shearson, Miss "Johnnie" Carpenter, Mrs. Le Roy, Miss Janette Macdonald, and Miss Clark are among the players who always do creditable work on the links.

A history, even extremely brief, of women's golf in the United States would embrace every prominent country club from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, for in San Francisco and Los Angeles the athletic girl is thoroughly in evidence on the links. The Morris County Club numbers over 200 women in its membership. Baltusrol, at Short Hills, N. J., has about 80; the Princeton Golf Club has over 20, the name of Mrs. Grover Cleveland heading the list; Englewood has 75, New Brunswick 80, Seabright about 70, North Jersey Country, at Paterson, over 100, and so the list might be almost indefinitely extended. Boston is not one whit behind New York and Chicago in the ability and number of its fair and graceful golfers, and the popular resorts at the seashore and mountains have fairly teemed with golfing girls in their natty, healthful costume, and chic red coats.

At Newport Miss Anna Sands has recently gained fresh honors, winning by a drive of 164 yards a silver cup presented by Miss Marie Winthrop, and also taking the prize for approaching and putting.

This coming week, therefore, will be full of lively interest, and the Ardsley Club has made every possible arrangement for the convenience and enjoyment of its guests. The club has added to the programme several extra events, with handsome prizes, which will be open to the competitors who fail to get among the qualifying eight for the big championship on the first day. Besides giving a grand exhibition of golf, the championship will also be a powerful illustration of the growth of healthful outdoor sports, for every competitor will represent the best of probably scores of golfers behind her in the same club, all of whom are deriving the manifold benefits of the game, even if they never attain championship honors.

FRANK W. CRANE.

W. G. Stewart,
On the Shinnecock Hills Links.

Isabel Kellis,
Full-Blooded Shinnecock Indian Caddie, on the Shinnecock Golf Links.

A BOY'S PRESENTIMENT.

I was eight years old when I had the presentiment of which I am about to tell, and I never can forget the suffering it caused me.

I was the only child of my parents. My father was a lawyer and a man of means. We lived near the capital city of one of the Middle Southern States, my father driving daily to and from the city to attend to his large law business. As I remember him at that time, he was very reserved in his manner and not wont to express the great love and affection he undoubtedly felt for his wife and son. He provided them with every material comfort, and it did not seem to occur to him that they could wish for anything more. As his law practice grew he got into the habit of bringing his papers home with him and of spending half his nights over them in his study. So it came about that my mother, who was too good a wife to complain, was driven to me for companionship. And the comradeship that grew up between us was a rare one; to portray it I have no words, and the reader perhaps may, unaided, form some idea of it.

When I had reached the age of six my father decided that the time had come for me to go to school. And as my mother pleaded that I be not sent far away, and as there was a school about half a mile distant from our home, kept by a worthy old gentleman, my father abandoned his first intention of putting me to school in the city and sent me there. For two years then I had been a pupil at this school, a much-liked pupil of a much-liked teacher, and nothing of note had happened to me until that memorable Spring morning when I had my presentiment.

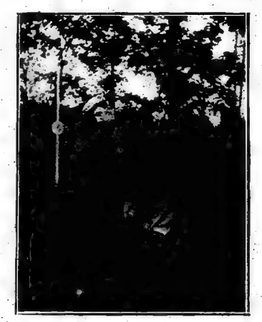

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield County Golf Club,
Amateur Golf Champion of the United States.

It was a glorious morning and all of nature seemed to be joined in an anthem of praise to the Creator. Never had I set out to school with a stronger sense of animal enjoyment of life or with mind more at ease. I joined my shouts to the song of the field lark, the cooing of the dove, the drone of the grasshopper, and the rest of nature's chorus of rejoicing.

At school I found an atmosphere of cheerfulness fully in keeping with that without, and took my accustomed seat and began my usual tasks with a light heart. I have never determined in my own mind how long I sat at my desk before I became aware of a feeling of uneasiness stealing over me. I remember that I glanced furtively about the room to see if there could be found any cause for the strange feeling. No. My fellow-pupils were or appeared to be engaged in their tasks, while the teacher was giving his attention to a boy and a problem in Connecticut interest. Through the open door I saw the sunshine bright on the greensward. But the feeling of uneasiness continued and grew. It was idle for me to pretend longer to pay any attention to the geography of South America, which I had been studying.

All at once, like the lightning's bolt, it came to me—my presentiment! My mother! What a blind doit I had been! I remembered now what I had noted, but had passed by unheeded, for some days. She had not been herself at all—had spent much of the time lying down, contrary to her habit, but had been so cheerful in her greetings to me that I had suspected nothing wrong. That morning, for the first time in my life, I had left the house without kissing her good-bye, deceived by the servant woman's word that she was asleep—that she was a trifle unwell, but that her illness amounted to nothing.

Without a word to my astonished teacher, I grabbed my hat from its peg and set out for home at the top of my speed. I have sometimes wondered whether I really felt and suffered all that I thought I did in the next few minuter. I remember that I was in revolt against the beauty of the day and the insensate rejoicings of all animate creation, while there hung black over me the pall of this nameless fear. Great God! what had happened to my mother!

When I came to a hill from which I could get a full view of my father's house, seated on another hill beyond, I saw what I knew I should see. There before the door was the well-known buggy of the family physician. And the blinds of the front rooms of the house were all closed. How I managed after that to reach the house I do not know. My dog, who had always been encouraged to indulge in familiarities with his master, came bounding forward to greet me, and slunk away discomfited, roughly dismissed without the expected caress. Finding the great oaken front door locked, I ran to the rear porch and was about to burst like a whirlwind in through a hall door, when it opened, and there stood the living confirmation of my worst fears.

Great black old Aunt Dicey! The woman who had stood at more deathbeds than any other in that part of the State! Before I could stammer a word of inquiry she raised a hand in warning and, in a solemn whisper, said:

"Hsh, James! You have a little brother."

P. L.

MR. SPENCER ON AMERICA.

"I think that, whatever difficulties they may have to surmount, and whatever tribulations they may have to pass through, the Americans ma reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has known." These were some of the parting words with which Herbert Spencer bade this country farewell after his short visit in 1882; they form the concluding sentences in that memorable interview which he granted a representative of our press a few days before his departure.

A writer in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly says it must still be fresh in the memories of Mr. Spencer's many friends on this side of the Atlantic that in this interview he freely discussed the numerous signs of an immense development of material civilization which everywhere confronted him here, without concealing the fact, however, that while the wealth and magnificence of our large cities had been a source of astonishment to him, these very evidences of a wonderful commercial activity and development of arts had constantly reminded him of the Italian republics of the Middle Ages, where the people under circumstances and conditions similar to ours were gradually losing their freedom.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The ages roll above the tombs
Of Montague and Capulet,
But when the world is sweet with blooms
Who doubts that they are living yet?
Their spirits haunt the scented shade
And set the hearts of youth aglow;
A Juliet is every maid,
And every man's a Romeo!

Love's been the same throughout the years
As when the two were laid to rest;
Their hopes and joys, their doubts and fears,
Survive in every gentle breast;
The sweet and tender words they spake
Still have the thrill they had of old,
And Juliet still waits awake,
And Romeo is just as bold!

Ah, lovers of the bard divine,
Who all the world have typified!
For one cause only we repine
That once you lived and loved and died;
We sorrow when the sad soubrette
And ham who's overcharged with woe,
Give us a wheezy JULIET,
And make a guy of ROMEO!

—ARTHUR GRISSOM in The Criterion.

Cadet Leon B. Kromer,
Captain West Point Football Team.

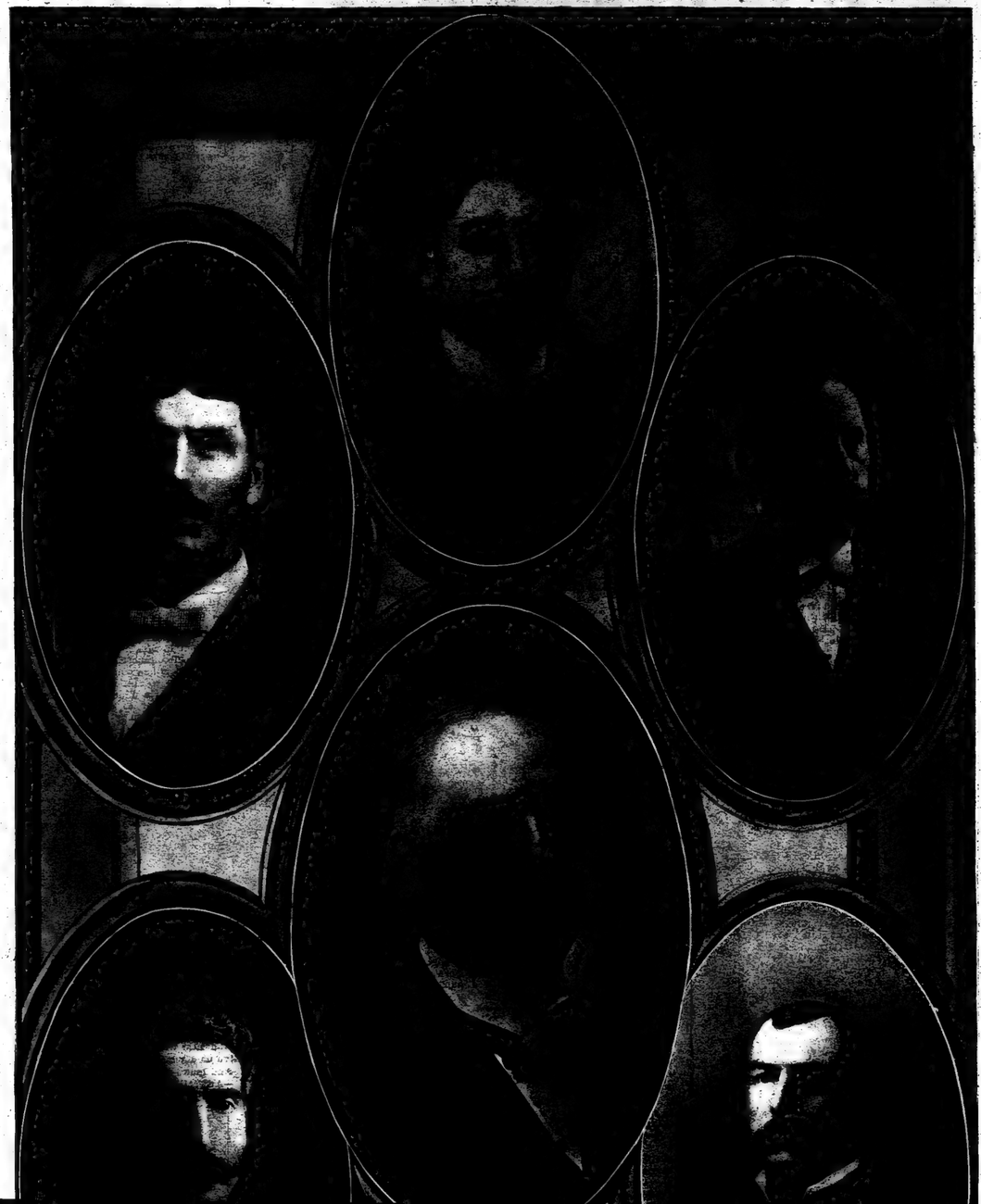

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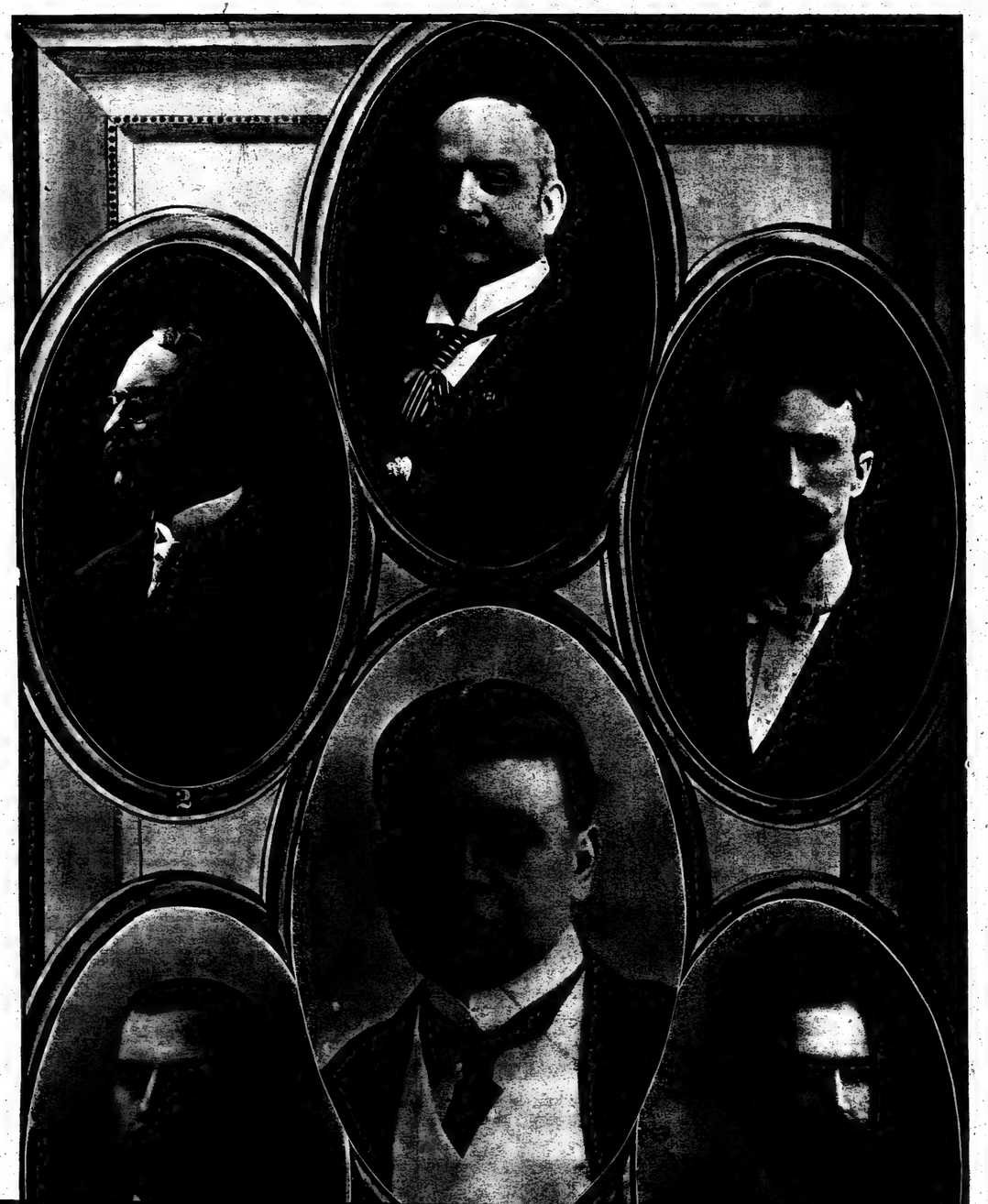

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE MAN.

AT HIS home in Oyster Bay these days, in his white flannels, a pink necktie, and the tawny mustache giving the sole touches of color, Theodore Roosevelt, man of letters and soldier-politician, appears in a new and fresh light.

Much of this is due, no doubt, to the fact that this Long Island hillside—Sagamore Hill—is his home in the fullest sense of the word, that here he is in the midst of his books and trophies as nowhere else. At all events, though the country place is small, the Roosevelt of fame is at Oyster Bay a country gentleman pure and simple, with just this qualification, that he is first of all a bookman.

Sagamore Hill is built on a great knoll that, with meadow and woodland sloping down from it, overlooks the Sound. Turn to what point of the compass you will, there is hardly a house in sight. The entire region is laid out in country seats of size, with much of the ground left wild. Sagamore Hill is not a large house, and it has no architectural pretensions, but its effect is homelike and pleasing, a very proper abode for a man of "long descent," who needs no ladder to climb into the world of society.

As the carriage drives up Theodore Roosevelt, (for an appointment has been made,) is out at once on the porch. Appointments are necessary with this man of the hour these days, though never was there a celebrity who troubled less about "red tape." But ever since the Rough Riders' chief came home from Montauk visitors have been swarming at Oyster Bay. The local hack drivers have waxed prosperous. There is even now a Good Government man in the study, and more—though of what political ilk I am not told—are expected by an early train.

In the cool of the Fall morning his restless eyes, half hidden by his gold-rimmed glasses, glancing now here, now there, the athletic figure in white does not seem as if it could really be of the stock of the Knickerbocker burghers who were the first makers of New York. There is too much of action, spring, energy, enthusiasm about it. The crucible of events, somehow, has transformed the phlegmatic Dutch blood that has come down through generations. The older Theodore Roosevelt gets the more the fire increases.

There is now to be made a strange confession on the part of the present writer. All the actual conversation he had with Col. Roosevelt at the end of this journey to Oyster Bay could have been compressed readily into ten minutes of solid talk. It lasted over a period of three hours. It came out in scraps and hasty sentences at one time and another, the longest exchange of words being four minutes by the watch in a remote corner of the piazza. For the visitors never ceased. Once the Colonel fled to the "gun room" at the top of the house, half a second to the library and study, where his stenographer was in waiting to gallop over a portion of his morning's mail and to dictate answers at cavalry charge speed.

This, perhaps, will give some indication of the "rush" of Col. Roosevelt's life to-day. It has been like this for a fortnight. An interesting sidelight is furnished in one little incident. Meeting him in the hall I queried (he was then hurrying back to the study:)

"Shall we talk now or would it be better later on?"

"Now!" he answered decisively. "Now! It will probably be worse later on." The one important room of the Roosevelt home is the study, though the wide hallway is a close second in point of interest. It is a man's house throughout. The master dominates it in every corner. The study and hall, however, show, chiefly, the influence of his temperament.

The very best room in the house is this study, a wide, roomy apartment, with a slightly bowed window, to the right of the hallway. Two sides of it are lined with books, "the books I am always reading," says their owner. These are but a fraction of the library, however. It fills two large bookcases in the drawing room; it overflows into the "gun room" upstairs, where there are hundreds of volumes.

"I like to read better than anything else," says Theodore Roosevelt. "I am forever reading. It is history, in great part, history with action to it, that most attracts me. You can see my tastes from these shelves. And then anything that relates to military matters. And poetry, especially poetry of action, like 'Lyra Heroica' here. Again, all the standard novels, Dickens and Scott. And books on big game hunting."

He was gone—for the moment—and I studied the shelves to see what manner of literature had formed and kept on forming this man. There were Lecky, Parkman, and Morley; Napier's Peninsular War, John Fiske, Cooper and Gibbon, Mahaffy, Macaulay, all in brave array. Not a few French and German books stood by the side of these, (Mr. Roosevelt reads both these languages very readily.) And near at hand I saw Herodotus and Polybius, (favorites he had spoken of just a moment before,) Archibald Forbes's "Memories of War and Peace," the works of Alexander Hamilton, De La Graviere's "Guerres Maritime," Hildreth's History of the United States, Forbes Mitchell, and Light Horse Harry Lee.

The big game bookcase across the room contained many a work of interest. Books of adventure and travel jostled each other.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S HOUSE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

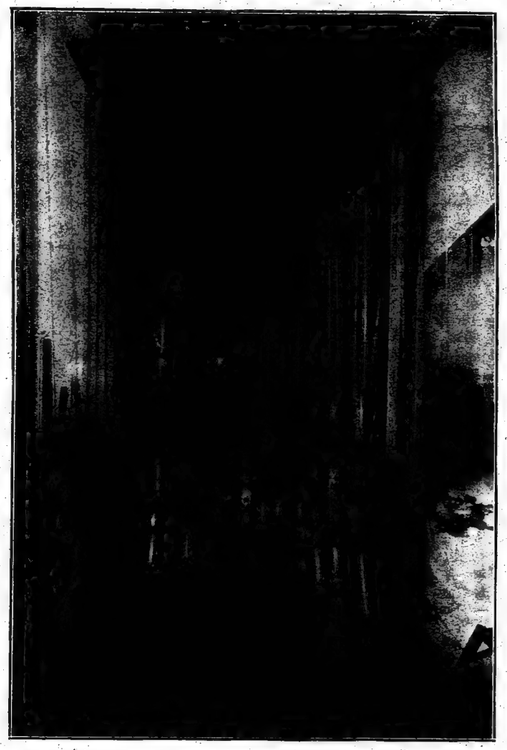

A CORNER OF THE GUN ROOM.
Col. Roosevelt's Favorite Weapons.

Sport in every corner of the world was represented. His own books—"Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "The Wilderness Hunter," and "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" were there, just as the other bookcase had contained his essays and politico-historical volumes. "East Africa and Its Big Game" was a title that stood out prominently. Selous's name stared at one.

Outside of its books, the room had manifold attractions. Bronzes, depicting hunting life, were strewn over the tops of the case. Rugs, in the fur of which one's feet sank, rich, glossy, perfect skins, were everywhere. And not to the library were these rugs confined. They half covered the lower floor of the house. All were of Roosevelt's shooting, of course, evidences of his skill as a Nimrod, and the walls in hall and dining room bore yet finer tributes to his prowess, in the superb heads with which they were adorned, those of a big buffalo and a wapiti being the masterpieces of his art with bullet and trigger.

A quaint fireplace, in which logs were burning, further set off the study. The master's desk, plain and flat topped, was alongside the window. It was free from the litter of authors and furnished simply with little more than a huge crystal inkstand and a lamp.

While wandering from point to point in this study-library a member of the household came in. He was a boy of perhaps nine, simply dressed in a sailor suit of white. He had on over it a long coat, and this he struggled out of and laid it on a chair. He bowed politely. Not a handsome boy, but in manliness and courtesy the son of his father.

"Are you Mr. Roosevelt?"

He eyed me for a moment. "I'm one of Col. Roosevelt's boys. I'm Kermit." (Theodore Roosevelt explained afterward that this was the name of a remote Manx ancestor of the Roosevelt family, and was probably the only Kermit in America.)

"And are you the oldest?"

"No; Ted is. There's two boys older than I. I'm the third. Then there comes after me another boy and a girl, and then a baby. Six! Where's father?"

I explained that he was somewhere, and very busy. Thereupon Kermit Roosevelt said:

"Father has to work very hard to get us all food."

He said it, too, most ingenuously and seriously. There was evidently not an idea in the boy's mind that his father possessed inherited wealth, an ample income, and had no need of a day's work nor a moment's toil.

The family life of the Roosevelts is ideal. Neither Theodore Roosevelt nor his wife

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THE DRAWING ROOM.

A COZY CORNER IN THE LIBRARY.

cares for society. Next to his literary and political work this celebrity devotes himself to his children, who adore him. Mrs. Roosevelt gives her whole time to her family and is little seen in the world.

They are healthy, hearty, happy youngsters of the best American type, evidencing what child training may be when it is in wise hands.

But this digression delays the picturing of the hall and drawing room. The latter is exceedingly tasteful. There is little in it for a room of its size—bookcases, a few comfortable chairs and sofas, a cabinet or two. Ornaments are conspicuous by their absence, and the pictures are simple little etchings or prints of soft tone. The trophy rugs lend the room unique distinction. One of white thrown over a sofa is especially magnificent. The carpet is of a gray tint with pink roses, the walls blue-flowered, the heavy window curtains cream. The mantel has a Gallic set of ornaments in gold and blue, clock, candlesticks, and vases.

The army pervades the hall. One catches the scent of arms from the first. Once the place of trophies, the great heads of "big game" are now overshadowed by relics from the front. Over the mantel here, on the lifelike heads of three deer rests the standard of the Rough Riders. Brilliant yellow, it bears an eagle with a shield, slightly raised, vivid in its red, white, and blue. There are these words on it: "E Pluribus Unum, First Regiment, Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A."

Under this standard hangs the Colonel's Rough Rider hat. On a table near the front door is "The Broncho Buster," and over the door leading into the dining room, where there are more trophy heads and a remarkable sideboard, is festooned a Spanish flag.

This is as it should be. It is appropriate, looking at Col. Roosevelt's life logically, that the "big game" episodes of his career should be replaced by weightier affairs. And, speaking of this, it is interesting to make note of the fact that he is now about to give up his famous ranch on the Little Missouri, in West North Dakota.

"I have no time to go out to it," he says. "This house has been my home for fifteen years," Col. Roosevelt remarked, as we climbed upstairs to the gunroom. "It is the one place where all my things are. Whenever I live anywhere else I simply rent a house. Eleven out of those fifteen years I have spent in Government service, so I have staid here in the Winters often.

"I am not certain of being elected Governor, of course. If I am not at Albany this Winter, I shall be in this house. In that event I shall go on with my literary work. I shall go on with my 'Winning of the West,' which I am much interested in, and shall start my 'History of the Cuban War.'

"What do I do up here? It is, perhaps, not necessary to say that I never met any one who enjoyed life so much as I do. I always have fun, constant fun. Outside of my work—well, there is good duck shooting here—coarse ducks. In snowy weather I go about on Norwegian skis."

"Is it true, Mr. Roosevelt, that you were exceedingly delicate as a boy?"

"When a youngster I was pigeon-chested and asthmatic. Exercise has knocked all of that out of me—exercise and being a great part of the time out in the open air. Another of my amusements is chopping down trees."

Theodore Roosevelt as an American Gladstone is a new idea, a something never before thought of or known, a curious phase of this man's character and likings just brought to light.

The gunroom has as its chief feature a case of guns over by one of the windows. Here is half a score of weapons, a fine collection of rifles, each of which has its own history, the set including a smokeless Winchester. By the side of the case is Kit Carson's rifle, presented to Mr. Roosevelt by Beale, ex-Minister to Persia. It is one of the Colonel's most valued possessions. In this room, as was said above, are also books, and yet again books. The shelves include long lines of The Edinburgh Review from 1802, The Quarterly Review from 1809, the old numbers of Blackwood's, The North American Review from 1832, and The Atlantic from its very earliest days. The volumes here number again hundreds.

It is in this room that Mr. Roosevelt is turning out his enormous daily mail. Hundreds of letters are coming for him, from every corner of the country, a great proportion of them from people he does not know. In these letters there are many and varied requests. A frequent one is for mementos. To one correspondent he dictated: "I should be only too happy to oblige you if I had any such. But I have none. My personal belongings, as you will readily understand, I want to leave to my sons."

He dictates if not with extraordinary rapidity, yet with great steadiness, and in an hour gets through with a surprising amount of work. His stenographer has her hands full these days.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

THE DINING ROOM.

Repeating Orders.

From Pick-Me-Up.

Distressed Urchin—Please, copper, that boy's taken our baby's hat! Officer—Tell him that I say he is to give it back. Distressed Urchin, (strolling back)—Copper sez you're to give our baby's hat back, else 'e'll come and cut yer 'ead orf and turn yer out of the park!

THE DRAMA

James O'Neill.

IN "The Liars," now current at the Empire Theatre, the time is the present, the place London, (or its suburbs,) and the pictures of social life are supposedly as true as they are interesting. The clothes and the furniture, therefore, count for much. Of the two scenes in "The Liars" reproduced herewith the larger picture represents the critical moment in Act IV. Lady Jessica Nepean has carried her silly flirtation with Falkner, the African hero, too far, and has almost made up her weak little mind to elope with Falkner and take the consequences. Then it is that Sir Christopher Deering, Falkner's friend, interferes and by his eloquence and adroitness saves the Nepean family from a scandal, Falkner from a blighted career, and Lady Jessica from lifelong misery.

The smaller picture, representing Dolly Coke and Lady Jessica in conference, is a bit from Act III., which contains the smart scene that gives the play its name. Dolly Coke happens in at Lady Rosamonde Tatton's house just as a most elaborate lie, which has been builded up to explain Lady Jessica's presence at the Star and Garter Inn the night before, has been found worthless. Dolly is induced to become a participant in making a new and more serviceable lie, and she consents, much to the discomfiture and bewilderment of her elderly husband, who presently happens in, too.

DOLLY COKE'S PLAUSIBLE LIE,
Isabel Irving and Bessie Tyree in "The Liars."

Of "The Christian," Hall Caine's play, founded on his novel, which will be acted in New York this week, enough is said in advance of the performance elsewhere in this journal to-day. "Cyrano de Bergerac," and Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of the title rôle, are also subjects fully treated of in another column.

Violet Vanbrugh is well remembered here. She was in one of Mrs. Kendal's companies—a tall, slender, large-framed girl, with great eyes, and a rather deep voice, whose simulation of Mrs. Kendal's manner of speech and action was sometimes almost grotesque. She was here again, acting in farcical comedy, "The Chili Widow" and "The Queen's Proctor" (the last named an English version of "Divorçons"), with her husband, Arthur Bourchier. But, in that visit, the "route" of the company was poorly selected, and the performances attracted little notice. Lately Miss Vanbrugh seems to have been rapidly developing in an artistic way, and her performance in a tragic play by George Pleydell Bancroft, son of Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, called "Teresa," is said to be full of force. Teresa is an Italian woman who kills an offensive gentleman with a spillo or dagger-like hairpin, and thereafter her own quietus makes with a bare bodkin.

Photo. by Walery. VIOLA VANBRUGH AS TERESA.

A Noble Comedian.

Spain, like England, has a peer of the realm on the stage, for the "first walking gentleman" in the company of Señora Guerrero, now acting in Paris, is her husband, the Marquis de Fontanac. He is a grandee of the first class, who some years ago married the daughter of Marshal Serrano, the ex-Regent. Having lost his wife, and feeling himself attracted by the footlights, he joined the Teatro Espagnol at Madrid, where he achieved a great success, fell in love with his manageress, and married her—an event which caused no little sensation.

English Theatrical Rehearsals.

Says Clement Scott: "Half the time of English rehearsing is taken up and wasted in arranging the scenes and positions on the stage, whereas this should all be done long before the first rehearsal, in the stage manager's study, on a model stage, and with doll figures, according to Mr. W. S. Gilbert's plan. The rest of the time is taken up in fruitless arguments and tedious discussions among the principals, wasting the weary day of the smaller people, who almost break their hearts over this want of system. In America and France the stage manager or director never allows any one to give or utter an opinion on the stage during rehearsal. He or she has to do what is ordered, and is compelled to obey. A suggestion during the intervals is always welcome to a good stage manager, but he does not permit any arguments or views on the stage. A man in the ranks might just as well discuss with a drill Sergeant, or a Captain of a company with an Adjutant. The consequence of this slipslop, shilly-shally method is that on a first night, on which everything depends, the production, on which thousands of pounds hang in the balance, is found to be from half an hour to an hour and a half too long."

"A Man of Forty."

Walter Frith's new play, which George Alexander will produce in London, and in which John Drew may act in this country, is called "A Man of Forty." Roderick Lee-Fanshawe is a wealthy M. P., with a keen relish of the good things of life. He is a widower, but is about to marry Mrs. Egerton, a lady whose husband has deserted her, and is supposed to have died at the Cape. They are only waiting certain proof of his demise to be married. Mr. Lee-Fanshawe has a daughter, Elsie, by his first wife. Elsie is a girl of eighteen, to whom he is at heart devoted, but whom he neglects in the whirligig of his careless life, though unwittingly. During a voyage, accompanied by a traveling companion, Elsie has become secretly engaged to an actor named Montgomery, who is none other than Mrs. Egerton's errant husband. Montgomery arrives in England and tries to secure Elsie's hand by concocting a story

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THE CRITICAL MOMENT—WILL JESSICA GO?
Scene in "The Liars"—Act IV.

of Egerton's death, and compelling his wife to support the deception. Lee-Fanshawe discovers the truth, but the sudden death of Montgomery, during a heated altercation between the two men, makes it impossible for him to confront his daughter with her lover and to learn from his lips the worthlessness of his character. Meanwhile, however, the sudden turn of events has drawn father and child more closely together, and by a pious fraud he is enabled to secure her peace of mind. Montgomery's death has been concealed from Elsie; but his brother, whose resemblance to him is lifelike, is in Mr. Lee-Fanshawe's service as secretary. This resemblance is utilized by the father to convince his child of Montgomery's faithlessness, and a happy ending is secured.

Patti's Certificate of Baptism.

The recently published details of the naturalization of Mme. Patti as an English subject have brought to light a copy of the certificate of baptism of that distinguished prima donna, in Madrid, which comprises some interesting and trustworthy biographical facts. The following is a translation:

In the City and Province of Madrid, on April 3, 1843, I, Don Joseph Losada, parish priest of St. Louis, solemnly baptized a girl born at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Feb. 10 of this year, the legitimate child of Salvator Patti, professor of music, born at Catania, in Sicily, and of Catharine Chiesa, born in Rome. The paternal grandparents were Peter Patti and Conception Marino, and the maternal were Jean Chiesa, born at Venice, and Louisa Caselli, born at Marino, in the Pontifical States. The child bears the name of Adela Jean Marie. There assisted at the baptism, as godfather, Joseph Sinico, born at Venice, professor of music, and, as godmother, his wife, Rosa Monaro Sinico, born at Cremona, in Lombardy, to whom I have explained the duties they have contracted by this act; and, as witnesses, Julien Huezal and Casimir Garcia, born at Madrid, sacristans of this parish. In testimony whereof, I have written, signed, and delivered the present certificate April 8, 1843.

JOSEPH LOSADA.

That Drury Lane Windmill.

Claimants to the credit of having anticipated the windmill scene which the authors of the new drama at Drury Lane Theatre,

Kit Deering in a Quandary,
John Drew in "The Liars."

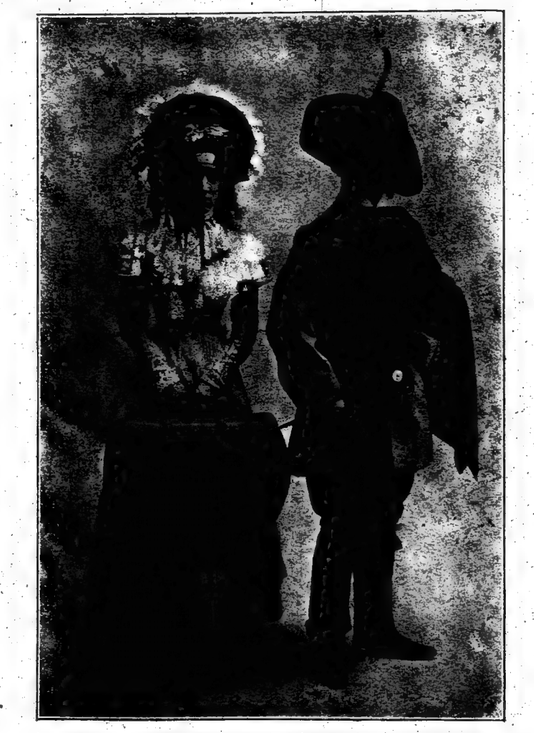

From a Photograph by Miss Z. Ben-Yusuf, New York.

MABEL GILMAN AND JAMES T. POWERS,
In "The Runaway Girl."

Carrie Perkins,
In "The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

SCENE IN "THE CHRISTIAN."
E. J. Morgan, (as John Storm,) J. L. Finney, and Frank Keenan.

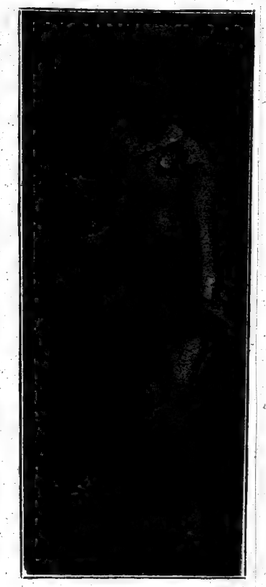

Edward Foy,
As Lebeau in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

London, imagined to be wholly their own, continue to record their demurrers. Mr. King Bolton, it appears, produced a spectacular ballet in Glasgow in 1875, the "sensation" in which was the escape of the heroine by clinging to the sails of the mill, put in motion by the low comedian. The "heavy man," it is added, was shot, "being possibly too heavy for this mode of locomotion." Charles Freeman claims to have played long ago in two windmill dramas, not to speak of a sketch called "The Old Windmill," produced nine years ago in London. Finally Mr. A. G. Spry asserts that a windmill was put to precisely similar uses in a play called "A Secret Crime," brought out in 1892, of which he was joint author.

The Gentle Lady Macbeth.

In discussing Mrs. Patrick Campbell's portrayal of Lady Macbeth, which is as far removed from the sternness and tragic force of the Siddons tradition as were the impersonations of the same character by Ellen Terry and Helena Modjeska, a London writer says: "This perverse reading, by the way, is not quite so modern as is generally supposed. It was expounded probably for the first time in an essay of Ludwig Tieck, and was practically adopted at the Court Theatre, Berlin, seventy or eighty years since, by the famous actress, Mme. Stich. 'Many a heart in Berlin (says Heine, sarcastically) was touched by her tones, and many a beautiful woman wept at the sight of this good Lady Macbeth.'"

OCT

1898

A ROMANCE OF THE CUBAN WAR.

BY HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

IT was breakfast time at Avondale, and General Higgerson, for the fifth time, wondered what kept his daughter as he fidgeted with his paper and stirred his hot coffee. Through the open window overlooking the sloping, velvety lawn, honeysuckles peeped into the old-fashioned room and scented the air with their fragrance; the bright sunshine lighted up the oak-paneled walls, gleamed on glass and silver on the table, and played about the old General's white head. Just as his patience was at an end the door opened and admitted a tall, handsome girl, with bright blue eyes and a determined mouth. She held a big bunch of clematis in her hands.

"Where have you been, Mona?" inquired her father.

"Down at the river; I found the stone wall near the boathouse ablaze with these blossoms. I am sorry to be late, dear."

"The Southern mail is in," observed the General, nodding toward a small pile of letters at her plate.

She flushed slightly as she laid the clematis on the sideboard, and took her seat at the table. A conscious smile crossed her father's face as she broke the seal of the first letter. He turned to the paper in his hands, and his eyes caught this heading: "A Romance in Real Life." He glanced at the article casually, and then the smile died away; his hands tightened on the paper and his face grew hard and stern while he read the following paragraph:

"With the invalided officers returning this week is young Col. Lawrence, who was severely hurt in the charge at San Juan. Among the nurses who went to look after the sick was a handsome young woman whom the Colonel formerly admired. Family misfortunes had forced her to adopt nursing as a profession. Their friendship was renewed, and when the Colonel came home he was engaged to his old love. Col. Lawrence is to be married very shortly. Report says that he had entangled himself with another lady, who will now find that she must look elsewhere for consolation."

As he laid down the paper the General glanced at his daughter. She was sitting, with a dazed expression on her face, gazing at a letter she held.

"Father, what does this mean?" she exclaimed, holding out the letter. He took it from her, and this is what he read:

"24 West Fifty—— Street,
"New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

"Dear Mona: You may have seen in the papers an account of my being wounded; I made light of it in my last letter, fearing to alarm you, but the truth is I am a wreck, as the papers have accurately stated. I am invalided and crippled, and if it had not been for devoted nursing I should not be here to-day. Under the circumstances I do not feel justified in holding you to your engagement; notwithstanding the pain it causes me to do this I want to release you entirely and leave you free to marry some one who is not so shattered as myself; but believe me, dearest, that whatever my future life, you will always be shrined deep in my heart of hearts. Your faithful friend,
"HENRY LAWRENCE."

"What does it mean!" almost shouted the old General. "It means that your lover is a scoundrel, Mona; read this," and he thrust into her hands the newspaper containing the "Romance in Real Life." The girl grew white to the lips; a mist before her eyes prevented her for a moment from reading the article; slowly she grasped its full purport.

"Be brave, child; be brave," said her father, as he watched her anxiously.

She caught her breath and rose hurriedly from the table, crossed the room to the open window, and leaning there with the honeysuckle brushing against her sunny brown hair, looked out across the old lawn with unseeing eyes.

After a moment's silence, the girl turned a pale face toward her father: "I will be brave, but leave me to myself for a while," and, crushing the letter in her hand, she hastily left the room.

It was a terrible blow to the General; he had always liked Col. Lawrence, and consented to the engagement just before the young man was ordered to Cuba. Both Mona and her father had so thoroughly believed in Lawrence's love and faith that his letter and the story in the newspaper came upon them like a bolt from a calm sky. Mona's two younger sisters were away on a visit, and her brother was practicing law in New York. Since their mother's death, five years before, she had been her father's housekeeper and devoted companion. Though fond of his other children, Mona was the apple of his eye, and that any one should cause her pain seemed to him incredible. Pacing the rooms wrathfully, he gave vent to his feelings in swearing volubly. "The scoundrel! I should like to horsewhip him myself for a whelp of a cur if he were not wounded. What are his hurts to the stab he has given. Mona—ah! when Gilbert hears this—" and then the General remembered that his son was coming home to attend a dance given that week at their neighbor's, Mrs. Welland's. It was a satisfaction to have a man around to whom he could give vent to his outraged feelings.

As though in answer to his thoughts, the butler at that moment brought in a telegram. "Yes, Gilbert was coming, and, fortunately, a day earlier than expected, bringing a friend with him for the ball. Just as well to distract her attention," thought her father, as Mona joined him with her hat on and a letter in her hand.

"Going out, dear?"

"Only to the village to post a note."

"To him?"

"Yes," she replied, with a catch in her breath. "I have written a few lines to say that his views upon the subject of our engagement entirely coincide with mine."

"My brave girl."

"Don't say a word more, now, father; I can't bear it."

"Gilbert is coming to-morrow at 5 with an old college friend, who, it seems, has just turned up in New York."

"I am glad," said Mona, quietly, and then calling to her dogs, she walked quickly away, while her father watched her tall, slight figure disappearing through the trees down the road to the lodge gate.

Gilbert Higgerson was a good-hearted, rather jovial specimen of his profession, loving outdoor life and always stealing off for a day at Avondale when he could manage to escape the routine of his office. He arrived in high spirits with his friend, a Major Laurie, just returned from Puerto Rico. The two men had not met for nearly ten years, and each seemed equally glad to renew his college friendship. Major Laurie was a tall, fine-looking fellow, with blond hair and mustache, a slight lisp, and an eyeglass stuck in his right eye. As soon as they were alone the General poured out his indignation and woe to his son, who was naturally much incensed at the behavior of Mona's fiancé.

"Pity that your friend is an officer and just home from the war; it will keep the wound open," added his father.

"Confound it, so it will; I am deucedly sorry for Mona. No wonder she is cut up, but as Laurie is sure to know Lawrence, we must be careful not to show him that Lawrence has hurt us. Mona is plucky enough and must force herself to be jolly for a couple of days till Laurie takes his departure."

"Jolly! Poor girl, how can she be?" sighed the General.

"I should like to wring that rascal's neck," exclaimed Gilbert, impetuously, "and he of all men, whom we all liked so much."

"That is just where it hurts so," answered his father.

Mona Higgerson proved herself a true soldier's daughter and welcomed their guest with graceful hospitality and managed to hide her grief under light badinage and smiling face; only her father and brother could see what an effort she made, and, though they applauded her pride, their hearts bled for her suffering.

"By George," exclaimed Major Laurie, (after excusing herself early in the evening, Mona had left the three men in the billiard room smoking,) "but Miss Mona is stunning. If I were not engaged to the dearest girl in the world, I should lose my heart to your sister."

"I did not know we had to congratulate you, old fellow."

"When does the happy event come off?"

"Very soon; you'll be invited."

"Who is she?" asked Gilbert, interested.

"A Miss Sterling, whose nature verifies her name; have known her since she was a girl."

"Rather anxious time for her when you were wounded," suggested the General.

"Oh, but I was not in much danger, you know; now some fellows got so cut up you would hardly recognize them. There was poor Lawrence—(both his listeners started)—one leg clean gone, the other up to the knee, one arm off, and a scar across his face—and the plucky chap just smiled through it all."

Father and son exchanged glances.

"He pulled through, thanks to the devoted nursing he got," continued Laurie, unconscious of the interest his words aroused. "I never saw that man down until yesterday, when he collapsed as though shot."

"How was that?" asked Gilbert, in a constrained voice.

"Well, you see, it was this way; he's very reticent, still, we all knew he was devoted to some girl at home, though he never mentioned her name or spoke about her; couldn't get him into the slightest flirtation with any one. When we came back together he spoke for the first time to me about his affair. 'You see, Laurie, I am such a wreck; should I marry a girl when she might have to nurse me? and then, at best, I'm not a whole man; will have but one sound arm and only part of one leg to offer her.' By George, I felt for the poor devil when he talked like that. Well, I suggested to try her and see what she thought about it. Write and offer to release her. He caught at the idea. 'But I wouldn't write as though pleading with her; I would not want to be married out of pity, but would just state the facts and leave her free to decide,' said he. 'And what do you think she'll write,' I asked him. 'I think that she is too faithful to give me up,' he answered, and 'pon my word—scar or no scar—he looked so proud and handsome as he spoke, I only wished his sweetheart could have seen him."

"And then?" asked Gilbert, as Laurie paused in his narrative.

"Oh, then he wrote, alluding to his being a wreck, and referring to the account in the papers, and yesterday her answer came; I was in his rooms when he got her note—just a short one, but he turned white, and said bitterly, 'She writes that my views upon the subject of our engagement ending meet her own; she releases me, evidently without regret, thankful to be free from what might have been a burden to her.' I tried to cheer him up; he gave me one look, such as you see in a hunted beast as you shoot it down, and, by Jove, he keeled right over. I was in a fearful funk, and called his man. He came round presently and begged me not to mention the subject again."

"Laurie, for God's sake explain matters a little more," cried Gilbert, who had risen from his chair in great excitement.

The Major started at his friend in astonishment.

"Yes, Sir," cried the General, equally roused, "you don't know how much depends upon what you have been telling. Col. Lawrence is engaged to my daughter Mona."

"The devil!" and the eyeglass dropped from its habitual place.

"And here's news of his engagement to another woman!"

"To another woman?" echoed Laurie, evidently in hopeless amazement.

"The nurse who took care of him. There is a flaring account of it in to-day's Reporter."

"Damn the newspapers; it's all a lie," cried Laurie, fumbling for his eyeglass and almost dropping his lisp. "They have mixed our names up; it is I that am engaged to the nurse Miss Sterling, whom I just mentioned; Lawrence has never looked at any other woman nor had a thought except for his fiancée; I can swear to that."

"But his letter," began the General.

"All his confounded chivalry; wishing to give Miss Mona a chance to be free of an invalid; why, he's more a man now, with legs and an arm off, than half the whippersnappers one meets every day."

"What is to be done?" cried Gilbert. "My sister is nearly broken-hearted—"

"And Lawrence ditto; there's just one thing to do. Where's the time table?" and the Major was on his feet, inspecting the mantlepiece.

"What do you mean?" asked Gilbert.

"I mean to take a train to New York to-night, if there's one that will get me there."

"Nonsense."

"Do you think I am going to see Lawrence, who saved my life at the risk of his own, go through another night of despair?"

"But the ball?"

"Hang the ball."

"By thunder, Sir, if what you say is the true explanation of the situation, then you have made three people very happy to-night," added the General.

"Tell your sister that I am off for New York, and get a note from her. What time does the train leave?"

"There is one at 11:45, if you really mean to go."

"If you will kindly order a trap for me, I'll get ready now," said Laurie, looking at his watch and relapsing into his lisp and drawl.

A few minutes later Gen. Higgerson stood holding Mona, who, in a pretty pink dressing gown, was sobbing her heart out for joy in her father's arms. The 11:45 train took Major Laurie back to New York. Inside his coat pocket reposed a short note, stained with tears.

At 6 o'clock next morning a thundering rap at the door of Col. Lawrence's room brought a sleepy, half-dressed valet to Major Laurie, who demanded instant admittance.

"I hope, Sir, there's no bad news," said the valet, respectfully, "but the Colonel has been so ill ever since you left yesterday and has not slept this night."

"Bad news? No, no, man—the best your master has had this many a day. Hello, Lawrence; may I come in, old fellow?" and Major Laurie walked into the adjoining bedroom. His friend started up in bed at his entrance, and tried to ask a question, but Mona's note was in his hand before he had time to frame the words. "She will be here herself in a few hours," said Laurie, and discreetly turned toward the window and pulled up the blind; the warm sun filled the room with brightness, and a happy light shone in the Colonel's eyes as he read the few hurried lines.

"Laurie, Laurie," he cried, as his friend seized his outstretched hand; "she's true to me, after all. Read that." He handed Mona's letter to Laurie:

"My darling," she wrote, "forgive me for misunderstanding your letter. I cannot free you from our engagement as long as I realize that you love me and that I can be of use to you. What matters to me a loss of an arm or a leg, as long as you have body enough left to hold your soul together. I am yours till God calls that soul home to Himself.
Your loving Mona."

Toward noon of that day Major Laurie had a vision of Mona with her arms around her lover's neck, heard her joyful cry, and from Lawrence a murmured "My darling—at last," and he hastily left to themselves two of the happiest hearts in New York.

As he turned to Mona's brother in the next room, wiping his eyeglass, which had suddenly become misty, he said below his breath, "By Jove, I rather think I've done a good day's work."

[The incidents of this story are taken from life.—The Author.]

YVONNE DE TREVILLE AS AIDA; GRACE ROMAINE AS AMNERIS, AND WILLIAM LAVIN AS RHADAMES,
In Act I. of "Aida," at the American Theatre.

OCT 1898

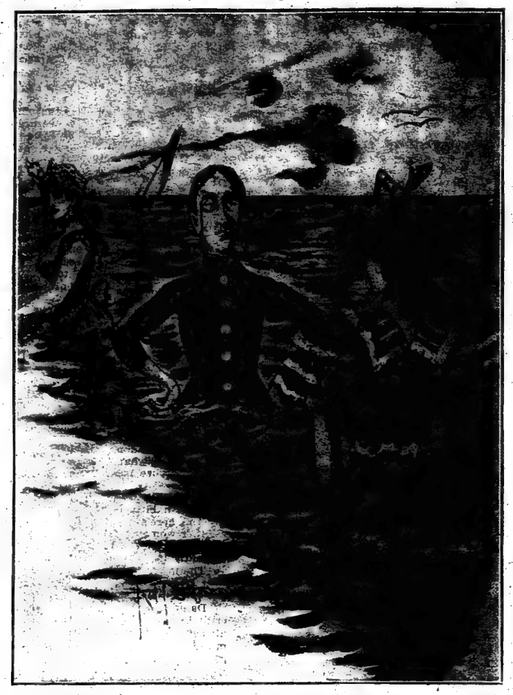

From St. Paul's.

HE RESPECTED HER WILL.

Flossette—What, in mourning! Who is it?

Bertie—Beastly shame—aw—maiden aunt's dawg—aw—departed—aw—she insists on my respect, don'tcherknow!

Jim and Charles Dickens.

Jim was a student at Yale in the latter sixties, and so was in New Haven when Charles Dickens gave public readings in that city from his own works. Jim neglected many of the privileges the college offered to him, but he had sense enough to take advantage of the opportunity to hear Dickens. The master's interpretations were a revelation to Jim, and to this day he has not lost the deep impression they made upon him.

The Young Women's Dickens Club of Bozville somehow recently learned these facts, and a cordial invitation was promptly sent to Jim to meet the club and give his recollections of Mr. Dickens. The invitation was accepted, and Jim, who is a good talker and not a bit shy, simply delighted his auditors with his description of Mr. Dickens as a man and a really eloquent estimate of him as a reauer. He told what a wonderful actor he was, and how a strange new light was shed upon his characters by the revelation of his own conception of them.

From generalization Jim came finally to particularization, and was telling of the wonderful effect produced by the rapid changes of tone of voice as Mr. Dickens was reading from the "Christmas Carol." Jim said there was a suspicion of the Yuletide in the atmosphere as the reader introduced the benevolent old gentleman who had come to Ebenezer Scrooge for a Christmas contribution. He then described the tremendous effect of the sudden transition to the harsh, metallic voice of Scrooge, as that "clutching, grasping, covetous old sinner" surlily asked whether there were no longer any workhouses.

"The audience was so still," said Jim. "The audience was so still that you might have—might have picked up a pin."

And Jim, utterly unconscious how he had spoiled his climax, continued serenely on, albeit not a little puzzled at the smiling faces before him.

The Lawyer Hits Back.

From Tit-Bits.

In a case of slander that was heard not long ago a lady had gone into the witness box on behalf of the plaintiff, whose counsel was examining her. "Now, madam," the lawyer began, "please repeat the slanderous statements made by the defendant on this occasion, just as you heard them." "Oh, they are unfit for any respectable person to hear!" was the emphatic answer. "Then," said the examiner, coaxingly, "suppose you just whisper them to the Judge."

The Way One Looks at It.

From The Washington Star.

"Did you climb the Alps?" asked the young woman.

"No," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "we meant to. But we couldn't get accommodations anywhere except on the second floor of a hotel that had no elevator. So we went right away."

A Finale.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"How did the charity dodge work last term?" was asked of the university student who is packing up his traps with a view to another go at the classics. "Did it add much to your allowance?"

"Fizzled clear out. I wrote the governor that I wanted some money to help a poor family that was in an almost starving condition. Inside of forty-eight hours he sent me a barrel of flour and two hams."

A Choice Resort.

From Tit-Bits.

"I've had a delightful time on my holiday. No regular hours for meals. A large, airy room. No charge for hot and cold baths. All kinds of fruit and vegetables. A well-stocked wine cellar and no charge for corkage, and, above all, no fees for the servants."

"Delicious! Where is this ideal spot?"

"I staid at home."

The Value of Improvements.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, we lost that good girl that I told you about."

"What was the trouble?"

"Why, she left the water running in the bathtub, and it leaked through and she caught cold. She said she wouldn't stay in a house where they didn't have watertight floors."

A Case in Point.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Say, Chonnie, how would yer like to be married to that little nibsey Queen of Holland? Wouldn't dat be great?" "Naw, I wouldn't want none o' dat. Me Uncle Ike married a girl wid a hundred and fifty dollars, and she ain't never let 'im say his soul was his own."

The Alternative.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"How in the world," inquired the elder physician of his youthful partner, "did you happen to leave that patient without first giving her a prescription?"

"I know it was unprofessional, but try as I would, I found it impossible to recall the Latin for boneset tea."

One of the First Families.

From The Chicago News.

"She belongs to one of the first families here, I believe." "Yes; her grandfather moved his family here in a covered wagon drawn by an ox team, when there were only three houses in the town."

His Money's Worth.

From The Chicago News.

He—A penny for your thoughts.

She—It's a bargain, but I'm afraid you will not get full value for your money.

He—Well, here's the penny. Now what were you thinking of?

She—You.

The Necessary Material.

From The New York Weekly.

Modern Dramatist—I've got another order for a new play.

Wife—Did the manager furnish you with a plot?

Modern Dramatist—Yes—er—that is, he showed me all the scenery he had.

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The Thief's Remorse.

From Tit-Bits.

A man had his purse stolen, and, unfortunately, it contained a good deal of money. One day, to his great surprise, he had a letter from the thief, inclosing a small portion of his property. The letter ran as follows: "Sir, I stole your munny. Remawse is noring at my conshense, so I send sum of it back. Wen it nors agen, I will send sum maw."

The One Who Didn't Laugh.

From Tit-Bits.

A little three-year-old girl went to a children's party. On her return she said to her parents: "At the party a little girl fell off a chair. All the other girls laughed, but I didn't."

"Well, why didn't you laugh?"

"'Cause I was the one that fell off."

Seven Up.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Hello! What's up?" inquired the short passenger, trying vainly to see what was interesting the crowd in the smoking car.

"Seven," briefly responded the tall passenger, who could see the excited players.

Missing Evidence.

From The Detroit Journal.

Once more did Ulysses relate the story of his wanderings, but still Penelope, his faithful wife, shook her head. "Where," she persisted "are the labels on your trunks?"

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FOR PARTICULARS SEE SOCIETY PAGE.

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Family Repartee.

From Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Henpeck—Words cannot express my contempt for you!

Mr. H.—Thank goodness!

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The New York Times.

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Fair and warmer; light, variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,210. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE {One Cent in Greater New York. {Three Cents outside Greater New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73@73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The British Foreign Office issued a Fashoda Blue Book giving the correspondence between the French and British Governments, which shows that Great Britain has asserted exclusive rights in the Nile Valley and denied political significance to the Marchand expedition. There was an imposing procession in Dublin to the grave of Charles Stewart Parnell. The French Government has issued orders to garrisons outside of Paris to send 10,000 troops to the capital, in view of the disturbed conditions there.—Page 7.

Page 3.

The annual convention of the International Typographical Union opens to-day in Syracuse.

A gas war is on in Harlem. The New Amsterdam is fighting the Consolidated and Standard, and many concessions are made to customers by both sides.

The Forty-seventh New York Regiment went aboard the transport Manitoba at Newport yesterday and will sail to-day for duty in Puerto Rico.

Sergio Lingano, a sailor on the troopship Panama, was badly stabbed in the side by Alexander Robinson, a cabin boy. The lad says he used his knife in self defense.

The Central Labor Union yesterday decided to discontinue The Labor Day Journal. It was announced that the clothing salesmen who went on strike for a shorter day had been victorious.

Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, reached home yesterday on a ten days' furlough. He says his men are "fit to fight for their lives" and ready to go to the West Indies or anywhere else.

The body of a man killed at Eighty-third Street while stealing a ride on a New York Central train was identified as that of George Ring, and a Coroner's physician issued a death certificate for that name. Ring viewed the body later and declared it wasn't his.

Page 4.

Patrolman Hugh Gallagher, while trying to arrest James Casement in Long Island City, was badly beaten with his own billy.

State Engineer Adams gave out a statement in reply to the findings of the Canal Investigating Commission reflecting on his department.

The converted yacht Mayflower, which returned from Puerto Rico yesterday, ran aground off Castle Williams, and was on the rocks two hours.

It was noticed on the Speedway yesterday that the drive was gaining in popularity. Pedestrians found the sport of recognizing well-known horsemen highly entertaining.

Theodore Smith, while learning to ride a new bicycle on East Fourth Street yesterday, pedaled so fast he couldn't stop short of the river. He and his wheel were fished out.

The four hundred and sixth anniversary of the landing of Columbus will be celebrated Wednesday by the Italians in and about New York and by the Long Island Councils of the Knights of Columbus.

John E. Mundt, who was injured in a collision with another wheelman on the Coney Island Cycle Path yesterday, lay unconscious fifty-seven minutes pending the arrival of an ambulance from the Kings County Hospital.

Three men, supposed to be among the pickpockets who have been robbing poor persons at ferries, were arrested at East Twenty-third Street Ferry yesterday by Central Office detectives. One of them was caught in the act.

August Burger, eighteen years old, while sitting in Central Park last night with Miss Valentina Ott, resented the conduct of several boys of his own age. One of them stabbed him severely in the side. The police have no idea of the identity of his assailants.

Page 5.

This will be a busy week for golfers. In addition to the women's championship maches at Ardsley, the open tournament of the Westchester Country Club will be held. Next week the intercollegiate championships will be played for on the Ardsley links.

Page 7.

Fletcher Webster Post, No. 13, of Brockton has been restored to its former position in the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic.

The class of the People's Choral Union was opened yesterday for the first time this season. Over 700 pupils attended. After the lesson the rehearsals of the oratorio "Elijah" was begun.

Pending the process of the annexation of the several groups of Pacific islands recently seized, Great Britain's warships, Mohawk and Goldfinch, have been busy quieting riotous natives.

Page 10.

The promptness of Patrolmen Netter and Doty saved thirty-eight persons from a tenement blaze at 43 Allen Street yesterday.

Fifteen thousand persons saw the cornerstone of the new parochial school of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Bayonne, N. J., laid yesterday.

Dr. De Costa preached yesterday at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist on religion and Christianity.

Father Kean talked on temperance to workingmen last night at the "Father Mathew Day" celebration at the church of the Paulist Fathers.

Angela Volomino gave her baby carbolic acid instead of castor oil yesterday by mistake. The little one died soon afterward at the New York Hospital.

Eulogies of the late Dr. John Hall were delivered yesterday by the Rev. John S. McIntosh in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church.

At the service of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Carnegie aHll yesterday the Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur, Superintendent of the Mission of Central China, described a successful journey he made into Thibet.

A declaration signed by 1,500 Bishops and clergy has been prepared for presentation to the Protestant Episcopal Convention to influence legislation against the marriage of divorced persons during the life of either.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Willey of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, had yesterday what he called an "Old Folks' Saturday." Young men belonging to the church were sent out in carriages to fetch the aged and infirm members of the congregation.

Adolph Wolfheim, an alleged counterfeiter, was remanded to United States Commissioner Shields by Magistrate Meade yesterday. He was captured in the act of making bogus 5, 25, and 50-cent pieces on Saturday. He said he was making them simply for amusement.

At St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters took for the subject of his sermon the sowing of wild oats, and pointed out that the prodigal son is an egoist who imposes himself upon his family when he reaches the end of his tether.

When the People's Line steamboat Dean Richmond reached Albany yesterday morning a stateroom which it is supposed was occupied by ex-Police Justice William P. Douglass of Jersey City was found to be empty. A suit of clothes was hanging over a chair, and in the coat pocket were found several passes issued to William P. Douglass. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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THE PRESIDENT IN CANTON

He and Mrs. McKinley Arrive to Attend the Funeral of the Latter's Murdered Brother.

MET BY SORROWING FRIENDS

The Funeral of Mr. Saxton Will Occur This Afternoon—Mrs. George Will Be Arraigned This Morning.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The home coming of President and Mrs. McKinley to-day for the funeral of Mr. George D. Saxton was attended with a most touching and pathetic scene at the Pennsylvania Station. Many people were at the station when the train arrived, and extended the party a silent but sympathetic and reverential welcome. The party arrived on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago express at 10:25, traveling in the special car "Campania." Mr. M. C. Barber, the President's brother-in-law, was at the station with several friends of the family, and Dr. Framfeulter, who was called to take charge of Private John Barber, the sick soldier.

The President and Mrs. McKinley were first out of the car and were assisted by Mr. George B. Frease through the station to the carriage in waiting. As they approached, the crowd with heads uncovered, opened a passageway through which they passed. Mrs. McKinley was supported by the arm of the President with the care and close attention he always devotes to her personal comfort. He walked slowly to the carriage, his head bowed, and his face a little paler than usual. Mrs. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, was next off the train and was joined by her husband. Mr. Webb C. Hayes followed.

John Barber was carried from the train by his brother, George Barber, who had gone from New York to Washington to join the party, and by Mr. George C. Clark. The sick man was an orderly on Gen. Henry's staff in Puerto Rico, and has for some weeks been ill with typhoid fever in Washington, where his mother, Mrs. Barber, and Mrs. McKinley have been nursing him, first at the White House and later at Garfield Hospital. Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Steward A. Bowman of Lorain, the latter the President's niece, who started with the party from Washington, left the train at Pittsburg to take another road.

The President and party went direct to the Barber home, which is the old Saxton homestead and was the Canton home of the McKinleys during his life in Congress. Mrs. McKinley retired for a little rest, and at 1:30 dinner was served to the family. Mrs. McKinley showed evidences of the sufferings from the shock and of fatigue from the journey, but bore herself remarkably well and was able to be about the house.

Mrs. Barber shows evidence of her care and concern for the son she has been nursing, and also of the shock of the news, but also bore up well. Both sisters and the President viewed the body of the deceased, which looks natural, none of the marks of the tragedy being exposed on the face.

Except when the President, accompanied by Mrs. Barber, took a short walk on the side streets abutting the house, the party remained at the Barber house all day. Many flowers are being received from sympathetic friends of the President and the family, Washington friends having placed many on the train before it started.

The funeral arrangements were concluded after the arrival of the party. They are to be held from the Barber home at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and will be private. The Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will officiate, and the remains will be attended by Judge George E. Baldwin, the Hon. William A. Lynch, Postmaster George B. Frease, J. H. Kenney, and Attorney David B. Smith and James J. Grant, as pall bearers. Interment will be in West Lawn Cemetery, in the Saxton family lot.

The train bearing the Cabinet and other officials from Washington to the Omaha Exposition will arrive in Canton Monday evening, and about 9 o'clock the private car of the President will be attached thereto and he will join the party. Mrs. McKinley, it is not thought to-night will undertake the trip to Omaha, but will be with the President in Chicago. She will remain in Canton for several days, and more than likely will go to Chicago with Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams and Mrs. W. A. Goodman, her cousins, who are expected to be here for the funeral service.

The day has brought no new developments in the tragedy. Mrs. George remains in jail and has seen no one but Mayor Rice during the day. He was with her for five minutes. She is to be arraigned at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The Coroner will resume the taking of testimony Monday.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO OMAHA.

His Special Train Scheduled to Leave Washington This Morning—Personnel of His Party.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The special train, which will carry the Presidential party to Omaha, where they will be the guests of honor of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, will leave here at 9 A. M. to-morrow. The arrangements for the trip have been made by the Pennsylvania Road, and to-day the company issued a handsome itinerary bearing the President's coat of arms, and including a large map, showing the route of the party going and coming. The President and Mrs. McKinley will join the party at Canton. Those leaving here will be Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Bliss, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Secretary Porter, Secretary Cortleyou, Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams, and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Babcock.

The train will be an exceptionally handsome one, composed of five Pullmans, with dining, observation, and baggage cars. The trip West will be via the Pennsylvania and the Chicago and Northwestern Roads. The return trip will be via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Vandalia, Wabash, Illinois Central, Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania lines.

Another distinguished party will leave for Omaha over the Baltimore and Ohio Road at 8 A. M. to-morrow. This will include Gens. Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, and Greely, with members of their staffs and their families; the Chinese and Korean Ministers, each with large staffs; the Agnetine and Brazilian Ministers, Secretary Quesada of the Cuban Junta, and representatives of leading newspapers of the country. The route of this party will be over the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago and Northwestern Roads. The train will be handsomely equipped for the comfort and pleasure of the party.

A slight change was made to-night in the itinerary of the President and his party on the trip from Omaha to Chicago. The President's train will leave St. Louis at 11 o'clock on the night of Oct. 14, and proceed directly to Terre Haute, Ind., arriving there early in the morning. It will leave Terre Haute at 9:30 on the morning of the 15th for Chicago, going by way of Arcola, Decatur, and Springfield.

AN ESCAPING SOLDIER SHOT.

Private in the Seventh Artillery Killed at Fort Slocum—A Companion Unhurt.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 9.—Thomas Greenwald, a private in Battery I, Seventh Artillery, was shot and instantly killed last night while trying to escape from Fort Slocum, where he had escaped from the guard house. Private John Coates of the same battery escaped the bullets fired after him, but surrendered, and is now locked up.

Greenwald and Coates had been under arrest for two weeks, and pending the announcement of the finding of a court-martial held on them, did police duty about the fort. While at this work they succeeded in getting two suits of citizens' clothing, which they exchanged in the guard house last night for their uniforms and then managed to get out of the guard house. It would appear one of them could swim, and the other could not. The one who could swim got out and obtained a boat which he brought inshore, where his companion was waiting with the clothing which the swimmer had taken off to get out to the boat. While the man was putting on the clothing again, a sentry challenged and demanded the countersign. The sentry was a private of the Twenty-second New York.

Receiving no reply the sentry called for the Corporal of the guard. Sergt. Heck of the Twenty-second with two privates of the guard responded, the Corporal being on a call to another post. When the call was given the two men endeavoring to escape started to run, with the evident intention of hiding. The sentry who first challenged them fired, but not to kill. This caused another sentry to cross the path of the fugitives, who changed their course and came face to face with the detail of the guard hurrying to answer the call. Sergt. Heck recognized Greenwald and ordered him to stand. Coates appeared willing to surrender, but Greenwald did not, and the Sergeant lowered his bayonet, and as he did so Greenwald with a quick movement threw its point downward and brought the point to the ground and placed his foot upon it. He then tried to slash Heck with a razor, but could not get near enough.

The shot fired by the sentry had roused the whole post, and the officers of the regulars and those of the volunteers hurried out to see what was the trouble. Col. Sinclair of the artillery had been out making observations, and was one of the first to reach the scene of the trouble. When he came up Greenwald was a prisoner, being menaced by the bayonet of the guard. Coates was standing calmly by, also a prisoner. Col. Sinclair ordered the men taken to the guardhouse and double ironed.

The two prisoners in obedience to orders stepped forward, and the guard fell in behind. After taking a few steps both prisoners bolted. Col. Sinclair gave the order to fire, and the three designated privates obeyed.

Just as the shots were fired the challenge of a sentry was heard. It was the sentry toward whose beat the men were running. As soon as the shots were fired there was a shout of "I'm shot!" It came from Coates. He was found a minute later, lying beside a stone wall, where he had thrown himself. He was unhurt. Greenwald fell in his tracks and never uttered a sound after the volley. The heavy bullet entered the back of his head and came out in his mouth, killing him instantly. Coates was taken to the guardhouse and double ironed. The civil authorities were notified this morning and Coroner Banning held an inquest, and a verdict exonerating the officers and men was rendered.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' CONCLAVE

Ten Thousand Have Arrived at Pittsburg and the Meeting Begins with Religious Services.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—The annual conclave of the Knights Templars of the United States was opened to-night with services in Trinity Episcopal Church. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing, rector of Calvary Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment.

During the day enough Knights arrived in the city from all parts of the country to swell the number now here to something like 10,000. The local Reception Committee expects at least 25,000 Knights will be here before the parade on Tuesday.

The body of Sir Knight George W. Starr, who died on the train en route to Pittsburg yesterday was to-night escorted to the Baltimore and Ohio station to be conveyed to Baltimore for interment. The deceased Knight was Past Grand Master of the Baltimore Commandery No. 2, and Past Potentate of Boumi Temple of Baltimore.

CAPT. BORROWE BETTER.

Recovering from Santiago Campaign—Chaplain Terry Convalescent.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 9.—Capt. Hallett Alsop Borrowe of the Rough Riders, who came home apparently hopelessly ill from the Santiago campaign, and has since been recuperating at his wife's home, has so far recovered that he is able to take short walks. Two more months will see his entire recovery. He goes driving every fine day.

Chaplain Roderick Terry, who was taken ill after his return from Cuba, is convalescent. He suffered with typhoid.

CHICAGO PEACE BANQUET MENU.

Temperance Women Say It Should Not Be in French.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Some of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union object to the decision of the Peace Jubilee Committee that the menu for the banquet shall be in French. Helen M. Barker, the National Treasurer, declares that this is absurd.

"The idea!" she said. "A banquet at a great patriotic peace jubilee and the menu in French. Just imagine the French giving a national celebration and printing their menu in English. I should like to know if English is not good enough for a patriotic function. It is absurd. I'll write a letter about it."

This she did.

JULIUS ROSENTHAL HONORED.

Prominent Chicago Man Tendered a Birthday Banquet by Friends.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Julius Rosenthal was the guest of honor at a banquet given by his friends and admirers of the Chicago bar at the Union League Club last evening. Sixty or seventy of the most prominent lawyers of the city came together to celebrate Mr. Rosenthal's seventieth birthday. Mr. Rosenthal has been a resident of Chicago for forty-four years.

He came here in 1854 as a clerk in the banking house of R. K. Swift, but soon after he was admitted to the bar and became Public Administrator for Cook County. Especially for his work in the United Hebrew Charities on the Public Library Board, and as President of the Chicago Law Institute has he earned the warmest praise of his fellow-citizens.

Fatal Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—The house of Jeremiah Shyne, 817 Perry Street, was set on fire to-day by children playing with matches. Shyne's son, aged four years, was burned to death, and a daughter, aged two years, so badly burned that she cannot recover.

Enjoy Albany Day line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. advs.—Adv.

A CLEVER BURGLAR CAUGHT

Robbed Many Houses, but Shunned Society of Thieves.

WAS FOLLOWED TO NEW HAVEN

Arrested Here on His Return with Booty, the Police Say, He Brought from Hartford.

A man who gave his name as William E. Travis, otherwise known as Dalton, thirty-two years old, residence refused, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and was remanded back to Police Headquarters until Tuesday at the request of Detective Sergeants Kerr and Fogarty.

Travis was arrested Saturday at the Grand Central Station, just after he had alighted from a train which brought him back from Hartford, Conn., where, it is alleged, he had committed a series of burglaries during the week. When the police here arrested "Big Bill" Mason, now committed to prison in Philadelphia and awaiting trial on the charge of murder, "Big Bill" told Capt. McClusky that he owed his misfortunes to association with thieves in his leisure hours. He told Capt. McClusky that there was only one really smart thief, a man whom he knew well, but who never associated with thieves, always working alone. This mysterious person, "Big Bill" asserted, had never been arrested and fairly rolled in wealth.

The Captain lost no time in trying to find out who this strange individual was. On looking through some of the memoranda found among Big Bill's effects, he came across several addresses. One of these was that of a place on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. This house was diligently watched night and day by Detectives Kerr and Fogarty. The occupant of the house, who proved to be the prisoner, Travis, appeared at his home at intervals only. He was supposed by his neighbors to be a commercial traveler. He lived with his wife and her mother. The detectives followed him on several occasions to this borough and found that he called upon his own mother and sister, who live in a respectable neighborhood above West Fifty-ninth Street. There seemed to be nothing amiss with the man's conduct during the period of his visits to this locality. One day he was followed to Jersey City. He repaired to the best residence quarter of that town and looked over the houses there. The detectives were afraid, however, that he would discover them and were compelled to stop watching him for a while.

The detectives followed him from his home in Brooklyn to the Grand Central Station Tuesday. They saw him buy a ticket for New Haven, Conn., and followed him thither. They dogged his footsteps in New Haven as long as they dared and then went to the railway station to await his return, but were forced to take the train for this city because the policeman in the New Haven station thought they were suspicious characters. On returning to New York the detectives waited in the Grand Central Station from Tuesday until Saturday, when they saw their man step off the train from New Haven. They arrested him at once and took from him a brace of pistols and some small tools of the kind used by burglars. A package he carried in his hands was seized. The prisoner was ready to resist, according to the detectives, but he could not get at either of his pistols.

The package contained silverware valued at $200. There were three dozen spoons, a half dozen napkin rings, two watches, and some sugar spoons—the proceeds of a burglary in Hartford the day before, as the police learned from the Chief of Police of that city. In the prisoner's house, in Brooklyn, the police found a trunkful of silverware and other property of doubtful value. They also found crucibles for melting gold and silver, and scales for weighing the same. His wife professed not to know the true character of her husband, and her mother gave up a diamond ring he had given her, when she learned the truth. Some of his booty was found in the house in this borough occupied by his mother and sister.

The prisoner is a man of fine physique. His chest and bicep measurements are the largest ever taken under the Bertillon system of measurements, at the Central Office. His strength was his principal reliance in getting into the houses he robbed, say the police, for his tools consisted only of a small jimmy, a wedge, and a candle. He told Capt. McClusky that he had never been arrested before, and would have shot himself if he could have done so to avoid arrest. His plan, he said, was thoroughly to inspect the property he purposed to enter in the daytime, and then to break into it at night. He said he had never stolen anything in New York City, having always worked in the suburbs and smaller cities, and the police are inclined to believe him. The silverware stolen in Hartford bore the name of Sumner. Whether he will be tried here for bringing stolen booty into the city, or in Hartford, has not been settled.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys and thence to the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Rain has also fallen along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The temperature is unusually high in the Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys, and is somewhat below the normal in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. A storm which as yet shows but moderate strength is central east of Key West, from which position it will probably move northward, attended by high northeast winds south of Jacksonville today. Southeast gales are indicated for Lakes Michigan and Superior. Local rains and probably thunderstorms will occur in the States of the Middle Mississippi, the Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Western lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau Times.		
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	52	55	58
6 A. M.	51	52	58
9 A. M.	52	56	60
12 M	63	63	64
4 P. M.	61	69	67
6 P. M.	56	66	66
9 P. M.	49	62	64
12 P. M.	44	59	61

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62¼
Weather Bureau	60¾
Corresponding date 1897	53½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	58

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees at 4:00 P. M.; the minimum was 52 degrees at 6:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was 70 and at 8 P. M. 60.

RUNAWAY ON SEVENTH AVENUE.

Harlem Bicyclist Is Knocked Down and Badly Injured, and His Wife Has a Narrow Escape.

While Martin King and his brother Herbert, of 132 East Seventieth Street, were driving a light runabout down Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, the horse started at sight of a bicycle, jerked the reins out of Martin King's hands, and broke into a run.

Two blocks below, Mounted Patrolman Brunner was standing beside his horse when the runaway dashed by. He sprang into the saddle and started south after it, being joined at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street by Mounted Patrolmen McGee and Cash. Cash spurred his horse on in front to clear the way, while the other two policemen were galloping on either side of the runaway.

One block further on a band of Salvation Army workers was crossing the street. They scattered precipitately, but the artist of the bass drum failed to get all his effects out of the way in time. The runaway struck the drum, knocked its head in with a fore foot and galloped on.

At One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Cruger were overtaken on their wheels. One turned to the right and the other to the left to escape the runaway. Mrs. Cruger rode right in front of Brunner's horse, but he pulled the animal up on its haunches and saved her. Brunner was thrown by the shock, and the horse rolled over, but both were speedily up again and resumed the chase. Meanwhile, Mr. Cruger had been struck by the runaway and left senseless in the road.

The horse was stopped at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Neither the horse, vehicle nor the occupants of the latter sustained any injury. Cruger was carried into a drug store near by, and Dr. Heller of the J. Hood Wright Hospital was summoned. The physician found the man bleeding at the nose and mouth and unconscious. He said he had every symptom of a fractured skull. But when Mr. Cruger recovered his senses he refused to go to a hospital. Dr. Lombard, his family physician, was sent for, and the injured man was taken to his home, 204 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

DASHED INTO A WAITING ROOM.

Runaway Horse Caused a Panic at Culver Station, Coney Island, After Smashing a Buggy.

Elbert C. Morton, fifty years old, of Love Lane, Brooklyn, was driving on the Concourse at Coney Island with a gentleman friend at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the horse attached to the buggy became frightened and ran away. The animal ran west along Surf Avenue at top speed. The two men were thrown from the careening buggy, and several pedestrians narrowly escaped being run over.

At a point opposite the Culver Depot the buggy attached to the runaway collided with a victoria owned by John Dasher of West Eighth Street. Both vehicles were smashed to pieces. The frightened horse, freed from the vehicle, dashed directly across the avenue and into the big waiting room of the Culver Depot. The room contained a large crowd, including many women and children, and the appearance of the horse created indescribable confusion. Many children were knocked down in the wild scramble for safety.

The horse dashed all around the room, knocking down and scattering right and left the slot machines of various kinds, and then turned into the street again and continued its run to Thirteenth Street, where it was captured by Mounted Policeman Williams after an exciting chase.

Morton in falling from the buggy received a slight scalp wound. His companion was uninjured.

STOPPED A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Policeman Lynch's Pluck in Brooklyn Cost Him a Sprained Back.

Policeman Lynch of the Oak Street Station reported to Sergt. Leonard last night that he had stopped a team of runaway horses yesterday afternoon on the Coney Island road.

Lynch, who was off on leave, mounted his bicycle and rode to Coney Island. On his return journey, when he reached a point about a mile and a half below the end of Prospect Park, he saw the team dashing along toward him at breakneck speed. A light buggy, to which they were attached, was sweeping along on its side after the team, which were running close to the curb.

In trying to race after the team, Lynch fell off his wheel spraining his back, but continued the chase on foot, and being a swift runner, caught the team and brought them to a stop.

A large crowd cheered the policeman, and a friend of his, who was also on a wheel, took charge of Lynch's broken bicycle. The owner of the team and buggy, a Mr. Billings of Manhattan, was found at a hotel near Prospect Park. He had been thrown out of the vehicle, and was nursing a sore back and several bruises. He was then under the care of a physician living at the hotel. He refused to give the policeman his full name, or his residence, but he said that in backing his team out of the shed of a roadhouse where he had stopped, another man had backed his wagon into his, causing the runaway.

Owing to his sprained back Lynch will be on the sick list for several days.

CHILD KILLED BY CABLE CAR.

Sarah Morrissey Run Over on an Amsterdam Avenue Hill.

Sarah Morrissey, eight years old, of 1,427 Amsterdam Avenue, was run over and instantly killed while playing by a cable car at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon. There is a steep hill at that point. A cable car was coming down the incline at a rapid rate. The child was playing with a larger girl. She ran directly in front of the car. The gripman, John Connors, instantly put on the brake, but too late to check the speed of the car, which struck the child, the wheels passing over her body. It was necessary to jack up the car before the body could be extricated.

An ambulance was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Goelz, who responded, said the child was dead. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and afterward removed to the child's home by permission of the Coroner.

Connors, who is twenty-eight years old, and lives at 11 Manhattan Avenue, was arrested. He was paroled later by Coroner Zucca for his appearance in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

HIT BY CAR, BUT NOT SCARED.

Fitzpatrick, When Dragged Out, First Thought of His Clothing.

Joseph Fitzpatrick, a drug clerk, forty years old, of 947 Sixth Avenue, was crossing Seventh Avenue at Fifty-third Street last night, when a Broadway car swung around the curve and knocked him down. The gripman applied his brake, but before the car could be stopped Fitzpatrick had been rolled under the front platform. He was so wedged in that jacks had to be sent for and the car raised.

A big crowd watched the workmen raise the car, and it was expected that the man would be dead. Instead of that, as soon as he was dragged out, Fitzpatrick arose, and began to brush off his clothing. An ambulance had been sent for, and the surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital insisted on Fitzpatrick going to the institution. Fitzpatrick had received three severe scalp wounds, but appeared otherwise unhurt. Samuel Winslow of 753 Seventh Avenue, the gripman, was arrested.

HOSTILE INDIANS WATCHED.

A Strong Picket Line Surrounds the Agency at Walker, Minn.—Many Indians for Peace.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 9.—When the troops reached the agency here they found that the friendly Indians had maintained a picket line covering the whole line of woods which surround the settlement. As many as fifty of the Indians have done picket duty. Now that the troops are on the ground, these formal preparations for defense probably will be abandoned, but there will be Indian scouts out all the time, ready to bring prompt warning of anything that looks dangerous.

Last night, Mah-Ge-Gah-Bow, one of the head men of the Bear Island Indians, arrived on the agency point with twenty-seven canoe loads of the Bear Islanders, comprising those of them who are for peace.

There were seventy-five or one hundred in the party, men, women, and children. They went into camp about five miles from the agency, and Mah-Ge-Gah-Bow called on Gen. Bacon at once. He said that he had told the hostiles on the island that he could not go with them; that he and his friends were for peace with the white men, and that they were going to the agency.

"All right," said the hostiles, laconically, "tell them what we are doing," and they allowed Mah-Ge-Gah-Bow to depart in peace.

He said that so far as he knew none of the hostiles was killed in the fight. Estimates of the number of Indians actually on the warpath vary from 25 to 100.

Dr. Hart has prepared a paper which the Indians are being asked to sign as fast as they come into the agency. It is already signed by more than 100 Indians, including a dozen or fifteen of the chiefs and head men. It reads as follows:

To the Great Father, Washington:

We, the undersigned Chippewa-Pillager Indians of the Leech Lake Reservation in Minnesota, deplore the outbreak of some of our brethren upon this reservation, and believing you desire that justice shall be done in your dealings with us, we have, therefore, resolved in council assembled, to remain loyal to the United States and friendly to our white brethren, and we agree to use our influence with our friends and relatives, the Bear Island Indians, to lay down their arms and quietly submit to the authorities of the United States.

A White Settler Killed.

FERRIS, Minn., Oct. 9.—A report reached here late this evening of the killing of a white man near Bear Island to-day. Settlers living near the Indian reservation are seeking shelter in towns along the railroad.

A band of about 150 Indians were reported late this evening camped two miles north of this town. Armed citizens are guarding the town, expecting an attack during the night or early morning. Indians professing to be friendly were at Craeland, one and a half miles west of here, this evening trying to purchase ammunition.

MORE TROOPS TO LEECH LAKE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 9.—In obedience to Gen. Bacon's orders for the movement of more troops to the vicinity of Leech Lake, ninety men left Fort Snelling on a special train last night. Two companies of the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers are held at Duluth ready to start for points along the Fosston line of the Great Northern, where the two batteries of militia artillerymen have preceded them, and tonight another company of the Fourteenth was ordered to take the 6 o'clock train tomorrow morning for points along that road.

The Government is particularly anxious about the danger to the dams at the head waters of the Mississippi, only a small guard having been stationed there since the trouble with the Indians came on. By tomorrow night over 700 soldiers will be scattered all around Leech Lake, protecting settlers and property from the possible attack of the uncertain number of Indians now in arms against the Government.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A TRAIN.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Tustin Dibble, aged sixty-five, and Ira C. Green, aged fifty-seven, both of Unadilla, were struck by a Delaware and Hudson passenger train, No. 19, about noon to-day. Green was instantly killed, and Dibble so badly injured that he died at four o'clock this afternoon.

The men were walking west on the track, and, when an east-bound train approached, stepped in front of the west-bound engine on the other track. Dibble saw the train and jumped from the track, but returned a moment later to assist his companion, who was deaf. Both men have families.

A GLOBE TROTTER'S PROGRESS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 9.—Henri Gilbert, a Frenchman who is making a tour of the world on foot, arrived in Sydney just before the steamer Warrimoo, now in this port, started on her voyage. Leaving Paris Feb. 19, 1895, Gilbert when he reached Sydney had accomplished 24,296 miles out of the 41,500 miles he hopes to cover by June 1, 1900, the date upon which he is due in Paris.

Two thousand pounds is involved in the undertaking, and among other conditions is one that no money is to be asked during the whole of the journey. Gilbert had passed through Spain, Algeria, Palestine, Syria, Java, and part of Australia. When touring in Armenia he was in danger of being slain by Turkish brigands, but on telling them he was a Frenchman, he passed along without injury.

Gilbert purposes visiting America, Canada, Scotland, and England. From England he will go to Paris.

MR. DEPEW ON LIVE ISSUES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Chauncey M. Depew while here to-day said of Mr. Roosevelt: "Roosevelt is the type of the dashing American soldier every one admires, but he held no supreme command and is not eligible for the office of National hero. Roosevelt, however, will make an ideal candidate. He is magnetic and the kind of man that appeals to voters. Men from all parties are flocking around his standard.

"A Democratic boy I know said: "Father, next time I will vote for free silver, but this time it is for Teddy, the Rough Rider."

"Judge Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate, is the highest type of a reputable citizen. For many years he has served faithfully at bench and bar, and nothing can be said against him. But he is fighting tremendous odds. The country wants military heroes now, not civil."

Speaking of America's prospective island possessions, he said: "Cuba will soon be ours. There is no doubt of it. Cubans are utterly incapable of self-government and they must accept our aid. Of course, if any outside nation governs them we will. We could not allow another power to come in.

"The Philippines will all come into our possession without trouble."

DIAMONDS FOUND IN PARK MUD.

Had Been Driven Over Unnoticed for Nearly Four Days.

Mrs. Goldstein of 29 East Seventy-ninth Street reported to Capt. English of the Central Park police Thursday that while driving in the Park near One Hundred and Eighth Street, on the East Drive, that afternoon she had lost a diamond crescent, a valued gift from her dead husband, worth intrinsically about $500.

Policeman J. J. Curtin was passing over the East Drive last night when he saw some glittering object in the mud, and, upon examination, found it to be the missing crescent. Near by were the centre piece, a three-carat diamond, and several of the smaller jewels. The piece had been trampled under foot by innumerable horses and driven over by vehicles without number. It was disfigured, but all the stones were found.

When Mrs. Goldstein went to the Arsenal to claim the jewels she wrote a check for $100 and handed it to Policeman Curtin. He as promptly handed it back, with the remark that he had only performed his duty, and that he was already remunerated sufficiently by the city.

The New York Times ONE CENT!

The price of THE TIMES is reduced from three cents a copy to one cent throughout the City of New York, beginning with the issue of this morning. Outside the city the price will remain at three cents, and no change will be made in the price of THE SUNDAY TIMES, which will, as heretofore, be sold at five cents within and without the city. The monthly, half-yearly, and yearly subscription price of the paper to out-of-town subscribers remains unaltered.

It is the price of the paper, not its character, that is changed. In appealing to a larger audience THE TIMES by no means proposes to offend the taste or forfeit the confidence of the audience it now has, already large, discriminating and precious to it as lifelong friends. That statement we make in full sincerity and firm resolution. We wish to make it with all possible emphasis, so that no reader of THE TIMES in the past need scan the columns of this morning's issue or of any subsequent issue with the least misgiving or apprehension lest the reduction in price may be concurrent with a lowering of tone and quality. The old readers of THE TIMES and the new shall find it a clean, truthful, carefully edited newspaper at one cent, a paper that recognizes its obligation to give its readers all the news, but values its own good name and their respect too highly to put before them the untrue or the unclean, or to affront their intelligence and their good taste with freaks of typographical display or reckless sensationalism.

The reasons and the reasoning that have led the management of THE TIMES to take this business step it may not be out of place to state.

During the past two years THE TIMES has made a large advance in circulation. The gain in sales during the past business year of the paper ending on Sept. 1 was substantial and gratifying. From week to week without interruption up to this very day the increase has continued, and there was every reason to expect in the future, even without any reduction in price, a steady augmentation in the number of readers of THE TI

ence. It offers a high-class newspaper at the lowest price.

THE TIMES expects by this step to bring within its circle of readers a host of men and women who are not at present acquainted with it. We expect them to become its friends. We think many readers of other newspapers, finding that THE TIMES costs but one cent, will add it to their daily purchases or orders. We hope to gain their lasting esteem and confidence. Making this reduction in price in the midst of an important political campaign THE TIMES has an opportunity to make known to new readers the candor and fairness of its editorial discussions and the fullness and impartiality of its news reports. Receiving the full Associated Press service and having special correspondents at all important centres, news reports of THE TIMES are full and comprehensive.

Should the results of the step we are now taking, after a fair trial, prove unsatisfactory we should not hesitate to re-establish the price of THE TIMES. But the price from this day is one cent a copy. The new friends who shall come to it at that price will not be disappointed if they seek a paper made with care and conscience, full of news and of interest, and free from matter of misleading and defilement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES one cent!

UNION COUNTY (N. J.) TROLLEY.

Common Council and Board of Freeholders Opposed in the Fight.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Plainfield Street Railway Company, which is controlled by the capitalists who own nearly all the trolley lines in Northern New Jersey, is determined, if possible, to outwit the project of building a trolley under a county franchise, for which John Kean has paid the Union County Board of Freeholders $250,000.

It was planned by the Common Council Friday night to pass an ordinance granting the Plainfield Company a franchise to extend its lines over Richmond and East Second Streets to the eastern limits of the city in opposition to the county trolley project.

The Board of Freeholders some time ago warned the Common Council not to grant that franchise, as, under a State law, they claimed the streets as county roads. If the matter was pursued in its usual course, it was feared that the Freeholders would mandamus the Council and railway company from laying the tracks.

At a secret conference of the trolley magnates and the Council it was decided to pass the ordinance Friday night and then build the extension during the night. The railway company had several hundred Italians close at hand, as well as all the tools and machinery needed for the work, and it was arranged that as soon as the ordinance was passed by the Council work on the extension would be started immediately and carried to such a point during the night that it would be of little avail for the freeholders to appeal to courts in the contest between the city and the county.

At the last moment, however, it was found that Mayor Fisk had not been consulted as to the agreements made in the ordinance, and it would be dangerous to pass it over his head. The matter was then delayed till next Friday night. By that time, however, it is expected that the county authorities will be prepared to meet any emergency and a close watch will be kept upon the movements of the trolley capitalists to see that they do not take a snap action. Councilman Van Herwerden of the Second Ward is trying to embody a section in the ordinance compelling the company to pay a $25,000 bonus for the franchise.

BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD DEAD.

The American Authoress Passes Away While in Munich, Germany.

A cable message reached this city yesterday telling the death of Blanche Willis Howard von Teuffel, the authoress. She died at Munich last Friday.

Mme. von Teuffel was best known by her maiden name, Blanche Willis Howard. She was born in Bangor, Me., and went abroad to study in 1873. The late Dr. von Teuffel, whom she married in 1890, was the German Court Physician.

She was known chiefly as a novelist, but also contributed a number of articles to magazines in America. Mme. von Teuffel lived for years in Germany, and recently at Munich, where she made a brilliant and attractive figure in a circle of artistic and literary minds of many nationalities.

Mme. von Teuffel's work has been marked by her thorough tendency to take life in its ordinarily observed types and whip it into artistic shape rather than to search out odd characters and scenes for the sake of peculiar dramatic interest. "I go about among the German peasants and working people and fishermen on the Baltic, and mountaineers in the Tyrol," said she lately, in speaking of her work, "but with no ulterior motive, and certainly not with a notebook in my hand.

"Sooner or later they are apt to tell me their stories, I suppose, because they feel my human sympathy and interest." Mme. von Teuffel always preferred to study the human being in the odd type rather than the peculiarity in the human being. "One Summer," her first work, attracted considerable attention. "Seven on the Highway," a book of short stories; "Aulnay Tower," "Tony the Maid," "One Year Abroad," "Aunt Serena," "Guenn," and "The Open Door" are others of her works.

Mme. von Teuffel was a woman of catholic tastes, a constant reader of philosophy and science, a devoted student of Goethe, and also thoroughly in sympathy with the work of less monumental writers. Her favorite of contemporary English novelists was George Meredith. Kipling, Hardy, and Walter Pater held high places in her esteem. Pater she admired because of an instinctive love for artistic style.

She was actively interested in all sociological and educational problems, and an industrious worker. She had at the time of her death a good deal of literary matter on hand for future use.

Mme. von Teuffel's home life was a delightful one. Its air was one of tranquillity and affection. The devotion of her sons to their mother was noteworthy.

Mme. von Teuffel had a passion for all varieties of out-door life, especially on the sea. She was an enthusiastic bicyclist, fond of riding and walking, and an expert swimmer. It is said that she prided herself far more on her ability to easily swim two miles at a stretch than on any of her literary successes.

SUICIDE OF A CHORUS GIRL.

Edith Easton Follows the Example of Amy Thill in the Same Room.

Edith Easton, twenty-three years old, unmarried, a chorus girl in Weber & Field's Music Hall, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid in her rooms on the second floor (front) of the Falk Building, 13 West Twenty-fourth Street.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock a well-dressed man ran into the office of Dr. Finch, the Hoffman House physician, at 9 West Twenty-fourth Street, and implored him to go with him to Miss Easton's apartment, explaining as they hurried that the woman had taken carbolic acid.

Leaving Dr. Finch to minister to the dying woman, the man rushed out again and returned with Dr. Erwin of 14 West Twentieth Street. While Drs. Erwin and Finch consulted, the stranger disappeared. The physicians did all they could, but Miss Easton died in a short time.

Dr. Erwin reported the case to the West Thirtieth Street police. In the apartment, when Dr. Finch arrived, were Jenny Lake, the housekeeper, and Jane Goodyear, the chambermaid. Both women were greatly excited, and were unable to give a coherent story.

They said they believed the strange man to be Charles Lawyer, living at the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The stranger had called on Miss Easton earlier in the evening.

That the woman was in the Weber & Fields chorus was verified by a call at the office of that firm but no reason for her suicide was suggested by the persons connected with the music hall.

Miss Easton's apartment had all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Amy Thill, an actress, ended her life in the same rooms a few years ago.

THE CONTROL OF CONGRESS

Estimates of Republicans as to Election of Representatives and Senators.

MANY "DOUBTFUL" DISTRICTS

The Senate Counted Upon as Certainly Republican, but the House May Be Controlled by Either Party.

As a result of the conference held in this city on Friday between Chairman Babcock and Executive Chairman Hall of the Republican Congressional Committee and prominent Republicans from various sections of the country, the party managers have awakened to the realization that the fight for the retention of the control of the next Congress is to be exceedingly close, with an uncomfortably large number of "doubtful" districts.

It can be stated on the authority of a Republican of National prominence who was in consultation with Congressmen Hull and Babcock while they were here, that they count on only 144 seats in the House as surely Republican, with 60 doubtful. To control, 179 are necessary. This makes it necessary for the Republicans to capture 35, or more than half, of the districts which they class as doubtful.

The Senate the conferees figured out to be safely Republican. Twenty-six of the State Legislatures to be chosen this Fall will elect Senators. To secure a majority in the Upper House the Republicans must control ten of these Legislatures. According to Chairman J. W. Babcock of the Congressional Committee, they count with confidence on nine of the twenty-six, while nine more are ranked as doubtful.

The States which are looked to to return Republican Senators are Michigan, Minnesota, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and North Dakota. In the doubtful list are placed Nebraska, Wyoming, West Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Washington, and California. Tennessee, Utah, Missouri, Montana, Texas, Florida, Nevadah, and Mississippi are conceded to elect eight Democratic Senators.

In the Congressional contests, the conferees allowed for inevitable losses in New York and Pennsylvania, reducing the list of safe Republican districts to 144 from the present strength of 220, and cataloguing 60 districts as uncertain. It is toward these doubtful districts that the energies of the Congressional Committee will be directed, with the view to the capture of at least 35 of them.

"We expect to return a safe Republican majority to the next House," said Chairman Babcock before he left the city yesterday. "Local causes will lose as many districts, and we have no reason to expect the heavy majority we now have. The Senate will be safely Republican."

Chairman Babcock called at the Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and talked with State Chairman Odell with particular reference to the Congressional contests in this State. The Congressional Committee estimates that they can lose six districts in New York without losing the House, but special efforts will be made to hold as many as possible of the high-water mark Republican delegation from this State.

It is conceded that Representative Mahany will probably be defeated in the Thirty-second District, and the Democrats are conceded to have good chances for carrying the Twenty-first District, now represented by David F. Wilber.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, who remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, also conferred with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell on the Congressional situation, and imparted to them the seriousness of the situation from the Administration point of view. Gen. Grosvenor insisted, however, that the Republicans would be able to hold all of their present delegation from Ohio.

Senator Hanna, who has been in the city for a week quietly at work on the Senate and Congressional questions, and who was in conference with Representatives Babcock and Hull on the subject, left yesterday for Ohio. Vice-President Hobart is still at the Waldorf-Astoria, but he last evening declined to be interviewed on the question of the Republican control of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

I. ZANGWILL'S LECTURE TOUR.

The Novelist Says He Will Not Read from His Works—The Demand for Literary Plays.

Israel Zangwill, the author of "Dreamers of the Ghetto," is now in the city, a guest of Daniel Guggenheim, at 12 West Fifty-fourth Street. He is to make his début as a lecturer on American soil at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when he will speak at the Lyceum Theatre on "The Drama as a Fine Art." Since his arrival in this country, some six weeks ago, he has spent most of his time with Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, the friend at whose solicitation he came to America, and has temporarily relinquished his imaginative work.

He will lecture at various cities, speaking on the Ghetto in some instances, but will not read from his works.

"My idea is," said he yesterday, "that an author ought not to read from his own writings unless, like Dickens, he has something of an actor's gift. Otherwise he is simply reading to the public what they have not only very often read before, but what they could read quite as well themselves. I probably understand my own works better than any one else, but I couldn't read them well. My comprehension of Hamlet is, I believe, as thorough as that of any actor, but I couldn't play the character."

Asked as to what impression he had formed of Americans, Mr. Zangwill said that he had hardly been enough of them to get definite impressions.

"Nothing I have seen has displeased me," he added. "Every one I have met here has been agreeable. Americans do not look quite as healthy as Englishmen, I think, but a little more febrile and a little more alert. The feeling of sympathy between your country and mine which has come into such prominence ought to increase. This common language of ours is a tremendous link. The points of likeness between the two peoples are more numerous than the points of difference."

Speaking of his lecture, Mr. Zangwill said: "The aspect of the drama that I dwell on in my lecture is this: The drama is the only art at present which is not appreciated by a specially educated public. Art, music, poetry, all have a definite standard to live up to. We know what good paintings, good statuary, good books, and even, to a degree, good actors are, but our standard of plays is deplorably low. Now what is there to prevent the raising of this standard, the treating of the drama as a real art, and bringing upon the stage plays of literary value, instead of the twaddle with which the public is now content?

"One of the reasons people don't go to see good dramas is that often there is none to see. I believe that a literary play will pay. I think that 'Cyrano de Bergeras' will prove this to us."

Mr. Zangwill was asked to give his comparison of Coquelin and Mansfield in the title role of this play, as he has seen them both interpret it.

"Mansfield," said he, "has, generally speaking, injected more of the heroic into the play than has Coquelin, and has brought out a good deal less of the humor. The interpretation of each is partly humorous, partly heroic, but in Coquelin the former element and in Mansfield the latter predominates. Mansfield's Cyrano is, on the whole, a very sympathetic and adequate interpretation. There are many different ways of playing Cyrano. His is a good one.

"The play itself is truly poetic, with many Shakespearean bits I nit. It has evidently been influenced by Shakespeare."

Police Take Election Census.

On Saturday night the police of the city took a census of every lodging house, cheap hotel, and large boarding house in the city in order to prevent colonization of voters. Saturday was the thirtieth day before election day, and as all voters must live at least thirty days in the election district in which they vote the idea is to investigate the standing of all persons living in such places and also watch as to their continued residence. The work was done under orders from Chief Devery.

Massachusetts Man Dead in the Woods

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 9.—The body of Richard Holmes of this town was found in the woods to-day with a gunshot wound in the head. It is supposed to have been a case of suicide. He left home on Sept. 29, taking his gun with him, and stated that he intended to hunt for a day. His continued absence led to the search which discovered his body.

FATHER AND STEPSON RIVALS.

One or the Other Will Be Supreme Court Justice in the Brooklyn District.

Brooklyn politicians are discussing an interesting feature of the campaign in the Second Judicial District. Frederick A. Ward and his stepson, Almet F. Jenks, are pitted against one another for Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Ward is the Republican candidate and his stepson the Democratic.

The nomination of Mr. Ward was in opposition to the wishes of some of the Republican leaders, who said that he had never been very active as a party worker. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, undertook to prevent Ward's nomination, but was defeated, it is alleged, through the influence exerted upon the convention by Louis F. Payn and other opponents of Senator Platt. Mr. Ward has always been a stanch Republican, but has not heretofore been prominent in the affairs of the party.

His stepson and rival for office has been a leader among the Kings County Democrats for years. Father and stepson are deriving a great deal of amusement from comments that in either event the family can't lose.

Judge Van Wyck's Quiet Sunday.

Judge Van Wyck spent Sunday at his home, except in the morning, when he attended divine service at the Church of the Incarnation, on Gates Avenue, near Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He received some callers in the afternoon. To a reporter he said that his letter of acceptance would not be ready for some days.

A GOLD DEMOCRAT'S VIEW.

Prominent Man in the Middle West Gives His Idea of Party Policy.

A gentleman in this city has received the following letter from a man in the Middle West who is rated as one of the soundest gold-standard Democrats of that section:

"I have received your letter of Oct. 4, and noted its contents, particularly that part referring to the intentions of the gold Democrats of New York. I can see no objection to supporting Justice Van Wyck. He stands upon a platform which does not in any way commit him to the Chicago platform or its heresies, and will not be in a position, even if elected, to do any act which could in any way affect the principles of the National Democrats. The office of Governor has nothing to do with legislation that could affect our principles.

"It seems to me, however, that the matter of supporting a nominee of the old Democratic Party for the position of Congressman is an entirely different thing. Unless the gold Democrats have the pledge from the candidate that he will bolt the Democratic caucus, provided it should decide to support any measure along the line of the Chicago platform, all that is part of it to which we are unalterably opposed—I am sure I do not understand how the gold Democrats could support him.

"The gold Democrats in New York should consider the effect of their action in the Middle West. The trouble is in the Middle West, and the gold Democrats of New York must never lose sight of this fact and shape their policy with reference to the influence in that section of the country. The most harmful thing to our movement and the most dangerous impediment in the way of the ultimate success of our principles lie in these local dickers and compromises. We cannot hope for guaranteed peace and stability in our commercial and financial affairs until there is a Congress which will be in full and unstammeled accord with the principles of sound money.

"It is a mistake to hope that the old party Congressmen even though they are at heart for sound money, will vote to help the present Administration to the necessary legislation in favor of a gold standard and a sound currency. The gold Democrats of New York should not be carried away by apparent temporary local advantages without having in mind the necessity of a permanent removal of the only obstacle which now stands in the way of our ultimate and lasting prosperity."

Police Begin Election Census.

At midnight Saturday the police of the city began making a census of every lodging house, cheap hotel, and large boarding house in the city in order to prevent colonization of voters. Yesterday was the thirtieth day before election day, and as all voters must live at least thirty days in the election district in which they vot. the idea is to investigate the standing of all persons living in such places and also watch as to their continued residence. The work was begun under orders from Chief Devery.

Corbett Says He Wants to Fight.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, is out with a challenge to fight any man in the world for a limited number of rounds or to a finish, the contest to take place before the club offering the largest purse. The ex-champion says he has $2,500 now in the hands of Al Smith, and that his manager, George F. Considine, will put up $2,500 more to-day.

Corbett says, moreover, that one fight will not satisfy him. Just as soon as he finishes with one opponent, he says, he is ready to sign to meet another. "It's a case of the more the merrier with me now," says the ex-champion. Corbett says he is ready to step into the ring three weeks after signing articles, and also that he is getting tired of talking. He wants to hear from Fitzsimmons, Sharkey, Jeffries, and others, he alleges.

Texas Murderer Taken to Canada.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 9.—Thomas Allen, a colored man, who is alleged to have murdered a City Marshal of Georgetown, Texas, June 4, 1898, wounded a Deputy Sheriff who attempted to prevent his escape, and later killed Police Officer Toohey at London, Ontario, was taken across the border into British Columbia last night by Detective Neckles of London, Ontario. Allen was arrested at North Yakima day before yesterday. The arrest and preparations to take him to Canada were kept quiet in order that the Texas authorities might not hear of it and refuse to permit him to be taken to Canada.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—R. de Montal, Paris; P. Mot, Paris; F. R. Bright, Los Angeles; M. A. Allan, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—Beckley Willsson, London; H. W. Robinson, Montreal; R. L. Gibson, Toronto.

HOLLAND—J. Morgan Smith, Honolulu; Arthur Kopp, Chemnitz, Saxony; Arthur Kien, Birmingham; G. W. Kerley, Hamburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Marquis Moustiers Merinville, Paris; Senator C. J. Faulkner, West Virginia; Joseph Jefferson, Buzzard's Bay.

GRAND—T. E. McMahon, London; John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullagh, laces, buttons, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, tailor, trimmings; 84 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

Miller & Beck Dry Goods Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; J. H. Selbie, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; Stuart House.

Leo, L., Albany, N. Y.; woolens; Stuart House.

Mendel Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Mendel, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lowenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowenthal, notions, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; Hotel Albert.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Heyns," Milwaukee, Wis.; A. C. Hartman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Benson, O. W., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Solomon & Blueuein, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. A. Solomon, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Rourke, T. E., Hartford, Conn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Hundley & Frazier Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; W. E. Weiser, domestics and dress goods; T. R. Woll, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, fancy goods; B. W. Douglass, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Stein, Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Holland House.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, muslin underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Goldman, L. K., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

THE CITIZENS' UNION VOTE

It Is an Uncertain Quantity Thus Far in the Campaign.

OPINIONS ARE DIVERSIFIED

Some Members Favor Van Wyck, Some Roosevelt, Others Prefer an Independent Candidate.

There is a wide diversity of opinion among the Democratic members of the Citizens' Union this Fall. Some of them announce themselves unequivocally as supporters of Van Wyck, some say they intend to vote for Roosevelt, some are yet uncertain, and a few decline to say how they stand. A number of the most prominent are not in the city. The following statements by the men named, made to reporters of THE TIMES, show the differences of opinion alluded to, each person having been asked to define his attitude in the present campaign:

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

I think the independent Democrats ought to support the Democratic State ticket. There is nothing in the platform to which they can object, and the candidate for Governor is unexceptionable. The conduct of public affairs under the present Republican State Administration certainly calls for condemnation and rebuke at the polls.

JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

Why, vote for Van Wyck, of course. A man who may be an independent is preferable to one who is certainly not so; Van Wyck is a good Democrat, he has been a good Judge, and would make a dignified, conservative, and honest Governor. The issue is simply who will make the better Governor. The idea that the fate of the Nation is at stake is tommyrot, thrown about to hide force bills and canal steals.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Were I a voter of New York, I should vote for Mr. Roosevelt, because to my notion the one great, imperative need of the present day is the honest administration of public affairs. I think Mr. Roosevelt would unquestionably give the State an honest administration. I think if Mr. Van Wyck were elected he would be a cat's-paw in the hands of the bosses.

FIELDING L. MARSHALL.

I was satisfied when the Citizens' Union indorsed Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, and, had his name remained on the independent ticket, I should have undoubtedly voted for him. My present expectation is to vote for Mr. Roosevelt, though I may not do so. I have no sympathy whatever with the Republican Party as such, and if I do vote for Mr. Roosevelt it will be in the belief that he will be an independent Governor of the State, and in spite of some of his opinions on National matters. But it is not impossible that I may vote for Mr. Van Wyck. I find that by far the larger number of Citizens' Union men of last year with whom I come in contact, irrespective of their opinions on National politics, intend to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. I find some who are yet undecided.

GEORGE M. CASSATT.

I do not think I am quite prepared to say how I will vote. Some months ago I thought it would be a very good thing if Col. Roosevelt could be nominated for Governor, untrameled, but he has not been so nominated. The attempt of the Republicans to make the fight on National issues I regard as insincere and hypocritical, and I believe their attempt to prevent the Democrats from bringing State issues to the front will fail. If it be merely a choice between the Republican organization headed by Platt and the Democratic organization under Croker, I am not certain that I do not prefer the latter. And again, if it is to be a campaign which is to result merely in the triumph of one or the other of the machines, the Democrats have the advantage of the fighting ground in their efforts to uncover the canal frauds. But there remains the personal equation of the two candidates, and I have a month yet in which to make up my mind.

CHARLES C. NADAL.

As I see it now, I expect to vote for Van Wyck. A vote for Roosevelt, it seems to me, would be a vote for Platt and the Platt organization. When the question is one between the Platt organization and the State Democratic organization, I follow the latter. There is a distinct disposition on the part of the Republicans to get away from State issues, which argues a feeling of guilt on their part.

PAUL FULLER.

I am a member of the Citizens' Union, it is true, but as I am also a member of something so much more independent, I hardly feel like speaking as a member of the union. It seems to me that for the Citizens' Union to declare its purpose of attending purely to local matters is like a physician trying to cure rheumatism in the leg by the application of local plasters and refusing to prescribe medicine to eradicate the disease from the system. As long as the Governor and the Legislature assume to interfere in city affairs, no city reform association will be of the least value unless it is ready to attack the enemy in the Legislature and the Governor's chair. Hence I not only approve of an independent ticket, but I shall agitate and fight for it until sundown on election day, and then begin a new fight on the next election. Mr. Low, who found it not treasonable to run last year against a man who unquestionably would have made a better Mayor than he, now tells us we must go back to our hives. There never has been a time when the dictation of the party boss—as Mr. Choate calls him, "the presiding genius of the Republicans of New York"—was so absolute. When this genius is so completely in control that it can drive Mr. Low and Mr. Choate behind its chariot, then is the time for ordinary mortals to revolt.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

It would be rather presumptuous for me to advise others, as I have not made up my own mind. Both Col. Roosevelt and Justice Van Wyck were selected by the machines of their parties. There is little choice between machines, as there is little choice between rotten apples. The votes of independents will be given to Col. Roosevelt or Justice Van Wyck as each voter shall think that the one or the other will be above the control of the machine. Col. Roosevelt as a public official has always shown great independence of action, and that quality will win him the votes of many independents who have only contempt for the Platt machine. Justice Van Wyck has been a popular Judge, making very few enemies, and he will draw a large vote from men out of politics who naturally have a prejudice against the positive and aggressive qualities of Col. Roosevelt. I believe that Col. Roosevelt has a legal residence in the State of New York, under the facts as they appear at present, and I can see no objection to him because of the facts which have come to light with reference to his attempt to avoid payment of taxes in New York City or at Oyster Bay. He may very well have believed himself a resident of Washington when he made the affidavit in March, 1898, and still have been a resident of New York City or of Oyster Bay. His action, however, will surely turn a large number of votes to Justice Van Wyck. The poorer classes in our cities and the farmers will very naturally regard him as a tax-dodger, and it is safe to say that he will lose a large number of votes by reason thereof. Notwithstanding the confidence of the Republicans in the election of Col. Roosevelt, time will tend to destroy the patriotic fervor which brought about his nomination, and the effect of his action in attempting to avoid payment of his taxes will, I prophesy, cause a great loss of votes to him. It is a question of grave doubt whether he can be elected.

JOHN E. PARSONS.

While I was brought up as a Democrat, and believing in the principles of the party as I understood them, I sometimes have difficulty in recognizing as Democratic what in these days pass as the principles of the Democratic Party. Naturally and necessarily, therefore, I am forced to be an independent, and, while never attaching myself to the Republican Party, find myself at times voting for their nominees. Usually, and particularly at the present time, the question is one of individuals, whether this or that candidate is the better man for the position. I have nothing to say in disparagement of Justice Van Wyck. So far as I have had the opportunity of observing, he is courageous, independent, and reliable. As a Judge, I think his character stands deservedly high. I look upon it as a misfortune that he leaves the bench. If anything can be said adverse to his candidacy it is to be found in our boss system, which puts the control of high offices, and sometimes the control of those who are to fill them, into the hands of the powers that be. No doubt it will be said against Col. Roosevelt that his nomination is a result of the same system. Doubtless to a certain extent this is so. None the less am I in favor of the election of Col. Roosevelt. I have had a general knowledge of him and an intimate acquaintance with members of his family almost from his birth. I have watched his career with the greatest interest. He is an object-lesson for all young Americans of family, position, and independent fortune. He is fearless, absolutely incorruptible, incapable of yielding to unsuitable control. As Governor, I think that he can do more in the interest of the State than any man of whom I know. He possesses the most valuable characteristic of being able to say "No" and stick to it. I think that it is of the last importance that just at this time he is available for the highest position in the State. I hope with all my heart that he will be elected.

BELDEN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Declines to Run for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 9.—Representative James J. Belden, in a letter to the Republican voters of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, which will be issued to-morrow, declines the renomination recently thrust upon him despite his protests by the Republican organization of Madison County and the McKinley Republicans of Onondaga County.

Mr. Belden does not base his declination upon personal grounds, but says he acts for the sake of Republican unity and in the interests of Republican success at the coming election. He says that two Republican candidates in this Congressional district would have a tendency to imperil the success of the State ticket, and for this reason declines to run.

He recommends that the voters support the candidacy of M. E. Driscoll, the regular Republican candidate, in order that general Republican success may be assured.

Nominations for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Second District, Robert M. Bisbee, Dem.

NEW YORK.—Twentieth District, Martin H. Glynn, Dem.

OHIO.—Fourth District, Philip M. Sheets, Rep.

MISSOURI.—Fourth District, C. F. Cochran, Populist.

NEW MEXICO.—For Delegate, Hawley B. Fergusson, Democrat.

State Senatorial Nominations.

Twenty-ninth District—Curtis W. Douglas, (Dem.)

Thirtieth District—John F. Boyce, (Dem.)

Thirty-first District.—George R. Finch, (Dem.)

SOME RAILROAD CLAIMS.

Figures Showing What the New York Lines Paid Out Last Year on Damage Claims.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—There is always an uncertain element in the operation of railroads which cannot adequately be forecast—that of damages for the loss of life or injury to persons, passengers, employes, and others. The old State Constitution limited the amount of recovery for the death of a person to $5,000. The Constitution adopted in 1894 eliminated the $5,000 limit clause, and now any sum a jury sees fit to adjudge as a fit recompense for the life taken is awarded, if the higher courts affirm the judgment. Under the old Constitution a person receiving injuries which would maim him for life might recover $50,000, while a family deprived of its head by accident could get but $5,000, a large part of which went to the attorney prosecuting the suit.

This uncertain quantity in the profit and loss account of the several railroads operating in this State runs up into the millions each year, and it is not always that the company which can stand it best gets struck the hardest. For instance, the Staten Island Rapid Transit, which had to pay $8,897 for injury to persons and $233 for clearing wrecks, had a deficiency for the year ended June 30, 1898, from operating its road of $22,579. It is not always the longest road either which has to pay the greatest amount. Here is an example. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has 625 miles of track in New York State. Last year for injuries to persons it paid $6,128 and for clearing wrecks $1,931. The Syracuse, Binghamton and New York, of the same system, with but 112½ miles of track, had to pay $22,757 for injury to persons and $381 for clearing wrecks.

Some of the greater systems pay more for these items than some good-sized railroads receive in gross earnings. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern last year paid out for injury to persons $176,656 and for clearing wrecks $10,346. The Fitchburg had to give of its earnings $116,166 for injuries and $6,831 for wrecks, while its older and more vigorous rival, the Boston and Albany, paid but $38,899 for injuries and $2,239 for wrecks.

In a number of instances companies have had to pay for injuries to persons, while they have escaped wrecks. The most notable is the Manhattanville with an outlay of $57,460. The Central New York and Western's payments amounted to $31; those of the Ulster and Delaware to $477; Niagara Junction to $1,000; United States and Canada to $26; Chateaugay to $1,425; St. Lawrence and Adirondack to $13; Brooklyn and Brighton Beach to $16; Prospect Park and Coney Island to $2,434; New York and Rockaway Beach to $1,820; Lake Champlain and Moriah to $15, and Greenwich and Johnsonville to $25. Two companies which paid for wrecks escaped damages for injuries—the Buffalo and Susquehanna which paid $382, and the Kinderhook and Hudson $182.

The largest sum total paid by any company for injuries to persons was by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, which practically has not a grade crossing in New York State, the amount being $248,474 with $16,837 for wrecks. The Erie's tribute was $85,337 for injuries and $17,701 for wrecks, while that of the New York, Ontario and Western was $36,400 for injuries and $2,734 for wrecks. The Long Island paid $52,222 for injuries and $1,481 for wrecks; the New England $19,293 for injuries and $4,701 for wrecks; New York, Chicago and St. Louis $26,500 for injuries and $7,058 for wrecks, and Western New York and Pennsylvania $14,216 for injuries and $1,479 for wrecks.

The street surface railroad companies' dividends also suffer largely from damages for accidents. The fact that the cars on these roads run frequently and through crowded thoroughfares, the liability to mishap to bicyclist, carriage occupant, or pedestrian are many fold greater than on the steam roads. In the annual report of street railroads to the State Railroad Commission, the item covering the outlay for accidents is placed under the head "Injuries and Damages." The greatest sum in the aggregate last year was paid out by the Metropolitan Street (New York) system, the total being $208,420. But as the net income for the year was $1,845,570 the company could stand it better than the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, which paid $15,120 for injuries and damage and suffered a loss from operating its road of $36,811 for the year. The Rochester Railway Company paid out $24,000 for injuries and damages, and had a surplus for the year of $30,041, while the Second Avenue for nine months to March 31, 1898, when the road was leased to the Metropolitan Company, paid out $12,466 for injuries, &c., and had a deficiency from operation of $28,022.

The cost to the Union Railway of New York was $31,422, which was a greater sum than the company paid for taxes of all kinds. The Albany Railway paid out $14,902, and the Troy City $5,208 for damages, but the former had net earnings of $135,104 and the latter of $110,166. The Third Avenue (New York) cable line, with net income of $819,921, settled damages for $89,587, while the Nassau Company (Brooklyn) had to pay $126,782 for damages, which left the net income but $47,823. Some of the larger sums paid by other companies were: Coney Island and Brooklyn, $29,184; New York and Queens County, $14,227; Buffalo, $32,114; Crosstown, (Buffalo,) $9,691; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, (New York,) $6,626; Central Crosstown, (New York,) $7,703. The Amsterdam Street Railroad Company states its cost at $5 and the Kingston City at $27.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE FINAL NOMINATIONS

Republicans and Democrats to Complete Their Tickets This Week.

LIVELY CONTESTS EXPECTED

Democratic Assembly and Republican Senatorial Conventions to be Held To-night—Some Probable Candidates.

Five sets of nominating conventions are to be held in this county this week, as follows:

Republican Senatorial Conventions to nominate twelve candidates for the State Senate to-night.

A Republican County Convention to nominate three Justices of the Supreme Court and one Judge of the City Court, to-morrow night.

Republican Congressional Conventions to nominate nine candidates for Congress, Wednesday night.

Democratic Assembly Conventions to nominate thirty-five candidates for the Assembly, to-night.

A Democratic County Convention to nominate three Justices of the Supreme Court and one Judge of the City Court, Wednesday night.

The Republicans have already made their Assembly nominations, and the Democrats have named their candidates for Congress and the Senate, so that this week's conventions will complete the nominations of both parties and leave the way clear for the speechmaking and fireworks features of the campaign to begin in earnest.

The managers of both parties have been waiting to get the local nominations throughout the State, and especially in New York and Kings, out of the way before starting the fires under the campaign boilers.

The late date for which the two State Conventions were set has delayed the local conventions, and is one of the reasons for the unusual backwardness of the campaign, which will not be fairly under way before next week.

In the Republican Senatorial Conventions, which will be held to-night, the main interest will centre in the Fifteenth District, composed of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, and now represented by Frank D. Pavey, independent Republican.

There are but two other districts in which the Republicans expect to elect their Senatorial candidates—the Seventeenth and Nineteenth.

In the Seventeenth Charles B. Page was elected last time as the result of the candidacy of T. J. McManus as an Independent Democrat.

Mr. McManus has been a steady attendant at Republican headquarters for several days past, in an effort to secure the regular Republican nomination. He was finally informed last night that he could not have that, and he announced that he would not run independently.

This, it is believed, makes Page's re-election problematical, as the Democrats, if united, probably will control the district.

In the Nineteenth District Senator John Ford is assured of renomination.

The fight in the Fifteenth District involves no less than six candidates. The delegates from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District are pledged to E. K. Camp. John A. Weekes, Jr., who went to the last Assembly from the district as a Citizens' Union man, is also a candidate. Francis E. Lalmbeer, who represented the Twenty-seventh District in the last Assembly as an Independent Republican, has the delegates from that district.

From the Twenty-ninth Assembly District there are three aspirants to the Senatorship—Edward W. Harris, a Brookfield Republican; Robert A. Morris, and Nathaniel A. Elsberg, who was a candidate for the Assembly last Fall. The indications are that either Elsberg or Weekes will be the nominee.

In the event of Weekes's nomination, the Fifteenth District will have rival candidates with similar names, the Democrats having determined, it is understood, to make Bartow S. Weeks, formerly Assistant District Attorney, their nominee, when the adjourned session of the Senatorial Convention is held.

In the Eleventh Senate District the Republican Convention way nominate James E. March, leader of the Sixth Assembly District, in the hope that he may defeat Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, the Democratic candidate.

There is an effort being made to induce Lispenard Stewart to accept the nomination in the Thirteenth Senate District against Bernard F. Martin, the Democratic candidate, and if he consents the Republicans have some hope of carrying the district.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Assembly conventions, which will be held in the thirty-five districts of New York County to-night, are not looked to for surprises.

Most of the Tammany members who have carried their districts in past years will be renominated, and there are few uncertainties in the districts where changes are to be made.

It was generally understood at the Democratic Club last night that these members of the last Assembly would be put up for re-election: Daniel E. Finn in the First District, Patrick H. Roche in the Fourth, Timothy P. Sullivan in the Sixth, and John F. Mahar in the Seventh.

N. Taylor Phillips in the Ninth, Julius Harburger in the Tenth, John J. O'Connor in the Eleventh, Joseph Schulum in the Twelfth, Patrick F. Trainor in the Thirteenth, Benjamin Hoffman in the Sixteenth, John F. Br

DUFFY'S MEN ALL RIGHT

"Fit to Fight for Their Lives," Says the Colonel.

MAY GO TO THE WEST INDIES

The Commanding Officer of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," Home on Furlough, Enthuses Over His Boys.

Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, arrived in the city yesterday morning on the steamer City of Kansas from Savannah. The Colonel was seen last evening at the residence of Commissioner James S. Coleman. He chatted about the condition of the "fighting Sixty-ninth."

"The men are fit to fight for their lives," he said. "A finer command never drew breath. They would do honor to Napoleon or Grant. They are 50 per cent. better than when they went away. They made a magnificent showing when they paraded before Secretary Alger the other day. The men had got their new uniforms on, and, as they swung past the reviewing stand they looked like a brigade. They were 1,038 strong—24 commands of 10 files, with the necessary guides. Why, Secretary Alger, when he saw the boys coming, thought they were regulars," and the Colonel chuckled as he thought of how the Secretary had been fooled.

"There are nine men in the regimental hospital. There are 36 in the division hospital. They have the typhoid fever, which they caught at Tampa, for I don't think they could get it at Huntsville, Ala., where we are now. That is a singularly salubrious place. There is an abundance of spring water, the finest in the world, and the soil is a red clay as fine as powder, which permits us to dig the sinks to the depth of fourteen or fifteen feet. By this means the camp is kept clean and healthful."

"Will there be any room for men from the Ninth, and Twenty-second of this city, some of whom now talk about joining the Sixty-ninth, in case their own regiment don't go to the West Indies?" the Colonel was asked.

"I have given discharges to about seventy-five or eighty of my men, who had families dependent upon them, and their places are as yet unfilled, but they can be filled, not by recruiting but by transfers. These transfers, according to a letter which I received from the Secretary of War, can be made only between regiments of the same State. For instance, when some Thirty-second Michigan men wanted to join the Sixty-ninth, the Secretary said no, because they were from another State. Any men who wish to get transferred must do so, of course, before they are mustered out."

"When do you expect to start for Cuba or Puerto Rico?"

"We do not know positively yet that we are going. We have been brigaded with the Tenth Infantry in the Third Division, Fourth Corps, but that may mean many things. The men display no aversion to going, and are as the Sixty-ninth always is when called on—ready to do their duty. When there was some muttering among the men during the voting in some other regiments, I called them out, formed them in a hollow square, and told them it was the part of a soldier to wait and see what the President wished to do with them. About 220 men are away on furloughs of various kinds. I take advantage of the permission to grant furloughs to the2full, as I believe it is one of the best ways to keep off homesickness. The men are fed on the best of meat, and I only wish that we could buy the officers' meat from the commissary instead of from the butchers, for we would fare better."

Col. Duffy is home on a furlough of ten days, and may stay longer.

CAMP WIKOFF TO BE DESERTED.

Orders Issued at Washington Direct that All the Troops Shall Leave There Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following self-explanatory telegraphic orders were issued by the War Department to-day:

"Commanding General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

By direction of the Secretary of War the Seventh United States Infantry is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to the Department of the Lakes, taking station, headquarters at Fort Wayne, as many companies as can be comfortably sheltered at Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich., and the remaining companies to be assigned to stations by the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, to whom the regimental commander will report by telegraph prior to departure.

The regulation amount of officers' baggage and company and regimental baggage left at stations of the regiment prior to war will be furnished to new stations. Arrange by communication with commanding General, Department Lakes, regarding details of movements.

Quartermaster's Department will furnish necessary transportation; subsistence department suitable travel rations, and medical department proper provisions for medical supplies and attendants. Commanding officer to report departure and arrival to Adjutant General of the army.

By command of Major Gen. MILES,
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

With the carrying into effect of this order, Camp Wikoff to all intents and purposes will have passed into history as a military encampment. The departure of the Seventh Regiment will leave at Camp Wikoff only a small detachment of engineers under command of Col. Young.

First New York to Stay at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Concerning the published story that the First New York was en route to Manila, to reinforce the American troops already there, the War Department to-night made public the following dispatch from Major Gen. Merriam, commander of the Department of the Pacific: "Entire First New York Regiment and Major Langfitt's Volunteer Engineers remain in Honolulu, doing garrison duty."

Mortuary Report from Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-night from Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the American forces in Puerto Rico:

"Ponce, Oct. 9, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Death Oct. 8, Private Marshal Cole, Company C, First Kentucky.

BROOKE, Major General."

GAS WAR IN HARLEM.

There is a lively gas war in progress in Harlem between the New Amsterdam and Consolidated and Standard Companies, which is resulting in the granting of many hitherto unheard of concessions to customers. It is not a war of rates, but a scramble for patronage, and no stone is left unturned by either of the companies by which a consumer may be won from the enemy's ranks. Already the New Amsterdam Company has made much progress in getting customers away from the Consolidated and Standard Companies, and, fearing that a stampede to the former corporation by those who have for years been using the gas of the older companies, the Consolidated and the Standard contemplate offering inducements to their patrons which, it is expected, will offset the efforts of their rival.

Until the New Amsterdam Company began laying its pipes in Harlem, the Standard and Consolidated Gas Companies enjoyed a monopoly of that section of the city. They now have pipes laid in all the principal streets and avenues, and have opened an elaborately fitted-up office in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. For some time past the New Amsterdam Company has been working very quietly, and in order to induce owners of new buildings and occupants to put in their pipes and use their gas, it is stated on good authority that a bonus, in some cases as high as $100, has been offered. The company has also offered to furnish and put in gas stoves and ranges free of charge. This has already had the effect of bringing them a large number of new patrons, as rentals of $3 and $4 have been charged for stoves, and a deposit of $5 for all meters placed in flats. Occupants of private houses were obliged to deposit from $10 to $25. Protests against these deposits were in vain until recently.

The opposition, not to be outdone by the New Amsterdam's liberality, has decided upon an apparently still more liberal policy. By conciliating the janitors with free gas and making it an object to them to use their influence in furthering the interests of the company, it is expected that a check will be put upon the various inroads the New Amsterdam Company has already made among flats and apartment houses. Owners of new buildings are not to be overlooked in the matter, and many concessions will be made to them.

RING SAID HE WASN'T DEAD.

Body of Man Killed by a Train Had Been Identified as His.

An unknown man, about nineteen years old, believed to be Joseph Fitzgerald, address unknown, was instantly killed last night by a New York Central train at West Eighty-third Street. He had been stealing a ride. The body was removed to the West Sixty-third Street Station.

Two men told Policeman Butler that the dead man was George Ring, seventeen years old, of 503 West Sixty-ninth Street. That name was entered on the blotter, and a messenger was sent to Ring's home to get his relatives. In the meantime Dr. Hamilton Williams of the Coroners' office viewed the body, read the police report, and made out a certificate that "George Ring met his death by falling under the wheels of a train," &c.

The police received no reply from the Rings after a five-hour wait, so a second messenger was dispatched. He returned with George Ring himself. Ring viewed his supposed body and denied that it was his.

Two of John D. Crimmins's pay envelopes made out in the name of Joe Fitzgerald for the sum of $7, were found. The envelopes are such as those in which the laborers on the Metropolitan subway improvements receive their wages.

The dead man was 5 feet 8 inches tall. He had dark hair, wore dark clothing, black stockings, gray underwear, and a white-and-blue striped outing shirt with a golf or bicycle cap. The body was sent to the Morgue.

CUT RATES TO ALASKA.

Only $10 for a First-Class Passage from Tacoma—Second-Class Tickets, $5.

TACOMA, Oct. 9.—The Washington and Alaska, and the Alaska Steamship Companies have met the cut rates made by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

The new rates apply from Puget Sound to Skaguay, Dyea, Sitka, and other southeastern Alaska points, and are $10 first-class and $5 second class, the lowest rates ever made from the Sound to Alaska.

It is cheaper to travel on a first-class ticket now than to ride on a pass that does not include meals and berth. The new rates are announced to apply on the next steamers to leave port, and may be changed any day thereafter.

ALASKA SURVEYING PARTIES.

Dr. Morsell Believes None of Them Will Be Winter-Bound.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Commenting on the dispatch from Seattle, published a week ago, to the effect that only two of the several Government surveying parties sent to Alaska last Spring by the United States would reach the coast of the territory in time to return home before the Winter storms should block the trail, Dr. Morsell of the Geological Survey Office says:

"Of the five or six parties that were sent to Alaska, those in charge of Messrs. Barnard and Peters are known to have reached the States in safety a few days ago, and Mr. Eldridge, who had general charge of the expedition, and Mr. Muldrow are confidently believed to be safely out of the territory by this time, judging from their positions when heard from in August and their proposed route toward St. Michael. Mr. Barber, President McKinley's nephew, a member of the Barnard party, has just communicated with the office requesting permission to stop off at Canton en route East. There are two survey geologists, Mr. Schrader and Mr. Mendenhall, under detail to a War Department expedition, under Capt. Abercrombie. From these men there are no recent advices, but it is believed they will be out of the territory in good season also. It is thought probable that Capt. Abercrombie is the "Capt. McCombrey" referred to in the dispatch as the head of one of the two fortunate parties."

BELATED TREASURE SEEKERS.

A Party Arrives at Port Townsend Bound for the Yukon.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 9.—A belated Alaska expedition has arrived here from the Columbia River. During the early Yukon excitement a company organized in St. Louis, known as the Missouri and Alaska Mining and Dredging Company, with E. S. Lucas, President, for the purpose of dredging the Yukon for gold. A large steam dredger was built and equipped on the Columbia. Through the numerous delays the expedition did not get started until a few days ago.

It was the original intention to go to St. Michael, and thence up the Yukon, but owing to the lateness of the season the plans have been changed, and now the Stickeen River is the objective point.

CHICAGO'S EXPOSITION HALL.

It Will Be the Largest in the World When Completed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—When the Board of Directors selected for the Chicago Exposition Building have succeeded in raising the necessary $1,100,000 by selling shares of stock the big structure will be begun at once. The location will be practically in the centre of population of the city. The old baseball park is to be purchased for $207,000.

The structure, as now planned, is to be absolutely fireproof. The exterior of the building is to be built in the Italian style of architecture. The length of the proposed exposition building is 600 feet and the width 340, and the expanse of space under cover of the one roof will be the biggest in the world, not excepting Madison Square Garden, the Hippodrome Building in Paris, or the Crystal Palace and the Olympia in London. The big building will provide a place for political gatherings, conventions, theatrical events, water carnivals, skating, athletic exhibitions, football games, military manoeuvres, and affairs destined to draw large crowds.

Michael Francis Reeves Dead.

Michael Francis Reeves, for years a battalion chief in the Fire Department of this city, died at 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon at his home, 584 Park Avenue. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, but he had been an invalid eight years.

He was born in Ireland Dec. 27, 1843. His father died there while he was a very young child, and at the age of four he was brought to this country by his mother, who first came to this city and later went to Albany. Michael was brought back to New York when seven years old, and had since made his home here. As a young man he joined Hose Company No. 45, a volunteer organization, and April 16, 1867, two years after the organization of the present department, he was appointed a fireman.

Mr. Reeves was first assigned to Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, whose headquarters were in Fulton Street. There he saw a good deal of hard service. On Oct. 15, 1870, he was promoted to be assistant foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. There he staid less than a year, as he was made foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 Aug. 1, 1871.

He served most faithfully and bravely for nearly ten years in that position, and raised the company to the highest distinction, besides being himself placed on the merit roll of the Fire Department for heroic conduct. Foreman Reeves was severely injured, and permanently, his relatives say, in an accident which befell him Jan. 7, 1879.

He had been called out at the head of his company to a fire at 75 Vesey Street, and while the men were battling with the flames the building fell in, killing one man and pinning Reeves to the ground with a heavy timber. His head was pressed down so that his chin was driven partly into his chest. He was quite disabled for three months afterward, but at the end of this period returned to his work. He was never thoroughly well again.

Foreman Reeves distinguished himself by his coolness and skill at a fire at 132 West Broadway Jan. 4, 1874. At that time he helped save the lives of many of the tenants. His name was then placed on the roll of merit. On Nov. 1, 1881, he was promoted to be Chief of the Third Battalion.

He was made Chief of the Tenth Battalion. He is said never to have lost one of his men by carelessly exposing him to danger. About seven years ago he was relieved from duty because of disability. Mr. Reeves was married in 1882. He leaves a wife and one son. His funeral will take place at his home at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Dining Car Porter a Murderer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—John Kennedy, colored, a dining room porter, stabbed and almost instantly killed William Hommings, colored, in a quarrel in the former's house this afternoon.

SITUATION AT MANZANILLO

Spaniards to Turn Over the Control of the City to Our Troops To-day.

COL. RAY TO TAKE CHARGE

Happy Ending of the Disagreement as to the Evacuation of the City—Narrow Escape from a Conflict.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 8.—The Spanish troops expect to leave Manzanillo to-morrow. Gen. Parron, the Spanish commander, will turn the city over to the Mayor, who will make the official transfer to Col. Ray, representing the United States, on Monday.

Gen. Parron paid a visit to Col. Ray this morning, and the two officers exchanged compliments. The conversation touched mainly upon military life in the tropics.

A collision between the Spanish garrison and Col. Ray's troops yesterday was even nearer than then seemed to be the case. Gen. Parron's orders from Havana were to resist the Americans to the uttermost. Additional rounds had been issued to the troops, and volunteers would probably have brought the Spanish force up to 1,200, as against fewer than 300 Americans.

Col. Ray certainly would have obeyed his original instructions when the hour for closing the cable arrived, and there would have been only the slightest chance of avoiding a fierce engagement, with the odds largely against the Americans both in numbers and in arms.

The Spaniards were armed with Mausers, while the Americans have Springfields.

The echoes of yesterday's excitement have not died away. Though Gen. Parron, on the surface, is courteousness and dignity personified, he created a great scene at the Palace after the incident, striking terror to the hearts of his subordinates.

He cursed in flowing Castilian, completely forgot his dignity, and, with the oaths of a longshoreman, vowed that the honor of the Spanish Army had suffered a blow. The Spaniard to blame for it, he declared, must die, and that quickly.

In his fury he sent for the military commander; but it was found that this officer had left with the Spanish troops on the Josefita the night before. Then he sent for the Adjutant General and asked him why the Americans had been let through the city gate.

The reply was a disclaimer of authority and a suggestion that the inquiry should be put to the officer who was in charge of the guard. Then it was discovered that the officer had been withdrawn several days before, leaving a Sergeant in command.

When the Sergeant arrived, he declared that Gen. Parron's orders were to permit the Americans to pass.

"That was the mules," shrieked Parron, "not the soldiers. Away with them to the guardhouse!"

The luckless Sergeant has been court-martialed. At first it was reported that he was to be shot at daybreak. Thereupon Collector Donaldson and the Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, as private citizens, called upon Gen. Parron to entreat him to do what he could for the unfortunate man.

Parron replied that he was grateful for the sympathetic feeling displayed by the Americans in the welfare of the Spanish soldier and promised that, if there was a conviction, he would inflict the minimum penalty—probably only a few days' pay. As the Spanish rank and file receive no pay anyway this would be no very great infliction.

The Spaniards had intended taking away the lantern of the Cape Cruz lighthouse, with the appurtenances, claiming the whole as movable property, but Col. Ray objected, and the Spaniards, after seeing a copy of the evacuation agreement, abandoned their intention.

All the political prisoners here have been released. The military convicts will be taken to Cienfuegos, and sent thence to Havana, possibly afterward to Spain.

Forty Spanish soldiers now in the hospital will leave with the retiring forces and go by train to Havana, whence they will be sent by hospital ship to Spain.

OUR COMMISSION IN CUBA.

Spanish Commissioners Entertained at an Elaborate Luncheon.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—The members of the United States Evacuation Commission gave an elaborate luncheon to-day to the members of the Spanish Evacuation Commission at the Hotel Trocha, El Vedado. Owing to a slight indisposition, Rear Admiral Sampson could not be present, and Major Gen. Wade and Brig. Gen. Butler did the honors of the occasion.

The Spanish Commissioners were all present, with Señor Girauta, their Secretary, and their respective Adjutants. There were twenty-eight persons all told at the tables. The centre piece was a large bouquet of flowers of the colors of the Spanish national banner. All the speeches carefully avoided politics.

After luncheon the American Commissioners entertained their guests until 5 o'clock in friendly conversation, no allusions to the war, the evacuation, or the political situation being made. When the Spanish Commissioners left the hotel to take the train for Havana several of the American officers accompanied them to the station.

Gen. Wade will have a conference with Capt. Gen. Blanco to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Major Bebee, who returned on Friday from a special mission to Puerto Principe to confer with the Cuban General, Lopez Recio, regarding the disbandment of the Cuban troops, is feeling poorly, apparently suffering from a slight attack of fever. He has been removed from the Hotel Trocha to a cottage near by, where he is receiving medical attendance from Dr. Laine.

To-morrow the insurgent camps will celebrate the anniversary of the beginning of the Ten Years' War.

OPERATIONS OFF SANTIAGO.

Naval Inquiry Board Busy with a Report for Secretary Long—The Texas in Shape.

Officers of the various warships at the navy yard yesterday expressed some surprise that the general public is just becoming aware of the fact that a board is engaged in establishing the exact movements of all the vessels which took part in the operations off Santiago Harbor during which Cervera's fleet was annihilated.

Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright of the Gloucester is President of the board, which consists of the navigator of each vessel which was engaged in the famous fight. This officer said yesterday that the board had been carrying on its investigations for two months and was now nearly ready to make its report.

It will not be the business of the board, according to its President, to submit any findings as to whether Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley deserves the credit for the brilliant operations, but the report, which will be submitted to Secretary Long, will be in the nature of a complete technical account of the various movements of each of the engaging vessels on both sides during the day of the battle, and is desired primarily for the records of the Navy Department.

The assembling of the fleet at the navy yard has afforded extended opportunity for the meetings of the board, and a great mass of evidence has been taken. The fact that the Navigator of the New York is a member of the board is looked upon by Admiral Sampson's friends as indicating that the department believes that he was more in the fight than has been generally believed. The members of the board of course refuse to discuss their deliberations until after the filing of their report.

The Texas has at last received the finishing touches to her repair work, and is under orders to leave the yard this morning and anchor off Tompkinsville. Capt. Sigsbee, commanding the battleship, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the destination of his vessel beyond Tompkinsville, but expressed unbounded pleasure that she was at last clear of the yard and ready for any duty that might be assigned to her. The Texas is said to be in better shape now than ever before since being built. It is thought that she will receive orders in a few days to proceed to Galveston, where the citizens desire to present to her officers and crew medals commemorating their gallant fighting throughout the Spanish war.

The only big vessel in dry dock at the yard now is the Indiana, which will be ready for floating to-day or to-morrow. It is expected that within two weeks the New York, Brooklyn, Texas, Indiana, and Massachusetts will have left the yard in order to make room for the repairing and refitting of the smaller cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

NOW SHOWN IN THE NEW AUTUMN SHADES.

B. Altman & Co.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH

Now Prevails in Seventeen Counties of Mississippi—Twenty Towns Are Infected.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 9.—Six new cases of yellow fever were reported in Jackson to-day. There are no deaths, and all the sick are doing fairly well.

The spread of the disease over the State continues, and new foci multiply rapidly. Hattiesburg in Perry County is now an infected point, and Lumberton, in Marion County, is also reported infected and tied up from the world. Dr. Dunn reports from Harriston nine new cases.

Two new cases have appeared at Fayette. Popular Village, where suspicious cases were investigated a short time ago, now reports two cases of genuine yellow fever. Madison had seven new cases today, three white and four colored.

Dr. Harolson reports from Oxford one new case and one death, and total cases to date forty-five.

There are now seventeen counties and twenty towns in the State where yellow fever prevails.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 9.—Twenty cases of yellow fever are reported from Hattiesburg, Miss., a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, 110 miles north of New Orleans on the Northeastern Railroad.

The fever was taken there by C. W. Rich, a wealthy lumberman, from New Orleans, about fifteen days ago, and the nature of the disease not being known, a large number of persons were exposed and an epidemic of the plague is the result.

The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad has ordered all trains to pass Hattiesburg at full speed.

NEW ORLEANS INTERESTS INJURED.

Shipping Transferred from the Crescent City to Sabine, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The big wharves, the train sheds, and terminals of the Morgan Steamship Company at Algiers, just across the Mississippi River, will present, for a time at least, a deserted appearance.

The transferring of the company's ships to Sabine Pass, Texas, owing to the quarantine regulations consequent upon the yellow fever scare, means much to the commercial interests of New Orleans, and already the commercial Exchanges are stirred up over the matter. The Texas health authorities have refused to allow any more freight from the New York ships, which is transferred to the cars at Algiers, to pass through the State of Texas.

Manager Fay of the Southern Pacific has assured the local shippers that the move is only temporary, but the Kuntze syndicate, which is a New York concern, and which practically owns everything in and adjacent to Sabine, has made great capital over the move. It is proclaiming the bright future of Sabine as an important port on the Gulf, and the town site company has already begun to advertise building sites.

Refugees in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—The Faculty and students of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, situated at Starksville, have arrived in St. Louis. They are yellow fever refugees, and will remain in this city until frost puts a stop to the ravages of the fever.

EASY TO GET FURLOUGHS.

Soldiers at Jacksonville Procured Them from a Surgeon Readily.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 9.—Some days ago a rumor reached Major Russell B. Harrison that some of the men were getting furloughs and free transportation to points far beyond their homes, and last week he arrested Private Alexander Williams, Company L, First Texas, and Sergt. Walter C. Williams, Company G, Ninth Illinois, just as they were to board the train, having free transportation, rations, &c., for San Francisco.

Sergt. Williams asked for discharge so he could return to his regiment. According to his story, a hospital steward there asked him "Why don't you get a sick furlough." He replied that he couldn't. The other man told him of a Surgeon who would grant it.

The Surgeon gave him a furlough to Springfield, Ill. Sooh afterward he met Williams, who showed him a transportation order for a ticket to San Francisco and asked him to go along with him. Sergt. Williams stated that his transportation was to Springfield.

"Oh, that's all right," said the Texan, "we can fix that all right." So the obliging Surgeon was again called upon and he changed the order to read from Springfield, Ill., to San Francisco, Cal."

SAILOR STABBED BY A BOY.

The Lad Says He Used His Knife in Self-Defense.

Sergio Lingano, a Puerto Rican sailor serving on the United States troopship Panama, was stabbed and probably fatally wounded yesterday on the ship while she was lying at the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville. He is twenty-two years old. He was stabbed by Alexander Robinson, seventeen years old, mess boy in the officers cabin. The wounded man and his assailant were both placed ashore at St. George yesterday morning and committed to the police of the Eightieth Precinct. The wounded sailor was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary and the boy was locked up at the station house in Stapleton.

The officers of the Panama declare they have no knowledge of the details. They say it was all over before they knew there was any trouble, and that they placed the man and boy in the custody of the police without investigation. Robinson admits the stabbing, and says it was done with his sheathknife in self-defense. His story is that Lingano entered the officers' messroom, where he had no business to be, and seated himself at the table. Robinson says he ordered the sailor to leave the table, and if he had business in the cabin to finish it and leave. Lingano refused to get up, and Robinson says he went on deck and reported the matter to the mate, who was officer of the deck.

The boy returned to the cabin without waiting for any action to be taken by the mate. Robinson says the moment he entered Lingano rushed at him with so much fierceness that he unsheathed his knife and tried to frighten his assailant. Lingano closed with him and in his fright he stabbed the sailor. The knife was driven to the hilt into the sailor's left side, inflicting a serious wound. Coronor Trantor took Lingano's ante-mortem statement last night.

A Nurse Burned in Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 9.—Miss Nellie Fatchwell, a nurse, aged forty, employed at the home of Dr. Walter Holmes on Grand Street, was found in the bathroom burned to death early this morning. How the accident occurred is unknown. The fire spread to an adjoining room, which led to the discovery. The money damage to the house was $250.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

The Labor Day Journal and Souvenir Finally Discontinued.

OTHER SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

Clothing Salesmen Win Their Strike for a Shorter Workday and Are Elated in Consequence.

The Central Labor Union yesterday had a long discussion over the question as to whether the publication of The Labor Day Souvenir and Journal should be discontinued or not, charges having been made that it was used to blackmail employers. It was said that employers were advised to advertise in it if they wanted to be on good terms with organized labor; that some firms were told that if they advertised their employes would not be allowed to strike, and that other firms who were under boycott were told that the boycott would be lifted. The Central Labor Union sold the privilege of publishing The Souvenir to some publishers for $800 or $900, and these, it was said, adopted the objectionable methods to get advertisements. This money went a long way toward defraying the expenses of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists, who had made a motion at the previous meeting to discontinue the publication of The Souvenir, brought it up again yesterday, and then said:

"We ought to raise the dues of the Central Labor Union and abolish the book. It does the labor movement harm. I went the other day to see an employer who has non-union men, and he said: 'What do you want now? I paid $50 for an advertisement in your Labor Day Journal, and bought a stack of tickets for your picnic, and thought I was protected.' This employer had given up money for an advertisement under the impression that it would procure him immunity and protection."

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League asked, "Why did the souvenir omit publishing the names of some thirty of the constituent unions of the Central Labor Union, while the names of seven organizations that are not affiliated with it were given as belonging to it?"

No one answered this question, and then Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters said he was always opposed to such souvenirs, although the legislative labor bodies of the State got out a souvenir in spite of his opposition.

Delegate Joly of the Brewers was also opposed to the continuance of the souvenir. "I have been looking over the last souvenir," he said, "and I find that it contains the advertisements of fourteen non-union breweries. Now, during the past year our organization spent $1,400 in fighting non-union breweries, yet this body receives $850 for the privilege of printing a book that advocates them. Is this fair?"

"When Coroner Bausch published the souvenir I took him to task for inserting the advertisement of a non-union brewing or other firms, and he replied that if he did not take those advertisements he would lose most of the ventures," asked Delegate Archibald, who published the last souvenir, to print a list of union and non-union breweries, and guaranteed him pay by our organization, but he refused."

Other delegates took part in the discussion, and finally the motion to discontinue the publication of the Souvenir and Journal was adopted by a large majority.

Delegate Meisel of the bartenders complained that a union bartenders were employed in Clarendon Hall, in the very assembly room in which the Central Labor Union met.

The delegates were surprised, and Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union asked what had become of the movement for the Central Labor Union to leave its present headquarters and engage another meeting place.

The meeting appointed a committee to see the proprietor of the hall and ask him to employ union men.

Delegate Robinson of the clothing salesmen announced a great victory for his union, which had been fighting the clothing merchants in the "Bay," where it had ordered strikes in several large stores whose proprietors had refused to sign the annual agreement with the union.

"The two great Kings, Moses Levy and Harris Cohen, and several Bay clothing Princes and Dukes of les prominence," said Delegate Robinson, "thought that they could break up our union, but they were mistaken. The other merchants were getting all the trade, by the help of the clever members of our union, and so the Kings came to the conclusion that they had better yield. So now our men need only work eleven or twelve hours a day, and they can find time to make the acquaintance of their families."

It was announced that the Sheet and Plate Glass Glaziers' Union had left the Knights of Labor and had reorganized as an open union, and had affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

CONVENTION OF PRINTERS.

International Typographical Union to Meet To-day in Syracuse.

The annual convention of the International Typographical Union that will open to-day in Syracuse it is said will be an important one, as the nine-hour workday question is to come up, and if the shorter workday has to be enforced by strikes it will affect some 60,000 persons in the United States, Canada, and the Sandwich Islands, as, besides the printers, the bookbinders at least will be also involved.

The Shorter Work-Day Committee at the convention will be headed by J. J. Murphy of New York, and the Typothetae of New York, it is said, will be represented by J. J. Little. There will also be representatives from the Typothetae of other cities.

The shorter work-day movement was started in 1896 by a resolution adopted by the convention of the International Typographical Union held in Colorado Springs. The resolution was referred to the various local unions for a referendum vote and was adopted by them also. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders also joined in the movement.

BOYS TO INSPECT SWEATSHOPS.

Plan of the Cloakmakers' Union to Help the Health Inspectors.

The officers of the Cloakmakers' Union announced yesterday that a circular has been issued to the boys of the union to volunteer and form a corps to assist the factory and health inspectors in enforcing the health and factory laws. The officers will this week ask the city officials to supply the boys with badges and give them authority to inspect the sweatshops.

Secretary Kopellewitz of the Cloakmakers' Union said yesterday that the condition of many of the sweatshops called for immediate attention, and the force of paid inspectors was too small to cope with the situation. Some of these sweatshops are filthy cellars, full of sewer gas, and liable to communicate disease through the clothing being infected.

Efforts to Settle a Building Strike.

It was reported yesterday that the United Building Trades—the employers' organization—has decided to interfere in the strike that has been going on for several weeks on the Syndicate building in Park Row. A committee of the Building Trades has been investigating the strike, and will meet a Committee of the Board of Walking Delegates to-morrow evening at the Townsend Building at Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, where it is believed an amicable settlement will be reached. It was also said that negotiations have been in progress for some time between the Board of Walking Delegates and the United Building Trades to enter into an agreement by which sympathetic strikes will be avoided.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

FORTY-SEVENTH EMBARKED.

The New York Regiment at Newport Will Sail To-day for Duty in Puerto Rico.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9.—After a series of delays the order to break camp was given by Col. Eddy this afternoon to the Forty-seventh New York Regiment. The men, in heavy marching order, were sent on board the transport Manitoba on the fort launch Monroe. By one o'clock carriages and bicycles were busy carrying friends of the regiment to the fort, and it was a surprise to the men in the regiment to see so many admirers in this part of the country.

Relatives from home, too, were in evidence, and many useful gifts were taken to the soldiers. The floors of the tents were left behind, and on board the transport there is abundant lumber for new ones when the regiment arrives in Puerto Rico.

The first company to go aboard the transport was Company L, followed slowly by the other three companies of the First Battalion. The work of conveying the men to the transport was slow.

The Second and Third Battalion's companies followed, and it was 7 o'clock before the regiment was all on board. The men carried their supper in their haversacks and canteens and enjoyed it on the big steamer. The troops, as soon as they arrived on board, fell in and were assigned their quarters without the slightest confusion. Col. Eddy was greatly aided in the work of transporting his regiment by the Fort Adams officials.

Col. Eddy stated to-night that he expected to sail to-morrow at noon. As regards the reports relative to lifeboats on the transport, Col. Eddy was notified of the limited number of these boats and telegraphed to the War Department. The number on board is as many as can be found on any transport Atlantic steamer, besides, there are on board 1,300 life preservers.

When it became time to load the freight on board the Manitoba and to work the steam winches, the crew mutinied and refused to work on Sunday. Capt. Quick of the transport summoned Deputy Collector of the Port M. H. Bull, who came on board, and was told of the trouble. The crew was mustered with Capt. Aspinwal, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, and Capt. Robert B. Quick, master of the Manitoba, present. The Deputy Collector asked the crew what their grievance was, and he was informed that Sunday work was extra, and they wanted extra pay for doing it.

The Deputy Collector then read the shipping articles and found no such clause in them, and he informed the men that the Captain of the vessel could put them on shore, or place them in irons and hire other men to do the emergency work in question and deduct it from their pay. This had the desired effect on the crew, who set to work with a will and stored the freight of the regiment and worked the steam winches. During the afternoon Deputy Collector Bull received the following letter:

Deputy Collector M. H. Bull, United States Army:

We desire to thank you for the interest manifested by you in settling the mutiny existing on board the United States transport Manitoba in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned. Had it not been for you, we would have been compelled to put the crew ashore and await the shipment of a new crew from New York. Again thanking you, we remain, Yours truly,

F. H. ASPINWALL, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army,
ROBERT B. QUICK, Master Manitoba.

OUR PUERTO RICO GARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Forty-seventh New York, which embarked to-day at Newport, R. I., and the Sixth United States Infantry, which sailed to-day from New York, are due to arrive at San Juan next Friday. Occupation of Puerto Rico is not formally to be given to the American forces until the 18th inst.

In case the Spanish authorities object to the landing of the regiments at San Juan prior to the date fixed for the occupation of the Island, Gen. Brooke has discretionary authority to send them to any other point on the island.

It is expected that Gen. Brooke will send three and possibly five regiments of volunteers now in Puerto Rico back to the United States soon after the arrival of the troops which sailed to-day.

The returning troops are expected to leave Puerto Rico probably on Sunday, the 16th instant. Three of the regiments to return will be the Third Illinois, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and the Sixth Massachusetts.

Gen. Brooke may select two other regiments to return, but thus far the department has not been advised what regiments they will be.

A transport sailed to-day from Santiago for Ponce, Puerto Rico, to bring some of the American troops back to the United States.

FUGITIVE MURDERER KILLED.

Woman Who Accompanied Him Also Shot to Death—Desperate Fight in the Woods.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 9.—Howard Clark, who was wanted in Louisville for murder and burglary, and his friend, Hattie Mahoney, were both killed while resisting arrest on the Indiana side of the river near here to-day.

Clark murdered Policeman Hefferman at Louisville last August. Word got to Louisville that he was attempting to escape by rowing down the Ohio River in a skiff, and a message was sent along the river by telegraph to arrest him.

Officers from Owensborough were in pursuit when Clark tied up his skiff on the Indiana side and took to the woods.

When the officers came upon him Clark and the girl both opened fire in the most desperate resistance. Clark was well armed, and the girl also. Both were riddled with bullets in the fight that ensued.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:06	Sun sets...5:28	Moon rises..12:57

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:11	Gov. Isl'd...3:37	H. Gate....5:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:15	Gov. Isl'd...3:37	H. Gate....5:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 10.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Tjomo, Barbados, &c..... ....

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Algonquin	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Carib, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston ...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool.....	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Puerto Rico....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton..	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples....	.....	.....
Yucatan, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Barbarossa, Bremen.....	.....	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P.

The Wanamaker Store

Elegance and Cheapness in Silverware

Sharp bargaining and a big purchase bring one of the best Silver-plated Ware stocks straight from the factory to our counters, at prices that are a quarter, a third and a half off.

Not a miracle, but a transaction that helps the maker, helps us, helps you. Sort of military manœuvre. If the manufacturer would align his stocks small lots must go. They went. They came. Hence this.

The hollow-ware is all quadruple plate, and the prices will average nearly half less than the usual counter-price. Some are only a third less, but a third is worth saving when you are buying silver.

The flat-ware,—(knives and forks and spoons)—are "extraplate," reinforced where the wear comes in. A good deal of this is exactly half-price, and the whole will average more than a third less than what you have always paid for the same goods.

The variety includes about every desirable size of everything that is made in silver-plate for table use, from napkin rings to baking-dishes. The whole of the main aisle glistens with the showing.

Odd Silks at An Odd Price Don't call these remnants, — they are too long. Don't even call this a remnant price, —it is too little. It's an odd chance and a queer condition that makes these pretty patterns

75c. a Yard.

Don't ask us, either what the regular prices were. You will know, or can guess, when you see the silks themselves. It's bargain big enough, rest assured of that.

We'll cut these, when they are not too small. Most of them are big enough to let us take a blouse length or a coat lining out and leave enough for another.

At 75c. yd.—Fancy Taffetas; crochet figures, color on color, and color on black; six kinds.

At 75c. yd.—Pretty Fancy Taffetas; designs in serpentine scrolls; three kinds.

At 75c. yd.—Neat hair-line Taffetas; splints of color on surface, with water lilies in relief; five kinds.

At 75c. yd.—Taffeta Quadrille; dice block of double colors, some filled with tiny blocks, others drilled in cords; five kinds.

Rotunda.

Book News and News of Books The October "Book News" is out and on our counters, five cents a copy. The leading story is "Dummy on a Dahabeah," by E. F. Benson, and it contains the usual interesting, breezy and invaluable reviews and comment on all the publications of the month, new or promised.

The book shows a tempting list of new fiction. Chief in this is, of course, Kipling's "The Day's Work," which we sell at $1.10. An interesting exhibit is a number of pages of his original manuscript, prose and verse, in Broadway window.

Here is a condensed list of some of the other new books:

In the Cage. Henry James. 90c.
The Puritans. Bates. $1.10.
The Uncalled. Paul Laurence Dunbar. 90c.
Prisoners of Hope. Mary Johnston. $1.10.
A Great Love. Clara Louise Burnham. 90c.
Romance of a Midshipman. Willard Russell. $1.10.
The Californians. Gertrude Atherton. $1.10.
Ye Little Salem Maide. P. B. Mackie. $1.10.
Adventures of Captain Kettle. Cutliffe Hyne. 75c.
A Creel of Irish Stories. Jane Barlow. 90c.
The Town Traveler. George Kissing. 90c.
Hope the Hermit. Edna Lyall. $1.10.
Phases of an Inferior Planet. Ellen Glasgow. 90c.
The Fatal Gift. E. Frankfort Moore. $1.10.
Adventures of the Count de la Muette. Bernard Capes. 90c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Colored Dress Goods A subject that needs a volume, not a paragraph.

If you will look over this superb collection, you will understand why. It enjoys the honor of two superlatives, It is the largest and best. But two other stores in the whole world show such a variety. We are proud to claim that but one other store in this country shows such a well chosen variety;—that is our Philadelphia store.

No cataloguing is possible. It is a collection of all the good things that all the designers and makers of two continents have produced. This little list, while it may hold something of interest, is nothing more than vaguely suggestive.

At 25c. yd.—Fancy wool Cheviot Checks, all-wool Bouretted Cheviot Checks, fancy mixed Cheviots.

At 45c. yd.—Covert Cloths, Camel's-hair plaid Suiting, Two-color striped Suiting, Bouretted plaid Suiting, Two-color Cheviot Checks.

At 50c. yd.—Fancy two-toned Diagonal Suiting, fancy Covert Twills, silk mixed Matelasse Novelty, fancy figured Novelty Velours, Diagonal Cheviot.

At 75c. yd.—Two-colored Sail Cloth, two-colored Cheviot Twills, Granite Cheviot, all-wool self-colored Cheviots, Oxford mixed Cheviots.

At 85c. yd.—52-in. striped cloth Suiting, 50-in. Storm Serge, 50-in. Cheviots.

At $1 yd.—Self-colored Armure, two-toned Whipcord, Whipcord Covert Cloth, Whipcord Paquin, French Whipcord, Double Melange Poplins, Satin Soleil, Mohair Brocade Suiting.

Many other handsome novelties at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 yd.

Teak Wood Stools It is said that the traveler who "discovered" teak wood reported it as "useless in the arts, for that it is so hard that no nail can be knocked into it."

Chinese furniture builders knew better than this, and for some years teak rivaled mahogany in the favor of such as could pay their cost. Modern conditions bring the luxuries of a hundred years ago among the everyday desires of to-day, yet teak has always been somewhat rare and curious.

Here, however, is the Wanamaker answer to the charge of "Too Costly." Here are a number of teak-wood stools,—parlor ornaments and library articles of use and beauty. Made in Canton of wood grown in Siam, and picked up by one of our globe-trotters.

Price depends upon size and carving. Some are $4 each, and up to $45.

Basement.

Popular Fallacies

While the old Stewart Store was closed two years ago, a Sunday stillness marked the place. Street cars seldom dropped passengers and pedestrians were rare. Many voices recited a dirge. Retailers pronounced the sentences, and the public made the responses that marked the burial service of a dead business.

The world wagged on and few cared that the long-time business was defunct. Many wise men of Gotham solemnly followed public opinion and said *"Ichabod."* The locality was thoroughly hoodooed.

Such were the conditions when our study of the situation began. Soon the half lie, half truth, of public opinion appeared. "The business was dead;" that was true. "The location was bad;" that was false.

Manhattan geography, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Grand Central Station, street railway systems, ferries, asphalt thoroughfares, gave united and overwhelming testimony to the fact that the Stewart Store is the centre of the Twentieth Century New York. On that belief we bought the property. Our venture was staked on our ability to make actual truth prevail over popular error.

See! We were right! Let the thousands that come here daily, the tens of thousands that come on special occasions, the growing business, give the proof that by the power of a knowledge of the truth we have completely destroyed one *popular fallacy.*

Dress Plaids Fashion in the border wars—clan plaids. They have snap—Celtic snap—and color—artistic color. The Latin, the Teuton, the Yankee, have all caught the grace and beauty of the plaids, and here they are. A great figure they'll cut in the Fall fashions. Child's frock, woman's gown or odd bodice will claim them.

Wanamaker's Dress Goods—the peerless collection! They don't get fair showing, for the Wanamaker Store is too small. And the Plaids are worst crowded of all. You'll see them, certainly!

At 30c.—Bright, snappy patterns; for children; 38 in.

At 40c.—This, too, for children, particularly; 42 in.

At 50c.—Corded plaid; American goods; 36 in.

At 65c.—All-wool; various designs; 44 in.

At 75c.—Taffeta plaid; 38 in.

At 75c.—All-wool serge plaid; 44 in.

At 85c.—Taffeta, with lustrous lines of silk; 44 in.

At $1.25—Tartan tones, in heavy corded reps; 44 in.

At $1.25—Foule cloth plaids in dark tones; 45 in.

At $1.85—Velour plaids—the richest of all; 46 in.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A POLICEMAN CLUBBED.

Beaten with His Own Billy While Trying to Make an Arrest.

Patrolman Hugh Gallagher, of the Seventy-sixth Precinct was seriously injured yesterday afternoon while attempting to make an arrest. He lives in Long Island City, but is attached to the station at Jamaica. He was on his way to the Long Island Railroad station about 5 o'clock to take a train for Jamaica when he was called to stop a fight in the stable of the Long Island Express Company at Front and Fourth Streets. When he approached the stable, most of those in it fled. When Gallager entered, there was only one man there who appeared to have been in the fight. He was James Casement, a driver, 24 years old, of Thompson Avenue, Hunter's Point. Gallagher asked him what the trouble was, and Casement started to run. Gallagher followed him. They ran along the alley, on either side of which the horses were stabled, and then Casement ran up stairs and the officer followed. The two went to the third story of the building. No one followed them. They were absent several minutes, when Gallagher came down the front stairway, while Casement reached the ground floor by the rear. Gallagher was then bleeding freely, it was thought from the mouth, and his shoulder was covered with blood. He seemed dazed. What took place on the third story no one knows but the policeman and Casement.

When Gallagher saw Casement come down at the rear, he started toward him to arrest him, and Casement, instead of running, showed fight. Several blows were exchanged, and then Gallagher drew his billy. He was still partly dazed, it seemed to the witnesses. The policeman succeeded in striking Casement once or twice, but the blows were ineffective. Then Casement closed, and the two struggled for a minute. When they separated, Casement held the officer's billy. Casement struck the officer twice on the head with the short, heavy club. At the second blow Gallagher fell unconscious. Others had tried to interfere, but Casement warded them off until Patrick Armstrong of 100 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street attacked him. Armstrong overpowered Casement, and had just thrown him when Policeman Green of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, in which the stables are located, arrived.

Casement was locked up. An ambulance took Gallagher, who was unconscious, to St. John's Hospital. The policeman has three scalp wounds. Two are on the top of the head, and apparently caused by the blows from the billy. The third is back of the left ear, and is considered dangerous. This wound is a jagged one, and appears to have been caused by some sharp instrument with a jagged edge. A curry comb is thought to have been the weapon. This blow is said to have been received while the men were alone on the top floor.

PEDALED INTO THE RIVER.

Theodore Smith Thought Too Long and Got Very Wet.

Theodore Smith, a seventeen-year-old boy of 292 East Fourth Street, learned to ride a new bicycle yesterday afternoon. He "scorched" along Fourth Street toward the East River. He found it almost impossible to dismount. He could keep his seat better if he maintained his speed. Arriving at the East Fourth Street pier, he was in a quandary. If he turned, he would fall; if he decreased his speed, the same fate was certain. As he thought, he pedaled, and before he knew it he was out on the pier.

The next minute there was a splash and a yell, and bystanders knew that the youth had gone into the river, bicycle and all. He was fished out and taken home. The beloved wheel was also grappled some hours later. Smith says he will take his future lessons in an academy—without windows.

Thaulow, the Painter, in America.

Fritz Thaulow, the Norwegian painter, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Champagne, en route to Pittsburg, where he will be the guest of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Thaulow was referred to aboard the steamer yesterday as one of the most celebrated of Norwegian artists and of the impressionist school. He lives, not in Norway, but at Dieppe, France. He was invited by Mr. Carnegie to visit Pittsburg to act as one of a jury at an art exhibition. It is understood that on returning from Pittsburg he will remain for a time in New York.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS TAKEN.

Three Men Arrested at the East Twenty-third Street Ferry.

Capt. McClusky and several of his best detectives have been trying more than a month to break up a gang of pickpockets operating at the different ferries. Three arrests of supposed ringleaders were made yesterday afternoon at the East Twenty-third Street Ferry. Watchman Milligan noticed three men acting in a suspicious manner at that ferry between 5 and 6 P. M., and directed the attention of the detectives to them. Detective Crystal at once recognized the oldest of the three as John William Taylor, alias "Nigger" Taylor, forty years old, of 216 West Thirty-sixth Street. Taylor is said to be known as a "Fagin," or one who educates boys in the crime of picking pockets. His companions were registered later as George Archer, twenty-three years old, of 48 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Joseph Westervelt, alias George Davis, twenty-four years old, of 632 Third Avenue. All have police records and pictures in the Rogues' Gallery.

As the boat pulled into the slip and discharged her passengers and the gates were opened to take on the waiting throng, the three pickpockets mingled with the crowd. They used the old-time trick to divert attention—engaged in a mock fight. While Archer and Westervelt were having it out, to the amusement of the crowd, Taylor was going through the multitude's pockets. He was caught in the act by Crystal.

Taylor broke away from the detective, and, shoving his way through the crowd, made a flying leap over the now closed gates to the pier. His companions, closely pursued, followed. Taylor was overcome a short distance away, but fought viciously, and had to be clubbed into submission. His accomplices ran a block before they were caught. Several women were knocked down by the fugitives in their haste to escape, but only one was injured. She is Mrs. Alvine Eisenberg of 226 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn. Her injury was slight, and she went home.

A great crowd followed the detectives and prisoners to the East Twenty-second Street Station, and several times efforts were made to wreak vengeance upon the criminals. Many poor persons have been robbed at the ferries.

THE NAVY'S MEDICAL CORPS

Surgeon General Van Reypen Files His Report of the Relief Work During the War.

IS WELL SATISFIED WITH IT

Commends Highly Both the Regular and Volunteer Surgeons—Says They Have Deserved the Praise They Have Received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Probably no better illustration can be found of the foresight exhibited by the navy in preparing for the war than is afforded by the history of the Medical Corps during the struggle. This is set out in the annual report of the Surgeon General, W. K. Van Reypen, which is the first of the Navy Bureau reports submitted for publication.

Surgeon General Van Reypen begins with a modest tribute to the good judgment and foresight of his predecessor, Gen. Tryon, whose putting in order and equipping the several naval hospitals was of incalculable service to the bureau, enabling it properly to care for the sick and wounded of the navy during the war. When the Maine was blown up Surgeon General Van Reypen was in charge of the bureau, and began preparations immediately for any contingency. The hospitals were fully occupied, plans were prepared for pavilion wards, and the naval laboratory was prepared to furnish medical and surgical supplies in any quantity.

No additional expense was incurred until war seemed imminent; then every vessel likely to be engaged was given a full outfit of medical supplies for war. In anticipation of a large increase of the navy, proper outfits were made ready and boxed for a number of ships ready for call.

"There has not been an instance during the war," says the Surgeon General, "of any vessel having had to wait for her medical stores."

It was known that the Medical Corps was inadequate in number for war, yet there was no law authorizing the employment of volunteer medical officers. But medical boards were sent out in anticipation to the principal cities to examine applicants for appointment, and as a consequence when war broke out the Medical Department had at hand from which to make selections of volunteer Surgeons a long list of well-educated men, and 37 of these were appointed out of 2,000 applications. Surgeon General Van Reypen says:

"They have rendered efficient service and have been a credit to the navy. Some have had unusual and trying experiences, but they have accommodated themselves to their environments and have justified their appointments."

Only one medical officer was killed during the war, Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, who fell at Guantanamo, serving with the marine battalion. The Medical Department had long desired to establish a hospital service at sea on a specially selected vessel, and the approach of war gave it an opportunity to demonstrate the wisdom of its propositions and the efficiency of its methods. The steamer Creole was purchased, and with the valuable assistance of Naval Constructor Woodward was converted into an ambulance ship within sixteen days, fitted with every appliance of modern surgery, disinfecting apparatus, cold storage, laundry, and elevator. She was a pioneer in her work, indicating a step in advance that it well became the United States to take.

The report gives a succinct history of the valuable service rendered by the Solace in caring for the sick and wounded. On every trip she went loaded with medical stores and supplies, and also with delicacies and comforts which had been supplied in abundance for the sick and wounded by generous and patriotic individuals and societies from every part of the United States. Says the Surgeon General: "In this war woman has done her perfect work, and the Medical Department of the navy is profoundly grateful for the money contributed and supplies furnished for the use of the sick and wounded of the navy. Patriotic women have ably supplemented the efforts of the Government and their assistance has been thoroughly appreciated."

In this connection the report calls attention to the fact that as soon as war was declared the daughter of Secretary Long and three of her assistants at the Johns Hopkins Medical School volunteered their services as nurses and were assigned to duty in the hospital.

In conclusion the Surgeon General says:

"I cannot close this portion of the bureau's report without bearing testimony to the efficiency, skill, and devotion to duty of the personnel of the Medical Department. Not a word but of praise has the bureau heard of any of them—regulars or volunteers. When war was imminent they vied with one another in their efforts to get on fighting ships. Some had greater opportunities than others, but all have done well the work assigned to them.

"The medical officers of the vessels in the fight at Manila and in the battle of the 3d of July shared the dangers of their comrades and should participate in the praise accorded them.

"The medical officers of the Solace have the honor of inaugurating the first complete system of surgery at sea. They have adapted means to ends, have improvised apparatus, have been fertile in expedients, and have the satisfaction of having demonstrated that with skill and intelligence the percentage of mortality among the patients on a well-equipped ambulance ship will be no greater than in the hospitals on shore.

"Medical Inspector Persons found himself suddenly confronted with 226 Spanish sick or wounded prisoners in a hastily established hospital. He was equal to the emergency, and he and his assistants were complimented by Admiral Cervera when he visited the camp. The medical officers of the other hospitals have had sudden large accessions of patients. They were always ready and always cared for them well."

Second Massachusetts Man Dead.

ATHOL, Mass., Oct. 9.—Private Olie H. Cole of Company E, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, died at his home in New Salem yesterday. He was ill at Santiago, and continued ill after leaving Montauk Point. His is the fourteenth death in his company, and makes the death rate 18 per cent.

Michigan Sergeant Dies at Reading.

READING, Penn., Oct. 9.—Sergt. Theodore Shaddogg, Company L, Thirty-fifth Michigan, brought here from Camp Meade about three weeks ago, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital of peritonitis, superinduced by typhoid fever.

Pennsylvania Private Dead of Fever.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 9.—Private Paul J. Spindler of the Fourth Pennsylvania, who was one of the soldiers that reached Old Point from Puerto Rico on Wednesday, died yesterday of fever.

Michigan Volunteer Dead of Fever.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—John A. Carlyle of Company I, Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteers, died yesterday at the Pennsylvania Hospital of typhoid fever. His body will be sent to his former home, at Montague, Muskegon County, Mich.

One Death at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Gen. Lawton's Santiago fever report for Friday follows:

"Fever, all kinds, 679; total sick, 1,023; died, Samuel Nicken, musician Company B, Eighth Illinois Volunteers, dysentery, Oct. 6."

Two Colonels Made Brigadiers.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Advices have been received from Washington that Col. Kellogg of the Sixth United States Infantry and Col. Egbert, who preceded him in command of that regiment, have been promoted to be Brigadier Generals. Col. Egbert is with the regiment at Fort Thomas, still suffering from wounds received at Santiago. Col. Kellogg is sick at his old home in Norwalk, Ohio.

Immunes Sail for Ponce.

The transport Mississippi, having on board the Sixth United States Volunteers, (Immunes,) who arrived Saturday from Chickamauga, sailed yesterday for Ponce, Puerto Rico, passing out at Sandy Hook at 6 P. M.

Specie on La Champagne.

The French Line steamship La Champagne, which arrived yesterday, brought 631,471 francs in specie.

THE MOVEMENT TO CUBA.

Gen. Graham Wants His Troops Sent Direct—Fears Sickness if They are Halted in the South.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 9.—Gen. Graham has requested the War Department to forward his corps as a unit to Cuba for duty as an army of occupation. He is afraid of an outbreak of sickness among his men if they are taken from the healthy climate in the North and dropped down in the South for a month, and then shipped to the West Indies. The troops are in excellent condition, and Gen. Graham thinks if they are shipped direct across the water there will not be much sickness.

Chief Surgeon Girard says the percentage of typhoid fever outside of the Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment is very small. The New Yorkers are still isolated in the Conewago hills, and will hardly return to Camp Meade before the latter part of next week. The sick in the regiment that have not been sent to city hospitals are doing nicely, and this morning over 500 reported for duty.

Chief Surgeon Girard is getting ready for the movement South. He will begin tomorrow vaccinating the troops to guard against an outbreak of small-pox. The Colonel has arranged with the hospitals in Philadelphia and through the eastern end of the State to take care of the sick of the corps. As fast as the field hospitals fill up the invalids will be shipped away in a special hospital car, provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The corps reserve ambulance company is being recruited up to the latest army regulations, and by the time the movement south begins Col. Girard expects to have a large staff of trained nurses.

Gen. Graham has no definite information as to the movement of his command beyond the order of Quartermaster Gen. Ludington to the Chief Quartermaster to begin the shipment of troops Oct. 27.

GEN. LAWTON COMING HOME.

His Military Governorship of Santiago Will Fall to Gen. Wood Temporarily.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 9.—Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, will sail for the United States in the course of a few days, having been granted three months' leave of absence because of ill-health.

His duties as Military Governor will be discharged by Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the City of Santiago, most of whose official duties as Governor of the city will be discharged by Major McLeary.

Colored Soldiers at Santiago to Vote.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 9.—Gov. Leedy has appointed the Rev. G. D. Olden of Topeka, a Baptist negro preacher, as Commissioner to take the ballots to the Kansas negro soldiers at Santiago. To-day the Rev. Olden left with the ballots. They are carefully packed in a telescope valise, and will be returned in the same way.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Opinion in Madrid that They Are Not Proceeding Smoothly.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Although nothing concrete is known, it is the prevailing opinion here that the Paris negotiations are not proceeding with the smoothness that is desirable. The Government, it is understood, shares this opinion."

FAST RAILROAD TIME.

Lehigh Valley Train Makes 105 Miles in 102 Minutes.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Extraordinary fast time was made by a special train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday between Buffalo and Ithaca. The train was made up of a Black Diamond outfit, and carried the members of the Buffalo Railroad Association and their friends to the College City on their annual excursion.

The run from Buffalo to Rochester Junction, 69 miles, was made in 67 minutes, and the first 105 miles were covered in 102 minutes, including a five-minute stop at Rochester Junction. The run to Ithaca, 148 miles, was made in 2 hours and 46 minutes, including one stop of five minutes and another of seven minutes.

LONG WAIT FOR AMBULANCE.

Injured Man Lay on Coney Island Cycle Path Fifty-seven Minutes.

Henry G. Gucker, seventeen years old, of 48 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Manhattan, and John E. Mundt, eighteen years old, of 124 India Street, Brooklyn, were wheeling on the Coney Island Cycle Path yesterday afternoon. When opposite the Van Buren Hotel, near the Coney Island end of the path, the two men collided and both were thrown violently. Gucker was uninjured, but Mundt remained unconscious. An ambulance was summoned from the Kings County Hospital, seven miles away. The injured man lay on the roadside fifty-seven minutes before the arrival of the ambulance. It was found that he had sustained a concussion of the brain. He was removed to the hospital and his relatives were notified. Coney Island is without an ambulance service from October to May, and the residents are clamoring for a reform in this respect.

MAYFLOWER RAN AGROUND.

The Converted Yacht's Rough Welcome from Puerto Rico.

The converted yacht Mayflower arrived here yesterday from Ponce, Puerto Rico, in command of Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie, when rounding Castle Williams, Governors Island, the Mayflower was crowded rather far inshore by a passing tow, and she was drifted by a strong ebb tide against the rocky bottom. A navy yard tug and the harbor tugs Wendell Goodwin, E. M. Millard, and R. J. Barrett worked over her two hours before she floated free. She proceeded to the navy yard, where she arrived just before noon.

The men had not been here since the Mayflower left for the blockade last Summer, and they were immensely pleased at getting home. They were inclined to regard war experiences as somewhat aged, but they told with great enthusiasm how their crack boat's crew had raced with the crack crew of the New Orleans, and won the race.

The Mayflower is one of the auxiliary craft which are to be retained in the navy, and she has already been scheduled to remain with the North Atlantic Squadron.

KANSAS ASYLUM SCANDAL.

Dr. C. H. Wetmore Resigns and Makes Serious Charges.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 9.—Dr. C. H. Wetmore has tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Topeka to Gov. Leedy and the State Board of Charities. Accompanying the resignation was a letter to the Governor in which Dr. Wetmore gave his reasons for resigning.

The letter tells an astounding story of alleged cruelty, inhumanity, and debauchery at that institution under the present management. The Doctor tells of deaths of patients from neglect, speaks of alleged instances of drunkards and incompetents being placed over the unfortunate inmates, and charges Chairman H. G. Jumper of the State Board of Charities with having been on a continual debauch for the last fifteen months. These are only a few of the sensational charges made in the letter. Dr. Wetmore declares that he stands ready to prove every charge, and says he can prove even more. Dr. Wetmore is an appointee of the present Populist administration.

Postmaster's Accounts Short.

WEYMOUTH CENTRE, Mass., Oct. 9.—Postmaster Robert F. Shaw of the Weymouth Centre Post Office has been relieved on account of an alleged shortage in his accounts of $2,400. Col. B. S. Lovell, S. B. Totman, and J. A. Cushing, his bondsmen, have made good the amount of the shortage, and J. A. Cushing is now in temporary charge of the office. Just what has been done with the money remains to be explained, as all Mr. Shaw will say is: "I have spent it."

Denver Woman Strangled to Death.

DENVER, Oct. 9.—George Randell, a negro, has been arrested on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Julius J. Voight, who was found dead Saturday in her apartments, where she had been strangled with a towel.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT WORK

The State Engineer Replies to the Findings of the Investigating Commission.

FALSE ESTIMATES NOT HIS

He Denies that the Appropriation of $9,000,000 Was Made After Consultation with Him—Says He Acted Conscientiously.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—State Engineer Adams has presented to Gov Black a statement concerning those portions of the report of the Canal Investigating Commission which reflect on his department. He says the report is "cruelly unjust, unfair, and unwarranted under the circumstances."

The commission says that the appropriation of $9,000,000 was decided upon after consultation with the State Engineer, but the latter denies this statement and asserts that he never was consulted, either as to the amount of the appropriation or the terms of the law.

The State Engineer says that he planned to have all the estimates available before contracting for any part of the work, so that each step thereafter could be taken intelligently and with a knowledge of what the total cost ought to be. "But," he says, "the estimates for the completion of the greater portion of the work were not available until late in the Fall of 1896, and detailed estimates of the cost of each and every contract were not available until November, 1897, at which time the information was given to the public in a letter to the so-called Executive Canal Committee, representing the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the principal towns and cities of the State. This committee was responsible for the preparation of the improvement law and the fixing of the appropriation therefor at $9,000,000. In that decision the canal officials had no part whatever.

"The charge has repeatedly been made that the information afforded by the 1896 estimate was purposely suppressed. That is not true. Those estimates, which, by the way, were not complete, indicated that the cost of the work would be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. It was believed at the time that a great deal of work was included in these estimates which, though badly needed, could possibly be held for future appropriations. The estimates were therefore returned to the division engineers with instructions to eliminate therefrom everything which could, in their judgment, be so held or which by any process could be avoided. It was hoped that this process would reduce the total estimate to $9,000,000 or less.

"The Commissioners' statement that the State Engineer directed the cutting out of arbitrary quantities toward this end is not according to the facts. It was expected and requested simply and only that the division, resident, and assistant engineers would go over their work again, examine it with great care, consult the State Engineer when necessary, and eliminate every unnecessary item or quantity. This was done, and the effort was a conscientious one, and, though it failed, it has never yet been shown how the State or any one suffered thereby except in disappointment. Perhaps it would have been better to have splendidly appointed traps dash by increases every Sunday. Various suggestions have been made regarding the rules that should be observed on the road, and those most in favor with Superintendent Quinn are the same as those in force in Chicago on the side drive or speedway. In Chicago all two-seated carriages are excluded, while all road carts and other two-wheeled vehicles capable of being used behind speeded horses are admitted. The same rule exists in San Francisco. It may be adopted here.

The faces of the drivers on the Speedway have by this time become familiar to the visitors on foot who walk every Sunday along the side of the drive. The pedestrains have grown into the habit of naming the regular drivers as they dash along.

Among yesterday's drivers were J. W. Cornish behind David B., 2:09¼; Harry Farjeon, the earsman, behind a speedy pair that could show a very fast clip; Capt. McDonald, Mitchell P. Levy, Oscar Mayer, William Doerr, Frank McCabe, ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, Henry Zahn, and Joseph Brown.

BOY STABBED IN CENTRAL PARK.

Police Have No Idea of the Identity of His Assailants.

August Burger, eighteen years old, of 402 West Eighty-third Street, engaged in a quarrel with several boys of his own age in Central Park last night, and one of them stabbed him in the side with a penknife. Had the blade of the weapon been half an inch longer, Burger would have been killed instantly, said the surgeon who examined him, as the steel would have penetrated his heart. As it is, his wound is dangerous.

Burger and Miss Valentina Ott, seventeen years old, of 412 East Eighty-first Street, were sitting together on a bench near Seventy-first Street and the East Drive, when the other boys appeared. The newcomers conducted themselves in an offensive manner. When Burger protested they attacked him. He fought them off and they took to their heels.

He turned to take his seat, when he discovered that he had been injured, and suggested to Miss Ott that they had better go home. As he got up to go, he uttered a groan and fell unconscious, his clothing stained with blood. Miss Ott screamed for help. A policeman hurried to her aid, and had the injured young man sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. Miss Ott, after telling the story at the Arsenal, was permitted to go home. Neither Miss Ott nor Burger can give a description of the injured boy's assailants.

The Industrial Christian Alliance.

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, will speak at the Industrial Christian Alliance, Bleecker and Sullivan Streets, this evening. The speakers for the remaining evenings of the week are: Tuesday, Ralph Bryant, Superintendent of the Alliance; Wednesday, John B. Devins, associate editor of The New York Observer; Thursday, George H. Perkins, Assistant Superintendent; Friday, Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary; Saturday, John P. Faure, ex-Commissioner of Charities and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Mr. Howell a City Missionary.

Bishop Potter has assigned the Rev. David T. Howell, formerly rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Monticello, N. Y., to the staff of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, which cares for work in the public institutions and among the poor of Manhattan Island. Mr. Howell came to this city a few months ago, at the instance of Bishop Potter. He will act as Chaplain of Blackwell's and Ward's Islands.

Julius Newton Held for Examination.

Julius Newton, who was arrested Saturday on a warrant issued by Magistrate Cornell, charging him with grand larceny, was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday and held for examination. He is accused by A. A. Housman, a Wall Street broker, of having appropriated $300 belonging to the firm of A. A. Housman & Co., by whom he was once employed.

ALDRIDGE HAS A STATEMENT.

The Superintendent of Public Works Awaits Judge Countryman's Action.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge prepared a statement immediately following the publication of the Canal Investigation Commission's report. His statement, however, has not as yet been made public. The reason for the withholding of the statement is that Superintendent Aldridge has not felt that it would be proper to make it public until Judge Countryman, to whom was referred the commission's report and the testimony, should report to the Governor the result of his judicial consideration of the matter.

"I have felt that I was doing myself an injustice," said Superintendent Aldridge tonight, "by withholding my statement, since every criticism of the commission can be met. I have regretted that there should be necessity for delay in such matter, for I know my reputation has suffered in consequence. As soon as Judge Countryman makes his report I shall give my side of the case, and I feel sure than when the public has heard both sides the canal question will assume a different phase."

Wealthy Widow's House Robbed.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The home of Mrs. Catharine McGuire, a wealthy widow of East Chester, was entered by burglars to-day while she and her servants were at church. The thieves forced the safe and took about $3,000 in money and jewelry. They overlooked a certificate of deposit for $5,500 which was lying in full view, also a silver set which was in an unlocked compartment of the safe. Mrs. McGuire lives just inside the New York City line, and the case was reported to the city police.

Lamp Upset; Woman Killed.

The upsetting of a lamp caused a fire last night in the two-story frame house at 101 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, occupied by John Welch and his wife, Annie. The woman was burned to death, the man being apparently too drunk to assist her in putting out the flames. He was arrested on a charge of intoxication. The damage to the building and furniture was only $100. The woman was forty-seven years old.

The Steamer Supply Here.

The United States naval supply steamer Supply, Capt. Ingersoll, arrived yesterday from Guantanamo, nine days out, and anchored off Tompkinsville.

THE COLUMBUS ANNIVERSARY.

Italians Will Celebrate It and America's Latest Victory.

The Italians in and about New York will unite Wednesday in celebrating simultaneously the four hundred and sixth anniversary of the discovery of America and the victory of the American arms over those of Spain. There will be a parade and a picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The head of the movement, Father Piscopo of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Precious Blood, said yesterday:

"Foremost in our minds in uniting in this dual celebration should be the thought of thanking God for having given us such a man as Columbus, whose efforts laid open to the Old World the bountiful resources of the new, in which countless millions have found relief and made for themselves a home in which they are free to exercise their will according to the laws of God and man.

"We should also pray and thank the Almighty for the expeditious termination of the recent war, which might have extended into years. We of the Church prayed all through the conflict for an early peace, and now that the end has been accomplished we propose to celebrate, in conjunction with the honoring of the memory of Columbus, the glorious victory of the American arms in upholding the rights of the oppressed."

A mass for both purposes will be celebrated at the church Wednesday. It is the intention of the priest to devote the proceeds of the picnic to the American-Italian Protectory, founded by him, which shelters over a hundred children.

The Columbus anniversary will be celebrated with a banquet by the Long Island Councils of the Order of the Knights of Columbus Wednesday evening at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. Covers will be laid for 500.

BERNARD HEINDRICKS CAUGHT.

Jersey City Man Who Tried to Poison His Family Attempts Suicide.

Bernard Heindricks, the supposed insane man who disappeared from his home, 3 Ash Street, Jersey City, on Thursday, after threatening to shoot his wife and two daughters if they did not drink a solution of paris green he had prepared, was placed under arrest yesterday, after he had attempted to shoot himself.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Heindricks heard a noise in the unfinished attic of the house. She at once summoned Policeman Scheffling, who found Heindricks in the attic. He came down stairs willingly, but immediately drew a revolver, with which he attempted to shoot himself. Scheffling knocked his arm up as he fired, and the bullet merely grazed his neck. He was taken to the City Hospital, and from there will be transferred to the county jail, for examination as to his sanity.

SPEEDWAY GAINING FAVOR.

Pedestrians Amuse Themselves by Recognizing the Horsemen.

There was more comfort in driving on the Speedway yesterday afternoon than for many weeks before. Although the number of vehicles that rolled over the speeding ground was not less than formerly, there was an apparent desire on the part of all of the drivers to comply with the unwritten rules of the road, and as a result the chances of an accident were diminished. An almost endless string of light vehicles wended their ways along the sides of the road which are reserved for those horses and wagons not going at a speedy gait, while in the centre of the Speedway the members of the regular Sunday driving brigade enjoyed their weekly brushes. A more delightful day for driving would have been hard to find.

The Speedway is growing in favor among the general public, and the throng of visitors that watches the speedy animals and told of the newspapers that the 1896 estimate indicated that $9,000,000 would not suffice for the work. It probably would not have accomplished any useful purpose whatever, and, moreover, it was honestly believed at that time that the cost would be reduced to $9,000,000.

"This work must of necessity embrace a much larger percentage of uncertainties than almost any other kind of public work. It is in fact far more difficult to correctly estimate on in advance than a new canal of similar length would be. In the latter case all uncertainties as to the physical condition of walls and structures could be determined in advance. The great bulk of the cost is in connection with these walls and structures. The total excavation that has been done, covering about half of the whole work, and including the excavation for walls and structures, amounts in round figures to only $2,000,000. In other words, seven-ninths of the cost is for walls, structures, and supervision."

In regard to the excavation work, in which what was called earth in the specifications was reclassified as rock, the State Engineer says it is not admitted that any of it was improperly classified. Each case where improper classification was alleged is minutely described, and it is asserted that the cases have not been fully or fairly stated by the commission. An instance of this is found on Eastern Division Contract No. 4, where the commission says that no attempts to plow the material were made, and that it was improperly classified as rock because it could be and was excavated with a steam shovel. The facts, it is asserted, are that the resident engineer testified under oath that he attempted to plow it with eight horses and was unable to do so, and that no steam shovel was ever used on this or either of the adjoining contracts.

"This," the State Engineer says, "will serve to indicate the character of the criticisms that have been a deliberate attempt to misstate the facts in each case, or to omit stating other facts that would have changed the entire character of most of the criticisms.

"The further charge that another $1,000,000 has been improperly expended as a result of poor specifications, bad precedents, loose methods, or improper management, was equally unwarranted by either the facts or the testimony. The Commissioners were careful not to give many details for this charge, but contented themselves with the general statement. Experience shows that absolute perfection is not attainable

PEOPLE AT THE HOTELS

Many Men and Women of National Prominence Come to Town.

A FEAST FOR THE CURIOUS

An ex-President, Senators, Congressmen, Judges, Millionaires, and Others Make Up the Show—What Goes On in the Corridors.

The coming and going in this city of men and women of National prominence never ceases. As a temporary stopping place for "celebrities" New York, with the exception of Washington, is pre-eminent, so much so, in fact, that the genuine Manhattanite regards such peregrinations as a matter of course, but to the out-of-town man the point of view is different. He likes to gaze and comment upon the movements of distinguished personages, and is never so happy as when sitting in a hotel corridor taking in the human show.

While the New York hotels always contain more or less people of National prominence, the big hostelries during the past week, their managers say, have had more than their usual share. An ex-President, Senators, Congressmen, Judges, Governors, eminent clergymen, and well-known business men have been a common article, and to the busy New Yorker have excited but a minimum of curiosity, the townspeople having celebrities of their own with whom they are on more or less familiar terms.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel has perhaps had the largest quota, for this famous hostelry, through old associations, seems to be the common meeting ground for men who make history, peaceful and warlike, and live in it afterward. The excitement of a campaign has much to do with the gathering of public men, and it must be said that their doings are watched with more than ordinary interest by the stranger in town. This is because, as an irreverent observer puts it, of the "halo" which travels about with a dignitary. According to his idea the Fifth Avenue and the Waldorf-Astoria had "halos" last week by the wholesale and in confusion.

The dinner last Tuesday ofthe Trustees of the Peabody Fund brought together many of the brightest minds of the country. Ex-President Harrison, who, with Mrs. Harrison, came to the Fifth Avenue Hotel from the Waldorf-Astoria, was among the guests, and Mrs. U. S. Grant, who is here with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, was the most prominent woman present, and attracted the attention always accorded her wherever she goes. Of the others whose names are known throughout America were Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, who has done so much in religious life in the Northwest; President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Samuel A. Green of Boston, Judge Fenner of New Orleans, Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, J. Pierpont Morgan, William A. Courtenay, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry of Washington. Among other conspicuous men was ex-Secretary of State Olney. Mr. Olney, however, dislikes crowds, and during his brief stay kept himself well away in his characteristic fashion from where they are wont to congregate.

JUSTICE FULLER'S POPULARITY.

Chief Justice Fuller whose face is familiar to New Yorkers, was there, too. His democratic ways have made him popular in this city, and no one has been able to discover that he is any different than during the days when he was a lawyer in Chicago with an income from his practice of $20,000 a year. He sits and chats in the corridors and reading rooms, surrounded by personal friends of all walks of life, and the conversation is not always of law and recondite subjects, but frequently light, merry, and jesting, for he knows how to tell a good story and as well to enjoy one. One of his friends a day or two since told a story of Mr. Fuller's remarkable memory.

"The Chief Justice," he said, "remembers more things than most people forget. I have known him to quote the texts of intricate decisions of cases he read years ago, almost word for word. He is doubtless the best equipped man mentally on the Supreme bench. With all his trying work, the Judge keeps up well with current literature. He likes novels. He reads one and then months afterward will quote you whole passages, even telling you the number of the page where they can be found. He is a most voracious reader and mixes literature of all sorts with law."

One day during the week five ex-Governors of States met in the hotel, and so novel to them was the idea that they adjourned to celebrate it. They included Rufus Bullock of Georgia, J. D. Porter of Tennessee, Samuel T. Hauser of Montana, H. C. Warmouth of Louisiana, and W. A. M. McCorkle of West Virginia.

The venerable form of Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania moved about in the ever-changing picture, and then there were Chief Judge Charles Andrews of Syracuse and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Senator Hoar, like Mr. Olney, is averse to crowds. Standing by the desk one day, he was pointed out by a country-looking man to a group of rural-appearing companions as the man who was "first actin the war and then fer it."

Senator Chandler, too, was a visitor of brief duration, and with Senator Hoar spent some time with Senator Platt. There was also Senator Foraker for the outside world to look upon. A meanly disposed man said that the Ohio Senator stopped at the Fifth Avenue because Senator Hanna had put up at the Waldorf-Astoria, but Mr. Foraker, jovial and brisk, talked politics and attended to business in his nervous, energetic way, refusing to discuss Mr. Hanna.

For a man who lives in the hotel nearly the year round, Senator Platt is a never-failing source of interest to the visitor from the "provinces." Most people like to see what the "Easy Boss" looks like. Mr. Platt is frequently seen flitting through the lower floor, but seldom tarries where the crowd lingers. One of Mr. Platt's hobbies is early rising. He is among the first at breakfast every morning, "because," as he puts it, "it is a habit of my boyhood days that I never will get over." An old sitter-around who knows Mr. Platt says this is because the Senator has learned the value of the "early bird."

FLOCK TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

Col. Roosevelt's presence has been largely responsible for the big influx of public men who have helped to make that famous corner interesting, and few men of note of his political faith, both in town and from abroad, have failed to greet him. Joseph H. Choate, benign of countenance, flits in and out occasionally, flanked by lawyers of National repute, apparently pleased at the turn in politics.

What may be said of military men here is true of all the big New York hotels. Because of their environments they are a feast for the lounger, and their "lules" therefore shine all the brighter. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee easily carries the palm for popularity wherever he has appeared. As a drawer of crowds he is an immense success and a living example that there is neither North or South. That tall quiet-looking man, who said little noticed, was Col. Miley, and a few recognized him as the only man of Gen. Shafter's staff who was on the firing line at San Juan. Here, too, is Gen. Chaffee, seamed and browned by tropical suns and the winds of the Western mountains and plains. He sits about with a few intimate friends talking of the war, but forgetting to mention his own prominent part in it.

Among others who helped swell the tide of people "we read about" were Amelia A. Barr, the authoress; State Senator Hobart Krum, J. B. Calvo, Minister Resident from Costa Rica; Sir Frank Smith of Toronto, David Whitney of Detroit, Lieut. Sartoris, aide to Gen. Shafter; Thomas W. Creidler, Assistant Secretary of State; Col. R. H. Noblé of Gen. Shafter's staff; Lieut. Gov. Crane of Massachusetts, Col. J. M. Guffey of Pittsburg, Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco, C. V. Collins, Troy; Judge Stevenson Burke, the railroad lawyer of Cleveland; Jose W. Gamaz, a lawyer of prominence in Nicaragua; Dr. Franz Hauser of Vienna, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and not by any means the least in the big hotel, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, very much in evidence and a very busy man.

George West of Ballston Spa, an old-time politician and office holder in the State, is one of the odd characters seen. Mr. West is seventy-five years of age, wealthy, and inclined to be eccentric. He and Senator Platt used to be political cronies, but Mr. West is now pointed out as a man who, not so long ago, affronted the Senator by printing in his paper, The Utica Herald, articles displeasing to the "Easy Boss." They met one day by the elevator, and in reply to the Senator's complaint, Mr. West said that he wasn't running his paper for Mr. Platt's individual benefit. The Senator is not aware of the up-State man's presence in the hotel now, and Mr. West asks, "who's Senator Platt?" rubbing his nose in evident perplexity.

SENATOR HANNA FARMER-LIKE.

Up at the Waldorf-Astoria there is much brilliancy of color, for as the show hotel of America many people go to see and be seen. Here well-known people abound, and if there are not so many public men, men and women prominent in other walks of life, social and business, are to be seen with great frequency. This is Senator Hanna's favorite stopping place. The Senator himself goes about unconcernedly and does not care a fig whether he is looked at or not. Mr. Hanna has the appearance of a prosperous farmer. He cares little for dress, but in the evening generally observes the proprieties of social life and blossoms out in Tuxedo uniform, though wearing the same brown derby under which he travels during the day. He likes a good smoke, the "good" in this sense meaning a choice brand of light tobacco, as befits the owner of mines, factories, and other properties.

Mr Hanna has often been accused of being "close," but this has no reference to the gratification of his own personal desires. Both when at his home in Cleveland and abroad he throws money about with a lavish hand where his comfort or that of his family is concerned. John W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, whose salary is $60,000 a year, more than that of the President of the United States, is a frequent visitor to New York, and stops at the Waldorf-Astoria. His large salary is not his only source of income, and no man knows how to enjoy the good things of life better than he.

Since the hotel was opened it has been a favorite stamping ground of railroad Presidents from the West, and here they meet and fraternize with magnates of their kind from Eastern cities, spending enough money in hotel living in a short time to keep a family in the comforts of life, and even some of the luxuries, for at least a year. Here last week was a group of men who help make railroads and railroad peace with the stroke of a pen. Among them were President Ingalis of the "Big Four," President Ledyard of the Michigan Central, and Oscar Murry and Judge Cowan, receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio. Visitors, too, from abroad touched shoulders with plain-looking Americans of wealth. Gen. Ballardo Rincon of Mexico, known in his own country as a brave military officer, was the recipient of considerable attention, while from Paris was the Marquis Bretenil and the Marquise, who propose to travel more or less through the country. Many New Yorkers will recollect the tragedy which darkened her life, when twelve years ago, her parents were drowned in the lower bay. George Crocker, whose father was one of the "49 millionaires" of San Francisco, and his family recently arrived from Europe. Vice President Hobart, going about like an ordinary citizen, but pointed out by the plain folk as a celebrity, entertaining lavishly, spent several days here with his family. Then there was Ross Winans, the millionaire of Baltimore; Lord Thurlow of London, who with his wife is on a visit to this country to look after his landed interests in the West; the dark-skinned Filipino representative, Felipe Agoncillo, and Major G. Creighton Webb, turned from society to a brief turn at military life. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Tammany's pugnacious champion, is a permanent resident, attracting some little attention and mild curiosity for his recently acquired zeal in attacking Mayor Strong's administration.

When a few nights ago Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Gen. Shafter were entertained here in separate parties, the guests were thrown into a mild flutter. Many incidents occurred which showed popular feeling for the fighting Southerner.

INTEREST IN COL. BRODIE.

One of the interesting characters at the Hoffman House is Col. Brodie, Rough Rider. Col. Brodie lives in Arizona when he is at home. His commanding presence and ready speech have made him a favorite at the hotel, and he likes nothing better than to gather a few cronies in a quiet corner to talk of his old chief, Col. Roosevelt, of the war, and of the wild life in Arizona. As a raconteur he is a success, so much so that his stories of the West will live for many a day in the corridors of the Stokes caravansary, already seasoned with Rough Rider talk—strange tales, unfamiliar until lately in this corner of the effete East.

The Democratic State Headquarters serve their purpose in bringing politicians and well-known men together. Elliot Danforth, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a frequent visitor, and so is John Stanchfield of Elmira, who wanted to be Governor; Judge Alexander Hamilton of Albany, and Lieut. Aaron Ward of the navy.

The quiet location of the Holland House is patronized by men who like to avoid the rush. It is a favorite place for Chicago people, perhaps for the reason that the late Henry M. Kinsley, once the Windy City's favorite caterer, established the hotel. Chicago people liked Kinsley because he taught many a socially budding millionaire how to entertain, and directed gorgeous feasts in a way at once impressive, august, and autocratic. Kinsley's word was law until other caterers arose and Chicago hostesses learned to be fin de siècle in mode of entertainment.

Thomas Nelson Page, the author, spends his time when in this city between this hotel and the houses of brother authors and others who entertain him, for Mr. Page is a great favorite, socially, in town. Marshall Field, the millionaire dry goods merchant of Chicago, is here, and also Norman B. Ream, the Chicago speculator; ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Henry T. Scott of San Francisco, designer of the Oregon, and H. H. Porter, President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road.

Many military men make their headquarters at the Grand. Among those now known to fame through their participation in the Santiago campaign are Gen. Hawkins and Gen. Peter C. Hains.

EDUCATION FOR THE INDIAN.

His Untutored Mind Receiving the Attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The annual report of Commissioner of Indain Affairs William A. Jones shows a general steady advancement in the condition of the "Nation's wards." Education, the greatest factor in solving the status of the Indians, is being pushed forward in the service and now there are 147 well equipped boarding schools and an equal number of day schools engaged in the education of 23,952 pupils. The average attendance and enrollment have steadily increased for the past twenty-one years. Vigorous inquiries prosecuted by Commissioner Jones during the year show significantly that 89 per cent. of those pupils who have gone through the schools and returned to their homes are reported to be in good physical condition, contrary to the frequent suggestion that the change might break a naturally strong and vigorous constitution. Of the pupils attending school 3 per cent. are reported as excellent or first-class, 73 per cent. as good or medium, while only 24 per cent. are considered bad or worthless, showing, in the Commissioner's judgment, the value of a system which can in a generation develop from savages 76 per cent. of good average men and women.

Under the present régime the large net decrease in enrollment and attendance of last year has been changed into a net increase of 1,640 and 935, enrollment and average attendance, respectively, for the present year. The reservation schools show the largest gain. Agents are now being urged to greater exertions to fill the schools to the limit of their capacity by placing therein every child of school age on the reservation whose physical condition will warrant school confinement.

Future developments, Mr. Jones predicts, will undoubtedly emphasize that a regulation enforcing compulsory attendance upon the schools must be enacted. The placing of Indian children in the public schools of the country for the purpose of co-education of the races does not appear to meet with much success, but a fuller test of its value and practicability is to be made this year.

The school plants in the service are valued at over $3,000,000, and larger funds for keeping them in repair, &c., are urged. Out of the general school support fund the Indian office contemplates the expenditure of a sufficient sum to radically increase scholastic facilities for the great tribes of the Southwest, and to that end adequate additions will be made to the schools now established for the Pimas, Papegos, Navajos, Moquis, Apaches at Sacaton, Fort Defiance, Keau's Canyon, San Carlos, and Fort Apache. There are on these reservations and adjacent thereto thousands of Indians without any school advantages whatever.

Special efforts for school advancement are to be made with the Jicarilla Apaches, the Southern Utes, and the Seminoles in Florida.

Referring to the torturing and burning of Seminoles in Oklahoma last January, the report says it is thought indemnity will soon be paid by the Government to all members of the Seminole Nation injured by the mob of lawless whites in that occurrence, and the whites guilty of the outrages are now being prosecuted. The report gives in detail the work that has been going on at the various reservations during the year.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Spirited Contests Like Last Week's Promised at Morris Park.

HOW THE PUBLIC WENT WRONG

Ben Holladay Should Have Been the Favorite in the Two-Mile Race, but Algol Was the Choice.

If the racing this week at Morris Park is up to the standard of that of last week, the visitors to the pleasantly situated track in Westchester will be well repaid for their rather tiresome trips thither. The Silver Brook Selling Stakes, at five and one-half furlongs, over the Eclipse Course, and the Dixiana, on the Withers Mile, are on for to-morrow, while Wednesday's card will be made up of overnight events and handicaps, with a steeplechase to open the day's sport.

The Hunter Handicap, for three-year-old fillies, and the Westchester Highweight Handicap, the second of the Serial Autumnal Handicaps, will brighten Thursday's card. Friday's card, which is to be an extra one, will be made up as the owners wish it to be.

Saturday's programme should be productive of another brilliant afternoon's sport, for, besides the Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, which will take the contestants over a mile and three-quarters' journey over the hill, there will be, in addition, the Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds, at seven furlongs, and the Autumn Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at two and one-quarter miles.

The two-year-olds are coming back again to the consistency which they exhibited in the middle of the season, and if a few other finishes in this division result as that in the Rancho del Paso Stakes Saturday they will be worth journeying quite a distance to witness. The finish in this race was a superb one, but it is an open question whether or not Martimas could have won with any one but Fred Taral in the saddle. Taral has been severely criticised recently for the infrequency of his winning mounts, but the criticism was swept aside as by some gigantic wave when his masterly effort just snatched victory from the hands of defeat Saturday. Lady Lindsey looked to be an easy winner a few lengths from the finish line, but Taral persevered, and, as he did once before this season at Brighton Beach, when he fairly lifted his mount in first by a head from Royal Stag, he won the race. It was a piece of horsemanship of which neither Sloane nor Maher is capable; none but a jockey with muscles like rock could have raised the necessary strength.

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Occasionally the racing public lapses into forgetfulness or past performances, which, after the consequences of its misjudgment stare it in the face, makes it wonder at its stupidity in not seeing matters as it should have seen them at first. Such a case happened at Morris Park Saturday, when in the Morris Park special, Ben Holladay, who, of all other horses in the country, should have been made favorite in a two-mile race, was neglected. Ben Holladay, of course, won, as he should have done, for he has long since shown himself possessed of both speed and stamina, two qualities which not very many horses of the present day combine in a sufficient degree to carry them through a two-mile race. Ben Holladay showed his ability to go a distance last year, when he broke the mile-and-three-quarter record, but for some absurd reason, Algol, who never showed that he was able to go much further than the mile and a quarter for which he established a record at Washington Park was made the choice. The latter carried 130 pounds, and if his owners thought him horse enough to run the others into the ground in the early part of the journey with this weight up, they calculated without Ben Holladay. As it happened, Algol finished absolutely last, and his high burst speed did not stand him in such good service as was expected. Algol went out to the front to make the pace, and he cut out a fair clip, which he held for about a mile and a quarter. It was not a case of the race to the swift, however, and by the time Algol had gone the distance mentioned he was leg weary and rapidly fell back. Ben Holladay, who had gotten away last, is a rater—one of those horses that can run the last furlong of a two-mile race as fast as they can the first, and in a race at upward of a mile and a quarter, a horse with such qualities and a fair share of speed is a dangerous one. The track was muddy, and may in a measure have troubled Algol, but it was not the slightest trouble to Ben Holladay, and when Algol quit he moved forward and won all the rest of the way. When he passed the finish line an easy winner, many who are familiar with the horse's races and his sterling qualities literally kicked themselves for allowing rumors of fast work to have "steered" them into playing Algol.

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The various sales to be held by the Easton Company at Morris Park, beginning Wednesday and continuing to the 22d, include an unusually strong collection of winning and maiden two-year-olds.

On Wednesday James R. Keene and J. A. Bennett will dispose of St. Lorenzo, Veracious, Warhead, Battleflag, Sanford, Doctor Parker, &c., as well as older horses.

On the 15th the Preakness Stable's consignment will include, in addition to older horses, the colt Ethelbert, whose recent win of the Nursery Stakes stamped him the great youngster his stable has always contended he was; also Bangor, a maiden, but a very valuable one; Harmonica, Lindula, Hurricane, Lifeguard, Hungarian, Havelock, &c., and on the same day Mr. Wadsworth will sell those superior two-year-old fillies Tut Tut and Lady Lindsey, and others on the same day include Don Bias, Taskmaster, Equerry, and Manchester.

A brilliant quartet of two-year-olds, indeed, is the property of E. E. Pepper on the 20th. It consists of Kentucky Colonel, King Barleycorn, Black Venus, and Satin Slipper, and all will readily admit that this is certainly a "big four," one whose performances and quality it would be well-nigh impossible to duplicate.

An important addition to these sales is the consignment of yearlings by Mrs. Byron McClelland, from the grandly bred mares collected by her late husband.

During these sales there will also be offered the stallions imported Meddler, imported Certainty, Masterlode, Leo Brigel, and Pickpocket, some threescore of brood mares, three-year-olds, two-year-olds, yearlings, and weanlings, making one of the largest and most desirable aggregations of blooded stock.

Trotters Sold at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—Woodard & Shanklin's sale of trotting stock closed yesterday. The chief feature of the sale was the two-year-old colt Blennerhassett, full brother to Rex Americus, 2:11½. He went to B. Tappen, Vienna, Austria, for $3,300. The sale was well attended and bidding very spirited when anything of interest was offered. Forty-four head were sold for $15,805, an average of $355.35.

TALK OF TOD SLOANE'S WORK.

English Papers Speak Favorably of the American Jockey.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The morning papers renew the discussion of Tod Sloane's doings Saturday at Kempton Park, where the American jockey finished first in two races and second in three.

The Times says: "The swerve Mount Prospect made on Sirenia was probably due to the former being already beaten, and, though Sirenia may have interfered with Sloane's mount, the fact that he was the prime offender made any protest against Sirenia's narrow victory impossible."

The Daily Telegraph warmly protests against the idea that Sloane should be boycotted because he dared to be successful.

The Sporting Life says: "The swerving was quite accidental. There was no fault on the part of Mount Prospect (Sloane's mount) or Sirenia."

Death of a New York Soldier.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Christopher Schmidt of Company H, Two Hundred and Third New York, died of typhoid fever at the German Hospital to-day. He was brought from Camp Meade Friday.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Chicago in Closing the Season at Home Takes Two Games from St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	99	45	.688
Baltimore	93	50	.650
Cincinnati	91	58	.611
Chicago	84	65	.564
Cleveland	79	64	.552
Philadelphia	74	68	.521
New York	73	71	.507
Pittsburg	70	74	.489
Louisville	66	79	.455
Brooklyn	51	87	.370
Washington	50	97	.340
St. Louis	39	111	.230

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 5.
Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 6.
Louisville, 2; Pittsburg, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Boston in Washington.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Orphans closed their home season to-day by taking both games from the Browns. Taylor, for St. Louis, was rather wild, and although hit only half as many times as his namesake, the perfect fielding back of Chicago's youngster allowed him to win his game, lasting ten innings. Only one hit was made off Phyle in the second game, while the locals bunched five singles for three runs, their last time up. Game was called in the sixth inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 16,000. The score by innings:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 10. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Chance; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3			3—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 10. Batteries—Chicago, Phyle and Nichols; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 5.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Cy Young was easy for the Reds in the first game, and timely hitting allowed the locals to tie the score in the second game. "Dusty" Miller's batting in the two games was marvelous. Out of nine times at the bat, he hit safely eight times. Attendance, 4,880. The scores by innings:

Cincinnati	3	5	1	1	0	0	1	1		—12
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	— 5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 18; Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Young and Schreck. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	2	2			—6
Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	0	3			—6

Game called at end of seventh inning on account of darkness.

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland, 8. Batteries—Hawley and Wood; Bates and Schreck. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Tie Game in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9. — Louisville and Pittsburg played a close and exciting game to-day. With the score a tie in the eleventh inning, Umpire Emslie called the game to allow the Pittsburg team to catch a train. Two stops by Gray and one by Ely were the greatest features. Attendance, 5,000. The score by innings:

Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 5; Pittsburg, 9. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Kittridge; Pittsburg, Leever and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

YALE'S CHAMPION ATHLETE.

Bascom Johnson Announced as the Best All-Around Man.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 9.—The Yale all-around champion in athletics was announced to-day as being Bascom Johnson, 1900, of Washington, D. C., whose specialty has been the pole vault, in which until recently he held the inter-scholastic championship and also that of Yale.

The championship is awarded on the strength of the Pentathlon, held just previous to commencement last June. The averages have been compiled by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Johnson's average is 5,650 on a scale of 10,000.

Second is R. C. Clapp, '99, of Fort Hampton, Mass, champion intercollegiate pole vaulter, whose average is 5,070; third is W. F. B. Berger, '99, of Denver, Col., 4,786; fourth, J. J. Adams, 1900, Orange, N. J., 4,300; fifth, F. C. Chisholm, 1901, Savannah, Ga., 3,656; sixth, A. S. Mann, '99, Buffalo, N. Y., 3,533; seventh, H. Shaffer, 1900, Philadelphia, 1,206.

NEWPORT'S OLD POLO GROUNDS.

They Will Be Divided and Sold as Building Sites.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—A. O'D. Taylor has sold the corner lot of the polo grounds, thus opening up the well-known polo tract to the public for building sites. The purchaser of his first lot is Alexander Voison, a riding master, who intends building an attractive ring for horse exercise on this lot and suitable stables and reception rooms.

It is known that the entire lot—where so many brilliant polo games have been played in past years—was first offered to the Westchester Polo Club for a sum in the neighborhood of $50,000, but the polo men did not come to the point, so the owner of the tract finally gave instructions to sell it off in building sites.

Two new streets, or avenues, parallel with the old Fort Road will be opened up from Brenton Avenue to Bateman Avenue through the old polo lot, thus developing it all for building purposes. This large tract would have made a splendid addition for public enjoyment to Morton Park, but there was no one ready to come forward and make it a present to the City of Newport, as the Hon. Levi P. Morton so generously did with his park.

FLETCHER WEBSTER POST, NO. 13.

G. A. R. Charter Restored by a Vote of the Department Council at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Fletcher Webster Post, No. 13, of Brockton has been restored to the prestige it formerly held in the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic. The charter of this post was restored this afternoon by the unanimous vote of the Department Commander and Council of Administration.

The famous internal controversy is now closed, Fletcher Webster Post is back in the Grand Army, and the sensational attack on the "House of Lords" which caused all the trouble will probably soon be forgotten.

MRS. RACHEL McAULEY DEAD.

The Secretary of the Professional Woman's League Passes Away.

Mrs. Rachel McAuley, widow of Barney McAuley and Secretary of the Professional Woman's League, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning at 325 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. McAuley was born in 1845 in Louisville, Ky. At the age of twenty she made her stage debut at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, appearing as Parthenia in Ingomar. At that time she was known as Rachel Johnson. She was married to Barney McAuley in 1867. He was then manager of McAuley's Theatre in Louisville, and Wood's Theatre in Cincinnati.

For several years after her marriage Mrs. McAuley played in the Walnut Street Theatre stock company, Philadelphia. In 1870 and for several years thereafter she starred through the South. Her last road engagement was fifteen years ago in Frank Mayo's company.

Mrs. McAuley's last public appearance was on May 15, 1890, in Palmer's Theatre, this city.

Hero Worship.

"Did you say he was a famous man?" inquired young Mrs Torkins.

"Certainly," answered her husband.

"Dear me! You wouldn't think it to look at him. He isn't heavy enough for a pugilist nor light enough for a jockey."—Washington Star.

BUSY WEEK FOR GOLFERS

Women's Championship at Ardsley and Several Other Events.

WESTCHESTER OPEN TOURNEY

Some Good Players Entered for the Foursome Cup—Preparations for the Intercollegiate Meet.

While women will undoubtedly usurp the greater part of golfing interest this week during their four days' championship tournament at Ardsley, they will not have a complete monopoly of the sport in this locality. On Thursday the open tournament of the Westchester Country Club will begin, and as this is always a popular event among golfers the entry list promises to be large and the games well contested.

Several handsome prizes are offered, and W. H. Sands said last week at St. Andrew's that many of our best players would be among the starters in the first round. For the Champion Foursome Cup on Saturday, which is being made the novel feature of the tournament, severela excellent club pairs have already been secured, including Findlay Douglas, the amateur champion, and J. M. Mason of the Fairfield Club, and Walter B. Smith and John Reid, Jr., of Yale.

The Country Club Cup of Westchester will be the chief trophy, and there will be consolation trophies, known as the Baychester Cup and the Hard Luck Cup. Following is the programme:

Thursday.—9:30 A. M., preliminary round, 18 holes medal play, scratch, gold medal to winner. 1:30 P. M., 18 holes, match play, open to contestants making the best eight scores for the Country Club Cup of Westchester. 1:50 P. M., 18 holes, match play, open only to contestants making the second best eight scores for the Baychester Cup. 2:10 P. M., open only to contestants making the third best eight scores for the "Hard Luck Cup."

Friday.—9:30 A. M., Country Club Cup of Westchester, second round. 9:50 A. M., Baychester Cup, second round. 10:10 A. M., Hard Luck Cup, second round. 1:30 P. M., Country Club Cup of Westchester, final round. 1:50 P. M., Baychester Cup, final round. 2:10 P. M., Hard Luck Cup, final round.

Saturday.—9:30 A. M., Champion Foursome Cup, 36 holes, medal play, scratch. Cup to become the property of the club of the winning pair. Individual gold medal to the winners. Contesting pairs must be members of the same club. Clubs not limited to the number of pairs entered.

Entries for these events should be sent by Wednesday to the Country Club of Westchester, at Westchester, N. Y. The nine-hole course has been considerably improved since last year, and its playing distance is now 3,200 yards.

The college golfers are now paying considerable attention to their game, for the intercollegiate championships for team and individual honors will be played on the Ardsley Club links next week, following the women's championships.

The golf championship of Yale will begin to-day on the New Haven links. Walter B. Smith holds the honor now, but John Reid, Jr., who did so well in the St. Andrew's tournament, will make a strong fight for first place.

The championship of Princeton will also be finished this week, the competitors in the final round being C. H. Childs and Chester Griswold. W. D. Vanderpool held the honor last year, but he was graduated in June and is now in the Harvard Law School. Besides Childs and Griswold, the other two members of the Princeton team this year will probably be J. Prentice Kellogg and H. Wilson.

The Jersey City Golf Club will begin its annual championship contest on Saturday, Oct. 22, the best sixteen to qualify in a thirty-six-hole medal-play round, and these will continue at match play on the three following Saturdays. The women's club championship will be started at the same time. A new Golf Committee has recently been appointed, consisting of Dr. Burdette P. Craig, Chairman; F. E. Henderson, George A. Toffey, W. C. Ridgeway, and G. R. Beach.

The Dutchess County Golf Club of Poughkeepsie is now holding weekly competitions for men and women, among the prizes being trophies presented by Fred R. Newbold and John E. Adriance. The latter has given a cup for competition by the men every Saturday and by points. William H. Young is now in the lead with nine to his credit. George Collingwood and Roger Pelton each have seven, Sidney Schou six, and John Smith and A. H. Vail three each. The contest will end with the last Saturday in November.

A singular incident in connection with the team match at St. Andrew's last Saturday shows the difficulty often experienced in getting all the team members of a club together. A member of the Powelton Club of Newburg took special pains to go to St. Andrew's early in the afternoon for the purpose of turning in his score in the team contest. The other three Powelton members, however, did not turn up, although they had been on the links every other day of the tournament.

The Essex County Country Club of Orange has announced its open tournament for next week, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The ordinary tournament routine has one favorable change, in a team match of four players from each club for the first day, the same scores to count in the eighteen-hole qualifying round for the Essex County Cup.

GOLF CHAMPIONS DEFEATED.

A Sixteen-Year-Old Chicago Boy Surprises the Experts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Two former golf champions were defeated by a sixteen-year-old boy in a thirty-six-hole medal play contest on the Onwentsia links yesterday. Harold C. Smith, younger brother of Walter B. Smith, runner-up in the amateur championship tournament at Morristown, succeeded in winning the Onwentsia Cup, the handsome silver challenge trophy offered by members of the old Lake Forrest Golf Club, predecessor of Onwentsia, from a field which included H. J. Whigham, twice amateur champion of the United States, and C. B. Macdonald, champion at less.

Not was this Smith's only victory. He took first prize in the tournament handicap, returning the lowest net score in a field of fifty players. Smith's score, 1.3 for the thirty-six holes, was three better than that of D. R. Forgan, who also succeeded in defeating the former champions. Whigham was third with 178, and MacDonald fourth with 185. Whigham and MacDonald simply answered inquiries by saying that they "played poor golf," but both were profuse in their praise of the youthful victor.

BEEF FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Armour & Co. Preparing to Send Daily Shipments of the Dressed Product.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The most elaborate scheme for furnishing the people of Great Britain with American dressed beef that has ever been attempted has just been inaugurated by Armour & Co. in the form of a daily service of dressed beef shipments from New York to London. This service will furnish American beef to the English markets direct from refrigerator cars without the intervention of warehouse or special agents.

Refrigerator space in vessels of several transatlantic steamship companies already has been engaged, and sufficient room will be chartered in this manner to furnish the daily service. Arrangements have been perfected with the White Star and Cunard Lines and within a few weeks hundreds of tons of American beef will be rushed across the country daily to the seaboard, and from there by fast steamship to England.

The details of the plans for distribution in Great Britain have not been fully worked out. The railway companies there will not allow outside interests to operate cars over their tracks, as is done here, but this difficulty will be overcome by the railways themselves, providing the required refrigerator service.

The Armour people disclaim being pioneers in the movement, but admit that their plan is practically a new departure. They are, in a sense, feeling their way in the British distributing market. Every packing house in Chicago has been watching the new enterprise with intense interest.

The dressed beef companies here hitherto have found small profit and great expense in exporting fresh beef by cold storage to England, and none of them has ever ventured anything more than a weekly service.

Rival packers say that Mr. Armour is going into the new export business on a scale which indicates that he expects soon to control all the American dressed-beef sales in the British Isles.

So great is the scale on which the new export business has been planned that the packing plants at the Union Stock Yards, at Kansas City and at Omaha, will prove inadequate to handle the beef and prepare it for shipment, and plans are already under way to enlarge them

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

Washington Paper Makes a Canvass Which Indicates a Republican House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Washington Post will present to-morrow in a series of dispatches from correspondents in every State in the Union, except Maine, Vermont, and Oregon, where Congressional elections already have been held, a review of the political situation, with special reference to the complexion of the next House of Representatives. In summarizing its dispatches, the Post says:

"While Democratic gains are thus outlined in many States, the figures given by the correspondents of The Post do not yet make it positive that the Republicans will lose control of the House. There is at present in the House of Representatives a Republican majority of fifty-six over all parties combined, and this large majority will be difficult to completely overcome. There is no doubt that it will be reduced to a very small number, but the present indications do not point to its entire disappearance.

"The statements made by The Post correspondents show that 166 districts in the United States will certainly be Republican in the approaching election—unless the unexpected happens—and 13 additional districts will give the Republicans a majority of the House. According to The Post's advices there are no less than 42 doubtful districts, the large number being in great measure due to the caution of The Post's correspondents in declining to place in the certain column any district which contains an element of doubt.

"Out of this forty-two, however, there are at least twenty districts in which the chances

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THE TWO PARTIES IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been readers of your paper for the past twenty years, and in all that time have never known your editorials to strike a false note. Realizing that your views reflect and affect the opinions of many conservative voters, we ask why you are now not supporters of the present Republican nominee for Governor, Theodore Roosevelt?

The Democratic Party has utterly and always refused to come out openly for the single gold standard, which you so strongly upheld when Mr. McKinley was the nominee of the only party that would come out in an honest way and say that it would maintain the standard of values. What now induces you to change the policy that has always stood for honesty? We would like your answer. Please do not dodge the question.

JOHN D. LONG,
R. A. DONALDSON.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

The Democratic Party in New York has this year done pretty much everything that THE TIMES advised and urged it to do. The Republican Party has done and approved many things that THE TIMES has condemned in the past and now thinks are unwise and unsafe. Its advice and its criticism have been given honestly and with sincere conviction. It cannot with decency or consistency now turn from the things it has commended to worship the things it has opposed. Both parties have nominated men of ability and high character. The voter and the newspaper whose course in politics is not determined by a mere party name are free to make their choice between these candidates on grounds of public policy and the principles their parties respectively represent in the affairs of the State. THE TIMES supports Judge VAN WYCK because, while, like Col. ROOSEVELT, he is able and of high character, his party, in its judgment, will make much cleaner work of the scandals and the evils of Gov. BLACK'S administration than the most sanguine reformer could hope as a result of Republican success in the election. Both in the Saratoga platform and in Col. ROOSEVELT'S speech of acceptance the administration of BLACK is unreservedly indorsed. We do not think it ought to be indorsed. It has been bad and disgraceful, full of shams and scandals. We can support neither it nor those who indorse it and find it free from blame. We believe it would be a moral calamity to the State to condone and pass over the offenses of the Republican administration of the last two years by giving that party a new vote of confidence. Defeat is the due and proper punishment of a party that is responsible for PAYN, the canal blunders and frauds, the starchless civil service law, and the atrociously partisan metropolitan elections law.

The Democratic Convention at Syracuse deliberately omitted from its platform and rejected all mention and approval of the Chicago platform and Bryanism. Ought not every man who has looked upon the free-silver delusion as a peril to the country to rejoice when the Democracy of the greatest State in the Union repudiates error and cuts loose from heresy? Do our esteemed correspondents think it would encourage the Democrats of this State to continue upon the right and honorable road if the friends of sound money now turned against them just as they have entered the right way? If they are beaten, the silver men will insist that it was their repudiation of Bryanism that beat them, and it will be vastly harder hereafter to get them to leave silver and BRYAN out of the platforms.

The issue of sound money is in no wise involved in the canvass for Governor of this State. It is involved in the election of a Legislature, for next Winter a successor to United States Senator MURPHY is to be chosen. It is a question probably which each voter must determine for himself whether the free-silver peril is still so imminent that we must give Mr. PLATT the Legislature in order to prevent the return to the Senate of EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., who voted for the Teller resolution. When may we expect to be emancipated from the annual necessity of supporting Mr. PLATT'S candidates in order to avoid giving aid and comfort to the 16 to 1 men? They told us last year in the Mayoralty contest that free silver was the paramount issue. The statement was false and not honestly made. They tell us the same thing now. For our part we do not think the danger of a silver triumph is so great as to constrain us to listen to the Republican appeals to make National issues paramount. That appeal is made for the purpose of getting votes. It is made because the Republicans cannot discuss State issues. The State issues are the results of Republican incompetence, corruption, and defiance of public decency. No wonder the party runs away from issues that would compel its orators, if they were honest men, to beg the voters to support the other party. The Democrats of New York are sound money men. Only a mere negligible fraction of them are free-silver men. They were misled in 1896 by the plea of regularity. They have repented and returned to the true path. They have an honest platform and an honest candidate. They have the support of their united party, which contains a great many men of independent habits in voting. We think they deserve the support of all independents. They deserve the support of all voters who spend many months of each year in proclaiming the necessity of destroying PLATT'S power. We do not accuse Col. ROOSEVELT of having made any pledges to PLATT. But he is a regular Republican. He visits PLATT, he confers with PLATT, he dines with PLATT. He has said that as Governor he should upon all political matters consult the regular party organization. We leave the candid voter to judge whether the often repeated observation that the election of ROOSEVELT would destroy PLATT is true or anywhere near true.

But they say Judge VAN WYCK is CROKER'S man. We wish those who make that charge would give us some better evidence of it than the averment that he is Mayor VAN WYCK'S brother. Absolutely the only campaign charge thus far brought against him is that he is the Mayor's brother. That may not weigh heavily with fair-minded men. They say we must not have one brother in the Mayor's office and another in the Executive Chamber at Albany. They forget that municipal reformers have unanimously agreed that one of the chief abuses in the administration of our city affairs was constant interference from Albany. A Republican Legislature has given us a charter which its Republican authors assured us gave us full home rule powers. We should have no occasion to go to Albany for laws, we could make and execute them ourselves. Does anybody imagine that Gov. VAN WYCK at Albany is going to interfere with affairs in his brother's bailiwick against his brother's wish and protest? We shall at length enjoy the blessings of a City Government as our Republican charter makers intended it should be administered—at home.

We have not hesitated in the past to condemn the Democratic Party and to use our influence against its candidates when we thought it deserved punishment and was unworthy of confidence. We do not hesitate now, when the Republican Party by scandalous maladministration has deserved rebuke and defeat to oppose its continuance in power.

THE GRIP OF ALGER.

A correspondent in THE TIMES of yesterday wrote: "The plain people reason in the simplest possible manner. They inquire how has ALGER made himself so strong with MCKINLEY? They bluntly ask, Is the grief which MCKINLEY professes to feel over the wicked and unpunished mismanagement of the War Department such as money can assuage?"

It is profoundly to be regretted, but it is not to be denied, that questions of this character are very frequently asked. Those who feel the humiliation involved for the Nation and are persuaded of the essential injustice to the President in the implication of such queries cannot, nevertheless, make a prompt and convincing answer. It is of no use to dismiss the question as the product of the envious and hateful habit of attributing bad motives to men in high station—a habit of which every strong President, from WASHINGTON to CLEVELAND, has been the victim—because ALGER'S obvious unfitness and his reputation for political unscrupulousness do clearly make his retention extremely puzzling on the assumption of honorable motives on the President's part.

What we take to be the real explanation of Mr. MCKINLEY'S course in this matter lies in what may be called the double standard of conduct that men in public life have in this country come to adopt. The original appointment of ALGER was due to the strength which he had shown in the canvass for the nomination for the Presidency in 1896. It was a "recognition" of the elements that he represented and was able to control in the Republican Party. These embraced a certain proportion of the "soldier vote," which he had industriously cultivated; they included a well-organized personal following in Michigan, gathered and held in the usual manner, and they covered a considerable faction among the lumber dealers who had been favored by Republican legislation. His appointment was regarded as one that would "harmonize" the party, and—there is no use in mincing words—would help to make a renomination easier for Mr. MCKINLEY when the time should come. It was a part of the general scheme by which the bosses in the various States were enlisted in support of the policy and also of the ambition of the President.

Mr. ALGER'S retention long after his crying incapacity is proved is due to precisely the same influences. He is a busy, crafty, experienced politician. He has had an enormous fund of patronage and favors to expend, and has placed it, as OAKES AMES cynically declared he had placed the profits of the Crédit Mobilier, "where they would do the most good." When the question of his dismissal arose, we believe that Mr. MCKINLEY asked himself, perhaps not distinctly, but in effect, how such a decisive act would affect the "harmony" of the party, its standing with the country, and the next Presidential Convention. With these complex considerations in mind the decision could not be made solely with regard to the welfare of the public or his own duty. It does not follow that he ignored the latter. The formula in such cases is familiar enough and is peculiarly deceptive for those who consent to use it. "Party success is essential to the good of the country; my control of the party is essential to enable me to guide it to usefulness; how far am I justified in risking a disruption of the party and the failure of my own beneficent purposes, as its leader, by the disgrace of a powerful politician?"

Here, it will be seen, is a striking example of that sort of bimetallic morality to which we have alluded. It is not at all necessary to infer that Mr. MCKINLEY is corrupt or that he has shared in any personal manner in the fruits of ALGER'S unscrupulous system. He is simply blinded by that most obfuscating of human sentiments, partisanship blended with ambition. His course is blameworthy. Its consequences to the Nation are deplorable. But before any Democrat or Republican unqualifiedly condemns it, let him search his heart to see how far he has ever been betrayed into condoning the offenses or political leaders with whose fortunes either his prejudices or his interests have entangled him.

EXPANSION AND LABOR.

If we accept the programme of expansion to the uttermost extent to which it has been promulgated, we are likely to find ourselves confronted by a puzzling problem of domestic politics. One of the anomalies of our system of protection has been that, while it has assumed to prevent the importation of the products of the pauper labor of Europe, it has put no obstacle in the way of the importation of the pauper laborer himself. He was for generations allowed and encouraged without restraint to come in and compete with American labor, to cheapen its products, and to lower its scale of living. Within a comparatively recent period we have attempted to keep out one class of laborers, the Orientals, by direct proscription. As to other laborers, we have forbidden them to come in under contract or as assisted emigrants, and have insisted that each of them should come on his own resources and in search of his livelihood.

But a movement of labor within our own possessions would not be amenable to the restraints of our existing laws against contract labor and assisted emigration. We have already annexed some hundreds of thousands of Kanakas and Puerto Ricans who may be tempted to our shores and who may lawfully, it seems, be brought to them under contract. We threaten to annex for an indefinite period some hundreds of thousands of Cubans and absolutely some millions of Filipinos. All these sorts and conditions of men are used to a lower than the American scale of living. All of them who are willing to work at all are willing to work at less than American wages, and some of them furnish tractable and valuable labor. If any shrewd employer makes arrangements to import them, there is apparently nothing in our existing statutes to keep them out. Restrictions upon the importation of foreign laborers, as "coolies" or contract laborers, cannot be invoked to prevent the movement of laborers between our own possessions, the importation of colonists to the "mother country," or the stepmother country.

We may be very sure, however, that so soon as such an importation is attempted, the labor which it is proposed to displace will be heard from in protest, and that the protest will be backed up by our organized labor in general. We may be equally sure that that protest will be heeded by Congress, and that the importation of West Indians, Kanakas, and Filipinos to compete with Americans will be promptly forbidden. It will be forbidden upon the ground that these people are not fit and cannot be fitted to become American citizens, and ought not to be allowed to compete with American citizens in the American labor market. That is a two-edged argument which may be invoked against annexing populations which cannot be incorporated, and we may expect "American labor" to be arrayed accordingly against expansion.

THE POPE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

It was stated in our London dispatches yesterday that the Pope shows deep anxiety in the matter of the disposal of the religious orders and church property in the Philippines. He may well feel such anxiety, and there are still Spanish politicians who cling to the belief that his influence will be used to secure the retention of the islands by Spain in order to perpetuate the influence and wealth possessed there by the Church.

The inference is by no means logical. Wealth and influence are undoubtedly possessed in great measure by the religious orders in the Philippines, and from these the Church derives a certain advantage. But in the dim picture of the islands that has been forming in the mind of the American people during the past few months there is one feature more clearly defined and unmistakable than any other, and that is the abuses connected with the religious orders. Our knowledge of these has not come from alien or prejudiced observers, but in large degree from the statements of officers of the Church itself who have been both mortified and injured by the abuses. It seems beyond question that in the dealings of the orders with the natives there have been extortion, corruption, and immorality. And though it is generally reported that the revenues from the Philippines have been large enough to furnish considerable contributions to the home organizations, they have been far less than an honest and capable administration would have secured, while the scandals existing have been extremely painful to all honorable Catholics to whom they have been known.

It is quite needless to say that the Pope is utterly incapable of approving the course pursued by the orders in the Philippines as described by the higher officers of the Church. Not only does his singularly pure and upright nature revolt at any wrong or injustice, but his high conception of the function of the Church makes even its indirect responsibility for abuses intolerable to him. So far from wishing to maintain a rule in the Philippines which in the past has involved the Church in such responsibility, he is much more likely clearly to understand the substantial advantage the Church would derive from the establishment, were that possible, of the American system. He has always shown, not only with reference to this country, but to France, and, in less conspicuous manner, to other European Governments, great faith in the future of the Church where it is left most completely free from any complications with the Government, so long as its essential rights are preserved, as in this country they clearly are. The mediaeval conception of the Church as an all-embracing and all-controlling political institution appears, so far as we can judge from his public course and utterances, to have given place in his mind to a quite different ideal—that of a universal religious organization, guided by Divine authority in a mission which requires from temporal rule only order, justice, and equal rights.

Certainly in no part of the globe has the progress of the Catholic Church in numbers, wealth, character, and influence been so marked as in the United States. Nowhere has its real strength been so great as here, where no political support or authority has been permitted to it. We venture little in predicting that, if it were left to the Pope to decide the future of the Philippines, having regard to his own view of the enduring interests of the Church, he would be glad so to shape it as to place Catholic administration there under the guidance of American churchmen. It is not easy to see in what way his influence can directly be brought to bear on the solution of the problem, but we are very confident that the Spanish politicians who count upon his aid in perpetuating their own cruel and blighting rule in the Philippines are doomed to sure disappointment.

"THE KEY TO THE MYSTERY."

It has been clearly demonstrated that no international complications could possibly arise through a reopening of the Dreyfus case. Why, then, have the General Staff been so opposed to a revision that crimes have been committed to keep the chose jugée closed?

The National Review has again thrown down the glove to the heads of the French Army and to their press, run by JUDET, DRUMONT, ROCHEFORT and Company. There are two articles in the October number, one by Prof. FREDERICK C. CONYBEARE, "Side Lights on the Dreyfus Case," and the other by L. J. MAXSE, "The Key to the Mystery." Prof. CONYBEARE gives a review of the cause célèbre for the last eleven months, making it evident by combining the facts that have come to the public in fragments that a conspiracy exists to prevent a revision of the case. Mr. MAXSE attempts to point out the raison d'être for this conspiracy, namely, that Gen. MERCIER, then Minister of War, introduced secret and practically forged evidence at the Dreyfus court-martial, and it is to shield him and the personnel of the court from the consequences of their illegal action that the conspiracy was formed, and forgery piled on forgery and illegality on illegality.

There is nothing new in this accusation against MERCIER; EMILE ZOLA made it in his famous letter in L'Aurore; others have repeated it backed by evidence more or less damaging; and a fortnight ago a usually well-informed Paris correspondent of a London daily, in intimating that the arrest of an important personage would shortly be made, added: "All I may tell you is that since the arrest of Gen. DE CUBIERES, the War Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE, no soldier having occupied so high a rank will have been apprehended."

The mistake was committed. DREYFUS was arrested because his handwriting resembled that in the bordereau. The Judges were for acquittal when Gen. MERCIER read to them in private the famous pièce de conviction "cette canaille de D—," &c. But so confident was he of DREYFUS'S guilt that instead of reading the initial, he read out "DREYFUS" in full. But overzeal will hardly account for MERCIER'S action. He had a motive, which has doubtless been overlooked by the writers in The National Review. In the Summer of 1894 Gen. MERCIER'S position in regard to the Turpin case had gravely compromised the Dupuy Cabinet. He was attacked by Le Petit Journal, La Libre Parole, L'Intransigeant. The moment he announced that he had a traitor in the toils these papers became neutral; when in the Figaro of Nov. 28, 1894, MERCIER declared that there was "overwhelming evidence" against DREYFUS, they praised him as a patriot. The dismissal of the case against DREYFUS meant the possible reopening of the Turpin affair, the disgrace of the Minister of War, probably the overthrow of the Ministry. DREYFUS was convicted.

For nearly two years Frenchmen accepted the verdict without question; then rumors arose that the Government had not made out a clear case against the prisoner. In early September, 1896, Le Jour, L'Autorité, and others journals alleged that the guilt could not be affirmed. In order to quiet all suspicion an article was prepared by Col. SANDHERR, who presided at the court-martial, giving the Government's story of the case. This was published in L'Eclair of Sept. 15, 1896. Purely as confirmatory evidence, it said, there existed a card containing this sentence, "Décidément, cet animal de DREYFUS devient trop exigeant."

In the meantime Col. SANDHERR has died, and the true wording of the card has been revealed, together with the fact that it was taken to the War Office eight months before the arrest of DREYFUS.

Why do the words quoted in L'Eclair differ from those in the genuine document? For the simple reason that SANDHERR wrote what he had heard and not what he had seen. His memory retained the idea; the exact phraseology in which it had been expressed escaped him.

This, then, seems to be the key to the whole abominable and dismal affair. A mistake committed in good faith is persisted in to save a Cabinet Minister's reputation, possibly a Cabinet from downfall; illegality is reinforced by forgery, and forgery by illegality, until revision finally means a damning exposure of the General Staff and the loss of the faith of the French people in their idol, the army; possibly a revolution.

Indications would seem to show that the Parisians may soon look for the appearance of a "man on horseback." Troops are being concentrated in Paris ostensibly because of the rioting strikers, in reality, very probably, because their chiefs have need of them for their own uses. In the meantime Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON has succeeded his elder brother, Prince VICTOR, as the Bonapartist pretender to the throne of France. The former, who is a Colonel in the Russian Army, is an intimate friend of Czar NICHOLAS II. And so is Gen. DE BOISDEFFRE, who lately resigned as Chief of the General Staff. DE BOISDEFFRE was also persona grata with Czar ALEXANDER III., who took a great liking to him when the Chief of the General Staff went to the Russian manoeuvres; the latter also belonged to the mission sent to NICHOLAS II.'s coronation; of late he has been spoken of as the successor of Comte DE MONTEBELLO when the latter should retire from St. Petersburg Court as the representative of France. But not the least significant sign is the news printed in L'Indépendance Belge that DE BOISDEFFRE has arrived in St. Petersburg. Prince LOUIS, the pretender; the troops concentrated in Paris; DE BOISDEFFRE in St. Petersburg—the combination is decidedly suggestive. On the decision of the Cour de Cassation evidently hangs more than the fate of the poor prisoner of the Isle du Diable.

Who has been deluding The London Times with stories about "America's sanitary difficulties in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean," and given it the mistaken notion that knowledge of these difficulties may well embolden Spain to hold out for better terms than she at first expected to get? As a matter of fact, America is doing quite well regarding sanitary matters—so well, indeed, as to feel not a little surprised at her own good luck. Thanks to our able administrators at Santiago, it has now been demonstrated that a Cuban Summer has no necessary and inevitable dangers for visitors from the United States, even though unacclimated, and in Puerto Rico all has gone fairly well from the very beginning. Our British namesake mistakes. America's "difficulties" have not been and are not "sanitary," and if the Spaniards contemplate resistance to the inevitable—of which there is not much evidence, if any—that course is not the result of knowledge but of ignorance.

In "The Devil and the Deep Sea," a story which—in spite of a somewhat vertiginous conclusion—ranks high among the dozen which Mr. KIPLING has grouped under the title of "The Day's Work," we are told—this: "But it is with steamers as it is with men. There are those who will for a consideration sail extremely close to the wind; and, in the present state of a fallen world, such people and such steamers have their use." Now, far be it from us even to intimate that Mr. KIPLING cannot with perfect propriety write what and how he pleases. A grateful public is quite willing that he should revise the rules of ordinary grammar to meet the exigencies of a "Recessional," and it will make never a complaint though he indulges in an occasional unorthodox simile. Still, he must not be surprised if his loving readers notice every such eccentricity of genius. And these remarks about steamers sailing close to the wind are certainly eccentric. If anybody else had written them it would have been fair to say that one steamer can sail as close to the wind—and as directly into it, for that matter—as any other steamer; also that ability to "point high" is highly meritorious in vessels, while for some mysterious reason it is considered reprehensible in men. Doubtless Mr. KIPLING knows all this, so one must wonder, piously and respectfully, why he didn't revise his figure.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

It sometimes pays to keep a hotel. Robert Rennert, proprietor of the Baltimore hotel that bears his name, left an estate worth over $2,000,000 to his widow.

* * *

A new fish culture station is to be established on the North Carolina coast this month. The artificial propagation of salt water fish is to be its exclusive work.

* * *

Andrew Carnegie is to share one certain fate of all truly great men. The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce is to give a banquet in his honor when he next visits that city.

* * *

A young Texas girl ate the heads of 212 parlor matches in an attempt to commit suicide. When she repented she swallowed a lot of lard and bacon as an antidote. The combination was fatal in a few minutes.

* * *

An Illinois candidate for Congress has had his boom punctured. He recently delivered as his own a speech which a man with a long memory has proved to be a plagiarism of a speech delivered in the Senate by John J. Ingalls in 1891.

* * *

A Mrs. Charlotte C. Gray, now studying Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek at the Chicago University, is said to be the only woman in the world who has received the degrees of A. B. and D. B., which she is entitled to write after her signature.

* * *

When the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society of Virginia holds its annual fair this week, Confederate Day will be a feature. Charles Broadway Rouss of this city has promised to furnish a banquet to the 5,000 people that are expected to attend the show that day.

* * *

Pittsburg is to have a new union railway station. It is to cost $1,645,000, and will be very like the Jersey City and Philadelphia Stations of the Pennsylvania Road, which is to build the structure. Pittsburg has been sadly in need of such an accommodation, work on which is to be begun this Fall.

* * *

The Denver and Rio Grande is probably the only railroad in the world that keeps a Chaplain. John Brunton, once a brakeman and later an engineer, holds that position. He is an ordained minister, and devotes his time to charitable and mission work among the employes. The railroad company finds that it pays them.

* * *

When the Protestant Episcopal Convention concludes its labors in Washington it is to erect a "peace cross" on the Tennallytown Road, near the site of the proposed new Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul. It is to be a monolith Ionic cross of Indiana stone, 20 feet high, and with a sentence from the litany engraved on its face.

* * *

Chicago's naval militia is not satisfied with the auxiliary craft, Wasp, that has been assigned for their use, and which is to soon start for that city by way of the St. Lawrence. They want a full-fledged battleship. Perhaps they would like to swap with the New York boys for the New Hampshire, or with those of Boston for the Minnesota, or those of other cities that have the old-fashioned, and practically useless monitors of the civil war times. None of the Eastern lads would object to the change.

National Welfare Made a Political Butt.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

A Washington special to The News announces that there was "a gathering of Republican leaders at the White House to discuss the best plan to overcome the political effect of the War Department abuses." That there should have been such a meeting and that there will be many more of them is not surprising. As politics goes, the mistakes of a war fought under a Republican Administration will be charged up to the Republican Party. Per contra opposing parties must seize the opportunity to make capital for themselves. * * * Taking the statement in The News's special as substantially correct, the Republican Party accepts the situation. It recognizes the load it has to carry in future campaigns. What now shall be the keynote of defense? The opposition has already made the challenge from the stump, the issue is joined, and the country must resignedly submit to the agitation. And all this because of partisan contention for party advantages. With all due allowance for politicians and the trade they follow, taking them as exponents of average human nature the civilized world over, and realizing that practical politics is as much the creation of one party as of another, conservative and thoughtful people and newspapers must yet enter a protest against making mistakes of the war a handy means for creating openings for personal ambitions. The parties are really placing the public welfare in serious jeopardy in order to satisfy their cravings for openings for party advantage. To turn the consideration of matters of purely National moment into the sewers of the stump is to shut off calm and dispassionate weighing of the desirable and objectionable features of the military system of the United States. As politics goes, the party in power must defend without compunction, while the opposition prosecutes the same way. As politics goes—and no American can mistake the meaning of the expression—what chance has truth in the face of the unbridled license of the campaign orator? However faithfully the war investigation may be carried on, will there not be a disposition to hide away such facts as would furnish weapons for the lynx-eyed opposition? Will it not come to pass that probably the most important inquiry the Republic has set on foot within the century, affecting the very foundation stone of the Government itself, may shirk the issue with a view to temporary gain, at least, and with a hope for permanent defeat of the opposition's deep-laid plans? These are facts that confront the people. If they involve a situation beyond the reach of man as we find him to improve it were poor defense to leave the country to its fate without a protest. The dragging of the war investigation into politics is a National, even though it be an inevitable, calamity. If the investigation is not to remedy the faults of our military system, then, pray, what is it for? Can it be said the system is the work of any particular party? Is the American Army the special charge of any one party? Is the army to be made a convenience for partisan platform pipers? Should the board of inquiry proceed with its work without fear or favor, and bring to the surface every fact without heed of consequences so long as the public welfare is being served, the public will be quick to discern the rebuke to the opposition strongly expressed by such a course. But public sentiment is the only reasonable hope, if there is to be wholesome intervention where partisan feeling and design are beginning to rise. The public should know that the benefit to be derived from the mistakes of the war is in making examples of individual offenders, and weeding out specific flaws of our military system. Nothing will operate to defeat this end quicker that the involvement of the investigation in the insensate sinuosities of modern politics.

Prohibition and the Referendum.

From The Chicago Record.

Canada has been making use of the referendum on a national scale to determine the sentiment of the people with regard to temperance legislation. The plebiscite of last week on the question of a dominion prohibitory law resulted in a small majority for the prohibition policy. The effect of the vote must be to stimulate the growth of prohibition sentiment both in Canada and in the neighboring States of the American Union. Because the majority was small it is doubtless true that the will of the majority will not be incorporated into law at once. A measure of such importance naturally would not be put into effect with such a narrow majority behind it, for the reason that the policy might be reversed at the very next election. * * * Temperance legislation is one of the very best subjects for referendum action, because laws that have been approved by substantial popular majorities are the objects of much greater respect than the mere acts of Legislatures. Those who evade laws for restricting the liquor traffic, as well as officials who refuse to enforce them, give as their excuse that the laws do not represent popular sentiment. Let it be established by the referendum that any given law on that subject is approved by popular sentiment and it is much more likely to be respected and enforced.

As to Ellsworth.

From The Boston Transcript, (Ind.)

The notorious Ellsworth of the Forty-fifth New York Senatorial District has been renominated, and if certain ante-nomination predictions in his own party are verified, he will prove a heavy burden for that section of the State, a dead weight on Roosevelt's candidacy, and the probable cause of the loss of a Senatorial and one or two Assembly districts. He was renominated by Platt's dictation, which perhaps proves that there is a certain kind of honor even among practical politicians. The service which has made Ellsworth hated and despised was the spaniel-like subserviency with which he carried out all the boss's orders. In all the dirty work with which his name was identified he originated nothing of his own motion. He simply fetched and carried. The anti-cartoon bill, the press-gag law, the stock-jobbing act were none of them of his devising, and yet they were known as the Ellsworth bills, and the slaughter of them by the manly intervention of Gov. Black had more to do with changing the Gubernatorial candidacy for New York than even the popularity of Col. Roosevelt. Certainly Platt could hardly have done less than to dictate another chance for his minion. He has carried before the world the opprobrium involved in the espousal of the boss's unholy schemes. He has had to bear before the public the humiliation of defeat. His service has been contemptible, but he has been loyal in it such as it was. Perhaps Platt would more than willingly have him off his hands in his present aspect of a political embarrassment, and yet it is convenient for a political dictator to own a political varlet, who will also act as scapegoat for his own political sins as occasion requires.

The Pope's Critical Date.

From The London Mail.

The Pope appears to have recovered from the serious indisposition which gave rise to the recent alarming reports. His Holiness has never had a strong constitution.

About his twentieth year he believed that he was wasting with phthisis, and wrote an eloquent piece of Latin verse on his approaching end, "Why flatter thyself?"

Ten years later, when he was apostolic delegate at Benevento, he came near dying of a pernicious fever. It was thought that he was lost.

He was saved by the act, then thought foolhardy, of Dr. Volpis, physician to the King of Naples, in plunging him into a bath of cold water at the moment of the most violent attack of the fever.

Leo XIII. has not gone out of the vast inclosure which surrounds the Vatican in twenty years, and yet has surpassed the years of life of Pius IX., who alone of all the Popes had exceeded the years of Peter.

In the eyes of superstitious Romans Leo XIII. has performed another miracle of longevity. He has escaped a critical date, one determined by a cabalistic calculation, which set the end of his life for the year 1892.

It is said all his predecessors in this century, Pius IX., Gregory XVI., Pius VIII., Leo XVI., Pius VII., have obeyed the law of figures.

Leo XIII. alone has escaped it, and the same calculation, if it were exact in his case, would assign him ten years more of existence, which would make the Pontiff surpass even the age of Doge Dandolo.

NUGGETS.

Superstitious.

"I have proposed to her just twelve times, and I shall not propose another time."

"How superstitious you are, Mr. Binks."—Brooklyn Life.

Horticulture at Home.

Expectant Father—Well, is it a little peach?

Excited Nurse—No, Sir; it's a little pair.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Ungrateful Wretch.

"Agnes married a man who was reared in an orphans' home."

"Well, how did that work?"

"He told her that her pumpkin pie wasn't as good as the matron used to make."—Chicago Record.

A Woman's Reason.

Notting—How can you sit here with that Chaffer woman playing on that confounded piano of hers in the next flat?

Helter—Oh, I enjoy it. It reminds me that she is Chaffer's wife. I hate Chaffer, you know.—Boston Transcript.

A Serious Offense.

Magistrate—What is the charge against this man, Officer?

Policeman—Openin' a saloon at 8 o'clock in the marnin', yer Honor.

Magistrate—Where is his saloon?

Policeman—He ain't got none, yer Honor. It was Casey's saloon he was openin' wid a jimmy.—Brooklyn Life.

A HERO OF THE REAR.

MAJOR LAGARDE, THE ARMY SURGEON AT SIBONEY.

John Jerome Rooney in Catholic World.

Not every hero was out in front
Facing the battle's deadly brunt:

Not those alone who fought and fell
Loved and served their country well;

Heroes there were without sabre or gun
Who many a noble triumph won—

Doing their work, with never a fear,
'Mid the fever and wounds of the army's rear.

Back in those deadly days in July,
Back to Siboney, ready to die,

With few to succor and few to mourn
Many a Yankee lad was borne—

Many a lad who, at break o' day,
Eager and dauntless had met the fray.

Many a form that had faced the foe
Writhed and burned in the fever's throe—

Writhed and burned 'neath the fierce attack
Of the deadly, tropical "Yellow Jack."

But one there was in that stricken place
Who met the danger face to face,

Thoughtless of self, as a valiant knight
Going forth to the challenged fight—

With the heart of pity, the soul of sense,
To heal and to conquer the pestilence.

Here is a lad from Tennessee
Stricken to death! Close by you see

A Yankee boy—he's a raw recruit—
Stretched on the earth in his torn brown suit—

And a Southland mother is thinking to-night
Of the perils her lad will meet in the fight,

And out on the cape of the Old Bay State
Two eyes and a heart will watch and wait.

Over them both, in the half light there,
A form is bending with tender care—

Bending and working his doctor plan
With the hands of a woman, the strength of a man—

And never a case too small or too hard
For the heart and the brain of Major Lagarde!

Wherever the sick and the wounded lie
Is the resting place of that good gray eye;

And that round, full face, with its hope and calm,
To the fever-toss'd is a stay and balm.

Never a bandage has been forgot—
Never a cry from the soldier's cot

In the midnight hour or the blazing noon,
But Lagarde is there with his saving boon!

"Raise him up, Chapman—yes, cool his brow"—

"Hold the arm, Johnson—be gentle, now!"

"More antiseptics—I hope they've been sent"—

"You'll find the lint down there in the tent"—

So his message ran, so he plann'd and worked,
And never an errand of mercy shirk'd;

So many a heart that had braved the foe
Had given and taken blow for blow,

Was succored and saved in Siboney town
By a modest hero in faded brown—

By a modest hero, who knew not fear
While he served the Flag in the army's rear.

THE RIVALRY AT FASHODA

British Foreign Office Issues a Blue Book Containing the French Correspondence.

NO DISCUSSION ADMISSIBLE

Great Britain Asserts Exclusive Rights and Denies that the Marchand Mission Has Any Political Significance.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Foreign Office has issued a Fashoda Blue Book, giving the correspondence between the French and British Governments.

It begins with a dispatch dated Dec. 10, 1897, from Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador at Paris, to Lord Salisbury, referring to rumors of the massacre of the Marchand expedition, and expressing the Ambassador's satisfaction that he has been allowed to acquaint M. Hanotaux (French Foreign Minister of that day) with Lord Salisbury's view that, if other questions are adjusted, Great Britain will make no difficulty regarding the French claim on the northern and eastern shores of Lake Tchad." The dispatch shows, however, that the Ambassador made it clear that this concession must not be understood as admitting the right of any European power, except Great Britain, to occupy any part of the Nile Valley. M. Hanotaux replied on Dec. 24 in a long dispatch of respectful protest against Lord Salisbury's view.

On Aug. 2 of this year Lord Salisbury wrote Lord Cramer, British Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, giving him instructions that, after the capture of Khartoum, two flotillas should ascend to Fashoda and go up the Blue Nile as far as it should prove navigable for steamers. Under these instructions the Sirdar was personally to command the Fashoda flotilla, and to take a few troops, if he should consider it desirable, the object being to assert Great Britain's sphere of influence in the Nile Valley.

On Sept 7 Sir Edmund Monson reported to Lord Salisbury a conversation in which M. Delcasse, French Foreign Minister, announced that Marchand had no authority to decide on questions of right, and had been instructed to abstain from any action likely to lead to local conflict. M. Delcasse further expressed a conviction that the matter was susceptible of arrangement by means of discussion.

To this Lord Salisbury replied on Sept. 9 that Great Britain regarded the operations of the Sirdar (Gen. Kitchener) as placing all the territories of Khalifa Abdullah by right of conquest in the hands of the British and Egyptian Governments, and insisted that this contention admitted of no discussion.

Then follow various dispatches recording the discussions between Sir Edmund Monson and M. Delcasse, the latter explaining that Marchand was now virtually a lieutenant to the Liotard expedition, and that, therefore, the situation at Fashoda, even if Marchand were there, could not be dangerous, as Sir Edmund Monson had represented.

On Sept. 25 the Sirdar reported the results of his expedition to Fashoda, fully confirming the announcements already cabled, including the fact that Gen. Kitchener's arrival there prevented a second dervish attack on Marchand. The French officer informed the Sirdar that he had concluded a treaty, which he had sent to France for ratification, whereby the Shillock chiefs had placed the country under French protection. Marchand replied in the negative to Gen. Kitchener's question whether he was prepared to resist the hoisting of the Egyptian flag, but he maintained that he had orders from the French Government to occupy Fashoda. On the departure of the British forces, Gen. Kitchener notified Major Marchand in writing that all transportation of war material on the Nile was absolutely prohibited. The Sirdar's dispatch concludes as follows:

"The chief Shillocks came to our camp and positively denied that they had concluded any treaty with Marchand, while all the Shillocks declared their allegiance to the British Government. Moreover, Marchand was in such a precarious position that nothing could have prevented his annihilation by the dervishes had we been a fortnight later in crushing the Khalifa."

Other dispatches indicate that M. Delcasse declined Great Britain's request for the immediate recall of Major Marchand, and that Great Britain agreed to dispatch a message for the French Government to Marchand as a matter of courtesy, without accepting any responsibility for the results delay might entail, and still maintaining that the matter admitted of no compromise. In the final dispatch appearing in the Blue Book, Lord Salisbury, under date of Oct. 3, instructs Sir Edmund Monson to inform M. Delcasse that the latter's message to Major Marchand has been sent, but that Great Britain views the Marchand mission as having no political significance whatever.

SALISBURY'S COURSE APPROVED.

London Papers Applaud His Firmness in the Fashoda Question.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—All the morning papers applaud Lord Salisbury's firmness in the Fashoda question and the fact that he has approved all the doings of Gen. Kitchener.

The Times says: "While not despairing of an amicable settlement, we cannot but think the situation extremely grave. Lord Salisbury has taken up a position from which retreat is impossible after the publication of the Blue Book."

The Daily Chronicle thinks the situation "only grave on paper and not in reality."

The Daily News says: "We hope Lord Salisbury will be able to provide a golden bridge for M. Delcasse."

The Khalifa's Treasure Not Found.

CAIRO, Oct. 9.—The report that the treasure of the Khalifa, valued at £10,000,000, had been found and was being forwarded to Cairo, is without foundation. Equally baseless is the report that Gen. Kitchener will resign the Sirdarship.

Troops from Khartoum Dying.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Alexandria, says:

"The troops who have returned from Khartoum are dying like flies from enteric disorders, supposed to be due to canned beef and indulgence in cheap spirits."

PARNELL'S MEMORY HONORED.

Imposing Procession to the Grave of the Irish Leader.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—Most of the citizens of Dublin wore the ivy leaf to-day, it being the anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. Thousands participated in the ceremonies at Glasnavin Cemetery, the Lord Mayor and Corporation and delegates from the municipalities and all the chief towns of Ireland, in full regalia, taking part in the procession. This was headed by a floral car, bearing a bust of Parnell almost buried in wreaths and garlands for the grave.

The members of the Parnell family, many members of the House of Commons, and deputations from various societies throughout the country were present. There were numerous bands and a profusion of banners. The influx of people from the country districts was enormous. The ceremony of depositing the wreaths upon the grave, though simple, was highly impressive.

ENGLAND'S NEW ISLANDS.

Warships Have Been Engaged in Quieting Riotous Natives in Several of the Pacific Groups.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 9.—The islands recently annexed by the British warship Goldfinch are said to be the Duff, Cherry, and Mitre groups. The Mohawk planted the British flag on the Santa Cruz Islands, the Reef Islands, and the Swallow group.

The Duff group numbers eleven islands, all thickly inhabited by copper-colored natives. The whole of the recent annexations have been placed under the control of Mr. C. M. Woodford, the British Resident in the Solomon group.

The Island of Motuiti, or Kennedy Island, which has appeared on the charts since the beginning of the century, was searched for in vain by the Mohawk. It is thought the island, like Falcon Island, has sunk beneath the waves.

There has been a native uprising in the New Hebrides. It started by an attack made by Hill natives upon the French company stationed at Espiritu Santo. The news reached Nonmea, New Caledonia, by the steamer La France, on the 22d ult. The British cruiser Mildura at once set out from Vila for the scene. The Hill tribes had surrounded the company's station, occupying all the tracks leading from it, and as they were fully armed, the overseers and laborers employed there were in the greatest peril. Later news is to the effect that the Mildura had succeeded in affording the protection required, the natives retreating to the hills upon the approach of the warship.

Her Majesty's ship Mohawk has returned to Sydney from the Solomon group. She had been on an expedition among the islands. Among the villages visited was that of Vella la Vella. The natives of this place were concerned in a murderous attack made on Capt. J. Prat, a well-known island trader. The Mohawk landed an armed party, who fired the native huts and destroyed the plantations. Subsequently the Mohawk called at Simbo and arrested the chief of the village there in connection with a massacre of a neighboring tribe. Some native girls had been carried off to Simbo as prisoners, and the Captain of the warship endeavored to obtain their release, but all to no avail, and the chief was taken to Tulagi for trial before the British Commissioner. While on the Mohawk the chief became very violent. He was placed in irons, but a few days later, after being transferred to her Majesty's ship Goldfinch, tried to escape by jumping overboard. The ship's boats were promptly lowered and he was returned to the warship and subsequently handed over to the native police at Tulagi.

Her Majesty's ship Mohawk has proceeded to the Santa Cruz group. The ceremony of the annexation of these islands is now in progress.

New Zealand Legislature Disorderly.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—There have been several disorderly scenes in the New Zealand Legislature. The Opposition kept the House sitting sixty-six hours on the estimates, and at the end of that sitting forced the Government to agree to their demand for further information. The press gallery was cleared during the hubbub, but the ladies' gallery remained open, and those members of the press who were fortunate enough to have their better halves on the spot had their work taken up for them by their wives in the ladies' gallery.

A SOUTH SEA MASSACRE.

Cannibals Kill the Captain and Four Sailors of a German Bark and Destroy the Vessel.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 9.—The steamer Warrimoo, which arrived yesterday from Australian ports, brought news of a South Sea massacre. The Sea Ghost was the name of a sixteen-ton cutter, which was recently chartered for the island trade. She was in charge of Capt. Kolshorn, and her crew consisted of half a dozen natives recruited in the Bismarck Archipelago.

Two months ago the cutter set out from New Britain on a trading cruise, with goods for bartering with the natives. The cutter sailed under the German tricolor. The Sea Ghost made for the German Solomon Islands. These islands are just off the British Solomons, and were annexed by Germany a few years ago. The natives are described as a fine race, but traders visiting the group are warned to be on their guard against possible attack, as they are noted for being both cunning and treacherous.

It was at one of these islands, called Buka, that the Sea Ghost made her first call. She had hardly reached her anchorage before there was an attack on the crew by shore natives. The attack was so sudden that the crew could offer no resistance, and all but two, who escaped, fell an easy prey to the spears of the savages.

Capt. Kolshorn was descending from the rigging when the attack was made. Being disarmed he had no possible chance of defending himself, and fell mortally wounded on the deck, his body being horribly butchered. Two of the crew were taken prisoners, but they managed to escape.

Meanwhile the vessel had been run ashore, and having been looted of everything of value, was subsequently destroyed. The Captain's body had been thrown overboard, and the remains of the four natives (crew) were taken to the village for a cannibalistic feast.

A report of the massacre has been sent to the Captain of the German warship Falke, and steps will be taken to send a punitive expedition to the islands.

Cannibals Eat Thirty Prisoners.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 9.—News received from Australia by the Warrimo states that the head hunters, a cannibal faction of the natives of Rendova, captured a village lately, and, after slaughtering many inhabitants, returned home with thirty prisoners, who were killed and eaten at a barbaric feast. One of the most notorious of the head-hunting chiefs has since been captured by the British.

Line of Steamers to Sydney.

SEATTLE, Oct. 9.—It is announced that a steamship line will be established between Puget Sound and Sydney, New South Wales, via Honolulu. The first steamer, Garonne, will leave the sound in December. She will be followed one month later by another vessel. The line will be operated in connection with the Great Northern Railroad.

DR. NANCY GUILFORD TALKS.

Admits Her Identity, but Denies the Murder of Emma Gill.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—According to The Daily Mail Dr. Nancy Guilford, who no longer denies that she is the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., but declares her absolute innocence of any connection with the death of Emma Gill, says that she sailed for England under an assumed name owing to "another matter which she will explain at the proper place."

She is now in the infirmary of the Holloway jail, London, suffering from nervous collapse.

CHINA'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

Marquis Ito Suggests Joint Representation by the Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who has arrived here in the course of his tour as special Commissioner for the Associated Chambers of Commerce, to inquire into the commercial conditions in China, has exchanged visits with Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman.

"Marquis Ito thinks that the anti-foreign policy recently adopted at Pekin might be remedied by a joint representation by the powers."

Newfoundland Editors Sentenced.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 9.—Mr. Parsons, editor of The Evening Telegram of this city, and Mr. Herder, its proprietor, were sentenced yesterday to thirty days' imprisonment for contempt of court in publishing strictures upon the Judges of the Supreme Court. No such penalty had been inflicted in Newfoundland during the last forty years.

Prince Bismarck's Memoirs.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung declares that the memoirs of Prince Bismarck will be found to contain no sensational disclosures, but to consist chiefly of grave thoughts and recollections which he has left as a legacy to the German people.

The Steamer Belgenland Disabled.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 9.—The steamer Belgenland, which sailed yesterday for New York and later was reported at anchor in Totland Bay, with the loss of a blade of her propeller, returned to port to-day. Three blades of her propeller are gone.

Our Imports from Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The exports for the third quarter of the present year from the southern half of Germany to the United States are officially totaled at $8,541,623, or $1,199,253 in excess of the amount for the corresponding quarter last year.

Calcutta Free of Plague.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.—The city was to-day officially declared free of plague.

TROOPS CALLED TO PARIS.

Reinforcements to the Number of 10,000 Men to Defend the French Capital.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Government has issued special orders to the garrisons of numerous towns near the capital to send immediately to Paris 500 infantry each. The Journal des Debats declares that these reinforcements will amount to 10,000 men. The paper expresses the hope that the country is not on the eve of a revolution. All the troops will be supplied with two days' rations and sixty rounds of ball cartridges.

To-day has passed off quietly. President Faure, instead of visiting the races at Longchamps, as he had intended, prudently remained to shoot at Rabouillot, thus avoiding a demonstration.

M. MELINE WARNS FRANCE.

Present Conditions Favorable to a Foreign Invasion.

EPINAL, France, Oct. 9.—M. Jules Méline, Premier of the French Ministry preceding the present Government of M. Brisson, who presided at a banquet of the Association of Railway Employes here last evening, uttered a serious warning against the agitation and unrest in France, class troubles and strikes.

Referring to the "divided state of society, the violence of polemics, and the sectarian spirit displayed in politics," he said it was impossible to see France thus torn by factions and devoured by political passions, while daily the principle of authority was undermined, the army was weakened, and the institutions upon which rested the security of the nation were shaken, without thinking of "that opening in the Vosges through which an invading army could pass," or without thinking of "some unforeseen temptation being offered to the foreigner." The adversaries of France, however, had no need to declare war, said M. Méline. They were content to await the exhaustion of France.

DREYFUS CASE DEVELOPMENTS.

Esterhazy May Be Expelled from the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Siecle says it learns that the Government is about to demand the expulsion from the Legion of Honor of Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who is believed to be the author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case.

M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, has written to M. Brisson, the Premier, protesting against the illegality of Col. Picquart's close imprisonment, and threatening that, unless this is relaxed, he will bring the matter before the Senate.

GERMANY CHECKED IN SAMOA.

British Ship Said to Have Prevented the Seizure of the Islands.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 9.—The statement comes from Samoa by the steamer Warrimoo that had not her Majesty's ship Ringdove been at Apia when King Malietoa died the Germans would have hoisted the German flag and seized the islands. The rumor must be accepted with reserve. Just before Malietoa succumbed to typhoid fever he was removed to the residence of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, but the change produced no improvement, and he was brought back and died.

The Consuls of the tripartite powers issued a proclamation to the natives announcing the King's death and requesting them to live quietly in their homes until the election of a successor. Malietoa left no will, nor did he indicate who should succeed him.

A RED CROSS WEDDING.

The Bridegroom Came from Belgium to Nurse Our Sick Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—An international wedding, which involves and brings to a happy conclusion a romance of the Spanish-American war, will be celebrated next Tuesday in St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church, in Dearborn Avenue. The bridegroom will be Mr. Van Schelle of Brussels, Belgium, aide de camp of King Leopold, and the bride Miss Annie Fowler of Chicago.

Mr. Van Schelle has for years been at the head of the Red Cross movement in Belgium and wears, with other decorations, the cross of the Legion of Honor, bestowed on him for his services during the Franco-German war. When war between the United States and Spain was declared he crossed the Atlantic and attached himself to Miss Clara Barton's Red Cross Corps in Cuba.

It was during the memorable Santiago campaign that he met Miss Annie Fowler of Chicago, who was one of the Red Cross nurses, and while working there they fell in love. Mr. Van Schelle is a farmer, and next to his services for the Red Cross has been noted as an authority on the breeding and training of fine horses. He is general secretary of the Brussels Jockey Club and of the Belgium Horse Breeders' Association.

Litigation Over "La Boheme."

The application made on behalf of G. Ricordi & Co. of Italy, who claim to have purchased the exclusive right to the opera "La Bohème" from the composer, G. Puccini, seeking to prevent the production of that opera by the Royal Italian Opera Company at the Casino to-night, came up for a hearing before Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court, in Brooklyn, Saturday. The defendants represented that a contract had been made by Ricordi & Co., giving to Del Conti & Co. the right to produce the opera in this country, which, it was claimed by the plaintiffs, was contrary to the information received by them. Therefore they asked for an adjournment of the motion in order to obtain an affidavit from Ricordi & Co. that the allegation was untrue and that no such contract had ever been made. Upon their request Judge Thomas adjourned the hearing until Oct. 29 and granted the defendants the privilege of producing the opera without interference in the meantime.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Ex-President Harrison was present at the performance of "A Runaway Girl" Saturday night. Israel Zangwill witnessed Mr. Mansfield's performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

F. M. Marston, who played the part of Hendrick Hudson in "In Gotham" at Koster & Bial's, retired from the cast after Saturday night's performance. He will engage for an indefinite period in oratorio work.

During the matinée performance of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" Saturday, Miss Marie Dressler strained her left ankle quite badly. She went through her part at the evening performance, although suffering much pain. She hopes to be all right by to-night.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter to Rudolph Aronson, has thanked him for dedicating to him the "Rough Riders Military March." Advance parts of this march have been sent to Lieut. Dan Godfrey, who will render it at the first concert of his band in London this season.

During the past week Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith have been closely watching the performance of Richard Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac," so as to enable them to outline their plot for the burlesque which they will immediately begin to write for the Weber and Fields company. After they conclude their work on this play they will take up the work for a burlesque on "The Christian."

Marcus Mayer, who has come over to this country to arrange the details of Miss Olga Nethersole's tour, stated Saturday that she would sail from England for this country on the American liner St. Louis Nov. 5, and would make her first appearance in Cleveland Nov. 25. She will then visit all the principal cities of the West, returning here by Jan. 2, when she will open an engagement at Wallack's Theatre. Miss Nethersole's répertoire will include "The Termagant," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Denise," "Camille," "The Wife of Sarlie," "Carmen," and a new play by Max O'Rell. Mr. Mayer was very much in doubt as to who would be Miss Nethersole's leading man. It will either be Benjamin Webster or Mr. Bucklaw.

Manager George W. Lederer, who returned from England Friday, began rehearsals Saturday on the new piece, "A Dangerous Maid," which is scheduled for production Nov. 7, to begin the regular Winter season at the Casino. Shortly before Mr. Lederer's departure from London, he consummated arrangements whereby Lederer & McClellan will control the productions at the Shaftesbury Theatre for the next seven years. Arrangements were also made for the production of a new play, to be written by Morton and Kerker, which will include the principal features of "The Whirl of the Town" and "In Gay New York," at a prominent London theatre, to be announced a. a later date. The company will be organized in this country. After a brief rest, in order to give the members of the company a chance to recuperate from the long Summer season's work, the extravaganza "Yankee Doodle Dandy" will commence its regular road season, with the principal members in the cast.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With another almost Summer day in the city the pilgrimage yesterday was an almost universal one to the country, where the landscape is beginning to be dressed in the golden and russet robe of Autumn. From all over the land there seems to be but one cry, and that is golf. There was golf along the Hudson, where the many fashionable women are practicing for to-morrow's tournament at Ardsley; there was golf at the Country Club at Newport, at Seabright, at Baltusrol, at Richmond Hill, at Meadow Brook, in Westchester, at Chevy Chase in Washington, in Chicago, and so throughout the length and breadth of the Union. At Hot Springs, Va., there will be a tournament on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, and prizes have been offered by Mrs. S. Barton French and Mr. M. E. Ingalls. At Lakewood the question of Sunday golf has been agitated at the club, and Mr. Robert B. Kerr, the President, has stated that the constitution would be so amended that the game could be played on Sunday. Just now it is res prohibita. At St. Andrew's a tournament has been ended and the aftermath is an increase of players over Sunday and so on. The week beginning to-day will be devoted to golf, and this, with a wedding here and there, will complete the social calendar.

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Passing from things gay to things grave, it was learned yesterday that the Rev. Father Thomas Ducey, the pastor of St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, is building at his own expense a beautiful mortuary chapel on the lot formerly occupied by a livery stable adjoining the church on the west. It has been due to some experiences of Father Ducey that he has been convinced there exists a need for a mortuary chapel where the bodies of strangers or of persons who die abroad can find rest for some days before being borne to the cemetery or shipped away. Otherwise an undertaker's shop is the usual place. Father Ducey does not intend to confine the use of this chapel when completed to members of the Roman Catholic Church, and the remains of any stranger or person for whom a temporary resting place is properly sought, can find refuge there.

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Until now there is only one cemetery in town itself, where there is a receiving vault, and of late years it has been little used. There is in one of the forgotten graveyards of New York a vault of this kind which has been in use for over fifty years. This is in the Second Avenue Cemetery, near Second Street. It is an annex of the Marble Cemetery, and was mentioned by Mr. Louis Windmüller in a recent article on the old graveyards of New York. It is a mere shed, standing in one corner of a square plot of ground surrounded by tenements and completely shut from view. The burial vaults of many well-known families are beneath this square, which is not kept up as it should be, and is often the receptacle for refuse from the adjoining houses. All New Yorkers remember the curious incident of two rival South American Generals who had been bitter political enemies all their lives, and who, exiles here, died within twenty-four hours of each other and were laid side by side in this receiving vault.

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Sherry's and Delmonico's began their war yesterday, and last night both were illuminated and ready for any number of dinner guests. A very odd feature of metropolitan life is the migration of head waiters from one establishment to another. Seven years ago there existed a staff of these waiters at old Delmonico's who knew the entire social world, and who had served so long a certain class of people that they were perfectly acquainted with not only their gastronomic pleasures and weaknesses, but also with their personal history. They were as family servants who had waited at the Patriarchs', at the Assemblies, at dinners, at weddings, and, indeed, at nearly every domestic festival for many of the old New Yorkers. When the Waldorf opened several of these men were put in charge there, and tactics were employed in greeting the patrons of Delmonico's who visited the new hotel, and in trying to show them that they would be as much at home in the more gorgeous surroundings as at the Twenty-sixth Street restaurant. This bit of tact was very successful, and brought many permanent customers to the great hotel on Fifth Avenue. Last Winter, when the up-town Delmonico's opened, several of these waiters had returned to the fold, and were ready to receive the recreant patrons at the new place. And on Saturday others again had taken up their stand at Sherry's, and they welcomed their patrons of former days as well as those who had followed them in their transit up the avenue with the same effusiveness as of yore. The question is, Where will they be next? It is, however, comforting to feel that it is François or Philippe or Oscar of other days who is now looking after one's material wants. It makes a man feel at home, and is a good stroke of business.

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Mr. and Mrs Peter Barlow arrived from Murray Bay, Canada, where they spent the Summer, on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are enthusiastic regarding the charms, particularly the climate, of their new resort, which is becoming very much in favor with New Yorkers. During the Summer they went to some friends, some fifty or sixty miles back into the interior, and camped out. They secured some excellent fishing and hunting. Murray Bay is about half way between Quebec and Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay River, and is reached in a few hours by steamboat from Quebec. The place is as yet very primitive, and in its life and atmosphere reminds one of Bar Harbor in its early days. The country around is quite rough, but the air is exhilarating and fogs are less frequent than at Bar Harbor.

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The death of Mr. John B. Morris in Baltimore on Saturday will prevent Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard from participating in the social life of the Meadow Brook colony this Autumn, as Mr. Morris was Mrs. Gebhard's father. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhard had leased the Kinsley Magoun place, near Westbury, for the Winter.

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Lenox, while it has more visitors this Autumn than for many years past, is not especially gay. There are hardly any houses not filled with guests, and the old Curtis House, greatly improved and enlarged, and with late dinner and an orchestra—decided innovations—has no empty rooms. But there is little going on. Dinners now and then, quiet afternoon teas, and an occasional musicale are the only diversions outside of the perennial golf, to which every one in the place, excepting only a few old people, is devoted. This golf worship is the secret of the comparative dullness of Lenox. When men and women spend almost the entire day on the golf links actively exercising, they are too much wearied by nightfall to care for aught else than dinner, a short smoke or chat, and then repose. Formal dinners and dances have no fascination for them. The change in social conditions that the golf craze has wrought—not only at Lenox, but at all the Summer and Autumn resorts—is one of the most marked signs of the times.

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The musicale at Mrs. Richard Greenleaf's at Lenox on Saturday evening, of which Miss Lydia Eustis was the chief beneficiary, brought the many people there together in a pleasant way. Mrs. Greenleaf's large and handsome parlors were crowded. Miss Eustis, whose rich contralto voice has been heard little this Summer at Newport, was assisted by Miss Van der Hende, the 'cellist; Mr. Victor Beigel, the pianist, and Mr. Arthur Hyde.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryee arrived at Lenox on Saturday. They are at October Mountain, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

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Henry Chauncey, Jr., of the Twelfth New York Regiment of Volunteers, who was very ill all Summer at Camp Thomas, is now convalescent. Col. Chauncey went to Lenox early in September, and recuperated his strength there.

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The Campania, which brought over any number of well-known people, had on board Mr. Eugene Kelly, who is hastening to the bedside of his mother, who is dangerously ill. He was cabled for last week, when there seemed but little hope for her recovery, but she has rallied considerably since. Lord Muncaster, who is now on a visit to this country, and was a passenger on the same ship, presents a striking contrast to the Baron Curson, inasmuch as he has just been changed from an Irish to an English Peer. He is a Member of Parliament, and for a long time he held one of the Irish Peerages. A fellow-passenger, Capt. von Froskowetz, is hurrying to Chicago. His brother was recently fatally injured in the West in a railway accident. Mr. Fritz Thaulow, well known in the world of art, arrived on the Champagne.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have just had one of the most successful house parties which has ever assembled at Balmacaan. The Bradley Martins are the only owners of preserves in their part of England who allow shooting to be continued all day. At the other great houses the shooting is limited to three hours or more. The result is that, without taking into consideration the Bradley Martins' social popularity and their regal manner of entertaining, their house is crowded the entire shooting season. Among their guests was Mr. Niall Campbell, the heir of Lord Archibald Campbell and the nephew of the Marquis of Lorne. It is his mother, it will be remembered, who has been the organizer of many sylvan plays, and she herself has appeared as Rosalind on her own lawn. There was also the Hon. George Keppel, the son of Lord Albemarle, and a brother of one of the equerries of the Duke of York. The Earl and Countess of Aylesford were members of the same party. Many Americans will remember the brother of the Earl, such a favorite with the Prince of Wales, and who died in Texas some years ago. Lord Staffordale and Lady Violet Finch and the Cravens made up the list.

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Mr. James Van Alen has leased from Mr. William Elliott Zborowski, Coventry House, at Melton Mowbray, and has joined the Quorn Hunt. Mr. Van Alen and his daughters will pass the entire hunting season in England. Melton Mowbray was also to have the honor of harboring two Duchesses of Marlborough, but Lillian, Lady Beresford, formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley, has been taken very ill, and will not be able to join in the hunt this season. In fact, it is feared that she may be an invalid for life. She met with a serious accident recently at Deepdene.

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The fact that Mr. J. Sergeant Cram has become a benedict and has married the daughter of the haberdasher who has supplied not only himself but all his fellow-clubmen of the Manhattan and Knickerbocker with shirts, collars, cuffs, and cravats for years past, is still a sensation in clubdom. Mr. Cram, until the death of his younger brother, Mr. Henry Cram, who died soon after his wife, who was Miss Winthrop, three years ago, was the eldest of a trio of brothers whose preternaturally solemn expressions and dignified carriage when they promenaded the avenue induced an irreverent clubman to designate them "the trinity," J. Sergeant being the senior member.

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Through this same solemnity of expression, long-drooping yellow mustachios, eyeglasses and immaculate attire, Mr. Cram has been a familiar figure in New York life for years to thousands who probably were not aware of his personal identity. He went much in society in his younger days, but of late years, and especially since his brother's death, has withdrawn more and more from his former associates and has devoted himself more to the society of a few chosen political chums. He has been a faithful adherent of Tammany Hall since his advent in political life.

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The Mrs. Beatrice Budd Cleveland, who is now Mrs. Cram, has, with her elder sister, been known, by sight at least, to many New Yorkers for some years. The two young women, who are slender, tall brunettes, have always dressed with remarkably good taste, and their gowns have been much admired at the race tracks and the theatres, which resorts they were fond of frequenting. They had the acquaintance of a number of well-known New York men, and are said to have given delightful little dinners and entertainments in a cottage they occupied near Woodlawn.

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Whitney Warren of this city and Newport has been chosen as one of the eleven architects to design the new University of California. The jury for the international competition has been sitting at Antwerp since Sept. 3. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst will have the members of the jury and the successful eleven as her guests in California in June, 1899, where the jury will decide the final concours and select the plan, which must be approved by the regents of the University of California. Mr. Whitney Warren is a brother of Mrs. Robert Goelet and of Mrs. Starr Miller. He was the architect of the Newport Country Clubhouse and is at present busy with plans for Mrs. Starr Miller's new cottage at Newport. He married Miss Tooker, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, and other clubs.

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Mr. Lispenard Stewart will place in Trinity Church, Newport a stained-glass window, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Mary R. Stewart, who died several years ago. He has just been granted the necessary permission by the Vestry. Mrs. Vinton Dahlgren has presented to the Dahlgren Memorial Chapel, at Georgetown University, six magnificent windows. The university was her husband's alma mater, and the chapel was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren as a monument to the memory of their eldest child, who died some years ago.

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There has been considerable excitement at Hombourg over the story of a most remarkable altercation which is said to have taken place between a woman very well known in New York society and Mlle. Liane de Pougy, who has been celebrated in the world of the café chantant. In fact, it is said that it was a question of reserving a place on the terrace which was the cause of the dispute, and both women became so heated in their argument that it ended in something like unto a fistic conflict. The American woman did not know the name of her antagonist, but as soon as she learned it fled from Hombourg. This was the very last incident of the season, which closed very shortly after this encounter. A Paris newspaper obtained the facts and published the story, withholding the name of the American woman, and simply substituting that of the well-known Mme. X., who is such a factor in French literature and journalism.

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The wedding of M. de Charette, the nephew of Gen. de Charette, and Mlle. Bernard at Courrieres en Artois, near Paris, was attended by several of the American colony in Paris. The wife of Gen. de Charette and the aunt of the bridegroom was Miss Antoinette Polk. The history of the de Charette family is romantic. The Duc de Berri, who was assassinated some seventy years ago, married morganatically during exile an English girl named Amy Brown. He was afterward, at the Restoration, obliged to renounce the alliance and espouse a royal Princess. The English wife had two daughters, one of whom married the Prince de Lucinge and the other the Baron de Charette. Both of these morganatic branches are recognized as royal cousins by the present exiled Orleans and Bourbon families and accorded royal honors.

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The members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club have arranged for a steeplechase meeting on election day on the club grounds and are busily preparing for the event. There will be an extraordinarily good card, and one that it is thought will bring out a good field of horses. It is some time since tre Meadow Brook Club has had a really good steeplechase meeting, and they are wise in having selected election day for such meeting. Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, the Master of Fox Hounds of the club, is working very hard to make it a success.

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The Rockaway Hunt Club, whose house, now at Cedarhurst, was formerly at Far Rockaway, was the first of the suburban hunt clubs to inaugurate steeplechase meetings over natural country, and in those days Mr. John B. Cheever, the La Montagne brothers, Dudley Winthrop, Middleton S. Burrill, and John E. Cowdin were prominent in the management of the club, and, with their fellows, themselves rode in the steeplechases. Following the lead of the Rockaway Club, the Meadow Brook Club some ten or twelve years ago organized several successful steeplechase meetings at their field near Westbury, L. I. The last of these was held about three years ago. The revival of steeplechasing, under the auspices of so prominent a hunt club as the Meadow Brook, will be hailed with joy by the large element interested in the turf.

IMPROVEMENTS AT NEWPORT.

Residents Form an Association Looking to Street Repair Work.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—An association of Summer residents in the locality known as Halidon Hill has been formed under the name of the "Fifth Ward Improvement Association" for the purpose of looking after the mutual and general property interests of that section of the city. Among other things a plan for extending the Esplanade south in the direction of Connection Street along the west side of Marchant Street has been taken up, and very generally discussed.

The residents of the locality have been for some time concerned over the unsightly and unhealthy condition of the swamp, which threatens to become a breeding place for disease. The association proposes to work upon the long-talked-of plan of making a handsome and easy connection between Bellevue Avenue and the Esplanade. This improvement will supplement and complete the harbor park.

Among the members of the association are the following ladies and gentlemen who own large estates in the vicinity of Halidon Hill: Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. William F. Burden, Theodore E. M. Davis, Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, John H. Gover, Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, William A. Grosvenor, N. M. Hutton, Lewis Q. Jones, Mason Rensselaer Jones, Edward L. Ludlow, A. Livingston Mason, Edwin D. Morgan, Lorillard Spencer, and Hugh L. Willoughby.

THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

It Begins the Season with a Rehearsal of "Elijah"—Frank Damrosch Pleased at His Success.

The class of the People's Choral Union was opened yesterday for the first time this season, and over 700 pupils out of an enrollment of 1,100 were present.

Frank Damrosch, the originator of the movement for people's singing classes, directed the class in person, and expressed himself as very happy and proud at the great success of his efforts.

The movement was started by Mr. Damrosch in 1892. He felt confident that there was a great deal of musical talent running to waste among the working people in the city, as his experience had taught him that musical talent was not confined to any particular walk in life. So he called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a singing class, and this was held in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, in East Fourth Street. The place was filled with young men and young women, and many were unable to get in, and it was impossible to do any business that day.

The next meeting for arrangements was held in Cooper Union, and the regular Sunday evening classes were inaugurated, and a committee was appointed to conduct them. When the first singing class was opened Cooper Union was filled, and Mr. Damrosch himself taught. He began by teaching the pupils in a rough way the scale, and discovered that most of them had an ear for music. He continued his efforts throughout the season, and the following year the more proficient of the pupils were formed into advanced classes, and two years later several classes were formed in different parts of the city.

There are now eight elementary classes and two advanced classes. One is taught in Cooper Union, from 2 to 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoons, by Prof. Alfred Hallen, and the other by E. Marquand, in Harlem. The Choral Union gave last year "The Lay of the Bell," by Schiller, with music by Max Bruch.

The first of this season's rehearsals by the People's Choral Union began at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon after the advanced class had finished its lesson. It started with Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah." When the class has mastered the oratorio it will produce it at a public concert.

Funeral of Abner Greenleaf.

The funeral of Abner Greenleaf, who died Friday, was held last night at his late home, 34 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. The Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church officiated. Mr. Greenleaf was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1814. His father was Lieutenant Governor of New Hampshire during President Pierce's Administration. Mr. Greenleaf began life as a printer, and at the age of twenty-one purchased The New Hampshire Gazette, which he published for five years at Portsmouth. He became a teacher in the Portsmouth Girls' High School, and in 1844 removed to Brooklyn. During President Polk's term he was a Custom House Inspector. Subsequently he went into the storage business, and at one time controlled seven warehouses. His warehouses were burned thirty years ago, and he never actively engaged in business afterward. He leaves four children.

Emil Roessert's Funeral.

The funeral of Emil Roessert was held at his late home, 604 East Eighty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. It was largely attended. The burial services of the Lutheran Church were conducted by the Rev. Henry Hebler of the German Evangelical Church. The interment was made at the Lutheran Cemetery. Mr. Roessert took an active interest in politics, and 300 members of the societies of which he was a member marched as an escort to the ferry. He was a member of Tammany Hall.

To Attend Mr. Hall's Funeral.

The following committee has been appointed by the Lotos Club to represent that organization at the funeral of ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, which will take place at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning at St. Le

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
31 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.

Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **FINAL INSTALLMENT,** being twenty-five per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock, as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$0.50 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$5 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, on or before **OCTOBER 10TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.
Specialists in Speculative Investment.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Aside from two or three annual stockholders' meetings of corporations, there are no events important to Wall Street scheduled for the coming week. In fact, it does not seem probable that there will be during the next few days any new developments to influence speculation in the standard stocks. The elections are drawing nearer, and political matters may possibly take turns in which Wall Street will find significance, but this is hardly likely while the voting is nearly a month away.

⁂

The industrial shares seem likely to continue in possession of the centre of the Wall Street stage. It is evident that what little outside speculation there is is being withdrawn from the trust department, and the gambling there is being left to the room traders; but it is also evident that these room traders are giving the market pretty much all its present activity, and as long as their interest centres in the industrial stocks they are the ones likely to lead the market in activity.

⁂

During the coming week there is to be another cut in refined sugar prices, and this and other developments in the sugar trade war may keep Sugar Trust stock to the fore. And in the affairs of other trusts new matters promise to hold them well before the speculative eye.

⁂

Undoubtedly the erratic movements of the trust shares have hurt speculation. In the opinion of many Wall Street veterans, it is not likely that general interest in the standard railway stocks will revive until some new development reawakens speculative spirit and reassures the outside public.

NO UNEARNED DIVIDEND.

Apprehensions of the passage of the next regular quarterly dividend on Lake Erie and Western preferred stock was gaining ground in Wall Street, and during the week just ended there were many discussions of the company's financial status and its ability to continue dividends on the preferred stock at the current rate. One analysis of the company's position said:

As the surplus last year over dividends and interest on the Northern Ohio bonds was only $24,600, the company cannot afford to lose any revenue. The decrease in surplus so far indicates a deficit in the current year, unless earnings make a better showing in the coming months. We need, however, a few further figures to show fully how close to the wind the failure to increase the revenue, while interest continues to grow, has forced the company. We have these in the following table:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Balance over charges.	$741,647	$726,389	$901,175
Dividends	592,000	592,000	592,000
North. Ohio interest..	125,000	125,000	.....
Surplus	$24,647	$9,389	$309,175
Betterments	.....	.....	$246,669

The surpluses are close to the vanishing point. Within the three years the company has enlarged its bonded debt by the issue of $500,000 second mortgage bonds and guaranteed the interest on the Northern Ohio bonds, which has had to be advanced each year. The interest account will be further increased shortly by the marketing of $1,025,000 more second mortgage 5 per cents., the balance of the authorized issue held in the treasury. These bonds will call for $51,252 additional interest annually, and, as will be seen, this could not be met in any of the years named above without decreasing the dividend rate or piling up deficits.

As a matter of fact, the financial accounts of the company are in poor shape. It has been spending altogether too little for the maintenance of its property, and has not kept up its equipment. It is absurd to claim that a railroad can be in good physical condition with the sums the Lake Erie and Western has been spending on its roadbed. Maintenance of way expenditures were only $450 per mile in 1897, and in the last three years have averaged $467 per mile per year. These expenditures are altogether insufficient to keep up the property, and there is confirmatory evidence of this in various places in the recent reports.

Obviously the company is in no position to undertake the extensive new construction which it has planned and keep up its dividends. The lease and guarantee of the Northern Ohio in 1895 has so far proved an unfortunate venture, adding nothing to the revenue, as it earns only $776 gross per mile. Its extension to New Castle, Penn., to connect with the new line of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, may be justified, and perhaps is necessary, but such a road will be exceedingly costly, both for right of way and construction, and will mean a very large additional charge for bond interest put ahead of preferred dividends, which, as we have shown, have nothing to spare in the margin of earnings. Under the circumstances, we do not think that the company can afford to pay 5 per cent. preferred dividends. The stock will be worth less with dividends continued than without, because that would be inviting financial trouble.

But uneasiness among holders of Lake Erie and Western preferred is not based altogether on figuring like this. There have been official utterances of a somewhat disturbing character. In The Financial Chronicle of Saturday, President Calvin S. Brice said, in reply to a request for information as to the dividend policy:

"There has been no meeting of the Directors at which any action on the dividend could have been taken. Any discussion of the subject has been entirely of an informal and private character. One thing is certain, the company will pay its full dividend if it earns it; if it does not earn it, it will not pay it."

Wall Street found ominous suggestiveness in Senator Brice's explicit statement that the dividend will not be paid if it is not earned. Only a few hundred shares of the stock were traded in on Saturday, but the market price fell a whole point, making a loss of 4 points for the week.

Insiders are said to be much disappointed over the failure of the plans by which the Lake Erie and Western was to have been consolidated with larger systems, both the Baltimore and Ohio and the "Three Cs" having been repeatedly mentioned in this connection.

COTTON OIL'S POOL.

The pool in American Cotton Oil common stock has accumulated 22,000 shares. The average cost is said to be between 37 and 38. Some sales by the pool because of the indefinite postponement of dividends explain the stock's decline from 39 to 35.

STANDARD OIL AND SUGAR.

When Sugar Trust stock sold a few weeks ago above 140, 22,000 shares are said to have stood in the name of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his representatives, Mr. William Rockefeller's holdings are said to have been 15,000 shares, while Mr. H. H. Rogers and some lesser Standard Oil men were also large owners of the stock.

At 115 friends of the Standard Oil party are full of merry-making in declaring that the whole "Standard crowd" have less than 5,000 shares all together. On most of the stock sold, however, it is stated that the Messrs. Rockefeller collected the last dividend. As the stock did not sell "ex" until the middle of September, and then sold around 133, it would seem that even such wide-awake people are not always able to get top prices.

LINSEED OIL MATTERS.

The New York experts who are examining into the affairs of the National Linseed Oil Company are making rapid progress. They have found matters to be in a very badly mixed state. One of the company's important difficulties, it has been shown, was a bad system, or rather a lack of system, in its bookkeeping. The experts thus far have been surprised to find many important items out of their places, that is, classified in improper accounts, and many changes have been made.

It is not known here as yet whether or not the St. Louis contingent has decided to deposit its shares under the Central Trust agreement. However, it has practically given up its fight in opposition to the New York reorganization plan, and the St. Louis committee, which went to New York, has returned evidently satisfied that the Central Trust committee should carry on the reorganization, and decided to abide by the findings of its experts. This would seem to be an important concession on the part of the St. Louis stockholders, for at the meeting held here last week their committee openly stated that the St. Louis stockholders would be satisfied only with an examination made by experts whom it might select, and it was for the purpose of engaging its own experts that the committee went to New York. No figures showing the amount of stock already deposited have as yet been given out.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

The Government report next Monday [to-day] may announce the estimated yield per acre of wheat. This was not done in the October report last year, but it has been the general practice, and the only reason it was omitted last October was because the Agricultural Department was making a special revision of its area. It is expected the October condition of corn will be reduced from the September figure, which was 84.1. The report Monday will give the estimated yield per acre of oats, and it is expected that the result will be some increase in the estimated oats yield, which was 620,000,000 bushels in September.—Chicago Times-Herald.

FINANCIAL.

Consolidated Railroad of Vermont

5% BONDS

American Loan & Trust Company Certificates of Deposit.

In order to avoid further litigation and to bring about the immediate reorganization of the Central Vermont Railroad Co., an agreement has been made by the Committee representing the holders of the above-described certificates and interests hitherto hostile, by which the plan of reorganization adopted at the meeting of the holders of the above-described certificates, held Oct. 12, 1897, will be carried out, with the following modifications:

Instead of the securities provided by the above plan, the new company will issue:

$3,000,000 capital stock.

$12,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. 21-year gold bonds, to be dated August 1, 1898, or as near that date as possible. The interest on these bonds will be guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway Co., by a traffic contract, under which any deficit in earnings in any year will be provided for by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. up to 30 per cent. of the gross business interchanged by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. and the Central Vermont R. R. Co. (The gross business has averaged in the past from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000 yearly, and doubtless will be no less in the future.)

Holders of the American Loan & Trust Co. certificates and of first mortgage Consolidated Railroad of Vermont bonds not deposited are to receive par for their present bonds in the new first mortgage bonds, and interest in cash at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Feb. 1, 1898, to the date of the new bonds.

(This interest has already been advanced on May 1 and Aug. 1 to a majority of the certificate holders by the Grand Trunk Railway Co., and will not be paid a second time.)

The holders of bonds and certificates will receive also 8 per cent. of the face of their bonds in the capital stock of the new company, representing interest overdue Feb. 1, 1898.

Of the balance of the $12,000,000 first mortgage bonds, (or $5,000,000,) $1,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the company to be issued for improvements and additions only under proper restrictions. The balance of the bonds and stock will be used in securing branch roads and in settlement of preferred claims, reorganization expenses, and other obligations; in the retiring of the equipment bonds, and in settlement with the holders of the general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds. The expenses of reorganization will not call for any assessment of the certificate holders.

The new mortgage is to cover all the property of the new company, including branches, equipment, lease of the New London Northern R. R. Co., and other property not now covered by the first mortgage.

As required by Article 7 of the agreement for the deposit of bonds, notice is hereby given **that a meeting of holders** of American Loan & Trust Co. certificates of deposit of Consolidated Railroad of Vermont Five Per Cent. Bonds will **be held at Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, No. 88 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 26, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.,** to vote for the acceptance or rejection of this modification.

The Committee believes that it is for the benefit of all interests in the property that the plan as modified should be adopted.

Holders of certificates are reminded that in order to vote at this meeting they must either bring the certificates to the meeting or have them registered if it is desired to vote by proxy.

EZRA H. BAKER,
HENRY B. DAY,
S. E. KILNER,
E. F. BISCO,
Committee.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,
MOORFIELD STOREY,
Counsel.

Boston, October 5, 1898.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the *Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.*

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York National Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 7th, 1898.

At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, the resignations of the following Directors were received and accepted:

WM. H. ALBRO.
HENRY A. BLYTH.
JOHN GUTH.

The following gentlemen were thereupon elected to fill the vacancies:

JAMES M. DONALD.
HUDSON LAND.
ROBT. H. McCUTCHEON.

At the same meeting the resignation of Mr. D. B. Halstead, as President, was received and accepted, and Mr. James Rowland was elected President. ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, September 30th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the 18th of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon October 8th and reopen on the morning of November 7th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.
234 Fifth Av.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the Company, 234 Fifth Av., on Thursday, November 10, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

New York, Oct. 1st, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors of the Langville Black & Carbon Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 102 Times Building, New York City, on the 17th day of October, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

(Signed) JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 30th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1898, an installment of interest (being the second installment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 2, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1898. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1898, and will remain closed until November 2, 1898. H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.

New York, September 7, 1898.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
New York, September 26, 1898.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 31, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 19, 1898.

The Preferred Stock transfer books (now closed for the purposes of the annual meeting, and to reopen October 19th) will close for this dividend October 19th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. November 1, 1898.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 29th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1899, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1898.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, October 6th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, October 15th, 1898, payable October 31st, 1898.

The Preferred Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon October 15th, 1898, and reopen at 10 A. M. November 1st, 1898.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 12th of October, 1898, being interest for the six months ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst. and reopen Oct. 13th.

Blank orders may be procured at the CENTRAL TRUST CO., 54 Wall St., N. Y.

JAMES McMILLAN, } Trustees.
F. E. DRIGGS, }

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, October 3d, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. of Friday, October 14th, till the morning of Friday, October 21st.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
44-48 Cedar Street,
New York, October 3d, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst. By order. F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.,
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 26.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 10, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Sept. 30, 1898. Transfer books will be closed Sept. 30, 1898, and reopened October 11, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors. M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Texas & Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 8th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on the 20th of October, 1898. Transfer books will close 30th inst. and reopen Oct. 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from 7th to 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,280,648.38
Overdrafts		701.16
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		409,151.00
Other real estate		14,950.00
Mortgages owned		20,330.53
Stocks and bonds		593,156.56
Specie		522,713.05
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		461,897.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$109,423.92	
Other items carried as cash	2,540.95	
		111,964.87
		$4,415,512.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	114,168.84
Due depositors	3,381,993.05
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	168,747.87
Amounts due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	602.79
	$4,415,512.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FRANK C. MAYHEW, President, and WM. R. KURAU, Cashier, of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FRANK C. MAYHEW, President.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of Oct., 1898, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] S. H. MACDOWELL,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73@73½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.5 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	$10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅜
Lard, prime	5.10
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	20½@21

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; Minnesota hard patents, $3.40@$3.60; soft patents, $3.30@$3.40; straights, $3@$3.15; bakers', $2.25@$2.40; spring straights, $2.80@$3; soft bakers', $2.10@$2.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 62½@65c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@63c; No. 2 red, 64c; No. 2 corn, 29⅜@29½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29¾c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22c; No. 2 white, 24½@25½c; No. 3 white, 23½@24½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 34@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.37; mess pork, per bbl, $7.70@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $4.75@$4.77½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4⅜c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.77; granulated, $5.39.

COTTON.

To-morrow at 12 M. the official report for the month of October will be promulgated. Uncertainty regarding the character of this report from Washington operated against the making of new ventures and led to the evening up of some outstanding accounts Saturday. The trade appeared to be in a timid frame of mind as the result of conflicting crop accounts and the situation in the South as to the yellow fever question. Claims of more or less general quarantining have been somewhat offset by reports that the situation in this regard has been misrepresented and exaggerated in an effort to create the impression that picking and marketing were to be interfered with seriously. The more direct influences at work on Saturday's market were the official cables, which indicated a full response to the easier ruling of our market Friday and possibly a disposition to take the lead in the direction of still lower prices, while the movement of new cotton was liberal at the ports. At the same time advices from the interior indicated a burdensome accumulation of supplies, with exporters and American spinners alike disposed to operate with caution. Our market on Saturday opened dull, at a decline of 1@3 points, and scarcely varied after that. There was no energy to speculation, and the general situation lacked snap. The close was quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 3 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.21@5.22
November	5.25	5.25	5.23	5.23@5.24
December	5.30	5.31	5.29	5.29@5.30
January	5.34	5.35	5.33	5.33@5.34
February	....	....	....	5.38@5.39
March	5.43	5.44	5.42	5.42@5.43
April	5.49	5.49	5.48	5.46@5.48
May	5.51	5.53	5.51	5.51@5.52
June	5.54	5.56	5.54	5.55@5.56
July	....	....	....	5.59@5.60
August	....	....	....	5.62@5.64

The spot cotton in the local market ruled inactive and closed dull, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling uplands and 5 11-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¼@6⅜c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 5c; New Orleans, 5c; Mobile, 4⅞c; Savannah, 4 13-16c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Wilmington, 4⅞c; Norfolk, 5⅛c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5c; Augusta, 5 1-16@5⅛c; St. Louis, 5c; Louisville, 5 1-16c; Houston, 5c..

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	10,990	....	12,340
Thus far this week	10,990	....	12,340
Since Sept. 1	295,668	47,789	178,958

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Middling uplands, 3 3-32d. December-January, 2.62½s; January-February, 2.62½b; February-March, 2.63⅛s; March-April, 3½ds; April-May, 3.01b; May-June, 3.02s; June-July, 3.03s; July-August, 3.03½b; August-September, 3.04v; October, 3½ds; October-November, 2.63@2.64; November-December, 2.62½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	68⅞	69⅛	68¾	69⅛
May	68¾	68⅞	68⅝	68¾
Corn—				
December	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
May	36 15-16	36 15-16	36⅜	36⅝
Lard—				
October	....	....	....	5.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	....	....	....	63¼
December	62 13-16	63	62 11-16	62½
May	64	64¼	64	64⅛
Corn—				
October	....	....	....	29½
December	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
May	31 13-16	31⅞	31 11-16	31¾
Oats—				
October	....	....	....	21⅝
December	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21½
May	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
Lard—				
December	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
January	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
Ribs—				
December	....	....	....	4.57½
January	4.62½	4.62½	4.60	4.60
Pork—				
December	7.75	7.75	7.65	7.67½
January	8.85	8.85	8.82½	8.82½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was a narrow, featureless market throughout the forenoon Saturday, at first showing an easier tendency, but later improving somewhat on the development of a fairly good foreign demand for December. The story connected with the latter was that Manitoba dealers, having sold a lot of wheat to seaboard shippers and being unable to deliver, were forced to make a settlement at considerable loss. Foreigners then went into the pit and bought December, affording the market practically its only support of the day. The scalping interests, as usual stoutly bearish, sold too freely on the early break and were free buyers toward th close. Liverpool cables were disappointing at ⅛@¼d decline, but the Paris markets showed more strength than usual, with a final advance of 5@10c points on wheat and 10@15 points on flour.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2, 63¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—October, 61c; December, 59¾@59⅞c; May, 61⅝@61¾c; No. 1 hard, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 61¾c; No. 2 Northern, 59¼c.

DULUTH, Oct. 8.—No. 1 Northern cash, 64¼c bid; October, 64c bid; December, 60¾c; May, 63⅝c.

Corn.

The market on Saturday was quiet but fairly steady in face of estimates for 1,015 cars at Chicago on Monday and unchanged cables. Local shorts were fair buyers near the close. The export transactions amounted to 56 loads, all ports, and No. 2 corn closed at 35⅞c, free on board, afloat. On the Curb December ranged around 34⅛@ bid, closing at that figure.

Oats.

No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 28@28½c; track mixed, 26½@28½c; track white, 28@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 30c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 54@54½c; spot, 53⅛@54c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 50@50½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 50c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 36¼@37½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@49c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT, 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.75@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.50@$1.65, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@73c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, spot, $13, to arrive; sacks, $12.75@$13; Winter bran, 40, 60, and 80 lb, red, in bulk, $12.50@$13; white, do, $14@$15; middling, bulk, 100 lb, $16@$18; rye feed, 75@77½c; city feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $13; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—First patents, $3.90@$4; second patents, $3.90; first clears, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $12.50@$13; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$10.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 6¾@6¾c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾@5½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅜@6½c; Western, S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3¼@3⅜c. LARD—5.10c; city lard, 4.70c; refined, South America, 5.85c; Continent, 5.40c; Brazil, kegs, 7c; compound, city, 3⅞c; Western, 4@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5¾@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork

District Attorneys Grady and McCann for the People.

1—Joseph J. Sullivan.
2—Charles Prot.
3—Dennis Lahey.
4—Charles Curtis.
5—Jennie Parker.
6—William S. Mack, Patrick J. Ross.
7—Berthold Pollak.
8—George W. Goldey.
9—Vito Pizzonia.
10—Nicola Schiettino.
11—Louis C. Sebilliotte.
12—Thomas Williams.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Frank Barrett.
2—James Curtin.
3—Emily Ross.
4—Albert Molz.
5—Max Adler.
6—Thomas Wilson.
7—Arthur W. Lester.
8—James J. Stephens.
9—William Klernan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Levi vs. Leonard—Charles Wehle. Wasserzug vs. Slezinsky—P. H. Whalen. Matter of Bowen—Edward M. Burghard.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Edwards & Mackey—Stephen H. Keating.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Keogh, J.

Demurrers:
704—Feeley vs. Wurster.
General Calendar:
704—Petersohn vs. Stimper.
619—Gibson vs. Palmer.
723—Hawkes vs. Van Deusen.
775—Ferguson vs. Bridgewater.
789—Downing vs. Downing.
819—Roth vs. Roth.
859—Diehl vs. Lane, &c.
679—Schlosman vs. B'klyn El. R. R. Co.
591—Balleisen vs. Hartley.
670—Turner vs. Turner, Jr.
698—Colyer vs. Lucia.
710—McInnerschmidt vs. Ellender.
644 to 651 inclusive—Teachers' Building, &c., Ass'n vs. Minna Jacobs and others; 8 cases.
704½—Johnson vs. Austin.
708—Lowenberger vs. Martin Bruner.
709—Lowenberger vs. Emilie Bruner.
733—Wells vs. South Brooklyn Steam Engine Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hirschberg, J.; Part II.—Johnson, J.; Part III.—; Part IV.—Dickey, J.; Part V.—Mattice, J. Day Calendar.

4373, 4374—Campbell vs. Jugharit.
3795—Savage vs. Nassau R. R.
2556—Connell vs. Am. Sugar Ref. Co.
4490—Flanagan vs. Nassau R. R.
3735—Abbe vs. Ball.
4930—Ferber vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
4328—Putter vs. Nassau R. R.
4330—Diecker vs. Nassau R. R.
3242—Hogan vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3860—Turey vs. Nassau R. R.
3432—Butt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3611—McDermott vs. Bklyn. Hghts. R. R.
3639, 3689—Karlson vs. Realty.
4266—Oberglock vs. Nassau R. R.
3117—Brownell vs. Ehrich et al.
5154—Bossert vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
2861—Casso vs. Nassau R. R.
5130—Skinner vs. Bernheimer et al.
4472—Neeb Brew. Co. vs. Madden.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Hannah Green, Alice A. Cassidy, Andreas Vosseler, Henry Avenius, Juliana Hildebrandt, John H. Maxwell, Louis Hess, Samuel W. Harrison, Catherine J. Mango, Rose Heiberger, Ellen L. Mills, Clement Reade, and Mary Fallon. The administration of Elizabeth Cassidy.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—49—Will of Christiana Bungart. 47—Will of Mary J. Braton.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A.M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

51—Smith vs. Sault.
86—Braden vs. N. Y. & Queens Co.
87—Murphy vs. Brook., Queens Co. & Subur. R. R.
94—Hoffman vs. Consol. Trac. Co.
95—McCarthy vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
96—McCarthy vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. Co.
98—McGinnis vs. Hughes.
3—Burchard vs. Winkle.
95—Bittrich vs. Walter.
103—McInroy vs. Stevenson Brew. Co.
104—Suhr vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
134—Anderson vs. Schmutz.
138—Alonzo vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
145—Armstrong vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
146—Dodt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
157—Ferris vs. Am. Legion of Honor.
159—Murphy vs. Brook., Queens & Sub. R. R.
164—Held vs. Rehbein.
166—Greer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
167—Nolan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
168—Beerer vs. Carrell.
169—Ziegler vs. N. Y. & Col. Point Ferry Co.
86—Hinch vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
21—Peabody vs. Bertrand.
50—Miller vs. Brook., Queens Co. & Sub. R. Co.
53—Whiting vs. Person.
58—Chambers vs. Gillen.
93—Litt vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
143—Norris, as adm., vs. L. I. Elec. R. R. Co.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Uriah W. Tompkins, referee, 1,471 to 1,477 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment $10,229.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, Southern Boulevard, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 37.5 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,940.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale, 305 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 40 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 57.3, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT, AUCTIONEER. BROKER, APPRAISER.

A. A.—29 E. 75TH STREET.

New extension, new plumbing, new tiled bathroom, new decorations; hardwood flooring on three floors; Turkish room, electric lighting. Obtain permit from my agents.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE "PARK MADISON,"

Madison Avenue, S. E. Cor. 25th Street.

FACING MADISON SQUARE.

Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.
The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience.
For plans and particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.,
(6380) and 10 Wall St.

PEABODY,

102 and 104 Waverley Place.

Desirable, well appointed, and handsomely decorated apartments. 8 rooms and bath, steam heated, elevator, and hall service.
RENT, $65.
JANITOR ON PREMISES.

West 85th St.

Nos. 74, 76, and 78. Corner and inside apartments, extra wide, light, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, hardwood, elevator, hall boys; rents from $660 to $1,200; electric lights free. Apply to STRONG & IRELAND, on premises.

THE CHELSEA, WEST 23D STREET.

APARTMENT 22. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. SANITARY PLUMBING. NEWLY DECORATED. MODERATE RENT.

AT $1,000 PER ANNUM, CHEAPEST APARTment for an excellent block; open plumbing. Kenmore, 353 West 57th St. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5th Av., corner 52d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats. All rooms light and open to outside air. Hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

HOTELS.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; private service if desired. Will open early in October. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE LANGHAM, 5th Ave. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

THE SCHUYLER,

New High-Class Family Hotel.
Now Open for Inspection.
59 & 61 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Strictly fireproof. Restaurant. All outside rooms. Improvements not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city. Apartments decorated to suit. IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, Owner, 1,133 Broadway. A. W. Eager, Mgr.

THE CHELSEA,

222 WEST 23D ST.

One of the most desirable apartment houses in the city; absolutely fireproof; all modern improvements; restaurant of superior excellence; apartments furnished or unfurnished.
E. N. WILSON, Manager.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Between 64th and 80th Sts., west of Lexington Av.; give full particulars. Address HOUSE, Box 152, Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—65 PARK AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—Large handsome second floor, parlor, and dining room; references.

WHOLE OR PART OF SECOND FLOOR IN private family, with board, upper west side. Address B. E., Box 212 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable for one or two gentlemen; also hall room.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. 72 East 119th St., Mullan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and plain sewing. Present employer's, 150 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid or maid and sewing; husband ill in Europe; city references. Anxious, 253 West 37th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS—HOUSEMAID.—A lady going abroad for Winter wishes to find good places, together or separately, for her cook, waitress and housemaid. Call or address 21 East 11th St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two sisters, as cook and waitress; first-class reference; would do entire work of house. 208 East 57th St., ring Kinsella's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class cook, also chambermaid and plain sewer; satisfactory references. Present employer's, 122 West 57th St.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as good cook, or cook and housekeeper; good reference. 227 West 77th St.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; best city reference from last employer; wages, $30 to $35. 152 East 28th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; good baker; private family; best city references, 256 West 31st St., Tighe's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; day or home. 303 East 33d St. Yrst.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for general housework; assist with washing and ironing; two years' reference. 213 West 18th St., 1st floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl lately landed to do general housework. Call, for two days, at 10 East 47th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Young woman, Protestant, wants laundry work, or cleaning by the day; good reference. Trueman, 233 West 68th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to take home family washing; reference. Halpner, 226 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 204 East 88th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork; last employer seen. Call 266 West 47th St., second bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Ross, 222 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; can take entire charge of baby from birth; six years' reference. Annie Queen, 220 West 69th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID. —By three young respectable Swedish girls; one, parlormaid; 6 years' city reference; one, waitress; one, chambermaid; reference. 224 East 27th St.; ring Mrs. Lundberg's bell.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady as assistant bookkeeper or in office; willing and ambitious; best of references; moderate salary. Rev. William J. H. Boetcker, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Neat, rapid, and accurate; refers to former employer. Miss Exceptional, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By single man; five years' city reference from last employer; city or country; willing and obliging; light colored. W. W., 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By single English butler; height, six feet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Single, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; lived in good families; age 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class, competent man; North German; single; Protestant; age 33; highest city reference. Steady, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Competent; understands his duties; willing and sober; best city reference from last employer. F., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or COOK.—By Japanese; references. Japanese, 105 Woolsey St., Astoria, L. I.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; strictly first-class in every branch; fine pastry cook; disengaged Oct. 15; in private family; city preferred; good references. Chef, Box 134, Madison, N. J.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace; single; milks; city or country. T., 424 West st.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable married coachman; sober, honest, willing, and industrious; thoroughly experienced; excellent reference. M. C., 150 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By good reliable man; four years' references. G. Kitney, 409 East 71st St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young American Protestant; six years' references from last employer; private stables preferred. B., Box 299, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced trained English valet; good traveler; manicure; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. White, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

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DR. J. SACHS.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

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FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
82, 84 AND 86 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 6th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next higher work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM } FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Opens Oct. 3. Office hours, 11, 12:30, 2:30, 4.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
4 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten), through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON,
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, 19th year, begins MONDAY, SEPT. 26.
Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet perents after Sept. 15,

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTERER.—By an artistic upholsterer, late with Allard; would work at residence; city or country; on fine furniture, general decorations. Address, 10 days, Upholsterer, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A first-class German maid and seamstress; must understand dressmaking; city references required. Call, Monday forenoon, 35 West 72d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number "419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue; thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five,) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.

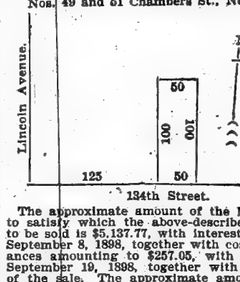

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. a26-2aw8wM&Th&o18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.

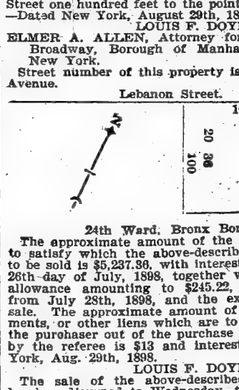

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 5th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o7-2aw2wF&M

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 84 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

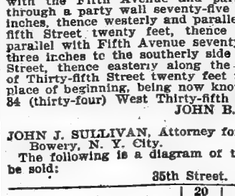

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.06, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, October 1, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

o3-2aw3w

AUCTION SALES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, made the 4th day of August, 1898, the undersigned, Administrators with the will annexed of David Aaron, deceased, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, to the highest bidder, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the claim of the late David Aaron against the late firm of J. B. Skeiton & Co. of New York City.

JOS. B. AARON,
FREDERICK F. LOWENFELS.
Oct. 6, 1898.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No. 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
s12-1aw6wM

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City. o10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE CROSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. o3-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALB

IN THE LAND OF THE LAMAS

The Rev. D. Le Lacheur Describes His Travels to the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

MEETING WITH A ROBBER BAND

Honored by an Old Acquaintance at Le Brang—Grand Reception in the Temple—Granted Permit to Establish Missions.

Several thousand persons gathered at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon at the Sabbath service of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. The subject for the afternoon was taken from the missionary field of the Alliance and the Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur, superintendent of the missions of Central China, addressed the members on "The Land of the Lamas, or the Opening of Thibet to the Gospel." Mr. Le Lacheur is the first missionary who has entered Thibet and established a mission there. He started on his perilous journey across China to Thibet accompanied by the Rev. George Shields, one of the missionaries for Central China, about two years ago. He described their journey at great length and said that it took them seven months of hard travelling, of which one hundred days were spent in the saddle before their journey was ended. During three and a half months of this time they were without shelter and had to sleep on the ground, and in the course of their travels they heard over a hundred different languages spoken.

The only means of traveling was in pack trains made up of large boxes covered with bamboo roofing, without seats, springless, and the axles revolving with the wheels. The trains were drawn by mules driven tandem fashion.

While crossing a desert the missionary was taken ill with a fever declared by the natives to be fatal. He told the story of his sufferings, and how after being anointed and prayed for by his companion he was healed through the grace of God and without the use of medicines. On arriving at the last mission occupied by the Christian and Missionary Alliance he was met by William Christie, who was in charge of the station. After several days rest he started into the interior accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Shields, Mr. Christie, a Thibetan priest, and a muleteer.

For centuries, Mr. Le Lacheur said, Thibet has been the closed land of the East. It is the headquarters of Buddhism, and the Great Lama of Lhassa is the Pope of 400,000,000 Buddhists. Little wonder, therefore, that it has been the longed-for goal of travelers and missionaries. Five years ago Miss Annie Taylor of England succeeded in penetrating a portion of this mysterious land, and the story of her journey awakened profound interest in the whole Christian world. But she was placed under arrest by Chinese troops and carried back to China.

After traveling inland for seventy-three miles Mr. Le Lacheur and his party were surprised by one of the bands of thieves that infest Thibet. The party was surrounded, but without losing courage they knelt and offered prayer. The bandits were so surprised that instead of attacking the party they drew up their chief, who stood apart under a large umbrella of natural leaves. The party then continued on the journey, the bandits not offering further molestation.

No incidents worthy of note occurred from that time until they reached the City of Le Brang. This is the monastery center of Thibet, and has alone 63,000 resident priests. In looking for lodgings, the party found an inn, a rude mud structure, windowless, without floor or chimney. There was a large door, however, through which the mules were also brought. This place they established as a missionary centre.

Several days after Mr. Christie met a Buddha—one of the high priests who govern the various districts into which Thibet is divided—to whom several years before he had given a Bible. The Buddha was cordial in his greeting, and promised to visit Dr. Le Lacheur. Shortly after he did so, and in the course of conversation surprised the missionaries by his knowledge of the Bible. Upon leaving, he presented both missionaries with a package of candies and cakes, which was a courteous acknowledgement that their mode of entertainment had been pleasing to him.

In response to a request from the Buddha, Mr. Le Lacheur called upon him in his temple. On the day of his visit he was met by a guard of honor and escorted to the temple, where he was welcomed by the Buddha and conducted into the throne room. This of itself is so great an honor that it is not often extended to the highest officials of the land. The throne is magnificently carved and the upper seat is for the Buddha alone. No other person is permitted to occupy it. Lower down are seats for the Lamas, and the priests are expected to sit on the floor. In a very graceful manner the Buddha asked Mr. Le Lacheur, whom he called Ta Lama of America, (The Great Lama of America,) to occupy his seat, greatly to the astonishment of all the attaching priests.

Later dinner was served, and Mr. Le Lacheur did not speak in terms of praise of the Thibetans' culinary skill. One of the delicacies served was a sort of tea made of butter fifty years old. Mr. Le Lacheur was invited by the Buddha to sleep in the temple, and a large tent was erected for his occupancy. To him the Buddha gave up his sacred mat and took a position on the missionary's right.

In the middle of the night Mr. Le Lacheur was awakened by strange noises, which he discovered proceeded from a number of prostrate natives, who had gathered about the tent. He asked the Buddha to explain the strange actions, and discovered he was laughing. Some of his subjects had taken the missionary for the Buddha and were worshipping him. The Buddha, at great length, explained how he came by his position. He said he had never known just when he came into the temple, but that it was a sacred custom when a Buddha died to at once search for an infant born at the moment of his death, and make him the successor.

Both missionaries visited the sacred temple of worship, which they thought was the most magnificent they had ever seen. The beautiful idols were unique, and the groups of heathens, beating prayer drums, turning prayer wheels, and burning incense, made a strange and weird picture.

Before leaving Mr. Le Lacheur was presented with a brass idol, which he displayed to the audience. To him the Buddha also gave the only passport ever known to have been issued in Thibet to a stranger. It was made of parchment, with four large seals, and ordered all faithful subjects of the Buddha to treat the bearers with every courtesy. Permission was likewise accorded them to establish missions all over the country under his jurisdiction, and secure as many converts as possible.

The party then proceeded to Pac Ngan, sixty miles further inland, where they were told that their advent had already been heard of, and where they were allotted a mission house by the military mandarin.

Speaking of the barbarities with which the Thibetans are credited, Mr. Le Lacheur said they were greatly exaggerated. Travelers into this country expect to be abused, and they come with a display of weapons ready to protect themselves. The inhabitants cannot understand this, and deeming it an act of hostility, resort to some of the cruel practices that have stamped them barbarians in the eyes of the world. "If they are treated in a Christian manner," said Mr. Le Lacheur, "no one is in any danger among them."

The missionary work in Thibet, he said, was progressing in a most satisfactory way.

CAUGHT WHILE MAKING MONEY.

Adolph Woldheim Says He Was Counterfeiting Simply for Amusement.

Adolph Woldheim, an Austrian, of 91 Chrystie Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged by Detectives Hay and Casey of the Eldridge Street Police Station with making counterfeit money. Complaints were received at the police station several days ago that a man was going around the district passing counterfeit 5, 25, and 50-cent pieces.

Detectives Murray, Hay, and Casey soon found Woldheim, who answered the description of the counterfeiter. They saw the man enter the building where he lives on Saturday afternoon. They knocked on his door a half-hour later. Some commotion was heard inside the room and Woldheim opened the door about an inch and asked what was wanted. The detectives forced open the door and seized the man, who made some resistance. On a table were found eighteen plaster of paris molds with the impressions of 5, 25, and 50-cent pieces. Scattered about were about $12 in leaden coins newly cast. The detectives found a lighted furnace and a pot of molten lead.

Woldheim stated that he was making the money for his amusement and had no intention of attempting to pass them. He was remanded yesterday and ordered to be taken before United States Commissioner Shields to-day. Woldheim is fifty-two years old, more than six feet tall, and has a distinguished appearance.

FATHER KEAN ON TEMPERANCE.

He Talks to Workingmen on "Father Mathew Day" at the Paulist Fathers' Church.

The celebration of "Father Mathew Day," in honor of the great temperance advocate, took place last evening in the church of the Paulist Fathers. It was made the occasion of a meeting of all the Roman Catholic temperance societies in Manhattan Borough, who, together with a large congregation, listened to an address on the subject from Father Kean of St. James's Church. Although last night was the eve of Father Mathew's birthday, the celebration, according to custom, was held on Sunday night. The delegates of the societies present represented bver 5,000 members in the various parishes. These societies were St. Monica's, (two divisions,) St. Alphonsus, St. Rose of Lima, St. Brigid, St. Michael, St. Veronica, and three societies of the parish of the Paulist church. Father Doyle conducted the religious services and delivered a brief address. He was followed by Father Kean, who, after alluding to the appropriate choice of the church of the Paulist Fathers as the place for this celebration of the birthday of Father Mathew because their long-continued work and zeal for temperance had made the Paulists' church and parish a citadel and recruiting place of the cause, announced as his theme, "The Total Abstinence Pledge and the Workingman."

He pointed out that excessive indulgence in intoxicants was limited to no particular class of people; that while even the brightest minds, such as Byron, Burns, and Poe, and numbers of the highest professions were not entirely exempt, and that even in the mansions of the rich it found its victims, yet among the working people the temptations were the strongest, most numerous, and most disastrous.

As a cure some economists proposed prohibition, others regulation by license. Something could be said in favor of both, but to the mind of the speaker the most practical and effective was the remedy of Father Mathew—the total abstinence pledge.

To many taking the pledge is repellant; the suggestion seems to signify that they needed it because of previous drunken habits. Yet many illustrious men have taken it, and though never addicted to excess, have experienced material benefit from it in increased health and endurance of mental strain and fatigue.

"Cardinal Manning," he continued, "became a total abstainer by chance. Meeting one day a drunken workingman in London, he remonstrated with him. All at once the man, made bold by drink, exclaimed: 'I will take the pledge if you will.' 'All right, my friend,' was the reply; 'I will do so. Come to my house, and we will take it together.' From that day, the Cardinal gave up his claret at dinner, and never touched it afterward."

The workingman, he went on to say, took stimulant, imagining it gave him strength for his work and cheer in hours of sorrow and depression, but experience and doctors showed that the strength, even in the case of moderate drinkers, was short-lived, and for a proportion of this mysterious land, and the story of her journey awakened profound interest in the whole Christian world. But she was placed under arrest by Chinese troops and carried back to China.

After traveling inland for seventy-three miles Mr. Le Lacheur and his party were surprised by one of the bands of thieves that infest Thibet. The party was surrounded, but without losing courage they knelt and offered prayer. The bandits were so surprised that instead of attacking the party they drew up their chief, who stood apart under a large umbrella of natural leaves. The party then continued on the journey, the bandits not offering further molestation.

No incidents worthy of note occurred from that time until they reached the City of Le Brang. This is the monastery center of Thibet, and has alone 63,000 resident priests. In looking for lodgings, the party found an inn, a rude mud structure, windowless, without floor or chimney. There was a large door, however, through which the mules were also brought. This place they established as a missionary centre.

Several days after Mr. Christie met a Buddha—one of the high priests who govern the various districts into which Thibet is divided—to whom several years before he had given a Bible. The Buddha was cordial in his greeting, and promised to visit Dr. Le Lacheur. Shortly after he did so, and in the course of conversation surprised the missionaries by his knowledge of the Bible. Upon leaving, he presented both missionaries with a package of candies and cakes, which was a courteous acknowledgement that their mode of entertainment had been pleasing to him.

In response to a request from the Buddha, Mr. Le Lacheur called upon him in his temple. On the day of his visit he was met by a guard of honor and escorted to the temple, where he was welcomed by the Buddha and conducted into the throne room. This of itself is so great an honor that it is not often extended to the highest officials of the land. The throne is magnificently carved and the upper seat is for the Buddha alone. No other person is permitted to occupy it. Lower down are seats for the Lamas, and the priests are expected to sit on the floor. In a very graceful manner the Buddha asked Mr. Le Lacheur, whom he called Ta Lama of America, (The Great Lama of America,) to occupy his seat, greatly to the astonishment of all the attaching priests.

Later dinner was served, and Mr. Le Lacheur did not speak in terms of praise of the Thibetans' culinary skill. One of the delicacies served was a sort of tea made of butter fifty years old. Mr. Le Lacheur was invited by the Buddha to sleep in the temple, and a large tent was erected for his occupancy. To him the Buddha gave up his sacred mat and took a position on the missionary's right.

In the middle of the night Mr. Le Lacheur was awakened by strange noises, which he discovered proceeded from a number of prostrate natives, who had gathered about the tent. He asked the Buddha to explain the strange actions, and discovered he was laughing. Some of his subjects had taken the missionary for the Buddha and were worshipping him. The Buddha, at great length, explained how he came by his position. He said he had never known just when he came into the temple, but that it was a sacred custom when a Buddha died to at once search for an infant born at the moment of his death, and make him the successor.

Both missionaries visited the sacred temple of worship, which they thought was the most magnificent they had ever seen. The beautiful idols were unique, and the groups of heathens, beating prayer drums, turning prayer wheels, and burning incense, made a strange and weird picture.

Before leaving Mr. Le Lacheur was presented with a brass idol, which he displayed to the audience. To him the Buddha also gave the only passport ever known to have been issued in Thibet to a stranger. It was made of parchment, with four large seals, and ordered all faithful subjects of the Buddha to treat the bearers with every courtesy. Permission was likewise accorded them to establish missions all over the country under his jurisdiction, and secure as many converts as possible.

The party then proceeded to Pac Ngan, sixty miles further inland, where they were told that their advent had already been heard of, and where they were allotted a mission house by the military mandarin.

Speaking of the barbarities with which the Thibetans are credited, Mr. Le Lacheur said they were greatly exaggerated. Travelers into this country expect to be abused, and they come with a display of weapons ready to protect themselves. The inhabitants cannot understand this, and deeming it an act of hostility, resort to some of the cruel practices that have stamped them barbarians in the eyes of the world. "If they are treated in a Christian manner," said Mr. Le Lacheur, "no one is in any danger among them."

The missionary work in Thibet, he said, was progressing in a most satisfactory way.

DR. WILLEY'S OLD FOLKS' SUNDAY

Aged Members of the Congregation Brought to Church in Carriages.

The Rev. J. H. Willey, who has been steadily introducing innovations into the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and whose most notable device is the introduction of a nursery in the church, where mothers can leave their babies during the services, yesterday had what he called an "Old Folks' Sunday." Young men belonging to the church were sent out with carriages to scour the city for the aged and infirm members of the congregation, to whom a walk to church was a burdensome task.

The old folks were placed in these carriages and driven to the church, where they were met at the doors by a committee of young women and helped into the pews. Two or three who were too infirm to walk from the carriages to the church were carried in on chairs. One of the young women was loaded down with posies, and as each of the men was helped up the steps she pinned some flowers on his coat.

About thirty old persons were gathered in by Dr. Willey's volunteer scouts. Their names were ascertained from the church records. The carriages were contributed by members of the congregation. Good old-fashioned Methodist hymns that were in vogue early in the century were sung, and the text, "In the evening there shall be light," was selected with reference to the ancient guests of the church.

The scheme was such a success that it is believed Dr. Willey will repeat it.

A NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Fifteen Thousand Persons Saw Cornerstone Laid at Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 9.—The laying of the cornerstone of the new parochial school of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church here to-day was attended by all the Catholic societies of Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties. The Right Rev. Bishop Wigger performed the ceremony and the Rev. Father Kelly, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, preached the sermon. Among the clergy present were Chancellor George D. O'Neill, the Rev. Fathers Wallace of Orange Valley, Meehan and Ter Woert of Jersey City, Carroll of Newark, Stafford of Union Hill, O'Connor of Harrison, White of Newark, Smith of Elizabeth, and Whelan, O'Brien, and McGinley of Bayonne.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons witnessed the ceremony. Five hundred children of the parochial schools were arranged on a raised platform to represent the American flag. They sang "My Country" under the direction of Father O'Neill.

A parade through the principal streets took place before the exercises. The new school is to cost $50,000. It will be the best equipped parochial school in New Jersey. The Rev. Father Isaac P. Whelan, formerly of Paterson, is the pastor of St. Mary's.

KILLED HER BABY BY MISTAKE.

Mother Gave Carbolic Acid Instead of Castor Oil.

Angela Volomino, thirty-seven years old, who lives with her husband and family in the rear of 228 West Eighteenth Street, killed her fifteen-months-old boy Joseph yesterday by giving him a dose of poison by mistake for medicine which had been prescribed for him. The boy had been ill a short time, and the mother had been directed to administer castor oil when necessary. Instead of giving him castor oil, however, she took a bottle containing carbolic acid and gave him a spoonful of that powerful poison yesterday morning.

The little one became very ill at once. Taking him in her arms, the mother ran to the office of Dr. Joseph E. Messenger, at 323 West Nineteenth Street. That physician saw at once what had been done, and through the police of the West Twentieth Street Station called an ambulance from the New York Hospital, to which institution the child was taken. Every effort was made to save its life, but the baby died a short time after reaching the hospital. The mother was afterward arrested on the technical charge of homicide to await the action of the Coroner.

Gov. Hastings to Care for Sick.

Major Appel, Surgeon in charge of sick soldiers in New York City, received word from Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania yesterday that he would arrive in New York to-morrow to personally superintend the handling and distribution of the sick Pennsylvania soldiers who arrive on the transport Obdam. The Obdam, from Puerto Rico and Santiago, is expected here then.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

RECTOR FIFTY-NINE YEARS

Rev. Dr. Haskins of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, Celebrates.

SIMPLE SERVICES ARE HELD

The Pastor, Although Ninety Years Old, Is in Good Health—Statistics of the Church.

A venerable priest, living out almost the century, but still vigorous, stood in his pulpit yesterday and talked of the events of a pastorate of nearly sixty years. Before him was a small congregation of perhaps 200, many of them children, others growing into young manhood and womanhood; still others in the prime of life, and yet a few white-haired and feeble, who had grown up under him and listened to his ministrations of Christ's teachings from early youth. Congregations, all with the single purpose of love for their pastor, had come and gone and scattered to the four corners of earth; marriages had been made and the children of them had known the same loving spiritual care; while again, death had taken from time-worn pews many familiar faces, but still the pastor stayed on, blessed with health to continue his chosen calling.

The church, deemed old in these days of rush and bustle, looks out of place in its surroundings of modern buildings of brick and wood. Ivy covers the stone façade of its tower, and the same clinging green hides the stained stone of its side walls. Its exterior is plain, severe, and unpretentious. Within, barring its equipment of modern organ and altar, trappings of Episcopal faith, the same plainness prevails. The seats are old-fashioned, the walls even dingy, and its whole interior is relieved by only a few flowers about the altar and chancel. Yet, the bright sunlight through stained-glass windows adds a wonderful softening effect, the more so as it lights the chancel and brings out more clearly the strong lines of the pastor's face.

The church is St. Mark's, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. M. Haskins, who celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of his pastorate. Ninety years ago Dr. Haskins was born, and more than sixty years ago he entered the ministry.

It was a day of thanksgiving for St. Mark's people, for their pastor had been spared to them in life and health. Seldom in the history of churches have the relations between pastor and people been pleasanter and freer from jealousies and dissensions than this Eastern District congregation. As a consequence they worship their pastor, as the scattered congregations of other days have before them. Parishioners, almost too feeble to walk, mingling with the young and strong, were there; the day to them was one not to be missed. So they turned out few in numbers, but strong in love.

It is remarkable that in the pastorate of Dr. Haskins he has been more in the light of a father than preacher to his people. Standing with his arms resting on his pulpit he conveyed this idea to them. His sermon was less a sermon than a familiar conversation. He reviewed his charge of nearly sixty years. Church statistics inadequately conveyed the work done: Three thousand three hundred and forty-eight baptisms, 62 confirmations, 1,510 persons confirmed, 2,150 communicants, 1,324 marriages, 2,727 burials. Twenty-five candidates for the ministry have been raised in the church, and many Bishops have been consecrated in it since Dr. Haskins took charge. At that time there were only 1,000 clergymen in the United States, and now there are 5,007.

"I am grateful for your love," he said. "I thank God that I have been spared to you, thankful that you have been spared to me. Congregations have come and gone here. From childhood to manhood and womanhood many have sat before me and have gone away."

Then Dr. Haskins told how he had met many of his old parishioners in every diocese in the city, and his pleasure at different periods in meeting them. Further on, Dr. Haskins became gently admonitory, and sadly referred to the practice of Sunday cycling which drew many persons away from the Church.

"I fear in the last decade," he went on, "that there has been a falling off in attendance. Wheeling has drawn many away from the sanctuary. No one can live in the spirit of Christ unless he or she keeps constantly in touch with His teachings. To be true to yourselves and true to your God you cannot neglect the influence you find in the house of God."

The musical services of the day were elaborate. A surpliced choir assisted, and communion was given. At the close of the services the parishioners flocked around the aged rector and many of the women kissed him.

St. Mark's Church was built in 1859, a time when its location was farm land and Williamsburg scarcely more than a village.

Fifty Years a Minister.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker of the Grand Avenue Reformed Church this morning preached a historical sermon in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry. To-morrow evening, the actual anniversary, there will be a jubilee service at the church. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ten Eyck of New York and the Rev. Dr. Searl, classmates of Dr. Stryker, will attend.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Celebration of Its Sixty-fifth Anniversary Is Begun.

The Sixteenth Baptist Church is celebrating its sixty-fifth anniversary. The Rev. Alfred W. Hodder, the pastor, preached an impressive sermon yesterday morning, and in the evening the Rev. M. H. Pogdon spoke. There will be services at 3:30 and 6 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. to-day.

This church was founded by sixteen persons, was the sixteenth Baptist church built in New York, and was built in West Sixteenth Street, in the old Sixteenth Ward. The original church building was so long and narrow that it became known as the "Rope Walk Church" and also the "Ten Pin Alley." In order to increase the revenue, vaults were built under the church and ales and porter stored there until so much fun was made of this source of revenue that the Deacons finally turned the ale vaults into burial vaults.

KEEPING THE WRONG HOLY DAY.

Remarks by Rev. A. H. Lewis in Plainfield Seventh Day Baptist Church.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Rev. A. H. Lewis, editor of The Sabbath Recorder and a minister of the Seventh Day Baptist denomination, occupied the pulpit of the Seventh Day Baptist Church yesterday and preached a sermon on "The Danger to Protestant Christianity from a Growing Disregard for Sunday."

The Rev. Mr. Lewis ascribed the trouble to the fact that the churches are keeping sacred the wrong day. As a holy day Sunday had been a colossal failure, he said. He held that the Bible expressly commanded the keeping of the seventh day as the Sabbath, and he declared that it was inconsistency on the part of the Church, which professes to be guided by the Bible, to refuse its teachings in this matter.

Dr. Lewis said that the salvation of the Christian world depended on the churches starting over with the right holy day, and to that end it was the duty of the Seventh Day Baptists not so much to increase their numbers as to promulgate the truth that is to save the weekly holy day to the world.

Swedish Church Cornerstone Laid.

Several hundred Swedes gathered at the corner of Patter Avenue and Blackewell Street, Astoria, yesterday afternoon to assist in laying the cornerstone of the Swedish Lutheran Church to be erected there by the Swedes of Astoria and Ravenswood. The sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Nelsenius, the rector. The services were conducted in the native language of the Swedes.

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CHRISTIANITY AND RELIGION.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. De Costa at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Dr. B. F. De Costa preached yesterday at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist upon Christianity and religion.

"What is Christianity?" he asked. "With some it is anything that an untaught mind can conceive or a cunning preacher preach for a living. There are many imitations of Christianity and attempted substitutes. Some combine a few maxims of Christ, say something about forgiveness, humility, or love, and call it Christianity. Others take what they call the 'Christ spirit,' a compound of benevolence and pietism, and call that Christianity. But Christianity cannot be manufactured by distillation from a moral alembic or be produced by any newspaper, literary, or psychological process.

"Religion is mainly the result of a certain manifestation of the sensibilities. Religion can exist without any creed. It has existed in all ages. It is not dying in this land, because it can never die. Religion, however, is not Christianity. Christianity is a system that includes, at the very least, five things: A church, a recognized form of belief, inward and outward obedience to the precepts of Christ, a ministry, and sacraments. Nothing less than this can possibly fill the definition of Christianity.

"This is a time when every consistent Christian in this country who respects himself should take a definite stand, recognizing especially what is called for in the Creed, which is clear on the divinity of Christ, the incarnation, atonement, resurrection, and ascension; for the man who denies the belief of Christianity has no right to claim to be a Christian. The individual who claims to be a Christian, and yet tears the crown of Christ's divinity from His brow to trample it in the dust, must be rejected and spurned as an impostor."

ANOTHER CHURCH STARTED.

Woman's Church of Christ Triumphant—Headed by Mrs. A. Johnson.

Under the name of the Woman's Church of Christ Triumphant the first of a series of weekly evangelical meetings was held yesterday in the lecture room of the New York College of Music, at 128 East Fifty-eighth Street. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Anna Johnson, originally of this city, but who for the past twenty-eight years has been engaged in evangelical work in all parts of the United States.

In speaking of the "church" Mrs. Johnson said:

"On last Wednesday night it was revealed to me by some spiritual power that Christ's Church Triumphant should be opened, and without waiting I arranged for the first service to occur on the Sabbath day. I told as many of my friends as I could see of my intention, we gathered here, and the new church was founded. We will teach Christianity in the old and simplest way, not professional Christianity, but as Christ taught it. It is our object to erect at some future day a church under the chosen name."

The belief of the newly founded church is in a measure a leaning toward the faith cure, for Mrs. Johnson was strong in the assurance of her belief in spiritual healing for all physical suffering. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Sunday afternoon.

SOWERS OF WILD OATS.

The Rev. Dr. Peters Points Out that the Prodigal Son Is an Egoist.

"There are too many young men in this city who are sowing their wild oats," said the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, in his sermon in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning. "There are people who encourage young men to be dissolute and reckless by saying: 'These wild fellows will reform as they grow older. They are young and must have a good time now, and when they do turn from their wild ways they will become perhaps better citizens than they would if they had never been bad in their earlier days.'

"There are cases in which the reaction resulting from a reformation has made the wildest kind of fellows into very earnest and exemplary citizens; but as a rule an individual's character, as formed in early manhood, remains the same in after years."

While he did not wish to discourage any prodigal son from returning home and receiving fatherly forgiveness, he said it would be infinitely better for the son not to have strayed away at all.

"It is hardly fair for a man who has wasted his money and ruined his health in sowing his wild oats," he continued, "to impose upon his family the hardship of receiving into their midst the shattered wreck of the prodigal. The prodigal does not realize the danger to which he is exposed until he reaches the end of his rope. It is only when he is broken in health and penniless and hungry that he thinks of going back to the home he has forsaken. It is selfishness on his part. He is thinking more of himself than of the welfare of others.

"The youth of the land should be taught that what they sow they will be likely to reap. It is the good seed only that will bring good fruit. How can it be reasonably expected that wild oats are the kind of seed that will bring a good and useful harvest? I urge upon the young men that they, as the architects of their own characters, begin aright. There is no real smartness in being wild. Sowing wild oats is not a thing that any sensible person would laugh at or regard as trivial."

Fires in a Jersey City Brewery.

A fire that started out in Lembeck & Betz's Brewery on Ninth Street, Jersey City, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and which was under control at 2 o'clock, was followed by a second fire, which was discovered in the maltroom at 4 o'clock, and which was caused by flames from the first fire, which smoldered under the floor of the third story. The loss by both fires will not exceed $20,000.

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Containing Bokharas, Beluchestans, Daghestans, Shirvans, Carabaghs, Moussouls, Guengi, Cashmeres, Kurdestans, and Yourouks.

The Koran says: "No representation of any living form." Hence the peculiar imaginary designs of these Turkish rugs, and their unforgetable combinations of glorious color.

The Bokharas and Beluchestans show the most sumptuous reds and blues. Shirvans and Daghestans, short close weaves, comprising many beautiful "prayer-rugs of the faithful," patterned with a pointed disk which the Mohammedan points toward Mecca when kneeling.

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THE LATE DR. JOHN HALL.

Tribute by the Rev. J. S. McIntosh of Philadelphia in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. John S. McIntosh, D. D., of Philadelphia, a lifelong friend of the late Dr. John Hall, preached the sermon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. The preacher's direct references to the dead pastor were made only in a few words of introduction and a little statement at the end about the friendship that had existed between them. Nevertheless the whole sermon suggested Dr. Hall.

The sermon was upon "A Rounded Life," and the text was from Romans, xiv., 10: "For he that hath in those things served Christ is acceptable to God and approved of man." An ideal life, the speaker said, was expressed in the text. The life of a man who had served Christ had been acceptable to God, and by the sweetness and unselfishness of his life had been acceptable to men. In order to round out a life of highest usefulness one must do three things. One must make use of one's own individuality, the work in hand must present an appeal to one's loyalty, and one must have hope and desire and enthusiasm. Such a life of earnest, unselfish, practical devotion is pure gold, and men indorse it.

Dr. McIntosh told how he had become acquainted with Dr. Hall when he was a boy in Ireland, and of their subsequent nearness to each other. His words brought tears to the eyes of many in the congregation.

He made the announcement that a congregational meeting of the members of the church will be held on Oct. 17 at 8 P. M., in the lecture room of the church, "for the election of a pastor to succeed the Rev. Dr. John Hall, if a way be clear."

It is said that it would not be surprising if Dr. McIntosh were to receive a call.

THE LIFE OF DR. JOHN HALL.

Eulogy by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church.

"The Life of Dr. John Hall" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Robert MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church last night. In the course of his sermon Dr. MacArthur said:

"The death of Dr. John Hall is an event of interdenominational and international interest. This is one of the rare occasions when a church holds services in memory of the pastor of a church of another denomination. It is a custom which may well be imitated by other churches.

"Dr. Hall was so prominent in himself and his relations to Calvary Church and its pastor so close that a service should be held by us. His death leaves your pastor longer in the pastorate of one church than any minister in the city.

"The first characteristic of Dr. Hall's ministry was his great simplicity. In the simplicity of his preaching he was to America what Spurgeon was to the entire world. Dr. Hall's simplicity was not more marked, however, than was his sincerity. His noble face indicated his pure heart. He was a king among men. His sympathy with all classes and conditions of men was another element in his power. He knew no distinction among men so long as he could be helpful."

W. P. DOUGLASS MISSING.

Ex-Police Justice of Jersey City Supposed to Have Committed Suicide from an Albany Steamer.

The friends of ex-Police Justice William P. Douglass of Jersey City were alarmed yesterday by a dispatch from Albany which causes apprehension that he committed suicide. The dispatch, which was received by Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City from Thomas Willard, Chief of Police of Albany, N. Y., reported that when the steamboat Dean Richmond of the People's Line reached her wharf in that city yesterday morning, one of the staterooms was found locked after the passengers had left the boat. As the room had been occupied and the key had not been returned to the office, the door of the room was forced. The key was inside. The room was vacant, the window being open.

Across the back of a chair hung a suit of clothes. In one of the pockets of the vest was a gold watch. In a pocket of the coat was a large pocketbook, containing several passes issued to William P. Douglass, Police Justice, Jersey City.

Mr. Douglass lives at 16 Brinkerhoff Street. His family consists of his wife, two sons, and two daughters, one of the latter being married. Mrs. Douglass said last night that her husband had no cause to commit suicide, and she did not believe he had done so. She did not know that he had gone to Albany, but said that he was in the habit of making brief trips to the country whenever the idea occurred to him. She believes that he will be heard from in a day or two.

Some of his friends said that if he had killed himself it was because he had become suddenly insane. One or two thought it possible he might have loaned his railroad passes to a friend, but they could not account for the clothes being left on the steamboat, the police intelligence making it tolerably certain that the suit found on the Dean Richmond was the one worn by Mr. Douglass when he was last seen in Jersey City.

Mr. Douglass was fifty-five years old. His father, the Rev. Stephen Douglass, was a minister of the Episcopal Church, and founded Trinity Episcopal Church in Jersey City, now known as St. Mark's Church. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1864, and three years later was admitted to the bar. He became a District Court Judge in 1885, and held the position three years. In 1894 Mayor Wanser appointed him a Police Justice.

He resigned in 1896 to become Corporation Attorney, but only held the position one year, having been ousted by the Democrats when they came into power in 1897. Since then he had attended only to his private practice.

TENANTS ESCAPED BY THE ROOF.

Thirty-eight Persons Saved from a Tenement Blaze by Policemen.

A fire of unknown origin started in the cellar of the six-story brick tenement house 43 Allen Street at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The cellar is occupied by Tony Alfarina as a fruit store. Patrolman Netter sent in an alarm and, with Patrolman Doty, ran into the building to rouse the tenants on the upper floors. By the time the policemen had gone up one flight of stairs, the hallways became filled with smoke, and they were compelled to lead the frightened tenants up the stairs to the roof. Thence the tenants, in their night clothing, made their way down the scuttle in the roof through the adjoining house. Thirty-eight persons, including more than twenty small children, were thus led to safety by the police and firemen.

The flames were quickly extinguished, with a loss of $500.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor.
Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thurs. eve'g's, at 8:15, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

CHICKERING HALL, TO-DAY AT 2:30
Wednesday & Friday Ev'gs, Oct. 12 & 14, at 8
MAJOR J. B. POND ANNOUNCES THREE SONG-LECTURE RECITALS BY ANNIE GREY
Queen of Scottish Minstrelsy, in "Lays, Lilts, and Legends of Scotland," assisted by her mother, MRS. OGELVIE GREY.
Tickets 50c., 75c., & $1. For sale at the hall.

CASINO! ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. Beginning TO-NIGHT!
100 People. Augment Orchestra of 40 pieces.
LA BOHEME { TO-NIGHT, To-morrow Night, Friday Night, & Sat. Mat.
CAVALLERIA RUSTI. } Wednesday, Thursday
CANA & I PAGLIACCI } & Saturday Evenings.
N'T SEN. EVG.—Grand Concert, with Entire Co.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOV. 12TH.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE.
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE. 20 Horses & 200 People in the Race Scene. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S Roaring Success, A DAY AND A NIGHT

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Burlesque's Crowning Diadem.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way
Last 6 nights. A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES
Last Sat. Mat.
Oct.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 8.....	2,076,585
Same week last year.....	1,889,968
Stocks to date this year.....	80,886,741
Corresponding date last year..	59,602,974
Bonds for the week.....	$12,807,000
Same week last year.....	8,850,300
Bonds to date this year.....	631,770,070
Corresponding date last year..	421,010,748

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@4; at three months, 3½; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

ROTHSCHILD'S VIEWS.

Europe's Great Banker Would have Our Securities Better Known Abroad.

While Wall Street speculates much as to what is or may become the European disposition toward American investments, more than passing interest will be found in a letter just received by an important member of the New York Stock Exchange from a representative of Europe's foremost bankers, the Rothschilds.

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"Referring to current correspondence, including cables," says this letter, "we beg to acknowledge receipt of statistics touching American business improvement. No cause for surprise attends such exposition. In important financial quarters throughout Europe there has long been confident expectancy that your country would not only quickly recover from the commercial and industrial setbacks of half a dozen years ago, but that in your recovery you would go forward with rapidity beyond National precedent.

"Those interests with which we have closest relationship at New York have continually advised us of the thorough going out of certain adverse elements in your politics which much militated against Old World confidence in such of your securities as can be touched by politics. The election of your present National Administration received recognition here as a long step toward satisfaction, certifying National determination to support and maintain sound financial policies. Not much is heard here of any further political threats from your side, the opinion seeming to prevail that agrarianism has well spent its force and that crude financial theories have small chance of reappearance with any show of vitality. Some parts of our public press at Paris, at London, and Berlin have more or less frequent dispatches suggesting that you may at your Autumn elections return silver propagandists in larger number to your Congress, but these representations are set down for sensational effect, for practically all advices from trustworthy authorities on your side agree that free silverism is dead wholly.

"To an observer of the progress America is making, it seems strange that relatively so few of your securities are known on this side. The lists of the London Stock Exchange present odd suggestiveness. Brazilian securities are more largely quoted than are America's. More current investment interest is taken in Argentina than in the United States. This is not what should be the case at London, especially in view of recent splendid advances in our international relationships. At Berlin a few American stocks and bonds are popular, but they are hardly your best, while at Paris to inquire concerning American investment interests is not calculated to inspire your countrymen with much cheerfulness.

"It is so much the pride of the American people that they are progressive, forever reaching out, insisting always on being superior to provincial limitations, that the lack of European interest in American securities is exceedingly difficult to comprehend.

"Now, the truth is, Europe does not buy and trade in American shares and American bonds because the merits of American shares and American bonds are not brought out. Enterprising in everything else, you seem to have genius for being laggard on this account. Some of your industrial properties are promoted here, but only a few of your great railway properties are known at all.

"In writing with this friendly frankness to you I feel inclined to say unhesitatingly that the proper introduction of more American investment properties here—the right kind of properties—would go quite as far as can any ordinary political achievement toward binding together in esteem and confidence the two great countries.

"No influence can count more than profitable mutual business relations."

Cheap Money the Influence.

While most of professional Wall Street has taken to bewailing current dullness on the Stock Exchange, Gov. Flower and his followers have become outspokenly confident that business improvement showing throughout the country is bound to exert security market influence forthwith and continuingly. Among stocks which advanced on the Stock Exchange last week those with which Gov. Flower's party are identified made chief headway.

In the opinion of Gov. Flower, there can be no long investment hesitation in the face of that ease in the money market which now is assured. In no other way, so the Governor argues, can money be put to such profitable use as in the purchase of good securities at current prices, for while returns on loans are down to 2 and 3 per cent., it is easy to find sure dividend payers in the stock list returning twice and thrice as much.

Economies Follow Hard Times.

They who are hopeful in Wall Street are laying much stress on the dictum of Jay Gould that "As iron goes, so go stocks."

From practically every iron and steel trade authority come expressions of confidence. Trade expands and prices increase; though as yet advances in market value are not large, the likelihood is that they will soon be lifted materially.

During recent lean years economies have come into play in the iron trade as elsewhere in the industrial world, and to such an extent have some of these economies been carried that it is calculated that the country's iron output in 1898 is made on a basis of 10 per cent. cheaper than was the rule before the panic of 1893. Such reductions count in the making of net earnings quite as much as do advances in the market price of product.

Wall Street Litterateurs.

Wall Street chronicles have it that Mr. Henry Clews is collaborating with a popular actor in the preparation of a play in which the bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange are to get graphic treatment. Some reports represent that the production is to be a comedy somewhat akin to "The Henrietta," but other reports are that the banker and broker is rounding out a tragedy. Mr. Clews himself is noncommittal. Says he is uncertain—hasn't written the last act yet.

Other members of the Clews family are dipping into literary work. James B. Clews, also a member of the house of Henry Clews & Co., has just published a Wall Street romance in which recognizable speculators figure in hero and villain parts.

Prosperous brokers can afford the literary habit. The list of writers in Wall Street is not a little one. And the list of "works" includes curiosities not a few. Henry Clews himself is fond of recalling the old-time verse of Deacon S. V. White posted on the Stock Exchange rostrum years and years ago apropos of one of Mr. Clews's market effusions—for never was there a time when Mr. Clews's pen was not hustling. The jest of the Deacon was this:

These are the views
Of Henry Clews
By which you will distinguish
That though writ spick span
By an Englishman
They are not writ in English.

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Incidentally Deacon White is getting into fortune's sunshine again. Once more he is active, and Wall Street generally sees indication of material progress made. The old-time sprightliness returns, and men of consequence are glad to have him for confrère. Especially is he credited with close and profitable relationships in that group of financiers captained by ex-Gov. Flower and Mr. D. O. Mills.

Some indications show the plans through which Mr. White will figure prominently and influentially in the security market affairs of the Federal Steel Company, as the Standard Oil's great iron and steel trust is christened. Two or three days ago outside brokers crowding the curb were of a sudden surprised at the appearance among them of the Deacon personally bidding for Federal shares on a scale which brought about prompt advances.

When the Sugar Trust first came to Wall Street S. V. White was the chief apostle of it on the Stock Exchange, and he reaped tremendous profits. Some of his friends are enthusiastic enough to say that in the new iron and steel trust he will be able to repeat the old-time success. Certainly evident is it that he takes hold in earnest.

Young Mr. Leiter's Pluck.

People who imagine that the collapse of his grain corner has disposed of the ambitions of Joseph Leiter are wide of the mark. He not only is still intent on big accomplishments, but he is actually at work upon enterprises that fall little short of the gigantic deal in which he won conspicuousness a year ago. It may even be that he will soon be found splurging again in the wheat pit, though those who are close to him do not admit that.

The young plunger's new field is likelier to be New York than Chicago, likelier to be on the Stock Exchange than on the Western Board of Trade. It is known that among other projects he is trying to bring about the consolidation of Chicago's street railroad systems, in some of which his family has large interests. At the start in this move he ran up against the opposition of C. T. Yerkes, who is really the controller of street railway affairs in Chicago, however much others may parade and palaver. But the fact that Mr. Yerkes said no to the consolidation scheme did not disconcert or discourage young Mr. Leiter, who has proceeded to carry on his campaign with even more persistence—with such industry and aggressiveness, indeed, that finally there are even intimations that Mr. Yerkes is so fascinated by the youth's pluck that he has fairly taken him up, though quite apart from the street railway scheme to which as yet the Yerkes objection continues.

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To a New York friend a few days ago Joseph Leiter said:

"Don't worry about my going to any financial burying ground. I am in to stay, in to win; and within another year I'll have all my prestige back.

"I've got twenty-two good business schemes on hand. You'll hear from me on Wall Street and you'll hear some amazing things about what can be quietly accomplished in Colorado mines. The only thing that bothers me is that when they measured out the days they cut the limits down to twenty-four hours; that's hardly long enough for a fellow who is bound to 'get even' on a ten-million deal gone wrong."

Something in a Name.

Finally Wall Street has agreed to rate the reorganized Union Pacific as a Vanderbilt property, and this means much in its favor from the security market standpoint.

No Sleepiness Out West.

Western railroads continue to pile up big increases in earnings. But bear speculators urge that this result is accomplished at the expense of cutting down rates to an unprofitable basis.

It shows, though, doesn't it, that there must be plenty of business going on in Western territory? And even if the railroads don't get as good pay as they might their customers are plenty and hustling. There isn't any sleepiness out West nowadays.

Gold Coming from Europe.

Among speculators there is not much expectation that further gold imports will be large this year. Among bankers contrary calculations prevail, some experienced observers estimating that we will shortly have an influx of the yellow metal from abroad in volume far beyond any record of recent years.

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So far this year gold imports have aggregated $89,000,000, contrasting with $7,000,000 for the same period of last year. Meantime we have exported less than $10,000,000 against about $30,000,000 a year ago.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Some Helpful Plans Considered by Practical Employers.

In the financial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Franklin Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, reviewed in a most interesting way the progress in our country of the industry with which for more than a quarter of a century he has been identified. Mr. Allen in addition to being a calculating business man, is a good deal of a philosopher. Asked to what extent he would attribute the increased demand for silk products to improved American purchasing power, he answered in this wise:

"Better demand is undoubtedly due to improved purchasing power. This question of increased purchasing power on the part of the people is exceedingly interesting. The true philosophy of labor, as it seems to me, is so to reward operatives that they may become spenders as well as producers, for only in that way can there be brought about permanent prosperity.

"One of our difficulties with labor in silk mills, especially in the country towns and villages, is the indifference of labor to permanent employment. For instance, the silk mills are often depopulated when a county fair is going on. Picnics draw our operatives away. And the circus coming to town is practically a notice to managers of the mills that they may as well shut up shop. This of course does not apply to the large towns and cities, but in the smaller districts it is found to be a drawback. In Pennsylvania this is particularly noticeable. In that State the silk manufacturers now have 7,000 power looms equipped for broad silk weaving, which is nearly 50 per cent. of the number in the State of New Jersey—Paterson, the Lyons of America, having 9,500 and the other towns of New Jersey about 5,500.

"In one Pennsylvania town a large manufacturer is now seriously considering the establishment of a plan for serving dinner to operatives daily at the nominal cost of 5 cents each. While he estimates the loss to accrue annually through doing so at from $12,000 to $15,000, he favors the project on the simple ground that his employes should have at least one abundant and properly prepared meal a day. This will make them better workpeople and it will improve the standard of the operatives, for most of them are of foreign origin and have been used to rough and ready cooking methods and table dispensations, and their becoming accustomed to a better system of doing these things will result in the creation among them of new wants.

"In this way they can be encouraged to become useful patrons of manufactured articles previously unused by them."

Profits in Reorganization.

More than ordinary attention is attracted to the reorganization plan of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, where an assessment of $10 per share is levied upon stock which has a market value of only about $2. Much argument goes on to show why or why not it is worth while to spend $10 to save $2, and this lends interest to details of what the syndicate in this particular reorganization receives by way of compensation.

The syndicate advances in cash $1,030,000, and the syndicate has returned to it in cash $390,000, in addition to which it receives $1,250,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, which at 80 will bring $1,000,000, and $230,000 of first preferred stock which at 40 will be worth $92,000, the aggregate of this compensation in cash, in bonds, and in shares being $1,482,000, thus showing above the amount of money supplied ($1,030,000) a net profit of $452,000, about 44 per cent.

Trusts in Competition.

Some magnates in the Sugar Trust are financing a process for making rubber, or a product adapted to the uses to which rubber is most largely put. Chicago interests identified with the Glucose Trust are engaged on a similar plan for competing with the Rubber Trust. Philadelphia's cornstalk corporation, known as the Marsden Company, is getting ready to compete with the paper-making trust, and other trusts are arranging to compete with one another.

Some industrial results and financial results as well are thus within the range of early possibilities.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 8, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest	Lowest	Closing Sat. Oct. 8. Bid.	Ask'd	Int. or Div. Paid Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 8, 1898.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 8, 1898.
*187½ February 18.	*98¾ April 28.	112	116		Adams Express	$10,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	116	116	112	112	186	34
83 August 16.	36 May 6.	79½	81½	+ 1½	American Express	12,750,000			79½	81	80	80½	...	2,235
98⅞ August 16.	76¾ May 6.	79½	81½	+ ⅝	American Malting Company	12,500,000	July 6, '98.	1½	79½	79½	79½	79½	...	1,570
43½ July 5.	25¾ September 14.	29½	30½	— ⅝	American Malting Company preferred	12,000,000			30½	30	29½	29	...	2,400
92⅝ July 9.	71¾ August 27.	85½	86½	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire	30,000,000			86½	86½	85½	85½	...	965
39⅝ August 26.	18½ March 25.	25½	26	+ 1	American Steel & Wire preferred	39,257,300	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	26	27½	25½	25½	39½	25,145
90⅝ August 22.	66 March 14.	86	87½	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil	29,196,600	June 1, '98.	2	87½	88	86	86	76½	1,040
140 July 20.	117½ January 5.	120	124	— ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	15,000,000	July 1, '98.	2½	124	124	120	120	114½	45
15⅝ July 9.	6¾ January 5.	11½	13	— ⅝	American Express	18,000,000			13	13½	11½	11½	18	1,507
41⅜ August 26.	16 March 26.	22½	24	+ 1	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,607,520			24	24½	23½	23½	31	727
146⅝ August 26.	107½ March 26.	115¾	114	— 3½	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,951,860			114	115½	112¾	114	142¼	374,781
115 January 6.	103 March 23.	106	108	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,980,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1	108	108	106	106	115¾	2,294
*95 September 14.	*83 March 23.	90	95	+ 5	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	34,500,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1½	107	107½	106¾	106	115¾	2,294
83⅝ September 13.	35¾ January 4.	124¼	126½	+ 6¾	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97½	95	130
135⅝ September 13.	85 January 4.	118	125	— 2	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	117	120½	118	120½	87¾	388,071
135 August 26.	*112 January 22.	118	125	— 2	American Tobacco preferred	11,250,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	125	125½	124	124	112	1,850
40¼ February 7.	36 January 4.	36	38		Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			36½	36½	36½	36½	34	44
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 30.	12¾	13½	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			13½	13⅝	12¾	12⅝	14½	2,420
37⅜ August 22.	22⅞ March 12.	32½	33¼	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,000,000			31⅝	34½	31⅝	32½	31⅝	50,088
45½ September 23.	33⅝ September 14.	40⅝	40⅝	— 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio, second instalment pd.	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	43¼	43	40⅝	40⅝	...	3,412
34½ September 14.	23 October 6.	31	32		Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				32	32	32	32	...	300
72¼ September 23.	45⅝ October 6.	65½	65½	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				65	66⅝	65½	65½	...	1,445
7⅝ February 3.	*⅝ August 30.	*2	6	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	30,000,000			5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	...	1,500
5¼ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	3	3¼	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	30,000,000			3	3¼	3	3	6¾	3,540
90⅝ August 22.	35 March 12.	64⅝	65	+ 2⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			62	67⅜	62	64½	42¾	171,227
122⅝ August 13.	108 March 23.	122	125	— ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	122	124⅝	122	122½	134	620
14 June 6.	7⅛ October 4.	7⅞	8¾	— ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000			7½	8¼	7½	8¼		200
70½ September 7.	*61 May 2.	67½	75		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	72½	73½	72½	72½	...	100
57⅞ February 5.	44½ March 12.	52¼	53	—	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53	53¾	52	53	55¼	1,700
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	83¾	84	—	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	April 1, '98.	2½	85¾	85¾	84¼	84½	90¾	500
26⅝ September 23.	11 April 23.	24½	25½	+ ⅛	Central Pacific	58,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	24½	25¼	24½	24⅞	17	1,035
25 August 17.	17¾ March 23.	21¾	21⅞	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	29,532,400			22	22	21⅝	21⅝	23	5,725
165¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	153	158	— 2	Chicago & Alton	18,784,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	156	156	156	156	164	162
120 August 18.	83¾ March 26.	114½	114⅝	+ 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	52,062,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	113¼	115⅞	113¼	114½	96	50,382
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	54⅜	55½	+ 1¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	52⅜	55½	52⅜	55	...	1,600
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	105	106½		Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	106	106	106	106	...	355
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	14¼	14½		Chicago Great Western	21,214,645			14¾	15	13⅞	14½	17	25,850
42⅜ August 22.	28 March 15.	40	41⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,181,000			40⅜	40⅝	40	40⅛	47¼	300
11 July 27.	*5⅞ April 4.	8	8½	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	16,500,000			8½	8¾	8¼	8¼	9½	210
115 September 8.	83¾ April 21.	106⅝	106⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,281	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	106⅝	108	106⅝	106⅞	95¾	77,458
159 August 13.	140 April 25.	154	155	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	32,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	154	155	154	154½	140¾	874
136⅝ August 23.	113¼ March 12.	130	130¼	+ ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	Jan. 2, '98.	2	129	131¼	128¾	130	124¾	2,697
*177 September 14.	163 January 3.	175			Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,326,...0	Oct. 6, '98.	1½	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	164	317
108⅝ June 1.	80 March 25.	101¼	101⅝	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	99¾	102¼	99½	101⅝	88¾	44,008
6⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	5½	8½		Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	204
37⅜ August 29.	22½ January 3.	33⅝	34	+ ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			33½	33¾	33½	33¾	...	500
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	39½	40	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '98.	1¼	39¼	40⅞	39¼	40	36¼	2,935
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	16½	16½	— ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	17	17¾	16	16¼	...	4,630
52½ September 3.	*40 August 15.	45⅝	46½	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000			45⅝	50⅞	44	45¾	...	3,590
26⅞ January 11.	17 March 12.	20½	22	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			21	21	21	21	25½	300
*18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	16	17	— 1½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,844,800			16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	...	105
8¼ February 10.	3¼ October 7.	3½	4½	— 1½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,996,800			3¾	6	3½	3½	6¾	3,130
305½ June 8.	184 October 3.	168	170	— 1½	Consolidated Gas	57,730,900	Sept. 15, '98.	2	166	176	164	168¾	209	8,134
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	46	47	+ ¾	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	44¼	47¼	45½	47¼	31	750
92⅜ August 31.	*81 March 25.	89¾	94		Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	92	92	90	90	...	65
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	105	107¾	— 1¼	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	106¾	106½	105¼	105¾	115¾	993
159 February 3.	144¾ April 21.	...	148¾		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	July 20, '98.	1½	151	151	151	151	157	116
15½ September 7.	10 April 26.	10	12	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			12½	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	15¼	100
5⅞ September 6.	40 April 21.	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	54½	55¼	54	54½	47½	4,900
*133¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	119.	125		Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	123	128	119	120	...	1,220
*325½ October 3.	*335 June 16.	350			Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, '93.	3½	362½	362½	362½	362½	...	10
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛	Erie	112,232,700			13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	16¼	390
42⅝ February 11.	29¾ April 22.	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅜	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			34¾	35¼	34¾	35⅜	40⅝	700
54 September 26.	*20 February 17.	32	33¾	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	32	33½	32	33½	...	1,407
*79 September 24.	*37 April 15.	60	65	— 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	64	64	64	64	...	200
84⅝ September 22.	76 September 15.	80¼	80½	+ 1¼	General Electric	18,276,000			79	81¼	79	80¼	85⅝	5,236
150 June 30.	122 July 1.	134	135	+ 1	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	134¾	135½	134½	134⅝	...	1,935
94 August 26.	*87⅝ June 20.	89½	93		H. B. Claflin Company	3,329,100	July 15, '98.	1½	91	91	91	91	99⅝	120
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	32½	33	+ 1¼	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			30	34	30	33½	...	2,650
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	110½	111		Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	110¼	111¼	110¼	110¼	103½	2,861
72½ September 6.	44¼ April 21.	70½	74	+ 5½	Illinois Steel Company	19,650,800	July, '96.	1½	69½	70⅝	69½	70⅛	47¼	1,805
69⅝ October 3.	67 September 30.			+ 2½	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts	18,650,600			69¾	69¾	69½	69½		600
10½ August 22.	7¼ March 18.	8⅝	9		Iowa Central	5,850,600			9	9	9	9	6¾	200
37⅜ August 16.	25 April 28.	32½	33½	— ¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,871,600	Apl., '93.	1	33	33	33	33	35½	120
60 August 22.	48 September 14.	54¾	55½	+ 3¾	International Paper Company	13,040,400			51¼	55	51¼	55	...	3,936
93 August 22.	85 September 27.	87	87½	+ 1½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	87½	87½	87	87½	...	660
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	15¾	16¼	— 1¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			17¼	17¾	16	16⅝	25	1,625
6⅝ January 2.	6 February 2.	6½	6½		Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000			6	6	6	6	...	100
54⅜ August 9.	37½ March 25.	46½	49	+ 1¼	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	47¾	49¾	47¾	49	43	2,681
90¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	92	94		Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	92½	93½	92	93½	...	736
22⅞ August 22.	12¼ March 14.	15	16	— ⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			15	15⅞	15	15¼	19	700
83 August 19.	66 March 14.	69½	69½	— 4	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,940,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	70¾	71	69½	69	76¾	2,553
195 August 4.	170¾ January 4.	192½	194		Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, '98.	3½	192½	192½	192½	192½	176½	61
60½ January 31.	44 April 14.	54½	54⅝	— ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	54½	55⅝	53⅜	54½	58⅝	12,645
120¾ January 14.	90 October 3.	94	94½	+ 3½	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	91¼	95¼	90	94½	103¼	94,692
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	164	164½	+ 6¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	157	167	156¼	164	162½	45,392
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	106½	108		Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	110	110	106½	106½	104	100
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	26¼	27½	— ⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			26	26¾	26	26¼	25½	760
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	89	90½		Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	86	50
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	58½	60	+ 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	59¼	59½	59¼	59½	57	110
93⅝ September 1.	57 January 20.			+ 6	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	94½	96	94½	96	...	1,433
96 October 7.	90 September 30.	94	97	+ 5	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts	16,500,000			94¾	96	94¾	95	...	3,995
14½ January 26.	10 April 13.				Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11	11	11	11	15	150
41 January 28.	28⅜ March 12.	32½	33¼	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			31¼	33¾	31½	32¾	37	1,905
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	32	32¼	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '98.	1	31¼	32¼	31¼	32¼	31¼	6,822
32½ February 4.	24¾ April 19.	27	28½	— ¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	27	240
175 September 8.	*167½ January 4.	175			Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	175	175	175	175	167¼	10
30⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	32	33	+ 1¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	32	33¼	31¾	33¼	37	3,572
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	100¼	111½	— ⅛	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	110	110	110	110	105	286
21¾ May 23.	2½ September 17.	2⅞	3		National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '96.	1	3	3¼	3	3	17¾	1,831
36 August 15.	30¾ August 1.	32	33	— ¼	National Biscuit Company	28,000,000			32½	33	32	32	...	2,018
99¼ August 9.	94⅞ August 1.	97½	96		National Biscuit Company preferred	22,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	95	95¾	95	95¾	...	620
96⅜ January 8.	86½ March 26.	90¾	91		New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	91	91¾	91	91	94½	1,905
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	100	103	+ 6	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	97	104¾	99	104	...	9,100
123⅞ August 8.	105 March 26.	115⅞	115⅞	— ½	New York Central	100,900,000	July 15, '98.	1	116	116½	115½	115½	108½	4,998
193⅞ August 22.	*178¾ January 7.	188	191		New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,737,500	Sept. 30, '98.	2	188¾	189¾	188¾	189¾	183	100
125 September 8.	*120 April 20.				New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	124	124	124	124	...	20
66¼ February 7.	42⅝ March 12.	60	60¼	— ⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	59¾	61¼	60	60	44	2,700
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6	6½	— ⅛	North American	39,733,600			6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	4¾	430
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	39¾	39⅞	— 1⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			41¼	42½	39¼	39¾	19¼	216,622
79⅛ September 6.	56⅝ March 12.	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	75⅝	76¾	75½	75⅝	52½	30,295
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼	Ontario & Western	58,113,382			15¼	15⅝	15	15	17	2,000
87½ August 31.	63½ March 29.	74	77	+ 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	76	76	76	76	64¾	715
37⅞ August 27.	19⅝ January 3.	26	30		Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			27¾	29	27¾	29	20½	60
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	44½	46	— 1¼	Pacific Coast	4,800,800	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	45	45½	44¼	44¾	...	1,355
91 June 23.	*81 October 5.	80	85		Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	81	82½	81	81	...	84
69 September 17.	57 July 20.	60	63		Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	2	62½	62½	60	60	...	320
33⅜ August 22.	21 April 21.	32¼	32¾	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	32	33	32	32¾	34⅞	3,354
*250 February 25.	*325 March 23.	330			Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, '98.	4	340	340	340	340	...	25
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	116¾	117¼		Pennsylvania Railroad	129,393,250	May 31, '98.	2½	116¾	117	116	116¾	115¼	636
108 August 31.	86½ March 26.	104½	104⅝	+ 2⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	101½	105½	101	104½	92¾	74,504
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1	1½	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	2¾	100
5¼ February 11.	*2½ October 6.	3	6		Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...	62
47½ May 2.	38¾ January 5.	42	46	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			42	44¾	42	44¾	28¾	1,756
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65½	66½	+ 3	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	63	66½	63	66	68	2,525
*175 September 8.	*168 February 25.	170			Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, '98.	1¾	171	171	171	171	...	45
*10 September 6.	5¾ June 11.	7½	8	+ ⅜	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			8	8	8	8	...	220
216 July 13.	165 March 12.	189	191	— ¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	191	191¼	189¼	190	176	1,555
2¼ January 27.	1⅝ September 30.	1¾	2	+ ⅛	Quicksilver	5,708,700			1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...	100
23⅞ January 6.	15½ March 26.	17¾	17½	— ⅛	Reading	69,960,000			18	18¼	17⅞	17⅝	25⅝	1,944
51⅞ February 3.	36 March 12.	41½	41¾	— 2	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			43	43¼	41½	41½	52	5,690
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	19½	20⅝	— ⅝	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	32½	1,164
32 August 23.	*21¼ January 11.				Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	‡Sept. 30, '98.	2	27½	27½	27½	27½	...	2
60¼ August 27.	50½ March 15.				Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	67½	67½	67½	67½	55	2
9 August 24.	6 March 26.	7¼	7⅜		St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			7½	7½	7¼	7¼	6⅞	620
68⅛ August 22.	52¾ March 12.	62⅝	64	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	64	64	64	64	52	400
34½ August 24.	22½ February 24.	30	30½	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	30	31½	29¾	30	19¾	1,725
6¼ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	4⅜	5	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			5	5	5	5	5	100
13¼ August 18.	7⅜ March 12.	11	11⅝	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			11¼	12	11	12	10½	1,058
171 August 26.	*121½ January 6.	165	170		St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	164	166	164	165	...	22
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	78½	79	+ 1¾	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	78½	80¼	78½	79¼	78¼	1,920
23½ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	23⅝		Southern Pacific	108,232,270			23	23⅝	22¾	23¼	19	1,720
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8¾	8⅝	— ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000			8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	10⅝	1,305
36⅞ August 27.	23⅝ March 26.	33½	33⅞	+ ½	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33	33⅞	32⅞	33½	33	7,440
10½ August 26.	3¾ January 3	6¼	6½	— 1¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			7¼	7½	5¾	5¾	6¼	1,430
31½ August 22.	17 March 12.	26¾	27	— ¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	27	27¾	26¼	27	29	5,802
16⅜ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	12⅜	13½	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			13	14	13	13⅝	11⅞	2,932
191½ February 16.	155 April 21.	155	160		Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	158	168	158	158	149	260
10 October 4.	10 October 4.				Third Avenue Rights				10	10	10	10	...	205
34½ August 30.	16¼ March 25.	32⅜	32½	— ⅝	Union Pacific Railway	61,000,000			32⅝	33⅝	32	32⅜	...	38,386
67⅝ September 6.	45⅞ March 12	64⅝	64⅝		Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000			64½	65⅞	64⅜	64⅝	...	41,211
10⅛ February 18.	1⅞ October 6.	2½	2⅝	— 2⅜	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900			4⅝	5½	1⅞	2⅜	...	27,497
*40 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44		United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	42	42¾	42	42¾	46	23
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 23.	6¼	6½		United States Leather	61,509,900			6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	8	3,140
74½ August 22.	58¾ March 26.	64⅜	64⅞	+ ⅛	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	63	65¾	63	64¾	64½	15,095
45½ August 17.	14¼ March 26.	39¾	39½	+ 2⅝	United States Rubber	20,196,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	38¾	40⅞	38¾	39¾	17¼	34,632
109¼ August 17.	60 March 12.	103	103⅝	+ 4	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	99¼	104	98½	103½	64	8,724
9¼ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7⅞	8	— ½	Wabash	28,000,000			8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅜	120
24¼ August 31.	14⅛ March 7.	20⅝	21	+ ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			20⅝	21½	20⅜	20⅝	20½	1,754
*125 August 31.	*112½ May 5.	120	125		Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	121½	121½	120	120	110	41
108⅝ January 8.	87⅝ April 25.	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	93¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	...	1,900
85⅞ August 17.	82¾ March 26.	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	90¾	91⅝	90⅞	91⅝	88¾	4,411
4½ October 5.	3⅜ October 6.	3⅝	4	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4th assessment paid	10,894,800			3⅞	4¼	3⅝	4	...	3,285
20¼ October 4.	15⅞ October 3.	19	19⅜	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., 4th ass't paid	3,316,000	May 5, '94.	2	18⅞	20⅛	18⅞	20	...	700

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 10 per cent. In stock. ‡And 50 per cent. in Seattle and Montana stock, exchangeable for 40 per cent. of Great Northern preferred. §In preferred stock at par.

Of the amount of stock outstanding credited to Lake Shore and Michigan Central, $45,044,900 of the former is in the New York Central collateral trust and $15,201,300 of the latter.

OCT

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 8, 1898.

BONDS.

Week Ending Oct. 8.

Sales Week End'g Oct. 8..$13,938,200	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	31½
American Cotton Oil 8s	108	108	108	108	6
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	83	86	83	86	11
American Tobacco scrip	99	99⅜	97	99⅜	10
Ann Arbor 4s	87	87	87	87	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	93	93⅜	93	93⅜	783
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	70	72⅞	69½	71⅝	836
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	115	115	115	115	23
Baltimore & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r	117⅝	118	117⅜	118	7
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	96½	96½	95⅝	95⅝	47
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg Br., tr. r.	114	114	114	114	10
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	93¾	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	103
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	105	105	105	105	30
Boston United Gas 5s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	12
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	5
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	10
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	90	90	89½	90	9
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104	103½	103½	9
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½	2
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	87½	87⅞	84	86⅝	33
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	107	107	107	107	7
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109½	110	109½	110	21
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109½	109½	108¾	108¾	36
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	89½	89	89	46
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	36	36¾	36	36	13
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	11	11	10½	10½	11
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114¾	114	113⅝	114	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	111½	111⅝	111½	111¾	20
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	118	118	118	118	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	86¾	86¾	85¾	86	111
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	103½	104	103½	104	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	95	95	95	95	13
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	10
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115	116	115	116	26
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	102	102½	102	102½	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	115	115	115	115	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136	136	136	136	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	56
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Cin., Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Cin., W. & Mich. 4s	93	95	95	95	5
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96	4
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106½	106½	106	106	15
Columbus & Cincinnati Midland 1st ext. 4½s	75	75	75	75	2
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s	58	58	58	58	2
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s, $85 paid	78	78	78	78	6
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	95½	96¼	93½	96¼	114
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97	97½	96⅝	97	50
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	84
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	104½	106	104½	106	27
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112½	112½	112	112	12
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107	107	107	107	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
Erie prior lien 4s	92	92¼	92	92⅞	5
Erie general lien 4s	71⅜	71⅞	71	71¾	56
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol 6s	98	98½	97	97⅝	20
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	96½	96½	96	96½	76
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	10
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74⅞	75½	74¾	75½	89
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	46	46	46	46	1
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	31
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	94	94	94	94	5
General Electric debenture 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Green Bay debenture, A	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	3
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	82⅜	84½	82¾	84½	70
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102	102	102	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	78¼	78½	78¼	78½	17
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93	93	93	93	25
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	93	93¾	93	93¾	23
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	86	86	86	86	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	9
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	71	71	71	71	4
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	75½	75½	74	74	127
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88½	89	88½	89	244½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	62¼	63½	62	63	147½
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	50¼	50¾	50	50	7
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	105½	23
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	40
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	6
Lake Shore 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	97	99	97	99	10
Long Island Ferry 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90¾	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	89⅞	90¾	89⅝	90	20
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	5
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	6
Louisville & Nashville 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	25
Manhattan consolidated 4s	93	93	92½	92½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	23
Mexican International consol. 4s	77⅞	78¼	77¾	78¼	65
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	118	118	118	118	6
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	138	138	138	138	4
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, 1913	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1
Milwaukee & Nor. 1st 6s, 1910, main line	120	120	120	120	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st, Iowa ext. 7s	125	125	125	125	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	108	108	25
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98¾	99	98	98½	8
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	76	76	76	76	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	80	80	80	80	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	105	106	104½	106	13
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	101	101	101	101	13
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77⅜	78	77⅜	78	135
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141½	141½	141½	141½	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	101¼	101¼	11
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131	131	131	131	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	15
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	109	109	109	109	2
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	60
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	94	94	94	94	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93	93½	93	93½	31
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	7
New York Central 3½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	104½	104⅝	33
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	102	102½	102	102⅝	30
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107¼	107¾	107½	107¾	5
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	84	87	83½	87	30
New York, Sus. & Western Term. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Norfolk & Western, New River Div. 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	17
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	83	83¾	83	83¾	52
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅝	67⅞	66¾	67	233
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	300
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Northern Railway of California 5s	101	101¾	101	101¾	24
Northwestern debenture 5s, 1933	120	120	120	120	2
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Ohio & Miss. 1st 6s, Springfield Div	103½	103½	103½	103½	18
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	62
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	4
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127	128¼	127	128¼	68
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	103½	107	103½	107	17
Oregon Short Line Income A	74⅝	76¼	74⅝	76¼	120
Oregon Short Line Income B	54⅜	56⅝	54⅜	56⅝	80
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	30
Pennsylvania 4½s	114	114	114	114	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st 6r, tr. r	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	20
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 1st 6s, tr. r	95½	95½	95½	95½	30
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76	76½	76	76½	13
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series B	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	91½	92⅜	91½	92	14
Pittsburg & Western 5s	51½	51½	51½	51½	83
Pittsburg & Western 5s, tr. r	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅞	10
Reading general 4s	82⅝	82⅞	82¼	82¼	280
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	85½	85½	85	85	42
Rock Island general 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	65
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-3-4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	10
St. Louis & Iron Mt., Arkansas Bch. ext. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	107	107	107	107	1

BONDS.

Week Ending Oct. 8.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen 5s	96¼	97¼	96	97¼	121
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	103⅝	106	105½	105⅝	161
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	100	100	100	100	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	116	116	116	116	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119¼	119¾	119¼	119¾	29
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79	79¼	79	79¼	3
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	32	32	31½	32	91
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105½	105⅝	105	105⅝	54
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extension 7s	153½	153½	153½	153½	6
St. Paul consol. 7s	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	10
St. Paul Terminal 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	117½	117½	117	117	4
St. Paul 1st gold 5s	153	153	153	153	1
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	115¾	116¾	115¾	115¾	10
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	101	101	101	101	6
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	68	69	67½	67½	284
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93	94	93	94	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98	98¼	98	98	7
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	108¾	109½	106¾	109½	40
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	20
Southern Railway 5s	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97½	87
Southern Railway, Memphis Division 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	76	77¾	76	76	38
Standard Rope & Twine income	20	21	20	20	83
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	93½	93½	93½	93½	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	90	90	90	90	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102	102¼	102	102	28
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	106¾	107	106½	106⅞	34
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	45⅞	46¾	45⅞	44½	330
Third Avenue 1st 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	3
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	90	90	90	90	6
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91½	91¾	91	91¾	20
Union Pacific new 4s	96½	96¾	96¼	96½	211
Union Pacific col. tr. 4s, trust receipts	58¾	60	58¾	59⅞	46
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	77	78½	76⅞	78½	1,626
United States Leather 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	11
Virginia Midland general 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Wabash 1st 5s	111⅛	112⅜	111½	112½	35
Wabash 2d 5s	80	89½	88½	89	49
Wabash debenture, Series B	32½	33	32½	33	23
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago ext	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Washington Central 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
West Shore 4s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	7
West Shore 4s, registered	109	109	108¾	108¾	51
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	108⅝	108⅝	106½	106½	3
Western Pacific 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	54¼	61½	54¼	60½	1,936
Wisconsin Central income	7	7⅞	7	7⅞	12
Total sales					$12,807,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 8, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, registered	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	1
United States 5s, coupon	112⅜	112½	112⅜	112⅜	9
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	111	111	111	47
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110⅜	110⅞	110½	110⅝	61
United States 3s, coupon	105½	105⅝	105⅜	105½	1,029
United States 3s, small	104⅝	105⅜	104⅝	105½	462
United States 3s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	2½
Total sales					$1,064,700

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 8, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee settlement 3s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	4
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78	78	77¾	78	62½
Total sales					$66,500
Grand total					$13,938,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98¼	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110⅞	Oct. 3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111	Oct. 5
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116⅝	Apr. 19	126⅞	Oct. 3
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	120⅜	Jan. 12	117⅜	Apr. 19	127	Sept. 30
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	105⅜	May 2	112⅜	Oct. 5
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109⅜	May 2	112½	Oct. 7
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	105⅝	Oct. 7	104	July 23	105½	Oct. 8
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	105½	Aug. 4	104¼	Sept. 2	105½	Oct. 7
United States 3s, 10-20 1918, reg	105⅜	Sept. 29	104½	Oct. 5	104½	Oct. 5
District of Columbia 3-65s		Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	100	May 14	103½	Mch. 8	100	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	106	Sept. 26	105½	Aug. 17	106	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 23	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93¼	Oct. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78	Oct. 7	65	Apr. 22	78	Oct. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7⅞	Sept. 20

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	Sept. 8
Central National	185	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 3
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	206	Sept. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175½	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	255	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 25
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135½	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 25	268	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	103	Aug. 17	85	Aug. 11	99	Aug. 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 15	103	Aug. 17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	146	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in thare this year:

	Date.			Date.	
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	122	Nov. 19	New York County	900	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 9.—The market was firm and active last week. India was the chief Eastern buyer, especially Calcutta, which is taking freely dhoties, jaconets, and shirtings. The leading makes are now heavily engaged.

South America, Egypt, and the Levant are daily in the market, placing fair lines. The minor markets are doing a moderate business, many offers being rejected owing to the low limit. Yarns are strongly placed, the sales exceeding the output, and the margin of profit being satisfactory.

Germany again reports large forward sales of yarns at the old prices.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 8, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93¼	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	93½ Aug 31	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	89	Aug 13	87	Apr 25	87 Oct 8	87 ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	95¾	Aug 13	85	Apr 25	95¾ Oct 8	95¾ 95⅞
Do., registered.	80½	Mar 22	80¼	Mar 22	80¼ Mar 22	.. ..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	73⅛	Sep 7	54¾	Mar 17	71½ Oct 8	71 71¼
Atlantic & Pacific income.	⅝	Jan 7	⅝	Jan 7	Jan 7	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	..	..	..	..	82½ Feb. 98	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	99¾	Jun 24	96	Jan 5	86¾ Sept. 30	96 99¾
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	116¼	Feb 11	106	Apr 6	112⅝ Sep 12	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts.	115½	Sep 9	111⅜	Sep 12	114 Oct 5	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	118½	Aug 11	90	Jan 12	115 Oct 5	.. ..
Do., registered.	113½	Jul 16	106¾	Jan 17	113¾ July 19	.. ..
Do., exg. certs. of deposit.	115⅞	Sep 15	90	Jan 25	115 Sept 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	113⅝	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¾ Aug 1	.. ..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. rects.	119	Sep 15	119	Sep 15	119 Sep 15	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	113½	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	113½ Sep 7	.. ..
Do., registered.	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116 Aug 22	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	118	Oct 1	97	Apr 6	118 Oct 5	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	112¾ July 20	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	90 Sept 28	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	103½ Oct., 95	70 ..
Monongn. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	104½ July, 92	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st cons. g. 4½s, 1930	105½	Oct 8	99	Jan 27	105¾ Oct 8	105 ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102¾ Nov., 96	.. ..
Do., coupon off.	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Aug 12	102½ ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	75 Oct 6	.. ..
Pitts. & Connélsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	98¾	Jan 17	106 Oct 7	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	82	Sep 26	76	Sep 13	82 Sept 26	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	27½	Jun 8	27	Oct 3	27½ Sept 26	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	¾	Sep 21	8	May 28	9 Sept 27	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122¾ July 12	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	108	Aug 13	105½	May 21	105¾ Oct 6	102¾ 103½
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105 Aug 23	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	108 April, 92	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	114	Sep 30	112	Jul	114 Oct 3	115 ..
Brooklyn E. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1924	94½	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	90 Oct 5	89 90
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	43 Jun 19,97	.. ..
Do., do., 3d installment paid.	66	May 24	66	May 24	66 May 24	.. ..
Do., all instalments paid.	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	.. ..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	....	..	....	70½ De 14, 97	.. ..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	91½ Oct 7	90½ 92
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	106⅝	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	106¾ Oct 8	.. 103⅝
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	106	Aug 19	104½	Jan 18	107 Oct 4	106 106
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	127	Jan 28	127	Mar 2	127 Mar 2	127 ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	124¾	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123 Aug 31	12¼ 124¾
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	121 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 96	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109	Feb 4	104½	Jun 17	106 Oct 1	107½ ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	100½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	107 Oct 4	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	106 Jan 4	.. ..
Canada South.1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111½	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	110 Oct 4	109¼ ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108⅝ Oct 7	108¼ 109
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30,97	.. ..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	.. ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92½	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89 Oct 8	89 89¾
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	36 Oct 7	.. ..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15½	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	10¾ Oct 7	10 12
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8½	Jan 21	4½	Jul 28	4½ Sept 13	5 ..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	90 91½
Do., Middle Ga. & At. 5s, 1947.	89½	Sep 6	89⅝	Sep 6	89¾ Sep 6	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	98	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	99 July 6	96 ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	104¾	Feb	2	103	Jul 19	103⅜ Sept 15
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112½	Sep 24	112½	Sep 24	114½ Sept 24	113½ ..
Do., con. Sep. 6s, 1908.	110½	Feb 15	110	July 21	110 July 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	115	Jun 30	109¼	Apr 27	114 Oct 7	113¾ 114¾
Do., do., registered.	114¾	Feb 14	105¾	Apr 26	113½ Oct 4	111 112
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	103½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	99 Oct 6	98½ 100
Do., 5s, 1912.	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114 Sept 23	113 ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102 July 14	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	105	Feb 23	101	Oct. 3	101 Oct 3	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 6s, 1900.	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 6s, 1918.	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103¾ Oct 5	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6,97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	103⅝	Sep 30	100	Jan 6	101½ Oct 7	101 ..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	100¼	Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct 5	118 Oct 5	118 ..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	121½	Sep 29	115½	Apr 20	118⅜ Oct 5	118⅝ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	116 Oct 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	90	Aug 16	73½	Mar 26	86 Oct 8	85½ 86
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con.g.4s,1989	105½	Jan 30	99	Apr 25	104 Oct 6	103 ..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	95	Sep 30	90¾	Jul 29	95 Oct 4	.. ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½ May 27	.. ..
Ellz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	100¾ Oct 4	.. ..
Chi. & Atlon sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	111 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	106 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	106 ..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s,1898	..	....	..	....	104½ Mr 23,97	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	100½ ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	110¾ Aug 11	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	118	Jun 29	113¼	Apr 30	116 Sept 20	115¾ ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105 Sept 16	102 ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	110½	Aug 31	104¾	May 16	110 Oct 4	110 ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	121½	Aug 26	104¾	Mar 25	115 Oct 6	114 ..
Do., Iowa Sink. fund 5s, 1919.	111	Aug 23	105¾	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	108 ..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102 Aug 26	100 ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	103 Sept 23	102 ..
Do., 4s, 1921.	100	Jun 9	90	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan., 96	105 107
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	102⅝	Sep 26	96	Mar 25	102¼ Oct 8	102¼ 102¾
Do., do., registered.	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 8	120 Sept 20	.. ..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur.6s,1907	116¾	Sep 9	114½	Jul 15	116⅝ Sept 9	116 117½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132 Aug 26	126 132
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	103½	Jan 10	101½	Jan 11	103 Oct 3	103 110
Do., do., registered.	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼ June 7	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 6s, 1926.	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 Sept 12	105 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	..	....	..	....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	114 Oct 7	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91 Sept 22	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	105½ Sept 23	.. 104½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902	153	Oct	6	140	Jan 29	153 Oct 6	153¼ ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	152½	Sep	28	137½	Jan	3	152¼ Sept 28	153½ ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	154	Feb	16	140	Jan	13	141 Apr 6	152½ ..
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	158	Aug	22	138	Jan	4	152⅝ Oct 3	153½ ..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	153½	Oct	7	139¼	Jan	5	153¼ Oct 7	153½ ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119¾	Jan	19	116	May	13	117 Aug 10	118 ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	110	Mar	14	110	Mar	14	110 Mar 14	113½ ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Feb	8	114¼	Apr	20	118⅜ Oct 5	118¼ ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼	Jan	13	128	Aug	15	129¼ Oct 5	129 ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	108 Oct 5, 97	.. ..
Do. Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Jan	28	118	Mar	11	118¼ July 19	118 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	117½	Jun	28	111	Apr	26	117 Oct 4	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117	Feb	10	109¾	May	23	114½ Aug 12	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110	Jan	17	107	Jan	5	109½ Apr 16	107 ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	113½	Mar	2	112	Apr	21	112 Apr 21	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115¾	Feb	11	111	Apr	29	114 Sept 8	113½ ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115	Feb	7	111	Apr	1	114 Oct 4	113 ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	127¼	Jan	27	127½	Jan	5	127¼ Jan 27	.. ..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s 1916.	..	....	..	....	106½ Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114	Jun	21	109	Apr	7	112 Sept 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107	Feb	4	102	May	3	105¾ Oct 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	105½	Feb	19	104¾	Feb	1	105½ Feb 19	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122¾	Jan	19	120	Mar	15	120 Oct 7	120¼ ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	Feb	7	117	Apr	30	121¼ Oct 7	120¼ ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan	10	138	May	6	142¾ Sept 20	142¾ ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1902.	116½	Feb	15	112¾	Apr	27	114⅜ Sept 29	114¾ 115½
Do., do., registered.	116½	Feb	15	112¾	May	27	114¾ Sept 29	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	124½	Aug	26	113⅝	Jun	2	120 Sept 29	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	115	Jul	13	114	Jun	14	115 July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	112	Sep	29	106	Apr	2	108¾ Oct 8	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	107½	Jul	13	107½	Jul	13	107½ July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	120	Oct	6	114	May	23	120 Oct 6	120 ..
Do., registered.	119	Feb	21	117	Mar	8	117 Mar 8	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	110¼	Feb	9	107½	May	18	110¼ Oct 4	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	109¼	Mar	19	109½	Mar	19	109½ Mar 19	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Sep	28	111	May	9	118 Sept 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb	7	117¾ Feb 7	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107	Feb	4	104	Mar	8	105¼ Aug 23	.. ..
Do., registered.	103	Jun	10	103	Jun	10	103 June 10	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	103¾	Aug	19	99	May	16	102¼ Sept 16	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾	May	26	106	Apr	21	107¾ May 26	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¼	Apr	12	101½	Jan	8	102¼ Apr 12	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117	Jan	12	117	Jan	12	117 Jan 12	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	Mar	3	109	Mar	3	109 Mar 3	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105	Apr	22	105	Apr	22	106 Apr 22	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137	Jan	6	123¾	May	21	136 Oct 6	136 ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	116	Aug	22	113½	May	26	118 Oct 6	118 ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	134	Mar	22	133	Mar	22	134 Mar 22	133 ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135	Feb	26	133	May	19	133 May 19	130 ..
Do., incomes, 1911.	113	Apr	21	112	Apr	28	112 Apr 26	.. ..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132	Apr	21	128⅞	Jul	28	130½ Sept 24	130¼ ..
Do., do., registered.	131¼	Jan	29	128	Apr	2	130 Aug 12	130 ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107¾	Feb	2	104¾	Mar 25	107 July 22	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	105½	Aug 11	102¾	May 7	104¾ Oct 8	104½ 104⅝
Do., do., registered.	105¼	Aug 13	103¾	May 11	104 Sept 22	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	96	Sep	2	85	Jan 15	94 Sept 19	.. ..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	70½	Feb 11	60¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 2	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	88 Mr 15, 97	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	109	Feb 17	108	Apr 21	108¾ Aug 25	.. ..
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	133	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	126 Oct 7	.. ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	135	Oct 1	123	May 13	126½ Oct 6	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	135¾	Jan 28	128	Apr 16	129¾ Sept 20	.. ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106 Jul 22,97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	122½	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	120½ Aug 30	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	90¾	Aug 27	70¾	Mar 26	89¾ Oct 7	89½ 90
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	98¾ Nov., 93	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oct 26,97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13,97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.6s,1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	111½ Oct 6	111¼ ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	106¾ Apr., 95	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	73½	Feb	4	66	Sep 19	68 Sept 19	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993	82	May 18	83	May 13	83 June 29	.. ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	91½	Sep 21	88	Jun 9	91½ Sept 21	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	100	Aug 30	90¾	May 9	99 Oct 5	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	.. ..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 96	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	95	Oct 4	89	Feb 27	95 Oct 4	.. ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	102	Feb 11	95¾	May 17	101½ Oct 3	.. ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	107½ Fe 19, 97	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	76¼ Oct 6	76 77
Do., income 4s, 1990.	22	Sep	6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	18 20
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	105½	Mar	5	102	May	9	104 Aug 23	.. ..
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137	Jan 17	121½	Jun	4	125¼ July 28	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 16,97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	106½	Sep 20	100	Mar 18	106 Oct 5	105 ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s,1938.	121	Sep	9	121	Sep	9	121 Sep 9	.. ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	61¾	Sep	2	50	May 26	58 Oct 7	.. ..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	73	Sep	1	65	Aug	8	68 Sept 30	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	105 May 15,97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$85 paid	79	Sep	2	76	Oct	1	79 Oct 6	76½ 80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	.. ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	128	Jan 15	122	Apr	4	122 Apr 4	.. ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	128	Jul 22	125¼	Jan	3	126 July 23	123 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan	4	137½	May 21	141½ Oct 8	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	108¾ Oct 6	.. ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	.. ..
Do., registered.	..	....	..	....	138 July, 92	138 ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	136½	Jan 20	136⅜	Jul	8	137 Sept 19	.. ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17,97	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	108	Aug	1	108	Aug	1	108 Aug 1	.. ..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sep 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	143 May 4,97	144 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125¼	Jan 25	120½	May 6	125 Aug 31	120 ..
Do., 7s, 1906.	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115 June 21	115 ..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	110½ Mr 22, 97	114 ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	147 ..
Do., do., registered.	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	98½	Aug 17	98	Apr 8	97 Oct 8	96¾ 97¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	111¾	Aug 22	103	Apr	5	110¼ Sept 20	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	98¼	Oct	8	85½	Jan	3	96¾ Oct 8	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	102	Oct	3	97	Jan	6	102 Oct 3	102 ..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.g.4½s,Ser.A,1911	19	Aug	8	18¼	Jan	8	17 Sept 24	17 19
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107¾	Mar	9	104	Jan	3	106 Oct 7	.. 106¾
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	92½	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s,1937	112½	Sep	9	101	May	2	112 Oct 7	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116	Feb	2	112¼	Jan	4	113 July 28	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	119½	Aug	2	116¼	May	20	119¼ Aug 2	.. ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	113	Aug	22	103	Apr	11	112½ Sept 7	.. ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	118	Jun	7	113	May	23	117 June 28	.. ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	105	May	23	104½	Feb	21	104¾ June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142 Sept 20	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	145	Jan	13	140	May	27	141 June 23	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	139	Feb	25	138½	Apr	12	139 Sept 29	.. ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	133	Jun	6	133	Jun	6	133 June 6	.. ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	113¾	Aug	9

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	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	103	May 5	109½ July 18	--	--
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	97 Sept 9	--	--
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½ Aug 16	--	--
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	90 Oct 3	--	--
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 19	Mar 19	--	--
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	--	--
Manhattan R'Way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	92¼ Oct 7	91	93½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 6	117¼ Oct 1	--	--
2d 6s, 1899	106	Jan 28	101	May 5	104 Oct 6	103¾	--
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	105½	Apr 28	114 Oct 7	114	--
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122¼	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	121 Oct 6	121½	--
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121¼ Sept 16	120¾	121
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120½ Sept 23	120	121¼
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63 Apr 25	--	--
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	--	--	--	30 April, 90	--	--
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	--	--	--	11¼ Sep 16,96	--	--
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¼	Aug 31	70⅝	Feb 10	78¼ Oct 7	77	--
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	--	--	--	--	90 Mar., 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	--	--	--	--	42⅜ No 12, 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	--	--	--	--	13 Jul 9, 97	--	--
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	100 Jan 30,97	--	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	--	--	--	--	143 Jul 22, 97	140	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	108 Oct 8	--	--
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	123	Oct 4	125 Oct 4	--	--
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	--	--	--	--	120 May, 96	--	--
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	--	--	--	--	121¼ Au 31, 97	--	123
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¾	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	89 Oct 7	88¼	88⅞
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63 Oct 8	62⅝	63¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88 Aug 9	--	--
Mo., K. & T. of Tex. gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	83 Sept. 26	--	--
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan 4	71 Oct 7	--	--
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	82 Sept 21	--	--
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼	Sep 23	93½	Apr 1	98¼ Oct 8	--	--
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 28	104⅜ Oct 8	104½	104¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112	Jul 13	103¼	Apr 26	112 Sept 9	--	--
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87¼	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	80 Oct 4	--	--
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 10	69	Apr 28	79¾ Sept 19	--	--
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¾ Aug 5	--	--
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105½	Sep 20	106 Sept 23	--	--
St. L. & I. M. 1st con. 4½s, 1017	110¼	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107 Aug 29	--	--
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107¼ July 28	107⅜	--
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 6s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 28	107 Oct 7	--	--
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100¾	Jul 22	98	Apr 6	97½ Oct 8	--	--
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	100 Aug 10	--	--
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	122½ Oct 7	121	123
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	--	--	--	--	119 Dec 6, 97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 28	78 Oct 7	77½	78
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	May 27	101 Oct 7	--	102½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	--	--	--	84 April, 96	--	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	May 23	128	Apr 4	131 Oct 7	130	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	--	--	--	--	105⅞ De 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102¼ Oct 6	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al. 1917	--	--	--	--	108 Mar., 96	--	--
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	--	--	--	--	108¼ Aug. 94	--	--
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119¼	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	117⅜ Oct 8	--	117¼
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115⅝ Aug 24	--	117½
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	108	Apr 21	108¾ Sept 21	--	109¼
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅜ July 15	--	109¾
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1885-1904	109¾	Feb 19	105½	Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	--	109¾
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105 Aug 11	--	106
Do., do., registered	101¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	--	106
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½	May 31	100½	May 6	104¾ Sept 30	--	106
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾ June 30	--	106
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107½	Oct 3	105½	Jul 22	107½ Oct 5	--	107½
Do., do., registered	104¾	Jul 6	104¾	Jul 6	104¾ July 6	--	--
Michigan Cent. con. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	93½ Oct 8	93¼	93⅝
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	94½ Oct 7	94½	94¾
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94 Oct 7	--	--
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	110¾	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109½ Oct 8	109⅝	109¾
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 28	108¾ Oct 6	--	--
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	--	--	--	--	108½ No 16, 97	--	--
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106 June 17	--	--
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A. 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95 July 28	90	94
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	104 Jul 24,97	--	--
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	105¼	Feb 3	107	Sep 22	107 Sept 22	108	--
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Jan 27	107⅜	Jun 3	107¼ Aug 25	108	--
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	--	--	--	--	103 May 7,97	--	--
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125¼	Sep 14	119½	May 12	125 Sept 23	123½	--
Do., Tev. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1913	--	--	--	--	109 Jan., 97	--	--
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	--	--	--	--	110 Oct., 94	114½	--
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107 Aug 13	--	--
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	--	--	--	--	100 Mar., 96	--	--
New York & Harlem 1st g. 7s, 1900	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123 Oct 8	--	--
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121 Apr 28	--	123
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106⅝	Feb 11	104¾	Aug 12	104¾ Aug 13	101¼	--
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105¾	Aug 3	107½ Oct 5	107½	--
Do., do., registered	106⅝	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	106½ Sept 2	105⅝	--
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120¼	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117 Aug 31	117	--
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾ June 16	117	--
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	100⅝	Sep 14	102	Apr 7	106½ Oct 3	106	--
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 20	105¾ Aug 16	--	--
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	--	--	--	--	108¼ Dec 1, 97	--	--
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	--	--	--	--	125 Dec 9, 97	--	--
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112 Sept 12	--	--
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	106½	May 25	105½ Sept 14	--	--
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	--	--
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼ June 21	--	--
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	123½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	--	--
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	--	--
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107⅜	Jan 12	100	Apr 25	104⅜ Oct 7	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	103 No 4, 97	--	--
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	--	--	--	--	104½ Oct 7, 97	--	--
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	151	Jan 6	161 Sept 30	158	--
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅝	Aug 23	145	Jan 6	155 Sept 1	--	--
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126¼	Aug 26	126¼	Aug 26	126¼ Aug 26	126¼	--
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	--	--	--	--	125½ Feb 6, 97	--	--
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120½	Sep 22	119	Feb 11	120½ Sept 22	120¼	--
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Aug 18	113½	Jul 19	114 Aug 18	114¼	--
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	107¼ Oct 3	--	--
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1939	102½	Sep 30	96	Mar 16	102⅝ Oct 3	102	102½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	116¾ Oct 5	--	--
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116¼ Oct 5	--	--
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130	Aug 22	124	Jun 8	130 Aug 22	129	--
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130 Sept 23	--	--
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅝	Sep 30	90¾	Apr 21	100⅝ Oct 8	100⅝	100⅞
Do., registered	101⅛	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100⅝ Sept 30	--	--
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	67 Oct 8	67	67⅜
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	90	Oct 4	90 Oct 4	--	--
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	114	Aug 30	104	Jan 5	112 Sept 13	113	--
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102 June 27	--	--
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123 Sept 12	123	--
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124 Sept 1	124	--
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅜	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½ Aug 30	--	--
Col., Con. & Tec. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	101	Feb 28	--	--	75 Feb 28, 97	105	--
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	94 Oct 5	--	--
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	83¼ Oct 7	--	--
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	--	--	--	--	94 April, 96	--	--
Do., do., small	--	--	--	--	82 Feb., 87	--	--
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 20	102	Jan 12	102¼ Jan 20	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	--	--	--	--	58 De 18, 97	--	--
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84 Sept 8	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9 Sept 7	--	--
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	8¾	Sep 3	9 Sept 7	--	--
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 8	76	Aug 11	80 Sept 19	--	--
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	108 Sep 21,97	--	--
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¾	Apr 25	114 June 22	--	--
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62¼	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61¾ June 27	--	--
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114 Oct 5	--	--
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅞	Aug 19	89	Apr 28	98¾ Oct 8	99¼	99⅝
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	128¼	Oct 7	118	Apr 16	128¼ Oct 7	127⅝	128½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121 June 13	--	--
Do., g. 5s, 1926	--	--	--	--	102 My 24,97	--	--
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	107 Oct 8	106	107
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81⅞	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	76½ Oct 8	76	76½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58⅝	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	56⅜ Oct 8	56½	57
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106¾	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	104¼ Oct 4	--	--
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	101½ Dec., 90	--	--
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	108	Apr 21	114 Oct 4	113	--
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110 July 8	--	--
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	106¾	May 13	113 Sept 7	111	111½
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅜	Sep 28	108	May 6	111¼ Oct 8	111	111½
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	--	--	--	--	111 Jun 17,97	--	--
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104¼	Sep 22	101	Sep 22	103 Sept 22	104½	--
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106⅞	Mar 1	108 June 6	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	108¼ Ap 23, 97	--	--
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 4	140¼ Jan 25	--	--
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 Aug 18	--	--
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	--	--	--	--	128 Aug., 96	--	--
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	--	--	--	--	110½ Jul 8, 97	--	--
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107 May 25	108	--
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	--	--	--	--	113¾ April, 96	--	--
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	--	--	--	--	110 Jun 27,96	--	--
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	--	--	--	--	102 No 10, 97	--	--
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	--	--	--	--	108 My 12,97	--	--
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	114½	--
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, 1 r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	100⅝ Oct 7	100	--
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	--	--	--	100 De 28, 97	--	--
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	98	Feb 15	95¼	Oct 7	95⅜ Oct 7	94	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 6s, 1928	17	May 23	15	May 19	17 May 23	--	--
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¼	Jun 21	18¼	June 2	18¼ June 2	--	--
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120 May 11	121	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90 Sept 22	85	--
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	--	--	--	--	137 No 17, 97	--	--
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	--	--	--	106¾ April, 93	--	--
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	--	--	--	124 Mar., 96	--	--
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	--	--	--	--	114 Mar., 92	--	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	--	--	--	--	117 Mar., 89	--	--
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	--	--	--	--	95¼ April, 95	--	--
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110¼	Sep 16	104	Apr 21	110¾ Sept 16	--	--
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	--	--	--	--	98 Jul 14,97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94	Jul 13	76⅛	Apr 28	92 Oct 7	90	--
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	87	Oct 6	89	Jun 15	86½ Oct 9	--	--
Do., do., trust receipts	87⅛	Oct 8	87⅛	Oct 8	87⅛ Oct 8	--	--
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	82⅛ Oct 8	82	82¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	88 Oct 8	--	--
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91 June 16	--	--
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	71½	Sep 28	54	Feb 2	71½ Sept 28	--	72
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	70¼ Oct 5	--	--
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116½	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	--	116¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	116 Oct 4	--	--
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	115 Sept 8	--	--
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	--	--	--	--	113½ July, 96	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅝	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	119¾ Oct 4	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106⅝	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	105⅝ Oct 7	--	--
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1937	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100 Oct 4	98	--
Ft. Smith & Van B. 2dg. 1st 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	92 Jan 4, 97	106	--
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 28	79 Sept 30	--	--
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	97½ Aug 13	--	--
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 28	79 Oct 7	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	32 Oct 6	--	--
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	--	--	--	--	90 No 8, 97	--	--
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Mar 14	113	--
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 10	105	Jun 27	107½ Sept 20	104½	105¾
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	122½ Aug 16	120	--
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118¼	Mar 25	122 Aug 12	123¼	--
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	123¼	Sep 23	128	Jan 5	123¾ Sept 23	132	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	113¾ Sep., 96	--	--
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	109	Sep 16	105½	May 10	109 Sept 27	109	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	106¼ My 29,97	--	--
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101⅛	Aug 16	94½	Jan 10	101 Oct 5	101	--
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 10	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	--	--
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¾	Jun 13	122¼	Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122	--
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 12	120 Sept 12	129½	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	115 Ap 24, 97	--	--
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112½ Sept 22	--	--
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	103¾	Aug 18	101½	Apr 12	101½ Sept 12	103¾	--
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 20	113 Aug 26	111	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	115 Ap 24,96	--	--
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	--	--	--	--	106¼ Oct 24,97	--	--
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	--	--	--	--	114 Jan 25,97	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	--	--	--	--	104½ Oct 18,97	--	--
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926	104¾	Feb ..	5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	--	--
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	98 Oct 8	97¾	98¾
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	--	--
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103¼ Sept 29	--	--
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	99¾ Oct 8	99	--
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	--	--	--	--	102 Nov., 94	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	112 Sept 14	--	--
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112 Sept 30	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	84⅜	Sep 28	76¾	Apr 2	84½ Oct 8	82	--
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	--	--	--	114 No 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127 Apr 30	--	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	--	--
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	67¼ Oct 8	--	--
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110 Mar 17	--	--
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	--	--	--	--	106¾ No 17, 97	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	102¼	Oct 6	96¼	Jan 3	102 Oct 8	101	--
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¼	Aug 19	100¼	Jan 4	109¼ Oct 8	108	--
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110¼	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	110½ Aug 10	--	--
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92½	Jan 8	102¾ Sept 20	102	--
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jan 26	87¾ Sept 20	85	--
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105½	Jan 5	109¾ Oct 7	109	--
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½	Aug 24	87	Apr 28	97½ Oct 8	97⅜	97⅝
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101 Sept 29	--	--
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	--	--	--	--	112¼ Au 17, 97	--	--
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118 Sept 30	--	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105¼	Jul 14	107 Oct 5	105⅝	--
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 17	112¾	Feb 28	115 Sept 22	--	--
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114	Oct 7	107	Apr 16	114 Oct. 7	113	--
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	113	Apr 13	121 Sept 16	--	--
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¾	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	116 Oct 4	116½	117
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	122½ Aug 11	--	--
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	--	--	--	--	101 No 22, 97	--	--
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	104 Sept 14	--	--
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	109	Oct 3	100	Mar 24	109 Oct 3	108½	109
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107¾	Sep 29	102	Apr 14	107¾ Sept

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 10.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books open.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
National Street Railway Company, St. Louis—Dividend payable.
Norfolk Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
North River Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.
Reading Railroad—Annual meeting.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Central Railroad of Georgia—Annual meeting.
Erie Railroad—Annual meeting.
Norfolk Southern Railroad—Books open.
Union Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Erie Railroad—Books open.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Annual meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Annual meeting.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books open.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Oct. 13.

Hawaiian Sugar Company—Special meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Books open.
Pullman Palace Car Company—Annual meeting.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Annual meeting.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.

Friday, Oct. 14.

Pullman Palace Car Company—Books open.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Books open.
Swift & Co.—Books open.

Saturday, Oct. 15.

American Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable.
Berkshire Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
European and North American Railroad—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common stock.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
North Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Proctor & Gamble Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable.
Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on the preferred stock.
Western Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$6,730,334
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	5,556,943
From Jan. 1, 1898	327,428,845
From Jan. 1, 1897	336,497,822

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 4, 1898	$7,652,093
Week ended Oct. 5, 1897	8,028,083
From Jan. 1, 1898	344,831,270
From Jan. 1, 1897	306,673,788

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$3,460,455
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	1,446,015
From Jan. 1, 1898	88,832,854
From Jan. 1, 1897	9,089,894

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$91,300
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	11,265
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,970,057
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,709,922

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$23,620,028

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$3,369,155
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	1,434,650
From Jan. 1, 1898	80,862,797

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$61,212
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	94,619
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,940,079
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,253,927

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$251,740
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	854,937
From Jan. 1, 1898	35,740,765
From Jan. 1, 1897	36,074,935

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$890,528
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	760,327
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,800,686
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,821,008

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$3,521,667
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	1,510,625
From Jan. 1, 1898	90,772,933
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,043,821

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$1,043,040
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	866,202
From Jan. 1, 1898	43,710,822
From Jan. 1, 1897	65,784,857

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 7, 1898	$2,478,627
From Jan. 1, 1898	47,062,111
Week ended Oct. 8, 1897	644,323

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$56,841,036

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed at business on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 6s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. m 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 6s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. Fy stock	32½	..
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st Te	106	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	215	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	95	98
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	115
Brooklyn El., when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	60
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st 5s consols	113½	114
Central Cross-Town	205	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	100	..
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	103½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	76½	78
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	79	80
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	220	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. cfts.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stocks	175	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100½	102
Eighth Avenue	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	100	..
42d St. & Grand Street	380	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Incomes	9½	10½
Louisville St. R'y. com.	34	39
Louisville St. R'y. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf.	78½	80
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	155	160
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	27	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	94	94⅞
West End (Boston)	85¼	85⅝
West End (Boston) pf.	105	106
Worcester Traction common	14½	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	104	108
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	41	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	192	..
Brooklyn	375	400
Central	1375	..
Colonial	220	..
Continental	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	350
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	..
Knickerbocker	275	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	..
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	110	..
State	195	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	287½	295
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	300
United States	1190	..
Washington	235	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	..
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	440	..
Germania	155	160
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	190	..
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	105	115
Niagara	160	165

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
North River	125	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Peter Cooper	110	120
Rutgers	106	115
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	110	117
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	330	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	555	565
American Exchange	168	172½
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	..	290
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers	67½	75
Central	160	170
Chase	275	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1050	..
Colonial	142	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	206	210
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	275	285
East River	120	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1000	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	185	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	395	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	145
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	470	485
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	200	225
Market & Fulton	210	230
Mechanics'	175	180
Mechanics & Traders'	100	..
Mercantile	167½	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	145	152
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	234	237
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	80	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	..	85
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	335	345
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	300	310
Produce Exchange	115	118
Republic	156	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	125	..
Shoe & Leather	90	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	103	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	145	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	208
Beech Creek	96½	102½
Boston & Providence	280	..
Cayuga & Sus.	190	..
Columbus & Xenia	108½	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
N. Y., Lack & Western	124	125
Norwich & Worcester pf.	156	..
Old Colony	192	193
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P. Pt. W. & Chi. special	165	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	140
Providence & Worcester	200	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	256	260
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	89	92
American Caramel	35	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4½	6½
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	17
Am. Typefounders, new stock	48	50
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	136½	140
American Graphophone pf.	142¼	150
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110
Carter-Crume pf.	85	..
Celluloid Company	77	81
Central & South Amer. Tel.	100	110
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	80	85
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	85½	87½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	139½	140
Electro-Pneumatic, ss, pd.	⅝	1⅛
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Federal Steel Company	28⅝	29
Federal Steel Company pf.	69⅝	70½
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	87¼	87½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	107	108
Gorham Mfg. Co., com.	..	80
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	87½	89½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	⅝	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	108½	110½
Iron Steamboat	2⅞	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	72½	80
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	119½	120½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	..	25
Mechanical Rubber com.	25	35
Mechanical Rubber pf.	67½	67⅞
Mergenthaler Linotype	184	186
Michigan Pen. Car com.	10½	11½
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	58	62
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	90	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151½
Nicaragua Construction	..	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	..
Penn. Water com.	10	13
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼
Prismatic Gun Carriage	1½	2
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	195
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	105
Simmons Hardware com.	110	113
Simmons Hardware pf.	118	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	20½	21¾
Standard Distilling pf.	68½	69½
Standard Oil	419	420
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	106
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	104	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	32	38
Union Switch & Signal	72	74
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
U. S. Gluss common	24½	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	163	164½
Westinghouse Air Brake	322	..
Worthington Pump	32	35
Worthington Pump pf.	97	99

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64¾	65
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110½	111
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	101½	103
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107½	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	104½	106½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103½	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	100	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	119
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	100	102½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	30	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit Inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	300	312
New Amsterdam	26½	27½
New Amsterdam pf.	64	65
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99½	100¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	150
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	86½	87
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

OCT

A Business Barometer.

Business activity can be measured in no more certain way than by the amount of money which the banks are lending. Thus the exhibit of the New York's Clearing House becomes a most inspiriting record. Loans now reach the tremendous total of $636,380,100. This is tens of millions on tens of millions greater than the aggregate of a year ago. Comparisons for a dozen years are here:

1898	$636,380,100
1897	571,731,100
1896	456,393,400
1895	506,606,000
1894	500,277,200
1893	393,341,800
1892	463,298,100
1891	402,342,300
1890	406,792,900
1889	403,246,200
1888	397,243,200
1887	348,187,700

Doesn't look like business lethargy, does it?

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 6, 1898	£31,746,942	.....
Oct. 7, 1897	33,106,103	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 6, 1898	74,320,840	£40,489,463
Oct. 7, 1897	70,400,105	48,403,150
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 6, 1898	24,357,000	12,547,000
Oct. 7, 1897	24,574,000	12,835,000
RUSSIA.		
Oct. 6, 1898	102,752,000	3,859,000
Oct. 7, 1897	114,365,000	4,339,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 6, 1898	35,154,000	12,550,000
Oct. 7, 1897	37,985,000	12,187,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 6, 1898	10,975,000	5,352,000
Oct. 7, 1897	9,028,000	10,029,000
ITALY.		
Oct. 6, 1898	14,694,000	2,294,000
Oct. 7, 1897	15,237,000	2,396,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 6, 1898	4,314,000	6,750,000
Oct. 7, 1897	2,630,000	6,779,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 6, 1898	2,777,000	1,389,000
Oct. 7, 1897	2,780,000	1,390 000
Total for the week	£300,990,782	£94,140,463
Total preceding week	306,271,382	98,376,820
Corresponding date last year	319,195,274	99,309,150

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $3,410,450. The banks now hold $18,743,600 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $397,300, an increase in specie of $6,532,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $350,100, an increase in deposits of $8,678,600, and an decrease in circulation of $25,200.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 8, '98.	Oct. 1, '98.	Oct. 9, '97.
Loans	$636,380,100	$635,572,800	$571,731,100
Specie	142,850,600	136,314,400	93,948,500
Legal tenders	53,594,700	54,544,800	73,721,300
Net deposits	510,896,800	502,128,200	416,787,200
Circulation	16,473,200	15,498,000	15,820,200

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 8, '98.	Oct. 1, '98.	Oct. 9, '97.
Specie	$142,850,600	$136,314,400	$93,948,500
Legal tenders	53,594,700	54,544,800	73,721,300
Total reserve	$196,445,300	$190,859,200	$167,669,800
Reserve required agst deposits	$177,701,700	$175,532,050	$154,184,300
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$18,743,600	$15,327,150	$13,485,500

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1898:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$37,183,100
Jan. 15	23,265,175	32,172,525	32,349,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,300	27,678,300
Jan. 29	35,699,450	59,145,250	30,023,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,940,050	40,132,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,618,225	34,818,515
Feb. 19	25,084,450	55,095,350	28,427,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,822,500	55,356,925	23,234,300
March 12	22,721,425	49,885,550	21,448,350
March 19	28,980,050	45,103,975	19 042,675
March 26	33,851,475	43,856,750	18 147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,996,575	17,065,975
April 9	36,036,475	46,170,050	17,991,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,986,900	18,139,550
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,978,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,075
May 21	50,715,250	45,908,850	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,900	46,816,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,801,475	20,677,050
June 18	50,272,900	48,709,950	19,916,250
June 25	52,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,825
July 2	52,017,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,227,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,038,900	21,773,025
July 23	48,012,000	47,398,575	18,469,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,723,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,582,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,859,250	39,753,450	9,270 150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,617,700	8,896,200
Sept. 3	14,901,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,863,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,575	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,528,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	16,569,200

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$18,743,600	1893	$28,628,725
1897	13,485,500	1892	1,926,575
1896	16,569,200	1891	6,339,475
1895	14,176,900	1890	3,155,225
1894	59,459,950	1889	*708,025

*Deficit.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—All the markets last week were dull and inactive. The public was not interested, and dealings were largely left in the hands of professionals. Speculation was limited.

The expected realisation on certain foreign and American securities carried here on German account tends to depress values, and complications of foreign politics also discourage operators. The whole attitude of the market is expectant and uncertain. At the same time there is no disposition to regard with apprehension the financial and commercial situation in the United States and Germany. The prices of Americans have suffered in sympathy with the bear attacks and the absence of support. Philadelphia and Reading first preferred went down ¾ of a point, gold bonds, ½; Northern Pacific, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, ½; Baltimore and Ohio, ½; Southern preferred, ¼; Southern ordinary, ⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅝; Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, ¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, ¼; Louisville and Nashville preferred, ¼; Erie preferred, ¼; Erie ordinary, ⅛, and Union Pacific, ⅛.

Money was plentiful, but rates were unsettled. The rate for three months' bills was 2⅛ per cent., seven days' bills commanded 1½@1¾ per cent., and the rate till Monday is 1¾ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,430,022 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 47.53, became 44.20 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 8,425,000f. gold and 3,425,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.85¾ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅞ for long and 5.22⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅝ @39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 8	$889,035,649	$49,641,052
Oct. 1	774,194,931	41,006,263
Sept. 24	811,737,593	50,621,263
Sept. 17	851,102,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,096,091
Sept. 3	838,064,171	45,586,[illegible]
Aug. 27	782,047,004	40,082,[illegible]
Aug. 20	842,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 13	778,612,686	46,768,231
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,986
July 30	844,528,538	39,372,795
July 23	630,280,419	46,140,432
July 16	729,886,056	47,190,585
*July 9	677,814,363	44,564,173
July 2	826,863,022	62,660,070
June 25	955,290,987	43,167,539
June 18	763,433,251	47,110,983
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,461,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,433,221
May 21	756,406,491	44,270,961
May 14	819,486,982	46,690,100
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,606
April 30	831,853,508	41,258,793
April 23	685,198,250	35,508,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,534,274
April 9	635,825,308	38,589,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,388,842
March 26	671,888,204	33,960,193
March 19	735,670,895	34,998,653
March 12	732,281,510	39,548,544
March 5	904,787,377	60,151,172
*Feb. 26	826,611,587	41,638,433
Feb. 19	906,660,610	45,296,300
Feb. 12	785,289,643	37,329,734
Feb. 5	923,370,938	54,213,461
Jan. 29	865,923,146	53,576,574
Jan. 22	852,627,086	46,961,533
Jan. 15	897,167,291	45,965,003
Jan. 8	1,042,697,194	62,070,600

*Five days.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Total					200

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Anaconda	.58	.58	.58	.58	500
Best & Belcher	.24	.24	.24	.24	400
Comstock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va	.68	.80	.68	.80	400
Con. Imperial	.02	.03	.02	.03	1,300
Cr. & Cr. Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,300
Crescent	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24	800
Mexican	.23	.23	.23	.23	500
Mollie Gibson	.24	.24	.20	.23	900
Mt. Rosa	.16	.16	.16	.16	300
Occidental	.70	.70	.70	.70	500
Ophir	.50	.50	.50	.50	700
Pharmacist	.07	.07	.06	.06	1,100
Potosi	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Portland	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	300
Savage	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Sierra Nevada	.90	.90	.75	.75	500
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	1,100
Syndicate	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Utah	.08	.08	.08	.08	600
Work	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Yellow Jacket	.23	.23	.23	.23	400
Total					15,600

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03½	.03⅝	.03	.03½	24,500
Anchoria	.73	.76	.72	.76	2,800
Anaconda	.64	.65	.57	.58	2,100
Cannon Ball	.006	.006	.005	.005	5,000
Crip. Ck. Con.	.06	.06⅝	.05¾	.06⅝	13,200
Copper Rock	.70	.90	.70	.90	3,000
Elkton	1.20	1.21	1.12	1.13	3,300
Garfield Con.	.12	.13	.12	.13	12,600
Gold Magnet	.003	.003	.002	.002	5,000
Golden Fleece	.28	.29	.28	.28	4,200
Isabella	.26	.27	.26	.27	10,000
Jefferson	.07	.07¼	.06¾	.07	10,000
Justina	.06	.06	.06	.06	5,000
Lillie	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.08	6,300
Mollie Gibson	.20	.21¼	.20	.21	2,800
Mount Rosa	.18	.19¼	.17¼	.17¼	2,000
Old Gold	.006¼	.007	.006	.007	30,000
Rocky Mtn.	.13⅝	.15	.09¼	.11	5,500
Sentinel	.003½	.006	.003	.004¼	46,300
Union	.20	.21	.19¾	.20	5,800
Waldorf	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾	700
Work	.09	.09	.06	.06	800
Total					324,800

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given

Closing Oct. 8. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
185	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July	1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30,	1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
110	120	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	1898	5	.....	Mar. ...	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
40	50	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16,	1898	1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 18	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
3½	3¾	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	.....	..	15	Feb. 3	*10¾	Aug. 8	11	Sept. 9, 1898
103	108	**Boston Alr Line** pf	1,426,000	July	1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
30	33	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	.....	..	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	32	Sept. 14, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,285,000	.....	.....	..	28	Aug. 22	24¼	Sept. 23	24¼	Sept. 23, 1898
80	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 13, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
171	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1,	1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
27	28½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	.....	.....	..	30¾	Aug. 16	20	Apr. 21	28½	Sept. 24, 1898
70¾	73	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July,	1898	2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73½	Sept. 2, 1898
21½	33	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	38½	July 27	23	Apr. 16	30	Sept. 28, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
84¾	88	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20,	1898	1½	90½	Mar. 9	77½	Mar. 9	*90	Aug. 13, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1,	1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169¾	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
⅞	⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	.....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	⅛	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2½	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1897	4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
6	7	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	.....	..	8	Sept. 6	*5	June 6	6	Sept. 29, 1898
5	5½	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	.....	..	8	Aug. 22	4½	July 5	5	Sept. 30, 1898
24	..	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897	2½	27¼	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 15, 1898
165	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1¾	180	July 12	*180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898	2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15,	1898	1¾	90½	May 24	90½	May 24	90½	May 24, 1898
14	19	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	.....	.....	..	20	June 10	8¾	Apr. 21	16	Sept. 30, 1898
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2,	1898	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,845,700	.....	.....	..	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
2½	3½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	.....	..	3	Sept. 20	2¾	Aug. 3	3	Sept. 20, 1898
6¾	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	55	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	66	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157	July 23, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15,	1898	1½	*125	Aug. 19	*102½	Apr. 1	*124½	Aug. 31, 1898
17¼	18¾	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	.....	..	21¾	Feb. 11	15¾	Apr. 22	18	Sept. 27, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	4,800,000	May 16,	1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
..	13½	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,208,200	.....	.....	..	15	Aug. 22	*5¼	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
37	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,540,000	Feb. 15,	1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	40¼	Aug. 23, 1898
30	..	Ft. Worth & Den. C.ty. stamped	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1893	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
11½	15	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,103,100	.....	.....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15¼	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1,	1893	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,00,000	October,	1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*103½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Oct. 1, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,930,300	Aug. 1,	1898	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
300	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1,	1898	2	*350	July 19	*320	Jan. 5	*350	Sept. 10, 1898
55	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Sept. 26,	1898	50c.	*57	Sept. 8	43	Apr. 2	*57	Sept. 8, 1898
92	100	**Illinois Central,** leased line	16,000,000	July,	1898	2	97½	Aug. 23	*94	Feb. 2	97½	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	**Keely Motor**	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	.....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Jan. 15,	1895	90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15	Sept. 27, 1898
32	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
8	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	.....	..	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	.....	.....	.....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
47	55	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2,	1896	1	53½	Aug. 10	40	Jan. 20	48	Sept. 27, 1898
2	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	2	Aug. 31	2	Aug. 31, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1,	1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30,	1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4¾	5⅛	Mexican Central	47,341,100	.....	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5⅛	Sept. 15, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	31,359,000	.....	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30,	1898	2	*90	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*60	Sept. 23, 1898
10	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6¼	Mar. 11	6¼	Mar. 11, 1898
22	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
65	75	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1,	1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	73	Aug. 11, 1898
20	25	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893	6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
31	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3,	1893	2	43	Sept. 13	43	Aug. 4	43	Sept. 15, 1898
12	14	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	.....	..	15⅝	Jan. 31	*11⅜	Apr. 20	12½	Sept. 27, 1898
60	90	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
31	34¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	.....	..	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34¼	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 11,	1898	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 15, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1893	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
13	15½	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000	.....	.....	..	17	Feb. 7	11¼	Apr. 21	14⅜	Sept. 27, 1898
..	..	**Ohio & M. St. Louis**	821,900	.....	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1897	75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3⅞	July 30, 1898
53	57	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2,	1898.	1	61½	Aug. 22	35¼	Jan. 7	57	Sept. 29, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*85	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
5⅞	8	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	.....	.....	4¾	7	Aug. 22	5	June 2	6	Sept. 30, 1898
183	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*183½	July 27	*183	Jan. 26	*184	Aug. 17, 1898
125	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1¼	125½	Sept. 28	*116¾	Mar. 26	*125½	Sept. 30, 1898
6	7	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	.....	..	8¾	Feb. 11	5⅛	Mar. 7	*7⅛	Sept. 13, 1898
56	58	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,451,030	July 15,	1898	2½	63	June 11	45	Feb. 24	*53½	Sept. 20, 1898
2¾	2⅝	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	.....	..	23¼	June 11	13¾	Apr. 25	*17	Oct. 1, 1898
21	24	St. Paul & Duluth	4,000,200	July 5,	1887	3	27	Aug. 11	*17½	.....	*20½	Sept. 21, 1898
87	90	St. Paul & Duluth	4,783,123	Sept. 1,	1898	4½	*90½	Sept. 2	78	Apr. 20	*90½	Sept. 2, 1898
157	190	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,833	Aug. 20,	1898	3½	160	Sept. 15	*148	Jan. 5	160	Sept. 26, 1898
60	61¼	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	.....	..	60¾	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60¾	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct 1,	1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143¾	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1,	1898	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	October,	1898.	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15,	1893	4	*80	Aug. 17	*80	.....	*80	Aug. 24, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,949,400	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*30½	Feb. 5, 1897
7	8	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	.....	..	9¼	Aug. 19	5	May 27	7	Sept. 22, 1898
..	22	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893	1	*13	Sept. 2	*13	Apr. 21	22	Sept. 21, 1898
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25,	1836	1¼	45	Sept. 8	*27	Aug. 26	45	Sept. 8, 1898
27	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	.....	..	30¼	S

OCT

1898

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BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Berkshire (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 17
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	.....	.....
Cin., Sand. & Cleve. pf.	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 3
Cleve., C. C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Sep. 30	Oct. 3
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Sep. 6	Oct. 20
European & North American	2½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 17
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	*3	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Georgia R. R. & B. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
New York Central (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 5
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 11
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Seaboard & Roanoke	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Stockbridge & Pittsfield (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 17
Union Pacific pf.	1¼	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Western Pennsylvania	4	Oct. 15	.....	.....

*And 2 per cent. payable April 15, 1899.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12
National, St. Louis, (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 3
North Chicago Street	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 15

BANK STOCKS.

N. Y. Produce Exchange	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 7	Oct. 17

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Continental (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 11

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bell Telephone	3	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 17
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 17
American Tobacco	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Typefounders	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 17
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 17
Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 7	Oct. 17
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 17
Mil. & Chi. Breweries	2	Oct. 18	.....	.....
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 17
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 15
North River Fire Insurance	4	Oct. 10	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Penn. Mfg., Ins. & Power	50c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Philadelphia Company (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	3	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 17
Stand. Underground Cable (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Oct. 4	Oct. 11
Street's W. S. Car Line (quarter)	1½	Oct. 25	.....	.....
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 13	Sep. 19	Oct. 14
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 20
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sep. 20	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Central of Georgia	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sep. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	Oct. 8	Nov. 7	Oct. 18	Annual
Erie	Sep. 30	Oct. 15	Oct. 11	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute	Sep. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	.....	.....	Oct. 13	Special
Manhattan	Oct. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	.....	.....	Oct. 19	Annual
Norfolk & Western	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual
North Shore Traction	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sep. 23	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Annual
Pullman Palace Car Co.	Oct. 1	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual
Reading	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Oct. 17	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth	Sep. 23	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual
Union Pacific	Sep. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Western Union Telegraph	Sep. 20	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 8th day of October, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$159,488,774.90		
Gold bullion	120,956,889.61		
		$280,445,664.51	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,977,549.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,595,680.00		
		35,381,869.00	
			*$245,063,795.51
Standard silver dollars		$400,132,010.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$339,842,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,376,245.00		
		393,466,259.00	
			6,665,751.00
Silver bullion			821,336.96
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,254,528.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	95,131,752.00		
		$98,386,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		98,386,280.00	
United States notes		$51,704,173.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,235,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,440,000.00		
		18,885,000.00	
			82,909,173.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,632,945.00		
National bank notes	3,746,384.53		
Fractional silver coin	8,888,270.86		
Fractional currency	28.76		
Minor coin	980,078.60		
Deposits in National banks	85,062,417.67		
Bonds and interest paid	1,870,059.97		
		$102,770,065.39	
Less National Bank 5 per cent fund	$8,987,731.85		
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,717,486.65		
Disbursing officers' balances	55,035,220.88		
Post Office Department account	6,116,463.11		
Miscellaneous items	1,990,078.33		
		81,844,980.82	
			20,925,104.57
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$306,385,161.04

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$529,265.73	$4,140,397.33	$52,319,351.86
Internal revenue	989,900.76	5,948,076.98	77,689,907.79
Miscellaneous	29,303.00	274,063.81	5,761,075.39
Total receipts	$1,548,969.49	$10,362,538.62	$135,770,425.03
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	390,000.00	3,076,000.00	29,313,066.28
War	2,425,000.00	5,865,000.00	90,445,764.20
Navy	70,000.00	715,000.00	22,846,776.99
Indians	14,000.00	308,000.00	2,906,402.78
Pensions	303,000.00	3,618,000.00	40,236,299.86
Interest	100,000.00	906,000.00	13,419,144.34
Total expenditures	$3,302,000.00	$14,482,000.00	$199,230,114.45
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,753,030.51	4,119,461.38	63,459,689.42
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	27,000.00	115,597.50	4,042,789.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	62,788.50	302,185.50	4,650,191.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1873.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,727,483.00	$92,965,417.00	$614,692,900.00
This fiscal year	4,905,976.00	390,799.00	5,296,775.00
This month	103,239.00	24,029.00	127,268.00
This day	31,892.00	1,000.00	32,892.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 8, total transactions included 2,076,585 shares of stock, $12,807,000 bonds, with $1,064,700 Government and $66,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 9, '97.	Oct. 8, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	1,889,968	2,076,585	Inc. 186,617
Banks	58	53	Dec. 5
Mining	700	200	Dec. 500

BONDS.

	Oct. 9, '97.	Oct. 8, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$8,715,500	$12,807,000	Inc. $4,091,500
State	24,800	66,500	Inc. 41,700
Government	110,800	1,064,700	Inc. 953,900

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Internat. Paper	3½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Internat. Paper pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Malting	1¼	Manhattan	3½
Am. Tobacco	6¼	Met. St. Ry.	6¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Brooklyn R. Trans.	2¾	Minn. Iron	6
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Minn. Iron, t. r.	5
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½	National Lead	1¼
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Col. Midland pf.	1¼	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	2	Peo. Gas, Chicago	2¾
General Electric	1¼	Pitts. C., C. & St. L.	1
Great Northern pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	1¾
Illinois Steel Co.	5¼	U. S. Rubber	2¾
Illinois Steel, t. r.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	4

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref.	2¾	Del. & Hudson	4¼
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	4
B. & Ohio 2d inc. pf.	1¾	Northern Pacific	1¾
Chi. & Alton	7¾	Pacific Coast	1¼
C., Lor. & W. pf.	3¾	Reading 1st pf.	2
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½	Stand. R. & T.	1¼
Consol. Gas	3¾	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	2¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¾	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	S. Val. & N. E. 4s	1
D. & Rio G. imp. 5s	2	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1
Hous. & Texas 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T.	1¼
L. & W. B. con. 7s, asst	2	Ulster & D. con. 5s	1
N., C. & St. L. 7s	1	Union Pac. coll. tr. 4½s, t. r.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	3½	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	1
Or. Sh. Line 6s	1¾	Wabash 1st	1¼
Or. Sh. Line con. 5s	1	Wabash deb. B	1
Or. Sh. Line inc. A	1¾	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	5¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Kan. City, Pitts. & G. 5s	1¼
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1¼	Gal., H. & H. 5s	1
		Kings Co. El. 1st	2

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28d per ounce, and in New York at 60½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,030.59 ounces of silver bullion.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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100 BROADWAY.

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NEW YORK.

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Warmer; rain by to-night; brisk southeast winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,211. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { One Cent in Greater New York. Three Cents outside Greater New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅞c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury has made public his determination to hold firm to Fashoda, yielding nothing to the French expedition. This declaration caused a dullness in foreign markets, but the opinions entertained at Paris are that France will not risk war simply for sovereignty on the Upper Nile. The retrograde movement in China is rampant, and all who favored reforms are being suppressed. The Parnellites held a meeting at Dublin yesterday, declaring for straight-out home rule, and denouncing the projected Anglo-American alliance, declaring that England is seeking to use America's power to aid her in working out satisfactorily the grave foreign problems which confront her. Mr. John Dillon at Glasgow, in a speech, practically bid for the unity of the two Irish Party sections for the purpose of working for home rule. Italy's financial straits prevent the proposed enlagement of her navy. The proposition to annex Jamaica to Canada is now before the people of the Island. Germany will send another Minister to the Vatican in place of Baron von Bülow.—Page 5.

Page 1.

A man and two boys were drowned by the capsizing of a small sailboat in Chatham Bay, Massachusetts, Sunday morning.

Republican nominations for the State Senate were made last night in ten New York county districts, all except the Tenth and Twentieth.

Bridget McDonald, seventy years old, who was probably the tallest woman in New York, was found dead last night in her basement home at 329 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The British oil steamer Weehawken, which cleared from Philadelphia for Venice on Saturday, was destroyed by fire on Cherry Island Flats, in the Delaware, yesterday morning.

George D. Saxton, the murdered brother of President McKinley's wife, was buried yesterday at Canton, Ohio. Mrs. George pleaded not guilty to the affidavit charging her with the murder.

Gov. Tanner has threatened to withdraw military protection from Illinois mines operated with imported labor and to forcibly disarm guards employed by the mine-owners.

Private Nygren of the Twelfth New York was shot by Provost Guard Kitchen of the Third Kentucky in Lexington, Ky., on Sunday night, and last night Nygren's comrades in camp planned to seize a train and break into the city jail to lynch the guard. They were overpowered by officers and several arrests were made. Lexington was virtually under martial law last night.

Page 2.

Augustus Van Wyck will speak in Buffalo on Oct. 22.

The Republicans of the Eighth Alabama District yesterday decided not to oppose Gen. Wheeler for Congress.

Frank L. Warner is seeking an independent Republican nomination in the Fourteenth District, in opposition to Lemuel E. Quigg.

The Business Men's Democratic Association last night ratified the nominations of the Syracuse Convention. Asa A. Ailing made a pointed speech.

Page 3.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued an order yesterday outlining the plan of reorganizing the National Guard.

The order designating the general officers to be mustered out of service was published officially yesterday at Washington.

Page 4.

Mrs. Emily Van Vleck, wife of Volkert Van Vleck and mother of George H. Snow, both dentists in this city, was yesterday sent to the almshouse, both men professing inability to support her, though both were formerly prosperous.

Chief of Police Devery made a statement yesterday which led to the belief that there might be trouble between the police and the election deputies under Superintendent McCullagh. The Chief said that the badges and clubs of the deputies were illegally similar to those of the police.

The Triennial Council of the Episcopal Church yesterday decided to create a new missionary district in Japan. There was considerable discussion over Article 5 of the Constitution governing the formation of new dioceses. The House of Bishops discussed the divorce question, but no decision was reached.

Allan T. Brinsmade, representing the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Attorney General Frank S. Monett of Ohio will this morning begin an investigation of the Standard Oil Company at the New Amsterdam Hotel. They claim the company is in contempt of the Supreme Court of Ohio. The Standard Oil officials have agreed to appear in answer.

Page 5.

Daisy Smith, sixteen years old, was found murdered yesterday in a field near her home, at Boiles Run, Penn.

The Mothers' Congress of the City of New York met in the Grand Central Palace yesterday and discussed nature study for children.

Attorney General Hancock yesterday granted an application for the commencement of an action to annul the charter of the City Gas Company of New York.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday received from the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club an acceptance of the challenge for a series of races next year for the International Cup.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 4; Baltimore, 4. Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0. Boston, 8; Washington, 2. Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 0. Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

Page 7.

The Norwegian steamer Banan arrived at Philadelphia yesterday with the body of a passenger who succumbed to yellow fever.

The Quebec conference adjourned yesterday to meet in Washington on Nov. 1. American delegates predict that a treaty will be reached.

Chauncey M. Depew delivered a political speech last night at the Hamilton Club's Chicago Day celebration in the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago.

George Cahill was accused yesterday in Jefferson Market Court of stealing $2,000 worth of jewels from Marie Medley, who lives at the Imperial Hotel.

Page 10.

Several members of the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church expressed themselves yesterday as confident that the Rev. Alexander Connell of London would be the unanimous choice of congregation and Session as the successor for the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Page 12.

The widow of a soldier of the Seventy-first Regiment who died in service, yesterday had a decree of divorce from him set aside. The decree had been granted two days after the man's death.

A laundryman who delivered the wrong shirt to a customer has employed counsel to help him obtain the return of the garment. The customer has also employed a lawyer, who is in a quandary over the matter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, a trained nurse, sixty-seven years old, of 34 Morningside Avenue, has complained to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street police that men and children have cast electric spells on her and inflated her with gas.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday heard the application of the Board of Education for an appropriation more than double that made last year. The application was taken up in detail. Men of the Brooklyn Borough School Board said they wished that borough were again a city. The estimate of the Street Cleaning Department was cut freely.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 8.

INDIAN CHIEFS FOR PEACE

Gen. Bacon Confers with the Leaders at the Leech Lake Agency.

RUNNERS SENT FOR HOSTILES

Belief That the Pillagers Will Accept the Terms of Surrender Offered by the Government's Agents.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 10.—The Indian council was held at the agency this afternoon, and was well attended by Flatmouth and representative delegations.

Gen. Bacon and Inspector Tinker told the Bear Islanders that if they would give up the men for whom the warrants were issued and come in themselves, they could go home. If they resisted, the Government would not rest till the recalcitrants had been captured, and the Bear Islanders would not then be permitted to occupy the islands again. This message will reach the hostiles by runners to-night.

Gen. Bacon's terms were received by the chiefs with signs of evident pleasure, and they all signified their approval of them. It is believed the Pillagers will accept them.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10.—The Federal and State authorities are now working in harmony toward the quelling of the Indian revolt. Gen. Bacon offered to come down from Walker this evening to confer with Gov. Clough, but the latter advised conference by wire. Early to-day the Governor received the following message from Gen. Bacon:

"Situation bad; conference yesterday resulted in nothing. None of the Indian chiefs were there. The lumbermen are all coming into Walker. Troops needed at Cass Lake."

Nevertheless the Governor believes that the situation is well in hand and that the recalcitrants are practically surrounded by soldiers.

Adjt. Gen. Muehlberg of the State militia wires to Gov. Clough from Deer River, on the Fosston line:

"Have scouts out to get reliable information. The people are more frightened all along the line. More troops should be stationed west of here. Bemidji is very much excited."

The construction crews on the northwestern extension of the Brainerd and Northern to Bemidji and northward to Cass Lake have joined the refugees at Walker, and it may be necessary to send them back to work under guard, as these two extensions, in the event of a prolongation of the trouble, would be of great strategic value. Troops may yet be placed at three more points in addition to the present forces at Fosston line points. These are where the line crosses the Mississippi, the Indian portage trail three miles west of Ball Club Lake. With these avenues of escape cut off it would be practically impossible for the hostiles to escape northward.

From Park River the Governor has received the following personal statement signed by Chief Ned Gay Bug Enanoway Rush:

"We, the Chippewa Indians at Pine Point, beg to state to the public that we are perfectly friendly to the whites, and have no ill-feeling, and are in no way hostile. We have decided at the council not to take any part whatever in the Leech Lake trouble."

A company of fifty volunteers has been offered to the Governor from Litchfield.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Officials of both the War Department and the Interior Department are inclined to the belief that the seriousness of the Indian uprising in Minnesota has been exaggerated. They are not disposed, however, to take anything for granted.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin telegraphed Gen. Bacon to-night that he could have all the troops he might deem necessary to quell the demonstration of the hostiles. The Fourth Infantry, now at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and the Seventeenth Infantry, now at Columbus Barracks, have been placed at Gen. Bacon's disposal. Both regiments are prepared to move to the scene of the uprising at a few hours' notice.

Indian Commissioner Jones has gone in person to Minnesota to investigate the subject of the uprising. He was expected to arrive there to-day, and the Indian Bureau is looking for information from him to-morrow.

As an evidence of the loyalty of the Mississippi bands of the Chippewas, three chiefs of that branch of the Chippewa tribe have sent to the Secretary of the Interior from Detroit, Minn., the following dispatch, which was received here this morning:

"We hear with regret of the trouble at Leech Lake, and wish to assure the Government of our continued friendship and loyalty of the Mississippi bands of the Chippewas at White Earth.

"MAY-SHAW-KE-GE-SHIG,
"JOE CRITT, and
"TAY-CUM-E-GE-SHIG, Chiefs."

Excitement at Bermidji, Minn.

BERMIDJI, Minn., Oct. 10.—A rumor this morning that the Indians were coming caused a stampede. The people were greatly excited, and massed at the Court House. The soldiers were telegraphed for, and two companies of militia are on the way from Duluth.

MAY LEAD THE CHIPPEWAS.

White Cloud's Son, an Episcopal Minister, a Possible Head Chief of the Tribe.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 10.—The Rev. Charles Wright, Episcopal minister at the agency, left here to-day to attend the funeral of his father, Chief White Cloud, who died at White Earth Agency last week, aged sixty-nine.

Mr. Wright says he prefers not to assume the many responsibilities of the head chieftainship, but, if it would be for the best interests of the whole of the Chippewas and if the request was unanimous, he might agree.

Mr. Wright predicts still further trouble when the soldiers go over to the mainland. He believes that a delegation of peaceable Indians could secure the arrest of the hostiles, but that they will never give in to the soldiers, and that just as soon as the soldiers come in sight they will be fired upon.

ABBÉ FLEURAL MURDERED.

The Venerable French Priest Beaten to Death by Burglars.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—At Saint Patrice, near Chinon, in the Department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, while the parish priest, the venerable Abbé Fleural, was conducting the service, burglars entered the presbytery and murdered his aged housekeeper.

They then awaited the abbé's return, and beat him also to death, afterward ransacking the house. Abbé Fleural was chaplain to the Marquis de Castellane.

MAD PREACHER IN A CHURCH.

Suddenly Becomes Insane at a Conference, and His Wild Shouts Nearly Cause a Panic.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—"Oh, my God! Oh, my God!" shrieked the Rev. Watson Thatcher, a tall, white-haired Methodist minister, who had suddenly become insane in the midst of a business session at the Rock River Conference this morning. For a moment the audience ascribed the minister's action to a hysterical outburst of sorrow at the step backward to which the militant branch of the Church had been forced in its fight against heathenism in the distant Flowery Kingdom.

But the continuation of the frenzied cries quickly convinced all beholders that the swaying figure in broadcloth had become crazed. Two ministers who sat close to the insane preacher grabbed him by the arms and tried to hurry him down the aisle. As the swinging doors shut off the sight of the maniac hundreds of fascinated spectators awoke from the shock. With one impulse all jumped to their feet and started to jam the narrow aisles in a mad dash for the doors.

But above the confusion rang the strong tones of Bishop Warren, and his appeal possessed power to stop the incipient panic and turn the excited audience back to their seats. To-night his condition had not changed.

ILLINOIS MINING TROUBLES.

Gov. Tanner Threatens to Withdraw Military Protection from Collieries Operated with Imported Labor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10.—Gov. Tanner has had a sharp controversy over the telephone with Manager Lukens of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company in regard to sending troops to Virden, where the operators have been planning to use imported negroes to fill the places of strikers.

Manager Lukens, in reply to a question, said he proposed to import labor, and would operate his mine, if necessary, at the muzzles of Winchesters. Gov. Tanner said he would not send troops to assist the operators in running their mines with imported labor, and if the operators attempted to enforce their ideas in regard to Winchesters he would send the National Guard to Virden to disarm all.

In regard to the situation at Pana, Gov. Tanner said if the operators persisted in employing imported labor he would withdraw the troops from that place.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 10.—Upon petition of Fred W. Lukens, manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, Judge Owen Thompson of the Circuit Court, at Springfield, has issued an order upon the Circuit Clerk of Macoupin County directing him to issue writs of injunction against a number of Virden's most prominent citizens. These writs are returnable at the January term of court. Officers began serving the papers to-day.

In the petition Mr. Lukens cites that his property is endangered by the actions of the men enjoined. Warrants will also be issued against strikers who assisted in running the Chicago deputies out of Virden. Other legal processes for restraining the strikers are under way of being executed.

Several hundred Springfield miners have arrived at Virden since midnight. The strikers are elated over the Governor's present stand in refusing to send troops here. Lukens will have another conference with the Executive to-day. The miners assert they have not violated the law. The leaders informed "General" Bradley, the Mount Olive agitator, that if he did anything to incite the men he would have to leave town. The miners have reason to believe negroes will arrive to-day or to-night.

BRITISH OIL STEAMER ABLAZE.

Struck a Bar in the Delaware, Bulkheads Were Strained, and Oil Poured Into the Stokehole.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The British oil steamer Weehawken, which cleared from this port on Saturday for Venice with a cargo of 1,300,000 gallons of oil, was destroyed by fire on Cherry Island Flats, about twenty miles down the Delaware River, this morning.

The vessel left this port at 6 o'clock last night, and after proceeding down the river as far as Marcus Hook anchored for the night. She resumed her journey a few minutes after 4 o'clock this morning. The steamer reached Cherry Island Flats about 6 o'clock, and while following the channel, as indicated by the range lights, she scraped on the bottom, evidently touching a bar.

She got off without difficulty, but a few minutes afterward Third Engineer Richards reported to Chief Officer Coghlan that the bulkheads aft had been strained by the scraping on the bottom, and that oil was pouring into the stokehole, and had caught fire. Coghlan at once ordered the boat beached, and the pilot headed for the Delaware shore, and ran as far in as possible. The tide was running up at the time, and as it was high the boat was run to within about four hundred yards of the shore. While this was being done two lifeboats were put in shape, and the crew of thirty-six men was soon safe in them. None of them was able, however, to secure any valuables, and nothing was taken off the burning ship except her papers and the clothes the men wore.

The oil and other inflammable matter of the Weehawken burned fiercely all the morning. The cargo was valued at $50,000.

The Weehawken was owned by the Weehawken Steamship Company, Limited, and was chartered by the Anglo-American Oil Company, (the Standard Oil Company.) She was 310 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 28 feet depth of hold, with 2,784 gross tonnage. The big tanker was valued at $300,000.

NEW YORK SCHOONER BURNED.

The George Gurney Found on Fire and Beached on Tumbler Island, Me.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Oct. 10.—The New York schooner George Gurney, bound from Sullivan for New York, with a cargo of paving stones, was found on fire this afternoon by the fishing steamer Kearsarge, which beached her on Tumbler Island, off this port, where she burned to the water's edge.

The Gurney caught fire last night off George's Island. She had been leaking badly, and the crew were preparing to abandon her. While getting their clothing and other effects in the cabin a lamp fell off a shelf and exploded, setting the schooner on fire. Capt. Cobb and crew launched a boat and abandoned the vessel. They were out all night, and arrived here late this forenoon.

The schooner was owned by Amos D. Carver of New York. She was a three-master, registered 228 tons net, was 147 feet in length, and was built at South Rondout, N. Y., in 1874.

SAILBOAT CAPSIZES.

Man Picked Up Insensible in Chatham Bay—His Two Sons and a Friend Drowned.

CHATHAM, Mass., Oct. 10.—The crew of the Monomoy life-saving station picked up a boat full of water in Chatham Bay this morning, in which also were the almost lifeless body of a man and the dead bodies of a man and a boy.

The former is the only survivor of a party of four who started in a small sailboat from Harwichport for Chatham yesterday morning. His name is Charles Hamer of Harwich. The others in the party were Claude and Joseph Hamer, his sons, and Freeman Bassett, also of Harwich.

The boat was capsized by Bassett's climbing the mast to fix the gaff, which had become loosened from the mast. Claude Hamer was lost overboard. The others perished in the boat.

Claude and Joseph Hamer were respectively ten and twelve years of age. Mr. Bassett was about forty.

GEORGE D. SAXTON BURIED.

Mrs. McKinley's Murdered Brother at Rest in Canton—Mrs. George Pleads Not Guilty.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The funeral services over the remains of George D. Saxton, held at the M. C. Barber residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, were very short and simple. They were conducted by the Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the home church of the Saxtons, assisted by the Rev. Dr. O. E. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist Church, with which President McKinley is associated, in the presence of relatives and nearest friends.

At the prescribed hour, the members of the family took their seats in the south parlor, while the friends who were present gathered together in the hall and north parlor, in which room lay the casket. The clergymen stood in the hall, which separates the north and south parlors. A quartet sang a hymn at the opening. The Rev. Mr. Milligan read a selection of Scripture, and Dr. Manchester offered prayer. There were no remarks made by either clergyman.

When the services were over, the members of the family took their places in the carriages in the following order: In the first carriage, President and Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber; second carriage, George, Mary, William, and Ida Barber; third carriage, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Saxton, Will G. and Helen Saxton; fourth carriage, William A. Goodman, Mrs. McWilliams of Chicago, Mrs. Maria Saxton, and Mrs. Conrad. Other relatives and near friends, including Webb C. Hayes, followed in other carriages. Many people gathered about the Barber residence and along the way which was taken by the funeral cortège to West Lawn Cemetery. The remains were consigned to their last resting place, in the Saxton family lot. The commitment service was read at the grave.

This morning Anna E. George, charged with the murder of Mr. Saxton, was brought into Justice Reigher's courtroom to enter her plea to the affidavit charging her with the murder. Long before the appointed hour the courtroom was filled with men and women, all anxious to see Mrs. George and hear her plead to the charge against her.

As she entered the room, Mrs. George, assisted by a constable, made her way through the crowd and took a seat at the court table. She was clad in a plaid skirt of a gray color and a gayly colored shirt waist, and wore a jaunty hat trimmed in the season's style. She looked unconcerned. The eyes of everybody in the courtroom were upon her, as she gazed about the room.

After reading the affidavit, Mr. Welty of Mrs. George's counsel said the defense was ready for the arraignment. He said they desired to waive the reading of the affidavit and enter a plea of not guilty to the charge. Prosecutor Pommerene replied that they had a right to waive the reading of the affidavit, but that the prisoner must answer for herself as to her guilt or innocence. Justice Reigher then asked Mrs. George if she was guilty or not guilty to the charge made against her in the affidavit. Mrs. George, seemingly not disturbed in the least, but in a very weak and scarcely audible voice, answered, "Not guilty."

After the arraignment there was some little controversy between the attorneys as to the time for the preliminary hearing. Tuesday afternoon was agreed upon. Mrs. George was then taken back to the jail by Constable Henry.

PRESIDENT STARTS FOR OMAHA.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 10.—President McKinley left here at 9:10 to-night on his way to the Omaha Exposition, and will reach Chicago at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, leaving an hour later on the Northwestern Road. Mrs. McKinley remained in Canton, but will join the President at Chicago in time for the Peace Jubilee.

A Pennsylvania special train bearing the Presidential party from Washington arrived at Canton at 9 o'clock. On board of it were Secretary Bliss, Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Secretary John Addison Porter, and Assistant Secretary George B. Cortelyou.

Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Gage are expected to join the party at Omaha. The President's car Campania was attached to the special immediately upon the latter's arrival.

Shortly before the Presidential train left Washington, another special started for Omaha from the Baltimore and Ohio station with Gen. Miles and other army officers, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the representatives of the press.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS MISFORTUNE.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 10.—Henry Dixon, a former night watchman for the Merrimac Corporation, cut his throat to-day at his boarding place, and was dead when found. Dixon was forty-three years old, and was engaged to be married to a Miss McKenna, a domestic in a boarding house.

Not long ago he invested $1,200 of his own money and induced his fiancée to invest $500, their total savings, and, thinking his fortune already made, he stopped work and made elaborate preparations for his marriage. He also induced several friends to invest their money. The company failed, and with its collapse went his money and that of Miss McKenna. Dixon became mentally unbalanced and ended his life. He leaves parents and brothers and sisters in Vermont.

ANGRY WOMEN FLOOD A HOUSE.

Mrs. Nellie Mulhen and her daughter, Mrs. Bincke, of 420 West Sixteenth Street, had notice served on them last Saturday to remove from their apartments on the top story within five days. The notice was served by Nathan Tekulsky, brother of Morris Tekulsky, President of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of this city. Yesterday the women plugged up the sink, the bathtub, and the washtub and turned on every spigot in their apartments. The water flooded the apartments and ran all the way down stairs. The tenants were in an uproar. The ceilings dropped and the plastering of walls fell down.

Mr. Tekulsky went to protest, and was the target for a small tubful of soapsuds. The women told Tekulsky that they would set fire to the building, but he replied that they had soaked the building so well it wouldn't burn.

Tekulsky went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and secured a summons for the appearance of the two women. Both denied that they maliciously turned on the water, but Magistrate Simms sentenced each to one month on Blackwell's Island.

George Gould to Make a Polo Field.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 10.—Lakewood is to have a polo field. George J. Gould has purchased a farm belonging to the Laurel House Company, and also a tract of woodland, both of which adjoin property he already owned. Mr. Gould will at once begin to improve the property, and will lay out a polo field. The ground is well adapted to this use, and can be made one of the finest fields for the game in the country. Part of the old Lakewood golf links will be included.

Decision in Chaplain McIntyre's Case.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 10.—The naval court-martial in the case of Chaplain Joseph H. McIntyre has completed its verdict. Capt. Lauchelmer, Judge Advocate of the court, is on his way to Washington bearing the documents to the head of the Navy Department. No portion of the findings will be made public until they are given out by the proper authorities at the National capital.

Chicago Slot Machine Telephone.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—In an opinion rendered to the Judiciary Committee of the City Council to-day Corporation Counsel Thornton holds that the slot machine telephone, as used by the Chicago Telephone Company, is illegal.

Swiftly and luxuriously, the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1 P. M., arrives Baltimore 5:06 P. M., Washington 6 P. M.—Adv.

NEW YORK SOLDIER SHOT

Private Nygren of the 12th Regiment Killed by a Provost Guard at Lexington, Ky.

HIS COMRADES SEEK REVENGE

300 of Them Plan to Seize a Train and Break Into the City Jail to Lynch the Guard—Overpowered by Officers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—This town is virtually under martial law to-night. The provost guard has been strengthened by the addition of two whole companies of men from the Third Kentucky and every approach to the city from Camp Hamilton is strongly guarded. Men on horseback are stationed at various points acting as spies for the benefit of the guard.

This state of affairs grew out of the killing of Private Henry Nygren of Company B, Twelfth New York, last night, by Provost Guard Alvie Kitchen of Company H, Third Kentucky. The guard asked Nygren for his pass, but the New York boy took to his heels and was shot by the provost officer. Policemen in the vicinity placed the guard under arrest, and he is now in the county jail, which is also being heavily guarded.

At 8 o'clock to-night a large number of New York men and others were noticed congregating about the Camp Hamilton station, and when the train was ready to leave for town 300 soldiers were on hand with pistols, bayonets, and guns. Many of them had already got on the train, when the railroad officials, notified of the intention of the soldiers, ordered the train held.

The soldiers, finding that the train would not move, planned to capture it and run it into the city, but at this juncture officers from the Twelfth New York and First Territorial appeared and tried to persuade the men to return to camp. Failing in this, the officers used force. Several men were knocked down and their weapons taken from them. Finally the leaders were arrested and the train was sent into the city empty.

The men declare they will hang Kitchen, and many of them have walked into the city, coming in small squads. The provost guard is picking these up as fast as possible, and the guardhouse is at this time almost full.

Kitchen claims his orders were to ask a soldier to halt, and in the event of his refusal to shoot him. He fired the first shot in the air and the second at Nygren, and the bullet plowed an ugly hole through his back and side. The dead man was twenty-nine years old. He enlisted with the regiment at Chickamauga. His nearest relative is given as Oscar Doudburg, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

NAMED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Tammany Hall's Candidates Chosen in Manhattan and the Bronx, Excepting in the Thirty-fifth District.

Tammany Hall held conventions last night in the thirty-five Assembly districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the selection of candidates for the next Assembly. The conventions went off smoothly and rapidly, for the most part, as there was general agreement upon the names proposed.

Most of the nominees are members of the present Assembly, although there are some new names in the list. In the Second Assembly District James Oliver failed of renomination, the choice lighting upon James A. Rierdon. In the Thirty-fifth there were complications which delayed the choice, and the convention was adjourned until Thursday night.

The list of the nominees is as follows:

First District—*DANIEL E. FINN.
Second District—JAMES A. RIERDON.
Third District—MICHAEL T. SHARKEY.
Fourth District—*PATRICK H. ROCHE.
Fifth District—FRED L. DROSHER.
Sixth District—*TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN.
Seventh District—*JOHN F. MAHER.
Eighth District—LOUIS JAPHA.
Ninth District—*N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS.
Tenth District—*JULIUS HARBURGER.
Eleventh District—*JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
Twelfth District—LEON SANDERS.
Thirteenth District—*PATRICK F. TRAINOR.
Fourteenth District—LOUIS MEISTOR.
Fifteenth District—JAMES E. SMITH.
Sixteenth District—*BENJAMIN HOFFMAN.
Seventeenth District—*JOHN F. BRENNEN.
Eighteenth District—*CHARLES P. DILLON.
Nineteenth District—WILLIAM A. SWEETSER.
Twentieth District—*CORNELIUS F. COLLINS.
Twenty-first District—DENNIS J. RYAN.
Twenty-second District—JOSEPH BAUM.
Twenty-third District—THOMAS A. MANGEN.
Twenty-fourth District—*JOHN B. FITZGERALD.
Twenty-fifth District—MILTON ROBLEE.
Twenty-sixth District—J. J. O'CONNELL.
Twenty-seventh District—HENRY J. HEMMENS.
Twenty-eighth District—*JOSEPH I. GREEN.
Twenty-ninth District—MOSES R. RITTENBERG.
Thirtieth District—*GEORGE W. MEYER, Jr.
Thirty-first District—*ALBERT E. CRABTREE.
Thirty-second District—JOHN BOTH, Jr.
Thirty-third District—*JOHN J. EGAN.
Thirty-fourth District—*LYMAN W. REDINGTON.
Thirty-fifth District—Adjourned until Thursday.
*Renominated.

Mr. Robles, nominee in the Twenty-fifth, is proprietor of the Hotel Bartholdi, and was nominated at the suggestion of hotel men of the district.

CORRUPTION IN THE KLONDIKE.

Privileges Said to be Sold by Cliques—A Threatened Lynching for Canada's Gold Commissioner.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 10.—Returning miners report that official corruption has about reached its limit at Dawson because privileges of every kind have now been farmed out to Canadian officers or their friends. One of the latter has been given the privilege of delivering mail in Dawson and adjacent camps, charging $5 and $10 therefor. This man is allowed to look over all incoming mail while the general public is kept waiting. If he loses letters there is no redress; all must patronize him, for no one gets another's mail, even on the latter's written order. Another set of favorites have a corner on firewood and another on logs.

Several indignation meetings have been held, directed particularly at Gold Commissioner Fawcett's favoritism. Last month some Australian miners threatened to lynch Fawcett and others because they kept public records secret and permitted grafters to locate on New Creek before it was thrown open to public location. The Dawson Miners' Association has sent a committee to Ottawa to demand investigation of the Klondike officials' corruption.

GIANTESS OF 70 YEARS DEAD.

Bridget McDonald's Corpse Found in Her Basement Home.

Bridget McDonald, seventy years old, who was probably the tallest woman in New York, was found dead in her room in the rear of the basement of the house at 329 West Twenty-sixth Street, last night by a neighbor. Miss McDonald was nearly seven feet in height. She had lived in one room for the last ten years. Her only companion was a large cat. As far as could be learned she had no relatives, and the body was taken to the Morgue. The cause of death was dropsy.

REPUBLICANS FOR THE SENATE.

Nominations Made Last Night in Ten New York County Districts—Mr. Lauterbach's Victory.

The Republicans of New York County held their Senatorial district conventions last night. Nominations were made in ten districts. In two, the Tenth and Twentieth, adjournment was taken until Thursday. In two of the three Republican districts, the Seventeenth and Nineteenth, the sitting Senators, Charles B. Page and John Ford, were renominated without opposition.

The only fight was in the Fifteenth District, where Edward Lauterbach brought about the nomination of Nathaniel A. Elsberg. The district includes the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. Elisha K. Camp was placed in nomination as the candidate of the Twenty-fifth. The Twenty-seventh presented Francis E. Laimbeer. The Twenty-ninth had two candidates, Edward W. Harris, representing the Brookfield Republicans, and Nathaniel A. Elsberg, put forward by the organization delegates. On the first ballot Camp received the twelve votes from the Twenty-fifth District, Laimbeer got the eleven from the Twenty-seventh District, and the fourteen votes of the Twenty-ninth were divided, six going to Harris and eight to Elsberg. On the third ballot the delegates who had been voting for Camp went to Elsberg, who was declared nominated, receiving twenty out of the thirty-seven votes in the convention.

The nominations made in the ten districts where action was taken were as follows:

Eleventh District—ALFRED E. OMMAN.
Twelfth District—AUGUST BUERMANN.
Thirteenth District—MORTIMER LESSER.
Fourteenth District—CHARLES STEINBERG.
Fifteenth District—NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG.
Sixteenth District—JOSEPH F. BEGLAN.
Seventeenth District—CHARLES B. PAGE.
Eighteenth District—WILLIAM MARTIN.
Nineteenth District—JOHN FORD.
Twenty-first District—DOUGLAS MATHEWSON.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, who was nominated to succeed Frank D. Pavey in the Fifteenth District, is twenty-nine years old. He is a nephew of Simon Sterne, in whose office he has been engaged in the practice of law. Last year he was a candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-ninth District, but was defeated.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Paris Newspapers Urge that the United States Ought to be Generous to Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The United States Peace Commission held two sessions to-day. They were devoted to acquiring and weighing information relative to all the questions involved in the matters under the immediate consideration of the Commissioners. It is believed that the questions now being discussed relate to Cuba and the adjustment of the debt of that island.

The Paris newspapers show evidence of anxiety in behalf of the Spanish cause. Le Journal des Débats on Saturday said the Philippine question was being considered by the joint commission, and the Matin on Sunday followed with a similar statement, alleging that an understanding regarding Cuba and Puerto Rico was possible, "as the United States claims everything and Spain refuses nothing, but the difficulty arises on the question of the Philippine Islands."

The Matin closed its remarks on the subject by expressing the belief that "we shall see the Republic, which has just shown herself to be so brave and strong, show herself also generous."

In view of the fact that the joint commissions have not yet considered the Philippine question, the Paris papers appear to Americans as making the statement that the Philippines are under consideration in order to be in a position to adjure the American Commission to treat Spain generously.

The Gaulois this morning reviews the political situation and draws the conclusion that "between the alleged Republican purpose of expansion and the Democratic opposition thereto, President McKinley and the United States Commission will be inspired after all with the sentiments of generosity which are the honor of victorious nations."

The keynote of these expressions seems to have been sounded by a Spanish diplomat to an American here last week, the diplomat saying that the United States should be generous to Spain. That remark and the utterances of the French press give to each other added significance.

A dispatch from Madrid this morning says the cost of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns will exceed 3,000,000,000 pesetas.

M. Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Washington, arrived in Paris this morning. He will remain here for two months.

CHAMBERLAIN ON EXPANSION.

The British Statesman Thinks We Should Hold the Philippines.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Evenement to-day publishes the substance of an interview with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now in America, in which the English statesman is quoted as saying he considers the United States, owing to the recent war, to be in the same position as Great Britain in Egypt, adding that the United States has the same imperative duty to keep the Philippine Islands. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have added:

"The moment has arrived for the United States to prepare for an extension of its territory, and in order to realize this ideal she will not refuse Great Britain's support. United, Great Britain, the United States, and Canada will be invulnerable."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The storm which was reported off the extreme southern coast of Florida Sunday night is now apparently central south of Key West. The barometer has fallen in that region and the indications are that the centre of the storm will move slowly northward, causing high northeasterly winds on the Florida coast. The display of signals for northeast gales has been continued at all the Florida peninsula ports.

Thunderstorms have occurred in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the western lake region, attending the passage of a storm centre from the Dakotas over Lake Superior.

Showers and high southerly winds are indicated for the lower lakes to-day. Increased cloudiness, followed by rain, is indicated for the Atlantic Coast States south of New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	42	54	56
6 A. M.	42	51	58
9 A. M.	46	51	59
12 M.	55	58	60
3 P. M.	53	60	64
6 P. M.	51	58	61
9 P. M.	50	59	61
12 P. M.	50	59	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1897	48
Corresponding date for last 20 years	58

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 4 P. M., the minimum was 49 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .74 per cent and at 8 P. M. .79 per cent.

Enjoy Albany Day line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. advs.—Adv.

NEW MOVE OF THE TIMES

Many Commend the Reduction in the Price of the Paper to One Cent.

A GOOD FIELD TO WORK IN

Clean Newspaper for One Cent Will Be Appreciated—A Big Increase in Circulation Predicted—Views of Prominent Men.

The reduction in price of THE NEW YORK TIMES caused a sensation in New York yesterday. Not one

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

NOW SHOWN IN THE NEW AUTUMN SHADES.

B. Altman & Co.

THE TIMES is worth all of 3 cents, and people who want a good paper, ably edited, will pay that price just as readily as they will pay 1 cent. Some people will think that if the price goes down the character of its news will also suffer. Sensational paper readers will likely keep to their own class. So where is the benefit of the reduction? You are going to lose some of your readers by supporting Van Wyck.

EX-MAYOR W. L. STRONG.—I don't know much about newspapers or newspaper circulation, and therefore, perhaps, my opinion would not be worth a great deal. I read THE TIMES. It is problematical whether the generality of the readers of sensational one-cent papers in this city will abandon them for a paper as respectable, non-sensational, and of high character as is THE TIMES even at the reduction. I sincerely hope THE TIMES's circulation will increase, for it certainly deserves a large patronage.

G. L. PUTNAM OF SWEETSER, PEMBROKE & CO.—I think the reduction will increase the circulation and consequently make the paper more valuable as an advertising medium. I don't think, however, that it will make people who want a good paper buy it more readily on that score. Thinking people want a good paper, and are as willing to pay 3 cents for it as 1 cent.

E. V. SKINNER, General Eastern Agent, Canadian Pacific Railroad Company.—I am sorry to hear that THE TIMES has reduced its price. If ever a paper was worth the price charged, that paper is THE TIMES. It may, however, prove to be a good move. I trust so. Perhaps, after all, those who haven't been reading THE TIMES, and who can appreciate a good paper when they see it, will help to greatly increase its circulation.

CHARLES BULKLEY HUBBELL, President of the Board of Education.—In my opinion, the people of New York City are to be congratulated that a paper of the general excellence of THE NEW YORK TIMES finds it possible to extend the benefits of its news columns to the countless numbers who will be able to avail themselves of it at the reduced price. The action is certainly a generous one, and worthy of highest commendation.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, Superintendent of Schools.—I am rejoiced to learn that THE NEW YORK TIMES finds its business in so prosperous a condition that it is enabled to place its columns within the reach of every one. I have always found THE TIMES just, honest, fearless, able, and interesting. I wish it all success in the more extended field of labor on which it has entered.

RICHARD H. ADAMS, School Commissioner.—I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for years, and have ever found its pages clean, reliable, and interesting. The reduction in price will undoubtedly open up it a more extended field, and it is a source of gratification that a paper of its high standard has been placed easily within the reach of all.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL.—I say without any hesitation that if THE TIMES can maintain its high standard upon this basis of one cent, it will become a blessing to the community in a very new and real sense. I have felt for a long time past the sincerity of the efforts made by THE TIMES to promote wholesome public sentiment. This new departure amounts almost to a heroic experiment, and I wish it success from the bottom of my heart.

THE REV. DR. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL.—I have been a reader of THE TIMES for some years, and I have liked it for its moderate tone, its fairness, and the absence of pictures. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is a most pleasant and instructive addition to the paper. I think any step that will tend to extend the influence of THE TIMES can only be a benefit to the community.

THE REV. DR. MADISON C. PETERS.—I am glad to see it, because I like to see a good newspaper extend its influence. I think the reduction in the price of THE TIMES is a matter that ought to be hailed with great gratification by lovers of good literature, for one of the best ways to crowd out the bad is to encourage the good. The money consideration doubtless has a good deal of influence in the selection of a newspaper. A man feels so much more like parting with one penny than with three. Some people there are, of course, who do not care for so small a matter, but the vast majority do. If the people can get a paper like THE TIMES for 1 cent, I feel persuaded that they will take it.

REV. FATHER M. J. LAVELLE.—I think it is a very good move to reduce the price, so that a paper of the high character of THE TIMES may reach the masses. And I heartily hope that it may prove most successful.

THE REV. DR. R. S. MACARTHUR.—I have very grave doubts whether THE TIMES can maintain its high character at the low price. I should be exceedingly sorry to see the paper change its spirit and tone and become the rival of the morning papers now sold for a cent. If it can maintain its literary tone and its moral standard while it is sold for a cent the reduction in price will be a great blessing to the community.

THE REV. DR. F. DE SOLA MENDES.—I think this move an excellent one in the furtherance of a better class of journalistic literature in this city. People naturally desire a clean paper, and if they can be furnished with such at the same price they have been paying for journals anything but clean, I think they'll take to it as naturally as flowers seek the sunlight. Of course the main strength of sensational journalism has been that it was cheap as well as nasty.

WILLIAM LONG, President of the Lithographers' Association, No. 1.—It is about time that THE TIMES came down in price and gave the workman a chance to read a good paper. It should have done so long ago. THE TIMES is a good, clean, and interesting newspaper, and I feel very confident that the working people will take very kindly to it.

JOHN S. HENRY, Delegate of the Wood Carvers' Union to the Central Labor Union.—I bought THE TIMES this morning to read the report of the proceedings of the Central Labor Union, and I was surprised when I handed the newsdealer a nickel and he returned me 4 cents in change. I thought he had made a mistake, but on looking at the price I saw the words "One Cent," and felt glad that THE TIMES had now come within the reach of the working people. It is a very good idea, and I think that it will meet with the favor of the working people, who generally know a good thing when they see it and will get it whenever they can.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, President of the Council.—It seems to me the reduction of THE TIMES to 1 cent is a very good thing. THE TIMES is an exceedingly cosmopolitan paper, and it will be read now by a great many more people than before. It will hold all its old readers and win a great many new ones.

PATRICK KEENAN, City Chamberlain.—THE TIMES is a paper it is worth anybody's while to read. The reduction in its price will bring it within the reach of many who have not been able to buy it before. The public is benefited every time a good, clean paper is made easier for the masses to get.

JOHN WHALEN, Corporation Counsel.—The reduction from 3 cents to 1 in the price of THE TIMES means a saving of 2 cents a day to nearly every lawyer in the city. I take it myself, and I know that there are few lawyers who don't. It should meet with great success now that it is brought within the reach of everybody. THE NEW YORK TIMES for 1 cent is cheap indeed.

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.—I think the reduction in the price of THE TIMES will bring the paper greater success.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.—A popular measure that should command success. THE TIMES is the best newspaper in the country. I am glad that the price is reduced so that it will be within the reach of all, as they're making a great paper of it.

DARWIN R. JAMES.—I have been interested in THE NEW YORK TIMES since its foundation, and have had the greatest respect for it and its management. I have my doubts whether the present plan of a low price can be made profitable for a paper that is run on the high plane of THE TIMES. I want to say, however, as strongly as I can, that if there is one thing the public needs to-day it is a penny paper of high tone and integrity, and which honestly considers the questions of the day. So far I have found that the cheap papers are not to be depended upon. If THE TIMES will stand by its motto to give "All the news that's fit to print" I hope its experiment will be successful, and I'll do all I can at all times to help it.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY, Democratic Candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth District.—The greatest journalistic feat of the day! It will be a boon to those who desire to read the best, but who cannot afford high-priced intellectual luxuries. Success to it!

ROOSEVELT TO TALK DAILY

Will Make a Three Weeks' Speaking Tour of the State.

TO START LATE NEXT WEEK

Rough Riders May Accompany Him—Details Not Yet Arranged—Candidate Meets Labor Leaders.

Col. Theodore Roosvelt expects to start next Thursday on an oratorical canvass of the State, which will involve an average of a speech a day for three weeks.

This is the Colonel's own plan for his campaign. He said yesterday that he expected to make but one speech this week, and that a short one this evening at Lyric Hall, in Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. The occasion will be a rally of the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, which Col. Roosevelt formerly represented in the Legislature. Next Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, he will be the chief speaker at a great meeting to be held in the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn.

"After that," said Col. Roosevelt, "I shall go right out into the State. I don't know how often I shall speak, but probably almost every day. It is not going to be a hurrah campaign from the rear platform of a special train, however."

State Chairman Odell, who has entire control of the speaking arrangements for the Gubernatorial candidate, said yesterday that the details of the Colonel's canvass had not been perfected. When they are, he explained, they will not be published in bulk. Sufficient notice of each engagement will be given, but no general programme of the entire tour will be issued in advance. Chief Gleason of the Speakers' Bureau, when asked what dates had been arranged for Col. Roosevelt, said: "We have made only one date for the Colonel. That is at Albany, Jan. 1."

Col. Roosevelt came up from his Oyster Bay home early yesterday morning and remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day. The morning was given up to dictating answers to letters and receiving visitors. Then he went to luncheon with three representatives of labor organizations—Messrs. Herman Weissman, formerly Secretary of the Bakers' Union and editor of its official journal; Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers, and Delegate Derflinger of the Stereotypers' Union.

"These men all came to know me when I was Police Commissioner," said Col. Roosevelt, in speaking of their meeting. "Our talk was less of the immediate political situation than of the general question of labor legislation and how it ought to be handled. I think I may say that the conference was entirely satisfactory. It was to me, and I think the gentlemen representing the unions went away convinced that they could depend on me to do the square thing by them."

During the afternoon Col. Roosevelt received scores of callers, including the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who came to tender his services in the campaign; J. Sloat Fassett, once a Gubernatorial candidate himself, and a number of men from his old regiment, many of whom wanted to be put on the list of campaign orators. Col. Roosevelt is heartily in sympathy with the idea of utilizing the Rough Riders in the campaign, and he proposes having some of the best speakers among them accompany him on his tour of the State. Among this number will probably be Sherman Bell, "Buck" Taylor, and G. R. Fortescue.

Last evening Col. Roosevelt went for dinner, accompanied by a few friends, to a little restaurant in East Houston Street, where he used frequently to take meals while a Police Commissioner, and the proprietor of which is his friend. He will remain in the city to-day, at his Fifth Avenue headquarters, speaking to-night at Lyric Hall. To-morrow he will return to Oyster Bay, where he expects to rest, with occasional visits to State headquarters, in preparation for the opening of his speaking campaign next week. Col. Roosevelt is confident that he will be able to speak once a day without difficulty, though some of his friends are warning him about the danger to his voice from so unusual a strain. "But I know I can do it," he said yesterday, when somebody warned him against undertaking too much.

The Republican managers look to the registration, which begins on Friday of this week, to supply the first data on which to base estimates of the vote in November. So far nobody at headquarters has ventured any prophecy as to the size of Roosevelt's majority, but Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Executive Committee said yesterday that the registration would enable the managers to do some intelligent figuring. "We shall begin to get reports from the local leaders throughout the State by Saturday as to how the registration is going on, and on those reports we will be able to base some estimates of Col. Roosevelt's vote.

ROOSEVELT WINS HIS TAX CASE.

Permitted to Withdraw His Application to be Exempted Here.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on application of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, discontinued the proceedings instituted on Col. Roosevelt's behalf with a view to exempting him from taxation on his personal property in this city. Lawyer Hume of Elihu Root's office appeared for Col. Roosevelt, and said that the taxes in question had been paid, and therefore asked for the discontinuance. An assistant from the Corporation Counsel's office said that the payment of the taxes in question had been certified by the Department of Taxes and Accounts. He therefore would not object to the discontinuance of the suit.

Justice Smyth said that he did not know why a proceeding to review taxation should not be discontinued when the tax objected to had been paid. He would therefore make the order asked for. Counsel on both sides agreed that the order should be settled on two days' notice.

PARTY NOMINATIONS FILED.

No Protest Made to the Nomination of Col. Roosevelt Because of His Alleged Ineligibility.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—To-day is the last day for the filing of party certificates of nomination with the Secretary of State, but certificates of independent nominations need not be filed until the 13th of this month. No protest has been made with the Secretary of State against the filing of the certificate of nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor on the ground that he is ineligible for the office.

It has been a current rumor for the past week that the Democratic Party, through its State Committee, intended to file such a protest, and thereby have an opportunity to get the question of Col. Roosevelt's eligibility before the courts, but unless that protest is made to-day Secretary of State Palmer will take no cognizance of it in the event of its being made later. He reasons that his duty in regard to the filing of certificates of nomination is done when the final day for filing the same has passed, so long as the certificates comply with the law and no protests have been made as to their regularity or the eligibility of the nominees up to the last hour for their filing.

He is of the opinion that he has absolutely no authority to deal with the certificates in any way after the time for filing has passed, and that he could not receive a protest affecting any of the nominations after that time any more than he could receive a party nomination after that date if through mere dilatoriness it had not been filed within the specified time.

IN ELLSWORTH'S DISTRICT.

Prediction that the Senator Will Be Re-elected—Wadsworth Said to be Sure of Election to Congress.

A letter has been received in this city from a resident of Niagara County which discusses the situations in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District—Niagara, Genessee, and Orleans Counties—in which Ellsworth has been renominated, and in the Thirtieth Congressional District, which includes the Senatorial counties, and Livingston and Wyoming in addition. The writer says:

"Both Ellsworth and Wadsworth will undoubtedly be elected. There is no protest whatever against Wadsworth. J. T. Gordon, the Democratic nominee, is a retired blacksmith of Lima, Livingston County. They say he is quite popular personally, but he is hardly known outside of his own town and county. He is running on the Chicago platform, and it is a foregone conclusion that he will be snowed under. The district is overwhelmingly Republican.

"As to Ellsworth: Of course most of the newspapers have been objecting to him seriously and strongly; and The Express and The News of Buffalo—both Republican—are keeping it up. Undoubtedly newspapers as a general rule wield a great influence. But in this case I do not think their protests will amount to anything. The people here, as a rule, take no interest in the fight over the so-called press gag bill.

"W. B. Dye of Albion, the Democratic nominee, in street parlance, does not 'cut any figure' as a vote-winner, and the Republican papers (so called) which are opposed to Ellsworth are not supporting Dye. They want an independent nomination; so I suppose if no independent nomination is made they will not say much one way or the other. The Republican opponents of Ellsworth are not nearly so numerous or so aggressive as they were three years ago, when he barely won his nomination—having only two or three majority in convention—and his majority on election day will undoubtedly be about the same as last election, when he polled 14,321 votes to Judge Millar's (the Democratic candidate) vote of 9,736.

"As for the nomination of Batten of Niagara County as Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket taking from Ellsworth by reason of 'complimentary votes,' I do not think that will be any factor. There is no particular reason why Batten should get many complimentary votes outside of Lockport, his own city."

TO MAKE BENCH NOMINATIONS.

Republicans Will Confer To-day with Lawyers and Independents and Name Candidates To-night.

The Republican nominations for three Justices of the Supreme Court and a Judge of the City Court will be made at an adjourned meeting of the County Convention to be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum this evening. President Quigg of the County Committee said yesterday that there was not the slightest danger of the convention adjourning again without nominating.

The nomination of Justices Daly and Cohen for re-election having been agreed upon, the chief interest of to-night's convention will centre on the nominees for the third vacancy on the Supreme bench and for City Court Judge to succeed W. M. K. Olcott. The Republican managers are committed to co-operation with the representatives of the bar in the choice of candidates. Whomsoever the lawyers insist upon they will accept, but Messrs. Quigg and Lauterbach, representing the organization, are using their best efforts to secure the selection of a Republican in the place of Hamilton Odell, who has been put on the Citizens' Union Supreme Court ticket with Justices Daly and Cohen, and who is regarded by the members of the Bar Association and lawyers' committees as the best man yet proposed for the place.

A conference of the committees from the Republican County Convention, from the Bar Association, from the lawyers' meeting, and from the Citizens' Union will be held at the office of Edward Lauterbach today at noon for the purpose of agreeing on candidates to be voted for by the convention to-night. The Republican committee is composed of Lemuel Ely Quigg, Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles H. Murray, J. W. Hawes, Lucus L. Van Allen, Abraham Gruber, James M. Varnum, James A. Blanchard, and Edward Lauterbach.

The committee of the Bar Association includes Elihu Root, Robert W. De Forest, John L. Cadwalader, Everett P. Wheeler, Howard Mansfield, John De Witt Warner, Horace Russell, E. Ellery Anderson, William E. Curtis, and Edward B. Whitney.

On the committee named by the lawyers' meeting are Henry E. Howland, William G. Choate, William B. Hornblower, Cephus Brainerd, John Jeroloman, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Henry W. Taft, Benjamin F. Einstein, William Nelson Cromwell,, and Alexander B. Blumenstiel.

John W. Weed, Edwin T. Rice, Jr., and Clarence D. Ashley compose the committee which is directing the circulation of the petitions for the nomination of Justices Daly and Cohen and Hamilton Odell on the Citizens' Union ticket.

It was suggested yesterday that Justice W. M. K. Olcott, who is now serving out a short term on the City Court Bench, may be agreed upon as the third candidate for the Supreme Court, but the rumor failed of verification. The two committees representing the lawyers are committed to no candidate, though they regard Mr. Odell as the best man. Little difficulty is expected in reaching an agreement at the conference to-day.

So much interest has developed in the Supreme Court places that little attention has been paid to the City Court vacancy, for which no candidates have developed.

OPPOSITION TO MR. QUIGG.

Lemuel E. Quigg of the Fourteenth Congressional District, is beset by many difficulties in his efforts to be returned to the House of Representatives. For the last three months there have been signs that the sentiment in favor of Mr. Quigg among the Republicans in the district was by no means unanimous, and there were numerous expressions of opinion against him. During the Summer a movement was started to give the Congressional nomination to George C. Austin, but Mr. Austin declined to run against Mr. Quigg. Yesterday Frank L. Warner, an independent Republican, opened headquarters at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, as a Congressional candidate.

Mr. Warner has announced that he is getting signatures for an independent nomination. He says he has 1,200 signatures already, and that he means to keep on until he gets 4,000. Mr. Warner says Mr. Quigg would be defeated even if he himself were not in the race. Mr. Warner is twenty-eight years old, and was a Naval Militiaman on the Yankee.

Recently J. S. Barcus sought the Republican nomination in the district, but Mr. Quigg captured the delegates. Mr. Barcus then announced that he had withdrawn. There is little doubt that the nomination will go to Mr. Quigg, who has the organization of the county behind him, but the Democrats talk confidently of electing their candidate, William Astor Chanler.

Republicans Meet at Springfield, Mass

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—The Republican County Convention was held in this city to-day. Col. Embury P. Clark, commander of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, was unanimously renominated for Sheriff of Hampden County, all promised opposition to him having disappeared.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—First District, Charles P. Davis, Democrat; Sixth District, E. Moody Boynton, Democrat.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Oct. 10.—The roundhouse and water works of the New York and Long Branch Railroad at this place were destroyed by fire this morning. The damage, it is believed, will foot up to nearly $20,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

In response to many inquiries Tiffany & Co. announce that they are still offering their current copyrighted patterns of sterling silver forks and spoons at the uniform price of

$1.00 per Ounce.

Cuts with exact weight sent upon request.

Tiffany & Co.'s products can be purchased only direct from their own establishment.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

CARROLL TO LEAD TAMMANY

His Resignation of Court Clerkship Thus Explained by Friends.

GIVES UP $12,000 POSITION

His Brother Succeeds Him in the Court of General Sessions—Talk at Democratic Club.

John F. Carroll, who has been for years Chief Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, resigned that office yesterday. His brother, Edward R. Carroll, was immediately appointed in his place.

The resignation of Mr. Carroll came as a surprise. He had held this office, which is one of the best-paying positions in the city, for so many years that his friends had begun to regard him as a fixture in the Court of General Sessions. Immediately rumors were circulated to account for the sudden determination on the part of the chief clerk. It was said among Democrats in and about the State Committee headquarters that Mr. Carroll had been offered some other office. This explanation was abandoned when it was remembered that the office of chief clerk is worth more than $12,000 a year, and that in this respect there is nothing in the gift of Tammany that would at all compensate for its loss.

Leaders in Tammany Hall explained last night that the secret of the resignation of Mr. Carroll was that he has given up his office to asume direction of the affairs of the organization. This was repeated by close friends of Mr. Carroll and of Richard Croker. It was openly said in the Democratic Club last night that Mr. Carroll would now be the executive head of Tammany Hall, as he has been its practical executive head for some time. It is well known that Mr. Carroll has long been the close personal and political friend and adviser of Mr. Croker, and it is said that the relations between the two will be even closer from this on.

Mr. Carroll himself would not discuss the matter last night when asked about it at the Democratic Club. He merely said:

"My letter tells the whole story." The letter follows:

To the Hon. Rufus Cowing, City Judge; Hon. John W. Goff, Recorder; Hon. Martin T. McMahon, Judge of the Court of General Sessions; Hon. James Fitzgerald, Judge of the Court of General Sessions; Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New York:

I hereby resign the office of Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New York. JOHN F. CARROLL.

As soon as Mr. Carroll's resignation had been acted upon by the Judges, Mr. Carroll and they went out and lunched together. Among those who accepted Mr. Carroll's invitation to luncheon was Recorder Goff, who has just returned from Europe.

Edward R. Carroll, who succeeds his brother, was, it is said, the unanimous choice of the Judges present. He lives at 333 East Fifty-first Street. For the last two years he has been a partner in the firm of the John P. Kane Company, dealers in building materials at the foot of East Fourteenth Street. He is about thirty-one years old.

VAN WYCK TO SPEAK IN ERIE.

May Make Addresses at Other Cities Between Here and Buffalo—His Letter Out To-night.

The Democratic State Campaign Committee is arranging a speaking tour for Augustus Van Wyck. Mr. Van Wyck opens his own campaign, in the matter of speaking, at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn Thursday night. It has now been decided that he will make a few speeches in other parts of the State, and the campaign managers are preparing meetings for him to address in several of the most important cities.

The first speech he will make outside of New York will be in Buffalo, Oct. 22, unless in the meanwhile Mr. Van Wyck consents to speak elsewhere. He has accepted the invitation of the Erie County Democracy to speak in Buffalo. A large audience has been assured by the Democrats of Erie County.

Arrangements are now making, it is said, by the Campaign Committee for Mr. Van Wyck to make one or two speeches on his way to Buffalo and one or two on his way home. It is quite probable, however, that he may go directly to Buffalo, and open his "up-the-State" campaign at that end. If this plan be adopted he will make several speeches on his way back from Buffalo. It is said that he may speak at Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Poughkeepsie. It is also said that he will make at least one speech in the Borough of Manhattan near the close of the campaign.

Judge Van Wyck has sent his letter of acceptance to Frederick C. Schraub, Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, who made the notification speech. The letter, Senator McCarren said yesterday, will be given out here to-night. It will be a lengthy document, filling two or more newspaper columns, Senator McCarren said.

The letter is said to be just what the Democratic leaders have wished—a clear and full statement of the Democratic position on State issues. It contains, it is said, a review of Gov. Flower's administration and a comparison therewith of the administration of Gov. Black. It is said that it will limit the issue to State affairs and questions concerning the State administration, and rehearse the charges of the Syracuse platform.

It is the intention of the Campaign Committee to make extensive use of the letter as campaign literature. Thousands of copies of it will be distributed immediately.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE.

Thirty-two Out of Thirty-five Delegations of the Reform Union Favor Van Wyck.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union was held last evening in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, in response to a call issued by Chairman A. Zibell. The meeting was for the purpose of considering what position the union should take in the coming elections. About ninety members were present, among them Herman Ridder, Edward B. Amend, President of the General Committee; Joseph Kullmann, ex-Sheriff Tamsen, Dr. Joseph Winter, and Carl L. Lowenstein.

When Mr. Zibell called the meeting to order Delegate Strauss protested against his occupying the chair, and called for another Chairman, but he was made to sit down by loud calls from all parts of the hall. Then Delegate Hengel protested against the call for the meeting. "The Reform Union," he cried, "is dead, and has not held any meeting for a year." Here some fifty delegates jumped up with protests against Hengel.

A delegate asked for a vote to decide whether the union should continue in existence or disband. This was done, and a large majority voted to continue in existence, only twenty voting to disband.

Delegate Tamsen wanted to know what was the opinion of the delegation from each Assembly district in regard to the election. He himself was in favor of supporting Van Wyck for Governor, and the entire Democratic ticket.

Delegate Hengel agreed to Mr. Tamsen's proposition to get the sense of the district delegations. But he said he did not like Croker, who last year had remarked that the Germans had no standing. "Croker is a boss," he added, "and we don't want a boss nor half a dozen bosses in our organization."

There was more discussion, during which several delegates kept rising to points of order, and calling for the support of the Republican Party. Finally a motion was made to recommend to the General Committee that the union should support the Democratic ticket. Another discussion followed, during which Delegate Ridder went out and remarked to the reporters: "You boys can go home now. The vote will be to support the Democratic ticket. I did not think the half dozen Roosevelt men in the committee could have made such a row."

The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, thirty-two district delegates voting in the affirmative, and three in the negative.

The General Committee will hold its meeting to-morrow evening at the Grand Central Palace.

BUSINESS MEN'S RATIFICATION.

Democratic Association Unanimously Indorses the Syracuse Nominations—Speech of Asa A. Alling.

The members of the Business Men's Democratic Association met at the Hotel Savoy last night to ratify the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse. Theodore W. Myers presided, and about forty members were present.

President Myers called the meeting to order and then the committee appointed to draw the resolutions made its report. This committee was composed of Asa A. Alling, John A. Sullivan, and Alexander Meakim. Mr. Alling offered the resolutions, which highly commended the candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and others on the State ticket, and pledged the hearty support of the Business Men's Democratic Association.

Mr. Alling, in his speech on the resolutions, said:

Let us look at the respective candidates at the head of the opposing tickets. It would be the last man to disparage or detract one jot or tittle from the martial glory of the opposing candidate, though rumor has it that the color of the real fighters at San Juan has not been reported aright. But we are not called upon to choose a leader for a filibustering expedition or an Indian raid; we are confronted with the sober duty of selecting a capable Chief Executive of a great State, which is not on a warlike footing, and never has or can be as a State of this Nation.

The citizens of this State are looking for a wise, honest, mature, and conservative man to attend to the somewhat prosaic, and certainly unwarlike, duties of its chief executive. In whom do we find such qualities best illustrated? In the restless, erratic, impetuous head of the opposition ticket, whose movements of mind and body give rise to such feelings of uncertainty as to where he will land as to have occasioned doubts, even in the minds of his friends, as to the place of his residence and the payment of his taxes? Or in the mature and able Judge, whose long experience upon the bench, whose conservative and upright character, whose conceded ability have won for him the esteem and affection of all classes in the city where he has so long resided?

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to me Judge Van Wyck appears to be an ideal candidate, and to measure up to the full requirements of the civic duties that will confront the next Governor of the Empire State.

He then said Judge Van Wyck was an ideal candidate, and it was the duty of all Democrats to elect him "and thus pave the way to the punishment of Algerism and the destruction of Hannaism."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Arrangements were made for a mass meeting, to be held at the Lenox Lyceum, and a committee was appointed to have charge of the arrangements.

The following Campaign Committee was appointed: John A. Sullivan, Chairman; Evan Thomas, M. W. Carr, H. D. McCord, John McAnerney, James H. Snyder, Alexander Meakim, T. N. Motley, Henry J. Mahr, Rollin M. Morgan, L. J. Callanan, John A. Mason, Walter Stanton, Nelson Smith, Asa A. Alling, George H. Stonebridge, Jr., Henry A. Rogers, George W. Olivit, Charles A. King, M. Rittenhouse, John A. Mapes, D. C. Calvin, Franklin Pierce, W. D'H. Washington, W. H. Duckworth, Theodore W. Myers, N. I. Young, Julius D. Mahr.

For Assemblyman in Queens.

Cyrus B. Gale of Jamaica was nominated for Assembly at the convention of the Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Queens, which was held at Flushing last night. Mr. Gale, after being nominated, made a speech condemning gilt braid and brass buttons as factors in the Gubernatorial race.

I. W. Turner Nominated for Assembly.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester to-day nominated Isaac W. Turner of Bedford for assembly. The convention was held at Yorktown.

WILL NOT OPPOSE WHEELER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 10.—The Republicans of the Eighth Alabama District have decided not to oppose Gen. Wheeler for Congress. The District Convention of the Republican Party was held at Decatur to-day. After some discussion, during which Gen. Wheeler was many time mentioned in complimentary terms, it was decided not to place a candidate for Congress in the field. The convention indorsed President McKinley and William Youngblood, Executive Committeeman from Alabama.

An effort was made to have Gen. Wheeler formally indorsed, but the resolution to that effect was defeated by a vote of 33 to 11. It was explained by those who voted down the resolution that while they loved and honored Wheeler, it would be bad politics to indorse a Democrat.

There is no doubt that individually the Republicans will vote for Gen. Wheeler.

FIGHTING THE MATCH TRUST.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 10.—Edwin Gould, head of the opposition to the Diamond Match Company, was here to-day for the purpose, as he admitted, of organizing a campaign against the trust. He arrived on the noon train, and went immediately to the factory of Graham Brothers, where he inspected the machinery and methods.

He conferred there for several hours, but would not make the result public. He is now engaged in consolidating the smaller factories and interests, and the Consolidated Match Company will be made the nucleus of the opposition. He left to-night for New York.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

MANILA, Oct. 10.—Lieut. Wilcox and six men from the flagship Olympia have gone to the Northern Provinces.

Although Aguinaldo yesterday refused to permit a funeral party belonging to the British first-class cruiser Powerful from reaching the cemetery because they carried rifles with which to fire the usual salute over the remains of a member of the ship's company, representations were made to the insurgent leader to-day, with the result that the funeral took place in the manner and place proposed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:45 A. M.—56 Stanton Street, A. Witt; damage, $25.

6:45 A. M.—190 Stanton Street, Max Schwartz; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—130 Attorney Street, Samuel Schwartz; damage, $50.

7:45 P. M.—91 Park Row, New York World; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—145 Essex Street, Harris Schetero and others; damage, $2,700.

10 P. M.—464 West Eighteenth Street, Edward Larkins; damage, $5.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Some Unusual Linen Specials.

Why are we selling Linens so cheap this season? Why will our offerings of Linens be so especially attractive this week?

Because importers last year imported too heavily in order to save the great advance put upon the goods by the new tariff.

Because we have notified every such importer that we stand ready with cash to relieve him of any surplus stock at old tariff prices.

We have bought largely on these conditions, and we advise our patrons to anticipate their needs, as it is absolutely certain present values cannot continue longer than this season. We mention a few special attractive items for this week:—

FROM GERMAN AGENTS:—
HUCK TOWELS, hemstitched, all linen, 20x39, 18c.; 20x40, 21c.; 21x11, 22
FROM BELFAST MANUFACTURERS:—
TABLE DAMASK, 69-inch, full bleached, many designs, 46
CREAM TABLE DAMASK, 69-inch, soft bleached, very heavy, 49
DOUBLE TABLE DAMASK, extremely heavy, 72-inch, bleached, from Scotch looms; value $1.10, 89
TABLE COVERS, 36-inch, hemstitched damask, really worth $1.00, 78
TABLE COVERS, 45-inch, hemstitched damask; would cost to import to-day $1.10, at 99
TABLE COVERS, 8-10, fringed, open work, 1.49
TABLE COVERS, 8-10, very fine, German hemstitched, 2.99
TURKISH TOWELS, bleached, 21x50, 12
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Specials in Flannels.

Notwithstanding the fact that the manufacturers are asking great advance on Gilbert & Ballard Vale Flannels, our prices continue as formerly. We always carry in stock all widths and qualities. In addition to the above we offer some very great attractions, as follows:—

OUTING FLANNELS, striped, pink and blue, 4
OUTING FLANNELS, striped and checked, much finer than above; worth 11c, 8
OUTING FLANNELS, newest plaid and stripes, dark grounds, 10
OUTING FLANNELS, white, finished both sides, 9 and 14
GERMAN SUITING FLANNELS, in a great variety of patterns, 29
SUITING FLANNELS, beautiful line, 12 plain colors, heavy twills, 36
TWILL SUITING, 15 designs, striped, 36
IMPORTED FRENCH FLANNEL, large line plain and figured, 49
WOOL EIDERDOWN, all colors, 39
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' Shoes.

The name Empress as applied to our $2.99 shoe for women means all that is Best; all that can be embodied of exquisite fit, swell style, and hygienic comfort in high-class footwear. We guarantee them in all details. They come in four styles—kid button, kid lace, with fancy cloth eyelet stay; kid lace, with cloth tops; kid tops and patent leather fixings, a variety of tips and toes. Your choice at 2.99.

Carpet Stock.

A young stock, not yet a year old, but has won popular approval and will be one of the business leaders of the coming fall.

Tapestry Stair Carpets, usual price 75c., full quality 54
Best all wool Ingrains, full standard, best makes, should bring 70c., 59
Tapestry Brussels, full quality, a fine variety, many with borders, cheap at 80c., 66
Wilton Velvet Carpets, new colorings and modern patterns, regularly 1.20 91
Axminster Carpets, best Smith quality, handsome designs, with borders to match; 94
Body Brussels, hall and stair carpets, worth 1.25, and rooms with border to match, regular price 1.30, 94
(2D FL., ANNEX.)

Notions.

DRESS SHIELDS, stockinette, guaranteed, extra sizes, 1, pair 8c.; 2, pair, 10c.; 3, pair, 11
DRESS SHIELDS, rubber, 2 and 3, pair, 5c.; 4, 7c.; 5, 9
DRESS SHIELDS, double cover, "rubber" inside, size 2, 10c.; 3, 11c.; 4, 12c.; 5, 13
DRESS STEELS, value about 15c. doz. waterproofed, covered with a fine quality of silk stitched bone casing, all sizes, all colors, at, per doz., 5
SILK FACED DRESS BELTING, 9 yds, in white, black and colors, per piece, 44
WORSTED SKIRT BRAID, 5 yds., "black," 8
TOLSON'S DOUBLE BELTING, black, white and gray, per yard, 4
HOOK AND EYE TAPE, black, white and gray, per yard, 11
COLLAR STIFFENERS cut in lengths, 2
SEWING SILK, black, 100 yards, Keystone, doz., 29
SEWING SILK, twist, black, 10 yds., box of 25, 19
SEWING SILK, one-half ounce, black, per spool, 19
VELVETEEN BINDING, 5 yards, good quality, value 15c per piece, 9

Lace Braids and patterns for Renaissance, Honiton or Point Lace, most complete line, finest quality and lowest prices.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Blanket Offerings

Notice there is no misrepresentation here about qualities. We will tell you the exact truth as to every Blanket we offer as to whether it is All Cotton, Partly Wool or All Wool.

BLANKETS, all cotton, 10-4, 46
BLANKETS, all cotton, 11-4, 69
BLANKETS, part wool, 10-4, 1.74
BLANKETS, part wool, 11-4, 2.19
BLANKETS, part wool, 12-4, 4.24
BLANKETS, all wool, 10-4, 2.74
BLANKETS, all wool, 11-4, 3.24
BLANKETS, all wool, 12-4, 5.63
BLANKETS, all wool, 10-4, scarlet, 3.44
BLANKETS, all wool, 11-4, scarlet, 4.07
BLANKETS, part wool, 10-4, gray, 3.13
BLANKETS, 11-4, part wool, gray, 3.74

Also the following specials with manufacturers' slight imperfections, at 33 1-3 per cent. less than real value:—

BLANKETS, 10-4, 2.39
BLANKETS, 11-4 2.99

In addition to the above we offer very beautiful line of ROBE BLANKETS, many colors and designs, 72x84, 3.16, 3.91, 4.49, 6.91 to 9.31.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, 12-4, a very beautiful line, with delicate colorings in border, 6.24, 7.49, 8.74.

You can easily save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of blankets by purchasing here.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Upholstery Dept.

Special values in handsome and desirable home decorations in unlimited quantities.

Exceptional values in Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers and Rope Portieres.

CURTAINS, Nottingham L

WEDDING STATIONERY.
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

THE INDEPENDENT TICKET

State Movement Men Answer Charles Stewart Smith's Criticisms.

FULL NOMINATIONS NECESSARY

Central City Committee Takes the Ground That the "Scandalous Election Laws" Compel It.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union met at headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, last evening and adopted a letter in answer to that sent out several days ago by Charles Stewart Smith and others who are opposed to the State movement. The letter is substantially as follows:

Having received from Mr. Charles Stewart Smith and others the letter which some days since appeared in the press over their signatures, we take this occasion to answer its suggestion. In its inception the Citizens' Union declared: "The separation of municipal from State and National politics, and the honest, efficient, and independent administration of the City Government are the principles of the Union." Also, "Its objects * * * are to carry these into effect."

We do not understand that any one claims that these objects have actually been accomplished or that municipal affairs have actually been separated from the State and National affairs by our State Constitution. So far from the Central City Committee having nominated or delegated the nomination of candidates, we took the action we did take precisely because we did not feel at liberty to nominate or delegate the nomination of candidates. It can hardly be inferred that our Constitution intended to prohibit this committee from making or accepting provision for nomination of candidates for office; for it was expressly left to the committee to adopt, amend, or supply a plan under which Citizens' Union nominations should be made. As to the party name and emblem, our duty was to protect and preserve our right to the enjoyment of them—for effective use. Our action has been directly calculated to that end.

While it might be fair to assume that Mr. Smith and the other distinguished gentlemen who have addressed the Central City Committee forget the conditions under which and the disadvantage at which, in view of our election laws, independent organizations must work, we believe the general ignorance on this point so widespread that we venture, as the best answer to the criticisms made, to state the precise situation with which we have been compelled to deal.

As early as June the bar of this city was deeply exercised over the report that one of the political bosses of this city, in order to punish sterling independence on the part of one of our Supreme Court Judges, of long and honored service, would refuse him a renomination. The consequent suggestion of independent candidates for the Judiciary in the ensuing election brought forward at an early date discussion as to the position of the Citizens' Union in the general elections of this year.

Keeping strictly within the practice of last year, the union resolved to put in the field candidates for local Judiciary and for the State Legislature. It was only too obvious, however, to any one who recalled our election laws and our experience under them, that, in a "Gubernatorial year" local Assemblymen, Senators, and Judges could not be effectively canvassed for except in connection with a State ticket. The Citizens' Union, therefore, found itself crippled for any campaign whatever, unless it should either put a State ticket in the field itself or be allowed to use for its local candidates a column on the ballot wherein the candidates for State offices were nominated by some other organization.

Such was the case at the beginning of September, when an independent movement, which had been long-stirring throughout the State, took form in the proposition to nominate by petition a ticket headed by Mr. Roosevelt. In this, so far as concerned the canvass for local candidates, the co-operation of the Citizens' Union was asked. It is not true that those interested were mainly members of this committee, or even of the Citizens' Union, and this committee took action only after three months' deliberation, and not until actual investigation showed that in each of the principal cities of the State there was a substantial demand for such a ticket and promise of material support.

The action of the independent State movement offered the Citizens' Union the only possibility of an effective canvass, even for local judges. Moreover, we were promised the co-operation of the leading cities of the State in securing within their limits the election of Assemblymen and Senators upon whom we might rely to respect our rights and help us give home rule to our city, they asking, in return, that we should do what of our own accord we did last year and this year proposed to do, viz.: select as candidates for the State Legislature men of integrity and intelligence, in whose hands their interests would be safe. But the independent movement throughout the State must adopt the name "Citizens' Union," or else, if we used its ballot, we must take on such name as it might choose. On considering the situation we thought we ought to ask our friends throughout the State to use the name and the emblem by which we had been known here, rather than adopt a new name for ourselves.

* * * Whatever may be the case in a canvass, pending which they have once been filed, there is no other way to protect our name and emblem from year to year is to acquire a legal standing as a continuously existing party by securing the requisite number of votes in a Gubernatorial canvass—in which case the name is absolutely protected and the emblem inferentially so—through its use by an organization whose permanence and continuous existence is recognized by law—thus giving us for two following years the right to nominate, without petitions, such local candidates as we may see fit to put into the field. As to whether the principles of the Union permit its participation in a State canvass, especially to the limited extent in question, we believe there cannot be a doubt. * * *

It was not the independent State movement that needed the Citizen Union's name and emblem, or was especially to be benefited by our co-operation. In a general State election a ticket for State officers might obtain material support throughout the State, while a local ticket in a column blank as to State officers would be practically lost in a Gubernatorial canvass. The Citizens' Union, therefore, for its own purposes, and because it was forced to do so or abandon the field, asked to be allowed to use the State ticket which the independent movement proposed to nominate, if it was as the only terms upon which, under our scandalous election laws, we could effectively run any local ticket whatever without repudiating our name and sailing under a different flag, that we asked our friends through the State, by accepting our colors this year, to give us the opportunity in future years most effectively to canvass under the same colors here—in this city.

In 1897, in the absence of any general State election, except that for Judge of the Court of Appeals, the city ticket was the main one in which voters here were interested. A ticket, therefore, headed by city officers and fairly filled out below, stood last year a chance of support which this year could not be expected for a ticket not headed by State candidates. But the watchers last year found, that in addition to those who might otherwise have voted our ticket, but who did vote a regular party column in order to vote a full ticket, and those who, wishing to vote our ticket and also for a Court of Appeals Judge, did so in compliance with the law, there were Citizens' Union votes lost in nearly every election district in the quarters where the Citizens' Union was most strong, by those who, first marking the Citizens' Union ticket, so blundered in attempting to vote for Court of Appeals Judge as to make their ballot void in toto. * * * Such being the case last year, it can be imagined how seriously handicapped this year, or future years, would be the attempt to canvass for local candidates, to be voted for on a column blank as to a State ticket.

In view of late events we believe all must agree with us that the separation of city from State and National politics is not an end which we have gained, but one for which we must fight. Our election laws have been devised to prevent our doing so successfully, and to throw about the feet of those who would walk straight toward the ends to which the Citizens' Union is pledged, every obstruction that partisan ingenuity can contrive. Of how serious are these obstructions, and of how cunningly devised they are to alienate from us, in any resolute fight for city home rule the support of those whose sympathies we believe are with us, there could be no better illustration than the communication of Messrs. Smith and others, taken in connection with the actual situation as set forth above. * * * Until one of the two great parties in this State shall take such a stand, good citizens must choose between partisan and municipal interests.

Before the committee adjourned the following resolution was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act after consultation with the local committees which have made these nominations:

Resolved, That the nomination of Perez M. Stewart, in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and Alfred F. Seligsburg in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, be approved by the Citizens' Committee.

DISCUSSION OF CITIZENS.

The members of the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night to talk over campaign plans, and oratorical darts were hurled back and forth. It was all peaceful until J. M. Price introduced a motion which, in effect, was that the "Campaign Committee indorse the action of the Central City Committee in its indorsement of the State ticket."

John De Witt Warner and Everett P. Wheeler succeeded well in creating anger and laughter at the same time. There had been considerable discussion, and Mr. Warner had once spoken against the motion. He was followed by E. R. L. Gould, who indorsed his views.

Mr. Price then wanted to amend the motion so that it could go over for a week, as many members had charged that it was sprung on the meeting without notice. Several men sprang up and wanted to kill it altogether, while others, Paul Fuller and A. S. Haight among the number, made a strong fight for permission to discuss it next week.

"We know what will happen a week from to-day," put in Mr. Warner, sarcastically, "if we meet to discuss this matter again. There will be just as much oratory and just as much increase of good feeling as has cropped up here to-night. The action at this time is ill-advised; it will prove futile. A vote for an independent State ticket now is just a vote thrown away. If now, on this day of Oct. 10, a discussion of this question should be put down for Oct. 17, it would be a meeting put down for a grand mêlée. We could not better advertise that we are split."

Then Mr. Warner went on to say that if action had been taken in July and "noses counted" they might have gone at the work, and with his co-operation and indorsement, but now a further discussion of the question at hand would prove to be anything but dignified and wise.

"The trouble is," exclaimed Mr. Wheeler, jumping up from his seat a little later and addressing the independent element, "you're trying to get the indorsement of the Citizens' Union. If you want a State ticket, why don't you go about it yourselves? Don't come around asking us for it. If you go on this way you will not only impair our usefulness, but you will disgrace yourselves before the voters."

Mr. Wheeler then went on to tell how some years ago an independent organization with which he was connected, "went ahead ourselves without asking any help and polled 30,000 votes." Mr. Wheeler finished when he said that the State movement had become not only foolish, but futile.

Paul Fuller proceeded to take vigorous issue. If the Citizens' Union didn't want him he didn't want it, and he didn't want it anyway if it were in favor of either Mr. Croker or Mr. Platt.

There was a further exhibition of oratorical fireworks, and then Mr. Price's motion was lost.

INDEPENDENT TICKET ASSURED.

The nominating petitions for the independent State ticket, to be run by the Citizens' State Party, will probably be filed with the Secretary of State at Albany to-morrow. M. D. Rothschild, who has had charge of the circulation of the petitions from the headquarters, at 42 East Twenty-third Street, said yesterday that he expected to have every one of them back in the office to-day.

"We have telegraphic advices that the necessary signatures have been secured in every county in the State except one, and that will be finished to-day. Six thousand signatures are necessary, and we already have over 7,000. Of these, 4,000 come from New York County alone. Out of all these, only one man has asked to have his name taken off the list because of Col. Roosevelt's withdrawal, and he was from Newburg, where the Chairman of the State Republican Committee lives."

Friday is the last day on which the nominating petitions can be filed. When they are filed, it will be necessary for Col. Roosevelt to file with the Secretary of State a formal declination of the nomination for Governor, in order to allow another name to be substituted. The Independent Committee has determined to place Theodore Bacon of Rochester at the head of the ticket.

The Independents are interested in a decision just rendered by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott, that nominating petitions are not subject to the war tax. Secretary of State Palmer had previously informed them that the petitions would each have to bear a ten-cent revenue stamp, which would make the total tax some sixty dollars.

Boudinot Keith, Secretary of the Independent Committee, has issued announcements to the effect that "a dinner will be tendered to the candidates on the independent State ticket at Muschenheim's Arena, 29 West Thirty-first Street, on Saturday, Oct. 15, at 7 P. M."

SPAIN HURRYING EVACUATION.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—It is said here that the evacuation of the Island of Puerto Rico will be completed next week and that the evacuation of the Island of Cuba will be accomplished by the end of November.

The Government is employing twenty-one vessels in the repatriation of the troops. The latter have received their pay for June and before landing in Spain they will receive their months' pay. The soldiers will also receive civilian clothing and be mustered out of the service.

SPANISH LEAVING PUERTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 10.—The American Evacuation Commissioners received a communication from Washington yesterday, and a special meeting was at once called to consider it and to formulate a course of action. At the joint session today the Americans told the Spaniards it would be necessary to complete the evacuation by Oct. 18, and that the United States would undertake to supply transportation for the remainder of the Spanish troops at that date, if it should be necessary.

A Spanish freight steamer due to sail for Havana to-morrow has been ordered to remain here, probably to be used for the transportation of Spanish troops.

Rumors of depredations in the western part of the island continue, but there is little foundation for them, though a certain disorderly element is still seeking the opportunity of personal vengeance. Inquiry here as to these stories, which are of Spanish origin, shows that they are greatly exaggerated.

Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, with his staff, and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with all the convalescents of that regiment, leave to-day by the United States transport Minnewaska for New York.

Col. John B. Castleman of the First Kentucky Volunteers will assume command of the troops here.

HUIDEKOPER IN PUERTO RICO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The correspondent of The Chicago Daily News at Guaymo, Puerto Rico, writing under date of Sept. 30, says:

"Major John B. Shaw, Chief Engineer, of the Third Illinois, was acquitted this morning, after a three days' court-martial. He was charged by Chief Surgeon Lieut. Col. Huidekoper and a Captain in the Third with inefficiency and being the chief cause of the sickness in the regiment. The unanimous verdict was reached after five minutes' deliberation.

Since reaching Puerto Rico there has been much sickness and death in the Third. Col. Huidekoper ordered Major Shaw to vacate his warm hospital building and move all sick men to quarters in camp or to regimental hospital tents. Major Shaw earnestly protested. Col. Huidekoper at once placed him under arrest, and that night carted the fever-stricken men from warm cots to damp blankets on a wet ground. Medicine ran short and men continued to sicken and die. Major Shaw was told charges would be dropped if he resigned. He wouldn't.

Chaplain O'Dell testified that Gen. Fred Grant became very angry when he asked for quinine for the sick. Gen. Grant ordered Major Shaw put under close arrest and relieved from command.

Major Shaw is still under arrest in spite of his acquittal.

Dr. Huidekoper Stands on His Record

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 10.—Dr. Huidekoper will return to Washington at the first opportunity to meet any charges. He will stand on his Chickamauga record and his work done here, which, he says, is approved by his superiors. He says he will make trouble for any unjust accusors and is prepared to demand a board of inquiry.

No Cloud of Sediment in Evans' Ale, every bottle of which is an object lesson in the science of brewing and bottling a perfect ale.—Adv.

Waltham Watches
Excel all others in
Accuracy
Durability
Economy
The new Riverside movement is now ready in Gold, Silver, and Gun Metal cases
Inspection Invited
Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue
New York

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Chief Surgeon Hysell's View of Water Supplied from Chickamauga River.

SPREAD OF TYPHOID FEVER

Failure to Properly Cover Sinks and the Prevalence of Flies—Rations at Santiago and Montauk Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The, War Investigating Commission heard to-day the testimony of Capt. J. H. Culver of Troop A, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Grigsby's Rough Riders;) Dr. James H. Hysell, who was Chief Surgeon of the Third Division of the First Army Corps, in camp at Chickamauga Park from June 7 until Aug. 21, and Major Hugh J. Gallagher, who was Depot Quartermaster at Siboney, San Juan, and Santiago, and who served recently in a similar capacity at Montauk Point, having been appointed Chief Commissary of Gen. Shafter's corps.

Capt. Culver, who was stationed at Camp Thomas from May until September, said he had no complaint to make, except that his men had been located in the woods instead of in the open country. He had protested against this location. Upon one occasion, he said, the meat supplied was tainted, but not badly spoiled, and he would have been glad to have the use of it during the civil war. In another instance, wormy bacon was furnished. There was at first a shortage of tents. The defects had been speedily rectified.

Dr. Hysell was a Surgeon in the civil war, and had been in general practice since its close until he re-entered the service last May. Cases of typhoid fever were not isolated at Camp Thomas, he said, until after the construction of the division hospital. The sinks were kept covered with earth, but no precaution was taken to disinfect vessels going to and from the sinks. There had been 1,100 patients in the hospital and 15 deaths.

Upon his advice, Dr. Hysell said, the division had secured water from outside springs, as he had been suspicious of that from Chickamauga River. Dr. Martin of the First Brigade had reported to him that the intake of the pipe line was 150 feet below the mouth of a creek which received the camp drainage, and that the men were in the habit of bathing in the sewer. Typhoid fever Dr. Hysell said he believed had been imported into the camp. He ascribed its increase to the failure to properly cover the sinks and to the prevalence of flies. All reasonable precautions had been taken in locating the camp to prevent the development of the disease. He admitted that in case of another war the experience of the past would enable the provision of more effective means.

Major Gallagher said rations were forwarded to the front in Cuba almost as soon as landed. During his stay at Siboney no application for rations was ever refused. At El Poso, seven miles inland, to which his depot was removed, it was impossible to fill all the requisitions. There was a shortage of coffee and sugar for two or three days, owing to the difficulty of landing supplies through the high surf at Siboney. If there had been a sufficiency of lighters, he said, this deficiency would not have occurred. He said he knew nothing of a complaint that there had been a deficiency of rations covering a month's time, and, in answer to a question put by Gen. McCook, that the army would probably have had to fall back had there been a shortage of rations lasting seven days, he said: "Men cannot fight on short rations."

All food found defective was destroyed. Although the law forbids the furnishing of rations to officers, the emergency made the distribution of food to them necessary after El Poso was reached. Major Gallagher thought the ration had too much meal in it for a tropical climate. He was of opinion that it should contain more dried and canned fruits and rice and syrup and that there should be more tea than coffee.

Major Gallagher was unable to say why there had been a shortage of lighters. He said that if the war were to be fought over again, there should be furnished a larger supply of facilities for landing.

Major Gallaghe r said that of the five civilian assistants he had, two were inefficient and indifferent to their duties. They were Capt. Lord of New York and Capt. Ryan of Kansas.

In conclusion, Major Gallagher said that the commissary supply at Montauk was abundant and good while he was at that point.

Gen. Beaver to-day received a letter from Mrs. Hugh Lange of Brooklyn, who participated in the relief work at Montauk Point, relating to her interview with President McKinley when he visited Camp Wikoff. She was reported to have said to the President that some of the men were "carried out in a dying condition, in order to get rid of them." This, she writes, she did not say, but she asked if, in passing through the wards, the President did not notice the number of empty cots. He replied that he had noticed them, and she then requested him to ask why the men were without care in the detention and in some of the regimental hospitals. The letter continues:

"I will also ask you to go back to the conditions at the time Gen. Wheeler arrived and investigate why no preparation was made to receive and care for our sick and suffering soldiers. I never saw more devoted or more self-sacrificing work under the most trying conditions or with greater patience and perseverance than was always exhibited by the executive officers of Camp Wikoff, particularly Major Heizeman, Major Brown, and Major Thomasson. The sanitary condition at the general hospital was appalling until the general police work was taken up by Lieut. Durfee of the Second Engineers."

CONDITIONS IN SANTIAGO.

Great Improvement in the Health of Our Troops—Street Cleaning Department's Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 28.—The health of the United States troops in the Province of Santiago has considerably improved, not more than 10 per cent. now being on the sick list. Most of the cases of indisposition are merely light malarial fevers. Yellow fever has been practically stamped out of the city by the systematic cleaning process put into operation.

For several weeks Major Barber, who is at the head of the Street Cleaning Department, has had 600 men engaged in carting away the filth of generations, which is burned at one or the other of the crematories. Gen. Wood has shown wonderful executive ability in bringing order out of the chaos that ensued upon the departure of the Spaniards. He is without question one of the most popular officials in this part of the island. In making appointments he places no personal favorites, but takes the verdict of fifty of the most prominent Cubans, who are answerable for the honesty and efficiency of candidates they propose.

Gen. Lawton is well satisfied with the soldierly qualities displayed by his men since they have been here, and all reports from other places in the province as to the behavior of the American troops are entirely satisfactory. There has been very little drunkenness, which, when one remembers that, as a soldier tersely puts it, "drink is cheap, and you are always thirsty," is really remarkable.

Officers of all grades, and even enlisted men, are receiving by every mail letters from people in the United States asking information as to the possibilities of investment in this part of Cuba. In the early future there ought to be numerous openings, but at present Gen. Wood advises investors not to come if they intend their investments to take the form of land purchase, as the records and archives have been left in a shocking state by the Spanish authorities, presumably with the intention of making additional difficulties for their successors.

A man with a little capital would do well here with a steam laundry, an American bakery, or a small store with good groceries. Such enterprises could be made to pay from the very outset. Next month, October, is the last of the rainy season here, but, judging from all accounts, it must be the worst of the lot. There is a Cuban proverb which runs thus: "A thousand showers in April fill a bucket, but one in October is an ocean." With November, however, comes fine weather, with cool winds and good health.

The death rate in Santiago has decreased from 180 per day in August to less than 20, though, as a rule, the end of September shows a heavy mortality.

The troops now in the province are the following:

Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. D. N. Hood, at Sengo.

Third United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. P. H. Ray; Companies B, C, D, E, K, and L, at Guantanamo; Companies A and M at Sagua de Tanamo; Companies G and I, at Baracoa, and Company H, at Jamaica.

Fifth United States Infantry, Lieut. Col. Freeman, stationed at Santiago.

Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. Sargent; Company K at Morro Castle and the remainder of the regiment at Santiago.

Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Marshall (colored;) Companies E and F at Palma Sariano and the others at San Luis.

Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. C. J. Crane, (colored,) at San Luis.

Twenty-third Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Col. Beck, (colored,) at San Luis.

Third United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Lieut. William F. Garvin, Jr., commanding, at Santiago.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON BETTER.

Major Beebe Still Isolated in Havana—His Case Diagnosed as Mild Fever.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Rear Admiral Sampson is feeling much better. He has been at the Hotel Trocha to-day. The other members of the commission are in excellent health.

Dr. Laine held a consultation to-day with Dr. Montane Bueno, a prominent Havana physician, regarding Major Beebe's illness. They diagnosed the case as a mild form of fever from which he will recover in a few days. In the meantime he will continue isolated.

CAMP SITE SELECTED IN CUBA.

Some of Our Troops to Stay in the Hills Near Guanajay, Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The special American commission charged to select camps for the American troops to be sent here shortly visited Guanajay, Mariel, and other places in the Province of Pinar del Rio yesterday. The Commissioners traveled by a special train, which returned here last night.

They have decided that a camp is to be situated on the hills in the vicinity of Guanajay, and it is reported that the first American troops will reach there about Nov. 10. The railroad engineers report the roads as being in a very bad condition.

HAVANA CABMEN'S TROUBLES.

Threatened Strike Averted by the Eloquence of the Civil Governor.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Shortly before midnight last night representatives of the local cab companies and livery stables assembled at the office of the Civil Governor, Señor de Castro, where they had been summoned with a view to heading off a strike threatened for to-day. Señor de Castro addressed them collectively and individually, and after a long discussion he succeeded in persuading them to abandon the proposed strike. This morning the delegates called upon the Mayor, who subsequently had a long conference with Señor de Castro.

The situation was created by the claims of the cab companies for higher fares in view of the depreciation of silver. Their demands seem well founded, and it is now likely that the Mayor will himself authorize the desired increase, although he repudiated it a week ago when it was granted by Señor de Castro.

Spaniards Assembling in Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Louis Kempner, United States Postal Agent at Santiago, arrived here this morning on his way to Washington, where he has been called on matters relating to the postal service. He reports that the concentration of Spanish troops at Cienfuegos is being actively pushed, about fifteen hundred men being brought there weekly from the ports between Manzanillo and Cienfuegos, on the south coast.

Cuban Commanding Officers to Confer.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—A meeting of great importance, it is said, will be held in a few days at some point in this province of all the commanding officers in the Cuban Army. Gen. Maximo Gomez will preside. The proceedings will have significance as deciding the future policy of the Cuban Army in the island. The Western Railway of Havana has made a reduction of 50 per cent. in the charge for transporting the Cuban troops.

Military Club in Havana Dissolves.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The Spanish Military Club of Havana held a meeting yesterday and resolved to dissolve. The club's furniture will be sold, one-third of the proceeds going to the Casa de Beneficencia, the public orphan asylum of Havana, and the other two-thirds to the asylums for the orphans of the soldiers of Spain.

Pay for Spanish Forces in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The Spanish Paymaster General has published a notice to persons in the naval, military, and civil services announcing that, beginning to-day, monthly payments will be re-established, but there will still be four months' arrears outstanding.

Head of Manzanillo Custom House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—H. W. Berthrong of Boston, who has had twenty-eight years' experience in the customs service, has been selected to take charge of customs matters at Manzanillo, Cuba.

The Cost of Freeing Cuba.

The United States are certainly entitled to retain possession of the Philippine Islands if the Peace Commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions, and the end is not yet. The money paid out reaches an astonishing total. To free the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood of disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task easily. The poor as well as the rich can afford it.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Issues Instructions as to How the Men May Enlist Again.

ORDERS TO RETURNING TROOPS

Muster Rolls Must Be Made Out of the Commands in Service and Filed with the Adjutant General.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast to-day issued an order relative to the procedure to be followed in reinstating the National Guard organizations mustered out of the United States Army, and in providing for the disbandment of the regiments and separate companies organized to take the place of those absent in war service. The order issued is as follows:

The re-establishment of the organizations of the National Guard which have entered the United States service as volunteers and are now about to be mustered out and return to the State service is placed in the hands of the Major General commanding the National Guard, and will be based on the following general principles:

Ten days after the muster out of the United States service the muster rolls, in duplicate, must be made of each company and the field and staff of the returning organization, one to be retained and one forwarded to the Adjutant General through the proper channel.

On this muster roll must appear the names of officers and enlisted men who were regularly commissioned or enlisted members of the National Guard at the time the organization was mustered into the United States service, whether they volunteered or not.

Officers of the National Guard who do not desire to continue in the service of the Guard should promptly tender their resignations, and enlisted men of the Guard who desire to be discharged the State service should promptly make application to the proper officer after the muster rolls have been made.

Applications of enlisted men who have been in the volunteer service for discharge from the State service should receive favorable action on the part of officers authorized to grant it, provided the reasons set forth be deemed proper and sufficient.

Commanding officers of organizations about to be replaced by the organizations in whose place they were organized will at once prepare muster out rolls and discharges for the enlisted men of their respective commands who were regularly enlisted therein, so that when their muster out is ordered there need be no delay.

They will also make all necessary arrangements to transfer all State and organization property to the commanding officers of the old organizations, and close their accounts with the Chief of Ordnance.

Commissioned officers of new organizations when replaced by organizations returning from the volunteer service will be rendered supernumerary, and the men enlisted in the former organizations will be honorably discharged upon the disbandment of their company or regiment.

Men enlisted in organizations about to be disbanded, if desire to continue in service, may be transferred to such organizations as they may select in place of being discharged, provided there are vacancies in such organizations for them.

The Commander in Chief desires that every encouragement be given to the officers and enlisted men of the volunteer service to join the National Guard, if not already members thereof.

GENERAL OFFICERS RETIRED.

Gen. Breckinridge and Others to be Mustered Out of Service by an Order Issued.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The order designating the general officers to be mustered out of service, dated Oct. 7, was published officially to-day, and at the head of the list was Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, whose name was not in the first publication. Gen. Breckinridge will return to duty on Nov. 30 as Inspector General of the army. Gen. Breckinridge was to have commanded the First Corps, which position will be occupied by Major Gen. James H. Wilson, who was appointed from Delaware at the beginning of the war.

It is also understood that there will be other changes in the commands of army corps stationed in the South. Gen. Wheeler, who will command the Fourth Corps, stated before leaving Washington that he expected to return to this city and resume his seat in the House soon after the beginning of the session. Gen. Graham, who is to command the Second Corps, has retired as a Brigadier General, and the question has arisen as to whether he shall be continued longer in the volunteer service. The Attorney General has rendered an opinion that there is no reason why he should not, but there is a feeling among army officers that it is not altogether fair to the younger men, who should have an opportunity to secure higher commands.

It is altogether likely that Gens. John C. Bates and Adna R. Chaffee later on will succeed to the command of the Second and Fourth Corps, and Gen. Wilson will continue to command the First Corps. Gen. Wilson since he returned from Puerto Rico and made his report to the President has been on leave of absence.

AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT—H. H. North, United States Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. S. Fassett, Elmira.

GRAND—Major F. J. Ives, U. S. A.; Dr. S. Jackson, U. S. N.

HOFFMAN—Senator Edward Murphy, Troy.

HOLLAND—A. Drucher, M. P., London; Henry Wilding, Southampton, England.

MURRAY HILL—Major F. A. Spencer, Waterbury, Conn.; Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, West Point.

PLAZA—The Countess of Oxford, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Black, white goods and linens; F. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Washer, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Elliott, W. C., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Morgan, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. N. Allen, domestics and white goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; T. Swofford, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Robinson, J. M., Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, laces, embroideries, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Healy, dry goods; Stuart House.

Belfield, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, woolens; Stuart House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, woolens; 31 J. Mills, knit goods and ribbons; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. G. F. Haslam, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Mann, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; L. Mobrey, silks and velvets, 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rhein, H., San Antonio, Texas; notions and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. K. Adams, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Edgar, notions and fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; H. S. Simons, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sycle, J., & Son, Richmond, Va.; S. Sycle, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Murray, laces and embroideries; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. H. Nash, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. M. Webster, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 670 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Green, L., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hoffman House.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; A. E. Cadwell, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and embroideries; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and trimmings; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, 438 Broadway; Holland Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, cloths and carpets; 258 Church Street.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Hengerer, woolens and linens; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens, 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. A. Lander, notions, linens, and white goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods oCmpany, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Sloane, linens, laces, and white goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Krolike, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Fry, notions, laces, and white goods, ladies, and infant's wear; Hotel Albert.

Lynch, B. J., Olyphant, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Capp, linens and white goods; M. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

McAdam, Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Everett-Ridley-Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; T. E. Gay, notions; 258 Church Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:07	Sun sets	5:26
Moon rises	1:59		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:02	Gov. Isl'd	4:25
H. Gate	6:21		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:11	Gov. Isl'd	4:29
H. Gate	6:25		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

Aller, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Hayti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

The School of Style

THIS is a big store and a busy store, but it has another usefulness than that merely of supplying your needs in dry goods. It is,—and particularly at this season,—a School of Style. Thousands and thousands and increasing thousands come to buy. Other thousands come *to find out.* We welcome both customer and student.

You cannot possibly come here without learning something. The aggregated fashion knowledge and the accredited fashion authorities of the whole world are before you when you enter the store. It is a College of Fashion, and its Faculty is known through Christendom.

Above everything else, this store shall be a place wherein you may *buy* with safety; and next to that, it shall be a place wherein you can *learn* with safety. A false style is as abhorrent as a false value.

Women's Tailor-made Suits We are indefatigable seekers after novelty. Original beauty in a gown is beauty of the highest. But, first of all, we are seekers of excellence. If a suit is not *good,* no amount of mere beauty will secure its admission here.

Perhaps you know something of the usual class of workmanship on the regular run of tailor-made suits,—especially the lower-priced ones. Compare them with these we show:

At $10—Of Serge; in blue and black; fly-front jackets lined with satin rhadame; skirts percaline lined.

At $11—Of two-toned wide-wale serge; fly-front jacket; another style, of covert cloth; tight-fitting; silk lined jackets; percaline lined skirts.

At $15.75—Of mixed coverts; double-[illegible] satin lined; flounce skirts, percaline lined.

At $16—Of serges and coverts; stylishly made; all silk lined.

At $25—Of coverts, cheviots, Venetians; various colors; fly-front jackets; newest shaped skirts.

Dresses and Wraps for Girls We show the efforts of all the best designers to spell "daintiness" in a new combination of fabrics and colors. We do not think there ever was such a collection of pretty things as this,—we never had one so complete.

It is a consensus of new ideas,—a uniting of a thousand different thoughts into one huge beauty.

GIRLS' REEFERS

At $5—Reefer jacket of fancy mixed cheviot; double-breasted; buttons high at neck; turn-over collar; box back; 4 to 12 yrs.

At $6.75—Reefer Jacket of rough cheviot; double-breasted; buttons high at neck; collar, cuffs, front and back trimmed with bands of plain cloth; white pearl buttons; 4 to 12 yrs.

At $9.50—Reefer of Venetian cloth; double-breasted; coat revers; velvet collar; corded seams; plaited back; lined with plain colored satin; 4 to 12 yrs.

GIRLS' JACKETS

At $7—Of beaver; double-breasted; turn-down collar; lapped seams; coat back; 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

At $10—Of rough cheviot; double-breasted; wide revers and turn-down collar; entire coat edged with bands of plain cloth; coat back; lined throughout with black satin; 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

At $12—Box-front reefer of kersey; revers and velvet collar; lapped seams; coat back; lined with colored satin; 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

Second floor, Broadway.

Curtains and Such Things We cannot imagine a stock more extensive than in the Upholstery Store. We have tried to make it *exhaustive* of every good idea and novel beauty that the makers and designers of all the world have produced for this season.

Now, that is no small undertaking. You can try for yourself how well we have succeeded in it. Is there a new hanging, a new drapery, a new style curtain, a new effect in wall paper that you have seen and admired? We'll show it to you here. And more than that, we'll show you hundreds and hundreds of new things that you have never seen before.

Bargains, too. It would be a story incomplete without the bargain feature, and that happens to be especially prominent in this case. Particularly in the line of curtains,—Like these:—

In Irish Point Lace Curtains we show 142 styles. Plain centres with narrow borders, some with detached figures, at $4.50 and up to $15.

Special values in large, bold effects in white and ivory; $4.50 to $8.50.

Renaissance lace curtains on net at $7 to $12.25. Assortment embraces many kinds from $4 to $100 a pair.

Double-faced tapestry curtains at $4.50 to $9.50 a pair.

Oriental effects, imported and domestic, $5 to $7.50 a pair.

Real Bagdad, extra heavy and double-faced, $4.50 each.

Beautiful silk-faced curtains and portieres, $12 to $20.

Third floor.

Blankets and Spreads Worthy bed-clothing, every piece that comes into this stock. California blankets of pure wool, both warp and filling, whose very appearance suggests warmth and comfort. Bedspreads,—the fine, pretty-patterned and well-wearing Marseilles bedspreads in excellent assortment. A talk of prices follows. Hard to find them more reasonable anywhere:

PURE WOOL BLANKETS

62x78 in., $5 pair — 74x84 in., $7 pair
72x80 in., $6 pair — 78x86 in., $8 pair

For baby's crib; white wool filling, cotton warp; with pink and blue borders.
30x40 in., $1.35 and $2 a pair.
36x50 in., $2 and $3 a pair.
42x56 in., $2.75 and $3.75 a pair.

MARSEILLES BED SPREADS

$1.75 each—Genuine Marseilles, full size; pretty patterns.

$2.50 each—Excellent quality Marseilles; in well raised designs.

$3.25 each—Very fine Marseilles; variety of attractive patterns.

Third floor.

Very Low-Priced Handkerchiefs Men's and Women's First, about the women's. Here are several lots of pure linen handkerchiefs that came to us last Spring. They've not deteriorated, but they've lingered here too long, and thus outworn their welcome. Besides new visitors have arrived and are still coming, so the older guests are now invited to visit elsewhere. Here are the brief invitations:

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR WOMEN

At 15c. each—The kind that were moderately priced at 25c.

At 25c.—Those that were double a short time ago.

At 38c.—Handkerchiefs that were good value at 75c.

At 50c.—A lot that were properly priced at $1.

There's also an offering of three kinds for men. Pure linen, of course, and priced lower than usual.

At $1 doz.—Good quality, laundered and hemstitched.

At $1.20 doz.—Neat colored borders, hemstitched.

At $1.50 doz.—Excellent goods; unlaundered; hand embroidered initial.

Broadway.

All Sorts of Veiling—Some Half Price Fine, black silk chenille veiling, 27 in. wide, in best styles, and suitable to wear with the new pompadour hats. Actual value of this quality is 50c. a yard. Here and now, 25c.

An assortment of all the most desirable kinds of veilings. The latest novelty is the veil and scarf combination, 2½ yds. long; covers face, and to be tied under chin in bow with long flowing streamers; very attractive. $6 to $8.

Plain and fancy mesh veilings in black, black-and-white, navy blue, and all the newest colorings. 50c. to $5.75 yd.

New chiffon veiling in all the latest shadings and in black and white. 50c. to 75c.

Broadway.

Warm Wool Waists We've been patiently waiting to tell you of these. Deferred pleasure on account of the weather. The story, however, has lost none of its interest. It's about a splendid collection of handsome waists of soft, warm woolen materials. They're excellently made and prettily trimmed; the newest styles,—attractive styles. They're priced low. One kind at only $1 each. It's of black and white checked flannelette, with full front and double row of knife plaiting; plaited yoke back; detachable collar and cuffs of same material. Others of various solid colored flannels at $1.75, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

New Missionary District in Japan to be Created.

THE CONSTITUTION AMENDED

Discussion Over Article 5 Governing Formation of New Dioceses—Bishops Consider Divorce Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—At the Triennial Council of the Episcopal Church to-day a memorial from the Japanese diocese was presented urging the creation of a southern jurisdiction in that country, and from the Anglican Church in Honolulu, heretofore fostered by the Church of England, asking that, in view of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, the Church of Hawaii be amalgamated with that in this country, becoming a missionary jurisdiction. The propositions were referred, the Hawaiian subject going to the Committee on the Increased Responsibility of the Church.

It was finally decided to create a new missionary district in Japan, to be known as the Kyoto District, which is conterminous with the Japanese diocese. The missionary will be elected by Bishops.

The Southern Florida jurisdiction submitted a proposition that each missionary jurisdiction be represented in the Council by one clerical and one lay delegate, with vote. The proposition was referred.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five deputies to meet with a committee of Bishops to select the city in which the next meeting is to be held in 1901. The Chair named as the committee of deputies Messrs. Morgan of New York, Spalding of California, Mann of Missouri, Lindsay of Massachusetts, and Waters of Louisiana. The Bishops appointed the following as members of the joint committee: Messrs. Potter of New York, Randolph of Virginia, Worthington of Nebraska, Lawrence of Massachusetts, and Morrison of Duluth. An invitation was received from San Francisco to hold the next convention there.

The divorce question came up, and was placed on the calendar for discussion following the resolution on the Czar's peace conference. The resolution to close the doors when the divorce question came up led to spirited debate. Several deputies criticised the move toward secrecy. The question of closing doors finally went over until the divorce subject was considered.

Among the resolutions presented and referred was one expressing thanks for the sympathy of Great Britain toward this Government during the recent war with Spain, and hoping the time would come when the two great nations would stand "shoulder to shoulder and flag to flag" in the progress of the world.

A resolution was agreed to providing for a general committee, to which shall be referred the resolutions presented by the Lambeth conference.

The deputies agreed to a resolution of the Bishops repealing the canon establishing the Prayer Book Distribution Society. This branch of church labor is now attended to by the diocesan associations.

The main discussion of the day on the amendment of the Constitution then took place. This related mainly to the internal organization of the Church and to the amendment of Article 4 for the establishment of standing committees in each diocese. The article as amended was agreed to.

Article 5, governing the formation of new dioceses, led to considerable debate. It was explained by Dr. Dix, the Chairman of the committee, that the article contravened no existing regulation, but laid down broad principles governing the whole case. Explanations of several features were also made by Chancellor Woolworth, who had assisted in the preparation of the article.

Delegate Lightner of Minnesota moved to strike out that feature of the article which provides that no city shall form more than one diocese, except when the civil authorities consolidates into one city portions of territory belonging to different dioceses, in which case each portion of said territory shall remain attached to the diocese to which it previously belonged until a change is made by the consent of the general convention.

It was urged that the diocese of New York and Brooklyn was so large as to be unwieldy, and that division was essential. The amendment finally prevailed.

Article 5 was then recommitted for further consideration by the committee.

Article 6 was adopted on a vote by dioceses.

Article 7 led to sharp division over the so-called provincial system. The committee report provided for uniting dioceses into "provinces." Dr. John H. Egar of the committee presented a minority report, holding that the civil division of the country into States should be followed by the Church without the creation of strictly ecclesiastical "provinces." The subject went over until to-morrow.

The House of Bishops devoted the entire afternoon to discussing the divorce question. Secretary Hart announced that considerable progress had been made but no decision reached.

The marriage and divorce canon under consideration by the Bishops is as follows:

Section 1. No minister shall solemnize a marriage the parties to which are within the degrees of consanguinity and affinity defined in the eighteenth chapter of the book Leviticus.

Sec. 2. (1) It shall be the duty of the minister to admonish the people from time to time that the Church discountenances clandestine marriage. (2) No minister shall solemnize the marriage of any person who is a minor under the law of the place of marriage unless the parent or guardian of such minor is present or shall have given written consent to the marriage, or is permanently resident in a foreign country. (3) No minister shall solemnize a marriage except in the presence of at least two witnesses, himself or the witnesses being personally acquainted with the parties. (4) Every minister of the Church shall at the time of the marriage record in the register of the parish in which the marriage takes place the name, birthplace, age, and residence of each party, and such record shall be signed by the minister who performs the ceremony and by at least two witnesses of the marriage.

Sec. 3. No minister of this Church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other party.

The Chairman, on behalf of the presiding Bishop, announced the appointment of the following Commissioners of the American Church Building Fund:

The Revs. Morgan Dix; New York; William R. Huntington, New York; Walton W. Battershall, Albany; Charles T. Olmsted, Central New York; Henry Anstice, Philadelphia; Edmund D. Cooper, Long Island; John H. Elliott, Washington; David H. Greer, New York; Reese F. Alsop, Long Island; Douglass O. Kelly, California; Samuel Hart, Connecticut; Charles H. Strong, Georgia; Gilbert H. Sterling, Central Pennsylvania; L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; John A. King, Long Island; Messrs. Robert Treat Paine, Massachusetts; William H. Lightner, Minnesota; Wilfred Mills, Newark; John Wilkes, North Carolina, and James Houghtaling, Chicago.

TEMPLARS IN PITTSBURG.

Nearly 50,000 Pilgrims in Attendance for the Conclave—Ladies in a Street Parade.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—The conclave of the Knights Templars has now fairly started, and to-night nearly 50,000 pilgrims are in the city. With few exceptions, every commandery expected to be represented has now a delegation on the ground. The day was chiefly spent by the different commanderies in arranging their headquarters. Though the number of visitors is larger than the city has ever before had to entertain, there has not yet been a complaint of lack of accommodation.

Although the business meetings of the gathering have not yet commenced, electioneering for the honor of holding the next conclave is in active progress. Northern New York delegations are working hard to have the next conclave held at Niagara Falls in 1901. A decision will not be reached until Thursday morning.

The foremost event of to-day's programme has been the reception and dance of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of this city, at its headquarters in the Court House. The festivities commenced at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and continued until late in the evening.

An interesting feature in the informal parade of the Knights was furnished by the Boston commanderies, which marched up Fifth Avenue, accompanied by the ladies of the members' families. The manner in which the ladies kept step to the music evoked great enthusiasm and "hurrahing." Should the weather continue pleasant to-morrow, the "grand parade" will be an event that has never been surpassed in the history of Knights Templarism in America.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Positively cures coughs, colds in the chest or lungs and incipient consumption! Always reliable. It is splendid for children. Tastes good. Doses are small. 25c.

One is instinctively attracted by the natural fragrance of Lundborg's Perfume VIO-VIOLET.

POORHOUSE PRICES FOR TEETH

Mrs. Van Vleck, One Dentist's Wife and Another's Mother, a Pauper at 86.

Mrs. Emily Van Vleck, a homeless paralytic, eighty-six years old, was sent to the almshouse yesterday. She had been taken to the City Hospital on Wednesday and was transferred to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday. Yesterday morning she demanded to be taken to her home, which she said was at 222 Sixth Avenue, where her husband lived. Dr. Wheeler took her to the Sixth Avenue house in an ambulance. He returned with her an hour later, saying that the man in the house had refused to allow the old woman to be left there, and that he did not care to have anything to do with her. So the almshouse opened its doors and took her in—the last chapter of her life story, commonplace, perhaps, but sad as almshouse stories commonly are.

The story was told yesterday by Dr. Volkert Van Vleck of 222 Sixth Avenue, the woman's husband, and Dr. George H. Snow of 109 West Twenty-first Street, her son. Both men are dentists. Dr. Van Vleck's office is a little two-roomed affair on the second floor. It is of the old school pattern, and so is the man. Although the somewhat gaudy signs outside advertise "Teeth extracted with positively no pain; crown and bridge work executed by the new method," the carpets are somewhat faded inside, and the signs of age on the operating chair were charitably concealed yesterday by a bright new towel. No customers came to interrupt Dr. Van Vleck's tale. He is an old man, nearly seventy, with snow-white hair and beard.

"The story," he said, "began fifty-three years ago, when I arrived in this city from my home in Madison County. I was not quite twenty years old then, and after fitting up my dental office I secured a room in the house of Mrs. Emily Snow, on Dean Street, in Brooklyn. She was a widow, about eighteen years older than I, and had four sons and a daughter. She was a handsome woman then, and she seemed to take a fancy to me, and I became the star boarder from the beginning. She was so much my senior that she obtained complete ascendency over me, and after three months compelled me to marry her. She said she had plenty of money, and would push me ahead. I believed her. We lived together for thirty-three years. She always kept her business separate from mine. Her business prospered, and so did mine, but those were in the days, mind you, when I could charge $10 and $15 for a set of teeth. In 1870 she got an idea that she could make more money in Saratoga, and went there and leased what was then known as White's Hotel, in the rear of the Grand Union. She finally persuaded me to go into partnership in the business, and, of course, I lost all my fortune in it.

"We both came back. She opened up a new boarding house in Bond Street, and I resumed my practice, and as the fakirs had not yet lowered the price of teeth, I was soon prosperous again. We had one daughter, who died young, thank Heaven, and a son and daughter of hers died. She would not let her sons go out to work, and ran her business in her own name in order to keep them by her. Finally, in 1884, after living thirty-five years together, we mutually agreed to separate, and I paid her $15 a week for three years, and then, as the price of teeth lowered, I paid $7 a week for eleven years. The price of a set of teeth was gradually lowered by the fakirs, until now I must make them for $2 each.

"A year ago last February she was stricken with paralysis, and I sent her to the Home for Incurables. My business finally ran down, until last August I found it impossible to pay any more. Then one of her step-sons went her security at the home until last Wednesday, when he brought her here. I have no money now, and could not receive her. I have paid out $6,173 in cash for her since we separated, and I am old and sick and can pay no more. She has blighted my life, but I will only say now that I cannot pay. I make no money any more. Younger men and newer methods have driven me out of business."

Dr. George Snow, the old woman's son, is also a gray-haired man. His office, like that of his stepfather, is unpretentious in the extreme. He moved into it from Sixth Avenue a few days ago, because, he said, the rent was too high on the avenue. The depression in the tooth market had driven him to the wall, he said. He admitted that his stepfather had paid a regular weekly stipend to his mother for fifteen years. "I would love to care for my mother," he said, in a broken voice, "but I just can't do it. I paid out $125 for her at the Home for Incurables. But that took all I could spare. I never was poor before, but the competition in dentistry nowadays has ruined us small ones. Here's a suit of clothes I bought for $4, and I'm trying to make a good appearance in it before my customers. I have a wife and daughter, and we've had to cut things down very close to live at all. I hope here to build up a business, when I will take my mother out of the almshouse, but I cannot do it now."

Dr. Snow wept while telling the story. He said the other sons of the old woman were earning nothing now.

STANDARD OIL INVESTIGATION.

Company's Officers Will Appear Before Ohio Officials in This City.

Allan T. Brinsmade, a special Commissioner representing the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Attorney General Frank S. Monett of Ohio will this morning begin an investigation into the affairs of the Standard Oil Company at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street. It is expected by Mr. Monett that John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company; Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, attorney for the company, and several of the company's Directors will testify, according to an agreement by the attorneys. Assisting Messrs. Brinsmade and Monett will be Lawyer W. L. Flagg of this city and E. B. Kinkhead of Ohio.

Contempt of the Supreme Court of Ohio is charged. In explaining the situation Mr. Monett said: "A judgment was rendered by the Supreme Court of Ohio debarring the Standard Oil Company from having any connection with the Standard Oil Trust. In other words, it held that the Standard Oil agreement was void. Immediately thereafter the Standard Oil Trust called a meeting of the trust certificate holders, which meeting was held in New York City March 21, 1892, ostensibly to take steps to dissolve the trust, and liquidating Trustees were appointed to wind up its affairs. It has been six years since that meeting, and all that time has been devoted to liquidating the trust. It is the purpose now to inquire into the plan of liquidation, to see whether any steps have been taken toward that end."

A significant fact, Mr. Monett thought, was that since the filing of the information in contempt by the Attorney General the company has converted 100,593 trust certificates into corporate stock. In case the company should be found culpable, Mr. Monett said, a fine would probably be imposed, and as the court could make the fine as high as it pleased, the company could be fined to extermination.

JUDGE DOUGLASS STILL MISSING.

Jersey City Man Not Heard From—His House Sold.

The family of Judge William P. Douglass of Jersey City, who disappeared from the steamboat Dean Richmond during her trip to Albany on Saturday night, said yesterday that they had not heard from him. They still cling to their belief that he is not dead, however, though they know of no reason why he should have disappeared.

It became generally known yesterday that a mortgage on the Judge's residence, at 16 Brinckerhoff Street, was sold under foreclosure last week. Had the Judge collected the $1,600 which the city stipulated to pay him for revising laws concerning the city, he could have saved his house. The revision is in the hands of the printer, who says the Judge had not quite finished his work, and that the printing had been delayed in consequence. The loan on the Judge's house was held by a building and loan association. Judge Douglass's life was insured for $17,000. The policies are said to be incontestable.

DEVERY AFTER M'CULLAGH

The Chief of Police Talks of Arresting the Superintendent of Elections.

ALLEGED CHARTER VIOLATION

The Badges and "Billies" of Election Deputies Declared to be Too Much Like Those of the Police Force.

There may be trouble shortly between the police and Superintendent McCullagh's election deputies, according to a statement made yesterday by Chief Devery. The exciting cause of the Chief's remarks was the fact that the badges and "billies" designed by Superintendent McCullagh for the use of his men are similar to those worn and carried by members of the Police Department. This, he said, was in violation of Section 339 of the city charter, and rendered the election deputies, and even Superintendent McCullagh himself, liable to arrest. He would not say, however, whether or not he had determined to proceed to the extent to which he thought the law would warrant.

The section of the charter to which Chief Devery referred provides, in part, as follows:

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor exceeding two years, or by a fine of not less than $250 * * * for any person not a member of the police force * * * upon any day or time to have, use, wear, or display, without specific authority from the Police Department, any uniform, shield, buttons, wreaths, numbers, or other insignia or emblems in any wise resembling such as are worn by members of the police force.

Chief Devery said that the badges of the election deputies, which are in the form of a shield, surmounted by an eagle, could not be distinguished from those of the police Roundsmen a short distance away, the only marked difference being in the lettering and the fact that the deputies' badges bear the State coat of arms in place of that of the city. The "billies," he said, were so nearly identical in form that nobody could tell them apart except by a careful inspection.

"It seems strange to me," said the Chief, "that Mr. McCullagh, after his long experience in this department, should not have seen that his action in this matter would be likely to lead to confusion and trouble. We cannot even learn the names of his deputies, and yet we are likely to be held responsible for their acts, on account of the inability of people to distinguish the badges. In case of a fight at the polls or any other disorderly proceeding in connection with the registration or election, this might lead to very serious consequences."

Chief Devery intimated that he intended consult the members of the Police Board before proceeding to harsh measures. The matter was not broached at the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. President York said after the meeting that his attention had not been called to the subject officially, and declined to express any opinion. It was said last evening that there would be a special meeting of the Police Board this afternoon to consider the matter.

Superintendent McCullagh laughed heartily when he was told that Chief Devery thought his deputies, and perhaps himself, were liable to arrest. "If Mr. Devery thinks so," he said, "let him do his duty. I certainly shall do mine. My deputies have been going about their duties, wearing their badges and carrying their weapons, for two weeks, and nobody has been clubbed or shot yet. They will continue to carry out their instructions."

Superintendent McCullagh denied that John I. Davenport would be appointed his chief deputy, and that he had secured the use of the cage in which Mr. Davenport formerly imprisoned alleged offenders against the Federal election laws. He also declared that there was no truth in the story that one of his deputies was an ex-convict, whose photograph adorned the Rogues' Gallery.

Keepers of lodging houses, in accordance with the law requiring them to report the names and descriptions of their guests to the Superintendent of Elections for thirty days before election, began complying with the law yesterday. Superintendent McCullagh will have all the lists investigated.

Chief Devery said yesterday afternoon that the census of lodging-house occupants by the police had been completed. Lists will be kept at Police Headquarters. A duplicate list will be left in each station for the inspection of any one who wishes to see it. Chief Devery has ordered that every name on the lists be investigated.

Julius Newton Held for Trial.

Julius Newton of 63 West Thirtieth Street, formerly a clerk in the employ of A. A. Housman & Co., who was arrested Saturday on a charge of grand larceny, was held for trial by Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning. He is accused of obtaining $600 under false pretenses.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Malcolm Young, Second Artillery, is assigned to Battery L of his regiment, and will proceed to join it at Fort Schuyler, New York.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine, with station in Augusta, and of First Lieut. John D. Barrette, Third Artillery, as his assistant, is announced.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, Third Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. M. B. Stewart, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. William B. Homer, Sixth Artillery, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Mississippi, with station in Lauderdale, and of Second Lieut. Frank E. Harris, First Artillery, as his assistant, is announced.

Second Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth Cavalry, now on leave of absence, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, to date Oct. 15, when he will proceed to Mobile and establish a recruiting station in that city.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Major Charles G. Starr, Inspector General, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. Rufus M. Townsend, Second New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States as such, to take effect July 27, by reason of his appointment as Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

Second Lieut. Walter Abbott, First Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 5.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Simonton, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with troops going to Cuba.

Leave of absence from Sept. 7 to Oct. 21, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Arthur S. Conkling, Seventh Artillery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peter W. Beckman, on the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed from New York City to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding officer at Camp Shipp for assignment to duty with the Second Infantry.

Capt. Francis P. Fremont, Second Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, only, to take effect Oct. 9.

Major John P. Dodge, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report to Major Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, Chief Mustering Officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of Ohio volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert N. Pitts is extended fifteen days.

Capt. Edward E. Harding, Seventh Infantry, on being mustered out of the service as Colonel of the Second New York Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to join his company.

The leave of absence granted Major Peter D. MacNaughton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty, Oct. 15, of Major William J. Nicholson, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers, (Captain Seventh Cavalry,) as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Kentucky, with station in Lexington, and of First Lieut. E. V. Smith, Fourth Infantry, as his assistant, is announced.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and report to Capt. Albert Todd, Sixth Artillery, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty in connection with the muster-out of volunteers from the State of North Carolina.

Transfers in the Third Artillery: First Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, from Battery D to Light Battery C; First Lieut. Archibald Campbell, from Light Battery C to Battery D.

Capt. James C. Read, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for consultation.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. James Bayliss, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Brig. Gen. John H. Page, United States Volunteers, is further extended, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Leopold O. Parker, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff and will join his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Lyng will proceed from Kensington, Minn., to Jacksonville, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. J. De Quesada, United States Army, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with troops going to Cuba.

Second Lieut. Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to his home and await orders.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Jay J. Morrow, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of that regiment only.

Second Lieut. Henry B. Allen, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

First Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, First Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Monroe, and will join his regiment.

By direction of the President, the unexpired part of the sentence of a general court-martial held at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 9, in the case of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. W. Chidsey, is remitted.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended twenty-one days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty, Oct. 4, of Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry, as chief mustering officer for the State of Iowa, with station in Des Moines, and of the following-named officers as his assistants, is announced: Capt. Daniel L. Howell, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of First Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Second Artillery, as chief mustering officer for the State of Rhode Island, with station at Quonset Point, and of Second Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, Seventh United States Artillery, as his assistant, is announced.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of First Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, Third Artillery, as chief mustering officer for the State of Nevada, with station in Carson City, is announced.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. William A. Ralbourn, Tenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, Adjutant Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. James M. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry, as chief mustering officer for the State of Arkansas, with station at Fort Logan H. Roots, is announced.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Lieut. Col. Will T. May, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, (Captain Fifteenth Infantry,) as chief mustering officer for the State of Indiana, with station in Indianapolis, and the following-named officers as his assistants, is announced: First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward R. Chrisman, Sixth Infantry.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery, as chief mustering officer for the State of New Hampshire, with station at Concord, and of Second Lieut. Edwin Landon, Second Artillery, as his assistant, is announced.

Capt. Daniel M. Boughton, Third Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on official business pertaining to the packing and shipping to Fort Ethan Allen of clothing and other property of the Third Cavalry which were left at Jefferson Barracks.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, as chief mustering officer for the State of South Carolina, with station at Columbia, and of First Lieut. William Newman, Thirteenth Infantry, as his assistant, is announced.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, United States Volunteers.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, will perform the duties of Purchasing Commissary at New York City, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and report to the commanding General of troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. William H. Kell, Twenty-second Infantry, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Nebraska, with station at Omaha, and of the following-named officers as his assistants, is announced: First Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore, Twenty-second Infantry, and First Lieut. William M. Swaine, Twenty-second Infantry.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4 of Capt. Albert Todd, Sixth Artillery, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of North Carolina, with station in Raleigh, is announced.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John A. Porter, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, and report in person to Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty in connection with the muster-out of Iowa volunteers.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Major Charles Morton, (promoted from Captain, Third Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, to date from Sept. 23, vice Kellogg retired; Capt. John B. McDonald, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, Troop I, to date from Sept. 23, vice Morton, promoted.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major James G. Harbord, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, is further extended one month.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William S. Terriberry will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Robert R. Stevens, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is appointed Special Inspector, to inspect such unserviceable public animals as may be presented to him at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Order of Sept. 22, relating to Capt. James E. Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is revoked.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Winfield W. Warren, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. S. V. Sanford, Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 15; Second Lieut. Charles C. Crowell, Battalion Adjutant, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 15; Second Lieut. Albert Fink, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 30.

Leave of absence, to include Oct. 11, is granted First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Winn will proceed from Fort Niagara, New York, to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Eighth Cavalry.

First Lieut. James R. McCausland, Assistant Surgeon, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. G. H. Palmer, Battery A, Wyoming Volunteer Artillery, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Willard M. Flynn, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Second Lieut. Hensley G. Harris, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. W. J. Sheehan, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Herbert D. Casey, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. William J. Smith, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

A board of officers to consist of Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, and Capt. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, is appointed to visit each artillery post and fortification in the United States on the Atlantic Coast to definitely fix and locate the instrument stations for the position finders and lines of communication for each battery.

Navy.

Surgeon A. G. Cabell is ordered to be retired Oct. 8.

Chief Engineer R. I. Reid is to have the relative rank of lieutenant from Dec. 22, 1897.

Lieut. E. D. Bostick is ordered to be retired Oct. 8.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Franklin, temporarily; then to Washington.

Lieut. Commodore E. S. Prime is detached from command of the Niagara and ordered to the Navy Yard, League Island.

Carpenter E. W. Craig is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to Munhall, Penn., as inspector of hull material.

Naval Constructor W. H. Varney is ordered to additional duty as superintendent of construction of Torpedo Boat No. 34, the Tingley, and the torpedo boat destroyers Truxton, Whipple, Worden, Hopkins, and Hull.

Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough is detached from the Terror and ordered home and to wait orders.

Ensign W. J. Terhune's order detaching him from the Terror and ordering him to the Philadelphia is revoked.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler is detached from the San Francisco and ordered home and to wait orders.

Lieut. H. Minett is detached from the Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered to the Yorktown.

Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis's order is modified; upon completion of duty on the general court martial at Denver he is ordered home and to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster F. R. Maloney's resignation as paymaster's clerk is accepted from Sept. 20.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder is detached from the Ni

NO WAR OVER FASHODA

Lord Salisbury Yields Nothing, but the French Will Not Risk the Hazards of Battle.

PRUDENCE PREVAILS AT PARIS

A Calm View Taken at Paris of England's Aggressive Step, Though the Situation for France Is More Difficult.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The comments in public and in the newspapers show that the Marquis of Salisbury's determined stand on the question of the occupation of Fashoda has come as a most agreeable relief, and as disposing of all the stories of a possible compromise. No whisper of dissent is heard anywhere. Both friends and opponents of the Premier are rejoicing at the fact that in publishing the Blue Book on the Fashoda question he has burned his bridges behind him.

While it is recognized that the situation by this publication has become more difficult for France, there is almost an entire absence of disposition anywhere to believe that France proposes to press her claims to the point of danger. This confidence was demonstrated by the capital tone of the London Stock Exchange after a momentary scare, and such comment as comes from Paris also tends to abate alarm.

The Matin, which is directly inspired by the French Foreign Office, and which was the foremost in urging extremist views, voices the more pacific mood which is apparently obtaining in Paris, saying:

"We shall probably not risk a war with Great Britain for the nominal sovereignty over territories at an immense distance from our possessions on the Atlantic. They are as inaccessible from our coast annexations as the mountains in the moon. But we can retain our honor without retaining Fashoda. Prudence should prevent us from loading ourselves with too much territory. We must be colonial, but in moderation."

The newspapers of Paris this evening take a calm view of the situation and plead for moderation. They express a sincere desire for a friendly settlement of the question when Major Marchand's report arrives. The prevailing view of political men is that the French Cabinet will find a way out of the difficulty in the report asked from Major Marchand, who, it is expected, in response to a hint from the French Foreign Office, will declare that his position at Fashoda is untenable. The publication of such a report, it is held, would fully justify the French Government in recalling him.

A prominent member of the French Embassy in London expressed the following views on the situation this evening:

"The advent of the French and British on the Upper Nile ought not to be regarded as the meeting of opposing policies, which necessarily exclude one another, but as the clash of commercial interests, which should be carefully defined and embodied in a permanent agreement.

"War, which has not been provoked by the question of Egypt, will certainly not break out over the Upper Nile question. The issues at Fashoda will be settled in a friendly manner, to the general satisfaction, but an agreement will be much more easily reached when the newspapers of the two countries cease exciting public opinion."

The morning papers all renew their comments upon the Fashoda situation; but on neither side of the Channel is any idea given expression that the affair is likely to lead to war. The worst that can happen is the resignation of M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, or perhaps the whole Ministry; but were it not for the delicate Internal situation in France arising out of the Dreyfus affair and the strike the Fashoda question would involve no danger whatever.

The general attitude of responsible journals in Paris is to wait for the arrival of the text of the Blue Book dispatches before committing themselves to a decided opinion.

The view of official circles is that there will be no difficulty if a way can be found to give French commerce access to the Nile. The first impression in Paris was that M. Delcasse was to blame for weakness in giving the French case away. Now, however, the Liberté leads off in an attempt to explain M. Delcasse's course. It says:

"By declaring that Marchand had no mission M. Delcasse meant to convey that he had not a special mission to check the Sirdar's advance, but simply had in view the natural expansion of French interests. Major Marchand cannot be recalled or disavowed, but the question is one for negotiation."

FASHODA PLANS AFFECT TRADE.

There Was a Temporary Dullness in the European Exchanges.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There was an all-round dullness on the Stock Exchange to-day, influenced by the publication of the Fashoda Blue Book, the increase of the Berlin bank rate from 4 to 5 per cent., and the fact that operators were occupied with the mine market settlement. The fact that Paris sent a considerable number of buying orders to the London Stock Exchange indicates that there is no belief at the French capital of any imminence of war.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—In spite of the increase of the bank rate here from 4 to 5 per cent., private discount on the Boerse to-day was one-eighth lower. Prices opened generally weak, influenced largely by political apprehensions in connection with the publication of the Fashoda correspondence and the decline in the price of consols in London, but the market closed with an all-round fair recovery.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The stock market opened weak to-day, owing to sales on London account in connection with the publication of the Fashoda correspondence. But the local operators were apparently less uneasy, bearing in view an article published to-day by a well-informed paper to the effect that France will not go to war over the matter. Consequently optimism prevailed on the Bourse, and subsequently there was an all-round recovery. Prices closed firm and rentes were steady, in expectation of a settlement of the strike here.

CHINA IS GOING BACKWARD.

The Retrograde Policy Is in Full Sway and Reformers Are Being Suppressed and Punished.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says: "The retrograde movement spreads. An imperial edict orders the suppression of the native press and the punishment of the editors. It also cancels all the new methods of examination promulgated during the last twelve months. The latter step must give general satisfaction, since the proposed changes were too radical for the people.

"All officials who have signed memorials in favor of reform have been dismissed from office. The board of Agriculture is abolished. Its President, Wu-mao-Ting, Comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, being deprived of his rank. A memorial impeaches him as a 'slave of foreign devils.'

"The contract for the Niu-Chwang Railway extension loan has been signed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"Huang, former Consul at Singapore and lately Minister Designate of China to Japan, was arrested here yesterday by order of the Empress Dowager in connection with the reform movement. Her general proscription of the Progressives constitutes a reign of terror."

Italy's Financial Embarrassment.

ROME, Oct. 10.—Owing to Italy's financial straits, the Minister of Marine, Admiral di Canevaro, has renounced the sweeping naval programme, involving the expenditure of 540,000,000 lire, and will be satisfied with a naval credit this year of 28,000,000 lire. A Ministerial crisis is thus averted. It is expected that the budget for the current year will show a deficit of 17,000,000 lire.

Pittsburg Manufacturers in England.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The representative of a Pittsburg company is negotiating for twenty acres of land on the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal, where it is proposed to erect a manufactory for producing non-corrosive metal which will employ 5,000 men.

Run Down and Killed!

Hundreds of people lose their lives every year through being run down by horse-cars, cable-cars or electric-trolleys.

Thousands of people are daily risking their lives in another way. They are run down and killed by reason of ill health. They allow their systems to get weak, and some slight illness develops into a fatal disease

It is wiser to take no risks but to build up health, strength and vitality by the use of a healthful stimulant. There is nothing better than

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

which is unequaled for its strengthening, invigorating, tonic effects. It is not an ordinary whiskey but a preparation having wonderful medicinal powers. It is universally prescribed and recommended.

Be sure that you get Duffy's pure malt whiskey. It is the only medicinal whiskey in the market.

PARNELLITES MEET IN DUBLIN.

Clamor for Home Rule and Denounce Anglo-American Tendencies, Declaring England to be Insincere.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—The Parnellite Convention was opened here to-day, with Mr. John Redmond presiding. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Redmond remarked that it was incredible that a statesman with Mr. Chamberlain's experience and astuteness should declare that the passing of the Irish Local Government bill satisfied the aspirations of Irishmen. The Parnellites, he added, would not be satisfied until they secured home rule.

Resolutions were passed in favor of home rule, approving the Local Government act, denouncing the project of an Anglo-American alliance, and urging the release of political prisoners.

The following is the text of the resolution denouncing the proposal of an Anglo-American alliance:

"This convention denounces the project of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States as a selfish attempt on the part of England to drag the American people to its aid in its struggles with the powers of Europe, among whom it now stands, by reason of its bad faith, absolutely isolated.

"Consequently, as friends of America, we, the members of this convention, hope that the Republic will not allow itself to be embroiled in European squabbles, from which, however these may result, it cannot derive any corresponding advantage for American interests."

TO UNITE THE IRISH PARTY.

John Dillon Wants the Two Sections to Adjust Differences.

GLASGOW, Oct. 10.—Mr. John Dillon, Anti-Parnellite, member of Parliament for East Mayo, at a banquet given here this evening in his honor, made a practical bid for the reunion of the sections of the Irish party. He said he wished that a conference of ten representative Irishmen, half nominated by Mr. John Redmond and the other half by himself, could meet and draft a scheme to reconcile the differences among the Irish Nationalists, the scheme then to be submitted to the leading Irishmen of the country at a convention.

Mr. Dillon said he would be willing to enter such a conference on the basis of absolute independence of all the English parties, and declared himself convinced that there were no real, substantial differences to prevent the co-operation of all Nationalist members of Parliament in support of the Gladstonian policy of Home Rule.

THE ANNEXATION OF JAMAICA.

Proposition for Canadian Incorporation Is Now Before the People.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 10.—The question of the annexation of the Island of Jamaica to Canada, which was mooted about a month ago, has now been definitely put before the public through the medium of the semi-official newspaper, The Gleaner, which to-day, publishes a review of the economic situation, and says that beyond a doubt a feeling is growing in favor of political incorporation with Canada.

"But," says The Gleaner editorially, "on the whole, if a reciprocal treaty with the United States could be effected this would be the best possible solution of the economic problem, the general belief being that England and the United States are bound to come to some satisfactory commercial arrangement about the West Indies, without a disturbance of the political relations. The proposal for Canadian incorporation is, however, before the public, and we invite expressions of opinion from the population."

The Gleaner, however, voices official feeling and the consensus of opinion when it declares its preference for American reciprocity, as offering a more satisfactory solution. This is proved by the simultaneous publication of a memorial from a representative source which, after reviewing the situation, says:

"We are quite able to make satisfactory reciprocal arrangements with the United States ourselves, but the Home Government will not permit it, and appears unable to do it for us."

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—It is announced here that there is no truth in the rumors that Germany contemplates not filling the post of Minister at the Vatican. It is added that Baron von Bülow's successor has already been chosen, and that his name will shortly be announced.

Baron von Bülow's recall is regarded here as due to the annoyance of Emperor William and the Government at the Pope's recent declaration in favor of France's traditional protectorate over Catholics in the East. Germany insists on protecting her own subjects, and the Pope's attitude on the eve of Emperor William's Eastern tour is resented.

Though there is no breach with the Vatican, some time will probably elapse before Baron von Bülow's successor takes up his post, but there is no doubt that he will be instructed to acquaint the Vatican with the German feeling on the subject.

FRENCH PICKETS INCREASED.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The situation here is much calmer. Only one band of strikers needed dispersal to-day. But, as a matter of precaution, the military pickets were further increased. Several meetings of workingmen took place during the day at the Bourse du Travail, and resolutions favoring a continuance of the strike were passed.

The bricklayers and woodcarvers have decided to go on a strike.

A $5,000,000 Failure in London.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The failure is announced of Ernest Orger Lambert, a financier, of Trafalgar Building, this city. Liabilities are estimated at £1,000,000, ($5,000,000.)

The Clevelands Leave Buzzards Bay.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Oct. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland and family left Gray Gables this afternoon for their Winter home, at Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Cleveland and the four children, accompanied by her maid, boarded the afternoon train at Buzzards Bay Station and proceeded to New York by the Colonial Express in a special train. The ex-President started at the same time on the yacht Oneida. He will reach New York in the morning. The remaining servants will close the house and take their departure in a day or two.

Charles F. Parker Dead.

Charles F. Parker, a brother of ex-Police Commissioner Parker, died last night in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital from the effects of a fall at his residence in the Washington Flats. One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Parker was ascending the stairs yesterday afternoon, and had arrived at the first landing, when he lost his balance in some manner and fell backward to the bottom of the flight, receiving a fracture of the skull.

THE CITY GAS COMPANY.

Attorney General Hancock Authorizes a Suit to Annul the Charter of the Corporation.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Attorney General Hancock to-day granted an application of Francis B. Thurber and William McCarrol for the commencement of an action in the Supreme Court to forfeit the franchises and annul the charter of the City Gas Company of New York. When hearing was given on the application, Elihu Root and B. Winthrop appeared for the petitioners and Benjamin F. Tracy, Charles Howland Russell, and Arthur C. Livermore for the company. In the opinion rendered, the Attorney General says:

"It is alleged in the petition that the corporation has forfeited its corporate rights, and should be dissolved, upon the grounds that its capital stock was not paid in within two years after its incorporation; that it has failed to file annual reports; that it has suspended its ordinary and lawful business for over one year, and has forfeited its privileges and franchises by failure to exercise its powers. The company has been in an inactive and dormant condition for so many years that its existence seems to have been forgotten or lost sight of by the city officials. The moving papers allege that, in response to inquiries, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas upon the 16th day of December, 1897, declared that he knew of no such corporation as the City Gas Company, and it further appears that the company's name does not appear in any of the directories of the City of New York.

"Connected with the moving papers is an affidavit from Edward P. North, Water Purveyor in the Department of Public Works and consulting engineer in the State Department, declaring that the public welfare would be jeopardized by any increase in the number of corporations authorized to tear up pavements of the city, also a communication from Mayor Strong recommending the commencement of an action to forfeit the charter of this corporation and a letter from Mr. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, protesting against any scheme which would permit further tearing up of the streets of the city for the purpose of laying gas pipes."

DR. GUILFORD AGAIN REMANDED

Admits She Is the Mrs. Guilford Wanted in Connecticut.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife, of Bridgeport, Conn., who is under arrest here on the charge of manslaughter, in connection with the death of Emma Gill, was again remanded for a week at Bow Street Police Court to-day. Counsel for the prisoner said his client did not dispute her identity with the Mrs. Guilford who is wanted by the Connecticut police.

GIRL FOUND RIDDLED WITH SHOT

Farmer's Daughter Murdered in a Field Near Selins Grove, Penn.

SELIN'S GROVE, Penn., Oct. 10.—Daisy Smith, aged sixteen years, a daughter of Henry Smith, a wealthy farmer of Bolles Run, near here, was found by her father murdered to-day in a field near her home. Her body was riddled with shot, and there was a gaping knife wound in her throat.

Although it is said the authorities have suspicions as to the identity of the murderer, no arrests have yet been made.

HARTFORD JUDGE FOUND DEAD.

George K. Wilcox Writes His Own Obituary and Kills Himself.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10.—George K. Wilcox, Assistant Judge of the East Hartford Town Court, and a reporter on The Hartford Times, was found dead in Colt's Meadows this afternoon. He had taken carbolic acid. It is supposed that he died Saturday night. He leaves a wife and four sons. He was in debt and a victim of strong drink. He wrote his own obituary, which contained the principal facts about his life.

NO FORTUNES IN HAWAII.

Admiral Miller Warns Adventurers Against Going to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Rear Admiral Miller warns people against going to Honolulu in the expectation of making their fortunes. He says:

"The simple fact that the form of government is going to change has not opened up additional resources or extended any which have been in existence. There are no new positions for people who go in, and there are not likely to be any."

The Admiral, however, thinks there is a great future in store for the islands.

To Establish a Bank in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—It is said that when the Gaelic leaves this port tomorrow she will have on board two local bankers bound for Hawaii. Upon their arrival a bank will be established in Honolulu, which will be called the First National Bank of Hawaii, with a capitalization of $1,000,000. The local bankers, whose names are withheld, will be accompanied by Fletcher S. Heath of New York, who represents several wealthy men in this city.

LEATHER TRADE CONDITIONS.

High Price of Raw Hides Due to the McKinley Tariff.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—A Boston leather dealer, in discussing the situation in his branch of business, said to-day that it was hard to predict just what the immediate future had in store for the leather and hide business.

"It has been anything but satisfactory for six months past," he said, "and there is no immediate prospect of an improvement. This is especially true of leather designed for heavy goods. Not for many years has there been so quiet a period in leather of all kinds as has been witnessed the last two months. But while the manufacturers persist in their contention that leather will be bought for lower prices, those who have leather to sell claim that this is not likely, and are insisting upon getting their prices.

"Meantime, the manufacturers are complaining of the dullness of trade and their inability to get any more for their goods than when stock was lower. That the tanners are not to blame for high cost leather is, it is claimed, easy of demonstration. They have had to pay abnormally high prices for their hides, the average for the whole of the present year being far above that of preceding ones. An important factor in bringing about this result is the 15 per cent. duty imposed upon hides by the McKinley tariff."

RULING ON BOND TAXATION.

Commissioner Scott Directs a Distinction in Transferred Instruments.

Collector C. H. Treat of the Second District has received instructions from Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott with regard to taxation of bonds that have been transferred. The law does not provide for the transfer or assignment of bonds, (the kind of bonds referred to being bonds evidencing a corporation's indebtedness,) it only provides for the issuing of these instruments, and on each issue there is a taxation imposed of 5 cents on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof.

The question is: What is an issue of bonds subject to this taxation? Commissioner Scott rules that whenever a corporation issues a bond, and there accrues to the corporation a benefit or consideration for issuing the same, the bond is subject to taxation. This rule will therefore exempt from taxation a registered bond sent in by A for cancellation, with directions to issue in its stead a bond to B and register it in B's name. This ruling would also exempt from taxation the issuing of a registered bond in lieu of a coupon bond, both being issued by the same corporation.

Therefore, when a corporation has passed title to its bond to a person or persons, and this person or persons desire it transferred to another person, this transfer is not to be considered as an issue subjecting the issued bond to taxation. Where the title to the bond issued is in the company issuing it, Commissioner Scott considers that it receives a benefit or consideration on the issuance of this bond, and it is subject to taxation.

Schroeder the Healer in Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Rev. John Schroeder of Dawson, Col., the divine healer, so called, is stopping in this city. He has had a number of visitors.

Velvets

The indications are that Velvets will be extensively worn this season in wraps, coats, and trimmings.

Colored Velvets: We have a very attractive line of all the best shades in both plain and mirrored Velvets.

Black Velvets: Excellent values in all-silk black Velvets.

Fancy and Checked Velvets in the newest patterns.

E.A. Morrison & Son,

893 Broadway.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS MEETS.

Nature Study for Children Discussed—W. A. Barnes on the "Don't" Habit.

The Mothers' Congress of the City of New York met in the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon to discuss problems of nature study and enroll new members. There were interesting exhibits on view—stuffed birds of many kinds, shells, starfish, small stuffed alligators, and the like—which had been collected by children, and furnished an evidence of the aptitude of the little ones for the study of natural objects.

Mrs. Fannie S. Barnes, President of the Congress, opened the meeting with a talk on the needs of child study. She spoke of the lack of professional training in most mothers, and how children were handicapped by entering a world so poorly prepared for their reception. "You will never teach children a true reverence for the Bible," she went on to say, "unless you also teach them a reverence for all created things."

Mrs. Barnes then turned the meeting over to Mrs. R. E. Fivey, Chairman of the Nature Study Committee. Dr. Chilion B. Allen was introduced to speak on physiology, and traced the history of digestion, as it might be explained to a child, in metaphorical language, referring to the human body as the "house beautiful." He was listened to with much interest.

W. Anderson Barnes was the last speaker. He began by urging mothers, from the standpoint of patriotic Americanism, to teach their children the beauties of scenery in this country. "I should like to see every mother sworn to it," said he, "to teach her children to see the beautiful spots in this country before holding up to them the idea of going abroad."

Mr. Barnes then touched on what he called the "Don't" habit, which he said was quite too extensive. "The other day," said he, "I was occupied with some writing in my home, and my children started a noise. 'Don't do that,' said I. Another noise soon started elsewhere, and I had to repeat the command again and again. Suddenly the idea occurred to me: 'I wonder how many times I've said "Don't" to those children in the last hour, and I felt ashamed of myself. Try to cultivate the 'Do' habit. Arrange something for them to do in connection with outdoor life and encourage them in their investigations."

Mrs. Lionel Sutro has resigned the office of Treasurer of the Congress, and it is now vacant. The Congress will meet again at the Grand Central Palace on Nov. 14.

FREIGHT RATE CUTTING STOPS.

Western Railroads Ceased Their Warfare Yesterday—Mr. Depew's Visit West.

The long-standing freight rate troubles on traffic east-bound from Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western points have been adjusted by agreement of the Western lines. The standard tariff of rates was officially restored yesterday, the restoration applying to all east-bound freight business originating at points in St. Louis and Chicago territory. This agreement is expected to benefit the Eastern trunk lines, inasmuch as it relieves the general railroad situation from an unstable and threatening position. A large amount of freight is moving in all directions now, and the trunk line managers have been exerting their influence within the last few weeks to secure a uniform observance of schedule rates in order that the possible profits of the freight-carrying traffic might not be frittered away by a demoralizing scramble for business on the part of the freight agents.

Chauncey M. Depew's recent trip through the West was partly for the purpose of investigating the causes of the rate troubles and bringing about a better understanding among the railroad managers. Advices from the West indicate that Mr. Depew's persuasive powers have been exercised with good effect. Most of the Western lines are represented in the agreement to stop fighting.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central went West with Mr. Depew, and both of these men are expected home to-morrow. Mr. Depew as Chairman of the Joint Traffic Association will lay the results of his observations before that body.

Philadelphia and Reading Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company was held to-day and was of brief duration. The only business transacted was the re-election of the present officers and Directors. It was stated that an independent auditing of the accounts of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was being made, and that the report of the operations of these companies will be issued as soon as possible after the audit is completed.

LEXINGTON RACES RESUMED.

Three Events Completed and Two Heats in the Fourth.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—The meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, which was interrupted last week by rain, was resumed at noon to-day. The 2:08 class race, two heats of which were trotted last Thursday, was the first event. Thursday Penn won the first and Rilma, the favorite, the second. Summary of to-day's races:

First Race, 2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Pilot Boy, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, (Mell)	2	4	1	1	1
William Penn, br. s., (Curtis)	1	3	2	2	3
Rilma, b. m., (Foote)	9	1	3	4	4
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Flynn)	5	2	4	5	2
Tommy Britton, br. s., (Geers)	3	7	6	3	6
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Curry)	4	6	8	6	5
Dan Rapid, b. s., (McCarthy)	6	9	5	7	8
Klamath, b. g., (Judd)	8	5	7	8	7
Humboldt Maid, b. m., (Hogebaugh)	7	8	9	9	9
Fred B., blk. g., (Cochran)	10	10	dr.		

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:09½; 2:10¼.

Second Race, 2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, (Berry)	4	6	1	1	1
Hal B., b. s., (Snow)	1	1	2	6	5
Fairview, b. g., (Bogash)	6	2	3	2	4
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (McHenry)	8	8	4	3	2
Pinta, br. m., (West)	2	3	10	5	8
Byzantine, b. m., (Antrim)	3	9	7	4	6
Bell Boy, ch. g., (Pollitt)	7	10	9	9	3
Bernice, b. m., (McCoy)	11	4	6	8	9
Roan Dick, ro. g., (Weeks)	10	7	5	7	7
Jim Pugh, b. g., (Boardman)	9	5	8	10	dr
Light Star, ch. g., (Lackey)	5	11	11	dr.	

Time—2:10½; 2:10; 2:09¾; 2:11½; 2:12.

THIRD RACE.—The Transylvania for trotters of the 2:13 class; value $5,000.

John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal, dam Fantasia, (Foote)	7	7	1	1	1
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson)	1	2	7	3	3
Grattan Boy, b. s., (Miller)	4	1	4	2	2
Filatus, ch. s., (McDowell)	5	6	2	4	4
Bingen, br. s., (Tater)	2	4	3	4	9
Dione, b. m., (Keating)	3	3	5	5	7
Carascalia, b. m., (Rea)	6	5	6	6	8
Belle J., b. m., (Spear)	8	8	8	7	5
Cut Glass, b. m., (Macey)	9	9	9	9	6

Time—2:07¾; 2:08; 2:08¾; 2:09½; 2:09¾.

FOURTH RACE.—2:27 class, trotting; $1,000, (unfinished.)

Maggie Lass, blk. m., by Cicerone, (Wegt.)	1				3
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (Arthur)	9				1
Valois, b. s., (Fuller)	2				6
Chestnut King, br. s., (Benyon)	12				2
Baron Wood, s. g., (D. Thomas)	3				4
Sampson, b. g., (Bewerman)	4				5
Barometer, b. g., (Splan)	5				7
Red Tape, b. m., (Rea)	6				10
Black Robert, blk. s., (Chandler)	7				11
Amboise, ch. s., (Kinney)	8				12
Guy Baron, blk. s., (Saunders)	10				9
Capstone, br. g., (Owings)	11				dis
Judge Touey, b. g., (Lyons)	dis				
Bonacita, b. m., (Burns)	dis				

Time—2:10¼; 2:18½.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks and Baltimores Play a Draw Game.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE

They Tried Two New Pitchers Against the Philadelphias and Both Did Well—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	100	45	.690
Baltimore	93	50	.650
Cincinnati	91	59	.607
Chicago	84	65	.564
Cleveland	79	68	.549
Philadelphia	75	69	.521
New York	73	71	.507
Pittsburg	71	74	.490
Louisville	67	79	.459
Brooklyn	52	88	.371
Washington	50	98	.338
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Baltimore, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 8; Washington, 2.
Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Boston in Washington.

The Brooklyns and Philadelphias broke even at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the home team winning the first game handily through timely batting and good base running, while in the second the Brooklyns lost because they could not hit the ball safely when opportunities to score were offered. Two young pitchers, Howell and Hopper, were tried by the Brooklyns, and did good work. Howell, who did such splendid work in the first game, comes from the Meriden Club of the Connecticut League. He has a good delivery, and, above all, fields his position well. Hopper is a Brooklyn boy, having pitched for the Ridgewood team of New Jersey. He has a speedy left hand delivery and wide curves. He allowed the Philadelphias four scattered hits, which is a remarkable showing for a young pitcher who has never faced a league team. There was some sharp fielding in both games. The second game was called on account of darkness. Score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Anders'n, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	2	0	4	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	2	8	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	0	0	15	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	1	1	3	2
Grim, c	0	1	6	1	0
Howell, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	7	13	27	18	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Douglass, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Delehanty, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lauder, 3b	1	2	2	3	3
McFarland, c	0	0	6	0	0
Cross, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Donohue, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Orth	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	7	24	8	3

*Batted for Donohue in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Griffin, Anderson, Magoon, Douglass. Three-base hits—Anderson, Delehanty. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Sacrifice hits—Howell, McFarland, Cross. Stolen bases—Jones, Lajoie, Flick. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 6; off Donohue, 1. Double plays—Magoon, Daly, and La Chance, (2); Wagner and La Chance. Hit by pitched ball—Flick. Passed ball—McFarland. Wild pitch—Howell.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Anders'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	1	5	1
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	1	1	0	2
Grim, c	0	0	4	2	0
Hopper, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	18	7	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Dougl'ss, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Delehanty, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
Flick, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Lauder, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Murphy, c	0	0	3	0	0
Cross, ss	0	1	5	1	1
Platt, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	2	4	18	6	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Three-base hit—Lauder. Stolen bases—Griffin and Grim. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By Hopper, 5; by Platt, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hopper, 2; off Platt, 1. Double plays—La Chance, unassisted; Platt, Cross, and Douglass; Douglass, unassisted. Wild pitch—Hopper. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

TIE GAME IN BALTIMORE.

New Yorks Beaten Out of a Victory in the Last Inning.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The Baltimores gave about the poorest exhibition of fielding seen here this year, and not until the ninth inning did they wake up to the fact that a championship game was in progress. With the score 4 to 3 in favor of New York, Kitson and Robinson were sent in to bat for McJames and Ball. The former singled and Robinson got a base on balls, filling the bases, with one man out. Darkness was fast coming on, when McGraw knocked a long fly to deep centre, allowing Clarke to walk home with the tieing run. Keeler was an easy out, and the game was called with the score a tie. All of New York's runs were made on errors. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	1	3	3	1
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, lf	1	0	1	0	0
McCann, 1b	0	1	9	2	1
Holmes, lf	0	0	3	0	1
Demont, 2b	0	2	2	4	2
Clarke, c	1	1	5	2	0
McJames, p	0	0	1	2	2
Ball, ss	0	0	1	3	1
*Kitson	0	1	0	0	0
†Robinson	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	7	27	16	8

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Halt'n, cf	2	2	3	0	1
Davis, ss	0	1	4	3	1
Joyce, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Gettig, lb	1	2	11	0	0
Seymour, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	5	1
Foster, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	2	3	0
Rusie, p	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	4	9	27	14	3

*Batted for McJames in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Ball in the ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	—4

Stolen bases—Davis, 2; McGraw, 2; Kelley, 1. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Three-base hits—Foster and McGraw. First base on balls—Off McJames, 2; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By McJames, 3; by Rusie, 2. Base on illegal delivery—By Rusie, 1. Passed balls—Warner, 1. Wild pitch—McJames, 1. Left on bases—Baltim

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THE MILITARY HERO IDEA.

"Judge VAN WYCK, the Democratic candidate, is the highest type of a reputable citizen. For many years he has served faithfully at bench and bar, and nothing can be said against him. But he is fighting treacherous odds. The country wants military heroes now, not civil."—Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW in an interview at Chicago.

The military hero was a big figure in our politics for twenty years after the civil war. Out in the Northwestern States, where heroes were many and Republicanism intense, civilians were long considered by the political leaders to be unavailable as candidates. Even after the Mexican war, which was unpopular at the North, both parties nominated Generals for the Presidency, although CASS did not gain his title in Mexico. Undoubtedly military glory is a fine stepping stone to political preferment.

But will the glory of Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill carry Col. ROOSEVELT straight into the Governor's chair without his having to trouble himself to say a word to the people about the business he will have to do when he gets there? He is as silent as the grave about the issues of his campaign. They are issues that deeply concern the welfare of the people of the State. They are of weight and moment, and vital. The people are talking about them in their houses and shops and at the village store. There is an issue of serious importance in these passages from the report of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. BLACK to investigate the expenditure of nine million dollars in deepening the canals:

"But in addition to this, large sums of money have been spent for purposes which have no relation to this improvement. * * * We believe it to be our duty in concluding this branch of our report to express an opinion upon the amount of money improperly expended in the manner pointed out; and after careful consideration we have fixed the amount at not less than $1,000,000."

We think that if Col. ROOSEVELT continues to dodge the issue of the canal scandal and attempts to make his way to the Executive Chamber on his record as a military hero, the people will reject him by an emphatic majority. He has talked about a big army and a big navy and about the glory and greatness of our imperial future. He has said not one clear word about the crimes and blunders and shameful acts of Gov. BLACK'S administration that forced his own party boss to throw him overboard.

Besides the scandals that occupy the minds and provoke the disgust of the people there are the unjust and stupid tax laws of this State. That is an issue worthy of a man of brains and ideas and courage. There is an opportunity for a statesman of constructive power to give an impulse to tax reform in this State that would carry a modern, intelligent, and scientific system of taxation well on to enactment in the Legislature. If Col. ROOSEVELT would quit talking about keeping the flag waving over the Philippines and make speeches on the New York laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes he would gain an instant hearing. That issue is a live and burning question. Wealth is leaving the State to escape the burdens imposed by our inequitable tax laws. Although the average morality of the people of the State is high, tax-dodging is much practiced. Reform is demanded, just and wise tax laws are essential to the prosperity of the State. Will Col. ROOSEVELT embrace this great opportunity to profit by a conviction that is deep in the minds of thousands of people in New York? We are not sanguine that he will.

For certain reasons Col. ROOSEVELT will not talk to the people of this State about their tax laws. He cannot talk to them about the stealing and wasting of one million dollars of their money in the canal improvement, for he has heartily and unreservedly indorsed and commended the administration of Gov. BLACK, who let the money be stolen and wasted. He cannot talk about the infamous metropolitan elections law, for that is a measure devised and adopted for the benefit of his party—for his own benefit as a candidate. Although he is an ardent civil service reformer, he cannot open his mouth on that subject without censuring and insulting BLACK, whose administration he has commended and indorsed. He will say nothing about the Press Gag bill, because PLATT has just forced the renomination of Senator ELLSWORTH, its author. Republican extravagance, which is a really serious issue, must be ignored by him, for he does not seem to have enough of his old-time independence left to attack his own party for its errors and sins. Upon the Raines law and the question of granting reasonable liberty to the citizens to enjoy refreshment and recreation on Sunday his own record as Police Commissioner forbids him to say anything except things that would cost him many votes.

Col. ROOSEVELT has apparently determined to be dumb about the great matters and important policies that will come before him for action and decision if he be elected Governor. He tells the people he will be honest, and that he will consider only their welfare. Is it not a fact that the worst candidates say that? The people listen in vain for a candid discussion of State affairs, for some intimation of the views which this candidate, who asks for their votes, entertains about their business.

They are asked to elect him because he is a "military hero." They are expected to put him at the head of their State Government because he made a brave charge at San Juan. Children or emotional women might do that. Sober-minded and thoughtful men who have suffered in pocket and been disturbed in mind by the evils of bad government will hesitate and in large part decline to give their votes to a man who says the bad government was good and refuses to say what course he will pursue if he is elected unless he can show some better title to civil office and public trust than his record as a military hero.

AN OREGON VIEW.

The new Republican Senator-elect from Oregon, Mr. SIMON, has been expressing his views with considerable distinctness on questions likely to come before the Senate this Winter. "I favor," he says, "the retention of the entire Philippine group, and I should not agree to the ratification of a treaty that remits any portion of them to Spain."

This is a very broad statement, and it is open to criticism on the ground that a Senator is bound, in matters of such great importance, to inform his judgment not only by study but by the debate that is sure to arise in the Senate before reaching a definite conclusion. The future government, disposition, and control of the Philippine Islands was expressly reserved for determination by the President in the agreement for the suspension of hostilities with Spain. The question thus reserved has been referred to the Commissioners now in session in Paris, and there is absolutely nothing as yet made public to show that the President has formed a definite conclusion regarding it. Surely it is not worth while for a single Senator, freshly elected, without experience in the National Council, and who will exercise only one-ninetieth part of the share the Senate has in making treaties, to decide upon a course that he will obstinately follow, no matter what may happen, or what facts and arguments may be presented by the President or by his fellow-Senators.

On another point, relating to domestic policy, as to which his means of reaching a conclusion are far more adequate, the Senator-elect is much more satisfactory. He says:

"I am especially anxious for the firm establishment of the gold standard and reformation of the currency by retirement of Government paper obligations and creation of a banking currency. These measures are of great urgency, both because of our prospective trade expansion and because postponement can only result in disaster when the next inevitable financial difficulties arise."

Here is sound doctrine on sound grounds. The gold standard and an adequate banking currency are rendered absolutely necessary for safety at home and development abroad.

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA.

We publish in another column of THE TIMES this morning an interview with Mr. JAMES S. FEARON on the trade outlook in China. Mr. FEARON'S long experience in business and residence in China and his official position as President of the Municipal Council in Shanghai give his statements authority. The statements themselves are of the highest interest and value.

Two things stand out with particular clearness. One is the marked advance in the market for American manufactures; the other is Mr. FEARON'S assurance of the keen desire manifested by British merchants to co-operate with Americans and of the conviction of both Americans and British residing in China that the interests of the two nations are identical, and that their advantage lies in keeping China open to the trade of both. The growth of American trade—though it has as yet reached but modest proportions—is very striking. It has been at an advancing ratio for the past five years; it has embraced not only the American goods with which the markets were familiar, but a number of entirely new branches; and especially in cotton domestic goods it has taken the place of British exports, which had many initial advantages in the competition. An advance still more significant for American enterprise is the undertaking entered into by a syndicate of American capitalists to build by far the longest line of railroad yet proposed in China—that which is to run from Hankow to Canton, some 900 miles, "through the rich and densely populated provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwantung." This means not only the employment of American capital and the use of American supplies for construction and equipment, but the active participation in the business of China of a body of keen, intelligent, and energetic Americans of various callings. When we consider how great are the native resources of the country, and of what extensive variety, we can see what an opening is afforded by such an incursion of American brains and vigor.

The second point to which we have called attention—Mr. FEARON'S assurance of the cordial co-operation of Americans and British in opening up and developing the trade of China—is of great importance for the future. Certainly no two policies could be more opposed in character than that practiced by England and that of the United States with regard to foreign trade during the last half century. England has sought to extend it in every quarter of the globe; the United States has tried to bar it from our own markets and has made no effort to share in it elsewhere. But the conditions that dictated the policy of this country no longer exist. We have all necessary control of our home markets and we have a capacity for production that makes foreign markets not only profitable but in a progressive ratio necessary. In China the substantial and permanent interests of the two nations, in one important regard, are undoubtedly the same, for both require the greatest possible freedom of trade, as opposed to the monopolies sought by Russia and France. Nor is the difference between the principles governing the United States and Great Britain and those of the rival powers in China confined to this. It is a fair general statement that, on the one hand, the Anglo-Americans look upon the Chinese not as consumers only, but as producers, while on the other hand our competitors regard them almost wholly as buyers. The latter would restrict their production for fear of their rivalry; the former, as is shown by Mr. FEARON'S statement as to the industrial development of Shanghai, welcome all development, realizing that trade is for mutual advantage and cannot grow when all the profit is on one side.

Unquestionably, if the Anglo-Saxon principle prevails and China is opened to general commerce, there will be keen competition between Americans and English. Each nationality will have to yield where the other excels it in quality or cheapness. As the Lancashire cotton goods have given place to those from the mills of our Southern States, American goods will have to give way whenever those of the British are better or lower priced, or both. But it is the secret of Anglo-Saxon progress the world over, in trade and in war, that the struggle of the race lies not in avoiding conflict, but in developing the elements of success on the lines taught by failure. The Briton and the American can afford to unite in a struggle for a fair field and an open one, relying each on his capacity to take care of himself when that is gained.

"MILITANCY" AND "INDUSTRIALISM."

There was a very suggestive piece of testimony given on Friday before the so-called "War Investigating Commission." If the proper emblem of that commission were a probe instead of a whitewash brush this evidence would have furnished it with a clue which it might have followed into interesting and vital quarters. The witness was Col. LEE, A. Q. M. G. The particular piece of testimony was a protest against the interference of "junior officers." Being asked what junior officers had overruled him he explained that the interference had come from "the transportation division," and it appeared that the officer in charge of the transportation division was "Col. HECKER." A trail as wide and straight as Fifth Avenue is thus opened. If there be, as we are rather inclined to believe there is, one investigator who means to investigate, here is his opportunity. Let him inquire who Col. HECKER is, how he came into the service of the United States, what he had been doing before, who his business associates had been, what his business record was. When the investigator gets through with this line of inquiry he may learn why the "transportation division" has been a gigantic farce, why stores and munitions and supplies were dumped down at Tampa in inextricable confusion, and to whom it was profitable that the "transportation division" should be a National disgrace.

There is a very queer contradiction about the conduct of the late war. The "military" nations of Europe have refused to regard the United States as a fighting nation. They have maintained that we were purely an industrial nation. The military critics may not all have been aware of HERBERT SPENCER'S generalization that the course of modern society is from the state of "militancy" to the state of "industrialism." But nevertheless they have instinctively applied it to us. A nation which is so exclusively industrial and of which the industrial competition is so annoying could not, they assumed, be also a fighting nation, even if a nation which maintained a standing army of only a single army corps could be of any military account. That is the root of a great deal of the nonsense that was talked and written beforehand, on the Continent of Europe, about this war. In the business part of war, in the departments of administration and supply, the critics would doubtless have admitted that we would appear to advantage, but they refused to admit that we would appear to advantage on the fighting line.

It has been just the other way about. All competent observers have agreed that in actual fighting the Americans appear to the greatest advantage and that the "individual initiative" of our regulars is even beyond that of any European army. The gallant little fighting force which has received from Congress nothing but neglect has shown itself the equal at least of any fighting force in the world. In the department in which our excessive and exclusive industrialism might be supposed, and has been supposed, to make us weak in war, we are very strong. In the departments in which industrialism might be supposed to make us strong we have appeared wretchedly and scandalously weak.

What is the explanation of this apparent contradiction? It would be reconciled if it were made to appear that while the "militant" department of our army was commanded by men and composed of men who had nothing in view but to serve their country the "industrial" departments of our army had been controlled by men who had nothing in view but to serve themselves. "Industrialism" at the service of patriotism is a great force, in war or in peace. Industrialism in the service of unscrupulous selfishness is the quality not of a soldier but of a sutler. When a born and trained sutler gets control of military affairs he administers them in the spirit of a sutler, to his own profit and that of his backer, and to the National disgrace and danger. That is why we urge the one earnest and impartial investigator who may have found his way into the commission to pay a great deal of attention to "Col. HECKER." It will repay him, and it will repay the country.

BATHS AND TAXES.

It is quite certain that Manhattan Borough would never have spent a penny upon any park project in Brooklyn Borough before consolidation. It is equally certain that Brooklyn Borough neither could nor would have developed its seaside park upon any such scale as is now proposed by the present municipality. If the idea is honestly carried out, then at last there will be one practical, concrete, undeniable example of the benefits of consolidation. Indeed, we are disposed to claim the example, and, take the chances of honesty, since it will scarcely pay to bungle or waste in a matter so close to people's hearts and eyes as providing a surf bath at a cost, including railway fares, of 25 cents.

We are in no humor to listen to those sticklers who may question the propriety of this use of municipal funds. Boston does precisely this thing, and New York has long sustained free baths. They make for that cleanliness and happiness which is as near to health as to godliness. If, beyond this, this break in the ice shows the sister boroughs how common funds may be spent to mutual advantage, there will be a rapid growth in the list of benefits from consolidation.

To take a kindred example, no other city contains within its limits a water park with such possibilities of popular health, pleasure, and food as Jamaica Bay. When the time comes to preserve its fish and develop its natural charms for lovers of outdoor life, it will be a factor in reducing the death rate almost comparable to that reduction of the congestion of population which is daily attested by the struggle to get over the Brooklyn Bridge. What economist witnessing that throng of workers and wealth creators can doubt how much Brooklyn contributes to Manhattan's taxpaying powers? And what philanthropist, reflecting upon rents and life in New York under present conditions, would not shudder at the effort to keep the human flood on this side the river unnaturally? New York should be proud of Brooklyn's growth, since it is her surest security for the return to normal figures of that larger tax rate which is threatened, and which will almost certainly revive the cry—What's the use of consolidation? A little philosophy, a little patience, will return ample reply. If Manhattan pays some of Brooklyn's old taxes next year it is an investment which will show handsome returns in health, comfort, and taxes, too.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

It is curious how our interest in Samoa has been effaced by our interest in the Spanish war. It is the more curious because that war has had the effect of quickening our suspicion of the designs of Germany. We have all been looking out very sharply, and our Commissioners in Paris are supposed to be looking out very sharply now to see that Germany derives no profit from the change in the status of the Philippines. Ten years ago we were assembling all of our wooden navy that would float to frustrate the designs of Germany in Samoa. We, or we and the British, secured the restoration of MALIETOA and the removal of the pretender set up by the German Consul. Yet, now that the restored monarch has died, and that his successor is to be elected, we have received the stories of new German intrigues with complete apathy.

The first of these stories was that Germany had proposed that the three powers interested in the islands, instead of trying to carry on a joint protectorate, should divide the islands in the manner of the historical partition of Poland or the proposed partition of China. Very likely that would be a better solution of the problem than that which was arrived at in Berlin in 1889, and which was evidently provisional, but for one fact. That fact is that there is only one commercial port in the islands. That is Apia, which is to the Samoan question what Constantinople is to the Eastern question. Everybody concerned wants it. The reported proposition of Germany naturally assumed for Germany the island containing this port, leaving to us the island containing the harbor of Pago-Pago, already conceded for our naval station.

The German interest in the islands, so far as concerns the ownership and exploitation of their products, is preponderant. In the number of residents it is inferior to the British but superior to our own. In commerce it is the least of the three, the German tonnage calling at Apia being about one-sixteenth of the American and one-thirtieth of the British. The latest report is that but for the presence of a British warship, Germany would have proclaimed sovereignty in Samoa after the death of MALIETOA, though this report is promulgated with cautionary salt. That would not have suited us at all. Evidently German control of the islands would not be to our advantage. On the other hand, we should lose nothing, our rights to a naval station being reserved, by a British occupation. We should have no more occasion to resent that than we have to resent the procedures of the British man-of-war Goldfinch, which has appeared as a snapper-up of unconsidered islands in the South Sea. British ownership, in Asia or in Polynesia, means for us the right to trade on equal terms with the owner, and it is the only European ownership that does mean that. It is a good thing that we have now in the State Department a man who understands these things and it is to be expected that we may shortly have the announcement of a positive policy in accordance with the facts.

An evening newspaper, in commenting upon the reduction of the price of THE TIMES, sets forth that "the immediate cause" of the reduction is doubtless what it calls "the Murphy-Croker subsidy." It may perhaps be superfluous for THE TIMES to notice this accusation. "The use of character is to be a shield against calumny," and if the conduct of THE TIMES did not refute such an accusation, no denial by THE TIMES could do so. But lest the accusation should disquiet some of our readers, we beg to assure them that it is utterly without foundation, in any form of statement or innuendo in which it can be put. The reduction in the price of THE TIMES has been made upon plain business considerations, and for reasons which we have frankly given. We are not a little surprised that any other newspaper should find itself so much affected by it as to lend itself to reckless and slanderous misstatements in respect to it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A great organization like the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should not, of course, be held to any direct and strict responsibility for the absurd acts and eccentric views of this or that individual member, and this is true even when the individual member committing the absurd act or holding the eccentric view is an official of exalted rank. In this, as in many other cases, however, "should not be" is widely different from "is not," and that fact should have been taken into careful consideration by the National Treasurer of this estimable society before she announced to the Chicago reporters her intention of entering a strenuous protest against the use of French on the menu of the Peace Jubilee banquet. A cynical public has just ceased to laugh maliciously at the snubs which certain advocates of pious sobriety recently drew upon themselves by getting hysterical over the christening of warships with champagne, and now the same cynics will have an excuse for indulgence in some more unseemly mirth at the expense of thousands and thousands of good women who, besides being thoroughly well intentioned, are much too judicious to mistake mole hills for mountains. What earthly difference can it make whether the Jubilee Committee writes its menu in English or in kitchen French? The National Treasurer "wants to know if English is not good enough for a patriotic function." Of course it is, but French is good enough, too, and French has the added advantages that it will deeply impress no small portion of those who partake of the banquet, while it will provide entirely innocent merriment for the rest of them. And how, pray, would the reforming lady describe in English the inevitable dishes that furnish forth such feasts? Perhaps for "Ris de veau à la financière" she would substitute "Smiles of calf at the female capitalist." That has already been done, we believe, and no evil effects followed, but it hardly seems worth doing again.

—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is such an experienced person that he must know how much better is silence, on some subjects, than is even his much admired eloquence. But, though he is certainly aware of this, he does not always "act accordin'," and a striking instance of failure to do so was when he told a few things about Cuba, possibly true, indeed, but producing in American and Cuban minds alike a most unpleasant effect when put into plain words. "Cuba will soon be ours," said the elderly but still too impulsive orator. "There is no doubt of it. Cubans are utterly incapable of self-government, and they must accept our aid. Of course, if any nation governs them, we will." Those are highly injudicious remarks. Most of us believe some of them, and none of us would very vehemently deny any of them, and yet they should not have been uttered by anybody not desirous of making the Cubans angry—which is at least needless—or of bringing upon Americans the reproaches of foreigners, which is also the reverse of necessary. Of course Mr. DEPEW doesn't want to do either of these things. Equally, of course, we are not advocating a silence that is concealment or insincerity. Silence, however, is not necessarily the one or the other; often it is an eminently commendable waiting, for events to tell their own story. Having officially declared that the Cubans really are capable of self-rule, we can hardly do less than allow them to prove that we were right—or wrong. When the latter contingency arises there will be time enough in which to discuss it. As for the certainty that "Cuba will soon be ours," hopes, if not opinions, differ, and the remoteness of the acquisition will probably be in inverse ratio to the amount of talking we do about it.

—There is no doubt at all that the shooting dead of an escaping prisoner at Fort Slocum was fully justified by the customs and laws of war. The man had a bad record, too, both as a soldier and a citizen, and his sudden taking off is no loss to the country; but, despite all these facts, the event is a very shocking one, and the absolute necessity for action so desperately vigorous is not quite so obvious to civilian minds as some of the possessors of such minds would like. Theoretically, Americans appreciate fully the stern necessities of military discipline; practically, they are inclined to question those necessities, except in times of great National stress, and this is hardly such a time. In a way, of course, we are still at war, and there is something more than a faint chance that active operations may be resumed in the near future, but—well, Fort Slocum is in no danger at present, and though it would have taken a little longer to capture this mutinous ruffian alive than it did to put a bullet in his head, the difference was neither great nor important. The problem is a difficult one, however it is considered, and, anyway, an expression of regret is far from being an utterance, or even a hint, of blame. At all events, the tragedy will have a good effect on other mutinous ruffians in the army, and perhaps that is sufficient justification for it. If we were a military Nation, instead of simply a fighting Nation, we might view occurrences of this sort with greater composure.

The New York Times

ONE CENT!

The price of THE TIMES is reduced from three cents a copy to one cent throughout the City of New York, beginning with the issue of this morning. Outside the city the price will remain at three cents, and no change will be made in the price of THE SUNDAY TIMES, which will, as heretofore, be sold at five cents within and without the city. The monthly, half-yearly, and yearly subscription price of the paper to out-of-town subscribers remains unaltered.

It is the price of the paper, not its character, that is changed. In appealing to a larger audience THE TIMES by no means proposes to offend the taste or forfeit the confidence of the audience it now has, already large, discriminating and precious to it as lifelong friends. That statement we make in full sincerity and firm resolution. We wish to make it with all possible emphasis, so that no reader of THE TIMES in the past need scan the columns of this morning's issue or of any subsequent issue with the least misgiving or apprehension lest the reduction in price may be concurrent with a lowering of tone and quality. The old readers of THE TIMES and the new shall find it a clean, truthful, carefully edited newspaper at one cent, a paper that recognizes its obligation to give its readers all the news, but values its own good name and their respect too highly to put before them the untrue or the unclean, or to affront their intelligence and their good taste with freaks of typographical display or reckless sensationalism.

The reasons and the reasoning that have led the management of THE TIMES to take this business step it may not be out of place to state.

During the past two years THE TIMES has made a large advance in circulation. The gain in sales during the past business year of the paper ending on Sept. 1 was substantial and gratifying. From week to week without interruption up to this very day the increase has continued, and there was every reason to expect in the future, even without any reduction in price, a steady augmentation in the number of readers of THE TIMES. This sure and constant growth of its audience has been a convincing assurance that in its policy and its quality the paper was acceptable, that it was the kind of paper a large part of the American people liked to read. As to that the management of THE TIMES has not been left in doubt or dependent on conjecture. New and old readers of the paper have not only showed that they liked THE TIMES by reading it every day, but they have taken pains to say that they liked it. The words of praise and commendation which THE TIMES has of late received from its readers and the public are without precedent in the history of the paper for their frequency and heartiness.

No paper, however, ever increases in circulation fast enough to satisfy its conductors. It has seemed to the management of THE TIMES that, while the growth of its sales was steady and substantial, it was too slow; that while its circulation has reached a large figure for a newspaper of its character, it ought to be larger. Everybody appeared to praise THE TIMES, and what everybody praises pretty much everybody ought to have and enjoy. Why not? This reasoning led almost inevitably to the conclusion that the high price of THE TIMES was an obstacle to its rapid increase in circulation. Three cents a day is very little, but the monthly bill of the newsman for a three-cent paper is visibly and substantially larger than the bill for a one-cent paper. Beyond doubt price makes a difference to a vast number of persons, even if the sum involved be small.

The proposition that many thousands of persons in this city of three and one-half million souls buy and read one-cent newspapers chiefly on account of their price and not on account of their character or quality seemed sound. We believe these thousands would like to buy and read a newspaper of the character and quality of THE TIMES in preference to, or, let us generously suppose, in conjunction with, the papers they have been reading. The number of persons in the city, young and old, who are educated, intelligent, refined, and who by reason of their education, refinement, and intelligence, would prefer to read a newspaper not given over to vulgarity and madhouse methods, must be very great. These men and women eschew vulgar companionships and abhor unclean associations. Why should not their newspaper reading be on the same plane as their daily conduct and conversation?

THE TIMES has determined to extend its appeal beyond those readers with whom quality is indispensable and price a matter of no consequence to the presumably much larger number of persons to whom both price and quality are of consequence. By reducing its price to one cent THE TIMES removes every obstacle suggested by economy or necessity. It puts before the people of New York a clean newspaper of high and honorable aims, which prints all the news that is fit to print, and expresses its editorial opinions with sincere conviction and independence. It offers a high-class newspaper at the lowest price.

THE TIMES expects by this step to bring within its circle of readers a host of men and women who are not at present acquainted with it. We expect them to become its friends. We think many readers of other newspapers, finding that THE TIMES costs but one cent, will add it to their daily purchases or orders. We hope to gain their lasting esteem and confidence. Making this reduction in price in the midst of an important political campaign, THE TIMES has an opportunity to make known to new readers the candor and fairness of its editorial discussions and the fullness and impartiality of its news reports. In receiving the full Associated Press service and having special correspondents at all important centres, news reports of THE TIMES are full and comprehensive.

Should the results of the step we are now taking, after a fair trial, prove unsatisfactory we should not hesitate to re-establish the price of THE TIMES. But the price from this day is one cent a copy. The new friends who shall come to it at that price will not be disappointed if they seek a paper made with care and conscience, full of news and of interest, and free from matter of misleading and defilement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES one cent!

NUGGETS.

A Legal Joke.

"How in the world do all these young lawyers live?" asked a stranger.

"By the provisions of the Code," replied a bystander.—Atlanta Journal.

Cutting Down Competition.

"I saved $500 this year by moving."

"Cheaper house?"

"No; I found that my wife was trying to outdress a rich woman in the same block."—Chicago Record.

Not that Kind of Drinker.

Mrs. Ferry—Why don't you try one of these secret drinking cures on your husband?

Mrs. Booce—He never does any secret drinking.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Tough Job in Hand.

"I am looking," said the innocent boy, "for a twenty-pound hammer."

"What do you want with that?" demanded the father.

"I want to break the news to mother."—Philadelphia North American.

HER BEST.

Clara W. Bronson in Yonkers Statesman.

Have you noticed the change it sometimes makes
In a woman's face—
Passive it may be, and dull and cold,
Neutral-tinted and commonplace—
When the sun falls on it? How swift it takes
Meaning and color and soft outlines?
How strange new lights from the eyes will slip,
And new tints blossom on cheek and lip?
The whole face softens and warms and shines.
Oh, there's many a woman, East and West,
Must be in the sunshine to look her best!

Have you noticed the change it makes
In a woman's face
And her heart and her life, that were cold and dull
And slightly inclined to commonplace,
When love shines on them? How there breaks
Over her nature a wave of gold,
Bringing out beauty, unknown before,
Mellowing, widening more and more,
Lifting her up till her eyes behold
Ever new blooms for her hands to cull,
So she and her life grow beautiful?
Oh, there's never a woman, East or West,
But must live in love's sunshine to live her best!

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

Grand Opera Performances at Two Popular Theatres.

"AIDA" WITH THE ENGLISH TEXT

"La Boheme" Revived by the Royal Italian Company at the Casino—Scotch Songs and Legends.

The Castle Square Opera Company is nothing if not venturous. It is an ambitious undertaking to give Verdi's "Aida" anywhere and at any time, even with the resources of an established opera house, unlimited scope for the gorgeous display necessary for the proper scenic attire of the work, and the voices of world-famous artists to give utterance to the beautiful but exacting measures of the grand old man of Italian opera. Again, it is always hazardous to give an Italian work with English text. There is something grandiose in the liquid "lingua Toscana," when wedded to the music of one of the geniuses of the sunny land of song, and the mere sound of it stimulates the imagination of those who do not understand it and makes them imagine that the personages of the drama are giving voice to thoughts of the most tragic import. When translated into English, these Italian libretti often turn out to be mere sound. The sentiments, when sang in the speech of this people, are likely very frequently to make such an impression as the ghost of Hamlet's father might without his green calcium light or Cyrano de Bergerac without his nose.

But the possibility of such fatal results did not deter the Castle Square people from venturing to give "Aida" in English last night at the American Theatre, and the outcome was one that gave a delightful surprise even to those who admire the work of the popular company. "Aida" is one of the Italian operas which comes most triumphantly through the ordeal of translation into English. It is a thoroughly dramatic work, and its text was prepared with no little care by men of known ability. The English version might easily be improved, but it is not bad enough to destroy the effect of the work as a whole.

The performance at the American Theatre last night was praiseworthy for its judiciousness. There was no foolish attempt to do too much. For example, the scene of the return of Rhadames, the sonorous finale in the second act, might easily be made ridiculous in a house of limited resources. But the stage was well filled without being crowded; the ballet was wisely cut out; the music of the troublesome Egyptian trumpets was intrusted to the brass band, and there was just sufficient army to provide the returning victor with a proper bodyguard. The excellent Castle Square chorus sang well in this as in other scenes, if somewhat too noisily, and there was plenty of spirit in the proceedings.

Of the principal singers the women easily carried off the honors of the evening. Miss Lizzie MacNichol was a thoroughly competent Amneris. She was in good voice, and she has plenty of tone for that theatre, and she sang with the judgment of an experienced artist, together with sufficient dramatic force. Miss Yvonne de Treville is hardly the sort of soprano one would pick out to impersonate Aida, yet her performance had many commendable features. She sang the tender passages of the duet with Rhadames in the Nile scene with much feeling, and, if it comfort the lady or her friends to know it, it may be said with safety that throughout the part she showed more temperament than the last light soprano who undertook it, and whose name was Melba.

Mr. Sheehan was a fat, stertorous, and exceedingly uncomfortable looking Rhadames, and Mr. Stewart was as mild an Amonasso as ever made a daughter betray a lover. Yet both of these men fitted tolerably into the general scheme. S. P. Veron deserves a word of praise for his admirable enunciation of the text.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Miss Annie Grey's Descriptive Recital at Chickering Hall.

Miss Annie Grey, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Ogelvie Grey, gave the first of a series of three descriptive recitals of Scottish song at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. The title of the first recital is "Lays, Lilts, and Legends of Scotland." The nature of Miss Grey's entertainment is not novel, but it is certainly interesting. She lectures in an easy and fluent style on the songs, and sings them by way of illustration, while her mother plays the accompaniment, except when she occasionally accompanies herself upon the Highland harp. Miss Grey was cordially received yesterday afternoon by a large audience, and her talk was heard with evident interest.

"La Boheme" at the Casino.

The Royal Italian Opera Company began an engagement at the Casino last night. This is the company that sang here last season at Wallack's Theatre and pleased many who are fond of the boisterous methods of older days. The work selected for the opening last night was Puccini's "La Boheme," which was performed by the same people last season for the first time in America. The performance last night did not differ in any respect from that of last season, except that the orchestra was of better material and was a good deal noisier. Signor Agostini, the tenor, as Rudolfo, the hungry poet, and Signora Linda Montanari, the soprano, as the equally hungry Mimi, repeated their work of the Spring. They sang very earnestly, but with methods akin to madness. Signor Francesconi was again the Marcello, and Signor Scholari, a good basso, the Colline. Signora Vicini was full of vivacity as Musetta. The opera will be repeated to-night and Friday night and at the Saturday matinée, while to-morrow night and Thursday and Saturday evenings "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" will be sung.

PEST OF RABBITS IN KANSAS.

Thousands of Traps Used by Owners of Orchards to Protect Their Apple Trees.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—During the past ten years Kansas has become the greatest apple-growing State in the West. The largest apple orchard in the world is situated in Kansas, and is owned by Wellhouse & Son of Topeka. This industry, which promised rich returns on the investment, is, however, menaced by a pest as destructive as were the grasshoppers a few years ago, when all vegetation disappeared in a day.

How to protect fruit trees against the army of rabbits, which seems to multiply annually in Kansas, is a question that has agitated the minds of apple raisers for several years. At first straw was wrapped about the young trees with wire during the Winter months, but this afforded little protection, for the rabbits would gnaw through the straw and eat the bark off the trees.

Finally Judge Wellhouse hit upon a new plan. He knew that rabbits would not disturb the apple trees if they could get corn to eat, so he decided to feed them on this grain, but it was to be eaten, if at all, inside a trap. For their orchard in Osage County the firm purchased a carload of lumber, out of which they constructed 1,700 traps. In their orchards in Leavenworth and Miami Counties 2,000 traps were used, and thousands of cotton-tails were caught and slain. Owners of apple orchards all over Eastern Kansas are now manufacturing the traps.

These consist of a box twenty-two inches long, closed at one end, and with an inward swinging wire gate in the other end, which is shut by contact of the rabbit with a trigger after he has entered and begins gnawing on the ear of corn. About four feet of lumber and four feet of No. 12 galvanized iron wire are consumed in the making of each trap, which costs, complete, about 15 cents.

On each of the apple farms owned by Wellhouse & Son a man is employed to go through the orchard daily and kill the rabbits found in the traps. Usually these men make a contract with a Kansas City commission house, to whom thousands of rabbits are shipped. Many people are fond of rabbit meat, which is much cheaper than beef or pork, and it is in great demand among the poor of the large cities during the Thanksgiving and holiday seasons.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Viola Allen Appears in "The Christian" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

MR. JEFFERSON AS BOB ACRES

Hall Caine as a Dramatist—"The Rivals" Well Acted.

Viola Allen's first appearance in New York as a star actress was an incident which the habitual theatregoers were bound to make memorable. Therefore they crowded the Knickerbocker Theatre to the doors last evening, and they left no room for chance comers. It was an audience of theatrical habitués, of people who see nearly every play every Winter, and are always sure that the few plays they do not see are not worth seeing. In fact, it is likely that there was not a person in the building who does not know the theatre well, excepting Mr. Hall Caine, the author of the new play, "The Christian," who probably never goes to the theatre much and has little practical knowledge of plays.

Nevertheless, Mr. Caine himself shared conspicuously in Miss Allen's triumph. She led him before the curtain and he made a few remarks, with very good address, in which he referred to her as "the gracious lady who to-night has won all our hearts," not knowing, poor fellow, that Miss Allen won all our hearts long ago, as Celia, as Rosamonde, as Renée, in a host of other rôles. Mr. Caine also spoke casually of his friend, Sir Henry Irving, and referred to "the era of good feeling" between England and America.

Miss Allen's début as a star in this city of her triumphs was also made noteworthy by the passing of many floral tributes over the footlights in one of the entr'actes, a custom that seems old-fashioned in a Broadway theatre.

"The Christian" is a drama in a prologue and five acts. It deals with coarse and repulsive subjects in a perfectly decent way, and is founded, indirectly, on a book Mr. Hall Caine wrote, which it is said, has had a million readers in England and America. Emphasis is laid, in advertisements of the play, upon the fact that it is not merely a dramatization of the novel, wherefore the novel may be left out of the question in discussing the play. But, for that matter, extended discussion of the play would be neither interesting nor profitable.

From no conceivable artistic point of view could it be called a good play, yet, as stage pieces go nowadays, it is not bad. It contains three or four forcible scenes, and, while the laws of dramatic art and the minor canons of stagecraft have been generally ignored in its construction, it will doubtless serve Miss Allen's purpose very well for her first starring tour.

It is an actual fact that "The Christian" has been drawing great crowds in other cities in the last few weeks. Every good seat for last night's performance was sold a week ago. Most folks who have read Mr. Caine's novel and liked it will want to see the play.

Perhaps the chief fault in "The Christian," not to enter into analysis of its motive or consideration of its literary quality, which would not be worth while, is that its incidents do not grow out of one another logically. It is merely a succession of scenes, held together by a story, but not by consistent and coherent dramatic action.

John Storm, the Christian, in Act. I. wants to wed Glory Quayle, and lead with her a life of poverty and preaching in the Isle of Man. But Glory, though she obviously loves John, and he certainly could marry her if he had any sense, rejects him and goes to London to be a hospital nurse. Son tiring of that occupation, she has a battle with poverty; and at last wins renown as a music hall singer. Storm, meanwhile, establishes a church mission in the speaker's knowledge only after the death of Florence, when people came to the stage door to learn of Florence's last hours.

Otis Skinner, as Capt. Absolute, acquitted himself most creditably, and was especially clever in his interview with Mrs. Malaprop. The scenes with his peppery father also pleased the audience, and, as a whole, he fitted the character admirably. Miss Paget was an unctious and imposing Mrs. Malaprop, and Wilton Lackaye was rollicking and effective as Sir Lucius, at times reminding one of Mr. Florence's impersonation. Elsie Leslie was the Lydia, a character to which she did not seem to be wholly suited, both the requisite snap and sentimentality being missing in the scenes where those characteristics are so greatly needed, though there was a pertness and prettiness about her at times that unquestionably pleased.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Verner Clarges.
Captain Absolute	Otis Skinner.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Wilton Lackaye.
Bob Acres	Joseph Jefferson.
Faulkland	Joseph Warren.
David	George Denham.
Fag	Walter E. Woodall.
Mrs. Malaprop	Ffolliott Paget.
Lydia	Elsie Leslie.
Lucy	Blanche Bender.

"A WAR CORRESPONDENT."

Burr McIntosh Appears as a Star in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Burr McIntosh appeared at the Columbia Theatre to-night as a star in a new play by Lottie Blair Parker called "A War Correspondent." He was well received, and forced to make a speech before the curtain after Act III.

The scenes are laid in Havana and at the Plantation Estramadura, Havana Province, the country residence of a planter known as Saldenha de Barbosa. Storey, the newspaper correspondent, has spent several days at the plantation. Señor de Barbosa being away at the time, he and Storey do not meet, but de Barbosa's daughter, Josephine, and the correspondent fall in love. This is scarcely realized at the time, and is not made known until after the action has begun. The play opens in Havana March 13, 1898, during the progress of the inquiry into the Maine disaster. Hither come Storey, who has been detailed by his paper to go to Havana, and the family of de Barbosa for the purpose of attending a reception to the Spanish officers in Havana. Here Storey meets and renews his acquaintance with Josephine. Here also he meets a young Cuban of high family, Antonio Jorrin, through whom Storey has obtained information concerning the Spanish and Cuban arms and resources. Also he meets a lawyer from New Orleans, Mr. Dechenard, who proves to be an old friend of his father. Their meeting in the fifth act gives the information that Storey's father years back had been defrauded of his fortune by a defaulting partner. The audience learns in the first act that this defaulting partner is de Barbosa. At the end of the first act Jorrin, who at the opening of the play has just returned from a visit to the insurgents of the city without a case of the disease, North Jackson, and there are two or three suspicious cases there under surveillance. Two new cases this morning added to the record, both on Capitol Street, Miss Minnie Gordon and Mr. Ed Herbert.

SICK MAN CREMATED IN A CHURCH.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 10.—An unknown white man, supposed to be a yellow fever patient, was burned in a negro church in Le Flore County yesterday. This news reached here last night in a letter from Dr. T. B. Harrison, health officer of Tallahatchie County.

The man was found sick by negroes who had gone to prepare the church for divine service. Dr. Harrison was called and he pronounced the case suspicious. He left, and when he returned he found the church burned down and a few charred bones among the ashes. It is not positive that the poor fellow had yellow fever, and it is not sure that he was dead when the church was set on fire.

This is a forcible illustration of the unreasonable panic now prevailing in this State.

DRIVEN NORTH BY YELLOW FEVER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Each train of the Illinois Central Railroad from the South brings crowds of people from Mississippi and Louisiana to Chicago. They are seeking safety from yellow fever, which is daily increasing in violence. Many are well-to-do residents of the larger cities who have abandoned their business to avoid the pestilence.

"People are getting away from Mississippi as fast as possible," said W. E. Hayne, a cotton merchant of Jackson. "The situation is becoming more desperate, and unless a frost comes soon the results will be fearful to contemplate. Jackson is nearly deserted. Every one who can is coming North, and business of all kinds is paralyzed. Even the newspapers have suspended publication, there being issued at the present time only a small four-sheet dodger called The Bulletin, which gives daily the yellow fever situation. The epidemic has about a month yet to rage, and I fear it will be terrible."

"Chicago opens her arms to the refugees from the yellow fever infected districts of the South," said Health Commissioner Reynolds. "Let as many of them come to this city as possibly can. The deadly germs of that disease cannot exist on the shores of Lake Michigan."

YELLOW FEVER ON A FRUIT SHIP

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—A passenger whose name the quarantine officials decline to reveal died of yellow fever several days ago on the Norwegian steamer Banan, which arrived at Reedy Island to-day with a cargo of bananas from Port Antonio.

The body of the dead man was still on board, and Capt. Monsen, the master of the ship, who was ignorant of the cause of death, had intended to land it here. The diagnosis by the quarantine doctors at Reedy Island prevented this, and the Banan was ordered back to Delaware Breakwater.

Here the crew was taken off and held as suspects, while the steamer proceeded well out to sea to bury the fever victim. She will return to Reedy Island and there undergo thorough fumigation.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Delegates Adjourn to Meet in Washington on Nov. 1—American Members Expect a Treaty.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—The international Commissioners met for a few minutes at 10 o'clock this morning, and then formally adjourned, to meet in Washington on Nov. 1. Messrs. Coolidge and Dingley were the only United States representatives present. They both left for home this evening.

The delegates spoke more freely at the close of the first part of the proceedings on Saturday than they have done at any other time since the proceedings opened. It is now certain that no agreement on the alien labor laws can be expected, or on the desire of the State to repeal laws relating to war vessels on the Great Lakes. Bonding privileges for all railways will be extended, transporting of criminals through each country, if necessary, for short routes agreed to, and practical agreement on wrecking also reached.

Gen. Foster says the adjournment to Washington is proof of the certainty of agreement. Other delegates express their views as follows:

Nelson A. Dingley—I am sanguine that a treaty will come and will mark a new era between the two countries.

Senator Faulkner—I am no prophet, but I predict that every difficulty will be adjusted.

Senator Fairbanks—The negotiations will form an era-making epoch.

Gen. Kasson—I never entertained any doubt of our agreement.

Jefferson Coolidge—This Anglo-American conference will settle many points which have caused friction between the two countries.

Lord Herschell—I am delighted with the present outlook.

Sir Louis Davis, John Charlton, M. P., and other Canadians, as well as Sir James Winter of Newfoundland say practically the same.

GIRL SUES MARRIED MAN.

Says She Became Engaged to Him, Thinking Him Single.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Mabel C. Lane of this city has instituted suit against William L. Conklin for $5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by her because the defendant failed to marry her. The papers have been served upon the defendant.

Miss Lane was cashier in a ladies' tailoring establishment in New York. She alleges that she became engaged to Conklin, and on the strength of his promise gave up her position in New York and incurred expenses to the extent of $500 in preparing for the wedding. After she had gone to this expense she ascertained that her intended husband had a wife living in New Rochelle.

Mr. Conklin admits the engagement, and also the fact that his wife lives in New Rochelle, but says his promise to marry Miss Lane was conditional and contingent upon his securing a divorce from his wife. Mr. Conklin is assistant Corporation Counsel.

New Jersey's Soldier and Sailor Vote.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Secretary of State Wurtz has sent out blanks to enable the soldiers and sailors of the State now in the service of the Government to vote at the coming election. These blanks are sent to Camp Meade and the other points where the absent soldiers and sailors are located. Under the New Jersey laws an absent soldier or sailor in time of war may vote by sending a sealed ballot to another elector in his district to cast for him.

No Lunacy Commission for Clifford.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Chancellor McGill to-day denied the application for the appointment of a lunacy commission to inquire into the sanity of Edward Clifford, now under sentence of death in Jersey City for killing William G. Wattson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years. —Phila. Bulletin.

"The Sign of the Cross."

A large audience witnessed the reproduction at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night of Wilson Barrett's remarkable religious and historical drama, "The Sign of the Cross." It has had previous successful engagements in this city, and the present run, which is limited to three weeks, promises to be as interesting as its predecessors.

Its elaborate staging and handsome costumes are well known here, and the company has been made stronger since last it visited this city. The impersonation of Marcus Superbus by Charles Dalton is thoroughly impressive. Miss Irene Rooke still plays Mercia, the Christian maiden, and W. E. Bonney continues in the part of Nero, which is an excellent piece of character drawing, and repulsive enough to satisfy the most insatiate of gallery gods. Miss Maud Warrilou is the Stephanus. She appears in this city for the first time, and it may be said that she filled the part with marked ability and appreciation of its difficult requirements.

Marcus Superbus	Charles Dalton.
Nero	W. E. Bonney.
Tigellinus	Frank H. Westerton.
Lucinius	George Flood.
Glabrio	T. N. Wenman.
Philodemus	Harry Burcher.
Servilius	Harry Child.
Strabo	H. T. Harris.
Poppea	Barbara Huntley.
Ancaria	Vinnie Cassell.
Stephanus	Maude Warrilow.
Mercia	Irene Rooke.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—Poldi's Gypsy Orchestra continues to attract many lovers of music. The cinematograph is showing new war views and other scenes of an interesting character. To the wax groups many new attractions have been added.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Leah" was presented last night by the Mordaunt and Block Stock Company before a large audience. The play abounds in interest. The part of Leah was rendered by Miss Una Abell with intelligence and charm, while others of the cast came in for well-merited praise.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The novel ballet which was introduced in the burlesque "In Gotham" last night was favorably received. The dance was given in a scene representing a woodland glade in the Catskills during a heavy rainstorm. The women of the ballet held umbrellas, which were lighted with various colored lights.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The quips and jests of West's Minstrels last night were apparently enjoyed by the large audience. In the first part there is plenty of good singing, and the ballads have an up-to-date flavor, while the witticisms are mostly of contemporary interest. First-class specialties are a pleasing feature of the entertainment.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The management selects each week a play from the list of old-time favorites, and the Donnelly Stock Company gives excellent performances twice daily. Yesterday's revival was "Mr. Barnes of New York," which was favorably received. It introduced Miss Hannah May Ingham and Robert Drouet in the principal rôles.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Way Down East" entered upon a week's engagement last night. The enduring vitality of Mrs. Parker's work is not difficult to account for, as the popular fancy is caught by its pathetic story, its charming scenes of country life, its quaint rustic characters, its abundance of wholesome fun, and its picturesque stage setting. The play continues to be well acted. Miss Phoebe Davis and Odell Williams and Forrest Robinson carry the serious interest of the production.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—The programme offered was both long and interesting. This week's new offering was a little play entitled "Jack's Past," written by J. Cheever Goodwin and Richard Carle. Miller Kent played the leading rôle, competently assisted by Miss Agnes Reilly and Mrs. A. H. Sheldon. The Rossau Midgets, Press Eldridge, Josephine Gassman, Laura Burt, the Five Cornallas, the Bannacks, Lotta Gladstone, Stirk and Anita, Ollie Young, and Forrester and Floyd made up the rest of the programme.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—There is an embarrassment of vaudeville riches at this house this week. Harry Lacy, assisted by Miss Ida Van Siclen, rendered the farce, "Bob Rackett's Pajamas," Camilla Urso gave some clever violin selections, and Miss Minnie Dupree made her début into vaudeville in a comedietta entitled "Dr. Deborah's Elixir." The vaudeville contingent included Lewis Bloom, Miss Jane Cooper, Ward and Curran, Irma Orbasany, James Richmond Glenroy, and the seven Reed Birds.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—As an actor of old men's parts, James H. Stoddart has been regarded as having few superiors on the American stage, and it was in one of his famous rôles that he appeared yesterday. The large audiences made the veteran actor welcome with hearty applause. Mr. Stoddart had selected two scenes from "The Long Strike," a melodrama, in which he made his first conspicuous success in this country. As the gruff though good-hearted lawyer Moneypenny Mr. Stoddart gave an admirable bit of character work. The programme was varied enough to suit the tastes of all sorts of vaudeville patrons. It included the Macarte sisters, the Behrwach brothers, and Zelma Rawiston.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ENGAGEMENT.

"The Rivals" and Fighting Bob Again at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A reception befitting his artistic worth and the esteem in which he is justly held by his contemporaries was given to Mr. Joseph Jefferson at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. The play was "The Rivals," which is known on our stage in this era only through Mr. Jefferson's condensed version which omits the character of amiable Julia altogether, and dispenses, therefore with the purely sentimental portions of Sheridan's comedy. The long scenes between jealous Mr. Falkland and his Julia were retained in the comedy at Wallack's Theatre as long as Lester Wallack lived, and the "traditions" were revered. But there is no doubt that "The Rivals" suffers not at all from their elimination in these days, and that the play is more interesting in its present form.

The one charge which criticism has laid at Mr. Jefferson's door in relation to his popular and delightful portrayal of Bob Acres is that he has lent to that rôle a degree of relative importance which it does not possess in the original. But this is not a very serious offense, nor is it one to consider at this late day. Doubtless Mr. Jefferson's Acres has qualities that Sheridan never knew his simple country squire to possess, due to the actor's talent for observation, and the skill of expression and sympathy with human nature which enable him to make of Bob a being whom one feels a privilege to know. The spectator is impressed by the reality of this personage when Mr. Jefferson portrays him, as well as by his comicality, and therein lies the charm of the performance. We feel that Bob has lived before, and will go on having rare experiences after we say farewell to him on the Common at Bath. We sympathize with him in his most preposterous moods. We are sorry that his love suit is so unsuccessful, though we find his demeanor so comical, and we are dimly conscious, while we are laughing heartily at Bob's attempt to pose as a duellist, of a feeling of pity for him in his plight.

In other words, Jefferson's Bob is an example of the art of acting of the rarest merit, and the portrayal seems to have lost none of its charm, humor, or rich variety of expression.

Both in size and character the audience that greeted the veteran actor and his associates must have been as gratifying as was the applause that welcomed each of the best-known members of the company and punctuated the performance throughout. There was no stint in that applause and there were no vacant seats in the house. At the close of the scene in Bob Acres's chambers, where the challenge to Beverly is composed, Mr. Jefferson was called before the curtain, and made the speech which he announced he had prepared for the occasion. In it he gracefully returned thanks on behalf of himself and his company for the cordiality of the reception, and touchingly referred to his former associate in the play, William J. Florence, and the evidences of his many acts of unostentatious charity that had come to the opened to the air and sun. The near approach of November, with the Horse Show and the opera, has not had as much to do with this starting of the return wave to town as the exceeding dullness of the distinctive Autumn resorts, particularly to older people who do not play or do not care to play golf, and who find that Lenox, Southampton, and even Tuxedo are entirely given up to the pursuit, as it has been expressed, of "the spit ball around a cow pasture." This devotion to the imported Scotch game, as was said in this column yesterday, makes the younger people who play it day in and day out so weary by nightfall that they have little or no inclination to do anthing else than dine and retire. Evening entertainments have been killed by this golf playing, and hostesses find it almost impossible to secure men sufficient to make a dinner of any size possible.

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Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, in her interesting book "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta," recalls the fact that an ordinance prohibiting the playing of golf in the public streets was passed in New Amsterdam in 1650. It would only be repeating history should Dame Fashion, as is not unlikely, pass an edict at no distant day forbidding the playing of the game at the Summer and Autumn resorts except within limited hours. If some such restrictions are not soon placed upon its playing, especially at Lenox, the place will cease to have any particular attractions of a social character, for older people at least.

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The morning trains to Ardsley Station from the Grand Central Station this morning will be laden with golf players and young men and women on their way to witness the first contest among the sixty-one fair competitors who have entered in the woman's annual championship golf tournament. There is much curiosity expressed to see Mrs. John Jacob Astor play, and as Mrs. Astor has not shown sufficient skill on the links at Newport to enable her to rank with Miss Hoyt, Miss Griscom, Miss Shelton, Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, and other women players, it is hardly likely that she will remain in the contest after to-day.

Luncheon to Harry Hoyt Good.

Harry Hoyt Good was the guest of honor yesterday at a noon luncheon at the Hardware Club, in the Postal Telegraph Building, the occasion of which was his approaching marriage. At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon Mr. Good, who is the son of Brent Good, President of the Carter Medicine Company, will wed Miss Lilah Hooper Wetherbee, daughter of C. L. Wetherbee, proprietor of the Buckingham Hotel. The wedding will be celebrated at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The guests at yesterday's luncheon included Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Edgar Park, A. B. Cornell, W. G. Hitchcock, H. H. Oltman, Charles Orcott, who is to be Mr. Good's best man; Frank Hoyt, Joseph Schenck, James H. Breslin, Michael Coleman, ex-President of the Tax Board; Frank Acker, George Kreuper, John W. Cox of St. Louis, John M. Pierce, Albert H. Tatum, Charles Lester, Theodore E. Studley, and P. F. Murphy.

Engalitcheff—Clayton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Prince Nicolas Wladimirowith Engalitcheff and Mrs. Evelyn P. Clayton, a daughter of C. W. Pardridge, were married here at noon to-day, and left to-night for New York. The marriage took place at the Russian Church. It had not been expected to occur so soon. The Prince has lived here several years, and has been noted for his elegant manners and his sumptuous bachelor apartments. He is in the insurance business, but during a year's residence in New York was connected with the Standard Oil Company.

DINNER TO SOLDIER HEROES.

Members of Phi Gamma Delta Who Took Part in the War Guests of Honor.

A banquet was given last night to the returned Phi Gamma Delta soldier and sailor heroes of the Spanish-American war by the members of that fraternity at the Hotel Savoy.

Preceding the banquet a reception was held in the parlors of the hotel. The guests of honor were Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. William L. Hazen of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment; First Lieut. Malcolm Hill Barnum, Adjutant of the Tenth United States Cavalry; Quartermaster Sergt. Leonard Schultze of the Engineering Corps of the United States Volunteers; Corps. Lewis Benedict and J. M. Grouard of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, and Thaddeus C. Dunlap, Assistant Engineer on United States steamship Massachusetts.

CHARLES F. ROCKWELL DEAD.

Young New York Man Succumbed to Cuban Fever While Following Gomez—News Comes by Letter

A letter which reached this city on Saturday last, bringing news of the death of Charles Farnam Rockwell, near Pinar del Rio, Cuba, in March, 1897, closes a tale of peculiar romance and interest. Mr. Rockwell, who was in his twenty-eighth year when he died, was serving in the Cuban army, and his parents in this city had heard absolutely nothing of him from the time he landed in Cuba in 1896, till the arrival of the missive which told that he was dead.

Mr. Rockwell is the son of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Rockwell of this city. He was born at Brattleborough, Vt., on July 10, 1869, and studied in New York schools. Then he entered the Class of '91 at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he staid only a few months. He was something of an athlete, and ran in middle-distance events. He was a member of the Calumet Club and had a large acquaintance among men about town.

Suddenly, in the Summer of 1896, when he had been boarding in the lower part of the town, he disappeared from the city so quietly that he was not missed. The next his family and friends knew of him was a mention of his name as one of a party of Cuban sympathizers who had landed at Bahia Honda, Cuba, from the filibuster Three Friends in August, 1896. This was the first expedition of the Three Friends.

Mr. Rockwell's parents were thoroughly astonished at this news of their son. He had not uttered a syllable which would lead them to think he was going to Cuba, nor had he ever spoken as if he was a warm sympathizer with the Cubans who were fighting for liberty. They had learned of his leaving the city, but were totally ignorant at the time of his destination. When the Three Friends returned to America she brought a letter for Dr. and Mrs. Rockwell from their son, in which he explained that he had entered the army of Gen. Maximo Gomez as a Lieutenant of Artillery. He staid with the army from that time until his death, having been assigned to duty with the dynamite gun.

Upon the closing of the war with Spain some friends of Dr. and Mrs. Rockwell went to Havana, and one of them was commissioned by Mrs. Rockwell to make inquiries about her son, from whom she had not heard, directly or indirectly, since he landed at Bahia Honda. This friend did so, and finally met an insurgent who had served under Gomez, and proved that he knew Lieut. Rockwell by giving his name and description. He said that the young American had died as a result of hardship and exhaustion, which induced a fever, in March, 1897. He added that Lieut. Rockwell was a good fighter.

The sorrowful news of their son's fate was sent by letter to Dr. and Mrs. Rockwell and reached them Saturday. It is not yet known just where his last resting place is.

Prize Ship Mexico to be Returned.

Deputy Quartermaster Amos S. Kimball yesterday received orders from Washington to return to the Spanish Line the prize steamship Mexico, which was taken by the army in Santiago Harbor after the surrender to Gen. Shafter. The legality of the seizure has been under consideration for some time, while the vessel has been lying here. The orders are that she shall be delivered not here, but at Havana. As the Government is at present pressed for transport facilities, arrangements have been made for using the Mexico on the trip south for taking supplies to Puerto Rico and Santiago.

American Association of Opticians.

The American Association of Opticians organized yesterday, and after adopting a constitution, elected the following officers: President—Charles Lempke, New York; First Vice President—Henry Borsch, Chicago; Second Vice President—W. Bohne, New Orleans; Treasurer—Charles Longstreth, Philadelphia; Secretary—Frederick Bogert, New York; Executive Committee—Frank McAllister, Baltimore; L. Kirstein, Boston; L. Beckman, Toledo, Ohio, and Henry Hamilton, Owego, N. Y. The meetings of the association will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Admiral John C. Febiger.

Admiral John Carson Febiger, a hero of the encounter, May 5, 1864, between the wooden United States fleet and the Confederate ram Albemarle in Albemarle Sound, died on Sunday at his home, Londonderry, near Easton, Md.

Admiral Febiger was born Feb. 14, 1821, at Pittsburg, Penn. He came of Danish ancestry, and was the grandson of "Old Denmark," by which sobriquet was known the valorous and famous Christian Febiger, who figured in the Revolutionary War, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and who died a United States Brigadier General and Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1796.

John C. Febiger was seventeen years old when he entered the United States Navy as a midshipman. He was credited to the State of Ohio. His first thrilling experience was on the Concord of the Brazilian Squadron, when she was wrecked off the coast of Africa, in 1843. Next year he became passed midshipman, and he waited for his Lieutenancy until 1853. In this rank he was on the Germantown and Savannah. In 1862 he was commissioned as Commander, and joined the Kanawha of the blockading squadron of the Western Gulf. For his gallantry on the Mattabeset in the victorious fight with the Albemarle he was commended for gallantry and skill.

His next command was the Ashuctot of the Asiatic Squadron, and he received a Captain's rank in 1868. From 1869 to 1872, when he was made Commodore, he was Inspector of Naval Reserve Lands. Subsequently he was a member of the Board of Examiners and commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. In 1882 he was, after forty years' naval service, retired with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Samuel D. Greene.

Samuel D. Greene of Brooklyn, one of the oldest Spiritualists in this country, died Saturday evening of heart failure. He was born in Philadelphia in April, 1824, and when a young man moved to this city with his parents, later removing to Brooklyn. In the late forties he began the study of theology, but shortly before his graduation he became interested in Spiritualism, and, abandoning his studies, joined the Spiritualists. He delivered lectures in New York and near-by places, and at one time edited one of the papers conducted by the Spiritualists. He is survived by two daughters. The funeral services, which will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. Greene's son-in-law, Thomas H. Brewer, 884 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, will be conducted under the rules of the Spiritualistic Association. Mr. Wiggins, adviser of the Women's Progressive Union of the order, will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES W. FIELD, an old resident of West Orange, N. J., died Sunday of Bright's disease. He was born in West Orange about seventy years ago, and lived there most of his life. After the incorporation of West Orange as a township he served as a member of the Township Committee for a number of years, and was afterward Township Counsel. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

JAMES ALEXANDER KEMP of 443 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday of heart disease, at his Summer home, Brentwood, L. I., aged sixty-seven years. He was a member of the firm of Callanan & Kemp of Manhattan. He leaves a wife and one son, Prof. James F. Kemp of Columbia University. The funeral will be held from the family residence in Brooklyn at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

JULIUS SMALL died Sunday, after a short illness, at his home, 54 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Small was in the seventy-ninth year of his age, having been born in Bavaria in 1820. He came to New York about fifty years ago, and, after getting started in business, married Miss Zerlina Stieglitz. He was a pioneer manufacturer of hats and caps, doing business for years in Maiden Lane, and later on Lower Broadway. In 1869 he retired from the mercantile world. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM H. PARKER, President of the First National Bank of Lowell, Mass., died yesterday, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Parker was a Director in the Kitson Machine Company, in the City Manufactory and Bristol Manufacturing Company, both of New Bedford, and in the Hargraves Mills of Fall River. He was President of the Parker Mills of Fall River. He also was engaged in the bobbin and shuttle business in Lowell. He was a Republican, and had served in the City Government.

CORNELIUS BARTHOLF, sixty-six years old, died at his home, in Hackensack, Sunday. He leaves a wife and four children. Fifteen years ago Mr. Bartholf was Township Collector.

SHERMAN HOAR'S FUNERAL.

Services Held in the Unitarian Church at Concord—Body to be Cremated.

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 10.—The funeral of Sherman Hoar took place to-day. The public services in the Unitarian Church were conducted by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Cambridge, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, assisted by the Rev. Henry King Hannah of Concord, rector of Trinity Church.

The body was left in the church after the services, and will remain there over night with a guard. In the morning the body, accompanied by members of the family, will be taken to Boston and cremated at Forest Hills Cemetery, after which the ashes will be brought to Concord and deposited in the family lot at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Message from the President.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 10.—Senator Hoar has received the following telegram:

I send you my sympathy in the death of your noble nephew, who, in his ministration to our sick and dying soldiers, gave his life to his country. Will you convey to his family my sincere condolence? WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Funeral of John Delmar.

Funeral services for John Delmar were held yesterday at the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn. The body was escorted from the residence, 405 Ninth Street, to the church by the pall bearers, Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Senator M. J. Coffey, James Shevlin, Warden Patrick Hayes, ex-Alderman Theophilus Olena, County Treasurer J. W. Kimball, Thomas W. Duffy, C. H. Foley, Thomas E. Pearsall, and Police Captain Denis Driscoll. Three hundred members of the Twenty-second Ward Democratic Club acted as part of the escort. Justice Augustus Van Wyck was among those who attended the services. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father Donahue, the pastor. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

FURNITURE FACTORIES COMBINE.

A Movement to Bring All the Western Concerns Together.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 10.—The consolidation of all the furniture factories in the Northwest is contemplated, and a movement now on foot with that end in view seems likely to be successful. This gigantic scheme has for some time been projected, and there has been considerable correspondence on the subject by the various firms interested. Of late the plan has taken more tangible form, and a committee has been in conference with the large manufacturers to ascertain their views. This committee had a meeting to-day with local manufacturers and details were discussed.

For years past there has been a very small margin of profit in the furniture-making industry. The present scheme is to place the companies under one general head, by which the output can be controlled, territory fairly distributed, and expense of management decreased.

WERE NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

The Family of S. V. R. Townsend Have a Narrow Escape.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 10.—The family of S. V. R. Townsend, a New York lawyer, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation early to-day. A defective flue started a fire in the reception room, and the upper part of the house was soon filled with smoke. Miss Burnett, the governess, was aroused by the smoke at 6 A. M., and, although she was nearly overcome, she managed to rescue the children from their room over the reception room, and then she aroused the other members of the family.

All escaped from the building in safety. The damage by the fire did not amount to over $3,000, and the thick smoke was the greatest danger the family encountered.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW IN CHICAGO.

Makes a Political Speech at the Hamilton Club Celebration—Talks of Free Silver.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Chauncey M. Depew received a most enthusiastic greeting to-day when he appeared at the Hamilton Club's Chicago Day celebration in the Auditorium Theatre.

Mr. Depew delivered a political address, in which he discussed National issues from a Republican point of view. Referring, in the course of his remarks, to the election of 1896, he said:

"The Democratic Party had in 1896 an attack of hysteria. This is a domain which has heretofore, in the pathology of medical books and the experience of married man, been exclusively confined to high-strung and nervous woman. The 'demonetization of silver and the crime of '73' was a freak of the imagination. It solidified in political discussion into a widespread faith the conviction that currency based on sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold was right, when in open market it took thirty-two ounces of silver to equal in value one of gold.

"The mistake of Col. Bryan was the mistake of all young men who have made a discovery or promulgated a theory, of attaching the theory to a fact that demonstrates its success or their discovery to an argument to demonstrate its soundness. When Col. Bryan hitched silver and wheat together as a team that always trotted finely in double harness, he knocked the wind out of silver; when he stated as an argument for '16 to 1' that depreciated values and poor markets always went with the gold standard, he nailed his doctrine to a panic."

MINING BRASS ON EAST SIDE.

Men and Boys Find Rich Deposits on Site of Burned Factory.

Many boys and men are working like beavers at Twenty-seventh Street and First Avenue, staking out claims and digging with pick and shovel for brass deposits. A crowd lingered about the place yesterday, watching the workers and making suggestions. Whenever a boy or man struck a rich lead the crowd cheered.

Five years ago, at this place, the Manhattan Brass Company had a large factory. It was burned down and the American Lumber Company used the ground for lumber sheds and yard. The site was recently sold to Cornell University for a college building. On Saturday last, after the lumber sheds were cleared away, some boys found a large quantity of brass. The surface indications were rich, and on prospecting the boys found some rich lodes. Others joined them. Claims were established, and any boy or man who "jumped" a claim was sat upon, literally. A large amount of brass is being gotten out.

SAW SHADOW, MISSED JEWELS.

Marie Medley Accuses George Cahill of a $2,000 Diamond Robbery.

George Cahill, a manufacturer, who refused his address, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, accused of having stolen $2,000 worth of diamonds. The complainant was Marie Medley, who lives at the Imperial Hotel. She says that in May, 1897, she lived at 147 East Fifty-second Street. Cahill visited her in those apartments, and asked her to go to dinner with him. She said she was in another room when she noticed a shadow fall across the floor. In her dressing case was a bracelet, with twelve diamonds and several rubies and emeralds, which she said she had paid $1,600 for at Tiffany's, and another bracelet, with two diamonds, valued at $400, purchased in the same place. She said that she believes the shadow was Cahill's as he moved to steal the bracelets. She did not notice the loss of the jewelry till two days later.

In her affidavit the woman said that the man had admitted to her shortly after she had missed the bracelets that he had pawned them for $800. Cahill denied the charge. He is a well-dressed, middle-aged man. Magistrate Simms held him in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

Injured in a Runaway Accident.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 10.—A team belonging to J. Herbert Johnston of 18 Washington Square North, Manhattan, ran away this afternoon, and Miss Emily Noll Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, was injured. Her aunt, Miss Josephine Noll, suffered from shock and fright. The coachman was thrown from his seat over a fence, but escaped further injury than that caused by the shock of the fall. Miss Noll and Miss Johnston were out driving in a victoria driven by Edward O'Rourke, the family coachman. On Franklin Street the horses took fright and dashed upon the sidewalk. The rear wheels caught between the fence and a tree and were torn from the body of the vehicle. Miss Noll and Miss Johnston were dragged in the victoria some distance, and then thrown out when the horses turned a corner. Miss Johnston's right leg was badly torn, while Miss Noll had a narrow escape from serious injury.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c. a bot.

The new collar, E. & W. "POYNETTE." E. & W.

A.—Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

MEAD—BOWMAN.—Oct. 10, at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., by the Rev. F. W. Brathwaite, assisted by the Rev. Irving Spencer, Frederick Mead, Jr., to Mary E. Bowman.

DIED.

FIELD.—At West Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 9, James W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 787 FIFTH AVE., cor. 58th St. / 457 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 289 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.
U. S. Government Bonds
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.

THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE, UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
New York, August 15th, 1898.

THE UNION PACIFIC,
DENVER AND GULF
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement dated September 18, 1897, made between Grenville M. Dodge, George M. Pullman, J. Kennedy Tod, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Henry Budge, Henry Levis, and Uriah Herrmann, a Committee, of the first part, and such holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, issued under a mortgage dated April 1, 1890, as should become parties to said Agreement, as therein provided, of the second part,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee constituted under said Agreement has adopted and approved a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, and that a copy of such Plan and Agreement, with the written adoption and approval thereof indorsed thereon by a majority of the members of the Committee, has been lodged with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement of September 18, 1897.

Dated New York, October 3, 1898.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
NORMAN B. REAM,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN,
Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, who is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co.
STOCK DEALT IN BY
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Less than 300,000 shares were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and quotations, with but few exceptions, declined. In some parts of the market the shrinkage was substantial. This was notably the case in Lake Erie and Western Railway stocks, where the common shares fell 3 points and the preferred over 10, rallying relatively but little at the close of the day.

This movement could not be considered a reflection of the operation of general market conditions, for in the Lake Erie and Western property special factors are becoming influential. The fact that the highest officer of the company declares himself unwilling to state unequivocally whether or not dividends upon the company's preferred stock are to be continued or suspended, invites suspicions which are not unnaturally engendered by an examination of the company's financial status.

Ten years ago the Lake Erie and Western Railroad had outstanding less than $30,000,000 securities. Now the aggregate approximates $35,000,000. As recently as 1896 the company earned a surplus, after providing for all charges and dividend payments, of over $134,000. Last year this total shrunk to less than $25,000, while for the seven months of 1898 (all so far officially reported) the total surplus that can be figured out is about $2,500. During the past ten years the company's net earnings have averaged $2,000 per mile. But so far during 1898 (for seven months) these net earnings per mile are but $994.

Wall Street consideration of such facts has probably more to do with the demoralization in Lake Erie and Western's stock market valuations than has any other influence.

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Transactions in Tobacco Trust and Sugar Trust shares yesterday aggregated almost as much as the total of all other shares dealt in put together. Tobacco was manipulated up close to 128, on recitations of tremendous advantages about to accrue to the trust through the acquisition of Southwestern competitors, but continuing sales for insiders resulted in pressing the price down again close to 124, leaving the stock without net change for the day.

Sugar Trust lost about 4 points. The selling of it was aggressive. Some indications seemed to show of new liquidation from inside quarters, though it is hardly probable that important insiders themselves have much Sugar Trust stock left to sell—though, of course, they have "friends," and such unfortunates may have stock, for insiders in blind pools are usually a trifle slow in advising followers what to do till some time after the profitable thing has been done for their own account. It is impossible to get a Sugar Trust insider to speak frankly of the company's future dividend policy. Whether the present big dividends are to be maintained or reduced is, according to official authority, "none of the public's business."

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The element of politics is getting some attention in Wall Street, somewhat affecting the stock market—not depressing quotations so much as influencing traders into inactivity. The visit of Mr. Mark Hanna to New York is followed by much lamentable quotation from him as to a poor outlook for the election of a sound-money Congress this Fall. Cynical observations that Mr. Hanna talks in this way in order better to "fry the fat" from patriotic listeners do not dispose of the bad impression made by such remarks. And the most conservative advisers in Wall Street are urging customers to wait and be extra cautious through the current month, till after election results are on record.

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Bear traders on the Stock Exchange make much, of course, of all influences like Mr. Hanna's avowed pessimism, and the general market is kept under more or less pressure. But no fair observer can find anywhere in the business world a single new development that is discouraging. Nothing has happened to impair the intrinsic value of standard American securities.

When the turn comes—and that a turn is coming most good authorities agree—it will of a sudden be found how scarce good stocks are, how quiet and thoroughgoing has been the buying by strong interests under the cover of the very Wall Street nervousness now so much hippodromed.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $7,000 3s, registered, at 104¾; $103,000 do, coupon, at 105⅛@105⅝, $21,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127@127¼, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅝.

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In State securities $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. pf. ¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf. ½
Pitts. & West. pf. 1	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Lake E. & W. pf	4
Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1⅜
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Nat. Lead Co.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	N. J. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio, all in paid	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Balt. & O., when is.	1	Northern Pacific	1⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	3
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Penn. Railroad	⅞
Chicago & N. W.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Erie	½	Union Pacific	⅝
General Electric	1½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Inter. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Lake Erie & West.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅞
		Wabash	⅝
		Western Union Tel.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Ohio Reor. 4½s.	1½
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st.	1
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s.	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	3
Pitts. & West. 4s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1
Evans. & T. H. 5s.	1
Ore. Short L., Inc. B.	1½
Wabash 2d.	1
Wabash, deb. B.	1½
Wash. Cent. 1st 5s.	1
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent, closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent for sixty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $91,336,387; balance, $7,831,180; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,546,952.

Money on call in London at 1½@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅞@3 per cent. for short and 3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94½, and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium, telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛ to 9. Declined—Illinois Central, ½ to 113½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 55½; St. Paul, ¼, to 110; New York Central, ¼, to 118½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛ to 66⅜; Atchison, ⅛ to 12⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛ to 77⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅞, Erie at 13¾, Erie first preferred at 35¾, and Pennsylvania at 60⅛. British consols declined ⅛ to 109⅝, for money, and 3-16, to 109 9-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 27½c, and exchange on London was 25f 31c.

The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany has been raised from 4 to 5 per cent. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 11,960,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 800,000 marks, other securities increased 47,120,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 49,940,000 marks.

PHENOMENAL ST. PAUL.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the first week in October were made public yesterday. They aggregate $922,104, and show the following increases over the same period in the six preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$119,700
Increase over 1896	188,544
Increase over 1895	99,484
Increase over 1894	254,803
Increase over 1893	90,239
Increase over 1892	130,866

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This week's earnings of $922,104 breaks all past records, being thousands of dollars in excess of any week in the St. Paul Company's history.

OLD SUGAR CERTIFICATES.

Sugar Trust stock sold yesterday at 110. This is within 2½ points of the lowest figure reached in the panicky times following the destruction of the Maine.

At the close of the market the quotation had rallied but the slightest fraction. Bear speculators professed to find new reasons for attacking the stock in announcements that Sugar Trust certificates dated several years ago in the names of people close to insiders were being delivered on account of recent sales.

AFRAID OF GRANGERISM.

About 40,000 shares of Northern Pacific stocks were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. The preferred fell about a point and the common stock nearly two. Attending this weakness Wall Street received a variety of reports professing to explain causes operating against the Northern Pacific property. For the most part, the circulating tales were crude inventions.

Some basis seems, however, to exist for the representation that Mr. James J. Hill has avowed himself in official conferences against some features of Northern Pacific policy. He is quoted as taking vigorous ground against the proposed dividend on the common stock. Such a dividend had been arranged for the end of this year.

Mr. Hill's objection is said to be based on his apprehension that antagonism to the railroads may be awakened in Granger communities if the company proceeds so quickly to show great prosperity.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

President Calvin S. Brice of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad declined again yesterday to confirm or deny the persistent Wall Street rumors that dividends are to be discontinued upon the preferred stock of that company. Senator Brice simply reiterated to inquirers yesterday that a dividend would be paid if a dividend were earned, and that if no dividend were earned no dividend would be paid.

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As bearing upon Wall Street apprehensions, a financial news agency issued yesterday the following bulletin:

"The acquisition of the Northern Ohio Railroad in 1898 does not appear to have been a paying investment thus far, as the interest on the bonds of that company left but a further fixed charge on the Lake Erie and Western of $125,000. It is this extra interest payment that has helped to reduce the surplus earnings from $309,175 in 1895 to $9,389 in 1898 and $24,647 in 1897. In the meantime, there have been expended for improvements and betterments of the Northern Ohio over $950,000. This has presumably been paid out of the earnings of that road. A friend of the company says that such expenditures cannot continue forever, and in the end the Northern Ohio ought to be able to earn and pay its own fixed charges and have considerable of a surplus besides. In the meantime, the Street believes that the decrease in the surplus of the Lake Erie and Western foreshadows a reduction or passing of the dividend on the preferred stock."

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Examination of the official report of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad shows that during the past ten years the company's mileage has increased from 589 to 725 miles. The issuance of securities has kept pace with the extension of the system. Surplus earnings have not correspondingly increased.

In the following table is shown the volume of securities from the beginning of the present decade put beside "surplus" after the payment of fixed charges and dividends—the figures for 1898 being for the seven months from Jan. 1 to July 31, the latest officially reported:

	Securities Outstanding.	Surplus After Charges and Dividends.
1890	$30,930,000	$99,548
1891	31,580,000	258,949
1892	32,430,000	393,269
1893	32,730,000	14,391
1894	34,555,000	22,144
1895	34,555,000	62,505
1896	34,555,000	134,389
1897	34,555,000	24,647
1898	34,555,000	9,389

In the following table are shown the net earnings per mile from the beginning of 1890 to date—the 1898 figures being from Jan. 1 to July 31, the latest officially reported:

	Net Earnings Per Mile.	Securities Per Mile.
1890	$1,766	$42,940
1891	2,005	43,421
1892	2,250	44,731
1893	2,033	45,130
1894	2,054	47,635
1895	2,226	47,633
1896	1,931	47,635
1897	2,032	47,635
1898	994	47,635

***

In yesterday's stock market Lake Erie and Western preferred stock opened at 68 and sold down forthwith to 58½, the best bid at one time being under 55. In a rally at the close of the day the quotation rose three points, leaving the net decline for the day about eight points. During the panic following the destruction of the Maine the stock sold at 66, the lowest figure of the year up to the record made yesterday. In the recent midsummer buoyancy the price rose to 83. There have been recent evidences of inside selling.

AS MR. KEENE VIEWS IT.

The Stock Exchange house recognized as directly reflecting the security market views of Mr. James R. Keene issued to customers last night a letter which closed as follows:

"We are still of the opinion that it will prove advantageous for those who wish to purchase stocks for a quick advance to hold off, as there may still be further recessions in prices."

YELLOW FEVER EFFECTS.

Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and the stocks of some other railroads having Southern connections were yesterday under bear pressure because of yellow fever reports. Only Illinois Central yielded as much as a whole point.

AS TO "ACQUISITIONS."

Discussing the affairs of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes:

"In the plan for the reorganization $2,250,000 first mortgage bonds, $1,521,499 second preferred stock, and $570,018 common stock are reserved 'for acquisition of coal properties and for contingencies.'

"It would be of interest to know how much is to be used for the acquisition of coal properties.

"It is well understood that the new company proposes to purchase the properties of the Victor Coal and Coke Company, in which a member of the Reorganization Committee is the principal owner.

"The policy of the company in engaging in the coal business may well be questioned. It might with equal propriety go into the lumber and grain, or any other line of business. The company will directly antagonize all the coal companies operating on its line and will insure a demoralization in freight rates, as its competitors will have no means of knowing how much it charges for freight and how much for coal, and will not be satisfied with any arbitrary division when the proceeds of both go into the same pocket.

"The experiment has been tried by many of the Western railways, but always with disastrous results."

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

On the steamship La Champagne of the Transatlantic Line came 631,471f., consigned to the National City Bank. The sterling exchange market was steady at rates that prohibit gold imports, demand being quoted at $4.84½@$4.84¾, but the National City Bank announced the engagement some time last week of an additional $500,000, making its total since Aug. 2, $3,000,000, and the total of the present movement over $20,000,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance in the Imperial Bank of Germany's discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

Increase of 8,608 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, and increase of 16,898 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of the American Fisheries Company preferred stock.

Increase of $149,650 in surplus reserve as shown by the statement of outside banks.

Increase of $16,181 in Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's net earnings for July.

Increase of $13,765 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for August, making an increase of $18,610 since July 1.

Declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Central Coal and Coke Company's preferred stock.

October report on cotton by Agricultural Bureau showing a general average of 75.4 per cent. against 79.8 per cent. last month and 70 per cent. a year ago.

Statement from Chicago that application will soon be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Oct. 8.	Increase.
Loans, dis., investments	$63,170,900	*$197,900
Circulation	1,609,300	3,000
Net deposits	67,908,300	467,800
Due, with C. House agents	8,155,800	393,100
Legal tenders and bk. notes	3,920,000	30,500
Dep. banks and trust cos.	2,313,300	*181,000
Specie	3,409,700	24,000
Total reserve	$17,798,800	$268,600
Reserve required	16,977,075	116,950
Surplus reserve	$821,725	$149,650

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅜	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅜	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	107½	108
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	86	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	27
Amsterdam preferred	64	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	30	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st 5s	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28¾	29
Federal Steel pf.	69¼	70
Glucose common	57	57½
Glucose pf.	107	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Penisular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20	20½
Standard Distilling pf.	68½	69¼
Standard Oil Trust	418½	420
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	162½	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	3½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The North American Trust Company announces that it has effected the sale of the war loan bonds for which it subscribed for account of soldiers and sailors and their relatives at the highest point yet reached—namely, 105½, and 1-32 of 1 per cent.; and is sending out notices to the subscribers to call for their profits on Thursday next at noon. At the above price, each bond for $500 pays a profit of $24.35, from which must be deducted a United States revenue stamp of thirty-five cents, leaving $24 to be paid to each subscriber.

Vermilye & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co. offer, at 93½ and accrued interest, the unsold balance of $2,000,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, at which rate they will pay about 4.35 per cent. These bonds are part of $10,000,000 bonds authorized under the mortgage, but the present issue will be for only $2,000,000, the proceeds of which will be applied for the payment of the municipal company's stock. Provision is made for the payment of the existing first mortgage of $1,500,000, which has been formally called for redemption on Oct. 1, 1900, at 110 and interest, after payment of which the consolidated mortgage will be a first lien upon all the properties of the company now owned or hereafter to be acquired. The balance of the bonds can only be drawn upon after the carefully guarded restrictions of the mortgage, which provides that in no event the bonded indebtedness of the company shall exceed the share capital or two-thirds of the value of the corporate properties. The price at which the bonds are offered is subject to advance or withdrawal without notice.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60 9-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Iron Silver sold at .60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Breece sold at 1.10, 500 Comstock bonds at .04, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 200 Portland at 1.40, 200 Savage at .10.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,500 shares of Alamo sold at .03@.03½@.03¾, 800 Anaconda at .55@.56, 600 Anchoria at .75@.76, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.09@.08¾, 600 Elkton at 1.15@1.16¼@1.16, 2,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.13@.12¾, 1,000 Jefferson at .07, 1,200 Lillie at 1.07@1.09@1.08, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .18@.17¾@.18, 100 Rocky Mountain at .15, buyer 30; 10,000 Sentinel at .004¾@.005@.004¾, 1,200 Union at .21@.20.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.79	Hale & Norcross	.75
Alta	.04	Horn Silver	1.15
Belcher	.10	Iron Silver	.60
Best & Belcher	.21	King. & Pem. Iron	.10
Breece	1.00	La Crosse	.08
Brunswick	.09	Leadville	.07
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Little Chief	.18
Chollar	.12	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.73	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.86	Sierra	.70
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet	.15	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.18	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.70
Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.20	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.90	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.08
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Sun & Copes	1.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.06
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.18
Gould & Curry	.18	Alamo	.03
Hale & Norcross	.95	Anaconda	.55
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Horn Silver	1.20	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.60	Golden Fleece	.20
Julia Con.	.01	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.15	Mount Rosa	.18
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.06
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.15	Specimen	.03
Moulton	.15	Union	.18
Ontario	3.50	Work	.06
Ophir	.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.15
G. Magnet	.001¼	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Lagonda	.32	Isabella	.25½
Rocky Mountain	11¾	Jefferson	.06½
St. P. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02
Waldorf	.02	Lillie	1.07
Alamo	.03	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Anaconda	.55	Mount Rosa	.17½
Anchoria	.75	Old Gold	.003¾
Cripple Ck. Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.004½
Kanon Ball	.005	Union	.20
Copper Rock	.85	Work	.08¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Boston went "copper mad" for a while to-day. Butte led the craze, advaning from 31⅝, at the close Saturday, to 50; inside of three minutes after the high point was reached the price fell to 32½; in a few minutes more 42 was reached, and at noon 35, with 37¾ quoted in a quarter hour. After 12:30 the craze subsided. To-day's increase was unique in the rapidity with which violent fluctuations were recorded, not only in Butte, but in Montana. Opening up 2 from Saturday's closing, Montana dropped in five minutes to 222, and in hardly a longer time was up to 239; then came a drop to 235, followed by a rally to 237. Arcadian, Old Dominion, Centennial, and Osceola participated in the activity; other copper shares were steady.

While the copper craze lasted there was perhaps the wildest excitement around the copper poles ever seen in the home of the copper stocks. There was no time to trade in the general list, and railroad shares and bonds were almost neglected. At the close Montana sold at 232 and Butte at 32½, a net loss of 13 and a net gain of ⅞, respectively. In the first half of the day 34,005 shares of Butte were traded in—more than one-sixth of the total. Altogether 50,000 shares of mining stocks were sold in the morning.

United States Oil lost 1½, to 23½.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37855	45419
253	7654	13925	18937	32184	37904	45435
278	7688	13954	18938	32250	37929	45446
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37930	45449
282	7705	13950	18976	32268	37939	45522
283	7762	13953	18990	32283	37947	45523
297	7763	13980	18999	32284	37949	45545
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37951	45547
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37955	45548
357	7951	14035	19015	32359	37961	45547
374	7954	14039	19032	32360	37911	45570
375	7955	14045	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14081	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32515	37950	45623
541	8067	14167	19151	32532	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8108	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46289
621	8127	14190	19317	32878	37991	46298
721	8173	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32940	38293	46367
726	8183	14243	19450	32985	38294	46368
729	8192	14191	19460	32991	38309	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38591	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
743	8242	14378	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19654	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19679	33127	38701	46475
1109	8361	14479	19810	33211	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20176	33245	38709	46506
1308	8393	14528	20207	33271	38713	46516
1641	8395	14537	20417	33295	38715	46559
2104	8409	14580	20454	33298	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46623
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2202	8422	14683	20473	33303	38723	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8414	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8480	14815	20501	33597	38797	46704
2212	8465	14816	20555	33571	38785	46717
2233	8457	14829	20578	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2235	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2238	8536	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2239	8537	14857	20615	33622	39115	46813
2266	8686	14845	20635	33666	39117	46821
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8826	14859	20671	33757	39186	46846
3069	8827	14865	20738	33717	39205	46904
3070	8832	14879	20746	33722	39218	46997
3083	8835	14882	20775	33736	39258	47011
3274	8838	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3308	8858	14899	20803	34008	39292	47081
3400	8861	14926	20798	35028	39345	47091
3565	8862	14953	20825	35048	39346	47092
3727	8904	14955	20829	34070	39384	47114
3758	8905	14972	20834	34071	39385	47115
3763	8966	15017	20893	34091	39341	47143
3772	8983	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8988	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15102	20920	34157	39761	47223
3838	9051	15103	20923	34169	39763	47224
3917	9077	15223	20931	34191	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20996	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15253	21011	34244	39817	47233
3934	9091	15257	21012	34247	39832	47236
4005	9117	15426	21053	34274	39855	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39856	47254
4022	9200	15528	21066	34293	39859	47287
4048	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47355
4049	9274	15560	21082	34310	40012	47357
4062	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4143	9347	15595	21140	34313	41471	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4188	9559	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9563	15625	21941	34321	41422	47522
4190	9566	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47570
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15642	21969	34356	41525	47789
4213	9902	15717	22483	34358	41543	47816
4238	9907	15741	22485	34382	41560	47820
4255	9924	15770	22513	34435	41501	47883
4243	9935	15776	22514	34403	41604	47937
4246	9936	15781	22515	34404	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	22522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	22814	34515	41615	48043
4328	10009	15829	22816	34561	41623	48081
4357	10025	15826	22840	34591	41677	48082
4363	10027	15831	22859	34593	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	22722	34595	41744	48084
4405	10056	15848	22734	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	22803	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15893	22804	34626	41989	48258
4461	10172	15894	22822	34630	42021	48276
4463	10175	15920	22900	34650	42022	48309
4467	10237	15930	22973	34651	42197	48326
4482	10273	15931	22975	34696	42214	48435
4485	10413	15933	22976	34705	42290	48491
4487	10414	15940	22977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	15941	22978	34708	42327	48536
4505	10563	16043	23044	34711	42338	48558
4508	10585	16045	23053	34738	42339	48613
4537	10587	16049	23136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	23137	34766	42344	48803
4549	10592	16062	23138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16067	23139	34768	42345	48902
4541	10603	16070	23227	34784	42429	48959
4502	10686	16089	23228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10694	16097	23229	34855	42548	49149
4591	10739	16098	23234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	23237	34858	42598	49198
4657	10771	16159	23239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	23240	34908	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	23241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10823	16189	23244	34950	43220	49275
4701	10823	16195	23247	34951	43221	49276
4707	10829	16225	23243	35005	43310	49277
4754	10836	16229	23257	35020	43325	49494
4783	10903	16231	23263	35052	43327	49497
4784	10904	16238	23264	35054	43328	49516
4831	10908	16252	23270	35069	43336	49550
4850	11026	16309	23273	35101	43357	49587
4898	11028	16322	23280	35111	43358	49620
4916	11023	16334	23282	35122	43370	49652
4918	11028	16339	23284	35123	43376	49692
4957	11048	16360	23064	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	23066	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	23067	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16389	23076	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16390	23077	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	23079	35241	43841	49710
5210	11138	16412	23706	35180	43841	49732
5233	11149	16413	23727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11157	16458	23729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16469	23730	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	23734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	23741	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	23742	35241	43851	49922
5390	11220	16540	23750	35250	43853	49923
5391	11228	16541	23751	35251	43904	49926
5392	11249	16550	23804	35348	43919	49931
5434	11251	16572	23811	35348	43979	49932
5445	11253	16587	23812	35350	44020	49962
5446	11258	16624	23814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	23839	35473	44077	50074
5491	11267	16721	23852	35475	44078	50111
5499	11280	16740	23870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16772	23871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11329	16775	23873	35393	44126	50186
5517	11332	16777	23885	35394	44127	50187
5521	11334	16781	23909	35396	44128	50188
5522	11360	16785	23911	35397	44129	50189
5528	11457	16791	23912	35398	44130	50213
5548	11540	16811	23913	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	23945	35453	44136	50294
5554	11556	16793	23950	35546	44133	50294
5555	11591	16802	23951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	6805	23952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11608	16817	23954	35577	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	23963	35617	44143	50672
5574	11626	16819	23924	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	23935	37528	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	23936	35834	44148	50959
5581	11778	16834	23948	35849	44151	51011
5664	11780	16835	23967	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	23105	35892	44153	51089
5713	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	51117
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51136
5839	11827	16851	30142	35980	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30163	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35992	44161	51162
5848	11847	16890	30170	36004	44166	51164
5863	11857	16902	30171	36003	44167	51166
5885	11891	16903	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16950	30207	36143	44169	51206
5934	11904	16960	30211	36193	44170	51241
6051	11980	17047	30256	36194	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51248
6108	12025	17167	30291	36227	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30252	36228	44176	51327
6121	12117	17176	30253	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30254	36258	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30257	36114	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30259	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30307	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30308	36420	44214	51410
6225	12215	17190	30384	36428	44239	51434
6224	12306	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51558
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44260	51595
6244	12329	17294	30541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17295	30617	36625	44301	51730
6255	12446	17308	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17299	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30699	36684	44310	52121
6321	12487	17468	30682	36684	44324	52271
6330	12488	17471	30703	36713	44338	52270
6368	12389	17478	30726	36714	44339	52268
6377	12403	17556	30728	36720	44362	52328
6357	12501	17565	30729	36735	44363	52357
6378	12507	17567	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17578	30735	36778	44386	52373
6472	12512	17594	30797	36772	44419	52388
6476	12513	17740	30818	36774	44558	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12586	17757	30877	36776	44503	52453
6604	12702	17758	30952	36777	44532	52454
6655	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52516
6661	12709	17820	31101	36780	44536	52531
6725	12724	17829	31123	36781	44539	52534
6806	12764	17857	31124	36782	44540	52538
6808	12770	17874	31139	36796	44542	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44543	52705
6838	12813	17879	31216	36798	44547	52768
6866	12833	17917	31283	36799	44083	52810
6875	12834	17921	31308	36800	44768	52829
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6985	12860	17923	31371	36885	44827	52828
6986	12861	17955	31378	36886	44833	52891
6987	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44963	53034
7016	12892	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37091	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7063	12985	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13066	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7076	13078	18353	31481	37302	45115	53069
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45133	53091
7174	13088	18360	31616	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7218	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18488	31650	37389	45226	53093
7229	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31653	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13192	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31931	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13809	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37684	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Trustee.

By G. SHERMAN,

Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,

With Central Trust Company of New York.

A. H. KENT,

Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

FRANK B. SMIDT,

Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1283	1870	2454	3057	3654
23	680	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677
24	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
71	671	1341	1967	2528	3109	3726
81	686	1344	1971	2577	3121	3745
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3757
117	726	1366	2024	2572	3150	3758
127	729	1372	2026	2573	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2599	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
256	1432	2051	2613	3176	3815	
225	754	1442	2061	2646	3177	3826
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
253	795	1447	2095	2665	3203	3844
268	800	1456	2115	2686	3220	3868
285	815	1473	2121	2697	3236	3881
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3246	3884
322	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886
341	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887
334	843	1524	2145	2735	3286	3893
339	849	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913
351	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3916
360	880	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931
365	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3938
368	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3950
370	899	1562	2178	2790	3338	3964
385	907	1570	2178	2795	3339	3967
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980
399	937	1590	2206	2819	3347	3984
404	942	1601	2218	2820	3356	3989
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2227	2829	3372	4010
412	951	1640	2243	2860	3383	4013
443	952	1646	2254	2862	3419	4024
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4032
469	985	1662	2294	2875	3436	4037
470	996	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086
495	1027	1732	2310	2923	3478	4096
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101
510	1068	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125
528	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126
538	1081	1786	2331	2956	3537	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	3539	4134
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136
565	1129	1819	2379	2974	3552	4140
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159
574	1152	1822	2389	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3573	4166
615	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188
633	1261	1847	2445			

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.

New York, October 1st, 1898.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
42,000	Am. Sug. Refs.	113	113	109⅞	110
4,740	Am. Tobacco	124¾	128	124¾	125
220	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝
3,450	Brook. R. T.	64¼	64⅞	63¾	63¾
5,150	C., B. & Q.	114¾	114¾	113⅝	113½
3,010	C., M. & St. P.	106½	106¾	106¼	106½
2,670	C., R. I. & Pac.	101⅞	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	14	14
30	Erie.	13	13	13	13
6	Gen. Electric.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
440	Lonis. & Nash.	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	53⅞
3,730	Manhattan.	92½	93¼	92⅜	92⅜
120	Mo. Pacific.	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
10	Met. Street.	163¾	163¾	163¼	163¼
6,790	Nor. Pacific.	39¾	39⅝	38¼	38¼
550	Nor. Pac. pf.	75¼	75¼	74½	74½
1,820	People's Gas.	103⅞	104⅛	103⅛	103¼
50	Pacific Mail.	32½	32½	32½	32½
20	Reading 1st pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
90	Southern.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
30	Southern pf.	33	33	32¾	32¾
70	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
130	Union Pacific.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
950	Union Pac. pf.	64½	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛
130	U. S. Leath. pf.	65⅜	64	63¼	63½
20	U. S. Rubber.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
20	West. Union.	91	91	91	91

76,316

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
39,000	U. P. D. & G. 1st	78	78¼	78	78¼
35,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	60¾	60¾	60½	60½

$104,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
1st week Oct.	$27,355	$27,104	$22,908
From Jan. 1	1,105,626	976,563	887,389
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week Sept.	$50,562	$50,829	$49,587
Month	202,596	153,207	178,321
From Jan. 1	1,390,159	1,174,870	
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
4th week Sept.	$432,212	$381,369	$345,617
Month	1,402,751	1,259,095	1,123,256
From July 1	3,858,454	3,588,761	3,312,367
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	45	45	334
4th week Sept.	$42,470	$33,159	$29,907
Month	143,395	116,602	112,380
From Jan. 1	1,088,495	930,194	
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
4th week Sept.	$109,900	$112,100	$65,200
Month	292,500	297,900	209,100
From July 1	837,270	889,635	628,280
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for August—			
Gross earnings	309,230	306,969	246,777
Net	111,250	97,484	71,503
For two months—			
Gross earnings	603,875	610,264	499,626
Net earnings	208,715	190,104	149,967
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for July—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	121,107	87,571	33,535
Operating ex.	87,122	69,767	17,354
Net earnings	33,985	17,804	16,181

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 10, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
34½	35	785	American Cotton Oil	35½	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¾
86	87½	26	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85¾	87	85¾	87	.....
30	30¾	370	Am. Malting Co	30¾	30⅝	30	30	— ⅝
11¼	11⅝	510	Am. Spirits Mfg	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	.....
110	110⅛	81,227	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	113½	113½	110	110⅛	— 3⅞
105¼

REV. DR. HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

The Session Is Confident that the Rev. Alexander Connell of London Will Be Named.

In the opinion of the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Alexander Connell of London will be the successor of the Rev. Dr. John Hall. It is the belief of the Session, as enunciated by leading members, that the Rev. Mr. Connell is favored by the congregation almost unanimously.

As concerns the Session, its position is shown by the following resolution on the minutes of a meeting held Thursday:

Resolved, That the Committee of Pulpit Supply, consisting of Elders Rowland, Lincoln, Irwin, Schieffelin, and Talcott, and Deacon Forbes, and Elders Campbell and McIntyre, be a committee to present to the church meeting the name of the Rev. Alexander Connell, with a recommendation that he be the choice of the meeting.

The only other name mentioned as likely to be presented at the meeting next Monday is that of the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of Newark, N. J. It has been suggested that a part of the congregation believes that preference should be given to an American over an Englishman, who could not be supposed to get into touch with the religious life of the New World at so short a notice as he would necessarily receive. The members of the Session say that Dr. Mackay's supporters are few and will willingly agree to the expression of the majority.

There seems to be some doubt whether Mr. Connell will accept the trust, if it is offered to him. He set out last week on his way to China, via Vancouver. He intends inspecting, on behalf of the English Board of Foreign Missions, the missionary stations in China and other Eastern countries. Mr. Connell has already been notified of the situation, it is understood, and it is considered probable that he will delay his departure until after the meeting next Monday. A great point in favor of Mr. Connell in the eyes of his supporters is that he had Dr. Hall's personal recommendation.

Although until within the last few days it has been announced that no one man was being favored as Dr. Hall's successor by the members of the Session, it was found yesterday that several of the Session have had Mr. Connell in view for some weeks. As one of the most prominent clergymen of the denomination, and by many considered the coming man in the Presbyterian Church, his was one of the first names to suggest itself.

MR. KENNEY'S SECOND TRIAL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 10.—United States District Attorney Vandegrift to-day made application before Judge Bradford, in the United States Circuit Court, for a continuance until after November of the trial of United States Senator Kenney, indicted for alleged complicity with W. N. Boggs in the Dover Bank defalcation. The trial had been set for Oct. 25.

The reason given by the District Attorney for the postponement was a desire to have the trial disconnected entirely from partisan influence and excitement attending the pending political campaign. Counsel for Senator Kenney opposed the application, but Judge Bradford granted the District Attorney's request. The case will probably be called about the middle of December.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Indemnity Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Massachusetts and Allen, Wilcox & Kennedy of Fall River appointed State agents.

A special conference of liability insurance managers, for the purpose of taking action upon the present situation in regard to rates, will be held to-morrow, when radical measures will be proposed.

The Board of Directors of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company will meet to-day, to elect a new slate of officers, in the interest of the Jameson & Frelinghuysen combination, which has secured control of the company.

An important meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day for the purpose of considering the advisability of reorganization on the basis of a new company. The managers are very anxious as to the outcome, as the number of signatures which have been obtained for the new agreement is much below the mark fixed as essential to its success.

Marine Underwriters Dine.

The American Institute of Marine Underwriters gave a dinner at the Union League Club last night to F. A. White of the Marine Insurance Company of London and William Bates of the Sea Insurance Company of Liverpool. President Anton A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company presided. In addition to the speeches of the two guests, President E. A. Poole of the China Mutual and Herbert Appleton of the United States Lloyds spoke on "American Companies and American Underwriting." Samuel Cross of the Thames and Mersey spoke on "Our Underwriting Brethren in Liverpool and London." Other speeches were made by L. Allyn Wight, Percy Chubb, and Charles Myers.

Lincoln Fire Insurance Company.

In accordance with the order of Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, the hearing before Alfred Lauterbach, who was appointed referee to take testimony from all persons opposed to the petition of the stockholders of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, was held yesterday. Those who appeared were Stern & Rushmore, counsel for the petitioners; Alexander & Green, for the Palatine Insurance Company; Early & Prendergast, for L. Webber, and Bernard Metzger, for George W. Sauer. A report from Temporary Receiver Andrew Freedman was filed with the referee, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buying for Improvement a Feature—Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings.

Henry Morgenthau and Hellner & Wolf have sold to a builder, for improvement, the plot of four lots at the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Louis Lese has sold to a builder the lot 121 East Ninetieth Street, north side, about 250 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.8½.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Jarvis E. and Marmont B. Edson to Mayer St Auerbach the lot 16 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. Mr. Auerbach has resold the lot through the same brokers to Builder Thomas McKeown, who will erect on it an eight-story business building.

Ware, Gibbs & Card have sold for Charles A. Betts to Andrew J. Robinson the five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 329 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 90.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the William Post estate the brick buildings 285 to 297 Elizabeth Street, between Houston and Bleecker Streets, 123 by 84. This property has been held by the Post family for the last seventy-five years.

Mrs. Marion Meyer has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 131 West Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 60 by 105.

Mrs. Ida A. Hall has sold to Elizabeth J. Wilder the three-story American basement dwelling 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18 by 99.11.

In the Trinity Building Realtors-day Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Nathaniel Wise, for $96,196, the four-story brick flats, with stores, 1,471 to 1,477 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 100 by 100.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to George E. Grubert, a party in interest, for $5,250, the two-story frame dwelling Southern Boulevard, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 37.6 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to Matthew Mayer, for $6,750, the three-story brick and stone front dwelling 305 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 57.3.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 213 and 215 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick and brownstone front tenements.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 88 feet northeast of Tiffany Street, running through to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 75 by 100 by 75 by 141, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, Rogers Place, east side, 175 feet north of Westchester Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 90; Westchester Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Intervale Avenue, 25 by 85, vacant; Intervale Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 25 by 65, vacant; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 420 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 100, two-story brick and frame dwelling, with stable.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 536 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,975.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 22 Christopher Street, south side, 94 feet east of Waverley Place, 19.0½ by 67.4 by 19.10 by 61.8, one-story frame stable. Due on judgment, $5,504.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 18 Renwick Street, east side, 357.9½ feet south of Spring Street, 20.4 by 60 and irregular, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,652.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 68 feet west of First Avenue, 16 by 50.5, two-story and one-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,180.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, White Plains Road, west side, 150.5½ feet north of Becker Avenue, 25.6 by 192.2 by 25.5 by 190, vacant. Due on judgment, $557.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 334 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 242 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement; all title and interest of Mary Meehan on July 2, 1898.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Cantine, referee, 572 and 574 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats Due on judgment, $7,657; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 35; William Burke, premises, owner; G. P. Houlihan of 211 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 47.6 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 32 by 82.6 and 22 by 84.6; Albert Rothermel of 963 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-third Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, to a seven-story brick and iron flat; Annie A. Moran of 64 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Clevedon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 7 Clinton Place, to a four-story brick shop, with store; Patrick Egan, premises, owner; D. Gustafson, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 119 Chrystie Street, to a two-story brick stable and lofts; M. and A. J. Rabiner, premises, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 10.

ALLEN ST, 169, w s, 25x87.6; Wilber McBride, referee, to Nathan Greenberg. 17,000
ANTHONY AV, w s, part of Lot 217, map of Prospect Hill estate, and also Anthony Av, e s, 101.4 ft s of 151st St; Lorain Needham to William C Bergen.. 1
CRESTON AV, n e corner of 182d St, 25x125; Patrick Foy and wife to Annie Buckley 1,425
CROMWELL AV, s e corner of High Bridge St, 75x100; Benjamin Bowker to John W. Blackman 2,000
ELDRIDGE ST, 72, e s, 21.6x50; Isidore Jackson and wife to Moses H. Tames... 1
JACKSON AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 75x irregular; William Sieling to John Schwallenberg and another 1
LEXINGTON AV, 666, 24.6x80; Charles F. Isola to Brooklyn Trust Company, trustee. 1
LOT 342, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; John A. Wilkie and another to Charles M. Curtis.... 1,000
LOT 340, Block L, amended map Mapes estate; Rose Fischel to John A. Wilkie and wife 1
LOT 87, map of Section A of Vyse estate, Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; John Toelberg and wife to George Stolz 100
LOT 588, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to G. P. D. Auria..... 800
LOTS 206 and 207, map of Unionport; Edward D. McWilliams to Isabella C. McWilliams 150
LOTS 1 to 7, map of building lots at Fordham, part of farm of Charles Berrian; Thomas Clarkin and wife to Ellen Hardy. 1
MULBERRY ST, 36, e s; John P. Conroy and wife to Pasquale Angeillo..... 13,900
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 316, e s, 22.7 ft s of 104th St, 21.10x100; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Susan H. Mansfield..... 100
SAMUEL ST, s s, 174 ft w of Prospect Av, 60x165x60x168; Margaret A. Reiner to William H. Gammon 2,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 150th St, 17.7x75.2; Annie W. Alexander and another to Susan Plant..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x134.9x124.11x107.10; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Maurice Polk..... 1
3D AV, e s, 80.3 ft n of 50th St, 20x95; Fannie Kayton to Philip Kahn..... 12,500
7TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue C, 100x116, Unionport; Cicely Glenn to George Guldner 1,900
7TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of Avenue C, 50x116, Unionport; George Guldner to Andrew J. Forster 950
19TH ST, 137 West, 20.5x92; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Mary Marshall 2,500
29TH ST, s s, 90.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; the Hall Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows to Louis Korn.... 1
29TH ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x98.9; Louise Tillinghast to Janie E. Kirkman..... 100
55TH ST, 149 East, 20x100.5; Hardy Rodman to Esther A. Rodman..... 14,000
70TH ST, 302 East, 26x½ block; 71st St, 215 East, 20x102.2; Moses Levi to Lena Levi 11,446
80TH ST, 104 West, 17.5x102.2; Susan H. Mansfield to Alonzo B. Kight..... 30,000
81ST ST, 118 West, 15x102.2; Clementine W. Arnoux to R. T. Meeks..... 100
82D ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x102.2; William H. Ricketts, referee, to Johanna Littau and another..... 11,000
86TH ST, 444 East, 22x102.2; Emma Kohla to Henry Kohla..... 1
98TH ST, 316 West, 19x100.11; William H. Dicken and wife to A. H. Hall..... 1
111TH ST, 228 East, 20x100.11; Joseph P. Murray and wife to Caspare Parlato.... 1
122D ST, 436 East, 18.9x100; Andrew Frose to Louis Hemmerdinger..... 1
165TH ST, s s, 96.11 ft w of Forest Av, 19.6x100; George Stolz and wife to John Toelberg 1

Recorded Leases.

CORN, Henry, to Charles J. S. Heyl; 16 and 18 West 3d St, 5 years..... $4,000
EATON, Bradley L., to Thomas R. Gross; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 5½ years.....$780 to 900
STONE, Samuel H., to Michele Scangarelle; 142 Elm St, 5 years..... 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Solomon, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 75th St, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 750
ADLER, Henrietta, to Herman Gampert; 29 West 99th St, 1 year..... 3,000
BERGEN, William C., to Jennie Needham; Anthony Av, w s, part of Lot 217, map of Prospect Hill estate; Anthony Av, e s, 101.4 ft s of 151st St, 1 year..... 1,200
BERGER, Benjamin, to William H. Barth; 186th St, s s, 280 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 4,000
BLACK, John; and others to E. W. Brooks; 42 Pearl St, 1 year..... 1,500
BUCKLEY, Annie, to Patrick Foy; Creston Av, n w corner of 182d St, 3 years.. 900
CARPENTER, Francis O., and wife to Carolyn B. Wright; Valentine Av, w s, part of Lots 12 and 13, map of Peter Valentine farm, 2 years..... 5,000
CROSS, Thomas R., to George Ehret; 124 St. Ann's Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500
D'AURIA, G. Pasquale, to Ephraim B. Levy; lot 588, Map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 650
DELEVEAUX, Joseph, to George Ehret; 1,632 East End Av, demand..... 5,500
DONNELLY, Frank, to Claribel Spiess; Rockfield St, n s, 100 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x100, and strip adjoining, 1 year. 450
DOUGAN, Amelia J., to William E. Kotman; Cherry St, n s, 165.11 ft w of Pike St, 50.2x150.7x50x148.2..... 30,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., to Benjamin T. Kissam; e s of 8th Av, 60.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 18,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., and wife to St. Luke's Hospital; 8th Av, e s, 80.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 18,000
HAVANAGH, Bernard, and wife to James W. Jones; 183d St, n s, 120 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 1,500
IRELAND, Jane A., to Elizabeth T. Mosher; Lot 226, map of land of Samuel Boyd, Sixteenth Ward, leasehold, 3 years 500
KENDALL, Nicholas D., to Samuel W. B. Smith; Park Av, w s, 50.6 ft n of 116th St, 90x100.9, 1 year..... 5,000
KIRKHAM, Janie E., to Louise Tillinghast; 29th St, s s, 256.3 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 40,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, and wife to Charles H. Reed; Madison Av, s w corner of 132d St, 2 years..... 4,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, and wife to David Gideon; Madison Av, s w corner of 132d St, 5 years..... 35,000
LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, and wife to Mark Blumenthal; Lexington Av, w s, 54.6 ft s of 119th St, 27x80, 1 and 3 years, (two mortgages) 18,000
LEVIN, Solomon, to Isaac Goldberg; lots 2 and 2½, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, ½ year..... 2,000
MANSFIELD, Susan H., and another to Alonzo B. Kight; Riverside Drive, e s, 22 ft s of 104th St, installments..... 13,000
MARSHALL, Mary K., to S. W. Dexter; 250 West 124th St, 1 year..... 8,000
MAXWELL, Elizabeth, to Isabella S. Wall; e s of Wales Av, 110 ft s of St. Mary's St, 22.1 ft to Port Morris Branch R. R., 1 year..... 3,500
McELRATH, Percy, and wife to G. W. Dayton; 13 Spruce St, 2 years..... 1,800
McSHANE, William and Mary J., to Andrew Nelson; s w s of Vermilyea Av, 100 ft s of Isham St, 2 years..... 350
MUHLENFELS, Charles, to Emma E. Gross; 147th St, s s, 153.10 ft w of Grand Boulevard, demand..... 2,000
PATERNO, John, to George S. Hamlin; 204 West 106th St, 3 years..... 28,000
PEETZ, Gustav, to Lydia De L. Andrews; 89th St, s s, 171.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 18,000
POLK, Maurice, to Jacob D. Butter; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, 1 year 100,000
POLK, Maurice, to Jacob D. Butter; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, 1 year 40,000
SCHWALBENBERG, John, and Frank G. Coryell to John F. Steeves; w s of Jackson Av, 290 ft s of 156th St, 2 months.. 5,000
SIMPSON, John F., and Charles H. to Julia E. Cameron; 58 West 129th St, 3 years 21,000
SMITH, Charles G., and others, executors, to Saurin Burell; Gerard Av and Butternut St, s e corner, 3 years..... 600
STEARNS, Gertrude, to Frank Ritter, Jr.; n s of 120 St, 266.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 1,500
TAMES, Moses H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Eldridge St, e s, 78.2 ft n of Hester St, 5 years 8,000
TOELBERG, John, to George Stolz; 902 East 165th St, 1 year 1,000
WENNINGER, Carolina and John P., to the American Savings Bank; s s of Tremont Av, 423 ft e of corner of 176th St and Anthony Av, new lines, 3 years.. 6,500
WENNINGER, Carolina and John P., to the American Savings Bank; s s of Tremont Av, 380.4 ft e of corner of 176th St and Anthony Av, new lines, 3 years.. 6,500
WENNINGER, Carolina and John P., to the American Savings Bank; s s of Tremont Av, 402.2 ft e of corner of 176th St and Anthony Av, new lines, 3 years.. 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWMAN, William, and another, executors, &c., to David Kohnstamm, as guardian..... Nom.
CONDIT, William L., and others, guardians, &c., to Mabel R. Sherman..... Nom.
CRUIKSHANK, William M., to Mary D. Cruikshank 500
GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Morris Morrison.. 1,000
ISOLA, Charles F., to Brooklyn Trust Company, as trustee..... 7,500
KIMBALL, Austin, and another, trustees, to George H. Coutts..... 10,000
KIMBELL, Anthony, Jr., and another, trustees, to Theodore and Eugene Conkling..... 10,100
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lillian B. Woodruff..... 15,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lillian B. Woodruff..... 5,003
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 10,000
SCHELL, Edward P., and others, guardians, &c., to Mabel R. Sherman, (two assignments) ..... Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles Strauss..... 5,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles Strauss..... 5,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles W. Dumont..... 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

COMMONWEALTH AV, s w corner of West Farms Road, 62.1x100x14.5x110.9; Church E. Gates & Co. against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor 485
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x85; Heil Brothers against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor 400
ELTON AV, w s, 101 ft n of 160th St, 50x78; Chester F. Reynolds against Vecktor Ohlson, owner; John Woodruff, owner and contractor 142
WILLIS AV, 444; Wolff Schiffman against Adolph Webber, owner; Gus P. Bruderlein, contractor 117
3D AV, 818, n w corner of 50th St; E. Pozzo & Son against J. Monroe Taylor, owner; P. H. Kerwin, lessee and contractor 117
3D AV, 4,177 to 4,181, and 769 East 176th St; M. Manassa against Laura Streifler, owner; Schaefer & Sons, contractors.... 109
11TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of White Plains Av, 50x114; Hirsch & Conant against Annie and Joseph Troman, owners and contractors 165
136TH ST, 149 West; Purcell & Ray Company against Harriet V. Houghton, owner; William Somers, contractor 470
63D ST, s s, 160 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Michael Cavanagh and others against The Jackson Architectural Iron Co.; owner, Patrick Cooney, contractor, (five liens) 66
83D ST, 327 West; Michael Rofrano & Co. against William Call, owner; E. F. Dobson & Co., contractors 975
83D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 44.8x102; Timothy Coughlen against Jacob Jung, owner; Dennis O'Connell, contractor 30
103D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x100; Earl Mansfield against Jacob Wiedhopf, owner and contractor 25
129TH ST, 515 and 517 West; Max Kramer against John Allen, owner; Jake Katz, contractor 21
150TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Earl Mansfield against Henry Muller, Sr., owner and contractor 55
177TH ST, or Tremont Av, n s, 175 ft e of Main St, 25x100; Herman Masche against John Carson, owner; — Totten, contractor 300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROOK AV, s corner of 150th St, proposed, 100x100; Henry E. & Herbert Janes with Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., (nine payments) $40,000

Lis Pendens.

HUDSON ST, 621; Mary Tully, trustee, &c., against William E. Caldwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson & Warner.
PENFOLD AV, s w corner of Suburban Place, 100x100; Frederick N. Du Bois against Sarah A. Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. V. Simpson.
36TH ST, 134 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Annie L. and Henry H. Dyer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.
85TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; John C. Barth against Thomas Smith and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.
114TH ST, 105 and 107 West; Jacques Pollatschek and another against Maurice Pollatschek, now Polk, and others, (partition;) attorney, L. J. Altkrug.
140TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; David Stewart against Isma Schreyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Fall term of the United States Supreme Court began at noon today. Chief Justice Fuller announced that the usual custom was to meet and adjourn on the opening day, in order to join in a call of respect on the President, but owing to the President's enforced absence from the city the court would hear motions to-day and begin calling the docket to-morrow. The first decisions probably will be handed down next Monday.

The following motions were heard to-day:

353—The State of Ohio, appellant, vs. J. B. Thomas.—Motion to advance submitted by J. K. Richards in behalf of counsel.

410—John B. Russell, petitioner, vs. Frederick Stearns.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, submitted by H. M. Campbell, T. A. Banning, and Ephraim Banning, in support of petition, and by R. A. Parker and Charles F. Burton, in opposition thereto. Leave granted to Solicitor General Richards to file suggestions herein.

306—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas. 307—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Texas, and 334—Waters-Pierce Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Texas.—Motions to advance submitted by Silas Hare in behalf of counsel.

336—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. John G. Warner.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Richard De Gray, J. D. Rouse, William Grant, and Wheeler H. Peckham, in support of motion, and by Samuel L. Gilmore and B. K. Miller, in opposition thereto.

413—Oscar M. Springer, petitioner, vs. Anders Jakobsen, claimant, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Richard de Gray in support of petition.

304—Edward Clifford, appellant, vs. William Heller, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by James S. Erwin for the appellee.

426—Henry Gardes, petitioner, vs. The United States, and 427, Louis Gallot, petitioner vs. The United States.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by J. R. Beckwith in support of petitions, with leave to Solicitor General Richards to file brief in opposition within one week.

320—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, petitioner, vs. J. K. Du Bois.—Administrators' petitions for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by J. B. Foraker, in support of petition, and by R. E. McFarland, in opposition thereto.

264—The City of Richmond, petitioner, vs. the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Motion to advance submitted by H. R. Pollard for the petitioner.

23—The Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois.—Ordered passed to be heard with 175 as one case, on motion of Walter D. Davidge for the plaintiffs in error.

391—Fred J. Kiesel & Co., petitioners, vs. The Sun Insurance Office of London.—Petitions for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, submitted by B. M. Wilson in behalf of A. R. Heywood, in support of petition, and by F. C. Van Ness in opposition thereto.

218—Robert Dunlap, appellant, vs. The United States.—To be assigned for amendment on the second Monday of November at the head of that call, on motion of George A. King for the appellant.

189—La Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Placed at the foot of the list of assigned cases for Oct. 17, on motion of J. M. Wilson for the appellant.

239—Lindsay & Phelps Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Mulhall et al.—Motion to advance submitted by J. K. Redington for the defendant in error, and opposition thereto submitted by Moses E. Clapp for the plaintiff in error.

305—The St. Louis Mining and Milling Company of Montana et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Montana Mining Company, Limited.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of W. E. Cullen and Charles J. A. Hughes, Jr., in support of motions, and by W. W. Dixon and E. W. Toole in opposition thereto.

337—The Third National Bank of Philadelphia, petitioner, vs. The National Bank of Chester Valley.—Petitioners for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, submitted by J. H. Ashton in behalf of Henry B. Tompkins for the petitioner, and by W. D. Ellis in opposition thereto.

52—The United States, appellant, vs. the Oregon and California Railroad Company et al.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of J. Hubley Ashton, in behalf of counsel for appellees.

291—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by J. H. Hayden and J. K. McCammon in support of motion and by Arthur Brown and H. P. Henderson in opposition thereto.

402—S. H. H. Clark et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Kansas City, Kan., et al.—Motion to advance submitted by George B. Watson for the defendants in error.

332—Charles J. Meadowcraft et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

131—The Durango Land and Coal Company, appellants, vs. Roger C. Evans et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Dismissed per stipulation.

173—The Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railroad and Transfer and Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William F. Wilson, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

To-day's call: Nos. 7, 11, 12, (and 13,) 20, 25, 28, 35, 38, 39, 40.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

148—In re Harris Towing & Trans. Co.
98—Fowston Barge Co. vs. tug G. H. Notta.
136—Slover vs. Car Float No. 1.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

37—Winston vs. Winston.
67—Hoffheimer vs. Am. Distributing Co.
76—Schattman vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
80—Dorney vs. O'Neill.
81—Kohlman vs. Selvage
51—Hand vs. Gas Engine & Power Co.
30—De Klyn vs. Simpson.
82—Starbuck vs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B.
85—Montgomery vs. Bloomingdale.
14—People ex rel. Ballard vs. Moss.
54—Dwyer vs. Mayor, &c.
31—Reuss vs. Ewen.
43—Packel vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
87—Riverside Bank vs. Woodhaven Junction Land Co.
88—Auld vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Capizzuto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Pyle vs. Todd.
3—Quinn vs. Quinn.
4—Central Nat. Bank vs. Bennett Mfg. Co.
5—Littlefield vs. Butler.
6—Apfel vs. Sexton.
7—Grenner vs. Grenner.
8—Country Club Land Assn. vs. Lohbauer.
9—McKenzie vs. McKenzie.
10—Post vs. Jones.
11—In re. Hawthorne St.
12—Clawson vs. Welcome.
13—Patrick vs. Underwood.
14—Duncan vs. Cole.
15—Colston vs. Russell B. Coal Co.
16—Ryan vs. Howe.
17—Anderson vs. Anderson.
18—Dunham vs. Scott.
19—Krahnke vs. Lesnowski.
20—Angino vs. Ricciati
21—Lewisaka vs. Vlasto.
22—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.
23—Frankau vs. same.
24—People ex rel. Turner vs. Coler.
25—Ferrowich vs. Samuels.
26—Rosenthal vs. same.
27—Green vs. Aviale Remedial Agency.
28—Siegel vs. Siegel.
29—Van Au vs. Palladino.
133—Silverman vs. Levy.
134—Wilson vs. Merple.
35—Washington Life Ins. Co. vs. Bechel.
36—Met. Fire Proofing Co. vs. St. Nicholas Skating Rink.
37—Zimmerman vs. Bearns.
38—Nally vs. Hitchcock.
39—In re Military Club.
40—Smith vs. Asiel.
41—In re Venable.
42—Schreiter vs. Schreiter.
43—Tracy vs. Dolan.
44—Schoenherr vs. Behman.
45—Bagot vs. Ullmann.
46—Bristol vs. Hatch.
47—Farner vs. Farner.
48—Filimore vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
49—Innesley vs. Leighton.
50—Goldstein vs. Warren.
51—Goman vs. Gramercy Club.
52—Same vs. Shenandoah Social Club.
53—Doran vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
54—Salzbacher vs. Casswothea.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

808—Tompkins vs. Brown. Preferred Causes.
1916—Franklin vs. Minertzhagen.
1963—Tilton vs. Stivers.
1527—Delano vs. Rice.
1337—Victoria Pap. Mill Co. vs. Casbriel.
1373—Nugent vs. Nugent
1483—Smith vs. Stiftas.
1465—Smith vs. Freitag.
1497—Rossou vs. Poli.
1503—Hirschbein vs. Johnson.
1508—Levy vs. Levy.
1510—Cooney vs. Stefke.
1516—Copper vs. Hill Bros. & Co.
1525—Galvin vs. Healy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred Causes.

1622—Sturz vs. Fischer.
5490—Henry vs. Flynn.
7100—Tannenbaum vs. Stein.
4962—Edgar vs. Mass.
3121—Tradesmen's Nat. Bk. vs. Fennessey.
5295—Stevens vs. White.
5512—People ex rel. Mell vs. St. Crucifix Society.
4850—State Banking Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
4606—Berliner vs. McMullen.
5389—Heydenreich vs. Lehman.
3199—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
3509—Matthias vs. Mayer.
5687—Cleary vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5720—Adelson vs. Sturm.
5900—Manning vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
4706—Met. Distributing Co. vs. Kuh.
6880—Klinkenstein vs. Vineberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2756—Coddington vs. Barnes.
2222—Hart vs. Met. Ry. Co.
2223—Duffy vs. same.
2118—Lawson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2405—Crayton vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
2573—Russell vs. Highlands Chemical Co.
2230—Hershow vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2044—Bottemus vs. Reimers.
2713—Bauer vs. Michaels.
2271—Ruellan vs. Stiwell.
2197—Barnes vs. Rob

BOARDERS WANTED.

19TH ST., 122 EAST.—Corner rooms, four windows; private bathroom; other rooms; superior board; parlor dining.

72D ST., 250 WEST.—Elegant rooms; superior table; cozy, comfortable.

LARGE RECEPTION ROOM; ALSO HANDsomely furnished rooms; bath connecting; parlor dining-room; references. 168 East 72d St.

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20 EAST 31ST ST.—Handsomely furnished room in small private family; gentleman with reference only.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable for one or two gentlemen; also hall room.

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447 LEXINGTON AV.—Large, comfortable room for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

J. O. PROCHAZKA, Klavier Studio. Wednesday, 131 West 116th St.; Saturday, S. Nyack.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young woman who has filled both places; assist in pantry. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at present employer's, 120 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in pantry; private family; best city reference. K., Box 317, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl; light chamberwork and sewing; best city reference; willing and obliging. Call, two days, 221 East 40th St., Gilligan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a position for her chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. L., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; private family; three years' references. Present employer's, 9 East 65th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, with best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 149 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. 309 West 42d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady, (graduate,) competent to instruct in English, French, (spoken,) and Latin; seeks brief engagement; would assume duties of lady's companion; highest testimonials; salary not demanded; simply a comfortable and agreeable home; reference. Rest, Box 220, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS—HOUSEMAID.—A lady going abroad for Winter wishes to find good places, together or separately, for her cook, waitress and housemaid. Call or address 21 East 11th St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in small private family; best city reference. 1,548 Broadway, corner 46th St., McKenna's bell.

COOK.—By young German Protestant cook; understands all soups, meat, cream, and pastry; best city references; wages, $25. Call for two days at 215 East 45th St.

COOK.—First class; private family; excellent meat, soups, bread, pastry, desserts; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. 418 West 56th St.; no cards; ring second bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; good baker; in private family; best city references. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; excellent reference; private family. 153 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in a private family; wages $45. Cook, Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; understands milk and butter; best references. 446 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; bread, cake, all kinds of dessert, private family; reference. 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—By competent person as cook; best references; wages, $25. 221 East 40th St., Gilligan's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook; understands her business; best city references. 176 East 81st St. Mrs. Magnough's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 205 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a French Canadian as cook by the day, week, or month; very competent. 221 East 21st St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; good references; willing and obliging. C., Box 39, 769 8d Av.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; good reference. J. A. T., Box 166, Times.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 63 Riverside Drive.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—To do washing, ironing, or cleaning in a private family by the day; steady, four or five days a week; personal reference. M. T., Box 279, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman to work by the day or washing to take home; first-class laundress. Henderson, 536 West 50th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do any kind of work. 551 West 57th St., top floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to do washing or cleaning by the day; references. Dietz, 122 East 62d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Macheret; evening and street gowns; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Desires few more customers by the day; good fitter; terms reasonable. H., 649 9th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's; out by the day; terms, $2. Mrs. Ungeheuer, 350 East 80th St.

DRESSMAKING.—By young girl, by the day, in private family, on ladies' or children's dresses. Mamie A. Smith, 104 East 89th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess of exceptional qualifications and superior methods; is highly recommended by a city family, in which she has taught seven years; elementary or advanced English and piano; prominent references. Visiting Engagement, Box 216, Times Office.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a North German; references. Call, from 9 till 1, 850 Madison Av., corner of 70th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced woman as housekeeper in a refined family; fully competent to take entire charge. Mrs. Johnston, 229 West 16th St.; third bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small private family. 699 10th Av., Lennon's bell; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young woman as kitchenmaid in private family. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at present employer's, 120 West 72d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German, speaking French; experienced in traveling, packing, hairdressing, and dressmaking; excellent references. A. T., 37 Sutton Place, Avenue A.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl as maid and seamstress in private family; cuts and fits excellently; city reference. Competent, Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to take family washing; drying in open air; good laundress; 60 cents per dozen; good reference. McNay, 417 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant girl as first-class laundress; with references; wages $25. Wassil, 184 East 2d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a woman as good laundress by the day, or to do house cleaning; good reference. 311 East 26th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By refined German girl as nurse to growing children. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 318 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; can take entire charge of infant; five and a half years' best city reference. Toy store, 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts.

NURSE.—By competent woman to take charge of infant from birth; good reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge; best city reference. Lyons, 109 East 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By competent young woman as monthly nurse to elderly or invalid lady or child; willing to do up-stairs work; long experience in sickness; best city reference; no objection to country or travel. Nurse, 26 West 99th St., Davis's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl as seamstress; good dressmaker. Present employer's, 246 West 73d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two North of Ireland Protestant girls; one experienced waitress; three years' city reference; other as chambermaid; both will assist with other work if required; permanent place in private American family desired. 244 West 12th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as waitress in private American family; best city reference. 627 3d Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; 5½ years' best city reference. 265 East 78th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. 426 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady as assistant bookkeeper or in office; willing and ambitious; best of references; moderate salary. Rev. William J. H. Boetcker, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN, EXTENSIVE business experience, finished correspondent, desires permanent, responsible position with mercantile house, or as private secretary to physician or literary man; capable of taking charge of branch office. Business, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By a young lady as office assistant. Brown, 111 Fairmont Place, Tremont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler where one or more men or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address, until Oct. 18, Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

BUTLER.—As butler in a private family, by a middle-aged man; best of city reference. R. W., Box 327, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; speaks French; valeting; good care of silver; city references. W. M., 253 West 37th St.

BUTLER or COACHMAN.—By a young man as butler or coachman. H. M., present employer's, 18 East 64th St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to find place for competent English butler where parlormaid is kept. Call or address for two days, 450 Madison Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; strictly first-class in every branch; fine pastry cook; disengaged Oct. 15; in private family only preferred; good references. Chef, Box 134, Madison, N. J.

CHEF.—As chef in private family or club; excellent cook; best references. Werner, 320 East 52d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace; single; milks; city or country. T., 424 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; eight years' city reference; last employer, who is going abroad, can be interviewed. Simpson, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes position for his man, whom he can highly recommend; married; no family. 33 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By good reliable man; four years' references. G. Kitney, 409 East 71st St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By German on gentleman's place; understands taking care of horses, harness, cows, &c. German, Box 171, Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Protestant laundress for country place on the Hudson. Call between 10 and 12 at 25 East 69th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal; also to solicit renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 600 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Assistant manager; services required by an old established and leading fire insurance company; a gentleman of general underwriting knowledge and ability. Reply, in confidence, stating age, extent and area of experience, and salary expected, to Trustee, Box 220, Times.

WANTED—Coachman, second man; young; single; Irish preferred; about 5 feet 6 inches; must show proof understanding duties, temperance, and respectability; no others need apply. Post Office Box 714, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Butler, in private family; must be single and young; have first-class city references. Address, stating references, W. E., Post Office Box 486.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors.

People of the State of New York. To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed.
Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day [Seal.] of September, 1898. WM. SOHMER,
U. S. Rev. Stamp, canceled. 10c. Clerk.
EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Chatham St., Manhattan, City of New York.
s6-1aw6tuTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the plot, piece, or parcel of land, mentioned, described and directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Haughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly boundaries thereof, the same dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.,) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.,) being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 316 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.
HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.
LOUIS E. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Eighth Street or St. Mark's Place.

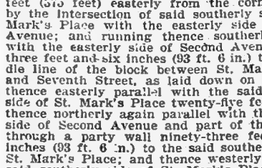

Broome Street.

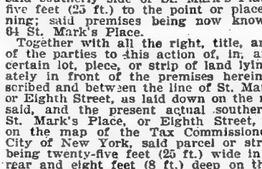

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.
HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.
s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

R·I·P·A·N·S

I felt better from the very first one I took. I had taken them for about a month, and was feeling so much better that I had forgotten about the bad feelings I used to have. The doctors called my trouble dyspepsia. I had it for about seven years, and had never in all my life been able to eat rich food or a very hearty meal. I often wondered why I should have so much dyspepsia. I would have what I call waterbrash sometimes four or five times a day, when clean water that seemed hot would run out of my mouth and the pain was something terrible for a minute, or else I would have pains at times in my stomach that would fairly double me up or pains in my shoulders and legs and all over me so that I would wish I was dead. I would send for the doctor, and when he came in he would say: "Well what is the matter now?" The best way to describe how I felt was just to say that everything was the matter with me and I felt bad everywhere. I think everybody who is troubled with their stomach ought to just try Ripans Tabules and they will soon know how valuable they are. My age is fifty-one years.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

FOR SALE.

CHURCH OF INCARNATION.—Pew for sale or rent; north side of south aisle, near chancel; six sittings; very desirable and reasonable. Address Pew, Box 220, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

586 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as committee, &c., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1898.
QUINTON CORWINE,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

45th Street.

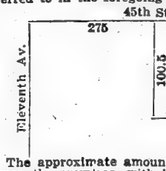

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.
QUINTON CORWINE,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s20-2aw8wTu&Th&o11

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear to answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mars or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y.
s27-1awGwTu&n9

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 103, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.
FRANCIS C. GREEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York.
s27-1aw6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Je28-1aw6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix.
QUINCY, WENDEL, & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o11-1aw6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 103, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.
o11-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, Silver and Company, the first names John and James, and John Doe being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix; Herkimer Manufacturing Company; Herrmann Chamber Suit Furniture Company; Herrmann Bureau Company; Herrmann Desk Company; and Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works; Peerless Bedding Company; Lee J. Rice; Charles Brothers; Charles B. Conran and George H. Lary, composing firm of Conran and Lary; John Deltour; John Early; John Healy, Joel L. Isaacs and Adolph Prince, the name Adolph being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix, and composing the firm of J. Healy and Company; Harvey C. Wilson, receiver of J. W. Mason and Company; Isaac Rothfeld; Thomas Stokes; Cornelius F. Sheehan; Joseph A. Rooney, as administrator, etc., of Ann Rooney, deceased; Annie Rice; William H. Robinson; Eagle Bedstead Works, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES S. RICE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sarah A. Rice, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court of said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s27-1aw6wTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 A.M.
" " West 22d St. Pier. 9 A.M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, Hudson & Coxsackie

ROBBER TRAVIS'S METHODS

He Says the Secret of His "Art" Is to "Go It Alone."

SHUNNED ALL OTHER THIEVES

He Will Be Arraigned This Morning, Charged with a Robbery at Hartford, Conn.

William E. Travis, artistic burglar, who was arrested by Detectives Fogarty and Kerr on Saturday, will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning, for robbing the home of Miss Juliet Sumner, 11 Myrtle Street, Hartford, Conn.

"Burglary is an art," said Travis to Capt. McClusky, yesterday, "and the secret of the art is to go it alone. It may take years of study, like any other profession, but it is an art, just the same. For years I have evaded the police, lived a quiet life, and kept out of the company of thieves, and I would have shot myself if I had known I was going to suffer such disgrace as this."

There was just a touch of pathos in the voice of Travis as he spoke to Capt. McClusky, who is the only person who has interviewed the big-boned burglar. Safe in his cell at Police Headquarters, he is away from the eyes of all save the jail officers, and so he will be kept, for Capt. McClusky regards him as an important individual, to whom robberies of a past decade may possibly be traced.

Travis gave his age as thirty-two, but he looks much older. He is 5 feet 8½ inches in height, according to the Bertillon system of measurement. He weighs 172 pounds, and has a marvelous physique. His chest, at normal expansion, measures 48 inches, and his biceps are well developed. There seems to be not an ounce of fat on his body—it is all bone and muscle, and he has that severe, hard countenance that seems to denote strength. Those who have seen him say that his strength has aided him greatly in his work. Outside of this predominating characteristic, Travis has black hair, brown eyes, a dark complexion, and his mustache is thin and of the same color as his hair.

He has been known as William E. Dalton, and also as Burche, and, while going under both of these aliases, for some weeks past, the police have known that he was not above suspicion. Although he glories in the fact that he has never been arrested before, the police knew that when a definite clue was found his time would be up. Detectives Kerr and Fogarty, who have been shadowing Travis since "Big Bill" Mason told Capt. McClusky that he was the only lucky burglar on earth, felt certain on Tuesday last that the suspected man would be in their clutches before the week was out. On that day he purchased a ticket for New Haven, Conn., and during the week several robberies were committed in and about Hartford. Yesterday morning, Miss Juliet Sumner, 11 Myrtle Street, Hartford, Conn., in company with Detectives Farrell and McGrath of that place, called on Capt. McClusky and identified part of the stolen property found in Travis's Brooklyn room. It consisted of spoons, knives, and forks, all of solid silver and gold-plated, and had been stolen from Miss Sumner's residence last Thursday night.

During his conversation with Capt. McClusky, Travis said that he was a commercial traveler by supposition, but a burglar by force of habit. For ten years or more he had been following his calling, and during that time he had avoided the company of other burglars with holy abhorrence.

"I looked upon the matter in a systematic manner," he said. "Other men did not. Three may make a crowd and two a company, but in my case I was always my own pal and confidant. I looked to my dress, my speech, and all that, and no one could have told me from the finest gentleman in the land."

Then he went on to say that he never carried any tools but two wrenches and a 'jimmy' and a small piece of candle. He always entered a building by the second-story window, and if that is true, it is the opinion of the officers that he was an expert porch climber, for no rope ladders or anything similar was found in his room. He never entered a building that he did not first examine, and never went into a neighborhood which was heavily patrolled by police. He also says that a burglar can go into the small towns with the greatest safety, for in such places the residents retire early, and are not afraid of being robbed, like New Yorkers. Then the police are not so alert. He deplores New York as a happy hunting ground for thieves. It is too wide-awake, says Travis. A man might go on for a while, but his capture was only a matter of a short time. Then the crowds would prevent an escaping man from going very far, if he had to use his legs.

"When I rob a house," continued Travis, "I try to remain in it for as short a time as possible. If I find a drawer full of valuables, I take it from its chest and carry it out of the house and do the proper looting on the outside. The slightest noise might awaken the inmates of a house. But with me no one would have a chance, for I would use my revolvers if necessary. I have never until this been accosted by a police officer, and I have always carried the swag away. Light and shade is one of the secrets of burglary, and the good burglar will never stand in a place where he is open to detection through his shadow."

That Travis always had his "guns" with him is an established fact, for his pockets had been badly worn by them. Travis said that these pistols had been his companions for years. They are of .32 calibre; one is in good trim, but the other shows signs of rust and exposure.

Capt. McClusky will not divulge just now the address of Travis's home in Brooklyn or his mother's in Manhattan. In a trunk in his mother's house was a pair of gold and mother-of-pearl opera glasses; a Swiss silver hunting-case watch, an English open-face watch, a small silver chatelaine open-face watch, and another watch of similar pattern. Among the articles was a silver bookmark, bearing the initials "R. S."; a silver bangle with a number of coins, on which were engraved various names and initials, such as "Harry," "Amor," "George," and "E. C., 1880"; a Masonic emblem in blue, bearing the name "George"; fifteen empty purses, a lady's jacket, several fancy clocks, a dozen knives and forks, a soup ladle with the initial "P," belts, buckles, card cases, bracelets, nail scissors, and lockets.

The relatives of the prisoner are grief-stricken. His mother would not believe the news when the detectives informed her of her son's arrest. She said that she never entertained the slightest suspicion that her son was a thief. The man's wife fainted when she heard the news.

Travis was always kind and gentle to his family. He is said to have treated them with every consideration, and was always merry and entertaining and never let them want for anything. Both his mother and wife believed him to be a commercial traveler. He seemed to be successful in business, and they never questioned him much about his affairs.

Capt. McClusky says that Travis's manner is courteous and quiet, and just the opposite to that of other burglars. In his conversations he has said nothing about "Big Bill" Mason, but the belief is that, despite his efforts to keep away from other burglars, he must have met "Big Bill" some dark night while both were following their vocation.

DEATH CAME BEFORE DIVORCE.

New the Widow Has the Court Decree Set Aside.

Upon the application of Juliette P. Mara, Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside a decree of divorce which he granted to her on Sept. 13, from John J. Mara. Just two days before the formal decree was signed, the divorced husband, who served as a soldier in the war, died from sickness.

In April, 1896, Mrs. Mara began the action for divorce. It was finally placed on the calendar for trial in May last. When the time for trial came Mara was not present, for when the war with Spain began he enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, and with his comrades was ordered to Camp Black. From Camp Black Mara wrote to his wife that he expected to be ordered to the front in a few days, and that if anything happened to him she would be notified. The note was very formal.

Mara took part in the battles in which his regiment fought, but toward the close of the campaign he fell a victim to sickness. Gallantry had won a name for him, and he was made a Sergeant of Company M. Afterward Mara, with others, was brought from the hospital at Siboney and died in camp on Sept. 11, two days before the court's decree was handed down.

In her application to have the decree set aside and to have the action discontinued, Mrs. Mara says that she was present when her husband's comrades buried him in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Mara lives at 458 Columbus Avenue.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE STAR BOARDER IN LAW.

Justice Cohen, Lawyer, and Witness Couldn't Define Him Except as "Star Boarder."

The suit of Ada F. Scoville, who is suing William H. Jacobs, a letter carrier, for support, alleging that she became his wife by contract, came to trial yesterday before Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court. She said, and showed letters to prove, that she had been Jacobs's recognized wife for several years. She said her first husband, Scoville, was the Captain of the ship Daisy Sprager. In 1885 the vessel sailed away from New London and was never afterward heard of.

Then followed a long wrangle. The attorney for the defendant asked the plaintiff if it was not a fact that Jacobs was her "star boarder."

"No, Sir," snapped the woman. "He was not my star boarder. He was my husband."

"What do you mean by star boarder?" asked Justice Cohen.

"Well, I guess it means—er, I guess I don't know," replied Mrs. Scoville.

"But why did you use the term?"

"I did not use it."

Mrs. Scoville was finally convinced that she did use the term, but said she did not know what it meant. Then one of the lawyers came to the assistance of the Justice.

"Your Honor," he said, "star boarder means—means—er—er, well you know what it means."

"But I do not," replied Justice Cohen.

"Well, it means star boarder," resumed the counsel.

Justice Cohen was finally forced to proceed with the trial without getting a lucid definition of the term. At the conclusion of the testimony Justice Cohen reserved his decision.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMPLICATION IN A TOBACCO TRANSACTION.—The First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the decision of the Special Term affirming the report of a referee refusing to allow the full amount of the claim of the Harris-Seller Banking Company against the assignee of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. The latter were warehousemen in this city and Louisville, Ky. A twenty days' bill of exchange for $2,500, drawn upon them by one of their customers named Skeldon, to enable him to purchase tobacco, was discounted by the Harris-Seller Banking Company, a corporation doing business in Versailles, Ky. Sawyer, Wallace & Co. received the proceeds, and used $2,300 to replace money advanced to Skeldon, and applied the remainder to reimburse themselves for some other claims owing by him. With the $2,300 Skeldon bought on his own account twenty-two hogsheads of tobacco, which were sent to Sawyer, Wallace & Co. to be sold by them on commission, they to have a lien upon it for the amount of the accommodation acceptance of the twenty-five-hundred-dollar draft. Sawyer, Wallace & Co., soon after their acceptance of the draft, failed, and made a general assignment. Their assignee took possession of this tobacco, which was not yet sold. The Harris-Seller Company obtained judgment in the Louisville Chancery Court, Kentucky, determining that they had a lien for $2,500, with interest, upon the tobacco, and requiring the assignee to sell it and pay into court the proceeds. The assignee sold the tobacco pursuant to the judgment, and paid into court $1,700, the net proceeds. The Harris-Seller Company, after receiving this sum on account of the acceptance, presented a claim to the assignee of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. for the full amount of the draft. This disputed claim was referred, and the referee reported that the $1,700 should be deducted from the amount, the remainder, $800, to go to the Harris-Seller Company. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said, in part: "If Skeldon had sold the tobacco and paid the money to Sawyer, Wallace & Co. upon this draft, undoubtedly it would have thus far diminished their debt. It makes no difference from a legal point of view whether Skeldon sold the property of his own free will, or whether the Harris-Seller Company procured it to be sold and took the proceeds and applied them. In either case the Harris-Seller Company received and applied upon its draft the money of Skeldon which Sawyer, Wallace & Co. were entitled to have to protect them against the payment. Having received this money and applied it upon their draft, they were not entitled to prove against the assignee anything more than the remainder, after deducting the amount of the payment."

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THE ATTACHMENT WAS IMPROPERLY VACATED.—Monroe Salisbury was sued in September, 1893, in the Supreme Court, by Harry S. Henry, and an attachment was granted against him, as being a non-resident. The trial, in March, 1896, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for a considerable amount of money. The judgment was reversed by the Appellate Division, on the ground that the facts alleged in the complaint and proved did not make out a cause of action. On the second trial, in December, 1897, the same evidence being presented, a verdict was directed for the defendant. After an undertaking had been given, staying proceedings on the judgment pending appeal, the warrant of attachment was vacated on the ground that plaintiff had no cause for action against the defendant. The Appellate Division has now unanimously reversed the order vacating the warrant of attachment. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that no cause of action having been shown, the attachment might very properly have been vacated but for the provision of Section 3,343 of the Code, Subdivision 2, which provides that a stay of proceedings suspends the effect of the annulment of the judgment, and the reversal or vacating of the judgment revives the warrant. "The annulment of the warrant takes place," Justice Rumsey says, "because of the judgment by which it has been determined that the plaintiff has no cause of action; but the statute thus annulling it nevertheless reserves a final conclusion as to the validity of the warrant until it shall be determined upon the appeal that the determination that there was no cause of action was a correct one, and if that should prove to be incorrect, the Legislature intends that the warrant should stand."

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QUESTION OF PRIORITY OF MORTGAGES.—In a foreclosure suit brought by Stella Lanier against David Milliken and others, it appeared that Russell H. Hoadley made a loan upon mortgage on these premises, relying on the representations of his attorney that he was getting a first mortgage, although, in fact, an examination of his mortgage would have disclosed that it was made expressly subject to the lien of a $6,000 mortgage by Sarah A. Hardy. A few months later, the plaintiff's assignor made a loan and accepted a bond and mortgage upon the same property, upon the representations of the same attorney, who was also attorney for the owner of the equity of redemption, to the effect that there was no other mortgage, except the Hardy mortgage; and he thereupon paid off the Hardy mortgage, and accepted the bond and mortgage of $8,000 in suit, and had it recorded. Both parties, who were misled by the same attorney, remained for years in mutual ignorance of each other's rights, and of the record of their respective mortgages. The question in the case turned upon whether, by filing the satisfaction piece for the Hardy mortgage, the plaintiff thereby, as against Hoadley, so destroyed the lien of that mortgage that he could no longer be subrogated, and that for that reason the Hoadley mortgage acquired a priority over the plaintiff's mortgage in suit. Justice Freedman, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the superior equity was with her.

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MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGMENTS.—George D. Batchelor obtained an alternative writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court, requiring Frank C. Bacon, clerk of the First Municipal Court, to issue a transcript and an execution upon a judgment entered in that court last January, in favor of Batchelor and against Antonio Rasines, as defendant, for $177.16. The writ alleged that the judgment had not been satisfied, released, reversed, or stayed. Justice Daly yesterday, on demurrer, gave judgment for the defendant, upon the ground that the writ did not state that the judgment continued in existence or in full force and effect, and that it was not shown that the judgment had not been set aside on motion, according to the power vested in the Justice.

Excuse our chuckling, but the weather is in about the mood to make the exchange of your money and our overcoats probable; for if we can't satisfy you, no one can—$13 to $30.

One of the most serviceable of our overcoats, yes, and one of the most stylish, is a "medium weight," none too heavy for Fall, none too light for Winter—covert cloth, worsted lined, velvet collar; $25.

If you'll send us your name, we'll send you The Works of R., P. and Co.—8 books—one for each department—Boys' and Men's clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN CHINA

James S. Fearon Tells of the Increasing Demand for American Goods.

GOOD BUSINESS FACILITIES

An Outlet for Surplus Stocks of American Cotton Domestics—The Big Railroad Concession to a New York Syndicate.

James S. Fearon, senior member of the New York firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., 87 Front Street, has been engaged in trade with China for about thirty years, and for a considerable portion of that time he has resided in China. He is now in this country, but is preparing to return within the next few days to Shanghai, where he is the President of the Municipal Council. He is deeply interested in the development of American trade and industries in China, and his familiarity with existing conditions and possibilities prompts him to take a very hopeful view of the chances of American traders in the Celestial Empire.

Speaking of the exports from the United States to China, Mr. Fearon said: "This country is sending about $7,000,000 worth of cotton domestics to China annually. The exportation of American cotton also is likely to increase largely in the near future, because of the establishment of numerous cotton spinning mills at Shanghai. There are large shipments of flour, chiefly from Pacific Coast ports, to Hongkong for distribution from that point to the Southern treaty ports in China. Other things that United States shippers send to China are pig iron, from the Southern States, and old iron, such as scrap, old boiler tubes, and old horseshoes. There is a large Chinese demand for old iron of this character. Cut and wire nails are imported into China from this country, also cigarettes, condensed milk, locomotives, steel rails, and other railroad material. People in China can buy locomotives from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper in this country than they can get them in Europe. The present indications are that there will speedily be an immense increase in the demand for all descriptions of railroad material.

"There is a large trade in refined petroleum in China, and it is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, which has agencies throughout the Far East. The shipments of cotton domestics from the United States to China from the 1st of last January to Aug. 31 aggregated 140,000 bales. It is in this trade, if it is not interfered with by the changes now going on in the relations of European powers affecting the territory of the empire, that I look for the probability of such an increase in the near future that American manufacturers should have no difficulty in disposing of their surplus production, which has been so heavy a burden on the trade during the last few years.

"Manufacturers in the Southern States can now produce coarse-yarn cloth, such as drills and sheetings, so cheaply that the mills in Lancashire find it impossible to compete with them, and, if exporters will only study the requirements of the Chinese in finer yarn-cloths also, I feel convinced that they will be able to secure a good portion of the trade in that line of goods.

"The financeering of shipments from United States ports to China is entirely monopolized by branches of large English banks, having extended business relations all through the Far East. American exporters are afforded quite as good exchange and banking facilities as the English and Continental shippers enjoy.

"A large proportion of the shipments to China are made via Suez, chiefly in British tramp steamers. Freight rates are lower from New York to China than from England to China. The various lines of steamers from San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, and Vancouver carry good cargoes consisting chiefly of flour, cotton, cotton domestics, and canned goods. The most important treaty ports in China are: In the South—Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and Foo-Choo; in the North—Shanghai, Chefoo, Tien-tsin, Niu-Chwang, Hankow, and the other Yangtse River ports. Practically all of the exports from this country go to Hongkong and Shanghai for distribution. Hongkong takes nearly all the flour for distribution in the South, also a large quantity of petroleum. Shanghai takes all of the domestics, the cotton, a large proportion of the oil, and the bulk of the other articles. These are distributed to the Yangtsze River ports and the three northern ports, Chefoo, Tien-tsin, and Niu-Chwang; the last named three ports take 90 per cent. of the domestic cottons sent from the United States to China, as well as a large percentage of the petroleum and miscellaneous articles.

"Shanghai is by far the most important of the treaty ports. The aggregate trade there amounts to about $160,000,000 annually. The foreign settlements, native city, and suburbs have a population of about 600,000. The population of the Anglo-American settlements has doubled within the past eight years. This is chiefly owing to the rapid development of manufacturing enterprises, such as cotton mills, silk filatures, &c. It is estimated that 30,000 natives are employed in these industries. The only successful enterprises of this kind are under foreign (other than native) management. Shanghai, in my opinion, is destined to be one of the largest manufacturing centres in the world. The municipality contemplates giving a concession for twenty-three miles of electric street railways, and the foreign settlement already has about sixty miles of streets.

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"The completed railroads in China are chiefly in the north, where about 250 miles of road are in operation, say from Tongku, at the mouth of the Peiho River, about 120 miles in a westerly direction with Pekin as the terminus, and about 130 miles toward the north to Shan-hae-quan, just outside the great wall. An extension of this last portion to Moukden and Niu-Chwang is proposed. The Imperial Railway Administration had authorized a loan of $10,000,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for this purpose, but the Russian Government objected to the use of British capital in this connection, on the plea that the extension was through Manchuria, and consequently within the Russian sphere of influence.

"The only other line of railway now completed is that from Woosung, at the mouth of the Whangpo River, (on which is Shanghai,) to Shanghai, a distance of about twelve miles. This road is to be extended to Soochow, Chingkeang, and Nankin, and eventually to Hankow; the concession to build this extension was recently secured by a syndicate of British capitalists, and work on it is already under way. The Lu Han Railroad, from Pekin to Hankow, passing through the rich province of Shansi, will go in a southerly direction to Hankow. A concession to build this has lately been granted to a Franco-Belgian syndicate, and it is generally supposed that the Russian Government will provide the funds. The material for this road will be furnished exclusively by French and Belgian manufacturers.

"The most important concession yet granted is that for a railroad line from Hankow to Canton, obtained by a syndicate of New York capitalists. This new railroad will be about 900 miles long, and will pass through the rich and densely populated provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung. Its terminus will be at Canton, and it will have a branch to Kowloong, the recently acquired British territory, opposite Hongkong. A staff of American engineers has already started from here for China to survey and report on the proposed route, and it is almost certain that the material and rolling stock to build and equip this line will be shipped from the United States.

"Of course this new railroad will greatly facilitate the extension of American trade in China, but the only means at present in which trade can be extended is through the established mercantile houses there. Any American individual or company desiring to introduce trade or a new industry in China should have relations with some reliable concern already established there. If the proposed enterprise has anything to do with electricity, or machinery, it would be necessary for the projectors to send a technical man to work through the medium of the resident agency.

"I have been repeatedly asked if there is not a great deal of jealousy and opposition on the part of the British merchants as against American new-comers. To such questions I am glad to be able to reply most emphatically in the negative. Not only are British merchants not jealous of the Americans, but they are manifesting a keen desire to co-operate with the Americans who desire to establish business interests in China. It is evident to both British and Americans now residing in China that the interests of both are identical, and that it is to the advantage of these two nations to keep China open to the trade of both.

"It is well to note, also, that the Chinese official and mercantile classes also now see that it is to their interest to encourage British and American capitalists to develop their country. Large and valuable coal and mineral deposits are known to exist in China, especially in the Provinces of Shansi and Shantung. Concessions to mine these mineral deposits have been granted quite recently. The Kaiping coal mines, under Chinese management, on the Tongku-Shanghai-quan line, has an output of 1,500 tons per day, and the management has just sunk a new shaft from which they expect to double the production. There is a ready sale for all of the coal that can be produced at the equivalent of $4 and $4.50 per ton delivered at Shanghai."

Asked about the extent to which foreign trade has penetrated into China, Mr. Fearon said that official investigations had shown that foreign-made goods have been sold in the interior of China 1,000 and even 1,200 miles from the coast.

The Anglo-American settlements at Shanghai are situated on land ceded in 1845 by China for the residence, &c., of foreigners, the latter being by treaty extra-territorialized, that is, not subject to Chinese jurisdiction. These settlements are locally governed by an international Municipal Council, of which James S. Fearon is now the President. The members of this Council are elected annually by the ratepayers, and the said Council's action is controlled by a code of land regulations drawn up conjointly by the Chinese authorities and the foreign Consuls, and approved by the diplomatic representatives in Pekin.

From the opening of the port, about fifty years ago, to within the last seven years, Mr. Fearon explained, Shanghai was "simply an emporium for the distribution of goods from foreign countries, and for the export of staple articles of the China trade. It is now fast becoming a great manufacturing centre. The foreign settlements are admirably adapted for this purpose, being located on the banks of the Whangpoo River, while the Soochow Creek, an important waterway connecting the City of Soochow, intersects the two settlements. In the event of war the settlements would probably be declared outside the base of operations, as was the case in the China-Japan war."

The estimated population of the foreign settlements, exclusive of the French concession, is 5,200 foreigners, and 340,000 natives.

Women of the Federation Meet.

The Chairmen of the local committees having in charge the arrangements for the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Mendelssohn Hall in November, met at the residence of the President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, 504 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning and reported arrangements nearly completed. It is expected that this will be the banner meeting of the Federation. Everything possible has been arranged to facilitate the work of the convention.

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good School Aprons, 48c.

Fine white lawn fancy collar, trimmed with deep ruffle and feather banding—easily laundered, neat, durable and stylish; 4 to 10 yrs., 48c.

The same careful attention to all the small details that make a perfect garment, is given to our low priced goods, as to those of higher grade. They are made by *Children's Specialists.*

60-62 West 23d St.

Tuesday, October 11th.

Ribbon Sale.

520 pieces
Double Satin, Cord Edge,
3½ in. wide, 24c. per yd.
4 " " 28c. " "
4½ " " 33c. " "

Colors: White, Cream, Light Blue, Pink, Reine, Leghorn, Orange, Violette, Oudine, Neptune, Bluette, Dahlia, Loyal, Navy, Brown, Cardinal, Cactus and Black.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Bargains in
Dress Goods.

English Cheviot & Worsted Matelassé,
—50 inches wide,—
65 cts. per yard, value $1.50.

40-inch All Wool Matelassé, 50 cts., value 75c.

44-inch Braided Bayadere, $1.00, value $1.50.

44-inch Novelty Chevron, 75 cts., value $1.25.

44-inch Silk & Wool Novelty, 75 cts., value $1.25.

44-inch *Mohair and Wool Crepons,* $1.00, value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BIRCH FOR THE BEDROOM

is especially appropriate when the decoration of that apartment is of a more or less sombre nature. It is not so decidedly light in shade as maple, nor so dark in appearance as mahogany, but strikes the always desired "happy medium." Our stock of birch bedroom furniture is now particularly varied, as we have recently introduced a number of new designs and ideas in this material.

The soft golden reddish yellows of the wood give the keynote for delightful color schemes. Factory prices are just as light, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Appropriation Asked for Schools More than Double Last Year's Allowance.

REMARKS OF BROOKLYN MEN

They Say They Wish that Borough Was a City Again—The Estimates for Street Cleaning.

The Board of Education asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday for $24,571,536.87, which is an increase over the appropriation of 1898 of $12,567,855.03. A large part of this sum is accounted for, however, by an estimate of $9,473,640 for school buildings, sites, additions, and equipments. As the Mayor decided that the amount needed for buildings and sites should come from the sale of bonds, the increase, as shown in the budget, will be only a little over $3,000,000, even if all the other estimates are allowed. When the estimate for the schools was announced, the Mayor said:

"This jump of yours from $12,000,000 to $24,000,000 is a most startling thing to the people of this city, and it must be understood before we vote the money, so the people can understand where their money goes." The report was then taken up, item by item.

President Hubbell said that the board was calculating on fourteen new schools, to accommodate 2,000 pupils each. He said that under the last bond issue $2,500,000 was realized for the building of high schools and $10,000,000 for the building of grammar and primary schools. Six million of the $10,000,000 was already under contract for schools, and $2,000,000 was already under contract for high schools.

J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Brooklyn Borough School Board, asked for $480,000 more for increase of teachers' salaries. The Mayor said he thought three or four years should be taken for these increases, instead of burdening the taxpayers all at once. The Mayor asked Commissioner Maxwell of the Finance Committee what he thought about it.

"If I had my way," replied Mr. Maxwell, "I'd like to make the boroughs cities again. I'd like to go back where we were." Three or four Brooklyn men standing behind Mr. Maxwell said in chorus, "So would we all."

"We're long-suffering people over in Brooklyn," said Mr. Maxwell.

The Mayor, in discussing the salaries of Brooklyn teachers, remarked that rents were cheaper in that borough than in Manhattan. "My brother went to Brooklyn thirty years ago, when he was married, on account of cheap rent," he said, "and he's been there ever since. Living is cheaper over there."

When a Commissioner from the Borough of Queens asked for large increases for teachers and for other funds, the Mayor cut him short by asking: "Are you one of those who want to go back to the way it was before consolidation again, or are you satisfied with Greater New York?"

"Well," said the Commissioner, "I'm not satisfied with the school situation in our borough in some respects, but I don't think I'd care to go back to the way it was."

"You were not quite so liberal with the money when you ran your schools for yourselves," said the Mayor. "From the method adopted in Queens it would take a race horse to catch up with them. You want good salaries down there." The Mayor wound up by declaring that the Commissioners of Queens would not get all the money they asked.

The Mayor, in discussing the school report, expressed himself as favoring a salary of $1,000 for teachers of fifteen years' service and $750 for those of ten years' service.

Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning, asked for $5,476,088, an increase of $1,484,975 over the appropriation for 1898. Mr. McCartney became confused when questioned by the Mayor and aroused the latter to anger.

"Does the Commissioner make the account, or do the bookkeepers do it?" the Mayor asked.

"The Commissioner does it," said Mr. McCartney.

"Well," said the Mayor, "if you don't understand what you ask for how shall I know what is right?"

"Mr. Mayor, my bookkeeper is nervous," replied the Commissioner, "and he hasn't got things in very good shape."

The Mayor decided against most of the increases the Commissioner asked for.

SPELLBOUND FOR 18 YEARS.

Mrs. Rice Says People Electrify Her and Fill Her with Gas.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rice of 34 Morningside Avenue declares that a number of persons in the house she lives in delight in exercising evil power over her. They send waves of electricity into her, causing her great mental and physical agony, and sometimes fill her full of gas till she almost bursts. When she goes out men send waves of electricity into her and laugh at her if she complains.

Mrs. Rice is a small, white-haired woman, sixty-seven years old. She lives with her two sons, both under twenty years of age, and her sister, Rachel Gibbon, in a flat on the first floor. She is a trained nurse, and is at present employed by a family on Riverside Drive. She says that when she leaves the house to go to her patients she is pursued by electric spellbinders. Only Sunday a man sent a wave into one of her legs, so that she had to turn back home, this breaking the spell. Some children were at a party in the house the other day when, Mrs. Rice says, one of them cast a wave of electricity down the wall to her floor and threw her off the sofa.

Mrs. Rice says that she has been under the spells since her husband and she parted, eighteen years ago. She says that immediately after that three of her children died within two weeks. She had never told her sons about the spells.

Mrs. Ruehl, who lives in the house, and in whose flat the children's party was held, said yesterday that Mrs. Rice's sister had told her of the death of Mrs. Rice's three children. Mrs. Ruehl said that Mrs. Rice's condition resulted from her great grief.

"No, I am not a Spiritualist," said Mrs. Rice yesterday. "I am a good, honest Christian woman, though I am very small." She said that she had complained to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.

French Renaissance Lace Curtains,—new and varied designs,—full size, per pair, $6, $7.50, $13.50 & $18.50.

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Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS engaged so far: Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE, (Piano,) Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI, (Soprano,) Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK, (Contralto,) Mr. WILLY BURMESTER, (Violin.) Mr. EMIL SAUER, (Piano,) Mme. TERESA CARRENO, (Piano.)
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22. Sale of seats and boxes to NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 25. For PROSPECTUS apply at Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail to AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Showers, then fair and cooler; brisk southwest winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,212. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { One Cent in Greater New York. Three Cents outside Greater New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c.; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The Paris newspapers discuss the Fashoda question calmly, pointing out the strength of the French position and predicting a peaceful settlement. The Paris strike is spreading, but the city is quiet. The sale of Emile Zola's household effects to satisfy the judgment secured by the handwriting experts was stopped, his friends bidding enough on the first article put up to satisfy the judgment. Turkey has agreed to evacuate the Island of Crete, as demanded by the powers, but will continue to hold three fortified places for the protection of Mohammedans.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A Chicago policeman committed suicide on his wife's grave in Mount Olive Cemetery yesterday.

Speaker O'Grady of the Assembly was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirty-first New York District.

Reports to the Marine Hospital Service in Washington show that yellow fever in the South is steadily increasing. In Mississippi there have been 470 cases and 36 deaths since the epidemic started.

Negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry yesterday killed the Corporal of a provost guards at Huntsville, Ala., and wounded two of his men. The affray was caused by the arrest of a disorderly comrade of the murderers.

The transport Obdam arrived here yesterday with a smoldering fire in her hold. She brought 305 soldiers from Ponce. Many of the men made complaints about their treatment. Col. Charles H. Gibson says he has a sensational report to make to the President regarding the treatment of the sick.

Augustus Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Democratic Notification Committee a formal letter accepting the nomination for Governor. He said he indorsed unreservedly the Syracuse platform and took up its pledges separately. He discussed the canal question at some length and also expressed hearty concurrence in the line of distinction drawn between State and National matters.

Page 2.

The mercantile and shipping house of Oelrichs & Co. celebrates to-day its one hundredth anniversary.

The new County of Nassau has been declared legal by Justice Wilmot M. Smith, and yesterday county nominations were filed.

The Central Republican League of Richmond, Va., has preferred charges of bribery and collecting political assessments against a number of local officials.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt yesterday met members of the Independent State Committee and agreed to decline their nomination as soon as their papers are filed.

The G. H. Eldridge geological survey party is reported to have discovered in Alaska the highest mountain in North America. The peak is said to be over 20,000 feet high.

At a joint session of the Episcopal Council in Washington yesterday a loving cup was presented to Bishop Hare of South Dakota. Good progress in the work of the council was made by both houses.

To-day about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless additional orders arrive, Capt. Barker and his squadron will start on their journey to Manila. The Oregon, Iowa, Scindia, Celtic, and Iris leave in a body.

A report that the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners are at variance regarding the disposition of the Philippines is denied in Washington, where it is asserted that the discussion so far has been confined to questions relating to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

Page 4.

Secretary of War Alger yesterday replied to the questions recently submitted by the war investigating commission. The commission made public a portion of the document.

The American flag was hoisted over Manzanillo on Monday. The Spanish officials, acting upon instructions from Havana, turned over the civil government of the town under protest.

Page 5.

John M. Gardner has been appointed receiver of the American Sick Benefit and Accident Association, a co-operative insurance concern.

The hostile Pillager Indians have announced their readiness to hold a conference, and a delegation has been sent from the Leech Lake Agency. Gen. Bacon has ordered more soldiers to Walker, and two infantry regiments are held in readiness to move.

John D. Rockefeller testified for several hours yesterday before the Ohio officials who are investigating the Standard Oil Company and Trust. He declared an honest effort had been made to obey the Ohio courts and dissolve the trust. He offered to produce the books of the company.

The woman's championship golf tournament of the United States was opened yesterday on the Ardsley Club links. Sixteen of the fifty-four women who finished the qualifying medal play round, will continue the contest to-day. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the present champion, did the eighteen holes in 92 strokes, breaking all previous women's records for the counrse.

Page 7.

Funeral services for ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall were held yesterday in St. Leo's Church. The interment was in Trinity Cemetery.

The Grand Jury has dismissed the charges against ex-Commissioner Collis and the old Department of Public Works made by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank met yesterday, but no decision was made as to the future of the institution. The Controller of the Currency has granted them a week longer in which to investigate the affairs of the bank.

As a preliminary to the annual meeting of the Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, the Board of Directors of the Catholic University met in Washington yesterday. The condition of the institution was shown to be satisfactory.

At yesterday's session of the Municipal Council an ordinance was passed abolishing turnstiles on elevated railroad stations. It is said that the Manhattan Company may test the ordinance in court. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen the report of the Commissioners of Accounts regarding affairs in the Department of Public Works was discussed.

Page 10.

The following were the winners at Morris Park yesterday: Julius Caesar, Autumn, Toluca, Briar Sweet, Sir Walter, and Scotch Plaid.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Plaza State Bank several Directors of the Park National Bank were elected Plaza Directors.

Major George W. Sauer is suing the city for $90,000 damages inflicted upon him, he says, by the construction of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct.

Results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Baltimore, 3; New York, 1. New York, 6; Baltimore, 2. Brooklyn, 14; Philadelphia, 2. Boston, 14; Washington, 5.

Page 12.

Charles Burkawitz, said to be worth $20,000, was yesterday sent to Blackwell's Island as a professional beggar.

William E. Travis was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday charged with burglary in Hartford, Conn., and his case was continued until to-day.

Thomas H. Howard, living on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, was arrested on a charge of having poisoned a valuable dog belonging to S. A. McIntyre, a neighbor.

A verdict for $10,000 was awarded in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of John G. Gray in a suit brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages for the loss of his left leg.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT AT OMAHA

Reviews a Parade of Forty Floats at the City Hall After an Enthusiastic Welcome.

JOURNEY ONE LONG OVATION

Enormous Crowds Assembled at the Stations to Greet the Head of the Nation, and He Made Several Speeches.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—President McKinley and his party were greeted on their arrival in Omaha by the largest crowd that has ever lined the streets of the city, and the welcome accorded to the head of the National Government was enthusiastic in the extreme.

At the station to greet the distinguished guests were King Ak Sar Ben IV. in person and the Board of Governors of the King Knights of Ak Sar Ben, and also the Equestrian Club of South Omaha. The festival of Ak Sar Ben was held last week, and the newly crowned King had ordered that his Knights exert themselves mightily to do honor to the ruler of the Nation.

The Presidential Reception Committee, composed of prominent Omaha citizens and their wives, were also at the station. Each member and his wife was allotted one particular guest to escort to the proper place in the line of carriages which was in waiting, and they performed the duty without a hitch.

As soon as all were seated the procession, under escort of the two equestrian clubs, started for the City Hall. Along the whole line the crowds on each side of the street and in every window kept up a continual ovation. The buildings were gorgeously decorated with red, white, and blue and with the Ak Sar Ben colors, red, yellow, and green, and numerous pictures of the President appeared in the windows of stores and offices.

At the City Hall, the visitors were assigned seats on a temporary platform, from which they reviewed a magnificent parade of forty floats.

INCIDENTS OF THE JOURNEY.

The President's journey from Chicago was one constant ovation. Since he was elected President, Mr. McKinley had never traveled west of Chicago, and the immense crowds at the stations along the Northwestern Road showed the appreciation of the people for the opportunity of greeting their Chief Magistrate. Even at the smallest stations good-sized crowds were in waiting, whose only hope of reward was the possibility of a passing glance at the President as the train swept by.

The first stop was made at De Kalb, Iowa, at 9:05, and here the President spoke a few words in response to the crowd's enthusiastic welcome.

"It was no part of the programme," said Mr. McKinley, "that I should be welcomed by the people of Dekalb at this hour of the morning, but I appreciate your generous welcome and share with you in congratulations to our country and to our army and navy for the successful issues of the last four months. I am sure there has never been a time in our history when patriotism has been more marked or more universal than it is to-day, and the same high purpose which characterized the conduct of the people in war will influence and control them in the settlement of peace."

At Dixon and Sterling, Iowa, where brief stops were made, the crowds were so dense that hundreds could not even obtain a glimpse of the President. Mr. McKinley made no attempt to talk at these points, but occupied his time with shaking the hands of those who were close enough to the rear platform.

A young man at Dixon climbed upon the ledge of the platform just as the train was moving out. He clung to the railing, and reaching out his hand, said: "Here, McKinley, give us a shake, please." The President good-naturedly grasped his hand, with a warning to jump off before the train attained too great speed.

SPEECH AT CLINTON.

At Clinton, Iowa, Senator Allison, Congressman Curtis, and Gov. Shaw and staff boarded the train. Here there was an enormous crowd. After the cheering had subsided, President McKinley said:

"My fellow-citizens: I have no fitting words to express my appreciation of this splendid welcome. We have gone from industrial depression to industrial activity. We have gone from labor seeking employment to employment seeking labor. [Applause.] We have abundant currency and we have an unsurpassed National credit; better than it has ever been before in our history.

"We have, too, a good National conscience, and we have the courage of destiny. [Great applause.] We have much to be grateful for in the stirring events of the past six months. The army and navy of the United States have won not only our praise, but the admiration of the world. [Cheers.] Our achievements on land and sea are without parallel in the world's history. During all these trying months the people of the United States have stood together as one man; North and South have been united as they have never before been united.

"People who think alike in a country like ours must act together. That is what we have been doing recently, and we want to continue to act together until the fruits of our war shall be embodied in solemn and permanent settlements.

"We want no differences at home until we have settled our differences abroad; when that is all done, we can have our little differences among ourselves."

At De Witt, a small Iowa town, the President was greeted by another large gathering, and made complimentary remarks for a minute or two, the keynote being that "there is no part of this glorious country where every citizen may not feel at home." As the train pulled out, three large bunches of flowers were thrown at the President, who, smiling, picked up the bouquets and carried them back into the car.

MR. M'KINLEY'S "BEST SPEECH."

The stop at Mount Vernon was so brief that the President had only time to say: "Am very glad to meet you all." The tumultuous cheering was indication enough that the crowd was equally glad to meet their Chief Magistrate. As Mr. McKinley entered his car he remarked to Senator Allison: "That is the best speech I have made yet."

The gathering of people at Cedar Rapids broke the day's record for numbers and enthusiasm, and here for the first time Mr. McKinley left the train and spoke from a platform. The President's speech was somewhat longer than the previous ones, and was received with evidences of the greatest approval by the people. After remarking his journey was to help the people of trans-Mississippi celebrate the triumphs of their skill and industry, he said:

"It is a fortunate situation that this people while engaged in war never neglect the industries of peace. And while the war was going on and we were engaged in arms against a foreign foe the industries of the people went on and their progress and prosperity were in no wise checked. I go thither also that I may celebrate with my fellow-countrymen of the West the progress of the war thus far made—the protocol already signed and the suspension of hostilities—with the hope that soon and I entertain that in the final settlements the treaty may be one founded on right and justice and in the interest of humanity. [Applause.]

"This war, that was so speedily closed through the valor and intrepidity of our soldiers, will bring to us, I trust, blessings that are now beyond calculation. It will bring also burdens, but the American people never shrink a responsibility and never unload a burden that carries forward civilization. We accepted war for humanity. We can accept no terms of peace which shall not be in the interest of humanity.

"That hostilities have ceased upon terms so satisfactory to the people of the United States is cause for congratulations, and calls forth sentiments of pious gratitude to Divine Providence for those favors which He has manifested unto us, and of appreciation of the army and navy for their brilliant victories. Such a celebration cannot but be helpful. It will encourage love of country and will emphasize the noble achievements of our soldiers and sailors on land and sea. War has no glories except it achieves them, and no achievements are worth having which do not advance civilization and benefit mankind.

"While our victories in battle have added new honors to American valor, the real honor is the substantial gain to humanity. Out of the bitterness and woe, the privations and sufferings and anxieties of the past five months will flow benefits to the Nation which may be more important than we can now realize. No development of the war has been more gratifying and exalting than the complete unification of the Nation. Sectional lines have been obliterated; party differences have been hushed in the great chorus of patriotism, which has been heard from one end of the country to the other. To the Executive's call for volunteers no prompter response was received than came from the patriotic people of the South and the West, and none were more patriotic than the people of Iowa.

"And when the orders were given to advance into a foreign territory every soldier was disappointed whose regiment was not included in the orders to march. All were anxious to be with that portion of the army which was first to meet the enemy. Our gratitude is boundless to these brave men, and the Nation will hold them in perpetual memory.

THE PART OF THE WOMEN.

"In paying tribute to the patriotism and valor of the men engaged in the war we must not fail to give deserved praise to the nobility of the women. As in the war for independence and for the Union, they never hesitated nor murmured, freely offering their best beloved on the altar of their country. Husbands and sons went from every walk of life, even at personal self-sacrifice in the struggle for support, and were not held back, but encouraged to respond to the sacred call of duty.

"Alert, generous, and practical in providing relief work, ministering where disease and death were most frequent in the camps and at the front, tenderly resigned and sublime in their submission and faith when death claimed the dearest of their household, the women of the United States, in all the Nation's trials through which we have passed, have placed the Government and the people under a debt of gratitude that they can never repay. They have added new glory to the rare and exquisite qualities of American womanhood.

"I thank you and bid you good afternoon."

Short stops were made at Bellepiain, Tama, Marshalltown, and Ames, and at each point the President said a few words to the people. Tama is in the home county of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who introduced the President to his neighbors. Cadets from the State Agricultural College were at the station in Ames, and repeated their college yell time and again for the benefit of the President.

Sudden Death at Omaha Exposition.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—While L. S. Gates, State Dairy Commissioner for Iowa, was addressing the National Dairymen's Association at the Exposition Grounds today, he suddenly threw up his hands and expired. His death was the result of a stroke of apoplexy, and was instantaneous.

STATEN ISLAND'S PLIGHT.

Strike in Electric Company's Power House Leaves the Island Dark.

For an hour yesterday trolley traffic on the lines of the Staten Island Electric Railroad was at a standstill, and last night the whole island was in darkness. Not a street light was burning, and the stores and residences that depended upon electricity for light had to use lamps or candles.

The trouble was caused by a strike of the engineers and firemen of the Staten Island Electric Company. It came suddenly, although the trouble had been brewing for several days, and for a time paralyzed the company. Trolley traffic was resumed after an hour's delay through the courtesy of the Midland Trolley Company, but for lack of sufficient power the cars even then had to run on forty-minute headway. The Midland Trolley Company is designed only for trolley and not for lighting purposes, and therefore could not relieve against the darkness which suddenly fell on the entire island.

The Staten Island Electric Company controls the trolley line of the same name which runs along the shore front and operates a number of interior lines. It also furnishes all the street lights in the borough. Most of the stores, a number of factories, and offices and private residences also depend upon the company for light, heat, and power. The plant, located at Livingston, is one of the most elaborate in the city.

Up to last Spring the fireroom and engineer forces of the company worked twelve hours a day at $2 for a day's work. On the advent of hot weather the company reduced the hours of labor to eight for a day and allowed the wages to remain the same. This schedule was intended only for the heated term.

Recently the men were notified they must return to the twelve-hour schedule. To this they objected unless there was a proportional increase in wages. At the same time friction arose between Chief Engineer Robert Rowley and the management, with the result that Mr. Rowley, who is a union man, as are all the workers, tendered his resignation, to take effect yesterday. The company then engaged Edgar W. Ellis, a non-union man, and held him in readiness to take Mr. Rowley's place.

After Mr. Rowley's resignation was handed in the firemen heard that Ellis had said that when he took charge of the engine room he would displace all the union men with non-union men, who would not be "kicking" over the wages. Accordingly, they, with the engineers, appointed a committee to wait upon the management to ask for assurance that the threat of the new engineer would not be carried out. This assurance, they say, was not given them, and, accordingly, they struck, though at the time Mr. Ellis had not taken office.

The firemen and engineers said last night that unless the company yielded by this morning, they would call on the employes of the Midland Company to give that company the choice of cutting off the loaned power or shutting down itself. The Midland Company claimed there was no danger of labor troubles arising, but the strikers say the Midland force of men are also Union men, and while some of them belong to unions located at distant points, all are bound by the same agreement.

The strikers say they count on some action being taken by Mayor Van Wyck relative to the failure of the company to light the streets.

A detail of police guarded the plant last night, but the strikers said this was a needless precaution, as they would under no condition cause any damage or interfere with new hands other than to solicit them not to work, and by paying their way off Staten Island.

The gas companies on the island had a rush of orders for meters all yesterday, and the lamp stores did a thriving business. The State Firemen's Association meeting, which was held in Stapleton yesterday, met last night in semi-darkness and ate and danced by candle and lamp light.

SCHLEY SPRAINS HIS ANKLE.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 11.—Rear Admiral Schley while descending the steps of his hotel yesterday slipped and sprained his ankle. He is temporarily confined to his room.

DIED ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Policeman Axel L. Mikkelsen was found to-day dead on the grave of his wife in Mount Olive Cemetery. He was dressed in full uniform. A bullet wound in the temple and a revolver beside the body told the story of the suicide.

Mikkelsen's wife died five months ago and he has visited her grave daily. When he failed to answer at roll call a detail of brother officers went to the cemetery and found his body.

SLEEPING AND CHAIR CARS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Several of the largest railroad companies in the United States are planning to move for a reduction in sleeping car and chair car rates. The executive officers of these roads have been working for months on a proposition to get the matter before the sleeping car companies in a way that could not help bringing the desired result.

It is proposed to have all the roads in the country using sleeping cars and chair cars united in an appeal to the companies owning the cars to make reasonable reductions in their rates.

The first move will be made, it is said, at the coming convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, which will convene at Detroit next Tuesday. The question will be brought up under the head of special business.

So far as can be learned the idea prevails that a sliding scale ought to supplant the present inflexible rates.

PROVOST OFFICER MURDERED.

Negro Troopers Kill One Guard and Wound Others at Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 11.—Early this morning a shooting affray occurred between three members of Companies L and M, Sixteenth Infantry, who were acting as a provost guard, and a body of negro soldiers belonging to the Tenth Cavalry. The killed and wounded are as follows:

Corp. McLAUGHLIN, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry; instantly killed.

Private WILES, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry; shot in knee; limb amputated.

Private LARKIN, Company L, Sixteenth Infantry; shot through thigh; flesh wound.

Private JAMES BLEETON, Company M, Tenth Cavalry; back broken; will die.

Two other negroes of the same regiment; one, shot through the bowels, will die.

The Tenth Cavalry had been in the city only a short while when one of the troopers went to a house west of the station and demanded admission. This was promptly refused, and when the negro persisted, Corp. McLaughlin arrested him. Two other guards joined the officer, and the party started eastward toward the station with the prisoner. When the cars containing the Tenth were reached, the negro cavalrymen made an effort to release their comrade, and a general fusillade was opened.

Corp. McLaughlin fell dead at the first volley, but the remaining guardsmen held the prisoner until they, too, were shot down. Even then they continued to shoot at the cavalrymen as they appeared at the windows of the cars.

The timely appearance of the officers of the Tenth Cavalry alone saved the lives of the wounded guardsmen, as a Sergeant of the Tenth Cavalry had already given orders for all the men in his car to load and fire. The cavalrymen had all the advantage, as they were inside the cars, while the guardsmen were fair targets.

Two negroes, who were carried away by their comrades, have not been located by the public, and their names have not been announced.

The officers of the Tenth Cavalry are receiving high praise for saving the lives of the wounded guards. They threw themselves into the line of fire and thus ended the unfortunate occurrence.

Strict measures have been adopted to prevent a renewal of the trouble.

DEMOCRATS IN A RIOT.

Trouble in Nominating a Senatorial Candidate in the Twenty-first District.

Adjourned Democratic Senate conventions were held last night in the Fifteenth and Twenty-first Districts. In the Fifteenth District Bartow S. Weeks was nominated.

In attempting to nominate a candidate for the Senate in the Twenty-first District two well-defined factions of the Tammany Hall Democracy engaged in a riot, and Capt. Wiegand of the Morrisania Station, with a platoon of forty men, was called in to restore order. The place chosen for the convention was Columbia Hall, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

The slate had been arranged with John Haveron, Inspector of Schools in the Thirty-first District, for the candidate, and his declination to run at the last minute resulted in chaos. Leader Percy Nagel of the Thirty-fourth District agreed to cast his 130 delegates' votes for Judge Tierney for Chairman on the promise that the Judge would preside as "a Judge and a gentleman."

Commissioner McCartney, of the Street Cleaning Department, and leader in the Thirty-fifth District, was entitled to 135 delegates, or five more than Nagel, but he was about ten men short. He wanted to nominate Richard H. Mitchell, the present Assemblyman from his district, while Nagel wanted Henry Schrader of the Thirty-fourth District. Nagel had his men so well in line that he allowed them to vote singly. McCartney insisted on the unit rule, and was sustained by Judge Tierney.

This caused the tumult. Nagel shouted at the Chair, and told Judge Tierney that he had violated his promise, and that he "ain't neither a Judge nor a gentleman," as he had promised to be. McCartney's men rose as a unit to defend the Chair, and Nagel's men rose equally united to smite McCartney's followers. Windows were broken, chairs were demolished, and silk hats by the dozen were smashed. One of the four policemen then on guard made a rush to call help, and soon had reinforcements on the scene.

Partly with nightsticks, nartly by argument, the police restored order. Assistant District Attorney Cowing protested against the ruling of the Chair, and finally Mr. McCartney agreed to withdraw his proposition if given two proxy votes of men not present. Finally, at 12:15 o'clock this morning, Richard H. Mitchell was nominated.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 11.—James M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the Assembly, was nominated to-day for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirty-first New York District by acclamation. Assemblyman J. Breck Perkins, who was his only opponent, withdrew before the convention was called to order.

The convention passed resolutions that over whatever lands the Stars and Stripes should be unfurled the peoples of those countries must be proclaimed free forever, whether they entered the American Republic or not.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The reports to the Marine Hospital Service to-day show that yellow fever in the South is steadily increasing. The officials say that the increase in the fever list is likely to continue until cold weather sets in, and this is thought still to be at least three weeks off in the region most affected.

The dispatches received here report the total number of cases in Mississippi to be 470, with 36 deaths since the epidemic broke out. Yellow fever was reported at Lake Charles, La., in a dispatch from Dr. Edmond Sushan of New Orleans. At Franklin, La., there are 28 new cases and no deaths.

DIED OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Alex S. Sampson of West Duxbury, Mass., died today at the City Hospital. He had been lured to this city by the advertisement of a matrimonial agency. He was sixty-five years of age, and came here to marry an alleged "rich widow." He met a woman who has recently figured in a somewhat similar case, but when his money was gone she is said to have refused to recognize him. Just before his death, which is attributed to worry and disappointment, a letter for him containing funds reached the postoffice here from Mrs. Eleanor Magoun of East Pembroke, Mass.

YUKON CLOSED TO NAVIGATION.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 11.—Representative Mason, who has just arrived from Dawson, reports that the Yukon is now closed to navigation. The last steamer to leave for St. Michael was the Sarah.

The steamer James Domville went aground near Rink Rapids and the steamer Clara is aground in a slough close to Indian River. Both steamers were coming up the Yukon.

A Transport Arrives from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The transport Newport arrived this evening, twenty-eight days from Manila. She brought Major Simpson of Major Gen. Otis's staff, who is under orders to report to Washington. Three furloughed men were also on board. Affairs at Manila were quiet when she sailed

A well-dressed man is armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, merchant tailors, 19 West 26th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

OBDAM HERE, FIRE IN HOLD

Three Hundred and Five Soldiers from Ponce on the Transport.

MANY COMPLAINTS ARE MADE

Col. Charles H. Gibson Says He Has a Sensational Report to Make to the President Regarding the Treatment of the Sick.

The United States transport Obdam, Capt. Walter Allen, United States Quartermaster, arrived from Ponce and Santiago yesterday afternoon and anchored off Liberty Island with a smoldering coal fire in her forward hold and 305 soldiers hanging over her sides glad to get back to the country for which they have suffered so many hardships.

The Obdam has been on fire ever since she left Santiago, on Oct. 2, and although she put back to that port and the flames were supposed to have been extinguished there, the fire broke out again, and at times the steamer has been uncomfortably hot.

The steamboat William Fletcher went down the bay to meet the Obdam yesterday afternoon, having on board Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Dr. M. S. French, Secretary of the National League Commission of Philadelphia; Major D. M. Appel, in charge of the soldiers at this port, and several other officers. The Fletcher carried cots for the use of those who might be sick, but, with the exception of Private James E. Reed, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, who is down with pneumonia, there is not a really sick man on the ship. Reed's home is in Philadelphia.

As soon as the Fletcher pulled alongside the Obdam and the Pennsylvania boys recognized the familiar features of their chief they gave many hearty ringing cheers. Then a mother on the Fletcher began to call for her boy—Private Howard Sharp of the Fourth Ohio. Howard could not be found at first, and the anxious mother lifted a handkerchief to her tear-dimmed eyes. At last Howard came to the side and said, "Hello, Ma! I'm all right!" and then there were three cheers for the mother.

All talked freely about the ship being on fire, and from all accounts the lives of the soldiers were not too secure while the flames were spreading.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

The Obdam left Ponce on Sept. 28 for Santiago, arriving there two days later. She sailed from Santiago after another two days, and one day out a fire was discovered in the forward hatch, where 800 tons of coal were stored. Flames were bursting from the mass of coal, and there was only a wooden deck between the fire and 80,000 rounds of ammunition. The coal was nothing more than powder, and probably ignited spontaneously. It had been in the hold for months as ballast.

The soldiers did all in their power to assist the crew in moving the ammunition, and the vessel was turned and under full steam put back to Santiago. Several times the danger of an explosion was great, but as soon as the ammunition was moved the hatch was opened and tons of water were pumped on the burning fuel. The vessel arrived off Santiago early on Tuesday morning of last week and put into port.

Natives were employed to assist in putting out the burning coal, but the heat of the ship frightened them, and they were forced to work by officers who stood over them with drawn pistols. Shoes and sandals were supplied for as many natives as was possible, but the majority had to work on the hot decks in their bare feet. Two-thirds of the coal was put over the side, the hatches closed, and at noon Thursday the Obdam put to sea again. It was supposed that the fire had been fully extinguished, but when opposite Cape Maysi it broke out anew. For a second time water was pumped into the hatch, and the fire was reduced to a smoldering condition. It was smoldering yesterday when the Obdam dropped anchor, and one had only to walk near the forward hatch to feel its effect on the deck.

"I'm glad to get off her," said one of the Ohio boys, "for if ever that ammunition had gone, it would have been 'good-bye' to all."

On Thursday night Private J. L. Sweeny, Company I, Sixth Illinois Volunteers, dropped dead on deck. Sweeny had been suffering from dysentery and other ailments. He was buried at sea.

CAPT. ALLEN DISLIKED.

The men who came by the Obdam do not like Capt. Allen. Several times, they say, he referred to them as "common soldiers." When the steamer was ready to leave Ponce he accosted several members of the Third Wisconsin, who were embarking, and ordered them ashore. The men replied that they would not go, as they had no money. Capt. Allen said that he did not care what they had, but they could not sail on his ship. The men then told him that if he wanted them to go ashore he would have to throw them overboard. Capt. Allen then made them stay in the after part of the ship during the entire voyage. The men showed their dislike for Allen very clearly when the Fletcher was pulling away. Cheers were given for all the officers, but when Allen's name was mentioned they answered with groans. They speak in the highest terms regarding Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., U. S. A.; Major Seaman of the Engineer Corps, and Surgeons Thomas and Jarrall, who had charge of the convalescents.

COL. GIBSON'S REPORTS.

When the Fletcher made fast to the Obdam the first man to leave the transport was Col. Charles H. Gibson, Field Commissioner of the National Relief Association and Special Commissioner of President McKinley to Cuba. Col. Gibson came home with a grievance and two voluminous reports, one of which he will present to President McKinley and the other to the relief society. Col. Gibson remarked that his reports were very "strong," and something in the nature of a bursting bomb would be heard when they were made public. He refused to reveal any part of his reports, but in answer to a question put by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES said:

"You've been stirring them up a good bit here, but if I dared to open my mouth I'd use considerable cuss words to back up your mild language."

"Is your report in the nature of a complaint?"

"It will turn the country upside down."

"Will you tell the important parts of it?"

"Never. Not a word."

"Does your report refer to the food the sick received?"

"Most of the sick under me were fed from my own purse."

"Then you mean to infer that the Government provided no food for the sick?"

"The Government did not."

Then Col. Gibson would talk no more. When he boarded the Fletcher he began a whispered conversation with Dr. French. Later he told Gov. Hastings that he had been the means of saving many soldiers from starvation, "and Governor," he said, "I have a story to tell that will startle this country."

Col. Gibson, who won his title in the civil war, came from France to seek a commission in the war. He was sent to Cuba to look after the sick and wounded, and has been there three months.

Frank Klotts, a cigar maker of Columbia, Ohio, was a passenger on the Obdam. He went to Cuba to find his son, who had enlisted, but on arriving there found that his son had gone home. Klotts said that he spent money out of his own pocket procuring provisions for the boys on the Obdam. He could not bear to see them eat the food that was given them. Many of the soldiers bear him out in this statement, and say that they had nothing but rice, starch, and coffee twice a day. Meat and potatoes were never served. Before leaving Ponce, Capt. Ellicott told fifteen men to hand over their cooking implements to the cook. This was done because rations were scarce, and the cook would prepare for all. Lieut. Johnson was appealed to, and that officer gave orders not to let the ship sail without an ample supply of provisions.

RED CROSS TO THE RESCUE.

Lieut. Johnson and Major Seaman appealed to the Red Cross Society, and through its members the boys were fed. The ship supplied nothing. Hammocks were hung, but there were not sufficient for all, and those who could not secure a hammock or had no blankets had to sleep on the deck.

On the trip down to Ponce Capt. R. M. Pugsley, navigator of the Obdam, and Capt. Allen conflicted with each other regarding their superiority. Their quarrels became the talk of the ship, and on one occasion, when Capt. Pugsley told Capt. Allen that he would "shove him off the bridge," the commander had the navigator arrested. When Ponce was reached, Capt. Allen complained to Gen. Henry, and Capt. Pugsley was relieved from duty. Capt. J. H. Bond succeeded him as navigator. Major Seaman and Capt. Allen also had several conflicts, and the Major speaks in anything but glowing terms of the Obdam's commander.

The only soldiers who came ashore from the Obdam were those of the Pennsylvania and Ohio troops and the regulars. The Ohio men went to the Morton House. Gov. Hastings took those from his State to the Hoffman House.

Ralph Harwick of Dubois, Penn., a member of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, told a harrowing story of the treatment he and his companions had received while in Puerto Rico. "We got there on July 28 and were landed from the transport Mobile," he said. "Many of us had contracted typhoid fever in the military camps in the South. The tropical climate developed the disease, but notwithstanding our weakened condition the Sixteenth made a good fight when it encountered the Spaniards. The regiment was under fire for over an hour, and at the close of the engagement thirteen Spaniards had been killed and sixty-five wounded. We deserved better treatment than we got when Puerto Rico had been taken.

SAYS OFFICERS GOT DRUNK.

"The regulars were well looked after, but the volunteers were starved. The officers gobbled up all the good things. They got drunk nearly every night on the whisky sent for the sick. When the men were forced to go to the hospital with fever they were treated shamefully. Although delirious, they were forced to get out of their cots to watch some poor fellow die. Think of it—men delirious with fever nursing the dying! Some went mad under this strain."

Harwick's story was corroborated by many others, and Gov. Hastings listened to them all and promised to hear every man at length.

Major Livingston Seaman, who had charge of the health of the ship, said that the men had improved on the voyage and seemed to be in better health than when they left Cuba.

Gov. Hastings was reluctant to make known his views regarding the treatment the soldiers from his State claimed to have received in Cuba. The boys who remained on the Obdam called after him when the Fletcher pulled away in the darkness, but he could only answer that if he had his way he would take them all with him.

Surgeon Jarrall and Major Seaman both deny that there was any smallpox on the Obdam, as was reported from Ponce last week.

Of the 305 men on the steamer 200 are convalescents and fifty are on furloughs, while the rest are teamsters and discharged soldiers. The regiments represented are the Second and Third Wisconsin, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and the Nineteenth United States Infantry. The Pennsylvania men will go home by early train this morning.

A TROLLEY CAR'S WILD DIVE.

It Mows Down a Telegraph Pole and Plows Up a Lawn.

Car 890 of the Rogers Avenue line of the Nassau system was on its way to Coney Island early last evening, when it jumped the track at Rogers and Church Avenues, mowed down a telegraph pole in its path, crashed through a fence, and plowed up about fifteen feet of the lawn in front of the residence of ex-Justice Joseph Curren. The car was hauled back on to the tracks with much difficulty. No one was hurt.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The South Atlantic storm has moved northeastward between the Bahamas and the Florida Coast without evidence of marked strength. The storm which was central over Lake Superior Monday night has moved eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley. The rain area which covered the central valleys and the Western lake region Monday has extended over the East lake region, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia southward. Fair weather has prevailed from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains. High southwest winds, for which signals were displayed Monday, have prevailed over the lake regions, and brisk east to northeast winds are reported along the South Atlantic Coast. The indications are that fair weather will prevail to-day, except in the States of the Missouri Valley, where conditions will favor local rains. Along the immediate Atlantic Coast high winds and rain will be followed by clearing and cooler weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	52	62	64
6 A. M.	53	62	68
9 A. M.	58	66	72
12 M.	65	68	74
4 P. M.	66	68	74
6 P. M.	64	67	73
9 P. M.	65	68	73
12 P. M.	64	68	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....71¾
Weather Bureau.....66½
Corresponding date 1897.....60⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years.....56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .83 per cent., and at 8 P. M. .90 per cent.

HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME at West Point Sat. 15th. Go by Albany Day Line, return by rail, or make other delightful excursions before Boats stop.—Adv.

ACCEPTANCE OF VAN WYCK

The Democratic Candidate's Formal Letter to the Notification Committee.

SQUARELY ON THE PLATFORM

Says He Indorses Unreservedly the Syracuse Declaration—Canal Question Discussed—Pledges Taken Up in Detail.

Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the State, yesterday sent the following letter, accepting the nomination, to the members of the committee who recently met at his house to inform him of the action of the Democratic Convention held at Syracuse:

To the Hon. Frederick C. Sch

appeal for a new lease of power were addressed rather to the lovers of comedy than to men with whom the conduct of public affairs is a serious business. That the sober-minded taxpayers of this State will not intrust to wrongdoers whose malfeasance has been made manifest the task of reforming, removing, and eradicating themselves is an expectation justified by comparatively recent history.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

At the present time there is an inquiry being conducted by a commission of distinguished merchants into the causes of the failure of the Port of New York to maintain its relative ascendancy among the commercial centres of the country. Can it be doubted that one of the causes is to be found in the wretched condition to which the waterways of the State have been reduced, or that there will be still further loss to lament if the hand of uncompromising reform be not, with little delay, applied to the work of substituting intelligence and integrity for incompetency and larcenous methods in the management? If there be in any quarter a failure to appreciate both the important service which the canals have rendered in the past and the vital relation in which they will stand to the commerce of the State, the following passage from the report of the Commissioners, already referred to, may serve the purposes of enlightenment:

On the lines of these canals are to be found no less than 150 cities and towns, many of great importance, all active and flourishing. It is asserted by those best informed that the canals have been their creator; that every one of them has been effectually aided by the streams of commerce on the canals upon which it is located no one can deny.

Since 1836 there has passed over the Erie Canal an aggregate of merchandise of the enormous bulk of 256,287,441 tons, representing a money value of $7,157,623,220, figures that the human mind cannot grasp, showing an annual average of tons carried of 4,250,000, in value $128,000,000.

In the light of these facts no intelligent voter will fail to perceive the importance of bringing to an immediate end the shocking and ruinous process of administration laid bare in the report before me.

RAINES LAW DENOUNCED.

Upon the other points in the platform of our party I deem it unnecessary to write at so much length. The Raines law is, in my judgment, justly denounced as partisan in its purpose and oppressive in many directions, favorable not at all to the cause of order, but to the growth of vice, and, in the means provided for its enforcement, utterly antagonistic to that American spirit which has always looked with contempt upon what may be termed the "spy system" of administration.

That it is necessary to reaffirm the principle of home rule and uniform charter provisions for all cities of the same class is due wholly to the declaration of the intent of the State Constitution by our political opponents. Had the declared purposes of that instrument been conformed to, there would have been no such monstrous law passed as that which singles out the City of New York for special surveillance in the matter of the ballot box, nor would the cities of the whole State be once more threatened with a return to the system under which the will of the people of the several cities was nullified by the votes of Assemblymen and Senators who never saw the communities affected, and by the decrees of dominant politicians who suffered no consideration of right to restrain them from making prey of the revenues, the offices, and the franchises of the public. Home rule for cities is indispensable to their good government. Not until this is established and maintained long enough to convince the voters that it is not to be departed from can we expect to see that lively interest taken in purely municipal matters by the whole body of the electorate that is required for the working out of results entirely worthy of the American people.

QUESTION OF TAXATION.

What is said in the platform demanding low taxes and in opposition to unnecessary legislation will be objected to by no intelligent citizen. Unnecessary multiplication of laws is an evil against which all enlightened opinion is arrayed.

That high taxes are due to the disadvantage of the toiling multitude is a proposition too well established by the masters of the science of political economy to admit of controversy. To impress upon the man who labors with his hands, whether he be a property owner or not, that he is above all other persons the sufferer from extravagant public expenditures is to bring to bear a truth necessary to one other in fostering wise and striking down ill-considered schemes for the outlay of public moneys.

I favor, as the platform does, "honest civil service laws, incapable of official juggling and enforceable alike by and against all parties," "according to their letter and spirit."

The National Guard is rightly made an object of special attention, to the end that it may be restored to the efficiency and character that it had in the not remote past.

That labor should be represented on the State Railroad Commission is settled by the law and by obvious considerations of public policy alike.

The unjust apportionment of legislative representatives is so scandalous that I shall be surprised if any candid and fair opponents openly defending it. This wrong strikes at the very heart of popular sovereignty and can never be submitted to without encouraging aggressions, the logical end of which is to subject permanently the many to the few.

With the declaration for biennial sessions of the Legislature I am in complete accord. Experience has abundantly shown this to be a change in the right direction.

To what is said about the just rights of capital and labor and against the giving away of valuable franchises, the enforcement of the labor laws on the statute books, and, finally, in protest against the law recently passed to deprive the Governor of the power of making appointments to vacancies during the recess of the Legislature I give my unqualified assent.

I have in this manner, gentlemen, traversed the platform adopted at Syracuse, not because I hoped to add any new light to the propositions, which are in themselves perfectly luminous, but to the end that there should be no excuse given in any quarter for either saying or imagining that I had chosen to be either reticent or evasive when, as the party has seen fit to be explicit. If elected, I shall, to the best of my ability, make the platform effective in the government of this State. I decline to believe that any of its pledges have been given without sincerity, and I shall, with equal certainty, decline, if the people make me their servant at Albany, to treat any one of the pledges as either a dead letter or a campaign device for catching votes.

To all the foregoing let me to add that, should I be elected, I shall, while not at all forgetting what I owe to the Democratic Party, constantly remember that my first duty, my highest duty, and my constant duty, is to the people of the whole State without reference to their political opinions.

Believe me, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.

Brooklyn, Oct. 11, 1898.

EDWARD CORRIGAN INJURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Edward Corrigan, one of the leading men in the management of the Hawthorne race track, swathed in bandages and receiving intermittent shocks of electricity, sat bolstered up in his room at the Great Northern Hotel to-day. He is slowly recovering from painful injuries received while driving to Hawthorne with Samuel Ecker Saturday afternoon.

The men were late, and Mr. Corrigan was letting his trotter hit a merry pace down Jackson Boulevard, when a woman on a wheel suddenly shot around the corner. A heavy carriage was just ahead of Mr. Corrigan's rig, and it became a matter of choice whether he should run into the carriage or run over the woman. He swung his horse into the carriage, and both vehicles were wrecked, while the men were thrown violently to the pavement. Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Ecker were rendered unconscious, but on recovering continued their journey in another conveyance. They were injured more seriously than they thought at first, and now are confined to their rooms. No bones were broken, and both will recover in a few days.

DOWN AN ELECTRIC STAIRWAY.

Passengers taking the underground trolley cars in the Park Avenue tunnel at Thirty-fourth Street descended from the street level by an iron stairway. Conditions prevailing last night made this descent if not perilous at least very uncomfortable.

In some manner—perhaps because of the wet and the poor insulation of electric wires—the iron guard rail of the stairway became heavily charged with electricity. The first man to experience its power was Yung Wing, a Mott Street Chinaman. Yung was hurrying to escape the rain.

As he landed on the top step and grasped the wet railing, he received a severe shock. With a yell that echoed down the tunnel, the Chinaman slid to the bottom and narrowly missed losing his legs by getting under a car which shot by. Shaking his fist at the "hidden devil," the Chinaman picked himself up and took the next car.

The second victim was a policeman. He took the toboggan with a jump. Several men and women returning from a ball were then caught, and all screamed and went down together.

All then gathered at the bottom to watch the fun, and soon the cars were blocked. A policeman was called, and he prevented further accidents until a repair was effected.

ROOSEVELT TO OLD ALLIES

He Addresses the Men Who Sent Him Thrice to the Assembly.

TOUCHES UPON CANAL SCANDAL

If Any Are Found Guilty They Shall Be Punished, He Says—Woodruff Speaks.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt made his first stump speech last night. He had been put on the programme for a set speech at the Republican ratification meeting of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District at Lyric Hall, but when he had finished what he had prepared for the occasion he made another speech which was suggested by the presence on the platform of several of his Santiago comrades. This speech was totally unexpected and was a surprise to the presiding officers, but it pleased the audience far more than the other, and almost every phrase of it was interrupted by a loud burst of applause and cheering.

Long before the hour set for the meeting in Lyric Hall the crowd began gathering in front of the building, and by 7:30 o'clock the hall had been packed except the first rows of seats, which were reserved, apparently, for expected guests. By 8 o'clock the room and the two adjoining halls were filled to their utmost, and the single gallery was overflowing with spectators. A great number could not find room inside and turned away from the doors.

The audience was a well-dressed one, well behaved, and enthusiastic. It was especially prodigal of its applause for Col. Roosevelt. Before the speaking began it was interested by the appearance on the stage of three Rough Riders, who sat on one side of the platform. Two were in the uniforms that have been worn ever since the campaign of Santiago de Cuba ended. The other wore the regulation blue shirt of the army, with rough overalls and leggings. They were stalwart fellows and occupied the stage for a half-hour before any one else appeared on it.

There were many women present, a large proportion of them fashionably dressed. They constituted perhaps one-fourth of the whole audience, which numbered probably 800. They were among the most liberal givers of applause.

Hoffman Miller, President of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Club, presided at the meeting, and introduced the speakers. He made a brief introductory speech, which he said:

To be asked to preside at such a representative gathering of Republicans is an honor which I esteem. You and I are here to-night to greet our candidates and assure those candidates of our support, both now and hereafter. There are two reasons why such support from every Republican of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District should be especially hearty. The first is because this district is the cradle of Theodore Roosevelt's political life. [Applause.] The second is because Theodore Roosevelt stands for good government. [Applause.] In his speech last Wednesday night the very first words he uttered were:

"First and foremost this campaign is a campaign for good government; for good government both in the Nation and the State. If I am elected Governor I shall try to make good the promises both expressed and implied made on behalf of my ticket. I shall try to administer the affairs of the State so as to make each citizen a little prouder of the State, and I shall try to serve my party by helping it serve the people."

That statement is an indorsement of the great sentiment held by Republicans of this district. We assert that as a safeguard of the people there must be good government in the Nation, good government in the State, good government in the city.

Mr. Miller then introduced Timothy L. Woodruff as "an official who has served the people so well that the people are going to make him serve them again." Mr. Woodruff said that he would confine himself to State issues, as they had been challenged by the Democrats. He said:

The Republican platform adopted at Saratoga challenged the Democrats upon every issue, but the Syracuse platform ignored National issues and challenged the Republican Party on State issues alone. I ask you to contrast the administration of the State Government by Gov. Black [cheers] and the administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton with the administration of the State Government for the ten years preceding by Hill and Flower. Can you call to mind a single measure for the public good or which advanced any great public interest that was enacted between 1884 and 1894?

He then spoke of the lowering of the tax rate, which, he said, was the lowest last year that it has ever been, with the exception of a few hundredths of a cent some years ago, when it was reduced by a special act. He said that five years ago only 2,152 corporations had been called upon to pay taxes by the Democrats, while last year 4,360 corporations had paid taxes. As to the Raines law, he said that it had brought into the treasuries of the State and counties more than $33,000,000 in three years. He then added:

I saw in a Democratic paper this morning that the Democratic candidate for Governor, if elected, will have this excise law repealed. I do not believe that any Democrat will ever be bold enough to introduce into the Legislature a bill to have that law repealed. If so, I should like to ask him where he will get for the State the revenue that he would thus cut off from it? I am not afraid to defend that law. In the rural districts it has done more to elevate the citizenship of this Commonwealth than any other law ever put upon its statute books, even than those that have been devised for moral purposes alone.

Mr. Woodruff also spoke of the part played by the Republicans in the creation of the Greater New York, and the action of the party in enacting what he called the pure primary law, which, he said, was largely due to the efforts of William Brookfield and Paul D. Cravath. As to the canal charges, he said:

If you, as a business man, were suddenly called upon to do ten times the business you are now doing you would doubtless find out after awhile that there were some things that you could have done better and at less expense. The investigation of the canal improvement proved that we had spent $9,000,000 for what we could probably have had done for $8,000,000, but I repeat what I have already said, that there is not in the entire report of the investigation a single charge or insinuation that any one was guilty of fraud or dishonesty. (Applause.)

Another thing the Democrats make great objection to is what they call the "Force bill." The objection to this bill, which will insure honest elections in November, comes from those who wish to prostitute the ballot, and who see that their efforts will be thwarted. [Applause.]

John R. Von Wormer followed Mr. Woodruff. He spoke with great warmth and evoked frequent applause. He said in part:

We find ourselves face to face with a very formidable and perplexing proposition, and that is—what does the Democratic Party mean by its platform?

We say that the leopard never changes its spots, but that is not true of the Tammany tiger, and you know it. Two years ago the tiger had on an ass's skin, and I believe it fitted all requirements better than the stripes. [Laughter.]

The Democratic Party says it is against territorial expansion, and that it is devoted to Jeffersonian principles. Why, Jefferson was the worst territorial expansionist. He bought all the Louisiana territory, which was a mighty empire in itself. [Laughter and applause.]

Just as Mr. Van Wormer closed his speech a loud cheer was heard in the street, and up through the stairway came the sound of "Three cheers for 'Teddy' Roosevelt!" The audience got on its feet to greet the candidate, but he did not come into sight of the audience in the hall until he reached the platform. Then a great shout greeted him, and over and over again the crowd shouted "Three cheers for Roosevelt!" The demonstration lasted for several minutes. During this time Mr. Roosevelt was standing at the speaker's table, waiting to be heard. As soon as the cheering ceased Mr. Miller said:

"Col. Roosevelt needs no introduction to his old friends."

Again three cheers were given for the candidate, and then Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

I wish to speak to you to-night because your association covers most of the ground of my old district, and many of you worked with me and knew me well during the three years I represented this district in the Legislature. I do not have to tell you what I intend to do if I am elected. (Cheers.) You know I never made you a promise on the stump that I failed to keep afterward, (applause,) and you know also that whatever of merit my career as your representative had lay in the fact that so far as I could I insisted upon the observance in public life of the same principles of rigid honesty that are indispensable for every honorable man in private life. (Long applause and cheers.)

In our public servants it is a good thing to have brilliancy, and it is a better thing to have courage; but most of all in importance is to have honesty. (Cheers.) When I was your legislative representative there might be times when you differed from me on questions of judgment, but you always knew that you could have no possible doubt as to my attitude on any question of principle, and that no consideration of seeming political expediency could make me alter my attitude if it seemed to me that a question of right or wrong was involved. (Cheers.)

To you, my old friends, who have known not only what I promised but what I did, I do not have to say that I shall follow the same course if I am elected Governor [Applause.] The one indispensable requisite in every public servant with whom I may have to deal will be honesty.

Much has been said as to the mismanagement of the canals. I would, in no manner, prejudge the case, but if, upon investigation, I shall find that either the system or the methods of administration are wrong, then they shall be changed, and if it shall prove that any man has been dishonest he shall most assuredly be punished. [Cheers.] So it shall be with every other office that comes under me.

As for the rest, in dealing with our fellow-citizens I shall try to see that the rights of each are preserved, and that he is not allowed to wrong any other, in short, that every man is given fair play. [Long applause and cheering.]

Col. Roosevelt here made a considerable pause, and turned half away from the table and audience; then, as if recollecting something he wanted to say, he turned back, and walked around the table and got closer to the front. He then spoke as follows, in a much more rapid and enthusiastic manner:

So much for what I came here intending to say. Now, as you are old friends, I want to talk to you for about three minutes on something that was suggested by the last sentence of my speech and by seeing some of the comrades of my regiment here. [Applause.] I think that the rule of conduct that applies to dealing with a small body of men will also apply in dealing with a larger body. Now, I spoke of fair play for all. That was the distinguishing mark of our regiment. [Applause.] In it a man had to work—had to fight. [Applause.] If he shirked his work or flinched from the fighting, he knew that when he came back I would "cinch" him. [Laughter.] If he did his work, showed himself brave in action, he needed not that any man should speak for him. I would do all that I could to see that he was judged according to his merits. [Applause.] Every man was treated, so far as we could bring it about, for just what he was. [Applause.]

Our regiment was typically American in the fact that the men who composed it came from every section of the country; came out of every walk of life, represented every form of religious belief, and every race ancestry that we have in this country. [Applause.] And whether it was gallant Capt. Capron, the fifth in generations from father to son, who had served in the armies of the United States; whether it was equally gallant "Bucky" O'Neill, the man whose father fought in Meagher's brigade; whether it was Capt. Muller, who had come from Germany, or Capt. Luna, whose people had settled on the banks of the Rio Grande before our ancestors had come to the banks of the Hudson, or to the James, or to Plymouth; whether it was our fellow-New Yorkers who gave their lives for their country—young Fish or young Tiffany; [applause;] whether it was Hayes from the Indian Territory, or Greenwald from Arizona; whether the man was born here or in Germany; whether descended from a Puritan or the son of parents who had come from Ireland; whether Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile—he was treated on his merits, as a man. [Long applause and cheers.]

He stood on his merits for what he could show himself to be. He must march well, fight well, and perform well the commonplace duties of camp life, which are not brilliant, and have none of the pomp and circumstance of war, but which are absolutely necessary. I remember when I asked eight young and valiant men who thirsted for the glory of battle to bury a dead horse. (Laughter.) The burial of a dead horse did not fill their souls with satisfaction. (Laughter.) I did not ask them if they considered it a great action. I merely asked them to bury the dead horse. (Laughter and applause.)

My men will tell you that I never coddled them. [Laughter.] I expected them to have a hard time, but I had the hard times with them. [Cheers.] I expected them to get into danger, but I went into danger with them. [Cheers.] But if they did their duty they were treated on their merits as men. Each was given a fair show; each was required to make it evident that he was an American citizen and an American soldier; and so far as possible each was rewarded according to his deserts. [Cheers.]

Now that was only one regiment, but that is a pretty safe principle to apply to the people at large, and just so far as lies in me that principle will be applied in dealing with you and with all my fellow-citizens of this great State, should you, in the exercise of your judgment, think fit to put me in the Governor's chair. [Long applause and cheering, and "Three cheers for Teddy—Roosevelt."]

John Proctor Clarke followed Col. Roosevelt in a short speech. He spoke of Col. Roosevelt's public services, and said that in 1897 he had appointed George Dewey to the command of the Pacific Squadron. [Long applause.]

Paul D. Cravath offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we commend the wisdom of the party in nominating as our candidate for Governor the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who, on the field of battle and in his conspicuous career in the public service has given such manifold proof of his courage, patriotism, high character, and great ability. The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District refer with pride to the fact that it was as their representative in the New York Legislature that Col. Roosevelt began his brilliant public career as a Republican statesman;

Further Resolved, That we pledge to Col. Roosevelt and to Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and to the entire Republican State ticket, and to Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Republican candidate for Senator for the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and to Gherardi Davis, Republican candidate for Assemblyman for the Twenty-seventh Assembly District our earnest and enthusiastic support.

After the speaking, Col. Roosevelt held an informal reception. There was a rush to the platform, and the police had to assist in keeping the audience from crushing the candidate in its efforts to shake his hand.

A number of Rough Riders passed by their old commander and were greeted with a warm "Good evening, comrades; glad to see you here." The Colonel was especially courteous to the women, bowing low, with a pleasant remark for each.

Nearly half an hour elapsed before the hall was cleared and Col. Roosevelt was able to greet some old acquaintances.

Mr. Odell said that he had received and had on file, ready for use in case it should be decided to test the legality of the independent nominations, a number of letters from men who declared that they had signed the petitions under a misapprehension and that they would never have signed if they had not expected that Col. Roosevelt would remain at the head of the ticket.

Had the wishes of the Republican managers been consulted, Col. Roosevelt would not have agreed to file his declination until the last day allowed him by law, which would have been Oct. 19. It was against the advice of Chairman Odell, that he promised to sign it to-day.

Senatorial Nomination Declined.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—John N. Cordts, Republican nominee for State Senator for the Twenty-fifth District, has declined the nomination owing to ill-health.

REPUBLICANS FOR ASSEMBLY.

At Republican Assembly conventions which had been adjourned over from last week the following nominations were made last night:

Third District—LOUIS J. HOENINGER.
Fourth District—J. L. WEINBERG.
Fifth District—Dr. NELSON H. HENRY.
Seventh District—M. FRANCIS SNOWBER.
Eleventh District—MICHAEL BRADY.
Fourteenth District—GUSTAV J. VOSS.
Fifteenth District—S. W. KOHN.
Sixteenth District—JONAS EHRENTREN.
Seventeenth District—THOMAS E. FARRELL.

CENTENNIAL OF SHIPPING HOUSE

The mercantile and shipping house of Oelrichs & Co. of 2 Bowling Green celebrates to-day the one hundredth anniversary of its existence. Caspar Meier, the founder of the business, came from Bremen in 1798 and with goods consigned by friends in Germany opened a little store in Gouverneur Lane. New York at that time had a population of about 30,000, and extended no further north than Chambers Street. The young man prospered, and in The New York Chronicle of April 4, 1805, was printed an advertisement of C. & H. H. Meier, by which firm style the business had now become known, offering to dispatch by the "barque Europa, with all convenient speed," any merchandise for Bremen, "if that port was not blockaded."

That was the beginning of the firm's connection with shipping. When the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, of which H. H. Meier, son of Caspar Meier's first partner, was President, had but two steamships, with a gross tonnage of 4,000, the house became the general agents of the line on this side of the Atlantic. Upon the death of Caspar Meier, the firm became L. H. von Post & Oelrichs. The firm, at the time of the establishment of the German Empire, became the agent of the German Post Office for the payment and issuing of money orders, an arrangement which led to the postal money order system now existing between the United States and Germany.

With the exception of twelve years during the minority of the present senior member of the firm, Herman Caspar von Post, a grandson of the founder, there has always been one, and sometimes more, of the descendants of Caspar Meier in the firm. In the firm now, besides Mr. von Post, are Gustav H. Schwab and Benjamin W. Schwab, two great-grandsons of Caspar Meier, and Hermann Oelrichs, the nephew and namesake of one of Caspar Meier's partners.

Through the long years of its existence the firm has been prominently associated not only with the upbuilding and development of transatlantic traffic, but with many important commercial movements in Germany and the United States. For many years the chief business of the firm has been the importing of wool and hides from all parts of the world.

Dyspepsia

Requires for cure careful attention to diet, and the gentle but positive stomach-toning, digestion-promoting, appetite-giving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The "magic touch" of this medicine in cases of dyspepsia has often excited wonder, praise, and gratitude. If you or your friends suffer from dyspeptic troubles we earnestly recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

SELECTED FOR JUDGESHIPS

Republicans Name W. N. Cohen, J. F. Daly, and H. W. Taft for the Supreme Court.

G. C. AUSTIN FOR CITY COURT

Nominations the Outcome of a Conference by Organization Men with Bar Association and Lawyers' Committees.

The Republican County Convention, in adjourned session, at the Murray Hill Lyceum last evening, nominated William N. Cohen, Joseph F. Daly, and Henry W. Taft for Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, and George C. Austin for Judge of the City Court.

These nominations were the outcome of a conference held at the office of Edward Lauterbach during the afternoon between committees representing the Republican organization, on the one hand, and the Bar Association and the lawyers' meeting, on the other. President Lemuel E. Quigg of the County Committee, Edward Lauterbach, Abraham Gruber, and Gen. Henry L. Burnett appeared for the organization. The Bar Association was represented by Elihu Root, John De Witt Warner, and John L. Cadwalader. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, William G. Choate, Henry W. Taft, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, and John Jeroloman appeared for the lawyers-at-large.

What occurred at the conference was described in a general way, when, after Edward Lauterbach had called the convention to order at 8:45 o'clock last night, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard submitted a statement of its result as a report of the Nominating Committee.

Gen. Hubbard said that they had found the representatives of the Bar Association reluctant to mention names, holding that the function of the association was to prevent improper nominations for judicial offices rather than to throw its influence to any one man. The committee representing the lawyers in general was similarly reluctant, he said, to put forward any candidate for the third vacancy or for the City Court Judgeship.

Various suggestions were made by individuals present, Gen. Hubbard said, but the two committees representing the legal fraternity did not designate their choice for the two places to be filled after the nominations of Justices Daly and Cohen had been agreed upon.

"But," added Gen. Hubbard, "the committee representing this convention has the assurance of both the lawyers' committees that the names which it presents here to-night will be acceptable to and will be indorsed by the two bodies which they represent."

Gen. Hubbard then presented the names of Justices Daly and Cohen, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Austin. Justice Daly he described as "a Democrat and an accomplished gentleman—a combination not often found." Justice Cohen, he said, had the advantage of Justice Daly in that he was younger. In the selection of Mr. Taft for the third vacancy on the Supreme Court bench the consideration of fitness alone had prevailed, Gen. Hubbard said.

Mr. Taft, he added, was a son of Alfonso Taft, who was for many years a Judge of the Superior Court in Ohio, Secretary of War under President Grant, Minister to Austria and to Russia. Henry W. Taft was graduated from Yale in the Class of '86, and since 1891 had lived in this city, engaged always in the study or practice of law. "He is of pure character and excellent ability;" concluded Gen. Hubbard, "and about forty years old."

Gen. Hubbard explained that Judge W. M. K. Olcott had been repeatedly urged to stand for renomination for the City Court, but he had "begged off," and the committee had selected ex-Assemblyman Austin, who was described as a graduate of Lafayette College, a lecturer on law at Columbia College, and Chairman at one time of the Law Committee and the Committee on Cities of the Assembly.

This general introduction of the candidates agreed upon was followed by the formal nominating speeches. The name of Justice Cohen was presented by Gen. James M. Varnum and seconded by Abraham Gruber; that of Justice Daly by J. W. Hawes and seconded by Ernest Hall; that of Mr. Taft by Charles H. Murray, who referred to him as a "true and tried" Republican, and seconded by Lucas L. Van Allen. All three were nominated by acclamation.

George C. Austin was placed in nomination for City Court Judge by M. K. Bruce. Ex-Judge J. B. Davenport, in seconding the nomination, took occasion to indorse the criticisms of the City Court made by President Quigg at the previous meeting of the convention, but the convention refused to listen. Mr. Austin's nomination was made by acclamation, and the convention adjourned.

DECIDES NASSAU COUNTY LEGAL.

Justice Smith's Ruling Permits Filing of Nominations.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 11.—Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith has decided that the law creating the new County of Nassau out of part of the County of Queens is constitutional, and to-day the names of the men nominated by the Republicans and Democrats for officers of the new county were filed in the Queens County Clerk's office here.

County Clerk John Sutphin of Queens a few days ago declined to accept the nominations on the ground that the county was illegally constituted.

RICHMOND OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Charges of Bribery Preferred by the Central Republican League.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Charges have been preferred before the Civil Service Board against Wray T. Knight, Postmaster at Richmond, Va.; his assistant, John L. Grubbs; N. J. Smith, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Collector Brady, and Morgan Treat, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, for levying and collecting political assessments and bribery.

The charges are made by the Central Republican League of Richmond. The acts are alleged to have been committed while delegates were being elected to the Congressional convention which met at Hanover Court House Sept. 7.

Enrollment and Registration.

Voters will have an opportunity to take advantage of the conditions of the new primary election law and enroll as members of their party when they register as voters this Fall. The law requires a new enrollment each year, and only those who re-enroll can participate in their party primaries for the coming year. Any voter is entitled to enroll as a member of either party provided he has not taken part in any primary or convention of the other party since the first day of last year and provided he intends to support this Fall the State ticket of the party with which he desires to enroll. The enrollment leaves the voter complete independence as to municipal elections. The days of enrollment and registration this year are Friday and Saturday of this week, Oct. 14 and 15, and Friday and Saturday, Oct. 21 and 22, of next week.

MRS. FITZHUGH LEE ILL.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee is ill at the St. Luke's Home here with typhoid fever. Her condition, however, is not regarded as at all critical. Mrs. Lee returned to Richmond from Jacksonville, where she had spent some time on a visit to her husband, a few weeks ago. She was then suffering with what was pronounced as dengue fever. Recently the typhoid symptoms developed.

Gen. Lee left here Sunday night for Savannah to make arrangements for his corps to go into camp there prior to its embarkation for Cuba in November. His wife's condition, at the time of the General's departure for the South, was more favorable than it is now. Her physicians are not alarmed at the lady's condition, and it is hoped she will be better in a day or two.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his son, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., left Savannah to-night shortly after midnight for Richmond, Va., where they have been called on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Lee, news of which came this evening.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS ADVISED.

They Are Addressed at Tammany Hall on What They Should Tell the Public.

A meeting of campaign speakers was held at Tammany Hall last night, and was addressed by Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, and Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman of the Committee on Speakers. Mr. Holahan and Mr. Blumenthal gave the speakers suggestions on how to address the public.

"When they talk to you about the two Van Wycks," said Mr. Holahan, "tell them that one Van Wyck has already sent four Republicans to prison from Brooklyn, and two more will be in prison before election day. Before he gets through with the Brooklyn steals there won't be any more room in Sing Sing, to say nothing of the thieves in New York County. Tell them that it won't hurt to have a second Van Wyck at Albany to give the up-State prisons something to do with the canal thieves."

Mr. Blumenthal said in the course of his address: "If they (the Republicans) must use the subject of the war as an argument in this campaign, let them show that members of the Republican Party shouldered the musket in the interest of Cuba, and in defense of their country, and that it is not so that members of the Republican Party to the exclusion of deserving Democrats carried the swords and wore the epaulettes. Let them show that the Republican Party properly exerted itself in behalf of our soldiery, properly fed and clothed and cared for them, and promptly comforted the sick and needy in camp and on field."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER.

Mr Croker, Senator Murphy, and State Senator McCarren Consult.

Richard Croker, Senator Edward Murphy, and State Senator P. H. McCarren held a conference at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday morning behind closed doors.

After the three leaders came out, each of them protested that the meeting was merely casual and no importance should be attached to it. Senator McCarren said that both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker had talked about the Brooklyn meeting that is to be held to-morrow night and the big Tammany ratification meeting to be held next week. He added that he thought David B. Hill might speak at the Tammany meeting and also address a noonday business men's meeting here.

Rumors were current about the headquarters after the conference to the effect that the object of consultation was to raise money for the campaign. It was said that the managers now have in sight something like $300,000, and $500,000 is wanted. Senator McCarren would say nothing about raising money.

It was the first visit Mr. Croker has made to the headquarters, and he found workmen engaged in draping his apartment with the National colors and putting electric lights above it, to bring out the best effect of the picture.

The Tammany leaders expect that Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck will be one of the speakers at their first ratification meeting.

John F. Carroll in Charge.

It was announced at the Democratic Club last night that John F. Carroll, who last Monday resigned as Clerk of the General Sessions Court, would to-day assume actual charge of Tammany Hall. He will make his headquarters in the famous "rear room" in Tammany Wigwam on Fourteenth Street. Mr. Carroll practically took charge of the organization's campaign yesterday.

SPEAKER IN THE WRONG HALL.

Republicans Get Ready to Cheer, but Quickly Change Their Minds.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 11. — The Bloomfield Republican Club held a business meeting last night, and in the midst of it a stranger entered the room and sent word to Chairman Avery that he was sent to address the meeting. Supposing the County Committee had voluntarily sent a speaker under the impression that the meeting was a rally and not a business one, President Avery stopped the business and announced that a gentleman had been sent from Newark to address the meeting and that business would be suspended.

The stranger lauded the State Convention for its wise choice, and praised the party's candidate in extravagent terms. The members of the club saw he was getting down to the point where he would mention the candidate's name, and all primed themselves for a mighty shout when the speaker would say: "That man is Foster M. Voorhees." But he didn't say that. Instead he said: "That man is our gifted, high-minded fellow citizen, the next Governor of New Jersey, the Right Hon. Elvin W. Crane."

Then there was confusion, and the speaker looked about in amazement. Watson Thornton, the Sergeant at Arms, rushed toward the speaker with evident savage intentions. President Avery was cool, and shouted: "You, Thornton, open the door and let him get out peacefully, but if he don't go you throw him out." The Sergeant opened the door obediently, while a dozen members of the club grabbed chairs to aid the Sergeant. The stranger slid for the door and down the stairs. Thornton closed the door, expressing a profound sorrow that the stranger had failed to resist the order.

Meanwhile a gathering of colored men, who are bolting the Republicans, waited in a room in another part of Bloomfield for the speaker that never came.

Gold Democrat Nominated.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 11.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District at their convention to-day, after a bitter contest, nominated Charles P. Lyman of Washington, who represents the gold wing of the party. His opponent was W. H. J. Bohannon, (Silverite,) Mayor of Stamford. The vote was: Lyman, 73½; Bohannon, 50½.

Other Nominations for Congress.

MISSOURI.—Fifth District, George Wilson, Populist.
CONNECTICUT.—Third District, Charles A. Russell, Republican.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Thirteenth District, William S. Greene, Republican.

John J. Sloane for Assembly.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester held their convention here to-day. John J. Sloane of this city was nominated. There were four aspirants. Three were from this city, and Mount Vernon supported Jared Sandford, the present Assemblyman. On the fifth ballot Mount Vernon swung to Mr. Sloane.

ILLINOIS MINERS WAGE WAR.

Preparations for Violent Conflict at Virden—Mayor of Pana Employs Policemen Opposed to Strikers.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 11.—The situation of the coal miners' wage war at this place is more critical than at any time since April 1, and the aspect of affairs is sinister in the extreme.

The Chicago-Virden Coal Company has surrounded its shafthouse and twenty acres of land, on which have been concentrated some fifty company houses for barracks, with a stockade of two-inch planks eight feet high. Within this stockade the company has a body of men for guards, 200 Springfield rifles, and 10 cases of riot guns, which carry No. 12 cartridges full of buckshot.

On the outside of the stockade there is warlike preparation, and a plan of interfering tactics, which is carefully carried out in all details. There are four camps along the railroad tracks, and a regular patrol of the railroad yards is kept. For two weeks, night and day, the striking miners have remained on watch. Last night they materially strengthened their forces because of a rumor that a trainload of negroes was on the way.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 11.—Great indignation exists because Mayor Powell has dismissed the entire police force, appointing in their stead men bitterly opposed to the strikers.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

B. Altman & Co.

STERLING SILVER in new designs for the Table, Buffet, Smoking Room, Boudoir and Toilet, also a large assortment of Silver Mounted Cut Glass suitable for all occasions.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS:

Cut Glass Puff Boxes, with Sterling Silver Covers, $1.75 each.

Hair Brushes, Sterling Silver Backs, $2.50 each.

Heavy Cut Glass Powder Boxes with Sterling Silver Covers, value $7.00, at $5.00 each.

Bonnet Dusters, Sterling Silver Handle, $1.25 each.

Bric-a-Brac Dusters, with Sterling Silver Handles, $1.25 each.

Rich Cut Glass Claret Jugs with Sterling Silver Mounting, $7.50 each.

Cigar Jars with Sterling Silver Covers, $2.75 each.

Whisk Brooms, Sterling Silver Handles, $1.25 each.

Also a complete line of Toilet Articles, Brush and Manicure pieces, extra heavy with deposit Bead decorations, at exceedingly low prices.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE SEA-WATER GOLD SCHEME.

Its Promoter, the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, Expected Back from Europe—Bill for a Receivership.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Rev. Prescott F. Jernegan of sea water gold fame, is contemplating a return to this country, with the intention of surrendering himself and all his property to the Directors of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, and submitting to the punishment to which his actions have made him liable.

Jernegan's father has received a letter from his son at Brussels, saying that he had made up his mind to let the law take its course. He said that he would return, but did not say when. On his arrival, he purposes to hand over to the company his cash, books, bonds, and securities, and, if liable, to stand trial for his actions and suffer the punishment.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 11.—A bill has been filed in the Supreme Judicial Court praying that a receiver be appointed for the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company. The petitioners are Alice E. Beckwith of Boston, Nelson Edwards of New York, Clarence D. Fulton of Watertown, Mass., and others.

They set forth that the idea of getting gold out of salt water is a fraudulent one, and that the money obtained for that purpose was secured by false pretenses. A motion has been filed by the same persons praying that Arthur B. Ryan and others be enjoined from paying out any money or disposing of property belonging to the company.

MORE SPACE AT PARIS.

Commissioner General Peck Secures Liberal Concessions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck has succeeded in bringing to a successful issue the principal object of his mission to Paris. Assurances

ROOSEVELT HIS OWN PILOT

He Develops a Tendency to Steer His Campaign Himself.

HIS MANAGERS GROW NERVOUS

Platt and Odell Fear He Will Say Too Much — The Independent Nomination.

There was more stir and bustle about Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday than at any other time since the campaign opened. The crush of callers showed a marked increase, and, in spite of the fact that the State Committee had taken possession of two additional apartments over night, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., and his assistants found themselves still obstructed in attending to the business details of the campaign by the swarm of people who came to see and talk and shake hands with the candidate for Governor.

Col. Roosevelt was much in evidence at headquarters during the day, and to observers there his ceaseless activity, his hurrying here and there, and his attention to the thousand-and-one details of a candidate's business gave the impression that the Rough Riders' Colonel is determined to run his own canvass rather than have it run for him. Full of nervous energy and enthusiasm, Col. Roosevelt insists on himself doing what Gubernatorial candidates ordinarily intrust to other hands. Yesterday, as on almost every day since he was nominated, he worked from early in the morning until late in the afternoon. "like a steam engine," one of his admirers said.

As an instance of Col. Roosevelt's determination to have a directing hand in his own campaign, it was pointed out yesterday that, while Chairman Odell and Senator Platt were hesitating about whether the candidate for Governor should make a speaking tour of the State, Col. Roosevelt cut the Gordian knot by announcing, on his own account, that he expected to go out into the State immediately after his speech in Brooklyn next Wednesday night, and that, when he gets out, he will probably speak as often as once a day. It was apparent at the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday that the party managers had acceded to this decision, and the only thing that now remains to be done is to make up the itinerary. This will be prepared with great care under the supervision of Chairman Odell, and it will probably be submitted to a council of party magnates to assemble to-day or to-morrow for suggestions. The effort will be made to give every section of the State a chance to see and hear the Colonel.

Col. Roosevelt is impatient to get out on the stump. He has realized the force of the argument advanced by the party leaders that the speaking campaign ought not to begin until after all the local nominations were made. These will be completed this week, and Col. Roosevelt looks forward with pleasure to getting away from his vast correspondence at headquarters.

There is a real apprehension on the part of Col. Roosevelt's party managers that when he is turned loose into the rush and whirl of a stumping tour he will say things that may cause trouble. It was for that reason that Senator Platt and Chairman Odell steadily resisted the pressure for the Gubernatorial candidate to make a general speechmaking tour, until Col. Roosevelt himself gave unmistakable evidence that he would be satisfied with nothing else.

The chief incident of the Republican candidate's experiences yesterday was a slight misunderstanding which arose between him and the members of the Independent Citizens' Committee, which, however, was soon explained. During the morning the committee sent over to Col. Roosevelt a copy of an affidavit which they wished him to sign, declaring his intention to decline the nomination which they purpose completing by filing with the Secretary of State at Albany the petitions bearing his name for Governor. It was the plan of the committee to have this affidavit filed at the same time with the nominating petitions, so as to save time and a second visit to Albany, and to enable the committee on vacancies to supply Col. Roosevelt's place at once.

Col. Roosevelt declined to sign this paper. He left no doubt of his intention to decline the nomination, but he objected to doing it in haste, in advance of its actual accomplishment and without the advice of his counsel as to whether he was doing it in the proper way.

When M. D. Rothschild, who had brought the affidavit for Col. Roosevelt to sign, reported the result of his mission at the headquarters of the Independent Committee, 42 East Twenty-third Street, the members of the committee could not understand Col. Roosevelt's action. They could not see why, if he intended to decline, as they did not doubt, he should be unwilling to expedite matters as they desired. Later Paul Fuller, Isaac H. Klein, and John J. Chapman of the Independent Committee called at Republican headquarters to see Col. Roosevelt in person and get a clear idea of his position. The three talked with the Colonel in the waiting room, where a crowd was. Then Mr. Fuller was invited into Chairman Odell's room, where he remained in consultation with the Chairman and Col. Roosevelt for more than an hour. At the end of this conference Mr. Fuller said:

"It is understood that Col. Roosevelt is to make his declination just as soon as our petition is filled. Mr. Rothschild will go to Albany to-night and file the petition to-morrow morning. He will inform us by telegraph, and when Col. Roosevelt is assured of the filing he will sign his declination."

"Col. Roosevelt gave no indication of any intention of not declining?" Mr. Fuller was asked.

"If he had, I could not have shaken hands with him," was the reply.

Col. Roosevelt, speaking of the matter afterward, said:

"There has not been the slightest change in the intention I expressed in my letter to decline this nomination. But I want to be sure that I am declining it in the proper way. The two gentlemen who presented to me was an affidavit declaring my intention to decline. I was assured by counsel that it would be ineffective, that legally it would not be worth the paper it was written on. I therefore declined to sign it. I shall see my attorney, Mr. Root, to-night and have him prepare a declination in due form, which I shall be ready to sign as soon as it is legally proper to do so, that is, after the nomination has been made by the filing of the petition. That is all there is to it."

Chairman Odell, in commenting on the action of the Independent Committee, hinted at the possibility of an intention to contest the legality of the Independent nominating petitions. "Col. Roosevelt," he said, "has no official information of his nomination by this committee, nor do we know anything about the legality or illegality of these petitions. We are not going to give our recognition to the legality of the Citizens' State Party, as it is called, by having Col. Roosevelt sign papers presented by its members."

Roosevelt Case Off the Calendar.

The certiorari proceedings instituted by Col. Theodore Roosevelt's personal lawyers to review the assessment placed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments upon his personal property in this city, on the ground that he was a non-resident, were ended yesterday morning, when an application was made by A. C. Hume of counsel for Col Roosevelt to have the suit stricken from the calendar in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court. Justice Daly, to whom the application was made, at once acceded to Mr. Hume's request.

VISITS OF WARSHIPS.

Philadelphia and Charleston Will See Noted Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has given orders for the attendance of several of the United States warships at the Peace Jubilee, to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th inst. The vessels selected are the Texas, the New Orleans, the Marblehead, the Topeka, the Mayflower, and the Winslow.

The New Orleans is now at San Juan de Puerto Rico, but orders have been sent to her to come home. She will first connect with the Newark, the Cincinnati, and any other warships on the station which have aboard naval militiamen from Illinois, and take these aboard for return to the United States, where they will be honorably discharged.

The people of Charleston are also to have an opportunity to see some of the warships. Secretary Long to-day gave orders for four of the ships to go to Charleston to participate in the jubilee exercises there on the 24th inst. The vessels named are the Wilmington, the Nashville, the Montgomery, and the Princeton.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Presentation to Bishop Hare—Corrections in the Prayer Book—Work Advanced by Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—At the session of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council to-day the Rev. F. P. Davenport of Tennessee, from the Committee on Canons, reported a resolution discharging that body from the further consideration of the proposition for the revival of the Order of Evangelists. The committee believes that a step of this character should have its initiative in the House of Bishops, and after a brief statement by the Rev. Mr. Statsenburg of Indiana in opposition to the report the resolution was adopted.

At 11 o'clock the deputies went into joint session, with the House of Bishops sitting as a Board of Missions. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota presided.

An incident of the joint session was the adoption of resolutions complimentary to Bishop William Hobart Hare of South Dakota, who has occupied that position for twenty-five years. The board also presented the Bishop with a handsome silver loving cup, suitably inscribed.

The House of Bishops this afternoon agreed to the report made by Secretary the Rev. Samuel Hart recommending the correction of several errors of print in the standard copy of the Book of Common Prayer kept at the mission house in New York, and of which Mr. Hart is the custodian. The Bishops also agreed to the changes in the Golden Numbers in the Prayer Book by which the Easter date is ascertained for the next 300 years, beginning with 1900.

The Bishops of Albany, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky were appointed members of the joint committee to consider the questions presented by the Lambeth conference. The Bishops of Albany, Pittsburg, Delaware, Ohio, and the Coadjutor of Rhode Island were designated members of the committee to consider the memorial of the American churches in Europe.

The report of the Church University Board of Regents was agreed to, and a resolution adopted abolishing the board.

After some discussion of Articles II. and III. of the proposed constitution relating to the organization of the General Convention and the consecration of Bishops for foreign services the Bishops formally nonconcurred in the action of the deputies, and a conference committee will be appointed.

The provision in the constitution that no city shall form more than one diocese was stricken out. After briefly touching upon the proposed canon on marriage and divorce the Bishops adjourned.

Almost the entire afternoon session of the House of Deputies was consumed in debate on the amendment to the constitution providing for the formation of provinces out of the diocesan and missionary districts, and it was finally recommitted to the committee for recommendation and report on certain amendments offered during the long discussion. The deputies rejected the amendment proposed by Dr. Egar of Central New York limiting the boundaries of the proposed provinces to State lines. An amendment offered by Dr. Huntington of New York was adopted providing that no province shall be so bounded as to contain only a fractional portion of a State or States.

The action of the House of Bishops in changing the Golden Numbers in the Prayer Book and making certain corrections of the print therein, and their resolution abolishing the Church University Board of Regents were agreed to.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

The Turkish Minister Says They Are Groundless — Counter-Claims May Be Presented.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In conversation with a reporter to-day the Turkish Minister, who has just returned to Washington, said that he had not heard from his Government anything to confirm the rumor that the United States Government had instructed its Minister to insist on the payment of the claim for $100,000 as indemnity for losses in Armenia.

"My opinion of the matter," said the Minister, "is that a great deal of fuss is being made over nothing. I have said already, and many times, that the Turkish Government is not in the least responsible for the riots in Armenia. As to the claim for $100,000, I can say that it will be treated as similar claims from other Governments have been. The Sublime Porte used every means to protect its own citizens as well as the citizens and property of other countries. That it could not accomplish its good intention is not the fault of the Sublime Porte.

"I also think that the plaintiffs in the case have not been entirely blameless. We have stated that these ministers have caused most of the trouble. The Turkish Government never wanted them in its territory. They came against our desire, and the consequence has been constant friction. They have never yet made a single Mohammedan convert. I think we could well dispense with all the foreigners in Asia Minor."

It was stated at the Turkish Legation that two Turkish subjects recently had been assassinated in this country, and that the authorities were now investigating the case. It was intimated that as soon as the particulars should reach the Sublime Porte a counter-claim would be instituted against the United States to offset the indemnity claimed by the United States because of the destruction of American property in Turkey.

PROGRESS IN WARSHIPS.

Stages of Construction of Various Vessels Intended for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—When the battleship Illinois was launched a week ago she was about half completed. On Oct. 1 the degree of progress made upon her by the builders was, according to the report of the Bureau of Construction, 55 per cent. The Kearsarge, launched some months earlier, is 68 per cent. completed, and the Kentucky, which entered the water the same day with the Kearsarge, is 66 per cent. completed.

Cramp & Co. have progressed 63 per cent. with the Alabama, while the Wisconsin, building by the Union Iron Works and to be launched in November, is reported to be 48 per cent. completed. The torpedo boats Rowan, Davis, and Mackenzie are all 99 per cent. completed. The Goldsborough, in the works of Wolff & Zwicker, is only 28 per cent. completed.

PROF. EDGAR W. BASS RETIRED.

West Point Mathematical Instructor Relieved from Duty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Prof. Edgar W. Bass of the United States Military Academy at West Point has been retired from the service by the President.

Edgar W. Bass is a native of Wisconsin, but entered the Union Army from Minnesota, and was also appointed to West Point from that State. He was Sergeant of Company K and Quartermaster Sergeant of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry, of which he was a member from 1862 to 1864. He was appointed to the Military Academy July 1, 1864, and was graduated June 15, 1868, after which he was brevetted Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Engineer Corps. He was appointed Second Lieutenant Feb. 15, 1869, and First Lieutenant Feb. 14, 1871. On April 17, 1878, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and he assumed the duties of that position on May 2 following.

PRINT CLOTH COMBINATION.

Fall River Manufacturers to Curtail Production and Reduce Expenses.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 11.—It is understood that the number of names required to insure the success of the combination of interests for the betterment of the print cloth market have been secured.

The selling of print cloths is to be placed in the hands of two men, who will act under instructions given by five other manufacturers to be selected by the association. A curtailment of production will be made by the thirty or more print cloth corporations in this city for at least four weeks, and probably eight weeks, between now and the first of February, and a number of Treasurers and other high-salaried mill officials will be relieved from duty as a matter of economy.

Kentuckian Shoots His Sweetheart.

MONTICELLO, Ky., Oct. 11.—Alex Keith, a young farmer, called on his sweetheart, Miss Lou Dick, to-day and found a rival talking to her. Angry words passed, and Keith attempted to shoot the other man. Miss Dick interfered, when Keith turned his revolver on her and shot her through the right breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He then fled.

SQUADRON READY TO START

Unless Additional Orders Arrive Capt. Barker Begins His Journey to Manila To-day.

MAY BE HEADED OFF EN ROUTE

Ships Could Make for Europe from Bahia Should Occasion Require It—Oregon, Iowa, Scindia, Celtic, and Iris Leave in a Body.

To-day about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless other orders arrive, Capt. Barker and his squadron will start on their long voyage through the Straits of Magellan by way of Honolulu to Manila. Orders may head them off and turn them from their course, a possibility by no means without the pale of belief, if rumors that were circulated about the decks of the warships may be believed.

Bahia, the first of the scheduled stopping places, some 4,000 miles or so away, is in telegraphic communication with everywhere, and if necessity arises, the squadron can be turned about and retrace its steps or strike a tangent for Europe, without much trouble. It will require almost three weeks to make the run to Bahia, and much may take place in that time to call into use the ships in Atlantic waters, or in the Mediterranean. The famous "dash on Barcelona" proposed by one of our comparatively recently retired naval officers may still be among the possibilities; most certainly such a movement would hurry up the finale of the Spanish Peace Commission.

The slow speed above referred to, 200 miles per day, is due to the want of more power aboard the auxiliary vessels. These are the Celtic, the refrigerating and cold-storage vessel, and the Iris, the distilling ship. It is quite within their power to make 10 knots if the whole attention of their machinery is devoted to propelling them through the water, but going through the warm waters of high temperature of the air in the tropics they will have to keep their auxiliary machinery running at full speed, and this will naturally detract from the horse power devoted to propulsion. Consequently there will be barely 9 knots an hour made on the average. It is very necessary for the Celtic to keep her cargo in fine condition, for it is calculated that she has enough on board to last the entire squadron until Manila is reached, and then, after clearing her cold-storage rooms there, she is to go over to Australia for a fresh supply.

The Oregon, Iowa, Scindia, Celtic, and Iris leave in a body. The Abarenda, Jason, and Cassius have already gone to Bahia to await the arrival of Capt. Barker and his squadron. The Sterling, to which Lieut. Commander Selfridge has recently been ordered from the Puritan, is at Lambert's Point, Norfolk, where she is to take on a cargo of Pocahontas coal, and then leave at once for the rendezvous at Bahia. The start taken by the other vessels will admit of their reaching the rendezvous and filling up with coal from the Abarenda in time to be ready to leave when the Sterling arrives, so no delay will be occasioned by the last-named vessel starting later than her consorts.

Every facility has been afforded these colliers in carrying out their work in the most expeditious manner possible, and they are amply provided with cotton-bale fenders to prevent dangerous friction should there be rough weather when the coaling is being done. In smooth times at Bahia a battleship can be taken on either side of the collier, so that the coaling of the war vessels can be carried on simultaneously. It is very problematical if much satisfactory work of this kind can be done at sea, for during the war a great deal of damage was done the vessels that attempted coaling when the weather was at all rough.

Since the ships have been here in port considerable work has been done on them, particularly in their ordnance departments, and considerable interest is taken in the question of how the new gunmounts will work. This question, it is understood, was satisfactorily answered in the recent practice of the Iowa, just outside Sandy Hook, but the Oregon's new six-inch battery has not yet been tested.

There have been a great many changes made among officers and men of the squadron while lying here, due chiefly to short-time men being discharged and the sending home of the Naval Militia. The desertions have not been particularly numerous, hardly any desirable men having left unceremoniously. Only a few have gone to the hospital. All who are now on board are full of enthusiasm and determination to keep the people proud of the American battleship and of the men who man them. Considerable trouble will be saved if mail for the various vessels be directed care Dispatch Agent, Post Office, New York, and also if foreign postage be put upon all mail matter. The following are the latest lists of officers:

OREGON—Captain—A. S. Barker; Executive Officer—A. P. Nazro, Lieutenant Commander; Navigator—W. H. Allen, Lieutenant; Lieutenants—A. A. Ackerman and E. W. Eberle; Ensigns—L. A. Bostwick, H. Macfarland, R. Z. Johnston; Naval Cadets—H. E. Yarnell, L. M. Overstreet, C. H. Miller, C. S. Kemppff, S. G. Magill; Paymaster—Z. W. Reynolds; Chief Engineer—J. H. Perry; Passed Assistant Engineer—S. E. Moses; Assistant Engineers—C. R. Mallory, C. P. Burt, F. Lyon, E. F. Eckhardt; Chief Engineer—T. W. Benson; Surgeon—F. B. Stephenson; Assistant Surgeons—J. B. Dennis and H. H. Haas; Captain Marine Guard—R. Dickens; Second Lieutenant Marine Guard—B. F. Wynne; Boatswain—J. Costello; Gunner—S. Jacobs; Carpenter—J. P. Yates.

IOWA—Captain—W. S. W. Terry; Lieutenant Commander—R. P. Rodgers; Lieutenants—W. H. Schuetz, H. M. Witzel, J. M. Orchard, L. S. Van Deuzer, Glennie Farbox; Ensigns—N. C. Twining, B. H. Wood; Naval Cadets—A. J. Hepburn, O. G. Murfin, J. W. Graeme, V. S. Houston, H. Williams, W. C. Asserson, A. H. McCarthy; Surgeon—M. H. Simons; Passed Assistant Surgeon—R. P. Crandall; Assistant Surgeon—E. M. Furlong; Paymaster—A. Bing; Chief Engineer—C. W. Rae; Passed Assistant Engineers—L. D. Minor, H. O. Stickney; Assistant Engineers—J. R. Morris, H. O. Bissell, D. M. Garrison; Cadet Engineers—A. T. Graham, H. L. Collins; Chaplain—F. C. Brown; Captain U. S. M. C.—J. Karmany; Second Lieutenant U. S. M. C.—W. Davis; Acting Boatswain—I. Icaas; Acting Gunner—G. Charette; Carpenter—F. Johnson; Pay Clerk—C. W. Loomis. Four hundred and seventy-five sailors and petty officers, sixty-six marines.

CELTIC—Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch commanding; Lieut. W. L. Hogg, Executive and Navigating Officer; Ensigns, C. T. Vogelgesang, J. M. Luby, F. H. Brumly; Assistant Surgeon, D. H. Morgan; Assistant Paymaster, F. W. Hart; Passed Assistant Engineer, P. P. Neilson; Engineer Cadets, H. D. Dinger, A. N. Mitchell; Acting Boatswain, J. E. Murphy; Pay Clerk, C. A. Davis; Refrigerating Engineers, B. C. Babcock, H. A. Young. One hundred and three men.

SCINDIA—Commander E. Watson commanding; Lieut. T. E. De Witt Veeder; Ensigns F. H. Schofield, T. T. Craven, J. H. Roys, H. C. Mustin; Assistant Paymaster, C. W. Penrose; Assistant Surgeon, H. D. Averill. Fifty-eight men on deck and forty-four in the engine room.

Brazilian Republic Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Navy Department to-day sent an instruction to Capt. Barker, commanding the battleship Oregon, and the senior officer of the squadron that is under orders to proceed to Honolulu, to make it a point to be at Rio, Brazil, on Nov. 15 to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the Brazilian Republic and the inauguration of the first President of that country. The Oregon, with the Iowa, the Iris, the Celtic, and the Scindia, will sail to-morrow, the Abarenda having preceded the squadron by starting on the 8th inst., while the Sterling sailed to-day from Hampton Roads for Montevideo.

PEAK OVER 20,000 FEET HIGH.

Reported Discovery in Alaska of North America's Highest Mountain.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 11.—The G. H. Eldredge geological survey party, which has just returned from the Cook's Inlet country, is said to have discovered the highest mountain in North America. The peak, which towers far above Mount St. Elias, is situated in Alaska, to the right of the Sushitna River.

The Government topographer took triangulations of the elevations, ascertaining by scientific calculations the exact height of the peak, which he declared to be more than 20,000 feet. The mountain was named Bullshae, a word spoken in exclamation by the India guide of the party upon first beholding the wonderful peak.

The members of the survey are reported to have expressed the opinion that an ascent of Bullshae would be almost impossible, so precipitous are its sides.

Keystone Wagon Works' Receivers.

READING, Penn., Oct. 11.—The court to-day appointed receivers for the Keystone Wagon Works Company, one of the largest industries of this section of Pennsylvania. The Keystone Wagon Works Company was incorporated in 1890, with a capital of $50,000, which was subsequently increased to $150,000, and later to $200,000.

THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS

Report of Disagreement Regarding the Philippines Denied in Washington.

THAT ISSUE NOT REACHED YET

The Discussion So Far Confined to Questions Relating to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam—Debts of the Islands.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners are at entire variance regarding the question of the disposition of the Philippine Islands, and that they have referred the matter to their respective Governments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Peace Commissioners in Paris, so far from reaching a point of absolute variance on the question of the Philippines, have not as yet taken up that subject for consideration. It is true that at the very first session of the joint commission the Spanish representatives sought to raise a question concerning the occupancy of Manila Bay and town by the United States military and naval forces. The United States Commissioners promptly and unequivocally refused to consider this point in any aspect, and with some reluctance the Spaniards gave over for the time being the effort to raise that issue. Since then the commission, whenever meeting jointly, has been engaged entirely with three questions, to the complete exclusion of the Philippines. These questions relate solely to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam, and, according to the very latest reports from the American Commissioners to Washington, they are still under consideration.

The United States will not assume any financial indebtedness as the result of the cession or release of Cuba and Puerto Rico. It was fully expected by the authorities here that the Spanish contingent on the Peace Commission would make a strong effort to make the assumption of the heavy financial obligations of these islands a condition of the cession of Puerto Rico and the abandonment of sovereignty over Cuba, but the American Commissioners were fully and definitely instructed on these points, and the general tenor of these instructions was that such obligations were not to be assumed by the United States.

No dissatisfaction is felt here at the progress of the commission in the settlement of the questions assigned to it. It was fully understood that the issues presented would require the most delicate and cautious handling, and while the American Commissioners were expected to deal with these questions with the greatest firmness, it was realized that some consideration must be shown for the Spanish Commissioners, who would be obliged at least to make an effort to secure an abatement of the American demands in order to satisfy public feeling at home.

It can be stated that there has been no diminution in the confidence of the Administration in a satisfactory outcome of the peace negotiations at Paris. When that city was selected for the meeting place of the Peace Commissioners, at the most earnest and repeated prayer of M. Cambon, it was understood that the American Commissioners would be obliged to bear up against a strong pressure from the pro-Spanish element in the French press, but this had all been discussed before the Commissioners sailed from the United States, and the President was satisfied that the men he had selected to represent this Government were of sufficient individual strength to resist any outside influences.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The semi-official Correspondencia, touching upon the negotiations now in progress at Paris, says:

"Well-informed circles assert that the peace negotiations are not proceeding satisfactorily. Señor Montero Rios has written asking for new instructions to enable him to come to an agreement with the American Commissioners. His letters have been read at a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Ministers have agreed upon the terms of new instructions, which will be sent before to-morrow's meeting of the Commissioners. A Minister has expressed the opinion that probably the Philippine question will not be discussed, as the Americans are also waiting for instructions. Señor Montero Rios writes daily to Señor Sagasta and the Foreign Office concerning the work of the Commission."

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

The Fourth Joint Session Results in No Agreement Upon Any of the Points in Dispute.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—After a fourth joint session, lasting from 2 o'clock until a quarter past 4 this afternoon, the American and Spanish Peace Commissions adjourned without having reached a final conclusion as to any point in the protocol. Thus far there has been no joint formulation or crystallization of views to be returned by each Commission to its Government, with a view to being embodied in the final treaty.

The question of the Philippines has not yet been considered in joint session, though the Americans at their separate sessions have acquired exhaustive information from persons who have lived in the Philippine Islands and done business there. They are now, therefore, well equipped to discuss the subject when it comes up.

The Spanish Commissioners have presented written views, expressions and propositions, to which there have been written rejoinders. These, in the original and translations, have been read at the joint sessions, while during the recesses they have been digested and responses formulated to them, rendered into both English and Spanish, for the next joint session.

The Spanish Commissioners, it is believed, have asked to have the Cuban debt assumed by the United States, urging that the debt should pass with the sovereignty. The debt so presented for American assumption covers the expense of the ten years' insurrection, the recent insurrection, and the war with the United States, so far as Spain's outlay in the war can be classified against Cuba. The Americans probably have replied that if any part of the so-called Cuban debt is allowable, the part incurred in suppressing insurrections or in the war with the United States is not allowable.

The Spanish Commissioners doubtless will urge equities in stocks, water front betterments, public buildings, and, perhaps, war material. It is possible that this contention will receive consideration on the basis of equities between mortgagor and mortgagee.

Thus far no disposition has been developed on either side to delay the ultimate conclusions and the end of the work in hand. The American Commissioners are anxious to conclude as soon as possible, and on recess days they are devoting from three to five hours to discussions and details.

The adjournment to-day was to Friday. Both commissions have accepted an invitation to a reception to be given by the Figaro to-morrow afternoon.

RESCUED FROM BURNING HOUSE.

Barking of Dog Rouses the Coachman, Who Saves the Family.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 11.—A fire early to-day destroyed an old mansion occupied by the family of George F. Schafer, on the shore front at this place. The flames and smoke had cut off escape for the Schafer family by the stairway. The barking of a dog aroused Bailey Hood, the colored coachman, and his wife, who lived in a building about a block from the house.

The coachman, who ran to the burning building, saw Mrs. Schafer and her three daughters—Mabel, twelve years old; Gladys, eight, and Dolly, four—at a window. He secured a ladder from an outhouse, and placing it on the piazza, rescued Mrs. Schafer and her daughters, and afterward Mrs. Griffiths, mother of Mrs. Schafer. The damage is estimated at $10,000. Mr. Schafer is in South America. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Steamer Launched at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 11.—The steamer Samuel T. Morgan, being constructed for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company of Richmond, Va., was successfully launched at the yards of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company in this city to-day. The Morgan is a steel screw steamship 275 feet over all, 261 feet between perpendiculars, 41 feet beam, and 22 feet depth of hold, with a tonnage of 2,500, and is to have a speed of 10 knots per hour. She will run on the line between Richmond and New York.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Great Stock of Dinner Sets.

Our line of Decorated Dinner Sets was never more complete than at the present time. All the latest styles of Haviland, Carlsbad, English and Domestic are shown in greatest variety, at prices away below any other house in the country. Over fifty styles of open stock patterns by the single piece at set prices.

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, set complete, 18.97

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, set complete, 24.87

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41

And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21

The Third Week of the Fall Furniture Event.

Of the values on sale we can only mention here a few. These represent only a small portion of the Bargains that deserve particular mention on this occasion. The sale continues all week. Each day new specials are added as these lots may by closed out.

RECEPTION CHAIRS in oak or mahogany frame, in upholstered seat in different designs; regular value $2.00; to close out at 98

PIANO STOOLS, highly polished mahogany finish, wood seat, handsome metal claw feet, with glass balls, special at 1.99

CORNER CHAIRS, highly polished mahogany finished frames, with high arms; seats upholstered in remnants of brocaded and satin damask, 2.99

ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, made in our own factory and covered in the best A. C. A. tick, 5.99

FULL SIZE COUCHES, all spring edge, tufted top, heavily fringed, upholstered to order in your own choice of colors, in velour or corduroy, special at 5.99

MORRIS CHAIRS, solid oak claw feet, spring seat, with wide polished quartered oak arms, reversible velour or corduroy cushions; special at 6.67

COSEY CORNER DIVANS, full size, all spring edge, 3 large pillows, all upholstered in denim, to order in your choice of colors, 8.49

LARGE TURKISH ARMCHAIRS or ROCKERS, with large spring arms, extra high back and head rest; most comfortable and beautiful of its kind in the market; upholstered to order in your choice of colors, in velour or corduroy; for Monday, 17.89

PARLOR SUITS, three pieces, with marqueterie trimmed frames; upholstered seat and back, with embroidered silk plush, with sofa pillow; complete, 19.99

(IN ANNEX.)

Gas and Coal Heaters.

A larger and better stock of Stoves and Heaters than we have ever heretofore had the pleasure of presenting to you.

COAL RANGES, new cabinet base, front grate, nickel name plate, oscillating oven, shelf, 6 in., $6.99; 7 in., $8.34; 8 in., 9.67

COAL RANGES, cabinet base, front as well as end grade, nickel name plate, with tile, nickel knobs and tin lined oven door, 6 in., $7.99; 7 in., $9.67; 8 in., 11.34

One piece of pipe and two elbows with each coal stove.

GAS RADIATORS, bronze finished, 4 tube, $2.26; 6 tube, $3.54; nickel finish, 4 tube, $2.58; 6 tube, 3.87

CYLINDER GAS STOVES, 97

(6TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Muslin Underwear.

Made in our own factory, and thus you have no middlemen's profits to pay.

CORSET COVERS, cut V, wide embroidery, 12

CORSET COVERS, cut V, one insertion and edge, 19

DRAWERS, muslin, tucks and embroidered ruffle, 18

NIGHT GOWNS, tucks, two insertions and wide, embroidered ruffle, 49

NIGHT GOWNS, high neck tucks, insertions and embroidered ruffle, 58

NIGHT GOWNS, cambric, cut V, tucks, four insertions and embroidered ruffle, 58

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Bric-a-Brac Sale Extraordinary

Hungarian, Royal Dresden, Bonn, Saxony, Austrian, Teplitz and the matchless productions of our Rudolstadt Art Pottery contribute to make this sale of great interest, as you will find articles worth double and some treble the marked price.

The above are laid out on four large tables on main floor.

Choice of table No. 1, 19 to 49
Choice of table No. 2, 63 to 1.47
Choice of table No. 3, 1.97 to 4.97
Choice of table No. 4, 5.87 to 9.87

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Rich Cut Glass.

When we advertise Cut Glass at a low price we do not sacrifice quality. No matter how low these prices the quality is maintained. This week we offer the following:

CLARET PITCHERS, handsomely cut with sterling silver mount; several new designs, 6.87

BERRY OR FRUIT BOWLS, a small size handsomely cut with border of sterling silver, 6.87

One table arranged with a variety of handsome Berry or Fruit Bowls, 9 inches in diameter, cut in a variety of patterns; your choice, 3.97

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Housefurnishings

Our stock is complete in every detail of first class goods. No seconds in cooking vessels, and therefore no danger that unhealthy particles of the coating will get into the food.

English steel Carvers, stag handle, patent guard rest, per pair, 98
"Colonial" Slicers, 24
Willow Clothes Baskets, made of whole willow, 38
"Pure" Beeswax, for laundry use, 4 oz. cakes, 12
Asbestos Iron Holders, "Never Hot," 4
"Korker" Sink Cleaners, 5
Chamois Sponges, 3
"Red Star" Scouring Soap, cake 4c., box, 100 cakes, 3.49

Gray Steel Enameled Ware, First quality only:—

TEA KETTLES, 7 inch, 31
DISHPAN, 14 pt., 24
RICE OR MILK BOILERS, 2 qt., 29
COLANDERS, 11
TEA AND COFFEE POTS, 2 qts., 19
PITCHERS, 3 qt., 27

(BASEMENT.)

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:08	Sun sets...5:25	Moon rises...3:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:47	Gov. Isl'd...5:10	H. Gate....6:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:00	Gov. Isl'd...5:17	H. Gate....7:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Hayti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rhynland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M., after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to October 17 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 12.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 8.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Nueces, Galveston,

The Wanamaker Store

Carpets and Rugs

INTERESTED in either? Read this then.

Out of the immensity of our carpet economies, we select a matter of Tapestry Carpets to talk about. Take it as a fair sample of twenty other things as good.

It is a very large assortment, and the patterns are, almost without exception, new this Fall. Reliable qualities, of course, and these prices:

45 Patterns at 45c. a yard; regularly 50c.
46 Patterns at 55c. a yard; regularly 65c.
22 Patterns at 60c. a yard; regularly 70c.
36 Patterns at 65c. a yard; regularly 75c.

Now as to Rugs. Our Rug Store has no mysteries. We sweep away all the glamour and secret that seems to cling to the Oriental productions even after they reach these shores. You need not be an expert to detect the true from the false in this store, for there is no false. You need not even be possessed of the knowledge that distinguishes between the different grades and makes and kinds. We will do all that for you.

There has been so much chicanery connected with the rug business that confidence in the seller is a matter, not merely of precaution, but of necessity. We will tell you plain facts, and give you plain figures, based on purely mathematical figuring from cost.

Our present showing is the largest we have ever had, and one of the largest and best-selected in this country.

Cheviot Dress Goods Beyond doubt, this is a cheviot season. Fashion has always regarded the goods favorably. This year she has positively adopted them as her own.

The mills have felt the phenomenal demand already, and have ceased to make promises as to immediate deliveries.

Smaller stocks than ours have felt it too, and can no longer offer you a free choice.

We have had wonderful selling, but we were prepared for it, and the variety is still complete. Wide twill, medium twill, narrow twill, smooth, rough and shaggy,—they are all here.

In black, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.25 $2.50 and $3 a yard.

In colors, 60c. to $2.25 a yard.

Rotunda.

Trimmed Millinery No matter how well defined your taste and how well-settled your desire, when you get at the selection of a hat, you want to have plenty of them to look at. Sometimes you find exactly what you want in the first minute, but that is rare. Generally the variety of style and the wealth of idea cannot be too large.

We have ready to show, two thousand styles in headwear. This does not include the French importations. We do not mean two thousand hats, —we mean two thousand *different styles* in hats.

And here's a hint of prices:

Pompadour Hats, $6 to $35.
English Walking Hats, $7 to $25.
Theatre Hats, $12 to $35.
Toques, $6 to $35.
Bonnets, $5 to $28.
Children's Hats, $3.50 to $20.

Decorative Hints Venetian Lamps They are particularly pretty ones, but the maker admitted that there can be too much of a good thing, when he found himself considerably overstocked. We took five hundred of the prettiest and show them in the basement and the Tenth St. aisle, main floor.

These are wonderfully effective decorative details, as you know. For your hall, your smoking room, your Turkish or Moorish or Dutch or old English room, these are eminently fitting. They are cheap, too.

$1 kinds for 75c. $2.50 kinds for $1.50
$1.50 kinds for $1 $4 kinds for $2.50
$5 kinds for $3.50

Also a number of jeweled lanterns, 50c. to $15.

A Daily Half Hour Half an hour a day for a single year passed in reading the entertaining pages of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE, will give you a better knowledge of the famous literature of the whole world than the average college graduate acquires. Even the isolated authors whom the average college man reads more extensively than they are quoted in the International Library, will be as real to you as to him because you will have them *placed*. Hundreds of other authors you will be "up on" that are merely names to the Collegian.

This may be a startling statement. Test it under the ten days' return option.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Great Linen Selling Going On Carefully selected lots from the world's best producers fill this linen store. Our Public knows the quality of goods sold here—pure linen always, however *cheap*. And there are no kinds here that are *dear*. The magnitude of our purchases, and the saving of jobber's profits, make all our linens low-priced. A long list of price quotations follows. Look over it. It's interesting:

TABLE CLOTHS

Fine double damask table cloths of Scotch and Flemish manufacture; napkins to match. Very desirable for wedding gifts:

69x72 in., $2 each. 69x90 in., $2.50 each.
69x108 in., $3 each.
20-in. napkins, $2.50 doz.
24-in. napkins, $3.50 doz.
2x2 yds., $3.25 ea. 2x2½ yds., $3.75 ea.
2x3 yds., $4.50 each.
22-in. napkins, $3.75 doz.
26-in. napkins, $5 doz.
2x2 yds., $3.75 ea. 2x2½ yds., $4.50 ea.
2x3 yds., $5.50 each.
22-in. napkins, $4 doz.
26-in. napkins, $5.50 doz.

TABLE DAMASK BY THE YARD

65c. yd.—Snow-white Irish damask; several good patterns; 67 in. wide.

$1 yd.—High-grade bleached Scotch double damask; 70 in. wide.

NAPKINS

$1.25 doz.—Bleached Irish damask; 20 in.
$1.50 doz.—Sturdy three-quarters bleached German damask; 18 in.
$1.75 doz.—Snow-white Irish Damask; 22 in.

TRAY AND TEA CLOTHS

45c. each—Plain linen hemstitched tray cloths, with two rows of open work; 20x30 in.
$1 each——Hemstitched damask linen tea cloths; 35x35 in.
$1.50 each—Fine hemstitched damask linen tea cloths; one row of open work; 46x46 in.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y

TROUBLE AT CAMP HAMILTON.

12th New York and 3d Kentucky at Enmity Over the Killing of Nygren—Views of the Colonels.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—There has been a drop in the temperature of the fighting fever at Camp Hamilton since last night, but a number of the Twelfth New York boys are still spoiling for a fight. Col. Leonard, however, said to-day:

"I fear no more trouble. As to the threats of the men, I think they are more talk than anything else. I have given no orders to the men preventing them from going to town, and we are issuing passes to-day as usual. We think we are able to take care of our men, and we are going to do it."

Col. Smith of the Third Kentucky said:

"We do not want any difficulty with the Twelfth New York. We will do everything in our power that we can consistently do to prevent further trouble. But there is a line beyond which the New Yorkers must not go. We don't want to hurt anybody, much less those who ought to be our friends. But we do not want them to hurt us, and we are going to prevent them from doing that, if we know how, and we think we do.

"The killing of poor Nygren was purely an accident. Ketchen was shooting in the dark, and for the purpose of frightening Nygren into stopping. He fired at him once without hitting him, but the next shot was fatal. Any one can see that it was accidental. So I can see no reason for the unnatural enmity against our entire regiment over this deplorable accident."

The Provost Guards at Middletown.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 11.—Complaints are numerous regarding the provost guards of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment, on duty in this city. It is said they exercise too much authority and make arrests on the least provocation. Several soldiers with passes were taken in because the guards thought they would not get back to camp in time.

SILVER IN PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—L. Munoz Rivera, President of the Spanish Autonomist Party in Puerto Rico, having published some statements touching the future administration of the island, German Bulle, who is acquainted with Puerto Rico, answers to-day, chiefly to Mr. Rivera's silver allusions. He says:

"In speaking of the Puerto Rican silver, of which six millions are in circulation, the gentleman very candidly proposes that our Government pay 70 cents for each silver dollar, worth in silver not over 43 cents. In other words, this brilliant statesman innocently believes that it is perfectly proper to fleece Uncle Sam out of $2,300,000, giving this amount as a present to those wealthy merchants and bankers of the island who have persistently hoarded the silver money, and have refused to supply our officers and soldiers at a reasonable exchange, relying upon the wisdom of Mr. Munoz Rivera's prognostication that our Government will of course call in the forty-three-cent silver dollar, giving 70 cents of our good money in exchange for it.

"Considering, further, that the principal holders and hoarders of the silver money in Puerto Rico are Spaniards, the American Government will be able to judge the value of Mr. Munoz Rivera's identification with the new fatherland."

For the payment of customs this Government recently fixed the value of the Puerto Rican dollar or peso at 50 cents. This value, however, extends no further than the ports, and the question of the future value of the coin spoken of will have to be determined by Congress. The Puerto Rican merchants and bankers are making the soldiers and officers of the United States exchange American money for the peso at from 65 to 75 cents, thereby making from 15 to 25 cents on each dollar. With the American dollars they get in exchange they pay customs duties, thus making an additional profit.

In this manner the peso is not allowed to circulate freely among the Americans. It is seldom paid as customs dues, it is said, as that would put the coin in circulation at its true value. Treasury officials have no way of determining the value of the peso for general circulation, simply protecting themselves as to customs collections.

ALGER TELLS HIS STORY

Replies to Questions Submitted by the War Investigating Commission.

WHY HAVANA ESCAPED ATTACK

Origin and History of the Santiago Expedition—The Secretary's Official Order for Miles to Assume Command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Behind closed doors the President's investigating commission to-day received a statement from Secretry of War Alger concerning the plans of campaign adopted by the War Department, together with the dispatches bearing upon the development of the plans. After the commission had considered this interesting contribution to the the history of the war, so much of it as it was regarded proper to make public was given to the press.

Although Secretary Alger refers to the proposition to send an expedition to Mariel, and admits that the plan was abandoned because information led to the belief that it would be undertaken with great danger to the health of the troops, there is no intimation that Gen. Miles strenuously opposed that expedition, and no admission that it was largely upon his remonstrance that it was given up.

The answer made by Secretary Alger to the inquiry as to why Tampa was selected as the base of operations will give the staff officers of the Quartermaster General's office a chance to talk if they are inclined to tell why, in their estimation, the point was selected. Privately they say that it could not have been chosen for its railroad facilities. In their opinion, it was selected because of its convenience for a railroad corporation having exclusive privileges, but not many facilities, at Port Tampa. A quarrel with the railroad corporation was carried on by the Quartermasters from the moment the operation of the road began to be essential to the movement of supplies to the transports.

The dispatches giving an account of the delay of the movement of the fleet from June 7 until June 14 are expected to stir up the Navy Department, and already indications of protest from that department have been made. It was upon the strength of Admiral Sampson's dispatch of June 6 that with 10,000 men at hand at once, Santiago could be taken in forty-eight hours, that the War Department hurried Shafter with the expedition upon which he had been ordered May 30. Sampson's assurance after he had shelled the Santiago batteries, a week later, that the city could be captured with the help of an army of 10,000 men, led to the crowding of the expedition at Tampa, and the dispatch of Commodore Remey, from Key West on June 8 that a Spanish fleet had been seen by the Eagle and by the Resolute, and suggesting the dispatch of all available cruisers to the coast of Cuba, led to the detention of the transports until the alarm was over.

Now that the trouble is all over, and the naval officers can see how little real cause there was for so much alarm as was manifested, and in which the Washington authorities were obliged to share, the inclination on the part of the higher officers is to shift the blame for the delay from shoulder to shoulder. It is generally admitted that the deep concern manifested by Commodore Remey was not fully justified, and that Lieut. Southerland, who reported seeing Spanish vessels near San Juan, only discharged a plain duty in a way not to be objected to.

Southerland, with his little yacht, the Eagle, saw what he supposed was a second-class cruiser—possibly the Alfonso XII.—the Furor, and two small gunboats, in Nicholas Channel. He sailed with them for forty minutes, or long enough to ascertain that they were not United States vessels, as they did not respond to the American signals. Then he hastened to report them. The Resolute made a similar report, with the information that two vessels of the enemy pursued her. The observers did not learn where the little Spanish fleet was going. They have not learned yet, except that the Furor was later disabled in San Juan Harbor by the St. Paul, and that the other vessels evidently returned to Puerto Rican ports, unconscious of the alarm they had created.

Naval officers know now that if the fleet of transports bearing Gen. Shafter's forces had been permitted to proceed as ordered, with the convoy provided, and had not been stopped by Commodore Remey, the attack on Santiago would have been made at least seven days earlier than it was made.

Secretary Alger's order of June 26, to Gen. Miles, is regarded as a contribution to the Miles-Alger controversy, as it is taken to show that whatever may have been the intention up to that time, it certainly was the expectation of the Secretary of War that, upon the arrival of Gen. Miles at Santiago, he was to be the commanding officer, and was to make such use of the forces of Gen. Shafter as he deemed expedient, even to taking part of them for Gen. Brooke's use in Puerto Rico.

SECRETARY ALGER'S REPLY.

Following is the portion of Secretary Alger's communication to the investigating commission, which that body has made public:

"War Department, Oct. 6, 1898.

"Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, President commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain:

"Sir: I have the honor herewith to hand you information desired from the Secretary of War as referred to in your letter of Sept. 27, 1898. Very respectfully,

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

"1. Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war; was it intended to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the Autumn?

"ANSWER—Immediate blockade by the navy of the important ports of Cuba, as directed by the President's proclamation; the holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba, to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the operations of the navy should make the use of land forces necessary or desirable.

"Early in May a plan was partially matured to land a force at Mariel, a point about twenty-six miles west of Havana, reports having been received that in its immediate vicinity were high grounds, well watered, and suitable for camping troops preparatory for a movement upon Havana later, if it was deemed advisable; the thought being that possibly an assault might be made upon the forces defending that city before the rainy season set in. Orders were issued to that effect on May 9, but subsequently plans were changed on account of further information that there would be great danger to the health of the troops in that vicinity, and also on account of the uncertainty of the movements of the enemy's fleet. It was then determined to keep the forces in the United States at points as near Cuba as possible for immediate embarkation should an emergency demand it. The Santiago campaign proved to be that emergency.

"It should be added further that it was believed after consultation with medical authorities, that troops camping in Southern States during the Summer would become somewhat acclimated for their services in Cuba.

THE MOVE ON SANTIAGO.

"2. When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

"ANSWER—The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago Harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast where a reconnoisance in force was to be made to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the different localities in Eastern Cuba.

"The immediate destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary, and to enable the navy to accomplish this, the military force under Major Gen. Shafter, United States Volunteers, was directed to move at once on the City and Province of Santiago. This movement was hastened by reason of a telegram received from Admiral Sampson on June 7, stating that he had bombarded forts at Santiago June 6, and silenced works quickly, and if 10,000 men were there, city and fleet could be captured within forty-eight hours.

"It is proper to state that after the date of this message the Spanish garrison was largely reinforced. The opinion of Admiral Sampson was doubtless correct at the time. The troops sailed from Tampa on June 14, 1898, with 16,988 officers and men.

TAMPA AS A BASE.

"3. Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?

"ANSWER—On account of the shipping facilities at that point and its comparative short distance from Cuba, rendering any movement of the troops possible on short notice, as the progress of the blockade or any other sudden condition, might require.

THE SUMMER CAMPS.

"4. Why were Summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Tampa?

"ANSWER—All of the early camps in the South were selected with special regard for the health of the troops and their convenience for prompt movement by rail and water. The camp at Fernandina was organized on the recommendation of the Major General comanding the army. The camp at Jacksonville was selected on the recommendation of Major Gen. Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps.

"A permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa. Troops were sent there preparatory for embarkation and were kept there to be ready for any emergency, and later to embark for Puerto Rico, and, upon the signing of the protocol, the troops, being no longer required at Tampa, were sent to Huntsville, Ala., a camp selected by officers detailed to ascertain the best camping site, having in view health and comfort of the soldiers.

THE ATTACK ON PUERTO RICO.

"5. When was the Puerto Rico campaign determined upon?

"ANSWER—The Puerto Rico campaign had been long under consideration, and the orders to carry it out were issued June 26, 1898.

GEN. SHAFTER'S DELAY.

"6. Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa, and not permitted to sail for several days?

"ANSWER.—Troops were held on transports after embarkation at Tampa on account of the advice received from Commodore Remey that 'Spanish cruiser, second class, and Spanish torpedo boat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas Channel, Cuba; destroy convoy.'"

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Alger appended to his reply copies of various official letters and telegrams bearing upon the matters referred to in the questions of the commission. Following are the texts of these documents, the first being the order to Gen. Shafter to sail for Santiago, which was sent in cipher at 2:30 A. M. May 31:

"War Department,
"Washington, May 30, 1898.

"Major Gen. William R. Shafter, Tampa, Fla:

"With the approval of the Secretary of War you are directed to take your command on transports, proceed under convoy of the navy to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, land your force at such place east or west of that point as your judgment may dictate, under the protection of the navy, and move it onto the high ground and bluffs overlooking the harbor, or into the interior, as shall best enable you to capture or destroy the garrison there, and cover the navy as it sends its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or, with the aid of the navy, capture or destroy the Spanish fleet now reported to be in Santiago Herbor.

"You will use the utmost energy to accomplish this enterprise, and the Government relies upon your good judgment as to the most judicious use of your command but desires to impress upon you the importance of accomplishing this object with the least possible delay. You can call to your assistance any of the insurgent forces in that vicinity and make use of such of them as you think advisable to assist you, especially as scouts, guides, &c. You are cautioned against putting too much confidence in any persons outside of your troops. You will take every precaution against ambuscades or surprises, positions that may have been mined or are commanded by the Spanish forces. You will cooperate most earnestly with the naval forces in every way, agreeing beforehand upon a code of signals. Communicate your instructions to Admiral Samson and Commodore Schley.

"On completion of this enterprise, unless you receive other orders or deem it advisable to remain in the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, reembark your troops and proceed to the Harbor of Puerto de Baso, reporting by the most favorable means for further orders and future important service—this with the understanding that your command has not sustained serious loss and that the above harbor is safe for your transports and convoy. When will you sail?

"By command of Major Gen. MILES,
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

FURTHER MESSAGES TO SHAFTER.

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, June 7, 1898.

"General Shafter, Tampa, Fla.:

"Information from Sampson says he has practically reduced fortifications and only waits your arrival to occupy Santiago. Time is the essence of the situation. Early departure of first importance.

"By order of the Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

"Executive Mansion, Washington, June 7, 1898, 7:50 P. M.

"Gen. Shafter, Tampa, Fla.—That you may know the exact situation the President directs me to send you the following from Sampson:

"'Bombarded forts at Santiago 7:30 to 10 A. M. to-day, June 6. Have silenced forts quickly without injury of any kind, though stationed 2,000 yards. If 10,000 men were here city and fleet could be ours within forty-eight hours. Every consideration demands immediate army movement. If delayed city will be defended more strongly by guns taken from fleet. SAMPSON.'

"He further says that you will sail as indicated in your telegram, but with not less than 10,000 men. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

"War Department, June 7, 1898.

"Major Gen. Shafter, Port Tampa, Fla.—You will sail immediately, as you are needed at destination at once. Answer.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, June 7, 1898, 8:50 P. M.

"Major Gen. Shafter, Port Tampa, Fla.:

"Since telegraphing you an hour since, the President directs you sail at once with what force you have ready.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

GEN. SHAFTER'S REPLY.

"Tampa, Fla., June 7, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"I will sail to-morrow morning. Steam cannot be got up earlier. There are loaded to-night one division of infantry, nine regiments, sixteen companies of dismounted cavalry, four light batteries, two siege batteries artillery, two companies of engineers, and the troops from Mobile. I will try to get on the rest of the cavalry and another division of regular infantry by morning. I will sail then with whatever I have on board. SHAFTER, Major General."

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 7, 1898.

"Major Gen. Shafter, Tampa.—The last thing before sailing telegraph roster of regiments.

"By order Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

"Tampa, Fla., June 7, 1898.

"Adjt. Gen. Corbin.—I expect to have 834 officers, 16,154 men on transports by daylight, and will sail at that hour. Will wire particulars before starting. SHAFTER."

LEE LIKES JACKSONVILLE.

"Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., June 1, 1898.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington.—Headquarters established at this point; plenty of room here and in vicinity for whole corps. Fine camping ground, plenty of water for all purposes. Great facilities for embarking troops. Eighteen feet of water at city wharves. Only five regiments here, and two of those ordered to be ready to move to Tampa. Please send more regiments as early as possible in order that I may organize corps. Cannot the Virginia regiments come at once? Request that quartermaster and commissary depots be established here immediately. Please order Miller. Corps Quartermaster reports need his services badly.

"LEE, Major General."

MILES ORDERED TO COMMAND.

"Washington, June 26, 1898.

"Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington:

"Sir: By direction of the President, an expedition will be organized with the least possible delay, under the immediate command of Major Gen. Brooke, United States Army, consisting of three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in the First and Third Army Corps and two divisions from the Fourth Army Corps, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba, and Puerto Rico. The command under Major Gen. Shafter, or such part thereof as can be spared from the work now in hand, will join the foregoing expedition, and you will command the forces thus united in person.

"Transports for this service will be assembled at Tampa, with the least possible delay. The naval forces will furnish convoy and co-operate with you in accomplishing the object in view. You will place yourself in close touch with the senior officer of the navy in those waters, with the view to harmonious and forceful action.

"Estimates will be made by you immediately on the several staff departments for the necessary supplies and subsistence; such estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

"For the information of the President, copies of all orders and instructions given by you from time to time will be forwarded on the day of their issue to the Adjutant General of the Army. Also daily reports of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Secretary of War direct.

"It is important that immediate preparations be made for this movement, and when ready report to this department for further instructions. Very respectfully,

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

SHAFTER HELD AT TAMPA.

"Washington, June 8, 1898.

"Major Gen. Shafter, Tampa, Fla.:

"Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick. R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

"Washington, June 8, 1898.

"Major Gen. Miles Port Tampa, Fla.:

"I have sent the following telegram to Major Gen. Shafter: 'Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick.'

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

COMMODORE REMEY'S WARNINGS.

"Washington, June 8, 1898.

"Major Gen. Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

"The reason for countermanding order you will find in the following. The order was given at the request of the Navy Department, by direction of the President:

"'KEY WEST, June 8.—Spanish armored cruiser, second class, and Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas Channel, Cuba. Destroy convoy. Detail follow. Remey.'

"'KEY WEST, June 8.—Last cipher just came by Resolute, just arrived; was pursued by two vessels, Nicholas Channel, Cuba, last night. Shall I order Indiana and all available cruisers to coast of Cuba? More detail to follow. Remey.' R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

THE CAMP ALGER WATER FAMINE.

Gen. Graham Testifies Before the War Investigation Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Major Gen. William M. Graham was the only witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He was first in command at Camp Alger, Va., at the beginning of the war, and detailed the conditions which prevailed at that camp.

There was only one railroad running to the camp, and the station was about one and one-half miles distant. No running stream was near by, but there were many fine springs and small brooks formed by the springs. As the troops increased it became necessary to dig wells. There was delay in digging the wells, forty of which were sunk, one for each regiment. The supply was ample for all purposes except bathing. The wells were well cased, and there was no surface pollution of them.

Before the wells were sunk, Gen. Graham said, there undoubtedly was some inconvenience on account of the necessity of going a long distance for water. It was also his impression that there had been some complaints of sickness on account of the water famine which had continued from the 20th of May until the 25th of June, with varying degrees of intensity. Much complaint as there was, however, concerning the water supply, he had been through campaigns before in which the water supply was not equal to that at Camp Alger.

Gen. Graham did not believe that the spring and well water had been responsible for the sickness at Camp Alger, but was inclined to attribute much of the trouble to the fact that the soldiers insisted upon taking the water from the little streams running through the camp. There had been considerable typhoid fever at the camp, but it did not originate there, and the first cases were isolated. During the entire stay at the camp less than 4 per cent. of the command was sick. There were sixty-nine deaths, five being those of officers.

Much of the sickness was, in his opinion, due to delicacies sent the soldiers from home, and he had issued an order prohibiting the sale of ice cream, pies, &c., in the camp, and all the milk sold there was analyzed. When typhoid fever began to be considered an epidemic he issued strict orders for the detailing of guards for the care of the sinks, making any neglect an offense punishable by arrest. Many other precautions were taken to protect the men from contamination, including the removal of the sick to a proper distance from the kitchens.

The commission adjourned for the day before Gen. Graham had concluded his testimony.

Mr. McKinley Demands Evidence.

At a meeting at the Astor House yesterday of the committee organized in July to report on the sufferings of soldiers in field and hospital, Secretary R. B. Roosevelt read a letter from President McKinley, in which he asked for the names of witnesses and the evidence obtained by the committee. The names of many witnesses will be furnished in case assurance can be had that those still in the Government service will be protected from court-martial.

SANTIAGO HEALTH REPORT.

Gen. Wood Reports 1,090 Cases of Sickness and Six Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago, dated Oct. 10:

"Oct. 9, fever cases of all kinds, 705; total sickness, 1,005; Oct. 10, fever cases of all kinds, 690; total sickness, 1,090. Deaths: Louis Jones, private, Company E, Ninth Unit. of States Volunteer Infantry, bilious fever, Oct. 8; Benjamin Ware, private, Company M, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, typhoid pneumonia, Oct. 8; T. B. Denworth, civilian, malarial remittent fever, Oct. 9; William Powell, private, Company B, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, malarial remittent fever and acute dysentery, Oct. 9; Hardy L. Burge, private, Company A, Fifth United States Infantry, chronic dysentery, Oct. 10; Joseph Aye, Sergeant, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever, Oct. 9."

Three Deaths in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch from Major Gen. Brooke, dated Ponce, Oct. 11, has been received at the War Department: "Deaths Oct. 9 and 10: Private Albert H. McCoy, C, Third Illinois, malarial fever; Private John W. Walker, A, Fourth Ohio, typhoid; Private Hosea Vincent, F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, typhoid."

Drum Major Summer Dead.

Drum Major John T. B. Summer of the Seventeenth Separate Company died at his home in Flushing Monday night. Mr. Summer, who was in temporary charge of the Seventeenth's armory in Amity Street, opened up the armory Monday night, and shortly afterward was stricken with apoplexy. He was removed to his home in Burling Avenue, where he died.

Private Stoffer, 9th New York, Dead.

CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 11.—Private Stoffer of the Ninth New York died at Sternberg Hospital yesterday of typhoid fever.

Death at Camp Hamilton.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—Private W. D. Curley, Eighth Massachusetts, died at Camp Hamilton to-day of typhoid pneumonia.

The Board of Classification.

A peculiar point in the present tariff act appears in a decision announced by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. Clinical thermometers, which were imported for Roosevelt Hospital, were assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 100 of the act, which relates to glass vessels of any kind which have been cut, engraved, etched, printed, ground, or ornamented. Free entry was claimed under paragraph 638, which relates to philosophical or scientific instruments imported for institutions established solely for "religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts." The board decides that Roosevelt Hospital must pay the duty.

New Steamer Line for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—San Francisco is to have another direct steamer communication with South American markets on both the west and east coast. The Chargeurs Reunis, one of the largest of the French steamship companies, is to establish a line of steamers between this port, Mazatlan, Acapulco, Guayaquil, Callao, Peru, Valparaiso, Chile, Montevideo, Uruguay, Santos, Brazil, Liverpool, Havre, and possibly a Belgian port. The steamer will arrive next March, and thereafter a monthly service is to be maintained between San Francisco with Liverpool. Stoppages are to be made at the above mentioned ports. For service in the Pacific the company has now under construction three steamers, which will have a length of 372 feet and a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons each.

Pacific Coast Company's Election.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 11.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Coast Company will be held in New York Wednesday for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. People who are familiar with the past history of the relations between the Pacific Coast Company and the Northern Pacific predict that to-morrow's election will result in the choice of a Board of Directors in which the Northern Pacific will be either directly represented or in which its friends will predominate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights. Ladies' "Equestrian" Tights. Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

SPANIARDS AS OUR GUESTS

That Will Be the Status of Those in Puerto Rico on Oct. 18 and in Cuba on Dec. 1.

TO BE QUARTERED IN BARRACKS

American Military Commanders Will Assume Control of Ports, Customs Receipts, and Municipal Affairs on the Dates Set.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—It is stated that, in accordance with the instructions sent to the United States Military Commission in Cuba fixing Dec. 1 as the date when Spanish control over the island must cease, the Commissioners have notified the Spaniards that all ports and customs receipts and the management of municipal affairs will pass into the hands of the American military commander in the island on that date.

This order is not intended to work hardship to the Spanish troops or Government, but it was thought best to fix a definite time to end Spanish rule and to begin operations under the United States. It is probable that United States troops will go to Cuba before that time. By Dec. 1 it is expected to have troops so stationed that there will be no need of Spanish troops to preserve order.

The proclamations that have been issued by the President establishing custom rates and defining the manner in which Cuban territory shall be governed will prevail until it becomes apparent that new regulations are needed.

On Oct. 18 Major Gen. Brooke will assume absolute command of the island of Puerto Rico. It is possible that all the Spanish troops will not have left Puerto Rico at that time. If so, they will be quartered in barracks until they can be taken away. In the language of Secretary Alger, the United States will be the host and the Spaniards the guests after Oct. 18. The United States will not ship the remaining troops to Spain at its own expense. That was no part of the protocol.

The custom houses, the money received for customs, and the government of the island will pass completely from Spanish control on the date set. The present custom regulations, under permission of the President, will prevail.

SPAIN'S ALLEGED INTENTION.

To Maintain a Strong Force in Cuba Until Peace Treaty Is Signed.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The Spanish Government announces its intention to maintain a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed.

Immediately after peace is signed the Cortes will be convened and measures dealing with the reorganization of all the State departments will be submitted to Parliament.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—When the attention of the officials of the War Department was called to-day to the statement made in Madrid that a strong force of Spanish troops would be kept in Cuba until the treaty of peace had been signed, it was simply stated that there had been and would be no change in the orders of the United States troops, and that the instructions given to the American Military Commission in Havana to take possession of the island on Dec. 1, irrespective of the presence or absence of the Spanish officials, would be rigorously adhered to.

The Spanish troops may stay in Cuba for a time after that date if evacuation is not complete, but they will be no longer the masters of the island, and United States officials will administer all of its affairs.

MANZANILLO IN OUR HANDS.

Civil Government of the Town Turned Over by the Spanish Officials Under Protest.

MANZANILLO, DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO, Oct. 10.—The Spaniards leave here at daybreak to-morrow on board the steamer Puerto Rico, bound for Cienfuegos. The vessel is packed with humanity and loaded with provisions, baggage, &c.

Col. Ray, the American commander, paid a final visit to the Spanish commander, Col. Parron, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and wished the Spaniard "bon voyage."

The American troops then marched to the public square, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and proceeded to the Custom House, where a similar ceremony was performed. Our soldiers then repaired to the Post Office and hoisted the American ensign there.

Acting upon instructions received here from Havana, the civil government of Manzanillo was turned over to the Americans by the Spanish officials under protest.

In the majority of instances the present incumbents will hold office, pending the arrival of Gen. Wood.

One regiment of American troops is considered enough to occupy the place. On the arrival here of the Fourth Immunes, Col. Ray will return to Guantanamo. The health of the city and troops is good.

Dr. Donaldson, the Customs Collector, finds it impossible to prevent smuggling without the help of a revenue cutter. A vessel of that description is also wanted here for other reasons.

Col. Ray has paid a visit to Gen. Rios, the Cuban commander, whose camp is situated about three miles from this city. The Cubans seemed astonished that the civil government was not turned over to them.

It is expected that the City of Holquin, in this province, will be evacuated in the near future.

CUBA'S RAILWAY FACILITIES POOR.

Officers Urge Prompt Connection by Rail of Both Ends of the Island.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Col. Hecker and his associates on the commission sent here to locate camp sites and in other ways to prepare for the coming of American troops, find that the railroad facilities for the transportation of troops are most meagre. They have recommended that work be begun immediately on an extension of the road to the eastern end of the island. They regard such a step as being of the greatest importance for the mobilization of the army of occupation in case of emergency.

A special commission of these engineers will visit several ports of the island, going as far as Santiago. All of the Commissioners agree and insist upon one point, which was cabled to President McKinley yesterday, namely, the imperative necessity of connecting the eastern and western ends of the island by rail without any delay, as a military precaution.

CHARGES ON VESSELS IN CUBA.

Order Issued by the War Department Makes Several Modifications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Alger to-day issued an order on the recommendation of Acting Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury, modifying in several particulars the charges imposed as a war measure on vessels entering Cuban ports in possession of the United States.

The distinction in tonnage dues between the entries of vessels in Cuba from Cuban ports in possession of the United States and those still under Spanish control is abrogated. The tax of 20 cents a ton on entry from a port not in Cuba will be levied not more than ten times during a year, and the coasting trade tax of 2 cents a ton is not to be levied more than twenty times a year. A vessel which has paid the tax of 20 cents a ton on entering from a port not in Cuba is not liable on the same voyage to further tonnage taxes on entering other Cuban ports.

Express steamships carrying mails for a steamship line having a contract under a Government for a regular service shall be exempt from tonnage taxes upon being furnished by the Secretary of War with a certificate that it is so employed. This exemption is, in part, a military measure to secure the prompt dispatch of mails, and rapid and regular communication between the United States and our garrisons, especially on the south coast of Cuba.

No Duty on Supplies at These Ports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from Major Gen. Wade, dated Havana, Oct. 10: "The United States can land free of duty supplies for destitute at ports of Bahia Honda, Cabairen, and Matanzas."

OPERATIONS AT SANTIAGO.

Plans for Establishing a Civil Government—Relief of Cubans—Testimonial to Gen. Lawton.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 10.—Lieut. Col. Wiley, Lieutenant Governor of the Department of Santiago, accompanied by Gen. Castillo, the Cuban leader recently appointed to advise Gen. Wood on Cuban affairs, left here this evening by the steamer Los Angeles for Guantanamo, Baracoa, and other points in the department. Lieut. Col. Wiley's mission is to look into the internal affairs of the department, establish courts, and set in motion the machinery necessary to run the civil government. The courts will be under the supervision of Gen. Wood, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

The Los Angeles also takes 300,000 rations to distribute among the destitute people on the eastern and northern coast of Santiago

THE STANDARD OIL INQUIRY

John D. Rockefeller Testifies Before Ohio Investigators.

OFFERS TO SHOW THE BOOKS

Declares Honest Effort Was Made to Obey the Court and Dissolve the Trust.

John D. Rockefeller spent several hours yesterday in an easy chair in one of the parlors of the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, answering questions relative to the methods of the Standard Oil Trust or patiently holding his peace while attorneys disputed over the admissibility of certain of those questions. He was a witness before Col. Allen T. Brinsmade of Cleveland, a Special Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of Ohio to take testimony in the case of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, against which proceedings are pending for alleged contempt of the Supreme Court in neglecting to obey its order to withdraw from the Oil Trust. The State of Ohio was represented yesterday by Attorney General F. S. Monnett and E. B. Kinkhead of Ohio and W. L. Flagg of this city. Mr. Rockefeller and the defendant company were represented by Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland and W. T. Elliott of this city.

Early in March, 1892, the State of Ohio, through the Attorney General, began an action against the Standard Oil Company, on the ground that it had abused its corporate franchise by becoming party to what was known as the "Standard Trust Agreement," an agreement that was against public policy. The Supreme Court, in March of that year, ordered the defendant company to withdraw from the trust. In pursuance of an alleged intention to obey this order, the Trustees of the trust met and took steps, not only to withdraw the Ohio company, but to dissolve the trust itself. This has proved to be a long and tedious process, and the opponents of the trust say it not only has not been accomplished in the six years intervening, but that there is no intention of bringing it to a conclusion.

The Attorney General maintains that this pretended obedience to the court's orders is a fraud. It was in November, 1897, that the defendant company filed information with the Supreme Court, charging the company with contempt in violation of its orders. The company answered with a general denial.

Mr. Rockefeller said several times, in the course of his examination yesterday, that he was ready and willing to answer all proper questions. At times he was very deliberate in his manner, and at others he replied the moment a question was finished. At no time did he show any discomposure, and his voice was ever low and pleasant. Near the conclusion of the day's hearing, when Mr. Flagg, who conducted the examination, said, "Never mind, Mr. Rockefeller; I am almost through bothering you," he replied, "Now, I almost regret that; this is very pleasant." And he arose, reached across a table, and shook the lawyer's hand.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he is Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. He said the books of the company, he understood, are kept at 26 Broadway, this city. He said the officers of the Standard Oil Company on March 2, 1892, were John D. Rockefeller of New York and Frank Rockefeller, P. B. Squire, and Charles W. Harkness of Cleveland. Mr. Rockefeller also testified that the gentlemen named and the Trustees of the company were the stockholders of the company. Mr. Rockefeller said he could not tell from recollection whether there was a meeting of the Directors or of the stockholders of the company at which they considered the judgment taken against the company on March 2, 1892, at about that time. If any such meeting or meetings had taken place, the supposed records of them were kept. The Standard Oil Company kept books, and he was willing to produce the books containing records of the meetings of stockholders.

Mr. Flagg asked, "Were you a Trustee of the Standard Oil Company at the time of the entry of the judgment?"

"I was."

"Who held 34,993 shares of stock of the Ohio company at the time the judgment was entered?"

"The Trustees of the Standard Oil Trust."

"You personally were the stockholder of the Standard Oil Company who transferred your stock for assignment to this trust?"

"I was."

"You had an original stock certificate of the Standard Oil Company?"

"I had."

"What was done about your certificate?"

"I don't think I can tell at this moment. The detail of the proceeding was attended to by secretaries and attorneys."

"Anyhow, your original stock got into the hands of the Trustees?"

"It did."

An attempt was made to ascertain if separate certificates were issued by the trust in exchange for stock, or whether one certificate was issued for all. Mr. Rockefeller finally intimated that the certificates had probably been merged into one.

After a short recess the examination was resumed, and Mr. Rockefeller, still questioned by Mr. Flagg, said that there had been a division of a surplus of a little more than $3,000,000 after the entry of the judgment against the Standard Oil Company in Ohio.

"Was there a meeting in regard to that surplus?"

"I presume there was."

"Was there any proposition at that meeting that the stock in the hands of the Trustees be sold?"

"I don't know that there was."

"Was there any request or demand of the defendant company offered at their meeting?"

"I do not know that there was."

Mr. Kline here said that an agreement had been entered into and ten years fixed by each member of the company in which the trust could be dissolved. Mr. Monett said: "We are here to determine whether the trust had any right as a trust. Suppose they had an agreement of any kind and the courts of Ohio had declared the trust illegal?"

Mr. Rockefeller declared in answer to a question that he had voted at the meeting in question for a plan which he understood from his attorney would disentangle the defendant company from the trust and be in compliance with the order of the Ohio courts.

"It was a good plan to enable the defendant to obey the order of the court?"

"It was the only plan I could think of."

"Did you do anything except follow the advice of counsel?"

"The plan was approved by a vote of 35,000 certificates of the trust."

"Did you consider that in order to disentangle this particular company from the trust it was necessary to dissolve the whole trust? There was no necessity for dissolving a great corporation extending all over the world in order to get this Ohio company out of it."

"We thought we were doing the only thing we could do; we thought this step was necessary. We didn't have an idea of anything else."

"Mr. Rockefeller, in your answers to written interrogatories you have stated that you and your co-trustees have always owned a majority of the stock of the constituent companies?"

"I affirm whatever I said before."

"You have said that the certificates of trust at the time of this judgment and of the resolution were widely distributed. Can you state of your own knowledge whether or not they were largely held by persons of limited means?"

"I cannot."

"Was it not comparatively easy for you and your co-trustees to change your ownership of certificates of this trust into the ownership of the stock of this defendant and other companies?"

"I can't speak for other people. I had a great deal rather not have done it. Nothing but the action of the court could have made me do it."

"But it was financially an easy proposition?"

"I cannot say that; it was a very trying proposition."

"Why?"

"It made a good deal of trouble and bother for me. It was a good deal of annoyance to make the change."

"Not for any ordinary man, I suppose?"

"I am the ordinary man, every time."

"What was the annoying process?"

"The deal of labor and bother that came upon my office."

"Anxiety of mind?"

"I will not say anxiety of mind."

"Personal bother to you?"

"Yes. Whatever is work to the office is a bother to me."

"Are the trust certificates at present quoted at a price and have they a market value, and are they received as security for loans, and were they at the time of this resolution?"

"Yes."

"If the owner of trust certificates of value less than $50,000 should turn them into shares of the constituent companies, would he not receive fractions of shares?"

"I do not know how I could answer that without making a computation."

"Now, Mr. Rockefeller, do the corporate stocks of the constituent companies at present, to your knowledge, have any market price?"

"I do not recall any transaction in them."

"This resolution, adopted as a means of disentangling this defendant company, looks to the exchange by holders of certificates which you say have a market price into corporate stocks which do not have a market price?"

"Corporate stock is what I have got. It is all I have. We are all in the same boat. Nobody else was asked to take any position that I did not myself take and my associates who went into the arrangement in compliance with the orders of the court. It is not a case of having others worse off."

"This defendant company has made no distribution of earnings since March, 1892. Has it made none?"

"Yes. I suppose it has. I do not doubt it has made money."

"There is a difference in the action of the defendant company in its treatment as to its undistributed stock from the action of the other constituent companies as to their undistributed stock?"

"It is true that all of the stock of the defendant company was returned. The stock of the other companies has not all been returned—only the proportion according to the certificates. In other words, the outstanding certificates when returned will receive the equivalent of stocks in other companies."

"The stock of this defendant company has actually passed out of the hands of the Trustees?"

"Into the hands of the defendant company."

The examination of Mr. Rockefeller will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN A CONTRACT MAY BE RESCINDED.—Julius Heilbron and another sold to Abraham S. Herzog, on Aug. 6, 1896, a quantity of diamonds, taking three notes for the purchase price, running respectively for six, twelve, and eighteen months. Herzog had prior to the purchase made a statement to a commercial agency saying among other things that he was the owner of real estate valued at $12,000. About Sept. 1 Heilbron, having learned that Herzog had no real estate, called on him, and Herzog told him at once that he never had owned the real estate, but that he was just as good without the property as with it. Heilbron went away satisfied. Before the first of the notes was due, Heilbron sued Herzog for the purchase price. The defendant answered that the goods were sold on credit, which had not expired, and on the trial proved that this was the case. The plaintiff said he relied upon the statement referred to, in giving the defendant credit for the diamonds. It was not disputed that defendant at the time of making this statement had no real estate, but that it belonged to his wife. The defendant testified that the statement was made by his son, and that he sent it supposing it was correct; that when Heilbron called he went to the safe and took out the package of diamonds, which had not yet been opened, and offered to give them back, but that Heilbron refused them, saying it was all right. This was denied by Heilbron, but he admitted telling Herzog he was satisfied with his explanation. The trial Judge charged the jury that if the conversation took place between Heilbron and Herzog, as testified to by Herzog, and Heilbron at that time expressed himself as satisfied, and did not claim to rescind any part of the contract, as matter of law it was a waiver of his right to do so, and the plaintiff could not recover. Judgment on verdict given for the defendant has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice O'Brien dissented, holding that this instruction to the jury was erroneous. Justice Rumsey, giving the prevailing opinion, holds, that though after a sale made for credit, the seller may, if he discovers that a fraud has been practiced upon him to procure the credit, rescind that part of the contract and proceed at once to sue for the purchase price of his goods as though the sale was made for cash, yet if the seller was induced to give the credit by a mere mistake of the facts, and desired to rescind the contract because he had entered into it under a mistake, he must rescind the whole contract. He is entitled to rescind a portion of it when the purchaser had been guilty of a fraud, and not otherwise. The party defrauded would disaffirm the contract he must do so at the earliest practicable moment after the discovery of the cheat.

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QUESTION OF PAYMENT.—When the premises at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, which were used by the city as a Court House, were sold on foreclosure, in a suit by Amelia E. Louis, as administratrix, against Moritz Bauer, there was a controversy between the judgment creditors of Bauer and Edward H. Hobbs and Benjamin B. Odell, the receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, in reference to the distribution of the surplus moneys. Mr. Bauer, in 1887, had given the bank a deed of the property as collateral security for $5,000. For nearly five years prior to May, 1896, the city, by Bauer's authority, had paid the rents of the property to the bank. They were deposited with one or other of three accounts which he had with it, and were used to meet current charges. When the bank suspended Bauer owed it over $53,000, the only security for which was the deed of the court house property and certain electric light bonds, worth about $28,000. The main question in controversy was whether the $5,000 mentioned in the deed had actually been paid. The judgment creditors claimed, and the referee found, that payment was effected in law by the bank's receipt and proper application of the rents subsequently assigned to it. The bank's receivers appealed, claiming that the rents were applied to other purposes, under an agreement which the parties had made. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has unanimously reversed the order of the Special Term, which affirmed the report of the referee, and ordered a rehearing before another referee. The Court holds that the money coming from the rents remained Bauer's throughout, and he was at liberty to pay with it any debt of his which he might select. The judgment creditors' liens were upon the equity of redemption, and were subordinate to that of the bank for the original $5,000, and remained so until the latter should be extinguished by payment. Justice Barrett comes to the conclusion that whether or not Bauer expressly and specifically agreed at the outset what should be done with the rents, they were applied as they were with his full knowledge and consent, and that the arrangement thus entered into was binding upon both him and the respondents. The Court further holds that the bank was entitled in any event to the prior payment of $4,618, advanced to Bauer in March, 1892, to stop a foreclosure action which plaintiff had then begun, the rule being that one who redeems a security is entitled to be subrogated thereto, whether or not a special agreement to this effect is made. (93 N. Y. 225.)

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SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—Charles W. Dunn and others, who had instituted supplementary proceedings and examined Charles A. Berry upon a judgment they had secured against him, moved before Justice Bischoff in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, to punish him for disobeying the order by paying out moneys. It appeared that the amounts received by Berry while the order was in force were derived from his personal earnings within sixty days, and that these earnings were necessary for the use of a family supported by his labor. Justice Bischoff held that therefore these moneys were not to be reached by supplementary proceedings, if retained by him for the purpose stated, nor would payments therefrom to support his family subject him to any penalty. But it was shown that Berry paid an antecedent debt of $50. That payment, Justice Bischoff held, did not fall within the protection of the statute, and he imposed a fine of $50 upon the judgment debtor.

Commercial Travelers' Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America opened in this city to-day. At the morning session the following officers were elected: President—George E. Green of Binghamton; members of the Board of Managers—D. F. Swigert of Carbondale, Penn.; William Hoge of Brooklyn, Stephen T. Corliss of Albany, and William Mason of Binghamton; Trustees of the Reserve Funds—H. L. Judell of San Francisco, T. C. Doane of Evansville, Ind., and Ray Tompkins of Elmira; Examining Finance Committee—T. V. Powderly of Scranton, J. P. E. Clark of Binghamton, and W. O. Rally of Albany.

The Mauton Will Upheld.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 11.—A jury in the Suffolk County Court this afternoon upheld the will of Michael Mauton, a Sayville miser, who left the bulk of his estate of about $20,000 to his brother John. The decision of the jury upholds Surrogate Nathan D. Petty of Suffolk County, whose ruling admitting the will to probate was a short time ago reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The will was contested by nieces and nephews of the testator, who alleged that the brother, John, had used undue influence in the matter.

INDIANS INVITE A COUNCIL

Willing to Confer with Anybody Except Soldiers or Government Marshals.

BACON SENDS FOR MORE MEN

All Third Infantry Soldiers at Fort Snelling Ordered to Walker—Two Other Regiments Held in Readiness.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 11.—Runners from the camp of the hostile Pillagers reached the Leech Lake Agency last night and announced the willingness of those whom they represented to hold a council on Sugar Point. This afternoon a delegation, organized by Gen. Bacon and headed by the Rev. Father Aloysius, left for the place specified with the purpose of arranging a solution of the difficulty with the Indians, if possible.

It is now learned that the dispatch of messengers from the agency, who were to bear Gen. Bacon's ultimatum to the hostile tribesman, was delayed, pending news of the result of Father Aloysius's efforts to restore peace. It is said that the Indians with whom Gen. Bacon and Inspector Tinker were in conference at the agency yesterday are displeased with that portion of the terms offered for their fellows' surrender, which threatens chastisement unless they submit. Inspector Tinker has withdrawn his written statement as savoring too much of a threat of war, but it is known here that no modification of the terms will be made, and that unless the Pillagers accept them, vigorous measures will be taken by the military forces.

Gen. Bacon telegraphed to-day to Assistant Adjt. Gen. Sturgis at Minneapolis, directing him to send all the remaining able-bodied men of the Third Infantry to Walker. There are only about twenty-five men available at Fort Snelling. They are expected to reach here to-morrow. Twelve men from the detachment now with Gen. Bacon are sick, one so seriously that he will be sent back to Fort Snelling.

Gen. Bacon has also directed that the Fourth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and the Seventeenth Infantry, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, hold themselves in readiness for immediate service in this vicinity. At present the Fourth is commanded by Major Stephen M. Baker, and the Seventeenth by Major Lyster M. O'Brien. The united strength of the two commands is about 1,100 men. Gen. Bacon will thus be able, in case of necessity, to utilize a large body of men to "round up" the belligerent Indians scattered throughout the Leech Lake territory with as little bloodshed as possible. The two regiments, according to reports received by Gen. Bacon, are in excellent condition for service.

Indian Commissioner Jones has arrived at the agency from Washington. He was welcomed by the chiefs assembled there, who seemed glad he had come. He was informed that runners from the Bear Island camp brought word that the braves would receive any one for a conference except soldiers and Marshals. If soldiers came they would fight. The messengers counted thirty bucks in the camp, who said that they had lost but one killed and two squaws wounded in the battle. They were all behind one tree and one bullet went through the tree, hitting all three.

Commissioner Jones has spent much time investigating the cause of the Indian trouble, so far as it could be learned, in Walker, and in seeking to find what settlement of the difficulty would be satisfactory to the white people of this vicinity. The plan has been for the Indians to submit to arrest, to suffer a light punishment, and then to return to their homes, after promising to keep the peace. It is not believed that the surrender of the twenty Indians for whom warrants have been issued will remove the cause of the present trouble or restore a friendly feeling among the Indians who sympathize with the Pillagers.

Citizens here generally assert that the redmen have been badly treated by the whites. The battle that resulted so disastrously was the culmination of the Indians' dissatisfaction. It is feared that there will be further trouble unless there is a thorough settlement now.

A Murder Ascribed to Indians.

BERMIDJI, Minn., Oct. 11.—Joseph Gould, formerly an Indian trader and now a farmer, was murdered Saturday night near the Leech Lake dam. It is believed that the crime was the deed of hostile Indians whose ill-will Gould had incurred in his operations. He claimed to be a cousin of Jay Gould.

PRISON FOR PENSION FRAUD.

Actress Mary Allen and Her Sister Convicted at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Mary Allen of Covington, Ky., aged sixty-nine, an actress who for some time was leading lady in Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" company, was to-day sentenced by Judge Taft in the United States court to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned in the Warren County (Ohio) Jail for three months. Her sister, Amanda Grierson, was sentenced to serve a year in the same jail.

Both were convicted of making false affidavits in a pension claim for Mrs. Grierson, upon which she drew a pension as a widow after she had remarried.

SIR KNIGHTS AT PITTSBURG.

A Parade of 25,000 Uniformed Men Witnessed by 1,000,000 Persons.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The parade of Knights Templars in connection with the triennial convention now in session in this city took place this morning. It is estimated that the parade was made up of upward of 25,000 uniformed Knights, and there were at least a million spectators along the route of the parade, which was seven miles long. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin acted as Grand Marshal.

The parade passed off successfully, except that at the time half the marchers had gone by a given point it began to rain in short but sharp showers. However, the downpour did not drive the spectators from the sidewalks. There were no serious accidents.

Sir Knight Edwin Du Laurens, charter member of Columbian Commandery, No. 1, of New York, who has been a Knight Templar for fifty-six years and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Knight in point of service in this country, participated in the parade, and wherever he was recognized he was applauded.

Immediately after the parade the Grand Commandery met in Carnegie Hall for the first business session of the conclave. After adresses of welcome by Chairman Arthur B. Wigley of the Committee of Arrangements; Mayor H. P. Ford of Pittsburg, and State Grand Commander Kuhn, the Grand Encampment was declared open, and Grand Master Warren La Rue Thomas delivered the annual address, after which the reports of Grand Treasurer Lines and Grand Recorder Mills were presented. The report of the Grand Recorder showed 1,017 commanderies in existence, with a total membership of 115,899, a gain of 2,736 since the last convention.

Boston National Bank Combination.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Kidder, Peabody & Co., who are back of the movement to combine nine of the National banks in this city into one institution, to-day sent a circular to the stockholders of the Columbian, Revere, and Howard National banks announcing that the offer of Sept. 30, 1898, to purchase stock will be withdrawn Oct. 13, 1898, and that after that date no stock will be purchased from them under that offer. This announcement is taken to mean that the promoters of the new plan already have secured more than the necessary two-thirds vote of the stockholders of these banks in favor of the proposition, and it is understood that similar notices will soon follow in the case of other banks.

Boy Attacks His Mother.

ALLENDALE, N. J., Oct. 11.—Frank Richards, the son of highly respectable parents of this place, who was sent from here to the Reform School about a year ago for belonging to a gang of burglars, escaped from Jamesburg on Saturday. He came here today and went to the home of his parents. He began to abuse his mother and threatened her life. He then struck her over the head with the butt end of a pistol, inflicting an ugly wound. She fainted, and the boy ran out of the house. Nothing has been seen of him since.

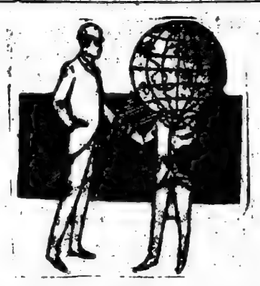

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AN INSURANCE RECEIVERSHIP.

John M. Gardner in Charge of the American Sick Benefit and Accident Association.

The American Sick Benefit and Accident Association of this city, a co-operative insurance concern, has gone into the hands of John M. Gardner as receiver. Mr. Gardner, who is a lawyer, was appointed to take charge of the affairs of the association by Justice Chester of the Supreme Court at Albany on application of the Attorney General. Mr. Gardner has employed an expert accountant to examine the books of the concern, and, pending the result of the examination, is unable to say whether or not it will be necessary to wind up the affairs of the corporation.

The association is said to have had a membership of about 5,000 in June last, when the application for a receivership was made. According to the last yearly report of the concern, its annual income was about $47,000. It is said that the unpaid claims at present do not amount to more than $5,000, and that if the current assessments were paid there would be sufficient funds to pay all the liabilities in full. The hope is expressed that it may be possible to reorganize the association. The cause of the present trouble is said to be the fact that certain premium notes were thrown out of the list of assets of the association by an examiner of the State Insurance Department.

The President of the company is Arthur C. Searles, a druggist, who is identified with other co-operative insurance enterprises.

New Suburban Underwriters' Compact.

At a special meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday E. G. Snow, Jr., Secretary of the Executive Committee, reported that he had obtained sixty-four signatures to the new agreement, as contrasted with sixty-one unconditional signatures to the old compact. A letter from President George B. Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn was read, cautioning the meeting against such action as would tend to embarrass the movement for another tariff association in the metropolitan district. A resolution was then adopted whereby the association transferred to a new association about to be formed and to be composed of the sixty-four signers to the new compact its jurisdiction and property, the transfer to take place as soon as the new association shall be organized.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

E. Cozens-Smith, General Manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, and J. J. Courtney, Joint Resident Manager for the United States, left yesterday for Chicago and Atlanta to inspect the Western and Southern departments of the American branch of the company.

At a special meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company yesterday the following officers were elected: President—E. C. Jameson; Vice President—William H. Gibson; Secretary—H. C. Kreiser. E. S. Frelinghuysen was elected Chairman of the Finance Committee and Alexander Masters Chairman of the Executive Committee.

It was stated yesterday that Vice President Perkins and Actuary Weeks of the New York Life Insurance Company will obtain before long, through the efforts of Ambassador White, a hearing with the Prussian Minister of the Interior in regard to the readmission of the company to Prussia. The only American life insurance company which is at present doing business in Prussia is the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York.

The hearing before Alfred Lauterbach, who was appointed referee by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court to take testimony affecting the petition of the stockholders of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, which was adjourned on Monday, will be resumed this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Tarrytown Soldiers Honored.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—This village had a holiday to-day to do honor to its sons who took part in the war with Spain. All the business places and most of the private residences were decorated with flags. Business was almost entirely suspended and the schools took a holiday. A large parade was the feature of the day, in which the boys who went to the front took part. The Grand Army of the Republic veterans, village officials, Fire Department, and school children also paraded. This evening there was a dinner in Music Hall.

Dining on the Tilefish.

At the invitation of R. B. Rooseveit, President of the New York Society for the Protection of Game, the members of the society met at the Union Club on Monday evening, and previous to the transaction of business sat down to a dinner, at which was served for the first time in this city a specimen of the tilefish. The members pronounced it a valuable addition to the list of food fishes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps will proceed to the places hereinafter designated and join their commands: Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.; Capt. John J. Ryan, to Jacksonville.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Harold P. Howard, Third Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Post Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland is extended fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William L. Murphy, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disabilityy, granted Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended two months.

Second Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty in connection with the muster-out of volunteers from the State of Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of the Third Virginia Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Marshall will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Jacksonvile and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to proceed to Havana and such other places as may be necessary, to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War, communicated to the board by letter, vice Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers, hereby relieved.

Major Augustus A. De Loffre, Surgeon, will report by telegraph to Col. Luther R. Hare, chief mustering officer at Austin, Tex., for duty in connection with the physical examination of the volunteer regiments to be mustered out of service in the State of Texas.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller, Fifth Infantry, will report by telegraph to Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, chief mustering officer, for duty in connection with the muster out of volunteers from the State of Pennsylvania.

Major Eugene T. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to St. Louis and relieve Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Subsistence Department, of the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the purchasing depot at that place. Lieut. Col. Alexander, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence of the army for assignment to duty as an assistant in his office.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClernand, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to temporary duty in New York City.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major William B. Banister, Brigadier Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William E. Welsh, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major Charles R. Miller, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major John W. Barker, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, now on sick leave of absence, when able to travel will proceed to St. Paul and report to the commanding General Department of Dakota, for duty with the Third Infantry.

Major James H. Hyssell, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from Knoxville, Tenn., to Washington, on official business pertaining to the Medical Department and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Elon F. Wilcox, Sixth Cavalry.

Major George R. Fowler, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from Jacksonville to Washington, on official business pertaining to the Medical Department.

Orders of Sept. 23, in the case of First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Fifth Artillery, are revoked, and Second Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, Fifth Artillery, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to New Haven, Conn., and establish a recruiting station in that city.

First Lieut. Alexander Dow, First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Allan A. Robbins, First United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended nineteen days on account of sickness.

Leave of absence to Nov. 3 is granted Capt. Henry D. McCutcheon, Adjutant Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Alfred B. Percy, Second Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Chaplain George D. Sanders, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Walter V. H. Black, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Michael Cronin, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. George H. Wilchter, Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. William Brook, Fourth United States Infantry, is relieved, at his own request, from further duty on the staff of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, and will report to his regimental commander for duty.

Capt. Hiram E. Mitchell, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now on leave of absence, is relieved from further duty with the First Army Corps, at Knoxville, Tenn., and will proceed at once to New York City and report to Col. Amos B. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Mississippi, to relieve Capt. Carroll Mercer, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, of those duties, and will proceed on the steamer to such points as may be designated by Col. Kimball.

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Special Inspector, Quartermaster's Department, is appointed Special Inspector under Paragraph 378 of the regulations, for the purpose of inspecting and disposing of a quantity of condemned stores in the Quartermaster's Department, now stored in lighters at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volurteers, is appointed a Special Inspector, to inspect such unserviceable public animals as may be presented to him at Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Major Louis W. Crampton, Surgeon, now on duty at Fort McHenry, Md., will report to Major William P. Vose, Sixth Artillery, chief mustering officer, for duty pertaining to the muster out of the Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kenerson will proceed from Fort Myer, Virginia, to Fort McHenry, Maryland, for the purpose of appearing as a witness before the court-martial in the case of Private Van Lill, hospital corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James B. Hallwood will proceed from New York City to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Manila and report to Major Gen. Thomas Anderson, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect as soon as practicable after the arrival of his company at its new station, is granted Capt. George K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. John F. Madden, Fifth Infantry, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army, for temporary duty on the steamer Victor as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the purchasing depot at Huntsville, Ala., vice Kimball.

First Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Ninth United States Cavalry, now at Fort McPherson, Ga., will repair to Washington for medical treatment, for such time as may be necessary.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk C. B. Loebenthall is appointed to assist to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, retired, is detached from the navy yard, League Island, and ordered home.

Naval Cadet W. D. Leahy is detached from the Oregon and ordered immediately to the Texas.

Naval Cadet G. W. Faller is detached from the Texas and ordered immediately to the Oregon.

Pay Inspector L. A. Frailey is ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick is detached from the Cincinnati and ordered home and to wait orders.

Lieut. J. J. Hunker is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Oct. 20.

Lieut. E. B. Underwood is detached from command of the Fern and ordered to the Terror.

Lieut. R. T. Mulligan's order detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Columbia is revoked; he is ordered to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. J. F. Parker's order detaching him from the Columbia and ordering him to the New York is revoked.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll is ordered to the New York.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp is detached from the Navy Department and ordered to the navy yard, Washington.

Pay Inspector C. W. Slamm's order of Oct. 6, to take up accounts of the Puritan and Terror, is revoked.

Chief Engineer J. P. Mickley is ordered to the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, as inspector of machinery of torpedo boat destroyers Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Ensign E. R. Cassidy is detached from the Hannibal and ordered immediately to the Sterling.

Ensign R. J. Baird is detached from the Sterling and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Halsey is detached from the Adams and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall is ordered to the Arethusa.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. B. Perkins is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. J. M. Mitcheson is detached from the St. Louis and ordered home.

Lieut. H. Bryant is detached from the Hannibal and ordered home.

Ensign J. H. A. Day is detached from the Hannibal and ordered immediately to the Detroit.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Badlam is detached from the Hannibal and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Cooper is detached from the Hannibal and ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Ensign J. Byrne, Ensign W. F. Glover, Ensign A. B. McManus, and Assistant Paymaster T. B. Connery, Jr., are detached from the Fern and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Bell's order of Oct. 7 to the Arethusa is revoked.

Naval Cadet R. R. Wallace's order of Oct. 13 to duty on board the Marblehead is modified to duty on board the St. Louis till sailing in with the Marblehead.

Lieut. C. E. Littlefield's order of Sept. 29 to the Lebanon as Executive Officer is modified; he is ordered to duty instead of as Executive Officer.

Ensign C. C. Billings's order detaching him from the Justin and ordering him home is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Talbot arrived at Annapolis Oct. 10.

Resolute arrived at Havana Oct. 10.

Boston arrived at Amoy Oct. 10.

Cassius sailed from Norfolk for Hampton Roads Oct. 10.

Justin sailed from Norfolk for Montevideo Oct. 11.

Sterling sailed from Tompkinsville for Lambert's Point Oct. 11.

Cincinnati arrived at Caimanera Oct. 11.

CHAMPION WOMEN GOLFERS

Over Fifty Contestants Play Over the Ardsley Club Links.

NEW RECORD BY MISS HOYT

The Champion Plays a Spendid Game and Easily Heads the List—Sixteen in Qualifying Class.

Under most brilliant auspices for a golfing week of unusual excellence was the women's championship tournament of the United States opened yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry. The number of competitors far exceeded all previous events of a similar character, and the golf shown by the players was of a much higher standard than the majority of visitors, including many golf experts, had expected to see. Fifty-four women finished the qualifying medal play round of eighteen holes, and from this number the 16, who turned in the lowest scores will continue the contest to-day. This is an increase from the original number of eight. The large number of competitors, however, made the fact very prominent that eight was too small a number to pick for the real championship rounds, and the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association held an early meeting and authorized the change. Were it not done, some of the ablest golfers and who will probably reach the semi-final round, would be irrevocably out of the present match. This change will add one more day to the event, bringing the final round on Saturday instead of Friday.

Besides this great increase in the number of competitors, which is thirty more than ever finished the first round of the annual women's tournament before, the other notable event of the day was the game played by the present champion, Miss Beatrix Hoyt. She played almost faultlessly. Of course, it was easy to see where a stroke might have been saved now and then, but her record speaks for itself. She did the eighteen holes in 92 strokes, breaking all previous women's records for the course.

The circuit is about 6,100 yards, but many of the holes are decidedly tricky, and bad plays are severely punished. For seventeen holes Miss Hoyt maintained an average of five, but seven strokes for the home hole made the 92 for the entire length. Her driving was good, and although she only gets a three-quarter swing, she follows through well, and some of her drives carried 160 yards. She uses her brassie with confidence, and

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THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS.

A good many friends of THE TIMES say that the paper ought not to be sold for one cent when it is worth three, and they deprecate the reduction in price.

Such opinions afford the most convincing proof of the wisdom of the step THE TIMES has taken. We accept the testimony of the readers of the paper as to its excellence and value. They are competent judges on that point, and have before them every day the facts on which their judgment is based. When they who know THE TIMES so well praise it so warmly, we feel sure that a multitude of others who have not known it in the past will become its readers in the future at the reduced price.

When our friends say that the paper ought not to be sold at one cent, however, they necessarily speak with less knowledge of the facts. It is for them to say whether THE TIMES is a good paper; it is our province to say whether it shall be a cheap paper. When they say the paper is worth three cents and ought to be sold at that price, they pay it a high compliment. When we reduce the price to one cent, we act with a full and adequate knowledge of the business facts. They are the best judges of its quality, we of its price.

The impression that a newspaper of high quality cannot be sold profitably at one cent is so strong that some readers of THE TIMES express misgivings lest the quality of the paper may be impaired or a lower tone be the result of a cheaper price. This is an imputation on the sanity of the management of THE TIMES. Surely we are not going to estrange the readers we now have in seeking to get new readers. That would be an act of business folly. Our readers will discover that the declaration we made in announcing the change in price that there would be no change in the tone, quality, or policy of the paper was entitled to full faith and credit.

It may not be out of place to add that the results of the change in increasing the circulation and sale of the paper already abundantly justify the reduction in price.

THE U. S. SENATE AND THE PEOPLE.

The interests of the State of New York in the Senate of the United States would be much safer if the people of the State of New York were allowed to elect their Senators, and the interests of the Nation involved in the representation of this State in the Senate would also be correspondingly safer.

Look for a moment at the curious and absurd situation that exists this Fall. The seat of Senator MURPHY will be vacant on the 3d of March and must be filled by a majority vote of the Legislature to be elected next month. This Legislature will consist of 50 Senators and 150 members of Assembly, each chosen in a separate district. A Governor and State officers are also to be chosen. In these elections party lines as developed largely on State issues will be closely drawn. Each party will use its utmost efforts to secure a majority in the Legislature as requisite to the carrying out of its aims in the State administration, and the questions thus presented to the voters in each Legislative district are of serious importance, quite enough so to determine their action. But candidates whom the voter might gladly support on State issues may act in the choice of a Senator quite contrary to what the voter's judgment would require.

Take a concrete example. A voter who is firmly convinced that it would be a grave injury to the best interests of the State to give Senator PLATT and his machine a majority in the Legislature may very well believe that it is dangerous and discreditable for this State to be represented in the Senate by Mr. MURPHY. He can recall Mr. MURPHY'S share in distorting the Wilson tariff by the injection of the most outrageous protective jobs to such an extent that President CLEVELAND would not sign the bill, and such a record may well be considered as both unpatriotic and un-Democratic. If the voter be a sound-money Democrat—as the great body of Democrats in this State are—he can reflect that so late as last Spring Senator MURPHY voted for the Teller resolutions declaring all bonds and notes of the United States payable in silver dollars then worth about 50 cents to the dollar, and he may very properly weigh the harm to which his party and the vast business interests of the whole country are exposed by the continuation of such a Senator as a representative of New York. Yet this voter cannot cast his ballot to save the Legislature from the control of the Platt machine without practically casting it for the re-election of Senator MURPHY. It is a most unreasonable and cruel dilemma and one that the laws should not perpetuate.

The voter may argue with himself that as between these two evils, that arising from the return of Mr. MURPHY is the less. He may conclude that the strength of the repudiation and inflation movement in favor of free silver is apparently so much reduced that the chances of any positively mischievous legislation in that direction are so remote, and that, even if the issue should arise, it may be so far practicable to control Mr. MURPHY through the influence of the stronger leaders of his party that the risk involved in his re-election may more safely be taken than the risk involved in a Platt Legislature. And he may offset the obvious disadvantage of having Mr. MURPHY in the Senate by the obvious advantage of a Legislature and a Governor that will deal justly and severely with the abuses of the Black administration in this State. Such a decision deliberately and candidly reached could clearly be justifiable. It is a matter for the enlightened judgment and conscience of each voter.

It is plain that no such difficult and delicate problem would be presented to torment the honest voter if he had the legal right to vote directly for a Senator. Then, instead of weighing painfully the relative evils involved in his vote, whichever way he may cast it, he could vote as he felt to be right on the Legislature and on the Senator. It is needless now to go into the reasons why the present method was adopted, or to show why they are no longer of any force. The method has broken down. It is an antiquated nuisance, and it ought to be changed.

IT WOULD BE UNWISE.

Mr. CROKER has not much feeling against Judge DALY for not appointing MICHAEL T. DALY Clerk of his court. That is not the reason he does not want to nominate Judge DALY. His real reason is that Judge DALY has never been an organization Democrat. Judge DALY has never cared a rap whether Tammany won or lost. He has been on the bench for twenty-eight years, and in that time has never aided the organization. He never had a Tammany Democratic nomination, and does not consider himself a Tammany man now. He probably never will.—The Herald.

Why does Mr. CROKER presume to say who shall and who shall not be nominated to be a Judge of the Supreme Court? In theory the judiciary candidate is chosen by the Judiciary Convention. Might it not be a good thing for the State ticket of Mr. CROKER'S party to let fact accord with theory this year?

Judge DALY has been on the bench twenty-eight years. His long experience has incalculably increased his value to the community as a Judge of the causes which its citizens may bring before him. A great multitude of members of the New York bar, including the most eminent lawyers in the city, have united without any regard to party ties in recommending his renomination. It would be an act of personal hardihood and political unwisdom for the leader of an organization to disregard the advice of the bar in a matter upon which they are so peculiarly qualified to speak.

Mr. CROKER no doubt desires the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor. It would be injudicious, it seems to us, for him or any party leader to attempt to stand out against a judiciary candidate of proved fitness for whose nomination there is a strong popular demand. Such a course would probably arouse resentment and might raise here in this city an issue that it would be highly undesirable to have projected across the Governorship canvass. In all close contests the human quality of reasonableness is better than brute force.

ALGER AND MILES.

It is reported from Washington that the tension between the War Department and the headquarters of the army has reached very near to what engineers call "the breaking strain." Tradition, usage, and decency require that the General commanding the army should be consulted about all the movements of the army, and that assignments and details shall not be made without his knowledge and assent. But we cannot find that there is any statute which requires that he should be consulted. A civilian and a politician in the War Department may, if he chooses, ignore the commanding General. If he can find a sufficiently plausible Adjutant General he can "run" the whole army without reference to its commander. Secretary ALGER seems to have found a highly congenial instrument in Gen. CORBIN. Between them they have conducted the affairs of the army without any reference to its commander or to the fact that the real officers of the army, the working and fighting officers, feel themselves and the army insulted in the person of their chief. Gen. MILES has asserted himself twice during the war with Spain, both times to the great benefit of the country, both times to the huge disgust of the political and military barnacles. The first time was when he went to Tampa and tried to educe some order out of the chaos he found there. The second time when he went to Santiago and undertook a similarly Augean undertaking. If there had been any real opposition to the advance of our arms in Puerto Rico his visit to that island would have been a third occasion, and it did sharpen the hatred entertained for him by the shirks and the barnacles of the "general staff."

Now that the shirks and barnacles have control of the War Department it has been suggested that Gen. MILES should resign rather than continue to submit to neglects and indignities. He would be very ill-advised to do so. It is probable that Secretary ALGER would hail his resignation and induce the President to accept it, for the purpose of filling his place with one of themselves. That is one good reason why he should not gratify them. Another is that a commanding General who represents the army outlives an Adjutant General and a Secretary and a President who represent only "politics."

The position of the President in this matter would be pitiable if it were not so deeply condemnable. As SHAKESPEARE has put it,

> 'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
> Between the pass and fell incensed points
> Of mighty opposites,

and that is just now the case with "the baser nature" of the President. His better nature asserted itself when he gave Gen. MILES direct instructions, over the heads of ALGER and CORBIN, to go to Santiago and take charge. But, when there is a conflict between propriety on the one hand and "politics" on the other, the better nature of the President unfortunately cannot be trusted. It is his baser nature that is likely to come between the "opposites" of ALGER and MILES. His better nature counseled him weeks and months ago to get rid of ALGER. If he really will not do that he must get rid of MILES. The two authorities cannot long coexist. It is true that if he allowed himself to ask for the resignation of the commanding General the indignation that would result would be altogether too much for himself. An indignant people, seeing a small politician exalted and a gallant soldier abased, would take its revenge upon the author of so shameful and shocking a performance. The President would doubtless like to reconcile the 'mighty opposites." As that is out of the question, it will be interesting to see what will happen, since it is clear that things cannot much longer go on as they are.

SPAIN'S DEBTS.

We spent some millions in driving Spain out of this hemisphere and in accomplishing the other results of the war. We shall not spend a cent in paying any of the debts incurred by Spain or her colonies during the long period of her misrule.

We accomplished the emancipation of Cuba under the conditions set forth in the resolution of Congress. The freeing of Puerto Rico and the capture of Manila were results incidental to the main purpose. The terms of the protocol extinguished Spain's title to Cuba and Puerto Rico and left the future disposition and control of the Philippines to be determined by the Peace Commission, that is, by us, for it would be absurd to pretend that the conquered power can have the right of veto upon propositions arising in the peace negotiations. Spain has conceded to us the right to dispose of the Philippines. Her signature to the protocol committed her to that principle.

But the protocol makes no mention of the Cuban debt or of the Philippine debt. That is new matter, and it comes up too late for admission into the treaty after discussion. It was enough for us to spend blood and treasure in compelling Spain to leave this hemisphere and cease her frightful cruelties. That was a sacrifice for right and humanity of which few nations would have been capable. To insist now that we shall pay for the privilege of abating the nuisances maintained by Spain is preposterous. Her debts were incurred in the course of an evil career. Let her pay them herself, or make an arrangement with her creditors. Neither the United States nor the people of the emancipated islands can justly be asked to assume her burdens.

THE SUPPRESSION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The reply of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union to the letter complaining of its action as to an independent State ticket will serve one good purpose. It will bring more clearly to the minds of citizens who are earnestly working for the separation of city affairs from general party politics the obstacles offered to their work by the present ballot law. The explanation of their course by the Central City Committee is very simple. They gave their emblem to the independent State ticket solely to get a column on the ballot in which they could place the names of their candidates for the Legislature and the judiciary, and with the prospect that the State ticket might have enough votes to prevent the necessity of nomination by petition for the succeeding two years. Whether their action meets the approval of the Union or not has nothing to do with the faults in the ballot law it was intended to meet.

The committee states the facts none too strongly when it speaks of the extent to which the workers for home rule in cities "have been disfranchised in order to drive them into partisan State organizations." That is precisely what has been done, and the politicians who devised the present complicated and arbitrary law make no secret of their purpose. They meant to make it perfectly easy for any one to vote a straight ticket. A scratch of the pencil, at a plainly designated place, a "cross" such as the illiterate voter is used to making when he is called on to sign his name, and the thing is done once for all. There is no waste of time or nervous tissue; there is no bother of choice; the voter takes what is offered, "takes it straight," and, in the language of the Wild West, is expected to be "—— glad to get it."

On the other hand, if the voter is cranky enough to insist on an individual judgment as to particular candidates, he must not only pick them out with care, but must run a grave risk of losing his vote altogether, as thousands did last year by trying to vote the Citizens' Union ticket and also for a Court of Appeals Judge. A more ingenious contrivance for defeating conscientious independence at elections was never invented, nor one in which its authors took more unconcealed satisfaction.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It is plain what Spain wants of the Philippines. She wants to get something out of them. That a bankrupt nation without a navy should keep and administer a group of islands half the world away is out of the question. It becomes more flatly out of the question when her Government has produced a lively revolt in every one of them in which it has ever been carried on or asserted. If the Philippines were all given back to Spain tomorrow the Spanish forces in them would all be annihilated before the year was out.

But although Spain cannot hold the Philippines she can, she thinks, make them figure as an asset in her schedules. If we admit her ownership she might claim some compensation from us, if we choose to take them over as a war indemnity. If we do not choose she can still peddle them about Europe, and she could doubtless find a purchaser if she could show a clear title.

This explains the pretense of horror in Madrid over our claim to the Philippines, it explains the tenacity of the Spanish Commissioners in Paris. It is not a question of our allowing Spain to hold them. She simply cannot hold them. It is a question of our allowing her to sell them. And that we cannot allow, in default of a purchaser satisfactory to ourselves.

HAS THE TIMES "SOLD OUT"?

1,047 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

In your article setting forth your reasons for the change of price you do not speak convincingly. On the contrary, your statement that this change occurs in the midst of an important campaign appears to be the keynote for the causes of reduction in price. It appears to be a political sell-out.

K. LATNEDNIL.

Our correspondent probably did not mean to put THE TIMES under any obligations. Nevertheless, THE TIMES is obliged to him. He puts, in a form in which it may be discussed, a suspicion to which we yesterday referred when it was put by an evening newspaper in the form of an insult.

We welcome the opportunity of saying that the reduction of the price of THE TIMES was made in the heat of a political campaign for the reason that the heat of a political campaign is a time when the public interest in newspapers, and particularly in the political discussions of newspapers, is very keen. If there were anything in the motives of the political discussions of THE TIMES from which it desired to avert attention, if THE TIMES meant to abandon its practice of saying what it believed to be true and useful, in a word, if THE TIMES had made what our correspondent calls "a political sell-out," then it would have chosen the worst possible time for calling attention to itself. But THE TIMES is not written for children or fools, but for men and women who are capable of judging for themselves whether what they read is inspired by public and honest or by private and corrupt motives, and who wait for some evidence of the latter motives before imputing them. If our correspondent does not belong to that class he does not belong to the class of readers whom THE TIMES has cultivated and will continue to cultivate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Human nature is human nature, and therefore Surgeon General VAN REYPEN must have realized with quiet but deep joy that his report on the work of the Naval Medical Corps would lead every reader of it to make an instant comparison between this catalogue of good deeds well done and the long series of anxious denials and labored explanations which are all the report that has yet come from Surgeon General STERNBERG. The latter, for example, has excused many shortcomings on the part of his subordinates by saying that there was no time, after hostilities were declared, to examine into the competency of the "contract surgeons." The excuse is good, as excuses go, but what becomes of it when the poor thing is confronted by the fact that long before the war began Dr. VAN REYPEN sent examining boards into many cities to look for men who would be useful in case of need? He had no authority to hire them—then, but he did have ordinary foresight, and when the time for instant action came he did not have to accept the first applicants that came. Instead, from 2,000 surgeons whose efficiency for this particular service had been tested, he was able to select thirty-seven thoroughly good ship's doctors. And the result? Surgeon General VAN REYPEN does not forget to tell it: "They have rendered efficient service and have been a credit to the navy. Some have had unusual and trying experiences, but they have accommodated themselves to circumstances and have justified their appointments." The report contains many other striking passages, but this one is by far the best illustration of the difference between army and navy methods.

——Another piece of ill luck, to be classed with the selection of this particular time by the Pillager Indians for ventilating their grievances—and, incidentally, a few regular army men and settlers—is the development in Mississippi of what is beginning to look like a yellow fever epidemic. This had to come, of course, just at the moment when we, with an air of modest but conscious superiority, were announcing to the world at large the intention of giving in Cuba and Puerto Rico a practical demonstration that yellow fever is a needless and disgraceful disease, doomed to almost instant extinction under our rule. "We will show 'em," the Americans were saying, in effect, "that if they will only keep their cities decently clean, they can snap their fingers at—" and then we were obliged to ask to be excused for a month or two while we wrestled with the same enemy right at home! There is no use trying to deny that this is a distinctly embarrassing and untoward situation, but it only illustrates again that we, like the rest of humanity, occasionally preach better than we practice, and it is far from proving that our theories are wrong, or that we are incapable of living up to them. After all, truth is truth, and yellow fever really is a needless and disgraceful disease. It can be brought to a clean city, but it cannot stay there, and though the present contretemps may well mitigate that air of superiority previously mentioned, the doctrines which we can teach the Spaniards are none the less excellent on that account. Perhaps they will be the better; at any rate, they will be the more cordially received.

——Yes, it's decidedly confusing, this necessity to interrupt preparations for extending our sway over several millions of aliens, civilized and other, and to turn our attention to the subjugation of savages right here at home. It doesn't mean, however, quite so much as some people are trying to believe. To be sure, we ought to have had the Indians well in hand long ago, but England, whose capacity in this particular line is always admitted and often vaunted, also has her troubles of the same sort. Not a year, hardly a month, passes without a little war in some British possession. The Riel rebellion wasn't so very long ago, and in India, Borneo, Australia, Rhodesia, and a score of other places the "native" is constantly squirming under the model rule of the best men London can send out.

——Nobody needs to be told that we regard Mr. WILLIAM E. TRAVIS, as a man and a citizen, with vehement disapproval. His charm of manner, the suavity of his conversation, the size of his chest, and the eminently philosophical turn of his mind, do not blind us in the slightest degree to his moral and economic faults. But burglary, like murder itself, can, for purely academic purposes, be considered in the abstract and as an art. So considered, the proceedings of Mr. TRAVIS are not without what, safely enough, may be called their admirable features. Humanity is so constructed that the intelligent adaptation of means to an end always gives a certain amount of pleasure, no matter what the end may be, and incites a certain amount of respect. Now, without doubt, Mr. TRAVIS has studied housebreaking, its difficulties, and its dangers, to what it is hard not to call good effect. He avoided the vulgarities and the brutalities of his rivals, and the length and success of his career need not be forgotten just because it has at last come to an end. NAPOLEON also failed, but none denies on that account that he was a more impressive and instructive spectacle than all his conquerors put together. Then it must be remembered that Mr. TRAVIS has done much for literature. The novelist who told of wise and specious scoundrels has long been viewed with suspicion unless he went to Elizabethan times for specimens. Now we must admit at least that he dealt with possibilities, and the field of imaginative industry is widened appreciably.

——Nothing could be more complimentary to THE TIMES than the unanimity with which its readers, when asked for views on the reduction in price, express the opinion that the paper has always been worth to them as much as or more than it cost. All other considerations aside, it is no exaggeration to say that the discovery of this feeling, so strong, so widespread, and so spontaneous, leaves no regret for having risked the perils which some of our friends see in the great experiment now in progress.

——When one reflects upon the relative amount of harm done by a private soldier who attempts to "run the guard," and by a staff officer whose incompetency or dishonesty decreases or destroys the military efficiency of a company, a regiment, or a whole brigade, then is one indeed surprised that in the former case the punishment of death is summarily inflicted, while in the latter only very rarely is the criminal even put on trial. We have yet to hear that responsibility for the horrors of the transport ships has been fixed upon anybody, yet to hear of any cashiering of officers whose gross neglect of the rudiments of sanitation made fever epidemics in the camps inevitable, yet to hear that contractors have been heavily mulcted for failure to furnish supplies of the stipulated quality and quantity at the places and times agreed upon. But news has come not infrequently of men in the ranks shot dead for breaches of discipline. The severity may have been justifiable; probably, almost certainly, it was. How about the leniency?

——For some time past our dear foreign advisers have had little to say about America's duty to be "generous" to unfortunate Spain. The relief was most grateful, but now the tuneful chorus has been raised again, and clearest and loudest of all ring the voices of those past masters in magnanimity the Parisian editors. "Do, oh, do be generous!" they cry from dawn till dewy eve, and they are not at all reluctant to explain what they mean by generosity. The United States should assume such debts as Spain finds troublesome, it should consent to the perpetuation of Spanish rule wherever Spain considers her late subjects still worth exploiting, and, in brief, it should act as if Spain had won, not lost, in the recent war.

FOR A "LAFAYETTE DAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years past I have been reminding my compatriots through the press, Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and endless correspondence to some of the leading men of the country, of the shameful neglect of our people in paying everlasting tribute to Lafayette and France for their potent and friendly services in the War of the Revolution, without which the Republic was impossible. All the more binding should be our gratitude when we realize that France and Frenchmen received no remuneration whatever to this day in their great sacrifice of blood and untold millions for the American cause.

Hence I have been advocating all this while that, in addition to building statues or monuments to Lafayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse, and d'Estaing, and other French heroes of the Revolution, it behooves the American people to adopt as a holiday Oct. 19, the most vital and glorious anniversary in the annals of American history—the surrender of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, the deathblow of the Revolution and birth of the Republic. Not July 4, as is commonly interpreted, for that marks the anniversary of American independence, pure and simple. A declaration and its consummation are not synonymous terms. A lapse of five years and three months transpired between the two events. Wherefore the validity of the Declaration, as all previous battles of the Revolutionary War, hinged upon the fate of the battle of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, (Oct. 19, 1781.) This date, therefore, was the natal day of the United States, and not one hour earlier. It should thus be celebrated and held up in golden letters as a perpetual memento to the glory and pride of the Nation's greatest achievement, and would at the same time serve to prove our everlasting gratitude to Lafayette and France, so notably conspicuous at the siege of Yorktown—surely the smallest homage due the Nation's greatest benefactor, and the only country who stood by us when most needed during those hours that tried men's souls.

Hence it is difficult to understand why this, the greatest and most brilliant occurrence in the history of the United States, has been allowed to pass by unnoticed up to now as any ordinary day. This year, however, I am rejoiced to notice by the papers that the coming 19th of October will be observed in the public schools, and outside also, and the day be called "Lafayette Day," eminently fitting and proper. This is a step in the right direction, for the name of Lafayette should be held in commemoration by the American people second only to Washington. It is true that all our people love and revere the name of Lafayette, but few are aware of his full value toward establishing free institutions in the New World. Washington is the father of his country, Lafayette is godfather of this Nation. Hence it is as unnatural as it is ungrateful, not to make Oct. 19 a close holiday in commemoration of Marquis de Lafayette, (America's best friend,) who secured the alliance of his native land by which the fate of empire, was decided in favor of American independence.

It is to be hoped THE TIMES, the whole press, historical societies, and public men will use their best efforts by causing the celebration of Oct. 19, as becomes the grandeur of a grateful people with the same success they have achieved with other anniversaries of much less importance—a work too long neglected, be it said to our shame. Our gratitude to France, it seems to me, has just received a new impetus by the exquisite skill and tact of M. Cambon in piecing the olive branch in the hands of the Republic she helped create 120 years ago, and if those of its late adversary. Thus we see that La Belle France is always our friend and protector when such is of paramount value.

JOSEPH MARIE.

New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

THE GRIP OF ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It does not seem to me that you in your reply to R. S. P. ("The Grip of Alger") quite reach the kernel of the question. An extract from The Dallas News in to-day's paper comes nearer to it, in my view, but even that statement is not the best that can be made. Time was, and I trust again may be, when the words and example of Washington constituted a guide for our Nation—not in all things perhaps, but in essentials. Nothing so important as his warning against faction or partisanship should ever be forgotten by this people—and we find partisanship rampant to-day. Your whole editorial is based, in essence, upon the idea that Mr. McKinley has subordinated everything to personal and party purposes. Is there a worse indictment possible to be drawn against him and his party? Prating of patriotism, love of country, admiration for the mighty dead, does not part party habitually give the lie to its professions by its acts, and do not its leaders unctuously urge us to support that party, the while taking care that their hands shall be in reach of State funds, to be used for private and party purposes? Has not that party ever, under forms of law, (so as to avoid the penitentiary,) fixed matters so that it could employ the people's money (directly, as per the allegations against Quay, and indirectly, as per the tariff,) for the purpose of keeping itself in power; has it not followed in National affairs the policy it inaugurated in the South in reconstruction days? If you do not think so, just read "Why the Solid South?" Baltimore, 1890, and then draw comparisons. What worse indictment that can be drawn against the Republican Party and Mr. McKinley is the essential un-Americanism of its real character and conduct—its theory is that it alone can be intrusted with power, that the Democrats are a lot of incapables, incompetents, and Copperheads, anyway, not fit to be trusted anywhere outside of prison, and that the end justifies the means; so we have it resorting to all sorts of shifts and devices which are destructive of our real purpose in the world—the demonstration that the people are able to administer their own affairs without the aid of any "divine right" potentates or parties. Now, the meaning of Washington's warning against faction or partisanship is that our experiment will fail if we allow personal or party ends to obscure the questions arising in the course of events or to blind us to our real duty—that of considering solely the greatest good of the greatest number—of the people, not of the contributors to campaign and other "funds." Measured by that standard, Mr. McKinley's Administration—well, hunt up your micrometer.

AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

Sisters of Charity as Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in yesterday's issue your editorial, "An Unexpected Attack." I do not know Dr. Kramer, do not know the professional efficiency of trained nurses versus Sisters of Charity, and do not know whether any or all of them are Protestants or Catholics or Turks or Buddhists, &c. But what I know is that I am a Protestant; that I have a friend who is a vehement Protestant and was (and probably still is) a patient at Camp Wikoff. I received a letter from him the other day, and as there is no reason to doubt either his high intelligence or his full impartiality and verity, I give here one of the sentences in that letter:

"If ever I should change my religious belief I certainly should become a Catholic. A creed which has the inherent power to make such admirable nurses for a field hospital as the Sisters of Charity have proved to be, guided wholly by quietness and sense of duty, cannot be so bad as always thought it was. Good God! What a difference between them and other nurses in so many essential respects."

F. L.

Glenbrook, Conn., Oct. 10, 1898.

Will Vote for Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's paper in answer to Messrs. Long and Donaldson is interesting and the conclusions no doubt satisfactory to some of your readers. But this can be said in opposition: If Col. Roosevelt is elected he will show a fair amount of independence, probably a good deal of independence. If Judge Van Wyck is elected he will probably show none. The qualities of extreme and unquestioning loyalty to the machine which have made Mayor Van Wyck prominent no doubt are believed to be as strong in his brother and have had all to do with his nomination. Believing these things to be true, I shall vote for Col. Roosevelt, although I do not approve of his indorsement of Gov. Black.

WILLIAM EVANS.

New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

Republican Election Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of McCullagh's State constabulary, or whatever it is called, (I live in Jersey,) why not buy a copy of "Why the Solid South?" And read up the story of the similar methods used by the G. O. P. in the South, say in Missouri. Drake's Constitution would be illuminating of Republican methods.

R. W. B.

New York, Oct. 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

His Report.

She—Did you sound papa this afternoon concerning our marriage?

He—Yes, I sounded him, and I'll bet everybody in the block heard it when I struck the bottom.—Chicago News.

Golf-crazed.

Ella—Edna has eloped.

Eliza—So I heard. Did she run away with the coachman?

"Oh, no; it was an up-to-date elopement."

"Up-to-date elopement?"

"Yes; she ran away with her caddie."—Yonkers Statesman.

Things Have Changed.

"That young gentleman doesn't take much interest in political news," remarked Miss Cayenne.

"How do you know? You met him only a few minutes ago."

"Yes; but he alluded to Philadelphia as a quiet town."—Washington Star.

UNDER THE RED CROSS.

Elliott Flower in Chicago Post.

We've gloried in the courage of the man behind the gun;
We've praised the trooper's valor when a field was fought and won;
We've cheered to hear o. charges up some gun-swept Cuban hill;
We've honored the commander who has proved his warlike skill.
The tales of blood and passion heretofore have seemed to charm—
Now cheer the gentle woman with the cross upon her arm!

Enduring ills with patience, quite the bravest of the brave,
Where others plan destruction, it's her hope and aim to save;
As earnest and as fearless as the man who bears the flag,
As quick and strong to follow it, as little prone to lag;
As weary and exhausted, with as little thought of harm,
All praises for the woman with the cross upon her arm!

Fatigue and danger scorning, though on duty day and night;
A bearing truly womanly, a smile that's ever bright;
When soldiers aid their country with their devastating guns
She does it greater service by restoring wounded sons;
In patience and devotion, while of pain she gives surcease,
She lives up to her symbol of the Great Eternal Peace

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

The manager of Rosenthal, the famous pianist, has issued a really interesting sketch of the artist. In it he says that "Rosenthal's strong personality is of the most pleasing description. He fairly glows with magnetism, and the result is that he invariably makes friends wherever he goes. He is exceedingly witty in conversation, and, unlike most musicians, his range of subjects is not confined to his art alone. He has marvelous retentive powers, as is proved by his enormous repertory. But this does not extend to his music alone, but to literature as well. The great pianist is especially fond of Heine, and it is related of him that he can complete any one of that great author's poems if the first line is quoted. Rosenthal also wields a trenchant pen, and his style is crisp, caustic, and convincing. He has numerous polemics with critics like Heinrich Erlich and Hanslick, in which he has generally come out victorious. In the case of Erlich the result was more or less disastrous for the latter, for he was compelled to resign the position he held on a Berlin paper. He has also contributed to all the prominent reviews, and in conjunction with Ludvig Schytte, the Danish composer, he has written a book on the technique of the piano that has been translated into nearly every modern language.

"Rosenthal's home life is especially interesting. He spends a great deal of time in Vienna and at Ischl, but it is at his charming little house at Abazzio, near Trieste, that one sees him at his best. It is situated in a very picturesque spot, and faces the blue Adriatic. In fact, it is an ideal retreat for an artist. There he lives in seclusion with his beloved piano, and spends from eight to ten hours daily in practice. He is an early riser, and after taking his matutinal plunge, he immediately proceeds to the instrument. Seated in a comfortable chair, he receives visitors, chats, and transacts his business without even allowing his finger to wander away from the keyboard. It is a difficult matter sometimes to convince him that there is such a thing as food, and that he must stop long enough to eat. As a rule, his meals are very short ones, and many of them are served to him while he is seated at the piano. Resenthal's moments of recreation are spent at billiards. This he varies with the American game of poker, at which he is quite proficient. He learned the latter during his first visit to America, and has since introduced it all over Vienna."

Admirers of the late Anton Seidl will have an opportunity during the coming musical season of possessing themselves of a volume which will be a unique addition to musical literature. Lilli Lehmann, Marianne Brandt, Lillian Nordica, Albert Niemann, Jean de Reszke, and other eminent artists will contribute reminiscences of Anton Seidl as a man and musician, while his methods at rehearsals will be described by Victor Herbert, H. H. Huss, F. Kaltenborn, and other New Yorkers who knew him well. There will be critical appreciations by H. E. Krehbiel, J. Huneker, A. Steinberg, A. Spanuth, H. T. Finck, and others, and the eloquent tribute to Mr. Seidl contained in the telegram from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which was read at the funeral services at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The biographic sketch will be written by H. T. Finck, with the assistance of Mrs. Seidl, who has placed at his disposal the great conductor's letters from Wagner and other eminent musicians, some of which will be printed in fac simile. Several portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Seidl will be inserted besides reprints of articles on Wagner and his art, written at various times by Mr. Seidl, who wielded an incisive pen, though he seldom wrote for publication. The book will be published for the benefit of Mrs. Seidl by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Subscribers, to insure possession of a numbered copy, (price $5,) should send their names and addresses to the Scribners, or to the music stores of Schubert or Ditson, or to Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling, 46 Park Avenue, New York City, who is acting Treasurer and keeps all the subscription lists.

The wanderings of Humperdinck's "Moorish Rhapsody" would form an amusing chapter in current musical history. Perhaps the composer's caligraphy is no better than that of the average journalist or statesman, or perhaps the German postal officials are stupid. But the parcel which bore the words "Sullivan," from "Humperdinck," was, it is alleged, delivered at the house of a highly respected gentleman named Solomon, at Hamburg. However, the score and nearly all the missing parts subsequently arrived. A somewhat similar mistake happened before the first performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at Baireuth, in 1876, when the dragon intended to be slain by Siegfried, and made in London by "Dykwynkryn" of pantomime mask fame, was delivered at Beyroot, in Syria.

The report that Dr. Hans Richter, the famous orchestral conductor, had become so ill that he had resigned his posts at the Vienna opera and Philharmonic in favor of Mahler has been flatly contradicted by Richter himself. He will soon arrive in London, to conduct a long series of orchestral concerts. The report probably originated in the fact that Dr. Richter will soon be entitled to a pension.

Mme. Melba is in London. She has been buying new costumes in Paris, and incidentally studying Mimi in "La Bohème" with Puccini, the composer.

A London paper contains the interesting announcement that "Sir John Stainer is associated with his two sons and Mr. Nicholson, the librarian, in a valuable and most interesting transcription about to be published of early fifteenth century music from the 'M. S. Canonici Misc. 213,' in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The publication will include about fifty transcriptions of secular compositions, dating from about 1400 to 1440, by Fay, or Dufay, the great founder of the Flemish school, and by Binchois, Brasart, Frenon, Acourt, and other old masters, some of them known only by name to musical archaeologists. The editors have wisely selected secular compositions, as being less conventional and rarer than the masses of the period. The transcription has been undertaken by Messrs. J. F. R. and C. Stainer, the preface has been written by Bodley's librarian, and Sir John Stainer has supplied a critical analysis of the music."

The first concert of the present season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Wilhelm Gericke, will take place at the Boston Music Hall on Saturday night. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Prelude, Adagio and Gavotte.....Bach
Variations, "Chorale St. Antoni".....Brahms
Symphony in C minor.....Beethoven

Musical talent is making itself known in Atlanta, Ga., where elaborate preparations are in progress for the production of a comic opera called "Zelena," by James Beall, a tenor, who is said to have been two seasons with the Bostonians. Most of the singers in the company are local performers, though some are from Chattanooga. One of the Atlanta papers says "The melodies of 'Zelena' are said by competent critics to be among the most beautiful ever written."

The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Anthony Hope's romantic drama "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," now in course of production at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, under the management of Daniel Frohman, was successfully produced this evening under the management of Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre. The play was enthusiastically received, Miss Evelyn Millard and Mr. Herbert Waring, who have the principal parts, being frequently recalled. It is prettily and artistically mounted.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Two Kinds of Women," J. M. Barrie's new comedy, will be acted at matinées at the St. James's Theatre, London, this Winter. In the night bills, after "The Ambassador," by Mrs. Craigie, has run its course, Mr. Alexander will put forward Shakespeare's "Henry V."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is composing the incidental music for Irving's revival of "Richard II.," and Edwin Abbey is designing the scenery and dresses. Ellen Terry will play the Queen. She will also have a prominent part in the Sardou "Robespierre," and will, of course, be Roxane when Sir Henry does "Cyrano de Bergerac." Gossip now says he will do the Rostand play in a version made expressly for him by some poet whose name is not to be divulged yet a while. Sir Henry says that he and Miss Terry will make one more professional visit to this country.

There is some talk in London of either Robert Taber or Paul Arthur, both American actors, taking up the rôle of d'Artagnan in Henry Hamilton's new dramatization of "Les Trois Mousquetaires," which Lewis Waller has laid aside in order to play Buckingham in the Sydney Grundy version to the d'Artagnan of Beerbohm Tree. It is the Hamilton version which Daniel Frohman has bought for Mr. Sothern's use, while Charles Frohman owns the American rights to the Grundy version, which some wag has named "The Tree Guardsmen." Frank Mills, who was in our Lyceum company last season, and has since made a hit in London as the circus actor in "Sue," will play

RIVAL CLAIMS AT FASHODA

Paris Newspapers Speak Calmly, but Point Out the Strength of the French Position.

LORD SALISBURY'S BLUE BOOK

Its Publication Regarded as Lacking, but Little of the Character of an Ultimatum—An Amicable Settlement Predicted.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Paris newspapers this morning discuss the Fashoda question calmly, while pointing out the strength of France's position and the facts on which her claims are based. They express confidence that the question will be amicably settled in a way satisfactory to everybody, and they urge that this will be facilitated if the newspapers of the two countries do all they can to calm the emotions of public opinion.

The Figaro says: "We have been literally subjected to an ultimatum threatening war on the Marchand question. The ultimatum was in the pocket of the British Ambassador or on his lips. Fortunately, the document was not produced and the word was not spoken. We should be grateful for the skill of M. Delcasse (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) in preventing the delivery of the ultimatum and to the honesty and uprightness of the British Ambassador in a critical juncture."

Another article in the Figaro to-day intimates that the tone of the British press toward France is intended to divert public attention from the serious check which British policy has suffered at Pekin.

The Gaulois, referring to the publication of the Fashoda Bluebook by the British Foreign Office, expresses confidence in a satisfactory settlement of the matter. On the other hand, the Jour says the situation appears most serious. It adds: "The language of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cromer, and the Sirdar removes the last illusions of the most optimistic."

The Journal de Paris affirms that the documents made public in the Bluebook do not establish the right of Great Britain to the region which France occupies.

The Justice expresses the opinion that Great Britain, instead of facilitating the negotiations, evidently aims at forcing the situation.

The Libre Parole says: "Great Britain has suddenly unmasked her batteries, doubtless after an understanding with her good friends, the Dreyfusards. She evidently deems the moment come to strike what she supposes to be a decisive blow. The precipitate publication of the documents was an act of rudeness and menace."

The Eclair remarks: "We have always protested against Great Britain's idea that the whole basin of the Nile was included in Egyptian or British influence, and we persist in our theory, which is confirmed by the treaty of Berlin, that effective occupation alone confers the right of possession. Great Britain now seeks to change the international rules, but the right is on our side, and we hope our diplomatists will compel respect for it."

The Temps, after discussing the Fashoda blue book, concludes from the publication of the correspondence that Great Britain has made a complete change of face, and is now basing her claim to Fashoda, not, as heretofore, on the anterior rights of the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey, which the Omdurman victory revived, but on the right of conquest, to her benefit equally with that of Egypt. The Temps then adds: "Such a change of argument gives us an immense advantage in the dispute."

After congratulating the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, on his "masterly parrying of the British demand," The Temps expresses the hope that everything will be amicably arranged, concluding with the remark: "But, in any case, M. Delcassé can rely on the same universal support in France as the English press promises the Marquis of Salisbury in Great Britain."

The London correspondent of the Matin, who generally echoes the opinions of the French Embassy at the British capital, admits that the evidence supports the truth of the reports as to the desperate condition in which Gen. Kitchener found Major Marchand and as to the latter's almost utter lack of supplies of any kind. He says:

"It is probable that Major Marchand confessed his inability to retain the position even if not handicapped by the presence of the British and the dervishes. It is, however, out of the question that Marchand should accept the British offer, courteous though it be, to provide him transportation to Cairo. If he admits the impracticability of remaining at Fashoda, he ought to fall back to his former post in Bahr-el-Ghazal. In such an event France could negotiate with Great Britain to enable her to revictual and reinforce Major Marchand by the only possible route, namely, the Nile. Whatever may be the developments of the situation, however, France must not abandon her right to have an outlet by the Nile for the commerce of her Central African possessions."

The Government, it is reported, has been informed that its dispatch to Major Marchand, forwarded by the courtesy of the British Government through Sir Edgar Vincent, has already been delivered, and that Major Marchand is sending an officer with his reply to Cairo, whence it will be telegraphed to Paris, probably arriving early next week. The extremist papers are making strong efforts to excite public opinion against Great Britain, but it is believed in the best informed circles that Major Marchand will be authorized to return by way of Cairo.

THE ZOLA SALE STOPPED.

Friends of the Novelist Bid High on the First Article Offered.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—This was the day fixed for the sale of the house and furniture of M. Emile Zola to satisfy a judgment of 30,000f. obtained against him by three handwriting experts who recently won a libel suit, growing out of the Dreyfus case, against the novelist. The sale was ordered to take place in spite of the fact that the late Lieut. Col. Henry confessed to having forged a letter instrumental in bringing about the conviction of Dreyfus, which sustained the attitude assumed by M. Zola toward the handwriting experts, and although M. Octave Mirabeau offered to be responsible for the amount.

The friends of M. Zola who were present at the sale ran up the bidding on the first article, a Louis X. walnut table, which was originally bought for 120f. to 32,000f., thus producing the amount required and stopping the sale.

PARIS STRIKE SPREADING.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—In spite of the optimistic predictions of the end of the strike being near, the strike continues to spread. The bricklayers and wood carvers to-day decided to join the strikers. The city, however, is perfectly quiet; but the enormous increase in the strength of the garrison points to the fact that the Government fears political rather than labor troubles.

The strikers' Central Committee is a political and revolutionary organization, and it is engineering the dispute as if it were a strike of the proletariat. No conflict between the soldiers and the strikers has occurred up to the present.

Not since 1870 has Paris looked so warlike. A number of young men of title made a demonstration in front of the house of the Duchess d'Uzes, on the Champs Elysées, on Sunday evening. They were led by Prince Henri of Chartres and Count Sabran de Pontves, and cheered a passing squadron of cuirassiers with cries of "Vive l'Armée!" Thence they proceeded to an anti-revisionist meeting, presided over by M. Millevoye, where they shouted "Vive le Roi!" (Long live the King.) They afterward dispersed.

In the mean time there will be no relaxation of precautions. More troops will be drafted into the city, some sensational adhesions to the strike still being apprehended. The carpenters met late this evening and decided not to join the strike.

The Paris correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung has been expelled for telegraphing to Berlin that a revolution had broken out in Paris and that the Bon Marché was on fire.

The strike meetings to-day, although they adopted resolutions in favor of continuing the strike, displayed a fast-waning enthusiasm, and the leaders fear that the movement will collapse.

Cape Colony Government Defeated.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.—The Cape Colony Assembly to-day adopted by a vote of 39 to 37, the motion offered by W. P. Schreiner, formerly Attorney General of Cape Colony, expressing want of confidence in the Government.

TO RESCUE A CHINESE VICTIM.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"Early this morning (Tuesday) a United States Consular officer, with thirty armed members of the recently discharged Korean bodyguard, invaded the Foreign Bureau with the intention of rescuing Huang, former Chinese Consul at Singapore, and lately Minister Designate of China to Japan, who was arrested on Monday by order of the Empress Dowager in connection with the reform movement. Huang, however, refused to go, and the party retired crestfallen."

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The reply of the Turkish Government to the note of the Powers on the evacuation of the Island of Crete was handed to the Ambassadors yesterday evening. Turkey accepts the terms proposed, but expresses a wish for certain modifications.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"The Sultan's reply to the note of the powers says that he will hold three fortified places in Crete, with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mohammedans and to defend the Ottoman flag. Measures have been taken to begin the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island."

Argentina's New Ministry.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 11.—Gen. Roca, who on June 12 last was elected President of the Republic of Argentina for a term of six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, will assume the Presidency to-morrow. He has formed a Ministry constituted as follows:

Minister of the Interior—Dr. YOFRE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. AMANCIA ALCOSTA.
Minister of Finance—Dr. ROSA.
Minister of War—Gen. CAMPOS.
Minister of Marine—Major Gen. M. RIVADAVIA.

African Chiefs Arrested.

SIERRA LEONE, West Coast of Africa, Oct. 11.—Native chiefs to the number of one hundred have been arrested and are awaiting trial at Freetown, capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, for the murder of American and other missionaries at Kwellu, in May last. A number of the chiefs implicated have already been convicted.

Niu-Chwang Railroad Loan.

PEKIN, Oct. 11.—The loan contract for the extension of the Niu-Chwang Railroad, signed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, calls for £2,250,000 ($11,250,000) at 5 per cent., guaranteed on the security of the existing lines at Pekin, Shanghai and other places.

The Lafayette Monument Project.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Lafayette Monument Committee has received a dispatch from President McKinley highly approving the project to erect a monument to Lafayette in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1900. Mr. McKinley says the project ought to be "realized with grandeur."

The Kaiser Going to a Funeral.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, started this evening for Kamenz Castle, Saxony, to attend the funeral of Princess Maria, wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, who died last Saturday.

A New Emperor for China.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Empress Dowager of China and the Imperial Clan, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, have adopted as the new Emperor a son of the late Emperor T'ung-Chi, who will shortly be proclaimed.

M. Faure to Major Kellogg.

The New York Staats-Zeitung publishes the following this morning:

During the recent French manoeuvres President Faure addressed from among the foreign military attachés only those from Russia and England.

The American attaché, Major Kellogg, respectfully approached the President and asked him:

"Do you speak English, Mr. President?"

Whereupon M. Faure retorted: "En France on parle Français, Monsieur, et l'on attend qu'on vous adresse la parole." The news is absolutely authentic.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S LECTURE.

Israel Zangwill lectured yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre on "The Drama as a Fine Art." "Every form of art," he said, "has grown out of religion. The first great drama was a song. From the Greek festivals of Bacchus it was that the drama took its origin. In the original it was merely a chorus with a dancing corps. The stage came into existence when Thespius added an actor or an answering reciter.

"The drama has had to fight for its existence. In Rome, when it was first begun, the military and the authorities were up in arms against it. To be an actor was to become a brand as infamous, and once an actor always an actor. But in the fourteenth century the 'devil' died, killed not by Christianity, but by new tastes. Later the germ awoke and developed the disease or the rose of art, as you may call it. Soon the mystery plays were instituted and became popular. The clown, formerly the devil, was transformed into a harlequin. The Italians wrote tragedies and the Popes and Cardinals applauded. Then Luther came, the Church ceased to smile, the fairy goddess became a hag, and the actors were excommunicated. Voltaire championed their cause, and in the days of the French Revolution they were allowed to enjoy the rights of men."

The drama, Mr. Zangwill continued, was divided into three parts—lifelikeness, unity, and vitalizing power. Under the head of lifelikeness he said that the audience should believe in the play while it was going on. Of the second part, he said every play should be connected and compactly built. No age had tolerated plays so irrelevant or incoherent as the musical comedies of today. He said he could not understand why these musical nightmares should be tolerated. The vitalizing power, Mr. Zangwill said, was the greatest power of all. Art existed only to exalt and extend our ego. If it missed this aim it was like a photograph that did not resemble the original. To shake one weep or laugh was not the function of the artist. True tears were those drawn by the beauty of the art, and not alone from pity. The Greek audiences did not expect new plays, they only required that the old ones be acted well.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Jefferson and others prominent in the theatrical profession are arranging the preliminary details for a testimonial to be tendered to C. W. Couldock, which it is expected will take place some time next month.

In the audience which witnessed Richard Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garden Theatre last evening were Vice President Hobart, wife, and son, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, and Baron Cottu, the French naval representative.

One hundred and seventy-five seats have been secured for the performance of "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's Theatre to-night by delegates to the convention of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association now in session at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Charles Frohman began his first season on Monday night at the Duke of York's Theatre in London, presenting Anthony Hope's "The Adventure of Lady Ursula." According to cablegrams received the play and the company scored an unqualified success.

The stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre during the day is now occupied by William H. Crane and his company, who are holding daily rehearsals of E. W. Presbrey's new comedy "Worth a Million." Mr. Crane will make his appearance in this new piece at the Knickerbocker beginning Nov. 14.

The theatrical firm of Friedlander, Gottlob & Co. of San Francisco, lessees of the Baldwin, Columbia, and California Theatres, have formed an alliance with Al Hayman and Klau & Erlanger, as the representatives of the so-called theatrical syndicate, whereby these theatres will in the future be operated in conjunction with the other syndicate houses throughout the country.

The latest recruits from the legitimate announced to make their début on the vaudeville stage are Amelia Summerville and Max Eugene. They will make their appearance next week at Proctor's, and will present a one-act comedy, "Kyd's Bride." They will be assisted by May Wheeler and Mypon Leffingwell. Mme. Janauschek will also open at the same house Monday in a one-act play by Augustin Daly, entitled "Come Here."

Norman Divorce Suit Withdrawn.

NEWPORT, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Hugh K. Norman has withdrawn her suit for divorce against her husband, Ensign Hugh K. Norman, now serving on board the United States supply ship Glacier. Mrs. Norman will, however, apply to the courts for a legal separation. Mr. Norman was appointed Ensign at the outbreak of the war.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Ordinance Passed Abolishing Turnstiles on Elevated Stations.

RAILROAD MAY GO TO COURT

A Committee to be Named to Investigate New York's Commercial Status.

The Municipal Council yesterday adopteid an ordinance abolishing turnstiles on elevated railroad stations and providing for at least two employes at each station. The ordinance was introduced my Councilman Sulzer.

Councilman Wise questioned the right of the city to interfere in such a way with the running of the railroads. He said the city might as well pass an ordinance providing that Mr. Sulzer employ twenty-five more waiters in his place of business. Councilman Leich told Mr. Wise that Mr. Sulzer was not a public corporation and could not be treated as such.

The ordinance fixes a penalty of $100 for each offense. It had been favorably reported by the Railroad Committee. It was carried by a vote of 21 to 2. The elevated roads have not yet made a fight against it, but it is believed that in case an attempt is made to collect the penalty from them they will take the matter into court.

The Council also adopted a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of five Councilmen and seven Aldermen, to investigate the reports that New York is going backward as a commercial centre. Councilman Hottenroth gave figures intended to show that the city was faring badly so far as its commerce was concerned.

An ordinance fixing a penalty of $25 for trolley companies running their cars less than 102 feet apart on the bridge was introduced by Councilman Oakley and was adopted. Mr. Oakley said he thought the trolley companies should prepare a schedule which would prevent the massing of the cars at the Manhattan terminus of the bridge.

The Council elected George H. Mundorf of 815 Sixth Avenue to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Councilman Charles F. Allen of the Second Councilmanic District. Mr. Mundorf is a member of Tammany Hall. His election was unanimous.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Report on Public Works Affairs Is Taken Up.

Alderman Goodman, Republican, introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday directing the Mayor to print in The City Record the last report of the old Department of Public Works. Mr. Goodman said the publication of this report would go far toward clearing up and casting a new light upon the report of the Commissioners of Accounts reflecting on the administration of the department under Gen. Collis. He intimated that the report was a campaign document.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader in the Board, moved that the resolution be referred to the Law Committee, and the motion was carried by a vote of 32 to 13.

REFUSED TO INDICT GEN. COLLIS.

Grand Jury Dismisses Charges Made by Commissioners of Accounts.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday afternoon announced that the Grand Jury, after considering the charges of the Commissioners of Accounts against ex-Commissioner Collis and the old Department of Public Works, had refused to entertain them. The charges involved the alleged illegal use of $2,250. The jury, Col. Gardiner said, examined several witnesses.

Col. Gardiner was asked if this ended the investigations.

"At present I can say nothing definite," said he. "I must first ascertain the character of the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury. If I find that there has been a clear case made out against any one, I shall go at once into Part I. of General Sessions and state publicly why the court should order a resubmission of the matter to the Grand Jury."

The Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday considered the estimates for 1899 of the courts, Coroners' office, and the New York County District Attorney and Sheriff. The Supreme Court of New York County asked for $725,000, an increase of $11,300. The Supreme Court of Kings County asked for $167,800, against $175,200 for 1898. It appeared, however, that $18,050 more was asked to be used principally for increases in salaries of attendants. The Mayor said these salaries should not be raised. In the Municipal Court estimate $125,000 was asked for a new courthouse in the Fifth District. The Mayor refused to allow the appropriation.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

The Board of Directors of the Catholic University Hold Their Annual Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, constituting at their annual meeting the chief governing body of the Church in America, began to assemble at the Catholic University to-day, preparatory to their opening session to-morrow.

As a preliminary to this, the Board of Directors of the university, made up of Archbishops and Bishops, held their annual meeting. The two bodies, one governing the university and the other the Church at large, are closely allied, and their meetings are practically merged.

At the close of the day's session of the University Board Mgr. Conaty made a statement showing up the work done. The condition of the university, he said, was most satisfactory. The Treasurer's report showed receipts for the year, $133,900; expenses, $130,950. The Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan, D. D., of Boston was appointed Professor of dogmatic theology in place of Prof. Schroeder, who retired some months ago. Dr. Daniel T. Shay, Professor of Physics, was made General Secretary of the university. Measures were adopted looking to the extension and completion of the endowment fund.

The Rev. Thomas Lee, a member of the Board of Trustees, presented his resignation and Mgr. Conaty was elected to fill the vacancy. The filling of the vacancy on the board caused by the death of Joseph Banigan of Providence, was left to the Executive Committee.

Bishop McDonell of Brooklyn transmitted to the university an endowment of $5,000 for the establishment of the James H. Mitchell scholarship for the diocese of Brooklyn. Other gifts announced were $5,000 by the will of the Rev. J. Carroll of Oil City, Penn., for a scholarship of the Diocese of Erie, and $10,000 from Miss Annie Hope Hudson of Washington for a scholarship bearing her name.

The next meeting of the University Board will be held on the Second Wednesday of October next year.

The annual meeting of Archbishops begins at 10 A. M., to-morrow.

THE PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER.

Camden County Bar Association Committee's Report Ready.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 11.—Shortly after the first trial of Eli Shaw the Camden County Bar Association appointed a committee, consisting of Justice Garrison, L. Morse Archer and County Solicitor Bergen, to ascertain and collate the law of the several States relative to the punishment for murder, and to report, with a recommendation, at the next meeting. The committee has been hard at work ever since, and finished its labors last night.

The report drawn up will recommend the passage of a law at the next session of the Legislature making it a part of the duty of all juries in capital cases to add to their verdicts of conviction whether the punishment shall be death or imprisonment for life. It also recommends that, to avoid delays on the part of attorneys moving in arrest of judgment, when imprisonment for life is inflicted, it shall begin in all cases the next day after conviction. The report will be accompanied by a draft of the bill which it is desired shall become a law.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Ardsley links were in perfect condition yesterday for the opening of the Women's National Golf Championship Tournament, and notwithstanding a stiff wind off the Hudson, the fair competitors all made good drives at the start. The enthusiasm and interest evinced by the feminine spectators evidenced the keen interest American women feel in the game. The early trains from the city carried many persons from New York and vicinity to Ardsley, and by noon more than a thousand persons were present.

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It was a fashionable gathering, but the gowns worn were for the most part close-fitting tailor-made cloth suits, which, with their sweeping skirts, gave every woman the willow-like figure so necessary for the Autumn mode. Color was given, however, by the bright red jackets of club members and others of emerald green with white and silver trimmings and silver buttons and Scotch plaids. The caddies wore dark-green breeches and scarlet blouses. Each pair of competitors was followed by admiring friends, and before they all came in there were more than 200 in their train. Although luncheon was served to nearly 500 persons, the facilities of the clubhouse were not overtaxed, as ample provision for guests had been made.

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Among the early arrivals on the links was Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who holds the championship for 1896 and 1897, and who has been practicing on the course for several days past. She wore a golf skirt of dark-brown cloth, stitched around the hem, and a flannel waist of old rose, no hat, and heavy golfing tan shoes. As is her custom, her sleeves were rolled above her elbows. There were few withdrawals. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Miss Vatable, Miss Archibald, Miss J. T. Terry, and Miss Helen Barney did not play. Mrs. Astor was present, however, and watched the game with great interest all the morning. She was simply gowned in a plain suit of black and white check cloth, made with a jacket which opened over a vest and cravat of white. She wore heavy white gloves and a small black velvet toque. Mrs. Taylor of Chicago remained on the grounds most of the morning with Mrs. De Koven. Mrs. Taylor wore a short golf skirt of dark mixed goods, with a shirt waist of pink linen. She also wore white kid gloves and a gray Alpine hat.

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The Woman's Reception Committee included Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, Mrs. Morton Paton, Mrs. Samuel T. Davis, Jr., Mrs. John Terry, Jr., and Mrs. De Witt Cochrane, all of whom were present during the day. There were a number of handsome traps on the grounds. Mr. C. Oliver Iselin drove a coach on which were the Misses Iselin, Mr. Ernest Iselin, and Mr. Woodbury Kane. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wallis also drove a coach. The horseless carriage of Mr. A. L. Barber, occupied by his daughter Mrs. Davis, with her child and nurse, attracted attention. There was music, and tea was served late in the afternoon. Preparations are being made for the dance which will be given at the Casino on Friday evening.

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It was possibly the golf match at Ardsley which brought out many people on the avenue at an early hour yesterday. Most of them were in hansoms speeding up toward the Grand Central Station. Mrs. C. Albert Stevens looked very handsome in a pink blouse and tailor-made skirt and a black hat. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly were also en route for the country, and later there followed Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Mr. Thomas F. Cushing.

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This week brings with it the anniversary of an event of eight years ago, which at the time caused a veritable social sensation in New York and the suburbs. It was the elopement of Miss Honora Harwood with Mr. Truman Hemingway (whose family gave the famous gymnasium to Yale College) on the day on which she was to be married to Mr. J. V. S. Pruyn of Albany, at New Haven. The guests had assembled and the bridegroom and best man were waiting, but the expected bride and another suitor had taken the train to New York, where the nuptial knot was tied, and here they boarded a steamer for a trip abroad. The death of a sister of Mrs. Hemingway, who had been in delicate health, recalled the young couple, who returned on the next steamer. The affair was brought to mind, not by the week of wedding anniversaries alone, but from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway, who have lived most happily, were seen on Fifth Avenue one day last week, and in almost a minute following Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Pruyn. Young Pruyn afterward married Miss Van Rensselaer Erving, the sister of Mr. Langdon Erving of this city.

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The Germanic, due this morning, will bring Mr. and Mrs. James L. Harriman and Miss Alice Harriman, who have been abroad some time. Mrs. Harriman has just lost a niece in Philadelphia, Miss Clara Mellon, who died on Sunday. Mr. William C. Whitney occupied the Harriman residence, on Fifty-seventh Street, last Winter, and it was there where Mrs. Whitney was brought from Aiken after her accident. The St. Louis, which has again become a ship of peace, and has resumed her trips to Southampton, will take away among her first passengers Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, who go abroad for quite a stay. Mr. Thomas Wilbur Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and his bride, Miss E. Muriel Tellschow, who were married at the Buckingham Hotel yesterday, are on their wedding trip.

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Dr. and Mrs. Amory Chopin, on their wedding tour; Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, going to join her sister, Mrs. Louis Rutherfurd, in Paris; Mr. David H. King of Newport, who takes his children abroad to be educated; Mr. A. S. Forbes-Leith, Mr. Paget, the brother of Mr. Almeric Paget; Mr. and Mrs. S. Breck Trowbridge and the latter's young brother, "Jimmie" Tailer, whose health has been much impaired by service in Troop A, are passengers on the Majestic to-day. On the Germanic, due to-day, are Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Mr. D. Milmo, T. Pearsall Thorne, and Mr. and Mrs. James Moir.

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Mr. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, a son of Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, and who was graduated from Yale in 1896, and Miss Amy Stavely Agnew, daughter of the late Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., were married very quietly in the Presbyterian Church at Palisades, N. Y., by the Rev. Howard Duffield.

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Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her children returned to the Cleveland Winter residence, Wheatland, at Princeton, N. J., from their Summer home, Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, yesterday. Ex-President Cleveland is still yachting on the Oneida, and will arrive at Princeton within the next few days.

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The Good Times coach has suspended its regular daily trips for the present, owing to the serious accident which happened to one of its whips and owners, Mr. Aurel Batonyi, who was thrown from his cart against the fence at the county fair at Brockton, Mass., on Tuesday last. He dislocated his right shoulder and broke his right arm. The Good Times has not been a factor in social matters thus far, as its running is merely a business project of its owner, Mr. John R. Townsend, and there have been too few people in town to make it socially successful. Autumn coaching has been attempted several times before, and never with much success, although the Fall is certainly a most suitable season for all outdoor sports. Even in the Spring, after the first three weeks, coaching ceases to be a novelty, and places are principally booked for the out-of-town paying guests of the hotels. Mr. John R. Townsend will drive the coach to Morris Park on race days, as usual.

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Among the out-of-town weddings of to-day, that of Miss Dorothy Prewitt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Prewitt of St. Louis, and Mr. P. Stuyvesant Pillot of this city, is one most interesting to New York society, as Mr. Pillot is well known and popular and a member of the Union Club. In London, Miss Ethel Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan of this city, will be married, at St. Paul's, Knight Bridge, to Mr. Wilford Chapman of London.

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Another suburban wedding to-day is that of Miss Ethel Sloan, the youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Sloan, to Mr. Beekman Hunt of this city, which will take place this afternoon in the Randall Memorial Church, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. The Rev. Thomas H. Sill, rector of St. Chrysostom's Church, Trinity Parish, this city, will perform the ceremony, and the bride will be given away by her father, who is the Chaplain of Sailors' Snug Harbor. There are to be no bridesmaids. Miss Ethel Fowler of this city will be maid of honor. Albert W. Erdman of Morristown, N. J., will be best man. The ushers will be Messrs. J. Livingston Freeborn of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, Frederick W. Corse of New Brighton, and George E. Cummings and William Shields of this city.

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A wedding to-day which is of much interest to the upper west side, and which will have some picturesque features, will be that of Miss Adele Estelle Seagrist, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis William Seagrist, and Mr. George Lucien Michel La Branche. The ceremony will take place this evening, in the quaint homestead of the Seagrist family, at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The house is filled with many curiosities, some of which have come from old-time Knickerbocker houses. The entire basement was devoted some years ago by Mr. Seagrist to a species of children's club, where all sorts of games were provided, and in the centre of the room there was a large soda water fountain. It was Mr. Seagrist's idea to have his children and their friends find this home such an attractive place that they would never wish to pass their evenings elsewhere. This is the only large private soda water fountain in New York, except that in the residence of Mr. George Matthews, on the East River. This homestead is nearly a century old, and the Matthews family still reside there, although the neighborhood is fast becoming one of tenement houses and breweries. The old house, with its grounds sloping to the water, is one of the most picturesque bits of property on the East River within the city limits. Mr. Matthews has also a large soda water fountain in his dining room for his children.

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The recent death in London of Mr. John I. Elliott, the oldest club member in the world, is of general international interest. Mr. Elliott was a member of the Athenaeum in 1824, and belonged to several of the other "smart" London clubs. His memory was wonderful, and he was an admirable raconteur. He kept numerous clippings and notebooks, and remembered so much of what his father told him that his reminiscences embraced nearly a century and a half of club life. They contain many spicy stories, and when published should be most interesting. The old gentleman, when quite a lad, was invited by the Duchess of Kent to stop at her country house, and he was treated to a sight of the baby Princess Victoria, now Empress of India and Queen of Great Britain. He had danced a quadrille at a children's party given by the unhappy wife of George IV., Queen Caroline, at Brandenburg House, and had known their little madcap daughter, the Princess Charlotte, who married Prince Leopold, afterward King of the Belgians, and who died within a year of the marriage and about the time that Queen Victoria was born. Mr. Elliott was ninety-two at the date of his death.

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The Britishers have returned from the Continent, and are at present scattered over their tight little island, at various country houses, enjoying the Fall shooting. "Paris" is declared by a fashionable authority to be "a decided bore and filled with shopping Americans." At Newmarket the Autumn races have begun, and the display of clothes was quite gorgeous. Lady Curzon wore a checked suit with a violet jacket (the new cutaway shape) and a hat in which black and white were mixed. Mrs. Petre, whose mother was a Miss Carroll of Maryland, was in sailor blue, with furs, and Lady Hartopp (very well known to many New Yorkers) was in bright red, with which she wore a black cravat and a black hat. Mrs. Langtry was all in white. On the second day Mrs. Langtry appeared in pearl gray, with a gray hat trimmed with red and white feathers. Lady Curzon was in white serge, and a number of other women seemed to have taken gray for their gowns, a color which the London mantuamakers insist will be most fashionable for street and walking gowns this Winter.

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Another foreign item of interest is the wedding of Lady Flora Hamilton, the sister of the Duke of Hamilton, and Major Robert Montague Poore, in the picture gallery of Hamilton Palace, on the banks of the Clyde. The palace is a veritable treasure house of curiosities and valuable paintings, although the Hamilton collection was scattered at the sale in 1882. Col. Paget, a brother of Mr. Almeric Paget, who married the daughter of Mr. William C. Whitney, was best man. There have been also some large hunt dances in the northern counties, at which Mrs. Bradley Martin fairly outdazzled the British and Scottish aristocracy with her gorgeous diamonds, and at one of which the Princess Sophie Dhuleep Singh wore an Oriental costume of white transparent material embroidered in gold beads hung over white silk, and with shoulder knots of pink roses. Her jewels were pearls. Lastly, there have been some very fashionable entertainments given at his castle on the borderland by an old Scotch aristocrat, who disdains to have the handle of "Mr." before his name, and who rejoices in the rather odd title of "The Mackintosh."

THE ROADS NEAR BELCOURT.

NEWPORT, Oct. 11.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held this morning to take action on the proposition of O. H. P. Belmont regarding a change of roads in the vicinity of Belcourt. Mayor Boyle read a petition from Mr. Belmont, presented by his attorney, Frank F. Nolan, asking that Coggeshall Avenue, Lakeview Avenue, and Ledge Road be declared public highways. The petitioner asks that the Aldermen shall give notice of a hearing and that all persons interested be summoned to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the roads should not be declared public highways.

The petition was referred to a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to be held Nov. 15, and the following property owners were summoned to appear and show cause why the roads should not be declared public highways: John Nicholas Brown, Harold Brown, the heirs or devisees of Walter L. Kane, Frederick S. G. d'Hauteville, William C. Anthony, Perry Belmont, William C. Wells, George S. Scott, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Abram Anthony, heirs of Theodore Havemeyer, George W. Smith, the Newport Hospital, the heirs or devisees of John Van D. Reed, Martha Hardwick, Annie W. Hardwick, Rose Hardwick, William J. Berry, heirs of Mary Brewer, Joseph Casey, Morris M. Curley, John N. A. Griswold, heirs of William H. Maher, Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., Mary A. R. O'Brien, Benjamin Thaw, Garafelia O. Chickering, Marion Cutting, William Cutting, and Edward S. Willing.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Rafferty—Evans.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Miss Emily Evans, daughter of Stephen T. Evans of this city was married to Charles Edmund Rafferty of Anderson, Ind., to-night in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. A relative of the bride, the Rev. E. P. Phreaner, officiated, assisted by the Rev. George C. Peck. The maid of honor was Amy B. Le Page, and Stephen Ewen Evans was best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 136 Stevens Avenue.

Cridler—Tellschaw.

Thomas Wilbur Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Miss E. Muriel Tellschaw, a member of a prominent German family residing in Berlin, were quietly married in a private parlor at the Hotel Buckingham, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, at noon yesterday. The Rev. Dr. David Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest conducted the ceremony, which was witnessed by only a small circle of near relatives and intimate friends.

The bride was in conventional white, the gown being trimmed with lace and set off with ornaments of pearls and diamonds. S. Ernest Redfern of Washington, D. C., acted as best man for the bridegroom. After the wedding ceremony, a simple wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Cridler expect to leave this morning on the American liner St. Louis for a European trip, after which a permanent residence in Washington is contemplated.

For the past twenty-four years Mr. Cridler has been in the State Department service, steadily rising to his present position. He is a native of Harper's Ferry, West Va. Mr. Cridler expects to remain abroad long enough to spend a few days in London and Paris, and to visit his bride's parents in Berlin. The bride has been staying with relatives in this city. The two first met on the steamer St. Paul several months ago, when Mr. Cridler was returning from a conference with the Exposition Commissioners in Paris after the death of Commissioner Moses P. Handy. They were much together thereafter, and their betrothal was known to their friends some time ago.

Bach—Levy.

Miss Rose Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Levy of 130 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Samuel Bach of Brooklyn were married at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in a parlor in Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, assistant pastor of Temple Emanu-El, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white duchesse lace and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Sallye Levy, her sister, who acted as maid of honor, carried white chrysanthemums. Benjamin Kolish was best man and Harry Dreyfuss, Jules Levy, the bride's brother; Morris Weil, Harry Nathan, H. M. Samson, and J. Lesem were ushers. A dinner and dance followed the ceremony. About one hundred and seventy-five people attended. Mr. and Mrs. Bach will travel in the South and live in Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Stark.

Benjamin Stark, one of the oldest residents of New London, Conn., died Monday night, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Stark was born in New London. About forty years ago he removed to Portland, Oregon, and later was a United States Senator from Oregon. He also went to a Democratic National Convention from Oregon, and upon his return to Connecticut went to a similar convention as a Connecticut delegate.

Obituary Notes.

Gen. ELISHA MIX died yesterday at his home in Allegan, Mich., where he had lived fifty years. He was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the civil war. He was eighty years of age.

GUERNSEY S. PARSONS of Waterbury, Conn., banker, ex-Mayor, ex-Judge of the Police Court, and a Democrat of prominence in Connecticut, died yesterday, after an operation for appendicitis, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Durham, Conn., and had been in Waterbury nearly forty years. He was a great patron of out-door sports, particularly baseball.

JOHN A. GOODALE, cashier of the First National Bank of Utica, N. Y., died yesterday as the result of a fall from his bicycle on Friday last. Mr. Goodale was sixty-five years of age and had been connected with the bank of which he was cashier about forty years. He was born in Watertown. Lieut. James R. Goodale, now on the staff of Brig. Gen. Charles King at Honolulu, is his son.

JAMES G. BEACH, an old resident of the Ninth Ward, died on Monday at his home, 25 Grove Street. He was fifty-seven years old, and was born in Haverstraw. He enlisted in the army toward the end of the civil war, but was soon mustered out of service and settled in New York. He had been in the druggists' business up to about five months ago, when failing health compelled him to retire. He leaves a stepdaughter, two sisters, and a brother.

FUNERAL OF A. OAKEY HALL.

Funeral services for

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent, onds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The conversion into the 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936, undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of 7% Bonds left outstanding to about $2,000,000, due and payable in 1900.

The 4½% Bonds, except for the about $2,000,000 7% Bonds yet outstanding, constitute, together with the 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The offer is now made to the holders of the 7% Bonds to refund the same into the 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1936, at the price of 104¾, the 7% Bonds to be taken on a 3½% interest basis to maturity.

A statement showing the exact terms upon which the exchange is made can be had on application at the offices of the undersigned, or at the UNITED STATES TRUST CO., where bonds should be presented for conversion.

This offer is subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, October 11, 1898.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice-President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Prison-Made Goods from Other States.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Court of Appeals has decided that to sell prison-made goods from other States unlabeled is not a crime. The case was the people of the State of New York, appellant, against Samuel K. Hawkins. The defendant was indicted by the Grand Jury of Broome County for having in his possession scrubbing brushes, which he offered to sell to one Cornelius E. Connelly at Binghamton, without and mark, brand, or label thereon which had been manufactured at the penitentiary at Cleveland, Ohio.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Hesitation still marks Stock Exchange operations. Three or four industrials make up half the total of daily business on the Stock Exchange, and in only a few of the standard railway shares is there any noteworthy activity.

Northern Pacific shares continue conspicuous, the Street being filled with fables misrepresenting the relations of insiders. Ninety-nine per cent. of the reports in circulation touching Northern Pacific disagreements and disarrangements are crude inventions, though the fact that foreign selling begins to show lends some help to bear speculators anxious to work down quotations. Much is heard of alleged snarls over the company's dividend policy, Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. J. J. Hill being quoted as taking diametrically opposite views. Such current stories are much exaggerated. The utmost that can happen, so official assurances aver, is that the dividend proposed on the common stock for next month may be somewhat postponed. The fact that the company is earning such a dividend is not at all open to question.

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Manipulation in the trust stocks does not at all abate. Over 90,000 shares of Sugar Trust were dealt in yesterday, and the price at one time was up close to 111, and again but a fraction above 108, the closing figure being between 109 and 110, thus showing a fractional net loss for the day.

Much effort was yesterday made to create the impression that the Messrs. Arbuckle had surrendered to the trust and that a settlement compact had been executed. A careful canvass of the sugar trade elicited denials in every quarter. Further cuts in the price of refined sugar are likely to come this week, a fact which does not much indicate that there is any change in the apparent bitterness of the fight under way.

Tobacco Trust shares were less active yesterday than Sugar, but their quotation suffered more. From close to 126 the market price fell below 120, the final quotation showing a net loss of about 4 points for the day. Such continuing declines, in the face of the consolidation deals which have been so much hippodromed, can perhaps be amply accounted for by the report canvassed in official circles after the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday representing that the Tobacco Trust's capital stock is to be raised from $21,000,000 to $40,000,000. What such increase of capital is to be used for—if, indeed, it is to be issued and used at all—is not explained, but explanations never do come at the right time in blind pool properties like Tobacco Trust.

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The lesser trusts seem to be inclined to reflect the uncertainties and disorganized situation showing among the larger ones. American Cotton Oil, which on forecasts of a dividend to be declared this month sold around 40, was yesterday within a fraction of 34, the dividend having been postponed. Rubber Trust, which a month or so ago was near 50, closed yesterday under 37, dividends promised there having been postponed, as in the Cotton Oil case. Leather Trust shows corresponding downward tendencies, "trade conditions" being now officially represented as discouraging enough to induce a general shut-down of plants throughout the Eastern tanning district.

It is not any trade condition, however, which is chiefly bothering the trusts; the main influence operating in their market is that most of them have been overmanipulated, some of them being dominated by speculative pools, with which insiders are identified. Thus when an inside pool liquidates it is able to have officially distributed alleged depressing information about trade troubles and the like. Thus it is able to get back stock cheap.

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The money market, in the view of experienced bankers, seems for the time being to have touched bottom, and somewhat stiffer rates may follow, due to increasing demands, because of business development and progress quite apart from Wall Street.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $500 3s, registered, at 104⅝; $88,200 do, coupon, at 105@105⅜; $4,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111, and $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127⅜.

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In State securities, $80,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78⅛, seller 20, flat, @78¼, regular.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B. & O., all in, pd.	½	L. E. & W. pf.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Minn. Iron, t. r., Sta.	1
K. C. P. & G.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Lake Erie & West.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Nat. Lead, Co.	½
Am. Malting Co.	½	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Tobacco	3¼	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4
Central Pacific	½	Oregon Short Line	4
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Col. Midland pf.	½	Reading	½
Consolidated Ice	2¼	Reading 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅞	Tenn. C. & Iron	½
Interr. Paper	1½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	⅞	Wabash pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Union Gas 5s.	1	Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st.	1¾	C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio con.	1	Kings Co. El. 1st.	3
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	1	Ore. S. L., inc. A.	1
Fulton Elev. 1st.	6		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $169,797,199; balance, $10,942,332; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,728,907.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 3@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅛@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.24⅝, less 1-16c. for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5@7½c premium@par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium, telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par; Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 110¼; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 60½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 77½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 66¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅝. Atchison sold at 12¾; Canadian Pacific at 86⅝. Illinois Central at 112½, New York Central at 118½. Erie first preferred at 35, and Reading at 9, British consols declined ⅛, to 109¼ for money and 109 7-16 for the account.

DENIED ON ALL SIDES.

In Wall Street yesterday the story went around, being used with some temporary effect on the Stock Exchange, that finally a "settlement" had been brought about between the Sugar Trust and the outside independent refineries of the Messrs. Arbuckle and the Messrs. Doscher. Current reports had it that such an agreement had not only been entered into, but that a legal compact had been executed. Somewhat similar stories had preceded that which yesterday was made exceedingly elaborate and circumstantial. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES made a careful canvass of the sugar trade, addressing inquiries to representatives of every interest involved. Without exception the Wall Street report was denied or dismissed as ridiculous.

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At the office of the Sugar Trust the report was treated as a jest. Nobody could be induced even to talk on the subject seriously.

A representative of independent refining interests (a member of the firm of B. H. Howell & Co., selling agents for the Mollenhauer and National Sugar Refining Companies,) said:

"I do not believe there is any effort being made to settle, or that it could be accomplished if the effort were made. There is not the slightest basis at all for the report."

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A member of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers said:

"We don't care anything about Wall Street reports. We are a firm doing an independent business. We have nothing to say about Wall Street 'settlements.' Don't know anything about them. Stories we read in the newspapers about sugar trade 'settlements' are rot; we mind our own business, and we know nothing about the reports in circulation."

IS NEW STOCK ON TAP?

Tobacco Trust financiering plans on a new and big scale are mooted. Reports getting Wall Street attention after the close of business yesterday had it that the present common stock of the Tobacco Trust amounting to $21,000,000 is to be increased to $40,000,000. Neither corroboration nor denial of such rumors could be obtained from official sources.

At the office of the American Tobacco Company, in West Twenty-second Street, nobody could be found to make any statement whatever.

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Mr. James R. Keene, when asked by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES about the report that $19,000,000 of new Tobacco Trust stock was to be issued, said:

"I do not know of such a plan, and I assure you that I am sincere when I say so. And I have just now no means of verifying the story."

AS TO DIVIDEND POLICY.

Lake Erie and Western showed firmness yesterday morning on comparatively heavy buying orders, some of which came from brokers known to be identified with insiders. The trading in the stock was much more active than on Wednesday, although on that day the fluctuations were much wider. During the afternoon, however, the stock's quotation yielded, dropping from 61½ to 59. The closing was at 60, with a loss of between 1 point and 2 points for the day.

Wall Street has reports of disagreements between Lake Erie and Western Directors about the volume of the company's floating debt, some insisting that it shall not be increased further in order to continue the payment of dividends on the preferred stock.

ACTION THAT SPEAKS.

At the meeting of the Great Northern Railroad Directors yesterday, the dividend on the preferred stock was increased from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum, the quarterly payment being made 1¾ per cent., as against the old rate of 1½ per cent.

Wall Street oracles who have been variously proclaiming the existence of a bad state of affairs among the Northwestern railroads, and intimating that there is to be fighting between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific because of dissensions between Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan, are somewhat disconcerted by this increase in the Great Northern rate.

HOW PRIME BONDS GO.

One of the most successful of recent bond subscriptions was that closed yesterday for the Brooklyn Edison first consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, $2,000,000 of which were offered by Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. and Vermilye & Co. The loan was largely oversubscribed, the advance subscriptions being so unexpectedly heavy that final allotments were on a small percentage basis. This loan's immediate success is indicative of the excellent demand for standard securities.

WESTERN ACTIVITY.

Money market ease continues, 2½ per cent. being the prevailing rate for call accommodation. Time money is also offered liberally. In both departments, however, there seems to be an increasing demand from out of town, and in banking circles there are suggestions of a belief in somewhat higher rates in the near future because of Western calls for funds.

Throughout the West business activity increases steadily. The larger demand for money comes from business circles, rather than from the farming classes for use in crop moving. Everywhere in the Western country there seems to be activity. Idle men are practically unknown. In the City of Duluth, for instance, day laborers, who far overran the market last Spring at $1.10 and $1.20 per day, are now scarce and commanding $1.90 and $2.

OREGON STOCKS HEAVY.

Both Oregon Navigation and Oregon Short Line made declines of 4 full points yesterday. The former figured for only 125 shares and the latter for only 550. In both, however, these light offerings disclosed a notable lack of support. For some time past Wall Street has been hearing vague hints of disturbances among insiders of the Oregon properties, and the heaviness of the stocks is construed to lend color to these stories.

THE TWO PACIFICS.

In a circular letter to customers the Stock Exchange house of Robert Goodbody & Co. writes:

"Northern Pacific common stock has of late shown signs that some such liquidation might be approaching. Northern Pacific has been making wonderful earnings, but the stock has risen greatly, and to be worth its present price the very best management was needed, and also complete harmony with Great Northern. Now we have reason to think that Mr. Hill was not pleased with something which occurred but which may be settled at any moment. At all events, he or his friends seem to have been large sellers of stock, perhaps for the above reason and perhaps because the price was up. Northern Pacific preferred seems far better value at the relative prices than Northern Pacific common.

"However, so far as we can see, Union Pacific stocks are far better than those of Northern Pacific. We have said several times before, and we expect to say it many times again, that we can see no stock in the market selling under par which is, from an investor's standpoint, at all as cheap as Union Pacific preferred, and, so far as we can now see, we shall continue to urge investment in it until it gets above 80."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Expectation of an increase in the Bank of England rate of discount to-morrow.

Weakness of silver in London on cessation of purchases for India.

Annual meeting of Erie stockholders and re-election of retiring Board of Directors.

Increase of $1,666,822 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,844,327 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Annual meeting Union Pacific. Retiring Board of Directors re-elected.

Injunction applied for by Northern Central to restrain the officers of the York Southern Railroad from disposing of securities which were to have been transferred to an officer of the Northern Central.

Increase of $11,087 in Long Island Railroad system's surplus net earnings for August, making an increase of $12,916 since July 1.

Annual meeting of stockholders of Plaza Bank, and Board of Directors increased from thirteen to twenty-one.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$13,600
Iowa Central	9,248
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	5,114
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,065
Mexican Central	61,095
Mexican National	4,836
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	16,354
St. Joseph and Grand Island	5,910
Texas Pacific	27,048
Wabash	18,536
Total increase, ten roads	$163,806
Increase previously reported	120,251
Total increase, twelve roads	$284,057

The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$34,000
Toledo and Ohio Central	5,186
Wisconsin Central	3,004
Total decrease, three roads	$42,190
Net increase	$241,867

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	107
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Av. cfic consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	18½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	114	118
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	97	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas bonds	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	25¾	26½
Amsterdam preferred	63	64½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28½	28¾
Federal Steel pf.	89	69½
Glucose common	58	58¼
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	52
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89¼
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20½	21¼
Standard Distilling pf.	68¾	69½
Standard Oil Trust	417	419
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	162½	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,563	6,547	6,444
1st week Oct.	$634,000	$668,000	$377,000
From Jan. 1	18,833,247	16,998,811	15,005,712
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month Sept.	$141,628	$162,114	$154,304
From July 1	409,244	473,513	434,857
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week Oct.	$199,100	$185,500	$180,400
From July 1	2,432,000	2,236,500	2,088,894
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
1st week Oct.	$48,459	$39,211	$34,777
From July 1	587,800	506,633	429,620
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	339
1st week Oct.	$61,058	$55,944	$20,747
From Jan. 1	2,478,815	1,656,066	653,765
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week Oct.	$11,030	$8,974	$5,880
From Jan. 1	394,346	290,132	271,557
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
1st week Oct.	$287,407	$226,312	$192,185
From Jan. 1	9,997,103	10,190,923	7,569,459
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Oct.	$113,286	$108,450	$107,590
From Jan. 1	4,631,681	4,535,063	3,783,423
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
1st week Oct.	$330,537	$314,183	$308,175
From July 1	3,248,371	3,356,437	3,305,576
ST. J. & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Oct.	$36,940	$31,031	$23,000
From July 1	316,571	345,921	215,252
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Oct.	$166,242	$139,193	$181,588
From Jan. 1	5,370,760	4,927,268	4,567,674
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week Oct.	$36,229	$41,415	$32,862
From July 1	501,976	383,890	481,738
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
1st week Oct.	$308,736	$290,200	$248,655
From July 1	3,959,878	3,681,524	3,417,388
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
1st week Oct.	$103,438	$106,442	$87,417
From July 1	1,427,290	1,445,698	1,294,875

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD system for August—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$695,987	$632,715	$63,272
Op. expenses	364,651	313,209	51,442
Net earnings	331,336	319,506	11,830
Prop. ex. to gross.	52.39	49.50	
Other income	23,780	25,944	*2,164
Total	355,116	345,450	9,666
Fixed charges and taxes	115,127	116,498	*1,371
Surplus	239,988	228,952	11,037
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,322,004	1,242,589	79,415
Net earnings	628,363	616,938	11,425
Surplus	448,531	435,615	12,916
Railroad alone for August—			
Gross earnings	611,407	546,278	65,129
Net earnings	289,189	265,737	23,452
Surplus	210,464	187,995	22,469
For two months—			
Gross earnings	1,147,406	1,072,204	75,202
Net earnings	534,937	513,011	21,926
Surplus	373,833	355,730	23,103

*Decrease.

Private Bank in Michigan Robbed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 11.—Jacob Denherder's private bank at Zeeland was broken into early this morning and the safe blown open with dynamite and rifled. It is estimated that the loss will be $10,000, although the examination has not yet been finished. Rain this morning has obliterated all traces of the robbers.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Iron Silver sold at .60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .54, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at .68, 100 Mount Rosa at .15, 1,100 Pharmacist at .04, 200 Portland at 1.45, seller 10, and 500 Utah at .07.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03@.03½@.03¾, 800 Anchoria at .74@.76@.75, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08¾@.08⅝, 2,800 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.13@.12½, 1,900 Isabella at .24½@.25@.24@.24½, 1,500 Lillie at 1.10@1.12@1.11, 800 Mount Rosa at .17, 500 Union at .20, and 1,000 Work at .08½@.09.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.79	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.04	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.10	King, & Pem. Iron	.10
Best & Belcher	.21	La Crosse	.06
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.09	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Mexican	.18
Chollar	.12	Ophir	.60
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.73	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.36	Sierra Nevada	.70
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.05
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.18	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.70
Belcher	.09	Plymouth	.11
Breece	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Brunswick Con.	.08	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.60	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.15	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.11	Sierra Nevada	.67
Con. Cal. & Va.	.73	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.06
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.18
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.13	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.47
Hale & Norcross	.80	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.22
Iron Silver	.60	Isabella	.24
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.15	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.04
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.17	Specimen	.03
Moulton	.15	Union	.39
Ontario	3.50	Work	.07
Ophir	.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.12
G. Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Lagonda	.32	Isabella	.24
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.06¼
Rocky Mountain	.11	Justine	.02
St. Carlboo	2.50	Lillie	1.10
Waldorf	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Alamo	.03	Mount Rosa	.16
Anaconda	.55	Old Gold	.003
Anchoria	.74	Sentinel	.004¼
Cripple Ck. Con.	.08¾	Union	.19
Cannon Ball	.005	Work	.08¾
Copper Rock	.00½		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
35	36	1,231	American Cotton Oil..	34¾	35	34½	35	+ ¼
85	86	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	86	86	85¾	85¾	− ½
29¼	29¾	400	Am. Malting Co.	30	30	29½	29½	− ½
130	134	15	American Express ...	132¼	132¼	130	130	.....
11⅛	11⅝	133	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
106⅝	106¾	89,280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	110	110⅝	108¾	109⅝	− ⅛
105	105¼	542	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	105	105	104⅞	105	− ⅛
98	98	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	98	98	98	98	.....
120¼	120⅝	34,905	American Tobacco	125	125⅝	119⅝	120⅞	−3⅞
27	27⅜	300	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	.....
36½	36¾	10	Am. S. & W. Co. pf...	36½	36¼	36½	36½	.....
35	36	20	Ann Arbor pf.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
12¼	12½	460	At., T. & S. F.....	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	33	5,315	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
44½	45	1,100	B. & O., all in pd....	44½	45	44½	45	+ ⅝
3	3¼	1,250	Bay State Gas	3	3¼	3	3	− ⅛
63⅞	64	8,535	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64½	65⅜	64	64	+ ⅛
123	125	55	Brooklyn Union Gas...	123	123¼	123	123¼	.....
52¾	53	200	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
24½	25	650	Central Pacific	24	24¼	24	24¼	− ⅛
21⅜	21½	805	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅜
113⅜	113⅞	9,342	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	113⅝	114	113⅜	113⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	14	4,105	Chicago Great West...	14	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
106½	106⅝	11,445	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	106⅜	106⅝	106⅛	106½	+ ⅛
155¼		200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	155¼	155¼	155¼	155½	+ ¼
129½	130	125	Chicago & Northw	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¾	+ ¼
175		28	Chicago & Northw. pf.	175	175	174¾	174¾	.....
100	100⅛	5,712	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100½	100½	100¼	100¾	− ⅛
33¾	34	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33¾	.....
39½	40½	50	C., C., C. & St. L....	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
15⅜	16¼	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅞	16	15½	16	− ⅜
43⅞	44¼	880	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	44¾	44¾	44	44¼	− ⅜
6	7	42	Colorado Midland	6	6	6	6	.....
16⅜	17	218	Colorado Midland pf..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
168	169¼	125	Consolidated Gas	169	169	169	169	.....
44½	45½	655	Consolidated Ice	46	46	45	45	−2¼
103⅞	105	1,644	Delaware & Hudson..	104½	104¾	103⅞	104	−1
...	148¼	210	Del., Lack. & West....	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	−2¾
153⅞	54	266	Denver & R. G. pf....	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	− ⅛
121	125	229	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	121	121	121	121	+1
13	13⅜	610	Erie	13	13	13	13	.....
33½	34	600	Erie 1st pf.....	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33¼	−1⅞
70	70½	156	General Electric	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½	+ ¼
134½	135½	1,200	Great Northern pf....	134½	135	134½	134½	+ ¼
89½	90	10	H. E. Claflin Co.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
33½	34	120	Hawaiian Sugar	33	33	33	33	.....
109	109½	724	Illinois Central	108⅝	109	108½	109	.....
98	100	4	Ill. Cent., leased line..	99	99	99	99	.....
80	94	100	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
53¼	53½	970	International Paper ..	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53¼	−1½
86½	87	700	Int. Paper pf.....	87½	87½	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
8½	9	5	Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
32	33	100	Iowa Central pf.....	32	32	32	32	−1
51½	53½	100	Kanawha & Michigan..	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	2,700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	16½	18	16½	17⅜	+1
47	47½	380	Laclede Gas	48	48	47¾	47¾	− ⅞
133¼	133¾	310	Lake Erie & Western.	14½	14½	13½	13¾	+1¼
59½	60	3,477	L. E. & West. pf.....	61½	61½	60¼	60	+1
53⅜	53¾	2,590	Louisville & Nashville.	53½	54	53½	53¾	+ ¼
92¾	93	5,805	Manhattan Con	92¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	.....
163⅞	164	2,578	Metropolitan St. Ry...	164⅛	164½	162¾	163½	− ¼
88½	90	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90	90	90	90	.....
124	124½	500	Minn Iron, t. r., std...	124½	125	124½	125	+1
10¼	10⅝	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	10½	10¾	10½	10½	− ⅛
30⅜	31¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	32	32	31	31	−1⅜
32	32⅜	1,450	Missouri Pacific.....	31¾	32¼	31¾	32½	+ ⅜
26½	26¾	25	Mobile & Ohio.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
31½	31⅞	560	National Lead Co.....	32	32	31¾	31¾	− ½
108	111	29	National Lead Co. pf..	110¼	110	110	110	.....
2¾	2⅞	300	National Linseed Oil..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	− ⅛
88½	89½	1,549	New Jersey Central...	90¼	90¼	88	89	−1½
97	99	123	New York Air Brake..	99	99	99	99	+2½
114⅞	115⅛	1,610	New York Central	115	115	114⅝	115	− ⅛
6	6¼	300	North American	6	6	6	6	.....
38⅜	38½	26,380	Northern Pacific.....	38½	38⅞	38¼	38½	+ ¼
74⅜	74⅝	9,280	Northern Pacific pf...	74¾	75⅛	74¼	74½	− ⅛
4¼	4¾	34	Ontario Mining.....	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼	.....
15	15¼	310	Ontario & Western....	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
53	56	125	Oregon R. & Nav.....	53	53	53	53	−4
73	77	15	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	72	72	72	72	.....
26	29	550	Oregon Short Line....	26	26	26	26	−4
32	32½	625	Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32¼	.....
1	1⅛	10	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
103¾	103¾	6,075	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅜	104	103	103⅞	− ⅛
42¾	43	200	P., C., C. & St. L....	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	−1⅝
65	66½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	.....
8½	9½	800	Pitts. & Western pf...	9	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
190	190½	73	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	191	191	189¾	189¾	.....
17	17¼	2,220	Reading	17¼	17¼	16¾	17	− ⅛
39¾	39⅞	7,860	Reading 1st pf.....	41	41	39½	39⅞	−1
19⅝	20	660	Reading 2d pf.....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
7⅞	7¾	100	St. L. & San Fran....	7	7¼	7	7	.....
63	63½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	63	63	63	63	−1
30	30½	5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	.....
165	170	−28	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	166	166	166	166	.....
22	22⅛	300	Southern Pacific	23	23	22⅜	22⅜	− ½
32⅛	32⅜	1,851	Southern Railway pf..	32⅝	33	32½	32⅜	+ ¼
26½	26⅝	180	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	− ½
12⅞	13	35	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13	.....
31⅜	32	3,920	Union Pacific	31⅞	32¼	31¾	31⅞	.....
64⅝	64⅞	4,108	Union Pacific pf.....	64¼	64⅝	64⅛	64¼	+ ¼
2	2¼	1,335	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛	− ⅛
6	6¼	1,800	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
63¼	63½	5,720	U. S. Leather pf.....	63½	63⅝	63	63⅜	− ⅛
36¾	37	9,465	United States Rubber.	36¾	38¾	36½	36⅞	−1¼
100½	100¾	2,578	U. S. Rubber pf.....	101¾	102½	99	100⅜	− ⅝
20	22	510	Wabash pf.....	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	− ½
90½	90⅝	644	Western Union Tel....	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	4	100	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅝
Sales.....		300,183						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
500.....100½
2,000.....100½
500.....100¾

Alb & Sus con 6s
1,000.....116

Am Dock & Imp 5s
5,000.....114

At. T & S F adjst 4s
5,000.....71
10,000.....70⅞
14,000.....70⅝
9,000.....70⅝
Gen 4s
2,000.....93⅞
13,000.....93¼
32,000.....93½
500.....93⅝
500.....93½
500.....93¼
2,500.....93⅜
5,000.....93⅜
11,000.....93⅜
9,000.....93⅝
500.....93⅜
10,000.....93½

B & O 3½s, when issued
35,000.....95¼

B & O 4s, when issued
35,000.....93¼

Brooklyn Union Gs 5s
1,000.....116¼

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000.....87½

Buff, R & P G M 5s
2,000.....106¼

Bur, C R & N 1st
5,500.....107¾

Canada So 1st 5s
3,000.....110
2,000.....109¾

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
5,000.....88⅞
20,000.....89

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
5,000.....36
10,000.....35¼
10,000.....35¼
5,000.....35½

Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000.....114
2,000.....114¼

Cent Ohio reorg 1st
5,000.....107½

Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000.....115¼
1,000.....116
Registered
1,000.....115

Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
5,000.....118⅝

Chi, Bur & Nor 5s
5,000.....108¾

Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000.....135⅞

C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
25,000.....103

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
3,000.....110¼
3,000.....110⅝
2,000.....111

Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000.....111½

Chi, M & St P cons 7s
1,000.....154½
18,000.....155

Chi & Pac West 5s
5,000.....117¼
H & D Div 7s
5,000.....129½

Chi & N W S F 6s
3,000.....116

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
11,000.....104¾
5,000.....104⅝

Chi Term Trans 4s
2,000.....89¾

Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000.....111¾

Col, H V & T 5s, J P M
& Co certs, $85 paid
2,000.....78
10,000.....78½

Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000.....96

Detroit City Gas 5s
3,000.....93

Total sales.....

Col & Ninth Avenue 1st
5,000.....120¾
5,000.....121

Den & Rio Grande 4s
7,000.....97
2,000.....96¾

Erie 1st con 7s
2,000.....144
12,000.....143½

Erie 4s prior bonds
6,000.....92

Evans & Ind 1st con
10,000.....98⅝

Evans & T H gen 5s
4,000.....95½

Fulton Elevated 1st
5,000.....40

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
9,000.....84½

Ill Cent, St L Div 3s
10,000.....79½

Int & Gt Nor 1st
5,000.....122¼

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
15,000.....73¼
25,000.....73⅜

Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000.....53

Knox & Ohio 1st
5,000.....116½

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000.....105¼

Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
10,000.....101

Lex Av & Pav Ferry 1st
2,000.....120¾
3,000.....121

Louis & Nash G M 6s
12,000@20F.....119
16,000.....119

Louis & Nash unified
gold 4s
5,000.....90¼
5,000.....90¼
33,000.....90⅜
6,000.....90½

Met St Ry gen 5s
53,000.....114
1,000c.....113¾

Mexican Inter 1st 4s
11,000.....78¼

Mich Cent 5s, 1902
1,000.....105

Minn & St L con 5s
2,000.....108½

Minn & St L 1st
5,000.....142¼

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.....88¾
10,000.....88⅝

Mo Pac 1st con 6s
15,000.....104½

Mobile & Ohio new 6s
3,000.....123

Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
1,000.....78½

Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
3,000.....100½

Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st
4,000.....103½

N Y Cent 1st coup
3,000.....117½

N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
2,000.....94¼

N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000.....107¼

N Y, S & W Term 5s
5,000.....111

Nor & W Ry con 4s
9,000.....83

Northern Ohio 1st
1,000.....100

Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000.....116⅜

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
24,000.....66⅜
1,000.....66½
1,000.....66⅝
1,000.....66¾

Rio Grande West 1st
3,000.....88

Rome & Wat cons
10,000.....124½

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000.....90⅜
2,000.....90⅞
3,000.....97

St L S W 1st
5,000.....79

St P, M & M 2d
5,000.....121¼

San A & Ar Pass 4s
10,000.....67⅞

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
6,000.....97½

So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.....109½

Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000.....97
4,000.....97⅜

Term R R Ass'n of St L
con 5s
7,000@10F.....100

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....106½

Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000.....44¼
5,000.....44⅜

Third Avenue 1st 5s
5,000.....124½

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr
Co certfs
6,000.....90

Union Pacific 4s
6,000.....99
2,000.....99⅛
1,000.....99
32,000.....99⅛

U P, D & G 1st, Trust
Co certfs
10,000.....78
16,000.....77⅞
24,000.....77⅞
10,000.....77⅝
50,000.....77½
20,000.....77¼
25,000.....77⅛
3,000.....77⅝
28,000.....77¼

U S Leather Co 6s
4,000.....116½

Wabash 1st 5s
5,000.....112½

Wabash 2d 5s
5,000.....88

Wabash deb, Series B
50,000.....31

West Shore gtd 4s reg
5,000.....109½

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust
Co certfs
5,000.....59¼
13,000.....58⅞
3,000@3.....58¾
7,000.....58⅜
16,000.....58
10,000.....59¼

$1,486,500

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
30,000.....100½

Nor Pac Term 1st
2,000.....115

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000.....107

Income A 5s
5,000.....76
5,000c.....76
5,000.....76

Inc B & col trust
10,000.....55
10,000.....54¾
10,000.....54½
5,000.....55

Pitts & West 1st
31,000.....93
20,000.....93¼
5,000.....93
10,000.....93¼

Reading Co gen 4s
2,000.....81½
35,000.....82
15,000.....82½
6,000.....82
1,000.....81¾
10,000.....81⅞
5,000.....81¾

Rio Grande West 1st
3,000.....88

Rome & Wat cons
10,000.....124½

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000.....90⅜
2,000.....90⅞
3,000.....97

St L S W 1st
5,000.....79

St P, M & M 2d
5,000.....121¼

San A & Ar Pass 4s
10,000.....67⅞

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
6,000.....97½

So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.....109½

Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000.....97
4,000.....97⅜

Term R R Ass'n of St L
con 5s
7,000@10F.....100

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....106½

Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000.....44¼
5,000.....44⅜

Third Avenue 1st 5s
5,000.....124½

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr
Co certfs
6,000.....90

Union Pacific 4s
6,000.....99
2,000.....99⅛
1,000.....99
32,000.....99⅛

U P, D & G 1st, Trust
Co certfs
10,000.....78
16,000.....77⅞
24,000.....77⅞
10,000.....77⅝
50,000.....77½
20,000.....77¼
25,000.....77⅛
3,000.....77⅝
28,000.....77¼

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Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust
Co certfs
5,000.....59¼
13,000.....58⅞
3,000@3.....58¾
7,000.....58⅜
16,000.....58
10,000.....59¼

$1,486,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$306,675,625
Gold reserve	224,508,097
Net silver	6,367,720
United States notes in the Treasury..	31,479,872
Treasury notes of 1890	1,574,732
Total receipts this day	1,883,022
Total receipts this month	13,266,640
Total receipts this year	138,774,527
Total expenditures this day	1,295,000
Total expenditures this month	17,101,000
Total expenditures this year	201,849,114
Deposits in National banks	87,473,485
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	279,040
Customs	504,324
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	563,740
Miscellaneous	14,966

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,318,915, against $7,652,093 in the preceding week and $6,474,588 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $354,765,807, against $307,955,636 in the corresponding period of last year.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Match closed at 139, a point off from yesterday's prices; the opening was at 139½. Biscuit common closed at 31⅞, after an opening at 32. The preferred sold at 95¼@95½. South Side Elevated opened at 74, and closed ½ higher, after a few sales at 75. West Chicago was steady at 93¼. The day's business was small.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	138
National Biscuit Co. common	31⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	94¾
American Steel & Wire common	27
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	86
Chicago Brew. & Malt Co.	3
Chicago Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	25
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf., ex. d.	29
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	24
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49¾
North Chicago Street R. R.	216
West Chicago Street R. R.	93
South Side Elevated R. R.	74
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10¼
Street's W. S. C. Line, ex. d.	19

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	...	Col., H. V. & T...	3½	5¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
3s, r., 1918	104¾	105¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	...	24	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
3s, c., 1918	105½	105¾	Com. Cable	179	..	2d pf.	31	33
3s, 1918, small	105	106	Consol. Coal	46	..	Norfolk So.	55	66
4s, r., 1907	110½	110¾	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	93½	Nor. & West.	13	15½
4s, c., 1907	112	112¼	Den. & R. G.	13	13¾	Nor. & West. pf.	48½	49
4s, r., 1925	127	127½	D. M. & Ft. D.	14	15½	Pacific Coast	44	46
4s, c., 1925	127	127½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	85
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Eastern Elevator	...	55	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60	64
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Penn. Coal	830	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Erie 2d pf.	17	18	Peo. & Eastern	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Ev. & T. H.	33	33½	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	65	Quicksilver	1¼	2
			Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	7
Adams Express	110	116	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Alb. & Sus.	185	..	Harlem	350	..	Rome, W. & O.	125½	..
American Coal	110	120	Homestake	55	..	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	40	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	78¾	80	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33	34	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	125	K. & D. M. pf.	12	14	1st pf.	56	58
Ann Arbor	11	12	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
B. & O., when is'd.	30	32	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	2d pf.	16	22
B. & O. pf., w. is'd.	68	68¾	Lacledе Gas pf.	90	92	St. L. S. W.	4½	5¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6¼	Lake Shore	192½	194	St. L. S. W. pf.	10¾	11¾
Boston A. L. pf.	103	108	Long Island	47	54	St. P. & Duluth.	21	24
Brunswick City	7½	8½	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. P. & D. pf.	87	90
Buff. R. & P.	30	33	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & Omaha.	78¾	79
Buff., R. & P. pf.	67½	75	Mexican Central.	4¾	5	St. P. & O. pf.	157	160
Bur., C. R. & N.	106	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sil. bullion certfs.	61	62
Canadian Pacific	83¾	84	Michigan Central	108	108	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & Alton	152	158	Minn. & St. L.	26	28	Southern Ry.	8¼	8½
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60	Standard R. & T.	6	6¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	53½	54½	Minn. St. P. & S. St. M.	10	..	T. P. Land Tr.	7	8
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½	Minn. St. P. & S. St. M. pf.	22	..	Third Avenue	150	155
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	40	41¾	Morris & Essex	175	32	Tol. & O. C.	...	28
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28½	Nat. Biscuit	31½	33	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70¾	73	Nat. Biscuit pf.	94	96	Tol., Peo. & West.	...	20
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	8½	Nat. Starch	5	7½	U. S. Express	40	44
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	32	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	75	Wabash	7½	7⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	Wells-F. Express	120	125
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	88	New Cent. Coal	33	40	West. Chi. St. Ry.	...	94½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	19	19⅞
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	...	...	Wis. Central	1¼	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	21½	1st pf.	60	80	Wis. Central pf.	4	8
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
35,380	Am. Sug. Refs.	110¾	110¾	109	109¾
6,840	Am. Tobacco	124⅞	125¾	119⅞	120⅜
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11½	11½	11¼	11½
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅞	33	32⅞	33
1,610	Brook. R. T.	64	64¾	63⅝	63¾
3,870	C., R. & G.	13½	13¾	13¼	13⅜
3,470	C., M. & St. P.	106⅜	106¾	105⅜	106⅜
780	C., R. I. & Pac.	100½	100⅝	100¼	100¼
100	Central of N. J.	88½	88⅝	88	88½
10	Ches. & Ohio	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
120	Del. & Hudson	104½	104½	103¾	103¾
10	Gen. Electric	70	70	70	70
700	Louis. & Nash.	53⅜	53⅞	53¼	53¼
3,940	Manhattan	92⅞	93¼	92¼	92⅞
80	Mo. Pacific	32	32	31⅞	31⅞
2,200	Nor. Pacific	38⅜	38¾	38⅜	38⅝
1,240	Nor. Pac. pf.	74¾	75⅛	74¼	74⅜
10	N. Y. Central	115	115	115	115
10	National Lead	32	32	32	32
870	People's Gas	103½	103⅞	103⅛	103⅝
120	Reading	16¾	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝
440	Reading 1st pf.	39¾	39⅞	39¼	39¾
70	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜
10	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
160	Union Pacific	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅞
210	Union Pac. pf.	64¼	64⅝	64⅛	64⅜
100	U. P. D. & G.	2	2	2	2
140	U. S. Rubber	38	38	36¾	36¾
50	U. S. Leath. pf.	93⅝	93¾	92¾	93¼
20	Western Union	90½	90½	90½	90½
62,600					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	C. & O. 4½s	86	86	86	86
15,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	68	68	68	68
15,000	Texas Pac. 2s	44½	44½	44½	44½
1,000	Union Pac. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
63,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	78	78	77¾	77¾
42,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	59¼	59¼	58¾	58¾
$151,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.23
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.24	.20
Challenge Con.	.15	.14
Choller	.13	.13
Confidence	.45	.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.73
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.19	.18
Hale & Norcross	.99	.90
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.18	.17
Occidental Con.	.74	.75
Ophir	.56	.53
Overman	.03	.04
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.08	.07
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.80	.78
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con.	.24	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.19

Silver bars, 59¼; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	3¾	3	3¾
Anaconda	45	51	51	60
Anchoria	73	76	73	76
Argentum	31½	33½	20½	23

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Sir Walter Added Another to His Long List of Close Victories.

BRIAR SWEET ALSO A WINNER

She Led All the Way, but When Bangle Became Dangerous Maher Sent Her Along Under the Whip.

If old Sir Walter, now eight years old, and beyond the age at which ordinary horses are raced, continues much longer to run as he did yesterday, he will eclipse Barnum, whose races at an old age are still pointed to with pride by the racegoing public. Sir Walter was one of the best race horses of his day, and he was a dangerous horse in any sort of company. His bay coat covers a heart as stout as any that ever throbbed within a thoroughbred, and this quality won many races for him when the odds were against him. Age, however, has taken some of the edge from his speed, but it has not lessened the stoutness of his heart one whit, and yesterday in a handicap at a mile and an eighth he beat a good field after one of the bravest struggles he ever put up in his long career on the turf. The field was not a large one, but the material was excellent, and, as was to be expected, an interesting contest resulted. It was nip and tuck all through the final sixteenth, and Sir Walter had nothing to sustain him but his incomparable gameness.

Sir Walter jumped to the front at the start and showed the way around for half a mile and then gave way to Candleblack. The old horse fell back to second place and rated along in company with Peep o' Day and Warrenton, but on the turn to the stretch he came up again and easily passed Candleblack. It was no easy task, however, to shake off Peep o' Day, and Clayton kept driving as hard as he knew how. Warrenton, too, was becoming dangerous, but Spencer had waited too long with him. He came like a steam engine when Spencer did send him out, but, although he gained inch by inch, he just failed by a head to get to Sir Walter, and the latter, who has won probably more nose finishes than any other horse on the turf, added another short margin race to his credit.

Another splendid race was that put up by Briar Sweet in the Dixiana Stakes. She was the favorite, while Banastar was a close second choice, but while she proved herself worthy of her trust, Banastar ran a disappointing race and finished last. Briar Sweet made all the running and was never headed, but Maher took no chances with her, and when Bangle came dangerously near in the stretch he cut her with the whip and drove her out. There was a general closing up in the stretch, when it looked as if the speedy sister to Dr. Hasbrouck might be beaten, but, although Handsel and Swiftmas came fast, they were unequal to the task and finished heads apart, respectively third and fourth, while Bangle was second.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:24.

1—Julius Cæsar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3 years, by Tyrant-Stella, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Littlefield)

2—Brass, S. A. White's ch. c., 3, 110, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)

3—Fairy Dale, J. Burton & Co.'s b. f., 3, 107, 8 to 1.....(James)

Ehingora, 107, 5 to 1. (Clawson.) Floral, 107, 10 to 1. (Collins.) Sifleur, 107, 5 to 1. Signal Stein, 107, 4 to 1. (Spencer.) Trianon, 112, 20 to 1. (Cunningham.) To and Fro, 110, 15 to 1. (Doggett.) Genesee, 107, 20 to 1. (Turner.) Sky Burns, 112, 40 to 1. (Burns.) and Delicate, 107, 100 to 1. (Coyle.) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each and $5 additional for starters, with $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:28¾.

1—Antonia, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Uncas-Meadowvale, 119 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)

2—M'Closf of Dare, Eastin & Larabee's br. or br. c., 111, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)

3—Austin, W. H. Clark's br. f., 108, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)

Le Pontente, 107, 10 to 1. (Littlefield.) King Barleycorn, 119, 3 to 1. (Turner.) Tendresse, 101, 30 to 1. (Spencer.) Dr. Parker, 109, 40 to 1. (Ortelerley.) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 97, 100 to 1. (Moody.) Seamuel, 116, 7 to 1. (Williams.) Donbeer, 100, 40 to 1. (Jones.) Pascale, 96, 40 to 1. (Lambley.) Tyrba, 97, 40 to 1. (Phelan.) and Reception, 98, 30 to 1. (O'Leary.) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Silver Brook Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $15 each and $25 additional to start, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—1:06½.

1—Toluca, W. A. Pinkerton's ch. f., by Nomad-Sweet, 101 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Turner)

2—Satin Slipper, E. O. Pepper's b. f., 104, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Turner)

3—Cernorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 105, 6 to 1.....(Maher)

Diminutive, 97, 5 to 1. (Burns.) and Turvydrop, 92, 40 to 1. (Moody.) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixiana Stakes, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $15 each, and $25 additional for starters, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., by Sir Modred-Sweetbriar, 119 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)

2—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. c., 118, 16 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)

3—Handsel, J. A. Bennet's ch. c., 109, 20 to 1.....(Sims)

Swiftmas, 109, 6 to 1. (Spencer.) and Banastar, 115, 2 to 1. (Clawson.) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; half a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-years-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth over the Withers course. Time—1:55¼.

1—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., aged, by Midlothian-La Scala, 111 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clayton)

2—Warrenton, W. L. Olive's b. c., 3, 100, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)

3—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 5, 125, 3 to 1.....(Taral)

Charina, 98, 12 to 1. (Dean.) Candelaria, 108, 12 to 1. (James.) Whitefrost, 125, 9 to 2. (Maher.) and Candleblack, 109, 3 to 1. (Clawson.) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers' mile.

Manassas	105	Nosey	102
Headlight II.	104	Rossifer	101
Continental	104	Decanter	100
Double Quick	104	Miss Tenny	94
Handpress	104	Long Acre	91

Sale of Yearlings.

A number of yearlings were sold at Morris Park yesterday, those bringing $400 or over being as follows:

Chestnut colt by Onondaga-Roseola; T. P. Hayes	$700
Chestnut colt by Meddler-Spring Gun; W. H. Laudemann	900
Bay colt, by Meddler-Fatima; S. Paget	600
Chestnut colt by Bramble-Red Dress; H. E. Leigh	400
Bay colt by Fonso-Reveal; O. J. Joyner	450
Chestnut colt by Fonso-Falerna; J. E. Madden	1,600
Chestnut colt by Fonso-Lesbia; W. H. Laudemann	550
Brown filly by Fonso-Workmate; R. Tucker	400
Brown filly by Fonso-Lillian Beatrice; J. E. Madden	525
Brown filly by Fonso-Minnie Williams; R. Tucker	400
Bay colt by Macduff-Linn. B.; P. Winner.	700
Bay colt by Candlemas-Miss Ransom; S. C. Hildreth	1,000
Bay colt by Bermuda-Laura Stone; J. D. Smith	1,800

TOD SLOANE AT NEWMARKET.

American Jockey Wins Two Races and Finishes Second Twice.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Two-Year-Old Course Nursery Plate (handicap) of 200 sovereigns and 30 sovereigns to the second, was won by Pio Torterolo's La Urugura. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second, and London, belonging to Mr. Barrow, was third. There were eight horses in this race, and the betting was 7 to 4 against Manatee.

The Newmarket Oaks was won by Sir J. Miller's bay filly Santhia, by St. Simon, out of Sanda, ridden by Tod Sloane. This race is of not less than 500 sovereigns and 50 sovereigns for the second, by subscription of 25 sovereigns each for starters, 10 sovereigns forfeit, for three-year-olds. Four horses ran over the two middle miles of the Beacon Course, (one mile seven furlongs and 203 yards.) The betting was 4 to 1 against Santhia.

The Clearwell Stakes was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caiman, ridden by Sloane. This race is of 30 sovereigns, half forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns. There were five starters in this event. The betting was 9 to 2 against Sloane's mount.

A selling plate for all ages was won by Mr. Bell's six-year-old chestnut horse Whiston. Nakhella, ridden by Sloane, finished second, and Primrose Hill was third. Ten horses ran. The betting was 85 to 20 against Nakhella.

Lexington Races Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—The races were postponed to-day on account of rain.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Win and Lose a Game in Baltimore—Victory Due to Good Batting.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	101	45	.692
Baltimore	94	51	.648
Cincinnati	91	59	.607
Chicago	84	65	.564
Cleveland	79	65	.549
Philadelphia	75	70	.517
New York	74	72	.507
Pittsburg	71	74	.490
Louisville	67	79	.459
Brooklyn	63	88	.376
Washington	50	99	.336
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 3; New York, 1.
New York, 6, Baltimore, 2.
Brooklyn, 14; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 14; Washington, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Boston in Washington.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.

Gastons, one of the recent acquisitions to the Brooklyns' pitching department, had another trial yesterday, and if the easy manner in which he disposed of the Philadelphias at Washington Park is any criterion he will make a reputation in the major League. A three-bagger by Delehanty in the sixth inning was all that saved the visitors from being shut out. Fifield, the visitors' pitcher, was like an amateur before the Brooklyns, who made sixteen hits for a total of twenty-eight bases off his delivery, eight of their fourteen runs being earned. The Brooklyns also outfielded the visitors. Daly and Magoon completed several fast plays. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Cooley, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Sheck'd, cf	2	2	0	0	1	Douglass, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
Jones, r	4	1	2	0	1	Lajoie, 2b	1	0	2	3	1
Anderson, lf	1	2	1	1	0	Dele'nty, lf	1	2	1	1	0
Magoon, ss	1	2	0	4	0	Flick, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	3	4	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
LaC'ce, 1b	2	3	13	0	0	McFar'nd, c	0	1	3	1	0
Hallman, 3b	1	1	1	5	1	Cross, ss	0	1	1	5	1
Grim, c	0	2	2	2	0	Fifield, p	0	0	0	2	0
Gastbn, p	2	1	0	3	0						
Total	14	16	21	14	2	Total	2	5	18	16	4

Brooklyn	1	4	0	7	2	0	x	—	14
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Anderson, Delehanty. Three-base hits—Jones, Anderson, Hallman, Gaston, Delehanty. Home run—La Chance. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Fifield, 1. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Bases on balls—Off Gastbn, 2; off Fifield, 2. Double plays—Magoon, Daly, and La Chance; Delehanty and Lajoie. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN.

They Win the Second Game in Baltimore by Good Batting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The Baltimores and New Yorks broke even to-day. In the first contest the locals got five of their six hits in the second and fifth innings and tallied enough to win. Both teams played a sharp and errorless game. In the second game four singles, a two-bagger, a hit batsman, and an error gave the New Yorks 5 runs in the fifth inning. Doheny was hit by a pitched ball and resigned in favor of Seymour, who retired the Baltimores without a hit in the two innings which he pitched. The game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf	1	2	2	1	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Davis, ss	0	2	0	4	0
Kelley, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	4	5	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	8	1	0	Doyle, 1b	0	2	16	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	0	2	1	0	Seymour, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Dem'tte, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	Gleason, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Robinson, c	0	1	6	0	0	Foster, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Maul, p	0	1	0	0	0	Warner, c	0	0	1	1	0
Ball, ss	0	1	3	4	0	Meekin, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	3	6	27	8	0	Total	1	11	27	16	0

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Double plays—McGann and Ball; Van Haltren, Geason, and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Maul, 1. Struck out—By Maul, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 2; New York, 9. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	V. Halt'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Kelley, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Davis, ss	1	1	2	5	0
Clark, 1b	1	0	9	1	0	Joyce, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Holmes, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	1	1	0	4	S'm'r, rf. & p.	1	1	1	0	0
Robinson, c	0	1	5	2	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	3	2
Kitson, p	0	1	1	2	0	Foster, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Hughes, rf	0	0	1	0	0	L't'r,c & rf.	1	1	1	2	1
Ball, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Doheny, p	1	0	0	1	0
						Warner, c	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	18	11	2	Total	6	10	18	14	3

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2
New York	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	—	6

Stolen bases—Demont, (2,) Joyce, McGraw, Robinson. Two-base hit—Foster. Earned runs—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 1; by Kitson, 2. Passed ball—Latimer. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; New York, 4. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Boston, 14; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Boston team to-day made their possession of the pennant a certainty by defeating the Washingtons easily. The latter fielded very badly and could not hit Lewis, while the wearers of the laurel hit Baker's delivery freely. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—	5
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	14

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Boston, 7. Base hits—Washington, 7; Boston, 19. Errors—Washington, 11; Boston, 2. Batteries—Washington, Baker and Farrell; Boston, Lewis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Brig. Gen. McLeer and Staff Spend the Day at the Ranges.

Brigadier Gen. James McLeer and staff of the Second Brigade, New York National Guard, spent yesterday shooting on the target ranges at Creedmoor. When the staff arrived at the entrance to the range grounds no flag fluttered from the official flagpole. The halyards had been cut by vandals and tied across the gateway. When Miss Scully, daughter of the restaurateur on the range, went out early in the morning she was tripped up by the halyards and seriously injured. The halyards were cut Monday night. The scores yesterday were as follows:

MARKSMEN.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Gen. James McLeer	3 3 4 5 4—19	0 2 4 5 2—13	—32
Major T. H. Babcock	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 2 4 2 3—16	—31
Major F. J. J. Wood	3 5 4 5 4—21	4 3 2 0 3—12	—33
Major J. W. Tumbridge	4 3 3 5 5—20	3 0 3 5 3—14	—34
Col. J. B. Frothingham	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 2 0 4—14	—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Major T. H. Babcock	4 5 5 4—22	5 4 5 5 3—22	—44
Col. J. B. Frothingham	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 4 5 4—21	—44
Capt. E. B. Bruch, Co. A, 171st Regt.	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 3 5 4—20	—43

A Diver at Work on the Defender.

Work was begun yesterday by a diver from this city on the underbody of the champion yacht Defender, as she swung to her mooring in Neptune Bay. He began to clean the starboard side of the craft shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning, and by 5 o'clock had scrubbed more than one-half of that side. The work, which will be continued to-day, will take nearly four days to complete. She will then be towed to Bristol and stripped of her aluminium plating. She will be practically rebuilt from the water line up, the present plates being replaced by others of greater thickness.

PLAZA STATE BANK ELECTION.

Several Directors of the Park National Enter Plaza Directorate.

The interests that affiliate the Park National Bank with the Plaza State Bank have been made stronger of late by the acquisition of Plaza stock by persons identified with the Park. Yesterday the ties were made more binding by the election, at the annual meeting, of this Board of Directors for the Plaza Bank: John Jacob Astor, R. Beinecke, August Belmont, John E. Boene, Addison Cammack, Richard Delafield, Stuyvesant Fish, H. B. Hollins, Joseph Larocque, Henry Marquand, W. McMaster Mills, A. Newbold Morris, Hermann Oelrichs, Joseph Park, Edward E. Poor, F. B. Poor, John L. Riker, Charles Scribner, William H. Tillinghast, George Frederick Victor, and Harry Payne Whitney. Messrs. Fish, Scribner, Edward E. Poor, Belmont, Delafield, Astor, Victor, and Oelrichs are of the Board of Directors of the Park National Bank. Mr. Poor being its President and Mr. Delafield as Vice President. At the meeting these officers were re-elected: President—William McMasters Mills; Vice President—A. Newbold Morris; Cashier—Charles W. Parson.

CITY SUED FOR $90,000.

Major Sauer Says the 155th Street Viaduct Damaged His Property.

The trial of an action brought by Major George W. Sauer, proprietor of the Atlanta Casino, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, which was burned some time ago, to recover $90,000 damages from the city for injury done to his property by the construction of the viaduct upon One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice McAdam and a jury.

Major Sauer claims that the city on June 1, 1890, disregarding his rights in the premises, which covered five full city lots and contained assembly rooms, a concert hall, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, bars, and a hotel, began the erection of the viaduct, and during its construction took up exclusive possession of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street west of Eighth Avenue. He says that the work seriously interfered with his business and with access to his premises. The structure, he avers, constitutes a nuisance. He says that spikes were improperly driven, that a water meter burst and the water flooded the lower portion of his building, and that the streets were kept closed, although it was understood they should be left open at all times. The defense of the city is a general denial.

The case will be continued to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Spencer Property Resold—Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Jacob D. Butler has resold to a builder the Lorillard Spencer property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, a plot 49 by 141.10. It is reported that the price is close to $300,000.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to I. Greenstein, the six-story tenement 114 Chrystie Street, 25.6 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Eugene A. Hoffman the old building 7 Prince Street, 20.6 by 90.10; also, from the estate of P. Wagner, 85 Willett Street, 20 by 100, and from the estate of F. Klumpp, 87 Willett Street, 20 by 100.

McVicker & Co. have sold to Dr. Samuel A. Lambert for Charles A. Peabody and John K. Van Rensselaer, executors of the will of the late John F. Adams, the dwelling at 130 East Thirty-fifth Street, on a lot 23.10 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to A. Solomon and Samuel Semontz, for improvement, the old building 96 Columbia Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that John Acker has sold two of his 35-foot apartment houses on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between St. Nicholas and Lenox Avenues.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, at executor's sale, to Mrs. C. Bloome, for $1,500, the lot on Westchester Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Intervale Avenue, 25 by 65, together with the lot on Intervale Avenue, east side adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 25 by 65; also at executor's sale, to J. G. Patton, for $2,190, three lots on the east side of Rogers Place, 175 feet north of Westchester Avenue, each 25 by 100.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick W. Meyer, for $19,922, the two four-story brick flats 572 and 574 Eastern Boulevard and Fifty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Bank for Savings, for $5,800, the one-story stable, 22 Christopher Street, on lot 19 by 61.8 by 19.10 by 67.4; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Birkbeck Savings and Loan Company of America, for $4,400, the two-story stone-front dwelling 352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 50.5; also, to Carl O'Neil, for $7,950, the three-story brick building 18 Renwick Street, 20.4 by 60 and irregular; also, in foreclosure, to Siegmund Cohen, for $12,200, the five-story brick tenement 536 West Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to J. Lautz, for $1,000, the plot on White Plains Road, west side, 150.5½ feet north of Becker Avenue, 25.8 by 192.2 by 25.5 by 190; also by order of the Sheriff, to M. McDermott, for $100, all title and interest of Mary Meehan in the three-story brick tenement 334 East Thirty-second Street, 18 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, Main Street, City Island, east side, near Ditmars Street, 51.8½ by 225, frame dwelling; southwest corner of Main and Orchard Streets, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; Orchard Street, south side, 100 feet west of Main Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 50 by 100, frame, stable; Prospect Street, south side, 100 feet west of Main Street, eight lots, each 25 by 100; also, about one acre of salt meadow located in the block west of Main Street and south of Ditmars Street, with frontage on a creek leading to East Chester Bay.

By Philip A. Smyth, assignee's sale, Thomas E. Shields, assignee, 24½ acres, with residence, stables, &c., known as the Rime place, at Throgg's Neck.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 21 to 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, five four-story brownstone-front dwellings, with two-story extensions.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 34 East Ninth Street, south side, 277.4½ feet east of University Place, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building. Due or judgment, $5,418.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 346 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 120 feet west of First Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 96 Park Place, south side, 79.10 feet west of Washington Street, 23.7 by 82.4 by 23.11 by 82.8, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts; 45 Jay Street, north side, 148.3 feet east of West Street, 23.8 by 88.4 by 22.2 by 87.6, two-and-one-half-story brick building; 164 and 165 West Street, 44.4 feet south of Murray Street, 45.2 by 50.3 by 43.10 by 50.3, the plot leased for $1,800 per annum; Third Avenue, east side, 25.8½ feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 110, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Closson, referee, 634 Broadway, east side, 75.4 feet south of Bleecker Street, running through to 166 Crosby Street, 25.1 by 196.5 by 25 by 196.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $78,260; subject to other mortgages for $120,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 113 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,244.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 1 to 9 Gansevoort Street and 330 to 342 West Thirteenth Street, occupying a triangular plot at the junction of the streets named, 186.1 on Gansevoort Street, about 150 on Thirteenth Street, and 97 on the westerly line, leasehold, five four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $29,101.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 536 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,244.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 23.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 310 and 312 East One Hundred and Second Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 87.6; John Turmel of 706 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 133 and 135 Goerck Street, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.10 by 88.1; Abraham Pereiman of 161 Orchard Street, owner; Hornburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $100,000.

No 64 to 68 Wooster Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, 65.2 by 100.6; Louis F. Dommerich of 314 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; E. H. Kendall of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

No. 165 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Frank R. Houghton of 111 Broadway, owner; J. S. Mahn of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 107 East Ninety-second Street, to a one-story and basement brick shop; Frederick Old of 672 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $500.

No. 78 East Houston Street, to a two-story brick store and lofts; George J. Kenny & Brother, owners; Bruno W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 822 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building and lofts; Mary S. Kernochan and another, owners; George S. Streeter, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 14 Irving Place, to a four-story brick dwelling and office; Royal L. Wolcott, premises, owner; John B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $450.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 253 feet south of Olive Street, to a two-story brick hotel; John B. Lazzari, owner; W. E. Pringle, architect; cost, $600.

Twenty-third Street, north side, 45 feet west of Webster Avenue, to a two-story frame office; Charles A. Tier, owner; W. H. Horsfall, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.

BRYANT ST, s w corner of 179th St, 21.3 x125.5x21.7x127; Sadie B. Clocke to Lillian M. Williams.....

GOERCK ST, 27 and 29, 50x100; Alfred Hargan to Herman H. Muller.....

GOERCK ST, 27 and 29, 50x100; Herman H. Muller and another to Alfred Jaburg.....

GOERCK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Frank Kruger to William Wirth and another.....

HENRY ST, 302, s s, 24x96; Henry Dunekack to Elizabeth Dunekack.....

KOSSUTH AV SOUTH, s corner of Fulton St, 36.4 x100; George A. Martin to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association.

KOSSUTH AV SOUTH, corner of Fulton St, 36.4x100; the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Susan Montour.....

LOTS, 91 and 92, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Julius Siemers to Hudson P. Rose.....

LOTS 13 to 17, Book 2,912, map 176, lots, Bathgate estate; Edwin L. Meyers and wife to Morris Rosenberg.....

LOTS 293, 294, and 295, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Antonio d'Andrea.....

MADISON ST, s s, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 24.10x95.8x25x95.8; Jonas Weil et al. to Charles Naarden.....

MADISON ST, n w corner of Birmingham St, 18.9x60; Harris Dumbinsky and wife to Rebecca Cohn.....

MANHATTAN AV, 487, w s, 15x80; Mary De F. Ireland to A. A. Teets.....

PIKE ST, 60, w s, 25x61.10; William C. Clopton to Julia O'Hea.....

MONROE ST, 282; Cherry St, 450; Morris Goldfarb to Henie Freedman.....

NORFOLK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Bernard Rubenstein to Hannah Cohen.....

SIMPSON ST, s w corner of Freeman St, 22.6x60x irregular; Anette A. Olsen to Sophie V. Reynolds.....

WEST 47TH ST, No. 147, n s, 23.6x96.6; Mary A. Rousseau to Victoria M. Cavagnaro and another.....

1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x 125; Caroline W. L. Weinstock to Simon Adler and another.....

1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x 125; Mitchell Valentine, executor, &c., to Caroline W. L. Weinstock.....

8TH AV, 2,515, w s, 25x75; Franz A. Schwarz and others to John D. Feldman.....

15TH AV, n e corner of 4th St, 105x114 Wakefield; Amelia Lichti to Frederick C. Furcht.....

2D ST, n s, 75.1 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100.1; Sophia V. Reynolds to Anette A. Olsen.....

20TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6x 98.9, ¼ part; 29th St, s s, 516 ft w of 6th Av, 14.6x98.9,2¼ part; Lot 159 and part of Lot 160, map of property of Henry H. Leeds and others; Joseph B. Cary to Mary E. Fitzpatrick.....

31ST ST, 129 East, 18.7x56; Janet P. Hodges to A. A. Hodges.....

32D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 75x139.5x 75x133.10; 33d St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x62.8x25x61.6; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to Benedict Fischer.....

51ST ST, n s, 475 ft e of 12th Av, 25x 100.5; James Clarkin to Annie Clarkin..

52D ST, n s, 192 ft e of 3d Av, 16x110.10; Charles T. Ash to Michael Fogarty.....

62D ST, n s, 211.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.6x 100.5; Catharine Towle to Catharine M. de Grasse.....

80TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of West End Av, 43xirregular; Charles H. Davis to Ida M. Davis.....

89TH ST, s s, 193 ft e of West End Av, 16x100.8; William J. Nicklas to Florence N. Shaw.....

96TH ST, 34 West, 17x100.8; Robert Wallace to Thomas Dwyer.....

103D ST, 102 to 108, s e corner of Park Av, 64x100.11; Simon Adler and another to Caroline W. L. Weinstock.....

118TH ST, n s, 259.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 0.2½x—x— gore; Alphonse Hogenauer and another to Henry G. Peters.....

118TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Mary H. Lewis to Frank A. Seitz.....

118TH ST, n s, 535 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; James M. Horton to Frank A. Seitz.....

125TH ST, 139 to 143 West, 75x99.11; Frank A. Seitz and wife to James M. Horton.....

132D ST, 26 and 28 West, 66.8x99.11; Thomas Dwyer to Robert Walace.....

Recorded Leases.

BUTZEL, Milly J., to Mary Lynch; 3d Av, 1,431, 5 years.....

DEDRICK, Julie, and others to William H. Parr; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 146th St,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid; also a woman as laundress, by the day, or to do cleaning. Apply at present employer's, 149 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; excellent references. 21 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork, plain sewing; city reference. A., Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent young girl; best city references. Call or address at present employer's, 301 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—As chambermaid or waitress; good server; city references. 230 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—As chambermaid and laundress; good city reference from last employer. 130 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; personal reference. Hopkins, 408 West 54th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as excellent cook; good reference; understands marketing; wages $15 to $20. S. M., Box 361 Times Uptown Office, 1,260 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored cook; disengaged owing to lady breaking up house; desires first-class private family; best reference; no washing. 214 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker and pastry; best city reference. M. Y., Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; all branches; soups, meats, desserts, baking; city references; no cards. 5 East 30th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; city or country; city reference. 210 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as working housekeeper for one or two; three years' last place; city reference. Times Uptown Office, 1,260 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly competent woman as working housekeeper for one or two; three years' last place; city reference. Times Uptown Office, 1,260 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in small family or chamberwork; good reference. 433 East 39th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced French maid; good hairdresser; first-class seamstress; reliable person; wages $25; best city references. G. V., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As nurse or seamstress and chambermaid; by refined Swedish woman. Apply at present employer's, 59 West 65th St., corner Columbus Av.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find a position for her experienced North German nurse; can take entire charge of children. Call, for two days, present employer's, 124 East 55th St.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as nurse to grown children; wages, $20. P. L. G., care Foster, 105 East 84th St.

NURSE.—By a competent German nurse, (32,) to small children; willing and obliging; good city references. Clark, 327 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman to take charge of infant from birth; good reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE.—By French girl to nurse small children. L. E., 214 West 32d St., bell 12.

NURSE.—By Swedish girl to take charge of one child; $18. Call before 2. 2,235 3d Av., first bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman; has best city reference. 541 West 44th St.; ring 3d bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as seamstress and to assist with light chamberwork; willing to take care of grown children. Fischer's bell, 69 West 115th St., near Lenox Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut and fit; understands housekeeping, shopping, marking linen; twelve years' reference. Seamstress, Times Uptown Office, 1,260 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by the day. K. Driscoll, 206 East 36th St., care Mead.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 428 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

HOUSECLEANING.—By a competent woman housecleaning. Advertiser, 208 East 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler where one or more men or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York city references would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address, until Oct. 18, Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

BUTLER.—First-class; German; 35; sober, honest; understands cleaning and pressing of gentleman's clothes; thorough houseworker; best city references; wages $45. Care Mrs. Carl, 884 8d Av., first floor.

BUTLER.—VALET.—By first-class, competent, intelligent German, single; Protestant; age 38; highest city references. Temperance, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler; single handed; first-class references. E. E. S., care of Lindahl, 52 East 30th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By a Scotch couple to take care of bachelor's apartments or private house. MacGregor, 73 East 103d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; reliable, competent, sober; French and domestic references. George, 1,289 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace; single; milks; city or country. T., 424 West st.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; first-class; sober, reliable man; stylish, first-class, skillful driver; can take full charge gentleman's private stable; age 37; good appearance; ten years in last place; personal reference; city or country. James, 345 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, (30,) who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver; twelve years' personal references. W. L., 232 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; good, careful driver; city or country; former employers can be seen. Coachman, 29 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By good reliable man; four years' references. G. Kitney, 409 East 71st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man; in private family; first-class personal reference. W. M., Box 298, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede as useful man in private family; best of references from last employer. J. E. J., 24 Greenwich St.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman to valet gentleman mornings. C. H., 154 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 205 West 29th St.

TUTOR.—By Princeton man as tutor; highest reference; moderate compensation. Academic, Box 220 Times Office.

COOK.—By a first-class colored cook; good reference. J. A. T., Box 166, Times.

WORK.—By refined Irishman to work at anything where honesty, industry, and sobriety counts; handy with horses; best references. T. J., Box 220, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat chambermaid; white; assist in pantry; references. Apply, 29 West 9th St., Wednesday, 9 until 11.

WANTED—An intelligent young woman to care for a delicate boy of nine years; must be of kind disposition and experienced. Call, from 11:30 to 1, Dr. Kerley, 113 West 83d St., Wednesday.

WANTED—A woman to cook, wash, and iron; city reference required. Call at 423 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Second or useful man; to assist with waiting; must understand furnace; city references required. Apply Wednesday, between 5 and 8 o'clock at 7 East 69th St.

WANTED—Salesman thoroughly acquainted with architects; chance for big money to right men. J., 530 6th Av.

WANTED—Coachman; single; under 35; must have best references from former employer. Douglas, 436 6th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities Nov. 15th and frequently thereafter for California, including stop of one day at the old Spanish city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Information and circulars about these or other trips can be had on application.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Raymond & Whitcomb, Tours and Tickets,

31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, West, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS Regular Excursions until October 15th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

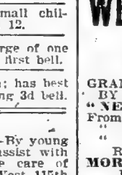

East 118th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $59.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $8,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER

Corner of Broadway & Prince St.

CARRIAGES

of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of

BROUGHAMS and COUPE ROCKAWAYS.

Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city. Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

PERSONAL.

J. O. PROCHAZKA, Klavier Studio. Wednesday, 131 West 116th St.; Saturday, S. Nyack.

AUCTION SALES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, made the 4th day of August, 1898, the undersigned Administrators with the will annexed of David Aaron, deceased, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, to the highest bidder, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the claim of the late David Aaron against the late firm of J. B. Skehan & Co. of New York City.

JOS. B. AARON,
FREDERICK F. LOWENFELS.

Oct. 6, 1898.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Selxas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:

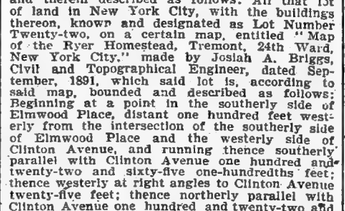

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,173.54, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.90 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE M. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY CHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1941 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898. JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx. N
Elmwood Place.

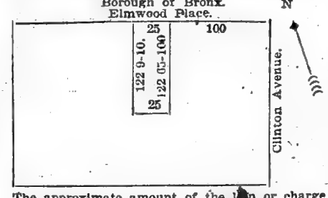

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $134 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York; September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled 'Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1862," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one-thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $162.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, EDWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Philip Houldemma, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 38 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 38 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.

New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 AM. " " West 22d St. Pier, 9 AM.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1; Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, Hudson & Coxsackie boats leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA.....OCTOBER 15
MANITOU.....OCTOBER 22
MOHEGAN.....OCTOBER 29
MARQUETTE.....NOVEMBER 5

ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON, PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Our first-class Tourist Steamers will leave Cairo for the First Cataract.
Rameses III....Nov. 15 | Rameses III....Dec. 13
Rameses .....Nov. 29 | Rameses .....Dec. 20
connecting with Cook's steamers for the Second Cataract. Weekly sailings thereafter. Dahabeahs and special steamers for private parties. HOLY LAND and EGYPT. Special parties from New York Jan. 4, Feb. 11, 18, March 4, 1899, to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, the Levant, Turkey, Greece, &c. All expenses included. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM | Etruria, Nov. 5, 10 AM
Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM | Campania, Nov. 12, 1 PM
Lucania, Oct. 29, 2 PM | Umbria, Nov. 19, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 19, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**OLD DO

THE TIMES FOR ONE CENT

Public Recognition of the Benefits That Will Follow the Decrease in Price.

CORDIAL WORDS OF APPROVAL

Additional Opinions from Prominent Men in Many Different Walks of Life.

Public interest in the reduction in price of THE NEW YORK TIMES from 3 cents to 1 cent is increasing with wider discussion of the matter, and is assuming a cordial and appreciative tone. In every quarter yesterday there was manifested a significant unanimity on the part of old readers of this newspaper that it was well worth the higher price, but there was also a ready recognition of the fact that so great a reduction in price must inevitably increase THE TIMES's sphere of usefulness by bringing it within the reach of a much larger class of readers. Both from the standpoint of business policy and from the standpoint of public advantage this radical step taken by THE TIMES was widely and earnestly commended. Following are some additional expressions of opinion from representative men:

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank.—The announcement that THE TIMES was issued to-day as a one-cent paper was a startling surprise, because at 3 cents the compensation was so far ahead of the cut. But on reflection I can congratulate the community that this clean, trustworthy newspaper, which is safe for any member of any family to read, is within the reach of all, and of it I can say that meeting the demands of competition is not to lower in any way its standard of accuracy, purity, and good taste.

REV. DR. DAVID J. BURRELL.—It is a mighty good thing for the paper and for the community as well. My only objection to THE TIMES is that it does not support Col. Roosevelt, for whom all good men ought to vote. I think THE TIMES is quite right in making the proposition that the people who are not able to pay for a high-priced newspaper are entitled to the best. It should not be assumed that the best people are those who affect the high-priced commodities. I wish the one-cent TIMES a complete success.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.—I would rather pay 3 cents for THE TIMES than 1 cent. In fact, at my home in Westchester I pay 5 cents a copy for it. THE TIMES is a good newspaper, and, in my opinion, it does not belong in the one-cent class.

ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, President Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—The reduction in the price of THE TIMES from 3 cents to 1 cent is certainly a radical step. Of its business aspects I would not undertake to express an opinion. If the present standard of the paper is not lowered there should be no diminution in its influence, because of its being a one-cent paper.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.—One cent is not enough for THE NEW YORK TIMES. But I think the reduction will induce a great many of its occasional readers to take the paper regularly.

THE REV. DR. H. PEREIRA MENDES.—I think the reduction in the price of THE TIMES a decidedly good move, if thereby it can take the place of the sensational papers with the masses.

JUDGE JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER.—It is to be hoped that as a one-cent paper THE TIMES will be more successful than ever. It is a very good thing that such a clean, reliable, and able paper is brought within the reach of all the people. It seems to me it will have a great many readers.

COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.—It's a great scheme. We can now have the best paper printed and published in the city for the price of the worst. THE NEW YORK TIMES at 1 cent is a bargain, and I think every one will see the thing in the same light. The publishers of the paper are doing a big thing, and are bound to be successful.

LOUIS PHILLIPS of the real estate firm of L. J. Phillips & Co.—It would certainly seem that success awaits the efforts of a clean, respectable sheet at a price of 1 cent.

ANDREW FREEDMAN.—I should say that this move will fill a long-felt want. A conservative newspaper, publishing all the respectable news of the day, will be just as welcome in the home of the poorest citizen as in the home of the wealthy. THE NEW YORK TIMES has been a conservative, respectable newspaper for so many years that further indorsement of it is unnecessary. I believe there are many who will gladly welcome the reduction in price, and who are desirous of having a newspaper of this calibre in their homes. The price is one that all can afford to pay, and that all should pay.

JOHN DE WITT WARNER.—As I have always read THE NEW YORK TIMES at 3 cents, I am naturally glad to get it for 1, and I hope that its increased circulation may make the change half as profitable for its management as for those who, not having read it, may be induced to do so at the reduced price. The experiment of giving the public at a popular price the best kind of a newspaper you can make, instead of pandering to its supposed bad taste, is one which I have always believed ought to be tried. I hope it will succeed.

REV. THOMAS R. SLICER.—I think it is an admirable plan for so good a paper. It seems to me that the tone and temper of THE TIMES are most excellent. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is distinctly the best contribution we have had in the way of literary matter from the daily press. It seems to me, as a man interested in public morals, that the people must recognize the high purpose of THE TIMES in adhering to its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print." Those who prefer the other kind of journalism for a cent must bear the burden of their own choice.

JACOB W. MACK, School Commissioner.—The move is undoubtedly a good one, and will be prolific of fine results. Certainly when "all the news that's fit to print" may be had for 1 cent, the people can ask no more. I feel sure THE TIMES will not be confused with any of the other penny papers.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of Public Buildings.—To me the reduction in price of THE TIMES is a commendatory action. I have been a constant reader of it for many years, and have found it at all times truthful and interesting. I feel sure this latter step will further increase its scope of usefulness.

W. J. VAN PELT, real estate.—Far from wishing THE TIMES anything but success in its venture, I am afraid that the number of people who will feel it beneath their dignity to read a one-cent paper may prove surprisingly large.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.—THE TIMES is a first-class, well-edited, and clean newspaper. Its readers hitherto have not been of the kind that look for a one-cent newspaper. This reduction in price is a radical experiment, and its outcome will be watched with much interest. Persons accustomed to buying one-cent papers will get in THE TIMES a very different kind of paper from those which they have been buying.

CHARLES H. TREAT, United States Collector of Internal Revenue.—From a public point of view it is a good move. It brings a good newspaper within the reach of the masses. Still I think that a reduction in price to two cents would have been sufficient. THE TIMES does not cater to the riffraff and lovers of sensationalism, and the persons who want it and enjoy reading it would be perfectly willing to pay two cents for it. I am an out-and-out Republican, but I always read THE TIMES to get the independent point of view.

JAMES L. WELLS, President of the North Side Board of Trade.—I believe the reduction in price will largely increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and will render the paper more valuable to and more popular with the masses, especially if the paper maintains its high standard of cleanliness in publishing only the news that's fit to print.

EDWARD BROWN, Secretary of Cigar Makers' International Union No. 144.—THE TIMES at 1 cent ought to be a grand success among the respectable and conservative working people in this city, and there are very many of them. It is a newspaper that has been largely read by employers of labor and politicians. In fact, it has been read by those people more than any other paper in the city, and is very well thought of by all classes, but many working people who are poor have been unable to enjoy the luxury of reading it. Wages are generally quite low now, and working people have to make every cent go as far as possible, and they are compelled from necessity to buy in the cheapest market. But they do want a good newspaper as well as do the wealthier classes, and I feel very confident that they will take a clean paper like THE TIMES in preference to a sensational sheet when the price is the same. I am sure that THE TIMES will circulate very largely among organized working people at least.

EDWARD C. JAMES, lawyer.—I think it is a wise policy. It gives an opportunity to demonstrate whether some of the people of New York were deterred from purchasing the paper by its former price or by the fact that it does not cater to the sensational journalism of to-day. If the people want a newspaper which prints all the news that's fit to print at as low a price as one that furnishes all the news unfit to print, they will now have an opportunity to get it.

MARTIN LIPPS, City Contractor.—My father read THE NEW YORK TIMES for twenty years. I read it daily, and it's the only paper that goes into my home, for the simple reason that it's bright and truthful and, as its motto states, contains "All the news that's fit to print." The reduction in price will serve to greatly increase the circulation of the sheet, which must be read to be appreciated.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN, President of the Borough of the Bronx.—I have not followed THE TIMES very closely of late, but when I had occasion to do so I always found it to be clean and newsy, and what it published could be depended upon. I believe that its reduction to a penny paper will open a new field for it, and that success awaits the undertaking.

COL. W. L. TRENHOLM, President North American Trust Company.—I have always taken THE TIMES, and have always been interested in its welfare. I consider it to-day as the best daily newspaper of this country, taking it all in all. It is a safe family paper. If the reduction in price is the result of prosperity, I rejoice and commend the policy of pushing its circulation into the middle circles. I should consider it a public calamity if the tone of the paper should be lowered with the price.

HARRISON W. GOURLEY, Special Deputy Naval Officer, Custom House.—I trust that the reduction in price assures a doubled circulation, at least, for THE TIMES I rank as a clean, trustworthy family newspaper, in whose prosperity I am warmly interested.

FREDERICK T. ADAMS, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a great newspaper. For financial news it has no superior in the country. This is proved by the fact that every Wall Street man who wants to be posted has a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES when he comes down town in the morning. These men have always been willing to pay the 3 cents charged for the paper. Now that the charge is only 1 cent the circulation ought to grow wonderfully. As I understand it, the high standard that has been maintained in the paper is to be kept up, and those who look at their pennies will have a chance to buy a high-class paper for only 1 cent. I think there are enough of the better class of thinkers to appreciate this, and instead of buying the sensational yellow journals they will buy THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is, and always has been, a clean, live newspaper and an educator. I think it is great, and I am certainly a bull on the proposition.

WILLIAM BAYARD BLACKWELL, lawyer.—I assume that the change in price is made as a matter of business enterprise, but I should say that it was really a public benefaction. The "yellow" papers make a low price as a bid for readers, and if their evil influence is to be combated, it seems to me that the people should be able to obtain a high-class and wholesome paper like THE TIMES at the same price.

THOMAS FITCHIE, Commissioner of Immigration.—My politics differs from that of THE TIMES; but I have always admired the paper and have a great many friends who, despite the fact that they are rabid Republicans, take THE TIMES because it is clean, able, and reliable. I think it a splendid thing for the community that such a paper should circulate at a price which brings it within reach of the masses, who must count their pennies.

CHARLES BURNHAM, manager of Wallack's Theatre.—I have always admired THE TIMES, and I think that so radical a reduction in the price of so good a newspaper will be appreciated by the public.

P. H. RUGGLES, Manager of the Press Reading Bureau.—The reduction in the price of THE TIMES is of course very acceptable to us. The old price was very satisfactory, as we got more valuable information out of THE TIMES than any other paper in the city.

BENONI LOCKWOOD, New York Manager of the Insurance Company of North America.—The change in the price of THE TIMES will certainly have a good effect, but I cannot see why the purpose of the management could not have been accomplished by selling the paper for 2 cents.

WEST POLLOCK, Assistant United States Manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of England.—I think that the move is to be commended, and if the high standard of the paper can be maintained at the new price it will be a distinct gain to the community.

ADOLPH DOHMEYER, Assistant United States Manager of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany.—The change in the price of THE TIMES was a great surprise, but I believe that the management knew exactly what it was doing in bringing the price of such a paper down to 1 cent.

Deserving of Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was agreeably surprised to read your announcement in this morning's issue, of the reduction in the price of your paper. Addison makes one of his characters say: "'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it." You deserve success, and I sincerely hope you will get it. Indeed, I feel sure you will, believing as I do that your promise that the reduction in price will not be followed by a lowering of tone and quality will be carried out. In my opinion, there is only one other paper in New York that equals yours in cleanliness, editorial power, and common sense, and I wish that paper were working with you in urging the infliction of a well-merited punishment on the Republican Party in this State at the coming election. CIVITAS.

New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

A Long-Felt Want Supplied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reduction in the price of THE TIMES to 1 cent has solved a problem for many poor families as to how they could get the best news—accurate and free from sensationalism—without having to pay 3 cents a day. You have supplied a long-felt want. I venture to predict a very large increase in the circulation of THE TIMES, and I believe also that before long your new move will prove to be a gain financially. Every intelligent man must admit the great power of the press for good or evil; he will also admit that a good, healthy, readable newspaper, published at a price within the reach of all, is a public boon we cannot be too thankful for.

As representing the good citizenship work of our east side Christian Endeavor Societies, I wish THE TIMES great success and shall heartily recommend it as a clean, reliable newspaper for the people.

MALCOLM R. BIRNIE.

New York, Oct. 11, 1898.

OVERLOOKED $40,000 IN GEMS.

Two Men Held for Thefts in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Detective Schuyler H. West of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria arraigned yesterday afternoon in the West Side Court John J. Flaherty of 741 Seventh Avenue and Andrew Mullen of 228 West Thirty-sixth Street on charges of grand larceny. They were accused of entering the rooms of guests and taking jewelry and money.

On Oct. 5 the room of a guest was entered and $15 was taken from a trunk. In this trunk, Detective West said, there was $40,000 worth of diamonds in a paper box lined with plush. The common appearance of the box probably misled the thieves.

Each prisoner accused the other. One of them said they had torn up the pawntickets. Both were held by Magistrate Olmstead in $1,000 bail each for examination.

SAY HE POISONED VALUABLE DOG

T. H. Howard of Brooklyn Arrested at Instigation of S. A. McIntyre.

Thomas H. Howard, a retired merchant living on the Ocean Parkway, near Avenue A, Brooklyn, will be arraigned in the Flatbush Police Court to-day on a charge of having poisoned a valuable collie belonging to S. A. McIntyre, a neighbor. The warrant was obtained by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. McIntyre who is a stock broker, got the dog about six months ago, and named him Laddie. He valued the dog at $500.

Laddie annoyed Mr. Howard by barking at him and sometimes ran after his carriage for two or three blocks, barking furiously. On one occasion, it is alleged, Mr. Howard became so infuriated at the incessant barking that he jumped over the fence and beat the dog with his cane. The McIntyre family claim to have seen Mr. Howard throw a piece of meat to Laddie. The dog ate it, and died shortly afterward. A chemist analyzed a portion of the dog's stomach and, it is alleged, found traces of strychnine.

Somewhere on the ocean is an importer of men's half hose; he sailed with his mind free and his shelves clear, for he sold us 238 dozen—all he had—of his finest goods.

Twenty different styles; 15 of them are now selling at the well-known haberdashers at $1 to $1.50 a pair.

They are the striking styles of this present season—not old ones.

It is a complete line—not broken lots and odd sizes.

They are as handsome in pattern and colorings, as good in quality, as we have ever had—at least a half are silk mixed.

50 cents a pair.

Now in your hurry don't forget the gloves, neckwear, underwear and all the other furnishings that match in quality.

Just as good clothes, shoes and hats for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE JUDGE DOUGLASS MYSTERY.

Disappearance of the Jersey City Man Still Unexplained.

The belief that ex-Judge William P. Douglass of Jersey City is alive is rapidly gaining ground among his friends. William F. Midlige, in whose hands the investigation has been placed, yesterday boarded the Dean Richmond on her return from Albany.

He learned that Judge Douglass occupied a stateroom with a large window opening on the upper deck. There is a passage three feet wide between this window and the guard rail. Capt. Melville said the statement telegraphed from Albany that the stateroom was found locked on the inside was not correct. The key was in the lock, but the door was not locked.

There was found in the room an entire suit of clothes, with shoes, an umbrella, a small comb, a shaving brush, collar, cuffs, and two pocketbooks, one containing $1, the other 23 cents, and some newspaper clippings. It was also learned that at 10 o'clock Judge Douglass went to the restaurant and ate a plate of chowder.

It was reported that Judge Douglass drew $2,200 from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company on Saturday, but the bank officers refused either to confirm or deny the story.

Chief of Police Murphy, who is working on the case, says he believes that Judge Douglass is alive. He declined, however, to give any reason for his faith. He thought it possible that Judge Douglass might have bought two tickets on the boat, using one to pass ashore with while he left the other in his stateroom.

W. E. TRAVIS IN COURT.

Examination in Hartford Burglary Case to Continue To-day.

William E. Travis, charged with burglary, in Hartford, Conn., was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning for examination. The case, however, was postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon at the request of the detectives, so that they could have further time to find claimants for the alleged stolen property found in Travis's possession. Bail was fixed at $1,500. None of Travis's relatives was in the courtroom.

Notwithstanding the fact that, the police say, Travis has admitted the Hartford burglary charged against him and ten years of successful robbing, his lawyers are preparing to make a vigorous fight for him.

When Travis is brought up for examination to-day, Miss Sumner of Bridgeport, Conn., will be present with the object of identifying, if it be possible, the property found on the prisoner, and then the matter of issuing the requisition papers for his return to Connecticut will be taken up.

Capt. McClusky believes that Travis is the man who escaped from the Presbyterian Hospital while a prisoner there about four years ago by jumping out of the window. This man had attempted to enter the house at 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, but the burglar alarm started, and he made an effort to escape. In doing so, he stumbled and fell into the area in front of the house. The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station found him stunned, and he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital bleeding from cut on his head. They tried to identify him on that occasion, but could not, and while their attention was turned he escaped by jumping through a window.

POLITE BURGLAR IN FLATBUSH.

Begs a Woman's Pardon for Awaking Her, Then Flees.

The "gentleman" burglar appears to be becoming the vogue in housebreaking circles. A Chesterfieldian member of the house-looting craft is just now busily engaged in relieving well-to-do householders of Flatbush from their loose possessions.

This polite fellow paid a visit to the handsome home of E. A. Watts, at East Twenty-second Street and Avenue G, a night or so ago. The family was in bed at the time, but the burglar, with characteristic good breeding, was careful not to awaken them. While moving about the house, however, he chanced into the room occupied by Mrs. Watts. The lady started up in bed and looked affrightedly into the light of the visitor's dark lantern.

"I beg your pardon, madame," said the burglar, composedly. "I had no intention of intruding. Pray do not be disturbed."

Then he bowed himself out. Mrs. Watts, it appears, was unimpressed by the visitor's politeness. She called to her husband, and the latter rudely emptied his revolver after the burglar as the latter was leaving a trifle hurriedly by the front door.

Police Board and Supt. McCullagh.

The question as to the right of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh to equip his deputies with clubs and shields similar to those used by the police came up before the Police Board yesterday afternoon. Chief Devery, in a letter, declared that, in his opinion, McCullagh had violated the law. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Another meeting will be held to-day, when the committee will report. The board also considered a request from Mr. McCullagh asking for a place of detention for any person or persons who may be arrested by him or his deputies.

Stern Bros

having added largely
to the facilities in their

Ladies' Tailoring Dep't

are now prepared to
make to order all styles of
Tailored Garments
in exclusive designs
at
Very Moderate Prices

West 23d St.

A Bargain in Carpets.

142 Rolls
Wilton Velvet,
—very fine quality,—
$1.10
per yard,
formerly $1.55.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WEDDING GIFTS.

CHAIRS—Delicate Chippendale specimens, and great tall-backed, soft-cushioned pieces, with "ears" to protect from draughts.

DESKS—Roomy-topped, with just such delightful rows of drawers and pigeon-holes across the back and sides as Washington's letters were tucked into.

CUPBOARDS—On tall, carved legs, quaint enough for the quaintest of china. Tall clocks, carved chests, inlaid tables, curio cabinets—such a wealth of beauty to select from, and all at factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

RICH BEGGAR'S VACATION

Charles Burkawitz, an Adept, Rusticating on Blackwell's Island.

HOW HIS ART HAS PROSPERED

Poor Russian Boy Comes Here and Makes a Fortune—The Mendicant's Home.

Charles Burkawitz, thirty-five years old, one of New York's wealthiest and most influential beggars, was sent to the Island for three months yesterday by Magistrate Olmsted in the West Side Court. The charge against him was vagrancy, yet the misshapen and withered little man is said to be worth all the way from $14,000 to $20,000.

Burkawitz was arrested Monday evening at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, where he was busily engaged grinding out ancient melodies on that beggars' most precious friend, the bijou hand organ, while his sightless eyes turned appealingly upward with the far-away stare of the blind. Being arrested is no new experience for Burkawitz. He has made many journeys to the Island in the course of his busy life. He is known to half the policemen in the city. They know that by a strict attention to business and the application of approved methods, he has built up a lucrative trade in his own particular line, and they regard him as a shining example of what thrift and enterprise will accomplish, even in the begging profession.

Burkawitz was brought to this country from Russia about fifteen years ago by his uncle, who hoped to use him as a remunerative object of charity. He hadn't a copeck to bless himself with at the time. He was descended, however, from a long line of famous mendicants and inherited traits of character that were bound to stand him in good stead in new fields. The only external equipment possessed by the boy was a peculiarly repulsive appearance, his hair growing far down on his forehead, as if he had been born a helpless idiot. He did not have even a withered arm or leg.

His uncle, who was a prosperous beggar in this city, installed the boy at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. This claim had long been considered by the beggars to be practically worked out, but young Burkawitz went to work with a will and soon had the business on a paying basis. He supplemented his meagre natural equipment by feigning blindness. He would roll his eyes upward so that only the whites could be seen. He subsequently enlarged the scope of his operations by displaying a stack of villainously bad lead pencils, and thereby practically introduced the display of beggars' pencils in the lower part of the city.

Burkawitz soon withdrew from partnership with his uncle, and went into business for himself. Nine years ago he met with a fortunate accident. He fell down three flights of stairs in the tenement in which he was living and laid open his skull. He came to his senses and found that he need not roll his eyes in order to be sightless. He consulted eminent surgeons, and they told him they could perform an operation whereby he could see again, but the rearranging of the shattered skull would probably destroy his reason. So Burkawitz promptly decided to remain blind. He was sadly maimed, and after that his bank account grew by leaps and bounds.

Ever progressive, he gave up his stand on Fourteenth Street and moved up to the Park entrance, equipped with an organ capable of no less than five plaintive melodies. Here, with the cooling breezes from the green trees and with the song of birds blending with his music, he grew wealthy. His vacations were spent on Blackwell's Island. He sent to Russia for his cousin three years ago and married her. She died two years ago, and Burkawitz had no difficulty in winning the affections of pretty Yetta Etzvetz. They were married eighteen months ago.

Burkawitz's home is at 53 Lewis Street, in the heart of the poor Jewish district, and here the beggar's wife was found yesterday. There is no apartment in all that district to compare with the Burkawitz home. The family lives on the second floor, front. The front room is carpeted expensively. A white oak dressing case, with heavy plate-glass mirror, stands in one corner. On the neatly covered centre table are various articles of bric-à-brac, and the large, plush-covered family album containing the portraits of the Burkawitz ancestors. From the centre of the room hangs a large brass cage, in which a canary was singing at the top of its voice. Several handsome vases and an expensive cuckoo clock stood upon the mantlepiece. The cooking stove was of the latest pattern, but Mrs. Burkawitz was getting supper on a supplementary kerosene stove. Near by was a handsome oak refrigerator.

In a neat little portable zinc bathtub, the beggar's baby had just had its bath. Above all hung, in a heavy gilt frame, a crayon portrait of the head of the house. It was one of two, the janitress explained for Mrs. Burkawitz, who cannot speak English, that had been taken to send back to the old country. The accomodating artist had drawn Burkawitz as a handsome man, able to see.

The apartments, as a whole, had an air of comfort, and even luxury. The neighbors said that Burkawitz was better off than any of them. In later years the beggar has preferred to remain at home on all holidays and on Sundays, and does not go out except the weather be propitious. He is said to go to and from his business in a street car.

CUT HIS SON OFF WITH $1.

Peculiarity of the Will of William B. Van Aken.

In the will of William B. Van Aken, which was recently filed for probate in the Surrogate's office, he bequeathed to his son and only child, Diedrich Van Aken, the sum of $1. The latter, whose home is at 141 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, is a contractor, and is at present in the West on business.

Diedrich's wife, in his absence, declined to enter into details regarding the matter. "Mr. Van Aken," she said, however, "was a very eccentric man, and his closest friends could never tell what he was going to do in any matter. I can say that my husband will abide by the provision of the will. The estate consisted of considerable land in Kansas, about 1,000 acres. If there was anything else I do not know of it. Mr. Van Aken several years ago was a large property owner in New Jersey."

The testator left the bulk of his property to his friend, Edwin Krows.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Financial Reports of the National Body and Irvington Auxiliary.

The Women's National War Relief Association met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning. The report of the Treasurer showed receipts to date to be $37,608.34 and expenditures $34,237.94. The receipts include $10,000 of the $25,000 placed subject to the order of the association by Miss Helen Gould.

The report of the Irvington Auxiliary, of which Miss Helen Gould is Secretary, showed receipts to date to be $3,442.75 and expenditures $3,208.46. The report from "Camp Walworth" showed that 1,226 men had been taken care of in that building. The association is now caring for 19 men in city hospitals, 135 in out-of-town hospitals, and 82 at "Camp Walworth."

A. J. McIntosh left on the Port Victor last Friday as representative of the association to distribute the $2,500 worth of supplies sent to Santiago. E. A. Sumner, an attorney of this city, also went on the Port Victor as the agent of the Sir Thomas Lipton Fund. While in Santiago he will act as counsel for the Women's Patriotic Relief Association.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

BROAD CLOTHS
AND
TAILOR SUITINGS.

A newly arranged stock, containing all the cloth fabrics now in use for tailor-made garments.

Whip-cords, Rough Cheviots, Cutaway Diagonals, Dress Meltons, Box Cloths, English Melton Coatings, Plaid-back Golf Cloth.

Ladies' Cloths and Broad Cloths, $1.00 to $3.25 per yard.

Satin-faced Venetian Cloth, $1.50 per yard.

Heavy checked and overchecked Tweeds, weighing 16 ounces to the yard—copies of Men's suitings, $1.25 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

Silk Skirts.

Ladies' fancy striped and plain Taffeta Silk Skirts, in beautiful and attractive fall shades and colors. Umbrella shape and corded at bottom, at the low price of

$4.85

Ladies' striped and shaded Taffeta Silk Skirts, of a very handsome quality, two and three corded ruffles,

$6.50
value $10.00

West Twenty-third St.

PROMOTES HEALTH.
Jaeger
PURE WOOL
CYCLING OUTFITS
RETAIL STORES
16 West 23d St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE,
166 Broadway near Cortlandt
248 W. 125th St. Harlem.
Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Ladies'
Tailor-Made Suits,
at $28.50,
silk lined coat and skirt, of cheviots and fancy mixtures, either in short jackets, or long cutaway effects.

at $42 & $45,
silk lined throughout, fine imported materials, fashioned after our fine imported models.

Suits made to order, from
$57.50,
in ladies' cloths, all desirable shades, coat and skirt silk lined throughout.

at $75, $85 & $97.50,
we are showing Imported Jackets and Skirts, beautifully braided, fur trimmed, all in tailor-made effects.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Registered Trade Mark.
Winter Swelter.
There is no surer way of catching cold in winter than by getting warm.
Wool next the skin overheats.
Excites abnormal perspiration.
Keeps one in a vapor bath.
Renders the skin sensitive to cold and its train of worse ills.

Winter Comfort.
Deimel Linen-Mesh underwear is warm enough for all seasons.
Prevents overheating.
Corrects abnormal perspiration.
Absorbs and quickly dissipates the normal skin excretions.
Prevents cold catching by destroying super-sensitiveness to it.
Before investing in your fall and winter underwear it will be worth your while to carefully investigate this article. A Booklet about it will be mailed free on request.

"The Linen Store."
James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE
RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

CHICKERING HALL. Last Two Appearances of
ANNIE GREY
TO-NIGHT! Robert Burns: His pathos and humor told in poetry and song. Friday Ev'g. "The gathering of the clans," (Jacobite,) in song and story. Stirring incidents connected with the Jacobite rising in 1745. Adm. 25c. Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00. At the hall.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
"A delightful surprise."—Times.
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. To-day, 2:15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
AIDA
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.

Casino! ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. 100 people. Augmntd Orch. of 40 pcs.
LA BOHEME Friday night & Sat. Mat.
CAVALLERIA RUSTI-To-night. Tomrrw Night
CANA & I PAGLIACCI & Saturday Night.
NXT SUN. EV.—Grand Concert, with Entire Co.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
J. H. STODDART in "The Long Strike."
ZELMA RAWLSTON. BEHRWELL TRIO.
Biograph. Tim Cronin. Everything Good.

ACADEMY OF SPORTING LIFE MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The great English play. 20 Horses & 200 people. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat. No advance in prices.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
CHAS. DALTON and original production.

MANHATTAN 50th Time Mon. Mat. To-day. THEATRE. 33d & B'way. The Turtle

BROADWAY THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
4TH BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Matinee Every Day, 25c. Evenings, 25c. and 50c.
This Week—MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS Mat. To-day. COLUMBUS THE. STOCK CO.
LEAH THE FORSAKEN (new version.)

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15 Mat. To-day. WM. WEST'S BIG MINSTREL JUBILEE.

HARLEM Opera House. WAY DOWN EAST. Ev. at 8:20, Sat. Mat. at 2:15.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 6 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées To-day & Saturday.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.
HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE ALICE NEILSEN OPERA CO. in Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

BIJOU. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co. FUNNY EVERY MINUTE. SAM BERNARD The Marquis of Michigan.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way
Last 4 nights. A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES.
Last Sat. Mat.
Oct. 17—Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company in "ON AND OFF."

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat. at 2:15. HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S Roaring Success. A DAY AND A NIGHT

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2:00.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts on Albany Day Line Strs. Excellent orchestra, attractive musical programme. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAX GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES,

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

7th Day, Wednesday, Oct. 12th.
Six Races, Including a Selling Steeplechase at About Two Miles.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno's Band. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

THE LEATHER TRUST.

Officials Non-committal Regarding Rumors of a General "Shut-down."

Officials of the United States Leather Company refused yesterday to confirm or deny the rumor that within a few days, owing to lack of profit in the leather business, it will endeavor to lower the price of hides and advance that of leather by closing many if not all of its tanneries and dependent industries. The tanneries in the East and South number about one hundred. The price of hides just now is almost prohibitive. Chicagos sell at 11 to 12 cents a pound, and South Americans at 14½ to 16½ cents, while there has been an overproduction of leather and its manufactures. The Leather Trust several years ago met a like situation by "shutting down" for four months, and forced the price of hides from 13 cents to 5 cents a pound.

Interests outside of the trust are disposed to believe that it intends to take prompt and radical action because the conditions of the leather trade are unfavorable all over the world. A representative of one of the most active and important of the trust's rivals said yesterday: "It is evident that something must soon be done or irretrievable injury will result to the leather business. We have been running our plant on the lowest possible basis for months, and would gladly welcome a shut-down in which we could join. While we know absolutely nothing as to what the trust has done or is about to do, we do know that conditions are such as to warrant a shut-down for some time. It is possible that we may take the step whether the trust does or not."

The best safeguard against serious consequences from a cold is prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

$10,000 FOR A BOY'S LEG.

A Judgment Against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company—Charges of Bribery.

A verdict for $10,000 was awarded by a jury, before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of John G. Gray in a suit brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages for the loss of his left leg.

Gray is fifteen years old. On the evening of Jan. 5 last he was on one of the cars of the company. The car was crowded, and Gray was standing on the platform. At Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue he was jostled off by the conductor. His left leg went under the car, and was cut off.

During the course of the trial Edward J. Giblin, one of the eye-witnesses of the accident, testified that he had been offered $450 by a lawyer named Louis Julien, a clerk in the office of the lawyers for the railroad, to leave the city during the trial. Julien denies this, and says that Giblin came to him and, saying that he wanted to go to Europe, offered to get out of the way for $450. Julien says he put him out of the office.

Thomas P. Wickes, who appeared for the plaintiff, says he will bring the bribery charge before the Grand Jury.

Sale of P. S.

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair; northwesteriy winds becoming variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Lord Rosebery, ex-Premier, made a speech at Epsom yesterday in which he did not hesitate to say that the situation at Fashoda confronted England as an issue of supreme gravity. He expressed the hope that France will relieve the situation by refusing to acknowledge national responsibility for Major Marchand's expedition on the Upper Nile. A dispatch from Paris says it is understood that Marchand is returning from Fashoda according to arrangements by both Governments. Advices from Korea declare that the conspirators against the Chinese Emperor have been put to death. Emperor William has started for his journey to the Holy Land. The Cape Colony Ministry has resigned because of resolutions passed by the Assembly expressing a want of confidence in the Government. The Papal Secretary of State has undertaken to smooth down all differences between the Vatican and Prussia.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The hostile Pillager Indians have agreed to surrender. Indian Inspector Jones yesterday visited their camp to arrange the terms.

The People's Telephone Corporation of New York was incorporated in Albany yesterday, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. It is said that it will reduce rates in this city.

Two couples of Cleveland, Ohio, are spending their honeymon in a wagon in which they are making a trip to San Francisco, where they proposed to take a steamer to Manila. They arrived in Chicago yesterday.

The Chicago police believe some light will be thrown on the mysterious disappearance from that city a few months ago of George P. Halberstadt of Philadelphia by the arrest of Florence Griggs, who was found in Detroit and taken to Chicago yesterday. The woman was being prosecuted by Mr. Halberstadt for robbery, and vanished, forfeiting her bail of $500, shortly after he disappeared.

Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt left for home yesterday, and is not expected to return from Oyster Bay this week.

The Democratic County Convention last night nominated George P. Andrews, James Fitzgerald, and David Leaventritt for Supreme Court Justices. Theodore F. Hascall was selected as candidate for Judge of the City Court.

Page 3.

The constitutionality of certain provisions in the War Revenue act is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court.

County Clerk Sutphin of Queens said yesterday he intends to furnish the electors of the new County of Nassau with Queens County ballots as well as their own.

Gen. Graham, testifying before the War Investigating Commission, showed yesterday that 9 per cent. of the soldiers at Camp Alger were sick in the latter part of September.

The First National Bank of San Francisco, as the assignee of Hermann Oelrichs, has petitioned for the payment of a legacy of $50,000 due him from the estate of James G. Fair.

The Gloucester, some of the men who were on the Merrimac with Hobson, and some of the marines who fought at Guantanamo, will take part in the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee ceremonies.

Mrs. George, who is accused of killing George D Saxton, brother of Mrs. McKinley, was held for the Grand Jury at Canton, Ohio, yesterday on the charge of murder in the first degree.

Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, yesterday waived a hearing at Philadelphia on the charge of conspiracy with Senator Quay and others to misapply funds of the State that were on deposit in the People's Bank.

Page 4.

Major Beebe, an attaché of the United States Military Commission, died of yellow fever in Havana yesterday.

The big battleships Oregon and Iowa left the anchorage at Tompkinsville yesterday and started on their long voyage to the Pacific.

The case of Provost Guard Kitchen, who shot Private Nygren of the Twelfth New York at Lexington, Ky., on Sunday, will come before the court to-day. He probably will be turned over to the military authorities.

The Paris newspapers declare that great obstacles are in the way of a harmonious adjustment of the differences between the American and Spanish Peace Commissions. This has caused much depression at Madrid, particularly with respect to the report that Americans do not recognize the Cuban and Puerto Rican debts.

Page 5.

The Pope has appointed Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans Apostolic Delegate to Cuba.

The civil officials temporarily appointed by Col. Ray, the American military commander, have found no money in the treasury at Manzanillo.

Men discharged from the army at Sea Girt, N. J., arrived in Jersey City yesterday, and said they had been obliged to beg or "beat their way" home, as they received no pay or transportation.

Gen. Lawton left Santiago for the United States yesterday on the transport Michigan. Thirty cannon, captured in the forts and trenches, are ready for shipment to this country.

Secretary Alger will recommend that Congress appropriate funds to construct a railroad line from Cape Maysi, at the eastern extremity of Cuba, to Cape Antonio, at the western extremity.

Sites for two camps for our troops in Cuba have already been selected by the commission appointed for that purpose. One is outside Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, and the other at Guanajay, twenty miles from the capital.

Col. Brown, who has arrived at Havana overland from Santiago, had an interview with Gomez on the way. The Cuban Commander in Chief said he was in favor of his army being disbanded and of a general election, in which Spaniards could take part and all taxpayers have a vote.

Surgeon Major Louis L. Seaman, who had charge of the convalescents on the Obdam returning from Ponce, declared yesterday that the Government furnished no food for the voyage that was fit for sick men to eat. The Red Cross Society and the National Relief Association were forced to provide. He lays the blame for war abuses on "maladministration of the Quartermaster's Department."

The feature of "President's Day" at the Omaha Exposition yesterday was a speech on the war by President McKinley. In the course of his remarks he reminded his hearers that the country was confronted by new and grave problems whose solution would affect other nations, and added: "We cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; we must follow our duty even if desire opposes."

Page 8.

Play in the women's championship golf tournament on the Ardsley links was continued yesterday.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, leaves tomorrow for China, to survey a railway route for an American syndicate.

President Callaway of the New York Central returned from the West yesterday, and said he had found the railroad situation and business conditions much improved there.

Results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Baltimore, 2; New York, 1. New York, 6; Baltimore, 2. Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Washington, 10; Boston, 1. Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 2. Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Pittsburg, 9; Cleveland, 1. Cleveland, 5; Pittsburg, 2.

Page 9.

The following were the winners at Morris Park yesterday: Governor Budd, Momentum, Helen Thomas, George Keene, Prestidigitatrice, and Continental.

Judge Van Syckel, in the Union County (N. J.) court, yesterday appointed Commissioners to appraise and condemn land for the widening of Westfield Avenue, from Elizabeth to Plainfield, along which the new trolley line will be operated.

Five companies of the Twenty-third Regiment spent the day in rifle practice at Creedmoor yesterday. Companies H and I qualified every man as a marksman; Company G, 33 out of 36; Company D, 36 out of 42, and Company C, 43 out of 47.

Page 14.

At the annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday James Stillman was elected a Director to succeed the late Rosewell G. Rolston.

A letter written by Rough Rider Ebermann, formerly a New York policeman, from San Antonio, Texas, on May 14, will be filed to-day as his last will and testament.

John Vetter was fined $5 yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court on his own admission that he used "just enough force" to compel his wife to stay home from lodge meetings.

The Ohio Supreme Court's investigation here of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company resulted yesterday in John D. Rockefeller's refusal to answer certain questions and to produce books, though in one case threatened with contempt proceedings. The Standard's attorneys say they will produce no more witnesses voluntarily.

News came to light yesterday of ill-treatment of soldiers of the Second New Jersey Regiment at Jacksonville, Fla. Two young men of Montclair returned home very ill, one having been sent away from the camp hospital when in a serious condition. Their father denounced such action on the part of the authorities, and said he feared the defeat of the Republican Party at the next election.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
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Railroads.—Page 8.
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HONEYMOON IN A WAGON.

Two Couples of Cleveland, Ohio, Arrive in Chicago on Their Way to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—D. A. Paton and wife and A. J. Philbrook and wife of Cleveland, Ohio, are enjoying their honeymoon in novel and romantic style in an overland trip across the continent.

They left Cleveland on Sept. 8, the day after they were married, and reached Chicago to-day, and are now encamped on the west band of the Desplaines River, a short distance north of the West Madison Street bridge.

Their wagon, which is completely inclosed, is nearly 11 feet by 6 in the clear, and it comprises the comforts of a Pullman car, with some improvements and additions.

They expect to reach Denver this Fall, and will lay over there until the roads open up in the Spring, when they will continue their journey to San Francisco. There they will take a steamer for Manila.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Incorporated in Albany with a Capital of $5,000,000—Will Reduce Rates in This City, It Is Said.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The People's Telephone Corporation of New York was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, to operate a telephone system in New York City and in other cities, towns, and villages in New York and other States, and in the Dominion of Canada.

The capital stock is divided into $2,000,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. The Directors are S. B. Dutcher J. E. Nichols, E. S. A. De Lima, Francis C. Travers, Frank Brainard, J. Fred Ackerman, and Darwin R. James of New York City.

The People's Telephone Corporation is the outgrowth of the fight between the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Bell Telephone Company during the last fifteen years, and is designed to bring about a very material reduction in telephone rates. Nearly all of the members of the Board of Trade are interested in the venture, Darwin R. James, the President of the board, appearing as one of the incorporators. The Secretary of the new corporation is Frank Gardiner, the nephew of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner.

While the charter contemplates operations over an extended territory, the company's work will be first inaugurated in this city. Preparations have been made preliminary to the establishment of a telephone service in the Borough of Manhattan as soon as possible, and in the Borough of Brooklyn as soon thereafter as is found to be advisable.

X RAYS ON COLLIER'S HEAD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Frank Collier sat for two hours to-day with the side of his head pressed against a skiagraph plate, while the X-Rays of a Crooke's tube were directed upon the opposite temple. Two exposures were made in the laboratory of Dr. W. C. Fuchs in the Schiller Building.

Collier was attended by Drs. E. C. Fortner and T. A. Davis, who have agreed to perform the operation of trephining the skull, as a result of which the lawyer expects to be restored to the full possession of mental strength. In the conflict of medical opinion respecting the character of the injuries that the patient's brain sustained from the blow of two years ago, the two physicians in consultation with Dr. J. B. Murphy, decided to apply the Roentgen light to his head.

If the negatives show a growth on the inner side of the skull, causing its depression, the operation will be performed immediately.

CLUE TO A CHICAGO MYSTERY?

Police Believe Light May Be Thrown on Halberstadt's Disappearance by Florence Griggs's Arrest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Chicago police officers are confident that through the arrest of Florence Griggs, colored, now confined in the county jail, some light may be thrown on the case of George P. Halberstadt, the Philadelphia millionaire, who mysteriously disappeared from his temporary home in this city last June.

It is thought, for various reasons, that the Griggs woman can give some intelligence concerning the fate of the Philadelphian, as his disappearance occurred at a time when he was prosecuting her in the courts for robbery.

On June 1, four days before he vanished, he was robbed by Florence Griggs at 236 Custom House Place. He had come to Chicago but a short time previously. He met the woman on the Levee, and was enticed by her to the house mentioned, where he was robbed of $180. Discovering his loss a few hours later, he swore out a warrant against the woman.

When she was arraigned for a hearing in the Harrison Street Police Court a few days later, Halberstadt succeeded in having her held for the criminal court, but the woman was released on bail of $500, furnished by Michael G. Walsh. This was on June 4. That day Halberstadt disappeared, after bidding good-bye to his relatives at 480 Superior Street, where he had been staying.

Before going away he said he was going to visit cities further west. From that time nothing has been heard or seen of him by his friends. For more than four months the whole country—East, West, North, and South—has been scoured for intelligence as to his fate. His wife, Mrs. George P. Halberstadt, whose home is at 2203 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, has been nearly distracted. She has asked her brother-in-law, Charles Halberstadt, to keep up the search for the missing man, and thousands of dollars have been expended in the thus far futile attempt to find him.

Shortly after Halberstadt disappeared Florence Griggs also vanished. The police could not find her in Chicago, Suspicion was at once aroused and a search for her was made. Her bonds of $500 were forfeited, and Detective Braxton of the Desplaines Street Station was detailed to find her. Last Monday the woman was found in Detroit, and was to-day brought to Chicago.

American Railway in Ecuador.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 12.—P. H. Ashmead, a Government surveyor, who has been working on the deep-waterway survey at Champlain, left there to-night for New York, from which port he sails on the 18th for Ecuador, with others, to lay out a five-hundred-mile railway for American capitalists.

The fastest train from New York to Washington is the "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It's time is Five Hours.—Adv.

HOWARD GOULD MARRIES

He Takes as His Wife Miss Kathrine Clemmons, an Actress.

FAMILY HAD OPPOSED MATCH

He May Lose Part of His Inheritance in Consequence—Off for Wedding Cruise.

After an eventful courtship extending over four years or more, Howard Gould, the third son of the late Jay Gould, and Miss Viola Kathrine Clemmons, an actress, were married last night at 8:30 o'clock in the Holland House by the Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Fifty-seventh Street.

The ceremony, at which none of Mr. Gould's relatives was present, was very simple in its nature. There were no groomsmen nor bridesmaids, and, excepting the officiating clergymen and the bride and bridegroom, only ten persons were present at the marriage, which was performed in the parlors of the hotel. They were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kimble, Mr. and Mrs. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin, Mr. Bogardus, and Capt. Shackford of Mr. Gould's new steam yacht, the Niagara.

The bride was attired in a white satin dress, trimmed with old point lace, the gown being plain in design. Her only ornament was a small jewel at her throat. She carried a large bouquet of white roses. After the ceremony a supper was served in the Gilt Room of the hotel, which was elaborately decorated with arms and flowers. Each guest was presented with a piece of the wedding cake in a white satin box, with the compliments of the bride and bridegroom.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gould has been for the last few years, and particularly of late, most devoted in his attentions to Miss Clemmons, it is a fact which not even Mr. Gould's closest friends attempted to deny that the marriage came in the nature of a decided surprise to them. Indeed, it was not surely known, unless to a very few, that the young people were engaged, though it was generally believed they were. Mr. Gould's friends think that on the recent trip taken by Mr. Gould on his new yacht, the Niagara, when it was given its initial run, and when Mr. Gould was accompanied by a party of friends, of which Miss Clemmons was one, the marriage was finally decided upon. It is said that the recent publication of newspaper articles relating to Miss Clemmons—as a result of which she has brought a suit for libel against a newspaper—may have tended to hasten the wedding.

It has been an open secret that, notwithstanding the fact that George Gould himself is happily married to a former actress, Miss Edith Kingdon, he, as well as the other members of the family, has looked with anything but favoring eyes upon Howard Gould's attentions to Miss Clemmons. Almost from the day that Howard Gould first met the actress in this city, shortly after her appearance on the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in which she made her debut in a play that was a failure, Mr. Gould's family is said to have expressed disapproval. Whether this opposition had latterly abated is not known.

It is perhaps not generally known that by a clause in the will of Jay Gould it is provided that if any one of his children marries without the consent of a majority of the others, he, ipso facto, forfeits one-half of the fortune which comes to him under the terms of the will. Whether or not the other children will insist upon this forfeiture in the case of Howard remains to be seen. Their absence from last night's ceremony was taken as signifying that they have not relaxed their opposition to the union of their brother with Miss Clemmons—if indeed they were aware of it.

Howard Gould's friends, however, say that, even if it should come about, the loss will neither disconcert nor discommode him. They point out that it is not improbable that within a very short time he may take a very much keener interest in the business and financial world than in times past. He has, it is known, within the past few months, not only bought a seat on the Stock Exchange, but as well a controlling interest from John E. Milholland in the Tubular Dispatch Company. This, it has been announced, he purposes to develop in every way possible.

Mr. Gould and his bride have gone on his yacht, the Niagara, for a three-week's cruise in Southern waters. At its conclusion it is understood they will come direct to this city to live. Then, it is thought, Mr. Gould may take his seat on the Exchange and develop his general business enterprises.

CAREER OF MR. GOULD.

Howard Gould is the second son of Jay Gould to take his bride from the theatrical profession. The wife of George Gould was once Edith Kingdon, well-known in the early eighties among the theatregoers of Boston, New York, and Chicago. When the engagement was announced, a couple of years ago, of Miss Anna Gould to the Comte de Castellane, Howard was the only one in the family who looked with disfavor on the Frenchman's suit.

Howard Gould is the third son of the late Jay Gould. He has sharp, brown eyes, a bulging forehead, and a clean-cut lower jaw. He is twenty-eight years old. His name has been at various times before the public during the last four years, as he has raced his yachts or has had his name coupled in some interesting episode or other with the young woman whom he now marries. He is said to be a good business man, and one blessed with the faculty of grasping the basic facts of a problem of affairs with great promptitude.

Early in February last it was announced one day in the New York Stock Exchange that Howard Gould had bought the seat in the Exchange that had been owned by the late George T. Green. His brothers, George J. Gould and Edwin Gould, were already members of the Exchange. Besides having a seat in the Exchange, Mr. Gould is a Director of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, the Kansas City and Arkansas Valley Railway, Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company, Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, Manhattan Elevated Railway, Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad; Texas and Pacific Railway, the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, and the Tyler, Southeastern Railway Company, of which he is also Vice President. He is a Director, too, of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which is controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He recently bought out John E. Milholland's interest in the Tubular Dispatch Company.

His sister, Helen Gould, contributed largely to various war relief funds during the Spanish-American conflict. A younger brother, Frank, is too young to be identified with any of the Gould interests yet. He is always called into family consultations, however, and it is said that he always does precisely as his sister Helen tells him. He is her friend and confidant to a greater extent than her other brothers are.

Howard Gould belongs to a great many clubs, some of which, it is said, he has never seen the inside of. He is registered as a member of the New York Yacht Club, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, American Yacht Club, New York Press Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Players Larchmont Yacht Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Atlantic Yacht Club, Sons of the Revolution, and the New York Athletic Club.

Regarding his attachment for Miss Kathrine Clemmons much has been written in the last two years; their engagement has been a number of times reported, only to be denied by some friend or relative of the parties interested as "sheer rubbish." It has also been denied that the question of Mr. Gould's marriage with Miss Clemmons ever formed the subject for a family debate. Nevertheless, Mr. Gould and Miss Clemmons have been constantly in one another's company, have been on yachting excursions, and a year ago were members of the same party on a European trip.

A year before Mr. Gould met the young woman who is now his bride, his engagement to Odette Tyler was reported; but Miss Tyler ended all gossip by marrying somebody else.

SKETCH OF MISS CLEMMONS.

Metropolitan theatregoers accorded Miss Viola Kathrine Clemmons a lukewarm sort of reception on the occasion of her few appearances in this city as a star, and her subsequent conduct led to the belief that her aspirations toward a centre place on the stage were blasted by her first experiences here as leading lady.

In her first bow to the public, Feb. 12, 1894, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in "A Lady of Venice," the critics admitted that she was a woman of many attractions, but they unanimously decried her histrionic skill. On March 5 Miss Clemmons appeared in the leading part of "Mrs. Bascot," by Lloyd Bryce, editor of The North American Review. She appeared for a week only.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 13 her first appearance in New York is described, and she is criticised as follows:

"The threat of the first appearance of Miss Kathrine Clemmons as a star actress has been hanging over New York for nearly a year. In that period the amiable portion of the press has been 'worked' industriously in her behalf. She has been the cause of a duel that was never fought. Her gowns and her wardrobe have been so widely advertised and her beauty so loudly and persistently proclaimed that well-seasoned playgoers have trembled at the mention of her name.

"Those persons who braved the terrors of a blizzard to go to the Fifth Avenue Theatre found that she is not so hard to bear after all. To be sure Miss Clemmons is scarcely an actress in respect to art. That she is an actress in respect to trade is undeniable, for she has learned to speak the words of a part on a public stage with some appropriate gestures and poses. She is self-possessed and often graceful in a heavy sort of a way. Her beauty has been overadvertised in advance. Sanguine folks found that the advance plans and specifications of Miss Clemmons were misleading.

"Yet the 'croakers' were actually agreeably disappointed. For she is, to quote Jo Gargery, 'a fine figure of a woman.' She has an interesting face, a large quantity of pale hair, a large mouth, which is generally wide open, and a full set of very handsome teeth. Though she has evidently no large share of dramatic aptitude, and probably has had little stage experience, her actions are not restricted and positively awkward.

"The story is that she was a circus rider. Miss Clemmons owes her fame and position on the stage to the faith and money of Mr. Buffalo Bill, who is her 'backer.' Doubtless he thinks she has genius. He has done all he could for her. The scenic dress of her play is rich and expensive."

Although born in Illinois, Miss Clemmons early removed to California, which has generally been considered her birthplace. One of her immediate ancestors on the paternal side was Col. Thomas M. Kilpatrick, founder of the normal school system of Illinois.

At different times he was a member of both houses in the State Legislature. He was killed while fighting valiantly for the Union at the battle of Shiloh. Her grandfather was an officer of the United States in the war of 1812 and her father an officer of the Northern Army in the war of the rebellion.

Col. E. Sells, the Mexican war veteran, is another on the list of Miss Clemmons's ancestors on the maternal side. He was Secretary of State in Iowa, and Secretary of Utah under President Harrison. Having married a second time, Miss Clemmons's mother went to live in San Francisco.

It was in San Francisco, about 1886, that Miss Clemmons made her first appearance in public. Under the name of Miss Viola Dayan, following the name of her stepfather, she took part in Dumas's "Gabrielle de Belle Isle," presented at the Grand Opera House.

Her liking for the stage grew with her experiences, and she went to England to study systematically to attain to a leading standard. While abroad she was under the tutorage of such dramatic instructors as Emile Benke, Walter Lacy, and Herman Vesin. "The White Lily," an emotional drama, was produced by her, and achieved so much of a success that she was booked to play at the Princess Theatre, London.

While on the road, and nearing London with her fellow-members of the company, at a town named Hanley, Miss Clemmons met with a severe accident and gained considerable praise from the way she bore it. An equestrian act was included in the play, and on this occasion, owing to the accidental absence of her regular horse, a "green" steed was put in.

The horse was compelled to take several jumps at a height of twenty feet above the stage, and in one of his flights threw Miss Clemmons. Although badly hurt, she concluded the act before seeking attention.

JAY GOULD'S WILL.

If Howard Gould married without the consent of a majority of his brothers and sisters, who, with himself, are the executors of his father's will, then he will lose one-half of his share of his father's great fortune. In Jay Gould's will there is a provision reading "that if any of the children shall marry without the consent of a majority of the executors and trustees, then the share allotted to such child shall be reduced one half, and the other half of such share shall be transferred to such persons as under the laws of the State of New York would take the same if the testator had died intestate."

Jay Gould left an estate valued at $72,000,000. Howard Gould's share amounts to about $10,000,000. George J., Edwin, Helen, and Howard Gould are their father's executors. Now a majority of George, Edwin, and Helen must be in favor of Howard's marriage or he loses $5,000,000. If two decide against him he might cast a vote for himself and tie the contest.

MR. GOULD'S BETROTHAL.

Howard Gould had already been in the public eye in that character which all the world is said to love before he manifested a fondness for Miss Clemmons. His betrothal to Odette Tyler, the actress who in private life was Miss Bessie Kirkland, was announced four years ago, and broken in a few weeks by Miss Tyler because of the attitude of her admirer's family.

Mr. Gould had been paying attention to Miss Tyler for some time before the announcement, in March, 1894, of their betrothal. It was said that his admiration for her acting had preceded and ripened into love for herself. It was also rumored at the time that she would retire from the stage after her marriage. Mr. Gould gave her a diamond engagement ring valued at $8,500.

The following month it became known that the engagement had been broken. Gen. Kirkland, the actress's father, issued the following statement:

"Miss Tyler, with the entire concurrence of those nearest to her, has broken her engagement with Mr. Gould, believing that his brothers and sisters were not disposed to receive her cordially. She will resume her stage duties, and in the Summer may carry out her design, long formed, of taking a trip to Europe, where she has both relatives and friends."

A few days later the whole story came out. Miss Tyler had learned that Mr. Gould's family was strongly opposing the match, and she had demanded from him an explanation of their objections to her. He admitted that the objectionable fact was that she was a divorced woman. Miss Tyler had obtained a divorce from her first husband for abandonment, and nothing concerning it reflected on her in any way. However, Miss Helen Gould felt particularly averse to the idea of her brother marrying a woman whose divorced husband was still living.

When Miss Tyler learned of this from her fiancé she told him that she could not marry him under the circumstances, although she wished to retain his friendship, and she then handed him back the engagement ring. Mr. Gould had assured her that the feelings of his brothers and sisters would have no effect upon him, but this did no good. Later, however, he renewed his attentions to her, and it was rumored that the engagement had been only ostensibly, not virtually broken. This was not the case.

The report that Mr. Gould had married Miss Kathrine Clemmons was circulated in 1896. On April 29 of that year he sailed for Southampton on the St. Paul, and it was reported that Miss Clemmons went with him as his wife. A friend of his, whose name did not appear, declared at the time that she sailed in the vessel, having been booked to sail for a week, and that her suite had been taken in a fictitious name, and secured by a third party.

On Jan. 14, 1897, Mrs. J. W. Dayan, mother of Miss Clemmons, made the announcement in California that her daughter and Howard Gould were engaged, and had been for a long time. Miss Clemmons, her mother said, had agreed to give up the stage, in deference to Mr. Gould's wishes, not because he had any objections to the theatrical profession, but simply because it was unnecessary for her to continue at work.

On Christmas evening last year Howard Gould and Miss Clemmons gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kimble, who had just returned from a wedding trip, in a parlor at the Holland House. Covers were laid for fourteen. The decorations were elaborate. Tiny incandescent bulbs were imbedded in the bouquets. After dinner the guests visited a Christmas tree in Miss Clemmons's private parlors, where gifts were distributed. Dr. Arthur S. Vosburgh played Santa Claus, and a phonograph and Punch and Judy show contributed to the guests' enjoyment.

Five days later the children of employes of the Holland House and employes of Howard Gould, about fifty in number, were invited to come and make merry around this same tree. Miss Clemmons was the hostess, and Mr. Gould, Mr. Kimble, Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Valentine Snyder were there to help her entertain. The children received useful and attractive presents.

PILLAGERS WILL SURRENDER.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 12.—The Bear Island Pillager Indians will surrender, and war has been avoided. It only remains for the terms to be arranged before the hostiles will come into the agency.

Father Aloysius Homanutz, Gus Beaulieu, and Chief Gay-Gwa-Che-Way-Bimung, the three "peace commissioners," who left on the Flora yesterday for the hostile camp, got back at 4 o'clock this morning. They got to the camp at Black Duck Point, at the mouth of the Boy River, at 9 o'clock last night. Indians on watch responded to signals, and the three delegates went ashore in a skiff, carrying flour, bacon, sugar, rice, tobacco, and canned goods.

They met a large number of the Indians back in the woods, and received a cordial greeting. Hands were shaken all around, and the battle of a week ago was talked over. The Indians alluded to it as "a little fun." They asserted that none of their number were killed or wounded. Bug-Ah-Mah-Go-Shing was not in conference with the commissioners, but his greetings were shouted back and forth across the little bay between him and the commissioners. After landing, a big fire was built and a conference held for three hours. The Indians were familiar with every movement of the troops and marshals, and nothing told them was new.

A report in writing was made to Indian Commissioner Jones, who thereupon went out to the headquarters of the Bear Island Indians. Before his departure he expressed confidence that he would be able to settle the trouble.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The south Atlantic Coast and St. Lawrence Valley storms have moved eastward beyond the region of observation. A storm developed Tuesday night over the middle Missouri Valley and has moved eastward to Eastern Iowa, attended by local rains from the Missouri River over the Western lake region.

Warnings of dangerous winds have been sent to Central and South Lake Michigan ports and storm signals have been ordered on Lake Erie and at Detroit.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the weather Bureau, is as follows:

	--Weather Bureau.--		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	64	62	63
6 A. M.	65	60	64
9 A. M.	66	62	67
12 M.	62	65	70
4 P. M.	62	64	70
6 P. M.	62	62	66
9 P. M.	62	56	62
12 P. M.	62	53	57

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64⅞
Weather Bureau	60½
Corresponding date 1897	63½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	55

The maximum temperature yesterday was 67 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 53 degrees, at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 61 per cent

Enjoy Albany Day line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. advts.—Adv.

Where the Value of Champagne Is Established.

It is an interesting fact in connection with the prices of the various brands of Champagne that these are fixed by the London market, and the relative values thus established regulate the price lists of the world. It is also a fact that in England the price is always based solely on the quality of the Champagne, which undoubtedly explains the reason why for many years Pommery has been quoted higher than other brands. It is this fact which has led to the almost universal use of Pommery at all the official and royal and social events and functions in Europe.—Adv.

MINERS SHOT DOWN IN A LABOR RIOT

Virden, Ill., the Scene of a Desperate Battle.

MOB ATTACKS NEGROES

Engages in a Fierce Fight with Their Armed Guards.

TEN LIVES ARE LOST

List of Wounded Includes More Than a Score—The Town Now in the Hands of the Military Authorities.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 12.—A desperate battle between the striking coal miners and the guards and railroad police upon a train bringing imported negro laborers to Virden occurred here to-day. Eight men were killed and nineteen wounded. The dead are:

BILYEU, FRANK, Springfield.
BRENEMAN, A. H., Girard.
KEUTNER, ERNEST, Mount Olive.
KILEY, D. H., Chicago and Alton detective.
KITTERLY, JOE, Mount Olive.
PRESTON, THOMAS, Chicago, ex-Lieutenant of Police.
SMITH, ALBERT, Mount Olive.
WELSH, ED, Springfield.

The following are known to have been wounded:

ANKLE, ANS, Mount Olive.
BASTON, JOE, Mount Olive, shot in stomach.
EYSTER, J. F., Superintendent Climax Trading Company, shot and bbaten.
GRITGESELLE, H., shot in shoulder.
SNYDER, O. J., shot in face and legs.
SICKLES, JAMES, Chicago, shot in leg.
WILDER, FRANK, Chicago, shot in arm.
McENTEE, THOMAS, Chicago, shot in leg.
MOONAN, J. W., St. Louis, slightly injured.
SMITH, J. H., Chicago, slightly injured.
HAINES, JOE, Girard, shot in leg.
HERMAN, WILLIAM, Girard, shot in hand.
JENNINGS, THOMAS, Springfield.
RUNK, GEORGE, Girard, shot in stomach.
RUNK, JOE, Girard, shot in arm.
SPRIM, JOE, Mount Olive, shot in arm.
TIGAR, BART, engineer, Chicago and Alton: shot in arm.
UPTON, ED, Springfield.
WEVSIEP, GUSTAV, Mount Olive.

MINERS AWAIT THE NEGROES.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama was about to reach the city, and the Chicago and Alton station has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners determinedly awaiting their arrival.

To-day the Chicago and Alton Limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear, indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread, and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade, half a mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform, to see that nobody tampered with it. At 12:40 o'clock the special train passed the station, and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train, announcing the special's arrival.

Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the battle was on. A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed. The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route and the negro passengers returning the fire.

The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchesters, revolvers, and firearms of all kinds. The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley.

Engineer Burt Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His firemen seized the throttle, pulled it open with a jerk, and the train was under speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded is not known.

SHARPSHOOTERS' DEADLY FIRE.

The train stopped at the stockade but two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease. The tower of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters, armed with Winchesters, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union miners. Eye witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men are stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate is placed at between twenty-five and forty. It is claimed that six within the stockade were wounded, but those inside refuse to hold any communication with the outside, and nothing authentic can be learned. Word, however, was sent from the stockade to physicians in town that their services were needed.

The supply and provision store of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company is known as the Climax Trading Company, with Superintendent J. F. Eyster in charge.

At 2 o'clock, after the firing at the stockade had subsided, an attack without parallel in the history of the trouble was made on Eyster in his store on Main Street, one block from the station, which will probably cost him his life.

He was sitting in his store when his telephone rang and he was instructed from the stockade to secure physicians and hurry them to the place. Eyster jumped into his delivery wagon and securing two doctors rushed them to the mines. He returned to his store, climbed out of his wagon and was just entering the door when the cry was raised that Manager Fred Lukens of the mines was with him.

EYSTER'S DESPERATE FIGHT.

With a rush a throng of infuriated miners pressed toward the store. Eyster ran behind a counter with a revolver in each hand. The miners pressed hard after, and as Eyster sprang upstairs, he and the miners began shooting simultaneously.

He ran to the top of his building and jumped behind a chimney, while the miners ran into the street and opened fire on him again. Chips flew from the brick chimney and Eyster ran from cover across to the roof of another store, firing into the street below as he ran. From there he crossed to the roof of the Bank of Virden, where he reloaded his revolvers.

Blood was flowing from a wound in his side, but with dogged determination against terrible odds he continued his flight. Jumping to the roof of the Rae & Gish drug store he halted behind a projection from the roof of the building he had just left, and emptied both his six-chambered revolvers.

Then springing from cover Eyster dashed ahead amid the rain of bullets to the roof of the Steed Building, the upper story of which is known as Miners' Hall. He either fell or jumped through the skylight, and landed in the arms of a crowd of miners, who seized him and carried him down stairs to the street. Other hands seized the almost unconscious man, and he was dragged into the middle of the street.

Local policemen drove back the crowd and carried Eyster to the city square across the street and laid him on the grass. He was motionless and supposedly dead. The police left him lying there and attempted to disperse the crowd.

In a few minutes Eyster was seen to raise his hand and wipe the blood from his face. Two men sprang at him, and with the ferocity of tigers began jumping on his body and striking him on the head with stones. With a yell the angry crowd charged into the square to kill Eyster.

The police charged in a body, and fought their way to the centre of the mob, where they took a stand over the prostrate, the battered, and bleeding man. A carrier was procured, and Eyster was taken to the Buckles Hotel. He had been shot through the groin, and is terribly battered about the head. The physician states that he has barely a chance for recovery.

operators of the Chicago-Virden Company; bullet went through his thigh; will recover.

The following wounded miners are in St. John's Hospital:

BASTON, JOSEPH, Mount Olive.
HAINES, JOE, Girard.
HERMAN, WILLIAM, Girard.
JENNINGS, THOMAS, Springfield.
LING, JOSEPH, Mount Olive.
RUNK, JOE, Girard.
SMITH, ALBLERT, Mount Olive.
UPTON, EDWARD, Springfield.
WRSCIP, GUSTAV, Mount Olive.

John M. Hunter of Pontiac, the President of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers of America, lies at the Collins House in a critical condition. Mr. Hunter got on the train which bore the colored miners to this city this afternoon and engaged in conversation with two of the colored miners. Some of the Deputy Sheriffs saw Hunter, and when the train was between North Grand Avenue and the North Shaft, and was going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, it is estimated, the deputies attacked Hunter and pushed him off the train. A man who happened along later in a buggy saw Hunter lying near the track in an unconscious condition, placed him in his buggy, and took him to the Collins House, where a physician dressed his wounds. He is terribly cut about the face, and his ribs are injured. He is still unconscious.

The miners are gathered in little knots on the streets of the city to-night, but there has been no demonstration. They say they recognize some of the negroes who arrived here from Virden this afternoon as some of those who came up three weeks ago from Alabama and refused to go to work at Virden and who were sent home at the expense of the miners' union.

More Troops for Virden.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Col. Young of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry received orders to-night to report at Springfield immediately with Troops A, B, C, and D of his command. The troops will leave at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and from Springfield will be hurried to Virden.

Miners' Official Arrested.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, of Spring Valley, was arrested here at noon to-day by a Deputy Sheriff. Mitchell was indicted by the Grand Jury for alleged participation in the riot of Sept. 1. He was taken to Taylorville, where he gave bond, and immediately left for Virden, the scene of to-day's troubles.

Carlinville Miners Ejected.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 12.—Operator King of Chicago, owner of Green Ridge shaft, has served ejectment notices on miners occupying company houses. King has received no rent since May last. The miners are allowed twelve days in which to leave. At the end of that time, it is asserted, they are to be supplanted by imported men. This shaft has been idle since March 20. The miners say they will not vacate the houses without a contest.

TANNER BLAMES OPERATORS.

Governor of Illinois Says the Mine Owners Are Criminally Responsible for the Riot's Results.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—In an interview this evening regarding the Virden riot Gov. Tanner said:

"Mr. T. C. Loudk, President, and Mr. Lutkin, Superintendent of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company at 12:30 to-day made good their threats to land a trainload of imported laborers from the South and attempted to put them to work in the mines at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the Winchester, such laborers being drawn largely, if not entirely, from the criminal class, ex-convicts who learned their trade while serving terms in the penitentiary of Alabama, after having been fully advised and having full knowledge that the landing of such imported laborers would precipitate a riot. I had wired them that if they brought these imported laborers they did so at their own peril, and under the circumstances would be morally responsible and criminally liable for anything that might happen.

"As to what happened after the stopping of the train in front of the coal shed my information is based on telegraphic and telephone communications and from the statements of those coming from the scene of the conflict. From the information I can gather at this time, the very minute the train stopped in front of the coal shaft where the doors of the stockade were thrown open for the imported laborers to enter, the firing began. As to who fired the first shot I am at this time unable to determine, but all reports agree that a general battle was precipitated within just a few moments and that the firing became general from the guards of the train, called deputies, and estimated at fifty or sixty in number, and was responded to by the idle miners lying back on the other side of the track.

"The battle lasted several minutes, after which time the train pulled out. The reports vary as to the number of killed and wounded. The Sheriff telegraphed that 100 were killed and that the battle was still on. However, from conservative estimates and from all the information I can get there, I would estimate the number of killed as somewhere from nine to fifteen, and possibly quite as many wounded. The killed and wounded are largely idle miners who were on the outside. The others were the hired guards who were brought along by the coal company. Most if not all of them were non-residents of Illinois. There is no means of learning their names or whereabouts, for the reason that they declined to give them out, knowing perhaps that they are criminally liable for murder, as they had no permission from any officer in Illinois authorizing or deputizing them to act as Deputy Marshals or Deputy Sheriffs.

"Instantly on learning of the trouble, I directed Adjt. Gen. Reece to order Capt. Craig of the Galesburg Battery and one company of the Sons of Veterans Regiment now stationed at Pana to proceed at once by the quickest route to the scene of the trouble. I learned later that Capt. Craig met with serious difficulties in securing a train with coaches to bring his command and I directed the Adjutant General to advise him to load his troops on freight cars and come at once to Springfield by the Baltimore and Ohio and secure a train on the Alton to carry the command to Virden. These arrangements were made and Capt. Craig arrived here at 6:30 and at Virden by 7:30. Gen. Reece accompanied Capt. Craig and I have instructed Gen. Reece to select a camping ground most suitable for the occasion to quell the riot and maintain order, and protect life and property; to disarm all persons bearing arms, making an inventory of such arms and taking the name of the individual owner and his Post-Office address, such arms to be held until further orders, and not to allow imported laborers to unload from any train within the limits of the city nor to march in a body.

"These avaricious mine owners have so far forgotten their duty to society as to bring about this blot upon the fair name of our State; have gone far enough—yes, too far, as they had fair warning from me by wire and telephone that the importation of labor which brings to our State an undesirable class of citizens had to stop. And I say now to such and all others that this is a thing of the past, that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am Governor. These men, the President and officers of the company, precipitated this riot by first bringing in of these imported laborers, are guilty of murder, and should be, and will, I believe, be indicted by the Grand Jury of Macoupin County, and tried and convicted for this heinous offense."

Gov. Tanner said at 10 o'clock to-night that he had no word of further trouble at Virden, and that he was confident there would be no more rioting.

"I have asked the Secretary of War to place at my command the Fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, now at Springfield," he said, "and have ordered four companies of the Sons of Veterans Regiment to leave for Virden early in the morning. I intend to have enough troops on the scene to disarm the men who have caused this bloodshed, and, furthermore, I intend to take such action as will prevent any further attempt to import labor into this State. I don't intend to have any more trouble of this kind. My advices up to this hour indicate that the first estimates on the number of killed and wounded were too high. I do not believe that the list of dead will exceed fifteen, if it reaches that. The wounded will probably number less than thirty."

THE OPERATORS' SIDE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—President C. W. Loucks of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, who arrived at 9:15 to-night from the vicinity of the trouble, made the following statement:

"Our position has been defined right along by the press, as the public can ascertain, and we simply desire to state that our employes arrived at Virden about 12:30 to-day. We stopped the train outside the gates so that the men could go from the train into our works, when immediately the mob fired from all directions, and very naturally our men defended themselves. The consequences in full we do not know positively.

"As to our future action, we propose to follow in the future as we have in the past legal procedure in the obtaining of our legal rights, and shall take proper steps to secure redress against all who prompted, aided, abetted, or participated in the riots of to-day, whether they are miners, miners' officials, State officials, or others.

"We shall determine before we are through whether the Government of this State can class our colored population as ex-convicts, scalawags, &c., with impunity; and whether the colored citizens of this country can have their rights under the Constitution set aside at the whim and pleasure of the Government of Illinois.

"We shall determine for ourselves and others in the State just how far a Governor can annul and evade the duties placed upon him by the Constitution and statutes of this State."

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Exciting Chain of Circumstances Leading Up to the Riot at Virden.

Virden is a small post village in Macoupin County, Illinois, and is twenty-one miles southwest of Springfield. It is on the Chicago and Alton Railroad and coal mining is its principal industry. The trouble there between the mine owners and the operators is similar to that which has been raging in Pana Township, forty-two miles southeast of Springfield, since last August. The union miners demanded a readjustment of the pay scale, giving them an increase in wages. The demand was refused by the mine owners, and upon the refusal of the union miners to operate the mines the owners made arrangements to have negro miners brought from Indiana, Alabama, and other States to take the places of the white strikers.

This proposed importation of negroes incensed the union miners, and, arming themselves with rifles, shotguns and revolvers, they gave formal notice to the mine owners that they would oppose any attempts to put the negroes to work. There was a serious demonstration at the Springside coal mine, near Pana, on Sept. 1, when the strikers took forcible possession of President D. J. Overholt of the mining company and his brother Louis, and threatened to shoot the two men. The Sheriff was powerless to interfere, but after a few hours of exciting uncertainty conservative counsel prevailed among the miners and the Messrs. Overholt were released. Gov. Tanner of Illinois was at that time asked to send State troops to Pana, but declined to do so on the ground that the Sheriff had not exhausted his lawful means of keeping the peace. Sheriff Coburn of Pana thereupon swore in fifty-six deputies and armed them. For a while they kept order.

On Sept. 30 the Pana strikers "held up" a Baltimore and Ohio train that had brought sixty negro miners, with their wives and children from Washington, Ind. The negroes were surrounded by 150 armed strikers, who compelled them to leave the train, and subsequently get into a car in which they were hauled by a special locomotive back into Indiana. Although the negroes were not harmed on this occasion, the feeling among the union miners was very bitter, and threats were made to burn the houses of the mine operators. Each day the ranks of the strikers were recruited by armed union miners from neighboring places. On Oct. 2 more than 100 masked strikers went to Washington, Ind., and made an attack on the negro miners assembled there, driving them out of the place. It was then that Gov. Tanner sent the Galesburg Battery, under command of Capt. C. O. Craig, to Pana. The Governor's instructions to the militia were to maintain order, but not to aid mine owners in operating their mines with imported labor. He said: "This habit of importing labor into our State to take the places of our citizens has got to stop if I have the power to abate it."

While temporary quiet reigned at Pana an ugly spirit developed at Virden among the employes of the Chicago-Virden Company. T. C. Loucks, the President of that company, declined to accede to the demand of the miners for 40 cents a ton, and declared that 28 cents a ton was all that his company could afford. When the miners, all of whom belonged to the union, quit work, President Loucks and his associates announced that they would undertake to operate their mines by imported labor, and they called on the Sheriff of the county and the Governor of the State for proper protection.

The striking miners from the several mines of the Virden Company organized into companies and gave notice that no imported negro labor would be permitted to enter the mines. Other union miners hastened from different parts of the State to reinforce the strikers, and last Monday 2,000 determined union miners were assembled at Virden. President Loucks sent a telegram on that day to Gov. Tanner saying, in part: "We again give you notice that we are going to operate our mines, and we absolutely decline to assume any of the responsibility that the laws of Illinois place upon the Executive. The mob of armed men at Virden is awaiting the arrival of the men who are going to work there with the avowed intention of assault and not defense."

Gov. Tanner replied to this message by wire, and among other things, said: "Under the present well-known conditions at Virden, if you bring in this imported labor you do so, according to your own messages, with the full knowledge that you will provoke riot and bloodshed. In my opinion the well matured sentiment of the people of Illinois is largely opposed to the pernicious system or importation of labor, and I repeat that I am not wedded to any policy which is in opposition to the will of the people of Illinois."

Matters assumed a warlike aspect in Virden last Tuesday. The Chicago-Virden Company had erected a stockade and barracks around the main shaft house, and within that inclosure were armed guards. On the outside of the stockade were four camps of the armed strikers who maintained a rigid patrol of the railroad yards.

AN OLD CHURCH DESTROYED.

Villagers of Rockaway, N. J., Fight the Flames with Buckets.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The historic old Dutch Reformed Church of Rockaway, near here, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was discovered by two young men who were driving through the village. They gave the alarm and the villagers turned out with buckets to extinguish the flames. The town has no fire department, and the flames gained rapidly.

When it was seen that there was no chance of saving the church, the villagers turned their attention to the residence of James N. Pidcock nearby, which was threatened. In half an hour nothing remained of the church but a tall chimney. The cause of the fire is thought to have been a defective flue. The Classis of Raritan held its Fal' session in the building yesterday, and the women of the congregation cooked a dinner in an old stove in the church kitchen.

The church was erected in 1848 and Pastor Henry P. Lyman Wheaton was making preparations for the celebration of the golden anniversary of its construction on Nov. 4. The church was insured for $3,000.

Saw Her Children Pass and Died.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 12.—In the flower parade at the Street Fair to-day a feature was the appearance of Mrs. J. E. Begg's two children in a decorated cart driving a pony. Mrs. Beggs stood on her porch and saw her children go by, waving them a recognition. A few minutes later she dropped dead from heart disease. She was the wife of John Edward Beggs, a local capitalist.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

have received their fall importations of gems and precious stones, comprising notably strands of unusually fine pearls and a collection of emeralds exceptionally rich in depth and beauty of color.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

That Is the Expectation of the Acting Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—Congressman W. A. Jones of Virginia, who is the Acting Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, Chairman White of California having been absent from Washington since Congress adjourned, said to-day that he believed the Democrats would control the next house.

He believed, he said, that if the elections were to take place now, the Democrats would carry a majority of the districts in the country, and he was confident that, with all the efforts the Republicans might put forth between now and the day of election, they would not be able to change the situation sufficiently to secure a majority of the House members.

EXTENDED MEN'S FURLOUGH.

Capt. Walsh, First Missouri, Sent Them Home Because Proper Food Was Not Provided—May Be Court-Martialed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—Because proper food had not been provided for his men, Capt. E. V. Walsh of Company F, First Missouri Volunteers, marched them out of Jefferson Barracks to-day, and when once off the Government reservation, told them to go home and get something to eat. The act has increased the popularity of the Captain, but it may result in his court-martial, for he did not consult a superior, and had no authority to dismiss the men.

The First were accorded a furlough a month ago with orders to report at the barracks Monday to await being mustered out. The regiment appeared there, but the only rations provided consisted of a slice of bacon and bread and some doubtful coffee. Capt. Walsh was disgusted, but he saw no better food in sight. He stood it for two days, and this morning, when the same scant food was served, he declared that he was not going to see his men stay at the barracks and starve.

He gave the order and the ninety men of his immediate command fell in. He marched them out past the guards and the officers lounging around and out into the streets beyond the big gates of the barracks, and there told them to go and he would send them postal cards when he wanted them again. The men are all residents of this city or the suburbs.

MAY CHECK YELLOW FEVER.

Cool Weather Gives Hope in the Afflicted Regions.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 12.—Jackson's record of eleven new cases of yellow fever for yesterday adds to the feeling of anxiety, but cooler weather causes hope of an early frost. Dr. Purnell reports four cases of yellow fever at Crystal Springs, with many exposures. Delayed reports from infected points for yesterday give Oxford 10 new cases; Edwards, 6, and Waveland, 6. This makes a total of 63 new cases and one death reported for the day in the State.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 12.—News reached here this afternoon that there are six cases of suspicious sickness, thought to be yellow fever, at Columbus, Miss. The Southern Railway has already been forced to stop its passenger trains through the city owing to the quarantine.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 12.—The position of Te xtsowa mfwy shrdlu cmfwypapapajjaa Texas toward Louisiana and Mississippi assumed a more serious status to-day by Gov. Culberson issuing a general and very rigid any communication of any kind between Texas and the two States above named. He recites that points in two States are so badly infected with yellow fever and are so numerous that special quarantines will prove ineffectual.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Last Joint Conference of the Commissions—Our Flag to be Raised at San Juan on the 18th.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 12.—It is officially announced that the American flag will be raised over San Juan on Oct. 18.

The joint meetings of the United States and Spanish Evacuation Commissions terminated to-day. Hereafter the American Commission will meet privately to settle the final details of transfer.

Rear Admiral Schley, who is recovering from his sprained ankle, expects to sail for home on or before Oct. 24.

The Spanish transports Rabat and Cavadonga arrived this morning from Cadiz to embark the remainder of the Spanish forces.

To-day the Stars and Stripes was raised over Bayamon and Rio Piedras.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers left Ponce yesterday.

COL. WITHROW IN TROUBLE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Charges of a very sensational and serious nature have been preferred against Lieut. Col. C. L. Withrow of the Tenth Immunes. Conduct unbecoming an officer is the general charge, and the specifications include habitual drunkenness and immoral conduct. Last night Col. Withrow was confined in the special guard house. To-day he was released, being allowed the liberties of the camp, though he cannot go outside the guard lines.

It is thought he will be tried by the court-martial now in session. Most of the charges were brought by Major Foqua of the Tenth Immunes, who is now on trial by court-martial for other sensational offenses, one of which is habitual drunkenness. Col. Withrow recently married a prominent Brooklyn society lady. Late this afternoon Private George Knickerbocker, a negro soldier of the Tenth Immunes, shot and fatally wounded in a saloon brawl Will Anderson, another negro soldier from Greenville, Miss. Knickerbocker escaped.

GERMAN-AMERICANS ACT.

Resolutions Indorsing the Democratic Ticket Are Adopted Unanimously.

When the General Committee of the German American Reform Union was called to order last evening at the Grand Central Palace, Chairman Edward B. Amend asked all the delegates to express their views freely as to what action they believed the Union should take in the present campaign. He himself had been offered a place on the Democratic ticket, he said, but he declined. He would not take any nomination that might be offered him by either party because the Union was dearer to him than any party, and no one should say that he used his position to obtain office.

Delegate Herman Ridder denied an imputation that he wanted to secure patronage from Tammany Hall. "I have always kept myself independent in politics," he said, "and will always go with the side that I think best for the public interest."

Delegate Hengel declared again, as he had done at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday, that the German-American Reform Union no longer existed, and the delegates present had no right to take action. He was interrupted by shouts of "Sit down!" "Put him out!" while the Chair pounded with the gavel, and two delegates ran up to Hengel and threatened to put him out. He persisted in speaking, and shouted that the meeting was bringing disgrace upon the German name.

When he had exhausted himself, ex-Sheriff Tamsen, in behalf of the Executive Committee, offered resolutions pledging the German-American Reform Union to support the entire Democratic ticket. The resolutions condemned the Republican State Administration for the canal scandals, and the party for the Raines excise law, and further designated Col. Roosevelt as a man whose tyrannical execution of the excise laws as President of the Police Department had ruined thousands of honest and law-abiding small business men, mostly American citizens of German birth and descent.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, and it was decided to appoint a campaign committee of thirty-five members.

The Cost of Freeing Cuba.

The United States are certainly entitled to retain possession of the Philippine Islands if the Peace Commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions, and the end is not yet. The money paid out reaches an astonishing total. To free the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood of disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task easily. The poor as well as the rich can afford it.

DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION

Judicial Nominations Made by the County Delegates at Tammany Hall.

THREE FOR SUPREME COURT

George P. Andrews, James Fitzgerald, and David Leventritt Selected—Theodore F. Hascall for City Court Judge.

The Democratic County Convention met in Tammany Hall last night at 8 o'clock. The delegates and spectators so crowded the hall that all the standing room was occupied.

The following nominations were made: For Justices of the Supreme Court—George Pierce Andrews, James Fitzgerald, and David Leventritt; for Judge of the City Court—Theodore F. Hascall.

John F. Carroll, Augustus W. Peters, and Asa Bird Gardiner were loudly cheered as they entered the hall, and a tremendous demonstration was made when Richard Croker walked up the centre aisle and took his seat on the front row of chairs.

The audience, however, reserved a still warmer greeting for Thomas F. Grady. When Mr. Grady appeared there was a deafening roar of voices shouting his name and calling for three cheers. This was repeated when he ascended the platform to read the resolutions, and when he finally took his seat by the side of Mr. Croker.

Augustus W. Peters, as Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order. The roll of delegates was then called, and Randolph Guggenheimer was chosen temporary Chairman. He was nominated by Michael C. Murphy. Chairman Guggenheimer then ordered the call of the districts for the purpose of naming a committee on permanent organization. While the committee was out, Thomas F. Grady offered a resolution that "the roll of districts be called and each district name one person to constitute a committee on resolutions." This was passed.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported that it had chosen William Sulzer as Permanent Chairman, and Patrick Keenan and John T. Oakley were asked to escort him to the chair. Mr. Sulzer made a brief speech. He said, among other things:

"The Democratic Party will win, because it deserves to win; because it has the best candidates; [applause] because on its own record the Republican Party deserves defeat. The people intend to rebuke the purchase and sale of legislation which has been going on for four years at 49 Broadway. The people will not forget Roosevelt's record here because of one military exploit." [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Thomas F. Grady was then recognized, and he made the report of the Committee on Resolutions. He was received with enthusiastic applause as he mounted the platform, and the delegates cheered him for several minutes. He read the platform adopted by the committee as follows:

The Democracy of the County of New York, in county convention assembled, at Tammany Hall, declares its platform of principles as follows:

1. We reaffirm our belief in and our adherence to the principles and policy of the Democratic Party, the maintenance of the sovereignty of the citizen, the protection of his every right, the preservation of all his liberties. We recognize that representative government demands that there should be no influence or element capable of defeating the popular will. We are opposed to the growth of corporate power, for the reason that it has proved destructive of the fair opportunity for individual enterprise, which, under Democratic rule, was the chief glory of the Nation, and which, beyond and above every other agency, contributed to the development of our National prosperity, and the comfort and advancement of our citizens. We declare it to be the purpose of our patriotic citizens to unceasingly contend for the repeal of the unjust limitation upon their right of representation as now incorporated in the Constitution. So long as the Republican policy upholds this unfair discrimination and until a vote in New York City counts for as much as a vote in any other part of the State all our self-respecting citizens may be depended upon to oppose the Republican Party and its candidates.

NOMINATIONS RATIFIED.

2. We heartily indorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention, ratify the nominations made by that body, and recommend the candidates there named to the voters of this county as in every way worthy of the support of every citizen who desires the redemption of the State from Republican misrule.

3. We especially commend the candidacy of the Democratic nominee for the office of Governor, the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck. A public-spirited citizen, an accomplished lawyer, an honest Judge, a fearless and faithful public official, a worthy standard-bearer of the Democratic Party, he is entitled to and we believe will receive the votes of the intelligent and patriotic citizens, who refuse to be distracted from the serious and important issues of a State campaign by either parade or buncombe.

His record discloses the possession by him of the precise and sterling qualities required in an Executive, capable of dealing with the critical condition of State affairs brought about by Republican corruption, extravagance, and arrogance.

We join with him in his declaration that the issue to be decided in the present State campaign is the simple one of administrative and legislative reform.

4. We believe that the indignation of the people of the State concerning the gross betrayal of public trust known as the "canal steal" will find effective expression at the polls. They will not even tacitly indorse the misappropriation of millions of dollars of public funds, intended for a great public improvement, through distribution among favorite adherents by recreant Republican officials. Every intelligent citizen knows that the recklessness of the expenditures of the canal scandals was so notorious that even the Republican Executive of this State was forced to appoint an investigating committee to inquire into the administration of the fund in an effort to relieve the Republican Party of the odium and criminality which the misappropriation fixed upon his party. The report of such committee proves that what were theretofore rumors as to extravagance and fraud must now be accepted as indisputable facts. It will become the imperative duty of the next administration to recover of the miscreants and restore to the Treasury of this State the amount misappropriated as well as to punish those who participated directly for themselves and indirectly for others in the nefarious scheme by which so large a public fund has been diverted and dissipated. The fulfillment of this obligation cannot be intrusted to the Republican Party, to the friends of the guilty ones. No Republican official has ever yet been condemned, much less punished, for a betrayal of public confidence, by or through the Republican Party. The Democratic Party is to-day, therefore, the only refuge of an outraged and plundered people, and to it we must look for the restoration to the public treasury of the stolen fund, and the punishment of those involved in the scheme.

CREDIT FOR THE WAR.

5. We indignantly resent the impertinent assumption of our Republican opponents that to them or to any Administration within their control there belongs any especial credit in connection with the war just closed. The glory achieved by our army and navy was not the result of partisan effort nor can it be appropriated by any political organization.

6. We denounce as a great partisan crime against home rule, the legislation, known as the Force bill, which deprives the City of New York of the inalienable right of regulating its own affairs and affronts every citizen and inhabitant of the metropolis. The citizens of New York will not cast their votes to retain in power a party which wantonly besmirched the fair fame of this city by falsely pretending that they are unfit for and incapable of self-government. By this inquitous law our citizens are humiliated and placed at the mercy of an armed irresponsible and subservient State constabulary, and deprived of the rights enjoyed by every other locality in the State. In its determination to nullify the Democratic majority by intimidation and oppression, the Republican majority in the Legislature confessedly sought to evade the Constitution of the State by the transparent subterfuge of including in the provisions of the act a portion of another county to escape the constitutional necessity of submitting the bill to our worthy Mayor. Such an evasion we hold as treasonable, as a direct violation of our organic law.

7. We condemn the so-called "Raines liquor law" as a device to place the liquor traffic under the domination of a centralized political machine. It compels the citizen either to submit to the dictates of a Republican partisan or be driven from an occupation to which he has devoted his capital and industry. It is an inquitous law, and has donated to other parts of the State millions of dollars which should have been applied to the development and improvement of this city, and to the reduction of its burdens. Under the pretence and guise of reform it has wiped out millions of property. It has cast thousands into want and misery, and affords not only opportunities but even inducements for the establishment of dens of vice. We therefore demand the adoption of a fair excise law, the revenues under which shall be applied solely to the benefit of the community from which they are derived.

TRUSTS DENOUNCED.

8. We are opposed to the unlawful combinations of capital, commonly called "trusts." They are denounced by law as conspiracies, to limit production, arbitrarily to increase the price of the necessaries of life, to reduce the wages of labor, to crush the smaller independent dealers, and to stifle competition. They are not private affairs; they are matters of governmental concern. Their existence is fatal to the prosperity of a free people. We again demand the enforcement of the law prohibiting their continuance, and providing punishment for their promoters and agents.

9. We rejoice in the progress made by organized labor in the direction of permanent and substantial recognition, and the ultimate triumph of its intelligent and reasonable demands. We advocate and urge the strict enforcement of laws enacted for the protection and benefit of labor and the extension of such protection and benefit to all persons engaged in trades or occupations which now exact from them hours of employment detrimental to their social and physical welfare. We insist upon the rigid prohibition of imported contract labor.

10. We heartily commend, as representatives of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, the wise, honest, economical and democratic administration of the affairs of Greater New York. Crippled in its resources by the corruption, extravagance, and waste of the infamous mismanagement of city affairs during the preceding three years the present administration has, nevertheless, given the people a government which has sought to meet their needs and convenience, and our citizens realize that under the wise direction and unceasing vigilance of our fearless Mayor the people will be fully protected and capably served.

CONTROL OF LOCAL CONCERNS.

11. We demand as a right that this municipality be vested with the absolute control of its local concerns, freed from the domination of those who place their partisan interests superior to our municipal prosperity. With such measures of home rule secured, capital and business enterprises will be attracted, remunerative employment obtained, private property and rights protected, and social order guaranteed.

12. We believe that the education of the youth of our country is the foundation upon which the safety of the Republic rests, and that to furnish adequate means for the education of our children is a solemn duty devolving upon every citizen. We therefore unreservedly pledge ourselves to aid, by all means within our power, in providing permanent school accommodation for all our children. We heartily commend the Mayor for the wise and patriotic efforts exerted by him, amid many difficulties, in securing extended temporary school accommodations. His endeavors are emphasized by the fact that under the preceding administration the demand of thousands of our children for education was ignored.

13. We advocate the prompt establishment of such means of rapid transportation and communication between all parts of this greater city as will afford its citizens the greatest convenience.

14. We advocate public improvements of every character, fairly distributed between the various boroughs, which will serve to make the metropolis more attractive and healthful, provided that the public funds shall be carefully husbanded against extravagance and waste. Subject to the limitations of the reasonable, but not parsimonious expenditure, the municipality should provide all needed facilities for the open-air recreation of the people. Good roads, bicycle paths, improved pavements, open-air playgrounds, small parks and pleasure gardens are improvements in this direction, and the Democratic Party pledges itself to the prosecution of such work wherever demanded by the well being of the residents of the greater city. We also favor the construction of public baths and lavatories throughout the city. We declare that to maintain and to advance the commercial interests of the Port of New York should be one of the foremost concerns of the incoming administration, and we favor all measures wisely designed for the prompt and substantial improvement of our entire water front.

We therefore invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of political differences, who believe in honest and popular government, to join with us in returning candidates who will be pledged to the maintenance of the principles and the policies declared in this platform.

On motion of Senator Grady the platform was adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE NOMINATIONS MADE.

Chairman Sulzer called for nominations for three Justices of the Supreme Court and for one Judge of the City Court.

Thomas L. Feitner nominated ex-Justice George P. Andrews for Justice of the Supreme Court, and the nomination was seconded by Asa Bird Gardiner.

Civil Justice Joseph A. O'Gorman nominated Judge James Fitzgerald for Justice of the Supreme Court. His nomination was seconded by Rollin M. Morgan.

Charles H. Knox nominated David Leventritt for Justice of the Supreme Court, and M. Warley Platzek seconded the nomination.

In each case Corporation Counsel Whalen offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the convention instruct the Secretary to cast a single ballot for the nomination.

Justice Joseph Steiner then nominated Theodore F. Hascall for Judge of the City Court. The nomination was seconded by Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements. Again Mr. Whalen offered his resolution to cast a single ballot, and the Secretary voted for the convention.

John F. Carroll offered a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a committee of seven to fill any vacancies that might occur on the ticket.

After appointing a committee to arrange for the big Tammany mass meeting next Tuesday the convention adjourned. This committee will meet in Tammany Hall at 4 P. M. to-day.

CAREER OF THE CANDIDATES.

GEORGE PIERCE ANDREWS throughout his long life has been prominent in the service of the Commonwealth in a legal and judicial capacity. He is of old New England stock, and was born at North Bridgeton, Me., Sept. 29, 1835. Under President Buchanan he was appointed Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. From 1872 he was Assistant Counsel of the Corporation of New York City. His work in that office brought him a high reputation for attention to his duties, and for a prompt discharge of important duties. He was later made Corporation Counsel, and brought many important actions for the recovery of taxes from banks, railroads, telegraph, insurance, and other corporations. It is estimated that in this way he obtained from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 for the city, and in the defeat of fictitious and fraudulennt claims many millions more. He had been assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office under E. Delafield Smith and William C. Whitney. In November, 1883, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District. His work on the Supreme Court bench was principally at Chambers, at Special Term, and in the Circuit Court. In tax cases his long experience in corporation affairs gave his opinions a special value, and he was more than ordinarily popular with members of the bar. His popularity and success made it probable that he would be his own successor, but upon the expiration of his term of office, Dec. 31, 1897, he failed to receive the nomination for re-election.

JAMES FITZGERALD was born in Ireland forty-seven years ago. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, in the De La Salle Institute, and Cooper Union. He pursued his legal studies in Columbia Law School. At an early age he entered politics, serving in the Assembly of 1878 and in the Senate of 1882-3. In 1884 he was appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Olney, and on the election of the late District Attorney Martine became a full Assistant. This position he held under the Martine administration and that of District Attorney Fellows. In 1889 he was elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions. He was the only independent candidate elected in New York County that year. Since his accession to the bench of the Court of General Sessions many important cases were brought to trial before him, notably what came to be known as the great arson cases. The McGonigle case, the great Tobacco Trust case, and that of Wierner and Barnett, the railroad ticket forgers, were also tried before Judge Fitzgerald. The nomination or even the election of Judge Fitzgerald will not make it necessary for him to resign his present position as Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

DAVID LEVENTRITT was born in Winnsboro, S. C., Jan. 31, 1845. He removed to New York in 1854, and was educated in the public schools of this city. He was graduated in 1864 as "Salutatorian" of his class from the College of the City of New York, then known as the Free Academy. Subsequently he was graduated from the University Law School, and was admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Leventritt is connected with a large number of social and political clubs, and also with many charitable institutions, hospitals, and homes, and is a member of various orders. He has been Vice President of the Aguilar Free Library for a number of years. As a lawyer he has been very successful, and has built up a large commercial practice, and has conducted the trial and argument of many important litigations. He has been constantly before the court, and is said to have tried as many cases as any individual lawyer in the City of New York in the last fifteen years.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, nominated for Justice of the City Court, is a well-known lawyer of this city. He is forty-seven years old. His father was a member of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Hascall is now Treasurer of the Democratic Club.

WEDDING STATIONERY.

Samples furnished.

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue,

MADISON SQUARE,

Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

Campaign Committee Named.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met in the Tammany Wigwam on Fourteenth Street at 7 o'clock last evening, an hour before the judiciary convention, and after discussing the nominations for Supreme Court Justices, a committee of thirty-five, consisting of one member from each of the thirty-five Assembly districts of New York County, was appointed as a Campaign Committee.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS MEET.

Conferences Are Held at Headquarters and Much Activity Is Manifested.

Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and Asa Bird Gardiner called upon Senator McCarren at Democratic headquarters early last evening and the four held a conference. They would not divulge the reason for the meeting, but it was said that a flaw had been found in the petitions of the Silver Democrats, and that their validity was likely to be attacked.

There was more energy about headquarters yesterday than there has been heretofore in the present campaign. For the first time the rooms were crowded with visitors and campaign workers. The callers who came in from up the State brought news of the situation in the rural districts that seemed to please Senator McCarren and the other leaders.

Some of these visitors are active workers in the party, and had come to confer with the State Committee about plans of campaign and to arrange for meetings in their counties. Many requests were made by them for speeches by Augustus Van Wyck.

It is said at the headquarters that it has been practically decided that Mr. Van Wyck will make several speeches on his way to and from Buffalo, where he and Elliot Danforth are to speak on Oct. 22. Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Poughkeepsie, and this city have been mentioned as included in his speaking tour.

There was another long conference at the headquarters yesterday. It was held by Senator P. H. McCarren, Augustus Van Wyck, Senator Edward Murphy, and Richard Croker. They were reticent upon the subject and result of the conference.

John F. Carroll formally took charge of Tammany Hall yesterday morning. He has chosen as his office the room formerly occupied by Richard Croker. Mr. Croker himself went to the hall in the morning and had a short conference with Mr. Carroll.

Queens Democratic Convention.

The Queens County Democratic Convention met in Schuetzen Park yesterday afternoon. Daniel Noble was nominated for Surrogate, and William Mahr of Flushing for Superintendent of the Poor. Both were nominated without opposition.

BRYAN WRITES OF SILVER.

Pledges a Monthly Contribution to the Chicago Ways and Means Committee.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—W. H. Harvey, general manager of the Silver Ways and Means Committee, is in receipt of the following letter from Col. William J. Bryan, dated at Jacksonville, Fla.

I inclose a pledge for monthly contributions to the cause of bimetallism until October, 1900, together with the installment for this month. I most cordially indorse the plan adopted by the committee, and am confident it will result in the collection of a large fund for the circulation of bimetallic literature. Since our fight is in the interest of the "plain people," to use Lincoln's phrase—or the "common people," to borrow a Bible term—we must appeal to them for the means of carrying on the contest.

The financiers can contribute large sums to support the gold standard, because the monopoly of money gives them great pecuniary profit. Surely, you can appeal with confidence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and falling prices.

Having brought freedom to Cuba, the American people can renew the struggle for the financial independence of the United States.

MAY VOTE BOTH TICKETS.

Nassau County Electors to Have Queens County Ballots.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 12.—County Clerk John Sutphin of Queens said to-day he intended to print the names of the Queens County candidates on the ballots to be furnished to the voters of the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, in the new County of Nassau. This will give the voters of these towns the right to vote for both county tickets at one election.

F. H. Van Vechten, counsel for Mr. Sutphin, said he could see no clause in the act creating Nassau County that prevents the citizens of the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay from voting for the officials of Queens County, of which the towns are as yet a part, the new county not coming into existence until Jan. 1, 1899. The decision of the County Cl

ILLNESS AT CAMP ALGER

Gen. Graham Continues His Testimony Before the War Investigating Commission.

NEAREST BATH 7 MILES AWAY

Negligence and Inefficiency of Medical Attendants — Regimental Officers Blamed for the Lack of Food Among the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Gen. Graham supplied the War Investigating Commission to-day with a statement showing that there was a gradual increase of illness among the men at Camp Alger from May 1 until Sept. 30. The highest percentage was toward the end of the latter month, when 6 per cent. of the troops were sick. The proximity of the tents to each other, the lack of water for bathing purposes, and the use of improper food Gen. Graham named as causes of the illness. There were never any bathing facilities at the camp, but late in its history the men were marched seven miles in brigades once a week for baths.

There had been no lack of medical supplies, Gen. Graham said, but some of the medical attendants were inexperienced and inefficient. Some were especially negligent in furnishing descriptive lists when patients were sent from regimental to divisional hospitals, and these were very essential in promoting the welfare of the men. Gen. Graham stated that while the commissary supplies were plentiful the men were often without the prescribed food because the regimental officers were not sufficiently impressed with the importance of drawing their food.

The corps was short of wagons for transportation for a time owing to the shipments to Florida, and this had caused some hardship to the men. There was a temporary deficiency of linen for hospital beds during the epidemic of measles. There were occasional shortages in other supplies, such as ice, but Gen. Graham did not believe that any deaths had been due to this cause. He positively denied that surface drainage had reached the wells. He had done his best to protect the men from the green-fruit booths, which he had ordered outside of the lines. The attendants at the Dunn Loring Hospital, who were charged with drunkenness, were vindicated. Gen. Graham had remedied the evil conditions as to the space between tents, he said, as soon as his attention was called to the matter.

With the reforms inaugurated, Camp Alger would have been very healthful, Gen. Graham said, and the removal to Camp Meade was largely sentimental and in obedience to public clamor. He declared Camp Meade to be an ideal camp, splendidly located, and well supplied with camp necessaries.

Gen. Graham said that he would recommend that in the future there should be regular officers in all volunteer regiments, that camp tents should be further apart than now, and that arrangements should be made for cremating all effete matter. Some of the volunteer officers had proved efficient, but others were incorrigible. Some of them were, he said, too old to learn.

Gen. Graham said he had no complaint to make as to the management of the War Department, but he thought the war was such an emergency that the department was not at first prepared to meet its demands as promptly as might have been considered desirable. He thought, however, that the criticisms of citizens concerning the conduct of the war were due to the ignorance of the people who meddled without sufficient information to enable them to speak wisely.

ARMY CRITICS NOT WANTED?

Officers Discuss the Reasons for Recalling Gen. Breckinridge from His Command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Officers at the War Department are discussing with animation the inconsistency of two orders issued by the War Department on Oct. 7. One order discontinued the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps, and organized the First, Second, and Fourth Corps. Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge was placed in command of the First Corps, with headquarters at Macon, Ga., and with camps at Macon and Columbus. Later in the same day, according to the date of the second order, Major Gen. Breckinridge was ordered to be mustered out of the service as a Major General, and Major Gen. J. H. Wilson was intrusted with the command of the First Corps.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has not much to say about this sudden change, except that Gen. Breckinridge is to return to Washington as Inspector General, the post he occupied when the war broke out and he was sent to the front as a member of the staff of Gen. Miles. Officers about the Adjutant General's office have nothing whatever to say about the matter. In other parts of the service, officers smile when it is suggested that such a sudden change may be explained without reflecting upon Gen. Breckinridge or seeking a personal reason in some offense possibly given by the Inspector General to the Adjutant General of the Army.

It has been suggested that Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin found Gen. Breckinridge too much inclined to be critical of the conduct of affairs at Chickamauga, and that it had been the intention to take him out of the field and restore him to his old position.

"Whatever the reason may be," said an officer of experience, "it is a wise thing to restore the Inspector General of the army to his place. We should never have been without an Inspector General. To find fault with Breckinridge for being critical is absurd. This is what an Inspector General is for, and he had been trained to criticise. It was a grave mistake, in my estimation, to destroy the Inspector General's office just at a time when trained Inspectors were needed to point out the faults that greenhorns would not see or report. All through the early stages of the Santiago campaign—indeed, all through the war—the Inspector General's office was suspended. There were Inspectors, but they belonged to the corps in which they served, and made no report to a central Inspector General.

"The theory upon which the war was directed, apparently, was that anything like a general staff of experience would be an impertinence. It would be a useful thing for the investigation commission to find out if this idea is correct or not."

SHAFTER'S DETENTION IN TAMPA.

Navy Department Expected to Resent the Charge of Causing Delay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—If Secretary Alger had been as anxious in submitting his budget of matter to the investigating commission yesterday to show the disposition of the navy to co-operate as he was to prove the activity of Gen. Shafter it is thought that he would not have omitted a dispatch that has a direct bearing on the history of the Santiago campaign. The Secretary has managed to point out the fact that the navy took alarm upon seeing some Spanish vessels, which were not very dangerous, hovering about Nicholas Channel, and that Commodore Remey caused the detention of Shafter's transports in consequence of the concern felt by the navy for the possible appearance of a hostile fleet, but he has omitted a dispatch which illustrates the faith of Admiral Sampson in the importance of a prompt movement on the part of the army.

Admiral Sampson organized the convoy for the expected movement of troops about May 26, or on the very day Gen. Miles was ordered in Washington to get ready for the expedition to Santiago and Puerto Rico. The very next day, May 27, Secretary Long sent the following vigorous dispatch to Admiral Sampson:

"Washington, May 27, 1898.

"Sampson, care Naval Base, Key West, Fla.:

"If the Spanish Division is proved to be at Santiago, it is the intention of the department to make descent immediately upon that port with 10,000 United States troops, landing about eight nautical miles east of the port. You will be expected to convoy transports, probably fifteen or twenty, going in person and taking with you the New York, the Indiana, the Oregon, and as many smaller vessels with good batteries as can possibly be gathered to guard against possible attack by Spanish torpedo boat destroyers, &c. The blockade off Havana will be sufficiently provided for during the movement with the monitors and some small vessels.

"After arrival off Santiago, every vessel that can be spared will be returned to north coast of Cuba. This early notice enables you to prepare details at once for immediate execution when orders are issued. At the request of the War Department, and by the approval of this department, the movement will be on the north side of Cuba and Windward Passage.

"LONG."

Naval officers draw from the text of this dispatch the inference that the landing was to have been made at Siboney, eight miles east of the entrance to Santiago Harbor, instead Daiquiri, eighteen miles away, as was afterward determined. The Navy Department, it is believed, is not likely to permit any attempt to impose blame upon it for any failure of the Santiago campaign to pass unnoticed.

PHILADELPHIA PEACE JUBILEE.

The Gloucester and Some of Hobson's Merrimac Crew to be Present.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Long has promised to do everything in his power to make the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee a success. In addition to the vessels ordered by him yesterday to attend at Philadelphia, he agreed to-day to send the famous little Gloucester to take part, with Commander Wainwright in command, such of the men who were on the Merrimac with Hobson as could be gotten there, and some of the United States marines who took part in the fighting at Guantanamo.

Some of the ships at League Island are to be towed up in front of the city and anchored in line in midstream, while a great water procession will pass and repass the line. Secretary Long has promised to be present if possible, and take his place on the flagship in the stream.

Jackson Gets 10 Years' Imprisonment.

HACKENSACK, Oct. 12.—Nicholas Jackson, who was found guilty of manslaughter in the trial for the murder of his six-year-old son Louis by placing him on the railroad tracks to be ground to pieces, was to-day sentenced by Judge Dixon to ten years in State Prison.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Silk Special Rich Moire Velour in a variety of very desirable colorings, at a great reduction from former prices. These beautiful goods are strictly pure silk and wool and are suitable for skirts or entire dresses; they would cost over one dollar per yard to produce to-day; while they last we offer them at 69
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Silk Waists.
Ladies' Waists.—Black and Colored Taffeta. Short yoke, lined throughout;
Ladies' Waists.—Black and Colored, all Silk Satin Duchesse; short yoke, lined throughout;
Ladies' Waists.—Black and Figured Satin;
Ladies' Waists.—Fancy Figured Silk; your choice of the above at 2.99

LADIES' WAISTS.—Black Alpaca; tucked and trimmed with silk braid, 1.99
(2D. FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Furs.
LADIES' SUITS, of cheviot serge, new cut reefer, lined with black satin, new flounce, skirt lined in percaline and velvet bound, 8.98
LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, equal to custom made, of various imported materials, in fitted, cutaway and reefer styles, all new flounce skirts, coat and skirt lined throughout with extra quality colored taffeta silk; worth $27.00 to $32.00, now at 19.99

LADIES' SKIRTS, of cheviot serge, new flounce style; lined in percaline and velvet bound, 4.56

Fur Values.
LADIES' CLUSTER BOAS, of good quality electric seal, trimmed with eight squirrel tails and electric seal heads, 3.49
LADIES' STOLE SCARFS of skunk, opossum, trimmed with ten tails, and heads, also same style in good quality electric seal, with tails and heads, 4.99
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Furniture Attractions.
DINING CHAIRS, solid oak box seat, fine woven cane, French legs, 1.69
PIANO STOOLS, imitation mahogany finish, highly polished seat, metal claw feet, glass balls, 1.99
REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS—Solid oak, leather seat and heavy spring rocker attached, 2.58
DESK CHAIRS, in oak or mahogany finish, upholstered seats in assorted colors of velour, 2.99
GILT TABOURETTES, onyx finished tops, just the thing for the parlor, while they last, 2.99
LADIES' DESK —Solid oak, quartered oak front, highly polished, two drawers, French legs, cast brass trimming, at 2.99
PREPARED NATURAL PALMS for home decoration from 99 to 5.99
ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, made in our own factory, best A.C.A. tick, special, 5.99
MORRIS CHAIRS, highly polished mahogany finish, heavy brass rod, reversible cushions in velour, 5.99
BOX COUCHES, full size covered to order in your choice of denim, for the balance of the week at 5.99
WHITE ENAMELLED CRIBS, brass trimmed, with mattress complete, 6.41
PARLOR SUITES, three pieces—Upholstered, spring seats, in tapestry or brocatelle, with handsome carved frames, twisted post, French legs, while they last, 12.49
(IN ANNEX.)

English and Domestic Decorated Dinner Sets.
We quote only a few of many bargains that we are offering, but worthy of particular mention is a new pattern with a peacock blue fancy border on old English silver shapes, $15.87 per set of 118 pieces.
DINNER SETS, English underglaze decorations, 3 colors, 112 pieces, complete, 6.87
DINNER SETS, thin porcelain, electric blue decoration, 115 pieces, complete, 7.87
COMBINATION DINNER, BREAKFAST AND SUPPER SETS, decorated pink and green sprays with gold edge. 130 pieces, 9.87
DINNER SERVICE, blue Meissen style of decoration, a very desirable set, complete, 14.87
(BASEMENT.)

Rich Cut Glass. At no previous season has our display of Cut Glass approached its present magnitude, but of more importance to the purchaser is the quality, which is summed up in color, brilliancy and execution, of a design. Nothing in our display is without these points of excellence.
We are agents in Manhattan for the "Straus Cut Glass," which received the medal of superiority at the "World's Columbian Exposition," Chicago.
CLARET PITCHERS, full size, handsomely cut with sterling silver tops, 3 designs to select from, 6.87
BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL, several shapes, and 6 handsomely cut designs, large size, 3.97
SALAD OR BERRY SPOONS, sterling silver with rich cut glass handles, each 6.47
CELERY DISHES, a variety of new designs, each 3.49
WATER BOTTLE, handsome shape, a new style of cutting, each 2.49
PRESERVE DISHES, a medium size, a new cutting, 2.47
SPOON HOLDERS, several styles of new cuttings, each 3.47
The new Flanged Glass Service comprising:
12 Goblets, 16.87
12 Champagnes, 16.87
12 Clarets, 13.66
12 Wines, 12.66
12 Cordials, 10.66
60 pieces complete, 70.72
SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, 20 styles, cut glass with sterling silver mount, each 49
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Rich Gold Table Glass. No one line of goods will claim the attention of those seeking a rich effect in glassware for their dining table or sideboard than will this season's plain and rich paste gold decorations.
Our display in this line exceeds that of any previous season, larger in fact than can be found anywhere else in the metropolis, and these quotations bear evidence of their low prices.
Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.
12 Goblets, per doz., 16.37
12 Champagnes, per doz., 9.47
12 Clarets, per doz., 12.37
12 wines, per doz., 9.37
12 Cordials, per doz., 8.37
60 pieces, complete, 55.94
Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.
12 Goblets, per doz., 11.97
12 Champagnes, per doz., 7.97
12 Clarets, per doz., 10.47
12 Wines, per doz., 9.47
12 Cordials, per doz., 8.97
60 pieces, complete, 48.84
Glass Service, plain gold burnished border and foot lines.
12 Goblets, per doz., 2.97
12 Champagnes, per doz., 1.97
12 Clarets, per doz., 2.39
12 Wines, per doz., 1.97
12 Cordials per doz., 1.73
60 pieces, complete, 10.93
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Punch Sets, Roemers and Loving Cups.
We have just opened a splendid line of Austrian novelties; the shapes and colors are entirely new and the elaborate gold decorations make them desirable for table use and ornamentation.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Cabinet Specimens Enamelled Glass.
In our collection of Bohemian Glass and worthy of special notice, is a small line of Cabinet specimens.
They are old Dutch reproductions of enamelled glass, the originals of which are shown in Kunstgen Museum, Berlin, and Kunstgewerbe Museum, Dresden.
They are very interesting as showing the ancient crests and armorial bearings of their day, and how far advanced in their art were the glassmakers of the sixteenth century.
With this collection there are a few specimens of the Indian Moradhabad glass, the originals of which are very old and rare museum specimens. This collection is more valuable by reason of the very few duplicates found, but our prices are just as small as if the supply was large.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

High Grade China Decorated Dinner Sets. The grand display of the finer qualities of Decorated China that we are making has never been equalled.
The latest novelties of all the "Havilands," J. Pouyat and other celebrated makers are shown in great profusion, while the artistic decorations from our own atelier in Limoges, and the low prices at which we offer them, make the display doubly attractive.
DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, set complete, 18.97
DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, set complete, 24.87
DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89
DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41
And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Mantel Clocks. The New Haven Clock Company was one of the pioneers in clock making in America. They are possibly not as well known as some of the other companies in New York city, but the time keeping qualities of their movement and the general appearance of their clocks are second to none in the States. Aside from all this we give our personal guarantee. It is of their clocks we now treat. We have placed on sale
THREE HUNDRED MANTEL CLOCKS of their make, in six styles; they have fancy dials, gilt trimmings, the movement runs eight days and strikes on the cathedral gong half hourly, the manufacturers' price of which ranges from $6.50 to $9.50; your choice, 4.97

Rogers Forks and Spoons.
It is an accepted fact that we are the leaders in these celebrated wares. A popular demonstration of this will be in the following offer:—
Tea Spoons and Coffee Spoons, per set of 6, 99
Dinner Forks and Table Spoons, per set of 6, 1.99
Dessert Spoons and Dessert Forks, per set of 6, 1.82
Soup Ladles, full size, each, 1.84
Gravy Ladles, each, 66
Berry Spoons, each, 87
Cold Meat Forks, each, 89
Punch Ladles, each, 2.12
Oyster Forks, per set of 6, 1.37

Artistic Pottery. Nowhere else in America can be found such a large variety of Fancy Pottery and Bric-a-Brac, including full lines of such well-known factories as the Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Sevres, Minton, Saxony and a host of others.
Attention is called to some choice examples in Royal Blue Ware with rich gold tracing and classical paintings from our Rudolstadt Pottery; every piece a work of art, but offered at a bargain, not high art, prices.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Jardinieres and Palm Pots. During no previous season has our display of Jardinieres, Palm and Flower Pots been so large and varied. They combine recent European purchases with those of domestic manufacture, and in comparison with last season's display there are two marked features, viz.:
Richer Decorations and Lower Prices. For this week our specialties are:—
Some handsomely painted Pots in new electric green, blue and pink effects, profusely enriched with gold stipple, as follows:—
7 inch, 67
8 inch, 97
9 inch, 1.67
10 inch, 1.97
11 inch, 2.87
12 inch, 3.87

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets.
We are offering special values in decorated Austrian china, and some new styles just received from our own Carlsbad china works enable us to save you money in the purchase and time and trouble in the selection.
We show twenty patterns that we sell by set or single piece.
DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad China, floral decoration; a portion of the set stippled gold, set complete, 11.87
DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad China, new shapes and new styles of decorations in floral studies, set complete, 13.87
DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad China, pansy decoration, new shapes, set complete, 18.67
DINNER SERVICE, Austrian China, painted flowers with rich gold lace border, 27.63
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Sale of Fine China Bread & Butter Plates.
New shapes and decorations in Limoges and Austrian China. Your choice of
Lot 1, at, each 10
Lot 2, at, each, 15
Lot 3, at, each, 19
Lot 4, at, each, 37
Lot 5, at, each, 47
(2d Fl., Main Build. 6th Av. Side.

Toilet Sets.
Our unexcelled variety gives you a far greater choice and our unapproachable prices give you greater value than can be found elsewhere.

Vases for Cut Flowers. In the windows of the prominent florists of the Metropolis are shown a line of Bohemian glass vases for cut flowers, in sphere and trumpet shapes, in all the new colors and rich gold decorations. We keep them all and at half their prices.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Bric-a-Brac Mark Down Sale.
To make room for novelties arriving by every steamer we have marked down about $10,000 worth of Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac to prices that must clear it out speedily. Displayed on main floor and classified as follows:
Choice of table No. 1, 19 to 49
Choice of table No. 2, 63 to 97
Choice of table No. 3, 1.47 to 4.97
Choice of table No. 4, 5.87 to 9.87
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Special Sale of Fine Decorated China Oyster Plates
We offer the finest collection of high grade Decorated China Oyster Plates ever shown in this city at the lowest prices ever heard of.
There are over thirty styles from the best Carlsbad and Limoges manufacturers.
OYSTER PLATES, pink, 6 shell, shaded Carlsbad china, per doz. 2.28
OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, pink festoon, stippled gold, per doz. 3.96
OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, painted to represent natural shell, per doz., 5.88
Worthy of special notice is a line of Plates, 6 shell, in solid colors, pink, turquoise, rose, heavily stipped in gold, per doz., 14.88
TEA SETS, English decorations, choice of four styles, 56 pieces, 2.87
TEA SETS, fine china, stippled gold and floral decorated, 56 pieces, 5.87
TEA SETS, French China, prettily decorated, 56 pieces, 7.89
And a host of others up to, per set, 19.87
TOILET SETS, decorated in blue, brown and green, full size, 9 pieces, 1.49
TOILET SETS, same as above with handled and covered slop jar, 2.97
Special Hero Sets, painted violets and stippled gold, 9 pieces, 3.87
Same, with slop jar, 5.87
It is conceded that no house in the world shows such a grand variety of Toilet Sets at such low prices.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Quadruple Plate Silverware. This week's offerings in silver plated ware will be of special interest to the intending purchaser. The line is unusually large, and added to it are some special purchases showing extraordinary values, in some instances one-half the price charged elsewhere.
The goods are all stamped by reputable makers, careful of their name and reputation.
Here are a few items that will be an index to the lot, which is a very large one.
BON BON DISHES, twenty varieties, most of them are gilt, 74
BREAD TRAYS. There are six varieties of these and all new shapes, with shot bead and rococo borders; your choice, 1.88
BUTTER DISHES, a variety of good designs, for 1.67
BAKING DISHES, one design, simply constructed, with a new border, and with iron porcelain lining, 2.49
Odd lot of Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers and Spoon Holders, closed out because they represent incomplete sets, choice, 97
CHOCOLATE POTS, two designs, both good, 2.24
SYRUP PITCHERS, several varieties, new in shapes and decoration, choice, 1.88
SOUP TUREENS, a variety of sizes, all heavy, serviceable goods and new burnished; they vary in price according to size, from 2.99 to 6.74
TEA SETS, comprising Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Slop Bowl, handsomely engraved and a new form, full size, per set 6.24
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Groceries.
The pure and nothing but the pure. No inferior foods can be purchased here. We will not sell them.
We sell more high grade Coffee and Tea at retail than any other establishment in New York.
VIENNA COFFEE—Blend Maracaibo and high grade coffee of great strength and flavor, such quality as is never sold elsewhere for less than 20c. per pound. Granulated, roasted in the bean, roasted and ground fresh daily, per pound this sale, 17
RED STAR COFFEE, finest quality Padang, Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, pulverized, roasted in the bean, per pound, 29
MAYFLOWER CHOP TEA, famous for its great strength and flavor, such quality usually sold at 50c. per pound; Oolong, mixed, (Green and Black,) in two pound packages only, per pound, 32
GRATED COCOANUT, quarter pound package, 4
PEARL BARLEY, pound package, 4
GRANULATED SUGAR, Havemeyer & Eider's, per pound, 5
LIMA BEANS, extra quality, per can, 7
PEAS, Petit Pois, large sweet peas, per case, $1.49; per can, 7
WHITE WAX BEANS, sweet and tender, per can, 7
TOMATOES, large cans, ripe fruit, per can, 8
ROLLED OATS, Lily White Brand, finest quality, strictly clean, fine flavor, 2 pound package, 8
FANCY MAINE CORN, Lily White Brand sweet and tender, per case, $1.99; per can, 9
TAPIOCA GRANULES, pound package, 8
SALMON, finest Chinook fish, flat can 12; tall cans, 10
BOSTON BAKED BEANS, plain or with tomato sauce, extra quality, 3 lb. can, 10
WHITE CHERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. can, 10
EARLY JUNE PEAS, per case, $2.18; per can, 10
SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, per case, $2.66; per can, 12
EXTRA SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, per case, $3.14; per can, 14
PETIT POIS, (extra small,) per case, $3.62; per can, 16
ORANGE MARMALADE, pound jar, 13
EVAPORATED PEACHES, California large fruit, per pound, 13
SEA FOAM WASHING POWDER, 4 lb. package, 14
YELLOW PEACHES, large fruit; sugar syrup, per can, 14
ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, large stalks, large cans, 15
EVAPORATED APRICOTS, per pound, 15
RED STAR BAKING POWDER—Finest quality, none better, per 5 lb. can, $1 29; per pound can, 29c.; per half pound can, 15
FRENCH MUSTARD, large bottle. 15
FRENCH PEAS FINS, small and tender, per can, 16
BARTLETT PEARS, California, 2½ lb. can, 17
HOLIDAY MINCE MEAT, Anderson's, 5 lb. can, 29c.; 3 lb. can, 19
LEMON CLING PEACHES, California selected large fruit, heavy sugar syrup, per can, 22
SLICED LEMON CLING PEACHES, extra fancy, 3 lb. can, 32
MINCE MEAT, Lily White brand, finest quality fruit and seeded raisins, with brandy, 5 pound jar, 59
BORAX SOAP, box of 100 large cakes, 3.24
(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

High Grade Wines & Liquors
IN ANNEX.
Genuine James E. Pepper (5 yrs. old), Per Gal. 2.24 Bot. 49 (This sale only.)
Finch's Golden Wedding (5 years old), 2.74 64 (This sale only.)
Finch's Golden Wedding (7 years old,) 3.24 74 (This sale only.)
Mount Vernon Whiskey (5 years old), 2.74 64
John Ramsay Scotch Whiskey (6 yrs. old) 4.19 99
Jameson's Irish Whiskey (6 yrs. old) 5.44 1.24
W. A. Ross & Bros. Stout, imported in glass, per doz., 1.64
W. A. Ross & Bros. Bass, imported in glass, per doz., 1.69
IMPORTED SHERRIES:—
Olorosa, Gal. 3.88 Bot. 93
Imperial, 5.94 1.34
Amontillado, 5.69 1.29
Amontillado, very old, dry, 6.69 1.49
CALIFORNIA WINES.—Strictly pure, selected high grade.
Claret, case quarts, 2.24
Zinfandel, case quarts, 2.34
Riesling, case quarts, 2.34
Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel, Per Gal. 84 Per Bot. 24
(The above prices include the jug.)
(1ST FLOOR, ANNEX, FRONT.)

WAR REVENUE ACT CASE.

The Constitutionality of Certain Provisions to be Tested in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The constitutionality of certain provisions in the new War Revenue act is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court.

Henry S. Robbins, a Chicago lawyer, tomorrow will present to the court the petition of George R. Nichols for a writ of habeas corpus, and will also take an appeal in the case of James Nicol from an adverse decision of the Federal Court at Chicago. The petitioners are members of the Chicago Board of Trade and recently were arrested charged with the violation of that section of the War Revenue act which requires the seller in every Stock Exchange transaction to furnish to the purchaser a written memorandum of such sale, and that to such memorandum shall be attached a revenue stamp of a specified denomination.

These provisions of the act are unconstitutional, it is argued, because it is outside the power of Congress and exclusively within the power of the several States to prescribe whether contracts made within such States shall be made orally or shall be evidenced by written memoranda. It is further argued that the tax is not uniform throughout the United States, being imposed not upon all bills, memoranda, agreements, or other evidences of sales or agreements to sell merchandise or products, but on such only as relate to such sales when made at an Exchange or Board of Trade.

It is contended that, although the Federal Government has the right to levy taxes on existing subjects, it has no authority to require a citizen to give a written memorandum of a contract (although an oral contract is legal) in order to create a subject of taxation.

Solicitor General Richards and Assistant Attorney General Boyd probably will represent the Government in these cases, and Mr. Robbins and John G. Carlisle the petitioners.

MRS. GEORGE HELD FOR MURDER.

Grand Jury to Investigate the Shooting of Mrs. McKinley's Brother.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Mrs. George, who is accused of killing George D. Saxton, brother of Mrs. McKinley, was held to answer to the Common Pleas Court at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing today, and her case will be investigated by the next Grand Jury.

The Presiding Justice of the Peace, in passing on the case, said there was sufficient circumstantial evidence connecting Mrs. George with the crime to justify holding her for the investigation of the higher courts.

She is held on the charge of murder in the first degree and cannot be admitted to bail.

Hollum Guilty of Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The trial of Charles A. Hollum of West Orange for shooting and killing Edward Magee on June 25 ended this evening when the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Hollum wept when the verdict was pronounced.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Deputies Adopt Amendments to the Constitution — Bishops Select San Francisco for the Next Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council at its session to-day adopted a resolution reported by the Rev. Dr. Duncan of Louisiana from the Committee on the State of the Church, having for its object the publication annually of pastoral letters calling the attention of the people to the obligations resting on the Church for contributions for the support of the aged and infirm clergy.

The Rev. Dr. Bliss from the Committee on Christian Education reported adversely the resolution for the consolidation of the several church societies whose object is the raising of funds for the preparation of young men for the ministry.

At 11 o'clock the deputies resumed the consideration of the amendments to the constitution, a substitute for the article relating to the formation of provinces out of diocesan and missionary districts reported by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Chairman of the Committee on Amendments, was adopted. The new article is as follows:

Diocese and missionary districts may be united into provinces in such manner, under such conditions, and with such powers as shall be provided by canon of the general convention; provided, however, that no diocese shall be included in the provinces without its own consent.

Article 8 of the proposed new constitution relating to the qualifications of priests and deacons necessary to examination and consecration was then taken up. An amendment proposed by the Rev. Dr. Easter of Los Angeles was adopted providing that in the declaration of belief required of Bishops, priests, and deacons the word "doctrines" shall be in the singular form as representing the fundamental principles or belief of the Church, and opposed to the plural form which sets forth its teachings.

Article 9, regarding the trial of Bishops, presbyters, and deacons for offenses contrary to discipline and law of the Church, led to considerable debate.

A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing the selection of San Francisco as the place for holding the Council in 1901. An effort was made to concur in this action, but on objection to immediate consideration the resolution of the Bishops went to the calendar.

LEGACY DUE HERMANN OELRICHS

First National Bank of San Francisco Petitions for Its Payment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The First National Bank, as the assignee of Hermann Oelrichs, has petitioned the Superior Court for the payment of a legacy due Oelrichs from the estate of James G. Fair.

The legacy is in the sum of $50,000, and the bank avers that sufficient funds are in the hands of the executors to pay the full amount without injury to the estate.

Escaped Prisoners Caught.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Perry King and George Bowers, who escaped from Clinton Prison Sunday night, were captured on Lyon Mountain, some miles from Dannemora, last night, and are now safely back in prison.

QUAY CONSPIRACY CHARGES.

Ex-State Treasurer Haywood Waives a Hearing at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State Treasurer, to-day waived a hearing in this city on the charge of conspiracy with United States Senator M. S. Quay, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg to misapply the funds of the State that were on deposit in the People's Bank of Philadelphia.

Mr. Haywood gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the November term of court, David H. Lane, a leading Republican politician, becoming his surety.

The Tree-Planting Association
OF NEW YORK
will furnish, free of charge, full information as to the most suitable trees for city growth, with list of nurserymen, and the charges of each for the completed work (including iron tree-protectors), also printed blank forms for orders to nurserymen, on application by *mail only* to its office, Nos. 64 and 66 White Street, New York City.
Orders should be placed now to secure the best results.

The Wanamaker Store

A Permanent Exposition

OUR recent showing of Imported Costumes made a noise. So loud a noise that we are to-day getting echoes of it from the Pacific Coast and from Europe. Some of the letters and clippings express regret that the Exposition is at an end.

The particular gowns exhibited last week are here no longer, but there are others.

The showing here is permanent. It is true that it is not the same to-day as yesterday, nor was yesterday like last week. But in extent, in character, in strength and in that peculiar, indescribable, well-recognized characteristic that, for want of a better word we call *stylishness*, it is always worth spending time over, and always merits and gets, honest admiration.

At present it is at its very best. It is a collection of Suits, Costumes, Jackets and Wraps that surpasses all rivalry both in quality and quantity. Chief among its features is the important one that represents in a single phrase the central idea of this business,—

Quality-for-Price.

The best jacket for ten dollars. The best costume for three hundred dollars. Superiority as a matter of principle,—not price.

Broadcloths We told you yesterday about some cheviots, and said that this was to be a cheviot season. True, and no injustice to the broadcloths either, which are cloths of all seasons and superior to the fluctuations of fashion.

We expect to do the largest broadcloth business this year of any year in a decade. We have prepared for it. Varieties have been increased, color lists have been enlarged, quality-for-price has been bettered.

Some of these goods we have been selling season after season for twenty years. Some of them are enjoying their first season. But they are all good,—the first mentioned is beyond any doubt the best broadcloth in the market. It costs $3 a yard. Here are some others:

At 75c. yd.—12 colorings; 51 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—32 colorings; 51 in. wide.
At $1.25 yd.—21 colorings; 51 in. wide.
At $2 yd.—67 colorings; 52 in. wide.
At $2 yd.—Kersey cloth; 11 colorings: 54 in.
At $2.50 yd.—Broadcloth; 18 colorings; 52 in. wide.
At $3 yd.—Broadcloth; 53 colorings; 52 in.
At $1.15 yd.—Mixed Kersey cloth; 22 colorings; 52 in. wide.
At $1.15 yd.—Mixed Venetian cloth; 5 colorings; 51 in. wide.
At $2 yd.—Mixed Venetian cloth; 4 colorings; 54 in. wide.

Fourth avenue.

Some Remarkable Shoulder Capes Seven dollars and a half for a shoulder cape fairly worth $25. Isn't that news worth reading?

We have fifty of these pretty, fluffy, jaunty little capes, made of liberty and taffeta silks, be-laced and be-ribboned. They are all in black, and they are all new goods.

$5 and $7.50

are the prices at which you may take your choice. The lowest value in the lot is a plump $10, and many of the $7.50 ones are fair $20 and $25 values.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Shoe Store News This is to tell something of the higher-priced goods for both men and women. We have said much in the past few weeks about some lucky bargain incidents that gave you lower prices. These are bigger figures and more regular stock, but little less attractive values.

Shoes for Women at

$3, $4 and $5

Shoes for Men at

$3, $4, $5 and $6

Our regular lines, and *picked*. We know all about them, and offer them confidently as the best footwear that their respective prices will buy. Made especially for fastidious people, in each case showing a saving that will attract the economical.

Another thing,—plenty of new ideas and shapes. Everything that is new, provided it is good. In short, the finest shoes that money will buy ready-to-wear, and the lowest prices for which they can be bought.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Toilet Sets at Half Prices A large and advantageous purchase results in some large and attractive bargains in Toilet Sets. These figures are about one-half the every-day prices on the same goods,

Here's one kind, with really excellent floral decorations and heavy gilding, that we used to ask $13.50 for. Take this lot at $7.50 each set.

Another kind, at $5, that generally costs $7 and $8. Another pattern in English porcelain, at the same price. And still another, in American porcelain, at $3.50. All sets are complete with covered jar.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

THE OREGON AND IOWA START.

The Two Big Battleships Begin Their Long Journey to the Pacific.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa, attended by the supply ship Celtic, the collier Scindia, and the distilling ship Iris, left the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started on their long journey to the Pacific.

For several days the ships had been in readiness to start. The big guns had been jacketed and everything was made ready for the voyage Early yesterday morning the fires were gotten under full head, and before noon full steam was evident from the escape valve. The Oregon, being the senior officer's ship, had command. The tenders were ordered out, one after the other, and in turn they headed for the Narrows. A little after 1 o'clock signals from the Oregon denoted the hour for getting under way was at hand.

The Oregon started first. She took a short swing to head down the stream. When she had passed the Iowa that ship tripped her anchor, and with her helm hard over and her screws working in opposite directions, she turned almost on her anchorage and fell in behind the Oregon, taking distance immediately. The ships at anchor in the vicinity ran their flags to the mastheads when the battleships got under way and then dipped the colors. Both ships responded, and they soon disappeared in the haze of the Narrows. The Texas and Vixen are now the only warships at the anchorage.

The Oregon is commanded by Capt. A. S. Barker and the Iowa by Capt. Silas Terry. It is expected that the first port at which the ships will touch will be Bahia. The battleships passed out at the Hook at 2:50 P. M.

THE SHOOTING OF NYGREN.

Provost Guard Kitchen May Be Turned Over to the Military Authorities.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Owing to the suppressed excitement regarding the killing of Private Nygren Sunday night by Provost Guard Kitchen and the sending of Nygren's remains home to Brooklyn last night, Kitchen was not tried to-day.

Judge Bullock, before whom the case comes to-morrow, is inclined to think that Kichen ought to be turned over to the military authorities for trial. He thinks it is merely an offense against military law, and that it would be an injustice to place the expense of trying the case on the State. He will probably turn Kitchen over to the military officers, ruling that his court has no jurisdiction.

This is just what the Twelfth New York men do not want. They feel that the provost guards will be backed up by the commanding General, and that Kitchen will be acquitted before a court-martial, whereas, they hoped a jury would convict him of murder, or at least of manslaughter.

Soldier Nurse Dies of Typhoid.

Otto Haasemann, eighteen years old, of 233 William Street, a nurse of the Second Division, Second Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital of typhoid fever. Haasemann was removed to the hospital on Oct. 2 from his home, soon after his arrival from camp.

The Thomas Hunter Association.

The second annual dinner of the Thomas Hunter Association of Grammar School No. 35, will take place at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 12, at 7 o'clock. The annual meeting, which will precede the dinner, will be held a half-hour earlier.

CABMAN'S ROMANCE SHORT.

Widowed Rahway Hackman Marries a Widow and Loses Her in Three Days.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Joseph Stoll, the oldest hackman in Rahway, best known as the Mayor of Bricktown, married last Saturday. Now he is deserted. He is sixty-eight years old, and a veteran of the civil war. In pursuing his calling he became acquainted with a Mrs. Bunt, who lives with a daughter in New York City, and whose son is Capt. Bunt of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat St. Louis. Bunt lives about two miles from the Rahway Station, and his mother has come once or twice a week to visit his family.

She has long been in the habit of using Stoll's cab. They thus became well acquainted and chatted freely. Two months ago Stoll's wife died. Soon he began to complain to Mrs. Bunt of his lonely life. She did not know the date of his wife's death, and supposed from what the cabman said that it was years ago. She sympathized with him, having been a widow for some time.

Just how the wooing progressed is not known, for the bridegroom is not telling and the bride is away. On Saturday last Mrs. Bunt came down to Rahway and entered Stoll's cab. Stoll drove, not to her son's home, but to Elizabeth, where a clergyman made them man and wife. They drove back to this place and Mrs. Stoll went to New York, but on Sunday or Monday rejoined her husband, and was taken to his home.

According to her friends, she had been led to believe that Stoll was wealthy. She found his home different from what she expected, and is also said to have been greatly surprised to learn from neighbors that her predecessor had been dead but a few weeks.

Capt. Bunt learned of his mother's marriage and went to see her. He found her dissatisfied with the bargain she had made and not reluctant to get away. Accordingly a business rival of Stoll's was engaged, and last night, before Stoll returned home the hackman, Peter Peterson drove up to the house and Mrs. Stoll entered the vehicle with her belongings. Five minutes later she had left Bricktown behind and was speeding through Rahway while her husband was slowly driving homeward. Her trunks had preceded her. She was taken straight through to New York and had a good part of the journey accomplished before Stoll knew what had happened. Capt. Bunt refuses to discuss the matter. Stoll is uncommunicative.

To Instruct Workers Among the Poor.

The Charity Organization Society has arranged a course of five exercises for new workers among the poor. The first of the exercises will include a discussion on how to begin with a family in need of a friend, which Miss Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, will conduct. At later exercises Edward T. Devine of this city, William I. Nichols of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Mrs. S. E. Tenny, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, and others will be the speakers.

The meetings will be held in Harlem, the first in the Presbyterian Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon, and the four later meetings on Friday afternoons in the Second Collegiate Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Speedily cures whooping-cough, croup and measle-cough. It is safe and sure. Mothers you can always rely on it. Children like it. Doses are small. Price 25 cents.

PEACE UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Paris Newspapers Declare the Outlook for Harmony Between the Commissions Is Very Grave.

REPORT DEPRESSES MADRID

American Commission Holds a Session, but Nothing Is Divulged — Many of the Printed Speculations Denied Among Diplomats.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The American Peace Commission held a session to-day, but as usual, without disclosing the subjects under consideration.

The French press is speculating in an interesting manner regarding the Philippine Islands. According to the Gaulois, the sitting yesterday of the joint Peace Commissions was devoted to an examination of the solution which it is possible to give to two questions in the protocol. The Philippine question, the Gaulois adds, was discussed incidentally, the United States seeking to impose systems of compensations under which the United States would claim, it is said, the entire group of the Philippine Islands and assume their debt, provided Spain guarantees the Cuban debt.

As to the Spaniards, it further appears, they would like the United States to assume the Cuban debt and to surrender to Spain all the war material in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The discussion among the Commissioners yesterday, still according to the Gaulois, was very animated. Judge Day, the President of the American Commission, and Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, having received precise instructions from their respective Governments, the American Commissioners consider that no discussion is possible on the principles themselves, which, in a certain measure, serve as the basis of the protocol. This first preliminary, according to them, while being merely of a provisional nature, should be rigorously observed. They add that "when Spain was overturned at the conclusion of peace, her power in Cuba was crushed absolutely, and in consequence Spain no longer has the right to occupy herself about the destiny of the Antilles island."

To these arguments the Spaniards, the Gaulois also says, reply that the protocol was signed at a moment so critical and in the face of such an imperious necessity that it cannot be considered as being ratified by the sovereign free wish of the nation. In this fact, they conclude, exists a sufficient reason to allow of their non-acceptance as definite the preliminary conventions relating to Cuba. "The arrival, therefore, at an understanding," says the Gaulois, "offers grave difficulties, and one asks with anxiety how the negotiations will eventually terminate."

In diplomatic circles here it is declared that the comments of the newspapers on the problems before the Peace Commissions are mere conjectures, and that they are not justified by facts. It is added that the relations between the two Commissions are in no way so delicate as the newspapers indicate.

The American Peace Commission, at 5 o'clock to-day, engaged in its first function outside of purely diplomatic lines. The Figaro, at the hall of its own building, entertained the members of both Commissions with a stage performance, in which Coquelin, Loie Fuller, and others took part, and which was witnessed by the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo; the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and about 200 representatives of the best Paris society, in addition to the members of both Peace Commissions.

The occasion was informal and pleasing, being similar to several such entertainments given annually by the Figaro to notable persons. They are always attended by people belonging to the best society in the French capital.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The rumors which have been published here as to the attitude of the United States Peace Commissioners are described as having caused a painful impression, especially the reported decision of the American Commissioners not to recognize the Cuban and Puerto Rican debts.

CUBA'S DEBT A PROBLEM.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, referring to the Peace Conference at Paris, says:

"So far as Cuba is concerned, Spain will probably yield regarding the artillery, and, if a longer delay for evacuation were allowed, she would assent to the transfer of the administration of the island, together with the military occupation by the United States from Dec. 1

"The question of the debt is a very difficult one. America is indisposed to accept the cession of Cuba or annexation, as advocated by the Spaniards, with a view of saddling her with the debt and getting for Spain better commercial conditions than she could obtain from an independent Cuban Republic.

"The American contention is that only the future Government and parliament of Cuba can be considered competent to decide whether to assume the debts Spain has contracted during the last twenty years, almost entirely to cover the expense of her struggles against the Cuban Separatists.

"Regarding the Philippines, Spain has grounds to believe that very high American naval and military authorities have made representations to Washington against the annexation of anything more than a naval coaling station."

PANIC IN AN OPERA HOUSE.

A Findlay (Ohio) Man Falls from the Gallery, Causing Fright.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Oct. 12.—A panic was created at the Marvin Opera House last night. Just before the curtain was rung up on the second act a man fell from the gallery to the parquet, forty feet below. In his descent he struck the balcony railing, causing him to turn a somersault in midair. This breaking of his fall and the fact that he struck a vacant chair saved his life. The chair was smashed in splinters and the man's head struck the lap of Mrs. Frank Woodard, who occupied the seat at the rear.

Mrs. Woodard fainted, and in an instant the house was in an uproar, the people thinking that both she and the man had been killed, as he did not move. Several women were taken with hysterics and were hurried to the door. The man, who proved to be John Conlan, an oil driller of Hume, Allen County, was carried into the lobby, and it was found that he had a broken leg. Conlan fell asleep between the acts, lost his balance, and fell over the gallery railing. The seat which he struck was the only vacant one in that part of the house.

Rev. Dr. D. G. Mackay May Come Here.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Reformed Church of this city will probably resign shortly and go to New York as the pastor of one of the prominent churches in that city. A delegation from this church, the name of which is withheld, waited on him last night and urged him to accept. The salary is said to be $10,000 a year.

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THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

"Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" by the Royal Italian Company.

Something might be done to popularize good opera with such material as there is in the Royal Italian Opera Company, now singing at the Casino, if there were more human intelligence among Italian singers. One wonders at the prodigal waste of vocal energy and the blazing outpour of tropical temperament unguided by any sound understanding of theatrical values. The people of this company have some gifts which money cannot buy, but stage routine can be taught, and even moderate experience ought to teach operatic performers that it is not at all needful to try all the time to make the lights flicker with the powerful vibrations of tone in an auditorium. Refinement is an essential of excellence in music, and there is no art at all without points of repose. When a tenor sings so hard that his legs shake under him and his face is twisted in painful contortions he becomes an object of ridicule. And so does a soprano when her chin shakes like a mill hopper with the violence of her vibrato. Yet there must be some forgiveness for such errors when behind them lies genuine force and feeling.

These reflections are the result of witnessing the performance of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" by the Royal Italian Opera Company at the Casino last night. Both of these works ought to be well done always by Italian singers, for they alone seem to possess the true volatility of spirit, combined with fire, necessary for their proper interpretation. "Pagliacci," as performed last night, seemed inexcusably weak in the first scene and brutally forcible in the second. In the first act it is essential that people should preserve the polish of their lyric style. In the second act it is needful that subtlety of action be coupled with tragic intensity of feeling. In last night's performance there was little enough of lyric elegance in the singing, except in Signor Alfredo de Bassini's delivery of the famous prologue, which was the best piece of singing yet done by any member of the company. In the second scene there was abundant tragic force, but little artistic skill. Indeed, at the climax of the scene the burst of force was admirable, and the curtain fell upon a fine effect.

Signora Rosa Challa was the Nedda in "Pagliacci" and Santuzza in "Cavalleria." Signor Francesco Collenz was cast for Canio and Turiddu. Signor di Bassini was Alfio as well as Tonio. The Silvio was Signor Cantori, and the Lola Signora Olympia Calcagni. Of the young tenor it can only be said that he was tremendously in earnest, and in the murder episode in "Pagliacci" he was decidedly forcible. But he sang very badly indeed, and shouted at times in an absurd manner. Signora Challa is a soprano whose voice may have been a good one once, but it is a sadly worn one now, although she is not past her prime. She forces it unmercifully, and that is probably the explanation. Signor Cantori sang his share of the duet creditably. The orchestra was in much better form last night than in "La Boheme" on Monday. The chorus sang fairly well, and at times really acted.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Prof. John K. Paine of Harvard University announces a series of ten chamber music concerts in Sanders's Theatre as supplementary to one of his university courses in music. They will be given on Tuesday evenings, Nov. 1 and 22, Dec. 13, Jan. 10 and 31, Feb. 14, March 14 and 28, April 11 and 25. Eight of these concerts will be by the Kneisel Quartet, one by the Adamowski Quartet, and one by the Dannreuther Quartet of New York. The soloists selected to assist the different quartets include Miss Aus der Ohe, Mme. Szumowska, Messrs. Baermann, Joseffy, Persbo, Randolph, Siloti, Whiting, and several members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The following works will be played: Beethoven—Quintet for piano, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, op. 16, E flat; quintet for strings, op. 29, C major; string quartet, op. 18, D major; string quartet, op. 59 F major; string quartet, op. 130, B flat major; trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, op. 70, D major; trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, op. 97, B flat major. Beach—Sonata for piano and violin, op. 34, A minor. Brahms—String quartet, op. 51, A minor; trio for piano, violin, and horn, op. 40, E flat major. Chadwick—String quartet, E minor. Dittersdorf—String quartet, E flat major. Dvorak—Quintet for piano and strings, op. 81, A major. Handel—Concerto Grosso for strings. Haydn—String quartet, op. 74, G minor. Mozart—String quartet, D minor, (dedicated to Haydn;) string quartet. Paine—Larghetto and scherzo for piano, violin, and violoncello, B flat major. Schubert—Quintet for piano and strings, op. 114, A major; string quintet, op. 163, C major; string quartet, (posthumous,) D minor. Schumann—Quintet for piano and strings, op. 44, E flat major; string quartet, op. 41, A major; string quartet, op. 41, F major. Saint-Saëns—Septet for piano, two violins, viola, violoncello, contra-bass, and trumpet, op. 65, E flat major. Svendsen—Octet for strings, and Tschaikowsky—String quartet, op. 30, E flat.

The Edmund Society of New Haven is preparing to produce Stanford's requiem mass. The organization will also give at its first concert Goring Thomas's "The Swan and the Skylark." The conductor of the society is Emilio Agramonte.

The season of the Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, conductor, will begin at the Auditorium to-morrow night. The soloists thus far engaged are Sembrich, Nordica, Carreno, Rosenthal, Edouard Zeldenrust, and Willy Burmester.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company will open its season at the Chicago Auditorium on Nov. 7. The season will last three weeks. It is not yet definitely known whether the Wagner cycle will be given.

Annie Grey's Recitals.

Miss Annie Grey, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Ogelvie Grey, gave her second lecture on Scottish song at Chickering Hall last night. Her subject was "Robert Burns, His Pathos and Humor Told in Poetry and Song." She talked with much earnestness about the career of Burns, dividing it into periods according to his places of residence—Alloway, Mount Glyphant, Mossgiel, Edinburgh, Ellisland, and Dumfries. She sang "Mary Morrison," "Highland Mary," "My Nannie's Awa'," and other favorites.

Miss Grey began her career as a singer under Sir A. C. Mackenzie, the Scotch composer and conductor, and, encouraged by kindly praise, became a student of the Royal Academy of Music, London, where she was under the immediate care of Alberto Randegger. She took the gold medal for English dramatic singing and received several offers to go on the operatic stage. It may be said that she did wisely to refuse them. Her style is anything but operatic, and might easily be censured for faults opposed to good singing of any kind. But as she has elected to exercise her powers in a field which she has pretty much to herself and to appeal to audiences in search of instruction rather than artistic delight, it may be said that her entertainment has a reason for existence and will undoubtedly please a great many people.

MAJOR BEEBE DIES IN HAVANA.

United States Officer Succumbs to Yellow Fever—Lieut. Pullen Ill on the Resolute.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—Major Beebe, an attaché of the United States Military Commission, died at 9 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Wade has cabled to Washington asking if the health authorities would permit Major Beebe's body to be taken to New York, inclosed in a metallic casket, by the first steamer available. No answer has been received to this inquiry. In any event, it will be necessary to place the body in a receiving vault temporarily. This probably will be done to-morrow. The burial service probably will be read by Col. Clous. The body was embalmed this afternoon in the death chamber. The house is strictly quarantined.

All the Americans are greatly shocked by the death, which was quite unexpected.

There is no case of sickness among the members of the various Commissions, but on board the United States transport Resolute yellow fever broke out yesterday, Lieut. Pullen having a mild attack. For this reason the Resolute was ordered this morning to return to the Dry Tortugas, where Lieut. Pullen will be left. The vessel will be thoroughly disinfected before returning here. It is understood Lieut. Pullen occupied the berth used by Major Beebe on his return trip from Nuevitas, contracting the infection in that way.

All are well on board the dispatch boat Scorpion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Major Gen. Wade has cabled the War Department today announcing the death at Havana of Major S. S. Beebe, ordnance officer United States Volunteers. Major Beebe died of yellow fever. He was a resident of Thompson, Conn., where his widow lives. He was a graduate of West Point, and was made a Major in the Ordnance Bureau early in the war. Among army officers who knew him he is spoken of in the highest terms.

GALLERY GODS SMOKED OUT.

Fire in a Chicago Cafe Frightens an Audience Above.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Dearborn Theatre on Randolph Street, formerly the Schiller, was the scene of a small panic tonight about the time the performance was half over. Some grease and refuse in the air shaft from the café kitchen under the playhouse, caught fire, and the smoke issued from the ventilators in the second gallery. A small boy yelled "Fire!" and a general scramble followed in both galleries. The people on the lower floor heard the noise and became uneasy, but the ushers and an actor assured them there was no danger, and only a few left. No one was hurt.

As soon as the excitement had died down the gallery crowd attempted to get back, but very few had taken the precaution to secure return checks on their way out, and were accordingly not readmitted. The loss to the café is slight.

THE PET DOG CLUB MEETS.

Committee Appointed to Select a Place for the Coming Bench Show.

The American Pet Dog Club, an organization composed of dog owners, and devoted to the endeavor to improve the quality of certain classes of canine favorites, met yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Walter Stanton, the President of the club, occupied the chair. The discussion concerned the club's coming bench show, which will be held in this city on Nov. 24 and 25. A bench show committee of three was appointed to select a place in which to hold the show and report on its choice to the President within a week.

So many applications have been received for entries in the coming show that the club has concluded to shut out from the exhibit the classes of large dogs, such as Great Danes and mastiffs. The entries will include setters, collies, spaniels, and dogs of that size or smaller. There will be four or five silver cups shown. Fifteen special prizes, besides the regular list of prizes offered from the club treasury, have been arranged for, and it is believed that there will be double that number of special prizes. The bench show will have its social side, and the younger feminine members will preside at a tea room adjoining the room in which the exhibits are on view. This is to be the second show given by the club.

The club has about eighty members, of whom thirty-five attended yesterday's meeting. Among those present were Mrs. George W. Carr, Mrs. Horace Stokes, Capt. Robert J. Lowery, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Spaulding, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Anthony Dilkins.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, England.

BUCKINGHAM.—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired,) Vermont.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton, Penn.; J. G. Batterson, Hartford, Conn.

GILSEY.—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham.

HOFFMAN.—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; W. J. Conners, Buffalo; Frank Campbell, Bath, N. Y.

HOLLAND.—W. W. Vivian, M. P., Port Dinorwic, Wales.

MURRAY HILL.—Senator G. R. Edmunds, Vermont.

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Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Otis, house furnishing goods; G. F. Tobey, toys; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. H. Jones, notions and furnishing goods, 236 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, notions and fancy goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons, 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. N. Stoner, linens, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Wright, upholstery goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shephard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Patterson, laces and embroideries, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sparling, J. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Frasher, notions and furnishing goods; Astor House.
Mann Brothers, Henderson, Ky.; I. Mann, millinery, carpets, and clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.
Taller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.
Loewenstein, B. & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Guttman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Scowcroft, John & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. W. Devereaux, silks; Hotel Gerlach.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Freudenthal, linens and white goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits, 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Menderson Clothing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Menderson, woolens, 92 Bleecker Street; Hoffman House.
Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mills, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Stuart House.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics, linens, and laces; Stuart House.
Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. S. Cary, piece goods; Grand Hotel.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, woolens; Grand Hotel.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Walker, P. L., De Kalb, N. Y., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McGregor, C. B., De Kalb, N. Y., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cooper, F. A., Milford, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Mayer, W. C., Dayton, Ohio, art goods; Hotel Imperial.
Breese, F. H., Sherman, N. Y.; notions; Hotel Albert.
Maliey, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. Neely, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Simon, L., Erie, Penn., clothing; Stuart House.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Birchley, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.
Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, The, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Flanagan, notions, 108 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, dress goods and silks; Hotel Metropole.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Walker, domestics, 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Naylor, notions and white goods, 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
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Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:09	Sun sets	5:24	Moon rises 4:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:30	Gov. Isl'd	5:49	H. Gate 7:38
P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:40	Gov. Isl'd	6:02	H. Gate 7:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURDAY,) OCT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

Aller, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Benedict, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Francisco, Hull	.....	.....
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhyniand, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to October §17 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 13.

Algiers, New Orleans Oct. 6.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Oct. 4.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Oct. 10.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
Salamanca, La Guayra, Oct. 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 10.
Theresena, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.
Trave, Bremen, Oct. 4.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Oct. 8.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Oct. 11.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 30.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 3.
Buffon, St. Lucia, Oct. 8.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 12.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 8.

SUNDAY, OCT. 16.

Camatense, Para, Oct. 4.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 9.
La Navarre, Havre, Oct. 8.

MONDAY, OCT. 17.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 6.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
Leitrim, London, Oct. 3.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 3.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

Georgian, London, Oct. 6.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 12.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 8.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 6.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 12.

SS Finance, Suke

MR. M'KINLEY ON THE WAR

His Speech the Feature of President's Day at the Omaha Exposition.

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE NATION

Our International Responsibilities Cannot Be Shirked, and We Must Follow Duty Even If Desire Opposes, He Declares.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—To-day was the third day of the Omaha Peace Jubilee and "President's Day" at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

The feature of the occasion was a speech delivered by President McKinley, in which he descanted upon the war and its glorious results and alluded to the fact that new and grave problems confronted the country and that other nations would be affected by their solution. He declared significantly that we could not shirk our international responsibilities if we would; that we must follow duty even if desire opposed.

The platform in the music pavilion from which the President delivered his speech was surrounded by the greatest crowd in the show's history. After Gordon W. Wattles, President of the exposition, had introduced the distinguished guest, it was fully five minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently to enable Mr. McKinley to begin his address, and hardly a sentence was spoken by him that did not elicit an outburst of enthusiastic applause.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President McKinley's speech was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Fellow-Citizens: It is with great pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me, and whose warm hearts have before touched and moved me. For this renewed manifestation of your regard and for the cordial reception of to-day my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey.

"My greeting is not alone to your city and the State of Nebraska, but to the people of all the States of the trans-Mississippi group participating here, and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidence of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition. If testimony were needed to establish the fact that their pluck has not deserted them, and that prosperity is again with them, it is found here. This picture dispels all doubt.

"In an age of expositions they have added yet another magnificent example. The historical celebrations at Philadelphia and Chicago and the splendid exhibits at New Orleans, Atlanta, and Nashville are now a part of the past, and yet in influence they still live, and their beneficent results are closely interwoven with our National development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Their contribution will mark another epoch in the Nation's material advancement.

"One of the great laws of life is progress, and nowhere have the principles of this law been so strikingly illustrated as in the United States. A century and a decade of our National life have turned doubt into conviction; changed experiment into demonstration; revolutionized old methods and won new triumphs, which have challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention, and manufacture, but, above all, in the opportunities to the people for their own elevation which have been secured by wise, free Government.

"Hitherto, in peace and in war, with additions to our territory, and slight changes in our laws, we have steadily enforced the spirit of the Constitution secured to us by the noble self-sacrifice and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors. We have avoided the temptations of conquest in the spirit of gain. With an increasing love for our institutions and an abiding faith in their stability, we have made the triumphs of our system of Government in the progress and prosperity of our people an inspiration to the whole human race. Confronted at this moment by new and grave problems, we must recognize that their solution will affect not ourselves alone, but others of the family of nations.

MUST AVOID UNDUE AGGRESSION.

"In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; they must be met with courage and wisdom, and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature or self-control too constant in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good.

"It has been said by some one that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until every effort for peace without it has been exhausted. Ours has never been a military Government. Peace, with whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is the national desire and the goal of every American aspiration.

"On the 25th of April, for the first time for more than a generation, the United States sounded the call to arms. The banners of war were unfurled, the best and bravest from every section responded; a mighty army was enrolled, the North and the South vied with each other in patriotic devotion, science was invoked to furnish its most effective weapons, factories were rushed to supply equipments, the youth and the veteran joined in freely offering their services to the country, volunteers and regulars and all the people rallied to the support of the Republic. There was no break in the line, no halt in the march, no fear in the heart, no resistance to the patriotic impulse at home, no successful resistance to the patriotic spirit of the troops fighting in distant waters or on a foreign shore.

"What a wonderful experience it has been from the standpoint of patriotism and achievement! The storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our navy was too small, though forceful with its modern equipment, and most fortunate in its trained officers and sailors. Our army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only 19,000 available troops when the war was declared, but the account which officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there and everywhere. American patriotism was there, and its resources were limitless.

"The courageous and invincible spirit of the people proved glorious, and those who a little more than a third of a century ago were divided and at war with each other were again united under the holy standard of liberty. Patriotism banished party feeling; $50,000,000 for the National defense was appropriated without debate or division, as a matter of course, and as only a mere indication of our mighty reserve power.

"But if this is true of the beginning of the war, what shall we say of it now, with hostilities suspended and peace near at hand, as we fervently hope? Matchless in its results! Unequaled in its completeness and the quick succession with which victory followed victory! Attained earlier than it was believed to be possible! So comprehensive in its sweep that every thoughtful man feels the weight of responsibility which has been so suddenly thrust upon us. And, above all and beyond all, the valor of the American Army and the bravery of the American Navy and the majesty of the American name stand forth in unsullied glory, while the humanity of our purposes and the magnanimity of our conduct have given to war, always horrible, touches of noble generosity, Christian sympathy and charity, and examples of human grandeur which can never be lost to mankind. Passion and bitterness formed no part of our impelling motive, and it is gratifying to feel that humanity triumphed at every step of the war's progress.

IMMORTAL HISTORY MADE.

"The heroes of Manila and Santiago and Puerto Rico have made immortal history. They are worthy successors and descendants of Washington and Greene, of Paul Jones, Decatur and Hull, and of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Logan; of Farragut, Porter and Cushing, and of Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet. New names stand out on the honor roll of the Nation's great men, and with them, unnamed, stand the heroes of the trenches and the forecastle, invincible in battle and uncomplaining in death.

"The intelligent, loyal, indomitable soldier and sailor and marine, regular and volunteer, are entitled to equal praise as having done their whole duty, whether at home or under the baptism of foreign fire. Who will dim the splendor of their achievements? Who will withhold from them their well-earned distinction? Who will intrude detraction at this time to belittle the manly spirit of the American youth and impair the usefulness of the American navy? Who will embarrass the Government by sowing seeds of dissatisfaction among the brave men who stand ready to serve and die, if need be, for their country? Who will darken the counsels of the Republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all?

"Shall we deny to ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short, but decisive, struggle its hardships, its privations, whether in the field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won a peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten.

"The faith of a Christian Nation recognizes the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal through which we have passed. Divine favor seemed manifest everywhere. In fighting for humanity's sake we have been signally blessed. We did not seek war. To avoid it, if this could be done in justice and honor to the rights of our neighbors and ourselves, was our constant prayer. The war was no more invited by us than were the questions which are laid at our door by its results.

"Now, as then, we will do our duty. The problems will not be solved in a day. Patience will be required; patience combined with sincerity of purpose and unshaken resolution to do right, seeking only the highest good of the Nation and recognizing no other obligation, pursuing no other path but that of duty.

"Right action follows right purpose. We may not at all times be able to divine the future, the way may not always seem clear, but if our aims are high and unselfish, somehow and in some way the right end will be reached. The genius of the Nation; its freedom, its wisdom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by Divine Providence, will make it equal to every task and the master of every emergency."

THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY AFFAIR.

Report of the Navigating Officers of the Ships That Attacked Cervera Eagerly Awaited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The report made by the navigating officers of the vessels participating in the fight at Santiago on July 3, between the fleet of the United States and that of Admiral Cervera, has not yet reached the Navy Department. It is supposed that it has gone to Commodore Philip, commanding the North Atlantic Station, and that when he has read it he will send it to Secretary Long.

The purpose of securing this report, it is assumed here, among some naval officers, is to strengthen the position of the Navy Department before the Naval Committees of Congress in the matter of the promotions of Sampson and Schley. The published accounts of the report agree with the reports thus far furnished by the department, in large part, but make rather less of Sampson's part in the fight than his dispatch of July 3 may have led the readers of that dispatch to suppose he bore.

Any approving reference to Schley's part in the fight is apt to be taken offensively by the men who have justified Sampson's omission of all credit to him, and before this report was ordered it was perfectly well understood among the officers of the fleet that a report giving generous credit to Schley was not desired. It was not necessary to use a club to impress this idea upon naval officers subject to be ordered hither and thither, and perhaps to posts that they had indicated as undesirable.

This report will come to be considered when it is proposed to sanction the advance of Sampson in such a way as to put him arbitrarily ahead of Schley for participation in an action in which the report made just now shows that Sampson really had no part. The report shows that Schley did take part, and that Sampson was nine miles away at the moment of victory.

Vermont Wants Dewey an Admiral.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Partridge of Rutland memorializing Congress to restore the rank of Admiral and confer that title upon Rear Admiral Dewey as a token of appreciation of his noted achievement at Manila. The resolution passed the House unanimously this afternoon.

SOLDIERS OBLIGED TO BEG.

Men Discharged at Sea Girt Got No Pay or Transportation.

A number of soldiers who were discharged from the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers on Saturday, before the regiment was sent from Sea Girt to Camp Meade, Penn., arrived in Jersey City yesterday. They said they did not get transportation to their homes, as required by law, but were told to pay their own fare, and 89 cents would be given to them when they were paid off. As they had no money, they said they were obliged to "beat their way" on freight trains when they could and walk when they could not. They were also obliged to beg food by the way.

Sergt. Isaac Hopkins confirmed the story. He said he had money enough to buy two tickets, one for himself and a friend. That left twenty-eight men stranded, the entire party having but 87 cents.

New York Soldier Dies in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Oct. 4.—Private Clarence H. Porter, Company H, First New York, died at the military hospital Sunday night. The dead man's brother, Fred, is now in a critical condition at the hospital with pneumonia.

Three More Deaths at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago, says that there are 681 fever cases and 1,150 sick in his command. Deaths: William Lewis, Company B, Ninth United States Volunteers, typhoid; Charles Summons, Company F, Ninth United States Volunteers, endocarditis; Barton F. Denny, Company B, Third United States Volunteers, acute enteritis.

Private Ely Dies at Doylestown, Penn.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Oct. 12.—Private John Ely of the First United States Volunteer Engineers died yesterday of typhoid fever contracted in Puerto Rico. He was the son of ex-Sheriff Ely, and was twenty-two years of age. He was brought from Ponce, Puerto Rico, about three weeks ago.

RELICS FROM MONTOJO'S SHIP.

Rapid-Fire Guns for the Cities of Baltimore and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The British ship Dalcarnie, Capt. Jones, from Manila, whose officers were eyewitnesses of Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor on the morning of May 1, arrived here to-night. The ship has on board two Hontoria rapid-fire guns from the flagship Reina Cristina, which were shipped under an order from United States Consul Williams, one for the City of Baltimore and the other for the City of Washington. The one for Baltimore was sent on by the officers of the cruiser bearing the name of the Monumental City. They are small guns made in Ferrol, near Barcelona, and were among the few things saved from the wreck of Admiral Montojo's flagship.

Capt. Jones has a number of relics which he saved from the same ship, in the nature of cups and saucers. He has also a round plate, evidently taken from the deck, bearing the name of Reina Cristina and the place of her builders and date of her launching.

MANILA COURTS RESUME WORK.

The American Military Government to Exercise Criminal Jurisdiction.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—In accordance with a general order of the Military Governor, all the Spanish civil courts within Philippine territory now subject to American control have resumed the exercise of their jurisdiction, subject to the supervision of the American military government, which reserves the exclusive right to exercise criminal jurisdiction.

The Spanish papers here allege that the insurgents of Iloilo have surrendered to Gen. Rios, but the statement is generally discredited.

ONE does not tire of Lundborg's Perfumes they are so like the flowers themselves.

DR. SEAMAN ON WAR ABUSES

He Lays Blame on "Maladministration of the Quartermaster's Department."

NO GOOD FOOD ON THE OBDAM

The Government, He Declares, Furnished Nothing Which Sick Men Should Eat—Relief Association and Red Cross Provided.

The statements made by Col. Charles H. Gibson on Tuesday, when he arrived here on the Obdam, were indorsed yesterday by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of this city, Surgeon Major of the First United States Volunteer Engineers. Col. Gibson was the Field Commissioner of the National Relief Association and the special Commissioner of President McKinley to Cuba. Dr. Seaman had charge of the convalescents returning from Ponce.

"I've got a lot to say, but now I am an officer of the Government and must keep quiet," said Dr. Seaman to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday at Army Headquarters.

"Yes, Major, but there are a few questions you might answer. Can't you tell why the men on the Obdam took such a dislike to Capt. Allen?"

"No, not now. I can't talk. I've got these straps on me, but the day will come when I will talk. Capt. Allen is a specimen of imbecilic Algerism that I do not care to think about."

"Do you know anything about the report that Col. Gibson says he is going to make to the President?"

"I know that it is the truth, and that Col. Gibson knows what he is talking about. The facts are very plain. Think of 200 men dying every day, just because of the maladministration of the Quartermaster's Department!"

"My own regiment, the First Engineers, however, was sent into the dirty Cuban prisons to rot with them, for hours, and was exposed to all kinds of hardships, and for days slept in from six inches to two feet of water, and yet I lost only two men. Why? Because they were properly taken care of. They were not allowed to eat fruit when it was known to be the worst thing they could eat. They had proper food. And I maintain that with proper care any regiment can live in any country."

"For instance," continued the doctor, "I will say, 'What did they put on this ship for 300 convalescents?' Well, there was canned corned beef, canned beans, canned tomatoes, pork, hardtack, and a little coffee. If I had given any of those boys on the Obdam as much as a teaspoonful of such food as canned tomatoes they would have died right and left."

"Where did you get your supplies?"

"Everything those men had came from the National Relief Association and the Red Cross Society. The Government provided nothing. Now that's a nice reflection on the United States, isn't it? You can depend that Col. Gibson sees this matter as I do."

"Have you heard it reported that they are whitewashing this matter at Washington?"

"They'd better not. God help any man who tries to whitewash these facts if he is caught down in Cuba. The power of God Almighty could not keep the boys' hands off him.

"No one can blame Surgeon General Sternberg," he continued. "He sent plenty of medicine. There was no lack of supplies of all sorts. But they were not taken care of, through the imbecility, idiocy, and incompetency of the men in the Quartermaster's Department."

"Who are these men?"

"Sons of Generals, rich men, and politicians, and—God knows what."

"Have the deaths been all due to neglect?"

"Neglect! Why, 90 per cent. of the American soldiers who died in Cuba were murdered. Yes, murdered. And I am not afraid to make this statement before the Senate of the United States."

"What disease was most prevalent among the men?"

"It was a new disease. I am the discoverer of it. It is called 'Algerium fever.'"

He then referred to the death of Private Sweeney aboard the Obdam. The Major said that a report had gone forth that Sweeney had died of neglect. He wished to state that the boy died from the effects of a fall while walking along the deck; that he was very frail and weak, and that death was caused by cerebral concussion. The lad had every attention and care during the voyage.

Yesterday the men who were under Dr. Seaman's care on the Obdam presented to him an address, which has been forwarded to Surgeon General Sternberg. The address, among other things, says:

In our weakened and depressed condition we were provided with nothing but army supplies or rations, upon which we were to subsist for a voyage of six days, which has, through accident, become one of six weeks. Becoming acquainted with the condition of affairs, the kind and considerate Dr. Seaman would not permit the transport to leave until he had made a personal visit to the headquarters of the National Relief Association and the Red Cross Society, and procured for us such supplies as were suitable for men in our physical condition. We feel convinced that had it not been for the untiring and self-sacrificing labors of Major Seaman our ship would have been the scene of great distress and loss of life, instead of her well-cared-for and healthy condition.

The boys who came on the Obdam are departing for their homes as fast as their furloughs can be made out. Yesterday the Pennsylvania and Ohio Regiments secured theirs, and by noon to-day all who want furlough papers will have them.

One hundred and sixty of the men have been taken in charge by Miss Helen Gould, and under the guidance of her agent, Major Moulton, have been comfortably housed at Camp Walworth, 316 East Fifteenth Street.

The following are at the Long Island College Hospital: Privates Frank Stephenson and B. C. Biglow, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry; Private D. C. Black, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry; Privates L. A. Bushnell and G. H. Round, Company E, Sixth Illinois, and Private G. H. Reid, Company I, Sixth Illinois. These men are not sufficiently strong yet to travel to their destinations.

The Obdam steamed into Pier 1, Brooklyn wharf, shortly before 11 o'clock, and work was begun extinguishing the coal fire in her forward hold. A dozen or more streams of water were poured on the smoldering mass, which was afterward removed. Little damage was done to the hold by the fire.

WOMEN REVIEW RELIEF WORK.

Miss Helen Gould to Secure a Building to Replace Camp Walworth.

The National Committee of the Women's National War Relief Association met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning and reviewed the work of the association. It was announced that Camp Walworth, 316 East Fifteenth Street, would be turned over to the Salvation Army on Oct. 23. Resolutions thanking the Salvation Army officers for the use of the building were passed. Miss Helen Gould was appointed a committee to get another building.

It was announced that Miss Gould had paid into the treasury $15,000, the remaining part of the $25,000 subscribed by her several months ago. Mrs. Russell Sage paid a high compliment to the work done by Mrs. Walworth, Director General, and her assistant, Miss Gould. Mrs. Walworth will go presently to Santiago to engage in relief work. Miss Anne Rhodes, the Recording Secretary of the association, will go to Puerto Rico the middle of next month.

Portland to Honor Capt. Clark.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 12.—Gov. Lord has appointed a committee of well-known citizens of Portland to collect funds for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon. The committee desires to raise $1,000, and has collected nearly one-half that amount.

Candidates for the New York Bar.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Two hundred candidates for admission to the New York State bar are being examined at Assembly Hall, University Building, in this city, today. The sessions are being conducted by Attorney W. P. Goodelle of this city, President, and Judge F. M. Danaher of Albany, Secretary of the Regents' Examining Board. The results of to-day's examination will be announced in about ten days.

Harvard Senior Class Officers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The senior class of Harvard College has elected the following officers for the year: President, Malcolm Donald of Brookline, Mass.; Vice President, J. B. Holder, Jr., of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, B. H. Dibblee of Ross, Cal.

B. Altman & Co.

LACE CURTAINS, BED SETS, BRASS BEDSTEADS, ETC.

Have now in stock a large variety of Lace Curtains and Bed Sets as follows:

Irish Point Lace Curtains at $4.75, $5.80 & $8.50

Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, at $6.00 & $7.50

In Bedding Department—Brass and White Enameled Bedsteads and Cribs in a variety of designs, also Brass Bedsteads in all sizes, at $25.00 & $35.00

Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Bed Rolls, etc., made to order in their workrooms.

Designs for Artistic Bed Draperies submitted.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

FORAKER TALKS OF CUBA.

The Senator Opposes the Policy of Garrisoning a Country We Have Set Free.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Senator Foraker does not approve of the plans of the Administration for the occupation of Cuba by 50,000 or more troops, and the indefinite postponement of the establishment of a Cuban government. When the Senate discussed and passed the resolutions concerning Cuba, Senator Foraker expressed the opinion that if the Senate would adopt the resolution recognizing the Cuban Republic, it would not be necessary to send a single soldier to Cuba. While he may have changed his mind about that statement, he evidently has great faith in the ability of the Cubans to provide a government for themselves, and very little in the expediency of the programme indicated by the orders to troops to prepare for garrison duty in Cuba. In conversation with a reporter of The Washington Times he said:

"There is no question in my mind as to what should be done with Cuba. The resolutions passed at the last session of Congress were a demand upon Spain to withdraw her army and navy from Cuba and Cuban waters, and a direction to the President in the event of refusal to employ the army and navy of the United States to compel her to abdicate.

"Coupled with these resolutions was another recognizing and declaring that the people of Cuba were free and independent, and still another resolution pledging the United States Government to allow the people of Cuba to select their own Government.

"As soon as the Spaniards shall have withdrawn and peace shall be declared, the powers of the President of the United States in Cuba will have been brought to an end, and he will have no more right or authority to maintain an army in the island than to maintain an army in any other friendly, free, and independent foreign country unless Congress, in the treaty of peace, shall give him additional authority to that effect. I do believe that any treaty containing any such provision will be ratified by a two-thirds vote.

"This talk we hear about maintaining an army of 50,000 men in Cuba, therefore, after the Spaniards have left the island, is, to say the least, not well considered. There will be no authority for such occupation to begin with, and in the second place the American people do not want an army in Cuba to watch over the Cubans, who alone will be left in the island after the Spaniards have evacuated, and who will be as free and independent as we are.

"My idea about Cuba is that we should follow the programme of Congress as clearly marked out; that is, drive out the Spaniards, give the Government that the natives are to choose a steadying hand and a godspeed, bring our troops home, continue friendly relations, recognizing their independence, and treating them fairly and justly, and then await events.

"It will not be long under such a policy until Cuba will be appealed for annexation, just as Hawaii has done. With Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and the sugar, tobacco, coffee, and other products of these islands in the possession of the United States, Cuba must eventually become a part of our Union. She cannot afford to stay out long under those conditions. Self interest, as well as friendly feeling, will impel her toward us."

Senator Foraker is not surprised at the reports from Paris that the Spaniards are quibbling about the Philippines. He thinks a mistake was made in not obtaining a treaty of peace when the protocol was signed. He is in favor of the retention of the archipelago, and regards the appointment of a commission to treat about the islands as a sense as a concession and an indication of doubt on the part of the Administration of what should be done.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CUBA.

Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans Selected by the Pope for an Important Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Cardinal Gibbons this morning received a cable dispatch announcing that Pope Leo had appointed Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. This was the first official act of the Vatican toward meeting the important new Church conditions in the Antilles arising out of the war.

Archbishop Chapelle has recently been in Rome, but is now in Paris, where the Peace Commission is sitting. The dispatch came from him. It stated simply that his Holiness had made the appointment, without going into details. It made no reference to Puerto Rico, so it is supposed that the scope of the special mission is confined to Cuba. Archbishop Chapelle will retain his present position at the head of the New Orleans archdiocese, the mission to Cuba being in addition to his other duties.

The choice of Archbishop Chapelle for this important and delicate new duty was warmly commended by Cardinal Gibbons and the other distinguished prelates assembled to-day at the university. He is a linguist, speaking both Spanish and French, so that his work can be prosecuted under favorable circumstances in Cuba. While it was the accepted view here that Archbishop Chapelle would remain at the head of the New Orleans diocese, yet it was felt that it might become necessary to appoint a Coadjutor Archbishop to assist him during his special mission.

The understanding here is that he will go to Havana and Santiago and conduct his work in Cuba. His future will be the personal representative of the Pope, just as Cardinal Satolli and Mgr. Martinelli have represented the Pope in the United States. The particular duties of the new Apostolic Delegate in Cuba will be to provide for the proper assimilation of the Church in the West Indies to the American Church.

Aside from the ecclesiastical rearrangement, the duties of Archbishop Chapelle doubtless will cover the settlement of questions relating to the vast Church estates and to the future conduct of these communities, which are almost exclusively Catholic. It was said, however, by those attending the meeting of Archbishops that Archbishop Chapelle's duties would depend entirely upon the instructions he received in person at the Vatican, and, as to these, no intimation has been received here thus far.

Placidus Louis Chapelle was born in the South of France in 1841, and was educated in that country. His uncle was a Bishop in the West Indies, and it was intended that the young man should begin work there, but the death of his uncle changed his plans, and he came to this country, arriving at Baltimore about 1869.

He had charge of several churches at Baltimore during the next fifteen years, and left there to become rector of St. Matthew's Church in Washington. That position he held for five years, when he was made Coadjutor Archbishop of Santa Fé, N. M. Later he became the actual head of the Santa Fé Archdiocese. Since last November Archbishop Chapelle has been the incumbent of the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

GEN. LAWTON LEAVES CUBA.

Starts from Santiago on the Michigan —Thirty Captured Cannon Ready for Shipment as Trophies.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 12.—Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, left today for the United States on board the transport Michigan. He is accompanied by his aides. The battery at El Morro fired a salute of thirteen guns. Gen. Wood and many other officers assembled at the wharf to bid Gen. Lawton farewell, and upward of seven hundred Cubans raised a lusty cheer as the Michigan sailed away. Gen. Lawton is very popular here, and the wish for his return is universal.

Thirty cannon captured at the forts and in the trenches are now ready for shipment to the United States. The proposed plan is to give fifteen of the principal cities of the country two guns each as trophies, to be placed in positions of honor in the public parks.

Gen. Wood proposes at an early date to visit the cities of Santiago Province that are nominally Cuban and to make Alcaldes swear allegiance to the United States. In cases where they refuse they will be deposed. Gen. Wood is determined to have American jurisdiction fully recognized.

Capt. Scott will relieve Capt. Barker as commander of the Port of Santiago.

Negroes from Jamaica at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 12.—There are about 2,000 Jamaica negroes in this city waiting for work, which is not to be had, and the British Consul here has cabled to the authorities at Kingston, notifying them to stop other negroes from coming, as only miners are wanted here.

GOMEZ'S LIBERAL VIEWS.

He Wants His Army Disbanded and a General Election in Which Spaniards Shall Take Part.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—Col. Rowen and his aide de camp arrived here last night, thus completing their trip from Santiago. They traveled most of the distance on horseback, and, on the way, visited a number of Cuban camps, where, Col. Rowen says, want and destitution abound.

The Colonel had an interview with Gen. Gomez and found the insurgent commander eager to co-operate with the United States. Gomez was in favor of the Cubans being disbanded so soon as the Spaniards evacuate the island and a permanent form of government is established. It is probable that Gomez will be elected President.

He is in favor of a general election, in which Cubans and Spaniards shall alike take part, and in which all taxpayers shall have a vote and voice.

CAMP SITES IN CUBA.

Two, Near Guanabacoa and Guanajay, Already Selected.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The sites for at least two American camps have already been selected by the commission appointed for that purpose. The first will be outside Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, and the second will be at Guanajay, twenty miles from here.

The main object in view in the selection of the camps, besides their healthy location, is the possibility of approaching them from the sea, without having to enter the Harbor of Havana, which is considered to be the chief source of infection.

The Guanajay site is only a couple of miles from Mariel, on the coast, and there is a splendid wagon road between them.

Many Deaths at Sancti Spiritus.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The official report of the mortality in the City of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, which has a population of 12,000 souls, shows that there were 533 deaths there during the month of September.

RAILROAD TO OPEN UP CUBA.

War Department Wants a Line to Run from Cape Maysi to Cape Antonio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Alger will recommend to Congress that the existing railroad system in Cuba be extended so as to form a line running directly from Cape Maysi, at the east end of the island, to Cape Antonio, on the western extremity. He will also recommend that this work be undertaken by the United States Government, and that Congress appropriate the necessary funds.

The Secretary expects to serve a double purpose by the construction of this road. In the first place it is a military necessity. The existing railroad system in Cuba is very crude. It is not possible to get troops within 300 or 400 miles of Santiago by rail from Havana.

A no less important service to be served by the construction of the road is to restore prosperity to the island at the earliest possible moment, and alleviate the distress now existing among the native Cubans. The completion of the railroad will give work to many of the unemployed native laborers. As the road progresses, sections of the country will be opened up that are now inaccessible to trade.

PUERTO RICAN POSTAL SERVICE.

No American Station Yet Established at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A cablegram received at the Postoffice Department to-day from the Postal Commission sent to Puerto Rico says there are no provisions in that island for bonding postal representatives, and that, as the Spanish still occupy San Juan, no American postal station can be established there at present. No mail accordingly should be sent to San Juan for the American station, as has been done.

SUICIDE ON A TRAIN.

Unknown Man Shoots Himself Between Noank and Mystic, Conn.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 12.—An unknown man committed suicide on the express train east-bound, which left this city at 4:10 this afternoon, by shooting himself. The train was between Noank and Mystic when the man went out on the platform and shot himself just below the right ear.

The conductor when he was going through the train to collect tickets discovered the man and had the train stopped at Mystic. Medical Examiner Stanton of Stonington and Dr. Buckland of Mystic were summoned, but, although the man was breathing, he was unconscious and beyond medical skill.

There was nothing that would establish the identity of the suicide, but there was found on his person a New York paper, a New York elevated railroad ticket, a ticket for Providence, a Masonic pin, and nearly $3 in money.

Blair's Statue at Lansing, Mich.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 12.—Upward of 30,000 residents of other portions of the State came to this place to-day to witness the unveiling of a statue of Austin Blair, Michigan's war Governor. Among the distinguished persons present was Gen. Shafter. The parade was reviewed by Gov. Pingree, Gen. Shafter, Department Commander Patrick of the Grand Army of the Republic, members of Congress and of the Legislature, and other guests. The statue was presented to the State by Gen. W. H. Withington of Jackson, Gov. Blair's home.

Harvard Men in the Late War.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Harvard Crimson this morning published a supplementary list of Harvard men who served during the late war. The records of sixty-five graduates and of six undergraduates were added to the list already compiled. These additions bring the number of Harvard men in the war up to 215, of whom over a hundred were in the college and professional schools when the war broke out.

Woman Kills a Big Bear.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Elwin White of Wallingford and her husband on Saturday last went well up into the mountains some ten miles east of this city for a deer hunt. Mrs. White, who had wandered about half a mile from her husband, sat down to rest, and soon heard a crackling in the underbrush. Then a large black bear made his appearance. Mrs. White coolly took aim and fired. The first shot took effect, but it required a second to kill the bear. The animal weighed 190 pounds, and is doubtless the only one of the kind killed by a woman in this State for many years. More bears have been killed than deer since the open season began on Oct. 1.

MANZANILLO TREASURY EMPTY.

Officials Appointed by Col. Bay, the Military Commander, Find No Money Left by the Spaniards.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 12.—Now that the American flag is flying over this city, the Cuban element has come to the surface. The people are seemingly enthusiastic. The Mayor and Collector had both received instructions not to turn over their offices to the Americans, except under protest and in the presence of the Consul and a notary.

In the office of the Collector was found a cable message from Señor Montoro, the Chief of Customs at Havana, notifying him that the military occupation of the Americans was not to affect the civil administration, which is still under autonomous government, and to remit regularly all funds to Havana by trusted messenger. The Mayor, or Alcalde, had similar instructions from the Minister of Justice. But Col. Ray, the military commander at Manzanillo, immediately suspended the protesting officials and temporarily appointed others. Not a cent, however, was found in the treasury.

Col. Ray to-day received a message from Señor Masso, the President of the insurgent Government, asking the American commander if he (Masso) could make an unofficial visit to Manzanillo without being discourteously treated by the Americans in authority. The Colonel replied that he would be glad to receive Señor Masso, and the insurgent steamer Fernando has left Santa Cruz del Sur to bring Masso to Manzanillo, where he will probably arrive on Thursday. The arrival here of the insurgent President will probably simplify the important question of the disarmament of the insurgent forces in the Manzanillo jurisdiction.

Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander, apparently thought the insurgents would be given the civil government of Manzanillo, and he was astonished when he found this was not the case.

THE OUTLOOK IN HAWAII.

Masonic Lodge at Honolulu Says There Is No Chance There for Immigrants.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—Grand Secretary Hempstead of the Arkansas Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., has made public a circular letter sent out to the Masonic fraternity by the Masonic lodge at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. It says in part:

In view of the fact that many people know but little about Hawaii, except the information gleaned from sensational newspaper articles, it is reasonable to suppose that large numbers of the unemployed will desire to rush to what they believe to be a new country, with a fine climate, a rich soil, a sparse civilized population, and large tracts of lands lying idle, and only awaiting ownership by possession of the first newcomer. The influx of strangers has already begun, and the several fraternal societies of Honolulu deem it a duty to sound the note of warning to their brethern in the hope that much suffering and disappointment may be avoided.

The letter states that there is but an occasional and uncertain demand for skilled workmen and the supply of bookkeepers, stenographers, and clerks already far exceeds the demand, while the professions, such as medicine, dentistry, and law, are more than overcrowded, and many are arriving in Honolulu only to meet with distress.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William H. Lyons, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 1.

The unexpired portion of the sentence published in General Orders No. 39, Headquarters Seventh Army Corps, Oct. 12, in the case of Col. Casimer Andel, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry is remitted, and Col. Andel will be restored to duty.

Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon, will turn over the medical and hospital property in his possession at Camp Wikoff to Major Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to be stored and cared for by him at that place until further orders, and upon completion of this transfer Major Heizmann will return to his proper station, Fort Adams, R. I.

First Lieut. John W. Joyce, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed eight visits to the Rose Locomotive and Machine Works, Rome, N. Y., and the works of the Economy Foundry and Machine Company, Syracuse, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major William R. Hall, Surgeon.

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Montauk Point, and will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Special Inspector, Quartermaster's Department, upon completion of the duties assigned him Oct. 4, will proceed from Montauk Point to Fort Hamilton, and thence to Philadelphia, and inspect such unserviceable Quartermaster's property as may be presented to him at those places.

Capt. James S. Michael, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

The sick leave of absence of thirty days granted First Lieut. Willis R. Vance, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month, on account of sickness.

Major Z. Orto, Surgeon, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. E. E. Leonard, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty as aid on the staff of Major Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers, and will await orders for his own convenience until the muster out of his regiment.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States; Capt. Seth S. Ulrich, Assistant Surgeon, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Stanley J. Lowe, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers will report to Major E. A. Koerper, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Quartermaster, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Adjutant, Second Infantry.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, subject to examination;) First Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, Ninth Infantry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, subject to examination

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THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Col. ROOSEVELT has missed another opportunity and allowed his opponent to put him at a distinct disadvantage. In his talk to his old constituents of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District on Tuesday night the Republican candidate used these words about the canal scandal:

"The one indispensable requisite for every public servant with whom I have to deal will be honesty. Much has been said as to the mismanagement of the canals. I would in no manner prejudice the case, but if, upon investigation, it shall prove that either the system or the methods of administration are wrong, then they shall be changed, and if it shall prove that any man has been dishonest he shall most assuredly be punished."

To persons of short memories this will sound very well. Any one who supposes that the charges of waste and mismanagement in canal work are vague, irresponsible accusations made on hearsay will be quite satisfied with Col. ROOSEVELT'S promise to look into the matter. But the truth is that the matter has been looked into and the proof of the charges has been published. "If upon investigation," says the Colonel, "it shall prove," &c. During the session of the Legislature Gov. BLACK appointed in pursuance of Chapter 15 of the laws of 1898 a commission consisting of GEORGE CLINTON, FRANKLIN EDSON, SMITH M. WEED, DARWIN R. JAMES, FRANK BRAINARD, A. FOSTER HIGGINS, and WILLIAM MCECHRON to investigate the work done in deepening the canals and to report whether the contracts were properly made and whether there had been any improper expenditure of money. The commission, after a careful inquiry, reported on Aug. 4 that many contracts had been loosely let; that the nine million dollars obtained by the sale of bonds had been spent, and that so small a part of the work had been done that $12,000,000 more would be required to complete it; that men had been employed for political reasons who neglected their duties; that one million dollars had been improperly expended, and that the responsibility for the bad management of the work rested upon the shoulders of GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE and CAMPBELL W. ADAMS, respectively Superintendent of Public Works and State Engineer. These things are notorious. Col. ROOSEVELT audaciously ignores this and says that if on investigation any abuses are discovered they shall be corrected, and if anybody is to blame he shall be punished.

Does the Republican candidate for Governor suppose that the people to whom he is appealing for votes are so ignorant of the affairs of their own State that he can fool them by such a weak and nerveless treatment of the chief issue of his campaign? He might as well have paused midway in the charge at San Juan Hill to tell his men that if on investigation the Spaniards should prove to be as black as they had been painted he would attack them furiously.

Contrast this most unsatisfactory utterance with the clear and able analysis of the canal report in Judge VAN WYCK'S letter of acceptance, concluding with these words:

"In the light of these facts, no intelligent voter will fail to perceive the importance of bringing to an immediate end the shocking and ruinous process of administration laid bare in the report before me."

If amid the rush and hurry of campaign business Col. ROOSEVELT has time to read the appeals which are made to the people in behalf of his opponent he must be troubled with serious misgivings as to whether he is not getting much the worst of it in the opening engagements of the canvass. We are sure that no fair-minded man, free from partisan bias, can read Judge VAN WYCK'S strong and manly letter without feeling that it offers a definite promise of sweeping reform in State administration, the uprooting of corrupt practices, and the punishment of all guilty men. It is a distinct programme, clearly exhibiting to the voter the specific reforms to be accomplished. The voter will search Col. ROOSEVELT'S speeches in vain for any positive evidence that he understands the need of stern procedures or that he will understand them any better or see them any clearer after he becomes Governor. There can be no doubt about what Judge VAN WYCK would do. He tells us fully and clearly. Not only does Col. ROOSEVELT confine himself to the vaguest generalities, but he unreservedly indorses Gov. BLACK'S administration, and is making his campaign with GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE as a member of his Advisory Campaign Committee. Col. ROOSEVELT'S reputation for courage will carry him far. But at present he is damaging that reputation every time he makes a speech. We think he will lose ground with the voters until he takes hold of the canal scandal as he took hold of the Spaniards at San Juan. That is what everybody expected of him. The people find him a very different man since he has adopted the canny and evasive ways of the politicians.

It is plain that Col. ROOSEVELT has not the gift to see himself as others see him. To a newspaper reporter he said yesterday: "Now I have met them on the canal issue, fair and square; let them meet me on the silver issue." He is sadly mistaken if he thinks that declaration will satisfy any doubting voter. He has not met them on the canal issue, and he will not until he takes up that subject seriously and courageously as Judge VAN WYCK has taken it up. Nor will Col. ROOSEVELT fare any better among candid and intelligent men with his flaunting of the silver issue in the faces of his opponents. In his campaign there is no silver issue. He must remember that the people can take care of the silver issue if there is any silver issue by electing a Republican Legislature and Republican Congressmen and still defeat him. The Democrats kicked free silver into the ditch. Col. ROOSEVELT may talk about it until the day before election and not succeed in raising it to the level of a vote-making issue in the State.

The Republican campaign has thus far been conducted on the theory that the people are fools. The people whose votes Col. ROOSEVELT must win if he is to be elected are not by any means fools. They are among the most intelligent men in the State. They are watching him narrowly; they see right through the hollow sham of his National issues. His canvass strikes a good many of these independent voters as one of evasion and insincerity. He is silent about the things as to which they want to hear him express his views and intentions. He disappoints them.

Judge VAN WYCK expresses the sentiments and shows the behavior that people expected from ROOSEVELT. The Republicans cannot endure the unfavorable comparison. It is hurting them and they know it. So they accuse AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK of the damnable crime of being the brother of ROBERT A. VAN WYCK. His letter of acceptance may abound in evidences of honesty, courage, and statesmanship. He may be faultless in every other respect, but he is the Mayor's brother and that ruins him. Not with intelligent men, and it is the intelligent men that must be won. Col. ROOSEVELT will do well to call in the silver issue and meet his opponent's admirable letter fairly and squarely.

THE PRESIDENT AT OMAHA.

The President seems to have committed himself at Omaha to Secretary ALGER and all other delinquents who have appeared or may appear. Of course nobody will be inclined to dissent from the President's praise of the fighting qualities of the army, and of the perfection of organization and the administrative efficiency as well as of the fighting qualities of the navy. But the gist of his speech is that the Administration relies and appeals to the country upon its "war record." These are the sentences in which the President deprecates and strives to stifle criticism upon the mismanagement of the War Department:

"Who will embarrass the Government by sowing seeds of dissatisfaction among the brave men who stand ready to serve and die if need be for their country? Who will darken the councils of the republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all? Shall we deny to ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short but decisive struggle its hardships, its privations, whether in the field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won a peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten.

Because we beat a third-class and effete power, this means, therefore, it is unpatriotic to point out the blunders by which the result was imperiled—blunders that would have been fatal if we had had a powerful enemy. We must say nothing about the awful inefficiency of the War Department, by which twenty times as many lives were sacrificed as were taken by the Spaniards in battle. The people of the United States will not forbear criticism of the President for putting a small politician in the War Department and keeping him there after his incompetency had been exposed, and they will hold the President to his responsibility. It is very unwise for him to appeal to "the men who planned and achieved the victories" for condemnation of this criticism. The mouths of these men are sealed by military discipline. If they were unsealed the President must know that they would be the first to condemn the prostitution of the army to politics, the first to demand that order shall be taken to prevent future Algers from doing mischief.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

There can be no doubt at all that the commercial expansion which will follow the successful termination of our war with Spain will make a more effective demand for merchant sailors and merchant shippers than we are now able to supply. Hence the increased importance of training schools for our mercantile marine.

A committee has been appointed by the Senate to devise ways and means and suggest means of rehabilitating the merchant marine service. Plans are hatching all along the seaboards, Eastern and Western, to start new enterprises in territories opened to us by recent events, enterprises needing American ships under American men. But where are the American officers and men to come from? This question suggests the importance of the work done and doing by the Board of Education in maintaining a schoolship for training boys to go to sea in merchant ships.

Graduating exercises were held Tuesday night on board the St. Mary's, when seventeen boys received certificates of proficiency, which should admit them as mates at once on any American merchant ship. The number of graduates is smaller this year than usual on account of the war, many of the boys in the first class having joined the navy and so not graduating.

The work of the Board of Education in maintaining the schoolship and the wisdom of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in appropriating $31,000 yearly for its expenses are to be warmly commended.

POOR FRANCE!

So far as we can make it out, the French case in regard to Fashoda is that after the killing of GORDON and the defeat of HICKS PASHA, the Soudan, north of Dongola, was abandoned by Egypt and by England. It then became a no-man's land, subject to entry, colonization, and exploitation by whatever power chose to take possession, and it is in pursuance of this right that MARCHAND has penetrated to Fashoda and that France puts in a claim on account of his occupation.

This would have been a plausible plea in 1888. In 1898 it seems curiously flimsy and fantastic. It ignores everything that has been done by the Anglo-Egyptian army during the past two years. The advance of KITCHENER has not been a mere raid like that of HICKS, nor an expedition of vengeance like that of WOLSELEY. It has been a deliberate, glacial advance, like that of Russia in Asia, which has converted and incorporated into an Egyptian possession all the territory it traversed. It was carried to Khartoum and within striking distance of Fashoda, when there appeared at Fashoda a party of French pioneers, having penetrated from a base of fifteen hundred miles away, and undergone hardships and privations which give them a high standing among explorers and adventurers, but no standing at all among conquerors or colonizers. At Fashoda they were at the end of their tether. KITCHENER says that if he had been a fortnight later, MARCHAND would have been destroyed by the tribesmen, and MARCHAND himself seems to corroborate this statement. The Anglo-Egyptian force has now surrounded the French expedition, which is not only completely at its mercy, but which lives upon its charity. If KITCHENER should withdraw his forces, the French party would be massacred. If he did not supply them they would starve. If he were to maintain his lines except in the direction from which they had come, they would have no recourse except to fight their way back. That they should set up a claim, against the Anglo-Egyptian claim, to land upon which they stand only by the indulgence of the Anglo-Egyptian commander seems merely farcical. No wonder Lord SALISBURY declines to "attach any political significance" to the presence of these helpless Frenchmen.

Why anybody in France should take a more serious view of the incident does not at first appear. But the real reason undoubtedly is that poor France is full of troubles at home, in which the chiefs of the army are especially complicated and compromised, and that an appeal to the national enmity toward the hereditary foe, or one of the hereditary foes, may divert attention from the domestic situation. There is not anywhere a more unwise or a more Chauvinistic set of people than the conductors of the second and third rate newspapers of Paris. These are doing their utmost to stir up strife with England. One of them has almost "touched bottom," even for a journal of the boulevard, in suggesting that while neither the French fleet nor the French land force available at the scene of conflict could be compared with that of England, yet the occasion would be propitious for an attack by Russia upon British India.

Meanwhile the serious and responsible journals of Paris treat the question with sanity and dignity. The case seems to be one eminently suitable for arbitration, but it is not to be expected that the French Ministry will expose to impartial investigation its case in respect to the Upper Nile.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

The report of the naval board which has investigated the battle of Santiago makes a good end of a controversy which should never have been begun. The landsmen who were aggrieved by Admiral SAMPSON'S failure to mention in his official report the conduct of Admiral SCHLEY were misled by a false analogy. On land, when the commander in chief is absent or disabled the second in command takes his place and fights the battle. But it does not follow that this is the case in a squadron fight at sea, or at least in such a fight as that of Santiago Bay. The attempt of the Spanish ships to escape had been carefully thought out beforehand, and every Captain had his instructions beforehand, in any contingency that was likely to arise. No unforeseen contingency did arise. Every ship was fought "on her own hook" and did her best according to her opportunities. The ship which carried Admiral SCHLEY was not in as favorable a position as some others. The board finds that "the brunt of the fighting was borne by the Oregon, Texas, and Iowa." Of course this was due to the good luck of those ships in being near at hand, and is no discredit to those which did and could do less. Most readers would have been glad to see some special mention of the gallantry with which the Gloucester was fought, and doubtless there would have been such a mention if her gallant and modest commander had not been President of the board. But the report makes it clear that Admiral SCHLEY has no grievance against Admiral SAMPSON. There is no reason, by the way, to suppose that Admiral SCHLEY himself ever pretended or imagined that he had. The rumors of want of harmony in the navy have not come from naval officers.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the perfect courtesy and friendly spirit of the comments of our neighbor The Tribune upon the reduction of the price of THE TIMES to one cent. It discusses the matter with intelligence, and, although it doubts the wisdom of the step, expresses the hope that its results will be satisfactory to THE TIMES. Fair comment by one newspaper upon the business affairs of another newspaper is not unknown in this world, but we think it is less common than recklessly and maliciously unfair comment of the sort to which we had occasion to refer on Tuesday morning. The evening paper which was guilty of that offense was one for which THE TIMES expressed its friendly regard and cordial good wishes not long ago upon the occasion of a change of ownership. We extend to our neighbor The Tribune the assurance of our esteem.

While people are wondering how France will be able to extricate MARCHAND from Fashoda and still maintain the honor of her military and precedence of her diplomacy, President KRUEGER of the Transvaal has been trying to attract attention in the South, and has most lamentably failed. Somewhat disconcerted by the Delagoa Bay affair, the news that the French held Fashoda caused a great light to shine across his mental horizon. It was the time to act. It was the propitious moment for him to put into execution his long-cherished scheme for a South Africa Federation. He invited his friend, President STEYN of the Orange Free State, to come to Pretoria and make a speech on the subject. Mr. STEYN came, and he made the speech; but what he said did not please Oom PAUL. Mr. STEYN thought that instead of promoting race hatred by acts of legislature, the Boers should promote commerce. The republics had no time to interfere with other States. The republics had to sweep before their own doors. From the Transvaal as much was expected as from richer and older States. Of course, he said a lot about British imperialism, but it is doubtful if his audience accepted it in extenuation of the slur he had cast on them. And that is why Oom PAUL'S scheme for a South Africa Federation has failed to attract general and unusual interest.

The suites of the Emperor and Empress of Germany have started for the Holy Land and the Royalties themselves will soon follow. Thus the tour, or crusade, or what you will, begins—and all this trouble and gorgeousness and expense that the Kaiser may have the sublime pleasure of being present at the consecration of the little Lutheran Church of the Saviour! In the history of the world no chapel has been so honored. Probably no important political move has ever been masked by so simple and naïve a pretext. For not only does the Kaiser wish to be considered as a sort of Protestant Pope over the Lutherans of Palestine, but he would even relieve the Holy Father in the Vatican of the trouble that he must have by communicating with the Roman Catholics in and around Jerusalem by way of the French Embassy in Constantinople. His suggestion that the Porte place a legation at the Vatican is displeasing to France, however, and may not be acted upon. Nevertheless the moral significance of the Kaiser's visit will be great. His Imperial Majesty has this delightful alternative: Either he can pose as the champion of the Christian religion against the Moslem, or he can back up the Sultan against the uncertain European concert.

By reducing its price to one cent per copy within the City of New York THE NEW YORK TIMES has enabled the people of that metropolis to choose between decorous and indecorous breakfast table news without paying extra for the privilege. With the reduction in price there is to be no reduction of the high quality of THE TIMES. It will print the news that is fit to print, and will not try to seduce the eyes of buyers by flaring typography or foul pictorial inducement. The Record has found it possible in Philadelphia to be decent and yet popular. We cannot doubt that THE TIMES will have a similar experience; and we wish its conductors the success they will deserve.—The Philadelphia Record.

This paragraph is reprinted from a newspaper published at one cent in the City of Philadelphia, which, as a recent official investigation showed, has for several years been making between two and three hundred thousand dollars of annual profits.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Chicago's Corporation Counsel has just been called upon to give an opinion in a decidedly curious and interesting controversy that started between the local telephone company and its customers and finally made its way into the City Council. The trouble originated in an attempt on the part of the renters of telephones to make the instruments a source of revenue instead of expense. This they did by paying the extra fee of $25, which the company charged when telephones hired by individual customers were placed at the service of the public, and then collecting a fee of 10 cents from every outside user. The company asserted that these fees should go, not to the person on whose premises the instrument was established, but to itself. The claim was based on a somewhat obscure clause in the company's contract with the city, whereby the company is required "to permit the use to the general public, and charge therefor 10 cents for a local connection, and $25 increase upon the price to be charged for a private telephone." The renters, on the other hand, saw in these words merely a prohibition against their fixing a rate higher than 10 cents for transient service. Ignoring this interpretation, the company proceeded to substitute "dime-in-the-slot" telephones for the ordinary ones in all cases where the patronage of outsiders was invited. Strenuous opposition was made to this change, but the company enforced its contention by refusing to make public any except the new machines. Then the City Council took the matter up, and now the Corporation Counsel has rendered a formal opinion in favor of the company's rebellious customers. "The income from a public telephone," he says, after quoting the clause given above, "plainly belongs to the lessee of the telephone instrument where it is open to the use of the general public. It is plainly optional with such lessee whether he will make the charge or not, and the limit of the income to the company from the public use of that telephone is plainly $25, in addition to the price charged for the business use of the lessee and his employes alone." This view, if sustained by the courts, will abolish slot machine telephones in Chicago.

—Vigor, rather than justice, we more than suspect, characterized the letter from Mr. JOSEPH MARIE, which was published on this page yesterday. He arraigned "our people" for their "shameful neglect in paying everlasting tribute to LAFAYETTE and France for potent and friendly services in the War of the Revolution, without which the Republic was impossible." As for the assertion that, but for foreign assistance, independence could not have been achieved, this is hardly the place for taking up a question so large and in its very nature incapable of final adjudication. Mr. MARIE may have proved his negative to his own satisfaction, but it was noticeable that he revealed none of the arguments on which his conclusion rests. It is easy enough, however, to deny the imputation of ingratitude toward either LAFAYETTE or France. The former is certainly one of America's national heroes. Everywhere and by everybody, in the United States, he is remembered with loving respect. Almost numberless towns and streets have been named after him, and of monuments of one sort or another not a few have been erected in his honor by American hands. To-day he is as far as ever from being forgotten, and there is no faintest chance that the statue of him which we are soon to place in Paris will be the last evidence of our grateful recognition of generous assistance rendered in the perilous times of old. As regards France, the case is somewhat different. That her aid materially hastened the realization of a declared independence is unquestioned and unquestionable; but the motive of her interference in our favor, always well known, though for good reasons not much discussed hitherto, has of late been forced upon American attention, and the result has been a marked diminution in the affection of the United States for her old ally. Now, beside the fact that monarchical France was on our side when her King saw profit for himself in our success, there must be set the other fact that republican France was against us when what she deemed her interests were involved with those of our enemies. Taking everything into account the debt of the United States is not a heavy one, and though Mr. MARIE may succeed in bringing to pass celebrations of Yorktown's anniversary, we are sure that they will not take the shape of an "everlasting tribute" to the country in whose rights he is so deeply concerned.

—Speaking of anniversaries, it is just a little remarkable that nowhere on this continent, or in the Western Hemisphere, for that matter, will much evidence be given to the fact that 406 years ago yesterday COLUMBUS first set foot in the new world. Whatever may be said about the unfortunate auspices under which the Italian navigator made his courageous journey into the unknown, or about the lamentable events that were the only direct consequences of his success, his is the glory of discovery, and the date of his landing would seem to be worthy of more attention than it gets. The matter is not, however, a very important one. After all, COLUMBUS only gave extension to Spanish territory. America, properly so called, began far to the northward of any place touched by his feet, and not even yet are the lands he knew more than preparing to prove their distance from Madrid. Perhaps it is instinctive recognition of these considerations that has prevented the celebration of Oct. 12 as a day of days.

—Some of our contemporaries discuss with what sounds strangely like joy the numerous deaths that are taking place among the volunteers returned from the "camps of instruction." These deaths they say, will give people a realizing sense of what war really is, and they do not hesitate to declare that such knowledge was needed badly enough to make the fatalities far from useless. It is difficult to understand minds that can argue in this way. "Argue," however, is not the word to use, for nothing could be more illogical than the steps by which conclusions so monstrous are reached. Were writers of the class under consideration possessed of average powers of observation they would see that the funerals of our volunteeers are teaching, not the horrors of war, but the criminality of certain politicians, the incompetence of certain army officers. What had "war" to do with the fever epidemics in a dozen camps? Does "war" force a Nation with boundless resources to dispatch from its shores transports improperly equipped and inadequately supplied? The mass of the people think not. The fighting in front of Santiago was war, and the Americans shot there were the victims of war. For losses sustained in action, however, the peace-at-any-price folks can hear weeping, indeed, but practically nothing of what may properly be called regret. In drawing morals and finding "lessons" it is well to be extremely careful.

—One can almost pity the enemies of EMILE ZOLA, so lamentable a failure did they make of their latest scheme for injuring and humiliating the courageous defender of justice. They thought to see his house sold, his furniture scattered, and his home destroyed; instead, the moment in which the plotters had expected to triumph saw them put to disgraceful flight, and ZOLA gained new glory as a man with friends generous as well as affectionate. The table that brought 32,000 francs should be, doubtless will be, preserved as a precious relic, a reminder of baseness foiled and of self-sacrificing devotion to right appreciated.

THE TAXATION OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for your editorial in this morning's paper advocating tax reform and denouncing the folly of taxing the products of industry. Such taxation is in effect discrimination against and discouragement of "labor" in the broadest and truest use of the term. From cradle to grave man's mission is to labor. By his labor alone can man live to-day, can he make physical and spiritual advance, can art be preserved, science advanced, and government made possible. The man who honestly employs the faculties invested in brain and hand is fulfilling his earthly mission. Not only does he labor who uses pick and shovel; the poet also labors in producing and transmitting to posterity beautiful thoughts and lofty aspirations, and Christ's minister labors who honestly and courageously proclaims the truth.

But while honest and effective labor is the world's productive and adapting force, destruction and robbery are involved in dishonest labor, if such a term may indeed be employed. To the latter belong the organization of bogus companies, the creation and organization of monopolies in such things as coal, oil, and other mineral deposits; the manipulation of the currency, of stocks and bonds; lobbying, bribery, and the control of elections, &c., all of which involve a vast amount of labor of the dishonest stripe, a waste of vital force causing a lessening in the production of wealth, waste, robbery, and misery while furthering the true welfare of no one. The reflection is startling, but none the less true, that the taxation of wealth discourages labor, while it encourages the many dishonest processes by which labor is retarded and robbed of opportunity.

Mr. "Stonechap" of Tarrytown affords a fine illustration of this. The tax laws of the State of New York authorize the prying into the personal belongings of its citizens, their stocks, bonds, bank deposits, mortgages, houses, furniture, &c., with the result not only that these things (or those which can do so) retire from view like the modest wayside violet, but that the free and open use of money and the production of things like houses, &c., are greatly retarded. So all that Mr. "S." wishes to do to beautify his estate will, he knows, add to his tax bill. And in this Mr. "S." and the labor he has been employing have, I am sure, the hearty sympathy of all clear-thinking men. Manifestly, the right thing for the law to do would be to exempt Mr. "S." and others from taxes upon evidences of wealth, personal property, and improvements, and to tax alone the value of their land, treating all alike, according to the opportunities each is using or holding idle.

Whether such a tax would increase or diminish Mr. "S.'s" tax bill, I do not know, but this is certain, he would not be able to put forward the excuse that on account of improving his estate he is driven therefrom, and, further, if now or at any future time his ornamental estate block the commercial expansion of Tarrytown, he would be induced, in his own interests, to aid instead of retard that expansion.

HENRY H. LAW.

North Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1898.

SIR JOHN MOORE SAW SERVICE IN THIS COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the recent revival of interest in Wolfe's poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," I have asked myself if many American readers know that John Moore saw service in this country during the War of the Revolution. This gallant officer, who was born in Glasgow in 1761, was appointed an Ensign in the British Army when only sixteen years old. His friend and "patron" was the Duke of Hamilton, who raised a regiment for service in the revolted American colonies, and in that regiment young Moore was made a Lieutenant and Paymaster. Hamilton, however, did not accompany to America the forces which he had raised for the patriotic purpose of subduing the recalcitrant colonists, and the command was given to Brig. Gen. Francis MacLean, an officer of credit and renown. The young troops were sent first to Nova Scotia, where they were engaged in garrison duty until 1779, when Sir Henry Clinton, commander in chief of the British Army, conceived a plan to interrupt the maritime trade of Boston by seizing and fortifying a dominant position on Penobscot Bay. Gen. MacLean's forces, consisting of six companies of the Hamilton regiment, were dispatched to take possession of the town and peninsula of Penobscot, (now known as Castine,) and fortify the place, which in the days of sailing vessels possessed extraordinary strategic advantages. The story of the expedition and the siege that followed, which may be found in the life and letters of Sir John Moore, need not be detailed here. Suffice it to say that Moore bore himself with such courage and gallantry as to receive the approval of his commanding officer.

The siege was laid by an expedition fitted out at Boston by the authorities of the Province of Massachusetts, which had been organized at an expense that gave proof of the importance of this attempt to dislodge the British forces, by that time fairly well intrenched on the heights of the peninsula of Castine, (or Penobscot,) with numerous redoubts and lesser batteries outlying the main fort, which had been named for George, King of England. The Massachusetts expedition consisted of six large frigates, thirteen stout privateers, and twenty-four transports, the fleet carrying 324 guns and more than 2,000 men. The land forces were commanded by Brig. Gen. Solomon Lovell of Weymouth; his second in command was Brig. Gen. Peleg Wadsworth of Duxbury; the naval commander was Commodore Dudley Saltonstall of New London, Conn., and a train of artillery was in charge of Lieut. Col. Paul Revere of Boston. One of the naval officers in the fleet was David Porter, who commanded the ship General Putnam. Arriving off the peninsula on July 25, 1779, Lovell lost no time in effecting a landing. The British were driven from their outposts on the bluff, now commonly known as "Lovell's Bluff," at the lower or southwestern extremity of the promontory, which projects into Penobscot Bay. Moore was in command of a detachment of troops, and in a letter to his father he subsequently wrote:

"I was upon picket the morning the rebels landed. I got some little credit, by chance, for my behavior during the engagement. To tell you the truth, not for anything that deserved it, but because I was the only officer that did not desert his post too soon."

It was expected that the "rebels" would follow up the advantage which they had so unexpectedly gained. But want of co-operation on the part of the naval contingent delayed further operations day after day, and after weeks of comparative inactivity, during which the army officers vainly endeavored to move Saltonstall, another British fleet, commanded by Sir George Collier, and comprising seven formidable ships, armed with 204 guns and carrying 1,530 men, appeared in the rear of the besiegers Aug. 13, 1779. All was consternation. Saltonstall refused to make a stand against the British; the troops were hurriedly reembarked, and the American fleet stood up the Penobscot River, where they were in a species of cul-de-sac, and were driven ashore, the vessels abandoned and set on fire or blown up, and the day ending in irretrievable disaster and destruction. Saltonstall was accused of cowardice and of being "bribed by British gold" to betray the fleet under his command. He was ordered before a court-martial, cashiered, and dismissed the service. Moore's letters to his father give a lively account of these warlike proceedings and incidentally reveal the fact that at least one of the British officers was also accused of the same cowardice that cost the Americans so dearly. It is said that Moore remained in this country until the close of the war, but there are no records of his subsequent career on this side of the Atlantic. It was at the siege of Coruña, Spain, in 1809, that he met with that tragical death and burial which gave occasion for the composition of Wolfe's immortal verses. In the archives of the Maine Historical Society is a memorial of Moore's services at Penobscot, prepared by John Williamson, the eminent historian.

NOAH BROOKS.

Castine, Me., Oct. 10, 1898.

"SAVING THE COUNTRY"—FOR PARTY PURPOSES ONLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a proof, if proofs are needed, that the way of the transgressor of the laws of veracity is hard, and also that the Republicans are making desperate effort to prove that nobody suffered anyway, one may cogitate on this from The New York Press of this date:

Editorial columns.	News columns.
HORROR MONGERS IN RETREAT.	MEN LIKE RATS IN SHIP AFLAME.
The air is filled with cries of pain as the Democratic journals of the country drop one after another, the burning question of the conduct of the war.	"I have a story to tell (about the sufferings of the soldiers in Cuba) that will startle the country."
This abject failure and disordered retirement has its humorous side. It is its upper side.	"Did you report to the Government as to what the men needed?" "I fed them." "Then you mean to say that the Relief Association (or charity,) and not the Government, (run by the soldiers' friends,) fed the soldiers?" "Yes, and only for the Relief Association many of them would have starved."—From interview with Col. Ford, Special Commissioner for the President in Cuba.

Just where the "humorous side" of this comes in for the Republican Party is just a little obscure; certainly, I know of no one who has found any "humor" in the suffer-

ings of the soldiers—I find only indignation and "just wait" wherever I go.

But, Mr. Editor, what shall be said of a political party that deliberately shuts its eyes and tries to blind those of the public to the great, the utterly needless sufferings of the soldiers, to say nothing of the needlessly dead? Is it, can it be, the party of morality, of progress, and of civilization?

New York, Oct. 12, 1898. B.

Kind Words from a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a daily reader of THE TIMES for fifteen years, and have come to regard it as my daily mentor. To accuse THE TIMES of "selling out" for political purposes seems absurd. I am a Republican, but have the greatest faith in THE TIMES. It seems to me that if the suspicions of your correspondent, K. Latnedil, were correct it would be taking a step backward. THE TIMES takes no such steps. If it did it would resemble K. Latnedil in the spelling of his name. Living outside of Greater New York, I still pay 3 cents for THE TIMES, and it is worth the money. May its shadow never grow less.

F. J. ROOT.

East Orange, N. J., Oct. 12, 1898.

A NEIGHBOR'S EXPERIMENT.

From The New York Tribune of Yesterday.

We confess to being somewhat surprised at the action of our excellent neighbor, THE NEW YORK TIMES, in reducing its price from 3 cents to 1 cent within the City of New York, as now constituted by the Consolidation act. In our opinion, which we do not doubt its readers share, THE TIMES has steadily improved under its present management; we have watched the process of rehabilitation with interest and good will, and we have supposed that it was obtaining a fair share of the patronage which naturally inclines toward a journal of its class. It is gratifying to note that in the article announcing the change of price it declares this to be the fact, while frankly admitting that its increase in circulation is not so satisfactory as to make the old rule of letting well enough alone apply. In the hope of greatly augmenting its sales within the metropolitan district, correspondingly extending its influence and enhancing the demand for and value of its advertising space, our esteemed contemporary has therefore adopted this new business policy, promising at the same time to maintain and, if possible, raise the standard of quality which it has lately set itself. For our part, we do not doubt the sincerity of its purpose to do this, nor do we anticipate that it will suffer any moral or intellectual relapse. Whether or not the increase of substantial prosperity to which it looks forward will be secured by the means adopted is another question.

It is an interesting experiment which our esteemed contemporary is making, and we hope we shall not be suspected of ill-nature when we say that we do not believe it will succeed. The conviction which some newspaper publishers have never abandoned, that such a journal as THE TIMES aims to be cannot be profitably produced at so low a cost as to permit the sale of single copies for 1 cent apiece, has been confirmed by a pretty wide experience, at large expense to many who once thought otherwise. Unless we are badly misinformed, expert opinion is now decidedly unfavorable to the success of such an undertaking as that upon which THE TIMES has ventured. It is a curious circumstance, moreover, that its own experience is adverse to its present expectations. Years ago, at a time when its condition had become unsatisfactory, and, if we are not mistaken, precarious, our contemporary reduced its price from 4 cents to 2 in the hope of arresting its decline and restoring its prestige and prosperity. This was a bold but not a wise course, for we suppose there is no risk of error in saying that it did not accomplish the end in view. A subsequent change of ownership, followed by strenuous endeavors to infuse vitality into the paper, was not profitable to the new proprietors, nor was there any indication of an improvement in its fortunes until, some years after the price had been raised from 2 cents to 3, it came under its present control. Of course, conditions may be changed, but on the whole they do not seem to us more favorable now than they were then to so great a reduction in the price of such a paper as THE TIMES.

It is to be observed that the reduction is made only in the City of New York. Elsewhere single copies will be sold at not less than 3 cents, and the subscription rates remain unchanged. But we doubt if this narrow application of the new policy, though it may appear to diminish the risk of serious loss, will be satisfactory to out-of-town readers of THE TIMES. It seems to us more likely, on the contrary, to give them the feeling that there is an unfair discrimination against them, when in fact they are justly entitled to the benefit of a most-favored-readers' clause in the new arrangement. Altogether, we cannot think that our neighbor has done well for itself, and its candid avowal of an intention to restore the former price if disappointed in the results of its undertaking leads us to surmise that its own expectations are not of the most confident sort. But, however the experiment may result, we assure THE TIMES of our friendly interest, and of our respect for the general intelligence and dignity with which, while adhering to some principles that seem to us indefensible, it appeals to public approval and support.

NUGGETS.

Thoughtful and Thoughtless.

Wife—Fred is such a thoughtful husband; he never goes away in the morning without kissing me good-bye.

Lady's Maid—Nor me, either.

How It Happened.

"My dear," said Mrs. Richleigh to her daughter the other evening after young Woodby had departed, "how in the world did your hair become so disarranged?"

"Why, mamma," replied the quick-witted miss, "I guess it must be from shaking my head so much when Woodby was trying to coax me to say yes."

And the mother suddenly remembered that she had once been a girl herself.—Chicago News.

Slippery Flippancy.

There was an old person named Hannah,
Who fell on a piece of a banana.
With a slip and a slide
More stars she espied
Than are seen in the Star-Spangled Banner.

A gentleman flew to assist her,
He picked up her muff and her wrister.
"Did you fall, Ma'am," he cried,
"Do you think," she replied,
"I sat down for the fun of it, mister?"
—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Smarter than He Looked.

A Boston broker boasts of rather a bright office boy. One of his friends dropping in at the office dispatched the lad for some cigars, giving him a dollar bill to pay for them. The boy returned with four cigars. The caller commended him for purchasing such good ones, and passed them around. Shortly after the broker was left alone in the office, when the shrewd urchin handed him six cigars with the remark: "'Ere's the rest of them cigars, Mr. Margin."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

AN OVERSIGHT.

From The Washington Star.

I like to read 'bout heroes, an' I reckon others do;
These quiet, unassumin' chaps that's gritty hrough an' through;
I'm deeply interested in the very smallest fact;
I like to see their picters an' to know jes' how they act.
But there is one whose name, somehow, I never see in print.
That's why I take my pen in hand to drop a little hint.
'Mongst all the hero-literature that nowadays appears,
I've never seen no pieces yet 'bout Hezekiah Meers.

Let every man have all that's comin' to him. That's my way.
I allus was a stickler fur full measure an' fair play.
The men that faced the bullets as they went to meet the foe—
Their country knows an' loves 'em, an' it ought to tell 'em so.
But, while you place such laurels where they worthily belong,
Perhaps there is a few among the great unnoticed throng
That ought to have a shout or two, while passin' 'round the cheers.
I often say "hurrah," I do, fur Hezekiah Meers.

He'd been a soldier once. He pined to be the same agin.
He could start in as a Captain. But his youngest boy had been
Right sickly. An' his wife wa'n't strong. He 'lowed they couldn't part.
I seen the tear drops trickle as he watched the comp'ny start.
But he tended to the old place that 'ud sure have gone to rack
If a stranger had been trusted with the work till he came back.
An' it really seems to me that enterprise is in arrears
Unless it gets some items in 'bout Hezekiah Meers.

ROSEBERY SEES A CRISIS

The ex-Premier Says the Situation Presented by the Fashoda Incident Is of Supreme Gravity.

ENGLAND MUST STAND FIRM

He Hopes the Marchand Expedition Will Not Be Indorsed by France as a Movement by the Nation.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lord Rosebery, the Liberal leader and ex-Premier, presiding to-day at an agricultural dinner at Epsom, referred to the critical situation on the Upper Nile. He said:

"As I was responsible, both personally and ministerially, for the declaration of Sir Edward Grey, on which the present policy in regard to Fashoda is founded, and as I have no disposition to recede from a word or a syllable of that declaration, [loud cheers,] I feel bound to say a few guarded, and, I hope, inoffensive words, on a subject so vital to our interests.

"There are two or three considerations in connection with the question which make it of supreme gravity, the greatest being that, in face of a deliberate warning that a particular act would be considered an unfriendly act, that act, in spite of great geographical difficulties, great hardships, and almost insurmountable obstacles, has been deliberately committed.

"The word 'unfriendly,' used diplomatically, is of exceptional weight and gravity, and when used to denote an act committed by one Government against another the situation is grave. On that point I will say no more. Behind the policy of the Government in this matter there is the untiring and united strength of the nation. It is the policy of the nation itself, and no Government that attempted to recede from it or parter therewith would last a week. I am perfectly certain that no idea of any weakening on this question has entered the heads of her majesty's present advisers. They have only to maintain the attitude revealed in the Blue Book, and the nation will make any sacrifice and go to any length to sustain their action.

"On the other side of the Channel the question of the flag is an element of great gravity. We all honor that flag, and would not wish it the slightest disrespect. But, after all, a flag is portable, and I have some hope that the flag in this case is not the flag of France, but of an individual explorer, and not, therefore, carrying the full weight of the Republic behind it.

"Among the reassuring features is the fact that M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the representations of Great Britain in a conciliatory spirit. By denying the existence of a Marchand mission, he has deprived Major Marchand of the official character which would give the hoisting of the flag a much more serious aspect. And, in spite of the contrary statements of Capt. Liotard and Major Marchand, I hope to find that the mission of Major Marchand, conducted far from French territory and across territory to which France has no claim, though other nations have, will prove to be of a local, and not of an authoritative character."

"But I found still greater hopes upon the fact that in urging the supremacy of Egypt in the territories temporarily abandoned we are using not so much our own arguments as the arguments of French Ministers and Ambassadors of recent years. If Lord Salisbury and Sir Edmund Monson respectively, use the language employed by M. Hanotaux and Baron de Courcel when I was in office they will put the claims of Egypt to these territories in a manner so authoritative that it will not be in the power of any Government to repudiate them."

After mentioning the untenability of Major Marchand's isolated position Lord Rosebery said: "These considerations lead me to hope that the incident will be pacifically settled in a conciliatory manner, but France must understand that there can be no compromise of the rights of Egypt."

Referring, in concluding his speech, to the "general disposition in recent years to treat Great Britain as a negligible quantity and to infringe upon her rights in various parts of the world," his Lordship said: "The present Government has shown no want of conciliation—some think too much—and a conciliatory disposition that is widely misunderstood. If the nations of the world are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, that her resources are weakened, and that her population is less determined than ever to maintain her rights and the honor of her flag, they make a mistake that can only end in disastrous conflagration.

"The strength of British Ministries does not lie in the votes they can command in Parliament, but in the intrepid spirit of a united people. Let other nations remember that cordiality between nations can only rest upon mutual respect for one another's rights. Both Africa and Asia have recently furnished strange object lessons in international law and international practice. If that mutual respect be not cultivated we shall ultimately relapse into a state of things most perilous to peace and the welfare of humanity."

The speech was punctuated with loud cheers.

MAJ. MARCHAND CALLED HOME?

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"I learn that Major Marchand's return from Fashoda by way of Cairo has already been arranged on both sides."

LORD ROSEBERY APPLAUDED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The morning newspaper editorials are unanimous in applauding the propriety, opportuneness, and importance of Lord Rosebery's speech yesterday at Epsom.

The Times says: "It would be difficult to overrate the value of Lord Rosebery's singularly impressive and timely observations. He reappears from virtual retirement in defense of the policy of continuity in foreign affairs. It may be hoped that his comments will open the eyes of the French to the perils in the path some of them are inclined to pursue, and so tend to a pacific settlement."

Russian Comment on Fashoda.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The newspapers here urge that the question of the possession of Fashoda, on the Nile, in dispute between Great Britain and France, be settled by arbitration.

AFRICAN CHIEFTAIN CAPTURED.

Samoray, the Soudan Warrior, Reported in French Hands.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—According to a dispatch from St. Louis, capital of French Senegambia, it is reported there that Chief Samoray has been captured.

Chief Samoray is a West African chieftain, who, for nearly thirteen years has been the most dangerous antagonist the Europeans have had to deal with. After ten years of guerrilla warfare he was driven out of the Soudan, but he then made a swoop upon the fertile region of Kong, a dependency of the French Ivory Coast.

Since then Samory has been repeatedly heard from, and at the time of the war between the British and the Ashantees it was reported that he intended joining King Prempeh against the latter's enemies; but this he did not do.

About two years ago the French Government decided to send a punitive expedition against him, after he had surprised and routed a detachment of French troops sent to occupy territory which, it was said, he had offered to evacuate. Last Winter the French occupied Odienne and Sambatighia. Since then a desultory warfare has been carried on against Samory, with varying success.

A CRISIS IN CAPE COLONY.

The Ministry Resigns Because of the Assembly's Avowed Distrust.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—The Ministry has resigned.

The Assembly of Cape Colony, as cabled to The Associated Press from Cape Town, adopted Tuesday by a vote of 39 to 37 the motion offered by W. P. Schreiner, formerly Attorney General of Cape Colony, expressing want of confidence in the Government. The Ministry was composed as follows:

Prime Minister and Treasurer—The Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg.

Colonial Secretary—The Hon. Dr. T. N. G. De Water.

Attorney General—The Hon. Sir Thomas Upington.

Commissioner of Public Works—The Hon. Sir James Sivewright.

Secretary of Agriculture—The Hon. Sir P. H. Faure.

STRIKERS AT PARIS DIVIDED.

Disagreement Among the Committee of Railroad Men Dissatisfies Many.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The committee of railroad men, it was announced to-day, turns out to be equally divided for and against taking part in the strike. This practical disagreement has dissatisfied the strikers, many of whom are now disposed to resume work. A number of building works were reopened this morning.

The Presidents of the Municipal General Councils waited on the Minister of Commerce, M. Marujeouls, to-day, and urged the claims of the strikers. The Minister replied that he could not intervene, adding that the exposition works are sufficiently advanced to permit them to await the end of the strike without jeopardizing the success of the undertaking.

The Presidents then proceeded to the office of the Minister of Public Works, M. Tillaye, urging him to intervene for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the strike, but he also declined to interfere in the matter.

There is every sign that the strike will soon be ended. The contractors for the public works have consented to pay the laborers 60 centimes an hour. The Cabinet will take into special consideration the issues raised by the strike.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

The Papal Secretary of State Anxious to Smooth Angularities.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Italie says that Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, visited the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires today and had a long conference with him, giving the fullest explanations and assurances with a view of preventing delay in the appointment of the successor to Baron von Bulow, the retiring Prussian Minister, at the Vatican.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail persists in his assertion that diplomatic relations between Prussia and the Vatican have actually been broken off, and that Cardinal Rampolla is making frantic efforts to repair the error.

TURBINE-PROPELLED SHIPS.

A Foreign Government Lets Contracts for Very Swift Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Consul Metcalf, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, sends to the State Department a report that the builders of the wonderful turbine-propelled boat Turbina, which created such a sensation at the British naval review by her extraordinary speed, have begun the construction for a foreign Government of two boats of the same style, about 2,080 feet long and with 10,000 horse-power.

They are guaranteed to make at least thirty-five knots per hour, but, as they are twice the length, and three times the weight, and five times the power of the Turbina, the Consul says it will be interesting to see how far they will exceed her performance of thirty-five knots.

ARGENTINA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Gen. Roca Is Inaugurated and Talks of the Outlook.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 12.—Gen. Roca took the oath of office to-day as President of the Republic of Argentina, and sent his first message to Congress. The President refers to the improvement in the relations of the republic with Chile, and declares that the maintenance of peace will allow the country to devote its energies to the amelioration of the financial situation. He promises administrative reforms, a decrease in public expenditure, encouragement of immigration, and development of trade.

In explaining his financial policy, President Roca said he would endeavor to unify the various public debts, to fix the value of paper money, and to give a "limited protection to the national industries commensurate with the freedom of commerce."

TO ARRAIGN THE MAROONS.

Chiefs Charged with Criminal Trespass to Come to Trial.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 12.—The trial of the Maroon chiefs charged with criminal trespass and riot, who were released on bail last week, comes off to-morrow. The newspapers to-day report the election of Captains and officers at a general meeting held at Maroontown on Saturday, which portends organized resistance if the chiefs are convicted.

A dispatch from Anotta Bay this afternoon says the Maroons are arriving in that vicinity in threatening numbers, which is causing great anxiety, although strong reinforcements have been sent there in readiness to take summary action. Should the necessity arise, martial law will be declared. The Maroons themselves are not so much feared as the masses of unemployed negroes who are wandering about the country. Several families from the disturbed district arrived here to-day.

CHINESE REFORMERS HANGED.

Conspirators Against the Emperor Reported as Being Put to Death.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 12.—According to advices received here from Seoul, the capital of Korea, Kim-Hong-Niuk and two other men, who are said to have been engaged in the conspiracy of poisoning the Emperor, were hanged in prison on Oct. 10. It is further said that the populace afterward secured the bodies, dreadfully mutilated them, and dragged them about the streets. There are now reported to be lying in the prison yard.

The widow of Kim-Hong-Nuik has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to receive 100 lashes.

A Korean Minister Dismissed.

SEOUL, Oct. 12.—Han-Kiou-Sol, Korean Minister of Justice, has been dismissed for permitting the brutalities perpetrated by the populace upon the body of Kim-Hong-Niuk and others, who were hanged here on Oct. 10 for having conspired against the Emperor.

Reign of Coercion in Servia.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Belgrade correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung reports a reign of coercion in Servia, the real head of the Government, he says, being former King Milan, who is persecuting and arresting everybody that stands in his way. M. Pasitch, the Radical leader, Garashanin's nephew, and about forty prominent Radicals, have been thrown into prison without cause, as well as many journalists, while distinguished army officers are being retired or transferred from similar motives.

For a Washington Statue in London.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In response to the suggestion of Mr. David Christie Murray, the novelist and playwright, that a statue to Washington should be erected in London by public subscription, Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, offers the first subscription, the sum of 10 guineas.

Petre's Brother Charged with Forgery

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Hon. Philip Benedict Joseph Petre, the brother and heir of Baron Petre, was committed for trial today on the charge of obtaining £20 by means of worthless checks.

Married Seventy Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spring Haskell of 31 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, celebrated on Tuesday the seventieth anniversary of their wedding. The ninetieth birthday of Mr. Haskell was also on that day. Over fifty guests were present besides two of Mr. and Mrs. Haskell's children, eight grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. Mr. Haskell was born in New England, but has lived in Brooklyn for nearly sixty years. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Brown in the Rutgers Street Church, New York, his wife being but fifteen years of age and he twenty. Mr. Haskell was a manufacturer of grain bags and supplied them to the Government during the civil war. He retired from business at the age of sixty-five.

Ludlow Street Jail Troubles.

John A. Martin and Isaac Kemp have resigned as keepers in Ludlow Street Jail, and unless John Whalen hands in his resignation to Sheriff Dunn within the next two days, it is declared, he will be removed. The resignations are the outcome of the investigation made by Sheriff Mulvaney of charges that whisky was being sold to prisoners in the jail by the keepers.

OFF FOR THE HOLY LAND

Emperor William and the Empress, with Their Suites, Have Started on Their Journey.

TAKING 110 BAGGAGE TRUNKS

The Imperial Party Will Carry Many Jewels and Precious Gifts to the Oriental Rulers—The Sultan's Attentions.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The suites of the Emperor and Empress of Germany started at 9 o'clock this morning on their journey to the Holy Land. They will go direct to Constantinople, and from there to Palestine. The suite of the Emperor included General Physician Leuthold, Count von Eulenburg, the Grand Marshal of the Court; Gen. von Hahnke, the Chief of his Majesty's Private Military Cabinet; Dr. von Lucanus, the Chief of his Majesty's Private Civil Cabinet; Baron von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Legation Councilor Klehmet, and a number of other officials.

The Empress has with her three ladies of the Court and Court Marshal Baron von Mirbach. The Imperial party is also accompanied by a body of gendarmes and by eighteen equerries.

The gendarmes have been taught photography, and by the Emperor's order will photograph everything of interest under the instructions of Sergts. Major Guessow and Sonnenstuhl. There are 110 trunks in the baggage cars, many of them of immense size, and containing the dresses of the Empress. One enormous box, which does not leave the Emperor's vicinity, is in charge of a high functionary. It contains valuable gifts and diamond decorations for Oriental officials, valued at 4,000,000 marks.

Only six horses were taken, and they are for the Emperor's personal use. The Sultan of Turkey bought thirty-six carriage horses in Berlin for the use of the Empress of Germany and her suite. The Sultan also bought in Berlin all the uniforms and weapons needed for the ceremonies, which has caused the merchants of this city to rejoice.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, it was announced in a dispatch from Berlin last night to The Associated Press, started yesterday evening for Kamenz Castle, Saxony, to attend the funeral of Princess Maria, the late wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, who died last Saturday. From there it is to be presumed they will proceed on their journey to Constantinople.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John M. Forbes.

John Malcolm Forbes, financier, politician, and railroad magnate, who was one of the richest men in New England, and who was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, died yesterday at his home at Milton, Mass., in his eighty-sixth year.

Mr. Forbes was of Scottish ancestry, but was born at Bordeaux, France, where his mother was on a visit from America. A few months later she and her babe sailed for this country. The boy, under the tutelage of George Bancroft and George Cogswell, at the Round Hill School of Northampton, was equipped for the battle of life into which he entered in 1829 as clerk in the country house of his uncles, James and Thomas H. Perkins. Six years later he went to Europe and China as supercargo of their vessel, the sailing ship Logan.

Early in life Mr. Forbes and his brother, Capt. R. B. Forbes, were placed at the head of the family and made its support by the death of their father. They prospered and founded fortunes in the firm of Russell & Co. of China. John M. Forbes was before the war of the rebellion one of the Peace Commissioners, and during the war he figured conspicuously in his support to the Federal cause in the North, and was the mainstay of Massachusetts' war Governor, John A. Andrew. His patriotic efforts were recognized by President Lincoln, during whose administration Mr. Forbes was Chairman of the National Loan publication Committee. In the conflict his son, the late Col. William H. Forbes, fought for the Northern cause.

Mr. Forbes was a personal friend of Gen. U. S. Grant, but he opposed the nomination of James G. Blaine, and aided in the election of Grover Cleveland. The vast shipping interests of Mr. Forbes and his brother, Capt. Forbes, were conspicuous during the war. One of the vessels they built was the warship Meteor, constructed for speed to outstrip the Confederate craft, the Alabama and Florida. Mr. Forbes joined the directorate of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in 1857, and was for several years President of the company. He was also President of the Michigan Central Railroad. His nephew, Charles Elliott Perkins, is President of the Burlington system.

Mr. Forbes is survived by his wife, who was Sarah Hathaway; his son, John Malcolm Forbs, the yachtsman, owner of the Puritan, and three daughters, Mary, wife of Col. H. S. Russell; Alice, wife of Edward M. Cary, and Miss Sarah Forbes. Col. Forbes, who was the head of the American Bell Telephone Company, married Edith, daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Charles L. MacArthur.

Charles L. MacArthur, the editor of The Troy Northern Budget, died at his home in Troy yesterday. He was born Jan. 7, 1824, at Fremont, N. H. After a wide and varied experience in newspaper work he became city editor of The New York Sun, then owned by Moses Y. Beach. A year later he went to Troy, and with others purchased The Northern Budget. The Troy Sunday News was founded by him in 1864. In 1881 he made himself a candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket without the consent of the leaders, and was elected.

Obituary Notes.

ELI W. STONE, assistant cashier of the Tioga National Bank, of which Senator Platt is President, and Mr. Platt's confidential friend, died at his home in Owego yesterday, aged sixty-three years. The funeral will be held Saturday.

JOHN J. BEATTIE of Salem, N. Y., died in Chicago Oct. 10. Mr. Beattie was widely known, and had been prominently identified with the social and business interests of Salem for many years. He was a leading merchant and bank officer, and had done much to promote business enterprises in Washington County.

EDWARD FARLEY, the only brother of Bishop John M. Farley of Manhattan, who died on Tuesday, after a brief illness, at his home, 989 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, will be buried to-day from the Church of St. John the Baptist. Mr. Farley was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1837, and at an early age came to America. He was for a long time at the head of a large clothing house in Montreal, and later came to New York, where he engaged in the same business. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Rudolph Fries's Disappearance.

The disappearance of Rudolph Fries from his home, 145 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday last was accounted for yesterday, when it was charged by Max Bauer of 123 Cator Avenue that Fries had forged his name to a check for $60, on which check he had drawn the money from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Isaac Goldenhorn, a lawyer, who had signed the bond given by Fries to the New York Life Insurance Company, for which he was agent, said that Fries was short $300 in his accounts with the company, and Adolph Rochall, a doll manufacturer of Orient Avenue, said Fries had left him to pay a note for $300 that he had indorsed for him. Mrs. Fries's infant son died two days after her husband disappeared, and was buried on Monday.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years. —Phila. Bulletin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Ardsley was again the Mecca yesterday for all the women and men of leisure who are devoted to golf. The second day of the Women's National Golf Championship tournament brought again, after the heavy rains of Tuesday night, a beautiful Autumn day, and although the ground was a little wet, it soon dried under the warm rays of the October sun. The same people who were present on the opening day were again on hand to witness the playing, and the clubhouse was crowded at the lunch hour. There were no distinctive or novel costumes worn by any of the women among the players or spectators present, and the now fashionable red golf coats were everywhere visible.

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Miss Hoyt's victory over Miss Keyes was of course discounted, although the latter sustained the reputation for good playing she has won on her home links at Concord, Mass., and put up a strong game. The victory of Miss Eidlitz, one of the Ardsley champions, over her opponent, a Miss Shearson of Chicago, was of course a popular one, and she received much applause. Miss Maud Wetmore of Newport defeated Miss Alice Strong of Seabright, and brought joy by her victory to the Newport contingent, who cheered her on. Miss Wetmore played a good game, and her friends and admirers are hoping to see her well up toward the front by Friday. As the contest narrows down, it becomes more exciting, and the crowd of spectators will grow larger from now on to the close of the tournament.

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There was considerable gossip at Ardsley on Tuesday and again yesterday over the story that one of the fair contestants in the tournament on the opening day had been detected in unfair play by the "caddie" of her opponent, who, it is said, claimed that on two or three occasions he observed her moving her ball to better lies. The "caddies" for most of the fair contestants in the tournament are well-known men, prominent in golfing circles, and even the whispered intimation naturally produced a mild sensation.

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Mrs. Edwin Gould, who was among the spectators, wore one of the most becoming gowns of the day. It was of blue and green cloth, and the costume was completed by a large black velvet hat with a bunch of black plumes on the side. Mrs. James Bishop's gown of black embroidered canvas was very handsome and effective, as was also Mrs. Frederick Bull's costume, which was made up of a black cloth skirt and jacket with a white corded silk waist. The jacket was trimmed with tan-colored cloth, with lace applique on the collar. She wore a toque of black cloth with green quills. The Misses Iselin wore effective gowns of light dove-colored cloth, trimmed with white.

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Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Herbert Pell, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Mrs. Fellows Morgan, Mrs. Toler, Miss Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. Crocker of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Cobb of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Lewis of Philadelphia were prominent among the spectators.

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Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, the widow of Commander Hitchcock, United States Navy, must have abandoned her announced intention in recent letters to relatives and friends of spending the Winter in Dawson City, where she went last Spring, for she arrived at Seattle on Tuesday from Dawson City on the steamship City of Topeka. Mrs. Hitchcock was accompanied by Miss Edith M. Van Buren, a cousin of the late Mr. William Walter Phelps and a great-grandniece of President Van Buren. The ladies state that they had an extremely enjoyable trip and only one slight accident, a fall which Mrs. Hitchcock suffered in crossing the White Pass and which slightly injured her back. They staked some claims, bought mines, and themselves panned dust from the mines. Much curiosity and interest is expressed in Mrs. Hitchcock's forthcoming book on the Klondike, which it is understood she has nearly finished and which will be published this Autumn. It is probable that Mrs. Hitchcock's return home is due to the fact that her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Hafriman, who was married last Winter and who has taken a house at Providence, R. I., for the Winter, is not very well, and she wishes to be with her.

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Young Mr. Rockwell, who is thought to have died from fever in Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, while fighting with the insurgents in March, 1897, and who is a son of Dr. Farnham Rockwell of this city, was a familiar figure in the clubs and on Fifth Avenue for a few brief years. He was very tall, slim, and good-looking, and his unusual stature and slimness made him noticeable. His club career was a somewhat meteoric one, and he vanished suddenly from his old haunts. He occupied bachelor apartments on South Washington Square a few Winters ago, adjoining those of Señor Manuel de la Cueva, then Vice Spanish Consul in this city, and now Spanish Consul at St. Thomas. The two young men were much in each other's company, and were thought to be great friends, so that quibdom was much astonished when one morning Mr. Rockwell had Señor de la Cueva arrested on a charge of blackmail. The charge was afterward dismissed, but there was something very mysterious about the whole affair, and soon afterward both young men left town.

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The old Lorillard-Spencer mansion on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, which was purchased from the Spencer estate in September by Mr. Jacob D. Butler, has been sold for an amount approximating $300,000 by Mr. Butler to a builder who, it is reported, will alter it into an office building. At the time that Mr. Butler purchased the house, it was said in this column that its sale was significant as another evidence of the gradual disappearance of lower Fifth Avenue as a residence street.

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It is difficult to understand the story published recently in a Paris newspaper to the effect that the brothers of the Countess de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, finding that Count Boni de Castellane, her husband, was receiving commissions of 40 per cent. upon all building and architectural work on the mansion he is erecting in Paris, ordered all progress on the work stopped, and that the building of the palace has been abandoned. None of the brothers of the Countess has been abroad or in Paris for some time past. Mr. George Gould returned home over a month ago, and Messrs. Frank, Howard, and Edwin Gould have not been abroad for months, and are all now in this country. The story would seem to be a product of Parisian yellow journalism.

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Capt. James G. Blaine arrived in San Francisco from Manila on Tuesday, having been ordered to report at Washington, where, it is rumored, he will be asked to resign in consequence of some indiscretions on his part in San Francisco before he started for Manila, which were repeated in Honolulu on his way to the Philippines. The recent arrival in this city of Miss Kuhne Beveridge, to whom Mr. Blaine has been reported engaged, from Paris, with the recall of Capt. Blaine, has revived the story that they are to be married this Autumn.

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The new organization known as the Winter Club, which was projected at the close of last season by Mr. Paul G. Thebaud, and other young men, and which was to have begun its meetings next month, will not go into operation this Winter, owing to the fact that its chief projector, Mr. Thiebaud, is in deep mourning for his father, the late Paul Thebaud, who died in June. This club has been confounded with the older Midwintetr Club, which has been in existence for some two or three years, and the managers of the latter organization will probably not be sorry to learn that the newer club is not to have its meetings this year.

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The engagements are announced of Mr. Adams Batcheller, a brother of Mr. Franklin A. Batcheller, and Miss Marian Groves, the daughter of Mrs. George M. Groves of this city, and of Dr. William Kinnicutt Draper and Miss Helen Hoffman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman. Miss Hoffman has been for some years an intimate friend of Miss Martha Draper, a sister of the bride. Her mother was Miss Lamson of this city, and her father is the well-known musician.

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The bridesmaids at the wedding of Mr. James Crosby Brown, a son of Mr. John Crosby Brown, and Miss Mary Agnes Hewlett, who are to be married in Trinity Church, at Hewletts, L. I., at 12:30 P. M. to-day, will be Miss Sara Seaman, Miss Margaret Adams, Miss Elsie Ogden, Miss Isabel Stillman, Miss Amy Brown, and the bride's sister, Miss Hewlett. Mr. Brown's best man will be Mr. William Adams Delano. The ushers will be Alonzo Potter, son of Bishop Potter; Thatcher M. Brown, brother of the bridegroom; Origen Seymour, Allan Appleton Robbins, and Henry Lane Eno of this city; Arthur T. Hewlett, and Russell Hewlett. The reception, which will be a rather large one, will be held at Rock Hall, the homestead of the Hewlett family, at Lawrence, L. I. Late arrivals from abroad brought the wedding cards of Miss Helen King, daughter of the late Mr. John A. King, and Baron Carl Giskra. The marriage will be celebrated in Trinity Church, Berne, Switzerland, on Oct. 26.

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Mrs. H. H. Good, (Miss Weatherbee,) a bride of yesterday, introduced a novelty in wedding gowns at her marriage. This gown was of heavy white satin, elaborately flounced with most expensive point lace, and the corsage, which is usually trimmed with lace, was entirely cut out quite low from under a yoke or guimp of point lace. Full ruffles of the same lace were at the wrists and hung on the hand, while one end of the lace was gathered on the outside seam as a ruffle the length of the arm. A tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and a diamond tiara, and the bride carried a "cascaded" bouquet of white orchids, while the bride's attendants carried "Trilby" bouquets of chrysanthemums.

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Major G. Creighton Webb has been recommended for promotion by Gen. Shafter and commended for brave services in the Santiago campaign by Gen. Lawton. This testimonial to Major Webb's bravery is in strong contrast to the stories which have been recently circulated in the clubs and hotels regarding his personal conduct in that campaign, and is a complete vindication of Major Webb.

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The death of Mr. John M. Forbes of Boston at his residence in Milton, Mass., yesterday morning, will deeply affect Boston society. Mr. Forbes was born in France in 1813, but came to this country when a boy. He has always held a most prominent position in the social, business, and political life of Boston, and his children, Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, Jr., Mrs. Edward M. Cary, Col. William H. Forbes, Mrs. H. S. Russell, and Miss Sarah Forbes, have been and are all prominent in Boston life. Mr. Forbes for many years resided for a large part of the year on the Island of Naushon, in Vineyard Sound, which he owned, and which he made a game preserve. He was an accomplished horseman and a skilled yachtsman, and his venerable form and features were familiar to all Bostonians.

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The Prince Wladimir Engalitcheff, who married Mrs. Evelyn P. Clayton in Chicago on Monday, was the son of the late Princess Engalitcheff, who lectured in this city some years ago. The Princess lived here for several years, giving readings, and she was quite a conspicuous figure in literary circles. She died in Paris about five years ago and her death was the cause of a contretemps which was quite awkward for one of her friends. This was a lady who had an apartment in a fashionable quarter of the city. She was going to Germany for a fortnight, and she invited the Princess to occupy her apartment during her absence. The Princess gladly accepted the invitation and took possession. She died suddenly a few days after she had moved in. The owner was telegraphed for and arrived on the scene, but she discovered, according to the requirements of the French law, that the apartment was locked and sealed and that the seals could not be broken until the son of the Princess, who was then in San Francisco, should arrive in Paris and take charge of his mother's effects. About two months elapsed before this happened and the hospitable owner was forced to live at a hotel. Young Engalitcheff is an insurance agent in the metropolis of Illinois and has become an American.

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The passengers on the Fourth Avenue Electric Railroad were astonished last evening to see the old residence of the late Mr. Richard Tighe on Union Square, brilliantly illuminated and the shutters thrown open. There was a glimpse of a very modern bedroom papered in the very last favorite shade of robin's egg blue, and the furniture was of the most modern fashion. The old house is the last residence on Union Square, and until this week its shutters have not been open in forty years. It is a small, brick dwelling, squeezed between business buildings, and extremely shabby in appearance.

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Mr. Tighe died about two years ago, and his estate is in litigation. He was one of the characters of New York. He dressed in the shabbiest of clothes, and usually walked to save car fare. His daily constitutional was to the offices of his broker and his banker on Wall Street and return, no matter what was the severity of the weather. His wife, who was as eccentric as he, died a few years before him. Their old-fashioned carriage, with the venerable colored coachman and the occupants dressed in the prevailing fashion of fifty years ago, was one of the sights of Central Park, wherein they drove each evening. There were neither furnaces nor modern appliances in the house during Mrs. Tighe's lifetime and gas was the only improvement introduced.

The house is now rented, and it will make room for a business building as soon as the litigation concerning the estate is decided. Irish relatives are contesting the claims of the legatees, who are members of the Wainwright family.

Bar Harbor Real Estate Deal.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter of New York City has purchased five acres of the Lyon estate on Eden Street, including the stone house. The price paid is about $75,000.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Good—Wetherbee.

A large number of persons were present at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon to witness the wedding of Miss Lilah Hooper Wetherbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee, and Harry Hoyt Good. The ceremony, which took place at 4 o'clock, was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The bridal procession was headed by the ushers, Edgar Park, A. B. Cornell, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., W. S. Hitchcock, Joseph G. Scneeck, and H. H. Oltman. The bridesmaids, who followed, were Miss Gertrude N. Chase, Miss Ellaline Whitcomb, Miss Louise Whitney, Miss Myra Bien, Miss Fannie Ely, Miss Lillian Jones, and Miss Kate Good, the bridegroom's sister. The maid of honor was Miss Georgie Whitcomb. The bride entered on the arm of her father, who gave her away. The bridal party on leaving the church went directly to the Buckingham Hotel, where a reception was held. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Brent Good, parents of the bridegroom; Gen. and Mrs. William S. Worth, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Buckelew, Dr. Charles Cogswell, Dr. N. J. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. John Goerken, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Studwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blood, Mr. and Mrs. John Brookman, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Durkee. Mr. and Mrs. Good will travel in the South, and on their return will live at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

North—Lalor.

Miss Clara Lalor was married to Charles L. North of Denver, Col., yesterday at the Hotel St Andrew, Seventy-second Street. The bride's only attendant was Miss Adaline Cremin, a niece. The ushers were G. M. Machellar, F. J. Breslin, R. E. Parraga, and T. J. Dougherty. The guests included Miss North, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Breslin, G. H. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cremin, the Misses Cremin, Mrs. and Miss Riley, A. Robertson, the Misses Lalor, Mr. and Mrs. William Bill, Mrs. Samuel B. Dryer, Mrs. H. Rockwood, the Misses Kent, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cremin, and John Cremin of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. M. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fullgreff, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Byrne, George H. Cornish, E. G. Duvall, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Cremin, the Misses Shields, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hungerford, Col. William H. Baldwin, E. S. Lemoine, and Miss Hazen.

Hunt—Sloan.

Miss Sophie Ethel Sloan, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Sloan, rector of the Randall Memorial Church, Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., was married yesterday to Beekman Hunt of Manhattan. The Rev. Thomas H. Sill, rector of St. Chrysostom's, Trinity Parish, Manhattan, performed the ceremony, which took place at Sailors' Snug Harbor. Miss Ethel G. Fowler of Manhattan was maid of honor and Albert Erdman of Morristown, N. J., best man. The ushers were George Cummings, Thomas L. Fowler, and William Shields of Manhattan, and James Freeborn of Trivola-on-Hudson. Among the prominent guests present at the ceremony and at the reception which followed at the residence of the bride's father were: Lieut. Commander Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, and wife; Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, and Archdeacon and Mrs. George D. Johnson.

Perry—Underwood.

Miss Grace Hawley Underwood and the Rev. Carroll Perry were married Tuesday afternoon in the country house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livingston Underwood, at Litchfield, Conn. The Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City, Mo., officiated, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bottome of Grace Parish, this city, with which the bridegroom was formerly connected. Miss Pearl Underwood and Miss Blanche Underwood, sisters of the bride, were the bridesmaids. Lewis Perry attended his brother as best man. MacGregor Jenkins of Boston and Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance of this city were the ushers. A reception followed the ceremony. The bridegroom and bride will spend a large part of the wedding trip in horseback riding through the Berkshires, and will live at Garrisons, N. Y., where Mr. Perry's church is situated.

Davidson—Hinman.

The wedding of Miss Daisy Victoria Hinman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ravillo Crapser Hinman of Brooklyn, and John Alexander Davidson took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's Church, Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Rice and the best man Frederick Hinman, brother of the bride. The ushers were Mr. Esterbrook and Lewis Middleton of Manhattan, Frederick Davidson, brother of the bridegroom, and Robert B. Smith. The Rev. Spencer S. Roche, rector of the church, officiated. After an extended wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Davidson will live in Flatbush.

Engel—Lesser.

The wedding of Miss

LOW PRICE FOR THE TIMES

Friendly Comments on the Reduction from Three to One Cent.

EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE

A Wider Sphere of Influence Predicted for This Newspaper—Additional Opinions from Well-Known Men.

Friendly and congratulatory comments regarding the reduction in price of THE NEW YORK TIMES from 3 cents to 1 cent continue to reach this office from many sources. A large proportion of these comments show that the readers of THE TIMES appreciate the motive for this radical reduction, for in most instances gratification is expressed that so good a newspaper is now within the reach of the masses.

Another noticeable feature of these numerous expressions of opinion is the manifestation of confidence in the permanency of the high character of THE TIMES. Persons in different branches of business who have been accustomed to find in the columns of this newspaper accurate information of a special kind also give vent to their pleasure that the field for the usefulness of THE TIMES is to be greatly enlarged.

Following are a great variety of opinions from men of position and influence in this community:

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.—One would naturally think that THE TIMES could make more money by keeping its price at 3 cents. But the reduction will be a good thing for the public, for it will give the great mass of people an opportunity to get a better newspaper for 1 cent than they have been in the habit of getting.

JOHN HENRY MITCHELL, Congressman, Eighth New York District.—A good thing for poor people; and I am one of them.

ISAAC H. KLEIN of the Independent Citizens' Committee.—I am very glad to see the reduction in the price of THE TIMES. The change is bound greatly increase the paper's circulation and broaden the sphere of its influence, and THE TIMES is the sort of newspaper that I would like to see circulated as widely as possible.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Real Estate.—It should prove a great thing. The high quality of THE TIMES has never been questioned, and I don't see how anybody can afford to be without it at its present price. The number of people who buy a paper because it costs only a cent is amazing, and I think that a fair proportion of them will appreciate THE TIMES at that figure and will keep it.

JOHN J. CHAPMAN, of the Independent Citizens' Committee.—I am very much interested in THE TIMES's new move. Since it gives more people the opportunity of reading a clean newspaper, it is one which will meet the approval of all good citizens. I hope the experiment will prove financially successful.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, President of the Tax Department.—The reduction ought to be popular. It will increase the circulation of the paper among the masses.

J. J. SCULLY, City Clerk—THE TIMES is a clean and able paper, and it deserves great success in its new venture. It is a paper that ought to be read by the masses. Who can find out that he can get such a paper as THE TIMES for 1 cent, its circulation ought to show a great increase.

CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier Central National Bank.—If the reduction of the paper to 1 cent will "knock out" The World and Journal, I for one will be very glad of it. THE TIMES must keep up its high standard, and with that and the small price charged, I believe a great many people who have been in the habit of reading the "yellow" papers will turn to it when they once fully understand its general merit. A man in my neighborhood told me to-day that he thought it the best paper in New York. "Look at the financial news," he said to me, "and the Monday morning financial supplement; the news of the week condensed right there." I certainly hope its success will be immediate and great.

JOHN S. BARRY, delegate of the Actors' Protective Union—It is a very good idea, and will give the laboring people a chance to read a good paper. I used to get it on Mondays, but now I have ordered my newsdealer to bring it to me every day.

W. H. MEYERS, general bookkeeper Central National Bank.—I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for thirty-five years. The reduction in the price would not make me buy it any quicker. The paper is worth all that was charged for it. You can't tell whether readers of sensational journals will take a clean paper in preference at an equal price or not. I trust the management has made no mistake. I do not believe it has.

THE REV. ISAAC MAGUIRE.—I am heartily glad that the reduction in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES has brought it within my reach. Its purchase this morning by me was like the return of a long absent friend. I sincerely hope that THE TIMES may attain to a larger circulation, and to a wider influence in this community. It has always been clean, and the subjects discussed in the editorial columns are invariably worth perusal.

SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, Real Estate.—It's too cheap. It's the cleanest, most readable paper that, I know anything about. It was cheap at 3 cents, and it is needless to say that anybody who is looking for his money's worth can't do better than to spend a cent for THE TIMES every morning.

MAJOR J. FRED ACKERMAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES at 1 cent is one of the best things I have heard of for some time. The paper is clean, well edited, and not sensational, and at the price it is now offered to the public, it should have a great boom.

JAMES S. WHITELY, President of the New York Athletic Club.—The change made in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a great surprise to me, but I think that the publishers have made a good move. The paper has been supported by the better class of thinkers because of the able way it has been edited and the high character of its editorials and articles. To still publish a paper of the character of THE TIMES, and sell it for 1 cent is one of the best things ever done in the newspaper world, and it is bound to be appreciated.

WILLIAM E. PEARL, broker.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best newspaper published for financial and Wall Street news, and its other departments are just as good. If this high standard is to be kept up, then THE NEW YORK TIMES, at 1 cent, is one of the cheapest things who wants to read and learn something at the same time can buy. It should be a big success.

PATRICK McCANN of the Horseshoers' Union—I am glad that very many laboring people will now buy THE TIMES; and they will have all the news of the day written up in an entertaining style.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, District Attorney.—I was greatly pleased to note the reduction in the price of THE TIMES, as I believe it will result in placing the paper in the hands of many who previously found it beyond their reach. I am a great admirer of the paper, and hope that its present move will be attended with every success. I have always regarded THE TIMES as a calm, intelligent sheet, and as one of the oldest and most reliable of New York's papers.

R. C. CORNELL, City Magistrate.—I have been a subscriber to THE TIMES for many years, and have always taken the paper as a standard authority. It is to be hoped that THE TIMES, at the reduced price, will acquire a large circulation among those who formerly have been deterred from becoming its readers, but who seek an intelligent paper with conscientious news.

WILLIAM FARLEY, delegate of the tile layers to the Central Labor Union—I think it is very good policy for THE TIMES to reduce its price to 1 cent. It is a good, clean paper, and will now be able to circulate among the poorer classes. I wish it every success.

GEN. THOMAS L. WATSON.—To put a paper like THE NEW YORK TIMES within the reach of everybody by reducing the price to 1 cent is certainly a great piece of business enterprise, and I think it will be appreciated to such an extent that the circulation of the paper will increase wonderfully. THE NEW YORK TIMES is a paper that no one is ashamed to read. The news is all given and well told. The editorials are well written and show great thought. Every one must admit this whether he agrees with them or not. As a financial paper it has no equal. The news of the markets is all found in its columns, and the financial and Wall Street tables that are so useful to business men are ably arranged. In addition to this, THE NEW YORK TIMES is a great educator, and to think that it can now be had for the sum of 1 cent a day seems incredible.

E. F. BEDDALL, United States Manager Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.—I regret that the step was taken, as I fear that it will cheapen the quality of the paper. A man who wants to read THE TIMES is always willing to pay 3 cents.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, ex-Assistant District Attorney.—THE NEW YORK TIMES at 1 cent is certainly a surprise. It seems incredible to think that a newspaper of so high a quality as THE TIMES, so ably edited, and so full of good, readable matter without any sensationalism can be sold for 1 cent. The circulation of the paper should increase very fast, and I think it will, because many of the citizens of this Greater New York have been buying sensational papers because they wanted a newspaper to read and did not feel like spending more than 1 cent. One cent does not seem much, but there are many who have to look at their pennies when they spend them, and I think these will now patronize THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARTIN & BROTHER, real estate.—It will be surprising if the public will not see its opportunity to get something for a cent better than red ink and pictures. I shall be a regular reader.

SILAS P. WOOD, General Manager of the British-American and the Western Assurance Companies.—The change was certainly a complete surprise. It will, I think, make THE TIMES an educating force among the people who have not been in the habit of paying enough to secure a high-class newspaper. As for those who have read the paper, the price is not, and has not, been a consideration.

ELIJAH R. KENNEDY of Weed & Kennedy.—THE TIMES has a field of readers which it could have retained at the old price, and the effect of the reduction in price upon the kind of paper published is to be feared. If the quality of the paper is to be maintained, there is a grave question as to its financial success on the new basis.

WILLIAM A. PERRINE of the Iron Molders' Union.—I read THE TIMES when it was a four-cent sheet. That was when I was in Pennsylvania, but I had to discontinue it on account of the price. After I came to New York and when THE TIMES came down to 2 cents I bought it again until it went up to 3 cents, and then I had to drop it and take another paper that was cheaper, although it went against my grain, but a cent a day was a consideration to a wage earner. Now I'll have THE TIMES every day. I am glad for another reason, and that is that a respectable, clean paper like THE TIMES will gradually educate the great masses, politically, socially, and intellectually, for they have not had opportunity in that direction by reading the trashy, sensational, and slushy cheap papers which cater to what they imagine are the wants of the masses. It will also enlighten them on the fallacy of the free-silver doctrine, which is sought to be impressed upon them. THE TIMES hits labor some awful raps, and some workmen imagine that it is inimical to them. But I like those raps, and don't care how much they smart, because we are not infallible, and when we make mistakes a rapping is the best thing for us, as it enables us to see our mistakes. Having taffy constantly shoveled at one becomes nauseating.

ANTON A. RAVEN, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—I do not like the alteration in the price, as I fear its effect upon the general tone of the paper. THE TIMES is worth three cents, and ought to be sold for that price.

CONGRESSMAN PHILIP B. LOW.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has a record that any newspaper may well be proud of. I don't read THE TIMES much; in fact, I don't read any paper in particular, for I haven't the time, but now that THE TIMES has come out for Van Wyck for Governor, and has been reduced to a penny, which, by the way, is a good scheme, in my opinion, I suppose I will read it more in the future than I have in the past.

EDWARD W. DREW, member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighteenth District.—It is with more interest than that of the ordinary reader that I shall watch the effects of the reduction of price of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for an uncle of mine, E. B. Vesley, was one of the founders of the paper in association with Messrs. Raymond and Jones. I have always believed that THE NEW YORK TIMES was well worth more than the price charged for it, whether 4 or 3 cents, so that I must view the present reduction in part as a philanthropic move, for it places the paper within the reach of thousands who could not afford to pay the old price, but who prefer a good, clean, dignified paper in such as may be both cheap in price and in quality, to say nothing of decency and reliability. The political opinions of THE NEW YORK TIMES have frequently been at variance with my own views, but the paper has always treated those whom it has opposed in a proper manner. Dignified argument has been used where some of its contemporaries have resorted to bitter abuse. I am heartily glad to know that THE TIMES is supporting Justice Van Wyck and the other nominees on the Democratic State ticket, aiding greatly, as I am sure it will, in redeeming New York State from Republican misrule.

COL. J. A. GOULDEN of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx—I think that the reduction in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES is an admirable move. THE TIMES is an excellent paper, and a newspaper in every sense of the word, but there are thousands who would not and could not pay three cents for it. I have read THE TIMES for years, because it has valuable features, to be found in no other papers. I congratulate the management, and believe they have made a very wise move.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Macys

6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Rich Gold Table Glass. No one line of goods will claim the attention of those seeking a rich effect in glassware for their dining table or sideboard than will this season's plain and rich paste gold decorations.

Our display in this line exceeds that of any previous season, larger in fact than can be found anywhere else in the metropolis, and these quotations bear evidence of their low prices.

Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz,	16.37	12 Wines, per doz.,	9.37
12 Champagnes, per doz.,	9.47	12 Cordials, per doz.,	8.37
12 Clarets, per doz.,	12.37	60 pieces complete,	55.94

Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz.,	11.97	12 Wines, per doz,	9.47
12 Champagnes, per doz.,	7.97	12 Cordials, per doz.,	8.97
12 Clarets, per doz.,	10.47	60 pieces, complete,	48.84

Glass Service, plain gold burnished border and foot lines.

12 Goblets, per doz.,	2.97	12 Wines, per doz.,	1.97
12 Champagnes, per doz,	1.97	12 Cordials, per doz.,	1.73
12 Clarets, per doz.,	2.39	60 pieces, complete,	10.93

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

AMERICAN RAILWAY IN CHINA.

Mr. Parsons Leaves To-morrow to Survey the Proposed Route.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, will leave to-morrow for China, to investigate and report to an American syndicate the practicability of building a railway from Hongkong to Han Kow, a distance of 600 miles. The syndicate has obtained a concession from the Chinese Government to build this road, and also to operate extensive iron and coal mines.

Mr. Parsons will investigate every phase of the proposed undertaking, cost, running expenses, profits, and the probable attitude of the people toward a railway running through their provinces. One province through which the road will run, if built, has until recently been closed to the rest of the world. Mr. Parsons will be in China several months.

Merchants' Association Commended.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Commercial Club held on Tuesday afternoon at 92 West Broadway resolutions indorsing the work of the Merchants' Association and calling upon the members of the Commercial Club to join that body and help in every manner possible in the work it is doing were adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The Merchants' Association is at present struggling with a considerable deficit, despite the fact that its officers have already raised over $9,000 among themselves.

WOMEN PLAY GOOD GOLF

Several Close Contests in Matches on the Ardsley Links.

EIGHT COMPETITORS ARE LEFT

Miss Hoyt Wins Again—Three Philadelphians Are Victorious, One of Whom Defeats Mrs. Shippen.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the golf champion of American women, played the same faultless game yesterday in the tournament at Ardsley for the championship of the coming year as she did on the first day. Her game was perfectly steady, and her style just as easy and confident. She equaled her former performance of forty-six strokes for the first nine holes, and did the next six that it was necessary for her to play to win the match in twenty-nine strokes, which was one higher than her medal play record for those holes on the previous day. Her oppopent in the first match play round was Miss Grace B. Keyes of the Concord Club, Concord, Mass., who played an excellent game. Five of the first nine holes were halved. Miss Hoyt got three and Miss Keyes took one. The latter made some excellent drives, and one of the prettiest holes they played was the short fourth hole, 122 yards. Each drove nicely over the deep chasm, landing on the green about fifteen feet from the hole, and two puts sent the balls in. Miss Hoyt did not miss a drive, and her approaching was practically perfect. She gradually increased her lead in the second half, and won the match at the close of the fifteenth hole by four up and three to play. The scores were:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—									
Out	4	6	5	3	6	5	6	6	5—46
In	5	5	6	5	4	4			—29
Total, (fifteen holes)									75
Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord—									
Out	5	6	5	3	6	7	5	8	5—50
In	5	6	5	5	5	7			—33
Total, (fifteen holes)									83

Miss Hoyt's victory was expected, and what might be called the feature of the day's play was the magnificent showing by the three Philadelphians, Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Edith B. Burt, and Miss K. K. Cassatt. They all won their individual contests, giving Philadelphia the lead in number of contestants over any other locality. When Miss Burt, the best golfer from that city to finish, won her match after a decidedly hot fight, a volume of cheers went up among their friends for all the Quaker City contingent, and happiness reigned in their camp for the rest of the day. One of these victories brought sorrow to the Morris County Club, which ruefully witnessed the unexpected downfall of its strong competitor, Mrs. William Shippen by Miss Griscom. The score was seven up and five to play. Miss Griscom played the first nine holes in forty-eight strokes and was excellent in her short work.

Miss Burt played Mrs. Edward A. Manice of Pittsfield and only won after a fierce struggle. Miss Burt seemed an easy winner at the end of the twelfth hole, when she was four in the lead, but Mrs. Manice made a plucky up-hill fight and cut the lead down to one, with two to play. The next was halved, and Miss Burt won the last by beautiful brassie shots through the fair green, finishing two up. The scores were:

Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia Country—									
Out	4	7	4	4	6	6	5	7	8—49
In	7	6	4	6	4	7	7	6	6—53
Total									102
Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield—									
Out	4	6	6	5	6	10	4	8	6—55
In	7	7	8	6	3	5	5	6	8—55
Total									110

Miss K. K. Cassatt won her victory over Mrs. J. E. Griener of the Baltimore Country Club. The feature of the game was that the first nine holes ended even, and then Miss Cassatt won five in succession, Mrs. Griener practically making a present of the last hole by picking up her ball before trying an easy put to halve, the score being 5 up and 4 to play in Miss Cassatt's favor.

Miss Ruth Underhill of the Queens County Club at Glen Cove had the longest contest of the day, with Miss Madeline Boardman of Essex County, near Boston. Nineteen holes had to be played, and Miss Underhill just got the odd one in 5 strokes to 6. The full scores were:

Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County—										
Out	5	6	5	4	7	7	7	6	7	—54
In	6	6	4	6	4	6	7	6	6	—56
Total										110
Miss Madeline Boardman, Essex County, Mass.—										
Out	4	7	4	3	6	7	6	6	8	—51
In	7	5	4	5	4	7	8	8	6	—59
Total										111

Extra hole—Miss Underhill, 5; Miss Boardman, 6.

Miss Harriot S. Curtis, who holds the women's championship of the Essex County Club, was defeated by Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., by five up and four to play. Mrs. Morgan made the short fourth hole in two strokes, the only one of the day to do it.

Miss Alice Strong of Seabright went down before her Newport opponent, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, the latter winning by three up and four to play. Her game was excellent, and she equaled Miss Griscom's figures of forty-eight strokes for the first nine holes. The scores:

Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport—									
Out	5	5	5	4	6	7	4	7	5—48
In	5	7	4	6	5	7	6		—40
Total, 16 holes									88
Miss Alice Strong, Seabright—									
Out	4	5	4	7	6	6	9	6	—51
In	6	6	5	5	6	8	6		—42
Total, 16 holes									93

Miss Carol Eidlitz kept the Ardsley Club in the contest by defeating Miss Marion Shearson, the able Chicago golfer, by 2 up and 1 to play. It was a warmly contested match, as the figures show.

Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley—									
In	7	6	3	5	4	6	6	6	8—51
Out	6	5	5	4	6	6	5	8	5—50
Total									101
Miss Marion Shearson, Chicago—									
Out	4	5	6	4	7	6	5	8	5—50
In	6	5	3	5	5	8	7	6	7—52
Total									102

The summary of the round follows:

First Match Play Round.—Mrs. W. Fellows Morgan, Baltusrol, beat Miss Harriot S. Curtis, Essex County, Mass., 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley, beat Miss Marion Shearson, Chicago, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock, beat Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord, Mass., 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia Country, beat Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield, 2 up; Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County, beat Miss Madeline Boardman, Essex County, Mass., 1 up, (19 holes); Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County; 7 up and 5 to play; Miss K. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Mrs. J. E. Griener, Baltimore Country, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport, beat Miss Alice Strong, Seabright, 3 up and 2 to play.

A driving contest played in the afternoon was won by Mrs. Edward A. Manice, by a drive of 134 yards 1½ inches. Second prize fell to Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, with 132 yards 1 foot 8½ inches, and third prize to Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, with 125 yards 1 foot 2 inches. Some of the other scores were—the inches being discarded—Miss Lucy Herron, 123 yards 1 foot; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, 119 yards 1 foot; Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, 119 yards; Miss F. K. McLane, 119 yards; Miss Cornelia G. Willis, 117 yards; Miss Marion Shearson, 115 yards; Miss B. C. Howe, 113 yards; Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn, 110 yards 1 foot; Miss Underhill, 108 yards. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan won the approaching contest in nine strokes, three for each ball, and Miss Sophie Starr and Mrs. Shippen tied for second place at 10 strokes.

SWORE, SO SHE BOXED HIS EARS.

Mrs. Muller Found Guilty of Assault and the Boy Is Fined $5.

Mrs. Lena Muller of 201 Congress Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin yesterday, charged with boxing the ears of Joseph Kleim, a twelve-year-old boy. The evidence showed that the boy had been sent to Mrs. Muller's house on an errand, and that he became angry and swore at her.

Justice Nevin found Mrs. Muller guilty of assault, but suspended sentence on payment of costs. He then fined the boy $5 for using profane language. The boy's father paid the money.

Brooklyn Man Dies Suddenly.

Hamilton Wills of 73 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, died in the Hudson Street Hospital last night of a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Wills, who was fifty-five years old, was on his way home at about 8 o'clock, in company with a friend, Charles Reed. The two were employed at 48 Vesey Street, and before parting after working late, had supped at a Park Place restaurant. Shortly after leaving there and when crossing West Broadway, Mr. Wills suddenly fell to the ground unconscious. He died an hour later.

FOOTBALL AT CAMBRIDGE.

Harvard Piles Up a Score of 53 Against Amherst's Total of 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Harvard eleven piled up one of the largest scores of recent years in the football game with Amherst on Soldiers' Field this afternoon when the home team won by the score of 53 to 2. Amherst scored a safety on a blocked kick when the score stood 24 to 0 near the end of the first half, but the Harvard team, stung by the misplay which allowed their opponents to score, went into the game with renewed life and added 12 more points before the end of the half.

The best rushing was done by Reid and Dibble, the latter making a number of long runs around right end. Harvard scored six touch-downs in the first half, three by Dibble and the rest by Reid, Kendall, and Hallowell. In the second half touch-downs were scored by Kendall, Reid, and Brayton. Cochrane kicked eight goals out of his nine chances.

Touch-downs—Dibble, 3; Reid, 2; E. Kendall, 2; Hallowell, Brayton. Goals—Cochrane, 8. Safeties—Dibble. Time—15 and 12 minute halves. Total score—Harvard, 53; Amherst, 2.

Lafayette Loses to Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The football team of Princeton University defeated the team from Lafayette this afternoon in the most exciting game played at Princeton this season. Lafayette played a strong game, and on several occasions gained many yards, but Princeton's goal was not once threatened. A sensational feature of the game was a play by Black, who caught the ball just as it was leaving the foot of the Lafayette full back and carried it twenty-five yards for a touch down. The score: Princeton, 34; Lafayette, 0.

Football at West Point.

The Harvard football team will play the cadets' team at West Point on Saturday afternoon. Persons who desire to go to West Point by boat on that day can board the steamer New York at Desbrosses Street at 8:40 A. M., and at West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M. This steamer will reach West Point at 11:50 A. M., in time for a stroll or a drive and a view of the inspection drill of the cadets.

Pennsylvania Wins a Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The University of Virginia football eleven was defeated by Pennsylvania this afternoon in twenty-minute halves by the score of 34 to 0.

Stevens Institute Defeats Rutgers.

Stevens Institute football team defeated the Rutgers College team yesterday at the St. George cricket grounds, Hoboken, by a score of 11 to 0.

ACCUSES ELECTION DEPUTIES.

Board of Health Investigating Lodging House Proprietors' Charges.

The Board of Health has been asked, and has instructed Chief Sanitary Inspector Feeney, to investigate the alleged violation of sanitary laws by Superintendent McCullagh's deputies at 358 Bowery on Monday night. Frank Campbell, the proprietor of the lodging house complains bitterly of the treatment accorded his guests—eighty or ninety in all—by these deputies. Campbell stated to the Board of Health yesterday that the deputies invaded his premises, making much noise, and acting in a disorderly manner. There was a large number of them, he said, and they burst into the rooms, even though locked, of the tenants. In several instances they climbed over the low partition in order to get into communication with the inmates of the rooms. Having previously examined the register they inquired very particularly the names of the men, and in one instance they tore the clothing off a man to establish his identity.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday that he knew nothing about the alleged nuisances and ill-conduct of his deputies at Campbell's, except what he had read in the newspapers. He said that if any complaint should be made it ought to be made to him, so that he could attend to the case. He said he did not think the charges could be right, as he believed his men to be just.

SALE OF PRISON-MADE GOODS.

Trades Unionists Exercised Over Court of Appeals' Decision.

Trades union men in this city are much exercised over a decision of the Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the law of 1896 which requires all prison-made goods brought into this State to be labeled as such.

The District Attorney of Broome County caused the indictment of a man named Hawkins for selling in Binghamton unbranded brushes that had been made in an Ohio prison. At the trial the Supreme Court held that the law was unconstitutional, as it was in conflict with the Inter-State Commerce law. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which sustained the decision, as did the Court of Appeals on Tuesday.

Jerome F. Healy, Secretary-Treasurer of Typographical Union No. 6, said yesterday: "The case should be appealed to the United States Supreme Court." Other workingmen suggested that the statute be amended by the next Legislature, and others said it was better to agitate for a Federal law to protect workingmen against competition with prison labor. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives over a year ago prohibiting the transportation of prison-made goods from one State to another, but Congress adjourned before it was reached on the calendar.

THE GREAT NORTHERN'S REPORT.

It Shows Increased Earnings and Surplus Over Last Year.

The ninth annual report of the Great Northern Railway Company, signed by President James J. Hill, was issued yesterday. It shows earnings for the system of $25,021,104, an increase of $3,284,970 over 1896-7. The net income was $13,075,897, an increase of $3,904,971. The surplus is put at $7,162,157, an increase of $3,622,441. The mileage of the system is 4,608, an increase of 139 miles. The statistical items of freight and passenger traffic are: Tons carried, 8,089,693—8,247 increase; tons carried one mile, 1,937,955,894—16,9390 increase; earnings from freight, $18,344,387—12,965 increase; earnings per ton per mile, .932c—2.5105 decrease; passengers carried, 1,715,664—14,5066 increase; passengers carried one mile, 149,641,326—52,7443 increase; earnings from passengers, $4,212,499—27,0801 increase; earnings per passenger per mile, 2.222c—14.2416 decrease.

With the report was issued the nineteenth annual report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, leased by the Great Northern. The receipts were $5,316,447, and the expenses, $4,706,713.

TOOK A STIRRUP CUP INDOORS.

Brooklyn Cavaliers Surprise Barroom Loungers with New Drinking Drill.

Brooklyn has not in years been less prosaic than since its soldiers began returning from the front. Half a dozen loungers in a saloon at Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street saw a combination of rough riding and ready drinking the other day that would have done credit to the wild West. The swinging doors were suddenly thrust open and a horse and rider entered. The man wore a yellow uniform.

"It's Teddy Roosevelt out campaigning!" yelled the surprised drinkers in the barroom.

The horseman was followed by another similarly dressed.

"Gee!" yelled a man at the bar. "He's got his regiment with him."

The horsemen, however, were Lieut. Col. Kline and Capt. Garcia of the Fourteenth Regiment. They ranged their horses alongside the bar, tossed off a drink each, and then calmly rode out again.

New Ship for Hamburg-American Line

The Hamburg-American Line announces that an order has just been placed with Blohm & Voss of Hamburg for the construction of a new twin-screw steamer, which is to be 600 feet on the water line, 66 feet beam, and 42 feet in depth. The total capacity for cargo, exclusive of coal &c., will be 14,000 tons, or about 20,000 tons of forty cubic feet. There will also be ample accommodations for passengers. The steamer will be driven by two sets of quadruple expansion engines, of a power sufficient to maintain an even speed of fourteen knots. The space between the outer and the inner skin will be divided into water-tight compartments, so that in case of a heavy collision only the outer part of the ship will fill with water, leaving the rest intact. This arrangement will be a safeguard against serious accident. The steamer, which has not been named as yet, will be ready for service in May, 1900.

B. Altman & Co.

Newest shapes in Ladies' Boots, of Kid, Patent Leather and French Calf Skin, for Street and Dress wear; also Kid and Satin Slippers, Patent Leather and Kid Ties for Parties and Receptions.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY,

1,000 Pairs Ladies' Kid Walking Boots with patent leather tips, . . $2.40

500 Pairs, Ladies' Kid Walking Boots, with kid tips, ... $2.55

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Callaway of the New York Central Discusses the Western Rate Situation.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central Railroad returned to this city yesterday from his Western trip, which was taken in company with Chauncey M. Depew. He found a great improvement in the railroad situation and in business conditions in the West. "Some of the Western lines are doing an enormous business in the carrying of passengers," said Mr. Callaway, "largely on account of the Omaha Exposition. That affair is a great success. The movement of freight in the West is large, and there are numerous indications of a healthful and permanent prosperity. All of the people are in much better spirits than they were last Spring."

With regard to railroad freight rates in the West, Mr. Callaway said: "Of course there are rate troubles, and there is not much chance of harmony in this respect until a Federal law is passed giving the railroads the power to adjust their differences on a pooling basis. While there are so many diverse interests affected by widely different conditions, it is impossible to get all of the railway lines to adhere to the same schedule of rates. Self interest asserts itself in each case. In former days Western railway rates were all made in Chicago. A different state of things prevails now. Complications have arisen over territorial divisions and the formation of shorter routes to the seaboard. Railroads in the St. Louis territory are pulling for Chicago business, and roads in the Chicago territory are pulling for St. Louis business. Rates therefore are constantly disturbed.

"The Eastern lines naturally feel the effects of the Western rate troubles. Railroad rates are very sensitive, and a disturbance at any point is almost immediately felt all along the line."

PECOS VALLEY LINE EXTENSION.

Will Connect at Boquillas with Mexican Northern, Mr. Hagerman Says.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 12.—James G. Hagerman of Colorado Springs is the authority for the statement that the Pecos Valley and Northeastern, the principal stock of which is controlled by him, will extend to Boquillas, on the Rio Grande, in Brewster County, to connect with the Mexican Northern, which is now being pushed from the south to the same point, as soon as the gap between Roswell, N. M., and Amarillo, Texas, shall have been completed by the construction force of the Pecos Valley company.

If the Pecos Valley Road connects at Boquillas with the Mexican Northern, the result will be a through route from Chicago and Kansas City to the City of Mexico several hundred miles shorter than any other.

Union Pacific Directorate.

These Directors for the Union Pacific were elected yesterday: Oliver Ames, Horace G. Burt, George Q. Cannon, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., John W. Doane, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, Marvin Hughitt, Henry B. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, Roswell Miller, Winslow S. Pierce, Jacob H. Schiff, and James Stillman. This Directorate was elected for the Oregon Short Line: Oliver Ames, Francis S. Bangs, Horace G. Burt, Samuel Carr, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., W. D. Cornish, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, Thomas R. Jones, Otto H. Kahn, Gardiner M. Lane, James Loeb, Oliver W. Mink, Winslow S. Pierce, and Alvin W. Glyn. The board for the Pacific Coast Company, formerly the Oregon Improvement, is: One year—Hamilton H. Dudrand, Herbert A. Tucker, John Kean; two years—E. S. Harriman, Daniel S. Lamont, Henry W. Cannon; three years—Grant B. Schley, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., J. E. Heimerdinger.

Boston and Maine Railroad Election.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad was held here this morning. It was voted to fix the number of Directors at fourteen, a decrease of one. The election resulted as follows: Lucius Tuttle, Boston; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford; Joseph S. Ricker, Portland; Richard Olney, Boston; A. M. Sullowway, Franklin, N. H.; Joseph H. White, Brookline; Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley; Henry R. Reed, Boston; Lewis P. Ledyard, New York; Henry M. Whitney, Brookline; William Whiting, Holyoke; Henry F. Dimock, New York; John A. Hall, Springfield, and Alexander Cochrane.

Canadian Pacific Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A meeting of the Arbitration Committee recently agreed upon by the Western roads to determine whether the Canadian Pacific Railroad is entitled to a differential over the American roads on freight traffic from the East to California was held here to-day.

Boston and Providence Railroad.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Providence Railroad was held here to-day. Ten stockholders were present. All the old Directors were re-elected.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Netherlands Fire Insurance Company of Holland has been admitted to Maine and to the District of Columbia.

Otis A. Murphey of Barnesville, Ga., has been appointed special agent of Weed & Kennedy's companies for Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida.

The insurance on the dwelling of George S. Schaefer, Whitestone, L. I., which was severely damaged by fire early Tuesday morning, was distributed as follows: Imperial, $7,500; Philadelphia Underwriters, $5,000; New England Underwriters, $2,500; Pacific, $10,000; Atlanta Home, $10,000.

The hearing before Alfred Lauterbach, who was appointed referee to take testimony affecting the petition of the stockholders of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, was continued yesterday and a further adjournment taken until to-day.

The local fire insurance managers commented favorably yesterday upon the reorganization of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, which was effected on Tuesday. One English manager said that it would tend to assist materially in the formation of a new tariff association in the metropolitan district.

The managers of the liability insurance companies, who have been facing a critical situation in regard to the preservation of rates, met yesterday in a conference which may last for several days, and which is designed to end in radical action of some description. President J. G. Batterson of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford said last night that it was not yet possible to say whether the new manual of liability insurance rates, which went into effect on Oct. 1, would be affected by the measures which may be decided upon by the present conference. He said, however, that an increase in the number and strength of the outside companies would not induce the managers to abandon the present bureau for the collection of statistics, relative to the framing of liability rates. The companies represented in the conference include all of the casualty companies doing business in the United States except four—the Frankfort, the Frankfort-American, the Maryland Casualty, and the New Amsterdam.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Again Break Even with the Baltimores.

SEYMOUR PITCHED TWO GAMES

Brooklyns Close Their Season at Home with a Defeat—Bostons Lose in Washington—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

No Stake Events on the Card, but the Sport Is Interesting.

ONE FAVORITE IS SUCCESSFUL

George Keene Again Returned an Easy Winner in the Three-Year-Old Handicap—Gov. Budd's Steeplechase.

There were no stake events on the programme at Morris Park yesterday, but there were six well-contested events—handicaps and overnight purses—which brought out spirited finishes. There were also any number of surprises, for in only one race was a favorite successful, so at the end of the day's sport the talent went home with depleted bankrolls, while the bookmakers wore happy smiles. Governor Budd, who has been showing up well of late in all of his cross-country races, was overlooked in the two-mile steeplechase, and Trillion was made the favorite. But when it came to racing, Governor Budd was far the best horse in the field of six, and after running well up all through he pulled out at the end and won easily by four lengths.

In the second race Miss Miriam was played by the talent as if the race was already over, but the filly shared the run of hard luck which seems to have fallen over the horses in Mr. Paget's stable, and was beaten in a drive by a neck, after leading up to the final sixteenth pole. Momentum, who beat her, had a lot of speed in reserve, but his jockey, Spencer, did not push him out.

The handicap for three-year-olds at seven furlongs proved to be an easy victory for George Keene, who has seemingly been given more than his share of hard work since the Morris Park meeting opened. The track was quite muddy, and just to the liking of Sensational, who made all the running up to the head of the stretch. At this point George Keene rushed up into first place, and from then on was never in danger. Tabouret made a determined rush toward the end, but could not get up with George Keene.

The best finish of the day was that between Continental and Headlight II. in the sixth race, at a mile. The pair were almost even terms at the last eighth pole, and both were driving for every ounce in them. Maher, however, hugged the rail and Headlight II. couldn't get up to Continental, who won by a short head. Prestidigitatrice too, had a hard drive of it in the two-year-old filly race, but, not being noticed, Littlefield got her through in time to win by a neck, beating Lady Lindsey and Effervescent, who finished respectively second and third, heads apart.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. About two miles. Time—4:05.

1—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 5 years, by Fresno-Iesa G., 163 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 ..... (Hogan)
2—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., aged, 163, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5 ..... (Welch)
3—El Cid, F. E. Fontaine's br. g., 4, 145, 20 to 1 ..... (Barry)

Equerry, 163, 4 to 1 (Anderson); Trayella, 145, 30 to 1, (O'Brien) and Widower, 151, 30 to 1, (Penn.) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:46¾.

1—Momentum, Gougahare Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Tyranny, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Spencer)
2—Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3, 114, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5 ..... (Maher)
3—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 3, 97, 12 to 1 ..... (Miller)

Orion, 118, 8 to 5, (Tarai,) and Takanasse, 112, 10 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $30 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:24¾.

1—Hobie Thomas, E. F. Meddaugh's ch. f., by Hadover-Fleur d'Or, 87 pounds, 40 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (R. Lewis)
2—Morning, J. Rowe & Co.'s. br. f., 92, 2 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (Corberley)
3—Leando, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 96, 5 to 1 ..... (Burns)

Kirkwood, 90, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Greenlands, 95, 7 to 10, (Clawson;) Belle of Troy, 102, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Passe Partout, 92, 60 to 1, (McGann;) Flavius, 100, 30 to 1, (Lumbley) Colonel Tenny, 102, 30 to 1, (Simms,) Cimpus, 105, 20 to 1, (Jones,) Tartan, 102, (60 to 1, (O'Leary;) Miss Smith, 92, 20 to 1, (Weber,) and "Belle of H., 97, 60 to 1, (Rowden,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Well.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:30¾.

1—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 119 pounds, 9 to 5 and 8 to 5 ..... (Clawson)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 111, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Turner)
3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 95, 7 to 1. ..... (Burns)

Kit, 92, 10 to 1, (Corberley;) Bardella, 107, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Danforth, 100, 8 to 1, (Jones,) and Geisha, 109, 5 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, non-winners of $1,000. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—0:59¾.

1—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Spendthrift-Active, 112, pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Littlefield)
2—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 112, 6 to 1 ..... (Burns)
3—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 112, 6 to 1 ..... (Hirsch)

Merry Heart, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Carolia, 112, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Landy, 112, 3 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43.

1—Continental, R. T. Richard's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 104 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Maher)
2—Headlight II., G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5, 104, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Turner)
3—Double Quick, S. C. Hildreth's ch. h., 5, 104, 8 to 1 ..... (Clawson)

Longacre, 91, 6 to 1, (Moody,) and Manassas, 105, 6 to 5, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

The Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Trolley	126	Armament 112
St. Callatine	126	King Menelik 108
Takanasse	120	Inspection 108
Rich D. grey	110	Salaise 101
Polaca	110	Woodbud 98
Swamp Angel	116	Red Spider 97
Counsellor	112	

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Six and a half furlongs on the Withers course.

Great Neck	104	The Hub	99
Pessara	102	Lenoda	95
King's Pride	98	Tendresse	93
Gaze	98	Colonel Tenny	91

THIRD RACE.—The Handicap, for fillies three years old. One mile and an eighth.

Briar Sweet	121	Martha H.	105
Lillian Belle	114	D'Aboulette	101
St. Callatine	110	Kenmore Queen	102
Clonsilla	107	Kilt	95
Laverock	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Handicap, for all ages. Six and a half furlongs on the Withers course.

Swiftmas	131	Autumn	113
Macy	126	Tuca	107
George Keene	124	Blarney Stone	106
Bergman	124	Rhinelander	103
Sir Catallatine	117	Lady Marian	95

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. The Withers mile.

Dominger	110	Autumn	107
Manuel	110	Acushla	107
Manilus	110	La Peni ente	1 7.
Duke of Middlebery	110	Maryland	100
Cormorant	110	Doctor Fitzsimmons	100
King Barleycorn	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. The Withers mile.

Candelara	114	Pert	102
Estaca	106	Decarter	102
Banquo II.	106	Scotch Plaid	101
Knight of the Garter	106	Premier	101
Flags	106	Oxnard	98
Maximo Gomez	106		

Sale of Guttenberg Track Postponed.

Many bidders congregated yesterday at New Jersey's famous Guttenberg race track to participate in the parceling off of the land to the highest bidders, but at the last moment the Chancery Court granted a stay of sale until Nov. 15. It was obtained by representatives of the owners, who claimed the notice of sale given had not been sufficient.

THE RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Tod Sloane Wins One Race and Rides Second in Two.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Autumn Handicap was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's three-year-old chestnut colt Sacripant. High Treasurer, the property of Lord Howe and ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, was unplaced. This race is a handicap of 10 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 4 sovereigns. There were five starters in this event and the betting was 6 to 4 against High Treasurer.

In the Kennett Plate, Lord Rosebery's three-year-old bay filly Ebba, with Tod Sloane up, had a walk-over. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Sir J. Miller's four-year-old bay colt Chaleureux won the Cesarewitch Stakes. Asterie, the property of Sir R. Waldie Griffiths, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second. This race is a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 500 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 5 sovereigns. There were fifteen starters over the Cesarewitch Course, distance, 2 miles 2 furlongs and 35 yards, and the result in detail was as follows:

Sir J. Miller's four-year-old b. c. Chaleureux, by Goodfellow, out of L'Eté 1
Sir. R. Waldie Griffiths's four-year-old b. f. Asterie, by Tristam, out of Sonsie Queen... 2
"Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's) six-year-old ch. h. Merman, by Grand Flaneur, out of Seaweed 3

The betting previous to the start was 75 to 20 against Chaleureux, 8 to 1 against Asterie, and 7 to 1 against Merman.

A selling plate, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. H. McCalmont's bay gelding Korosko, ridden by Tod Sloane. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's bay filly Vinca was second, and Mr. W. A. Jarvis's Mack Olive was third. The betting was 3 to 1 against Korosko.

The Second October Nursery Stakes, a handicap of 10 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes, was won by Mr. J. Sharry's bay filly Model Agnes. Lord Dunraven's bay colt Morgante, with Tod Sloane up, was among the sixteen starters, but was not placed. The betting was 9 to 4 against Morgante.

Lord Zetland's three-year-old bay gelding Pinfold won the Select Stakes. This race is of 20 sovereigns each for starters, with 300 sovereigns added, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 5 sovereigns. Mr. W. Ward's three-year-old bay colt Dunlop, ridden by Sloane, was second, and Mr. James R. Keene's Maid of Erin was third. Three horses ran in this race, over the Rowley Mile. The betting was 11 to 10 against Dunlop.

THE RACES AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—To-day's races of the Kentucky Horse Breeding Association resulted as follows:

First Race.—2:27 class; trotting; purse $1,000. (Two heats trotted Monday.)

Bessie Owen, ch. m., by Aberdeen, (A thur)	9	1	1
Margie Lass, blk. m., (West)	1	3	5
Sir Albert, g. g., (Thomas)	3	4	2
Bonanet, b. g., (Spla)	5	7	6
Jakes, b. h., (Guler)	3	6	9
Cyrus the King, br. s., (Be yon)	12	2	7
Samsson, br. g., (Bower...80)	4	5	4
Jay Bird, blk. h. (Stanford)	10	9	8
Red Tape, ch. m., (Rowden)	6	10	8
Will Lane, b. g., (Hill)	13	8	10
Ambesse, ch. s., (Kenn)	8	12	dr.
Black Robert, blk. s., (Cartier)	7	11	dr.
Cap Sheaf, ch. g., (Owings)	11	dis.	

Judge Tobey, b. g., (Lemon) ..... ds.
Bonnacini, b. h., (Burns) ..... ds.

Time—2:16¼; 2:13½; 2:15; 2:16¼.

Second Race.—2:15 Class; pacing; purse, $1,000

Birchtwig, blk. g., by Birchwood, (Derydere)	6	3	1
Lily of the Valley, blk. m., (Matthias)	1	1	4
Harry Cozzens, b. g., (Nuckols)	7	9	2
Joker Patchen, ch. g., (Vanatta)	2	4	5
Edgar Ross, b. g., (McLaughlin)	10	2	6
Pachess, gr. m., (Fahreny)	3	5	3
Jonny Agan, b. g., (Lowe)	4	7	8
Bachtered, b. s., (Whitehead)	8	8	5
Elk Tom, blk. g., (Curtis)	5	10	10
Miss Edith, br. m., (McCarthy)	9	6	7

Time—2:10½; 2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:14½; 2:14¼.

Third race.—2:12 Class; trotting. Purse, $1,500.

Hors McGregor, br. g., by Black. (Kenney)	3	1	1
Georgiana, b. m., (Noble)	14	11	1
J. B. D., blk. g., (Ames)	1	4	9
Walnut Hall, b. g., (Saunders)	2	2	3
Alvez, b. s., (French)	12	3	2
Sir Charles, g. s. (Alger)	10	3	3
Rose Croix, rn. m., (McHenry)	12	14	4
Dr. Leek, ch. s., (Chandler)	4	6	5
Hannibal Maid, b. m., (Westbrook)	5	5	6
Brown Dick, br. g., (Rosmire)	8	13	7
Nerbut, b. s., (Van Bokkelen)	7	10	11
May Fern, ch. m., (Thompson)	11	7	12
Surpol, gr. s., (Curry)	9	12	8
Cargie Carne, gr. g., (McCarthy)	5	9	10

Time—2:12½; 2:11½; 2:13½; 2:12¾; 2:13¼.

Fourth Race.—2:21 Class, Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Miss Sidney, br. m., by Sidney, (Derydey)	3	6	1
Harry, blk. g., (Dollinger)	1	1	4
Lillian M., blk. m., (Fomerfelt)	14	9	2
Sparta Hex, b. s., (Hutchens)	12	5	3
Woodside, b. g., (Marshall)	4	3	5
Dr. French, b. g., (McKay)	5	3	9
John P. Stewart, b. g., (Gill)	11	8	4
Oakley, b. g., (French)	6	7	12
Rosie Lind, ch. h., (Kinney)	16	11	7
Monte Bayard, b. g., F. Harney	8	15	14
Bella Bells, b. m., (Chandler)	13	14	10
Nonesuch br. g., (Gossell)	10	16	8
Susie Howe, gr. m., (Lesh)	2	13	15
Marguette, ch. m., (West)	9	2	6
Tesla, b. m., (Moran)	15	12	13

Bourbon Bennell, ch. s., (Curry) 7 10 dr.

Time—2:12; 2:14¼; 2:14; 2:14½; 2:16¾.

FIFTH RACE.—2:04 class, pacing, $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry)	2	1	1
Directly, blk. s., (West)	1	3	2
Cachalis, blk. s., (O'Neill)	4	2	6
Rakeesteir, br. g., (Sund)	3	4	3
Frank Boggs, b. g., (Bogash)	6	5	5
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson)	5	6	4
Planet, br. s., (Demarest)	7	7	7

Time—2:04½; 2:04½; 2:05¾; 2:06¾.

HORSE SALE AT MORRIS PARK.

A large crowd of turfmen was present yesterday in the sales paddocks at Morris Park, where a number of horses in training, the property of James R. Keene, J. A. Bennet, and the Sensation Stable were sold at auction. Handsel, J. A. Bennet's son of Hanover and Tarantella, brought the highest price of the day. He was bought by J. J. McCafferty for $4,000, and his stable companions, Dr. Parker and Sanford, brought, respectively, $2,000 and $1,250.

The horses sold, with the names of the purchasers, and the prices, are as follows:

Loiterer, b. c., 3 years, by Marden-Lucille, by Zeal; J. J. McCafferty $1,150
Fugleman, b. g., 3, by Falsetto-Queenstown, by Spendthrift; H. W. Smith 250
Verserus, ch. c., 2, by St. Leonards-Vevay, by Mortemer; Turney Brothers 500
St. Lorenzo, ch. c., 2, by St. Leonards-Dart Malden, by St. Galten; H. H. Hunn 700
Shiek, ch. c., 2, by Hyderabad-Musical Gem, by Dan Godfrey; J. J. McCafferty 375
Handsel, ch. c., 3, by Hanover-Tarantella, by Peter; J. J. McCafferty 4,000
Sifleur, ch. g., 3, by Whistle Jacket-Mint Drop, by Lullion; W. Snow 350
Valdiva, b. c., 2, by Candlemas-Valleria, by Lexington; W. M. Wood 400
Dr. Parker, b. c., 2, by Laureate-La Tosca, by St. Blaise; J. D. Smith 2,000
Sanford, br. c., 2, by Potomac-Folly, by Spendthrift; W. H. Clark 1,250
Bay or brown colt, yearling, by Kinglike-Stonecrop, by Stonehenge; Columbus Stable 1,150

Weights for the Municipal Handicap.

The weights for the Municipal Handicap for three-year-olds and upward to be run at Morris Park Saturday, Oct. 15, at a mile and three-quarters, over the hill, are as follows:

	Pounds		Pounds.
Ben Holladay	130	Semper Ego	110
On Deck	[illegible]	Damien	108
Don de Oro	120	Buela	104
Senator Bland	120	Whistling Con	103
The Huguenot	117	Watson	100
Handhall	114	Sir Vassar	100
Judge Denny	114	Tirkler	100
Sir Walter	113	Laverock	99
Pink Coat	113	Martha Second	98
Bannock	112	Thomas Cat	98
Goodrich	112	Jefferson	87

Annual Sale of F. P. Olcott's Horses.

The fourth annual sale of the progeny of Lord Eldon, Palatka, Athel, and other well-known trotting stallions, owned by Frederic P. Olcott, will be held on Mr. Olcott's Round Top Farm, at Bernardsville, N. J., on Saturday morning. All the stock is pledged to absolute sale. Mr. Olcott held his first annual sale in 1895, in which he parted with a lot of green and partly developed youngsters, but from which have come such money winners as Cute, Alpha, Mrs Joe, Amelia, and June.

Sloan Prizes at Rutgers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The winners of the prizes established in 1883 by Samuel Sloan of New York, a member of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College, for the best entrance examination, were announced to-day. The first prize of $100 in cash and a scholarship yielding $300 has been awarded to Russell W. Leary of Elizabeth. The second prize of $50 and a scholarship yielding $300 goes to William Ten Eyck Elmendorf of New York.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Five Companies of the Twenty-third on the Ranges.

WORK WAS UNUSUALLY GOOD

Every Man in Companies H and I Qualified as Marksman—Only Thirteen of Total Number Failed.

Five companies of the Twenty-third Regiment, under command of Major W. A. Stokes, left Brooklyn on a special train yesterday morning and went to Creedmoor, where they spent the day in rifle practice. The shooting by the members of the Twenty-third was unusually good. Companies H and I qualified every man as a marksman; Company G, 33 out of 36; Company D, 36 out of 42, and Company C, 43 out of 47. The scores follow:

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Major W. A. Stokes	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 4 4 0 4—16	32
Capt. W. E. Butler	3 3 2 4 4—16	4 3 4 0 4—15	31
Co. D—Lieut. G. F. Stringer	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 0—14	30
Co. G—Capt. C. R Silkman	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 3 0 0—10	30
Lieut. A. T. Morro	4 4 5 4 0—17	4 0 3 4 4—15	32
Co. H—Capt. F. C. Dennington	4 3 2 3 4—17	2 3 3 3 3—14	31
Lieut. C. Scofield	4 3 3 4 2—16	4 4 4 3 2—17	33
Lieut. G. H. Potter	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 4 4 2 0—14	31
Co. I—Capt. G. F. Hamblin	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	33
Lieut. F. I. Perry	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 3 4—17	35

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Corp. W. A. Parfitt	3 3 4 5 3—18	3 3 4 2 4—16	34
William M. Evarts	3 3 3 4 4—17	2 5 3 0 3—13	30
George E. Doerge	3 4 2 3 4—16	3 3 3 3 4—16	32
James M. Tredwell	3 5 3 3 3—17	3 2 2 2 4—14	31

COMPANY C.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Sergt. F. M. Butler	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 3 2 4—15	32
Sergt. M. B. Dutcher	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 3 3 4—17	37
Corp. E. H. Bancker	0 4 3 4 4—16	4 4 4 3 3—18	35
Corp. W. J. Schaefer	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 5 3 4 4—20	37
Corp. P. R. Mahony	5 5 4 3 0—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	34
Corp. G. N. Shafer	4 4 5 3 3—19	5 5 5 5 3—23	42
Corp. F. F. Evans	3 3 3 4 4—18	3 3 4 3 4—17	35
Corp. J. W. Reynolds	4 3 4 4 3—18	0 3 3 4 3—13	31
Private F. C. Allen	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	35
Private H. T. Bardel	4 4 4 0 4—16	5 3 4 3 0—15	31
Private J. H. Blaisdel	4 4 4 4 0—16	2 4 4 0 4—14	30
Private E. A. Blorkman	4 2 3 4 4—17	4 2 4 0 4—14	31
Private D. C. Campbell	4 2 2 5 3—16	5 2 3 4 4—18	34
Private J. Coger	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 2 4 4 0—13	30
Private E. M. Clark	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 2 3 3—16	33
Private W. C. Candee	4 2 5 4 4—19	3 4 0 4 4—15	34
Private J. B. Douglass	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 4 4 3 1—15	32
Private H. A. Dumper	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 4 5 4—20	38
Private F. A. Egerton	4 3 3 3 2—15	0 3 5 3 4—15	30
Private George V. Ellery	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 0—14	33
Private A. J. Gallagher	5 3 3 3 3—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	34
Private J. H. Gebhardt, Jr.	4 5 0 4 2—15	3 3 5 2 2—16	31
Private W. M. Hassell	4 4 5 3 4—20	2 4 5 3 4—18	38
Private A. H. Howlett	5 3 4 2 2—16	1 2 3 4 4—17	33
Private J. R. Higgins	3 3 4 5 3—18	4 0 3 3 4—15	33
Private M. O. Jordan	4 4 1 5 2—16	1 0 3 3 3—15	34
Private J. D. Klemyer	3 4 0 5 4—16	5 0 3 3 5—14	30
Private J. F. Kerr	3 3 3 3 3—16	2 2 3 3 3—13	29
Private F. L. King	3 3 2 3 4	2 4 4 2 5—15	30
Private W. M. Kohns	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 4 3 3 3—17	35
Private H. Leach	4 4 5 5—22	4 4 3 4 4—19	41
Private L. Little	3 5 4 0 4—16	4 2 2 4 0—12	32
Private W. H. Mathews	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 3 3—17	37
Private J. E. Mullarky	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
Private E. A. A. Mayhew	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 4 3 5 5—19	38
Private W. E. Norris	3 3 3 3 3—15	2 3 4 3 4—16	31
Private S. B. Peck	4 5 2 2 4—17	2 4 2 4 2—14	31
Private S. L. Parker	5 2 2 4 4—17	2 3 3 3 3—14	31
Private C. H. Pulis	3 3 3 3 3—15	5 4 2 4 5—20	35
Private E. Schnillips	3 4 4 5 0—16	4 3 0 0 4—15	31
Private H. J. Sparks	3 2 3 5 3—16	5 3 4 5 4—21	37
Private James F. Torney	3 2 5 3 5—18	3 4 0 4 4—15	33
Private A. S. Webb	4 0 3 5 4—16	4 4 2 4 4—18	34

COMPANY D.

Sergt. W. A. Robinson	3 4 4 3 3—17	5 3 3 2 3—16	33
Sergt. T. L. Chapman	5 3 4 3 3—18	3 3 3 4 0—13	31
Sergt. W. Zaiss	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 3 4—16	32
Corp. W. H. Shattuck	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 2 4 3 0—13	30
Corp. C. Anderson	2 3 4 4 3—16	4 4 5 2 4—19	35
Corp. C. Lediard	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 2 4 4 4—17	32
F. Ackerman	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 5 3 4 2—18	33
G. Bassford	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 3 4 2 4—17	35
D. Cole	2 3 4 4 3—16	4 4 2 2 4—16	32
J. Cotter	2 4 2 4 4—16	3 4 2 4 3—16	32
G. Dusenbury, Jr.	3 3 4 3 2—15	2 4 2 4 3—15	30
J. B. De Forrest	2 4 2 3 4—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	30
E. J. Devy	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 2 2—15	31
H. C. Fitzpatrick	3 3 5 4 3—18	3 5 4 4 4—20	38
C. Field	4 4 3 2 4—17	3 4 3 4 0—14	31
R. H. Gosman	4 2 3 4 5—18	4 4 3 2 0—13	31
J. F. Lacrolx	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 4 4 2 3—16	33
A. F. Lenhart	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
T. Moore	4 0 5 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
J. S. Park	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 0 4 5 0—12	31
C. S. Pool	3 3 3 5 4—18	2 0 4 3 4—12	30
E. B. Remington	2 3 3 4 4—16	3 4 4 3 2—16	32
G. Rasch	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 4 2 0 0—11	29
G. E. Smith	4 4 4 2 3—17	4 4 4 3 0—15	32
E. W. Saunders	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 3 2 4 4—17	35
J. W. Sweeney	3 3 4 5 4—19	4 4 3 4 3—18	37
F. Schuessler	2 4 5 4 0—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	32
H. Talmadge	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 4 2 3 3—17	37
C. C. Thurston	3 4 4 0 4—15	2 2 3 5 3—15	30
C. F. Valentine	4 2 4 2 3—15	4 2 5 4 3—18	33
F. Varrelman	2 4 4 3 2—15	4 4 3 2 3—16	31
H. Varr lman	0 4 2 4 5—15	4 4 2 3 3—17	32
E. Walker	4 2 2 3 4—15	4 2 4 3 3—17	32
W. H. Wardell	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 0 3—13	30
H. K. Zust	3 3 4 8 3—16	4 4 3 4 4—19	35

COMPANY G.

Sergt. D. B. Blanton	4 5 3 5 4—21	2 4 3 2 0—11	32
Sergt. F. E. Mendes	4 4 5 2 3—18	3 4 4 3 2—16	34
Sergt. S. S. Nostrand	4 3 2 4 4—17	4 3 3 2 4—16	33
Capt. E. S. Pilcher	2 3 4 4 4—17	4 3 4 5 0—16	33
Capt. W. R. Koller	4 0 3 4 4—15	4 2 2 4 4—16	31
Capt. F. F. Phillips	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 4 5 3 5—21	39
Corp. D. Brooks	2 4 4 3 3—16	4 4 4 3 3—19	35
Corp. S. W. Seils	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 4 3 3 3—15	35
Corp. W. M. Crawford	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 4 4 3—18	34
Private R. V. Bates	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 5 0 2 2—12	31
Private A. W. Bates	2 5 3 3 4—17	3 3 4 5 0—15	32
Private J. W. Brackeen	4 2 3 4 3—15	4 4 3 5 3—19	34
Private S. J. Brown	2 3 4 4 4—17	4 4 3 3 0—13	30
Private L. H. Conklin	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 0 0 5 0—9	34
Private D. P. Dunn	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 5 3 4—19	37
Private A. C. Gerow	3 3 4 5 5—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	32
Private I. G. Green	3 5 4 3 2—17	4 3 0 4 3—14	31
Private C. K. Hunter	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 2 4 4—17	34
Private P. J. Jones	3 2 5 4 4—18	3 3 2 3 5—16	34
Private H. Croost	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 2 3 2 4—14	31
Private H. D. Jocse	4 3 2 2 4—15	4 0 4 4 3—15	30
Private H. B. Lawton, Jr.	4 3 0 0 4—15	4 4 3 2 4—17	32
Private H. C. Luse	0 4 4 4 4—16	2 5 4 4 4—19	35
Private B. Regan	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 0 2 3 3—15	32
Private H. D. McCoy	3 3 2 4 4—16	5 3 4 3 4—19	35
Private A. B. Phillips, Jr.	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 0 3 5 3—14	30
Private E. E. Rowland	4 3 4 3 2—16	0 2 4 4 4—14	30
Private M. O. Richardson	3 3 4 3 2—15	3 4 3 5 0—15	30
Private J. R. Sawyer	3 4 4 2 2—15	8 2 3 4 4—16	31
Private C. H. Townsend, Jr.	4 4 4 5—22	2 4 3 4 5—18	40
Private F. H. Warland	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30

COMPANY H.

Sergt. G. E. Hall	3 4 3 2 3—15	5 4 3 0 3—15	30
Sergt. S. M. Wood	3 4 2 4 2—15	4 2 3 2 4—15	30
Sergt. J. P. D. Shieblerer	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 3 4 4 4—19	43
Sergt. G. Keefer	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 4—20	39
Corp. H. Rice	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 0 4—16	35
Corp. H. C. Chapin	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 2 3 4—15	34
Corp. O. J. Rea	4 5 3 5 0—17	3 3 4 3 4—17	34
Corp. W. H. T. Moore	4 4 3 4 0—15	0 4 5 3 4—16	31
Corp. A. L. Lopez	5 3 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 5 4—18	38
L. W. Baxter	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 3 2 1—14	32
Fred Bolton	4 3 5 4 4—20	4 3 3 5 3—18	38
A. W. Bowie

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon PINKNEY WHYTE and GEORGE C. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

TACOMA LAND COMPANY
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TACOMA LAND COMPANY:

The Reorganization Agreement dated July 29th, 1898, having been signed by a majority in interest of the Stockholders, is hereby declared operative. Stockholders who wish to become parties to the agreement, must deposit their stock, properly indorsed, with the Depositary of the Committee, the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on or before November 1st, 1898, and receive therefor the Trust Company's negotiable Certificates. After November 1 no deposits of stock will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the Reorganization Committee may impose. Copies of the Reorganization Agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company, or from the Chairman of the Committee at his office, No. 120 Broadway.

Dated New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

SAMUEL E. KILNER, Chairman.
DANIEL S. LAMONT,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
JOHN U. BROOKMAN,
WILLIAM T. WRIGHT.
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
The National Linseed Oil Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for the deposit of stock of the National Linseed Oil Company with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK has been extended to such date as may be fixed hereafter by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
JAMES H. ECKELS, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Stock Exchange business continues restricted. Chief activity shows still in the trust stocks, where manipulation proceeds in free and easy fashion.

Speculators who have been selling Northern Pacific stock because of faith in fables representing that Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. J. P. Morgan have become enemies were brought up yesterday in a short turn—Northern Pacific common stock, which has been so much under the hammer for days past, becoming the strongest stock on the list. Speculators who were selling it short at 38 and under were glad to rush to cover at 40 or better.

In all the hubbub talk with which Wall Street has been assailed recently, there has at no time been any question raised as to the fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad is actually earning substantial dividends on its common capital stock—not only earning such dividends, but earning handsome surpluses in addition.

It may be that Northern Pacific shares are not yet well enough seasoned to become stock market leaders, though some theorists have been proceeding on enthusiastic views of that sort. But quite apart from what may be the ups or downs of the shares on the Stock Exchange, it is now become a matter of record that the reorganized Northern Pacific Company is accomplishing results that are simply phenomenal, and though Wall Street may for a time ignore current exhibits, market values in the long run are bound to be influenced and controlled by records continually inspiriting.

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Bear traders continue to bombard the Street with depressing tales abundant and various. Apprehensions that free silver may be in control of the next Congress, apprehensions that the peace convention in Paris may result in a renewal of war with Spain—such nonsense gets circulation and to some extent attention. Difficult as reasonable men may find it to comprehend the fact, it is none the less true that stocks are sold short in Wall Street on just such foolish bases. And the result is that a short interest extends throughout the general market greater than has been the average at any time for a long while past.

***

Only one genuinely serious phase shows in the security market, and that reflects the dangers attending blind pool manipulation of "industrials," like Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust. Again yesterday those two stocks stood for almost as many Stock Exchange transactions as all the rest of the list put together. Sugar Trust lost a fraction for the day; Tobacco Trust fell off about 2 points. Both made new low records in their current downward movement. In both stocks selling by inside interests seemed to be evident and on a large scale—attended by strenuous manipulative efforts to hold quotations as firmly as possible pending the execution of unloading processes.

Deliveries were yesterday openly made of certificates in the names of Sugar Trust Trustees, some such certificates having been issued as long ago as 1894.

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Railway earnings reports continue almost uniformly encouraging. Nearly every important system shows increases. It looks as if the pace set by the St. Paul was being followed fairly well by every other important road in Western territory.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $19,000 3s, ccupon, at 105⅝@105½; $500 do., registered, at 104⅝; $2,100 do., small, at 105¼@104⅝@105⅝@105¼; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 127¼, and $25,000 do., coupon, at 127⅜.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Inter. Paper	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1½	Manhattan Cons.	¾
At. Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Central Pacific	1½	Northern Pacific	1¾
Chi. & Alton	1	Northern Pac. pf.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Pacific Coast	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Chicago & N. W.	1½	Pullman Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
C., L. & W. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Consolidated Gas	2	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Consolidated Ice	1	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	⅜	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Minn. Iron, t. r., Sta. 2	⅜
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅞	N. J. Central	⅝
B. & Ohio, all in. pd.	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
B. & Ohio pf., w. i.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	⅝	Third Avenue	6
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	¾
Denver & R. G.	½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment pd.	1
Inter. Paper pf.	¾		
Luclede Gas	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1
Cent. Pac., S. J. 6s	1½
L., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Wabash, deb. B.	1

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P. 1st, C.	1
P. & W. 5s	1⅝
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	1
L. E. & West. 2d 6s	1
Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s	1½
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	3
Tenn., C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Union El. 1st, t. r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $161,898,504; balance, $12,760,416; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,031,844.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 3@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long, and 5.22½, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium, telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 110¾; Union Pacific preferred, ¾, to 67; New York Central, ⅝, to 118¾; Reading, ¼, to 8⅞; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 112⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅜. Atchison sold at 12⅞, Canadian Pacific at 80¾, Erie first preferred at 34½, Pennsylvania at 60½, and Northern Pacific preferred at 77⅛. Bank of England lost £14,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 30c., and exchange on London was 25f. 32c.

BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

All three conspicuous Granger shares showed strength yesterday on buying of apparently excellent character. St. Paul made a net gain of nearly a point, Rock Island gained a full point, while Burlington made ⅝ fractional advance. Of all three stocks there was more commission-house buying than has recently been seen.

"A FIGHT TO THE FINISH."

About 80,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. After selling at 111½, it fell to 109, the closing quotation being but a fraction above the day's lowest figure.

Some Wall Street gossips persist in "settling" the sugar trade fight. The statement of the representative of Messrs. Arbuckle quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, averring that no settlement had been made and that they knew of no plans for settlement, was yesterday afternoon supplemented by the following laconic statement by an officer of the Sugar Trust itself:

"This fight is a fight to the finish."

TOBACCO TRUST FINANCE.

Reports that the Tobacco Trust is practically to double the amount of its common stock outstanding—lifting the present figure of $21,000,000 to $40,000,000—got consideration in Wall Street despite equivocal statements—intended to be construed as denials—which came from some insiders.

Some time ago a syndicate was organized to underwrite a big issue of new Tobacco Trust stock, and yesterday members of this syndicate received formal notice that they would not be called upon to participate by taking any part of the proposed issue. It had been intended to offer new stock to shareholders at a price considerably lower than the market quotation of Tobacco Trust stock as it ruled in midsummer. But the recent demoralization in the market for the stock seems to have completely upset the plan and made untenable certain features of the underwriting syndicate plan. In some quarters it is believed that a large amount of the new Tobacco Trust issue has already been marketed by a Stock Exchange firm which has been borrowing old stock for delievery against the new certificates.

Wall Street, however, can have only guesses and theories about Tobacco Trust affairs—even when official statements come along.

FLOWER BULLISHNESS.

Both of the Northern Pacific stocks were notably strong yesterday, the common selling up to 40¼ and the preferred to 75½, and both closing at their highest prices. The common stock's gain was 1¾ points and that of the preferred 1 point. Friends of ex-Gov. Flower were conspicuous buyers of the Northern Pacifics throughout the day and their purchases were augmented by more or less covering by professional traders, the majority of whom have recently been rampantly bearish on both Northern Pacific issues. Among business associates of ex-Gov. Flower there seems to be increased confidence in the stock market and a general feeling that stocks bought now will soon show material and substantial profits. And this bullishness is showing in steady purchases of the standard shares.

CONSOLIDATED GAS STRONG.

Consolidated Gas made a 3-point drop yesterday, although transactions in the stock amounted to only 350 shares. Brokers who have been watching the market position of Consolidated Gas of late say there is a comparatively small supply of the stock and that there is also a considerable short interest in it. All sorts of bearish talk concerning wars with competitors and new competition has recently been in circulation and there has been an evident effort to shake out holders of the stock.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Friends of Brooklyn Rapid Transit continue to talk most confidently of the outlook for their property. They point to the steadily increasing earnings and also lay much stress upon pending developments having to do with the supplying of light and power throughout the territory tributary to the company's trolley lines. The understood project of Brooklyn Rapid Transit to sell its surplus electric power is only vaguely intimated by insiders, but in such quarters many hopes seem to be builded thereon.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, an undisputed iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"So far as the cruder forms of iron and steel are involved, the markets are very quiet. The makers of foundry iron have a very heavy tonnage of orders on their books—the majority taken at low prices—so that they are independent. Only a few buyers, relatively speaking, enter the market for moderate quantities, so that the volume of business is small. The fact that they call for additional quantities and that they are crowding the furnaces for deliveries is interpreted as proving that consumption is fully taking care of the heavy output. Our monthly statistics show a moderate increase in output and a decline in coke iron stocks of over 50,000 tons during September. Bessemer pig in the Central West is very dull, but prices are very well maintained.

"In steel billets and sheet bars the market has eased somewhat, the mild pressure to sell coming from districts outside of Pittsburg. The amount of business done, however, has been light. Export orders are difficult to put through on account of high freights.

"Now that the Federal Steel Company has become an established fact the iron trade will watch with the keenest interest further developments of the plans of its organizers. During the past month a good deal of the stock of the Illinois and Minnesota companies has been placed on the market, and it is understood that some of the former large holders have realized. Where this stock has lodged has not yet developed, but the change of ownership may have a good deal of effect upon the course of events. It is understood that some of the interests in the Federal Steel Company believe in the policy of further acquisitions, while the horizon of others is bounded by Wall Street. What attitude the new company will occupy in their relations with other large producers is also a matter which may seriously influence the course of the markets for some time to come.

"In the various lines of finished iron and steel the fresh tonnage coming into the market is quite large and prices generally continue satisfactory. The wire trade has been quite active, and it is intimated that a stiffening of prices may be decreed at the meeting of the wire nail makers at Pittsburg next week. In the merchant pipe trade Pittsburg mills have received one order for about 30 miles and another for 100 miles of line pipe. San Francisco is in the market for quite a large block of riveted pipe. Some good car orders have been placed in the West, and a fair run of moderate sized contracts for structural material has been received.

"The ship plates and the structural material for the three battle ships and for the five monitors will be made by a leading company in the Pittsburg district, the order aggregating about 25,000 tons. This does not, of course, include the armor, which is placed by the Navy Department direct.

"The plates for a large number of the torpedo boats have been awarded by the contractors to an Eastern mill.

"It is understood that the negotiations among the steel rail manufacturers are in abeyance for the present, but that a meeting is to be called in about two weeks.

"We note the sale of about 3,000 tons of relaying rails for shipment to Mexico, the price paid being reported at $14.75."

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Messrs. Moore & Schley, as syndicate managers, have issued the following circular letter to shareholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company:

"At your meeting held at Tracy City, Tenn., Sept. 15, pursuant to the notice of July 7, the holders of a large majority of the stock voted to approve the proposed arrangements with the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, and none of the stock voted in the negative.

"Among the contracts then so expressly approved were (1) an agreement with the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, dated July 15, 1898, whereunder your company is to receive $1,100,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, and $440,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Alabama Company; and (2) a syndicate agreement, dated June 23, 1898, between your company and Messrs. Moore & Schley and certain syndicate subscribers, whereunder such bonds and stock of the Alabama Company guaranteed by your company are to be transferred to the syndicate in consideration of cash to be provided under the first-mentioned agreement for the construction of the works of the steel company. Copies of both of these agreements were mailed to you at the same time as the notice of July 7, 1898.

"In and by the syndicate agreement authority was given to the syndicate managers, in behalf of the syndicate, to offer to the shareholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, or to the public, through such trust company or other agent, and in such manner, as the syndicate managers should deem proper, any and all of the said guaranteed bonds and preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, in blocks, each of $1,000 bond and $400 preferred stock, for $1,000 in money.

"Accordingly, on any day in October after the 17th inst., at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, corner of Wall Street and Nassau Street, in the City of New York, the undersigned syndicate managers, in behalf of the syndicate, will receive from any and all stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, recorded as such on the books of the company at the close of business on the 17th day of October, 1898, subscriptions upon the following conditions for bonds and preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, guaranteed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, upon the basis of $1,000 in money for each block of one $1,000 bond and $400 preferred stock.

"Twenty per cent. of the total amount of each accepted subscription shall be paid in cash upon the acceptance of any subscription (in whole or in part) and shall constitute an agreement to make all subsequent payments at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent. in any calendar month, as and when the same shall be called for by the undersigned by public advertisement in The New York Sun. Transferable certificates of subscription and payment will be issued in respect of every such subscription, and, upon complete performance thereof, as and when required by the undersigned pursuant to the terms of their said circular of Oct. 1, the bond and stock called for by such subscription certificate, upon surrender thereof, will be delivered by the undersigned out of the bonds and stock by them to be received under the two agreements above mentioned; the undersigned and the syndicate assuming liability and being chargeable only to the extent that they shall receive such stock and bonds for the ratable benefit of the syndicate subscribers, and the subscribing stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company; bonds and certificates for stock for the aggregate amount required already having been lodged in escrow with the Manhattan Trust Company, with power to certify, register, and deliver the same.

"Should any subscriber hereunder fail to pay any installment within thirty days after the call therefor shall have been published as above provided, the undersigned, at their option, may declare such subscriber in default, and thereupon at their pleasure and without further accountability they may transfer to any other person any and all rights and interest under and upon such unpaid subscription, including any and all stock or bonds held therefor; although, in their discretion, either generally or in special instances, and upon such conditions as they deem proper, the undersigned may waive this limitation or may extend any period for payment. Every transferee of any subscription shall become and be bound to make all payments then remaining to be made thereon.

"It is and it shall continue to be within the exclusive discretion of the undersigned to determine the extent to which any subscription shall be accepted, and the time and manner of allotment thereunder. No right in respect of any subscription shall exist or accrue unless or except the same shall have been expressly accepted by the undersigned and then only to the extent of such acceptance. The total possible subscription ($1,100,000) is a little less than 5 per cent. of the total stock of your company."

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the regular meeting of Stock Exchange Governors yesterday the following securities were admitted to the regular Stock Exchange list:

Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company—$1,062,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1920, Nos. 1 to 62 inclusive, 2,001 to 3,000 inclusive.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company—$1,025,000 additional second mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. 2,601 to 3,625 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $3,625,000, Nos. 1 to 3,625 inclusive.

Third Avenue Railroad Company—$2,000,000 additional capital stock, to be added on Nov. 2, 1898, to amount now on the list, upon receipt of an official notice from the company that said stock has been issued and paid for, making a total of $12,000,000 of stock listed.

West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway Company—$150,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1911, Nos. 3,101 to 3,250 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $3,250,000, Nos. 1 to 3,250 inclusive.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—$281,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. 18,754 to 19,034 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $19,034,000, Nos. 1 to 19,034 inclusive.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

If earnings will not permit necessary sums to be expended at present and show dividends earned they are not likely to do so later. The Lake Erie and Western is either trusting to a lucky gain in revenue or will be compelled to issue bonds for "improvements" really to repair neglect of past years.

Now, has the company, in past years, as claimed, spent such liberal amounts for maintaining its property that it is justified in the savings in this account which, it is admitted, are now being made? In 1897 there was spent on maintenance of way only $450 per mile, and in the last three years the average was only $467 per mile of road. This is not two-thirds of the amount which would be a reasonable sum for the purpose named. The company's reports show that between 1887 and 1895 considerable portions of the yearly surplus which it then had were used for betterments. These expenditures stopped when the Northern Ohio was taken over, and its interest had to be met. They averaged for eight years $242,999 per year for maintenance of way. This was $335 per mile for the entire period.

The figures show that the company has spent in the last six years out of operating expenses for maintenance of its roadbed $2,029,934, an average of $338,154 per year, which equals $466 per mile. That sum is altogether too small to keep the roadway in proper repair. An expenditure of $700 per mile would be none too liberal for a road situated as the Lake Erie and Western. Estimating on this basis, the company should have spent $1,400 per mile more in the last three years than was actually expended, to properly keep up its roadway repair. This indicates that since 1892 its maintenance expenses have been about $1,000,000 short of what should have been spent according to a conservative estimate. It will be noticed, however, that the total amount spent in the years named for what are called "betterments" approximates $900,000, just about what we estimate as the shortage in maintenance expenses on a none too liberal allowance. The conclusion would appear to be irresistible that the claims of the company, that the present low roadway charges are possible because of very liberal expenditures in past years, do not hold. What the company calls "betterments" certainly cannot be entitled to that term. They do not represent material additions and improvements to its property.

There is another very important point relating to the finances. Since 1893 the company has made large charges to capital for new equipment. As a matter of fact, the rolling stock now owned is considerably less than in that year. The company has 612 fewer freight cars and twelve fewer locomotives than in 1893. Will the company's officers explain this shortage?—Wall Street Daily News.

A BIG BOND SALE.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that a large block of Pittsburg and Western 4s has been marketed in Europe, the purchasers being several well-known British investment interests. The price is said to have been above the prevailing New York market quotation. The bonds have recently been conspicuously steady in this market. Yesterday they got up to 94, the highest price of the year.

WESTERN PROSPERITY.

From all parts of the West there continued to come encouraging reports of business betterment. Merchants throughout the territory west of the Mississippi River are enjoying increased activity, and there seems to be a general movement there, such as has not been felt in the Eastern section. Wall Street feels this activity through the increased demand for money from Western banks, and it is significant that Western financial institutions report that their need for funds comes more from trade circles than from the farming communities to be used in crop moving. Eastern men who have recently returned from Western trips are talking with the greatest of enthusiasm over conditions and the outlook throughout that section.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of a quarterly dividend of ¾ per cent. on Rio Grande Western preferred stock.

Dissolution of brokerage firm of John Grant Dater & Co., Mr. Dater continuing the business.

Increase of $3,623,441 in Great Northern's surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Leading representatives of planing mill plants in the Northwest stated to be promoting the amalgamation of twenty-four concerns into one company.

Annual meeting Western Union stockholders and election of James Stillman as director in place of R. G. Rolston, deceased. Increase of $311,847 in surplus earnings for year.

Departure of George Coppell, Chairman of the Denver and Rio Grande Board of Directors, for his semi-annual trip of inspection of that property.

Increase of $121,199 in Illinois Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $110,686 since July 1. Decrease of $27,438 in gross earnings for September.

Meeting of Committee of Arbitration to listen to arguments for and against the granting of differentials to the Canadian Pacific on freight to California.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio, Southwestern.	$6,386
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,057
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	3,292
International and Great Northern	28,944
Louisville and Nashville	40,085
Missouri Pacific	24,000
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	4,854
Rio Grande Southern	943
St. Louis and San Francisco	2,537
St. Louis Southwestern	12,061
Southern Railway	38,548
Wheeling and Lake Erie	260
Total increase twelve roads	$172,967
Increase previously reported	284,057
Total increase 24 roads	$457,024

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The following showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$6,175
Chicago Great Western	962
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	9,086
Evansville and Indianapolis	685
Evansville and Terre Haute	165
Kanawha and Michigan	536
Lake Erie and Western	2,274
Minneapolis and St. Louis	7,519
Central Branch, (Missouri Pacific.)	2,000
New York, Ontario and Western	5,290
Rio Grande Western	3,800
Total decrease eleven roads	$ 38,472
Decrease previously reported	42,190
Total decrease fourteen roads	$80,662
Net increase	$376,362

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. announced yesterday the engagement of $500,000 of European gold. A member of the firm said that there was just a margin of profit in the transaction. The gold movement since Aug. 2 last is as follows:

Lazard Frères	$9,200,000
National City Bank	3,000,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,800,000
Bank of British North America	1,025,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000,000
United States Mortgage and Trust Company	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	800,000
Kountze Brothers	800,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	600,000
Morton, Bliss & Co.	500,000
Manhattan Trust Company	300,000
Zimmermann & Forshay	300,000
Park Bank	100,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	500,000
Total	$20,925,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus & Ohio R. stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. Co. 1st 6 p. c.	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry stock	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas 1st stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	108½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	26¾
Amsterdam preferred	63	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98¼	99½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	45	48
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28¼	29
Federal Steel pf.	69	69½
Glucose common	58	58½
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	52
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10¼	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	115	130	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	—3
23½	30	345	Am. Malting Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
78¾	80	163	Am. Malting Co. pf	80	80¼	79⅞	80¼	
36¼	36¼	3,560	American Cotton Oil	35¼	36¼	35¼	36¼	+1⅛
85¼	86	170	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
128	133	87	American Express	130½	130½	130	130	
11	11⅜	1,630	Am. Spirits Mfg	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
33¼	34	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
109⅜	109⅝	79,091	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	110¼	111½	109	109¼	— ½
105¾	106¼	295	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	105½	105¾	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
96	98	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	
118⅝	118⅞	98,940	American Tobacco	120	120¼	116	118⅝	—1⅞
27½	28¼	500	Am. Steel & Wire	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
87	87¾	2,500	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86⅞	88¼	86⅞	88	+1½
35	36	31	Ann Arbor pf	35	36	35	36	
124	125	600	At., T. & S. F	122½	125⅜	122½	125⅜	+ ¼
33¼	33⅝	5,213	At., T. & S. F. pf	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
44	45	100	B. & O., all In. pd	44½	44½	44½	44½	
68	68¼	100	B. & O. pf., when iss	68	68	68	68	— ½
58⅜	61	200	B. & O. Southw. pf	58	58¾	58	58¾	— ⅛
3	3¼	100	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
64¼	64⅝	6,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64	64⅞	64	64⅝	+ ⅛
53	54	420	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	
25½	26	410	Central Pacific	23	25½	25	25½	+1½
21¼	21¾	960	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
155	158	200	Chicago & Alton	157½	157½	157	157	+1
114⅜	114½	13,285	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114	114⅝	113⅞	114½	+ ⅝
53⅝	54⅜	10	Chi. & East. Ill	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	
14⅜	14½	3,157	Chicago Great West	14½	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
40	41	25	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
7¾	8¼	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8	8	8	8	— ⅝
28½	29	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	29¾	29¾	28⅝	28¾	—1¼
106¾	107⅛	19,375	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	106¾	107⅝	106¾	107⅜	+ ⅝
159	160	370	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	157½	158½	157¾	158½	+3
130¾	131	206	Chicago & Northw	130½	130¾	130¼	130⅜	+1½
101	101⅜	3,621	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	100¾	101¼	100⅝	101¼	+1
23⅜	24	670	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
39¼	39⅝	500	C., C., C. & St. L	40	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
44⅜	45¼	1,400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	44¼	45½	44	44	+ ⅛
169	172	300	Consolidated Gas	171	172	171	172	+3
47	48	200	Consolidated Ice	46	46	46	46	+1
87½	91	1	Consolidated Ice pf	92	92	92	92	
104	105	1,289	Del. & Hudson	103⅝	104¼	102½	104¼	+ ¼
134	135	160	Denver & R. G	134	135	134	134	+ ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	700	Denver & R. G. pf	53⅜	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅛
121	125	30	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	125	123	121	121	
33	33⅜	14	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
33⅝	34	400	Erie 1st pf	33⅞	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
79½	79⅝	306	General Electric	79⅜	79⅝	79½	79½	+ ¼
135¼	136¼	1,700	Great Northern pf	136	136¾	135¾	135⅞	+ ¼
35¼	35½	750	Hawaiian Sugar	34	34½	34	34½	+1½
109	109½	400	Illinois Central	109	109¾	109	109¾	
54	54¼	100	International Paper	54	54	54	54	+ ¾
87½	87⅝	650	Int. Paper pf	86½	86½	86	86	— ¾
8½	8¾	25	Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	
17	18	900	K. C. Pitts. & Gulf	17¾	18	17⅜	17⅞	
46½	47	300	Laclede Gas	47¼	47½	46½	46½	— ⅝
90	92	15	Laclede Gas pf	90	90	90	90	
14	14⅜	420	Lake Erie & West	13¾	14¾	13⅝	14¼	
60	61	918	Lake Erie & West. pf	60	60¾	60	60¾	+ ¼
54¼	54⅜	3,340	Louisville & Nashville	53¾	54½	53¾	54½	+ ½
93⅜	93⅞	6,045	Manhattan Con	93	94	93	93½	+ ⅜
162⅜	162⅞	3,012	Metropolitan St. Ry	163½	163½	162¼	163	+ ⅛
122⅝	124½	200	Minn. Iron, t. r. std	123	123	123	123	—2
30¼	30⅝	1,420	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31	31¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¾
32	32¼	1,850	Missouri Pacific	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
31½	31⅝	530	National Lead Co	31¾	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
108	108½	50	National Lead Co. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108½	
2⅝	3	250	National Linseed Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
88	88¼	2,710	New Jersey Central	89¼	89¼	87	88⅝	— ⅜
97	100	100	New York Air Brake	99	99	99	99	
115¼	115⅝	470	New York Central	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	+ ⅜
113	113⅝	30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	11	11	11	11	
48⅞	49	100	Norfolk & West. pf	49	49	49	49	—1
6	6¼	100	North American	6	6	6	6	
40¼	40⅝	46,115	Northern Pacific	38¾	40¼	38⅝	40¼	+1¾
74¾	75⅜	4,510	Northern Pacific pf	74⅝	75¼	74⅜	74⅞	+ ⅛
26	30	100	Oregon Short Line	26	26	26	26	
45½	46	1,705	Pacific Coast	45¼	45½	45	45½	+1¼
61½	62	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	62	62	62	62	+2
32¾	32½	1,610	Pacific Mail	32	33	32	32½	+ ¼
116⅜	117⅝	585	Pennsylvania R. R	117⅛	117¼	117	117	+ ⅛
103	103½	3,065	People's Gas, Chicago	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¼	+ ⅛
43	46	600	P., C., C. & St. Louis	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43¼	+ ⅝
9	9½	500	Pitts. & West. pf	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
190¼	192	140	Pitts. Pal. Var Co	190½	190½	190½	190½	+ ¼
16⅞	17	1,750	Reading	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	3,155	Reading 1st pf	39¾	40	39⅜	39⅞	
19⅜	20	500	Reading 2d pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
55½	57	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	56	56	56	56	+ ¼
7⅜	7⅝	1,120	St. L. & San Fran	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
11	11½	360	St. Louis Southw. pf	11½	11⅝	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
79	79½	100	St. Paul & Omaha	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	+2⅜
22⅝	23½	360	Southern Pacific	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
32	33¼	875	Southern Railway pf	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
26½	26⅝	550	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
13¾	14	700	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13	— ⅝
152	154	400	Third Avenue	150	152	150	152	—6
32⅝	32⅞	9,315	Union Pacific	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅞
65¼	65⅝	8,843	Union Pacific pf	64⅜	65½	64⅝	65⅜	+1⅛
2⅜	2⅝	1,530	U. P., D. & G., t. r	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
40	44	75	United States Express	42	42	42	42	
6	6⅜	100	United States Leather	6	6	6	6	
63¼	63¾	3,765	U. S. Leather pf	63¼	64⅝	63⅛	63⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	38	2,455	United States Rubber	37⅜	38¼	37	38	+1⅛
101¼	101¾	1,565	U. S. Rubber pf	100	101¾	99⅝	101¾	+1
7⅞	8	400	Wabash	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	20¾	1,750	Wabash pf	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
120	125	5	Wells-Fargo Express	120	120	120	120	
93¾	93¾	300	West Chicago Street	93	93⅛	93	93⅛	
90¾	91	1,387	Western Union Tel	91	91	91	91	+ ⅜
3⅝	4	300	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18½	19	100	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	19	19	19	19	—1
Sales		375,000						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	Pitts & West 1st
15,000@3 100¾	3,000 61	1,000 93¾
1,000 100½	Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	2,000 93⅝
10,000@3 100⅜	3,000 120⅞	10,000 93¼
500 100½	Illinois Cent. Louisville	6,000 93¼
1,000 100⅝	Div 3½s	6,000 94
2,500 100½	20,000 93¾	5,000 93⅞
2,000 100½	10,000 93½	Pac Coast 1st 5s
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Iowa Central 1st 5s	25,000 105
5,000 88	1,000 104¾	5,000 105½
At. T & S F adjst 4s	2,000 105	3,000 105
10,000 71	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 70⅞	5,000 73⅜	10,000 96¾
1,000 71	5,000 72½	12,000 96¼
21,000 70¾	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	5,000 98¾
5,000 70⅞	5,000 90½	5,000 96⅞
21,000 71	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	10,000 97
7,000 71½	10,000 100	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
5,000 71	L S & M So 1st coup	15,000 80
22,000 70⅞	2,000 107½	St L S W 1st
10,000 71	L S & M So 3½s	3,000 79¼
Gen 4s	1,000@20F 106¼	32,000 79½
11,000 93¼	2,000 106	St P, M & M, Montana
4,000 93⅜	Long Island G M 4s	ext 4s
20,000 93½	5,000 90	25,000 101
5,000 93⅝	Louis & Nash, Pens &	12,000 101½
72,000 93½	Atl 1st	St P, M & M consld 6s,
500 93⅜	2,000 106¾	reduced to 4½s
B & O 3½s, when issued	2,000 106	3,000 109
15,000 95⅜	Metropolitan Elev 1st	San An & Ar Pass 4s
B & O 4s, when issued	1,000 117¼	10,000 67¾
15,000 93¼	Met St Ry gen 5s	3,000 67⅞
45,000 93⅜	2,000 114	Scioto Val & N E 4s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Minn & St L con 5s	2,000 94
2,000 87¼	5,000 108¾	1,000 95¾
7,000 87	4,000@20F 108¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000 109¾
3,000 89¼	2,500 88⅞	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	5,000 88¾	1,000 97⅛
5,000 35⅛	2,500 89¼	4,000 97
Cent of N J gen 5s	10,000 88½	Southern Ry, Memphis
Registered	5,000 88⅝	Div 1st
1,000 112	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	5,000 105⅛
Cent Ohio reorg 1st	6,000 62¼	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Bir-
10,000 107½	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	mingham Div 1st
Cent Pac, San Joaquin	4,000 83	2,000 92
Branch 6s	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	Term R R Ass'n of St L
8,000 102½	1,000 104⅞	con 5s
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	10,000 104¼	8,000 100
5,000 86⅜	Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div,	10,000 107	10,000 44
1st cons 4s	N Y Central & Hudson,	15,000 44½
8,000 104	Lake Shore col 3½s	18,000 44⅜
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s	20,000 94½	10,000 44½
5,000 108⅝	Mich Cent col 3½s	20,000 44⅜
Chi, B & Q 4s	1,000 93	5,000 44⅞
1,000 100	N Y Central deb 5s	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr
Chi, B & Q con 7s	1,000 110½	Co certfs
2,000 116¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	3,000 90¼
5,000@5F 116¼	3,000 90	1,000 91
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	5,000 91⅛
2,000 103¼	7,000 102	5,000 91
2,000 103½	N Y, S & W G M	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	6,000 84	Co certfs
1,000 108	Norf & W Ry con 4s	1,000 90
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000 83	Union Pacific 4s
1,000 111⅞	Northern Ohio 1st	10,000 90½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s,	1,000 100	1,000 90¾
Series A	Nor Pac 1st reg	21,000 90¾
18,000 105¾	5,000 116½	2,500 90¾
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi &	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	15,000 90¾
Pac West 5s	8,000 66¾	5,000 90¾
5,000 113⅝	32,000 66¼	17,000 90¾
Chi & N W gen 3½s	3,000 66½	1,000 90⅜
2,000@20F 102½	1,000 66⅝	500 90¾
4,000 old 103	2,000 66¾	32,000 90¾
Coupon gold 4s	3,000 66⅝	8,000@3 90¾
3,000 115	24,000 66⅝	4,000 90¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	5,000 66⅝	U P, D & G 1st, Trust
18,000 104⅜	9,000 66¼	Co certfs
Chi Term Transfer 4s	1,000 66¼	2,000 77¼
10,000 89⅝	5,000 66⅜	18,000 77½
5,000 89½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	35,000 77¾
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s	28,000 100⅜	52,000 78
5,000 113⅝	5,000 100⅝	20,000 77⅞
Den & Rio Grande 4s	7,000 100⅜	5,000 77¾
1,000 97	Nor Pac Term 1st	10,000 77½
4,000 97⅜	10,000 115	10,000 77⅝
2,000 97	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	25,000 77¾
Den & Rio Grande 4½s	8,000 101½	5,000 77⅝
2,000 106⅛	4,000 101¾	5,000 77½
Den & Rio Grande Imp 5s	Oregon R & N 4s	Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 95	2,000 99½	1,000 112½
1,000 95	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	2,000 112⅜
East Tenn, Va & Ga	2,000 107	Wabash deb, Series B
con 5s	Oregon S L inc A 5s	10,000 32
9,000 114	10,000 75½	West Shore gtd 4s
1,000@20F 114	Inc B & col trust	12,000 109¾
1,000@20F 113¾	2,000 55¼	W N Y & P 1st
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	10,000 55⅜	2,000 108
1,000 100⅞	10,000 55	West Union col tr 5s
Erie 4s prior bonds	10,000 55¼	4,000 111½
2,000 92	12,000 55	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust
1,000 91½	10,000 55¼	Co certfs
Erie gen lien 4s	5,000 54⅝	50,000 59
10,000 70½	5,000 54½	25,000 59¼
Ft W & D C 1st	10,000 55	5,000 59⅜
1,000 75	5,000 55⅛	50,000 59½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	Reading Co gen 4s	5,000 59¾
1,000 108¼	5,000 81⅞	65,000 60
2,000 108	6,000 81⅝	25,000 59⅞
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	65,000 81¾	5,000 60¼
2,000 84½	10,000 81⅜	25,000 60¼
11,000 84¾	9,000 81⅞	1,000 60¼
	Rome, Wat & Og cons	1,000 60
	11,000 124¼	
Total sales		$1,926,000

...The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	...	Del., L. & W	143	148	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
3s, r., 1918	104¾	105¼	D. M. & Ft. D	14	15½	New Cent. Coal	33	40
3s, c., 1918	105½	106¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	N. Y. & N. H	190	192
3s, 1918, small	105	106	Eastern Elevator	55	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	80
4s, r., 1907	110¼	110¾	Eighth Avenue	360	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	33
4s, c., 1907	111	111¾	Erie 2d pf	17	17½	Norfolk So	55	66
4s, r., 1925	127	127½	Ev. & T. H	33	33½	Nor. & West	13	15½
4s, c., 1925	127	127½	Ev. & T. H. pf	60	65	Ont. Mining	4¼	...
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Ft. W. & R. G	12	15	Ore. R. & N	53	56
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Green Bay & W	30	...	Ore. R. & N. pf	73	76
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	H. B. Claflin	89½	98	Pac. Coast 1st pf	81	84
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Harlem	350	...	Penn. Coal	330	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Homestake	55	...	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1¼
Alb. & Sus	180	...	Ill. Cent. l. l	96	100	Peo. & Eastern	3	5
American Coal	110	120	Ill. Steel Co., tr. r., stamped	90	95	P., C., C. & St. L	65	67
Am. Dist. Tel	...	40	Iowa Central pf	32	33	P., Ft. W. & C	170	...
Am. Tobacco pf	118	125	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	Quicksilver	1½	2
Ann Arbor	11	12	Kanawha & Mich	5½	6½	Quicksilver pf	5¼	7
B. & O., when is'd.	30	32	Keokuk & D. M	3	4	Rens. & Saratoga	185	...
Boston A. L. pf	103	105	K. & D. M. pf	13	15	Rome, W. & O	126	...
Brklyn Union Gas	122	125	Keokuk & West	29	32	*Rio Grande W	27	29½
Brunswick City	7⅝	8½	Kingston & Pem	3	5	*Rio G. W. pf	65	67½
Buff., R. & P	30	33	Lake Shore	192½	193	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	6	7¼
Buff., R. & P. pf	67½	75	Long Island	47	54	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	16	22
Bur., C. R. & N	80	...	Manhattan Beach	2	9	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	63	63½
Canadian Pacific	84	84½	Md. Coal pf	45	52	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf	30	30½
Chi. & Alton pf	171	...	Mexican Central	4¾	5	St. L. & S. W	4	5½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105	106½	Mex. Nat. certfs	1½	2	St. P. & Duluth	21	24
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	27	28½	Michigan Central	108	108	St. P. & D. pf	87	90
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70¾	73	Minn. & St. L	26	28	St. P., M. & M	166	170
Chi. & N. W. pf	175½	...	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	91	St. P. & O. pf	157	160
Chi. Term. Trans	7½	8½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58½	60	Sil. bullion certfs.	59¾	60½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83	88	Minn. St. P. & S. M	10	...	Sixth Avenue	200	...
Cleve. & Pitts	169	...	Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf	22	...	Southern Ry	⅞	1
Col. C. & I. Dev	⅞	⅞	Mo., K. & T	10¼	11	Standard R. & T	6	8¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	21¼	Mobile & Ohio	27	28	T. P. Land Tr	7	8
Col. Midland	6	17	Morris & Essex	175	...	Tol. & O. C	...	28
Col. Midland pf	16	17	Nat. Biscuit	31½	32	Tol. & O. C. pf	49	50
Col. & H. C. & I	5	5½	Nat. Biscuit pf	94	96	Tol., Peo. & West	...	20
Col., H. V. & T	3½	4½	Nat. Starch	5	7½			
C., H. V. & T. pf	...	24	Nat. St. 1st pf	60	75			
Com. Cable	179	...						
Consol. Coal	46	...						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20	Am. Sp. Mfg	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾
44,000	Am. Sug. Refs	110½	113⅝	108¾	109½
10	Am. Sug. Ref. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
14,200	Am. Tobacco	119⅜	119⅜	116½	119½
30	A., T. & S. F. pf	33	33⅝	33	33¼
970	Brook. R. T	64⅞	64⅞	64	64⅜
450	Central of N. J	89	89	86⅝	88½
9,000	C., B. & Q	114	114⅜	113⅝	114⅜
7,660	C., M. & St. P	106⅞	107¼	106⅜	107⅜
480	C., R. I. & Pac	160⅜	101¼	100⅛	101
70	Ches. & Ohio	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
580	Louis. & Nash	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	54¼
2,440	Manhattan	93¾	94	93¾	94
10	Mo. Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
50	Mo., K. & T. pf	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞
20	N. Y. Central	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115¼
13,330	Nor. Pacific	38⅝	40⅜	35⅝	40⅛
750	Nor. Pac. pf	74⅜	75¼	74⅛	75⅛
50	Pacific Mail	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛
520	People's Gas	103⅝	103⅝	102¾	103
500	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
540	Reading 1st pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
270	Union Pacific	32¼	32⅜	32⅛	32⅝
1,070	Union Pac. pf	64⅞	65⅜	64⅝	65⅛
90	U. S. Rubber	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾
10	U. S. Leath. pf	63⅞	64¼	63⅛	63⅝
200	U. P., D. & G	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Western Union	91	91	91	91

102,130.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71	71	70¾	70¾
46,000	Texas Pacific 2d	44	44¾	44	44¾
43,000	U. P., D. & G.	1st 77½	78	77½	78
19,000	West. Cen. 1st	59	59	59	59

$128,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Oct	$149,413	$143,027	$121,412
From July 1	1,907,442	1,849,331	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
1st week Oct	$73,692	$79,808	$77,529
From July 1	1,965,552	1,918,109	971,934
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Oct	$241,332	$230,275	$205,425
From July 1	3,249,320	3,143,264	2,777,591
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
1st week Oct	$120,721	$121,083	$105,531
From July 1	1,565,686	1,513,743	1,293,403
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week Oct	$29,015	$38,101	$18,940
From July 1	413,274	352,009	351,951
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Oct	$5,485	$6,350	$5,633
From July 1	97,696	97,559	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Oct	$24,720	$24,885	$19,226
From July 1	351,051	333,747	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Oct	$17,294	$13,912	$11,407
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,567	3,723	3,125
Month of Sept	$2,318,765	$2,346,202	$1,915,285
From July 1	6,742,839	6,565,958	5,269,870
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Oct	$117,682	$88,738	$101,743
From July 1	951,788	982,272	975,806
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Oct	$10,444	$10,980	$7,456
From July 1	156,006	153,374	112,449
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Oct	$67,866	$70,140	$59,394
From Jan. 1	2,630,319	2,615,215	2,582,204
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,956
1st week Oct	$465,640	$425,535	$438,125
From July 1	6,102,648	5,863,988	5,472,209
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	379
1st week Oct	$49,957	$57,476	$50,889
From July 1	614,057	652,118	586,231
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,990
1st week Oct	$578,000	$554,000	$460,000
From Jan. 1	19,639,720	17,906,759	16,331,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Oct	$23,000	$25,000	$18,000
From Jan. 1	1,005,201	846,378	360,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
1st week Oct	$62,118	$67,408	$74,275
From July 1	1

THE INDEPENDENT TICKET

Petition for Nominations Is Delivered to the Secretary of State.

MAY NOT HAVE BEEN FILED

M. D. Rothschild, However, Declares It Was—An "Oral Protest" Already Filed and Another May Follow.

M. D. Rothschild and a party representing the Citizens' Union yesterday took to the Secretary of State in Albany the petition for independent nominations. There is a difference of opinion as to what was done with the petition after the Secretary of State received it.

An Albany dispatch says that it was received, but not filed, and that it will not be until a corps of department clerks have examined it and found that it complies with the law. Mr. Rothschild says it was filed, and in proof of this he cites the fact that he came back to town, which he says he would not have done had there been any doubt as to the petition's ultimate fate.

According to Mr. Rothschild, an "oral protest" was filed against the petition before he and his party arrived in Albany. What this protest was he does not state, but he said it was foolish and trivial. This protest was made by William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, representing Elihu Root, counsel for Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Youngs is in Albany, and according to a dispatch from that place he was looking over the certificate last night for irregularities. He declined to make any statement until he had completed his investigation.

It is also said that another protest against the petition will be made by Col. Lovell H. Jerome of this city. According to Mr. Rothschild, the petition being on file, the only course now open to protestants is to enter their objections, and the union will then be cited to show cause why the petition shall not be withdrawn from the files. The petition places in nomination the following ticket:

For Governor—Theodore Roosevelt; Lieutenant Governor—Thoms M. Osborne; Secretary of State—Orin E. Wilson; Controller—Thomas E. Kinney; Treasurer—Edmund H. Titchener; Attorney General—Frederick W. Hinrichs, and State Engineer and Surveyor—George E. Waring, Jr.

Before Col. Roosevelt left the Republican headquarters yesterday morning he gave to Chairman Odell his letter of declination of the nomination of the independents. Mr. Odell went to his home in Newburg early in the afternoon, and it could not be learned what became of the letter. The telegram stating that the petition had been filed arrived after Mr. Odell left. The letter of declination will probably be sent to Albany to-day.

Mr. Rothschild wired Col. Roosevelt in Oyster Bay and New York asking him to forward his letter of declination at once, so that the Union could fill his place on the ticket. This will be done by naming Theodore Bacon of Rochester for the place.

The Citizens' Union, in a statement signed by Paul Fuller as Chairman and Boudinot Keith as Secretary, gave out a long statement last night, embodying their reasons for asking support for their ticket. In this statement they make the assertion that Theodore Roosevelt is an impossibility as their candidate, and that he is not worthy of their support.

The statement is also issued to explain why they nominate a head for their ticket in the person of Mr. Bacon, instead of leaving this space blank, which, they say, would be practically an indorsement of the Republican candidate. Their reason for deciding that Col. Roosevelt under no circumstances could be their candidate is that he is a machine man, under machine domination, and that they are against machines of whatever origin or purpose.

To illustrate these points they quote copiously from interviews had between them and Col. Roosevelt. Some of these extracts are as follows:

"It would be idle to conceal the deeper reasons which compel us to this movement and suggest its leading candidate. The whole United States has recently had a terrible illustration of the evils which flow from the maladministration of public affairs under the spoils system. The results of corruption can generally be measured in dollars and cents, or in moral degradation. This time we have seen these results as death and disease.

"We conceive that it would be a calamity to the State if our independent citizens should be unable to vote for Theodore Roosevelt without at the same time indorsing a machine."

Then, by way of illustration of the other side of the question, the statement contains the assertion that it will be noticed that the fact of Roosevelt's being a party man was well emphasized. It then goes on to say:

"On Saturday, Sept. 17, Mr. Roosevelt went to see Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"On Sept. 24 he declined to allow his name to be used on the Independent ticket.

"On Sept. 28 the Republican convention issued its platform."

The Republican platform is then quoted from commending the Administration of Gov. Black as wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical, and in quoting alike from Col. Roosevelt's address of acceptance of Oct. 4 the following is emphasized:

"The record made by the Republican administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted."

It was stated last night that the principal objections to be brought forward to the certificate of nomination of the Citizens' Union will be upon the ground that the signatures to the petition were obtained in bad faith by the use of Col. Roosevelt's name when it was known that he would decline.

THE STATEN ISLAND STRIKE.

Green Hands Are Unable to Hold Steam in the Boilers—The Outlook More Gloomy.

Matters in regard to the strike of the engineers and firemen employed by the Staten Island Electric Company were even in a worse condition yesterday than on the day previous. The company yesterday engaged a number of new men, and for a time it looked as if they would be able to operate the plant successfully.

This, however, proved not to be the case. After a couple of hours' running last night the lights on the different circuits began to grow dim, and soon, by about 9 o'clock, nine-tenths of the island was in complete darkness and the company admitted that it had little show of getting the light going again. This was due to the fact that the green hands could not hold steam in the boilers.

There is every probability that the whole electric system of the company will be tied up by noon to-day. Men from Manhattan and Brooklyn worked hard all day yesterday enrolling the motormen and conductors into the union, and with such success that last night it was announced that unless the firemen and engineers on strike were put back to work, the generation of power would be useless, as all hands on the cars would go out. The firemen and engineers of the Midland Company, too, gave the management of that company the choice of cutting the connection which fed the Staten Island Company's wires or else having the fires under its own boilers drawn. The connection was cut.

During the day the strikers were paid and some of them got intoxicated. About twenty of them last night went to the plant on John Street, Elm Park, and demanded that Engineer Thompson and Fireman O'Brien stop work. This they refused to do, whereupon the strikers beat Thompson into insensibility, and were about to do the same thing to O'Brien when they took alarm at the approach of a squad of police and fled.

The Staten Island Company last night offered to take the old man back at twelve hours' work for $2, but the men refused, demanding either eight hours at $2 or twelve hours at increased wages. At midnight the outlook for street lighting under several nights was blue, while the situation was such that an extra force of police was sent from Manhattan to the scene of the strike.

Election in the 112th Regiment.

An election for Lieutenant Colonel and Major was held in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment last evening, at which Col. Thomas Denny presided. Adjt. Arthur F. Schermerhorn was elected to the former office, and Capt. David Banks, Jr., to the latter. Both officers originally entered the service of the National Guard as members of Company K, Seventh Regiment, and afterward received commissions in the Twelfth Regiment. They were appointed to the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment last May.

LEGAL NOTES.

RECEIVING TRUST PROPERTY.—Certain lands in Michigan were deeded by William H. Imlay of Hartford, Conn., over forty years ago, to Chester Adams of the same place as trustee. By the terms of the trust Adams was to sell the lands and invest the net proceeds in bank stock in his own name as trustee, with power to sell such stock and to reinvest in other bank stocks. The net income was to be paid to Imlay's three unmarried daughters. The issue of any daughter was to take in fee the share held for the mother, upon her death, and upon the death of one or more of the daughters without issue the trust share or shares were to vest in the survivor or survivors. Philo P. Hotchkiss, who was afterward appointed trustee, married Georgiana, one of the daughters, the other two having died, one leaving issue. Hotchkiss, some time after his appointment, had a note of Hotchkiss & Co. discounted by the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., upon the pledge of collateral securities, which included some of this bank stock standing in the name of Hotchkiss as trustee. The bank at the time received a writing by Georgiana Hotchkiss, authorizing her husband to borrow on stock standing in his own name for her benefit. The note not having been paid, the stocks were sold at auction and purchased by the bank, which then brought suit against the National Broadway Bank of this city and others to compel the Broadway Bank to transfer to its (the Paterson bank's) name the shares. The defense was that the shares belonged to Seth M. Tuttle, as trustee in succession to Hotchkiss, who had been convicted of grand larceny and removed. The Court of Appeals has modified, by a divided court, the judgment given in favor of the defendants, by adjudging that the dividends upon the stock in question, accumulated and to be declared, should be paid to the plaintiff during the lifetime of Georgiana Hotchkiss. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that one who receives property knowing that it is the subject of a trust and that it has been transferred in violation of the duty or power of the trustee, takes it subject to the right, not only of the cestui que trust, but also of the trustee, to reclaim possession of the property. A power to pledge was held not to be included in a power to sell and to reinvest.

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THERE WAS NO MUTUAL MISTAKE.—When the Carey Manufacturing Company was about to remove its business, stock, and machinery from its place, in Elm Street, to premises in Roosevelt Street, the agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company, the British America Insurance Company, and the Western Assurance Company, which had policies upon the property of the Carey Company, issued a slip or "binder" containing a memorandum to be embodied in new policies, stating that they were to cover both places "during removal." Policies were thereafter issued, and the binder became void by its terms; but the insured afterward discovered that the policies contained a limitation of ten days, during which the insurance was to attach to both buildings, for the purpose of the removal. A fire having occurred at the Elm Street building during removal, but after ten days the insured brought actions to reform the policies, upon the ground that through mistake this limitation was inserted in these policies, with the result that the contract evidenced by them was not the contract which the parties intended to make upon the basis of the binder, the period for removal having been left indefinite in the latter paper. Justice Bischoff, before whom the cases were tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant, dismissing the complaint in each action. Justice Bischoff, in his opinion, said it was perfectly clear that the measure of the risk was affected by the length of time allowed to the plaintiff for the removal of his goods, since for that time there was double risk, and the insurer could not properly be expected to fix the premium with any degree of certainty unless some limit for the removal was fixed. That the binding slip contained no limitation as to this was not significant of the question of the insurer's intent, since by the issuance of the policy the insurer had the power to limit the effect of this indefinite provision, through the complete cancellation of the binding slip itself, which fixed the measure of liability pending the delivery of the policy and for no greater time. The question of fraud was not in the case, and the Court held there was not sufficient proof of mutual mistake.

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IT WAS NOT A CURRENT ACCOUNT.—John Fennell recovered judgment in the Seventh Municipal Court against Joseph R. Black for $341, being $135 for covering steam pipes in four houses in West Thirty-ninth Street, and the remainder for similar work in other houses. The statute of limitations having been invoked as to the first item, the plaintiff testified that the work was performed about 1893; but a bill which had been presented by him was dated Feb. 24, 1892. The defendant claimed the work was done in the Fall of 1891. The Appellate Term, on appeal, has modified the judgment by excluding the first item, holding, by Justice Giegerich, that it was fair to assume the work was finished prior to the date of the bill. The plaintiff urged that if the item was barred by the statute, that was obviated because there was a mutual, open, and current account between the parties litigant, as contemplated by Section 386 of the Code. The court held that in order to constitute a current account, within the meaning of the section, there must be items upon both sides, debit and credit. All the items in this case being on one side, the last of them, though within six years, did not, the Court said, draw with it those of longer standing.

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THE TRANSFERS AND PREFERENCES WERE NOT FRAUDULENT.—William Bourke, a few days before making a general assignment, in December, 1895, in which he preferred his wife for an indebtedness amounting to about $6,000, made transfers to several of his creditors of policies of insurance, book accounts, and other property. A dismissal by the Special Term of an action brought against Bourke and others, by George Andreae and others, to set aside the assignment, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiffs alleged that the transfers were made for the purpose of cheating and defrauding Bourke's creditors and for the purpose of preventing the assignee from reaching the property so transferred, and the general creditors from participating in the proceeds of such property. Justice Patterson, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, holds that the conclusion of the court below that all the acts of the assignee were consistent with an honest intent and purpose on his part, was correct. Bourke's financial difficulties were brought about by the burning of his stock of neckwear goods, worth $50,000, on Nov. 5, 1895. He had $27,000 of insurance, which he expected would pay the losses. Immediately after the fire, creditors pressed him for payment of their claims, and with these creditors he made the arrangements complained of, with the exception of the sale of his jewelry plant for $2,500. The underwriters resisted payment of the insurance, and a suit upon a claim he was unable to compromise having been threatened, he made the assignment. An indebtedness existing to Bourke's wife to the amount of the preference was shown in a transaction relating to a house which belonged to her.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Donnelly stock company will revive Augustin Daly's play "Pique" at the Murray Hill Theatre next week.

Manager Charles E. Ellis of the Ellis Opera Company, of which Mme. Melba will be the leading prima donna this season, made a contract yesterday with William Parry, who will have entire charge of all the productions. Mr. Parry was for many years in absolute charge of the stage during the operatic performances under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and prior to that he staged all the productions of Col. Mapleson.

The last two weeks of the engagement of Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan," at the Bijou Theatre will begin Monday, and at the expiration of the engagement the company will be disbanded. Miss May Irwin will then take possession of the theatre and introduce to this city her new play, "Kate Kip," which she has appeared in throughout the country with success. Mr. Bernard will go to the Casino and be featured in the new production of "A Dangerous Maid." The management appreciating the fact that "The Marquis of Michigan" has not proved successful, have canceled all their out-of-town engagements.

Robert Hilliard, who has played the part of John, Earl of Woodstock, in the new melodrama "Sporting Life" since it was first produced at the Academy of Music, tendered his resignation as a member of the company Tuesday night. A. W. Dingwall, the general manager of the company, said last night that Mr. Hilliard had been in the habit of inviting friends of his to occupy boxes at various performances, and requesting E. G. Gilmore to allow them to visit him during the intermissions, which is contrary to the rules of the theatre. Mr. Hilliard, when he was informed that it would not be allowed, said that if his wishes as the star of the company could not be complied with he would resign. The part was played yesterday by R. A. Roberts, who formerly played the part of Sergeant Dan Doxey.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Waldorf Astor Buys Three Fifth Avenue Lots—Other Dealings and Sales at Auction.

George R. Read has purchased for William Waldorf Astor from Charles Macrae, representing the Messrs. Bonner, sons of Robert Bonner, three lots on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-sixth Street, the southeriy lot being 25 by 100 and the two northerly ones each 25 by 125. Mr. Astor already owned the immediate corner and two lots at the rear on Fifty-sixth Street, so that he now controls a plot 100.5 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on the street. The Fifty-seventh Street corner is owned by Collis P. Huntington.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Zophar Mills the five-story brick building 146 Front Street, between Maiden Lane and Depeyster Street, 17.9 by 68.

It was reported yesterday that the five-story stone-front dwelling 30 Fifth Avenue, 26.3 by 100, had been sold for about $98,000.

Henry Chaffee is the buyer of the Lorillard Spencer property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Edward Oppenheimer has bought the plot at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, 100 by 95.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Charles A. Peabody and John K. Van Rensselaer, executors of the estate of John K. Adams, the dwelling 130 East Thirty-fifth Street, 23.10 by 98.9.

Pease & Elliman have sold for George R. Read, for about $50,000, the two-story brick stable 139 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, and for Levi P. Morton the dwellings 20 and 24 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 15.8 by 100. It is understood that these two transactions constituted a trade.

The Hotel Hanover, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, has changed hands. D. P. Hathaway, for many years proprietor of the Prospect House, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y., and manager of the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., has leased the building for a term of years from the owner, Dr. Hayt. The transfer was consummated by Matt J. Ward.

A. B. Keght has sold the three-story light brick and stone dwelling 129 West Eighty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.

Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, has sold to G. W. Arthur and others seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive. The price reported is $105,000. Dwellings will be erected on the plot.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Maximilian Zentman the four and five story brick buildings 533 and 539 Fifth Street, on a plot 92 by 97; also from Michael Caldron the four-story buildings, 408 and 410 Cherry Street, 42.8 by 97.9, and from Mrs. Eliza Meehan the three-story building 414 Cherry Street, 20.2 by 97.9.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Rosenberg & Feinberg, for improvement, the old buildings 9 to 14 Clinton Street, on a plot 75 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have leased for John R. Suydam for a term of years 12 East Forty-first Street at about $3,000 per annum.

There was practically no competition for the vacant lot 634 Broadway, sold in foreclosure yesterday by Peter F. Meyer. The first bid was $20,000 over a mortgage of $120,000. An outsider staid in for a few bids, but the property was finally knocked down to the plaintiffs, Louis and Samuel Sachs, for a total of $154,500.

Philip A. Smyth sold by executor's orders several parcels on City Island and Throgg's Neck. All the properties were of small value, and $25 advances were the order of the day. These came in quick succession, however, and the sale was, altogether, the liveliest of recent auctioneerom events. The parcels were all disposed of as follows: To Henry S. Pell, for $850, about one acre of salt meadow in the block west of Main Street and south of Ditmars Street, City Island; also to H. S. Pell, for $1,025, the frame dwelling on Main Street, City Island, near Ditmars Street, on a plot 51.8 by 225; also to H. Hunneke, for $2,550, the three-story frame dwelling southwest corner of Main and Orchard Streets, City Island, 50 by 100; also to H. S. Pell, for $300 each, four lots on Prospect Street, City Island, south side, 100 feet west of Main Street, each 25 by 100.6; also to J. P. Harkness, for $330 each, three lots adjoining the foregoing on the north, and to George Levinesss, for $420, one lot adjoining the foregoing on the north.

Philip A. Smyth also sold, at executor's sale, to Anthony Wenner, for $24,87[illegible], the 24½ acres, with residence, stables, etc., known as the Rime Place, at Throgg's Neck.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at public auction to Harold O'Neil, for $19,250, the 2½-story brick building 45 Jay Street, 23.3 by 87.6 by 22.2 by 88.4; also at public auction to Joseph J. O'Donohue, for $36,500, the five-story brick building 164 and 165 West Street, 45.2 by 50.3 by 43.10 by 50.3.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Julius Kirschbaum, for $11,225, the three-story stone-front dwelling 113 East Ninety-first Street, 15 by 100.8.

James L. Wells sold, at executor's sale, to Seligman & Ellinger, for $6,800, the four-story brick tenement 346 East Sixtieth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

The executor's sale of the six dwellings 21 to 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, was adjourned for one week by Auctioneer Harnett.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, A. Sidney Norton, referee, 112 West Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $800.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayers, referee, 391 to 395 Washington Street, southeast corner of Hubert Street, runs south 75 by east 70 by north 25 by east 9.9 by north 50 by west 79.9, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $49,975.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of the Boulevard, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,234; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 228 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 53.1 feet east of the Boulevard, 15.11 by 70.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,735; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 235 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,962.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-third Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 20 by 93.11; Louis Reiss of 1,209 Lexington Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 4,111 Third Avenue, for a two-story brick office and meeting rooms, 27.8 by 76; estate of W. A. Bedell of 4,109 Third Avenue, owner; C. W. & A. A. Stoughton of 96 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for two six-story brick and stone flats, 50 and 25 by 90; P. J. Quirk of 2,088 Seventh Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $115,000.

Central Park West, west side, 124.3 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 52 by 90; William Call of 1,133 Broadway, owner; J. E. Ware and S. S. Harde of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 80; John Madden of 650 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $20,000.

Main Street, north side, 150 feet east of Arnow Place, for a two-story frame engine house and a one-story storage house, 26 by 80; city, owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $8,200.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 721 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 60; J. F. Fonda, owner; Thomas Scott, builder; cost, $4,600.

Eleventh Street, south side, 105 feet west of Avenue A, Unionport, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and a frame barn, 20 by 30 and 16 by 25; Mary Walsh, owner; Adam Mitchler, builder; cost, $850.

Park Avenue, west side, 343 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50; Northern Improvement Company of 717 Tremont Avenue, owner; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $17,500.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to a two-story brick shop; Joseph Bierhoff, owner; C. A. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 549 West Fortieth Street, to a three-story brick and frame stable; John Halligan, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $200.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 26 feet south of Logan Street, to a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 58; Otto Mollenhauer, owner; James E. Dobbs of 120 Sixth Street, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 12.

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of Pelham Av, 97.2x25x102x25.6; Concetta Del Bello and another to Lena Di Ciocca, ½ part..... 3,500

CLINTON AV, corner of Spring St, 100x100; Sarah E. Wilson to Duncan McGibbon..... 25

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of 171st St, 25x100; E. B. Levy to Elizabeth Bauer..... 700

GORE LOT at centre line of block between 160th and 161st Sts, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 5.6x n w 25.2x s 8.4x e 25; Harry K. and Shepherd Knapp to David D. Groo..... 200

HOME ST, 1,156, 20x84.9x20.2x82.6; Peter J. Stumpf to George Stolz..... 100

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft s of Prospect Av, and 27.2 ft n of 169th St, runs n 247.8x s 231.8xw 50.3; Jenny A. Carew to Gregorio Di Lorenzo..... 10

LOT 58, Block B, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Blanche M. Reed..... 1

LOT 492, map of amended Hudson P. Rose Mapes's estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Ellen Branigan..... 492

PART OF LOT 282, map of portion of Dater estate; Frederick McCarthy to Abel Davis..... 250

PART OF LOT 283, map of portion of Dater estate; Frederick McCarthy to Herman and Johanna Wieben..... 250

PLOT, 84 ft n of 52d St and 425 ft w of 11th Av, runs n 78x n w 75.5x s 91.6x e 75; Obed H. Sanderson, referee, to Isaac N. Hebbard..... 6,100

ROAD from Fort Schuyler to Westchester, adjoining land of Arabella D. Huntington; contains 12 97-100 acres; Alfred H. Morris to Collis P. Huntington..... 13,000

SHERIDAN ST, n s, 75 ft e of Barker Av, 25x88x irregular; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Ann Lenahan..... 440

SHERIDAN ST, n e corner of Barker Av, 75x90.8; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Ann Lenahan..... 875

VYSE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; George Stolz to Peter J. Stumpf.. 1

1ST AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x77; John Bittner and wife to John Volz.... 21,300

1ST AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x77; Frank A. Uehlein, as executor, to John Bettner..... 20,000

3D AV, 50, n w s, 23.8x100; Mary E. Gupp to Ellen Earl..... 17,500

5TH AV, 603, e s, 22.5x100; William K. Aston and wife to Emma K. Schley..... 1

16TH ST, 237 West, 20x100; Joseph Grose to William A. Hoe and others, ½ part... 8,500

54TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 20x48.1; Charles P. Noyes to C. F. Porter..... 23,000

79TH ST, 63 East, 13.6x102.2; Emma H. Brinckerhoff and others, executors, to Isabella W. Brinckerhoff..... 20,000

86TH ST, n s, 87.9 ft w of Madison Av, 25.6x102; John B. Miller to James C. Parrish..... 100

109TH ST, 120 West, 25x100.11; David Christie and wife to Kate F. Martin... 1

119TH ST, 106 West, 18x100.11; Henry E. Niese to Julius Jungmann..... 100

119TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; James Dimond and wife to Carl G. A. Hohle..... 1

163TH ST, 469 West, 25x85.11; John Devlin to W. E. Buzby..... 10

179TH ST, 610 West, 17x100; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to John Devlin..... 10

Recorded Leases.

CAMPBELL, O. D., to Anna Berghaus; 45 Mercer St, 4 7-12 years..... $525

CONYNGHAM, Annie, to Charles Ludwig; 3d Av, s e corner of 140th St, 19x48, from Oct. 10, 1898, to March 1, 1903..... 900

HAUPT, Katie, to Otto Knack; 7th St, 122, 5 7-12 years..... 396

RECTOR, &c., TRINITY CHURCH to Charles G. Weeber and another; Chambers St, s e Lot 459, map of Church Farm, 9 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, William and Julius, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 89 to 93 Pitt St, 1 year..... 33,000

BACHRACH, William and Julius, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors, &c.; 89 to 93 Pitt St, 1 year..... 13,500

BARNETT, Samuel, to Harris and Abraham Cohen; 68 Hester St, second bond.. $12,500

BAUER, Elizabeth, to Ephraim B. Levy; s e s of College Av, 50 ft s w of 171st St, 25x100, 2 years..... 350

BERGER, Benjamin, to Ralph A. Martin; s s of 136th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, ½ year..... 5,295

BRINCKERHOFF, Isabella W., to Emma H. Brinckerhoff and others, executors, &c.; n s of 79th St, 169.10 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 20,000

BRONSVELD, Frances, to Lillie Lippus; n s of 116th St, 148.10 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

BUCKLEY, James J., and another to H. Theodore Leggett; 754 8th Av, 5 years..... 2,000

BUCKLEY, James J., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 756 8th Av, 5 years..... 32,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to the Manhattan Real Estate Building Association; 409 West 165th St, 1 year..... 32,500

CHILTON, Mary S., to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 125 5th Av, 2½ years..... 500

CONYNGHAM, Annie, to Mary McGuire; n s of 142d St, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 2 years..... 5,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Isaac Stevens and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Valentine Av and 201st St, 3 years..... 2,500

DAVIS, Lena, to Albert Bunker; 734 8th Av, leasehold, 2 years..... 5,500

DAVIS, Abel and Lina, to Frederick McCarthy; part of Lot 282, map of portion of Dater estate, 5 years..... 5,000

DENTON, Henry L., to Frederick A. Snow; n s of 124th St, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, demand..... 250

DI CIOCCA, Lena, to Gaetano Del Bello; s e corner of Pelham and Arthur Avs, 1 year..... 10,000

DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Richard W. Stevenson, as guardian, &c.; w s of Lyman Place, 142.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 2,000

EARL, Ellen and Walter G., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 50 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

EUSNER, John, to Anna Bachmann; s s of 173d St, 17 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year..... 15,000

EUSNER, John, to Anna Bachmann; s s of 173d St, 33.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year..... 1,000

EUSNER, John, to Anna Bachmann; s w corner of Audubon Av and 173d St, 1 year..... 1,000

GATES, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 160 East 111th St, 3 years..... 1,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman; 265 East Broadway; also, 7 Montgomery St, installments..... 6,000

HAVILAND, A. Walter, to Charles O. Livingston; 325 Spring St and 518 to 522 Greenwich St, 2 years..... 5,000

HAVILAND, A. Walter, to Frederic A. Middlebrook; 325 Spring St and 518 to 522 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 24,000

HONOHAN, John J. and Catherine, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; a parcel on the road leading from Westchester to West Farms, at the junction of an unnamed street, &c., demand..... 2,000

KNAAK, Otto, to Jacob Ruppert; 122 7th St, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

KNAUF, Charles, to Elizabeth Berry; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 180.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 800

LUDWIG, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,596 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

LUTJEN, Louis, to Joseph Wood; Lots 7 and 8, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, demand..... 1,800

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to Lewis S. Davis; s e corner of 119th St and Lexington Av, demand..... 1,245

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to Donald B. Toucey, as trustee; s e corner of Lexington Av and 119th St, demand..... 1,500

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to John Davis, as trustee, &c.; s e corner of Lexington Av and 119th St, 1 year..... 5,000

MARTIN, Kate K., to Moses and Sophie Elkan; n s of 80th St, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

McKETRICK, Lucy A., to Caroline M. Butterfield; n s of 41st St, 240.4 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 11,000

MUHLKER, Henry, to Fanny Ascheim, executrix; s s of 153d St, 118.3 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years..... 2,000

PARRISH, James C., to John B. Miller; n s of 86th St, 87.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 15,000

RAHILL, James, to Adolph G. Hummel; n s of 169th St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 12,500

ROEMER, Rudolph, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,580 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,250

SCHACHNE, Louis, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163 East 94th St, 5 years..... 1,467

SEWALL, Anna B., to Charles Sewall; s s of 78th St 133 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years. 6,000

STOLZ, George, to Peter J. Stumpf; 1,156 Home St, 1 year..... 20,000

STREIFLER, Laura and Jacob, to William H. Field; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, 5 years..... 500

STREIFLER, Laura and Jacob, to William H. Field; w s of 3d Av, 30 ft n of 176th St, 5 years..... 24,000

STREIFLER, Laura and Jacob, to William H. Field, trustees, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 56 ft n of 176th St, 5 years..... 15,000

STREIFLER, Laura, to Simon Adler and another; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, 1 year..... 15,000

STREIFLER, Laura, to James Rogers; w s of 3d Av, 30 ft n of 176th St, 1 year.. 6,000

SULLIVAN, Mary J., to Frank R. Johnson; s s of Rivington St, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, secures notes..... 3,570

VOLZ, John, to Richard S. Emmet, trustee; 1,713 1st St, 5 years..... 1

WEIBERT, Hermann and Johanna, to Frederick McCarthy; part of Lot 283, map of portion of Dater estate, 5 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

APPLETON, William G., to Catharine R. Appleton..... 250

DENNER, John, to Angel J. Simpson.... $1,800

DUER, John, to Alfred M. Hoyt..... 6,000

GERKEN, Clara R., to Jonas Weil and another..... 10,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman..... 11,000

HEALY, Mary A., to Magdalena Peppler. 5,000

KRAIS, Nathalie, and another, executors, to Charles Strauss..... 5,000

MENENDEZ, Rufino H., to Elizabeth Cullen..... 3,041

MESSENGER, Thomas H., executor, to Alfred M. Hoyt..... 1,000

MORRISON, James, and another to William A. Elliott..... 25,000

PALMER, Miles W., and another, executors, to Miles W. Palmer, trustee.... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles E. Brady..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jessie G. Tim..... 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Susan L. Clapp..... 19,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank, City of Albany..... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, n s, 125 ft e of Jackson St, 25x194.1 to Monroe St x25; Charles Weissberg against Morris Goldfarb, owner; Henry Altman, contractor..... 490

CHERRY ST, 450; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Morris Goldfarb, owner and contractor..... 213

MADISON ST, 391 to 395, and 10 and 12 Madison St; Louis Braverman against the McManus estate, owner; Jacob Baron, contractor..... 151

MONROE ST, 282; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Morris Goldfard, owner and contractor..... 212

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 136th St, 100x200; Sylvester M. Brady against Benjamin Berger, owner; Bernhard Ginsburg, contractor..... 5,500

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 136th St, 100x300; Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works against Benjamin Berger, owner; Bernhard Ginsburg, contractor... 2,000

29TH ST, 215 and 241 West; James H. Murray against John D. Karst, owner; Antonia Verdina, contractor..... 81

57TH ST, 21 East; Cambridge Tile Manufacturing Company against John Arnheim, owner; Duryea & Potter, contractors, and Arnold & Wilson, sub-contractors..... 146

83D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 40x 102.2; John J. Parker against Jacob Jung, owner; Dennis O'Connell, contractor..... 46

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100; Caspar Strobel against the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, owner and contractor. 4,835

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Lowendeld & Prager, with Abraham Solomon and Samuel Semowetz (ten payments)..... $12,000

Lis Pendens.

BURNSIDE AV, widened, n w corner of Anthony Av, 76.8x75.9x75x100.4; William McPherson against Thomas Morgan, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

CONVENT AV, e s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 75x 200 to Amsterdam Av x25x irregular; also Convent Av, w s, 175 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Thomas J. Ridden against Thomas K. Lemon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. M. Baker.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x 85; Rudolph and Hermann Hell against Clara E. Bliss, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, O. E. Davis.

FREEMAN ST, n e corner of Intervale Av, 27x 107.11x23.1x112.5; Freeman St, n s, 27 ft e of Intervale Av, 162x irregular; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x 104.8, and Southern Boulevard, s w s, 25 ft n of Freeman St, 25x102.11x24.10x104.5; George Stark against Julia S. Purdy and others, (foreclosure of nine mortgages;) attorneys, Otis & Pessinger.

INSTRUCTION.

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
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This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

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Nineteenth year begins September 29, 1898.
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Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
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Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

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Mr. Prosser will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28.
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THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
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" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
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Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular excursions, including Sat., Oct. 15th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of August, 1898.
WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
o6-1aw6mTh.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh.

HUNTER, LOUISA OLIVIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Hunter, Lena Nodine, Charlotte A. Howard, Henry William Hunter, James Jacob Hunter, Edward B. Hunter, Julia Elizabeth Gulguard, Frank H. Gulguard, Charles Jenkins Hunter, Frances B. Austin, Charles Percy Austin, Charlotte Hunter, George J. Hunter, Pauline H. M. Coulter, Sarah M. Pellegrini, and Lewis H. Austin, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, T. Harry Knox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Olivia Hunter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
se22-1aw6wTh

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Chestnut, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Goit, Annie Lambert, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Minnie Widaker, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McGarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
s8-1aw6wTh

McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mrs. Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, John F. McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia L. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Stewart, Mrs. Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
se22-1aw6wTh

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Chestnut, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Goit, Annie Lambert, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Minnie Widaker, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McGarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s8-1aw6wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.
CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s22-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN F. WARD, JOHN C. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD, Assignee. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.
Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:
All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed to it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.
The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.
The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the sucessful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.
The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.
HIRAM F. DILLON, Master Commissioner.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 25th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter L. Mayer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.
Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.
Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.,) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.,) being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, and heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.
HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

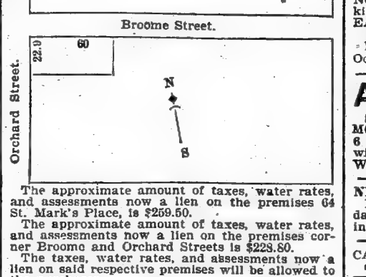

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $269.60.
The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $223.80.
The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.
HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Eleventh Avenue, and Nos. 427, 429, and 431 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Nos. 426, 428, and 430 West Twenty-sixth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-fifth Street, distant 275 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.
JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

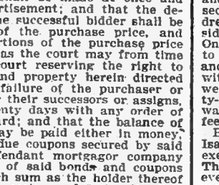

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 29, 1898.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.
Dated New York, October 1, 1898.
JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.
Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.
Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.,) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.,) being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur,

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

STANDARD OIL'S SECRETS

Mr. Rockefeller Threatened with Contempt Proceedings for Refusing Certain Information.

INVESTIGATORS IN A JANGLE

Witness Refuses to Produce Books—No More Voluntary Witnesses Will Appear—Mr. Rockefeller Displays Warmth in His Replies.

John D. Rockefeller went to the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the expectation that by making a prompt appearance before the Commission of the Ohio Supreme Court that is here taking testimony in the contempt proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, he would secure an early release from the witness chair and be permitted to go about his business. He was, however, kept testifying for nearly eight hours. In the afternoon Mr. Rockefeller, either from fatigue or because of the nature of the proceedings, showed great nervousness. He moved his chair to and from the counsel's table, shifted his position in the chair, crossed and recrossed his legs, repeatedly struck the arms of the chair with his open palms, and glanced again and again over his shoulders. Once he almost showed temper.

The extreme courtesy that marked the opposing counsel on the previous day disappeared, and there were frequent exchanges of sharp words. Once Mr. Kline told Attorney Gerard Monnett that he was "too fresh," and Mr. Kinkead told Mr. Elliott that a certain proceeding was not fair or gentlemanly. The degree of bad feeling engendered may be judged by a closing incident of the hearing. The Attorney General asked Mr. Kline to produce Mr. Flagler as the first witness to-day, and Mr. Kline promptly replied: "Whatever witness you get from us you'll get by due process. Mr. Rockefeller was produced here with the understanding that he would be detained only a few hours, and he has been kept here for two full days."

The Attorney General said he had understood Mr. Kline to promise in Ohio to produce any witnesses or books wanted here, but Mr. Kline denied that he had ever made "any such wild promise." The Attorney General said afterward that he would have Mr. Flagler subpoenaed, and if he refuses to appear report his refusal to the Ohio Supreme Court. The hearing will be continued at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Rockefeller was supported yesterday by Messrs. Virgil P. Kline and W. F. Elliott, as on Tuesday. E. B. Kinkhead of Ohio conducted the examination in the morning and the Attorney General that in the afternoon. Mr. Kinkhead began by asking Mr. Rockefeller to state what was the amount of the surplus of the defendant company distributed in March, 1892. The reply was that $3,219,340 was then distributed among the holders of certificates, with the approval of the Court. After explaining the bookkeeping methods used in this transaction, Mr. Rockefeller was asked whether the duties of the liquidating Trustees differed from those of the old Trustees. His reply was.

"The old Trustees had power to vote stocks held by them after the dissolution of the trust, which dissolution was made in perfect good faith in obedience to the mandate of the Court. The new Trustees could not and did not vote any of these shares. Again, the liquidating Trustees had assigned to them certain duties, to divide certain moneys, and to add to those moneys the sales of certain stocks. Another of their duties was to make the transfer of trust certificates into ownership in the constituent companies."

"Can you produce a copy from the books of the liquidating Trustees of the payment to them by the Ohio Company of this sum of more than $3,000,000?"

"I have stated under oath and unqualifiedly that this sum was paid over. There is no qualification. I am only one of the Trustees, and I could not promise to produce the books."

"Are you willing, as President of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and of the Standard Oil Trust and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in obedience to the Supreme Court, to make an effort to produce these books?"

This question was not answered at the time.

"Are not William Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, W. H. Tilford, H. H. Rogers, and Charles W. Harkness trustees of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and the only trustees?"

"My answer is no; they are not."

"Who, then, are?"

"On Nov. 9, 1897, they were John D. Rockefeller, Frank Rockefeller, F. B. Squire, Martin Snider, and A. M. McGregor."

"And you are the only Director of the Standard Oil Company who is a trustee of the Standard Oil Trust?"

"Yes."

"Do I understand that you will not promise to and will not produce those books?"

"It amounts to that."

THE UNION TANK LINE.

"State how the Standard Oil Company of Ohio accumulated this surplus of more than $3,000,000 prior to the dissolution of the trust."

"Prior to Aug. 5, 1891, the defendant company was the owner of a large number of tank cars, which were rented to other companies. Its stockholders and Directors determined that it should discontinue the transportation business, and on Aug. 5, 1891, the defendant company sold its tank cars to the Union Tank Line Company and received in payment therefor the sum of $3,500,000. Of this sum, on March 17, 1892, it handed over to the Trustees $3,219,340 for distribution by them among the holders of trust certificates."

"The defendant company had no other surplus than that arising from the sale of its tank cars?"

"No."

"What was the Union Tank Line Company? Will you tell us?"

"I do not know."

"Was it not organized only about twenty-two days before the sale of these tank cars?"

"I have no information on that subject."

"What was the method of the business of the Ohio company just prior to the decree of the court, so far as its connection with the trust was concerned?"

"Since the dissolution of the trust the Standard Oil Company of Ohio has been managed entirely by its officers and owners. Before it was controlled by the vote of the Trustees. It is now the same as any other company organized under the laws of Ohio."

"Excepting that 13,643 shares of its stock are still in the hands of the liquidating trustees?"

"I think I have stated already that none of the stock of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio is in the hands of the liquidating trustees, but that it was all in the hands of the defendant company."

"Do not the liquidating certificates represent an equitable interest in all of the stocks of the various constituent companies that are yet unissued?"

"I have said practically that they do. I said that whenever stock was presented it reduced the certificate."

Mr. Rockefeller said that he did not own any of those certificates, old or new; his interest is wholly in the constituent companies. He admitted the ownership of 9,241 shares of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, from which he gets no dividends. He said he does receive dividends from shares he holds in other constituent companies—these dividends come directly from the companies.

"Do all of the constituent companies pay dividends on reissued stock to all persons who got that kind of stock just the same as you?"

"All of them that pay dividends do, I suppose. I have no knowledge that they do not pay in substantially the same way."

"How do the liquidating trustees receive the amounts of money you have said are derived from the income of stocks and property which heretofore were represented by the original trust certificates?"

"The liquidating trustees receive the money from the constituent companies representing only the amount of uncanceled certificates, which is about three-sevenths. The balance is paid to the shareholders of the companies. The trustees receive only the amount of money they are to distribute to holders of non-liquidated certificates."

"Do not all of the outstanding original trust certificates and the new ones, each and all, receive their proportionate share of the funds coming from the companies?"

"Yes."

SLOWNESS OF LIQUIDATION.

With regard to the return of stocks of companies other than the defendant, Mr. Rockefeller said they were not all returned nor were they returned in one certificate. As to the number of shares that were returned, he said he knew that the percentage was a little more than a half of the whole. It was pointed out to the witness that the figures he had previously given indicated that less than half had been canceled, and he was asked if there was any peculiar significance in that fact. He said he did not know, adding: "We are getting them all the time. Since the last printed report we have received rather more than 40,000 of them."

"Is it not a fact that from March 9, 1892, for nearly six years, not a single trust certificate save one was cancelled?"

"We stand by our records."

"Has there been any accelerated movement on the part of certificate holders toward their liquidation since the beginning of these proceedings?"

"I cannot state from recollection the different times when these returns have been made."

Mr. Rockefeller said after further questioning that this was not by reason of any fault of the defendant company nor from any lack of readiness of the liquidating Trustees to facilitate the transfers; but that it must have been the fault of the individual holders of the trust certificates.

"Are there any reasons why the Trustees cannot enforce this liquidation?"

"I have always understood and been advised that we could not compel the holders of certificates to surrender them. So far as I am concerned I should have preferred to have it done straight away."

"Have you not been advised by your legal counsel and have not holders of trust certificates been advised that the interest of all persons concerned and their earnings will be precisely the same under the liquidation as it was prior to the so-called liquidation of the trust? And if they were, has it been so?"

"My answer would be no to the question, excepting as to that last clause."

After the recess there was an exchange of pleasant words that did not foreshadow the spirit shown later. Mr. Monnett said: "Mr. Rockefeller, you say the lawyers advise you. Out in Ohio we have thought you advised them."

"That's one of those things you'll get straitened out here, then," was the reply.

Mr. Monnett added that he hoped Mr. Rockefeller would come to Ohio to live and die—to live a long time. Mr. Rockefeller said there was no better climate than that of some parts of the Buckeye State, and no better people than those of the Western Reserve.

The Attorney General took charge of the examination, and, after a great deal of questioning, got Mr. Rockefeller to state that the persons who turned in 100,593 of the original trust certificates for redemption subsequent to Nov. 9, 1897, were Elizabeth T. Preston, Mary E. Thompson, William P. Thompson, Lewis S. Thompson, Salome M. Jones, H. Mellville Hanna, Joseph Seep, Hugh J. Jewett, Charles M. Chapin, J. H. Alexander, W. T. Wardwell, S. V. Harkness, Daniel O'Day, James M. Constable, John S. Kennedy, H. A. Hutchins, W. L. Harkness, H. C. Folger, Jr., Charles F. G. Heye, E. T. Bedford, C. M. Pratt, V. Everit Macy, estate of Josiah Macy, Jr.; A. M. McGregor, Charles Lockhart, J. L. Kemper, O. H. Payne, and Charles Pratt.

The Attorney General made an ineffectual effort to get from the witness the names, one by one, of the persons who, between Nov. 9, 1897, and February 3, 1898, returned their certificates and the exact time of such redemptions. He said these are the men who have the secret of contempt of court upon their foreheads. Mr. Rockefeller said that, as liquidating Trustee, he had not had anything to do with the transfer mentioned or with the transfer of 40,000 trust certificates he had spoken of as having been made later. He did not know what liquidating Trustee did sign the transfers. On the presentation of a trust certificate, and at the request of the holder, the liquidating Trustees gave a certificate of legal title.

"In the transfer of your stock who signed the certificate of legal title?"

"I cannot say; I cannot remember."

"You did not yourself present certificates to yourself and sign them yourself?"

"I do not remember about my transfers."

"You say that one liquidating Trustee can convert a trust certificate into an assignment of legal title; do your records show that?"

"I suppose the records show the method of transfer."

"Who has charge of such record and where is it kept?"

"At 26 Broadway. I suppose the Secretary of the liquidating trustees would be the person."

"Who is that Secretary?"

"I am pretty certain he is Mr. Flagler."

"Have you any record of the transfer of your 249,000 of trust certificates?"

"There must be such a record; the Secretary of the liquidating Trustees has charge of it."

Mr. Rockefeller said there was a record of the conversion of liquidation certificates into stock of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which is in the hands of the Secretary of the latter company. He did not know whether canceled certificates are preserved, nor who would be their custodian if they were. He said to his knowledge there is no contractural relation between the Union Tank Line Company and the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. He supposed the latter company used the tank cars of the other company to ship its oil. This question was then asked by the Attorney General:

POINTED QUESTIONS UNANSWERED.

"Does the Union Pipe Line Company ship for anybody else than these constituent companies?" Argument followed, and Mr. Kinkhead, addressing Mr. Elliott, said it was not fair or gentlemanly to put words in the mouth of the witness. Mr. Rockefeller arose and said with warmth: "I desire to state distinctly and unqualifiedly that we were not speaking on that subject." The witness finally replied to the question that he did not know whether they did or not.

The next question was: "Does the Buckeye Pipe Line Company still ship the oil of the defendant company in Ohio through its pipe lines?"

Mr. Rockefeller had the stenographer read this question to him seven times, repeated it three times himself, and finally answered: "I cannot say of my own knowledge."

"I now ask," said Mr. Monnett, "if any of the Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio are stockholders of the Union Tank Line Company, the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, or the Ohio Oil Company? And, if so, name them."

Mr. Kline said he advised Mr. Rockefeller not to answer, and Mr. Elliott said he gave the same advice. The Attorney General then called upon Commissioner Brinsmade, in case Mr. Rockefeller followed this advice, to ask that Mr. Rockefeller be taken before the Ohio Supreme Court for contempt.

Mr. Rockefeller quietly said: "I decline to answer under advice of counsel."

"Has the Standard Oil Company had any transportation department since the Union Tank Line Company was formed and the former transferred its rolling stock?"

"No. Not to my knowledge."

"Does the defendant company come into competition with any of the constituent trust companies in Ohio, since 1892?"

"It sells its goods wherever it lists."

"Does it come into competition with the trust or the companies nourishing the trust?"

"It sells its goods in the open market."

Mr. Rockefeller reiterated his assertion that the trust has no control whatever over the constituent companies, each of which manages its own business.

"Does the Standard Oil Company of Ohio as a refining company occupy a limited territory?"

"No. Its field is the whole world. Its mission is to light the whole world."

"Has not the Standard Oil Trust or the liquidating trust since March added new corporations to the trust?"

"It has not."

"Not the Standard Oil Company of Kansas?"

"Not to my knowledge."

The afternoon was largely taken up by acrimonious argument of counsel and there was strenuous objection to nearly every question asked. The session ended with no assurance that any witness will be present this morning when the hearing is to be resumed.

WELLAND CANAL TOLLS.

Board of Trade and Transportation Discusses Their Abolition.

A report of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, made at the meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon, recommended that the board disapprove the abolition of tolls on the Welland Canal. The stand taken by the committee was that all the advantages gained would be by the Canadian Government, which has asked the United States to make valuable concessions to secure its support of the scheme.

There was considerable discussion as to whether the Northwest would not be greatly benefited by the proposed abolition. The question was laid over for investigation.

Resolutions approving the action of President McKinley in his efforts to disinfect the cities and harbors of Cuba were passed.

WESTERN UNION'S MEETING.

James Stillman Elected a Director—Gen. Eckert's Report.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Western Union Telegraph Company James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, was elected a Director to fill a vacancy created by the death of Rosewell G. Rolston.

The annual report of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the company, was accepted. It deals with affairs to June 30 last. The gross revenues for 1897-8 were $23,915,733, an increase over the previous year of $1,276,874. Other items are: Increase in expenses, $918,926; increase in net earnings, $357,948; decrease in interest and sinking fund, $28,955, balance, increase, $386,903; dividends, increase, $75,056; surplus, $315,694; an increase of $311,847; total surplus, $7,963,235, an increase of $315,694. The total expenses were $17,825,582, with these changes: Operating and general increased, $655,112; rentals decreased $3,491; maintenance and reconstruction increased $842,913; taxes decreased $124,020; office equipment and wires increased $48,372; the expenses of 1896-7 were $16,906,656.

Gen. Eckert explains that a decrease of 767 miles of poles was owing to condemnation of certain highway lines whose wires were transferred to parallel railroad routes. A decrease in tolls was owing to the war increasing Government and press messages.

ACCUSED BY HIS BENEFACTOR.

An ex-Convict from Baltimore Is Arrested in Brooklyn.

A man who is known both as Frederick M. Searles and Edgar G. Shaw was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, charged with being a fugitive from justice. He was arrested early in the morning in a boarding house at 151 Pierrepont Street by Detectives O'Connell of Baltimore and Harrington and Ruddy of Brooklyn.

O'Connell arrived in Brooklyn on Monday. He had tracked the man from Baltimore to Asbury Park, N. J., where it was found that he had eloped with a girl named Emily Chapman, a waitress. He then traced the pair to Brooklyn. The woman was found at work in a restaurant near the Borough Hall. The couple, it was then learned, lived at 151 Pierrepont Street, and Searles was soon captured. He showed fight, but was overcome.

Searles is thirty-two years old. He was once arrested as a boarding house thief by O'Connell and served a term in prison. The physician in charge of the institution took an interest in him, and secured his pardon. Searles joined the church, and married Miss Sadie Newhow, who was active in Methodist church work. The prison physician then appointed him as confidential clerk. It is now charged that he robbed his benefactor by forged checks to the extent of $1,700. Last Spring, fearing detection, he deserted his wife and left Baltimore.

Jersey City Tax Rate.

The Jersey City Tax Commissioners yesterday fixed the tax rate for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1 at 28.60. Last year the rate was 28.90. The previous year, under Mayor Wanser, it was only 27.40. Since then three new public schools have been completed at an average cost of $100,000 each, and other improvements have been made.

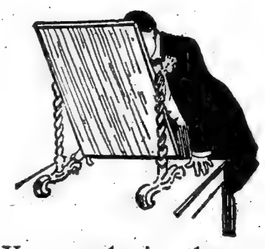

Very early in the season someone criticised our young men's suits as not being "hot" enough—the new patterns, now in, look as though just off the fire.

The suits are individual, different; they have the right swing; the quality and fit are right, and so are the prices.

$12 to $28.

Now don't imagine we have forgotten that all young men who carefully follow "Good Form" now wear only dark, quiet effects. We're jolly well prepared for them.

Young men's overcoats, $10 to $27; and they're good enough to go with our suits—blacks, greys and coverts.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
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Upholstery for Fall.

Novelties in Lace Curtains.
Arabian,
$17.00 to $225.00.
Renaissance,
$6.00 to $50.00.
Irish Point,
$2.85 to $25.00 per pair.

Also Draperies, Furniture Covering and Wall Hangings, Tapestries, Silk Damasks and Brocades.

Brass and Enameled Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, etc.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.

Brass Bedsteads,—full size, $14.50, $22.50, $27.50

Bedsteads and Cribs of brass or white enamel, mounted with brass, $5.00 to $15.00

Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Shoes.

Kid and Box Calf Boots for Fall and Winter wear,

$3.25 per pair, value $4.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MILLINERY.
Paris Creations
and Designs from our own Work Rooms at moderate prices.

Daniell & Sons
Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

HARD LUCK OF SOLDIERS

Experiences in the Army of Two Brothers of Montclair.

BOTH RETURN SERIOUSLY ILL

Father Denounces Their Treatment and Says He Fears the Republican Party Is Doomed.

When the Second New Jersey Regiment was organized Samuel and Robert Irish, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Irish of Montclair, volunteered. Company K was composed of Montclair boys, and the two brothers were together until they reached the camp at Jacksonville, Fla., and there Robert Irish asked for and obtained a transfer to Company C, which was organized at Paterson. The parents of the two soldiers live at 41 Forest Street, Montclair, and they were in receipt of letters from their sons, telling them of camp life at Jacksonville.

Mr. Irish, after he heard that the soldiers were fed on salt pork, hardtack, and black coffee, three times a day, was not very much surprised to hear that Samuel had typho-malarial fever and was in the hospital. For several days he hovered between life and death, and although the doctors thought he would not live, he did.

About three weeks ago he felt so much better that he asked for sick leave. This was granted, and he went to Montclair. His strength lasted just long enough for him to get to his home, where he has been in bed and under a doctor's care ever since.

Robert, too, had the fever, and he arrived home on Monday. He was so ill when the regiment was sent North that he and thirteen others were left behind in the hospital. Last week they seemed to be somewhat better, and the authorities at Jacksonville told them to go home—that they could not remain there any longer.

How Robert Irish got home he does not know. His mother saw him staggering along in a field near the house, and at first thought he was a tramp. When she saw it was her son she could hardly believe it. He was very much emaciated and horribly dirty. The doctor was at once sent for, and he ordered that Robert be sent to the Mountainside Hospital at Montclair. He is now in a critical condition, and no one is allowed to see him.

Mr. Irish, the father of the two soldiers, was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night. He said:

"From what I can learn, the trouble in the Second New Jersey Regiment was chiefly with the officers. They nearly all seemed to think they were out for pleasure and enjoyed themselves to the best of their ability instead of looking after their men and the camp. Col. Hyde, it seems, was rarely in camp, but was away at dinners and receptions, and other entertainments. The food the soldiers had was just the kind to bring on disease. I have not had many opportunities to talk to my boys. They are too ill to talk, but from casual remarks I have learned how outrageously they and all the others were treated.

"It seems to me that telling Robert, while he was still very ill, to get out, that he could not be cared for any longer, was about as heartless and inhuman as anything I have ever heard of. When President McKinley called for volunteers the young men of this country promptly offered their services. It was only natural to expect that of those who were sent to Cuba many would be killed either in battle or by disease, but we did not expect that the camps at home would turn out to be such pest holes, and that our soldiers who were still at home would die by the score because of the negligence of some officials.

"This investigation that is being held in Washington is a farce. If the Government will not find out who is to blame for all the abuses then the people, the voters, will blame those who are now in office, and at the next election will turn them out. I have been a Republican all my life, and don't know that I should care to vote for the Democrats, but I certainly will not be able to see my way clear to vote for the Republicans if those in power now do not do something to find out and punish the guilty parties. There are many who are not so scrupulous as I about changing their votes, and I am afraid that the next election will mean a Democratic victory."

SOLDIER'S LETTER HIS WILL.

Rough Rider Ebermann Had a Presentiment of Death and Remembered His Wife.

A will of rare form is to be filed to-day in the Surrogate's office. It is that of Henry J. Ebermann, who was a member of the police force of this city, but who got leave of absence to enlist in the Rough Riders, where he attained the rank of Sergeant. He fought with distinction before Santiago, but was taken ill there, brought home, and sent to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, where he died.

The night before Ebermann left to join his regiment in San Antonio, Tex., he went to Chappaqua, the home of the girl he loved, and the two were married. Ebermann may have been simply thoughtful for the girl's happiness, but all his subsequent letters to her, as well as to his stepfather and to his lawyer, Mark Alter of 320 Broadway, would indicate that he had a presentiment that he would not survive the war. He never made a will as commonly understood, but as all his letters contained references to the disposition to be made of his property after his death his lawyers will present his wishes in the form of a nuncupative will, which is commonly an utterance by a soldier or sailor in actual service, oral or written, which does not have to be attested by two witnesses. This will be the first instrument of the kind filed as a result of the war, so far as known.

The last letter written by Ebermann containing reference to the disposition of his property will be filed as the will. Here is a sample of Ebermann's letters from Texas. It was written to Lawyer Alter from San Antonio May 14:

As you perhaps know, I have enlisted in the Rough Rider Regiment, otherwise known as Teddy's Terrors. Within a week we may be in Cuba, and if anything should happen to me I ask that you look after the interests of my wife, whom I married the night before my departure. The name is Cora and the present address Chappaqua, N. Y. But only if you are successful would she be able to pay you for your services. You should first claim $175 from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. Next, full pay up to date, for by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen all city employes who enlist receive full pay during their time of service. Next, my army pay and pension and effects. Then you should apply for a pension for her from the Police Department, and last my life insurance, which amounts to $1,000. It is an endowment policy. But not until my death would there be any need of communicating with her. HENRY EBERMANN.

P. S.—If my wife succeeds in obtaining a pension from the Police Department and $175 from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, she shall be entitled to no more, and the insurance policy will go two-thirds to my sister, Helen Ebermann, and one-third to my half brother, Otto Knauerhase, 280 West Thirty-fifth Street. If she don't get the pension, all the money goes to her.

As Ebermann wrote his letters from Texas, they can be filed under the laws of that State as a holographic will—written by the hand of the testator.

NEW WOMAN'S HUSBAND FINED.

He Used Force to Make Her Stay Home from Lodge Meetings.

Mrs. Mary Vetter of 539 East Eleventh Street appeared as complainant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against her husband, John Vetter, whom she charged with having assaulted her, calling her vile names, and otherwise maltreating her. Vetter said to Magistrate Simms in his own behalf:

"Your Honor, I am a much abused man. My wife attends lodge meetings four times a week, and I can't keep her home. I had to give up my job to stay home, take care of the children, and cook the meals. I don't like this new-woman business. I am willing to work hard and do what is right, but a woman's duty is to stay home and take care of her family. You ought to see the children, Judge. They are dirty and go about uncared for. I tried persuasion, but it wouldn't work, and I had to use force, Judge. I didn't use much force, but just enough."

Mrs. Vetter admitted that she attended lodge meetings two or three times a week, but said that she held high offices in lodges and had to be present. She reeled off the names of a number of offices she held and was about to tell their functions when her recital was shut off by the Magistrate, who fined her husband $5.

"The glass of fashion and the mold of form."
Double Breasted Frock Coats.
Made of Llama, Vicuna, Thibet and Undressed Worsted, (some with double breasted vests),
COAT and VEST, $22, $25, $30 & $35, (include silk lined.)
Made of best worsted diagonals,
COAT & VEST, $14, $16, $17, $19.50 & $22.
The length, the hang of skirt, the style of buttoning, the lapels, etc., are exactly and precisely right.

Fancy Vests, $5 to $7.50.
Autumn Neckwear, new tints and styles.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.
Ladies' Merino Underwear,
50 CENTS.
Broken and Sample lines of Domestic Underwear in Fall and Winter Weights.
White Merino, Natural Wool and Camel's hair Vests and Drawers,
50 Cents;
No garment in the lot worth less than $1.00.
Ready To-day, Oct. 13th.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
CARPET SALE.
WILTON VELVETS
$1.10 per yd.
Private Patterns for Library, Dining-room, Hall and Stairs.
Just the ruddy hues of fine greens and rich browns which make the perfect grounding of mahogany and rich oaks. A glorious mingling of all Oriental tints introduced in many novel and delightful designs.
Art and durability combined with factory prices for the latest furniture novelties.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

23d Street Le Boutillier Bros.

In connection with an entirely new stock of the most desirable weaves in

Black Silks,

are offering extra quality Black Brocaded Satins, suitable for Skirts and Costumes, wear guaranteed, at

38c. yard.

REDUCED FROM 75c.

West Twenty-third St.

BROAD CLOTHS AND TAILOR SUITINGS.

Whip-cords, Rough Cheviots, Cutaway Diagonals, Dress Meltons, Box Cloths, English Melton Coatings, Plaid-back Golf Cloth.

Ladies' Cloths and Broad Cloths, $1.00 to $3.25 per yard.

Satin-faced Venetian Cloth, $1.50 per yard.

Heavy checked and overchecked Tweeds, weighing 16 ounces to the yard—copies of Men's suitings, $1.25 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Rosenthal. Willy Burmester. (1st app. in N. Y.) Lady Halle. (Norman Neruda) (1st app. in N. Y.) Alvarez. (Only app. in N. Y.) Carreno.

CARNEGIE HALL.
A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA MAINTAINED SOLELY FOR CONCERT PERFORMANCES.
Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Five Matinees. Wednesday afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thursday evenings at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS engaged so far: Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE, (Piano,) Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI, (Soprano,) Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK, (Contralto,) Mr. WILLY BURMESTER, (Violin,) Mr. EMIL SAUER, (Piano,) Mme. TERESA CARRENO, (Piano,)
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22. Sale of seats and boxes to NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 25. For PROSPECTUS apply at Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail to AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Kneisel Quartet.
7th Season in New York.
Five Evening Concerts,
Nov. 15, Dec. 20, Jan. 24, March 7, April 4.
Three Chamber Music Matinees,
Nov. 29, Feb. 28, March 28.
Subscriptions can be renewed until Oct. 15. Sale for NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 17. For tickets and prospectus apply to EDWARD SCHUBERTH & CO., 23 Union Square.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2:00.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE The great English play. 20 Horses & 200 people. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN. HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts on Albany Day Line Strs. Excellent orchestra, attractive musical programme. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat, No advance in prices.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
CHAS. DALTON and original production.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS CINEMATOGRAPH.
Hear the Gypsy Music

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
4TH BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

COLUMBUS Col. Th. Stock Co.
"Leah the Forsaken."
Next Week, "As You Like It."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MATS. WED. & SAT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wm. H. West's Big Minstrel Jubilee. Next Week—"Yankee Doodle Dandy."

HARLEM Opera House. WAY DOWN EAST. Ev. 8.20, Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Next Monday—John Philip Sousa's "Bride Elect."

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

CHICKERING HALL To-morrow, Friday Evg., at 8.
LAST APPEARANCE OF ANNIE GREY
"The Gathering of the Clans," (Jacobite,) in song and story. Stirring incidents connected with the Jacobite rising of 1745.
Adm. 25c. Reserved Seats 50, 75, 1.00, at the Hall.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST AND 8TH AVE.
"A delightful surprise."—Times, Oct. 11.
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. Wed. Sat., 2.15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
AIDA
Next Week, By Universal Demand, AIDA.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

Casino! ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. 100 people. Augmntd Orch. of 40 pcs.
LA BOHEME To-morrow Night & Sat. Mat.
CAVALLERIA RUSTI- TN-NIGHT.
CANA & I PAGLIACCI & Saturday Evening.
NXT SUN. EV.—Grand Concert, with Entire Co.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M.
25c., 50c., 75c.; $1.00
J. H. STODDART in "The Long Strike."
ZELMA RAWLSTON. BEHRWELL TRIO.
Biograph. Tim Cronin. Everything Good.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way
Last 3 nights. A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES.
Last Sat. Mat.
Oct. 17—Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company in "ON AND OFF."

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE ALICE NEILSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S Roaring Success, A DAY AND A NIGHT

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2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
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The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

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MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day, 25c.
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This Week—MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK.
Next Sunday Evg.—"Santiago & the 71st," Illus.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. The Turtle
50th Time Souv. Next Mon.

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day. 3:30 P. M. Washington vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
8th Day, Thursday, Oct. 13th.
The Hunter Handicap, The Westchester Heighweight Handicap and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno's Band. Take 2d av. "L" to Willis av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

MANY LIBRARY READERS.

The Year's Attendance at the Astor and Lenox Was 130,000.

Eighteen members of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library met in the Astor Library, in Lafayette Place, yesterday afternoon, when several reports were received. The receipt of a very valuable book, a history of the world of the year 1500, was announced. There are only two similar books in existence, one in the British Museum and the other in the Imperial Museum of Vienna. A report on the attendance at the Lenox and Astor Libraries for the twelve months ending June 30 showed the number of readers to have been 130,000. The British Museum had 180,000 in the same period. New books received by the two libraries in that period numbered 27,800, as compared with 27,500 by the British Museum.

The Collis Case Dismissed.

The Grand Jury has dismissed the charges against ex-Commissioner of Public Works Collis instead of declining to go into an investigation, as has been stated. The papers in the case, including the special report of the Commissioner of Accounts, and the legal complaint of the District Attorney's office were filed with Clerk Carroll yesterday morning. The indorsement on the back of the papers shows that the Grand Jury investigated the case, and by a vote of 17 to 5, dismissed it.

JANITOR MEUSER IN TROUBLE.

It Is Said He Tried to Shoot One of the Tenants of His Flat.

Gustave Meuser, twenty-seven years of age, janitor of the apartment house at 313 East One Hundred and First Street,

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Showers; fresh to brisk south-easterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,214. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {One Cent in Greater New York. {Three Cents outside Greater New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market stronger.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Venice and were greeted by the King and Queen of Italy, with whom they proceeded in State gondolas through the Grand Canal to the Royal Palace. Later they sailed for Constantinople. The powers have rejected the Porte's suggested modifications in the ultimatum to Turkey on the evacuation of Crete. The situation in China is reported to be ominous and the speedy death of the Emperor is predicted. Further military precautions have been taken in Paris and elsewhere in France in view of the action of the Railroad Men's Union in voting in favor of a general strike. The difference between Prussia and the Vatican is said to have been settled.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Miles, it is reported, will personally investigate the Indian trouble in Minnesota.

A report from Madrid says that the Peace Commissions at Paris, failing an agreement on the Cuban debt question, may leave it to arbitration.

Judge Van Wyck opened his campaign last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Justice Gaynor, Edward M. Shepard, and Andrew McLean also spoke.

Mrs. John Sherman, wife of the ex-Secretary of State, was stricken with paralysis yesterday at her home in Washington and is in a critical condition.

The presence of militia has restored order at Virden, Ill., the scene of the miners' riot on Wednesday. At least twelve men are said to have been killed.

The Pullman Palace Car Company stock is to be increased one-half to cover $18,000,000 of surplus assets. The stock will be distributed among the shareholders.

Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon, who criticised the naval commanders at Santiago in a lecture delivered at Denver, has been found guilty of the charges against him and sentenced to be dismissed from the navy.

Patrick Shanahan, a coachman, who had just returned from a funeral, was caught on the tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad at the Twenty-first Street grade crossing in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday afternoon and instantly killed.

The Controller of the Currency ordered the Tioga National Bank of Owego, N. Y., of which Senator T. C. Platt is President, closed yesterday on account of the defalcations of Assistant Cashier Stone. Stone died Wednesday after being confronted with the exposure of his crime.

Page 2.

The Government is trying to frustrate the supposed plans of a pool said to have been formed to buy the converted war craft at its own prices.

Page 3.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller spoke before the Fellow-Citizenship Association last night on "Municipal Government." He defended machine rule, and said the city would fare better if the business men were as honest as the politicians.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of Newark, N. J., who has been prominently mentioned as the probable successor to the late Rev. Dr. John Hall in the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has withdrawn in favor of the Rev. Alexander Connell of London.

The Republican candidates for county judicial offices were notified formally of their nomination by a committee at the Lawyers' Down-town Club yesterday. Justice Daly made the only long speech of acceptance. Hamilton Odell is expected to withdraw from the Citizens' ticket.

Page 4.

The Governor General of the Dutch East Indies has proclaimed that American yachts having war correspondents on board will be treated as privateers.

A letter received at the Red Cross headquarters yesterday from H. F. Barnes, the organization's agent at Ponce, describes the widespread sickness and suffering of our army in Puerto Rico. Officers, surgeons, nurses, and many soldiers, he says, are ill.

The War Investigating Commission heard further testimony bearing upon the sickness at Camp Thomas yesterday, and read documents supplied by Secretary Alger showing that the plans proposed by Gen. Miles anterior to the Santiago campaign had not been regarded. A statement of Gen. Wilson, detailing the work of the Corps of Engineers, was made public.

Page 5.

The striking engineers and firemen of the Staten Island Electric Company remained quiet yesterday. The company succeeded in getting all its circuits running, and light and power were furnished as usual.

Benjamin M. Goldberger yesterday amplified the charges made by him that H. M. McDonald, the Chicago platform candidate for Governor, is a tool of Thomas C. Platt. Elias Schwarz, a friend of McDonald's, accused Goldberger of forging a telegram.

The golf tournament at Ardsley for the women's championship of the United States was brought down yesterday to the semi-final round, the victors being Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Miss Carol Eidlitz, Miss Frances C. Griscom, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore. The two victors to-day will meet to-morrow for the final championship round.

Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment at a reception tendered to him last night by the New York Conclave, No. 278, Improved Order of Heptasophs, at their rooms, 117 West Twenty-third Street, entertained his hearers with a narrative of the experiences of the regiment from the time it left Camp Black until it arrived home. He stated that some things had been said about the regiment which were not true, and that his men conducted themselves admirably under fire and never flinched.

Page 6.

President McKinley left Omaha yesterday morning for St. Louis, where he is due to arrive to-day. He made speeches at several places along the route.

Page 7.

Miss Grace S. Moynan, a Christian, embraced the Jewish faith and changed her given name to Rebecca in order that she might wed Samuel A. Lewis, a young Hebrew.

Alice Nielsen, the opera singer, has been sued by Max Decsi, vocal teacher, for $720 which he claims is due to him for music lessons given to Miss Nielsen in 1890-91 in Kansas City. Miss Nielsen says she does not owe the money.

Page 8.

The People's Telephone Corporation of New York promises to begin active competition with the Metropolitan in about a year, with lower rates and prompter service.

Page 9.

The depositors in the suspended Tradesmen's Bank, it is stated, will be paid in full, after which the institution will go into voluntary liquidation.

Jacob Field, one of four newly elected members of the Stock Exchange, was initiated yesterday. He passed the ordeal with good nature. The three others will be welcomed to-day.

Page 10.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Trolley, Gaze, Kenmore Queen, George Keene, Manuel, and Maximo Gomez.

Results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 5; Washington, 3. Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Baltimore, 6; Boston, 5. Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

Page 12.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot has begun a suit against her husband to recover a loan alleged to have been made to him.

The New York Library Club reported yesterday that 2,625,142 volumes had been circulated by the free libraries of New York City during the library year of 1898.

At a meeting of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association yesterday, the Secretary read a letter from Mrs. A. C. Armstrong offering the use of three cottages at Nyack for sick soldiers.

Charles E. Van Houten of Jamaica was walking on the Long Island Railroad tracks yesterday, and in getting out of the way of one train stepped in front of another and was instantly killed.

In the trial of a suit for injuries by a Pennsylvania Railroad employe in Jersey City, yesterday, Justice Lippincott ruled that relief associations were in the same class with accident insurance companies.

Jacob Cottek, a lunatic, when arraigned in the Coroner's Court yesterday for the killing of Thomas Stumm, another inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, told the Coroner that this was the year 1904.

The Episcopalian House of Deputies, in session at Washington yesterday, debated at length the question of admitting congregations accepting essential tenets of the Church. The Bishops rearranged five Western missionary districts.

Controller Coler yesterday issued a statement to the effect that William J. Wheeler, Charles B. Wheeler, and Charles G. Davison, agents for Kings County in the purchase of park lands in 1895, had negotiated the purchase of $413,380 worth of land from companies in which they themselves were interested, at a profit of 130 per cent.

The attorneys for the Standard Oil Trust refused yesterday to produce witnesses or books before the Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Ohio, who is here taking testimony in the contempt proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. Subpoenas were issued for Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell, but a Deputy Sheriff could not find them. Proceedings will be taken in court to-day to compel their attendance.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Telegraphs that Our Flag Will Be Hoisted in San Juan October 18.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

San Juan de Puerto Rico, Oct. 12.
Secretary of War, Washington:

The United States Commission has informed the Spanish Commission that the United States expects to have complete possession of Puerto Rico Oct. 18.

The Spanish Commission assent to this, and say that it is expected the evacuation will be complete on or before that day. If not, they will concede possession.

The United States Commission has practically completed the details of the evacuation and the joint commission has held its last session and adjourned without day.

The United States troops will be placed in San Juan and the flag hoisted at noon Oct. 18. BROOKE,
Major General.

Gen. Brooke has been directed by the War Department to consider the subject of a permanent garrison for the Island of Puerto Rico. With the troops now on the island and those en route thither, exclusive of those on the island who have been ordered home, Gen. Brooke's command consists of about 8,000 men. He is inclined to the belief that a force of 6,000 or 7,000 will be ample as a garrison for the island.

Whether regiments of regulars will be sent to Puerto Rico will depend upon the recommendation of Gen. Brooke. At all events, it is not likely, in the opinion of War Department officials, that any regulars will be ordered to the island before the 1st of next year.

WOES OF A BRIDEGROOM.

West Orange Man Is Handled Roughly by Two Women Before He Finally Marries the Girl of His Choice.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 13.—While the bride, minister and guests at a West Orange wedding waited last night for the bridegroom to appear for the ceremony screams and curses attracted their attention to the street, where, to their dismay, under the glare of an electric light, they saw the prospective bridegroom, minus collar and hat, struggling with two young women, one of whom was striking him with the buckle end of a leather belt, while the other amused herself tearing his silk hat and clothes into shreds. The ceremony was forgotten, the bride fainted, and the guests rushed to the assistance of the bridegroom. After the young man was rescued from his two fair assailants the marriage was delayed while he returned home for a fresh outfit of clothing.

The bridegroom, George Dascam, is a young carpenter. For some time he has paid attention to Miss Rose L. Werner, a pretty young waitress in a local restaurant. A few weeks ago Miss Werner went to Jacksonville as a nurse in the hospital of the Seventh Army Corps. When she left Orange, she says, it was with the understanding that she would return in time for her marriage with Dascam on Oct. 16. She had been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Summerville, at 747 East Ninth Street, New York, but hearing nothing from her fiancé, came to Orange yesterday to see him.

When she reached town she learned to her astonishment that he was to be married last night to Miss Ella Banister, the daughter of De Witt Banister, a prominent West Orange builder. While considering plans for vengeance, Miss Werner met upon the street a girl friend, Miss Lizzie Beselbeke.

"Congratulate me, Rose," said Miss Beselbeke, "I'm going to be married on the 20th."

"To whom?" asked Rose, rather indifferently. The answer took away her breath. "Why," said her friend, "to George Dascam. Ain't I a lucky girl?"

Then Miss Werner begged her friend not to faint, and told her the news she had learned. At 8 o'clock last night there was a great bustle in the Banister home. The bride was dressed, and the Rev. Dr. Patterson waited in the parlor for the wedding march, which was to announce the entrance of the bridal pair. There was a ring at the door bell, and an excited young woman asked for Mr. Banister. "I am sorry to tell you," she said to him, "that this marriage cannot go on."

Mr. Banister stood amazed when a carriage drove up in front of the house, and from it stepped the bridegroom in evening dress, wearing a new silk hat and carrying the bridal bouquet in his hand. The young woman who had warned Mr. Banister and who was then recognized as Miss Werner, rushed toward the bridegroom, and, seizing his hat, threw it into the gutter, and the bridal bouquet after it, while Miss Beselbeke, who had been waiting on the sidewalk, attacked the bridegroom, beating him over the head with her belt.

Guests rushed out, and the bride fell into a faint. Before any one could interfere, however, the young women who had made the attack withdrew from the scene. The bride was restored to consciousness and the tattered bridegroom managed to explain matters to the satisfaction of herself and her father, so that after Dascam had returned home for a change of clothing the ceremony was performed.

After the attack upon the bridegroom Miss Beselbeke and Miss Werner went to the West Orange police station, where the latter wanted to make a charge of assault and battery against Dascam, who, she declared, had struck and kicked her. She was told to appear in court this morning and make the complaint, but she failed to appear.

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE GUILTY.

The Court-Martial Sentences Him to be Dismissed from the Navy for Criticising Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Navy Department to-day made public the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Chaplain McIntyre. The Chaplain was charged, first, with scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, with three specifications; second, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, with four specifications; third, conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy, with three specifications.

All these charges were founded upon the Chaplain's criticism of his superior officers in a lecture delivered at Denver. All the specifications were found proved, as alleged; the accused was declared guilty under the three charges, and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the United States Naval Service. The case is now under review at the department.

MINERS REST AFTER RIOT

Quiet Restored by the Illinois Militia at the Scene of Wednesday's Battle.

FOURTEEN MEN WERE KILLED

Coroner's Inquest Begun Yesterday—Strikers Say They Were Fired Upon First—The Attack on Eyster.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 13.—Martial law has not been declared in Virden, but the town is in the hands of the military authorities. All is quiet here to-day, and only the presence of two Gatling guns brought by the militia last night and of armed centries in uniform at the corners of the streets indicates that Virden was yesterday the scene of a riot, in which fourteen men lost their lives and twenty-five were wounded. There have been occasional disturbances of minor importance, but these were quickly suppressed by the representatives of the law.

Coroner Hart impaneled a jury to-day and began his inquest. It is positively known, from information gathered here, and from authentic dispatches from Springfield, that fourteen men were killed. Reports from Springfield indicate that at least one additional death is expected to follow the injuries inflicted yesterday, and several of the wounded who are being cared for here are in a precarious condition.

At the inquest to-day thirty union miners were examined. They were unanimous in testifying that the first shots were fired from the train yesterday while the train was about 100 feet south of the station. They claimed that their men did not return the fire until the cars reached the stockade. They testified that their men shot into the air until the train came to a stop.

M. Turner, one of the guards stationed in the yards south of the town to announce the approach of the train carrying the negroes, says he fired the first shot yesterday as a signal to the main body of miners near the station. The miners had agreed, he says, that ten shots in rapid succession should be the signal that the train was approaching. Turner says he fired the shots, shooting in the air, and that the men on the train answered with a volley into the crowd, whereupon the firing became general.

Capt. Charles A. Fervier, commanding Company B, Sons of Veterans, of Elgin, Ill., is in charge of the stockade built by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. With part of his men he entered the stockade today and disarmed the detectives from St. Louis and the local deputies employed by the operators. The men within the stockade offered no objections to Capt. Fervier's command to lay down their arms. The militia confiscated 125 Springfield rifles and 2,500 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Lukens said to-day:

"The trouble of yesterday was not of our making. The strikers simply surrounded the stockade. On the east and south sides there must have been at least 1,000 miners. They were in an orchard, and were higher than we, and they opened fire. Considering the fact that we only had one man killed and six slightly wounded, I consider it a miracle. There were thousands upon thousands of shots fired.

"The strikers began the firing when the train bearing the miners arrived. In a short time their shots were directed at the train. After it pulled out the strikers turned on us. We returned the shots. I deplore the matter as much as any one. I never supposed such a thing would result when we brought the negroes here."

"In view of the result, Mr. Lukens," he was asked, "do you expect to import other negroes when the soldiers leave?"

"I do not feel disposed to answer that question," he replied.

"All these stories about us having portholes and shooting out of the tower are absolutely false," consluded Mr. Lukens.

Latest reports are that J. F. Eyster, Superintendent of the Climax Trading Company, the establishment controlled by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, who was so severely beaten in the scrimmage, has improved slightly.

Some of the miners claim they were under the impression it was Manager Lukens they were chasing, and that if Eyster had not shown fight he would have been allowed to escape unhurt.

The rear of the Climax Trading Company's store and adjacent buildings bear evidence of the terrific firing that took place yesterday afternoon when J. F. Eyster was the target, springing across the roofs. Sixty feet from the rear door of the Climax store stands the covered delivery wagon in which Eyster made the trip to the stockade with physicians yesterday afternoon. A load of buckshot riddled the rubber curtains and dents from bullets are visible in the sides of the wagon. The tongue is broken off short and the stub end bloodstained. It is learned that the team of horses, shot and goaded to madness by the wounds, broke the tongue and ran. They went two blocks and both fell dead. The windows in the store under Miners' Hall were broken in and the mob dragged Eyster into the street. Aside from this there are no other buildings damaged.

A number of strike leaders were advocating the storming of the stockade after their companions had been killed and wounded yesterday. They knew the troops were coming, and wanted to destroy the stockade before the soldiers arrived. The mob was already collecting when Edward Cahill, President of the local union, appeared among them. He was cool and collected. He told them that if they precipitated the battle this time they would lose all they had gained. They had attained their object of keeping out the colored miners, though the cost was fearful.

"There were fully 800 strange miners in town yesterday," said Cahill. "They were around the stockade. Our men were mainly around the north switch, as we expected the train to stop there, and that the trouble, if any occurred, would be there. The deputies on the train began firing. We could only return it.

"I am sorry about that Eyster affair. They used him too roughly. But then he was the man who was stationed in the tower at the stockade and killed most of our men. When they saw him, they could not restrain themselves. Sheriff Davenport is largely responsible. He sided with the operators, and gave them 200 rifles to fight citizens of the State with. We tried our best to get him to stop this train and let us have peaceable conferences with the negroes, but he refused all peace overtures and did just as Lukens wanted him to.

"I guess all trouble is over temporarily. Of course, if, after the soldiers leave, they attempt to import other negroes, I cannot be held responsible."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the strikers was held late this afternoon. Chairman John Belgar asserted that not a man among the Thiel agency and Pinkerton detectives stationed within the stockade had been sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff. He followed this statement by declaring that all of them could be held as accessories on a charge of murder.

He stated that there were twenty men inside the stockade when the train bearing the negroes stopped at the shaft yesterday noon, and that fifty Pinkerton and Thiel men, acting as guards, were on the train. He said none of these men are residents of the State, and consequently Sheriff Davenport had refused to swear them in. The matter was discussed and a decision made to employ counsel and lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

The union miners this afternoon received their semi-weekly allowance of $2 from the union.

The excitement yesterday prior to the arrival of the negro train was equaled to-night when it became known that a special train, consisting of one box car, three apparently empty coaches, and a caboose, that passed through here at 5:25 o'clock this evening, bore two carloads of negroes taken through here to Springfield yesterday. The train went south, and by a ruse succeeded in passing through Virden quietly and without interference. A big crowd of miners was at the station, but the militia held them in check.

When the train stopped at the stockade Capt. Fevier, who was in command, then shouted: "Don't allow any one to disembark from that train!"

The gate was opened and a file of soldiers rushed out on the double quick with fixed bayonets and lined up alongside of the train. General Manager Lukens made a formal demand that his company's employes be allowed to land and enter the stockade. Capt. Fervier replied that he was under orders from Gov. Tanner to prevent the disembarking of any negro miners at the works, and he would have to carry out those instructions. General Manager Lukens protested in vain, and the train pulled out, headed south.

Illinois Cavalry Sent to Virden.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Troops A and C of the First Illinois cavalry, in command of Col. Young, left for Springfield to-day for service at Virden. At Springfield the two Chicago troops will be met by Troops B and D from Bloomington and Springfield and the four troops constituting the first squadron will then be immediately sent to Virden.

Volunteers for Gov. Tanner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary Alger has sent the following dispatch to Gov. Tanner of Illinois:

"In the event that the National Guard of the State proves insufficient to cope with the difficulty in protecting life and property and maintaining order in your State, the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, now at Springfield, will in that emergency be subjected to your orders."

Sheriff Davenport Was Unprepared.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 13.—Sheriff Davenport is home in bed, the result of worry and exposure over the Virden trouble. During the fight he fell down an embankment and crippled himself. In an interview he stated that Operator Lukens had not apprised him of the arrival of the negroes and consequently he was unprepared for serious trouble. He had but two deputies, his brother, Basil Davenport, and W. C. Lally of Shipman. He had refused to swear in the Chicago ex-policemen as deputies under instructions from Attorney General Akin, who had informed him that he could not legally do so. The Sheriff says that during the battle the miners' wives were even more belligerent than the men.

Imported Negroes at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13.—The miners here held a mass meeting to-day at which it was declared by the union men that the imported negroes must be taken out of Springfield. Secretary Ryan says the United Mine Workers will not be responsible for them after to-day. A colored miner claiming to be one of those brought from the South yesterday for Virden was assaulted at the depot here to-day by white miners when they found he was on his way to Virden. Officers interfered. He was not badly hurt, but was surrounded again and taken possession of by the miners and taken to the hall of the miners' union, where he remained in the custody of the miners. A large crowd of miners surrounded the hall, but were not boisterous.

MRS. SHERMAN IS VERY ILL.

Wife of the ex-Secretary of State Stricken with Paralysis at Her Washington Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Sherman, wife of former Secretary of State John Sherman, suffered a stroke of paralysis this morning and now lies at her K Street home in a very critical condition. As has been her custom for many years, Mrs. Sherman rose early yesterday morning. A few minutes afterward, while unattended in the bathroom, she was stricken with paralysis and fell to the floor unconscious. Mr. Sherman, who was in an adjoining apartment, heard her fall, and immediately summoned the servants.

Dr. W. W. Johnston and Dr. Frank Hyatt responded to the call for physicians and have remained with Mrs. Sherman during a greater part of the day and evening. The stroke has affected her entire right side, and even in brief periods of consciousness she is unable to speak. To-night she seems to be in a slightly improved condition. She recovers consciousness at times, but has not spoken a word since she was stricken. At one time to-night she evidently recognized Mr. Sherman, who had been constantly at her bedside throughout the day.

Mrs. Sherman's health always has been exceptionally good, and while she is well advanced in years her physicians hold out the hope that she may recover from the present attack, although they realize that the chance is small. Only a few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Sherman returned from Hot Springs, Va. With the exception of a brief visit to that point they have spent the entire Summer and Fall in Washington since their return from Alaska.

PROFITS FROM WAR BONDS.

Subscribers Through the North American Trust Company Paid—A Patriotic Work.

The North American Trust Company yesterday, to use a Wall Street district colloquialism, "cut a watermelon" to humanitarian and patriotic ends. During the war, while the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association was considering ways and means to create a fund to relieve the families of those who had gone to the front, President W. L. Trenholm and Vice President Samuel M. Jarvis of the trust company devised an eminently practical scheme to this end. They caused it to be announced that they would receive direct subscriptions—$500 and under—for the war loan 3s for the benefit of soldiers and sailors or their families. The terms were generous, only 3 per cent. per annum being charged for the money necessary to secure the bonds. The company financed the scheme, which took up about 1,000 subscriptions and paid expenses, including the war revenue stamp. The profit to the subscribers was $24 on each $500 bond, the entire allotment of $500,000 having been sold by the trust company without its having bought in a single bond.

The profits were distributed yesterday to those who were able to reach the desk of the employe who paid the subscribers. The recipients were soldiers, sailors, men, and women of all ages, and in a few instances children. Hearty expressions of gratitude came from all. The distribution of profits will last the week. The subscriptions in this case were scrutinized by the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, and it is not probable that in any case was the North American Trust Company imposed upon. The amount realized for its beneficiaries is about $24,000.

HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME at West Point to-morrow. Also scholars' last river outing for season. See Hudson River Day Line & Exc.—Adv.

MR. PLATT'S BANK CLOSED

Tioga National at Owego Shut Up by Order of Controller Dawes.

ROBBED BY AN OFFICER

Eli W. Stone, Assistant Cashier, on His Deathbed Wednesday, Confessed Himself an Embezzler—Shortage More Than $40,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, to-day wired the cashier of the Tioga National Bank of Owego, N. Y., of which Senator T. C. Platt is President, to close the doors of that institution, receiving no more deposits and transacting no more business, stating that he had placed Mr. C. E. Van Brecklin, National Bank Examiner, in charge of the bank. This action was taken by the Controller as a result of the recent examination by Examiner Van Brecklin, which disclosed a large defalcation on the part of Eli W. Store, the Assistant Cashier of the bank.

Assistant Cashier Stone died at his home last night, shortly after he had been confronted by the Examiner with the defalcation. He confessed his guilt to the Examiner. The Examiner reports that from as careful an examination of the books of the bank as he has been able to make there is no evidence whatever of any complicity on the part of other officers of the bank. The defalcation occurred through the manipulation of the individual deposit ledger by the assistant cashier, who acted as receiving teller.

It is understood the peculations of the assistant cashier covered about twenty years, small amounts being taken at a time. This was made possible by Stone acting at times as both receiving teller and individual bookkeeper.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The death of Assistant Cashier E. W. Stone of the Tioga National Bank yesterday was followed this afternoon by the closing of the bank's doors by order of the Controller of the Currency, it having developed that the books of the bank were not regular. A bank examiner called at the bank recently and found a false entry. After further investigation he had a conference with Mr. Stone, who, it is said, confessed to him and others that he had during the past twenty years embezzled $42,000. The bank's affairs are being examined to-night as thoroughly as possible to ascertain the whole truth of the affair.

United States Senator T. C. Platt is the President of the Tioga National Bank, and his brother, Frederick E. Platt, his cashier. The latter has been so feeble for years that the actual duties of the cashier's office had fallen upon Mr. Stone.

The bank did business as usual to-day, but will not be opened again until the National Bank Examiner's agent arrives. He is expected to-morrow.

The deficit affects simply the stockholders of the bank. The creditors will be paid in full. The capital stock was $100,000 and the surplus $50,000.

Senator Platt and his son Harry Platt left at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Owego, Tioga County. Frank Platt, who was seen at his hotel last night, said that Assistant Cashier Stone was a trusted man in Tioga, and had been the County Treasurer.

GEN. MILES TO VISIT INDIANS.

Report that the Commander of the Army Will Investigate the Trouble in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 13.—News was received in St. Paul to-day that Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles would arrive in St. Paul Saturday morning over the Omaha Road. It is believed that the President intimated to the General his wish that he personally investigate the Indian situation. Gen. Miles is considered here the best authority in the land on Indian matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following dispatch about the Indian troubles, dated Walker, Minn., late last night, was received at the Interior Department this morning:

"Secretary Interior—I have just returned from the hostile camp, about twenty-five miles from here, where I went this morning, with Father Aloysius. About ninety Indians were present. I am firmly of the opinion that the trouble can be settled peaceably by a little time and patience.
"W. A. JONES, Commissioner Indian Affairs."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—Chief Guy-Ne-Won-Aush is very bitter in denunciation of the manner in which the Chippewas of Minnesota and Dakota were being robbed by the lumbermen. The principal cause of the difficulty, he declared at a council with Beaulieu and other peacemakers, was not whisky nor the arrests, but the manner in which the Indian pine lands are being stolen. The Indians had vainly appealed to Washington for several years and had finally taken matters in their own hands.

May-Dwa-Me-Nind made a bitter attack on a deputy marshal whom he named and charged with arresting Indians on the most trivial charges for the sake of the fees, and being one of the principal men concerned in the timber depredations, although it was his duty to prevent them. He named also mixed bloods who were in league with white men at Brainerd to steal all the pine of their reservations. He asked for a thorough investigation.

WILL MAKE PAPER IN MAINE.

A New York Syndicate Will Establish a Big Plant.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Oct. 13.—One of the largest timber-land transactions in Maine for several years has just been negotiated. Charles Mullan and others of Old Town and Bangor have bought half of a township in Rangeley, Somerset County, and practically closed negotiations for an entire township in the same locality, the purchase price of which will be $48,000.

It is understood that behind the purchasers is a syndicate of New York capitalists, who propose to erect in the vicinity of their timber-land purchases one of the largest pulp and paper mills in this country. The site for the plant has already been secured, and work on the new plant will commence at once. The name of Joseph Pulitzer is associated with the syndicate.

KILLED AT A GRADE CROSSING.

Conchman Was Caught in a Trap on New Jersey Central Tracks.

BAYONNE, N J., Oct. 13.—Patrick Shanahan, a coachman, was instantly killed at the Twenty-first Street grade crossing of the New Jersey Central Railroad this afternoon. Shanahan had just returned with his carriage from the funeral of Mrs. William Ward of 249 East Twenty-second Street and on approaching the crossing observed a clear way, as the gates at that point were up.

Scarcely had he reached the tracks when John Bowers, the gateman, caught sight of the Royal Blue Line express coming around the Bergen Point curve at great speed. He lost his presence of mind and dropped the gate, thereby caging the coachman in a veritable trap. Before Shanahan could leap from his box or turn his horses the engine struck the vehicle, wrecking it, and continued along to the Thirty-third Street station with the dead body of the coachman on the cowcatcher. The horses escaped unhurt.

Shanahan was forty-five years old and lived with his wife and three children at 33 Jersey Street, New Brighton, S. I. County Physician Converse has ordered an inquest.

BIG DEFICIT IN HOLYOKE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Holyoke City Government this afternoon, Mr. Estes, the expert accountant employed to examine the books of ex-Tax Collector Keough, made a partial report, showing an apparent deficit of about $118,000.

Mr. Estes reported that he had examined the books for 1895, 1896, and 1897, and that, according to the Tax Collector's books, the unpaid taxes amounted to $16,842 in 1895, $93,959 in 1896, and $165,363 in 1897, a total of $276,164. According to the City Treasurer's ledger the outstanding taxes for the same years are: 1895, $17,083; 1896, $100,170, and 1897, $152,408—a total of $260,641.

Mr. Estes said that in examining the books he found many cases in which credits evidently had been made in lead pencil and then erased. The amount represented by these marks was about $118,000. He then exhibited to the committee a check for $4,002, drawn on the City National Bank by the George C. Gill Paper Company, in payment for its 1897 taxes, which was indorsed by Mr. Keough as Tax Collector, and which had also passed through the City Treasurer's hands, but for which there was no credit on the Tax Collector's books. He also cited an item of $500 interest paid by the same concern for which no corresponding credit appeared on the books.

Another instance of absence of credit was the case of the Deane Steam Pump Company, the Tax Collector's books showing an unpaid balance of $700 in 1896 and no credits for its 1897 taxes. Mr. Estes said he had seen the checks given in payment for these taxes, which are now in possession of the Manufacturers' Trust Company.

PULLMAN STOCK INCREASED

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company was held here to-day, over two-thirds of the capital stock being represented. The old Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year.

A resolution which was adopted provides that for the purpose of representing in the capitalization of the company existing surplus assets to the extent of $18,000,000 the capital stock of the company be increased 50 per cent. The additional 180,000 shares are to be distributed to stockholders of the company in the ratio of one share for each two shares held by stockholders of record on the first day of November, 1898.

The usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share from net earnings was declared, payable Nov. 15, to stockholders of record Nov. 1, 1898. Transfer books close Nov. 1 and reopen Nov. 16.

Robert T. Lincoln was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and Acting President; Thomas H. Wickes, Vice President, and A. S. Weinsheimer, Secretary. The arrangement for the management of the company with a Chairman, as adopted after the death of Mr. Pullman, is to be continued.

The annual statement for the year ending July 31 shows gross earnings of $10,674,868 and disbursements of $8,280,985, net earnings being $2,393,883.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The American Peace Commissioners held their usual session of three hours' duration to-day.

The Temps this morning says:

"We have received from our Madrid correspondent a dispatch, dated Oct. 12, asserting that a report was circulated in Madrid on Wednesday to the effect that the Commissioners were exclusively occupied with the Cuban question and that the commissions had agreed, except regarding the evacuation by the Spanish troops, the surrender of war material and the question of the Cuban debt. The respective Governments are now examining these questions. Spain is said to be willing to surrender the war material, provided the Americans accord an extension of time for the evacuation, and in spite of the fact that the date on which the Americans will assume the administration of the island is Dec. 1.

"An agreement on the debt question is more difficult, the Americans claiming that the question is irrelevant because the United States is not annexing Cuba. The Americans further hold that a majority of the Cuban debt was incurred before the civil war of 1895 and that the whole of the debt since contracted has been devoted entirely to the prevention of Cuban independence, wherefore the ultimate settlement of the debt should devolve on the future Cuban Government. Thus Spain would prefer the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It is further affirmed that, failing an agreement between the commissions, this matter will be submitted to arbitration."

The Temps adds that the commissions have prepared memoranda interchanging their views on the clauses of the protocol which are being discussed.

RICH ORE FOUND HIDDEN.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 13.—While kicking about some dirt at the city dump, Frank Burkhart unearthed a cave, in which he found some very rich ore exposed. The officers were at once notified, and upon investigation found a caché, from which they extracted fifty sacks of gold and silver ore.

The stuff had evidently been hidden away during the last ten days, and has been stolen from different mines, as it was of a different character. From samples assayed, the ore is shown to be enormously rich, and will probably prove to be worth $110,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

Since Wednesday night a storm centre has moved from Eastern Iowa to Lower Michigan, attended by local rains in the lake regions, and thence over the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the extreme Northwest, indicating the approach toward the Upper Missouri Valley of a second storm centre. The temperature has fallen throughout the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest, and has risen in the middle and northern Rocky Mountain region. The indications are that the Lower Michigan storm will move eastward, carrying the area of local rains over the Atlantic Coast States during to-day. The temperature will rise in the central valleys and in the West and Southwest States and will fall in the Upper Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	61	50	51
6 A. M.	60	47	52
9 A. M.	61	51	56
12 M.	68	56	59
4 P. M.	70	56	62
6 P. M.	68	53	60
9 P. M.	63	54	58
12 P. M.	59	54	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57
Weather Bureau	52½
Corresponding date 1897	62½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 47 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanying, without charge, next Sunday's New York Times will abound in attractive features. Portraits of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Ambassador White, and others. Price five cents.—Adv.

VAN WYCK OPENS CAMPAIGN

He Speaks at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

GAYNOR AND SHEPARD HEARD

The Speakers All Enforce the Importance of State Issues—An Enthusiastic Audience.

Augustus Van Wyck opened his own campaign last night by a speech in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. It was his first public utterance from the platform, and was an elaboration of the short and informal statement he made a few nights ago to the members of the Manhattan Club and their guests.

The occasion was made a brilliant one by the friends of the Democratic candidate. The large building was filled with a representative Brooklyn audience. The stage was packed with prominent men of the party who acted as Vice Presidents and secretaries of the great meeting. The parquet and orchestra, the family circle, and the two galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity. Even the boxes, which are generally reserved for the close friends of the candidates, and are not, therefore, uncomfortably crowded, were last night overflowing with spectators. In some of them were twenty-five persons.

The seats of the hall could not accommodate the great gathering. Hundreds of persons sat on the rising t

Van Wyck as candidate for Governor. This will live to his honor, and the good that it will do will continue here long after him. Of course, National issues are paramount in the choice of members of the National Congress; but that an Alderman, or a Mayor, or a Governor should be elected with reference to National policies and measures, with which he can officially have nothing to do, has been one of the greatest sources of evil in our political life.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

As soon as Justice Gaynor finished his speech ex-Assistant District Attorney Patrick E. Callahan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

The Democrats of Kings County, in mass meeting assembled at the Academy of Music, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 13th day of October, 1898, resolve:

First—We congratulate the Nation upon the brilliant victories achieved by our army and navy in the war with Spain, and we glory in the fact that bravery and skill and a patriotic willingness to die for country were the common characteristics of all our soldiers and not the special attributes of any.

Second—We arraign at the bar of public opinion the Republican Party in the State for the extravagance and waste of the last four years, whereby a surplus of $3,000,000 left by the last Democratic State Government in the State Treasury has been changed into a State indebtedness of $9,000,000; for the partisan and sumptuary legislation that has placed on the statute books of the State the iniquities of the Raines law; the law depriving the Governor of the State of the power of appointment during the recess of the Senate; the effort to stifle freedom of speech in the so-called Ellsworth bill; the violation of the fundamental principle of our Government that the majority shall rule, as embodied in the provision in the State Constitution that no two adjoining counties shall have more than one-half the whole number of Senators, irrespective of the population of said counties; the "starchless" civil service law, and the insulting and outrageous Force bill, which places the sanctity of the homes of the citizens of our city at the mercy of political "heelers" armed with pistols and clubs; for the scandals in the management and the improvement of the canals whereby the funds of the State were stolen and wasted, and the burdens of the taxpayers thereby increased.

Third—That we earnestly appeal to the Electors of the State as the best means to remedy these evils and punish the offenders, to cast their ballots for the Democratic nominee for Governor, our respected neighbor and true citizen, the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck; for Elliot Danforth for Lieutenant Governor, for Edward S. Atwater for Controller, for George W. Batten for Secretary of State, for D. P. Norris for State Treasurer, for Thomas F. Conway for Attorney General, and for Martin Schenck for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Fourth—That we recommend to the voters of the Second Judicial Department of the State the wise selections of the Democratic Judiciary Convention for Supreme Court Justices in the persons of the two able, honest, and experienced jurists, the Hon. Josiah T. Marean and the Hon. Almet F. Jenks.

Fifth—That we pledge to all the candidates of the Democratic Party in the State our sincere support, and to the principles enunciated in the platform adopted at Syracuse we give our unqualified approval.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S ADDRESS.

Justice Gaynor, after the resolution had been passed, introduced Augustus Van Wyck as a man who did not need an introduction. He said it would be useless for him to pretend to introduce the ex-Justice to a Brooklyn audience.

Immediately a tremendous cheer broke from the audience. For two or three minutes Mr. Van Wyck stood beside the speaker's table, bowing and smiling and waiting for an opportunity to begin. His appearance was in striking contrast to that of other men on the stage. While other speakers and many of the Vice Presidents were in evening dress, he wore a plain, dark business suit, with short cutaway coat. He read his speech, confining himself closely to his manuscript, and speaking for the most part in a quiet conversational tone, with few gestures. His speech follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Democrats, and All Other Lovers of Good Government:

Just fourteen years ago, then being President of the Democratic General Committee of this county, I saluted you from this rostrum in opening our successful Presidential campaign of that year. Since then my working hours have been devoted to the performance of judicial duties, and my heart of affection have been largely given to the duties incident to the trusteeship of our hospitals, orphan asylums, colleges, schools, and other associations concerning more or less the welfare of our social system. Congenial were the lines along which my life was moving.

To-night, in obedience to the mandate of the Empire State Democracy in convention assembled, I salute you once again from this rostrum. The boundless spirit of goodwill, confidence in our cause, and the encouraging omen of unity manifested by this vast assembly of home friends touch deeply the heart of one who has always felt a sympathy for his fellow-man in the struggles which are incident to the life of all human beings, who likewise rejoices in the successes and prosperities of all, who believes that the sentiment of forbearance is one of the cardinal principles of the social compact, that the willingness to live and let live is an essential attribute of every true son of a republic, lacking only in the arrogant, narrow-minded, and egotistical who may be dominated by the sentiment, "I am holier than thou," a way of thinking which has no place among freemen.

I do not believe in self-praise nor in abuse of an adversary. I shall not appeal to prejudices, passions, or emotions.

I have frequently observed that the advocate who after the testimony is closed, assumes that the jurors know the evidence as well as he does and avoids tiresome details does the best work. To-night his example will be followed.

REFORM THE PRIME ISSUE.

This is a Government of collective thought based upon the theory and practice that the best judgment of the multitude can find expression in the administration of public affairs through the acts of their selected servants, unless such agents shall prove untrue to the trust confided in them.

The issue in this campaign is plain to all—administrative and legislative reform. The Republican Convention and its candidates completely indorse the present administration of Gov. Black as "wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical," and point with apparent pride thereto, and proclaim it a guarantee that the Republican Party can be safely trusted and of the character of their official conduct, provided a further lease of power is confided to their keeping. The Democracy has arraigned the Republican administration in this State upon many charges, specifically setting forth the instances in which it asserts that the trusts confided to them have been violated. The Republican Party seeks to divert attention from the charges made by apparently confessing the secret caucuses, the wrongs among themselves, and in open convention refusing to nominate the Governor and other officers whose administration they have so highly commended, and boldly seek to divert attention from that fact by their platform, by their candidates, and by their well-known spokesmen, demanding that the people shall pass over home abuses and devote their attention to questions which are in no way involved in the official functions of the Governor of this State.

It is a vain attempt. The intelligence of this State cannot be tricked into forgetting home and friends.

The Republican policy of paternal government substitutes the intelligence of the official for the combined intelligence of the people, and seeks to cramp the free agency of the multitude with restraints that must become finally tyrannical and oppressive and lead to extravagance, corruption, and misrule. This tendency must be rudely checked or the downfall of free institutions will follow. They cannot evade the issues which the conditions and invironments of the present demand for reform have forced upon them. The people in this emergency must look to the Democracy for organized allies in pressing the charges home to the delinquents and driving the unworthy from power. They are charged with extravagance, waste, and corruption. The evil genius of corruption and fraud seems to be at home in the ranks of our opponents. Evidence of it can be found in the court proceedings of this county and other localities, and especially in the report of the investigating commission on canal matters as to things occurring under a Governor whose record they applaud. I will leave it to you to say whether such wrongs can be eradicated by the election of nominees whom the potential part of the Republican Party, by the assistance of the wrongdoers who filled their convention, have placed before you for your approval.

CANAL MONEYS "STOLEN."

For years the relative decline of New York's commerce has been attracting serious attention. The Constitutional Convention in 1894, controlled by Republicans, and upon the report of Republican officials, advised the people by a proposition submitted to them to authorize the expenditure of $9,000,000, which they said would enlarge and complete the canal waterways of this State to the end that through them and the great chain of lakes with which they are connected the products of the vast West would continue to pour into New York, not only preserving but increasing her commerce and business interests to the highest hopeful condition. The people by their votes, irrespective of party alignment, authorized the expenditure.

It has been expended—a large part of it has been wasted, misapplied, and stolen. Those waterways are incomplete, and a commission appointed by the Republican Governor, and not unfriendly to the administration, either, reports that it will take two and a half times as much to complete the work as the people were told was needed, and upon which they relied; that of 451 miles of canals, only 65 have been finished, 244 are incomplete, and 141 have not been touched; that the entire $9,000,000 has been substantially thrown away unless the proposed improvement shall be expended at a cost of more than double the original sum.

Was there ever such a scandalous betrayal of an overtrusting people? No more infamous crime could be conceived of against the commerce and all the industries of this State. It affects not only the destiny of the metropolis but of 180 flourishing towns along the line thereof, our own farmers and even the toilers of the Far West, to whom a slight lowering of freights means prosperity. An outraged and indignant people will never condone this offense. Good government, as well as good morals, demands the defeat of the ticket named by a convention largely composed of the wrongdoers against public interest and their allies, some from Brooklyn and some from throughout the State along the canals.

In the Force Bill the Republicans (who have always favored this kind of legislation) have violated the spirit and, in my judgment, the letter of the Constitution, which sought to preserve the principle of home rule for our cities against selfish partisan legislation at Albany. This law selects this city for the imposition of a supervision of the elections by Albany appointees whom it is publicly proclaimed their chief is drilling, and who are to be armed with clubs and pistols for the purpose of dominating our elections, and to whom is given power to enter the homes of our citizens without search warrant and to arrest them without warrant also. Such a violation of personal liberty would not be thought of in any other free country in the world. I doubt whether it exists in any other State of our Union. I know it does not exist in England. Liberty is lost by neglect and failure to check its invasion by slow and stealthy approaches. Let no citizen fail to rebuke the tyranny involved in this law.

RAINES AND TILLINGHAST.

The Raines law is another instance of the disregard of the principle of home rule. It deprives the local authorities of all control in excise matters, creating a "huge State political-liquor machine" composed of State officials all in one party and appointed at the capital, and reaching out its strong hand to compel those engaged in this extensive business to bow to the dictates of the political magnate in control of the State Government. This law is vicious; it tends to promote vice instead of promoting order, creates a spy system in its enforcement which is at war with the American spirit, leads to depreciation of property and interferes with personal liberty.

It is only a few months since that the National Guard of this State constituted the finest citizen soldiery in the world. Our people felt a just pride in it. It was the growth of fifty years under the auspices of distinguished Governors and able soldiers. In a few months this magnificent force has been almost destroyed, having been degraded, disrupted, and held up to public contempt by this present administration. It has added a new word to the American vocabulary—"Tillinghastism." How different was the conduct of the Governors of Massachusetts and other States, who protected and maintained intact their National Guard forces, preserving for them the high regard of the people. The former high standard of our National Guard must be restored, and that duty ought not to be left to the mercies of the party that destroyed it.

The cardinal principle of Jeffersonian Democracy is an abiding faith in the honesty and intelligence of the masses, the belief that that government is best which governs least and is conducted for the benefit of the greatest number, and not for any privileged class, that the centralization of powers tends to destroy the spirit of personal liberty and creates a disposition on the part of official servants to interfere with the habits and appetites of the individual, destroying that self-reliance which alone makes the true man, and promotes extravagance, which is always followed by corruption.

Finally, the people of this State need, want, and demand simplicity in matters pertaining to the affairs of the public. The conservative thinks he can and will perform official duties much like other men would do under the circumstances. The radical thinks he can and will perform his official duties better than any other man in the world. An institution which has been the outgrowth of natural development and has stood the test of time and experience to the radical is like the red flag flaunted before an infuriated bull. He loves novelty, and idolizes things untried by experience but untested. The people know the dangers of startling and hysterical government to all the interests of the community. Conservative and restful government is restorative of healthy conditions. I earnestly hope the voters will decide this contest wisely and justly, and to their decision I will bow as respectfully as any other citizen in this State.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

Chairman Gaynor next introduced Edward M. Shepard. He said that it was also unnecessary for him to attempt to introduce Mr. Shepard in his own city. The audience cheered enthusiastically as the speaker rose and redoubled its cheering and shouts when Mr. Shepard, who has long been known as an independent, began his speech with the words, "Fellow-Democrats." He spoke as follows:

Fellow-Democrats and Fellow-Citizens of Whatever Party Name:

I am here to-night to state, sincerely, I trust, and as clearly as I can, the reasons for my earnest support of the Democratic candidate for Governor. Quite as much, and perhaps even more, I am here to state my reasons for believing that the platform upon which Col. Roosevelt stands, and of his position upon what he declares to be, and what I fear he has succeeded in making, a paramount issue of this campaign, his election would be a grave injury to our State and a serious menace to the welfare of this country. I am here to declare my wonder that intelligent citizens, whether Independents or Republicans, can support the Republican candidate, embodying in his interesting personality, as he does for this campaign, concrete and far-reaching dangers to our American plan of responsible self-government. And I am here, also, fellow-Democrats, to express my belief that this Democratic Party of ours in New York, with all its divisions, from Tammany Hall to the star-gazing reformers, now has, upon sound issues, an opportunity which must not let pass again to reach genuine and fruitful harmony in action, and again to renew its devotion to traditional and sound Democratic doctrine; the opportunity again and aggressively to present itself to the country as representative not only of the best progress of the age, but also of that conservative and safeguarding policy without which no country can be permanently great, and without espousing which no political party can command real and lasting confidence from citizens who have that sturdy intelligence and good sense which are characteristic of the great mass of American voters.

In the first place, why should any Democrat, whether regular or independent, vote against the candidate for Governor whom we honor to-night? All concede, Democrats and Republicans alike, that he is worthy. If I eulogize him I shall add nothing to what every one here knows; but I cannot refrain from bearing testimony founded on my own observation for years past of the incorrupt and incorruptible, the sturdy, the steadfast, the public-spirited, and the courageous career of Augustus Van Wyck. We in Brooklyn know and have watched him closely. But no one familiar with Democratic politics in this State during twenty years past can be ignorant of the fact that this standard bearer has during that time stood, and stood earnestly, in the councils of Democracy for what has been honest, wise, patriotic.

We do not lay undue stress upon his fourteen years in a Judge's seat. For a Supreme Court Judge to inspire absolute confidence in his rectitude and courage of purpose and in his efficient sympathy with justice and mercy, for him to exhibit intelligence and clearness of vision amid many harassments, to preserve patience without being inattentive, and to be attentive without loss of patience—all of this in itself is evidence of a sound heart and a large mind and a self-control fit for even a greater office. And all of this Augustus Van Wyck, according to the testimony even of his political adversaries, has done without wavering or a turn from the straight course of his duty during all these years. Beyond that, however, he has been, in the true and high sense of the term, a politician—that is to say, a man familiar with political conditions and necessities and skillful in meeting them, but having the practical aspirations of a statesman who loves his country. Judge Van Wyck and I have sometimes differed as to the precise line which divides political independence which is practically fruitful of good results from political independence which is practically fruitless of any good result. But neither I nor any one who has had opportunity to know his political ideals and his wisdom in politics from a time long before he became a Judge of the Supreme Court, can entertain a moment's doubt of his fitness for the work of a great Governor. And he has the energy, the wisdom, the experience, and the practical sense in dealing with men which must make him at Albany the self-contained, self-controlled leader of men which the Governor ought always to be.

SOUND-MONEY QUESTION.

Well, then, why should we not earnestly support Augustus Van Wyck for Governor? Is there objection to the Syracuse platform? What Democrat is there—what fair and sensible voter is there—who does not believe that there ought to be reform in canal affairs and home rule for cities; that there ought to be no "spurious or starchless civil service laws evasive of the Constitution"; or that we ought to have biennial sessions of our Legislature and good roads? Can any Democrat, however independent—ought, indeed, any good citizen to object to these? Or ought he to object to the Syracuse proposition that in the election of 1898 of a Governor of New York State, State issues ought to be paramount? Or is there any citizen of our State who does not agree with the Syracuse denunciation of the army scandals which have appalled and disgraced our country? No. The Syracuse platform in all material respects is good.

I do not hear from my friend President Low, nor from the others, more or less independent, who have brought themselves to support the Republican ticket, a single criticism of the Syracuse platform other than this: It makes, they say, no declaration in favor of the gold standard. Well, what has the gold standard to do with the Governor of New York or the Governor of New York to do with the gold standard? Is there any legislation he can approve or promote, or disapprove or resist, that will promote or hinder its better establishment? What is to prevent the catechising of candidates for Congress as to their views on the currency question? For their views are relevant. But the function of the Governor has no relation to the currency. The Republican talk about sound money in this campaign is like the talk of Confederate Brigadiers long after the civil war was over. It was noisy declamation which came tolerably near to meeting one of Dr. Johnson's definitions of patriotism as the "last refuge of a scoundrel." It was a sanctimonious cover to the iniquities innumerable which were popularly rebuked by the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency. When Republican organs urged the Syracuse convention to deal with this irrelevant question they did it, as everybody knows, in order, by a continuance of Democratic divisions and by raising false issues to break the force of the popular condemnation of the Republican administration in the State during recent years.

But if silver be a present and controlling issue, I venture to ask why the Republican President and the Republican Congress, who have officially and directly to do with that question, themselves choose to treat it as a dead or suspended issue.

Is it not indecent to ask us to dedicate to silver a State election which has nothing to do with it, when President McKinley and the Republican majority in Congress, who have everything to do with it, let it severely alone? At Washington they have fled from the question as if it were dynamite. The President has written one or two perfunctory and half-hearted messages, and he did, indeed, come to a public dinner in New York where no bill could be introduced or voted upon, and in the unofficial and golden geniality in which his hosts found themselves after much eating and drinking, he ventured to speak with some emphasis on the question. But on his return to Washington, where alone he could act, he became again as dumb. Conclusive proof that the President has practically used the power of his great office to promote the interest of sound currency. Here we had the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, composed of distinguished, competent, and patriotic men, many if not most of them Republicans. Its labors resulted in a currency bill. After infinite pains that conference got a hearing at Washington and induced the Currency Committee of the House to formulate a bill. Then the conference, backed by business men all over the country, urged the House, having, as it did, a large sound money majority, to act. But no, the agitation was now untimely, so Republicans, from the President down, declared, and even injurious to the cause.

REPUBLICAN CRY INSINCERE.

Well, then, why is it timely or beneficent during the choice in New York, hundreds of miles from Washington, of a chief magistrate having no concern with the subject? I beg you to notice that I am not arguing for or against the Indianapolis currency bill or for or against silver; nor am I now even condemning the President or the Republicans in Congress for refusing to act. I am dealing with the proposition that silver ought to be the chief question before us in this State at this time. But since the Republicans, whether rightly or wrongly, deem it premature or unwise or dangerous to act when and where they have the power to act, I am saying that this cry about silver on the part of the Republican politicians is grossly insincere. It passes my comprehension that its insincerity should not be the chief objection before us. The masses of the Republican Party plainly enough see that there is no such issue. The talk about silver and gold has for them been completely drowned in the cheers of the Rough Riders.

And I venture to ask those to whom the first political cause to-day is sound currency, whether, on reflection, they think that their cause will be promoted by a defeat of the Democratic Party in New York. Two years ago it was defeated by a majority of upward of 200,000, when it stood upon the silver platform of Chicago. If now, when it does not stand on the platform, but when, with courage and wisdom, it turns to issues appropriate to a State campaign upon which all conservative and patriotic citizens can stand with it, if now it be treated in the same way as it was in 1896, do you not plainly see that your cause of sound currency will be hurt rather than helped? Is that cause a mere asset of the Republican Party, useful only to maintain its power and support its corruptions? Or is our desire that it shall be securely founded in the convictions of all citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike? If so, is it not your interest and duty to give to the Democratic Party, when it does not ask support for silver, a support so much greater than it had in what you and I, whether rightly or wrongly, think its days of heresy, as to strengthen and encourage those who desire and will mightily strive that it may never stand there again?

No, the Democratic candidate is sound and the Democratic platform is sound. There remains but a single criticism, which I see that an honored and lifelong Democrat, Wheeler H. Peckham, stated the other day with considerable force. He said that the Syracuse Convention was dominated by bosses, and, perhaps, without undue vanity, claim myself to be something of an expert in this department of learning. I have talked bosses up and down the streets of Brooklyn for years past. My view of what ought to be the policy in this, respect of a great political party in a Commonwealth like New York has been pressed upon my fellow-citizens of Brooklyn again and again. Nor have I a single word to take back that I have said on the subject. I dislike, as most men do, to be in a minority, but I can, perhaps, here at home, say without boasting that I am not afraid to be in a minority. If the present situation permitted a determination of that issue, most of you will do me the justice to believe, those who differ from me quite as well as those who agree with me, that neither my opinions nor their expression would be uncertain. I wish here and publicly to state what is known to my associates of the National Democratic organization, that I would, even this year, have gone as far as any man, and much further than most men, to present that issue by National Democratic nominations, partially or wholly perhaps the same as those nominated at Syracuse, if there had been the slightest probability that any considerable number of the people of the State, even of those who would reform political methods, were ready for it. But they were not ready. As to that, we are left to the slower, but perhaps larger and surer, processes of political education.

Whether or not there ought to be such an issue, very certainly it is not now before the people for decision. Least of all can the Republicans raise it. If it be true as we are told, that in the Democratic Party there are several and contending bosses, it is beyond possibility of dispute that in the Republican Party there is a single and all-dominant boss. Read the proceedings at Saratoga. Was there ever a political convention whose action was more completely from the beginning to the end determined by the judgment and will of a single man holding no State office and credited by no popular mandate? The political history of our State has never known so complete, so corrupting, so base a control of political action as that which now prevails in the Republican Party. Mr. Choate the other night was very jocose and delightful over it, but the thing itself is neither jocose nor delightful. He is tired of standing out. So, I am sorry to say, are others from whom I should have expected something different.

ROOSEVELT AND THE "BOSS."

As for Col. Roosevelt himself, he has indicated in most emphatic manner his recognition of the sovereignty in the Republican Party of its boss. Unless, therefore, the vice in lesser degree be worse in the Democratic Party than the same vice in greater degree in the Republican Party, I see no sense, as the issue is now made up, in the outcry about the bosses. I cheerfully accord to Theodore Roosevelt, a man whom I have honored for years, the tribute of my belief that if he be elected Governor he will be his own master, and will do many good things for the State. But all of a like tribute is due from every citizen of the State to Augustus Van Wyck. When he goes, as we trust he may, and as he will if we do our duty, into the Executive chair in January next, he is too high-minded and keen, as well as too great a man to overlook the fate of other men, and most conspicuously of that sad and shattered figure who now leaves the Governorship with the contempt of all right-thinking citizens of this State. Gov. Van Wyck will be compelled by his very qualities of large wisdom and long foresight to know what measure of sturdy independence belongs of right to a Governor representing the whole of this noble Commonwealth.

Let me next take up with my Independent friends the question whether the cause for which they stand would be promoted by their votes for Col. Roosevelt. I have not gone as far, and, perhaps, have too strong a political instinct ever to go as far as some of them have gone on the path of political independence. But I have gone some distance, and shall not retrace my steps. In his letter to John Jay Chapman, Col. Roosevelt said: "I cannot accept a nomination on terms that would make me feel disloyal to the principles for which I stand." In other words his acceptance of an independent nomination would be a disloyalty to his honorable sense of party obligation. Or, in still other words, Col. Roosevelt condemns independence and asserts that, for himself, it would involve moral turpitude. But how can what would be politically criminal on Col. Roosevelt's part be a virtuous duty on the part of others? If he be right, any Democratic vote for him would, of course, be sheerly wicked. For is there not here his clear condemnation of independent political action as politically and morally wrong? Will not a vote for him imply approval of this condemnation? Nor is it mere allegiance to candidates, but allegiance even to political doctrine that Col. Roosevelt would subordinate to the requirement of political regularity. It is for this, in some measure at least, that he stands in this campaign.

My memory, I think, is not at fault that Col. Roosevelt was once, and not very many years ago, an outspoken and even ardent free trader. Did he not accept, as I accepted, the honor of membership in the Cobden Club, that society which preaches in trade the doctrine of "Peace on earth and good will to men"? My memory may be at fault, but I can recall no declaration on Col. Roosevelt's part that he has changed his views upon this great economic question, as he would have a perfect right to do. But to-day he stands upon a platform which treats the free trade proposition as a contemptible and dangerous heresy. Do we not also recall his trip to Chicago in 1884 when, with other men, he had declared the gross unfitness of the successful candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination? When that nomination had taken place and a great secession of what was best and most intelligent and most patriotic went out from the Republican Party, did not Col. Roosevelt bend to the party yoke and support the candidacy which he had declared to be detestable and dangerous to the country? Do not understand me as impugning Col. Roosevelt's sincerity or patriotism. I believe in both. I have seen too much of politics and political life not to know to what point the most sincere of men are carried in political action. Nor am I now arguing that he was wrong. I am asking independents the question what effect a vote for Theodore Roosevelt will have upon the cause dear to them. If, as he declares, he cannot willingly accept independent support without being "disloyal to the principles for which he stands," how, I ask, can independents vote for him without being disloyal to the principles for which they stand? And I venture in a parenthesis to remind intelligent and earnest Democrats like Mr. Peckham that Col. Roosevelt, upon his own recent statement, must look upon a Democrat who declines to support a Democratic nomination as good as that we support to-night with as much contempt as he visits upon some of us milksops who do not see in barbarous imperialism the true working out of American destiny.

MR. BLACK'S ADMINISTRATION.

The independents of this State to a man and a very large part of the Republicans (not to speak of the entire body of Democrats) condemn as shameless and criminal the recent Republican administration of this State; the appointments of Payn, Aldridge, and the rest; what such appointments meant and to what results they led; the gross disobedience of the constitutional mandate in favor of civil service reform; the thievery and knavery of the canal scandals, and all the rest. These independents and these Republicans (not, as I have said, to speak of the entire Democratic Party), surely wish to condemn such wrongdoing. But is not the old and wholesome way for that to turn out the political party which has been guilty of it? To prevent that punishment, the Republicans, ostrich like, dismiss Gov. Black to a fate richly deserved, indeed, but again present our fellow-townsman, Mr. Woodruff, and other Republican candidates, who represent and defend all of this political iniquity. Again I say that it passes my comprehension how any independent can for a moment think at this election of voting for the Republican State ticket. It is said, Vote for Roosevelt, not for the Republican Party. But how can you do that? Col. Roosevelt is a man grown; he is the principal candidate, and he has said with the utmost emphasis that he will not, so far as he can, permit a vote for himself which shall not be counted a vote for the Republican Party; that is to say, be counted in vindication of these Republican scandals of the past two years.

Surrendering to what he doubtless found a cruel exigency, Col. Roosevelt declared in his formal acceptance that "the record made by the Republican administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted." What does this mean, if Col. Roosevelt be sincere, and I have declared my belief in his sincerity? What does it mean except that the Party approves and forgives the iniquities which have outraged the people of this State, and asks their votes upon the understanding, as I have just said, that a vote for him shall be counted a vote approving the Republican administration in this State. Can the good citizens of this State, whether Democratic, Republican, or independent, afford to give that kind of approval?

One answer I hear is this: "Oh, yes, you are right as matter of political logic. Col. Roosevelt is, of course, inconsistent in his position. Republican administration is very bad. But this is not a logical, but a practical world. Col. Roosevelt is himself a good man, and would make a good Governor, and he ought therefore to be chosen. Your fears are theoretical, and too remote to be worth much." But I declare that this is with the issues now before us, the worst of bad sense and the falsest of false patriotism. I submit to you and all my fellow-citizens whom I can in any way reach that the difference between the very highest estimate of the benefits to New York State which a sensible man can make of two years' administration under Theodore Roosevelt's political integrity and capacity, (and I expressly admit that that estimate may well be high,) and the very lowest estimate which any man who is sensible and fair can make of two years' administration under Augustus Van Wyck's political integrity and capacity, is slight, indeed, in comparison with the magnitude of the permanent and practical injury to the politics of New York State, and upon American politics at large, and upon the destiny of our country, which we ought to expect to follow a popular majority for Col. Roosevelt. And this brings me, after I have already too long wearied you, to the main points which I am here to assert. I shall try to be brief with them.

First, and great enough in itself, is the proposition that wholesome politics requires the lesson of popular condemnation at the polls of public misdoing such as that this State has known during the past two years, and that we are without means to inflict that condemnation except by a vote against the Saratoga ticket. It is weariness and trial to the men who would if they could raise the standard of political life to observe how short is the memory of even the most intelligent citizens for political misbehavior.

A successful candidate entering his office and under pressure which oftentimes he would be glad to resist if he thought he safely could is helped to greater or lesser betrayal of the popular trust by the feeling that the people will have forgotten all about it by the time the next election shall come around. The State orgy of 1897 under Gov. Black, the Brooklyn orgy in 1896 under Messrs. Wurster and Willis, all these proceeded upon the idea that everything would blow over in a year. And too often everything does blow over in a year. Again and again in political life we see men with unblushing effrontery presume with easy confidence upon popular forgetfulness. The Republican platform accepted by Col. Roosevelt "commends" the administration of Gov. Black as "wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical"; they seem to have frogotten to add the word "honest." How can we escape this issue?

Is it, patriotic citizens of New York, after all that you have said, a wise or a sane thing to let go in 1898 the only opportunity you will ever have to visit upon the Republican party a punishment to be held in wholesome remembrance by Republicans and Democrats alike? Do you think it wise to let the Republican machine provide you with an opiate of forgetfulness in a natural but grossly irrelevant enthusiasm over military gallantry? What is all this talk of San Juan and Santiago except an impudent effort to dust the eyes of voters in order that the Republican machine, now itself in complete control of the Republican party, shall escape condemnation and punishment for the crimes which that very machine committed within two short years last past? And of all others, will you, Independents, say that the Republican machine, whose rank offense smells to heaven, shall by your vote be re-established and confirmed in power, that it may, for all time to come and upon the record, say that that offense never was condemned by the people of this State?

OF NATIONAL ISSUES.

This ought of itself to determine the support of good citizens to Augustus Van Wyck. But there is a larger and more serious issue in the campaign, which the Republican platform presents in these words: "In a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign, and our people cannot escape its National consequences."

Col. Roosevelt gives us the same proposition in his address of acceptance, but with more emphasis. This address he read, so the reporters tell us, "slowly and deliberately from a typewritten manuscript"; and the Republican State Committee upon it declared that there would be no further letter of acceptance, for this was "deemed sufficient to cover the whole ground." Col. Roosevelt's words were:

"National issues are paramount this year. It is no more possible to conduct a State election without regard to National issues than it was possible so to conduct one in 1861 or 1863. * * * The issues for honest money, for protection to American industry, for the up-building of a merchant marine adequate to carry the commerce of the world, and to form a naval militia in times of war are as vital this year as they were in the great contest which was so successfully fought in 1896."

The exact equivalent of this proposition that National issues are paramount is the proposition that State issues are subordinate. How in Heaven's name is it possible upon this, for National and patriotic voters, Republican or Democrat, to support Theodore Roosevelt? What have signified all the efforts of the reformers, partly fulfilled by the skillful and fruitful labors of Messrs. Choate and Root and their associates in securing a Constitutional separation of municipal and State politics, if the government of this State is to be a mere incident in the determination of our National policy upon purely National questions? Are not 7,000,000 of people with the noble and complex fabric of their industrial life to be protected by the laws of the State? Are not the interests of its farmers, and mechanics, and laborers, and merchants, are not its difficult but all-important questions of taxation, of municipal administration, of bank administration, of insurance administration, of the administration of its schools and public works, and, not the least of all, the punishment of most shameless public crime, are not these of consequence? Are they not of prime consequence in determining our choice of State officers who have no relation to National questions? Are they to be completely ignored, and that in a year when no President is to be chosen?

President Low says that we are to choose Congressmen, and that the Legislature next Winter will choose a Federal Senator. But Gubernatorial elections in this State are held in even years, so that there can never be one at a time when we are not to choose a Congressman or a Senator. If the argument be good for anything, then it is good for this: That, as a matter of permanent policy solemnly adopted by us, the elections in this State are to be like the elections in Maine and Vermont in the September preceding the National election, mere skirmishes preliminary to the Presidential battle, and in which the special welfare of the State has no part. Think of it. This State of New York, in wealth and population, in the character of its inhabitants, in the vast reach of its interests and future expectations and aspirations, is in itself more important that most of the kingdoms of the earth. That men of independence to whom we justly look for something better in politics should seriously tell us that its welfare is, when we choose a Governor in 1898, to be treated as relatively unimportant, is to me amazing and even shocking. If Col. Roosevelt shall upon the Saratoga platform and his own letter of acceptance secure a majority then a blow will have been struck at the essential conditions of sound, honest, and useful political life in this State, for which the administration of an archangel at Albany during the next two years would be absurdly inadequate compensation.

Again and again independents have elected a good man on the theory that all that is required is to have a good man in office. Again and again they have been disappointed in the practical results. I tell you, fellow-citizens, Democrats and Republicans, that much more is necessary; that the best of men in any office is himself, and against his will, however powerful, in chief measure the creature of the conditions or the instrument of the forces which surround him. If political conditions about him are unsound, if the foundations under his house are treacherous and shifting, if there be malaria in the air of the community in which he lives, he can no more escape than the humblest citizen. We must have far greater concern for all these than our concern for the candidate, great as that should be. Experience has shown that however good a great Executive may himself be, or however well disposed his associates, his administration will be far safer and more wholesome if his party know that if he or it go wrong, it will be inexorably punished by dismissal. This, as I have said, is a condition far more important than the candidate, important as he is.

And so is the usefulness of any public officer small indeed compared with the corruption which our politics will suffer if our elections are made to turn upon something not really involved. I am a Democrat through and through; and because I am a Democrat I believe thoroughly that when any question is thrashed out thoroughly before the American people the popular answer will at last be right. Enemies of sound ethics, and they are the enemies of the American people, have again and again struggled, and sometimes with extraordinary and disappointing success, to prevent a direct vote upon the particular thing which ought to be decided. And therefore I solemnly declare the demand of Col. Roosevelt and the Republicans to be a treachery to all that is good in politics—the demand that the welfare of this State and its honest and decent administration may rightly be mere pawns in the game of National politics. As the issue has been deliberately made up by the Republican Convention and by Col. Roosevelt himself without possibility now of change, a vote for him means the negative and a vote for Augustus Van Wyck the affirmative of the proposition that the elections of Governors shall be determined by a consideration directly affecting the welfare of this State.

IRRELEVANT ISSUES.

I have now dealt with the legitimate questions upon which the people of this State ought to vote in November. Upon these issues it seems to me that there should be no doubt. The false issue of militarism and imperialism upon which Col. Roosevelt rests his claim to be our Governor, our candidate has wisely rejected. When Col. Roosevelt talks of increasing our army, of working out our destiny, when he declares that the American people ought to enter upon a new career, as if they were ashamed of the old one, that the public life of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln and Grant "is the life of fossilized isolation," and that the interests which they deemed all sufficient "to the world at large seem parochial," when he talks threateningly of preparation for war with first-class powers, it is unnecessary to follow him. Surely in this State no such irrelevant issue would now be raised by the Republicans were it not that they and Col. Roosevelt know that their legitimate campaign is lost by weak and deserved a popular and memorable condemnation. I venture only to remind my Independent friends as they read the Democratic platform, which congratulates the country upon the successful termination of the war, a termination due to Democrats and Republicans alike, and points out that the war was undertaken "not for conquest or aggrandizement, but in the interest of humanity, liberty, and civilization," and as they read Col. Roosevelt's declaration that his election is to determine an American future of imperialism and militarism—I venture to remind my Independent friends who think of this and who are not ready to abandon the sober traditions and ideals of our democratic Republic, that their votes, if they cast them for Col. Roosevelt, will be counted as votes for something upon which many of them look with horror. Is it not a relief to turn from this to the clear, explicit, relevant, and masterly letter in which our candidate has accepted his nomination?

Fellow-citizens, Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, let us at this election once for all make it clear that politics shall be responsible, that political misdoing shall be punished by dismissal from power, that the attempt by reckless and thoughtless cheers to carry a great election upon false and irrelevant issues cannot succeed in this State. This can be done only by the election of Augustus Van Wyck.

And, fellow-Democrats, congratulating you, as I do, upon the happy selection of our standard bearer, I now declare my belief that under his auspices, here and at Albany, the Democratic Party has before it an exhilarating and noble opportunity for patriotic and public usefulness, for integrity and steadfastness of purpose, and for enduring and honorable power.

MR. McLEAN'S CLOSING SPEECH

Justice Gaynor next introduced Andrew McLean, the last speaker on the programme. Mr. McLean spoke briefly but with great warmth, and was interrupted by frequent applause. His remarks were, in part, as follows:

"At the Syracuse Convention nothing was plainer to any person familiar with the politics of this State and with the conditions of the Democratic Party in this State, than that there was to be a union of the Democratic forces in this election. Men were there from all parts of the Commonwealth for common purpose of giving this State of ours a sound and honest Government. Democrats are standing as one man by Judge Van Wyck, and are coming forward to redeem this State from the hands of men who have disgraced it."

Mr. McLean criticised the Republican party for bringing "National issues into a State campaign." He continued:

"Where is the criminal who finds the evidence of his guilt and the verdict staring him in the face who would not like to talk of something else than the crime for which he stands adjudged guilty? Mr. Black, Mr. Aldridge, and all the supporters of both would be happy indeed to have the people of the State of New York cease to inquire what has become of the $9,000,000 voted for canal improvements and cease considering what will be done with the $14,000,000 more which they have the audacity to ask you to intrust to their hands.

"It seems remarkable for a man of Col. Roosevelt's pretensions that he should desire to be elected Governor by a party when he deems the records of that party unfit for discussion."

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

In the boxes were many well-known men and quite a number of women. The box to the right of the stage contained Hugh McLaughlin, with his family, and a number of city officials, accompanied by their wives. There were Mrs. McLaughlin and her daughter, Laura; James Shevlin and Mrs. Shevlin, Sheriff Creamer and Mrs. Creamer, Michael May, ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, Judge Courtney, Deputy Chief of Police McLaughlin, ex-Congressman Clancy, Park Commissioner Brower, and Elliot Danforth, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Other boxes contained County Judge Hurd, Almet F. Jenks, Assistant Corporation Counsel; District Attorney Marean, Thomas E. Pearsall, ex-Judge Clement, with his wife and daughters; Edward O'Flynn, County Clerk Wuest, Felix Campbell, Frank T. Creamer, Luke D. Stapleton, Edward Glover, Thomas Hughes, William T. Lynch, James D. Bell, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Assistant United States District Attorney Robert H. Roy, Police

THE REPUBLICANS' PLANS

Decide Not to Interfere with Independent State Ticket.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEAKING TOUR

A Special Train Provided for His Canvass of the State—The Programme.

After conferring for an hour and a half last evening the Republican leaders decided that it was not worth their while to interfere with the placing of the Citizens' Union State ticket on the official ballot. This decision was announced by B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, who said:

"We find that there are serious legal objections to the certificate filed by the persons who have adopted the Citizen's Union name and emblem. We do not, however, wish any citizen of the State of New York to feel we are putting any obstacle in the way of his voting as he chooses, and we shall make no attempt to interfere with the printing of the names of the candidates on their certificate on the official ballot. We do not apprehend that any considerable number of the citizens of New York will throw away their votes on this ticket."

Those who were present at the conference at which this decision was reached were Mr. Odell, William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee; Elihu Root, Charles C. Beaman, John Proctor Clarke, F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks; Congressman Littauer, Congressman John Murray Mitchell, Addison B. Colvin, State Treasurer, and District Attorney W. J. Youngs of Queens.

It was District Attorney Youngs who went to Albany to investigate the petition filed there on Wednesday by the Independent Citizens' Committee. The petition, containing, according to the committee's count, 7,814 names, was filed with the Secretary of State at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock Mr. Youngs secured access to it.

He had, meantime, organized a force of copyists, consisting of three men and eighteen girls, and these he set to work transcribing the seven thousand and odd names on the petition. By 10 o'clock the work was done, and two hours later Mr. Youngs was hurrying back to New York with the evidence desired by the party managers concerning the third-ticket petition.

Soon after his arrival in the city yesterday morning Mr. Youngs laid this testimony before Chairman Odell and Elihu Root. He showed, among other things, that some 1,300 signatures had been affixed to the nominating petitions bearing Roosevelt's name for Governor after Col. Roosevelt had informed the Independent Committee that he could not accept its nomination. Mr. Odell and Mr. Root had strong doubt of the legality of the petition, but it was decided to submit the matter to a conference of party leaders.

It so happened that a conference already had been arranged for last evening. At the meeting of the State Executive Committee a week ago it was agreed that the leaders of the party in the State should get together on the following Thursday to discuss plans for Col. Roosevelt's tour of the State, to mark out the lines on which the campaign orators should talk, and to give advice on such other details of the campaign as State Chairman Odell might submit for consideration. The conferrees came to the conclusion indicated by Chairman Odell's statement.

Those present then discussed the campaign, which will fairly open throughout the State next Monday. Some of the up-State leaders reported that there was distinct apathy all along the line, and they were inclined to censure the State Committee for not hurrying things along.

In answer to these complaints, Chairman Odell pointed out that the speaking part of the campaign had been delayed by the belated Nominating Conventions, but that arrangements had been completed to start Col. Roosevelt out into the State, and that then things might be expected to liven up.

Chairman Odell told the conferrees that Col. Roosevelt would go to Troy to-day, speaking there this afternoon at a fair. This is not the meeting at which Gov. Black will preside, and it will come later, and will be a formal affair. The Colonel's speaking in Troy to-day was hurriedly arranged only yesterday, and will be a surprise even to the Trojans. From Troy Col. Roosevelt will hurry back to this city, where he will speak to-night to a meeting of colored citizens at Lenox Lyceum. For to-morrow he has no engagements.

On Monday Col. Roosevelt will start on a three days' speaking tour right into the heart of the State. He will go on a special train of an engine and two Wagner cars, chartered and paid for by the State Committee. With him will be John Proctor Clarke, District Attorney Youngs, possibly ex-Minister Woodford, and two or three Rough Riders.

This train will leave the Jersey City station of the West Shore Railroad at 10 o'clock Monday morning on its way to Glens Falls, where Col. Roosevelt is to speak to a mass meeting Monday night. On the way up short stops will be made at Nyack, Haverstraw, Cornwall, Newburg, Kingston, Saugerties, Katskill, Watervliet, West Troy, Mechanicsville, Ballston, Saratoga, and Fort Edward.

On Tuesday the train will run to Ogdensburg, stopping on the way at Port Henry, Westport, Plattsburg, Rouss's Point, Malone, Norwood, and Madrid. At Ogdensburg the Colonel will speak Tuesday night.

In order to enable Col. Roosevelt to fill his engagement to speak in Brooklyn on Wednesday night, the special will make a 200-mile dash back to this city, stopping only five times, at Potsdam, Canton, Gouverneur, Carthage, and Lowville. On Thursday night, Oct. 20, Col. Roosevelt will speak under the auspices of the West Side Club in this city at Durland's Riding Academy.

The next day, Friday, he will probably run up to Poughkeepsie, on the New York Central, making brief halts along the route, and on Saturday, according to present plans, he will speak at Gloversville. This will carry him up to Monday, Oct. 24, which will leave just two weeks before election.

One week of that will be spent up the State, and the last week will be put in the territory of Greater New York, where it is the plan of the managers to wind up the Colonel's campaign in a blaze of military glory.

This programme was discussed by the leaders in conference until midnight. Senator Platt was not there, having been called to Owego by the closing of the Tioga National Bank, of which he is President.

COLORED VOTERS WANT PEACE.

Republican County Committee Holds a Stormy Meeting.

At a meeting of the Colored Republican County Committee of New York County, held at 153 West Fifty-third Street, last night, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to confer with the colored Republicans of Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Richmond Counties, with a view to effecting peace among them. A long set of resolutions indorsing the Republican Party, the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, and the entire Republican ticket, was also passed.

From start to finish the meeting was stormy. While the meeting was supposed to be only for New York County men, there were delegations from Kings and Queens Counties present. The lie was passed several times in the course of the session, but the meeting finally came to a close without any interference on the part of the police.

As soon as the meeting was under way Charles Anderson attacked the colored State organization that was formed at Saratoga the day following the regular Republican convention.

Mr. Anderson said that the organization existed only in the minds of two men, Samuel Moran and Christopher Stewart. He said that the only persons present at the Saratoga meeting were Stewart and Moran.

Then followed a long wrangle between Mr. Anderson and Mr. Ryerson of Kings County. Mr. Ryerson told Mr. Anderson that he lied when he said that the Saratoga meeting was held in a bedroom, and that only two persons were present. Ryerson said that eleven counties were represented at the meeting.

Charles F. Butler, who presided, said, after the meeting: "All this talk about the colored Republicans deserting is bosh. There may be a few dissatisfied men who have gone over to the other side, but the rank and file of colored voters will support the Republican ticket at the coming election. There has been some little internal trouble, but that has all been patched up."

DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE.

The Leaders Are Satisfied with Justice Van Wyck's Letter.

There was the usual conference at Democratic headquarters yesterday morning. Those who took part in it were Richard Croker, who has become a daily visitor at the Hoffman House; Senator Edward Murphy, Senator P. H. McCarren, and Elliot Danforth. All of them gave the usual reply to inquiries that the conference had no public interest, although all admitted that they had talked over the political situation.

Senator McCarren said the members of the conference had expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the letter of acceptance of Justice Van Wyck, and agreed that it was a good campaign document and would have a powerful effect upon the State canvass.

The committee expects ex-Senator David B. Hill to take an energetic part in the campaign and to speak in Brooklyn next week.

Mr. Croker discussed with John F. Carroll and others later the question of decorations and other arrangements for the mass meetings to be held at Tammany Hall Tuesday and Nov. 3.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S HIGH-CLASS NECKWEAR in unique designs, copied from 16th Century fabrics, also other exclusive Novelties in Men's Scarfs for Autumn.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

INDEPENDENTS ANGRY AT ROOT.

His Alleged Criticisms of Their Petitions the Cause—Kinney and Wilson Give Assurances.

The members of the Independent Citizens' Committee were indignant yesterday at the statement credited to Elihu Root to the effect that their petitions were obtained under false pretenses.

John Jay Chapman said that he proposed to call Mr. Root to account for the charge.

Meyer D. Rothschild, who had charge of the securing of signatures to the petitions, said that any allegations against the method of their preparation were ridiculous.

"Every man who signed the petition," he said, "knew that vacancies were likely to occur, and the petitions themselves bore the names of the committee to fill such vacancies. As soon as Col. Roosevelt announced that he could not accept, we gave notice to all signers that they might withdraw their names if they desired. The signatures secured after that were with the understanding that Col. Roosevelt's name was to be taken off the ticket as soon as it could be done legally."

Isaac H. Klein said yesterday that the committee had received letters from Thomas E. Kinney of Utica, nominee for Controller, and Owen E. Wilson of Albany, nominee for Secretary of State, denying the reports that they intended to withdraw from the Independent State ticket, and expressing the hope that the committee would go ahead and push the campaign with all possible vigor.

Election Betting on Stock Exchange.

Stock Exchange betting on the race for Governor was practically even yesterday, while "Joe" Vendig's offer of $10,000 on Van Wyck vastly interested the brokers. Republican bettors claimed that none of Vendig's money was "in sight," and an offer by George J. Weaver of 10 to 8 on Col. Roosevelt was not taken, although there was haggling over it. In the discussion, 8 to 10 was offered on Van Wyck, with no dealings.

MILES AT THE EXPOSITION.

Crowds Applaud the Commanding General, Who Argues for a Larger Army and Navy.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles was the central figure in the reception tendered to army heroes at the exposition to-day. Before 11 o'clock the Auditorium was filled to the doors. Gen. Miles entered the building a few minutes later, escorted by President Wattles and accompanied by his staff, Gen. Greely, several members of the Diplomatic Corps, Gov. Holcomb, and members of the local Reception Committee.

President Wattles called the assemblage to order, and Gov. Holcomb welcomed the guests of the day. The Governor alluded to Gen. Miles as the hero of two wars, which incited a tumult of cheers, which did not subside until President Wattles led the distinguished soldier to the front of the platform, when the crowd arose and greeted him with three cheers. The demonstration was repeated when Gen. Miles was introduced. He said:

"I am deeply gratified that the people of the West have set aside one day of this Exposition in honor of the army and navy of the United States. By the army and navy I mean every part of the physical force that has added to the strength, the perpetuity, and the grandeur of this Republic."

The General contended for the necessity of a military force commensurate with the interests and importance of the Nation. There should be at least one well-equipped and disciplined soldier to every 1,000 of our population, he said. As the Nation developed the army and navy should grow in proportion.

The introduction of Gen. A. W. Greely was followed by another hearty demonstration. His sympathetic reference to Gen. Wheeler, who had been expected to speak at this time, but who was trying to do his duty in the face of terrible bereavement, was heard with a silence that was an eloquent expression of the sympathy of the audience.

Señor Gonzales de Quesada received a cordial greeting. He declared that the emotions that almost mastered him at this moment were sufficient proof that Cuba was not ungrateful. He described the desolation in Cuba, but declared that there was one flower that still blossomed, and this was the gratitude of the heroes of three generations to the people who had fought side by side with them to give them liberty.

The exercises were concluded with a short address by Senator Allen, who spoke in behalf of the veterans of the civil war.

HOWARD GOULD'S MARRIAGE.

His Brother George Refuses to Discuss the Matter.

George J. Gould was seen at his office yesterday afternoon with reference to his brother Howard's marriage to Miss Clemmons. Mr. Gould was asked if the Gould family sanctioned the marriage, and if not, whether Howard would lose half of his share of his father's estate. Mr. Gould said: "That is a matter I have not discussed with any one and I don't intend to discuss it now."

GEORGE D. SAXTON'S WILL.

Mrs. McKinley's Brother Leaves His Estate to Mrs. Barber's Family.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The last will and testament of George D. Saxton has been filed in Probate Court. His sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber, is made sole executrix of his will, to serve without bond and without an inventory or schedule of assets in court.

The Saxton Block, the largest single piece of property in the estate, is bequeathed to the children of Mrs. Barber during their life, and, at their death, to their heirs. The residue of the estate is to be held in trust by the executrix until her youngest child becomes twenty years of age, when it is to be equally divided among her children. The will was made April 11, 1898.

Mr. Saxton had made several wills, always drawing them himself. The will last made before the one dated April 11, 1898, and offered for probate, was drawn in 1892. In this testament he directs that the estate be about equally divided between his two sisters, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Barber. They were, however, to have the income only. The estate was to be held in trust for the Barber children until the youngest reached the age of twenty-one years. It was then to be divided among them.

Mr. Saxton, it is said, decided, after Mr. McKinley became President, that Mrs. McKinley was well provided for. He considered that the President would, by reason of his income and his heavy life insurance policies, leave Mrs. McKinley a competence. Saxton was a member of the Barber family, having made his home there for a number of years, and he showed much fondness for the children. The relations between Saxton and Mrs. McKinley were always pleasant.

Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene said today that he felt confident that the State's case against Mrs. George is strong enough in circumstantial evidence to convict her of the killing of Mr. Saxton. The scrapings from her hands, taken at the time she was arrested, are held by the prosecutor, and will be sent to a chemist for analysis. They are thought to contain traces of burnt powder.

JUDICIAL NOMINEES ACCEPT

The Republican Candidates Notified of Their Party's Selection.

JUSTICE DALY MAKES A SPEECH

He Says the Sanctity of the Judicial Office Is Involved in the Coming Contest.

The Republican candidates for judicial offices in the County of New York were notified formally of their nomination at the Lawyers' Down-town Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. They are William N. Cohen, Joseph F. Daly, Henry W. Taft, and George C. Austin. Most of the fifteen members of the Committee of Notification, headed by ex-Judge Ernest Hall, the Chairman, were present. In the company were Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach, ex-Judge J. S. Davenport, Senator Charles B. Page, Nathaniel Elsberg, Charles K. Lexow, D. Frank Lloyd, Philip Carpenter, P. J. O'Brien, Alfred R. Page, and Julius Mayer.

Ex-Judge Hall made the speech of notification, addressed to all the nominees. It was brief and formal. He was followed by Julius Mayer, who spoke in behalf of the younger element of the bar.

Justice Daly made the first response to the notification. Because of the circumstances of his nomination by a Republican convention, though he is a Democrat, his remarks were listened to with interest. He said:

Gentlemen: I need hardly say that I feel greatly honored by the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court tendered me by the Republican Party of this county, and particularly by the terms in which it is conferred. The words of approval of my judicial record have been such as to move me deeply. Coming as this nomination does close upon the magnificent expression of confidence contained in the address signed by thousands of the members of the bar of New York, recommending to both political parties the retention upon the bench of experienced judges, it seems to fill out the highest compliment which even the longest and most honorable term of judicial labor could expect.

I desire particularly to express my sense of the patriotism which has inspired the action of your great political party in giving its nomination to a Judge of the opposite political faith in order that he may continue his service upon the bench in response to the general desire of the bar. No words of mine can add lustre to such a shining example of devotion to principle; and your judiciary convention has commended its work to all fair-minded men. And in the presence of such unselfish regard for the best interests of the public, I feel bound to express my regret that the controlling power of my own party in this county has not been able to evince the same regard for the sacredness of the judicial office.

I speak advisedly when I say that there is concerned in this coming contest the sanctity of the judicial office; for to assail the independence of the bench is to attack the most sacred institution this land can boast.

Mad indeed is the brain that conceives the punishment of a just Judge. No subterfuge can disguise the wickedness of the purpose nor conceal the threat to corrupt the one thing the people most respect. No labored effort to put up what is called a good ticket against him can hide the true design. It is not a question whether you can get lawyers as learned or men as popular to take his place. It is simply and solely a question whether the freedom of the judicial office is assailed. The Judge who has done his duty fearlessly and has been deaf to every consideration but justice stands for an immutable principle; and any nomination of candidates against him for the purpose of defeating him is none the less calculated to destroy the independence of the judiciary and is a menace to the public safety.

The Republicans present signified clearly their approval of the sentiments uttered by Justice Daly.

"It sounds the keynote of the campaign," said Edward Lauterbach.

Justice Cohen followed his senior associate on the Supreme Court bench in accepting the nomination. Mr. Taft, who came in late, having been detained by a case in court, spoke next. Then ex-Assemblyman Austin accepted the nomination for Justice of the City Court. All three of these candidates spoke briefly, merely expressing their thanks for the honor conferred, and pledging their efforts to prove worthy thereof.

It is the expectation of the Republican Party managers that Hamilton Odell, who has been nominated by the Citizens' Union for the third vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, will withdraw his name in the next day or two, thereby permitting the union of the anti-Democratic interests on the Republican ticket. It is known that Mr. Odell has been averse to making the race, and consented to the placing of his name on the Citizens' Union ticket, with Justices Daly and Cohen, only with the idea that the Republicans would indorse that ticket. One of the reasons why he was not nominated by the Republican Convention was that he himself urged the Republican leaders to select somebody else, pointing out that he could not serve out his full term if elected, since he would reach the age limit in five years, and saying that the party was entitled to a candidate who could serve the full term.

In case of the withdrawal of Mr. Odell from the Citizens' Union judicial ticket, it is likely that the place will be left blank. It would not be possible, under the election law, to substitute the name of Henry M. Taft, the Republican candidate, but the members of the Citizens' Union generally accept the nomination of Mr. Taft as satisfactory, and will, it is believed, vote for him.

The circulation of petitions bearing the names of Justices Daly and Cohen and Hamilton Odell is going on actively from the Citizens' Union headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street.

DEWEY'S TEACHER A CANDIDATE

Man Who Once Gave the Admiral a Thrashing Running for Congress.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, who was nominated for Congress by the Hudson County Republicans Wednesday evening, boasts that he is the only man who ever whipped Admiral Dewey. The incident took place, Major Pangborn says, when he was teaching school near Montpelier, Vt. The Major says the school had a hard reputation. The boys had compelled several teachers to leave before the end of their terms, and there was some doubt as to whether Pangborn could succeed or not.

The first day of school the teacher saw Dewey in a tree throwing stones at small boys. He told Dewey to stop and received a defiant answer. Dewey refused to come down. The teacher then cut a hickory branch that made an effective whip, and also took into the schoolhouse a few hickory clubs. Dewey remained away from school the rest of the day, and the next morning when he entered was promptly called out by the teacher. Several other boys arose from their seats and moved forward.

"We've made up our minds to give you a licking," said Dewey to his teacher. The lad struck at the teacher, but was hurled back and the hickory whip came down on his shoulders and back. Dewey was then about fifteen years old. Pangborn plied the whip and kept the future Admiral at arm's length. A boy who went to his chum's assistant received a blow and when resistance ceased the whipping stopped.

Major Pangborn taught to the close of the term and could have had the school for another term. In after years Dewey said to the Major: "You made a man of me. But for that thrashing you gave me I should probably have been in State prison before this."

CRUEL REGIME IN SALVADOR.

Some Political Prisoners Killed and Others Maltreated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The steamer City of Panama, which has arrived here from South American ports, brings news of executions and horrible cruelties perpetrated upon political prisoners in Salvador. El Clarion, a newspaper, says that at Armenia, a small city of the Republic, Los Vegas da Izalio, a prominent citizen, was shot, while Don Angel Vasquez and Don Delfin Barrios died in prison as the result of cruelties on the part of Gen. Aravalo. In the police station Don Venanzio Salazar and Don Jesus Valdes were strung up by the thumbs, and Cols. Don Servando and Don Virgilio Valencio were shot. These officers had distinguished themselves in the army under the régime of the President.

El Clarion asserts that twenty women have been expelled from Salvador, among whom is the wife of Don Macario Martinez, one of the most prominent citizens of Salvador City. Under the direction of Gen. Villiegas, it is alleged, five persons were shot in San Pedro, while at San Miguel many were executed by Gen. Villevancio.

The editor of El Lafo, a journal of Salvador, incurred the displeasure of the Government for publishing several articles in his journal in defense of certain students. For his offense he was publicly whipped, as was also the Judge who rendered a decision in favor of the students.

SNOW FALLS IN CHICAGO.

The Illinois City Receives Its First Touch of Winter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The first snow of the season fell here this evening, commencing about 8 o'clock, when the temperature became a few degrees colder, changing the rain which had been falling all day into the white flakes of Winter. At first the flakes of snow were of ordinary size, but within a few minutes they began to increase until, about 9 o'clock, they were half the size of a man's hand, and seemed to float very reluctantly downward.

Later in the evening the storm again changed to rain, and the streets are now covered with a very wet slush. Exclamations of surprise as the crowds came out of the theatres were very amusing, as no one imagined Winter weather so near. The enormous flakes, being very wet, clung to everything they touched, and while the fall was of comparatively short duration, it gave Chicago a very Wintry look while it lasted.

THE REV. DR. HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Mackay of Newark, N. J., Withdraws in Favor of Mr. Connell.

The Elders and some of the more prominent members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will meet to-morrow night and decide whether the meeting of the congregation called for Monday evening to select a successor to the late Dr. John Hall shall be held. It is probable that the meeting will be postponed indefinitely.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., sent the following letter to William Campbell, senior Elder of the church:

My Dear Mr. Campbell: From a newspaper which was handed me yesterday, after the morning service, I learn that my name is being mentioned for the vacant pastorate in the Fifth Avenue Church. While I most heartily appreciate the kindness and loyalty of the friends who have so expressed their inclination, I hasten to ask you on their behalf to withdraw my name absolutely in this connection. Mr. Connell is an old and dear friend of mine. Ten years ago we were fellow-students in Edinburgh, and I would not for any consideration have any efforts on my behalf hinder the unanimity of his call as your pastor. I cordially believe in Mr. Connell's ability for any field to which Providence may send him. When he comes to New York, as I hope and pray he will, no one will give him a more hearty welcome or wish him a more sincere godspeed than I. Yours very sincerely,

D. SAGE MACKAY.

Robert Bonner said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that the Rev. Alexander Connell of London was the favorite preacher under consideration, and it was possible that he would be called to fill the pulpit, but when he could not say.

COMMISSIONER KELLER TALKS.

He Praises Machine Rule and Roundly Scores Certain Business Men.

John W. Keller, President of the Department of Public Charities, spoke before a small gathering of the Fellow-Citizenship Association, at the East Side House, foot of East Seventy-sixth Street, last night, upon the topic "Municipal Government."

"There are two theories of municipal government," he began. "They may be described as the machine and the anti-machine systems. Now I am a machine man. I believe that the best interests of the city demand its government by a machine. My idea is that the superiority of the machine is because you get the concentration of all the people there, while in the anti-machine element you find a lot of people at cross purposes.

"We hear a great deal of the 'boss' of a machine. Our political enemies say that Tammany has a 'boss.' We will accept Richard Croker under any name, whether it be 'boss' or 'leader.' Personally, I think he is a leader, for I have never known him to boss. My experiences with him have been satisfying. All sorts of people have come to me, looking for all sorts of places, and among them many looking to make illegitimate profit. These were so many that I was astonished. They told me they had a political pull, and must have a position or a concession. I saw Mr. Croker. I told him of these men who claimed political pulls. He said to me: 'There is but one way that you can run your department. Run the Department of Public Charities as you would run your private business. Be as alert in the city's interest as in private business, and Tammany Hall will back you every time.

"I have had no trouble with politicians in running my department, but when I have had to do with business men it has been far otherwise. It has looked to me as if every man having business with the Charity Department was a thief and a robber. I must give contracts to the lowest bidder. The theory of the law seems to have been that it would prevent the official from looting the city, but it has opened up many channels for abuse of the city's interests. It does not prevent the official from robbing the city.

"Many men bidding for contracts with the Department of Public Charities bid so low that there is no possible profit in their contracts if they faithfully carry them out. The result is that when a man goes at it to fulfill the contract he looks about him to find some way to avoid the specifications. He wants to furnish inferior stuff, and will stand in with anybody to do it. If he cannot bribe the Commissioner, he will try to bribe a subordinate. So I am kept constantly watching, not only trying to detect inferior supplies, but fearing they may try to bribe some of my assistants. If the business men of New York were as good and fair as the politician of New York the city would fare better."

MIXED CAKE WITH POLITICS.

The Women's West End Republican Club Held Its First "Social."

Cakes were the object of attack at the meeting of the Women's West End Republican Club yesterday, and the discussion of a dainty assortment of those edibles, dear alike to the politician and the domestic woman, operated to the almost total exclusion of the customary dissertation upon the greatness of the Republican Party, and the goodness of its State nominees. Politics was not absolutely lacking, however, for, by force of habit, probably, Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, the club President, who was in the chair, lapsed into several references to the political situation, which were heard with apparent relish.

Officially, politics was tabooed, as the occasion was the first "social" of the club this season, and it was intended to confine activity strictly to a programme of song and instrumental music, to be followed by cake and cream. More women politicians were in evidence than had been seen at any two of the preceding meetings, but the members explained that this was not so much because of the social nature of the event as owing to the fact that the members had returned from their Summer homes.

A list of distinguished visitors added to the eclat of the afternoon. Many of them could not be named off hand by the club's officers, who contented themselves with designating the visitors as "many representatives from the Professional Woman's League." Mrs. Charles Faulkner, who is Treasurer of the Woman's Press Club; Mrs. Alice Maddox, the acting President of the Press Club, and Mrs. Catharine Young, also of the Press Club and a member of Sorosis, as, indeed, are Mrs. Faulkner and Mrs. Maddox, were guests of Mrs. Herbert Knowles. Among the visitors also was one man, who listened solemnly to the music but left immediately the cake and cream was announced, and before his political views were ascertained.

Before Mrs. Cora Ellis Jacobson had even begun the introductory number of the programme with a pleasing piano solo Mrs. Robinson stirred up such a tempest of applause as is usually reserved for the paper of the afternoon by mentioning that Col. Roosevelt could not be with them. The applause was not due to contemplation of the Colonel's absence, but from the very enthusiasm his name raised. The Republican nominee had been duly invited to attend the social, but in courteous terms he sent word that previous engagements prevented him from enjoying such a highly prized pleasure. His language was termed delightful by the club members. Col. Roosevelt's picture, however, occupied the place of honor at the meeting, for it was framed with cut flowers and placed in the middle of the refreshment table.

Almost as much applause followed the reading of a communication from Mrs. Roosevelt. She had been elected an honorary member of the Women's West End Republican Club at a previous meeting and notified of the distinction. Her answer was read. In it she gave recognition to the honor she had received, but intimated that she had previously been so busy looking after the comfort of "Teddy" as to be unable to take a proper amount of interest in the club's early doings.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

We want our great annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, in addition to its stocks of goods which interest men and women equally. Our great clothing department, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles, all of which will be found in our annex, grow in business every month. Why? Because people have found out the low prices and the reliability of the goods we offer.

Men's and Boys' Fall Clothing.

Do not estimate the quality of our clothing by the mere price. Quality here must have fashion as well as worth. Contrast our Men's and Boys' Clothing with the common goods offered elsewhere at much higher prices.

MEN'S SACK SUITS in all wool fancy cheviots, in all new designs, made and trimmed in a superior manner, worth $10.00, at 7.49

MEN'S SACK SUITS in very fine worsteds, neat checks, in all the new shades, hand finished, worth $18.00, 13.74

MEN'S SACK SUITS, double breasted coats, in fine black, and blue rough cheviots, broad silk facings, very stylish, finished equal to custom work, 14.99

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS in fancy cassimeres and cheviots, single and doubled breasted, cut and finish unsurpassed, sizes 14 to 19 years, 8.74

MEN'S TOP COATS in all wool coverts, new shades, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, worth $10.00, 7.98

MEN'S TOP COATS in fine black cheviots, lined to buttonholes with pure silk, worth $15.00, 11.99

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, double breasted, in fancy cassimeres, with extra pair of trousers and with double seat and knee, guaranteed in every respect, 2.99

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, double breasted, in very fine cassimeres and cheviots, trousers with double seat and knee, worth $5.00, at 3.74

BOYS' MIDDY SUITS, blue serge, trimmed with silk soutache, sizes 3 to 8 years, 3.49

BOYS' TOP COATS, all wool frieze, sizes 9 to 15 years, 4.38

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Fall Hats.

Our Men's Hats contain all the style, service and satisfaction of the high priced hatters' $3.00 and $4.00 Hats. There is no difference between them except the name in the crown and the price on the tag.

MEN'S ALPINES AND DERBYS—Derbys in black, Malay and dark Rio; Alpines in black, maduro, Havana, steel and pearl; all the fashionable styles, worth $3.00; here 1.88

MEN'S DERBY HATS, in black and Malay; latest Fall block, trimmed with the very best band and binding, genuine Russia leather sweat and the finest fur felt. Why pay $5.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 2.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Men's Shirts.

ALL OVER COLORED SHIRTS, laundered, made from fine percale, two collars and one pair reversible link cuffs to each shirt, well made throughout; a very choice assortment of colors and designs; value $1.00, 59

COLORED SHIRTS, laundered, detached cuffs, made from fine Madras cloth, full felled seams, continuous facings, 69

NIGHT SHIRTS, fancy trimmed, made from fine "Homestead" muslin and trimmed with guaranteed fast color imported woven trimmings, cut full width in body, 52 inches long, 39

FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS in all sizes, good heavy cloth, cut full and long, full felled seams, continuous facings, value 55c., 39

All kinds of shirts made to order—best materials and workmanship—at a saving of one-third what is charged elsewhere.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Men's and Boys' Fall Footwear.

MEN'S LACE SHOES, best satin calf and Dongola top, oak soled, made especially for us and equal to any $2.50 line, 1.89

MEN'S LACE SHOES, calfskin and fine Dongola tops, welted and stitched soles, three sizes of lasts; such shoes as are sold elsewhere at $3.00, here 2.49

MEN'S FOOTBALL SHOES, tan colored leather, "Princeton Cleats," 2.49

MEN'S LACE SHOES, best patent leather and fine kid tops, hand welt, two styles, 2.82

MEN'S "GOLD STANDARD" SHOES, our own make, in calfskin, calf lined, double sole, bulldog and broad toes, 3.13

MEN'S SHOES, of enamel leather and box calf, double sole, calf lined, formerly $4.38, now 3.69

MEN'S LACE SHOES, vici kid, hand sewed welt, plain and cap toe, 3.74

LITTLE MEN'S LACE SHOES.—For balance of this week we shall sell our regular $1.24 Little Men's Lace Shoes in calfskin, with spring heels, sizes 8 to 13½, at 99

LITTLE MEN'S SCHOOL SHOES, made of box calf, also of black vici kid, sizes 8 to 2, at 1.38

LITTLE MEN'S LACE SHOES, enamel leather, spring heel, sizes 9 to 13½, at 1.44

OUR "MESSENGER" SHOE for boys gives great satisfaction; not only wears but looks well; sizes 11 to 2, at $1.24; 2½ to 5½, 1.49

BOYS' SHOES of fine calfskin, heavy soles; sizes 12 to 2, at $1.87; 2½ to 5½, 1.99

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

High Grade Men's Clothing.

For morning wedding or afternoon reception the correct garment is a double breasted frock coat with single or double breasted vest, made of black undressed worsted or Vicuna in black or Oxford. We have just received a new line of these goods made especially for us, of material that will look well and wear well, and tailored accordingly. The coats are of the proper length and are faced to the edge of the button holes with the best quality Merveilleux silk.

Fine Black Vicuna Silk, lined throughout, 22.49

Undressed Worsteds, silk-lined throughout, 21.84

Black Vicuna, lined with best quality farmer's satin, 18.74

Black Diagonal, lined with best farmer's satin, 12.49

Trousers to be worn with the above, in a variety of patterns and of very fine worsteds; sold elsewhere at 6.00, 4.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

Fragrant Cigars.

Puritanos, Sumatra wrapper, fine long combination Havana filler, equal to any 10c. cigar, box of 50, 2.09

Regalia Especial, Sumatra wrapper, with very fine combination filler, box of 50, 2.99

Rothschild Sumatra wrapper, long combination filler, box of 50, 3.12

DELISO, long combination filler, Connecticut wrapper,

Excelsior, box of 50, 1.49

Londres Grande, box of 50, 2.34

Elegantes, box of 50, 1.74

Perfectos, box of 50, 2.44

OUR LEADER, clear Havana long filler, Connecticut wrapper, box of 50, 2.49

LA MADRUGADA, clear Havana, Cuban hand made cigar, and is not to be compared with the numerous so-called "clear Havana" cigars sold by others. We guarantee ours to be CLEAR Havana and made of the very finest tobacco.

Conchas Selectas, box of 50, 3.74

Petit Bouquet, box of 25, 2.64

Operas, box of 50, 3.96

Bouquet, box of 25, 2.99

Preciosas, box of 50, 4.34

Deliciosas, box of 25, 3.24

Concha Bouquet, box of 50, 4.64

Divinos, box of 25, 3.39

Reinas Especials, box of 50, 4.99

Perfectos, box of 25, 3.49

(IN ANNEX.)

Columbia Graphophones.

The $12 Graphophone, with case, our price, 7.49

Records for same, 31

Brass Horns for same, 81

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

TAX ON THE CORBIN ESTATE.

Executors Ready to Pay the Surrogate of Suffolk County $28,193.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Hannah Corbin, widow of Austin Corbin, her son, Austin Corbin, and her son-in-law, George S. Edgell, as executors of the estate of the late President of the Long Island Railroad, last evening informed Surrogate Nathan D. Petty of Suffolk County that they were ready to pay the transfer tax of $28,193 due from the estate. The executors filed a petition with the Surrogate asking that the 10 per cent. penalty for not paying sooner be remitted, claiming as a reason that the estate had been in such a condition that it was impossible to get hold of any ready money with which to make the payment.

Surrogate Petty issued a citation returnable on Nov. 22 requiring the State Controller and the County Treasurer of Suffolk County to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Robert R. McBurney Very Ill.

Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city have received word that General Secretary Robert R. McBurney is severely ill at Clifton Springs, where he has been under treatment at a sanitarium for some weeks. Mr. McBurney submitted to an operation at the Presbyterian Hospital here, after which he went to the Adirondacks, where he showed marked improvement. Rheumatism set in later.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:30 A. M.—307 East Ninth Street; Meyer & Co.; damage, $10.

8:30 A. M.—729 Broadway; Indigberg & Co.; damage, $50.

10:40 A. M.—52 East Eighty-second Street; Louis Hirehern; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—440 West Fortieth Street; Eliza Smaor; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—227 West Twelfth Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

7:40 P. M.—137 East Twelfth Street; Annie Hertzog; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—284 Fifth Avenue; Gilmore, Callamore & Co.; damage, $60

9 P. M.—1,631 Madison Avenue; Michael McGinn; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 13.—Fire destroyed four buildings in the town of Rye Gate this morning, the loss being $20,000; partially covered by insurance.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 13.—Two buildings of the Dormer & Zeizer cloth manufacturing company's plant were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $20,000; fully insured.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 13.—Fire in the candy and cracker factor of the Winn Johnson Company early this morning completely gutted the building. The adjoining building, occupied by T. C. Burke, painters' supplies, was also burned to the ground. The loss to the Winn Johnson Company will be $35,000; T. C. Burke, $40,000, and building, $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

MISSISSIPPI WANTS AID.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Mr. Lyons, the Register of the Treasury, has received a letter from James Hill, the Collector of Internal Revenue at Jackson, Miss., in which he makes an appeal for aid in behalf of the several thousand colored people there who, in consequence of the quarantine against yellow fever, are unable to obtain work. The letter says:

Nearly all of the white people have left the city. We have at least 4,000 or 5,000 colored people in the city, and from 2,500 to 3,000 have to be fed by charity. The city is strictly quarantined, and no one is allowed to come in or go out except those leaving the State. In addition, about 1,500 colored

The Wanamaker Store

A Man's Clothes

We make clothes to your order and measure, and make them well. We give you a tremendous assortment of goods and patterns to choose from. We charge fairly and reasonably for best work. But in three cases out of five we can suit you just as well in ready-to-wear suits and overcoats, at half the money.

Give your order to the tailor,—to us,—wait a few days, try on, wait a few more days for alterations, and there you are,—say, thirty-five dollars.

Come here to-day for the same suit or overcoat ready-to-wear, perhaps wait a day or two for alterations,—and there you are again,—say twenty dollars.

The thing we want to impress upon you is, that the ready-to-wear suit will be made just as well as the other, very likely made from the same materials, and (three times in five), will fit as well.

Some men cannot be induced to wear "ready-made clothes." Very well, we'll make to their measure. Some men want all the goodness, all the style and all the fit of custom-made clothing cheaply, and in a hurry. Very well, they'll find all that here.

Mind you, when we compare ready-to-wear clothing with custom work, we are speaking of *our kind* of clothing. There are other kinds, but we don't keep them.

Imported Wraps and Jackets Each succeeding day witnesses a new display of imported garments. Exhibited here but for a short time, however, for these exclusive coats and capes instantly find great favor in the eyes of the throngs of visitors, and depart to make room for others. Most of this importation are individual—you're not likely to meet their counterparts anywhere, — distinct, exclusive styles, which we command:

Cloth capes at $18 to $96; handsomely appliqued.

Velour capes, $32 to $105; beautifully embroidered with braid and jet; all the new ideas in collars and flounces.

Jackets at $10 to $100; of cloth, and stylishly made up and trimmed.

Jackets of velour, at $40 to $1.50; great assortment.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Princess May A View Series The Princess May glove was for some time the only dollar kid glove sold in this country. It is still the best dollar glove sold in the country, and will remain so.

As an object lesson in the extent of our variety in this one glove we shall give a series of window displays, beginning to-day. This is the programme:

Friday, Oct. 14, we show the new Grays.
Saturday, Oct. 15, we show the new Tans.
Monday, Oct. 17, we show the new Blues.
Tuesday, Oct. 18, we show the new Modes.
Wednesday, Oct. 19, we show the new Creams.
Thursday, Oct. 20, we show the new Greens.
Friday, Oct. 21, we show the new Browns.
Saturday, Oct. 22, we show the new Reds.
Monday, Oct. 24, we show the new Pearls.
Tuesday, Oct. 25, we show the new Butters.
Wednesday, Oct. 26, we show the new Blacks and Whites.

Broadway.

Toilet Goods in Sterling Silver New arrivals and, of course, new patterns. Most of them are shown here first, none of them will be familiar to you.

Very pretty goods, with many novelties among them, and while they are too elaborate and heavy and handsome to be little-priced, they are selling at lower figures than you generally find them marked.

STERLING BACK—Colonial Pattern
Hair Brushes, $5.50.
Cloth Brushes, $4.
Velvet Brushes, $2.85.
Bonnet Brushes, $2 to $2.75.
Military Brushes, $3.75.
Mirrors, $7.50 to $10.75.

STERLING BACK—Repousse Pattern
Hair Brushes, $2.75 to $5.
Cloth Brushes, $2.40 to $3.75.
Velvet Brushes, $2 to $2.50.
Bonnet Brushes, $1 to $3.75.
Military Brushes, $2.25 to $4.
Mirrors, $7 to $11.
Manicure articles to match, from 50c. to $1.25.

Broadway and Tenth street.

This Week's Candy Offer A double-barreled offer, this time. Assorted chocolates and chocolate-covered caramels, each 20c. a pound. They are just as good as the kinds that sell at twice that money, and just as fresh and just as pure as the very best goods made.

The candy store is run on a business basis that does not include a charge for pink string and a label. Candy price is regulated by candy cost. That is why our sixty cent goods are just as good as any that you have paid eighty cents and a dollar for.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MASSO VISITS MANZANILLO

President of the Cuban Provisional Government Confers with Col. Ray.

WILL URGE CUBANS TO WORK

Promises to Do All in His Power to Turn the Insurgent Soldiers to Useful Pursuits—Will Co-operate with Americans.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 13.—Señor Bartolome Masso, President of the so-called Cuban Provisional Government, accompanied by two members of his staff, arrived this morning at Manzanillo. Soon after his arrival he went to the Palace to visit Col. Ray, who is in command of the United States troops here. Señor Masso came here from Santa Cruz del Sur, a small town in the Province of Puerto Principe, about seventy-five miles from Manzanillo, where the Cubans now have their headquarters and where, Oct. 26, the Cuban Assembly will meet to elect a new President and to decide as to the plans for disbanding the army, if disbandment is considered advisable, and as to other important matters.

Col. Ray received Señor Masso courteously, expressing pleasure at the opportunity of an interview. In the course of the interview that followed, Col. Ray said he hoped Señor Masso would arrange for disbanding the Cubans under Gen. Rios in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, so that work in the fields might begin. He also earnestly advised President Masso to disband the Cuban troops at all points now in possession of the United States forces in order that the men might give the assistance so greatly needed to place the country in a position to recover from the evils of the three years' war.

Señor Masso readily agreed to carry out Col. Ray's request, and said that Gen. Rios should receive orders immediately to disband his men. He said he much regretted the outrages committed on the estates at Jucaro and elsewhere, but he thought it possible that the acts complained of were committed by Cubans, but by Spaniards.

Thoroughly in accord with Col. Ray's refusal to get the Cuban soldiery at work throughout the Province of Santiago, he promised to do all in his power to bring about this result, believing, he said, that the sooner the country was prosperous and happy, the sooner Cuba Libre would be an accomplished fact, and believing also that the best policy for the Cubans now was to co-operate heartily with the Americans in their plans for building up the country.

"I believe," said Señor Masso in terminating the interview, "that Cuba in two years will be more prosperous than ever before."

The interview lasted over an hour, and apparently was satisfactory to both. Señor Masso leaves to-morrow on his return, going by the insurgent steamer Fernando.

COLOR LINE AT SANTIAGO.

Drawn in a Restaurant Between White and Colored Officers of Immune Regiments.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 13.—A question has cropped up that is causing Gen. Wood, who, in the absence of Gen. Lawton, is in command of the military department of Santiago, not a little perplexity.

A majority of the officers of the immune regiments from the Southern States object to eating at the same restaurants with colored officers, most of whom are from the Northern States.

Some of the colored men, apparently desirous of bringing the matter to an issue, formally reported that they could not get served at the principal Spanish restaurant. The restaurant proprietor complained that if he served the colored officers he would lose almost his entire patronage, as a majority of his customers were Southerners.

Gen. Wood has appealed to the common sense of the colored officers, and hopes to bring about a settlement of the trouble.

Quintin Bandera, a former General in the Cuban Army, soon will be appointed Assistant Chief of Police of Santiago. He is a colored man.

Troops Detailed for Holguin.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 13.—Col. Hood's Second Immune Regiment, (white,) now at Alto Sengo, is under orders to be ready at eight hours' notice to proceed to Holguin, this province, which the Spaniards are about to evacuate. The peculiar condition of the surrounding country calls for the presence of United States troops as soon as the Spanish leave.

Evacuation Questions in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Cabinet at a meeting to-day discussed the questions bearing upon the return of the Spanish troops in the West Indies and particularly the evacuation of Cuba. The ministers were very reticent in regard to the decisions arrived at. The Council decided to release the Cuban prisoners confined in the Biscaya prisons and to permit them to return to Cuba.

Gen. Greene Going with Lee to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Major Gen. Francis V. Greene has been ordered to report to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Seventh Army Corps, and will command a division of the army of Cuban occupation. Gen. Greene took part in the battle of Manila.

First Troops to Go to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is the understanding at the War Department that the Seventh and Eighth regular cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala., will be the first troops that will go to Cuba, and it is not now expected that they will go with Gen. Lee.

CAMP THOMAS SANITATION

War Investigators Hear Further Explanations of the Sickness at Chickamauga Park.

MILES'S PLANS DISREGARDED

Secretary Alger Produces Documents Bearing Upon the Santiago Campaign—Defensive Work of the Corps of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—After devoting the forenoon to hearing the testimony of Dr. Hoff, Chief Surgeon of the Third Army Corps, stationed at Camp Thomas, the war investigating commission gave the remainder of to-day to the reading of papers submitted by Secretary Alger, with his statement concerning the conduct of the war. The papers include orders for the movement of troops, communications to the Secretary of War from the officers in the field, and from the Secretary to them, and various other documents bearing upon the subject of the investigation.

The documents reveal the fact that Gen. Miles recommended the occupation of the Isle of Pines about the time of the battle of Santiago, and that Secretary Alger disapproved the suggestion. It also appears that Gen. Miles recommended that some point between Santiago and Puerto Rico be taken previous to the beginning of either campaign. The correspondence developed the fact that there was an apparent conflict of authority between Gens. Miles and Shafter at Tampa before the Santiago campaign was inaugurated. It also shows that orders were issued by the Secretary of War that, in the event that Gen. Shafter should be disabled by sickness or other cause, the command of the troops at Santiago should devolve upon Gen. Wheeler, and upon the next in command in case of disability of both Shafter and Wheeler.

The commission has summoned Major Louis L. Seaman, a Surgeon in the First Volunteer Engineers, to appear before it, and he is expected to testify at to-morrow's session. He has recently been quoted in New York as saying that 200 men had died daily because of the maladministration of the Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. Hoff is a regular army officer, and was Chief Surgeon in the Third Army Corps at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park. He said he did not consider the camp to have been in the best sanitary condition, but expressed the opinion that it was the best it could be under the circumstances. The men were encamped somewhat closer to each other than they should properly have been, and it had been impossible without blasting to make the sinks as deep as good sanitation required, owing to a layer of limestone, which lay two or three feet below the surface of the ground throughout the camp. Furthermore, it was impossible to compel men to use the sinks, and he thought it probable that this difficulty had led to injurious results. Every effort had been made to have the sinks properly covered and disinfected and to have the men use them.

Dr. Hoff said that in the beginning the camp was deficient in medical supplies, and that the capacity of the division hospitals was often doubled and trebled. He added that the shortage in medical supplies had continued for several weeks, but that there was generally sufficient to meet the immediate demands.

Dr. Conner read an extract from a letter from the Governor of Arkansas, saying that he had made a personal investigation of the conditions in this hospital, and that he had found "the conditions deplorable—simply disgraceful." The Governor charged that the doctors in the institution were all Northern men, unfamiliar with diseases incidental to the South; that there were cases of fever in which patients had gone without water for twenty-four hours, and in which sick men went without attention from a surgeon or without receiving a dose of medicine for a week.

Replying, Dr. Hoff said that several Southern physicians were engaged at the hospital, and that he did not think it possible that the men could have been neglected, as indicated by the Governor's letter. He had heard of no such cases.

A statement in the nature of a report was read by Surgeon Samuel C. Hubbard, Surgeon of the Ninth New York, reflecting to some extent upon the Second Division Hospital. He charged that the water for the hospital was bad, coming from Chickamauga Creek, which, he said, drained the camp. Dr. Hoff thought the only safe plan was to regard the water in the pipes as infected.

The intake for this water was about forty feet above the mouth of Cave Spring Branch, which drained the camp, and some physicians had regarded it possible that it might be infected through the instrumentality of side eddies which might have taken water from the small stream into the pipes. Dr. Hoff said that during the last few weeks of the Second Division Hospital's existence it had been so overcrowded that it was found necessary to stop receiving patients there, but that the congested condition was relieved as soon as the Sternberg hospital was completed.

The statement made by Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to the commission investigating the conduct of the war was made public to-day. During the progress of the war the following additions were made to the country's armament:

Armament was placed in position for 6 twelve-inch, 20 ten-inch, and 31 eight-inch guns; for 56 twelve-inch mortars, and for 35 rapid-fire guns, and additional platforms were made ready for a still larger number, and additional emplacements are under construction for still more.

According to this report, when all the works begun are completed, the armament will consist of 80 twelve-inch guns, 117 ten-inch guns, 64 eight-inch, 312 twelve-inch mortars, and 79 rapid-fires. The emplacements were under construction at twenty-five different harbors on the 31st of August, and there were double shifts working at each place. The total expenditures on account of gun and mortar batteries during the period of the war amount to $4,821,500.

Among the purchases for harbor defense were 400 miles of cable, 150 tons of high explosives, 1,650 new torpedo cases, 44 searchlights, &c. Twenty-eight harbors were mined, 535 mines being planted. The expenditures on harbor defense for the period were $1,661,000. Intrenching tools were purchased and stored at Willets Point sufficient for an army of 30,000 men.

MORE TROUBLE AT LEXINGTON.

The Twelfth New York and Third Kentucky Regiments Disagree.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 13.—The trial of Private Alvie Kitchen, who killed Private Edward Nygram, Twelfth New York, on Sunday, was postponed till Saturday because a new outrage had stirred up such feeling that violence was feared. Sergt. A. McClellan of the Third Kentucky was caught after midnight by a party of Twelfth New York soldiers and so mistreated that he may be injured for life.

This aroused bitter indignation against the New York regiment on the part of the Kentucky regiment, and it was deemed unwise to risk an outbreak by proceeding with the trial of Kitchen.

TRYING TO LEAVE THE ARMY.

Parents' Names Forged to Petitions for Release from Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The War Department has just unearthed a mass of fraud, which, it is suspected, has many parallels. An application for the discharge of her son was received by a Pennsylvania Representative of an old lady, eighty-four years of age, living in Adrian, Penn. She wrote a pitiful appeal for the release of her only boy, who was her sole support, and was said to be lying sick in Fort Washington, Maryland. The letter was forwarded by the Representative to the War Department, with the request that the application be granted.

The usual circular letter was sent to the old lady, reciting that discharges could be made only upon the recommendation of the commanding officer. Thereupon the recipient wrote, stating that she had never written the department, that the letter was a forgery, and that, while she had two sons, the one who was in the army had never supported her in any measure. Evidently the man had planned the scheme to secure his own release.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanying, without charge, next Sunday's New York Times will abound in attractive features. Portraits of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Ambassador White, and others. Price five cents.—Adv.

PUERTO RICAN ARMY'S PLIGHT.

Red Cross Agent Barnes Says Officers, Surgeons, and Nurses Are Ill and Many Soldiers Sick.

The Red Cross headquarters here sent a a cablegram to Agent H. F. Barnes, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Oct. 3, telling him the committee felt the necessity of curtailing expenses, expressing the opinion that the Government should take care of its soldiers, and asking Mr. Barnes to report on the probable extent of demands that would be made on the committee thereafter. In a letter received by Stephen E. Barton of the Red Cross Committee, yesterday, Mr. Barnes gives a gloomy account of conditions of the army in Puerto Rico. He says they are such that the Red Cross cannot make any curtailment now. His letter is in part as follows:

There are about 10,000 men in our army on the island. These men are not closely grouped, but scattered all over the island, with only five centres having large numbers, while about a dozen are comparatively small detachments. Among all these typhoid, malaria, diarrhea, and dysentery are continually making heavy inroads. The official returns are imperfect, owing to the difficulty of regular communication, but more than 2,000 are reported as being in the various hospitals. In addition to this number there are as many more, who are simply alive, dragging out a miserable existence, incapable of drilling and with difficulty able to perform only the slightest camp duties. Officers, surgeons, and nurses are sick, and no medical skill seems to avert this general misfortune. The water everywhere is bad. Here at Ponce we have the best on the island, but it is always the color of coffee, and comes from a limestone stratum. The highlands are full of pockets which hold the water, and at the same time contain much decomposed vegetation. The steam of these pockets is always rising and tainting the air, both in the fierce heat of day and in the damp nights. On the lowlands the soil is full of malaria. The heavy rains daily fill the sinks, and no amount of sanitary precaution can prevent nightly poisoning of the air around the larger camps.

We are in the midst of the rainy season now, and it lasts until December. Yet here in Ponce to-day the rain was so heavy that the floor of the Custom House was flooded to the depth of three inches, and to move around bare-legged Puerto Ricans wheeled us on the baggage trucks. All the main roads leading from Ponce are crossed by streams coming down from the mountains. They are crossed by fords which, after every rain, if they do not prevent passage altogether, make transportation difficult and often dangerous. Some of the detachments are often for days isolated and often half-starved, and most of them rapidly roll up a sick list. Now, our men are brave and not excessively given to grumbling, but when I see their pluck in trying to honor their flag amid their constant deprivations and hardships, it seems to me they deserve all the bounty the generous friends of the States have bestowed, and not one of them has yet had more than enough to keep him out of the cemetery.

THE WAINWRIGHT REPORT.

Published Forecast Was Manufactured by a Reporter—Positions of American Vessels on July 3.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The publication of what purported to be the report of the Wainwright board on the parts taken by the respective vessels of the United States fleet in the destruction of Cervera's squadron caused considerable commotion in the Navy Department. In view of the fact that the report had not reached Washington at the date of the publication, an inquiry was set on foot by the department to ascertain, first, whether the publications were accurate, and, second, who was responsible for the discourtesy involved in the publication of an official report before it had reached the Navy Department.

Commander Wainwright, the head of the board, arrived in Washington yesterday, and very promptly disclaimed any knowledge of the publication, stating that he had left instructions that the report was to be transmitted by the recorder, Lieut. Capehart, to the commander of the North Atlantic Station, Commodore Philip. The Commodore, in answer to an inquiry of the department, sent the following dispatch to Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 12.

"Navy Department, Washington: I saw report of Wainwright board first time tonight. Articles in papers to-day manufactured by a reporter entire. No word of resemblance between the two. PHILIP."

Commodore Philip has not transmitted the report of the department, but something is known of its general character, and this knowledge tends to show a misconception of the functions of this board. Admiral Sampson, who appointed the board, chose the Navigators of the vessels in the fleet that were engaged in the battle of July 3. He made but one exception—in the case of his own flagship, the New York, refusing to nominate a member. The Navigators of the Brooklyn, the Gloucester, the Texas, the Iowa, and the Indiana were all members of this board, but the New York had no representative.

It was directed to ascertain and report the positions of the vessels engaged in this action. It did not exceed this instruction in any point, and its report, outside of the repetition of the instructions under which it was operating, comprises very little more than a chart on which the position of the vessels are defined. This chart is the result of the combination of all the data contained in the separate charts made up by the various navigating officers of the fleet.

The report is said to be unanimous, being signed by the Navigating Officer of the Brooklyn along with the others. It draws no conclusions, makes no deductions, and neither takes from nor gives credit to any officer of the American fleet, from the Admiral down. To do so would be to exceed the instructions to the board.

A DUTCH GOVERNOR'S THREAT.

Newspaper Yachts in the East Indies to be Treated as Privateers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Treasury Department has just been advised that the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies has issued a proclamation that all American yachts having war correspondents on board will be treated as privateers.

The Dutch East Indies include the islands of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

SMOKELESS POWDER FAVORED.

Report of the Board of Ordnance Officers on Our Arms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The board of ordnance officers known as the Montauk Board has made its report to Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance. The purpose of the board was to secure information direct from officers who had command of troops in action as to the respective merits of the various arms used and obtain any suggestions they might have to make regarding improvements and changes that would make the arms more effective.

The report shows that the 3.2-inch field guns are satisfactory in every way. The fuses were arranged so as to cause the bursting of shrapnel at the range desired, and the important features which make field guns successful were found in those used at Santiago.

The board also reports favorably upon the Krag-Jorgensen arm for the infantry and cavalry. No fault is found with the Springfield rifle except that smokeless powder would be much better. Smokeless powder is also found very desirable for the field guns. The army had no opportunity to test the siege guns.

Negro Troops Not Wanted in Brigade.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 13.—When Gen. Graham returns from Washington he will be asked to secure a revocation of the order assigning the Ninth Ohio Battalion (colored) to the brigade composed of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Two Hundred and Second New York. Neither the colored men nor the officers and men of the other regiments in the brigade are pleased with the assignment.

Two Privates Die at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 13.—John R. Watts, Company G, Fourth New York Volunteers, whose home was at St. Joseph, Mo., died at the Jefferson Hospital to-day, and Gilbert Dailey, Company C, Third Connecticut Volunteers, a resident of Danielson, Conn., died at Pennsylvania Hospital, both of typhoid fever. The men were brought here from Camp Meade.

A Third New York Private Dies.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Private Edward O'Malley of Company B, Third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, died this morning of typhoid fever at the City Hospital.

STRANDERS TO BE EXTRADITED.

Now Under Arrest in New York and Wanted in the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a warrant for the surrender to the authorities of the Netherlands of Barend J. Stranders, who was committed by a Magistrate of New York for having obtained money under false pretenses.

Stranders's scheme was to obtain money from brokers on consignments of tobacco which he represented to be worth about $15,000, though as a fact they were worth about $1,000. The New York and Boston people repudiated these drafts, and Stranders was arrested at the instance of the Dutch authorities.

Gets $5,000 for a Broken Arm.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Margaret Cummings of New Rochelle today obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages against the village of New Rochelle for having caught her foot in a defective pavement, near the railroad station, which caused her to fall and break her arm, so that it is almost useless. She sued for $20,000 damages.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, is extended one month.

Major Eugene T. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Third Artillery,) is honorably discharged as Captain United States Volunteers, Signal Corps only, to take effect Oct. 4.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is changed to a leave of absence on account of sickness, and extended fifteen days.

Capt. Osmon Latrobe, Fourth Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to the Department of Santiago and join his regiment for duty.

Capt. Xenophon Z. Hicks, Sixth Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed twelve visits during each of the months of October, November, and December, to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department. Capt. Hobbs will make not to exceed ten visits during each of the months of October, November, and December, to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major James A. Irons, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. William H. Lamar, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 15.

Capt. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, is detailed for duty, in addition to his other duties, as engineer of the Ninth Lighthouse District, to relieve Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, Corps of Engineers, of that portion of his duties.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. William A. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. John S. Battle, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Dunn McKee, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. William H. Mullay, Twenty-first Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William McBryan, Eighth Volunteers Infantry, is extended seven days.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Henry Abbot, First Infantry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, United States Army, on completion of his present duties pertaining to the muster-out of Pennsylvania volunteers, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major William F. De Niedeman, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now on duty at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., will proceed at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the chief mustering officer at that post for duty pertaining to the muster-out of the First Missouri Volunteers.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surgeon, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness, granted Major Andrew G. C. Quay, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. De Salazar will proceed from New York to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Y. Aby will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. William J. Sewell, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, Fifth Artillery.

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and report to Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, chief mustering officer, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty with troops in the field and at Camp Wikoff, and on expiration of his present sick leave of absence will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and turn over the medical property for which he is responsible at that post, upon conclusion of which duty he will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, on completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding officer, Tenth Cavalry, for duty with that regiment.

First Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, on completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Changes in duties and stations of officers of the Medical Department: Lieut. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon, now on duty at Fort Schuyler, New York, will proceed to New York City and report to the Chief Mustering Officer for temporary duty pertaining to the muster out of New York volunteers, to relieve Major William C. Borden, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major Borden, having been thus relieved, is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Major Adair, on being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, on expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will rejoin his proper station, Fort Preble, Maine.

Capt. John E. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will report to Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, commanding cavalry brigade at Huntsville, Ala., for duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Ralph Cooper, Second Volunteer Cavalry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Acting Assistant Surgeon James S. Kennedy is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Charles Lynch, Assistant Surgeon, now on temporary duty at Camp Frank Ardmore, Indian Territory, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and report to the chief mustering officer at that place for duty pertaining to the examination of the First Arkansas Volunteers, to be mustered out of service Oct. 25.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Harry E. Wilkins, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Wright having arrived at Fort Monroe on the United States hospital ship Relief from Ponce, Puerto Rico, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Charles P. Russ, Adjutant, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Walter D. McCaw, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and on expiration of his present sick leave of absence will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Alfred E. Bradley, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in command of the United States hospital ship Relief, now at Fort Monroe, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army, and on completion of that duty will rejoin the Relief at New York City.

Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Wilkesbarre, and such other points in Pennsylvania as may be necessary, to make payments on muster-out to Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the following-named Additional Paymasters of the United States Volunteers will report to Major Rogers and assist him in the payments: Major Frank M. Hammond, Major George C. Stewart, Major Eugene Coffin, Major William J. Black, Major Washington Haverstick, Major Merrill W. Lang, Major Pierre C. Stevens, and Major Thomas C. Goodman.

Major Eugene O. Fechet, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington to Governors Island, N. Y., and Middletown, Penn., and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

First Lieut. Charles G. Harris, Tenth Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Russell Garrison, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended until Oct. 15 on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Samuel W. James, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Major Eldridge E. Wright, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named officers will report in person without delay to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion; Capt. Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. William E. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., vice Capt. Charles Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y. City, vice Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Eugene H. Chamberlain, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Transfers in the First Florida Volunteer Infantry: First Lieut. Augustus C. Hart, from Company C to Company B; First Lieut. Joseph C. West, from Company B to Company C; Second Lieut. John W. Lancaster, from Company A to Company B; Second Lieut. Charles W. Hilliard, from Company B to Company A.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Daniel C. Devlin, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Clarence E. Myers, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Fred R. Becker, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Herman J. Abraham, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: First Lieut. Jacob M. Doolittle, Adjutant, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. C. William Newton, Assistant Surgeon, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 10; Second Lieut. R. L. Livingston, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 31; Second Lieut. Paul R. Towne, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. Charles C. Mattes, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Capt. L. T. Beck, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. J. Wilson Poucher, Assistant Surgeon, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Isaac Newell, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted First Lieut. John S. Switzer, Fourth Infantry, is extended ten days.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. James T. Moore, Third Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. West is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. James W. Watson, Tenth Cavalry, is extended seven days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Joseph W. Glidden, Fourth Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Adjutant, Sixth Cavalry, is extended ten days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. Stomen is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, Third Infantry, is extended twenty days.

Assignments of Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life (to rank from Sept. 9:) William O. Wright, Jr., to the Nineteenth Infantry; George Elmer Thorne, to the Twenty-second Infantry.

Second Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, will report, without delay, to Major Egon A. Koerper, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to fitness for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon Joaquin L. Duenas will proceed from Philadelphia to Tampa and thence by transport, sailing Oct. 13, to Havana, and upon arrival there will report to Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, President of the board appointed to locate camp sites, for assignment to duty with the board.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John B. Alcorn will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of that camp for assignment to duty.

Capt. William M. Brown, Ninth Volunteer Infantry, now on leave of absence, will proceed to New York City and take steamer sailing from that port Oct. 19, for Santiago de Cuba, and will join his regiment in the Department of Santiago.

The retirement from active service of Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, as Brigadier General, United States Army, is announced.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, and will report to the commanding General, Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that brigade.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Howard G. Young, Third Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Major David Price, Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry, (First Lieutenant, First Artillery,) is relieved from further duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering in of Virginia volunteers, and will transfer public funds on hand, checks, and transportation books to Major D. C. Shanks, Second Virginia Volunteer Infantry, (Captain, Eighteenth Infantry,) Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, for the muster out of Virginia volunteers.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Ira B. Ladd, Assistant Surgeon, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Alfred Luery, Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Cary L. Fulton, Third Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth

DOWNS DEFENDS HIS MEN

Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment Says They Did Not Give Way Under Fire.

ORDERED THEM TO LIE DOWN

He Says the Soldiers Were Under a Heavy Cross Fire at San Juan, and He Saw No Reason Why He Should Make Targets of Them.

A reception was tendered to Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment last night by his brother members of New York Conclave, No. 278, Improved Order of Heptasophs, at their rooms, 117 West Twenty-third Street. Thomas Humphrey, Archon of the conclave, delivered the address of welcome. Col. Downs was introduced by Clarence H. Sanford, and for nearly two hours entertained his hearers with a narrative of the experiences of the Seventy-first Regiment from the time it left Camp Black until what was left of it arrived home.

He spoke in glowing terms of the warm reception his regiment received while en route to Florida, and praised Gen. Wheeler for his gallantry. He said that when he reached Tampa he saw Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. Col. Downs diverted from his narrative at this point to take issue with Col. Roosevelt in regard to his statement that one of the Rough Riders was equal to four volunteers. He said that he had greatly admired Col. Roosevelt, and could not account for his making such a statement except by saying that he had on his glasses when he looked at his own Rough Riders, and had them off when he looked at the Seventy-first Regiment.

"It was when near Seville that we first experienced difficulty in getting rations," said the speaker, "and on the night of June 30 we received orders to be ready to move on the morning of July 1, at 4:30 o'clock. We were brigaded with the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry, under command of Brig. Gen. Hawkins. Gen. Lawton was assigned to capture El Caney on the morning of July 1. El Caney is a little village three miles from Santiago, and was a position of importance. If possessed by the Spanish it would have enabled them to flank us, and it was thought Gen. Lawton could take it in thirty minutes. It took eight hours' hard fighting.

"We came up at the head of the brigade at El Poso, and there met Grimes's battery at 5 o'clock. Grimes opened the fight of San Juan Hill. The first shot the enemy fired three or four men, and the Cubans retreated checking our advance. The Sixth Infantry meantime got in sight, and according to my orders I followed the main road that led toward Santiago. The road led over San Juan Hill, and on every side was surrounded by a dense growth of underbrush—a regular jungle. It was impossible to see right or left.

"After the cavalry passed we started to the front again. Then an orderly from Gen. Kent came up and reported that Col. Derby in a balloon had discovered a trail large enough to allow regiments to pass through. This trail, he said, paralleled the one main road, and the only one which led to Santiago. When we arrived at the fork of the two roads we came for the first time under fire.

"Some things have been said about the Seventy-first Regiment that are not true," continued Col. Downs. "I don't desire any controversy, but if I had to go there tomorrow with the same information that I then had, under the same orders, I would do exactly as I did on that July morning. My orders were to take the trail to the ford and there deploy. That trail had not been reconnoitred, and it was a perfect slaughter house. I reached there and deployed my men; that is, I formed a skirmish line, throwing the men back and allowing them to come up at intervals. Our regiment was double the size of any regiment of regulars there.

"To do this it threw our left toward the rear, and it was at that point I believe it is said the men stampeded. I was at the front at the time, and I want to say that it never broke. It never stampeded. It was said that men of the regulars passed over the prostrate bodies of the Seventy-first. The men were lying down by my orders. I defy any military man to say the orders were wrong. There we were under a heavy cross fire, and no reason why I should make targets of my men. Two companies of the Twenty-fourth were lying down between my men, and it was all their officers could do to keep them from stampeding to the rear. Yet no regiment fought better when they once got started than that same Twenty-fourth.

"We faced conditions there never faced before by either regulars or volunteers. Our men were shot from both front and rear, and it was first thought that the firing in the rear came from our own men. It was two hours before we learned that the trees were filled with sharpshooters. These men were Spanish prisoners, who had received three days' rations and plenty of ammunition and had been placed there. They were told that if they fell into the hands of the Americans they would be terribly mutilated, and would be killed if they came back to the Spanish lines. They had no regard for the Red Cross or wounded, and many a poor fellow was shot while in the care of the Surgeons. Many of the latter were also wounded.

"We did not know where the enemy was. We had no instructions. We were simply told to take the regiment to the ford of the stream and deploy. These orders were carried out. It was not intended to take the hill that day, but to attack it the following morning, and for this Gen. Kent was held in reserve. But we stumbled against the Spanish and either had to fight or run, and there was no running on our side.

"The fire came direct from the Spanish in the trenches, and was intense. When we got beyond the stream one organization was mixed with another. There was no regiment intact. The whole brigade was a moving mass. Then came the cry "Let's take that hill!" and nothing under heaven could have prevented it. Capt. Lee, the English representative, said the men were going to certain death, and that without the aid of artillery infantry alone could never take the hill. Later he said it was the greatest feat of modern warfare.

"Well" the hill was taken, the blockhouse taken, the Spanish driven back to their trenches. After fighting all that day we put in all that night digging trenches. Sunday morning the first flag of truce was sent out, and we were directed to leave Kent's division and report to Lawton so as to relieve the Fourth Infantry and Second Massachusetts. This took us four miles further on the right of the line. There we remained two weeks in the trenches, day and night, watching the city. We were almost without accoutrements, except our arms. There we were exposed to the rain and heat of the days, the dew and chill of nights. We had neither rubber blankets nor shelter tents. Our rations were bacon, hard tack, and coffee; but not a murmur came from the men.

"We were far removed from the hospital. It simply meant that a man wounded at this point had ninety-nine chances to one against him. July 21 I had 411 men sick and only one surgeon able to treat them, and only two of the hospital corps fit for duty. Pork, hardtack, and coffee were all the sick could get. We had to go one and a half miles for water. We were scarcely able to get men strong enough to care for the sick. The clothing of the men got into fearful condition for lack of bathing facilities and by conditions over which they could have no control. The men were covered with vermin. At that time not over 200 men were able to report for duty. That was the condition when the orders came for us to sail for home."

Col. Downs then told of the homeward trip and the landing at Montauk, and finally of the reception the regiment received in this city. "Should the time ever come," he concluded, "when there should be a call to protect the property and lives of the citizens the Seventy-first will be found ready and willing to respond."

JAMES WHELPLEY ARRESTED.

New York Real Estate Agent Is Accused of Embezzlement.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—James Whelpley, a New York real estate agent, was arrested in this city to-day as a fugitive from justice, and was committed to the county jail. He is wanted in New York on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that on Sept. 12 he obtained a note for $2,500 from the Northwest Copper Company, and it is charged that, after turning the paper into cash he disappeared.

He was traced to this city, and was made a prisoner this morning. The warrant under which he was arrested was issued by Magistrate Poole of New York. The complainant is Lucien Eaves of 4 Broadway, New York.

The Tree-Planting Association

OF NEW YORK

will furnish, free of charge, full information as to the most suitable trees for city growth, with list of nurserymen, and the charges of each for the completed work (including iron tree-protectors), also printed blank forms for orders to nurserymen, on application by *mail only* to its office, Nos. 64 and 66 White Street, New York City.

Orders should be placed now to secure the best results.

MAJOR BEEBE'S FUNERAL.

The Body Will Be Sent North from Havana, Where Services Will Be Held.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—The authorization of the New York health authorities to send Major Beebe's remains to New York was received this afternoon. The body will go by the steamer Orizaba of the Ward Line on Saturday next. On that day the funeral services will take place, a cortége following the body from the cemetery to the Orizaba's wharf.

Gen. Gonzalez Parrado and Admiral Manterola of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, accompanied by the commission's Secretary and their respective staffs, paid a visit this afternoon to the Hotel Trocha, the headquarters of the United States Evacuation Commissioners, to tender their condolences on the death of Major Beebe. The Marquis de Montoro sent regrets that a slight indisposition would prevent him from accompanying his colleagues. Gen. Parrado bore a personal message from Captain General Blanco expressing his sympathy.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who was present to receive the Spaniards, is looking very much better, and says that he now feels quite himself again. With Gen. Wade, Gen. Butler, Lieut. Col. Clous, and Capt. Hart, he was photographed this afternoon on the verandah of the hotel. They wore the uniforms in which they had just received the Spanish Commissioners.

Expressions of sympathy and sorrow were received all day at the Hotel Trocha from many quarters, together with numerous floral offerings, despite the fact that the body had been removed to a receiving vault. Many of the floral pieces are being carefully kept, and, with the ribbons and cards, will be sent north to Mrs. Beebe.

Mr. Pechin, a stenographer, and Mr. Dalby, a typewriter, attached to the American Commission, are suffering from malaria. The latter had contracted the disorder before he left the United States. All other members and attachés of the different commissions are in good health.

Spain Short of Transports.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—It is understood the Spanish Commissioners, in the course of a conversation at the Hotel Trocha this afternoon, said that Spain had only twenty-seven transports available for repatriating her troops. The Commissioners then spent some time in calculating how long it would be before evacuation could be effected by the use of Spanish transports alone.

TEMPLARS ELECT OFFICERS.

Louisville Chosen as the Scene of the Next Conclave to be Held in 1901.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—At the meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templars to-day the officers were elected and Louisville, Ky., was selected as the place where the next conclave is to be held.

There was no contest for any position except for Grand Junior Warden. For the latter honor several candidates developed during the conclave, the most prominently mentioned being Lee S. Smith of Pittsburg and Joseph A. Locke of Portland, Me. The following was the result of the election of officers:

Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd of San Francisco; Deputy Grand Master, H. R. Stoddard of Texas; Grand Generalissimo, C. M. Moultonk of Chicago; Grand Captain General, H. W. Rugg of Providence, R. I.; Grand Senior Warden, W. B. Melish of Ohio; Grand Junior Warden, Joseph A. Locke of Portland, Me.; Grand Treasurer, H. Wales Lines of Meriden, Conn.; Grand Recorder, William Henry Mayo of St. Louis.

The committee appointed to canvass the sentiment of the general conclave as to the next place of meeting then reported by recommending Louisville, and the encampment at once proceeded to a vote, which resulted on the first ballot, 75 in favor of Louisville and 52 for Milwaukee. The announcement was received with cheers by the friends of Kentucky. It was decided to hold the next conclave on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1901.

All day long the railroad depots were crowded with departing Knights, and to-night fully two-thirds of Pittsburg's guests are again homeward bound. While the social programme for to-morrow will represent a continuation of receptions and entertainments for those who have not gone away, the time of the grand encampment will be taken up with the question of the revision of the constitution.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD REPORT.

No Arrangement Possible with the Canadian Pacific.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At the meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Grank Trunk Railroad of Canada, the President, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, read the report and gave an account of his visit to Canada. He said he had found it impossible to come to an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, pending a settlement of the rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American lines, and he had offered to refer the matter to arbitration. Continuing, President Wilson said the matter rested there.

On the other hand, he was glad to say that all the Grand Trunk's interests in connection with the Central Vermont Railroad had been arranged by satisfactory agreement, the details of which could not yet be published, pending the completion of legal formalities. The outlook, the President said in conclusion, was good and improving.

Vice President Price spoke of the excellent condition in which he had found the railroad tracks.

William Baker struck a discordant note by asking a number of questions, to which curt answers were given. These answers, however, satisfied those present at the meeting, which adopted the report almost unanimously.

Railroad to Mexican Copper Mines.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 13.—The Government has granted a concession for a standard gauge railroad, 150 kilometers maximum length, with 6,000 kilometers subsidy. The concessionaire is the Inguaran Copper Mining Company, in which the Paris Rothschilds are interested heavily. The railroad is being planned to connect the mines with the Bay of Zituataneza, on the Pacific Coast, and will be an outlet for the product of the copper mines. The Inguaran mines are believed to be the future rival of the Calumet and Hecla mines, in the United States.

A Prominent Syracuse Man's Suicide.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Attorney William S. Rogers, a prominent Republican of this city, committed suicide at his home this morning by hanging. Mr. Rogers had been in ill-health for some time, and in talking with friends had brooded over what they considered to be imaginary financial troubles. About a month ago he went to a close friend and said that his troubles were weighing so heavily on his mind that he had decided there was only one way in which to end them, and that was to commit suicide.

The Alaska Mountain Named McKinley

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 13.—The big Alaska mountain which the Eldridge Geological Survey party claimed to have discovered on its recent trip is the mountain discovered in 1896 by W. A. Dickey of Seattle and a young man from Boston named Monks. The Eldridge discovery simply confirms the reports made by Dickey and Monks, who named the mountain "McKinley." They reported that the mountain is over 20,000 feet high, and that it would never be climbed.

SAYS HE IS PLATT'S TOOL

H. M. McDonald Charged with Proposing to Throw Votes to Roosevelt.

SILVER LEADER HIS ACCUSER

Goldberger Tells of Talk with Chicago Platform Candidate—An Alleged Forged Telegram.

The charges made by Benjamin M. Goldberger, formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the Silver Democrats, against Henry M. McDonald, that McDonald forced his nomination as Governor, knowing that Mr. George would withdraw, and furthermore that Mr. McDonald is a tool of Senator Platt, were amplified yesterday by Mr. Goldberger, who now says that the candidate proposed to him to play into the hands of the Republicans. The issue raised by Mr. Goldberger has made considerable trouble in the Twelfth Senatorial District between his followers and the McDonald faction. The direct result has been Mr. Goldberger's deposition as leader of the silver men in the district and the elevation of Elias Schwarz to his place. To all charges Mr. McDonald makes no reply, and yesterday absolutely refused to have a word to say on the subject.

The most interesting feature of the situation, aside from the charges against the candidate for Governor, is an accusation by Schwarz that Goldberger on the night of the Assembly nominations forged a telegram purporting to have come from Mr. McDonald directing that the nominations be delayed until he and his advisers were consulted. Goldberger not only denies the statement, but says he will have Schwarz arrested for slander.

Some of the accusations made by letter to Mr. McDonald by Goldberger are as follows:

On Oct. 3, 1898, you were placed in nomination for the office of Governor by a committee appointed by yourself for that very particular purpose.

I do not wish to cast any reflection upon the Notification Committee, but innocently, they are your tools.

At your own instigation Henry George was placed in nomination for the office of Governor. You favored the nomination because you well knew Henry George would never accept a candidacy on the ticket of a party of which you are known as a leader.

The people are aware of your relations with Thomas C. Platt, they understand how you came to be nominated, and they will not support you in your fake movement of sympathy with the Silverite party.

At a meeting of the Executive Board held at 119 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, Oct. 4, 1898, the subject of your candidacy was fully discussed. You saw that we of the Executive Board did not favor you, and you promised not to stay on the ticket if you should be asked to retire. You said your name was being used only to fill a gap.

I think you have filled that gap long enough, and that it is now high time for you to step down and out and make place for a man above suspicion and who has been and is known to be a true and loyal Democrat.

Mr. Goldberger explained his position yesterday by saying that in his opinion the Chicago platform candidate for Governor is not a man to be trusted, and is unpopular in his party to the extent that he will poll but a slight vote.

"I have severed all connection with the present management of the party," said he, "because McDonald is ready to sell out to Platt, if he has not done so already. I determined to do this on the evening of Oct. 4, following a conversation I had with McDonald. He said to me this way: 'We want to get all the votes we can, of course, but if we see we cannot succeed we will turn them over to Roosevelt.' I did not like such talk from a man whom I supposed to be true to his principles, although before this I had heard talk right in his own party against McDonald. I told him that I as a Democrat, believing in the principles of the Chicago platform, would not be a party to any such arrangement, that I would not raise my finger under any circumstances to get votes for a Republican, and would fight against it.

"On Sept. 24, when we were about to nominate State officers, I said: 'Who are we going to nominate?' He replied: 'I've no idea as yet.' I said to him: 'Look here, Mac, it's known you've been holding conferences with Platt. Such a thing will bear against us, which you know as well as I.' His answer was this: 'We'll nominate Danforth for Lieutenant Governor, and that will pull wool over the eyes of the people.'

"From conversations I have had with him I give it as my candid opinion that he has come direct bargain with Platt. And without a doubt in my mind, Platt is furnishing money to these people. McDonald is at the head of the Investment Company, at 32 Broadway. The money for all expenses required for the campaign now is in checks drawn by himself on himself. His method of producing money is something that has kept us all guessing. He is a smooth article, and any questions as to where the money has come from are met by a discreet silence.

"I have had so many conversations with McDonald on this campaign business that my conclusions, I can candidly assert, are perfectly correct.

"Why don't he answer my accusations? He does not dare to. If he will consent to debate this question, I can say something that would throw more light on this whole affair. But he won't talk. Formerly I liked and respected him, but I have no respect for him now."

Mr. Goldberger proceeded to say that at Syracuse he talked with many prominent Democrats, delegates to the regular convention, who, he says, told him that if McDonald wasn't at the head of the movement they would do their best to have the Chicago platform indorsed at the regular convention.

"If there was a man on that ticket unimpeached," he added, "the ticket would get a big vote. I want no boss business, and that is what the silver party in this State has come to."

In the Twelfth District the situation is strained to the utmost. Goldberger and Schwarz are bitter against one another. As far as can be learned, Goldberger was deposed at the instance of McDonald, who sent two members of the Executive Committee to a meeting of what was known as the Goldberger-Schwarz Association. Goldberger, it is said, formed that body jointly with his present rival, but after the falling out with McDonald charges were preferred against him by the association, and he not only lost his membership, but the leadership of the district. He is said to have many friends, however, who are backing him in his fight.

Schwarz charged yesterday that on the night of the Assembly nominations Goldberger appeared at the convention and read a telegram bearing McDonald's signature, and telling them to hold off.

"We were surprised at this," said Schwarz, "and a committee was appointed to see Mr. McDonald about it. McDonald said he did not send the message, and called Goldberger down for it. Goldberger signed the telegram himself. I am ready to stand by anything I say."

"In answer to this charge," said Goldberger, "I can say that the original signed by McDonald is at a telegraph office at 32 Broadway. I shall have Schwarz arrested for slander. He is a man of no character. Any one who wants to find this out can consult City Chamberlain Keenan, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman of the Sixteenth District, and Samuel Scheuer, Supreme Court Clerk."

Secretary Brown, at the silver men's headquarters, made light of the charges last night and accused Goldberger of telling falsehoods.

THE STATEN ISLAND STRIKE.

All the Circuits of the Company Running and Light Supplied.

The strikers at the power house of the Staten Island Electric Company, at Livingston, remained quiet yesterday. For the first time since the strike was begun the company succeeded last night in getting all its circuits running and expressed confidence that it would be able to keep them up. The street lights were turned on at the usual hour, and up to a late hour things were running smoothly. It is said that the company has obtained the services of some firemen and engineers who were laid off about a year ago when the Livingston plant was started.

The attempt to enroll the motormen and conductors employed by the company on its trolley line failed. Less than one-third of the men consented to join the union. All factories and offices requiring the power in the daytime were supplied yesterday.

Special features in the Saturday Review of Books and Art, free; with to-morrow's New York Times. Price one cent. A 16-page literary supplement, almost indispensable to those who wish to keep informed on current literature.—Adv.

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No one line of goods will claim the attention of those seeking a rich effect in glassware for their dining table or sideboard than will this season's plain and rich paste gold decorations.

Our display in this line exceeds that of any previous season, larger in fact than can be found anywhere else in the metropolis, and these quotations bear evidence of their low prices.

Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz.,	16.37	12 Wines, per doz.,	9.37
12 Champagnes, per doz.,	9.47	12 Cordials, per doz.,	8.37
12 Clarets, per doz.,	12.37	60 pieces complete,	55.94

Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz.,	11.97	12 Wines, per doz.,	9.47
12 Champagnes, per doz.,	7.97	12 Cordials, per doz.,	8.97
12 Clarets, per doz.,	10.47	60 pieces, complete,	48.84

Glass Service, plain gold burnished border and foot lines.

12 Goblets, per doz.,	2.97	12 Wines, per doz.,	1.97
12 Champagnes, per doz.,	1.97	12 Cordials, per doz.,	1.73
12 Clarets, per doz.,	2.39	60 pieces, complete,	10.93

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

GOLF VICTORS AT ARDSLEY

Four Women Left for the Semi-Final Round To-day.

ALL WILL RECEIVE HONORS

Miss Hoyt Will Meet Miss Eidlitz, and Miss Griscom Will Play Miss Wetmore—Tie in the Handicap.

Four more ambitious and hopeful golfers were forced to join the large class of defeated contestants yesterday at Ardsley in the tournament for the women's championship of the United States. The four victors will meet in the semi-final round to-day, and each is sure of a prize, as the United States Golf Association awards four honors. Consequently the games yesterday were decidedly worth winning, and the proud and happy survivors are Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the champion, and who seems disposed to hold her honors for another year; Miss Carol Eidlitz of the Ardsley Club, Miss Frances C. Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore of the Newport Golf Club. The result of to-day's match will determine just what position each one of these fair and expert golfers will occupy in the championship ranks of America for the coming year.

The club, with its small army of competitors—for scarcely a woman who played on the first day has been able to shake off the attractions of the links—and its still larger assemblage of social lights and enthusiastic spectators, was treated to another glorious day. The air had that brisk snap of Autumn in it that is an encouragement for active exercise, and the bright green of the links was irresistible. The crowd was larger than on the previous day, as excitement is clearly increasing as the final round draws near.

Miss Hoyt met the able Philadelphian, Miss Edith B. Burt, who won second place on the first day. Against any other player than Miss Hoyt her game would make a favorable comparison. She did the first nine holes in 50 strokes, the same as she did on the first day, but the champion made her third successive 46 of the week, and was four holes ahead at the turn. She increased this by two more in the next four holes, finishing victorious by 6 up and 5 to play. Miss Burt did not win a hole, but seven were halved. The scores were:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—
Out .....4 5 5 4 6 6 5 6 5—46
In .....5 6 4 5 —20
Total, 13 holes 66

Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia—
Out .....5 5 6 4 7 6 5 7 5—50
In .....7 6 5 5 —23
Total, 13 holes 73

A surprise of the day was the overwhelming defeat of Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan by Miss Eidlitz, the able player from the home club. The latter won by seven up and five to play, the game closing at the pond hole, the twelfth, when Mrs. Morgan topped a short drive and put the ball into the water.

Miss Frances C. Griscom, the young golfer from the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, won her match handily with Miss Ruth Underhill of the Queens County Club at Glen Cove, by the score of 6 up and 4 to play. The latter has a decidedly novel way of putting, holding the putter in front of her like a pendulum, swaying it back and forth a few times before striking the ball. She is quite accurate, but became discouraged early in the game when she lost the first four holes in succession, going into the ravine on the first and third, and accidentally touching her ball with her shoe while looking for it near the second green. Miss Griscom played a steady game, but was not pushed to do her best. She is a strong favorite as the competitor to meet Miss Hoyt in the final round, and to-day she plays Miss Maude K. Wetmore of Newport. The scores were:

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket—
Out .....5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 7 6—50
In .....6 6 5 5 4 —26
Total 76

Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County—
Out .....7 5 7 5 5 8 6 4 7 7—56
In .....5 7 5 6 5 —28
Total 84

Miss Wetmore defeated Miss K. K. Cassatt of the Philadelphia Cricket Club by 4 up and 3 to play. The victor played a steady, careful game, securing a comfortable lead of three holes at the start, and kept her opponent always behind her.

The summary of the championship round is:

Second Match Play Round—Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley, beat Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, 7 up and 5 to play; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock, beat Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Frances C. Griscom, Philadelphia, beat Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport, beat Miss K. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia, 4 up and 3 to play.

A special contest in the afternoon, which kept the players busy, was a handicap over the regular eighteen-hole course for three prizes. Thirty-four scores were turned in, and the result was a tie for first honors between Miss Lucy H. Herron of Cincinnati and Mrs. F. E. Zarrahn of the Brookline Country Club. The net score of each was 90, but Miss Herron made the lowest scratch score in the match—99 strokes. She would have won by a stroke or two less, but her ball got in an unplayable position behind a tree near the home green. The play-off will determine the first and second prize winners, and there was also a tie for third prize at 92 between Miss B. C. Howe of Pittsburg and Miss Helen Parrish of Ardsley. The players and scores were, the first two being given in full:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Miss Lucy H. Herron, Cincinnati— Out .....5 4 5 5 6 7 5 8 5—48 In .....7 5 4 4 4 6 6 6 9—51			
Total	99	9	90
Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn, Brookline— Out .....5 7 6 4 7 0 6 8 6—55 In .....8 5 4 5 4 6 7 7 7—51			
Total	106	16	90
Miss B. C. Howe, Pittsburg.....	103	11	92
Miss Helen Parrish, Ardsley.....	107	15	92
Miss Elsie Cassatt, Philadelphia..104		9	95
Mrs. Chas. S. Farnum, Philadelphia.114		19	95
Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Ardsley...114		18	96
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, Ardsley..113		17	96
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris Co..105		8	97
Miss Helen Shelton, Morris Co....107		10	97
Miss Alice Strong, Seabright.....107		9	98
Miss Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock..111		12	99
Miss Grace Maxwell, Queens Co...119		20	99
Miss Grace Chauncey, Dyker Meadow 114		15	99
Miss Lillian Brooks, Ardsley.....118		18	100
Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Philadelphia.119		19	100
Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens Co...110		8	102
Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord.....109		7	102
Miss Alice Day, Morris County...113		10	103
Miss K. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia..112		9	103
Mrs. Janet Wells, Englewood....119		16	103
Miss Reid, St. Andrew's.....121		18	103
Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley.113		9	104
Miss Kittridge, Ardsley.....121		17	104
Miss M. Maule, Philadelphia.....124		20	104
Mrs. C. F. Fox, Philadelphia....121		15	106
Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County..117		10	107
Miss Madeline Boardman, Essex Co.116		9	107
Miss Sophie Starr, Philadelphia..123		16	107
Mrs. F. B. Keech, Tuxedo.....125		17	108
Miss Maule, Philadelphia.....128		20	108
Miss A. C. Taylor, Philadelphia..135		20	115
Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield.128		9	119

The tie for the three prizes will be played off to-day over the long course, and there will be a mixed foursome contest this afternoon.

GOLF AT WESTCHESTER.

Over Sixty Players Compete in the Open Tournament.

The Westchester Country Club began its annual open golf tournament yesterday and had over sixty contestants. The number was so great that H. H. Sands put up a fourth silver cup to be played for with the others at match play, beginning to-day. Eight qualified for each trophy, the first eight for the Country Club Cup, the chief trophy; then in order came the Baychester, Hard Luck, and extra Consolation cups. There were several ties in each class, so the similar scores in different classes show who won the plays-off. The gold medal for the lowest score of the day was won by Marion T. Wright of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. His score was:

M. J. Wright, Merion Cricket—
Out .....3 5 6 5 4 4 4 6 5—42
In .....4 6 7 6 5 4 3 5 5—45
Total 87

The players who qualified for the four trophies were, with scores:

COUNTRY CLUB CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
M. J. Wright, Merion Cricket	42	45	87
T. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton	45	44	89
Alex. Morton, Westchester	43	48	91
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's	44	48	92
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	43	49	92
C. L. Larocque, Shinnecock	50	43	93
H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook	49	44	93
J. M. Mason, Fairfield	47	47	94

BAYCHESTER CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
W. Radcliffe, Sandwich, England	50	44	94
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	51	44	95
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	54	42	96
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow	50	46	96
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	45	51	96
Maturin Ballou, Apawamis	44	53	97
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn	47	50	97
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	51	46	97

HARD-LUCK CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
G. A. Toffey, Jersey City	51	47	98
J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's	49	50	99
George Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf	53	46	99
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	48	51	99
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	48	51	99
C. F. Bacon, Morris County	50	49	99
Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow	48	51	99
C. F. Watson, Essex County	53	47	100

CONSOLATION CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill	49	51	100
F. N. Steele, Nutley	53	47	100
W. N. Murray, Alleghany	51	49	100
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield	46	55	101
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	52	49	101
J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	50	52	102
G. C. Riggs, Westchester Country	50	54	104
Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Englewood	51	53	104

SALE OF ST. LOUIS PLAYERS.

Taylor and Cross Bought by John T. Brush for Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—"Jack" Taylor, formerly of Philadelphia, the Star pitcher of the St. Louis baseball team during the present season, will wear a Cincinnati uniform next year. John T. Brush said to-night that Cincinnati had purchased the release of Taylor. Mr. Brush has also purchased Cross. He volunteers no information as to the terms upon which these players were secured, but it is understood that there is no trade involved and the consideration is a cash one.

It is reported that this purchase money is in effect simply a bonus to Von Der Ahe and his associates. It is understood that as soon as the League meeting is held Brush and Robinson will obtain the St. Louis franchise, but until that time Von Der Ahe, Muckenfuss, and the others remain in control, and they propose to make what they can by the sale of Cross, Taylor, and Clemens. In order to have the nucleus of a team next year Brush is buying the players.

Alleged Fraudulent Dance Promoters.

Building Commissioner Thomas J. Brady issued an official warning yesterday that he had received notice that canvassers were going about soliciting money for tickets for a musical and literary entertainment which, it was alleged, was to be held Monday evening, Nov. 14, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a fund for the benefit of employes of the Building Department. The ticket announces that the entertainment is to be held "under the auspices of the Senaca Association, at Metropolitan Hall." Mr. Brady wants it distinctly understood that this is not Mr. Scannell's political club, which is called the Seneca Club, and he calls attention to the fact that this club as well as the department absolutely repudiates the entertainment.

Liquor Dealers Meet at Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 13.—The old officers of the Liquor Men's Association were re-elected in the convention to-day, and Louisville, Ky., was selected as the next place of meeting.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Henry May, Washington; Mme. Gudsky, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. B. Colvin, State Treasurer, Glen Falls; Major Gen. T. R. Bliss, U. S. A.; John A. Hall, President Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield; ex-Gov. C. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman R. Pettigrew, Vermont; Arthur M. Dickinson, Waterbury; C. H. Dickey, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Lieut. A. C. Almy, U. S. N.

MURRAY HILL—Commodore A. E. Austin, Providence.

WALDORF—Sydney French, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Dennett & McCarthy, Portsmouth, N. H.; G. W. McCarthy, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Fowler, E. S., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. S. Fowler, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William, & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Sinclair House.

Fries & Schueles, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Fries, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; I. Gross, laces, veilings, and trimmings; 138 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. Kaufman, dry goods; 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shauer, upholstery goods; 450 Broome Street; Holland house.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, wrappers and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, notions and hosiery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pardridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Bruner, Jr., furnishing goods and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. D. Hawes, notions and small wares; 268 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Taylor, J. P., Newport, R. I.; clothing and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Veweller, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Guyger, furniture; Broadway and Tenth Street; Gilsey House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. E. Conkley, skirts; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Vendome.

Wildman, L. D., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. D. Wildman, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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IS IT A DOUBLE AMBITION?

Col. ROOSEVELT'S stumping tour of the State will give him another opportunity to overcome an impression as to himself and his canvass that is spreading and must do him much harm. To the amazement of his friends and the public Col. ROOSEVELT thus far in his campaign for the Governorship has avoided all the great issues directly involved in his candidacy. He has talked with the vigor of a convinced exponent of the glories of our National future, he has told us that we must have a greater army and more battleships. He has said nothing about the Black law that made civil service examination a farce in every office of which the head was an enemy of the reform, he has not opened his lips about the dangerous metropolitan elections law, he has not condemned or criticised, but has fully indorsed the administration of Gov. BLACK, and he made but a brief, grudging, and most unsatisfactory reference to the canal scandal. Although people think of THEODORE ROOSEVELT as one unaccustomed to dodge anything, he is making a painful impression upon the public mind by dodging the State issues which divide the parties and occupy the minds of the people, the only issues, and they are grave ones, which belong to his campaign for the Governorship. So sharp a change in the candidate's habit of mind and speech, being wholly unexplained by him, set people to seeking the explanation.

They find it in his ambition, first to be elected Governor of New York and then to be elected President of the United States.

Many a man of positive opinions and the habit of bold utterance has become a sucking dove in politics under the enervating influence of ambition. Men say of Col. ROOSEVELT that with the higher office in view he is willing to make too heavy a sacrifice to gain the Governorship. He sacrifices his reputation as an aggressive man in politics because he fears to arouse resentment in his own party by attacking its vices. Gov. BLACK has friends and followers. Col. ROOSEVELT is willing to indorse BLACK to get the votes of his supporters. GEORGE ALDRIDGE is powerful in Rochester and along the line of the canals on which he has spent nine million dollars. Accordingly, Col. ROOSEVELT is unable to make up his mind whether there is any canal scandal. Ignoring the report of the commission, he says that if wrongdoing is proved the wrongdoers shall be punished. Wrong has been proved, and we know its authors. The Commissioners of the investigation were not afraid to name them. But they were not running for office.

The inevitable inference from Col. ROOSEVELT'S silence about State issues is most damaging to him. If he is afraid to denounce the rascals of his party now lest they defeat him in his Governorship canvass, would he not be afraid to pursue and punish them as Governor lest they balk him in his ambition to be nominated for President?

The people of this State will not start Col. ROOSEVELT on his road to the White House by the way of Albany if he gives evidence of an intention to let rascals go unmolested and fraud unpunished during his term as Governor in order that he may successfully use the Governorship as a stepping stone to the Presidency. Col. ROOSEVELT'S very recent experience has taught him that no matter how loudly the people may clamor for him, he cannot be elected to office until he has been nominated, and the nomination is an affair of the bosses, not of the people. It would avail him little if the people of other States demanded his nomination to the Presidency in 1900 and the party organization in this State sent an anti-Roosevelt delegation to the National Convention. GROVER CLEVELAND triumphed over the hostility of the organization in his own State six years ago, but ex-President CLEVELAND imposed himself upon his party and the country in a far higher degree than Col. ROOSEVELT. The Colonel would probably destroy his chances of a Presidential nomination if as Governor he should turn the rascals out, because the rascals are powerful men in the Platt machine. That is a statement that we presume will not be disputed. Col. ROOSEVELT behaves in the campaign as if he were well aware of his danger not only in 1900, but now. No other hypothesis explains so well his aversion to talking about the things everybody expected him to talk about. It is a hypothesis that is becoming somewhat widely accepted.

An ambition that seeks to prosper by placating rascals is a fatal disqualification for office. The State of New York is an empire in itself. Its public business is vast and important. The office its Governor holds is great enough and honorable enough to be administered by any man solely with regard to its duties and the public interest. A Governor who has his eye on the Presidency is not a good Governor unless he is of such stern stuff that he would throw away the greater office before he would prove faithless to the trusts of the other.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S high character and reputation for courage would protect him from all these disquieting suspicions did they not find their origin and basis in his own extraordinary campaign behavior. They will almost certainly defeat him unless he shows more of his old self and a much less marked disposition to truckle to the sensibilities of the men in high places who have brought his party into disrepute. A merciless arraignment of the men responsible for the canal mismanagement would go far to regain for Col. ROOSEVELT the confidence he has forfeited. It would free him of the suspicion that he values the Governorship of New York only as a stepping stone to the Presidency. TILDEN'S campaign against the canal thieves made him the Presidential candidate of his party. ROOSEVELT'S unwillingness to open a canal campaign will defeat all his ambition if it is not speedily overcome.

THE LABOR RIOTS IN ILLINOIS.

There are evidently two sides to the troubles at Virden, Ill.

The part taken by the Governor of the State is not pleasant to contemplate for those who like to think that the Executive is bound by law, derives his authority solely from the law, and has no right to inject into it his personal prejudices or ambitions. Gov. TANNER not only refused to employ the militia in preserving order when what appears to have been adequate evidence of the need of such action was submitted to him, but he used such language in regard to the employers as may fairly be criticised as inciting to lawless violence and even to murder. This is his own account of his own conduct:

> "These avaricious mine owners have so far forgotten their duty to society as to bring about this blot upon the fair name of our State; have gone far enough—yes, too far, as they had fair warning from me by wire and telephone that the importation of labor which brings to our State an undesirable class of citizens had to stop. And I say now to such and all others that this is a thing of the past, that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am Governor. These men, the President and officers of the company, precipitated this riot by the bringing in of these imported laborers, are guilty of murder, and should be, and will, I believe, be indicted by the Grand Jury of Macoupin County, and tried and convicted for this heinous offense."

We do not believe that there is on the statute books of Illinois any law forbidding employers from hiring workmen in any part of the United States on terms mutually satisfactory and bringing them to any part of that State. If there be such a law, it is clearly in violation of the second section of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, which declares, in the simplest and most comprehensive words: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Gov. TANNER knows perfectly well, without doubt, that this is "the supreme law of the land," "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," and that he is bound to observe it, whatever pretext for not doing so may exist in the statutes of Illinois. But, as we have said, we believe that there is not any such pretext whatever, and that Gov. TANNER is simply setting up his demagogic notion of what ought to be, and prostituting the powers of his office to enforce it. In doing so he deserves the condemnation of every intelligent and right-minded workingman. The unqualified and unquestioned right to sell his work at such price as he chooses to take is plainly one of the rights for which every workingman may claim the complete protection of the Government, and this protection every officer of the Government, according to the nature of his office, is bound to render to the full extent of the power intrusted to him. The Chief Executive of the State is especially bound to discharge this duty, because he is armed with both civil and military authority in the premises. It was the duty of Gov. TANNER to see that lawful work could be carried on in security at the mines in Virden if he had to use the entire militia force of the State for that purpose.

On the other hand, we cannot regard the course of the Chicago-Virden Mining Company as creditable, either to their business capacity or their humanity. Undoubtedly it was their legal right to refuse an advance of wages to their employés if they were under no contract to the contrary. It is their legal right to mine their coal as cheaply as they can, and wages are an important element of cost. But in this day of the world a corporation doing business on any considerable scale may fairly be regarded as behind the times if it cannot get along without an armed conflict with its workmen. It is a recognized fact in the calculations of intelligent and progressive employers that one of the factors of cheap production, possessing a distinct money value, is the good-will of the employed. This factor, moreover, has been found to be, in a considerable degree, within the reach of employers who have the skill, the energy, and the breadth of mind needed to develop it. The officials who cannot prevent a strike, and when one occurs can think of nothing better than importing new men and setting them to work under armed guards, at the immediate risk of life among all concerned, may be within their strict legal rights, but neither in brains nor in heart are they up to the higher current standard of business men of their class.

We are not theorizing or speaking at random in this matter. The principle on which mutual good-will between employers and employed can be secured has been developed by actual experience. It is, broadly, the principle of frank consultation and explanation at every stage of their relations. The account of its successful application to coal mining in Belgium will be found in "Questions of the Day, No. LXXVI.," published by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. A later example of the same principle applied to the Street Cleaning Department of this city is described in Col. WARING'S reports. Every employer tempted to follow or approve the course of the Chicago-Virden Company in Illinois should study the history of these enterprises.

AN IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

Col. ROOSEVELT and his Republican supporters may talk free silver and colonial expansion till doomsday without making the faintest impression upon the enduring granite of truth behind which the Democratic candidate for Governor fortified himself in two declarations of his speech last night:

> "The intelligence of this State cannot be tricked into forgetting home and friends."
> "The people in this emergency must look to the Democracy for organized allies—pressing the charges home to the delinquents and driving the unworthy from power."

The voters of New York are thinking about their own affairs this year. They will elect as Governor that one of the two candidates who in their judgment will best administer their affairs and turn the rascals out. The speeches of the candidates have been of great assistance in enabling the voters to make up their minds.

POLITICS AND THE ARMY.

Mr. FREDERIC REMINGTON has some vigorous and sensible remarks in the current number of Harper's Weekly under the heading "Take the Army Out of Politics." Perhaps it would be even more pointed the other way, "Take Politics Out of the Army." For there is no doubt in the mind of any competent observer that it is from the politics which has been put into the army that the army is suffering. It was put there in the first place by Congress. Congress is really an awful body when it undertakes to meddle with what it does not understand, and thinks it does. It has let the navy comparatively alone, because it knows that it does not understand that, even if the House did once deliver itself to an all-day debate upon the question whether the new men-of-war should have military masts or spars and canvas. A distinguished officer of the navy being asked, in private, why the army had not appeared to so good advantage in the war with Spain as the navy, bluntly made answer: "Any fool in Congress, if he put on a Colonel's uniform, would think he was a Colonel, but if he put on a Commodore's uniform he would know that that did not make him a Commodore."

The main business of a Secretary of War is to protect the army from politics, and he ought to be just enough of a politician to do that. But when there comes along an animalcule of a politician like Gen. ALGER, who does not care a straw about the army, and whose only desire is to increase his hold upon the pensioners, fraudulent and otherwise, and gets a weak President to make him Secretary of War, he can, as we see, do frightful mischief. He not only does not try to keep politics out of the army. He is personally bent upon injecting as much politics as possible into the army. When the necessity comes for a sudden enlargement of the army, he does not venture to interfere with the line. All that he can do there is to show favoritism, in making selections for conspicuous commands, among men all of whom are professional and experienced soldiers. He cannot do much mischief there. But he regards the staff as a place in which can safely be dumped all his own dependents and all those of Senators and members of Congress who trouble him with their importunity or their threats of attack. Given our military system and an Alger, and we should expect exactly what we find, a line of the army which covers itself with glory and a staff which covers itself with disgrace.

Mr. REMINGTON'S suggestions are founded on a wide and long observation of the army, both in peace and war, and they are very much to the point. The first is that the commander of the army in name shall be its commander in fact, and that there shall be no such thing as an army headquarters in which the heads of the departments are at liberty to defy or ignore the commanding General. The heads of the staff departments should be officers of his staff. The next requirement, according to Mr. REMINGTON, is that the line and staff should be "interchangeable," that every line officer should be in the way of taking his turn at staff duty, just as in the navy every officer has to take his turn at sea and shore duty. One result of this would be that the staff officers would know by experience the needs of the line. Another, and perhaps more important still, would be that the men who do the hard work and the fighting would not constitute one class of officers, and the men who spend their service hunting and obtaining "soft jobs" and becoming mere shirks and barnacles would not constitute another. Under such an interchange such a commissariat and such a system of transportation as have disgraced the army could not exist.

But the defects in the organization of the army do not in the least relieve a Secretary who takes advantage of them to make things worse and to debauch the whole staff of the army. On the contrary, it makes his crime more flagitous. Considering what is known of the misconduct of the war, the President's condemnation of any "impeachment" of the men, including himself, who have injected politics into the conduct of the war is most irritating. Especially irritating is his implication that it is "the men who endured hardships and privations" and "won the victories" who are "impeached" by criticism of Secretary ALGER and of himself, since he has made up his mind to carry Gen. ALGER or fall with him. The report of his whitewashing commission is discredited in advance. But let him inquire of the men who endured the hardships and won the victories what they think of the conduct of the War Department during this war. Let him confidentially inquire of Gen. HAWKINS and Gen. LAWTON and Gen. CHAFFEE and Gen. KENT and Gen. SUMNER and Gen. RANDOLPH, assuring them that their answers shall not be used against them, what they think of ALGER and Algerism.

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

We should like, in entire friendliness to Col. ROOSEVELT, to suggest to him that he is not promoting his election by the prominence he allows his admiring companions in the Rough Rider regiment to take in his canvass, and especially by permitting them to appear so often and so conspicuously in their war-worn uniforms.

Whatever else may be, neither the war in Cuba nor the gallantry and efficiency of Col. ROOSEVELT or of his regiment is in question in this canvass. The extreme use of men in kahkis, as a part of the stage setting for Col. ROOSEVELT'S speeches, implies the contrary. It is an assumption that the voters who refrain from supporting the Colonel because of his relations with the Platt machine, or because he professes inexcusable ignorance as to the existence of canal frauds, are indifferent to the heroism and patriotism of the cavalrymen whom the Colonel led. That is an unjust and offensive assumption, and the voters who are exposed to it resent it.

It happens that the very class who are thus subjected to something very like an insult in this way are those whose support Col. ROOSEVELT sorely needs. It is not wise in him to risk the loss of it.

Many out-of-town readers who still pay three cents for THE TIMES ask us to extend to them the benefits of the reduction in price. Although it must be obvious that it costs more to get the paper to out-of-town readers than to city readers, yet we recognize the reasonableness of the complaints we have received and see in them a proof that in reducing the price of THE TIMES we made a move in the direction of the public wish and need. We have not overlooked our out-of-town readers, but we must ask them to be patient and bear with us and the old price until we are able to make satisfactory provision for supplying the very largely increased demand for the paper in New York City, which has put upon our facilities a tax which it will require a little time to meet. At the earliest practicable moment we shall make arrangements to meet the wishes of readers beyond the city limits in a just and equitable manner which will leave them no ground to complain that we have unfairly discriminated against them.

If the control of party politics by the Republican or Democratic machines respectively can be done away with at all, it must be by the voluntary action of disinterested members of each party. In order to take such action, these members must be enrolled. On each day of regular registration any voter can so enroll himself in the party of his choice and so get the right to vote at the primaries. Such enrollment will be kept secret until after election, for any officer who discloses the party declaration of any citizen is liable to punishment under the law. Let every man, then, who wishes to vote at the primaries of his party enroll himself when he goes to register. His right will then be clearly secured.

Gen. BROOKE'S announcement that the Puerto Rican commission has finished its work is gratifying, but not unexpected. The negotiations have taken the course that might have been inferred from "the merry war" that preceded them. Our experience in Puerto Rico has indicated that the sympathies of the Spanish garrison were divided, while the sympathy of the inhabitants was entirely on our side. The Spanish negotiators might have protracted the negotiations and made them more difficult if they had been possessed by a litigious spirit. It is a pleasure to recognize that they acted in complete good faith, accepting the fortunes of a war in which they themselves were not permitted to play any part. But even with the best spirit on both sides, there must have been an infinity of detail to arrange in preparing and accomplishing the evacuation of the island by a power which had held it for nearly four centuries. That the work should have been done so soon is a tribute to the industry and fidelity of the Commissioners on both sides as well as to their good faith.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is much and encouraging significance in the selection by the Pope of Archbishop CHAPELLE for the position of Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. Hitherto the connections between Church and State in that island has been of the closet kind, with the ecclesiastical revenues drawn almost wholly from the public treasury, instead of direct from the people, and prelates and priests have exercised an amount of political power far in excess of what would have been theirs if dependent for support upon the voluntary generosity of their parishioners. This system, which in these days is more fairly described as Spanish than as Catholic, must of necessity be abolished in any country subjected to the rule, or even to the influence of the United States. The change might easily have been made slow and difficult had the Pope's personal representative been a man racially and instinctively sympathetic with the Spanish method of conducting church affairs; it will inevitably be hastened and rendered more complete by one thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American institutions and policies and firmly convinced that the interests of both Church and State are best served by their complete separation. There is good reason to believe that Archbishop CHAPELLE is a member of the latter class. Though of French birth, he came to this country while still a young man, and for thirty years, in the course of which he has risen from the bottom almost to the top of the hierarchy, his opportunities for seeing and appreciating the tendencies of the age have been many and diverse. In New Orleans he has won popularity as well as respect, and that he will co-operate cordially in the Americanization of Cuba can hardly be doubted. The Archbishop is declared by an intimate clerical friend to be "a thorough American and perfectly familiar with all the details of the American Government." Incidentally, the selection illustrates the sincere liberality and the progressiveness of LEO XIII.

—Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, the able Principal of that most excellent school, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, sends us, as an important item of news, the fact that a good-looking and intelligent young colored man from Puerto Rico has just begun a course of study at the institute, and that others of his race, from both Puerto Rico and Cuba, will imitate his example as soon as the Government quarantine regulations permit. The news is indeed important, and we publish it gladly as well as willingly. The chief peril confronting what were recently the Spanish West Indies lies in the ignorance of their negro inhabitants. When people talk with gloomy apprehensions about the future of the islands they always have in mind the consequences that too often have followed attempts at self-rule by populations composed entirely or even in large part of black illiterates. It is not the negro as such that excites the apprehension, but the negro without training in industrial arts, as well as uninstructed in books, and therefore doubly prone to create a "black man's country" of the kind of which Haiti is the type. Now, the Tuskegee Institute can and does supply the ambitious negro student with guidance both for his mind and for his hands, and if Puerto Rico and Cuba are already sending applicants for help in each of these directions it is a most healthful sign. In the past not a few young men with more or less of African blood in their veins have come from the Spanish Antilles to the United States to get an education. In most such cases, however, the desire was to escape from association with their race rather than to help and elevate it. Only a desire to serve the latter purposes could draw the young negroes of Puerto Rico and Cuba to Tuskegee, and the movement thither, which has now started, deserves all possible encouragement.

—Every careful reader of the papers must have noted with a smile more or less cynical, first, that one Col. HECKER, immediately after arriving in Havana, was impressed by Cuba's need of an extensive railway system; and, second, that Secretary ALGER intends to urge upon Congress the advisability of building said system at the earliest convenient moment. The Colonel's advice appeared in Wednesday's dispatches, the Secretary's purpose in those of yesterday's. It is evident that Michigan men make up their minds quickly, and that a beautiful harmony prevails among them. It is far from our desire, however, to even intimate that the new railway should not be constructed. Like Col. HECKER and Secretary ALGER, we are convinced that such a railway would be a good thing.

—It is very evident that when Dr. LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN, Surgeon Major of the First Volunteer Engineers, is free to talk he will make some decidedly grave charges against several people. At present, being under the bonds of military discipline and etiquette, of course he is obliged to be reticent, and to reveal to inquiring reporters no official secrets. Still Dr. SEAMAN has spoken enough to excite keen curiosity as to the nature of what is still to come. For example, he called Capt. ALLEN of the Obdam "a specimen of imbecilic Algerism"; he declared that the food provided by the Government for the sick soldiers under his care might as well have been ground glass; he asserted that 90 per cent. of the troops who died in Cuba were murdered outright by their officers and the superiors of those officers; he described the disease which ravaged the camps and the transports as "Algerian fever;" he referred feelingly to the "imbecility, idiocy, and incompetency" of a Quartermaster's Department made up of "sons of Generals, rich men, politicians—GOD knows what." And this is Dr. SEAMAN, reticent! He is a man well known and well liked in this city, and a physician of experience and repute. Perhaps these facts will save him from a court-martial, but really we fail to see how they can. There is certainly not room in the same army for him and the officers whom he has denounced. "Certainly," however, is rather strong. Gen. MILES has also been "reticent" in much the same way, and nothing has happened to him.

—Indian names—when judiciously manipulated by persons with an ear for harmony—make admirable designations for the mountains, rivers, and towns of the United States and its neighbors north and south. But Indian names as Indians know them contain more consonants and gutterals than vowels, and in these days, when everybody is something of a philologist and eager to be as accurate as possible, there is great danger in letting the red man act as godfather for objects of civilized interest. Those Government surveyors up in Alaska should have remembered this when they found what they say is the highest of our mountains. Their aboriginal guide, on beholding it, exclaimed "Bullshae!" and thereupon the surveyors put the word on their maps as the title of their discovery. They should not have done it. "Bullshae" is not a good name. No peak, however tall, could wear it and look dignified.

AMEND THE BALLOT LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What better means of putting into practice Justice Van Wyck's declaration that municipal issues should govern in municipal contests, State issues in State elections, and, by deduction, National issues in National elections, than by an amendment to the ballot law which would bring home to the voter the three separate and distinct areas of government by placing in his hands a ballot for each branch? It is so easy to render the blanket ballot void in attempting to split a ticket that the vast majority will not try it.

The three separate branches of government exist for entirely different purposes, and it should be the aim of the law to bring out the precise opinion of the electorate on each branch, both as to its policy and its administration. A bad local administration could not then hide behind large National interests, but could be reached directly and without prejudice to greater concerns. Great progress has been made in the endeavor to separate municipal from State and National questions. Continue in the good work and disentangle State from National interests. Let the judgment of the polls be so unmistakable that every one may interpret it. The State Legislature chooses a United States Senator, and thus National questions are thrust into State canvasses. It would be much more direct and satisfactory if United States Senators were chosen by direct vote of the people. The scandals about buying seats would cease, and State politics would concern itself with State questions. DIRECT.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

AN ADMIRER OF ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading your paper for some time, and always considered it a well-conducted journal, but now I falter, after having read the editorial headed "The Military Hero Idea." I am an independent voter and always ready to support good men of either side, and I must say your ridiculous statement concerning the "brave charge at San Juan Hill" and the apparent belittling of Col. Roosevelt's ability outside of military affairs has prejudiced my mind and I will now positively give him my support.

The public knows Roosevelt. What has been done by former executive officers in the State has nothing to do with the "Colonel." He can be relied upon to enforce all laws without fear or favor. He has the calibre, and you know it. He is a typical American, full of vigor of the right kind, and, in my mind, will make an ideal Governor. Don't be unwise and sneer at him. His records prove his capacity. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was a "hustler," and did much valuable work. As Police Commissioner he had the courage of his convictions, and had he remained in that office would have won the admiration of everybody. Of course, I realize I am a small potato alongside of you, but just the same if you try to win votes for Van Wyck by such editorials you will get left. Go for Platt and the rest of the gang, but take it easy with Roosevelt. He's made of the right stuff, has a courage not to be daunted, is a man of the people and will be the best Governor New York ever had. Van Wyck appears like a little mouse alongside of Roosevelt, and never deserved the honors thrust upon him. His capacity is limited. I want to continue as a reader of THE TIMES, and hope you won't drive me away by minimizing the Colonel's qualifications. He's a hero and we should be proud of him. GEORGE C. BAKER.

678 Broadway.

New York, Oct. 11, 1898.

A Model Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add also an encomium to your effort to place before the reading public such a model of the art preservative. It is generally conceded that a printer will read any old thing—good, bad, or indifferent; but when he can add to his daily digestion fourteen pages of such clean, clear-cut news as THE TIMES affords, why, naturally he will be in a mood to recommend the same thing to his toiling brothers and sisters of other professions and trades. It is a pleasure to me personally to know that you are in line with the old Democratic Party and its worthy candidates. Until workingmen can stand together for their own interests, it is my advice to them to stick close to the Democratic Party as their most earnest friend up to date. The party and its candidates that are already on record as against monopolies and trusts can very properly be relied upon in the future. I know that the high standard set by THE TIMES in the past will prevail in the future even at its reduced price.

JAMES P. FARRELL,
President Typographical Union No. 6.
New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

Wishes for Great Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you the greatest possible success in your venture. For the past year I have read THE TIMES every morning, and however I may differ from some of its editorial opinions—and no man wants a paper which is an echo of himself—I find it always trustworthy, high-minded, clean, and fair. Yet multitudes have been debarred from it by the price. "To replace is to conquer," and I heartily hope THE TIMES may replace much of the frothy, trashy journalism which is sapping the life of our American homes.

W. H. P. FAUNCE.
Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.
New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

New York City Marble Cemetery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 10 there is stated, in speaking of the building of a mortuary chapel, &c., by Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church, that the only receiving vault in the city, and that of a poor brder, and the grounds in which it is not well kept, is situated in the Second Avenue Cemetery, near Second Street, and that it is an annex of the Marble Cemetery. I would like to state that the writer must have had in view an old cemetery on Second Avenue where no interments have taken place for years. The New York City Marble Cemetery, situated in Second Street, between First and Second Avenues, has a very fine stone receiving vault, accessible to all who wish to make use of it, and is in constant use, and the grounds of the cemetery in which it is situated are always well kept and in good condition. The Superintendent lives directly opposite its gates, and keeps a constant eye upon it. I hope you will mention these facts, that all who are interested in the New York City Marble Cemetery may feel that proper care is always given to it.

ALBERT BULLUS,
Secretary New York City Mable Cemetery.
New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

NUGGETS.

But the Breeds Are Scarce.

"I see," said the Cumminsville Sage, "that there are three varieties of dogs that never bark, but I never had the luck to sleep next door to one of them: never yet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Character Study.

"I rather think she prefers a pensive, thoughtful man."

"Ah?"

"Ah. At any rate, when I told her I loved her she advised me not to get gay."—Indianapolis Journal.

Once Too Often.

"What's all this excitement about?"

"Nothing worth mentioning. Man got knocked down."

"Accident?"

"Not exactly. One of these men who always catch hold of you and push you out of their way when you happen to meet them at a crowded corner grabbed the wrong man just now. That's all."—Chicago Tribune.

An Acquired Talent.

"Ma, Mr. Boxer was speakin' about pa's gettin' a medal for the way he fought at Santiago, an' he said pa wasn't a naturalborn fighter."

"What else did he say?"

"He said pa acquired it all since he was married."

"Well, you just run right over to Mr. Boxer's, and tell him I want to see him as quick as he can get here."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HIS DISCOVERY.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

He gazed at the slender lines
That had formed upon her brow,
And he saw a glistening hair
That had fastened itself, somehow,
Among the locks that were golden brown;
And he thought of the years that had passed:
She had once been slim and trim and fair,
But her youth was gone, at last.

The roses were gone from her cheeks,
The sparkle had left her eyes;
He sat and gazed at her face
And was filled with sad surprise.
Day after day he watched,
And he sighed day after day,
As other and deeper wrinkles came
And the brown locks turned to gray.

"She is growing old," he sighed;
"She has passed on ahead of me;
I haven't the heart to tell her so,
Though others must surely see!"
But the thing that the world beheld
And the thing that he never knew
Was that Age had struck with a heavy hand
And marred his features, too.

THE PRESIDENT EASTBOUND

He Leaves Omaha for St. Louis with Members of His Cabinet and Others.

A FAREWELL TO THE WEST

Mr. McKinley Expresses Satisfaction at the Prosperity of the People and Their Manifestations of Patriotic Feeling.

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—Another perfect Autumn day greeted the President this morning, when he took his departure from the Exposition city. Mr. McKinley arose at the Omaha Club at 8 o'clock, and breakfasted with Secretary Bliss and his young nephew, James McKinley. The morning meal was taken in the breakfast room of the club, where Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, and Assistant Secretary Melklejohn took breakfast at the same time.

At 9 o'clock the President was driven to the station, escorted by a platoon of police and mounted members of the Ak-Sar-Ben. The ride to the station was a repetition of the enthusiastic scenes of yesterday, people lining the streets to obtain a glimpse of the President. A large delegation accompanied the party to the train, including Senators Allen and Thurston, Mayor Moores, President Wattles, Gov. Holcomb, and many others.

President McKinley was not permitted to leave Omaha without making one more address to those who had gathered at the station to watch the departure of his train. Hundreds of eager people crowded about the rear platform, and just before the train pulled out the President said to them:

"I see that here in Nebraska, as in every other State of the Union, everybody loves the Government and everybody loves the flag, and I cannot tell you how hard it is for me to bid you all good-bye."

Just across the river, at Council Bluffs, Mr. McKinley again responded to the cheers of a great crowd, and said:

"My fellow-citizens: I am very much gratified at your reception. I have just come from the great city of the West, and have witnessed a wonderful exhibition of your genius, skill, and industry, as shown at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Nothing has given me greater satisfaction as I have journeyed through the country than to look into the cheerful faces of the people, and to be assured from their appearance that despair no longer hangs over the West, but that you are having a fair share of prosperity, and not only that, but you are having a baptism of patriotism in which we all rejoice." [Applause.]

The party accompanying the President includes his nephew, James McKinley; Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Bliss, Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette H. McWilliams, Col. Clark E. Carr of Illinois, and several newspaper representatives. The party will travel over the Burlington route, and only necessary stops will be made between here and St. Louis, where the train is due to arrive to-morrow morning.

The other Washington party, which includes Gen. Miles, the diplomatic representatives, and numerous army officers, together with the ladies who accompanied them to the Exposition, will proceed from here direct to Chicago over the Northwestern route.

THE JOURNEY THROUGH IOWA.

CORNING, Iowa, Oct. 13.—As the Presidential train proceeded eastward through Iowa to-day the throngs of people seemed to increase at every point and the applause and enthusiasm for the President never abated. At some points, after he had finished speaking, Mr. McKinley presented to the people the members of the Cabinet who are with him, and the cheers for Secretaries Bliss, Gage, and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith were almost as hearty as those given for the President. At Hastings three little girls with hands full of flowers were lifted up to a level with the President. He took the hand of each child and thanked them for the roses. The remarks of President McKinley at Hastings were as follows:

"Fellow citizens: It has given me great pleasure as I have journeyed through this glorious State to observe evidences both of patriotism and of prosperity. We have pretty much everything in this country to make it happy. We have good money, we have ample revenues, we have unquestioned National credit, but what we want is new markets, and as trade follows the flag it looks very much as if we were going to have new markets."

At Red Oak, Iowa, the President faced a crowd which numbered easily 5,000 persons. He said:

"It gives me great pleasure to look into your faces as I journey through your State. What nation of the world has more to be thankful for than ours? We have material wealth, we have rich and fertile lands, we have great shops and great factories that make everything. We have skilled workmen, we have genius for invention, and in the last thirty years we have achieved commercial triumphs which have been the wonder of the world. We have come out of the events of the last five months glorious in our victories and more glorious in the results which are to follow them.

"We are fortunate in the virtue of our people and in the valor of our soldiers and sailors. We have been patriotic in every crisis of our history and never more patriotic than from April, 1898, to the present hour. Our patriotism must be continued. We must not permit it to abate, but we must stand unitedly until every settlement of the recent contest shall be written in enduring form and shall record a triumph for civilization and humanity.

At Corning the President congratulated the people of the West on the evidences of prosperity and progress which he had noted, and complimented the State of Iowa on the fact that it had always been a great State in its influence on National affairs.

At Glenwood, where a great crowd had collected and many flags were carried by children, the President said:

"Whenever you put that flag in the hands of the boys and the girls, you put patriotism in their hearts. There are two strong and marked phases in the war with Spain. The one is its heroism and the other its humanity. The individual valor of the soldier and the sailor has never been surpassed. Both at Manila and Santiago, with Dewey's fleet and Sampson's squadron, there were distinguishing exhibitions of personal valor and intrepidity which thrilled all of our hearts. So with the land forces at San Juan Hill and El Caney and Manila; so with the marines at Guantanamo.

"This is the heroic side. The other is the humanitarian side. The first ship to enter the harbor of Santiago after the surrender of the Spanish forces and army to Gen. Shafter was a ship laden with food and provisions and medicines, carrying the Red Cross, to the suffering inhabitants of that land. And so all through the war we have mingled with our heroism our splendid and glorious humanity. There was no malice in our conflict. There was no bitterness or resentment connected with it, and when it was all over we treated our foe as generously as we could have treated a friend.

"All this must be inspiring to the American people. We are a great people. We love peace, not war, but when we go to war we send to it the best and bravest of the country, and Iowa in this war, as in the great civil war, contributed her share of patriotic boys to fight the battles of our country." [Great applause.]

At Malvern the President was greeted by a large crowd. He said in part:

"I cannot but recall as I journey through the country the difference between conditions now and those of thirty-seven years ago. Then we were at war with each other, one section of our beloved country fighting against the other. Then the contest was for the preservation of the Union, and in that conflict we happily triumphed. Thirty-seven years later we are engaged in another war, not as a divided country, but as a united country, North and South vying with each other in self-sacrificing devotion to the country and flag, and united, my fellow-countrymen, we are invincible, and having stood together against a foreign foe, we must stand together until every settlement of that war shall be finally embodied in a public treaty."

Mrs. McKinley Arrives at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. McWilliams, arrived in Chicago from Canton to-day. She was driven immediately to the McWilliams's residence on Lake Avenue. Mrs. McKinley was rather fatigued from her journey, but was otherwise well and cheerful.

A ROYAL SHOW IN VENICE

The Emperor and Empress of Germany Warmly Greeted by the King and Queen of Italy.

PARADE ON THE GRAND CANAL

State Gondolas Bearing the Two Rulers and Their Wives Escorted to the Palace — The Travelers Sail for Constantinople.

VENICE, Oct. 13.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany reached here at noon today. Their majesties were cheered by the crowds which witnessed their arrival. Among the decorations at the railroad station there were many flags inscribed with the date "1870," the year of the outbreak of war between Prussia and France.

The King and Queen of Italy met the Emperor and Empress at the railroad station. Among the others present were the German Ambassador to Italy, Baron Saurma von Jeltsch; Gen. Pelloux, the Italian Premier and Minister of the Interior, and Admiral Canevaro, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, together with the principal Italian local authorities and the commanders of the German warships in these waters.

The meeting between the royal and imperial couples was of the most cordial nature. Emperor William kissed the hand of the Queen of Italy and King Humbert kissed the hand of the Empress of Germany. The Queen and the Empress embraced each other. While the meeting was in progress massed military bands played the National anthems of Germany and Italy.

The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by King Humbert and Queen Margaret, were rowed to the Royal Palace in the State gondolas by way of the Grand Canal. The Emperor and the King occupied one gondola and the Empress and the Queen were seated in another. These boats were escorted by eight municipal barges, richly ornamented, and were followed by a great flotilla of gondolas. There was great cheering all along the route and enthusiastic crowds of people welcomed their Majesties on the piazza of St. Mark.

After their Majesties had entered the palace they appeared on a balcony, which brought forth a renewal of the acclamations of the people. The bands again played the Italian and German anthems. The whole town and all the ships in the harbor were gayly decorated.

After luncheon at the palace the Emperor and Empress of Germany boarded the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and at 4 o'clock this afternoon sailed for Constantinople, convoyed by the German second-class cruiser Hertha. The warships in port saluted the Hohenzollern and the imperial travelers were repeatedly cheered by the crews as the yacht went to sea.

RAID ON PARIS STRIKERS.

Papers of the Railroad Men's Union Seized by the Police—Military Preparations for Trouble.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—In consequence of the Committee of the Railroad Men's Union deciding to-day in favor of a general strike and sending instructions to the provincial branches to cease work, with a reminder of the secret measures agreed upon at the Railroad Men's Congress for the hindrance of traffic in the event of a strike, the police this afternoon raided the offices of the committee and seized all the papers found there.

The number of men returning to work was greatly increased this morning, and the meetings of the strikers were poorly attended. In fact, the strike of the laborers employed by the building trades is considered ended. The builders, however, at their meeting at the Labor Exchange voted in favor of a general strike.

In consequence of a false report that the police intended to close the Labor Exchange this evening there was considerable excitement among the strikers, who gathered in large numbers around the building, remaining until dispersed by the police.

The troops have been ordered to remain in barracks. Owing to the threatened strike of railway men, the stations at Amiens, Grenoble, Arras, Bethune, Lons, and other points have been occupied by soldiers.

All the railway stations in Paris are occupied by the military to-night. The companies have engaged extra men and taken other precautions for possible but unexpected defections.

ROUEN, France, Oct. 13.—The railway station here has been occupied by troops and the garrison is confined to barracks.

ANXIETY IN JAMAICA.

White Troops with Maxim Guns Sent to the Disturbed District.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 13.—Several more families from Anotto Bay and the adjacent districts of St. Mary and Portland have arrived at Kingston from Port Antonio owing to the growing apprehension of serious negro disturbances. In response to the urgent appeals of the resident landed proprietors, storekeepers, and others, who express doubt of the power of the civil authority to maintain order by means of the native black police, the Government dispatched 400 white troops with Maxim guns to the disturbed district last night.

The Colonial Secretary, in an interview this morning, expressed the opinion that no trouble need be expected from the Maroons, all the apprehensions pointing, he added, to the native Jamaica negroes. But, he continued, the latter surely would not attempt rioting in the face of the display of force now made. Public opinion is not so confident, and the excitement is spreading throughout the eastern parishes, and this feeling is not allayed by the fact that the Maroons claim to be ready to support the Government according to treaty conditions, for it is felt that the loyalty of the Maroons depends largely on the result of to-day's trial of their claims.

Up to the time this dispatch is filed no disturbances of any description have been reported.

Mataafa Returns to Samoa.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Oct. 13.—Advices just received here from Samoa say the German warship Bussard has brought Chief Mataafa and other exiles to Apia. Mataafa, it is added, promised to be loyal to the Government and to observe the Berlin Convention.

The death of Malietoa Laupepa, King of Samoa, was announced recently, and it is to be presumed that the return of Chief Mataafa to Apia, after having been in exile at Kakafo Island since his rebellion in 1893, is due to the fact that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany have agreed that Mataafa is to be permitted to succeed the late King.

The Marquis of Anglesey Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Henry Paget, fourth Marquis of Anglesey, died suddenly this afternoon.

The Marquis of Anglesey was born in 1835, and succeeded his half-brother in 1880. His heir is his son, the Earl of Uxbridge, who was born in 1875 and who is not married.

Disturbances in Morocco.

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 13.—Serious disturbances have taken place in Tafilet, which is one of the great subdivisions of the empire, and is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. A large body of rioters has captured the uncle of the Sultan, and, according to the latest advices received, the rioters were attempting to seize the Sheriffian treasure.

Russian Mill Owners Ask Bounties.

ODESSA, Oct. 13.—At a congress of mill owners here to-day it was decided, owing to the decline in exports, to petition the Government to grant export bounties on flour, "similar to those granted in the United States, France, and Germany."

THE EVACUATION OF CRETE.

Suggested Modifications in the Ultimatum to Turkey Rejected by the Powers.

ROME, Oct. 13.—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy have decided to reject the Porte's suggested modifications in the ultimatum to the Turkish Government on the evacuation of the Island of Crete—particularly the Sultan's proposal to hold three fortified places, with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mohammedans and to defend the Ottoman flag.

They are sending an identical note to this effect to Constantinople, reminding the Sultan that every Turkish soldier must leave Crete within the time specified in the ultimatum.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 13.—The Turkish troops are transferring their baggage and war material to Suda, on Suda Bay, east of Canea, to be in readiness to embark on the steamers which have already left Constantinople to repatriate them.

MR. ASQUITH ON FASHODA.

The Liberal ex-Minister Agrees with Lord Rosebery's Declaration.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal, Member of Parliament for East Fife, and former Home Secretary, in an address to his constituents this evening, spoke of the situation at Fashoda in a strain similar to Lord Rosebery's declaration yesterday at Epsom. Mr. Asquith said it was the duty of all patriotic Britons and lovers of peace not to say a word that might even seem to impair the title of Lord Salisbury's Government to act in the name of a united people.

"Grave as is the situation," he continued, "it is difficult to find a cause for real dispute, as the international status of the Valley of the Upper Nile cannot be a matter for serious controversy between the French and British Governments."

BANK OF ENGLAND'S ACTION.

Rise in the Discount Rate Not Due to the War Scare.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England from 3 to 4 per cent. to-day momentarily scared the markets. People jumped to the conclusion that the bank's action was due to the war scare, and to Lord Rosebery's speech. Calm reflection, however, has shown that it was only a measure of precaution. The persistent buying of gold by the United States and Germany has prevented the bank from securing any, and, as a consequence, the bank's reserve is lower than it has been since April last, when a 4 per cent. rate was adopted.

According to the best informed opinion, the rise in the rate is a purely financial measure, without any connection with or hint from the Government of the delicate political situation. Moreover, looking to the actual large trade indebtedness to the United States, the bank Directors were apprehensive that low rates here might facilitate a heavy drain of gold to America later in the season, when the American crops come more freely into the market.

France Expects Compensation.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"I understand, on good authority, that France expects a small commercial post on or near the Nile, or at the entrance to Bahr-el-Ghazal, as compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda."

ENGLAND IS RAISING TROOPS.

Reserve Men Rapidly Enlisted at Halifax for Foreign Duty.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 13.—Great activity prevails in military circles here. Reserve men are being rapidly enlisted in the First Battalion, Leinster regiment, Royal Canadians, for two years instead of seven, and over 200 men have been secured so far. The enlisting officers have their hands full, and are eager to secure all who are willing to join. A large bonus is being offered.

Few recruits were to be found here at first, and a proposal was made to send the regiment to Toronto. This was the plan up to a few weks ago, when it was announced that the regiment was likely to be sent from here to a foreign station. The transfer of such a skeleton regiment would be mere folly, and the result has been that every effort is being made to raise recruits, and no expense is being spared in the attempt. This morning The Associated Press reporter learned that the enlistment was being carried on here by direct orders from the War Department.

The fact that £20 is offered as a bonus for good reserve men willing to again don the Queen's uniform is an indication that there is something important on the carpet. Officers have been actively engaged for several days locating reserve men from the various regiments, and up to date there has been some 200 taken into the ranks. The enlistment shows a departure from the regular custom in this respect. A military man was seen this morning and asked concerning the matter.

The regiment, he said, had orders to hold itself in readiness to go abroad within four weeks, and that instructions were given to enlist all reserve men in order to complete the strength. The inducements offered were extraordinary, and those who go have privileges of resuming their reserve pay at the end of two years. Questioned further, the officer said there was a feeling among the men that the present troubles in Egypt, Crete, and China has much to do with the desire to have the battalion strengthened before sending it away. It is expected that 400 men at least will be secured in this province.

COLOMBIA AND ITALY.

Statement of the Former's Reasons for Suspending Relations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—With reference to the suspension of relations between Colombia and Italy, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Legation to-day made the following statement:

"It is true that the Colombian Government has passed a decree suspending relations with Italy. I have not seen the text of the decree, but I am advised officially that it guarantees to Italians the protection of the laws, and, besides, that the British Legation is charged with protecting Italian interests in Colombia.

"This act of the Colombian Government is without doubt the result of popular indignation at the hostile measures adopted last Summer by the Italian Government with its fleet in Colombian waters on the pretext of some failure on the part of Colombia in fulfilling the award of President Cleveland in the Cerruti case. The Colombian Government offered to Italy to deposit with the United States $330,000 in gold (more than the whole amount of the money award, which had already been paid,) as a guarantee for the satisfaction of any just demands against her growing out of said award, but this offer was declined by Italy, and the Italian Admiral with his demonstration of force insisted that a demand of Italy, not based on the award, should be accepted.

"A weak country has to yield under such circumstances, but it is not compelled to run the risk of another experience of the same kind, and it is at liberty to suspend relations with the Italian Government as a protest before the world against what has already happened and a protection for the future."

The Capture of Chief Samory.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A dispatch received this morning from St. Louis, Senegambia, confirms the reported capture of Chief Samory, all his family, and his chiefs. Lieut. Jacquin personally pursued and seized Samory. This victory concludes the extensive French operations against this Chief.

Lord Curzon's Successor Named.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Member of Parliament for the Guilford Division of Surrey and Under Secretary of State for War, has been appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India.

Sweden's Naval Programme.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 13.—The Minister of Marine has decided to propose to the Riksdag that a credit of over 20,000,000 kroner be voted for naval requirements. These will include the purchase of three first-class iron-clads, ammunition, torpedoes, and submarine mines.

CHINESE SITUATION OMINOUS.

The Death of the Deposed Emperor Is Expected—Murder of Chang-Ying-Houan Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The foreign legations have not yet been notified by the Tsung-li-Yamen that the Empress Dowager has assumed the Regency, which daily assumes more the nature of a usurpation. There are ominous indications, and the early death of the Emperor is expected."

The British, German, and Japanese Ministers at Pekin, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, have vainly sought for a week past an audience of the Emperor. An official of the Tsung-li-Yamen says the Emperor lies in a dying condition in a small building on a lake near the Empress Dowager's palace, where no man can penetrate.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says it is credibly reported there that Chang-Ying-Houan, who was recently dismissed from the Tsung-li-Yamen and from all his other offices and banished to Ili, Chinese Turkestan, was murdered while en route to the place of exile on a secret order of the Empress Dowager.

Italian Bluejackets at Pekin.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pekin says that thirty-three Italian bluejackets have arrived there to guard the Italian Legation.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Their Difference Settled and a New Envoy to Succeed von Bulow.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says the difference between Prussia and the Vatican has been satisfactorily settled, and Prussia will soon appoint a new Enjoy to succeed Baron von Bulow.

Hostilities Imminent in Abyssinia.

ROME, Oct. 13.—The Italia Militare announces the imminence of hostilities between Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia and Ras Mangascia, the celebrated Abyssinian warrior and tributary of the Negus, who recently seized and poisoned an envoy sent to him by Menelek's masterful wife, Queen Taitu. Ras Mangascia has asked Italian assistance, which has been refused.

Vast Frauds in the Chilean Arsenal.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 13.—Frauds amounting to millions of dollars have been discovered in the arsenal. Señor Navarro, the chief accountant, has committed suicide.

Don Carlos Seeking a Loan.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is going to London to raise a loan.

ALICE NIELSEN SUED.

Max Decsi, Vocal Teacher, Claims $720 Is Due Him for Lessons.

Alice Nielsen, the opera singer, was yesterday sued by Max Decsi, a vocal teacher at 10 West Thirty-sixth Street, for $720 which Decsi claims Miss Nielsen owes him for music lessons given between February, 1890, and July, 1891.

"I suppose it's the custom for every one who becomes an operatic star to be sued," said Miss Nielsen. She had just come off the stage of Wallack's Theatre, where she is appearing in "The Fortune Teller," and was quite ready to talk about the matter. "I call this very unjust on the part of Mr. Decsi, and I'll tell you how it all happened. Some seven years ago I was in Kansas City. Mr. Decsi was getting up a production of an opera which he had written himself, and I, with a number of others, was engaged to appear in it. Mr. Decsi instructed us to sing his score, and that was all the instruction I ever got from him. Anyhow, I was engaged to receive that instruction at so much per week, and I may add that I have never been paid by Decsi for appearing in his work. If I do not bother him for money that he owes me, why should he bother me for money I do not owe him. Now there's a question in law for you.

"I suppose Decsi thinks that because I am successful as a star it will be an easy thing for him to get some money. Well, I'm not as foolish as all that. He seems to make a point of the fact that I was married to Mr. Wentwig. All the world knows that, and I am not denying it."

Mr. Decsi says that he gave Miss Nielsen vocal lessons in the West and that she was known as Mrs. Wentwig. She was always a promising pupil and he predicted a great future for her. If Miss Nielsen did not understand that she was taking singing lessons at the time he says he is very sorry, but he told her that it would cost her so much a visit, and the bill amounted to $720. It has never been paid, says Decsi, so he is going to see what the law says about it.

THE LAMBS ANNUAL MEETING.

They Start Their New Year with a Balance of $55,043.06.

The regular annual meeting and election of the Lambs Club was held yesterday in their clubhouse, 70 West Thirty-sixth Street. The regular ticket was elected without opposition by one of the largest votes ever cast in the club. The officers who will serve for the ensuing year are:

Thomas B. Clarke, Shepherd; De Wolf Hopper, Boy; John Drew, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas Manning, Recording Secretary; E. Clifford Potter, Treasurer; Guy Phelps Dodge, Librarian; Clay M. Greene, Augustus Thomas, and Stuart Robson, member of Council for three years.

There was a desire on the part of many members to have John Drew run for the office of Shepherd, but, as an acknowledgement of the important part taken by Mr. Clarke in the work of procuring the new clubhouse, he was chosen, with Mr. Drew's hearty support. Mr. Clarke will go down in the history of the club as being the first layman to be elected to office by the club, with the single exception of the late Hon. John R. Brady, who served as Shepherd from 1888 to 1890.

The reports of the various committees were read and approved. That of the Treasurer, E. Clifford Potter, was heard with much interest.

In this report Mr. Potter says the income derived from various sources for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1 amounted to $65,710.95, including the receipts derived from the public "All-Star" Gambol, which amounted to $33,209.49. The expenditures for the year amounted to $24,713.65, leaving the club a balance, with the profit and loss account, of $55,043.06. It was decided at the meeting that the entrance fees for non-professional members be increased, while those for professional members remain the same.

FIRE ENGINE DISABLED.

The Driver, George Bauer, Had a Narrow Escape from Serious Injury.

Engine No. 1 of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street met with a serious accident last night while responding to a call from the box at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and George Bauer, the driver, had a narrow escape from serious injury.

The engine, which is one of the largest in the city, and is drawn by three horses, was going up Broadway at a terrific gait. When at Thirtieth Street an effort was made to turn down. The momentum, however, was so great that the rear wheel swung around and hit the curb. The force of the impact was so great that the king bolt parted and the heavy engine dropped to the pavement and bumped along for a hundred feet or more. Driver Bauer was hurled from his seat and declares he turned a complete somersault, landing astride of the middle horse. He escaped, however, with only a good shaking up.

Engineer Thomas McCabe, for twenty-six years a member of the department, stuck to his post, despite the danger of an explosion. He opened the safety valve, and at the same time yelled at the crowd of theatre-goers and others to keep back, as the engine might blow up. At once there was a wild rush for safety, and several women were crushed in the jam, but none was reported injured. The engine was disabled for more than an hour. The fire to which it was going was merely an awning at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and it was extinguished with little trouble.

Special features in the Saturday Review of Books and Art, free, with to-morrow's New York Times. Price one cent. A 16-page literary supplement, almost indispensable to those who wish to keep informed on current literature.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The third day of the Women's National Golf Tennis Tournament at Ardsley was marked by more perfect weather conditions, if possible, than on Tuesday and Wednesday. The warm sun and absence of wind combined in favor of low scores and good play. The crowd of spectators was not as large as on the preceding days, and there was plenty of room at luncheon, although had players and guests all elected to lunch at the same time, there would not have been enough seats.

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Much disappointment was felt and expressed by many men and women who went up from the city on the late morning trains that they missed the great match of the day—that between Miss Hoyt and Miss Burt, which it was not thought would be played until early afternoon, but which came off about 11 o'clock. The Ardsley home element was, of course, jubilant over the defeat of Mrs. Fellowes Morgan by Miss Eldlitz, while the Philadelphia crowd viewed with mingled feelings one of their champions, Miss Griscom, defeat Miss Underhill, and the other, Miss Cassatt, lower her colors to Miss Maud Wetmore of Newport. There will be a large Newport contingent present this morning, to cheer Miss Wetmore on when she meets Miss Griscom, but even if she defeats the Philadelphia champion she will still have to meet the Shinnecock maiden, Miss Hoyt, whose naturally enthusiastic friends and admirers are repeating the old slang refrain, "How can you beat her?" In any event, and whether Miss Hoyt has to do battle in the finals with either Miss Wetmore or Miss Griscom, Ardsley will witness a gathering to-morrow which it has never seen before.

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Certainly the scenes on the links are sufficiently attractive, apart from the beautiful surroundings, the entrancing view over the near Hudson, and woods aflame with Autumn's fires, to make the brief journey there one well worth taking on these crisp, clear days. Yesterday the sun was so warm that the fair players, without exception, discarded their red golf coats and played in their short skirts of white duck or brown canvas cloth, shirt waists, and with their heads uncovered. The players also rolled their sleeves up over their elbows, and even in the mixed foursomes, which filled the afternoon, the players went in with a delightful disregard for conventionalities of dress, and there were many "touches of nature's wantonness" and many "sweet disorders in the dress." Small crowds gathered, as usual, behind the ropes around the first "tee," to witness the driving, which was so remarkably good as to surprise the average male golfer present.

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The fact developed yesterday at Ardsley that the story of some alleged unfair playing on the opening day, and which, as stated in this column yesterday, produced a mild sensation there, had its source in a poor joke. It appears that some gentleman "caddies" agreed to tease one of their number by suggesting that he hadn't watched his player very carefully, and had allowed her to move her ball. The "caddie" in question saw through the rather poor attempt at a joke on himself and laughed it off, but the fictitious charge, which was made at the lunch table, was overheard, believed to be true, and repeated, as such stories are always repeated, with additions and exaggerations.

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The more prominent members of the Irvington and Ardsley colonies, wearied by their exertions on the first two days of the tournament, were conspicuous by their absence yesterday, and one looked in vain for Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. W. L. Bull, and other well-known women, whose presence at any entertainment adds so much to it. Much disappointment was expressed also that Mrs. J. Norman Whitehouse, formerly Miss Vera Boarman, who is still suffering from the effects of her recent runaway accident, has not as yet been able to attend the tournament.

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The dance at the Ardsley Casino to-night will be the real social feature of the tournament, and will be the first large event of the Autumn suburban season. The number of visitors at the club house and at the many country houses in the vicinity and the great interest that the tournament has called forth should make this dance enjoyable and a very attractive spectacle.

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There has been some curiosity expressed as to the identity of the Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, who entered from the Baltusrol in the tournament, and who made the long drive of 132 yards in the driving contest on Wednesday. She is a young Englishwoman, and was herself Miss Ashmore of London, the sister of the late Charles B. Ashmore, who married his cousin, then Miss Isabel Ashmore, later Mrs. Grenfel, and now Mrs. Schall. The golfing Mrs. Ashmore married her cousin, Mr. Harry Ashmore, who was formerly in the United States Navy. The young couple live for the most part of the year in London, but make an annual visit here.

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Following the lead of the Baltusrol and other of the better known golf clubs, the Rockaway Hunt Club, whose house is at Cedarhurst, L. I., has just purchased some sixty acres of land adjoining its present golf field, which will enable it to lay out an eighteen-hole course. The club gave up its hounds two years ago, and its members are now devoting themselves wholly to golf.

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The news of the death of Mr. John C. Furman, "Johnnie" Furman, as he was universally known in the New York club and society world, and which occurred in the Adirondacks yesterday, while not a surprise, for it was generally known that he could not long survive, will be met with expressions of sincere regret. It is difficult to realize that it is only a little over five years, or in May, 1893, with the failure of the cordage trust, that Mr. Furman's career in New York virtually ended. For some years preceding that disastrous event he had been regarded as one of the most eligible of partis and his entertainments in the fine old country house which he leased at Westchester were the talk of the town. Then came the pricking of the cordage bubble; consternation in the clubs and drawing rooms, even more than in Wall Street, and the loss of Mr. Furman's own fortune, with that of many of his friends. A reaction of feeling followed as the affairs of the cordage trust unravelled, and Mr. Furman was shown to have been himself bereft through his confidence in other people and in the trust itself, of his own gains and property as well.

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He had a sensitive nature and could not long withstand misfortune and reflections, even if the latter were undeserved. He became ill and so gradually failed and withdrew himself more and more from his former world, until his death now ends his sad story.

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A reception and dance will be given at "The Chestnuts," Riverdale-on-Hudson, on Saturday night to which many of the cottagers have been invited.

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"The Chestnuts" is one of the oldest and most beautiful estates on the Hudson and is the property of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge.

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Fifth Avenue is growing gayer every day. Yesterday morning among the people met there were Mr. Thomas Cushing and Miss Edith Cushing, (she in a pretty tailor costume of some dark material, with a velvet toque,) Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Eli Whitney and Miss Whitney of New Haven, Mr. Harry Eldridge, who has returned from Newport, and whose health is restored, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

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The passing of the Clarendon Hotel, on the southeast corner of Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue, is an event not unexpected, as it had long ago been left in the march of progress which has given to New York many more modern and better equipped houses. The Clarendon has for many years been one of the most fashionable hotels in the city, and as a family house, especially where many people engaged their rooms by the season, it has a world-wide reputation. It was here that the Prince of Wales, as Baron Renfrew, stopped on his visit to this country in 1860. It was also the headquarters of many foreign diplomats, and later of the many artists who sang at the old Academy of Music. Its proprietor, for many years, George Kerner, was hail fellow well met with many of the old Newport set, and its servants were like those of an English inn, many of them passing the best part of their lives in the employ of the hotel.

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Apropos of the recent coronation of the little Queen of Holland, as well as of the demolition of the Clarendon Hotel, among those who stopped there during 1879 and 1880 was that interesting and romantic personage, Mme. Ambre, then singing as one of Col. Mapleson's numerous prima donnas at the Academy of Music. Mme. Ambre, at one time, was a power in European politics. She had graduated from a café chantant, in Marseilles, and was said to have been a Moorish waif whose voice had attracted a manager when in Algiers, who brought her to France and educated her for the stage. Although not exactly a pretty woman, her type, which justified the Moorish story, was that of the south, dark, with lustrous eyes, and all the grace and fascination of the East. It was the King of Holland, then a widower, who fell victim to her charms, and for years it was rumored that she had married him and was his morganatic wife. She was very clever, and had influence in many of the Court and political intrigues of the time. But the State intervened and married the King, then already nearly sixty years of age, to a young German Princess, and the little Queen of Holland was born shortly before his death. Mme. Ambre drifted along the usual course of the prima donna. She was a failure in New York, but she tried one evening to scratch out the eyes of Mme. de Miramon, a rival, and gained some little notoriety at the time. She married a French nobleman named de Beauplan, and with him went to New Orleans, where she ran the opera for one season. She had made money, but coming North, the venture was a failure, and the gorgeous jewels given her by the King of Holland found their way to pawnshops in Cincinnati and Chicago. From New York she eloped with the tenor of the troupe, retired from the stage, wrote a book which was rather amusing, taught singing—the finale of nearly all the Aidas and Violettas, and died last year in Paris in comparative poverty. The old Clarendon is filled with ghosts—but few of them are as interesting as that of Ambre.

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One of the most enjoyable entertainments given at La Hague since the coronation festivities was the garden party of Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., the widow of a late United States Minister to Holland. The scene of the entertainment was the Huise Werve, an old residence dating back to 1600, the grounds of which are extremely quaint and eminently suited to such festivities. Her Majesty the Queen of Holland and the Queen Mother honored the occasion with their presence, and graciously accepted at the hands of the Misses Nora and Rita Bell lovely shower bouquets of orchids. All La Hague, including members of the Diplomatic and Court circles, were present.

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There is still quite a stream of Americans passing through Paris on their way home. Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson have been at the Grand Hotel de Londres, where they arrived from Berne. They are en route for America. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., were at the Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster were at the Hotel du Rhin, and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston was at the Metropolitan last week.

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Biarritz is now becoming again the favorite watering place for Americans abroad, and the Spanish nobility and the representatives of New York and Philadelphia sets are living there in a complete entente cordiale. The Biarritz season begins early, and just now there are numerous entertainments suited to Autumn. The Summer has been long, and sea bathing was a pastime until about a week ago. The first large dance of the season was given at the Country Club, and among the guests were Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Slater in a white lace dress, Mme. de Alcala Galiano in a handsome white satin dress, with silver embroideries, and wearing a pale green hat; Mr. and Mrs. Kineen, (Miss Eustis,) Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, of African exploration fame; Mrs. Tennant, and the Marquis de Potestad.

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The leasing of the residence of Mrs. Richard Irvin, 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, has revived the old story of the possible reconciliation of the young Cornelius Vanderbilts with Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr. The only foundation for such a rumor is that the Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, who have lived in the Irvin house for a year, have given it up, and the wild conjecture is immediately abroad that they are to live with Mr. Vanderbilt's father in the mansion on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, and the young people have been at that resort, although Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was seen on Fifth Avenue one morning this week. They have made no plans for the Winter.

Mrs. Vanderbilt to King's Daughters.

NEWPORT, Oct. 13.—Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, a leading member of the King's Daughters of this city, presented to Mrs. John Gilpin to-day a ten-dollar gold piece for each member of the order as a Christmas gift. Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore made a large contribution toward the same order.

Brown—Hewlett.

James Crosby Brown, son of John Crosby Brown of this city, and Miss Mary Agnes Hewlett, daughter of Mrs. J. Augustus Hewlett of Brooklyn, were married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Hewletts, L. I., at 12:30 P. M. yesterday by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, and the Rev. Thomas Martin, rector of the church.

The chancel was almost hidden with Autumn foliage and roses. The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin elaborately trimmed with rare old point lace. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother. Her younger sister, Miss Louise Hewlett, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids included Miss Amy R. Brown, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Sara Seaman, Miss Elsie Ogden, Miss Isabel Stillman, Miss Hewitt, and Miss Margaret Adams. William Adams Delano was best man, and the ushers, most of whom were classmates of the bridegroom at Yale, included Alonzo Porter, Allan Appleton Robbins, Orlen Seymour, Henry Lane Eno, Russell Hewlett, Arthur T. Hewlett, and the bridegroom's brother, Thatcher Brown. The church was crowded with guests, most of whom attended a reception which was held at the Hewlett homestead, Rock Hall, Lawrence, L. I. The wedding brought together the members of the large colony which have their Summer homes in the section extending from West Rockaway to Arverne, and the Lawrences, Stevenses, Rands, Cowdins, Cheevers, Benedicts, Peltons, La Montagnes, Richardsons, Lords, and other well-known families were all represented. There were also many guests present from Orange and Morristown, N. J.

D. M. TORREY'S OFFICE CLOSED.

At the Banker's Home in New Jersey It Was Said that He Was Ill.

The office of David M. Torrey, a banker at 147 Nassau Street, was closed at an early hour yesterday afternoon, thus creating some anxiety among those having business with Mr. Torrey. He is well-known in banking circles, having been engaged in that business for twenty years.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Oct. 13.—At the residence of David M. Torrey, whose office is at 147 Nassau Street, New York, it was said this evening that Mr. Torrey was sick and could not leave the house. Mrs. Torrey said her husband had not been well for some time, and was to-day so sick he had to abandon business. This was all the information she would give.

HIS MOTHER'S PICTURE.

Joseph Goodman, Arrested as a Vagrant, Has Carried It 25 Years.

It was only a faded picture, an old-fashioned photograph of a sweet-faced, kindly-eyed woman, yet Joseph Goodman, suspected "green goods" man, valued it more highly than the bulging wallet and sparkling diamonds which the Brooklyn police took from him when he was arrested on Wednesday.

Goodman, who had been arrested on a technical charge of vagrancy, was discharged by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Court yesterday. Goodman went over to Police Headquarters to get his property. Capt. Reynolds handed him his wallet and diamonds and a small book. Goodman opened the book eagerly and took from between the leaves a small, well-thumbed picture of a woman.

"Who is she?" asked Capt. Reynolds.

"That's my good old mother," replied Goodman. "I've carried that picture around with me for twenty-five years and would not part with it for all I am worth. If I had followed the course she marked out for me I would be better off to-day."

CHRISTIAN BECOMES A JEWESS.

A girl's renunciation of Christianity that she might become the wife of an adherent of the Jewish faith and the eventful courtship which preceded her conversion are the subjects of much discussion in the Harlem social world. The bride was Miss Grace S. Moynan, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moynan, of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The Moynans are wealthy. They have a handsome country home at Elberon, N. J., and Mr. Moynan is one of the principal stockholders in a Philadelphia glass company. The bridegroom is Albert Lewis, twenty-seven years old, who is in the advertising business and who is a son of Samuel A. Lewis, editor and proprietor of The Hebrew Leader. His elder brother, Joseph, forty years of age, also courted Miss Moynan, but Albert finally won her heart and hand, though not until after many protests on the part of her parents.

As their daughter's health was giving way under the strain, they consented to the marriage and the necessary change of faith. Accordingly Miss Moynan went to the home of Rabbi Birkowitz, in Elberon, and, with the exercises usual under such conditions, entered into the Jewish faith. Her given name at the same time was changed from Grace to Rebecca, while her mother's name was changed from Sarah to Rachel and her father's from William to Isaac. Then Miss Moynan went to her home, where she was married to Mr. Lewis according to the Jewish rites.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have left home for an extended bridal tour.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John C. Furman.

John C. Furman died suddenly in the Adirondacks yesterday. Mr. Furman had been ailing for two years past, and it was thought at one time last Winter that he would not live until Spring. He was taken to Fort Monroe, Va., in February and the change to the milder climate brought about an improvement in his health. He went to the Adirondacks in June, but the disease from which he suffered had obtained too strong a hold upon his constitution and he had failed rapidly of late.

John C. Furman was the son of the late John M. Furman, and was a brother of Mrs. James M. Waterbury and Mrs. Frank Lazarus, and a half-brother of Silas C. Furman and Mrs. W. Bond Emerson, his father having married for a second time Miss Virginia Holmes. He was about forty-two years old, and was born in this city. As a young man he was very well known in New York society, and when the Cordage Trust was first formed, through his brother-in-law, James M. Waterbury, who was head of the trust, he was made an officer of the organization, and acquired a small fortune. He leased a large house near the Country Club at Westchester, which he fitted up most luxuriously and where he entertained lavishly.

With the failure of the trust, in 1893, he lost not only his fortune, but all his available means and was obliged to sacrifice all his property. The blow was so severe that he was unable to recover from it. His health failed and he gradually drifted out of social life. He was a member, until recently, of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Country, and New York Yacht Clubs, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

Although it has been understood that many people lost largely in Cordage securities through their investments on Mr. Furman's advice, it was always felt that he himself had been deceived as to the value of the property, and much sympathy has always been expressed for him in his misfortunes and his resultant illness, which is now followed by his death.

Capt. Joseph Hale.

Capt. Joseph Hale of the Third United States Infantry died at St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday, as the result of malarial fever contracted in Cuba. He was born at Salem, Mass., in 1840, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the Third Massachusetts, which was a three months' regiment. When that regiment was mustered out he was transferred to the regular army and enrolled in the Eleventh United States Infantry. He served through the entire war in the Army of the Potomac, and was once wounded. He received his first commission from President Lincoln, and at the close of the war held a first Lieutenancy. When war was declared against Spain last April he was a Captain in the Third United States Infantry and stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. He went to Cuba in the first expedition, which landed at Daiquiri, and was Acting Major of his battalion in the rifle pits in front of El Caney. After the capitulation of Santiago he had an attack of malaria, and was sent to the captured Spanish vessel Los Angeles, which had been converted into a hospital ship. Toward the last of August he reported for duty as well, and came to Montauk Point on the Yale. Immediately upon his arrival he had an attack of malarial fever, which caused his death. He is survived by one daughter, the wife of First Lieut. Hamilton Smith of the Third United States Infantry. The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, at Passaic, N. J., on Saturday.

Frederick Mead.

Frederick Mead, the senior member of the firm of Frederick Mead & Co. of this city, died on Wednesday at his country home, at Greenwich, Conn., in his eighty-second year. Mr. Mead had for twenty-six years been a member of the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank, and the surviving members of the board at a special meeting yesterday passed resolutions on his death. Mr. Mead is survived by a widow, who was a Miss Scribner. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Second Congregational Church at Greenwich

The

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 362 FIFTH AVE., cor. 35th St. 457 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'e Bldg. 280 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.

U. S. Government Bonds
Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred and Common Stock;
SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock;
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred Stock;
NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and
Preferred and Common Stock, and
PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:

The Advisory Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization has formulated a plan for the Reorganization or consolidation of the above-named railroad companies, and the undersigned have consented to undertake as Managers the consummation of the Plan.

Deposits of the above-mentioned securities must be made with the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, of New York, on or before November 1, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such Bonds or Stocks will be accepted except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Suitable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary for all securities deposited.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OR FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated October 12, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each
$1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at the rate of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds and coupons thereto attached of the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company, (Central Branch Union Pacific,) said bonds being secured by mortgage dated May 1st, 1865, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay the proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, October 29th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above-described mortgage no holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market stronger.

Speculators short of stocks seemed to be in nervous mood yesterday. In a number of business quarters developments of encouraging character were disclosed, with the result that many speculators on the short side deemed it the part of prudence to even up. The immediate result was that very generally throughout the market a rally was produced. But little show of outside buying appeared anywhere. Outside the movements of professionals the market seemed to be let alone, the day's total business barely reaching 300,000 shares, of which over 100,000 were furnished by Sugar and Tobacco Trusts. In two or three railroad stocks the transactions aggregated 10,000 shares apiece, but generally trading was restricted beyond what has been even the recent average.

Conservative interests still incline to advise that the present is a good time in Wall Street to rest and wait—pending a settlement of conspicuous matters discussed as uncertainties.

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Though on the Stock Exchange there was an affectation to ignore its influence, action taken by the Bank of England in advancing its discount rate yesterday morning was regarded in important circles as something of a deterrent. For reasons that involve Old World politics, as well as business affairs, money seems to be working to substantially higher rates, not only at London, but generally throughout Europe; and this may for a time exert influence here, more especially in inducing foreign investors to hold aloof from opportunities to buy American stocks because of better immediate returns for funds loaned at home. Effects may also show in the international movement of gold, and anticipated heavy importations here may be checked.

***

Especially in Sugar Trust the short interest yesterday was active, the manipulators of that stock being able to scare smaller traders into covering. For days past Sugar Trust shares have been commanding a sharp premium for delivery, and this yesterday rose to a point where it became a considerable burden to shorts who in the shorts had been to some extent supplied directly from inside sources. One of the interesting phases of recent Sugar Trust manipulation has been that the stock has commanded a continual premium from the time it began to break when it was up close to 150.

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Government bonds were strong, the 3s making a new high-record price. There were sales of $76,500 3s, coupon, at 105⅝@105¼@105⅝; $300 do, registered, at 104¾, and $2,200 do, small, at 105⅜.

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In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78¼, seller 20, flat.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits' Mfg.	½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅛	Nat. Lead Co.	⅞
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅛	N. J. Central	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1
B. & O. pf. w. i.	1	Nor. & West. pf.	1
B'klyn R. T. w. i.	1¼	Northern Pacific	⅛
Chi. B. & Q.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pacific Coast	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¼	Penn. Railroad	¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅜
Ch., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	Pullman Car	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consolidated Ice	1	St. Paul, M. & M.	4½
Great North. pf.	2½	Southern Pacific	⅛
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	Union Pacific	½
Inter. Paper Co.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
L. E. & W. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅛	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	5½
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. P. & Om. pf.	½
F. & P. M. pf.	1¼	Third Avenue	7
Laclede Gas	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s.	1	Mil. & Nor. 1st con. 6s	1¾
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	4¾	Pitts. & West. 4s.	1¼
G., H. & H. 5s.	2	St. P. & N. Pac. 6s.	1½
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s.	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent, for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $132,964,662; balance, $8,555,423; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,075,501.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market slightly firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16 for long, and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 94 13-16@94¾, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c premium@par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium, telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium, St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅜, to 8⅞, and St. Paul, ¼, to 111. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 118½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 78, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, Illinois Central at 112½, Louisville and Nashville at 55⅞, New York Central at 118½, Erie at 13⅜, and Pennsylvania at 60½. British consols declined ⅝, to 109 1-16, for money, and 5-16, to 109¼, for the account.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £95,000, circulation decreased £456,000, bullion decreased £359,991, other securities decreased £844,000, other deposits decreased £1,265,000, public deposits decreased £999,000, notes reserve decreased £229,000, and Government securities decreased £1,340,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 46.30 per cent., compared with 44.20 per cent. last week, against an advanced from 43.56 per cent. to 43.71 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 38,900,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 13,375,000f., gold on hand decreased 9,550,000f., bills discounted increased 52,525,000f., and silver on hand decreased 6,300,000f.

THIRD AVENUE WEAKNESS.

Third Avenue Railroad stock yesterday touched the lowest price at which it has sold this year, sales being made at 145, a drop of 7 full points from the last sale on the Stock Exchange. On Feb. 16 of this year the stock sold at 194½. Issues of new stock and practically official denials of the electrical equipment rumors have been responsible for much liquidation of Third Avenue.

TOBACCO TRUST PRESIDENCY.

Wall Street discussed reports at the close of business yesterday representing that Mr. James B. Duke is to retire from the Presidency of the Tobacco Trust. No corroboration of the rumors could be obtained. A representative of the Stock Exchange House in the Mills Building credited with having recently liquidated a large part of the stock holdings of President Duke, declined to discuss the matter, saying:

"I don't know anything about it, and if I did I couldn't tell you."

Accompanying the rumor of President Duke's retirement was the report that his successor as head of the Tobacco Trust may be Mr. Herbert E. Terrell.

BRITISH DISCOUNTS HIGHER.

The Bank of England's advance in the discount rate yesterday was much of a surprise to Wall Street. The 1 per cent. advance was larger than is usually made, the rate being put at 4 per cent., against 3 per cent. which has hitherto prevailed. Sympathetically with the London discount market that of other foreign centres showed increased figures. And simultaneously with the news of the action of the Bank of England's Directors came the announcement of further importations of gold.

SUGAR TRADE SETTLEMENTS.

Again yesterday Wall Street settled the sugar trade war in a most positive manner—a repetition of the Street's daily pastime for the last sixty days. Sugar Trust was bought aggressively all day, the greater part of the buying coming from covering by shorts. It is significant that the stock, which on Wednesday night commanded a loaning rate of ⅛ of 1 per cent., yesterday afternoon commanded but 1-16—showing the diminution of the short interest in the stock.

In Sugar trade quarters there are general fears of further substantial cuts in the price of refined sugars this week.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUOYANCY.

Northern Pacific stocks were again conspicuously strong yesterday. The common was the most active issue on the list, and at the same time one of the strongest, selling up to 41½ and closing practically at that price. The preferred advanced to 76⅜, and retained nearly all of its gain to the close. Friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan are talking with new confidence on both the Northern Pacific issues, and much of yesterday's buying came from these quarters. Business associates of Gov. Flower were also conspicuous as purchasers. London cables reported German buying of the common stock abroad.

Wall Street talk regarding the coming dividend on Northern Pacific common took a change in tone yesterday. People who have previously been stoutly asserting that there was no possibility of a dividend on the stock yesterday admitted that recent agreements between influential interests have made the dividend at the end of the year practically assured.

THE FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the organization of the new Federal Steel Company, the following Directors having been elected at a meeting Wednesday night:

J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Bacon of New York; Marshall Field, Norman B. Ream, and H. H. Porter of Chicago; E. H. Gary, D. O. Mills, R. P. Flower, and C. C. Cuyler of New York; Samuel Mather of Cleveland, Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, Benjamin C. Van Dyke of New Jersey, and Charles C. Cliff and Charles McVeagh of New York.

Mr. Elbert H. Gary is the President and general counsel. Mr. H. H. Porter is Chairman of the board, and Mr. Richard Trimble is Secretary and Treasurer.

According to President Gary's statements, the Federal Steel Company will begin operating with $15,000,000 in cash and with $25,000,000 cash assets available for working capital.

Without exception, the new Directors are men well known in the world of finance, and the make-up of the board shows well the several powerful interests identified with the Federal Company.

Now that the organization of the company has been formally effected, its securities are to be listed upon the Stock Exchange. And it is not unlikely that they will immediately take their position among the foremost of Wall Street stocks.

TO BUY PITTSBURG AND WESTERN.

Pittsburg and Western 4s were again notably strong yesterday, selling up to 95¼, the highest price which they have recently touched. The bonds were among the most active in the bond market.

During the day Wall Street news agencies announced that the deal has successfully gone through under which Lake Erie and Western and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg interests are to secure control of Pittsburg and Western. And it was furthermore intimated in some high quarters that this development is responsible for the recent weakness of Lake Erie and Western preferred, and the rumors of a reduction in the dividend on that stock, inasmuch as a new issue of Lake Erie and Western bonds may be required to enable that company to carry out its plans for the purchase.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

No new engagements of European gold were announced yesterday, and the total of the present movement, which began Aug. 2, remains at $20,925,000. By the steamship Trave, which arrived yesterday, came $555,000 in sovereigns, consigned as follows: Lazard Frères, £60,000; National City Bank, £30,500, and Kountze Brothers, £20,000.

A LUMBER TRADE COMBINATION.

Twenty-four Northwestern lumber properties, said to be willing to enter a pool which is to have over $15,000,000 capital, are named by The Chicago Times-Herald, which adds:

"If the project is consummated, as is regarded quite likely, a combination of great power in commercial circles will have been formed. The mills the promoters of the combine propose to take into the deal are situated in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa.

"These properties will be bought outright by a stock company that will conduct the business of all the concerns under one firm name. In this way thousands of dollars now going into the current expenses of each of the twenty-four factories will be saved and will be a clear gain. The companies are said to be ready and anxious to sell."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance in Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

Increase of $15,627 in surplus earnings of Flint and Pere Marquette for August, making an increase of $27,458 since Jan. 1.

Federal Steel Company ready to begin business.

Decrease of $18,283,117 in domestic exports from United States during September, but increase of $88,755,056 since Jan. 1.

Election of W. Travers Gray, Charles H. Bean, Jacob Field, and James H. Parker to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Denial of rumors that American Spirits Manufacturing Company will be absorbed by the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

Decrease of $48,333 in Pacific Coast's net earnings for August, but increase of $380,860 since Dec. 1

Abner McKinley, brother of the President, to be a bidder at sale of Ohio Southern Railroad to-morrow.

Arrival of $500,000 gold from Europe.

Statement by T. Jefferson Coolidge, a Director, that he does not believe Mr. Perkins will retire from the Presidency of the Burlington to take the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Annual meeting of stockholders of Norfolk and Western, and re-election of retiring Board of Directors.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$3,175
Central of Georgia	1,134
Flint & Pere Marquette	2,782
Norfolk & Western	35,128
Ohio River	94
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	27,902
Total increase, 6 roads	$70,215
Increase previously reported	457,024
Total increase, 30 roads	$527,239

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$5,724
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,572
Pittsburg & Western	3,196
Total decrease, 3 roads	$10,492
Increase previously reported	80,662
Total decrease, 17 roads	$91,154
Net increase	436,085

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 6s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	29
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River 6s	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53¼
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	8½
Kings County inc	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	180
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	120	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	108

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	27
Amsterdam preferred	63	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	99½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	103	103
Columbus Gas	88	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	85
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	39
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pfd	140	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	97	105
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	45	48
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	20½	20¾
Federal Steel pf.	70¼	70¾
Glucose common	58½	59
Glucose pf.	108½	109
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10¼	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	11	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20¼	21½
Standard Distilling pf.	67	68½
Standard Oil Trust	415	415
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	162½	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	13	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.50 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .26, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at .78, 100 Mollie Gibson at .22, 300 Mount Rosa at .16, 500 Ophir at .55, 300 Pharmacist at .05, 200 Sierra Nevada at .73, and 1,000 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange, 100 shares of Miami sold at .40, 300 Rocky Mountain at .12, buyer 30@00½, and 60,000 Sentinel at .007, buyer 60@.004.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.77	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.08	Kings & Pem. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.17	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.15
Cal. B. H.	.15	Mexican	.15
Chollar	.09	Ophir	.45
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.13
Com. Tr. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Plymouth Con	.07
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.70
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con	1.65
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.50
Belcher	.08	Occidental	.65
Best & Belcher	.20	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Brunswick Con	.08	Potosi	.12
Cal. B. H.	.55	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.13	Quicksilver pf	3.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.07
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.06
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con	.20	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.12	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.16	Anaconda	.40
Hale & Norcross	.90	Cr. Creek Con	.08
Homestake	48.00	Cr. & Cr. Creek	.05
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.60	Golden Fleece	.20
Julia Con	.01	Isabella	.22
Kings & Pem.	.12	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville Con	.08	Pharmacist	.04
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.15	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.65	Union	.18
Ontario	3.75	Work	.06

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.11
Gold Magnet	.001¼	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con	.11½
Japan	2.30	Golden Fleece	.25
Miami	.30	Isabella	.24½
Pilgrim	.002	Jefferson	.06¾
Rocky Mt	.09	Justine	.02
St. Fe Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.12
Waldorf	.02	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Alamo	.03	Mt. Rosa	.17
Anaconda	.45	Old Gold	.004
Anchoria	.73	Sentinel	.003⅝
Cr. Creek Con.	.08½	Union	.19
Cannon Ball	.095	Work	.07½
Conner Rock	.00¼		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—It was another copper stock day in Boston, with strength also shown in some other home features. Osceola rose 3⅝ to 64¾, and maintained the gain, with large transactions and much bullish talk. Boston and Montana on the declaration of $5 more in dividends ran up 8, to 237, closing at 235. Butte was up 2½, at 31¾, with loss of 1¼ in the afternoon. Tamarack was up 2½, at 178½. Other coppers generally held firm. Santa Ysabel gold reappeared, and was strong at 5¼. United States Oil was up ½ at 24. Erie Telephone gained 1, to 75½. Atchison preferred rose ⅝ to 33⅞. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston and Albany	250	252
Boston and Lowell	226	...
Boston and Maine	163	164
Chicago Junc. and Stock Yards	121¾	122
Chicago Junc. and Stock Yards pf.	...	122
Pittsburg pf.	...	105
Old Colony	192	...
West End	85¾	86
West End pf.	107	...

Mining Companies.

Alloues	3½	4
Arnold	18	18½
Atlantic	26	27½
Boston and Montana	235	...
Butte and Boston	30½	30¾
Calumet and Hecla	575	580
Centennial	18¼	18¾
Franklin	13¾	14
Osceola	64½	64½
Pioneer (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	119	120
Santa Ysabel	5¾	6
Tamarack	177	178
Tecumseh	...	3½
Wolverine	27	27¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	277	279
Dominion Coal	26	...
Edison Electric Illuminating	192	195
Erie Telephone	75	76
General Electric	79½	80
General Electric pf.	166	170
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22½
Pullman Palace Car	193½	194½
United States Oil	24	24½
United States Rubber	39	39½
Westinghouse Electric	...	33
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

Old Dominion Copper Mining	29	29¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The market was in better shape to-day, and reflected more interest than for some days past. Union Traction's strength was a feature, the stock advancing from 18⅞ to 19⅝. Electric and People's 4s acted in sympathy, and rose to 91½, while Philadelphia Traction sold up to 90¼. The industrials were strong in spots and only fairly active. Marsden held steady around 5⅞@6, while Electric Storage advanced to 37¼; the preferred rose ½, to 44½. United Gas Improvement in the early trading was unchanged at 121¼, but in the afternoon sold down fractionally. There was continued buying of Welsbach, and toward the close it advanced 3, to 45¾. Pennsylvania was fairly steady. Lehigh Valley was slightly higher. In the afternoon, Choctaw preferred showed a slight gain; the common remained steady. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was advanced from 19⅜ to 20⅛, on the report that it was arranging to purchase power from the Union Traction Company.

The market closed strong, at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	...	20¼
Nor. Pacific common t. c.	41½	41⅝
Nor. Pacific preferred	76	76⅞
Pennsylvania	58¾	58⅝
Reading t. c.	8¼	8⅜
Reading 1st pf.	20	20¾
Reading pf.	3 18-16	3⅞
St. Paul	107⅞	108⅝
West. N. Y. & Penn	3	3¼
Philadelphia Traction	90	90¼
Baltimore Cons	22¾	23½
Union Traction	18⅝	19⅛
Electric Storage	37⅜	38
Electric Storage pf.	44½	45
United Gas Improvement	120½	121
Welsbach Light	45¾	46
New Jersey Traction	50	51
Marsden	5⅞	6
Choctaw	23¼	24
Choctaw pf.	41¼	41¾
Penn. Mfg. 5s, pd.	20½	21¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 13, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107	114	10	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	.....
36¾	36⅞	2,610	American Cotton Oil	36½	36⅞	36½	36½	+ ⅛
86	87	38	Am. Cotton Oil pf	86¼	87	86¼	87	.....
80¼	81	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	80	80	80	80	+ ¾
128	133	55	American Express	130½	130½	130	130	.....
11⅝	12	520	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	+ 1/16
34⅜	35	320	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ 1⅜
112⅝	112⅞	63,355	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	108¾	112⅝	108⅜	112½	+ 2⅞
106¾	106⅞	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106¼	+ ⅞
87	80	2,000	Am. Steel & W. pf	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	− ⅜
119⅝	119⅞	38,565	American Tobacco	118¼	120½	117¾	119⅝	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Ann Arbor	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	150	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	− ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	5,180	At., T. & S. F. pf	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
68¼	68½	100	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅝
5¾	6¼	200	B. & O. Southw. pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
2	3	725	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	− 1/16
65½	65⅝	15,361	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅜	66	64⅜	65⅝	+1¼
122	123⅛	435	Brooklyn Union Gas	123	123	123	123	− ¼
52	53¼	6	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
25½	26	1,125	Central Pacific	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
21⅜	21⅝	610	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅛	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
115	115⅜	7,111	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114¼	115¾	114¼	115	+ ½
14⅜	14⅝	2,715	Chicago Great West.	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ 1/16
39⅜	40¼	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40	40⅜	39⅜	40⅜	− ¼
28½	29	2	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
107⅞	108	14,615	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107⅜	108⅝	107⅜	107⅞	+ ⅛
159⅜	160	428	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	159	159½	159	159½	+1
131	131¼	360	Chicago & Northw.	130⅜	131⅛	130⅜	131¼	+ ⅜
101⅝	101⅞	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100⅝	102	100⅝	101⅞	+ ⅜
8	8½	216	Chi. Term. Trans.	7¾	8	7¾	8	− ¼
33⅜	34⅜	445	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	.....
40⅛	41	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
16¾	16⅞	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	.....
44¾	45	280	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	.....
4	4½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
47	48	200	Consolidated Ice	47¼	47¼	47	47	+1
104	104½	495	Delaware & Hudson	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104½	+ ¼
...	148	5	Del., Lack. & West.	148	148	148	148	.....
54⅛	54⅝	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	13¾	400	Erie	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	34⅛	222	Erie 1st pf.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	600	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	17	17	17	−1
39	40	100	F. & P. M. pf.	39	39	39	39	−1¼
79	79⅜	347	General Electric	79½	79⅜	79½	79⅜	+ ¼
139⅜	140	4,050	Great Northern pf.	136	140½	136	140	+4½
36⅝	37	200	Hawaiian Sugar	35½	36	35½	36	+1½
109	109¼	661	Illinois Central	108⅝	109¼	108⅝	109¼	+ ¼
54¼	55	1,598	International Paper	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
32¾	33½	500	Iowa Central pf.	32¼	33⅛	32¼	33	+1
46	47	510	Laclede Gas	46½	46¾	46	46	− ½
14¾	14⅞	250	Lake Erie & Western.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
61	62¼	465	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61	61⅜	61	61⅜	+1⅛
47	54	20	Long Island	46	46	46	46	.....
54⅝	54⅞	2,085	Louisville & Nashville.	54¾	54⅞	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
95	95¼	14,815	Manhattan Con	93¾	95⅛	93¾	95	+1½
163¼	164	2,719	Metropolitan St. Ry.	162⅞	164	162⅞	163⅞	+ ⅞
106	108	30	Michigan Central	106	106	106	106	.....
122½	123¾	300	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	123	123	123	123	.....
10¾	11	110	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
30	30½	2,885	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
33	33⅜	8	Missouri Pacific	32⅝	33	32½	33	+ ½
175	...	18	Morris & Essex	176	176	176	176	.....
32¼	32⅝	600	National Biscuit Co.	32	32	32	32	− ⅛
94¾	96	94	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
32	33¼	200	National Lead Co.	31¾	32¼	31¾	32½	+ ⅞
108	111⅜	50	National Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
67	70	100	National Starch 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	−5½
88	90	200	New Jersey Central	89½	89½	89½	89¾	+1⅝
97	100	200	New York Air Brake	100	100	100	100	+1
115½	115⅝	496	New York Central	115¼	115¾	115¼	115½	.....
124	...	100	N. Y. Lack. & West.	124	124	124	124	.....
49½	50	600	Norfolk & West. pf.	49	50	49	50	+1
6	6¼	635	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	62,752	Northern Pacific	39¾	41½	39¾	41¼	+1
76¾	76⅞	1,770	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	76⅝	75¾	76¼	+ ⅝
4¼	6	75	Ontario Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
15⅜	15⅞	110	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	.....
46¾	47	608	Pacific Coast	46	46¾	46	46¾	+1¼
81	84	15	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	81½	82	81½	82	.....
61¼	62	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	62	62	62	62	.....
32¾	32⅞	420	Pacific Mail	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅝
117½	118	1,758	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	117½	117	117½	+ ½
103⅝	104	3,981	People's Gas, Chicago	103½	104¼	103¼	103¾	+ ⅜
42	46	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
9¼	9⅝	22	Pitts. & Western pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
192½	193¾	969	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190¾	193	190⅝	193	+2½
17	17¼	570	Reading	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
40¾	40¾	570	Reading 1st pf.	40	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¼
19⅝	19⅝	720	Reading 2d pf.	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	.....
185	...	20	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	186	186	186	186	.....
55¾	58	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57	57	57	57	+1
63¾	64	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
11¼	12	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
172	175	383	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	169½	169½	169½	169½	+4½
79⅜	80	200	St. Paul & Omaha.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	.....
158	160	110	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	159½	159½	159½	159½	− ½
22½	23½	400	Southern Pacific	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
85	86	420	Southern Railway	85	85¾	85	85¾	+ ⅛
32¼	33½	1,010	Southern Railway pf.	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅝
6	6½	100	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
26¾	27	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
13¾	13½	600	Texas Pacific	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
140	145	300	Third Avenue	145	145	145	145	− ½
33¼	33¼	5,630	Union Pacific	32⅜	33⅜	32⅜	33⅛	+ ⅛
65⅜	65¾	11,023	Union Pacific pf.	65¼	65¾	65	65⅝	+ ¼
2	2¼	1,200	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	.....
6¾	6⅞	470	United States Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+1
64½	64⅝	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.	64⅜	64⅝	63¾	64⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	3,070	United States Rubber	38	39¼	38	39¼	+1⅛
102⅝	102¾	1,215	U. S. Rubber pf.	101¾	102¼	101¾	102⅞	+1½
20¼	20½	1,100	Wabash pf.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	− ⅛
120	125	10	Wells-Fargo Express	120¼	120¾	120¼	120½	.....
...	94⅜	300	West. Chicago Street	93¼	93¼	93⅜	93¼	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	825	Western Union Tel.	91	91¼	91	91¼	+ ⅛
3½	4	300	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Sales		312,683						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
3,500 ..... 101½	2,000 73	50,000 94
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	5,000 ..... 72⅞	30,000 ..... 94½
2,000 109	5,000 73	1,000 ..... 94⅝
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	10,000 ..... 73⅞	5,000 ..... 94⅞
300 99	5,000 73	95
Atch, Top & S F	11,000 ..... 72⅞	1,000 ..... 95⅛
Adjustment 4s	7,000 73	95
13,000 ..... 70⅝	4,000 ..... 73⅜	5,000 ..... 95⅜
2,000 ..... 70⅞	2,000 ..... 73⅝	2,000 ..... 95⅞
1,000 71	15,000 ..... 73¾	13,000 95
8,000 71	76,000 ..... 73½	Reading Co Gen 4s
18,000 ..... 71¼	2,000 74	10,000 ..... 81⅞
500 ..... 71⅜	6,000 ..... 74¼	16,000 ..... 81½
7,000 ..... 71¼	2,000 ..... 74⅜	2,000 ..... 81⅝
1,000 ..... 71⅜	2,000 ..... 74½	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
11,000 ..... 71¼	4,000 75	2,000 80
2,000 ..... 71⅜	2,000 ..... 75¼	St L & Ir M Gen 5s
25,000 ..... 71¼	1,000 ..... 75⅜	1,000 97
41,000 ..... 71½	1,000 76	8,000 ..... 96⅞
20,000 ..... 71⅝	2,000 ..... 75¼	1,000 97
Gen 4s	5,000 ..... 75⅜	3,000 ..... 97⅛
6,000 ..... 93⅜	19,000 75	6,000 97
8,000 ..... 93½	26,000 ..... 75⅜	St L & San Fran 4s
500 ..... 93¾	10,000 ..... 75½	5,000 79
500 ..... 93¾	13,000 ..... 75⅜	St L & San Fran,
32,000 ..... 93¾	2,000 ..... 75⅝	Southwn Div 5s
15,000 ..... 93⅝	2,000 ..... 75½	4,000 ..... 90¼
500 ..... 93⅝	2,000 75	St L & S F G M 5s
11,000 ..... 93¾	L Erie & W 2d 5s	2,000 ..... 105¼
1,480 ..... 93⅝	6,000 100	St L Southwn 1st
77,000 ..... 93¾	Met St Ry Gen 5s	5,000 ..... 79⅜
1,000 ..... 93⅝	15,000 114	11,000 ..... 79½
Balt & Ohio 3½s	Mex Central Cons 4s	5,000 ..... 79⅝
When Issued	2,000 ..... 62½	St L Southwn 2d Inc
10,000 ..... 95⅜	Mex Inter 1st 4s	8,000 ..... 31½
6,000 ..... 95½	5,000 ..... 78¼	St P & Nor Pac 6s
Balt & Ohio 4s,	9,000 ..... 78⅜	6,000 ..... 131⅛
When Issued	Mil & N 1st, 1913,	San A & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅜	Consolidated	20,000 ..... 67⅞
10,000 ..... 93½	1,000 123	Scioto Val & N E 4s
Broadway & 7th Av	Minn & St L 1st	2,000 ..... 93¾
1st Cons 5s	1,000 143	So Pac N Mex 1st
2,000 ..... 121⅛	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	10,000 ..... 109¾
Brooklyn City 1st	6,000 ..... 88⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 114	1,000 ..... 88¾	16,000 97
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	1,000 ..... 88½	6,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 89¼	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	Standard R & T 6s
Cent Ohio Reor 1st	3,000 ..... 62½	3,000 77
11,000 107	5,000 ..... 62½	Standard R & T Inc
Ches & O 6ten 4½s	500 ..... 61½	5,000 ..... 19¼
10,000 ..... 85⅞	16,000 ..... 62½	Tex & N O Cons 5s
7,000 86	Mo Pac 1st Cons	10,000 ..... 102½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	5,000 ..... 104⅝	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
5,000 ..... 116¼	5,000 220 ..... 104¾	20,000 45
Chic, Mil & St Paul	Missouri Pacific 3d	Tol & Ohio Central 1st
Con 7s	6,000 ..... 112⅜	3,000 ..... 104½
5,000 ..... 158½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	Tol, St L & K Cy 1st,
15,000 159	500 77	Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ..... 159⅝	Nash, C & St L Con	3,000 91
Chic & N W Ext 4s	5,000 103	10,000 92
14,000 106	5,000 ..... 102¾	Union Elevated 1st 6s,
Chic Term Tran 4s	1,000 103	Trust Co Certfs
14,000 ..... 89¼	Nat Starch M Co 1st	10,000 ..... 90¾
42,000 ..... 89½	2,000 108	10,000 91
2,000 ..... 89⅝	N Y Central & Hudson,	10,000 ..... 90⅝
1,000 90	Mich Cent Col 3½s	10,000 91
Col & Ninth Av 1st	8,000 ..... 93¼	1,000 ..... 90⅝
5,000 121	N Y Central 1st Coup	Union Pacific 4s
Den & R G Imp 5s	2,000 ..... 117½	6,000 ..... 93¼
6,500 ..... 95⅛	N Y Ont & W Con 5s	1,000 ..... 93¼
Eliz L & B Sandy 5s	6,000 ..... 107⅝	500 ..... 93⅜
1,000 101	North Pacific 1st 6s	10,000 ..... 93⅛
Erie 4s, Prior Bds	1,000 ..... 116⅞	6,000 ..... 93⅛
5,000 ..... 91½	Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	84,000 ..... 93¼
Evans & T H Gen 5s	1,000 ..... 100½	5,000 303 ..... 93¼
5,000 95	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	15,000 ..... 93¼
Galv, H & H 5s	10,000 ..... 66¾	U P, Denver & Gulf 1st,
2,000 96	30,000 ..... 66⅝	Trust Co Certfs
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s	4,000 ..... 66¾	5,000 ..... 77¼
18,000 85	19,000 ..... 66⅜	10,000 ..... 77½
Illinois Central,	1,500 67	10,000 ..... 77⅜
St L Div 3½s	32,000 ..... 66⅞	19,000 ..... 77½
5,000 93	Oregon R & Nav 4s	1,000 ..... 77¼
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st	2,000 ..... 99½	Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 102	Oregon Short Line 6s	8,000 03 ..... 112¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s	5,000 ..... 127¾	1,000 ..... 112⅜
2,000 ..... 104¾	Oregon Short Line	Wabash 2d 5s
Kings Co Elev 1st	Inc A 5s	1,000 ..... 88¼
3,000 53	6,000 85 ..... 75½	15,000 ..... 88½
2,000 ..... 53¼	9,000 ..... 75½	Wabash Deb, Series B
1,000 53	50,000 75	4,000 ..... 31¾
2,000 ..... 53¼	5,000 ..... 74¾	15,000 32
1,000 54	Inc B & Col Trust	West Shore Gtd 4s,
Louisville & Nashville,	10,000 ..... 54¾	Registered
N O & Mob 1st	Pacific Coast 1st 5s	3,000 ..... 100¼
6,000 ..... 124½	6,000 ..... 105⅝	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,
General Mtge 6s	4,000 ..... 106⅞	Trust Co Certfs
10,000 119	5,000 ..... 105½	35,000 ..... 59⅜
Louisville & Nashville,	Rio Grande Wn 1st	15,000 ..... 59½
Unified Gold 4s	14,000 ..... 87⅞	75,000 ..... 59¼
10,000 ..... 96⅜	St L & San Fr 2d,	2,000 ..... 59½
	Class C	5,000 ..... 59⅝
	5,000 116	2,000 60
Total sales		$1,878,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Manhattan	225
American Exchange	171	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	228	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	Merchants'	150
Central National	105	National Union	230
Chatham	280	New York	230
Commerce	286	N. Y. County	1200
Continental	126	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	278	Park	335
Fourth National	160	Phenix	90
Garfield National	160	Republic	153½
German-American	112	Seaboard National	178
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	400	Seventh National	125
Im. & Traders'	470	State of New York	108
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Leather Manuf'rs'	170	Western National	130
Lincoln National	750		

There was a sale of 9 shares of Manhattan at 225.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$305,747,832
Gold reserve	244,844,229
Net silver	6,675,089
United States notes in the Treasury	29,988,231
Treasury notes of 1890	1,295,789
Total receipts this day	1,157,315
Total receipts this month	16,883,969
Receipts this year	142,291,856
Total expenditures this day	1,740,000
Total expenditures this month	22,670,000
Total expenditures this year	207,418,114
Deposits in National banks	88,719,005
Bank notes received for redemption to-day, $327,578. Government receipts: From customs, $614,758; internal revenue, $835,577; miscellaneous, $106,979.	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	...
3s, r., 1918	104⅞	105⅜
3s, c., 1918	105⅜	105⅝
3s, 1918, small	105	106
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	110¾
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	127⅛	127⅝
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	127⅝
5s, r., 1904	112½	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112½	113¼
Currency 6s, 1899-1902	...	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1902	...	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	...
Alb. & Sus	180	...
American Coal	110	120
Am. Dist. Tel	...	40
Am. Malting Co	30¼	31
Am. St. & W. Co	27¼	30
Am. T. & C	96	98
Am. Tobacco pf	118	125
Ann Arbor pf	35	36
Balt. & Ohio, all in. paid	44½	45
B. & O., when is'd.	31	32
Boston A. L. pf	103	108
Brunswick City	7¾	8½
Buff., R. & P.	30	35
Buff., R. & P. pf	67½	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	115	120
Canadian Pacific	83½	83¾
Chi. & Alton	154	159
Chi. & Alton pf	171	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	53¼	54½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	26¼	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70½	73
Chi., Ind. & L.	7½	8
Chi. & N. W. pf	176	178
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83	90
Cleve. & Pitts	169	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	⅝
Col. Fuel & I	20½	21
Col. Midland	6	7
Col. Midland pf	16	17
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
C. H. V. & T. pf.	24	...
Com. Cable	179	...
Consol. Coal	46	...
Consol. Ice pf	87½	91
Consol. Gas Co	172	174
Den. & R. G.	13	13½
D. M. & Ft. D.	14	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	2¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	7
E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	121	...
Eighth Avenue	360	...
Ev. & T. H.	33	33½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	64
Flint & P. M.	10	14
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Green Bay & W.	30	...
H. B. Claflin	80½	98
Harlem	350	...
Homestake	55	...
Ill. Cent. 1.	96	100
Ill. Steel Co., tr. r., stamped	90	95
Int. Paper Co. pf.	86	87
Iowa Central	8½	9
Joliet & Chicago	100	...
K. C., P. & G.	17⅜	17¾
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	...
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	5
Laclede Gas pf.	91	93
Lake Shore	192½	194
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4¾	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Minn. & St. L.	26	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58¼	60
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	10	...
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	22	...
Mobile & Ohio	29½	29¾
Nat. Lin. Oil	2½	3
New Central Coal	46	...
New Cent. Coal	35	40
N. Y. & N. H.	190½	192
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅞	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34¼
Norfolk So.	55	66
Nor. & West.	18	15½
Ore. R. & N.	53	56
Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	77
Ore. Short Line	26	28
Penn. Coal	330	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1⅜
Peo. & Eastern	3	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	67
Pr. Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	5¾	7
Rome, W. & O.	126	...
*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf.	18	21
St. L. & San Fran.	7⅜	7⅝
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	30	30½
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	5	5¼
St. L. S. W.	4⅝	5
St. P. & Duluth	22	24
St. P. & D. pf.	87	90
Sil. bullion certfs.	59⅜	60½
Sixth Avenue	200	...
T. P. Land Tr.	7	8
Tol. & O. C.	...	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West.	...	20
Twin City R. T.	26	30
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash	7	7⅞
W. & L. E. pf., 4th ass. paid	18½	19
Wis. Central	1	2¼
Wis. Central pf.	4	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
46,710	Am. Sugar Refs.	109	112⅜	108⅞	112⅜
10	Am. Sugar pf.	105⅞	107⅜	105⅞	105⅞
4,060	Am. Tobacco	115	120⅜	117⅜	119
90	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜
4,900	Brook. R. T.	64¼	65⅞	64¼	65⅜
2,730	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	114½	115	114¼	115
5,020	C., M. & St. P.	107⅜	108¾	107⅜	108
90	C., R. I. & P.	100½	102	100½	101¾
50	Chi. & Northw.	131	131	131	131
100	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
220	Louis. & Nash.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
4,960	Manhattan	93⅜	95¼	93½	95⅛
140	Mo. Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
15,020	Nor. Pacific	39¾	41¼	39¾	41⅜
320	Nor. Pacific pf.	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼
1,010	People's Gas	103½	104⅜	103¼	104
100	Reading	17	17	17	17
100	Southern pf.	33½	33½	33⅜	33½
140	Tenn. C. & I.	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞
420	Union Pacific	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33⅛
1,090	Union Pac. pf.	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65½
90	U. S. Rubber	38½	39½	38½	39¼
10	West. Union	91	91	91	91

89,060

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$39,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	74	71¼	71	71¼
18,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	86	86	86	86
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d	45	45	45	45
9,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
33,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	59¾	59¾	59½	59½

$114,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week October	$33,459	$30,284	$36,652
From July 1	471,202	437,972	420,792
CENTR

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

George Keene Adds Another to His List of Recent Victories.

MANUEL IN EXCELLENT FORM

He Was Practically Out of the Race at One Time, but a Good Drive Enabled Him to Beat Autumn.

Before George Keene was claimed out of a selling race by Samuel Hildreth he ran in the colors of the Fleischmanns, and his performances were none too consistent. He was always an uncertain quantity in a race, and his races were few and far between. At Morris Park, however, he has been entered almost every day since the meeting opened, and he has put up a good race each time, and several times returned winner. He was raced so often that the regulars began to joke about the advisability of calling in an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but he surprised almost every one by getting better with every race. After his race on Wednesday, which he won from Tabouret, it was expected that he would be scratched out of the Westchester Highweight Handicap yesterday, but he was not, and, instead, added first money in this to his owner's credit. He is entered again to-day in a mile and an eighth handicap.

He was by far the best horse in the Westchester Handicap, for he won off from Bangle, who was nearest to him at the end, and he came from behind to do so, and won in comparatively easy fashion. Bendoran made most of the running, but cut it badly when he made the turn into the stretch, and then Bangle forged to the front. It looked an eighth of a mile from the finish as if the latter would win easily, but Clauson called on George Keene and he came like a flash from a gun, passing all the others and winning as described above.

The Hunter Handicap was robbed of its chief interest when Briar Sweet was withdrawn, for even with her impost of 131 pounds it is probable that the sister to Dr. Hasbrouck would have beaten her field. She has not been defeated this year, and her owner, W. B. Jennings, evidently means to keep her name untarnished by defeat. Kenmore Queen proved herself the best of those that remained, for she came from behind in the stretch, after Martha H. had quit and won in a drive by half a length from Laverock.

Manuel, who has always shown a disposition to go a distance, showed up in excellent shape in the mile race for two-year-olds, and, judging from his race, he will be a grand three-year-old unless some unlooked-for accident hurts him this Winter. It is a rare thing to see a two-year-old, even at this late part of the season, practically out of a mile race in the first half and then come with a terrific burst of speed at the end. This was what Manuel did, and his gameness enabled him to snatch a head victory from Autumn on the finish line. Autumn made most of the running with Cormorant, but in the stretch he appeared to have his field safe. Manuel was away back, but Spencer began to gruel him and away he came, passing the others and just nailing Autumn by the shortest possible head.

The association decided yesterday to give another extra day's racing next Friday.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, $75 of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time, 1:05.

1—Planet, W. E. Jennings's b. m., 4 years, by Star Shot—Miss May H., 126 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. m., 4, 116, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Queens Bar Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., 2, Spendthrift—Queen, 4 to 1, 4 to 5 and even. (Coughlin)

Also ran—Spider, 97, 30 to 1. (Makin); Armament, 122, 6 to 1. (Doggett); Woodbird, 98, 7 to 1. (Garner); Tekamassee, 120, 12 to 1. (Taral); King Solomon, 104, 30 to 1. (Jones,) and Inspection, 108, 50 to 1. (Sloman) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $30 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:23.

1—Grace M. L. Hayman's ch. f., by Falsetto—Glimpse, 99 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (Burns.)
2—Tenderfoot, J. Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 93, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Corberley.)
3—Oneck Neck, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 104, 8 to 1. (O'Leary)

Pearl, 104, 15 to 1, (Turner); Leida, 95, 6 to 1, (Weber;) Col. Tenny, 91, 15 to 1, (Ryan;) Lady Dale, 100, 6 to 1, (Maher,) and The Hub, 90 to 1, (Weber,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won by a gallop by six lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old. By subscription of $15 each, with $250 additional to start, with $1,200 added, of which $200 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth over the hill. Time—1:57.

1—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Ben Strome-Rose Leaf, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Laverock, W. Hendrie's b. f., 107, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Martha Gallatine, S. C. Hildreth's ch. f., 110, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)

Briar Belle, 114, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Martha Rose, 105, 10 to 1, (Burns,) and Clonsilla, 107, 6 to 1, (Corberley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,200 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:22¾.

1—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3 years, by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 127 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson.)
2—Bangle, E. S. Gardner's b. c., 126, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher.)
3—Warrenton, W. Oliver's b. c., 3, 122, 4 to 1. (Taral.)

Rhinelander, 103, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Bendoran, 124, to 1, (Spencer,) and Lady Marian, 100, 15 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named. Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Manuel, George J. Long's b. c., by Bob Miles-Espanita, 110 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 107, 1 to 2 and out.....(Maher)
3—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 110, 15 to 1.....(Jones)

Duke of Middleburg, 110, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mr. Simmons, 100, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) and Corylander, 101, 60 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200 in 1897 or 1898, at ten pounds above the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 105 pounds, even money and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Petaca, J. C. Quinn's b. h., 4, 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 3, 101, 4 to 1.....(Burns)

Banquo II., 106, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Knight of the Garter, 106, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Premier, 101, 20 to 1, (Hadley;) Oxnard, 98, 6 to 1, (Clawson,) and Tinge, 108, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Swiftmas	129 Toluca	111
Kinnikinic	125 Swamp Angel	107
Royal Stag	124 Mazarine	105
George Keene	123 His Majesty	97
St. Gallatine	116 Marito	90

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Animus	109 Deceptive 101
Favonius	107 Valdiva 100
Imitation	105 Tophet 100
Big Indian	103 Sol 95
Strangest	102 Neuberger 95

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	127 Sailor King 105
Macy	119 Burla 103
George Keene	114 Twinkler 100
Banastar	112 Charuna 90
Warrenton	109

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Village Pride	109 Tyran 95
Specialist	108 Avoca 93
Mercia	105 Incandescent 93
Golden Days	103 Coquena 89
Freak	101 Chivalrous 89
St. Sophia	101 Halo 89
Tartan	101 Lolter 83
Exit	97 Fray 89
Lelia Smith	96 Miss Order 84
Rose O'Lee	95

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Headlight II.	107 Atlantus 101
Oxnard	105 Hanlon 101
Continental	104 Slasher 99
Banquo II.	104 Field Lark 99
Myth	104 Long Acre 99
Scotch Plaid	102 Uncle Louis 91
Rossifer	101

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

High Degree	115 Frances Booker 105
Black Venus	115 Effervescent 105
Presidigitatrice	105 Claroba 105
Lady Lindsey	105 Helen Thomas 105

Parkway Driving Club Races To-day.

The management of the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn, whose recent free-for-all trot and pace and 2:24-class trot were declared off on account of rain, has reopened a free-for-all trot and pace, purse $400, and a 2:24-class trot, purse $300, for to-day. Both classes have been filled. The first race will be called at 1 P. M.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—To-day's races of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association resulted as follows:

First Race.—2:15 Class; pacing. Purse, $1,000.

Belle Boy, ch. g., by Hill Boy, Pollitt)	2	1	1	1
Joe Bailey, br. g, (Hukill)	2	1	1	1
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (McHenry)	6	3	2	2
Jim Pugh, b. g., (Boardman)	4	2	3	4
Fannie Putnam, b. m., (McDowell)	3	6	4	3
Edgar H., c. g., (Carey)	5	5	6	dis.
Edward B., b. g., (Curry)	dis.			

Time—2:11¼; 2:09½; 2:12¼; 2:13¾.

Second Race.—2:17 Class; trotting. Purse, $1,000.

Bonnatella, b. m., by Rostok Kossack, (C. Jameson)	1	1	1	
Sister Alice, b. m., (I. McHenry)	8	2	2	
Black Raven, blk. m., (G. Jameson)	2	3	8	
Josephine Dixon, b. m., (Chandler)	4	7	3	
Epsy Boy, blk. s., (Powell)	5	4	6	
Miss Sligo, b. m., (Highfield)	5	5	10	
Minnie Birchwood, b. m., (McDowell)	10	8	5	
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Gosnell)	6	12	11	
Dr. Robinson, br. g., (Cochran)	12	6	11	
Red Ray, b. g., (Hussey)	11	11	7	
Bell M., ch. m., (Thayer)	3	9	dr	

Time—2:13¾; 2:13½; 2:13¾.

Third Race.—2:11 Class; pacing. Purse, $1,000.

Hal B., s. s., by Hal Dillard, (Snow)	1	1	2	8	10	1
Nora L., b. m., (Hutching)	5	5	5	1	1	2
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)	8	7	1	2	2	3
Effie Powers, b. m., (Scott)	2	2	3	7	9	ro
Pinta, b. m., (West)	9	3	9	3	5	ro
Nellie Bruce, b. m., (O'Neill)	7	10	8	6	3	ro
Kitty R., br. m., (Rogers)	6	6	6	4	4	ro
Oddity, ch. m., (Jacobs)	4	4	7	10	7	ro
Hydrogan, b. s., (McCarthy)	10	9	10	5	8	ro
Evangeline, rn. m., (McLaughlin)	3	1	dr			

Time—2:10¾; 2:09½; 2:09½; 2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12.

Fourth Race.—Walnut Hill Cup for 2:17 Class; trotting. Purse, $3,000.

Nico, b. g., by Arcon, dam Maggie Sultan, (Titor)	1	1	1			
Improvidence, b. m., (Rea)	2	2	4			
Tudor Chimes, b. m., (Geers)	4	5	2			
Dufour, b. g., (Owens)	3	4	3			
White Points, b. g., (McCarthy)	5	4	5			

Time—2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:12¼.

Fifth Race.—2:20 Class for Pacers. Purse, $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Grace Tipton, ch. m., by Simmons, (Benyont)	4	1	2	
Waggo, b. m., (McGown)	6	2	1	
Lily of the Valley, (Matthis)	1	3	4	
Santa Fa, ch. m., (Saunders)	5	4	3	
Alpa W., b. m., (Smith)	3	6	5	
Laundry Boy, b. g., (Jones)	2	5	dr	

Time—2:15; 2:13½; 2:14¾.

THE RACES AT NEWMARKET.

To Sloane Wins One Event and Is Unplaced in One.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Myakka, by Sensation, out of Magnetic, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, won the Prendergast Stakes. This race is for 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Five horses ran over the two-year-old course, distance 5 furlongs and 140 yards. The betting was 13 to 8 against Myakka.

The Ditch Mile Nursery was won by the Duke of Portland's two-year-old bay colt Latheronwheel. Tod Sloane rode Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's brown filly Thérèse II., but his mount was unplaced. This event is a handicap of 200 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each for starters, to go to the second,) for two-year-olds. Seven horses ran over the two-year-old course, and the betting was 5 to 2 against Thérèse II.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New York Defeats the Washington at the Polo Grounds—Clever Pitching by Rusie.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	101	47	.682
Baltimore	96	52	.649
Cincinnati	92	60	.605
Chicago	85	65	.567
Cleveland	80	66	.548
Philadelphia	78	70	.527
New York	76	73	.510
Pittsburg	72	76	.486
Louisville	68	80	.459
Brooklyn	53	91	.368
Washington	51	100	.338
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 6.
Baltimore, 6; Boston, 5.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

The New Yorks began their closing series at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by defeating the Washingtons. The only feature of the game was the pitching of Rusie and Mercer. The former tried hard, as it was to be his last work of the season, and he was anxious to close with a victory. Puhl, a young third baseman from New London, played for the first time with the locals. He did not have much of a chance to show his true form and appeared nervous. He will be kept at third base in the two remaining games. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'Halt'n, cf	1	3	2	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss	1	3	3	4	0		
Seymour, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Doyle, 1b	0	0	1	2	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	5	0		
Foster, lf	0	1	1	2	0		
Puhl, 3b	1	1	0	2	2		
Warner, c	0	1	4	3	0		
Rusie, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	5	7	24	15	3		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf	1	1	4	1	0	0	
Selbach, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Casey, 3b	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Freeman, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Smith, 2b	1	1	2	3	0		
Farrell, c	0	1	5	5	0	0	
Davis, 1b	0	0	7	0	1		
Gatens, ss	1	0	0	2	5	5	
Mercer, p	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Total	3	5	24	10	7		

New York	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Washington	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Farrell, G. Davis, and Doyle. Two-base hits—G. Davis, 2; Foster. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 1; off Mercer, 1. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Mercer, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

BROOKLYNS LOSE TWO GAMES.

Orth's Pitching Proves Too Much for Them in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Philadelphias won two games from the Brooklyns this afternoon and thereby clinched their place in the first division. Orth pitched both games and with the exception of the third inning of the second game had the visitors guessing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Douglass, 1b	1	2	8	0	0		
Delehanty, lf	1	1	0	0	0		
Lajoie, 2b	2	3	5	4	0		
Flick, rf	0	0	3	0	0		
Lauder, 3b	0	1	1	0	0		
McFarl'd, c	1	1	2	2	0		
Cross, ss	0	1	5	4	0		
Orth, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	5	10	27	12	0		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	4	1	0	0	
Jones, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Sheckard, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Magoon, ss	0	0	2	5	0		
Daly, 2b	0	0	3	3	1		
Lach'ce, 1b	1	0	11	0	0		
Hallm'n, 3b	0	1	0	0	1		
Smith, c	0	1	2	0	0		
Yeager, p	0	0	1	3	0		
Total	1	4	24	11	1		

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Cross, Sheckard, Hallman. Stolen bases—Cooley, Lajoie, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Orth, 3; by Yeager, 2. Double play—Lajoie and Cross. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Orth, 4. Hit by pitcher—Hallman. Wild pitch—Yeager.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	2	2	1	1	0	0	
Douglass, 1b	0	0	3	8	0	0	
Delehanty, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Lajoie, 2b	1	1	3	3	0		
Flick, rf	2	1	2	0	1		
Lauder, 3b	0	2	0	3	0		
McF'l'd, c	0	2	2	0	0		
Cross, ss	1	0	0	2	2		
Orth, p	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	9	10	15	9	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	1	2	1	0	0	
Jones, rf	0	0	2	1	0	0	
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	2	0	0	
Magoon, ss	0	0	1	2	1		
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	3	0		
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	0	
Hallman, 3b	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Grim, c	1	0	2	0	0		
Hopper, p	1	0	0	4	1		
Total	6	6	15	9	2		

Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	3	—9				
Brooklyn	1	0	2	3	0	—6				

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Lauder, Jones. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Douglass. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Orth, 1. Double play—Lauder, Lajoie, and Douglass. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Hopper, 3. Hit by pitcher—Griffin, Grim. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Baltimore, 6; Boston, 5.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Several Baltimore players were affected with stage fright, apparently, in the initial inning of to-day's game, and as a consequence four hits and four runs were made by the Bostons. The latter were off in their work at times, however, and in the seventh inning two bases on balls, two singles, and a force hit gave the Baltimores three runs and the game. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	.	—6
Boston	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 5; Boston, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Heyden; Boston, Willis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Gardner pitched a good game, but Taylor did better, and was well supported at critical stages. A party of Knights Templars from Mount Vernon, Ohio, presented to Wolverton, the Pittsburg player, a bouquet of flowers and a purse. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	—5

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Schriver; Chicago, Taylor and Nichols. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Veteran Cricketers in a Match.

There was an interesting cricket match played on the grounds of the Belmont Cricket Club yesterday between the veterans of New York and Philadelphia. The New Yorkers were led by Henry Martin, and the Philadelphians were under the leadership of Capt. John P. Green. The New Yorkers had a team which was strong in batting, but weak in bowling, and dearth of talent in the latter department deprived them of a victory. After running up a score of 236, the game looked like a sure win for New York, but E. D. Toland put up a vigorous innings of 75 for the Philadelphians, while Capt. Green and J. Henry played steady, the game resulting in a tie.

Brooklyn Latin School Defeated.

The elevens of the Brooklyn Latin and Polytechnic Preparatory Schools played the opening game in the Long Island Interscholastic championship series at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. "Poly" presented a heavier and better drilled team and won easily. Kernan scored four touchdowns, two of which resulted from long runs around the Latin schools' left end. Bertenshaw kicked three goals. Score, Polytechnic, 23; Latin School, 0.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales of Lots and Dwellings—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

The Storrs estate has sold to Judson Lawson, for $30,000, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue.

Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith have bought from the executors of the estate of Robert E. Dietz, the five four-story brown-stone-front dwellings 21 to 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 102. Nos. 21, 23, and 25 have been resold.

Ottinger & Brother have bought the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street, having a frontage of 112 feet on the Drive and 126 feet on the street.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for W. T. P. Hollingsworth the lot 25 by 100 on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 225 feet west of West End Avenue.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for H. D. W. Burt the four-story dwelling 59 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 55 by 100, on private terms.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Richard Mortimer and William M. Macbean, executors and trustees of the estate of William G. Mortimer, to Charles Steele, a plot of about four acres fronting on Main Street and the lake at Southampton, L. I.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Heyman Gershel, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 45 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

The estate of James Wilkie has sold two lots on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 110.

James Purdy's Sons have sold the five-story tenement 2,303 Second Avenue.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday James J. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to James A. Jarvis, representing the plaintiff, for $11,375, the three-story stone-front dwelling 228 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 15.11 by 70.2.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Harriet A. Sanchez, for $400, the leasehold interest of Emmet Edgerton in the premises 112 West Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story brick dwelling, with store on a lot 20 by 98.9.

John T. Boyd sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Fannie Falk and others, as executors, for $16,100, the five-story tenement 235 West Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Ezekiel Foxman, referee, 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 140 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, stable, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Banks, referee, Jerome Avenue, east side, 733.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, runs east 160 by southwest 440 by southeast 111.10 by southwest 361 by west 242 to the east side of Jerome Avenue by north 150 to point of beginning, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,437.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirteenth Avenue, east side, 42.5 feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, for a one and two story brick power house, 50.7 by 103 by 90.2, American Air Power Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 715 East Eleventh Street, for a one-story brick stable, 24.4 by 103.3, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fifteenth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Union Square, for a ten-story brick flat, 50 by 92.8, Paul B. Pugh of 674 Columbus Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $150,000.

Wilkins Place, east side, 206.6 feet north of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 50, Adam Lahr, Jr., owner; cost, $6,000.

Summit Avenue, west side, 160 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 44, New York Building Company of 132 Park Avenue, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $3,750.

Wendover Avenue, northeast corner of Washington Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 27.6 by 84.6 and 29.5 by 94, J. Arthur, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $58,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, northwest corner of Tacoma Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 32, G. F. D'Aunia, owner; W. Wilcox, architect; cost, $5,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Albert Sanford of 132 West Fiftieth Street, owner; C. W. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 241 feet south of the West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; John Willey of 406 Ninth Avenue, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,750.

Wales Avenue, south side, 237.6 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; William Raubitschek of 92 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 236 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Nathan Levy, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,014 Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and studios; Arthur E. White of 45 Broadway, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 179 to 183 Wooster Street, to a seven-story brick factory; J. M. Cornell, owner; J. B. C. Bartlett of Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 14 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and hotel; James Allen of 82 Eighth Avenue, owner; Henry F. Kilburn of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 327 Madison Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Levenson & Goldberg, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $900.

Real Estate Men Suggest Reforms.

At a meeting of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, held on Wednesday evening, at the office of the President, S. F. Jayne, 254 West Twenty-third Street, it was agreed to recommend to owners of real estate that only one sign, containing the names of one or more brokers or agents, be permitted on a building offered for sale or to let. At the same time it was also resolved that where a member of the board had knowledge that property was in the hands of another member of the board for sale or to let negotiations should be conducted only through the member who was the agent for the property. This, however, it was agreed should not apply to vacant lots.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 13.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Milton E. Oppenheimer to Diedrich Pohndorf..... $1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Sylvester Pope and another, executors, to Milton E. Oppenheimer..... 3,000

BROOME St, South, corner of Forsyth St, 25x87.6; Peter Gruber to Evangeline Gruber, one-half part..... Gift.

GREENWICH ST, 824; Fredericka R. Adickes to Matilda M. C. Adickes and another..... 1

GREENWICH ST, w s, 50 ft n of Leroy St, 25x90.3x25x89.6; Peter Smith to Anna Smith..... 1

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Essex St, 25 x50; Mary Klett to Henry F. Schilling.. 1

LOTS 21 to 24, map of Lester Park; James J. Smith and wife to William S. Hughes. 1

LOTS 55 and 56, Map of Hunt estate, Van-Nest Station; Mary A. Sullivan to Harry Overington..... 600

LOTS 178, 179, 180, 205, 206, and 207, Map of Samuel Ryer homestead, (release mortgage;) James Harden to George and William B. Doutney..... 570

RYER PLACE, w s, 125 ft s of Lebanon St, 75x100; George Doutney to William B. Doutney..... Exchange.

RYER PLACE, s e corner of Lebanon St, 200x107.10x irregular; William B. Doutney to George Doutney..... Exchange.

SUFFOLK ST, 75, w s, 25x100; Aaron Adler and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 24,750

VERMILYEA AV, w s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 25x125; William McShane to Mary J. McShane..... 1

WILLIS AV, 168; John W. Evers to John Heller..... 1

3D AV, e s, 150 or 149.4 ft n of Rose St, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and others to John A. Ehni..... Exch

6TH AV, 1,446, w s, 25x100; John Effinger and wife to John Hildenbrand..... 30,000

6TH ST, 518 East, 25x97, Leasehold; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Alvesius Ungerland..... 1

8TH AV, lot 22, Map of village of Mount Eden, 50x100; Peter Gruber to Evangeline Gruber..... Gift.

11TH ST, 53 West, 24x103.3; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 9,000

26TH ST, n s, Lot 38, map of Rose Hill Farm, 25x98.8, all title; David Jackson to Francis Jackson..... 1

44TH ST, 532 to 536 West, 75x100.5; Francis J. Hopson, referee, to Cornelia D. Wood and others, trustees..... 22,300

45TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Quinton Corwine, referee, to Sigmund Cohn..... 12,200

74TH ST, 143 East, 17.6x102.2; Maurice C. Beringer to Ida Beringer..... 1

75TH ST, s s, 133 ft w of 4th Av, 17x102.2 Anna B

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; good reference. 257 West 68th St., Cary's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid, first-class city reference. 115 West 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress in a small private family; city, or short distance in country; personal reference. 342 East 33d St.

COOK, &c.—As cook and to assist with washing in small private family; best city reference from last place. Call; two days, K., 334 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook in a private family; best city references; Protestant. 32 Amsterdam Av., first floor; call two days.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class reference from last employer. Inquire at 426 West 52d St., Thursday; first flight, back; no postals.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; best city reference. 310 East 31st St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and baker; steady and reliable; best reference; small family. Can be seen at 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept; best references. H., 234 East 25th St.

COOK.—By good, plain cook; Protestant; personal city reference. B., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. 68 Riverside Drive.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined young man, for traveling with gentleman; would make himself useful yachting, hunting, &c.; speaks four languages. R. Hauser, 78 Lexington Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by day, week, or month first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 147 W. 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman to do cooking, washing, or cleaning by the day or week. 231 East 29th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to do any kind of work. Mrs. Archdeacon, 606 2d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess is conscientiously recommended by a city family in which she has remained most successfully for six years; parents will find in her a very desirable teacher of English and piano, with unusually thorough and interesting methods; personal and prominent references. Morning Hours, Box 147, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished Parisian visiting governess, (lessons;) perfect French, German; pianist; kindergartner; references. Mademoiselle, 198 East 58th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Lady wishes to secure situation for young Frenchwoman as maid to children. Call 30 East 36th St., Friday, 10 o'clock.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; no chamberwork; best city reference. 322 East 31st St., second bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes situation for her nurse, who has lived with her for three years and a half, to care for growing child; capable; teaches elementary branches; can highly recommend her. Call, from 10 to 12, 223 West 57th St.

NURSE.—A lady can recommend a middle-aged, educated Protestant nurse for children; will assist with light housework; good hand sewer; best city references; no cards or letters. Call after 11, 1,990 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent, experienced French nurse for growing children; five years' excellent references. Can be seen in present situation, 105 East 61st St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as nurse or chambermaid. Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two North of Ireland Protestant girls for permanent place in private American family; one as experienced waitress; three years' best city reference from last place; other as chambermaid; both will assist with other work if required; together or separate; no cards unless fare paid. 244 West 12th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family, to take charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; best city reference. 46 Lexington Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—Neat, rapid, accurate; best of reference. Exceptional, 25 East 14th St.

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Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men are kept or parlormaid, by a thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I., till Oct. 18.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN—MAID—COOK.—Family giving up housekeeping Oct. 25 desires to secure permanent positions for butler, second man, maid, and cook; all excellent servants. Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Lady wishes to secure situation for young Frenchwoman as maid to children. Call 30 East 36th St., Friday, 10 o'clock.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; no chamberwork; best city reference. 322 East 31st St., second bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes situation for her nurse, who has lived with her for three years and a half, to care for growing child; capable; teaches elementary branches; can highly recommend her. Call, from 10 to 12, 223 West 57th St.

NURSE.—A lady can recommend a middle-aged, educated Protestant nurse for children; will assist with light housework; good hand sewer; best city references; no cards or letters. Call after 11, 1,990 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent, experienced French nurse for growing children; five years' excellent references. Can be seen in present situation, 105 East 61st St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as nurse or chambermaid. Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two North of Ireland Protestant girls for permanent place in private American family; one as experienced waitress; three years' best city reference from last place; other as chambermaid; both will assist with other work if required; together or separate; no cards unless fare paid. 244 West 12th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family, to take charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; best city reference. 46 Lexington Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Private family, (25;) will assist with waiting; good valet, etc.; five years' personal city references; moderate wages. Henry, 557 5th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; best reference; desires to accompany family to Europe. Marchand, 128 West 27th St.

Waiters.

WAITER or BUTLER.—As waiter or butler in a private family; single; five years' best city reference from last place; thoroughly understands business; city or country. H. H., Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 48d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 29, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

133TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM.
20 experienced teachers, small classes.
Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.
Reopened, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28th. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

The Misses Ely's
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory. Gymnasium. Playground (200x150.)

THE BERKELEY SCHOOL.
20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute, Department of Commerce.
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Languages, BROOKLYN.
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

Miss S. D. Doremus.
Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

UTICA, N. Y.
Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.
Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten.) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 31st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

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For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

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DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 46th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

BOARDERS WANTED.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Three large rooms; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; with board; private American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

TO LET—Pleasant room in private house, near Madison Square; gentleman. 117 East 26th St.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

DRY GOODS.

LIBERT'S INCOMPARABLE PERFUMES; Absolutely delicious and positively the cheapest; exclusive Parisian jewelry. JAMMES, removed to 4 West 37th St., one door from 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A nursery governess, French preferred, for two little girls, 3 and 5 years old; best of references required. Apply at Holland House, 5th Av. and 30th St., Saturday morning from 9 till 11:30 o'clock, for Mrs. E. E. Brugger hof.

WANTED—Foreign or English speaking maid for lady and two little girls for Rye, N. Y.; only young and competent seamstress need apply. Call 30 East 36th St., Friday, 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A good cook and laundress; very small family; city references. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., 48 East 67th St.; wages, $20.

WANTED—A lady wishes a German or French maid as chambermaid and good seamstress. Apply Friday at 253 Madison Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities Nov. 15th and frequently thereafter for California, including stop of one day at the old Spanish city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Information and circulars about these or other trips can be had on application.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Raymond & Whitcomb,
Tours and Tickets,
31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, West, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular excursions, including Sat. Oct. 15th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL-KNOWN MONTHLY MAGAZINE OFfers an unusual opportunity to a gentleman of literary and artistic tastes to acquire a profitable and congenial position. Address Q., Box 199 New York Times.

PARTNER WANTED—Syphon beer bottling business; necessary capital, $1,500; must devote all his time to business. HENRY C. SCHRADER, 143d St. and 3d Av.

RUBBER STAMPS.—An elegant nickel-plated pocket stamp, with your name in script type, for 25c. Mail to ABRAM AARONS, 21 Clinton Place, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

LEGAL SALES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, Second, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY et al., defendants.

Notice of the sale of the stock interest held by or in behalf of the Union Pacific Railway Company in the Boise City Railway & Terminal Company, and of the sale of the claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against said Terminal Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on June 25, 1898, in the suit of Oliver Ames, 2nd, et al., against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, as receivers, will offer for sale, by public auction, $50,000 in Union Pacific Coal Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, with the coupons maturing November 1, 1898, and subsequent attached, and under the authority conferred by the same order they will also offer for sale, by public auction, the claim of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company and its receivers against the Montana Union Railway Company, with interest thereon, for the balance claimed to be due as rent accruing prior to March 16, 1897, under the lease of the Utah & Northern Railway Company made to said Montana Union Railway Company on August 1, 1898, and will transfer and assign to the purchaser of said claim all of the evidences of said indebtedness or claim which may be in the possession and control of the said receivers or of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company.

The undersigned will make such sales by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, (N. Y., on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

No bid shall be received at said sale for said Union Pacific Coal Company Bonds of a less sum than $50,000, and no bid shall be received for said claim under the lease to the Montana Union Railway Co. of a less sum than $280,885.02, nor unless the bidders at sales shall deposit with the receivers not less than 25 per cent. of the sums bid in cash, or certified checks or checks acceptable to them. The balance of the purchase money must be paid within five days after the sales.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS P. WILSON,
Receivers as aforesaid.
Room 80, Ames Building, Boston, October 13, 1898.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898. G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-law6wF&n11

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, Second, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY et al., defendants.

Notice of sale of $50,000 in First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Coal Company and of a certain rental claim of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company, and its receivers, against the Montana Union Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on June 25, 1898, in the suit of Oliver Ames, 2nd, et al., against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, as receivers, will offer for sale, by public auction, $50,000 in Union Pacific Coal Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, with the coupons maturing November 1, 1898, and subsequent attached, and under the authority conferred by the same order they will also offer for sale, by public auction, the claim of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company and its receivers against the Montana Union Railway Company, with interest thereon, for the balance claimed to be due as rent accruing prior to March 16, 1897, under the lease of the Utah & Northern Railway Company made to said Montana Union Railway Company on August 1, 1898, and will transfer and assign to the purchaser of said claim all of the evidences of said indebtedness or claim which may be in the possession and control of the said receivers or of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company.

The undersigned will make such sales by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, (N. Y., on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

No bid shall be received at said sale for said Union Pacific Coal Company Bonds of a less sum than $50,000, and no bid shall be received for said claim under the lease to the Montana Union Railway Co. of a less sum than $280,885.02, nor unless the bidders at sales shall deposit with the receivers not less than 25 per cent. of the sums bid in cash, or certified checks or checks acceptable to them. The balance of the purchase money must be paid within five days after the sales.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS P. WILSON,
Receivers as aforesaid.
Room 80, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., October 13, 1898.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City.
my27-law6mF.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jul0-law6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 148 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-law6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Penniman and Pauline de Brimont Dannery, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE RICHMOND PENNIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Penniman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, a testament dated at Paris, April 4th, 1895, and a will dated at Paris May 27th, 1876, duly proved as the last will and testament of Chas. Richmond Penniman, together relating to real and personal property, late of the City of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
s23-law6wFri&no4

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA, or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.
ANGELINA PARMA.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
jy29-law6mF

PENNIMAN, CHAS. RICHMOND.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Penniman and Pauline de Brimont Dannery, the heirs and next of kin of CHARLES RICHMOND PENNIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Penniman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, a testament dated at Paris, April 4th, 1895, and a will dated at Paris May 27th, 1876, duly proved as the last will and testament of Chas. Richmond Penniman, together relating to real and personal property, late of the City of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
J. W. ROOT, HOWARD, WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o7-law6wF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 23, 1898. PHILIP E. VEILLER, Assignee.
GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s28-law6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.

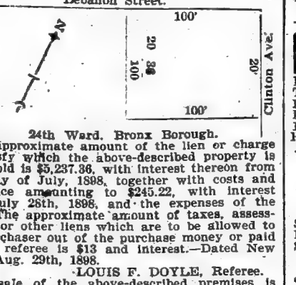

24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 5th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o7-2aw2wF&M

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix.
HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 180 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
jy1-law6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A.M.
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 A.M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Regular trips, up and down, including Sat., Oct. 15th. Last down trip O

BAFFLED BY STANDARD OIL

Ohio Investigators Fail to Procure Books and Witnesses.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS DRAG

Subpoenas Out for Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell—Proceedings to Compel Their Attendance.

The proceedings before Col. Allen T. Brinsmade, Special Master Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of Ohio to take testimony in the contempt proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, were checked yesterday by the refusal of the attorneys for John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Trust to produce witnesses and books the Attorney General desires to examine. Virgil P. Kline had announced at the close of Wednesday's hearing that no further courtesy would be extended to the plaintiff in this case, his ostensible reason being the long examination to which Mr. Rockefeller had been subjected.

Mr. Kline and M. F. Elliott, his colleague, were at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, promptly at the time set for resumption of the hearing. Mr. Kline wore an amused expression, as if he looked for some fun. Commissioner Brinsmade came half an hour late, and following him came District Attorney Monnett and E. B. Kinkhead, his associate.

Mr. Monnett at once asked the Commissioner whether or not he had subpoenaed Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell, as requested on the day previous. The Commissioner replied that he had personally called at the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, and inquired for Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell. He was told that they were not in, and, of course, he had not been able to serve them with subpoenas. It is Mr. Flagler who holds the books of the liquidating Trustees.

Mr. Monnett—Do I understand, Mr. Kline, that they will not come before this Commissioner?

Mr. Kline—I have not seen either of them and I do not know where they are. You must not suppose that we keep witnesses on tap and have books ready for investigations like this. I have told you that I would not be responsible for the production of any witnesses or books.

Mr. Monnett—Well, Mr. Kline, we understood you to say in open court in Ohio that you would produce such witnesses and books as we might call for.

Mr. Kline—Then you misunderstood me, if you did. I never made any such wild promise. I did agree to produce such books of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio as are pertinent to this inquiry, and also the Secretary of that company.

To the inquiry "Are you or are you not now willing to make an effort to produce Mr. Flagler?" Mr. Kline replied in the negative. He said that he would produce certain books of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio—in Ohio. Mr. Kline also said that when the plaintiff had concluded its case, he proposed to introduce "some testimony pertinent to this inquiry," but not at this sitting of the commission.

The District Attorney, evidently nettled, turned to Mr. Brinsmade and said: "Mr. Commissioner, we ask you to subpoena Mr. Flagler personally, and also to direct him to bring the books mentioned yesterday by Mr. Rockefeller, as containing the stock register of the liquidating Trustees and the records of transactions between the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and the liquidating Trustees. Mr. Kline volunteered all that suavity before, or we would have taken some such step already."

Mr. Monnett asked to have the subpoenas served by the Sheriff's office, remarking that this county is full of Deputy Sheriffs. Adjournment was taken to 2:30 o'clock.

Commissioner Brinsmade made out the subpoenas for Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell on one paper and gave it to Deputy Sheriff Thomas Halligan to serve.

Mr. Kinkhead said privately after adjournment that he knew of no precedent for a State's sending a commission out of its own jurisdiction to take testimony in contempt proceedings, and he was not certain as to the power of the Commissioner to summon persons.

Messrs. Kline and Elliott appeared promptly at the hour set for the afternoon session. It was more than half an hour later when Commissioner Brinsmade came in. Mr. Kinkhead coming shortly after. The District Attorney was absent. Time was consumed in conversation until nearly 4 o'clock, when Deputy Sheriff Halligan made his return. He said he had made diligent search for Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell, and had not found either of them. He had left copies of the process at their offices.

Mr. Kinkhead asked for an adjournment to 10 o'clock Saturday morning, saying: "It seems we are unable to reach these men to-day. We purpose to go into the courts to-morrow and see what we can do. I have just received word from the Attorney General that he has discovered means of reaching them under the laws of New York."

The hearing was adjourned to the time suggested. Mr. Kinkhead said to reporters that he could not tell the nature of the legal proceedings contemplated to secure the attendance of Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell.

SIX YEARS AHEAD OF HIS TIME.

An Insane Homicide Who Thinks This Is the Year 1904.

There was a novel scene in the Coroner's Court yesterday, when Jacob Cottek, hopelessly insane, was called to the witness chair to testify in his own defense. Coroner Hart was investigating the death of Thomas Stumm, an inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. Cottek attacked Stumm Sept. 9 and fractured his skull.

When Cottek appeared in court he seemed sane, but when called upon to testify he made the most extraordinary statements. He was asked when he was admitted to the asylum, and he told Coroner Hart in 1897, while in reality he has been confined there since 1893. He was then asked what year it was.

"This is 'allo domino' 1904," answered the madman, solemnly.

The witness became so excited that further questioning was abandoned. It was finally decided by the jury that no one was responsible for the murder of one lunatic by another, as the attack could not be prevented by the keeper.

A TRIBUTE TO HELEN GOULD.

Movement on Foot Among Soldiers to Give Her a Unique Album.

A movement is on foot among some soldiers who have benefited through the kindness of Miss Helen M. Gould to give her an album, which, while it will not be intrinsically valuable, will be unique. The following circular letter will be forwarded to as many soldiers as can be reached by mail or whose addresses can be obtained by the originators of the idea:

There is a wish among the men of the army and navy of the '98 to show their gratitude to Miss Helen M. Gould for what she has done and is doing for us all. All those who wear the blue, afloat and ashore, who love the thought that Miss Gould embodies and wish to give her a token of their regard, may send their names, with company and regiment, or ship, on a slip of paper one inch by four inches, so it can be placed in an album with a set of resolutions to be presented to Miss Helen M. Gould. Send the signed slip to the adress below; when it is possible send as many signed slips in one envelope as can be collected in one place. Address Miss Helen M. Gould Testimonial, J. F. Fairman, Secretary, 1 Moore Street, New York City.

Stress is laid upon the fact that no contributions are asked for in this circular. The album is to be provided by the originators of the idea, the soldiers being merely requested to send their signatures. J. F. Fairman is a steward in the Hospital Corps, United States Army, and was in the Hospital Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment until detached.

Hudson County Freeholders Cleared.

Judge John A. Blair, in the General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, yesterday quashed the indictment found against the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. The indictment charged the Freeholders with malfeasance, in that their expenditures exceeded the amount of their appropriations and that they had paid claims left unpaid by the previous board. Judge Blair held that even if they had done these things they had not committed any crime.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRANCHISE TAX IMPROPERLY IMPOSED.—The United Verde Copper Company is a domestic corporation, having an office in this State, though the mining and milling of copper ore was done at Jerome, Arizona. The product of the mine was not brought to this State. The ore for some years was carted twenty-five miles to the railway, when it was found necessary to build a railroad, in which the company had stock and bonds for $320,000, about the cost of these twenty-five miles, which were paid for, as its officials stated, from the surplus of the sales, the dividends of about 10 per cent. having been suspended to put down this railway, so that the mining could be properly and profitably operated. The bonds were issued to the company in New York in 1895, but they were shortly afterward sent to the company's officers in Arizona. The capital stock of the company was $3,000,000, all issued for the mines. State Controller Roberts imposed a franchise tax for 1895, assessing $480,000 of the capital stock as being employed in this State, this $320,000 railway interest being included, on the ground that as the mines were being exhausted by the copper sold, there was no surplus, as stated by the company. The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment below, which, in certiorari proceedings by the company, affirmed the tax, holding, by Justice Bartlett, that the amount invested in the railway stock and bonds must be taken from the assessment because they represent surplus. "The future of most mining enterprises is matter of conjecture," Justice Bartlett said, "but it is common knowledge that there are copper mines which have yielded enormous returns for years, and at present show no signs of exhaustion, but rather increased development. We are of opinion that this speculative theory as to mining in general does not overcome the positive proof that these bonds and stocks were purchased by the surplus moneys of the relator."

***

INTERESTING LIFE INSURANCE CASE.—A novel and interesting case was heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday, upon submission of a controversy on agreed facts. Spencer D. C. Van Bokkelen, on July 31, 1897, was killed by an accident while a passenger on a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Jersey City and Newark, N. J. He was insured in the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford for $10,000, which amount was promptly paid to his daughter, Caroline V. Van Bokkelen, the beneficiary named in the policy. Miss Van Bokkelen, however, claimed $10,000 additional, under a clause in the policy that if injuries causing death were sustained "while riding as a passenger in any passenger conveyance using steam, cable, or electricity as a motive power, the amount to be paid shall be double the sum specified in the clause under which the claim is made." The company claimed this clause did not apply, because decedent was killed while passing from one car to another by being thrown off the car platform. It was contended for the plaintiff, Miss Van Bokkelen, that any accident while deceased was a passenger was covered by the policy; that the Court must determine whether under the terms of the policy a passenger was in a car while he was standing on the platform or steps; and that the fact that deceased met his death while traveling as a passenger was controlling. For the defendant, the railroad company, it was contended that the words "in a passenger conveyance" were used advisedly, and for the express purpose of limiting the liability, the reason being that "in a passenger conveyance" was a place of little or no danger, and the risk assumed was slight, while on the platform of a railway car was an exceedingly dangerous place when the train, to which the car was attached, was in motion.

***

RESCISSION OF CONTRACT FOR A MONUMENT.—An action was brought by William Thomas, as assignee, to recover from Charles Gage alleged damages for breach of a contract to make and place a monument on defendant's lot in a cemetery for $4,485, which contract Gage rescinded, on the ground that the contractors were unable to produce a certain female figure which was to surmount the design. This figure was to be made to correspond with that on another monument. It had been stipulated that Gage should "have the privilege of inspecting said monument when read to letter, and, if not as agreed, it shall be made so without additional expense." The defendant was also to have the right "to inspect model when made in clay, and it is to be made to his entire satisfaction." The time for inspection of the monument as a whole was after it was completed. It was shown on the trial that Mr. Gage inspected the model when it was in clay, and said that he was satisfied with it. But after it was cast, a photograph of it was sent to him, and he rescinded, upon an inspection of the photograph. A verdict directed for the defendant on the trial was affirmed on appeal, but the Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, that in view of the evidence at the trial and the terms of the contract, the defendant was not entitled to have a verdict directed in his favor. At most, all he was entitled to was to have the case passed upon by the jury as a question of fact. When he was permitted to inspect the model in clay, and expressed satisfaction with it in that form, his right to interfere with the performance of the contract or arrest the work ceased. His right to make further objection to the work, or any part of it, was postponed to the time when it was placed upon the lot and he was asked to accept and pay for it. "It is evident," Justice O'Brien said, "from the correspondence between the parties, that the defendant's taste and fancy with respect to this figure were somewhat ideal and beyond the bounds which a reasonable and practical construction of the contract would indicate."

DUNCAN ELLIOT IS SUED.

His Wife Begins an Action Against Him to Recover a Loan.

There is now on file in the Supreme Court a suit called "Sallie H. Elliot against Duncan Elliot," which only recently came to light. The complaint and answer in the case were written last May.

The suit is based on a money matter. Mrs. Elliot, who was Miss Hargous, began some time ago to live apart from her husband. When he returned from the war, where he had made a good record as a soldier, it was rumored that she was going to live with him again.

George H. Adams of Adams & Allen, Mr. Elliot's lawyers, said yesterday that the suit was begun to recover a loan which the plaintiff alleged she had made to her husband. He declined to state the amount or to say on what terms it had been made.

"It's simply incident to the sawing off of different claims between the husband and wife," said he. "The case has just been put on the calendar and, as some 4,000 or 5,000 cases are to come up for trial before this one can have a hearing, it probably will not be tried for two years. Whether it may be settled out of court I cannot say."

The lawyers conducting Mrs. Elliot's suit are Olin & Rives, of 32 Nassau Street. Mr. Rives was out of town yesterday. He has charge of the suit. Col. Olin declined to discuss it.

A RULING ON RELIEF UNIONS.

Justice Lippincott in Jersey City Says They Are Insurance Companies.

Henry Beck of Wales Avenue, Jersey City, was employed as a brakeman by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A train on which he was at work was derailed Sept. 12, 1897, owing to a spreading of rails. Beck was thrown from the top of a car and injured severely. He sued the company for $10,000, alleging that the spreading of the rails was due to the fact that the ties were rotten. The case was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court in Jersey City. The company argued that as Beck was a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Association, he had received the benefits to which he was entitled, and was debarred from beginning suit, he having signed an agreement to that effect.

Justice Lippincott held that the agreement implied by the plea was void, because it was against public policy, and because it was without consideration; because beneficiaries merely received what they had paid in, the association being practically an accident insurance company. The jury gave Beck $6,000.

BOYS' DAY
at ROGERS, PEET & Co.,
Friday, Oct. 14.

First, we want to borrow about 380 boys' feet, to use for advertising our boys' shoe department; sizes 8 to 5½ will do.

We'll cover them with russet leather shoes—ordinary heel or spring heel—for 47½ cents a foot; they cost double and more.

Now for the other end! A few heads please, any size.

Caps in fancy cloths of all colors, dark or light, 25 cents—any day but boys' day, they would be 50 and 75 cents.

Next comes the middle—underside and outerside.

For the underside: merino underwear, strong and warm; quality thoroughly good; 55 cents a garment.

For the outerside: your choice of a double-breasted sack suit, sailor suit or Norfolk suit; $2.75, but don't expect every style represented in every size, for it's a "jumble up" of all sorts.

These are meant only to whet your appetite for the wealth of other good things among our boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIG PROFIT IN PARK LAND

Controller Coler Says Kings County Was Grossly Cheated.

PAID $413,380; COST $238,145

Selling Companies Said to Have Cleared 130 Per Cent.—City's Agents Accused.

Controller Coler yesterday made public a report of an examination into the accounts of the Department of Parks of the former City of Brooklyn, designed to show that Kings County was cheated in 1895 in purchasing the lands for Forest Park. The report charges that William J. Wheeler, Charles B. Wheeler, and Charles G. Davison, who were employed by Frank Squier, Commissioner of Parks, to secure options on land for the park, had business interests in companies owning the land, and profited directly by the sales in which they acted as the county's purchasing agents. It is asserted that the companies and individuals that sold the land to the city made a profit of $238,145.20 on sales amounting to $413,380.40.

In a preliminary to the full report it is said "that $413,380.40 was paid by Commissioner Squier for that part of the land in Forest Park which was obtained from the following companies or individuals: The Brooklyn Land and Improvement Company, the Union Land and Improvement Company, the Brooklyn Hills Improvement Company, Dean Alvord, Isabella Fisher," and "that the Messrs. Wheeler and Charles G. Davison had business interests in one or the other of these companies." It is further alleged:

That Isabella Fisher is a sister of the Wheelers, and that Dean Alvord received by transfer from her husband, John T. Fisher, the property which he sold to the county at an enormous profit; that the land which the above companies or individuals sold to Kings County was purchased by them for $176,235.20.

That the aggregate profit to said companies and individuals was $238,145.20 for their dealings with the county, or an average advance of over 130 per cent. on the purchase cost.

That the profits to the syndicate in which Charles G. Davison was interested were $135,940.

That the profits to the syndicates and individuals in whom the Wheeler brothers were interested were $103,105.20.

Later on the report says that Commissioner Squier and his successors, Commissioners Woodruff and Deltmer, caused to be paid for professional services to William J. Wheeler, Charles B. Wheeler, and Charles G. Davison about $3,000 each out of the funds for county parks. These amounts were paid them in five installments, the first, of $2,500, to each on Dec. 12, 1895, and the last on April 9, 1897.

The expert accountants who made the investigation will submit a report on the expenditures for other park property by Kings County and the City of Brooklyn within a few days.

Mr. Squier said yesterday:

"I did not pay an exorbitant price for the land. The courts established that fact when P. H. Flynn attempted to prove that I did. I hired Mr. Davison to purchase property for Forest Park because he was familiar with the value of land out that way. I was unaware that Mr. Davison owned any property himself. I knew that he was general manager for the Brooklyn Hills Company, but he had nothing whatever to do with the purchase of land from that company. I was also ignorant of the fact that the Wheeler brothers were interested in any of the land companies."

Mrs. Isabella Fisher lives at 223 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, with her husband, John Fisher. Both were seen at their home yesterday. Mrs. Fisher said that she owned the land which was sold. Her husband declared that both had simply acted as agents, the Wheeler brothers using their names as they pleased.

STEPPED IN FRONT OF A TRAIN.

Mr. Van Houten Got Out of Way of One to be Killed by Another.

Charles E. Van Houten, seventy-nine years of age, of Elm Street, Jamaica, was killed on Atlantic Avenue, west of Morris Park Station, yesterday by an eastbound Long Island Railroad train. He was walking on the railroad track, when he saw a westbound train approaching, and in getting out of the way stepped on the outer track in front of the train that struck him. His neck was broken and he died instantly. The engineer and conductor were arrested.

Mr. Van Houten was born in Haverstraw, and had been engaged in the building trade ever since he was twenty-one years of age. He built a large portion of the subway of the New York Central and New York and New Haven Railroads, in Manhattan. He leaves one son and a daughter.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

BIG BARGAINS
in
Bed Coverings

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS

13/4 Reduced from $15 & $18 to $10.00
12/4 Reduced from $12 & $14 to 9.00
11/4 Reduced from $10 & $14 to 8.00
11/4 Reduced from $9 to 6.50

These are the product of the very best Mills in California.

Also

MARSEILLES QUILTS
$1.50 and 2.50
Value $2.25 and 3.75.

SATIN QUILTS
$2.00 value 3.00

DOWN QUILTS
$3.25 value 5.00

West Twenty-third St.

BOTTLE OF CATCHUP EXPLODES.

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Is Seriously Cut About the Face.

By the explosion of a bottle of catchup, Tillie Feist, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Henry Feist, a cigarmaker of Monitor Street and Nassau Avenue, Williamsburg, was seriously cut about the face yesterday morning. The girl was trying to uncork the bottle when the explosion occurred, throwing her to the ground. The fragments of glass blew into her face and a small piece entered her right eye. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the glass was extracted by a doctor.

ELECTRICITY ON ELEVATED LINE

Engineer Lundie Will Prepare Plans for Brooklyn Railroad.

John Lundie, formerly connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, was yesterday appointed electrical expert of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Engineer Lundie will at once begin the work of preparing plans and specifications relative to the change of motive power from steam to electricity on the Fifth and Lexington Avenue lines of the road.

President Uhlmann said yesterday that the cost of changing the motive power would be about $750,000.

COTTAGES FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

Mrs. A. C. Armstrong Offers the Use of Three at Nyack.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. A letter from Mrs. A. C. Armstrong offering the use of three cottages at Nyack for sick soldiers cared for by the association, was read. The offer was accepted.

Mrs. Samuel Hawley Olmstead, Chairman of the hospital work of the Brooklyn auxiliary, reported that a very sick man at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn was longing to see his little child before he died. The man is partially paralyzed, and has had no money for five months. The child is two and a half years old, and is now at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Mason of Tarrytown, N. Y., offered to see that the child, in charge of a nurse, should be brought to New York.

A letter from Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Admiral, a member of the association, was read. It was written at Los Toscos, and it tells of 1,000 starving Cubans who need instant aid.

Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller, Chairman of the Supply Committee, reported that she had furnished provisions during the week to 700 persons. Among the donations reported was an old painting valued at $500. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $3,918.23 on hand. Mrs. Charles H. Brush was elected Auditor.

LIBRARY TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Dr. Billings and Mr. Eastman Address the New York Library Club.

Various topics pertaining to libraries, and especially to the free libraries of this city, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the New York Library Club held in the library room of the West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street. There was a large and representative attendance. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian in chief of the New York Free Circulating Library, presided.

Dr. John S. Billings, the director of the New York Public Library, said there was reason to believe the municipal authorities were disposed to make an appropriation to begin the library building as soon as they could act legally.

William R. Eastman, inspector of the public libraries division of the University of the State of New York, suggested that steps be taken to organize a federation of the library clubs in this State. The chairman of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee to confer with other library clubs on the subject.

Mr. Eastman read the following statement of the officially certified circulation of books by the free libraries in the City of New York in the library year of 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

	Volumes.
Aguilar Free Library	460,000
Cathedral Free Circulating Library	130,000
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen	230,000
Harlem Library	105,000
Maimonides Free Library	125,000
New York Free Circulating Library	1,000,000
New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind	642
St. Agnes Free Library	66,000
Tenement House Chapter Library	7,000
University Settlement Free Library	46,000
Washington Heights Free Library	47,000
Webster Free Library	45,000
Young Women's Christian Association	60,000
Total in Manhattan	2,319,642

BROOKLYN.

Bay Ridge Free Library	19,000
Brooklyn Public Library	32,500
Fort Hamilton Free Library	12,000
New Utrecht Free Library	12,000
Union for Christian Work	190,000
Total in Brooklyn	265,500
Long Island City Library	22,000
Flushing Library Association	18,000
Grand total	2,625,142

Mr. Eastman explained that the circulation of books by the free libraries in Manhattan borough alone had increased 657,642 volumes since the official figures for 1897 were compiled.

Stern Bros
in directing attention to
Their Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
desire to make special mention of
Several New Models
particularly adapted to the styles of costumes to be worn the coming season
West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
DINING TABLES.
'Shall not carved tables serve my turn?'
On the furniture for the banqueting halls of Northern Europe in the Middle Ages was lavished all the artistic skill and resources of the period. Rich tapestries were hung on the stone walls. Chairs and chest were elaborately carved. Tables were of oak—at first an oak board on trestles,—always vigorously carved.
Our carved mahogany and Flemish oak dining tables are direct descendants of those old tables. They have the same beauty and simple dignity, but of course show much greater care for detail and finish. We have retained all of iheir old-time elegance and distinction, while fitting them for the most ornate of modern dining-rooms.
Mahogany knife-boxes in quaint old English style, with fine inlay; carved Flemish spoon racks with a pleasant flavor of antiquity; mahogany jardiniere stands beautifully inlaid, mahogany fern dishes in graceful shapes; these are but a few of the many rare and dainty "gems" on our dining-room floor.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

THE UNITY OF CHURCHES

Episcopal Deputies Debate the Question of Admitting New Congregations.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Flourishing Condition of the Institution in New York—Bishops Rearrange Five Missionary Districts in the West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—San Francisco was to-day definitely determined upon as the place for holding the next triennial council of the Episcopal Church. The subject came up in the House of Deputies on a report by a joint committee favorable to San Francisco. The Rev. Edward B. Spalding of California said that instead of being the far-western diocese, California was now in the middle of the United States, and, with our country stretching across the Pacific, would soon be an Eastern diocese.

A report showing the prosperous condition of the general theological seminary in New York City was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Carey. It showed contributions amounting to $450,000 from eleven dioceses during the past three years, the chief portion coming from New York. Large bequests had been received; valuable acquisitions had been made to the library, and other valuable additions to its equipment received, the seminary exhibiting a most encouraging condition of scholastic and spiritual life.

Among the resolutions presented and referred were those proposing an appeal to Congress for an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for uniform laws on marriage and divorce; extending the causes on which coadjutor Bishops may be chosen; providing for a deputation to attend the next General Synod of the Church of England in Canada. The latter resolution was adopted unanimously, showing the tendency toward unifying the Church. The consideration of the Constitution was resumed and Article 10 of the revision, providing strict limitations on alterations of the prayer book, was adopted unanimously.

The question of church unity came up on the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York, extending Article 10 so as to permit any Bishop to take under his spiritual guidance any congregation accepting certain essential tenets of the Church. The Rev. Dr. Greer of New York urged this proposition as a fulfilment of the Chicago-Lambeth declaration, and as the most effective means of drawing into the Church the Swedes and people of other nationalities swarming into the country, making them patriots as well as churchmen and "establishing this Church as, in fact, 'the Church of the American people.'" The Rev. Dr. Jewell of Michigan urged conservatism, and spoke of the danger of "side doors" of admission into the Church. This move, he said, would lay on the shelf the liturgy of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Stone of Chicago opposed the resolution as placing the Church before the country in the undignified position of soliciting unity without reference to the doctrines of the Church. It was opening the door to congregationalism. The Rev. Dr. Parks of Massachusetts, while admitting that this move was contrary to Church traditions, said that a critical period in the affairs of the United States had been reached, and with new colonies and new immigration enlarged bounds must be given to the Church.

The Rev. Benjamin W. Taylor of Los Angeles said the open door seemed to be the policy of the Anglo-Saxon people today, and it appeared wise, progressive, and in accordance with the spirit of the times and of purest catholicity to open the doors on all sides to the scattered brethren. Chairman Morgan Dix said he could not conscientiously change his views of three years ago, when he opposed the amendment. He had fears as to the result and doubt as to the practical working of the plan. Judge Wilder of Minnesota opposed the amendment, believing it would embarrass the growth and progress of the Church and introduce discord and want of harmony.

The chief work of the House of Bishops to-day was to agree to a rearrangement of five of the missionary districts in the West. The new districts will be bounded as follows:

District of Laramie—the present Missionary District of the Platte—so changed as to include all that portion of the State of Wyoming lying east of the west lines of the counties of Sheridan, Johnson, Natrona, and Carbon.

District of Salt Lake—the present Missionary District of Utah—so changed as to include the present Missionary District of Western Colorado and all that portion of the State of Nevada lying east of the west lines of the counties of Elko, White Pine, Eureka, Lincoln, Lander, and Nye, together with that portion of the county of Uintah in Wyoming lying south of the 41½ degree.

District of Sacramento—to include the present Missionary District of Northern California and all that portion of the State of Nevada lying west of the west lines of the counties of Elko, White Pine, Eureka, Lincoln, Lander, and Nye.

District of Boisé—to include all that portion of the present Missionary District of Idaho lying south and east of the southern and eastern lines of the county of Idaho, together with all that portion of the State of Wyoming lying west of the west lines of the counties of Sheridan, Johnson, Natrona, and Carbon except so much of the county of Uintah attached to the Missionary District of Salt Lake.

District of Spokane—to include the present Missionary District of Spokane, together with that portion of the State of Idaho lying north of the southern line of the county of Idaho.

No additional districts are created.

MUTUAL RESERVE DISSENSIONS.

Internal Differences May Be Submitted to John A. McCall.

The question as to the retirement of Frederick A. Burnham from the Presidency of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which has fallen into temporary abeyance because of the declination by Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, of the offer made to him through the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, may be submitted to John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, by the counsel for both factions for arbitration. It was stated yesterday that an agreement had been made whereby Gen. James was to have been elected President of the association, provided his consent could be obtained. The whole matter may go over until the next annual meeting, which will be held Jan. 27, 1899, unless the counsel of the different parties in the Board of Trustees should decide finally upon arbitration as the best solution for the present differences.

The trouble in the board arose over the contract of Moton D. Moss, as General Manager, whereby he received 85 per cent. of the receipts on new business. This contract was re-formed Jan. 1 of this year, and canceled outright in July, despite the wishes of President Burnham. The board is said to be in agreement on all important questions, with the exception of the Presidency of the association. The unanimous election of George D. Eldridge as First Vice President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. James, July 6, is pointed to as proof of this assertion.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The Atlanta Insurance Exchange has restored fire insurance rates, pending the probable adjustment of the difficulties existing between the exchange and the Atlanta Home Insurance Company.

The hearing before Alfred Lauterbach in the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company was resumed yesterday, and evidence was presented by Accountants Strickland and Church showing the propriety of dissolution. A further adjournment of the hearing was taken until Wednesday, Oct. 19.

George A. Cox, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; J. J. Kenny, Vice President of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, and Fred B. Carpenter of Boston were in town yesterday to attend the third quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the British-American Insurance Company of New York.

The conference of liability managers reached an adjournment yesterday. No action was taken in regard to rates or outside competition, and the managers succeeded in allaying for the present the flurry which has existed for the past ten days in regard to the stability of the rates. The resignation of one company was read, and later withdrawn, in view of the general decision to preserve the common interests of the companies acting together.

Charles L. Case, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, issued another circular yesterday in regard to the revenue stamp tax on insurance. It contains a ruling from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the redemption of documentary stamps in certain cases, which holds that the value of stamps affixed for a higher than the required amount through error may be recovered upon the filing of a proper claim. The ruling does not, however, provide for the refunding of the value of stamps affixed to policies which are not finally accepted by the assured.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.
Couch and Divan Covers,—Kez Kelim designs, 60 inches wide, 3 yards long, $5.75 each.
Imported Bagdad Portières and Covers,—reversible,—suitable for Oriental furnishing, $4.75 each.
Dutch Benches, Indian and Antique Stools, Tabourets.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BEST & CO
EGYPTIAN BAZAAR
Foot Ball Suits For Boys,
$1.90.
From 6 to 18 years—padded pantaloons of canvas, and sleeveless jackets—just like the bigger fellows.
Running Shirts and Tights, 40c.
Complete assortment of Athletic Goods of every description.
Just shows how we meet every requirement in Boys' Clothing, by furnishing the right kind at the right price, no matter whether it is for play, work, or dress occasions.
60-62 West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE
RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, November 28, and continue 17 weeks, (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOVEMBER 12.

CHICKERING HALL To-night at 8
LAST APPEARANCE OF
ANNIE GREY
("QUEEN OF SCOTTISH MINSTRELSY.")
"THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS".
Adm. 25c. Reserved Seats 50, 75, 1.00, at the Hall.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

Keith's Continuous Performance
Noon to 11 P. M.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
J. H. STODDART in "The Long Strike."
ZELMA RAWLSTON. BEHRWELL TRIO.
Biograph. Tim Cronin. Everything Good.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
on Albany Day Line. Strs. Excellent orchestra, attractive musical programme. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.

BIJOU. FUNNY EVERY MINUTE.
SAM BERNARD
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Marquis of Michigan.
Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE ALICE NEILSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN THE CHRISTIAN. HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2:00.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
4TH BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

COLUMBUS Col. Th. Stock Co.
"Leah the Forsaken."
Next Week, "As You Like It."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MATS. WED. & SAT.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
"A delightful surprise."—Times, Oct. 11.
Evgs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. Wed., Sat., 2.15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
AIDA
Next Week, By Universal Demand, AIDA.

Casino! ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. 100 people. Augmntd Orch. of 40 pcs.
LA BOHÈME TO-NIGHT & To-morrow Matinée.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & I PAGLIACCI TO-MORROW NIGHT.
NXT SUN. EV.—Grand Concert, with Entire Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
HOYT'S 50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS. Rollicking Success. A DAY AND A NIGHT

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way
Last 2 nights. A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES.
Last Sat. Mat.
Oct. 17—Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company in "ON AND OFF."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE Crowded

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair and cooler, preceded by showers; high northerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,215. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { One Cent in Greater New York and Jersey City. Three Cents outside Greater New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The police of Alexandria, Egypt, arrested nine Italian Anarchists, and thereby frustrated a plot to kill Emperor William of Germany during his visit to Palestine. Powerful bombs were found by the police in a house frequented by the conspirators. It was announced in Paris that a military plot against the Government had been discovered, involving leading Generals, the rumored object of which was to overthrow the republic and re-establish the monarchy in the hands of Prince Louis Bonaparte, the new leader of the Imperialist Party. The strike in France is subsiding. The funeral of Queen Louise of Denmark was attended by many royal personages. The Chinese Emperor is practically a prisoner, still decrees being issued by the Dowager Empress.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Charles T. Ralston of North Adams, Mass., charged with forging names on a promissory note, is being sought by the police.

Three men who were attempting to sail from St. Michael to San Francisco in a small boat were rescued by the schooner Viva during a gale on Sept. 2.

It was announced yesterday that the charge of bigamy brought against Hiram S. Maxim by his alleged wife had been dropped, but the inventor was served with papers in divorce proceedings instituted by her.

The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, with 50 passengers and a crew numbering 150 on board, which left London for New York Thursday, was wrecked off the Lizard. According to the latest reports only thirty-one persons have been saved.

Col. Roosevelt visited the Rensselaer County Fair at Troy, but the crowd there to greet him was so small that he hastened away without speaking. The managers of the fair said the apparent slight was due to a misunderstanding. On his way to Troy the Colonel called on Gov. Black.

Page 2.

The bets made yesterday on the result of the election were generally at even odds.

Col. Roosevelt addressed a small meeting of colored men at the Lenox Lyceum last night. He did not discuss political issues.

The programme which Col. Roosevelt will follow in his speechmaking between now and election day was given out yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Wilkins was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged with passing a worthless check. The police say she has swindled in many cities.

Justice Van Wyck was the guest of honor last night at a reception given by the Lincoln Club in Brooklyn. Many Republicans were there.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome has filed a protest at Albany against the use of the name and party emblem of the Citizens' Union in connection with the Independent State ticket.

David M. Torrey, a banker and money broker at 147 Nassau Street, whose office has been closed since Thursday afternoon, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Laux, without preferences.

David Leventritt, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice, made an answer yesterday to a charge that his law firm had made gross mistakes in a legal case twenty-five years ago.

The Democrats were arranging yesterday for an active campaign, and Justice Van Wyck's speaking tour had been partially made up. His next speech will be in Buffalo next Saturday. Tammany has begun preparations for its first mass meeting on Tuesday.

Page 3.

The Seventh Infantry, the last regiment at Camp Wikoff, left yesterday for forts in the Department of the Lakes.

Harry A. Page was yesterday acquitted at Wantagh, L. I., on a charge of brutally killing a hackman's horse. Mr. Page found the animal dying by a roadside and dispatched it.

A man was shot and perhaps mortally wounded at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue yesterday as a result. It is supposed, of a strike of marble cutters.

The men of the Two Hundred and First New York Regiment are in a state of semi-mutiny, it is said. They complain that they are not properly fed.

Robert Baldwin, brother of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, was brought to a Brooklyn hospital yesterday from Camp Wikoff, ill with typhoid fever.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, testifying yesterday before the War Investigating Commission, declined to criticise his superior officers, and said he had been misrepresented by the press.

Dr. Julius Rudisch of 33 East Sixty-third Street, his wife, and her sister, who made many trips to Camp Wikoff during last month, condemn in strong terms the treatment the soldiers received and the mismanagement of the camp in general.

National Guard officers are alarmed at the muster-out orders from Albany, and last night some of them met to decide upon a plan of action to avert what they claim will be a complete disintegration of the National Guard if the present orders are carried out.

In a quarrel growing out of a dispute over labor unionism David Mahoney, a carpenter of Brooklyn, hacked James Briscoe, a painter of the same place, badly with a rip saw that Briscoe now lies probably dying at his home. He has a terrible cut in his face just below the eyes, and the artery of one of his wrists is severed.

Page 4.

Brig. Gen. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, supervised the shooting at Creedmoor yesterday.

Results of National League baseball games yesterday: Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 2. Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 4.

The following were the winners at Morris Park yesterday: Swiftmas and Kinnikinic, dead heat; Strangest, Sailor King, Golden Days, Scotch Plaid, and Lady Lindsey.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Golf Club and Miss Maude K. Wetmore of the Newport Golf Club will meet to-day on the Ardsley links in the final round for the women's championship of the United States. In the semi-final round yesterday the defeated contestants were Miss Carol Eidlitz of the Ardsley Club and Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia.

Page 5.

The will of John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not known.

The Chinese trade reports for 1897 show that American imports into that country continue to increase while those of other nations are falling off.

The debate on the question of church unity was resumed by the House of Deputies at the Episcopal Council, in Washington yesterday. A resolution was also submitted by Spencer Trask that Congress be urged to establish uniform marriage and divorce laws throughout the United States.

President McKinley arrived in St. Louis yesterday and received an enthusiastic greeting. He delivered two speeches in the course of the day, one at the Merchants' Exchange in the afternoon, and the other at the Coliseum, in the Exposition Building, at night. At 11 o'clock he left for Terre Haute, Ind., the next stopping place.

Page 6.

Yesterday's joint session of the Peace Commissions in Paris was spent in considering the Cuban debt question. Among the possible offsets to Spain's claims is a demand by the United States for compensation for the destruction of the Maine. The demands of the United States have caused great concern in Madrid.

Page 7.

Elizabeth Piera, a Hungarian immigrant girl, will probably be returned to her home as one likely to become a public charge. She refused yesterday an offer of housework at $10 a month, saying the standard wage rate here was $18.

Page 9.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has returned from an unofficial inspection of the Lake Shore Railroad system.

Charges of violation of the Inter-State Commerce Act by the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Southwestern Railway Companies are being investigated.

It is reported that New York capitalists have acquired the entire properties of the Victor Coal and Coke Company, in Southern Colorado, valued at several millions of dollars.

Page 10.

Lieut. Pullen, naval officer attached to the transport Resolute, died Thursday of yellow fever.

County Treasurer Phipps of Queens County is defendant in a friendly suit brought by the Queens County Board of Supervisors to determine whether the County Treasurer has the power to withhold funds when ordered by the Supervisors to turn them over.

Page 12.

Alfred E. Ives, Principal of Public School No. 35, Brooklyn, has been sued for $5,000 damages for beating a pupil.

John R. Keim, jeweler at 1,128 Broadway, has sued Lippman Tannenbaum, a dealer in gems, at 52 Nassau Street, for $10,000 for defamation of character.

Justice Gaynor yesterday granted permission to Frank and John G. Jenkins, Jr., to begin action against the John Good Cordage and Machine Company to foreclose a mortgage of $300,000.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, issued subpoenas for the appearance of Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell of the Standard Oil Company before the Ohio investigators.

The Board of Docks and Ferries received from the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company a report of the last season's traffic, in which it was said that no flour had been carried by the Erie Canal.

District Attorney Marean of Kings has refused to bring any criminal action against the men charged by Controller Coler with fraud in the purchase of Forest Hill Park land. He says the evidence doesn't warrant it.

Warrants have been issued at Virden, Ill., charging Messrs. Loucks, Lukens, and Yorke, the mine officials, with murder. At Pana the militia commander has called upon miners to assist him in preventing the disembarkation of imported negroes.

Mayor Van Wyck was not pleased with the estimates of the free circulating libraries submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and took several opportunities to express his views on the way in which those institutions are conducted.

Lawyer Daniel Noble yesterday applied to Justice Garretson for an order to punish Fire Commissioner Scannell for contempt of court for not appointing W. H. Delehanty, ex-Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department, Deputy Chief for the Borough of Queens.

At the Indian conference at Lake Mohonk yesterday a platform was adopted which, after reviewing the progress made in dealing with the Indians, called upon Congress to abolish the bureau at Washington, expedite the dissolution of the reservations and the allotment of the land in severalty, and to give Indians everywhere the right to appeal to the courts.

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LOOKS FOR WAR IN THE EAST.

Admiral Gherardi, in Boston, Says We Shall Have to Fight Shoulder to Shoulder with England.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Massachusetts Reform Club met to-night to discuss the troubles of the army, and before it adjourned it decided to hold an investigation on its own account for the benefit of the board now in session at Washington.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, who spoke for the navy, created much surprise by declaring that the Nation is not yet out of war, and that England and the United States would unite in war in the East. After speaking of the troubles of the army, he said:

"Lack of attention on the part of the people regarding the needs and unpreparedness in the army system was the cause of the present trouble. Congress has not done as it should have done. The regular army should be increased. We are not yet out of war, and we will need a thoroughly equipped and efficient land and naval force. We are going to dabble in the East, and you'll have to fight shoulder to shoulder and ship to ship with England on this Chinese question. There will be an offensive and defensive alliance there. I wish to God we would keep out of the Philippines."

Col. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, followed, saying:

"The trouble in the army is due not to too much Algerism, but to too much civilianism. Negligence of Congress is the prime factor."

Gen. H. Stevens and others advocated reform in the militia system.

NEW DEFENSES FOR CANADA.

Cities of Montreal and Quebec to be Well Fortified.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—It is announced today that Montreal and Quebec are to be thoroughly fortified as part of the scheme for the defense of Canada. Col. Dalton, Chief of the Imperial Defense Commission, is in Montreal completing plans for the fortifications of the cities.

The plans for the protection of Quebec have already been adopted, and work is in progress. The most modern kind of heavy guns is to be mounted on the new forts.

TO RAISE A BIG BRIDGE.

New York and Ottawa Spans Across the St. Lawrence River.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The contract for the removal of the spans of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Bridge, in the South Channel of the St. Lawrence River, the collapse of which on Sept. 6 resulted in the death of some thirty laborers, has been awarded to the Collins Bay Rafting and Towing Company.

The central span, which weighs 360,000 pounds, is to be raised bodily by pontoons. Steel shields are being put down to protect the divers from being swept away by the swift current. The rebuilding of the pier is to be commenced at once, and must be completed above the water line before Winter sets in.

THREE MEN RESCUED AT SEA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 14.—The schooner Viva has rescued from almost certain death Harry Thompson, Frank Johnston, and John Christensen, who were attempting to sail from St. Michael to San Francisco in a boat only twenty-eight feet long.

They had come from Lake Bennett down the Yukon, had safely crossed Bering Sea to Unalaska, and were on their way south when a severe gale sprung up, and their frail craft would doubtless have foundered had it not been seen and saved by the Viva on Sept. 2.

SECRETARY GAGE ANSWERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Gage to-day filed his answer in the suit brought by George B. Wightman of New York against him, as Secretary of the Treasury, and the Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York, to enjoin the issuance of any bonds of the $200,000,000 3 per cent. popular war loan to others than the individuals named in Wightman's bid, which covered the entire loan.

The answer avers that many of the signatures given were either forged or fictitious; that notices sent to the addresses given were returned undelivered; that the subscriptions were therefore not in good faith, but were procured by or for the complainants for a money consideration, and that the department accordingly canceled them.

The case was argued in the District Equity Court to-day, and Justice Cox will announce his decision later. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle is one of the counsel for the complainant.

Chicago Savings Bank Litigation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The Globe Savings Bank case is in the hands of the court for final settlement. The principal point at stake is the retention by the receiver of the assets of the bank for the depositors. The University of Illinois asks for the return of $18,000 worth of college bonds.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

ATLANTIC LINER MOHEGAN LOST

Wrecked Off the Lizard on Her Way to New York.

PROBABLY 169 DROWNED

Only 31 Saved Out of 50 Passengers and a Crew of 150.

LIFE SAVERS AT WORK

Several Persons Washed from Boats and Bodies of Others Dashed Ashore by the Waves.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, which left London for New York yesterday with 50 passengers and a crew numbering 150, is ashore off the Lizard, between The Manacles and The Lowlands. It is thought that there has been a great loss of life.

According to a dispatch just received from Falmouth, out of the 200 persons constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegan, only thirty-one have been saved.

A coast-guard message reports that the passengers are "drowning like rats."

Another account says: "Bodies are washing ashore, one being of a lady, lashed to a plank, with both legs severed."

Lifeboats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the lifeboat to the shore.

The boat landed nearly thirty of the Mohegan's passengers and returned for more. One lady died after she was brought ashore. Another lifeboat saved six persons.

Particulars as to the disaster are difficult to obtain. It appears that when the Mohegan struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high.

A dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered and was probably blown ashore by the heavy east wind after her machinery was disabled. All the Falmouth tugs went out, but none was able to approach the vessel.

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous, and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lightship placed there, but it failed.

The Mohegan, as the Cleopatra, was the last addition to the fleet of passenger and freight steamships built by the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line for its newly inaugurated passenger service between London and New York. She was built at Hull, and made her maiden trip here last Summer. In fact, her present trip would have been only her second westward voyage.

Shortly afterward the Atlantic Transport Line, which had sold the Massachusetts, Michigan, Mohawk, and sister ships to the Government for transport service, bought out the Wilsons' new fleet. The sum of $5,000,000 was paid for the Cleopatra, Winifreda, Alexandra, Boadicea, and Victoria, the terms providing also that the Wilsons should not operate a rival line between New York and London for seven years. Though built at various yards, these vessels are all of about the same size and character. The Cleopatra became the Mohegan, the Winifreda is the Mesaba, sailing to-day from this port; the Victoria has become the Manitou, the Boadicea the Marquette, and the Alexandra the Manemonee, the names of all vessels of the Atlantic Transport Line commencing with "M."

The Mohegan was 480 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 36 feet deep, with a carrying capacity of 8,500 tons dead weight, and of 15,500 tons measurement. She had stalls for 700 cattle, with an improved system of sanitation rendering the cattle carrying quite free from annoyance to passengers. Accommodation for passengers was provided by an amidship superstructure in which there were staterooms for 125 first cabin passengers, no second cabin or steerage passengers being carried.

Lizard Head, near which the Mohegan was wrecked, is a bold headland on the southern coast of Cornwall, and is the southernmost point of England. Its longitude is 5 degrees 12 minutes west. The lighthouse situated there is visible for twenty-one miles, its altitude being 186 feet. The coast from the Lizard northeast to Manacle Point, a distance of more than ten miles by water, is a particularly dangerous menace to navigation.

The Mohegan was a single-screw steamer, and made about 14 knots an hour. The distance to the Lizard is about 375 miles, and she had therefore been out probably a little over twenty-four hours when she struck on the rock.

The Mohegan was in command of Capt. Richard Griffith, formerly of the steamship Manitoba.

The only person who was at the company's pier, at the foot of King Street, North River, last night was the receiving clerk.

The names of the passengers who sailed on the Mohegan were not yet known, he said, at the offices here.

He said that the only persons he knew aboard the steamer were Chief Officer Couch and Purser Fennington.

They and the Captain lived in London. No news was received by the company last night in regard to the disaster.

FRANK COLLIER'S MALADY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The radiagraph of Frank Collier's cranium shows two dark spots on the left frontal region at the point where he was hit by the bludgeon years ago. Medical opinion is divided as to the indications of the radiagraph. Dr. E. C. Fortner, County Physician, who has agreed to assist Dr. T. A. Davis in the trephining of the lawyer's skull, is satisfied that the indication is that of a hardened substance on the inner side of the skull, which may be exerting a pressure upon the brain.

Dr. Fred C. Schaffer, who examined the radiagraph with Dr. Fortner, is of the opinion that there is a hardened condition under the place where Collier was struck, and says he would not hesitate to perform the operation. Dr. Davis is out of the city. Dr. John B. Murphy insists that the shadowy spots on the radiagraph are too faint to indicate anything out of the ordinary.

Prof. W. C. Fuchs, who took the negative, and who has made scores of radiagraphs of skulls, says there is a marked difference from other skulls. In all of his other negatives there is a well-defined band of even coloring under the line of the bony profile of the top of the skull. He gives his opinion that the two shadows are the result of a more dense connection of skull and the brain at the region indicated.

Mr. Collier insists upon the operation, and if Dr. Davis reaches the same conclusion as his colleagues, it will be performed.

TO EXTRADITE MRS. HITCHENS.

Lexington (Ky.) Authorities Accuse Her of Stealing $1,500 from Bookmaker Frank Herdic.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens, about thirty-two years old and beautiful, is to be brought back from New York to Lexington to answer a charge of grand larceny. She is accused of stealing $1,500 from the well-known pool seller, Frank Herdic.

Mrs. Hitchens came here from Glenns Falls, N. Y., to attend the trotting races. Her husband is John S. Hitchens of Glenns Falls. Herdic met her at the races on one of the Grand Circuit tracks. They stopped at the Clarendon Hotel, and Monday night, after the Transylvania race had been decided, Herdic went to his room quite sick with a cold. Mrs. Hitchens nursed him through the night, applying hot cloths to his chest and using other simple remedies to break a cold.

About 4 o'clock Herdic fell asleep and did not awake until rather late. He met Mrs. Hitchens at the breakfast table and she told him she had to go to New York on important business and would leave on the 11 o'clock train. She went to the Phoenix Hotel, where she had first stopped on coming to town, and requested that her mail be forwarded to the Grenoble Hotel, New York City. This fact led to her arrest in New York, for when Herdic discovered his loss he notified the authorities and they found the address the woman had left and wired the New York police to arrest her.

Sheriff Bosworth, armed with the proper papers, left for New York to-night to bring her back. He expects to have a hot legal fight, he says.

Herdic had the money in a five-hundred-dollar and a one-thousand-dollar bill in his inside vest pocket.

The dull routine of the Centre Street Police Court was relieved yesterday morning by the appearance in the procession of prisoners of a woman who was not only handsome in face and figure, but faultlessly gowned, and wearing a wealth of jewels. Plain theft was the charge against her, however, and horses and champagne are said to have caused her trouble.

Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens was arrested on Thursday evening at the Hotel Grenoble, at 886 Seventh Avenue, soon after her arrival from Lexington, Ky. A dispatch received at Police Headquarters from the Chief of Police of Lexington stated that the woman had stolen $1,500 from a man in Lexington. The woman, who is about thirty years old, tall and graceful, a decided brunette, with refined manners, submitted to arrest with much dignity. She denied the charge and expressed her willingness to go back to Lexington without requisition papers. About $165 was found on her. She was committed to the Tombs for forty-eight hours by Magistrate Pool yesterday to await further information from Kentucky.

Mrs. Hitchens was represented by Lawyer Hal Bell, who told all that is known of her here. She is a New York woman, married to a respectable man, but has for years indulged a passion for horse racing and has traveled all over the country attending race meets. She was one of a gay party invited to attend the Lexington meeting, and while there she attracted the attention of two prominent Lexington citizens designated by the discreet attorney as "Frank" and "Bob." It is explained that up to last Wednesday at least "Frank" owed "Bob" $4,000. "Bob" thought "Frank" was making too rapid progress into the good graces of the young woman and, in a fit of jealousy, threatened to force the payment of his $4,000.

The race meeting closed last week, and on Tuesday evening Mrs. Hitchens met "Frank" and confided to him that the races had been disastrous to her, and asked for aid to get back to New York. "Frank," over a bottle of wine, tendered her a five-hundred-dollar bill. At the same time he handled very carelessly a one-thousand-dollar bill. On the following morning Mrs. Hitchens went to see "Bob," promising to try and induce him not to be too hard on "Frank" in the matter of the $4,000 debt. She then took the train for this city, and went to pay a visit to a woman friend at the Hotel Grenoble, where she was arrested.

Mrs. Hitchens denies taking the one-thousand-dollar bill, and advances the theory that after her departure "Bob" pressed his friend for the four-thousand-dollar debt, and "Frank," in desperation, told him that she had taken his money. Before the case comes up the woman with her attorney will accompany detectives to the Hotel Grenoble, where her baggage will be searched for the missing one-thousand-dollar bill.

HEARING IN THE MAXIM CASE.

Bigamy Charge Abandoned — Divorce Suit Now Instituted by the Inventor's Alleged Wife.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 14.—The examination of Hiram S. Maxim, the gun inventor, on a charge of abandonment was adjourned to-day to Oct. 21, after Helen Leighton or Nellie Malcolm, who claims to be Mr. Maxim's wife, had related in detail the story of her meeting with him, of their alleged marriage in a house near the Grand Central Station by a man whom she did not know, of his stealing her marriage certificate, of the birth of their child, and of his subsequent desertion of her in Paris. She testified that she lived with Mr. Maxim as his wife for three years, and he introduced her to his relatives as his wife.

The witness was cross-examined by Bartow S. Weeks, who, with George Gordon Battle of New York and Frank B. Lown of this city, appeared for the defendant. The cross-examination brought out the fact that for the past fifteen years the woman lived in houses of questionable repute in Philadelphia, Troy, Albany; Hudson, Poughkeepsie, and Bridgeport, as housekeeper or servant. In answer to Mr. Weeks, the witness admitted that when her child was born eighteen years ago, in Brooklyn, it was christened by her maiden name of Leighton.

It was announced that the charge of bigamy will not be pressed because the plaintiff has found out that Mr. Maxim was not married to another woman at the time Helen Leighton claims he married her.

During the afternoon Mr. Maxim was served with papers in divorce proceedings instituted by his alleged wife.

DIED ON STEAMSHIP PIER.

B. Dobschutz, thirty-five years old, a grocer of 320 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, died last night on the Hamburg-American Line pier in Hoboken shortly after returning from Europe on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck.

He went to Germany several months ago for his health. Upon arriving in Hoboken last night his condition grew worse and he died before a physician could be summoned. Death was due to consumption.

MAY BUY BRITISH STEAMERS.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 14.—It is stated on good authority that the Northern Pacific Steamship Company is arranging to put under the American flag six British steamers which it is operating to China and Japan from this city.

These steamers include the transport Arizona, which was sold to the Government last July; the Tacoma, Olympia, Columbia, and Argyle. It is believed that the Arizona will be transferred back to the Northern Pacific at Hongkong when the Government no longer needs her.

PLOT TO MURDER EMPEROR WILLIAM

Italian Anarchists Intended to Kill Him in Palestine.

CONSPIRATORS' BOMBS FOUND

Nine Arrests Made in Alexandria, Where the Plan Was Discovered.

The Khedive's Palace at Cairo First Selected as the Scene of the Intended Assassination.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 14.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian Anarchists since last evening, and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Saviour at Jerusalem.

The first person to be arrested was a café keeper, a well-known Anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire-wound bombs of great strength, full of bullets. This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian Consul General at Cairo that two Anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the arrested café keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing to-day from Alexandria for Port Said and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the Anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abidin at Cairo while Emperor William and the Khedive were there. When the Kaiser decided not to visit Egypt the Anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

The liveliest satisfaction is felt over the captures, and the German Consulate has expressed its warmest thanks.

The two Cairo Anarchists who left for Port Said have not yet been arrested.

FATALLY HURT BY TROLLEY CAR

Rev. D. J. Freas Stepped on Track Out of the Way of a Bicyclist.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Rev. Daniel J. Freas, City Missionary, was struck by a trolley car to-night and suffered concussion of the brain, which will result in his death.

He was stepping out of the way of a bicyclist, when he got in front of the car. He is eighty-one years old, and for years has devoted his time to collecting and distributing alms to the poor.

SMALLPOX AT McLEAN.

Epidemic in a New York Village—Fourteen Cases Found.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—After a thorough investigation by members of the Ithaca Board of Health, by physicians of McLean, and by the State Board of Health, the conclusion was reached late to-night that the epidemic which has been prevailing in that village for about two weeks is genuine smallpox.

McLean is about twelve miles east of Ithaca, and it is feared that many people here have been exposed. The physicians who investigated the matter to-day found fourteen cases already developed, and it is said that two of the patients are school teachers. The disease was first diagnosed as a skin affection. The authorities have taken severe measures to suppress it, and the whole town may be quarantined to-morrow.

JOINED HER DEAD HUSBAND.

Aged Dutchess County Couple Not Long Separated by the Grave.

FISHKILL LANDING, Oct. 14.—After more than fifty years of wedded life, in which they were but seldom apart, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Woodin of Poughquag, a small settlement in Dutchess County, were separated last Monday by the death of Mr. Woodin. But that separation lasted only a short time. At the hour Mr. Woodin was being lowered into his grave his wife died.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodin came here about two weeks ago to pay a visit to Dr. Doughty, whose wife was their daughter. Mr. Woodin was taken sick a few days after his arrival, and on Monday died. His remains were taken to their home at Poughquag. Yesterday the burial took place, but Mrs. Woodin did not attend. She was taken ill and died at about the hour he was being buried. Mr. Woodin was eighty-three years old and his wife eighty-two.

WANTED TO BORROW THE NAVY.

Threatening Letter to the President on a Supposed Crazy Man.

Policeman O'Leary of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock noticed a man digging with a barrel stave in St. Mary's Park, Morrisania. O'Leary called another policeman, and they went up to the man and asked him what he was doing. He made no answer, and when they searched him they found all of his pockets filled with grass. They took him to the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station. On him was found the following letter:

To William B. McKinley, United States President.

Esteemed Sir: I had the honor four years ago to make a request of you for assistance for the recouping of the Holy Sepulchre. The only thing I needed was the loan of the United States Navy. As I did not receive any answer, I write this, which will be the last. Unless you loan me the United States Navy and one thousand millions of dollars I will blow up your home and kill every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The letter was unsigned. In his pockets was found a package of papers cut from newspapers in the shape of bank bills. Each one had marked on it a value ranging from $1,000 to $50,000,000. After some persuasion he said his name was Smith Barth, and that he had no home. He also said he was Bismarck, and lived in Berlin. He gave Policeman O'Leary a bill marked $500,000, and another policeman $10,000, but refused to give the Sergeant anything. He was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court and sent to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity.

GOT THEIR TRUNKS MIXED.

Gorgeously Attired Italian Laborer Accused of Larceny in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A grizzled, wrinkled Italian street laborer, on whose face dirt and a straggling growth of beard struggled for supremacy, appeared in Justice Martin's court this morning, dressed in a wonderful outfit. He wore a tailor-made English stripe suit of the latest cut, a red shirt, a high collar, a gorgeous necktie, golf shoes, and a little low-crowned hat.

It was on Sept. 13 that Michael Sylvester and his trunk, the size of a nickel-in-the-slot machine, and L. S. Dow, with his well-filled Saratoga, arrived in Chicago on the same train from New York. Sylvester had come looking for work. Dow was here to see the town and had brought in his big trunk enough clothing to set up a small furnishing establishment. The Italian gave the check for his luggage to an expressman and ordered his little trunk with a yellow strap about it delivered to a house on West Eighteenth Street. By a mistake of a baggageman at the Polk Street station the expressman received Dow's baggage.

When the Italian opened the big trunk that came to him he found therein more and finer clothes than he had ever dreamed of. But when Dow went after his baggage he found nothing he could claim but a zinc-covered box containing a couple of pairs of overalls, a pair of shoes, and two shirts. When Sylvester appeared at the sewer to begin work the next morning, he wore a pair of carefully creased gray trousers, a dress coat, white shirt, patent leather shoes, and a golf cap. And in some such outfit he has worked ever since.

Dow complained of his loss to the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, which has spent over $100 in trying to locate the missing trunk. A few days ago Sylvester was found. He was brought before Justice Martin this morning, charged with larceny. But the Justice decided it was not a case of larceny, and continued the case for ten days, advising Dow, the Italian, and the railroad company to fix the matter up among themselves.

ANOTHER MARLBOROUGH SON.

Second Child Born to the Duke and His American Wife, Formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, gave birth to a son yesterday. Mother and child are doing well, according to the latest reports from the attending physicians.

This is the second son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the first having been born on Sept. 18, 1897. He was baptized John Albert Edward William, and took his father's second title, the Marquis of Blandford.

FOUR HUNDRED SICK SOLDIERS.

Typhoid, Malaria, and Other Diseases Raging on Sullivan's Island — Troops Not Well Cared For.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14. — Typhoid and malaria among the enlisted men stationed at Sullivan's Island is causing the commandant, Col. Rawles, much concern. At present 400 men are confined to quarters. The mortality has been light up to date, though the death roll may be considerably swelled unless there is an improvement in the conditions, particularly a cessation of rain.

Regarding the sickness, Col. Rawles said: "I acknowledge there has been a great deal of sickness at this post, but I could not really give an estimate of the fever patients. At present three-fourths of the garrison are confined to the headquarters. Some are fever patients, and besides these there are quite a number with other ailments. Fever, both typhoid and malarial, has caused much of the trouble, and it is entirely due to the great amount of rain-water that has remained for days on the surface. I have done everything to keep the temporary barracks well drained, and only recently had a large cistern built.

"The old building called the Moultrie House, which I believe was a hotel, is the pest hole of the island. Out of six hundred and odd men quartered on the island I am forced to put eighty men in this place. Every sanitary precaution has been taken to guard against fever, but it seems to do no good."

Col. Rawles thinks that if he had regular barracks built there would be no troubles of this kind.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—Regarding the prevalence of typhoid and malarial fever at Sullivan's Island, Charleston, Lieut. Col. W. P. Hall, Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf, said to-day:

"This is the first I have heard of any great amount of sickness at Sullivan's Island. There was a requisition some time ago for better quarters, and the Winter tents are being constructed now as rapidly as possible. This will give the men floored tents, and make them very comfortable."

SAYS HE KILLED DAISY SMITH.

Edward Krissinger Confesses to the Murder at Selin's Grove, Penn.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 14.—The mystery surrounding the murder on last Monday of sixteen-year-old Daisy Smith, whose body was found near her home at Selin's Grove by her father, riddled with shot and with a gaping knife wound in her neck, was cleared to-day by the confession of Edward Krissinger, who was arrested on suspicion soon after the discovery of the body.

Krissinger says that the girl had jilted him, and that he lay in wait for her, armed with a shotgun and a knife. After shooting her he cut her throat three times with a knife. He then hid the knife and, returning home, washed the blood from his clothes.

FORMER EDITOR A FUGITIVE.

Charles T. Ralston of North Adams, Mass., Charged with Forgery.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 14.—Charles T. Ralston, one of the best-known newspaper men in this part of the State, formerly editor of The Hoosac Valley News, and for two years past the private secretary of ex-Mayor Houghton, is a fugitive from justice, charged with the forgery of the names of Mr. Houghton and F. E. Swift, proprietor of the Wilson House, to a promissory note for $1,800.

Ralston presented the note at the Hoosac Savings Bank, but did not obtain the money. Treasurer Richmond was rendered suspicious by Mr. Ralston's manner and put off paying the money on the note until he had confirmed the genuineness of the signatures. As soon as Ralston realized that his scheme had fallen through he left the city, and was last heard from at Troy, N. Y., but the Troy police were unable to locate him there to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The Lake Michigan storm moved eastward, and was central last evening near New York City. Much cooler and clearing weather has followed the passage of this storm, the fall in temperature in the last twenty-four hours ranging from 10 degrees to 20 degrees from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania southward over Northern Georgia. The temperature has risen between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains under the influence of southerly winds in the advance of a low barometer in the extreme Northwest. During to-day showers will be followed by clearing and cool weather in New York and New England, and brisk to high northeasterly, shifting to northerly, winds will prevail on the New England Coast. The northwest storm will move southeastward, attended by rain and warmer weather in the Middle and Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Western lake region, and by easterly gales over Lake Superior to-day and southeasterly gales over Lake Michigan by to-night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	57	54	55
6 A. M.	54	54	57
9 A. M.	59	58	62
12 M.	64	60	66
4 P. M.	62	59	62
6 P. M.	60	58	60
9 P. M.	59	57	59
12 P. M.	58	56	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	57
Corresponding date, 1897	59
Corresponding date last twenty years	55

The maximum temperature yesterday was 61 degrees, at noon, and the minimum 53 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

TROY SLIGHTS ROOSEVELT

The Republican Candidate Gets a Poor Reception at the Home of Gov. Black.

HIS SPEECH NOT DELIVERED

The Colonel Declined to Address a Slim Crowd at the Fair Grounds and Hastened Away — Meeting with the Governor.

TROY, Oct. 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt visited the Rensselaer County Fair in this city to-day, but, owing to some misunderstanding, only a small proportion of the slim crowd in attendance knew that he was to be there, and the greeting which he received was far different from what the Colonel of th Rough Riders and Republican nominee for Governor might have expected.

Col. Roosevelt arrived here from Albany about noon on a special trolley car. After a brief stop at the house of the Troy Club, where about 150 persons greeted him, two special cars started for the Fair Grounds at 12:15. There were few decorations along the route, as scarcely anybody knew that the Colonel was expected here. The blowing of the whistle of the Commercial Knitting Mill was the only salute to the distinguished visitor. Accompanying Col. Roosevelt were District Attorney Youngs of Queens County and several New York newspaper men, together with a committee of about twenty citizens of Troy, headed by John

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sponse of the Campaign Committee to the Governor's invitation for him to speak at that city.

SIGNS OF REPUBLICAN ALARM.

Managers Disturbed by Apparent Apathy Up the State.

For the first time since the campaign began the Republican managers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday displayed evidences of a feeling approaching alarm.

Since the nomination of Col. Roosevelt at Saratoga and up to yesterday the managers of his campaign had manifested perfect confidence in his election. The change was apparently traceable to two causes. One was the reports of apathy among the rank and file of the party up the State, brought by the leaders from the interior who attended the conference in Chairman Odell's room on Thursday night. The other was the coolness of the reception accorded Col. Roosevelt at Troy yesterday, reports of which quickly found their way to State Headquarters.

It was reported by the Republicans about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening that the trip to Troy had proved a tactical mistake, and there was a general tendency to charge that somebody had blundered. Chairman Odell said that the State Committee simply had been deceived by the people in charge of the Rensselaer Fair, who had represented that there would be 20,000 people there yesterday, and who had urged that Col. Roosevelt be sent up to address them. On the basis of this representation Col. Roosevelt had gone to Troy. There was no disguise by the Republican managers of their disgust that less than 500 people were attending the fair when Col. Roosevelt arrived there.

District Attorney W. J. Youngs of Queens, who accompanied Col. Roosevelt to Troy, was at the Fifth Avenue last night. He said that the blame for the error involved in having Col. Roosevelt go all the way to Troy to address a crowd of 500 lay with Chairman John Knickerbocker of the Fair Association. The schedule of trains was such, he said, that they could not have lingered longer in Troy and gotten back here in time for Col. Roosevelt to keep his engagement to address the colored meeting at Lenox Lyceum in the evening.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME

How He Will Spend His Time Between Now and Election Day.

Col. Roosevelt's time between now and election day will be divided between the city and the State outside the city as follows:

Oct. 16-19—Up the State, at Glens Falls and Ogdensburg, with stops between.

Oct. 19, (evening)—At the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn.

Oct. 20, (evening)—At Durland's Riding Academy and at the Central Opera House.

Oct. 21-31—On a general tour of the State, with meetings at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and other large towns, and short stops between.

Nov. 1 and 2—In New York City.

Nov. 3, (evening)—At Albany.

Nov. 4-7—In New York City.

This general programme was given out at Republican State headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, and, in accordance therewith, the State and local speakers' bureaus went to work to plan to utilize the time as completely as possible. The arrangement gives the County Committee just seven days of the Gubernatorial candidate's pre-election period, and into that President Quigg hopes to have him pack at least ten or twelve speeches.

No details of the Colonel's State tour have been completed beyond next week, when, after his three days' trip up the State and his appearances in Brooklyn and this city, he will go to Poughkeepsie on Friday night and to Gloversville and Johnstown on Saturday.

Stirred by the complaints of delay in beginning the campaign up the State, the managers at the Fifth Avenue took on a sudden burst of speed yesterday, and much was accomplished toward getting the oratorical machinery in motion. The distribution of campaign literature was also begun in earnest, big bundles of copies of the Republican text book, issued by the Congressional Committee, being sent out, with stocks of copies of the set speeches delivered by Congressman Payne and Senator White at the Saratoga Convention, the State platform, and labor leaflets.

Arrangements for 132 meetings to be held in the State outside of New York City during next week, and the early part of the week following were completed yesterday by Chief Gleason of the Republican Speakers' Bureau. Judge I. W. Lansing of Nebraska will speak at six of these meetings, M. Linn Bruce at nine, Charles D. Baker at six, Congressman Sereno E. Payne at five, J. Stoat Fassett at one, Col. P. B. White of Syracuse at six, Judge H. B. Fullerton at six, J. L. Burnett of Onondaga at nine, J. M. Callahan of Schenectady at five, George B. Curtis of Binghamton at nine, C. W. Fordham of Bay Shore at six, Prof. T. H. Roberts of Brooklyn at six, E. E. Seymour of Mechanicville at six, Daniel E. Ainsworth of Oswego at three, Senator Horace White of Syracuse at two, Senator Stranahan at two, Anson S. Wood of Walcott at six, J. B. Jones of Wellesville at four, and E. R. Gunley of Florida at three.

Mr. Gleason reported yesterday that already a score or more speakers of prominence are at work up the State, and that from fifty to seventy-five meetings are held every night above the Harlem. He says that the oratorical record promises to be broken in this campaign, and that he already has an unprecedentedly large list of talent to supply meetings in every section of the State. So far the only speakers of National note whom the committee has secured positively are Senators Foraker and Lodge. Speaker Reed is expected to make several speeches in the State, but he has not definitely promised to do so. Yesterday the committee gave out the following letter received from ex-President Harrison:

Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

Hon. William Barnes, Jr.:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 7th inst. inviting me to make some speeches in the New York campaign for Col. Roosevelt and his associates on the ticket. I regret to say that it will be absolutely impossible for me to comply with this request. I am engaged with my associate counsel in preparing an important brief and we have only a few weeks to complete it. I have been compelled to decline every suggestion to do any other work or to make speeches until this work is accomplished. If circumstances were otherwise it would give me great pleasure to make any contribution I could to the success of Col. Roosevelt, whose gallantry in war and whose integrity in civil office have commended him so highly to all who know him. Very truly yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Senator Platt returned to the city last evening from Owego, where he had been attending to the affairs of the Tioga bank. He and Chairman Odell held a long conference on the developments of the day.

Congressman Quigg's Headquarters.

Lemuel E. Quigg yesterday opened headquarters for his campaign for re-election to Congress from the Fourteenth District in Rooms 429 and 430 in the Metropolitan Life Building, 1 Madison Avenue. From now on meetings will be held nightly in every election precinct of the district, and on next Thursday, Oct. 20, Col. Roosevelt will make two speeches in the district, one at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixtieth Street and Central Park, and later the same evening at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

Mass Meeting for Daly and Cohen.

There will be a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening to discuss the political independence of the courts and to move for the re-election of Justices Joseph H. Daly and William N. Cohen.

ROOSEVELT TO COLORED MEN

He Addresses a Small Audience in the Lenox Lyceum.

DID NOT DISCUSS CAMPAIGN

He Tells of Colored Troops at Santiago and of His Civil Service Experiences.

What the official programme called an "Afro-American mass meeting to ratify the nominations of the Saratoga Convention" was held in the Lenox Lyceum last night. Col. Roosevelt came down from Troy yesterday afternoon to address the meeting. He spoke for nearly half an hour about the bravery of the Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry at San Juan and Las Guasimas, and assured his hearers that during his term as Civil Service Commissioner he had been instrumental in having more colored men and women appointed to office in the Government service than had any other incumbent of that office. His address contained no mention of political issues, State or National. He did not use the terms Republican or Democrat. His every reference to the colored troops was rapturously cheered.

The Lenox Lyceum is capable of seating about 3,000 persons. On the stage, which was handsomely decorated with flags and palms, were about 200 chairs for the Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and guests. There was a speaker's stand gayly decorated with the National colors, and over the stage was a large picture of Col. Roosevelt in his Rough Rider uniform, all of which had been furnished by the Republican County Committee, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Many policemen were on hand to take care of the crowd. At 8 o'clock, the hour advertised for the meeting to begin, there were forty persons of both sexes and colors in the hall. The lights had not yet been fully turned on, and the audience sat silently in semi-darkness. At 8:45 there were 170 men and women scattered through the hall, and these showed their impatience by stamping and shouting for the meeting to begin.

Five minutes later the following gentlemen, who were set down on the programme as speakers, came in and were cheered. They took seats on the platform. The forty-five Vice Presidents and Secretaries mentioned in the programme did not appear. Those on the platform were Col. W. A. Pledger of Atlanta, Ga.; Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; J. C. Dancy of Wilmington, N. C.; Charles W. Anderson of Manhattan, W. R. Lawton of Brooklyn, the Rev. F. M. Jacobs, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Fleet Street, Brooklyn; the Rev. J. M. Henderson, pastor of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Manhattan, and Bishop J. T. Derrick.

Meanwhile a band in the gallery had played a wide variety of airs. It was just 9 o'clock when Chairman T. Thomas Fortune came forward. He got as far as "Ladies and Gentlemen" when there came a roar of applause from the audience, and Col. Roosevelt entered from the rear of the stage and slipped into a seat. It was impossible for him to escape attention, and at sight of him the crowd made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numerical strength. A half dozen Rough Riders in uniform in the audience cheered lustily as Mr. Fortune introduced the Colonel.

"When the troops at San Juan charged up the hill," said Mr. Fortune, "they were supported on the right and left by the Ninth and Tenth black regiments. If the Rough Riders carried the day it was on account of the sustenation given them by these black arms, and when the polls close on Nov. 8 I want it known that the blacks have further supported the Rough Riders' leader. Ladies and gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing to you Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the brightest ornament in the diadem of Republicanism."

As Col. Roosevelt came forward he was met with all the concentrated applause that 170 men and women could produce. Time and again they cheered and hurrahed for "Teddy," and when Col. Roosevelt could finally be heard, he said:

"I want to touch upon just two points to-night, and these two concern my relations with my fellow-citizens who are colored in civil and military life. Now, in the first place, as you know, whatever of merit my words have comes from the fact that I always make them good. [Applause.] I'll never say before election what I won't do after election. I am particularly glad to have a chance to be brought into contact with colored men, because I have always lived up to the doctrines in which we all believe—the doctrines that collectively we dignify by the name of Americanism, which, reduced to its simplest forms are, that you shall treat a man for what he shows himself to be as a man, neither favoring him nor opposing him for anything unconnected with the qualities he really possesses. [Cheers.]

"One of the pleasures of my administration of the office of Civil Service Commissioner was that through it and through the fact that I administered it with absolute impartiality to all, I was able to bring into the public service a number of colored men and colored women who otherwise would not have had a career opened to them. This was accomplished simply by saying that you should come forward and have a chance of showing what your knowledge was, and if in a fair trial you could show your superiority over your competitors, that you should have the office. [Applause.] I no more gave the office because men were colored than because they were white. If colored men proved themselves the ablest, they got the offices, and it should be a source of pride to you that so many of your race were able to enter the Government service. I remember B. K. Bruce once telling me that double the number of colored men had entered the service during my incumbency than during the term of any of my predecessors.

"In other words, in civil life the only safe test to apply to a man is the test of his qualities as a man. You must judge and treat him as a man, without regard to his creed, color, or his national origin. If he's a good citizen, stand by him, and if he's not a good citizen see that he gets his deserts also.

"So much for civil life. Now a word as to the colored man in military life. I think I see some uniforms here, and I rather think that no matter how far any other colored man might go, you'd never find any man of the Ninth or Tenth Cavalry against me. [Cheers.] I remember hearing my Rough Riders say, 'The Ninth and Tenth are all right; they can drink out of our canteens.' [Cheers.] I recall when we were lying in reserve at San Juan and we got our orders to move forward, we struck the Ninth Cavalry as we charged up Kettle Hill, and the Ninth and the Rough Riders went up absolutely intermingled, so that no one could tell whether it was the Rough Riders or the Ninth who came forward with greater freedom to offer up their lives for their country." [Cheers.]

Col. Roosevelt then went on to minutely describe the San Juan engagement, and said that the Ninth Cavalry was always on the right and the Tenth Cavalry on the left. He had a chance, he said, to observe the colored troops under all conditions and circumstances.

"Now," he went on, "when you have fought with men and marched with them, and dug trenches and charged and laid under fire and advanced, and when you've gone hungry with them and divided your food with them, you naturally feel a strong tie of friendship for them, and I don't think there is a man in the Rough Riders who will forget the tie of friendship between them and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. I say, when you've had these experiences with a man you feel a sense of friendship which nothing else gives, and I think the reason why we feel it should have full weight in civil life. We didn't feel it for the Ninth and Tenth because they were colored any more than we felt it for the Third and Sixth because they were white, but because they showed themselves brave men, worthy of respect. And now in civil life it should be the same way. I don't want to see any of our citizens claiming or receiving favors because they belong to a certain race or are of a certain color, but I want to see every American citizen treated on his merits as a man, so that he can rise or fall according as he does or does not show himself worthy.

"Gentlemen, as the Ninth and Tenth reflected not only on all Americans, but especially upon Americans of their color by the way they served in time of war, so I hope and believe you will reflect honor upon our people, and upon our people of your color especially, by the way in which you discharge your obligations of citizenship in times of peace. If you do so, it is your right to have the same treatment in every respect as other Americans, whatever their color may be."

Col. Roosevelt sat down and waited until the band had played and the three cheers proposed for him had subsided, then withdrew as quietly as he had entered.

Chairman Fortune next introduced Col. Pledger of Georgia, but the auditors filed out after Col. Roosevelt's address and the meeting was over.

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ERIE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Opening Meeting Addressed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Foraker.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—The Republican campaign in Erie County was opened to-night at a meeting addressed by United States Senator Foraker of Ohio, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Representative D. S. Alexander of the Thirty-third Congress District, and Representative R. B. Mahny of the Thirty-second District.

Mr. Woodruff confined his address to State issues. After comparing the four years of Republican administration under Gov. Morton and Gov. Black with the ten years of Democratic administration immediately preceding, under Govs. Hill and Flower, he took up the canal question.

"There is no reason," he said, "why any Republican should shrink from a consideration of the canal question, concerning which there has been more misrepresentation by our enemies than about anything with which I have ever been conversant."

Referring to the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Woodruff said:

"Advocate as I am of the Republican administration of our State Government under Gov. Morton and during the past two years under Gov. Black, it must not be understood that I am not in full sympathy with the selection by my party, in deference to the wishes of the people, as its leader in this contest of the gallant hero of the battle of Santiago.

"What more natural than that the patriotism of our people, which must find some tangible form of expression, should centralize and manifest itself in the personality of Theodore Roosevelt. The world has been always moved by the sentiment of hero worship. The ancients made Gods of their heroes; we make ours Presidents and Governors."

Senator Foraker, in the course of his speech, spoke in high terms of Col. Roosevelt.

"I want you to elect Roosevelt," he said, "and re-elect your Republican Representatives in Congress, because a failure to do so would be to fail to indorse the administration of President McKinley. Before his Administration is half through he has won not only the admiration of the people of this country, but the admiration of the world. His Administration is one that will worthily go on record with the Administration of Washington and Lincoln. Do not be blinded by the dust of local issues when the indorsement of this great Administration is at stake."

While Mr. Foraker was speaking someone from the audience said that Dewey was a Democrat. "I don't know whether he is or not," Senator Foraker replied, "but if I was a betting man I'd bet that he wasn't."

A WOMAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

The Husband at First Held on Suspicion, Then Discharged.

Mrs. Annie Warren of 210 Chrystie Street was attended Thursday night by Dr. Wilkes of 56 Rivington Street, who took his instrument case, containing a bottle of strychnine, along with him. He prescribed for the woman, who said she was sick and had been beaten by her husband. He was called again at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he found the woman dead from strychnine poisoning and his bottle which had contained strychnine on a table.

The woman's husband, Joseph, a 'longshoreman, was arrested. He said that his wife had awakened at 3 o'clock, and asked for a drink. He gave her some water, and she then asked for some of her medicine. The man says he gave her the medicine she pointed to, which was strychnine.

Dr. Wilkes says he is sure that the bottle he had could not have fallen out of his valise. He thought the husband took the bottle out, and the police thought so, too. They believed that the man wanted to kill his wife. The woman's body was found to be covered with bruises.

Policeman Doyle arraigned Warren in the Essex Market Court later in the morning. The man told the same story, but could not make any explanation of the bruises on his wife's body. Magistrate Kudlich held him to await the action of the Coroner. An autopsy was performed in the afternoon, when it was shown that the woman had a weak heart, kidney disease, and a congested brain. The marks of violence had nothing to do with her death. It was said that a chemical analysis would have to be made of the stomach to determine whether or not the woman had taken strychnine. Coroner Fitzpatrick discharged Warren upon learning of the result of the autopsy.

BANKER TORREY IN TROUBLE.

David M. Torrey, a banker and money broker of 147 Nassau Street, whose office has been closed since Thursday afternoon, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Laux of 241 East Forty-sixth Street, without preferences. Deputy Sheriff Radley has received attachments against Mr. Torrey in favor of Andrew Wimmo for $313 and Alvin Moss for $361, and also execution for $282 on a judgment for $682 in favor of Barnes Brothers.

It appears that Mr. Torrey, who has been in business for many years, was in his office on Thursday. He left at about 10:30 o'clock, leaving a clerk in charge. Deposits were received, but no drafts were paid, Mr. Torrey having failed to supply his clerk with funds to meet demands. Yesterday this clerk visited the depositors who made deposits on the day previous, returning to them the amounts brought to the bank by them. It is said that in most instances the deposits were in small amounts, against which there were drafts for small sums, such as banks do not care to handle. R. Guenther of 108 Fulton Street, one of the depositors, said his business with Torrey was of this nature, and he supposed much of the rest of it was the same. Mr. Guenther's deposits of Thursday had been returned to him, and the clerk showed him receipts from other depositors.

Edward Blaikie is attorney for the assignee. He said yesterday that he as yet knew nothing of Mr. Torrey's affairs, and that his client, Mr. Saux, had not made any examination to determine the amount of the assets or liabilities. No one put in an appearance at the office yesterday. At the National Park Bank, where Mr. Torrey kept his account, all information concerning his business with the bank was refused.

COLLECTOR KEOUGH'S ACCOUNTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14.—Ex-Tax Collector Keough of Holyoke, about whose books and bookkeeping such a stir was created yesterday by the report of the expert examining them that there was an apparent deficiency of $118,000, returned to his home in Holyoke this evening, arriving from New York about 10:30.

Mr. Keough expressed himself willing to appear before the Finance Committee of the City Government, but said that he knew no reason why he should make a statement to that committee. Concerning the reported erasures on his books, Mr. Keough said that he made necessary erasures of dates, &c., but had made none where credits should have been given.

T. J. Flanighan, one of Mr. Keough's bondsmen, gave out the following as representing a portion of the statement made by Mr. Keough:

"I can account for every dollar received and show the public that newspapers and others who circulated reports to the contrary don't know what they are talking about."

Child Trampled by Vicious Horse.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Nellie Murphy, four years old, a daughter of James Murphy of Grove Street, was playing with other children in a vacant lot this afternoon, when the children were attacked by a horse which had been feeding there. The child was knocked down and trampled by the animal. She may die. The others escaped.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS

Plans for the Speaking Tour of Justice Van Wyck.

TO BEGIN NEXT SATURDAY

Elliot Danforth and John B. Stanchfield to Speak at His Buffalo Meeting —Tammany Mass Meeting Plans.

Senator P. H. McCarren, Chairman of the State Democratic Campaign Committee, said yesterday that the speaking tour of Justice Augustus Van Wyck had been partially made up. As far as now determined, Mr. Van Wyck will not speak until next Saturday, when he will make an address at Buffalo. Earnest requests have been made to have him speak at other places before that time, and especially have such requests come from cities through which he must pass on his way to the western end of the State. It may be arranged for him to stop on his way to Buffalo to make a few speeches at the larger cities on the route; but this is not thought by the committee to be at all likely. The Campaign Committee has made up the following programme for Mr. Van Wyck on his first tour:

Buffalo, Saturday night, Oct. 22.
Rochester, Monday night, Oct. 24.
Utica, Monday night, Oct. 31.
Syracuse, some night between Oct. 24 and 31.

The date for Syracuse will depend upon other matters that cannot be arranged for some time. As soon as these matters can be adjusted, the day will be selected for the speech at Syracuse.

It has also been decided that John B. Stanchfield and Elliot Danforth will speak from the same platform and on the same night as Mr. Van Wyck at Buffalo, and perhaps at the other cities named in the itinerary.

If the programme, as now arranged, is carried out, Mr. Van Wyck will not leave this city until next Friday. It was announced at the committee's headquarters yesterday that he would not travel in a special or private car, but would use the regular trains and make his campaign tour in as democratic a way as possible. Mr. McCarren said that there was no intention to make it in so plain a manner as to seem ostentatiously democratic, but that, on the other hand, no display would be resorted to and no favors would be asked or accepted from corporations in order to make the trip a brilliant event.

Elliot Danforth, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, will begin his speaking tour a little earlier. He said yesterday that he would probably start from this city on Thursday, and make speeches in Syracuse, Ithaca, Buffalo, Binghamton, and Rochester. He did not know how far his own tour would coincide with that of Mr. Van Wyck's.

The Committee on Mass Meetings, appointed at the convention in Tammany Hall Wednesday night, of which Thomas S. Brennan is chairman, held a meeting in the Wigwam yesterday, and completed arrangements for the first of the two great ratification meetings in this city. Both meetings will be held in and around Tammany Hall. The first one will be held next Tuesday night. It will consist of an indoors meeting in the hall and six outdoor meetings in Fourteenth Street in front of the Wigwam and in Union Square and Irving Place. At the two meetings there will be at least 100 speakers, each one speaking about ten to fifteen minutes. Speeches will be made in English, French, German, Italian, and other languages.

The first meeting, next Tuesday night, will be presided over by ex-Ambassador to France James B. Eustis. The following speakers will address the meeting inside the hall, and many, if not all, will also speak afterward to the crowds outside: Elliot Danforth, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; John B. Stanchfield, John T. Carmody, Perry Belmont, Thomas F. Grady, William H. Page, Jr., John W. Keller, George B. McClellan, James A. O'Gorman, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Bartow S. Weeks, Almet F. Jenks, and John M. Quinn.

An extensive platform has already been erected in front of the hall, and stands are being put up on each side of it, and also near the Washington Monument at Union Square. All will be heavily draped in the National colors and adorned with pictures of the candidates.

An effort has been made, it is said, to have Mr. Van Wyck speak at one of these mass meetings, but he has declined. He has expressed his unwillingness to make more than one speech in any one city during the campaign, as he can make but very few at most, and does not wish to make more than one in any one place. It is not known whether or not he will consider his speech in Brooklyn Thursday night as his only speech in New York City. His friends are hoping that he will consent to regard it as a Brooklyn speech, and that he will be induced to make an address in Manhattan. If he accepts this view, it is said that he will close his campaign here.

It is probable, according to information received at Democratic Headquarters, that David B. Hill will speak at the second mass meeting in this city and at the meeting to be held in Brooklyn next week. It was also said at headquarters yesterday that Mr. Hill had about decided to make a pretty thorough tour of the State in the interest of the ticket.

ATTACK ON MR. LEVENTRITT.

Mistake of His Firm in 1873 Declared to be the Fault of His Partner.

David Leventritt, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, answered yesterday implied charges printed in a morning paper, against the firm of Newcombe & Leventritt, of irregularities in the case of Maria Paulina Lucca, the singer, for a divorce against her husband, Adolf von Rhade, brought in March, 1873. The charges were in the form of a decision rendered by Justices Davis, Brady, and Daniels in a case brought subsequent to the divorce for the recovery of $2,000 which Miss Lucca had paid for services in the original suit, which she claimed had been unprofessionally carried out, and in such a manner as to cause her heavy expenses by reason of such negligence.

The same charges cropped out in 1888, when Mr. Leventritt was nominated by Tammany Hall for a Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas. That they are revived in the heat of a State campaign is not surprising. Mr. Leventritt's friends say. Mr. Leventritt's answer to them is that he had nothing to do with the divorce case, being in Europe during the time of the entire proceedings.

In March, 1873, Miss Lucca, then Mrs. Adolf von Rhade, brought suit against her husband on statutory grounds. On June 2 of that year the final judgment was obtained. A few weeks later Miss Lucca became Mrs. von Wallhoffen, and in the August following her former husband, the defendant in the divorce suit, appeared by his attorneys and made a motion to vacate and set aside the judgment in the divorce suit. It was charged that the defendants as a firm had been guilty of negligence in procuring the divorce, and Mrs. von Wallhoffen having been put to extra trouble and expense, demanded that $2,000 paid the firm be returned. The suit was brought and her claim satisfied. In speaking of the case yesterday, Mr. Leventritt said:

"At the time the divorce suit was brought I was in Europe and had nothing to do with it in any way, shape, or manner, not even a knowledge of the proceedings. My then partner, Richard S. Newcombe made the agreement and conducted the case. I was but a young man a quarter of a century ago when that case was brought, and had been admitted to the bar only a few months before. Mr. Newcombe was much my senior and a man of experience. The records of the divorce case are open to any one who wishes to examine them, and an examination will disclose the fact that only Mr. Newcombe's name appears as Paulina Lucca's attorney, not Newcombe & Leventritt, but Richard S. Newcombe, 'attorney for plaintiff.' Mr. Newcombe died in 1891 or 1892. While I do not want to say anything about a man who is dead, truth compels the statement that Mr. Newcombe was guilty of inexcusable negligence and carelessness in the conduct of the case, but not of anything dishonorable. No one who knows the facts in the proceedings has ever accused him of wrongdoing. Mr. Newcombe certainly knew better than to have conducted the case as he did, for he was a man of experience.

"One bad error was in making out the summons. The Marine Court was in existence at that time, and in filling out the paper Mr. Newcombe used a Marine Court blank, the provision of that court requiring appearance within six days. Through the words 'Marine Court of the City of New York' he drew a line and wrote above it 'Supreme Court,' as the case was to be tried in that court, but he neglected to cross out the words 'six days' and write in 'twenty days,' as the law requires. Other negligences were shown reflecting blame upon Mr. Newcombe, but through it all there was no charge of fraud contemplated. Although, as I have said, I had absolutely nothing to do with the case, I was made a party to the subsequent action simply as a member of the firm."

A criticism of Mr. Leventritt made by The Evening Post in 1888 was retracted in an editorial in that paper printed Feb. 18, 1889:

Our remarks on the nomination of Mr. Leventritt by Tammany Hall for the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas in The Evening Post of Nov. 1, were entirely based upon the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in a case reported in 19 Hun., 236. We have been satisfactorily assured, however, that Mr. Leventritt was not responsible for the irregularities which called forth the animadversions of the Court in that case. We also learn from high authority that Mr. Leventritt's character and standing at the bar are excellent, and must, under these circumstances, express our regret for having impugned them.

Richmond County Democrats.

The Richmond County Democratic Convention was held in the German Clubrooms in Stapleton yesterday afternoon. Dr. John L. Feeney presided. Charles J. Kullman was nominated for the Assembly, to succeed himself. Edward S. Rawson, son of ex-District Attorney Sidney F. Rawson, was nominated for District Attorney. Mr. Rawson is only twenty-seven years old. The Democrats have opened headquarters in the Pavilion Hotel, in New Brighton.

RECEPTION FOR MR. VAN WYCK.

Democratic Candidate Honored by the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn.

A reception was tendered to Justice Van Wyck last night by the Lincoln Club, one of the chief social organizations of Brooklyn. It was purely a social affair, and there was no talk of politics. Mr. Van Wyck is a member of the club, and the reception was a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-members.

It differed from the reception given by the Brooklyn Club last week in the respect that, while both organizations are non-political in character, the majority of those who greeted the Democratic candidate at the Brooklyn Club were members of his own party, while among those who met him last night, the great majority were Republicans. The Lincoln Club, in fact, had its origin as a Republican campaign club. It was started twenty years ago as the Lincoln Republican Club, but it soon dropped its political relations and became a social club, made up of both Republicans and Democrats. The majority of the members, however, are still Republicans, and the numbers in which they turned out last night must have been gratifying to Mr. Van Wyck as an indication of the regard in which he is held by his Republican neighbors.

The large reception room was bright with American flags, and the electric lights were of red, white, and blue. This was an idea of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, A. G. Belden. An orchestra played during the reception. The candidate was escorted to the club by Charles A. Tinker, President of the club, and Gen. George W. Wingate of the Reception Committee. He was heartily cheered as he entered. For an hour he was kept busy shaking hands and responding to congratulations, and then a collation was served in an adjoining room. There were no speeches, the ex-Justice having expressly requested that such should be the case.

THE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

The Alliance Delegates Have a Stormy Interview at Headquarters—Ticket Filed.

There were not many people at the headquarters of the Silver Democracy in West Twenty-fourth Street last evening, and the meeting of the General Committee that had been announced did not materialize, but instead there was a meeting of the Executive Committee, or of part of that body. Henry M. McDonald attributed the small attendance to the bad weather. He said with an air of satisfaction, however, that the petitions had been filed in Albany. Mr. McDonald then said:

"Both the Democratic and Republican managers have used their utmost endeavors to prevent the nomination of the Independent Democratic ticket. In several counties the notaries were bought up, in other counties they were bribed, and in one or two counties our representatives have literally been driven away from the counties." Mr. McDonald declined to name the counties from which the representatives of the Silver Democracy had been driven.

Mr. McDonald denied that the nominees of the Chicago platform had been put in the field through the assistance of the Republican leaders. When asked what he had to say in regard to the charges made by Benjamin M. Goldberger that he had an agreement with Senator Platt to help out the Republican ticket, Mr. McDonald said: "I have never had the pleasure of meeting Senator Platt. I do not know him personally, and do not know that I ever shall."

Later in the evening a delegation from the Democratic Alliance, headed by Charles B. Stover, arrived, to have a conference with the Executive Committee of the Silver Democracy. Mr. Stover said his delegation was going to demand the withdrawal of Mr. McDonald's name from the head of the State ticket as a condition of its support by the Alliance. Mr. McDonald, Mr. Stover said, had promised him some time ago that he would withdraw and that he had promised to head the ticket only temporarily.

The conference was long and stormy. When the Alliance delegates came out the members were not in a cheerful mood, and they declined to say whether it had been decided to withdraw McDonald's name from the ticket. They intimated that there would be no further negotiations with the Silver Democrats. The Executive Committee of the Silverites continued its session until a late hour, and refused to make any statement.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The petitions placing in nomination the State ticket of the Chicago platform Democrats were received at the office of the Secretary of State at 11 o'clock to-night. They were presented by a committee composed of G. W. Thompson of New York, E. J. Duggan of Albany, T. W. F. Scanlon of Brooklyn, John F. Flinn of Rensselaer, and Martin J. Caton of Buffalo. The total number of signatures is over 12,000, of which 4,153 are from Manhattan and the Bronx, and 574 from Kings. The petitions were examined by Secretary of State Palmer and were filed, no irregularities being discovered. The petitions nominate the following ticket:

For Governor, Henry M. McDonald of New York; Lieutenant Governor, Elliot Danforth of Chenango; Secretary of State, Gideon J. Tucker of New York; Controller, Joseph McDonough of Albany; Treasurer, Martin J. Caton of Erie; Attorney General, Ezra A. Tuttle of Kings; State Engineer, James A. Lee of Rockland.

$50,000 More to Tufts College.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The will of John W. D. Joy of the firm of Joy, Langdon & Co. makes a provision for the gift of $50,000 to Tufts College in addition to the sum of $30,000 originally announced. The additional bequest was overlooked when the will was first read.

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THE CITIZENS' STATE TICKET.

Col. Jerome Protests Against the Use of the Union's Name and Party Emblem.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Secretary of State Palmer to-night received a protest against the legality of the certificate filed by the Citizens' Union nominating a State ticket, with Col. Roosevelt at its head, for Governor. The protest comes from Col. Lovell H. Jerome of New York, who is a member of the Citizens' Union, and is based upon the allegation that the persons making these nominations have no right to use the name of the Citizens' Union or that organization's emblem for State purposes, as it is purely a municipal political organization. A hearing on the protest will be given by the Secretary of State on Monday afternoon.

The protest says, in part, concerning the organization of the Citizens' Union:

It was formed purely for municipal purposes and not for State purposes. A year ago it took for its name the Citizens' Union, and for its emblem the Statue of Liberty, both of which it used in the election of 1897 to designate its ticket. Numerous petitions were circulated and signed by thousands of people and support was given to the ticket on the expressed declaration that the Citizens' Union was formed for purely municipal purposes. One of its declarations is:

"Without calling on any citizen to surrender in any degree his allegiance to his party, we insist upon an entire separation of municipal government from National and State politics, and we appeal to all good citizens of whatever party to unite with us in an organized effort to accomplish the objects of this Union."

The proposed use of the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union for State purposes is contrary to the expressed objects of its creation and is illegal and void.

Further protest is made against the ticket going on the official ballot on the ground that many signatures to the nominating petition were obtained with Col. Roosevelt's name at the head of the ticket, after it was well known to the promoters of the ticket that he had declined to have his name used.

SORRY REPUBLICANS DIDN'T ACT.

Independents Willing to Have Their Nominating Petitions Attacked.

Members of the Independent Citizens' Committee yesterday expressed regret that the Republican managers had decided not to contest the legality of their petition nominating a third State ticket, now on file at Albany. The effort to upset the nomination, it was declared, would have been unsuccessful, and, in the opinion of members of the committee, it would have attracted attention to and won votes for the ticket.

The Committee on Vacancies has put the name of Theodore Bacon at the head of the independent ticket in place of that of Theodore Roosevelt, and the certificate to that effect has been forwarded to Albany for filing.

The Independent Committee will tender a dinner to the candidates on their ticket at Muschenheim's Arena this evening. Next week, it was announced at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street yesterday, an active canvass of the State will be begun. John Jay Chapman is preparing campaign literature.

THE BETTING ODDS EVEN.

Opinion Prevalent that the Election Result Is a "Toss Up."

For the first time since the State campaign opened the betting yesterday upon the success of the two tickets was even. Prior to yesterday the wager makers were ready to lay good odds on Col. Roosevelt as against Justice Van Wyck.

These odds, starting at about 10 to 6, or even better, have been gradually getting less. The first heavy odds were offered during the early excitement of the campaign. Now few persons want to give odds on what the bettors generally consider an "even thing" or a "toss up."

Those who were willing to bet on the Democratic side were slow in taking wagers at what they thought too heavy odds, and waited for the progress of the campaign to equalize, if possible, the ratio of betting. This has now come about, and some big bets at even money were scheduled yesterday.

The first considerable wager of the day was recorded at Democratic headquarters by the Sergeant at Arms, Len Wager. Mr. Wager acted for others. This bet was for $10,000 a side, Theodore Cox taking $7,000 and "Eddy" Talcot $3,000, on Roosevelt, against $10,000 on Van Wyck by Mr. Wager for Moses Dinkelspiel.

It was reported about Democratic headquarters last night that State Committeeman John F. Gaynor had $10,000 he wanted to place on Van Wyck, and that Editor Conners of The Buffalo Express had $10,000 to bet on Van Wyck carrying the State and $10,000 that he would carry Erie County.

Among other bets reported yesterday are several said to have been made by Abraham Levy, a bookmaker of Chicago. One is said to be $10,000 to $8,000 on Roosevelt.

Bookmaker "Joe" Vendig is reported as having made a wager of $6,000 even money. It is also said that he has $20,000 more to place in even bets.

Quite a number of bets were made early in the day and on the night before, at odds varying from 7 to 10 to 9 to 10 on Van Wyck. But the odds are believed to favor Roosevelt no longer

B. Altman & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES in all the leading styles for the season.

Driving, Walking, Riding, Golfing and Full Dress Gloves at attractive prices. Reindeer, Mocha, Antelope, Cape, Suede and Glace; also complete lines of Woolen and Lined Gloves for Winter.

1-Clasp Mocha Gloves, Gray and Tan, *to-day (Saturday)*, at 95c. Pair,

MORE LIGHT ON MONTAUK

Dr. Rudisch and His Wife Tell of What They Saw at the Camp.

FOUR MEN HAD ONE BLANKET

Forced to Sleep on the Ground Because If Cots Were Used Only Two Could Get Into a Tent.

"And decent Administration would have put floors in the tents at Camp Wikoff, or cots for the men to sleep on," said Dr. Julius Rudisch of 33 East Sixty-third Street last evening. "Camp Wikoff is still an issue, and I cannot vote the Republican ticket this Fall," added the doctor.

"Yes," said Mrs. Rudisch, "and I have heard of many other Republicans who will not vote the Republican ticket because of the way the soldiers were treated at Camp Wikoff. And, as for this investigating committee at Washington, it is all a farce, and I would not go before it as a witness, but I could tell the right kind of a committee many things I saw at Camp Wikoff that go to show the soldiers were not treated as they should have been."

Dr. Rudisch, his wife, and her sister, Mrs. Armitage, and the latter's daughter were at their Summer home at Bay Shore, L. I., forty miles this side of Montauk, when the first troops were taken to Camp Wikoff. They and a number of other people at Bay Shore collected and distributed among the troops at Camp Wikoff thirty-five large wagon loads of provisions. Mrs. Rudisch made her first trip to Montauk on Aug. 25, and was there a great part of the time during the following month. Inn giving an account last evening of what she considers gross neglect and mismanagement of the camp she said:

"On my first visit to the Twentieth United States Infantry I saw small tents with four men packed in them, and only one blanket for all. I offered to supply cots. My offer was declined, the officer saying that if cots were used only two men could get into each tent. The men were suffering with fevers, dysentery, and rheumatism. I told Dr. Aby, the Surgeon of the Twentieth Infantry, that we would supply orderlies and cooks and see that food was prepared right—all free of charge. He told me that we could do nothing unless we had a political 'pull.' I told him Dr. Rudisch would come there and work free of charge. He said that Dr. Rudisch would have to enter the Government service first.

"As an illustration of mismanagement, take the case of Raymond Sullivan, a West Point graduate of last June, who lives at Colorado Springs, Col. He was in Ward H of the General Hospital, sick for three weeks; his family had been telegraphing to find out about him; there was no record of his being there, and Major Heizman was greatly surprised when I told him Sullivan was there. There was great need of food, clothing, and nurses. We had to beg the authorities before we could get them to let us take men to Summer homes to recuperate."

Dr. Rudisch said that the Mount Sinai Hospital, of which he is one of the attending physicians, through its Acting President, Henry Gutterman, sent a telegram to Surgeon General Sternberg offering to put twenty beds at the disposal of the army authorities. The Surgeon General said he would avail himself of the offer, but he never did. A few days later, twelve Rough Riders were sent there at the urgent solicitation of Dr. Rudisch and his wife, and later about fifty came from different camps at different times, all of their own accord.

Dr. Rudisch said that everywhere there was lack of food, medicine, supplies, nurses, and doctors, and that he saw men on the ground asleep with their eyes open, which meant that they were in the last stages of physical exhaustion.

Both Mrs. Rudisch and Miss Armitage said that Henry Hornbostle, instructor of architecture at Columbia University, who was with them at Montauk, reported to them that he saw a dead man taken out on a cot, with no clothing on except the night shirt he had on when he died, and placed in a pine box ready for burial. Miss Armitage said that she supplied Major Powell with an army-wagon load of provisions for the second divisional hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at a time when he had 200 sick men and no supplies except hardtack and a little other coarse fare for them to eat.

FEVER-STRICKEN AT MONTAUK.

Brother of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Ill.

Robert Baldwin, brother of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company, was brought to St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, from Montauk Point last evening, suffering with typhoid fever.

When Camp Wikoff was established at Montauk, Mr. Baldwin was placed in charge of the restaurant and other enterprises of the railroad company at that place. Last Sunday he became ill with fever, and as his condition became worse, his removal to St. John's was decided upon yesterday. The sick man, accompanied by his brother, President Baldwin, was brought to Brooklyn on a special train. Dr. Lewis of the hospital staff said last night that Mr. Baldwin was not in a dangerous condition.

LAST REGIMENT LEAVES MONTAUK.

The Seventh Infantry Goes West—Packing Up Camp Equipage.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 14.—The Seventh Infantry left Camp Wikoff to-day for forts in the Department of the Lakes. There were in all about 500 men. The regiment will garrison Forts Mackinaw, Wayne, and Brady. The Seventh Regiment was the last in camp.

Two companies of Volunteer Engineers and a corps of Volunteer Signalmen are packing up the camp equipment. About 300 mules and horses and a large number of army wagons are being loaded into cars of the Long Island Railroad and will be shipped to the Government corral near Washington.

Petitions for Discharge Rejected.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 14.—There was great disappointment to-day when a big batch of applications for honorable discharges from the service came back from the War Department marked "Rejected, by order of Secretary of War." All these applications were indorsed by regimental commanders, and the majority of the applicants were either college students desiring to return to their studies or men of family. No further reason for the refusal of the applications was vouchsafed, and it looks as though the Government intended shutting off discharges except for the best of reasons.

Resisted a Provost Guard.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 14.—Much excitement was created in Harrisburg to-day when a provost guard of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment asked a soldier to show his pass. The soldier, who was accompanied by a civilian, replied by striking the provost. The men moved on, but were soon halted again by the guard, who ordered the soldier to accompany him to the guard house. The soldier refused. A large crowd gathered, and the trouble was quelled by two policemen and several provost guards coming on the scene. The men were sent to jail.

STATUS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders from Albany Practically Wipe It Out of Existence—Men Alarmed at the Outlook.

When the orders came down from Albany early in the week for the muster-out of the provisional regiments to make way for the old regiments that are returning from the war National Guard officers were stunned when they read that all the old Guardsmen in the provisional regiments were to be discharged from the service. This they saw would leave them with only a handful of men in the Guard these men being the few Guardsmen who are left in the volunteer regiments. It is a grave question whether even this handful will be left, as the best-informed officers, including ex-Inspector Gen. F. C. McLewee, hold that enlistment in the United States service frees them from all military obligation to the State.

The crisis has seemed so important that it has been discussed informally throughout the local Guard, and yesterday evening some well-known officers met to decide on some plan of action that would save the Guard from the danger of what they claim will be the complete disintegration of the National Guard, if the present orders are carried out. None of these officers would permit their names to be published as any such meeting could be construed into criticism of their superior officers, and they would thus be liable to court-martial. After a long discussion it was decided that the matter should be called to the attention of the Albany authorities. Whether this will be done by letter or by a committee the men at the meeting would not say, but it is not unlikely that a communication will pass through brigade commanders.

The orders that have aroused the Guard and brought about the crisis were as follows:

April 28, 1898.

General Orders No. 10, Par. 4.

Although under the State law original enlistments must be for five years, the new organizations will be disbanded, the officers will be rendered supernumerary, and the enlisted men will be honorably discharged when those entering the United States service return.

Under date of May 4, General Orders No. 12 reiterated the assurance that the provisional commands would be disbanded upon the return of the organizations they were raised to replace.

The next order after this that bore on the same question and complicated the situation is found in the orders issued June 13, as follows:

General Orders No. 13, Par. 13.

The officers and enlisted men of regiments, troops, and separate companies now in the United States service as volunteers, who have not accompanied their commands into such service, are declared transferred to the respective regiments, troops, and separate companies raised or being raised, to replace the original organizations, and they will without delay report to the commanding officers of the new organizations.

Last Wednesday came down the order from Albany practically reiterating the order of April 28 and that of May 4, in the following official language:

General Orders No. 18.

Commissioned officers of new organizations when relieved by organizations returning from the volunteer service, will be rendered supernumary, and the men enlisted in the former organization will be honorably discharged upon the disbandment of their company or regiment.

The National Guardsmen who did not go to the front, and who went into the provisional regiments, all became a part of the new regiments by the formal transfer ordered by the Adjutant General. These comprised more than half, close on three-quarters of the National Guard. Gen. Tillinghast now declares that these men are to be discharged from the service. This will leave in the National Guard only the few men who entered the volunteer service as Guardsmen.

The number of these, small at the beginning of the war, has dwindled from death and sickness until not more than 200 men will be available for guard service after the muster out. In some cases this number will be less. A number of these men declare they never intend to serve in the Guard again, and take the position assumed by Gen. McLewee that they are freed from all obligations to the State by the fact of their service in the National army. It will thus result that the Eighth, Ninth, Seventy-first, and Fourteenth will be composed of the beggarly array of 200 men each at the most. These regiments are now about to be mustered out, and what is true of them will be true of the Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Forty-seventh, when their time comes to end their service with the United States.

Col. Augustus T. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, when seen last night, said: "I have always considered that the provisional regiments would make a splendid nucleus for the reorganized National Guard. As nearly all the provisional commands are made up of guardsmen who in many cases did not enlist with their regiments, we looked to them to furnish much of the material for the building up of the Guard. If these men by disbandment are relieved of all obligation to the State, how can they be made to do duty as guardsmen? It would seem to me to be very wise, in fact a necessity, for the State to hold on to the old guardsmen who are members of the provisional regiments."

Col. S. E. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment said: "It was through the order of transfer of the non-volunteering guardsmen that we were enabled to build up the new organizations, and it seemed as if the material in them would make up the regiments that returned from the war, together with the men who came home with them and were amenable to service. I have not entered into any discussion of the orders to the point of criticism, for that would be unbecoming a soldier, but I do wish to bear testimony to the splendid qualifications of the members of the provisional commands."

Gen. McCoskry Burt of the First Brigade said: "While I cannot put myself in the position of criticising the orders I do feel that much of the welfare of the Guard in the immediate future is bound up in the way in which the provisional regiments are treated now. The wholesale discharging of guardsmen now in provisional regiments would certainly leave us without any definite basis to work upon or certain force to rely upon."

Gen. F. C. McLewee said: "I have always maintained that United States service relieved soldiers of any duty to the military household of their States, and if the guardsmen in the provisional regiments are now discharged it will puzzle any one to tell how the Guard is to be kept up."

LOANS ON COLLATERALS TAXED.

Commissioner Scott's Reply to a Query of the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In reply to an inquiry of the American Sugar Refining Company whether or not "making loans on collaterals from its sugar refining office or place of business constitutes it a banker," Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Office says:

"For doing the business as stated, i. e., the making of loans on collaterals, said company would be subject to payment of special tax as bankers under Paragraph 1, Section 2, Act of June 13, 1898, notwithstanding the fact that this office holds that the interest derived from such loans is a part of the receipts of the company, on which tax is required to be paid under Section 27 of the act, but the amount of the special tax to be paid should be estimated on the amount of capital, or surplus, on hand for the purpose of making loans on collaterals, and not on the entire amount employed in sugar refining business."

Said He Saw ex-Judge Douglass.

John Jarivs of 172 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, last night informed the police of that city that he saw ex-Judge William P. Douglass in Fifty-ninth Street, near Central Park, New York, yesterday about 3 o'clock P. M. He is acquainted with Mr. Douglass, but admits that he did not speak to him. He says Mr. Douglass wore a new suit of clothes and was minus the mustache he wore when he left Jersey City. The police think Mr. Jarvis made a mistake.

Passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived in port last night, were Lieut. Commander and Mrs. F. A. Miller, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. George Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. English, C. J. Freeborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. C. Hupfel, Mrs. Richard Morris Hunts, and Oswald Ottendorfer.

Domestic Trouble Causes Suicide.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Mickle, wife of Dr. J. P. Mickle, committed suicide some time Wednesday night or early Thursday morning after failing to bring about a reconciliation with her husband. The couple formerly lived at Greenville, Penn.

Our Treatment of Spanish Captives.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Other nations are astonished. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before in history has there been so successful a medicine for the weak, debilitated, and nervous, for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, and constipation. All nations have benefited by it, and all praise it.

Tiffany & Co.

Richly Cased Sets of Forks and Spoons

Intending purchasers of Wedding Presents are invited to examine Tiffany & Co.'s present rich stock of thoroughly finished wood cabinets containing sets of sterling silver forks and spoons ranging from 5 dozen pieces upward, marked at fixed prices per ounce.

Each piece bears the imprint of Tiffany & Co., and can be purchased only direct from them.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

HACKED WITH A RIP SAW.

James Briscoe, a Brooklyn Painter, May Die as a Result of a Quarrel.

A rip saw and a carpenter's plane were the weapons with which James Briscoe, a painter of 487 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and David Mahoney, a carpenter of 375 of the same avenue, yesterday undertook to settle a dispute over labor unionism. The result is that Briscoe lies probably dying at his home with a horrible gash across his face immediately below the eyes and the artery of one wrist severed, while Mahoney, arrested and released on bail, has been re-arrested to await the result of Briscoe's injuries.

It seems that the men were employed in the second story of a building in course of erection at Seventh Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn and were supposed to be on the best of terms. Late yesterday afternoon they got into an argument relating to labor matters and labor unions, in the course of which Mahoney says Briscoe called him a "scab." This so incensed Mahoney that, it is alleged, he seized a rip saw that was near at hand, while Briscoe seized a carpenter's plane, and with these for weapons a hand-to-hand fight was begun. It did not last for long. Briscoe soon gave a terrible cry, and sank to the floor with blood streaming over his face from a deep cut just below the eyes. While he was on the floor, the other workmen, who, having seen the fight from a distance, were hastening to stop it, say that Mahoney deliberately stooped down and with the saw gashed the wrist of the wounded man so badly that the artery was severed.

Mahoney was at once overpowered by his fellow-workmen and later was placed under arrest by the police of the Sixth Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, while Briscoe was removed to his home. Shortly after, Magistrate Bristow of the Butler Street Police Court admitted Mahoney to bail.

About 10 o'clock, however, the police of the Grand Avenue Station, in whose precinct Briscoe lives, heard that he was dying, and accordingly at once advised that Mahoney be rearrested. Detective Sergeant Reynolds of Headquarters hunted his man up and again placed him in confinement.

Coroner Burger was summoned, and last night at 11 o'clock took Briscoe's ante-mortem statement.

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.

Possible Murder the Supposed Result of a Marble Cutters' Strike.

Patrick Rocke of 601 West Fifty-fifth Street was shot and perhaps mortally wounded last evening by Theodore Hoffman of 171 Second Street at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue. The affair was witnessed by many persons. Hoffman was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station and Rocke was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his ante-mortem statement was taken by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Hoffman, who is a marble cutter, employed in the yard of Patterson & Eisele, at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was on his way home when the shooting occurred. He was making his transfer to a south-bound First Avenue car when, he says, he was approached by six men, who began to menace him. He warned them off, and when they began to assault him he drew his revolver, firing two shots. One of the bullets struck Rocke in the abdomen.

Dr. C. F. Lynch of the City Hospital at Blackwell's Island saw the shooting. He said that he saw the men set upon Hoffman. After Hoffman fired, Rocke ran across the street to Quick's saloon, where he dropped on the floor unconscious. Dr. Lynch attended the man until he was taken to Bellevue. Detective Deering and Policeman Wilson heard the shooting, and arrested Hoffman.

Rocke said that he had been employed in the same marble yard with Hoffman, but left a week ago on account of a strike. He was out looking for work, when he met the six men, who were at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue. He had barely gotten to the spot when he saw Hoffman fire, and he was shot. It is the supposition of the police that the men waylaid Hoffman because he was a non-union workman.

HORSE'S KILLING JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Page Acquitted of the Charge of Brutality Made by Hackman.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 14.—Harry A. Page, a well-known clubman, was tried before Justice Seaman and a jury at Wantagh to-night upon a criminal charge brought against him by James Johnson, a hackman, for having killed a horse belonging to Johnson, which Page found beside the road suffering. Johnson said the killing was brutal, and that Page hacked the animal on the head with an axe. Mr. Page said the horse was dying when he found it, and that his killing it was an act of mercy.

Mr. Page arrived at the courtroom, accompanied by Hamilton W. Cary, James L. Kernochan, E. Willard Roby, Harry Vingut, Rawlins L. Cottenet, and other friends. Mr. Cottenet was present when Page killed the horse.

Johnson's witnesses said the mode of killing was not humane. Mr. Page said he found the animal in a dying condition. It was weak from age and sickness, and was suffering acute pain from a wound in the foot, where a nail had pierced the hoof.

On Johnson's cross-examination he admitted that had Mr. Page paid him for the animal he would not have brought the criminal charge. Then witnesses for Mr. Page testified that the horse cost Johnson $1, which he was to pay only in case he succeeded in getting it home alive. The jury found for the defendant.

Grace Moynan's Two Weddings.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—It transpired here to-day that Grace S. Moynan of New York, who adopted the Jewish faith in Elberon on Wednesday, when she was married by a rabbi to Albert Lewis, also of New York, had really been the wife of Mr. Lewis since Sept. 27. They were first married by Magistrate John P. Borden, who filed the certificate with the Board of Vital Statistics here to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALDEMARLE—C. K. Lord, General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

GRAND—Gen. William Kirby, United States Army, and Admiral G. W. Brown, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Prof. J. Harvard Biles, Glasgow, and W. J. Menjies, Edinburgh.

MANHATTAN—H. Seton-Carr, M. P., London, and Senator W. B. Hooker, Virginia.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Count Luvenhauft, Swedish Legation, Washington.

WALDORF—Col. R. F. Maddox, Atlanta; William MacKenzie, Toronto; N. P. Wheelock, Shanghai, China, and Count G. d'Avenael, Paris.

WINDSOR—Frank Fuller, ex-Governor of Utah.

SICK MEN IN PUERTO RICO

The War Investigating Commission Hears the Testimony of Dr. Louis L. Seaman.

HE DECLINES TO FIND FAULT

Refuses to Criticise Superior Officers and Says Newspapers Have Misrepresented Him—The Landing at Daiquiri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Dr. Louis L. Seaman was the principal witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He complained that the commissary supplies furnished the troops in Puerto Rico were not suited to the demands of a tropical climate and that they were especially unfit for hospital use. He said he had been in charge of the 200 convalescents brought north on the Obdam and had been unable to secure suitable supplies for them from the Government depots. He confessed, however, that he had made no formal written requisition, but had acted upon statements made to him informally to the effect that no commutation of rations would be allowed.

Dr. Seaman had been quoted as making serious charges against the manner of conducting the war. He asked that he be permitted to have present in the room as a friend E. F. Ayreault, an attorney of New York. The request being granted, he said he would affirm rather than be sworn. He declined to stand up for this ceremony, saying: "I will sit; I don't have to stand up." No objection was made on the part of the commission, and the testimony proceeded.

Dr. Seaman said he had never seen any military service before the beginning of the present war, but he had studied at Princeton, and afterward in London, Berlin, and Paris. After joining the service and before going to Puerto Rico he was stationed with his regiment at Camp Townsend. There his requisitions were promptly filled, and no regiment went to the front better prepared to cope with disease or casualty. The command sailed south on the Chester and there was no serious sickness going out. He had left Puerto Rico on the 20th of September.

The regiment had enjoyed better health in Puerto Rico than had been anticipated, and there were only two deaths in the command during the stay there up to the time of his departure. A regimental hospital was established and there was never at any time a deficiency in medical supplies. The same was also true of the tentage and the ambulance supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

The Commissary Department had also furnished sufficient army rations, but he complained of them as being unsuitable for an army in the tropics. "It is the same ration used in the lake regions when the mercury is 40 degrees below zero. It is not suitable and the men do not want it," he said. He added that the men were at first denied the right to commute their rations and the men came to him by hundreds complaining of the deprivation of this right. He complained especially of the shortage of rice, and declared that officers insisted the men should take more fresh meat than they desired.

Dr. Seaman said the sick were fed only with army rations. He failed to secure any change of diet for his patients, notwithstanding he made frequent demands upon the Quartermaster of the regiment and upon the Surgeon of the corps. He was told that no other food was issued to any regiment in that service, and that it would be of no use to make a formal requisition in writing. However, the men in the hospital did not suffer, because the Red Cross furnished the desired assistance.

Dr. Seaman said that the Obdam, returning from Ponce, was supplied with army travel rations, which, while plentiful and good of the kind, were not suitable to invalids. He refused to give this food to his patients and appealed for a different variety to the Red Cross and National Aid Society, and had been supplied by them with what he desired. As a consequence all the patients, with one exception, gained weight and strength during the voyage. He made no formal requisition to the Government authorities for different rations because he was told he could only get the regular ration and because of the willingness of the Red Cross to furnish what he considered better food. When Gov. Beaver pressed the witness to explain why there was no requisition made for condensed milk and tea he replied that Chief Surgeon Snowden told him that they could not be had.

Returning to his story in Puerto Rico, Dr. Seaman said there had been universal complaint at the hospitals of a deficiency of suitable supplies. There were times when the Red Cross Society did not have these. While there was no shortage of the regular rations, he thought many men had suffered for want of proper food. He had been told repeatedly that the sixty-cent a day ration for the sick could not be furnished in Puerto Rico. It was not even supplied to the general military hospital.

Dr. Connor urged Dr. Seaman for a statement as to whether he had made a formal written requisition for the commutation of supplies by the Commissary Department. The latter replied he had not done so, but insisted that his reason for this failure was found in the fact that he was constantly informed that no such exchange could be made. He said he had only six hours in which to supply the Obdam, and he had secured from the commissary only the regular travel ration, but he had made no formal demand for other suitable foods for the sick. He said in reply to a question that he did not know that the Commissary at Ponce had on hand a quarter of a million dollars or any other sum for supplying delicacies to the sick; he only knew that they were not supplied.

Dr. Seaman said that, while he was in Puerto Rico, the hospitals were overcrowded, the beds being within six inches of each other. When he left there were between 3,000 and 4,000 sick out of an army of 10,000. Dr. Seaman grew somewhat irascible under Dr. Conner's questioning, and in reply to an inquiry insisted upon putting a question to his questioner. When Dr. Conner attempted to repeat the question Dr. Seaman said he had given his reply and would not answer again, adding:

"The questions put to me here are of a character calculated to place me in the false position of accusing the medical department of the army of maladministration. Such is not the case. I regard the conduct of this department by Dr. Sternberg as above reproach, and whatever fault there is was in another department."

Gen. Beaver then asked as to the conduct of the Quartermasters serving with him or in his vicinity. Dr. Seaman declined to answer, saying that he understood he was expected to appear before the War Department after getting through with this board, "and," he said, "I do not want to criticise my superior officers while I wear the shoulder straps of an army officer."

He said he had been misrepresented by the newspapers, and declared that he had authorized no interview since he landed and that the article published in a New York paper grew out of a conversation between himself and a superior officer in New York which a reporter of that paper overheard. He also denied having read the article before it was printed, as had been represented.

This concluded Dr. Seaman's testimony, and he was followed by Lieut. F. K. Hill of the navy. Lieut. Hill was an officer on the warship Iowa when the army landed near Santiago, and was in charge of the debarkation of the troops at Daiquiri. He said the navy supplied all launches and fifty-two small boats for the landing, but the army brought only one lighter. He gave the details of the landing, which, he said, consumed four days.

The army was entirely unprepared to land, and, Lieut. Hill said, as he viewed the matter, the army would have been unable to land and subsist after the landing without the aid of the navy. A great deal of trouble was experienced with the Captains of the transports, who had refused to go nearer the shore until he secured an order to them from Gen. Shafter.

Lieut. Hill said there was no wharf, but that he had understood that they talked of building one on which to land Gen. Shafter.

"Personally?" asked a member of the commission.

"Yes."

"Had they no derricks?"

"Yes, but they were not strong enough."

This personal allusion to the avoirdupois of the commander of the Santiago campaign created a general laugh.

Continuing, Lieut. Hill expressed the opinion that in cases of the transportation of troops at sea, he thought the vessels should be under the command of navy officers until the troops are landed.

The commission will devote to-morrow to preparation for its Southern tour, and will hold no session.

Major Seaman, after his testimony before the War Investigating Commission, called on Surgeon General Sternberg and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. To the latter he said that he had made no statement derogatory to the Secretary of War or any of his superior officers. Major Seaman left for the East at 4 P. M.

SHAFTER DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Gen. William R. Shafter, in an interview here regarding the Santiago campaign, says, as to the suggestion that the landing should have been at Aguadores:

"Any commanding General who would have landed his troops at Aguadores in preference to Daiquiri ought to be court-martialed and shot for incompetency. It was not a good beach on which to land. The ground was densely covered with a vine or plant much more deadly than the poisonous ivy. Through this the soldiers would have had to cut their way. The point was strongly defended, and there was no water between Aguadores and Santiago. The ground was impracticable, if not impassable.

"Had I landed at Aguadores and invested Santiago, the Spanish would have had a road over which they could have retreated from the city if they so desired. My army went in over the hills and cut off the Spanish retreat."

COL. GIBSON'S REPORT ON CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Col. Gibson of Philadelphia, Vice President of the National Relief Association, was in Washington to-day and called upon Gen. Corbin. Col. Gibson said to a reporter that the purported interviews with him were "fakes." He had said something to Gov. Hastings about the country being upside down and Cuba being upside down, but nothing else.

When asked if he would go before the investigating commission to testify, he said he would do nothing until he had made his report to the President. He said that he would make a report of his recent trip in Cuba to the National Relief Association next Wednesday. As to the report he would make to the President he did not know what would be done with it, but would leave it to the discretion of the President.

SUPPLIES FOR THE OBDAM.

Major A. E. Bradley, Surgeon, United States Army, of the hospital ship Relief, now in this port, was asked yesterday concerning the charges said to have been made by Surgeon Major Seaman, and if he had met Surgeon Major Seaman in Puerto Rico, or had been asked by him for supplies for the convalescents on the Obdam. Major Bradley replied that he had supplied Major Seaman with such articles as he had made requisitions for, and had obtained Major Seaman's receipt. The quantities were not large, but Major Bradley said that they were all that the Relief had been called upon to provide. The supplies included two boxes of saltine crackers, two boxes of lemons, two boxes of calf's-foot jelly, two boxes of arrowroot, sixty pints of Squibbs's mixture, two bottles of bismuth subsallate, thirteen cans of soup, twelve bottles of whisky, four barrels of ginger ale, one box of cornstarch, one barrel of jellies, one box of condensed milk, and one box of clam broth.

Three Soldiers Die in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Two men who were brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital from Camp Meade died to-day of typhoid fever, and another died late last night at the Presbyterian Hospital. Their names are Lloyd Lucas, a teamster, of Alexandria, Va.; Private John J. Condon of Company I, Third Connecticut Volunteers, and Private Harrison G. Kimball, a member of Battery A.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Ribbons At 7c. Yd.

BLACK VELVET RIBBON, satin back, 7-8 inches wide, value 12c. the yard, at 7

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Ladies' Gloves.

Two Clasp Lambskin Gloves, in tan, red and brown, regular value 79c., per pair, 59

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Pile Carpets.

BIGEGLOW AXMINSTERS, the most favorably known fabric in Axminster carpets, handsome new designs, should bring $2.00, 1.63

Some patterns in the same quality, to close out, 1.24

WILTON VELVETS, best fabric, by best makers, $1.50 goods, 1.14

WILTON VELVETS, handsome patterns in reds for halls and stairs; these are cheap at $1.15; for this sale, 98

SMITH AXMINSTERS, handsome parlor styles, with match borders; regular $1.25 carpets, 94

Tapestry Carpets.

ROXBURY TAPESTRIES, a few patterns of this celebrated 80 cent carpet, 64

CARPETS, 9 and 10 wire, that are 75 cents elsewhere, 63

Other patterns of same quality, but second choice, 58

TAPESTRY CARPETS that have been marked cheap at 66 cents, 52

TAPESTRY CARPETS that we consicered when we marked them at 54 cents as being twenty per cent. under price; now 44

INGRAIN CARPETS, heavy quality, good designs, bright colors, worth 50 cents, 32 and 38

(IN ANNEX.)

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, in addition to its stocks of goods which interest men and women equally. Our great Clothing Department, our Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles, all of which will be found in our Annex, grow in business every month. Why? Because people have found out the low prices and the reliability of the goods we offer.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Men's Shirts.

OUR SPECIAL SHIRT. In our great Shirt stock there is one line of which we were particularly proud. For 20 years we have sold this shirt at the same price and it has never been approached by competition, and is still unapproachable. We have from time to time made such improvements in them as to keep them always far ahead of any other shirt sold in New York.

Some are open back and some are open front, made in our own factory of best materials and workmanship; style and fit equal to any custom made Shirts, and by any other house would sell for fully 50 per cent. more than our prices. They are made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, have 3-ply 2100 pure linen bosoms, all hand-worked button-holes and eyelets, &c., &c. Unlaundered, price each, 68

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Special in Neckwear.

Men's Neckwear in all silk and satin Knots, Puff, Imperial Four-in-Hands and Imperials made up for this season's wear—that others have been selling up to date for 50c.—we now offer at 24

The lot includes some of the handsomest patterns we've ever handled.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Ostrich Feather Boas

made on the premises. We are the only retail house having its own ostrich feather and feather boa factory.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 1¼ yards long, perfect black, long flues; no woolly filling; regular price, 7.49; special sale price, 5.99

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, in extra fine quality; regular price, 8.99; special sale price, 7.49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Men's Dress Shirts.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS, ready to wear, made in our own workrooms from Utica Nonpareil Muslin; 2100 pure Irish linen 3-ply bosoms, all hand-worked button and eyelet holes, full felled seams, continuous facings, styles open back and open back and front, value that you pay $1.50 for at the exclusive furnishing stores, 89

Closing out balance of 50 dozen Fine Laundered Dress Shirts, made of fine Muslin; 1900 linen bosoms, full felled seams, continuous facings, open front, open back and front, and coat style, which is open all the way down the front, and you put it on like you would a coat. All sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in each style. These shirts were made to sell for 1.25 and 1.50. Your choice 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

A Remarkable Wheel Offering.

In cleaning up our Webster Bicycle factory for this year's work we find that we have about 150 wheels of various makes. The time has come to clear them out and the time is short. The lot comprises some of the best known Bicycles in the country which we have been using as *models*. They are '96, '97, '98 patterns, also some of our well known Websters of '96 and '97 models. We have refitted and remodeled them; they are finished in black and maroon color enamel, various sizes, in frames from 21 inch to 25 inch. Some are fitted with, some without, brakes. All are guaranteed. We can supply parts for these wheels at all times. About one-half men's and half women's. We offer the lot while they last at the ridiculously low price of 18.49

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Complete Line of Sporting Goods.

Rugby Footballs, good quality leather, 74c., 84c., 87c., 98

Regulation size cowhide "Match" footballs, $1.49, $1.69, 1.96

Good quality duck Football Pants, 63c., 73c., 87

Extra quality duck Football Pants, $1.12, $1.41, 1.88

Extra quality Moleskin Football Pants, 2.28

Extra quality Moleskin Football Vests, 1.88

Good quality Duck Football Vests, 33c., 49

Good quality Duck Football Jackets, 41c., 33

The Morrill Nose Mask, $1.69, 1.41

The Victor Nose Mask, 1.14

Alternate Stripe Jerseys, 2.19

Black, Blue and Maroon Jerseys, 1.88

Golf Clubs, all styles, 87, 1.27

Leather Caddy Bags, 2.74, 2.93, 4.51

Plaid "Mackintosh" Caddy Bags, 1.63, 1.74, 1.96

Canvas Caddy Bags, 98

"Silvertown," "Woodley Flyer," "Eureka" Golf Balls, per doz., 2.97

The 'Varsity Golf Ball, per doz., 4.32

Sponge Cups, 24

Double End Striking Bags, complete, with rope, rubber and screw eyes, 98, 1.11, 1.22, 1.54, 1.74, 1.86, 2.61, 2.82.

Single End Striking Bags, complete, 1.06, 1.22, 1.39, 1.47, 1.74, 1.97, 2.28, 3.07.

Golf Tee, 11

Score Books, 38

Boys' Boxing Gloves, 98, 1.11, 1.31

Men's Boxing Gloves, 98, 1.11, 1.42, 2.48.

Striking Bag Gloves, 29, 52, 82.

Roller Skates.

We have closed out this lot from the factory of the "Iver Johnston" Roller Skate Co. Full Nickeled Steel, heavy rubber cushion, boxwood rollers, cost 3.00 to make; our price, 98

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

We want our great annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, in addition to its stocks of goods which interest men and women equally. Our great Clothing Department, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles, all of which will be found in our annex, grow in business every month. Why? Because people have found out the low prices and reliability of the goods we offer there.

STAFF OFFICERS IN DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is not probable that there will be a muster-out of any number of staff officers to correspond to the number of general officers which were included in the discharge order a few days ago. The department finds, in view of the fact that a number of officers have resigned or been honorably discharged, that the demand for staff officers in different places makes it almost impossible to dispense with the services of many more at present.

Gen. Otis has asked for additional Quartermasters, as has Gen. Wood at Santiago. More subsistence and other staff officers are needed at nearly every place occupied by United States troops. Subsistence officers and Quartermasters have been ordered to ports in Cuba in anticipation of the occupation of the island by the United States forces. A number of staff officers are on the sick list, and their places have to be supplied by others. It is therefore thought that few more discharges will be made.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Rich Gold Table Glass.

No one line of goods will claim the attention of those seeking a rich effect in glassware for their dining table or sideboard than will this season's plain and rich paste gold decorations.

Our display in this line exceeds that of any previous season, larger in fact than can be found anywhere else in the metropolis, and these quotations bear evidence of their low prices.

Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz., 16.37
12 Champagnes, per doz., 9.47
12 Clarets, per doz., 12.37
12 Wines, per doz., 9.37
12 Cordials, per doz., 8.37
60 pieces complete, 55.94

Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz., 11.97
12 Champagnes, per doz., 7.97
12 Clarets, per doz., 10.47
12 Wines, per doz., 9.47
12 Cordials, per doz., 8.97
60 pieces, complete, 48.84

Glass Service, plain gold burnished border and foot lines.

12 Goblets, per doz., 2.97
12 Champagnes, per doz., 1.97
12 Clarets

Wanamaker

Full Many a Flower

BUT these are decidedly not those born to blush unseen. They are the first things you see as you enter the main Broadway door. Our Cut Flower Store is open.

They will greet you, fresh and sweet every day. A wide variety will be carried, and the prices will please you.

A new showing each day of the Princess May glove, in the window Broadway and Ninth Street. To-day's showing is of the new Tans. Monday's of the new Blues, and so it goes,—a new color every day.

Four Items from the Men's Furnishing Store

In the first place, here's a shirt, or rather a number of styles in shirts, at

Seventy-five Cents Each,

that are considered by some dealers plenty good enough to ask a dollar-and-a-half for. They are made in our own factory from the very, very best French percales,—fancy patterns, and fresh from the laundry. The lot is especially strong in blues and pinks.

Men's Gloves at a dollar a pair,—a make that is so especially good that we have obtained the exclusive control of it for all the country east of Chicago. We know a lot of dollar-and-a-half goods that are no better. In rich deep shades of tan; pique and out-seam stitching.

Men's Braces at fifty cents a pair. They are made in London, and good American makers say that they cannot be duplicated here to sell at less than a dollar a pair. Very best webbing, ends made from a Japanese tanned calfskin that is as nearly "unwearoutable" as anything made of leather can be.

Men's Scarfs, 25c.

A big lot of new ones. A maker's adjustment of stocks makes them 25c. instead of 50c.

Some Velvet Hats At $1.10 Felt Hats at 50c.

Actual value of the former is $2—they'd be only reasonably priced so. They're all of fine silk velvet, and are shown in 12 shapes. Choose at $1.10 each.

Women's French Felt Hats at 50c.

These are the regular dollar kinds, in regular assortments; neither broken in sizes, nor shapes, nor colors. It's a half-price chance that will just about last the day out.

Second floor, Tenth street.

To Be Well Shod At Little Cost

Offerings for women and children, and offerings that are good illustrations of the power of this shoe store in unusual value giving:

At $2—Women's boots of black kidskin, buttoned or laced; stout square-edge sole, straight patent leather tip; very desirable Fall shoes.

At $3—Women's shoes of fine kidskin, in all the new toe shapes; patent leather or kid trimmings. An exceedingly good shoe for the price.

For the boys and girls, our "720" line is deserving of particular mention. They have spring heels and welted and stitched soles; strong kidskin uppers; patent leather tips; roomy toes and close-fitting heels; comfortable, durable, cheap. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.30; 11 to 2, $1.60; 2½ to 6, $2.

For boys, heavy calfskin shoe, with stout welted soles; made like men's shoes, and the kind that will stand hard knocks; 13 to 2, $2; 2½ to 5½, $2.50.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Stylish Top-Coats for Men

Style—that's not their only merit, though we dwell particularly on that. These coats are also of worthy materials and well made, and in addition they're priced to your liking. One kind that is creating much favorable talk is a black rough cheviot, silk-lined throughout, serviceable and dressy, and the cost of it is $12.

An all-wool covert cloth coat, silk-lined and made in best manner at $15. It's the usual $18 coat.

Another coat at $15 is of black unfinished worsted, silk-lined and faced to edge; looks almost as well as a $30 coat, and many clothiers would ask $22.50 for the same quality.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Kotedsilk" Underwear

This is a new make especially intended to relieve the tortures that are caused to some sensitive skins by the scratchiness and irritation of the ordinary wool garment.

The "Kotedsilk" garment is woven of cotton in the usual way, but has on the inside a coating or plating of pure silk. The silk comes next to skin, and there is no sensation of contact at all, except one vaguely pleasing. The silkiness of the garment is permanent. Washing does not affect it.

$3 a Garment.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Bad Weather and a Poor Card Marred the Extra Day's Sport.

DEAD HEAT IN THE FIRST EVENT

Kinnikinic Looked Like a Winner, but Maher's Horsemanship Saved His Mount from Defeat.

A more uncomfortable place than the Morris Park race track it would have been hard to find yesterday, for while in good weather the grand stand and lawn are delightful places, in stormy weather such as yesterday's patrons endured, the track is a gloomy, dismal place, and the rain beats in and makes one uncomfortable, even under the protection of the big cantilever roof. The card was made up of handicaps and over-night events, to fill in the extra day granted by the association at the solicitation of the owners. There were only two races in which there was any excitement, and one of these, the first event on the card, brought out a dead heat between Swiftmas and Kinnikinic. There was a drive between this pair which lasted through the stretch, and in which it looked as if Kinnikinic would get the money. Spencer, however, was outridden by Maher, and this saved part of the first money for Swiftmas In the second race, Strangest, a 10 to 1 chance in the betting, beat a lot of two-year-old colts, winning in a drive by a head from Deceptive.

George Keene was scratched out of the mile and an eighth race, and the original field of twelve was further reduced by scratches to five starters. Sailor King, on the strength of the money that went into the ring on him, became favorite, and he fully justified the confidence reposed in him by winning as he pleased by four lengths. Algol showed in front all the way until the stretch was reached, and then Sailor King passed him easily. Banastar persevered and beat the tired Algol five lengths for the place.

Lady Lindsey was not ridden by Burns yesterday, but, piloted by Spencer, she redeemed herself for her defeat of a few days ago. High Degree showed in front most of the way, but in the run through the stretch it was nip and tuck between Lady Lindsey and Black Venus. The former faltered for an instant toward the end, but came again when Spencer got her going, and won in a drive by a head.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:22¾.

1—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Gallenmas-Nell Swift, 129 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5. ..... (Maher)
*Kinnikinic, W. Laimbeer's br. c., 4, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbit, 125, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.. (Spencer)
3—Mazarine, Bennington & Gardner's ch. g., 5, 105, 5 to 1. ..... (Jones)

Marito, 90, 10 to 1, (Corberley,) and Royal Stag, 124, 10 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Dead heat for first money; purse divided.

Dead heat in a drive; a length between the first two and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, colts only; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—1:00.

1—Strangest, T. B. Alexander's b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 102 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Turner)
2—Deceptive, G. H. Kernaghan's b. c., 101, 6 to 1 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Tophet, Westmore & Meehan's blk. c., 100, 10 to 1 ..... (Burns)

Imitation, 103, 2 to 1, (Spencer;) Favonius, 107, 11 to 5, (Littlefield;) Neuberger, 95, 40 to 1, (Lewis;) Animus, 100, 20 to 1, (James;) Sol, 95, 50 to 1, (Weiss,) and Big Indian, 103, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, and $10 additional to start, with $600 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth over the hill. Time—1:53½.

1—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Ocean Queen, 105 pounds, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2 ..... (Maher)
2—Bannastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 3, 112, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Clawson)
3—Algol, J. V. Schorr & Son's ch. h., 4, 127, 15 to 5 ..... (Burns)

Warrenton, 109, 3 to 1, (Clayton,) and Charina, 90, 40 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; fillies and geldings only; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:00.

1—Golden Days, C. Littlefield Jr.'s bf f., by Goldfinch-Suscol, 103 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. ..... (Spencer)
2—Chivalrous, J. L. Holland's br. g., 89, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1 ..... (McCue)
3—Rose O'Lee, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 95, 4 to 1. ..... (Clawson)

Exit, 97, 15 to 1, (Kitley;) Halo, 89, 40 to 1, (Odom;) St. Sophia, 101, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Miss Order, 84, 20 to 1, (Weiss;) Tartan, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Village Pond, 109, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Loiter, 89, 10 to 1, (Corberley;) Avoca, 98, 6 to 1, (Dean;) Leila Smith, 95, 30 to 1, (Lambley;) Coquena, 89, 40 to 1, (Michaels;) Incandescent, 93, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Tray, 89, 20 to 1, (Weber,) and Mercia, 105, 10 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers Mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Midlothian-Niottle, 102 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Maher)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 104, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Jones)
3—Headlight II., G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5, 107, 3 to 1 ..... (Turner)

Continental, 104, 2 to 1, (Clawson;) Uncle Louis, 91, 20 to 1, (Weiss;) Field Lark, 99, 10 to 1, (Burns;) Atlantus, 101, 8 to 1, (James;) Longacre, 94, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Myth, 104, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Hanlon, 101, 20 to 1, (Corberley,) and Rossifer, 101, 50 to 1, (Kitley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, to carry 115 pounds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers Mile. Time—1:16¼.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Modred-Memento, 105 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Spencer)
2—Black Venus, E. O. Pepper's blk. f., 115, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Turner)
3—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 105, 8 to 1 ..... (Burns)

Prestidigitatrice, 105, 8 to 1, (Littlefield,) and High Degree, 115, 3 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About two and a quarter miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Forget 140	Ben Eder	145
Moslem 154	Governor Budd	142
Marshall 147	El Cid	132

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Hanwell 116	Squan	108
Banquo II. 111	Charina	108
Double Quick 111	Decanter	108
Manassas 108	Scotch Plaid	100

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds.

Neuberger 112	Imitation	112
Hardy Fool 112	Al Reeves	109
Great Neck 112	Ordeal	109
Cosmopolitan 112	Amorita	109
Favonius 112	St. Sophia	109
Dr. Fitzsimmons 112	The Rose	109
Composer 112	Auridale	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Toluca 122	King Barleycorn	117
Filigrane 122	Captain Sigsbee	112
Manuel 122	Dr. Parker	107
Dr. Eichberg 122	Lothario	107
Sir Hubert 122		

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters.

Ben Holladay 130	Whistling Con	103
Handball 114	Latson	100
Judge Denny 114	Twinkler	100
Sir Walter 113	Thomas Cat	98
Semper Ego 110	Jefferson	87
Buela 104		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Seven furlongs.

Algol 130	Danforth	100
Macy 120	Central Trust	100
Royal Stag 117	Nana—H.	99
Candle Black 114	Gala Day	98
Tabouret 110	Nosey	98
Midlight 102	Sensational	90
Geisha 100	Lady Marian	85

Sale of Trotting Horses.

Auctioneer Peter C. Kellogg will sell next Thursday, at the Parkville Farm, on the Brooklyn Boulevard, midway between Prospect Park and Coney Island, about sixty head of trotting stock, most of which belong to John H. Shults of the Parkville Farm and the Shultshurst Farm, at Port Chester, N. Y. The horses will be sold under the watch, in order that buyers may judge of their speed and way of going.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y. Factories, New Britain, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

First Race—2:20 Class, Pacing. Purse, $1,000. (Three heats paced yesterday.)

Lily of the Valley, blk. m., by Raven, (Matthias)	1	3	4	1 1
Grace Tipton, ch. m., (Benyon)	4	1	2	2 2
Alpha W., b. m., (Smith)	3	6	5	3 3
Santa Tu, ch. m., (Saunders)	5	4	3	5 4
Waggo, b. m., (McCown)	6	2	1	4ds
Laundry Boy, b. g., (Jones)	2	5	dr.	

Time—2:15; 2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:14½; 2:15½.

Second Race.—2:08 Class, Pacing. Purse, $1,500.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	2	1	2	1	1	
Directly, blk. s., (West)	1	4	1	5	8	
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	8	5	5	2	2	
Giles Noyes, br. g., (Jones)	6	2	4	8	10	
Arlington, b. s., (Branigan)	3	3	10	10	3	
Nichol B., b. s., (McLaughlin) ..	7	5	6	3	4	
Woodland Boy, b. s., (Curry) ...	6	9	3	6	6	
William Mac, blk. g., (Green) ..	4	7	9	7	5	
Ace, b. s., (McEwan)	10	11	8	4	7	
Coastman, b. s., (Addington)	5	6	7	9	9	
Exploit, b. s., (Nethaway)	11	10	dr.			

Time—2:05¾; 2:09½; 2:08¾; 2:10¾; 2:09½.

Third Race.—2:10 Class, Trotting. Purse, $1,000.

Miss Sidney, b. m., by Sidney, (Deryder).	1	1	1
Onward, J. Turner's ch. g., (Burns)	2	2	6
Rubber, blk. m., (Snow)	10	3	2
Fanny Brown, b. m., (Phelps)	6	7	3
Esparta Rex, b. s., (Hutchings)	4	4	5
Limerick, br. g., (Rea)	8	8	4
Dr. French, b. g., (McKay)	5	6	7
Susie Howe, gr. m., (Lesh)	7	5	9
Spinalong, b. m., (Starr)	9	9	8
Harry, blk. g., (Dellinger)	3	dr.	

Time—2:14¼; 2:15; 2:15½.

Fourth Race.—2:23 Class, Trotting. Purse, $1,000.

Maggie Lass, blk. m., by Cycerone, (West)	1	1	1
Snowdrift, blk. m., (Benyon)	2	2	5
Lillian, blk. m., (Flomerfelt)	3	3	2
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (Arthur)	5	5	3
Barrenwood, br. g., (Thomas)	4	4	4
Grey Baron, blk. s., (Sanders)	6	dis.	
Amboise, ch. s., (Kinney)	dis.		

Time—2:15½; 2:14¼; 2:15½.

THREE RACES FOR SLOANE.

The American Jockey Wins All of the Events in Which He Participates at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—At the fourth and last day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old chestnut colt Grodno, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, won the Southfield Plate. Mr. Leopold d'Rothschild's three-year-old chestnut colt Sacripant was second in this event, and Lord Shrewsbury's aged chestnut horse Dexteer finished third. Eight horses ran, and the betting was 4 to 1 against Grodno.

An All-Aged Selling Plate was won by Mr. Five Rivers's three-year-old bay filly Tovaros, by Chesterfield, out of Sunny Queen, with Tod Sloane up. Mr. J. W. Larnarch's three-year-old brown filly Fiona was second and Tyrolese finished third. There were eleven horses in this race, and the betting was 7 to 2 against Tovaros.

In the race for the Middle Park Plate the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caiman, by Locohatchee, out of Happy Day, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished first. This race is of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each, 20 sovereigns forfeit, for two-year-olds, the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, and the third 100 sovereigns, out of the stakes; entrance, 5 sovereigns; the surplus entrance money to be divided between the second and third. Nine horses ran over the Bretby course, distance, six furlongs. The Duke of Westminster's bay colt Flying Fox, by Orme, out of Vampire, was second, and Mr. R. Devereux's bay filly Galopin Lassie, by Galopin, out of Kylesku, finished third. The betting was 7 to 4 against Caiman. Caiman made all the running and won by a length and a half.

The success of Tod Sloane in landing a winner in each of the three events in which he participated resulted in his receiving a perfect ovation as he passed the post at the conclusion of the race for the Middle Park Plate.

Mile in 2:06 by Star Pointer.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 14. — Star Pointer this afternoon made a trial against the world's wagon record of 2:04¾, held by Joe Patchen. It was first intended that Pointer would start against his own record of 1:59¼, but the high wind, the snappy cold weather, and the poor track caused a change in that plan at the last moment. The time by quarters was 0:31¼, 1:03, 1:34¾, and 2:06.

The Colt Traverser Drops Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Traverser, "Virginia" Bradley's great twenty-thousand-dollar three-year-old thoroughbred, dropped dead to-day in a race at the Hawthorne track when 150 yards from the finish line. Traverser won the California Derby last Winter, and was looked upon as a colt with an assured future.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Clevelands Win and Lose a Game in Louisville—New York-Washington Game Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	101	47	.682
Baltimore	96	52	.649
Cincinnati	92	60	.605
Chicago	85	65	.567
Cleveland	81	67	.547
Philadelphia	78	70	.527
New York	76	73	.510
Pittsburg	72	76	.486
Louisville	69	81	.460
Brooklyn	53	91	.368
Washington	51	100	.338
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 4.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.—The home team easily won the first game to-day, hitting Powell's curves all over the field. Frazer, the ex-Louisville player, pitched good ball for the Clevelands in the second game and helped his team to victory with a timely double in the seventh inning. Clarke's batting in both games was the feature. The game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	1	5	4	2	0	.	—14
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2

Earned runs—Louisville, 12; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 21; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Powers; Cleveland, Powell and Criger.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	—6	
Louisville	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—4	

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Frazer and Schreck; Louisville, Altrock and Powers Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

League Games Postponed.

It began to rain at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon when the New York and Washington teams began their preliminary practice, and when the rain developed into a steady downpour the game was postponed. The same teams will play two games this afternoon, which will close the League season. The Brooklyns did not play in Philadelphia yesterday, owing to rain. The Boston-Baltimore, Chicago-Pittsburg, and Cincinnati-St. Louis games were also postponed on account of rain.

Haley Wins a Quick Fight.

The star bout on the programme of the Lenox Athletic Club last night was the fight between Patrick Haley of Buffalo and Charles Kelly of this city. They were matched for a twenty-round go at 118 pounds, but the contest lasted for only one and a half rounds. Haley was aggressive from the start, and in the latter half of the second round landed a right-hand uppercut under his opponent's chin, from which Kelly did not recover in the allotted ten seconds.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Will cure incipient consumption, bronchitis, grippe, asthma, and all other throat or lung affections without fail. You can always rely on it. Price only 25 cents.

FINAL GOLF MATCH TO-DAY

Championship Lies Between Miss Hoyt and Miss Wetmore.

EXCITING GAME LOOKED FOR

Miss Eidlitz and Miss Griscom Both Meet Defeat—Many Players in the Mixed Foursome Event.

There was no lack of enthusiasm or no diminution in the number of visitors noticeable yesterday in the fourth day's play on the Ardsley Club links for the women's golf championship of the United States. It was an important day, for the contest in order was the semi-final round, and the victors would be the ones to meet in the supreme struggle for the highest golf honors that America can bestow upon its women players. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the present champion, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore were the survivors of the ordeal. They represent, respectively, the Shinnecock and Newport Golf Clubs. Both, however, are practically New Yorkers. When not at Southampton during the Summer Miss Hoyt resides on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club, and is a faithful player over the links of that club. Miss Wetmore has been playing all Summer at Newport, and shares with Miss Anna Sands the honor of being the best woman golfer at that resort. The contest to-day will be an exciting one, and will undoubtedly attract the largest crowd of the week.

Miss Hoyt defeated Miss Carol Eidlitz by 6 up and 5 to play, and Miss Wetmore triumphed over Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia by 4 up and 3 to play. The champion's victory was expected, and after the first three holes she had the game in her own hands. Miss Eidlitz had the misfortune at the start to see her ball from the second shot roll down the ravine back of the green, obliging her to fish it up and play over from the original position, losing a stroke. This was fatal to her hopes, but she made the next two, and encouraged her friends to believe that she would put up a close game. The next was the short hole, 122 yards, and Miss Hoyt drove it beautifully with her iron, landing within three feet of the hole, and took two puts in. Miss Eidlitz was short on her drive, needing five strokes. Miss Hoyt then made two more, but lost the seventh from a pulled drive. Miss Eidlitz playing the hole perfectly in four. The latter abandoned the eighth hole after taking nine strokes, having picked up her ball in the road and encountering other troubles before reaching the green. The ninth was made prettily by Miss Hoyt, leaving her 3 up at the turn, and of the other four holes played one was halved and three went to the champion. The scores were:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—										
Out.....	5	6	6	3	5	6	5	6	5	—47
In.....	5	5	4	4						—18
Total.....										—65
Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley—										
Out.....	8	5	5	5	7	8	4	11	9	—62
In.....	7	5	5	6						—23
Total.....										—85

Miss Wetmore's defeat of Miss Griscom was a great disappointment to the Philadelphia contingent. Miss Griscom was nervous and did not play her best game. She topped many brassie and iron shots, losing the eighth hole by a badly topped brassie that rolled her ball into the brook, and at other times was punished by landing in the various bunkers. Miss Wetmore's game was not brilliant, but with one exception it was almost the perfection of steadiness. She missed her drive over the pond at the 140-yard (twelfth) hole, sending it with a splash into the water, and her next took her into high grass. The third hole, 122 yards, made in three; the eleventh, 245 yards, in four, and the thirteenth, 237 yards, in 5 strokes, show the accuracy and steadiness of her game. Rodman E. Griscom caddied for his sister, but Miss Wetmore called for no outside aid. The scores were:

Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport—										
Out.....	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	8	7	—51
In.....	5	4	6	5	6	7				—33
Total.....										—84
Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket—										
Out.....	6	5	5	4	6	7	4	10	5	—52
In.....	6	5	3	6	5	8				—33
Total.....										—85

A mixed foursome contest in the afternoon furnished plenty of interesting sport for thirty-two pairs, many of our prominent golfers playing with the women as partners. There was a tie for first prize, at 86 net, but Miss Agnes H. Davis and W. H. Coles of Lakewood won the play-off, Miss B. C. Howe and M. S. Paton taking the second prize. The rain in the afternoon caused a few couples to retire quickly from the field. The players and scores were:

	Gr's.	H'c.	N't.
Miss Helen B. Davis and W. H. Coles.	94	8	86
Miss B. C. Howe and M. S. Paton..	97	11	86
Miss Madeline Boardman and B. H. Adams	95	8	87
Miss Elsie Cassatt and James A. Tyng.	88	0	88
Mrs. William Shippen and F. J. Winston	97	8	89
Miss Lucy Herron and G. Fox Tiffany.	94	4	90
Miss Chauncey and Daniel Chauncey.	95	4	91
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Patterson.....	101	10	91
Miss Helen Shelton and R. B. Kerr...	100	8	92
Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and F. F. Chrystie	107	15	92
Miss Underhill and B. S. Jaffray.....	99	7	92
Miss Ethel Wickham and Frederick Bull	104	11	93
Miss L. D. Maxwell and A. E. Whitney	103	10	93
Miss Carol Eidlitz and H. S. Gayly...	100	7	93
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren and A. D. Cochran	99	6	93
Miss H. S. Curtis and Laurence Curtis	104	10	94
Mrs. E. A. Manice and J. T. Terry, Jr.	112	16	96
Miss M. C. Maule and W. W. Miller..	112	16	96
Miss C. S. Farnum and J. W. Bird..	109	12	97
Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech.....	113	14	99
Miss Alice L. Day and William Shippen	104	6	98
Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Wells.....	111	10	101
Miss C. G. Willis and G. T. Williams.	116	15	101
Miss Kittridge and R. C. Churchill....	108	7	101
Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., and T. G. Strong	114	12	102
Miss Reid and Harry Holbrook, Jr...	110	8	102
Miss E. B. Burt and W. H. Patterson	104	1	103
Miss Brooks and C. H. Murphy.....	113	9	104
Mrs. W. F. Morgan and F. M. Bacon.	112	8	104
Miss Alice Strong and H. K. Toler..	106	1	105
Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn and J. K. Bangs.	121	11	105
Miss Murphey and Irving Brokaw....	135	20	115

The ties for the three prizes offered for the handicap on Thursday were played off, and those who made the best gross scores on the former occasion, won the chief trophies. Miss Lucy H. Herron of Cincinnati, who made the excellent score of 99 strokes on the former occasion, did the course in 100, while Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn of the Brookline Country Club took 111. The latter, therefore, won the second prize, and in the tie for third between Miss B. C. Howe of Pittsburg and Miss Helen Parrish of Ardsley, the former won. The scores, with handicaps, were:

Miss Lucy H. Herron, Cincinnati—										
Out.....	6	6	5	3	9	6	5	6	6	—52
In.....	6	4	3	5	4	7	7	6	6	—48
Total.....										100
Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn, Brookline—										
Out.....	6	8	6	3	6	8	7	8	6	—58
In.....	7	5	4	6	5	6	7	7	6	—53
Total.....										111
Miss B. C. Howe, Pittsburg—										
Out.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	8	6	—52
In.....	6	5	4	6	4	8	6	7	6	—52
Total.....										104
Miss Helen Parrish, Ardsley—										
Out.....	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	9	8	—55
In.....	6	5	4	6	6	7	6	7	8	—55
Total.....										110

Gr's.	H'c.	N't.
100	9	91
111	16	95
104	11	93
110		

GOLFERS AT WESTCHESTER.

Play Continued in the Tournament for the Silver Cups.

Play was continued yesterday in the open tournament of the Westchester Country Club for the four silver cups. These contests will be finished to-day, and there will be a champion foursome event, in which may of our ablest golfers are entered. The results of the first match play round for each trophy are:

Country Club Cup.—M. T. Wright, Huntington Valley, beat L. E. Larocque, Knollwood, 1 up; John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat J. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton, 2 up; Alexander Morten, Westchester County, beat J. M. Mason, Fairfield, 2 up and 1 to play; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook, beat W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, 4 up and 2 to play.

Hard Luck Cup.—Charles L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat G. B. Adams, Crescent, 3 up and 1 to play; J. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf, beat G. A. Toffey, Jersey City, 3 up and 2 to play; C. F. Watson, Essex County, beat Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, 3 up and 1 to play; J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's, beat F. M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County, by default.

Baychester Cup.—Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, beat Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, 2 up and 1 to play; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat W. Ratcliffe, Baltimore Country, 1 up; J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, beat R. C. Watson, Westbrook, 5 up and 3 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—James L. Taylor, Queens County, beat G. E. Riggs, Westchester Country, 2 up and 1 to play; Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Englewood, beat Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill, by default; J. N. Steele, Nutley, beat C. L. Perkins, Rockaway, 2 up and 1 to play; Edward Leavitt, Fairfield, beat W. N. Murray, Alleghany, 2 up.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Men from Various Regiments Qualify at the Ranges.

BAD WEATHER FOR THE WORK

A Strong "Three o'Clock" Wind and the Rain Make It Uncomfortable for the Soldiers.

Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, supervised the shooting at Creedmoor yesterday. Several members of Troop C were on the ranges and qualified. They asked permission of Gen. Roe, who said that as they had never been mustered out of the National Guard they were entitled to the privileges of the ranges. The weather was bad for shooting. A strong "three o'clock" wind blew the smoke in the men's faces and rain fell in the afternoon. The scores made were as follows:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. S. J. Bailey,
Co. G ..... 4 3 4 4 4—19 3 4 4 0 4—15—34
E. Scheitlein, Co. H. 3 4 4 4 5—20 4 3 0 2 3—12—32
E. Vanderbil

MR. M'KINLEY AT ST. LOUIS

President Enthusiastically Greeted in the City in Which He Was Nominated.

DELIVERS TWO ADDRESSES

Comments Upon the Prosperity of the Country and the Success of the War Loan—Leaves for Terre Haute, Ind.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—President McKinley was to-day the guest of St. Louis, the city in which two years ago he received the nomination to his present high office. He came from Omaha by way of Galesburg, Ill., over the Burlington route, and was brought into the city at 9:15 A. M., being preceded from Spanish Lake by a special train, on board of which were General Passenger Agent Wakely and the local Reception Committee.

From the time of his arrival until 11 P. M., when the President left the city, he was accorded an almost continuous ovation. Escorted to the Southern Hotel by civic bodies and regular and volunteer troops, among which were two commands that had gained distinction at El Caney, he was greeted by the cheers of thousands of people lining both sides of all the thoroughfares through which he passed.

At the Southern Hotel, where the President was entertained, he stopped and reviewed the parade given in his honor, and later held a reception in the parlors.

The principal event during his stay was the gathering in the Coliseum to-night, when the President addressed an immense audience. He was escorted to the Coliseum by President Clark H. Simpson and the Directors of the exposition. Mr. McKinley walked to the centre of the stage, while the people filled the air with applause and Sousa's Band played "Hail to the Chief!" There were fully 20,000 persons present, and outside there were twice as many more unable to gain admittance.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After a short address of welcome by President Simpson, Mr. McKinley was presented. He said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: My former visits to St. Louis are full of pleasant memories. My first was in 1888, and then again in 1892, both of which afforded me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with your people and of observing the substantial character of your enterprising city. I omitted my quadrennial visit in 1896 for reasons which were obvious to you, and have always been thankful that my absence seemed to have created no prejudice in your minds.

"I remember, on the occasion of a former visit, in company with Gov. Francis and other citizens, to have witnessed the assembled pupils of the schools of the city at your great fair. It was an inspiring sight, and it has never been effaced from my recollection. As I looked into the thousands of the young faces, the boys and girls preparing themselves for citizenship, it had my faith confirmed in the stability of our institutions. To the youth of the country, trained in the schools, which are happily open to all, must we look to carry forward the fabric of government.

"It is fortunate for us that our Republic appeals to the best and noblest aspirations of its citizens and makes all things possible to the worthy and industrious youth. The personal interest and participation of our citizenship in the country and the Government makes its condition always an absorbing and interesting one.

"It must be a matter of great gratification to the people of the United States to know that the National credit was never better than now; for the first time in the country's history the Government is floating a 3 per cent. loan every dollar of which was sold at par. The bonds now are at a premium of 2 cents on the dollar, and this profit has gone to the people. The loan was a popular one, and it has been a source of much satisfaction that the people with their surplus savings were able to buy the bonds. It is an interesting fact that while we offered but two hundred millions of bonds for sale over fourteen hundred millions were subscribed for by the people of the country, and by the terms of sale no one was able to receive bonds in excess of $5,000.

"It is not without significance, too, that the Government has not been required since 1896 to borrow any money for its current obligations until the war with Spain, while its available balance Oct. 1, 1898, was upward of $307,000,000, of which sum over $243,000,000 was in gold. Nothing more impressed the nations of the world than the appropriation of a large National defense fund, which the Treasury was able to pay from its balances without resort to a loan.

PROSPERITY GENERAL.

"While the credit and finances of the Government have improved, the business conditions of the people have also happily improved. Both Government and citizen have shared in the general prosperity. The money circulation of the country was larger on the 1st of July, 1898, than it has ever been, and there has been no depreciation of the value of our money. The people have borne the additional taxation made necessary by the war with the same degree of patriotism that characterized the soldier who enlisted to fight the country's battles.

"We have not only prospered in every material sense, but we have established a sentiment of good feeling and a spirit of brotherhood such as the Nation has not enjoyed since the earlier years of its history. Not since the beginning of the agitation of the question of slavery has there been such a common bond of sympathy and purpose; such genuine affection; such a unity of the sections; such obliteration of party and geographical divisions. National pride has been again enthroned; National patriotism has been restored; the National Union cemented closer and stronger, the love for the old flag enshrined in all hearts. North and South have mingled their best blood in a common cause, and to-day rejoice in a common victory.

"We must guard this restored Union with zealous and sacred care, and, while awaiting the settlements of the war and meeting the problems which will follow, we must stand as one man, not in the spirit of party but united in a common effort for that which will give to the Nation its widest influence in its splendid activity and usefulness to which the war has assigned it.

"Let nothing distract us; let no discordant voice intrude to embarrass us in the solution of the mighty problems which involve such vast consequences to ourselves and posterity. Let us remember that God bestows upon no nation supreme opportunity which is not ready to respond to the call of supreme duty."

The address was received with the wildest cheers, and at its conclusion its demonstration was simply indescribable.

During his stay here all the President's movements were carefully guarded by St. Louis police and detectives to prevent his being subjected to the slightest inconvenience or discomfort.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

At noon the President drove to the Merchants' Exchange, where he spoke to 15,000 people. Mayor Zeigenhein introduced the President. Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

At noon the President spoke to 15,000 people in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, the room in which Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for President in 1876. Mayor Zeigenhein introduced the President. Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you all most cordially for the warm welcome you have given me to your city, and I congratulate you all upon the good feeling and splendid spirit everywhere found throughout the length and breadth of our common country. Thank God, we are all together once more.

"We have one flag and one destiny, and wherever that destiny shall lead us we shall have hearts strong enough to meet every responsibility. We cannot enjoy glories and victories without bearing the burdens that may result from them.

"I congratulate you again upon the splendid outlook for the business future of the country. We were never so well off as we are to-day; we have gone from business depression to business activity; we have gone from labor hunting employment to employment hunting labor.

"And we have everything—a most blessed country; and resting upon all of us is the duty of carrying forward the great trust of civilization, and that has been committed to us. We must gather the fruits of victory, we must follow duty step by step, we must follow the light as God gives us to see the light. And He has strangely guided us, not only at the very beginning of our great Government, but down to the present hour, and I am sure it is the universal prayer of every American that He shall still guide and we follow."

Full five minutes of applause followed the President's address.

From the Merchants' Exchange the President returned to the Southern Hotel, where after a short rest he had luncheon. This afternoon the Presidential party took a drive through the western section of the city.

A feature of the drive was the stop made at the Soldiers' Home, where President McKinley met and shook hands with Jack Haynes, aged 111 years, said to be the oldest soldier in the United States.

At 11 o'clock to-night, tired out with his day's experience, the President left over the Vandalia Road for Terra Haute, Ind., the next stopping place.

THE PRESIDENT PRAISES SHAFTER.

Comments Upon the War in a Speech to the People of Galesburg, Ill.

BUSHNELL, Ill., Oct. 14.—The last stop of the Presidential train last night was made at Galesburg, Ill., and here the President faced 6,000 people. On the platform with him stood Major Gen. Shafter, who was the orator yesterday at Galesburg's peace jubilee. Mighty waves of applause went up from the crowd as the President of the Republic and the leader of the army at Santiago stepped together to the front of the platform. The President said in part:

"Not the least of my pleasure to-night is that I have been permitted to meet here the commander of that splendid army in front of Santiago, Gen. Shafter. I suppose he has told you the story of the heroism at San Juan Hill and El Caney and the other points of thrilling interest on that near-by island which through the valor of his soldiers and the wisdom of the commander brought to this country such a magnificent triumph.

"Somehow or other there is always a man raised for the hour. When the Merrimac was to be sunk there was brave Lieut. Hobson of the navy ready to sacrifice his life. When the war came on there were 200,000 volunteers within sixty days marching under the banner of freedom. So in every emergency to which this country has ever been subjected the people have risen to the highest measure of duty and of opportunity."

The President looked very tired after the trying ordeal of the last few days. He said to Gen. Shafter when the General inquired about his health:

"Well, General, I am wearing myself out by this continuous outdoor speaking, but I am standing it very well, under the circumstances, I think."

MRS. INSLEE GETS A DIVORCE.

She Was Miss Belle Stokes, the Actress, Before Marriage.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14.—Belle Stokes Stetson, has secured a conditional divorce from her husband, Charles F. Inslee, and alimony of $20 per week. Miss A. Morgan, an actress, was named as corespondent.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Inslee were actors when they were married in 1893. He was at one time manager of the Globe Theatre in Boston and is now playing in the Castle Square Company in that city. Mrs. Insfee lives with her mother in New York, and returned to the metropolis as soon as she received the decree. The divorce does not become absolute for six months.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

The Supply Depot Removed—Newspaper History of the Society.

One hundred and fifty men, who came to this city on the Obdam a few days ago, went to the Red Cross supply depot, 552 Broadway, Thursday, and obtained clothing. Many of the men were in destitute circumstances. Yesterday the office of the Supply Committee was moved to 100 William Street and the storeroom to 82 Fulton Street. It is probable that the work of giving out clothing will hereafter be carried on from 711 Eighth Avenue.

Mrs. Stephen B. Barton, since the Cuban relief work began last January, has clipped all the articles appearing in the papers of this city in regard to the work of the Red Cross and Cuban Relief Committees. Miss Rutland, one of the young women employed in Mr. Barton's office, is now engaged in pasting these clippings in chronological order in a large scrapbook.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Continues to Increase While That of Other Countries Decreases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—American imports into China continue to increase while those of other countries decrease. This is shown by the statement of the Chinese trade reports for 1897, just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The document in question is a large volume of nearly 1,000 pages, and contains reports from the customs officials of all the ports of China and also a general statement from the Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Customs Service, F. E. Taylor, who calls attention to the general falling off in importations of cotton goods by reason of the erection of local cotton mills, but says:

"American goods, however, continue to increase in favor, drills showing an improvement of over 300,000 pieces, jeans of over 15,000 pieces, and sheetings of nearly 170,000 pieces—but these are almost the only exceptions to the general decline. Drills, except American, show a heavy decrease, while jeans improved. Of sheetings, except American, less were imported by over half a million pieces."

Mr. Taylor's statement, however, contains a warning to American exporters of kerosene oil that their trade in China is being endangered by Russian and Sumatran oils.

Contributions to Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeals: For $50, wherewith to provide board for a widow sixty-nine years old, feeble, and dependent: "B. T. J.," $15; "S. P. A." and "L. H.," $5 each; "A. H. S.," $2. For $300 to place in a home an old German couple who are in distress: "K.," $10; Cash, $5. For $200 to provide medical care in an institution for a young woman, crippled by rheumatism and helpless: "E. B. W.," $13; "H. R. W.," $5; "K.," $10. For $120 toward the support of a widow left without relatives or friends who are able to aid her: "E. V. J." and W. F. Decker, $10 each; "Cash" and "H. R. W." $5 each. For $250 toward the support of a man seventy-two years old, formerly a civil engineer, but unable to secure employment on account of infirmities: Miss E. Tuckerman, $50; "J. D., S. D.," $25; "J. R. A.," E. R. Wharton, Mrs. T. M. A., Mrs. Gustav Schwab, "L.," and "L. M.," $10 each; "A Friend" and "L. W.," $5 each. As the amounts received for these cases are not sufficient, the society renews its appeal for each one. Money may be sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

A Brooklyn Pastor Resigns.

The Church of the Holy Apostles, on Greenwood Avenue, in the Windsor Terrace section of Brooklyn, will be without a pastor after to-morrow, as the result of trouble that has arisen in the church. The Rev. G. F. Gladding Hoyt has tendered his resignation, and will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow. Mr. Hoyt's resignation, it is declared, is due to an anonymous petition drawn up by a faction in the church antagonistic to him. The petition called for Mr. Hoyt's resignation, but though it was freely circulated, not a name was signed to it. It is said Mr. Hoyt has accepted a call to a church at Lima, Ohio.

F. F. Hemenway a Suicide.

Frederick F. Hemenway, a mechanical engineer, sixty-one years old, who boarded at 377 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide in his room yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas through a rubber tube. A note was found beside the dead man. It was signed by Hemenway, and read: "I give up the fight." Hemenway had been in a despondent mood for a long time. He was employed in a small capacity in the offices of The Industrial Press, 15 Murray Street, of which his nephew, Lester G. French, is editor.

Stenography in Evening School.

Stenography is now being taught in the evening classes in Public School 43, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The instruction is free, and the classes are open to men and to boys more than sixteen years old. Instruction is also given in bookkeeping, drawing, arithmetic, English grammar, and penmanship.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N. Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Question of Church Unity Debated at Length by the House of Deputies.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS

Resolution that Congress Be Urged to Make Them Uniform Throughout the United States Submitted by Spencer Trask.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Church unity was again the absorbing topic before the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention to-day the discussion of yesterday being continued on the Rev. Dr. Huntington's proposition to broaden the scope of the Church by permitting Bishops to take under their spiritual guidance outside congregations not conforming strictly to the Episcopal Liturgy.

Before taking up the main subject, some miscellaneous business was transacted.

A resolution by George C. Thomas of Philadelphia providing that as the American flag was to be raised over Puerto Rico on the 18th instant—St. Luke's Day—special reference to this National event be made in the prayers of that day, was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted creating a new diocese of the northern part of the present diocese of Indiana, in accordance with the recommendation of a committee.

Spencer Trask, lay delegate from the Diocese of Albany, N. Y., presented the following, which was referred:

Whereas, Marriage and divorce in the United States are now governed by the laws of the respective States; and

Whereas, The said laws differ in essential particulars in the different States, thereby, in cases of marriages contracted or divorces procured in one State often giving rise in other States to confusion and uncertainty in the status of the parties affected and to injustice and hardship to children and innocent persons; and

Whereas, The evils and abuses so resulting can only be cured by laws which shall be uniform throughout the United States; and

Whereas, If Congress has the power, as it now has, to provide for the determination of the financial status of citizens of various States by establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States, there can be no reason why it should not have the power to establish uniform laws on subjects of marriage and divorce;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the interests of the entire country would be subserved, the social order thereof safeguarded, and the existing evils and abuses remedied by the establishment of such laws.

Be it further resolved, That a joint committee of the two houses be appointed to prepare a suitable memorial, to be submitted to the Congress of the United States and to the Legislatures of the several States, expressing the sense of this convention, and urging that appropriate steps be taken to secure an amendment to the Constitution which will give power to Congress to establish uniform laws on the subjects of marriage and divorce throughout the United States.

A petition urging a radical change in the Prayer Book was summarily tabled against the protest of the Rev. McKay Smith of Washington, that in all constitutional bodies petitions were of right received and respectfully considered.

The Rev. Dr. John Fulton of Pennsylvania opened the debate involving church unity. He supported the Huntington amendment to the constitution, as calculated to facilitate the high aim of making the Church National in character.

Francis L. Stetson of the New York lay delegation urged the amendment as widening the educational as well as the spiritual influence of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carsey of Albany spoke of the American Church as one embracing not only Anglo-Saxons, but truly American in embracing all nationalities coming to the American shore, and as such it should open its doors to new-comers.

Arthur Ryerson, Chicago lay delegate, characterized the amendment as revolutionary, and pointed out that its adoption would bring into the Church congregations without baptism and without confirmation.

Numerous amendments were proposed, but Dr. Huntington secured the defeat of all that modified his proposition in any substantial form.

In speaking against the amendment, the Rev. John H. Hopkins of West Missouri declared that this move was so radical that it would require a new kind of baptism, a new kind of confirmation, a new kind of communion and a new kind of clergyman.

The Rev. John Williams of Nebraska said he brought a message from the Swedish Archbishop, denying that the Swedes were favoring church unity and declaring that the Swedish bodies entering the Episcopal Church had been stolen.

After further debate the final disposition of the question went over until Monday.

The House of Bishops adopted a proposition extending the offenses for which Bishops may be tried to include "conduct unbecoming a Bishop." Another amendment adopted extends the provision against alienating church property.

A special committee of Bishops was created, consisting of the Bishops of Chicago, New York, and Vermont, for the examination of candidates for holy orders.

The Bishops discussed and passed Articles IV., VII., and VIII. of the amendments to the constitution, already passed by the house. Article VII. covers the "provincial system."

Nominations were made for the vacant Bishoprics in North Dakota, Sacramento, and Boise, but the names were withheld until final action is taken.

At 2:30 both houses adjourned in order to permit the Bishops and deputies, some 400 in number, to start on the pilgrimage to Jamestown Island, near Richmond, Va., where 300 years ago the Church was first established in America.

WILL OF J. P. TOWNSEND FILED.

Testator Wishes Old Homestead to Remain in Hands of the Family.

The will of John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not known.

To his widow, Elizabeth J. Townsend, the testator leaves all of his furniture and bric-a-brac, all securities and investments, and the insurance on his life. Mrs. Townsend also gets Raynham homestead, the family home of the Townsend family since 1788. It is situated at Chester, N. H. In his will Mr. Townsend gives a history of the homestead, saying that the land was acquired by his great-grandfather in 1783. Upon the death of Mrs. Townsend the homestead is to go to the son of the testator, Charles. Mr. Townsend expresses the wish that the place may always remain in the hands of the Townsend family, and makes the request that his son Charles may spend as much of his time there as possible. It is requested by the testator that the place may pass into the hands of the male heir of his son Charles if any male children are born to him.

To his son John Henry and his daughter, Mary T. White, Mr. Townsend bequeaths $10,000 each. To Charles H. Townsend, a brother; S. J. Ray, Kate S. Wright, Ella S. Cusack, Alfred L. White, and Louise W. Townsend the testator leaves $50 each with which to buy some token in memory of him.

As to the Townsend Scholarship of Constitutional Law and Political Institutions at Rochester University, Mr. Townsend says that the principal, $5,000, has never been actually paid. He directs his executors to pay the interest annually, however, during the life of his wife, and at her death the principal is to be paid. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the three children. Edward Tuck, the wife, two sons, and daughter are appointed executors of the estate.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Third Biennial Convention of the Luther League of America.

REPRESENTING ALL SYNODS

Important Meetings to be Held Here Next Week—2,000 Delegates Will Attend—The Closing Rally.

Young Lutherans to the number of several thousand, and representing all synods, will be in this city for three days of next week in an endeavor to show their loyalty to the great German reformer, to their church, and to the cause of Christ. The occasion is the third biennial convention of the Luther League of America, which had its origin in this city, and which is unlike the young people's organizations in any other of the religious bodies. The convention will open next Tuesday and continue until Thursday evening.

An official Luther League train is expected to reach this city from Chicago next Tuesday morning bearing the delegates from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Large delegations are expected from different parts of this State, and many will come from Pennsylvania, in which State the church is exceptionally strong. The delegates who are expected to be present will represent a membership of about 60,000 young people, and the convention will bring together many of the most prominent Lutheran ministers and laymen of America.

One of the prime objects of the Luther League is to bring about a better feeling among Lutherans, who are divided not always upon doctrinal, but in great part upon National lines, into many different synods. The league is doing in its way the work which young people in other bodies have attempted to do.

There is to be a great awakening of Lutherans of all synods in this city, who are making elaborate plans to welcome the visiting delegates. Usually the New York State Convention is a meeting of considerable moment, but this year it has been purposely reduced to business routine to enable the members to attend the larger National gathering. It will be held in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, next Monday evening. The National Convention, which meets every two years, will hold its business and general sessions in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. C. Armand Miller, pastor. The evening of the opening day will be given to a social hour, but there will be addresses of welcome, including one from ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn. A session on Wednesday afternoon in the same church will be on the work of the Lutheran Deaconesses, and Gov. Frank A. Spaeth, D. D., of Philadelphia will speak for the Mary J. Drexel Mother House, and the Rev. A. H. Studebaker, President of the Mother House of Baltimore, for that institution.

Four simultaneous meetings are to be held on Wednesday evening in old St. John's Church, in Christopher Street; in St. Peter's Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; in St. Paul's Church, 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and in Gustavus Adolphus's Swedish Church, Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue.

The close of the convention will be a grand rally in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, when President Ellert will preside, and the orators will be United States Senator Wellington of Maryland, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Swensson, President of Bethany College, Kansas; the Rev. Dr. S. A. Ort, President of Wittenberg College, Ohio, and the Hon. E. Augustus Miller of Philadelphia.

The Luther League Choral Union, a large body made up of the singers from the Lutheran churches of Manhattan and Brooklyn, will provide the music for the different services. Among other selections Luther's battle hymn, "Ein' feste Burg," will be sung.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Oct. 23.

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SUBJECT—Isaiah called to service. Isaiah vi., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—I heard the voice of the Lord saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isaiah vi., 8.

The prophet Isaiah in the Old Testament, and the Apostle John in the New, stand in a very close relation to each other. Like John, Isaiah seems to have leaned upon the bosom of his Master. Both of them, therefore, are able to speak of Him as do no others For sympathy and support, in our Christian experiences, we instinctively turn to the Psalms, for the upbuilding of our faith we turn to St. Paul, but to be instructed as to the love of God toward rebellious sinners we go to Isaiah or to John. To the one was given the revelation of how God would manifest His grace to His people long before Christ came; to the other, the revelation of the full fruition of that grace when He should come again. It is not strange, therefore, that the prophet should be called "The Fifth Evangelist," (Bishop Kip,) or that "The Revelation" should abound with quotations from the prophecy. Neither is it strange that there is no book in the Old Testament so often quoted from in the New, and to which our Lord Himself more frequently refers, than this prophecy.

The work of Isaiah in Judah must have been very similar to that of Elisha in Israel. His very name was made up in very much the same way, and it signified the same thing. In the Hebrew text it is "Ye-shavahu," or, "Salvation of Jahu or Jehovah" (Smith's Dictionary) and it is not difficult to see how this word should pass through the changes, "I-sha-jah-hu," "I-sha-jah," to "I-sai-ah," signifying that "Jah (is) Helper." (Young.) So we find, just as in the case of Elisha, that God, through him, revealed to the people His great plan for the "help," or redemption of men. He was emphatically "The See-er," or "Seer," and what he declares, he says, was a "vision," or what he saw. It was something which the men of his time did not see, of themselves, or of God. As he looked out upon men he saw everywhere the spiritual Temple as much out of repair as was the material Temple in the days of Joash. As he looked up to God he learned how it was to be repaired, not only then, but in all the ages. We will understand this better if we examine very briefly into the state of things in Judah in this period of its history.

To repair the material Temple, Joash found to be comparatively easy work. But in keeping his own spiritual Temple in repair, he utterly failed. When Jehoiada died, at the age of one hundred and thirty years, the Temple stood before him somewhat as it stood when he first entered its precincts as a boy. But after his death "the princes of Judah," like "the young men" in the days of Rehoboam, "made obeisance to the King, and the King hearkened to them." Through their flattery and influence, Joash turned away, not only from the house of God, but from God Himself. (Second Chron., xxiv., 17-18.)

HAZAEL KING OF SYRIA.

"Then Hazael, King of Syria," came against him, and instead of looking to God for help he deliberately robbed His house, which he had repaired to purchase peace with the heathen. (Second Kings, xii., 17-18.) Among other prophets who rebuked him was Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, and his successor as high priest. But the reproof only angered the King, and at his command Zechariah was stoned—a crime which our Lord Himself said had not been fully expiated, even in His day. (Matt., xxiii., 34-39.)

Before the year was out, when this dastardly deed was done, his country was again invaded by "a small company of men" belonging to the army of the Syrians, "and the Lord delivered a very great host" of Judah's defenders into their hands. He also afflicted Joash with "great diseases," and while in this helpless condition—defeated and diseased—"his own servants conspired against him and slew him on his bed." So he died, after a reign of forty-one years. "They buried him in the city of David, but not in the sepulchres of the Kings." (Second Chron., xxiv., 23-27.)

His son Amaziah succeeded him upon the throne. He was twenty-five years old. In his youth he had seen father's good work and in his manhood he had seen him make shipwreck of his faith. For twenty-nine years he reigned. "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, yet not like David, his father; he did according to all things as Joash, his father, did." (Second Kings, xiv., 3.) We have already glanced at his career. At first he obeyed the law of Moses, but it was not long before he was lifted up with pride, because of his success against the Edomites. He even set up the idols of Seir to be his gods. Then he could not be restrained from seeking war with Jehoash, King of Israel, notwithstanding the earnest effort—probably by the counsel of Elisha—of that King to avoid a collision. The result was his complete overthrow, the breaking down of the wall of Jerusalem, and the despoiling of the Temple his father had labored so earnestly to repair. (Second Chron., xxv.) A few years later "they made a conspiracy against him in Jerusalem, and he fled to Lachish; but they sent after him to Lachish and slew him there." They buried him, however, "at Jerusalem, with his fathers." (Second Kings, xiv., 19-20.)

His son Uzziah, at the age of sixteen, succeeded him. As a child he had evidently been well trained by his mother, "Jecoliah of Jerusalem," and in his youth he was guided by the wise and holy counsel of "Zechariah, who had understanding in the visions of God." (Second Chron., xxvi., 3-5.) He thus developed into a man of much higher character and ability than his father. During his reign of fifty-two years the country again rose to a high place among the nations. His arms were successful, his commerce extensive, agriculture and manufactures flourished, and in all material things there was everywhere great prosperity.

But in spiritual things there was a constantly increasing decay. There is no record that he did anything to restore the Temple which had been despoiled in the days of his father, or that he took any active measures to bring the people to worship God "in spirit and in truth"; they "sacrificed and burned incense still on the high places." (Second Kings, xv., 4.) The Temple services were not neglected and God was not forgotten. But the services were merely religious forms. As is generally the case when a nation is wealthy and prosperous, there was no lack of religious activity; it became a fashion; but there was a great lack of religious sincerity. It was only worldliness wearing the garments of piety. It did indeed appear beautiful outwardly, but within it was full of all uncleanness. (Matt., xxiii., 27.) It is not difficult to see that this had been going on ever since the days of Joash; only under the prosperity of Uzziah its progress became more rapid and more pronounced.

THE BIRTH OF ISAIAH, THE PROPHET

In such times as these the prophet Isaiah was born in Jerusalem. "He appears to have been a Benjamite, and was the son of one Amoz, of whom we know nothing beyond the name, for the various Jewish traditions that he was no other than Amos the prophet or a brother of King Amaziah are mere unfounded inventions. His great-grandson (Jer., xxix., 21; Neh., xi., 7) and his great-great-grandson are said to have been prophets, and the name of one of his great-grandchildren—"Kolaiah"—The voice of Jehovah"—appears to show that prophecy was a special endowment in the family through successive generations. It is noteworthy also that when Isaiah married he chose a wife who was herself a prophetess." (Isa., viii., 3.) (Geikie.)

Probably he began his ministry—as recorded in the first five chapters of his prophecy—some time before Uzziah's death, but the vision" brought before us in this lesson marked its official entrance into his work as he himself recognized it. That "vision" was given him, he says, "in the year that King Uzziah died." At that time he was evidently a young man, between twenty and thirty years of age. As he continued his ministry during all the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah—son, grandson, and great-grandson of Uzziah—he must have lived to be an old man of about ninety years, "which, according to a long-standing but not very well founded tradition, he was put to death by being "sawn asunder." (Heb., xi., 37.)

Growing up as he did in this time of wealth and prosperity, occupying a good social position, of a warm, earnest temperament, and with a careful religious training, he was one of those rare young men sometimes met with even now, who are not carried away with the glamour of a prosperous worldliness. As he looked out upon society, he saw how hollow it all was, as it leaned upon the world and its pursuits and pleasures and rewards, and thought that it could find in them the satisfaction which it craved. Even when he looked into the Temple and at its services, he found it thronged with people, with multitudes of sacrifices and burnt offerings, but there was no heart in their service, every one was cold and formal. When they went into the Temple, they appeared devout and humble, but when they came out they were just as worldly and sensual and proud as those who never went in. There was no perceptible difference between those who professed to be godly and those who made no profession at all.

To his spiritual mind, looking at men as God looked at them, such a state of things he could not understand. The opening of his prophecy records his astonishment; it is the astonishment of God Himself, "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for the Lord hath spoken; I have nourished and brought up children and they have rebelled against me." The dumb beasts of the field were better than intelligent men, for each of them knew "his master's crib" and his master's voice, "but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider." There was no lack of religious services, but "to what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the Lord; I am full of the burnt offerings of rams and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks or of lambs or of he goats; it is iniquity, even your solemn meeting." (i., 1-17.)

In this state of mind Isaiah apparently had the "vision" to which our lesson calls attention. It was a revelation to him to prepare him for his ministry. He must not only see and be grieved over the condition of men, but he must himself, as a partaker of that condition, be fitted to meet it effectively. The same necessity has rested upon every one of his successors to the present time.

A VISION OF HEAVEN.

In this "vision" he appears to stand at the entrance to the holy place in the Temple. As he looked in through the open doors, even beyond the altar of incense, and through the great veil which closed the entrance into "the holiest of all," (Heb. ix., 3,) he appears to look "into heaven itself," for "the holy places made with hands," were "the figures of the true." (Heb., ix., 24.) There he saw God surrounded by cherubim and seraphim, and all the angelic host. He was seated "upon a throne high and lifted up and His train filled the Temple." The attending seraphim stood before Him in all their glory, but in His presence even they covered their faces and their feet in reverence, while they spread their wings to fly swiftly as His messengers. Led by them, the whole angelic choir burst forth in praises as "one cried unto another, Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts; the whole earth is full of His glory."

So full and grand was this outburst of melody that all the courts of heaven resounded with the sound. The very posts of the doors trembled with the reverberating echo and the whole "house was filled with smoke." John says it was "from the glory of God and from His power." (Rev., xv., 8.) It was a vision of the majesty and holiness of God, and like Paul when he was "caught up to the third heaven," Isaiah saw "heavenly things and "heard unspeakable words, which it is not possible [margin] for a man to utter" (Second Cor., xii., 2-4) or describe. He not only saw God as he had never seen Him before, but he saw himself as never before. Exalted and esteemed as he was among men, and interested as he was in their welfare, when he stood thus before God he saw that he was only and altogether a sinner. As such the majesty of God overwhelmed him. He could only cry, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," for "woe is me! I am undone, because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips, for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts." How could such a one as he go to such as they among whom he dwelt, and preach to them of righteousness and truth?

But then, behold a marvel of grace. As he stood thus before the throne of God, confessedly guilty and undone, one of the seraphim spread his wings and flew toward him. But he did not come to him directly. He stopped at the altar of sacrifice where atonement for sin had been made. From that altar, over which the blood of the sacrifice had flowed, he took "a live coal" out of the fire by which the offering had been consumed. With this coal he touched the "unclean lips" of the prophet. By that touch of blood and fire they were made clean, his iniquity was taken away, and his sin was purged. (Verse 7.)

Then he was fitted for his work. Through the atoning sacrifice he was brought into new relations to both God and man. Then when he heard the voice of the One Triune God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, saying, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" he was ready to respond, "Here am I, send me."

Such is the preparation needed by every sinful man to fit him to go with the message of God to the people among whom he dwells. And the same atoning sacrifice which cleanses him must be presented as the only way of cleansing them, "for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" (Acts, iv., 12) but the name of Jesus Christ, who "hath loved us and hath given Himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet-smelling savor." (Eph., v., 2.)

But when Isaiah was sent on his mission he was told plainly that his message would not be received; the light might shine, but darkness could not comprehend it. Men would hear, indeed, but they would not understand, not that they could not, but they would not. No passage in the Old Testament is so often quoted in the New as this warning. None has found a more perfect fulfillment in all ages. And so it will be probably to the end. But in every age there is found a remnant—some who will hear and understand. And as many as receive Jesus Christ as their Saviour, to them will be given "power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name." (John, i., 12.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How the prophet Isaiah and the Apostle John related, and what is said of the prophecy of Isaiah?

What is said of the prophet's name and work?

What change took place in Joash after the death of Jehoiada, and why?

How was he punished and what did he do when he was reproved by Zechariah?

What is said of Amaziah?

Who succeeded him, and what was the material condition of Judah during his reign?

What is said of the spiritual condition?

Who was born in these times, and what is said of him?

What marked the beginning of his ministry, and how long did it continue?

What did he see in the social and in the religious world?

How was he affected, and what did he say?

For what purpose was the "vision" of this lesson given him?

Where did he appear to stand in this "vision," and what did he see and hear?

In what light did he see himself when in the presence of God?

How was he fitted for his ministry, and what is said of its teaching for us?

What was told Isaiah concerning his message, and what is said of it?

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New Church of St. Jerome.

Archbishop Corrigan will lay the cornerstone to-morrow of the new Church of St. Jerome, at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. He will be assisted by the rector, the Rev. P. W. Tandy, and a number of visiting priests. The new edifice, which is to cost about $90,000, is designed to take the place of the church now used by this congregation.

Church Notes.

The Beach open-air Gospel service will be held to-morrow afternoon at the foot of West Fifth Street, Coney Island. At this service the Christian flag will be raised.

Service of the Metropolitan Independent Church, the Rev. Henry Frank, pastor, will be conducted to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

A new English Lutheran Church is to be started to-morrow in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the Western Boulevard by a minister appointed by the Home Mission Board of the General Synod.

The Thirty-second anniversary services of the Long Island Baptist Association will be held in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, Brooklyn, next Tuesday. Services will be held also on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Rev. J. E. Bushnell, pastor of the Phillip's Presbyterian Church, will address the men's meeting at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 138 East Eighty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Tuesday Meeting for the Promotion of Holiness, instituted by Mrs. Sarah Lankford Palmer in 1835, will be celebrated next Thursday in the Central Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach in the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning, on "The Lost Arts in Church Life," and in the evening on "The John Storms of the Church," founded on Hall Caine's "The Christian."

At the Hanson Place Baptist Church, 94 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, will preach to-morrow at both services. At the morning service his subject will be "Jonah and the Gourd," and in the evening he will deliver a special sermon to young men.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will make a special effort to reach the students of this city during the Winter. In addition to the large students' Bible class on Sunday morning, and a class in the Greek New Testament, the pastor, Dr. Faunce, will begin on the first Sunday in November a series of Sunday evening sermons to students.

A convention of Sunday school workers of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx will be held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, next week, beginning on Thursday and ending Saturday evening. The themes to be employed at the rally will be appropriate to the International, Blakeslee, or other systems of study. The convention will be held under the auspices of the New York Sunday School Association. The officers are: President—Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., of the New York City Mission; Vice President—John W. Miles of the Church of the Strangers; Secretary—Rev. A. H. McKinney of

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TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TWO INSTRUCTIVE SPEECHES.

We venture to say that any Democratic or Republican independent who has determined to vote for THEODORE ROOSEVELT will find his resolution seriously shaken by a perusal of EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S speech printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning. Mr. SHEPARD'S high character and his habit of spurning the trammels of party when they are a fetter upon the conscience give him the right to address independent voters. No man has a better right. And no political utterance of his has ever given any voter, regular or independent, the least occasion to challenge his sincerity or his intelligence. The mere announcement that a man of Mr. SHEPARD'S high and severe standards of politics is a supporter of Judge VAN WYCK is an assurance that the Democratic candidate is not what, in their recklessness and desperation, his Republican opponents charge, a tool of the bosses. And when he gives reasons for supporting that candidate in a speech so eminently candid and convincing as that delivered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the experienced observer in either party perceives at once that Mr. SHEPARD has become an important and influential figure in the campaign.

In truth, he thrust the iron pretty deep into the enemy's soul. The arrant trumpery and false pretense of the Republican attempt to raise the issue of sound money have been nowhere and in no way so mercilessly exposed as by Mr. SHEPARD'S exhibition of their President, who can do much if not everything for sound money, still shirking and puttering with the issue at Washington, while ROOSEVELT, who is absolutely without power or function in respect to the issue, rushes upon it with dauntless breast and loud outcries at Oyster Bay.

But the serious argument of Mr. SHEPARD, in reply to the demand of the Republicans for an anti-silver campaign, is one that no earnest and patriotic man will pass lightly by. THE TIMES pointed out very early in the campaign that it was the duty of sound-money men who could conscientiously act with the Democratic Party to act with it this year when it has repudiated the errors of 1896 in order that it might be strengthened in its resolution to keep to the true path. Surely, no sound-money man can do a greater service to that cause than by helping to drive free silver wholly out of politics, and that would be the effect of the abandonment of Bryanism by the Democratic organizations in all the Eastern States. Mr. SHEPARD makes the appeal in these strong words:

"I venture to ask those to whom the first political cause to-day, is sound currency, whether, on reflection, they think that their cause will be promoted by a defeat of the Democratic Party in New York. Two years ago it was defeated by a majority of upward of 200,000, when it stood upon the silver platform of Chicago. If now, when it does not stand on the platform, but when, with courage and wisdom, it turns to issues appropriate to a State campaign upon which all conservative and patriotic citizens can stand with it, if now it be treated in the same way as it was in 1896, do you not plainly see that your cause of sound currency will be hurt rather than helped? Is that cause a mere asset of the Republican Party, useful only to maintain its power and support its corruption? Or do you desire that it shall be securely founded in the convictions of all citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike? If so, is it not your interest and duty to give to the Democratic Party, when it does not ask support for silver, a support so much greater than it had in what you and I, whether rightly or wrongly, think its days of heresy, as to strengthen and encourage those who desire and will mightily strive that it may never stand there again?"

The Republican attempt to raise the silver issue has a double motive. They hope and trust that the mere outcry about free coinage will still be potent to influence many voters, just as they trusted to the cry of rebel Brigadiers to keep their party together after the scandals and corruptions that came to light during GRANT'S second term had turned the nauseated people against it. They were willing to keep sectionalism alive then just as they are willing to keep the free silver agitation alive to-day, for the sake of the partisan profit there is in it. The Republicans are compelled to turn to National issues in order to get the people's minds off the damning scandals of their administration in this State. In the short time since the executive control was intrusted to the Republican Party in New York it has been guilty of six flagrant abuses of power, not to mention a multitude of lesser shortcomings. These are the appointment of PAYN; the wasteful and corrupt management of the canal deepening insomuch that the nine millions which was asked for them and granted by the people on the express understanding that it would complete the work is all spent and twelve millions more must be voted to finish the improvement; the enactment of the starchless civil service law; which denies to this city constitutional rights enjoyed by all other cities in the State; the Raines law, which centralizes at Albany police and excise powers which every community should exercise for itself; and the waste of the public moneys in extravagant appropriations and the multiplication of State commissions both costly and useless. Here is an array of public sins big enough and black enough to damn any party. These matters are uppermost in the public mind, but ROOSEVELT dare not discuss them, his managers avoid them as they would the plague. To cloak these rascalities and turn the thoughts of the people into other channels they are striving desperately to make National issues paramount. Col. ROOSEVELT, joining, we hope with disgust rather than with enthusiasm, in the campaign of humbug, declares that they are paramount. Mr. SHEPARD strips the party of all its disguises and leaves it naked and shivering.

Nor does Judge VAN WYCK himself, though a Democrat of more steadfast "regularity," make an appeal which any independent voter can read without being attracted by its straightforward honesty. There is no clap-trap about it. It is a frank, clean-cut, vigorous discussion of the matters in hand. Judge VAN WYCK leaves the voters in no doubt as to what he will do if he is elected Governor. He believes the people will not submit to wrong, will not be tricked into forgetting that they have been wronged, and that they demand that the delinquent and unworthy be driven from power. That is a duty to which he pledges himself unreservedly. ROOSEVELT'S Presidential ambitions might make him shrink from offending the powerful bosses who will control the choice of delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1900. VAN WYCK could in no way so enhance his reputation, in no way make himself so strong with the people, as by turning all the rascals out and making honesty and efficiency the fixed principles of his administration.

ROOSEVELT has indorsed the administration of BLACK, and he stands upon a platform that declares that administration to have been wise, economical, and statesmanlike. The people know that it deserves condemnation, not indorsement, and that it has been wastefully shameless and corrupt. They can condone and approve by electing ROOSEVELT. They can rebuke and punish by electing VAN WYCK. We have not much doubt which they will choose.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Presidential progresses are like royal progresses in that the progressor is not expected to say anything in particular, and that if he says nothing with grace and dignity he is held to have discharged his entire duty. There have been Presidents who have been greatly benefited, and there are others who have been seriously injured, by making progresses and dropping casual speeches from the tails of trains at way stations. The present President has evidently a notion of his own about the kind of speech that will help him, and that is the kind of speech that he has been making. It is what he thinks the people expect to hear and like to hear. He thinks the American people are the "rebellious people, lying children," of ISAIAH, "which say to the seers, see not, and, to the prophets, prophesy not unto us right things; speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits." Accordingly during his journey to and from Omaha he has been speaking smooth things and prophesying deceits in a way to depress and discourage every patriotic American and to show that no aid and comfort can be expected from the President of the United States by those who have read the lessons of the war and who see the urgent necessity there is upon us to set our house in order.

We have beaten in war a bankrupt cripple. There is not a military nation in Europe which has not had its representatives present following this war, and endeavoring to draw from it the morals that concerned their respective nations. It is our business, first of all, to learn and apply the lessons of this war for our benefit. Some of these have lain upon the surface, but not one of them has been brought home to the President. He has not even learned the obvious lesson that until we eradicate Algerism from the management of the United States Army we cannot afford to go to war with a real enemy. He has even spoken with a show of indignation of those who have perceived and endeavored to inculcate this lesson. Because, we have beaten a bankrupt and retrograde nation of seventeen millions, his position is, therefore, that we can beat anybody, and it is unpatriotic to point out the weaknesses in our own system of defense which this little war has "writ large." This easy optimism seemed appalling to ISAIAH. It must seem appalling to every thoughtful American. Yet it overflows from every casual speech the President of the United States has made.

We have already commented upon his declaration that criticism of the War Department was "impeachment" of the men who had endured the hardships and won the victories of the war. Perhaps an even more typical instance of his unresisted tendency to "speak smooth things," and "prophesy deceits" was the speech he made night before last at Galesburg, Ill. In this he said that "when the war came on there were 200,000 volunteers within sixty days marching under the banner of freedom." The fact was there were 200,000 volunteers, that they were not properly officered, not properly equipped, not properly fed, not properly clothed, not properly disciplined. They were not an army, but a mob, and they would have been an easy prey to a quarter of their number of real soldiers. A quarter? The regular army of the United States available for the war was the army which fought the war, and it numbered scarcely 20,000 men. Is there any American who doubts that these 20,000 of real soldiers were far more than a match for the "200,000 volunteers marching under the banner of freedom"? Certainly there is no competent judge who doubts it, nor who doubts that a mob of 200,000 men of any country could be beaten by an army of 50,000 men of any country? And it is in the face of this awful revelation of our unpreparedness for a real war that the President of the United States seizes the occasion to "prophesy deceits."

Obviously there is no help whatever to be had or expected from the President in the way of "army reorganization," of the eradication of Algerism from the army, or of any measure whatever that will fit us to cope with the enlarged responsibilities to which the orator invites us with the recklessness and the cheerfulness of a child.

NINE MONTHS' EXPORTS.

The returns of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, cover the "exports of domestic products" for three-fourths of the present calendar year. These embrace breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils. How rapid and considerable has been the increase is shown by the totals for the first nine months of each of the last four years, in the following table:

EXPORTS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER.

1895	$337,607,126
1896	390,563,357
1897	444,612,306
1898	533,367,362

It will be seen that the increase has been steady in each year over the preceding year, and that the exports for this year are nearly 60 per cent. greater than those of 1895.

The largest share of this increase, as is well known, has been in the exports of breadstuffs, of which $140,000 more were exported in 1898 than in 1895; but between these two years there has also been an increase of $26,000,000 in provisions, of $22,000,000 in cotton, and of $7,000,000 in cattle and hogs. All these, however, are natural products; the exportable surplus in each case depends very largely on favorable natural conditions, while the demand from abroad depends upon the relative crops in other lands. The prosperity that comes in this way is not to be counted on with the same degree of security as that which is derived from the cheap production and export to foreign markets of domestic manufactures.

Fortunately for the country, these latter are also steadily and rapidly advancing. But though the advance may thus be described, relatively to the past, we cannot forget that the level attained is still a very modest one, and that, apart from natural products, we are still playing the part of a consuming rather than a producing Nation. The change has begun. We are throwing off the swaddling clothes of "infant" industry and commencing to challenge the world to yield to us the share in its trade to which we ought to be entitled. If we could be sure of the absolutely firm establishment of the gold standard and could break down the barriers of our absurd tariff, our share would be larger and we should sooner attain it.

POOR FRANCE!

It is impossible to discern any motive for founding an international claim upon the presence of Major MARCHAND and his explorers at Fashoda, except the need of politicians at Paris of finding some issue that may divert attention from domestic affairs. It is plain that the "representatives" of France upon the Upper Nile are subsisting upon the bounty of Gen. KITCHENER, and that if they ever get out alive they will owe their escape to his intervention in their behalf. A demand that their benefactor should be evicted would belong to the domain of opera bouffe, not of international politics.

The London Times seems to be sustained by the facts when it says that there is nothing to negotiate in the appearance of a party of distressed Frenchmen in the path of the Anglo-Egyptian advance. That is what Lord SALISBURY said when he declined to attach any political significance to the emergence of MARCHAND from the wilderness. The Times is further in the right when it says that France cannot found any claim to "compensation" upon the appearance of a French explorer at a point at which the British had to rescue him in order to save his life.

Those French politicians who expect to gain anything by Major MARCHAND'S motion avowedly rely upon the help of Russia. M. DELFOSSE, the Royalist leader, says that France went out of her way to help Russia bully Japan, which is quite true, and that therefore Russia ought to go out of her way to help France bully England. But the intervention of Russia in such a case would be in comical contrast to the recent amicable pronouncement of the Czar. The intention of any such intervention is distinctly repelled at St. Petersburg. The Novoe Vremya, in the most unfeeling manner, declares that France has got herself into a scrape from which she must extricate herself without assistance, and predicts that the British contention will prevail. The "entente," the "ties so precious," and even the "alliance" are to go for nothing when it is the French chestnuts that are to be pulled out of the fire. As it is absurdly out of the question that France should, by her own strength, make good her claim to a station across the British line of march in Africa, it is to be expected that she will withdraw that claim. Doubtless Great Britain will help her to withdraw with as much grace and dignity as the situation allows.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. SPENCER TRASK of this city in the triennial Episcopal Convention in Washington on the need of uniform divorce laws relate to a subject peculiarly appropriate for the united action of all religious bodies. The Episcopal Church has always sought to promote the adoption of a high ideal of the marriage relation, but other Churches are not less interested in checking an evil which saps the foundations of morality and of social order wherever it prevails.

The present condition of things tends in the most direct fashion toward what, without exaggeration, may be termed legalized concubinage. When it is possible to get rid of the obligations of marriage by methods that utterly disregard the nature of those obligations and make their observance a matter of choice, the choice being often dictated by the basest motives, the consequences are often deplorable and to society most dangerous. And since this evil exists because of the varying legislation of the several States, no remedy for it can be applied except by the force of general, earnest, and active public opinion, which the Churches are particularly adapted to arouse and direct. The legislation by Congress suggested in the resolutions is, so far as we can see, without authority in the Constitution, except of an indirect and doubtful character.

FOR THE HOME.

Among the very many kind comments made by our readers upon THE TIMES, apropos of the reduction in its price, we have been especially pleased by those recognizing its excellence as a paper for the home. That is what we try, faithfully and persistently, to make it. It is our sincere desire and constant effort to bring to the home as much as possible of what is valuable or attractive for an American family in all of the varied departments of modern journalism, and to introduce nothing that can be harmful or offensive. We have a keen appreciation of the influence exerted by a journal which day by day is read in the home by the members of a family, and the contents of which become the subject of daily attention, reflection, and discussion. The wish that the influence of THE TIMES, as we strive to shape it, should be felt in a larger number of homes, was a motive for the change in price that has been cordially recognized and welcomed.

We believe that we may fairly ask any reader of to-day's TIMES to examine it, from the first column of its news department to the last column of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and judge for himself or herself how far it is fitted for the home. Since no greater pains is taken to-day than is always taken to secure that fitness, the judgment will apply to the paper generally. And we would suggest to all who find the paper satisfactory to direct their newsdealers regularly to deliver it at their homes. Both from business considerations and from our strong desire to strengthen the influence of our paper in the family, to reach those to whom our efforts are most constantly and earnestly directed, we should be glad to have as extensive clientage as possible in the homes of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One by one the facts underlying the revolt of the Minnesota Indians are coming to light, and, with each increase of real information on the subject, there is a marked diminution of the mystery which at first overhung this hopeless struggle against overwhelming odds. The earliest dispatches told of legal processes ignored or resisted, and then the convenient and usually adequate explanation of "whisky" was brought forward to account for the adoption of a course so distinctly foolish by a tribe that hitherto had shown itself to be particularly intelligent and progressive. But somehow or other the Indians have managed to get their grievances into print. Even while the little war was in progress we heard of red witnesses summoned to a distant court, and, after giving evidence, robbed of their mileage fees and forced to make their way home on foot. After a few such experiences the Indians naturally acquired a distaste for such journeys. Next it was revealed that the plan for removing the Pillagers from the present reservation to a new one did not include any provision for compensating them for the improvements they would have to leave behind. In other words, they were to exchange cultivated farms and comfortable houses for wild lands and no houses at all. Now it appears that enterprising white men, including at least one official whose sworn duty it was to protect the Nation's wards, have been stealing large quantities of timber from forests explicitly allotted by treaty to this tribe. It is probable, therefore, that the Indians, after making vain efforts to bring these wrongs to public attention by ordinary peaceful methods, finally concluded that for desperate evils only desperate remedies would avail, and determined to fight, not for an impossible victory over the United States Army, but for an honest inquiry into their grievances. This their campaign, though absurd as a military operation, has undoubtedly secured. It is the old, old story—the story, so far, at least, as origin goes, of nineteen in twenty Indian outbreaks. And yet it is said that we cannot govern the red men! Nonsense; we have always found them easy enough to control when the task was intrusted to honest and capable men—of whom this country contains large numbers.

—Poetry and politics rarely go well together, and it can hardly be said that Mr. KIPLING'S latest poem, "The Truce of the Bear," gives very striking proof that the combination is at least occasionally successful. As a tale of adventure the verses certainly deserve a place in Mr. KIPLING'S collected works—which is warm praise as regards verses in the abstract, but somewhat indefinite in that it says nothing as to the rank to be held by "The Truce" in that distinguished company. Still, one cannot help regretting that the poem must always carry the date 1898, and that through all the years to come it must be considered, not merely as a product of the author's genius, but rather as an expression of his views on the Czar's appeal for disarmament, and on the way England should interpret that appeal. Now, seeing that the world is not very well supplied with great poets, and that Mr. KIPLING is one of them, it really behooves him to let transitory things like the Anglo-Russian relations of to-day alone, and devote himself to matters more permanent and more important. Suppose "Adam-zad" turns out to be a man after all, instead of a large animal that walks and stands and looks like his betters? Suppose that an Occidental "Matun" named Salisbury lowers his rifle and yet doesn't get his eyes clawed out and his nose clawed off? Or suppose that the new "Matun" fires and misses? Will not the poet-politician in any of these contingencies be confused, embarrassed, sorry he spoke? And that would be lamentable! We are all more than willing to admit that Mr. KIPLING can tell short stories in prose or verse as well as, perhaps better than, any of his contemporaries; we know that he is something of a philosopher, too, with a clear right to speak with authority about the habits and hearts of Man and Woman, both in general and in particular; but what we do not admit or know is that his opinions on international questions are worth any more than those of any other Briton of imperialistic tendencies and—prejudices. Therefore should he not force us to put these opinions in the scrapbook reserved for the Achievements of Geniuses.

—Just for the sake of diversifying the proceedings, why don't those curiously careful and carefully curious investigators at Washington call before them a few private soldiers, preferably volunteers, already mustered out of the service and therefore perfectly free to speak their minds? We would not in any way intimate that the officers of rank more or less exalted who have been testifying before the board of inquiry are untruthful men; the chances are that every one of them, so far as he went, described things as he saw them, and explained things as he understood them. In the case of all these witnesses, however, good reasons existed for not forcing information as to abuses upon the President's chosen defenders, and it must always be remembered that part of the truth is not the truth. Another thing to be remembered is the fact that hunger, thirst, fever, lack of proper clothing and of medicine—all the consequences, in short, of neglect and incompetency—must be personally endured to be thoroughly appreciated. And the officers endured few or none of them, while the private soldier went through the whole experience. Therefore the private soldier would make to short questions long and interesting answers. He would mention names; he would enter into minute details; and, if he had been mustered out, he would not be thinking of the arbiters of promotion. In other words, he would be a good witness. Too good?

—Col. ROWAN, who, ever since the war with Spain began, has shown a troublesome inclination to class the Cubans with real human beings, and to report good things done and wise things said by them, now arrives at Havana after an overland trip from Santiago, and brings with him the news that the arch-bandit, old MAXIMO GOMEZ, is perfectly content with the doings of the Americans, and will use all his influence and power to further their plans and policies! Col. ROWAN says so, at any rate, and unless he is a deceiver those of us who have believed that GOMEZ was sulkily waiting for an opportunity to resume hostilities with a new foe must revise our expectations. And apparently the Colonel must be believed. His reputation for sticking to facts is well established, and his opportunities for studying the armed Cuban have been extensive. To add to the difficulties and confusion of good folks who judged a people by one detachment of guerrilla troops and the starving blacks in a single district, MASSO, the man whom it has been very comforting to designate as "the so-called President of the Cuban Republic," makes his appearance at Manzanillo, and he, too, talks exactly like an intelligent patriot! If things go on this way much longer the tendency, hitherto very prevalent in this country, to credit the Spaniard with vast superiority over the Cuban will need restraining.

—Just incidentally, why has Gen. LAWTON left Santiago? As commander of the military department of which that city is the centre he has done admirable work—or at least he began work admirably. There has been some talk to the effect that he is ill and wanted to come home, but he seems to have been well enough to take part in the farewell ceremonies that were arranged in his honor by the residents of the city. It's really a mysterious problem.

As to Anonymous Letters.

A number of letters without the names and addresses of the writers are constantly received at this office. Recently the number has increased very largely. It is necessary, in consequence, to repeat the notice that anonymous letters are not printed. In all cases the names and correct addresses of the writers must be furnished, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. While on this subject, we extend a request for the names of the writers of three letters signed, respectively, "A Reader and Well-Wisher," "Anon," and "A Homemaker Who Reads THE TIMES Every Day."

WILL VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES bothers me much. It is at variance with my political views about half the time—notably so at present. I am a Democrat, but I am going to get up very early in the morning to vote for the man who advertises himself by leaving a snug berth in Washington to become a target for Spanish bullets, and I know legions of Democrats who are going to do the same thing. May such advertising dodges always pay! THE TIMES has ever been a friend of "Teddy" until the present juncture. I know not the cause of its change of front, but if one of the missiles of destruction which filled the air at Guasimas and San Juan Hill had suddenly terminated his career, methinks your paper would be the last to deny that Col. Roosevelt would have been an ideal candidate for any office in his countrymen's gift.

THE TIMES now vexes me further by selling an article easily worth 5 cents for a penny. It is painful, but if the cheaper price of your paper will succeed in weaning some of the "yellow" journal sucklings from their daily pap, perhaps it is justifiable. At any rate, having had the paper sent to me without a day's interruption since September, 1884, I am not going to let go now. Hardly! Much success to your lofty and high-toned journal, but not to its present politics.

J. K. C.

New York Oct. 13, 1898.

"The Two Candidates."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, as a reader of your admirable paper, and also as a Democrat, to compliment you on the straightforward and manly way in which you have discussed the political issues of this campaign in your able editorial columns.

I have particular reference to your editorial in the issue of yesterday, entitled "The Two Candidates," in which you compare the utterances of the two nominees, and any intelligent person, irrespective of party ideas, cannot help but see and admire the true spirit of frankness and display of honesty which you certainly exhibit in these discussions.

I sincerely trust that your valuable paper will enjoy a long and prosperous career, and, in closing, I have the honor to be, CUSTER F. WELSH.

Office of the New York Central Railroad, 413 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

ALGER A REPUBLICAN "JONAH."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The seat of maladministration of the War Department which moved from Santiago to Camp Wikoff has now been regularly established at Puerto Rico. Here the incompetency of staff officers is working as much mischief as the peaceful avocations of the troops permit. Major Seaman and other equally courageous witnesses distinctly charge that the very same abuses which have cost so many valuable lives at the home camps and at Santiago are in full operation at Puerto Rico. The President is manifestly unable to remove the head devil of the War Department. His money or his political services, or both, seemed to have sufficed to cast discredit upon the entire Republican Party, making it more than probable that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic.

In fact, such a contingency is the prayer of many who voted to make McKinley President, for they see no other way of releasing him and the War Department from Alger's nefarious power. This Michigan vampire, who is sucking the blood of Republicanism, and who has already exhausted the moral vitality of our beloved President, bids fair to appear in history as the "Jonah" of his party, as he has already won that distinction in the War Department. The whole Nation, Republicans and Democrats alike, regard Alger with distrust and aversion and wonder at McKinley's neglect of duty. Our only hope is that when Congress throws him overboard the "whale" will have a better digestion than his Scriptural prototype.

R. S. P.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

THE SILVER ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on "The Two Parties in New York," replying to the inquiry "Why you are now not the supporters of the present Republican nominee for Governor, Theodore Roosevelt," you say, "For our part we do not think the danger of a silver triumph is so great as to constrain us to listen to the Republican appeals to make National issues paramount." This, if I mistake not, implies that in case of serious danger of the kind you would be inclined to regard National issues as paramount, and seems to imply that if paramount you would favor Roosevelt, the unmistakable sound-money candidate, in the present campaign. However that may be, since you defend your support of the Democratic candidate with a slighting allusion to the danger of a silver triumph, I beg to offer the following reasons for apprehending such danger to be actual and great:

First—The platform of the Democratic Party.

Second—The indorsement of that platform by the Democratic Party of this State in its last official utterance concerning it.

Third—The support of that platform by the vote of the present Democratic nominee for Governor, Augustus Van Wyck.

Fourth—Augustus Van Wyck's supposed personal sympathy with the attitude of his party on the silver question (and also on every other question) in State and Nation. In support of this supposition we have his vote, no known opposition on his part to any plank of the Chicago platform, and his general acceptability to the dominant and overwhelmingly the strongest element in his party—the silver element.

Fifth—The positive and significant strength of the silver element in the rest of the Democratic State ticket.

Sixth—The silence of the party as represented in the recent Syracuse Convention on the issues presented by the Chicago platform, (a silence of expediency in nowise indicative of a change of attitude.)

Seventh—The natural and of late habitual to-and-fro movement of National elections between the two great parties.

Eighth—The narrow margin by which these elections are lost and won, making New York confessedly and pre-eminently a pivotal State.

Ninth—The tremendously swinging character of the New York State vote.

Tenth—The fact that this is, as elections go, not unlikely to be a Democratic year.

Eleventh—The natural loss to the Republican Party of a considerable vote by reason of war scandals in the Nation and canal scandals in the State.

Twelfth—The commonly understood purpose of the Democrats, if successful, to continue Edward Murphy in the United States Senate.

I submit that the danger is actual. It is an open danger, and perilously close. It is not slight, but very great, and awful in its threat of politico-economical disaster if nothing worse. For it is to be remembered that it is the whole of the Chicago platform, and not merely the 16 to 1 limb of it, that Democratic success in the coming State election will quicken into new and vigorous life. But I like to encourage myself in the hope that whatever may be your course editorially, your readers will, while continuing to appreciate and prize the many excellencies of your paper, vote for Roosevelt.

STEPHEN F. MASSETT.

456 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Fully Recovered.

"Has your husband fully recovered from his army experience?"

"Oh, quite. He finds fault with the victuals every day now."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

True for Once.

First Clerk (smoking cigarette)—Where there is smoke there is generally fire.

Old Cashier—You're right. And if the boss sees you with that coffin nail the "fire" will be discovered by you immediately.—Syracuse Herald.

The Boston Girl.

"Were you out in all that rain?" asked the Clifton girl.

"No," said the young woman from Boston, "I was merely in the portion of the rain that descended in my immediate vicinity."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Straw.

"I didn't know until yesterday that Bickerman was a candidate for office."

"Is he a candidate? This is the first I've heard of it."

"He must be. I saw him at the County Treasurer's office paying his taxes, and he wasn't making any kind of a kick about it."—Cleveland Leader.

WHEN A FELLOW BEGINS TO GET BALD.

From The Denver Evening Post.

As age creeps upon us we try to stay young
And frisky as long as we can,
And show to the world by both action and tongue
We yet are a mighty good man.
We laugh at gray hairs as no token of age,
But look in the mirror appalled
As we find we are facing that worrying stage
When a fellow begins to get bald.

It fastens a look of deep care in the eyes,
It anchors a dread in the soul,
For here is a feature we cannot disguise,
A skating rink up on the poll.
The fiend of anxiety tortures the brain,
Our taste for enjoyment is palled,
Our pleasure is tinged with a color of pain
When a fellow begins to get bald.

We blow in our money for tonics and creams,
We try all the lotions in sight,
But ev'ry preventive we plaster on seems
To hasten the hair in its flight.
We wear out our shoes on the specialist's stairs,
Experts into council are called,
But every day adds to the burden of cares
When a fellow begins to get bald.

We sit away back at the naughty display
Of tights at the high-kicking show,
Through fear that our friends may inhumanly say
We've hit the old bald-headed row.
At night our once pleasant, delectable dreams
By visions of wigs are enthralled,
When waking, the brain with keen misery teems
When a fellow begins to get bald.

Whenever we meet lady friends on the street
We blush while uplifting our hat,
And though they may smile us a greeting most sweet
We know they have got us down pat.
We seem to care little when to our reward
In the realms of the blest we are called,
For half of the pleasure of living seems floored
When a fellow begins to get bald.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Joint Session at Paris Spent in Discussing the Cuban Debt Question.

OFFSETS TO SPAIN'S CLAIMS

The United States May Demand Compensation for the Destruction of the Maine — Great Concern Shown in Madrid.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Commander Bradford, United States Navy, who has arrived here from Washington, was examined this morning by the members of the United States Peace Commission relative to the conditions prevailing and the main features of interest in the Philippine Islands, with which the Commander is well acquainted.

The fifth joint session of the two commissions was convened at 2 o'clock to-day and adjourned at 6:10 P. M. This session was two hours longer than any previous one. It may be said that the first, second, and third meetings scarcely penetrated the surface of any protocol point and less still the marrow. Last Tuesday, however, marked the Spanish presentment regarding the Cuban debt, which, during recess, brought the Americans to serious preparation, adjustment of their diplomatic forces, and the formulation of a plan in relation to the Cuban phase of their mission here.

Since Tuesday's meeting the Americans, who had been exceedingly busy, had determined upon an attitude toward the Spanish proposition that the United States assume the Cuban debt in whole or in part, and it had been reduced to writing for presentation to the Spaniards, stating the American views broadly as to what is the Cuban debt, what proportion is fairly chargeable to the island as legal and beneficial thereto, and the proportion to be charged to Spain as beneficiary of the so-called Cuban debt. A hasty conclusion, however, should not be drawn from the fact of this careful weighing of the Spanish proposition by the Americans that they accept either alternative classification of the Cuban obligation; but rather that they are acting on a line and purpose to meet every point raised as exhaustively as presented.

The American reply to the Spanish presentation of Tuesday was submitted to-day and read. An oral discussion followed, occupying the time until the adjournment to Monday next. It is believed that the Spaniards submitted in their construction of the protocol that it was just to consider Spain as having equities fairly dischargeable by the American assumption of Cuban obligations. It is not unlikely that the Americans voiced the conviction that fair equities to the United States, in war expense, were incurred by the United States, and possibly, though not positively, the Americans may have scheduled the value of the battleship Maine as among the expenditures possible of classification against the so-called Cuban debt.

It may be considered certain that the commissions have arrived at a point in the negotiations from which henceforth the joint sessions will be occupied by oral discussions, as well as by written presentations of propositions. The work is now thoroughly entered upon, though it is not likely that any segment has yet been polished and finished for a place in the final treaty. The Philippine question has not yet been entered upon.

The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo, will give a breakfast in honor of the Spanish Commission to-morrow, and the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, will give a breakfast on Tuesday, at which M. Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Washington, Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Commander Bradford will be present.

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 14.—According to advices received from Madrid, a rigorous censorship has been revived there since yesterday. Señor Sagasta and his colleagues are said to be greatly concerned regarding the demands of the United States Government, which, they assert, not only refuser to assume any of Spain's colonial debts, but wants to take the heavy artillery in Cuba and the floating dock recently sent to Havana.

OBSTACLES TO AN AGREEMENT.

Exchanges Between the Commissions Slow and Americans Unyielding to Spanish Plans.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The peace negotiations are necessarily slow, being conducted less by exchange of words than exchange of notes and statements. Señor Montoro Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, does not understand English. Consequently, the few words exchanged must be interpreted, and even then they are not definitive till committed to paper.

"The Cuban debt question had already been laid on the table, and the American Commissioners had already given a peremptory refusal to discuss a principal which had been settled, as they considered, by the peace preliminaries. Faithful to the attitude adopted by them from the outset, they seemed resolved to take their stand on the instructions—or, rather, as I have already said, the precise and concise orders—which they brought with them; but the Spaniards, on their side, did not think themselves bound to bow with docility to the imperative instructions of another Government.

"They returned to the charge to-day, if I am well informed, urging the generally admitted principle which imposes on conquerors the burdens belonging to the territory conquered, either in their own behalf or that of their clients. They insisted that it would be an extraordinary course to saddle Spain, already in so lamentable a financial position, with the Cuban debt, while surrendering to the victor the security with which it should be paid.

"They remarked, according to my information, that if they had asked the United States for permission to raise interest out of the customs revenue, they would naturally have met with a refusal. How, then, can they be asked to leave to the victor the pledge allowing payment of interest and yet retain the burden of the debt? They observed, moreover, that, as Cuba is the key to the Gulf of Mexico, the United States will thus be able to pass the only barrier which they had hitherto been unable to cross at will, and that is worth some sacrifice.

"Hence the Spanish Commissioners insist, in the name of recognized international law, that the debt should not rest solely on Spanish shoulders. It is impossible to foretell the American reply; but it is not likely that Mr. Day and his colleagues will yield. An idea is afloat—and said to be warmly advocated by the friends of peace and justice—that the interest should be reduced to 2½ per cent., or even to 2 per cent., and jointly guaranteed by the Spaniards and the future rulers of Cuba, each thus bearing only a very slight burden and the bondholders being protected from loss on their investment. This last information does not emanate either from Spaniards or Americans; but there is an intention of backing it so as to give it some chance of success."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, under date of Thursday, and by way of Bayonne, France, says:

"The results of the Paris Commission excite a daily increased interest here, since it has become known that America insists upon no modification of the terms of the protocol. Inspired paragraphs have appeared in many papers alluding to the possibility of matters coming to such a pass, though the exaggerated pretensions of the United States, that Spain may be obliged to appeal to the European powers to arbitrate or intervene.

"Both the Government and public opinion of Spain have indulged the illusion that diplomacy would obtain from the United States in the Philippine question and the Cuban debt compensations for the loss of the West Indies and for the grave consequences which foreign and colonial wars will have upon Spanishs financ."

Claude Keene to be Married.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Claude Keene, a son of the late Thomas Keene, the tragedian, has secured a license to marry Miss Evaline Stewart, a young lady residing on Vine Street, this city. Mr. Keene lately was connected with his mother's stock company at Robinson's Opera House, appearing under the name of Claude Eagleson.

MILITARY PLOT IN PARIS

Alleged Conspiracy Discovered to Overthrow the Republic and Revive the Monarchy.

LEADING GENERALS INVOLVED

Rumors Connect Prince Louis Bonaparte, the New Leader of the Imperialist Party, with the Affair—Officials Reticent.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—It was announced here this morning that a military plot against the Government had been discovered. The Rappel, Aurore, and Petite République Française published almost identical stories on the subject, to the effect that the plot was discovered by a General holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action on Saturday, during the absence of the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine. Upon the publication of the report, Gen. Chanoine canceled the engagement which was to have called him from the capital.

It is said that when the Government was warned of the plot the Ministers were not surprised, having already obtained information regarding the conspiracy. The Premier, M. Brisson, was among those who were not surprised when notified of the plot. He promised to take action in the matter.

The Government officials refuse to furnish any information regarding the discovery of the plot, but it is rumored this afternoon that the conspiracy involved Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a Colonel of Russian lancers, and in whose favor his elder brother, Prince Victor Bonaparte, recently resigned the leadership of the imperialist party. It is added that certain political personages handed the Premier important documents, including a cipher dispatch compromising certain military men.

The Liberté asserts that the military men alleged to have been concerned in the conspiracy are Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux. Attempts, it is added, were also made to compromise Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, who, for a short time, was Minister of War; but it appears the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine, refused to countenance it.

According to the Jour, the rumor of the plot arose from a forged letter, purporting to have been sent by Gen. Boisdeffre to Gen. Zurlinden, containing the words:

"Let us be ready for Saturday."

The semi-official Temps minimizes the affair, and says the officials of the Ministry of War formally deny that a plot existed.

The Temps suggests that misinterpretation was placed on some of the numerous dispatches now being exchanged between the different garrisons in connection with the present movements of troops, which led to strange reports of plots.

The Matin says the plot was not in favor of one of the pretenders to the throne of France, but was only for the purpose of changing certain officials of the Government without touching the President.

A long and vague semi-official statement appeared this evening suggesting various possible motives—such as Dreyfusite intrigues or an attempt by the Socialists to frighten the Government into dispersing the troops that now prevent the success of the strike—to explain the rumors of a military conspiracy. The mysterious allusions, however, and the cessation of any straightforward denial tend to encourage the belief that there must be some ground for the rumors, especially as the statement mentions the telegrams alleged to have been sent by a French General to Prince Napoleon, which, it says, it is "difficult to believe possible in view of the control exercised by the telegraph authorities."

It is impossible to pick out the truth from the mass of rumors current regarding the alleged military plot. The general idea is that it was intended by a pretended revisionist demonstration to insult and provoke the army into some act which might have led to the arrest and incarceration of a Dreyfusite and the proclamation of a military Government.

Apparently the Orleanists were at the bottom of the movement, and an English Duke is mentioned. There is little doubt that the plot has been frustrated, but a very uneasy feeling prevails.

The fact that Gen. de Boisdeffre has just undergone an operation for anthrax is regarded as showing that he had nothing to do with the conspiracy. On the other hand, it appears that quite recently the gendarmerie were withdrawn from the great towns of Normandy and Picardy to Paris, because, it may be assumed, this fine body, under orders from the Prefect of Police and the Minister of the Interior, can be put in movement without first proclaiming a state of siege.

A reliable estimate of the troops recently brought to the capital on account of the strike puts the number now here or within easy distance at 40,000 men.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"It is impossible to obtain clear proofs of the existence of a plot. I believe, however, that the idea of some act of force haunts certain military minds. Maddened and stung by violent criticisms of the army arising out of the Dreyfus affair, they are especially irritated at the attitude of civilians in claiming to interfere in the detention of Col. Picquart, for which the entire military authority is responsible.

"Looking to the excited state of men's minds at the present time of conflict between the military and civil authorities, it is only surprising that such alarms are not more frequent."

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS ALERT.

He Arrives at Brussels to Watch Events in France—Reports of a Coup Credited.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14—Midnight.—The Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Comte Sabran Ponteves, has arrived here to watch events.

The papers here believe the reports of a coup. The Etoile Belge regards it as "the last desperate effort of the French General Staff to save itself from downfall."

Other papers say that the conspirators had been meeting clandestinely at Versailles, and that M. Brisson has intercepted cipher correspondence pointing to a design to seize fifty prominent Republicans.

FRANCE JOINS ABYSSINIA.

Reported to Have Concluded a Treaty to Resist England in the Fashoda Affair.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Italie says this morning:

"France has concluded a treaty with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair."

FASHODA REPORT FOR FRANCE.

A Member of Major Marchand's Party Arrives at Khartoum.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—A steamer having on board an officer belonging to the French force, under the command of Major Marchand, now at Fashoda, on the Nile, has arrived at Khartoum. This officer is the bearer of the report sent for by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, by courtesy of the British Government, over the Anglo-Egyptian lines of communication.

It is presumed that the officer will proceed to Cairo in order to be able to use the official cipher of the French Consulate here for transmitting the report to Paris.

THE FRENCH STRIKE SUBSIDING.

Railroad Men Refuse to Obey the Orders of Their Committee.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Railroad Workers' Union posted placards ordering a strike to-day, urging the strikers to refrain from violence, and informing the public that if danger threatened the country the strikers would return immediately to their posts. This strike was to include the Algerian Provinces.

In spite of the placarding, the threatened general strike did not take place. The workmen stopped to read the placards announcing the strike, but there was no disorder. Nearly all the laborers are at work and the railroad service is uninterrupted, the railroad men apparently having ignored the decision of the committee representing them.

A SERIOUS VIEW IN LONDON.

Revolution in France Might Lead to War with England.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The situation in Paris is regarded in well-informed quarters here as being more serious than at any time since the Commune. The St. James's Gazette says:

"A military revolution, however peaceful, which replaces the Brisson Cabinet with the nominees of the Generals, would imperil the relations between England and France almost to the breaking point. The semi-official and partly inspired Paris papers are still pretending that negotiations are proceeding between the two Governments, and France believes it, although everybody in England knows the statement to be ridiculous. Even supposing Major Marchand is unconditionally withdrawn from Fashoda, the difficulties with France will in no way end. Behind it lies the whole question of the Bahr el Ghazal, the richest prize in the Soudan."

LOST HIS ALL AT MONACO.

A Baltimore Man, Ruined by Roulette, Commits Suicide.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The body of a man named Erard, from Baltimore, was found at Condamine, near Monaco, on Sunday. He had blown his brains out with a revolver. In one of his pockets was a note saying that he had lost everything at roulette."

FOREIGN DEMANDS IN CHINA.

French and Italian Ministers Act—The Emperor a Prisoner.

PEKIN, Oct. 14.—The new Italian Minister, Signor Martino, has arrived here, and demands the customary audience of the Emperor. Much interest is aroused in the part the Dowager Empress will take in the ceremony. The French Minister, M. Gérard, has strongly urged the immediate necessity of obtaining the release of a Frenchman who is now in the hands of the Szechuan rebels, and has threatened to take strong measures, which will include French troops crossing the frontier.

The Emperor is practically imprisoned in the Island palace, which is strongly guarded. Not a boat is allowed to land there, except with the express consent of the Dowager Empress. All the decrees are now issued by the Dowager Empress, the last pretense of the Emperor's power having been abolished.

PLOT TO MASSACRE EUROPEANS.

Rumor to that Effect in Circulation in the Chinese Capital.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"There is a rumor in circulation that a plot is on foot for a massacre of the Europeans."

BURIAL OF QUEEN LOUISE.

Many Royal Personages Present at the Funeral in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—After a mourning service in the death chamber, the coffin containing the remains of Queen Louise of Denmark, who died Sept. 29, was borne to-day to the funeral car by the King of Denmark, the Czar of Russia, the King of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and other members of the royal family. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the railroad station, followed by all the royal family on foot. The route was lined by dense crowds of bare-headed people.

The train with the coffin on board started at 5 o'clock for Roskilde, nineteen miles from here, the residence of the Danish Kings of the Middle Ages, where the remains were placed in the vault prepared for that purpose. Thousands of people awaited the arrival of the funeral train at Roskilde, where the same distinguished personages carried the coffin from the train to the hearse. Ladies in deep mourning strewed flowers ahead of the body throughout the route to the cathedral. Behind the hearse walked the King of Denmark and his three daughters. On arriving at the cathedral the royal bearers relifted the coffin to its place on the catafalque within.

Conditions in Jamaica Improved.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—The criminal charges against the Maroons have been withdrawn, thus reducing the case against them to one of simple trespass under the Civil Code. Five Maroon leaders have been convicted of trespass and fined £2 each. The others have been discharged. The tribe professes satisfaction with the result, and the incident has closed so far as the Maroons are concerned. The presence of the troops in the disturbed district has created an excellent impression, and has stopped all riotous demonstrations. Perfect tranquility now prevails, and the Government recognizes the necessity for vigilance until the present disturbed economic conditions have changed for the better.

Reply of the Powers to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Ambassadors of the powers have transmitted to the Turkish Government the decision of their Governments on the subject of Crete, which sets forth that, while adhering strictly to their ultimatum, Turkey may possibly, later, be permitted to maintain a small force on the island, as an emblem of Turkish authority.

New Ministry in Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14.—The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Afrikander leader and former Attorney General of Cape Colony, whose motion of want of confidence in the Government recently overthrew the Gordon-Sprigg, or Rhodes Ministry, has succeeded in forming a new Ministry. It is regarded as being a strong Afrikander combination.

The Britannic in Bad Weather.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—The White Star Line steamer Britannic, Capt. Haddock, which left New York on Oct. 5 for Liverpool, by way of Queenstown, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, without having communicated with Queenstown, owing to the bad weather prevailing at the time.

TRUNK FELL OUT OF WINDOW.

Schluter Went After It and Now He Is in the Hospital.

William Schluter, twenty-three years old, boarded at 17 Greenville Avenue, Jersey City, until yesterday, when he concluded to move. He had a large and unusually heavy trunk, and not wishing to carry it down stairs, he concluded to lower it from the window of his room, which was on the second floor. He procured a block and tackle, which he rigged to the cornice of the house. Then he proceeded to hoist the trunk through the window and lower it to the sidewalk.

The operation was conducted successfully until the trunk slid from the window ledge. Then the great weight carried it down with a rush, and Schluter, unable to hold it, and not having sufficient presence of mind to let go of the rope, was dragged through the window and fell to the walk on top of the trunk. His right leg was broken, and he was taken to the City Hospital.

WOMAN SUES FOR $1,100.

Judge Olcott, in the City Court, Special Term, yesterday granted the motion of counsel for Florine La Rachelle Martin, to advance the suit she has brought against James Seldon McCobb to the short-term calendar. The order to advance was granted for the first Monday in November.

The plaintiff seeks judgment for $1,100 against McCobb on the ground that she made an agreement with him on July 25, 1897, whereby, in consideration of her agreement not to bring any legal proceedings against him, he was to pay to her $100 per month for the period of five years. She says that this sum was paid to her for the months of August, September, and October, 1897, when payments ceased.

McCobb filed an answer through his counsel, Job E. Hedges, in which he denies all of the allegations made by the woman. He also avers that she has been pursuing him and threatening him with civil and criminal proceedings unless he complied with her demands for money. He denies that he ever promised to pay her any money or that she has any just cause of action against him.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION

Reported Figures Show a Falling Off from Last Year.

WORK OF ELECTION DEPUTIES

Some Not Well Informed as to Their Duties—No Trouble with the Police.

The first day of registration in New York began yesterday. The number of citizens registered, so far as the returns were reported at an early hour this morning, showed a decided falling off from the figures of last year, when the first greater city election was held, and still a more marked difference from the Presidential year of 1896.

The Thirty-fourth Assembly District in Manhattan and the Bronx, for instance, gave 6,569 names in 1896; 5,437 last year, and 4,523 for the first day this year. The falling off in the other districts was not far from the same proportion. The falling off in Brooklyn was also noticeable, and returns came in slowly.

Richmond Borough complete returns show 3,028, against 4,142 in 1897.

The registration in Queens was unusually heavy during the early part of the day, but after the storm began it dropped off, and during the evening few names were entered. The districts in the First Ward, Long Island City, which were turned in during the night, showed an increased registration. The total registration was 5,828, against 6,391 last year.

Registration began at 7 A. M. and closed at 10 P. M. The three remaining days of registration will be to-day, Friday, Oct. 21, and Saturday, Oct. 22.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The following tables show in part the first day's registration for five years in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn:

Assem. Dist.	First Day, 1894.	First Day, 1895.	First Day, 1896.	First Day, 1897.	First Day, 1898.
1	2,519	1,436	2,358	1,724	1,471
2	3,324	1,955	3,108	2,340	2,417
3	2,484	2,367	3,508	2,510	2,375
4	2,169	2,131	3,230	2,308	1,928
5	2,331	2,428	3,949	2,952	2,600
6	3,160	2,186	3,427	2,591	2,728
7	4,071	2,551	3,966	3,016	2,553
8	4,361	1,314	2,204	1,681	1,573
9	4,251	2,594	4,043	3,281	2,610
10	3,701	2,364	3,423	2,619	2,410
11	3,887	2,212	3,209	2,472	2,241
12	2,940	1,813	2,812	2,047	1,788
13	3,642	2,226	3,022	2,342	2,014
14	3,425	2,567	3,574	2,917	2,597
15	3,236	2,431	3,463	2,901	2,485
16	3,369	2,385	3,348	2,468	2,011
17	2,980	2,313	3,354	2,749	2,408
18	3,286	2,441	3,561	3,219	2,845
19	3,569	2,956	5,709	4,457	3,744
20	2,978	2,430	3,678	2,893	2,605
21	4,136	3,674	5,837	5,830	4,719
22	2,851	2,533	3,568	2,883	2,640
23	3,858	3,176	5,077	4,648	3,928
24	3,006	2,236	3,214	2,510	2,221
25	3,174	2,019	4,203	2,956	2,340
26	4,430	2,074	3,072	2,488	2,100
27	5,405	2,031	3,841	2,723	2,559
28	4,182	2,631	3,562	3,026	2,365
29	5,746	2,418	4,817	4,356	3,583
30	2,860	2,907	4,388	3,389	2,879
31	....	3,450	5,902	4,996	3,901
32	....	2,906	4,268	3,588	3,821
33	....	2,708	3,958	3,081	2,683
34	....	4,516	6,569	5,437	4,523
35	....	4,134	6,210	5,575	4,396
An. Dist.	....	848	1,089	1,225	778
Total	102,812	89,315	139,225	111,507	94,590

The complete returns from all the Assembly districts were not received until 3 o'clock this morning.

BROOKLYN.

1	1,997	1,337	2,342	1,898	....
2	763	506	719	619	589
3	1,654	1,287	1,851	1,522	1,270
4	1,184	839	1,324	1,087	1,005
5	1,635	1,094	1,624	1,473	1,240
6	2,914	2,184	3,413	2,692	....
7	3,577	2,664	4,160	3,339	....
8	2,572	2,074	3,167	2,789	....
9	3,031	2,357	3,909	3,160	....
10	3,021	2,545	3,192	2,835	....
11	1,997	1,440	2,239	1,846	....
12	1,954	1,598	1,900	1,719	....
13	2,031	1,646	2,391	1,876	1,498
14	1,947	1,539	1,996	1,740	1,359
15	2,495	1,826	2,576	2,134	1,669
16	2,383	1,787	2,585	2,231	1,663
17	3,860	3,235	4,455	3,632	....
18	1,454	1,036	1,340	1,145	931
19	2,926	2,373	3,407	2,652	1,943
20	2,508	1,819	3,030	2,412	....
21	4,140	3,265	4,777	3,912	....
22	4,309	3,540	5,647	4,624	....
23	5,259	4,202	6,774	5,497	....
24	1,751	1,408	2,106	1,825	....
25	2,957	2,540	3,681	3,282	2,645
26	2,861	2,286	3,451	2,901	2,428
27	1,996	1,637	2,404	2,004	1,579
28	3,847	3,258	5,144	4,413	....
29	1,226	932	1,417	1,280	874
30	946	647	1,089	1,046	727
31	951	651	827	828	682
32	....	....	418	377	245
Totals	76,146	59,868	90,185	75,181	....

The total of seventeen wards in Brooklyn at 2:30 this morning was 22,293. Returns are yet to come from fifteen wards.

The public for the first time had an opportunity to become acquainted with Elections Superintendent McCullagh's deputies yesterday. Some citizens resented their questioning as impertinent, and were inclined to rebel, but concluded, on the whole, that it was best to qualify for voting and be satisfied. The 700 deputies were scattered at the registration places all over the different boroughs, and so far as reported had no serious trouble with either citizens or members of the regular police force.

Some of the election officers showed their unfamiliarity with the law. In the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, a man registered in the morning, but was asked no question as to enrollment for primaries. Somewhat surprised at this omission, he inquired, and was told by the men in charge that they did not have anything to do with such a matter. He went away. During the afternoon another citizen asked the same question of the same officials. He was enrolled, the officials having evidently in the meantime picked up some information concerning their duties. As a rule the deputies and policemen get along well together.

The indifference displayed by a large proportion of voters as to whether they wanted to be enrolled for the purpose of participating in the primaries was marked, so far as could be learned. It was said that there were more men who did not wish to be enrolled than those who did. Generally speaking, when a citizen found that he would be subjected to no more questioning by signifying his desire that he did not care to participate in the primaries, he answered no.

The first arrest of the day was made by one of McCullagh's deputies in the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. The man is Harry Webber of 23 Rivington Street. Webber presented his father's naturalization papers, and was at once placed under arrest. He explained that he did it to show that he had a right to register, and not that he desired to palm off the papers as his own. He was discharged. Superintendent McCullagh said he would have the man arrested again on a warrant.

Later, Deputy Feldman arrested Morris Hyams, one of the Inspectors of Election in the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. Feldman said that Hyams lived at 123 Allen Street and registered from 102 Allen Street, which is in another district. Hyams said that he had for the past seven years registered and voted in the district, having hired a room a few months before elections for the purpose of giving him that right. He was paroled by Magistrate Kudlich until Monday.

An Inspector of the Registry Board in the Twenty-first Election District of the Ninth Assembly District handed in his resignation to Capt. Halpin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night, giving as a reason that he felt himself incompetent. The man's name is D. Brandon. The matter will be referred to Superintendent Rodenbough.

The law requires that the Chairman of each Registration Board shall accompany a policeman to the designated police station and hand over the returns to the Captain or the Sergeant in charge and sign a receipt. In numerous cases the Chairmen in their hurry to get down to the Election Bureau gave the papers either to a policeman or to another citizen to take to the police station. The Captains sent out policemen to hunt up these Chairmen and bring them to the station. This failure to carry out the election law has caused much inconvenience and annoyance to the police.

19TH DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Good Government Men Ask the Removal of Certain Election Officials.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District recently engaged in a movement to secure the appointment of competent election officers in that district, or at least to prevent the men from serving whose incorrect returns last year compelled Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart and Alderman Howard P. Okie to contest for the seats to which the Court of Appeals finally decided they were rightfully entitled. In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES the Secretary of the Club, Joseph M. Price, says:

In the election of last year in the Nineteenth Assembly District the Inspectors of Election in the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Election Districts made returns of the vote for Alderman and Assemblyman—Messrs. Stewart and Okie—which were unreliable and incorrect, and which were finally ordered corrected by the Court of Appeals. We have protested to the Board of Police Commissioners against the same Election Inspectors serving in the coming election. We received word in reply that all the men appointed in these districts were new, except the following eleven:

Eighth Election District—Lewis Drucks, Dem.; Revere L. Sampson, Rep.

Tenth District—Joseph Cavanagh, Dem.; William Osborn, Rep.

Fourteenth District—Leopold Glasel, Rep.

Nineteenth District—Edward P. Whiteman, Rep.

Twentieth District—C. G. Boeman, Rep.

Twenty-first District—Charles O'Connor, Dem.; Thomas J. Carroll, Dem.

Twenty-eighth District—John P. Morrisey, Dem.; Cornelius R. Michaels, Dem.

On Oct. 5 we again addressed a letter to the Police Department, protesting against the appointment of these eleven men, as these men, among others, made affidavit to the Supreme Court that the returns and count of the votes in their districts were correct, which affidavits were false, as the final disposition of the case by the Court of Appeals showed. We have had no reply to our letter of Oct. 5, and presumably these men have been reappointed. It is against the interests of an honest election that such men as these should serve as Election Inspectors in New York City.

In view of the fact that these men among others tried to vitiate honest elections, we hope you will use the influence of your paper in protesting against these Inspectors serving, and if their appointment is still insisted upon, make the fact known that such men are appointed to supervise and make the returns of our elections. If you desire, I can furnish you with the names of all the Election Inspectors who served in the above contested districts last year, so that it can be discovered whether any of these men are Inspectors anywhere in New York City.

When the foregoing communication was shown yesterday afternoon to President Bernard J. York of the Police Board, he said, in regard to Mr. Price's second communication to the board:

"We directed that a letter be sent to Mr. Price, pointing out that we have no authority to remove an Inspector of Election when he has once been appointed, except upon charges. No charges have been preferred against the Inspectors whom Mr. Price has asked us to remove. If any are presented we shall consider them at once, and that will be our policy in every such case."

President York expressed surprise at Mr. Price's statement that he had received no reply to his letter of Oct. 5, asking for the removal of the objectionable Inspectors. He was positive that an aswer had been sent.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The registration here to-day was 8,902, 219 less than a year ago and 1,613 less than on the first day of registration in 1896.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The registration to-day was 2,743 as compared with 4,042 for the first day last year.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Registration in this city to-day was not as heavy as was expected. About 5,000 names were enrolled.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 14.—The registration was light in Rochester to-day, owing to a heavy rain.

SCENECTADY, Oct. 14.—The registration to-day was 633, against 559 on the first day last year.

ELMIRA, Oct. 14.—The registration in this city is considerably larger than last year, but there is a decrease from two years ago.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 14.—Owing to the heavy rain, the registration in this city was somewhat lighter to-day than on the first day last year.

TROY, Oct. 14.—The total registration in the city to-day was 4,474, against 3,825 in 1897.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Grace Freeman will replace Miss Harriette Sterling in the part of Helen Hastings in "The Marquis of Michigan" on Monday evening.

Miss Grace Filkins, now appearing in the new production, "The War Correspondent," in Washington, will resume the rôle of Celia Pryse in Charles Coghlan's play, "The Royal Box." Miss Katherine Grey, who has been playing this rôle since the opening of the season, will retire from the cast in order to carry out other plans which she has in view.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday signed an order requiring Alfred S. Harris and H. E. Blair, proprietors of the Royal Italian Opera Company, now appearing at the Casino, to appear before him to-day to show cause why they should not be enjoined from producing the opera "Manon Lescaut." The injunction is asked for by Giulio Ricordi and others.

Charles Frohman has arranged to open the Madison Square Theatre every season during his management of that house with a play by George H. Broadhurst. In making this announcement, Mr. Broadhurst states that Mr. Frohman does not acquire any proprietary rights in his plays, but simply gives his attractions a certain number of weeks each season at this theatre. In consequence of this arrangement, Mr. Broadhurst's latest play, "Why Smith Left Home," will not be seen in New York until next season, when it will be the first play to be presented at the Madison Square Theatre.

Victor Herbert's mother and brother have decided to take up their residence in this country permanently, and Oct. 20 they will sail on the Auguste Victoria. Mrs. Herbert, Sr., is the daughter of Samuel Lover, the Irish poet-painter, and is said to be a woman of wide learning. Mr. Herbert's brother is a very prominent German actor, who has made quite a reputation in Germany. Mrs. Herbert has never had the pleasure of hearing any of her son's operas. Shortly after her arrival in this city a performance of his latest opera, "The Fortune Teller," will be given, which Mr. Herbert will come over especially from Pittsburg to conduct.

A report was current last night that the managers of Miss Viola Allen, who is now appearing in "The Christian" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, had made arrangements with Charles Frohman to transfer the play from that theatre to the Garden Theatre at the expiration of Richard Mansfield's engagement. As Miss Allen has four more weeks to continue at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and Mr. Mansfield's time at the Garden Theatre terminates Nov. 26, two weeks will intervene between the closing of the two attractions, during which time, it is understood, Klaw & Erlanger have arranged for Miss Allen to play in some one of the syndicate's other theatres in this city.

Theatrical managers are in the habit of getting all kinds of communications from their patrons, but that received by Manager Charles Burnham of Wallack's Theatre yesterday surpassed any he has ever had in the many years of his managerial existence. The letter is addressed to "Mrs. Wallack's Theatre, New York City," and is postmarked "Baltimore, Md." It reads as follows:

Balto, Oct. 9, 1898.

Dear Sir We would like to have A man to go in partnerS With 2 of us and we would Like you to find the senery And Acters and an Manager and If Satisfy Send Word to

WM CHISHOLM
2919 Fait Ave Balta Md

The Show Cal. Lost and found Or The Settlement in The West.

A report has gained currency that Edmond Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which Mr. Mansfield is producing, has said that Americans are a nation of thieves and he did not have "Cyrano" copyrighted because Americans would steal it anyway. Neither Mr. Mansfield, Mr. A. M. Palmer, nor Miss Bessie Marbury, who is M. Rostand's American representative, know where this report originated. They do not believe that M. Rostand ever made such a statement. Mr. Palmer said last night that he knew "Cyrano de Bergerac" was not copyrighted for the same reason for which M. Rostand did not copyright his other plays, which have been produced in France, because he wrote them as poems for publication in France, with no thought that international fame and profit awaited "Cyrano."

Daniel Frohman announces that before the end of Mr. Sothern's engagement in New York he will present a new play, which he produced last August in Philadelphia, entitled "A Shilling's Worth," by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss. The play has been rechristened and will be known hereafter as "The Old Love and the New." The play now being presented at the Lyceum Theatre with success, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," will be continued a fortnight longer. As it has already been presented throughout the country before coming into New York, and as Miss Virginia Harned is going abroad after the New York engagement, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" will be abandoned until her return. Mr. Sothern will confine himself on his coming tour to the production of "The Old Love and the New" and the "King's Musketeer."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

If the promised bright skies and cool airs arrive this morning, after yesterday's gloom and rain, there will be a small exodus of well-known men and women to Ardsley to witness the close of the women's championship golf tournament and the final match between Miss Hoyt and Miss Wetmore. Southampton and Newport are so much interested in their respective fair young champions that each place has sent a contingent of men and women golfers to Ardsley to-day to cheer them on. The decisive match will probably be played about noon, and will probably be finished by lunch time. The lunch hour at Ardsley to-day will bring together in all probability the most representative assemblage of feminine golfers that has ever yet taken place in America.

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Yesterday's rain and cloudy skies made the attendance at Ardsley comparatively small, but a number of persons journeyed there to witness the semi-finals between Miss Hoyt and Miss Eidlitz and Miss Wetmore and Miss Griscom. The scene on the course was in marked contrast to that of Thursday, when the beautiful and almost too warm weather enabled the players to lay aside their coats and play in their shirt waists. Yesterday there were comparatively few spectators, and the fair contestants went over the course to the accompaniment of chilly winds and dashes of rain. The bad weather, however, did not seem to affect their playing, and the contests were most interesting.

There is much comment in Boston society over the continued entertainment by Mr. Harrison Gray Otis of the actor E. J. Ratcliffe, who was only recently released from a term on Blackwell's Island, here, for wife-beating. Mr. Otis seems to be devoted to his actor friend, and the two are constantly in each other's company. It is a strange sight for Boston, which has so few sensations.

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Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bradford have introduced a novel sport into out-of-door life at Lenox this Autumn. They have built a switchback railroad, which is now in operation, and often take out parties of their friends to enjoy a ride. The Bradford place is on the road leading to Pittsfield, about a mile and a half from the Post Office. It is situated on both sides of the road, and a lawn a half mile long, always exquisitely kept, fronts on the highway. Opposite the house there is a long, sloping meadow land, back of which is a steep hill leading toward the Woolsey estate. On this the switchback, or, more properly, the inclined railroad, has been constructed. It is about half a mile long, and the car rushes down a steep ascent from the woodland and as far as the highway right in front of the Bradford house. The return trip is down an incline sufficient to give the car impetus enough to carry it nearly up the other hill. There the guests are usually unloaded and a stout team of horses is on hand to drag the car up for another trip. The track is made of wood, especially constructed, and it rests upon wooden ties sunk in the ground. The gauge of the track is about three feet, and the little car which runs upon it can hold a half dozen persons.

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Miss Helen R. Benedict of Greenwich, Conn., is a young woman who has set the example of coaching for her sex in this part of the country. Not only is she a fine whip, but so enthusiastic is she on the subject that she takes long journeys and excursions with her break. The last one of these has just ended. She tooled a break and four on a driving trip through New Jersey. Her guests were Col. and Mrs. Willie Jay, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Miss Louise Benedict. Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., has also had a coaching party from Tuxedo to Lenox—one of the most beautiful drives in the world—and, although the party met with an accident and was overturned, they arrived at Lenox in good condition and are on their homeward way.

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The electric light horse exhibition this evening at the American Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, will be a miniature horse show. It is one of the preludes to the sale of horses, and recently these affairs have become fashionable functions with the hunting set. The seats are filled with smartly gowned women and the horses are put through their paces. There will be another electric light show on Tuesday next, preceding the sales from the stud of J. J. Holloway, Samuel Willets, and Adam Beck, the M. F. H. of the London (Ontario) Hunt Club.

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The many New Yorkers who formerly spent their Summers in Narragansett Pier and who remember the old "brass band" of blessed memory, and whose membership was made up for the most part of a number of young Baltimore matrons and maids, will be amused to know that a new brass band is in process of formation in Baltimore. The new organization, however, is to be a brass band in reality, and its members, who are prominent society men and women, will rehearse during the Winter on various instruments for concerts to be given during the season.

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Mr. Seth Barton French, who married Miss Fearn for his second wife three years ago, and who is now the happy father of a year-old boy as well as the grandfather of several interesting children of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Steele, has offered a silver consolation cup to the players in the invitation golf tournament at the Virginia Hot Springs, next week. Mr. French has transferred his allegiance from Newport to the Hot Springs, where he spent the Summer and with which he and his wife were so greatly pleased that they purpose building a fine country residence there this Winter.

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The now celebrated Tighe will case is in a way duplicated by the Inglis will case, which will soon come before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Miss Inglis, a sister of the late Judge Inglis, who was a bachelor and who left a large fortune to his sister at his death, left by her will her entire fortune of nearly $1,000,000 to two relatives in England, Lady Margaret E. McCulloch, wife of Sir James McCulloch of Garbrand Hall, Surrey, and Mr. John Inglis of Kensington Park, London. Other relatives have filed objections to the probate of the will. The contestants state that Miss Inglis was mentally unsound.

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The run of the Richmond Hunt, on Staten Island, will take place this afternoon. Polo has been the absorbing pastime on the island during the week, and the Rockaway team won the cup presented by Mr. Benjamin Stern, the President of the club. The game was played at Manor Farm, West Brighton, and among the participants were Harry S. Page, Rene La Montagne, G. L. Meyers, "Jack" Dallett, Maxwell Stevenson, A. C. Bostwick, "Jack" Wilmerding, Albert Stevens, and Albert C. Bostwick. The Polo Club will hold its third annual Gymkhana games this afternoon. They will include saddling, thread and needle, and novelty races, and two ten-minute periods of polo.

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A few people have not given themselves entirely to golf. They reserve a bit of their energies for other sports and of such a class are those of the Meadow Brook Hunt. The runs the last week have been particularly good, and yesterday there was a meet at Lakeville, at which there were any number of dogs. It is the same set, and yesterday there were present Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Messrs. R. N. Ellis, M. F. H., C. Frank Gray Griswold, Samuel Willets, Harry Page, and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg. The Westchester hounds will meet this afternoon at Rye at 3:15 P. M. and the Myopia at Eagle Hotel, Rowley, at 3:30.

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The French steamer which will bring the body of Mrs. August Belmont to America is due to-morrow morning. Mr. August Belmont and son, and Mr. Morgan, the brother of Mrs. Belmont, accompany the funeral cortège. Perry Belmont will meet his brother in the lower bay, as his yacht is in commission. The services will take place Monday or Tuesday, and the funeral arrangements will be made known on the arrival of the ship. Mr. August Belmont will remain in this country.

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The Vicomte d'Avenel, who has been entertained so handsomely at Newport this Autumn, sails to-day for France. He will return next Summer. Mr. P. Lorillard Ronalds is another passenger for Europe. He will go to pay his annual visit to his mother, who is now in London, after a Summer on the Continent.

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Mrs. J. A. Tremenheere, formerly Miss Jessie Van Auken, arrived on the Germanic from Liverpool yesterday. Mrs. Tremenheere has come home all the way from India to visit her mother, Mrs. Judge Andrews, who has been ill all Summer at the New London residence of her younger daughter, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin.

The Germanic also brought Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman. Miss Harriman, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., her brother, Mr. D. Milmo; Mr. and Mrs. James Moit, Mr. Oswald Sanderson, and Mr. T. Pearsall Thorne.

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The Campania, which sails to-day, will have among other passengers, Mr. John H. Rutherfurd, Mrs.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there were declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1st, 1898, same to be paid December 5, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P.M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A.M. on November 25, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET.
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on December 5th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
$800 Pelham Manor Club 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds., 1908.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
For account of whom it may concern:
225 shs. Johnson Building Co. pref., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$5,000 Little Falls & Dolgeville R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., 1921, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Brighton Carousel Co., (Hypd.)
$75,000 Galveston City R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
37 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
132 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
240 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Franklin Natl. Bank.
78 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
$8,513.87 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip. (Hypd.)
60 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
25 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
50 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Ohio Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 251.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for September, payable at the office of the Company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (No. 229) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Breece Mining Company,
Office 24 Broad St.
New York, October 1, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of five cents per share was declared, payable December 1st, to stockholders of record Nov. 15th, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from Nov. 15th to Dec. 5th, 1898, inclusive.
WILLIS A. BARNES, Secretary.
Stockholders owning stock not in their names will confer a favor by sending it for transfer at once.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Rarely has Wall Street known more flagrant manipulation than yesterday showed in the trust stocks. Quotations for Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust were lifted with a rush, and then of a sudden jammed down. Coincident with the rise and along with the drop circulation was given to stock-jobbing rumors invented offhand to suit the purposes of the jugglery. Meanwhile, both in Sugar and Tobacco Trusts, insiders sold continually—as they have been selling for a long time past—both parties confident apparenetly of their official ability to mark down quotations far enough to shake out every interested outsider.

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At the outstart of yesterday's business, announcements were current that advances were to be made in the price of refined sugar. And a little later came declarations that President H. O. Havemeyer was officially to issue a circular giving details of a combination into which the trust had entered with Messrs. Arbuckle, by the terms of which the sugar and coffee trades were practically to be amalgamated. On fables like these the stock was rushed upward to about 114. When later the utter falsity of such stock-jobbing reports was disclosed a natural relapse followed, and the closing price of Sugar was below 111.

In Tobacco Trust manipulation the process was not dissimilar to that resorted to to "work" Sugar Trust shares. Among the fictions industriously circulated was one to the effect that other important outside plants had been absorbed by the trust and that an official statement of the trust's financial status was to be issued, showing that for over two years past net earnings applicable to stock had passed 1½ per cent. per month—over 18 per cent. a year. Forecasting an official statement of facts from the Tobacco Trust appealed quickly to the ludicrous sense of Wall Street, and from around 121 Tobacco Trust shares fell below 118.

Speculators in "securities" like Tobacco Trust and Sugar Trust are entitled to slight commiseration, but yesterday's performances were really beyond the bounds of what even professional victims deserve.

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The market for railway shares was relatively at a standstill. Of the total of the day's transactions, (300,000 shares,) nearly half was represented by the goings on in Sugar and Tobacco Trusts. Only St. Paul and Northern Pacific common in the railway list reached as much as 10,000 shares apiece, and in the rest of the list only two or three others were traded in to an extent of 5,000 shares each. Conditions like these reflect the indisposition of the public to enter the market at the present time and show with what closeness outsiders are following the advice of conservative Wall Street veterans in holding aloof from activity pending election results. Commission house business has dwindled greatly. Ninety per cent. of the business done on the Stock Exchange this week has come from professional sources. This reflects no public suspicion of the intrinsic values of securities; it shows chiefly that the opinion has gained ground that this is a good time to wait and rest.

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Meanwhile business improvement seems to be increasing throughout the country. Practically all commercial news is good news.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $10,800 threes, registered, at 105; $23,000 do, coupon, at 105⅝; $400 do, small, at 105¾@104⅝, and $7,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112.

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In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 93½; $20,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 7¼, and $2,000 do, funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, at 78½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Minn. iron, t. r., sts.	1¼
B. & O., all issues	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
B. & O., when iss.	1	Pittsburg & West. pf.	⅝
B. & O. pf., when iss.	13	Pullman Car	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1½
Col. H. V. & Tol.	½	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	3⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Great Northern pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Internat. Paper Co.	⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Manhattan Cons.	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Chi., M. & St. Paul	⅛	Northern Pacific	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
General Electric	⅜	U. S. Rubber	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W., 5s.	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1
Brook. City R. R. 1st, main	1	Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn. 6s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	4
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s.	2	St. L. & S. F. 4s.	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st.	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,268,635; balance, $9,048,234; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,180,813.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, and 5.23½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅛@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium. teiegraphic 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 111½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅞. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 112¼; Erie, ¼, to 13⅜; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67⅛, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 35. Atchison sold at 13, Canadian Pacific at 86, and New York Central at 119. British consols declined ⅛, to 108 15-16, for money, and were unchanged at 109 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £140,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 92½c, and exchange on London at 25f 31½c.

TOBACCO TRUST'S NEW CAPITAL.

Anxieties seem to be developing at Louisville, chief commercial centre of the tobacco trade, over the Tobacco Trust deal, by which the Drummond Tobacco Company has been absorbed. In discussing what at Louisville are regarded as new phases in the situation, The Courier-Journal of that city says:

"The suggestion is made here that the holders of American Tobacco Company preferred stock are not placed in a reassuring position by the purchase of the Drummond Company. There is $11,985,000 of this, and the 8 per cent. interest is non-cumulative.

"The capitulization has been increased by the Drummond purchase to something like $40,000,000, and if the dividends are kept up, the company must net above $3,200,000 yearly.

"If this should be hard to do, or if the company should need cash, the common stockholders would be in control, and what would become of the non-cumulative interest on the preferred?

"The purchase of the Drummond Company was managed with the assets from the sale of $3,000,000 of treasury stock recently authorized, but as the company owes $3,672,000 in scrip on which it pays 6 per cent., it can hardly be said to be in a very strong financial position."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of October to-day will cover 68 roads, and will show 5.75 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

First Week of October.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$33,459	$3,175	....
Ann Arbor	27,656	551	....
Atlantic & Danville	13,709	1,385	....
B. & Ohio Southwest.	149,413	6,386	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	73,692	....	6,176
Canadian Pacific	834,000	....	34,000
Central of Georgia	136,209	1,134	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,043	....	404
Chesapeake & Ohio	241,332	11,057	....
Chi. & East Illinois	107,814	....	5,724
Chic. Gt. Western	120,721	962	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	69,342	....	1,572
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	922,104	119,700	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,399	416	....
Chi. & West Michigan	48,506	14,292	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	29,000	....	9,086
Den. & Rio Grande	199,100	13,600	....
Det., Gr. Rap. & West.	29,485	1,699	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	5,685	....	665
Evans. & Terre Haute	24,721	....	165
Flint & Pere Marq	65,580	2,732	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Gd	17,204	3,292	....
Georgia	41,308	230	....
Georgia & Alabama	22,093	....	1,601
Gd. Rapids & Ind.	47,119	5,081	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	10,193	1,689	....
Traverse City	834	75	....
Musk., Gr. R. & Ind.	2,853	400	....
Grand Trunk	527,603	....	14,336
Chi. & Grand Trunk			
Det. Gd. H. & M.			
International & Gt. No.	117,682	28,944	....
Iowa Central	48,459	9,248	....
Kanawha & Michigan	10,444	....	536
Kan. City, P. & Gulf.	61,058	5,114	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	11,039	2,065	....
Lake Erie & Western	67,886	....	2,275
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	32,536	....	2,120
Louisv., H. & St. L.	11,461	....	2,825
Louisv. & Nashville	465,640	40,085	....
Mexican Central	287,407	61,095	....
Mexican National	113,286	4,833	....
Minn. & St. Louis	49,957	....	7,519
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	108,803	3,518	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	330,537	16,353	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	578,000	24,000	....
Central Branch	23,000	....	2,000
Mobile & Birmingham	8,468	2,134	....
N. Y., Ont. & West	62,118	....	5,290
Norfolk & Western	274,907	35,128	....
Ohio River	27,328	93	....
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	217,238	27,902	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	21,904	4,854	....
Pitts., B. & L. Erie	28,848	19,295	....
Pittsburg & West.	63,317	....	3,196
Rio Gd. Southern	9,000	943	....
Rio Gd. Western	57,300	....	3,800
St. Jos. & Gd. Island	36,940	5,909	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	142,057	2,537	....
St. Louis Southwest.	142,986	12,061	....
Southern Railway	507,995	33,518	....
Texas Pacific	106,242	27,048	....
Tol. & Ohio Central	36,229	....	5,186
Tol. St. L. & Kan. C.	49,489	....	1,896
Wabash	308,736	18,536	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	63,000	....	11,400
Wheeling & L. Erie	31,343	260	....
Wisconsin Central	103,438	....	3,004
Total. (68 roads)	$8,304,059	$577,450	$125,738
Net inc., (5.75 p. c.)	....	451,712	....

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of $500,000 gold in Europe for importation to this country. Lazard Frères are the importers. Following is the list of importing firms and the amounts which they have engaged since the beginning of the present movement, Aug. 2:

Lazard Frères	$9,700,000
National City Bank	3,000,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,800,000
Bank of British North America	1,025,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000,000
United States Mortgage & Trust Company	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	800,000
Kountze Brothers	800,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	600,000
Norton, Ellis & Co.	500,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	500,000
Manhattan Trust Company	300,000
Zimmermann & Forshay	300,000
Park Bank	100,000
Total	$21,425,000

In addition to this there has been imported during the past forthnight $1,000,000 of gold by the Bank of Montreal from its Montreal agents.

COAL TRADE TROUBLES.

In reviewing the anthracite trade situation, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"As present indications favor a production of fully 450,000 tons in October and buyers show no anxiety for coal, it is plain that the anthracite market is now getting into a pretty shaky condition, and if the weather holds a couple of weeks longer something is liable to drop. In fact, the market, in spite of all the careful nursing earlier in the year, is pretty weak. The total output to Oct. 1 this year is stated as very nearly 29,000,000 tons, as compared with 28,643,000 tons for the same period in 1897. Consumption in the West promises to be decidedly heavier this year than last, but in the East consumption is probably about stationary, and may even show a falling off. As Western sales have been generally made at the low prices due to the July cut, the prospects of a profitable year's business for some of the large companies are not bright. The only relief in sight may come through the meeting at Buffalo this week, when it was decided to make the price of egg, stove, and chestnut $4 on cars for Canadian and interior points in Indiana, Michigan, and other States. As one company was not represented, this agreement may hold, and then again it may not.

"The demand at Eastern points has not improved much during the week. The cut at Boston is making buyers hold off for lower prices, which they feel pretty confident of getting. At Philadelphia there is a fair demand, but no men talk of higher prices. The Philadelphia and Reading is reported to be storing considerable coal at Port Richmond. At New York buyers are having things pretty much their own way, and any one willing to inquire about can get coal pretty cheap. It is stated that some recent quotations at Boston allowing a fifty-cent ocean freight rate, are equal to a price of $3.50, f.o.b. on board, New York. There is not much coal changing hands, and the prices so much a matter of bargaining that it is difficult to give any regular quotations, but it is safe to say no company is getting circular figures, except for special grades. Brooklyn prices have been demoralized some time, and now it is asserted that $3.75 is about the maximum price in New York for common grades of stove. This is 35 cents a ton less than a year ago. The small sizes are getting cheaper. Very good pea may be obtained for $2.25, free on board, New York, but we quote pea, $2@$2.35; buckwheat, $1.65@$1.95; rice, $1.35@$1.45."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"It has never been possible to make a more satisfactory quarterly report of failures during the five years which are covered by the returns made exclusively by this paper than can be made for the past quarter. While a very few heavy failures swell the aggregate for the last quarter, those in real estate brokerage or speculation alone counting for more than 11 per cent. of the aggregate, with as much more in operations not at all reflecting the general state of business, the aggregate was nevertheless smaller than in any other month covered by our returns for many branches of business. In some branches the failures in September or in August were the smallest in any month, and also in many others failures for the quarter were the smallest in any quarter.

"With actual payments through Clearing Houses 19.2 per cent. larger than in the same week of 1892, it cannot be said that business is in any sense falling off, and yet many are complaining because the amount realized as profit is smaller than was formerly realized in good times. The man who sold $10,000 worth of products had a profit of perhaps $1,000 in 1892, and yet he sells $12,000 worth of the same product in 1898 and is not happy because his profits are but $600. But in almost every branch of business trade is now transacted on a narrower margin of profit than in any other time of fair prosperity. There is a great change, and perhaps a permanent one, in the percentage of profits derivable from trade and manufacture as well as in the profits obtainable by transporters. Progressive civilization calls for a lower range of profits and of prices, as the volume of business transacted increases, in order to make possible improvement in the condition of the working millions.

"The price of spot cotton is a sixteenth lower than a week ago, and the January option has also lost a few points, while there is a weaker tone in the market for goods. This is partly due to the official admission that the prices of print cloths, now 1-16 below 2 cents, cannot be sustained without a selling agency which is now proposed. Although the production at Fall River is in excess of demand the difficulty in prices is probably more largely due to the belief that a big yield of cotton must reduce the price of the material. While some woolen mills have started operation during the week quite as many have stopped. Although wool is about 10 per cent. lower than it was Feb. 1, the manufacturers are not buying, and the market is remarkably dull, with sales during the past two weeks of only 6,179,700 pounds at the three chief markets, against 24,831,600 last year, 14,536,300 in 1896, and 13,703,800 in 1892. The general feeling is that the price of the material must decline before the manufacture can much increase its sales. Orders for goods have been a little better, and a few mills have resumed operation, but there is as yet no such demand as is necessary to sustain current prices of wool.

"The iron manufacture again reports a small increase in weekly output, 215,635 tons, against 213,043 a month ago, and with the decrease in quantity of unsold stocks on hand outside the great steel companies, the apparent consumption for the month of September was 983,904 tons, against 980,503 in August. There are quite heavy Eastern orders for foundry iron, fully supporting prices, and at Chicago prices of local iron are strong, with less disposition to sell Southern pig at reduced quotations. The orders for finished products include a very heavy demand for plates, especially for shipyards, several of the considerable magnitude for structural works covering about 15,000 tons, and an unusually heavy demand for bars, especially on account of orders for car works, although there has been an expectation of a big break in prices of cotton ties. The arrangement in tin plates is not yet complete, and prices of black plates are still comparatively weak, but the demand for galvanized is very large. In pipes Pittsburg has been able to place orders for 30 miles ten-inch pipe, and other orders for 100 miles are practically closed.

"In minor metals tin has advanced but little on account of the marked speculation in London, which lifted the price to 17c. It is noted that freights to London are higher than to New York. Copper is a shade firmer, but without change, at 12¼c for lake. Lead is dull at 3.87½c, and tin plates are quoted at $2.82½ for full-weight Bessemer, though it is said that 95 per cent. of the manufacturers have signed the new agreement. In boots and shoes the output for the year to date has been 136,310 cases larger than ever before, and 245,289 cases larger than in 1897, or about 8 per cent., and 495,028 cases larger than in 1892, or 19.7 per cent. Yet the demand is much restricted, the dealers holding off in the expectation of lower prices."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"While the advent of cooler weather in most sections of the country has undoubtedly been instrumental in causing some of the improvement in the tone of distributive trade perceptible at most markets this week, the beneficial effect upon general business, and particularly upon agricultural products, of the reported improved demand abroad for out staple cereals should not be lost sight of. At the most Western centres an improvement in the retail and jobbing trade in seasonable dry goods, clothing, and shoes is reported, and more seasonable weather at the South is responsible for some relaxation of the absurd quarantines which have done so much to cripple trade in that section. Particularly prominent in this connection is the loosening of the quarantines in the Lower Mississippi Valley, where it begins at last apparently to be appreciated that the quarantines are worse than the disease they aim to fight.

"Good export demand on general European account, smaller shipments from Russian and Danubian points, less favorable reports regarding Russian and Australian crops, and an undoubtedly active home demand for wheat, milling, superinduced by the active foreign call for flour, have all worked to strengthen the price of wheat this week, and sympathetic reflection is found in the improved call for other cereals at slightly better prices. This improved demand for breadstuffs is especially encouraging in view of the rather unfavorable showing made in September, when exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils combined aggregated a total $18,000,000 less than September a year ago, lower prices and smaller quantities shipped alike working to reduce the volume of export trade. Another favorable feature in the foreign trade situation, too, has been the apparently satisfactory progress making in developing trade with our new possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific.

"Despite a smaller grain and cotton movement in September than in that month one year ago, it is significant of the improved conditions ruling in general business that the roads traversing the grain and cotton growing sections lead all others in percentage of gain. Additionally encouraging is the fact that the earnings of the railroads of the country, as a whole, show a gain over September one year ago, which month was a red-letter period in railroad operations. The total earnings of 110 roads, operating 91,000 miles of track, aggregate $46,653,354, a gain of 6 per cent. over last year, which month in turn showed an increase of 14 per cent. over September, 1896, and comparing with a gain in August this year of only 5 per cent., and in July of only 1 per cent. The granger roads show the heaviest increase—11.5 per cent.—followed by the Central Western group, with an increase of 7 per cent., and next by the Southern roads, with a gain of 6.8 per cent. Regarding the latter roads it might be said that September this year and last resembled each other at the South in witnessing yellow fever scares and quarantines. For the nine months' period of the calendar year the earnings of 103 roads aggregate $357,000,000, 10.9 per cent. larger than in 1897, and following progressive gains over preceding nine months for at least four years past. The Pacific roads lead in percentage of increase for the nine months, followed by the granger, the Central Western, the Southern, and the Southwestern systems in the order named.

"Bank clearings, while smaller than last week's heavy total, which undoubtedly included many monthly settlements, aggregate $1,389,261,652, 5 per cent. less than last week, but 6 per cent. larger than last year, 40 per cent. larger than in 1896, 20 per cent. larger than 1895, 46 per cent. in excess of 1894, and 54 per cent. heavier than 1893. Comparing with the next heaviest corresponding week on record, that of 1890, the increase this year is 3.2 per cent.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,729,995 bushels, against 5,397,224 bushels last week, 5,939,720 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,156,317 bushels in 1896, 2,469,446 bushels in 1895, and 3,192,098 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 56,628,116 bushels, against 66,920,132 bushels during the same period a year ago. Corn exports aggregate 2,706,202 bushels, as against 3,364,210 bushels last week, 2,224,716 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 1,711,610 bushels in 1896, 1,080,672 bushels in 1895, and 113,553 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 41,966,243 bushels, against 45,842,818 bushels last year."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Application to Stock Exchange to list trust receipts for Wisconsin Central common and preferred stock.

Statement from Chicago that officials of the Chicago and Northwestern say they cannot get cars fast enough in the Northwest to handle the vast amount of merchandise that is coming in.

Gold coming here from Canada.

Illinois Steel Company building two new blast furnaces and extensive ore-shipping docks in connection with its South Chicago plant.

Directors of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company to declare the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Wednesday next.

Increase of $314,644 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $313,896 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $623,033 in Pullman's Palace Car Company's surplus for the year ended July 31.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Anthracite coal production for September officially placed at 4,270,000 tons, an increase of 200,000 tons over the same month last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$304,815,105
Gold reserve	243,783,810
Net silver	6,295,460
United States notes in Treasury	28,860,446
Treasury notes of 1890	1,513,885
Total receipts this day	1,458,573
Total receipts this month	18,342,543
Total receipts this year	143,750,429
Total expenditures this day	3,468,000
Total expenditures this month	26,138,000
Total expenditures this year	210,886,114
Deposits in National banks	89,318,107
National bank notes received for redemption	239,735
Government receipts from customs	486,957
Internal revenue	648,056
Miscellaneous	28,559

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53¼
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	1½	1¾
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	120	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf.	95	96
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	113	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	25½	26½
Amsterdam preferred	63½	65
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	99	99½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	89	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	30	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pfd.	141	147

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 14, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
36¼	38½	2,050	American Cotton Oil..	36½	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	— ⅛
85½	87	147	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	85¾	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	+ ⅛
30	30½	200	Am. Malting Co.....	30½	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
11½	11⅝	150	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
110⅝	110⅞	111,460	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	112⅝	113⅞	110½	110⅝	—1⅝
106½	107	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅜
118	118¼	37,855	American Tobacco co..	118½	120⅜	117½	118	—1⅜
28	28⅞	315	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
87½	88¼	1,000	Am. S. & W. Co. pf..	87½	87⅞	87½	87½	.....
35	36	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	35	35	35	35	.....
33¾	33⅞	5,682	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33¾	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
45	45½	800	B. & O., all in. pd....	45	45½	45	45½	+1
31⅛	33	100	B. & O., when iss....	32	32	32	32	+1
69¼	69½	1,402	B. & O. pf., when iss..	69⅝	70	68⅝	70	+1⅜
5⅞	6¼	200	B. & O. Southw. pf....	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	.....
64¼	64⅝	7,860	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	63¾	65¾	64½	64½	—1½
122	123	182	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122¾	122⅞	122¾	122⅞	— ¼
25	26	215	Central Pacific	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	750	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½	.....
114⅜	114⅝	5,197	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	115	115¾	114¼	114⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	14¾	5,555	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14	14⅜	— ¼
26⅛	28½	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	26	26	26	26	.....
27½	28	252	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28	28	28	— ¾
107½	107⅝	12,721	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	107¾	108¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅜
160	160½	903	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160	163¼	160	160¼	+ ¾
130½	131	246	Chicago & Northw....	131	131¼	131	131¼	+ ⅛
101⅜	101¼	1,380	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	— ½
8¾	9	24	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8	8	8	8	.....
34	34½	330	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ½
39½	40¼	2,815	C., C., C. & St. L....	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
44⅜	45	450	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
20½	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
4¾	4⅞	515	Col., Hock Val. & Tol.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
170	171½	395	Consolidated Gas	174	174	171½	171½	— ½
104	104½	26	Delaware & Hudson...	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104¼	.....
53⅝	54¼	103	Denver & R. G. pf....	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	.....
122	123	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	123	123	123	123	.....
33⅝	34⅛	400	Erie 1st pf.....	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
16¾	17¼	200	Erie 2d pf.....	17	17	17	17	.....
33	33½	66	Evans. & T. H.....	33	33	33	33	.....
78¾	79½	636	General Electric	79½	79⅞	79	79	— ¾
139	140	2,100	Great Northern pf....	140¾	140¾	139	139½	— ½
353		41	Harlem	352	352	352	352	.....
38	39½	300	Hawaiian Sugar	37¾	39⅝	37¾	39⅝	+3⅝
108¾	109¼	720	Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	— ¼
54	55	225	International Paper..	54	54	54	54	— ⅜
86½	87½	50	Int. Paper pf.....	87	87	87	87	.....
17⅜	17½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
47	48	500	Laclede Gas	46	47	46	47	+1
13½	14½	5	Lake Erie & West....	15	15	15	15	.....
61½	62¼	345	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	3,582	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅝	55¼	54⅜	54⅝	.....
94½	94⅝	9,840	Manhattan Con	95	95⅜	94	94⅜	— ¾
162⅝	163	2,180	Metropolitan St. Ry...	164	164	161¾	162½	—1⅝
26	28	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	27	27½	27	27½	+1¼
123	124¾	650	Minn. Iron, L. n. std..	124½	125	124¼	124¾	+1¾
10½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11	11	10¾	10¾	.....
30	30½	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30½	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
32½	33	426	Missouri Pacific	33¼	33¼	33	33	.....
175		4	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	.....
32¼	32⅝	840	National Biscuit Co....	32½	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
95	96¾	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	.....
108½	112	5	National Lead Co. pf..	110½	110½	110½	110½	.....
2¾	3	400	National Linseed Oil..	3	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
87	88¼	5	New Jersey Central...	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
102	104	1,040	New York Air Brake...	101	103	101	102	+2
115⅜	116	240	New York Central	115½	115¾	115¼	115½	.....
49¾	50¼	1,203	Norfolk & West. pf..	49⅞	50½	49⅞	50	.....
40⅛	40½	20,480	Northern Pacific	41⅜	41⅜	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
75¾	75⅞	2,210	Northern Pacific pf....	76	76	75¼	75½	— ⅛
15	15⅜	200	Ontario & Western....	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
26	29	3	Oregon Short Line....	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	.....
81	84	160	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	—2⅜
32¾	32⅞	100	Pacific Mail	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	.....
117	117¾	200	Pennsylvania R. R....	117¼	117¾	117¼	117½	.....
103⅜	103¾	2,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	104	104⅛	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅝
43	44	100	Pitts., C. & St. L....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
96	102	200	Pitts. & West. pf.....	97	97	96	97	+ ⅝
195	197	537	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	195	196	195	196	+3
17	17¼	280	Reading	17	17¼	17	17¼	.....
40¼	40⅝	2,170	Reading 1st pf.....	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅝	720	Reading 2d pf.....	19¾	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ¼
7½	7¾	300	St. L. & San Fran....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
63¾	64	253	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
29⅝	30⅛	160	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
11¼	12¼	100	St. L. & So. W. pf....	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
17½	17⅝	101	St. P., M. & M., ex div.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1½
78½	79½	180	St. Paul & Omaha....	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
157	165	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	160	160	160	160	— ½
23	23⅝	500	Southern Pacific	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
32⅜	33⅜	3,657	Southern Railway pf..	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
6	6¾	25	Standard R. & T.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
26⅞	27¼	1,960	Tenn. Coal. & Iron ...	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
13¾	13⅞	100	Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
140	145	75	Third Avenue	145	145	145	145	.....
32¾	33	8,280	Union Pacific	32⅞	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
65⅛	65¾	4,128	Union Pacific pf.....	65½	65¾	65¼	65¼	— ⅝
1⅞	2	1,120	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
6	6½	320	United States Leather.	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
64	64¾	705	U. S. Leather pf.....	64¼	64¼	64	64¼	— ¼
38½	38¾	900	United States Rubber.	39½	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
100½	102	396	U. S. Rub. pf., ex div.	101	102	101	102	+1⅜
20¼	20⅝	750	Wabash pf.....	20⅛	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
93¾	94⅜	300	West Chicago Street..	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	672	Western Union Tel....	91⅛	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	3¾	200	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛

*Ex dividend.

Sales.....600,929

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Detroit City Gas 5s	
1,500	100⅜	2,000	93
500	100½	3,000	93¼
5,000	100¾	Erie gen lien 4s	
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		10,000	70⅜
4,000	109	9,000	70½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		2,000	70½
1,000	81	10,000	71
At., T & S F adjst 4s		Ft W & R G 1st 5-4s	
10,000	71½	2,000	61
54,000	71⅝	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
8,000	71⅝	8,000	99
15,000	71⅝	Green Bay & W deb, B	
5,000	71½	2,000	4½
10,000	71⅝	H & T Cen gen 4s	
6,000	71⅜	7,000	85
1,000	71¼	Int & Gt Nor 2d	
10,000	71½	2,000	87
Gen 4s		Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
1,000	93¼	18,000	75
5,000	93⅜	2,000	75¼
5,000	93½	10,000	74⅜
50,000	93⅝	10,000	75
90,000	93⅝	Kings Co Elev 1st	
130,000	93¾	2,000	54½
1,500	93⅜	Knox & Ohio 1st	
35,000	93⅝	12,000	117
10,000	94	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
23,000	93⅝	2,000	105½
3,000	94	3,000	105
24,000	93⅝	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	
1,000	94	5,000	100
10,000	93⅝	L S & M So Div bonds	
30,000	93⅞	1,000	102
B & O 3½s, when issued.		L S & Mich So 3½s	
100,000	95¾	2,000s20F	107
10,000	95⅞	Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st	
5,000	95⅝	1,000	124¼
55,000	95⅞	Unified gold 4s	
B & O 4s, when issued		15,000	90⅜
65,000	93¼	20,000	90½
20,000	93⅜	Met St Ry gen 5s	
5,000	94	1,000	113¾
20,000	94¼	29,000	114
50,000	94	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
Brooklyn City 1st		9,000	78¼
6,000	115	Mil & N 1st, 1910, main line	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		2,000	121
6,000	80¾	Mil & St L con 5s	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		1,000s3	108½
18,000	110½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		12,000	88¼
8,000	88	Mo, K & T 2d	
Canada So 1st 5s		5,000	62¼
3,000s3	109½	Missouri Pacific cons	
Cent of Georgia Ry, Mac & Nor Div 5s		3,000	104¾
1,000	91	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	77¾
14,000	114	500	77
10,000	113⅞	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	
2,000	113¾	5,000	102
Registered		Nash, C & St L con	
4,000	111¾	1,000	103
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		9,000	102¾
2,000	86¼	N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		100,000	94½
1,000	116¾	N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		8,000	93¼
1,000	108	N Y Cent & H ext 4s	
Chi, M & St P, Southern Minn Div		6,000	106½
1,000	120	N Y, C & St L 4s	
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A		1,000	104½
38,000	105⅞	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
12,000s20F	105⅞	3,000	102¾
Chi & N W S F 6s		10,000s20F	102¼
1,000	117	5,000	102½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		Norf & W Ry con 4s	
11,000	104¼	2,000	83
2,000	104⅜	5,000s20F	83
40,000	104½	4,000	83
Chi Term Transfer 4s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
2,000	84⅛	2,000	66⅞
42,000	85⅝	10,000	66⅝
2,000	89½	2,000	66⅞
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs		10,000	66⅝
2,000	68½	15,000	66½
Col Midland 2-4s		Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
2,000	58	1,000	107
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs, 85% paid		1,500	106½
6,000	78¾	Income A 5s	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		2,000	74⅝
2,000	97⅛	1,500	74½
Den & Rio Grande 4½s		1,500	74½
8,000	106½	Inc B & col trust	
Dul & Iron Range 1st		10,000	54⅜
5,000	106¼	2,000	54½
Evans & T H gen 5s		15,000	55
5,000	95	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
Total sales.....		10,000	101¾
			$2,379,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
1st week Oct....	$23,509	$23,183	.....
From July 1.....	318,892	289,441	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
1st week Oct....	$48,505	$34,213	$32,419
From Jan. 1.....	1,444,664	1,269,083	1,234,215
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Oct....	$29,485	$27,786	$22,581
From Jan. 1.....	1,117,980	957,980	907,132
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week Oct....	$63,000	$75,000	$67,000
From July 1.....	710,577	769,709	.....
BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY for September—			
Gross	$32,987	$28,508	$28,418
Net	17,121	15,416	10,668
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross	108,214	92,882	98,745
Net	57,104	49,709	44,975

UNITED TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURG for September.

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross	135,884	122,514	13,370
Expenses	56,339	55,953	386
Net	79,545	66,561	12,984
Charges	51,489	47,658	3,831
Surplus	28,055	18,903	9,152

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

ST. PAUL GAS LIGHT COMPANY (net)—	1898.	1897.	1896.
September	$23,566	$20,820	$21,965
From Jan. 1.....	190,708	172,375	172,874
ST. JOSEPH GAS COMPANY (net)—			
September	3,272	5,144	.....
From July 1.....	13,299	11,441	.....

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,703,100, against $1,388,465 last week, and $1,580,213 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,717,768, against $1,430,647 last week, and $1,287,405 in the same week of last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	99	..	C., H. V. & T. pf. ..	..	24	New Cent. Coal...	35	42
3s, r., 1918.....	104⅞	105⅜	Consol. Coal.....	46	..	N. Y. & N. H....	190	192
3s, c., 1918.....	105⅜	105¾	Consol. Ice.....	47	48	N. Y., C. & St. L..	11½	13½
3s, 1918, small....	105	106	Consol. Ice pf....	87½	91	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1907.....	110½	111	Del., L. & W.....	..	146½	1st pf.....	60	80
4s, c., 1907.....	111¼	112¼	D. M. & Ft. D....	14	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925.....	127¼	127¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	2d pf.....	31	34¼
4s, c., 1925.....	127¼	127¾	Eighth Avenue....	360	..	Norfolk So.....	55	66
5s, r., 1904.....	112⅝	113⅜	Erie	13	13½	Nor. & West.....	13	15½
5s, c., 1904.....	112⅝	113⅜	Ev. & T. H. pf...	60	64	North American...	6¼	6½
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..	Flint & P. M.....	..	14	Ont. Mining.....	4¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102	..	Flint & P. M. pf..	25	30	Ore. R. & N.....	52	55
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	117½	..	Ft. W. & R. G....	12	15	Ore. R. & N. pf...	72	75
			Green Bay & W..	30	..	Pacific Coast.....	46¾	47¼
Adams Express...	108	114	H. B. Claflin.....	80½	98	Pac. Coast 2d pf..	61	62
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Homestake	56	..	Penn. Coal.....	330	..
American Coal....	118	122	Ill. Cent. l. l....	96	100	Peo., Dec. & Ev...	1	1⅜
Am. Dist. Tel.....	..	40	Ill. Steel Co., tr. r., stamped	90½	95	Peo. & Eastern...	3½	5
Am. Express.....	128	133	Iowa Central	8½	9	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	65	67
Am. Mal. Co. pf...	79½	81	Iowa Central pf...	33	34	P., Ft. W. & C....	170	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf..	34½	35	Joliet & Chicago..	160	..	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Am. T. & C.....	98	100	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	Quicksilver pf....	5¾	6
Am. Tobacco pf...	118	125	Keokuk & D. M..	3	4	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	..
Ann Arbor.....	11	12	Keokuk & Des M.	13	15	Rome, W. & O....	126	..
A., T. & S. F.....	12¼	12½	Keokuk & West..	29	32	*Rio Grande W...	27	29½
Bay State Gas....	3	3½	Kingston & Pem..	3	5	*Rio G. W. pf....	65	67½
Boston A. L. pf...	103	108	Laclede Gas pf...	91	93	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	6	7¼
Brunswick City...	7⅝	8½	Lake Shore.....	192½	194	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.....	55½	58
Buff., R. & P.....	30	33	Long Island.....	47	54	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf...	67½	75	Mah. Coal R.....	120	..	St. L. S. W.....	4⅝	5¼
Bur., C. R. & N....	86	..	Mah. Coal R. pf..	105	..	St. P. & Duluth...	21	24
Canada Southern..	52½	54	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. P. & D. pf....	86	90
Canadian Pacific..	83	84½	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	Sil. bullion certfs..	59¾	60½
Chi. & Alton.....	152	158	Mexican Central..	4¾	5	Sixth Avenue....	200	..
Chi. & Alton pf...	170	..	Mex. Nat. certfs..	½	1	Southern Ry.....	8½	8⅞
Chi. & E. Ill.....	53¾	54½	Michigan Central..	106	108	Southern Ry pf....	91½	93
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	105	106½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	91½	T. P. Land Tr....	7	8
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	39¼	40	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60	Tol. & O. C.....	..	28
Chi. Gt. W., deb..	70	72	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	50
Chi., Ind. & L....	7½	8	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	10	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	18	20
Chi. & N. W. pf..	176	..	Mobile & Ohio....	26	28	Twin City R. T...	28	30
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	85	90	Nat. Lead.....	32½	33	U. S. Express....	40	44
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	Nat. Starch.....	5	7½	Wabash	7	7⅞
Col. C. & I. Dev..	⅜	⅝	Nat. St. 1st pf...	60	75	Wells-F. Express..	120	125
Col. Midland	6	7	Nat. St. 2d pf....	15	20	W. & L. E. pf., 4th ass. paid	18½	19
Col. Midland pf...	16	17						
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
46,430	Am. Sug. Refs....	112	113⅝	110⅝	110⅞
4,140	Am. Tobacco....	118⅝	121	117⅜	118⅛
510	A., T. & S.F. pf.	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33¾
100	B'klyn Elevated.	23½	23½	23¼	23½
2,880	B'klyn R. T....	65½	65⅝	64¾	64½
3,070	Chi., B. & Q....	115	115¾	114¾	114⅝
6,600	Chi., M. & St. P.	107⅜	108¼	107⅜	107⅞
120	Chi., R. I. & P.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½
20	Chi. Gt. West....	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
1,089	Louis. & Nash....	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	54⅜
4,640	Manhattan	93⅞	95¾	94¼	94⅜
50	Met. St. Ry....	163¼	164½	163½	163½
90	Mo. Pacific.....	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅜
8,450	Nor. Pacific....	41¼	41⅜	40¾	40⅝
380	Nor. Pac. pf....	76	76	75⅝	75⅝
300	People's Gas....	104¼	104½	103½	103⅝
100	Reading 1st pf..	40½	40½	40¼	40¼
10	Southern pf.....	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
70	Tenn. C. & I....	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
320	Union Pacific....	33	33¾	32⅝	32⅝
600	Union Pac. pf....	65⅞	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛
50	West. Union....	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
80,720					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝
15,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	68	68	68	68
24,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	77½	77½	77½	77½
43,000	Wis. Cent. 1st..	59	59½	58½	59½
$117,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.....	.10	.02
Belle	.08	.08
Belcher	.07	.08
Best & Belcher.....	.17	.18
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.20	.20
Challenge Con.....	.12	.13
Chollar	.10	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.67	.72
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry.....	.17	.18
Hale & Norcross.....	.98	1.00
Julia	..	.01
Justice	.05	.04
Kentuck Con.....	.02	.02
Mexican	.13	.15
Ophir	.47	.51
Overman	.02	.02
Potosi	.12	.12
Savage	.06	.07
Scorpion.....	.17	.18
Sierra Nevada.....	.75	.78
Standard	1.70	1.70
Union Con.....	.19	.20
Utah Con.....	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.15	.17

Silver bars, 59⅜; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2½	3	3	3¼
Anaconda	46	50	46	51
Anchoria	73	74	73	75
Argentum	23	24	22⅜	23⅝
Battle	30½	37	37⅜	37⅝
Columbine.....	13½	14	14½	14⅜
Consolidated	7⅝	8	8⅛	8⅜
Elkton	106½	107	110½	110⅜
El Paso.....	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
Golden Fleece.....	20	40	20	40
Golden King.....	76	78	76½	77¼
Gibson	21	24	21	23
Gold Coin.....	130	135	135	144
Garfield	11½	12	11¾	12¼
Isabella	24¼	24⅝	24	24½
Independence	50	51	58⅝	59¼
Jefferson	5⅜	8	6	8
Jackpot	13¾	14	14⅜	14⅝
Lillie	110	120	110	120
Moon Anchor.....	117	117½	117¼	118½
Matoa	29½	30¾	31½	32
Portland	141	142	142⅝	143
Pharmacist	4	4½	4⅜	4½
Rawlings	50	51	50	51¾
Rosa	17	18	17	18⅜
Union	18⅝	18½	19

SPAIN FAST LEAVING CUBA

An Official Statement that 6,617 Troops Have Left the Island.

2,200 MORE ARE GOING SOON

By the End of the Month About Half the Island Will Have Been Turned Over to the United States.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—The Spanish Military Commissioners to-day delivered an official note to the American Commissioners, stating that 6,617 Spanish troops have been shipped to Spain up to the present. The transports Montserrat and Miguel Gallart will take 2,200 additional men.

It was announced that transports to carry the entire garrisons of Gibara, Holguin, and other places near these cities will leave Oct. 20, Oct. 24, Oct. 26, and Oct. 30. It is pointed out that after they shall have sailed about half the Island of Cuba will have been entirely evacuated.

Gen. Luque, the commander of the Spanish troops at Holguin, has assured the Commissioners that if the American troops happen to arrive at the end of the month at Eastern ports, before those ports are completely evacuated, the Spanish forces remaining at those points will be camped in separate places.

MADRID TALKS OF DELAY.

Spanish Newspapers Say the Evacuation of Cuba Will Be Delayed Until the Peace Treaty Is Signed.

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 14.—Madrid advices say the Madrid Imparcial announces that the Government has cabled Capt. Gen. Blanco not to turn over any further territory to the Americans until the peace treaty has been definitely signed.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The Liberal to-day says it is believed in official circles that Capt. Gen. Blanco will return to Spain at an early date, and the paper adds: "Blanco will not be the last Spaniard to exercise the supreme command in Cuba, for it is known that his relations with the Government are strained."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Peace Commissioners at Paris are still dealing with propositions relating to Cuba. From an insistence on the strictest construction of the articles of the protocol, the Spanish Commissioners have swung to the opposite extreme, and are now looking for amelioration of conditions therein laid down, on the ground that the agreement was hastily drawn and under great pressure.

There is an evident wish on their part to associate Cuba and the Philippines in their final disposition, which may explain the latest application of the Spanish Military Commissioners for an extension of the time allowed for the evacuation of Cuba. This application will be duly considered, but nevertheless this Government will insist that the administration of Cuba be relinquished by the Spanish officials on Dec. 1, even if the Spanish troops have not all been embarked for return to Spain.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PULLEN.

Naval Officer on the Resolute Victim of Yellow Fever—Stenographer Dalbey Ill.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Lieut. Pullen, who was taken to the Tortugas Islands two days ago on the transport Resolute, died there yesterday of yellow fever. The Resolute is coming here to transfer the naval reserves now on board the transport to the Ward Line steamer for shipment to New York.

Stenographer Dalbey was removed to-day from the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado, the headquarters of the American Military Commission, to the Quinta del Rey Hospital. He is suffering from malarial fever.

Lieut. Pullen, who was appointed as an officer from New Jersey for service in the war with Spain, received his commission May 20, and at once joined the transport Resolute, which sailed from this port the next day. He remained in active service on board that ship until stricken with the illness that proved fatal.

In a press dispatch from Havana, dated Oct. 12, announcing the death in that city from yellow fever of Major S. S. Beebe, an attaché of the United States Military Commission, it was stated that the fever had broken out on the Resolute. "Lieut. Pullen having a mild attack." The dispatch stated that the Resolute had been ordered to the Dry Tortugas, and added: "It is understood that Lieut. Pullen occupied the berth used by Major Beebe on his return trip from Nuevitas, and contracted the infection in that way."

SAMPSON IN GOOD HEALTH.

He So Informs Secretary Long, Replying to a Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In consequence of the recent newspaper statements that Admiral Sampson was in a bad state of health in Havana and might have to be relieved from further service on the Cuban Evacuation Commission, Secretary Long sent him a telegram asking as to the truth of the matter.

He has just received a telegraphic reply from Admiral Sampson, saying briefly that there is no truth in the reports and that he is well.

Alger to Visit Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Alger said to-day that he hoped to visit the ports occupied by the United States in Cuba and Puerto Rico some time during the Winter, after the affairs of the islands become settled under the United States authority.

CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO.

Considerable Sickness Caused by Rain —Gen. Wood's Works of Improvement.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 14.—Heavy rains during the last ten days have caused much sickness, especially among the members of the Signal Service. Out of fifty-three men, only seventeen are available for duty. The death rate at Santiago, however, continues very low. Persons who have lived here all their lives are unable to understand this low death rate, averaging for October up to date, only ten a day. During the same period of last year the deaths averaged 183 a day.

Gen. Wood is indefatigable, in sun and rain alike. He is here, there, and everywhere, and his friends fear he is overworking himself. The result of his labors is apparent in every branch of the service, civil and military. The General yesterday visited the hospital, and found considerable negligence, and at once ordered changes. The patients are reaping the result in better attendance and improved food and cooking.

The three hundred prisoners in Santiago Prison in future will be made to work building roads for the city. The rock for this purpose will be hauled over the railroad from the Songo quarries. It will be delivered at the rate of 40 cents a ton, with the exception of 500 tons, which the railroad has offered to deliver free, as its share of the work of improving the city. The criminals have been brought here from all parts of the province and have been kept in jail in idleness. They like it, but Gen. Wood is determined to make the lazy prisoners work.

Col. Ray reports that the Spaniards are moving from Manzanillo to Cienfuegos material designed for a military railroad, which it was intended to run from Rio Cauro to Bayamo. It has been decided here that there is no law to prevent rails not laid from being regarded as movable property.

The Orphan Asylum, which formerly was property under the protection of the Spanish Government, was turned over to the Catholic Church, and the representatives of the Church now find themselves in a queer position. Being Church property, the Government cannot recognize the Orphan Asylum beyond furnishing its inmates with rations. The teachers and employes, who have been for months without their salaries, want to know what to do about it.

Gen. Wood has received word from Guantanamo that Gen. Perez, the insurgent commander there, refuses to disband his men. This is not understood here, as previous reliable reports announced that Perez had disbanded his troops. The American officer in charge at Guantanamo during the absence of Col. Ray has been requested to report on the subject.

"BOOTY" TOBACCO AT SANTIAGO.

Enters Duty Free to be Sold for the Benefit of the Cuban Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Assistant Secretary Powell of the Treasury Department has consented to the admission free of duty into Santiago of 100,000 pounds of Cuban tobacco in the possession of Gen. Francisco Sanchez, having charge of the insurgent army at Mayari. This is a lot of "booty" tobacco and the proceeds of the sale will be expended for the benefit of the Cuban army, which needs supplies of clothing and subsistence.

The question was referred to the War Department by Gen. Lawton, and in turn sent to the Treasury Department for its recommendation. The Assistant Secretary finds no objection to the free entry inasmuch as the tobacco is of Cuban production and the island is soon to come into possession of the American forces.

Filipinos Desert Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Oct. 14.—A rumor here says that Macabulos, chief of the five northern provinces of the Philippine Islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo, and that hard fighting has already taken place between the opposing factions. It is also reported here that Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander at Iloilo, has sent emissaries from that place to undermine Aguinaldo's influence and induce the natives to demand that Spain retain the Philippine Islands.

A COUNTY TREASURER SUED.

Supervisors Want Charles Phipps to Turn Over $16,699.14.

County Treasurer Charles Phipps of Queens County is defendant in a friendly suit brought by the Queens County Board of Supervisors to determine whether the County Treasurer has the power to withhold funds when ordered by the Supervisors to turn them over. There is a balance of $16,699.14 in the possession of the County Treasurer which was left over after the roads of Jamaica were improved. The Supervisors asked the County Treasurer to turn this money over to the County Court House Building Fund.

There is a law which permits the County Treasurer to transfer funds from one road fund to another, but the County Treasurer says the law does not permit him to transfer road funds to the building funds. The Supervisors claim that county bonds were issued for the improvement of the Jamaica roads, and that the money left over is county funds, and that it can be applied to any fund the Supervisors may see fit.

WANTS A HUSBAND.

French Governess Unfolds a Tale of Woe to Justice McKean.

An appeal was made yesterday in the Seventh Judicial District Court to Justice McKean by May Rascin for a judgment for $30 against Max Bernheimer of 222 East Ninety-fifth Street. The woman told Justice McKean that she was a governess in a wealthy family, and that she came to this country from France a year ago. She wanted a husband, and she asked Bernheimer to get one for her. He said he could, and she paid him $30.

"The first man he brought me," said the governess indignantly, "was cross-eyed, knock-kneed, and red-headed. A glance was sufficient. Then he got me a doctor. I liked him and approved of him, but the doctor told me that he wanted to marry for money and could not think of a penniless wife, and he was lost to me. I was then introduced to a German he found, and who, he said, was just the man for me. I thought the German very nice. He was John Pfenning, and said he owned a saloon at 440 East Twelfth Street and was worth $5,000. I decided to take him, but I found out that he didn't own the saloon, but his brother did."

The young woman then weepingly took a clipping from her purse and showed it to Justice McKean. It was from a New York newspaper of July 25, and stated that John Pfenning had been found dead in his room with a large dog. The man's body was mangled, and it was believed, the story stated, that the dog had bitten him. The woman said she had been very unfortunate and wanted to go back to her own country.

Bernheimer said that he was willing to get a husband for the woman, and pleaded that he had already introduced three men to her. Justice McKean gave judgment for the plaintiff, and said he thought Bernheimer's act a criminal one. The woman's lawyer said he would begin such an action.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk H. S. Clarke, appointed for duty on the Essex, has resigned, and his resignation is accepted.

Lieut. J. H. Bull's order of Oct. 7, detaching him from the Richmond and ordering him to the Yorktown as executive officer, is revoked; he is ordered to the Saratoga.

Lieut. C. Thomas is detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Yorktown as executive officer.

Carpenter F. J. Hart is detached from the San Francisco when put out of commission and ordered to duty as Assistant Superintendent of Construction at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia.

Acting Gunner G. W. Phillip is detached from the San Francisco, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Lancaster.

Commander W. Swift is ordered to additional duty as senior member of the Paint Board.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons is ordered to the Wheeling as executive officer.

Lieut. J. M. Helm is detached from command of the Hornet, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Richmond as recruiting officer.

Civil Engineer Fred Thompson is ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon T. G. Odell is detached from the Caesar and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Caesar.

Ensign G. P. Eustis is ordered to temporary duty in connection with the case of Olinde Rodriguez, New York, Oct. 15, and then home.

Ensign L. E. Tuzo and Assistant Surgeon G. M. Coates are honorably discharged, Oct. 13.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Leonidas arrived at Port Antonio Oct. 13.
Eagle arrived at Norfolk Oct. 13.
Scorpion arrived at Matanzas Oct. 13.
Iris sailed from Brooklyn for Bahia Oct. 13.
Montgomery arrived at Fort Monroe Oct. 13 and at Norfolk Oct. 14.
Dolphin sailed from Portsmouth and arrived at Boston Oct. 14.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Involve Properties of Small Value—Two Transactions at Auction.

Isaac B. Wakeman has sold for Mary T. Quirk the two three-story American basement dwellings 565 and 567 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 18 by 55 by 99.11.

Charles S. Taylor & Co. have sold for the estate of Lizetta J. Schumacher to J. P. Hansen, for $7,000, the two-story frame dwelling 128 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Richard Mortimer and William M. Macbean, executors and trustees of the estate of William C. Mortimer, to Henry A. Robbins, a plot of about nine acres at Southampton, L. I. The property fronts on the lake and on Main Street, and adjoins the four acres sold for the same estate to Charles Steele.

Martin Metzger is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 110, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 44.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, sold by the Wilkie estate.

David Klingenstein has bought 69 East Third Street, giving in exchange 59 Seventh Street.

W. C. F. Paul has sold to C. M. Miller the four-story dwelling 424 Park Avenue, 16.8 by 83.4.

The five-story tenement at the northeast corner of Stanton and Suffolk Streets, 25 by 67, has been sold to a Mr. Froelich.

The John O'Neill estate has leased to Hencken & Haaren for twenty years, at $18,000 a year, the ground floor and basement of the building at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 52 by 62, with a similar portion of the adjoining building, on Twenty-second Street, 33 by 98.9.

Two additional stories covering an area 300 feet by 186 feet will be erected at once on the easterly part of the Siegel-Cooper Company's store, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, after plans by De Lemos & Cordes.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to George J. Kenny, for $10,900, the four-story brick tenement, with store, and the four-story brick tenement at the rear, 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to Arthur W. Sias, for $10,000, the plot Jerome Avenue, east side, 733 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 150 by 242 and irregular.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 267.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 24.6 by 84; Robert L. Askey of Astoria, L. I., owner; Pollard & Steinman, architects; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 104.1 feet east of King's Bridge Road, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.8 by 45; Florence M. Kehoe of 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; Edward S. Kehoe, architect; cost, $24,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 22 by 90.8 and 27 by 87; Mark E. Stevens, owner; C. C. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $76,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, west side, 28 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for three two and five story brick tenements, with stores, 20.10 by 54 and 26 by 82; William H. Hall of 265 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $56,000.

Nos. 37 and 39 Gouverneur Street, for a six-story brick flat, 49 by 52.4 and 50.9; Friedman & Feinberg of 66 Monroe Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

Garfield Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 55, and a one-story frame stable, 14 by 25; A. D'Andrea of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; F. S. Baldwin, architect; cost, $4,350.

Glebe Avenue, east side, 235.6 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 15 by 45; August Burger of 2,008 Third Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 198.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 16.6 by 60; Schmitz & Enterstein of 967 Tremont Avenue, owners; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $7,000.

Cross Street, south side, 85 feet east of Main Street, City Island, for a two-story frame laundry and kitchen, 25 by 50; Edward Flynn, City Island, owner; John C. Regan of 407 East One Hundred and First Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 26.6 and 68.8 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 60, and three two and three story frame dwellings, 20 by 55; Bowman & White of 2,088 Honeywell Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $23,800.

Alterations.

Forty-first Street, south side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, to a five-story brick store and tenement; Josephine Hogan and others of 221 East Forty-ninth Street, owners; R. Van Lehn, architect; cost, $2,400.

No. 143 Stanton Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; Marks & Rosenberg, premises, owner; S. Sass of 225 Park Row, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 34 East Twenty-first Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and salesrooms; Joseph W. Stern & Co., owners; H. Stern of 230 East Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, to the east wing of the Grand Central Station; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, owner; H. E. Hartwell, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 2,026 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. Lizzie Ball of 171 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; E. W. Gries of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $400.

Brook Avenue, west side, 69.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame tenement; W. Hendrickson, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 14.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 375.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; William C. Bergen to John J. Morris $1
ATTORNEY ST, 10, 20.7x100; Anna E. O'Rourke to Max Miller 17,250
ATTORNEY ST, e s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 20x100; Harriet A. Hartmann to Max Miller 15,500
BANK ST, 119, n s, 25.8x114.2x26.3x109.1; Louis Goldfarb to A. C. Grimme 21,500
BATHGATE AV, as widened, s w corner of 174th St, 100x114.6; Bradley N. Phelps to Arnold Pfenning 15,500
COOPER AV, w s, Lot 30, map of the estate of William Cooper, 25x100 to Franklin Av; Louis Freedman to Michele Sasso 300
FRANKLIN AV, e s, Lot 30, map of estate of William Cooper, 25x100; Louis Friedman to Michele Sasso 300
HARRIS, Mary E., to Ida Hertz; 234 and 236 West 25th St. 1
MADISON AV, 1,719, e s, 25.11x95; Michael Conlan and another to Martin Frank 1
MORTON ST, 14, 25x90; Samuel Cohen to E. M. Boeheim 31,250
MORTON ST, 14, 25x90; Eugene M. Boeheim to Ann E. Timpson 100
MOTT AV, 580, 16.8x100.10; Rose Frank to Joseph Wiener 1
OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 23x88.9; John J. Morris and wife to William C. 1
PROSPECT AV, w s, 108 ft n of 166th St, 50x175; John A. Ehne to Christina Montag ..... Exchange
RIVINGTON ST, 30, n s, 23.1x100.3; Jonathan Friedmann to Jacob L. Friedman 40,000
STANTON ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, runs e 48x s 70x e 7x s 5x w 55 to Forsyth St x n 75; Algemeine Verein, by John H. Judge, referee, to the Church of St. Stanislaus 1
STANTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Urry Goodman and wife to Bessie Shweitzer and another 1
UNDERCLIFFE AV, w s, 156.5 ft s e of corner Lot 39, map of Undercliff Terrace; Townsend Wandell to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church .. 2,585
WASHINGTON AV, n w s, Lot 117, map of Belmont Village; Francis G. Young to George W. Stephens 2,700
WEST FARMS ROAD or Westchester Av, n w corner of Benson Av, 68.9x155x53x 147.6; Catharine Cordes to Henry Cordes and others 1
WEST 3D ST, 87; Eugene M. Boeheim and wife to Ann E. Tompson 100
1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x 100; Simon Adler and another to Pepi Wertheim 43,000
2D AV, s e corner of Walnut St, 50x100; 6th Av, w s, lots 69, 70, 175, and 176, Map of Mount Eden; Louis V. Bright, referee, to William B. Ewing 1
3D AV, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; William J. Nicklas to John K. McAfee 13,000
8TH AV, 608, e s, 24.4x75x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Isaac Harlem 100
3D ST, 87 West, 25x100; Louis Beer and others to E. M. Boehelm 100
3D ST, 69 East, 20x96.2; Susan Delhougne to Jacob Klingenstein 10
7TH ST, 59, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x ½ block; Jacob Klingenstein to Susan Delhougne 1
17TH ST, 212 West, 25x92; Gustav Uhlig and wife to Ann E. Timpson ..... Exch.
61ST ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Louis Hanneman to Fannie Falk and others, executors 16,100
74TH ST, 209 East, 25x102.2; David Sussman to Benjamin Sussman 4,250
77TH ST, 142 West, 17.6x102.2; Frederick Richards to Matilda Oppenheimer 100
82D ST, n s, 538 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 10x102.2; Helen J. Erickson to Mary C. Hollingsworth 1
83TH ST, 203 and 205 West; Lawrence N. Martin to Estelle L. Salomon, (re-recorded) 100
85TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 0.5x102.2x0.6x102.2; Helene Stein to Elias Kempner 1,125
86TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.8; Mary C. Hollinsworth to Helen J. Erickson 10
91ST ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Mary Fisse to Ellen Hurley. 39,500
104TH ST, 55 East, 25x100.11; Carl A. John to Lena John 1
112TH ST, 319 West, 16.8x100.11; Ella A. Maguire and others to Adelina Montanye 1
118TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Manfred Velt to Manhattan Improvement Company 100
136TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Robert J. Blake to Howard Mercer 1
144TH ST, n s, 97 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 28x100; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Charles F. Mattlage 1,150
176TH ST, n s, 179.2 ft w of Boston Road, —x164.6x—x169; Elm St, e s, part of Lot 25, map of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, 80x—x—x—; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; John C. Weaver to Julia E. Weaver 1

Recorded Leases.

DICKERSON, E. N., to John J. O'Donnell; 90 and 92 Beaver St and 137 to 141 Pearl St, 9½ years 1,500 2,500
MACDONALD, Charles, to Le Roy Brown; 70 West 82d St, 3 years 1,900
MURPHY, Bernard, to Lillian Vigoe; 128 West 86th St, 3 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Judson S. Todd; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 157th St, 1 year $13,000
ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Judson S. Todd; w s of St. Ann's Av, 75 ft n of 157th St, 1 year 9,000
ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Judson S. Todd; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft n of 157th St, 1 year 9,000
ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Judson S. Todd; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 157th St, 1 year 9,000
BAILEY, Fred, to Martense B. Story, trustee; e s of Park Av, 179.11 ft s of 171st St, demand 10,500
BAILEY, Fred, to George G. Dutcher, as committee; e s of Park Av, 140 ft s of 171st St, demand 7,000
BARGEBUHR, Jenny L. and Adolph, to James Buchanan and another, trustees; n s of 102d St, 291.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,500
BOEHEIM, Eugene M., to Samuel Cohen; 14 Morton St, 2 years 2,375
BOEHEIM, Eugene M., to Louis Beer and another; 87 West 3d St, 1½ years 4,000
BUNKE, Ratje, and Henry H., Cording to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; n s of 136th St, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 125x irregular to 137th St x 50, 3 years 22,000
BUONOCORE, Maria T. and Domenico, to Assunta Buonocore; 33 Spring St, 6 years. 1,000
CALHOUN, Minnie W., and others, executors, &c., to George A. Meyer; e s of Hamilton Terrace, 72.6 ft n e of 141st St, 3 years 3,000
CELLA, Louisa, and others, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 111 Sullivan St, 1 year 10,000
CONLAN, Michael, and Terence Gannon to Newburg Savings Bank; 1,719 Madison Av, 5 years 15,000
COOK, Josephine and John C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lot 66, map of the Village of Morrisania, 1 year 7,000
DELHOUGNE, Susan, to Jacob Klingenstein; 59 East 7th St, secures legacy 5,000
EHNI, John A., to Christina Montag; e s of 3d Av, 150 ft n of Rose St, old line, 1 year 1,500
FAY, Michael, and another to Emma D. Stone; 37 Catharine St, 5 years 30,000
FISCHER, Barbara, and Joseph N. Serf to West Side Savings Bank; 305 West 38th St, 1 year 2,500
FRIEDMANN, Jacob L., to Jonathan Friedmann; 30 Rivington St, 2 years 2,000
HARLEM, Isaac, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 8th Av, 73.9 ft n of 39th St, 5 years 18,000
HERTER, Peter J., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 24th St, 400 and 425 ft w of 9th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 42,000
HERTER, Peter J., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 25th St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 19,000
HOLLINGSWORTH, Mary C., to Helen J. Erickson; n s of 82d St, 538 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 2,500
HUBENER, Henry, to Samuel T. Carter; s s of 100th St, 154.11 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 18,000
INNET, Mary J. and William H., to Albert H. Bierwirth; n s of Christopher St, 122.2 ft w of Waverley Place, ½ part, 1 year 1,000
JOHNSON, Andrew J. and Anne, to Hannah Radt; 163½ West 102d St, installments 2,000
KOUPAL, Eliza J., to Ignatz Rosenberg; e s of 1st Av, 50.3 ft n of 105th St, 2 years 1,500
LAKE, William H., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 154th St, 1 year 106,000
LAKE, William H., to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 154th St, ½ year 44,500
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 606 8th Av, 1 year 18,000
McAFEE, John K., to William J. Nicklas; n s of 83d St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 8000
MILLER, Max, to Anna E. O'Rourke; 10 Attorney St, 1½ years 13,750
MILLER, Max, to Harriet A. Hartmann; e s of Attorney St, 100 ft s of Grand St, 1½ years 12,000
MILLER, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 10 and 12 Attorney St, or e s of Attorney St, 100 ft s of Grand St, 1½ years 6,900
MONTANYE, Adeline and William C., to William E. Davies; 319 West 112th St, installments 2,500
MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees; n s of Burnside Av, 57.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years .. 4,500
MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees; n s of Burnside Av, 39.3 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years .. 4,500
MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees; n s of Burnside Av, 20.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years .. 4,500
MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees; e s of Anthony Av, Burnside Av and Anthony Av, 3 years .. 7,500
MORRIS, John J., to William C. Bergen; w s of Anthony Av, 375.3 ft n of Burnside Av, widened, 3 years 700
MULLER, Henry, to Sara A. Lawrence and another; s s of 139th St, 250.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 15,000
MURPHY, Daniel, to P. Ballantine's Sons; 61 Catharine St, store lease, secures note. 3,167
NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF U. S. Frank H. Mackintosh; s e s of Park Av, 40 ft n e of Ann St, 1 year 25,000
NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION to Frank H. Mackintosh; s e s of Park Row, 40.2 ft n of Ann St, 1 year, (3 mortgages) 100,000
PFENNING, Arnold, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 174th St, 2 years 12,000
QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Brook Av, 236 ft s of 168th St, 1 year 4,500
RUGGIERO, Vincenzo, to Carmine Cipolla; lot 3, map of new village of Jerome, William's Estate, one-half years 175
SALOMON, Estelle S., to the National Savings Bank, City of Albany; 205 West 85th St, 2 years 5,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to William M. Kingsland; n s of 112th St, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 28,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Frederick H. Hatzel and others, trustees; n s of 112th St, 295 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 28,000
SCHNEIDER, Minnie, to Frank Schmitz; n s of 129th St, 190 ft e of Park Av, all title, 2 years 250
SCHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Herman Mendel; s e corner of Stanton and Attorney Sts, 1 year 7,000
SCHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Herman Mendel; 184 Forsyth St, collateral mortgage 7,000
SEIFERD, Louis, Jr., to New York Dispensary; n e corner of 4th Av and 89th St, 3 years 3,000
SHIELS, James H., to Thomas Barry; e s of Clinton St, 100.10 ft n of Cherry St, 3 years 2,000
STOLZ, George, to Martin D. Fink; s s of 155th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 3,000
STREIFLER, Laura, to Michael Huber, executor, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 82 ft n of 176th St, 3 years 15,000
THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of New York to the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association; 86th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 3 years 1,000
THE NEW YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB to Warwick Savings Bank; 846 7th Av, 5 years 10,000
TOELBERG, John and Rose E., to Mary Moriarty; e s of Brook Av, 151.4 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 4,000
TOELBERG, John and Rose E., to Mary Moriarty; e s of Brook Av, 118 ft s of 168th St, 3 years 5,000
TOELBERG, John and Rose E., to Mary Moriarty; e s of Brook Av, 134.8 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6, 3 years 5,000
UECKERMANN, William, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; e s e corner of Bathgate Av, widened, and 173d St, ½ year 5,000
VEIT, Manfred, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; s g of 118th St, 275, 290, 336, and 366 ft w of Lenox Av, (four mortgages,) 3 years 72,000
VEIT, Manfred, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; s s of 118th St, 316 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000
WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; s w corner of 104th St and 1st Av, 1 year 15,000
WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; s w corner of 104th St and 1st Av, 1 year 52,000
WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; n w corner of Cherry and Oliver Sts, collateral 5,000
WILLIAMS, John M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126 and 130 West 128th St, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 14,000
WILLIAMS, John M., to Mary M. L. Hyde; 128 West 130th St, 3 years 7,000
WILLIAMS, John M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 132 and 134 West 128th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 150th St, 100x100; George A. Pease against Frederick Haas, owner and contractor ... 460
MADISON AV, n w corner of 9... St, 100x 170; Deegar & Co. against James and Edward Kilpatrick, owners and contractors 1,664
PRINCE ST, 116; John Crowley against J. F. Mermont, owner; Neil Campbell, contractor 28
3D ST, 301 to 307 East; Samuel Greenwald against Bernard Isaacs and Morris Jacobson, owners and contractors 1,000
35TH ST, 47 to 151 West; the Hecla Iron Works against William E. Conklin, owner; William Somers, contractor 1,667
56TH ST, 83 EAST; the Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Laura G. Weller, owner; Frank M. Weller, contractor $105
56TH ST, 85 and 87 East; the Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Frank M. Weller, owner and contractor. 600
87TH ST, 104 West; the Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Ferdinand F. Cimiotti, owner and contractor 145
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
MADISON AV, 1,073; Mayer S. Auerbach, with James W. Wilsey, 10 payments $11,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St 127.9x134.9x124.11x107.10; Jacob D. Butler, with Maurice Polk, 9 payments. 100,000
1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x100; Simon Adler and another, with Pepi Wertheim, 10 payments 52,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors, &c., to John Aspinwall and another, trustee ..... Nom.
ELY, Emily L., to Charles H. B. Pratt, trustee ..... Nom.
GUSTEAU, Leopold, and another, executors, &c., to Clara R. Gerken 11,000
KING, Sarah A., to Orlando A. Miller 4,200
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Theodore F. Jackson and others, trustees 10,500
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Theodore F. Jackson and others, trustees 10,500
SLOANE, Mary E., to Louisa Dean 14,250
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Theodore F. Jackson and another, trustees, 2 assignments 21,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Theodore F. Jackson and another, trustees 10,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Elizabeth Casey 5,000
TOMPKINS, Theodore F., executor, to Oscar C. Reed, trustee 700
VAN NOSTRAND, Alfred, trustee, to Edward McCue 1,000
VERHAGEN, John B., to Charles A. Johnson 2,000
WERNER, Hattie, to Banned Friend 1,800
WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. 10

Lis Pendens.

MONROE ST, 250 and 252; Department of Buildings against Abraham Levy, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; Michael McGrath against Mary J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Maud Nesbit, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
WATER ST, n s, 113.7 ft n of Montgomery St, 20.7x56.10x20.7x56.9; Robert I. Murray and another against Sarsfield H. Lavelle, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. Murray.
2D ST, 156 and 158, n s, 90 ft e of Avenue A, —x—; Department of Buildings against Solomon Bachrach, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
3D ST, 50 and 52 West; John J. Fleming against Francis Spaulding, (notice of attachment;) attorney, L. R. Willis.
7TH AV, 5, and 235 West 33d St; Emma C. Deane and another against John A. Deane, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, J. Ridgway.
14TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of 10th Av, 28x180; Frederick W. Meyer and another, executors, &c., against William C. Doscher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.
33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 88.4x80; John H. Hankinson and another, trustees, against John H. Kearns and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. Edsall.
69TH ST, 22 West, 37.6x100.5; Harvey D. Allen against Charles H. Plyer, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.
64TH ST,

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Three large rooms; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; with board; private American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS; WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house newly decorated; 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

TO LET—Pleasant room in private house, near Madison Square; gentleman. 117 East 26th St.

YARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished; one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with children and sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, M. Hatch, 312 West 75th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished Parisian visiting governess, (lessons;) perfect French, German, piano, kindergarten; references. Mademoiselle, 198 East 58th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid to elderly or invalid lady; good experience. H. G., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent, experienced French nurse for growing children; five years' excellent references. Can be seen in present situation, 105 East 61st St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By reliable and competent bookkeeper; 28; double entry; salary moderate. B., 876 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men are kept or parlormaid, by a thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address Butler, Red Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I., till Oct. 18.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a Swedish man and wife; one to take care of private house, furnished or unfurnished; best references as caretaker from present employer. Honest, Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family or club; excellent cook; best references for years. Werner, 320 East 52d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; has lived with best families, as references will prove; temperate, careful city driver. Welsh, care Flandrau, carriage builders, 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By German, speaking English fluently; understands his duties thoroughly; reliable driver; honest and sober; best city references given. Reith, 1,080 5th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man as groom and useful man about house and care of furnaces; good references. G., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands steam or hot air furnaces; good housewor ker; help in pantry; private family; references. P. M., Box 1, 1,212 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER or VALET.—By young man, colored, as waiter or valet; private family; good reference. 224 West 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

INSURANCE.

A man who can influence considerable insurance and has had a large experience in placing insurance and adjusting losses wishes to connect himself with a first-class insurance company. Special references as to ability, experience, and integrity. Address F. W. DICKINSON, Care Baldwin & Blackmar, 31 Nassau St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 205 West 29th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—By Canadian, (24,) as private secretary or other position of trust; capable correspondent; 6 years' experience with leading Canadian financial institution; shorthand and rapid typewriter; highest references; bonds if desired. X. Y. Z., No. 23, 837 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal; no work after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK," and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular excursions, including Sat., Oct. 15th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL-KNOWN MONTHLY MAGAZINE OFfers an unusual opportunity to a gentleman of literary and artistic tastes to acquire a profitable and congenial position. Address Q., Box 199 New York Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 791 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, 25th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-law6mSa

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. ta11-law6m8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-law6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-law6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York.
jy9-law6mS.

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to—To Sophia C. Renft, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Nathan Sulzbacher of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s17-law6wS

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mr. SLOAT, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is a brother of said Grace V. Sloat; Mr. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat at No. 253 West 72d Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be of exactly the same name as herself; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, and to all persons having a right to administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HENRY R. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-law6wS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-law6mS.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Hannah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Bernfman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-law6wSa&o15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s10-law6wS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts with said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York; on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS,
Assignee.
Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 per Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx.
Elmwood Place.

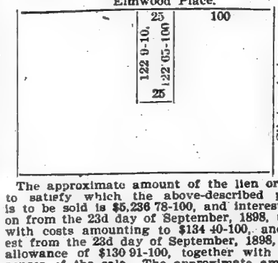

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $134 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicills thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor.
WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-law6mS.

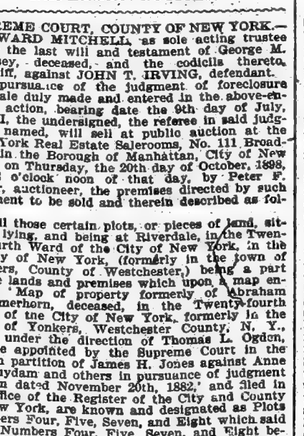

The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 80-100 dollars, ($315.80,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $402.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 40 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 29½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 25 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold; its street numbers are 29½ and 30 Front Street:

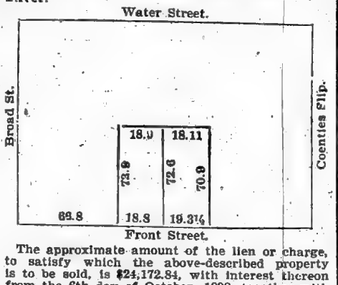

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
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LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Ale., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Ale.
Restaurant Martin .....Ale., Tdh., $1.23
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret. 5 Av&18thSt. Ale. Tdh. $1.25 (Music
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Ale., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Ale.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh. 75c; wine, $1
Terrace Garden.....138th St., near Lex. Av.
Cafe Heuman.....B'dway & Reade St.
Au Chat Noir | 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir | Upt'wn. 32 W. 28 St. Hotel & Rest
Au Chat Noir | **After Theatre Suppers.**
Au Chat Noir | Ale; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Agassis, University Pl. & 13th St. Ale., Tdh., 50c
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St.....Ale., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av. & 202 E. 16th st.: ale. tdh. 40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and **"ALBANY."**
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 AM.
For **ALBANY**, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Regular trips, up and down, including Sat., Oct. 15th. Last down trip Oct. 17th.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, Hudson & Coxsackie boats leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon | Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to **WHITE STAR LINE,**
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....OCTOBER 15
MANITOU.....OCTOBER 22
MOHEGAN.....OCTOBER 29
MARQUETTE.....NOVEMBER 5
ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM | Etruria, Nov. 5, 10 AM
Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM | Campania, Nov. 12, 1 PM
Lucania, Oct. 29, 2 PM | Umbria, Nov. 19, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong;
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 19, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
AZGEC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM
K. Friedr'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM | K. Friedr'h, Nov. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Oct. 27, noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller.....Oct. 15, 11 AM | Ems.....Oct. 29, 11 AM
Werra.....Oct. 22, 11 AM |
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDIT

AIDING THE VIRDEN MINERS

Illinois Militia Obeys Gov. Tanner's Orders to Keep Out Negro Laborers.

WARRANTS AGAINST OFFICIALS

Messrs. Loucks, Lukens, and Yorke Charged with Murder—Claim that Train Guards Never Fired on the Mob.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 14.—This afternoon a rumor became general that the negroes imported by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company to take the places of striking miners might be brought back at any moment. Capt. Craig's men immediately surrounded the railroad station, and the vicinity was cleared of citizens.

Lieut. Henry stated to-day that his orders were not to stop any more passenger trains, as was done last night, when all trains were carefully searched for negroes, but under no circumstances to allow the negro train to pass the station. From now on the station premises will be kept clear of all citizens, and only those who desire to take passage on trains will be permitted to pass the line.

Col. Young's Illinois Cavalry to-day relieved Battery B of guard duty in the city. Col. Young is ranking officer, and is in command of all troops here. His force numbers over 500 men.

As the result of a meeting held by a number of union miners, during which the terrible fight of Wednesday was discussed, a warrant has been sworn out by Virgil Bishop, a union miner, charging the managers of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, Messrs. Lukens, Loucks, Yorke, and others with murder. The warrant was sworn out before Police Magistrate Roberts of Virden. The complaint names Fred W. Lukens, T. C. Loucks, Mr. Yorke, and others as accessories before and after the fact and as principals.

Magistrate Roberts put the warrant in his pocket for safe keeping, and now carries it around with him. At first it was decided to serve the warrant to-day, but after a deliberation it was thought to be best, in order to avoid complications, to hold it until after the inquest had been completed. This decision was strengthened when Magistrate Roberts, who is foreman of the Coroner's jury, began to-day's session of the inquest within the stockade. In the meantime no one will be allowed to leave the stockade, and Col. Young considers the men under his charge for safe keeping.

When the Coroner and his jury arrived at the stockade where it had been arranged to continue the inquest, they were accompanied by J. W. Patton of Springfield, Ill., who is Manager Lukens's attorney, and also by a representative of the legal department of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, who is here looking after the interests of the railroad company.

Dr. Peterson of the Thiel Detective Agency was the first witness called to-day. He recited in detail the incidents leading up to Wednesday's battle, and told the story of the fight at the north gate, where he was in charge of the company guards. He was sure that his men did not open the battle, and furthermore he asserted that he cautioned them not to fire on numerous occasions during the battle.

The most important testimony was that of J. A. Debarrow of East St. Louis, who was in charge of the special guards in one of the cars of the train which was fired upon in Wednesday's battle. In his statement Debarrow said that when the train carrying the imported negroes had reached a point about 100 yards south of the station the firing began from the exterior on either side of the tracks, and that he gave orders to the men to drop to the floor of the car. He stated that the occupants of the car were colored men, women, and children, and that when he gave those orders he could hear the women and children screaming and yelling that they had been shot.

After the station was passed, he said, the fire became very fierce again on the outside, and continued until the train reached the stockade. When the train drew up alongside the inclosure it was met with another volley of shots from the east side and the track opposite to the stockade. After the firing ceased he heard the order from the gate of the stockade: "Come out; pile out quick!" which he thought came from Dr. Peterson, Captain of the stockade guards. Debarrow stated that he and six negroes ran straight into the inclosure without stopping. He claims that the guards on the train had not fired a single shot during the whole engagement.

The wounded guards, eleven in number, who were on the train with the negroes, testified that the firing was begun by the strikers. Some acknowledged that the guards returned the fire, but none would acknowledge that he had individually fired. The men said they were under strict orders not to fire except in self-defense. One of the wounded guards who had been at the stockade previous to Wednesday, in his testimony, stated that he positively knew there were no guards in the tower over the shafts, and that none of the firing came from the stockades.

Last night at the request of Manager Lukens Capt. Fervier detailed a guard for Mr. Lukens's residence. Col. Young approved of this, and when Manager Lukens stated that he was fearful some of the strikers, in consequence of personal feeling against him, might attempt to injure his private property, he issued orders that a guard remain as long as necessary. Col. Young agreed to the removal of such of the wounded men at the stockade as desired to return to their homes. The guards employed by the coal company are almost unanimous in their desire to return to their homes.

Six ex-guards from St. Louis who came up on the train carrying the blacks Wednesday and who were more or less seriously wounded were allowed to leave for home after a consultation participated in by Col. Young, Manager Lukens, Coroner Hart, Police Magistrate Roberts, and Attorney Patton. Three of the men were so badly injured that it was necessary to carry them to the train.

General Manager Lukens of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company to-day made the following statement in regard to the wages paid by his company and the demands of the strikers:

"Under the old scale of wages prior to the Summer of 1897 the pay at our mines was 25 cents per ton, mine run, and fairly good miners could and did earn $2.25 per day of ten hours, free of all expenses. The pay rolls show an average of $2.20 per day per for every miner in the mine, with a range of $1.10 to $4.56 per day. The price of powder has been reduced 50 cents a keg since then, which makes a material increase in the miners' wages. At the price miners are demanding, 40 cents per ton, an average miner can earn from $3 to $4 per day, and a good workman would have no difficulty in earning $6 per day. We have had men in our Virden mine working at 55 cents per ton, screened coal, which equals about 28 cents per ton at mine run, make over $6 per day.

"The charge that the Chicago-Virden Coal Company is oppressing its miners and is not willing to pay its employes living wages is perfectly absurd, and is not entertained for a moment by people who are familiar with the situation. The miners are fighting to get all they possibly can for their labor. We do not object to the men making good wages; the more the better. All we desire is an opportunity to get our coal dug at a price that will allow us to enter the market and sell our coal without loss to ourselves, and this is impossible at the rate of pay demanded by the union workmen.

"The State has taken absolute possession of our property," Mr. Lukens said, "and has practically prohibited us from operating our mines."

Sheriff Davenport, who left Virden during the battle on Wednesday, returned from Carlinville to-day. He was summoned here to appear before the Coroner's jury to give testimony bearing on the riot.

ANGER AGAINST TANNER.

Chicago and Alton Will Seek Legal Redress Against the Governor of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Complications which threaten to assume greater proportions than the clash between the Federal and State authority during the railway strike under Altgeld's administration promise to grow out of Gov. Tanner's action in refusing to allow the Chicago and Alton Railroad to land negroes at Virden.

General Solicitor Brown of the Chicago and Alton left for Springfield to-day as the result of a conference between the officials of the road. The Governor will be sought by Solicitor Brown, who will assume charge of the situation at Virden, so far as the railroad is concerned. Steps will be taken likewise by the Chicago and Alton to secure legal redress for the alleged lawless seizure of the road by the Governor.

The officials of the Alton make no attempt to conceal their anger, and cast the blame upon the Governor for interfering with a common carrier, which has authority to operate as such under State laws.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—In an interview this afternoon Gov. Tanner said:

"On learning this morning that the National Guard was searching trains, I at once gave orders to Gen. Reece, Adjutant General, to instruct Col. Young that the National Guard had no right to search trains, and that hereafter the men would not board the trains, so that the orders were to prevent the landing of imported labor, which would necessarily result in the precipitation of a riot; that they were there to keep the peace, and prevent any person from provoking a riot."

Gov. Tanner to-day sent Cavalry Troops D and B of Springfield and Bloomington and Company F of Macomb, Sons of Veterans' Regiment, to Pana to replace the troops recalled from there Wednesday, and sent to Virden.

The colored miners taken from the train here Wednesday are still here at the City Hall, and fed by public charity.

Proceedings are expected in the United States Court by mine operators to restrain Gov. Tanner and his militia from interfering with colored men who want to work.

MILITIA ARMS PANA STRIKERS.

Steps Taken to Obey Gov. Tanner's Orders to Prevent the Entrance of Negroes.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 14.—A telegram was received to-day from Virden saying that in all probability Operator Lukens of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company would attempt to land at Pana the imported negroes who, after a bloody riot, were shut out at Virden.

A conference was immediately held by telephone between Capt. Harris, Company G, Aurora, Ill., commanding the militia here, and Adjt. Gen. Reese and Gov. Tanner at Springfield. The conference resulted in the Governor's ordering Capt. Harris to immediately put on a guard at each of the coal mines and at the approaches of each railroad into Pana, and under no circumstances to permit any imported negroes to land in Pana.

Capt. Harris has only fifty-seven men under his command, and he was ordered to call on citizens to assist him, if necessary. The union miners, through their President, C. G. Cravins, immediately volunteered their services. Other citizens also volunteered their aid. Capt. Harris told them to be in readiness where he could find them. Thereupon the miners assembled in waiting for a call to arms, while Capt. Harris immediately followed the Governor's instructions and placed a guard at each mine and railroad crossing.

In an interview Capt. Harris said:

"The Governor's orders shall be strictly obeyed, and if any negroes are brought into Pana while I am in charge, and they refuse to retreat when ordered to do so, I will order my men to fire. All armed guards will be similarly dealt with. If I lose every man under my command no negroes shall land in Pana."

The reported coming of negroes caused the most intense excitement, and miners and other citizens generally at once got ready to aid Capt. Harris. Gov. Tanner's name is on the end of every miner's tongue, and he is being warmly praised for the action he has taken to prevent any more negroes to land in Pana.

No Pinkerton Men at Virden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES your correspondent at Virden, Ill., in his dispatches on the labor troubles at Virden is mistaken in stating that the Pinkertons had detectives, guards, or watchmen at Virden, or on the trains guarding the new employes. Not one of our employes was there, and we were in no way connected with this trouble, or in bringing the imported employes into the State. Will you kindly make the proper correction? ROBERT A. PINKERTON.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

TO FORECLOSE $300,000 CLAIM.

Action Authorized Against John Good Cordage Company, Mortgageor.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order permitting Frank and John G. Jenkins, Jr., to begin an action against the John Good Cordage and Machine Company to foreclose a mortgage for $300,000. The plaintiffs, who are bankers and brokers, allege that they begin the action because the Kings County Trust Company, while a trustee, has refused to foreclose the mortgage. The defendant is a New Jersey corporation. Its assets are estimated by the plaintiffs at $1,027,969.63.

The plaintiffs allege that before January, 1897, they loaned to the company $106,117.83, no part of which has been paid. The company executed a mortgage for $300,000 and issued 300 bonds at 6 per cent., the Trust Company consenting to act as trustee. Suits were subsequently begun against the company by other creditors, and one of them, the North Side Bank, had Bert Reiss appointed receiver without notice to the plaintiffs, the trustee, or the Attorney General. It is alleged that the appointment of Reiss was illegal. The plaintiffs ask that Reiss be compelled to deliver to them 106 bonds of the company; that another receiver be appointed, and that the property of the company be sold in foreclosure.

SCHOOLBOY SUES FOR $5,000.

Wants Damages of Brooklyn Principal for a Caning.

An action for $5,000 damages has been begun against Principal Alfred E. Ives of Public School No. 35, Brooklyn, for whipping a pupil. Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Henry L. Ash guardian ad litem of his eleven-year-old son Stephen, who is the plaintiff. Mr. Ash is a retired merchant, living at 517 Hancock Street. The school is at Lewis Avenue and Decatur Street, the centre of one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn.

Young Ash complains that on Oct. 3 the Principal thrashed him with a rattan. He squirmed out of Ives's clutches and threw himself on the floor. He says that Mr. Ives continued to strike him on the head and back. The boy's mother says she found him covered with bruises and welts, and that a physician directed that he be kept at home for a few days.

Mr. Ives said yesterday that the Ash boy had been a very troublesome pupil. "On the day in question," said he, "the boy was unusually disorderly, and Miss Roscoe, his teacher, had to bring him to me. The punishment was not a severe one." Mr. Ives bears an excellent reputation in the neighborhood, where he has been Principal of the school for seven years.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Letter Received from C. P. Huntington Regarding Traffic of This Port.

The Commerce Commission of the State of New York, appointed to investigate more particularly the causes of the decline of the commerce of the Port of New York, met in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon. There were present Andrew H. Green, C. C. Shayne, Hugh Kelly, and Alexander H. Smith. Mr. Green presided in the absence of Commissioner Charles A. Schieren.

Several letters from prominent citizens were read. One was from Collis P. Huntington, answering for the Southern Pacific. He expressed gratification at the commission's work, and said he believed the Department of Docks as well as the commission was doing all that properly could be done to save unnecessarily onerous burdens upon commerce, and to prevent unreasonable diversions of traffic from this port.

Commissioners Smith, Shayne, and Kelly expressed various views on the subject of the effect of the proposed abolition of Welland Canal tolls on the commerce of the State, and it was evident that the relations of the commercial interests of the Ports of Buffalo and Oswego and of the interior towns to those of New York eventually would be the subject of careful inquiry by the commission. The first public hearing will be held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 1 o'clock next Tuesday. George H. Greene, Jr., formerly engineer in chief of the Department of Docks, will be a witness.

Prompt relief for the worst colds, and certain cure for all that are amenable to treatment, is to be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

OVERCOATS
at ROGERS, PEET & Co.,
Saturday, Oct. 15.

"There's not such another lot of Fall overcoats in New York City as yours; better can't be made," so says an enthusiastic friend.

Wonder how that is? Suppose you see for yourself.

Covert cloths in almost aggravating variety; blacks, greys and browns. A new wide-wale, a light and dark herring-bone—all the good sorts.

Men's $15 to $40. Young men's as low as $10.

If your business keeps you out of your office—out on the street, or if you only walk to and from your office, a medium-weight overcoat is the overcoat you need. Few dealers have more than a few.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

Platform Adopted at Lake Mohonk Reviews the Progress Made in Dealing with the Race.

FURTHER REFORMS ADVOCATED

Congress Urged to Abolish the Indian Bureau, Expedite the Dissolution of the Reservations, and Permit Appeals to the Courts.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Indian conference to-day adopted the following platform:

Great progress has been made in dealing with the Indian race in our country. The Nation no longer regards them as a hostile people nor even as a foreign people. The reforms inaugurated under President Grant have been carried forward toward their logical results; the policy of discontinuing the reservation system has been accepted, and in many of the reservations the land has been allotted in severalty and the surplus land sold for the benefit of the Indians. Less money is expended in rations, which pauperize, and much more in schools, which prepare for self-support. The Government has recognized the value of the education of the Indian women in their homes, in the domestic arts, and has appropriated increased sums to carry on this work.

The anomalous partnership between the Nation and the churches has been discontinued, and now only one denominational body looks to the Government for aid in support of its schools. The schools of the other denominations are supported by themselves, and the Government itself has organized and is carrying on with comparative efficiency the work of the similar education of all Indian children of school age in the reservations.

Nevertheless the Indian problem is still far from solution. A needlessly expensive system is maintained nominally to care for the Indian, in large measure to care for party and political favorites. The schools, the clerks in the bureau at Washington, and the agency physicians have been brought under the Civil Service law, but with these exceptions the Indian Bureau remains a political machine, subject to change in all its personnel at every Presidential election.

By both Democratic and Republican Administrations men have been put at the head of the Indian Bureau who were neither familiar with Indian affairs nor acquinted with methods of education. Indian agents and Indian inspectors have been appointed without training or any evidence of their fitness for the office. In more than one instance drunken officials have been appointed in the reservations and well authenticated complaints have failed to secure their removal or have resulted only in transfer to another field with an increased salary.

In those cases in which the reservation has been discontinued and the land has been allotted in severalty the entire machinery of the agency has been retained, though no considerable service is required, and the retention is clearly against the spirit of the law. These evils have shown themselves alike when the appointments have been left with the Indian Commissioner, when they have been reserved by the Secretary of the Interior to himself, and when they have been practically left to local politicians. Some excellent officials have been appointed, and some excellent work has been accomplished, but this is not because, but in spite of, the system.

Two illustrations of the evils of this system have been afforded during the past year. The first is the removal of Dr. Hallman, notwithstanding his splendid record as Superintendent of Indian Schools, attested by protests against his removal from men of all parties and all sections who were familiar with his work, including many educational experts. The second is the outbreak of Chippewa Indians, whose valuable pine timber the Government, by the agreement of 1898 covenanted to sell for their benefit, and its study appraising and reappraising as a preliminary to such sale, two successive apraisements, extravagantly conducted, having already been set aside as worthless, with a third appraisement now in progress.

We have appealed to successive Administrations to remedy these abuses, and the abuses still continue. We now appeal to the people of the United States to demand of their Government that the Indian Bureau be taken out of politics; that the Indian Commissioner be no longer treated as a political officer, to be changed with every change of Administration; that the work of the bureau be intrusted to experts and left in their hands until it is accomplished.

And we also appeal to them to demand of Congress that it set on foot at once measures to bring the Indian Bureau and its work to an early close, that it expedite the dissolution of the reservations and the allotment of the land in severalty; that it give all Indians everywhere a right to appeal to the courts, and render all Indians everywhere accountable to the courts, and that it thus prepare the way for the abolishment of a costly policy unjust to the Indians, injurious to the whites, and an impediment to civilization.

This platform, with slight verbal amendments, was adopted.

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which the Chairman of the conference shall be the Chairman, and which shall have power to increase the number, be appointed by the Chair to prepare during the next year a scheme adapted to carry out the policy outlined in the platform and appeal, and to propose it to the next conference for its action.

"That the committee be also authorized to gather in the interim before the next conference specific facts concerning defects and abuses in Indian administration, and in behalf of this conference, in its discretion, to present them to Congress, to the Executive, and to the press."

VERDICT AGAINST TROLLEY LINE

Ida Schnaell Gets $10,000 and Her Husband $5,000.

Mrs. Ida Schnaell of Union Hill, N. J., went to Hoboken on Nov. 13, 1894, on a North Hudson Company trolley car. The car was stopped for her at Fourteenth and Washington Streets, but was started again while she was alighting. She was thrown to the ground and taken to St. Mary's Hospital in an unconscious condition. A month elapsed before she was well enough to go home. She claimed to be permanently disabled.

She sued the company for $20,000, and Louis Schnaell, her husband, brought suit for $10,000 on account of the expense he was put to and the loss of his wife's services. The case was frequently postponed, but was finally called on Wednesday before Judge Lippincott. The trial ended yesterday. The jury gave Mrs. Schnaell $10,000 and awarded her husband $5,000.

Ladies' Coats.

Tailor-made Coat, of Kersey Cloth,—lined with Taffetas Silk,
$8.50

Tailor finished "Cutaway" Coat,—of Kersey Cloth,—lined with satin,
$10.00

Rough Serge or Kersey Cloth Coat, — double-breasted or fly-front,—lined with Taffetas Silk or satin,—tailor finish,
$13.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROTECTION FROM CHILL.
Jaeger
RUGS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, ETC.
RETAIL STORES
16 West 23rd St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
166 Broadway, near Cortlandt.
248 W. 125th Str., Harlem.
Tailoring Dept., 227 Broadway.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WRITS FOR STANDARD OIL MEN.

Subpoenas Issued for Appearance of Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell Before Ohio Investigators.

Justice Freedman in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court yesterday issued subpoenas for Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell of the Standard Oil Company on the application of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street. The subpoenas are for the appearance of the two men at the investigation of the Standard Oil Company's alleged contempt of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Mr. Bowers said yesterday afternoon that Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, who is conducting the investigation with Commissioner Allen T. Brinsmade, had called on him Thursday and asked him to procure subpoenas which would insure the attendance of Messrs. Wardwell and Flagler at the hearing. Mr. Bowers said he had done so, and that was all he knew about it. He said that the subpoenas were returnable today.

M. F. Elliott, Mr. Rockefeller's private counsel, and E. B. Kinkhead, counsel for the plaintiff, had a long conference yesterday morning in the office of Mr. Elliott in the Standard Oil Building, at 26 Broadway. Neither would say what they had talked about.

FRESHMEN'S MUSTACHES SHORN.

Columbia Sophomores Judge Them Unbecoming and Become Barbers.

The Columbia sophomores, not content with their exploit of last week, when they compelled four freshmen to don street cleaners' uniforms and sweep the steps of Barnard College, decided yesterday to inflict fresh humiliations. Arthur Thorarurer, a freshman, was seized and conducted to a lot west of the university grounds, and one-half of his mustache was shaved off. He made no resistance and went to his lectures unaware that the sophomores had not made a clean job of it.

T. G. Harris was captured on his way from luncheon. He struggled desperately, but his captors were too many for him. The terrorized freshmen are flocking to neighboring barbers' shops, the flat having gone forth that none must appear with a mustache.

WANTS SCANNELL PUNISHED.

Delehanty Thinks He Should Have Been Made Deputy Fire Chief.

Lawyer Daniel Noble yesterday applied to Justice Garretson in the Queens County Supreme Court for an order to punish Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell for contempt in not obeying an order of the Supreme Court. Mr. Noble appeared as counsel for William H. Delehanty, ex-Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department and now Foreman of Engine Company 15 in Greenpoint. Delehanty was dismissed from the Long Island City force when ex-Mayor Gleason came into power. He carried his case to the courts, and a short time ago was ordered reinstated. Commissioner Scannell appointed him Foreman.

Lawyer Noble held that the Fire Commissioner should have made Delehanty Deputy Fire Chief for the Borough of Queens, and said that he was placing him beneath his rank when he appointed him Foreman. For an answer Commissioner Scannell presented an affidavit stating that he did not consider a Deputy Fire Chief for the Borough of Queens necessary, and that he therefore named Delehanty as Foreman. The salary of a Deputy Chief is $4,200, while a Foreman receives $1,700.

Justice Garretson reserved decision.

$10,000 FOR HURT REPUTATION.

One Jeweler Sues Another for Saying Jewels Were Substituted.

Lippman Tannenbaum, a dealer in precious stones at 52 Nassau Street, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday in a suit brought by John R. Keim, jeweler, to recover $10,000 damages for alleged defamation of character. Tannenbaum was released in $1,000 bail. In his complaint Keim says that he is in the jewelry business at 1,128 Broadway, and that up to the time of his trouble with Tannenbaum his reputation was of the best among other dealers.

Keim deals largely on memorandum. Two months ago, he alleges, Tannenbaum returned from Europe with a large quantity of precious stones. He sent word to Keim. On Oct. 3, Keim asserts, he asked Tannenbaum to send him up a package of rubies and sapphires that he had looked at. The stones were sent, but Keim decided that he did not want them, and they were sent back. Tannenbaum then called at Keim's store and told Smith A. Keim, a brother of the plaintiff, that the stones returned were not those originally sent to Keim. The following day, says Keim, Tannenbaum called again, and in the presence of several witnesses, accused him of changing the stones. By reason of the accusation, Keim says, his reputation has been damaged to the extent of $10,000.

A Stock Broker Accused.

William Curtis, a stock broker, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, charged with selling stocks belonging to Charles Guilleaume of 111 Broadway. The complainant stated yesterday that he had placed 830 shares of railroad and industrial stocks in charge of Curtis, who sold the stocks and retained the money, to the amount of $5,120. Magistrate Pool admitted Curtis to bail pending an examination. Curtis claims the trouble originated out of a plot to injure his character.

Jersey City School Commissioner.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday appointed Frank Gallery a Director of Education, in place of Henry W. Devitt, who resigned a week ago. Mr. Gallery was formerly engaged in the confectionery business, but retired twelve years ago. He has never held any public office.

Fancy and solid color Cheviot Suits, $10 to $28.
Covert, Whipcord & Worsted Overcoats, $10 to $30.
Vicuna, Llama & Worsted Frock Coats & Vests, $14 to $35.

Some silk lined and silk faced—some with double breasted vests.

Every article our own manufacture.

Specials:

A New Scarf—the large English square—extraordinarily rich effects, $1.50.

The Paraqua Tan Glove, $1 a pair.

"Koted" Silk Underwear—$3 a garment.

Silk Hats—Black & Brown Derbys—Pearl Alpines. Autumn styles.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAPERIES ARE LIKE PICTURES.

Why do so many people buy furniture carefully and neglect draperies? Have they not noticed that draperies are like pictures, constantly in sight to please or repel?

To show how subtly expressive of a room—how decorative hangings may be, in material and rhythm of line—we have draped windows in various styles. Come in and study them.

Tapestries and wonderful Oriental rugs, hung about, give other drapery ideas. Study them, too, and see how delightfully they combine with and enrich artistic furniture, which is at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23rd ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

THE MAYOR ON LIBRARIES

He Is Displeased with the Estimates Submitted by Free Circulating Concerns.

ASKS SOME SHARP QUESTIONS

Says If a Man Wants to Give Employment to Some Friends He Can Establish a Library and Get the City to Run It.

Mayor Van Wyck was not pleased with the estimates of the free circulating libraries submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and took several opportunities to express his views on the way in which those institutions are conducted. He said to Samuel Greenbaum, who asked for $46,000 for the Aguilar Free Library: "It strikes me that if some one wants to give employment to twenty-five of his friends the only thing he has to do is to establish a library and then ask the city to run it."

"That would be impossible," said Mr. Greenbaum, and he started to explain why.

"Well," interrupted the Mayor, "you don't go out and seek strangers as employes, and if this thing is allowed to go on we will have a host of employes paid by the city, but over whom the city exercises no control. It's a good thing for a man who has nothing to do. He can go ahead and organize a library and have the city pay for it."

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland asked for $100,000 for the New York Free Circulating Library. He said the library had received $82,000 from the city for 1898 and spent $5,000 more. Boston and Philadelphia, he asserted, were more liberal than New York in supporting free libraries. This assertion aroused Controller Coler to say that it was not true, and that New York paid more for libraries than any city in the country. The Mayor asked Mr. Howland if he thought it fair to criticise the city when it allowed him all he asked last year.

"I don't criticise the city," was the reply. "It has been liberal to us. We only want you to continue so."

Everett P. Wheeler asked for $4,300 for 1899. He said that $3,800 was granted by the city for the year 1898.

"Your salary list," said the Mayor, "is $2,000. Over 50 per cent. of the money paid you has been spent for salaries. I have no comment to make. The facts speak for themselves."

President Guggenheimer suggested that it might be a good plan to consolidate a number of the small libraries, but Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Howland did not agree with him. A great central library would be a failure, they said, because it would be inaccessible to the poor.

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, R. Ross Appleton, Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, ex-Judge Nathaniel H. Clement, and others were present in behalf of the Brooklyn Public Library, for which $40,000 was asked. Mr. Boody said the law was mandatory, requiring an annual appropriation of $40,000, although this amount had not been allowed in former years. The Mayor said to Mr. Clement: "You were longer on the bench than I. Why didn't you mandamus the old Brooklyn Board of Estimate?"

"We don't propose to mandamus you," said Mr. Clement, "but if I had been a Trustee in Brooklyn I would have advised such action."

Controller Coler called attention to an increase in the estimate for Mrs. Craigie's salary as Director. He said he didn't think she was worth more than she was getting.

"Mrs. Craigie is here," said Mr. Boody. "Will you hear her, Mr. Mayor?"

"No, Sir," said the Mayor, severely. "We will not hear her."

A young woman represented the University Settlement at the meeting, and asked for $4,600, an increase of $600 over the appropriation for 1898.

"Isn't that the institution Mr. Reynolds runs?" asked the Mayor sarcastically. "I believe he spent some of his time running the Citizens' Union campaign last Fall, didn't he? Don't they teach politics there?"

"No," was the reply.

"Don't they teach non-partisan municipal government on a plan arranged by them?" he asked.

"No, they don't," said the young woman. "They teach cooking, hygiene, and other subjects." She gave a list of the subjects taught.

"I am glad they don't teach non-partisanship," the Mayor said. "You are sure? You know I am relying on you. I have heard differently."

Eighteen libraries submitted estimates, which amounted in all to $306,304, or 10 cents for every book in circulation, as provided by law. The New York Free Circulating Library submitted a statement showing that it had 1,000,000 volumes in circulation and asked for $100,000.

FOREST HILL PARK PURCHASES.

District Attorney Marean Says the Transactions Were Not Criminal.

Accountant Weems of the Controller's office visited District Attorney Marean of Kings County yesterday and had a long consultation with him in regard to the Controller's charges respecting the purchase of Forest Hill Park, under Park Commissioner Squier's administration. Mr. Marean told him that he did not intend to prosecute anybody in connection with the alleged scandal.

"I have carefully examined the case," the District Attorney said afterward to a reporter, "and I don't see any ground whatever for a criminal action. Perhaps there is evidence enough to warrant a civil suit. That, however, is not for me to say."

CANALS CARRIED NO FLOUR.

A Report to the Dock Board of Last Season's Traffic.

The Board of Docks and Ferries, at its meeting yesterday, received from the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company a communication, in which it was set forth that, notwithstanding the fact that the movement of flour by rail was larger than ever, the traffic on the Erie Canal had entirely ceased, not a single boatload of the commodity having been carried by the canal last Summer. The letter, signed by the President, Erastus Wiman, was in part as follows:

The calamity that has overtaken this city in the total cessation of freighterage of flour by water not only increases the cost of bread to all the people, but contributes to the diversion of commerce to rival ports, because of excessive terminal charges incident to railway transportation. The shortage of the appropriation of the $9,000,000 to complete the improvement on the Erie Canal has retarded the progress of the work before this traffic, for it was only by the enlargement of this waterway that justification could be had for the expenditure in new and modern equipment and extensive terminals.

Arrangements are being made to procure terminals in Buffalo, Hilberg, not existing, and independent of the railroads, where close contact can be had between lake marine on the one hand and canal craft on the other. During the ensuing canal season this company hopes to be able to carry out the large contracts for the freighterage of flour in hand and to co-operate with the millers of the Northwest in the reduction of freight rates and rates of transfer, without which little or no profit to milling interests is possible.

If able to carry out this intention the company will be able to carry and divert to the canal the 900,000 barrels of flour referred to in the lease by the city to this company, to accomplish which they have until the year 1900.

The company two years ago secured a conditional lease of piers at West Fifty-fourth Street, on the North River, and others on the Harlem River, one condition being that before Jan. 1, 1900, it should bring into New York 900,000 barrels of flour, or its equivalent in tonnage of general freight.

Soldier Gives Coat for Hospital.

Pieces of an army coat which saw hard service in Cuba will be distributed as souvenirs to-night at a fair for the benefit of St. Catherine's Hospital in Williamsburg. The pieces will be attached to cards on which will be printed verses composed by Private George Schulz, who was for nearly two weeks at the point of death in that hospital, and who wore the coat through the Santiago campaign. The fair closes Monday night.

Registered Trade Mark.

"The Death Certificate should have stated that he died of flannels."—DR. J. L. MILTON, *Senior Surgeon, St. John's Hospital, London.*

Woolen underwear is more deadly in Winter than in Summer. Read the proof at your leisure from our pamphlet.

Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear will free you from fear of draughts and render you far more immune from colds, catarrh, bronchitis, rheumatism, irritation, and eczema which woolen underwear has subjected you to, and you will be supremely comfortable, too. These goods introduced by us to the New York public more than a year ago have so thoroughly demonstrated their value that we invite investigation of their claim for Winter wear.

"THE LINEN STORE,"
Headquarters for all good things in linen.
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St.

Daniell & Sons

1,000 Dozen MEN'S New Neckwear,
in Silks and Satins, latest shapes, Knots, Bat Wing Ties, Puffs and Four-in-Hands,
at 29c. each, regular value 50c.,
FOUR FOR $1.00.

MEN'S Under Clothing DEPARTMENT,
showing complete lines of
SILK AND WOOL,
SILK AND COTTON,
NATURAL WOOL,
WHITE & CAMEL'S HAIR,
Imported and Domestic,
at prices beyond all competition.

SPECIAL TO-DAY:
350 dozen Men's Ribbed SHIRTS and DRAWERS in a fancy grey mixture,
at 39c. each, worth 50c.
200 dozen heavy White, Tan and Grey SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
$1.00 each, regular value $1.50.

BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees. Five Concerts.
Wednes. afternoons at 2. Thurs. evg's at 8:15.
Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan 19, Feb. 22, March 22. | Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:30.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
"A delightful surprise."—Times, Oct. 11.
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. To-day, 2:15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
Next Week, By Universal Demand, AIDA.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45. Mat. To-day at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S Roaring Success, A DAY AND A NIGHT

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts on Albany Day Line Strs. Excellent orchestra, attractive musical programme. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat.
No advance in prices.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
CHAS. DALTON and original production.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
50th Time Mon. Matinée To-day.
The Turtle

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2.
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. | MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day.
Wm. H. West's Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Next Week—"Yankee Doodle Dandy."

HARLEM Opera House. | WAY DOWN EAST. | Ev. 8.20, Mat. To-day 2:15.
Next Monday—John Philip Sousa's "Bride Elect."

Baseball, Polo Grds, to-day, 2 games. 1 adm. 2 & 4 P. Washington vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette

OCT 15 1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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AN ARTIST IN HIS WORK—BARRIE IN HIS.

Almost unfailingly a man may be read in his works. It is so with essayists and novelists, the story tellers who died in the early days of England, and the dramatists who adorned the Augustan age of France. Sometimes it is easy to trace their personalities; sometimes they play at hide and go seek with you among characters of their own creation; but the structure and order of words, the kind of language chosen and all the little intricacies of style, as well as the principles, prejudices, and tastes which govern the subject matter, betray the writer.

Criticism, fiction, poetry, stand printed in black and white. Between the lines you may find the critic, novelist, or poet. Perhaps because it is so difficult to baffle the trick that words have of representing their users that a bold writer now and again not only lets them speak out if they will concerning him, but deliberately studies himself as a model from which to draw; changing many lines, if his task is not autobiography, placing a hollow, maybe, where his own nature presents a full, well-rounded curve, giving a humorous touch to the oddities he suppresses in every-day society, or bestowing a hint of the ideal he is silently hoping for, but still drawing from life as he ever finds it at hand to scrutinize in his own personality.

When the author thus scans his nature to transform what he finds there into a work of art, his personal presence in his creation is usually unmistakable. One does not need to know a word of Mr. J. M. Barrie's boyhood, for instance, to feel sure of the origin of "Sentimental Tommy." The ambiguous reading of the title page has nothing to do with our conviction. Autobiographical the book could not be in the sense in which the "Story of a Bad Boy" is Mr. Aldrich's early history, but even were every chapter in the narrative fiction, the two artists, J. M. Barrie and "Sentimental Tommy," have too much in common to be wholly separated.

Our interest does not lie so much in the thought that Barrie himself may once have impersonated "Stroke," as in the assurance that, however many cases of "artistic temperament" he has since made notes of, it must be in the light of his own nature that he has come to understand them so well. He remembers how the artist feels while still in kilts, how ardently he throws his whole soul into adorning his games and his pranks with the finest touches he is master of, nor has he forgotten what a vital matter it is with him to carry his plots to completion. The boy Tommy is a boy in all his interests and in every corner of his absurd little heart; the toughest of youngsters might well envy him, for by the refinement of his cleverness he outdoes every bargaining, swaggering, marble-playing urchin among them, yet in his portrait the imaginative, artistic nature is never lost sight of.

The temperament that plays all sorts of parts till it hardly knows which is its own, that invents until it believes its own inventions, that craves a climax, that plans and strives and labors for the airy nothings which have become real to it, that temperament is given to "Sentimental Tommy" and worked up in the wittiest and most natural details. Being a boy and being an artist at the same time is too difficult a rôle to be lightly written out in fiction by any man who has not first lived as boy and artist combined.

Perhaps the most striking of all Tommy's possessions in common with his chronicler, certainly as characteristic a trait of them both as one could hit upon, is the young man's genius for "finding a wy." Not that any of us suspect Mr. Barrie of having groped for his "wy" in the paths of untruth, like Tommy, but he has shown a talent for success which even on his own ground his hero could not surpass. The refined beauty of "The Little Minister," with its caprices, its impossibilities, and its delightful humor, was enough to stamp him of Tommy's art-loving kind before any of us knew there was to be a Tommy; and now when we are wondering if Tommy's sequel can make the intense, gifted little boy into a grown-up Thomas, or even Tom, who shall be his worthy successor, we may point triumphantly to "The Little Minister" metamorphosed into a play at one with the story in its chief characters, yet widely different in its plot, and possessing a unity and probability which as a novel it never boasted.

The task was difficult. On the ground of its achievement we may prophesy further success. Mr. Barrie "found a wy." He always has. We cannot help thinking that he always will. We feel convinced that there is no need to tremble for Tommy.

In the September number of the Century Magazine appeared two superb masterpieces of wood engraving, Timothy Cole's "Princess Sophia" and the "Right Honorable William Pitt," both after John Hoppner, and Mr. John C. Van Dyke gave a description of the English artist. In the October number of The Century there are two more portraits, one of the "Countess of Oxford," by Hoppner, engraved by Mr. Cole, and a picture of Gilbert Stuart's "Mrs. George Plumstead," engraved by Henry Wolf, the text to the latter having been written by Mr. Charles Henry Hart. In these four pictures wood engraving, so far as portraiture goes, has never been surpassed. Tone, quality, texture, strength, and delicacy are all to be found in these prints, and they show an absolute mastery over the most difficult of arts. The graver and the wood block become in the hands of such men as Cole and Wolf adjuncts to the painter and his truest interpreters. When looking at the Cole prints, close scrutiny spoils or diminishes effects. Hold the prints as far off as your focal powers will admit, and then the richness of the colors and the entire result are perceptible. And shall nothing be said of the skill shown in the printing of these wood engravings? Here mechanical work has been carried out with the utmost judgment, and these portraits are the triumphs of American printing.

MAGIC OF EVIL AND LOVE.

An Extraordinary New Volume from Henry James.*

Coming immediately on the heels, as one may say, of his painfully elaborate treatment of an almost worthless subject in a story called "In the Cage," to which sufficient consideration was given last week, this still newer volume by Mr. James is doubly surprising and gratifying. We should not care, certainly, to recommend it offhand as agreeable reading for habitually light-hearted or light-minded persons, though, to be sure, the second of the two stories which make up its contents is a perfect example of pure comedy, worthy of Meredith, (as, indeed, is most that James writes in this vein,) buoyantly uplifting, rich in humorous fancy, both exquisite and of seeming spontaneity in its play of wit.

The characterization here of the rather free but, in spite of her extravagance, never coarse or vulgar American widow, who, though she was alone, gave to the retainer of an old English country house "a sense of coming in a crowd and with music," is as notable as any former achievement of the author of "A Portrait of a Lady" in this particular branch of his art, and is aptly contrasted with that of the purse-proud, narrow-minded Englishman, "a personage of great presence and weight, with a large, smooth face, in which a small sharp meaning was planted like a single pin in the bright red toilet cushion of a guest chamber."

But it is not so much to the discomfiture of Mr. Prodmore and the triumph in joyful defeat of Mrs. Gracedew that we desire to direct attention. This merry yet tender tale signifies, presumably, in the comprehensive title, the magic of love, (or is it the magic of money?) and preceding it, in the longer tale called "The Turn of the Screw," is such a deliberate, powerful, and horribly successful study of the magic of evil, of the subtle influence over human hearts and minds of the sin with which this world is accursed, as our language has not produced since Stevenson wrote his "Jekyll and Hyde" tale, a work to which this is not akin in any other sense than the one here specified.

Mr. James's story is perhaps as allegorical as Stevenson's, but the allegory is not so clear. We have called it "horribly successful," and the phrase seems to still stand, on second thought, to express the awful, almost overpowering sense of the evil that human nature is subject to derived from it by the sensitive reader. We have no doubt that with such a reader Mr. James will invariably produce exactly the effect he aims at. But the work is not horrible in any grotesque or "realistic" sense. The strongest and most affecting argument against sin we have lately encountered in literature (without forcing any didactic purpose upon the reader) it is nevertheless free from the slightest hint of grossness. Of any precise form of evil Mr. James says very little, and on this head he is never explicit. Yet, while the substance of his story is free from all impurity and the manner is always graceful and scrupulously polite, the very breath of hell seems to pervade some of its chapters, and in the outcome goodness, though depicted as alert and militant, is scarcely triumphant. The most depraved "realist" (using that word in its most popular sense, for, correctly speaking, the artistic method of Mr. James is realism as opposed to idealism) could surely not be more powerful, though he might, in his explicitness, defeat his supposed purpose. Mr. James's present purpose, as we understand it, is amply fulfilled.

For some years past this man of remarkable gifts has suffered occasional lapses into sombre and not always explainable moods. "The Middle Years," with its burden of a wail, and that queer tale of the private altar in an obscure London chapel, as well as some of his recent longer tales—"What Maisie Knew," in particular, seems to have a clear relation to the work under notice—represent these moods. While they are upon him the writer may or may not be quite intelligible to his public, though his remarkable powers of expression surely never fail him, and to the elusive quality of his theme must any lack of clearness always be charged; but it is plain that he is then not the satirist, the man of the world, the subtle humorist of his earlier years, but quite another personage.

In this "Turn of the Screw"—the title, used to express a stronger shade of horror and mental anguish than the ordinary ghost story represents, does not seem quite as apposite as some of Mr. James's titles—he is the seer and the moralist, whether designedly so or not. No eloquent outpouring of a Jeremy Collier or other avowed enemy of specified evils could produce a feeling of greater abhorrence for the object attacked. Yet Mr. James's method, as we have already intimated, is free from all superficial signs of a strongly didactic purpose. He simply tells, with no waste of words, as one who reads carefully soon learns, a story.

Just what that story is it would be unfair to divulge

*THE TWO MAGICS: The Turn of the Screw; Covering End. By Henry James. New York: The Macmillan Company, $1.50.

here, but a boy of ten years and a girl of eight figure in it prominently, and these are so lovely in their outward semblance of childlike innocence, so charming in their natural dispositions, and in many ways apart from the one way in which the reader presently comes to view them, so delightfully like the imaginative and inherently sagacious children of cultivated persons, that one recalls Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age" and some of the other idylls of childhood as one reads of them. Yet these children are accursed, or all but damned, and are shown to have daily, almost hourly, communication with lost souls, the souls that formerly inhabited the bodies of a vicious governess and her paramour, who, in the flesh, began the degradation of their victims. The awful "imagination of evil" this fair boy and girl must possess, the oldness of the heart and soul in each young body, the terrible precocity which enables them to deceive their "pastors and masters" as to their knowledge of the presence of their ghostly mentors, these set forth with perfect clearness and the sobriety of a matter-of-fact narrative are what serve to produce the thrilling effect.

The allegory is plain or not, according to the reader's aptitude for discovering allegories. We do not insist upon that. But to the contention that this seemingly frail story—with a theme which would surely fail of effect, and might become simply ridiculous in the hands of almost any one of its author's contemporaries—is one of the most moving and, in its implied moral, most remarkable works of fiction published in many years, we steadfastly cling. No man could have undertaken to write it without feeling powerfully the importance of its subject, and no man could have carried the task through in whom interest in the theme did not grow as the story grew.

The introduction to this tale is sufficiently conventional, but one decides, in looking back, that it serves better than another would. A Christmas house party, with ghost stories told around the fireplace, develops the "Turn of the Screw" in a tale of a ghost seen first by an innocent child, and this leads to the production of this ghost story read from the faded manuscript (supposedly) of a gentlewoman who had had experiences with these possessed children. The style of the manuscript, in spite of the insistence upon the woman's penmanship, is obviously the style of Mr. Henry James. But one appreciates not the less the characteristic touch in the statement that it was read "with a fine clearness that was like a rendering to the ear of the beauty of the author's hand."

PETRARCH.*

Petrarch is widely known as a poet of the Italian language whose love for Laura is immortalized in a long series of sonnets. But there is another aspect of his genius with which comparatively few are acquainted. Petrarch was also an illustrious scholar, a writer of poems, letters, and various treatises in the Latin language, a zealous promoter of classical learning, and the inaugurator of an intellectual movement that has profoundly influenced the literature, science, philosophy, and art of all Europe since his time. Says an illustrious German scholar: "Not only in the literary history of Italy, but in that of the entire civilized world, and not only in this, but in the intellectual history of all humanity, however comprehensive we may make the term, the name of Petrarch shines as a star of the first magnitude, and he would not seem to be less if he had never written a verse in the language of Tuscany." (Georg Voigt: Die Wiederbelebung des Classischen Alterthums, ed. 1880, Vol. I., page 23.

It was, therefore, an admirable idea for Prof. Robinson of Columbia and Mr. Rolfe to translate for us a selection from the letters of Petrarch, and to intersperse their thoughtful and scholarly, fresh and interesting, notes and comments. All scholars will thank them for the service they have thus rendered, and we wish to testify to the delight with which we have perused their charming volume. No such opportunity to know Petrarch, the man, the scholar, and the humanist, has hitherto been given to the English-reading public. There have been excellent accounts of Petrarch, but, in English, none unfolding so intimate an acquaintance with the subject at first hand and in the standard works of French, German, and Italian scholars. The difficulty of making a satisfactory study and a readable presentation of the subject is not small, for no complete edition of the works of Petrarch has ever been published; and those editions which most nearly approach completeness are very poorly printed. A complete edition would, Prof. Robinson tells us, fill seventeen volumes of the size of that now before us. Of these volumes, about eight would be occupied by the letters, and only one by the Italian poems.

Petrarch made Cicero the model of all his Latin prose works. But it was not until 1345, when he was over forty years of age, that he discovered at Verona some of the letters of Cicero. He could not at that age change his own epistolary style to the newsy, gossipy style of the newly discovered letters; he continued to write in a style resembling that of the various philosophical and literary treatises of Cicero, with which Petrarch had been familiar from a much earlier date. The letters of Petrarch, therefore, have not the freshness and vitality of a truly epistolary style. They are always a little formal. They were written in a dead language, in conscious and sympathetic but by no means lavish imitation of ancient masterpieces, and evidently with an eye to their being read by posterity. Indeed, one letter is frankly addressed to posterity (ad posteros.) But the eager human spirit of the man is constantly breaking through the formal medium of his language. Many a good bookman, we are sure, will be reached by the following story and the pleasant humor with which it is told. It is taken from a letter to the Abbot of St. Benigno:

"I have just told you something of my condition and of my indefatigable brain, but I will tell you now an incident which may surprise you even more, and will at the same time prove the truth of what I have said. It happened at a time when, after a long period of neglect, I had just taken up my 'Africa' again, and that with an ardor like that of the African sun itself. [The "Africa" was the name of a Latin poem on which Petrarch expected his fame chiefly to rest.] This is the task which, if anything will help me, I trust may some time moderate or assuage my insatiable thirst for work. One of my very dearest friends, seeing that I was almost done for with my immoderate toil, suddenly asked me to grant him a very simple favor. Although I was unaware of the nature of his request, I could not refuse one who I knew would ask nothing except in the friendliest spirit. He thereupon demanded the key of my cabinet. I gave it to him, wondering what he would do, when he proceeded to gather together and lock up carefully all my books and writing materials. Then, turning away, he prescribed ten days of rest, and ordered me, in view of my promise, neither to read nor write during that time. I saw his trick; to him I now seemed to be resting, although in reality I felt as if I were bound hand and foot. That day passed wearily, seeming as long as a year. The next day I had a headache from morning till night. The third day dawned, and I began to feel the first signs of fever, when my friend returned, and seeing my plight, gave me back the key. I quickly recovered, and perceiving that I lived on work, as he expressed it, he never repeated his request."

Some interesting illustrations of the scholarship that preceded Petrarch are given. "An eminent professor in the University of Bologna, in a letter to Petrarch, gravely ranked Cicero among the poets, and assumed that Ennius and Statius were contemporaries." Etymology was a highly fanciful occupation, as one observes when told that Isidore of Seville, whose work was a standard treatise in the Middle Ages, derived the name of the lamb (agnus) from the "fact" that "it recognizes (agnoscit) its mother at a greater distance than other animals, so that in even a very large herd it immediately bleats response to its parent's voice." Equi (horses) were so called because they were equal (aequabantur) when hitched to a chariot. Of course, Petrarch was hardly able to suggest anything better than Isidore in etymological matters, but he seems to have known that such conclusions were the crudest kind of guess work. It was his great intellectual mission to teach men to look outward and to measure the evidence of things. Aristotle was an inductive philosopher, an observer of nature, who based his conclusions to a considerable degree on what he had observed, and whose great defect was that he did not see the importance of verifying his conclusions after he had formulated them. But as he shared this defect with all the philosophers of his time, and, indeed, was more exempt from the defect than most of them, it is perfectly proper to regard him as one of the founders of science. But the philosophers of the Middle Ages, the schoolmen, learned nothing of Aristotle except deductive logic. They would take a premise from some "authority" and spin out of it a long spider's thread of conclusions without ever realizing how worthless those conclusions would be if the premise was false.

Against these and other crying evils Petrarch was in active revolt. He despised the logicians, and instinctively placed his confidence in the acquisition of new knowledge rather than in exact reasoning from old knowledge. He labored devotedly to revive whatever knowledge had existed among the ancients. He was an indefatigable collector of the books and manuscripts which were lying neglected in the monasteries. His library, which he intended to bequeath after his death to the State of Venice, included noble masterpieces of poetry and of history. He had most of the works of Cicero which are best known to-day. He could not read Greek, but possessed Latin versions of several important works by Greek writers. The lack of Greek was the greatest defect in his learning, and is partly to be attributed to his contempt for the degenerate Greeks of his own time. But by his arduous studies in Latin literature he paved the way for future scholars, and inflamed them with a desire to recover for Italy a knowledge of the long-forgotten Greek. It should be remembered that this "revival of learning" not only gave men noble models of literature; it not only started the literary movements to which France owes Rabelais and Montaigne, and England Shakespeare, Spenser, and Bacon; it not only gave men noble ideals in such studies as history, philosophy, and law, but it was even an important factor in the awakening of the modern spirit of scientific investigation. The experiments of Galileo were designed to test the conclusions of Aristotle, and the first advance in the modern science of medicine came from the study, partly philological, of Hippocrates.

Petrarch, the father of this movement, could not foresee these results. He thought that the golden age of the human intellect was forever past, and that the only hope of the future was to recover some fragment of the splendid civilization of the ancient world. Little did he realize what life was in a few centuries to spring from the moldering relics of that world, which he did so much to discover. Side by side with his modern spirit of investigation he carried the prejudices of the age in which he lived. The conflict in Petrarch between the mediaeval and the modern is one of the points which Prof. Robinson has most strikingly brought out in his book. We find Petrarch, for instance, at times disposed to give credence to the prophecies of dreams and of astrologists, although in general he treated all such forms of superstition with wonderful sanity.

"History," says Prof. Robinson, "abundantly proves that one may be far in advance of one's age and yet leave not a solitary disciple behind. * * * In the fourteenth century a certain Pierre Dubois eloquently advocated the higher education of women and their instruction in medicine and surgery, the study of the modern languages, the marriage of the clergy, and the secularization of their misused property, the simplification of judicial procedure, and a system of international arbitration. But no one, so far as is known, gave ear to his suggestions, however salutary; six centuries have elapsed, and the world has still but half carried out his programme. * * * We have, therefore, but half explained Petrarch's influence if we dwell only upon his profound insight and his moral and intellectual soundness. He might well have been 'the first modern,' and yet have suffered the fate of many another whom we know to have conceived prophetic ideals. He was in advance of his world, it is true, but he was of it. There was a fundamental sympathy between him and his age. He was mediaeval as well as modern. * * * Luther was a monk before he was a reformer. Had he been less certain that the devil disported himself in the box of hazel nuts that he kept on his desk, he might, in just so far, have exercised a less potent influence over a superstitious people."

The selections from the letters have been well made. The four sections of the volume entitled, respectively, "Biographical," "Petrarch and His Literary Contemporaries," "The Father of Humanism," and "Travels," are particularly to be commended. The last of these contains the letter describing the ascent of Mount Ventoux, a letter to Cardinal Colonna, describing a journey to Paris, the Netherlands and the Rhine, and a letter to Boccaccio about Pavia. Students of English literature are glad to see once more the letter telling Boccaccio how Petrarch was affected by the story of Griselda, the source of Chaucer's "Clerk's Tale"; students of Dante to see the letter in which Petrarch disclaims all jealousy of his great predecessor in Italian poetry. The last letter of the selection, that in which Petrarch, in his old age, expresses his resolution to die a student, is the most touchingly human letter in the book. We may quote from it:

"I should assuredly only die the sooner," he writes to Boccaccio, "if I followed your advice. Continued work and application form my soul's nourishment. So soon as I commenced to rest and relax I should cease to live. I know my own powers. I am not fitted for other kinds of work, but my reading and writing; which you would have me discontinue, are easy tasks; nay, they are a delightful rest, and relieve the burden of heavier anxieties. There is no lighter burden, nor more agreeable, than a pen. Other pleasures fail us or wound us while they charm, but the pen we take up rejoicing and lay down with satisfaction, for it has the power to advantage not only its lord and master, but many others as well, even though they be far away, sometimes, indeed, though they be not born for thousands of years to come. I believe that I speak but the strict truth when I claim that as there is none among earthly delights more noble than literature, so there is none so lasting, none gentler or more faithful; there is none which accompanies its possessor through the vicissitudes of life at so small a cost of effort and anxiety. * * *

"Do you know that passage from Ecclesiasticus, 'When man has finished his researches he is but at the beginning, and when he rests then doth he labor'? I seem to myself to have but begun; whatever you and others may think, this is my verdict. If in the meanwhile the end, which certainly cannot be far off, should come, I would that it might find me still young. But as I cannot, in the nature of things, hope for that, I desire that death find me reading and writing, or, if it please Christ, praying and in tears."

"Francesco Petrarch," says a contemporary, "the mirror of our century, after completing a vast array of volumes, on reaching his seventy-first year, closed his last day in his library. He was found leaning over a book as if sleeping, so that his death was not at first suspected by his household."

*PETRARCH. THE FIRST MODERN SCHOLAR AND MAN OF LETTERS. A Selection from His Correspondence with Boccaccio and Other Friends, Designed to Illustrate the Beginnings of the Renaissance. Translated from the original Latin, [illegible] with historical introductions and notes, by James Harvey Robinson and Henry Winchester Rolfe. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. 8vo. 426 pages.

In The American Anthropologist Mr. M. H. Saville shows, not a Boston, but a Mexican Philharmonic orchestra, as copied from the "Manuscript du Cacique," and so we have some idea of the grand orchestra of pre-Columbian times. There are six "artists." Two are tympanists, for the kettledrum is of the most remote origin. Drumsticks had their ends covered with india rubber. The wind instrumentalists are two, and their horns are queer. One seems to have been so ponderous that it required a stand. A rattle serves a fifth musician. We use the castanet or the bones for the same noisy effects to-day. But it is in regard to the last instrument, as performed on by No. 6, which is of decided interest. It is the first time that in old America a stringed instrument is seen. The name it goes by is the musical bow of Mexico. It was made of a reed five feet or so long, on which a string was bent. The string might have been of some material resembling flax. It is doubtful whether it was of metal. At a certain interval the string was tied down to the reed, and the stopping was made with the fingers. The evidences from the "Manuscript du Cacique" point to the fact that the musical vibrating instrument must have been known to the aboriginal races in South America, and possibly such a musical bow may still be found in use among the Indians in the Southern hemisphere. In wild Africa the musical sounds derived from strings serve in many instruments.

1898 1898

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

Samuel's, Also, but an American Work and the First.

The first dictionary by an American author published in this country was Samuel Johnson, Jr.'s, "School Dictionary; Being a Compendium of the Latest and Most Improved Dictionaries," printed in New Haven in 1798 by Edward O'Brien. The British Museum has a copy presumably perfect; Yale College Library has the Brinley copy, which lacks pages 157-168 out of 198, the total number. No other copies seem to be known.

No date is given on the title page of Johnson's dictionary, and the year of publication has previously been guessed at by bibliographers, but 1798 is undeniably the exact date. In proof of this the following advertisement is of interest. It is taken from The Connecticut Journal for Nov. 8, 1798, a newspaper published in New Haven, and still issued there under another name, where there is advertised as just published "A School Dictionary, being a compendium of the latest and most improved dictionaries, and comprising an easy and concise method of teaching children the true meaning and pronunciation of the most useful words in the English language not attainable by common schoolbooks, and in which the parts of speech are distinguished and explained and a special rule is given for spelling derivations and compound words, by Samuel Johnson, Junior, published according to Act of Congress, New Haven. Printed and sold by Edward O'Brien, who holds the copyright for the States of Connecticut and New York."

Odd it is that a Samuel Johnson should have been the author of the first American dictionary, but this particular Johnson was entitled to his name and came of as good stock as did the learned English doctor. He was born in the town of Guilford, Conn., on March 10, 1757, and died there Aug. 20, 1836. (his tombstone says June 20, but Dr. Talcott's "Guilford Genealogies," more trustworthy than the faded stone, gives it as Aug. 20.) He was the son of Samuel Johnson, who, born in Guilford in 1676, was educated at Yale, and was later the first President of King's (now Columbia University) College. The father published, among other works well esteemed at the time, a "System of Morality" and an "English and Hebrew Grammar." He died in Stratford, Conn., in 1772.

For a number of years Samuel Johnson, Jr., taught school in Guilford, and the reader of the preface to his dictionary will find that he speaks of himself as having long been an instructor of youth. In 1798, as we have seen, he published his "School Dictionary," which was well received. Shortly after this he and the Rev. John Elliott prepared the second American dictionary, the title of which was deposited in the office of the District of Connecticut in June, 1799. After having been submitted to various persons of prominence in the State —one of the number being Noah Webster, who approved of the "general plan and execution"—the book was sent to press and published in January, 1800, The Connecticut Journal advertising it in its issues for Jan. 30, Feb. 6, and Feb. 13, 1800.

The title of the second American dictionary is in part as follows: "A Selected, Pronouncing, and Accented Dictionary, comprising a selection of the choicest words found in the best English authors. By John Elliott, pastor of the church in East Guilford, and Samuel Johnson, Jun., the author of the 'School Dictionary, Suffield, Printed by Ed. Gray for Oliver D. & I. Cook, and sold by them in sheets or bound at their book store in Hartford, 1800.'"

The first American dictionary is a 24mo, the second is an oblong 16mo. Of the first there was but one edition, while of the second there were two editions, both in 1800. The first edition of the second dictionary has 16 pages of introduction and 223 pages of text, the second having 32 pages of introduction and 203 pages of text, and being, besides, printed solid, with no spacing between the lines. Yale College has a copy of the first edition, lacking the last leaf of introduction; there is a copy in the library of the New York Historical Society, and there is one in the collection of a gentleman in this city who is a descendant of the Rev. John Elliott, one of the authors. There are copies of the second edition in the Lenox and New York Historical Society Libraries.

Johnson and Elliott said in the preface to the second dictionary that "the favorable reception with which the School Dictionary met" was one of the inducements for undertaking the new work, which "was made easy and familiar to children or youth, and designed for the use of schools in America." The reverend gentleman who labored with Johnson was the great-grandson of the Rev. Joseph Eliot of Guilford, who was the son of John Eliot, who preached to the Indians and prepared for their use the famous Indian Bible. He was born on Aug. 28, 1768, and died on Dec. 17, 1834.

There is but brief reference to Samuel Johnson, Jr., in Smith's "History of Guilford," and he is not alluded to at all in Henry P. Robinson's paper on "Guilford and Madison in Literature," or in Steiner's more recent "History of the Plantation of Menncatuck and of the Original Town of Guilford." Surely something more should be known about this worthy man, whose pioneer work in American lexicography was well conceived and carefully executed. There is no doubt that his was the first of American dictionaries, the "Young Secretary's Guide," one edition of which is dated Boston, 1713, being clearly of English authorship, and some one with a love for research should endeavor to gather the material for a correct biographical sketch of Samuel Johnson, Jr. Possibly some of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART can aid in the matter.

Another Account.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of Oct. 1 of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I noticed a query from Mr. Edward Herbert Noyes of Milford-on-Delaware, Pa., regarding the first dictionary in the English language by an American author, and as The Shore Line Times of the author's native town had the honor of first announcing his name in public print I take pleasure in inclosing the article from our issue of July 1, 1898, which may be of interest and benefit to your correspondent if you consider it worthy of publication. C. H. SCHOLEY, Publisher.

Guilford, Conn., Oct. 5, 1898.

One hundred years ago the first dictionary of the English language by an American was published, a citizen of Guilford, Conn., being its author. In The Connecticut Journal for Nov. 8 and 15, 1798, a newspaper printed in New Haven, Conn., and still continued there under another name, is advertised as just published "a school dictionary, being a compendium of the latest and most improved dictionaries, and comprising an easy and concise method of teaching children the true meaning and pronunciation of the most useful words in the English language, not attainable by common school books, and in which the parts of speech are distinguished and explained and a special rule is given for spelling derivations and compound words, by Samuel Johnson, June 1, published according to act of Congress, New Haven: Printed and sold by Edward O'Brien, who holds the copyright for the States of Connecticut and New York." It is without date; a very small book; a 24mo, according to the catalogue of George Brinley; containing not far from 200 pages, the writer of this article not having a note of the exact number.

It might be expected that a biographical sketch of this pioneer in Guilford authorship might be found in Steiner's excellent history of the plantation of Menuncatuck and of the original town of Guilford, Conn., &c., but his name was only mentioned incidentally, if at all. The index to that book has several Samuel Johnsons, and Samuel Johnson, Jr., may be among them. In 1893, Henry P. Robinson contributed an apparently exhaustive paper on "Guilford and Madison in Literature," at the quarter-millennial celebration of the settlement at Menuncatuck; but one examines his article in vain for facts in regard to this interesting book and its author. These omissions are probably due to the fact that both are well-nigh unknown. There is but one copy of the book known to be in this country, and that an imperfect one, in the library of Yale University. In the catalogue of the library of the British Museum, London, England, another copy is mentioned. Perhaps a close examination of old trunks, chests, and barrels in Guilford or Madison garrets might result in the discovery of other copies. If so, the finder would discover a treasure.

But who was this Samuel Johnson, Jr.? In the preface of his dictionary he speaks of himself as the instructor of youth for years. In Smith's "History of Guilford" is a statement that subsequently to 1721 "the school was afterward kept in the family of Samuel Johnson for seventy or eighty years." (Page 81.) He was living in 1800, because in that year "John Elliott, pastor of the church in East Guilford, and Samuel Johnson, Junior, author of the School Dictionary," published a "selected pronouncing and accented dictionary," &c., of which an account may appear in a future number of THE TIMES. In the preface of this dictionary it is stated: "The favorable reception with which the School Dictionary met" was one of the inducements for undertaking the new work. Cannot some of your readers give to the world a correct biographical sketch of one who heads the list of American lexicographers of the English language? His name shall be, like those of Halleck, Hill, and Elliot, a feather in the cap of Guilford history.

Richard Realf's Poems.

The forthcoming volume of poems by Richard Realf, announced by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, will doubtless have deep interest for the admirers of this "Workman-Poet-Soldier," as he designated himself at the time of his death by suicide. The Realf volume will be a surprise, also, for its passionate songs and poems of the civil war period and the stirring five or six years of National history that followed the death of Mr. Lincoln. Realf was a soldier of the Union, and served in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. His "Song of the Sword," "A Soldier's Psalm to Women," the famous sonnet to Gen. Lytle, (author of the poem beginning, "I am dying, Egypt, dying,") on whose person the original copy was found when the body was removed from the field of Chickamaugs, pierced by the death bullet and stained by the blood of the soldier-poet, will, with others heretofore unpublished or now forgotten, be found in the forthcoming volume. A score of poems written while Realf was assistant at the famous Five Points House of Industry in 1855-6, and stirring lyrics of the anti-slavery agitation and of the free State strife in Kansas, are included in the volume.

Col. Hinton's memoir will trace the life of the English gardener's son to his sad death at Oakland, Cal., in October, 1878. The editor was the intimate friend of the poet for twenty-two years, closely connected with many of the remarkable associations of Realf's life, such as his connection with John Brown and the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and his subsequent army and editorial career. There will be five portraits of different dates, from 1858 to 1876; one of the poet's mother, a spirited drawing, made for the editor's use, of the poet's grave and surroundings in the Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco, which overlooks the Golden Gate.

MERIVALE.

An Autobiography Showing Him to Have Been Less of a Churchman than of a Scholar.

Dr. Charles Merivale, sometime Dean of Ely, or better known as the writer of that incomparable history, the "Romans Under the Empire," recorded the reminiscences of his early life in an autobiographical form. This he dedicated to his own family, and now after the Dean's death the autobiography has been printed for private circulation.

"Scholar-cleric" is the compound term best adapted to Merivale. Originally he was educated with the idea of his becoming an official in the East Indian service, but his tastes did not run in that direction. He rather liked books than commerce. He had a writership offered him, but he would not accept the position. He went to Cambridge, was graduated as a fourth classic, and became a Fellow and tutor of the college.

As to the writership, the Dean of Ely thus comments on it, and explains that by his non-acceptance of it he saved the country. There was a Director in the old East India Company who held a large share of patronage:

"He had given it [the writership] to me out of favor to our cousin, Angel Heath. She was also connected with the Lawrences in the North of Ireland through her mother, Mrs. Admiral Heath. Mr. Hudleston had already given cadetships, entirely, I believe, on her account, to Henry and I think to George Lawrence, both well-known names in later Indian history. He now said: 'Well, I thought I had done enough for that set; but as I have a writership thrown on my hands, and as I think there is another one of them who, I dare say, will not refuse it, I will give it to him.' And so he did; and this other was John Lawrence, who went to India as a writer, distinguished himself by many eminent services, till at last he became the main instrument in defending the empire at the time of the mutiny, and was rewarded with the Governor Generalship and the title of Lord Lawrence. And thus it was that I saved India."

The Dean was at Cambridge from 1826 to 1848, and he calls it "a period of repose and reaction from a special excitement." As far as religion goes, the Dean is aptly described as endowed with a spirit of "placid quietism." Orders were taken in 1833. The Dean of Ely's religious convictions, when compared with those of to-day, are somewhat curious. He seems in a measure to have somewhat anticipated the opinions of the moderate Church party in the England of 1898:

"I must not pretend that in entering upon the ministry, as a profession I was influenced with any high, engrossing sense of the responsibilities which it properly involves. My early training had not so directed my thoughts or affected my sensibilities, and my natural temper was, I may allow, too sober, too reflective, too cold or sluggish, perhaps, to give way to the enthusiastic sentiment which often awakes at such a crisis in minds which till that supreme moment have continued unstirred. I would have it understood that I look back not without satisfaction to that training. I had what I must always consider the great advantage of being brought up under the influence in almost equal degree of Church people and of Dissenters, living together in mutual harmony and confidence, and kindly acquiescing in the differences of speculative opinion which made no difference whatever in their practical honesty and piety. I have been led myself from experience as well as from reflection to hold that the Churchman cannot understand his own Church who does not know the standpoint of the Dissenter toward it."

Sixty-five years ago the Dissenter was rather uncourteously received by a clerical member of the Church of England. Dr. Merivale's broader faith he thus describes:

"The Churchman, if he is loyal to his avowed principles, acknowledges Scripture as his rule of faith as well as the Dissenter; but, allowing, as he generally does, a wider scope to tradition in the interpretation of Scripture, he is too often led to subordinate the claims of the original to the interpretation; of the text to the gloss upon the text. The Dissenter stands, or thinks he stands, stiffly upon the common foundation, but is often little aware how much he requires an extraneous support and how much he really leans upon such support without knowing it. But both are after all in the main agreed, both Churchman and Dissenter, who are believers indeed and not merely secular politicians, of whom there are as many of the one party as of the other; and to the practical Christian it can make, to my apprehension, no practical difference whatever whether he accepts or rejects or regards as simply 'not proven' the theory of Episcopacy, which mainly cleaves asunder the invisible Church of Christ in modern times. I am well pleased to have had the opportunity of testing by my own observation how slight, how shadowy, is the pretended difference between the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian as such; and how little even far wider divergence in speculative opinion on points of dogma may affect the graces of the true Christian character."

Writing about the Ritualistic movement in 1866, what the Dean says is again applicable to-day, though the treatment of this vexed subject is rarely handled in such a straightforward and liberal manner:

"It is unlucky that the Ritualists have, as I apprehend, both law and logic on their side. I don't think them the least more justifiable on that account; still these are elements which must be taken into consideration in criticising and in dealing with them.

"The term 'mass' is undoubtedly Edwardian and legal, and so are the greater part of the usages they adopt—perhaps not every extravagance. So much for law. And further, our formulas declare the Real Presence in the Eucharist, thus connecting us with the Romish and Lutheran and Eastern Churches, and distinguishing us from the Presbyterian, Zwinglian, and Socinian. Surely it is but logical to attach some peculiar outward symbolism to the celebration of an avowed mystery. I think myself the usage of three hundred years ought to be decisive the other way; but I should feel myself very much at a loss how to deal with malignants on such a vantage ground. I am pretty sure that to legislate specially against them would only be a signal for legislation against Broad Church next year, and perhaps against Low Church the year after."

Edward Fitzgerald was one of the Dean's correspondents, and many of his letters find a place in this autobiography. There is the greatest affection and respect shown in these letters, and here is one of Fitzgerald's, written in 1890:

"When I remember your viva voce, and when I read your letters, Merivale, I always wish some one would make notes of your table and letter talk; so witty, so humorous, so just. You could not do this yourself; if you thought about what you said and wrote for such a purpose, it would not, I suppose, be as good; but I wish others would do it for you—and—I must not say 'for me,' at my time of day, but for those who come after us both."

Charles Merivale was born in 1808 and became Dean of Ely in 1869. His two books on Rome were, "The Fall of the Roman Republic," and "History of the Romans Under the Empire," and it is by the latter work that he will be the longer remembered. His other books are, "The Conversion of the Northern Nations" and "A Translation of Homer's Iliad" into English rhymed verse.

It is pleasant to know that in his young college days the Dean was a famous oarsman, and rowed in the first contest between Oxford and Cambridge at Henley.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

A Type Created in David Harum.*

Mr. Westcott has in David Harum succeeded in doing what all authors do not accomplish. He has created a new and interesting type that obtains something more than mere temporary interest from the realism with which it is encompassed. We are led, without violence, into a bright and sunny, although quaint, atmosphere, and those of us who are at all familiar with country people and the lives they live will recognise old friends and their doings somewhere in the book. David Harum is a character entirely unlike those we have had from Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Reade, or any of the English school. He is distinctively American, and yet his portrayal has awaited the hands of Mr. Westcott in spite of the activity of Miss Wilkins, Miss Jewett, and others, who have so delightfully drawn for us many pictures that deal with life in country towns. The portrait is of a country banker—dry, eccentric, quaint, somewhat illiterate, truly, but with large knowledge of human nature and of things not found in printed books, but which have value in making loans and discounts or in horse trading, of which David Harum was very fond. A product of home treatment similar to that accorded to Cinderella by her haughty sisters, the hero nevertheless somewhat unaccountably clings to the cheerful belief that there is nothing wholly bad or useless in the world. Into the life of this man and into association with him comes one John K. Lenox of New York City, a young man whose father represents hundreds of men to-day who are successful in business themselves, but whose sons are allowed to drift with the tide. They rise and fall with it. They are educated, no matter how unconscientiously, into thinking that the world was created only that they might enjoy it. They go here and there, they are club members, they study a little, perhaps, in Europe, drawing on their respective fathers for allowances. But they are of themselves financially helpless. They earn nothing and lack the ability of earning anything. Such a young man was John K. Lenox, who is first presented in the book on board a returning transatlantic steamer. Mary Blake, a fellow passenger, first awakens in him some serious views of life, and inspires him with some ambition to make something of himself in the world. His association with her on board the steamer and afterward is very pleasant, but his father dying shortly after his return home he abandons the study of law that he had taken up and gladly accepts a position as cashier of David Harum's bank at Homeville, and through a series of fatalities entirely loses track of Miss Blake.

The opening chapter, wherein David Harum succeeds in a horse trade with "Deakin Perkins," and in which the "Deakin" is worsted and an old score settled, is full of telling points well told and outlines the narrow and circumscribed life at Homeville into which John Lenox now comes. The impression he makes on David Harum is favorable, and in spite of the Eagle Hotel and other contrasts presented on every hand with his easy if not luxurious life in New York City and abroad he philosophically manages to get enough out of his new surroundings to make the time pass quickly and pleasantly. Things in a country banking house are not quite so full of life and movement as in a metropolitan bank, but the available incidents are gathered up and utilized by Mr. Westcott in the story to the fullest extent, and we have a number of situations and incidents in which the ability of Mr. Harum to cope with his business is set forth beyond the shadow of a doubt. Mr. Westcott is a master of dialect, and uses it where the occasion requires. The character of David Harum as presented in the story is anything but transparent, and he is able to veil his intentions in language that completely conceals his thoughts. This is well brought out in the Widow Cullum mortgage incident, which introduces the pathetic element, and in which David Harum at first appears as a pronounced Shylock, but in the dénouement is found to be anything but heartless; on the contrary, he is shown to have no little sentiment in his rough make-up, and because of a never forgotten kindness on the part of the widow's husband to David as a boy when he took him to the circus, he voluntarily cancels and satisfies the widow's mortgage on Christmas morning in his own peculiar way.

The writer of the present romance, for such it is, has large knowledge of men and things. Every page shows it. It is only when they are presented in such a bright and original light that we realize some of the things that are passing around us. A pleasing portraiture of Newport life is incidentally painted for us in written words that flash back the color that belongs to the various parts, and Newport means more (or less) after reading the chapter than it did before. At any rate the foibles of the place are skilfully made to stand out in high relief.

David Harum well says in the course of the development of the story, (Page 184:)

"'Bus'nis is bus'nis," ain't part of the golden rule, I allow, but the way it generally runs, fur's I've found out, is, "Do unto the other fellow the way he'd like to do unto you, an' do it fust."

"They say a reasonable amount o' fleas is good for a dog. Keeps him from broodin' over bein' a dog, mebbe." (Page 284.)

The character sketching and building, so far as David Harum is concerned, is well nigh perfect, and many an established author might well envy the achievement thus obtained, but when the romance itself is considered, as a whole, it limps. It is subordinated in the first place to the magnification of David Harum, (who well deserves the honor,) but a knowledge of men is one thing, and that of women, which of necessity enters into the writing of romance, is quite another. It does not seem, furthermore, as if the average young man would have suffered a girl in whom he had the interest that John Lenox had in Mary Blake to drop so easily and completely out of his life, nor does the sequence of the story have the air realistic about it. A second chance meeting on board an ocean liner is possible, but not probable, and it would seem that the misapprehension as to the supposed (assumed) marriage of Mary Blake should have been swept more quickly away. The book is wonderfully bright, readable, and graphic, but it would yet seem too early and too violent to rank Mr. Westcott, whose untimely death we all lament, with such veterans as Mark Twain, James Russell Lowell, and Bret Harte.

*DAVID HARUM. A Story of American Life. By Edward Noyes Westcott. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 389. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.50.

Bellamy's "Blindman's World."

The group of fifteen stories by the late Edward Bellamy, entitled "The Blindman's World," and introduced by Mr. Howells, contains three tales which, although not in the same vein as "Looking Backward," are excellent illustrations of the quality which won its possessor so vast an audience, the ability to make "the airy stuff of dreams one in quality with veritable experience." The quoted phrase belongs to Mr. Howells, whose tender and respectful admiration falls little short of reverence for Mr. Bellamy, "whose imagination," he says, "revived throughout Christendom the faith in a millennium"; from whose work "nobility of the heart was never absent," who always "had the distinction of self-forgetfulness in his work. He interpreted the heart of the American Nation, and knew how to move it more than any other American author who has ever lived. The theory that he simply moved the popular fancy will not account for the love and honor in which his name is passionately held by the vast average East and West. * * * His faith is an animating force concerning whose effect at this time or some other time it would not be wise to prophesy."

Such is the criticism which Mr. Howells bestows upon his friend's work, and his judgment that Mr. Bellamy was more, much more, than a mere mover of the popular fancy is undeniable. He applied his "ability to make the airy stuff of dreams one in quality with veritable experience," to rearing before the unlearned masses a fair city of refuge, in which there should be no suspenses, no uncertainty as to daily bread, no gnawing, undeserved poverty, no tyrannical oppression. Political economists turned the hard light of logic and science upon his vision, and showed its quaking foundations, its actual ugliness. His readers turned again to his pages and forgot them. A wall of real statistics was piled across the way, and the blindness of Nelson fell upon every man of them. They had believed, they continued to believe, and as long as they live they will believe in the reality of the dream. Reason: Their wish coincided with the author's thought; he divined their desire and ministered to it with the beautiful charity which was his finest trait, and to which Mr. Howells again and again refers.

In "The Blindman's World" he describes the inhabitants of Mars, who differ from men chiefly in knowing the future and forgetting the past. In "To Whom This May Come," a mind-reading race is described, and Swedenborg's idea is amplified and carried into detail, and again the reader accepts the story as possible. "With the Eyes Shut," a dream of a land in which nobody reads or writes, because everything is phonographed, seems perfectly real even to the description of a combined portable phonograph and alarm clock by which a man may be reminded of his wife's message to her dressmaker and enabled to deliver it without errors. Something in the nature of an irresistible propeller seems needed to make this apparatus entirely effectual, but Mr. Bellamy did not assert that the husbands approved of it, and he said that the machines by which boys were warned when to come home from play were unaccountably lost or broken at an alarming rate. These three stories need nothing but a corresponding lack in the reader to make them as powerful as "Looking Backward." Given a people long and keenly harassed by uncertainty and sorrow, and devoid of religious faith, or given a race suffering from mutual misunderstanding, or given a company of blind men, and foreknowledge, universal mind reading, the substitution of hearing for sight would seem the fairest of gospels.

The message of these little stories is as convincing to a selected few as "Looking Backward" was to the unthinking many, and the very power of the minor works invalidates the strength of the masterpiece. The author had read the spell with "much of glamour might," and although he used it with the gentlest intent, although he dedicated his life to its unselfish, benevolent employment, it was but a spell.

The other stories may be classified as ingenious and sentimental, the latter exquisitely delicate in treatment, and tender beyond expression in their dealing with frailties. There is a class of writers who corrupt their readers by filling them with scorn for the weakling and the sinner. Mr. Bellamy belonged to that nobler group of authors who make the source of sympathetic tears, and whose names have Abou ben Adhem's claim to be written in the book of gold.

*THE BLINDMAN'S WORLD. By Edward Bellamy. With a prefatory sketch by W. D. Howells. 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Armenia.*

The massacres and pillage committed by the Turkish soldiers and populace in Armenia in 1896 and which aroused the indignation of the entire Christian world have been the subject of an investigation by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth of the staff of one of the New York daily papers. The only condition imposed by the Sultan when granting permission to the author to enter the remote districts of Armenia was that he should be accompanied by Sidney Whitman, a person in whom the Sultan reposed great confidence. Three or four aides-de-camp and half a dozen Sergeants formed the remainder of the escort. From the start suspicion is aroused that the investigation will be limited to such places and happenings as the Sultan's representatives permit Dr. Hepworth to reach. The author emphatically disclaims any intention or desire to act as an apologist for the murderous followers of Abdul Hamid, but after a careful perusal of the volume and an unprejudiced consideration of the facts as presented, the average reader, we think, will conclude that the whole of the atrocious plot was never unfolded to the author of this volume. There is no question that he has endeavored to present an impartial summary of the Armenian situation as it revealed itself to him. We have here the history of the causes and events which preceded the massacres, as related by representatives of both the Armenian and Turkish parties. The stories differ so widely that the author thinks it would be fair to accept the following description as the keynote of the situation:

"If you put an Armenian and a Turk side by side in a village, it will hardly be twelve months before the Turk will retire impoverished, because the Armenian has absorbed the business. The Turk has conquered the Armenian by force of arms, but the Armenian has the better of the Turk by force of brains. Up to the time of the recent massacres the Turk was constantly losing money, while the Armenian grew richer every day."

The author is of the impression that the foregoing condition of affairs, rather than religious differences, was the cause of the inhuman slaughter which swept over Armenia. But this does not satisfactorily explain the ruthless murder of helpless women and children. Of course the Turkish officials are ready in their explanations and ascribe to politics all the difficulties. But how can we reconcile this plausible argument with the fact that the Koran, the vade mecum of all faithful Mohammedans, directs the extermination of people who profess any religion other than that of the Prophet? True, it says such destruction is to take place only when infidels are engaged in insurrection. But how easy it is to force objectionable people into defending their civil rights. Such defense, praiseworthy though it may be, will always be reported to the Sultan as an insurrection. Then will follow instructions to "put down the rebellion with such severity as may seem to be necessary." And does any one suppose that this severe order will be enforced with moderation? No; secret instructions are issued, wholesale butchery follows, and thousands of innocent men and women suffer death for their religion. The only solution of the Armenian question is to remove the Turkish yoke absolutely. When some country of Europe musters up sufficient courage to do for Armenia what the United States has done and is doing for Cuba, then will the Armenian question be solved, and not until then. Dr. Hepworth's trip abounded with excitement and danger, including, as it did, the crossing of several of the loftiest mountain passes in Asia Minor in the most inclement weather; and these experiences, together with the many unique customs and habitations encountered en route, are described in an interesting manner. While the work will scarcely be accepted as authoritative or comprehensive, yet it yields much information and considerable entertainment. The book is excellently printed and copiously illustrated.

*THROUGH ARMENIA ON HORSEBACK. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo. $2. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A Novel by Edna Lyall.*

"Once in a blithe green-wood, liv'd a hermit
wise and good,
Whom the folks from far and near
For his counsel sought, knowing well that
what he taught
The dearest of hearts would cheer.
Though his hair was white, his eye was
clear and bright,
And he thus was ever wont to say:
'Though to care we are born, yet the dullest morn
Often heralds in the fairest day!'

"Pray, is the hermit dead? from the forest
has he fled?
No, he lives to counsel all
Who an ear will bend to their wisest, truest
friend,
And Hope, the hermit's name, they call;
Still he sits, I ween, mid branches ever
green,
And cheerily you may hear him say:
'Though to care we are born, yet the dullest morn
Often heralds in the fairest day!'"

In these verses lies the keynote to this pretty, intricate love story, throughout which Hope sings cheer and encouragement to the hero, whose life till marriage is one long struggle in attempts to unravel the mystery of his unknown parentage and in defeating rival lovers.

The time of action is during the last half of the seventeenth century, just after James's flight and William and Mary had been placed in supremacy. When political intrigues were numerous and to be of Jacobitic persuasion was to court speedy death, Catholics and Protestants were many, with an occasional Quaker representative. These various political and religious views, as maintained by the characters of the story, serve in the execution of the plot. The Highlands of Scotland form a fine setting for the whole.

The hero, whose life cost that of his mother, was abandoned when scarcely a day old on the banks of the blue Derwentwater by a heartless father and rescued by a gentleman of wealth and prominence, who placed him in the home of a faithful Scotchwoman. In her home there was already a tiny baby girl intrusted to her motherly care, and with this foster sister the boy grew up. Both infants were baptized on the same day, the little foundling receiving the name Michael Derwent, the first name from the season Michaelmas, the last from the stream near which he was found. The little girl was christened Audrey Radcliffe.

The early life of the children was a very happy one, but the sad day of parting came when Audrey's mother took her to her own home and the old nurse and Michael were left alone. But the friendship of childhood remained firm, developing into true love. And here arose the great difficulty. Michael must discover his parentage before he could honorably declare this love. Years filled with many vain attempts to lead to this discovery were Michael's lot. Often he was thoroughly discouraged as his efforts met with no success, and he stood by silently as other suitors pleaded for her hand. Still Hope sang on, and, when least expected, he was acknowledged by his father, a distant relative of Audrey's family, and bearing also the name Radcliffe. Just at this point the political atmosphere of the times enters into the story, and, through no fault of his, but by the scheming of a rival lover, Michael is carried off and imprisoned in London Tower. From this he is released by the zealous efforts of Audrey, who personally appeals to William and Mary. A speedy marriage follows in London, and the happy couple start on their wedding journey to Michael's ancestral home in the Northland.

The book is daintily bound and the story well written, maintaining its interest to the end.

*HOPE THE HERMIT. A Novel. By Edna Lyall, Author of "Doreen," "Donovan," "To Right the Wrong," &c. 12mo. Pages 412. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.50.

Gladstone on Books.*

There is something fascinating about a book or a collection of books. They are silent and unobtrusive companions. Well selected, they cheer and they solace, they inspire, they point out duty, they do many things for which they receive no credit or recognition, and yet they are ever the same. Mr. Gladstone writes it down in the present little volume that books have a body and a soul. He says: "The binding of a book is the dress with which it walks out into the world. The paper, type, and ink are the body in which its soul is domiciled. And these three, soul, body, and habiliment, are a triad which ought to be adjusted to one another by the laws of harmony and good sense. Noble works ought not to be printed in mean and worthless forms, and cheapness ought to be limited by an instinctive sense and law of fitness." Lord Bacon has, in his essay on studies, pointed out a fine distinction to be observed with various books

*ON BOOKS AND THE HOUSING OF THEM. By W. E. Gladstone. Boards. With portrait. Edition limited to 500 copies. 12mo. Pages 29. New York: M. F. Mansfield. Price, 75 cents.

when he says: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Books are the voices of the dead. In a room well filled with books there is no excuse for being or feeling solitary. The mere possession of books does not, however, constitute the whole of the matter. In the case of a single volume the problem is not great. It can be laid on the table, on the mantel, or almost anywhere, but when there is an accumulation of volumes there is the necessity of placing them in a bookcase. The bookcase must be housed and the house must be kept, the library dusted, arranged, and it should be catalogued, so that the use of the library may not be restricted by not knowing where the particular book wanted may be found. The problem grows with the size of the collection. Mr. Gladstone points out in the present brochure some difficulties that arise in the attempted solution of just such problems. The assembling of books according to subjects is very important and desirable, but the question of size enters as an element into such matters. A folio with a 32mo for its immediate neighbor offends the artistic and critical eye at once, though the subject and the class are the same, even if the immense waste of space be overlooked.

The problem is not solved by Mr. Gladstone. He leaves the final solution to each one to whom it is presented under varying conditions. The suggestions made by him, founded upon his own experience as a very extensive book buyer and collector, will be found most interesting and valuable to those to whom books and the gathering of them appeal in any way.

Folk-Lore and Canada.*

The folk-life and folk-lore of Canada has an individuality of its own. It is in the common people—the lumbermen and the farmers—that the chief interest centres, because it is among them that the early legends and traditions are especially preserved. Travelers, particularly from our own land, have in recent years ventured more and more in their journeyings into Canada, and much that is interesting has been brought to light in regard to folk-life there that has been the result of observation and studies thus inspired.

Crossing the Canadian frontier, we are brought into contact with a people in many respects unique and about whom we know very little in spite of the closeness of our geographical association. Their amusements, churches, marriages, and festivities all partake of ideals purely Canadian, sometimes with a clearly antiquarian flavor, suggesting a very early origin, and which often contrasts quite sharply with the forms and ceremonies that prevail and with which we are familiar among ourselves.

Mr. Greenough has, it would seem, missed a rare opportunity of gathering and printing a representative collection of folk-lore tales and legends that, from the title of the book, we are justified in expecting. In the chapter on "Amusements, Contes and Raconteurs" he has given us glimpses of the wealth of such material among the Canadians, but he has not recorded for us in his present book as much as would have been acceptable.

His relations and associations with the habitants were so close and so intimate that his statement that he found but little in the way of folk-lore is most surprising, and it would seem that the harvest must have been more plenteous if the laborer had but gleaned with pertinacity. For the neglect here noted atonement has to some extent been made in the presentation of some of the popular songs, both the words and music of which have come down by tradition, and few if any of which have hitherto been printed in this country. Interpretation of these songs is rendered possible by the introduction of the musical scores, and constitutes one of the features of the book.

Marco Polo.*

The story of Marco Polo and his explorations in the Orient, the mystery of which still lingers, in spite of later explorations, is one of the most interesting as well as romantic tales that we have either of mediæval or of modern times. He may, indeed, be justly given a place as the founder of Asiatic geography, and as a traveler he visited regions of the earth which were entirely unknown to Europe prior to his time, and some portions of which even now remain without subsequent exploration. This Venetian patrician spent six and twenty years in exploration, at his own expense, and what he saw he described with simplicity and exactness. He was the Humboldt of the thirteenth century, and added not a little to the fame of Venice, then truly "Queen of the Adriatic." During one of the wars that arose between the rival republics of Venice and Genoa, Marco Polo, who was in command of a powerful galley at the battle of Curzola, was captured by the Genoese and cast into prison at Genoa. To this small circumstance we owe the famous book written by him, so that what was his loss in the way of liberty was our gain in the way of history. The book was dictated by Marco Polo to a fellow prisoner, one Rusticiano of Pisa, which accounts for the recurring use of the third person when speaking of himself. Printing was at this period unknown, and the book was written on vellum and illuminated with miniatures, after the fashion of the times. The original copy is in the great Paris Library. The mythical and the serious are written side by side as solemn fact, and many accounts appear of Chinese jugglers quite as startlingly singular as the following:

"That same night a juggler, who was one of the Kan's slaves, made his appearance, and the Amir said to him: 'Come and show us some of your marvels.' Upon this he took a wooden ball, with several holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and (saying hold of one of these) slung it into the air. It went up so high that we lost sight of it altogether. (It was the hottest season of the year, and we were outside in the middle of the palace court.) There now remained only a little of the end of a thong in the conjuror's hands, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him also! The conjuror then called to him three times, but, getting no answer, he snatched up a knife, as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thong, and disappeared also! By and by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the other hand, and then the other foot, then the trunk, and last of all the head! Then he came down himself, all puffing and panting, and, with his clothes all bloody, kissed the ground before the Amir and said something to him in Chinese. The Amir gave some orders in reply, and our friend then took the lad's limbs, laid them together in their places, and gave a kick, when, presto! there was the boy, who got up and stood before us!"

The present book is intended to meet the wants of boys and girls, but will perhaps serve to interest their elders in view of the changes and rumored changes that are taking place in China and its empire. Persia, ancient Armenia, Tartary, Tibet, Japan, India, and Africa all yielded their secrets to Marco Polo, and the stories given us by Mr. Brooks in the book just issued, in connection with history and geography, will be found well worth attention and consideration. Where possible the original language of Marco Polo has been preserved intact in Mr. Brooks's version.

Literary Criticism*

The relations of author and critic have not always been cordial. Sometimes the author has been supersensitive, and again the critic has been brutally savage, but this is, in both cases, far removed from the province of legitimate criticism. Censure is not basic in this field, especially if the definition of Mr. Sears be accepted. He defines criticism as "the art of judging with correct taste," but who is to vouch for the infallibility of the (unknown) critic? He merely gives his impressions, opinions, or guesses about the treatment of the topic reviewed by him, and he may or may not be "judging with correct taste." The present age is distinctively a critical one, and the demand for it is so great that indifferent and even poor work has been accepted because the good is scarce and expensive. Criticism is often accepted by the busy man in the place of personal judgment, and there is no doubt that it has come to have a practical and commercial value. Criticisms mean much to the publisher, and neither the reader nor the writer is absolutely indifferent to them. The ideal purpose of criticism is to point out only what is good or bad judged by the highest standards in the departments of literature of which the product under consideration is an example. Unscrupulous critics have not always risen to this ideal, but where there has been an unworthy actuating motive thus given to criticism it has been for the most part too apparent to be denied, and the result has in consequence been less harmful than would otherwise have been the case. The office of critic, like that of Judge, should be above influence by private or professional grudge. The standards of criticism vary, however, so that what seems good from the standpoint of one may appear equally bad from the point of view of another, both being equally conscientious. The absolutism of the mathematical standard is impossible so long as tastes differ, and perhaps it is well that it is so, even though some may suffer, or fancy they suffer, because of it. The taste and personality of each critic exercise a powerful influence upon his judgment, no matter how strong may be his struggle against it, and if he is personally interested in the particular subjects of which a book treats, whether it be art, sentiment, theology, literature, or what not, he will be quite apt to regard it with more appreciation, all other things being equal, than one who has not personal interest in the subject. Authors may take heart, even though criticism may sting. The very law

*CANADIAN FOLK-LIFE AND FOLK-LORE. By William Parker Greenough, "G. De Montauban," Author of "The Rules of a Woman Hater," &c. With illustrations. Redecorated title. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pages 198. New York: George H. Richmond.

*THE STORY OF MARCO POLO. By Noah Brooks, Author of "American Statesmen," "Washington in Lincoln's Time," &c. Cloth. Illustrated by Will H. Drake. Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages 247. New York: The Century Company. Price $1.50.

*PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF LITERARY CRITICISM. By Lorenzo Sears, Litt. D., Professor in Brown University, Author of "The History of Oratory from the Age of Pericles to the Present Time," &c. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 384. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

(Continued on Page 686.)

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A Reminiscence of Cavour.

From Chambers's Journal.

Shortly after taking my degree at Oxford, I had been asked by an acquaintance of mine interested in the Italian railway system to go to Rome for him to see Count Cavour, the then Premier. I could not accept the offer. The friend who replaced me, and who performed his mission far better than I could have done, told me that the hour appointed by the Italian statesman for his business interviews was 4 A. M. When, therefore, being in Rome in 1856, I secured an appointment with Signor Depretis, I was relieved at knowing it to be a post-meridian, not ante-meridian, meeting. The Italian Premier was then living on the second floor in a block of buildings in a small street near the Corso; everything about him was in the same simple and frugal style that, by its contrast to the environment of English Ministers, had struck me when first visiting Gambetta in his little apartment near the Bourse.

At this time Depretis must have been somewhat over seventy, but his spare, sinewy figure was active and brimful of vitality; for political information he referred me to one of his followers with the operatic title Commendatore and a surname which I cannot recall. That gentleman gave me the facts which I desired for the moment, and assured me that Signor Depretis would send me some time next year the article I had hoped to secure from him for a periodical I was then editing. But next year Signor Depretis died; the article was never written. The most memorable words uttered to me by the Italian Minister had been: "Your two statesmen, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Derby," (he alluded to the fifteenth Earl, the predecessor of the peer of 1898,) "are the two men who understand Italian affairs better than do any of us."

Sales of Postage Stamps.

The season for the sales of postage stamps in England begins with high figures. Messrs. Venton, Bull & Cooper have sold British Central Africa, 1895, set unused, £26; Natal wmk. star, 3d. blue, unused, £8 8s.; New Brunswick, 6d. yellow, unused, £10; ditto, 1s. violet, unused, £63; British Guiana, Provisional, 1862, 4c. blue, £10; Nevis, 1s. yellow green, unused, realized £88.

The following rare stamps were disposed of at auction in London: Nova Scotia, 1s. violet, fine copy, £11; India, 2 annas, green, a fine vertical strip of three, unused, £6 2s. 6d.; Cape of Good Hope, 1d., red, a strip of four, in fine condition, £27; 1s., dark green, unused, £1 5s.; four 1d., blue, £6 5s.; United States, 90c., 1s.; Barbados, two 6d., vermilion, both unused, £1 18s.; New South Wales, Sydney views, 1d., red, unused, £13 5s.; another one, also unused, £10 10s.; four 1d., on bluish wove, used, £4 10s.; 1d., red, on piece of original but uncanceled, £13; another 1d., red, with Victorian butterfly post mark, £1 15s., and a superb strip of four New South Wales, 2d., blue, (Plate 1,) and four similar stamps, (Plate 2,) £40 10s.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

of diversity will bring to them consoling and appreciative criticism to counteract the censorious. Comfort may also be had in the thought that even Milton was slow in coming to recognition, Shakespeare slower still, while Wordsworth, Tennyson, and our own Longfellow did not altogether escape the critical cranks of their own time; so that hope remains for lesser lights. There are styles in criticism as well as in costume. If the critic is called upon to beware of censoriousness, he is also in danger, if he accepts and uses commendation without caution. It is exceedingly dangerous, after all, to review a book without reading it or to read it only in part as a basis for review. There are certain desirable requisites, even for a critic, and if he has done some creative work himself he will be in a better position to appreciate the results obtained on the part of others. The author-critic will, of necessity, be a more appreciative critic from the very fact of having been an author. He will better understand what it costs to produce effects that to others lacking initiation might appear only as happy accidents. Versatility is a most valuable quality in a critic. Indeed no knowledge will be amiss in the cases of those having to deal with a dozen or twenty diverse books at a sitting. So much there is to be considered by, in, and of a critic that it would seem as dangerous to place the anonymous critic's power in the hands of a novice as it was to permit Phaeton to drive the chariot of the sun. The critic must have something more than the mere ambition that led Phaeton to seek the fatal drive. He must have insight, a comprehensive term, truly, which means something more than discovery, discernment, and perception, which it also includes. To the critic insight signifies a clear perception of literary values in any writing irrespective of signature or author's name. He must know the chaff from the wheat, especially as he frequently stands as the middleman between the author and many readers, to whom the book is impossible, and who only see the critic's review of it. The critic's responsibilities are great, as his power and rights are also great, and from his hand often fall the crumbs that constitute the literary nutriment of many who may not read the 220 octavo volumes that those reading eight hours a day for a year may be able to peruse. The present book arose out of the requirements of the university classroom, but will be useful for those intending an apprenticeship in journalism, with its incidental book-reviewing. The book teaches the reader something, which is more than may always be said of all books.

Stockton's "Buccaneers and Pirates."*

If our delightful young friend Tom Sawyer had ever read Mr. Stockton's tales of buccaneers and pirates his views of the nobility of a pirate's character and the charms of his profession would have undergone a painful disenchantment.

Beginning with Columbus and ending with Captain Kidd, "as he sailed, as he sailed," Mr. Stockton gives a series of thrilling tales of the leading sea robbers of the New World, at least of its northern hemisphere. The name of Columbus will naturally arouse protest, but Mr. Stockton avers that "his second voyage was nothing more than an expedition for the sake of plunder;" that it was undertaken in the face of the prohibition of the Spanish sovereigns, and that such were the atrocities of Columbus that he richly deserved to be sent back in chains to Spain. Columbus and Drake, the author dubs "Masters in Piracy," of whom the pirates proper were simply the pupils.

Disillusion is never a pleasing process, and the writer who undertakes it is usually well abused for his pains, but historians have too long condoned crime for the sake of splendid achievement, and it is well for young readers to learn that no dazzling deeds can blur the eternal boundaries between right and wrong, or outshine the steadfast glory of character.

These narratives form a valuable contribution to the history of our country, throwing light upon events and conditions but little known. The very derivation of the word "buccaneer" will be a surprise to the large majority of Mr. Stockton's readers. It shows how even an innocent word will lose its character by keeping bad company. And, apropos of words, for a man whose business is with pirates and with a very common and richly deserved method of their "taking off," Mr. Stockton makes quite a surprising little step. We venture to quote a sentence from our Stormonth: "When reference is made to the punishment of death, hang, hanged are the words employed, and not hang, hung."

Although Mr. Stockton deprecates any idealization of "The Brethren of the Coast," so strong is the inborn tendency to worship mere force and prowess that we are afraid his readers and left with a speaking admiration for even his demi-haloed pirates. The narratives are full of startling adventure, of almost superhuman endurance and courage, of dash and daring enough to satisfy and fascinate the most exacting boy. The tales are told with dramatic vividness, with Mr. Stockton's inevitable charm and picturesqueness, and with frequent flashes of his own inimitable humor.

Happy will be the boy who shall find among his Christmas books "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast."

Gissing's "Town Traveller."*

The town traveler is the designation of a certain Mr. Gammon, aged forty, a short, thick-set man, with dark, wiry hair, roughened into innumerable curls, and similar whiskers, ending in a clean, razorlike line halfway down the cheek. His eyes are blue and have a wondering innocence, which seems partly the result of facetious affectation, as also is the peculiar curve of his lips, ever ready for joke or laughter. Yet the broad, mobile countenance has lines of shrewdness and of strength, plain enough whenever it relapses into gravity, and the rude shaping of the jaw and chin should warn any one disposed to take advantage of the man's nature.

The story relates the various wanderings and incidents in Mr. Gammon's life, and through these becomes an excellent character study of a certain class in London life. The cheap English boarding house is well pictured, as managed by "a slow, dull, sluggishly mirthful woman," Mrs. Bubb by name, a typical mistress of the low-grade lodging house.

Of the inmates of this house, Mr. Gammon, the steady boarder, and Miss Polly Sparkes, a programme vendor at the theatre, are the principal characters in the book. Associated with them are Ebenezer Sparkes, father of Miss Polly, and head waiter in a restaurant; Mrs. Clover, his sister, a grass widow, and proprietress of a little china shop, and numerous minor characters to fill out the plot.

The scenes occur mostly in unattractive places, while the conversations and actions are such as would probably emanate from the class of people which the book portrays.

There is no refining element in the work, and the language is inelegant and frequently decidedly vulgar. A vein of humor pervades the entire story, but of so coarse a nature that it fails to please.

By Molly Elliot Seawell.*

Whatever the faults of this author may be, indifference to her characters is not one of them. Her story of the Lady Arabella's adventures moves with a fine activity, and if the adventures are somewhat slightly constructed in comparison with the vast crop that has sprung from the seed sown by the "Three Musketeers," there is a very considerable amount of human feeling involved. Unlike the books of imperfectly equipped writers, the end is better than the beginning, and the preposterous little scene between the old Admiral and his prince glows with nature. Lady Hawkshaw carries conviction, and the reader who is a lover of the play sees ingratiating visions of that majestic presence moving through the splendor of modern stage setting, and asks himself how long it will be before the name of the Lady Arabella will be seen on the billboards. The whole story, in truth, appeals to the eye more than to the mind. Excellent scenes follow one another in dramatic sequence; the plot is brief, vigorous, and has a true culmination. The noise of the testy conversation has a kind of simulated bluffness that goes with pictorial costumes and drawn swords. There is the necessary duel, and a fascinating elopement under the shadow of a theatrical night. There is contrast of scenery in the flight from the crowded street to the little blacksmith's shop at Gretna Green. There is the trial scene, with Lady Hawkshaw rising in splendor to denounce the villain of the play, and overruling the remonstrances of the Judges. There is also the dance and the dinner. Nothing, really, has been forgotten, and the author will hardly possess the spirit of the age if she does not make use of her opportunity to turn a good little book into a better little play.

In Commonplace Surroundings.*

This is an entirely unpretending story in which the characters develop very naturally among surroundings which are wholly commonplace. The nice girls are the usual types, the butterflies and the bees. The domestic heroine has bright reddish gold hair that makes a room seem cozy, the intellectual heroine reads Meredith and Bryce's Commonwealth, while the poor little butterfly tells dreadfully obvious lies, and quite unselfishly loves her truthful husband, who has the honor of giving to the book its name.

There are no very dramatic episodes—even death enters, as into most of our homes, quietly and without ostentation. The superficial moral is not one to encourage a very strict adherence to truth on the part of people who wish to be loved as well as to be respected; and it is difficult to avoid a certain sympathy with the extraordinarily veracious hero. One could hardly wish Jean to marry him with so much better a chance of happiness at her elbow; but her delicate superiority to all the usual forms of human frailty leaves the reader cold to her. She cannot help seeing that people look to her for strength; but she entirely fails to see the utter selfishness of her attitude toward life, an attitude which she dignifies by the name of shyness, but which seems to the reader a form of sheer cowardice. She wonders if "an overmastering passion could ever be known by a woman of her temperament," and the average warm-hearted sinner will find no difficulty whatever in answering the question for her. As a painter, she flatters her sitters more or less by trying conscientiously to bring out their best side; and as the object of two very different kinds of affection, she flatters her lovers in the same way. But when it comes to the point of choosing between the man who will harness a horse to take her home and do her errands in a snowstorm, and the man for whom she will have to make a thousand daily sacrifices, she prefers the commonplace and unselfish. Undoubtedly her home will be the happier for such a choice, as there is not anywhere an indication of her "putting herself out" in behalf of any one else's comfort.

Col. Inman's Boys' Book.*

Col. Inman's "The Old Santa Fé Trail" made him known to a large body of readers as a man of fancy and of intimate acquaintance with the life of the Far West. That life is one of never-ending interest to those who do not have to live it. No doubt those who do have to live it find it severe and at times very wearisome, but Col. Inman has chosen a period when even those who dwelt on the prairies must have found all the excitement they could endure. "The Ranche on the Oxhide" is a story for young people, and it deals with that romantic period when Buffalo Bill was chief of scouts, when the gallant Custer was winning his fame as an Indian fighter, and Phil Sheridan was winning the rank of Lieutenant General by quelling the unruly savages in a hard campaign.

Lest the girls should fancy that this is a book intended wholly for boys, it should be noted that there is a great deal of interesting information as to the manner of domestic life on the plains and some curious revelations about Indian cookery. Furthermore, there is a very exciting episode of the carrying off by Indians of a young woman, and of her escape across hundreds of miles of country unaided. This is really one of the most significant incidents in the book. The average Indian story makes little use of the true type of plainswoman, physically strong, mentally alert, self-reliant, and experienced in the life by which she is surrounded. The typical girl of the Western tale is an Eastern girl, who, when carried off by Indians, requires the combined exertions of a hero, an assistant hero, and an eccentric comedian—a scout with an unknown dialect—to rescue her.

Col. Inman's story has the flavor of truth. It is realistic in every way, and the introduction of Buffalo Bill and Gen. Sheridan as flitting figures in its pages will please every boy. The book contains a great amount of information about the animals and plants of the prairie, and there are fights with panthers, wolves, and other creatures enough to give any young reader the most delicious nightmares. The illustrations are good and the type is large and clear.

By Clara Louise Burnham.*

"A Great Love" is a pretty little story, full of bright dialogue and with the merit of a not overcrowded canvas. Besides the two pairs of lovers, there are really but three characters—a mother, an old maid, and a wicked little feminine marplot.

The subordinate lovers give interest and zest to the story. The slangy but sparkling little girl from Denver and the young Bostonian, who, in reforming her, loses his heart, are well drawn and natural. Not a few girls in real life would be the better for a plainspoken friend like Willard French. The following bit of dialogue is to the point:

"I know something about habits. I had the cigarette mania once, and was nearly broken up before I caught myself."

"I know that's perfectly awful," agreed Althea; "but slang is different. It doesn't injure you."

"Oh, yes it does—a girl," he answered; "damages her, knocks off the bloom. She becomes a good fellow, at best. You understand."

The leading lady and gentleman are less happily drawn. They belong to the caste of the "faultily faultless," and the heroine has, moreover, the misfortune to be endowed with one of those impossibly glorious voices in which novelists revel. She and her lover take themselves as grand serieux, and every situation of life becomes a tragedy to them.

The story culminates in the very real "tragedy of three," so beloved in romance. There is the old, old question of a man's duty betrothed to one and loving another who returns his affection. In the story before us each woman is ready to sacrifice herself, and the act of the one who resigns the man she loves to the woman he does not love gives the title to the book.

In these difficult circumstances the path of duty and the path of honor are alike obscured; but wherever they may lead it cannot be to a loveless marriag, in which the unloved bride is the one really sacrificed. One can arrive at no solution of this perplexing problem which seems to contain much possibility of happiness for any concerned. In novels as in real life the situation might often be saved by common sense, sincerity, and self-control in the early stages of the entanglement. We fear writers of romance are responsible for many heart-burnings because of their fashion of ignoring the fact that feeling is, to a great exetent, under the control of the will—in other words, that it is quite possible for a man to "rule his own spirit."

In the world of reality, as in Miss Burnham's story, the triplicate complication might be usually avoided and nobody's heart very badly bruised if heroes and heroines would heed Ovid's rule, "Principiis obsta," "for medicine," the wise poet adds, "comes too late when the evil has gained strength by long delay."

If novelists would sometimes illustrate this principle, instead of almost invariably permitting their young people to yield to feeling until duty becomes a tragedy and life a desolation, their stories would be more wholesome reading for the "Young Person" who constitutes their great public.

Gertrude Atherton's New Story.*

Is this a picture of typical California life or not? That is what the majority of readers will ask the moment they see the title of the book. Are these people representatives of the types that make the populace of the golden coast of the Pacific? Well, perhaps they are; but the unprejudiced reader will have very little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it does not make any difference whether they are or not, because they are a good deal like other people who have been wandering through the pages of fiction from time immemorial. Probably that could be said of most characters in novels. There are only a few geniuses who are capable of inventing Becky Sharps or Tartarins.

Miss Atherton has, at any rate, surrounded her people with local color, an ingredient which gives much of its flavor to the fiction of our day. California is a good country for local color, and it can be applied in the disguised form of idiosyncrasies of persons. The Spanish resident, for example, whom the local hoodlum irreverently calls a "greaser," is a species not met in the polite society of the East. The antique Don, who beats his grown-up daughter, and generally comports himself like a combination of the feudal despot and the miser, is an interesting member of Miss Atherton's more or less unhappy family. But it is this unpleasant old Don's daughter, Magdalena, upon whom the author has lavished her principal study of character, and she is a really vital creature, who commands the interest and the sympathy of the reader from beginning to end.

She is not a rare type, this girl, who has been trained under an iron system of repression. Her nature is warm, impulsive, even passionate, but her self-reliance has been suppressed and her initiative almost destroyed. She has come to feel that there is nothing in this world for her but a career of self-supporting labor, that she cannot look forward to the ideal goal of the average girl—love and marriage. It is quite natural, therefore, that when The Man appears she should fall over head and ears in love with him. He is not a very substantial character, and he deceives himself when he thinks that he has outlived the reign of the senses. It is quite natural that he should be false to Magdalena for a time and become infatuated with the beautiful Helena Belmont. Why Helena falls in love with him is not quite so clear, and it is no clearer why she should suddenly hate him because he has lived the life of a man of the gay world and been honest enough to tell her all about it.

He goes away and gets over his infatuation, comes back, and offers himself to Magdalena again, and is accepted by that disturbed maiden because she cannot rid her-

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*BUCCANEERS AND PIRATES OF OUR COAST. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*THE TOWN TRAVELLER. By George Gissing, author of "The Whirlpool," "In the Year of Jubilee," "The Unclassed," &c. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

*THE LOVERS OF THE LADY ARABELLA. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 1898. New York: The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue. $1.50.

*A LOVER OF TRUTH. By Eliza Orme White. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1898.

*THE RANCH ON THE OXHIDE. A Story of Boys' and Girls' Life on the Frontier. By Henry Inman. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*A GREAT LOVE. By Clara Louise Burnham. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

*THE CALIFORNIANS. By Gertrude Atherton. London and New York: John Lane.

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self of the love which humbles her pride. Meanwhile Magdalena has passed through what Miss Atherton describes as the crisis of her life—a crisis in which she is momentarily on the verge of throwing herself into the most degraded society of the slums. It is hard to accept this part of the story in good faith. Some such incident may have taken place, but it is an old truth that some things which have really happened are not convincing when told in fiction. But, on the whole, "The Californians" is an interesting story, and its faults may be forgiven for the sake of certain elements of real strength.

Literary London.*

The Scribe is a bohemian who cannot make money at his trade of painting pictures, so changes it for the trade of newspaper writing, and so on to books. He is no grammarian, we are told, nor does he consider it necessary to be "very particular" in writing romance. He is also said to be upon occasions "genuinely and excruciatingly humorous," but he deftly conceals his capacity from the reader. An interesting murder, in which a lace-trimmed heliotrope blouse plays a conspicuous part, opens the book, and is then set aside until needed at the dénouement.

The women of the drama are not a very nice assortment. One of them has a face that is "handsome in its splendid correction of line and color." Another who becomes the wife of the Scribe, has, according to Mr. Le Queux, "something about her that is uncommon," a verdict in which we heartily concur. She is a liar, a drunkard, a shrew, and unfaithful. After a struggle toward maintaining conventional appearances the Scribe finally determines upon a separation. Up to this point there has been an effort in the direction of plain realism, but all that follows is the commonest grade of melodrama. Merely to condemn such a book as unprofitable fiction would be to evade the problem of its position among books that are read. It will interest a class of people to whom art is nothing and human life in its lower developments everything.

For these Mr. Le Queux has made selections of human experience that would be, even in the hands of genius, extremely revolting. He has placed in relation to these experiences people whose moral will is crudely but strongly developed. Rosmead, confronted by the inexorable facts of a drunken wife and a future handicapped to the utmost degree, determines upon a manly and admirable course of action. In one of Thackeray's characters its heroism would not only be apparent, but would kindle and charm the enthusiasm of the reader; while in actual life the tragedy of the situation would reveal itself through any conceivable shell of circumstance.

It cannot, then, be said that "Scribes and Pharisees" is a wholly vulgar or an immoral book. Its effect upon its average public will be, we should judge, in some degree stimulating to their tendencies toward self-sacrifice and courageous humility. To the public of Henry James and Thomas Hardy, by whom similar combinations have been presented, the absolute inadequacy of the author's outfit is an insuperable barrier to their enjoyment of his attitude toward existence.

*SCRIBES AND PHARISEES. A Story of Literary London. By William Le Queux. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1898. Price, $1.25.

Mr. Trowbridge's New Story. *

"Two Biddicut Boys" is a good story. No only boys, but older persons will enjoy it. In the first place every one loves a dog, and a dog is one of the most important characters in this book. He is a remarkable dog, too, a dog of human intelligence and canine acuteness. He is a trick dog, to be sure, and we ar all accustomed to expect more of a trick dog than of one that simply begs for his meals and barks at callers. But this dog seems to understand human nature and to have a dash of devilry in his nature. He is introduced to the reader as the unlawful property of a trickster. Any one can see that the man is a cheat, except the two honest Biddicut boys, who are unsuspecting because they are honest. The manner in which the dog aids the rascal in his schemes, and the way in which the two Biddicut boys defeat him and finally restore the dog to its original owner, who turns out to be a man of world-wide reputation and a lasting friend of all boys and girls—all these things are told by Mr. Trowbridge, an old and experienced story teller, in a most delightful manner.

The story is full of excellent delineation of character. The two boys are very clearly drawn, and without the slightest appearance of preaching, Mr. Trowbridge inculcates admirably the value of courage, endurance, perseverance, and truthfulness. Quint is one of those boys whom other boys will admire and mothers will love. In fact, there is little to be said except that this is one of the best boys' stories that have appeared in some years. There are excellent illustrations by W. A. Rogers.

*TWO BIDDICUT BOYS. By J. T. Trowbridge. New York: The Century Company.

A Story of Wall Street.*

In the preface of "Fortuna" the author explains that he is a business man with but scant time to devote to literary pursuits. It is as the production of an amateur, therefore, that this novel is to be rated. Mr. Clews displays cleverness, as well as courage, in his work. His book has not only attracted readers, but it has piqued the curiosity of Wall Street men regarding the identity of the originals of some of his characters. A very rich young woman intent on managing her own investments studies Wall Street methods under the affectionate tutelage of a successful young broker of high social position. He endeavors to make the vocabulary of the Stock Exchange clear to her, as, for instance:

"A speculator in order to make money and be happy should change from the 'bull' to the 'bear' side, or vice versa, according to the surrounding conditions. If this method were adopted by the 'lambs' on entering Wall Street, there would be fewer 'lame ducks' floating around."

"Lambs and lame ducks," she exclaimed. "What have they to do with Wall Street?"

"A great deal," Fred smilingly answered. "The 'Street' is full of them. A 'lamb' is a new beginner, who possesses some money, but no experience; while a 'lame duck' is an 'ex-lamb' shorn of his money, but not lacking in experience. Our 'Street' vocabulary will become familiar to you in time. You are a 'lamb' as yet yourself, speaking in the vernacular; but you must endeavor to gain experience without becoming a 'lame duck.'"

*FORTUNA, A STORY OF WALL STREET. By James Blanchard Clews. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Spanish Revolution. By E. H. Strobel. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Sir William Wallace. By A. F. Morrison. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Domitia. By S. B. Gould. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes.

Stories of the American Revolution. By Tomlison. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

The Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti. Two vols. By J. A. Symonds. 8vo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $4.

History of Frederick the Great. VIII. By Thomas Carlyle. 8vo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

William Dunbar. By O. Smeaton. 12mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Robert Louis Stevenson. By M. Black. 12mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Turrets, Towers, and Temples. By E. Singleton. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Italy and the Italians. By G. B. Taylor. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $2.

Fashions in Paris. By Mary Loyd. Royal 8vo. London: William Heinemann. $15.

Lecky's American Revolution. By Woodburn. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains of the Far West, &c. By Washington Irving. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two vols.

The Story of Marco Polo. By Noah Brooks. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

Adventures of the Comte de la Muette During the Reign of Terror. By Bernard Capes. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A Short History of English Literature. By George Saintsbury. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

John Adams. By Mellen Chamberlain, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

A History of the Presidency. By Edward Stanwood. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

The Story of America. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. Akron: The Werner Company.

The Romance of the House of Savoy. By Alethea Wiel. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two vols.

Ulysses S. Grant. His Life and Character. By Hamlin Garland. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.50.

Tuen, Slave, and Empress. By Kathleen Gray Nelson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

A Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By F. Ware Cornish, M. A. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah. By Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton. 16mo. London: George Bell & Sons. Two vols.

The Works of Lord Byron. Letters and Journals. Vol. I. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M. A. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America. By Bernard Moses, Ph. D. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Petrarch, the First Modern Scholar and Man of Letters. By James Harvey Robinson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Autobiographical Reminiscences of Henry Ward Beecher. Edited by T. J. Ellingwood. 18mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The People of the Book. By the Rev. M. H. Harris. 16mo. New York: M. H. Harris.

The Letter and the Spirit. By C. Maynard. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes. $1.25.

Human Immortality. James. 16mo. New York: E. Mifflin & Co. $1.

POETRY.

Childhood Songs. By M. and M. Rowland. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 25 cents.

Collocanea. Being Certain Reprinted Verses as Written. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. 75 cents.

The Poetic and Dramatic Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Down Durley Lane, and Other Ballads. By Virginia Woodward Cloud. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The Dream Beautiful, and Other Poems. By Charles Hamilton Musgrove. 16mo. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co. $1.

The New England Poets. By William Cranston Lawton. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Gray's English Poems. Edited by D. C. Torey, M. A. 16mo. Cambridge: At the University Press. $1.10.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Prayer Book and the Christian Life. By C. C. Tiffany. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Truth About Hell. By Wilbur C. Newell. 24mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 20 cents.

Outlines of the Moral Teachings of the Bible. By Georgiana Bauens. 24mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 20 cents.

The Day of Service. By J. R. Miller. 16mo. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75c.

The Divine Drama. By Granville Ross Pike. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Illustrative Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons. By James Lyman Hurlbut and Robert Remington Doherty. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

The Earth and Sky. By Edward S. Holden, S. C. D. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 28c.

Guesses at the Riddle of Existence. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria. By Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph. D. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FICTION.

Sketches by Boz. Two vols. By C. Dickens. 8vo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $3.

Hard Times, Hunted Down, &c. By C. Dickens. 8vo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Old Chelsea Bun Shop. By J. Jellicoe and H. Railton. 12mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Magic of the Horseshoe. By Lawrence. Royal octavo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $2.25.

The Blindman's World. By E. Bellamy. 12mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Looking Backward, 2,000-1887. By E. Bellamy. 12mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.

Stories of the Cherokee Hills. By M. Thompson. 12mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Dorothy Deane. By E. O. Kirk. 16mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Poor Sallie. By M. D. Brine. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Dorothy Dot. By E. W. Timlow. 12mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Abbot. By Sir Walter Scott. Two vols. 18mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $1.60.

A Daughter of Cuba. By Helen M. Bowen. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Stories from Lowly Life. By C. M. Duppa. Royal 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Hero and Heroine. By A. R. Hope. 12mo. London: A. & C. Black.

Illustrated Fairy Books. By H. Thompson. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

The Two Magics. By H. James. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Moran of the Lady Letty. By Frank Norris. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The Lust of Hate. By Guy Boothby. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Invisible Playmate and W. V. Her Book. By William Canton. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A Lover of Truth. By Eliza Orne White. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Gallops. By David Gray. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Rex Wayland's Fortune. By H. A. Stanley. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

Scribes and Pharisees. By William Le Queux. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Child World. By James Whitcomb Riley. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Classics for the Million. By Henry Grey. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Fishin' Jimmy. By Annie Trumbull Slosson. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00.

Stories by Foreign Authors. Italian. 16 mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c.

Stories by Foreign Authors. Polish, Greek, Belgian, Hungarian. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c.

A Great Love. By Clara Louise Burnham. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Gospel Writ in Steel. By Arthur Paterson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Ranche on the Oxhide. By Henry Inman. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Doctor Pascal. By Emile Zola. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Counterpane Fairy. By Katherine Pyle. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Through the Earth. By Clement Fezandié. 12mo. New York: The Century Co.

Flames and Ashes. By Alice de Carret. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

By Order of the Magistrate. By W. Pett Ridge. 18mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Far in the Forest. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Historical Tales. Russian. By Charles Morris. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Grace O'Malley. By Robert Machray. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Denise and Ned Toodles. By Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

An Egyptian Coquette. By Clive Holland. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

The Iron Cross. By Robert H. Sherard. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.50.

Lady Jezebel. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawanoes. By Col. H. R. Gordon. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Historical Tales. Japan and China. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

White Aster. By Prof. Dr. K. Florenz. 12mo. New York: Whittaker. $2.50.

The Rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore. By Hal Godfrey. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

Red and Black. By De Stendhal. 12mo. New York: Brentano.

Ruth and Her Grandfather. By Todd. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00.

Catherine, Catherinette, et Catarina. Par Arsène Alexandre. 12mo. New York: William R. Jenkins.

Lost in Nicaragua. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.50.

The Day's Work. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.50.

A Soldier of the Legion. By Charles Ledyard Norton. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.50.

The Lost Provinces. How Vansittart Came Back to France. By Louis Tracy. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Chilhowee Boys in Harness. By Sarah E. Morrison. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Six Young Hunters. By W. Gordon Parker. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Four Months After Date. By Randall Irving Tyler. 12mo. New York: Stuyvesant Publishing Company.

Ore of the Pilgrims. By Anna Fuller. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Boys of Old Monmouth. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Minister of State. By John A. Steuart. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mistress Nancy Molesworth. By Joseph Hocking. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

The Lakerim Athletic Club. By Rupert Hughes. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

In the Brave Days of Old. By Ruth Hall. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Little Mongers. By William Farquhar Payson. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Fatal Gift. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The Uncalled. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. By Jerome K. Jerome. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Madame Butterfly. By John Luther Long. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Through My Spectacles. By Mary H. Perkins. 18mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. 24mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

A Herald of the West. By J. A. Altsheler. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Ward Hill, the Senior. By E. T. Tomlison. 12mo. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. $1.25.

A Little Girl in Old Boston. By M. Douglas. 12mo. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The Treasure Divers. By C. F. Holder. 12mo. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Further Doings of the Three Bold Babes. By R. Praeger. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Tables for the Frivolous. By Carryl. Royal 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Instinct of Step-father-hood. By L. Bell. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Wild Eelin. By W. Black. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Antigone. By P. Bourget. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Heart of Toll. By O. Thanet. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Evan Harrington. By G. Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In Pirate Waters. By F. Munroe. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Short Stories. By G. Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Essays on Literary Art. By Hiram S. Stanley. 12mo. London: Swan, Sonnenschien & Co., Limited.

A Primer of Heraldry for Americans. By Edward S. Holden, LL. D. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Great Works from Great Americans. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Book of Games. By Mary White. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Music and Manners. By Krehbiel. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Crooked Trails. By F. Remington. Royal 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

War Revenue Law of 1898 Explained. By Gould and Savory. Royal 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Twiddledetwit. By M. Finlay. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Philip's Experiments; or, Physical Science at Home. By J. Trowbridge. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Gem Pocket Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. 24mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Little Masterpieces. Edited by Bliss Perry. Thomas Carlyle. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

Little Masterpieces. Edited by Bliss Perry. Lord Macaulay. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

Little Masterpieces. Edited by Bliss Perry. Ruskin. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

On Books and the Housing of Them. By W. E. Gladstone. 16mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

Our Conventional Circle. By Agnes H. Morton. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

History Reader for Elementary Schools. Arranged with Special Reference to Holidays. By L. L. W. Welson. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

The Starlight Calendar. Compiled by Kate Sanborn. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Home Economics. By Maria Parloa. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Roundabout Rambles in Northern Europe. By Charles F. King. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A Study of a Child. By Louise E. Hogan. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Jewett's Manual for Election Officers and Voters in the State of New York. By F. G. Jewett. 8vo. New York: Matthew Bender.

Educational Reform. By Charles W. Eliot. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The book of the week, and doubtless of the season, is Herr Busch's "Bismarck." The author was evidently intended by nature for a journalist of the class described by Bismarck as "reptilian." He had his book of Bismarckian gossip ready to be put to press the moment Bismarck died, and in his zeal to tell all that he knew of the great man he has so utterly sunk his own self-respect that he cheerfully represents himself as swallowing insult after insult from Bismarck, and thinking only of making copy of such interesting incidents. When Bismarck informed him that he was a fool, the flattered Busch informed him recorded the fact in his diary, and regarded it merely as another proof of the wonderful knowledge of men possessed by his patron. Beyond doubt the book gives a faithful portrait of Bismarck. The author is a most careful and painstaking Boswell, and if his readers do not share his estimate of the German statesman they will at least have the materials from which to form a judgment for themselves.

That Bismarck was unscrupulous as a statesman, merciless as a soldier, and brutal in his conduct toward those whom he disliked was generally understood before the appearance of Herr Busch's book. But few persons had any just idea of the lengths to which he carried these peculiar traits. The book is full of illustrations of the unscrupulous, merciless, brutal character of the man, and it also shows that as a judge of men he was to a great extent blinded by his prejudices. So long as the Emperors Frederick and William II. followed Bismarck's advice, he regarded them as intelligent and well-meaning men, but the moment they declined to obey him he discovered that they were weak, conceited, and unworthy of respect.

That Bismarck did not confine his disregard of truth to matters of statecraft is also revealed by Herr Busch. Bismarck remarked one day that "La Marmora was a scoundrel" and was "in the pay of France." There is only one word—and that a word of a single syllable—which can rightly characterize this utterance. Gen. La Marmora was not a good General, although he was an admirable drill sergeant. He was not a great statesman, neither was he in any respect a great man. But he was the soul of honesty. A more sincere and honest patriot never lived, and to say that he was a scoundrel and in the pay of France was as if Bismarck had said of Mr. Gladstone that he was a habitual drunkard and a spy in the pay of Russia. The judgments of a man capable of such a silly and brutal falsehood as the one told by Bismarck in regard to Gen. La Marmora must have been absolutely worthless. A man like Bismarck would have a natural hatred of a gentleman, and it is quite possible that he felt a contempt for the Italian General as a man who was incapable of lying, and weak enough to abstain from insulting his inferiors.

The book will do much to obliterate the legend of the greatness of Bismarck. An eminent German who was always a supporter of Bismarck told me in the days when Bismarck was at the height of his fame that he was not intellectually a great man. Said my friend: "Bismarck knows what he wants, and being utterly fearless and utterly unscrupulous, he usually gets it. But in intellectual greatness he is not to be named with such men as Cavour, Beaconsfield, or Gladstone." The world long ago made up its mind that Bismarck was the greatest statesman of the age and the builder of the German Empire; and such facts as that he bitterly opposed the union of Germany under an Emperor, and that the measure was carried through chiefly by the Crown Prince of Prussia; that he was disastrously beaten in his kulturkampf, and that he was on the point of attacking France a second time, and was forbidden to do so by the Russian Emperor have been quietly ignored. We now know from Busch's book that Bismarck was the man who insisted on retaining Alsace and Lorraine, and thus keeping open forever the wound of French pride. His character as a statesman and a man will suffer by the revelations of Herr Busch, but it is well that the world should know just what manner of man he was.

Another person of whom we are learning more and more is the ex-Major Esterhazy, whose book giving a full acount of his connection with the Dreyfus infamy is soon to be pubilshed here. Esterhazy's confession that he forged the famous bordereau was given in last Sunday's Observer. Doubtless the excuse that he gives for the forgery is untrue, but of the fact that he forged the bordereau by order of his superior officer for the sole purpose of convicting Dreyfus of treason, there is no doubt. Esterhazy may or may not tell the truth in his forthcoming book, but the book will be an interesting one, and will prove more profitable to the author than the business of forgery has so far proved.

The de Rougemont discussion still goes on in the columns of The Daily Chronicle, but it is safe to say that the man, whether justly or not, is now utterly discredited. His last exploit was to describe his success in obtaining wombat skins. It seems that in the neighborhood of his camp dense clouds of flying wombats darkened the air. The wombat happens to be a quadruped, and this is the first time on record that a wombat was ever known to fly. Possibly de Rougemont has been reading the ballad of the Walrus and the Carpenter, in which the walrus proposed to discuss the question "whether pigs have wings." M. de Rougemont is about to lecture in the principal towns of England, and will probably draw large audiences. The recent notoriety which the discussion as to his veracity has given him will be enough to make his lectures pecuniarily successful, but it is by no means sure that Sir George Newnes remains satisfied with his enterprise in publishing de Rougemont's story.

Two new magazines are about to appear, in addition to Pearson's new three-penny magazine. One of these is to be a quarterly entitled "The Windmill," and the names of the contributors who are to furnish the wind are not adapted to startle the British public. It is apparently the venture of a few very young men, and its life will probably be a brief and by no means a merry one. The "Yellow Book" could not make a living, although it was cleverly written, and made the successive experiments of appealing first to the public which likes indecency and afterward to the public which likes cleanly dullness. If the "Yellow Book" was a failure, there will certainly be very little chance for the success of another quarterly that will be indistinguishable in quality from the cheaper magazines.

There is also to appear almost immediately a magazine to be called "The Girl's Realm." There may be a field for a magazine appealing only to girls, but I greatly doubt it. There are quantities of successful periodicals which appeal for support exclusively to women, but their attraction consists in their articles on dress. "The Girl's Realm" is not to seek popularity by discussing clothes and inventing new designs for underwear and hats, but is to appeal to the intellect of its readers. Now, the British girl is probably the most healthy creature, physically and morally, that can be found, but as a rule she does not care a straw about her intellect. She is interested in cycling, hockey, and lawn tennis, and if she reads one book by Edna Lyall in the course of the year, it is about all the reading she cares to have. The fact that the magazine called "The Lady's Realm" has been successful does not furnish any argument for the success of "The Girl's Realm." The English woman and the English girl have little more in common than the English woman and the English boy.

Among forthcoming books is Mr. W. J. Stillman's "History of the Union of Italy." It was announced many months ago, but it has just reached the hands of the reviewers, and will probably appear early next month. I trust that Mr. Stillman will yet have time to add a few notes to the book refuting some of the monstrous libels on Italian statesmen which appear in Busch's "Bismarck." Like myself, I presume that Mr. Stillman was never an admirer, much less a follower, of La Marmora, but I am sure that he will be extremely indignant when he reads that "La Marmora was a scoundrel" and "in the pay of France."

Mr. Neil Munro's "John Splendid" has at last been published in book form. It ought never to have been published in any other way. The earlier chapters of the book fascinated me, and I hailed it with enthusiasm. Then came installments, which, taken apart from the rest of the book, lacked interest, and were unquestionably tiresome. So I was compelled to change my estimate of the book. But now that it can be read as a whole, the apparent blemishes disappear, and the real merit of the story is once more conspicuous. It has already reached a second edition, although it has been published for only a few days. The press is almost unanimous in praising it, and it will establish Mr. Munro's reputation as one of the best historical novelists of the day.

Here is a new story concerning Miss Marie Corelli. In one of her books—I think it was "The Mighty Atom"—she introduces an ancient sexton whom she had met somewhere in the country. The sexton afterward died, and the vicar of the parish wrote to Miss Corelli suggesting that she might like to contribute to a tombstone for the deceased. The fair novelist replied that she would do so on the condition that the following inscription should be placed on the stone: "Sacred to the memory of Reuben Dale, who was immortalized by Marie Corelli in her great novel 'The Mighty Atom.'" The story goes on to say that the vicar replied to Miss Corelli that, inasmuch as the parish graveyard was not designed for advertising purposes, he would be compelled to decline her contribution. Of course the story may possibly be untrue, but in that case it is clearly an example of what the Italian would call "ben trovato."

Mr. Bernard Capes has hit on a good idea in his new novel, "A Mysterious Singer." Latterly it has been the fashion at various watering places for masked men and women to sing in the street. The legend which is always industriously circulated as to these singers is that they are persons of quality, and the public is thus induced to give money to them instead of requesting them to "move on." In Mr. Capes's story a woman falls in love with a veiled singer, believing him to be a nobleman. It is a sad story, but it is told with a good deal of ability.

The other day a lady who had written a poem on the battle of Omdurman, which prejudiced editors unanimously refused to accept, printed it simultaneously in the agony columns of The Times and The Standard. It would be an excellent thing if Parliament were to pass a law requiring all the new poets to publish their first efforts in the agony column. It would be the most appropriate place in which to publish nine-tenths of the poetry which annually gets into print, and the cost of publication would probably deter thousands of ambitious but impecunious poets from offering their wares to the public. There are quite a number of minor poets who are more or less known who might also be required to use the agony columns. And possibly the suggestion that the Poet Laureate should also patronize the agony column would meet with general approval.

W. L. ALDEN.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXVIII.

John Fiske in Cambridge.

It is not likely to be disputed that the man who to-day stands pre-eminently for the best Boston traditions in moral and social life is Prof. John Fiske, essayist, philosopher, historian, and lecturer. In everything that makes for culture and the higher kinds of public activity his voice commands the greatest attention, and the cause must be poor indeed that cannot enlist him as a zealous and eloquent champion. "The Old South Church and John Fiske inside it are a combination that can make an honest patriot of any one," was the remark of a certain Boston statesman once upon a time. Those words but reflect the public estimation of this big, hearty, clear-minded teacher of the people.

It is an ever-debated question which is the greater influence—that of the environment upon the man, or that of the man upon the environment. In Prof. Fiske's case the matter may be said to be very nicely balanced. Undoubtedly the City of Cambridge, where he lives, has by the richness of its culture and the splendor of its institutions molded and stimulated him; just as undoubtedly has he made his impress upon the life of the beautiful town and far beyond its confines. So the visitor who seeks him feels a double sense of satisfaction—that of the place and that of the dweller.

If you would follow the steps of the bookish pilgrim who is now writing and find yourself one fine day in Harvard Square, where two centuries of learning and the newest thing in golf suits look out upon you from the "yard," proceed to that shaggy but still virile sentinel the Washington elm and then strike into Concord Avenue, a long-famous thoroughfare down which the British marched back to Boston after their troublous day at Lexington and beyond. After a little you will reach Cragie Street, which you may know by the loveliest archwork of elm branches to be seen in many a day. It is but a step to Berkeley Street, where stands Prof Fiske's house.

All hereabouts is fine and classic ground. In one direction, over the tops of stately trees, lies the lovely Longfellow estate, now alas! somewhat more crowded than of yore by the addition of two new houses on its grassy expanse; in another is the Worcester domain, of which Prof. Fiske's land was, in fact, once a part. The old dictionary maker was a famous possessor of acres in his day, and many are the house lots carved from his holdings. There is a considerable tract still inviolate, but its value will inevitably prove its own destruction.

No. 22 Berkeley Street is a substantial square house of the mansard roofed type, so popular twenty years ago. It is a quiet drab in color, and its chief characteristic from the street is the large covered stoop, generously disposed and at present set off with ferns, cacti, and palms. Back of the dwelling is a trim green space, whose chief glory is a great silver poplar of at least a century's growth. Baby evergreens are scattered about, as well as a number of the stiff and lean poplars of England. Here, or rather to the long piazza overlooking the place, Prof Fiske will probably first take you if the day be warm, and from a huge rocking chair will chat pleasantly about your errand or any other subject you may care to suggest.

Nothing could be simpler or more sincerely kind than this big-brained man's reception of a visitor. He tells you how he selected his ground a score of years ago; how he added to it to prevent some too-neighborly house from rising; how a family of crows has for years maintained a home in the trees yonder unterrified by the building operations that have gone on in Berkeley Place, a charming little no-thoroughfare that runs by one side of his estate; how the other birds come and go, and what vines thrive best along the piazza. Then you perhaps take a quick, mental photograph of the man. He is big and tall and burly. His head is large, and his florid face is fittingly girt with a full brown beard, slightly touched with gray, rather long and rather careless. The whole make-up suggests the Norseman. But the calm and deliberate speech betrays the philosopher, the man who will not deliver an opinion in a rush. "I hate to go off half-cocked," was the very characteristic remark in the course of some conversation on the Philippine question, and in connection with this visit it may not be amiss to say that Prof. Fiske, while not an imperialist by instinct, is somewhat of a believer in the "national destiny" idea, and is inclined to think that policies often shape themselves in spite of us. He regards the holding of Philippine territory and expansion in the East as something to which we may be compelled, and he sees no great danger therein to the morals of the Government. It is but justice to publish this fact, for it has been given out in some quarters, and quite widely believed, that he is a violent opponent of territorial enlargement.

Prof. Fiske's library and working place is just the spot where one would expect notable historical works to be born. It is a large, high and raftered room, elegantly sombre in design and finish. Its pictures and ornaments are of dignity and value. Thousands of books line its walls from end to end and from floor to ceiling. Ponderous tomes are scattered about on tables and revolving cases, and everything has the air of research. Over the ample fireplace—a practical one, where big logs glow in Winter—is this motto, which has no idle meaning here: Disce ut semper victurus; vive ut cras moriturus.

The historian's writing place is an excellent example of household evolution. It is in a large square bay window, originally thrown out from the library as a

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means of observation and rest. But finding the light in the main room not exactly satisfactory, Prof. Fiske bethought himself of the aforesaid nook and moved all his literary paraphernalia into it with most excellent results. With great windows on three sides, the light is perfect, and in Summer a fine breeze is always wafted through. Here on a plain table piled high with manuscript and reference books have been written the different volumes of the monumental "History of the United States," which is still in progress. At present Prof. Fiske is at work on a section to be called "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies," including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which will probably be published in about a year.

The making of histories is never rapid work, and Prof. Fiske is content with an average of twelve or fifteen hundred words a day. This was when he worked a great deal at night, even into the morning hours, but he says he found that such labor exacted its payment next day, and he now uses the forenoon instead. But besides the mere writing, there is involved an immense amount of reading, of research, and of journeying to and fro in the preparation of his books and what with his lecturing and the thousand and one demands upon his time as a citizen of prominence, he is a busy man indeed, so busy that he rarely takes a vacation, although he sometimes enjoys a day's outing down Boston Harbor with a jolly party of friends on a quest for fish.

Not until the story of his life shall be written—and may the fates make that day far off!—will the tireless labor and usefulness of John Fiske be fully known. But even to us who are his contemporaries there is a great and abiding appreciation of his ability and thoroughness as a scholar, his kindly courtesy as a gentleman, and his honesty as a patriot and a man.

WILDER D. QUINT.

The question was asked in these columns what were the expenses of a military campaign, or, to put it in a more general way, the cost of a war. For the October number of McClure's Magazine Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has written a paper the title of which is "The Cost of the War." Money is the sinew of war, or as more particularly stated, "without a well-supplied war chest neither armies nor navies can be made effective." We are not going to diminish the quality of the man back of the gun, but if there is no money to buy a good gun, human efficiency in action to-day goes for little. Quoting Mulhall, we are told that in the ninety years of war, up to 1880, England spent $14,778,000,000. Our civil war cost us $3,589,000,000, with bills for damages for property and the pension roll not counted in. The Franco-German war cost both nations $1,537,814,000. When our conflict with Spain began we were utterly unprepared, and so we purchased a mixed fleet and paid $17,748,385 for it. Secretary Long says: "The cost of materials for a complete supply of ammunition, to once refill all the vessels of the navy, including the five unfinished battleships, would be $6,521,985, not including them $1,836,482 less." On Dewey's ships the ammunition cost at the start a round million. To block Santiago, the gallant Hobson sunk the Merrimac, and that one scuttling cost $342,000. When a trial trip of a ship takes place under the orders of the Navy Department the bill for that performance alone foots up $25,000. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury believes that the entire outlay "will not exceed $361,000,000. Every day's expenses during the war were $860,000, but there are bills still to pay, accounts not yet settled, "which will bring the total up to approximately $1,000,000 a day." Carrying the calculations ad infinitum, it would mean that during the war we were spending somewhat over $694 a minute. Mr. Vanderlip's article is a singularly opportune one, and in all its details worthy of careful study.

The Rev. George F. Candolin in The Open Court concludes his most curious and interesting articles on "Chinese Fiction." The general conception of the European is that the majority of Chinese novels are coarse, even filthy, but the Rev. George F. Candolin says this is a mistake and that it arises from little knowledge. He lauds especially the Chinese poems, which he tells us "often contain exquisitely beautiful and gracefully simple language." Above all, the Chinese dramatic novel is lauded, and one entitled "The Guitar" he says is wonderful "for simplicity, naturalness, and pathos." Certainly the Chinese romance maker has marked advantages over the American or English or even the French ones. Look into a situation of this kind. A Chinese young lady does not want to marry a certain man, but her papa has made out the papers, and marry the man of his choice she must. She gets hold of the documents, changes them, and substitutes the name of another girl. The wedding comes off, and the man marries the wrong girl. But the bridegroom is a persistent gentleman, so he has new papers made out, and there being no law against bigamy in China, the unwilling girl becomes wife No. 2. Suffering as we all must acknowledge from restricted plots, still a Mormon story, somewhat Chinese in character, might be attempted since the latest information is that polygamy in Utah still exists. We are not then to be indebted to China for everything.

Two immense pictures, five meters long by two and a half meters high, the work of M. Alphonse Moutte, have been executed for the Exposition of 1900. The pictures represent Marseilles in 1830 and as the French port of the Mediterranean appears to-day. M. Moutte was one of Meissonier's most distinguished pupils.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

M. Fritz Thaulow, "the painter of running water," or of the snow, the night, and the stream, as he has been aptly termed by his admirers, arrived here on Sunday last, and is now in Pittsburg serving on the International Jury of Award for the prizes to be given at this year's display at the Carnegie Institute. The other members of the jury are: John Lavery, London; William M. Chase, New York; Frederick W. Freer, Chicago; Wilton Lockwood, Boston; J. H. Twachtman, Greenwich, Conn.; Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston; Frederic P. Vinton, Boston; Robert W. Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y., and J. Alden Weir, New York.

Mr. John Caldwell, Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the institute, is also ex officio a member of the jury and its presiding officer. The jury held its first session yesterday. Exhibits from England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Scotland, and Canada were viewed and judged. The number of canvases submitted in competition is larger than had been anticipated and exceeds that of last year. This is not surprising in view of the substantial prizes offered and which include a gold medal of the first class with an award of $1,500, a silver medal of the second class with an award of $1,000, and a bronze medal of the third class with an award of $500. The jury is also empowered to give honorable mentions in its discretion, while American artists whose works may be purchased for the chronological collection will be given two prizes of $1,000 and $500, respectively, together with chronological medals, by the trustees. The American art public will watch with keen interest the deliberations and the decisions of this jury.

The Committee on the Smith Memorial Monument of Gens. Meade, Hancock, Smith, Reynolds, and McClellan, which is to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has selected the sculptors for the work. These are Paul Bartlett, Daniel French, William O. Partridge, Herbert Adams, and J. Q. A. Ward.

The past Summer has not been an idle one among American artists, and the late Autumn and Winter will show some surprisingly good work from the chisels and brushes of such sculptors as St. Gaudens and Daniel French and such painters as Winslow Homer, Sargent, A. H. Thayer, J. A. Weir, William M. Chase, John La Farge, and others, if the gossip of the studios is to be believed. St. Gaudens is busily at work in Paris, but little information comes to his friends here or can be learned regarding his work. He says nothing about coming home, and it is doubtful whether New York will see him for some time to come, as it is evident that he finds the art atmosphere of Paris too congenial and stimulating to make it easy for him to leave it. Daniel French is still at Lenox, where he has built a splendid studio in which he has worked diligently throughout the Summer. He will return to town next month.

Of the painters, Winslow Homer spent the Summer on the coast of Maine, which he seems to have chosen for a permanent residence. He will doubtless give us more of his virile scenes on Maine's rock-bound coast—transcriptions of those cold gray cliffs and waters which, depicted by his forceful brush, so stir the blood and fire the imagination. William M. Chase returns this month from his cottage on the Shinnecock Hills, where he spent the Summer as usual, and where he had a larger class of students than for some years past. John La Farge has spent most of his Summer in town, with an occasional trip to Newport, where his family resides. Mr. La Farge is at work on some important commissions, among them two or three windows and one large mural decoration. His son, Bancel La Farge, whose work in water color and in stained glass has attracted deserved attention of late, was married last month to a Miss Hooper of Boston.

Little information can be had as to the proposed loan exhibition of portraits which it was announced last Spring would be held at the Academy of Design in December for the benefit of the Orthopedic Hospital. Mr. Charles T. Barney, who is one of the chief projectors of the affair, has been out of town, and it is probable that on his return work will be begun on the arrangements for the exhibition. Some disappointment has been felt and expressed that the exhibition could not have been held at the same time with the Horse Show which will open on Nov. 14, as it was two years ago. This could not be arranged, however, as the dates for the opening and closing of Autumn exhibitions of the Academy cover the period of the Horse Show.

The new Art Club claims to have already enrolled some 800 members, and a meeting of the organizing members or founders will soon be held, at which a constitution will probably be adopted and the location of the club be decided upon. The club promises to have a larger non-resident list than any of the large New York social clubs, with the possible exception of the University and Reform Clubs.

The Berlin Photographic Company shows an advance proof of a recent photogravure it has made of Rossetti's painting of "The Blessed Damozel," which was inspired by his poem of the same title. The proof is very soft, and well reproduces the rare sentiment and feeling of the painter poet's depiction of that most beautiful of all poets' fancies:

> "The Blessed Damozel leaned out
> From the gold bar of heaven;
> Her eyes were darker than the depths
> Of waters stilled at even.
> She had three lilies in her hand,
> And the stars in her hair were seven."

The same company has also on exhibition a number of photogravures, reproductions of Alma Tadema's "Fishing" and "In a Roman Bath," of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire and her youthful son, Lord Cavendish, and of Frank Millet's excellent genre, "A Love Letter," together with a large number of artistic prints and engravings.

The first of the designs in the competition for the Lafayette Monument to be erected in Paris with funds subscribed by school children in the United States has been submitted by M. Mauch, and a half-tone engraving of the model has been published. This does not seem to meet with general approval by the critics who have seen it, one of whom expresses himself about it as follows: "We estimate, from the appearance of M. Mauch's design on paper, that it would cost from $100,000 to $200,000 to build such a monument as he contemplates. The cost of the raw material in granite and bronze would in itself be a large item. There is a platform large enough for a subway station, access to which is forbidden by chains—hung so low, however, that the Parisian gamin would have no difficulty in hurdling them. At the four corners of the platform are stone pillars, bearing clusters of gas lamps, and strange birds, which look in the picture like bantam roosters preparing for combat. The main part of the composition supports a bronze statue of Lafayette, who, with one foot planted on a dismounted cannon, extends his right hand to grasp a trophy handed up to him by a seated figure of Fame, perched precariously on a molding below the hero's feet. There are bronze groups about the base which probably symbolize Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, and other fine things; but the photograph has not brought them out very clearly. Other features are American eagles, festoons of bronze flowers, steps, benches, &c. It is proposed to have the Lafayette Monument unveiled on the Fourth of July, 1900, when the eagle and the cock will scream in duet, and Paris will adorn herself in the Stars and Stripes."

Much is expected of the sixty-eighth exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which will open in Philadelphia on Jan. 16, 1899, and will close on Feb. 25. The Temple Trust fund, created by the late Joseph E. Temple, yields an annual income of $1,800 for the purchase of works of art at the discretion of the Directors of the Academy and for the issue of medals to artists. The competition is open to all American artists. Two gold medals may be awarded by the painters' jury of selection for the best two oil paintings, but the jury has power to withhold one or both medals if the pictures offered in competition are not considered of sufficient merit. The gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, founded in 1803 by John H. Converse, is at the disposal of the Academy, and is awarded at the discretion of the Board of Directors, "in recognition of high achievement in their profession, to American painters and sculptors who may be exhibitors at the Academy or represented in the permanent collection, or who for eminent services in the cause of art or to the Academy have merited the distinction." The Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 will be awarded for the sixth time for the best figure painting in oil by an American citizen. The Mary Smith Prize of $100 will be awarded to the painter of the best painting in oil or water colors by a resident woman artist. The members of the jury are Thomas P. Anshutz, Chairman; Cecilia Beaux, Robert W. Vonnoh, Birge Harrison, W. E. Schofield, William M. Chase, J. Alden Weir, Elliott Daingerfield, Henry Oliver Walker, Edmund C. Tarbell, Sarah W. Whitman, Charles Hopkinson, Charles Grafly, J. Scott Hartley, and Lorado Taft. The Hanging Committee is composed of Messrs. Anshutz, Harrison, Tarbell, Vonnoh, and Daingerfield. The architectural exhibition, held in connection with the Academy exhibition, will open Jan. 16 and will close on Feb. 2. The jury is composed of Edgar V. Seeler, Chairman; Adin B. Lacey, Herbert C. Wise, Horace H. Burrell, David K. Boyd, James P. Jamieson, William L. Baily, John G. Howard, and C. Howard Walker.

What is the size of your true Bibelot? Mr. Thomas B. Mosher has set the area of it—its linear configuration, for it is six by four and a half inches, and the proportions are perfect. That much of clean, white paper permits of a clear text, printed in neat type, say three and seven-eighths inches long by two and a quarter broad, and then you have a margin of over an inch and a half, which permits the cruel knife of the bookbinder to trim the page just a trifle and not guillotine it. Mr. Mosher's last Bibelot, the No. 10, is a reprint of Sir Edward Burne-Jones's "Essay on Thackeray." Originally it appeared in The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine of 1856. The painter's name was not hyphenated some forty-odd years ago. He was simply, as Mr. Whistler called him, "One Jones." But the appreciation the artist had of Thackeray was wonderful, for he presages his greatness. He expresses his gladness that he can "speak thankfully and with deepest reverence for such great names as Tennyson and Holman Hunt, Ruskin and Carlyle and Kingsley, and many others who have led in this most godly crusade against falsehood, doubt, and wretched fashion, against hypocrisy and mammon and lack of earnestness—according to his rare and excellent gift, Thackeray, whom I shall not hesitate to call great among the greatest." If the artist were alive to-day he would take to heart the pretty Mosher Bibelot, and wonder why or how Portland, Me., could produce such little gems of printing.

To think now of the liberty Stevenson took with Dr. Samuel Johnson when in his "Ars Triplex" he wrote of the lexicographer: "Already an old man, he (Dr. Johnson) ventured on his Highland tour, and his heart, bound with triple brass, did not recoil before twenty-seven individual cups of tea"! Was there ever such palpable inaccuracy? says some one in a sober English publication. Is it not historic that Dr. Johnson "never took more than twenty-four cups of tea at one sitting"? Stevenson then was very much to blame for having added three more cups to the doctor's tea swilling, for, as the censor intimates, there may be the fear that some day a careless writer will insist that Johnson swallowed a hundred cups of Bohea.

BISMARCK.

The Bismarck "Memoirs" Again—His Autobiography.

After all, there seems to be a Bismarck autobiography, or, at least, the "official biography" of the late German statesman, drawn from material dictated and written by himself. Whether this biography contains facts that will cause a political earthquake to shake the German confederation to its foundations, or at least an intermittent shiver to creep up the spine of the young Kaiser, we are unable to say. The memoirs may be mere harmless observations of the ex-Chancellor that contain nothing more disquieting than a warning as to the spread of Socialism or a homily on family politics.

But whatever they are, everybody will know before long, for Harper & Brothers have secured the American rights to them, and they will be issued in three volumes, one or more of which will appear in early December. No part of them will be presented in Harper's Magazine, as some one has said.

The Harpers have not yet received the manuscript; but they have the "autobiography" right—that is, if a cable contract stands for anything. From personal knowledge, however, they cannot at present discourse on the features of their purchase; but they have a quiet, insinuating faith that the greatest politico-literary find of years is within their grasp. The German publishers of the autobiography are more communicative, but not less confident.

A recent number of the National Zeitung announces that within ten days the final installment to the "so-called memoirs" (the quotation marks are the Zeitung's) has been placed in the hands of the publishing house of Cotta of Munich and Stuttgart. The contents of these pages had been dictated by the late Prince, and the manuscript was corrected by his own hand. Dr. Horst Kohl has written a preface and added brief explanatory notes. "The whole," says Herr Kohl, "will be published as the Prince wrote it, subject to minor corrections of dates and names." The volumes will be called "Thoughts and Recollections."

The Hamburger Nachrichten says that Dr. Busch's haste to take the wind out of the sails of the "authentic" memoirs might now be very readily understood. It will be recalled, however, that in the third volume of Dr. Busch's "Bismarck" he is inclined to take a very pessimistic view of these "Thoughts and Recollections." According to his account, Lothar Bucher, to whom the manuscript was dictated, "feared that nothing would come of the projected autobiography. Bismarck's account is not always trustworthy, and in the most important matters he sometimes stops like a well that runs dry and does not return to the subject."

The notes are said to have a didactic aim, and at a later date Bucher is again credited with the remark expressed to Busch: "Thank your stars that you are not in my place. With these memoirs one's work is in every respect void of profit and pleasure. One exhausts himself on an utterly hopeless task which will yield nothing for history. It is not only that his [Bismarck's] memory is defective, but he begins intentionally to misrepresent even plain and well-established matters of fact and occurrences. He will not admit his own share in anything that has failed, and he will acknowledge no one to be of any consequence compared to himself, except, perhaps, the old Emperor."

And in the midst of the varied tales concerning the "official biography" that are appearing in the German press comes the rumor from London that the work is in three large volumes; the second completes the memoirs down to the death of Emperor Frederick; the third volume, which is said to contain the most interesting and important matter, is absolutely unpublishable at present; moreover, the German publishers are unable to give any guarantee that this volume will appear during the life of the present Kaiser. It is added that Bismarck, although furnishing material for the "official biography," had nothing to do with its arrangement, whereas he especially designated Dr. Busch as the author of his "personal" memoirs.

But whatever aspersions are cast, or comments made as to the relative importance of the "official biography," it will be enough that "Thoughts and Recollections" bears the hall mark of the Iron Chancellor's own individuality to give the work an eager and broad public, even if half that public be made up of repudiators, as is Busch's.

Some of the Incidents of His Career as an Editor.

In Dr. Moritz Busch's "Bismarck" the reader is led to believe that, although the Iron Chancellor fully understood the value of a "personal" press and employed it in politics, he for the most part left its direction in the hands of the doctor. An altogether different impress is given by an excellent article by Henry W. Fischer that appears in The Bookman for October; in this Prince Bismarck is shown in all the power and even grandeur of the greatest ministerial editor in the world. Here are a few extracts from Mr. Fischer's article:

"When in 1862 Bismarck assumed the Prussian Premiership the liberal press characterised him as an 'empty-headed scribbler,' 'a puffed-up braggart.' But as, at the same time, he obtained control of the Government's bribery funds, the royalist press entered upon an era of prosperity. Heretofore Bismarck had fed it with flashes of genius; now he smote its competitors by reserving the news for his papers exclusively. It was a journalistic coup d'état. Backed by newspapers that were newspapers, and which the majority of the people had to read, whether they agreed with their opinions or not, Bismarck could afford to ignore the legitimate rights of the Prince of Augustenburg after 1864, and two years later Austria, taking the sinews of war from the public treasury without the shadow of right.

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"From 1872 to 1890 Prince Bismarck was quasi-editor of the Cologne Gazette, the Berlin Post, the North German Gazette, (Allgemeine Zeitung,) the Hamburger Nachrichten, and the Berlin Political News. The Cologne Gazette reflected Bismarck's political opinion, passing it off as its own, for the sake of the exclusive news furnished to its home office and to its correspondents in all parts of the world by order of the Chancellor. If there was an epochmaking or interesting bit of information in Wilhelmstrasse, the Gazette's special wire carried it to the Rhenish cathedral city before even the heads of departments in the Chancellor's office heard of it. And wherever German Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls resided they had to think of the Cologne Gazette immediately after their chief had been informed of the political news and gossip at hand. No wonder the Cologne Gazette grew to be regarded as a second London Times. The Post received for its support news of the second class, and, besides 'patronage,' the Hamburger Nachrichten had to be content with an occasional bit of intelligence, while the Berlin Political News disseminated routine matter for the Chancellor. The North German Gazette did the illustrious statesman's dirty work.

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"In 1889, when I represented one of New York's famous newspaper in Berlin, I called upon the editor of the North German Gazette one evening about 10 o'clock, to verify, if possible, some rumors concerning the Empress. I stated the facts, as I had heard them, and the great editor listened attentively.

"'My dear Sir,' he said, after reflection, 'we are making politics in this paper! Mere news, such as you seem to have got hold of, does not concern us. If it be true, you will find it probably in our evening edition—to-morrow.'

"'As a maker of politics,' the North German Gazette published, on the evening of March 17, 1890, the news that Prince Bismarck had resigned. But while the guests in the cafés and hotels of the better class (the semi-official paper is kept on file in every well-to-do place of public resort)—while anxious burghers were fighting for the paper that alone had the news and yet refused to make capital out of this unprecedented 'beat' by issuing extras and supplying the dealers—while every wire leading out of Berlin was hot with messages, guesses, prophecies—the real editor of the Norddeutsche presided at a Ministerial council. Bismarck's letter to the Emperor, containing his offer to resign, was dated March 18—the editor had had twelve hours' start of the statesman. On March 20 the Reichsanzeiger published Bismarck's resignation. On the 21st the princely editor of the Norddeutsche called the German Emperor a liar. He declared in most emphatic language that, contrary to the official statements issued, his Majesty had made no efforts whatever to retain him in office. And he kept hammering away until March 23, inclusive. The day after, Herr Pindter, Bismarck's own creature, refused to accept 'copy' from his old master.

"The Post and Cologne Gazette had discharged their editor in chief on March 20, on the plea 'owing to unusual pressure upon our columns,' &c., that is, the very evening when the Reichsanzeiger introduced the Iron One's successor. And of all the five hundred-odd Bismarck organs throughout the fatherland, of all the papers Bismarck had patronized by news, advertisements, or money contributions, or by furnishing them talented editors free of charge—of all his journalistic pensioners, only one, the Hamburger Nachrichten, remained true to him.

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"The editorial chair of the Hamburger Nachrichten at the Friedrichsruh office was a lounge. It stood in the Prince's writing room, which is the largest of his suite of three chambers, embracing, besides a bedroom, a library—the latter, exceedingly small. The rooms are situated on the ground floor of the Manor House, and are connected with each other. To reach the first of them, the library, one has to pass through the schoolroom of Prince Bismarck's grandsons, the young Rantzaus, and a little antechamber where the Prince's outdoor garments hung on antlers serving as a clothes rack.

"Bismarck edited his paper lying on a high-backed lounge, his feet and legs up to his knees, wrapped in a red plush coverlet. At his right elbow stood a small mahogany table bearing this inscription on a little metal plate:

"'The preliminaries of the peace between Germany and France were signed on this table at Versailles, Rue de Provence, 14, Feb. 6, 1871.'

"The polite but narrow minded Chrysander was at once 'office boy' and secretary. His first duty was to open the voluminous parcels with newspaper clippings, suggestions, queries, and articles written for approval, correction, or—the waste basket, sent in by Managing Editor Hofmann from Hamburg by special messenger every morning in the year.

"Hofmann read the newspapers with a view to 'Bismarckiana.' A half dozen scissors editors worked under his direction and cut out every item, important or insignificant, relating to the Prince, or his policy, that appeared in any newspaper or magazine the world over. The printed intelligence, or absurdity, might tell of things that happened twenty or forty years ago, or it might rehearse facts applying to the present incumbent of the Chancellor's or Foreign Minister's office; if by a single iota it could be so turned as to suggest a connection with Bismarck's personality or his public life the editor in chief must see it, and woe to the man overlooking or undervaluing what might seem to him only a bit of idle gossip.

"Dr. Chrysander read aloud the German and French clippings and the translations of items that appeared in Spanish and Italian newspapers. The cuttings from the English and Russian press the Prince read himself. He understood Russian quite well, and I can appreciate his refusal to let Chrysander massacre the Queen's English, for, while I do not underrate Carl Schurz's eminence as an English scholar, I must say I never heard a German speak such beautiful English as Bismarck.

"Pipe in mouth, and a pencil half a yard long in his fingers, the Prince listened attentively. If an item warranted the trouble, he held out his hand when Chrysander had finished and studied the clipping word for word, afterward delivering his critique in some such phrase as 'good,' 'sane,' 'ought to be encouraged,' or 'rotten,' 'a confounded lie,' or simply 'ox,' 'ass,' &c. If an article enraged him, or if he was especially interested in the writer or newspaper, he was liable personally to mark the clipping with his approval or disapproval. Then his long, soft pencil descended upon the margin vigorously to inscribe with short, powerful strokes an epigram, such as he delighted in coining all though his public life. If for the instruction of the managing editor ampler directions were needed, or if the Prince had but some coarse, contemptuous criticism to offer, the marking of the paragraph was left to Chrysander.

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"Bismarck 'made' Blowitz by granting him an important interview long before the clever German had achieved international reputation; but when the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the republic turned Blowitz into a rabid Frenchman, the Chancellor had no more use for him. He ordered his numerous papers to attack and ridicule The Times correspondent, and Blowitz became the type of the 'yellow journalist'—in the eyes of Continental readers at least—long before that term was thought of in America.

"'He lies as he goes along, or telegraphs,' is a 'winged word' credited to the Chancellor. It was born in the days when he needed the whole 'reptile' press to save Germany from going to war with France a second time. 'I do not remember ever having said: "Decent people do not write for me."' If I did use the phrase, the words were probably wrested from their context.' Editor Bismarck wrote the above to another editor, shortly after his dismissal."

How Bismarck "made" Blowitz, or rather "how Blowitz kept the peace of Europe," is well described in an article entitled "Some Ambassadors of the People—M. de Blowitz," by W. T. Stead, which appeared in The Review of Reviews for May, 1896. Mr. Stead wrote:

"There are limits even to omnipotence. But sometimes M. de Blowitz knows he has been able to prevent wide-wasting war. Had he not been on the alert, prompt, vigilant, fearless, and prescient, the general war would have broken out in 1875. Twelve years ago the German military party took the bit between its teeth and decided on von Moltke's phrase that 'from every point of view, military, political, philosophical, and even Christian, an immediate war with France was a necessity.' The republic was becoming too strong. Therefore, there must be a new invasion; Paris was to be reoccupied, for twenty years Germany was to be paid a tribute of $100,000,000 per annum, the security for which was to be taken in the permanent occupation of French cities by German garrisons, and the compulsory limitation of the French Army. Prince Bismarck, who had himself opposed the scheme, but opposed it in vain, suddenly remembered that in M. de Blowitz there was a deus ex machina whose puissant help he could evoke in the interests of the general peace. The way he went about it was artful and characteristic. M. de Radowitz, on the authorization of Bismarck, revealed secretly to M. de Gontaut Biron the plan of the military party in all its details. M. de Gontaut Biron sent it at once in cipher to the Duc Decazes, and the Duc of course sent for M. de Blowitz. Unless they could get him, in vulgar parlance, to 'blow the gaff,' all their information was of no use. But they could count upon M. de Blowitz. He at once undertook to deliver France by publishing the whole infernal plot in The Times. For a brief season the powers of darkness enthroned in Printing House Square refused to believe the story told by their Ithuriel at Paris. But Ithuriel was not to be baffled by a mere editor. Faced with proofs of the correctness of his information, the opposition of Printing House Square collapsed, the fateful news was published, and poor miserable von Moltke and all his men of war saw their portentous scheme collapse like a pricked windbag. 'And it was I,' said the sparrow, 'with my bow and arrow' who did it all. For when M. de Blowitz told the story, the Russian Czar put his heavy foot down upon the design, and peace has reigned in Europe ever since."

Some Sharp Sayings of Bismarck.

From "Bismarck's Table Talk," by C. Lowe.

Bismarck had the frankness to say that he looked upon the comedies of Dumas the younger, and indeed on most French plays of the lighter sort, as grossly corrupting to the public morals. "Panem et circenses," smiled de Morny. "Panem et saturnalia," muttered Bismarck."

"Prince Bismarck is respectfully requested (wrote the American) to cable a few words in reference to the following question. What benefit will be derived in your Grace's opinion from international expositions?"

On the margin of this the Prince simply wrote in pencil, "None!"

Landor's Retort at School.

From "A History of Rugby School," W. H. D. Rouse.

"One day in full school, Master Landor had an apple of singular size and beauty. He had his Livy in one hand and this apple in the other, and read and read, and munched and munched, till the sound struck the doctor. He espied the delinquent and ordered him to bring that apple to him. He put it on his desk, coram populo; and then, half relenting, said: 'There, Sir. Now, if you want that again, you had better go and sit down, and make me a short line on the occasion.' 'Oh, I can do that and stand here,' says Master Landor. 'Do it, then.' The boy thought a moment, and soon obliged him with a pentameter—

"'Esuriens doctor dulcia poma rapit.'

"'Hum!' says Dr. James. 'And pray, Sir, what do you mean by E-su-riens doctor?' 'The gormandizing doctor.' 'Take it, Sir; you are too hard for me, you are too hard for me,' said the doctor, delighted with his pupil."

The Colossus of Rhodes.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler in The Century.

The Bartholdi statue of Liberty, the Bavaria at Munich, and the Germania opposite Bingen on the Rhine, are the modern echoes of the famous Colossus which Chares set by the harbor of ancient Rhodes. The Liberty exceeds it in height (150 feet) by half, but still, if the Colossus were among us to-day it would doubtless be treated in the guide books with eminent respect. Like the Liberty, it stood by the harbor of a great emporium, where the ships of all nations came and went. In the form of a patron deity, it represented the genius of a State, and in its dimensions it spoke for a national taste which, as the Laokoön group and the Farnese Bull, both Rhodian compositions, seem to betray, worshipped much at the shrine of the god of bigness.

Old Novels and New.

In all the novels of the past,
This or that classic friend,
Heroes and heroines find at last
Their Eden at the end;
Their luck may fail at first, yet no,
You never feel dejected,
But certain that the sorriest throw
By Art will be corrected.

You felt a confidence assured,
Despite her mild alarms,
That Orville soon would be allured
By Evelina's charms;
You knew Miss Austen's fertile brain
A method would discover,
By which Anne Elliot might regain
Her banished sailor lover.

But now, egad! the hero wins
The heroine half way through,
And on the following page begins
His triumph to undo;
By quick degrees their fortunes fall
To some malign conclusion,
And so eventuate after all
In positive confusion.

For either Angelina, tired
Of Edwin's faithful heart,
And by some newer passion fired,
Upsets the apple-cart;
Or Edwin, who had seemed a saint,
To swell the general sadness
Develops an ancestral taint
Of drunkenness or madness.

Or worse, in this outspoken age
My modern novel comes,
Exhaling from each gruesome page
The savor of the slums;
Where Bills and 'Arriets nag and shout,
Or deal in matters fistic,
And furious oaths are strewn about
To make it realistic.

Then, since I know that life itself
Has grimness and to spare,
I take Pendennis from the shelf
And find my solace there;
Or in the lists with Ivanhoe
I feel my blood a-tingle,
Or else from stage to stage I go
With Pickwick and with Jingle.

Oh, ye-who sell such dismal wares,
Let be, good Sirs, let be,
Are there not sunlit sweet parterres
Whereof you hold the key,
Where one may for a space perchance
Forget this world's disorder,
And pluck bright blossoms of romance
From each enchanted border?

—In The Spectator.

Grandparents of the Marguerittes.

A recent number of Le Petit Marseillais publishes a letter from MM. Paul and Victor Marguerite, the authors of "The Disaster," (Désastre,) the English translation of which was brought out in America by D. Appleton & Co. The letter reads as follows: "Monsieur le Directeur.—An article has appeared in Le Petit Marseillais under the title 'A la Force du Poignet,' which contains the following: 'Gen. Marguerite, father of the two authors, Paul and Victor Marguerite, was the son of a gendarme and a vivandière. It is assuredly not to atavism that one can attribute their literary success.' While we would not blush to be the grandson of a vivandière, we would, for a simple desire for the truth, recall that the father of Gen. Marguerite was only a non-commissioned officer of the gendarmerie, and married the daughter of an artillery Captain, Marie Anne Valet, who had never been a vivandière in her life. Your correspondent adds that it is not to atavism that one can attribute our literary success, ignoring the fact that the hero of Sedan was one of the most distinguished writers and that under the title 'Les Chasses de l'Algérie' this soldier, who had never been to school and who owed his education entirely to himself, published a charming book full of finesse and humor."

1898

POOR RICHARD.*

Words of Wisdom from His Almanac Which Was Franklin's.

In the school books of those who are thought to be no longer young wise saws from Poor Richard were familiar. But in later years these sayings have been less often heard. It was a happy thought to prepare a volume in the Thumb Nail Series laden with this ancient wealth. The following specimens of its contents will, we are sure, interest our readers—those who once knew their Franklin well—and the others likewise.

Visits should be short, like a Winter's day.
Lest you're too troublesome hasten away.
He's a fool that makes his doctor his heir.
Beware of the young doctor and the old barber.
The poor have little, beggars none, the rich too much, enough not one.
After three days men grow weary of a wench, a guest, and weather rainy.
To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals.
The proof of gold is fire, the proof of woman, gold; the proof of man, a woman.
Take counsel in wine, but resolve afterward in water.
Men and melons are hard to know.
The heart of the fool is in his mouth, but the mouth of the wise man is in his heart.
He's the best physician that knows the worthlessness of the most medicines.
Beware of meat twice-boil'd, and an old foe reconcil'd.
A fine gentus in his own country is like gold in the mine.
Would you live with ease, do what you ought, and not what you please.
Blame-all and praise-all are two blockheads.
Take this remark from Richard, poor and lame,
Whate'er's begun in anger ends in shame.
No man e'er was glorious who was not laborious.
All things are easy to industry, all things difficult to sloth.
Where there's marriage without love, there will be love without marriage.
All things are cheap to the saving, dear to the wasteful.
Do good to thy friend to keep him, to thy enemy to gain him.
A good man is seldom uneasie, an ill one never easie.
He that cannot obey, cannot command.
He that is rich need not live sparingly, and he that can live sparingly need not be rich.
If you would be reveng'd of your enemy, govern yourself.
He does not possess wealth, it possesses him.
Marry your son when you will, but your daughter when you can.
Avarice and happiness never saw each other; how then should they become acquainted?
Approve not of him who commends all you say.
By diligence and patience, the mouse bit in two the cable.
Full of courtesie, full of craft.
The poor man must walk to get meat for his stomach, the rich man to get a stomach to his meat.
He that goes far to marry will either deceive or be deceived.
The family of fools is ancient.
Necessity never made a good bargain.
There's many witty men whose brains can't fill their bellies.
Be slow in chusing a friend, slower in changing.
Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.
Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead.
A man is never so ridiculous by those qualities that are his own, as by those that he affects to have.
It is better to take many injuries than to give one.
To be humble to superiors is duty, to equals courtesy, to inferiors nobleness.
He is no clown that drives the plow, but he that doth clownish things.
If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's-stone.
He that can have patience, can have what he will.
God helps them that help themselves.
None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.
God heals, and the doctor takes the fees.
He that can take rest is greater than he that can take cities.
He that can compose himself is wiser than he that composes books.
I never saw an oft-transplanted tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be.
The noblest question in the world is, What good may I do in it?
There are three faithful friends, an old wife, an old dog, and ready money.
Read much, but not many books.
He that would have a short Lent, let him borrow money to be repaid at Easter.
Buy what thou hast no need of, and e'er long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.
If you wou'd not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading, or do things worth the writing.
Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterward.
Never intreat a servant to dwell with thee.
Grace thou thy house, and let not that grace thee.
He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.
No longer virtuous, no longer free, is a maxim as true with regard to a private person as a commonwealth.
Proclaim not all thou knowest, all thou owest, all thou hast, nor all thou canst.
Great beauty, great strength, and great riches, are really and truly of no great use; a right heart exceeds all.
When you speak to a man, look on his eyes; when he speaks to thee, look on his mouth.
Marry above thy match, and thou 'lt get a master.
At twenty years of age the will reigns; at thirty the wit; at forty the judgment.
Visit your aunt, but not every day, and call at your brother's, but not every night.
If you'd lose a troublesome visitor, lend him money.
Epitaph on a scolding wife by her husband. Here my poor Bridget's corps doth lie, she is at rest—and so am I.
A man without ceremony has need of great merit in its place.
'Tis a strange forest that has no rotten wood in't.
And a strange kindred that all are good in't.
The wise man draws more advantage from his enemies than the fool from his friends.
If it were not for the belly, the back might wear gold.
'Tis a shame that your family is an honor to you! You ought to be an honor to your family.
Glass, china, and reputation are easily crack'd, and never well mended.
Great merit is coy, as well as great pride.
Old boys have their playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.
If man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.
Success has ruin'd many a man.
Many have quarrel'd about religion, that never practis'd it.
Love your neighbor; yet don't pull down your hedge.
Buy age and want save while you may;
No morning sun lasts a whole day.
Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content. Who is that? Nobody.
Be civil to all; serviceable to many; familiar with few; friend to one; enemy to none.
Samson, with his strong body, had a weak head, or he would not have laid it in a harlot's lap.
An honest man will receive neither money nor praise that is not his due.
Many a man's own tongue gives evidence against his understanding.
Act uprightly, and despise calumny; dirt may stick to a mud wall, but not to polish'd marble.
To serve the publick faithfully, and at the same time please it entirely, is impracticable.

*POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK. By Benjamin Franklin. (Richard Saunders, Philomath.) Selections from the Prefaces, Apothegms, and Rimes, with a facsimile in Reduction of the Almanack of 1733. Edited by Benjamin E. Smith. New York: The Century Company.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye."

The discussion over Burns's "Comin' Thro' the Rye" having smoldered for many a long year and been revived recently in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, it has now burst into flame again in England, the fire transmitted, as it were, by us. Some time ago we printed the ideas of an English disputant as they appeared in Notes and Queries, in which the grain-field theory was presented. Mr. Walter M. Graham Easton now favors in the same paper the river theory, and in this way:

"That Burns referred to the Rye Water, a stream in the Cunnynghame division of Ayrshire, and not, as generally supposed, to a field of rye grain, is almost certain. The question has several times been raised, and if it has only now begun to exercise the New York mind, for once our American cousins have not been up to date. This beautiful stream is just of the kind that would attract the poet's attention, especially from where at Cunnynghame-Baldland to the Ryefield Woods it runs through a deep romantic glen, the banks of which are clothed with a natural wooding of oak, hazel, ash, and thorn. In early Summer especially, when decked out with a profusion of mayflower, honeysuckle, and wild roses, the glen presents a picture difficult to beat of its kind. At Ryefield most of my youth was spent, and well do I remember the 'steppin' stanes' below the slope from there, and leading from the village of Drakemyre (half a mile from the town of Dalry) to the Ryeholme side. These stones were associated in my mind with Burns's lass as inculcated by old country folk, and many a more modern lass have I seen 'kilt her coats' well clear of her bare 'triblies' while coming through the Rye here. My impression regarding the stones and the popular song I communicated two or three years ago to the Rev. James B. Johnston, Falkirk, author of 'Place Names of Scotland,' (1892.) Whether the crossing is still there I cannot say, not having been in the neighborhood for over ten years. In that time a mill has extended about the spot, so that there may now be no such 'thoroughfare' for lassies 'comin' frae the toon.' In the same manner as people argue whether 'Bonnie Dundee' refers to the town of the name or Claverhouse's handsome features, so doubtless will they go on fighting over this point. Old ideas based on nothing, or prejudices, are not easily got rid of. But the balance of evidence, I think, is in favor of the stream, and not the grain. Why, indeed, should a girl systematically take a route through a field of wet-growing crop? 'Jenny's seldom dry.' Grain is not grown in glens, and there is direct mention of a glen in the song, by implication, in conjunction with the name of the stream, that of the Rye."

But here comes another correspondent, who writes:

"In The Century edition Mr. Henley clearly shows that Burns's song was founded on 'The Bobtailed Lass,' a song to be found in 'Ane Pleasant Garden of Sweet-scented Flowers,' published in the early part of last century. That the word does not refer to a stream, but to a field of rye, is evidenced by the following quotation:

"On Wednesday in the afternoon
I took a walk in the field:
It was to bring my courage down,
And still I was forced to yield.
For there I met with a bob-tailed lass,
As I should have passed her by:
And I kindly took her by the hands
And I led her into the rye."

Kinglake's "Eothen."

An exact reprint of the first edition of "Eothen," by Alexander William Kinglake, issued in 1844, has just come from the press of G. Bell & Sons. There is an introduction by the Rev. William Tuckwell, which comprises interesting biographical details and sympathetic criticism. The facts of Kinglake's life are thus summarized:

"He was born at Taunton, a fida nutrix for a young man of promise; its religion imbecile, its society Philistine, its politics consistently venal. But his mother was a woman of great personal charm and with no ordinary powers of mind; more than once he writes of her with devoted gratitude; it is recorded that on the day of her funeral, at a churchyard five miles away, he was missed from the family group reassembled in the mourning home; he was found to have ordered his horse, and galloped back in the darkness to his mother's grave. She belonged to an old Somersetshire family, the Woodfordes of Castle Cary; it was as his mother's son that Lady Hester Stanhope, her neighbor long before at Burton Pynsent, received him in her Lebanon stronghold. He went to Eaton and to Cambridge; debarred by shortsightedness from the military profession, which above all others he would have preferred, he was called to the bar, and gained an extensive Chancery practice. His visit to the East was in 1834—the date is given on page 190, but he afterward suppressed it—when he was only 23 years old, and lasted fifteen months. Brought out in 1844, after being rejected by several publishers, "Eothen" at once became popular, passing in the following year through three fresh editions.

In 1857 he entered Parliament for Bridgwater, broke down in his first speech, and it is said never spoke again; he enjoyed, however, his Parliamentary life, and was bitterly mortified when in 1868 he was unseated for alleged bribery on the part of his agents. He was never married; having observed, he used to say, that wives always prefer other men to their own husbands; but he was blandly alive to female charms; the pictures in "Eothen" of the romping Bethlehem girls, of the roguish Ottoman lady in Constantinople streets, of the majestic Smyrnians and bewitching Cypriots; his compassion for the ugly Bedouin women, and for the Dead Sea goatherd with his plain-faced wife are pleasantly and healthily "amorous, not villainous," as Iachimo distinguished the innocent freedom of poor Imogen; his gallant confidences, ever playful and unaggestive, bespeak not the tainted libertine, but the susceptible, soft-hearted, wholesome-minded bachelor. He used to wish that the Church had priestesses as well as priests, the former to be the Egerias of men as the latter are the shepherds of women.

In general society he was easily checked and most easily bored. I remember how once at a well-selected dinner party, where Dr. Temple and Dean Lake were present, and where he came inclined to talk his best, a second-hand criticism on his "Crimea," by a foolish parson, the official and incongruous element in the group, stiffened him into persistent silence. A lady used to say that his pulse ought to be felt always after the first course, and if it showed langnor he should be moved to the side of some other partner. Mrs. Andrew Crosse, who, if not the rose, was very near the rose, and came in contact vicariously with Kinglake among other notables, relates that during his fatal illness the Duke of Bedford regaled his dying friend by enlarging on the advantages of cremation. "The Duke offers you cremation," said he," as the Duchess would offer you a box at the opera." Cremated he was at Woking in 1891, and the Duke was there to see.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With deference to the correspondents who contributed letters on this subject, I think "W's" question has been lost sight of.

I should have been pleased to have taken the initiative, (Bellicent, I bow!) but circumstances killed the thought. "Club's" suggestion was excellent, and for weeks you have had a stamped envelope in your drawer, but, like the correspondence, the suggestion has, presumably, not been acted upon—more smoke!

Surely, Mr. Editor, in Greater New York there are small clubs where the members enjoy a periodical literary evening. I do not thing the "Diners' Club" meets "W" or myself. The recent correspondence evinces plainly that a promising circle could be formed from readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Now, if any reader acted on "Club's" idea, I am sure no one would take unfair advantage, or in any way violate that person's confidence.

The National Home Reading Union session is just commencing, and should a circle be formed and association with the union desired, I would attend to the details.

Regrettable news reached me lately. That pleasant circle of mine in England is no more, but in memory's lumber room it exists for all time. PERCIE VIAL.

New York.

"Won't Shake It."

From Labouchere's Truth.

It seems that at the unveiling of Caedmon's Statue at Whitby, the other day, the Poet Laureate finished his speech by remarking that he "stretched out his hand with fraternal sympathy and admiration to all his living compeers and brother singers." One of these brother singers, to say the least, has apparently failed to appreciate Mr. Alfred Austin's magnanimous attitude, for I have received the following verses, which, so far as I understand them at all, seem to be written in a somewhat querulous mood. Anyhow, this is the way which my correspondent addresses the Poet Laureate:

To all your brother singers, eh?
Come, is not that a largish order,
Seeing their total (vide Traill)
Upon sixscore is said to border?
To all your brother singers, eh?
Those who have risen, those still rising;
Is not your offer—pardon us!—
Perhaps a shade too patronizing?

Have you considered what it means,
This sympathy you freely offer?
Have you considered who they are
To whom a friendly hand you proffer?
No doubt you'd Swinburne in your mind,
And William Watson, too, and Bridges;
But what of those who haunt with you
The Muses' mountain's lower ridges?

Do you, as you indeed suggest,
Possess a very high opinion
Of Symons (Beardsley of the bards!)
And psychic Mr. Laurence Binyon?
Is Tabb entirely to your taste,
And "Tatcho" Sims, who roughly romps on,
And do you from your heart admire
Archaic Mr. Francis Thompson?

Does sympathy with "Ulick" Yeats
Lurk also in your cardiac quarter?
Do you—in metaphor—embrace
Le Gallienne and Mrs. Shorter?
What of Sir Lewis Morris and
The blameless twaddle he's indited?
(And that reminds us to inquire
Why you have not, like him, been knighted?)

One question more—Are you quite sure
That hand stretched out from Caedmon's Statue
Will be by brother singers seized,
All eager on your back to pat you?
To stretch it out to them, of course,
Was friendly as you well could make it.
But is it not upon the cards
That half those jealous bards won't shake it?

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COMMENT AND QUERY.

"Needs of the Negro"—A Question and a Study.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20, headed "Needs of the Negro," I noted the following sentences quoted from the sayings of Fred Douglass:

"We are led into saying that there is no difference between us and other people. We must admit that there is a difference produced by the unequal opportunities. To argue otherwise is to discredit the effects of slavery."

"If in the providence of God the negro got any good out of slavery, he got the habit of work."

Does it ever occur to these intelligent negroes or their patrons of the present day to consider what would be the status of the negro to-day if they had been left in Africa and slavery had not disciplined, trained, and cared for them? Slavery opened the door of opportunity to them. There they were brought into close daily contact with a culture and refinement the best the world has ever seen. In place of the filthy huts, caves, and dens of their native home (see Livingston's Journal) they were given clean cabins and healthy surroundings, were cared for when sick and their wants supplied. On most plantations they were taught the rudiments of education and could read the Bible and received religious instruction. I have heard my mother tell of their condition on her grandmother's plantation, where she spent most of her early days. She said her grandmother was a widow when she first recollected her, living on her own plantation with her children and owning some hundred or more slaves. Her factotum was a negro—tall, gray-haired, respectful—who came every morning after breakfast leading his mistress's palfrey, with side saddle on, which she would mount, and, with his attendance, ride over her place, view the work being done, and give her instructions. If there were any sick she visited them, saw that a nurse was in attendance, and herself superintended the preparation of nourishment to be sent to them. She had a house of worship on her place and a minister to conduct the services, both on Sunday and during several evenings of the week. They raised flax and spun and wove their own garments, which, in the case of the house servants, were in Summer of white linen.

Adjoining this plantation was that of a man who feared neither God nor man, who drove his slaves, and on one occasion came to her grandmother's with his horsewhip to drive home some of his slaves who, he declared, were attending the services on her place. He told Mrs. —— that she was ruining the slaves with her privileges, but she told him she was mistress there, and would always treat her slaves as human beings; that she was responsible to God and not to him, and would never refuse his negroes attendance on God worship on her place. There are men to-day, as there have been in all ages, who tyrannize over their own children and families, and of that type were the men who abused their power in the days of slavery. As early as Colonial times, in what is now the State of North Carolina, there were laws for the protection of the slaves, and also for their education, which I have read in the statute books, and these were added to and continued during the term of slavery. It was not to the interest of the master to abuse his slaves, as they represented money.

The negroes lived in Africa for thousands of years, neighbors, nearly, to the Egyptians, the most advanced of all the nations of the earth in civilization. We are told that the portraits of these negroes are painted or carved on the walls of those wonderful chambers of the pyramids of Egypt as captives of war, and also that the negroes of to-day bear the same physiognomy as those portrayed in Egypt some 3,000 or more years ago. The facts of history seem to show that the negro race has had the same opportunities in their own country to better their condition and become civilized as have other nations, unless we except the Israelites, God's chosen people. As they failed to take advantage of these opportunities, might it not be that God allowed them to be deported to the South and put under discipline and so prepared for the state to which they have attained? I am a lover of truth and justice, and beg that we may be heard in our own defense on this question of slavery and its effects. As the era of passion has passed I feel that the hearts of my brothers and sisters of the Anglo-Saxon race will respond to this appeal, and in time those also of Africa's sons and daughters will acknowledge the debt they owe, under God, to hundreds of noble men and women of the South who felt their responsibility in regard to the race committed to their care, and feeling, dared maintain. Slavery passed with the dawning of my day, and I, with all of the South, thank God that the burden has been taken from us.

I have in my possession a copy of the will of a South Carolina gentleman who, having been a faithful master to his slaves, left in this will $15,000 to defray the expenses of a church which he had erected on his plantation for their use and to pay the salary of its minister. E. H. M.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 7, 1898.

Estimates of James Monroe

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your intelligent critic, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, in reviewing "Monroe's Writings," passes judgment on Monroe as "a man of the most mediocre kind," and rarely speaks of the people having learned the lesson from his two terms that "the functions of the President could be successfully performed by men of second-rate ability," and questions, further, his fidelity to his friends. Mr. Ford finds it easy to see weaknesses in great men, and we have been exceedingly sorry that he should give us his "True George Washington," showing that the Father of His Country was not free from frailties common to men.

Is it not Cicero who says, laudari a viro laudato? If the Roman orator is right in thinking it is much to be praised by a man who is himself praised, then let us glance a little at Monroe as he was seen by his illustrious contemporaries, to whom Mr. Ford attributes genius, and are they not the best judges of his character? Washington says in one of his letters: "The zeal he discovered by entering the service at an early period, the character he supported in his regiment, and the manner in which he received a wound, induced me to appoint him to a Captaincy in one of the additional regiments. * * * He has in every instance maintained the reputation of a brave, active, and sensible officer." We know he left his college to join the army. So much in praise of him as a military man, and Washington, who knew him personally so well as a Virginian, showed his respect for his ability to act in high civil position when he appointed him an envoy to France. That he recalled him afterward was not to Monroe's discredit, as it only was proof that party spirit was running high, and that in their political views the people were dividing on questions of public policy.

Webster praised his Administration, saying of him as President, "the Administration now closed had been in general highly satisfactory to the country." Clay supported him for President, and John Quincy Adams was his Secretary of State, and speaks of him in his eulogy as being "of a mind anxious and unwearied in the pursuit of truth and right, patient of inquiry, patient of contradiction, courteous even to the collision of sentiment, sound in its ultimate judgments, and firm in its final conclusions." Jefferson could say of him: "He is a man whose soul might be turned wrong side outward without discovering a blemish to the world," and Madison bore this testimony: "His understanding was very much underrated; his judgment was particularly good; few men have made more of what may be called sacrifices in the service of the public." His own confidence is seen in him in his appointing him to the double position of Secretary of State and Secretary of War in a critical period, and it has been asserted that it was Monroe's firmness that made Madison successful then. Whether he was the sole author of the Monroe doctrine or not, which was put forth in his message to be his by adoption, we may not know, which has been attributed to John Quincy Adams and Canning, does not matter much, as it is evident that it was one of those questions like that as to what should be our foreign policy to-day, discussed on all sides by the people, and may be said to have originated in the public mind. That Monroe should have been intimate with Washington, Marshall, Henry, Jefferson, and Madison; that he was twice elected Governor of Virginia; that Jefferson should have sent him to be a second time the envoy to France; that he should be elected a second time President, and lacking only one vote of being unanimous in the Electoral College, and that Jefferson should be anxious that he should remain in the College Board of the University of Virginia, would show that there was great fault in the general judgment if he was only "a man of the most mediocre kind."

We ought not to question Judge Story's estimate. In one of his letters he writes: "The old notions of republican simplicity are fast wearing away, and the public taste becomes more and more gratified with public amusements and parade. Mr. Monroe, however, still retains his plain and gentlemanly manners, and is in every respect a very estimable man." Marshall, than whom there was not a stronger logician, knew him from the time they were schoolboys together, and he thought well enough of the speech he made in the Virginia Constitutional Convention in considering the adoption of the Federal Constitution to reply to it in his own masterly argument. Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," gives him favorable notice, but one of the most beautiful tributes is from the pen of that brilliant lawyer, William Wirt, in his "British Spy," wherein he delineates his character with so much faithfulness and grace, crediting him with being of "solid judgment," of "unwearied industry," and "an able counsellor." That was before he became President, while he was Governor of Virginia. His domestic life is said to have been very happy. His wife, Miss Kortright, was a niece of Gen. Knox, with lovely accomplishments, and one of his daughters was an intimate friend of Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine, during their residence in France.

It has become fashionable of late to relate the small weaknesses, and, in some instances, the large, as seen in conspicuous characters. Parton has given us the unfavorable side of Hamilton; Burr has been a particular mark to aim at; Washington has not escaped, and we are now to have such a portraiture of Franklin. Many, like MacMaster, have delved around in the gossip of the times, when all kinds of criticisms were made, fair and unfair, and we are to see their true (?) lives before us. Some of us question as to this being fair biography. That is the best estimate which comes from a friend, who knows of shortcomings, but rates the character as a whole, not overlooking human frailties, while fully giving human virtues. The poet sings:

"Errors like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below."

As another poet sings of a fair maid, is a good rule to follow:

"Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind."

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 9, 1898.

"Unsatisfactory. Adverbs"—John Phoenix's Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of last week is a leader upon "Unsatisfactory Adverbs." In it is proposed a plan of incorporating into the language "a sliding per centum scale of quality," recently brought forward by a correspondent of The London Academy, "and which the ever ante-dating Chinamen had made old before an American proposed it." It may interest some of your readers to know that this method was set forth in 1855 by John Phoenix, (Capt. George H. Derby of the United States Topographical Engineers,) in a paper entitled "A New System of English Grammar," which appeared in "Phoenixiana; or, Sketches and Burlesques." Mr. Phoenix says:

"I have often thought that the adjectives of the English language were not sufficiently definite for the purposes of description. They have but three degrees of comparison—a very insufficient number, certainly, when we consider that they are applied to a thousand objects, which, though of the same general class or quality, differ from each other by a thousand different shades or degrees of the same peculiarity. * * * To a man of a mathematical turn of mind—to a student and lover of the exact sciences, these inaccuracies of expression—this inability to understand exactly how things are, must be a constant source of annoyance; and to one who, like myself, unites this turn of mind to an ardent love of truth for its own sake—the reflection that the English language does not enable us to speak the truth with exactness, is peculiarly painful. * * * Let us then represent by the number 100 the maximum, the ne plus ultra of every human quality—grace, beauty, courage, strength, wisdom, learning—everything. Let perfection, I say, be represented by 100, and an absolute minimum of all qualities by the number 1. * * * Let this system be adopted into our elements of grammar, our conversation, our literature, and we become at once an exact, precise, mathematical, truth-telling people. It will apply to everything but politics; there, truth being of no account, the system is useless. But in literature how admirable! Take an example:

"As a 19 young and 76 beautiful lady was 52 gayly tripping down the sidewalk of our 84 frequented street, she accidentally came in contact—100 (this shows that she came in close contact) with a 73 fat but 87 good-humored-looking gentleman, who was 93 (i. e., intently) gazing into the window of a toy shop. Gracefully 56 extricating herself, she received the excuses of the 96 embarrassed Falstaff with a 68 bland smile, and continued on her way. But hardly—had she reached the corner of the block ere she was overtaken by a 24 young man, 32 poorly dressed, but of an 80 expression of countenance; 91 hastily touching her 54 beautifully rounded arm, he said, to her 67 surprise:

"'Madam, at the window of the toy shop yonder you dropped this bracelet, which I had the 71 good fortune to observe, and now have the 94 happiness to hand to you.' (Of course, the expression '94 happiness' is merely the young man's polite hyperbole.)

"Blushing with 76 modesty, the lovely (76, as before, of course) lady took the bracelet—which was a 24 magnificent diamond clasp—(24 magnificent, playfully sarcastic; it was probably not one of Tucker's) from the young man's hand, and 94 hesitatingly drew from her beautifully embroidered reticule a 67 portemonnaie. The young man noticed the action, and 73 proudly drawing back, added:

"'Do not thank me; the pleasure of gazing for an instant at those 100 eyes (perhaps too exaggerated a compliment) has already more than compensated me for any trouble that I might have had.'

"She thanked him, however, and with a 67 deep blush and a 48 pensive air, turned from him and pursued with a 33 slow step her promenade."

On Page 40 of "Phoenixiana" the reader may find an account of the 100 happiness which resulted from the 20 pretty little story.

E. B. COOK.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 10, 1898.

Another Word About the Sonnet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is the most thoroughly literary and fascinating publication of its kind that I know of. By no means last in interest is the long discussion of the sonnet with which we have been favored lately.

No one seems to have taken the trouble to combat "the broad statement that the sonnet is not poetry at all," because it is "bound down to rigid laws." Most sonnets may fail to be poetry for the same reason that most other verse fails—lack of poetic feeling. But the poet thrilled with the mightiest emotions has always been obliged to bind himself down to the rigid laws of composition that make his conception intelligible to us. Nature is exact first and then beautiful. Wordsworth has presented that thought incomparably in the "Ode to Duty."

Flowers laugh before thee on their beds,
* * * * * * * *
And the most ancient heavens by thee are fresh and strong.

There is no art, no beauty, without form. The creator of anything worthy of the name of beauty must proceed coolly and in the clear light of what we call intellect.

The wail of an infant is a spontaneous expression of passion. The jocund song of the rustic at the plow is a sincere expression of the joy of life. But it is not therefore literature. We all feel the glamour of the "lorn Autumns and triumphant Springs" sometimes. Every man is a lover once. But not every man writes an immortal song to his love. Poetry is not necessarily a shout, or a cry, or a shriek.

We all feel, though our emotions are almost wholly inarticulate. The poet analyzes those storms of emotion, the anguish and the bliss of common life, and by painstaking application to the laws of composition, whether blank verse, ode, or sonnet, whatever form he choose, gives us a picture of the soul! And we hail him with joy and reverence and gratitude. Some say the day of the poet is almost over. We have left many noble voices and names, but not the soul of humanity in "the dark backward and abysm of time." N. G. D.

New York, Oct. 8, 1898.

The Sonnet Defined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the recently evinced interest in the sonnet in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, perhaps the following definitions may be acceptable:

A sonnet is a song with its wings clipped.—George Macdonald.

A sonnet is a Summer bower for one fair thought.—E. B. Browning.

J. M. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1898.

How Longfellow Wrote Some of His Poems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my correspondence from England a few weeks ago a paper was inclosed cut from the pages of a periodical not read on this side of the Atlantic. Therefore, it is safe to assume that the following condensation of how Longfellow wrote his best-known poems will be new to the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and will be read with interest by them. With this introduction I leave you to the care of the writer of the above-mentioned article:

"'I was shown,' he says, 'into a long, hall-like room, dimly lighted. The poet was there alone. He rose to meet me, and formed a striking and statuesque figure, with his kindly smile and his long white hair and beard.

"'And so you would like to know something about the inspiration of some of my poems?' he mused. 'Well, you are very kind.

"'I will tell you first how I came to write "The Psalm of Life." I was a young man then. It was a bright day and the trees were blooming and I felt an impulse to write out my aim and purpose in the world.

"'I wrote it for myself; I did not intend it for publication. Some months afterward I was asked for a poem by a popular magazine; I recalled my "Psalm of Life"; I copied it, sent it to the periodical; it saw the light, took wings, and flew over the world. There you may see it, written on a Japanese screen!'

"He pointed to a high, richly-ornamented screen that stood before a great fireplace. He added an anecdote that I have always regarded as a true picture of his soul.

"'When I was in England I was honored by receiving an invitation from the Queen. As I was leaving the palace yard my carriage was hindered by a crowd of vehicles. There came to the door of the coach a noble-looking English workingman.

"'"Are you Prof. Longfellow?" he said.

"'I bowed.

"'"May I ask you, Sir, if you wrote 'The Psalm of Life?'

"'"Would you be willing, Sir, to take a workingman by the hand?"

"'I extended my hand to him; he clasped it, and never in my life have I received a compliment that gave me so much satisfaction!'

"'I wrote "Excelsior" after receiving a letter from Charles Sumner, at Washington. In one of the sentences occurred the word "excelsior." The word caught my eye. I turned over the letter and wrote my poem.

"'I wrote "The Wreck of the Hesperus" because when reading an account of a disaster to the Gloucester fishing fleet I met the words "Norman's woe." The scene haunted me. I arose to write, and the poem came to me in whole stanzas.

"'The "Old Clock on the Stairs"—that clock stood in the country house of my father-in-law at Pittsfield, among the Berkshire hills.

"'My poem entitled "The Bridge" was written in sorrow. I used sometimes to go over the bridge to Boston in the evening to meet friends. The way was silent, save here and there a belated footstep. The sea rose or fell among the wooden piers, and the red light of a great furnace on the Brighton Hills was reflected by the waves. It was on such a solitary walk that the spirit of the poem came upon me.'

"The poet was twice married, and 'Hyperion' was written to win the heart of her who became his second wife.

"He told me how the 'Tales of a Wayside Inn' were written. A part of them had been published in magazines, and he desired to include them with others in a continuous narrative, and he bethought him of the old Wayside Inn in Sudbury, where his father-in-law used to give hospital dinners. He placed his story tellers there.

"There were many places described by Longfellow that he had only seen in his mind's eye; the scenes of Grand Pré and the Falls of Minnehaha. 'I never wished to see Arcadia,' (Grand Pré,) he once said after the reputation of 'Evangeline' had become established. 'I would feel that the sight would not fulfill my vision.' I think that he once or twice visited the Wayside Inn after he had made it famous by his poem.

"The Indian epic of 'Hiawatha' took the world by surprise. Its form and its matter were for a long time mysteries. How could a Cambridge literary recluse produce such an epic? Certain critics claimed that the idea, form, and magic treatment of the poem had been borrowed from a Scandinavian sage, and the implication greatly disturbed his publishers, and must have caused his sensitive spirit great pain.

"It partly eclipsed for a time the new star in the literary horizon on which all eyes were fixed. The criticism was disarmed; the wonder grew; a fixed star had appeared. But the mystery of the poem is simply solved. Longfellow desired to produce an epic that should be in sympathy with all that was most beautiful and noble in the vanishing Indian race. Abraham La Fort, an Onondaga chieftain, had furnished Schoolcraft, the historian, with much Indian lore and many mystic traditions, with certain Indian vocabularies, in which the musical and unmusical sounds of many words indicated their meaning. These traditions and vocabularies made the work of the poet easy. One only needs to read Schoolcraft, to whom the poet acknowledged his indebtedness, to see how this

monument to the Indian race, their only great literary memorial, was built."

Longfellow had a great heart; he wrote things that must appeal to us. This, then, is a little bit of the inner life of the poet, who lived his youth amid the Deering woods, the Maine hills and lakes, the toilers of the forests and on the sea.

PERCIE VIAL.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

Cleveland's Compendium and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless other readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW were as well pleased with your pleasant reference in a recent number of the leading American literary newspaper to Cleveland's "Compendium of English Literature" as the undersigned was, but no expression of such satisfaction has yet appeared in the popular "Comment and Query." Some books out of print are far better than their living successors in the same line. Of all the literary collections with which I am familiar, I recall none so good for classroom and general use as Prof. Cleveland's first volume. The second, I confess, I never owned or ever read. As he had more room for selection, that volume should have been more complete every way than its predecessor. There are few good summaries of universal history. Some of those used in the schools are poorly written, badly arranged, give prominence to the wrong things, and, besides, are inaccurate in their statements. I am not aware that there is a book in one or two volumes covering the world's progress, and brought down to our own times, or, say, to the close of the Franco-Prussian War, at all comparable in all respects with the American edition of Weber's "Outlines," forty-odd years old now.

The notable summary works of history dealing with separate nations or periods are not so rare, and some of them have been compiled by great authors. Schiller's single volume on the Thirty Years' War is still fascinating. Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" is admirable. Of course the general opinion is that John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People" is easily the best one-volume history of any modern nation.

Recurring a moment to universal history, may I ask some one if, since Mr. Prothero translated Ranke's initial volume of the "History of the World," that part dealing with the Oriental monarchies and Greece down to the opening of the struggle between Rome and Carthage, the remaining volumes of that work on which the great historian was engaged at the time of his death have ever been put into English dress? Ranke had the scholarship, the Thucydidean impartiality, the catholic breadth of view requisite as an equipment for writing history, and his conception of universal history, which seems to have been original, was so thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the times that the only wonder is that it should not have occurred to some earlier writer.

As this communication is not intended to be confined to one subject, I desire to explain that in a recent article, referring to public statues of civilians in Washington, I did not allude to the statue of Dr. Gross, both because it was privately erected, although placed on a public reservation, and for the reason that at the moment it did not occur to me to except it from mention as I did the small effigy of Franklin, which stands on Pennsylvania Avenue near the corner of D and Tenth Streets.

CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, Oct. 10, 1898.

Fifty Best American Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the various lists of best American novels, printed in your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW, with much interest. The symposium is a most interesting one, and should induce some very instructive controversy. The only criticism I have to make on it is in the number of books prescribed. The same objecture, I think, may apply to any list of numerical limit, such as "The ten greatest novels," "Twelve best short stories," "One hundred best books," &c. A safer plan, it seems, where such lists are required, would be to leave out specification of number, otherwise the compiler must feel himself cramped, and especially if he is dealing with such a list as the one in question.

The classics should be safe always—they should not be jostled by the compiler's individual selections. That of best American novels, limited to twenty-five, does not afford sufficient margin after those works which the highest critical opinion and the test of time have set down as classic have been rightly considered.

However, there is something in the American mind which cherishes numbers. We place numbers wherever we can; on our streets, houses, public conveyances, and servants. We number our wards, districts, schools, churches, banks, &c. We love statistics. Hence, in making my list, I have conformed to the general practice, and I think the round figure fifty may prove as satisfactory as that of twenty-five. I expect a number of your readers will quarrel with my selection, and I have no objection. Indeed, the trouble with these shorter lists has been that they afforded but little excuse for faultfinding. They are too perfect, by nature of their scope, since there is only room to mention the more important works. Before closing I want to thank you for your courtesy in having given space to my letter on "The One Hundred Best Books," some time back.

WALTER PULITZER.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

1. "Marjorie Daw," &c., Aldrich.
2. "Looking Backward," Bellamy.
3. "The Grandissimes," Cable.
4. "Virginia Comedians," Cooke.
5. "The Spy," Cooper.
6. "Saracinesca," Crawford.
7. "A Roman Singer," Crawford.
8. "Prue and I," Curtis.
9. "Two Years Before the Mast," Dana.
10. "Princess Aline," Davis.
11. "John Ward, Preacher," Deland.
12. "Theron Ware," Frederic.
13. "Chevalier of Pensieri Vani," Fuller.
14. "Leavenworth Case," Green.
15. "Man Without a Country," &c., Hale.
16. "Luck of Roaring Camp," &c., Harte.
17. "Marble Faun," Hawthorne.
18. "Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne.
19. "House of Seven Gables," Hawthorne.
20. "Elsie Venner," Holmes.
21. "Story of a Country Town," Howe.
22. "Rise of Silas Lapham," Howells.
23. "A Modern Instance," Howells.
24. "Portrait of a Lady," James.
25. "Tales," Poe.
26. "Col. Carter of Cartersville," F. H. Smith.
27. "Rudder Grange," Stockton.
28. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe.
29. "The Minister's Wooing," Stowe.
30. "Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain.
31. "Ben Hur," Wallace.
32. "Gates Ajar," Phelps-Ward.
33. "Pembroke," Wilkins.
34. "Cecil Dreeme," Winthrop.
35. "Anne," Woolson.
36. "Building of the City Beautiful," Miller.
37. "Little Women," Alcott.
38. "Story of a Bad Boy," Aldrich.
39. "Uncle Remus' Stories," Harris.
40. "The Open Door," Howard.
41. "The Choir Invisible," Allen.
42. "Hugh Wynne," Mitchell.
43. "The Sketch Book," Irving.
44. "Margaret," Judd.
45. "Ramona," H. H. Jackson.
46. "Hyperion," Longfellow.
47. "Typee," Melville.
48. "Red Badge of Courage," Crane.
49. "A Country Doctor," Jewett.
50. "Wide, Wide World," Wetherell.

Our Best Novels and England's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters in recent issues of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, giving lists of "the best twenty-five American novels," emphasize the poverty of American letters in this direction in a way that is scarcely agreeable to our Yankee conceit. Contrast the following twenty-five novels, written by our "kin beyond the sea" during the nineteenth century:

1. Scott—"Bride of Lammermoor."
2. Shelley—"Frankenstein."
3. Thackeray—"Henry Esmond."
4. Dickens—"Tale of Two Cities."
5. Kingsley—"Hypatia."
6. Collins—"Armadale."
7. Reade—"Cloister and the Hearth."
8. Bulwer—"Kenelm Chillingly."
9. Disraeli—"Lothair."
10. Bronte—"Jane Eyre."
11. Eliot—"Middlemarch."
12. Austen—"Emma."
13. Lever—"Charles O'Malley."
14. Blackmore—"Lorna Doone."
15. Hardy—"Far from the Madding Crowd."
16. Stevenson—"The Master of Ballantrae."
17. Mulock—"John Halifax, Gentleman."
18. Meredith—"The Egoist."
19. Macdonald—"Sir Gibbie."
20. Besant—"Armorel of Lyonesse."
21. Schreiner—"Story of an African Farm."
22. Black—"Daughter of Heth."
23. Lawrence—"Guy Livingstone."
24. Weyman—"Gentleman of France."
25. Crockett—"The Raiders."

Staunton, Va., Oct. 7, 1898. A. C. G.

Has Read Some to Poor Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reffering to the letter inthe Times after mature reflection I set down the best twenty five American novels I ever read as follows

Marble Faun by Haw-thorne
Scarlet Letter " "
House of Seven Gables " "
Theon Ware Freericks Harold
Sowers Merriman
Choir Invisible Philips
Elsie Wenner Holmes
Last of the Mohicans Cooper
Saracenesks Crawford
Rise of Silas Lapham Howells
Uncle Toms Cabin Stow
Golden House Warner
Ben Hur Wallace
Portrait of a Lady James
Hugh Wynne Mithel
Story of an Untold Love Ford
An Ambitious Woman Fawcett
Hon Petr Stirling Ford
One Summer Howard
Seats of the Mighty Parker
Moral Antipathy Holmes
Summer in Arcady Allen
John Ward Preacher Deland.

E. S.

Easton Pa October 6 1898

[The above letter is printed verbatim as received.—Ed.]

Books That Are Not Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that in the lists of twenty-five best novels recently published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW two correspondents have given place among them to George William Curtis's "Prue and I." That charming book of essays seems to me not to come under the head of novels—any more than would Elia's Essays, or Miss Mitford's "Our Village."

T. A. B.

Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1898.

Cosmati Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will find below the answers to the following questions, which were asked in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 1: "Can you or any of your readers tell me what kind of mosaic cosmati work is, and why it is so called?"

I will answer the last query first. From the end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the fourteenth there flourished in Italy a family of artist-artisans—the Cosmati, the most skillful mosaicists of their age; that is, in ornamental mosaic. The founder of the family, Laurentius, (1140-1210,) brought to great perfection and applied to architectural embellishment the old Egyptian and Roman art of mosaic inlay; he made it so much his own that it has been called ever since cosmati work. His son, Jacobus, (1165-1234,) who worked in collaboration with him, passed the art on to his son, Cosmatus, (1190-1285,) who in turn instructed his sons in the same—Luca, (1212-1240,) Jacobus, (1213-1293,) Deodatus, (1225-1294,) and Giovanni, (1231-1303.) The work of the Cosmati is to be found in many of the Italian churches, among others in the dome, in the chancel, and around the doors of St. Mary, at Civita-Castellana; in the ambo of the Ara-Coeli, at Rome; in the cloister of St. Scholastica, at Subiaco; in the Cathedral of Orvieto, and in the ciborium of St. Mary, in Cosmedin. The last work by the Cosmati that there is any record of was made by the brothers Deodatus and Giovanni, in the Church of St. Balbina, on the Aventine, in the year 1303. After that date we hear nothing more of the Cosmati. No doubt the removal of the Holy See to Avignon and the accompanying disorders materially interfered with the practice of their art.

Cosmati work is the art of inlaying marble with lines or bands of ornamental mosaic, made of tesserae, of glass or marble or colored stone or mother-of-pearl or combinations of the same. The marble is first counter-sunk, then the sinkage is filled with cement, and lastly the tesserae are laid in the cement, following a given pattern. Just as passementeries are used to enrich stuffs, so is cosmati mosaic employed to enrich marble.

Among the successful modern practitioners of the art of making and using cosmati mosaic are Mr. Louis C. Tiffany and the artists associated with him. Examples of their work are to be seen in the panels of the main stairway of the Chicago Public Library, in the altars of the chapel of the seminary at Dunwoodie, in the chancel of St. Agnes's Church, West Ninety-second Street, and in the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue, corner Forty-second Street.

CARYL COLEMAN.

Pelham Manor, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1898.

A Bow to Father Prout's Shade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure you will allow me space in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to thank Dr. John C. Du Bois and the other gentlemen for enlightening me in regard to the French translation of Charles Wolfe's poem, and at the same time presenting the learned Father Prout. An uncommon linguist he must have been and a man of infinite humor. To be a fine linguist implies a good deal more; it denotes a brain sensitive and active. Physiologically, the connection between the brain and the vocal organs is most intimate and highly reciprocal. After reading the prologue (which Dr. Du Bois kindly inserted in his letter) to the good father's translation of Wolfe's poem, it is at once evident that Father Prout is jesting. All that farcical rigmarole about Col. Beaumanoir and the Marquis Lally-Tolendal, (who was not born until 1751, and probably was never in India at all,) whom Father Prout purposely confounds with Lally, an Irishman in the French service and the true hero of Pondicherry, makes it plain that it is all meant simply for pleasantry. There is a patent incongruity in the situation, too, in some of the French lines, for instance: "Et nous ses veterans, serons loin sur les flots." There was no fleet at Pondicherry, anchored in the offing, waiting to embark the French troops and convey them away "au demain," as there was at Corunna. But I humbly confess that until I had read the prologue I was puzzled and victimized.

There is some little consolation, however, in being in good company. John R. Thompson, of whom some of the readers of this REVIEW no doubt have heard—a very scholarly gentleman, and for years editor of The Southern Literary Messenger, writing in 1856 on the subject of this French poem, says: "The evidence is vague and unsatisactory, and we are not convinced, but the French poem is surely very beautiful." Which seems to imply that his faith was a little shaken as to the originality of Wolfe's lyric. But enough. I here make my bow to the shade of the wonderful Father Prout, trusting it may be now in the Elysian Fields.

"Le laissant seul à seul avec sa renommée."

T. J. TAYLOR, M.D.

Brunswick County, Va., Oct. 10, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

"M. R. B." writes from Cranford, N. J.: "Can you tell me the date of the publication of Shakespeare's plays by Theobold? I noticed the remarks in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 1 on 'Bowdler's Shakespeare,' and wish to know if Theobold's edition was not of older date. I have always understood that was the first edition ever published." The first collected edition of Shakespearean plays was, of course, the folio of 1623, brought out after his death by Heminge and Condell, "without ambition either of self profit or fame, only to keep the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive as was our Shakespeare." Theobald's (not Theobold's) edition was published a hundred and ten years later. It is best remembered now for Theobald's association with Pope, whose chief hero in "The Dunciad" Theobald was, until Colley Cibber was made to supersede him, in that unenviable eminence.

F. J. Root writes from East Orange, N. J.: "About forty years ago a book was published with the title 'Legends of the West.' It was to be found in the Ohio School Library, and I much desire to obtain a copy. I have searched the old bookshops in New York in vain so far and wish to ask whether any of your numerous readers can help me."

"A. E. G." writes: "If possible, will you tell me in next week's issue of THE REVIEW what a copy of 'A Diary in America,' by Capt. Marryat, is worth? It was published by Carey & Hart in Philadelphia during 1839, first edition, boards, cloth back, paper label." We find no record of a sale of this book at auction during the past three years, and very much doubt if its value would exceed a dollar.

"Indagator" inquires from Boston: "Can you or any of your readers tell where copies of The Boston Gazette for May 24 and 31, 1725, are to be found?" No better places to look for it exist to our knowledge than the libraries in Boston—the Public, Harvard, and the Massachusetts Historical.

A correspondent asks for information about the author of the poem, "My Soldier Comes No More," which was published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 1—Mrs. Ellen Clementine Howarth, who used the nom de plume of "Clementine." She contributed to many journals and magazines some years ago. About the close of the civil war, a volume of her poems, called "The Wind Harp," was published by Hazard of Philadelphia. Later, a volume called "Mrs. Howarth's Poems" was published at Newark, N. J., with an introduction by Richard Watson Gilder. This volume had a considerable sale and has not yet wholly disappeared. Mrs. Howarth was the wife of a worker in a machine shop, and when an accident deprived her husband of his eyesight she maintained the family of seven persons by chair-caning. The Gilders, Julia Ward Howe, and others of fame did much to alleviate her condition. She is now past threescore and ten and is living with some of her children in Wall Street, Trenton, a few steps from the State Model School. She has written little or nothing in the last year, or two. Her poems are characterised by tenderness and grace; her life has been one of sadness and patient endurance of uncongenial environment and occupation. The attention of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW was called to the poem, "My Soldier Comes No More," by Theo. F. Wolfe, the author of "Literary Shrines" and "A Literary Pilgrimage," author also of a new volume of similar sketches, soon to be published by the Lippincotts.

Matthew Cullan writes: "Would you kindly give me the date of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW in which, within the last two or three weeks, appeared a letter or article from the pen of a Frenchman making comparisons between the French and English characteristics to the disadvantage of the former people?" Our correspondent probably refers to the review of Demolins's "Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What Is It Due?" printed in the issue of Sept. 24.

PUBLISH TO-DAY.

The Book of the Master;

Or, The Egyptian Doctrine of the Light Born of the Virgin Mother. By W. MARSHAM ADAMS, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, author of "The House of the Hidden Places: A Clue to the Creed of Early Egypt from Egyptian Sources." Illustrated, 8vo, $1.25.

This work presents a new study on the religion of ancient Egypt. In his work the author dwells much on the doctrine and function of Hathor, the Mother of the Divine Horus, and Queen of Heaven; especially in connection with her temple at Denderah. It was from that temple that the famous planisphere, now preserved in Paris, was taken; wherein the principal figure is that of the Holy Mother, enthroned with the Divine Infant in her arms.

Final Proof;

Or, The Value of Evidence. By RODRIGUES OTTOLENGUI, author of "An Artist in Crime," "The Crime of the Century," etc. No. 33 in the Hudson Library. 16mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Mexico and the United States.

A Study of Certain Questions Affecting Their Social, Political, and Commercial Relations, with a view to the promotion of these. By MATIAS ROMERO, Minister in Washington from Mexico. The work will comprise several volumes. Volume I., containing about 760 pp. with map. 8vo, $4.50.

The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance.

By CHARLES A. GARDINER, author of "The Race Problem in the United States," "National Aid to Education," etc. Questions of the Day Series, No. 92. 16mo, paper, 25c.

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AMONG BOOKMEN.

Emerson, Macaulay, Hazlitt, and Coleridge—Reading That Is Merely Tippling.

III.

"O blessed letters! that combine in one
All ages past, and make one live with all;
By you we do confer with who are gone,
And the dead-living into council call.
By you the unborn shall have communion
Of what we feel, and what doth us befall."

To the genuine bookman books are the go-betweens of himself and nature. He himself becomes the go-between of the past and future. He hands on the accumulated learning and wisdom and joys of humanity to the inconceivable learning and wisdom and joys of what is to come; which "since the beginning of the world men have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen."

We look to the bookman to foster a spirit of reverence in which we think the age is lacking. The earth has become a reading room, but if knowledge is increased ever so much, it is not an end, but a means.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell."

It is good to try to realize what one holds in his hand, in a volume containing "Hamlet" and "Lear."

The end is the integrity of the soul. What does all the reading that is done do toward this? What do the talks which the average reader holds about books indicate as to this? Are they, generally, anything more than gossip about the writer or a relation of the anecdotes of the biography, or the expression of like or dislike of the plot of the story? Or, if more than this, how much more, at best, than mere dilettanteism? How much insincerity and false pretense, too, about books and reading! It is depressing to converse with a person about books she pretends to have read, when we are suspicious almost to consciousness that she has never seen inside the boards, while she nods assent, and smiles and smiles, keeping time, as it were, to your remarks. But this is an unhappy vein; let us turn to Emerson. No unhappy thought can live in his serene company.

Emerson was virtually a man of few books, and, like Montaigne, preferred the old ones. He says: "Never read any book that is not a year old." He was very scrupulous in his choice and restrained in his tastes, and looked at and spoke of books with that seriousness and pleasantness that befit the subject. It is a pity that he and Lamb could not have met, for the conversation would have been as well worth reporting as anything Emerson encountered. Lamb blessed his stars for "a taste so catholic, so unexcluding"; Emerson could not read a dozen pages of Dickens or of "Don Quixote" without a yawn. Nothing that was really a book was too low for Lamb; Emerson thought Gibbon unclean. Lamb held some books in almost idolatrous regard. Emerson would bow down to or worship no book. The independence and integrity of the individual mind was everything to him. Of his own mind Emerson is as candid as Montaigne, and if he does not show himself so bare it is because he pays more deference to the proprieties and does not see himself so close at hand. He lived among the seers. He loved a man who loved Plato, and made much of Plutarch and the Greek mythology. He was at home with Swedenborg and Hafiz; loved Chaucer, and thought Wordsworth the greatest poet since Milton. He had the Prelude and Excursion almost by heart. Of Shakespeare he says: "A good reader can in a sort nestle into Plato's brain and think from thence, but not into Shakespeare's. We are still out of doors." And yet he marks the bounds of genius, and not Homer, or Shakespeare, or Milton, or Wordsworth, he thinks

"can put in verse,
Or to this presence could rehearse
The sights and voices ravishing
The boy knew on the hills in Spring."

He liked Prof. Wilson, not as the professor, but as Christopher North. He could not read Shelley "with comfort"; and advised the reading of Leigh Hunt as "a true and gentle friend to all men." He thought Matthew Arnold "stored with all critical faculties except humor." He had a high estimate of George Sand, and thought Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" "wonderful" and to be read by all means. He was one of the men of the century to whom we must listen, but we cannot attempt all his traits. A well-reported expression of opinions by Emerson on books and reading and writing we had from Mr. Charles J. Woodbury in Scribner's some time ago. It is remarkably good and concise, and to it we are indebted.

Macaulay was a bookman of giant stature, an omnivorous and insatiable reader, and of whom it might be said, as he says of Sir James Mackintosh, that "he had the most capacious and accurately constructed memory that any human being ever possessed." His wealth and fame and rank were as nothing to him compared with the happiness he derived from his books—not his own, but the works of others. "There was," says his biographer, "no society in London so agreeable that he would have preferred it at breakfast or at dinner to the company of Sterne or Fielding, Horace Walpole or Boswell. The love of reading, which Gibbon declared he would not exchange for all the treasures of India, was, in fact, with Macaulay "a main element of happiness in one of the happiest of lives."

These are some of the bookmen whom, when they take for a text "Among My Books," we think worth listening to.

In the book lover there are toward his books degrees of regard, and, if he considers well, some one supreme attachment. In some he loves the man and the book; some the book more than the man; in some the man for the book, and in some, when he names them, he means the book, not the man, and some stand alone with a peculiar regard. He esteems his books not as transient guests, and dislikes parting with them as with a friend. His library is not necessarily a large one. He does not buy his books by the running foot, as the Scotch ironmaster is said to have done, and who would not have them bound in russia or morocco, but "all bound in Glasgow." It does not need many volumes or much space to hold—

"The assembled souls of all that men hold wise."

We have never heard that a man's knowledge was in proportion to the number of his books. Epictetus had only a table and a chair. With no books, Hazlitt had Shakespeare by heart, a greater possession than many volumes. While a great library is a splendid possession, there is the danger of its failing to represent knowledge acquired and made one's own. We are quite sure that to many it is true, as Seneca says, that "a multitude of books distracts the mind." All men are not Macaulays. To know one good book thoroughly is not only an education in itself, and adds much to a man's mental and moral strength, but the acquisition and possession of such knowledge is one of the supreme joys of human life. When thought kindles and imagination glows in the reading of Shakespeare or Milton or Wordsworth, and we see in part with their eyes, we feel, as it were,

"A presence that disturbs us with the joy
Of elevated thoughts";

and when a man has mastered one book of marked ability and thought such a light is thereby thrown on all other books that he more readily discovers their precise qualities and distinguishes between those that are and those that are not books,

"As great a store
Have we of books as bees of herbs, or more;
And the great task to try them, know the good,
To discern weeds, and judge of wholesome food,
Is a rare and scant performance."

Much of the reading of to-day is only mental tippling, and at best such love for books as there may be is that for a mistress, not for a wife, and is unwholesome. Of such reading Coleridge says: "I will run the risk of asserting that where the reading of novels prevails as a habit it occasions in time the entire destruction of the powers of the mind."

What percentage of books that are pouring from the book mills and being consumed are worth reading a second and a third time? And yet there is no book worth reading that is not worth reading more than once. Macaulay says in his diary: "I have now read once again all Miss Austen's novels," and Sir Walter says, also in his diary: "Read again, for the third time at least, 'Pride and Prejudice.'" The reason why such books as we have referred to are not re-read is that they are not worth reading at all; the mind of the reader tells him so and shrinks from a second contact. Beautiful scenery is never so beautiful to a healthy mind as when it has become well known. How pleasant it is to find on a road we have traveled before aspects of beauty and objects of interest we had not before seen, and who has read a book that is a book without enjoying the same pleasure? Fitting to this is what a friend wrote recently: "On a road traversed a score of times, a few nights ago, when the sun had gone down and the evening star was speaking to us from the west with its pure and tender face, a sight of some trees as they stood in silent repose on a smooth lawn so entranced me that I seemed never to have seen them before. They so lifted me out of myself and so far away from my surroundings that I almost expected to see some purer and higher beings walking among them, and I have gone there nightly since when I have felt in a frame of mind fit to commune with them and learn what they have to teach me."

We have the editor of Literature saying the other day: "The great mass of the people reads the worst books, likes the most detestable pictures and the most vulgar enjoyments, and popular approval is too often the most decisive condemnation of any work of art." And if this sad statement, which is seriously made in a forceful article, be true of the masses, what then have the classes to say for themselves? Anything else than that they are "materialized and vulgarized"?

We are not, alas, always in the delectable mountains of life, and we turn often to such books as bring us there. Who can ascend into their sublime heights with Isaiah or Milton without feeling less as if made of dross and more as if breathing a rare and purifying atmosphere? Or who can rub minds with Emerson or Carlyle without each time being toned up to action pitch? Nor do these influences decrease with the frequency of their experience; on the contrary, they increase in power. By them we go "from strength to strength." The best books are never exhausted. They are like the trees in the old Hebrew poem, "planted by the rivers of water," they bring forth fruit in their season. And the man who reads them becomes like them.

A. BLACKWOOD.

Commenting on the values of pictures to-day and in the past, it is worthy of recollection that in 1741, at the Crozat sale, Count Tessin, the Swedish Ambassador at Paris, bought 100 sketches of Rembrandt's for 15 sols each. In 1883 six designs by Rembrandt brought 43,093 francs, and one of them, "View of a Town with Ramparts," 10,920 francs. Less than half a century ago you might have bought a Franz Hals for a few dollars.

HERE AND THERE.

Notwithstanding King James, shall not Admiral Dewey take snuff if he wants to? But to own a snuff-box does not always imply the habit of snuffing. There was that famous collection Lablache, the greatest of bassos, once owned, and he did not snuff. The elegant art of snuffing is lost, and the delightful way in which the prisseur dusted off the grains of Nachitoches from the frill of his shirt is a grace which has departed. As the story goes, a snuffbox fashioned out of the mulberry tree Shakespeare planted, has been purchased in England and is to be presented to Admiral Dewey. Who cut down the tree? In Stratford-on-Aven there was a clergyman, Gastrell by name, who wanted fuel in Winter, and so he laid that tree low in 1765. But there was in the town a silversmith who was apparently appalled at this act of vandalism. He bargained with Gastrell for the stump and branches, and his offer of money was accepted. Then the silversmith made snuffboxes, knicknacks, and souvenirs of this precious mulberry wood. It may be remembered how Garrick and Malone in 1742 partook of a fine entertainment under the shade of this same mulberry tree. The snuffbox could not fall into better hands.

The Doubleday & McClure Company will have ready this month a remarkable volume the title of which is "Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans," and the text will be written by that excellent authority Mr. Charles Henry Hart. To Mr. Hart is due the discovery of the existence of these extraordinay life masks. It seems as if Browere alone possessed the secret of giving a perfect fac simile of a man when he was alive; hence these casts are not death masks but life masks. Mr. Hart tells the story of Browere's works, how they were hidden and their discovery by him. In the volume there will be given careful reproductions of the life masks of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Madison, Dolly Madison, Lafayette, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams, (aged eighteen,) De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, Commodore David Porter, Edwin Forrest, (aged twenty-one,) Richard Rush, Henry Clay, and the patriot captors of André—Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart—whose authentic portraits have never before been available. The volume will be printed by De Vinne, and that alone is sufficient to insure the excellence of the typographical work. There are only 400 copies to be made. A demand for a work of such historical importance has already set in, and subscribers will be wise if they send in their applications at once.

The fullest credit for artistic excellence must be given to the "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration," to be translated "German Art and Decoration," edited by Alexander Koch and published at Darmstadt, Germany. Because we have had our little bickerings with Germany relative to pork, apples, and the Philippines, are they to prevent our free acknowledgment of what Germany has done and is still doing for art? Is there only one art Mecca in the world, and that Paris? Returning to this particular publication: The execution of it, the practical side as shown by the illustions, is better, yes, better, than anything we have yet seen. There are prints in color, in photogravure, which are amazing as to excellence. Then the Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration is lavish in its illustration. For architectural purposes, for details of ornamentation, both inside and outside, this publication will be found invaluable. The ground that it covers is of the widest, and it acts both as a guide and an incentive. In both literature and art THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will do its best to discover what is meritorious, entirely indifferent as to source or to nationality, and it wants to cite such excellence. So in its own domain we have not yet seen anything as really good as the publication under notice.

The British Museum is the possessor of 5,000 Japanese books, and these have all been recently catalogued by Prof. Douglas; this difficult work ended, it is declared to be the most exact and complete catalogue in Europe. Many of the volumes would be rarities in Japan, as they represent ancient Koran works. The collection is particularly rich in works of Japanese art, Hokussi, Morikuni, Utamaro, Keisai, Tanyu, Hiroshige, and all the other popular artists being largely represented. Translations in Japanese of European works are numerous, political economy occupying an important part. The historical and scientific richness of the collection is full, but Buddhist and Shinto literature is not so very complete. Prof. Douglas's task has been a most harassing one, particularly when the translations had to be catalogued, owing to the carelessness of the Japanese writers or the trouble they had when struggling with the European names or places.

Possibly 2,500 years from now some one will record the reading of the name of Napoleon Bonaparte, and interesting details will be given of how the discovery was made, and some one will look into books and gain spare knowledge of a former Emperor. M. Jules Oppert having worked over a cuneiform inscription of Babylonian origin finds the name of Alexander the Great. Studying the possible time when the name was incised, M. Oppert calculates that the date was Jan. 21, 323, (Julian,) or about 110 days before the death of Alexander.

OCT

STRAY TOPICS.

Saville the Trimmer.

"The Life and Letters of Sir George Saville, Baronet, First Marquis of Halifax," (Longmans,) is the title of a new book by Miss H. C. Foxcroft that is a valuable contribution to documentary history. George Saville was born in 1633, and at the age of eleven years, with his mother and her family, was confined by the Parliamentarian Army in Sheffield Castle. In 1668 Charles II. made him a Viscount and approved of his appointment to a committee of inquiry into financial scandals.

The conduct of James II. during the negotiations with the Prince of Orange in 1688-9 extinguished Saville's last ray of hope in the reigning dynasty. Without waiting for the Commissioners King James got out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning and left for Sheerness, taking with him the great seal as if credulous in its magical properties. Of the King's conduct the author says:

"This fatal course of action—which, according to the universal admission, completed the ruin of James II.—affected the Marquis of Halifax from two points of view. In the first place, James, by failing to await their return, had inflicted a deliberate insult upon the Commissioners he had employed, and had involved them as apparent accomplices in the duplicity which he had practiced upon the Prince of Orange. In the second place, he had shown an immeasurable fatuity by taking the one step which, as Lord Halifax was aware, his enemies most desired. The disbanding of the troops left the Prince complete master of the situation from a military point of view; while it is difficult to stigmatize as it deserves the unkingly malice which had abandoned the kingdom to the reign of terror which seemed inevitable. That Halifax should renounce from this moment the cause of James II. cannot appear astonishing."

In defense of Saville's abandonment of the Jacobite cause Miss Foxcroft says:

"His relations with James when Heir Presumptive had been only one degree less strained than was the case after his accession. And, third, the Marquis, though undoubtedly fond of power, had shown no desire to grasp it at the expense either of his principles or safety. The greater part of his life had been spent in opposition, and his talents and disposition rendered the rank and importance of an Opposition leader scarcely less acceptable than Ministerial pre-eminence. Nay, we find that the very moment when he most strenuously pressed the revolution settlement he expressed the gravest doubts as to its permanence, and, far from grasping at the rewards of his services, made a point of accepting as few as possible of the compromising honors within his reach. Our opinion therefore is that Halifax, in forwarding by every means in his power the elevation of William to the throne of England, was actuated by purely political motives of an immediate nature.

The uncertainty that prevailed during the revolution, in the opinion of Miss Foxcroft, exonerates Saville from the charge of treachery in afterward communicating with the exiled monarch.

The second volume of Miss Foxcroft's work contains Saville's letters and pamphlets, now first collected and revised. These works are: "The Character of a Trimmer," "A Character of King Charles II.," "A Letter to a Dissenter," "Advice to a Daughter," "The Anatomy of an Equivalent," "Maxims of State," "A Rough Draft of a New Model at Sea," "Cautions" to Parliamentary electors, "Political, Moral, and Miscellaneous Thoughts and Reflections," and "The Character of Bishop Burnet."

The Trimmer pamphlet is a plea for the reconciliation of liberty with law and justice. Saville said:

"The innocent word 'trimmer' signifieth no more than this, that if men are together in a boat, and one part of the company would weigh it down on one side, another would make it lean as much to the contrary; it happeneth there is a third opinion of those who conceive it would do as well if the boat went even, without endangering the passengers. Now it is hard to imagine by what figure in language, or by what rule in sense, this cometh to be a fault, and it is much more a wonder that it should be thought a heresy."

Macaulay says of Saville:

"The revolution, so far as it can be said to bear the character of any single mind, assuredly bears the character of the large yet cautious mind of Halifax."

Throughout his public career he endeavored to guide the nation on a mean between the two extremes of Tory privilege and revolutionary license. In his pamphlet on "The Trimmer," he says:

"Our Trimmer thinketh that a King and kingdom are to be one creature, not to be separated in their political capacity; and when either of them undertake to act apart, it is like the crawling of worms after they are cut to pieces, which cannot be a lasting motion, the whole creature not stirring at a time. The Trimmer objects to church divines who wear God Almighty's liveries as some old warders in the Tower do the King's; who do nothing that belongeth to their place but receiving the wages for it. The Trimmer also desires a mean between the sauciness of the Scotch apostles and the undecent courtship of some silken divines who, one would think, did practice to bow at the altar only to learn to make the better legs at Court."

American Bibles to be Sold.

The finest private collection in this country of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymnals printed in America will be sold at auction in Philadelphia next week, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 19. There will also be disposed of a large number of early Pennsylvania imprints, including Aitken's Bible, Saur's first, second, and third German Bible, and issues of the presses of Franklin, Bell, and Cruikshank. There are 2,113 lots in the catalogue.

No such assemblage of American Bibles has been seen in the auction room since the Brinley sale, but Brinley, most successful of collectors in his special field, could only obtain the Old Testament portion of Aitken's Bible, whereas the copy offered next week is complete. This edition of the Holy Scriptures was the first Bible printed in the United States in the English language with an American imprint. Robert Aitken, a printer and bookseller of Philadelphia, published it at his own risk in 1782, when Bibles, in consequence of the embargo laid upon American commerce during the war, were of excessive rarity. The first title page of the present copy has been repaired, and a portion of the second title cut off, but it is an excellent copy. In 1895, in Boston, a copy, lacking two leaves, sold for $300.

Rarer even than John Eliot's Indian Bible, in either edition, is Saur's German Bible of 1743, the first Bible printed in America in a European language. The copy now offered is in contemporary calf, and, though three leaves have been repaired, is in fine condition. Brinley's copy, lacking the corner of one leaf, brought $350 in 1881. The second German Bible, 1763, and the third, 1776, will be sold during the coming week. The Brinley copy of the third Bible sold for $25. Copies of Saur's German Testaments of 1761, 1763, and 1775, will also be sold, together with a possibly unique copy of "A Collection of the New Testament Commands," Boston, 1777, the "Book of Common Prayer," Philadelphia, 1786, and the Bible used in the New York Fort Chapel during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The library is announced as that of "a well-known Philadelphia collector," who does not care to make public his name, but the collection includes many of the best book-known to be in the possession of Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, who has long been a careful student of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania history, especially of early German imprints. A second portion of the library will be sold later, and the manuscripts and portraits at a still later date.

Books at Auction.

Bangs & Co. sold on Oct. 6 and 7 a number of books consigned by Bernard Quaritch. Very fair prices were realized by the more important of the finely illustrated works offered, and one cannot, therefore, agree with the contemporary who remarked that "rare and valuable books are not yet bringing anything like their real value." Books of the character sold are costly when first issued, but hardly ever at auction bring over one-half the publication price and are never rare or valuable in the true sense of the word. The highest prices follow:

"Real Museo Borbonico," Naples, 1842-57, sixteen volumes, $344.40. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Boydell's "Shakespeare," London, 1803, two volumes, $54. Bought by Mr. Gray.

Gifford's edition of Ben Jonson, London, 1875, nine volumes, George Augustus Sala's copy, $27. Bought by Mr. Deering.

North British Review, complete set from 1844 to 1871, fifty-three volumes, $45.05. Bought by Mr. Danford.

Quarterly Review, complete set from 1809 to 1888, 167 volumes, $51.10. Bought by Col. James.

Lodge's "Portraits," London, 1823-34, twelve volumes, $24. Bought by Henry Miller.

Gillray's "Caricatures," London, 1840-51, three volumes, $39. Bought by Mr. North.

Elliott's "Cats," New York, 1878-83, $22. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Elliott's "Birds of North America," New York, 1866-9, two volumes, $47. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lippmann's "Old Mosters," third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth series, $76.50. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Portfolio containing 182 plates from Zahn's "Pompeian Ornament," Berlin, 1850, $20.50. Bought by T. M. Thorpe.

The Bellini Centenary.

The centenary of Bellini will occur in 1901, and a committee has just been appointed in Cattane, Sicily, the birthplace of the composer, that shall have charge of the anticipated celebration there three years hence. Bellini studied at the Conservatory of Naples, and had pretty well mastered harmony when Lablache, who was singing in the city at that time, interested himself in the first efforts of the young composer and took him under his protection. He presented him to the Queen of Naples, who did much to facilitate the production of Bellini's early work. With the representation of the "Pirate" in Milan, Bellini's reputation began. He wrote successively "Norma," "La Somnambula," and "I Puritani." This last work Bellini inscribed at Puteaux, where he found a pleasurable retreat. Rossini had great affection for the young Sicilian, and his influence aided enormously Bellini's success in Paris until his name became as well known as that of the author of the "Barbier de Séville." Unfortunately Bellini died in the very youth of life. He passed away at Puteaux Sept. 23, 1835, in his thirty-fourth year.

The Chateau de Rambouillet.

The Château de Rambouillet, which is the favorite Summer residence of President Faure, has a history remote from the literary fad of the eighteenth century which made the word "Rambouillet" significant of an epoch of French culture. It was in this château that Francis I. breathed his last and, Charles X. was deserted in his death and the rings stolen from his stiffening fingers. It is not so generally known, however, how Louis XVI. became its proprietor. Until 1785 Rambouillet belonged to the Duc de Penthièvre, grandson of Louis XIV. and Mme. de Montespan. Louis XVI. wished very much to possess it; this desire became an unalterable passion, which was augmented by his dislike of its owner. But one day he declared, "The possession of Rambouillet would be the happiness of my life." To which the Duke graciously replied: "God forbid that I should be the cause of your Majesty's unhappiness. Sire, Rambouillet is yours on your own terms." The price was fixed at 11,000,000 francs, of which 6,000,000 were paid the next day in gold from the royal treasury.

Little, Brown & Co.

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EDWIN A. DENHAM, representing ALEX'R. DENHAM & CO., (of 27 Bloomsbury Square, LONDON,) will have on view on and after Monday, Oct. 17, a number of rare and interesting BOOKS and MSS. of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. NEW PURCHASES will be consigned from London WEEKLY during Mr. Denham's visit to New York. 137 FIFTH AVENUE, (one door above 20th Street.) First floor.

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Review of the illustrious career of Andrew D. White and his latest portrait.

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A New Pastor.
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OCT 15 1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Two important volumes in belles lettres will shortly be presented by Harper & Brothers. The work includes the letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett, illustrated with two contemporary portraits of the writers and two fac-simile letters, with a prefatory introduction by R. Barrett Browning and notes by F. G. Kenyon. This important and remarkable collection comprises every letter that passed between the two poets from their first acquaintance until their marriage, with the exception of one, which was destroyed by common consent.

Edwin W. Dayton of 650 Madison Avenue will bring out shortly a new book by Annie Nathan Meyer. It is entitled "My Park Book," and consists of stray bits of description, anecdotes of outdoor life, thoughts on nature, literature, &c., written during the course of many years' wandering about Central Park.

The advance orders for "The Californians," Gertrude Atherton's new novel, published by John Lane last week, were so large that a second edition had to be printed before they could all be filled. Mrs. Atherton evidently may now be included among the authors who can be said to have "arrived." "The Californians" is Mrs. Atherton's eighth book. Mrs. Atherton lives and works in the little country town of Bushey, in England.

A recent letter from London stated that the "book of the hour" was "The Revelation of St. Love the Divine," by Mr. F. B. Money-Coutts, published in London and here by John Lane. The book has just begun to attract attention here, and seems likely to attain a greater popularity than any other book of poems published since "Poems," by Stephen Phillips. Mr. Money-Coutts is one of the wealthiest of the well-known Money-Coutts family in England, and is a nephew of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The three prizes in The Century Magazine competition for the best story, poem, and essay, open to students who received the degree of B. A. in 1897, have been won by young women, although more men than women entered the competition. Two of the prize winners are Vassar graduates, and one is from Smith. The report of the competition will appear in the November Century, with the prize story, "A Question of Happiness," by Miss Grace M. Gallaher of Essex, Conn., who was graduated from Vassar. The Century will continue to give annually three prizes of $250 each, open to the competition of persons who have received the degree of B. A. in any college or university in the United States, the work to be done within one year of graduation.

"Her Memory," by Maarten Maartens, was published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co. Max Pemberton's "The Phantom Army" will be presented on the 21st; "The Story of the Railroad," by Cy Warman, will be published Oct. 28, as will "Cannon and Camera," being sea and land battles of the Spanish-American war in Cuba, camp life, and the return of soldiers, by J. C. Hemment, and "Latitude 19°," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. Mrs. Crowninshield is the wife of Capt. S. C. Crowninshield, United States Navy, who did such important work at Washington during the war. The Appletons report the continued success of Kipling's "Seven Seas" and Hall Caine's "Christian," and the large and immediate demand in Central New York for "David Harum."

Rear Admiral Sampson has written an introduction to the volume which the Doubleday-McClure Company has in press, "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee; from the Diary of No. 8 on the After Port Gun." Although written for young readers, it gives one a good idea of the status the Naval Militia won for itself in the late war, and presents also a striking significance to the conflicts on the sea viewed by the man behind the gun.

Prof. Munroe's brochure "Bismarck," already described in these columns, will be published next Wednesday by the Macmillan Company, as will Thomas W. Higginson's "Enchanted Islands of the Pacific," and Agnes Repplier's "Philadelphia." The same house presented last Wednesday "American Prose Selections," edited by Prof. George R. Carpenter, which is composed of selections showing the qualities of the author's style, together with critical essays by living littérateurs. Charles Eliot Norton writes of Lowell, Col. T. W. Higginson of Thoreau, Mr. W. D. Howells of Curtis, Dr. John Fiske of Parkman, Prof. Brander Matthews of Irving, Prof. H. T. Peck of Webster, Prof. L. E. Gates of Poe; other essays are by Barrett Wendell, C. F. Richardson, W. P. Trent, Monroe Smith, E. E. Hale, Jr., Norman Hapgood, Richard Burton, George Santayana, and Hamlin Garland. There were also published "Sir Edward Burne-Jones; A Record and Review," by Malcolm Bell, including half-tone reproductions of 120 drawings and paintings by the dead artist; a colored decorated edition of "Charles and Mary Lamb's Poetry for Children"; Mrs. Ella Higginson's "When the Birds Go North Again"; Prof. W. C. Lawton's "Successors to Homer," and several items of juvenile literature.

Edwin A. Denham has just returned from Europe with a number of rare, as well as interesting, books; which he will shortly exhibit at 137 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Denham is the American representative of Alexander Denham & Co., 27 Bloomsbury Square, London. Mr. Denham's collection covers many departments of litérature, but consists chiefly of first editions of the great authors of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, from Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Bacon to Tennyson, Stevenson, and Kipling.

Miss Helen Hay, daughter of Secretary of State Hay, has prepared a volume of poems which will be published this month by Herbert S. Stone & Co. The same firm has in press "A Golden Sorrow," by Maria Louise Pool. "The Jessamy Bride," by F. Frankfort Moore, when first published a year or so ago, did not attract great attention; its sales this Autumn, however, are larger than any since it was published. The plot, it may be recalled, deals with Oliver Goldsmith and his career in London.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that "The Puritans," by Arlo Bates, and "Prisoners of Hope," by Mary Johnston, have gone to their second impressions. Both volumes were published in the last half of September. This firm will bring out in the present month a new library edition of J. Fenimore Cooper's "Leather Stocking Tales," a scientific, yet popular, and illustrated monograph on "The Tides," by George Howard Darwin; "Miss Brooks," by Eliza Orne White—formerly published by Roberts Brothers—"A Corner in Spain," by Miriam Coles Harris; "The Life of Our Lord in Art," with some account of the artistic treatment of the life of St. John the Baptist, by Estelle M. Hurll, editor of Mrs. Jameson's "Sacred and Legendary Art"; "The Black Curtain," a novel, by Flora Haines Loughead, author of "The Man Who Was Guilty" and "The Abandoned Claim"; "The Story of Little Jane and Me," by M. E.; Gilbert Parker's new novel, "The Battle of the Strong"; "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," by William S. Stryker; "Corona and Coronet," by Mabel Loomis Todd, Director of the Astronomical Observatory of Amherst College, and "A World of Green Hills," by Bradford Torrey.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. have in press "The Seed of the Poppy," by Cline Holland; it is a story of literary London, which has been highly praised by Thomas Hardy, who read the book in manuscript. This firm announces that "The Paradise Coal Boat," by Cutcliffe Hyne, has gone into its second edition.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has just taken the American agency for B. Bradshaw's "Dictionary of European Bathing Places, Climatic Health Resorts, Sea Baths, and Hydropathic Establishments." These publishers will bring out this month "A Short History of the Royal Navy, from Early Times to the Present," by D. Hannay; "Christian Profiles in a Pagan Mirror," by the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., of London; "The Correspondence of Princess Elisabeth of England, Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg," with a preface by Prof. Philip C. Yorke of Oxford; the book gives a glimpse of the family life of the quiet Court circles of the period of William IV., and besides having this historical interest it is characteristic of the writer.

John Lane, at the Bodley Head, will shortly publish "Stories Told to Me," by Baron Corvo, and "The Natural History of Selborne," by Gilbert White, edited by Grant Allen. This publisher recently presented "A Celibate's Wife," by Herbert Flowerden; "Unaddressed Letters," by Sir F. A. Swettenham; "The Edge of Honesty," by Charles Gleig, and "Shadows of Life," by Mrs. Murray Hickson.

Seneca's "Medea and the Daughters of Troy," translated by Ella I. Harris, under the supervision of and with an introduction by Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale University, is announced by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. New editions of three books by Mrs. Burton Harrison, with illustrations by Frank T. Merrill and Charles Dana Gibson, are also announced; they are "A Daughter of the South," and "Other Stories," "Flower de Hundred," and "The Anglomaniacs."

Williams & Wilkins Company of Baltimore announce "Poems" by Innes Randolph. The author is a member of the historical Randolph family of South Carolina.

Some additional publications of The Christian Literature Company, purchased by Charles Scribner's Sons, are "The Lutheran Commentary" on the New Testament by scholars of the Lutheran Church, under the editorial charge of Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D., LL. D., and "Bishops of the American Church," sketches biographical and bibliographical of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A "Lutheran Cyclopedia" is announced for next Spring; the work will be edited by Prof. H. E. Jacobs, D. D., and the Rev. John A. W. Haas.

"The Spoo Fah and the Antidote" is the title of a book, including verse and novelty pictures in an entirely original style. The volume was written and illustrated by Leila Trapman, and is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. The same house will also publish Victor Hugo's "Alps and Pyrenees," a journal of his travels, now issued for the first time in America.

Two additional works have been added to the Forest and Stream Series,—"Hitting vs. Missing With a Shotgun," by S. T. Hammond, and "The Manual of the Canvas Canoe," by Commodore F. R. Webb.

With the appearance of Jerome K. Jerome's "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" presented by Dodd, Mead & Co., it is interesting to learn that his well-known "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," published by Henry Holt & Co., has just gone into its fourteenth impression. The great success of the earlier book is perhaps largely due to the author's skill in appealing to the feelings and reminiscences of the average man, who unconsciously exclaims to himself, "Why, how true that is; I've had just such an experience myself!"

Ferdinand Brunetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature," translated by Paul Derechef, and Dean Farrar's "Great Books," treating of Dante, Milton, Shakespeare, Bunyan, Imitation of Christ, will be published Oct. 17 by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

The Lathrop Publishing Company announces that Morgan Sidney's "A Little Maid of Concordtown," and Ethridge S. Brook's "True Story of Benjamin Franklin," have gone into second editions.

Simultaneously with Nisbet & Co. of London, Dana Estes & Co. of Boston have just published "John Ruskin, Social Reformer," by J. A. Hobson. This Boston house announces that "Captain January," by Laura E. Richards, sells at 15,000 a year, and has already passed the 105,000 mark; "The Valley Path," by Will Allen Dromgoole, published in April, has already passed 3,000.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have just published "The Land of the Pigmies," by Capt. Guy Burrows. The author, who is Captain Commandant in the service of the Congo Free State, spent many months in the hitherto unexplored regions now known as the district of the Upper Uelle, between the M'Booner and the Aruwimi Rivers. Henry M. Stanley has written an introduction to the book.

Maynard, Merrill & Co. announce that the War Department has ordered 100 copies of "The Army of the United States," by Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough and Major William L. Haskins, with an introduction by Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The same house announces that a fifth edition of 20,000 copies has just been printed of "The Young American," by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago University.

A tastily gotten up portfolio entitled "Our Heroes of the Spanish-American War" has just been published by the Central Bureau of Engraving. The portfolio is of dark blue bristol board, stamped with gold letters and a gold design. Within are sixteen half-tone sheets bearing portraits of naval and army officers and civilians who have been particularly prominent in the late war.

In next week's Literature, W. Roberts will contribute the article "Among My Books," and will write on the morality of book collecting. A. T. Story has contributed an article entitled "A Walk with an Immortal."

The Brothers of the Book announce a volume of verse by Claude Fayette Bragdon, entitled "The Golden Person in the Heart," being in part metrical renderings from the Upanishads and other sacred books of the East, to which are added a number of shorter poems, some of which have already been printed in the now defunct Chap-Book. The edition, which will be beautifully printed on English hand-made paper, with deckled edges, will consist of 350 numbered copies only, and will be ready before the end of the month.

"With Bought Swords; a Tale of a Spanish-American Republic," by Harry Fowler, is announced by M. F. Mansfield Company. A volume of bizarre stories is also presented by this house; it is entitled "A Sea of Love," and is by Walter Phelps Dodge, author of "A Strong Man Armed." Mr. Dodge was formerly Secretary to the American Legation at Athens, where he published "Three Greek Tales." He was also the author, it will be recalled, of "The Life of Piers Gaveston."

Miss Eleanor Talbot Kinkead, whose short stories of the South, "Young Greer of Kentucky" and "'Gainst Wind and Tide," have already given her a good position in the literary world, has just finished a tale of Lexington life, entitled "Florida Alexander," which will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. This firm will also bring out shortly a new book for boys, entitled "General Nelson's Scout"; it deals with the opening days of the rebellion in Kentucky. The author, Byron A. Dunn, was one of the patriotic Kentuckians who risked everything to save his State to the Union. There is, too, a new book by Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer of Baltimore, who wrote a series some time ago, entitled "Nineteenth Century Histories," which is called "My Scrapbook of the French Revolution"; it is filled with exciting and thrilling reminiscences of those stirring times, generally from the accounts of eye witnesses.

Under the title of "As Told by the Typewriter Girl," E. R. Herrick & Co. will present a volume by Miss Mabel Clare Ervin, which includes that lady's Sunday stories in The Chicago Chronicle. They are humorous in character and vividly describe such incidents as would naturally occur in the every-day life of a girl bachelor. This firm also announces a book by a curious title by Grace Duffy Boylan, which consists of a collection of poems, sketches, and short stories, and is called "If Tam o'Shanter'd Had a Wheel." A collection of humorous sketches by Tom Hall, entitled "The Little Lady, Some Other People, and Myself," will be published shortly by this house.

"The Unexpected Christ," a series of evangelistic sermons, by Louis Albert Banks, D. D., author of "Christ and His Friends" and "The Fisherman and His Friends," is announced by Wilbur B. Ketchen.

Freithnought, publishers, will print, about Dec. 1, a new "presentation" edition of "The Age of Reason from Its Discovery." It will have a Paine chronology and exhaustive preface, with notes on new matter and renderings of Paine, and will contain the only account written by himself of his "Arrestation" in Paris. New plates from new type, fine paper, and appropriate binding will form features of this edition.

The Macmillan Company will present Oct. 19, F. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis," which is an elaborately illustrated book of Roman civilization, and, besides being valuable as a reference book, will prove an interesting introduction to the author's Italian novels.

The Lippincotts have issued the Marie Corelli Birthday Book, in which each day of the year has its allotted space and a sentiment from Miss Corelli's well-known novels. The same publishers, inspired by the eager demand for "The True George Washington," announce "The True Benjamin Franklin," of which a large advanced edition has already been ordered. The same house announces the timely and telling volume by Merewether called "A Tour Through the Famine Districts of India," and Capt. Charles King (now General) has again taken the field of juvenile fiction, and his new story book, "From School to Battlefield," will shortly appear.

"The War Revenue Law of 1898," by John M. Gould, joint editor of "Notes on the United States Revised Statutes," and of Gould and Tucker on "The Income Tax," and Edward H. Savary of the Boston bar, has been published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. The volumes includes notes on decisions and rulings, and comparisons, with parallel sections of former revenue laws, and the decisions upon them.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. will add to their What Is Worth While Series "Don't Worry," by Theodore Seward. Out of the suggestions embodied in this little book, which was first privately printed by Mr. Seward, grew the Don't Worry movement, which is doing such a beneficent work in helping people to bear the inevitable cares of modern existence.

"Bird Gods," by Charles de Kay, already described in these columns, will be published Oct. 28 by A. S. Barnes & Co. The same house announces that "Legends of the Rhine," "Annals of Switzerland," and "An American Cruiser in the East" have gone into second editions. John D. Ford, Fleet Engineer, the author of the last-named book, is at present attached to the Baltimore at Manila. The Baltimore was ordered by the authorities at Washington to Tien-Tsin, China, to protect American interests there, but the Boston was sent in its stead. Mr. Ford has prepared for the new edition of his book an account of the battle in Manila Bay when the Spanish squadron was destroyed, and also the story of the later land battle on the shore between Cavite and Manila.

Amateur prestidigitateurs will be interested to know that Nevil Monroe Hopkins's "Twentieth Century Magic" will be published by George Routledge & Sons Oct. 20. The volume will include practical directions for installation of secret electrical wires, mechanical cords, and the magical use of chemical substances, illusions, disappearances, exchanges, &c.

"The House of the Hidden Treasure," Maxwell Gray's new novel, published by D. Appleton & Co., has gone into its second edition. The scene is laid for the most part in England, and the story opens in the sixties. In speaking of it, The London Spectator says: "'The Silence of Dean Maitland' was a very popular novel, and we cannot see why 'The House of Hidden Treasure' should not rival the success of its forerunner." Other books of this house that have recently gone into new editions are "The Terror," "Evelyn Innis," and "Kronstadt."

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce that they will publish shortly "Under the Laburnams," by Emma Marshall; "Nic Redel," by George Manville Fenn, and "Grayling Towers," by L. T. Meade, all books for children. Dorothy Quigley, the author of "Success Is for You," &c., is writing a story for children, to be published by the Duttons. "Navy Blue," a story of life at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, has gone into its third edition.

The Century Company will publish early in November a book by Robert T. Hill, which has already been announced in these columns, entitled "Cuba and Puerto Rico, with the Other Islands of the West Indies." The author is an expert of the United States Geological Survey, and he has made many trips to the West Indies in association with Prof. Alexander Agassiz. The book treats of the climatic conditions, geological structure, products of the soil, and the people. It will be a useful book, as well as an entertaining one, to those who may contemplate a journey to the late Spanish West Indies for any reason. Included in the volume of 500 pages will be 250 illustrations in half-tone from photographs and drawings.

The extraordinary popularity of Cassell's "Little Folks in England" and the growing demand for it in this country have induced the publishers to issue an American edition, the initial number of which will appear in November.

Jane Barlow will present a continuation of her "Irish Idylls," in a new volume shortly to be presented by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled "A Creel of Irish Stories." It will be recalled that Miss Barlow is also the author of "Bogland Studies," "Kerrigan's Quality," and "Strangers at Lisconnel," presented by the same house.

Harper & Brothers will publish, Oct. 18, Volume I, New Series, of Harper's Round Table, and "How to Get Strong and How to Stay So," by William Blaikie, with numerous portraits. This book was presented in a less pretentious form in 1879, and was at once recognized as an invaluable guide to vigor and sound health. Not the least interesting pictures of the new edition are two photographic portraits of a pupil, one taken in 1879 and the other after four years of systematic exercise, in 1883. On the same date will also be presented S. R. Crockett's novel, "The Red Axe," and a little later in the month "The Associate Hermits," by Frank R. Stockton, which has been running as a serial in Harper's Weekly.

"A History of the People of the Netherlands," by Petrus Johannes Blok, translated by Oscar A. Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam, will have its first part presented Oct. 20 from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. There will also be published on the same date "Saladin and the Fight for the Holy Land," by Stanley Lane-Poole, author of "The Moors in Spain"; this is in the Heroes of Nations Series, as is "Philip Melanchthon, 1497-1560, the Protestant Preceptor of Germany," by William Richard, D. D. Other books which will appear on the same date are "The Life of Henry Bradley Plant," founder and President of the Plant system of railroads and steamships, and also of the Southern Express Company, by G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D.; "Alfred Tennyson: His Home, His Friends, and His Work," by Elizabeth Luther Cary, and "Catering for Two," by Alice L. James. The Putnams publish to-day "The Book of the Master; or, The Egyptian Doctrine of the Light Born of the Virgin Mother," by W. Marshan Adams, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, author of "The House of the Hidden Places; a Clue to the Creed of Early Egypt from Egyptian Sources"; "Where Ghosts Walk," being the haunts of familiar characters in history and literature, by Marion Harland; "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen," by Elbert Hubbard.

Copeland & Day of Boston announce for early publication "By the Way," by William F. Apthorp; "Literary Lightings," by Richard Burton; "The Man Who Worked for Collister, and Other Stories," by Mary Tracy Earle; "On the Birds' Highway," by Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., and "Doomsday," by Crabtree Hemenway.

The authorized edition of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" is offered by R. H. Russell. This translation has been made under the immediate supervision of the author by his sister-in-law, Gladys Thomas, assisted by Mary F. Guillemard.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair; brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,215. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market quiet.

FOREIGN.—Military patrols were reduced in Paris yesterday and affairs were quieter. The alleged conspiracy, or attempt at a military coup d'état, was discredited by many, though the newspapers that had printed the story declared the plot could be proved. There is much discussion in Germany as to the advisability of establishing a Regency during the absence of Emperor William. The Emperor's yacht was compelled to put in at Zante yesterday while a heavy sirocco was blowing. The Fashoda incident is causing rumors of war in London. American actors in London have refused to pay the British income tax, and say they will come back to the United States rather than do so. A banquet was tendered Mr. Ferdinand Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, by the American Chamber of Commerce last evening, attended by many dignitaries.—Pages 5 and 13.

Page 1.

A reconciliation has taken place between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his father, who became estranged on account of the former's marriage.

James W. Clendenin, a millionaire coal merchant and business man of this city, was knocked down by a runaway horse on the Boulevard, near Sixtieth Street. He died in Roosevelt Hospital soon after.

Page 2.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday had removed from all its cars a campaign advertisement bearing Justice Van Wyck's picture.

The Workingmen's Political League adopted resolutions on Friday night indorsing the Democratic platform and ticket and severely criticising the Republicans and their candidate.

Page 4.

The National League baseball season ended yesterday, Boston again winning the pennant. The results of the closing games were: New York 5; Washington 4; Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 8; Boston 10, Baltimore 8; Louisville 5, Cleveland 4.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club won yesterday for the third successive year the women's golf championship of the United States. She defeated Miss Maude K. Wetmore of the Newport Golf Club by five up and three to play. A large number of spectators watched the finish of the week's tournament on the Ardsley Club links.

Page 8.

Sergt. Ledwidge of the Rough Riders talked of American victories in Cuba to the boys of the East Side House Settlement.

The annual outpouring of Autumn leaf seekers visited Central Park yesterday. The park trees are almost at their best now.

The Ohio Southern Railroad was sold at Lima, Ohio, yesterday for $2,000,000 to the representative of the First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee.

Indian Commissioner Jones hopes the hostile Pillager Indians will soon surrender, but Gen. Bacon believes force will be necessary to restore peace

Capt. Theodore Schmitt of the Fifth Battery, United States Volunteers, said yesterday that his command would not disband as has been expected, but would probably go to Cuba.

American vessels trading between this country and Puerto Rico and engaged in the coasting trade of the island were exempted from tonnage taxes by a War Department order issued yesterday.

Page 9.

The Summer cottage of Miss Clara Ogden of New Brighton, S. I., at Easthampton, L. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Republicans in Brooklyn are arranging an active campaign, and Col. Roosevelt is to speak at a series of meetings there on Wednesday.

Justice Freedman yesterday granted an order calling for Anthony L. Baum's immediate release from the Manhattan State Insane Asylum

A statue of Rufus Choate was unveiled in Boston yesterday. Joseph H. Choate delivered an oration upon the occasion of the formal presentation.

Civil Justice Jacob Neu, once a Democratic leader in Brooklyn, announced yesterday that hereafter he would vote with the Republican Party because he opposes free silver.

Many up-State Republican leaders called on Chairman Odell at State Headquarters yesterday and urged greater aggressiveness in the conduct of the canvass. Several conferences were held. Chairman Odell said that the apathy of the campaign had been the result of overconfidence.

Page 10.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Ben Eder, Charina, The Rose, Lothario, Ben Holladay, and Macy.

The eleven of the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club of Pittsburg defeated, by a score of 45 to 0, the team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday at Berkeley Oval. Many of the old-time college stars were on both teams, but superior weight and practice made it an easy contest for the visitors.

Page 11.

The annual Fall regatta of the Yale University navy was won yesterday by the freshmen crew.

Page 13.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, says that the recent speeches of President McKinley are interpreted in London to mean that the United States will in the end make generous concessions to Spain. Unhappily it is reported that this spirit is not reciprocated in Madrid. In spite of the adverse criticism that the British Navy has recently received, Mr. Frederic is informed that a struggle with France could not happen at a time that would be of greater advantage to the disparaged navy. The famous charge of the Twenty-first Lancers at Omdurman, which was severely criticised by a German military attaché, has now been explained by Col. Martin; the criticism is shown to amount to very little. The Kaiser's Eastern trip is commented on and the question whether Jerusalem will be made over to him for the time is discussed. It is shown that but for the diplomatic courage of Harrington Bey an attempt would certainly have been made to assassinate the German Emperor. Paris is said to be in a fever, which is fast approaching the stage of delirium. The idea of an army plot for a coup d'état is by no means without foundation. The peculiar position in which President Faure finds himself is touched on in the light of the revelations concerning the alleged plot. Lord Salisbury is evidently doing everything in his power to make the withdrawal of France from an impossible position in Egypt as little humiliating as possible. The falling off in British trade is discussed and causes for the present unpromising state are assigned. Mr. Zangwill's recent utterances in New York regarding the drama and its personnel are gently criticised, and golf in the light of Miss Beatrix Hoyt's recent play and divorce as viewed in Episcopal circles form closing features of the letter.

Page 16.

Window glass plants throughout the country are closed, it is said, owing to a strike of workmen.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America yesterday dedicated at Kingston, Ulster County, a tablet in memory of Gen. Clinton, the first Governor of New York.

The Court of Appeals handed down a decision disposing of the litigation brought for the purpose of overthrowing the will of Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn. The will was sustained.

Page 17.

Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell did not appear yesterday before the Special Commissioner of the Ohio Supreme Court to testify in the contempt proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. It was stated that the subpoenas issued by Justice Freedman had not been served because Mr. Flagler was not in town and Mr. Wardwell was ill. Attorneys for the Standard Oil Trust gave the plaintiff's lawyers access to such books as they desired to examine; the latter declared they were satisfied, and the hearing in this city came to an end.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 21.
Business Troubles.—Page 15.
Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 22.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 6.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 20.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—

THE WRECK OF THE MOHEGAN

Forty-five of the 147 Persons on Board Known to be Safe.

SURVIVORS PRAISE THE CREW

Say the Conduct of Officers and Men Was Heroic to the Last.

Thrilling Incidents of the Disaster and Some Narrow Escapes Recounted by Rescued and Rescuers.

FALMOUTH, England, Oct. 15.—The reports received as to the number of survivors of the Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last night in the vicinity of the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands, are contradictory, but it is known that many more lives were saved than was at first supposed. It is now said that the vessel carried in all fifty-one passengers and a crew of ninety-six officers and men. Of these, forty-five, including thirty-three members of the crew, known to be safe, and others are believed to have landed. A member of one lifeboat's crew declares that over fifty persons were saved by his boat alone, but this assertion lacks confirmation.

All the survivors are in a pitiable condition, and some of them have been badly injured by waves and rocks and are suffering from bruises and torn and fractured limbs. A few have died since being landed.

The bodies of six persons, four males and two females, have been picked up and landed here.

A dispatch from St. Keverine, a small town a little to the eastward of the Manacles, says fifteen bodies, among them those of four women and a little girl, are lying in the church there. Five bodies have also been recovered at Port Houstock, among them that of R. A. Baxter, a passenger. In all, up to a late hour to-night, about thirty bodies have been washed ashore at various points. A southerly wind is now blowing, and it is expected that more will be recovered to-morrow. An inquest will be held on Monday.

Only the smokestack and the foremast of the Mohegan can now be seen above water.

From the best evidence obtainable at St. Keverine the Mohegan, which was going at full speed, struck twice, stopped, and rapidly settled into the water. As the Captain and the executive officers of the steamer went down with her, it has been impossible thus far to ascertain how she got out of her course, as Falmouth Light and the coast were visible. The local seamen, who have been questioned on the subject, appear unable to explain how she got into such a position.

The perilous position of the ship was noticed on shore, and a warning rocket was sent up, but it was too late then to avoid the catastrophe, which occurred so suddenly that there was not sufficient time to get out all the life-saving apparatus of the ship.

The terror of the scene was indescribable—men jumped overboard in an agony of despair and the women passengers huddled together and refused to leave the deck. The officers remained on the bridge to the last, and many instances of sacrifice are recorded.

A lifeboat with a load of forty persons on its way to the shore passed many who were battling for their lives in the water whom it was impossible to save.

The villagers, headed by the vicar and coast guard, stood on the shore and cheered the boat. When the lifeboat entered the little cove, the fishermen waded into the sea to help drag the little boat up on the beach, and tenderly carried the exhausted survivors to their homes, which had been already prepared for their reception, and the vicar attended the injured.

The lifeboat was again launched and put out for the wreck, on its outward journey picking up three survivors. The trip to the wreck was fruitless, so far as taking any one from the vessel was concerned, but on its way back to the shore sixteen other survivors were taken from the water. This was just before daybreak.

ACCOUNTS BY SURVIVORS.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 15.—The survivors without exception speak in the highest terms of the devotion, heroism, and coolness displayed by the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, and declare that all were instantly at their posts when it was known that she had struck. Members of the crew stood by and watched the boats launched and put off when it was apparent that these were the only means by which their own lives could be saved.

It seems that one of the ship's boats, containing several women, got away safely, but was capsized. A number of its occupants were rescued by lifeboats. Another boat with sixteen hands was picked up by a lifeboat and safely got ashore, and two or three other persons managed to reach land.

One passenger cut away the falls of a lifeboat with a razor, and thus saved several lives.

The best account of the disaster so far obtained was furnished by George Maule of New York. He said:

"I am a shipper of horses, employed by the American Transport Company. We left London on Thursday, and all went well until 7 o'clock yesterday evening, when most of the passengers were at dinner. The steamer was going at full speed, and suddenly we heard a loud crash, which seemed to denote that we had collided with some other vessel, but when we rushed on deck we found that the Mohegan was on the rocks between the Manacles and the Lowlands, in the vicinity of the Lizard.

"Orders were given immediately to lower the boats and the crew of the steamer behaved like heroes. Her Captain stood on the bridge and the greatest order prevailed among the officers and crew.

"The steamer, however, immediately began to settle by the head. Two boats were launched. The women were sent away in the first boat. But whether these boats reached land or not I do not know.

"I managed to secure a life belt and jumped overboard in company with the Chief Officer of the Mohegan, Mr. Couch. He made me take off my coat and shoes. Soon after that we were parted from each other.

"When I was leaving the vessel a little girl begged piteously that I try to save her, as she did not want to die yet, but I was powerless to help her.

"Eventually I caught hold of a plank which was floating on the water and I clung to it for seven and a half hours. At the expiration of that time I was picked up by a tug. I could not have lasted much longer.

"I cannot explain how the accident occurred. The whole matter is not very clear to me."

One of the passengers rescued by the Port Houstock lifeboat says that just previous to the disaster he thought the steamer was nearer land than usual. All the passengers were dining when the catastrophe occurred, though some of the children, who were seasick, were in their bunks. Suddenly the Mohegan struck, with a grating noise. At first the engineers thought this was caused by coal falling down in the bunkers. But a second shock followed and the vessel began to settle.

MR. SMITH'S EXPERIENCE.

A. G. L. Smith, a passenger who says his home is in Oregon, and who was landed at Port Houstock, declared that he saw the Captain on the bridge giving orders, which were carried out as far as possible. As the ship sank the Captain ran along the side and sprang overboard. The vessel lurched and the passengers all seemed to be thrown into the water at the same moment.

Mr. Smith, who is a strong swimmer, managed to get through the mass of people in the water and succeeded in evading several who tried to clutch him as he passed them. He says he swam for three hours and a half before he reached the shore.

William Moore, a seaman of the Mohegan, who lives in London, was among the men who succeeded in reaching Port Houstock. He said the vessel struck forward, on the starboard side of her bow, and sank headfirst, her stern rising right up in the air. Moore sprang overboard, and after swimming for a considerable time succeeded in reaching an empty lifeboat belonging to the steamer. He got into her and started to row for the shore. Some time afterward he saw one of his shipmates, a man named Hilson, on a raft. Hilson was exhausted, and Moore dragged him into the lifeboat, where he was so helpless that he could not move hand or foot, his shoulder being badly injured.

The sea was then running heavily, and the lifeboat was nearly full of water, but she escaped two or three rocks. Eventually, however, she was smashed to pieces. Moore and Hilson were afterward washed ashore.

A member of the Port Houstock lifeboat crew named James, in his account of the wreck, said that as soon as the disaster was announced his crew was summoned to the boat, and proceeded to the Manacles. They could see no lights, the night was pitch dark, and no rocks were discernible, but they heard shouting and pulled toward the spot from which the shouting came. No steamer was visible, but the lifeboat came across an overturned boat to which four or five men were clinging with great difficulty. They were taken on board the lifeboat.

The crew of the latter then heard shouting within the overturned boat, and the members of the lifeboat's crew got out their grapnels and managed to right her. Inside of her they found a woman and two or three men alive. The woman was so tightly jammed in the wreckage that the lifeboat men had to cut away the thwarts of the small boat before they could extricate her.

James said the lifeboat passed several bodies of men and women and picked up a couple of men who were floating on wreckage.

MISS NOBLE'S PLUCK.

The lifeboat next met a ship's boat having on board twenty-two passengers and crew, all of whom would have been speedily lost if not rescued at that time, as the boat was waterlogged and rapidly drifting on the rocks. The occupants of this boat were taken into the lifeboat. While the latter was beating homeward it picked up Miss Noble of Baltimore.

"She is the pluckiest lady I ever saw in my life," said James. "She shouted, 'Don't shove me an oar. Give me a rope.' The sea then swept her toward us and we caught her hands and got her safely on board in as good a state as could be expected. She was plucky to the last.

"We then had forty-eight persons on board the lifeboat, including the crew, and could hear shouting from the steamer. We approached her and saw Steward Graye clinging to the jiggermast. We then saw that all four masts were still standing, and that survivors were clinging to each. We backed in right over the wreck and succeeded in rescuing the boatswain, cook, and others. Next we rescued an engineer, who was clinging to the steamer's funnel. All this occupied several hours. We then made for the shore."

Miss Roudebush, one of the survivors, is the American operatic singer, who is professionally known as Maude Roudez. With her mother, Mrs. Grandin, she entered a ship's boat, which was capsized, and Mrs. Grandin was jammed between this beat and a lifeboat on one of the latter's trips. One of the lifeboat's crew, at great personal danger, jumped on the steamer's boat after the latter had righted, and pulled Mrs. Grandin from her dangerous position. But she was landed in a dying condition, and all the efforts made to revive her were unsuccessful.

When Miss Roudebush landed later she anxiously inquired for her mother, whose body was identified by the vicar of St. Keverine from the description of a ring furnished to him by the daughter. One of Mrs. Grandin's feet was torn from the leg.

Among the incidents recited is the escape of the Pemberton family, Mr. Pemberton jumped into a lifeboat, his wife threw him their two children, then she leaped into the boat herself, and thus the whole family was saved.

TWO MORE BOATS MAY BE SAFE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The officers of the Atlantic Transport Company here still hope that the steamer's boats may have saved more lives. Two boats filled with passengers went down the Channel, but no news of them has since been obtained.

PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Lists of Those Known to be Safe, the Identified Dead and Some of Those Unaccounted For.

Following is a list of the passengers known to have been saved, those known to be among the dead, and those not yet accounted for. It is made up from press reports sent from Falmouth and London, and from other advices received in this country.

PASSENGERS KNOWN TO BE SAFE.

BLOOMINGDALE, W. J., Brooklyn.
HYSLOP, JOHN, New York City.
KELLEY, RICHARD.
PEMBERTON, Mr. and Mrs. F. R., New York City.
PEMBERTON, FRANCIS, New York City.
PEMBERTON, JOHN CLIFFORD, New York City.
SMITH, A. G. L., Oregon.
SWIFT, Mrs. COMPTON, Columbus, Ga.
ROUDEBUSH, Miss MAUD, Meadville, Penn.
NOBLE, Miss KATHERINE, Baltimore, Md.
REGAN, or RYAN, Miss, maid of Mrs. Pemberton.
VALET of T. W. King.

PASSENGERS KNOWN TO BE DEAD.

BAXTER, Dr. R. A., Surrey, England.
GRANDIN, Mrs. L. S., Meadville, Penn.

PASSENGERS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

BLACKEY, JAMES.
BUSHWELL, Miss.
COWAN, H. F.
COWAN, Miss N. M.
CORDERY, Mr.
CRANE, Mrs. S. C., Detroit.
DUNCAN, CHARLES, Sacramento, Cal.
DUNCAN, Mrs. CHARLES, Sacramento, Cal.
DUNCAN, Miss ROSA, Sacramento, Cal.
FALLOWS, Dr., Columbus, Ga.
FENTON, Mrs.
FIRING, Mrs. J. H., Glen Ridge, N. J.
FIRING, Miss B. M., Glen Ridge, N. J.
FRASER, Miss, Montreal.
FULLER, B. FRANKLIN.
GUMBRECHT, Mrs. AMELIA, Stamford, Conn.
GEORGE, C. SEYMOUR.
HART, Miss HANNAH F., New York City.
HARRNIGTON, A. H., Germantown, Penn.
KING, Mr. and Mrs. T. W., son and one servant.
KIPLING, R. A., Roselle, N. J.
LE LACHEUR, Mr. and Mrs., J., Guernsey.
LOCKWOOD, F. W., Stamford, Conn.
LUKE, Mr. and Mrs. LOREN M., Kingston, Penn.
MERRYWEATHER, Miss E., Cincinnati.
MORRISON, Jr., H., New York City.
O'NEILL, D. J., Philadelphia.
SAUNDERS, Miss.
SHEPARD, Miss, Woodstock, Ontario.
WARNER, Miss L. H., New York City.
WELLER, Mrs.

CREW KNOWN TO BE SAFE.

TREVOR, Dr., surgeon.
PIGGOTT, Mrs., stewardess.
BUTT, Second Engineer.
MAULE, GEORGE, assistant horseman.
ANDERSON.
CRUIKSHANK, J. R.
CRUIKSHANK.
CADANTGAT.
EDGE, JOHN.
FARROW.
FARLANE, M. C.
FERGUSON.
GRAY.
HILSON, W. M.
HUNTLEY, FRANK.
JUDDERY.
KEMPT.
MITCHELL.
MOORE, THOMAS.
MOORE, WILLIAM.
NICHLEN, J.
NICHOLLS, THOMAS.
SULLIVAN, H.
THULOWE, G. W.
WATSON, R. D.
WHITEHEAD, WALTER.
WIGINTON, J.
WOOD, S.

The names of the five others saved are not at present known.

OFFICERS OF THE MOHEGAN.

GRIFFITHS, Capt. RICHARD.
COUCH, Chief Officer.
COLE, Second Officer.
HINDMARSH, Third Officer.
LEMINGTON, Chief Steward.
KINLEY, Chief Engineer.
BUTT and HILL, Second Engineers.

SKETCHES OF PASSENGERS.

All day long an anxious crowd of people besieged the offices of the Atlantic Transport Line at 1 Broadway inquiring for missing friends and relatives, and there were some painful scenes enacted, intensified by the fact that information from the other side was coming in slowly, and this served in large measure to increase the anxiety of the inquiring friends. The joy of those who could be assured that their loved ones were safe was in striking contrast to the grief of the bereaved, and the latter looked enviously at their more favored brethren as they received good news.

The office of the line usually closes at noon on Saturday, but remained open until 5 o'clock yesterday to answer queries and give what information it was possible to impart.

One of the first persons to arrive was Henry Morrison, a retired lawyer, of 223 West Seventy-eighth Street, who inquired

Continued on Page 2.

J. W. CLENDENIN KILLED

Knocked Down by a Runaway Horse on the Boulevard.

TAKEN TO ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL

His Wife at His Bedside—Was a Well-Known Coal Merchant and a Millionaire—Death Came Two Hours After the Accident.

James W. Clendenin, a millionaire coal merchant and business man of this city, was knocked down by a runaway horse on the Boulevard, near Sixtieth Street, at about 7:30 o'clock last night. He died two hours later at Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Clendenin had just come out of Durland's Riding Academy, where he had been riding. He was crossing from the east to the west side of the Boulevard, just above Sixtieth Street. As he reached the middle of the roadway he was startled by cries of "Runaway horse!" and warning him to look out. Just as Mr. Clendenin turned to look from which direction the runaway was coming the animal struck him in the back.

Mr. Clendenin was knocked down and dragged for nearly 100 feet. When he was finally thrown from under the horse's hoofs, several persons rushed to his aid. Blood was pouring from a dozen wounds and he was unconscious. Many hands carried his limp body to the sidewalk, and he was laid upon a horse blanket pending the arrival of an ambulance.

Bicycle Policeman McEntee sent in a hurry call for a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. Dr. Cherry responded and, after a hasty examination of Mr. Clendenin's wounds, had him removed to the hospital. At the hospital it was found that he was suffering from a probable fracture of the skull, a broken shoulder, and internal injuries. There were also many cuts and bruises about Mr. Clendenin's face and body.

About an hour after reaching the hospital Mr. Clendenin regained consciousness. He asked that William Durland be sent for. When Mr. Durland arrived he sent for Mr. Clendenin's private physician, Dr. Frank Jackson, and had Mr. Clendenin removed to a private ward. Mrs. Clendenin was then sent for. She arrived in company with her brother, shortly before her husband's death.

The runaway horse belongs to Peter Doyle, a plumber. Doyle was delivering some materials at Sitxy-second Street and the Boulevard, and the horse and wagon were standing at the curb. Presently a grocer's wagon, driven by a boy, came bowling along. One of the wheels of the grocery wagon struck Doyle's wagon. His horse became frightened, and before it could be caught it had dashed down the Boulevard on the east side. After striking Mr. Clendenin, the animal continued its flight down Eighth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street. In then turned west. Bicycle Policeman Mullarkey gave chase and at Tenth Avenue he succeeded in overhauling the horse and stopping it.

Mr. Clendenin was fifty-five years of age, and lived at 12 West Eighteenth Street. He was President of the Arcadia Coal Company of Nova Scotia, a Director in the American District Telegraph Company, and was connected with several other companies. He was a Governor of the Knickerbocker Club and a member of the Union Club.

THE VANDERBILTS RECONCILED

Cornelius, Jr., and His Wife and Child Now the Guests of His Father at Newport.

NEWPORT, Oct. 15.—A reconciliation has been effected between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and his oldest son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who became estranged on account of the latter's marriage. The meeting between father and son occurred some time ago, but the fact was not made public. Since this happy event took place Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has frequently visited his father at The Breakers, and he is now there with his wife, and will remain until Thanksgiving.

It was as a result of this reconciliation that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., made his recent trip over one of the roads owned by his father. He returned here to-day, and joining his wife and child at the Bellevue Avenue cottage they have been occupying all Summer, he went with them to his father's residence.

ASPHALT PAVING IN CHICAGO.

The Lowest Bids on Record Received for Large Contracts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Bids for the paving of over thirty-nine miles of streets were opened in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works to-day. The cost of the work will aggregate about $500,000. Commissioner McGann says the lowest responsible bids will be accepted, and the improvement of the streets will be begun at once. None of the awards has yet been made, but the Commissioner says that he is now in a position to make arrangements for street improvements on terms more advantageous than any ever obtained before in the history of the city.

Commissioner McGann gave out the following figures on asphalt paving as proof of his assertion:

Bermudez Asphalt Company, for paving Oak Street, $1.65 per square yard; highest bid for same work, $2.37.

Lowest bid for asphalt paving of Schiller Street, $1.69; highest bid, $2.60.

Turner Avenue, lowest bid, $1.67; highest, $2.65.

West Van Buren Street, lowest bid, $1.87; highest, $2.65

The Bermudez Asphalt Company is the lowest bidder in all the figures given, and gives a ten-years' guarantee.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S WILL.

Property Divided Among Her Sisters and Brothers and Her Husband.

AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 15.—Fanny Davenport's will has not yet been submitted to probate, but it has been learned that the disposition of the property of the distinguished actress will be as follows:

To each of her three sisters—Blanche, May, and Florence—$8,000; to each of her brothers—Edgar and Harry—$2,000; to seven nieces and nephews, $3,000 and $2,000 each. Her interest in the Davenport family home in Canton, Penn., is left to her sister May. Bonds of the Omaha Water Company, the value of which is as yet unknown; her homestead in South Duxbury, Mass.; her Chicago real estate consisting of several valuable lots; all her plays and manuscripts and the balance of her estate, with the exception of some of her jewelry and a valuable library, which is divided among her relatives, are left absolutely to her husband, Melbourne McDowell.

It is understood that Miss Davenport's valuable collection of jewels, estimated to be worth from $50,000 to $75,000, and her great library, which numbers over forty thousand volumes, are not mentioned in the will, but that in a long letter left for the family the actress states to whom she wishes each article to go. The will was made in 1892. It contains no public bequests. It is dated Plymouth, Mass.

LIABILITIES OVER A MILLION.

A Chicago Lawyer Fails After Many Business Ventures.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—With liabilities which may reach $1,250,000, Charles E. Wyman, a lawyer, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day. About five years ago the insolvent floated the Coliseum Amusement Company, which was to erect a large hall on the West Side. Shortly after he helped to promote the Erie Railway Company, when the filing of several creditors' bills caused the amusement company to collapse.

The Erie Railway Company was then reorganized, but eventually ceased to exist. Wyman estimates that he lost $999,600 in the railway enterprise. Wyman took 600 shares of the Coliseum Amusement Company, valued at $60,000. The items are classed among the possible liabilities. Two claims of $50,000 each in connection with the Central Improvement Company and the Chicago Improvement Company, both defunct, are included in the same category. W. Heinemann, a real estate dealer of 84 La Salle Street, is a creditor to the extent of $36,000.

Investments in several companies constitute the bulk of the assets, the realizable value of which is not stated. Wyman possesses among other property 450 shares in the Brandenberg Under Car Electric Railway Company, which have a face value of $45,000. The insolvent has practiced law in Chicago twenty years.

VIRDEN COMPANY PERSISTS.

Negroes May Yet Operate the Mines—Charges to be Made Against Gov. Tanner.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Acting Manager Mills of Thiel's Detective Agency says his company is paying the board of a number of negro miners who were brought to this city after a futile effort had been made to put them to work at the mines in Virden, Ill. Mr. Mills said to-day:

"The Chicago-Virden Coal Company will reimburse us, and a strong effort will be made to have the State pay the company."

Mr. Mills received a telegram late this evening from the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, at Virden, Ill., telling him to keep the negro miners here, the coal company promising to pay their expenses. The telegram said that the negroes would be kept in St. Louis until protection for them at Virden could be had, and then they would be taken there and put to work in the mines at that place.

Thiel's men and the police immediately began to round up the blacks, who had scattered around the city, and took them to the Four Courts, where they will be kept until other quarters are secured.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 15.—Attorney William Patton of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company is authority for the statement that no further attempt will be made to land here the Alabama negroes, whose coming resulted in the loss of so many lives.

There is under consideration, according to Attorney Patton, an attempt to fix the responsibility for the tragedy upon the Governor of Illinois. The lawyer declares that it is the intention of the coal company to press the matter, and that it will be for the Grand Jury of Macoupin County to say whether Gov. Tanner shall answer in court.

J. F. Eyester, manager of the company store, who was so nearly killed by the mob Wednesday, is recovering. The militia commander, Col. Young, has placed a guard of soldiers at the house where Eyester was taken.

The authorities at Springfield are considering the advisability of sending another Gatling gun here, to be placed inside the stockade. Col. Young, however, does not consider additional artillery necessary.

Inside the stockade to-day Coroner Hart resumed the inquest over the bodies of the victims of Wednesday's fight. Ex-guards of the company admitted that they were present during the fight, but denied having taken part in the battle. One witness swore that he came here to help build the stockade and afterward was employed as cook. He said that he and about twenty-five others were sworn in by Sheriff Davenport as deputies, and that, so far as he knew, he was still serving in that capacity. In the cross-examination, Attorney Mooney, representing the miners' union, brought out the fact that the witness had never received a written commission or had filed a bond. One of the jurors said that it was necessary to file a bond and have a written commission in order to qualify as a legal Deputy Sheriff. There had been much process serving in Macoupin County that was illegal, as he had served as a Deputy Sheriff for years and had never given a bond or received a written commission.

Attorney Patton volunteered the opinion that Mr. Mooney could not find any such law in the statutes.

The mine officials have as yet given no intimation regarding the number of witnesses they expect to present. It is the evident intention to bring out as much testimony on both sides as possible. Lawyer Mooney is apparently trying to get testimony tending to implicate the inmates of the stockade and the train guards in the battle, while the company attorney is drawing out detailed individual statements of the personal experiences of the mine guards.

Quiet Restored at Pana.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Quiet prevails here to-day, the excitement over the reported coming of the Virden negroes having abated to a considerable extent. Major Butler is in full charge of the city, and has a guard watching every railroad entrance. Many of the Pana miners who were at Virden during the riot have returned.

$25,000 for an Arm.

A verdict for $25,000 against the American Sugar Refining Company was rendered late Friday night in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The plaintiff, Martin O'Donnell, who was an employe of the company, brought an action for $50,000 damages for the loss of his right arm on June 28, 1896. He was putting on a belt that was running a machine, when the machinery was started, and he was dragged into the belting. The case was tried before Justice Burr Mattice.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The storm which was central Friday night near New York City has moved northeastward to the vicinity of Eastport, Me., attended by high winds and rain, and followed by clearing weather in New England and New York. The storm in the extreme Northeast extends in a trough from Manitoba southward to Texas. To the eastward of this trough the temperature has risen decidedly, while to the westward there has been a fall of twenty to thirty degrees in the temperature, with local rains. During to-day rain may be expected in the Missouri, Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys and the Western lake regions. By to-night a decided fall in temperature will occur in the States of the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	56	48	48
6 A. M.	56	44	49
9 A. M.	59	50	56
12 M.	71	53	60
4 P. M.	80	53	59
6 P. M.	76	51	56
9 P. M.	69	54	54
12 P. M.	66	51	53

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	50½
Corresponding date 1897	66½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	55

The maximum temperature yesterday was 57 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 44 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

WINTER HOMES IN THE SOUTH.
Giving list of hotels and homes on Southern Railway. Had upon application, 271 B'way, N. Y.

BAR ASSOCIATION ACTS

Indorses the Nominations of Justices Daly and Cohen After a Stormy Session.

MR. LEVENTRITT CONDEMNED

Members Declare Him Unfit to be a Supreme Court Justice—His Record Reviewed—Mr. Croker Denounced.

The Bar Association of the City of New York met in special session at 42 West Forty-fourth Street last evening to take action on nominations for the Supreme Court in this county, and after a stormy and memorable debate indorsed the names of Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen and declared David Leventritt, one of the Democratic nominees for Supreme Court Justice, to be unfit for the high office he sought to fill.

The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be strongly in favor of the resolutions which formulated these steps from the start, but the opposition, while much in the minority, put up a spirited and determined fight. At one time it appeared as if they might overturn the resolution condemning Leventritt, when a burst of vehement and cogent eloquence from Elihu Root seemed to turn the tide of feeling irresistibly in favor of the measure.

The attendance was good. James C. Carter, who occupied the chair, opened the meeting by the brief announcement that it had been called to hear and consider the report of the association's Committee on Judicial Nominations.

THE REPORT READ.

Elihu Root, Chairman of that committee, went to the platform, and, after saying "I am directed by the committee to present the following report," read as follows:

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

To the Association of the Bar:

The Committee on Judicial Nominations further reports: That in the evening of Oct. 11 the Republican Convention nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court Joseph F. Daly, William N. Cohen, and Henry W. Taft, and for the City Court, Mr. George C. Austin. That your committee, on the morning of Oct. 12, had a further conference with the representatives of the Democratic organization, and that subsequently on the same day the Democratic County Convention nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court George P. Andrews, James Fitzgerald, and David Leventritt, and for Judge of the City Court, Theodore F. Hascall. These nominations for the Supreme Court were made in disregard of the great petition of the bar of New York, signed by more than 3,000 of its members, for the retention of Judges Daly and Cohen upon the bench, and of the urgent insistence of your committee to the same end, and in disregard of the positive and emphatic expression by your committee of the opinion that Mr. David Leventritt ought not to be nominated.

We naturally hesitate to express an opinion which will be injurious to any member of the bar; but a lawyer who aspires to the Supreme Court bench challenges a judgment, not merely on his right to practice law, but upon his fitness for great office in which the highest standard of character and morals ought to be maintained.

The judgment formed by the members of any profession or calling upon the character of one of their associates is usually based on a long course of conduct, no single instance of which may be sufficiently unmistakable, standing by itself, to justify a conclusion, yet the general and settled professional estimate of character thus formed is seldom wrong. Your committee find the general judgment of the bar upon Mr. Leventritt to be that his professional and moral standing are low, and that his presence on the bench would lower its tone and impair its credit and efficiency.

The reasons assigned for the rejection of Justice Daly are that upon two conspicuous occasions he refused to conform his official action to the wishes of Mr. Richard Croker. The first was when he refused to vote to remove Samuel Jones from the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and appoint Michael T. Daly in his place. Samuel Jones had long been a respected Judge upon the bench of the Superior Court. His term of office had expired, and he had been invited by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to accept the position of Clerk of their court. He had accepted the position, was filling it well, as his high character, ability, and judicial experience made it certain that he would, and Judge Daly refused to vote to remove him for the purpose of furnishing a place to Mr. Croker's follower. The second occasion was when Judge Daly declined to vote to remove the judicial sales in the County of New York from the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, in Liberty Street, to 111 Broadway, until the parties interested should have been first heard, the fact being that the removal would contribute to the profit of the firm of Peter F. Meyer & Co., in which Mr. Richard Croker had an interest.

Judge Daly was notified by Mr. Croker that for these two reasons he should be refused a renomination. He appears to have been punished for daring to maintain his judicial independence.

The seventeenth by-law makes it the duty of the Committee on Judicial Nominations to recommend to the association such action in respect to candidates for judicial office as they may deem necessary or proper. Under ordinary circumstances your committee might have deemed this duty fulfilled by recommending your approval of the names of Messrs. Daly, Cohen, Fitzgerald, Andrews, Tart, Hascall, and Austin. Your committee, however, deems that the attack upon the independence and integrity of the bench, involved in the refusal to nominate Judge Daly, is so serious and vital that affirmative action by the association is imperatively demanded.

JUSTICE DALY'S FITNESS.

The evidences of Judge Daly's fitness were so overwhelming, public demand for his retention was so general his claim to be retained and the public interest in having him retained were so clear upon the one hand, and the reasons for his rejection were so trifling upon the other, that an issue is presented with startling distinctness which cannot possibly be evaded. The votes cast for and against Judge Daly at

sought information. He had understood that the Association of the Bar was in no sense a political organization. But to say of one of its members that he is not fit for the bench seemed to him to lean that way. The report says Mr. Leventritt is unworthy.

"Mr. Root," he said, "may be said to be a special pleader for the Republican Party. I understand this committee met in Mr. Lauterbach's office. While I have heard glares cast at Mr. Croker, I have not seen any bouquets thrown at Mr. Platt. I do not think it is fair to say that a man who has been on the bench for twenty-eight years has been turned down because he had not done two insignificant things in no way connected with his judicial functions. It is certainly possible in the Democratic Party to find a man as good as Justice Daly.

Mr. Partridge said the Republican State Convention had set an example by refusing renomination, not because of the usual scandals or for any other reason except there was some one preferred over him. He asked why the association did not support Justices Truax and Smyth two years ago. Because they were Democrats! Last year he said the association had declared that Justice Andrews should be elected because he was a Republican. He concluded by denouncing that the report, which he denounced as a political thing, be considered by a fuller meeting, predicting a split in the association if it were adopted then.

Mr. Root replied that of the ten members of the Committee on Judicial Nominations two are in Europe and one, E. Ellery Anderson, had not attended its meetings. "Of the other seven," he said, "five are Democrats (applause) and two are Republicans. The committee was appointed long before the present situation arose. The committee did meet in Mr. Lauterbach's office, but it was requested to meet there in conference with a Republican committee. But the committee also met in Tammany Hall (loud applause) on two successive days with a committee of the Democratic organization. All its other meetings were held either in the office of the Chairman or in this building."

TAKEN UP PIECEMEAL.

Abner C. Thomas wanted the report taken up piecemeal and the resolutions discussed separately. After some discussion Mr. Root withdrew his motion to adopt the report, and asked that it be received. This was done and Mr. Root promptly moved the adoption of the first resolution. This motion was seconded.

A young man, whose name no one seemed to know, said he would like to speak of one aspect of Justice Daly's case which had not been touched upon. He understood that Justice Daly had pleaded for a renomination—had sent his emissaries to Richard Croker and been refused. He had then turned around and denounced Mr. Croker for debauching the independence of the judiciary. He had been ready to get down on his knees to Mr. Croker. The speaker declared, amid the laughter of his auditors, that he did not think a man of that character had the honesty and ability to fit him for the bench, and wanted to know if the Bar Association had sunk so low as to further the political fortunes of a man like this, who only sought the emoluments of office.

Everett P. Wheeler spoke next, and warmly in support of the resolution. He said he was of those who in their experience could remember the birth of the Bar Association—when Mr. O'Conor had said of certain Judges, "You must destroy them or they will destroy you." He spoke of three men who were then on the bench and with whom, as against the dictations of Sweeny and Tweed, all the citations, arguments, and eloquence of lawyers went for nothing. Cases were decided by the power behind the throne. One of these Judges, Mr. Wheeler said, could be influenced by money. A generation has passed since then, when both of the previous speakers were in their swaddling clothes.

"Nothing," he continued, "was more disastrous to the community than the presence of these men on the bench—injurious to its moral tone and degrading to the bar. We drove two of them from the bench and one resigned. Now we are confronted with precisely the same danger. The appointment of a Court Clerk is a judicial function. When a political leader openly admits—and, mark you, gentlemen, Mr. Croker does not deny it—that the refusal to remove Judge Jones is the cause of his attempt to drive Justice Daly from the bench, I say we want to stop that—yes, we want to stop that. The next step will be that he will attempt to compel the courts to decide this or that case—it may be an important election case—as he wants it decided. Remember the power of a Justice of the Supreme Court is greater than that of the Governor, greater than that of the Legislature. Now are we going to submit to the boss? He avows—and he is bolder than Tweed ever dared to be in his palmiest days—that a Judge elected by Tammany Hall must obey Tammany Hall. I am a Democrat, but I am also a member of the bar and a citizen. It was a painful duty to make a report like this, but we felt compelled to make it. And I ask this association to sustain it." [Loud applause.]

REMARKS OF T. C. T. CRAIN.

T. C. T. Crain said he was surprised at the amazing effrontery of the committee's report—amazing effrontery, because it dealt only with assertions. He declared that the merchant, mechanic, or laboring man had just as much right to pass on judicial nominations as lawyers had. He said that when a candidate for the bench had been chosen by a popular convention (laughter all over the room) it does not lie with the Bar Association to take action, and the matter is not to be decided by the impertinent criticism of any committee. Mr. Crain said he yielded to no one in personal respect for Justice Daly, but he declared it was ridiculous to assert that he had been turned down because after twenty-eight years of service on the bench he had not been renominated. He closed by predicting that the Bar Association had entered upon a course that would kill it.

Oliver P. Buel said: "I am a Democrat, and expect to vote the Democratic State ticket. But I must protest against the action of Richard Croker in not paying attention to public sentiment [applause] in refusing to obey the common law of the Democratic Party, which is to keep on the bench Judges who command the respect and confidence of the community. [Applause.] Why should Justice Daly be turned down? What excuse was there for it? He is a man of conceded ability, a man of unimpeachable integrity. Simply because Richard Croker hates him. I appealed to Richard Croker for Justice Daly, because of the eminent fitness of the man and for the sake of party harmony to help the State ticket. But I found he had a deep personal grievance against the Justice and that was effective to turn him down.

"Why, gentlemen, every lawyer in New York—2,000 of them signed a petition to that effect—I say every lawyer in New York, excepting certain young lawyers in Tammany Hall who depend for their bread and butter upon political patronage [cheers and applause] is for Justice Daly. The bar has never been so united on any subject. The question for determination is whether the integrity of our judiciary can be assailed to gratify the personal spite of Richard Croker or any other boss." [Loud applause.]

The next speaker proposed a circumlocutory resolution, which was cut off by laughter from his associates, and then one member took Mr. Crain to task for saying that it was not the province of the organization to criticise nominations.

Clifford Hartridge then got on his feet again. "Two grave charges have been made against me," said he. "One is that I am young; that I hope that I'll outgrow that. The other is that I'm a member of Tammany. I am, and am glad of it. I want to say that I have never asked Tammany for office for myself or friends, but if I had begged for a nomination from a man and been refused I would not have turned and voted against my party."

Ex-Senator John C. Kiernan then arose with the remark: "I don't know whether any one recognizes me as a Democrat. I voted for Bryan." Amid the laughter that followed he continued: "I have always voted my party ticket, even if the platform contained something I did not like, because I believe that in support of my party and its success is the only hope for our institutions.

"But, gentlemen, I draw the line at the judiciary! If nominees are equally good I will, of course, always vote for the Democrat, but when a political boss dares to announce through the public press that he or the organization which he controls has turned down an upright Judge because he refuses to bow to that political boss, then, as a lawyer to whom the honor of the bench and the dignity of the profession is dear, I shall take pleasure in voting against him." This sentiment seemed to stir the meeting, and for the first time in the evening the members broke into cheers.

VOTES ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

This speech was followed by a motion to lay the resolutions on the table. It was seconded and defeated by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Page took the floor with a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES in his hand of the issue containing the names of signers of the lawyers' petition to renominate Justices Daly and Cohen.

He urged that the association take no action in a body, but that if members individually desired the re-election of these men they should go out in the byways and highways and proselyte. Mr. Page insisted on reading some archives showing the association's past action on similar matters and took his seat after the Chair had suggested that extended remarks were hardly practicable.

There were shouts of "question," and the first resolution was then put and carried by a large majority. The second and third resolutions were adopted in like manner and without debate.

Mr. Root then moved the adoption of the fourth resolution condemning David Leventritt. When the question had been put Mr. Hartridge addressed the Chair with, "Before I vote I would like to ask why?" "I do not know any one authorized to answer that question," replied Chairman Carter dryly. The question was put, and he pronounced it carried. There were shouts of division, and A. C. Thomas rose to speak on the motion. In order to give him the floor a motion was unanimously passed to reconsider.

"You have voted," said Mr. Thomas, "expressing your preference for two of the candidates. You have expressed that preference warmly, and if you had indorsed the third I should not have objected.

"Now you propose to attack a gentleman, condemning him as unworthy and as an unfit person to fill the office he aspires to, without specific charges, without showing wherein he has failed to do his duty. You have alleged nothing against him except the common report that he is an unfit person. He has been practicing at the bar for twenty-five years.

"There are not ten men in the room who have tried more cases than he. The tattle out of which this stream of disapproval has grown was founded, I believe, on grounds that will not bear the light. One reason for it is that he is a Hebrew. There are many who do not like to see a Jew on the bench. I exonerate the committee, however, from any such prejudice."

Mr. Thomas's remarks evoked hearty applause.

Everett P. Wheeler then arose fortified with documents which justified the committee's action.

"Mr. President," he said, "It is an extremely disagreeable task for me to answer Mr. Thomas's speech. We all understand that Mr. Thomas was himself a candidate for the nomination that went to Mr. Leventritt. His generous action in championing the man who defeated him deserves the admiration of every member of the bar.

"Possibly one reason that I was selected to represent the committee was that his case was first presented to me and I am most familiar with it. My relations with the gentleman have never been disagreeable. I was never defeated by him in litigation and I have no prejudice against his race. Some very dear friends of mine have been members of his race, among them Judge Isaacs. But let us pass on to plain facts."

THE CHARGES READ.

Mr. Wheeler then read the charges against Mr. Leventritt prepared before the committee. They were in brief as follows:

In March, 1873, it was alleged that Mr. Leventritt's firm of Newcombe & Leventritt agreed with Pauline Lucca to try to procure for her a divorce from her husband, Adolf von Rhade. She paid them $1,500 and was to give them $2,000 if they got the divorce in three months. Mr. Leventritt went to Berlin to procure evidence of her husband's unfaithfulness. He came back with evidence of acts committed after the acts alleged in the complaint. On this evidence a decree was obtained and the firm got the $2,000. Their client married again and they were present at her wedding. A few weeks later von Rhade applied to the courts to have the judgment opened on the ground of gross irregularity, and obtained an order allowing him to come in and defend. Mme. Lucca afterward sued the firm for damages for their malpractice.

There were many admitted irregularities committed in the management of the suit for divorce. Mr. Leventritt denies that he was responsible for them, and it was certain that he was in Europe during the period of the publication of the summons. But one of the matters commented upon by the General Term was the entire failure to prove the incriminating allegations of the complaint and the obtaining of the divorce upon matters not alleged and of which the defendant could have had no notice. And in this, Mr. Wheeler declared, Mr. Leventritt had a full share. It was he who collected the testimony, and the bill of his firm includes a charge for services rendered in the suit in Berlin. Moreover, as appears from his own testimony in the suit, he remained in partnership with Newcombe from August, 1873, when notice of all the malpractice was brought to his attention, until shortly before April, 1875.

Mr. Leventritt's firm also brought suits against Mme. Lucca, in which the complaint of one of the plaintiffs was said to be forged. When the settlement took place between the firm and Mme. Lucca, the proceedings were discontinued without cost. Mr. Wheeler added that these things would have been forgiven had his succeeding professional work been what it should be. It was the unanimous opinion, however, of all whom the committee had consulted, he said, that Mr. Leventritt's practice had been tricky, and his word unreliable.

MR. LEVENTRITT DEFENDED.

Mr. Thomas then took the floor and went over the case of Mme. Lucca. He argued, at length that Leventritt was blameless. The evidence on which the divorce was obtained was not the evidence which Leventritt furnished. Mme. Lucca's report did not charge fraud against him, and, as for the divorce, it was still valid. Nathaniel Meyer also spoke in Mr. Leventritt's defense.

Elihu Root then went to the platform, and in an impassioned and powerful speech summed up the case against Mr. Leventritt. "I must say one word," said he, "in reference to the von Rhade case. It is easy to gloss things over. The plain facts are that the contract was made with both members of the firm. Mr. Leventritt went to Berlin, charging $50 for five days of work there, and returned without the evidence of any facts alleged in the complaint. The idea that the partner who is trying the case did not consult with the other partner is too absurd to talk of. Rather than lose their $2,000 those men went before a referee, and on that evidence smuggled a decree out of him and gave it to that woman, knowing that the decree which set her free was not worth the paper it was written on. Having been at her wedding under those circumstances, and having remained for eighteen months in partnership with Newcombe afterward, it is too tardy a repudiation for Mr. Leventritt to say now that he had nothing to do with it. This candidate for the Supreme Court was for many years in one of the worst nests of professional corruption.

"If that is the sort of place which one must take our wearers of the judicial ermine, God pity the bar. [Cheers and frantic applause.] The committee is unanimous in its opinion that far and near Mr. Leventritt has been stigmatized by the bar as a tricky and unreliable member lawyer. That general judgment of men in a man's own profession, arising not necessarily from any one act but built up slowly through a course of years, is almost always right."

The resolution was passed by a standing vote after a division. Perry Belmont and T. C. T. Crain were among those voting in the negative.

The final resolutions were passed after a vigorous objection by W. B. Dowd, who objected to the expenditure of money for partisan purposes, and said Mr. Root would rue the resolution more than Mr. Leventritt.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Assistant Engineer E. M. Jennings, United States ship Vixen.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

GERLACH.—Major A. H. Bowman, United States Army, Washington.

HOFFMAN.—A. W. Barrett, Attorney General, California; Salvador de Mendonca, ex-Brazilian Minister.

HOLLAND.—Countess Feofetiss, Russia; Judge W. O. Harris, Louisville; Capt. L. M. Cawley, Washington.

WALDORF.—Anton Keepely, Vienna; Wilhelm Teufel, Stuttgart, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Staples, H. O., Clothing Company, Bangor, Me.; H. O. Staples, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, notions, cloaks, and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Baum & Ratz, Cincinnati, Ohio: A. Baum, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 690 Broadway; Holland House.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions and laces; 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Loveman, D. G. & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. E. Loveman, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Harris Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Harris, clothing; Hotel Gerlach.

Black, H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Black, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

I Can Eat

Anything now, and it makes me so happy," writes a Vermont woman, "because I am now perfectly free from those old deathly feelings, when I could not keep anything on my stomach, had pains in my back and side. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla, three bottles of which have made me perfectly well, and I am growing strong and fleshy."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

GRADY NOTIFIES NOMINEES

He Addresses Tammany's Judiciary Candidates at the Democratic Club.

PROMINENT LEADERS PRESENT

Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio Among Those Who Attended the Ceremony—Candidates' Replies.

The three Democratic candidates in New York County for Supreme Court Justices and the candidate for City Court Justice were formally notified of their nominations at the Democratic Club last night. A large number of prominent Tammany men were present, among them Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Thomas S. Brennan, and Jefferson M. Levy. Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio was also there, and just after the ceremony was over Elliot Danforth put in an appearance. The members of the Nominating Committee were Senator Thomas F. Grady, Maurice Untermyer, Maurice B. Blumenthal, John T. Oakley, William E. Stillings, James W. Boyle, and Rollin M. Morgan. Senator Grady made the notification speeches.

The ceremony took place in the red room, where those present formed in a circle. The members of the committee were in evening costume, but the candidates were not.

The first to step within the circle was Mr. Andrews. Senator Grady turned toward him and said:

"Judge Andrews, my associates on the committee of notification have conferred upon me the honor of being their spokesman to inform you that at the Democratic judiciary convention you were unanimously nominated for Supreme Court Justice. More than twenty years ago it was my privilege in a minor capacity to be associated with you in the Corporation Counsel's office. Your nomination cannot be regarded as partisan in any sense. It is intended as an indorsement of fourteen years of faithful service on the bench—fourteen years of patient toil during which you sought to do justice to every litigant who appeared in your court. I tender to you now a nomination that is intended to show that the people have it always within their power to reward an honest, able, and faithful Judge."

In reply, Mr. Andrews began by saying that as a nominee of the Democratic Party he accepted the platform on which the nomination was based.

"It affords me great pleasure," he continued, "to have a nomination from the Democratic Party of the City of New York. Whatever success I have had in life I owe to the Democrats. Whatever advancement I have had in life has come from the Democrats, and therefore I am extremely proud now to have a nomination unsolicited from the Democratic Party of the City of New York. A man does not go to the Supreme Court bench as a Democratic Judge, but to administer the law as he believes it to be, according to the dictates of his conscience. But I may say that I have had some convictions in regard to some of the matters that have been called into issue in this campaign, the Raines law among them. I was able to give a decision which I believe went as far as anything that has been done in this State to scuttle that infamous law. In conclusion, I will say that I believe the Democratic ticket must receive a handsome majority of 100,000 in the City of New York."

Senator Grady made a brief speech to Judge Fitzgerald, praising his conduct on the General Sessions Court bench and informing him that the people were impressed with his public career. The Judge said in reply that it was gratifying to him to realize that his record had been such as to declare him fit for membership on the Supreme Court bench.

"The nomination came to me," he said, "entirely unsought. In accepting your nomination I desire to say that I do it with this promise—that I will discharge my duties faithfully, to the best of my ability, with fairness and absolute independence."

David Leventritt then took Judge Fitzgerald's place in the centre of the circle. In addressing him, Senator Grady said:

"We recognize that you represent probably better than any man now engaged in practice the plain people, who have no other refuge—who have no other representation than they find in the Democratic Party. All through your manhood and up to this hour you have been identified with every movement that offered help to the unfortunate among our fellow-men. You have been always fair and candid before the bar. You represent the working bar of the City of New York, and it is as their representative that you have been chosen."

Mr. Leventritt replied very briefly.

"I am mindful," he said, "of the great responsibilities and the important duties that will devolve upon me, and I assure you that I will discharge them to the satisfaction of all good and law-abiding citizens."

Theodore F. Hascall, the City Court nominee, in replying to Senator Grady, said he believed the principles and influences of the Republican Party always made toward centralization and the profit of the few as against the many.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S CANVASS.

Arrangements Made for Several Meetings Up the State—Other Speakers.

Justice Van Wyck called at the Democratic headquarters yesterday and conferred with Senator P. H. McCarren about his speaking tour up the State. He told the Chairman of the Campaign Committee that he would be ready to speak in Syracuse on Oct. 26. This was the only place on the short programme for which the date had not been determined.

The programme was further made up yesterday by the addition of speakers who will accompany Mr. Van Wyck and speak with him from the same platform. As now decided upon, the programme is as follows:

Augustus Van Wyck, Elliot Danforth, and John B. Stanchfield will speak at Buffalo Oct. 22.

Messrs. Van Wyck, Danforth, and Thomas F. Grady will speak at Rochester Oct. 24.

Messrs. Van Wyck, Danforth, and a third speaker, not yet decided upon, will speak at Syracuse Oct. 26.

Messrs. Van Wyck, Danforth, and David B. Hill will speak at Utica Oct. 31.

It is expected that Mr. Van Wyck will not make more than six or eight speeches during the campaign. His last speech will be made in this borough, it is said, about Nov. 4 or 5.

Chairman Brennan of the Tammany Ratification Meetings Committee was at work all day on arrangements for the meetings Tuesday night. He has, he said yesterday, procured all the speakers he wants. William F. Grell will preside at the indoor German meeting and John W. Keller and Edward D. Farrell at the outdoor meetings.

The Tammany Speakers' Committee, of which Maurice B. Blumenthal is Chairman, will meet Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock to make final arrangements for the speaking at that night's meeting. Mr. Blumenthal said that the committee had procured 300 English, 50 German, 36 Italian, and 16 French speakers for the campaign in this county.

WHEELMEN FOR VAN WYCK.

A letter signed by the Van Wyck New York State Good Roads League of Wheelmen is being sent out to Secretaries of bicycle clubs in the State, asking for names and addresses of the clubs' members. The letter says, in part:

Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is a member of long standing in the League of American Wheelmen, and a stanch good-roads advocate. He has long been affiliated with this movement, and has heartily indorsed the good roads plank of the Democratic platform—the only platform, by the way, taking cognizance of the necessity for a better system of highways in the Empire State.

It is our intention to follow out the work begun during the last campaign in Greater New York, where the wheelmen, by their co-operation, succeeded in electing their choice, and have been gratified by the hearty response with which all the requests for improved highways and bicycle paths have been met. This work will be conducted this year on a broader plane, and to that end we desire the assistance of every wheelman in New York State. If you will accept a position on one of our important committees, we will be pleased to have you advise us, giving your League of American Wheelmen number if you are a member of that organization, and your club affiliations.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SOUTH RYEGATE, Vt., Oct. 15.—Fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed the Post Office and general merchandise establishment of H. W. Howard, A. T. Gay's jewelry store, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the buildings of the Ryegate Granite Works, a livery stable, and several horses. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $18,000.

BEST & CO. LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR Ltd

The Advantages of Good Clothes For Boys

Begin when they are put on, and continue till they are worn out. Made as our *Boys' Tailors* make them, fit and style are as much features of the garments as cloth and buttons.

Sailor Suits, all wool Serges, handsomely embroidered, *4.85* to *6.50*

Jacket Suits, all wool, fast color cheviots, *5.00* to *8.50*

Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and cassimeres, *10.00* to *15.00*

Sailor Collar Reefers, wool covert mixtures and fast color chinchillas, *5.00* to *8.50*

60-62 West 23d St.

THE WRECK OF THE MOHEGAN

Continued from Page 1.

for his son, Henry Morrison, Jr., and his stepdaughter, Anne Hart. He asked the clerk if the Manitou had sailed on Oct. 13, and when informed that it had not the father said he was then sure that his son and daughter must have taken passage on the Mohegan. Their names were on the list that came in later, and when no word came of their safety the grief of the old gentleman was pitiable. Finally a friend led him from the office, the clerks promising to send him any good news that might be received later.

Mrs. John Hyslop and her daughter called at the office to inquire for John Hyslop, the yacht measurer of the New York and other yacht clubs, whose name has figured in international races for years. As in the case of Mr. Morrison, Mr. Hyslop had written to his wife that he would leave on the Manitou. When the name of Mr. Hyslop was found on the list, Mrs. Hyslop fainted, but was brought around by her daughter, who begged that she should not give way until all hope was gone.

For three hours the weeping woman and her daughter remained in the office of the company, and they had just about decided to go home, and that there was no hope, when there came a ring on the telephone, and Capt. Tuzo of Tuzo, Corbett & Co., Custom House brokers at 44 Exchange Place, at the other end of the wire, said that he had just received a cablegram saying simply "Hyslop saved." After some further conversation Capt. Tuzo said he was positive that the cable was correct, as Mr. Hyslop was the only person abroad at present who was acquainted with his secret cable address. Mrs. Hyslop was told of the good news, and after a fervently muttered "Thank God," went home with her daughter.

A STRANGE FATALITY.

John Phelps Firing, chief clerk in the office of the Paymaster of the navy, in the Stewart Building, was one of the anxious inquirers at the office. His wife and daughter, Bessie May Firing, were reported as among the missing. The Firings live in Glen Ridge, N. J., and there is a strange fatality connected with their selecting the Mohegan for their return voyage. Mrs. and Miss Firing had been abroad for some months on a pleasure trip, and had purchased tickets for home on the ill-fated French Line steamer La Bourgogne. Some articles of apparel which they had ordered were not finished to permit of their sailing on the date set, and they were about to have their tickets transferred to another French Line boat, when Mr. Firing cabled them, advising against such a course.

The line, it is said, refused to return the passage money, and Mrs. Firing was content to lose it. They elected to remain abroad for some time longer and finally selected the Mohegan for their return trip. Mr. Firing is prostrated over the news of his loss, and there is much sympathy for him in Glen Ridge, where his wife and daughter were well known and beloved.

Late in the afternoon a relative of W. J. Bloomingdale called at the office with word that he had received a cable from Mr. Bloomingdale announcing the fact that he had been saved.

A woman, who said she was a sister of William Baker, a steward on the Mohegan, haunted the office all day for news. She said that she had had a presentiment that something would happen to her brother on this voyage, and tearfully told how he had invested his savings with her lately in a small lunchroom in Bond Street, which she was at present running.

Word was sent to the office by Miss Osborne Moore of 965 Fifth Avenue that she had received a cablegram from Mrs. Compton Swift announcing Mrs. Swift's escape. Mrs. Swift is a resident of Columbus, Ga., and has been an invalid for some years. She went abroad with her physician, Dr. Fallows, who is reported among the missing.

John J. Le Lacheur, wife, and son, who are reported among the missing, were on their way from the Island of Guernsey to spend the Winter with Mr. Le Lacheur's nephew, C. W. Gavey, at Grand View-on-the-Hudson, near Nyack. Mr. Le Lacheur was in charge of the Gille-Alfes Library, at Guernsey, and formerly lived in Mount Vernon, N. Y. His son's health had been poor for some time, and it was thought that the change of climate might benefit him.

THE PEMBERTON FAMILY.

F. R. Pemberton, who with his wife and two sons, was saved, is a member of the banking firm of Pemberton & McAdoo at 15 Wall Street. Mr. McAdoo received two cablegrams during the day, the first announcing that his partner and family were safe, and a later one asking that money be cabled at once, as everything had been lost. The cable stated that Mr. Pemberton and a governess escaped in one boat and Mrs. Pemberton and her two sons, Francis, aged 5 years, and John Clifford, aged four years, escaped in another. The family lived at 21 West Eighty-fifth Street.

F. W. Lockwood and Mrs. Gumbrecht, whose names appear on the list of missing, were father and daughter. Mr. Lockwood was a member of the Standard Oil Company, and had for some years acted as its foreign representative. He was one of the best-known citizens of Stamford, Conn., and his wife yesterday morning received a letter from him, stating that he and his daughter would leave on the Mohegan.

Almost simultaneously with the receipt of the letter Mrs. Lockwood read of the disaster, and the shock has prostrated her. Mr. Lockwood's office in this city was at 81 New Street, and prior to his connection with the Standard Oil Company he was associated with his brother, George Lockwood, in the oil business here. He was the inventor of several valuable appliances for the transportation of oil in tropical countries. Mr. Lockwood was sixty-five years old.

Richard A. Kipling, one of the passengers reported drowned, was a diamond merchant in Paris, where he went from Elizabeth, N. J., nearly fifty years ago, and succeeded his father, Richard Kipling, who lives with his wife and family in Roselle, a suburb of Elizabeth. Mr. Kipling was well known in Elizabeth, and was coming on a visit to his parents. He has a wife and family in France. He visited his parents in the Spring of last year. They are distracted at his reported death.

MISS NOBLE A GOOD SWIMMER.

Miss Katherine Noble, who is reported to have made a plucky and successful fight for life, is a resident of Baltimore, where she is known as Miss Katie Bell Noble, and has a reputation as a swimmer. Her father is Horace W. Noble, a retired capitalist, who lives on West North Avenue, and she is his only child. In June Miss Noble went to England, where she has a great many friends. After the close of the London season she attended quite a number of house parties, which delayed her departure for home. She was accompanied on the Mohegan by a young Englishwoman, who was to be her guest in Baltimore. The name of this lady is not known.

Miss Noble is not unknown in the social circles of this city. One of her most intimate friends is Miss Verona Spencer, daughter of Samuel Spencer, the representative of J. Pierpont Morgan's interests in all Southern railroad enterprises. Two Winters ago, while a guest of Miss Spencer, Miss Noble attended a Wednesday cotillion at Sherry's, and her beauty was much remarked. Herbert Noble, a lawyer of 141 Broadway, is a relative of Miss Noble. Upon learning late yesterday afternoon that his cousin was among the rescued he sent her a cablegram of congratulation.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren M. Luke, who are also on the list of missing, were residents of Kingston, Penn., where they were prominently known. Mr. Luke was a graduate of Princeton in the class of '93.

A telegram signed "Lawrence," from Plainfield, N. J., was received at the office of the company inquiring about R. A. Baxter, who was at one time a prominent surgeon in that place, but who lately has been living in Surrey, England. It was stated that he was coming to this country on a visit to the Lawrences. He is reported to be among the drowned.

Miss Shepherd, who is missing, is thought to be the only sister of Beaumont Shepherd, a prominent citizen of Montreal, where he is manager for Greenshields & Greenshields. Miss Shepherd was accompanied by her niece, Miss Fraser, who is also thought to have been lost. Miss Shepherd lived in Woodstock, and had been in Germany for some time studying music, in which she had taken many honors.

Miss H. L. Mershon of 34 West Thirty-second Street said yesterday afternoon that she very much doubted whether her niece, Miss Louise H. Warner, was the Miss L. H. Warner, whose name appears upon the passenger list of the Mohegan. Her niece left Scotland, where she had been visiting some relatives, on Sept. 26, and the latest news which has been received is a letter dated Sept. 28, and sent from Stratford-on-Avon. She had planned to sail from Rotterdam after a short stay on the Continent. Miss Mershon said that, while her niece may have altered her plans and taken passage on the Mohegan, she would not credit the report that the Miss Warner on board was her niece until she received further information.

MAUDE ROUDEZ.

Miss Maude Roudebush, who was saved, is professionally known to the musical world as Maude Roudez. She was engaged last Summer in London by Maurice Grau to sing small soprano rôles during his season in this city at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in the various cities he expects to visit through the country. She was born in Meadville, Penn., but after the death of her father the family moved to Buffalo, where Mrs. Roudebush was married to J. J. Grandin. It was in Buffalo that Miss Roudebush developed her musical talents by singing in one of the churches. She held the position of leading soloist for a short period, when a desire to extend her education in the art prompted her to come to this city and place herself in the hands of a competent vocal professor.

She afterward went to Paris, studied at the Conservatoire for several months, and then returned to this city, where she appeared in various concerts, one of which was a Sunday night concert given at the Metropolitan Opera House two years ago. At the termination of that season she returned to Paris and resumed her studies. She also sang in London and Brussels.

The Rev. David J. O'Neill, who is missing, was a young Presbyterian clergyman living in Germantown, Penn., who had been with a friend on a three months' trip in Europe. He was about thirty-five years of age, and had been ordained four years, but had never had a charge. He was for some time assistant to the Rev. C. Calhoun of the Somerville Church, and also occasionally assisted at the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He was a graduate of Princeton University. He was very popular in Germantown, especially among the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he took an active part. Mr. O'Neill was unmarried and lived with his mother.

PAINFUL SCENES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Harrowing scenes were witnessed to-day at the London office of the Atlantic Transport Company, to which the wrecked steamer Mohegan belonged. A number of women fainted when the worst news became known, and there was a constant stream of telegraph boys running to and from the office, seeking for information or taking messages to anxious inquirers.

The officers of the company were busy until midnight, answering inquiries. They believe that most of the passengers were Americans who were returning home.

The Kipling who, apparently, was among the drowned passengers, is not the novelist of that name.

THE ILL-FATED SHIP.

Particulars About the Mohegan and Reports Concerning Her First Trip Across the Atlantic.

The first news of the disaster to the Mohegan received early yesterday morning by the officials of the Atlantic Transport Line from their English representatives, was a cable which read: "Mohegan ashore off Lizard. Further news later." The cable was sent by Williams, Torrey & Field, the London Agents.

Philip A. S. Franklin, General Manager of the New York Shipping Company, agents here for the line, said later in the day that two of the London firm of agents had gone to the scene of the wreck, and until the result of their investigation was obtained, which would probably be to-day, he would have no official explanation of the cause of the Mohegan's wreck. He had no reason to suppose that it was due to any disablement of machinery, as some reports made it.

President B. M. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line arrived early in the day from Baltimore, where is situated the home office of the company. He cabled for full particulars, but such reports as came were less complete than the press dispatches, and did not add to the sum of information, either as to passengers or to the circumstances attending the disaster. None of the officials would attempt a conjecture as to the cause, and admitted that it seemed incomprehensible that a steamer should go ashore on a clear night at so familiar a point as the Lizard.

The Mohegan, Mr. Franklin said, was of a class of vessels the safest in the transatlantic service. She and her sister ships obtained insurance at a less premium than any other vessels on the Atlantic. She was particularly stanch.

CAPT. GRIFFITH.

She was in command of the Commodore of the line, Capt. Richard Griffith, who had commanded in turn nearly every vessel of the company's fleet since its establishment, nearly fourteen years ago.

"Capt. Griffith," said Mr. Franklin, "was the most capable navigator and the most careful Captain I ever saw."

The Captain went down with his ship. He was married and lived in London. Mr. Franklin spoke equally well of the mate, Mr. Couch, who was lost. He also leaves a wife in London.

Regarding the condition of the Mohegan, Mr. Franklin said that when she came out on her first trip, arriving here on Aug. 12, her pumps and boilers were found to be somewhat leaky. All bookings for passage on her were cancelled and the steamer started back for London, going at half speed. She was twenty-one days making the passage, but the 600 head of cattle aboard were landed, not one sick or missing. Then the vessel was laid up in London for a complete overhauling, covering a period of forty-one days. She was then subjected to a trial run, which was reported as entirely satisfactory. Lloyds passed upon her and rated her A1. Six days later she sailed from London on her second and ill-fated trip.

On her first voyage the vessel sailed under the name given to her by the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland Line, for whom she was built, that is, as the Cleopatra. She was sold to the Atlantic Transport Line while she was still in the hands of her builders, and on the first trip her engines were run by the builders' engineers and assistants, known as "guaranteed engineers."

According to a passenger who came over on that trip, her boiler tubes leaked, her flues did not work right, and her pumps were deranged. Her plumbing was also leaky and some of the staterooms became flooded. She had to lay to half the day the third day out. She was a stanch and steady vessel, this passenger said, as shown by her conduct on two or three days when the seas were very rough, and her cabins were unusually comfortable and were handsomely furnished, but there was something radically wrong in the engine department. She made the trip in eleven days, but her crew had to work like beavers to keep her in right shape. The passengers got up a protest to the line on the vessel's condition and at the same time a testimonial to the splendid conduct of officers and crew.

NO PROTEST RECEIVED.

Regarding this story, Manager Franklin said yesterday that he had never received any protest, but he added that all initial trips were unsatisfactory. Mr. Franklin denied another report that the vessel had made her first trip without any preliminary trial.

According to the company's advices, the Mohegan on her present trip carried 53 passengers and 96 crew. There were thought to be possibly, also, four or five cattlemen aboard. The dispatches from London give the number of passengers at 51.

George Maule, the assistant horseman, who was saved, was an employe of the company, and is included in the number of the crew. He has been in the company's service for years, and knows every horse of consequence and is known by all English horsemen.

The Atlantic Transport Line is a Maryland corporation. It started about fourteen years ago with the steamers Missouri, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, and Maryland. Some of these vessels now ply in the Philadelphia and Baltimore services of the company. The Mississippi is a United States transport, and the Missouri is a hospital ship. The company presented the use of her for one year to the Government, fitting her out at its own expense, including a full supply of coal. She was used at the time of the Russian famine for carrying relief supplies, and again came to notice a few years ago by rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Thingvalla Line steamship Danmark.

INSURANCE ON THE VESSEL.

The hull of the Mohegan was valued at about $350,000, and was insured abroad, a large proportion of the line being written at Lloyds, London. The insurance on the cargo was placed partly in Boston, partly in Philadelphia, and partly in this city. As it was covered by open policies, its value cannot be definitely determined before the arrival of the invoices, but it is generally estimated at about $200,000.

The cargo is thought to consist principally of hides from India and Eastern produce, which had been sent to London for reshipment to this country. The loss is likely to prove total, since salvage operations will be difficult, owing to the roughness of the sea around Manacles Point.

B. Altman & Co. will commence a sale on Monday, October 17th, at extraordinary reductions in prices, of a large quantity of SATIN DAMASK, TAPESTRY, BROCADED VELVETS, ETC., in lengths of 1½ to 3½ yards, suitable for TABLE COVERS, COUCH COVERS, PORTIÈRES, ETC.

Also 3,000 CUSHION TOPS, of similar materials, at 35c., 50c. and 75c. Each.

(SPECIAL COUNTERS, REAR OF ROTUNDA, FIRST FLOOR.)

B. Altman & Co. have now on sale in their Lace Curtain Section a very extensive assortment of Point Arabe, Renaissance, Brussels, Cluny and Irish Point Lace Curtains, and Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Sash Curtains and Bed Sets.

And are introducing this season a Paris Novelty, "Store Bonne-Femme," a Lace Window Shade for use in place of Sash Curtains.

Will also offer a large variety of Fine Lace Window and Sash Curtains, at the following reduced prices:

Point Arabe Lace

THE PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO

His Party Reaches the Illinois Metropolis and He Joins Mrs. McKinley.

A DAY OF MANY INCIDENTS

Vast Crowds Hear the Addresses of the Nation's Executive—The Influence and Example of Abraham Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The Presidential party's special train reached Chicago this evening over the Illinois Central Railway. Mr. McKinley left the cars at the Thirty-ninth Street station and was escorted to the residence of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, 3,961 Lake Avenue, where Mrs. McKinley awaited him.

The President was much wearied by his long journey and his arduous day at the trans-Mississippi Exposition, but he said just before leaving the train: "Throughout the journey I have been deeply moved by the patriotism of the people and delighted with the evidences of their prosperity."

After the city limits were reached, crowds lined the inclosure beside the tracks of the Illinois Central Railway eager to see the Presidential train sweep by. The enthusiasm was unbounded, even when the President himself could not be seen.

The official itinerary of the President during the four days of his visit to Chicago is as follows:

Sunday—Thanksgiving services, the Auditorium, 8 P. M.

Monday—Private reception at the University of Chicago, 2:30 P. M.; public reception, First Regiment Armory, 3:45 P. M.; drive through illuminated portion of the city, 7:30 P. M.; review of bicycle parade, 8 P. M.

Tuesday—Exercises, the Auditorium 10:30 A. M.; benefit ball, the Auditorium, 9:30 P. M.; bluejacket ball Medina Temple, 11 P. M.

Wednesday—Street reception and review of parade, 11 A. M.; banquet, the Auditorium, 6:30 P. M.

An effort is being made to secure the presence of Secretary John D. Long at the banquet Wednesday evening to respond to the toast "Our Navy."

Across the corn lands of Illinois the train of President McKinley swept all night after leaving St. Louis, and to-day crossed the line into Indiana, reaching Terre Haute soon afterward. The Pennsylvania flier was delivered to the Vandalia line at St. Louis, and orders were issued by the Vandalia officials that no train should be run within thirty minutes, either before or behind, giving the Presidential train practically a clear track. The President arose early after a refreshing night's sleep, ready to meet the requirements of another day of arduous traveling. The weather was a continuation of that which had favored the entire journey.

The only points scheduled for speeches to-day were Terre Haute, Ind., and Decatur and Springfield, Ill., but throughout the trip the President had expressed a desire to have the train stopped at every point where the crowd was large and clamorous to see and hear him. At Terre Haute the President entered a carriage, followed by Secretaries Gage, Wilson, and Bliss, and the party drove about the city for nearly half an hour. The departure from the train was made just on the outskirts, and the President, after being shown the city, was driven to the Union Station to re-embark. At all points where he appeared the vast throngs of people were enthusiastic and noisy. The streets of the city were lined with people eager to catch a glimpse of the President and to hear the sound of his voice.

One of the most interesting incidents in the entire Presidential trip occurred at Terre Haute after Mr. McKinley's drive around the city. The President ascended a platform near the Union Station arm in arm with Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy. The sight of the veteran statesman on the arm of the President of the United States was the signal for uproarious and long-continued applause from 12,000 throats.

FIRST SPEECH OF THE DAY.

Mr. Thompson introduced the President, who said:

"I have no expectation of making myself heard by all of those in this vast assemblage—of my fellow citizens of the State of Indiana. I thank you for this warm and hearty reception. It gives me peculiar pleasure to meet again the citizens of the City of Terre Haute and not the least of that pleasure is that it gives me an opportunity of meeting my old friend, your neighbor, the veteran statesman and patriot, the Hon. Richard W. Thompson. I do not forget that this was the home of that other distinguished Indianian whose eloquence moved Senates and swayed great audiences and whose friendship I enjoyed—the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees.

"My fellow-citizens, for several days we have been traveling through the great West, and everywhere we have gone great assemblages like this have greeted us. I do not misinterpret. I know what it means. It has no personal significance, but it does have a National significance, and it does mean that all the people of all the sections are once more united under one flag, united in one purpose and patriotism. It means, my fellow-citizens, that the people of the United States want the victories of the army and of the navy to be recognized in the treaty of peace. It means that they want those of us who are charged with the administration of the Government to see to it that the war was not in vain, and that the just fruits of our achievements on land and sea shall not be lost."

At Paris, Ill., 5,000 persons listened to the President. His remarks were very brief, but were received with much enthusiasm. He said:

"We have but one duty to perform, and that is to stand by the old flag. Fortunately for us, in every part of the country all the people stand beneath the folds of that glorious old banner, united under it in peace and fighting under it in war."

Secretary Gage and Secretary Wilson also made brief addresses at Paris.

At Oakland and Arcola the stops were very short and the remarks few. The citizens of Arcola made exceptional preparations for the reception of the President. From the rear platform of his car he stepped over a carpeted passageway to a stand laden with flowers and covered with American flags. At the conclusion of his speech the President called for three cheers for the army and navy, which were given with a will. Then the President said: "Three cheers for the old flag." The response was tremendous. One old man near the platform waved his hat and shouted: "Dewey made them honor it!" The President smiled at this remark and nodded his head as if in approval of the sentiment.

OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Mr. McKinley's speech at Arcola was as follows:

"We are a most fortunate people. We not only have a revival of patriotism among the people, but we have a return of prosperity. Our business conditions are good at home, and our trade is good abroad. The producer has more and better consumers than he had a few years ago. That is because the business of the country has been restored. The factories and the shops and the great productive enterprises have again at work, so that we have consumers at home as well as consumers abroad. We sold last year to Europe more than we bought of Europe. We sent more products to the Old World by our own labor than we ever sent out of the country in any year in all our history. And more than three-fourths of our exportations came from the fields and farms of the United States. Here, in your City of Arcola, you know what it means to have a foreign market. When you cannot sell your broom corn in your own country you are glad to send it to some other and get good money for it.

"Now, my fellow citizens, we have resting upon us, as a people, grave problems, and it is our business to solve them wisely and the people of the country can help them to be solved wisely, because the people of the country whenever they consider calmly and soberly any great question are unerring in judgment. Mr. Lincoln followed the people, and, following the people, he made no mistake. We have had great glory in the war and in its settlement we must be guided only by the demands of right and conscience and duty. And when we have settled the problems of the war our next triumphs must be those of commerce, not by arms, but by the skill and genius of our people.

"I thank you for this cordial reception and am glad to know all the people of the country are standing together and mean to stand together so long as these vast problems remain unsolved."

Enormous crowds listened to the words of the President, both at Decatur and Springfield. The people of Springfield, the former residence of Abraham Lincoln, listened solemnly and with bared heads while President McKinley spoke feeling words in eulogy of Lincoln. Another striking incident at Springfield was the presence on the platform of Gen. John A. McClernand, who is ninety years old and a hero of two wars. Gen. McClernand rode in the carriage with Secretary Bliss and leaned on his arm throughout the exercises. Gen. John M. Palmer was also a member of the receiving party at Springfield.

"Corn Carnival was in full swing at Decatur when the party arrived, and here Senator Shelby M. Cullom and Gov. and Mrs. Jonn R. Tanner joined the train. Speeches were made by the President, Secretaries Gage, Wilson, and Bliss, Senator Cullom, and Gov Tanner, all arousing great enthusiasm among the people.

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

The President spoke as follows at Decatur:

"I am thankful for the warm greeting accorded by this vast concourse of my countrymen. The central thought in every American mind to-day is the war and its results. The gratitude of every American heart is to our splendid army and our glorious navy. What a magnificent army was mustered in less than sixty days! More than 200,000 soldiers responded to the call of the country, coming from the homes of our fellow-citizens, and everywhere the bravest and best, willing to go into a foreign territory to fight for the honor of our flag and for oppressed humanity. There was no break in our column. There was no division in any part of the country; North and South and East and West alike cheerfully responded, and then what victories were achieved in a little more than three months!

"Our troops sailed 7,000 miles away to Manila and won a signal victory. Our troops sailed to Cuba and achieved a glorious triumph. Our fleets in Manila Bay and in Santiago Harbor destroyed two Spanish fleets without the loss of a ship, and the brilliancy of both is not paralleled in the annals of war; and all in a little over 100 days. That is what our glorious army and navy did. Now it only remains for us citizens of the Republic to be as wise in our statesmanship as our soldiers and sailors have been valorous in arms."

AT LINCOLN'S OLD HOME.

The crowd at Springfield was the record-breaker for the day. It was estimated at 40,000. From the steps of the old State House the President addressed the crowd. He said:

"I am glad to be at the home of the Martyr President. His name is an inspiration and a holy one to all lovers of liberty the world over. He saved the Union. He liberated a race—a race which he said ought to be free because there might come a time when these black men could help keep the jewel of liberty in the family of nations. If any vindication of that act or that prophecy were needed, it was found when these brave black men ascended the hill of San Juan in Cuba and charged the enemy at El Caney. They vindicated their own title to liberty on that field, and with our other brave soldiers gave the priceless gift of liberty to another suffering race.

"The name of Lincoln will live forever in immortal story. His fame, his work, his life is not only an inspiration to every American boy and girl, but to all mankind. And what an encouragement his life work has been to all of his successors in the Presidential office. If any of them at any time has felt that his burden was heavy he had but to reflect upon the greater burdens of Abraham Lincoln to make his seem light. I congratulate you that your great State furnished him to the country and the world. You guard his sacred ashes here, but the whole country guards with you his sacred memory.

"I congratulate you upon the condition of the country. It was never better than it is to-day. Our National finances give us no trouble. We have all necessary money now with which to do the business of the Government, and the Government is secure in its finances, thanks to the people of the country for having accepted the war taxes patriotically. The business of the people is better than it has been for years, and the money of the country has suffered no dishonor, while the credit of the Government was never higher, and the National name never was dearer to the people than now, and never more respected throughout the world. All thanks to our glorious army and navy, thanks to the fleets of Dewey and Sampson, and the armies of Miles and of Shafter, and of Merritt, we have won glorious triumphs for humanity. We went to war not because we wanted to, but because humanity demanded it. And having gone to war for humanity's sake, we must accept no settlement that will not take into account the interests of humanity.

"Now, my friends, what we want to do—[a voice in the crowd: 'Elect you President again'—great applause and cries of 'That's right.'] What we want is to have no dispute or difference among ourselves to interfere with our united judgment in dealing with the foreign problems that are before us. As we stood together in war, let us stand together until its settlements are made.

"I thank you and bid you good-bye."

Between Springfield and Chicago stops were made only at Mount Pulaski, Clinton, Farmer City, Gibson City, Gilman, and Kankakee. At the latter place the train was boarded by the Chicago Reception Committee, headed by President Harper of the University of Chicago.

The President to Visit Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—Mayor Jones returned to-day from a business trip to Kentucky. Yesterday he spent in St. Louis. "The President told me," said Mayor Jones, "that he would pay Kansas City a visit next June or September. He said he intended to make a visit to the Pacific Coast in one of those months next year and would then stop in Kansas City. This is a promise, and we can count on having the President as a guest."

CHICAGO'S PEACE JUBILEE.

Diplomatic and Military Personages Fail to Receive Their Invitations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Through the negligence of either the postal authorities or the officials of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, the jubilee invitations sent to the diplomats and military officers who passed through Chicago Tuesday morning were not received, and, as a result, the promoters of the peace fête narrowly escaped the loss of some of the most distinguished of their expected guests.

The fact that a blunder had been committed was discovered to-day when the special train bearing the members of the party that had visited the Omaha Exposition arrived in Chicago. The Reception Committee was on hand to do the honors as hosts. Upon the arrival of the train, to the surprise of the entertainers, all invitations were declined, on the ground that, inasmuch as the entire party was going on to Washington in the evening, rest, and not sightseeing, was the thing most desired. The answers were decisive. The members of the committee made up their minds to take their guests to the hotels and consider the predicament afterward.

As soon as all the members of the party had been assigned to their rooms, the members of the Reception Committee hastened to the jubilee headquarters to conduct an investigation. There it was found that the invitations had been duly mailed, and should have been received. A council was held, which resulted in the decision that all must be prevailed upon to remain over for the jubilee. The members of the Reception Committee to whom individuals had been assigned started out at once on their missions of conversion. Some were successful. Chin Pom Ye, the Korean Minister, readily consented, while others took the matter under advisement.

Mozart's Misshapen Ear.

The Italians have an expression, Voce di compositore, indicating the defective quality of the vocal apparatus in musical composers. But if a composer need not have a voice he must have a good ear. It would seem, however, that a good ear need not be a beautiful one. In the Mozart museum at Salzburg there is a small water-color painting representing two human ears. The drawing is described in the catalogue as "Mozart's ear and an ordinary ear." Dr. Gerber, privat-docent in the University of Königsberg, has recently published in the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift an anthropological study on Mozart's ear. The fact that the great composer had ears of a peculiar shape suggests the notion that there is some connection between the form of the ear and the musical faculty, which shows itself in earliest youth. Such an idea, however, says The British Medical Journal, rests on a very slender basis of fact, as there have been opportunities of establishing the truth.

Mozart's ears were of the broad type especially seen in the lower races of man, as, for instance, in negroes, and must, therefore, be looked upon as a mark of a low grade of development. While the normal ear is curved in beautiful lines and has a longish form, Mozart's ear was flat, presenting obtuse angles instead of curves, so that it might be described as misshapen. The complete want of lobe is a well-known mark of low development, especially when, as in the case of Mozart, it occurs in connection with a broad ear. It is surely an example of nature's irony that the man whose inner ear was of the very highest grade of development had an outer ear misshapen to the point of ugliness, and of a retrograde type generally found only in the lowest savages.

INDEPENDENTS AT DINNER

Campaign in Behalf of the State Ticket Is Opened.

THE CANDIDATES AS GUESTS

Addresses Criticising Col. Roosevelt Made by Paul Fuller and Thomas M. Osborne—Speeches by Others.

The campaign in behalf of the Independent State ticket was opened last night with a dinner tendered to the candidates by the Independent Citizens' Committee at the Arena, Thirty-first Street, near Broadway.

Fifty-two guests sat down at the table. Among them were Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Edmund H. Titchener of Binghamton, nominee for Treasurer; Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, nominee for Attorney General; Oswald Garrison Villard, W. Allaire Shortt, V. Everit Macy, Roland Holt, Henry Hartman, John Jay Chapman, Joseph M. Lichtenauer, Isaac H. Klein, Albert Frank, Boudinot Keith, Meyer D. Rothschild, Preble Tucker, William Dutcher, and Francis W. Aymar. Letters of regret were read from Edward D. Page, who wrote as "one who not only approves the nominations but expects to vote for the nominees"; W. M. Brundage of Albany, and George S. Perry of Binghamton, who expressed the hope that this is "the initiation of a movement that will ultimate in emancipation from bossism and the political regeneration of the State."

Paul Fuller, Chairman of the General Committee, presided, and made the opening address. He attacked Col. Roosevelt for declining the independent nomination and paid his respects to Seth Low and Joseph H. Choate. After relating the reasons that had induced the independents to appeal to Col. Roosevelt to lead them, Mr. Fuller said:

But, alas! a despotism stronger than military rule was soon to exercise its sway over him—the same mysterious power which has changed the rebellious citizens' candidate of last year into the humble follower of to-day—the power that has transformed the philippics of Choate into the unaccustomed courtesies of a suave submission, cast its smoothing hypnotism over the Rough Rider, and soothed him into the oblivion of every principle he had maintained to this hour, inoculated him with a new set and guided his nerveless hand to write his own epitaph in these words:

"I should greatly like the aid of the independents, and I appreciate the importance of the independents' vote, but I cannot accept the nomination on terms that would make me feel disloyal to the principles for which I stand."

He has renounced independence; he has acknowledged the domination of another; he cannot accept the suffrages of independents unless they be also given to the other creatures of that master to whom he owes his allegiance. He can never again lead the hosts who fight for political freedom.

Thomas M. Osborne followed in an extended speech, at the outset of which he also expressed his opinion of Col. Roosevelt. He said:

He who should have stood at the head of your ticket—he whose good name and fair renown you would have held from base use and ignoble purposes—has chosen to spurn your help and to throw himself for support solely upon the political machine of his party. Many had hoped that at last there had been found a leader of strength and courage, for whom honest men for years have been looking and longing—the knight without fear and without reproach, who would show us once more that a high sense of honor is not inconsistent with high office, and that a Governor of New York State could own but one master—his conscience. When Theodore Roosevelt found himself in a situation very difficult, it must be admitted most perplexing for any man with legitimate ambition combined with a heart and conscience, he discovered, as James Russell Lowell once humorously admitted of himself, that he could withstand everything except temptation. He did, in truth, as was said of Burke, "give up for party what was meant for mankind." * * * He has thrown away his great opportunity and in throwing it away he has put back good government and clean politics in this State to an extent impossible now to measure.

Among the other speakers were Edmund H. Titchener, John Jay Chapman, and Isaac H. Klein.

THE INDEPENDENT TICKET.

Its Supporters May Be Called the Citizens' Party.

In view of the protest of Lovell H. Jerome against the use of the Citizens' Union name and emblem for the Independent State ticket, Paul Fuller, Chairman of the Independent committee, yesterday telegraphed to Secretary of State Palmer that the committee had no objection to his substituting for the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union on their nomination certificate the name "Citizens' Party," with the emblem of a beehive, if such substitution can legally be made without vitiating the right to a place on the ballot.

Isaac H. Klein of the Citizens' Union said last night that there was no division of the Nominating Committee over the candidacy of Theodore Bacon of Rochester or Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn. Theodore Bacon, he said, would be the candidate for Governor. The certificate of the substitution of his name for that of Col. Roosevelt would be filed in Albany to-morrow.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Secretary of State Palmer has postponed the hearing on the protest against the legality of the Citizens' Union State ticket from Monday afternoon to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

VAN WYCK'S PICTURE REMOVED.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company Orders a Campaign Advertisement Taken from Its Cars.

On Friday the trolley cars of the Brooklyn Heights and Nassau Railroad Companies bore on their dashboards posters with Justice Van Wyck's picture. Yesterday these posters were on the Nassau cars alone. The Brooklyn Heights officials had ordered that all the posters on their cars be taken down.

Republicans in Brooklyn were much pleased with the prompt action of the Heights authorities, while Democrats were disposed to be irritated. A strong reticence about the affair was prevalent everywhere except at Democratic Headquarters. Chairman John L. Shea of the Executive Committee talked emphatically on the subject.

"We were told," he said, "by William J. Kinney, President of the Securities Advertising Agency, that he had a contract which permitted the advertising of our candidate on the outside of trolley cars. The State Committee had secured the right to one end of the cars, so we took the other. It is a very effective advertisement, and we shall hold the Securities Agency for the fulfillment of the contract. It was made by us in good faith. The pictures were to stay on the cars until after election day. We have no direct dealings with the company."

The Securities Agency people confirmed this statement. They secured an option on the use of the privilege and presented it to Senator McCarren and to Messrs. Shevlin and Shea of the Kings County Committee. The contract was made accordingly.

President Rossiter of the Heights Railroad would not discuss the subject, except to say that the putting of the posters on the cars was all a mistake. It was learned, however, that a number of well-known Republicans had protested against the advertising of the Democratic candidate on the cars, and that the posters were ordered off as a result of this protest. The Securities Agency's contract was not made with the railroad, but with Louis R. Adams, who is the lessee of the advertisement privileges on the Brooklyn Heights lines. Mr. Adams refused to discuss the matter.

WORKINGMEN'S LEAGUE ACTS.

Resolutions Indorsing the Democratic Platform and Ticket Are Adopted —Col. Roosevelt Criticised.

The Workingmen's Political League of Greater New York met Friday night in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms and passed resolutions relative to the platforms of the Democratic and Republican State Conventions. These resolutions were in part as follows:

We heartly appreciate the recognition of organized labor—the first ever inserted in the platform of either of the political parties—by the Democratic Party of the State of New York, as set forth in the twelfth and sixteenth planks of the platform adopted at Syracuse, believing the party to be a friend of the wage earner, consistent in its efforts to ameliorate his condition and to better that of the masses generally, and

We condemn and denounce the Republican Party for fraud and trickery in trying to make the public believe that it is or has ever been the champion or benefactor of labor.

The Republican Party, by retention in office, has become responsible for Alger and the "horrors of peace," whereby thousands of the flower of our youth were wantonly sacrificed, the health of many of the survivors impaired for life, their experience as soldiers turned into a hideous nightmare of sickness, ill-treatment, neglect, starvation, and death, and the destruction of the patriotic sentiment of 3,000,000 young men who volunteered for their country's defense.

After condemning the Republican Party for what is called the "shameless theft, the betrayal of public trust, the invasion of the rights of localities, the canal steal, the squandering on party henchmen of the three-million-dollar surplus they found in the State Treasury, and plunging the State into debt $9,000,000," and protesting against the excise law and the metropolitan election district law, the resolutions continue:

The Republican Party has nominated for the high office of Governor of an individual of uncertain temper and overbearing meddlesomeness that kept the city in a ferment of exasperation during his incumbency of the Police Board; who, born to the aristocracy of wealth, complacently plumes himself as one of the "better element," and feeds his vanity and sense of superiority by trying to regulate the private lives and indulgences of the people; who proves beyond question his claim of belonging to the "better element" by throwing the burden of maintaining the State upon the shoulders of the poorer men, by dodging his taxes, and swearing away his citizenship even, to avoid them.

The resolutions then indorse the Democratic nominees and platform.

SOLDIERS AT POLITICAL RALLY.

Fifty of Them the Feature at Democratic Meeting in Brooklyn.

Fifty of the soldiers of the "Fighting Fourteenth" marched on the platform of the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, last night while Congressman Driggs was denouncing the mismanagement of the Spanish war. The occasion was a ratification meeting under the auspices of the Bedford Democratic Club. Mr. Driggs, who is running for reelection in the Third District against W. A. Prendergast, was telling of the camp horrors and was pledging himself to move for an investigation by Congress without regard to the investigation of the President's commission when the men of the Fourteenth, in full uniform, marched on the stage. The audience loudly aplauded and cheered and the uproar did not subside for several minutes.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea presided at the meeting. Other speakers were Eugene B. Travis of Westchester, ex-Senator O'Sullivan of Manhattan, ex-Congressman W. J. Coombs, ex-District Attorney Ridgway, Luke D. Stapleton, and W. M. Littleton.

A report was circulated some days ago that Mr. Ridgway was going to bolt the ticket. He will be on the stump for Van Wyck throughout the campaign.

Women Visit the Democratic Club.

There was a women's inspection of the Democratic Club from 3 until 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was estimated that during those three hours the place was visited by about 2,000 people. The clubhouse was elaborately decorated with flowers, and an orchestra played in the parlors. The rooms were thronged with women and their escorts. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carroll were among those present. Mr. Croker took a lively interest in piloting the women about. Lemonade and cake were served to the visitors. It is intended to have a lady's day at the club some time next month.

German-American Republican Rally.

A meeting of "German-born Americans" is being planned for an early date at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Republican County Committee. Frederick W. Holls, who was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, has the matter in charge, and he called at State headquarters yesterday to secure Col. Roosevelt's presence.

Election Bets on 'Change.

Stock Exchange betting on the result of the election for Governor for this State recognized no favorite yesterday, as the wagers laid were at even money. E. B. Talcott of Bell & Co. announced that he held $20,000 of Van Wyck money to bet on these terms, and he found takers to the amount of $8,000. Two of the backers of Col. Roosevelt were William E. Pearl of F. T. Adams & Co. and Theodore Cox.

Newark Couple Kept Wedding Secret.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—It was announced to-day that Miss Ella Madeline Post of 15 Taylor Street and E. Williamson Miller of 207 Summer Avenue had been married in Bloomfield on July 1. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. F. White. The young couple feared opposition from their parents, and left home quietly without announcing their reason for so doing.

B. Altman & Co.

ART PORCELAINS, BRONZES, ETC.

A very choice collection of Decorative Ware, Porcelains, Bronzes, Marbles, etc., recently received from the Art Centers of Europe is shown. The assortment contains many fine examples of French and Vienna Bronzes, Italian Marble Statuary, Nubian Subjects in Terra Cotta (Oriental colorings), for Eastern and Smoking Rooms; Vienna, Sevres and Dresden Vases, etc. Vienna Novelties and Curios for Cabinets, Dutch Silver and Ivories, Miniatures, also Art Furniture, Clocks and Mantel Sets.

A special offering will be made to-morrow (Monday) of Limoge Enamels, Bronzes, Cut Glass and Lamps at low prices.

B. Altman & Co.

Will have an opening on *WEDNESDAY, October 19th,* of Needlework and Fancy Articles, on Third Floor, showing exceedingly choice selections of Commenced Silk Embroidered Linen Center Pieces, with border of Appliqué Renaissance Lace for 5 o'clock Teas.

Marie Antoinette Scarfs and Squares with Silk Center Pieces and Lace Borders for Cabinets, Polished Tables, etc.

Dresser Sets, of Scarf, Cushion, Mouchoir and Glove Sachets, Hand Painted and Embroidered in Rococo style. Also Handkerchief, Glove and Opera Bags, Jewel Cases, Satin Boxes and a large variety of articles suitable for Favors, Souvenirs, Anniversary Mementos, etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

Recent Importations of REAL LACES will be shown on Monday, October 17th, which include the new shape Robe in Duchesse Application and Moderne Lace; elaborate designs of matched series in Duchesse and Point Regence and Black Thread, with a select variety of Guirlandes, Edges, Galoons and Motifs, representing the highest grade of Belgian Handmade Laces.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th.

Point d'Application and Duchesse Edges, at

1/3 to 1/2

below prevailing prices.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ELECTION OFFICERS ACCUSED.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, through its Secretary, Joseph M. Price, yesterday preferred formal charges to the Board of Police Commissioners against the eleven Inspectors of Election whose removal it had requested in a previous communication, on the ground that the accused officials, together with others, were responsible for the false count at last year's election. In preferring the accusation Mr. Price acknowledged the receipt of a letter from the Police Board under date of Oct. 13, informing him that the Inspectors could not be removed except upon charges.

The Good Government men ask for the removal of the Inspectors on the ground of incompetency, alleging that they swore that the returns of the election last November in their several districts were correct, but that they were declared by the courts to have been falsified to such an extent as to produce apparent majorities against Perez M. Stewart and Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively.

Mr. Price quotes from the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which was sustained by the Court of Appeals, declaring those gentlemen to have been elected. In that opinion the court, after a criticism of the manner in which the returns were made up, said that "it was the duty of the Inspectors to state the vote, not as they recollected it from the count, not as they wished it to be, not as they thought it necessary for the benefit of any individual candidate that it should be, but as it appeared upon the tally sheet kept as prescribed by law."

Mr. Price also calls the attention of the Police Board to the fact that criminal charges have been preferred to the District Attorney against Lewis Drucks and Revere L. Sampson, two of the Inspectors whose removal is asked.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Board said yesterday afternoon that he had not been notified officially of the presentation of the charges. "Assuming that they have been received by the department," he added, "they will be brought before the board at our meeting Monday morning. In that case we shall set an early date for a hearing, of which notice will be given both to the complainant and the accused Inspectors."

President York said that the board could not be held responsible for any improper appointments of election officers which might have been made, since its hands were tied by the law compelling it to appoint the men certified to it by the political organizations. Even the provision empowering the board to make inquiry as to the character and fitness of the candidates for Inspectors, he said, had been modified to such an extent as to make it valueless.

STRIKER ASSAULTS WORKMAN.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night trouble broke out again at the Livingston plant of the Staten Island Electric Company. The strikers began throwing stones at the windows, breaking a number of them, and by cutting a dozen wires put out the street lights.

About midnight William Donovan, one of the strikers, went into the plant armed with a picket with a nail in one end of it. He struck Thomas L. A. McCreech, an oiler, across the neck with it, the nail striking close to the jugular vein, but not making a serious wound. Donovan was arrested and locked up at the West Brighton Police Station. McCreech was able to return to work after his wound had been dressed.

Capt. Joseph Hale's Funeral.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 15.—The funeral of Capt. Joseph Hale, United States Army, was held this afternoon from the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Philo F. Leavess officiated, and the pall bearers were Capt. Hamilton Ross, Jr., of Company D, Second New Jersey Volunteers, and three officers from the regular army post at Governors Island. The escort to Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Dundee Lake, where the body was interred, was composed of eighty-one regulars. Capt. Hale died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, on Wednesday, of typhoid fever.

White Star Line in the Pacific.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 15.—Alfred Magnus of Chicago, representing the White Star Line, is in Tacoma investigating the possibilities of transferring one of the company's Atlantic steamers to the Puget Sound-Hawaiian trade. The company's new liner Oceanic will be launched in December, and one of the regular transatlantic steamships would be free to be placed on the route.

Vermont Farmer Kills Himself.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 15.—Myron D. Barrus of Fairhaven, a wealthy farmer, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He had become despondent over financial matters and the management of his farm until his mind became clouded. He was sixty-five years of age, and had been a member of the Vermont Legislature. A wife, a son, and a brother in California survive him.

A REVELATION TO ALE DRINKERS.

A lasting froth of cream, sparkling brilliancy, and delightful fragrance of a field of blossoming hops are unfolded in every glass of EVANS' ALE, and make a banquet of delight for the eye and stomach.—Adv.

FROST IN FEVER DISTRICTS.

It Is Hoped that Cool Weather Will Check the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The occurrence of frost at various points in the South is welcomed by the Marine Hospital Service authorities, who look for its continuance and a rapid diminution of the fever.

The frost is reported officially at Jackson, Starkville, Columbia, and Holly Springs, Miss. To-day's dispatches regarding yesterday's new cases in the State of Mississippi report a total of fifty-nine.

Title Died With Her.

Petersburg (Va.) Dispatch to Washington Post.

At the annual convention of the Grand Division United Daughters of the Confederacy the body unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that when Miss Winnie Davis died the title of the "Daughter of the Confederacy" died with her, and that there can be no successor to her.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:12	Sun sets	5:19	Moon sets	5:37

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:39	Gov. Isl'd	7:54	H. Gate	9:43
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:03	Gov. Isl'd	8:13	H. Gate	10:02

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, OCT. 17.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois,	Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

Finance,	Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
		*1:00 P. M.	
Saginaw,	Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave,	Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

City of Washington,	Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado,	Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Germanic,	Queenstown and Southampton	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada,	Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul,	Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts,	&c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Westernland,	Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Ardanlu,	Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon,	Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania,	Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck,	Southampton, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad,	Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Prins Maurits,	Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia,	Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. §17 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 16.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 3.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 9.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 7.
La Navarre, Havre, Oct. 8.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Oct. 13.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 30.

MONDAY, OCT. 17.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 6.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
Leitrim, London, Oct. 3.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 3.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Oct. 11.
Alleghany, Port Limon, Oct. 11.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Oct. 14.
Georgian, London, Oct. 6.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 12.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, Oct. 11.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 15.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 8.
Leona, Galveston, Oct. 12.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 6.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Oct. 11.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Oct. 8.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
Exeter City, Swansea, Oct. 5.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Oct. 13.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Oct. 8.
Leander, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Nordkyn, Hamburg, Oct. 5.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Abydos, La Guayra, Oct. 14.
Algoa, Shields, Oct. 6.
Kurmehee, Shields, Oct. 6.
Manitou, London, Oct. 9.
Norge, Christiansand, Oct. 7.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Belgenland, Southampton, Oct. 11.
Weineland, Shields, Oct. 7.
Johannesberger, Hamburg, Oct. 7.

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 15.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:28 A. M. 16th.

SS Camotense, (Br.,) McKenzie, Manaos Sept. 27, Para Oct. 4, and Barbados 8, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS Algiers, Maxson, New Orleans Oct 8, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Rhyneland, (Belg.,) Hannah, Southampton Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Ohls, Rio Janeiro, &c., Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 14th.

SS Salamanca, (Br.,) Reynolds, Curacao Oct. 4 and La Guayra 5, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) Breckenfelder, Guantanamo, &c., Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Seithauser, Hamburg Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:11 P. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) Sporling, Havana Oct. 10, in ballast to

BASEBALL SEASON ENDS

News Yorks Win Their Final Game with the Washingtons.

BOSTON AGAIN CHAMPIONS

Brooklyns Close the Season with a Victory in Philadelphia—Bostons Defeat the Baltimores.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	102	47	.684
Baltimore	96	53	.644
Cincinnati	92	60	.605
Chicago	85	65	.567
Cleveland	81	68	.544
Philadelphia	78	71	.522
New York	77	73	.513
Pittsburg	72	76	.486
Louisville	70	81	.464
Brooklyn	54	91	.372
Washington	51	101	.386
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Washington, 4.
Brooklyn, 12; Philadelphia, 8.
Boston, 10; Baltimore, 8.
Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 4.

The National League baseball season closed yesterday with the Bostons again pennant winners. Baltimore finished second, and the Cincinnatis, who made such a gallant struggle for the pennant honors until about four weeks ago, finished in third place. New York finished at the head of the second division, seventh place. There are a number of postponed games, but these will not be played off.

The closing games of the season at the Polo Grounds between the New Yorks and Philadelphias did not bring out more than 800 spectators, and they occupied seats on the open stand, where the sun was shining. It required eleven innings to decide the game, which the New Yorks won by a score of 5 to 4.

The Washingtons secured a good lead in the third inning, but the locals, by some well-placed hits, managed to tie the score in the fifth inning. In the eleventh inning Doyle was the first batter up, and Weyhing, instead of waiting until the outfielders had taken their positions, pitched a ball across the plate. Doyle cleverly dropped a hit in centre field, which territory was uncovered, and reached second base, and third on a passed ball. Then with two out, Puhl, the new third baseman, dropped a safe hit in centre field, sending Doyle across the plate with the winning run.

After the New Yorks had scored three runs in the third inning of the second game the game was called. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
W. Halt'n, cf.	2	0	4	0	0	0	Gettman, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	4	7	3	0	McFar'd, lf. & 3b.	1	1	3	0	0	0
Seery, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1	0	Casey, 3b. & c.	1	2	1	4	0	0
Doyle, p. & 2b.	2	2	1	1	0	1	Freeman, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	0
Warner, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	0	Smith, 1b.	0	1	13	2	0	2
Foster, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	1	1	0	0
Puhl, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	0	Dineen, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ketiner, c.	0	0	2	3	4	0	Geltz, 2b.	0	0	8	2	0	0
Meekin, p.	1	1	0	3	0	0	Gatons, ss.	1	1	3	8	0	0
Getting, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Weyhing, p.	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total.	5	6	33	11	9	1	Total.	4	10	32	21	0	2

*Batted for Weyhing in ninth when winning run was scored.

New York.....0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 1—5
Washington.....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Stolen bases—Mercer, Casey, (2.) Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Weyhing, Doyle, (2.) Meekin. Sacrifice hits—Weyhing, Smith, Mercer, Warner. Double plays—Puhl and Davis; Latimer and Davis. First base by errors—New York, 1; Washington, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 2; off Weyhing, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Passed ball—Farrell. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

BROOKLYNS ARE VICTORIOUS.

They Win the Closing Game of the Season in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The Philadelphias closed the season as they began it, by losing a game to the Brooklyns. The visitors found Duggleby's delivery easy, and hit the ball all over the field. Howell was wild, but the home team could do nothing with his pitching at critical stages. The second game was called at the end of the third inning on account of darkness, with the score at 5 to 0 in favor of the Philadelphias. Score:

PHILADELPHIA	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	0
Douglass, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	0	Jaeger, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	0
Doughty, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	0	Shecka'd, ss.	3	4	3	1	0	1
Laidie, 1b.	1	2	2	3	0	0	Magoon, ss.	2	1	1	2	1	1
Flick, cf.	2	2	0	0	0	0	Daly, 2b.	2	2	2	3	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	1	1	2	1	2	1	LaChe'ce, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0	0
Murphy, c.	0	1	4	2	2	1	Hallm'n, 3b.	0	1	2	1	4	2
Cross, ss.	0	0	1	1	4	0	Smith, c.	1	1	4	3	0	0
Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	1	1	0	Howell, p.	0	1	1	3	0	0
*Platt.	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total.	8	8	27	14	9	3	Total.	12	15	27	12	2	2

*Batted for Duggleby.

Philadelphias.....0 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 2—8
Brooklyns.....2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Douglass, Bellehanty, and Sheckard 2. Three-base hit—Yeager. Home runs—Sheckard and La Chance. Sacrifice hits—Lauder and Murphy. Stolen bases—Flick, 2; Griffin. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 10. Struck out—By Duggleby, 4; by Howell, 2. Double plays—Lauder and La Chance; Cross, Laidie, and Douglass. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Duggleby, 6; off Howell, 10. Hit by pitched ball—Daly. Wild pitch—Howell. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Boston, 10; Baltimore, 8.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Boston and Baltimore wound up the championship season of 1898 to-day in a heavy batting contest. Twenty-eight hits for a total of thirty-seven bases were made by the two teams. The exchampions should have won, but fielded poorly, and their errors gave the game to the champions. Three innings were played of the second game when it was called on account of darkness. At the close Boston had four runs, six hits, and two errors; Baltimore, six runs, six hits, and no errors. Score:

Baltimore.....1 0 0 1 0 3 2 1 0—8
Boston.....0 0 2 0 2 0 5 0 1 0—10

Earned runs—Baltimore, 7; Boston, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Boston, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Boston, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Heydon; Boston, Nichols, Klobedanz, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—The Louisvilles defeated the Clevelands in the closing game of the season to-day. A wonderful catch by Clarke and the fielding of Clingman and Wallace were the features. Score:

Louisville.....2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—5
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Kittridge; Cleveland, Bates and Schriek. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Too Cold for Game in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—The two final baseball games of the season between Chicago and Pittsburg were called off on account of cold weather.

RACING AT LEXINGTON.

Ecstasy Lowers the Two-Year-Old Pacing Record to 2:10½.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—The sixth day of the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was marked by a record-breaking performance on the part of Major H. C. McDowell's two-year-old pacing filly Ecstasy, who won the pacing division of the Kentucky Futurity for foals of 1896, pacing the second heat, under the guidance of Charles Marvin, in 2:10½, and thereby reducing the race mark for pacers of that age a second and a half. The summaries:

Pacing Futurity, for foals of 1896; purse, $1,000.
Ecstasy, br. f., by Baron Wilkes-Ethelwyne, (Marvin).....1 1
Matin Bells, b. f., by Bowbells, (Mussey)...3 2
Bridesmaid, b. f., (Lesh).....2 dis.
Time—2:15½; 2:10½.

2:11 class, trotting; purse, $4,000.
The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers).....1 1 1
Caid, br. s., (Wyle).....2 3 3
Eagle Flamingo, b. g., (Titer).....4 2 4
Binger, br. s., (Titer).....5 4 2
Georgiana, b. m., (Noble).....3 5 5
Time—2:15½; 2:08; 2:08¼.

2:24 class, trotting; purse, $2,000.
Timorah, blk. m., by Princeton, (Miller).4 1 1 1
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers).....1 2 2 2
Alice Dorman, b. m., (McHenry).....2 3 3 3
Barometer, b. s., (Splan).....3 4 4 4
Time—2:14¼; 2:12½; 2:13; 2:15.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Gens. Kirby and Butt Spend the Day at the Range—Few Qualifications Made.

Gen. Kirby and Gen. Butt were on the ranges at Creedmoor yesterday, the former supervising the practice and the latter shooting. All ranges were open, but owing to the strong "9 o'clock" wind which prevailed, comparatively few qualifications were made. Capt. Devlin of the Sixty-ninth, who is at home on a furlough, qualified as a marksman. Gen Kirby allowed Capt. Devlin to shoot and settled the agitation regarding the right of the old members of the National Guard, now in the United States Army, to the use of the State ranges. Only three experts were qualified, though many attempted to get through on the long range. The scores follow:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. E. D. Rudderow, H. C.....5 3 3 5 4—20 4 0 5 3 0—13—32
W. A. Paepke, Co. A.3 3 4 4 4—18 4 3 5 0 0—12—30
A. E. Rauch, Co. E.4 4 4 5 4—21 3 3 3 0 3—12—33
P. I. Smyth, Co. E..3 4 0 4—15 4 4 4 3 3—18—33
C. B. Thomas, Co. A.4 3 4 4 4—19 3 3 3 4 0—13—32

EXPERTS.

Sergt. T. J. Conroy, Co A.....5 5 5 5 2—22 5 5 4 4 5—23—45
O. Wuerz, Co. C...4 4 5 5 4—22 4 4 4 4 4—20—42

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

R. A. Goodwin, Co. A.....5 3 4 2 3—17 4 4 4 3 3—18—35
C. T. Gwynne, Co. E.3 3 3 3 3—15 3 5 5 3 4—20 35
R. Halliday, Co. G..3 4 3 4—18 4 3 4 5 4—20—38
W. A. Smith, Co. K.4 3 3 3 4—17 3 3 3 4 3—16—33
W. H. Smith, Co. A.4 4 4 0 3—15 4 5 0 5 4—18—33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. M. B Dutcher, Co C.....5 5 3 5 5—23 3 4 4 5 3—19—42
P. B. Littell, Co. F.5 5 4 5 3—22 5 4 3 4 5—21—43
J. W. Sweeney, Co.D.4 5 4 5 5—23 4 4 4 5 4—21—44
W. W. Whitlock, Co. F.....5 4 4 4 5—22 5 4 5 5 5—24—46

EXPERT.

Lieut. H. F. Whitney, staff.....4 4 5 5 4—22 5 4 4 3 2—18—40

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. H. Barnard, Troop 1.....4 4 5 4 4—21 3 5 4 4 5—21—42
W. L. Beadleston, Troop 3.....3 5 5 3 4—20 3 3 3 4 2—15—25
J. G. Benkard, Troop 2.5 5 3 5 3—21 4 5 0 5 4—18—39
J. H. Brookfield, Troop 2.....4 3 4 4 4—18 4 2 4 5 3—18—36
A. W. Fay, Troop 2.4 5 3 4 4—18 3 0 2 5 3—13—31
W. S. McGuire, Troop 2.....5 4 4 3 3—19 4 0 5 4 2—15—34
W. A. Pease, Troop 2.4 5 4 5 3—21 4 3 4 3 4—18—39
J. R. Quinby, Troop 3.3 4 5 5 5—17 5 4 4 3 5—21—38
H. E. Spadone, Troop 1.....3 2 3 3 4—15 2 3 5 4 5—19—34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. H. Barnard, Troop 2.....5 4 5 4 5—23 4 4 5 4 3—20—43
W. S. Kennedy, Troop 3.....4 4 5 5 5—23 3 5 3 3 4—18—41

Seventy-first.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. F. Bohlig, Co. K.....3 3 3 4 3—16 3 3 3 2 3—14—30
Sergt. C. H. Briner, Co. K.....3 5 4 5 4—21 4 3 4 4 3—18—39
A. C. Anderson, Co. K.....4 3 3 4 3—17 3 4 3 0 4—14—31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. F. Bohlig, Co. K.....4 5 5 4 3—21 4 4 5 5 3—21—42
Sergt. C. H. Briner, Co. K.....4 5 4 5 5—23 3 4 5 4 5—21—44

171st Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. W. H. Chilton, Co. K.....4 3 4 4 3—18 3 4 4 3 3—17—35
Sergt. A. W. Wolff, Co. K.....3 3 3 3 5—17 4 5 4 4 3—20—37
Sergt. E. Russ, Co. G.3 4 3 3 5—18 4 3 4 2 4—17—35
Corp. F. A. Hogel, Co. K.....5 3 4 4 4—20 4 4 4 4 3—19—39
H. Abling, Co. K...4 5 5 4 4—22 3 4 3 5 0—15—37
H. Anderson, Co. K.4 4 4 3 3—17 5 3 3 0 5—16—33
B. Crane, Co. A.....5 3 0 4 3—15 4 5 3 4 3—19—34
C. L. Devine, Co. K.4 3 4 3 4—18 0 0 4 4 4—12—30
W. H. Evans, Co. K.4 3 4 5 4—20 4 3 3 4 4—18—38
J. T. Guy, Co. K.....4 3 0 4 4—15 5 4 0 5 2—16—31
J. M. Ryan, Co. G.4 5 3 3 2—17 4 4 0 4 4—16—33
H. H. Segeritz, Co. K.....3 5 2 3 5—18 3 4 4 3 0—14—32
F. C. Schuessler, Co. K.....4 3 5 4 3—19 3 4 3 4 3—17—36
H. F. Schwartz, Co. K.....4 3 3 3 3—16 3 3 3 4 4—17—33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. C. H Hoyt, staff.....5 5 4 4 5—23 5 3 4 5 3—20—43
Sergt. F. W. Taylor, Company K.....5 5 5 3 3—21 4 4 4 4 5—21—42

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

Coxswain S. H. Payne, Div. 2.....4 4 4 4 0—16 5 0 4 4 4—17—33
A. L. Beebe, Sep. div .....5 5 3 4 4—21 3 2 3 0 3—11—32
E. C. De Kay, Div. 2.3 0 4 4 4—15 3 4 3 4 4—18—33
C. J. Dierckx, Div. 4.4 4 3 5 4—20 3 3 3 3 3—15—35
W. H. Hall, Div. 2.....2 3 3 4 3—15 3 5 3 2 5—18—33
R. F. Merritt, Div. 4.5 3 4 3 5—20 3 0 4 3 4—14—34
R. G Shirley.....4 3 4 4 4—19 3 3 2 3 4—15—34

147th Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Col. E. C. Brennan, F. and S.....5 5 4 3 4—21 2 2 3 2 2—11—30
Col. W. H. Eddy, F. and S.....4 3 3 4 3—17 3 4 2 4 2—15—32
Major Charles Dillon, F. and S.....3 5 2 3 3—16 4 2 3 3 2—14—30
Capt. J. Hart, F. and S.....2 4 3 4 3—16 4 5 0 2 4—15—31
Capt. T. E. Jackson, Co. G.....3 4 4 4 4—19 4 4 4 3 3—19—38

Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. P. A. Brock...4 4 3 4 4—19 2 5 4 3 4—18—37
R. H. Gray.....3 4 4 4 0—15 3 3 4 2 4—16—31
W. F. La Porte.....5 4 4 3 3—19 3 0 2 3 3—11—30
M. C. Sullivan.....4 3 3 3 4—17 3 2 5 3 2—15—32

112th Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Sergt. George Donovan, Co. K.....3 4 5 0 4—16 2 3 3 3 3—14—30

SHARPSHOOTER.

Sergt. George Donovan, Co. K.....5 5 4 4 4—22 4 5 5 4 3—21—43

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. D. C. Devlin, Co. H.....4 2 3 3 3—15 4 4 4 2 4—18—33

Troop CC.

MARKSMAN.

Sergt. A. R. Hunt..3 4 4 5 3—19 2 2 3 2 3—12—31

Third Battery.

MARKSMAN.

Private J. O'Neill...5 4 0 5 5—19 4 0 5 2 5—16—35

Seventeenth Separate Company.

MARKSMAN.

Private A. Bromback.....3 3 4 3 3—16 3 3 3 2 4—15—31

General Staff.

MARKSMAN.

Col. H. W. Sackett..4 4 4 5 3—20 4 4 4 4 4—20—40

THE GAMES AT PRINCETON.

Mrs. Cleveland Watches the Contests of the Track Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The annual Fall handicap games of the Princeton track team were held here to-day. No fast time was made, owing to the cold and strong gale. Mrs. Cleveland watched the contests. J. F. Creegan in the 600-yard run made the best performance, finishing in fine shape in front of a large field. Summary:

150-Yard Dash.—Won by F. F. Woolridge, '99, (scratch;) second, E. Johnson, '02, (2 yards;) third, A. Lantz, (5 yards.) Time—0:16.
600-Yard Run.—Won by J. F. Creegan, '99, (scratch;) second, J. Anderson; third, A. Lentz. Time—1:20 2-5.
Pole Vault.—Won by P. A. Moore, '02, only contestant; height, 9 feet.
Broad Jump.—Won by A. K. Von Krug, '01, (8 inches,) actual jump 19 feet 4 inches; second, P. A. Moore, '02, (12 inches;) third, G. W Curtis, '99, (5 inches.)
High Jump.—Won by P. A. Moore, '02, (7 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 3 inches; second, T. E. Johnson, '02, (7 inches;) third, S. W. Curtis, '02, (4 inches.)

Staten Island Golf Cup.

The last team match in the series of six games between the Richmond County, Staten Island Cricket, and Harbor Hill Golf Clubs for the five-hundred-dollar golf championship cup of the island was played yesterday between the two latter clubs on the Harbor Hill links, The Staten Island Cricket team won by 21 holes to 7. The teams and scores were:

Staten Island.	Holes.	Harbor Hill.	Holes.
E. L. Richards, Jr.	0	Otto Hockmeyer	4
J. E. Armstrong	1	M. Graham, Jr.	0
C. A. Hamilton	1	A. P. Kelley	0
C. S. Stout	1	J. A. Marten	0
E. D. Crowell	0	J. E. Taylor	2
L. Battelle	1	A. B. Elliott	0
Dr. B. O'Connor	2	V. Hockmeyer	0
H. W. Slocum	0	Paul B. Cooke	3
R. Walker	2	W. McKean	0
C. Gordon	7	E. I. Dowell	0
Total	21	Total	9

The Richmond County Country Club has won the cup, having secured a lead of 20 holes over the Staten Island Cricket team, which was second best.

MISS HOYT GOLF CHAMPION

She Defeats Miss Wetmore in the Final Round at Ardsley.

HER THIRD ANNUAL TRIUMPH

Excellent Game by Both, Although the Score Was Five Up and Three to Play—Mr. Depew Sees the Sport.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt won an enviable and unique position in American golf annals yesterday, when she captured for the third successive year the women's golf championship of the United States. It would seem by her career on the golf links as though Miss Hoyt were invincible. She has proved its truth thus far, for during the present tournament on the Ardsley links she has had the largest and ablest gathering of women golfers to meet that have ever come forward to dispute her title to the championship. Her game yesterday was won by perfect golf, steady, systematic, nearly every shot being sent with almost unerring accuracy. Had her golf been anything less, she would not now be the third-year champion, for her opponent, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, played probably the best game she has ever shown on the links, and against any other of the fifty-odd contestants who played in the opening round on Tuesday she would surely have won.

It was one of the best contests ever played by women golfers. Neither was nervous or stood in fear of the other's prowess. Each kept the other nerved to her very best, and when it is considered that each did the first nine holes in the lowest played by either during the week, some idea will be gained of the hotly-played match. Miss Wetmore finished the first nine holes one hole behind, taking 46 strokes, equaling Miss Hoyt's record of the previous day. The champion, on the other hand, played them in 45, a surprisingly low score, and she was playing in a form that was likely to end in 90 for the full course, when the game came to an end at the fifteenth hole, Miss Hoyt winning by five up and three to play.

The morning trains brought hosts of friends and enthusiasts to the club, and when the start was made over 600 persons were grouped around the first tee. The day was windy and cold, but the enthusiasm, however, suffered no chill. Keen eyes were riveted on every play, and generous applause was bestowed for every excellent stroke. The strong wind did not seriously interfere with the progress of the balls through the air, and Miss Hoyt succeeded in making some of her longest drives. The latter outdrove Miss Wetmore, but was slightly, if any, better on her second shots.

The first hole was won by Miss Wetmore, although Miss Hoyt got the longer drive, but she took three to reach the green and then missed a short put. The next was halved, Miss Hoyt again missing an easy put to win, but she took the third, and honors were even. The short fourth, 122 yards, was halved neatly in three, and at the next the champion made one of her finest drives, carrying fully 165 yards. Miss Wetmore's good work on the green halved the hole in six. Of the next three Miss Hoyt made two, one was halved, and Miss Wetmore took the ninth. At the eighth hole, 340 yards, Miss Hoyt showed what a grand golfer she is by making it in five strokes.

Miss Wetmore tied the game at the tenth hole, but that was the end of her winning play, for Miss Hoyt made the next five in succession, Miss Wetmore not losing through any poor play until she reached the fifteenth hole. Then her drive was considerably shorter than Mr. Hoyt's, her second was fair, but the third carried the ball into an old orchard and it rolled under the stump of a dead tree. It was absolutely unplayable, and, as Miss Hoyt had made two good shots, Miss Wetmore abandoned the hole and the game. The scores were:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock:
Out .....5 6 4 3 6 5 5 5 6—45
In .....6 4 3 5 4*5 .....—27

Total, 15 holes.....72
Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport:
Out .....4 6 5 3 6 6 5 6 5—46
In .....5 5 4 6 5*9 .....—35

Total, 15 holes.....81
*Approximated, not played out.

Miss Hoyt, who will now hold the highest honor among women golfers in America for the coming year, is but eighteen years of age. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hoyt, whose residence is on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club. She first won the championship two years ago at Morris County, and last year at Essex County, near Boston. She has equaled the hitherto unparalelled record of three successive annual triumphs, recently held by Lady Hamilton, better known as Lady Margaret Scott, who held the women's golf championship of Scotland and England up to two years ago for three consecutive years. Miss Hoyt's club will hold for another year the one-thousand-dollar silver cup, and she receives as the first seventy a gold medal. Miss Wetmore, who gets the silver medal for second honors, is the daughter of George Peabody Wetmore, United States Senator from Rhode Island. The bronze medals for third and fourth honors go respectively to Miss Carol Eldlitz of the Ardsley Club and Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia.

Chauncey M. Depew was among the enthusiastic spectators, and he walked over the course watching every stroke with critical keenness. Others in the throng were Laurence Curtis of Boston, President Robert B. Kerr of this city, Secretary, and Henry May of Washington, D. C., Treasurer of the United States Golf Association; Philip Schuyler, James Parrish, Miss Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Miss Edith B. Bart, Mr. and Mrs. C. Paterson, Mrs. A. Dee Wilcox, Cochrane, Miss Eldlitz, Mrs. R. B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Miss Brooks, F. J. Winston, Mrs. Barber, Cyrus Field Judson, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, Mrs. William Worcester, Miss Archbold, and Miss C. G. Willis.

GOLF AT WESTCHESTER.

John Reid, Jr., and W. B. Smith of Yale Win the Foursome Trophy.

Sixteen pairs finished the 36-hole foursome contest yesterday on the links of the Westchester Country Club for the silver championship cup. John Reid, Jr., and Walter B. Smith of Yale won the trophy in 177 strokes. Next to them came W. H. Sands and Marion T. Wright, who, as they are both members of the Cannes (France) Golf Club, entered from that club. The full score of the winning pair was:

(First Round.)
John Reid, Jr., and Walter B. Smith, Yale—
Out .....3 6 5 5 6 4 3 4 5—42
In .....4 7 5 6 4 3 4 5—46—88
(Second Round:)
Out .....5 6 6 8 6 4 3 6 4—48
In .....4 5 5 5 6 4 4 4 4—41—89

Total 177

The other contestants, with total scores, were:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Ttl.
M. J. Wright and W. H. Sands, Cannes	96	90	186
H. Harriman and Foxhall P. Keene, Meadow Brook	97	91	188
J. Stuart and Chester Griswold, Princeton	103	87	190
F. S. Douglas and J. M. Mason, Fairfield	97	96	193
Daniel Chauncey and A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow	92	102	194
J. B. Upham and A. D. Cochrane, St. Andrew's	96	101	197
H. P. Toler and H. K. Toler, Baltusrol	97	101	198
W. H. Patterson and H. M. Billings, Ardsley	99	100	199
Charles Stewart and Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island	98	101	199
Alexander Morton and W. S. Edey, Westchester County	100	105	205
C. H. Murphy and A. Childs, Princeton	102	103	205
J. C. Powers and A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow	102	105	207
G. F. Tiffany and M. Compton, Westchester Golf	98	109	207
G. A. Phelps and E. B. Curtiss, Fairneld	100	109	209
W. N. Murray and B. S. Horne, Alleghany	112	104	216

The semi-final rounds for the four silver cups at match play resulted as follows:

Country Club Cup.—M. T. Wright, Huntington Valley, beat Alexander Morton, Westchester, 2 up and 1 to play; John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook, 3 up and 2 to play.
Baychester Cup.—C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, 2 up and 1 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, 3 up and 2 to play.
Hard Luck Cup.—C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's, 6 up and 5 to play; G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf, beat C. F. Watson, Essex County, 6 up and 5 to play.
Consolation Cup.—James L. Taylor, Queens County, beat Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Englewood, 3 up and 2 to play; Edward Leavitt, Fairfield, beat J. N. Neale, Nutley, 3 up and 1 to play.

The final round in each event will be played to-morrow.

You want the best? Of course you do! Come to us and you will get it, and at the same time you are protected by our "year's guarantee or money back!"

Our special line of black vicuna thibets for coat and vest, with a striped English trousering, suit to order, $20.00. Overcoat of covert cloth, kersey or melton, silk lined, $18.00.

Samples mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

SECOND DAY REGISTRATION.

Incomplete Returns Show a Large Increase Over the Figures for Same Day Last Year.

The incomplete returns of the second day's registration yesterday show a large increase over the figures for the corresponding day last year. The figures for the first day of this year almost invariably showed a decrease over last year, but the number registering yesterday in almost every district was considerably in advance of the second day's returns in 1897.

The gain seemed to be general, and a forecast from partial returns would be that the total registration for yesterday would exceed by 15,000 the total of the second day of last year. Only one election district was heard from before 11 o'clock, and later returns came in slowly, less than half being received by 2 o'clock this morning.

No serious trouble was reported yesterday. Both Chief Devery and Superintendent McCullagh had instructed their men to avoid friction, and their charges seem to have been attended with excellent results. A few arrests were made, but the police were inclined to believe the offenses were due more to ignorance than intent.

Second Day's Registration.

The following tables show the registration for the second day, complete, in Manhattan and Bronx and Richmond, and incomplete in the other boroughs:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

As. Dis.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2,562	1,568	1,218	1,082	1,155
2	3,302	2,044	1,355	1,478	1,670
3	2,350	1,704	1,939	1,516	1,785
4	2,641	2,130	1,900	1,759	1,802
5	3,335	2,117	1,785	1,679	1,857
6	3,458	2,328	1,808	1,577	2,002
7	3,804	2,420	1,932	1,685	2,081
8	3,848	1,593	1,359	1,164	1,250
9	3,685	2,414	1,952	1,782	1,929
10	3,194	2,240	1,967	1,802	1,928
11	2,784	1,964	1,714	1,518	1,640
12	2,869	2,095	1,759	1,538	1,830
13	3,484	1,882	1,588	1,414	1,757
14	3,185	2,249	1,910	1,869	2,104
15	2,945	2,069	1,700	1,575	1,749
16	3,621	2,241	2,038	1,879	2,405
17	2,647	2,075	1,719	1,555	1,706
18	2,708	2,212	1,851	1,737	1,964
19	3,431	2,889	2,363	2,254	2,746
20	2,481	2,324	1,855	1,740	1,901
21	3,436	2,961	3,009	3,108	3,589
22	2,859	2,417	1,927	1,788	1,881
23	4,607	2,627	2,440	2,380	3,031
24	3,335	2,064	1,774	1,648	1,828
25	2,937	2,152	1,834	1,574	1,790
26	4,282	1,976	1,630	1,703	1,866
27	4,539	1,891	1,543	1,503	1,638
28	3,517	2,258	1,737	1,869	1,945
29	3,800	2,584	2,171	2,023	2,769
30	2,671	2,574	2,287	2,164	2,518
31	....	2,756	2,530	2,720	3,483
32	....	2,570	2,433	2,338	2,534
33	....	2,289	2,012	1,925	2,202
34	....	3,633	3,200	3,311	3,755
An. Dist.	....	3,980	3,781	3,670	4,690
An. Dist..	....	747	787	789	1,032
Total.	98,878	82,456	70,718	67,250	77,500
Total 1st day	102,877	89,315	139,225	111,507	94,701
Total 2 days	202,804	171,771	209,943	178,757	172,210
Total 4 days	308,401	281,007	330,619	324,780	....
Total vote	274,174	261,540	194,341	190,807	....

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	1,353	1,289	920	900	1,161
2	493	592	338	333	394
3	1,123	1,088	770	695	915
4	821	811	589	561	670
5	963	1,049	724	726	888
6	2,318	2,331	1,517	1,414	1,851
7	2,294	2,215	1,635	1,560	2,198
8	1,954	2,076	1,789	1,661	2,165
9	2,213	2,045	1,577	1,620	2,188
10	2,005	2,089	1,428	1,403	1,953
11	1,394	1,369	993	937	1,213
12	1,523	1,730	1,062	1,006	1,220
13	1,586	1,364	1,170	1,017	1,268
14	1,413	1,475	1,104	1,033	1,228
15	1,855	1,730	1,218	1,273	1,418
16	1,999	1,799	1,525	1,404	1,672
17	2,671	2,617	2,217	2,095	....
18	981	1,015	807	738	971
19	2,102	1,992	1,584	1,418	1,932
20	1,665	1,562	1,088	1,164	....
21	2,925	2,368	2,258	2,103	....
22	3,208	3,185	2,733	2,498	3,315
23	3,593	3,560	2,999	2,626	....
24	1,225	1,349	960	931	....
25	2,318	2,196	1,994	1,697	....

PARIS IS QUIETING DOWN

Military Patrols Reduced in the City and the Alleged Conspiracy Is by Many Discredited.

PAPERS SHOW PROOF OF PLOT

They Insist Upon the Exactness of Their Information Concerning the Abortive Attempt at a Military Coup d'Etat.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The anti-revisionist papers regard the reported discovery of a military plot against the Government as being pure invention. The Figaro says it is informed that the French Generals agree in declaring that their duty is to show absolute obedience to the Government. The Gaulois classes the affair as "a conspiracy without conspirators."

But, in spite of this, the papers which announced the conspiracy insist upon the exactness of their information. The Petite République Française points out that there has been no official denial of the reported conspiracy.

The Aurore asserts that the Government received warning of the plot from ten different sources, and possesses important documentary evidence and statements of witnesses. According to the Petit Bleu, the Generals engaged in the plot met at Versailles and sent emissaries to Prince Victor Bonaparte (who recently resigned the leadership of the imperialist party in favor of his younger brother, Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a Colonel of Russian Lancers.) The hesitation of Prince Victor, however, obliged them to turn in another direction. The Government, the Petit Bleu adds, received a number of reports in regard to the plot, one of them calling attention to the absence of a certain commander of an army corps from his headquarters.

The Paix states that Prince Victor Bonaparte left Turin on Oct. 8, and arrived in Brussels on Oct. 12. The paper adds that during this interval Prince Victor crossed the French frontier several times.

The number of the military patrols and the detachments of troops on duty at stationary points were decreased in strength to-day, except in the case of the troops on duty at railroad stations, and the detachment of troops on duty at the Town Hall, near the Labor Exchange, which has hitherto been composed of a company of infantry and two troops of cavalry, has been entirely withdrawn. In addition the soldiers are no longer confined to barracks, and are promenading the streets as freely as usual.

Outside Paris the same state of affairs prevails. The troops have been withdrawn from the railroad station at Rouen, where all fear of trouble has vanished.

The French Cabinet is examining into the case of Col. Picquart, in regard to whose strict seclusion in the military prison of Cherche Midi a conflict has arisen between the civil and military authorities.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Special dispatches from Paris say that the sole consequence of the abortive attempt at a military coup d'état will be the early displacement of several officers of high rank.

EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

A Newspaper Man Punished for His Stories of the Conspiracy.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Signor Mazzini, correspondent of Il Corriere della Sera of Milan, has been expelled from France for telegraphing to his paper that two Generals had been arrested and imprisoned in the Fortress of Mont Valerien for participation in the alleged military conspiracy.

The Temps publishes a general order to the troops issued by Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, on Oct. 8, declaring that it is the duty of the army to assure respect for law and the decisions of the Government. The Temps thinks this disposes of the attempt to connect Gen. Zurlinden with the alleged plots.

According to the Soir, the Cabinet to-day asked eight Generals whether they desired the prosecution of the newspapers publishing stories of the conspiracy. All of the Generals, the Soir says, declined to take the initiative.

Duke of Orleans Going to Brussels.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans and suite started for Brussels to-day.

RUMORS OF WAR IN LONDON.

The Fashoda Affair with France by No Means Settled—Awaiting Major Marchand's Report.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The situation arising out of the question between Great Britain and France as to the right of occupying Fashoda is extremely grave. Everything hinges on the nature of the report of Major Marchand, the French commander at Fashoda, which is now on its way to Paris from Khartoum, owing to the courtesy of the British Government in permitting one of Marchand's officers to use the British lines of communication.

The evacuation of Fashoda by the French must, however, take place, if war between Great Britain and France is to be averted, as the Marquis of Salisbury has nailed his colors to the mast and cannot recede from the position he has taken.

The Speaker, the organ of the Liberal Party, this week refers to the impossibility of relinquishing the British claims, and points out that if it comes to war, it will not be merely for Fashoda, but for the maintenance of Great Britain's place in the world, plus her undoubted rights. The Speaker adds:

"If we abandoned our claims, Englishmen would not only lose the respect of others, but would lose their own self-respect, and English statesmanship would be dragged in the mire."

Such emphatic declarations of the English press and public men have already had a certain influence across the Channel, and the inspired statements of the French press belittle the importance of Fashoda and shift the ground to an undefined claim upon the Province of Bahr-el-Ghazal and a port on the Nile.

The mouthpiece of the French Foreign Office is preparing France for the abandonment of Fashoda by asserting that Major Marchand overshot his goal, and that instead of going to Fashoda he ought to have stopped at the confluence of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. A number of British publicists, however, scout the idea that France will be permitted to install herself on the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which is described as the "paying reef" of the Soudan. All the rest of the reconquered territory as far as Fashoda is comparatively valueless, being mostly desert ground, which cannot be made to pay for many years to come. But the Bahr-el-Ghazal territory is thickly populated and has magnificent trade prospects. During the Governorship of the late Gen. Gordon Bahr-el-Ghazal had immense exports of ivory, grain, beeswax, skins, &c., while it contained whole forests of arrowroot. Besides this, the cotton grown there surpasses the Egyptian product.

The Chauvinist Paris papers are denouncing Great Britain, and are doing their utmost to excite French feeling in the matter. Other French papers are making bitter complaints of Russia's inactivity.

The Gaulois declares the time has arrived for Russia to repay the service which France lent her in the Far East by helping France against Great Britain, while the Patrie, after declaring France has been betrayed by the Brisson Cabinet, demands the dispatch of an Ambassador to King Menelik of Abyssinia for the purpose of "seeking an alliance with his 200,000 valiant, faithful warriors, who will co-operate with us in the event of hostilities at Fashoda."

The moderate-thinking section of the French press is earnestly urging a peaceful arrangement of the affair. These papers candidly admit that France is no match for Great Britain in the event of war.

There has been a great deal of talk here about the possibility of war with France, and various preparations upon the part of the British Government are reported to have been made. For instance, it is announced that a leading small-arms firm at Birmingham was asked this week whether it was prepared to turn out 1,000 magazine rifles weekly. The significance of this will be appreciated when it is pointed out that the British Government works are alone capable of turning out 4,000 magazine rifles weekly.

It is also rumored that war insurances have been effected at Lloyds during the last few days, but they appear to have been more in the character of bets than trading. Certain small amounts have been offered and accepted, at 3, 5, and even 10 guineas per cent. against a declaration of war until the end of the year.

A BANQUET TO MR. PECK.

The United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition Complains that Our Space Is Insufficient.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The American Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet at the Continental Hotel this evening, in honor of Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the American Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900. The banqueting hall was decorated with French and American flags. Mr. Peartree presided. Among the guests were Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador; M. Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, and the American Consuls at Paris, Havre, Lyons, and Cairo.

After toasts had been drunk to President McKinley and President Faure, Mr. Peck made a speech returning thanks for the honor done him, in the course of which he emphasized the fact that the interest of American manufacturers and those engaged in industrial pursuits in the United States in the forthcoming exposition is so extensive that the Commissioners are unable to meet their demands for space.

The French authorities, he said, were most cordial, but he was afraid they did not realize the relative importance of American manufactures, which amount to 35 per cent. of those of the whole world, while the agricultural products are even greater. The space allotted, Mr. Peck said, was glaringly disproportionate to America's needs.

In the course of his speech he read a letter to Commissioner General Picard, setting out in detail the transcendent resources and industries of the United States, urging that additional space be allotted for the American exhibits and promising that Congress would largely increase its appropriation if space were awarded commensurate with the wealth, importance, and dignity of the United States.

He added that the memorial was cordially acknowledged and was being carefully considered, but, as the Exposition grounds are less than half the size of those on which the World's Fair was held, the lack of facilities will necessarily restrict the American display to a minimum in every department.

M. Picard proposed a toast to the prosperity of the United States and for the success of the exposition. Selections were rendered by a military band during the evening, the programme closing with the American and French national hymns, to which the guests listened standing.

Responding to a speech by Mr. Peartree, connecting his name with that of Lafayette as a bond with the one of the greatest successes of the century in bringing the blessings of peace to two nations and arranging a treaty of commerce between France and the United States, M. Cambon testified to the rapid development of the United States and the happy circumstances which enabled him to co-operate with a man like President McKinley in the work of peace. He said he considered this a proud period of his life, not only on account of the results of his work, but because he was convinced that this had added another bond to the friendship of France and the United States. Gen. Porter, Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Mr. Seligman also spoke. Two hundred guests were present.

THE PLOT AGAINST WILLIAM.

Other Arrests at Alexandria of Conspirators Who Had Bombs.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 15.—Several additional arrests have been made in connection with the plot against Emperor William, who is now on his way to the Holy Land to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Saviour at Jerusalem.

The explosive in the bombs found was fulminate of mercury. Another box of bombs was found on a table in the residence of the café keeper, who was arrested Thursday evening. With the box were two bottles of wine and a quantity of provisions, as though they had been prepared for a traveler. They were probably intended to be taken by one of the conspirators, who had engaged a place as a waiter in a hotel at Jerusalem and had secured passage on a Khedivieh liner sailing for Jaffa to-day.

REVOLT OF ABYSSINIANS.

Advices Received at Paris Say the British Engineered Them.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Advices from Djibouti say it is believed that the revolt of Ras Mangascia, the most important of the Abyssinian chiefs, was engineered by the British.

King Menelik is sending 40,000 troops, commanded by Ras Makonnen, to put down the insurrection, and, as Ras Mangascia has only 10,000 troops at his command, it is expected that the revolt will be easily quelled, despite British support.

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 15.—Advices have been received from Fez confirming the reports of serious disturbances in Tafilet, one of the great subdivisions of the empire used as a place of banishment for political offenders. These advices say that many other frontier tribes favorable to France are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and French agents are suspected of inciting the rebellion in order to enable them to join the Ain-Sefra and Senegal Railway by way of Tafilet.

Anti-Semitic Riots at Kossow.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Observer reports that anti-Semitic riots occurred at Kossow, in Austrian Galicia, on Friday night, when a number of peasants attacked and plundered the Jewish quarter, killing ten persons and wounding many others. The movement is said to be spreading. Troops have been dispatched to the scene.

Amnesty Granted Nicaragua Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The United States Consul at San Juan del Norte has transmitted to the State Department a copy of a proclamation by the President of Nicaragua granting unconditional amnesty to all Nicaraguans proscribed on account of their participation in the conspiracy of Feb. 8 and the rebellions of Sept. 17, 1897, and Feb. 5, 1898.

COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

Associate Alumni Hold a Business Meeting and Elect Officers.

The Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York held their annual business meeting last night at the college building, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The meeting was held for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Following are the names of those who were elected: President, Edward M. Shepard; Vice President, James M. Donald; Honorary Vice President, Major Frank Keck; Secretary, James C. Byrnes; Treasurer, Charles Murray; Executive Committee, Members at Large, term expiring 1900, Everett P. Wheeler, Joseph S. Wood, Richard R. Bowker, Richard L. Sweezy, Joseph F. Mulqueen, Robert N. Kenyon, and E. Francis Hyde, to fill vacancy caused by election of E. M. Shepard; Historian, John S. Battell; Trustee of Students' Aid Fund, Charles L. Hoyt; Auditors of Students' Aid Fund, Adolph Werner, Alexander P. Ketchum, and W. H. J. Sieberg.

Prior to the election of the new officers Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the Trustees of the College regarding the plans for a new college building, to be located on Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, submitted a report for the committee. After consideration, the Trustees determined to accept the plans, which seemed in all ways satisfactory.

Mrs. Lee's Condition Critical.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed Major Gen. Greene to-day that the condition of Mrs. Lee was critical. He asked Gen. Greene to take command of the First Division, Seventh Corps, and Gen. Greene leaves to-night for that duty.

Snowstorm in the Adirondacks.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The storm which has prevailed for forty-eight hours has developed into a heavy snowstorm throughout the Adirondacks region.

CORONER DELAP IGNORED.

Threatened a St. Catharine's Physician with Arrest Because He Tore Up a Death Certificate.

The physicians in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn have a grievance against Coroner Delap, who, according to the medical staff of the hospital, interfered with their duties yesterday afternoon and made threats of securing the arrest of persons connected with the institution. It appears that Alexander Block, a barber, thirty-six years old, was admitted into the hospital Friday afternoon. Block was in a dying condition, and the physicians believed him to be suffering from appendicitis, and it was decided to perform an operation. When Dr. Peter Hughes, chief of the surgical staff, saw the condition of Block he decided that the patient was in too weak a state to be operated upon, and he declined to perform an operation. Block died yesterday, and word was sent to the dead man's home, at 66 Moore Street. An hour later Block's brother called at the hospital and asked that he be allowed to take charge of the body. Dr. Slavin requested of the dead man's brother that he permit an autopsy to be made upon the body, but was told that Mrs. Block's consent would have to be obtained. The brother then went away, presumably to tell Mrs. Block of her husband's death, and was not seen again until he turned up at the hospital in company with John Schlitz, an undertaker. Schlitz had a certificate of death signed by Coroner Delap, who is a physician, and he also had an order for the removal of the body. Dr. Slavin said:

"This is no Coroner's case, and how can Delap give a death certificate when he has not seen the body of the dead man prior to or since death. I will give a certificate of death and will ignore Delap's order."

He then tore up the death certificate. An hour later Coroner Delap called up the hospital on the telephone and threatened to have Dr. Slavin arrested. The physicians in the hospital then notified the Health Department of the Coroner's action, and upon the advice of an official in that department Dr. Slavin issued a certificate of death and the Coroner's order was ignored and Block's body removed last night to his home.

INDIANS DOUBTED A LAW.

Cherokees Visited Washington to Ask If It Was Genuine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A delegation of full-blooded Cherokees traveled all the way from their reservation in the Indian Territory to ask the Secretary of the Interior if the Curtis Indian Territory act, which passed Congress last June, and was duly approved by the President, was really a law.

Acting Secretary Ryan assured them of the existence of the law. The Indians were not satisfied with this and asked the Secretary to sign his name to a document to that effect. This was cheerfully acceded to, Mr. Ryan writing under the law, "This is a law."

VASSAR'S FALL PICNIC.

The Annual Entertainment Provided by Frederick P. Thompson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The annual excursion of the freshman and senior classes of Vassar to Lake Mohonk is one of the most unique and enjoyable events on the college calendar. This day's pleasure is the gift of Frederick F. Thompson of New York City, one of the Trustees, and familiarly known to the girls as "Uncle Fred."

Mr. Thompson is a veritable fairy godfather to the college. He built the handsome college library, and gives the senior picnic in June, when he bestows on each departing maiden a silver spoon, as a symbol of his hope that she be fortunate in the world. It is Mr. Thompson, also, who provides the extra rocking chair for each girl's room and the pretty furnishings of the infirmary. Indeed, his benefactions are constant and his name is associated with many pleasures for the girls of the college.

But perhaps his "crowning mercy" is this yearly excursion to Montauk. On the day appointed (this year the 22d of October) the girls gather early in the morning for the trip, and are driven to the lake in big barges drawn by four horses. The drive is through the Wallkill Valley, which is brilliant in Autumn foliage, and the fifteen miles' journey is a charming one.

At last, when the hills have been climbed and the hotel is reached, the girls receive a most cordial welcome from the proprietor and his guests and are allowed the freedom of the house. After luncheon they ramble in every direction. They row on the lake, write letters on the hotel paper, take innumerable photographs, climb Sky Top, and enjoy to the utmost the glorious air and mountain scenery.

Late in the afternoon the start for home is made, and it is usually a most picturesque sight. The girls gather in crowds before the hotel and sing college songs and lustily cheer their hosts and Alma Mater. The masculine portion of the guests frequently feels the necessity of responding in a similar fashion, and yells for Yale or Harvard or Columbia mingle with the Vassar cheers. It is late in the evening before the big wagons arrive in Poughkeepsie, and they carry back a tired but merry crowd, which always, whatever the weather may have been, votes the day a great success. Each freshman looks forward to her second visit in her senior year, and each senior carries away one more pleasant memory of her college days.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Eaton—Beardsley.

Mr. Henry Ware Eaton and Miss Lucy Phelps Beardsley, daughter of Mr. Edwin Burr Beardsley, were married in Grace Church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. George F. Bottome of Grace Chapel. The bride wore a gown of white cloth, embroidered with insertions of silk knots, and a Gainsborough hat of white velvet. Miss Marguerite Wood of Bridgeport, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. William S. Eaton, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Charles C. Brainerd, Arthur O. Townsend, and Fritz W. Hoeninghaus. There was no reception following the ceremony.

Townley—Norton.

Jonas Mortimer Townley and Miss Helen Norton, both of Elizabeth, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's uncle, J. B. Paulding, 10 West Tenth Street, this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook of Elizabeth, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Eben B. Cobb, also of Elizabeth.

Fatal Train Wreck in Montana.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 15.—Two freight trains on the Montana Central branch of the Great Northern Railroad came together this evening seven miles west of Great Falls. Engineer Goddard and Brakeman June of the westbound train were killed, and the fireman of the same train, name unknown, was seriously injured. No one on the other train was hurt. It is believed that a confusion of orders was the cause of the accident.

Elevator Manufactories May Combine.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Elevator manufacturing of the East and West will be revolutionized in the next month if negotiations toward the formation of a big combine, now apparently near a successful conclusion, are carried through by agents here with that end in view. W. D. Baldwin of the Ohio Elevator Company of New York, has been in Chicago working on the plan.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Robert Hilliard, who resigned from the "Sporting Life" company Tuesday, will make his reappearance in vaudeville tomorrow at Proctor's Theatre in "The Littlest Girl."

Last night was undoubtedly the banner night for attendance thus far this season at nearly all the prominent theatres. With few exceptions, every house was sold out before the curtain went up.

"Sir Andy de Bootjack," a burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac," will be produced at Koster & Bial's Music Hall to-morrow night. The travesty is the work of Richard Carle, and will be introduced in the second part of "In Gotham," occupying about thirty minutes.

William Courtleigh has been engaged to succeed Robert Hilliard in the part of John, Earl of Woodstock, in "Sporting Life," and will make his first appearance in the part to-morrow night. Mr. Courtleigh has been rehearsing the part for the past three days and has mastered it thoroughly.

Ever since George Lederer's return from Europe his time has been taken up in perfecting his company in the new production, "A Dangerous Maid." The cast has been completed and is a strong one. It includes Sam Bernard, Sidney Booth, Charles Plunkett, William Norris, Julius Steger, William Sampson, James Peakes, Miss Madge Lessing, Miss Laura Burt, Miss Marie George, and Miss Helen Marvin.

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Spain's Commission Informed that the United States Will Not Assume the Cuban Debt.

MADRID WANTS ARBITRATION

The Philippine Islands Will Be Claimed by Our Commissioners, It Is Believed Abroad, in Their Entirety.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The American and Spanish Peace Commissions with to-day closed their first two weeks' of labor here, and any careful summarisation must disclose the fact that the progress made has been accomplished chiefly by negative action and the attitude of the Americans.

The first article of the protocol provided that "Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba." Naturally, after the preliminaries providing methods of procedure and such rules therefor as were necessary, the joint sessions were devoted to the Cuban article of the protocol. Naturally, too, the Americans opened their case by the assumption that little or no action was necessary regarding Cuba, on the ground that its disposition was definitely fixed by the terms of the protocol. Notwithstanding, at the meeting last Thursday, the Spaniards submitted suggestions and propositions amounting to holding that the United States should take over all or part of the Cuban debt. After reading this presentment in English on Tuesday Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, verbally repeated it at length and reiterated the same in summarized form.

The Americans, at their own session on Wednesday, took up the Spanish presentment and determined the formulation of the answer of the United States, on which the clerical force was busily engaged until the hour of the Friday session, the Commissioners in the meanwhile devising, amplifying, and fortifying it. Careful, exact, and full was the preparation of the answer, and therefore it became impossible, as intended, to serve a copy of it on the Spaniards before the hour of opening the session, so that the oral discussion might begin promptly. Thus it happened that the Americans carried the answer, which was submitted at the opening of the session, occupying four instead of the usual two hours, on account of the exhaustive discussion of the matter.

Whatever may have transpired at to-day's session, whether the Spaniards were or were not advised that the United States declined to assume the Cuban debt, it may be distinctly said that, with such light as it now has, the United States Commission will consistently and to the end refuse to assume all or any part of the Cuban debt. In the absence of reasoning more cogent that any yet advanced, the United States Commission will, if it has not already done so, declare that the Cuban debt represents treasure chiefly spent by Spain in suppressing insurrections and possibly in warring on the United States. If they have not already been so informed, the Spaniards will be assured that the United States has expended enormous sums, not to acquire Cuba, but to free it from disastrous conditions for self-government.

WILL NOT BEAR THE CUBAN DEBT.

The Spaniards will have impressed upon them the fact that by the signature of the protocol they utterly relinquished all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. If they have not yet heard it, the Spaniards will hear the expression of American surprise that Spain, having so unconditionally and unequivocally surrendered Cuba, should now advance a claim or even a suggestion that the United States assume the debt of a territory which, though surrendered by Spain, was not sought for by the United States as a conquest prize.

A native American who has been twelve years in Madrid, and who is now in Paris, said to-day to the correspondent here of The Associated Press:

"Had Spain when the protocol was drawn up, believed that the United States then intended or would subsequently consider taking the Philippine group, or any part of those islands except Manila, or a station to be conceded by her, Spain would not have signed the protocol, would have permitted the United States Navy to reduce her coast cities, and would herself have gone to extremities, instead of agreeing to the document and giving up the archipelago.

"How, then," he was asked, "arises the statement often heard and printed that the Spanish Commission came to Paris to save, if possible, the Philippine Islands?"

"Because," was the reply, "the reputed purpose of the United States to acquire the Philippine Islands developed after the protocol was signed and before the departure of the commission from Madrid."

OUR CLAIM TO THE PHILIPPINES.

This dialogue outlines the multiplying expressions of apparent surprise at the alleged sentiment in the United States to retain more than a coaling station in the Philippine Islands, or at most Manila and the Island of Luzon. Such expressions, born at Madrid, in the Cabinet, and papers, are iterated by the Paris press, which adds its own insistencies, supporting this view and adjuring the United States to be "generous and just."

Spanish sympathizers and presumable neutrals are even urging that the United States under the protocol is authorized only to hold Manila pending the consummation of a treaty, whereupon they shall withdraw from all territory save such as Spain might then cede directly.

The Americans here will not be swerved by specious sophistical hair-splitting and a distortion of plain terms by any whose hope may be counter to their intelligence. To the Americans it will seem incredible that there should be any controversy as to the plain terms of the protocol, but controversy is undeniably sought to be aroused, and it is wise thus clearly to set forth that purpose and the impossibility for it to prevail and succeed.

Regarding the significantly plaintive suggestion of the Madrid Correspondencia, that the Americans are not willing to submit to arbitration by Germany or Russia, the Americans here might, but they will not, express the view that Germany as an arbiter might be cruelly embarrassed by her anxiety regarding the Philippines, and that Russia also might hesitate on account of a possible wish to be practically left alone in the Pacific. These considerations are not pertinent, however, to the errand of the Americans here, and, apropos, the only reference thereto is made by the Government organ at Madrid.

COMMENT ON PEACE WORK.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The semi-official Correspondencia attaches much importance to yesterday's meeting of the Peace Commissions. It says it believes that, besides discussing the Cuban debt and the evacuation of Cuba, the Philippine question was under discussion, which this paper claims to regard as incredible, "as all unprejudiced people must think that, after the signature of the protocol, the rights and sovereignty of Spain would be unquestioned."

Continuing, the Correspondencia says: "The Americans are uncompromising and disposed to only yield on points of unimportant detail. They are not disposed to agree to arbitration, while Spain is willing to accept Russia or Germany. The public is anxious; but we cannot immediately reassure it, the telegraph not being, under the present circumstances, the best means of information."

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Commenting on the Paris negotiations, The Speaker says:

"It is clear there will be no abatement of the American minimum demands. President McKinley's speeches, indeed, indicate that those demands are likely to become more rather than less extensive. His references to new responsibilities and his deprecation of the charge of militarism can only refer to the Philippine Islands, where, alone, responsibilities of a new order await the American Nation, and the President's speech indicates the intention of assuming them fully."

New Pastor for Orange (N. J.) Church.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 15.—A unanimous call has been extended by the First Unitarian Church of this city to the Rev. William Reid Hunt of Ellsworth, Me., and Mr. Hunt will assume the duties of the pastorate on Nov. 1. The pulpit has been vacant since last Spring, when the former pastor, the Rev. Edward Hale, accepted a chair in Harvard College.

EPISCOPALIANS AT JAMESTOWN

Members of the General Convention Visit the First Church of Their Faith in America.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15.—The members of the Episcopal general convention, assembled in Washington, made a pilgrimage to Jamestown to-day on the steamer Pocahontas, arriving there at 1 P. M. They were met at Jamestown by a large party from Norfolk, including a choir.

A platform had been erected in front of the ruins of the old Jamestown Church, and on this the Bishops were seated. In the rear of the platform was stationed the choir, which during the services of the day rendered several hymns with organ and orchestral accompaniment. The clergy and others took seats on the ground in front of the platform.

Bishop Randolph of the Diocese of Southern Virginia made the welcoming address, and the Rev. Dr. McKim of Washington, the orator of the day, delivered a historical address. Bishops Lawrence of Massachusetts and Nichols of California also made addresses. The prayers were read by Bishop Satterlee of Washington, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hare of South Dakota.

The services were exceedingly impressive. A granite cross had been erected in the old churchyard to commemorate the pilgrimage. The members of the convention returned to this city to-night and left for Washington.

FELL FROM CAR INTO DITCH.

Brooklyn Man Badly Injured at Broadway and Park Place.

William Peck, an engineer, of 417 Henry Street, Brooklyn Borough, while boarding a Broadway cable car at Park Place last night, missed his hold and fell headlong into the ditch which the company has excavated at that point. He was lifted out by some workmen, and an ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital.

Surgeon Dodge, who responded, said that several of Peck's ribs were broken. The injured man, after being attended to, was taken home. It is said that the car was in motion, and that Peck jumped for it without waiting for it to stop.

Schooner Sunk in Detroit River.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from the Captain of the tug Saugatouk says that the steamer Colby collided with and sunk the schooner Nassau at the mouth of the Detroit River. The Colby was bound up river and the Nassau was headed for Buffalo with a cargo of wheat. The crew of the Nassau was saved by the Saugatouk. The schooner was struck near the bow. The dispatch stated that a misunderstanding of signals caused the trouble. The loss will reach nearly $50,000 on the schooner, and it is understood the Colby is badly injured in the forward parts. It is believed no one was killed.

The Lokoja Springs a Leak.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 15.—The British steamer Lokoja, Capt. Lander, from London, thirteen days for Montreal, with a general cargo, has arrived here leaking badly and with twelve feet of water in her hold. The leak was discovered on Wednesday night last. It is believed that the ship struck a submerged wreck, because all the woodwork in the forehold is splintered and the iron beams are badly bent. While making this port the water gained at the rate of two feet a day. The Lokoja will be docked here for repairs.

Steamer Ilaro Beyond Control.

HULL, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Ilaro, Capt. Martin, which sailed from Montreal on Sept. 29 for this port, was sighted off Flamborough Head to-day, flying a signal that the vessel was uncontrollable.

Barge Sunk and Two Men Drowned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The barge Churchill, loaded with ore, in tow of the Majestic, from Duluth, sank in the rough water off Waukeman yesterday. Capt. Patrick Kane of Detroit and Deck Hand John Hansen were drowned. The barge was valued at $10,000.

Goldstein Said to Have Confessed.

Detective Leonard of the Elizabeth Street Station on Friday secured, it is said, a confession from Ruben Goldstein, a member of the express firm of Eppstein & Goldstein, under arrest for swindling some twenty dealers in East Broadway out of $50,000 worth of clothing and assigning the goods to Kaplan & Co., South Bend, Ind. Goldstein was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and held in $2,500 bail for trial. Abraham Weissman, a cloak dealer of 126 Delancey Street, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of receiving part of the stolen goods and released on $1,000 bail, was rearrested yesterday on information given by Goldstein. Other arrests are expected to follow on information furnished by Goldstein.

English Schoolboys' Slang.

A list of a few peculiarly Westminster words may be of interest. It is pointed out in the last issue of The Public School Magazine. A "bulley" is the lappet of a Queen's scholar's gown, the "challenge" is the entrance examination, so called from the old system of examination, a "greeze" or "greaze" is a throng or crowd, to "muzz" is to work hard, "Mamos" is a Queen's scholar who announces in Latin the hour at the close of school, a "ski" is a street-boy, (derivation "Volsci," the Westminsters considering themselves the gens togata,) "quarterns" are sheets of paper for exercises. Vincent Square is known as "up fields," the big school room as "up school."

Protection for Castle Hill.

NEWPORT, Oct. 15.—The Summer residents in the locality of Castle Hill are on the "war path." G. M. Hutton of Baltimore has started the movement to improve the conditions, so far as police and fire protection is concerned, and hopes that before long the valuable estates will have the protection the residents of Castle Hill say they pay large taxes to secure. There is absolutely no police protection anywhere within a radius of three or four miles. Mr. Hutton says he has not seen a policeman in his neighborhood for three years, and that a house would burn to the ground before a piece of fire apparatus could reach Castle Hill.

Killed by a Bolting Horse.

Alphonse Maillard, forty-two years old, of 409 West Forty-sixth Street, a driver in the employ of Marius De Saye, a finisher of cloth, at 511 West Forty-sixth Street, was driving a horse and wagon through Forty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, when the horse became frightened at some object and began rearing and plunging. Maillard jumped from the wagon and ran to the horse's head for the purpose of getting the animal under control. The horse bolted, throwing Maillard to the ground, the wheels of the wagon passing over his body and fracturing his spine. He died in Flower Hospital two hours later from his injuries.

Journeymen Bakers Meet.

The second conference of journeymen bakers, who are agitating a movement for the introduction of the ten-hour work day system and the abolition of the board system, was held at 390 West Thirty-ninth Street last night. About fifty bakers were present. It was decided to hold mass meetings at once to further the movement. Beginning this week committees will endeavor to secure the co-operation of all the bakers, both union and non-union, in the city. Regular mass meetings will be held weekly until July 4 next.

The Rev. D. C. Nye Withdrawn.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Genesee Methodist Conference, in the case of the Rev. D. C. Nye of North Cohocton, accused of immorality, allowed his withdrawal under charges. It is possible for Mr. Nye, after years of proper conduct, to be restored to the ministry with the consent of the conference. Mr. Nye is fifty-three years of age, and he has been a preacher in the church for many years.

Mrs. John Sherman's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The condition of Mrs. John Sherman was practically unchanged to-night. The fever had abated, but the patient has not yet recovered the power of speech.

SILVER PARTY'S PREDICAMENT.

Secretary Palmer Says Their State Ticket Cannot Go On the Official Ballot—Denied at Headquarters.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The State ticket of the Chicago Platform Democracy will not go on the official ballot. The certificate placing this independent ticket in the field was received by Secretary of State Palmer at 11 o'clock last night and in examining it he found the jurat of the notary public on the Ulster County petition defective, and he so advised the committee that brought the document to him and gave them such opportunity as was left to have the defect corrected.

The last hour for filing the certificate under the law expired at midnight last night, and the Ulster County petition was not returned corrected by that time, nor has anything been heard of it up to noon today, so Secretary of State Palmer has ruled that inasmuch as the Ulster County petition was defective and was not corrected and filed before midnight, the whole certificate is defective, and its nominees cannot go on the official ballot.

An air of uncertainty prevailed in the early part of last evening at the headquarters of the Silver Democracy, and the news from Albany, stating that its State ticket will not go on the official ballot was not credited. The members claimed to have been told by Martin J. Canton, candidate for State Treasurer, that the Ulster County petition had been handed in to the Secretary of State just two minutes before midnight on Friday, and that it was in order. A little after 8 o'clock a telegram was received from Jay W. Forrest, Secretary of the silver men's Executive Committee, who had gone to Albany to look after the filing of the petitions. The telegram was dated from Albany, and was addressed to H. M. McDonald, nominee for Governor, at 19 West Twenty-fourth Street. It read thus: "Everything positively all right. Leave for home to-night. You can wire me up to 10 Central Station."

When the telegram was read out in headquarters three cheers were given, and the Executive Committee went into secret session. Mr. McDonald, in speaking about the petitions from Ulster County, said that Mayor Brenner and Judge Clare of Kingston had torn them up.

"A petition was circulated," continued Mr. McDonald, "for the nomination of Judge Betts. Mayor Brenier and Judge Clare were not satisfied with the form of the petitions for Betts's nomination and insisted in advance for a guarantee that they were in legal form. This the Secretary of State was unable to do, as his was an administrative office.

"Finding that such guarantee could not be given, they thereupon tore up the petitions of the State candidates which were in their hands to file in the Secretary of State's office. Happily, we had additional petitions with signatures and these were hurried to Albany."

Mr. McDonald was asked whether he intended to comply with the request of the Democratic Alliance to get off the State ticket, or whether he would continue at the head. He declined to say anything, but later, when the Executive Committee adjourned, Chairman Brown said that Mr. McDonald would not withdraw, but remain at the head of the State ticket.

"Now that we are sure that the petitions have all been filed," continued Mr. Brown, "we shall go ahead and make nominations for Congress, the Legislature, and the Judiciary, and we'll indorse any other candidate who voted for the Chicago platform."

Congressman Sulzer has already been indorsed by the Silver men.

NEWS FROM THE GOLD REGIONS.

Strike on the Findlay River—Quartz Mines at Dawson—Indian Tribe Avenges a Theft.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 15.—J. H. Hold of Chicago, who is just down from Cassiar, says a gold strike has been made on Findlay River. Three men took out $85 each from a river bar in one week.

M. H. Sinclair of Los Angeles, who has just arrived from Dawson, says the future of Dawson will depend largely upon the opening of the quartz mines. There have been upward of 400 quartz claims recorded at Dawson, and some claims in the vicinity of the city are attracting considerable attention, not on account of the high grade, but of the immense deposits of gold-bearing ore.

C. C. Black, who has just returned from Peace River, states that several prospectors up there stole provisions cached by a tribe of Indians which had always been friendly to the whites. The red men were not long in retaliating. They fired the grass in the district for miles around. The result was disastrous to the unscrupulous white men. Their horses died of starvation, and, half starved themselves, they fled from the country and returned to Omineca. Had they not left the district the Indian hostilities would have been carried still further.

WOMAN'S MISSION TO ALASKA.

Prof. Beard's Wife to Investigate the Cause of His Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The wife of the late Prof. William Beard of Philadelphia, is in the city. She is preparing to start for a trip into Alaska. Her husband was sent to the Klondike for the North Star Mining Company of Philadelphia. It was reported that he perished in a snowslide on the Valdies glacier. His body was never recovered.

Mrs. Beard believes he was murdered by his companions and she is going to Alaska to try and get the body as evidence against those she believes to be his murderers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

A. W. Francisco.

A. W. Francisco, Collector of the Port of Los Angeles, Cal., is dead. Paralysis was the cause of death. He was appointed Collector of the Port by President McKinley about a year ago. He was formerly a resident of Ohio, and was a warm personal friend of President McKinley. He was seventy-four years of age. He was once manager of The Cincinnati Times, then of The Ohio State Journal, and also of The Toledo Commercial.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. CHARLES MCCULLOCH died at Gloversville, N. Y., yesterday, of diabetes, aged fifty years. He was a prominent physician and ex-Vice President of Albany Medical College.

KILLED BY A GAME WARDEN.

Hunter Resisted Arrest, and Officer

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Hundreds of Sick Soldiers in the Havana Hospitals to be Taken Home to Spain.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—The Spanish mail steamer Colon, which will sail from here Oct. 20, will take 1,500 sick soldiers from military hospitals in this city.

Advices from Camajuani, Santa Clara Province, report that rain has fallen there continuously for forty-eight hours, washing away the newly sown tobacco. Owing to the rain the rivers have become swollen to such an extent that six milkmen who were in the daily habit of crossing the river were drowned.

The Red Cross Society's steamer Comal sailed from Matanas for New York yesterday afternoon, having landed the full cargo of rations which she had on board when she arrived at Matanzas.

The Governor and Mayor of Matanzas yesterday afternoon went on board the steamer City of Antonio to request that rations be supplied for the hospitals and asylums in that city. Their request was promptly granted.

The arrivals during the past twenty-four hours are the steamers Fanita, from Key West, with cattle; Socrates, from Cardiff, with coal; George Dumois, from Vera Cruz, with cattle, and Mascotte, from Key West, with cargo and passengers.

Señor Girauta, Secretary of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, this afternoon delivered a note to the American Commission.

This morning the Transportation and Sanitation Commission rode to Calabazar, on the line of the Pinar del Rio Railroad, seven miles from Havana, to choose a site for a camp for the American troops. They selected grounds, the centre of which is one-seventh of a kilometer from this city sectional camp. The Almendares River runs through the site chosen.

THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 15.—The meeting of the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz is fixed for Oct. 20, but, owing to lack of transportation facilities, the members of the Assembly will be unable to arrive at Santa Cruz on time, and the end of the month will probably have come before the election of a President and Cabinet takes place.

El Cubano, a daily paper of Santiago, proffers the election of the following ticket: President—Gen. Maximo Gomez; Vice President—Señor Bartolome Maso; Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote; Home Secretary—Señor Benjamin Guerra; Secretary of Justice—Señor José A. Lamuza; Secretary of War—Gen. Calixto Garcia; Secretary of Public Instruction—Señor Enrique Varona.

The local papers are much wrought up over propositions denying the right of the Americans to grant concessions which Cuba Libre would repudiate. Gen. Wood has received a letter from Haiti requesting permission by many returning Cuban families to bring with them agricultural implements free of duty. Gen. Wood replied that President McKinley's proclamation permitted this.

The telephone wires in the neighborhood of Santiago have been broken and torn down by Cubans for use in binding hay-yokes. Gen. Wood has ordered the arrest of all found to be concerned in the affair.

A FEVER HOSPITAL NEEDED.

HAVANA, via Key West, Oct. 15.—Drs. Lane and O'Reilly to-day made a report to the Surgeon General insisting upon the immediate establishment of an American fever hospital here.

The existing hospitals do not isolate yellow fever patients, and the result is that if a person suffering from any other complaint is removed to the hospital he runs the risk of contracting the fever. This was the case with Stenographer Dalbey of the American Evacuation Commission, who is suffering from malarial fever. His next-door neighbor is ill with fever of a different character.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Good Volume of Business Maintained with Little Change in Its Character.

Buying for improvement has been responsible for about three-quarters of the week's business, which differed from that of the preceding week in an increase in volume, rather than in any change of character. Aside from the purchases of vacant property and old buildings, reports have contained but one transaction worthy of attention, namely, the sale of the five Dietz houses in Seventy-sixth Street a few minutes before they would have been offered in the salesroom. While the result of the auction sale would have been watched with interest, their sale at private contract and the resale of three of them are among the most gratifying features of recent dealings.

The acquisition of three Fifth Avenue lots by William Waldorf Astor, with a view doubtless to protecting his other holdings in the immediate neighborhood, is significant principally on account of the amount involved, and the assurance that the plot will be suitably improved. The resale of the Spencer plot, at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, announcement of which was made at the time of its purchase by Mr. Butler, can hardly be included in the week's business. After an interval of several months the demand for modern buildings in the Union square section again commands attention through the passing into a builder's hands of the Edson estate lot, 16 East Seventeenth Street.

The active season in dwellings is about at an end, and the purchase of a corner on Riverside Drive by Ottinger & Brother and of several smaller plots is practically the only thing of interest that has come from the district west of Central Park. Rumors of a west side transaction involving $500,000 were circulated yesterday, but no confirmation of them was obtainable.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has bought from Anna H. Gerding four lots on the west side of Third Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 125, and has sold to Mary E. Robinson two lots on the east side of Third Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 50. The latter plot will be improved by the erection of four-story flats, with stores.

Henry Oppenheimer has bought from the estate of Nathan Clark two lots on the north side of Eightieth Street, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Charles O. Corn the three-story dwellings 334 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the recently reported sales of the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninetieth Street, 50.4 by 100, and of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 feet west of Manhattan Avenue.

Rebecca Cohn has bought the five and six story buildings at the northeast corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets, on a plot 125 by 100, at a reported price of $115,000.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to Max Hart the four-story tenements 228 to 232 East Eighty-fourth Street, 50.10 by 102.2, taking in part payment the Yuengling place in the Adirondacks.

Louis J. Levy has sold to Augustus Prentice the two six-story tenements 36 and 38½ Stanton Street, 34 and 27, respectively, by foot, taking in exchange the two three-story buildings 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, 38 by 105.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Max Marx the old buildings 621 to 627 East Ninth Street, 100 by 92.6.

William Yuch has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold the James & Kirkland property, about fifty-eight lots fronting on Westchester and Brook Avenues, to Lorenzo Weiher, Jr., who will erect five-story flats on the entire plot; also, 538 St. Ann's Avenue, a four-story triple flat, 25 by 100 by 120, for $22,500, to a Mr. Silinski, who gives in part payment a plot 75 by 105 at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, at $4,500, and the two-story frame dwelling, with lot, on the west side of Fourth Avenue, 75 feet south of Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, at $4,500; also, for a Mr. Pender, the lot at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a Mr. Saunders, for $12,000; also, for the same party, the northwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for $[illegible].

W. F. & C. H. Smith have bought 2,808, 2,810, and 2,812 Third Avenue, at the junction of Third and Willis Avenues and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for about $30,000. They will erect thereon a five-story fire-proof office building, with all modern improvements, at a cost of about $35,000.

Mr. Edwin Gould has leased for ten years the Kemp mansion, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has leased to F. M. Grand D'Hauteville the dwelling and stable at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; Mr. Clarence H. Mackay has leased 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Mr. Oliver G. Jennings 73 Park Avenue. These leases were all made by Whitehouse & Porter.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased 99 Madison Avenue, for Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, to J. B. M. Grosvenor; 83 Madison Avenue, for C. G. Peters, to C. C. Kathan; 126 West Seventieth Street, for William R. Travers, to Mrs. R. D. Cook; 246 Lexington Avenue, for F. L. Ogden, to Winfield Scott, and 44 Fifth Avenue, for Gen. Charles F. Roe, to Mrs. Mary L. Bangs.

The Auction Room.

The sale at private contract of the five dwellings belonging to the Dietz estate, on Seventy-sixth Street, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, deprived the auction market of what had promised to be its most interesting feature. The first-class character of the property would have made the sale a better basis for judgment as to the condition of the auction branch than has been afforded in some time, and its withdrawal was evidently a disappointment to a large number who had come to the salesroom prepared to bid.

Conditions seem to be improving, however, and in only two or three instances did the bids on voluntary offerings fail to reach figures acceptable to owners of executors. Surprisingly little interest was shown in the tenements 213 and 215 West Sixty-sixth Street. Auctioneer Smyth made an authorized statement that each was fully tenanted at an annual rental of nearly $2,000, yet the highest bid that could be obtained was $18,600. A party of City Islanders enlivened matters a bit on Wednesday, with their bids for lots on what the auctioneer insisted is the "Broadway and Fifth Avenue combined of City Island," but which is ordinarily known as Main Street.

Altogether, the outlook at auction seems to be more encouraging from day to day, and, although there is a policy in some quarters to hold off voluntary offerings until after election, the advisability of such a course is based upon a desire to wait until the season is a little more advanced, rather than upon a belief that election will present any features that will materially affect New York realty.

That the waiting policy is not general, however, is shown by the increased number of voluntary sales scheduled for the coming week. On Tuesday Auctioneer Barnett will offer at public auction 434 Hudson Street and 243 East Thirty-third Street, and on Thursday 3 and 5 King Street and 249 West Sixteenth Street. The same auctioneer will also sell on Tuesday, by trustee's orders, 14 Lexington Avenue and 137 and 139 East Twenty-first Street.

For Wednesday, Philip A. Smyth has an executor's offering of property at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Morris Avenue, and the lot running from College to Morris Avenue along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The plot at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street will be sold by Auctioneer Wells on Thursday, together with the dwelling 255 West Fifty-fourth Street and the flat 327 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Among the sales by order of the court there are also a number of attractive parcels. Partition proceedings involve 64 St. Mark's Place, the southeast corner of Broome and Orchard Streets, 40 Rivington Street, the northeast corner of Little West Twelfth and Washington Streets, and 28 East Thirteenth Street. Under foreclosure are 170 Front Street, 68½ Carmine Street, 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, 5 Sixth Avenue, and 6 West Eighty-second Street.

There were recorded last week 273 mortgages, for $2,435,160; of which 99, for $927,650, were at 5 per cent.; 141, for $1,043,810, were at more, and 33, for $463,700, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 264 mortgages, for $3,164,767; of which 112, for $1,795,646, were at 5 per cent.; 115, for $625,071, were at more, and 38, for $744,050, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place a 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 170 Front Street, west side, 105.3 feet south of Burling Slip, 19 by 80, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $1,718; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 62 to 66 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 94 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $78,413.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,999 Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Lebanon Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,483.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 454 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 225.5 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone front double flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of the Boulevard, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,294; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 68½ Carmine Street, south side, 114 feet west of Bedford Street, 14 by 60, and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,331.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 6 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 120 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,338.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Horace Secor, Jr., 64 St. Mark's Place, south side, 375 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 93.6 feet, three-story brick dwelling, with extension; 257 Broome Street, southeast corner of Orchard Street, 22.9 by 60, three-story brick building, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Taylor, referee, 245 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 331 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $22,367.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 434 Hudson Street, east side, 23 feet south of Morton Street, 22 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with store; 243 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 155 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., Trustee's sale, 14 Lexington Avenue, west side, 122 feet south of Twenty-third Street, 23.4½ by 75, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 137 and 139 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, two five-story English basement brownstone-front dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 523 and 525 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story brick building and one-story frame shed. Due on judgment, $5,395.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 312 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,236; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,756.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Seward Baker, referee, plot 81.6 by 74.6 by 85 by 50, on the road from Westchester to West Farms, near Levere Place; also, plot on Levere Place, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 74.6 by 104.3 by 108.4 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,708

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 494 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, southeast corner of Morris Avenue, triangular plot, 30.6½ by 66.10⅝ by 59.5½, two-story frame dwelling; 498 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 30.6 feet east of Morris Avenue, extending through to Morris Avenue, 30 by 100.10½, and irregular, two-story frame dwelling; 369 College Avenue and 370 Morris Avenue, being the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street between the avenues named, 25 by 76.8 by 28.1 by 89.7, two three-story frame dwellings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 26.4 by 100.5, five-story brick double flat. Due on judgment, $16,794.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Heinemann, 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, at its junction with Thirteenth Street, 186.1 feet on Gansevoort Street, 180 feet on Thirteenth Street and about 90 feet on the westerly line, leasehold, four four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $29,101.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 34 East Ninth Street, south side, 177.4½ feet east of University Place, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,418.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.—By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, 3 and 5 King Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Macdougal Street, 45.10 by 73.7, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 240 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 263.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.7 by 103.3, five-story brick flat, with store.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 51.3¼ by 34.4 by 50 by 45.10¼, vacant; 255 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 118.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling; 327 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of the Grand Circle, 17.10 by 100, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, James Jenkins, referee, 28 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 386 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 23.2 by 56.5 by 24.2 by 51, three and four story brick dwellings.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 40 Rivington Street, south side, 50.10 feet east of Forsyth Street, 24.10 by 100.2, two-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 426, 428, and 430 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenements and factory and a three-story brick factory at the rear; 835 Washington Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 103.1½, one-story frame building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, Palisade Avenue, east side, about 980 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly River Avenue, 395 by 1,021 by 403.3 by 1,125, plot of about nine and three-quarter acres, with mansion and stable. Due on judgment, $13,614.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis M. Scheuer, referee, 1,802 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,348.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 5 Sixth Avenue, west side, 59.9 feet north of Carmine Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,007.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2¾ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, extending to the old line of Bloomingdale Road, 25.2¾ by about 90, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 336 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 36.3 by 82, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,490.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 2,332 Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 24.10 by 90, three-story brick building, with store; all title and interest of Charles F. Rime on July 8, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 151 East Thirtieth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 88.2; estate of C. Grady of 212 East Thirtieth Street, owner; J. P. Leo, architect; cost, $66,000.

Nineteenth Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for seven six-story brick and stone dwellings, 18 by 51.4 37 by 43.10, and 27 by 73.10; Terence Farley's Sons of 253 Columbus Avenue, owners; Clarence True of 450 Boulevard, architect; cost, $119,000.

Nos. 8 to 12 Clinton Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 88.2; Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $66,000.

No. 68 Pike Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.5 by 51.11; Max S. A. Wilson of 45 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 390 Madison Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 83; Charles Naarden of 138 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 27 by 86.6; Charles Naarden, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $72,000.

No. 288 Broome Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 23.6 by 86.6, A. and H. Cohen of 232 Henry Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 116.9 feet west of Union Avenue, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 43, Albert J. Lohr of 678 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 186 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50, Andrew J. Connell of 537 Third Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Mapes Avenue, east side, 628.9 feet north of Samuel Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40, Charles Bjorkegren, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $3,600.

Alterations.

Nos. 79 and 81 Worth Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Joseph D. Grant of San Francisco, Cal., owner; Stephenson & Green, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 1,551 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone hotel; Mantel estate, owner; C. A. French of 496 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Grand Central Station, switch yard, to a switch tower; New York Central Railroad Company, owner; Mason & Co., architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 710 Broadway, to a ten-story brick and iron warehouse; Henry & Isaac Meinhard of 438 East Seventieth Street, owners; Clavedon & Putzel, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 208 to 214 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a three and five story brick brewery; Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, owner; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $12,000.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mrs. J. Huther of 331 West Fiftieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $1,200.

Summit Avenue, east side, 220 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Frank Hahn of 418 Eighth Avenue, owner; J. Spindler of 2,029 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

King Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of Sutherland Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; L. Winkopp of 100 East Eighth Street, owner; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Trinity Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; John Schevenker of 966 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 15.

BROOME ST, 48, n s, 25x75; William Werth to Fanny Friedman.. 1

CLINTON ST, e s, 68 ft n of Madison St, 32.1x70.6x32x70.5; Jacob Fischel to Morris Singer 39,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 78.10 ft s of 166th St, 20x77.8; Carl Ohlme Bechmann to John Schavel and another 7,750

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 75th St, 17.2x79.6; Lotta C. Hall to John M. Connor 1

LOT 79, map of portion of Hunt estate; Patrick Mitchell to Patrick Quigley..... 350

PITT ST, w s, 168.8 ft w of Delancey St, 18.7x63; Samuel Stiller and wife to Barnett T. Hamburger and another..... 11,600

RUTGERS ST, e s, 26.6 ft s of Monroe St, 25x100; Jacob Fischel to Anthony Schiessinger 41,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 37.6x100; John Yard, referee, to Charles E. Grubert 5,250

1ST AV, 1,317, 25x75; Adolf Schnurmacher to Josephine T. Schnurmacher... 1

5TH ST, n s, 148.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 198.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x100; Isaac Hessberg to Rosetta B. Marston 9,000

74TH ST, 31 East, 16.8x100.8; Emily P. Hall and another to Raymond Lesher.. 100

80TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.4x102.2; Morris Singer and wife to Jacob Fischel 18,000

90TH ST, s s, w corner of Central Park West, 100x50.4; William H. Hall and wife to Henry Oppenheimer 100

104TH ST, 228 West, 15.11x70.2; Frank M. Holahan, referee, to John A. Jarvis.. 1,000

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Patrick J. Quirk 46,000

129TH ST, 157 West, 16.8x99.11; Rosina Wiena and others to Henry Weller..... 625

136TH ST, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 85.3x66.11x irregular; Edward Kochkeller to Isaac Stiebel and others... 1

136TH ST, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 99.4x105x irregular; Rosetta B. Marston to Edward Kochkeller 1

138TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Herman G. Unger and wife to Mathilde Mehmel 1

161ST ST, n s, 227.10 ft e of Boulevard, 18.11x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to Herman Rieger 500

Recorded Lease.

HANLON, Michael, to J. L. Jacobs and another; 159 and 161 Crosby St, 3 years. 1,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDRAE, George P., to Frederick T. Hoffman; s e s of Hull Av, 357.4 ft n e of 205th St, 3 years..... 2,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to William Braun; s w corner of Mapes Av and 189th St, old lines, 1 year..... 600

CASEY, Ellen and Samuel, to Gottlieb F. Weber; n w s of Bathgate Av, 153 ft s w of 3d Av, 1½ years..... 1,500

CONNOR, John M., to Eagle Savings and Loan Company of New York; Lexington Av, s w corner of 75th St, installments. 52,200

CONNOR, John M., to Lotta C. Hall; Lexington Av, s w corner of 75th St, installments 8,000

FRISBIE, George B., to Riverside Bank; 546 West 58th St, 1 year..... 2,000

GOODSPEED, Jessie L., to Thomas F. Mason; n s of Cherry St, 160 ft e of Market St, ½ part, 2 years..... 15,000

GRUBERT, Charles E., to George F. Gifford; e s of Southern Boulevard, 275 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 4,500

GUDEHUSS, Carl and Emma, to Mary A. Campbell; 1,919 Crotona Av, 3 years.... 300

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and another to Callman Rouse and another; 57 to 61 Pitt St, demand..... 25,000

JACOB, August, to Stephen Duncan; e s of Park Av, 51.2 ft s of Gouverneur Place, 5 years..... 11,000

JACOB, August, to Ella W. Mills and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of Park Av and Gouverneur Place, 5 years..... 15,000

JACOB, August, to Jane E. Osthout; e s of Park Av, 25x75 s of Gouverneur Place, 5 years 11,000

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of Southern Boulevard and 136th St, 1 year..... 12,000

LESHER, Raymond, to Emily P. Hall; 31 East 74th St, 5 years..... 15,000

McNAMEE, Mary A., to Ernest Ehrmann; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 139th St, one-half year..... 18,000

MOUNT, Joseph E., to Cyrus P. Jones; 307 West 144th St, 3 years..... 2,000

MOUNT, Joseph E., to William B. Fox; 307 West 144th St, 3 years..... 1,000

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 124th St, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 51,000

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 124th St, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 15,000

REXER, Helena, to Conrad Schienk and others; e s of 1st Av, 34 ft s of 3d St, leasehold, demand..... 5,000

ROE, Elizabeth M., executrix to Sarah M. Cory; 458 West 57th St, 2¼ years..... 3,500

SCHAVEL, John and Maria, to Caroline Bechmann; e s of Jackson Av, 78.10 ft s of 166th St, installments..... 2,000

SCHLESINGER, Anthony, and another to Jacob Fischel; e s of Rutgers St, installments 6,500

TENISON, William D., to John H. Powel; n s of 126th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

RYER, Samuel, and another, administrators, &c., to John B. Ryer..... $1,038

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Bradley & Currier Co.mpany..... 3,700

SHRADER, Frederick R., to Anna Jungmann 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 100x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Webster White, owner and contractor 210

RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; Adam Wagner's Sons against Mary J. Sullivan, owner and contractor..... 900

3D ST, 233 and 235 East; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Samuel J. Ruth, owner and contractor.. 311

35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; John Law against William Somers, lessee and contractor 500

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Bridget and Patrick Cooney, owners and contractors..... 175

111TH ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 75x100; Ornamental Iron Cornice Company against Mary Conway, owner and contractor 950

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, 420; Manhattan Railway Company, against Alfred Wagstaff and others, trustees, (action to acquire title, &c.,) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

9TH AV, 752; Manhattan Railway Company against Samuel Schumacher and others, (action to acquire title, &c.,) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

9TH AV, 58; Manhattan Railway Company against Margaret J. Scott and others, (action to acquire title, &c.,) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

88TH ST, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.8; The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Samuel H. Donnellon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

127TH ST, south side, 190 feet east of Park Av, 50x99.11; Bradley & Currier Company against George Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

By order of HARRY OVERINGTON, FRANKLYN LYNCH, and D. ERNEST WALKER, M. D., EXECUTORS, &c., of DAVID HALL, deceased.
Will be sold WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Valuable 23d Ward Property.

370 MORRIS AV., 369 COLLEGE AV. AND 513 EAST 142D ST., being entire front on 142d St., from College to Morris Av., large lot, with two three-story frame buildings.

494 EAST 143D ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER MORRIS AV., gore lot, 30.6½x66.10⅝, with frame dwelling.

498 EAST 143D ST., ADJOINING ABOVE CORNER, with frontage on Morris Av.; lot 30x100½, with frame dwelling.

FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Att'y, 280 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs, Will sell at auction TUESDAY, October 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trustees' Sale to close the Estate of the late Dr. John R. Corway,

14 Lexington Avenue,
west side, 122 ft. south of 23d St., 4-story brownstone, 23.4½x50x75.

137 & 139 East 21st St.,
facing Gramercy Park, two 5-story English basement brownstone dwellings, 20.6x60x98.9 each.

Dr. JOHN R. CONWAY, Trustee, 137 East 21st St. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Esqs., Attorneys, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

434 Hudson St.,
adjoining southeast corner Morton Street, 4-story brick store, 22x42x80. (Irregular.)

243 East 33d St.,
4-story and basement brownstone flat and lot, 15x55x98.9.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

3 King St.,
North side, 57.6 west of Macdougal St., 5-story brownstone single flat.

5 King St.,
5-story brownstone double flat. Plot 45.10x72.10 x73.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To close estate of HERMAN MISCHO, deceased, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,

NORTHEAST CORNER 114TH ST. AND 3D AVE., NEW YORK
five-story double Tenement, arranged for four families on a floor, size 26x100.

NOS. 318 AND 320 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.,
Two five-story double flats, arranged for two families on a floor, with store in each, size 25x75 each.

SAME DAY.

NO. 512 WEST END AVE.,
near 85th St.; very handsome four-story and basement brick and brownstone Dwelling; beautifully decorated, hardwood trim, gas fixtures, and in perfect condition; size of lot 20x80.

Maps and further particulars at auctioneers' office, 66 Liberty St., New York City.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

BOULEVARD & 63D ST., NEW YORK.

A modern fireproof family hotel of the first class, conducted on the American and European plans, for the accommodation of those who want the best at reasonable cost.

Easily and quickly accessible by electric, cable, and elevated cars from all parts of the city.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

BREVOORT HOUSE,

A homelike hotel of an established reputation.
FIFTH AVE. AND 8TH ST., N. Y.
NEAR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.
Large and Sumptuous Apartments.
European Plan, $1 per day and upward.
American Plan, $3 per day and upward.
Special terms to permanent guests.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8:30 P. M., with music, $1.25.
JAIMES & MEYER, Proprietors.

Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

Hotel Bristol 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.

ELEGANT SUITES WITH UNOBSTRUCTED SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; A HIGH CLASS CITY HOME FOR FAMILIES; ON AMERICAN PLAN; UNSURPASSED IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS. CHOICEST AND MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION IN THE CITY.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

THE CHELSEA.

222 WEST 23D ST.

One of the most desirable apartment houses in the city; absolutely fireproof; all modern improvements; restaurant of superior excellence; apartments furnished or unfurnished.

E. N. WILSON, Manager.

Borough of Bronx.

Water front property at Kingsbridge, accessible to either Harlem or Harlem River for sale or to lease.

Van Cortland, large mansion, 18 rooms and eleven acres of land overlooking Park, adapted for institution or school. For sale. Apply to Estate HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

INSPECT BOWNE PARK.
Highest Ground and Handsomest Homes in Flushing. Eight Just Finished.

Flushing is by common consent the most beautiful suburb of Greater New York, and is near the geographical centre of the city. It is reached from East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, by Long Island Railroad, time seventeen minutes to Murray Hill Station; or New York and Queens County Electric Railroad, also via Brooklyn Bridge, by the Flushing Avenue trolley.

Houses with nine and ten rooms each, all improvements, water, gas, electric lights, furnaces, etc., at $4,200 each; lot 50x100, on easy terms—same as paying rent.

Property carefully restricted and only three minutes from depot. Office opposite depot. Lots 25x100 at $250 up.

JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
BUILDERS, MURRAY HILL STATION, FLUSHING, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

REVILLON BUILDING
15 WEST 28TH ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.,
OFFICES TO RENT
FROM $20 PER MONTH.
Janitor service, elevators, electric lights. Steam heat and all improvements. No extras. Inquire on premises. Open evenings.

CORNER FLATS.

No. 317 West 121st St, and 510 and 512 Manhattan Ave.

Very desir

VALHALLA FOR HUMBLE HEROES.

Artist Watts's Scheme to Perpetuate Deserving Deeds—Public Gallery of Life Savers' Portraits.

From The London News.

Mr. Watts, though now well in his eighty-third year, is full of schemes for the public welfare. He is working actively at his national collection of portraits, Mr. Gerald Balfour being one of the latest additions to his group. He has recently completed one important picture, and is still working at his gigantic equestrian statue typifying physical strength. To these works he adds many plans for the improvement of the villagers around his home outside of Guildford, and an active participation in the work of the Home Arts movement. But even all these things do not exhaust his energy. He is now about to make a definite start with a series of national memorials to heroes in humble life, whose deeds are too often praised for a day and then permitted to pass into the limbo of forgotten things.

Eleven years ago, at the time of the Queen's Jubilee, Mr. Watts made his jubilee suggestion that there should be a complete record of the heroism in every-day life. He pointed out that we posses a record which is infinitely honorable, but which is now permitted to be forgotten. "The material prosperity of a nation is not an abiding possession," he declared. "The deeds of its people are." His proposal created some little talk, and Mr. Passmore Edwards offered to erect an open gallery in some public place where suitable memorials could be put up. But there were so many schemes then before the public that the matter for the time dropped in the background.

At last Mr. Watts sees his way to making a start in the matter. In the very centre of the city, immediately adjoining the great pile of new buildings of the General Post Office, is a little oasis of greenery, the churchyard of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, generally known as "the postman's park." This little strip of garden—perhaps the most prized and best used recreation ground in the world—is now being enlarged by adding to it the land on which some buildings have hitherto stood. The vicar of the parish, Mr. Gamble, is heartily in sympathy with the artist's idea, and Mr. Watts has promised to build at his own cost an open gallery, running along the side of the garden, probably from the west end of the church, to be used for memorials of brave deeds. Mr. Watts's idea is to have the gallery quite plain, with nothing to detract attention from the records. The memorials will probably be in terra cotta, as the most suitable and durable material.

Mr. Watts will himself provide at least the first memorial. He intends as a start to record the brave story of Alice Ayres. It will be remembered that in April, 1885, a big fire broke out at an oilmonger's in Gravel Lane. Egress by the stairs was cut off, when a girl was seen at an upper window. The crowd held out some clothes and called to her to jump. Instead, she disappeared in the smoke, but soon reappeared, dragging with her a feather bed. This was a great difficulty she pushed through the window. The crowd caught it and stretched it, again calling on her to jump. But once more she went back in the smoke, returning with a child of three in her arms. She skilfully threw the child on to the bed and then went back to fetch another. Again she did the same, saving in all three children. Then she tried to jump herself. But the fierce heat and the smoke had exhausted her; she had not sufficient strength left to jump with any force, and she could not reach the bed, but fell with crashing force on the palings. She was carried insensible to St. Thomas's Hospital and a few days afterward died.

Mr. Watts hopes, if the years are granted to him, to record publicly many grand deeds like this. He will have the newspaper records of the Queen's reign searched, and though no one man can hope to memorialize all the prolific breed of courageous performances of humble people in recent years, others may well help. The open gallery in St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, may prove but the first of a hundred similar structures where, for the encouragement of others, some tribute will be paid to the noblest of our race. Mr. Watts would make a new biographical dictionary of heroes, its leaves in every public place, where all can see, read, and admire.

Armies of Fighters and Tax Eaters.

From The London News.

The American pension roll continues to swell. The vitality of the veterans of the civil war is amazing, and their relatives increase and multiply. Last year's pension bill was £29,000,000, and this year's will be more. The Commissioner of Pensions reports that there are still 200,000 survivors of the civil war who have not yet applied for pensions. And claims are pouring in from soldiers who took part in the war with Spain. It is a serious drain on the country's finances. Compare the annual cost of American pensioners, for instance, with European armies:

Italian army	£9,500,000
Austrian army	15,000,000
British army	18,000,000
French army	26,000,000
German army	27,000,000
American army of pensioners	29,000,000

This colossal sum will grow, too. There are still five surviving widows of soldiers who fought in the Revolution, which shows that the pensioners are a healthy race, while of more modern claims there are still several hundred thousand which await consideration. The explanation, of course, is simple; it is that every succeeding Government has treated the pension fund as a convenient treasure-chest for the payment of supporters.

Sir John Lubbock's Pet Wasp.

From The London Chums.

Perhaps the strangest pet ever kept by man was a wasp which Sir John Lubbock caught in the Pyrenees and resolved to tame. He began by teaching it to take its meals on his hand, and although the tiny creature was at first shy of going through its table d'hôte on such an unusual festive board, in a very short space of time it grew to expect to be fed in that way. Sir John preserved this pet with the greatest care. True, it stung him once, but then it had every excuse for doing so. Sir John was examining it on a railway journey, and the door being opened by a ticket collector he unceremoniously stuffed it into a bottle, and the outraged Spaniard, not feeling quite at home during the process, gave him a gentle reminder as to the proper way to treat a guest. The wasp was a pet in every sense of the word, and became so fond of its owner that it allowed itself to be stroked. It enjoyed civilization for just nine months, when it fell ill, and although Sir John did all he could to prolong its life it died. Many wasps have been under Sir John's observation, but he has never had such a genuine pet as this one.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Room for gentleman; excellent cuisine; parlor dining room; references.

38TH STREET, 116 EAST.—Rooms, second-floor suite or singly.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Three large rooms; superior accommodations, with board; reasonable rates; private American family.

64 WEST 68TH ST.—Private American family; accommodate a limited number of couples or gentlemen; excellent board; large rooms and bath; rates moderate; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 157 WEST.—Desirable second floor suite; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

147 WEST 44TH ST.—Elegantly furnished large room; suitable couple or two gentlemen; with excellent table; $20 weekly; private French Protestant family; references exchanged.

179 COLUMBUS AV.—Handsome large rooms; private bath; excellent board; within half block of Central Park West; rare opportunities for couples or gentlemen; refined American family; rates, $20-$35 for two.

107 WEST 64TH ST.—Board; unusually sunny, airy rooms; newly carpeted, papered, and painted.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH connecting, single or en suite; parlor dining room; references. 168 East 72d.

MADISON AV., 651.—Unusually large second floor front rooms, with or without private table; other desirable large and hall rooms.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN DESIRING pleasant room and board in small private American family on west side convenient to 72d St. L station can be accommodated; references. Address H., Box 196 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—65 PARK AVE., COR. 38TH ST.
Large, handsome rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms to let to gentlemen only.

31ST ST., 20 EAST.—A very handsome furnished room; gentlemen only; references.

45TH ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive third floor, together or divided; nicely furnished; moderate terms; gentlemen preferred.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished; one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do mending or assist waitress; best city references. Call, Monday, 32 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. Call, from 12 to 3, Monday, at present employer's, 301 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to wait on a lady; American family. D., Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with children and sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, M. Hatch, 312 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; best of city references. 104 West 37th St., care of A. Lindquist.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; in private family; first-class city references. Call, Monday, at 145 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman; no objections to short distance in country. 244 East 44th St., care Drury.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By useful and sensible young woman to travel with lady; West or Europe; first-rate needlewoman; cheerful, good tempered, and companionable; used to traveling. Address, by letter, G., 309 West 22d St.

CONPANION.—By a refined lady as companion to elderly lady, either traveling or at home, or as useful member in a refined private family; thoroughly domestic; best reference furnished. I. A. M., Box 198 Times Office.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady of refinement and education as companion or any position of trust; good references. Trust, Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a French lady as companion to lady one or more hours daily; or as governess to growing children; reference. R. E. F., Box 40, 1,563 3d Av.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined American lady, practical, Catholic, as companion or as chaperon, amanuensis; any respectable position. "Best Reference," 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent American cook; soups, entrées; an excellent baker; two years' city reference from last employer; four from another. Call Monday at 145 West 14th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., front door bell; no cards.

COOK.—By active young woman as cook in private family; makes good soups, entrees, desserts, and cake; economical; neat and trustworthy; excellent references; wages, $30. Call or address, Monday, Martin, 235 East 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By middle-aged German woman as excellent cook; private American family; willing to do down-stairs work and help with washing. Call or address Mrs. Smith, 627 East 140th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—A lady desires situation for a competent young woman as cook, whom she can highly recommend. Lady and cook can be seen Monday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at Buckingham Hotel; inquire at office of hotel.

COOK.—By a first-class French and German cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; take entire charge of kitchen; highest references. 63 West 36th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city personal reference; wages, $20 to $30. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By good cook in small private family; city references. Call, Monday, at 336 East 24th St., store.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, entrees, and desserts; city reference. 644 3d Av., second bell.

COOK.—By reliable woman; good family cook; well recommended; good city references; city or country. 314 East 41st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as plain cook and laundress; best reference required. Call Monday, 129 East 88th St.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; competent; wages, $30; best city reference from last employer. S., Box 300, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; has good references. 125 West 24th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent in every detail, desires patronage of persons who require shapely, well-fitting, and stylish work; garments altered and remade; very moderate price; out by day; out of town weekly. Address Best References, Madison Av., 423 St., paper stand.

DRESSMAKER.—By a strictly first-class dressmaker; will fit at patrons' residences; completing work at home; terms very reasonable; satisfactory references. Robes, 117 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer, by the day; formerly with White Howard; evening and street gowns; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; out by day; wishes more customers; $3 per day; make dress in two days; perfect fit guaranteed. A. R., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker from 5th Av. establishment; hand sewer, designer, practical fitter; dress, street gowns, go out by day. Moderate, 200 West 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; dressmaking, cutting, and basting; perfect fit; stylish draper; go out by day. 68 East 49th St. Mme. Ehrgoode.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an English lady of good family, diploma of A. A. and a Cambridge Higher Local First-Class Honor certificate for English and French literature, history, advanced arithmetic, &c., as governess; is a fluent French scholar, having resided two years in Paris; a good musician, practical and theoretical, and also knows rudimentary Latin and Italian. L., Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess is conscientiously recommended by a city family in which she has taught most successfully for six years; parents will find in her a very desirable teacher of English and piano, with unusually thorough and interesting methods; personal and prominent references. Morning Hours, Box 147, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place her experienced, trustworthy North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend; elementary teaching; good sewer. 1,264 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having some morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable. 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By North German, from Hanover, as nursery governess; full charge of children from 3 years up; teaches German; wages, $25; best references. D. F., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady as visiting governess or single lessons; teaches English, German, French, music; highest references; moderate terms. I. E., Box 328, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; engagements as teaching children all French branches; would take them out if necessary; best city references. Mme. M. Gellet, 235 7th Av., near 23d St.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced, accomplished Parisienne as nursery governess; full charge; good seamstress; music; reference. Mademoiselle, 143 West 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting governess desires pupil; English branches thoroughly taught; especially successful with backward pupils; references. R., Box 273, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished visiting governess; (lessons;) perfect French, German, pianist, kindergartner; references; diplomas. Lion, 198 East 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young French lady, newly arrived, having diploma, speaking German fluently, as governess; best references. B. F., care Baumann, 317 West 37th St.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French lady as visiting governess; would take charge of children a few hours daily; elementary English also taught if desired. Mlle., 49 Ridgeside Drive.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Visiting governess desires pupil; English branches thoroughly taught; especially successful with backward pupils; references. R., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; additional afternoon engagement; will take children out; hour daily; $12 monthly; references. E. M. O., 708 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced, capable woman as managing housekeeper; catering, shopping, &c.; large private household, private high-class boarding house, bachelor's apartment, or large sanitarium; companion to lady; highest references. Ex, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a practical housekeeper; experienced in entire charge of servants and every other requirement of refined family; desires similar or other responsible position in club or institution. "Superior Reference," 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as housekeeper for invalid lady, or would take charge of widower's family; fond of children. Housekeeper, 65 West 21st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker; all kinds of family sewing; wages, $25; best personal references. A. D., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best references. Lucile, 277 7th Av., care Girard.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; excellent hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, &c.; references. 63 West 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; American family. 308 East 27th St. Doute.

MAID.—By a young woman as useful maid to a lady or grown children; best reference; no objection to traveling. 426 4th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 456 4th Av.; care McGowen.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman; competent laundress; willing and obliging; good reference. 238 West 35th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, first-class laundress; shirts, cuffs, and collars; all branches; best city reference. 214 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman as competent laundress by day or week; private family; city reference. Petersen, 249 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in small private family; best reference from last employer. Laundress, Box 92, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—As competent laundress in a private family; best city references. 151 West 90th St.; Moore's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 237 East 58th St., first floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Reliable woman; thorough infant's nurse; entire charge from birth; would relieve mothers; understands all nursery duties; good sewer; best references; answer Monday. 102 West 75th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire chasge of infant or delicate child; best city references. N. M., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; capable of taking full charge; all bottle foods; fine needle woman; Protestant; best references; city or country. Call Monday, 151 West 23d St.

NURSE.—Present employer desires situation for competent, faithful infant's nurse; will give personal reference. Monday, 10 to 12 o'clock, B., 25 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse for child; no cards. Call Monday and Tuesday at 151 East 40th St.

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NURSE.—Competent; capable of taking full charge from birth; best city reference. 305 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; speaks French, German, English; good references. Camichel, 53 East 100th St.

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SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; go by day to dressmaker or families; fits, alters, mends; reasonable; vicinity preferred. Mrs. Ruegon, 302 West 20th St.

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WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls to go together or separate; one as first-class waitress; other as first-class chambermaid, in a private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 3 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress in American family; best city references. 654 2d Av., care M. Ouens.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By lady as expert accountant; would take charge of small accounts by day, week, or month; terms moderate. T. M., Box 138 Times.

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BUTLER.—Where one or more other men are kept or parlormaid, by a thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I., till Oct. 18.

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BUTLER or VALET.—By French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; just disengaged. Butler, D., 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a middle-aged Swede; single; height, 5 feet 10 inches; experienced; New York and Newport references. Herbert, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as competent butler; understands general housework; good references Paris and New York. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; 12 years' first-class city references. Julien, 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; age 32; where second man is kept; used to traveling; six and two years' city references. Stevens, 324 West 43d St.

BUTLER.—English; city references; understands valeting and silver thoroughly. H., 253 West 37th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; in private family or for single gentleman; best references. H. C., care of Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—Competent; understands his duties; best city reference. H., Box 290, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By reliable and competent young Frenchman; best city references. Herveaux, 333 West 21st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Englishman; tall; personal city reference. Advertiser, 114 East 53d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—With first-class references, Verner, 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; first-class city reference. E. L., 215 East 37th St.

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COACHMAN.—English; middle-aged; married; 12 years' A1 city reference; present employer can be seen, 123 West 52d St., two days.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced Swede; age, 30. Lang, 153 East Ferry St., Newark.

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COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a good position for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past 6 years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

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COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; has lived with best families, as references will prove; temperate, careful city driver. Walsh, care Flandrau, carriage builders, 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By German, speaking English fluently; understands his duties thoroughly; reliable driver; honest and sober; best city references given. Reith, 1,080 5th Av.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Is strictly sober; has first-class references from last employer. M. N., 15 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; disengaged in a few days; good reference; present employer, 4 West 49th St.

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GARDENER.—By a married man; age, 37; one child, 11; first-class gardener; thoroughly practical; long experience in treatment of greenhouses, flowers, grapes, fruits, and vegetables; disengaged Nov. 1; best references; employer can be seen. Gardener, 1,141 3d Av., Brooklyn.

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GROOM, &c.—By a young man as groom and usefulman about house and care of furnaces; good references. G., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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SECOND MAN.—Lady would like to find a place for her second man, who is honest, sober, and diligent. Address, by letter, to Room 1,316 Empire Building.

SECOND MAN, &c.—Young man as second man or single-handed. H. M., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

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USEFUL MAN.—By a handy married man to take care of few furnaces and sidewalks in neighborhood of East 53d St. Ch. Palm, 116 East 53d St.

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USEFUL MAN and GARDENER.—Work in greenhouse, attend horse, cow, &c.; recommendations. M., 530 6th Av.

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VALET.—By young Englishman as valet to one or more gentlemen; first-class city references. E. A. J., Box 275, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET, &c.—As valet, or to take care of bachelor apartment rooms; highest references and long experience. L., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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WANTED.—Refined, intelligent young North German as nurse to growing children; must sew. Call, Monday, from 10 to 3 o'clock, carfare paid, 159 West 74th St.

WANTED—A competent cook for Auburn, N. Y.; city references required. Call, Monday, at Room 129, Everett House, Union Square.

WANTED—A competent waitress and chambermaid in small family. Apply, with references, Monday, 9 to 11, at 35 East 69th St.

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THURSDAY, October 20, at 10 o'clock, at PARKVILLE FARM, Brooklyn Boulevard, New York.

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Annual sale of the increase of the owner's trotting stud at Shultshurst, Port Chestir, N. Y.; also a reduction sale of high-class brood mares, in order to bring the stud within the capacity of the Shultshurst Farm, the Parkville Farm being no longer used for breeding purposes.

Among track and road material of present speed and much promise are Ivy E., 2:29½, by Electioneer; Tillie Wilkes, 2:22, (sister to four;) Symie, (sister to Ed. B. Young,) 2:11, (p.,) by Direct; Minnie J., by Wilkes Boy; Adelle, by Advertiser; Trusty Boy, by Abdullah Wilkes; Erenes, by Athel, &c.

Among the great brood mares are Nosegay, 2:13; Maud C., 2:15; Allethia, 2:29, (sister to Rex Americus, 2:11¼;) Brooch, (dam of four;) Evemont, (dam of Fanny Wilcox, 2:10¼, &c.;) La Tosca, 2:15½, and other splendid mares, in foal by the remarkable young horse Axworthy, 2:15½, (3, son of Axtell and Marguerite.)

Many of the youngsters are by Stranger, out of mares above named and other mares of remarkable caste; others are by such sires as Direct, Advertiser, Thistle, Director, Patchen Wilkes, Rumor, Athel, Wilkes Boy, &c.

OTHER CONSIGNMENTS WILL BE OFFERED AT THIS SALE

and will show speed on the track at the time, among which are Eagle Princess, 2:15¾, p.,) (good for 2:07,) entered by Mr. John Schroeder; a very fast green pacing gelding, (5,) by Barton-stein, entered by Mr. J. D. Willis; Nettie A., (4,) by Arlington, entered by Mr. John Driscoll. Others will appear on a supplemental catalogue to be issued at the sale.

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CENTRAL PARK IN COLORS

Varied and Brilliant Hues of Leaves on Trees and Shrubbery.

VIEWED BY MANY VISITORS

The Annual Outpouring of Autumn Leaf Seekers—Color Habits of the Different Trees—Some Peculiar Changes.

Seekers after Autumn leaves were numerous in Central Park yesterday. Armed with permits from the Park Department, they roamed at will through highways and byways and over the greensward, making such selections of the fallen leaves as suited their fancy. Their permits enabled them to gather only the fallen leaves. No person is permitted to pick leaves from any tree or shrub in the public parks. Thus far this Fall only the horse chestnuts and the lindens have shed their leaves liberally. The richest and most beautiful tints still remain on the trees, and unless a biting frost prevents, these tints will become deeper and richer during the coming week.

It is at this season that the foliage in Central Park presents its most variegated and brilliant appearance. For about two weeks in October the leaves on most of the trees and shrubbery ripen gradually into bright colors—yellow, crimson, purple, carmine, and rich brown. There are so many different kinds of trees in Central Park that this Fall display presents effects of uncommon beauty and significance. To both the casual beholder and the enthusiastic naturalist the exquisite blendings and strong contrasts of color appeal with equal force.

While the chill in the atmosphere diminished the number of ordinary pleasure seekers in Central Park yesterday, the Autumnal tints attracted a large number of the lovers of nature who are regarded by the Park officers and attendants as a class by themselves. All through October hundreds of official permits are granted to individuals and clubs to gather Autumn leaves, and yesterday was practically the opening day of the season for such visitors. There were plenty of leaves on the ground, but most of them were the browns and the yellows from the horse chestnuts and the lindens. The horse chestnut trees now stand almost bare.

There are many persons who watch the Autumnal coloration of the foliage in Central Park from day to day, and each successive change in hue has its significance in their eyes. Different trees have different color habits. The elms, the oaks, and the birches, in the order named, are the most numerous of the Central Park trees. The elm leaves are now taking on a yellow hue—in some instances a very rich yellow, and in others not so attractive. Birches are also coloring into a yellow not quite as deep as the orange. The scarlet oak is very brilliant and beautiful. Several fine specimens of this tree may be found on the west side of the Park. One that is especially worth seeing just now stands at the side of the west drive just below the Seventy-seventh Street entrance. The red oak is not as brilliant as the scarlet oak, but its Autumn leaves are of a uniform reddish color, and within a few days they will be at their best. The leaves of the white oak take on a yellow shade.

The variations in color of the leaves of the red maple are attracting a great deal of attention just now. In many instances these leaves turn from green to a brilliant yellow, and then into a bright crimson. Often one leaf will be marked with two or three pronounced hues. The sugar maples color up attractively into a delicate yellow, a pink, or a pale red. The nyssa, or sour gum tree, greets the Autumn with a yellowish tinge and gradually its leaves ripen into a brilliant red. An attractive nyssa tree stands at the edg of the Mall a little northwest of the statue of the Indian hunter. There are a few white ash trees in the Park, which at this time of year assume a beautiful purple garb.

Numerous as well as conspicuous are the viburnum, or nannyberry trees, which contribute a deep and rich purple to the Autumnal display. These are small trees and are found along almost all the drives and the shores of the lake. The sumach tree, of which there is a fine specimen just south of Daniel Webster's statue, sometimes shows an Autumn leaf of brilliant red and sometimes one of brilliant yellow. The sumachs will appear at their best this week. The yellow-leafed poplars are quite common in Central Park, and just now they help out the general landscape effectively.

A large patch of rich color catches the eye near the Swiss cottage, at Seventy-ninth Street and the West Drive. It is the Japanese barberry shrub, which displays a brilliant blending of yellow and red. The variegated hue of the leaves is heightened by the carmine berry which grows in profusion on this shrub. Near the Swiss cottage are also some dogwood trees, the leaves of which display various gradations of color, from rich yellow to brilliant red. A group of purple plum trees down by the conservatory lake attracts many admirers. The leaves are now an exquisite purple tint, but Park Naturalist Edward B. Southwick says that the first frost will turn them into a dull brown. The coming of the frosts, however, will change the entire color scheme of the Central Park foliage, and will strew the ground with a fresh harvest for the Autumn-leaf seekers.

Virginia and Japanese creepers are uncommonly luxuriant this Fall on the rocks and stone walls in Central Park. Their effect is uniformly picturesque, and at times brilliant. These creeping vines produce a rich profusion of purple and red flowers.

The sociable and half-tame gray squirrels which are found in almost every part of Central Park are not quite as popular with the park caretakers as they are with the visitors. These brisk little animals do more or less damage to the trees, for in their search for food and for twigs with which to build their nests they bite off a good many branches. Occasionally a bushel of small branches will be picked up under a tree after one of these squirrels has paid the tree a business visit. The squirrels, however, are exceedingly interesting features of the park to both adult and juvenile visitors, and they are unmolested by caretakers on that account. There has never been any official attempt made to count the squirrels in Central Park or even to estimate their number. Old attaches of the park say that while new broods of squirrels are discovered now and then, there is comparatively little increase in the aggregation of squirrels. "I do not think that our squirrels multiply very rapidly," said Park Naturalist Southwick yesterday when asked for his opinion on this subject.

Our Lady of the Rosary Mission.

The fifteenth annual address to the friends of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, established for the protection of Irish immigrant girls, at 7 State Street, has been issued. The address says that of the 11,000 Irish girls landed in New York during the past year, 3,000 fed and sheltered free of charge, some for many days. The mission has been established for sixteen years, and the address says that larger quarters are needed.

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Comfortables
in new colorings and effects, zephyr edge, for double beds, 98c

200 Fancy Sateen Down
Comfortables
6 x 6, for double beds, in light and medium colorings, at $3.65

Stern Bros

For to-morrow

Lace Curtains
Irish Point
at $4.50, $5.25, $7.75
Originally $5.75 to $10.50 pr.

Renaissance
at $19.75, $22.50

Brussels
at $21.95, $42.75
Formerly $32.00 & $57.00 pr.

Lace Bed Sets
Irish Point
at $5.95, $6.95, $7.50

All-silk Damasks
50 inches wide, at $2.95 & $3.75 yd.

Much Below Regular Prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will place on sale

Monday

their latest shipments of high-class
Lyons
Silks and Satins
Plain and Miroired
Velvets
and novelties in
Black Silks

Satin Altesse, Peau Nouvelle, Duchess Mousseline, Taffeta Excelsior, Satin Soleil, Moires Pekins, Travers and Armure Flottante

Also a special offering of
5000 Yds.
Broche, Damask, Wave and Bayadere
Black Silks, at 59c
Actual value $1.00 yd.

And
3000 Yds.
Fancy Silks
for Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes, at 75c
Actual value $1.25 yd.

Stern Bros

Misses' Dep't

Monday

Misses' & Children's
Military Capes
of Fine Venetian and Kersey Cloths, sizes 6 to 14 years, at $6.95
Value $9.75

Reefers
of Kersey Cloths, military braiding, sizes 6 to 14 years, at $5.98, $6.95, $9.85
Value $7.50 to $12.90

Jackets
of English Kerseys, strapped seams, satin lined, sizes 14, 16 & 18 years, at $9.75, $11.95
Value $11.75 and $15.00

Stern Bros

Monday

Unusual Values in
Oriental Rugs

200 Extra Fine Antique Kazaks and Guendjis, average size, 4 by 8 ft., at $14.00, $18.00, $22.00
Values $18.00, $24.00, $30.00

100 Antique Shirvans, at $18.00, $22.00
Values $25.00 & $30.00

Also a large assortment of
Smyrna and Wilton Rugs

West 23d St.

PILLAGERS STILL HOLD OUT.

Indian Commissioner Jones Expects a Surrender, but Gen. Bacon Believes Force Will Be Necessary.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 15.—The Indians, including two delegates from the hostile camp, had a council with Commissioner Jones at the agency yesterday. The Indians tried to consolidate all the collateral questions in one issue. The Commissioner declined to allow it. He told the Indians very plainly that if they would get together and agree as to what they really wanted, he would endeavor to settle their grievances as satisfactorily as possible for the majority, under the law, but that the men wanted by the Marshal must be surrendered without regard to the other questions.

Mr. Jones and a number of correspondents arranged to go in the steamer Vera to-day to the battle ground off Bear Island and to the hostile camp for council with hostiles, but the lake was too rough. If on Monday the lake is in better condition the visit will be undertaken. The Indians will not confer on Sunday. Mr. Jones wants to make another attempt to persuade Old Bog-Ah-Mah-Go-Shig to surrender. It is generally believed here that he will not succeed. The Indians will hold a council at the agency, and Commissioner Jones will have another general council there Wednesday, when a number of hostiles are expected to surrender.

Gen. Bacon is anxious to begin his campaign of subjection and is convinced that it will require force to restore peace. It is almost the universal belief here that active campaigning will be resumed before all the Indians wanted by Marshal O'Connor are secured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 15.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, with his staff, arrived here to-day from Omaha. During the day he called on Gov. Clough and talked over the Indian troubles at Leech Lake, the General going very thoroughly into the whole situation. Gen. Miles also spent considerable time at Fort Snelling. This evening he was tendered a reception at the Commercial Club.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following dispatch has been received at the Interior Department from Indian Commissioner Jones under date of Walker, Oct. 14:

"Held council to-day. Several of the Indians for whom warrants are issued are ready to give themselves up. Think all will do so next Wednesday."

It Is the Planet Mars.

"L. F. H." asks the "name of the bright star or planet that now appears late in the evening not far to the left of Orion." Prof. John K. Rees, the astronomer of Columbia University, says that the planet Mars, which is in the constellation of Gemini at this season, can be seen at 1 or 2 o'clock A. M. a little to the left of Orion. On clear nights it may be seen one or two hours earlier.

Aged Widow in Need.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 with which to assist a widow eighty-five years old. She lives alone in an attic, and only asks that this shelter be continued. She is a deserving woman. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Prompt relief for the worst colds, and certain cure for all that are amenable to treatment, is to be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Teas and Food Products from the Orient.

OUR EASTERN FOOD SHOW IS FREE TO ALL.
Come in and examine our new lines of teas just arrived.
TEAS FROM 40c. TO $3 A POUND.
12 lb. caddy of 40c. tea for $4.32
12 lb. caddy of 60c. tea for 6.48
12 lb. caddy of 75c. tea for 8.10
12 lb. caddy of $1.00 tea for 10.80
Each caddy holds 12 one-pound packages.

Turkish Coffee.

POWDERED, 50 CENTS A POUND.

Indian Condiments:
Chutnies, 75c. a quart.
Indian Curry Powder, 75c. a quart.
Indian pickles in pint bottles, 25c. a bottle.
Crystallized Oranges for the tea table, 50c. per can.
Also the following specialties:
Guava Jelly and Guava Cheese, Bombay Duck, Pineapple, Tamarind Marmalade, Tamarind Syrup, Preserved Ginger, Comquats, Chow-Chow, Stem Ginger, Lichi Nuts, etc.

Remember you are always welcome at

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

SERGT. LEDWIDGE TO THE BOYS

He Talks of Cuban Battles at the East Side House Settlement—"The Goose" Gets Excited.

The boys of the east side heard the story of the war yesterday afternoon from a man who fought in two of the principal battles, Sergt. T. P. Ledwidge of Troop E of Col. Roosevelt's troop of Rough Riders. The little hall of the East Side House Settlement, in Seventy-sixth Street and East River, was crowded to its doors when Sergt. Ledwidge arrived, and all the boys of the "gang" were there, including "Micky the Goat," "Brick-Top Clancy," "Kid Billy," "The Goose," and many others. All of Mrs. Gordon's boys' clubs were present. Clarence Gordon, the manager of the settlement, had invited hundreds of others, so that the young element of the east side had a rare treat which it will not soon forget.

Sergt. Ledwidge told in simple but stirring sentences the story of the battle of Las Guasimas and the capture of San Juan, of the life and hardships in camp, of the kindness and courage of Col. Roosevelt, and intended that his narrative should point a moral which would be of everlasting value to the boys.

It was all right as far as the story of the war was concerned. The boys listened with their mouths wide open, their eyes fixed on the speaker, and their hands clutching the backs of the chairs in front of them. But when it came to the moral they began to measure the distance between the door and the street. The story of the war was new and interesting, but the moral they had heard hundreds of times before the war was thought of. Still, they brcke the record for patience in the East Side Settlement. They listened to Sergt. Ledwidge for exactly one hour and twelve minutes. This, according to Mrs Gordon, is one hour longer than they ever listened to any other speaker.

"Boys," said Sergt. Ledwidge, "don't imagine that the battlefield is a place for sport. It was fine on the nights when we could sit around the campfire and sing and talk, but it was different when we had to fight. Think of it, boys—for days we had nothing but bacon and hardtack. We used to hold the bacon over a fire, and then slice it up with our jackknives and eat it with our hands. Often we had no water to wash in; and many times none to drink. At night, when we would lie down on the ground for a few hours' rest, the land crabs would come and crawl over us, and one of the fellows would pick up one of these great big crabs and throw it along the line of sleeping soldiers, and the fellow it landed on would think he had been hit by a Spaniard, and then there would be great fun.

"During the first three days of July, when we were storming San Juan, we saw some of the hardest fighting that ever soldiers saw. Imagine the enemy all around you and the bullets whizzing past your head, cutting through the grass and piercing the trees. With sore feet and sore hands we fought against many odds, and in rain and heat that made many of the men sick. We charged the Spaniards on all sides; we pushed through the dead and bleeding, we made our way toward the city, and at last, when we saw our chance, we made our famous charge, and it was glorious, boys, to see the Spaniards driven back and the good old Stars and Stripes bringing freedom to those poor Cubans."

"Gee-whiz!" ejaculated "The Goose," excitedly. "Hooray!"

"On the 17th of July the Spaniards could stand it no longer," continued Sergt. Ledwidge, not noticing the interruption, "and so they surrendered. We stood on the breastworks of the city that day and saw the Spanish soldiers march out through seven miles of Uncle Sam's boys, drawn up in line. And we saw the Spanish flag hauled down and Old Glory hoisted in its place. How those boys in blue cheered, then. Why, they actually hugged one another for joy, and all the bands were playing together."

Sergt. Ledwidge told of the gallantry and daring of his leader, Col. Roosevelt; how kindly he treated the men and how he helped to do the hardest work, such as digging trenches, when he might have been sitting in his tent.

"He took a pick and shovel and dug with the others, and he wasn't afraid to work, and there wasn't a man in the company who wouldn't have died for Col. Roosevelt," said the speaker. He then held the Colonel up as a good example for the boys to follow, and so the talk was brought to an end.

Then the boys rushed over to a vacant lot where some of the old horses of the Rough Riders, now owned by an expressman, were grazing, and, mounting them, dashed up and down the banks of the East River, yelling after imaginary Spaniards fleeing for their lives.

BATTERY MAY GO TO CUBA.

The Fifth Will Not be Mustered Out as Expected.

Capt. Theodore Schmitt of the Fifth Battery, United States Volunteers, said yesterday that his command would not disband as had been expected, but would probably go to Cuba. He said that orders had been received to prepare for giving the men of his command three meals a day and accommodations at the armory in West Forty-fourth Street. He added that the men would assemble on Thursday and would remain at the armory for orders.

The Fourth Battery, which is stationed at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, will be mustered out Friday. Capt. Flanagan has not been seen at the armory for a week or more. It is said that he is in Albany, and some think he is anxious to have his command remain in service.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT SAN JUAN.

Spanish Soldiers Leaving Puerto Rico and Ours Landing There to Take Possession of Forts.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 15.—The transports Prince Victor and Bay State arrived here last Thursday. The steamer Covadonga sailed for Spain to-day, carrying 2,500 troops. The Reina Maria Cristina will sail to-morrow for Spain, with Capt. Gen. Macias and his staff on board.

Before sailing on the steamer Covadonga, Admiral Vallarido called upon Rear Admiral Schley at the Inglaterra Hotel to bid the American Admiral farewell. Admiral Vallarido has been very courteous in his treatment of the Americans. The United States transport Mississippi, with 800 troops on board, arrived at daybreak this morning with her band playing. The inhabitants of the town turned out en masse to greet the Americans. The steamer Philadelphia arrived on the 13th, and the Winifred came in to-day.

SHIPS IN PUERTO RICO TRADE.

War Department Order Exempts American Vessels from Tonnage Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Alger to-day issued an order favorable to American shipping interests, to take effect on Tuesday, simultaneously with the hoisting of the American flag at San Juan and the complete and permanent occupation of Puerto Rico by the military forces of the United States. The war regulations relating to Puerto Rico have been modified, so that hereafter vessels trading between the United States and that island and vessels in the coasting trade there are exempted from tonnage taxes. This trade is confined by regulation to American vessels.

The effect of the order probably will be to increase over three-fold the employment of American tonnage in the Puerto Rican trade. In 1897, the year before the war, American tonnage from Puerto Rico was only 16,000 tons, compared with 48,000 tons foreign. American shipowners are warned to secure registers before entering the Puerto Rican trade, as coasting enrollments and licenses will be subject to penalty under the law on their return to the United States.

TROOPS ASSIGNED FOR MANILA.

Washington and California Volunteers to Sail on the Valencia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The troops to go to Manila on the transport Valencia have been officially assigned. They include the Third Battalion of the Washington Regiment, composed of Companies F, G, I, and L, under Lieut. Col. Fife, which has been stationed on Angel Island, and a portion of Batteries A and D of the California heavy artillery.

With the Assistant Surgeons and members of the Hospital Corps, the Valencia will carry 509 men. The troops will in all probability go into the transport Monday, and the Senator and Valencia will sail together. The Ohio and Indiana will be ready the last of next week, and the Newport by the end of the month. It is generally conceded that Gen. Miller and his headquarters, with a battalion, possibly from the Tennessee Regiment, will sail on the Newport.

The Pennsylvania and Rio Janeiro are expected to arrive any day, and only a few other vessels will be required to move all the troops ordered to the Philippines.

PRIVATE FRICKE'S FUNERAL.

He Will Be Buried in Civilian Dress, as He Wished.

Private Conrad Fricke, Jr., of Company M, Fourteenth New York Regiment, will be buried this morning in the Lutheran Cemetery, Newtown, L. I. Though a soldier in the service of the United States, Fricke begged with his dying breath to be buried in the dress of a civilian and without military honors. The first part of the dead soldier's last wish will be carried out, but the members of Fricke's company have secured the consent of the family to have a detail of sixteen men escort the body to the cemetery and fire a volley over the grave.

Fricke was thirty-one years old and unmarried. He lived with his parents at 763 Union Street, Brooklyn. He joined the United States Army when twenty years old and remained in the service for eight years. When war with Spain was declared he enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Volunteers and went to Chickamauga with his regiment. Fricke was a man of fine physique, and was in perfect health when he left Brooklyn to go to camp, but when his regiment was ordered home several weeks ago he returned a physical wreck.

Half delirious with fever, Fricke wandered away from his regiment when it reached Jersey City. Late that night he tottered up the stoop of his home in Brooklyn and fell half senseless in the doorway. He was carried up stairs and put to bed, and a physician who was called found him in a pitiable condition. He had typhoid fever in its most dangerous form, and was in an exhausted state as a result of insufficient food. He was bitter in his denunciation of the treatment he received in camp.

The funeral services were held last evening at the family residence, the Rev. James M. Farrar of the First Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, officiating. Many members of the Fourteenth Regiment attended the services.

MAJOR BEEBE'S FUNERAL.

Respect Shown in Havana When the Remains Were Transferred.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—The remains of Major Beebe of the United States Military Commission's staff were taken from the Colon Cemetery early this morning and were transported to the Machina Wharf under the direction of Gen. Wade, Lieut. Col. Clous, and all the members and staff of the American Commission.

The Spanish Commission was represented by Major Giraula, Benitez, and Capt. Arnaiz represented the Spanish Admiralty. The Prefect, a delegation from the Cuban Patriotic Junta, delegations from the Cuban clubs, representatives of the American press, and the editor of La Lucha also followed the body along the principal streets of the city to the Machina Wharf, where the casket containing the remains was wrapped in an American flag, preparatory to being taken on board a tug, engaged to transfer the remains to the Orizaba, due to sail for New York to-day. The crowds of people lining the streets showed the utmost respect as the funeral procession passed.

FIRST NEW YORK'S CONDITION.

Only Two Men Have Died in the Regiment in Hawaii.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Concerning the condition of the First New York Volunteer Regiment, which is stationed at Honolulu, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day received this telegram from Col. Barber, commandant of the regiment:

"Condition of First Regiment excellent. Men well rationed and clothed. Fifty-seven on sick report to-day. No critical illness. Have lost two men by disease since entry into service."

Private Emgess Dead.

Albert Emgess, twenty-three years old, died in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, last night of typhoid fever. Emgess was a private attached to the Second United States Infantry. His home is in Ashland, Ky., and he was taken to the hospital Oct. 6 with other sick soldiers from Puerto Rico. The private realized on Thursday that he could not live, and asked that his relatives in Kentucky be notified, which was done. Up to a late hour last night no answer to the telegram had been received, and it was stated that, in the event of the soldier's body not being claimed, it would be given a military burial in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Six Soldiers Die at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department from Major Gen. Otis, dated Manila, Oct. 15:

"Following deaths since last report, Oct. 10: Privates Charles A. Howe, Second Oregon, dysentery; Ernest M. Forster, Fourteenth Infantry, malarial cerebritis; Oct. 11, Private Fred Greenilet, First South Dakota, typhoid fever; Oct. 12, Privates A. H. Bird, First Nebraska, typhoid fever; Daniel Parvibel, Astor Battery, tuberculosis."

Typhoid Epidemic Among Regulars.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 15.—There is an epidemic of typhoid fever raging at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, and several deaths are reported. The post is garrisoned by volunteers. Orders have been issued at army headquarters in this city for Major W. W. Gray, Surgeon, to proceed at once to the scene from Fort Huachuaca, and do everything in his power to stay the progress of the disease.

New York Private Drowned.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 15.—Last night Private Michael Holmes of the Two Hundred and First New York accidentally fell into the canal and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

Daniell & Sons. BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Winter Hosiery and Underwear
FOR LADIES.
AN UNUSUAL OFFERING.

Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, with white feet - - - - - - - - - at 19c. pair.
Six pairs for $1.05.

Ladies' Imported Black Cashmere Hose, an extraordinary bargain - - - - - - - - at 35c. pair.
Three pairs for $1.00.

Children's Heavy Ribbed Cotton School Hose, double knee, sizes 6 to 9 1-2 - - - - - at 15c. pair.
Six pairs for 85c.

Children's Ribbed Black Wool Hose, sizes 6 to 8 1-2 - - - - - - - - - - at 19c. pair.

Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose - - - - at 23c. pair.

Ladies' Ribbed Merino Combination Suits, white and natural - - - - - - - - - $1.25 each.

Ladies' Ribbed Merino Vests and Drawers, 60 per cent. wool, white and natural - 48c. each garment.

INVESTIGATORS TO GO SOUTH.

The President's Commission Will Hear the Testimony of Officers and Men in the Camps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The members of the War Investigating Commission did not hold a session to-day, but devoted the time to preparation for the tour of the army camps, which begins to-morrow.

The Commissioners will leave Washington about 4 P. M. to-morrow, going directly to Jacksonville, Fla., where they are scheduled to arrive about noon Monday. They purpose visiting the military camp there, where they will take the testimony of officers, men, and others who can throw light upon the conduct of the war. After leaving Jacksonville the Commissioners expect to visit, in the order named, Tampa, Atlanta, Anniston, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lexington, Ky., and Middletown, Penn., where Camp Meade is situated. Later they will go to Camp Wikoff, on Long Island.

It is thought the Southern tour will consume from two to three weeks, and possibly longer, as it is the intention of the Commissioners to make a very thorough inquiry at all points. They will travel on a special train furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The train will include a dining coach and sleeping and parlor cars for the accommodation of the entire party, which will number fifteen persons in addition to the nine members of the commission.

WEST INDIAN ARMY HOSPITALS.

Gen. Sternberg Writes of Emergencies Which Delayed Field Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Surgeon General Sternberg has written to Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, in New York, thanking her for a contribution of $2,000 to his special fund to provide extra comforts and luxuries for sick and wounded soldiers. He does not approve the plan for the establishment of a Red Cross hospital in Cuba or in Puerto Rico, saying that it is the Government's purpose to provide the necessary institutions. The Surgeon General adds:

"During the rush incident to bringing large numbers of volunteer troops into the field, and during our active operations in Cuba and Puerto Rico, emergencies constantly arose which there was a failure to get necessary medical supplies and proper light diet for the sick to the places where they were most urgently needed. Such emergencies always arise under similar conditions, notwithstanding the intention of the Government to provide everything necessary for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers."

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The Minnewaska May Arrive To-day with Convalescents.

So many Government transport ships are arriving at or departing from this port daily, and so many inquiries have been made at the army headquarters regarding those on board, that Fleet Capt. Mason has had a large bulletin board placed outside his office. On this board are the name and number of each transport and its destination. The list, as compiled yesterday, read as follows:

Panama, 1, for Puerto Rico Oct. 12. Port Victor, 2, for Puerto Rico Oct. 7. Mohawk, 20, Bath Iron Works, refitting. Mobile, 21, Cramps's, Philadelphia, refitting. Massachusetts, 22, J. N. Robins & Co., Erie Basin, refitting. Manitoba, 23, from Newport for Puerto Rico Oct. 9. Minnewaska, 24, from Porte Oct. 11 for New York. Mississippi, 25, for Puerto Rico Oct. 9. Michigan, 25, for Santiago Sept. 4. Roumanian, 27, Fernandina to Cubt Oct. 11. Obdam, 30, Wilson Line pier, Brooklyn. Berlin, 31, Brooklyn. Chester, 32, for Puerto Rico and Cuba Sept. 28. Missouri, for Puerto Rico and Cuba Oct. 13. Relief at Pier 26, Brooklyn, to sail to-day.

Gen. Henry has cabled from Puerto Rico that the Minnewaska sailed on Tuesday with Gen. Ernst and staff, 44 officers, 630 men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and 171 convalescent soldiers of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Third Wisconsin. She brings also four convalescents from Santiago, fifty-five other passengers, and twenty-one horses.

The Minnewaska may also bring the bodies of three officers killed while serving at Santiago. One of the bodies may be that of Col. Wikoff, the officer of highest rank killed while fighting the Spanish.

If the Minnewaska had good weather from Cuba, she may be expected in New York to-day.

The Mexico sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday. Among the few passengers on board were four women, the wives or relatives of officers serving in Puerto Rico. They sailed just in time, as the War Department is said to have issued an order that no more officers' wives or members of their families shall be allowed to go to Puerto Rico until after Dec. 1, by which date the rainy season will be over.

THE TORPEDO BOAT MORRIS.

A Naval Board Finds that She Meets All Contract Requirements.

NEWPORT, Oct. 15.—A naval board, of which Lieut. Commander Kossuth Niles is Chairman, has concluded its inspection of the torpedo boat Morris, at the torpedo station. This vessel was pressed into service last Spring because of the war, and was ordered to join Admiral Sampson's fleet. The Morris had passed a most satisfactory speed trial, but was not fully accepted by the Government, except as to that part of the contract existing between the Navy Department and the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company which related to her contract speed.

The present board has inspected and tested all parts of her hull and furnishings, which have come up to all requirements, and she will be recommended by the board for final acceptance by the Government. The Morris, according to contract, was to make a speed of 22 knots, which she surpassed on her speed trial by a half knot. Her speed since she has been in active service has reached 24 knots.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

"THE COURT OF RUGS."

Our Rug Department, brilliant with the nobility of hand-woven Orientals, of which we have chosen two lots and marked them at bargain prices.

Antique Kurdestans, Moussouls, Yourouks, Cashmeres, Etc.,
AVERAGING
4x9 ft. - - - - - $14.00
VALUE $20.00.
5x11 ft. - - - - - $17.00
VALUE $25.00.

In these rugs you will find color keys and foundations for every conceivable decoration. Rich and sober blues, reds and greens, artfully combined—tints as mysterious as those of the finest gems.

Draperies, cushions, and furniture to make the entire house a delightful harmony. At factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Managers Meet in Cleveland to Discuss the Rate Cutting Question.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—An important meeting of leading railway managers was held here to-day behind tightly closed doors at the Hollenden Hotel to consider means for putting a stop to rate cutting.

The feature of the meeting, it is said, was that representatives of roads west of Chicago were present, though their business is outside of the territory covered by the Central Traffic Association.

It is said that the possibility that the newly formed steel trust may try to break up the association and practically makes its own rates will cause the association to strain every nerve to strengthen itself. Cheaper freights will also be an additional weapon in the hands of the trust.

OHIO SOUTHERN ROAD SOLD.

First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee Gets It for $2,000,000.

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The sale of the Ohio Southern Road was made here to-day at noon by Special Master John T. Adams of Waverly and B. A. Roloson of this city. The upset price was $2,000,000.

Judge Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, former United States Attorney General, made the only bid, offering the upset price on behalf of W. A. Read of New York, Chairman of the First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee. The road was sold at the figure named. The purchasers are W. A. Read, Thomas Demy, Simon Borg, Henry Sanford, and E. S. Hooley.

The sale is satisfactory to the Detroit and Lime Northern and the Erice interests.

A Proposed Great Western Branch.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 15.—President A. B. Stickney of the Great Western Railroad is in Rockford, looking up the matter of running a spur of his line into this city. The Great Western would like to obtain some of the freight business of this city, and several plans have been suggested, one of which is to come up from Byron over the tracks of the Rock River Electric Railway, which is now building, and the other to come over the Burlington tracks from Holcomb.

Ante-Barren Island League.

The Anti-Barren Island League, an organization composed of 1,500 citizens of Greater New York, has addressed letters to the candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Engineer, and to the Senators and Assemblymen from Greater New York asking an expression of their views and intentions, if elected, regarding the nuisances on Barren Island, Kings County. It is claimed by the league that certain of the factories on the island are public nuisances, and that dead animals and garbage are allowed to accumulate in a shameful manner. This state of affairs, the league believes, should be remedied, and hence the letters to the various political candidates.

Six Alleged Shoplifters Arrested.

Private detectives in department stores yesterday afternoon arrested six alleged shoplifters in the shopping district, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Four were arrested in one place and two in another. All of the prisoners were turned over to the West Thirtieth Street police. They were registered as follows: James Valentine, thirty-two years old, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Alice Howard, thirty-two years old, address refused; Mary Enpler, twenty years old, 413 West Forty-eighth Street; Mary Conatty, thirty-one years old, Bay Ridge, L. I.; Annie Burden, fifty-five years old, address refused, and Mary French, alias Winifred O'Flynn, Plainfield, N. J.

Stamp Tax and Insurance Policies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that if renewal receipts issued in connection with life insurance policies operate as a new insurance, they should be stamped the same as an insurance policy. But if the "renewal" receipts are simply for the yearly or monthly premiums, they require no stamp; also that orders for the payment of money given by the Secretary of a lodge or other Society on its Treasurer, in favor of a third party, must be stamped at the rate of 2 cents each.

Sunday
Oct. 16-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CHOATE STATUE UNVEILED

George B. Hyde's Gift to the City of Boston Formally Presented.

AN ORATION BY HIS NEPHEW

Joseph H. Choate of New York Speaks of the Brilliant Attainments and High Character of His Uncle.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—A statue of Rufus Choate was unveiled in the new Court House here to-day. The exercises were attended by a large and distinguished company of Judges, lawyers, Bishops, college professors, and other prominent men of this and other States.

At 11 o'clock, Lewis B. Dabney, President of the Bar Association of Boston, opened the ceremonies with a short introductory address, after which Benjamin D. Hyde unveiled the statue and presented it to the City of Boston. Mayor Quincy accepted the gift in behalf of the city and delivered the statue into the keeping of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Field of the Supreme Court accepted the statue in behalf of the Supreme Court Justices.

The oration of the day was delivered by Joseph H. Choate of New York, nephew of Rufus Choate. He said, after some introductory remarks bearing upon the career of his uncle:

"You will not expect me, upon such an occasion, to enter upon any narrative of his illustrious career so familiar to you all, or to undertake any analysis of those remarkable powers which made it possible. How it was that such an exotic germ, so ardent and tropical in all its manifestations, so truly Southern and Italian in its impulses, and at the same time so robust and sturdy in its strength, could have been produced upon the bleak and barren soil of our northern cape, and nurtured under the chilling blasts of its east winds, is a mystery insoluble. The birthmark of genius, distinct and ineffaceable, was on his brow. He came of a long line of pious and devout ancestors, whose living was as plain as their thinking was high. It was from father and mother that he derived the flame of intellect, the glow of spirit, and the beauty of temperament, that were so unique.

"And his nurture to manhood was worthy of the child. It began with that well-thumbed and dog's-eared Bible from Hog Island, which so early absorbed and never forgotten, saturated his mind and spirit more than any other, more than all other books combined. It was at his tongue's end, at his fingers' ends—always close at hand until those last languid hours at Halifax, when it solaced his dying meditations.

"And upon this solid rock of the Scriptures he built a magnificent structure of knowledge and acquirement, to which few men in America have ever attained. History, philosophy, poetry, fiction, all came as grist to his mental mill. But it was to the great domain of English literature that he daily turned for fireside companions and really kindred spirits. In the constant company of these great thinkers and writers he reveled, and made their thoughts his own, and his insatiable memory seemed to store up all things committed to it.

"But the occasion and the place remind me that here to-day we have chiefly to do with him as the lawyer and the advocate, and all that I shall presume very briefly to suggest is what this statue will mean to the coming generations of lawyers and citizens.

"And first, and far above his splendid talents and his triumphant eloquence, I would place the character of the man—pure, honest, delivered absolutely from all the temptations of sordid and mercenary things, aspiring daily to what was higher and better, loathing all that was vulgar and of low repute, simple as a child, and tender and sympathetic as a woman. So let the statue stand as notice to all who seek to enter here that the first requisite of all true renown in our noble profession—renown not for a day or a life only, but for generations—is character.

"And next I would point to it as a monument to self-discipline; and here he was indeed without a rival. You may search the biographies of all the great lawyers of the world, and you will find none that surpassed, I think none that approached him, in this rare quality and power. His hand, his head, his heart, his imagination were never out of training. So let no man seek to follow in his footsteps, unless he is ready to demonstrate in his own person that infinite work is the only touchstone of the highest standing in the law, and that the sluggard and the slothful who enter here must leave all hope behind.

"Again we hail this statue, which shall stand here as long as bronze shall endure, as the fit representative of one who was the perfect embodiment of absolute loyalty to his profession, in the highest and largest and noblest sense, and if I might presume to speak for the whole American bar, I would say that in its universal judgment he stands in this regard pre-eminent—yes, foremost still. He belonged to the heroic age of the bar, and, after the retirement of Webster, he was chief among its heroes. He was the centre of a group of lawyers and advocates, the ablest and the strongest we have known, by whose aid the chief tribunal of this ancient Commonwealth administered justice so as to give law to the whole country.

"His theory of advocacy was the only possible theory consistent with the sound and wholesome administration of justice, that with all loyalty to truth and honor he must devote his best talents and attainments, all that he was and all that he could, to the support and enforcement of the cause committed to his trust.

"His name will ever be identified with trial by jury, the department of the profession in which he was absolutely supreme. He cherished with tenacious affection and interest its origin, its history, and its great fundamental maxims. Regarding these cardinal principles of Anglo-Saxon justice and policy, as essential to the maintenance of liberty and of civil society, he stood as their champion, 'with spear in rest and heart on flames,' sheathed in the panoply of genius. To-day, when we have seen a great sister republic on the verge of collapse, for the violation of these first canons of freedom, we may justly honor such a champion.

"But he displayed his undying loyalty to the profession on a still higher and grander scale when he viewed and presented it as one of the great and indispensable departments of government, as an instrumentality for the well being and conservation of the State, 'pro clientibus saepe; pro lege, pro republica semper.'

"And now, in conclusion, let me speak of his patriotism. I have always believed that Mr. Webster, more than any other one man, was entitled to the credit of that grand and universal outburst of devotion with which the whole North sprang to arms in defense of the Constitution and the Union many years after his death, when the first shot at Fort Sumter, like a fire bell in the night, roused them from their slumber and convinced them that the great citadel of their liberties was in actual danger. It was his great brain that designed, his flaming heart that forged, his sublime eloquence that welded, the sword which was at last, when he was dust, to consummate his life's work and make liberty and union one and inseparable forever. And so, in large measure, it was with Mr. Choate. His glowing heart went out to his country with the passionate ardor of a lover. He believed that the first duty of the lawyer, orator, scholar, was to her. His best thoughts, his noblest words, were always for her. He, too, preached in season and out of season the gospel of nationality. He was the faithful disciple of Webster while that great master lived, and after his death he bore aloft the same standard and maintained the same cause.

"Thus to-day we consign this noble statue to the keeping of posterity, to remind them of 'the patriot, jurist, orator, scholar, citizen, and friend' whom we are proud to have known and loved."

The erection of the statue was made possible by the late George B. Hyde, who left a legacy of $14,000 for the purpose.

The Art Commission will determine the location of the statue as soon as it is completed. It is of heroic size, of bronze, with a pedestal of marble. The contract was awarded to Daniel C. French, the sculptor, on Dec. 20, 1894, by Mayor Matthews.

The figure shows Rufus Choate in a characteristic attitude, one hand gracefully catching back the lapel of his coat and the other holding pages of notes. He is in the act of laying down some fine points in an argument.

A MONUMENT AT WEST POINT.

A Memorial to Our Martyrs in the Spanish War.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—An association to be known as the Spanish War Memorial Association, with Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles as President, has just been organized at West Point. Its object is the erection at West Point of a memorial to the officers and enlisted men of the regular army who were killed in battle or who died of wounds received or disease contracted while in active service in the field against the enemy in the recent war.

The funds will be obtained by voluntary subscriptions of the graduates and non-graduates of the Military Academy. The other officers are Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the academy, Vice President; Lieut. Samuel C. Hazard, Secretary, and Prof. Wright P. Edgerton, Treasurer.

WHIRLED AROUND BY A WHEEL.

Boy Probably Fatally Injured While Stealing a Ride.

Edward Schloffein, eight years old, of 220 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, received probably fatal injuries yesterday while stealing a ride behind a grocer's wagon. The wagon belonged to T. Carter of Boerum Street and Bushwick Avenue. At Montrose Avenue and Leonard Street the boy stole up behind it, and while he was holding on to the dashboard his left leg was caught in the spokes of a wheel.

Schloffein was whirled around several times before the wagon was brought to a stop. He was unconscious when carried into a store, and an ambulance was summoned. Surgeon Slavin of St. Catherine's Hospital discovered that the boy's left thigh and right ankle were fractured, and he had contusions all over the body. He had also received internal injuries. He was removed to the hospital, where it was said his condition last night was serious.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

J. & W. Seligman to Furnish Bullion for San Francisco Mint.

Freight charges will be saved and every risk avoided in regard to the silver bullion for the San Francisco Mint coinage of standard dollars by an arrangement between the Treasury officials and J. & W. Seligman & Co. The mint is, under the act of Congress, to coin 1,500,000 standard dollars a month. It was short of bullion, and preparations had been made to send overland a train guarded by armed men to transport the necessary metal.

Seligman & Co., however, control the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco, and its vaults receive consignments of silver bullion from various Pacific Coast points, including British Columbia, Mexico, and Central and South America. These amount to about 10,000,000 ounces a year, and the arrangement is to turn the bullion over to the San Francisco Mint in exchange for a certificate of deposit which can be honored at Washington or any Eastern Sub-Treasury.

RULINGS ON STAMP TAX LAW.

Commissioner Scott Hands Down Two Decisions of Interest.

Collector Treat yesterday received from Commissioner Scott a ruling on a question submitted by a real estate firm in this city, as follows: "A deed is given to property sold at $155,000, which is the consideration mentioned, it being an executor's deed; but of this the sum of $5,000 is paid in cash and a purchase money mortgage is given for the rest. The mortgage is to be taxed for $150,000 in any case. Now, must the deed be stamped for $5,000 or for $155,000?" Commissioner Scott replies that the deed is subject to the stamp tax on the actual value of the realty.

A firm which had 140 bottles of a proprietary article damaged by fire proposes to rewrap the bottles, and asks permission to remove the revenue stamps from the old wrappers and affix them to the new wrappers. Commissioner Scott says this cannot be done, as under no circumstances can he authorize the re-use of internal revenue stamps. He says, however, that the parties may remove the wrappers in the presence of a revenue agent, rewrap and restamp the articles with new stamps, also in the presence of the officer, and then make a claim for the amount actually paid by them for the stamps affixed to the new wrappers. The old stamps and a portion of each old wrapper should accompany the claim, and the claimants must be able to swear that they paid for both sets of stamps, and the revenue officer must certify under oath that he saw the wrappers with the stamps affixed removed, and other stamps of the same denomination affixed to the new wrappers, which were placed upon the identical packages from which the old stamps and wrappers had been removed.

POLICEMAN IN A BOX.

Detectives Employ a Novel Method to Trap a Suspected Clerk.

Detectives of the Elizabeth Street Station have employed a novel method to trap a clerk suspected of dishonesty. They were assisted by Policeman McKenna, who played an important part in the operations. For many weeks the members of the firm of Joseph Frankel & Co., at 23 Walker Street, have been in doubt in regard to large amounts of cash on hand as shown by the books. An investigation was made a few days ago and the members of the house were surprised to find that instead of a surplus there was a deficit of from $500 to $700. David Samuels of 424 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, a bookkeeper of the concern, was suspected of tampering with the books, and the matter was immediately placed in the hands of detectives.

At the suggestion of the detectives, $600 in marked bills was placed in the cash drawer on Friday evening. Early yesterday morning the detectives, accompanied by Policeman McKenna, entered the office. A big dry goods box was brought into the place, in the side of which several holes had been bored. The policeman was then placed in the box and the cover nailed on.

About 9 o'clock Samuels arrived, and a short time afterward the members of the firm conveniently withdrew. As soon as the coast was clear, Samuels produced a small key, opened the cash drawer, and appropriated a ten-dollar bill which he placed in his pocket. The managers of the business entered the office on hearing a signal tap from the imprisoned officer, and the lid of the box was removed. Samuels was greatly surprised when he saw McKenna clamber over the side. Upon being accused, he broke down and confessed to having taken the $10, but denied all other charges. He was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Court and held in $500 bail on the charge of petty larceny.

Ex-Chief Delahanty's Case.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has issued a statement in respect to the proceedings instituted before Justice Garretson, in the Queens County Supreme Court, for contempt in not obeying the order of the Court to reinstate ex-Chief Engineer William H. Delahanty of the Long Island City Department to a proper position in the Fire Department in Long Island. Mr. Scannell says that before Mr. Delahanty's discharge in June, 1897, he was receiving $1,200 a year, and that since the court order he has been appointed to a position which pays him $1,529 a year, which will next year be increased to $1,800. If says Mr. Scannell, Delahanty were appointed according to the strict wording of the court order, "to the rank and grade as near as practicable as that formerly held by him," this would mean that under the changed conditions since consolidation he would receive a salary of about $5,000 a year.

Lafayette Day in the Schools.

The last hour of the school day, Wednesday, Oct. 19, will be spent by the pupils of the public schools in New York City in celebrating Lafayette Day. There is to be no fixed programme, and each Principal is at liberty to arrange his own order of exercises. Commissioner General Peck of the Paris Exposition conceived the idea of a general celebration of the day throughout the country, and President McKinley approved it. It is proposed to erect a monument in Paris in honor of Lafayette, to be paid for by the school children of this country. As the rules of the New York Board of Education against asking pupils of the public schools to contribute money for any purpose whatever are inflexible, no collection can be taken here.

Winton's Fight for His Daughter.

Walter Winston's fight for the possession of his nineteen-year-old daughter Lillian will be continued. Mrs. Winston, who obtained a divorce in Oklahoma, and subsequently married Dr. James M. Ludden of this city, is now living in Jersey City. The New York lower court, on a suit brought by Mr. Winston for the custody of his child, refused to recognize the Oklahoma divorce, whereupon Mrs. Winston appealed, claiming that, inasmuch as she was living in New Jersey, the New York courts had no jurisdiction. Mrs. Winston also refused to produce her child in court on a writ of habeas corpus on a like claim of lack of jurisdiction. This claim, however, the lower court would not recognize, and awarded the custody of the child to Mr. Winston. From this ruling Mrs. Winston appealed to the Appellate Division, and the appeal was decided in her favor. Then Mr. Winston secured an order that testimony be taken by a referee as to the matter of his former wife's evidence. Mrs. Winston successfully appealed from this also, and obtained an order staying proceedings pending the Appellate Division decision. This order Mrs. Winston attempted to have vacated, but without success.

HOSPITALITY AT OMAHA.

Lack of Hotel Accommodations Due to Business Foresight—Beauty of the Exposition.

OMAHA, Oct. 15.—Omaha was so crowded with strangers during the reception this week to President McKinley that the visitors literally begged to be taken into the houses of citizens. The newspapers make widely circulated complaints of the poor hotel accommodations here, but the truth is, Omaha has been singularly wise in not overbuilding. She has known bitterly hard times, has experienced the delights of prosperity since the opening of her exposition, and does not propose to slump down into another slough of despond as soon as the great show is closed. Therefore, no hotel in the right sense of the word was erected for the accommodation of guests, no new houses were constructed. But a large proportion of the private houses have been thrown open. Thousands entertain from the spirit of hospitality. Many others let their rooms for money. But all agree that it was a part of civic good sense to make guests comfortable without erecting buildings which, as soon as the fair is past, would be superfluous.

The ordinarily quiet streets of Omaha have been as thronged as those of a great metropolis, and during the last few days the throroughfares out at the fair have been almost impassable. The Union Pacific train came from the West in twelve sections last Wednesday morning, and it took two engines for each train from the East. Nor is this enthusiasm misplaced. This great exposition of the products of the Mississippi Valley is inspiring in the extreme. The land seems fairly oppressed with plenty. The crowds, ugly, patient, slow of movement, composed of almost all the nations of the earth, move about in silence, applauding nothing, yet absorbing the exquisite loveliness of the place. The people from the farms, who spend most of their lives about the barnyard, in the field, or in homes of unmistakable ugliness, sit for hours, immovable, watching the play of light upon the buildings of the Court of Honor at the exposition.

The sky of the plains is as blue as that of Italy, and against it rests the chaste beauty of the edifices which Walker and Kimball and other architects have erected. The light at this time of the year is often golden, particularly late in the afternoons; on the bluffs which flank the Missouri a purple haze rests. The long sweep of the river is visible. The scene is one of great loveliness. But the beauty of the place becomes almost solemn by night, when the hundreds of thousands of incandescent lights prick the darkness and outline turret, dome, and façade. No electrical display has ever equaled this. Neither have the fireworks which are displayed almost nightly ever been equaled. They are made on the ground, and to suit the day, displaying the proper insignia or portraits, according to the guests who are being entertained. Innes, the leader of a band well known in the East, is at present furnishing the music, and the crowds are well pleased with him, for he is most obliging, and gives them what they want.

RED CROSS WORK.

The Land and Sea Auxiliary Has Discontinued Its Meetings.

The Land and Sea Auxiliary, No. 22, of the Red Cross Society has discontinued its meetings for the present, with a balance of $1,500 in the treasury. The total receipts since June 1 amount to $10,400. The society has 1,018 members. The Work Committee has furnished 14,144 pieces of finished work to the Red Cross supply depot.

For the last three weeks the auxiliary has had entire charge of the distribution of clothing to destitute soldiers at 552 Broadway, and over 800 properly identified men have been fitted out. In the purchase of clothing for this work, $1,217 has been spent, and three members of the auxiliary have been at headquarters each day to personally superintend it. This work will be continued as long as there is need for clothing among the soldiers.

The auxiliary has made gifts as follows: For hospital tents, $1,000; to Mrs. Valentine Mott, for sandwiches to men at Montauk, $500; to Auxiliary No. 3, (maintenance of trained nurses,) $500; to Auxiliary No. 2, (relief of soldiers' families in New York,) $500; New Rochelle Hospital, (for board of soldiers,) $300; Tarrytown Hospital, (toward expenses of soldiers,) $50; Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil, (same,) $50; St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, (same,) $50; Eighth Regiment Home, Hunter's Island, $50; Peekskill Convalescent Home, $50; St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, $50.

Mrs. Frank K. Hunter is President of Auxiliary 22. The five Vice Presidents and their divisions are: Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, New Rochelle; Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Weschester; Mrs. Robert C. Black, Pelham Manor; Mrs. Edward Payson Call, Larchmont; Mrs. Watson B. Dickerman, Mamaroneck.

Rough Rider's Letter Filed as Will.

A document purporting to be the will of Sergt. Henry J. Ebermann, one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and formerly a policeman in this city, was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. It is in the form of a letter, and is addressed to Ebermann's father. The letter was written at San Antonio, Texas, in German, and to it is appended an English translation of its contents. That part of it which relates to his property, &c., is as follows: "If I should not return, then Lawyer Mark Alter will take charge of the matter. Cora will get $175 from the P. B. A., (Patrolmen's Benevolent Association,) and perhaps a pension, in which case Helen shall have two-thirds of my life insurance, and Otto one-third, so that he can study. However, I hope I shall go back."

Furniture in a City Hall Attached.

An attachment for $684.72 was yesterday placed on the furniture in the Hoboken City Hall to meet a judgment recently obtained against the city by Elijah T. Paxton, a former District Court Judge. Under the law Mr. Paxton is entitled to a fifteen-dollar fee on every case which he left undecided, the money not to be collected until a final decision was given. There were a number of such cases, but when Mr. Paxton put in his bill the Board of Councilmen refused to audit the claim on the ground that if it did so it would virtually be paying two men for one man's work. Ex-Judge Paxton brought suit and recovered judgment, but the city still refused to pay, hence the attachment.

Toronto Man Disappears in This City.

Harvey Hazard, a young man who says he is a medical student from Toronto, Canada, is searching the city for Henry Allen, also of Toronto, who, Hazard says, is a civil engineer, and was on his way to Dublin. Both men arrived in this city Monday and went to the Hotel Bradford, in West Eleventh Street. Tuesday night Allen left the hotel and went to a saloon at Eleventh Street and University Place. That was the last seen of him. Hazard is authority for the statement that Allen is worth about $70,000 in property. Hazard said that he had possession of Allen's effects, including about $500 in ready cash.

Milwaukee Man Married in Hoboken.

August Reinhardt, a merchant of Milwaukee, and Mme. Johanna Bohrmann, an actress, who formerly played at the German theatre, in that city, were married at Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, yesterday by Justice Schlichting. Mme. Bohrmann, who has just completed an engagement in Germany and arrived on the steamer Carlsruhe on Friday, has retired from the stage. The couple will remain at Meyer's Hotel until this evening, when they will leave for Milwaukee.

PLANS OF REPUBLICANS

Many Up-State Leaders Urge Greater Aggressiveness.

VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS

Several Conferences Are Held—Chairman Odell Says Apathy Has Been Due to Overconfidence.

Many Republicans from above the Harlem were at State Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, and they all came with suggestions to make to Chairman Odell regarding the conduct of the campaign. Most of these suggestions were in the direction of greater aggressiveness than had been manifested so far by the party managers. The general agreement was that if something was not done, and that soon, to put life to the fight, it would be lost.

George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, was among these up-State callers on Chairman Odell. It was Mr. Aldridge's first visit to headquarters since the defeat of Gov. Black at the Saratoga Convention, and the Republican gossips were inclined to put stress on it as an indication that there was to be no knifing of the Roosevelt ticket by the supporters of Gov. Black's candidacy for renomination.

John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State, and John P. Jaeckel, nominee for Treasurer, also called to learn how the campaign was progressing, and to offer certain suggestions for its management. John R. Hazel, State Committeeman from Buffalo; State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, and Congressman Littauer were on hand, and Senator Frank Wayland Higgins appeared to report on the situation in the Fiftieth Senatorial District.

With these leaders from the interior and many from the city at headquarters, a series of conferences was in progress during the day, the general outcome of which was a determination to push the campaign with all possible vigor and to put all the machinery of the party to work.

There has been so much talk of inaction that Chairman Odell was moved yesterday to make a statement about it. "There has been apathy regarding the campaign," he said, "but it has prevailed on both sides. Among the Republicans it has been due to overconfidence. Among the Democrats it can be traced to the desire of the managers to make the campaign a 'still-hunt.' But there will be no complaints of Republican apathy after Monday, when Col. Roosevelt gets out into the State and our speakers get to work in earnest."

There was much discussion among the visiting Republicans of Col. Roosevelt's trip to Troy on Friday, which had resulted so differently from what had been expected. Col. Roosevelt was at headquarters for an hour before leaving for Oyster Bay to remain until Monday, when he starts on his three-day flight into the State and back. He had nothing to say concerning his journey to Troy, further than that the trip had had one pleasant feature—his meeting with Gov. Black. Chairman Odell said, when asked about the incident after Col. Roosevelt's departure, that he and the Colonel had been "mentally swearing" about it all the morning. "It was one of those unfortunate accidents," the Chairman remarked, "such as are likely to happen in any campaign, and I am only glad that it happened this week instead of next. It was a damnably mean attempt to advertise a losing venture at the expense of Col. Roosevelt."

Chairman Odell laid the blame for the blunder on John Knickerbocker of Troy, who, he said, had represented to him that there would be a great crowd of people at the fair. Mr. Knickerbocker, he said, had evidently done nothing to advertise Col. Roosevelt's coming, and the consequence was that few people expected the Gubernatorial candidate to be there. Gov. Black and his friends were in no sense to blame, Mr. Odell averred, since the fair managers had acted without consultation with the Governor, who first knew of the Colonel's engagement to speak when he appeared at the Capitol.

The Chairman of the Republican Committee laughed at the claim of 100,000 majority for Van Wyck, attributed to Richard Croker. "Pure moonshine and bluff," he said. "No man living can figure on the result of the election as things now stand. It's too soon for estimates."

Chairman Odell left the city yesterday afternoon, after a long consulation with Senator Platt and Executive Chairman Barnes in the latter's room.

No changes were made yesterday in Col. Roosevelt's speaking programme. The speakers' bureau was busy all day, and at the close of office hours Chief Gleason announced that he had arranged for 100 additional meetings, to be held above the Harlem, in the course of this week and next.

JUSTICE NEU A REPUBLICAN.

Brooklyn Democrat Leaves the Party Because He Opposes Free Silver.

Civil Justice Jacob Neu, for many years one of the leaders of the Brooklyn Democracy, yesterday announced that hereafter he would act and vote with the Republican Party. Last year Judge Neu, after being defeated for the Shrievalty nomination by Frank D. Creamer, broke with the organization and was nominated by the Citizens' Union for Sheriff because of his strength with the German voters.

Mr. Neu, in giving his reasons for joining the Republican Party, said that free silver would be an issue in 1900, and Democrats who could not favor it had no place in the party.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KINGS.

Col. Roosevelt to Speak at Several Meetings on Wednesday.

Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee announced yesterday that a meeting of all the officers of district associations in Brooklyn would be held to-morrow night at the Criterion Theatre to discuss campaign methods. On Wednesday there is a programme of mass meetings stretching from the Eastern District to the Academy of Music, at all of which Col. Roosevelt will speak.

The first meeting is to be for German voters at Arion Hall. The arrangements are in the hands of Henry Batterman, S. K. Saenger of the United German Singing Societies, ex-Judge Naeher, and Joseph C. Hacker. Besides Col. Roosevelt, the speakers will be Senator Julius L. Wieman, Congressman Charles G. Bennett, J. Sloat Fassett, and probably Messrs. Naeher and Hacker.

From Arion Hall the Colonel will go to the Criterion Theatre, where the Seventh Ward Republican Association will hold a meeting. The other speakers will be Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and some of the local candidates. The programme will be finished at the Academy of Music, where the Young Republican Club will be in charge. Gen. Tracy, Seth Low, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will speak there.

Treasurer Walter B. Atterbury said that checks were coming in in response to the call recently sent out. He admitted that they were small in amount, but said it showed the people were giving what they could afford.

MADE GOOD HER ACCOUNT.

A Woman Depositor Gives an Additional Check to Meet an Overdraft.

She was a brisk little woman, and for one whole month she had kept her account with the Lincoln National Bank. Her animated presence in the women's department of that institution last Friday was due to the fact that the teller had sent her a formal notification that she had overdrawn her account.

"How much did I have to my credit?" she inquired, mildly.

"Seventy-two dollars," replied the teller.

"Well, what was the amount of my last check?"

"Seventy-five dollars," said the teller.

"It seems to me that $3 is a pretty small amount to make a fuss about," she remarked, with just a tinge of asperity.

"There is no disposition to make a fuss," explained the teller, politely. "We assumed that you would like to know just how your account stood, and, of course, it is necessary that we keep our books straight."

"Certainly, that is all right," responded the brisk little woman, cheerily. "What shall I do about it?"

"Well, if it is convenient, you might deposit an additional sum of money, not less than $3."

"Why, of course, I will fix that directly," she said, and stepping over to one of the little writing tables, she filled out a check. "There, I guess this will do," she murmured, smilingly, as she thrust her own check for $5, drawn on the depleted deposit, through the teller's window. "Now I have a balance of $2. Good day," and before the astonished teller could expostulate and explain the situation to her, she had departed.

ANTHONY L. BAUM SANE.

Justice Freedman Orders His Immediate Release from the Asylum.

Anthony L. Baum, ex-Secretary of the Tammany organization in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, has been officially declared sane, and will be released from the Manhattan State Insane Asylum. The decision finding Baum sane was reached by a Sheriff's jury after an exhaustive investigation, and yesterday Justice Freedman granted an order calling for his immediate release.

The proceedings were brought by Baum personally, after he had been committed to the insane asylum upon the evidence of Bellevue Hospital doctors. The application for his commitment was made by his wife, Elizabeth. Subsequently habeas corpus proceedings were brought in Baum's behalf, but after hearing the testimony in the case, Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, refused to release him from the asylum. Then followed the hearing before a Sheriff's jury.

OPEN AIR ATHLETICS.

West Side Boys Compete at the Hudsonbank Grounds.

An open-air competition in athletic and gymnastic games took place yesterday afternoon at the "Hudsonbank" field gymnasium and playground of the Outdoor Recreation League, at Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue. This is the first event of the kind that has been given under the auspices of the league, and brought together between 600 and 700 persons. The gymnasium and playground are designed especially for the poorer class of children of the west side. The venture has proved successful.

The contests were divided into two series, the first for the "juniors," or youngsters, ranging in age from ten to fourteen years, and the second for the "seniors," or older participants. The events of the programme were horizontal and parallel bar exhibitions, vaulting the buck, flying rings, putting the shot, dashes of 50, 100, and 220 yards, and a half-mile run. There were from eight to a dozen entries for each event. At the conclusion of the games a silver medal was given to each of the winners.

LEGAL NOTES.

A SINGULAR WILL CONSTRUED.—By his will, John Banzer gave to his wife, Susanna Banzer, "all my real and personal estate now at present and hereafter in my possession. My real estate consisting at present of a part of a house known by the number 220 West Thirty-second Street, Twentieth Ward, so as described in the deed of said house. And my personal estate, and whatever belonging to me at my dead, whatsoever and wheresoever of wat nature, kind, and quality, soever may be, that she shall have undisputed right, to do and dispose of, according to her own judgment, that, after her Dead, my beloved children, or their Executor, Administrator shall devite the same, Chair and Chair alike." In a suit brought by some of the testator's children for a partition of this property, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision below, dismissing the complaint on the merits. The question in the case turned upon the construction of the will, and whether the wife, as joint tenant, she taking half a lot by purchase from a half owner with her husband, took, as survivor, the whole estate. Judge Martin, who gave the opinion of the court, held that the intention of the testator to devise his real estate to his wife was not affected by the subsequent provision which relates to property other than the real property described. "Where an estate," Judge Martin said, "is given in one part of a will in clear and decisive terms, that it cannot be taken away or cut down by raising a doubt as to the meaning or application of a subsequent clause, nor by any subsequent words which are not as clear and decisive as the words giving the estate, is a well-established rule applicable to the construction of wills."

***

CONTROVERSY ABOUT EXPORTS OF METAL.—James Lawler, as assignee of an English firm known as "The Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Company of Great Britain," brought suit against the Magnolia Metal Company, a New York firm, for moneys advanced by the English firm in payment of metal which was to be delivered to it by a contract made in 1894, which was never completely carried out. The defense was that the contract had been broken by the English firm by its non-acceptance of about 250 tons of magnolia metal under the contract. A judgment recovered by the plaintiff for $43,144 has been reversed by the first Appellate Division, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion. It was provided by the contract in question that if the English firm should fail in carrying it out and accept delivery and make payment for metal the contract should be terminated, and a prior contract, made in 1891, must then be considered as still in existence, and delivery of metal as therein required considered to be due from March 1, 1894. It appeared on the trial before a referee that the London firm first broke the contract, and the New York firm then elected to regard it as subsisting, and proceeded to enforce its terms by storing the metal and demanding a draft. The London firm having consistently refused either to receive the metal or to pay the draft, the New York firm subsequently availed itself of a provision in the 1894 contract, which gave it the right, upon its non-fulfillment by the London firm, to bring into life again the contract of 1891. The London firm denied this right, and afterward offered to carry out the 1894 contract. The Court holds that this offer came too late. It appeared that the cost of production of the metal was about 4.3 cents a pound, making about $40,000 on the defendant's first counter claim, as the difference between the cost and the contract price. The referee did not consider or determine the damages under the 1891 contract, and the reversal was for that reason unanimously ordered.

***

RIGHT TO MAINTAIN WINDOWS IN PARTY WALL.—Frances L. Johnson in 1894 owned a dwelling and flathouse at Halsey Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, separated by a party wall, in an extension of which, beyond the depth of the dwelling house, are a number of windows through which light and air come from the vacant yard behind the dwelling house into the flathouse. Mrs. Johnson conveyed the dwelling house by a deed which describes the easterly line as running through the centre of the party wall, and thereafter she sold the flathouse. Alonzo E. De Baun, the purchaser of the dwelling house, claimed the right to close up the windows in so much of the party wall as stands on his land. Then Stuart H. Moore, who had purchased the flathouse, asserted his right to have the windows remain in the wall in the same manner as they were originally placed, but if De Baun was held entitled to close the windows, he claimed the right to fill up the flues in the wall. The controversy was submitted to the Second Appellate Division in a suit by De Baun against Moore upon an agreed statement of facts. Justice Cullen, giving the opinion of the court, held that while De Baun might close up the windows as he claimed, Moore was not entitled to fill up the flues existing in the party wall prior to the time of the conveyance of the property by the original owner of both buildings. The court held that when, in such a case, two sides of the flathouse front on open street, there arises no presumption of a right to an easement of light and air in its favor from the dwelling house lot, such easement not being strictly necessary for its use.

The New St. Joseph's Church.

Ground has been broken for the new St. Joseph's Church, on Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, which, when completed, will be one of the largest and finest Catholic churches in the Borough of the Bronx. The structure will occupy a lot having a frontage of 108 feet on Bathgate Avenue and a depth of 105 feet, running through to Washington Avenue. The building, which will be Gothic in style, will be 170 feet deep and 96 feet wide. It will be built of white stone, now being quarried out of the lot, and the front and rear will be of polished granite. The seating capacity will be about 1,500. The estimated cost of the building is $150,000.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

Silks
Velvets
Chiffons

COLORED TAFFETA SILKS
58c., Value 75c.
An extraordinary Bargain in goods just fresh from the loom.

BLACK SATIN BROCADES.
Extra fine quality. Handsome patterns for Dinner and House Dresses.
$1.15 Heretofore $2.00.

COLORED SILK VELVETS.
$2.50 Reduced from $4.00.

CHIFFONS.
All the newest shades and colors, and black, cream and white.

48c., Value 70c.

The attention of Dressmakers is particularly invited to this sale.

West Twenty-third St.

WOMEN FLEE FROM FLAMES.

Cottage of Miss Clara Ogden at Easthampton Destroyed by Fire.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 15.—The Summer cottage of Miss Clara Ogden of New Brighton, S. I., located on Divinity Hill, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The cottage was erected in 1894 for the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who sold it last July to Miss Ogden.

The fire occurred about 2 o'clock. Miss Ogden, her guest, Mrs. Daniel Gisand Elliott, and two women servants were asleep at the time. They did not awaken until nearly suffocated by smoke and escaped from the building in their nightclothes. Besides losing their clothing, the women left behind them their jewelry in their haste to escape. The loss will amount to over $10,000, with an insurance of $6,000. The fire is believed to have originated in the kitchen.

DANIEL O. ESHBAUGH'S WILL.

Peculiar Clause in the Document Disposing of His Property.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—The will of D. O. Eshbaugh, who was President of the New England Loan and Trust Company of New York, and whose body was found in the North River at Hoboken on Oct. 3, a few days after the concern had gone into the hands of a receiver, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office to-day. The will is short, and bequeaths to the widow, Catharine G. Eshbaugh, all the testator's property, real and personal, and names her as sole executor. The amount of the estate is not given.

The will has the following peculiar clause: "I hereby expressly disinherit any child or children of mine born after the making and publishing of this, my last will and testament, and any descendant of such afterborn child or children, if my said wife shall survive me."

The will bears date of May 13, 1892.

Food Show's Third Week.

The Food Show at Madison Square Garden has reached its half-way mark, and its third week begins under pleasant conditions. During the present week the New York Retail Association of Master Bakers will hold their convention, their sessions beginning to-morrow and following on Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday will be "Brooklyn Day," when the grocers from that city and others have arranged to visit the exhibition and excursions by grocers from Philadelphia and cities in this State have been arranged for.

Magee's Slayer Gets Five Years.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Judge Depue, in the Essex County Court, to-day, sentenced Charles A. Hallum of West Orange to five years in State prison, he having been convicted of manslaughter for shooting and killing Edward Magee in Orange on June 25. When sentence had been pronounced Hallum fainted, and had to be assisted out of court. The old man did not expect such a heavy sentence, although the Court could have made his term ten years.

Patrick Rocke's Injuries Fatal.

Theodore Hoffman, thirty-nine years old, of 171 Second Street, the non-union marble-cutter, who Friday night shot Patrick Rocke, forty years old, of 601 West Fifty-fifth Street, a union striker, was yesterday committed to the Tombs without bail. Rocke having died in Bellevue Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Hoffman claims he fired in the air and had no intention of injuring any one.

The Ithaca Gun Company Enlarged.

ITHACA, Oct. 15.—The Ithaca Gun Company has purchased the entire plant of the Wilkesbarre Arms Company, makers of the Wilkesbarre and Parry gun. The whole equipment will be moved to Ithaca and added to the plant of the Ithaca Gun Company, making it the largest of its kind in the world.

Albany Day Line Boats Off.

The Albany Day Line steamers New York and Albany yesterday made their last trip for the season from this city.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

FOR THE OCTOBER WEDDINGS OF 1898,

We not only propose to sustain our reputation as the most advantageous and satisfactory place in all New York for buying Marriage Gifts, but greatly to enhance it.

The most celebrated Glass and China factories in the world have been placed under tribute for the Exquisite creations with which our three buildings are today literally crowded.

No want has been ignored—no fancy slighted—no necessity of purse left unconsidered. We have something for Everybody.

A few articles are here mentioned merely as examples, being no more attract

BERKELEY OVAL FOOTBALL

Duquesne Club Eleven Beats the Knickerbocker Team by 45 to 0.

A FINE EXHIBITION GAME

The Visitors Evoked Admiration by Their Skillful Team Work and Individual Brilliancy.

Eight hundred spectators saw the eleven of the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club of Pittsburg defeat the Knickerbocker Athletic Club eleven by a score of 45 to 0 yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval.

Farrar, Gelbert, Williams, and Jackson of the University of Pennsylvania; Smith, the gigantic guard from Brown University, and Oakerson of Lehigh were out in fine form for Duquesne, as well as "Eddie" Young, the famous Cornell quarter of last year. For the Knickerbockers there were "Billy" Ohl of Cornell fame, James Hughes, the Captain, erstwhile of the Crescent team; Williams of Leland Stanford, Ludlow of the University of California, Shaefer of the Elizabeths, Miller and Beers of De La Salle, and Valentine of New York University. The visitors, on the whole, seemed to outweigh the Knickerbocker players, but the home eleven was not without an imposing array of broad shoulders and tall forms.

A cold wind blew in from the river all the afternoon, just the temperature for the players, but decidedly uncomfortable for the spectators, who stamped and cheered in a vain attempt to keep warm. Knickerbocker representatives had the north stand to themselves, and waved the white pennant with the cherry diamond tumultuously at every suggestion of a Knickerbocker gain.

Young, the Duquesne full back, was the favorite, although he divided honors with Gelbert and Kohler, the opposing ends, who were everywhere, interfering and downing in admirable style. But Young was easily the foremost. With good interference or without he went through the Knickerbocker line or cleverly outwitted the Knickerbocker ends. On punts he was not once blocked, and each time kicked for forty or fifty yards.

Knickerbocker took the ball, with the wind on their backs. The game was started at 3:15. On the kick-off, the ball was stopped on the Duquesne twenty-yard line. After desultory play, Duquesne got it, and, with line-bucking tactics, forced it down the field. The Duquesne favorite formation of guards back gained ground each time, and finally served to let Church rush it over for the first touch-down, six minutes after time. Young failed to kick a goal. After the kick-off the ball was fumbled by both teams, until Oakerson got it. Two rushes advanced it ten yards, then Thomas picked it up and ran behind the posts for a touch-down. Young kicked a goal. Score: Duquesne, 11; Knickerbockers, 0.

Some fine tackling by Kohler enlivened the following plays. Duquesne by centre rushing and by the guards back formation hammering the opposing tackles, rushed the leather slowly along. Ohl got the ball, was knocked down, fumbled, and Gelbert took the ball and ran it over for the third touch-down. Young kicked the goal. While the ball was in the middle of the field, Williams got it, but lost on a fumble. Oakerson found it, but in the scramble fumbled, and Smith picked it out of the heap only to lose it before he could run. Lawlor dropped on the sphere, but jumped up and eluded the Knickerbockers until he had touched it down. A goal was kicked. Duquesne then tried a succession of rushing tactics, with much advantage, the Knickerbocker line failing back with few advances. With the ball just in front of the posts, Thomas was pushed over. Young kicked the goal. Score: Duquesne, 22; Knickerbocker, 0.

Time was called for the end of the first half before the ball was put in play. The first half had twenty-five minutes, and the second was twenty minutes. Both teams put in two fresh men. On the kick-off Young caught the ball and punted in back. The Knickerbockers tried line rushing, but gained little ground. Duquesne punted and landed the ball on the Knickerbocker five-yard line, where the Knickerbockers promptly lost on a fumble. While they were looking for the ball Farrar rushed it through the posts. Young missed this goal.

Then followed a desperate attempt by the Knickerbockers to score. For a short time they forced the Duquesne line for considerable gains. Punting helped them to further gains, but the leather on one attempt fell in Young's hands, and he immediately returned the punt, placing the ball on the Knickerbocker twenty-five-yard line. Short rushes at length let the visitors in for another touch-down, Church having the ball. Young made the goal. On the kick-off the ball flew to the thirty-yard line, where Young caught it. Guarded by Winstein, the plucky man ran the field, slipping like an eel through the Knickerbocker ranks, and scored a touch-down, but failed to kick the goal. The score was then 45 to 0 in favor of the Duquesne team. In the play that followed Duquesne on a kick by the quarter back thought they had another touch-down, but the referee ruled it out for alleged off-side play. Gentlemanly playing marked the game, and Miller of the Knickerbockers was the only man to leave the field on account of injuries.

The line-up was as follows:

DUQUESNE.	Position.	KNICKERBOCKER
Gelbert	Left end	Kohler
Church	Left tackle	Miller, Ludlow
Lawlor, Winstein	Left guard	Kindgen, Bowden
Jennings	Centre	Cornell
Smith	Right guard	Shaefer
Farrar	Right tackle	Hughes, (Capt.)
Oakerson	Right end	Reeder, Von Mustil
Williams	Quarter	Beers
Jackson (Capt.)	Left half	Larendon, Waters
Thomas, Brown	Right half	Ohl
Young	Full back	Valentine

Score—Duquesne Court, Country, and Athletic Club, 45; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 0. Touch-downs—Church, (2,) Thomas, (2,) Gelbert, Farrar, Lawlor, Young. Goals—Young, 5. Twenty-five and twenty minute halves. Referee—Mr. Beech, Empire—Mr. Brainard. Linesmen—Messrs. Bowden, Reeder, and Becker.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., 3d Ave. Continuous Performance, Refined Vaudeville. 25c., 50c.
GREATEST DEBUT YET!
THE EMINENT TRAGEDIENNE,
JANAUSCHEK
assisted by
CHARLES KENT,
In Augustin Daly's playet, "Come Here."
JOHN W. RANSONE,
Up-to-date Political Satirist.
Milton & Dolly Nobles,
In "Why Walker Reformed."
Hall & Staley, Review Comedy Four, Hal Merritt, Seven Reed Birds. Others.
Splendid Sunday Bill. Continuous 2:30 to 11 P. M.

PROCTOR'S 23d Street Theatre. Continuous P'f'mance 25, 50, Re'ld V'd'lle.
Reappearance of the favorite actor,
Robert Hilliard
In his one-act success, "The Littlest Girl."
VAUDEVILLE DEBUT OF
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE,
Assisted by May Wheeler and Miron Leffingwell.
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN,
THE ENTERTAINING MONOLOGUIST.
Charles Willard, Barton Hill & Co.
In "Belinda Bayley's Boarders."
MAX EUGENE
Operatic Baritone. Vaudeville Début.
20 OTHERS.
Great Sunday Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee, Saturday.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO.
DIRECTED BY FRANK L. PERLEY, PRESENTING
THE FORTUNE TELLER,
BY VICTOR HERBERT AND HARRY B. SMITH.
100 VOICES 100
Mr. Stevenson says in Harper's Weekly:—"The FORTUNE TELLER is incomparably the best of the five or six comic operas now in the local notice."
Mr. Metcalfe says in Life:—"It is the best thing in the way of light opera seen here for many a year."
Mr. Hughes says in Criterion:—"It establishes a new high water mark for American opera. * * * Merits the word magnificent."
"Standing room only every night at 8.30."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Props. & Mgs.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
SPORTING LIFE.
By Cecil Raleigh & Seymour Hicks, Management Jacob Litt.
AN OVERWHELMING Display of GEORGEOUS & REALISTIC SCENES.
20 HORSES AND 200 PEOPLE.
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Lyceum THEATRE. B'way & 29th St. Eve's at 8:15. Sat. Mat at 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
*** CARRIAGE PARTIES WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE 28TH ST. ENTRANCE.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Company.
In the RIVALS.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
Cast includes Verner Clarges, Otis Skinner, Wilton Lackaye, Joseph Jefferson, Joseph Warren, Walter B. Woodall, George Denham, Ffolliett Paget, Elsie Leslie, Blanch Bender.
Box Office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Mat. at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D WEEK
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN
CYRANO DE BERGERAC,
BY EDMOND ROSTAND.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
Seats three weeks in advance.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH WEEK.
"THE LIARS" HAS CAUGHT ON HERE AS IT DID IN LONDON."—HERALD.
Mr. Charles Frohman presents
MR. JOHN DREW
In Henry Arthur Jopes's Comedy,
THE LIARS.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. SOTHERN
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.
*** Monday, Oct. 31, Mr. Sothern will present his new play of Continental times entitled THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW, by Abby S. Richardson and Grace L. Furniss.
Mr. Sothern's season ends Nov. 19.
Nov. 22—The Lyceum Stock Company.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette." 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet." 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company
Presenting a new farce by Alexandre Besson, entitled
ON AND OFF.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, Saturday.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
50TH PERF. WEDNESDAY EVG. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT.
HOYT'S A DAY AND A NIGHT.
Monday, Oct. 24. Sent Sale Thursday.
Annie Russell in Catherine.

The Great Hit Irving Place Theatre Irving Pl. & 15th St.
LAST WEEK But One
THE LILIPUTIANS.
In the Biggest Success
The Golden Horseshoe.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday at 2

FRANK DAMROSCH'S
VOCAL SIGHT READING CLASS, (for ladies,) will commence on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 3:15 o'clock at the New York College of Music, 128-130 East 58th St. Terms, $5 per quarter.

BIJOU. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Funny Every Minute.
SAM BERNARD
The Marquis of Michigan.
Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND.
SECOND and LAST WEEK
Magnificent Production of Verdi's Immortal
AIDA
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICAN SINGERS
AND WITH THIS CRITICAL APPRECIATION.
"Many a European community would rejoice in the possession of such a performance."—Mr. Krehbiel, Tribune, Oct. 11.
"A delightful surprise even to those who admire the work of the popular company."—Mr. Henderson, Times, Oct. 11.
"The Castle Sq. Opera Co. placed itself on a higher plane of art."—Mr. Martinez, World, Oct. 11.
"Like an all-star night at the Metropolitan."—Herald, Oct. 11.
"No previous production has accomplished so much for its aims and achievements."—Sun, Oct. 11.
200 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
Ev'gs 8:15; 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Nothing Higher
Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats 25c.
GENERAL ADMISSION EVERYWHERE, 25c.
Next week Il Trovatore (in English.)
IN PREPARATION—ROMEO AND JULIET.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
Evenings at 8:15,
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday at 2:15.
Second Extraordinary Week.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS GLORY QUAYLE IN HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY, FOUNDED ON HIS FAMOUS NOVEL,
THE CHRISTIAN
"The Christian" must be ranked with the best products of the modern drama. It fascinates, it interests, and it moves the spectator." N. Y. Herald

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
New War Groups To-day.
EDEN MUSEE
New To-day—Come and Vote for Your Favorite Candidate for Governor.
ROOSEVELT-VAN WYCK
THE WONDERFUL
GYPSY MUSIC THIS AFT. AND EVE.
CINEMATOGRAPH WAR SCENES
TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK ONLY.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Ave. and 57th St.
FIRST SEASON, 1898-1899.
NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.
EMIL PAUR, Conductor. 100 Performers
Five Symphony Concerts, preceded by PUBLIC REHEARSALS on following dates: Public Rehearsals: Friday Afternoons at 2:30, Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, March 10. Symphony Concerts: Saturday Evenings, 8:15, Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, March 11.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
Five Public Rehearsals or Five Symphony Concerts: Parquet, $7.00. Dress Circle, first two rows, $5.00; other rows, $4.00; Balcony, $3.00; Boxes, (six seats,) $50. Box office open Oct. 20 and after. CARL LOEWENSTEIN, Manager.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Six Symphony Concerts
FOR
Young People
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Saturday Afternoons,
Nov. 26, Dec. 17, Jan. 7, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 11.
Res. seats, Parquet, $6; Dress Circle, $3; Balcony, $1.50; Boxes, $100. Subscription tickets on sale at box office, beginning Nov. 14. Orders by mail will receive immediate attention, and seats will be assigned as near as possible to the location desired.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
EIGHT CONCERTS.
Mr. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
RENEWALS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., closing Saturday, October 22. Sale of SUBSCRIPTIONS to new applicants, on and after Tuesday, October 25th. For PROSPECTUS apply at Box Office, Music Stores, Tyson's, and to
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees. Five Concerts.
Wednes. afternoons at 2: Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Thurs. evg's at 8:15: Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed., Oct. 26, at 8:15.
Sat., Oct. 29, at 2:30.
Tues., Nov. 1, at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn..Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8:15,
GRAND INTRODUCTORY CONCERT
THE NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.
PERFORMERS 100 PERFORMERS
EMIL PAUR, Conductor.
CARL LOEWENSTEIN, Manager.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, $1.00, and 50 cents.
Box Office open on and after Oct. 20.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M.
Balcony, 25c. Front Orchestra, 75c
Admission, 50c. Box Seats, $1.00.
Rice's Great Casino Summer Nights Success:
Clorindy; or, Origin of the Cake Walk.
O'BRIEN & HAVEL, 3 SISTERS MACARTE, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Wilton & Stack, etc.
BIOGRAPH. EVERYTHING CLEAN & GOOD.

CARNEGIE HALL, EVENING NOV. 29.
MADELINE SCHILLER.
MANAGER.....HENRY WOLFSOHN.

Harlem Opera House. Eve. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15
SOUSA'S "BRIDE ELECT."
Original Cast and Production.
Oct. 24—The Bostonians—The Serenade & Robin Hood.

CASINO! 2D WK. ROYAL ITALIAN
Augmntd Orch. 40 pcs. OPERA CO.
THIS WK—Carmen, Mon. & Tues. Evs. & Sat. Mat.; Faust, Frid. & Sat. Evs.; La Boheme, Wed.; Cavalleria Rusticana & I Pagliacci, Thurs.

BROADWAY THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
FIFTH WEEK OF
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

Herald Square Theatre 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY.
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK (but one.)
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
CHAS. DALTON and original production.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC 30th St. & B'way. HALL. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Same Old Uproarious Success.
"Another of Those Things."
HURLY BURLY.

MURRAY HILL Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c.
THIS WEEK—Augustin Daly's "PIQUE."

Grand Opera House. 8th Av. This Wk! 6 Ngts Only! 23d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
N.Y. Casino Co. in "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

COLUMBUS Col. Th. Stock Co. AS YOU LIKE IT.
Next Week—Fanchon the Cricket.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bismarck Memorial Services,
Tuesday, October 18th, 1898, at 8:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.
With the assistance of Madame Johanna Gadski soprano; Prof. M. D. Learned, of Philadelphia (address in English); Hon. Carl Schurz (address in German), and the Liederkranz and Arion Societies and United Singers of New York.
PRICE OF SEATS:

Orchestra Chairs	$2.50
Orchestra Seats	2.00
Dress Circle	1.50
Balcony	1.00
Family Circle	.50
General Admission	1.00
Boxes, 6 Seats	25.00
Boxes, 4 Seats	15.00

After the services at 10 o'clock P. M., torchlight procession.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm. 50c.
TO-MORROW EVENING, MONDAY, OCT. 17TH.
INITIAL PRODUCTION OF
SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK,
By Richard Carle.
A Burlesque on CYRANO DE BERGERAC, Will Be Introduced in the Second Edition Of
IN GOTHAM. Book by Jos. Herbert.
New and up-to-date Specialties.
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Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., Presents THE TURTLE. Funniest of French Farces.
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Fine Taffeta, Satin and Fancy Ribbons, in wide widths and excellent quality, 20c., 29c., 34c. and 39c., upwards

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Another Case in Point as to the Recognition of Betting by the Officials.

HANDICAP FOR BEN HOLLADAY

Jefferson, an Outsider, Tried to Make a Runaway Race of It, but the Holder of the Record for Distance Easily Defeated Him.

Some day or other the racing associations will find themselves placed in a tight corner by men who fought tooth and nail to prevent racing in this State, for the law distinctly says that there shall not be betting, and in order to get away from what might otherwise be a disagreeable evasion of the law, the racing associations and The Jockey Club take no cognizance of betting.

The members of the Metropolitan Turf Club, who lay against the horses, are left to make their own rules and to be their own judges. They decided some time ago that a horse whose name was posted, and against which a price had been laid, must be counted as a starter, whether he was withdrawn or not. And they gave an example of this ruling in the case of La Penitente, not long ago. The latter was withdrawn a few minutes before starting time in a race at Sheepshead Bay, but every nickel wagered by the public on the filly's chances was pocketed by the bookmakers. A somewhat different case came up yesterday at Morris Park, when in the second race after betting had been in progress for some time it was discovered that the horse was not eligible to start. He was withdrawn, and when some of those who bet on him asked for the return of their money they were refused at first, but later all bets were returned.

The announcement that all money bet on Hanwell would be refunded was posted conspicuously on a blackboard under the Stewards' stand, and in this respect some one erred, for if the announcement was not an open recognition of betting, it was dangerously close to it. It was rumored that the bookmakers had refused to return the money, and that the association itself had made the Hanwell bets good, but James R. Keene, one of the Stewards, positively denied this.

The racing yesterday was excellent, for not only was the quality of the horses in most of the events nigh enough to warrant good contests, but there was quantity as well, and there was excitement enough in some of the finishes to satisfy even the most fastidious. A race at a distance of a mile and a quarter or upward rarely fails to bring out a large crowd, for the long-distance races, so popular some years ago, are still popular with the race-going public, even though the associations have seen fit to almost abolish them in favor of short-distance races. The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, which carries the contestants on a mile and three-quarters' journey over the hill, was the principal attraction on yesterday's card, and a large crowd turned out to see it run.

It was in this race last year that Ben Holladay broke the world's record for a mile and three-quarters, and although he did not equal his record yesterday, he again placed the handicap to his credit. It was not at all surprising that Ben Holladay should have won, for he has demonstrated time and again that he is a wonderful horse at the distance, but it was astonishing that he should have been so poorly thought of both by the bookmakers and the racing public that his price receded from 2 to 1 at the opening to 7 to 2 at the close. Jefferson, whom Frank Beard sometimes sends over the hurdles and again on the flat in long-distance events, was quoted at a long price, and his jockey, an apprentice stable boy, attempted to make a runaway race of it. He took Jefferson to the front at once and opened up a big gap, which increased gradually until at the mile he was at least eight lengths in front of the others. Handball, Thomas Cat, and Ben Holladay rated along behind him, but not until the head of the stretch was reached did they catch him, and then only one of them—Ben Holladay—had stamina enough to pass him. The holder of the record went by him easily, and the others made futile efforts to do the same, but he had the latter safely beaten, and responded again to the weak efforts of his rider to go up again to Ben Holladay. The latter, however, easily came away again from him when Burns shook him up, and won by a length and a half.

The other fixed event—the thirty-second renewal of the Champagne Stakes for two-year-olds—furnished a pretty finish, in which Lothario, Filigrane, and Manuel finished heads apart in the order named. Captain Sigsbee, who showed a decided liking for the lumpy track was in front most of the seven-furlong journey, but Filigrane passed him in the stretch, and a furlong from the finish looked like a winner. Then Lothario, Manuel, and King Barleycorn came rushing along and challenged, and Captain Sigsbee gave up the lead. King Barleycorn was stupidly ridden, and was unable to get through, or he might have been a factor at the finish, but the other three fought it out head and head, and Lothario won as described.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $20 additional to start, and with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. Two miles and a quarter over nine flights of hurdles. Time—4:27.
1—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 5 years, by Fonso-Workmate, 145 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Owens)
2—Marshall, G. W. Vanderveer's b. h., aged, 147, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Allmark)
3—Gov. Budd, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5, 142, 3 to 1..(Hogan)
El Cid, 132, 12 to 1, (Barry,) and Forget, 160, 7 to 5, (Cochrane,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by five lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, at 10 pounds under the scale. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth over the hill. Time—1:58.
1—Charina, A. Covington's b. m., 4 years, by Charaxus-Clash, 109 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 111, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Jones)
3—Double Quick, S. C. Hildreth's ch. h., 5, 10 to 1.....(Clawson)
Decanter, 103, 9 to 5, (O'Leary,) Squan, 108, 8 to 5, (Turner,) and Manassas, 108, 2 to 5, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year olds. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:06.
1—The Rose, W. H. Clark's b. f., by Miser-Monte Rosa, 109 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Composer, Eromley & Co.'s b. c., 112, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Imitation, J. Rowe & Co.'s b. c., 112, 5 to 1.....(Spencer)
Al Reeves, 109, 20 to 1, (Turner;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 7 to 1, (Tarsl;) Aundale, 109, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Fool Hardy, 112, 20 to 1, (Hewett,) and Cosmopolitan, 112, 20 to 1, (Clayton), also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The thirty-second running of the Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:29¾.
1—Lothario, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Long-street-Brunette, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Filigrane, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 122, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Manuel, George J. Long's b. c., 112, 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
King Barleycorn, 117, 7 to 2, (Turner;) Captain Sigsbee, 112, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) and Dr. Parker, 107, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with a guarantee of $3,500, of which $450 to second and $250 to third. One mile and three-quarters over the hill. Time—3:01½.
1—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larabee's b. h., 5 years, by Hanover-Mollie L., 130 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Burns)
2—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 87, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Weber)
3—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 4, 98, 5 to 1.....(Maher)
Handball, 114, 3 to 1, (Turner;) Whistling Con, 103, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Latson, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Twinkler, 100, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Sir Walter, 113, 8 to 1, (Clayton,) and Semper Ego, 110, 20 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:30.
1—Macy, J. W. Schorr & Son's br. h., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga, 120 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Burns)
2—Danforth, Eromley & Co.'s b. c., 3, 100, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Tankerset, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3, 110, 5 to 1.....(Turner)
Sensational, 90, 10 to 1, (Corberley,) and Candleblack, 114, 2 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

SALE OF THE GALWAY HORSES.

Ethelbert Is Purchased by A. J. Joyner for $11,600.

Turfmen were out in great numbers yesterday before the racing at Morris Park began to attend the sale of the entire stable of horses in training of James Galway. Mr. Galway is a breeder as well as an owner, and he decided some time ago to hold an annual sale of the horses raised at his Preakness Stud after he had raced them for the season. The choice of his lot yesterday, which were sold in the auction paddock at Morris Park, was Ethelbert, one of the good two-year-olds of the year. There was considerable competition for the colt, for he has shown himself to be of decidedly high class, with a disposition to go on in all of his races, that marked him as a likely candidate for three-year-old honors. A. J. Joyner secured him for $11,600.

Bangor, who is still a maiden, but who ran a splendid second at Gravesend a short time ago, went to R. T. Wilson, Jr., for $3,300, and Blues Way was purchased by Ed Hayward for $2,200.

The pedigree of the horses sold, with the names of their purchasers, and the prices, follows:

Imperator, br. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Glenview, by Glengarry; P. S. P. Randolph	$600
Blueaway, b. c., 3, by Getaway-Blue Maid, by Blue Eyes; Ed Heffner	2,200
Lydian, ch. c., 3, by Linden-Meroi, by Woodlands; Dave Sloan	1,100
Ethelbert, b. c., 2, by Eothen-Maori, by Poulet; A. J. Joyner	11,600
Bangor, (brother to Beresford,) ch. c., by Belvidere-Zara, by Mortemer; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	3,300
Havelock, b. c., 2, by Hanover-Retrieve, by Duke of Montrose; Orlando A. Jones	1,900
Hungarian, ch. c., 2, by Hanover-Dilemma, by Onondaga; O. A. Jones	1,400
Hurricane, ch. c., 2, by Hanover-Nellie C., by King Alfonso; W. H. Laudemann	350
Harmonica, b. f., 2, by Hanover-Reclare, by Reform; Sydney Paget	1,500
Ellerdale, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Banana, by The Ill-Used; J. E. Madden	600
Life Guard, b. c., 2, by Linden-Mrs. Gossip, by Albert Edward; R. C. Hooper	800
Statchcontan, ch. c., by Strathmore-Zuhlan, by Uhlan; W. H. Lauderman	500
Stamford, b. c., 2, by Strathmore-Lupa, by Virgil; R. C. Hooper	800
Orenburg, b. g., 2, by Onondaga-Welcome, by Warwick; G. H. Avery	400
Lindula, (half sister to Belmar and Adelbert,) ch. f., 2, by Linden-Adele, by Australian; R. W. Rose	500
Loradale, blk. c., 2, by Linden-Virginia Bush, by Virgil; P. O'Brien	600
Belle Stuart, b. f., 2, by Belvidere-Madge Stuart, by Charles I; W. H. Powers	250
	100

TOD SLOANE IN ENGLAND.

Jockeys Hate the "Yankee Demon," but the Sport-Loving People Idolize Him.

It was only a few weeks ago that I stood in the grand stand of the Manchester race track, near London, and watched James Todhunter Sloane, champion jockey, make his second annual appearance before an English gathering. To say that Tod is the darling of sport-loving England is to do the diminutive Californian no mare than justice, and no man ever set foot on English shores who is viewed with more envy than this wee bit of Occidental manhood by his professional rivals.

Tod arrived at the race track rather late that day, and the man who has him under engagement, Lord Beresford, seemed a bit disturbed. "I hope he has found the way all right," "Perhaps he was taken sick suddenly," "Maybe the train is wrecked," were a few of the remarks. Lord Beresford was talking to several titled gentlemen who had come all the way from the North of England to meet the racing wonder. But the train was not wrecked. Like most English trains, it was behind time. Somewhere along the line, perhaps, the fireman had to call on his sweetheart, and so the train was delayed.

At last Tod arrived. The train stops about 200 yards from the Manchester course, but of a 1,000 to 1 shot would have been nothSloane preferred to walk. "I'll stretch my legs," he said to Charles Quinn, the American bookmaker, and M. Dwyer, his private secretary. Between these men he walked to the race track, and a trembling touch of awe went through the crowd as he approached.

Hundreds of people had waited at the station until the train pulled in, and no sooner had Sloane emerged from his compartment (in England one never appears on the platform, but always emerges from the compartment) than a mighty cheer went up that would have given the Prince of Wales a jealous chill. Men, women, and children thronged around the jockey; they surged and jostled just as they do on Broadway when a woman faints, and if Sloane had submitted, to hand-shaking he would have ridden no race that day. The crowd became so thick that it was with difficulty that the police made an opening for the little rider to pass through. People rushed from all quarters to see him. Men dropped their saws and left their shovels and ran out of their offices, and the women were equally as curious. There was only one cry in Manchester: "Tod Sloane has come!"

As he walked through the gates of the course and the grand stand and betting field caught sight of him pandemonium reigned again. Everybody, even to those who were opposed to his riding and his presence, gave a cheer. Tod smiled the faintest kind of a bland smile, and took it all as coolly as a man asleep. When Mrs. Langtry leaned over the grand stand and bowed low, he raised his hat with a touch of gallantry that caused the cheering to break out anew.

The only man with whom he shook hands was Lord Beresford, and then he hastened to the dressing room to prepare for his first mount. Meantime the crowd had rushed to the bookm

CURRENT BASEBALL NOTES.

The ending of the baseball season yesterday was a relief to the patrons in this city. It has been a disastrous year for the New Yorks, and it is not their fault that they do not occupy a lower position. The miserable showing of Pittsburg, Louisville, Brooklyn, Washington, and St. Louis is all that saved them further disgrace. The club should profit by this year's experience. There has been a loss this season, while last year there was a profit of more than $85,000. It was not the war that brought about this state of affairs, nor can it be attributed to an "off year" in baseball; it was simply a case of overconfidence. The club when it started out in April thought it had a pennant winning team, managed by a player who would land them on top if such a thing was possible. The club calculated that if the New Yorks were strong enough to finish third in the race in 1897 after getting a very poor start there was no reason why they should not win out with a good start this year. The team got a good start, as good as any team with the possible exception of Cincinnati, but they could not stay near the top simply because the team was not strong enough. They had the pitchers, but that's about all, and the harder the pitchers worked the poorer the team behind them played. At one stage of the season the team did give promise of getting into the fight, but it was only a spasmodic winning streak.

When the team started to fall back rumors began to circulate to the effect that there were dissensions. All sorts of stories were circulated. Some asserted that certain players rebelled and had formed a "clique" to down certain other players. Doyle was reported to have banded with several of the best players to oust Joyce. All these reports were denied, and it was stated by the management that nothing but harmony existed among the players. Following this statement came the absence of Tiernan and Hartman from the team. Manager Joyce announced that they were granted leave of absence on account of sickness, but when these players remained away it finally leaked out that they refused to play because of unjust fines imposed by Joyce. It then became generally known that harmony did not exist, and that the majority of the players were dissatisfied with Joyce. The patrons also condemned his methods, particularly his disgraceful wrangling with umpires, and the upshot of it all was that the game became unpopular in this city. The management has promised to reorganize the demoralized team, and says that the cause of all the reported trouble is known.

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Boston has added another pennant to its list, making eight championships won by the club since the League was organized in 1876 and five championships since the League was reorganized in 1891. Indeed, the Bostons and Baltimores have divided the honors since 1894. The only other club that has improved its standing this year is Chicago. Under Anson's management the team failed to get anywhere near the top in recent years. "Tom" Burns, who deposed Anson, reorganized the team with excellent results, and the club will pay a big dividend this season. Louisville has made a little progress, but is still a second-class team. This is probably the last time that St. Louis will finish at the tail end for some years. Next season the Mound City will cut a prominent figure in baseball, since the Cleveland team has been transferred to that city.

***

The Bostons played eighty games on their home grounds during the season, three of these having been transferred from Cleveland. Of the eighty games Boston has won sixty-one, lost eighteen, and played two tie games. The St. Louis and Chicago teams failed to win a game in Boston this season. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Louisville, and Brooklyn each won one game. Twenty-seven of the thirty-four games with Eastern clubs were victories, and of the forty-two games with Western clubs thirty-four were victories.

***

A better showing is promised by the Brooklyn Club for next season. A big change will certainly have to take place or the club will go to the wall. The club's losses will aggregate $15,000 this season. This can be made up next season if a winning team is developed. The management is certainly going about the plan of reorganization in the proper way. They have drafted nearly fifteen players who have earned a reputation in the minor leagues, which will enable the club to strengthen all the weak positions on the team. What is most needed in Brooklyn, however, is a first-class manager, since Capt. Griffin will not assume the responsibility.

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William Keeler, the Baltimores' right fielder, again heads the list of batters, and for general all-around playing, Keeler is probably the most wonderful player known since baseball became popular. Since he became a National League player, four years ago, he has led the League in batting twice and was always among the first four. He is a remarkable batter, and, although the work of the pitchers this season has been better than ever before, Keeler has struck out less than five times. This is a record in itself. Nichols of Boston and Maul of Baltimore carried off the pitching honors.

***

The Boston and Baltimore teams will play a game on the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken, to-day. There will be no after-season series between the champions and the Baltimores. After to-day's game they disband for the season.

SCHOLASTIC SPORT.

The first meeting this season of the Interscholastic Athletic Association was held at Barnard School on Tuesday afternoon. Arrangements for the championship football season were made and the following committee appointed to arrange a schedule of games: J. Arkell, Madison School, Chairman; A. Boyesen, Berkeley School; T. Cardenas, Columbia Grammar School; E. Connolly, De La Salle Institute, and E. Bell, Jr., Cutler School. The committee will meet next Tuesday, by which time the schools wishing to enter teams will have been heard from. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President—D. Browne, Trinity School; Vice Presidents—N. Von Taube, Madison School; J. Wimpfheimer, Sach School, and A. Wolff, Drisler School; Secretary—E. Bell, Jr., Cutler School; Treasurer—J. Draper, Dwight School.

***

The schools that will probably enter for the championship are Berkeley, Cutler, Hamilton, De La Salle, Trinity, Woodbridge, Columbia Institute, and Dwight. They all have teams in training. There was a lengthy discussion as to whether the schedule shall be played in two sections or in a round-robin series. A majority of the schools prefer the latter, and the schedule will probably be so arranged.

***

The cool weather during the past week has enabled the different teams to indulge in some hard practice. Several schools, however, feel the loss of old players who graduated last Spring. The teams that were the strongest last year suffered the most in the way of losing well-drilled players, and now the different schools are nearly evenly matched in strength.

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Berkeley School's team showed up rather poorly in its first game with Packard's Business College team last Wednesday. Since then, however, it has improved wonderfully, and in another week will be strong enough to hold its own with the other scholastic elevens. The De La Salle eleven showed the good effects of early training by defeating the Montclair High School team, 16 to 0. There is good material on the team and with good coaching it should come dangerously near winning the championship this season. Trinity School was compelled to develop a lot of new players last year. These lads are now in good condition and playing a fast game in practice.

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J. J. Frawley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and also prominent in the affairs of the Amateur Athletic Union and Outdoor Recreation League, is interested in a movement to organize an athletic association among the public school boys, the organization to be similar to the Interscholastic Athletic Association. It is intended to use the open-air gymnasiums to be founded by the Open-Air Recreation League to hold championship contests among representatives of the schools.

Rutgers Beats New York University.

The football teams representing Rutgers and New York University, met yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, the former eleven winning the game by a score of 11 to 5. Touchdowns for Rutgers were made by McMahon and Patterson, and for New York University by Slawson.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

RELIABLE GOODS from the leading manufacturers in all markets at home and abroad are marked at our usual low prices for fine goods in all departments. The variety is so great that it is almost impossible to mention a needed article that we cannot supply.

MATTHEWS' Footform Shoes for Women,

At $2.95 Per Pair.

Made of best vici kidskin, in button and lace, cloth and kid tops, plain and patent leather tips, hand-welted extension and hand turned flexible soles, 12 different styles of lasts and toe shapes, including all the popular and new fall styles. Beauty and quality combined with comfort make it one of the most comfortable and popular of shoes; made expressly for us, equal to and better than many of the special shoes advertised at much higher prices. If your shoes are not comfortable we advise you to try a pair of our Footform Shoes, all styles and sizes, at . . **$2.95**

VELVETS.

Horton's 89c. Velvets, silk face, nearly all the desirable shades, 49c. per yard.

Small Ends and Remnants of Silk-faced Velvets, all grades, on sale in Horton's building only, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. each.

Twill-back Silk-face Velvets, cannot be equaled elsewhere less than $1.25, our price 98c. per yard.

Fine Silk Velvets, best Lyons and Crefeld makes, the $1.50 grade, at $1.25.

All the well-known makes of Velveteen, such as Vel-Vel, Velutina and Boulevard, the best grade, 75c. per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

All Horton's Duplicate Goods on Sale in both Stores.

38-inch Two-tone Armure, lustrous, fine worsted weft, cotton warp, the original wholesale cost was 27½c., 50 pieces only at 19c. per yard.

36-inch All Wool Cloth Suiting, plain colors and mixtures, Horton price, 39c., our price, 25c. per yard.

Neat Novelties, were 39c., 50c., 59c., a good variety to choose from, 29c. per yard.

45-inch Storm Serge, steam shrunk, two-ply warp and made of the finest hard-twist worsted yarn, new Fall colors, navy blue and black, 49c. per yard.

52-inch Cheviot, pure worsted, all colors, navy blue and black; for Monday, at 59c. per yard.

45-inch Drap d'Ete, finest Australian wool, nearly all the best colors still to be had, also black, Horton price, $1.00, at 49c. per yard.

54-inch Broadcloth, plain weave, finest wool, all the desirable colors and mixtures, considered a bargain at 75c., 59c. per yard.

54-inch Cassimere Suitings, for ladies' tailor-made costumes, invisible checks, and overplaids, choice of 50 styles, 89c., 98c., $1.19 per yard.

54-inch Plaid-back Suitings, $1.35, $1.65 per yard.

48-inch Imported Scotch Golf Suiting, the genuine article, on sale in some of the finest establishments at $1.50, our prices 48c. per yard.

American Broadcloth, twill back, 79c., 89c., 98c. per yard.

Imported Broadcloths, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75 per yard.

Cloakings, full line, from 75c. to $2.75 yer yard.

BLACK GOODS.

English Crepon, 44 inch, good value at $1.25, at 49c. and 59c per yard

44-inch Wide Wale Steam Shrunk Serge, formerly 69c., at 39c. per yard.

Brilliantine, English make, 44 inch, fine lustre; good value at 69c.; special at 39c. per yard.

44-inch Brilliantine, fine silk lustre, 69c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 per yard.

Granite Cloths, 44 to 50 inches wide, 69c., 75c., 89c., $1.00 per yard.

Satin Leutina; 44 inch, will not spot or shrink with water; old price $1.25; new price, 75c per yard.

Silk-warp Henriettas, 45 inch, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50 per yard.

Fine German All Wool Henrietta, double warp, silk lustre, 4 inch, 89c., $1.00, ble warp, silk lustre, 45 inch, 89c., $1.00, $1.25 per yard.

SILKS.

Horton's Silks on Sale in Annex.

Taffeta Silk, plain colors and changeable effects, full line, 50 pieces only, for this special offering, 49c. per yard.

Plain and Glace Taffeta, a superior grade, usually sold at 75c. and 85c., all the scarce colors, at 69c. per yard.

Fancy Stripe Silks, 59c., 79c., 89c. per yard.

New Plaid Silks, the usual $1.00 quality, at 85c. per yard.

23-inch Japan Silks, taffeta finish, all colorings, 39c. per yard.

Fancy Brocade Silks, Taffeta Novelties and many other odd lines, to close at 39c. per yard.

Lace Curtains.

Monday begins our annual sale of Lace Curtains; our assortment of novelties, as well as the more showy effects in Irish Point, Brussels and Renaissance Curtains, exceeds anything ever offered. This is a money-saving sale, and if you are in need of curtains, it will pay to anticipate your wants.

Irish Point Curtains, usual prices, $3.75, $5.35, $6.75, $7.49, $9.75, $12.50; for this sale, $2.50, $3.98, $4.89, $5.98, $7.35, $8.75 per pair.

Renaissance Curtains, usually $10.50, $13.75, $16.48, $19.25; for this sale, $7.94, $10.50, $12.50, $15.50.

Nottingham Curtains, choice designs, usually 98c., $1.15, $1.89, $2.35, $3.19, $3.98, $4.75; for this sale, 69c., 89c., $1.35, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.35.

Irish Point Bed Sets, usually $6.75, $7.50, $11.50; sale price, $4.98, $5.98, $8.75.

Nottingham Bed Sets, real lace effects, usually $1.65, $2.19, $2.75, $3.25; sale price, $1.15, $1.50, $1.98, $2.35.

Irish Point Lace, suitable for vestibule doors, 30 inch, 98c. $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, per yard; 18 inch, 49c., 55c., 69c., 79c., 98c., $1.15 per yard.

Nottingham Lace, suitable for vestibule doors, real lace effects, 30 inches wide, 22c., 25c., 30c. per yard.

Tapestry Curtains.

Tapestry Curtains, armure weave, deep fringe top and bottom, usually $5.98, $6.50, $7.85, $8.45; for this sale, $4.50, $4.75, $5.98, $6.50 per pair.

Tapestry, 50 inches wide, newest colors and designs, usually 75c, 98c., $1.50; for this sale, 55c., 75c., $1.10 per yard.

300 Tapestry and Velour Squares, 27x27, value 65c., at 39c. each.

The balance of the Horton Stock of Curtain Poles, in brass and wood trimmings, complete, Horton price, 50c. to 75c.; your choice at 10c. each.

2,000 yards Tinsel Crepe Cloth and Silkoline, Horton price, 12½c.; our price, 5c. per yard.

FURNITURE.

Our low prices for selling Reliable Furniture are appreciated by the people. Carloads of Bookcases, Desks, China Closets, Sideboards, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Rockers, Chairs and Couches have arrived during the past week; all the newest and most artistic designs made and marked on our Small Profit Basis.

COUCHES.

200 Couches, made in best manner, upholstery guaranteed in every way, covered in finest velours, tufted and plain, at $3.98, $4.98, $6.84, $7.98, $9.63, $10.75, $11.75, $12.75, $13.98, $16.50, $18.75, $19.98.

PARLOR SUITS.

3 pieces, covered in silk velours and damask, $13.75, $14.98, $16.75, $18.75, $19.98, $23.75 and upward.

5 pieces, covered in silk velour and damask, $19.75, $23.75, $26.50, $29.75, $33.50, $37.84, $39.50 and upward.

BOOKCASES.

Solid oak and mahogany finish, all sizes and styles, $2.69, $3.98, $4.75, $5.98, $6.75, $7.98, $9.98, $11.75, $12.50 and upward.

MANTEL CABINETS.

Oak and mahogany finish for any size mantel, $6.98, $7.98, $10.00, $12.50, $14.75, $16.75, $19.98 and upward.

PIER MIRRORS.

$9.98, $14.98, $17.50, $19.98, $23.75, $26.75.

LADIES' DESKS.

Golden oak, antique and mahogany finish, $3.69, $3.98, $4.98, $5.75, $7.98, $8.75, $9.98 and upward.

HALL RACKS.

Solid Oak, with mirror, umbrella holder and plate, $4.98, $6.75, $8.75, $9.98, $11.75, $12.50, $14.50 and upward.

PARLOR TABLES.

Solid Oak and Mahogany Finish, 49c., 65c., 84c., 97c., $1.24 $1.69, $1.84, $1.98, $2.34, $2.87, $3.49, $3.98 and upward.

Library Tables

Solid Oak and Mahogany Finish, $3 25, $3.98, $4.75, $5.75, $6.98 and up.

OFFICE DESKS.

Solid Oak, roll top, $8.75, $9.98, $ 1.75, $14.75, $16.50, $18.75, $19.98 and upward.

Screw and Spring Office Chairs,

$2.69, $3.98, $4.39, $4.98, $5.75, $6.98 and upward.

Cane-seat Dining Chairs.

Solid oak, high back, 79c., 83c., 98c., $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.69, $1.85, $1.98 and upward.

SIDEBOARDS.

$7.98, $9.98, $11.75, $13.79, $15.75, $ 6.75, $18.75, $19.98, $22.50 and upward.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

YALE FALL REGATTA.

The Annual Event at New Haven Won by the Freshman Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The annual Fall regatta of the Yale University navy was won this afternoon by the freshman crew. The weather was cold and the air raw, and with a strong wind blowing the course was not in the most favorable condition. The time was, therefore, rather slow.

Only three crews were entered, one from the junior class another from the sophomore class, and the third from the freshman class. Considering that the latter crew has only been rowing for twelve days, the fact that they defeated last year's victorious crew of the triangular race at New London is remarkable. They, however, received two lengths and a half handicap and won by a quarter of a length clear water on a seven-eighths-of-a-mile course on Lake Whitney. The time for the freshman-sophomore race was 5 minutes 28 seconds, and for the junior-sophomore race 20 seconds longer—5 minutes 48 seconds.

Winter Racing in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The officials of the Pacific Coast and the California Jockey Clubs are making elaborate preparations for the opening of the Winter racing season of 1898-9 at Oakland on Nov. 1. Already there are 150 racers quartered at Oakland, and as many more are at the Los Angeles meeting, which closes to-morrow. Among the prominent turfmen here with strings are Burns & Waterhouse, Frank Edwards, C. R. Young, "Jimmie" Caffey, Garnet Ferguson, Dogie Smith, Charles Chappell, Frank Taylor, "Billy" Randall of Montana, and Barney Schreiber. The outlook is for the most successful season yet held in California.

Trolley Wire Kills a Horse.

Before dawn yesterday, while Thomas E. Quinn, a milkman, of 107 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, was making his rounds, his horse suddenly dropped in his tracks and, after a few convulsive struggles, died. Quinn, who was somewhat shaken up by his fall, investigated, and found that in the dark the horse had run against a pendent trolley wire. James Radegan of 901 Douglass Street came to Quinn's assistance, and got tangled up with the wire and was severely shocked.

Burglars Steal $56,000 in Bonds.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 15.—It has just been learned that a week ago burglars broke into the office of the Consolidated Milling and Hardwood Company and after breaking open a safe escaped with $56,000 worth of United States bonds of the recent issue.

POLICE QUELL ARMORY RIOT.

Some Members of the Ninth Regiment Stay Out Too Late and Are Subdued with Difficulty.

The unusual spectacle of police having to be called into our armory to quell rioting and disorder among soldiers is what happened in the armory of the Ninth Regiment a few nights since, and which has led to a number of the men being forbidden the further use of the building for sleeping quarters. The men of the Ninth Volunteers have been allowed the use of the armory on condition that they observe strictly the rules prescribed, which provide that the men must report for sleeping quarters not later than 10 o'clock at night.

Among those sleeping at the armory was a Lieutenant who frequently appeared at the armory intoxicated, and at all hours. He finally went so far as to report at 5 A. M. When the privates saw the officer having so good a time they decided they could imitate him, and did so quite successfully. When Col. Japha heard how the courtesies of the armory were being abused by these men he issued an order for all the men to report at the armory not later than 11 P. M. under penalty of being locked out for the night. When this order was given to the men they swore by the sacred groves of Chickamauga that they would have their fun just the same.

The climax came on Thursday night, after the armory had long been closed for the night. There suddenly came a loud pounding at the door, while the electric bell was rung continuously. At the same time there came threats that unless the door was opened it would be broken in. The uproar was caused by the men who had been specially warned by the orders issued by Col. Japha. Janitor Hill went to the door and shouted through the heavy oak panels that the disturbance must cease.

The men then commenced to throw themselves against the heavy door in a body, until Janitor Hill saw that there was danger of its being forced off its hinges. He called the guard, with the intention of driving the men from the entrance. Private Ingleman of Company A was assigned to open the door, which he started to do with fixed bayonet. Scarcely had the fastenings been undone when the men outside swept in like a cyclone, sending the guard sprawling before he could get his bayonet into position.

Before those inside the armory could recover from their surprise the invaders were in possession. They yelled like Indians and danced about the drill hall in the dim midnight light. They defied everybody, including Janitor Hill, who courageously stood up for law and order.

While the men were celebrating their victory the janitor slipped off unseen and telephoned to the police station for assistance. This came in the shape of a dozen policemen. The electric lights, on the arrival of the police, were flashed out, and, with the aid of the bluecoats, the marauders were hunted out. Some had hidden in the basement, others behind the boxes and barrels on the drill floor, while others vainly sought to get into the officers' rooms. When they were rounded up, near the door, one or two of the men showed fight, but the officers drew their clubs and threatened to break heads if there was any trouble. This quieted even the most warlike, and the entire crowd was pushed out into the street and hustled off down the sidewalk.

Dedication of New Carmelite Church.

The new Church of the Carmelite Fathers, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will be dedicated with impressive ceremonies today. The services will begin at 11 o'clock, the ceremony of consecration being performed by Archbishop Corrigan. A large delegation of the parishioners of the Carmelite Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, will attend the dedication.

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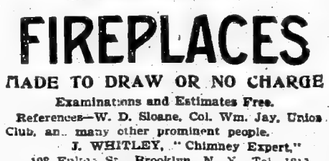

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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

The Evolution of a Great Store.

Our reconstructed Store is so nearly completed that a brief account of the many improvements and new features which have been introduced will not be inopportune now.

For the past three years hundreds of mechanics and laborers in every branch of the building industry have been busily engaged under the able direction of Mr. G. L. Morse, our architect, in erecting the new additions and remodeling the old structure. Mr. Morse was not restricted as to expense and his artistic taste and practical experience have therefore had full scope. As a result Brooklyn can boast of a modernized retail establishment unrivalled by any in America—and that means in the world for America leads the world in both store architecture and up-to-date merchandising.

What Has Been Accomplished.

1. We've erected a new nine story (7 above and 2 below the street level) fireproof Building, 90x175 feet, adjoining our main structure.

2. We've erected a four story fireproof building, 55x200 ft. running through from Schermerhorn to Livingston st., and on the ground floor of it we have built a private driveway leading directly to the porte cochere of the main building at Livingston street and Gallatin place. This driveway is intended for the convenience and safety of the driving and bicycling public, who can thereby avoid overcrowded Fulton street.

3. Besides enlarging almost every department in the establishment, we have added during the past year:

A Men's Clothing Dept.
A Men's Shoe Dept.
A Men's Hat Dept.
A Merchant Tailoring Dept.
A Photographic Supply Dept.
A Pattern Dept.
And we have also opened a Restaurant for light lunching.

4. We've added to the public conveniences of the store, and those now ready are:

A Branch Post Office (sub station 64).
An Enlarged Public Telephone Service.
A Telegraph Office.
A Checking Room for Wraps and Parcels.
A Ladies' Waiting Parlor.
And others are in course of completion.

5. We established the first private telephone exchange used in a department store. The plant comprises 40 stations, enabling us to answer every telephone message without the least delay.

6. We've put in one of the most complete private electric light plants in the country.

7. We've added to our elevator service and now have seventeen in all for passenger and freight use.

8. We've entirely reconstructed our delivery service so that in promptness and efficiency it is not surpassed by any in the country.

9. We've introduced the most improved heating and fresh air apparatuses. During cold weather the whole store can be kept at a comfortable and even temperature, while at all times the atmosphere is kept pure and entirely free from vitiated air.

10. We have replaced the pneumatic cash carriers we had in operation with a newer and better kind, thereby securing the quickest change service possible.

In a word, every up-to-date device that tends to make shopping more comfortable and that will lighten the labor and preserve the health of our employes has been made a part and parcel of the reconstructed establishment. And, in addition, we've greatly improved our store service—by adding to our force of capable employes, all of whom are in full sympathy with our high ideals of storekeeping. Yet the work of betterment still goes on—for we are not yet satisfied with what we have accomplished. If perfection can be reached, we mean to reach it.

But the store, with all its elegance, its facilities and conveniences, is, after all, only the framework of our business—It is the merchandise which gives it its vitality. With such a setting anything short of the best would be out of place—and the best merchandise the world affords is, therefore, here for your choosing. While our efforts have ever been bent toward the lowering of prices, we've always maintained the highest standard of quality. The best only, but the best cheapest is our motto, and how well we live up to it is evidenced by the great growth of our business.

Short Stories of Strong Values.

An Extraordinary Silk Happening.

An unexpected one, too, for we never thought we'd be able to offer such splendid silks at such small prices. A manufacturer who had held the goods in the hope of getting higher prices for them was at last forced to unload at a loss. We took our pick of the stock and here it is for you to buy at far below value:

1,200 yds. of 20 inch black brocaded Satins, in rich and very desirable styles, positively all pure silk—they cost the manufacturer 55c. a yard to produce—our price for this lot is 39c. yd

3,000 yds. of 19 inch Changeable Taffeta Silks in a splendid assortment of all the new Fall colorings, an excellent quality, with bright lustre and good rustle, the regular 69c. grade, at 49c. yd

750 yds. of 27 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, a very heavy, handsome quality, with fine lustre and finish, worth 88c., go at 69c. yd

1,500 yds. of 27 inch black Taffeta, an extra strong and durable quality, especially good value, at 64c. yd

1,000 yds. of 36 inch fine quality black Taffeta, very strong and brilliant, would be considered excellent value at $1.00, go at 79c. yd

An Extensive Offering of Seasonable Dress Stuffs

These lines are selected from our recent extensive purchases of Colored Dress Goods, and in nearly every instance are marked from 25% to 40% below prevailing prices for similar fabrics.

50c. Fabrics at 29c. Yd.

37 in. Zibeline Checks, all wool.
42 in. Camel's Hair Mixtures.

50c. Fabrics at 39c. Yd.

50 in. navy diagonal Storm Serge.
36 in. Venetian wool Suitings.
45 in. silk mixed Tartan Plaids.

Very Special at 44c. Yd.

36 in. Cheviot wool Mixtures.
36 in. Cheviot wool Plaids.

At 48c. a Yd.

36 in. Novelty Zibeline Plaids.

65c. to 75c. Fabrics at 49c. Yd.

48 in. Diagonal Cheviot Mixtures, all wool.
48 in. Herringbone Suitings, two-toned.
46 in. Pebble Granite, all wool, plain shades.
44 in. Novelty Worsted Plaids.
40 in. Imported Wool Plaids, tartan combinations.
50 in. all wool Sackings, plains and mixtures.
40 in. Imported Henrietta, pure wool.
50 in. Bison Cheviots, tailor mixtures.

$1.00 Fabrics at 58c. Yd.

46 in. French Suitings, two-toned.

75c. & $1.00 Fabrics at 59c. Yd.

43 in. imported worsted Suitings, invisible plaids.
43 in. French Persian Cords, plain shades.

85c. & $1.00 Fabrics at 69c. Yd.

38 in. French silk & wool Plaids.
46 in. worsted Armure, twenty-four colors.
45 in. French Block Granite.

Specials at 75c. Yd.

44 in. worsted Plaids, exclusive pattern.
44 in. worsted Storm Cheviots.

Specials at 89c. Yd.

50 in. worsted Suitings, Armure weave.
45 in. French Sharkskin Armure.
48 in. Cheviots, Scotch mixtures.

Specials at 98c. Yd.

50 in. Broadcloth, superior quality.
52 in. Tweeds and Mixtures.
50 in. Check and Plain Coverts.
46 in. Fancy Weaves, newest plain shades.
44 in. Imported Silk and Wool Novelties.

Interesting Items in Black Dress Goods.

1,200 yards all wool Cheviots and Homespuns, regularly worth 50c. and 55c., go at 29c. yd

800 yards 45 inch heavy, lustrous English Brilliantire at 39c. yd

45 inch French Surah Serge, regular price 75c., at 59c. yd

40 pieces 50 inch worsted Granite Suiting, made to sell for $1.00, go at 69c. yd

46 inch satin finished, double warp Henrietta, imported to sell for $1.25, goes at 75c. yd

58 inch heavy medium twill Cheviot, the proper fabric for tailor gowns, regular $1.50 quality, goes at 98c. yd

Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies.

Bias velveteen Binding, black only, double warp silk finish, 5 yd. pcs., worth 18c. pc 9c. pc

Brush Skirt Binding, colors only, excellent quality, worth 6c. yd., to go 3c. yd

Fancy figured Japanese silk rubber lined Dress Shields size 3 15c. pr

Muslin double covered light as a feather Dress Shields, sizes 2 and 3, 7c.; size 4, 9c.; size 5 10c

Seamless stockinette Dress Shields, every pair guaranteed, sizes 2 and 3, 5c. pr.; size 4 7c. pr

Double serge Belting, black, white or gray, 10 yard piece 38c. pc

Genuine shell Whalebone, 5-16x36, 10c. strip, $1.15 doz

Defiance button and loop clasp cotton Hose Supporters, black or white; women's, 6c., misses', 5c., and children's 4c. pr

India Tape, ass't'd widths, 9 pc. in bunch 6c. bunch

Black 1 oz. Pins 4c. box

Basting Cotton, all numbers, 100 yd. spool 10c. doz

Eagle talon Hooks & Eyes, bl'k or white, 5c. a gross

Papier mache Bust Forms, all sizes 19c

Bl'k & col'd Spool Silk, all letters. 21c. doz

Large Spool Silk, bl'k—A, B, C & D, 19c. spool

2,300 Pairs of Women's $2.50 Shoes to Go at $1.35 Pair.

Twenty-three hundred pairs of Women's good serviceable Shoes—Shoes that couldn't be bought ordinarily for less than $2.50 a pair—have come to us for selling to-morrow at

$1.35 a Pair.

They're buttoned Shoes made of black vici kidskin with cloth or kid tops and flexible soles. The toe shapes are round and square. There are eight up-to-date styles in all sizes from 2 to 8, and widths from A to E. They look well and fit well, but above all else is they'll wear well. You can depend on their durability. That there's going to be a great demand for them is a foregone conclusion, so we've provided plenty of extra salespeople in order that all who come may be served promptly.

Women's Jackets and Suits.

Here are two items, both very exceptional bargains, that well illustrate the advantages our cloak department offers to women who want handsome stylish garments at a small cost.

50 Tailor Made Suits of Venetian cloth in blue, green, castor and black. Fly front jacket with velvet color and the new box sleeve; skirt cut with the new circular flounce, entire suit finished with lapped seams and lined throughout with plain or changeable silks in all the new shades at **$23.75** ea.

Jackets of kersey in navy blue and black; double breasted effect front, notched collar and box sleeve, finished with lapped seams and lined throughout with fancy striped taffeta silk, at **$8.95** ea.

Two Important Corset Bargains.

The first comprises 600 long waisted J. B. Corsets, well made of sateen, prettily finished and flossed with silk—regular $1.50 grade—they go at 59c ea

The second concerns 120 high grade Corsets that we had made to our order after the latest French model of imported silk batiste and silk broche—They're Corsets that ordinarily would sell at $5.00—our price for this lot is $2.45 ea

Upholstery Hints.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, new designs, buttonhole worked edge, 3½ yards long $1.39 and $2.38 a pair

White Irish Point Lace Curtains, new design, heavy work, 3½ yards long, $4.98 and $6.98 pair

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, net centres, newest effects, wide insertion and edging, full width and 3½ yards long $10.48 and $16.48 pair

Reversible heavy Tapestry Portieres, full line of solors, new design, heavy fringe top and bottom $5.00 pair

8-4 Chenille Table Covers, assorted designs and colors, dining room table size $2.00 each

Furniture Coverings and Drapery Fabrics.

50 in. French cotton Tapestry, with silk stripe, suitable for curtains and furniture covering 79c. yd

50 in. heavy cotton Tapestry for covering furniture 55c. yd

50 in. heavy Tapestry, repp weave, floral designs, full line of colors, excellent for wear $1.15 yd

50 in. silk faced Heavy Tapestry—new designs, excellent assorted line of latest colors $1.65 yd

50 in. Silk Damask, for furniture and curtains, latest color effects of the season $2.24

50 in. All Silk Damask, for furniture and drapery $3.48

We will be glad to furnish an estimate for Shades, Draperies, and reupholstering Furniture, making Window Seats, putting up Cozy Corners, Taking Down Awnings, Cleaning Curtains, etc.

We do the best work for the least charges.

Notable Carpet News.

If the news of an offering of high grade carpets at a third below usual prices will interest you, then you don't want to miss the following. We place on sale to-morrow:

$1.65 **Bigelow Axminster** Carpets at $1.10 yd

$1.00 **Smith Moquette** Carpets at 64c. yd

And there's a good assortment of excellent patterns and desirable colorings to choose from.

Oriental Rug Opportunities.

We don't believe there's a better selected collection of Oriental Rugs in the city than ours. We know there isn't another one from which handsome Rugs can be selected at such moderate prices as prevail here. Here are a few instances of our underselling:

Karabagh and Shirvan Rugs, average size 3.3x4.6, worth $6.00, at $4.75

Shirvan and Karabagh Rugs, average size 3.2x5 feet, worth $10.00, at $7.50

Antique Derbends and Shirvans, average size 3.6x6.6, worth $12.00 to $18.00, for $10.00 & $12.00

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All the News That's Fit to Print.

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MR. M'KINLEY ON WAR FINANCE.

When Mr. McKINLEY reached St. Louis on his way back to the capital he made a speech partly devoted to the financial side of the war, which contained some very curious statements of fact and of opinion. Premising that "the personal interest and participation of our citizenship in the conduct of the Government makes its condition always an absorbing and interesting one," he proceeded to report as follows on certain phases of that condition:

> It must be a matter of great gratification to the people of the United States to know that the National credit was never better than now; for the first time in the country's history the Government is floating a 3 per cent. loan every dollar of which was sold at par. The bonds now are at a premium of 5 cents on the dollar, and this profit has gone to the people. The loan was a popular one, and it has been a source of much satisfaction that the people with their surplus savings were able to buy the bonds."

Is it really a "matter of great gratification" that the Treasury of the United States sold bonds at par which are worth 105? Has "this profit gone to the people"? It has gone to that small number of persons who were able to get the bonds at less than their real value and sell them at an advance. But if the Treasury had received a premium, every taxpayer in the United States—and directly or indirectly we all pay taxes—would have been saved that much. And is Mr. McKINLEY sure that "the people with their surplus savings were able to buy the bonds"? On the day that he made this speech Mr. GAGE, the Secretary of the Treasury, gave testimony before a court in Washington that in one set of applications for these bonds—amounting to a very large sum—there were so many bogus or forged names that he rejected the whole lot. These were, in his judgment, the bids of speculators whose only purpose was to sell the bonds at the premium which the Treasury ought to have secured. That motive was the strongest one among the bidders. As an investment for "surplus savings" the bonds yielded less than the savings bank deposits. "The people" were not fools enough to buy these bonds to hold.

Mr. McKINLEY had other remarks to make on the "condition of the Government." They were equally complacent and they were even more misleading. He said:

> It is not without significance, too, that the Government has not been required since 1896 to borrow any money for its current obligations until the war with Spain, while its available balance Oct. 1, 1898, was upward of $207,000,000, of which sum over $243,000,000 was in gold. Nothing more impressed the nations of the world than the appropriation of a large National defense fund, which the Treasury was able to pay from its balances without resort to a loan."

The Government after 1896 was "not required to borrow any money for its current obligations," because it was living on the money borrowed before. It did not have to "resort to a loan" for the National defense fund because that fund was appropriated out of the proceeds of loans already made. It is not flattering to Mr McKINLEY to assume that he did not know these facts. Let us refresh his memory with the official figures. On the 1st of the month in which he took the Presidential office the net cash balance in the Treasury was $212,837,255, of which $186,000,000 was in gold. This balance was made possible by the 5 per cent. loan of 1904 for $100,000,000 and the 4 per cent. loan of 1925 for $162,315,400. Had it not been for those loans the Treasury would have been as empty in March, 1897, as it was four years before when Mr. HARRISON turned it over.

A year later the National defense fund was voted. Had it not been for the balance thus accumulated from loans, how would the Treasury have met this appropriation? Between the 1st of March, 1897, and the 1st of April, 1898, the net receipts of the Treasury from all sources exceeded the expenditures by less than $22,000,000—which was not one-half the defense fund required. But even this inadequate excess of receipts did not come from taxation. In November and December of 1897 and January, 1898, the Government received from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad $58,448,000, and in March a part payment from the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad of $3,651,000; from these two extraordinary sources it secured $62,099,000. If they had not been available, the Treasury would have fallen behind between Mr. McKINLEY's inauguration and the voting of the defense fund over $40,000,000. Mr. McKINLEY gives the impression that under his Administration the Treasury "without resort to a loan" met "its current obligations" and a war fund of $50,000,000. But if it had not had the proceeds of previous loans and of the extraordinary receipts from the railroad sales it could not have come within $90,000,000 of the achievement.

We do not call attention to these singularly misleading statements with any desire to impute partisan misrepresentation to Mr. McKINLEY. We do not raise the question of his motives. But we submit that this airy optimism tends to deceive the people as to the sacrifices this war has imposed and to encourage unthinking confidence where grave and careful reflection is required.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The disagreements reported in the Peace Commission sitting in Paris are unimportant, but they are rather surprising. They are unimportant because our Commissioners have power at any time to close the debate by reporting a disagreement which will put an end to the armistice and destroy the protocol. That, of course, is what Spain cannot and will not have. They are surprising because they have arisen not only upon the matters which were submitted to the commission, but also upon matters expressly withheld from its consideration. Really the only subject proper for negotiation is the "control, disposition, and government" of the Philippines. Upon that subject we had not made up our minds when the protocol was signed, and we showed a willingness, even an anxiety, to know what Spain might have to say about it, in case she should have something to say that might enlighten the judgment of our Government and affect its decision. But the protocol left nothing whatever to be said or discussed about the Spanish West Indies. Spain was to relinquish all title to them, and to evacuate them at once. Now the Spanish contention seems to be that we should relieve Spain of the Cuban debt, in other words that we should reimburse her for the expenses which she has incurred in the futile attempt of thirty years to put down the Cuban insurrection, and make good to her all the peculations for the last thirty years of her military and civil agents in Cuba.

The proposition is entirely preposterous. In the first case, the protocol gives Spain nothing to do in Cuba except to leave it. In the second place, nations do not win wars for the purpose of paying indemnities to the vanquished. The Spanish contention is reported to be that as we take away the "security" for the Cuban debt we ought to assume the principal. But, as a matter of fact, Cuba in Spanish hands has not for thirty years been an asset, but always a liability. Last year, for example, the Spanish expenditures upon the war in Cuba were $18,000,000, and the "estimated" revenue from Cuba, which was certainly not collected in full, was $5,000,000. Spanish rule had devastated the island, which did not produce even food for its reduced population. The notion that Spain would ever again have made Cuba pay was founded on something else than experience. No doubt WEYLER and other Spanish functionaries made their functions pay. That we should make their peculations good to Spain is absurd, but no more absurd than that we should make good to Spain any other consequence of the misrule which first made Cuba worthless as a possession or a "security" and then lost it.

The report of a Spanish suggestion that the points in dispute should be left to arbitration is probably unfounded. After two nations have referred their differences to the arbitrament of war, there is no room for an appeal to any other arbitration. Apparently the American Commissioners would be well advised if they were to decline to listen to any further remarks upon the questions settled by the protocol, and to insist that the Spanish Commissioners should confine themselves strictly to the one question which is submitted to the commission—the question of the Philippines.

CONGRESS AND ALGERISM.

It is scarcely saying too much to say that the enlargement and reorganization of the army of the United States, and incidentally of the militia of the States, constitute the most important issue that will come before the next Congress. The regular army must be very considerably enlarged, irrespectively of the disposition of the Philippines. We must have a permanent garrison in Puerto Rico and a garrison for some time to come in Cuba. And it has been shown that the line of the army, admirable in quality, is insufficient in number.

Whether or not we use natives of Puerto Rico and Cuba, and possibly of the Philippines, for our garrisons, we need to constitute those garrisons on strictly and exclusively military principles. We need to enlarge the regular army and to reorganize the militia on the same principles. We need to keep politics out of the line of the army and to put it out of the staff. Otherwise the reorganization will result in nothing but failure and shame.

Now, upon this issue, while we cannot say that the Democratic Party has put itself in the right, we can say that in it is the only hope of a decent and businesslike treatment of the question. The Republican Party has put itself wholly and utterly in the wrong. Last Winter it arranged for an enlargement of the army without the least reference to expert opinion, and in consequence a very great part of the money spent upon the enlargement has been thrown away. That frightful blunder of Congress may have been excusable upon the score of inexperience. But there is worse than that behind. The Republican Party has persisted in blundering after experience and in sinning against light. The drawback of the army in this war, as every officer and every soldier knows, has been the injection of politics into it. Everything that threatens the efficiency of the army in the future may be summed up in the single term of Algerism. It was an insult to the army to appoint an Alger to the Secretaryship of War. "For you must think, look you, that the worm will do his kind." After ALGER had "done his kind," and behaved according to his nature, if he had been promptly put out and a competent and honest Secretary of War put in, the evil would have been minimized. But instead of putting him out, after his incompetency had been proved, the President proclaims his intention to stand by him, and even declares that any denunciation or exposure of ALGER and Algerism is unpatriotic. What the nature of the hold is that the Secretary of War has upon the President we neither know nor care to know. It is enough to know that the President will not unload him, but thinks he can carry him through the Congressional elections.

That is to say, no help will be got from the Republican Party toward purging the army of politics. That is the threat distinctly made by the official head of the party. It is only through choosing a Democratic majority in Congress that the country can be rid of Algerism. That is an important and ought to be a decisive consideration.

MISS GOULD'S GOOD WORKS.

The happy conjunction of great wealth and a benevolent heart is exemplified in the case of Miss HELEN GOULD in a manner that commands public admiration. There are so many ways in which the possessor of riches can find pleasure in spending them that it ought not to be surprising that so few men and women of fortune choose that way which doubtless leads to a purer pleasure and a more lasting contentment than any other. Miss GOULD might with ease and propriety maintain a splendid establishment, a fine yacht, an enviable position in two or three foreign capitals. If she chose to follow the pleasure hunt at the pace set by so many persons of fashion she would spend more time in remote parts of the earth than in her own home.

Evidently this remarkable young woman's criticism of the life of gayety and travel so commonly followed by the fashionable rich is that if it were adopted by her she would promote the enjoyment of herself chiefly, whereas she happens to be blessed with a generous and sympathetic heart which finds its own highest enjoyment in promoting that of others. Of course, fashionable life would languish if all persons of wealth were devoted to philanthropic work like Miss HELEN GOULD. But that might be reckoned a minor calamity compared to that which would befall humanity if all rich men and women gave themselves up exclusively to selfish pleasure hunting and put themselves to no trouble to alleviate suffering.

What the public has come to know of the benevolent labors of Miss GOULD is but a small part of the good works with which she must be credited. Her interest in the sick and wounded soldiers has won for her much gratitude and public recognition, but for years she has spent her time and money liberally in deeds of charity. The severe tasks she assumes are performed with unfailing cheerfulness and zeal day after day. Her own ease and comfort are sacrificed as readily and as constantly as her money.

We have no doubt that Miss GOULD finds her greatest reward in the personal consciousness that she has made other persons happier. The gratitude of the recipients of her kindness is dearer to her than the applause of the public. Nevertheless a life given to beneficence is not to be hid. Active philanthropy interests the public, and one whose hand is so generously open, so constantly extended to help others, as is Miss GOULD's inevitably becomes an object of popular respect and affection.

THE BICYCLE DANGER.

Over in New Jersey on Friday an elderly clergyman on his charitable rounds in trying to escape a bicyclist got in the way of a trolley car and was seriously, probably fatally, injured. This is an example of the dangers to which pedestrians and, for that matter, cyclists also, are exposed in the more crowded city streets. That no more serious accidents occur is due to the wonderful faculty of the average American for taking care of himself. But as the streets are for the use of women and children, elderly men, and even feeble folk, it is obviously the duty of the authorities in each city to provide for the reasonable safety of these. The risks they run are, of course, much increased where the electric cars run in double line, leaving a narrow way for cyclists which people on foot must cross either in reaching or leaving the cars or passing to the other side of the street.

Within the City of New York, which means in the streets of all the five boroughs, the legal limit of speed for a bicycle is eight miles an hour, or at the rate of a mile in seven and a half minutes. If the limit were vigilantly and strictly enforced most of the risk now incurred would be avoided. When we recall that this is only about two and a half to three times the speed of ordinary walking, we can see how much it is surpassed by thousands of wheel-riders. Yet it is not, even for their purposes, a harsh restriction. It permits a wheelman to go from Upper Union Square to Central Park in, say, fifteen minutes, which is as fast as he could go on the electric cars and faster than the cable cars would carry him.

The difficulty in enforcing the law is considerable, but by no means impossible to overcome. It lies partly in the fact that the number of policemen on wheels is too small, but chiefly in the fact that they are not strict enough, and that the police courts are not severe enough. If at all the congested points and along two or three of the more crowded streets arrests were made promptly and frequently of wheelmen going at an obviously illegal speed, the whole body of riders would very soon learn to restrain themselves. The process would be much hastened if the maximum penalty of the law were steadily imposed. And the greater number of cyclists would be thoroughly rejoiced at the change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

REDUCED PRICE FOR OUT OF TOWN READERS.

It was our purpose to defer reducing the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES to out-of-town readers until we were able to enlarge our press facilities so as to supply the greatly increased demand for this paper in the City of New York. So great a pressure, however, has been brought to bear on us by our out-of-town readers, who have besieged us with complaints and other evidences of dissatisfaction, that we have determined to defer to them at once. With this end in view we have, through the courtesy of neighbors, obtained temporary facilities which will enable us to meet all demands until permanent arrangements can be made.

Beginning with to-morrow, Monday, Oct. 17, therefore, the price of the paper outside of Greater New York and Jersey City will be Two Cents per copy, like that of other one-cent New York newspapers. The loss of the difference in price will be borne wholly by THE NEW YORK TIMES, the profit to the newsdealer remaining the same as before. Out-of-town readers should, therefore, obtain their papers at Two Cents per copy, and should report to this office any instance where a newsdealer demands a larger price.

Mail subscribers will also obtain the benefit of the reduction. Unexpired subscriptions will be extended to conform to the new rate. The subscription price of the daily and Sunday, with all supplements, by mail, will be reduced from ten to nine dollars per year.

The little item in that little Roman sheet L'Italia that "France has concluded a treaty with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair" must be taken with a very large grain of salt. The Abyssinians are very fond of the French, to be sure; they like to trade with them, for the French sell good rifles; they like to escort French exploration parties, but somehow or other they put up the Abyssinian flag instead of the tricolor; in short, they think so much of the French that they send a party of ambassadors to Paris on an excursion that they may tell to President FAURE how much the Negus thinks of him. But when France wants the Abyssinians to offend Great Britain, MENELEK, who has the London papers read to him, says no; he said no to Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS in 1897; and he said no again last Summer. That is why poor MARCHAND was found alone with his French officers and Senegalese infantry at Fashoda. The 10,000 Abyssinian warriors did not materialize. MENELEK is a very wise man; undoubtedly the wisest black man in Africa; he also has the good of his country at heart; he knows the benefit of having a northwestern gate to his country under British protection. No, we hardly think the Negus has come to an understanding with France. Little Italian journals smarting under the defeat at Adowa should not forget in their spleen that a treaty exists between Abyssinia and Great Britain, signed May 14, 1897, in which MENELEK agrees to prevent any munitions of war from passing through his country to "the enemies of the English." It would seem that he has lived up to his word.

We believe that the revelations made by the pro-Dreyfus press of Paris concerning an alleged army plot to be a trifle premature and decidedly ill-advised. Of course, nobody doubts that a plot of some sort exists among certain officers of the General Staff. Let the Cour de Cassation bring in a verdict favoring a revision of the Dreyfus trial and we believe the plotters would show themselves. At this juncture, however, to assert what cannot possibly be proved and the evidence of which is flimsy and ridiculous, is a grave error on the part of the Dreyfusards. Of course, in the campaign they are now carrying on they have the sympathy of the civilized world and of all intelligent and fair-minded persons in France. They should do nothing to forfeit this sympathy. Of late we have noticed their proneness to leave the calm, dignified policy, terrible by the sheer force of its insistence of truth and justice, that characterized the first steps in their cause, and libel persons who honestly differ from them in opinion, and print extraordinary and sensational stories that can find few believers among their constituency, who have been drawn together by the common impulse to right a great wrong. Decent persons have been disgusted by the personalities indulged in by the anti-Semitic press, and particularly by the attempt of Le Petit Journal to injure EMILE ZOLA through a libel on his father; but the recent attack of La Lanterne on Deputy PAULMIER which resulted in a tragedy was almost as contemptible as that made on M. ZOLA. Let the Dreyfusards hold to the honest tenor of their way and not soil their hands by wielding the foul weapons in which their opponents have proved themselves so proficient and contemptible. Justice as an end should have naught but justice as a means.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Christian Science has finally reached the City of Mexico, where the fad has quite a following in the Anglo-American colony.

* * *

Martin I. Townsend is not only the senior member of the bar in Troy, where he has practiced nearly sixty-five years, but the oldest male resident of the city.

* * *

Members of the Mexican Board of Health have just imported from Europe an X-ray apparatus. It is to be used for inspecting cans of preserved meats and fruits, "to determine if they are fit for consumption."

* * *

Wyoming's female Superintendent of Public Instruction, Estelle Peel, has so successfully managed the sale of public lands as to increase the State's income from $100 to $1,000 a week. She is clever at driving good bargains for the State.

* * *

Texas comes forward with a claim that the richest woman in the world, not excepting Mrs. Hetty Green, lives in that State. She is a Mrs. King, the owner of 1,250,000 acres of land, and of cattle so numerous that it is impossible to count them.

* * *

A deal of commotion has been created in portions of Alabama because the Judge of the Federal court has sentenced five men to imprisonment for life for indulging in the sometimes murderous pastime known as "white-capping." The victim this time was a farmer who had testified against the five men, who had been conducting an illicit whisky still.

* * *

When Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish author, comes to this country for the second time, which he proposes to do this month, he will make Washington, D. C., his headquarters. He has two friends there, Thaddeus Tyssowski and Pelagia Galeski, with whom he will visit for several weeks. Jadwiga, daughter of the novelist, will accompany her father, whose first visit to this country was made some twenty years ago.

* * *

Portland, Ore., has what is believed to be the only military company composed of Chinamen outside the Chinese Empire. It has thirty-seven members, all full-blooded Chinamen of American birth, and came into being last June, when the war clouds were rather murky. Its Captain, Seid Back, Jr., tried to enlist in the United States Engineer Corps, but was rejected because of defective eyesight. The almond-eyed youngsters are full of the American spirit and make good soldiers.

* * *

Anxious to be at the head of the procession in everything, Chicago now boasts "the longest police beat in the world." One patrolman has charge of a bit of territory seven square miles in area. It is at the extreme western limits of the city and includes a few houses and considerable unimproved prairie. It is even more desolate than some stretches of the City of Brooklyn down New Utrecht way, where gas lamps, contract sewers, and potato patches flourish.

* * *

M. S. Prime of California is a rather remarkable person in that he is the President, Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Directors, and Manager of the Paso de Robias Street Railway Company. He is also the driver and conductor of the single car run on the road, and is perfectly happy when the outfit brings him in $1.50 a day. The road, three miles in length, runs from the railroad station to a locally famous mud bath, and Mr. Prime traded a house and lot in Alameda County for the whole outfit.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day "United States Senators and the People" is interesting and instructive. The curse of the present Senatorial system or method is not as well or as generally understood as are many other political mistakes and fallacies. It is in a way hidden and out of the ordinary observation.

Strange and mysterious are the manipulations and processes that go to "make" a Senator. Its basis is Senatorial courtesy. Money seldom finds an opportunity for such potential leverage while political trades and personal influence of the greatest magnitude find lodgment for the perpetration of the gravest frauds and political schemes in Senatorial elections.

If THE TIMES would lend its powers to secure a Constitutional amendment providing for a change from the present method to that of popular suffrage the blessing conferred on a long suffering people would certainly be recognized as one of the greatest of the age. In short, if the position of Senator could be restored to some of its former prestige and its procurement relieved from being a matter of "barter," not infrequently we fear on a dollar and cent basis, and he could at least have the indorsement of the majority of the votes of his constituents, it would be a relief, and would prevent the so frequent elevation to that office of a man condemned by the great majority of his constituency of both political parties and by the people and the press generally of the entire country as unworthy in person and as having used fraudulent means to secure his election.

We all understand how easily the people can be fooled by and through general elections, but the greatest of all follies is putting into the hands of unscrupulous machine politicians the means of selecting United States Senators at the dictation of a political boss, who not infrequently chooses himself—being quite impartial. A book could be written on the political deals, the money used, how obtained, and how repaid. The entire subject of political machine organization is honeycombed by fraudulent branches leading by devious ramifications throughout the entire system of the body politic up to and centred in the "Senatorial system."

If such an amendment could be accompanied by a second making the President of the United States ineligible for a second successive term the greatest good would follow. Then the President would have no possible need of using the powers of his position and the influence of his office to propitiate and placate enmities and continue and cement friendships for the purpose of securing a renomination. But this is trifling in comparison to the abuse practiced in and resulting from the present Senatorial elective methods." As you say, "the method has broken down, it is an antiquated nuisance, and it ought to be changed." Quayism, Plattism, and similar "horrors" would be shorn of most of their strength for harm if Senators had to appeal direct to the people for their tenure of office. Of course in local affairs there might be found exceptions to this rule, but even then they would be found to be apparent exceptions rather than real.

The original idea of the Senate acting as a conservative body or balance wheel to Federal legislation since the introduction of new States for political effects has been exploded, and we have often in the immediate past had to look to the lower house to prevent the jingoism of the Senate being detrimental to the best interest of the Nation—as on the silver question; so that a change need not be feared on the old consideration of the Senate's conservatism.

In order, however, to make the two houses distinctive and not homogeneous, let the term of Senator be extended to, say, ten or fifteen years, and successive re-elections impossible; then let the people choose direct. And if instead of two Senators from each State one could be chosen, it would still further improve the efficacy, conservatism, and purity of that really great and highly honorable body. All this might not please the practical politician, but it would benefit the Nation. If the majority of average voters really did know or could be made to see and understand how Senators are "made" in the majority of cases—in passing we may say they do not grow, and they are not born, but are usually created by the political organization for which they stand or the financial interest they represent—there would be a complete revolution of the entire system of their selection and tenure of office. E. D. E.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

DISINFECTANTS VS. PENSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That typhoid fever is carried by flies is neither a new discovery nor a justification of the Medical Department. On the contrary, the department is convicted by its own explanation, for the fly theory demands disinfection of the sinks, but the practice of the department has been to refuse disinfectants for that purpose on the ground that a covering of earth or lime is enough. Such a covering is no protection at all against flies, which are expert burrowers in loose earth, while lime, if caustic, is in lumps.

It seems, therefore, that the department now attributes the spread of typhoid in camps, in large part, to a condition which it has refused to prevent, although prevention by the use of disinfectants was obviously indicated. If disinfection by mechanical contact is, under the conditions of constant use, necessarily imperfect, it ought nevertheless to have been done for what it was worth. But it is notorious that carbolic acid is a sure fly repellent, and I think I am beyond contradiction in stating that its use in a sink constructed to confine the vapor somewhat will positively exclude flies.

As to details, the following facts are within my knowledge: Battery C, Connecticut United States Volunteers, 194 men and officers, was encamped at Niantic, Conn., from May until furloughed, Sept. 19. Disinfectants were supplied from the State stores at the camp and used in the sinks until exhausted. A requisition on the United States Quartermaster Department for disinfectants was then made, turned over to the Medical Department, and by it refused on the ground that disinfectants were unnecessary in open camps. Up to Aug. 19 little sickness and no typhoid fever had developed in the battery, but since that date forty-six cases of typhoid have developed, being 23 per cent. of the entire command. Of these four, including the First Lieutenant, are dead, and the end is not yet. It cannot be denied that the immunity of this battery while disinfectants were used, and the wholesale infection which followed their disuse, give point to the obvious conclusion that if the fly theory is right the Medical Department has been wrong.

I respectfully ask your assistance in directing the attention of the President's commission to this subject, and that you should also suggest to the commission that instead of interrogating officers who are bound by the etiquette of the service not to complain of their superiors in rank, it should address to the several departments substantially the following question: "Have you any records of dishonored requisitions? And, if so, produce them." J. K. B.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 14, 1898.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The selection of Roosevelt by the Republican Party of this State was due to events connected with his personal and our National history. He was not selected because he was personally popular with the representative Republicans of this State. His war history has betrayed him as a prompt and impulsive individual, gifted with cleverness and dash, yet not with the modesty of such men as Dewey and Schley, Sampson and Shafter. He has done nothing absolutely unwise in this war save the signing of the round robin and the retreat from the ranks of the army by resignation with the consent of the authorities—the willing consent of the same, for to them he and his regiment were, though useful in the charge at Santiago, much less threatening to the general discipline of the army in the retirement which their discharge has secured. His nomination was inevitable. If the Republican Party had not nominated him, some other political combination would have done it. The man is under no obligations to anybody but himself, and has had favorable opportunities for the display of masterful qualities which have not yet wrought damage, but on the contrary, have been effective for good. He has, however, managed to create the impression of the craft and incompetence of nearly all the other members of the Administration at Washington, and concentrated all the rays of the sunlight of glory shining at Santiago around himself. Yet we cannot esteem him guilty of meanness. He has not put forth effort to exalt himself at the expense of others; he has an unsullied reputation for manliness. It is no fault in him if he has yet given the world no evidences of the possession of those qualities of brain and heart which this country needs in its Chief Magistrate. He is a very young man, and a hero, and these may be developing in him.

He has not yet convinced our judgment, though he has won our admiration by his enlightenment of mind, by his alertness, by his deftness, his up-to-date administrativeness. Yet we do not know that he appreciates sufficiently the wisdom of the sages. He is of the order of the Putnams and Marions of the Revolutionary War, the Otises and Patrick Henrys. He is not a Hamilton or a Washington or a Jefferson as yet seen in his history. He may make a good Governor of this State, but he cannot hope by his excellence to dim our perception of the fitness of another man on whom the eyes of men have focused for that higher place, and whose ballots, if he lives, will yet make the President of these United States, though all the Hannas and Crokers combine against it.

It is quite possible that he may be defeated at the polls. The people are not prospering, though they read in the papers that a wave of prosperity is overflowing the land. The people are not rejoicing in victory, though the isles of the Caribbean Sea are being transferred to us. Whatever superficial enthusiasm they seemed to have has evaporated and left them plodding their weary way in the same old track, seeking for sufficient to keep their threadbare possessions intact. Their rulers have not recognized the depreciated value of their possessions, and have gone on taxing them as they were taxed ten years ago, and are, therefore, unprepared for the evidences which will be given them one of these days that the people are at last awake to the need—the imperative need—of a wholesale reduction of public expenditure, without which there can be no escape for them from this present oppressive and fatiguing effort to make their incomes meet their expenses. The party that in its leader shows a purpose to reduce public expenditures and consequently the taxes, is going to win the suffrages of the people of this State. The poorer we get the more they tax us, is at present the thought that awaits articulation to the explosion of those vaporous bubbles that glitter in the imagination of the few men who seek place and power, whose incomes place them far above the necessities of ordinary human existence. The amount of unpaid taxes is simply appalling and the threatening loss of the frugal and economical investors in small holdings throughout the land is discounting the chances of men who give the people the impression that they are extravagant in their conceptions, tastes, and habits. The great majority of the people are industrious, frugal, sensible, home-loving people, who are interested in the United States because it gives them competence and contentment. They have no great flights of fancy. As to the acquisitions lately made, they are not altogether indifferent, but yet they are anything but enthusiastic over the results of the late strife with Spain. They think the game is hardly worth the shot expended. They wouldn't shed a tear if the West Indies and the Philippine Isles were drowned in the midst of the sea. The fever of war is gone, and there are no results that compensate them adequately. They are proud of the navy and do not wish to think disparagingly of the army, yet they are hardly in a humor to place the Legislature and taxing power of the State in the hands of men who love adventure and excitement and seek opportunity for dramatic effects and who may, therefore, seek to create opportunities in the future to keep the social pot in a continuous state of boil. They were more afraid of Bryan than of his theories. Why? Because he had given evidence that he was of an emotional and excitable temperament, fond of posing as a preternatural personification of genius. Possibly they are afraid of the Rough Rider. Their votes will show.

If he would succeed he must get rid of his dime-novel characteristics and remember that New York State is not the wild and woolly West. It is well for us to be judicious. Will it be wise for us to vote for Roosevelt? Do we indorse the President in doing so? We would show Mr. McKinley and the able men who have won for the Nation imperishable honor that we appreciate their record, yet we would not imperil our local and State interests, neither would we create the impression that we are fascinated by the dash of a cavalryman or the foam-flecked steed which he rode. He must be the hero of more than one charge, and his cheers must not have degenerated into wails. He must not be one who alone won victory, but he must be one who did all he could to prevent the Nation from provoking war. Our navy did not win its victories simply because a civilian had charge of a desk in the naval office for a few months, but because since its beginning it has been the glory and pride of Americans. NEW YORKER.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1898.

New Legislation Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some weeks ago, if I remember correctly, THE TIMES had an editorial article favoring in substance the giving of reasons in black and white by courts for their decisions. If the Bar Association of this city wishes to serve the ends for which it was organized it will see that such law is enacted by the next Legislature—a law which has long been very much needed in this city for more reasons than it is necessary here to state, especially as related to Appellate Courts. Another law which is needed is one which the courts cannot practically nullify, (as in the case of that for examinations of parties before trial,) by which a suitor can put his opponent on his conscience and his oath in a cross-examination by his opponent concerning the issues in the suit to which they are parties. Such a law would entitle a party to give his opponent notice that he is required to attend at the trial, and if he does not attend that an attachment will issue against him and the action be adjourned until he does attend. S.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

Col. Roosevelt's Residence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been much disqussion as to the residence of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Some claim his residence is New York City, others claim it is Oyster Bay, and still others claim it is Washington. He paid personal taxes in New York City, owns a house in Oyster Bay, and last lived in Washington, which he declared was his residence. So you see the various contentions are not without grounds to support them. If he is elected Governor he will then have Albany to add to his already long list of "residences." Then he can "dodge" his taxes more easily than ever. The only way I see of settling the controversy is to elect him "to stay at home," and then he can settle once for all his real residence. A READER.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

Rev. Dr. De Costa's Compliment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Looking through your issue of to-day, with its valuable literary supplement, I simply wonder how any person with a wholesome regard for the purity of the family can afford not to take it. Keep THE TIMES up to this standard, and you will keep the gratitude of the Nation.

B. F. DE COSTA.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

Good Wishes from a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At last the people of the City of New York are blessed with a clean, decent, and upright newspaper at a price within the reach of all.

THE TIMES at 1 cent will increase in circulation and will be found read by all good people.

It has opened a new field in journalism.

I congratulate THE TIMES on its advance step, and wish it a long life.

A. L. NATHAN,
Inspector of Schools,
969 Park Avenue.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

Two Subjects for Congratulation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to unite in one letter two subjects of congratulation, unconnected with each other.

First, I congratulate myself and the other readers of THE TIMES upon our daily saving of 2 cents. Incidentally, I also condole with the two great journals of somewhat "yellowish" complexion, whose chief merit has been their cheapness and who must inevitably lose an important proportion of their clients by reason of the reduction in the price of THE TIMES.

Second, I congratulate every lover of justice upon the announcement of Commodore Philip that the newspaper report of the result of the Wainwright committee is entirely incorrect. I received a letter not long ago from the real hero of Santiago, in which he refers to himself in modest terms that bring into fuller relief the nobleness of his character. In spite of the efforts of official favoritism and the assertions of official toadies and lackeys, the American people know that the true heroes of this war are Dewey and Schley, and not Sampson or Chadwick.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

NUGGETS.

On the Links.

Loud—Did you hear about that golf coat of mine?

Redd—Yes; I heard it.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Trifling Change.

"I guess I'm willin' to go," said the farmer, when they told him his hours would be but few. "It is just a change from havin' my nose to the grindstone to havin' it to the tombstone."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Summer Girl's Trouble.

"What is the matter with Penelope? They say she has been suddenly taken ill, and can't leave her room."

"Two of her fiancés came down unexpectedly on the afternoon train to spend the evening, and she expects another later."—Harlem Life.

Meteoric.

"Speaking of infant prodigies!" exclaimed the Chinese Emperor.

"Your Majesty enjoys some distinction in that line," rejoined the faithful old courtier.

"I should say so. Here I am a back number before most men are fairly started in life!"—Washington Star.

Glaring Exception.

"Talk about men being punished in this life for their misdeeds!" exclaimed Gwilliams.

"Well, what new light have you got on that subject?" asked Sfiint.

"Didn't you read about that tornado out West a few weeks ago that struck a train and upset a car? The only man in it who wasn't hurt was the baggageman."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SAME BLANKET.

The Rev. Edward A. Rand in Zion's Herald.

The wind charged up Asylum Hill,
It shook the windows tall;
Each white bed seemed a drift of snow
Blown in the sick men's hall.

One soldier's couch a blanket draped.
A blanket worn and thin.
To give a man that "woolen rag"
The nurse did count "a sin."

The soldier clutched the blanket old.
"'Twas under this," he said,
"In war, that me and Billy slept,
And Billy, he is dead.

"We crawled inside our shelter tent.
'One tent,' Bill said, 'will do,
And so one blanket is enough—
Sleep close—to cover two.'

"As side by side we tramped by day
Beneath the burnin' sun,
So side by side we lay at night
When all the march was done.

"And if the fight began next day,
'Twas side by side we'd fight,
And then when on the field we slept
One blanket ours at night.

"What—Billy here? How young you look,
As if you ne'er grew old!
Crawl in, old boy—same blanket's here—
Crawl close, I'm getting cold.

"Ah! yes," he murmured, "Billy's here!
God bless your curly head!
I'm warmer—now—old boy—real warm!"
What silence! He was dead!

WHAT MOVES LONDON

Construction Placed Upon the President's Speeches by Englishmen.

THE KAISER'S NEW CRUSADE

France in a Fever that May Become a Delirium.

Effects of Speeches by Rosebery and Zangwill—Significance of the Utterances of the Holy Father.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The President's speeches, cabled over here, are giving Englishmen the impression that, if any possible loophole can be found, Spain, always supposing that it does not claim too much as a right, will in the end receive generous concessions. Indeed, the general opinion here is that the published utterances of Mr. McKinley are intended as an indirect preparation for such concessions, and The London Daily News of Thursday summarizes the popular view when it says: "The President wants his countrymen to be reasonable, and he judiciously credits them with a self-denial which is already the wonder of the world."

I wish I could say there seemed any chance of Madrid, too, showing a reasonable side, but an interview this morning with a well-informed friend, just returned from Spain, almost dispels all hope. It will take an extensive surgical operation to get into the Spanish heads the fact that the United States is not going to pay the Cuban and Philippine debts incurred by years of Spanish waste and mismanagement.

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England's Ready Navy.

Whenever there is a scare in England with a possible war in the background, we always have a crop of reports as to wonderful naval preparations. I hardly remember any occasion in recent years when such a scare had so much justification as at present, or when the reports of abnormal efforts on the part of the English Navy have been so void of foundation

Thursday morning, after the publication of Rosebery's remarkable speech, was specially prolific in these reports. So I made it my business to ascertain, so far as was in my power, what truth there was in them. The fact is that nothing extraordinary has been done of late days, for nothing has been left undone which needs hurrying up at the last moment. My informant, who on occasion has shown himself to be a candid, unsparing critic of the shortcomings of the English Admiralty, and who is in no sense a braggart, told me point blank that if a war with France must come it could not happen at a better time for the English Navy than the present.

"Two years hence," he added, "if the ships now on French paper are then really floating in French waters, we may have a toughish job; but to-day the game is in our own hands."

But he added, with a smile, that we might as well wait till the promised French Yellow Book was published before taking seriously the challenge of the French yellow press. I should add that my Admiralty friend expressed himself much concerned as to Admiral Sampson, respecting whose ill-health grave reports are reaching this country.

Lord Rosebery's words are welcomed as the fine utterance of the man who was Premier when Grey made his famous speech, and as the statesmanlike expression of a solid fact that the whole of England, regardless of party politics, is with the Government in this business. On the other hand the later rhetorical and most applauded portion of the speech, is hardly held, after the first enthusiasm has cooled, to have strengthened Salisbury's hand. There is too much defiance in it, too little thought of building a golden bridge for a possible enemy.

So far from any door being left open for a hesitating Delcasse, Rosebery slams it, then double-locks it with a fine show of courage, which has its dramatic worth, but is little likely to quiet the harassed nerves of the already overdriven French Foreign Minister.

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That Famous Cavalry Charge.

The German military attaché's unfavorable criticisms of the famous charge of the Twenty-first Lancers and the general conduct of the action at Omdurman were withdrawn somewhat late in the day, it is believed, in obedience to a timely hint from Berlin. It was pointed out at the time that the critic's experience in desert warfare was lamentably small, and now Col. Martin, who himself led the Lancers in the charge, shows that the attaché was not there in person, and had no knowledge of the actual situation.

This certainly reduces the value of the alleged expert criticism to a minimum. It is rare that an English officer condescends to answer in print attacks on his own efficiency in action, but this answer has a value all its own. Col. Martin shows clearly that the object of the charge was to head the enemy off from Omdurman, and this he did so successfully that the dervishes were driven first under battery and then under infantry fire, where they were exterminated.

As the evidence which came first from the Soudan tended to exhibit the charge as a needless show of splendid courage, this refutation by one of England's best cavalry officers cannot be too widely circulated.

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The Kaiser's Eastern Tour.

A German writer confidently has it that the Sultan will hand Jerusalem over to the Kaiser, who, after a decent interval, will pass it on to the Pope. Yet it seems to me that this prophet is outrunning the locomotive in piling up the history of the future. The Kaiser certainly starts on the voyage with curious contradictory auspices. It is true that he begins the pilgrimage with a funeral, which would have been a poor omen in those ancient days which he seeks to revive.

But even the funeral of a lady whose husband, Albrecht of Prussia, is not only the tallest of the Hohenzollerns, but Grand Master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, is not wholly out of keeping. Then it is an odd coincidence that to facilitate William's entry into the holy city the Jaffa Gate is being destroyed, strangely reminding students of history of that Emperor Frederick of Hohenstaufen who erected, then pulled down a gate in the same position six centuries and half ago.

The coincidence is still more startling when one remembers that this same Frederick thought to put an end to the Crusades by a comfortable agreement between Christianity and Islamism. Pushed still further, the parallel would include the prophecy of William's ultimately failing as Frederick did. But the thirteenth century Kaiser was not endowed with the saving commercial spirit of these days.

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William's Narrow Escape.

The Kaiser probably owes his life to the quick wits and diplomatic courage of Harrington Bey, who left the British Rifle Brigade to command the Alexandria police. Several days ago Harrington caused a serious warning to be conveyed to the German authorities, but the idea that the Kaiser could possibly be running any risks was at first scouted with some indignation.

Luckily the clever arrests followed, and the detection of the bombs destined to startle the new crusader, came just in time to confirm the statements of the Anglo-Egyptian official. The serious side of the business is that the men stopped are now known to form only a small part of a gang who are suspected of laying traps for the Kaiser in Syria itself, and as there he will practically be under the sole protection of the ill paid Turkish police, his journey is likely to contain exciting incidents, not provided for in the programme.

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Paris in a Fever.

Any hour now may bring the fever in Paris to the stage of delirium; and with such a patient as this, no wise man can risk prophecy. The Fashoda fury is for the time quiescent, but it may break out again at any moment at a sign from some angry General, who finds it will pay him to start the cry "A Londres," and set the streets ringing with it, as they did with "A Berlin" years ago. The material for a great military coup d'état is ready to the hand of such a man, but as yet no General cares to fire the charge himself. It is noticed as an ominous sign that officers ill disposed to the present Government have been summoned to Paris to take the places of those known to be loyal republicans, who have been given distant jobs in not easily accessible provinces.

As a counterblast the Minister of the Interior has been summoning police officials from all parts of France on the same thin pretext of controlling the workmen's strikes. The result is that these two packs of dogs are being held in leash by hostile masters with this difference, that until martial law is actually declared, the civil dog is entitled to the first bite. Another curious circumstance is that in all the plots with which Boisdeffre and Zurlinden are credited to get rid of the Ministry, there seems to have been no question of displacing the President.

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Position of M. Faure.

It is a significant assumption that Faure would take the sacrifice of any or all the Ministers quite as a matter of course, provided only he be allowed to hold the dummy office of decorative President, which he now clings to so desperately. There is hardly any precedent for the publication of documents of such deadly importance as the Fashoda papers before the question they deal with has been decided, or at least advanced one definite stage. Sir Charles Dilke, who is rightly credited with being one of the best informed men on English foreign politics, pointed out to me, in the course of a conversation this week, the skill with which Salisbury has kept open door for France, the key to which is to be found in the last few sentences of the papers. Salisbury bars as Egyptian property, the title to which may not be discussed, all territories lately under the rule of the Khalifa; and this, at first sight, seems to exclude not only Fashoda, but the whole fertile district of Bahreighazal from the negotiations.

Practically, however, these may well be on the western side of the Ghazal lands, which never came under the Khalifa's rule, and which may, therefore, be played for in a protracted game by the rival diplomatists. Dilke adds that the suggestion to hand over Bahreighazal to the Congo State is really a direct inspiration from the King of the Belgians, acting somewhat tardily, if opportunely, on an offer made him four years ago.

Much, however, has happened since then, and Leopold is hardly likely to find the offer renewed.

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The Attitude of the Pope.

The clear tones of the Pope's speech to the French pilgrims do not make things easier for the German Emperor, and have, indeed, almost resulted in breaking off diplomatic relations between Berlin and the Holy See. Much adverse comment has been passed on the so-called dangerous nature of Leo's utterance at such a time, but it would have been against all that is known of the Pope's republican tendencies and deep love for the clean, strong side of Catholic France, if at a moment like this he had set the example of bowing the knee to the Prussian enthusiast, who, with trading projects next to his heart, bears aloft the Protestant standard and starts his modern crusade by falling on the neck of the historic enemy of Christendom.

It may comfort those whom these antics puzzle to reflect that it will take the Sultan many weary months of economy, exercised on his subjects, in order to pay the bills incurred by the Kaiser's bloodless, but expensive campaign.

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Troubles of British Trade.

We have this week a Blue Book issued by the commercial department of the Board of Trade, which at last tells with all official sanction those wholesome truths, which, on various occasions I have ventured to urge in these dispatches. The book practically is a treatise on the methods adopted by the competing trade rivals of the United Kingdom in foreign trade abroad, and on the apparent supineness of British traders in meeting this competition.

Among other causes, which place English trade at a disadvantage, one stands out most clearly, namely the inferiority of British to American methods of packing. Another is that old story of frequent strikes here, which makes the delivery of orders so uncertain, but are a luxury which the native workman will not forego even to save himself from the poorhouse. The sublime ignorance of the British commercial traveler, who, as a rule, knows no language save his own, is given as another source of trouble. None of these things are new, but it really shows some awakening power that a solemn office, like the Board of Trade, should, after all these years, begin to tell traders what they really need to know. For generations these official documents have only dealt with ancient history, and that practically so remote that they had but a faint interest for the workingmen of to-day.

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Mr. Zangwill's Outbreak.

If Mr. Zangwill's New York lecture on "The Drama as a Fine Art" has been correctly reported here, the New York public must either be the victims of a gigantic practical joke, such as the late Frank Lockwood indulged in freely, though only among his intimate friends, or else Zangwill is suffering from what his admirers hope is only a temporary attack of swelled head. There were some little incipient signs of this disease while he was in England, but I am assured that he had it only in a mild and comparatively harmless form.

Its development seems, though, to have been somewhat rapid. It would, indeed, be wonderful if after the pailfuls of indiscriminate flattery which have showered on him here, Zangwill had wholly escaped that form of literary fever, of which the first symptoms are an inordinate desire to wreak vengeance on all admirers, not necessarily the offending parties, but the nearest, and oftentimes the dearest, audience at hand. Only those who have been shamelessly flattered the wrong way up can understand the strong human power of this temptation.

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Society on Golf and Divorce.

If I may judge from the earnest inquiries addressed to me, the two American questions which mostly captivate society here are but remotely connected with that delicate subject, the Anglo-American alliance. English ladies nowadays are nothing if not athletic, and the news of Miss Beatrix Hoyt's great golfing score of 92 pleases them more than the most intricate puzzles of Cuba and the Philippines.

Another section of society, too, is following with an interest, perhaps not wholly altruistic, the Washington Episcopal Convention, thrashing out the delicate question of whether divorce should be sanctioned, and the opinion is forcibly expressed that the English Judge Phillimore, who preaches frequently sermons from the bench against the decrees nisi which he is forced to pronounce, would greatly profit if he could be shipped to Washington and sit awhile silent under the able ministrations of Bishop Potter.

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Matters of Personal Interest.

Two young Irish ladies, who are distinguished musicians, are about to visit New York. One is Josephine Sullivan, a harpist, the daughter of the late A. M. Sullivan, M. P., and the other is Helen Hamilton Croft.

The applause of a London audience for Anthony Hope's "Lady Ursula," produced in London this week, fully indorses the verdict already given across the Atlantic. The critics, however, grumble at the first and fourth acts. But all agree in giving unstinted praise to Evelyn Millard's delicate feminine rendering of Lady Ursula and Herbert Waring's manly eighteenth century, George Sylvester, Cosmo Stuart, as Castleton, scored with distinction and the play should have a fine run.

The Mohegan wreck is causing great consternation in London to-night. In the list of passengers lost is included the wife of Stephen Crane, but this is a mistake, as Mrs. Crane is now safe in England.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

ENGLISH CHURCHMEN ASTIR.

The Primate's Position with Reference to the Anti-Ritualistic Crusade.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Since John Kensit's anti-Ritualistic crusade churchmen have been awaiting anxiously for the utterances of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the grave questions raised, which have agitated the whole body of churchmen. In a series of charges to the clergy, delivered this week, the Primate spoke in no uncertain voice. He caused a profound impression in church circles and deeply aggrieved the Low Church party. The Primate declared plainly that the doctrine of the real presence, as embodied practically in the doctrine of consubstantiation, is permitted, though not expressly taught, by the Church of England; that, although compulsory confession is absolutely illegal, voluntary confession is legal, and no clergyman is justified in refusing to hear it, and he commended prayers for the dead, but forbade invocation of the saints or the Virgin.

He declared the elevation and reservation of the Sacrament and use of incense are non-permissible, but he approved of a certain revival of the ritual, in conformity with the prescriptions of the Prayer Book. Practically the Primate sanctions all the doctrines and practices which the Low Church men have so vehemently condemned, and the High Church men are proportionately elated. Though they disagree with some points, most of the clergy will fall into line with the Primate's charges or injunctions. Kensit, whose followers have been somewhat shaken by Truth's exposure of him, promises a demonstration in a thousand churches during the first Sunday in November.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

Sir Lepel Henry Griffin Quotes Col. Hay on the Subject.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, formerly Chief Political Officer of Great Britain in Afghanistan, and a well-known writer on Indian subjects, addressing a meeting this week in Luton, on the subject of the suggested Anglo-American union, said Col. John Hay, the former United States Ambassador at London, and present Secretary of State, wrote to him on leaving England, saying:

"I sometimes think that the only advantage we Yankees possess over you is that we have have two native countries, while you have only one."

Col. Hay appears also to have given his opinion of the suggested Washington memorial in England, expressing approval of the scheme, which he regarded as being in the highest degree magnanimous. He remarked that it would be the first time any country had erected a memorial to the man who had beaten its people in arms, adding that the subscriptions must come exclusively from Englishmen, as, naturally, citizens of the United States could not participate in any way.

One of the leading features of the Lord Mayor's procession this year will be a car emblematic of Anglo-Saxon union, Britannia and Columbia, the central figures, being surrounded by the British colonies.

THE MURDERED EMPRESS

Some Characteristic Anecdotes of Elizabeth of Austria's Private Life.

HEINE HER FAVORITE POET

Admired Napoleon I.—Studied Greek Diligently and Was Fond of Traveling in the East—Mountain Climbing and Horse Riding Feats.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—Each day brings to light new and admirable traits of character of the murdered Empress, who up to the hour of her death was misrepresented and misunderstood, for she revealed her true self only to her intimate friends.

The Empress Elizabeth far surpassed in education, intellectual refinement, and independence of thought and judgment the ladies of high rank who frequented her Court. Some of them felt this as a personal humiliation; others never soared high enough to understand her. From these causes sprang the stories of her excessive eccentricity and the insinuation that she had lost her mental balance. She was a woman of warm sympathies, and made personal friends of many far below her in station. One of the favored ones, for whom she manifested great affection, was her reader, Ida von Ferenczy, and in their private intercourse the familiar Du was always used. Among her royal and imperial acquaintances the Empress was most drawn toward those who had been most sorely tried. Her correspondence and intercourse with the Queen of England, the ex-Empress Frederick, and the unfortunate French Empress Eugénie prove this. Her dearest friend, however, was Margherita of Savoy. Their friendship dated from the stay of King Humbert at Vienna. There could scarcely have been a greater contrast than that presented by these two women—the Empress Elizabeth, with her dark, ideal beauty, and Queen Margherita, with the golden reddish blonde tints of the Renaissance. They had this in common, however: both were devoted to art, poetry, and nature.

A young lady at Bad Neuheim, who assisted in the medical treatment of the Empress there speaks with enthusiasm of the distinguished patient's simplicity and amiability. "It is impossible for me adequately to describe the kindness and friendliness of the Empress," she says. "She had such rare goodness of heart that she even listened to reports on the progress of the sick persons around her. For other persons she showed the greatest consideration, and when engaging apartments always stipulated that no one should be turned out to make way for her. Her punctuality was astonishing. She arrived to the moment at a rendezvous.

"She did not like to be photographed. In order to obtain an accurate idea of her heart trouble Prof. Schott took an impression with the Röntgen rays. When he wished to take a second photograph, however, she refused. 'But I assure your Majesty it is very important,' protested the professor. 'To you, perhaps,' she replied, 'or for my brother at Tegernsee, but not to me.' (The Duke Theodore of Bavaria, her Majesty's brother, is a well-known physician.) The Empress observed to me later: 'Do you know, I cannot bear to be photographed. After every photograph some misfortune has befallen me.' Her forebodings were realized; it was the heart that was pierced by the ruthless murderer.

"The Empress kept up an active correspondence with the Emperor and her two daughters. She was a mistress in the art of entertaining her friends. Her remarks were often clever aphorisms, though imbued with pessimism. On the day of her departure she presented me with a costly brooch with an E in brilliants. 'I have had this brooch made expressly for you, my dear,' she said. 'There are no pearls in it, as pearls mean tears. Wear it for the first time on your wedding day, and may you be happy!' All this she said to me so kindly that tears come into my eyes when I think of it."

HER ALPINE EXCURSIONS.

The mistress of the remote Alpine hostelry where the Empress was accustomed to stay during her excursions in the mountains, says that her imperial guest always had a kind word for everybody. Her wants were very few. A good piece of meat, generally chosen by herself, roasted for breakfast and later eaten cold, was the simple fare she preferred. Alone and unaccompanied she would climb the mountains, up giddy paths to find fresh points of view. Which path she had taken when she lost her watch in the heights near Tschl was long unknown. A woodman found it the next Spring, hanging on a branch high up over a steep ravine. The Emperor was horrified when he heard of the height at which the watch had been found.

She did not, however, know what fear was. In the eighties, when Francis Joseph went to Trieste, to open the exhibition, it was learned that an attempt upon his life was to be made with a bomb. The Empress, on hearing of it, went immediately to Trieste, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the police to prevent her she entered the exhibition with her husband.

Prof. Roussopulos, her first Greek teacher, who accompanied her on her travels for many years, relates many characteristic traits of his former mistress. When they heard in 1889 that the Empress had begun to study Greek, they regarded it as a passing caprice. But they were mistaken. The natural scenery of Greece and the Empress's frequent visits to classical spots had implanted in her an ardent love of the language.

"She learned with marvelous rapidity," says the Professor. "The regular Greek instruction lasted an hour daily and was continued with great punctuality on the excursions to Tunis and Malta. The poems of Christopelos and Balaurides were especially admired by the Empress. She read the Odyssey diligently in the New Greek transcription and all those poems of Heine translated into the Greek language. In three years she became so proficient that she was able to translate into Greek, without any assistance, 'Hamlet,' 'Lear,' and 'The Tempest.'

"Once I asked: 'Does your Majesty like traveling in Europe?' She replied: 'Yes, but I prefer seeing it in profile.' By this she meant that she saw it with more pleasure at a distance, on board ship, in the open sea. In Paris I learned how much she admired Napoleon I. She said to me: 'What a great man he was! What a pity that he wished to become Emperor!'

"She regarded the East as a beautiful poem. Once she remarked to me: 'Many people dislike traveling in the East, as the towns are anything but clean. I always like the East, and precisely in its present picturesque form. My eyes overlook the dirt and the dust. I only see the people and they always afford me pleasure.' On our Oriental journey the Empress came into personal contact with the people. She required no interpreter, as most of the people understood Greek. This gave her endless pleasure, and for this reason she preferred the traveling in Tunis, Algiers, Alexandria, and Cairo.

"She had no fear of the sea. Both in good and bad weather she was constantly on deck, and while her suite were prostrate with seasickness she sat smiling in her chair during the most violent storms. She liked to see the rolling waves and the turbulence of the storm.

HAD NO FEAR OF DEATH.

"Death had no terrors for her. As we were leaving Lisbon for Alhandria, news came of the outbreak of cholera there, so the departure was countermanded. Her Majesty then observed, 'For myself, I do not fear death, but I am responsible for the lives of my suite.' When death was spoken of she said once: 'I am ready to die, but I hope I shall not have to suffer long before I am called.'

"Rafaello Carita, the architect of the lovely Achilles Palace at Corfu, spoke once of the manner of life adopted by the Empress. Especially at Corfu, her mode of existence was simplicity itself. 'I will live like a student,' she said once, with a smile. And so she lived, but like a very diligent student. She rose at 5, took a bath, and then went out for a walk, generally with a book as her only companion. At 8 she took a cold breakfast with a glass of cold milk. She always ate cold food and always drank milk. Wine she only drank when ordered as a medicine, as she had a strong objection to it. In her mountain excursions she drank from every spring that she found on her way, generally out of the hollow of her hand, although three gold cups were carried for her use.

"At 9 o'clock at night she always would retire and sleep with Heine's "Book of Songs" under her pillow.

"Once at Naples the Empress wished to mix among the people. This could not be better managed anywhere than at the Posilippo. 'I will also eat like the Italians,' she said. 'Will your Majesty be able to eat those dishes?' I asked. 'I will try,' she rejoined; 'if I cannot, you must eat for both.' But the dinner was a success. Even the vaugole, roasted sea mussels, and the maccaroni al pomodoro she enjoyed. 'Never in my life have I had a better dinner,' she declared. During the meal she listened to the songs of Piedigrotta, which so delighted her that she ordered the words and music to be sent to Vienna with a mandolin. Her favorite musical instrument, however, was the aeolian harp. 'Here,' she said, 'nature herself is the performer.'

"Ten years ago the Empress was considered the best horsewoman in the monarchy. Even in Ireland she was the most admired of all the lady riders. No leap was too high, no ditch too wide for her. She rode great distances, wherever her caprice led her, often to the despair of the court functionaries. She was once found by a groom, sent out to seek her, on a common where peasants were milking their cows. The Empress was drinking milk out of a wooden bowl and chatting with the milkmaids.

PRIVATE CIRCUS PERFORMANCES.

Her passion for riding made her master even the difficulties of circus riding. In the imperial carriage houses in Vienna she had a private circus. It was a small, round building with a skylight, a few seats for spectators, a few rings on the wall, and a long line hanging from the ceiling. Here, in this quiet corner, under the tuition of Gustavus Hüttemann, the Empress studied every art of the circus performer—she learned to spring, to vault, and even to ride standing. She was also for six years the pupil of Gebhardt, the director of the Imperial Spanish Riding School.

"When the doctors insisted upon her abandoning horse exercise she turned with passion to mountaineering, and with never-tiring patience commenced that long series of mountain excursions which led her to every approachable height.

She regarded everything connected with dress from her own peculiar standpoint. Her charming figure was for years the ideal model of all the leading artists in dress. Her artistic taste, joined with her desire for long, tiring excursions, caused her to choose comfortable, easy clothing and kept her aloof from all the eccentricities of fashion. Her ordinary dress the pattern was fixed and unchangeable. The skirt had to be perfectly fitting at the hips, but not tight, and the lower edge clear of the ground, to allow her full freedom of movement. The bodice was usually in blouse form, with occasionally figaro or jacket fronts. The waist belt was either wide or narrow, according to the fashion. Nothing that was sent to her after the death of her son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, and was even worn at the few Court functions at which she assisted after that event.

In former years, when black was not rigorously adhered to, she had no taste for showy colors. White and black, or white with black trimmings, pale gray, and occasionally pale lilac, were selected. After the death of her son she only appeared once in the year in a light-colored toilet, and this was on the 18th of August, the Emperor's birthday, when she invariably accompanied him to the morning mass at Ischl.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

QUEEN OF DENMARK'S FUNERAL.

Many Imperial and Royal Mourners Attend the Service in the Cathedral of Roskilde.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—The funeral services over the body of Queen Louise of Denmark took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Cathedral of Roskilde. The King of Denmark, the Czar of Russia, the Princess of Wales, and all the imperial and royal mourners arrived there by special train at 1:45 P. M. They drove to the cathedral, which was filled with high dignitaries.

The coffin, which was resting on a bier, was then lifted by eight naval Captains and eight Colonels and placed on a catafalque near the altar.

The King of Denmark, who was greatly affected, followed the coffin. Then came the King of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, and others in full uniform, the contrasting colors of the uniforms forming a striking picture. They all took seats in the choir, with the ladies of the party.

At the conclusion of the services the coffin was borne with the same ceremony to the chapel of Frederick V., where the final rites were performed.

The mourners then returned to Bernstorff Castle.

WHEELED AROUND THE WORLD.

Dr. and Mrs. McIlwraith Returning Home After Traveling 30,000 Miles.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Dr. Darwin McIlwraith and Mrs. McIlwraith, the Chicago bicyclists, who recently completed a tour of the world, covering 30,000 miles, embarked for home to-day on board the steamer Pennland, after an absence of three and a half years. They are both in the best of health and spirits, and are apparently none the worse for the hardships which they endured. The latter included Dr. McIlwraith's amputation of his wife's toes, which were frostbitten while crossing Persia.

It is said that the entire cost of their trip was $30,000, and it is claimed that they rode throughout on the machines which they had when they left Chicago, and, finally, it is asserted that they used only three sets of tires.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PROTEST.

He Resents a London Paper's Remarks About American Politicians.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Andrew Carnegie has written a letter to The Spectator, protesting against its statement that the late Thomas F. Bayard, at one time United States Ambassador here, had the honorable distinction, "rare among American politicians," of dying a poor man. Mr. Carnegie classes this remark as bitterly unjust, and he points out that Mr. Bayard was well-to-do when compared with the majority of the Presidents of the Republic. He adds:

"One reason why the most ambitious public men do not seek wealth is that it is fatal before a nominating convention. No candidate for the Presidency would be thought of who had a large income. There is no record of honest poverty among the prominent politicians of any country comparable with that of the great Republic."

MONEY FROM A RUSTED MINT.

The Chinese Indifferent to the Imperfections of Their Coins.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—United States Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, reports to the State Department that the Chinese have set up a mint at Cengtu, and in doing so they exhibited in marked degree Chinese methods. The machinery came from an American manufactory at Bridgeton, N. J., and was duly delivered at the head of navigation on the Yangtse River. The Chinese authorities allowed the boxes to lie in the water for a month, and then, without cleaning, took them to Cengtu, a two months' journey.

When the boxes were opened they were found to be filled with mud, except where the rats had made nests. The machinery was finally gotten together, but the dies were so badly rusted that they would have been condemned in America. The Chinese, however, made no objections to the imperfect places in the coins, apparently thinking them additional safeguards against counterfeiting.

ACTORS REFUSE TO PAY TAXES.

Rebellion in the "Belle of New York" Company in London.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Norman J. Norman, who is Manager Lederer's representative here, has a revolution on his hands, which threatens to disrupt "The Belle of New York" company. It seems that in accordance with the law, the box office of the Shaftesbury Theatre made a return of all the salaries paid to the income tax authorities, and the latter this week demanded that all the members of the company receiving over £180 ($890) yearly pay the income tax.

Edna May, Rankin, Davenport, Sullivan, and other leaders rebelled. They say they are American citizens, and will not pay a British tax, adding that they will return to the United States in preference to paying it. They then appealed to the Consul General of the United States here, Mr. W. M. Osborne, but the latter replied that he was unable to help them. The result will probably be that the management will pay the tax sooner than interrupt the successful run of the piece.

Dr. Hill Coming on the Lucania.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool for New York to-day, takes among her passengers Dr. David J. Hill, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State at Washington.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

QUESTION OF REVISION IN THE DREYFUS CASE.—It is the consensus of opinion of the Parisian journals that the decision of the Cour de Cassation in regard to the question of revision of the Dreyfus case will be delivered on or a little before Monday, Oct. 31. As to whether revision will be in order or not there are varied opinions. A recent number of Le Journal contains an interview with M. Manau, in which the Procureur de la République is quoted as follows: "The evidence of the court-martial or judicial dossier is examined by me, first of all, then by the President and the Reporter, and afterward again by me. It is then laid before the court. The dossier has already been sent to me. I am working day and night on it. I doubt if the court will reach a decision before the end of October." A Councilor of the Cour de Cassation, in reply to certain questions put by a representative of Le Matin, said: "You want to know if my colleagues in the Cour de Cassation will probably pronounce in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus trial. A priori, I would say no; I do not think that they will so decide. I do not think that they will find in the case the necessary judicial elements. Had they been asked to pronounce on the question of annulling the trial the case would have been much simpler, for it would have sufficed to ascertain if one or more documents in the dossier had really been communicated to the Judges without being shown to the defense. Everything would then have been settled. It is true that in that case all responsibilities would have had to be fixed, and that is just what was not wanted. None the less true is it that that would have been the right path to follow. By avoiding it the strong risk is run of not finally settling the case this time, and of receiving a check where it was thought to find a solution."

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THE COMPLEXION OF THE JOURNALS OF PARIS AND THEIR CIRCULATION.—In the event of the growing seriousness of the situation in Paris it may interest people to know just how the papers of Paris stand in regard to the Dreyfus case and their respective circulations, according to the official register. Le Jour, Le Journal, Le Matin, Le Figaro, Le Journal des Débats, and Le Tempe may be said to be independent; formerly, however, with the exception of Le Figaro, they were strong anti-Dreyfus sheets. The papers which are carrying on a campaign in favor of Dreyfus, with their recorded circulations, are the following:

L'Aurore	10,000
La Petite République	40,000
Les Droits de l'Homme	2,000
Le Siecle	1,500

The following journals are anti-Semitic sheets, and are carrying on an elaborate and fierce campaign in the interests of the army and against the friends and defenders of the prisoner on the Ile du Diable:

Le Petit Journal, (Judet's)	1,000,000
Le Petit Parisien	1,000,000
L'Intransigeant, (Rochefort's)	200,000
La Libre Parole, (Drumont's)	180,000
Other papers	300,000

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THE LATEST NEWS FROM DREYFUS.—Le Figaro has received a dispatch from Cayenne, French Guiana, dated Sept. 30, 8 A. M., which undoubtedly contains the latest news made public concerning Dreyfus. It reads as follows: "People await here each budget of news from France with great impatience, but, although everybody discusses the probabilities of revision with contradictory opinions and with a violence of language doubtless similar to that indulged in in Paris, the prisoner sixteen miles away on the Ile du Diable is ignorant of the fact that all France is torn asunder over his case. Dreyfus knows nothing. The letters which he receives are carefully censored by the Secretary General, who fills in the interim during the leave of absence of the Governor; they are allowed to contain not the slightest allusion to present events. As a measure of precaution, even his guards have been forbidden for over a year to read the journals or reviews, that the power to commit an indiscretion is beyond them. Dreyfus is in excellent health." A dispatch to Le Journal des Débats from Cayenne says that the second-class curiser Dubourdieu, which was moored near the Iles du Salut, brought to Cayenne 150 of the marine infantry from Martinique. The cruiser started on her way to France without having touched at the Ile du Diable. It is therefore the opinion of the Débats that no measures for the immediate transportation of Dreyfus to Europe are contemplated.

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M. CHARTRAN TALKS ABOUT AMERICANS.—The French portrait painter Theobald Chartran, who is even better known in New York than he is in Paris, stopped on his way to America in the latter city, and was interviewed by M. Adolphe Brisson of Le Temps. He had just arrived from Rome, where he had painted a portrait of Pope Leo XIII. He will probably reach New York before the end of the month. He had a good deal to say to Mr. Brisson about the health of the Pope, which he pronounced to be excellent, notwithstanding reports published in the alarmist press. He also had a good deal more to say about New York. He spoke of the people who had sat for their portraits, and eulogized in the highest terms American life and manners. "The atmosphere of America," he explained, "is surcharged with energy, and it communicates itself to all the nerves of a person who is unaccustomed to labor more than is absolutely necessary, and forces him to 'spring' for all he is worth. You ask Carolus Duran, Benjamin Constant, Raffaelli. They will certainly give the same testimony as I do. And Madrazzo, who is indolence personified, became almost laborious the moment he set foot on Brooklyn soil. Everybody seems to be on the rush. They all tear along with the precipitation of full-blooded horses under the whip. Idleness appears to them not only the mother of all the vices, but a thing simply inconceivable. In short, America is a great hive in which there are millions of bees and where the drones have a pretty poor time. Even the most wealthy citizens continue to toil until the last breath, and men die oftener from trying to be idle than from overwork. For a foreigner to succeed in America, talent alone will not suffice. He must have a number of qualities which are rarely combined in the same individual; he must carry himself well, have tact, penetration, be witty, must be able to discriminate between worthy familiarity and patronizing, and he must never let his gallantry become audacity and must conform to the manners of the people among whom he finds himself, without losing, however, his peculiar attractiveness as a foreigner."

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M. PAUL CAMBON AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.—General satisfaction is felt by the Parisian press over the transference of M. Paul Cambon, the brother of M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Washington, from the Embassy in Constantinople to that in London, where he succeeds the Baron de Courcel. It is pointed out that the withdrawal of the Baron was entirely voluntary, and that after his success in the Tunis and Niger negotiations there can be no question as to his position as an able diplomatist; yet now that he desires to withdraw and as the Fashoda question is likely to be of great importance, M. Cambon will make an able successor. Speaking of the appointment Le Journal des Débats says: "It would have been difficult to give M. de Courcel a successor at once more firm and more conciliatory—that is to say, better fitted to preserve and consolidate those relations between the two countries on which everybody in France sets the highest value." M. Paul Cambon made his début in public affairs as Prefect of the Department of Nord; afterward he was sent by the de Freycinet Ministry to organize the French protectorate at Tunis. He then entered the diplomatic service as Ambassador in Madrid, where he was the means of promoting much of the good feeling between Spain and his own country which has lately been expressed in various ways. In commenting on the diplomatic ability of the brothers Cambon Le Figaro asserts that at the beginning of last year, when it was intimated that M. Jules Cambon would soon be recalled from Algeria, the present French Ambassador in Washington "had it seriously in mind to quit diplomacy and take the chair of political editor of a great Parisian journal, just a century old, whose editor had died a short time before." The deal failed to go through, however, and the Governor General of Algeria became the French Ambassador in Washington.

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THE MURDERER OF THE MARQUIS MORES.—The Marquis de Morés was murdered in the Spring of 1896, near Tunis, and now after more than two years his chief assassin has just been apprehended; the capture was effected by the Nabob of the Kardia of Quargla. The name of the assassin is El Khrir, and he is imprisoned at Sousse. It is said that the intelligent and wealthy Mussulmans of Tunis praise the Nabob's action, for El Khrir is an assassin by profession, and the leader of a band of cut-throats, which rarely spared even Mohammedan lives or property. The fanatics on the contraw boldly resent the arrest, and threaten to revolt if El Khrir is executed. The French representative has telegraphed to Paris for instructions, and it seems to be the opinion of the French press that a warship or two bearing the tri-color will shortly appear in the offing.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TRIP

There Is a Discussion in Germany as to the Advisability of Establishing a Regency.

NO RULER IN HIS ABSENCE

A Question as to Whether the Government Should Pay the Expenses of the Kaiser's Extravagant Junketing.

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BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Emperor William's departure for the Orient has started a discussion as to the advisability of the establishment of a regency.

The Freisinnige-Zeitung says: "In such cases, where the Emperor and King of Prussia leaves the country for any length of time, as in the present instance, a duly empowered person ought in the meanwhile to seize the reins of government." Continuing, the Freisinnige-Zeitung proposes that the matter be brought before the Reichstag.

A number of the leading papers support the regency proposition, while several of the Conservative papers scout this view. The Constitution of the empire does not appear to provide for a regency. The Presidency of the German Bund is vested in the King of Prussia; but nothing is said to legalize the transfer of this dignity to a regent of Prussia, and, in the meanwhile, the Emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, who would naturally be regent, is absent in China.

The next Prince available would be Frederick Leopold, son of the late Prince Charles of Prussia, eldest brother of Emperor William I., the grandfather of the present Emperor. The question, however, with the whole matter of the Emperor's trip to the Holy Land, will be thrashed out early during the coming session of the Reichstag. In Governmental circles the opinion is expressed that it is not fair to expect the Emperor to bear the entire expense of the journey, and it is said that the cost of his Majesty's trip, exclusive of presents and liberal bakhish, will amount to at least 5,000,000 marks.

The costly gifts to the Sultan of Turkey and to his harem, &c., also figure up from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 marks. Therefore, it is suggested, as the voyage is expected to redound to Germany's greater glory and advantage, that Parliament ought to grant a credit to cover the main expenses, more especially so as otherwise the Emperor will have to run into debt. The Conservatives have answered the Government's approaches favorably, but the Centrists have replied with a flat negative. Their party organ, the Cologne Volks-Zeitung, which does not relish the outspoken Protestant character of the expedition, says:

"It would be asking too much to expect all Germans to put their hands in their pockets in order to pay the home and foreign pastors, Protestant Bishops, and the like, the cost of their junketing in the Orient." The Berlin Neueste-Nachrichten remarks: "If anybody can be expected to pay for the trip it would be the Prussian Diet."

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a week of distortion. From start to finish the week was filled with fables. No invention was crude enough to be without its distributors. Some of the circulating foolishness was intended to help the prices of stocks upward; much the most of the stuff aimed at depression.

In the list of things deplorable much recitation was heard of: foreign war probabilities, England and France falling upon one another; of Spanish fighting with the United States to be renewed, peace settlement programmes at Paris ending in snarls; of crop damages throughout the West, corn and wheat averages both falling materially; of election uncertainties, chances dwindling for a sound money majority in Congress; of yellow fever devastation in the South; of advanced discount rates at every financial centre of Europe; of stock market pools overloaded and obliged to sell and of big operators out of the market having let go at the top; of increased gross railway earnings offset by net earnings relatively insignificant, traffic rates demoralized on every side—so the current bear narrative ran. And Wall Street did what? Nothing panicky followed. The net result was dullness. Throughout the week stupor ruled. Only in half a dozen stocks did transactions amount to figures worthy of consideration, and even that restricted list contained but one or two standard railway shares.

Out of the week's total transactions a quarter was contributed by Sugar Trust and another quarter by Tobacco Trust stocks. The one railroad stock which rose to an aggregate of consequence was Northern Pacific common, of which over 200,000 shares were quoted with but the slightest fractional change for the week.

Northern Pacific affairs have suddenly become of exceptional Wall Street interest, conflicting reports touching the property getting much discussion. Two factions appear in the Northern Pacific quarter. Insiders are no longer in utmost harmony. Official assurances are to the contrary, but the fact is that some of the friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. J. J. Hill are taking positions adverse one to another, and they who are following Mr. Hill are disputing the policy which the majority, under the leadership of Mr. Morgan, has determined. That policy anticipates the early declaration of a dividend upon Northern Pacific common shares, such a dividend having been more than earned; that policy also looks forward to the absorption of certain properties which are regarded as sure to develop into profitable feeders of the central system. The factional opposition opposes extension plans, urging that it was this very scheme of acquisition and consolidation which wrecked the old Northern Pacific, and touching the matter of dividend declarations the argument is advanced that such distribution will incite new aggressive Granger antagonism, Mr. Hill's friends insisting that in Wall Street there is at present no fair comprehension of the anti-corporation feeling still existing in the Northwest. They urge that the declaration of a dividend upon Northern Pacific common shares at the present time will result in adverse legislation. The immediate Granger view would be, they aver, that the Northern Pacific Company in its rushing return to prosperity is able to pay cash dividends upon "water" capital only because exorbitant rates are charged to Western shippers, and, with some force, their argument is emphasized by quotations from stump speeches now being made throughout the Northwest by candidates for office who are taking pronounced anti-corporation attitudes.

Wall Street gets but uncertain echoes of these official Northern Pacific controversies, but it is certain that insiders are not at the moment as much at ease as they were a little while ago, and the result may be that the Northern Pacific common dividend scheduled for November may go over into next year. Observant peope in the financial world do not believe that James J. Hill would take the resoute stand he does take unless the facts confronting him were important.

What has occurred in Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust stocks not only largely reflects manipulation, but that chiefly. What goes on in those quarters is a matter of gambling altogether, and the cards are not above suspicion. They who play the game are veterans at cheating, and some of them have recently much paraded the adroitness with which rivals—old allies—have been outwitted. Insiders are among the players.

Some outside interests are at stake in Sugar Trust, for the general public is a holder of that stock, but in Tobacco Trust there exists no such interest of any consequence. Both Tobacco and Sugar shares are down materially from the point at which they started to decline some weeks ago, and on this account some professional traders on the Stock Exchange have inclined during the past week to buy both on the theory that the time for a rally was at hand, and not at all surprising is the fact that such overwise speculators have paid penalties for their temerity. At the end of the week Sugar Trust is down about three points, has been down over five, and Tobacco Trust shows a decline of more than ten points, the final figure yesterday being the lowest at which it has sold in its present slump. Theories that these stocks have fallen so far as to warrant purchase just because of the low level they have reached are not quite conclusive. Tobacco, for instance, has sold under 85 during the present year—about 30 points below where it is now—while a year ago it was still lower; and the price at 80 at this time last year would have been its high price but for the fact that most flagrant schemes of manipulation were used to give the stock fictitious buoyancy.

Tobacco Trust is a blind pool, Sugar Trust is a blind pool—and all blind pools deserve suspicion. The "investor," who trusts to rumors instead of facts, who is tempted by pretenses, and exchanges his money for "securities" of which he knows and can know nothing, is an investor in no sane sense. He is a gambler, reckless altogether. When a corporation has to mask its conditions, suppress its figures, hide all its facts, something is the matter with that corporation.

But Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust are not the only offenders along this line; Wall Street has in recent years accumulated a long list of similar blind pools, most of them on smaller scales, but all defiant of the commonest rules of fair dealing. Such securities are made to be speculated in and for not much else; such stocks are loaded dice, and even insiders (uncertain of one another) run risks in having anything to do with the market for them.

In Tobacco Trust to-day no stockholder outside of the executive coterie can say with knowledge whether the common capital stock amounts to $21,000,000 or to $40,000,000—the Stock Exchange report that $19,000,000 has just been added meeting no trustworthy official denial.

And in Sugar Trust, where or in what way can the report be confirmed or disposed of that $10,000,000 of bonds (some time ago authorized and till recently held in the treasury) have just been issued—whether through absolute sale or as collateral on which to raise current capital?

Matters like these ought not to be hidden. There ought to be some way in which shareholders with interests at stake can obtain information affecting their investments vitally. But there isn't. In Wall Street's blind pools there is no half-way business; they are blind utterly.

Meanwhile the New York Stock Exchange lends itself amiably to the furtherance of trust buccaneering. Once upon a time resolutions were before the Governors of the Stock Exchange providing that corporations should make statements of their financial status, but the proposal came to nothing; managers of one of the big trusts growled that rather than submit to such an outrage they would rather see their stock off the list of the Stock Exchange; so in money-making meekness the Stock Exchange crept away from its duty, and ever since patrons of the Stock Exchange have been paying penalties.

Some new phases show in the money-market situation. Ease is re-established here and pretty generally throughout the country; but developments abroad have resulted in sharply advancing discount rates in London and at most other European financial centres. At its last meeting the Bank of England raised its discount charge beyond what had anywhere been anticipated, the jump from 3 to 4 per cent. representing a change much more substantial than ordinarily is the rule even in a quickly tightening market. Foreign advices suggest that there may be still further advances. The element of international politics figures influentially in what the Bank of England is doing, and if current war possibilities disappear a quick return to low rates can be counted on; but if present sensationalism stays in evidence no recession need be soon looked for.

In Wall Street some effects are felt of tighter foreign money markets, and incidentally heavy gold imports may be checked; but among bankers of the first consequence there seems to be uniform agreement that all legitimate business needs here will be able to command financial accommodation without having to submit to squeezes.

SATURDAY.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday were extremely light, the total of sales not reaching 120,000 shares. Sugar and Tobacco Trusts contributed one-half the trading. Railroad stocks were neglected, Northern Pacific common being the only one in which sales amounted to 10,000 shares.

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Stocks were irregular, having no apparent tendency. Net changes were mostly fractional declines; but few of them were as much as a full point.

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Tobacco and Sugar were the conspicuous shares. In the former continued aggressive selling by interests recently active in the same was responsible for a drop from 118 to 114⅛. The stock closed at its lowest. Sugar Trust showed weakness at the opening, a subsequent rush of covering purchases ran the stock up sharply to 112, and renewed selling toward the close put it back below 111 again. The close was at 111¼. Many buyers of Sugar on Friday were sellers yesterday, and some of the larger interests seemed satisfied with the recent shake-up among shorts.

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The weekly bank statement was the subject of much discussion. Deposits increased $16,000,000; loans increased $10,000,000; surplus reserve increased $900,000. The heavy increase in deposits was in some quarters attributed to the financing of the new Federal Steel Company, stockholders' deposits for the merger being estimated at $10,000,000. One rumor explained the increased loans by hinting that during the past week Sugar Trust interests have borrowed in Wall Street something like $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 on Treasury bonds.

The New York banks now have a total reserve of $201,000,000, which is nearly $20,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $727,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $644,000,000.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $500 3s, registered, at 104¾; $28,000 do, coupon, at 105⅝; $680 do, small, at 105½@105⅝, and $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire....	½	Lake E. & W. pf...	⅜
Am. Sugar Refs....	½	National Biscuit pf...	1½
Chi. Term. Trans....	½	Pullman Car	1½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.....	⅜
Iowa Central pf.....	½	Texas & Pacific.....	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	3½	Evans. & Terre H...	½
B. & O. pf., w. i....	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf....	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
Central Pacific	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav...	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	W. & L.E., 4th as. pd.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	W. & L.E. pf., 4th as. pd	½
Cleve., Lor. & W....	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Peoria & Eastern 1st. 1 | W. N. Y. & P. 1st.. 1¼

Bond Declined.

Scioto Valley & New England 4s..... 1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $134,624,722; balance, $7,777,784; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,120,657.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅝, less 1-16 for long, and 5.23¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE.

In a talk yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. A. Barton Hepburn of the National City Bank discussed the business and money market situation, giving confident expression to cheerful views regarding the outlook. Mr. Hepburn said:

"I take a very hopeful view of the business future of the country. Indications all point to healthiness in trade, with a good home and foreign demand for the various products.

"During the fiscal year ended July 1 our exports of merchandise exceeded in value the merchandise imported by $615,259,000. This is a remarkable evidence of the rapidity with which the wealth of the United States has increased.

"As long as the balance of trade remains in our favor, the settlement of it must come sooner or later. We must either get the gold or a return of our securities. At present it would seem that American securities are greater favorites abroad than they were some time ago.

"The year has been generally prosperous. The consumers of the country have become possessed of fair amounts of money, owing to the improvement in general conditions. They have many wants to satisfy, and much of their newly acquired money is being expended in the making of necessary purchases. This must result in widespread industrial prosperity, and it will give an impetus to many enterprises.

"With business enterprise quickened, the demand for money will necessarily increase and better rates naturally be brought about. Demand from business sources is very good. A good rate and active demand for money is the best possible indication of business prosperity. But while a hardening of rates on loans may follow commercial activity, there is not, in my opinion, any reason to apprehend a stringency."

DRY GOODS EXPORT TRADE.

Some interesting facts in connection with the dry goods export trade were pointed out yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Mr. S. K. Everett, head of the firm of Everett, Heaney & Co. Mr. Everett believes that the superiority of United States goods has been fully demonstrated and that they will drive from the South American field the products of European competitors. Shorter route transportation facilities would speedily establish the supremacy of American manufactures. Mr. Everett said:

"The export business in dry goods has made immense strides during the past year. There is a much greater variety of them being now shipped to the Spanish-American countries and they are going in larger quantities. Increase in the volume of this business is attributable to the fact that goods of American manufacture are lower in price and of better quality than those which are made in Europe.

"All classes of heavy yarn fabrics, such as cotton duck osnaburgs, standard drillings, standard sheetings; indigo-dyed goods, such as drills, denims, and plaids, to-day sell in the American market for export at prices decidedly lower than can be quoted by foreign manufacturers of similar goods. On calicoes or prints European manufacturers are unable to compete with us at present prices, either in the quality of the goods or in perfection of colors. Particularly is this applicable to the high-class twilled draperies and robes, which can hardly be printed in the English market at the price at which finished articles are sold here, the cost alone of printing the goods abroad being nearly as much as is given for the American manufactured article. A great number of colors appear in these fabrics, and to the superiority of American dyes the above result is due. Lines of heavy cottonades, which are now produced largely in the South, are a better class of goods than the European makes, and they are also cheaper. And such cloths as the American ducanas can be sold cheaper than the Dutch or Belgian makes, while the quality of the former is admittedly superior. In the finishing of bleached shirtings, &c., remarkable progress has been made in this country, and many American works are able to finish just as well as the English bleachers.

"Another element of consequence in the dry goods export situation is that American manufacturers have at last realized that if they are to retain their share of the foreign trade they must show a greater willingness to satisfy the wishes of their customers in regard to packing, classifying, and finishing the goods. Manufacturers find that it pays to be obliging in these matters. If the customer wants a soft finish he will be readily accommodated; if he prefers a starch finish, his preference is respected. Instead of the indifference which formerly prevailed, there is a strong desire to cater to the tastes of purchasers, and this policy is found by the majority of American manufacturers to result in an enlarged foreign market for their products.

"Many of the larger mills go out of their way to furnish a product acceptable in every detail to this South American trade. This disposition is shown especially by the mills of the South, which endeavor to meet every demand in the way of changing finish or altering the texture or quality in order to suit the consumer. It is of some importance to give such matters consideration, for the time is close at hand when every exertion will have to be made by our mills to facilitate the introduction of goods into foreign markets to provide outlets for overproduction in manufactures.

"There is an obstacle to the greater development of this trade with South America in present conditions of transportation. It is to be hoped that it will eventually disappear, giving American products new markets. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal would overcome the existing difficulty and extend materially our exports to Spanish-American nations. Vexatious delays and inconveniences, together with inequality in freights, are to be experienced in consequence of the taking through the Straits of Magellan of United States merchandise for delivery at the important ports on the west coast of South America.

"I believe the future of the market here is getting down to a basis where foreigners must realize the fact that they can obtain their goods from the United States cheaper than from Europe."

IMPORTANCE OF THE ELECTION.

One of the shrewdest and most careful judges of the stock market in Stock Exchange circles is Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the banking house of Prince & Whitely. A close student of the market and its factors, Mr. Bolmer is seldom without positive market opinions. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Bolmer said:

"The speculative outlook is much obscured at the moment. It looks very much as though we are to have an irregular market—a traders' market—until impending matters fully develop. In the situation just now there are possibilities—uncertainties—apparently of enough importance to keep down the stock market activity and buoyancy that should naturally come about as a result of the excellent underlying conditions.

"Chief among these uncertainties is the pending election. Much is going to depend on the complexion of the next Congress, and this complexion is to be decided upon within a few weeks. I think it is reasonable to fear considerable liquidation of American investments both at home and in Europe if election results are unfavorable to the gold standard. Therefore it is not surprising that there should be hesitation in financial circles at this time. It is not believed that there are to be free-silver victories this Autumn, and consequently there has been no investment liquidation. But there are enough doubts regarding the outcome to prevent fresh buying of securities.

"As to the course of the market after the elections, no one can yet tell. We must have some foreknowledge of election returns to determine that. I, for one, believe that the market is to be directly and greatly influenced by the political developments. If by any chance free silver should make alarming progress, Wall Street will see trouble. For Europe has to some extent gained the impression that free silver is dead, and Wall Street itself shares in this belief. So that if the corpse should revive there would be a serious and far-reaching scare.

"But with the elections decided again emphatically in favor of sound money and indicating the diminution of shouters for the 'cause' of bimetallism, Wall Street will enjoy a period of prosperity and advancing prices.

"The only really great factor in existence that is adverse to financial interests is our currency trouble. Were that definitely and permanently settled, I believe that Wall Street would see prices far beyond precedent or imagination. That consummation is still far off, but every step toward it should tend to strengthen investment confidence both at home and abroad."

OUTLOOK FOR COTTON.

Wall Street has worried much recently over the poor price of cotton and depressing theories have gone the rounds based on the idea that low figures for cotton mean deplorable things for the South. Apropos of this view, and against it, are the following recitation of facts and expression of opinion by Mr. Henry Schaefer of the firm of S. Gruner & Co., who on the Cotton Exchange holds high rank as a thoughtful student of trade conditions. Says Mr. Schaefer:

"The cotton trade has learned in the last few years that cotton can be raised for very much less than a few years ago was thought possible. This conclusion has been arrived at through the continued large acreage which is being annually devoted to the production of the staple by the Southern planters. If the present crop turns out as large as the last one there will undoubtedly be some difficulty in disposing of it except at gradually declining prices.

"But what the cost of producing cotton actually is we have never been able to find out. Should there be a low price maintained until the period when a new crop is being put in, this low price would seem to be the salvation of the planter if it induced him to plant less cotton than heretofore.

"The various transportation interests and the laborer benefit by low prices and a large yield of cotton. To the real prosperity of the South it is, however, essential that the planter should have good prices for his product. There is a constant increase in the consumption of cotton, but, notwithstanding this fact, it is evident that production has overtaken consumption. In China and Japan cotton spinning has been introduced where formerly the goods were bought entirely from other countries.

"Southern planters are at the present time in a better position to hold cotton than they have been in former years, but the planter will probably let go sufficient of his crop to pay all pressing debts and decide to hold the remainder. If such a policy as that is to be generally adhered to throughout the South, the tail end of the crop may be easily kept back for some time.

"If the appearance of frost should bring about a higher range of prices for his cotton the farmer might not put in a less acreage of it. In the event of depression, however, he might feel it the part of prudence to reduce the acreage under cotton and put in something else. The planter who raises cotton as a surplus crop does not, in view of his interests in other directions, feel the influence of conditions of depression as does the farmer who confines himself to the raising of cotton.

"There are 26,000,000 acres devoted to the planting of cotton all the way from the Mexican frontier to the Atlantic, but whereas in the older Atlantic States there is such a thing as a diversified crop, when you come to a virgin soil such as that of Texas, it is unlikely that at first the farmer will raise anything but cotton. This is always their money crop. Texas has also a corn and wheat crop, the production being mostly for their home consumption. The hog interest is an immense one, but it also is one which finds home consumption. To that extent the important State of Texas is ahead, in that they raise within their own borders the food required for their families instead of being obliged to take their supplies from the West."

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

In the past week the local and Chicago cereal markets advanced in the face of all bear arguments, influences, and tactics. For the New York market the basis of 80 cents for cash wheat and 40 cents for cash corn appeared more than probable. The present week is likely to determine the position of breadstuffs for the entire Winter. As a Produce Exchange trader put it last evening: "It is either bulge or bust before Oct. 22, but put me down as a bull."

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At Chicago, in spite of the decline just before the close yesterday, the advance in the options last week was: December 1¾ cents and May 1½ cents, and in New York: December 2½ cents and May 1⅞ cents. In Chicago yesterday December touched 65⅝ cents and May 66½ cents. And here the leading futures at high were 72 cents and 71⅛ cents, respectively. On the Produce Exchange March wheat touched 73⅝ cents, giving a gauge on the current opinion of the next harvest of the Argentine Republic.

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The course of the futures during the week in Chicago and New York is shown in these tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Oct. 8.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
December	62¾	63¾	64⅝	64¼	64⅞	65	64½
May	64½	65⅛	65½	65⅝	65⅞	66⅛	65⅝

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Oct. 8.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
December	68⅞	70	70⅝	70⅝	71¼	71⅝	71⅜
May	68⅝	69⅝	70¼	70½	70½	70⅝	70⅝

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As will be seen, the two markets are at variance as to the May future, it being at a premium in Chicago, and under the active option here. Some traders, too, have not ignored the position of the coarse cereals. Cash corn is 36¾c, against 34½c a month ago, and 30½c Oct. 15, 1897, and cash oats 27½c, against 25c Sept. 15 last, and 22¾c a year ago. It is contended that the present prices for these grains should hold wheat up in a crisis. Dependent staples, too, make a firm showing. Flour holds firm, with an enormous output. Lard is 65c ahead of 1897, and pork has crept up to within 25c of the quotation of a year ago.

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The wheat story of the week is an emphasized repetition of that of the week before—enormous exports, and an acutely lively demand and inquiry, the crystallization of the Russian situation to the point of interdiction of exports, news entitled to credence of less than an average crop in Argentina and unfavorable reports on Australia. Russia's position is indicated—in a certain sense—by the engagement on Thursday of 100,000 bushels of maize for a Black Sea port. Bradstreet's failure to put out a visible supply report during the week evoked no end of comment. Figuring goes on in regard to the wheat and corn harvests of 1898. Between the extremes of calculation on the chief cereal, there is a margin of a little matter of 100,000,000 bushels with strong conservative reasons for putting the Winter and Spring crop near the bottom figures, or at about 615,000,000 bushels, which should leave but a small export surplus, if American stocks are to be fully replenished—on the basis of 1896. The maize estimate is 1,800,000,000 bushels. This is reduced by some whose opinion is entitled to respect to 1,400,000,000 bushels, the deficit being counted as "chicken-feed."

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But, accepting any estimate for the sake of argument, it is evident from the unprecedented volume of railway business reported that transportation interests are beginning to be swamped with grain-haulage business, and that "hold your wheat" has not influenced all the agriculturists. Farm sales have been on a scale large enough to glut the grain-carrying lines. Neither railroad nor producing interests will suffer this year. There is haulage for every system East and West for many months, and the growers who have sold are principally of the high-average acreage districts not in those of eleven bushels. The farm price, too, has been entirely satisfactory, when interest and cost from seeding to sacking is considered. What has been stacked will develop from the invisible supply next June, unless, as some predict, dollar wheat is reached around next February.

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The opinions of those who look for high-priced wheat at the end of the coming Winter are based on the increasing strength of the breadstuffs statistical position. No stocks the world over have been brought up to the low level of the last year. The world's supply is about 30,000,000 bushels under 1897, and 85,000,000 bushels under 1896, and American stocks are over 10,000,000 bushels under last year, and 40,000,000 bushels under 1896. The present export demand was not as urgent and promising in either of these years, and a practical gauge of the situation is found in the firm position of ocean freights. Wheat receipts at primary points have been large, but not large enough to offset export exhaustion.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading ⅛, to 8⅞. Declined—Illinois Central ½, to 112; New York Central ⅛, to 118½; Erie, first preferred ½, to 34¾; Pennsylvania ¼, to 60⅜; Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, to 78; Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 56¾, and Union Pacific preferred ⅛, to 67⅛. Atchison sold at 12⅞, Canadian Pacific at 85⅜, St. Paul at 110⅝, and Erie at 13⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109 3-16, for money and ⅛, to 109 7-16, for the account. The Bank of England lost £100,000 bullion on balance.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El, common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El, pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	120	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	25½	28½
Amsterdam preferred	63½	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	99½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pfd	140	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	29¾	30
Federal Steel pf.	70½	70⅝
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf.	105½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	350
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20	21
Standard Distilling pf.	68	69
Standard Oil Trust	416	417½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	162½	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 15, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	113	5	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	.....
79½	80	190	Am. Malting Co. pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
130	134	72	American Express	133	133	131	131	.....
11⅜	11¾	210	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
29	29¼	700	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	28½	29¼	28½	29	+ ½
111¼	111⅝	23,235	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111¼	112	110⅜	111¼	+ ½
114⅜	115	33,205	American Tobacco	118	118	114⅞	114⅞	—3½
12⅝	12⅞	870	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	2,730	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33¼	— ⅝
45	45½	60	B. & O., all in. pd.	44¾	45½	44¾	45½	.....
68¾	69	200	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	—1¼
64¼	64⅝	2,705	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	64½	64	64⅜	— ⅜
82¾	82⅞	600	Canadian Pacific	83	83	82¾	82¾	—1
25	25½	205	Central Pacific	25¼	25¼	25	25	—1
21½	22	210	Chesapeake & Ohio	21½	21½	21½	21½	.....
114	114⅜	3,220	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅜	114⅜	113⅞	114	— ⅝
13⅞	14	250	Chicago Great West	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
106⅞	107	4,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107¼	107⅜	106⅞	107	— ⅛
150½	160½	274	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160	160	160	160	— ¼
130	130¾	650	Chicago & Northw.	131	131	130	130	—1¼
101	101⅜	1,615	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101	101⅜	101	101	— ¼
81	87¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
33⅝	34	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34	34	34	— ¼
38½	39¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
86	90	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	88	88	88	—2
15⅜	16	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ⅝
44	44¼	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
4¼	4¾	25	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	.....
170½	172¼	70	Consolidated Gas	172½	172½	171½	171½	.....
104	104⅝	100	Delaware & Hudson	104½	104½	104½	104½	.....
13	13¼	100	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
17¾	17½	3	Erie 2d pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
32½	33¼	100	Evans. & T. H.	33	33	33	33	— ¼
138½	139½	660	Great Northern pf.	139½	139½	139¼	139¼	— ¼
89¼	98	2	H. B. Claflin Co.	89	89	89	89	.....
42	45	280	Hawaiian Sugar	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅞
108⅝	109	637	Illinois Central	108⅝	109	108⅝	109	.....
54	55	200	International Paper	54	54	54	54	.....
8¾	9	200	Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
33¼	34	100	Iowa Central pf.	33½	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ½
17	17⅜	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
47	48	50	Lacled. Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
13½	14¼	10	Lake Erie & West.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
62½	64⅞	145	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¾
192½	194	76	Lake Shore	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	.....
54⅝	54⅞	3,435	Louisville & Nashville	54⅜	55¼	54⅛	54⅜	— ⅛
94⅜	94½	2,375	Manhattan Con	94⅜	94⅝	94	94½	+ ¼
162⅛	162½	600	Metropolitan St. Ry.	162¼	162⅜	162	162⅜	— ⅛
125	126	200	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124½	.....
10¼	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	.....
29⅜	30⅛	570	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
32¾	32¾	200	Missouri Pacific	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¾
175	...	10	Morris & Essex	176	176	173	176	.....
32½	33	270	National Biscuit Co.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
92⅜	97¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	+1¾
33¾	34	110	National Lead Co.	33½	33½	32½	32½	.....
2⅞	3	250	National Linseed Oil.	3	3	3	3	.....
101	103	315	New York Air Brake	102	102	102	102	.....
115¼	115⅜	308	New York Central	115½	115¼	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅛
189	192	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190½	190½	190½	190½	.....
49½	50	300	Norfolk & West. pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
64	64¼	10	North American	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	.....
40	40¼	10,170	Northern Pacific	40¼	40¼	39¾	40	— ⅜
75⅜	75⅝	762	Northern Pacific pf.	75¼	75⅜	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
15	15⅜	1,100	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
52	55	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	52	52	52	—1
28	30	20	Oregon Short Line	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼	.....
32¾	32¾	120	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
117	117⅜	100	Pennsylvania R. R.	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	.....
103¾	103⅜	420	People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	.....
197½	198	992	Pull. Palace Car Co.	196	197⅜	196	197¼	+1½
40½	40⅝	250	Reading 1st pf.	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
7⅛	7¼	50	St. Louis & San Fran.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	.....
63½	64	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ½
29⅜	30½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29½	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	10	St. Louis Southw	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
172	175	10	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	172	172	172	172	.....
23	23¾	200	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ¼
8⅝	8¾	1,788	Southern Railway	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
34⅛	34⅝	6,525	Southern Railway pf.	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅜	+ ⅛
6	6½	10	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	.....
26⅝	27	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
13⅛	14	320	Texas Pacific	13	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¼
32¼	32¼	2,771	Union Pacific	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32½	— ⅛
65	65½	2,172	Union Pacific pf.	64⅜	65¼	64⅜	65¼	— ⅛
1⅞	2⅛	15	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
64	64½	120	U. S. Leather pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	.....
38¾	38½	150	United States Rubber	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
101	102	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	102	102	102	102	.....
77	78	200	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
20⅛	20½	240	Wabash pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
120	125	1	Wells-Fargo Express	119½	119½	119½	119½	.....
92½	94⅜	200	West Chicago Street	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
91⅜	91¾	442	Western Union Tel.	91⅜	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	.....
30	31½	615	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
18	18¼	110	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½

Sales..... 119,203

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
3,000....101
500....100½
At, T & S F adjst 4s
5,000....71¾
10,000....71⅝
105,000....71⅜
9,000....71⅝
Gen 4s
11,000....93⅞
5,000....93⅝
10,000....93⅞
51,000....93⅝
6,000....93⅝
B & O 3½s, when issued
20,000....95¾
B & O 4s, when issued
5,000....93⅞
35,000....93⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
1,000....89¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
23,000....85⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000....112
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000....117⅜
Terminal 5s
5,000....113¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000....104½
5,000....104¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s
10,000....97½
Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000....93¼
12,000....93⅜
Erie gen lien 4s
3,000....1
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000....74½
2,000....74⅜
9,000....74¼
1,000....74⅜
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d
1,000....108
Total sales....

H & Tex Cent gen 4s
10,000....85
L S & M So Div bonds
500....102
L S & Mich So 3½s
5,000....106½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
2,000....92½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000....88¼
500s10F....89
2,000....88¼
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000....62½
Missouri Pacific cons
9,000s20F....104⅜
9,000....104⅜
1,000s20F....104⅜
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
3,000....77
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s
5,000....102½
5,000....102¾
Nash, C & St L con
3,000....103
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
25,000....94¾
N Y, C & St L 4s
55,000....104½
N Y, O & W con 5s
20,000....107½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000....66½
4,000....66⅜
27,000....66½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
11,000....100½
Nor Pac Term 1st
18,000....115
Oregon S L inc A 5s
5,000....74¼
1,000....74⅛
Inc B & col trust
25,000....54¼
5,000....54¼
Oregon R & N 4s
7,000....90½
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000....75

N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000....102¼
3,000....102½
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000....81⅝
1,000....81¾
15,000....81¾
Rio Grande West 1st
10,000....87⅜
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000....97
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000....119¾
St L & S F 2d, Class C
1,000....116
St L S W 2d inc
2,000....31¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000....92½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000....109¼
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000....109⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000....97⅝
3,000....97½
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000....102⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
13,000....107
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000....44⅜
2,000....44¼
Union Pacific 4s
20,000....99⅛
500....99
14,000....99¼
West Shore gtd 4s
6,000....109⅝
W N Y & P 1st
1,000....109¼
W N Y & P 3-4s
5,000....54½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000....59
5,000....59⅜
40,000....59½
5,000....59⅝

Total sales....$870,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	21½	New Cent. Coal	35	42
3s, r., 1918	104⅞	105⅜	Col. Midland pf	10	17	N. J. Central	87¼	88
3s, c., 1918	105⅜	105⅝	Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13½
3s, 1918, small	105⅜	106,	C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	80
4s, r., 1907	110½	111	Consol. Coal	46	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	34¼
4s, c., 1907	111	112	Consol. Ice	47	48	Norfolk So	55	66
4s, r., 1925, ex int.	126¾	127¾	Consol. Ice pf	87½	91	Northern Pac	39	40
4s, c., 1925	127¾	127¾	Del., L. & W.	..	145	Ont. & West	13	15½
5s, r., 1904, ex int.	113⅜	112	Den. & R. G.	13¾	14¾	Ont. Mining	4¼	..
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113¼	Den. & R. G. pf.	53⅞	54⅜	Ore. R. & N. pf.	72	75
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	14	16	Pacific Coast	46¾	47¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	81	84
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	121	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	61	62
			Eighth Avenue	360	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..	Erie 1st pf	33⅜	34¼	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1⅜
American Coal	118	122	Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	64	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
Am. Cotton Oil	36	36⅜	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	P., C., C. & St. L.	42	46
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	85	86½	General Electric	78¾	79½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	67
Am. Dist. Tel.	40	..	Green Bay & W.	30	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Am. Malting Co.	20½	20½	Harlem	353	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	9½	10½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	34	35	Homestake	55	..	Quicksilver	1⅜	2
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf.	87½	88¼	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	6
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	107	109	Ill. Steel Co., tr. r., stamped	90¼	95	Reading	17	17¼
Am. T. & C.	96	98	Int. Paper Co. pf.	87	87½	Reading 2d pf.	19½	19¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	125	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Am. Arbuckle	12	15	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
B. & O., when iss'd.	31½	33	K. & D. M. pf.	13	..	*Rio Grande W. pf.	65	67½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6¼	Keokuk & West.	29	32	*Rio Grande W. 1st	6	7¼
Bay State Gas	3	3⅜	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
Boston A. L. pf.	103	108	Laclede Gas pf.	90	93	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	58
Brklyn Union Gas	122	123	Long Island	47	55	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	21
Brunswick City	7¾	8½	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	Sens. & Saratoga	185	..
Buff., R. & P.	30	33	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	67½	75	Manhattan Beach	3	6	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	*Rio Grande W. pf.	65	67½
Canada Southern	52¼	54	Mexican Central	4¾	5	*Rio Grande W. 1st	6	7¼
Chi. & Alton	152	158	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Michigan Central	106	107½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	58
Chi. & E. Ill.	53½	55	Minn. & St. L.	26	28	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	21
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88¼	90¼	Sens. & Saratoga	185	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	39¾	41	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	..	Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¾	28½	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	10	..	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Minn. St. P. & S.	..	..	*Rio Grande W. pf.	65	67½
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	8¾	N. Y. Dock	22	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	28	Mobile & Ohio	26½	28	Twin City R.	26	30
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..	Nat. Lead pf.	108½	112	U. S. Express	40	44
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Nat. Starch	5	7½	U. S. Leather	6	6¼
Col, C. & I. Dev.	⅞	⅝	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	75	Wis. Central	1	2¼
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20	Wis. Central pf.	4	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,960	Am. Sugar Ref.	111¾	111⅝	110	111¼
4,480	Am. Tobacco	118	118	114¼	115
50	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
240	At., T. & S. F. pf	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅝
570	Brook. R. T.	64	64¼	63⅝	64⅛
1,960	C., B. & Q.	114¾	114¾	114	114
2,260	C., M. & St. P.	107⅜	107⅜	107	107
450	C., R. I. & P.	101	101¾	100⅝	101¼
410	C., S. & N.	54⅜	55⅛	54⅜	54⅝
710	Manhattan	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94½
20	Missouri Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32½
2,330	Nor. Pacific	40¾	40⅞	39⅝	40¼
420	People's Gas	103⅝	103¾	103¼	103⅜
10	Southern Ry.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10	Southern pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
30	Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
120	Union Pacific	32½	32⅝	32½	32½
240	Union Pacific pf.	65¾	65¾	64¾	65

$6,370

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$27,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71½	71¾	71½	71¾
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
49,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	59	59½	59	59½

$96,000

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3	2½	3
Anaconda	46	51	46	50
Anchoria	73	74	73	74
Argentum	22	23¼	23	24
Battle	34	35	36½	37
Columbine	12¼	13¾	13½	14
Consolidated	7¾	8	7¾	8
Elkton	102¾	103½	106½	107
El Paso	11	11¼	11¼	11⅝
Golden Fleece	20	40	20	40
Golden King	74	75	76	78
Gibson	21	24	21	24
Gold Coin	130	145	130	135
Garfield	11¼	12	11½	12
Isabella	25	25¼	24¼	24⅞
Independence	53¼	53½	50	51
Jefferson	4½	7½	5⅝	8
Jackpot	13½	18⅜	18¾	14
Lillie	110	120	110	120
Moon Anchor	109	110½	117	117½
Matoa	30	30¼	29½	30¼
Portland	138	139	141	142
Pharmacist	3⅝	4	4	4½
Rawlings	50½	52	50	51
Rosa	17	17¾	17	18
Union	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
Work	7⅞	7⅞	8¼	8⅜

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	% C'r Reserve to Dep's.
$2,000,000	$1,858,800	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$12,970,000	$2,780,000	$780,000	$12,840,000	27.3
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bank of Man. Co.	15,291,000	2,588,000	1,526,000	16,507,000	24.9
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' National	12,590,200	2,417,500	1,166,000	14,311,100	25.0
2,000,000	2,095,100	Mechanics' National	9,629,000	1,962,000	749,000	9,244,000	29.8
1,500,000	2,612,600	Bank of America	18,615,800	3,142,100	1,983,200	21,014,900	24.3
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,283,000	862,000	264,000	4,258,000	26.4
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	74,086,300	25,446,600	3,278,000	97,317,400	29.5
300,000	6,096,400	Chemical National	24,432,000	6,824,900	1,617,800	25,869,000	32.6
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,606,000	1,062,800	294,600	5,225,200	26.3
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	7,445,700	1,115,700	714,300	6,205,800	29.1
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,043,300	190,600	83,700	1,142,900	23.9
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	11,884,000	245,000	185,000	2,014,000	21.3
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	11,015,100	102,700	175,300	943,000	29.4
600,000	482,600	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,747,800	833,200	193,400	3,042,300	29.2
300,000	109,200	Seventh National	1,875,300	384,100	156,100	2,271,600	23.7
1,200,000	518,300	State of New York	33,674,900	497,700	156,100	2,929,800	22.3
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	25,090,000	4,560,000	3,180,000	22,009,000	35.1
5,000,000	3,602,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	26,145,000	1,813,300	3,266,000	20,158,000	25.1
1,000,000	1,027,800	National Broadway	6,851,500	1,762,900	201,800	6,778,500	28.9
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National	11,032,500	3,716,200	714,800	12,771,900	34.6
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,549,200	673,200	447,900	3,387,500	33.0
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,508,800	4,325,000	551,100	18,886,800	25.8
450,000	988,600	Chatham National	5,991,300	725,400	924,200	6,046,600	27.2
200,000	264,800	People's	1,848,300	279,100	449,800	2,663,300	27.3
700,000	534,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,376,200	2,080,000	985,200	12,191,700	25.2
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	36,750,600	8,937,900	2,284,000	45,150,400	24.8
500,000	368,000	Irving National	3,562,000	541,300	509,700	3,815,000	27.5
600,000	378,400	National Citizens'	2,470,800	650,700	156,400	2,824,400	27.8
500,000	266,600	Nassau	2,338,200	493,900	306,500	3,000,500	26.7
900,000	974,100	Mech. & Traders' Nat.	5,736,000	1,173,700	544,000	6,129,300	28.0
1,000,000	154,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,436,300	724,200	262,100	3,925,800	25.1
1,000,000	1,260,800	Corn Exchange	9,532,500	1,694,500	1,148,000	11,007,300	25.8
1,000,000	605,200	Continental National	5,604,000	1,281,300	250,200	5,936,000	25.7
300,000	405,600	Oriental	1,855,700	199,400	385,500	1,887,000	31.0
1,500,000	6,615,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,065,100	5,299,000	1,104,000	24,779,000	25.8
2,000,000	3,225,300	National Park	34,381,000	10,896,000	2,486,000	43,623,000	30.6
250,000	154,700	East River Nat.	1,225,200	285,700	137,700	1,804,100	32.4
3,200,000	2,030,200	Fourth National	23,552,200	4,942,700	2,555,300	26,111,500	28.7
1,000,000	510,000	Central National	9,880,000	3,113,000	883,000	18,442,000	29.7
300,000	721,100	Second National	5,653,000	1,168,000	550,000	6,626,000	25.9
750,000	287,500	Ninth National	2,968,600	741,200	246,700	3,383,400	29.2
500,000	7,488,200	First National	29,747,400	7,096,600	1,279,600	30,735,200	29.2
300,000	50,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,354,500	206,200	98,700	1,235,700	24.6
250,000	614,200	Bowery	2,903,000	578,100	422,900	3,569,000	28.0
200,000	456,300	N. Y. Co. Nat.	2,368,500	686,800	332,400	3,978,400	25.1
750,000	277,300	German-American	2,860,700	385,800	307,800	2,758,400	25.1
1,000,000	1,129,600	Chase National	28,822,900	5,344,100	4,068,300	35,374,600	26.6
100,000	1,170,100	Fifth Avenue	8,051,800	1,551,100	826,500	9,252,400	25.7
200,000	575,900	German Exchange	2,241,900	168,800	589,400	3,028,400	25.0
200,000	754,200	Germania	3,647,300	556,000	666,300	4,935,500	24.7
300,000	745,200	Lincoln National	6,933,400	1,433,600	505,400	7,640,400	25.4
200,000	857,600	Garfield National	5,498,100	1,494,800	367,200	6,787,900	27.4
200,000	326,300	Fifth National	1,860,200	417,800	178,800	2,251,600	26.4
300,000	862,200	B. of the Metropolis	5,032,700	1,028,400	390,900	5,841,500	24.4
200,000	351,200	West Side	2,411,000	428,000	330,000	2,782,000	27.1
500,000	384,200	Seaboard National	5,066,000	1,332,000	313,000	6,351,000	26.8
200,000	349,300	Sixth National	1,822,000	273,000	112,000	1,550,000	24.8
2,100,000	767,700	Western National	27,257,400	6,417,200	1,847,400	32,065,600	25.7
300,000	954,600	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,885,000	915,000	985,000	5,489,000	34.6
1,200,000	848,500	National Union	12,652,000	2,968,600	443,300	13,568,500	25.1
500,000	358,800	Liberty National	3,458,400	678,500	320,100	4,081,800	24.4
1,000,000	358,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,041,900	803,400	112,700	3,610,700	25.3
250,444	310,300	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,813,700	667,000	198,800	3,133,000	27.6
$47,250,000	$62,398,700	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,512,600	Total State Banks.					
$58,272,700	$75,911,300		646,403,400	147,945,100	53,502,500	727,144,200	

*As per official reports—44 National banks, Sept. 20th, 1898; 19 State banks, Sept. 29th, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Oct. 8 to 14 Inclusive.

Steamer.	*Where From.	Amount.
Gold Bullion—		
Campania	Liverpool	$642,378
Champagne	Havre	100,167
Germanic	Liverpool	423,359

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

What Composers, Singers, and Players Are Doing and Saying.

LEEDS FESTIVAL NOVELTIES

Condition of Musical Taste in Germany —A Singer with Piccolo Tones— Frank Damrosch's Concerts.

The longest, and, therefore, in the painter's sense, the most important work announced for production at the annual Leeds (England) music festival last week was Edward Elgar's cantata, "Caractacus." The work has just been published by Novillo, Ewer & Co. It is for a soprano, tenor, baritone, and bass soli, with chorus. The argument is that the Britons in the south, east, and centre of England, having been subdued by the Romans, Caractacus, with his remaining force, goes toward the Welsh frontier and establishes a camp on the Malvern Hills. Eigen, (represented by a soprano,) the daughter of Caractacus, (a baritone,) while wandering in the forest with her lover, Orbin, (a tenor,) is met by a Druid maiden, who enjoins them to warn the King not to advance into the open country against the Romans. To the fulfillment of this mission is devoted the first scene of the cantata, which has for its locale the British camp. In "the sacred oak grove by the tomb of the Kings" the omens are taken at night by the Druids. Orbin asserts that they are unfavorable, but the Arch-Druid bids the King go forth to meet the foe, and Orbin, on protesting, is expelled the camp. In a forest glade near the Severn, where Eigen and her companions are gathering flowers for a sacrifice, occurs the inevitable love duet with Orbin.

A sterner note is sounded in the fourth scene, for Caractacus, after his forces have been completely routed, returns to the camp on the Malvern Hills, and, with the chorus, sings a lament. In the very short fifth division, consisting of a solo for a bard, three-part chorus for women, and closing instrumental movement, the British captives are brought to the banks of the Severn to embark on the Roman galleys. The scene is then changed to Rome. After a triumphal procession, Caractacus, Eigen, and Orbin are brought before the Emperor Claudius. The British hero refuses to supplicate for himself, but he asks that mercy may be given to his "guileless daughter and the warrior bard." The Roman citizens shout for blood, but Claudius, touched by the dignity of Caractacus, pardons all the captives, and in a lengthy concluding chorus, "The Clang of Arms Is Over," opening in imposing unison, the future greatness of Britain is prophesied. Other novelties are F. H. Cowen's setting of Collins's "Ode to the Passions," Dr. Alan Gray's "Song of Redemption," and Dr. Villers Stanford's "Te Deum."

The French newspapers are grumbling at everything on earth just now. Among other things, they complain grievously because Aime. Patti has become a naturalized Englishwoman. Considering that her greatest success in song in recent years has been with "Home, Sweet Home," and "Comin' Thro' the Rye," it is not strange that she should decide to be English ere it was too late. The French probably wanted her because she is really a Spaniard.

Item of grave import from Chicago: "In the Tschaikowsky suite, 'The Nut Cracker,' Mr. Thomas will introduce a new instrument, which will be played by Miss Durneau. It is a bell piano, made especially for Mr. Thomas, and it has all the appearance of an ordinary upright, except that it is smaller and bells are substituted for the wire strings. The effect with orchestra is very charming."

Kansas City is rapidly becoming the musical centre of the Southwest, and all because it has a symphony orchestra. One of the local papers says of it: "The leading factor in the development of music in Kansas City is the Symphony Orchestra, whose director's this morning announce the arrangements for the fourth season, which will begin in the near future. This orchestra employs fifty-four of the best instrumentalists in the city, and has attained symphonic proportions only by the exercise of the greatest patience and devotion on the part of the musicians themselves and those business and professional men who have composed the several Boards of Directors. The orchestra is the outgrowth of a string quintet which used to give chamber concerts in one of the piano rooms. From its small beginning it grew to a string orchestra, then to a small mixed orchestra, and three years ago it was put upon a symphonic basis and has become a splendid organization, sufficiently prosperous in a pecuniary way to give the musicians something approaching an adequate return for the services rendered."

The season of this orchestra begins on Nov. 18, and will consist of six concerts, for which the moderate subscription price of $7.50 for a ticket admitting two is charged.

Here is a little precious musical criticism from London, which will find favor in Boston: "The music was chiefly that of Dvorak, a composer of cleverness and ingenuity, but of neither great intellectual force nor profound thoughtfulness. Mr. Wood played, on this occasion, so well that, paradoxical though it may sound, the symphony 'From the New World,' sounded all the less good in consequence. Mr. Edgar Jacques assures us in the programme that Dvorak is of opinion that the songs of the Indian tribes—which include the egregious 'Alabama Coon' and others of the same color—should form the basis of a National American music, and it is on that basis that this symphony is composed. Mr. Jacques adds that this view has given offense to many Americans, and we are, from artistic standpoints, very ready to adopt a similar view. In a word, there is a lack of refinement, a prominence of color, an absence of atmosphere about this symphony that made Mr. Wood's admirable interpretation at times almost painful." Just think of the lack of atmosphere in that second movement! Well, it doesn't sound much like Mendelssohn, that's true.

Xaver Scharwenka, the composer and pianist, has given up the New World in disgust, and is going back to Berlin, whence he came. Richard Burmeister has accepted the post of Director of the Scharwenka Conservatory of Music, in this city.

Rosenthal, the pianist, left Southampton last Wednesday on the steamer Kaiser Fredrich, and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday afternoon. After a few days of rest he will make his first appearance in Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of Oct. 26. He will play four recitals in New York, then appear in Boston, and after that make a Western tour as far as the Pacific Coast. On his return he will give a series of ten concerts in Mexico.

Johanna Gadski, the prima donna of the German Opera Company, will make a concert tour through the country prior to her appearance in opera in the beginning of November.

Ffrangcon-Davies, the English baritone, who lately made a great success at the Worcester and Maine festivals, will go to Germany next week to prepare for his appearance in Baireuth next Summer. He will be heard in America again in the Spring.

The programme of the first concert of the Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, conductor, at the Chicago Auditorium, Friday afternoon and last night, was as follows:

Overture, "Don Juan".....Mozart
Symphony No. 8.....Beethoven
Overture, "Eine Faust".....Wagner
Symphonic Variations.....Parry
Suite, "Casse Noissette".....Tschaikowsky

Maurice Grau has engaged a tenor named Moritz Meffert for Mime and other small roles, and also B. Pirora to replace Corsi in the minor tenor parts of the Italian repertory.

THE NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.

Carl Loewenstein's Plans for the Coming Musical Season.

Carl Loewenstein, the originator of the Waldorf-Astoria subscription concerts, has completed his arrangements for the coming season. Mr. Loewenstein has secured the services of Mr. Emil Paur, who for five years was the conductor of the celebrated Boston Symphony Orchestra, for all the concerts to be given under his management. "The New York Orchestra" will be the name of the new orchestral organization which Mr. Loewenstein will offer to the public in his numerous concerts. The body of the orchestra is made up of the best musicians available. Mr. Paur has taken particular care to select only from among the very best, and his search for excellent musicians has not been confined to New York City alone. Several of the best-known artists of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have become members of the New York Orchestra, and not a few have come from other cities. The audience will discover many new faces on the platform. It has been Mr. Loewenstein's ambition to organize this orchestra on the same principles on which the permanent orchestras of Boston and Chicago are founded. Owing to frequent and regular rehearsals, it was necessary to engage the musicians on weekly salaries instead of paying them separately for each concert and for each rehearsal, as it has been the custom heretofore in New York. To adopt this system means to risk more money, but it undoubtedly will bear fruit in an artistic way.

Mr. Loewenstein's programme for the season includes, first of all, a series of fortnightly concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria, which are strictly subscription concerts, beginning Thursday, Nov. 17, with eminent soloists. Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, the famous pianiste, being the first soloist. There will be a series of nve symphony concerts, preceded by public rehearsals, with an orchestra of 100 musicians, under the leadership of Mr. Emil Paur. The rehearsals will take place on Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, March 10, and five evening concerts will be given on Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, and March 11. For these concerts also eminent artists will be engaged. The orchestra furthermore will begin popular Sunday evening concerts on Nov. 6 at Carnegie Hall and will continue them for twenty-two consecutive weeks. At least two soloists will appear in each of the concerts.

CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Six Orchestral Entertainments to be Given by Frank Damrosch.

No musical work of recent years bids fair to excite greater interest and appeal to a larger number of people than the series of symphony concerts for young people which Mr. Frank Damrosch will conduct at Carnegie Hall during the coming season. The plan of these concerts is so comprehensive as to appeal to everybody who regards the musical education of children as essential. The programmes will be made up of the early and modern dance forms, marches, suites, sonatas, overtures, symphonies, songs, choruses, &c., and each number will be preceded by an explanation of its salient musical and poetic features, illustrated by excerpts by the orchestra.

The advantages of this interesting method of bringing home to children all that is best in music, so that concerts may be appreciated and enjoyed the more by reason of an intelligent understanding, are inestimable, and these concerts are the proper continuation of the splendid educational work that Mr. Frank Damrosch began when he organized the People's Choral Union for sight reading. His position as Superintendent of Music in the public schools has brought him in even closer touch than before with the musical needs of children, and nobody is better qualified to commence this educational work than he.

The symphony concert, while it suggests all that is best and most classical in a musical performance, is at the same time beyond the musical understanding of young people, and the explanations that will proceed each number of Mr. Damrosch's programmes will not only serve to illustrate the compositions but will assist to a very much greater enjoyment of them. The concerts will be given on Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock on the following dates: Nov. 26, Dec. 17, Jan. 7, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, and March 11.

A special reduction in the price of tickets will be made to children of the public schools, to place these concerts within the reach of all. Though no public announcements have been made, a very large number of seats for the series have been sold by private effort, and the success of the concerts is already assured.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. Francis Wilson and "The Little Corporal" continue to please large audiences at the Broadway Theatre.

At the opening concert of the New York College of Music, which has been postponed until Thursday evening, Oct. 20, Miss Jessie Skay will make her first appearance this season.

"The Fortune Teller" enters upon the fourth week of its run at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night. The operetta is a thoroughly delightful one, and Miss Alice Neilsen, in the principal rôle, is always charming.

The programme of the second week of the Royal Italian Opera Company at the Casino is as follows: Monday and Tuesday evenings, "Carmen"; Friday and Saturday evenings, "Faust"; Wednesday evening, "La Boheme"; Thursday evening, "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, five matinée concerts on Fridays, Nov. 11, Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 24, and March 24, and five evening concerts on the Saturday evenings following these dates. The concerts are under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute.

The Kaltenbach String Quartet will hereafter be the name of the organization known last year as the Kaltenborn Beyer-Hané Quartet. The personnel of the quartet will continue to be the same. The four players will give three concerts in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall—one in November, one in January, and one in March—on dates to be announced later.

Gerrit Smith will resume his weekly free organ recitals at the South Church, Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock. At this recital he will have the assistance of Miss Marguerite Hall, mezzo soprano, and the programme will include two posthumous pieces by Mendelssohn and one by Gounod, just published, and played on this occasion for the first time in this country.

The first concert of the New York Orchestra, increased to 100 players for the occasion, will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at 8:15 o'clock. The programme offered by Conductor Emil Paur is the following:

Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber
Symphony No. 3, "Eroica".....Beethoven
Serenade in D Minor for strings.....Volkmann
Capriccio Espagnol, Opus 34, (first time).....Rimsky-Korsakow
Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, "a permanent orchestra" in all that the term implies, will give two series of concerts at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoons, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, and March 22, and on Thursday evenings, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, and March 23. The programme for the two series will be entirely different. The artistic worth of these concerts is recognized each year by a constantly widening circle of concert-goers, and the coming performances promise to be more attractive and successful than those of any previous season. They will be under the direction of Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, whose name will ever be associated with the achievements of this organization. He returns after an absence of ten years, and will be welcomed in New York as cordially as he has been in Boston. The following solo artists have been engaged for these concerts: Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Willy Burmeister, (first appearance in New York;) Lady Hallé, (first appearance in New York;) M. Alvarez, (only appearance in New York,) and Mme. Carreno.

The production of "Aida" at the American Theatre has proved to be the greatest triumph achieved by the Castle Square Opera Company during its local career. The work of the principals, chorus, scenic artist, and costumer have been awarded universal praise. So widespread has been the desire to witness the presentation, evidenced by the fact that standing room has been at a premium during the series of performances, that the management has decided to present the work for an additional week. In order to incite a new interest in the presentation for the regular subscribers, the casts, alike in the degree of excellence, will be alternated in direct opposition to the routine of last week. Monday night's cast will enlist Miss Stewart, Miss Macnichol, Mr. Lavin, and Mr. Stewart. Tuesday night, Miss De Treville, Miss Romaine, Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Stewart; Wednesday matinée, Miss De Treville, Miss Macnichol, Mr. Lavin, and Mr. Stewart; Wednesday evening, Miss Stewart, Miss Romaine, Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Chase; Thursday, Miss De Treville, Miss Macnichol, Mr. Lavin, and Mr. Chase; Friday, Miss Stewart, Miss Macnichol, Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Stewart; Saturday matinée, Miss Stewart, Miss Romaine, Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Chase; Saturday evening, Miss De Treville, Miss Macnichol, Mr. Lavin, and Mr. Stewart.

MUSICAL TASTE IN BERLIN.

The Germans Adore Squeaky Singing and Playing out of Tune.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The departure of Miss Lillian Russell from the "Wintergarten" gives rise to some reflections on musical taste in this country. Miss Russell, without being either a Patti or a Melba, sings very charmingly, and her reception by the Berlin music hall public was a cordial one; but correctly to gauge the musical predilections of this class of German audiences it is necessary to wait for another number of the same programme—namely, the performance of Miss Ada Colley, a young Australian lady, gifted with a voice which is abnormal in its range, she being able by the employment of a kind of head-tone, which resembles a whistle as much as anything else, to reach tones far above the celebrated high G of Miss Sibyl Sanderson. The quality of this voice is very bad, and becomes in the highest register; as already hinted, a mere piping whistle. When Miss Colley sings the "Intermezzo" from the "Cavalleria Rusticana" without words, evidently endeavoring to imitate a violin, one becomes excruciatingly aware of "enjoying" the ugliest thing, aesthetically speaking, that was ever produced, and the sad realization comes home to one again with terrible force to what extent the modern European has cultivated the moral side of his being to the exclusion of the aesthetic.

Miss Ada Colley arouses a nightly enthusiasm at the "Wintergarten" which is so far as I know, without example, and when she squawks out the Mascagni hand-organ music and one's whole spiritual and physical being is shuddering with excruciating agony, the audience rises as one man and the din of applause is simply deafening. Now, I do not want to draw the conclusion from this appalling fact that the Germans are not musical, but only that they are less so, particularly the masses, than we are taught to believe. In most ways the Germans are certainly the most musical people in the world; in a great many others they are the most unmusical. A conservatory student who engages himself at a small theatre as third bandmaster, or "choir repetitor," at 100 marks a month or less, is required to read at sight badly copied orchestral scores, often corrected and altered to the point of illegibility, and he can do this, but unless he be an exception he may become a celebrated conductor without being able to distinguish between a true and a false tone. There is no country in the world where so much music can be heard; there is no country in the world where so much singing and playing off the key is tolerated, nay, enjoyed. Here again the German national dullness of sense, which precludes finish and finesse, comes in.

The German stands alone as a creative musician; as an interpretive artist he falls far below the Slav, the Hungarian, or the Latin; for the fire, the caressing touch, the diablerie—in a word, the artistic finish is not his; that unfailing instinct for the "nuance" which is the soul of artistic expression. Only of the pre-eminently classic is he a masterly interpreter, the music which allows of the least individuality on the artist's part, like Bach and Beethoven.

The Englishman wants music, and likes to listen to it in evening dress, but is not very particular in regard to its quality. The American wants music, but he wants it well performed or not at all. The German must and will have music, be it good, bad, or indifferent. Every German village of 5,000 inhabitants has a brass band that plays Wagner, Weber, and Bizet, but put "frag mich nur nicht wie"! Every German city of more than 25,000 inhabitants has its own theatre, with its dramatic and operatic companies, subventioned with more or less generosity by the city or the State. There is no theatre in Germany which is not subventioned in some kind of way, from the great Court theatres of Berlin, Dresden, and Munich, which cost the sovereigns of Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria hundreds of thousands yearly, to the little theatres of Dortmund or Bromberg, that receive at least free gas and remission of taxes. Is there a theatre in the United States or Great Britain which receives from city or State so much of the opera house of Bromberg? The Grand Duke of Baden, by no means a rich man as Grand Dukes go, spends over $200,000 a year out of his own pocket to keep up his theatre, and thus enables Felix Mottl to realize in some degree his artistic aspirations. Who in America or England, outside of Henry Higginson, who founded and nurtured to maturity the finest of modern orchestras, can for a moment be compared with this petty Prince?

To return now to the quality of German music, it suffices to mention the bands, not the "little German bands" or even those torturing organizations with which the German steamship companies plague their passengers, but the celebrated military bands of the Fatherland, to prove at once how absolutely unmusical Germany is in regard to style, purity, and accuracy of tone. To hear a Prussian fife and drum squad go up the Friedrichstrasse playing some of the fine old marches that Frederick the Great loved so well is enough to set one's teeth on edge and cause "each several hair" to rise up in indignation. I do not quite understand the construction of the German piccolo, but I know by long experience that it does not run high enough to touch the upper notes of almost all the music pieces required of it, so that it is a solemn and appalling fact that you may often hear a fife corps in this country playing not a little off the key, but a whole half tone too flat! I doubt if such a state of things would be tolerated in any other country in the world.

EDWARD BRECK.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. CLINTON.

Colonial Dames Dedicate a Tablet to New York's First Governor at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Oct. 15.—Standing on historic ground, almost on the spot that was occupied by the scarlet-coated British soldiery when the torch was applied to the old Ulster County Court House at the time of the burning of Kingston, 121 years ago today, members of patriotic societies gathered this afternoon to assist in the dedication of a bronze memorial tablet inserted in the front wall of the Ulster County Court House by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, in honor of George Clinton, the first Governor of this State.

Thousands witnessed the dedicatory ceremonies. The Mayor and Common Council of Kingston, the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County, and many county officials were the guests of the Colonial Dames of America. Reuben Bernard of Kingston delivered the address of welcome, referring in glowing terms to the work of the Colonial Dames of America in recording and preserving the events of historical importance in New York State. He introduced Mrs. James W. Gerard of New York City, Second Vice President General of the society, who delivered the dedicatory address.

The tablet is of bronze. It is five feet long and three feet high, and bears this inscription: "The Society of the Colonial Dames of America places this tablet to mark the spot whereon was set in motion the Commonwealth of the State of New York, on the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1777, by the inauguration as Governor in the presence of the Council of State of Maj. Gen. George Clinton of Ulster, seven times Governor of New York, and twice Vice President of the United States."

The figure of Gov. Clinton is on the left of the tablet, and represents him standing with his hand on the Bible, having taken the oath of office. It is modeled after a painting by Col. Trumbull of Gen. Washington's staff, who made many portraits of the officers in the Revolutionary War. The painting now adorns the Governor's room in the City Hall, New York. On the right of the tablet, near the lower corner, is the seal of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. The tablet was designed by A. Wenert, who did most of the decorating in the new Congressional Library, and is from the foundry of Maurice J. Power, in New York.

William Warren Hoppin of New York City read the address of Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, Vice President General of the society, who was ill and unable to be present. C. N. Dewit of Hurley accepted the tablet on behalf of Ulster County.

Among the out-of-town guests present were the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Cadawalader Evans, Mrs. Edward King, Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Alfred L. Edwards, Miss M. G. Edwards, Fordham Morris, Mr. and Miss Carmalt of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America; F. S. Talmadge, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, and Mrs. Morris P. Morris of the Sons of the Revolution; Mrs. Walter Wood Adams of the Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati; S. Frank. Iin Stanton and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wolsey of the St. Nicholas Society, Miss Harriet Duer Robinson and Miss M. V. Vanderpole of the Society of the Daughters of Holland Dames, Mrs. William Gerry Slade and Mrs. Orlando B. Potter of the Society of New England Women, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. F. B. Earl, Miss Sabina Rutherford, George Clinton Andrews, Sutherland G. Taylor and Miss Taylor of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Gen. George H. Sharpe entertained the visitors at his home, The Orchard, at luncheon.

WINDOW-GLASS MAKERS' STRIKE

Manufacturers Block Fires and Prepare to Await Developments.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15. — Window glass plants throughout the United States failed to start the season's operations last midnight owing to the strike of workmen. Fires were blocked and may be extinguished, and 15,000 workers, who had been looking forward to a general resumption today, are forced to remain idle. The strike is for an advance in the wages of the cutters and flatteners, but is really the result of a fight between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

The manufacturers say the fires will be kept blocked for a reasonable time, when they will be extinguished and not relighted until a clear and concise contract with the workers has been signed.

TALES OF TRAVELERS.

Three Klondikers Display Nuggets and Talk of Mining—A Millionaire from Lowell.

"Don't believe all you hear of the Klondike region," said J. A. Pearce of Dawson City, at the Hoffman House yesterday. "More fairy tales are told of that country in the course of a few months than of any other section of North America." Mr. Pearce, with W. C. Leek and H. A. Ferguson, both hailing from Dawson, and old-time miners, are spending a little time East after a period of roughing it in the gold country. They handle gold nuggets as a small boy would pebbles, and yesterday displayed to a few friends a handful of these desirable "pick-ups," each containing from twenty to fifty dollars' worth of gold in the rough.

"At the present time," continued Mr. Pearce, "no man who mines gold in the Klondike is saying much about his wealth. If he has a good claim, he takes out what he needs and lets it go at that. Why? Simply because of the royalty of 10 per cent. on the gross output exacted by the Canadian Government. The royalty is greatly retarding the mining of gold. The Government requires a man to work his claim three months in the year in order to hold it. The result of the imposition of the royalty is that production this past year, on a conservative estimate, is $7,500,000 under what it would have been had there been no tax. Mine owners take out enough to pay their help and for their own expenses. They feel that by waiting, the royalty law will be abrogated and they think they can save just as much money, as the gold is right there. Many good claims are idle simply on this account."

Mr. Pearce said that the Discovery, Bonanza Creek, Eldorado, Hunker, Skookum, and French Gulch claims were the richest in the world.

"Yes," asserted Mr. Ferguson, "they can't be beaten. But there's no room for any more people in that country. No man should think of going there unless he has plenty of money for investment. Three or four thousand dollars wouldn't do him any good at all. The only way now for a man to succeed is to have plenty of money, intelligence, endurance, and pluck. Should more people go into the Klondike—the ill-prepared class—it will mean that either they must soon get out, die, or be a charge on the community."

The reports of lawlessness, the miners say, are all wrong. Dawson, they declare, is a peaceful town, a fight scarcely ever occurring; people are entirely safe, and women free from insult. If a man wants to treat a few friends to a drink he hands his gold dust bag to the barkeeper to take out the proper amount, trusting to his honesty. Whisky is still 50 cents a drink. Mr. Pearce told of a round of six drinks that cost him something like $180 in dust. He trusted the barkeeper, who he said was forgetful on that occasion.

Leek and Ferguson left Dawson Aug. 10. The town, they say, has provisions for two years. When they left prices were still only comfortably high—that is, for the Klondike. A good dinner cost then not less than $1.50. For this sum one could get bacon and beans, coffee and bread. Beefsteak, which Mr. Pearce says is the finest in the world, costs from $1.25 to $1.50 a pound, and moose steak $2 a pound. Eggs are $6 a dozen.

"That is easy," said Mr. Pearce, "for last Winter I paid $18 a dozen for four dozen and ate them in three or four days. It's wonderful what an appetite for eggs a man will develop when they come high."

* * *

One of the most active and energetic men of Massachusetts, as well as one of the richest, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue. Frederick Ayer of Lowell is one of that class of millionaires who seldom come before the public, but nevertheless exert a considerable influence in the business world. Mr. Ayer is seventy-eight years old. He has the energy and progressiveness of a man of forty. Just now, in the evening of life, Mr. Ayer is drawing gradually out of the active details of business, but carefully watches the management of that part of it to which he has intrusted others.

Few men know of Mr. Ayer's great wealth. He is the owner of the Washington Woolen Mills of Lawrence, Mass., where over 3,000 hands are employed. These mills are the most complete of their kind in the United States, and practically control the market for domestic woolens, quotations of other mills in the country depending on the prices made at Lawrence. In addition to these mills Mr. Ayer owns a half interest in the immense patent medicine plant of J. C. Ayer & Co., besides much stock in various prosperous concerns in New England.

In real estate his holdings are enormous. Many years ago he acquired for almost nothing property in State Street, Chicago, when the street level was practically a swamp and ten feet below the present grade. Mr. Ayer was one of the few Eastern men at that time to see the possibilities of Chicago's growth. One block, opposite the Palmer House, is valued at fully $1,500,000, and yields him large rentals. It is said that more people pass in a day this one corner of State and Monroe Streets than pass any corner in any city of the world outside of London. In addition to this holding Mr. Ayer has other valuable property in Chicago, some in Denver, and also a piece or two of real estate in Broadway, this city. But with it all no one knows how much this Massachusetts millionaire is worth. He is one of the most affable of men, but knows how to keep his own counsel in business affairs.

MRS. OSBORN'S WILL SUSTAINED.

Court of Appeals Finally Disposes of the Protracted Litigation.

An inconspicuous memorandum handed down by the Court of Appeals a few days ago had the effect of finally disposing of the protracted litigation over the will of Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn, the widow of Charles J. Osborn and the mother of Howell Osborn. The court merely announced the fact that the appeal from the judgments of the lower court had been dismissed, with costs.

The suit, which was brought by Mrs. Osborn's sisters, Mrs. William H. Henriques and Mrs. Mason, to set aside their sister's will, has been pending for nearly three years. Howell Osborn survived his mother for several years, accepting the provisions contained in her will in his favor, and himself left a will, by which he excluded his aunts, Mrs. Henriques and Mrs. Mason, from all participation in his estate, and gave $100,000 outright to Fay Templeton, the actress. Thirteen Judges of lower courts held, in the course of the different stages, of the litigation, that it was beyond the power of Mrs. Osborn's sisters to attack her will, as, even if the will were void, they could take no part of her estate. The appeals taken by the plaintiffs to the Court of Appeals were from final judgments in favor of Yale University and the Miriam Osborn Memorial Home Association, sustaining demurrers interposed by the defendants to the plaintiffs' pleadings and refusing to give the plaintiffs leave to amend.

The motions to dismiss in the Court of Appeals were made on the ground that the appeals were frivolous and vexatious. The Court had previously dismissed appeals taken from orders dismissing the complaint as to the defendant trustees, on the ground that the plaintiffs had neglected to prosecute the suit in good faith. It is understood that the Memorial Home, for which Mrs. Osborn made liberal provision in her will, will now be established. Yale University is entitled to one-fourth of the residuary estate.

Incendiary Fires in New Jersey.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 15.—Philip Meisel of Springfield was arrested early to-day on suspicion of arson. The barns and outbuildings of ex-Freeholder William H. Bryant, with all their contents, including several horses and cows, were destroyed by fire early to-day, with a loss of $3,500. While the firemen were at work the barns and outbuildings belonging to Mrs. John Kent, on the Springfield Turnpike, about a mile away, were destroyed, the damage being about $2,000, with no insurance. The firemen made an investigation, and it is said secured evidence to show that Meisel was seen running away. Meisel says he can easily prove his innocence.

Hackensack Soldiers Honored.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 15.—The town of Hackensack, the home of Company G, Second New Jersey Volunteers, this afternoon honored the company. Nearly all the buildings and stores were decorated with flags and bunting, and the parade was one of the finest ever witnessed in Bergen County. There was a parade, with about 1,000 men in line. The celebration ended with a banquet to-night.

Rations for Georgia Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Government aid in the shape of army rations will be given to the sufferers from the recent floods in Georgia who are in need of the barest necessities of life. The application for assistance came to the War Department from William Clifton, Secretary of State of Georgia, and Representative Livingstone.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Women's Smart Outergarments

receive their best, most characteristic and representative display at The Big Store. There are some stores that may show a few extreme novelties at extreme prices that may surpass any single garment that we have; but taken as a whole, in a broad sense—in a practical commercial sense—there is not another stock of Ladies' Cloaks and Suits that can even compare with the variety we show. All that is new, all that is stylish, all that is really desirable and practical, you will find here in almost endless variety and at

Prices That Are Absolutely and Emphatically the Lowest.

Here are some special values to be on sale Monday. You'll not equal a single one in all New York!

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS FOR 7.95
Ladies' Broadcloth Suits, in the most fashionable shades, silk serge lined jackets, fly front style; percaline lined skirts, value $15.00; for Monday, special . . . 7.95

LADIES' $25.00 WALKING SUITS FOR 15.75
Ladies' Fine Venetian Cloth and English Covert Mixtures Walking Suits, strap seam trimmed, jacket and skirt lined throughout with taffeta silk, jackets fly-front style, skirts are made in flounce style and the new panel shape, value $25.00, for Monday special 15.75

LADIES' $18.00 PLUSH CAPES FOR 12.00
Fine Seal Plush Capes, extra quality, lined with satin, trimmed with Alaska sable collar and edging, value $18.00, for Monday special 12.00

LADIES' $12.00 JACKETS FOR . . 7.00
Fine Kersey Jackets, tailor-made, strap seam, trimmed, silk serge lined throughout, double breasted, value $12.00, for Monday special 7.00

MISSES' $16.50 TAILORED SUITS, 10.00
Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of fine all-wool cheviot cloth, taffeta lined jacket and percaline lined skirt, value $16.50, for Monday special 10.00

LADIES' $16.50 JACKETS FOR . . . 9.75
Tan and Royal Kerseys, double-breasted, lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk, strap seam trimmed, value $16.50, for Monday special 9.75

LADIES' $1.50 FLANNEL WAISTS, 98c
Tailor-made Flannel Waists, strictly all wool, made with blouse front and plaited back, detachable collar and lined throughout, value $1.50, for Monday special . . . 98c

LADIES' $15.00 KERSEY CAPES FOR 8.90
Ladies' Kersey Capes, elaborately braided, trimmed with strap of satin and cloth, silk serge lined, value $15.00, for Monday special 8.90

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, 2.95
Taffeta Silk Waists, in all colors, blouse front and tucked yoke, plaited back, value $4.00, for Monday special 2.95

LADIES' FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, 79c
Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers. Here is a regular $1.50 Wrapper, stylishly trimmed and made in first-class style; the material is new and the patterns and colors the latest, for Monday special 79c

LADIES' $1.25 WRAPPERS, 59c
Ladies' extra quality Percale Wrappers, stylish patterns and colors, separate waist lining, epaulettes and yoke trimmed with braid, value $1.25, for Monday special 59c

The Sealskin Proposition to Hold Good but a Few Days More.

Out of the many hundred sealskins there are now less than half left, and soon there will be none. Sealskin has within the last 12 months almost doubled in value, and when this lot is sold no such price can ever be quoted again. Here is the proposition: Select your own furs, select your own linings, and we will make you to order an Alaska Seal Coat that cannot be equaled to-day in any fur store in America for less than $200.00 at the special and temporary price of $125.00

Our Silk Goods Department

is a place to make you think. You'll wonder where we got the mass of beautiful stuffs which cover every inch of the great silk store. Some came from across the water, and some are the products of our own clever Americans. The assortment of both sorts is immense, and you must not judge of quality by the following prices, for they're misleading, in that they really represent but a fraction of the real value itself.

3,000 YARDS FINE BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 22 inches wide, guaranteed fine Lyons make, the best quality ever offered anywhere, at, PER YARD 58c

FINE PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, bright Taffetas, in the most fascinating plaids and stripes, just the ideas for fall and winter wear, easily sold at $1 per yard, very special at 78c

SATIN DUCHESSE in evening shades, dainty and elegant, elsewhere $1.25, here to-morrow, per yd. . 95c

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, of a rich and heavy quality, readily sold at $1.50 per yard, very special Monday at 1.00

Woollen Dress Stuffs.

Autumn's favorites—rich, choice and exceedingly varied. The qualities start at Good and run up to Superb. The prices will please you, for without exception they are lower than elsewhere. Take the following for example:

BLACK ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, fully 50 inches wide, a splendid fabric for good hard wear, to-morrow, per yard 29c

200 PIECES MIXED FANCY POPLIN DRESS GOODS, in a very beautiful color assortment, the newest of the season's new, good value at 50c. per yard, special at . . 39c

100 PIECES FINE ALL-WOOL PLAIN ARMURE DRESS GOODS, in a very lovely color assortment, the ideal fabric for fall wear, and regularly sold at 75c. per yard, Monday, choice at 50c

100 PIECES FINE IMPORTED BROADCLOTH, fully 52 inches wide, all the new colorings, as well as black, honestly worth $1, to-morrow, per yard 68c

Butterick Patterns and Fashion Books for October Now on Sale.

It Pays to Buy Good Furniture,

the honest, durable kind, that will last for years. You can get it at other places sometimes, but it's here all the time, and at much lower prices than are to be had elsewhere. In proof of which we offer for to-morrow's selling:

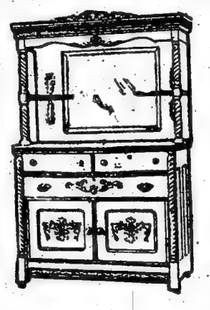

SOLID OAK CANOPY TOP SIDEBOARD, the latest pattern, hand carved, fitted with 24x30 inch French bevel plate mirror, positively and clearly worth $35, choice to-morrow, 19.50

The prices on all sideboards have been considerably reduced.

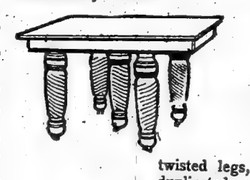

SOLID OAK POLISHED EXTENSION TABLE, with 5-inch twisted legs, not to be duplicated anywhere for less than $12 here Monday at 7.50

FINELY FINISHED CHIFFONIER, with swell drawers and French fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, elsewhere, $20, here to-morrow, 10.75

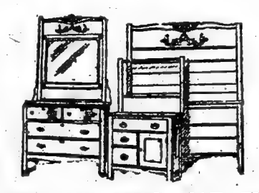

THREE-PIECE SOLID OAK BEDROOM SUIT, with 24 by 30 inch bevel mirror, swell front drawers, hand carved, a fine piece of work, actually worth $25, to-morrow, choice of all finishes 15.75

HERE IS AN ARTICLE we have advertised many times before—a $16 SOFT BLACK HAIR MATTRESS, weight 40 lbs., for $10. It is sold on honor, and gives such universal satisfaction that every day people ask us when we are going to advertise it again. They hear of it from their neighbors. In response to these inquiries we again offer this Mattress, in A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts, to fit any bed, worth $16, for to-morrow 10.00

HEAVY WHITE ENAMEL IRON BED, with heavy brass trimmings, large vases and mounts, any size, actually

worth $14, here to-morrow at 7.75

SOLID OAK SWELL FRONT DRESSER, with 24 by 30 inch bevel French plate mirror, handsomely carved, and regularly sold at $15, sale price to-morrow 9.75

HIGH BACK POLISHED WOOD SEAT ROCKERS, perfectly made and very artistic, actually worth $4.50, to-morrow 2.50

LARGE MORRIS CHAIR, 4 different positions, regularly sold at $6.00, to-morrow for the frame alone, 3.00

Sunday
Oct. 16-1898

The New York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

White House Being Brightened by a Coat of Paint During the President's Absence.

OFFICE HOLDERS AND POLITICS

The Case of Capt. Carter — Revenue Service in the West Indies—Washington's Sky Scrapers — Col. Torrey's Cavalry Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Men are swinging from the walls of the White House on ladders, supplied with pots and brushes and orders to make the house really white. To the casual visitor it already seems to glisten in the sunlight perfectly white. But Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, knows better; he knows that the White House is not white; that it is clouded with dust and smoke and cobwebs until it is a reproach to anybody who can be suspected of responsibility for its condition. It is three years since the building was painted. Interior improvements have been made in that time, but the outer dress has lasted through three seasons very well. A close inspection of the apparently clean walls makes it plain that dust from the roads has settled in layers along the projections, and coal smoke, carried from the factories beyond the reservation, has adhered in streaky sheets, so that while the effect is white, the white is no longer dazzling. Then hundreds of visitors, leaning upon the iron railings, have worn off the tips of gold, and bicycle riders who have left their machines leaning against the fences have carried away flecks of the black. While it is a big job to paint the building, it will be completed before the President returns. Visitors to the White House during the absence of the President are not usually many in number. On Thursday, however, a considerable party of Knights Templars, on their way home from the conclave at Pittsburg, called to remind the people there that it was the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the building in 1792. And some of the White House employes did not know, until these Templars told them, that when the building was begun the side that is now the back fronted on Pennsylvania Avenue, which ran south of the lot, and that the present main entrance was intended to be the least imposing one. The south front is very much the most ornamental, but it is not so familiar as the public porch at the north side.

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President Cleveland gave a strict interpretation to civil service rules when he issued his admonition against the "pernicious activity" of office holders, but distasteful as that admonition was to the men who desired to manifest their loyalty to party by strenuous party service, it was very generally observed all through the terms of President Cleveland and the incumbency of President Harrison. There were some instances of defiant disregard of it, and complaints by men who felt that office holders were deprived of much of their usefulness by being forbidden to enter into open political work as of old, when the "spoils" system was tolerated. It has remained for Acting Postmaster General Perry Heath to cancel President Cleveland's instructions. On two occasions he has instructed the employes of the Post Office Department, and presumably all other employes, that there is nothing in the civil service law or regulations prohibiting them from participating in political work as much and as actively as they choose. It is not assumed here that Mr. Heath made this declaration upon his own unsupported judgment. But public interest seeks the occasion for this reactionary order. The old order has stood very well for about twelve years. Office holders have been rather shy about participating in campaign work. It has not made much difference with the parties, either. The most frequently asked question is, What pressing reason was there just now for this appeal to the clerks to labor for their party? Mr. Heath says he finds that the common opinion is that it was found necessary to do something to overcome the apathy complained of. And it does not appear that the Democrats in office are expected to manifest deep concern about stirring up Democrats. The appeal was to Republicans, and it merely shows the anxiety that is felt by the managers.

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The President went West without disposing of the case of Capt. O. M. Carter of the Engineers, and there is some doubt now at the War Department as to what will happen to this officer who is under severe sentence for wasting public money and for sanctioning corrupt practices in the carrying out of a great public work. The squandering of something like a million and a half of money is considered to be a small matter compared with the possible throwing over of an attempt to stop such practices in the prosecution of public works. President McKinley has been made aware of the fact that it will be useless to suppress the finding of the court-martial, which might save Capt. Carter some embarrassment, but would not shut off discussion of his case. The Savannah River improvement is one of the works put under continuing contracts. When the Congress is called upon for an appropriation to carry on the work it will be natural to inquire what was done with the money already appropriated. That inquiry will bring up the Carter case in the House and Senate. Once up, it will be impossible to suppress discussion of the facts touching Carter's conduct and the findings of the court-martial in his case, which, it is understood, was that the officer be fined, imprisoned, and dismissed from the service. It is expected by some army officers that the President will surely approve, possibly with some modifications, the verdict brought to him by the board over which Gen. Otis presided.

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Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Bureau of Revenue Marine, has sailed away to Cuba and Puerto Rico to study some phases of the situation in those islands, so as to be in a position to afford assistance to the Congress when it becomes necessary to provide government for those new possessions of the United States. Capt. Shoemaker has no vessels in service yet in the West Indies. The customs service is a function of the military, and is attended to by the War Department, although there has been more or less consultation between the War and the Treasury Departments to keep the collection business in something like the shape it would be in if transferred to the Treasury. It is Capt. Shoemaker's opinion that six or more revenue cutters, large and small, will be needed for Cuba, and perhaps four for Puerto Rico. As the number of cutters is limited by law, and the supply of vessels is not large enough just now for the United States, it is evident that Congress must authorize the purchase or construction of new ships. In order to be able to speak intelligently as to the class of vessels appropriate for the service, Capt. Shoemaker will cruise on the Manning from Havana to all the harbors of Cuba that are of commercial importance, and then inspect the harbors of Puerto Rico to make like observations.

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To one who observed that there are still many unoccupied lots in the City of Washington, and that there are many good houses in the city that need tenants, it seems remarkable that so many large "flats" or "apartment houses," or "family hotels," of many stories should meet with success here. Compared with New York and Brooklyn, real estate is cheap, and building is not more expensive, probably. The desire to be independent and secure from observation will, of course, provide tenants for a goodly number of separate houses at all times, but there is a very considerable body of residents of Washington who are learning to prefer seven or nine rooms on a floor, a supply of heat from a central source, gas stoves if they can be had, porcelain bathtubs, and sanitary plumbing, and no stairs to climb. Several new and large apartments have recently been built beyond the boundary of the old city, but within the extended boundary. These buildings are supplied with all the modern improvements to be found in high-class apartment houses in New York. Two of them are already beyond the realm of experiment, for they are filled with tenants, while in the near neighborhood are the other tall structures coming along into the market, and with the inducement that their south side windows command a complete view of the city and beyond. The rentals are far below those in houses of similar character in New York. The underground trolley has made it possible to put up and fill these structures. Ten years ago the part of the city in which these sky-scrapers are situated was reached by a horse-car line, running bob-tailed cars of the pay-your-own-fare sort. Beyond the boundary there was a connecting car that ran at intervals of half an hour, and stopped soon after dark. The cars now run in couples, and are crowded most of the time. Down town an eleven-story addition to a hotel is going up.

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Col. Jay L. Torrey of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry has left his command at Jacksonville, where it is awaiting the attention of the mustering-out officers prior to a return to Wyoming and the pursuits of frontier life. Col. Torrey regrets that his splendid regiment did not have an opportunity to reach the front. In many respects he considers it a better regiment than those of Col. Roosevelt and Col. Grigsby. "No regiment in this country ever had such mounts," the Colonel says. "It was attachment to their horses that deprived the men of the chance to see service in the Philippines. "The men could not easily see why officers should be saluted," added Col. Torrey. "We overcame that reluctance in a way that appealed to the soldier. We officers, who were entitled to be first saluted, took the first step. We saluted, and the boys followed rather than not be in the fashion. They will not go home until mustered out, as they cannot afford to travel much on the travel pay allowance to the army. E. G. D.

MUCH BUILDING ON THE BRONX.

It Is Said, However, that Too Many Flats Have Been Put Up.

The Borough of the Bronx is being overrun with flat houses to the great disappointment of those who would make it a home centre. They say a flat-house population is not desirable, because it is not permanent. Hundreds of flats, many of the cheaper grade, have been erected during the past twelve months, and as many more are in course of construction. The majority of them, built for speculation, have found ready buyers; but many are vacant, and have been for months. As a rule, those who seek homes in the Borough of the Bronx expect to find small private houses at a moderate rent, but such a class of dwellings is remarkably scarce, and what there are never stand vacant. Several land improvement companies have been organized in the section, and by them a number of small frame cottages of seven or eight rooms renting for about $30 a month, have been erected. But these, like the rest, find tenants ready and waiting for them. The reason there are not more of this class of buildings put up is, it is claimed, that they are not near as profitable from a speculative point of view as a flat house. One well-known builder, when interviewed on the subject, said: "I can put up three-story frame flats any place in the district north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, that being the fire line, as it is called, no frame buildings being allowed south of it, for very little more money than it costs to erect two private houses, and on the same amount of ground. The two flats will yield a monthly rental of at least $120, while the two private houses would not yield more than $70 a month."

Although flats are being put up throughout the district, in one section—that along Third Avenue and abutting streets between One Hundred and Seventieth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets—the great increase in this class of buildings is especially noticeable. There, within a radius of half a mile, are no less than fifty flat houses in course of construction, capable of accommodating at least five hundred families. Some are well built and have steam heat and all other improvements, while others are of a cheaper grade. Rents range from $12 to $20, and in some cases even higher. The following table, copied from the books of the branch office of the Department of Buildings at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, giving the number of building plans filed from year to year, will show the wonderful growth of the district:

Year.	No. Plans.	Est. Cost.
1881	285	$1,052,995
1882	343	1,409,913
1883	405	1,428,967
1884	435	1,635,736
1885	586	1,927,274
1886	703	2,407,421
1887	1,033	4,733,305
1888	886	3,826,788
1889	889	4,840,337
1890	800	4,208,861
1891	765	3,746,048
1892	857	5,092,823
1893	698	3,285,676
1894	943	4,809,228
1895	1,418	8,148,459
1896	1,617	11,009,625
1897	1,022	14,500,041

The figures for 1897 do not include the number of plans filed for additions and improvements. Up to the present date 826 plans have been filed for new buildings this year, and it is very probable that the estimated cost will be far greater than last year.

FACTS ABOUT PEANUTS.

Four Million Bushels Consumed in the United States Yearly—Where They Come from and How They Grow.

"The American people are evidently very partial to peanuts," remarked a large peanut planter in Virginia to a Washington Star writer recently, "for there are nearly 4,000,000 bushels of them consumed in the United States annually. Before the civil war the peanut was only a holiday luxury to the majority of the people living in the North, the day when the circus was in town, during the country fair, and the great and glorious Fourth of July being the principal occasions that the popular yearning for the nut was in any measure satisfied. The product then amounted to barely 500,000 bushels a year.

"At the close of the war, when the soldiers returned North, thousands of them had cultivated such a liking for the nut, which they had often pulled from the ground and roasted at the campfires while in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, that the crop then raised in these States didn't begin to supply the demand. Wideawake farmers saw the point, and small garden patches where peanuts had been grown for generations were soon abandoned for broad fields, and to-day Virginia and North Carolina are growing 4,000,000 bushels of peanuts a year—a result due almost entirely to the civil war and the habit the Federal troops contracted of eating large quantities of the nuts. Naturally, the returned soldiers' demand for peanuts placed them within reach of the rural population in the North, and the nut soon ceased to be a holiday luxury.

"When the war broke out most of the peanuts consumed in this country were raised in North Carolina. A great many were also imported from Africa. They were of inferior quality. In fact, the best antebellum peanuts were poor compared with the nuts grown to-day. But the demand for the nuts in recent years has not had the effect of improving the North Carolina product or increasing its yield to any great extent. Virginia and Tennessee, however, woke right up under the increased demand, and improved cultivation has produced a nut, especially in Virginia, that is as near perfect as it can be.

"I don't suppose there are many people who know that the peanut came to this country with the first cargo of slaves that were landed on our shores. It is a native of Africa, and in its original state as full of grease almost as a bit of pork. Cultivation and change of soil have greatly reduced the oleaginous quality of the nut, although the North Carolina variety has enough grease yet to find a ready sale in France, where it joins its African ancestor and cottonseed in supplying not a little of the olive oil we find in the restaurants and family groceries. Norfolk, Va., is the greatest peanut centre in the world, and handles annually 200,000 bags, or 8,000,000 bushels.

"It is a pretty sight to see a peanut plantation when the vines are in blossom. The blossoms are a bright yellow, and the vines are a vivid green. As soon as the blossom appears a fine branch forms on the vine and shoots down into the ground. The peas, as the nuts are called on the plantation, form on the shoot beneath the ground, like potatoes. When the crop is gathered in October the vine is plowed up, and the nuts hang to the roots. Vines and all are piled in cocks in the field, and in twenty days the nuts are ready to be pulled off, placed in bags, and taken to the factories. There they are cleansed of dirt, assorted, polished in revolving cylinders, and put into bags ready for the market."

R. B. P.

STANDARD OIL INQUIRY

The Work of Securing Evidence in This City Is Ended.

STOCK REGISTER EXAMINED

Messrs. Wardwell and Flagler Do Not Appear, but the Books of the Company Are Produced.

The work of Col. Allen T. Brinsmade, Special Master Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to take testimony in the contempt proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, so far as it related to securing evidence in this city, was concluded yesterday. And apparently, to the surprise and gratification of the plaintiff, the end was reached through concessions from the lawyers of the Standard Oil Trust, (in liquidation.)

When the session of the commission was adjourned Thursday afternoon to 10 o'clock yesterday morning the situation was this: Attorney General Monnett had asked Virgil P. Kline and M. F. Elliott, attorneys for the Standard Oil Trust and John D. Rockefeller, to produce before the Commissioner Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell, who had been that day subpoenaed and had not been found. They are the Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, of the liquidating trustees, and are the custodians of books which Mr. Rockefeller had testified contained certain information the Attorney General wanted. Mr. Kline said he did not know where Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell were, and positively declined to engage to produce them or any books.

The Attorney General then consulted with the law firm of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, with the result that application was made before Justice Freedman, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court; Friday, for subpoenas to compel the attendance of Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell. The application was granted and the subpoenas issued.

Commissioner Brinsmade was at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but none of the lawyers in the case came until more than an hour later. When Mr. Kinkhead, one of the representatives of the State, appeared and said the subpoenas issued by Justice Freedman had not been served. Mr. Flagler not being in the city and Mr. Wardwell ill at his home. Attorney General Monnett, he said, was in Boston, but would probably reach the city in the afternoon. In the absence of his colleague he did not feel like suggesting any course of procedure. At this point Mr. Kline appeared and had a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Brinsmade.

The Commissioner called Mr. Kinkhead and the stenographer, and, with Mr. Kline, the party went to the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway. Two hours later Mr. Brinsmade returned to the hotel and laughingly declared that "the cruel war" was over. He said that Mr. Kline had manifested a disposition to oblige the plaintiff in every way and had put at the Commissioner's disposal the book the District Attorney had laid such stress upon examining, viz., the stock register of the liquidating trustees, showing the various transfers of trust certificates into stock certificates of the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Trust.

Mr. Kinkhead examined this book at his leisure, and under his direction the stenographer made a number of transcripts of the names of trust certificate holders who had made transfers, the times of such transfers, and the number of trust certificates transferred by each person named. As this was the precise information Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell were subpoenaed to give, Mr. Kinkhead readily consented to abandon the attempt to put them in the witness chair. Mr. Kline also promised to produce before the Commissioner in Ohio the books showing the accounts of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio with the liquidating Trustees.

The opposing counsel parted on the most amicable terms, Mr. Kinkhead saying he had obtained all the evidence needed to substantiate the information of contempt filed before the Supreme Court of Ohio, while Mr. Kline expressed entire confidence that no evidence whatever had been produced showing the Standard Oil Company of Ohio in contempt.

Messrs. Kline and Kinkhead left New York last evening for their homes, respectively in Cleveland and Columbus. Mr. Brinsmade will remain here a few days on private business.

TOPICS DISCUSSED IN CHICAGO.

No Appropriation for the Bridewell—Epidemic of Window Breaking — Theatrical and Musical Events.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—There is a chance that the 900 inmates of the Chicago Bridewell will be turned loose upon the streets. No appropriation was made for the Bridewell owing to an oversight before the making up of the city budget, and in the opinion of Judge Tuley the Bridewell will therefore have to be closed, since an appropriation after the delivery of the budget is opposed to a city ordinance. The Bridewell cannot, it is said, be well run on credit. No one appears who can suggest a solution; the Mayor is depressed at the prospect, the inmates of the Bridewell are down to the simplest fare, and the city people are expecting to be overwhelmed with tramps, pilferers, and drunkards.

There are 142 boys in the Bridewell, and Mayor Harrison is interesting himself in a scheme to place them at the John Worthy public school, where it is proposed to build a dormitory, that the boys may be separated from their vicious companions. The idea is a good one, but, with the rest of the city's reformatory methods, will have to be dropped if no money is forthcoming.

An epidemic of window breaking is mystifying the police. Banker Merrill of South Chicago has been the chief sufferer. He replaces the broken panes of glass in his windows only to have them immediately broken again by missiles of various sorts. A number of policemen who have stood guard outside have been utterly unable to tell where these missiles come from. A reward offered for the detection of the offenders has been futile thus far. Justices Joseph Sabath of 1117 Lowe Avenue is suffering from similar persecution. His windows are broken as fast as they are replaced. Like Mr. Merrill, he knows of no motive for the annoyance.

Chicago has long been looking for an appropriate name for her lake front park, a strip of land reaching for over a mile along the lake and bounded by Michigan Boulevard and the Illinois Central tracks. Grant Park has been suggested, and Logan Park—indeed, the monument of Logan stands in the midst of the tract. But at present it seems likely that it will be named after Alexander Hamilton, one of the founders of the Republic. At least, the Hamilton Club is working to that end and proposes, if the name is adopted, to present a bronze statue of Hamilton to the city.

Roland Reed is playing here in "The Voyagers," Madeleine Lucette Ryley's comedy. The play is only a comparative success, perhaps because the wit is delicate and not pleasing to palates rendered coarse by vaudeville. Mr. Reed never did better work, and Miss Rush acts with appreciation of the character assumed. It is not the fault of the actors or the play if the latter does not "go."

Chicago was made acquainted two years ago with "Thus Spake Zarathustra," by Richard Strauss, and did not give kindly ear to that tumultuous and subtle composition. It had no use for Nitsche, knew little about him, and desired to know less. It disapproved of music which embodied subjects so insurrectionary, and while it encouraged Mr. Thomas to repeat the symphony, it was only that it might have more time to formulate its disapproval. Now George Hamlin, who is a great favorite here as a singer, has been singing the ballads of Richard Strauss. The critics were not kindly disposed and society went merely because it wanted a chance to display its new Autumn costumes. But Mr. Hamlin was in perfect voice; he was enamored of his task, and he sang a number of songs so tender, delicate, and enchanting that they will doubtless attain great popularity. Mr. Hamlin made a good propaganda and won victory from the very teeth of scorn.

R. B. P.

Hosiery.

CHILDREN'S HOSE, black cotton, 1-1 ribbed, double knee, heel and toe, guaranteed fast color, 15
MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE, in black, tan and fancy printed effects, double toe and heel, 19
LADIES' HOSE, black cotton, double sole, toe and heel, 22
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Underwear.

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS, fleece lined, in white, (Axford cut,) 59
LADIES' TIGHTS, black wool, ankle length, opened and closed, full fashioned, 1.49
LADIES' VESTS, Swiss silk, in fancy fronts, cream, pink, sky and black, 1.89 and 2.79
1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Colored Dress Goods.

KNICKERBOCKER CHEVIOT, 44 inch., 10 colorings, 50c. quality, 29
IMPORTED HENRIETTA, 40 inch all wool, silk finished, made especially for us, 44 shades; an article on which we particularly court comparison, 49
$1.25 IMPORTED VIGOUREUX POPLINS, DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS and CHEVRON TWEEDS, 44 inches wide; there is still a good assortment of our large purchase of these goods, 59
GRANITE CHEVIOT, made to our own order, 45 inches wide; we carry 30 odd colorings in stock and will dye to order in lengths of 20 yards or more in any special shade without extra charge; a wearable, fashionable material for costume or tailor suit, 69

A Sensation in Fine Silks.

Special purchase of rich Black and Colored Moire Bengaline with small, neat white and colored effects, which are now so much in demand for waists and full dresses; the colored spots on black ground are rose, heliotrope, cardinal, turquoise and green. Colored ground with white spots, gray, navy, cardinal, heliotrope, brown and myrtle. These beautiful goods are a poplin weave, strictly pure silk and wool, made by one of the best manufacturers and recently sold at wholesale for $1.10; our price while they last, 69

BRILLIANT BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, 49
BLACK BENGALINE, with black satin stripes, for skirts or entire dresses; regular price, $1.00, now 59
BRILLIANT RUSTLING BLACK TAFFETA, yard wide; worth $1.25, at 79
RICH BLACK BROCADED SATIN, to which we call special attention to these two numbers, 99 and 1.25
BLACK BROCADED SILK VELVET, a small lot and of magnificent quality, 23 inch; cost $3.00 to import, now, 1.25
TAFFETA PLAIDS AND CHECKS, beautiful rare colorings and excellent quality; worth 75c., now 59
SATIN DUCHESS AND RICH SATIN BROCADES, in cream and white, two very special numbers, 99 and 1.24
STRIPED AND PLAID TAFFETAS, evening and street colorings, a magnificent collection of high class novelties, suitable for waists and entire costumes, at exceptional prices, 79 and 88
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

China and Glass.

Most of these goods are from our own factory and cannot be seen in any other house in New York.

SOMETHING NEW.—Lobster and Terrapin Dishes for table use, made in decorated china to represent turtles and lobsters, per doz., 5.88, 9.87 and 11.88
LOBSTER SALAD DISHES, rich gold and floral decorations, the handle in form of a lobster; choice of 6 styles, each at $1.47; choice of 8 styles, each at 1.87
RAMEQUINS.—Largest line of French and Carlsbad Decorated Ramequins in the city, per doz. upward from 1.19
Royal Blue and Gilt Ramequins, per dozen, 5.88
NATURAL SHELLS for baked fish, per dozen, 36
BLUE JAPANESE BAKING SHELLS, per doz., 59
PUNCH SETS, ROEMERS AND SHERBET GLASSES.—Just opened a splendid line of Austrian novelties; the shapes and colors are entirely new, and the elaborate gold decorations make them desirable for table use and ornamentation.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Black Dress Goods.

BLACK CREPONS, all wool, 45 inch., in eight designs; we have cut the price of this 98c. line to 69
NOVELTY MOHAIR and WOOL CREPONS (imported,) reduced from $1.24 per yard to 98
DIAGONAL NOVELTY, all wool, 46 inches wide, two styles, 1.24
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.

Blankets.

You can save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of Blankets by purchasing here.

BLANKETS, cotton, 10-4, 46; 10-4, extra heavy, 69; 11-4, 69; 11-4, California finish, 89
BLANKETS, 10-4, 1.99; 11-4, 2.49
BLANKETS, extra heavy, 10-4, 2.66; 11-4, 3.29
FINE CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, large assortment of borders, 11-4, 4.99; 12-4, 6.24
CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, 12-4, in delicate shaded borders, 6.24, 7.49 and 8.74
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Furniture

HANGING HALL RACK, of Bamboo, bevelled French plate mirror, just the thing for the private hall, 1.99
CORNER CHAIRS, highly polished, mahogany finished, upholstered in remnants of high grade brocatelle, 2.99
DINING TABLES, solid oak, 42 in. top when closed, and open 6 ft. long, 3.99
COSEY CORNER DIVANS, all spring edge, covered and draped in your choice of colors, in denim, with 3 large sofa pillows, 8.49
ALL HAIR COUCHES, full size, all spring edge, four rows of deep tufting and heavy fringe, covered to order in your choice of colors in corduroy or velour, 11.99
PARLOR SUITS, 3 pieces, with sofa pillow, beautifully trimmed with French marqueterie, spring seats, back upholstered in embroidered silk plush, 19.99
PARLOR SUITS, 3 pieces, fine mahogany finish, handsomely carved back, French legs and twisted post, in assorted colors of tapestry or brocatelle, 12.49
BEDROOM SUITS in solid oak, full size bed, large dresser, with large bevelled French plate glass, handsomely carved, washstand, heavy woven wire spring and all hair mattress to order to fit bed, complete outfit, 24.32
(IN ANNEX.)

Art Pottery, Bric-a-Brac, Fancy Glass.

To make room for novelties arriving by every steamer we have marked down about $10,000 worth of Art Pottery, Bric-a-Brac and Fancy Glass to prices that must clear it out speedily.

Choice of Table No. 1, 19 to 49
Choice of Table No. 3, 1.47 to 4.97
Choice of Table No. 2, 63 to 97
Choice of Table No. 4, 5.87 to 9.87
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

PILLOW CASES.

Made of Strong and Selected Muslins from our own factory.

	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.		Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
42x36,	05	07	50x36,	08	09
45x36,	07	08	54x36,	09	10

SHEETS.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
63x90,	31	38
72x90,	34	42
81x90,	38	47
90x90,	42	52
90x99,	46	57

PILLOW CASES.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
42x36,	09	13
45x36,	10	14
50x36,	11	16

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Sterling Silver.

The advantage of purchasing Sterling Silver in our House is:—First—That you can see the patterns of every well known reputable maker. Second—That you can buy them at a lower price than elsewhere. To those seeking a wedding gift our assortment is of particular interest, as you can always save money, and sometimes double its value.

Here are a few items selected at random which show the prevailing low prices:—

TEA SPOONS, each,	49	COFFEE SPOONS, each,	21
TABLE FORKS, each,	1.29	TABLE-BELLS, each,	1.63
MATCH SAFES, each,	89	COLD MEAT FORKS, each	2.14
CREAM LADLES, each,	89	CHILD SET, Knife, Fork and Spoon, per set,	3.43
SUGAR SHELLS, each,	89	SALT SET, 2 salts and 2 spoons, per set,	1.98
TABLE SPOONS, each,	1.47		

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Muslin Underwear.

NAINSOOK DRAWERS, tucks and embroidered ruffle, 49
CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, cut V, fine insertions and edge, 49
NIGHT GOWNS, fine varied tucks, tucked lawn ruffle, lace edge, 98
WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella lawn ruffle, wide embroidered ruffle, 98
CHEMISE, lawn, 2 lace insertions and lace ruffle, wide ruffle, lace insertion and lace edge on skirt, 98
Full Lines of dainty French Lingerie at 1-3 less than any other house.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Upholstery.

Extraordinary bargains in Portieres, Lace Curtains, Lace Bed Sets and Sash Laces.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, actual value $8.00 to $12.00 per pair, at 6.67, 821 and 9.68
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, handsome designs, value $7.50 a pair, at 5.74
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, handsome designs, value $8.50 a pair, at 6.98
REAL MARIE ANTOINETTE BED SETS, extra fine quality, sold by other houses at $18.00 each, our price 12.48
(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Cigars.

STOGIES, Macy's Winners, as good as any at $1.25, our price, box of 50, 49
LA CAUSERIE, PURITANOS, Sumatra wrapper, long combination filler, box of 50, 2.09
FLOR DE MERODE, BOUQUET ESPECIAL, clear Havana, long filler and Sumatra wrapper, box of 50, 2.69
LA MADRUGADA, CONCHAS SELECTAS, made of all fine Havana tobacco, box of 50, 3.74
(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Lining Value.

SILK MOREEN, Fancy Striped, sold elsewhere as high as $1.25 yd, 69
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Rugs and Matting.

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS.—The balance of our stock will be offered at the following greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for new importations:

9x12 ft.,	8.99	7.6x10.6 ft.,	6.98
9x9 ft.,	5.74	6x9 ft.	3.89

REVERSIBLE SMYRNA RUGS, in Oriental patterns,

9x12 ft.,	11.24	6x9 ft.,	4.99
3x6 ft.,	1.57	30x60 inches,	.93

JAPANESE GOAT SKINS, fine and odorless, in white, gray and black, 28x64 inches, 2.31
INGRAIN ART SQUARES, 3x3½ yds., extra super cotton, 3.69
Have you seen our latest importation of Turkish Rugs? The prices range from 24.97 to 309.33.
(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Notions.

Lisle Hose Supporters, all sizes, value 15c., white, black and colors, 07
Silk Hose Supporters, value 24c., 15
Bone Casing, cotton, silk stitched, value 15c., 08
Dress Shields, rubber, Jap, Silk covered, size 3, 16; size 4, 18
Braided Glove Cottons, assorted colors, 06
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Infants' Wear.

NIGHT SLIPS, Cambric tucks down front edge on neck, 24
NIGHT SLIPS, 3 insertions and pleats in front edge on neck, 37
NIGHT SLIPS, V of embroidery (Nainsook,) 44
NIGHT SLIPS, Nainsook, 3 rows of feather stitching and tucks 58
LONG DRESSES, Nainsook, 10 tucks in yoke, hemstitched skirt, 64
LONG DRESSES, Nainsook, round yoke insertion and embroidered ruffle, hemstitched skirt, 94
LONG DRESSES, Nainsook, pointed yoke, lace and embroidered insertion in yoke, 1.34
LONG DRESSES, Nainsook, round yoke, wide and narrow insertions, embroidered ruffle on skirt, 1.84
Complete assortment of higher grades, lace or embroidered, 1.99, 2.49, 3.67 to 10.94
LONG SKIRTS, Cambric hem and tucks, 31
LONG SKIRTS, Nainsook hem and tucks, 36
LONG SKIRTS, Cambric tucks and embroidered ruffle, 49
LONG SKIRTS, Nainsook tucks and fine embroidered ruffle, 99
LONG SKIRTS, Nainsook, trimmed with lace, 1.24
LONG FLANNEL SKIRTS, hem machine stitched, 89
LONG FLANNEL SKIRTS, embroidered, 1.21
FLANNEL BARREAUX, hem, 49
FLANNEL BARREAUX, embroidered, 1.34
FLANNEL BANDS, 14
LONG CASHMERE CLOAKS, prettily trimmed with ribbon, 2.34 and 3.49
LONG CLOAKS, Bedford Cord, prettily trimmed with ribbon 2.49
LONG CLOAKS, Silk, trimmed with braid and ribbon, 8.67
Complete assortment, 9.99 to 21.61
INFANTS' BATH ROBES, Eider Down, crochet edge, 67
INFANTS' FLANNEL SACQUES, feather stitched, 78 & 99
INFANTS' CAPS, Corded Silk, lace ruche, 24
INFANTS' CAPS, Bengaline Silk, lace ruche and beading, with ribbon, 49
INFANTS' CAPS, Embroidered Silk, full ruche, 99
Our Infants' Department is complete in every respect.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Refrigerators.

Full line of samples to select from same as carried all summer.

We have in stock all sizes of the celebrated North Star Dry Air, Cork Filled Refrigerators, for which we are the sole New York agents; No. 8, width, 24 in., depth, 16 in., height, 39 in., 6.89

Larger sizes at proportionately low prices.
(6TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Wines and Liquors.

(IN ANNEX.)

Two Star Whiskey, for three days only, fine old rye, rich and mellow; regular price, 74c. per bottle.	Case Pts. Per Gal.	Case Qts. Per Bot.
	2.24	49
Monogram Rye Whiskey (8 years old),	Gal.	Bot.
	5.38	1.23
Ramsay Scotch Whiskey, (6 years old,)	Gal.	Bot.
	4.19	99

(The above prices include the jug.)

IMPORTED WINES.—The celebrated Clossmann & Co. Bordeaux high grade wines 25 to 40 per cent less than sold elsewhere.

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Pontet Canet,	10.99	9.99
Chateau La Grange, 1878,	14.49	10.74
Grand Vin Chat La Tour, 1874,	14.49	12.74
Vinde Graves,	7.74	6.74
Barsac,	7.74	6.74
Chateau Doisy Haut Barsac, 1884,	8.99	7.99
Haut Sauterne, 1881,	11.99	10.99
IMPORTED RHINE WINES.—Gebruder, Eckel, Deidesheim, Rheinfalz,	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Laubenheimer,	6.24	5.24
Niersteiner,	6.64	5.64
Hockheimer,	7.24	6.24
Hattenheimer,	7.74	6.74
Burgundy, imported in glass,	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Macon Blanc,	8.99	7.99
Macon Vieux,	10.24	9.24
Beaune, 1889,		10.74
Santenot, Volnay 1885,	12.74	11.74
Sparkling Wines.—D. Leiden Cologne,	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Moselle Muscatel,	19.49	18.49

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Fancy Goods.

GLASS CIGARETTE JARS, sterling silver top, 1.33
GLASS CIGAR JARS, sterling silver top, 2.32
WHISK BROOMS, sterling silver shoulder and handle, 1.09
PIANO DUSTERS, sterling silver handle, 1.33
FRENCH BRIAR PIPES, sterling mounted, 49
CORKSCREWS, ivory handle, sterling trimmed, 1.33
GOLF SCORE TABLETS, sterling silver backs, upward from 2.49
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Housefurnishings.

Toilet paper, large package, 3
Mop Handles, "Keane's" pattern, 10
Dust Brushes, all bristle, 17
U. S. Furniture Polish, 16
Steel Coal Scoops, 49
Rolling Grates for Open fireplaces, 3.74
Gas Logs for open fireplaces, 16 inch, 3.99
GRAY STEEL ENAMELLED WARE.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qt., 19
Covered Buckets, 4 qt., 14
Colanders, 11
Preserving Kettles, 6 qt., 19
Lipped Saucepans, 3 qt., 12
Covered Saucepans, 4 qt., 14
Pudding Pans, 4 qt., 9
Japanned Dust Pans, half covered, 5
Japanned Bread Boxes, 19
Japanned Cake Closets, 34
(BASEMENT.)

Portieres.

FRENCH JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES, reversible, (not the light quality sold by other stores but extra heavy,) worth $40.00 per pair, 23.74
HEAVY ARMURE PORTIERES, all silk, two tone colorings; these make handsome draperies; worth $14.00 a pair, 11.24
HANDSOME SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, special, and for this sale only, in a selection of 12 colors, same quality as advertised by other stores (as a special bargain at $9.50;) our price, 8.48
TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, extra heavy quality fringe, in Oriental colorings, actual value $4.50 each, at 3.24
(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

"The Rivals," it seems, will never grow old. Sheridan's familiar text, much of it very well spoken by competent actors, seemed as full of vitality as ever at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last week. Yet it was not the perennial freshness of the comedy or the general excellence of the performance—as good a one as we are likely often to see nowadays—that most strongly impressed the observant spectator, so much as the manifestation by the audiences, in their quick expressions of sympathy, whenever he was in sight, eager attentiveness; and rapturous applause, of the great popular affection for Joseph Jefferson.

Bob Acres, before Jefferson's time, was surely never a sympathetic rôle; a lout, a booby, and a poltroon, a fellow never on the right end of a joke, always to be laughed at, and never to be laughed with, he served, in the hands of many low comedians, exactly the author's purpose. How it was that Joseph Jefferson, without materially changing the original text, and rejecting nothing in the old "acting versions" excepting a few bits of obsolete "business," managed years ago to make Bob seem actually lovable the most acute analytical criticism will never be able to decide to everybody's satisfaction. It was not wholly the magic of his art, surely, that effected the transformation, though his art was always, and is still, exquisite in its delicacy and wonderfully apt in its likeness to nature. It was not because his fund of humor is so much richer than that of his predecessors in the rôle that he caused more laughter, and therefore made the character of Bob more likable. We may never hate a person whose foolishness makes us laugh heartily, but we surely do not respect him on that account. Moreover, Bob does not provoke more laughter when Jefferson plays the part than he used to in the days of Felix Vincent, the elder Holland, and Harry Beckett.

The personality of Joseph Jefferson, however, is his rarest and most profitable attribute, and he adapts Bob with all his folly and cowardice exactly to that personality. He does not meet the rôle half way. This, of course, is not entirely laudatory criticism; but that does not matter, in this late hour, to either Mr. Jefferson or his audiences. It is an old enough story that his sympathetic Bob is not exactly the Robert of his predecessors, or the conceited country 'squire one pictures to himself as he reads his Sheridan. An Acres for whom one feels the kindliest regard, even when he exhibits his preposterous hair done up in curl papers, whose boundless simplicity and immense ignorance one pities even as one laughs, whose cowardice is pathetic, and whose nature, in spite of his folly, is sound and true, is one of Mr. Jefferson's greatest contributions to the stage of this epoch.

This is the only Acres, you may warrant, who ever actually brought a tear of sympathy to the spectator's eye when he protests to David against references to what his mother might think while he is writing a challenge to mortal combat. He is the only Acres associated in the public mind with the same gentle individuality, the lovable disposition, the innocence, and the pathos of the Rip Van Winkle of the stage. To say there is much in this relationship to account for the effect of the portrayal is to suggest of course that the public cares much more for Jefferson than it does for Bob Acres; and that this is now the case, and that the personality of the actor exerts a greater charm upon his audiences than his art, though that is still so fine, cannot be doubted by any person who carefully watches the crowds which now assemble nightly at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The public fondness for this famous actor grows as the years advance. No one on the stage nearly equals him in the affection of his audiences. It has become a sort of tradition to admire Jefferson, and the tradition will not languish while the actor performs so well his share to keep it alive.

In the supporting company there is no actor quite so competent to keep the memory of Sheridan in honor among the multitude of theatregoers as any one of that illustrious trio, Florence, John Gilbert, and Mrs. Drew, who were, in the past, so famous as O'Trigger, Old Absolute, and Mrs. Malaprop. But so long as an actress as well trained and of so good natural equipment as Ffolliott Paget can be found for the character, Mrs. Malaprop will not belie her fancied likeness to the orange tree, and her illuminative parts of speech will survive. Mr. Skinner, always a good actor, plays Jack with the right tone, and much of the easy assurance of the departed "school" of the Wallacks; and Mr. Lackaye's O'Trigger has audacity and humor, and is particularly good in some passages, notably in the reading of Delia's wonderful letter. The Sir Anthony of Mr. Clarges is correct in form, if lacking mellowness, variety of tone, and the fine crescendos of comic fury one remembers who remembers Gilbert, while the Lydia Languish of Elsie Leslie, who was a child actress only the other day, is pretty and understandable and effective in its dainty little way. Lydia's is not an easy part to play. The best portrayal of that piquant rôle we have seen in recent years is Miss Viola Allen's—and that brings one, inevitably, to Chapter II. of this well-meant review of a theatrical week.

Miss Allen is now acting the character of a wayward girl, whose ambition and vanity lead her perilously near moral destruction, but who is saved by the influence of the good man who loves her, in a play called "The Christian" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The play is put together with small regard for and probably smaller knowledge of the laws of stagecraft, and is not interesting until the close of Act II. The interest then awakened is fitfully maintained until the close. There is not a new idea in this drama, or an exalted one, and the commingling of the crucifix and church vestments, the singing of the Doxology, and much talk about the salvation of souls, with the signs of the physical love of man and woman, as in the scene briefly referred to at the close of Act II. (or Act I., if it be necessary to remember that the real first act is arbitrarily called a prologue) and in two episodes of Act IV., may faintly remind the spectator who has read "Quo Vadis" of the contrast of early Christian asceticism and self-denial in that tremendously successful work of fiction with the explicit and needlessly minute descriptions of certain goings on in the house of Petronius, in the palace of Nero, in the gardens of Agrippa.

The play called "The Christian" is founded on a novel of the same name, and both were written by a Manx gentleman, Mr. Hall Caine, who is now in New York to personally commend his play to the public and take exception in smartly chosen words to any adverse expressions of opinion concerning it. I am aware, therefore, of the danger incurred in saying deliberately that Mr. Hall Caine in not a likely dramatist. He is a "personage" of this hour, though, strongly individual and aggressive, who has no trouble in finding influential media of communication with the public, and he has a host of admirers.

The play called "The Christian" is set upon the stage with handsome and appropriate scenery, and every detail of its performance has been looked after with zeal and a fine sense of pictorial effect. The slums crowd of men and women, each happily individualized, is exceedingly interesting in its reverent moods, in its moments of gayety, in its multitudinous wrath.

Edward J. Morgan, an actor whose great possibilities have been always in the minds of expert observers of the contemporary stage since he appeared as the innocent convict in "The District Attorney," plays the part of Storm, which is really the principal part, with force and earnestness, while John B. Mason, J. L. Fimney, and George Woodward are especially competent in other rôles. Temperamentally Miss Allen scarcely fits the rôle of vain and wayward Glory, but her acting is evenly good, and I am sure that her well-deserved popularity is of immense advantage to Mr. Caine's play.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

ONLY ONE NEW PLAY.

An Adaptation of Bisson's Latest Farce at the Madison Square.

The single new play of this week will be "On and Off," an adaptation of a farcical piece by Alexandre Bisson, author of "Feu Toupinel" ("Mr. Wilkinson's Widows") and "Les Surprises du Divorce," called "Le Controleur des Wagons-lits," which had a long run in Paris. This will serve to introduce the new company Mr. Charles Frohman has organized from his forces to act comedy at the Madison Square Theatre. Actors so skillful and popular as Edmund M. Holland and Fritz Williams are prominent in this troupe, which also includes Samuel Reed, Byron Douglas, James Kearney, Reuben Fax, Amelia Bingham, Maggie Holloway Fisher, and Katherine Florence.

Bisson's farce, Mr. Frohman says, has not been materially altered in the adaptation. The scene has not been transferred from France to America. The leading idea, the long absences from home of a gay deceiver, who pretends, in the domestic circle, that he an inspector of sleeping cars, is a reminder of dozens of other farces, but the fun of a Bisson farce always lies in the development. No other contemporary farceur so well understands how to conduct a comic intrigue through a series of surprising situations to a satisfactory climax.

A SCENE IN "THE CHRISTIAN."

The Last Encounter Between John Storm and Glory Quayle.

The scene in "The Christian" which its author, Hall Caine, seems to think most important and uplifting is that in Act III., (or, properly speaking, Act IV.,) when John Storm in a fit of religious dementia thinks of killing Glory Quayle. Here is the text of that episode:

Voice from without—Glory!
Glory—It is he! (Creeps up to the side of the window and pushes it open.) Who's there?
Storm, (outside)—Let me in.
Glory—He has come for refuge. (Sound of mob in the street louder than before.) Why do I hesitate? (Crosses to door R, then stops.) But Lord Robert! At night, too! Alone! (Sound increases and comes nearer.) Oh, what matter about myself? They'll kill him! (Goes impulsively to window, speaking out, then closing window.) Wait a moment—I'll open the door. (Closes the window and goes out R. Stage empty. The audience hears the bolt drawn back, and the door opened and closed. Glory talking all the time.)
Glory—Is it you? How you frightened me. Who ever would have thought of seeing you here to-night? (Glory turns up the light, sees Storm's face, and makes cry of alarm. It is deathly pale and solemn. He is dressed in a priestly habit: A string of beads, with glittering silver cross, is hanging from his belt.)
Glory—John, I have heard all about it. You are in danger, and have come for refuge. (Storm turns to her. She sees his face and is frightened.)
Storm—It's your danger, not mine. I've come to save you, my child.
Glory, (nervously)—Me! oh, no! I'm in no danger. But I am glad to see you! So late, though! The girls have gone to bed, and so we are quite alone. Well, won't you sit down? No? I must, at all events. (Trying to seem composed.) How tired I am. It's been such a day. Now, where do you think I have been? (Glory sits on sofa, R. C.)
Storm—I know where you have been, Glory. I saw you there.
Glory—You; really! Then perhaps it was you—was it you on the race course this afternoon?
Storm—Yes. (He crosses to where she sits.) Will you say your prayers to-night, Glory?
Glory—Why not?
Storm—Say them now.
Glory (rising in alarm)—But what is the matter? What does it all mean? What are you thinking of? Why have you come here to-night?
Storm—To save your soul. It is in great peril.
Glory (sits again and tries to laugh it off)—Am I, then, so wicked? Surely Heaven does not want me yet, you know; some day, I trust.
Storm (impetuously)—To-night, to-night! Now!
Glory—Oh! (Looks around fearfully, as if with an impulse to fly, but it is impossible. He is standing over her. She tries to smile and speak softly.) Because you see me with certain people and in certain places, you must not think from that—
Storm (more impetuously)—I daren't think of it all, Glory! When I look ahead I see nothing but shame and misery and degradation for you. These men are destroying you, body and soul, and I can't stand by and see it done.
Glory—Believe me, you are mistaken—quite, quite mistaken.
Storm—Can you deny it?
Glory—I can protect and care for myself.
Storm (looking round at the glasses, the cases on the floor, &c.)—In this room, with this man's words in your ears still—can you deny it?
(A pause—Glory drops her head.)
You can't. It's the truth.
(Glory covers her face with her hands.)
That man has been following you to ruin you. You know it. You have known it from the first. I couldn't bear to see it, and when it was no use struggling I left you to yourself. I knew it wouldn't be easy, and it hasn't been. The Devil tempted me with remorse. Some day I should find you where I am finding others, down in the miry troughs of life, abandoned forgotten, lost! Then a voice came from Heaven, "Save her at all costs! She is tottering on the brink of hell. Better a life ended than a life degraded and a soul destroyed!" That voice came to me again to-night—now—
(Drawing the cross from his belt and holding it over her. Glory sobs.)
Oh, Glory, Glory! Can't you understand what it is to be the messenger of God's awful judgment?
(Drops the cross.)
Glory (half rising, with a look of terror)—Oh! oh!
Storm (sternly, with a gesture of authority)—Sit down. (She gasps for breath and sits.) I did what I could in other ways, Glory, but it was all in vain. Time after time I tried to take you out of these temptations, and you would not suffer me. I was ready for any change—any sacrifice—
Glory—Yes, you liked me a little in the old days, didn't you?
Storm (impetuously)—Don't speak of that now. (A smile plays on her face.) I would have given up all the world for you, Glory—you know that—friends, kindred, country—everything.
Glory (rising)—I do not deny that you have a right to be angry with me, but don't think I have not given up something, too. (He steps forward; she stands a little behind him.) When I chose my own way in life, and you chose yours, I sacrificed a good deal. You know I did—I sacrificed love! Do you think I didn't realize what that meant? that whatever the pleasure and delight my act might bring me, and the flattery and the fame and the applause, there were joys I was never to know—the happiness that any poor woman may feel—the happiness of being a wife and a mother and of holding her place in life, however humble she is, and simple and unknown. And though the world has been so good to me, do you think I have ever ceased to regret that? Do you think I don't hunger for what success can never buy—the love of a good man who would love me for myself alone, with all his soul and all his strength.
Storm (with emotion)—I never doubted your feeling for me, Glory—no, not even when you hurt me most.
Glory—As for Lord Robert, he is to come no more, and Mr. Drake—
Storm (impetuously)—Don't speak that name.
Glory—But John, John, we are such old friends; it seems impossible to remember a time when we were not old friends, you and I. Sometimes I dream of those dear old days in the little island. Don't you remember them?
Storm (clinching his hands and bracing himself)—I shall never forgive myself, Glory, but God's will is His will.
Glory (going on)—Don't you remember the boat, the Gloria—don't you remember her?
Storm—I shall never know another happy hour in my life; never.
Glory—What times they were! Coming around the old castle rocks of a Summer evening, singing "Lassies and Lads." Do you remember it? (She sings in a nervous quaver "Come, Lassies and Lads." Breaks down.)
Storm—I would rather die a thousand, thousand deaths than touch a hair of your head, Glory.
Glory—I wore a white jersey like this, see! (Snatches up photograph from piano and holds it up to him.) Sometimes I get up on the stage an imitation of it, and then my mind goes back to that sweet old time, and I burst out crying—
Storm—(Snatching the photograph and flinging it on the floor.) Why do you remind me of those days? Is it only to make me realize the change in you?
Glory—(Fighting as for her life.) Am I so changed? Am I? No, no! It is only my hair done differently. See—see! (With trembling fingers she tears her hair from its knot. It falls in clusters over her shoulders and about her face.) Or perhaps it's this old rag of lace that is so unlike my jersey! There, there! (Tearing the lace from her neck and flinging it on the floor and trampling on it.) Look at me now—look at me! Am I not the same as ever? (She brings back her appearance in the prologue.) Why don't you look? (At this moment Drake's voice is heard without, speaking to Lord Robert Ure.)
Drake—No; I tell you, no!
Glory (In horror)—Mr. Drake!
Storm—That man again! You have lied to me, Glory!
Glory—No, no!
Storm (laying hold of her by the throat)—You have lied to me!
Glory—Believe me, no!
Storm—Say your prayers, Glory; say them, say them, say them!
Glory—Look into my face, John! Look! look! (A moment's pause.)
Storm (falling back)—God sent me to kill you, Glory! you, Glory!
Glory (triumphantly)—No, but to love me!
Storm—What are you saying?
Glory—I love you, have always loved you! And you love—you know you do—you love me still!
Storm (with a loud cry, flinging his arms about her)—For God's sake, Glory!
(They are locked in each other's arms, low knocking from room within, and Polly's voice, crying in alarm, "Glory! Glory!")
Glory—Polly! (Enter Polly hurriedly.)
Polly—Lord Robert and Mr. Drake are below talking to Liza.
Storm (making as for door)—Where?
Glory (getting between)—Stop! Remember, he is your enemy! If he should find you here—
Storm—Let him find me!
Glory—For my sake, then!
Storm—Ah!
Glory (to Polly)—Take Mr. Storm through my room to yours, down the stairs and through the garden to the street. (Exit Polly.)
Storm—No, no!
Glory (pleading)—For my sake, dear.
(They embrace at the door.)
Storm—Good night.
Glory—Good night!
(Exit Storm. A loud shout comes from the street. It is from the mob.) What have I done? (Drops to her knees and snatches up the cross which Storm has left.) Save him from his enemies in the streets! Save him! Save him! (Enter Lord Robert Ure and Mr. Drake, by upper R door. Drake uncovered, Lord Robert wearing his hat. Drake stands on the threshold. Lord Robert pushes in a few paces. They hear Glory's voice and see her on her knees, with the crucifix at her lips. Lord Robert takes off his hat and draws back. Then the two men go out in silence, with bowed heads, as if ashamed. The murmer of Glory's voice is heard again as the curtain slowly descends.)
Glory (fervently)—Save him from his enemies in the streets! Save him! Save him!
(Murmurs from the streets dying in the distance.)

Curtain.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Liars" is still crowding the Empire Theatre as he never crowded it before.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield and "Cyrano de Bergerac" combined are theatrical attractions that need no blowing of trumpets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life" will begin its fourth week at the Academy of Music to-morrow night, where this big English melodrama is drawing crowded houses.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Sam T. Jack will continue to present the "Mock Turtle" as the main feature of his bill. The skit "A Warm Reception" will also be repeated, and there will be a long list of good specialty "turns."

DALY'S THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" will continue at Daly's Theatre its career until the regular season of Miss Rehan begins at that house, when it will be transferred to the Fifth Avenue Theatre for a further period.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Hotel Topsy Turvy" is a performance of the sort that appears to satisfy the frequenters of this theatre. Like all of its kind, it is subject to frequent change, and change is constantly going on in it, especially now, while it is new.

WEBER & FIELDS'S—"Hurly Burly" still remains popular. Mabel Fenton is now well again, and has returned to the cast after several days' illness. Pete Dailey's "Dinah" songs win recalls nightly. The travesty on "Cyrano de Bergerac" will shortly be presented.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Sam Bernard continues at the Bijou Theatre in "The Marquis of Michigan," and Alice Atherton receives hearty applause for her topical songs. This engagement is to be followed by the annual one of May Irwin, who this year has a farce called "Kate Kip."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—More than 100 persons will form the stage pictures of Sousa's comic opera, "The Bride-Elect," this week. The orders for seats already filed guarantee the presence of one of the largest houses of the season at the opening performance to-morrow night.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—"In Gotham," in its new and improved condition, is meeting with success. New and novel features are introduced every night. The olio, which precedes the burlesque, is made up of up-to-date foreign vaudeville stars selected in Europe by Manager Alfred E. Aarons.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—After a brief rest of a week the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" company will begin its tour by presenting the Casino's recent production for one week, beginning to-morrow night. It will be transferred intact, with everything the same as shown at the Casino.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—The Liliputians will enter on the last two weeks of their successful run at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night. The little actors are now busily rehearsing "Cyrano de Bergerac," which will shortly be introduced in the third act of "The Golden Horseshoe."

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" is undoubtedly in for a long run, and beginning with to-morrow night the first souvenir will be presented in honor of its fiftieth performance. The keepsake will consist of a green turtle forming the cover to a cutglass inkstand, which reposes upon a metal-lined and enameled tray.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Mme. Janauschek will appear to-morrow evening in "Come Here," which Augustin Daly adapted for her years ago. The variety olio is headed by John W. Ransone. The more farcical element in the bill is supplied by Milton and Dollie Nobles, in the former's capital little sketch, "Why Walker Reformed."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company will be seen in Augustin Daly's "Pique." The revival of this play will doubtless prove of more than ordinary interest to theatregoers. The stock company has been giving some creditable performances, and the revival of old plays that have met with the approval of New York audiences in the past has proved to be a profitable move on the part of the management.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—It has been decided that hereafter all of the revivals by the Mordaunt and Block stock company shall be of the legitimate drama, and for this week they will present "As You Like It." The cast will include Mary Shaw as Rosalind, Frank E. Aiken as the Duke, Theodore De Vere as Frederick, Frank Mordaunt as Jaques, Donald P. Bowles as Le Beau, George Stevens as Charles, Una Abell as Celia, Violet Rand as Phebe, and Alberta Callatin as Audrey.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Sign of the Cross" has repeated its success of last season, and is drawing some of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever known at that house. Manager Rosenquest regrets that the play is booked for so short a run, and is reluctantly compelled to announce that it can be continued only for a fortnight longer, with the final performance on Saturday evening, Oct. 29. It is forcibly acted by Charles Dalton, Irene Rooke, Maude Warrilow, and their associates.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Novelties and vaudeville debuts characterize the weekly programmes at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre these days, and command unusual attention. The newcomer this week is Amelia Summerville. She will present a new comedietta, "Kyd's Bride," written by Miron Leffingwell, and the author, together with May Wheeler, will support the star. Others in the programme include Barton Hill, with Charles Willard, who will offer the hilarious trifle "Belinda, Bailey's Boarders"; Max Eugene, operatic baritone, will also make his début at Proctor's this week.

EDEN MUSEE.—Two new wax figures have just been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée which will attract much attention. They represent the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor, Theodore Roosevelt and Augustus Van Wyck, who stand only three feet apart in the main hall of the Musée. In front of each of them is a ballot box, and the visitors are requested to drop a ballot in the box of their favorite candidate. They will be counted each night and the result given to the newspapers. The new Gypsy Orchestra is attracting many visitors to the Musée.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rice's "Origin of the Cakewalk," which was one of the successes of his Summer nights on the Casino roof last Summer, will be presented at Keith's this week, with the full company of colored singers and actors. This operetta, written and composed by colored men, is one of the unique productions of the time. The rest of the Keith bill includes the Behowell trio and the Macart sisters, O'Brien and Havel in a comic acrobatic act, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, Milton and Stach, Kilpatrick, the one-legged bicyclist, and the usual array of vaudeville talent.

GARRICK THEATRE.—The last performances of Charles Hoyt's farce "A Day and a Night" are announced. The play will have had a two months' run when its term comes to an end next Saturday night. Before this occasion, however, it will celebrate its fiftieth performance on Wednesday night, when souvenirs will be presented. Annie Russell will make her début as a star at this house on Monday evening, Oct. 24, when she will appear in "Catherine," by Henri Lavedan. Miss Russell will be associated with Frank Worthing, Joseph Holland, W. J. Le Moyne, J. G. Saville, Robert Hickman, Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne, Dora Goldthwaite, Ethel Barrymore, May Buckley, and others.

JERSEY'S HUNTING SEASON.

Prospects of Good Shooting in the Southern Counties, Where Rabbits, Quail, and Pheasants Abound.

With the approach of the hunting season, which opens in New Jersey next month, sportsmen are beginning to prepare for the "first day," which is one of the Fall holidays to the thousands of gunners. Despite the tremendous slaughter of rabbits last year, reports come from all the counties in the lower end of the State that the "cotton tails" are even more plentiful than last season. This is, no doubt, true, for the mild weather of the late Winter and early Spring saved the lives of thousands of rabbits for breeding purposes. Game birds, quail, and pheasants promise to afford excellent sport in some sections. Last year every indication a few weeks prior to the open season was that these birds were very scarce, but with the crack of the gun on the opening day they were found in plenty. Sportsmen in several of the counties who are particularly interested in quail claim that the season of 1898 for quail shooting will excel any season in years past.

In Camden County there is every indication of a most successful season. This county is one of the group of five—Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Atlantic, and Cumberland—that is "gunned to death" each year, and while under the present law all comers are permitted to shoot and bag game in New Jersey, yet each succeeding year game seems to be abundant.

Rabbits are also reported to be in good condition for so early in the Fall. The woods have been alive with thousands for several weeks past, and many young rabbits have been seen. Giving the dogs a chase, as the hunters call it, before the season opens, is one of the flagrant violations of the game laws, and is permitted to such an extent each year that true sportsmen are indignant and in some sections protective associations have been formed, their members being clothed with authority to arrest persons found in the woods with dogs pursuing rabbits prior to the open season.

Camden County differs from most of the lower counties in respect to its hunting grounds. It is mostly mainland except in the extreme southern end, where the heavy woods skirt the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The thin strips of woodland within a few miles of Camden offer inducements to hundreds of gunners the first two or three days of the season, but rabbits have such a meagre chance to escape in these districts that after a week or two of shooting there has passed there is not much likelihood of even a "pot hunter" sighting one of the bunnies. The woods at the lower end of the county, where the best hunting can be had, are extremely dense, and it requires a patient and experienced rabbit hunter with good dogs to fill the game bag. The rabbits, however, are there in great numbers and afford exciting sport, especially around Berlin, Chesilhurst, Waterford, Winslow, and Atco, where the woods extend for miles. Among other good hunting grounds in Camden County are Clementon, Magnolia, and Wilton. Quail are said to abound in the swamps in the southern section of the county.

While Gloucester County does not contain as much woodland as some of the other counties, yet there are many places where game is found in abundance. Gloucester County's hunting grounds have the advantage of being easier of access than most other places, because its best shooting grounds are situated close to the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. Rabbits, quail, and pheasants are the principal game to be found there, and along the Swedesborough and Salem branch is where the army of gunners spend the early days of the season. In the vicinity of Glassborough, Clayton, Williamstown, Newfield, Franklinville, Downer, and Aura rabbits are thick, and hunters can roam the woods adjacent to these places, except in one or two instances, without fear of molestation from land owners.

On the Bridgeton branch, south to the Salem County line, quail shooting was good last year, and several covies have been started during the last few days by local sportsmen tramping over the grounds. Salem County is in every sense of the word a game field. It furnishes no end of sport for rabbits, quail, and pheasants, and wild ducks are plentiful along the marshes in the western portion of the county during the late Fall and Winter. The eastern part of the county is the best for rabbits, taking Elmer as the point to start from, and then gun over a stretch of territory covering about ten miles in area.

The County of Cumberland takes the lead for vast woodland, and is especially noted for rabbit shooting. Between Bridgeton and Millville, and bounded by the Cohansey and Maurice Rivers, some of the largest scores of a day's shooting have been made in the past, and in the vicinity of Cedar Creek, Manumuskin, Port Elizabeth, Port Norris, and Vineland, if reports are true, hunters will be repaid by spending a day.

Capt. A. M. Wetherell's Funeral.

The body of Capt. A. M. Wetherell, who was killed while leading Company A, Sixth United States Infantry, in the battle of San Juan Hill, will arrive in the city in charge of Gen. Lawton by the steamship Michigan, which sailed from Santiago Oct. 12. The funeral will take place the day after the arrival of the steamer—which is expected to-morrow or Tuesday—at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be in charge of Lafayette Post, of which Capt. Wetherell was a member. Bishop Potter will officiate.

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THE TIMES'S NEW VENTURE

More Expressions of Approval on the Reduction in Price.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL

Old and New Readers Alike Commend the Move and Wish the Paper Success.

Letters containing congratulations upon the venture of THE TIMES in bringing the benefits of a real newspaper of the highest type within the reach of even the poorest of the reading public continue to pour in from all sources. To the communications of the old readers of THE TIMES commending its course, are beginning to be added words of gratitude and praise from new readers, who now have the record of the current happenings of the world served up to them at a price which they are able to pay, and who do not hesitate to express their appreciation.

Below are some more of the expressions of prominent citizens bearing upon THE TIMES's venture:

THE REV. MAURICE H. HARRIS.—The reduced price of THE NEW YORK TIMES means the bringing of a high-class newspaper within the reach of the masses, to whom I believe it will prove a great boon. The community at large do not seem to realize the heroism of THE NEW YORK TIMES in its determination to eschew all that is sensational and indecent. I call it heroism because we must recognize that a craving for the sensational and indecent is an evil of the present day, and therefore this determination must have meant a voluntary relinquishment of many subscriptions. It nevertheless undauntingly lived up to its determination, and became to that extent a moral uplifter of the people. I trust, indeed I am satisfied, that THE NEW YORK TIMES will continue to maintain the same lofty tone, the same purity in the presentation of its news, and the same realization of its obligations as a newspaper that it held when a higher priced paper, and there is greater success for it in the future than there has been in the past.

T. A. SHERMAN, delegate of the Bill Posters' Union—The reduction of the price of THE TIMES shows that it will circulate largely among the working classes. It always gives a true statement of facts, and it treated us very fairly during our last strike.

FRANK SANGER, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House.—THE TIMES is a paper that was certainly worth every cent of its former price for the class of people who wanted a good paper. Doubtless some persons will form the opinion that a reduction in price will be followed by a reduction in standard, but if the high character of the paper is maintained there is no doubt of the successful outcome of the policy of THE TIMES management.

C. M. HIGGINS, of the Standard Oil Company of New York.—I congratulate THE TIMES. To reduce the price for "all the news that's fit to print" is progressive, and it will, I hope, add to your circulation many fold. I have been a constant reader of THE TIMES these many years. There is nothing like it in the way of a newspaper in any other part of the world.

FERDINAND DURLACHER, member of the Fourteenth Assembly District Citizens' Union Campaign Committee.—If anything is of great importance at the present time it is the cutting down of the price of a newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES. Such a step enables everybody that is willing to read a first-class and clean newspaper to buy one, no matter how impecunious he may be. The reduction in the price of THE TIMES will be a hard blow for the "yellow journals."

CHARLES J. CANDA, President of the Brush Electric Illuminating Company.—I noted the change of price with surprise. But, assuming that the high standard of THE TIMES is to be maintained, any gain in its circulation is a public gain, and I trust the financial gain will be satisfactory.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of Lederer & McClellan, managers of the Casino.—I think the reduction in the price of THE TIMES will undoubtedly increase its circulation tremendously.

F. E. SAWARD, editor of The Coal Trade Journal.—It was somewhat of a surprise to me, as it must be to every one of the old patrons, and there may be some that will revolt at the idea of reading "a penny paper." It is all right, and shows a courage that rises above the little things and makes a push for the larger. If the management will only keep THE TIMES down to eight pages, and continue to give us "all the news fit to print," it will be an ideal paper for a large class of New Yorkers. There will be plenty of space in eight pages if THE TIMES will never print the "meat-axe" sketches that appear in other penny papers and are called pictures. It is to be hoped that this latest change of price will prove to be profitable in bringing a larger circulation—with plenty of good advertising.

EDWARD THIMME, delegate of the Druggists' League.—I always regarded THE TIMES as one of the cleanest papers in the city. The reduction of the price to 1 cent is a most excellent move, and it will become popular among working people.

EDWIN M. CRAGIN of the German-American Insurance Company.—I do not see why THE TIMES should reduce its price, since it could without difficulty obtain 3 cents from those who wish to buy it. I am afraid that the excellence of the paper may be injured by the reduction in the price.

JACOB A. CANTOR, State Senator.—I think the change in making THE NEW YORK TIMES a one-cent paper an excellent one. THE TIMES is a conservative Democratic newspaper. It is ably written and edited, and making the price 1 cent puts it within the reach of every one who wants to read a newspaper. Its circulation should go up with a jump, and it will be an educator to those whom the leaders of the Democratic Party have always wanted to reach. The change should be a big benefit to the paper, and it should also be a big benefit to the Democratic Party, because it will go to the masses. I foretell to see THE NEW YORK TIMES grow wonderfully in circulation and increase greatly in power.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, press agent of The Groceries Exhibition.—Accept my congratulations upon the reduction of the price of THE TIMES. If the testimony of an old stager that it is sold very early in the morning at hotels and newsstands goes for anything, it is a successful stroke of policy.

JOHN JASPER, Borough Superintendent of Schools.—It is certainly a generous and a commendable policy THE TIMES has adopted in placing a paper of its excellent character and standing at the nominal price of 1 cent. It is a matter for congratulation that the paper has taken this action, and I feel sure it will reap a justly rich reward in the extended field of usefulness upon which it has entered.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Money Needed to Build a Church for Colored People.

The Rev. P. Butler Tompkins of the St. James Presbyterian Church, 211 West Thirty-second Street, sends out the following appeal:

The district known as the "Tenderloin District," but which might now be called "Little Africa," since the change in the character of the residents there, and which extends west of Sixth Avenue and between Twenty-sixth and Fifty-second Streets, is without a church of any denomination for colored people, except St. James's Church, which was organized by the Presbytery of New York April 26, 1895. The congregation has been worshipping in a hired hall in West Thirty-second Street ever since it was organized. The church had forty-one members when organized; it has one hundred and three now. It has a prosperous Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society. The growth of the church has been steady and harmonious. These people gave out of their slender means for the support of gospel services last year $1,450, and contributed also to all the boards of the church. The hall, 213 West Thirty-second Street, in which the church worships, is in the same building with a stable. The ventilation is poor, the odor is bad, and the rent is high. In January last the church and its friends decided to raise $50,000 to either purchase or build a church for these people. Some very encouraging subscriptions have been received—one for $10,000, another for $1,000, and several for lesser amounts. These people are coming to us every year from the South in large numbers, and are settling in "Little Africa," and will do so for many years to come. Will you not help us to build a church for these people in which they may receive religious and moral instruction? Would it not be a wise investment, if for no other reason than for the protection of our own homes? Any contribution that your generosity may prompt you to make may be sent to the Treasurer of the fund, Constant A. Andrews, 633 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The effort to raise this money has the sympathy of the Revs. Drs. George Alexander, John Balcom Shaw, Thomas S. Hastings, Anson P. Atterbury, and Henry van Dyke.

PLATINUM IN METEORITES.

John M. Davison, A. B., an experimenter in special chemical work in the Rochester University laboratory, has discovered platinum in meteorites. Gold and certain other noble metals have been discovered in meteoric substances. Platinum, however, was supposed to be totally absent. Koehn, in an extended work on meteoric metals, makes no mention of its existence and seems to consider that it has no place among the elements hitherto found.

Mr. Davison has been at work on the subject for nearly a year. What led him to think that platinum was perhaps existent in meteoric substances was due to a chance color test of platinum in analyzing a small section of a stone. Mr. Davison thought at first that the reaction was due to the use of platinum vessels in the experiment. Discarding them, he continued his experiments. To his surprise, he got the same results again. He then began a careful analysis of meteoric stones. His work was greatly impeded by the difficulty in obtaining necessary specimens. Mr. Davison secured portions of two meteors. One was the Cohahuila stone, the other the Toluca, both of which fell in the far Southwest. After months of work, Mr. Davison succeeded in finding the metal he supposed was there. It was platinum, but in combination with iron. The difficulty lay in getting it separated. The use of acids, of course, made the risk of dissolving the small amount of platinum alloyed in the iron extremely imminent. But this difficulty was finally overcome.

The value of this discovery is of no practical character, but from a scientific standpoint is extremely important.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"Warm!" exclaimed the woman in the shirt waist one day last week, taking a seat in a Fifth Avenue 'bus with a sigh of relief and using her handkerchief for a fan, "well, I should say it was. You would think after this hot Summer we would be having zero weather by this time, but there are no signs of it yet. I believe New York will yet become a popular Winter resort for people from cold climates. Think of the weather we have nowadays. Why, when I was a girl—and that wasn't so very long ago, either—we lived in Brooklyn, and my brother used to skate across the river to school in Winter."

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There are still reminiscences of war in the air. Two nice girls who have warrior brothers, lovers, and friends have decorated a room with the trophies brought home by all these admiring young men, and when friends are taken in to see it they are not quite sure at first whether they are in Puerto Rico, Camp Wikoff, or some other military encampment. The walls in the room are, in the first place, covered with cadet blue cartridge paper, which makes an excellent background for guns, swords, military caps, and big pictures of military heroes—Dewey, Hobson, and a few others—lithographs framed artistically by the girls themselves. These frames are of the dark gray cardboard that is used so much for photograph mounts, and with a margin of black painted on directly around the picture. These colors match the portières of the room, which are of a dark gray with black stripes, and are nothing more or less than army blankets, which make most effective hangings.

Perhaps the most attractive features of the furnishings are two beds placed side by side, simple cots with white canvas valances and at the heads pointed tent draperies of the canvas. At the head of each tent bed hangs what in an ordinary sleeping room would be a water bottle and glass, but here, to be in keeping with the rest of the room, are a canteen and a tin cup. The dressing table has a semicircle top draped with canvas, while over the mirror there is more of the pointed tentlike drapery. Over the bureau mirror is another tent effect. Above each tent are crossed American flags. The flags relieve what might otherwise be a sombre effect and give the whole room a patriotic air. The room may be a trifle too extreme to endure for long, but just now it is an outlet for the feelings of girls who have been working for the soldiers all Summer, and now feel that their patriotism is rusting from lack of use.

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"I am sorry your little sister is ill," said a school teacher of Brooklyn Borough to her small pupil. "What does your mamma think is the matter?"

"Mamma is not quite sure," replied the little girl, with a serious face, "but she is afraid it is going to be stomachgitis."

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"What do you think!" said the girl with English cousins. "Helen is writing me that the shopkeepers in London are seriously discussing the subject of whether it pays them to have elevators—they call them lifts over there—in their shops. They have rather come to the conclusion that customers appreciate the convenience of them and would rather go to the third and fourth stories of shops where they have them than to others where they do not. Did you ever hear of such a funny thing? One would have thought the question of elevators was settled years ago. Imagine a woman going to a shop in New York where she has to climb the stairs. Helen thinks herself it is rather funny, for she has been in New York so much that she knows her America as well as she does England. There are some things she always waits to buy until she comes over to make me a visit. Why, just the mirror alone in the elevators make them worth running. One does get so tired and disheveled shopping, and it is just necessary to take a peep at one's self every now and then."

***

There is a regular "dame" school still in existence, and it is not fifty miles distant from Greater New York, in a Long Island town of several thousand inhabitants. The "dame" of the school is a clever and cultivated woman, who, needing to increase her income, started a little school in her own home. The school meets of course every morning, and during that time the school teacher, who keeps no servant, is doing her morning's work. That necessitates her being in the kitchen, for dinner is served in the middle of the day in her family. To meet this necessity, the school must also be in the kitchen, and there the scholars gather every day, and while they are studying between classes, the school teacher is stirring up puddings, mixing bread, or making pies. If she is busy with the pies when the potatoes are nearly cooked, one of the boys in the class is allowed, as a special favor, to try the potatoes to see if they are done. Sometimes a mischievous boy steals a potato, but conditions are not favorable to frequent accidents of this kind. The head of the school is a born teacher, and, notwithstanding the unusual conditions, the best people of the Long Island town send their children to her, for they can see that they are learning and in a thorough and intelligent way.

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So much has been said of the lack of creative ability in women either in music, art, or practical affairs that in a list of patents it is interesting to see what women have had to do with them. In a list of some fifty given in the October number of The Furniture Trade Review there is only one woman, and she has shown her thorough femininity by inventing a portable folding mirror stand. The woman who finds a mirror such a necessity to take with her in her travels is Sophie A. Lane of Waco, Texas.

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An invention in which all women might be interested is the idea of a man. It is a trunk which can be converted into a safe, couch, lounge, or table. The lid of the trunk is made in two parts and hollow, and in the space thus made the cushions for the couch are placed. The top half of the lid opens with hinges endwise, and when spread out on a level with the rest of the trunk makes the length of a couch. Two arm pieces at either side and a head rest at the other end of the trunk are unfolded, and, slanting outward, form a complete couch when the cushions are arranged in place. A support lets down under the lower part of the couch. This is not a bad idea for the woman who spends her Summer in a boarding house or hotel.

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There are factories where macaroni is made in New York, but there are not many places where it is made in small quantities and where it can be seen hanging out to dry quite after the foreign fashion. There is at least one place where this is done, and it gives a picturesque appearance to that part of the town. It is in an Italian settlement on Third Avenue, in Brooklyn. It is a few doors from the corner of Carroll Street. Carroll Street on one side has a typical Brooklyn goat pasture and on the other a row of houses filled with Italians. These houses are picturesque in themselves. They are little, dilapidated frame houses, some of them with small yards in front and fences around them, but it is difficult to tell much about the fences or the lower parts of the houses, for these are covered with old clothes of all sorts and kinds. There is everything there, and in the shabbiest kind of condition, for it shows the result of ash-barrel pickings. These garments are for sale, probably, to the people of the settlement, which runs over into Third Avenue. It ceases to be picturesque there, for it is located in the different floors of modern buildings, with small shops underneath. But it is in one of these shops that the macaroni maker lives, and in front of his establishment at any time of the day can be seen long strings of yellow macaroni thrown across clean white wooden sticks, row upon row of it. There may be danger of its collecting microbes from the dusty streets, but the macaroni maker is not a scientific man, and even if it does collect microbes, the temperature through which it passes in the process of cooking will destroy them.

***

Children, it is said, are great imitators, and parents are recommended in all books devoted to the care of them to look well to their own morals and manners if they wish their offspring to walk in the paths in which they should go. There was a funny illustration of the fact that the same rule will apply in regard to servants recently in the house of a New York woman. She has for a servant an Irishwoman who before she came to her was in the habit of going out to work by the day. At one of her regular "places" there was a kind-hearted, motherly old lady who looked well to the comfort of any one whom she employed. The Irishwoman is never tired of telling how this former employer, as the day's work of washing or cleaning was finished, would say in a motherly way: "Now, sit down and rest your weary bones and have a cup of tea." From frequent repetition the words and the story came to be familiar in the household. Recently an extra woman has been employed about the house, and the Irishwoman constitutes herself the hostess of this new worker, and endeavors to make her feel at home. She sympathizes with her in a comfortable way about her work and tries evidently to do to her as she herself has been done by. No one could doubt it when one evening as the extra worker was about ready to leave the mistress of the house heard the Irishwoman remark in almost the exact words and in precisely the tone she had always credited to her one-time employer: "Now sit down and rest your weary bones while I make you a * * * cup of tea."

***

People who buy of street venders should look well to the scales used by them if they wish anything like honest weight. The venders stand the scales so that the base is slanting and sometimes at so great an angle that they are obliged to nail the scales to a board to keep them from slipping. Then they even up the upper part so that the tray to hold the fruit or other merchandise they have for sale and the round iron piece which supports the weights on the other end are on a level. But the base of the scales is so tipped that the tray is really half way down, and when the fruit is put in and the proper weights on the other side, while apparently the machine is working correctly, it is only allowing half the proper amount to the purchaser. It is a trick which most people would not notice. It is worth while, as a matter of curiosity, to cast a passing glance at the arrangement of the weighing apparatus of these street merchants.

***

"I'm that sorry for the poor motormen I don't know what to do," said the boardinghouse keeper in a respectable tenement house district the other day. "I had one of them boarding with me once, and he never came in to a meal without telling of all the trouble he had. It seemed, he said, that the women sent the children out just to get run over. He had a car on one of the streets where there were lots of children, and he said he had cold chills running over him most of the time, as they came so near getting under his car. It made him so nervous that he didn't know what to do."

***

It is late to talk about window boxes, but this is the time to talk from experience. For a plant for constant blooming all the Summer through in a window there is nothing better than an old-fashioned marigold of the small variety, either double or single. One that has summered in a window box on the south side of a house has been constantly in blossom all Summer long, and is still a solid mass of yellow and brown. There are fifty bossoms on it, besides any number of buds which promise to keep the little plant in bloom for a long time to come. This plant is about ten inches high, and as many in diameter. No special care has been taken of it, though it has been sprinkled every evening—not the blossoms; those always fade more quickly if wet—the foliage underneath being well moistened. The cut-leaf foliage of the plant, by the way, is pretty in itself. It was quite by accident that the marigold came into the possession of the owner of the box, and was placed in it as an experiment. Now that the value of the inexpensive little plant is realized it will be used in larger quantities another Summer. This marigold was a small double one. An awning at the window has tempered the heat of the sun during the middle of the day. It might not be a bad experiment to try the marigold for a Winter house plant.

***

"Talk about women and fashions and bargains, their interest is only a matter of condition," says the woman who loves pretty clothes. "If the men only had the variety of dress that women have, I verily believe they would take more interest in it than women do. Now I can tell, on my word of honor, something that I have seen recently which proves that positively. Just across from a shop which I patronize there is a men's tailoring establishment, and it is one which is at present engaged in supplying bargains. The windows are filled with them. There are business suits with sack coats, suits of cutaway coats and light trousers, and a Prince-of-Wales-looking figure wears a dress suit, all marked at ridiculously low prices. Now, will you believe it, you can hardly pass that corner, there is such a crowd of men gazing with wonder and admiration at those stylish-looking but cheap suits. There has been a crowd there for weeks. I am not sure but it stays all night, yet one thing that I am certain of is that there is a much larger crowd of men at this place than there is of women at the shop across the street, where there are the loveliest French gowns in the window."

***

Pearls are the fashionable ornaments for dogs as well as for women. A diminutive animal in one of the Fifth Avenue 'buses was wearing them the other day. His collar was of filigree gold work with a row of pearls on both edges, while the ends were tied together with ribbon. He wore his decorations with a timid modesty.

BUT SHE WASN'T.

If Eve had been as 'fraid of snakes
As women are of mice,
They'd not have had to pull up stakes
And move from Paradise.
L. A. W. Bulletin.

FEMININE FRILLS.

"Just get the girls something to wear," said the matron to her dressmaker the other day, just after her return to the city from her Summer's outing, "and you won't have anything to do for me. I shan't need anything this Fall."

That was on a cloudy day, when weather and people seemed to share an unhappy, woe-begone feeling. A week later the air was fresh and cool, the sun was shining, and the world seemed to be new. The same woman appeared at the dressmaker's, and she had with her the material for a new gown. "Make it up for me as quickly as you can," she said, "and I want another one immediately. I am ashamed to be seen on the streets. I am a disgrace to myself and my friends, I am so shabby."

"Blessed be the sunshine," murmured the dressmaker as the customer departed. "If it wasn't for the sunshine no one would have any new gowns."

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A stylish gown, with an individuality of its own, is of velvet in one of the new greens, tufted here and there with chenille dots, to match the velvet. The garment is made with a polonaise opening in front and about knee length, with rounding corners sloping a little in the back. It has one of the plain backs, and the skirt below the polonaise flares out with considerable fullness. There is a pointed opening at the neck of the gown filled in with white, and with numerous small lapels, also of the white, edged with sable, as is also the plain white collar.

***

The sleeve of a lace-trimmed high-necked reception gown has a pretty effect at the top. It is made as if the plain sleeve of the dress goods had been cut down three or four inches at the top, opened and turned down to form faced lapels, while in the wide opening at the top of the sleeve thus made a puff of lace was set in. The two little lapels, which almost meet as they are turned back, are held together and down by two or three little straps of the dress material, with small crystal buttons at each end.

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Some of the crystal buttons to be seen are cut like diamonds, set into a deep gold framework, and are very brilliant. Other pretty buttons of this style are ball shaped.

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A pretty little gown, worn by a Brooklyn woman to a wedding the other day, was of a dove-gray shade of silk poplin. She was a slender young matron, and the gown was made to give her as much extra roundness as possible. To this end there were two circular ruffles on the skirt, each about six inches wide, shaped and put on with only just enough fullness to admit of their being called ruffles, while above them were three rows of velvet of the shade of the gown, graduating in width. The bodice was cut with a blouse effect, the fullness of pink silk of a pretty salmon shade, over which was a new lace, pretty and expensive, too, one of the Oriental laces, with a pattern outlined in narrow ribbons upon it, according to the general style of the day. There was a tiny bolero, very short and opening at one side over the fluffy lace-covered vest, with broad lapels of velvet to match that on the skirt and faced underneath with the pink silk. These lapels were broad enough to fall over the sleeve, forming a cap. The sleeve was perfectly plain, with the exception of three narrow tucks across the front top, and the flaring cuff of velvet, faced with pink around the hand. The back of the bodice was tucked lengthwise with the fine tucks, and a fold of the velvet encircled the waist. There was a bow with loops and ends, both back and front, faced with the pink. The bow is omitted from the back of most gowns this Winter, but on a slender woman is an addition.

***

A little schoolgirl of fifteen or sixteen, a pretty girl, with deep blue eyes and blonde hair, attending one of New York's fashionable schools, wears a pretty Fall gown. The skirt is of a pretty soft woolen plaid, showing wood-brown shades and cadet blue. It is a stylish plaid, and the suit is made very attractive and becoming, by being worn with a jacket of plain cadet blue. There is a hat of the blue, with velvet and feathers of the brown shades.

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Schoolgirls do not need velvets to bring out their fresh, youthful complexions, but they have all discovered that a little tie of black velvet ribbon is pretty and more becoming than the regular string tie the man and the shirt-waist young woman wear. The velvet is about an inch wide and longer than a string tie. It is stiffly knotted, and the rather long loops and ends stand out straight at each side.

***

Most of these ties are of the black velvet, but one girl with hair of a soft red gold color, the hair with which blue blends so charmingly, is wearing a pale blue velvet tie, and in her belt buckle are turquoises, which give the matched effect so much sought after just now.

***

A bride who is to be married in her traveling dress is having the skirt she will wear with it made of the same silk as the lining of her gown, a delicate gray. The fashionable woman will show her regard for the latest things this year by having everything match. Silk linings and skirts are no rarity now. No one is too poor to have one of some kind or other, but to have one to match every gown is another, and takes a mint of money. It is not only that this fashion necessitates many skirts, but the material of which they are made and with which the dresses are lined is expensive. Silks the shades of the new materials are not to be found upon the bargain counters, and good silk must be purchased, though it may not wear better than silk costing 50 or 75 cents a yard less.

***

The woman who has longed all her life for a really nice black brocaded silk skirt may get it now for comparatively little money, and at the best shops. A little while ago every one was wearing a black brocaded skirt. They were brought out in the cheapest materials, and consequently brocaded silk soon became a drug in the market. The woman who paid $3.50 a yard for her skirt did not feel comfortable when she saw her cook going out in one that looked almost equally well, though the material could not have cost more than 50 cents a yard. The result was she stopped wearing hers altogether. Now the brocaded silks have been reduced a dollar or more, some of them, and they are beauties. But the latest silks in black come with the bayadere stripes, some with a wide satin stripes, some with narrow satin stripes, and some with satin stripes in groups, or the bayadere effect is secured by cords in the silk in groups or singly.

***

Handsome figured taffetas are to be found now with the small figures woven in the taffeta in black and larger colored figures. Pretty silks have single flowers about an inch in diameter, of different bright colors, scattered over the black ground, some distance apart; or the flowers may all be of one shade, as a soft violet or heliotrope.

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Little cutaway flowered waistcoats are also extremely pretty, showing below coats of dark cloth or velvet and with the fluffy lace ties, which altogether bring to mind the pretty gowns worn by Julia Arthur in "A Lady of Quality."

***

Everything is stitched and stitched and stitched again. In many ways this is a convenient fashion. Not long ago we should have been horrified at the idea of a piece of velvet stitched on to a gown with the stitching showing plainly. Then we had to run our stitches underneath in a troublesome way, and they would show through sometimes. But that is a thing of the past. A pretty way of putting on bias velvet bands, which are so much used for trimming now, is to cut a slit in the cloth of the gown, for instance along the side of the opening in the front of the skirt, where trimming is so much used, or which, in the same place, simulates an opening. Set into this the edges of the velvet, bring the cloth up over them, and stitch down through it. The little line of the cloth outside of the stitching and next the velvet gives the effect of an additional fold. Three little folds of the velvet is set in in this way on each side of the opening of the bodice just below the neck ends, are pretty. Heavy cloths, when ends, is pretty. Heavy cloths, when stitched, are finished with a raw edge.

***

A French artist in lingerie who is famous for the beautiful garments made at her workrooms always, when she makes a gown makes a skirt to match it, and the skirt is quite as much of a creation as the gown. The most beautiful silk skirts, to be worn with evening or elaborate house gowns, have wonderful intricacies of lace insertion set in fanciful design.

***

Perhaps it cannot be ascribed to the war, but cadet blue is certainly a pretty and popular color. It is much prettier than the bright blue which is the "new blue." In some materials the blue is a rich, royal color, but this is trying. It is charming on a woman with a brilliant complexion, and sometimes it is worn and looks well on women of whom it is said that they have "no complexion to speak of, anyway." It is safer for a young than for an elderly woman. It is the same with the "new heliotrope," which is not an attractive shade this year. Red is beautiful in heavy cloth, and will be used for full suits.

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A bathrobe cannot be said to have exactly what is called style, for it is intended for good, practical service, but there are bathrobes and bathrobes. They can be made almost coquettish, if not stylish. A pretty pink bathrobe is double-breasted, and just below the waist line is carried around over the left hip, and fastened with a big fancy button. Another blue one is trimmed with a white, wooly fringe.

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A pretty sleeve, which is tucked nearly half way down to the elbow, has the tucks turned up instead of down. It has that much-desired quality of being "something different."

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The French are using fancy wool, with plain silk goods, the comfortable old fashion of silk skirts, with woolen draperies, is coming in, and a handsome gown of black cloth has the wide flounce which forms about half of the skirt of velvet, also of black.

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A pretty gown that was made recently had the little postilion back, which people with memories of fashions of a few years ago recall distinctly. The woman who made it has learned that the art of making clothes is to have them suit the people who are to wear them. "Yes," she said, speaking of the postilion back, "I always make that style for Mrs. Blank. She looks exceedingly well in a basque cut in that way. It is not so much the fashion in making a gown, so long as you keep along the general lines, as it is to make everything becoming."

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A pretty gown made for a slender woman has the bodice made with three broad, soft plaits of the cloth set in at the shoulders and tapering down to the waist, leaving a pointed opening in which is set a blouse vest of heliotrope satin, tucked into a wide checkerboard pattern, with narrow tucks. The back of the bodice has similar broad, soft tucks of the cloth, three on either side. In the front they will be held together with little straps.

GOLF FOR HEALTH.

It Gives the Best All-Round Exercise and Has Done Much for Women —What a Doctor Says.

The woman who wishes to be good and beautiful, which is to be healthy, must play golf. That will be good medicine for a great many women, and they can say truthfully that they are already taking it, and not in homeopathic doses.

A doctor who has an up-town gymnasium, where he sees a good many of the ills of womanhood as well as a thorough healthful development, pronounced a eulogy upon golf the other day, and not only for women, but for the whole American people. It was given incidentally and in connection with a discussion of the general physical development of women, and the doctor spoke so familiarly and with such warm enthusiasm about the game that it is evident that in this one case, at least, he is not above taking his own medicines. He was answering a question about the relative physical development of women of different classes, the woman of leisure and the self-supporting woman.

"There has been improvement in women during the last ten years," said Dr. Savage, "and a particularly marked improvement during the past three years, and I think athletic sports have had much to do with it. Our ideal of women has changed in that time. We no longer admire the wasp-waisted woman; and we do not see her, because she is enjoying athletic sports, which require freedom of motion which is impossible to have with tight clothes.

"Of the physical development of women we must remember that women may be divided into three classes. There are two classes among the women of leisure. One of these is the athletic woman, and perhaps I do not see her so much as that other class, which has not inclined to athletics and where physicians have prescribed gymnasium work. The third class is that of the self-supporting woman. Of the latter two classes the self-supporting woman is usually in better condition, and she concentrates her mind and is better able to take her work and do it well.

"The last three years there has been a great advance in the physical conditions of women and golf has had a great deal to do with it. Golf is the very best game for the people that was ever introduced into the country. That is a great deal to say, but I think it is true. Force and power are needed in golf, good co-ordination is required, and that means muscular training. Various parts of the body are exercised simultaneously and that cannot be done unless the body is in good physical condition.

"If a club is grasped rigidly and handled stiffly you will slice your ball. The easiness of the motions necessary to good playing means the exertion, followed by relaxation, which we try to get at in gymnasium work. It is an out-door sport; it is interesting, but not excitable; as quick as you get excited you miss your ball. We need something in this country to quiet the nerves.

"Then any number of people can play. You can play alone against bogie; two, three, or four can play. You can't hurry; that is impossible, and you don't overexert yourself. It is the very best game for the people that was ever introduced into the country, and it is during the—practically—three years that women have played it that they have improved most.

"No, I don't think that women are getting ahead of men in the way of physical development, though we probably see a greater change in them."

The GRAPE CROP

The Royal Baking Powder Company begs to announce to its patrons that the grape crops of France and Italy have yielded a quality of cream of tartar which, as refined in the works of this company, is of great superiority.

The celebrated Royal Baking Powder, using exclusively this highly-refined and healthful product, will maintain its position as the purest, strongest, most efficient and economical of leavening agents.

The greatest possible aid to the pastry cook in producing sweet, light, white, flaky biscuit, cake and wholesome raised food.

AN ANCESTRAL GHOST

It Was a New York Apparition and Its Habitat the Van Cortlandt Manor House.

NEW YORK WOMAN SAW IT

It Was the Old Housekeeper of the Manor, Unable to Rest Because of an Uneasy Conscience—She Had Taken Family Silver.

It is a real ghost story, and the beauty of it is that it is told by the woman who saw the ghost. It was some time ago that it happened, but it made such a distinct impression upon her mind that it is all as vivid as if it had happened but yesterday. She was not a professional hostess of ghosts, and at the time she received the mysterious visitation she was a pretty, healthy young girl, much more interested in getting a good long night's rest than in all the mysterious things in the world. But she recognized her ghost when she saw it, and she believes in it just as certainly now that she is a handsome matron with a daughter of her own as she did at the time of the occurrence. It was a ghost worth seeing, too, for it was a real ancestral ghost, such as is seldom seen in young America, and its midnight wanderings had caused stronger and older people than this young girl some very unpleasant moments; but until her experience it had never been visible. She was a Southern girl, and did not know the habitat of the ghost or the traditions of the family, though it was her own. All of which goes to prove that it was a bona fide ghost. No one would doubt it who heard the story from the lips of the woman who tells it—a woman well known in New York society as a clever member of a distinguished family.

The house in which the ghost appeared is one with which all New Yorkers are acquainted—the old Van Cortlandt manor house. The young girl, however, was a stranger there, and it was her first night in the place.

To make the narrative interesting it is necessary to tell something of the history of the heroine. Her father, a man bearing a historical old Dutch name, had gone South on some business for the Government a number of years before, fallen in love with a charming young Southern girl, and settled in Washington to live. There had been some property differences, causing a little estrangement, as is often the case in well-conducted families. There was a good deal of strong feeling, and the Washington man had for a long time held no intercourse with the New York branch of the family. But after a time the father died, and the mother was glad to have her children know their father's people. A reconciliation took place, and in time the young daughter came on to make a visit.

She was stopping with an uncle and aunt, when one day came another uncle and aunt from the manor house in state and an old family coach to make a formal call upon this young relative, who was a stranger to them all, and also to take her away, if they could, to visit them. They had a house full of young people, and she was sure to have the best kind of a time a young girl could wish.

So the little lady from Washington, quite a pretentious figure with her gown set out by the big hoopskirt which was worn at that time, returned in the big coach with her hospitable relatives. The Van Cortlandt manor house is a large, rambling building, and at this time it was very well filled with guests, and there was only one large sleeping room vacant. This was on the ground floor, in one of the wings and quite away from the other sleeping rooms, and was reached through a big Summer parlor. There was also a large empty room, which the children used as a playroom, on the other side. The young guest must either occupy this room or share a room with some one else, and she immediately chose the former.

It was a big, attractive room, with pretty flowered paper on the wall, a big bed facing the door to the Summer parlor, with a little stand for the candle at the head of it, and big shutters with a funny half-moon cut in the top of them at the windows. The aunt accompanied her young niece to the room when bedtime arrived and saw that everything was arranged for her comfort.

"The room is dark with the shutters closed," she said, "but a maid will call you when it is time to arise in the morning." Then she kissed the little relative good-night and left her.

She was a healthy girl, who closed her eyes and was asleep as soon as her head touched the pillow, and she was not long about it usually; but this night she made an exception to her regular practice, and, with the lighted candle at the head of the bed, she read for a short time.

This is interesting as showing that she was not in an excited frame of mind, for the book was dry reading. The little lady from Washington was somewhat serious-minded, interested in theology, and a great favorite with old people, and one of them, an old Presbyterian clergyman, had sent her a religious work, "Plenary Inspiration," which he had written. But even to a serious-minded little lady there was not an absorbing interest in such a work, and it made her more sleepy than ever, and putting out the candle, she was soon in the land of dreams.

When she awakened she had slept so soundly and well, and not being accustomed to awaken at night, she concluded, as she heard a quick, light step coming toward her room through the Summer parlor, that the maid was coming to call her as her aunt had promised. The steps came on and on, in the quick, decisive way of some one with a definite aim in view, and in a moment the door leading into her room, which was closed but not locked, was thrown quickly open and some one entered.

The little lady from Washington did not like this at all. She was accustomed to the respectful manners of the Southern servants, who would not think of entering a room without knocking. She could see the intruder plainly. It was the figure of a little woman wearing a little, short, scant stuff skirt of light brown—a skirt greatly at variance with the hooped garments of the day. She had a little brown cape on her shoulders, made of a darker brown stuff, and crossed in front and pinned at either side. At one side she wore a big bunch of keys, and on her head, over dark hair parted in the middle and plainly drawn out at either side, was a high mob cap.

The girl in the bed was lying close to one edge on one side, and it was to this side that the figure came with the quick, energetic step and intrusive way, which caused the visitor who watched her feelings of annoyance and some indignation. Coming up close to the bed, the figure took hold of the sheet and gave a quick, energetic pull to it, much to the increased surprise of the girl lying there. But she had hardly time to realize what this might mean when she suddenly became aware that the figure had vanished, and with that knowledge there came to her a strange sinking sensation of horror and terror, a sensation that was almost unbearable. She realized, too, then that her room was perfectly dark, and she knew that it must be in the middle of the night.

"It is wonderful, unaccountable!" she found herself saying.

She was alone in that part of the house; she did not even know where the other sleeping rooms were located, and the thought of crossing that Summer parlor filled her with terror. The most awful fear took possession of her; she seemed to have lost self-control entirely, when there came a welcome sound. It was only the whistle of a train passing in the distance, but it was something real and tangible, and it seemed to give her a hold upon the world again. But she was still terrified, and crouching down in the bed she pulled the clothes up over her and lay there trembling until morning.

When the real maid came to call her some time after daybreak she had hardly strength enough to dress, but she managed to do so and crawled out to the breakfast table.

"I have had such a strange experience," she said, as she seated herself, weak and trembling, beside her aunt.

"You shan't sleep in that room another night," cried one of her girl cousins in tones of sympathetic indignation.

"Never mind about it now, dear," said her aunt, "you shall tell me all about it after breakfast."

There was sympathy and understanding in that, and, feeling a little better, the young visitor ate her breakfast. When the meal was over she was taken to her aunt's room, and there she told her aunt and cousin all about her strange visitor. She described the dress of the little woman. She had seen her as distinctly as she saw her aunt and cousin at that moment, though, as she remembered it, she had seen only the clothes, and she had no recollection of the face and eyes of that strange caller.

"Esther Ruitenberg," exclaimed the cousin with decision, as she listened with breathless interest to the description. That is not the real name, but that belongs to the family, so it is as well not to give it; but it was a Dutch name. It was some one of whom the visitor from Washington, in her ignorance of her father's people and their history, had never heard.

"Suddenly I had the most awful feeling," she said, going on with her story, "that the woman was gone."

"Mr. Gresham's very words!" corroborated the cousin.

"But when I heard the whistle of the train I felt that I had a grasp on the world again," went on the narrator.

"The train?" broke in the cousin, again in a corroborative way. "Yes, that goes by at 2 o'clock—the very time."

To make things brief, the room in which the little cousin had slept had a bad reputation, and other people sleeping there had had peculiar experiences, but no one before had seen anything. The Mr. Gresham mentioned was or was about to be a son-in-law of the family. He had heard the footsteps coming across the Summer parlor when he had slept there, heard the door of his room thrown open, heard the footsteps coming up to his bed, and then the dreadful feeling of terror and that something had gone—and at 2 o'clock. He, upon one occasion, had kept awake with a lighted candle to meet the mysterious visitor, had heard the footsteps, jumped up and thrown open the door himself, and distinctly felt something brush past him, but had seen nothing. He left the room then and there, and could not be persuaded to sleep in it again.

That was the end of that experience. The little cousin was put elsewhere to sleep, and enjoyed herself thoroughly as a young girl can in a charming country house with a delightful house party. But there was a sequel which does something to corroborate the ghostly part of the tale.

Before the young cousin's visit was ended there came to the house a very charming and cultivated woman, who had heard that strange things had been seen there. She was interested in psychic phenomena, and, possessing some mediumistic qualities, she wished to know if she might not exercise her gifts to discover if possible who the strange visitor or visitors—she knew none of the particulars—at the house might be.

The lady of the manor was more than willing, and on the evening of the arrival of this latest guest a little séance was held, she, with her daughter and the little cousin, taking part. This was notwithstanding the raillery of the other members of the household.

The four sat around a little table in the usual manner upon such occasions, with their hands spread out and lightly resting upon it. They waited for a long time. It was not until 11 o'clock, after the rest of the family had retired, that strange things began to happen. The first was when the little stand, apparently making up its mind to climb into the lap of the young cousin, jumped up close against her, frightening her and the aunt and cousin so that they all jumped up hurriedly and ran to the further end of the room, where they huddled together in a big window seat.

The lady with mediumistic qualities hastened to reassure them, and the little table did its utmost to undo the effect of her soothing words by falling over and up again and making its way across the floor to the young cousin with no outside aid apparently, for the medium held her fingers just above its top.

Somewhat quieted at last, they all seated themselves. The force moving the table was asked if it was the spirit who had visited the young cousin, and rapped an affirmative. An alphabetical medium of communication was then arranged, and there were spelled out the answers to many questions. The unseen person stated that she was Esther Ruitenberg, a former housekeeper in the family in the manor house, and that she was unable to rest because—this in answer to a direct question—she had an uneasy conscience, and on earth had taken things belonging to the family. She spelled out the names of the things one by one that had been listed as family possessions, but which were missing now, and no one knew where they had gone. The family silver was wonderful, famous old pieces of heavy solid plate that had come over from Holland. One piece that Esther Ruitenberg said she had taken was a marvelous old platter of hammered silver. One word they puzzled over for a long time. P-i-e-d-i-s-h were the letters. They did not spell anything that any one had ever heard of. Then they found that one letter was missing. Then they had it pie-dish. The two words had been run together. One of the silver pie dishes had been missing.

Going on, Mistress Esther Ruitenberg proceeded to tell how, after leaving the manor, she had gone to Spencer to live, and died at a given date at Roanne. These names will do as well as any in place of the real ones. The family knew that she had gone to Spencer to live and died there.

"Oh, no," interrupted the aunt. "You are wrong there. Esther Ruitenberg died at Spencer, the place she went to after she left the manor."

That ended the séance. Esther Ruitenberg would not brook contradiction, and other questions brought no response. But one thing was certain; she had relieved her conscience and her uneasy spirit was at rest. At least it never appeared at the Van Cortlandt manor again, and the big room out of the Summer parlor could be occupied with comfort.

There was to be found one more feature of the story which was interesting. It came out some years afterward. Esther Ruitenberg and her unwelcome appearances seldom came to mind, but one day, quite by chance, some fresh information concerning the last hours of the housekeeper of the early days of the manor was learned. Then it was found that Esther had died at Roanne, as had been told at the séance. She had gone there from Spencer on a visit to a friend, was taken ill, and did not recover sufficiently to be taken home.

There should be another sequence to round the story out properly. Esther Ruitenberg should never have rested until she had revealed the location of the missing silver. That she did not is perhaps the best proof that this is a real story and not a bit of fiction.

Members of the family say that perhaps Esther Ruitenberg, who was a relative as well as a housekeeper, felt that she had a legitimate claim on some of the family possessions and that the silver she took is still in the family, scattered through some branches not known to the central stock. If so, she did not feel that it need be returned, but regretted her manner of acquiring it.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Cleaned, Seeded and Ready for Immediate Use by Mechanical Process Throughout.

One pound sample package may be obtained FREE by filling in following blank and forwarding to any retail grocer in New England or Middle States.

Please furnish sample package SILVER CORD Seeded Raisins,

Retailers who have not the brand in stock can procure from wholesale grocers in all the principal cities of the East. The proprietors of the brand will redeem these coupons in cash upon receipt from either wholesale or retail dealers. Only the largest and finest raisins are put up under this brand. There are many imitations.

THE JOHN M. CHAPMAN COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY.

A LITTLE PESSIMIST.

The sad little Princess sat by the sea,
"Alas," she sighed, "and alackaday!"
And she rested her book upon her knee,
And her eyes gazed dreamily far away.

"All of my fairy tales end the same—
They lived, and they loved, and then they died—
The wicked enchanter's always to blame;
Oh, for something quite new," she cried.

"I'm sick of my dolls with their china eyes,
I'm sick of reading of giants and things,
I'm tired to death of candies and pies,
I hate my crown and my golden rings."

And then her nurse felt of the royal head,
Looked at her tongue in a knowing way.
"Your Highness had better come home to bed,
You've eaten too many plum tarts to-day."
ISABEL DE WITTE KAPLAN in Ladies' Home Journal.

WOMEN'S WAYS.

It is said that the Duchess of Marlborough has many original ideas concerning the entertainment of guests, and that she is never at a loss with a new suggestion for their amusement. The latest one, it is said, is that part of the Kneipp cure called grass walking. Hosts of pretty English girls who make up the Duchess's house parties join in the fun, get up at unearthly hours in the morning, slip out through the morning room in their pretty bare feet, and add so many degrees to their beauty that a Blenheim Kneipp cure girl is sure to be a belle during the entire season.

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Mlle. Lucie Faure, daughter of the President of the French Republic, has founded a league for the benefit of the deserted and neglected children of France. These little ones she helps in every way. There are nurses and doctors to care for them, and they are given shelter when it is needed. The expenses of the league are partially sustained by the dues of 40 cents which the members pay on entering, and the organization is open to all. The members are expected to look out for little children who need help, and see that they have it. Mlle. Lucie is young, pretty, and wears charming gowns.

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One of the richest women in the Klondike is Miss Mulrooney, a young woman from Pennsylvania. Miss Mulrooney owns one of the biggest hotels in the Klondike, and is engaged in mining exchange, besides owning some valuable mining property. She is the proper woman for the place, for washing and scrubbing are not beneath her when in times of need.

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A wealthy Chilean widow, now past seventy, owns and manages a large estate of over 11,000 acres and worth more than a million dollars. Mme. de Toro not only looks after her estate and attends to the bookkeeping, but her housekeeping and the welfare of the many guests who visit her hospitable roof. She keeps a man at work the year through making pretty Chilean baskets, which she fills with fruit to present to the guests as they depart. She is a good, old-fashioned housekeeper, and she does not believe in new methods. She is evidently not acquainted with microbes, and she sends to the mountains for snow, which she uses in making ice cream, because it has been made in her family in that way for many years, though it would be cheaper to send to the nearest city for ice.

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Radcliffe girls will be able to recuperate their physical strength this Winter in their magnificent new gymnasium, the gift of the late Mrs. Augustus Hemenway. The outside of the building is practically completed.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

It Is Out of Date and There Are Not Many of Them Sold Now.

The family Bible, which at one time played such an important part in most families, and was almost as important a part of the wedding as the ceremony, is now very much out of date. It is old-fashioned, and wherever it is seen as a window ornament standing on a table where it is in plain sight of all passers-by, it may be taken for granted that the family which belongs to that house and Bible hasn't the least bit of style.

It is a good many years now since the family Bible figured so prominently at weddings, and it is rather surprising to find that there are still so many of them to be seen by the observant traveler along the city streets. But, going through the more quiet resident streets of Brooklyn counting Bibles the statistician would be surprised at the figures he would reach.

The exodus of the Bible does not reflect, as some people might think, upon the morals and manners of the city or the religious tendencies of the individuals. It denotes rather an era of common sense for which this generation is noted in many ways. If there is anything more useless than the big parlor table Bible it would be hard to find. It is large, unwieldy, and difficult to use. It is too large and heavy to hold in the lap, and reading from a big book on a table is neither comfortable nor convenient. A large, handsomely bound leather Bible, illustrated, is expensive, and it ruins it to throw open the big covers and let them fall back upon the table. A big Bible bound in crimson Turkey morocco and without illust

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week to Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Keasby (Miss Elizabeth Miller) on their golden wedding. Married Oct. 18, 1848.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, (Miss Platt,) on their woolen wedding, (forty years,) Oct. 14, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, (Miss Emma Baker,) on their woolen wedding, Oct. 14, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli J. Whitney, (Miss Sarah Farnam,) on their silver wedding, Oct. 22, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, (Miss Lida W. Sherman,) on their silver wedding, Oct. 12, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Crosby, (Miss Lillian Carnochan,) on their tin wedding, (ten years,) Oct. 16, 1888, and also to:

Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Garrettson, (Miss Prime,) Oct. 16, 1855.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate, (Caroline D. Sterling of Cleveland, Ohio,) Oct. 16, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Ward, (Miss Fanny King,) Oct. 16, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, (Miss Lydig,) Oct. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Delafield, (Miss Baker,) Oct. 18.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Schneritz, (Miss Jay,) Oct. 18, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, (Miss Irwin,) Oct. 19, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay, (Miss Barclay,) Oct. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Heimley, (Miss Julia Neilson,) Oct. 19, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Nicholas, (Miss Hollins,) Oct. 20, 1870.

Dr. and Mrs. Beach Jones, (Miss Crosby,) Oct. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lafarge, (Miss Margaret Perry,) Oct. 15, 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leroy Edgar, (Miss Alice King,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, (Miss Blanche Havemeyer,) Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Betts, (Miss Mary Holbrook,) Oct. 16, 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, (Miss Mary Hunter,) Oct. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Fuller, (Miss Mary Schermerhorn Hone,) Oct. 17, 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, (Miss Alice Doty,) Oct. 20, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, (Miss Adeline Coster,) Oct. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edwin Bonner, (Miss Kate Griffeth,) Oct. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Taber, (Miss Julia Biddle Cox,) Oct. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Kent, (Miss Adelaide Hurry,) Oct. 21.

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Despite the golf tournaments and other gayeties in the suburbs, there are unmistakable signs in town that the season's opening is near at hand. There is much stir and life in the clubs. Fifth Avenue has many pedestrians, and more well-known faces of New Yorkers are seen daily and nightly at the theatres and fashionable restaurants. There is much interest expressed in the coming musical season, and a general feeling that it will be an unusually successful and enjoyable one. The opera will begin on Nov. 28, and will continue for seventeen weeks. The subscription concerts at the Astoria will be repeated this year, and the Boston Symphony and Philharmonic concerts, with the Kneisel Quartet and other organizations, will supply real music lovers with their accustomed and needed Winter musical feasts.

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With the Ardsley tournament in the past and the annual open tournament at the Westchester Country Club played during the week at Westchester, in which there were sixty competitors, also over, golfing interest will centre in the woman's tournament at Baltusrol on Tuesday and Wednesday next. Several of the best players at Ardsley last week will play in this tournament, and the club has issued invitations very generally in New York and all through Northern New Jersey for a reception and tea at its clubhouse, at the foot of Springfield Mountain, on the second afternoon of the tournament. Guests are invited to take the 2 P. M. train from the foot of Christopher Street, and are informed that they can return on several late afternoon trains. A collation will be served in a large tent near the clubhouse, and there will be music by a Hungarian orchestra. The Baltusrol course—one of eighteen holes—is situated in such a beautiful country, and the views are so fine and far reaching, that the scenes on the links during this coming tournament, and especially on Wednesday afternoon at the reception, will rival those witnessed at Ardsley last week.

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The country wedding of the coming week will be that of Mr. Albert Francke and Miss Marion Rand, which is to be celebrated at Far Rockaway, L. I., on Tuesday noon. Other weddings of the week of interest in New York will be those of Ensign John T. Hines, United States Navy, and Miss Mary D. Brockenbridge, in Washington on Wednesday, and of Mr. F. Reuben Lord and Miss E. Tiffany, which will be celebrated at Westchester in St. Peter's Episcopal Church on Saturday. There will be a following reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyer Tiffany, at Fox Hurst. Miss Grace Olyphant will be married at the residence of her father, Mr. Robert Morison Olyphant, on Tuesday evening. Wednesday will bring the weddings, at St. Leo's Church, in this city, of Mr. Edward Lawrence Pugh of Washington and Miss Anais O'Conner of New York, of Mr. William Henry Hays and Miss Mary Noxon Sanders, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, and of Mr. Harry Lane Eno, a son of Dr. Henry C. Eno of this city, and a nephew, not a brother, of Mr. Amos F. Eno, and Miss Edith Labouisse, a daughter of Mr. Peter Labouisse of New Orleans, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, at Saugatuck, Conn. Mrs. Labouisse, the mother of the bride, was one of the beautiful Rathbone sisters of New Orleans. She married Peter Labouisse, then the partner of the season and one of the most popular men in the New Orleans clubs. Mr. Labouisse came recently to New York, and has made a fortune on the Cotton Exchange. The Misses Rathbone, five in number, were all remarkable for their extreme beauty, which came from a long line of ancestors. Their mother, Mrs. Rathbone, was considered the most beautiful woman in New Orleans in her day. She was a Miss Forstall, and their great-grandmother, who is the heroine of one of Cable's stories, was also celebrated in her day as the type of the Southern grande dame. Mrs. William C. Eno was, as Miss Alice Rathbone, crowned Queen of Beauty at one of the Mardi Gras pageants, and a cousin, Miss Juanita Lallande de la Ferriere, had the same honor accorded to her three years ago, when she departed the palm to Miss Vera Boarman, now Mrs. Norman Whitehouse. Mrs. John Lallande de la Ferriere, the eldest of the Rathbone sisters, was very much admired for several years at New London, where she and her family had a cottage.

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Mrs. Lallande was the first woman in New Orleans to recognize the talent of Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks, and it was at her house that the Creole chanteuse made her first success. The Rathbones are somewhat imperious in their manner, and a story is told of Mrs. Lallande at a Virginia watering place some years ago insisting upon the breakfast hour being changed. The proprietor was insolent, and Mrs. Lallande immediately wired to her husband what should be done. His reply, according to the story, was characteristic. He wired: "Vous avez un pistolet. Tirez." But Mrs. Lallande had no occasion to do anything of the kind. The man at once apologized, and his humility lasted the remainder of the season.

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Next week will be more crowded with weddings, if possible, than the present. It will open with Mr. Baring and Miss Churchill's nuptials on Oct. 24, and will also bring those of the Rev. H. S. Smith and Miss Edith Gallaudet, at 114 West Thirteenth Street, on Tuesday, Oct. 25; of the Baron Van Giskra and Miss Helen King, in Berne, Switzerland, on Oct. 26, and those of Mr. Lewis Greenleaf and Miss Margaret Adams, at Lenox, on Oct. 27. Tuesday, Dec. 6, has been selected by Mr. John R. Livermore and Miss Josephine Brooks as the date of their wedding. Mr. Rogers L. Barstow, Jr., and Miss Rebecca Newbold will be married in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 26. The wedding breakfast will be held at the home of Mrs. George R. Newbold, 1712 Pine Street. The maid of honor will be Miss Lena Carstairs, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Julia Dupont and Miss Amy Dupont of Wilmington, Miss Alice Barstow of Boston, and Miss Juliana Merryweather. The best man will be Mr. Ezra Barstow, and the ushers will be H. A. Curtis, John M. Little, Henry Hudson Smith, W. B. Johnson, Phillip Dalton, and Count Ladislas de Diesbach. Miss Alice Tyson Butcher will be married to Mr. G. Brinton Roberts in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, at noon on Tuesday, Oct. 25. The wedding breakfast will be at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Butcher, 2001 De Lancey Place.

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Mr. Duncan Warren Taylor and Miss Alice Cleveland Cady, the daughter of Mr. J. Cleveland Cady of this city, were married on Wednesday last, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, 126 East Thirty-ninth Street, and on the same day there was a quiet little wedding in St. Stephen's Church at Millburn, N. J., where Miss Elsie Schuyler Campbell, daughter of Mr. George W. Campbell, a granddaughter of the late George W. Campbell, and a niece of Princess Barberini, formerly Miss Jane Campbell, was married to Mr. Thomas C. Erwin of Atlanta, Ga.

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Newport has had another quiet, uneventful week. It is rumored there that the Country Club may not renew the lease of its grounds and clubhouse to the golf club for another season, and will resume the active management of the club itself. In this case the active members of the golf club will have to be transferred to the membership list of the Country Club.

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A few quiet dinners, some afternoon teas, and golfing, cycling, driving, and fishing make up the sum total of Newport's diversions at present. The cottages are gradually closing, and it will not be long now before the place will assume its Winter aspect. There is already talk at Newport of next season. The managers of the Sporting Rock Beach Association have decided to build one hundred new bathhouses this Winter, so it is hoped that by next Summer the present high rate of rental for houses at this beach may be materially reduced.

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The following item of so-called news received from Newport is good evidence that the close of the season has about arrived there: "The Newport Country Club has abandoned the use of the well on its grounds, in which the body of a missing cat was found, and now uses water from an artesian well, sunk over thirteen hundred feet, and which gives an abundant supply."

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Letters from the Virginia Hot Springs are cheerful in tone and give pleasant accounts of the present and coming doings there. The golf tournament will begin there on Wednesday next, Oct. 19, and will continue until Friday. Prizes to the amount of over $400 have been offered for this tournament, and some of the best players of the country will be present. There is to be a ball at the hotel to signalize the close of the tournament and in honor of the players. The belles of the place are the Misses Harris of Richmond, Va., who received so much attention at Narragansett Pier last Summer; Miss Keyser of Baltimore, Miss Hunnewell of Boston, Miss Hurlburt of New York, and Miss Reinhart of Plainfield, N. J. Among the many well-known people now at the Hot Springs are Count Cassini, Mlle. Cassini, Mme. Schelle, P. Rogerstvinsky, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and Master Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York; Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, and Mr. Cecil Barrett, Newport; Mr. William Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele and family, Mr. Davis Barnes, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mr. Stephen Little, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, Mr. Gustave E. Kissel, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mr. J. H. Bradford, Jr., Mrs. Valentine Blacque, Mr. J. O. Donner, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ladew, New York; Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell, Miss Hunnewell, Mrs. F. W. Sargent, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. McCormick, Master McCormick, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shillito, and the Misses Shillito, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Flower, and Miss Flower, New York; Mr. Robert H. Mitchell, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Craig, Quogue, L. I.; Miss Anita D. Mills and Miss S. L. Mills, Boston; Mr. Pemberton Hutchinson, Mrs. T. McKean, and Mrs. William N. Wheeler, Philadelphia.

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Notwithstanding all the extraordinary stories concerning the disagreements between the Count and Countess de Castellane and the recent statement that the Count had accepted commissions from the workmen on the new palace in Paris, the Castellanes have been passing the Autumn at Biarritz, where they have taken a villa for the month of October. They were not even in Paris at the time of the alleged discovery of the commission business. Later in the season they will take another yachting trip in southern seas. They may not return to Paris, except perhaps for a few days, until the Spring.

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London is filling up rapidly, and society is engaged in little dinners at the restaurant and visits to the play. The Duchess of Manchester and her daughter Lady Alice Montague were in town last week, the latter very much improved in health. The Duchess of Manchester was driving in the Park in black, and her sister Lady Lister-Kaye was in purple. Mr. Winston Churchill has also returned, and is stopping with his mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, in Great Cumberland Place.

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For once in many years, Sandringham and Marlborough House will both be closed this Winter and Spring. The death of the Queen of Denmark has put the Princess of Wales and her daughters in deep mourning, and, as the Empress-Queen is said never to be so happy as when there is something funereal in the royal routine, she will possibly retire herself from any participation in the Drawing Rooms. These will be conducted by lesser royalties, and the season will be an "off" one in London.

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Should the Princess of Wales put aside her mourning in the Spring and hold one Drawing Room, and she may be persuaded to do this by the London tradespeople, it has been proposed to have this in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as heretofore. To those women who have been presented at the English Court, the ordeal of waiting in line in evening dress for hours, with the afternoon sun streaming in through the carriage windows, is one which hardly compensates for the honor of bowing to the Sovereign of Great Britain or her representative. But the Queen is said to be opposed to any change in precedent, and until she dies she will stick to the afternoon levee, no matter what discomfort or inconvenience it may bring to many.

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The past week at Lenox has been delightful, although devoid of any large formal entertainments. Day after day of the finest October weather have been enjoyed. It is very cold early in the day, but toward noon it warms up. The air is clear and bracing without dampness, and it is ideal weather for bicycling, riding on the switchback railroad, and golfing. Mrs. Edward A. Manice of the Pittsfield Golf Club, who won the driving contest at Ardsley, and made a most creditable showing in the contests, has often played over the Lenox course, and was instructed by Nichols, the golf instructor here. The Sloanes, Barneses, and others had their coaches out last week, and the arrival of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., with his coaching party on Tuesday created a ripple of excitement. Mr. Lorillard's stay was short, however, and he left in a few days for Tuxedo by way of Hudson.

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Mrs. Bishop Potter was the guest of Miss Clementine Furniss this week, and several informal entertainments were given for her, including a tea early in the week, at which a number of the cottagers were present. Several musicales also served to enliven the week, in which Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf was interested. Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham paid their annual visit to Lenox last week, and among other well-known people now there are Mr. Philip S. Sears of Boston, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, William A. Read and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Frederic Kernochan, Mr. Alfred M. Coates, Mr. Thomas B. Kerr, Mr. Isaac Iselin, the Misses Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bridgham, Mr. William H. Theobold, Mrs. George H. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. George Mosle, Mr. Louis Ralston, Mr. G. Van Nest, Mrs. Metcalf Bliss, Mr. De Forest Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Martin.

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The only bit of news down Meadow Brook way is that Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, the Master of the Hunt, will build a house, and that its location will be next to that of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg. Mrs. Ladenburg will remain in the hunting country nearly the entire Winter. She will be seen in town very seldom, and will join the Aiken colony, which is called the "Meadow Brook Annex," when the snow falls.

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The record of New York and suburban society during the past week resolved itself into one continuous golf score. The superb weather which blessed the land from Sunday until Friday morning last, and which, after the intermission of Friday, with its cloudy skies and east winds, returned again yesterday, has made the golfers, who have numbered almost every man or woman of any leisure, jubilant, and they have pursued their sport with astonishing vim and enthusiasm.

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Of course the chief golfing interest of the week was centred in the woman's National championship tournament at Ardsley, which began on Tuesday and ended yesterday. The story of the tournament and of its social side has been told daily during the week in this and the sporting columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It only remains this morning to cast a glance at the retrospect and to say a final word of review. The Ardsley Club has enhanced its already high reputation among American golfers by the excellent arrangements which it made for the event and its admirable management of the same. The male members of the club, who started the competitors, policed the course, with those who acted as caddies for the matrons and maids in whose individual playing and success they were severally the most interested, deserved the thanks, not only of the players, but of the spectators, for their exertions, and especially for their patience—an element which is particularly necessary, without invidious reflection, in a contest between so many members of the fair sex. Those who studied the courtesy and patience of these gentlemen, under somewhat trying circumstances, cannot withhold a word of praise which is so justly their due.

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The tournament brought no surprise as far as Miss Hoyt's victory was concerned. She was surely the winner from the start, and elder people who watched her light and graceful figure and the spirit she gave to the game, recalled her ancestry and the younger days of her still youthful mother, Mrs. William S. Hoyt, and the grace and beauty of her aunt, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. There were those, too, among the elders, who saw in the young girl's serious face and expression a reflection of the features of her maternal grandfather, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who for so many years dignified even the exalted office which he filled.

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But if Miss Hoyt's victory was no surprise to her fellow-players and spectators, some of the other results were decidedly a surprise. Ardsley was naturally jubilant over the unexpected victory won by its champion, Miss Eidlitz, over her formidable competitor, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, the left-handed champion of Baltusrol, and the little New Jersey club was correspondingly depressed. Philadelphia was dismayed when Miss Cassatt was defeated by Miss Maud Wetmore of Newport, and Newport was agreeably surprised. By Friday the contest had so narrowed itself down that the bad weather which kept many people away was a decided disappointment, and yesterday, which brought the final match between Miss Hoyt and Miss Wetmore, with its clearer airs and brighter skies, was the banner day of the tournament. Not only the clubhouse but the course itself was uncomfortably crowded, and many of the guests remained for the dance last evening.

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One of the most interesting features of the Ardsley tournament, and which, strange to say, seemed to interest the men as well as the women spectators, was the costuming of the players and of those who looked on. There was a general impression before the event that the tournament would set the fashion in outing gowns for the remaining of the Autumn and Winter, as the gowns worn by the best-dressed women on the Horse Show are supposed to set the fashions for the following Winter season. With this prevalent impression many milliners and dressmakers, not only from New York but other cities, journeyed to Ardsley on one or more days of the tournament to study the gowns worn by players and spectators. As a rule the gowns worn by the players were composed of close-fitting tailor-made cloth skirts, which, with their sweeping flares, gave every woman a willow-like figure who had any claims to such, and the red golf jackets, now so fashionable, with here and there one of emerald green trimmed in white and silver and with silver buttons. The spectators were almost all costumed in simply made, close-fitting, quiet tailor gowns, and the only adornments were here and there a white lace or muslin tie and a figured waistcoat.

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Miss Hoyt wore almost every day a golf skirt of dark brown cloth stitched around the hem, a flannel waist, old rose in color, and heavy tan shoes. As a rule she discarded a hat and played with her sleeves rolled back above her elbows. In fact, when the sun shone at all brightly there were few of the players who retained their coats or hats. These hats, by the way, were a picturesque feature of the event. They were for the most part the now fashionable Rough Rider ones of gray or brown felt, and most of them were wound with negligée bands of vari-colored silk plaids. The caddies carried these hats, which made dots of color all over the course. Altogether a prettier picture than this tournament presented, with its fair and graceful young maidens, their cheeks flushed with exercise, and their light or dark hair arranged à la pompadour and lit up by the golden mellow rays of the October sun, as with long, graceful sweeps they drove the ball over the verdure-clad links, with the blue waters of the Hudson below them and the flaming woods of Autumn around them, could not well be imagined. The Ardsley woman's tournament was not only the most successful of the three or four that have been held, but the most picturesque and artistic in every way.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor was present on the opening day of the tournament. It was hardly thought she would play, although she had entered for the tournament, and it is said that when she arrived and saw the preparations that had been made by the sensational newspapers to picture her with pencil and pen she very naturally shrank from the consequent publicity and contented herself with remaining a spectator. Mrs. Astor on the opening day wore a plain suit of black and white checked cloth, with a jacket which opened over a waistcoat and cravat of white material. Mrs. H. Chatfield-Taylor, who was also entered and did not play, wore a short golf skirt of dark mixed goods, with a pink linen shirt waist, white kid gloves, and a gray Alpine hat.

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The many country houses in and around Ardsley were, of course, filled with guests throughout the week, which has been a gala one for the society colony on the Hudson's banks from Riverdale, on the south, to Peekskill, on the north. The Reception Committee for the tournament, whose members attended almost every day, was composed of such well-known women as Mrs. Frederic Bull, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, Mrs. Morten Paton, Mrs. M. N. Van Buren, Mrs. Samuel T. Davis, Jr., Mrs. John Terry, Jr., and Mrs. De Witt Cochrane.

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The famous Northern meeting, which ends the shooting season, is over in England, and it ended, as usual, with a ball. Again the Bradley Martins were the most observed of all the "gentry." They had such a large house party at Balmacaan that it was found absolutely impossible to obtain accommodations for them, and there was no country house around Inverness large enough to accommodate them. So the Bradley Martins hired the Waldorf-Astoria of the town, to the great surprise of the frugal Scots. At the sports Mrs. Bradley Martin wore a russet-brown costume and a toque of brown straw, trimmed with stiff wings, and her daughter, the Countess of Craven, a tailor-made gown in dull brown tweed, the hat corresponding, trimmed with small green leaves and a twisted bow of tomato-red tulle. Mrs. Gordon, the wife of Gen. Gordon, was in a purple costume, the vest of pale green, and the toque black, with pale mauve flowers. Lady Mary Pepys wore a gown of smooth French gray cloth, with a pink hat. The Marquesa de Torre-Hermosa, who was with Mrs. Bradley Martin, was in dark-blue alpaca, turned out with pale blue, and a hat of Tuscan straw, trimmed with rosettes of chiffon and nasturtium flowers.

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The annual election of the Lambs' Club, the first of the long annual list of meetings and elections of New York clubs, took place on Thursday, when Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, who has done so much for the club, was deservingly chosen as its Shepherd, without opposition. The club's financial showing was an excellent and almost surprising one, and the move into its new house is proved to have been a wise one in every way. The result of the "star gambol" of the Lambs last Spring resulted, as is now shown, in giving the club with other funds a reserve fund of nearly $55,000.

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James Erskine, the Earl of Rosslyn, who went on the professional stage in "Trelawny of the Wells" and created such a social furore and uproar by his so doing, is now publishing his experiences of his first tour as an actor. He is, at the same time, sending fashionable gossip to the London newspapers over his own signature. At Manchester his description of the races was quite delightful, and he tells how he saw Pierre Lorillard and Lord William Beresford hobnobbing together, and how agitated was Mrs. Langtry when her stables lost. There was a charming breakfast with Rosebery and a chat with Enniskillen, who had killed eight cubs in the Cheshire country one morning before coming to the racing.

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The Friday evening dances will be held at Sherry's Dec. 16 and 30, Jan. 13 and 27, Feb. 10, and April 7, 1898-9. The patronesses this year are Mmes. Frederic J. de Peyster, Henry R. Beekman, Benjamin S. Church, John M. Bowers, Prescott Hall Butler, Edward Curtis, John Clarkson Jay, Stuyvesant Fish Morris, A. J. Peabody, Walden Pell, James Higginson, and George Schieffelin. Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, 36 West Twelfth Street, has charge of the arrangements, as usual.

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A second son born to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim on Friday was the inspiration for many cabled messages of congratulation yesterday. This second son binds more firmly the succession of the famous dukedom to the descendants of the Vanderbilt family and makes much more doubtful the possibility of Ivor Guest, the Duke's first cousin, or his descendants ever being the masters of Blenheim.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, the father of the Duchess, is abroad, and her mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, is at the West Virginia Hot Springs.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins returned from Europe on the Campania, and are now at their home, 80 Madison Avenue.

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Miss Lillian Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Stern, was married to Mr. Hardy Fox last Sunday evening at Victoria Hall. The Rev. Dr. Ralph Benjamin performed the ceremony under a canopy of American Beauty roses, in the presence of a large assemblage of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Fox will spend their honeymoon in Washington, D. C.

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The Midwood Club, at its annual meeting held last evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—William A. A. Brown; Vice President—Edward F. de Selding; Secretary—W. Joel Moran; Treasurer—Sydney F. Walker; Directors—Randolph Brandt, Alfred Matthews, H. Wood Sullivan, William K. Clarkson, and Edward B. Vanderveer.

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The wedding of Miss Mamie E. Brickwedel, daughter of Mrs. A. Von Dohlen, to Mr. Albert J. Young will be solemnized on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the St. Luke's Lutheran Church, West Forty-second Street, by the Rev. William Busse. The bride's sister, Miss Addie Brickwedel, will be the maid of honor, and Miss Johannah Tietjen and Miss C. Rasche will be the bridesmaids. The groom has selected Mr. Frederick Tietjen to attend him as best man, and the ushers are Mr. Edward Schaefer, Mr. Frederick Schneider, Mr. Henry H. Otten, and Mr. Edward Sparnicht. After the ceremony a reception will follow in Terrace Garden, where arrangements have been made to accommodate fully 300 guests at the banquet. The couple intend taking an extended Southern trip, and on their return will take up their residence in the city.

LECTURES FOR TEACHERS.

The Programme Arranged by Columbia University and Associates.

The lectures which have been arranged by Columbia University through the Teachers College, in co-operation with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, are as follows: I. A two years' course of lectures, essays, and discussions on "The History of Education," by Prof. James E. Russell, Ph. D., and W. B. Elkin, Ph. D., of the Teachers College. This course will be given Saturdays at 11 A. M. II. "Principles of Education," by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph. D., of the Brooklyn Institute and John A. MacVannel, Ph. D., of the Teachers College. A two years' course, given on Mondays, 4 P. M. III. "Applications of Psychology to Teaching," by Prof. Frank M. McMurry, Ph. D., of the Teachers College, Saturdays, at 9:30 A. M. IV. "School Supervision and Management," lectures on the practical problems of school economy, by Superintendent Charles Gilbert of Newark, Wednesdays, at 4 P. M.

The courses will be given at the Art Building in Montague Street and at the Teachers College of Columbia University. To those who complete a course satisfactorily will be granted a certificate stating what work has been done. They also will be credited by the Teachers College with the course toward the diploma of the college.

Germania Club Elects Officers.

The Germania Club of Brooklyn, at its annual meeting Tuesday night elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, J. Decker; Vice President, J. C. Hacker; Treasurer, L. Dreier; Secretary, R. A. Buechner; Finance Committee, J. C. Richard, E. Lorbacher, E. Steinback, H. Schaeffer, G. Doettling, F. E. Hodgskin, H. W. Steinhaeuser, G. Heyss.

STERN BROTHERS' GOODS.

Fine Displays in Millinery, Costumes, and Other Departments.

Among the new designs and styles to be found in Fall and Winter goods at Stern Brothers' emporium, in Twenty-third Street, are the legion novelties set by the latest fashions in the departments of gentlemen's furnishings, jewelry, toilet articles, umbrellas, and gloves. The latest and best silks attract considerable attention. The designs run to the fancy bayaderes with rosebud and lace effects on light grounds. The pompadour effects in taffeta groundwork, with the polka dot, the fancy bayaderes in checks as well as the chenille stripe bayaderes, and the heavy corded goods, are all in good taste.

Among the many late importations from Paris in the way of fashionable ladies' headwear is a charming turban of violet velvet trimmed with violet-colored rosettes of chiffon, with large velvet roses shaded from pink to violet. Another Parisian prize is a large green velvet crushed toque, gathered in the centre of the crown with a rhinestone buckle. On one side it is trimmed with green-shaded feathers. A stylish French bonnet is of brown astrakhan with a blue velvet bow on one side, the rim bound with white cloth, and having a green paradise aigrette.

In the costume department, one of the many creations from the Parisian makers is a reception gown of gray cloth, the skirt having circular folds, and the waist of white taffeta embroidered in gray. The front is of light blue chiffon, the bodice taffeta, with gray velvet bands. This sells for $275. A fetching evening gown, selling for $310, is by Sara Mayer. The skirt is of black and white bayadere stripe, with a border of violets and rosebuds. Side effects are given by black Venetian lace over white chiffon. The bodice is low necked, with bertha effect of net and black lace. The half sleeves have the black lace at the elbow. There are large buckles at the waist, front, and back.—Adv.

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Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Every ingredient used in making Cleveland's baking powder is plainly printed on the label, information not given by makers of other powders.

Recipe book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., N. Y.

AN ABSURD LINCOLN STORY

New Version of an Anecdote Concerning Stanton's Defiance of the President.

FACTS PROVE IT TO BE FALSE

The War Secretary Would Never Have Been Guilty of Such Insolence and the President Would Not Have Tolerated It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—I think it is more than twenty years ago that a story substantially like the following first made its appearance and went the rounds of the newspaper press. In what quarter it originated is unknown. Since then it has periodically reappeared and been repeated from press to press all over the land, and even in Europe, though disguised in a somewhat different dress, but always gleefully setting forth the dominating character of Mr. Stanton and the subservient nature of his great superior. In due course the thing has again turned up recently, and is still on its travels. It is now in the following form, as I read it in The New York Sun, credited to The Indianapolis Journal:

HOW STANTON DEFIED LINCOLN.

The application of a man who wanted to be Chaplain in the army during Mr. Lincoln's Administration was recently found. Attached to it are a number of indorsements, which are not only interesting in themselves, but aid in disclosing the characters of the two men whose influence largely molded the policy of the Government in those turbulent times. The indorsements read as follows:

"Dear Stanton: Appoint this man Chaplain in the army. A. LINCOLN."

"Dear Mr. Lincoln: He is not a preacher. "E. M. STANTON."

The following indorsements are dated a few months later, but come just below:

"Dear Stanton: He is now. A. LINCOLN."

"Dear Mr. Lincoln: But there is no vacancy. "E. M. STANTON."

"Dear Mr. Stanton: Appoint him Chaplain at large. A. LINCOLN."

"Dear Mr. Lincoln: There is no warrant of law for that. E. M. STANTON."

"Dear Mr. Stanton: Appoint him anyhow. "A. LINCOLN."

"Dear Mr. Lincoln: I will not. "E. M. STANTON."

The appointment was not made, but the papers were filed in the War Department, where they remain as evidence of Lincoln's friendship and Stanton's obstinate nerve.

This is the story. Now, if this be authentic it shows that Mr. Lincoln was a weak man, habitually under the influence of a stronger personality. No such thing can be admitted for a moment. If it be authentic it shows that Lincoln had a careless regard for law and would trample upon the National statutes whenever his political necessities required it, whereas his Secretary was a strict constructionist. The exact reverse was true. Mr. Stanton was far more apt to override law in his headlong desire to suppress the rebellion than Mr. Lincoln, equally patriotic, yet who nevertheless moved with more deliberation, always evincing a profound respect for law and a desire to proceed only along constitutional lines in the prosecution of the war. So, at the very outset, the story at once traverses the almost universal estimate of Lincoln's honesty of purpose and conscientious regard for the laws of the land.

It will be observed that Mr. Stanton is here signed plain E. M. Stanton. His almost uniform custom was to sign his name to all letters and orders thus: "Edwin M. Stanton." None of the alleged indorsements on this application for a chaplaincy is dated. A single paper only at first is mentioned, yet in conclusion the story sets out that the "papers" were filed in the War Department, where "they" remain as evidence, &c.

I have never found this paper or "papers" in the archives of the War Department, although my researches in the prosecution of duties in connection with the publication of the rebellion records lasted continuously through several years and gave me access to every depository of public records in that department, as well as others. Neither has Mr. Kirkley, my civilian colleague on the Board of Publication, ever run across such a document, although for more than thirty years he has been familiar with the archives relating to the rebellion.

Moreover, some months ago when this revarnished story appeared on its latest pilgrimage, I called the attention of the chief of the Record Office to it and suggested that a specific search be made for the document, which he at once instituted. After several days he returned the newspaper slip to me with the report that no such paper or papers could be found. This, of course, confirmed my own conviction that it or they had never been on the files of the War Department, and that no such paper or papers had ever existed, and finally that no such episode had ever occurred between these two men, so belittling to both.

Aside from the minor contradictions and discrepancies above noted, the story itself bears internal evidence of its consistency fatal to its credibility. Besides, there is one patent fact which makes it absolutely certain that no controversy of this unusual and extraordinary nature could occur between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton about so puerile a matter. Those familiar with the law and administrative methods of those days as well as now are aware that the constitutional power of appointment, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," lies with the President and not with his Cabinet officers. Chaplains in the army are Presidential appointments, to be confirmed by the Senate, the same as the appointment of a Major General or a Minister to England.

Hence, if the foregoing "remains as evidence of Lincoln's friendship" for the man he so anxiously desired to make a Chaplain, is it likely that President would have taken all this trouble to have something done which he only and not the Secretary of War had the authority and power to do? It is too improbable for a moment's consideration by any well-informed person.

Another thing. The records teem with evidence of Lincoln's personal action in minor affairs of the sort without consultation with his heads of department, or even notice of his intention. There are, no grumblings of Mr. Stanton on file concerning several such appointments made by Mr. Lincoln without his cognizance.

The probabilities also are all against the story, racy and interesting as it is. In the first place, although, as is well known, Mr. Stanton was a very brusque man in official intercourse, very decided in his manner, even verging on the domineering, he was yet a great stickler for the maintenance of the formal dignities of official intercourse. It was not his style to thus address the President of the United States. They were no doubt very close friends and together a great deal, yet Mr. Stanton almost uniformly addressed Mr. Lincoln as "Mr. President" when dealing with official matters, even in the daily little notes and minor indorsements passing between the White House and the War Department.

Every document going to the President which originated with Mr. Stanton shows not only the utmost respect for Mr. Lincoln personally, but for the Presidential office which he filled. This was characteristic of Mr. Stanton and not incidental in the case of Mr. Lincoln. Moreover, they show even deference, as well as confidence and esteem. The story is inconsistent with these facts, which are indisputable.

In every case where a document shows that the War Secretary recommended or favored a certain procedure in a given matter in which the President had the final adjudication, and in due course had ruled against him, which was by no means infrequent, Mr. Stanton generally indorsed thereon, in his vigorous but difficult chirography, "The President's order will be obeyed," or executed, as the case might be.

Mr. Lincoln was sometimes irregular and careless in his business habits and official intercourse, but he was never sour and crusty, and there was far less formality in his methods than characterized Mr. Stanton. He was also more aproachable and kindly than Stanton. He never uttered harsh things under any circumstances to those who came in contact with him. His personal and official manner was easy and familiar, even gentle, but there was never any lack of dignity which invited undue familiarity on the part of any subordinate, far less the absolute contempt shown in the above episode.

Nearly all his notes, letters, and indorsements directed to Mr. Stanton are formally addressed, "Honorable Secretary of War." I have never seen one of them, on any official matter, addressed "Dear Stanton," as above. Occasionally one is found on some semi-official or purely personal matter addressed "Dear Mr. Stanton." So much for what the records show.

Nor does this story dovetail with any of the characterizations we have of Mr. Lincoln from authoritative sources. Nothing told by those old Illinois friends who were intimate with him many years before he became President, Messrs. Herndon, Lamon, Whitney, and Arnold, warrants the belief that he would submit, as Chief of the Nation, to such insolence as the foregoing from his Secretary of War, however powerful, useful, or loyal to the country and himself he might be. The delineations of Nicolay and Hay, Lincoln's private secretaries, make such a conception of his character impossible. So do the published observations of the public men who were intimate with him throughout his Presidency, like Mr. Dana, Col. McClure, and others.

Some things, particularly, that Mr. Dana noticed about Mr. Lincoln have a bearing on this discussion. In his "Reminiscences" he says that in Mr. Lincoln's presence one "felt that here was a man who saw through things, who understood, and you respected him accordingly." Again: "He was all solid, hard, keen intellig

TO STOP SIX DAYS' RACING

Associated New York Cycle Clubs Ask for Legislation Against the Practice.

COASTING EVENT POSTPONED

Deferred Until the Spring—Clubs Prepare for an Active Indoor Season —Bad Spots in the Local Courses Reported.

The meetings of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York indicate, wheelmen have come to believe, the sentiment of the organized riders of the greater city, of which the associated "New York" clubs are only a small part, although a strong amalgamation. In their capacity as the vane of opinion, many wheelmen have found a feature of the associated clubs' meeting Monday of some significance. It was the passing of a resolution favoring the adoption of a measure, or measures, legally prohibiting six-day racing. In other words, the association pledged itself to further a city ordinance forbidding this sort of contest. It was passed unanimously by the representatives of the fifteen big clubs present, and if it be a true reflection of cycling sentiment it will make it hard for the promoters of the week's cycling of last Winter, who have intimated they would engineer a similar event this season. It is all in line with the expression of League of American Wheelmen officers, but it has a more local application.

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The postponed coasting contest has been finally abandoned for this season by the associated clubs. It was to have been held election day, but it was found that only twenty-five entries had been received, and as the lateness of the season threatened an uncomfortable time for the spectators it was voted to hold it in the Spring. Last Autumn the coasting contest took the wheeling public's fancy, and the several competitions in the vicinity were eagerly watched. It was rather a test of skill than endurance, and was a relief after rough road races and like severe events. The committee in charge is inclined to attribute the lack of interest to the acute attention given the military happenings just before the date first set for the contest. While abandoning the outdoor Autumn event, the associated clubs have prepared for an active indoor season, the Social Intercourse Committee having been instructed to arrange for a bowling tournament. By January, when the teams are in good form, the schedule will be begun. Another announcement at the meeting was heard with some pleasure. It was that an asphalt strip had been laid on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, at the Madison Avenue bridge. No more asphalt strips, however, will be put down, it was announced, until the authorities have decided with reference to the proposed city asphalt plant.

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League of American Wheelmen correspondents, in their weekly reports, warn riders against the following obstructions in Manhattan, Bronx, and east of the Hudson:

Fifth Avenue, east of Mount Morris Avenue, is obstructed by building material. Cyclists are warned to be cautious when riding through the following streets, which are asphalted and partly blocked by building material: One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues; One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Central Park and the Boulevard; Ninety-sixth Street, west of Columbus Avenue; Ninety-first Street, west of Columbus Avenue; Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, west of Amsterdam Avenue; Twenty-sixth Street, west of Ninth Avenue; Thirty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue; Twenty-sixth Street, asphalt strips are poor. There is a bad hole in the asphalt at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, also between Madison and Second Avenues, on Twelfth and Fifteenth Streets. Madison Avenue, north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, is poor; One Hundred and Eighth Street, between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues, is being asphalted. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street at Eighth Avenue is torn up for repairs of trolley tracks; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from Madison Avenue bridge to Third Avenue, is very poor, owing to widening the street; Boulevard, Lafayette Avenue, and Convent Terrace are unridable, except on the sidewalk, which is allowed; Convent Avenue is good, except from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, which is not asphalted; Fordham Road and Tremont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street are poor; Boston Post Road, Southern Boulevard, Fort Schuyler Road, City Island Road, and Pelham Avenue are poor to fair; Main Street, Port Chester, is almost impassable.

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It is a popular idea that in a coasting contest, other things being equal, the heaviest man should win. A coasting match took place in Hartford recently at which this theory was entirely upset. The course was short, and the grade at the beginning light. One rider weighed 190 pounds and the other was 60 pounds lighter. In the three trials both men used the same wheels under almost identical conditions. In the first trial the lightweight coasted 125 feet, covering the first 100 feet in ten seconds, while the heavier rider was six seconds longer in going 100 feet, and his distance was 20 feet less. The second trial, with different equipment, resulted favorably to the heavy man, who beat his opponent half a second in 100 feet, and was only beaten by one foot in distance. In the third trial the spiderweight was again victorious in time and distance. Both men were supposed to be equally skilled coasters, and by the rules under which the contest was run neither could avail himself of any movement to add to his distance.

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The Racing Board has been kept busy disciplining the racers who have participated in races with members of the American Racing Cyclists' Union. The last Bulletin is largely devoted to them and contains the following items:

H. Z. Greer, Washington, D. C., is fined $35 and suspended until same is paid for competing at an unsanctioned meet in Washington Oct. 6. Charles Turville and Joe Vernier, Philadelphia, are each fined $25, and W. A. Sims, Washington, D. C., $50, and suspended until fines are paid, for "actions detrimental to the racing interests of the L. A. W.," failure to ride at Woodside Park Sept. 29, and officiating at an unsanctioned meet. Clarence Upton and Edwin Gildener, Philadelphia, are suspended until Nov. 10, 1899, for failing to ride at Woodside Park Sept. 29.

The following are permanently suspended for riding repeatedly in Sunday races: F. M. McGee, F. K. Branning, J. S. Eaton, Andrew Eaton, T. M. Smith, R. W. Hulter, James Proctor, E. W. Crawford, L. A. Mason, Earl Seltzer, H. G. Good, C. F. Fry, James Peterson, Percy B. Smith, Bert King, Jesse Morgan, Carl Stapper, Charles I. Himstreet, Ben Green, Will Henry, Vincent Loos, C. V. Dasey, H. S. Hall, Bertie Banks, and W. E. Moore, Denver, Col.

C. G. Fisher, L. P. Desmond, George E. Ritchie, William Fawkes, E. T. Underwood, E. W. Sembrough, Louis D. Rothschild, Denver, Col.; H. F. Seamark, W. D. Badger, and J. D. Miller, Washington, D. C., are ruled off all L. A. W. tracks in every capacity for officiating at an unsanctioned meet.

Transferred to the professional class: R. W. Katham, Conklingville, N. Y., and Emerson Barber, Corinth, N. Y., Clause B; John M. Perkins, Ed Eckland, Bert Rothschild, J. E. Scott, James Hunt, J. W. Thompson, Nicholas Steinmetz, Denver, Col., Clauses A and B.

John M. Perkins, Ed Eckland, Bert Rothschild, J. E. Scott, W. W. Oudkirk, W. A. Himstreet, James Hunt, J. W. Thompson, F. A. Bennett, and Nicholas Steinmetz, Denver, Col., are suspended until Oct. 2, 1900, for taking part in Sunday races; Harlow Garr, Fred Burt, Harry Haff, E. C. Jenks, Charles Richmond, Thomas Harret, Delmar Perkins, and George Carr, Adams, Mass., are suspended until Nov. 6, 1898, for participating in unsanctioned races; D. O. Meakin, Saratoga, and Ed Bowen, Crown Point, N. Y., are fined $25 and suspended until same is paid for riding in a professional event without registering and in unsanctioned races; Howard Sherman, Glens Falls, N. Y., is suspended to July 1, 1899, for repeatedly riding in unsanctioned races.

Chairman Mott has also been informed by Henry Sturmey, the Secretary of the International Cyclists' Association, that the League of American Wheelmen discipline imposed on G. J. Fulford and P. Wheelock of England will be recognized by the members of the association.

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An armed tricycle, it is said, will be introduced into the French Army. The machine weighs 121 pounds, and has two quick-firing guns placed in the rear, one on each side, weighing, with their fittings, sixty-six pounds. A thousand charges, with their cases, are also carried, bringing up the total weight to 270 pounds. Two riders are all that are needed to propel the machine, which may be forced along at a good speed. Upon good roads experts claim this device will be very effective.

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Entry blanks for the amateur bicycle race meet, to be held on the afternoon of election day, Nov. 8, at the track of the Brooklyn Parkway Driving Club, Ocean Parkway and King's Highway, may be had from William H. Robertson, 29 Park Row, Manhattan, and Fred W. Burns, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, and 461A Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP.

Directum Kelly, Bingen, and John Nolan Rivals for the Trotting Championship of the Season.

The close of the two weeks' meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Lexington practically ends the harness racing season of 1898. Whatever disappointments may have been expressed in individual cases, the record of the season's sport has demonstrated the strength of American breeding interests in such a way as to afford general satisfaction to horsemen. More than 1,600 horses have been added to the standard lists of trotters and pacers, 2:30 being the standard time for the former and 2:25 for the side-wheelers. Such a list of newcomers, unprecedented in number, shows not only that horse breeding for speed has become a business of large proportions, but also that the growth of track interests is keeping pace with the rapid increase in the number of horses available for racing purposes. A few years ago a large proportion of all the 2:30 performers in the country could be seen at a single Grand Circuit meeting, but now only the few that give promise of extreme speed ever appear on the big tracks.

The season has produced twenty additions to the 2:10 trotting list. The latest one is the brown gelding Toggles, foaled in 1891, sired by Strathway, (2:19,) dam Fly, by Pasha.

The pacing championship has been retained easily by Star Pointer, (1:59¼,) who has equaled his own record once and paced three other miles in less than 2:00. The trotting championship of the season is considered somewhat open to question. It may be claimed, perhaps with justice, either for Directum Kelly, Bingen, or John Nolan. Directum Kelly up to the time of his retirement on account of sickness, won every race in which he started, and was the largest money winner of the year. Bingen trotted the fastest heat of the season, when he circled the Louisville track in 2:06¾. John Nolan's claims to distinction include the winning of the Transylvania Stake at Lexington last week, which constitutes a sort of championship in itself, and also the fact that his race earnings of nearly $16,000 are far in excess of those of any other harness horse that has been out this year. Neither James Butler, Col. J. Malcolm Forbes, nor J. E. Hubinger, the owners, respectively, of Directum Kelly, Bingen, and John Nolan, can be expected on such a showing easily to yield his claim to distinction as the possessor of the best trotter of 1898.

THE TRANSYLVANIA STAKE.

The second week's racing at Lexington, like the first, was marred by unfavorable weather, but a fair day and a fairly good track were provided last Monday for the decision of the Transylvania trotting stake of $5,000. Several of the best of the season's trotters contested for the rich prize, including John Nolan, Eagle Flannagan, Grattan Boy, Pilatus, Bingen, and Diane, and John Nolan's victory was not earned without a hard struggle, in which the bay gelding demonstrated his superior staying qualities. The first heat, won by Eagle Flannagan in 2:07¾, was the best in point of speed, and the second, taken by Grattan Boy in 2:08, was next in that respect. But there John Nolan, who had finished seventh in each of the first two heats, went in and won three straights in 2:06¾, 2:09¾, and 2:09¾. John Nolan was driven by Wilkes O. Foote of Texas, who exhibited similar tactics last year when he won the same event with his sturdy mare Rilma. Foote is the only driver except Budd Doble who has driven two winners in the Transylvania.

John Nolan is a four-year-old by Prodigal dam Fantasia, by Ranchero. He was bred at Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Stock Farm in Montana, and was sold for $1,000 before he ever started in a race, to J. H. Leonard of St. Joseph, Mo. He was inclined to be a pacer as a three-year-old, but suddenly shifted his gait to the trot. Last June Mr. Hubinger of New Haven purchased the colt, paying it was reported, $3,000 for him. Since then he has started in twelve races, winning eight of them and capturing a portion of the money in all the others except one. Prior to the Transylvania, his greatest victory was in the Carter Oak Stake, at Hartford. In that event he took a record of 2:09½, which he lowered one second in winning the third heat of the Transylvania.

HARNESS RACING NOTES.

H. M. Hanna, brother of Senator Mark A. Hanna, has been elected President of the Cleveland Driving Park Company, to succeed the late Col. William Edwards. Mr. Hanna has been interested in the breeding of trotting horses for many years.

E. T. Stotesbury's team, Red Bee and Ackerland, were driven a mile on Belmont Track, Philadelphia, last Tuesday in 2:15. They drew a bicycle-wheeled road wagon, and George M. Webb, who exceeds the regulation driver's weight, was up behind them.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

This will be a busy and a telling week in the football world. With the exception of Pennsylvania all of the big teams of the country have games scheduled whose importance is such that it may be said they will afford in a measure the first real test of the strength and merits of the respective teams. First in point of interest, undoubtedly, is the game to be played at Princeton on Saturday next between Cornell and Princeton. It is not to be gainsaid that this year, despite a weakness in her defense line, Cornell has a strong team. Her kicking is better than the average, while her combination work and following up are unquestionably better than at any time since the Ithaca institution became a factor in football circles. Her fast and dashing game against the Carlisle Indians a week ago yesterday clearly proved this. Within four minutes after the start of the game she had six points to her credit and though she added nothing more in the first half she wakened to new life in the second and not only held the score of the Indians down to six, but succeeded in adding a total of 17 to her own credit. This certainly indicates that there is strength enough in the Ithacans to warrant the careful consideration of the Tigers, and it is not altogether an impossibility for them to hold Princeton down to a small score; or, in case of a large score and somewhat loose playing, to score themselves. Princeton is weakened by the absence of Hutchinson at quarter and Gier at left tackle, both of whom are out of the game for the time being with injuries; while Ayres, the full back, was out for the first time on Thursday in two weeks. Of course they have a strong lot of substitutes—Mattis, Rosengarten, Lathrop, Bloch, and others—but a first team is a first team, and the best men can always be used.

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Next in point of interest is the Carlisle Indian-Yale game, to be played at New Haven, also on Saturday. It must be admitted that the Indians made a disappointing showing against Cornell, but that does not indicate necessarily that they are a weak team. On the contrary, they have material enough easily to put them as close to the front rank as they were last season, and there are those who profess to believe that before this season is out the Indians will yet show their worth. The trouble with them is that they think too slowly, and hence in the early part of the season they are always weaker, in proportion to their possible strength, than any of the other teams. As the season progresses and they learn to obey their signals, as it were, mechanically, it will undoubtedly be the case that their strength and endurance and swiftness will tell. It will be interesting to compare the Cornell score of 23 to 6 with the score made in this coming game. The difficulty with Yale is that on the Wednesday before the Carlisle game she plays with Brown at New Haven, and, if Brown gives her as hard a struggle as was given to Pennsylvania the New Haven men may have to go into the Carlisle game with a number of cripples. The Yale game with Brown, of course, will be interesting to serve as a comparison—in so far as such comparisons are worth anything—between Yale and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania defeated Brown 18 to 0; the point is, what will Yale do with the Providence players?

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Of the other games, the next in interest is that between Harvard and the Chicago Athletic Association team at Cambridge on the 22d. So little of what can be relied upon is known of the Chicago aggregation that speculation as to this game is not worth the while. Harvard has another game also during the week—on the 19th—with the Newton Athletic Association, at Cambridge also. Pennsylvania has only two minor games scheduled—with Wesleyan on Wednesday and with Lafayette on Saturday, both on Franklin Field. Other more or less interesting games are New York University with Stevens Institute at Hoboken on the 20th; Rutgers with Haverford at New Brunswick on the 22d, and Dartmouth with Holy Cross at Worcester on the same day.

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While to some certain extent scores are an indication of the strength of teams, it is not well to run away with the idea that they are a reliable indication. On the contrary, they are as deceiving as, for instance, baseball scores. Perhaps no better illustration of this could be found than in the recent games between Yale, Harvard, Williams, and Amherst. Harvard started off by beating Williams 11 to 0; Yale followed by beating the same team by 23 to 0. Naturally the inference is that Yale is superior to Harvard. But is it? Take the Amherst game. Yale started off by beating Amherst 34 to 0; Harvard defeated the same team to the tune of 53 to 2. Here, then, the inference is that Harvard is better than Yale. For this reason, those who argue because Princeton beat Franklin and Marshall by 58 to 0, while Pennsylvania beat the same team by only 41 to 0, that Princeton is superior to Pennsylvania, are simply building their argument on a foundation of drifting sand.

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Bearing these facts in mind, it will be seen what, if any, significance can be attached to the result of yesterday's game between Harvard and West Point, which latter team has beaten Tufts by 40 to 0 and Amherst—which Yale could beat by only 5 to 0—by 27 to 8.

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The choice of Paul A. Dashiel of Lehigh as umpire in the Yale-Harvard and Yale-Princeton games will give general satisfaction. Dashiel was umpire of both the big matches last year, and did his work well. The referee of the Yale-Harvard game, and perhaps of the Yale-Princeton game, will be ex-Capt. A. A. McClung.

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The victory which Stevens Institute scored over Rutgers College in the annual game on the St. George cricket grounds, Hoboken, last week, was the first in four years. For the three preceding Rutgers had been victorious.

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Notwithstanding Pennsylvania's victory over Brown, which, though a victory, was attended by many fumbles on the part of the Philadelphia players, Coach Woodruff has shown that he is anything but satisfied with his men, and has been making some radical changes among the "Quakers" all this last week.

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Princeton, whose weakest point seems to be quarter, has called to its aid Fred Smith, the quarter on the '96 team, who has been coaching the University of Illinois team.

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Those who looked forward to George Sanford, the former Yale centre, assisting in the coaching of the Yale team this season will be disappointed. Though Sanford, who is an excellent coach, tendered his services to Yale, they were declined, and accordingly he has accepted his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Third Connecticut Regiment, now stationed at Camp Meade.

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Wesleyan is making a very creditable showing this season. After holding Yale down to 5 points to 0, and West Point to 27 to 8, she followed on by beating Holy Cross at Middletown, Conn., by 12 points to 0.

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Thursday's defeat of Williams on her ground by Union by a score of 6 to 0 was a surprise to the Williams people, as well as to many followers of the game. It looks now as if Cornell would have an easy victory over her old-time rival when they meet Nov. 5, in Buffalo, where last year they fought a tie game.

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Yale, with the aid of "Kid" Wallace of '80, a star coach, is trying a number of new men, notably Blagden, a last year's Andover man, with more than a fair degree of success. Blagden may play guard, in which event Marshall will probably displace Andrews at centre, where Yale seems to be weakest.

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The National Association Football League, comprising clubs from Paterson, Bayonne, Newark, Arlington, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and New York, has been reorganized for this season.

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Princeton seems to have made a find in Beardsley, who is playing right half back. It is said that his playing within the past week has stamped him as one of the best half backs ever seen on the Princeton gridiron. He kicks well and is a superb tackler, line-bucker, and end runner. He made one of the touch-downs in the Franklin and Marshall game, though he played only in the second half.

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Pennsylvania seems to have a good goal kicker in Outland, the right half back. He kicked the three goals in the Brown game easily, and has done just as good work all through the present season.

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It is said that Brown has the heaviest forward line of any of the universities this season. The guards weigh each in the neighborhood of 230 pounds; the tacklers approximate 200 or more, while the ends are heavy also.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has recently procured two fine beagles, and is prepared to give the rabbits a good chase as soon as there is a frost. The dogs were bought by Col. William E. Griffith, who was in Kent County, Md., recently, and knowing that Mr. Cleveland wanted two beagles secured what he considered two fine specimens. They arrived at Princeton last week and attracted considerable attention. The dogs were raised by Walter Rawleigh of Chestertown, Md., who has the reputation of being one of the most successful rabbit hunters on the shore and always keeps dogs of high degree. The two dogs, which have been named Jack and Drive, are the pick of Mr. Rawleigh's pack. In color they are liver and dark-brown, with white collars and white-tipped tails.

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The Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association will give a day's racing at Westbury, L. I., on election day, Nov. 8. The card which has been arranged consists of five events, two of which will be open ones. There will be four steeplechases and a flat race. The races will be run on the farm of William C. Whitney under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. The committee in charge of the meeting consists of C. Albert Stevens, Robert L. Stevens, Sydney Page, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Harry S. Page, and Ralph N. Ellis.

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Sportsmen are beginning to return to town with big stories of their experiences in the woods, and with trophies to show for their outing. H. P. Walker and H. P. Fessenden have been to Salmon Brook Lake, New Brunswick, and Mr. Fessenden succeeded in bringing down a fine bull caribou. He wounded a moose, but the animal got away. These two sportsmen intend to return for a snow hunt in December. Jerome Bradley of Dobbs Ferry has been on the Nepisiquit, and had even better luck than he had last year. He and a friend secured a fine moose, two caribou, and four bears. George C. White, R. H. Boyd, and George P. Camman of this city secured two moose and two caribou, killed on the Tobique. Dr. V. F. Parker of Brooklyn secured a moose and a caribou. From Passaic, N. J., P. M. Berg secured a very fine caribou with thirty-two points, killed on the Tobique River, and H. L. Lugues also killed a caribou. A. H. Jackson of this city secured a moose, caribou, and four bears, killed on the Restigouche.

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Some very large moose heads have been secured, and what is said to be the largest head ever secured in America outside of Alaska was shot on the Tobique River, New Brunswick, by F. H. Cook of Leominster, Mass. The horns, which are extremely massive, spread sixty-seven inches, and have twenty-four long, sharp, heavy points. Percy N. Graham of England, who has been shooting in New Brunswick, shot a moose with a very fine head, the horns spreading fifty-four inches. W. Gren of Boston secured a moose on the Restigouche with a sixty-inch spread, and two other sportsmen have moose with fifty-six and fifty-two inch spreads.

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The opening shoot of the Greater New York Gun Club will take place at Dexter Park on Thursday, Oct. 27. The competitions will be at live birds, and there will be four events. The fourth event will be the Incorporation Handicap, for which the entrance fee is $10, and the club will add $15 if ten shoot, $22 if fifteen shoot, $30 if twenty shoot, and $37 if twenty-five or more shoot.

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The Brooklyn Gun Club will give a series of prize shoots twice monthly during the Winter. The first of these events will take place next Saturday, and two prizes will be given at each shoot.

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The intercollegiate shoot will this year be held at Princeton on Nov. 12. Five colleges will send teams—Yale, Harvard, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton—and the boys are practicing hard to improve as much as possible before that time. Interest in this contest is growing each year, and this year there will be many spectators to watch the shoot.

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Ellis Ward, the coach of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen, has nine eight-oared crews at work on the Schuylkill and others are expected out daily. The men are preparing for the Fall regatta of the university, and since the victory of Pennsylvania over Cornell and Columbia last Summer the interest in rowing at the university has increased wonderfully. Ward was very much elated at his success and has received offers to coach other crews. His contract with Pennsylvania does not expire until next February, and it is very probable that it will be renewed, although many of the college boys and some of the graduates would like a change.

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The Seventh Regiment games will be held this year on Saturday evening, Dec. 3. These games are always the most popular of the indoor season, and the big armory is crowded. The games are run off with military promptness and are always over before 10:30 o'clock. The company scoring the most points during the evening wins the Nesbitt Trophy, and the contest this year promises to be a very close one. The shooting at the armory of the Seventh will begin next month, when matches will take place every Saturday night.

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The Lone Star Boat Club has arranged for a subscription dance and an amateur minstrel show. They will be held in Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, Dec. 10. The oarsmen are now thinking up all the jokes they can, and no one will be spared who is known in the club.

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The First Bohemian Boat Club's juniors and seniors will begin light gymnasium work at the Bohemian National Hall on Nov. 1. This was the first season since the club began its racing career that it did not have a junior eight on the water. Everything possible will be done to have a junior next season, as the club is very anxious to win the Koch Cup. It has won it twice, and the next time would give it absolute possession.

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James Pilkington is talked of for Captain of the Union Boat Club for next season in the event of Capt. Farrelly declining a renomination. Mr. Pilkington is probably more widely known than any amateur oarsman in the United States. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen and President of the Middle States Regatta Association.

YACHTING NOTES.

The ways on which the Defender is to be hauled out at Bristol are nearly completed, and it is expected that the famous yacht will be taken away from New Rochelle, where she has been anchored since the last cup races, to the Herreshoff yards and fitted out for the next season's races. In addition to being strengthened, some alterations are to be made in her rig, and if possible Nat Herreshoff will make her considerably faster than she was when she raced against the Valkyrie. The designer and builders of the Defender claim that the yacht has not yet shown what she can do, and in this Mr. Iselin, who had charge of her, agrees with them.

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There will be a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Yacht Club at the clubhouse to-morrow afternoon, when plans to lay out the grounds will be considered. The Directors will also have to decide whether the clubhouse shall be enlarged before the opening of next season. The house at Sea Gate was built only last Winter and opened in the Spring. The club has grown so wonderfully and the new house has been so popular that it has been crowded all the Summer. Every room has been rented and the dining hall has been taxed to its utmost capacity. Next undoubtedly be a big year with the Atlantic Club. It is the only organization that has a home on the waters of New York Harbor. The races for the America's Cup can be witnessed from the clubhouse, and the members think that this will mean a very large attendance of members at the club during the trial and cup races. There are now nearly 700 members of the club, and as the rate new members are being admitted there will be 1,000 on the list before the club is much older. The House Committee of the club has announced that the house will close on Monday, Oct. 24, and that the steamer Defender will make the customary trips from the Liberty Island Pier during the balance of the month. Under the provisions of the constitution the following proposals for membership are announced: Gage E. Tarbell, Charles Hathaway Webb, A. N. Burbank, John J. Shea, William Bentley Oliver, J. H. Gilman, A. H. W. Johnson, Herbert E. Peabody, Frederick W. Cole, and Edward Hassett. The list of prize winners for the season has been made up by Col. David E. Austen, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and the cups and other trophies are now being suitably engraved with the name of the winner and the race in which the prize was won. They will be ready for delivery to the lucky yachtsmen in a few days.

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The steam yacht Alga, Clarence M. Busch, has just been sold to Colgate Hoyt, through the down-town office of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. The Alga is a flush-deck, schooner-rigged vessel, 129 feet over all, and is fitted with a triple-expansion engine and Seabury water tube boilers of the latest design. Her appointments and equipment are very handsome and complete, including electric lights, naphtha launch, &c. The Alga went into commission on Wednesday, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Hoyt's wedding, proceeding from Morris Heights to Oyster Bay, where she was used by Mr. Hoyt for the entertainment of his guests. The Alga will remain in commission a month, and then lay up at Morris Heights again for the Winter. The Alga was formerly the Veto, and was owned by the late George Law.

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The schooner yacht Coronet, D. Willis James and Arthur Curtis James, has been purchased by Frederick S. Pearson, Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway. The Coronet is one of the largest schooners afloat, being 133 feet over all, 125 feet water line, 27 feet beam, and 12 feet 6 inches draught. She is a keel vessel, and was launched in 1885. Some years ago the Coronet raced across the ocean in mid-Winter with the schooner yacht Dauntless for $10,000 a side, the Coronet being victorious. She has cruised around the world a couple of times. Her new owner's intentions are to fit out the yacht at Morris Heights for a cruise to Puerto Rico, South America, &c., the latter part of November or early in December, and later on take a trip to the Mediterranean.

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Major J. Fred Ackerman, who has this year raced the yawl Sea Gull, which was formerly the sloop Gaviota, has decided that the schooner is the best kind of yacht to own, both for racing and cruising, and will in all probability have a schooner next season.

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The Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. have received an order from the War Department for transport service for five steam launches, each to be 30 feet long fitted with fore and aft compound engines and safety water-tube boilers. They are to be of a special model, very strongly constructed, and have a speed of nine to ten miles per hour. They will be ready for delivery in eight weeks from date of order.

Fishing at Rangely Lakes.

From The American Field.

The late fishing at the Rangeleys, in Maine, has been excellent, and anglers took many fine strings. John W. Rogers of Mansfield took on the fly a twelve-and-a-half-pound land-locked salmon, said to be the heaviest ever taken at Rangeley and the largest ever caught anywhere on the fly. Mr. Rogers is an old and skilled hand at a rod, but this fish taxed him to the utmost. Other salmon caught there by Mr. Rogers during September weighed nine and a half and six and a half pounds; trout, six and a half, six, five, five, four and a half, and four and a half pounds, and a score of others below the three-pound limit. Other sportsmen who, while awaiting the open season on deer, improved the time by whipping noted pools are: W. W. King, Norfolk, Va., three-and-a-half-pound salmon, five and a half, four and a half, three and a half, three and a half, and several two pound trout; Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, United States Navy, Washington, D. C., eight-and-a-half-pound salmon, four and a half and three and a half pound trout; H. A. Blackiston, Philadelphia, five-pound salmon and many trout from two to three pounds; A. G. Frost, six-pound trout; John Lilly, Lambertville, N. J., four-pound salmon and ten trout averaging two and a half pounds. Handsome strings were brought in by Dr. Charles Carrington of Farmington, E. A. Peare of Hackensack, N. J.; H. T. Sutcliff, Jr., of Washington, Roy Clarke of Philadelphia, W. H. Burns, F. A. Mann, and William Marcy of Worcester.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A member of the Twelfth Regiment, writing from Camp Thomas, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, says: "The fact that orders have been issued from the War Department which make it certain the Twelfth is to be kept in service has simply made the men, or the majority of them, wild. I can say that fully 800 men want their discharges, and have sent in applications to the Captains of their companies, who, however, are holding them back, or refusing to indorse them favorably. They want to keep the men in the regiment against their will, and the men, realizing this, are getting desperate. Many of the men have taken French leave, and at this writing there are only 500 men here in the regiment out of the thousand and odd we had not long since. Lieut. Meeany went to New York with no less than 100 warrants for the arrest of men who are off without leave. He was supposed to be in the city for the welfare of men of the Twelfth, but it is only to round them up. There are at least 200 men here now who swear they will desert if not discharged in a few days. They enlisted for the war, and now declare they are being buncoed. The men want to go home. If any officers of the regiment say the men are well fed, it is false. The investigators never look far enough; they should come among the men unaccompanied by any regimental officer, and then they would get facts. There are not more than 100 men in the regiment who are willing to stay in the service. It has been published that we get lots of meat. Here is an example: Twenty-five pounds of meat were issued for sixty men, where each man ought to have twenty ounces per day; so you can figure how much a man gets. There is very crooked work somewhere, and the men will never stand it. The men can hardly be controlled now, and keeping them in camp is out of the question. It is the truth that not more than 300 men of the regiment are in camp now. There is also a very bitter feeling between our men and some of the Kentucky troops, who seem to take a delight in annoying our men. I am afraid there will be some serious trouble soon, as many of our men are 'scrappers for fair,' and would sooner fight than eat, and they want to eat bad enough, Heaven knows."

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The re-establishment of the organizations of the National Guard which entered the United States service as volunteers, some of whom will be mustered out within the next few days, will be made under the direction of Major Gen. C. F. Roe, who at the proper time will issue orders to each organization direct, in turn. It is desired to perfect the force as soon as possible, and to this end officers of the Guard, who served as volunteers, and who may not desire to continue in the Guard further, are requested to resign promptly, and enlisted men of the Guard who served as volunteers, and who desire their discharges, are likewise expected to make application for them without delay. It is not desired that any men shall be kept in the service against their will, as Gen. Roe believes it is better to have 5,000 willing, reliable men than a larger force of dissatisfied and unreliable men. It is hoped, of course, that the services of the old men, as well as volunteers not previously members of the Guard, may be secured, as their presence and experience would be of great value to the force. Officers and non-coms. of the Guard, who served as volunteers, will retake the positions they held before they were mustered into the United States service. Officers of the provisional regiments not previously attached as officers to a National Guard command will be rendered supernumerary, but it is intended to assign some of them when possible to vacancies, as there are a number of these officers who have rendered very efficient service. Men enlisted in the new organizations may be transferred to such command as they may select in case they do not want their discharges. There is some fine material in some of the new organizations which, it is hoped, may be secured.

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Lieut. De W. Dimock, who commanded the Second Division of the First Naval Battalion and served on the Yankee during the Spanish war, has severed his connection with the battalion by reason of removal out of the State, and his loss is very much regretted. Lieut. Dimock was an exceptionally competent and energetic officer and his division was second to none. In a communication taking leave of his men he says:

"It is with sincere regret that I could not see each one of you individually to say good-bye and good luck, and it is with more regret that I am obliged to give up the associations of over seven years, but I cannot let the opportunity go by of inflicting you all once more with one of those old circular letters that some of you used to receive so often. First, I must thank you one and all for your loyal co-operation and support, and ask as one more favor that you continue that unanimous help to my successor and continue by united effort to make the old "Second" even better in the future than it has been in the past. We are on the eve of great development for the Naval Militia, and you must always keep in the van—those of you who answered your State and country's call and served so well and cheerfully on the Yankee, those who forsook the chance of glory and did their duty with the patrol and signal service, and those who were equally brave and did a personally harder duty by remaining home and looking after the affairs of the division that their families should not suffer—must always be united and work and strive to prove that the "Second" is no "one-man" division, but a division of all good men. Good luck to you."

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First Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, Company E, Seventh Regiment, one of the best-known officers of the Guard, and who has performed over thirty years of continuous service in the Seventh, has resigned, much to the regret of his company and regiment. He was always on hand for duty, and was with the boys every time, whether it was drill, baseball, or a fishing excursion. He has served as an official in every set of regimental games since they were established, sixteen years ago. Lieut. Wilson served thirty days in the Summer of 1894 as private in Company A ("Ellsworth Grays,") Twenty-first Regiment, New York State Militia. He was elected a member of Company B, Seventh Regiment, March 5, 1868; promoted Corporal June 3, 1872; Sergeant, Jan. 7, 1878, and First Lieutenant of Company E, Jan. 8, 1886. He was appointed by Col. Appleton Jan. 27, 1892, Adjutant of the First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment for one year, in addition to his other duties.

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Assurances have been received in this city from the Secretary of War that the Ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers will surely be mustered out next Thursday in the West Fourteenth Street Armory. But, like drowning men grasping at straws, some officers of the regiment are still making desperate efforts to scare up men enough to make it appear that the regiment is yearning for two years' garrison duty. In this connection lists have been made out, and the names of men on them have been checked, it is said, by officers and "non-coms." in the regiment in favor of remaining in service. Under such circumstances any fair or reliable expression of opinion would be impossible. There are some 200 men in the regiment who are out of work, as well as without homes, who hang around the armory all day long and as late at night as allowed. These are the men who desire to remain in the service.

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The Fifth Battery, Capt. T. F. Schmidt, will hold a reception and hop in honor of its muster-out next Saturday, at the armory of the First Battery, in West Forty-fourth Street, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 in the evening. It is understood the Adjutant General, upon the application of Capt. Schmidt, is considering the advisability of retaining the Fifth in the service, as a National Guard battery, after it is mustered out of the United States service. As so large a percentage of the men received excellent training in Capt. Wendell's fine battery and are familiar with the duties of artillerymen, the hope is expressed that the efforts of Capt. Schmidt to have a new battery formed may be successful.

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Company B of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment is putting final preparations to its programme for its reception to Company B of the Seventy-first, which will be given in Ellersile Hall, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Monday evening, Oct. 24. There will be theatrical diversions and music. Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, who was formerly Captain of Company B, will be the principal guest of the evening, provided his health will permit. In Company I of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Chatfield, W. E. Nason, formerly of the Boston Lancers, had been elected First Lieutenant, Sergt. Ennis Second Lieutenant, Oscar Bruckheimer First Sergeant, W. H. Teague Quartermaster Sergeant, and Delos A. Hancock Sergeant.

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In the election of Adjt. Arthur F. Schermerhorn as Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. David Banks, Jr., as Major, the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, have secured two exceptionally competent officers. Col. Schermerhorn was for some years known as one of the "best" Adjutants the old One Hundred and Twelfth ever had, while Capt. Banks, as a company officer, has a most excellent record. Col. Denny has ordered drills to commence to-morrow night, and has assigned drills nights as follows: Mondays, Companies A, B, and Hospital Corps; Tuesdays, Companies G and H; Wednesdays, Companies C and D; Thursdays, Companies F and I; Fridays, Companies B and E.

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Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment is determined to take time by the forelock. He has ordered the first battalion to drill next Tuesday night and the Second Battalion next Friday night. The entire regiment will assemble for drill on the evening of Oct. 25. Col. Francis faces the prospect of early muster out with great serenity. "Anyway," he says, "I will go down to history in a small way as being the first Colonel in the National Guard to command a twelve-company regiment. At least that is what some of my enthusiastic friends who are bound to stow me away in some niche of fame, don't know whether this is true or not, as I have not had time to look it up."

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Although the State authorities refused to furnish the officers

A LECTURE TO TEACHERS

Prof. Bickmore Talks of the North Atlantic Ocean and the Bermuda Islands.

A GREAT FLOATING DOCK

This Is One of the Striking Features of the Islands — A Roadway Cut Through Coral Beds — The Home of Tom Moore.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore yesterday morning resumed his course of illustrated lectures at the American Museum of Natural History given by him to the teachers of the city and State under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Prof. Bickmore has but recently returned from the semi-annual council of State Superintendents of Schools at Glens Falls, where he found a deep interest taken in his work here. Contrary to his usual habit, Prof. Bickmore did not go abroad this Summer, and except for a trip to the Lake Superior iron ore region he remained on Manhattan Island preparing illustrations for his forthcoming lectures on Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica. For a number of years he has sought an opportunity to send a photographer into the interior of Cuba. Learning by a fortunate chance that there was in this city a collection of negatives of just such views as he sought, taken before the beginning of the last insurrection, he secured their use and from them has had made the necessary stereopticon slide pictures.

Before beginning his lecture yesterday, Prof. Bickmore called attention to the rapid progress of work on the new museum buildings, which, however, will not be ready for use the present season. Several pictures of the new buildings were shown, one of them intended to make clear their fire-proof character. One of the pictures showed the front on Seventy-seventh Street as it will appear when completed; another showed a portion of the great central dome, one of the radiating arms and one side, and still another, taken from Harper's Weekly, showed the building as it will look when completed and occupying the entire Manhattan Square.

Prof. Bickmore spoke with pride and gratification of the growing influence of his lectures, stating that last year they were repeated under Dr. Leipziger's direction in the free lecture course at 28 places—173 lectures, to a total audience of over 58,000. Dr. Leipziger has also been furnished with five lectures delivered by Prof. Bickmore last year, and has made application for the first three of this year's course. Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Museum, has asked for the lectures on "Niagara Falls," "Mexico," and "The West Indies," and inquiry has been received for information about the course from Prof. Penhallow of McGill University, Montreal. Prof. Penhallow's purpose is to institute a somewhat similar course for the benefit of the teachers of Montreal. Prof. Bickmore says he is constantly receiving inquiries from all parts of this country for his lectures.

The subject for yesterday's lecture was "North Atlantic Ocean—The Bermudas." It was illustrated with seventy-two stereopticon views, most of them taken from nature. The first picture shown and explained was a bathymetrical chart of the Atlantic Ocean, showing the soundings made by her Majesty's steamship Challenger from the icecap of the north pole to that of the south pole, and the results of many other soundings. Between the old world and the new a broad valley is shown, with the peculiarity that it is not deepest in the central part, where, on the contrary, there rises a well-defined ridge. A relief map of the Atlantic Basin, worked out by the United States Coast Survey, was next presented, showing that this continent is not limited by the coast line, but by the 100 fathom line. More than 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras in this basin a single mountain peak arises to the surface and is washed by the sea into many separate islets called the Bermudas. Two maps showing the course of hurricanes and the currents of the North Atlantic were exhibited. In explaining the first, Prof. Bickmore traced the course of the recent storm at the Barbados and St. Lucia, and of that felt so severely on the Georgia coast; and speaking of the other he treated of the trade winds and the equatorial flow from the African coast, caused by them and known to all as the Gulf Stream.

The Bermudas the lecturer described as a little group of islands on a bank in shallow water, twenty-five by fifteen miles in extent, situated 625 miles from Cape Hatteras and about 700 miles from New York. The largest of these islands looks on the map like a fishhook. The bank on which they stand is regarded as the top of a high mountain, rising out of an ocean 2,000 feet deep. From the northern edge the falling off is so sheer that were the water removed the mountain would appear one of the most abrupt known. There are 300 islets on this bank, although only a few are occupied. Prof. Bickmore next spoke of the main ship channel which begins at the northern end of the bank and passes along the northwest portion to Ireland Island on the southwest, calling attention to the fact that they had come to the possession of a great naval power, for there conspicuous before them was the great Government floating dock, built in England and capable of lifting an ironclad of over 10,000 tons. The highest point of the Bermudas, Prof. Bickmore said, is Gibb's Hill, 260 feet in height. On that hill is a lighthouse 117 feet high. Views of and from the lighthouse were shown. Before coming to the capital, Hamilton, situated on Main Island, he showed views of a private residence and water cistern and the method of saving water. The coral rock of the islands is so porous that rain water soaks through it, and there are no lakes or springs. Houses are built low and with wide roofs, and each has its own cistern. The inhabitants remove the surface soil and loose rocks from the hillside, whitewash the rocks that remain, and build cisterns at the foot of the hills to catch the water.

A number of scenes in Hamilton were shown and described. These included a view of the city and harbor, the water front, two typical negroes, a residence, Parliament Building and Custom House, a gigantic rubber tree, a century plant, and the cathedral. This, said the lecturer, is the land of the date palm, and he called attention to houses surrounded by them and literally embowered in vines, which contrasted strongly with the white roofs and walls. A striking scene was a road cut through the coral beds, the different ages being shown distinctly in the rock. Luxurious vegetation grows on the face of these rocks, enhancing the beauty of the landscape. To illustrate the soft character of the coral rock of Bermuda, a picture was shown of several men sawing stones for building purposes. Each man pushes his saw to and fro unaided, and the rocks are then piled up to be hardened by the action of the rain. Pictures of the Governor's residence at Mount Langton, near Hamilton, of an oleander hedge, a private garden, and the famous royal palms of Pembroke Hall followed, the lecturer explaining that here the oleanders grow to be twenty-five or thirty feet high, and hedges of them are planted around the banana farms to protect them from heavy gales.

Prof. Bickmore showed the cottage where Tom Moore lived when a clerk and where he wrote "Under a Calabash Tree." The North Shore Road, near Flats Bridge, and a view of the entrance to Harrington Sound were next shown, and then the quaint old town of St. George. The next picture was that of a typical roadside store, with a view of banana plants in full fruit. After being shown sea-worn cliffs, Pulpit Rock on Ireland Island, and coral cliffs, the audience listened to a long explanation by Prof. Bickmore of their origin. The coral cliffs were shown with a view of exciting interest in the rich coral collection in the museum, which is accessible to the teachers.

Prof. Bickmore concluded his lecture by presenting pictures of two immense fields of Easter lilies and of individual specimens of the golden banded lily, which grows well in Bermuda although a native of Japan. Most of the pictures used were taken from nature and their perfection as photographs was evidenced by the distinct outlines of the clouds and their varying hues. Among the last pictures shown were two of angel fishes, which Prof. Bickmore caught in Bermudan waters during the civil war. P. T. Barnum sent an expedition out to get material for his aquarium in his Ann Street Museum, and Prof. Bickmore, then a pupil of Prof. Agassiz, went with this expedition. Other pictures revealed the wonderful variety and luxuriance of the tropical vegetation of the islands.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I yesterday read your paragraph on the removal of myself and other "wealthy" men from the City of New York in order to lessen the "burden of taxation." Your classifying me as among the wealthy men of New York seems rather farcical to those who know me, and is misleading to those who do not. The cause of my removal is not the protection of wealth, but, because not being wealthy, I cannot afford to pay the tax unjustly exacted by the laws of New York.

I am very glad to take advantage of the interest in this tax question recently generally excited by the removal from the State of really wealthy men like Mr. Gerry, Mr. Goelet, and of many others who could be named, and by the question of eligibility of Mr. Roosevelt, caused apparently by an effort to escape a similarly unjust tax. When I speak of an unjust tax, you, of course, understand that I use the word unjust in its philosophic, and not in its legal sense—legally no tax which is imposed by law can be said to be unjust.

Of recent years there has been a great outcry all over the country about personal property escaping taxation. The complaint comes especially from the country, as distinguished from cities. The complaint is not of the law—but that the law is not enforced. Last year, owing to the special activity of the State Tax Commissioners, assessments for personal property were enormously increased, with the result that while some have been lowered this year, the taxpayers who feel themselves so unjustly taxed will see to it that they are not made to suffer a second time.

These tax laws are common to almost, if not all, of the States. They date from the organization of our Government—perhaps earlier. Until recently assessments under them have been so few and so low as not to excite any very active opposition, and even when the burden was felt many remedies presented themselves to most people easier to adopt than to endeavor to obtain a modification of the law.

The question, however, has had some attention for the reason that it is impossible for any man of ordinary intelligence to give any attention to the subject so as to be even moderately informed thereon without coming to the conclusion that the taxation of at least so much of what is in general terms called personal property as consists of securities is an impossibility.

The State of New York in 1871 appointed a very able commission, of which David A. Wells was Chairman, to investigate and report as to its tax laws. Many other States have appointed similar commissions. I believe that without a single exception these Commissions have reported that taxation of securities is an impossibility. That while here and there an individual or an estate may be caught and assessed, the great mass cannot be reached, and the result is the grossest injustice to those who occasionally are caught.

Quite an agitation on the subject was made in the New York Legislature last Winter, with the result that by Chapter 614 the Governor was authorized and directed by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the statutes relating to the taxation of property in the State of New York, and to suggest legislation thereon. I am informed that the Governor has not acted under this law, and no commission has been appointed.

Now I happen to be one of those who believe that a government is good just in proportion to the lightness of the burden of taxation imposes on the people and to the protection it gives to each person to pursue happiness in his own way, so long as he does no injury to his neighbor. The question of taxation therefore seems to me vastly more important than the question of the Philippine Islands or the form of the government of Cuba.

I want the people of New York and of the United States to unuerstand what is as plain as that two and two are four to any one who will give the matter a little study and a little thought, that personal property, so far as it consists of securities, cannot be taxed; that there is no injustice in its so-called escape from taxation, and that, on the contrary, it is never actually taxed without perpetrating the grossest injustice. To attempt to demonstrate this in the brief space of a letter may seem presumptuous, but I think that may be done.

Production—annual income—capital—call it what you will—is the result of labor, and, after any capital has been produced, of labor and capital combined. When the laborer owns the capital he uses, it is unnecessary to determine what proportion of the product belongs to capital; but the moment that a laborer desires to use the capital of another person the process of borrowing arises, and it becomes necessary to determine what proportion of the product shall be given to the lender for the use of his capital. The lender will have something, or he won't lend. When we have organized government taxes must be paid, and we then find that the product of the labor and the use of capital must be divided into three parts—one for the taxes, one for the capitalist, and one for the laborer. Our product, every product, of taxes, every cent of interest, as the lender's share is called, every cent of profit, as the laborer or borrower's share is called, must be paid. There is no other possible fund, no other possible means by which the payment can be made.

The tax has the first claim, and must be paid. It is part of the cost of production. If it be so high that the business cannot be carried on and give to the lender and the borrower respectively the average rate of interest and profit, the business will be abandoned—it will be taxed out of existence. If it leave a margin for interest and profit, then that margin and profit will be divided acording to the existing commercial values, and no law can possibly prevent it. Those values depend upon the relative supply and demand of capital and labor, including in the term labor all human activity counted in the production.

If the commercial value of capital is, say 4 per cent. per annum, and if the law taxes the creditor, say 2 per cent., the creditor will require the debtor to pay such 2 per cent., in addition to the 4 per cent. paid to the creditor. If the debtor will not do so, the creditor will not lend, but will take his capital elsewhere, where he can get his 4 per cent. net. If the debtor cannot pay the 4 per cent. and 2 per cent. and have left out of the annual product the average profit, he will abandon the business and employ his energies elsewhere

What I especially desire to make clear is that it is from this fund, or income, resulting from the combined use of capital and labor, that all taxes, no mat ter how assessed or collected, must be paid. The loan given by an individual, the bonds given by railroad or other corporations, in the political-economical sense, are not property at all. If every bond and note in the world was destroyed, every debt canceled, there would be precisely the same capital as before. Not a dollar would have been lost. The owners would be different, that is all.

The capital that we desire the world, that assists in production, that makes something that did not before exist, consists of plows, harrows, rolling stock, rails, buildings, machinery, &c. It does not consist in bonds or notes. Bonds or notes do nothing. They are simply instruments of distribution. If you tax them you simply add so much to the sum which must be taken from the product of the year's labor and use of capital, and leave so much less for division between interest and profit, and leave the proportion to be determined between the lender and the borrower according to the prevailing commercial values.

No State loses any taxable property, no property which can pay any tax escapes taxation by not taxing securities. Any tax which is levied on securities is actually paid by the borrower, either directly by agreeing to pay it, or indirectly in the shape of a higher rate of interest. More than ever before, because of the wonderful facility of intercourse and transfer of capital, is the rate of interest fixed by the markets of the world, and capital, for which the average rate of interest cannot be obtained in one place, will be transferred to some other where it can be.

Some one may say that this is theory only. It is not theory—it is fact. Let us illustrate. The best railroad bonds now sell in the market on a basis of from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. The tax rate in New York City for this year is 2.01 per cent., which would leave to a holder of such a bond less than 1½ per cent. interest. Is it not perfectly apparent that those bonds are not actually taxed? Would any one give more than par for a 3½ per cent. bond and pay 2.01 per cent. tax on it—and very much more next year? The rate of interest is now very low, but no one would say that it is so low as 1½ per cent. It is clear, then, that those bonds do escape taxation—that is, most of them do. If now the law could be enforced and was enforced, the price of these bonds would drop in the market some 65 to 70 per cent., because at that price only would a 1½ per cent. bond give the ordinary rate of interest.

Further evidence exists in the price paid for bonds by law exempt from taxation—that is, New York City 3 per cents., which sell for about the same price as the railroad bonds. As these railroad bonds are very long term bonds, to actually tax them now would be confiscation of two-thirds of their value. That the railroad companies understand this is shown by the provision inserted in all the recent mortgages that if they are taxed and the company required to deduct the tax from the interest, the companies will pay the tax without deducting the same from the interest. Nor has any debtor any interest to oppose the exemption of securities. If the securities are exempt the debtor gets his borrowed capital at precisely so much lower rate of interest. He, and no one else, must pay the tax, either directly or in the shape of a higher rate of interest.

Thus, if the tax is actually levied and collected, we see that the lender will require the borrower to pay it, or he will not lend, and the tax would come from the same fund as if it were levied directly on the property borrowed. If it generally is not levied and collected, the result is that the securities sell at almost—possibly not quite—the same price that they would if by law exempt, with the result that occasionally a most unjust assessment and collection is made upon some individual or some estate, and with the further result that every kind of device, fair and honest, as well as fraudulent and dishonest, is resorted to to avoid the assessment. The most honest, the most deserving, and the most unfortunate are compelled to pay at least once—others escape.

Let people who are urgent to tax securities think for a moment what it means. A tax on actual property ultimately falls on the consumer and can be collected in the price. A tax on a security having, say, fifty or a hundred years to run, falls on the holder, because levied after he has purchased the security, which we will assume that he had purchased either before the law was passed or during the many years while it was a dead letter. He cannot sell his security except on the basis that it will be taxed. Now, the tax of 2.01 per cent. on a 3½ per cent. bond is equivalent to an income tax of about 65 per cent.

Is any man, farmer or others, ready to advocate a 65 per cent. income tax? Is there any civilized government which could stand twenty-four hours did they really levy and collect an income tax of 65 per cent.? Could any government be worth the annual tax of 65 per cent. of all the income on one's savings? Would not anarchy or every one for himself be better?

So I ask of the people of New York to reflect and consider why wealthy men like Mr. Gerry and Mr. Goelet and people of very moderate means like myself and thousands whom I could name, leave their State and seek a domicile elsewhere, and whether the State, and the borrowers, as well as the creditors, would not gain by a frank recognition of politico-economical laws, which they cannot resist, and by ceasing to keep on the statute books laws which cannot be enforced, which are in conflict with the nature of things, which if enforced would be useless and add nothing to the means of payment of taxes, and which had their origin in the grossest ignorance and stupidity, excusable at the time, when taxes were so light and securities so few; inexcusable at the present day, when at the best the burden of taxation is all that we can bear, and when the means of information and the necessity for enlightened legislation are now open and apparent to all.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR READERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present age seems to be one of veritable and material marvels, both on the land and on the ocean. It was a saying of Emerson that he knew nothing about any miracles more inexplicable than those he could see any day with his own eyes. For instance, as he declared, in effect, he saw the cow eat grass and convert it into milk; the worm devour mulberry leaves and spin them into silk; the bee buzzingly enter the corollas of flowers and gleefully emerge therefrom with collections of honey, and other mysterious and amazing demonstrations of the wonderful powers of certain common creatures, which no man has ever yet been able to explain.

Within the last few months, Dewey at Manila and Schley and Sampson at Santiago, with their courageous and commendable and incomparable comrades, have also been wonder workers among the bravest and truest types of American civilization. As if to rival these seemingly matchless and meritorious achievements, now comes forward THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, though not yet deserving to be canonized as a saint, is incontrovertibly one of the ablest and cleanest and best newspapers in America, or in the world, plainly publishing "All the News that's Fit to Print" for a single cent! This fact, to an ordinary mind like my own, is absolutely incomprehensible, surprising, astonishing. Is it possible that you can afford to supply so much daily pabulum of such excellent material and such unequaled preparation, all for the mere nominal sum of one little penny? If so, may Heaven bless you now and keep your soul forever enraptured!

As regards newspapers in general, it would be a very curious and interesting fact to know, if we only could know, by actual and verifiable measurement, the extent to which their readers respectively are influenced and actuated politically by perusing their editorial and other columns. Down town I have a learned and estimable friend, a lawyer of high standing in his profession, and who has held at different times, and always with efficiency and fidelity, several offices under our Federal Government.

During the last thirty years this gentleman, well versed in jurisprudence and with a large holding of the literary and scientific treasures of the past, has taken and read regularly every day a highly reputable three-cent gazette, (but not THE TIMES,) and avers that not once has he ever voted in consonance with its views or advice!

His partiality for the paper here alluded to is, he says, for its news; for its digests of the proceedings of Legislatures and Congresses and conventions and courts; for its criticisms of books and arts and inventions, and for its summaries of our agricultural and manufacturing and commercial resources and developments—and not for its own opinions on political measures on on any other subject or subjects whatsoever. Had he for so long a period been a constant companion and consulter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, his votes, some of them at least, might perhaps have been more wisely and more efficaciously cast.

In reference to the Gubernatorial contest now pending in the State of New York, I incline to the opinion that the candidate on each ticket is better than his party. Both leaders are sound and competent; both parties are corrupt and incapable. Roosevelt is oviously an able and good man, and so is Van Wyck. Looking to the merely partisan and manifestly objectionable results which will inevitably crowd against and contaminate both the toes and the heels and all the surroundings of the successful aspirant, it behooves us, who owe and pay no blind allegiance to any party whatever, to consider carefully all the conditions and probabilities, and then act, each for himself, in conformity with our deliberate and conscientious judgment.

While on the one hand I am strenuously opposed to illiberalism and machineism and Plattism and Blackism, I am, on the other hand, equally antagonistic to silverism and Tammanyism and Crokerism and Murphism. Choosing therefore, as calmly and correctly as I am qualified to choose, the less of two evils, I shall vote for Roosevelt, firmly believing that, notwithstanding his occasional foibles and eccentricities, (including his injudicious repulse of the liberal movement, which, for the general welfare of the city and the State and the Nation, is happily destined to triumph a little later,) he will yet prove himself to be one of the strongest and most serviceable Governors whom the Empire State has had at her head within many years.

TWO-EYED INDEPENDENT.

New York, Oct. 11, 1898.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have with great surprise read in this morning's TIMES the opinion of the Turkish Minister at Washington on the American claims in Turkey. His Excellency seems to think that the Sublime Porte is not in any way responsible for the "riots" (read massacres and pillage) in the Armenian provinces. Now the responsibility of the Ottoman Porte has been established beyond all doubt by the authentic and official reports of the foreign Consuls in those countries, who in most instances were eye-witnesses, and by the palpable proof of the statements of thousands of victims. Besides that, the American claims, as I had the occasion to explain in another paper of this city, are quite different. The United States Government does not claim only damages for the pillage of movable property, as the other European States. The case is much stronger. It is a claim mostly for destruction of buildings, such as schools and residences of Americans, which have been burned and destroyed by the Kurdish and Turkish mobs, under the very eyes of the imperial army, and often with the participation of the Turkish soldiers, as it has been stated by Mr. Angel, ex-United States Minister at Constantinople.

The Turkish Minister has the courage to plead the "irresponsibility," notwithstanding the official collective notes of the Ambassadors accredited with the Sultan's Government, (including that of Germany,) who, speaking of the massacres of the capital, distinctly accused at the time the Turkish authorities of connivance. A mere glance in the blue, yellow, and green books of England, France, and Italy will convince any one of the entire complicity of the Turkish Government in all the massacres perpetrated all over the empire.

His Excellency states further that the "plaintiffs have not been entirely blameless, and that the ministers have caused most of the trouble," and that "the Turkish Government never wanted them in their territory." Now the Turkish Minister knows better than any one else that the erection and opening of schools is only allowed in Turkey by a special imperial edict; that the applicants are even obliged to state minutely the extent of the area the building will occupy, the amount it is intended to spend, &c. Therefore, it is with the express authorization of the Sultan that these schools have been erected. Such being the case, the argument of his Excellency that the "Turkish Government" did not want these ministers is simply futile. But, independently of that, the Ottoman Minister, I presume, knows the general principles of international law which guide diplomacy in such matters. According to these principles, any destruction of property in a State (belonging to foreign subjects) effected by forcible means, such as by mobs or otherwise, (except the case of bombardment of a city by the army of an enemy,) can give a right to a claim for damages from that State, who was either unwilling or incapable to give protection. Therefore, assuming even the contention of the Turkish Minister that the Porte used every means to protect its own citizens as well as the citizens and property of other countries, in accordance with the above said principles of international law, the Turkish State is again responsible to pay damages sustained by foreign subjects by pillage and destruction.

To come to the argument that the ministers have not converted a single Mohammedan. May I ask his Excellency what is the punishment of a faithful Mussulman who would dare to become an infidel, a "kiafir," according to the divine principles of the Mussulman religious laws? Does not that law provide capital punishment for such an offense? But let us leave the law aside. I venture to ask whether, in practice, it is possible in the dominions of the Ottoman Empire for a Mussulman to change his religion? Will not such a converted person to the religion of infidels, will not such a mourtad, to employ the terms of the Koran, be immediately thrown into prison and in a few days either dispatched to die in the deserts of Arabia or Tripoli, or his life be dispensed with by a gratification to the excellent fishes of the Bosphorus or the Marmora?

Does the Turkish Minister ignore that there exist still in Turkey, especially in the Province of Trebizond, Christians who, being converted to Mohammedanism after the conquest, in order to save their lives, continue to be still Christians in their homes, bearing two different names, Christian for the home and Mussulman in public, and who, had it not been for the fear of punishment, would undoubtedly declare openly their religious convictions? To argue that the ministers could not convert a Mussulman is nonsense in a country where conversion is not allowed under the penalty of death.

To revert to our question, no matter what the European Governments may do in their dealings with Turkey, no matter what interest they may have not to disturb their protected power and uphold that power, even notwithstanding the massacre and pillage, which happens under the very eyes of their representatives, the United States Government is not in the least bound by treaty or otherwise to follow the European powers in matters purely American, nor is this country to be dragged into or mixed up with the intriguing policies of those States. I have every confidence that a single demonstration of the Stars and Stripes in the port of one of the Turkish islands will bring the Turkish Government to its senses. Let us hope that the day is not far off for such an event.

THEODORE ION.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

FRANCE AND FASHODA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Availing myself of the courtesy of THE TIMES, which allows its readers to express their opinions, even if opposed to those of the editor, I beg to thank you as an Alsatian for your "sympathy" to "poor France." That in any controversy you should always take the side of the countrymen of Oscar Wilde, that typical representative of British society, is most surprising, but it is, indeed, incredible to read that "poor France" can be weakened by the attempt of an Italian pornographer and of a few "intellectuals" to rehabilitate the modern Judas Iscariot on what they claim "technicalities," not on the absence of his guilt. This they frankly admit. That Judas Iscariot will not be allowed to go free on the same "technicalities" that allow the New York police to receive gratifications from houses of prostitution, and this unmolested, goes without saying. "Poor France" has not reached as yet that state of civilization, and I hope she never will. But she is no more weakened by that than is America by the dispute between Devery and McCullagh or the nauseating "Algerism" scandals. The Dreyfusards would be the first ones to support "poor France" in case of danger.

Yesterday Lord Rosebery, that grotesque "statesman," the very mention of whose name excites the risibility of Europeans, and recalls to their minds so many successive failures, threatens "poor France" with the ire of England should she oppose Albion in Egypt, same as he threatened to pulverize the Franks a few years ago if they did not back down in Siam, Congo, Madagascar, all of which they did not do, of course, and nothing happened to them. The case of Fashoda will follow its usual course. The countrymen of Oscar Wilde will storm, fume, and bluster, and—back down. If you will remember, Mr. Editor, the history of what is France now belonged to England for centuries; that "poor France" fired the Britishers out of the Kingdom of Hanover, Port Mahon, the United States of America, &c., the great victories on land won by Turenne, the great Condé, Luxembourg, Marshal Richelieu, Hoche, Bonaparte, Bernedotte, Suchet, &c., and at sea by Tourville, Duquesne, Jean Bart, Duguay-Trouin, La Galissonière, d'Estaing, de Grasse, Lamotte-Picquet, and mostly Suffren, the greatest sailor that ever lived, according to Capt. Mahan, you will see how inexcusable "poor France" would be to be afraid of the Britisher, who never once in his history made a war alone, except safely protected behind the backs of other European soldiers.

No, Mr. Editor, "poor France" is not afraid, but she is intensely amused by the bluster of the Britisher. "Poor France" has an army of 250,000 on a war footing in Algeria and Tunis, practically contiguous to Egypt, and, Mr. Editor, what about the 500,000 Kirghis and Cossacks on the Indian frontier? Would they remain idle and eating their caviar quietly while the fight would be going on? Not likely. Excuse this rather long letter, Mr. Editor, but it is only fair to state that England never had a success, except where there was practically no contest, such as in India and in Canada, which were not defended, and where the French Canadians compelled Albion to accord them 100 per cent. of their demands. These views conflict with yours, Mr. Editor, but as you invited controversy, I availed myself of your courtesy.

OTTO SCHULZ.

16 Exchange Place, New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

He Disagrees with Mr. Irish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two months ago I returned to this city from Jacksonville, Fla. Having several friends in Company C, Second New Jersey Regiment, I used to visit that camp twice a week. The statements of Mr. Irish given in to-day's paper are a great surprise to me. When I left, the rations (I was often in the camp at supper time) were varied and excellent, but of course only army rations. The regiment had a contract with a baker, who furnished an abundance of good bread, and Company C paid for the services of a good cook. The meals were good enough to excite my hunger and hurry me home for my own supper. The men did not grumble about them. My own friends did not criticise the food, nor did any others whom I chatted with, as I sat in the tents. As for the officers, Capt. Parker was spoken of with high appreciation, while the remark was often made to me: "If Col. Hine went to h—ll, the whole regiment would follow him with cheers." The boys of Companies C and M, as I can testify, could not praise him enough to satisfy their own feelings.

O. E.

New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

"The Democracy in Sore Straits."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been surprised at your editorials for the Democrats and against the Republican Party, and can heartily indorse the sentiments expressed by George C. Baker in this day's issue. It seems to me the Tammany crowd—and that is the Democracy in this section—are in sore straits. When Justice Gaynor utters the sentiment, as quoted in your issue to-day, "And this year this matter of putting only honest persons in public office is forced upon us," &c., are we to infer that heretofore they have not been compelled to do this, and is it only done under compulsion?

TEDDY.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

WESTERN INSURANCE CRISIS.

The Union Regarded as in Serious Danger of Disruption.

The local fire insurance managers are very anxious over the panicky condition of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) because they say that its dissolution means the destruction of all prospects for dividends during the next two or three years. The resignation of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which was presented by President R. B. Beath and then withdrawn, has greatly added to the uncertainty which was precipitated by the notice of retirement filed with the Governing Committee by the Northern Assurance Company of London. The recent resignation of Weed & Kennedy was discounted in this city, since the conditions of the entrance of that office and the other companies which joined the union at Saratoga, in September, 1897, have not been satisfied.

The evident intention to enforce the non-intercourse rule, which was adopted at Niagara Falls last month, is believed to be back of the resignation of the Northern. Two of Weed & Kennedy's recent appointments—that of George W. Chandler of Detroit and that of the Sayles Agency of Indianapolis—have also brought matters to an issue, and it remains to be seen whether the union companies will elect to withdraw from those agencies. A conference will probably be held, in order that some other solution may be found, if possible.

One further cause of acute friction is the method adopted by George T. Cram, the new President of the union, in appointing the standing committees. Law Brothers, who disliked to be taken off the Large Cities Committee and the Classification Committee, have declined to serve on the Governing Committee, and William S. Warren of the Liverpool and London and Globe will act as Chairman of the latter committee in their stead.

The meeting of the Large Cities' Committee, which will be held in St. Louis on Oct. 25, is looked forward to as likely to be conducive of good results in checking the further spread of demoralization, but managers are generally agreed that there is little hope of improvement unless the rate war in this city can be stopped by the formation of another tariff association.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia has been admitted to the State of Vermont.

William Arrott of Philadelphia has been appointed agent of the Thuringia-American Insurance Company of New York.

The Thuringia Fire Insurance Company of Germany has transferred its Minneapolis agency from Jacob Stone to J. F. Calhoun.

The United States Casualty Company has appointed Eli Sheldon and T. E. Malcolm resident managers in Philadelphia, to succeed S. E. Hutchinson, who resigned.

The Massachusetts Insurance Department has begun its regular triennial examination of the affairs and condition of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The Preferred Indemnity Association of America has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois to transact a life, health, and accident insurance business.

An agreement has been entered into by the plate glass insurance agents of Birmingham, Ala., to observe uniform rates. Commissions have been fixed at 15 per cent. and rebates are not to be permitted.

The Attorney General of this State has reserved his decision upon the application of some interests in the Manhattan Trust Insurance Company, requesting him to institute proceedings against the company for the purpose of securing a division of its surplus among the scripholders.

The insurance on the property of the Lengert Company, 306 West Fifty-third Street, which was damaged by fire early Friday morning, was distributed as follows: On stock, Providence-Washington, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500. On building, Phoenix of London, $3,000; Pennsylvania, $6,500; Springfield, $6,500; London and Lancashire, $2,000. Miller & Maitbie will adjust the loss for the assured.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, at its regular meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at Philadelphia, will take up the consideration of the rate problem in Essex County, N. J. The difficulty has arisen from the desire of the Essex County Committee to secure a reduction in rates for that part of the county which is outside of Newark. The Newark committee has taken the position that no reduction can be made and the Oranges which does not apply to Newark as well, and it is generally believed that the Middle Department will order no reduction which will not affect the entire county.

Services at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Two additional services will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. In the church parlors there will be a meeting for the discussion of problems of the present day, and all who are interested in social settlement, philanthropic, and ethical topics are invited to attend. In the main auditorium of the church, a Sabbath song service will be held. The aim is to provide strangers and all others with a place to go on Sunday afternoons, especially if interested in music. The singing will be led by an orchestra selected from the Seventy-first Regiment Band, with the church organ accompaniment. A short address will be given on some form of Christian effort.

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St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Hotel, ap, $2 up; ap, $4up

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

In Ways That We Know Not.

I sometimes think God lets our sorrows gather
Till joy is hidden by pain's heavy cloud,
That in the darkness we may find "Our Father"—
We need Him so when heart and head are bowed.

I sometimes think He lets friends fail and falter,
To show us earthly props are insecure;
The broken hearts we lay upon His altar,
Of healing and of solace may be sure.

I sometimes think He strews our path with roses,
And when we find that each one hides a thorn
He takes us by the hand and gently shows us—
That not to live to self has man been born.

I sometimes think, when He seems all unheeding,
Turning deaf ears unto our wild request,
In silent pity His great heart is bleeding
Because to grant us it were not the best.

I always think, in His divine compassion,
Not one will perish from His loving hands;
Knowing our weakness and the strength of passion,
He pities us—because He understands.
—M. HEDDERWICK BROWNE in Good Words.

Discipline in the Russian Army.

Prince Kropotkin in The Atlantic Monthly.

Blows from the officers, flogging with birch rods and with sticks, for the slightest fault, were normal affairs. The cruelty that was displayed surpasses all imagination. Even in the corps of cadets, where only noblemen's sons were educated, a thousand blows with birch rods were sometimes administered, in the presence of all the corps, for a cigarette—the doctor standing by the tortured boy, and ordering the punishment to end only when he ascertained that the pulse was about to stop beating. The bleeding victim was carried away unconscious to the hospital. The Grand Duke Mikhael, commander of the military schools, would quickly have removed the director of a corps who had not had one or two such cases every year. "No discipline," he used to say.

When one of the common soldiers appeared before a court-martial, the sentence was that a thousand men should be placed in two ranks, facing each other, every soldier armed with a stick of the thickness of the little finger, (these sticks were known under their German name of Spitzruthen,) and that the condemned man should be dragged three, four, five, and seven times between these two rows, each soldier administering a blow. Sergeants followed to see that full force was used. After one or two thousand blows had been given, the victim, spitting blood, was taken to the hospital and attended to, in order that the punishment might be finished as soon as he had more or less recovered from the effects of the first part of it. If he died under the torture, the execution of the sentence was completed upon the corpse. Nicholas I. and his brother were pitiless; no remittance of the punishment was ever possible. "I will send you through the ranks; you shall be skinned under the sticks," were threats which made part of the current language.

Bad Service at Montauk.

Edward T. Divine in The Charities Review.

On one occasion, to secure transportation of two or three very sick fever patients, a Surgeon of the regulars had been obliged to go five times personally to the general hospital, costing him probably two hours of valuable time. On his first visit an order was secured authorizing the use of any idle ambulance. The first driver accosted shook his head on being approached. "No, Sir, this is a regimental ambulance and cannot be taken for general use." The officer who issued the order admitted that a regimental ambulance would be exempt and asked the Surgeon why he did not get an ambulance for his own use. He remonstrated that this would be folly, as it would not be needed for an hour a day and they were evidently too scarce to justify such a waste. "Well, I cannot do anything more for you. You are entitled to an ambulance, and if you do not get one it is your own fault." The men reached the general hospital at the end of forty-eight hours.

Another Surgeon in charge of a regiment of regular infantry remarked, "We are getting more and more independent of the Red Cross every day. Our men are all getting well." A world of unconscious but biting criticism is contained in those words. Must soldiers of the United States who have just distinguished themselves by gallant fighting get well before they become independent of private charity?

The King and the Comet.

Prof. Newcomb in The Atlantic Monthly.

Cassini, an Italian by birth, was the best known of the astronomers of the Paris Observatory when founded by Louis XIV., and, in consequence, posterity has very generally supposed he was the director. That he failed to be such was not from any want of astuteness. It is related that the monarch once visited the observatory to see a newly discovered comet through the telescope. He inquired in what direction the comet was going to move. This was a question it was impossible to answer at the moment, because both observations and computations would be necessary before the orbit could be worked out. But Cassini reflected that the King would not look at the comet again, and would very soon forget what he had told him; he therefore described its future path in the heavens quite at random, and with entire confidence that any deviation of the actual motion from his prediction would never be noted by his royal patron.

Trajan's Arch.

From The Century.

To the student of sculpture this great series of reliefs has come like a revelation. It was not supposed that Roman art was capable of producing a work of such breadth of conception, of such an artistic combination of beauty and strength. The skill and picturesqueness of composition, the dramatic quality of single figures, and especially what we can only term their life, are beyond anything done in sculpture since the altar at Pergamon. What we have from the times of Augustus, Claudius, and Titus seems lifeless and monotonous in comparison. With the uncertainty that reigns in regard to the history of Roman sculpture, any work of assured date is welcome.

It is amusing to see how many theories are overturned by the arch. For example, the best authorities have been dating Roman busts from the style of headdress, assigning a special kind of style to the reign of Nero, another to Titus, another to the Antonines, &c. There is now consternation in this camp because all these manners of headdress are found together on our arch, and this convenient aid to dating has vanished. While I am referring to portraiture, let me call attention to the superb portraits of great Romans on the arch. There is, of course, a collection of fine heads of Trajan himself, which will at least double the number of his known portraits; there is more than one of Hadrian, Trajan's nephew and aide de camp; of Licinius Sura, his oldest and most intimate friend, secretary, and chief of staff, and of other men who were the Emperor's companions and lieutenants in his wars. The arch is a mine of wealth of many kinds, and for every one it is a beautiful work of art which may well serve as an inspiration to modern artists as the most perfect work of its kind that antiquity has produced.

American Composers.

From Self-Culture.

Let the American study the music of all nations and enrich his resources from their achievements, and then write from his own heart; for, after all, in the arts, individuality is absolutely necessary to triumph, and it is far better to be one's self than to be merely the citizen of a little province; better to stamp one's work with an individuality than with the dialect of a district. Particularly is this true in this age of civilization, when travel and electricity are slowly making the world one great unit. The American, being the composite of many races, should have the widest field to choose from; he should write from the most enlarged individuality.

The peculiar resources of the citizen of the United States can be seen from the fact that among the best compositions written by native composers are a symphony descriptive of negro emotions, written by Mr. Henry Schoenefeld before Dvorák ever advanced his theories; an Indian suite, written by E. A. MacDowell; a Chinese suite, written by Mr. Edgar Stillman Kelley from researches made in San Francisco; a Greek tragedy set to music by Prof. J. K. Paine and equaling Mendelssohn's best work in this line; a religious cantata based on an old Latin hymn by Mr. Horatio W. Parker; the fiery songs set to German, French, and English words by Mr. Ethelbert Nevin, and the musical background to Longfellow's poem "Sandalphon," by Mr. Harvey Worthington Loomis.

Sir Walter Scott's Dogs.

From The Westminster Review.

Scott was perhaps the most devoted dog lover that ever was. Any one who has ever read Lockhart's "Life" will readily admit this. "Scott and his dogs" is a well-known picture, and has become a well-known phrase.

Who can forget the descriptions of Camp and Maida? It was Camp who once bit the baker, and was severely reproved for his misdeed, after which he never heard the word "baker" mentioned, even in the most casual way, without crawling under the table in the most dire distress.

Scott felt Camp's death acutely. It is said that on the evening of the sad event he excused himself from attending a dinner party, pleading as his apology "the death of a dear old friend."

Maida was, if possible, even more beloved. She was a cross between a wolf and a deer hound. Scores of artists painted Maida's likeness. Once a friend of Scott's picked up at Munich a common snuffbox, price 1 franc, with Maida for a frontispiece, and the superscription, "Der liebling Hund von Walter Scott," showing how far the fame of the dog lover had traveled.

Maida died of sheer old age. The well-known epitaph for her grave, by Lockhart, ran thus:

"Maidae marmorea dormis sub imagine, Maida,
Ad ianuam domini sit tibi terra levis,"

which Scott translated into English thus:

"Beneath the sculptured form which late you wore
Sleep soundly, Maida, at your master's door."

Summer Rain.

O grateful wine of every patient bloom,
Pale priestlike cleanser of unlovely stain,
Subtle distiller of divine perfume,
Soft melodist—O delicate Summer rain!
Happy as yonder happy beech was I,
That shivered with voluptuous ectasy,
And breathed warm gratitude in whispers low
When thy delicious coolness silver keen
The fever quenched of every leaf and bough;
For on the yearning garden of my soul
Thy freshness strange and holy kindness stole,
Quickening its dying blooms and languid green.

Now thou art gone, thy gracious task complete;
And like a naiad issuing from a stream,
Her smooth wet limbs bright in a sudden gleam,
Her parted lips and eyes divinely sweet,
Full of immortal youth's undying dream—
The earth appears. A deeper crimson glows
In the rich bosom of the dripping rose,
From leaf and bough of yonder happy beech
Large twinkling raindrops slip,
Large raindrops sparkle down the ripening peach
And tremble on the poppy's drooping lip;
While the long sunlit breezes fresh that pass
Over yon distant fields of waving grass
Feed soul and sense with precious odors blown
From the deep heart of dreaming forests old,
From peaceful meadows, verdurous valleys lone,
And uplands wandering into western gold.
—RUDOLPH BESIER in Literature.

Daniel O'Connell's "Brutal and Bloody."

From The Nineteenth Century.

The first member of the reformed Parliament reproved by the Chair for unseemly language was Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator. The incident, which occurred in the first week of the meeting of the House of Commons, is also remarkable for having evoked from the Speaker a definite ruling on an interesting constitutional point. The "Speech from the Throne" called attention, among other things, to the insecurity of life and property in Ireland, and asked for coercive measures for the repression of crime. In the course of the debate O'Connell characterized the speech from the throne as "brutal and bloody." Lord John Russell at once moved that the words be taken down. "Oh!" exclaimed O'Connell, "when we speak of Ireland and her wrongs it must be

"In bondsman's key,
With bated breath and whispering humbleness."

Lord John Russell objected to the word "bloody" being applied to a speech which had, only a few days previously, been delivered by the King—William IV.—in person in the House of Lords. O'Connell insisted that it was not the speech of the King, but the speech of the Ministers. The Speaker agreed with the honorable and learned member on the constitutional point, but informed him that his language was not calculated to preserve order and decency of debate. The "bloody and brutal Whigs" subsequently became a popular phrase with O'Connell in his speeches in Ireland, and indeed is not unknown to-day in Irish political controversies.

The Csardas.

From Good Words.

The great dance which the gypsy minstrels are specially skilled in executing is what is called the Csardas, which begins very slowly and indeed sentimentally, but by the cunning of the minstrels is worked up into a veritable Bacchanalian orgy which almost defies description. A solemn promenade on the part of the various couples begins it. As the music accelerates its time, the couples break into a sort of waltz. Then with the time still quickening they leave each other and dance independently, the woman facing the man. Now they approach each other coquettishly; then they retreat backward with feigned aversion. This continues for some time, till at last under the influence of the increasing whirl of the music they seize one another round the waist and burst into a veritable whirl of dizzy swiftness, which (and we are speaking without any exaggeration) the eye can scarcely follow for its celerity.

This is but one of the countless varieties of the Csardas. Sometimes I have seen the couples dancing with their backs to each other, and even whirling round and round in the same uncomfortable position. Sometimes I have witnessed three dancers forming a sort of complicated leash whirling round and round with the same swiftness and ease which two people would usually exhibit. The Hungarian peasants are born dancers. The French cannot excel them in this particular, and the lightness and grace of their movements would be hard to express by the pen, and, perhaps, might seem incredible to the fancy.

Meanwhile the gypsy minstrels keep hard at their work from 5 or 6 in the evening till the same hour next morning. They seem unaffected by fatigue; never a one is seen to falter or to give the slightest symptoms of weariness. They are liberally supplied with refreshments by the mistress of the revels, which they consume with as much stolidity as the dancers display excitement.

Thomas F. Bayard.

[Sept. 28, 1898.]

Pure minded and of lofty soul,
Heart belike a woman's in its tenderness,
Aspirations ever toward the highest goal,
Principles unflinchingly "oblige noblesse."

Unselfish always, with the goodly pride
Of conscious strength of purpose, and of cant the foe.
The friend and counselor and upright guide
Of all well-meaning men, or high, or low.

The friend of good, of wrong the enemy;
The Nation mourns a true American.
A Bayard truly in his lofty chivalry—
A statesman and a gentleman!
—J. K. B. in Harper's Weekly.

The Rights of an M. P.

From Good Words.

Members of Parliament are exempt during a session from service on juries, their duties to Parliament being held to supersede that obligation of the citizen. But they are required, during a session, to attend as witnesses in any case, in order that the administration of justice may not be hindered.

What Emigrants Should Be Taught.

From The Nineteenth Century.

What is safe diet for a stranger? What kinds should he avoid? What beverages will prove hurtful or needless? What changes of clothing are necessary in different seasons? What exertions or exhaustion may he venture upon, and at what periods without serious risk? Temperance in labor and exposure may be as important as temperance in diet. Can a working man find healthy lodgings, and at what distance from his work? Can he find ventilated dwelling rooms, in premises drained and tolerably free from miasmatic dirt, overcrowding, and air poisoning? Risks from such dangers are not unknown to workmen wherever they may be. But the question is, Will matters be worse in the country to which the emigrant goes? Maladies may carry off half his family, and the doctor all his savings. I found it was very dangerous for miners in Birmingham, Southern States of America, to be out at night.

Snakes in Australia.

From Chambers's Journal.

There are five kinds of venomous snakes in Victoria: the tiger snake, the black snake, the brown snake, the copperhead, and the death adder.

The last-mentioned is very rare in Victoria and very venomous. It is about two feet long, very thick in proportion to its length, of a dull brown color, and with a flat, wide head. The strangest thing about it is that many people believe its sting is contained in the tail.

Leaving the death adder out of the count, there are four species which are fairly common. The tiger snake comes first, in popular estimation if not in reality. It is regarded as the most venomous and the most savage. It attains in some districts a length of about six feet, but the majority of specimens are from three to four feet long. Its coloring veriegated, black and brown on the back, and pale brown on the belly. When attacked, it sometimes raises its head to a height of a foot from the ground; and its appearance then, as it rests on its coils with its head seemingly widened out, its neck contracted, its forked tongue flickering out of its mouth, and its eyes blazing with rage, makes the average man rather chary of approaching. One good point is that the backbone of all snakes is easily broken by a blow from a stick, and the power of locomotion is thus taken away. Next on the list is the black snake. This is rather larger than the tiger, and the handsomest of all Victorian snakes. The back is jet black, and shines like a well-polished boot, and the belly is a beautiful salmon pink. It is less common that the tiger snake, and is very frequently confounded with the copperhead. The brown snake is brown on the back, whity-brown on the belly, and about the same length as the other two. The commonest of all, at any rate near Melbourne, is the copperhead, which is found in most parts of Victoria. As its name implies, it has a coppery head, a dark back, and a yellowish belly.

Vienna.

From The Spectator.

Here we have a proud, imperial city, rather disdainful of trade, aristocratic and easy-going, conscious of a long past, its rulers still animated with the conviction that they are the successors of Charlemagne and Otto, looking on Berlin as parvenu, on London as merely commercial, on Paris as half crazy. Excepting in the domain of music, Vienna is not a home of art and culture, but it is a centre of dignity and grace, and a certain calm air of superiority, which, however, does not offend. It is content to look on while other places explore and write and toil and push and strain; it stands on its rank, it can never forget its sixteen quarterings and its claims to high estate.

Vienna is most interesting, perhaps, as the meeting place between East and West; where the fine gentleman rubs shoulders in the afternoon lounge along the Graben with the Bosnian peasant. The guardian of Europe's ancient order, the centre of a great and most interesting empire, the city of leisure and of a pride so lofty that it does not know itself to be pride at all—Vienna is both a charming city and an important political centre, as she will continue to be, no matter what is the fate of the Austrian Empire.

Russia and "Pax Vobiscum."

From The Saturday Review.

The Bishops, and the Salvationists, and all the sentimentalists are still busy with their hosannas, of course, but there is not a man in England who has to deal practically with affairs who believes that this scheme is honest. Why, he asks himself, was this moment chosen by Russia to declare in favor of peace? Has not her policy for years past, in the Far East especially, made directly for war? She has been aggressive, unscrupulous, untruthful in her dealings with China, with Japan, and with England; she scared Japan out of the Liaotung peninsula, and claimed it for herself; she bluffed England out of Manchuria, and she now claims it for her sphere of influence.

In all this policy of spoliation there was no sign of peace, nothing that suggested the temper of conciliation. If we had had a statesman with grit at our Foreign Office the Czar's Government would have received an ultimatum months ago, and even Lord Salisbury could not have withstood the indignation of the country many weeks longer. At an early date there must have been war between this country and Russia, with the alternative that Russia should give up her pretensions in Northern China and her sinister policy at Peking. The issue was clear, but Count Mouravieff evades it by coming forward smilingly with this evangel from his august master. "Let us forget all the past," he seems to say, "all the lies I have told, all the tricks I have played upon you. Think no more of the fortifications at Batoum or Port Arthur, trouble no more about the huge navy Russia is building. We have worried each other a great deal lately. Let us have peace—now that I have got the spoil." It is all very pretty and very pleasing, but this form of repentance at the eleventh hour is not likely to deceive any man of sense in England. From the patriotic English point of view this rescript is a fraud.

The "Six Hundred Ruffians."

From The Nineteenth Century.

On Feb. 23, 1838, Lord Maidstone called the attention of the House to a speech delivered by O'Connell at a political dinner in London, in which he asserted that the Tory Election Committee of the day—or the committees appointed by the House to try election petitions, a practice which has since been abolished—had stooped to "foul perjury" in order that their friends might retain their seats. A vote of censure on O'Connell, which was moved by Lord Maidstone, was carried by a majority of nine.

A few days later a curious scene was witnessed in the House. O'Connell had to stand up in his place in the crowded chamber while the Speaker, James Abercromby, solemnly reproved him for "the false and scandalous imputation" he had cast upon "the honor and conduct of members of the House. It now only remains," said the Speaker in conclusion, "that in obedience to the commands of this House, I should reprimand you, as I now accordingly do." The reprimand, however, made no impression upon O'Connell. "I have repented of nothing, I have retracted nothing," said he in the course of a speech he delivered when the Speaker resumed his seat, and he concluded by moving for a committee before which to prove his charges. He subsequently described the House of Commons—in a speech delivered outside—as "Six Hundred Ruffians."

A Mistake in the Bird Market.

A Persian in the market place
Longed for, and so took home, a wren.
Yes, his was but a common case;
Such always are the ways of men!

Once his, the brown bird pleased him not;
Almost he wished it would take wing.
He loosed the cage door and forgot
The dark, unsinging, lonely thing.

Night came, and touched with wind and dew
(Alone there in the dim moonshine)
A rose that at the window grew—
And, oh, that sudden song divine!

His children started from their sleep,
Their Orient eyes with rapture lit;
Their pale young mother hid to weep;
Their father did not care a whit.

He only heard the impassioned wail
From that small prison overhead.
"My wren is but a nightingale!
I'll wring its noisy throat!" he said.
—SARAH PIATT in the October Century.

The Niger.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Park died in the belief that the Niger found its way to the Atlantic through the Congo, which alone at its mouth seemed to possess an adequate body of water for so long a river; and, while Major Peddie in vain attempted to follow Park's route from the Gambia, Lieut. Tuckey was, in consonance with his theory, dispatched by the British Government in 1816 to follow up the Congo from its mouth. But both expeditions proved equally disastrous. Eight years later Lieut. Clapperton, on his first expedition from the Barbary Coast, learned at Sackatoo (or Sokoto) that the Niger flowed southward to the sea. With a view to determine this he was sent out again in 1825, and this time landed at Badagry, near Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, not a very great distance, as it afterward turned out, from the long-sought mouth of the river. From here he and his companions traveled overland, reaching the Niger at Bussa, just below where Mungo Park had met with his death. Then, instead of following his instructions and descending the river to its outlet, he started off on an ambitious design to cross the continent to Abyssinia, and died at Sokoto in April, 1827.

It was Clapperton's servant, Richard Lander, who, with his brother John, in 1830, settled the question of the outlet of the Niger by descending it in canoes from Bussa, or rather from Yauri, where they had first gone to try to recover Park's papers. The mystery was solved, and the river was found to enter the sea by a number of mouths, which for hundreds of years had been known to our merchants as the Oil Rivers, and which, being individually smaller than the united stream, had given no suspicion of their being the outlets of a great river. The Landers seem to have met with fewer obstacles from the rapids, which had proved so fatal to Park, than from the unfriendliness of the natives.

The California Orange.

From "Land of Sunshine."

Experienced growers in California know the great market value of the external appearance and color of the fruit, and with this in view it is not an unusual thing to see blood orange trees scattered here and there among a grove of navels. The blood orange, in addition to having a crimson color inside, has a rind of a dark red hue, and a little of this shade introduced into the rind of the navel orange adds a considerable amount of richness to its appearance. The task of conveying the coloring substance from one tree to another is left to the bees. During the blossoming season, when the bee is busy, it flies from tree to tree, taking up a little honey each time it alights. In this way the pollen of one flower, sticking perhaps to the bee's feet or wings, is mixed with the pollen of another flower on a different tree, and the result is often wonderful. The fruit of the navel trees, which ordinarily is of a yellow golden color, acquires a shade of reddish gold.

The value of the orange is not confined to the fresh fruit alone. The wood of the tree is hard, heavy, and close-grained, and is particularly suitable for some purposes of manufacture. The leaves are distilled in considerable quantities, and from them is produced an aromatic tonic containing useful medicinal properties. From the rind is made a valuable oil, and also a candied peel highly prized by cooks. The blossoms furnish an essence which is a delightful perfume. The favorite liqueur "Curaçoa" derives its delicate flavor from the rind of the bitter orange. From the juice of the fruit wine and brandy are manufactured, and, last of all, there is orange marmalade made from juice, pulp, and rind all commingled. It is a rather curious thing that the greatest amount of marmalade is made in Scotland, where oranges could not possibly grow.

Under favorable circumstances the orange tree grows 25 to 30 feet high, and graceful in its proportions, the trunk being upright and the branches symmetrical. It is very long lived, and in Cordova, Spain, there are a number of monster trees known to be 700 years old. The average tree requires fifteen years to come into full bearing, but delay is compensated for by its persistent prolific tendencies, for it bears abundantly from fifty to eighty years or more. An ordinary tree bears from 500 to 2,000 oranges in one season, the amount varying according to the nature of the soil and climate, and also the size of the fruit. It is said that 20,000 oranges have been borne by a single tree in the Azores, and half that number have been counted on individual trees in Louisiana and Florida.

Attainment.

Love brought a flower of paradise;
A thousand tears the purchase price;
One paid the price, but in that hour
Clasped to her heart a withered flower.
—MARY E. STICKNEY in November Lippincott's.

Korean Geomancers.

From The Chautauquan.

The influence of the geomancers extends from the King to his humblest subjects, and illustrates the cunning and simplicity which are combined in the Korean character. These professional oracles are consulted on all occasions by all sorts of people. The King never thinks of doing anything without first asking their opinion. They are more important to him than legal advisers are to railways and other corporations that employ them, and they are attached to all the departments of the Government. At the same time they are notoriously corrupt, and their advice is always influenced by the payment of money.

If any one desires to obtain a favor from the King he usually endeavors to secure the good offices of the geomancer who is likely to be consulted, and the amount of the bribe corresponds to the importance of the matter. While the geomancer pretends to consult the spirits and observe the movements of the stars, his client knows that it is the money that governs his action. Nevertheless, when the client is required to perform some important official act he consults the same old humbug, who has been bribed by some one else to influence his decision, and he is perfectly aware of the fact.

"Seeing Glass" or Looking Glass.

From Notes and Queries.

The following is an extract from the will of a Lincolnshire farmer dated Aug. 1, 1796:

"Item I also give to my wife the bed she now lieth on, one ovel [sic] table, one Tea table, one Round table, three round backed chairs, one spindle chair, my chiney [sic] and Tea table, Silver spoons, one Barll [sic] warming pan, and a Seeing Glass and Tongs."

M. de Fontenelle's Bright Speeches.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

M. —— said of a young fellow who did not see that a lady was in love with him: "You are very young; you can only read large print."

A preacher said: "When Père Bourdaloue preached at Rouen he caused a great deal of disorder. The workmen left their shops, the doctors their patients, &c. I preached there the following year and set everything right."

A collection was made at the Academy, and there was a louis-d'or short. A member whose avarice was well known was suspected of having withheld his contribution. The collector said: "I did not see the gentleman put in, but I believe he did." Fontenelle settled the question by remarking: "I saw, but I don't believe."

A lady ninety years of age said to M. de Fontenelle, who was ninety-five: "Death has forgotten us." "Hush!" replied Fontenelle, putting his finger on his lips.

A conceited dolt interrupted a conversation by: "I have an idea!" A wit remarked: "Astonishing!"

A courier said: "After the death of his Majesty there's nothing one can't believe."

M. de Fontenelle, then in his ninety-seventh year, having just paid Mme. Helvétius a thousand pretty compliments, passed her, on his way to the table, without seeming to notice her. "See," said Mme. Helvétius, "what account I should take of your gallantry! You went by without looking at me." "Madame," said the old gentleman, "if I had looked at you I should not have passed by you."

What Is a Flam?

From Notes and Queries.

This means a double stroke on the drum as a signal on parade, and we find in old drillbooks, "The Major then orders a flam," "three rolls and six flams," &c. Toward the close of the seventeenth century it was almost solely by words of command that infantry exercises were gone through; there were no bugle sounds, and the use of the drum was rare.

This term is still used by the drummers in the Foot Guards, and probably in the line regiments. To explain it fully would be too technical and take up too much space. It consists of a few beats on the sidedrum, in peculiar rhythm, known as the "open flam" or the "close flam," on which the non-commissioned officers and men on parade move as instructed.

If I Were King.

If I were king, my pipe should be premier.
The skies of time and chance are seldom clear,
We would inform them all with bland blue weather.
Delight alone would need to shed a tear,
For dream and deed should war no more together.

Art should aspire, yet ugliness be dear;
Beauty, the shaft, should speed with wit for feather;
And love, sweet love, should never fail to sere,
If I were king.

But politics should find no harbor near;
The Philistine should fear to slip his tether;
Tobacco should be duty free, and beer;
In fact, in room of this, the age of leather,
An age of gold all radiant should appear,
If I were king.
HENLEY in "Lyra Nicotina."

English War Office and Red Tape.

From The National Review.

"The question of the cost of a militiaman's funeral exceeding £2" is reported to the War Office. "If a child is absent from school for two days a medical certificate has to be sent to the War Office." "Until a few weeks ago a horse could not even be clipped without authority of the Quartermaster General, and the War Office sanction has to be obtained before a horse can be cast." Such are some of the details to which the War Office does attend. Let us see what is the reward of their energy. Here is an interesting and instructive commentary supplied by Gen. Hutchinson:

"Suppose," he is asked, "a horse injured itself and had to be killed, what was your procedure?"

Answer—A board was assembled.

Question—While the horse was still alive?

Answer—It was supposed to be, but I never did that; I shot the animal and then assembled the board.

The incident is comic but typical. Happily we have officers not a few who are prepared "to shoot the horse and then assemble the board." If there were not such officers, the War Office would strangle the army in a twelvemonth.

Kind Words for Cubans.

Gen. O. O. Howard in The Forum.

There are some stories about the Cuban soldiers picking up blankets, and others of their firing upon Spaniards helpless in the water, and the like; yet no friend of the Cubans will believe that many, even of the common Cuban soldiers, did these things. They had for years been fighting an enemy that had hardly ever spared a prisoner; yet the Cuban commanders wonderfully refrained from retaliation and revenge when Spanish prisoners fell into their hands. Whatever may be said to show his degradation, the Cuban is not a savage, nor is he a thief. It is, indeed, remarkable how he loves to dispense hospitality, or to do one a service when he can—always without reward.

The common Cuban has his vices and immoralities, and they need eradication. He has his feuds, his hatreds, his revenges, like the inhabitants of Sicily; and there are corruptions, due to a perpetual state of war and to malignant oppression. All these will be swept away by the introduction of a thorough educational system, and by a proper moral training under wholesome laws properly administered. I believe that after the Spaniards shall have gone, and a good Government shall have been established—a Government which shall encourage and foster, but not undertake to control, the offices of religion—Cuba will be a fruitful field, rich in the products of virtue and of loyalty to right; for the basis is a people of kindly natures and warm hearts.

With these convictions, I am pained to see, on the part of some of our public journals and many private citizens, a disposition to alienate the Cuban patriots. We did not expect to find angels in the present Cuban people. Their old men, their women and children, reconcentrados, and noncombatants have been so badly treated, so degraded, that those who have not already perished furnish a pitiable sight to American eyes. It will take wholesome government, encouraged industry, and ample time to bring this generation out of the stupor of their prolonged woe. We need not despise any poor soul capable of salvation. Again, then, I call upon all our friends who have made sacrifices in this war to remember that the Cuban patriots have thus far acted loyally, if not so energetically as we could have wished, in co-operating with our commanders; and that, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, the Cuban people, as a whole, are worthy of our protection and our help.

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LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS J. PURDY, ATTORNEY AND COUNsellor-at-Law, 132 Nassau Street, Room 813, (Vanderbilt

THE GROWTH OF TREES.

By J. H. Stoller,
Professor of Biology, Union College.

The fall of the leaves in Autumn is the outward sign that the season of the growth of trees has terminated. The vital processes which were called into action by the warmth of the first sunny days of March, as manifested in the swelling of the buds, and which have been constantly active since, now become dormant.

The Winter is not, however, a season of absolute rest for trees. While there are no outward visible changes of growth, within the life processes are still going forward, though greatly reduced in activity. The life of a plant, like that of an animal, is continuous from birth till death, but is marked by alternate periods of action and repose. This periodicity is shown in less degree, however, in the plants of the tropical regions, where the physical conditions of growth are less variable than in those of temperate latitudes. In many tropical species growth is continuous throughout the year, though the rate of growth varies to correspond with seasonal changes, where such changes exist.

The interesting experiment has been made of cultivating trees native to temperate regions in the tropics in order to ascertain whether they would retain or lose their periodicity as to growth, leaf-bearing, and fruiting, under the changed climatic conditions. The results reached have varied greatly for different species. It has been found that oaks and beeches remain quite unaffected by the change; the quality of periodicity of growth appears to be so fixed in their nature that external influences do not reach it. Other plants gradually yield to the changed conditions of environment. Peach and cherry trees, for example, introduced in the Island of Ceylon, have become changed to perennially green trees. It is reported that the peach trees cultivated there not only cease to be deciduous, their leaves not falling in Autumn, but constantly produce new buds and fruit throughout the year.

It is well known that each season's growth of trees in our latitude is marked by a ring of wood which may be seen in cross sections of the trunk. Studies of the mode of formation of this ring reveal all of the essential facts in regard to the growth of trees. Such studies must deal with the way in which new wood cells are formed, the cell being the structural unit of the tree. The original definition of a plant cell is that given in 1665 by the English botanist, Robert Hook, who announced that cork is made up of "little boxes or cells distinct from one another." Now, if we examine with a microscope a section of a growing twig of a tree, as, for example, the pine, we shall see how these cells are arranged. The section is seen to be made up of a ring of external bark, a cylindrical axis of wood, and a narrow ring of soft tissue between. The cells of the bark differ in shape, size, and other particulars from those of the wood, and the cells forming the layer between the bark and the wood are different from those making up these parts.

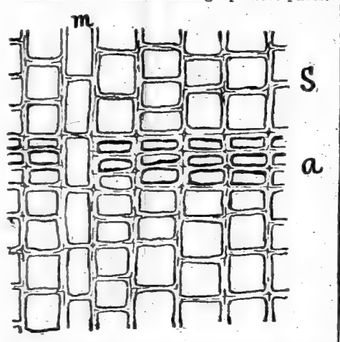

Section of the wood of Pinus sylvestris, showing junction of Autumn and Spring wood. S, the earliest Spring formed cells; A, the last Autumn formed cells of the preceding year; M, a medullary ray.

This middle layer of cells is called the cambium layer, and its cells are characterized by the fact that they are alive. Each cambium cell is a minute thin-walled sack, containing protoplasm or living matter. Now these cambium cells, being alive, are capable of growth and reproduction. In the season of the growth of trees the protoplasm within the walls of the cambium cells is highly active. What the intimate nature of these activities is lies beyond our ken, since it relates to processes in vital chemistry which are not reached by our means of research. But the outcome is that each cambium cell gets larger, and finally, when it has reached its full size, divides into two. Thus the thickness of the cambium layer constantly tends to increase. But other changes take place. The outer rows of cells of the cambium layer undergo modifications and finally become bark cells, adding gradually a layer of bark to that previously formed. At the same time the inner cells of the cambium layer become gradually changed to wood cells, and thus a new layer of wood is added to that already existing.

A ring of new bark inside the old bark and a ring of new wood outside the old wood are thus formed during each season's growth. But as the rings of wood coalesce, it is evident that the rings representing the successive years' growth would not be distinguishable were they composed of cells uniform in size and structure. That the rings remain separately recognizable is due to a principle of dependence of the rapidity and luxuriance of growth of the cells upon outward conditions. In early Summer, when there is an abundance of light, warmth, and moisture, the first cells of a new ring of wood are laid down, and, due to the favorable conditions of growth then existing, these cells are larger than those which are formed later. But these large wood cells are placed immediately outside the small wood cells which were formed at the close of the last season's growth. Thus a definite line of demarkation between the small cells of Autumn growth of the last season and the large cells of Spring growth of the new season is formed. Thus it comes about that the cross section of a tree's trunk shows its age.

In this way we are able to tell with approximate accuracy the age of trees now living. By measuring the diameter of a tree and dividing this diameter by the average distance separating the rings of growth as seen in a cross section of the trunk of another specimen of the same species, we get a close estimate of the age of a tree. Thus it is authentically reported that a tree of the genus Adansonia, on the Cape Verde Islands, has a diameter of from 8 to 9 meters, (about 28 feet,) and, calculating as just stated, the result reached shows that the tree is between 5,000 and 6,000 years old. But a still greater age has been attained by some of the great trees found in California and Mexico. One of these, belonging to the genus Taxodium, found near Oaxaca, in Mexico, measures a diameter of 57 feet, and must have lived up to the present time, on the same basis of calculation, for a period of at least 6,000 years.

But when one speaks of the age of these giants among plants it must be considered that the parts which are now living have not been alive during the whole period of the tree's existence. Much of what we see, when viewed from without, of a massive Sequoia of California has been alive only a short time—the young leaves, the young shoots, and the young bark. The part which, in fact, is 1,000 years old, the heart wood of the tree, has long been dead. In truth, only the cells of the cambium layer and the soft parts derived therefrom, which give rise to new leaves, fruit, shoots, and rootlets, are alive. In the cambium layer alone there is a continuity of life from the beginning to the end of the tree's existence. But it must be understood that even here there is no portion of the layer that remains continuously alive through this period. The continuity of life relates to the layer as a whole, and not to the cells of which it is composed. The cells, as we have seen, after a short term of life, are gradually transformed into lifeless wood and bark, but between the last-formed layers of wood and bark the living layer of cambium is constantly renewed and remains perennially alive.

Admiral Dewey's Personality.

"I have the pleasure of knowing Admiral Dewey quite well," said Mr. George B. Allison of Washington, D. C., to a reporter of The New Orleans Times-Democrat. "How does he look? Well, imagine a dapper little man, always modishly dressed, with iron gray hair, kept close cut, and a gray mustache rolled to a point at each end. His manners are courtly, and he has a habit of inclining his head to one side in conversation, due, I believe, to a slight deafness in the right ear. He is very fond of the society of young people, and while stationed at the Capitol was as popular with the Washington belles as any beau in the city. A stranger unacquainted with his history, would probably set him down as a well-seasoned clubman, thoroughly au fait in all forms of elegant diversion, but on all matters touching his profession one is impressed immediately by his sharp, incisive, business-like style of speech. I have been told time and again by old sailors that he is the greatest master of sea craft in the navy. His only eccentricity that I can call to mind is an aversion to promiscuous hand-shaking, and I have heard him complain rather savagely of cranks who persist in squeezing one's hand upon introduction. He wears a heavy intaglio ring, and said that he has often been pained by having it ground against the next finger. The papers say he is a stamp collector, but that is untrue. He is a lepidopterist, or collector of butterflies, and has secured thousands of magnificent specimens during his voyages. He has undoubtedly the finest private collection of butterflies in the United States. It is insured for $6,000 or $8,000—only a portion of its value."

A Mill Owned by Negroes.

Sixty hands are now daily employed in the mill of the Coleman Manufacturing Company at Concord, N. C., placing the machinery and getting the mill ready to begin work. This is the mill organized by colored people and to be operated by colored labor, says The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore. Warren C. Coleman, the Secretary and Treasurer, was instrumental in placing the stock, the bulk of which was subscribed by colored people. The capital stock is $50,000. The mill building is 80 by 120, three stories, with a tower four stories and a chimney 20 by 100 feet, all neatly painted and whitewashed. A water works system has been built in connection with the mill, the source of supply being a spring 1,100 feet distant. The company owns 100 acres of land adjoining the mill. J. C. Speckin of Indianapolis is superintending the placing of a 200 horse-power Corliss engine and two 100 horse power boilers. When the mill begins operations white people will be employed to instruct the colored labor. The mill and its equipment cost about $65,000. It will operate 7,000 spindles and 100 looms. All its officers are colored. By its charter it will be allowed to spin, weave, manufacture, finish, and sell warps, yarns, cloth, prints, or other fabrics made of cotton, wool, or other material.

NEW JERSEY'S CELERY FARMS.

Those in the Greenville Section Are Doomed and Must Make Way for the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The celery farms in the Greenville section of New Jersey, which cover many acres of ground, and have furnished tons of celery for the New York and neighboring markets, are doomed, and by the end of the present month will be vacated and abandoned to make way for the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Notices have been served on the lessees of the farms east of the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and south of Chapel Avenue, Greenville, to vacate the land on or before Nov. 1, and as the railroad owns the land the order will have to be obeyed.

The land was purchased some ten years ago by the railroad company, and it was then intended to change the grade at Chapel Avenue and take immediate possession. The Street and Water Commissioners, however, refused to allow the grade to be changed, as contemplated, while repeated efforts by the company to lay its tracks at grade on Chapel Avenue were frustrated. The matter for a time has been hanging fire, but now it is stated that a new grade has been proposed, which seems to be satisfactory to the city and railroad company alike, and the railroad, having, it is said, been assured by the Street and Water Commissioners that it will be confirmed, has prepared plans to begin the work of extending its tracks on Nov. 1.

The greater part of the district now taken up by the celery farms will be turned into an immense freight yard. The lands north of Chapel Avenue and extending to the Point of Rocks, near Claremont, are already in use as a freight yard, and have been for several years. The change at this particular time will work a great hardship to the celery growers, as the celery plants are but half grown, and will all practically be lost.

Why He Had a Good Shoe.

There is an old one-legged negro, Jake Lando, in New Orleans, who would attract attention anywhere by the picturesque dilapidation of his attire. He is as nearly a walking rag-bag as it is possible for a human being to become, and how he holds himself together is a profound and inexplicable mystery. His complicated tatters are all the more conspicuous from the fact that the old fellow always wears an excellent shoe on his remaining right foot, and he seems to possess a great variety of different kinds. Back of this circumstance is a quaint little story, says The Times Democrat. Old Jake's former master lives at Baton Rouge, and has also but one leg—the left. At intervals he sends the crippled negro an assortment of shoes for which he has no use, all being rights, and he has kept him supplied in this manner for many years. As it is impossible to sell odd shoes, the old fellow is compelled to wear them, and while the rest of his attire would indicate that he is in pretty hard lines, there is no gentleman in New Orleans who keeps better shod. What Uncle Jake will do if his benefactor should happen to die is a question. He would no doubt find some difficulty in discovering another one-legged philanthropist.

Daughters of 1812 to Meet.

The annual election of the United States Daughters, 1812, General Society, New York, will be held Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 19, at the residence of the President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West Eighty-seventh Street. After the installation of new officers, Mrs. Slade will entertain the

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Here are more than five thousand useful pieces, all of good quality, Austrian China, tastefully decorated. Really a rare chance to buy everyday serviceable articles at the smallest prices yet known.

Fruit and Tea plates, 10 cts., instead of 25 cts.
Cake plates, 25 cts., instead of 75 cts; 50 cts., instead of $1.25.
Cups and saucers, 10 cts., instead of 25 cts.
Oatmeal saucers, 5 cts., instead of 15 cts.
Pitchers, 10 cts., instead of 25 cts.; 25 cts., instead of 75 cts.; 29 cts., instead of $1.25.
Nappies, 10 cts., instead of 25 cts.
Cracker jars, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.; 50 cts., instead of $1.00.
Salad Bowls, 29 cts., instead of 75 cts.; 59 cts., instead of $1.50.
Bouillon Cups, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.; 29 cts., instead of 75 cts.
And many other articles at like prices.

And Dinner Sets, Three of Them.

The dinner ware section is literally overflowing with opportunities. There are twenty-five styles that deserve special mention, because the prices are a third less than the usual, but let these three bespeak for the others.

AT $5.75 INSTEAD OF $10.00, English porcelain dinner sets, consisting of 112 pieces, in a neat floral border pattern.
AT $12.00 INSTEAD OF $18.00, Fine Austrian China dinner sets, consisting of 101 pieces, handsomely decorated in two patterns, fully trimmed with gold.
AT $15.00 INSTEAD OF $25.00, Fine Limoges China dinner sets, consisting of 101 pieces, beautifully decorated, handles trimmed with gold. They are of the best quality Limoges china; no better made at any price.

Half Price Bric-a-Brac Sale Continued Through the Week.

Housefurnishing Economies.

A fortunate purchase enables us to sell a limited quantity of Bissell's Crown Jewel high grade carpet sweepers, usually sold at 2.00, for 98 cts. No mail orders will be filled.

The celebrated Star ladder, made of hardwood, strongly braced with pail shelf, regular prices are, 5 ft., 1.23, for Monday, 79 cts.; 6 ft., 1.40, for Monday, 89 cts.
Folding card tables, covered with best quality green felt, regular price 1.80; for Monday, 1.35.
Hardwood step ladder chairs, the best chair in the market, 59 cts., instead of 94 cts.
Folding ironing tables, the most useful device of its kind, 59 cts., instead of 89 cts.
Extra heavy oval wash boilers, 8-inch, with solid copper bottom, 59 cts., instead of 79 cts.
1¼ yard wide oilcloth, in white and marble, first quality goods, only 8 cts. yard, instead of 15 cts.
No Sag curtain stretchers, 74 cts., instead of 1.25.
A lot of nickel-trimmed tiles, embracing trays of all sizes and shapes, an opportunity worth profiting by; prices were 6.00, 5.25, 4.00, 3.00, and 2.00, to close at 50 cts. each.
Indurated fibre pails which are impervious to acids, 17 cts., instead of 35 cts.
15-inch paraffined chopping bowl, 10 cts., instead of 18 cts.

A Startling Ribbon Sale.

At Prices Never Deemed Probable.

AT 5 CTS. YARD FULLY WORTH 12 to 25CTS.—2,000 yards only, black ribbons, all silk, 1¼ to 2¼ inches wide, in satin and gros grain, moire antique and plain gros grain.
AT 15 CTS. FULLY WORTH 25 CTS. TO 58 CTS.—1,500 yards only, all silk black ribbons, 3 to 5 inches wide, in double satin, satin and gros grain, moire antique and plain gros grain.
AT 33 CTS. FULLY WORTH 68 CTS AND 75CTS.—3,120 yards very richest and best quality that is made in all silk, plain and cord edge double faced satin ribbon, 5 inches wide, white cream, blues, pinks and mais.
AT 19 CTS., 25 CTS. AND 29 CTS.—Fully worth 48cts., 52cts. and 60cts.—6,550 yards very richest and very best all silk plain and cord edge double faced satin ribbons, most of them white and cream; some pink, blue and mais, 3, 3½ and 4 inches wide.
AT 10 CTS. FULLY WORTH 25 CTS. AND 35CTS.—1,500 yards only, all silk moire antique and plain taffeta ribbons, 3¼ to 4 inches wide, in pink, blue, cream, Nile, mousse and old blue.
AT 19 CTS. FULLY WORTH 38 CTS.—2,400 yards all silk Scotch plaid ribbons, basket weave, 4 inches wide, in bright and dark effects.
AT 13 CTS. FULLY WORTH 25 CTS.—3,650 yards fine quality all-silk satin and gros grain ribbons, 2¼ inches wide, in all colors.
SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

Untrimmed French Felt Hats.

25 cts. and 48 cts.; regular, 75 cts. to 1.48.

3,000 untrimmed French felt hats, turbans, short back sailors, and flats in all the best shapes of this season, and the best qualities that are made. Black and colors. The warm backward season accounts for the lowest prices ever made.

Black Ostrich Plumes.

37 cts.; regular, 75 cts.

1,200 rich quality brilliant black ¾ plumes, 10 inches long, very glossy, hard flue and full heads.

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An array of values which must speak forcibly to thinking people when calmly compared with the usual newspaper buncombe. Hardly a day passes but we see offered as the "greatest bargain on earth" something we have in our regular stock lower than the "great bargain price." We do not hope to reach those who are satisfied to rush after loud-sounding advertisements; but we know that our statement, that the goods we offer to-morrow are better and cheaper at the prices than have ever been sold anywhere under any circumstances, will cause those who want most and best for their money to stop and compare, and strong in the knowledge that not a single article we deal in can be bought lower legitimately elsewhere, we invite comparison.

IRRESISTIBLE FURNITURE AT HALF.

Silver Plated Ware.

We desire to state that the Silver Plated Ware which is being offered for sale by others as having been part of our stock was never owned by us, and has been out of our possession since March, we having declined to purchase any part of it.

An Eventful Sale of Shoes.

1.98 for Women's 4.00 Boots.

Appreciation is always an incentive for something better. Your satisfaction with what we have been giving you has forced us to make a better shoe offer than has ever been heard of. To be exact, here are 1175 pairs of Women's button and lace boots, in styles to suit everybody. Shoes that have the appearance of 5.00 and 6.00 ones, and in fact the wear of them too. They are shoes that would be ordinarily sold as low price for 3.00 and 4.00. You won't find fault when you see that they are nearly all the 4.00 kind. You will recognize the style and workmanship at a glance. Expect something better than you have ever had before; you'll not be disappointed. The styles consist of Patent leather foxed, fancy vesting cloth top, Patent leather foxed plain black cloth top, patent leather foxed kid top, Kangaroo foxing and top, extension soles. Box Calf foxing kid top extension sole. Vici kidskin with kid or patent leather tip, and extra high storm boots.

The finish throughout is in keeping with the general style of the shoes. The greater part are welted and stitched soles and all are made on the newest and most improved lasts. All sizes and widths at the sensational price of 1.98 pair.

An Underwear Sensation.

These are seasonable things for women, men and children. Prices and qualities, we undertake to say, will surprise you.

49 CTS. FOR 75 CTS. GOODS.
110 dozen men's extra heavy natural merino shirts, bound with silk braid, pearl buttons. Also drawers with suspender tapes and pearl buttons to match; sizes, shirts 34 to 44, drawers 30 to 40.
79 CTS. FOR 1.50 GOODS.
50 dozen men's extra fine quality wool faced fleece lined shirts, handsomely finished, with ribbed bottom and long sleeves; also drawers to match, natural and tan; sizes, shirts 34 to 44, drawers 30 to 42.
19 CTS. FOR 35 CTS. GOODS.
90 dozen women's extra quality shaped ribbed cotton vests, handsomely trimmed, high neck, long and short sleeves, with drawers to match.
15 CTS. FOR 40 CTS. GOODS.
150 dozen children's fine quality white merino vests, high neck, long sleeves, and ribbed bottom, with pantalets and drawers to match; sizes, vests 20 to 32, pantalets 18 to 30, drawers 26 to 32.

What of Such Prices for Colored and Black Silks.

We might write chapters about the colors, the designs, the weaves of these fabrics, and yet that wouldn't convey to you the values that have never been approached.

AT 49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. 700 yards all-silk colored Gros de Londres, extra fine soft and serviceable material for evening wear, cream white, ciel, rose, heliotrope, nile, mais, coral and grey.
AT 59 CTS. INSTEAD OF $1.00, 1,000 yards 21-inch silk-and-wool Moire Poplin, rich heavy quality, large variety of newest colorings in neat check effects, stylish and very serviceable fabric.
AT 69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 98 CTS. 500 yards 21-inch all-silk Novelties, new designs and combinations, in fancy check taffeta, armure brocades, figured gros de Londres, street and evening colors.

BLACK SILKS.
AT 29 CTS. INSTEAD OF 50 CTS. 1,000 yards 19-inch all-silk black figured Taffeta, good strong cloth, large variety and new designs, large and small patterns and barre effects.
AT 35 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS. 700 yards 20-inch all-silk black satin Duchesse, strong and durable quality.
AT 49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. 600 yards 21-inch all-silk black satin and Gros Grain Brocades, extra heavy and rich fabric, new and stylish designs in large and small effects.
AT 39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS. 400 yards all-silk black Taffeta, fine bright cloth, rustling quality, well adapted for waists and entire costumes.

C. J. Bonnet et Cie. Celebrated Lyons Black Silks.

AT 54 CTS. YARD—22 inch black dress taffeta, fine bright and lustrous cloth.
AT 79 CTS. YARD—23 inch black dress taffeta, rich handsome fabric, well adapted for full costumes.
AT 99 CTS.—24 inch black dress taffeta, extra fine heavy and lustrous quality.
AT 1.19—23 inch black satin Duchesse.
AT 1.39—23 inch black satin Duchesse.
AT 1.49—24 inch black satin Duchesse.
AT 1.89—24 inch black satin Duchesse.
AT 1.25—23 inch black satin Radzimere.
AT 1.69—23 inch black satin Radzimere.
AT 1.89—24 inch black satin Radzimere.

Black and Colored Dress Goods at a Sacrifice.

We guarantee the prices lower than have ever been offered before.

49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. 47-inch all-wool satin finish Berber Cloth.
49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 69 CTS. 50-inch all-wool Diagonal Camel's Hair.
49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. 46-inch all-wool French Armures.
59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 85 CTS. 47-inch all-wool Pebble Cloth.
59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 79 CTS. 40-inch Frise Novelty Crepon.
59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. 50-inch all-wool Ladies' Cloth.
69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.00 AND 1.25. 42-inch wool and mohair Creponettes.
AT 19 CTS. INSTEAD OF 39 CTS. 38-inch wool and cotton, mixed slightly, durable goods, in very attractive mixed colors, at 19 cts.; sold one month ago at 39 cts.
AT 29 CTS. INSTEAD OF 49 CTS. 42-inch all-wool Imported Mixtures, indistinct checks, in excellent colors, neat and serviceable, at 29 cts.; regular retail price 49 cents.
AT 39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 65 CTS. 48-inch Heavy Mixtures, over checks, with black, stylish, effective designs, at 39 cts.; regular retail price 65 cts.
AT 49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. TO 85 CTS. 46-inch all-wool Cheviot Mixtures, 50-inch plain Camel's Hairs, and 46-inch Genuine Scotch Tweeds at 49 cts.; worth from 75 cts. to 85 cts.
AT 53 CTS. INSTEAD OF 85 CTS. TO 1.00. 46-inch all-wool French Granite Cloth, 47-inch all-wool Jacquard Berbers, and 46-inch silk-and-wool Bourettes, at 53 cts.; former prices from 85 cts. to 1.00.

An Event in Ready-to-Wear Costumes.

Everything that's the newest for the season. Fashionable and faultlessly fitting, and the prices are such as say "come early if you want a first choice."

AT 9.25, REALLY WORTH 13.75. Tailor-made suits, extra quality serge, black or navy, fly front, jacket silk lined, flounce skirt.
AT 2.50, REALLY WORTH 4.85. Dress skirt of English Cheviot, inlaid pleat, lined throughout, velvet finish.
AT 4.50, REGULAR 6.95. Dress skirt of English Cheviot, circular flounce, handsomely braided, lined and velvet finished.
AT 5.25, REGULAR 8.00. Jacket in black or blue Kersey cloth, fly front, lap seams, Rhadame lining, velvet collar.
AT 6.00, REGULAR 9.25. Jacket in black Kersey cloth, reefer front, lap seams, velvet collar, satin lining.
AT 6.25, REGULAR 9.50. Seal plush cape, 29 inches long, full sweep, black Angora fur trimming.
AT 7.25, REGULAR 11.50. Cape of black Kersey cloth, 25 inches long, circular flounce, Rhadame lining.
FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
AT 2.50, REGULAR 4.50. Long coats, 3 to 8 year sizes, in cheviot mixtures, trimmed with plain combinations and braid.
AT 1.98, REGULAR 3.25. Reefers, 4 to 12 year sizes, in English checks and Scotch mixtures, trimmed with plain combinations and braid.
AT 3.25, REGULAR 5.25. Jackets, 14 to 18 year sizes, in boucle cloth, with reefer or shield front, trimmed with plain cloth and satin lined.
AT 6.50, REGULAR 9.75. Jacket, 14 to 18 year sizes, fine English Kersey cloth, black, navy, green or brown, stripped seams and jacket trimmed with straps of cloth, satin lining.
ABOUT FURS.
AT 1.75, REALLY WORTH 3.00. Electric seal scarfs, trimmed with six tails and two heads.
AT 3.10, REALLY WORTH 5.90. Alaska Sable Scarfs, trimmed with ten tails.
AT 4.50; REALLY WORTH 6.90. Mink scarfs trimmed with eight tails and two heads.
AT 11.25, REALLY WORTH 14.75. Alaska Sable collarettes, 10 inches long, full sweep, lined with fancy silk.

A Signal Muslin Underwear Chance.

Wrappers, Petticoats, Infants' Wear.

These are garments that are carefully made of good material; they show the marks of well paid, happy operatives, and yet we are offering them to-morrow for less than cost of material. These are only a few of the good things:

GOWNS.
AT 29 CTS., REGULAR 49 CTS. Good muslin gowns, 2 styles, both high neck, one tucked yoke, the other tucked yoke with insertion.
AT 59 CTS., REGULAR 85 CTS. In finer muslin, V-shape and square neck, handsomely embroidered.
AT 79 CTS. AND 98 CTS., REGULAR 1.25 AND 1.50. Cambric and muslin in a variety of styles, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and laces.
DRAWERS.
12 CTS., REGULAR 25 CTS. Good muslin drawers, hem and tucks, yoke band.
25 CTS., REGULAR 39 CTS. Good muslin umbrella-shaped, lace edge.
AT 49 CTS. Good muslin drawers, umbrella shape, deep embroidered ruffle.
CORSET COVERS.
15 CTS., INSTEAD OF 25 CTS. Cambric corset covers, V-shape, embroidered lace edge.
39 CTS., REGULAR 59 CTS. Cambric corset covers, elaborately embroidered.
FLANNELETTE underskirts, in assorted stripes, at 25 cts., regular 39 cts.
9 CTS., REGULAR 15 CTS. Gingham Kitchen Aprons, fancy border.
WRAPPERS.
59 CTS., INSTEAD OF 1.19. Flannelette wrappers in the latest Fall patterns, yoke front and back, finished with braid, full skirts, sizes 34 to 44.

PETTICOATS.
98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.59. Extra quality sateen petticoats, some corded ruffle, others with triple ruffle of colored percaline, both lined throughout with Doniet flannel.
AT 4.98, REGULAR 6.75. A choice lot of silk petticoats, in handsome shadings, also black, deep umbrella ruffle corded.
AT 5.98, REGULAR 8.50. Satin de Chine Petticoats in changeable effects, made with a 12-inch accordion pleated ruffle.
INFANTS' WEAR.
10 CTS., REGULAR 25 CTS. Infant's long slips of good cambric, ruffle on neck and sleeves.
AT 25 CTS., REGULAR 48 CTS. Embroidered silk caps, cream only, lace trimmings, 4 sizes.
AT 19 CTS., REGULAR 35 CTS. Fleeced lined shirts with silk edge, down front, 5 sizes.
AT 15 CTS., REGULAR 25 CTS. Canton flannel drawers, 4 sizes.
AT 1.49, REGULAR 2.50. Eiderdown coats, in assorted colors, handsomely braided and pearl buttons.
AT 1.98, 2.25, 2.69, and 2.98. In finer coats of same materials, including crepons, ribbon trimmed.
CHILDREN'S outing flannel skirts in assorted colors, crochet edge on bottom, special, 25 cts.

What of these Silk and Cashmere Waists?

As for Waists, we have everything of the season's best. Fit and style, as well as that general character which puts both the observed and the observer at ease.

AT 4.98 INSTEAD OF 6.00 TO 6.98. 250 Assorted Silk and Velvet Waists, in black, shaded effects, stripes and plaids; only the best taffetas used, tucked front in silk as well as velvet; included in this lot are 50 very stylish taffetas, satin stripes, desirable shades; never sold for less than 8.50, all at 4.98.
AT 2.98, REGULAR 3.75. Fine Cashmere Waists, in cardinal, royal blue, navy and black, front handsomely braided, lined throughout.
AT 1.98. Good Flannel Waists, assorted colors

Another Corset Sensation, 59 cts. and $1.50.

This is another one of those corset events that give you an opportunity to obtain a regular $1.25 C. B. a la Spirite Corset, perfect fitting, at less than half its real worth. There are 450 pairs of them in white, drab and ecru, long waists, full hip, well bound, flossed and finished on top with silk edging, sizes 18 to 30, at 59 cts., which means come early.

ALSO AT $1.50, 150 pairs of P. D., C. P., I. C. and Prima Donna Corsets; regular prices from $2.25 to $3.50; odd sizes, to close at $1.50 pair.

A Flurry in the Art Embroideries.

Here are opportunities that will make the department a beehive of activity. Think of getting beautiful Irish point bureau scarfs, Battenburg laces, figured silk Lambrequins and sofa pillows for the prices we are offering to-morrow.

Irish Point Bureau scarfs in 8 different patterns, 49 cts. and 59 cts. each, instead of 89 cts. and 98 cts.
Shams 49 cts. and 59 cts., instead of 85 cts. and 98 cts.
Battenburg centre pieces, 1.98 and 2.98, instead of 7.25 and 8.98.
Figured silk Lambrequins, Cheney Bros. Silk, 1.49 each, in a large assortment of colorings.
18 inch sofa pillows, with double ruffle of Simpson's best ticking, filled with cotton batting, in 15 different colorings, at 35 cts. instead of 59 cts.

1-2 prices in Upholstery.

A number of what we call short lengths, of silk-faced tapestry, silk and satin Damask, reversible tinsel stripe, Bagdad stripe, pretty things, fashionable and serviceable; some of the lengths are 15 yards and from that down to 5 yards, suitable for furniture covering, portieres and cozy corners, all at 1-2 price. Also single-faced French Velours at $1.45 a yard, formerly 2.00. Double-faced Velour, 1.90, formerly 3.00 a yard.

LACE CURTAINS that will speak for themselves.
150 pairs Irish Point curtains, at 5.00, formerly 6.75 and 7.50.
100 pairs at 6.75, formerly 8.00 to 9.00.
300 pairs choice Nottingham curtains 2.10, formerly 2.75 and 3.00 pair.
100 pairs 3.75, formerly 4.50 and 5.00.
100 pairs double faced silk Damask portieres 11.90, formerly 15.50; 11 styles.

Three Wondrous Umbrellas.

AT 39 CTS. This is a 24-inch school Umbrella, steel rod and frame, covered with cotton gloria, guaranteed fast black, handles for boys and girls. It rolls small, is light, convenient, aristocratic. There are 100 of them at 39 cts.
AT 79 CTS. 200 26-inch best Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas for men and women; steel rods, paragon frame, case and tassel, handles of imported natural woods; just such an umbrella for which you would willingly pay 1.50.
AT 1.49. This is a pure Silk Umbrella, rolls very small, case to match, 26-inch, made with the best Harvey rod and Paragon frame, handles of selected natural wood. A beautiful umbrella for men and women. We've only 137 of them. They will sell quickly.

The best Gloves ever sold for 49 cts.

These are gloves that are sold universally at from 75 cts. to 1.00. Women's Mock Castor, strong and very durable; full pique sewn, Paris point back, latest style and really resemble, the fine French Suede Gloves. They are all new, are nice looking, good fitting, in all sizes and in the following fashionable shades: Havana, modes, greys, Santiago, rouge, pearl, and black, and at 49 cts. pair.

Men's Fancy Shirts.

49 cts. for one we've sold regularly at 1.00.

It's to be a fancy shirt season. That fact makes this offering of 1,200 fancy Madras shirts all the more timely. The shirts are all perfectly fresh new goods and this season's styles. Pinks, blues, and all the new colorings in cross and up-and-down stripes, checks and plaids. There are a few white body styles among them with imported fancy Madras bosoms, but the major portion of them are the fancy body styles. All have detached cuffs, and not a shirt in the lot worth less than one dollar, neck sizes 13½ to 17½ inches; at 49 cts.

49 cts. scarfs 19 cts.

We have reduced about 600 of our regular 49 cts. scarfs, and in fact some even better quality, to 19 cts. All shapes, light and dark grounds with striped and figured designs, a splendid assortment of them at 19 cts.

50 cts. suspenders 25 cts.

Certainly one of the strongest suspenders made, has splendid elastic webbing, leather ends, every pair warranted, 25 cts.

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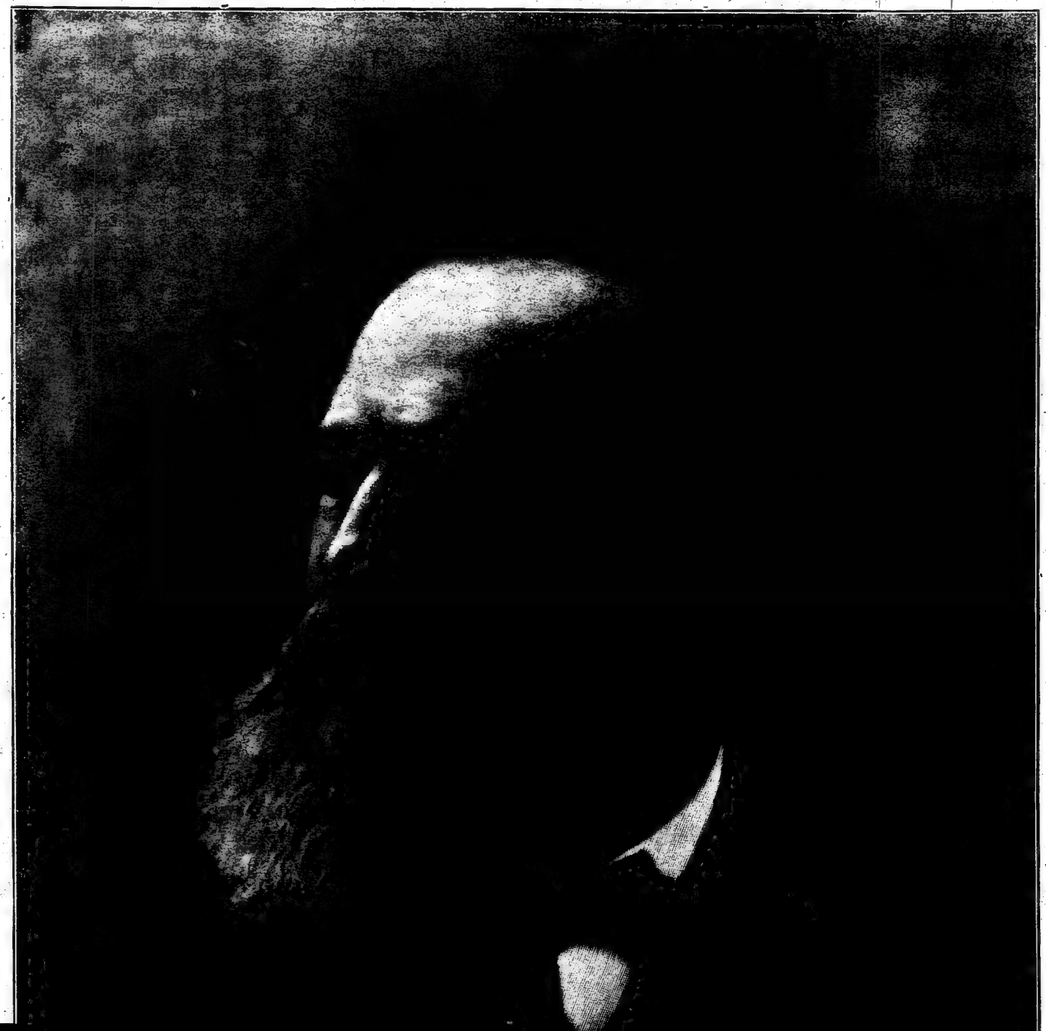

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

OCTOBER 16, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

After careful observation and chats with much traveled friends one is inclined to believe that of horse car, electric car, or cable car conductors, for discourtesy, rudeness, and the use of insulting language those of New York City bear off the palm. As a general thing, conductors here make no effort to show any courtesy to the woman passenger; they neither open the doors for her nor do they try to provide her with a seat; if it rains she has to stumble into the car with her umbrella half open, closing it as best she may. If for any reason she rebukes the conductor for real or fancied inattention or rudeness, she soon wishes she hadn't, for he replies with all the coarseness he is capable of. Of course, there are exceptions; there are some polite conductors; they are usually new men and are invariably behind time. And therein lies the explanation. It takes time to be courteous, and the exigencies of their position demand that they "hustle."

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It has been said that the social status of a reporter in London is one grade higher than that enjoyed by the domestic—in other words, he has none. This does not prevent his literary status for being good, however, and well sustained. In America things are just the opposite. Here a reporter may go almost anywhere and usually has the advantage of being well received; his literary ability is unfortunately very often of the same grade as the social status of his London colleague. It appears, however, that in Vienna the position of the reporter in all its phases is not thought highly of, and a society has been formed under the name of Verband der Wiener Zeitungskorrespondenten, whose highly worthy object is to watch over the interests of reporters and "to raise their literary and social status." In the light of the Anglo-American entente cordiale a similar society might be formed between London and New York; the social improvement might be the work of the London department, while the New York end could attend to the literary part; it would bring the journalists of the two countries nearer together and make it possible for them to meet on a more equal footing all around.

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That the death of Mr. Bayard was sincerely mourned and seriously touched many persons in England and so impressed them that they must find expression for their sentiment in the columns of the London press we had learned by cable, but that the grief was widespread and general we now learn from the London papers before us. After some highly eulogistic phrases The Saturday Review remarks: "If Great Britain and America are on the high road to a better understanding of each other to-day than has been the case for many years past, the credit rests in large measure with Mr. Bayard." We wonder of what English statesman the same thing could be said with equal sincerity. The name of the Secretary of State for the Colonies rises on one's tongue because Mr. Chamberlain has become familiar to us through his pro-alliance speeches, but his name sticks in the gorge; the British Secretary is not quite in Mr. Bayard's class. We would like to pronounce Lord Salisbury's name and apply to the Tory Premier the same eulogy. Perhaps after his death we shall be able to do so.

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It is very true that the smaller a town is the earlier its inhabitants arise in the morning and the more respectable their hour for retiring. In short, the hours of every city in the United States indicate pretty clearly its comparative population and business importance. But, paradoxical as it may seem, the most "respectable" hours are not indicative of the greatest commercial achievement. Take Boston, for example: stores are opened for the day's business at 8:30 A. M.; bankers and merchants arrive at their counting rooms at 9 precisely; other offices are opened at the latter hour; so are the schools. The "rush (?) of affairs," as one journal of the Hub describes it, continues until 6 P. M.; at 6:30 everybody eats supper. The theatres usually close at 10:30; half an hour later the saloons do likewise. At midnight actualy the only moving objects in the Boston streets are a few belated herdics—they don't use cabs there—some weary policemen, and scores of spry cats. In the morning everybody breakfasts at precisely 7. These hours are doubtless more "respectable" than those maintained by New Yorkers; at any rate, the Boston journals say so, but somehow or other more business seems to be transacted here than in the Hub, although less time is employed in doing it.

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The complaint of foreigners visiting our shores that we have no Spring to speak of, although Winter may slumber in the lap of Summer, is undoubtedly justified; but it certainly cannot be said that we have no Autumn. In fact, this season seems to grow in length and gorgeousness as the years go by; this season, the so-called Indian Summer, is thoroughly American; there is nothing like it in the world. It is all right for the poets to designate other seasons of the year and to say that the emotions of man throb with the heart of nature, and all that; but this is the season in which poetry fails to express the exhilaration that one feels at simply being alive. The gorgeous October weather arouses emotions that have no expression in words; one can only draw the clear, pure air into his lungs and feel thankful in his heart.

GEN. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

IN a quaint and cosy office in the northwest corner of the old college building at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue is found each day during school hours Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, the President of the College of the City of New York. Here for nearly thirty years—punctual, vigilant, and exacting—he has directed the affairs of an institution that is dear to the hearts of many hundreds of the best-equipped and most useful citizens of this great metropolis. Not a few now prominent men doubtless can recall to mind days when they stood nervously before that long old-fashioned desk-table to "report to the President" for some delinquency.

Passing years have brought scarcely any change to the little office. Its antique furniture, its wealth of rare old prints and war testimonials, its curios, its creeping vines, plants, and birds are still there. To the casual visitor this inviting room presents the appearance of half parlor, half workshop. To the instructors and students of the college, however, it is a veritable workshop, for there is no idleness there during business hours. In recent years this college has been greatly overcrowded and the utmost care and alertness have been required to keep the educational machinery moving without harmful friction.

Gen. Webb has won distinction as a soldier, an instructor, and a writer. The son of a soldier and journalist, Gen. James Watson Webb, he was born in Carroll Place, this city, on Feb. 15, 1835, and is consequently sixty-three years old. It was the ambition of his boyhood to be a soldier, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the West Point Academy, from which he was graduated in 1855. Always of a studious nature, he developed in early life a fondness for mathematics and for literature. He has written much on military and educational subjects, and some of his papers on incidents of the civil war are of historical value. His article on "The Peninsula—McClellan's Campaign of 1862," was commended by military authorities for its excellent style and fairness. Gen. Sherman sent a congratulatory note to Gen. Webb, concluding as follows: "Always be careful what you write, for we all believe what comes out of your noddle." Gen. Grant, after reading "The Peninsula," pronounced it "exceedingly interesting."

The description given by Gen. Webb of Gen. McClellan's Peninsula campaign and his deductions from the facts presented gave rise to much discussion. Gen. Webb gave McClellan credit for having made from Gaines's Mill to Malvern Hill "one of the most able flank movements ever made in war." That which "alone saved the army from further disaster was the perfection of its organization, which was due to the personal affection entertained for Gen. McClellan by the officers and men of his army." Most of McClellan's failures this historian attributed to the lack of a proper staff. On this point Gen. Webb said: "No one seemed to encourage action, or to report when or where he could act. He could not be present at all times with his advance, and often no one represented him at this point. He endeavored to do in person that which he should have done through a proper staff. The result was apparent inefficiency on his part and want of unity in the efforts of his corps. The staff did not and could not assist him as a General commanding should have been assisted."

Alexander S. Webb served in the United States Army for fifteen years, and his services during the civil war were of a conspicuous and valuable character. Within six months from his graduation from the Military Academy at West Point, on July 1, 1855, he was on active military service with his regiment in Florida, quelling the uprisings of the Seminole Indians. He was in the field in Virginia in 1861, and participated successively in seventeen different battles and actions, among them being Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania. At Gettysburg, on July 3, 1863, Gen. Webb was in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Corps. He had been with the color guard of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, of whom every man was either wounded or killed. Obeying what he believed to be a duty call, Gen. Webb left the color guard when the fighting was fiercest and went across the front of the companies to the right of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, all the way between the lines in order to direct the fire of the latter regiment upon a company or Confederates who had rushed across the low stone wall, led by the Confederate General Armistead.

Thus, both Gen. Webb and Gen. Armistead were between the lines at the same time, and each was wounded. By his act of gallantry however, Gen. Webb stimulated his men wonderfully and kept them up to their work until more than one-half were killed or wounded. Subsequently Gen. Meade, in a letter presenting a medal to Gen. Webb, mentioned this act as one not surpassed by any General on the field. The medal was awarded "for distinguished personal gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg." As an additional reward, he was brevetted a Major in the regular army. Subsequently, "for gallant services in the combat at Bristoe Station," he was made a brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army. He commanded a brigade in the battle of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, and he was severely wounded in the head at the last-mentioned engagement. His injuries were so serious that he was obliged to retire on sick leave from May, 1864, to January, 1865. While thus incapacitated he was promoted to be brevet Colonel of the United States Army and brevet Major General of volunteers.

It was as Gen. Meade's chief of staff that Gen. Webb resumed active duty, in the early part of 1865, and he took so effective a part in the operations of the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg that he was made a full Lieutenant Colonel and a brevet Major General of the regular army. For a short time after the close of the war he was in command of the First Military District, which comprised the State of Virginia. On Nov. 25, 1870, Gen. Webb requested to be discharged from the military service, and, receiving an honorable discharge, he turned his attention heartily to the task of building up the College of the City of New York, of which he had been elected President. The Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate reported favorably last Winter on a bill placing Gen. Webb on the army retired list as a Lieutenant Colonel. This bill did not get to a vote, however, for lack of unanimous consent to its introduction.

During the three decades that Gen. Webb has been President of the College of the City of New York he has worked hard for the institution, but the work has been congenial, and he has taken much satisfaction in the steady growth and development that have attended his efforts. When he took charge of its affairs in July, 1869, the City College had 427 students and 27 instructors; now it has 1,700 students in actual attendance and 66 instructors. In the forty-ninth annual register (1897-8) the statement is made that "the college has graduated in 43 classes 1,878 men, of whom 1,440 are living." Many of these graduates have made their mark in this community, such, for instance, as John Claflin, Edward Lauterbach, Everett P. Wheeler, Edward M. Shepard, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Francis M. Scott, Asa Bird Gardiner, John Jasper, William L. Bull, Frederic J. de Peyster, James T. Harper, Vernon M. Davis, W. M. K. Olcott, and J. Seaver Page.

The year following Gen. Webb's election to the Presidency of the City College the Natural History Hall, facing on Twenty-second Street, was built. "When I came here," remarked Gen. Webb reminiscently the other day, "all of the natural history specimens belonging to the college could have been put on one table. Now we have a very fair collection."

President Webb is averse to posing before the public, and he seldom allows any expression of his individual opinions or sentiments to reach the public through newspaper channels. He is naturally proud of the work and standing of the College of the City of New York, however, and when asked a few days ago to explain briefly the scope, aim, and needs of that institution, he said:

"This is practically the normal college for the training of the male teachers of this city, and its course of studies in pedagogics has been arranged to cover all requirements of the city charter regarding the qualifications of applicants for positions as teachers.

"After the student has passed through his grammar school course he is enabled here to take up a course of studies prepared especially for him, and fitting him at the end of one year to enter the college freshman class. Reciting twenty hours each week, he is prepared rapidly to enter the freshman class, where the strictly collegiate course begins. During the subsequent four years these students devote to recitations more hours each week than the weekly average of most of the other colleges, which is fifteen hours, and those who succeed in passing the eight subsequent examinations have been acknowledged to be remarkably well prepared for the professional schools.

"Now as to the future of this college and its needs. The college has a new building promised. The location, on Amsterdam Avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, is an ideal one. The proposed new building will hold 2,000 students, and every legal step has been taken by the Board of Trustees to lay the cornerstone just as soon as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment finds it in its power to appropriate the money. In the present building we have more than 1,000 students in our four upper classes, and we have 700 in our lower classes. Thirteen of our instructors are occupying makeshift classrooms—for instance, the Faculty room, a corner of the library, and rooms curtained off in the chapel.

"This building is old, worn out, and leaky, and it has become necessary to apply for more funds to enable us to maintain the college on its old site, even in its present crowded condition. It will therefore be seen that when the college is moved to Amsterdam Avenue many more instructors will have to be engaged and much scientific apparatus will have to be added to our present excellent collection. The number of students in their seats in this college on Oct. 5, 1898, was four times the number present in 1869. The yearly expenses in 1869 were $125,000. The yearly expenses in 1898 will be $175,000."

The new buildings of the City College will occupy plots of ground facing Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, and they will cost, when completed, about $1,400,000. It is estimated that $575,000 will be required to erect and equip the first building.

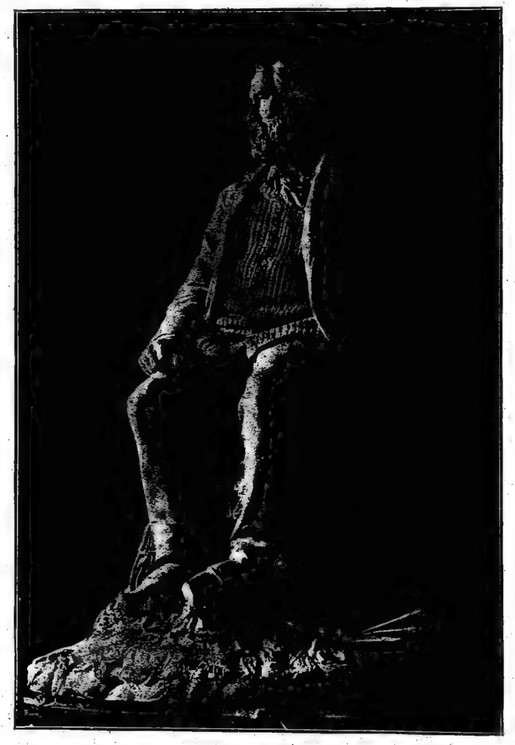

THE MILLET STATUE AT GREVILLE.

THE MILLET STATUE.

At the close of last month the statue of Jean François Millet was placed in position at Gréville, a little village some nine miles from Cherbourg. It was at Gruchy, an outlying quarter of Gréville, where the famous French painter was born in 1814. Working in the fields, mowing, sowing, reaping, Millet was animated with true art instinct. A barn door was his canvas, and his pigment tar. Cherburg possesses a bust of Millet, the work of Chapu. The Millet statue at Gréville was designed by Marcel. It represents the artist seated on a mound of earth. There is no attempt at classicism. The figure wears a milk coat, and under that a jersey. The feet are incased in sabots. Near the figure on the ground are a palette and a sketch book. It is the head which gives the statue its force and character. Is Millet, listening for the chimes of the Angelus? After the ceremony of the installation of the statue those present proceeded to a small stone house in Gruchy, where Millet was born. Built into it is a block of granite, which bears this simple inscription: "Ici est ne le peintre Jean-François Millet, le 4 Octobre, 1814."

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THE OPENING OF THE MUSIC SEASON.

A FORECAST OF TREASURES IN STORE FOR NEW YORKERS.

IT is not always easy to tell when the musical season begins. Sometimes it creeps upon us as stealthily as a Broadway cable car. There are two or three sporadic operetta productions, a brass band concert or two, and then suddenly some one opens the volume of Beethoven's symphonies and we know that music, heavenly maid, is young again. But this year there can be no doubt in any one's mind that the season opened last Monday, Oct. 10, for on that day there were three performances which could not be classed anywhere except in the world of music. One of these was a performance of Scotch songs; a second, of Verdi's unfading "Aïda"; a third, of Puccini's interesting "La Boheme." There has been grand opera all the week at the Casino, and the voice of the tenor is heard in the land.

Standing upon the brink of the awful abyss of tonal turmoil into which we must presently be thrust, that abyss wherein there are weeping and wailing and gnashing of trombones, it may be well to endeavor to forecast what is to come. It is an unavoidable conclusion that the purely personal interest is to predominate in this season. Artists, not art, will be the trump cards of the managers. We shall hear new singers and players, but they will sing us the old songs and play us the old tunes, and we shall lift up our voices in thanksgiving for the Emperor concerto and "Faust." Mr. Gericke comes from Europe and says, "No novelties." He excepts Bruckner, who, by the way, is no novelty. Mr. Van der Stucken comes back from Europe and says, "Nothing over there worth reproducing here." Emil Paur does not go to Europe, but the Philharmonic fathers bid us be not discouraged, for they will play unto us Beethoven's C minor symphony and also something by Tschaikowsky. Maurice Grau flashes across the western ocean on one steamer and back by another, tarrying only long enough to say, "No novelties—except possibly Mancinelli's 'Hero and Leander'—but look at my list of artists."

And lists of artists we certainly have, operatic, pianistic, and other. So the question of the hour will not be, "Has some one created a new and noble work of art?" It will be, "Does M. Locomoti sing 'Salut, demeure' as well as Jean?" or "Don't you think that Josef Hofmann played the Rubinstein étude in C major better than Herr Smashkeyski?" And when such questions are all settled, the singers and players will all pass away and be forgotten until some antiquarian digs the records of their doings out of dusty newspaper files or some worn-out collection of programmes; but Beethoven and Bach and Mozart and Wagner will be played and sung by artists yet unknown to audiences yet unborn.

As the great majority of people regard the opera as the most important feature of the musical season, let us dismiss that first. The season will be the longest Mr. Grau has yet ventured to give us. Doubtless he thinks that because we had no opera last Winter we must be unusually hungry for it this Winter. It seems as if he were correct in his view. At any rate, the courteous young gentlemen who sit at the receipt of custom in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House assure me that the subscription is the largest ever known in the history of the house. Well, it will be needed, for the company is undoubtedly the most expensive ever brought together. The season will begin on Nov. 28 and consist of seventeen weeks. The company includes no less than four of the world's leading sopranos—Sembrich, Melba, Nordica, and Eames—and is similarly strong in other departments. For instance, the tenor list includes, besides Jean de Reszke, Ernst van Dyck, the famous Baireuth Parsifal; Albert Saléza, a singer who has had great success in Paris, and our old acquaintance Andreas Dippel, who made his first appearance in this country under unique conditions. He appeared on the first night of a season, in the first performance in this country of Franchetti's "Asrael," and sang the title rôle for the first time in his life. Mr. Dippel is older now and probably knows how to insist on clauses in his contract by which he cannot be made to learn new parts.

Mr. van Dyck, since we must have only personal novelties, will be interesting. He was born in Antwerp in 1861, and although he began his career as a baritone, as Jean de Reszke did, he has made all his success as a tenor. The official prospectus of the Opera House tells how he made his Parisian début in Massenet's "The Gladiator"; but as I cannot find that Massenet ever wrote such a work, I am forced to the conclusion that there is a link missing in the tale. Van Dyck did sing Lohengrin in Paris in 1887 and Parsifal at Baireuth in 1888. He also sang Siegmund in Paris in 1893 and "Tannhäuser" in 1895, thirty-four years after the memorable first attempt to make that work acceptable to the members of the Jockey Club.

Saléza is a young man, too. He was born in 1867 and sang in his first performances of "Salaambo," "Djelma," and "Otello" at the Grand Opéra. Very little is known about him here. Indeed, it makes little difference. Both he and van Dyck have their way to make before a public very difficult to please at the best and much too prone to measure all tenors by the De Reszke rule. This makes the path rough for men whose style is different from that of the great Polish singer. However, as van Dyck is to sing a good deal in the Wagner dramas, and Jean is to join forces with Mme. Sembrich in some of the Italian works, there will be ample room for the success of the Belgian. As for M. Saléza, he will probably be employed chiefly in French works; and if he should, perchance, fail, he will be relegated to the rôle of Don José in company with Calvé as Carmen, or even to the Saturday night "pops," where he can shake B flats across the orchestral chasm in rivalry with our large-limbed friend Antonio Ceppi.

One of the new baritones is Van Rooy, who sang Wotan to the delight of Londoners last Spring even as he had sung it with the praise of the venerable Cosima Wagner at Baireuth two years ago. Mr. Grau also announces M. Henri Albers, but of him the trumpet of fame has not yet pealed. We are quite safe in the baritone department, however, as Bispham and ampanari are both to return. The principal contraltos are Marie Brema, Eugenia Mantelli, and Ernestine Schumann-Heink. The last named is a German of much weight. She is said to possess an amazing voice. There are several new minor singers—Suzanne Adams, an American girl, who pleased Lady de Grey and that set at Covent Garden; Fanchon Thompson, who interests me because her name suggests Maggie Mitchell and Charlotte Thompson; Adolph Mühlmann, a Russian baritone; Herman Devries, and Lempriere Pringle. Edouard de Reszke and M. Polytechnic Plançon will also be here.

Franze Schalk will be the German conductor, while Mancinelli and Bevignani will take care of the French and Italian works. Mr. Schalk has a hard road to travel. He will have to face the Seidl cranks, who will tell us in one breath that Seidl's place cannot be filled and in the next will blame Schalk for not filling it.

1898

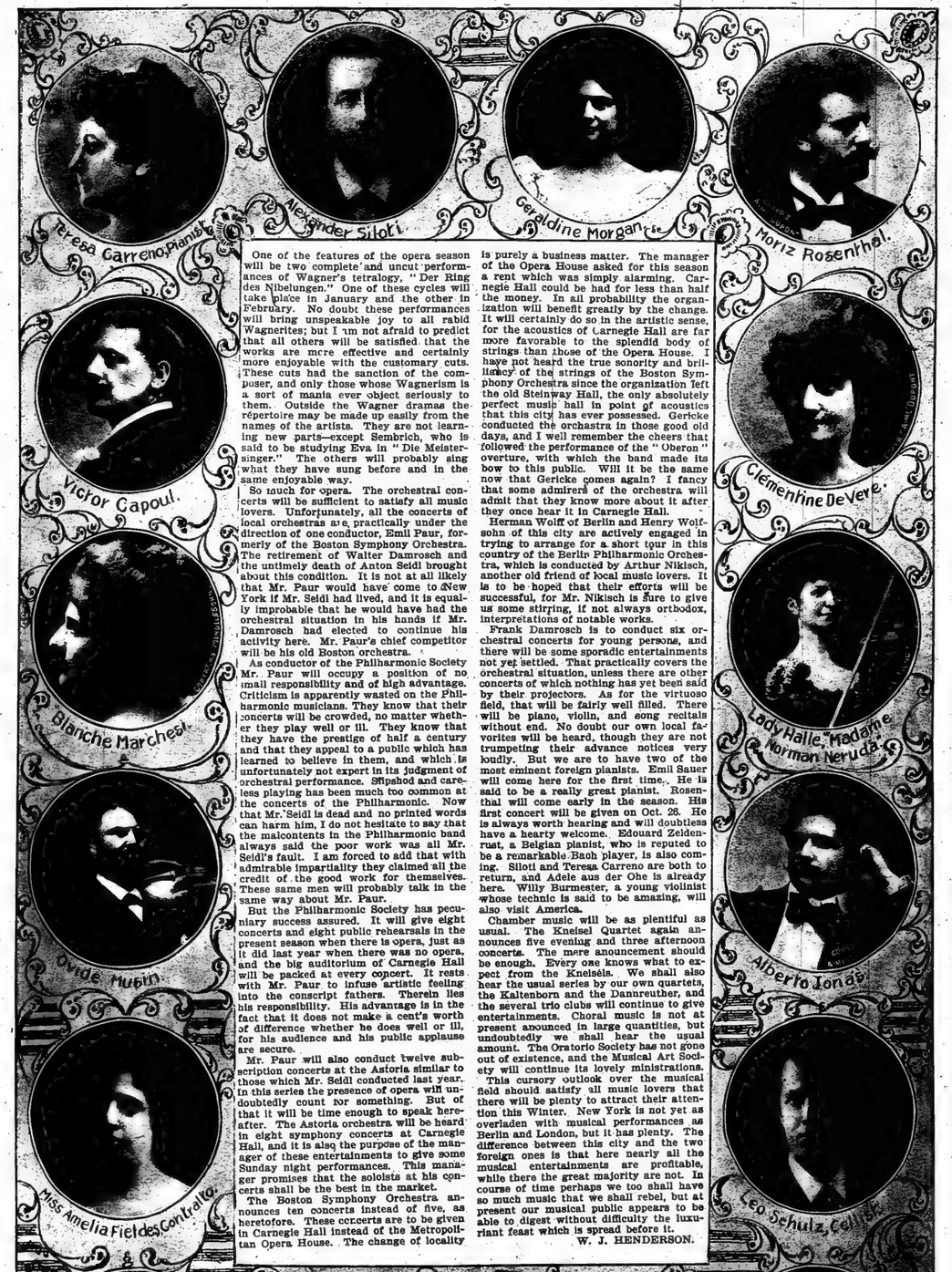

One of the features of the opera season will be two complete and uncut performances of Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen." One of these cycles will take place in January and the other in February. No doubt these performances will bring unspeakable joy to all rabid Wagnerites; but I am not afraid to predict that all others will be satisfied that the works are more effective and certainly more enjoyable with the customary cuts. These cuts had the sanction of the composer, and only those whose Wagnerism is a sort of mania ever object seriously to them. Outside the Wagner dramas the répertoire may be made up easily from the names of the artists. They are not learning new parts—except Sembrich, who is said to be studying Eva in "Die Meistersinger." The others will probably sing what they have sung before and in the same enjoyable way.

So much for opera. The orchestral concerts will be sufficient to satisfy all music lovers. Unfortunately, all the concerts of local orchestras are practically under the direction of one conductor, Emil Paur, formerly of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The retirement of Walter Damrosch and the untimely death of Anton Seidl brought about this condition. It is not at all likely that Mr. Paur would have come to New York if Mr. Seidl had lived, and it is equally improbable that he would have had the orchestral situation in his hands if Mr. Damrosch had elected to continue his activity here. Mr. Paur's chief competitor will be his old Boston orchestra.

As conductor of the Philharmonic Society Mr. Paur will occupy a position of no small responsibility and of high advantage. Criticism is apparently wasted on the Philharmonic musicians. They know that their concerts will be crowded, no matter whether they play well or ill. They know that they have the prestige of half a century and that they appeal to a public which has learned to believe in them, and which is unfortunately not expert in its judgment of orchestral performance. Slipshod and careless playing has been much too common at the concerts of the Philharmonic. Now that Mr. Seidl is dead and no printed words can harm him, I do not hesitate to say that the malcontents in the Philharmonic band always said the poor work was all Mr. Seidl's fault. I am forced to add that with admirable impartiality they claimed all the credit of the good work for themselves. These same men will probably talk in the same way about Mr. Paur.

But the Philharmonic Society has pecuniary success assured. It will give eight concerts and eight public rehearsals in the present season when there is opera, just as it did last year when there was no opera, and the big auditorium of Carnegie Hall will be packed at every concert. It rests with Mr. Paur to infuse artistic feeling into the conscript fathers. Therein lies his responsibility. His advantage is in the fact that it does not make a cent's worth of difference whether he does well or ill, for his audience and his public applause are secure.

Mr. Paur will also conduct twelve subscription concerts at the Astoria similar to those which Mr. Seidl conducted last year. In this series the presence of opera will undoubtedly count for something. But of that it will be time enough to speak hereafter. The Astoria orchestra will be heard in eight symphony concerts at Carnegie Hall, and it is also the purpose of the manager of these entertainments to give some Sunday night performances. This manager promises that the soloists at his concerts shall be the best in the market.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra announces ten concerts instead of five, as heretofore. These cccerts are to be given in Carnegie Hall instead of the Metropolitan Opera House. The change of locality is purely a business matter. The manager of the Opera House asked for this season a rent which was simply alarming. Carnegie Hall could be had for less than half the money. In all probability the organization will benefit greatly by the change. It will certainly do so in the artistic sense, for the acoustics of Carnegie Hall are far more favorable to the splendid body of strings than those of the Opera House. I have not heard the true sonority and brilliancy of the strings of the Boston Symphony Orchestra since the organization left the old Steinway Hall, the only absolutely perfect music hall in point of acoustics that this city has ever possessed. Gericke conducted the orchestra in those good old days, and I well remember the cheers that followed the performance of the "Oberon" overture, with which the band made its bow to this public. Will it be the same now that Gericke comes again? I fancy that some admirers of the orchestra will admit that they know more about it after they once hear it in Carnegie Hall.

Herman Wolff of Berlin and Henry Wolfsohn of this city are actively engaged in trying to arrange for a short tour in this country of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, which is conducted by Arthur Nikisch, another old friend of local music lovers. It is to be hoped that their efforts will be successful, for Mr. Nikisch is sure to give us some stirring, if not always orthodox, interpretations of notable works.

Frank Damrosch is to conduct six orchestral concerts for young persons, and there will be some sporadic entertainments not yet settled. That practically covers the orchestral situation, unless there are other concerts of which nothing has yet been said by their projectors. As for the virtuoso field, that will be fairly well filled. There will be piano, violin, and song recitals without end. No doubt our own local favorites will be heard, though they are not trumpeting their advance notices very loudly. But we are to have two of the most eminent foreign pianists. Emil Sauer will come here for the first time. He is said to be a really great pianist. Rosenthal will come early in the season. His first concert will be given on Oct. 26. He is always worth hearing and will doubtless have a hearty welcome. Edouard Zeldenrust, a Belgian pianist, who is reputed to be a remarkable Bach player, is also coming. Siloti and Teresa Carreno are both to return, and Adele aus der Ohe is already here. Willy Burmester, a young violinist whose technic is said to be amazing, will also visit America.

Chamber music will be as plentiful as usual. The Kneisel Quartet again announces five evening and three afternoon concerts. The mere announcement should be enough. Every one knows what to expect from the Kneisels. We shall also hear the usual series by our own quartets, the Kaltenborn and the Dannreuther, and the several trio clubs will continue to give entertainments. Choral music is not at present announced in large quantities, but undoubtedly we shall hear the usual amount. The Oratorio Society has not gone out of existence, and the Musical Art Society will continue its lovely ministrations.

This cursory outlook over the musical field should satisfy all music lovers that there will be plenty to attract their attention this Winter. New York is not yet as overladen with musical performances as Berlin and London, but it has plenty. The difference between this city and the two foreign ones is that here nearly all the musical entertainments are profitable, while there the great majority are not. In course of time perhaps we too shall have so much music that we shall rebel, but at present our musical public appears to be able to digest without difficulty the luxuriant feast which is spread before it.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE PRISON AND THE POND.

THE half-demolished building in Centre Street familiar to the living generation as "The Tombs" has existed hardly sixty years, but there is no structure in the city better entitled to the term "historic." If its associations do not go far back into the past, it was the first building to occupy a site which had interesting traditions beginning with the first occupation of Manhattan Island by the Dutch settlers. In fact, it stands in the middle of a space occupied until the beginning of the present century by a picturesque pond, from which swampy tracts extended toward either river, varied by wooded elevations and verdant fields above and below the belt of marsh.

At the present moment the sombre gray walls of "The Tombs" are cut asunder, and all the front half has been removed, and there the work of constructing the new prison building on a wholly different plan is going rapidly forward. The prisoners remain crowded into the structures inclosed by the rear half of the old wall, which appears for what it is—a mere inclosing barrier against escape to the outer world of freedom. The front section was, however, more than this, containing within itself the old police court and the offices therewith connected, and the men's prison, with its four tiers of cells looking upon the interior courtyard, which became restricted by the buildings now made visible upon the rear section of the ground.

When the old Bridewell Prison was removed from the west side of the City Hall Park and the ancient jail was transformed into the Hall of Records, which still lingers on the eastern side, it was decided to put up a new building to serve the uses of a Criminal Court and a prison on land belonging to the city, which had lain vacant since the "Collect" Pond and the canal were filled up. It was to be called "The Halls of Justice," but owing to the plans finally adopted and to the external aspect of the structure it was known from the beginning as "The Tombs," and it is with that name that it has become historic.

It was in 1833 that the site was decided upon, and it happened that just then a book of travels appeared, written by John L. Stevens of Hoboken, and known simply as "Stevens's Travels," which contained descriptions of scenes in Egypt and the Levant, with many illustrations. Among the latter was a picture of a restored Egyptian tomb, with a description of its arrangement and construction, and the committee of the Common Council which had in charge the building of a new prison took a fancy to this antique design. Instead of inviting architects to compete and bothering themselves with the selection of a plan, they simply appropriated this out of Mr. Stevens's book and had a builder execute it. The material of the old Bridewell was used to some extent in the walls, but the more massive portions, including the gloomy portico in front, was cut from granite brought for the purpose from the quarries of Maine. The result was described by Dickens at the time of his first visit to this country as "bastard Egyptian," but Dickens was then disposed to disparage most things American. Other writers have said that it was the finest example of Egyptian architecture ever produced outside of Egypt.

The perceptibly sloping walls and the crowning cornices are familiar in other structures, but the dark and frowning portico, with the low, wide steps and the heavy columns filling up the deep entrance was the characteristic feature of this impressive pile, giving it a peculiarly forbidding aspect, as suggestive of hopeless imprisonment as of perpetual burial. From this opened the courtroom, into which a strange solemnity seemed to be carried from

THE OLD TOMBS PRISON.

the dismal colonnade without. The entrance to the prison itself, except the interior one by which culprits were taken from the courtroom to the cells, was on the upper or north side of the building. On the inside, just back of the portico and the courtrooms, was the men's prison, containing 150 cells ranged in four tiers and facing inward. The first tier was for prisoners under sentence, the second for those charged with the most serious crimes, including murder; the third for those charged with burglary, grand larceny, and such grave offenses, and the upper for offenders of a less serious grade. At times the prison has been so crowded that there were two persons in nearly every cell, and three in a cell has been by no means unknown. Originally there was a police station within the prison wall on the northern side, which came to be used for a lodging place for tramps and vagrants, and was popularly known as "Bummers' Hall." Across the yard to the west was the woman's prison and the matron's quarters, but this section was encroached upon by the new and higher prison structure which has been made visible by the demolition of the old front section. For many years the death sentence was executed within the prison yard, the gallows being set up on each occasion within view of the inmates of the cells.

The old prison has been noted for its dampness and the difficulty of keeping it in a tolerable sanitary condition. This may be remedied in some measure in the new building by the deeper excavation and the higher foundations upon which it will rest, but it was primarily due to the situation over the bed of an ancient pond which fed extensive swamps from perennial springs. No stream flowed into it, but there were two outlets, one of which meandered to the East River in a rivulet that passed below the hill near Chatham Square, while the other made its way to the North River through Lispenard's meadows, along the line of the present Canal Street, being crossed at Broadway by the first stone bridge constructed on Manhattan Island. There was a bridge over the "fresh water brook," too, on the old road that went to Harlem past the Stuyvesant Bouwerie, and near the "tea water pump," whose supply came underground from the "Collect." It was known in early days as the "kissing bridge," from the delectable practice of young couples taking toll as they crossed it on their merrymaking rides.

Let us endeavor to revive from the faded past a picture of the pond as it existed when it was still out in the country, the city lying below, and the rest of Manhattan spreading out in hill and dale to the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil, partly wooded and partly cultivated in farms or affording pasturage for cattle. In the Dutch days the pond was a lonely place, far from the protecting barrier of the city wall. It covered seventy acres of ground, and its pellucid waters reflected the primeval wood. It was reputed to be without bottom, and there was a legend of its being haunted by an Indian Chief, the dip of whose oars could sometimes be heard at midnight. To the north of it was a considerable elevation, which came to be known as Mount Pleasant before the Revolutionary war, was afterward called Bunker Hill, and was finally Bayard's Mount. Potter's Hill was to the south, and was so called from the potteries, which were about it at one time. When it came to have the burying ground for negroes and paupers, it localized the term "Potter's Field." Near Chatham Square was "Fresh Water Hill," at one time a popular out-of-town resort. A high point on the west side of the pond of calcareous formation, or, according to another tradition, covered with shells left by the Indians, was called by the Dutch Kalckhoeck, or Shell (Chalk) Point. This name was corrupted by the English into "Collect," according to the common practice of substituting a familiar word for one that is strange and unknown, regardless of sense. Along the two brooks which left the pond at nearly opposite angles was marshy ground, which expanded into swamps on both sides of the island.

One of the first clearings was near the pond, and in the days of Peter Minuit some men who were plowing there attacked an old Indian and his nephew, who were on their way to the settlement to sell beaver skins, and killed the former. The nephew escaped, and sixteen years later avenged the deed by killing one of the white men and brought on one of the most serious "Indian troubles" of the time. The water of the pond was famous for its clearness and purity, and at first fish were abundant in it, but in 1754 an ordinance was adopted prohibiting the taking of fish in any other way than by angling. The neighborhood was a favorite pleasure resort and picnic ground early in the last century, but the tanners' pits came there, and before the century was over there were complaints that the region was malarious and unhealthy on account of stagnant water. In fact, long before that time Capt. Rutgers had represented that it was "exceedingly dangerous and of pernicious consequence," and had asked to have the surrounding land granted to him on condition that he would have it properly drained. His petition was granted, but it does not appear that he greatly "improved" the property, and in 1791 the title of his estate in it was bought by the city for £150.

Among the other diversions on the Collect Pond was that of skating in Winter, and there is an interesting incident, differently related by different writers. At one time during the British occupation the Duke of Clarence, then a midshipman, but afterward King William IV., was living with Admiral Digby at the Beekman House, in Hanover Square, and went skating here—according to one account with Fitz-Greene Halleck's father and according to another with Julien C. Verplanck's great-uncle. Whichever it was, the Prince broke through the ice and was rescued from drowning by his American companion.

Not long after the revolution an investigation was ordered into the practice of throwing dirt and filth into the pond, which was the main source of water supply at that time. There was much complaint of pollution of the water, and in 1798 one writer declared that "the Collect behind the tea water pump is a shocking hole, where all impure things centre and engender the worst of unwholesome productions." Before speaking of the schemes of improvement that were never carried out, let us not forget that it was on this departed and almost forgotten pond that the first experiments in steam navigation were made—not those of Fulton, but the earlier though less permanently successful ones of John Fitch. This was in 1796.

By way of improvement it was first proposed to carry a canal quite across the island between the two rivers to drain the swamps and keep the pond from stagnation. The most pretentious project of improvement was that of the Mangin brothers, who proposed a ship canal from the North River and the conversion of the pond into a dock or basin for shipping. Another sagacious

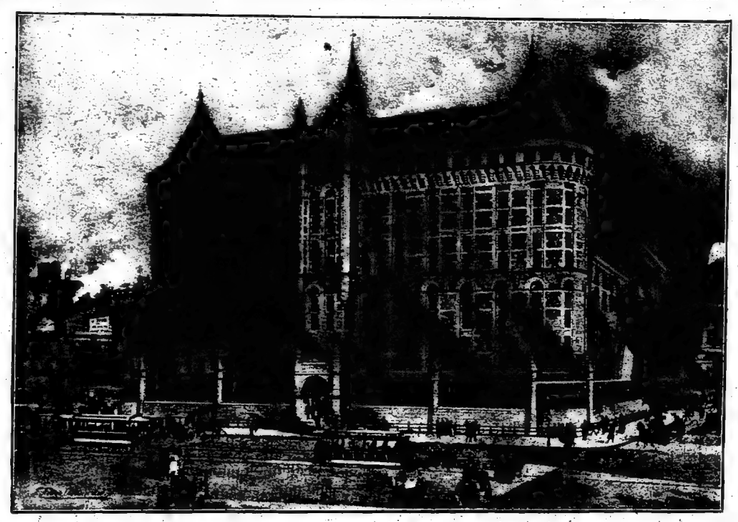

THE NEW TOMBS PRISON AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

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1898

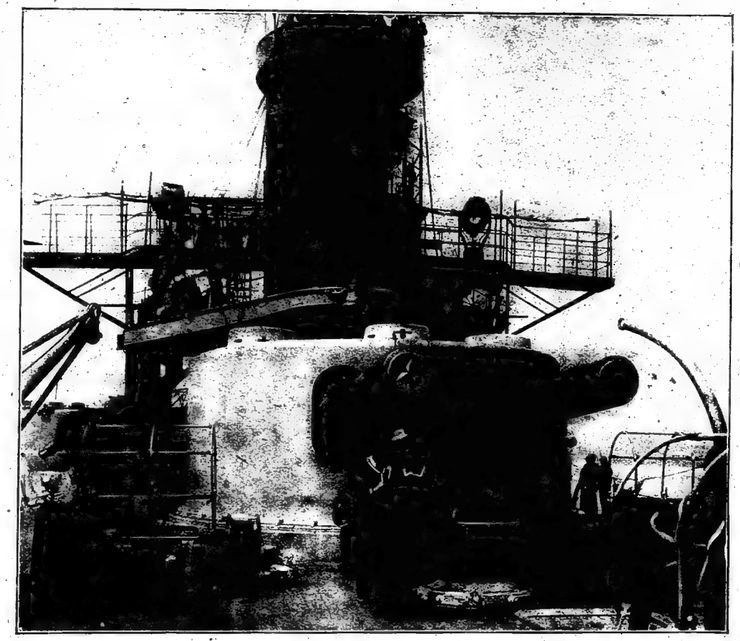

FORWARD TURRET OF THE IOWA, LOOKING AFT.

citizen was ridiculed for suggesting that the pond and its surroundings be saved and made a public park. The idea was ridiculed because the place was so far out of town. It was fast becoming a nuisance, and in 1805 a commission reported that the pond contained the bodies of dead animals and was dangerous to the public health, and it was recommended that it be filled with "good, wholesome earth." The plan for constructing a canal to the North River 40 feet wide, with a street 30 feet wide on each side had been adopted and partly carried out, but it was abandoned, and in 1808 the process of filling up began. It was a long one, and required an immense amount of material. The neighboring hills were graded down and their substance was dumped into the pond, which seemed to justify its ancient reputation for being bottomless. In the course of years, however, it was obliterated from the face of the earth, its springs were stifled underground, the water courses were filled up, and the levels of the swamps were raised until what had once been a landscape became a desolate waste of city lots. For a time the street laid out through the middle of what had once been a picturesque lakelet was named "Collect," in memory of its origin, but when it grew up it became disreputable, and the name was changed to Centre. For a similar reason the name of Orange Street, which ran along the eastern edge of the space where the pound had been, was changed to Baxter, and that of Anthony was changed to Worth, despite the fact that it was derived from the reputable brewer, Anthony Lispenard, who had owned the meadows. When the prison was built where the pond once was, it was necessary to drive many piles in order to get a firm foundation for the massive structure. The streets were then partly built up in that section, for it was 1838 when the Tombs was finished.

The history that follows that date is in dismal contrast with that of the time when the early settler hunted and fished in the wilds of the "Fresh Water," or when the Colonial youth resorted hither for their merry outings. Many episodes of crime and of the human tragedy are associated with those old Egyptian walls during the sixty years of their existence, and, unhappily, are not to end with the disappearance of the ancient tomb, which was translated out of a book of travels to serve as a modern prison. We will not dwell upon these dark scenes, but merely call to mind a few of those which were the most conspicuous "sensations" of their time.

It was in 1841 that John C. Colt, a bookkeeper and expert penman, killed Samuel Adams, who was printing a book for him, and shipped his body in a box to New Orleans. It was a crime of sudden passion, engendered in a dispute over money due the printer. It was detected, and after an exciting trial Colt was convicted and sentenced to death. On the day the sentence was to be executed he was married in his cell, John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," being one of the witnesses to the ceremony. A few minutes later the wooden cupola with which the front of the building had unaccountably been disfigured was found to be on fire, and in the midst of the excitement it was discovered that Colt had committed suicide with a knife.

Albert Hicks, "the pirate," who was convicted of murdering the captain and crew of an oyster sloop, was an inmate here during his trial, but he was a culprit of the Federal Government, and the death penalty was executed on Bedlow's Island. It was in Barnum's palmy days of sensational advertising, and he obtained a plaster cast of Hicks's head, together with the suit of clothes he wore, for the old museum at Ann Street, where towers the St. Paul Building now. A certain series of cells was long known as "murderers' row," and the list is long of those who had temporary abodes there pending trial, and until a comparatively recent period, pending the execution of sentence of death, as well. Among these was the wife poisoner, John Stephens; Robert MacDonald, who killed Virginia Stewart at the Brandreth House; Mrs. Cunningham, who was charged with the murder of Dr. Burdell in the famous "Bond Street mystery;" Capt. Nathaniel Gordon, the only man hanged in this country, so far as accessible records show, for the crime of slave trading; Jack Reynolds, who declared that hanging was "played out in New York," only to perish by the noose himself; Foster, the car hook murderer; McFarland, the slayer of Albert D. Richardson; William J. Sharkey, Frank Walworth, and many more. Sharkey escaped after conviction with the aid of Maggie Jourdan, and therewith much criminal romance was woven.

Among other notorious occupants of the Tombs for a time may be mentioned "Ned Buntline," who instigated the Astor Place riot; Mme. Restell, who made a fortune by hideous malpractice, and died by suicide, and George Francis Train, who gloried in his incarceration, and declared on entering the prison "I'll raise hell in this Egyptian sepulchre," which he proceeded to do by organizing a "murderers' club," and making a laughing stock of the court that tried him for publishing obscene literature, which he proved to be made up of quotations from the Bible. The Court could not convict and would not acquit, and he was finally discharged as "insane, but harmless," though he had set up no defense. He refused to accept the result, and had to be shut out of the prison. He laughs consumedly over the episode to this day.

AMOS K. FISKE.

IRISH PRONUNCIATION.

An amusing example of the Irishman's pronunciation occurs in a story told of the late Dr. Todd, the Irish archaeologist, who, although a great scholar, was not above perpetrating a practical joke. The Spectator tells the story and says:

A very learned Englishman went to Dublin to examine some manuscripts in the library of Trinity College, and was, of course, introduced to Dr. Todd, who one day in conversation told him that there was in Trinity College a curious instance of the survival of a habit dating from the time of the Danes; that at a certain hour of the afternoon—I think 6 o'clock—a porter went the round of the college ringing a bell and calling out in a loud voice: "The Dane's in the hall," when all the students rushed from their rooms to repel the invaders. So the learned, but somewhat incredulous, Englishman repaired to the college at 6 o'clock, and, sure enough, what Dr. Todd had told him came to pass, which he gravely related on his return to England. The summons, of course, referred to the Dean.

TRAGEDY.

The loosestrife leaned o'er the lapping stream,
Purple and gold in the noonday blue:
It heard the water laugh in its dream,
And coo as the wild doves coo.
Many a tale the brooklet told,
Of leaf and blossom, of oak and yew;
But the loosestrife carried its purple and gold
As an emperor's self might do.

"What are your tales?" it asked and laughed,
"What are your blossoms of low estate?
The bees forget the honey they quaffed,
To beg at my golden gate.
I, superb in the mid-noon glow,
I, supreme in the shadows late,
Hear your chattering waters flow,
And lean, and listen, and wait.

"Surely now on the anvil of doom,
Crowns are wrought for my stately head;
Surely now upon destiny's loom
Purple robes for me are spread;
Other flowers of a meaner birth
Fade and fall, and their light is fled;
I, the immortal monarch of earth,
Look on the living and dead."

Over the creek the sea winds come,
Fierce and fitful and salt with spray,
Scattering flakes of milk-white foam
To the flight of the storm-cloud gray.
The loosestrife laughed, "Let the sea winds pass!
I stand unshaken to front their way."
But the purple trails in the sodden grass,
And the gold floats down to the bay.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE ENGLISH TRAMP.

Whoever, queries a writer in The Saturday Review, analyzing the wayfarer's characteristics, heard a habitual tramp sing, or even whistle? As he comes slouching down the sunny side of the road his very walk gives the lie to any romantic notion about him. He does not walk; he merely shuffles, weak-kneed and narrow-chested, expectorating freely as he goes. The wind on the heath has no call for him. He hates the country, and regards the open road merely as a wearisome way from one common lodging house or casual ward to another. As a representative of the true vagabond, to whom the wind and the smell of the earth and the warmth of the sun are sheer physical delights, he is the greatest fraud that ever a novelist or a cockney essayist imagined. He is nothing but an unspeakably dirty and spiritless man, prowling along with an eye to stealing or begging enough for a lodging house carouse with other members of his tribe.

THE DRAMA

Burr McIntosh.

THE new English melodrama called "Sporting Life" triumphs at the Academy, largely because of its spacious, handsome, and animated pictures, though, as a whole, it is uncommonly well acted. Two groups in the play are herewith reproduced.

Burr McIntosh went to Cuba last Spring as a war correspondent of a daily newspaper, and was one of the first to catch the yellow fever. Last week he made his début as a star actor in a piece called "A War Correspondent," written by Lottie Blair Parker, and is said to have made a hit. If actual experience in life of the happenings and emotions portrayed in a play can serve to make an actor more skilful, Mr. McIntosh ought certainly to become a popular star in his new play.

"The Liars" holds its own as one of the brightest and best of the recent new plays. While it is particularly attractive to the cultivated and to the habitual playgoer, yet it pleases all, and some of the heartiest laughter, in the vivacious lying scene of Act. III., comes from the gallery.

COKE IS OPEN TO ARGUMENT.
Scene in "The Liars."—Act III.

The Strong Woman in "The Marquis of Michigan" is well matched by the Strong Man of Cluny's Colossal Combination, who is prominent in the bewilderments of "The Hotel Topsy Turvy." This rôle is completely filled by Henry Norman, who is particularly amusing when Laforce assumes the character of the respectable if irascible woolen draper. No fault is reasonably to be found with the performance of "The Hotel Topsy Turvy." All the performers are more than equal to their tasks, including Mr. Boucicault and Miss Dressler.

Blanche Bates joined the Daly company last season to play second to Ada Rehan. Her acting was warmly praised in various cities. She began her stage career in California.

Stage-Struck Girls.

One who knows the ways of London theatrical agencies says that aspirants to theatrical honors may be grouped in three types. "The most numerous class consists of smart, well-educated, essentially modern girls." They belong as a rule to the upper and middle classes, though I have known instances where those characteristics existed in humbler circles. Their inclination for the footlights is often justified by after events, and proved to have been based upon genuine dramatic power. Another class is composed wholly of the vain, excessively self-conscious maiden, who, like many a man, is all ambition and no ability. She may be a waitress or a housemaid whose only ideas of the drama have been derived from a casual glance at an illustrated interview. More interesting than either of these types is the third class, composed as it is of married and elderly ladies. Their ages range from thirty to forty years. With these amateur theatricals alone are responsible for the dreams of distinction they hope to realize on the stage. Almost all of our younger actors and actresses are recruited from the ranks of those who perform plays for the amusement of their friends. Private entertainments of this character are held more extensively at present than at any time in the history of the drama, and the result is, of course, that the stage fever seizes a larger number of victims.

SUCH DEAR FRIENDS.
Marie Derickson and Isabel Irving in "The Liars."

Jane Hading and Her Liberty.

Jane Hading has left Paris for a long tour of Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Russia, Austria, Roumania, Italy, and Turkey. Before going she said to a reporter: "I adore my liberty, and this journey is about to confirm my independence. I have bought it dearly, I admit, but I do not regret it. Henceforth I intend to keep it at all cost, for never again will I enter into a time engagement with any manager. If a part is offered me in a piece I like I will play it, and that with all my heart, as I have always done; but as for engagements and submissions, they are all done with. By constantly listening to others and obeying them you end by no longer being yourself, and you become little more than a parrot, without either conscience or personality. Moreover, what particularly

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ELSIE DE WOLFE,
In "Catharine."

interests me in this art that I love so much, and to which, up to the present, I have sacrificed everything, is just the free expansion of my nature and of my tastes as an artist—it is that search for the harmony which pervades us, and which we dream of materializing for the joy and the emotion of others. When I am free, mistress of myself, I feel my powers redoubled in their intensity. I may make mistakes, of course, like everybody else, but at least I know why and I suffer less."

Beggars Acting Moliere.

A good yarn comes from Paris about a descent made by the police on a crowd of vagabonds who had taken refuge in one of the quarries connected with the works of the new Alexander III. Bridge over the Seine. They came upon a curious sight. By the light of two candles stuck into empty bottles, which represented the footlights of a very roughly improvised stage, the company of vagabonds were playing the "Misanthrope" of Molière to an appreciative audience of the usual type of vagabonds to be found in such quarters. The leader of the troupe had once been a director of a theatre in the provinces, but he had become bankrupt and fallen so low in the social scale that he had become a vagabond himself. The dramatic instinct, however, was so strong that he had formed a troupe among his companions. The leading lady had once been a star in a minor theatre in Paris, and that was some fifty years ago; the part of the ingénue was taken by a young scoundrel who flourishes under the name of the Turco. The play was in full swing when the police descended and swept off the major portion of the company and audience to the police station. The main regret of the director seemed to be that he had not been able to ring down the curtain on his most effective scene.

Electricity on the Stage.

One who is aware of the frequent use of electrical effects on the contemporary stage must find the following statement astonishing: "Electricity, so far as its application to the stage and stage effects is concerned, is simply in its infancy at present. Next to nothing has been done so far, but the future—and the near future—is going to bring forth wonders."

Nevertheless that statement has been made by a distinguished English theatrical electrician, who has been studying the improved electrical appliances used for lighting and moving scenery, and producing various pictorial effects on the German stage, particularly in Munich and Vienna, and is at work on a new system of machinery to be installed at Drury Lane. Hydraulic and steam machinery and old-fashioned elbow grease will soon give way, it seems, to electrical power in "heavy productions."

Henry Norman as Laferce.
"The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

ROBERT HILLIARD AND FRAZER COULTER."
"Sporting Life."

AUBREY BOUCICAULT AND MARIE DRESSLER.
"The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

THE EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION SCENE.
"Sporting Life."

LIFE IN MANILA.

EVERYBODY is now reading or asking questions about the Philippines, in order to see whether he shall advise the Government to hold the islands or urge his friends to emigrate thither. Much has been written and said on both sides. It is pointed out that the Philippines belong to the United States by right of conquest; that this Government can maintain a stable administration of laws there, and that Spain cannot and the natives are incapable of self-rule. It is argued that "with the Philippines, Ladrones, Samoa, and Hawaii our possessions will reach across the Pacific and on all great trade and cruising routes an American ship will never be more than 2,000 miles from an American port." Other reasons quite as inviting are set forth, showing why the destiny of the Archipelago should unfold itself under the Stars and Stripes. From a distance and on paper it all seems very attractive.

But if the Philippines are to be held by the United States, of course Americans in the very nature of things will go there to establish themselves in business or as employes of this Government; and the question must often be asked, "Are the Philippines a good place to live in?" Joseph Earle Stevens, in "Yesterdays in the Philippines," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has done his best to answer the question. Although in his introduction he gives an emphatic negative, and there are many disagreeable features in the life he depicts in the pages that follow, yet there is a peculiar fascination in reading about it all, and there is aroused in one a longing to dwell for a brief period, at least, in those far-off isles.

Serious people may be able to appreciate the warning in Mr. Stevens's book; others have doubtless made ready to pack their trunks at a moment's notice. The author, in spite of himself, has swept away in finely fashioned humor half the objections that he bids people to take heed of in his introduction.

Mr. Stevens, as the representative of a Boston firm of merchants, spent over two years in the Philippines, from 1893 to 1896. These were years peculiarly peaceful, but fraught with the quiet of the coming rebellion. The book seems to have been written in the form of a diary, the entries being made when the author could bring himself to the effort of writing. He says he spent his first night in Manila at the Spanish Hotel El Oriente, where he first made the acquaintance of a Philippine bed. It was a four-poster; the posts were very high, and the bed frame was strung tightly across, like a cane-bottomed chair; there were heavy folds of mosquito netting hanging down around the bed. After pulling away the netting the traveler found the cane bottom "about as soft as the teak wood floor, and finally," he says, "I cut my way out of the peculiar arrangement, dressed, and spent the decidedly cool night in a long cane chair, preferring not to experiment further with the sleeping machine until I found out how it worked." Mosquitoes did not trouble him.

His description of the club, which seems to be quite an institution in Manila, and which shelters the English and American bachelors, cannot be without interest to a possible emigrant. The author writes: "After beginning the morning by ordering a dozen suits of white sheeting from a native tailor—price, $2 apiece—I was introduced to the members of the English Club and began to feel more at home, stretched out in one of the long chairs in the cool library. It seems that the club affords shelter and refreshment to its four-score members at two widely separated points of the compass—one just on the banks of the Pasig River, where its waters slouching down from the big lake at the foot of the mountains, are first introduced to the outlying suburbs of the city, and the other in the heart of the business section. The same set of native servants do for both departments, since no one stays up town during the middle of the day, and no one down town after business hours. As a result, on week days, after the light breakfast of the early morning is over at the up-town building the staff of waiters and assistants hurry down town in the tram cars and make ready for the noon meal at the other structure, returning home to the suburbs in time to officiate at dinner. * * * This is, indeed, a land where laziness becomes second nature. If you want a look or a paper on the table, and they lie more than a yard or two from where you are located, it is not policy to reach for them. Oh, no! You ring a bell twice as far off, take a nap while the boy comes from a distance, and wake up to find him handing it to you with a graceful 'Aqui, Señor?' In fact, I have even just now met an English fellow who, they tell me, took a barber with him on a recent trip to the southern provinces to look after his scanty beard that was composed of no more than three or four dozen hairs, each of which grew one-eighth of an inch quarterly."

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A CITIZEN FROM THE INTERIOR.

At the Botica Inglesa, or English chemist's shop, one can buy anything from a glass of soda to a full-fledged lawn mower, and it is to this "variety" store—variety in the purest sense of the word—that the American went to replenish his photographic outfit. This brings him to chat about shopping, and he describes the "Chit" system, which has been such a curse in the Far East.

"In making purchases," he writes, "no one pays cash for anything, since the heavy Mexican dollars—which are the only currency of the islands—are too heavy to lug around in the thin suits of white sheeting. One simply signs an 'I. O. U.' for the amount of the bill in any shop that he may choose to patronize, and thinks no more about it till at the end of the month all the 'Chits' which bear his name are sent around for collection. Result: One never feels as if he were spending anything until the first day of the incoming month ushers in a host of these big or little reminders. * * * Counterfeit money is so prevalent that one after the other of your callers bites the silver, or drops it on the ground, to detect lead and to listen to the resulting sound is not to feel complimented by their opinion of your integrity."

New Year's Eve in the Philippines is celebrated with due hilarity and an elaborate amount of provisions. Mr. Stevens praises the cooking at Manila, but is rather doubtful whether one can maintain his appetite if a visit be paid to the kitchen or too close scrutiny is made of the plates and knives and forks. Tram car service is slow, but it is pretty good. The car is a thing by itself, as is the one lean pony that pulls it. The usual notice, "Smoking allowed on the three rear seats only," is absent. Everybody smokes, even to the conductor. Every car has seats for twelve persons, and eight are allowed to stand on each platform, where they are requested to distribute themselves so as to prevent derailment. When the car has gathered in its quota of passengers the driver hangs out the sign, "Lleno," (full,) and doesn't stop even for the Archbishop. The Archbishop, according to Mr. Stevens, is a far more powerful and influential personage than the Governor General.

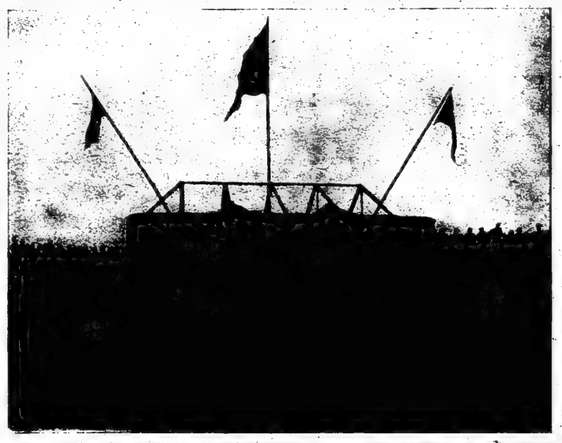

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THE BULL AND TIGER FIGHT—OPENING EXERCISES.

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COOL, BUT COMBUSTIBLE—A TYPICAL NIPA HOUSE.

The rooster is the household pet in all the Philippines. He is cuddled and petted and becomes quite intelligent. He is kept for cock fighting, which, next to a combat in which a bull is concerned, is the most popular sport in and around Manila. In case of fire the rooster is the first thing rescued, for babies—common luxuries in the Philippines—are secondary considerations and more easily duplicated than the feathered biped." But the greatest sport of all is the struggle between wild beasts, which consists of a Spanish bull being pitted against a Bengal tiger, or the bull made to fight a couple of panthers. The author describes one of these encounters, and it seems to one who takes an interest in college football games, to be a very tame affair. After trying in vain to make a bull and a royal Bengal tiger slay each other, the latter was dragged away and two panthers were loosed in his place. "But the bull merely licked one panther on the nose and wagged his tail at the other, while the show was declared off on account of darkness. Then everybody fled out in disgust, and the man with the tiger, panther, and pitchfork made arrangements to sail for foreign shores by the first steamer. Such was the last performance in the Plaza de Toros de Manila.'"

Mr. Stevens paid his Philippine valet $4.50 a month, and found in him a most valuable servant. Mr Stevens's expenses amounted to $26 per month, and the author says that to live in a similar way in the United States would cost him ten times as much.

As has been intimated, everybody smokes in Manila. Manila's best cigar, made of a special, selected tobacco, wrapped in the neatest of tin foil, and packed in rosewood boxes, tied with stylish ribbon, costs about 5 cents, and is considered a rare delicacy. Below this "incomparable," which is so choice that few indulge in it, the professional smoker, if he be a foreigner, and used to paying $50 a thousand for his favorite brand, can find the same thing here for about $1.80 a hundred. Below these grades come an assortment of cheaper varieties, including cheroots and the three-dollar-a-thousand cigar, which is sold to merchant crews. The Filipino wants his cigarette, and he gets it at the rate of thirty for a couple of coppers. It is perfectly good form to borrow a cigarette as well as a light from your neighbor in the tram car.

The domestic cat in the Philippines is a poor creature that does not amount to much. The real rat catcher, Mr. Stevens declares, is a species of the boa. It is called the "house snake." These huge reptiles are about twelve or fourteen feet long, and as thick as a fire-engine hose, and permanently reside in the roofs of the bungalows. They are harmless, however, and rarely leave their abode. They devour rats, and then sleep while digesting their food. They are hawked about the town by the natives, just as men stand on the street corners in New York selling puppy dogs. Mr. Stevens had some experience with these ratcatchers and their prey. "All night they seem to be pulling boxes to and fro, taking up boards and nailing them down, and having a general all-hand-round sort of a dance." As to the snakes, he says: "Judging from the noise over my cloth ceiling, a pair of these pets find pasturage up above, and I can hear them whacking around about once a week in their chase after rats. They are good, though noisy, ratcatchers, but since they must needs eat all they catch, their efficiency appears to be limited to the length of stomach. * * * It is hardly to be wondered at that the native cats are modestly retiring, when you wake up at night to hear your shoes being dragged off across the floor by some huge rice-fed rodent, and I don't blame them at all for having right angles at the end of their tails. The only way to get rid of rats seems to be to buy more snakes."

Among other domestic pets mentioned by the author are lizards, supposed to be about four feet long, "that sing every evening at 8:30 P. M. from somewhere off down in the shrubbery."

They used to have considerable cholera at Manila before the new aqueducts were built, and the natives drank vile, yellow water of the river. The aqueducts bring plenty of pure mountain water down into the town. Smallpox is perhaps the most fatal disease at Manila, but nobody seems to be much afraid of it there, and you are quite likely to sit in a tram car with a Philippine mamma side of you holding in her lap a scantily clothed child whose swarthy hide is illuminated with these unmistakable markings. Mr. Stevens recounts

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TYPES OF TRUE FILIPINOS WAITING TO BE CALLED AMERICANS.

that in one week 400 died in Manila from the dread disease, and that under the existing sanitary conditions the wonder is that there were not 4,000. Natives, by the way, are very much opposed to vaccination. When the members of the artillery band that plays on the Plaza were vaccinated, they discontinued their music until the swelling of their arms should go down. A native cannot endure the discomfiture and pain of being vaccinated. He prefers to be pitted with pock marks. "But besides smallpox," writes Mr. Stevens, "fever is about the greatest enemy, and certain types of the malarial variety seem so common that the sufferers from them often walk into the club, drop into a chair, and say, 'Got the fever again. Means another lay-off.' If they can keep about, the old stagers never give up. But novices buy thermometers and cracked ice, and either go through a terrific siege, like my friend whose eight weeks' struggle shrunk his head so that in convalescence his hat touched his ears, or escape with a week's initiation. Typhoid seems also common, and there is generally one member of the colony, for whom the rest are anxious, stretched out in the ice baths and wishing he had never seen the Philippines.

"A Manila newspaper consists of four pages, the first two of which are reserved for advertisements. Half of one of the inside leaves is likewise reserved, and the remaining half is covered with blocks full of gloomy sentiments which relate to the disease of this or that person. In the interim between the arrival of steamers or merchant vessels bringing the mail and foreign newspapers the news in the paper consists in telling the intelligent public that a bad odor has been discovered up some side street, that a dog fell into the river and was drowned, that the perfumery store has received a new kind of liquefied scent, that it will probably rain in some part of the island during the day, and that the band on the Luneta ought not to be frightened off merely by a few drops that fall from some passing cloud."

Mr. Stevens gives the following description of Gen. Blanco, who was then Governor General of the islands. He met him at a reception: "He [Gen. Blanco] seemed to enjoy the good music and good supper which one of our popular bank managers and his wife provided for some of us in the colony on the occasion of a birthday. He is an elderly man and kindly, and appears milder in disposition than would seem advisable for one occupying so important a position. I should think he might let some of those sharp-eyed little Ministers of his run him, and he appears almost too modest, too kind-hearted, to be the ruler that he is. Suffice to say the General is modest in dress and modest in manners. He often walks up and down the Malecon promenade by the bay in the afternoon, saluting every one that passes, and when the vesper bells ring out the hour of prayer from one of the old churches inside the city walls, he stops, removes his tall gray stovepipe, and, as do a host of other pedestrians, bows his head. To tell the truth, he has little of the Spanish aspect about him, and is just the kind of a man one would go up and speak to on the Teutonic or Campania. In sharp contrast is he to the Archbishop, who rides about behind his fine white horses, and looks as keen as well nourished. But who knows! Appearances are deceitful, and foolish he who trusts them."

Two American inventions arrived at Manila while Mr. Stevens was there. One was a steam fire engine and the other a cigarette machine. Both astonished the natives. The former was ordered by the proprietor of the great hemp factory, and arrived in pieces from New York. These pieces the American and his friend managed to put together, and the great shining, glistening boiler, on four gilded wheels, was the wonder of the town. Invitations were sent out by its owner to attend the initial performance. What happened may well be imagined by recalling what occurs in a New York crowd when the fire hose, spouting forth its five-inch stream, gets loose in it. Everything fell down before the remorseless blow; native huts were shattered and torn asunder, and some curious Chinamen who were standing on their boat in the river were swept into the water; the spectators stampeded. The cigarette machine was less successful. Its two operators, who came with it from America, were warned to leave town by emissaries of a rival concern, and when the machine was at last started and began to turn out cigarettes at the rate of 200 a minute, it suddenly broke down, having without doubt been tampered with.

In closing, Mr. Stevens advises the American to stay at home; his country is large enough for him. But with Englishmen or Germans it is different. They go out there on a five-years' contract, and are forced to stay, and finally learn to like the place. But they are homesick, nevertheless, and when their time has expired they turn toward home. But the first opportunity they have to buy anything the exorbitant price appalls them. In London or Berlin one lives in a dingy room, pays his penny for the 'bus, and packs his own valise. But in Manila he owned a horse and carriage. He lived in a spacious bungalow with many rooms, where he let his servants wait on him by inches. He thinks of all this, and he goes back to Manila. After reading Mr. Stevens's book, the impression is that one may be justified in doing so.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

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A PHILIPPINE SLEEPING-MACHINE.

NEAR TO DEATH.

For ninety days we had all lived and kept together, writes Gen. A. W. Greely in The Ladies' Home Journal, describing the experiences of his expedition in the arctic regions. But death was inevitable. Its coming was sure to some, if not to all; our only wonder was it had not come sooner. Only the day before was our comrade at work. We said little. Only one man so far forgot that he was a soldier as to make the faintest sign. But the nearness of the end touched us all. Speech became lower, actions gentler, determined faces grew softer, and conciliation was the spirit of the hour. Who would go next? was the question written on each face. Not a man ventured to say to his fellow: "This is the end."

How that eternal question, always so unanswerable, seemed to be even more of a mystery to us! The Easter sun had hardly set, before the second fell before death. A day after, and the third succumbed. Then the fourth. One by one they were dropping at our side. The fifth followed quickly to solve the problem of futurity. Then the sixth comrade passed. And now we felt that we were all awaiting the summons, one by one. We scarcely looked at each other. Doubt and wretchedness were allied against us. But the fortunes of war sometimes change at the most critical moment. Strive and do, do and strive until death, were the mottoes of our hunters, and one day nearly 500 pounds of bear and seal meat came, just as all food had almost failed. Oh, the joy which that meat brought to us! Who can tell but those in that hut? Something to eat—something to keep life!

BROTHERS WITH THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME.

I have always understood that the practice of giving the same name to brothers was with the object of preserving the Christian name to the head of the family, whichever son should succeed to that position, says a writer in Notes and Queries. This was the explanation given a few years ago by a London butcher, who solemnly swore in the witness box that he had named every one of his six sons "William."

A remarkable instance of this occurs on the brass of Christopher Bridgeman in Thame Church, Oxon. The inscription runs as follows:

"Pray for ye sowle of Cristofre Bridgeman which decessed on holy Rode day nexte before mighelmas in the yere of our Lord MVcIII on whose soule ihu have mercy Also pray for ye soulys of Mawde late ye wife of the said cristofre and of all ye children cristofre john edward geffrey Rychard willm thomas edward Nichas thomas ye sonnes and johane and johane ye daughters ye which children be decessid on whois soulis ihu have mercy."

Here we see that in a family of twelve there are two Edwards and two Thomases, while both daughters bear the name of Johane. The curiosity is probably accounted for by the common practice of calling a newly born child after a deceased brother or sister.

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HOW TO SIT WITHOUT CHAIRS, OR MANILA FRUIT GIRLS IN A STREET CORNER ATTITUDE.

A BREVIARY IN NATURE.

My daily breviary is the stream
That runs beneath the open casement here,
Born where the silent mountain spirits dream,
'Mid wastes of moorland solemn and austere.

Her breath is fragrant with the blossom-scent
She won from many a pastur'd valley's slope;
Her voice, as Nature's own, is eloquent
Of beauty and imperishable hope.

Like one who bent above the river's brim,
And "por'd" upon its changeful loveliness,
Till the bright waters' soul was bared to him
In rapture baffling utt'rance to express,

I soothe my cheek upon the tender grass,
And watch each ripple break in foamy bloom,
Till something of its brightness seems to pass
Through heart and soul, still 'plaining in the gloom.

And though I may not climb the altitudes
Of rapt philosophy, nor breathe the air
Of veiled Truth's remotest solitudes,
Wasted with brooding on the world's despair,

To this wild glade I come, and, stooping, read
The heavenly eyes of one who never spurns,
But keeps a note of comfort for his need,
Oft as the sorrowing to her side returns.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE NEXT WAR.

The Leydite shells, Maxim guns, and repeating rifles of to-day may to-morrow be discarded for instruments still more diabolical in their power of destroying human life. The next European conflagration, the first encounter of two civilized nations under new conditions, says a writer in The Saturday Review, will be a stupendous revelation—some of the effects of which have already been foreshadowed by Omdurman—as to the import of the vast system of military organization which has been forced upon the rival powers of the West. We shall find the combatants handling colossal armies such as have never before been put in the field, and with this multiplication of war material will come an increased strain on the tactical genius of those in supreme command. These huge numbers will bring fresh complications in their train. The points of simultaneous attack or defense will be largely increased, and it will become more difficult than ever before to keep the threads in the mind of one directing intelligence.

With increased numbers must be reckoned the formidably augmented difficulty of transport and the provision of an adequate medical staff. Then it must be remembered that these stupendous armies will be provided with weapons which are being rendered more deadly year by year; that they will fire out of machine guns and repeating rifles projectiles and bullets against which no ordinary means of shelter are proof, and which inflict wounds that no surgical skill can remedy. To expose troops to this leaden storm would mean instant annihilation, a charge of the Light Brigade under modern conditions would be an impossible feat—neither horse nor trooper could get within 300 yards of the enemy's lines.

A Notable Instance.

From The Washington Star.

"Dere's always bound to be kickers," exclaimed Meandering Mike; "did you ever know a time when de people agreed unanimously dat dey had de right man in de right place?"

"On'y once," replied Plodding Pete; "I was bein' put into jail on de occasion."

A MISSION CONDUCTED IN THE CITY HALL.

EACH Saturday of the year, a mild day in Summer, a blustering day in Winter alike, a strange company of visitors steals quietly, shrinkingly, into the grim stone corridor in the basement of the New York City Hall. It is long before noon that this company commences to arrive, singly, in twos and threes, every member of it with expectant look, and with hardly a whole garment in the array. The policeman on duty hardly deigns to notice the arrivals, so helpless and hapless do they seem. Tottering old women, palsied or feeble old men, and young children, whose pinched and worldly-wise faces show that they have family cares upon their shoulders, make up the assembly that every few moments greatly augments. Silently, and indicating that none of this is new to them, these people form in three long lines up against the corridor's walls. As 12:30 approaches very nearly two hundred are to be seen. They come here each week to be fed, for the bounty of one of New York's most curious and interesting charities, the Kimball Mission. A grimy, unwashed crew it is, importunates, many of whom may be frauds—if frauds would ever wait in line for a loaf of bread, a quarter of a pound of tea, and a package of oatmeal—but this Mrs. Kimball and her daughters (who have carried on the work since the death of their husband and father, Henry D. Kimball, seven years ago) never stop to consider. To all who apply, to all who present themselves in this corridor, food is given until that day's supply is exhausted. No man or woman who cries that he or she is hungry is ever turned away portionless.

The New Yorker of twenty years ago, who has kept track of the charities of the town, will remember Henry Delaker Kimball. He was an evangelist who cared little for organized benevolence, and thought that the churches only ministered to a part. Each and every Sunday he would be heard preaching out of doors in the crowded parts of New York. Five to seven sermons an afternoon was his regular Sunday work, and while the Battery was one of his informal worshipping places, his favorite was in City Hall Park. Immediate relief, he came to feel, was what many of those wretched people he preached to needed, relief without questions and freely, and so, fifteen years ago, in the City Hall's basement—practically the very spot where it is to-day—he founded the Kimball Mission. A large part of its support came from his own funds—some Saturdays there were as many as 400 people waiting patiently for the food they needed so greatly; but he never slackened in the work, and every week there were fresh supplies by the barrelful and by the packing case. Nor has his death brought about any change. The crowd that "lines up" weekly in the City Hall's basement corridor is hardly less, and amid boxes, barrels, and paper packages each Saturday Mrs. Kimball and one of her daughters stand, filling, one by one, the baskets and the aprons that appear before them. Wheat and rye bread, oatmeal, coffee and tea, and sometimes potatoes and turnips are the provisions this simple charity has to offer. No more, no less, save at times a delicacy for some old, well-known, much-pitied pensioner—an orange or two, say—or a vial of medicine for some crippled grandfather, afflicted with a cough, asthma, or rheumatism. Many of these articles are contributed, a few small sums of money come in from time to time, but in the main the Kimball Mission is still the beneficence of Henry Delaker Kimball, even though he is long since dead.

The scenes here are impressive for the reason that much simplicity characterizes them. Until the Greater New York came in, and the interior of the City Hall underwent a process of transformation, this charity was dispensed in the quaint old kitchen, the marriage bureau. Since the alterations have been made, however, the City Government has felt that the marriage bureau, as it is now, is far too fine an apartment for this impoverished horde. As the Kimball Mission was debating what to do, the G. A. R. managers in the basement stepped forward and offered a corner of their Memorial Committee Room. It is there, on the self-same corridor, therefore, that the mission has its present location, and the poor who come for its benefit elbow the veterans of the civil war.

Sad stories by the score, little tragedies of the poor, important only to themselves, romances that are pitiable can be seen—they need no detailed unfolding—in the faces of the men and women that crouch meekly against the corridor wall, waiting until their turn for food shall come. It is a quiet crowd that gathers here. The men and women, old and bowed with scarcely an exception, are past all noise and chatter; the children are awed by the solemnity of the older people.

And yet it is by no means a sombre-faced set of children that await the "dole." To young—very many of them—to quite realize what being charity poor means, they present, on the whole, faces that, though gaunt, are not without a spice of jollity. There is even a bit of skylarking here and there along the corridor, a giggle or two on the part of a group of little girls, each of whom wears over her frock a long apron, which, gathered up later on, will serve splendidly as a temporary basket for the bread and meal, &c.

These pensioners come Saturday after Saturday. Each is provided with a numbered ticket, and before he or she can pass into the room where the food is given out this number must be scratched off a list that one of the Misses Kimball carries as she steps back and forth through the corridor. It is Mrs. Kimball herself, assisted by a gray-headed old workman, now many years past active labor, that actually distributes the food. The people get according to their needs. Nearly all of them are known to the Kimballs personally, and can be called by name. Many of them these benevolent women have visited, and there are few that do not have some kind words especially directed to them.

As has been said, no one is turned away hungry. Those that come unknown are fed for the first time, and asked to bring a letter from their landlord, priest, or minister the next Saturday. This is one of the Kimball Mission's customs. Yet no one lacking such a letter would be refused. The mission pities, and it does not make the way to aid difficult.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

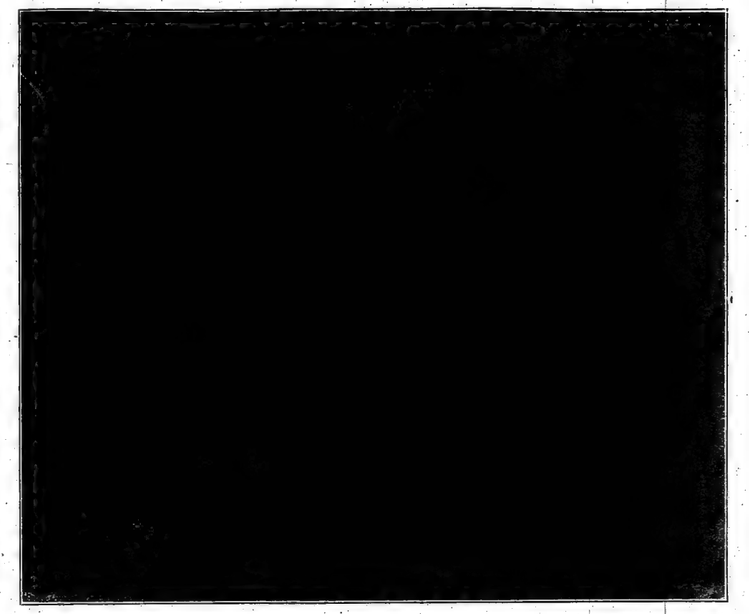

KIMBALL MISSION, CITY HALL—LOWER CORRIDOR.

DEALING OUT SUPPLIES AT THE KIMBALL MISSION.

"A LEGAL QUIBBLE."

Mr. Parnell on the 16th of April, 1878, characterized a statement made by Mr. Henry James as "a legal quibble" worthy of the honorable and learned member from whom it proceeded. "I must inform the honorable member," said the Speaker, "that an expression of that kind is unwarrantable and must be withdrawn." Mr. Parnell apologized for having used the expression. "I will say," he added, "that the statement was more worthy of the ingenuity of a petty sessions attorney than of a lawyer of the ability of the honorable and learned gentleman."

This anecdote recalls the famous retraction by Lord Salisbury of a comparison he had instituted between Mr. Gladstone and an attorney, which is told in The Nineteenth Century. During the debate on Mr. Gladstone's historic budget of 1861—the budget which abolished the stamp duties on newspapers and thereby led to the establishment of the penny daily press—Lord Robert Cecil (the present Lord Salisbury) said the tactics of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) were worthier rather of an attorney than of a statesman. The remark was not ruled out of order by the Chair, but it was received with cries of "Oh! oh!" and "Withdraw!" from Liberal members. Subsequently, on the night of the 13th of May, Lord Robert Cecil rose to make a personal explanation in connection with the incident. "The expression I used is thought to be too violent," said he; "and when any gentleman in the heat of debate drops an expression which on reflection he feels to be stronger than was necessary, he ought, I think, to take the first opportunity to apologize or to retract. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I feel that I am only doing justice to my feelings when I avow that on that occasion I did great injustice—(Hear, hear,)—to the attorneys. (Laughter, and cries of "Oh! oh!") They are a very honorable body of men, and I am sure—" But the shouts of disapproval from the Ministerial benches waxed so loud that the conclusion of the sentence was lost in the reporters' gallery.

SWEET DAY.

Beloved, have they days on high
As sweet as this sweet earthly day?
Are there such winds, and such a sky,
And such a flame of almond, say?

And are there throstles loud to call
Across the beeches' greening tops?
And are there violets virginal
To wonder at them from the copse?

Aye, they have these and more up there,
The happy peoples of the Blue;
Yet, how can aught to them be fair,
Who see not, hear not, all through you?

They need you. Hearken, thin and clear,
Their call comes down the airy mile!
Dearest, pretend you do not hear—
I cannot spare you yet awhile.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Prospects Were Good.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—I would go through perdition itself for you. She—Oh, yes; that reminds me that papa said that was what he was going to tell you to do.

1898

ANDREW D. WHITE.

CONSPICUOUS among a certain number of excellent appointments made by President McKinley was that of the President of the University of Michigan to the post of Ambassador to Germany. Well-known as the founder of Cornell University, its first President, and the donor of its library, Mr. White had already won a name, not only as a promoter of the higher education, but as a diplomat. What made the appointment all the happier was the fact that Mr. White had been stationed in Berlin before, when, it is true, the United States was represented not by an Ambassador, but by a Minister. As Minister he was curtailed of various privileges at Court which are accorded to Ambassadors, but he made up for this defect in rank by cultivating the literary and scientific circles of the German capital and surrounding himself with men of his own tastes and pursuits.

At that time the tradition of respect for learning had not passed away from Berlin so far as Court and society are concerned; men of brains and varied accomplishments were still sought and honored as they no longer are, and there were more distinguished men to give a flavor of somewhat wider than local talent to gatherings than is now the case. At that time Mr. White came to Berlin with the prestige of his educational work in the United States in his favor, and with the experience behind him of his labors as a member of the New York Legislature. He reached a congenial atmosphere at once, and while attending to the interests of his Government refreshed his memories of student life in Germany, and made the acquaintance of many celebrities. Not only was he personally acceptable to the Germans, but his Ministry fell on a time when the relations between our land and Germany were unclouded.

Personally, Mr. White could not fail to ornament the Diplomatic Corps of any Court, owing to his tact, urbanity, and winning manner, composed of frankness and intelligence in equal parts, but he was especially fitted to win the regard of the Germans because he had done and published much in his own land to make the splendid language and the remarkable literature of the Fatherland more accessible to students and readers in America. During his first Ministry there was more regard for such matters than there is now, and a man who had showed that he admired Germany and German literature was much surer of recognition and welcome on that score than is now the case. At present Germany has entered into the dangerous field of commercial and military rivalries; after becoming the arbitress of war on the European Continent, she has cast longing eyes on the fields of the world occupied by the British Empire, and has developed an envy of the colonies and commerce and navy of that empire which her citizens are unable to conceal. That frantic though perhaps temporary display of ill-will between the British and Germans necessarily involves other countries, and is sure to affect any land which is, or is suspected to be, friendly to one side or the other of the "deaf war" between the diplomats of London and Berlin.

After more than a decade Mr. White returned to Berlin as an Ambassador, and with a name even wider known than before. But, as we see, the situation had greatly changed. The Berlin he knew was no more; the Berlin he found was far larger, cleaner, better paved, and more vigorously policed, no longer a city, however, where brains and ability won respect, but where rank and wealth alone were the guiding ideas in people's minds. The army had passed from the position of guardian and tool of the country to that of master and menacing whip. But the greatest change of all was the attitude of press and public toward the United States. This had become embittered through commercial rivalry and the war of tariffs, and aggravated by a rising sympathy between England and the United States, so that the slightest pretext was enough to bring into sharp relief the underlying irritation. That pretext, or rather that occasion, soon offered itself.

As a military power in which the army

Photo. by Pach Brothers, N. Y.
The Latest Portrait of Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V.,
Commanding the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, at Huntsville, Ala.

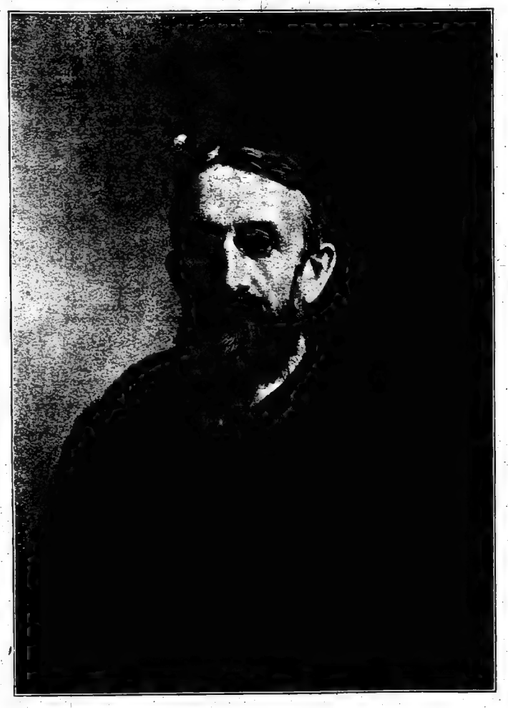

Andrew D. White

had become the real basis of government, Germany had a natural skepticism if not an outspoken disdain of all American methods of considering, preparing for, and conducting war. When the trouble with Spain broke out it was in the nature of things that the potent officer class in Germany should believe in the people who had a large standing army and a more than respectable navy; it was expected that by land and sea the United States would suffer at first a number of serious disasters before she could set enough experienced soldiers and sailors on a war footing to finally defeat the Spaniards. It was necessary that the officer class should believe this, because if such were not the case, if the United States with its little army of 25,000 men and officers, aided by raw volunteers, could stand up against the professional soldiers and veteran regiments of Spain, then—what were they doing in Germany with their enormous and costly armies and their budgets for a bigger and bigger navy? Such a turn to the opening of the Spanish war would mean a shrewd blow at their own system in the minds of the public that foots the bill—and even in Germany the taxpayer still has some power and finds one method or another to carry through what he wills; or at any rate to express pretty forcibly his opinion on current events.

The situation was therefore one that required in the American Ambassador the greatest experience, knowledge of the people and coolness. Irritated because in many respects our tariff works to the disadvantage of German exports, enraged because German colonies remain uncolonized and emigration to America continues, and utterly forgetful of proceedings on Germany's part which testified to her intention to strain the laws in order to retaliate on the United States for any injustice undergone, the press and public of the Fatherland seized upon the Spanish war as the occasion to ventilate its spite and soothe its spleen. Mr. White had hardly been a year in his place before he found himself confronted by a Germany intensely hostile to America, openly predicting the success of the Spanish arms, and making no pretense of wishing the United States well. It was not to be expected that the German press should ask itself whether Germany would have tolerated the Spanish iniquity near it, and whether it should not give America the credit of doing police duty in the Antilles as Germany would have done years earlier. Profoundly demoralized by Bismarck's policy and example, the German press would not, if it could, conceive of a war except for aggrandizement; it scoffed at Yankee hypocrisy under the claim that we were freeing Cuba, and seemed inflamed with an idea that if there were any territorial pickings and stealings to be made, Germany, not the United States, should get the booty.

Mr. White found himself in this kind of political hot water up to the chin; it was his difficult task to sweeten with what diplomatic treacle he could muster the bitterness of the public hodgepodge in Germany, and to warn his countrymen not to take too seriously the shouts, insults, and premature prophecies of defeat with which the German press resounded.

And valiantly and well has our Ambassador performed his task. It has not been a grateful office to stand between two nations apparently distrusting and disliking each other to the top of their bent. Fortunately, he has been aided by the German Government, which has always openly and on the surface preserved a friendly attitude toward us, whatever may be the truth with regard to secret counsels held with other European ill-wishers for our diminishment and disadvantage. And it must be remembered that the Government in such cases is far more powerful in Germany than over here, for over there it is really autocratic, in spite of the semblance of constitutional and Parliamentary rule, while with us it is almost too closely for safety in touch with popular sentiment. Assisted, therefore, by the "correct" attitude of the Government to which he is accredited, our Ambassador has struggled manfully against the rising tide of ill-will between the two countries, at the risk of seeing his former popularity and repute in both countries drown in the process.

Mr. White has therefore done his country no slight service by his coolness, judgment, and the skillful presentation of quieting facts to irritated minds on both sides of the ocean. He was prepared for such work by his knowledge of German and the Germans, and his experience as legislator at home and diplomat abroad. Not only the ordinary language does he understand, but he knows the subtler lingua Franca of diplomacy; not the French language merely, but the unwritten laws of diplomatic intercourse. Endowed with much tact to start with, he has acquired the finish of European Courts, which by no means consists in Chesterfieldian manners, although these are never a disadvantage, but in the employment of certain consecrated phrases and actions which mean certain things. We may consider them absurd, and regarded from a certain point of view they do reach the sublime of the comical, but like Court ceremonial and Church rites, they are traditional and not to be escaped; sometimes they even prove useful.

Our Ambassador's position has been strangely but happily changed once more by the fortunes of war. A press and public which were capable of such unfounded abuse of the United States has little to lose from charges of inconsistency. Perceiving that the German Government had been right all along, and marking the extraordinarily quick destruction of the fleets of Spain and the effective work of our armies in Cuba and Manila, they are now ready to take the other side. In countries where the bayonet is the ultimate court of appeal, and everything really centres on military force, there exists a huge respect for military success. The United States, quickly successful in the Spanish war, becomes at once invested with a halo, and poor Spain, lately whitewashed and defended, is dropped heartlessly into the mud. It is discovered that she was never any good as a naval or military power anyhow, never could fight, never knew how to manage her colonies, &c., &c. The United States, however, develops unexpected virtues. Americans are not quite such unscrupulous, cold-blooded, dollar-hunting braggarts and pretenders as they once seemed; on the contrary, they make the huge standing armies appear possibly a mistake, and may even set the world a model of unselfish battling for the liberty of others against a mediaeval, corrupt tyranny.

There is very little sentiment left in Germany; all is very bald, wearisome, cynical self-interest. A violent, illogical, artistic championship of Spain from the standpoint of antiquity and the side of color and Don Quixotism one might respect, and even against good government and clean streets and harbors free of yellow fever and against decent treatment of men. But it is hard to preserve one's composure before publicists and officials who malign the nation they imagine and hope will lose, and then swing about and abuse the nation they had previously pretended to admire.

Mr. White's trials, to a very large extent, are lightened by the logic of success on our part, but it is not to be supposed that they are ended. There is need of an active propaganda here and in Germany to disabuse people of the idea that there is any difference between the two countries which can not be removed by diplomacy and fair dealing. Our tariff works shocking injustice in many ways to German industries without giving us the least equivalent in protection and yet at the same time cutting down instead of increasing our resources from tariff taxes and compelling us to turn to internal revenue taxes to make good the loss. German customs rulings work grave injustice to various industries of ours. The spectacle of two great nations "nagging" each other with spite tariffs is a disgusting one, and the politicians in both countries, who were guilty of advising and pushing such things through, ought to be retired to their corner stores and Junker farms and left there to employ their talents in village politics, not in the difficult problems of statesmen.

The appointment of Mr. White has been justified by the services he has performed. It is an example which shines all the brighter because, alas, it has so few to bear it company! Its moral is that men for important positions under Government, in diplomacy, &c., should be sought for with telescope, miscroscope, and heart-searching, and, when found of the right sort, placed in the positions they are fitted for by character, education, and experience. The country is weary of "Ohio" politics and "Michigan" politics and the wretched results that commonly flow from Ohio or Michigan ideals and deals; it wants men chosen for responsible posts because they are the very best to be had, not because Senator Sellers hunted the President until he came down with an appointment. It is not only wasteful of money and a piece of effrontery to common sense, it is a matter of the National safety. Now that we are up to our necks in European politics, the commonest instincts of self-preservation ought to make us insist that the old happy-go-lucky system of appointments should come to a short, sharp close.

CHARLES DE KAY.

YOUR LITTLE HAND.

Your little hand! Ah! joy complete
To hold it clasped in mine, my sweet;
It never crossed my mind to fear
That you would be offended dear,
That you would deem it indiscreet
If, when by hap we chanced to meet,
With humble lips I dared to greet
That form of alabaster clear—
Your little hand!

You might have heard my pulses beat,
So loud they throbbed from head to feet;
Your lips had never seemed so near
Till I received upon my ear—
I own the punishment was meet—
Your little hand!

—C. E. Burton in Black and White.

The Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr.,
New Pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem.

THE KING'S GARDEN.

LISA sat at her window, and looked out into the King's garden

It was only a small corner of the King's vast garden that Lisa could see from her window, but it was very beautiful, with great rich chestnut trees and smooth stretches of greensward. The sun shone ardently; the chestnut trees cast dense, cool shadows on the greensward; beyond them, the sunlight covered it with a veil of amber. The sky, against which the tree tops outlined themselves in fantastic domes and pinnacles, was of the intensest radiant blue. Birds were calling insistently to each other from branch to branch.

Lisa lived in one of those ancient houses, belonging to the university, which formed the boundary of the King's garden at the eastern end. Now she sat quite motionless at her open window, gazing out, penetrated and held by the exquisite calm beauty of the prospect. Never so light, never so fragrant a breeze stirred her hair and caressed her cheek, like an invisible fragrant hand.

Toc-toc-toc. • • • Somebody knocked at her door.

But Lisa did not hear; she was too deeply absorbed in the loveliness of her green-and-gold vision

She did not hear, either, when, after a moment's pause, her latch was lifted and a young man stepped into her room—a very gay-looking young man, very gayly dressed, with laughing blue eyes and a handsome, merry face.

He stepped into her room and stood still for an instant, glancing round. Then, cautiously, on tiptoe, laughing silently, he stole up to Lisa and clapped his hands over her eyes.

Lisa came to herself with a little cry; and she knew, of course, that she must guess who it was. She knitted her brows, as if reflecting; but the curves of her mouth were mischievous as she said, "The hands are hard and bony. It will be my old Master of Counterpoint, Herr Professor Zerbellius. Fie, Herr Professor! Are you not ashamed of such light behavior?"

The young man smiled mirthfully at the sky, but said nothing, nor withdrew his hands.

"No? Not Zerbellius?" questioned Lisa, the lines of her mouth still mischievous. "Then let me think. • • • The hands are rough and knotty. Whom do I know with such rough and knotty hands? • • • Ah, to be sure. 'Tis our old housekeeper, Marianna. Good Marianna, have you lost your reason, that you take to playing these childish tricks?"

Again the young man smiled without speaking.

"I have it now," cried Lisa. "The hands are big and muscular, and I'll wager they're red, too. It's my adorer, Franz. It's Franz, the dashing Pomeranian Lieutenant, who loves me so that he vows he'll marry me whether I will or not. There, now, dear Franz, let go my eyes and sit down beside me and tell me of your love. Do you love me as well to-day as yesterday?"

The young man did not smile at this—indeed, he made a little face; but he was always silent.

"Not Franz?" Lisa wondered, with ruefulness (sincere or feigned) in her tone. "Ah, me! It was my wish, doubtless, that begot my thought. I might have known it could not be Franz, for Franz is fierce and impassioned and grim, like a besieging army; he would never stoop to such a silly prank. Nay, but I should have remembered it from the beginning—there is only one person in the whole wide world who can be so silly and so merry, and that's my neighbor, the student of divinity."

Whereupon the young man laughed out and removed his hands. "Three misses and one hit. You are a shrewd guesser," he teased.

"Oh," said Lisa, turning and facing him with whimsical eyes, "there was once a girl who guessed wrong three times out of four for the fun of mystifying her would-be mystifier."

"With that you restore my faith in your perceptions," said he, bowing. "To call my hands hard and bony, rough and knotty! And to mistake me for that swashbuckling Pomeranian, Franz!—whom, for the rest, I am sure you love as much as he merits and no more."

"I love everybody as much as he seems to me to merit, and no more—and no less," Lisa declared significantly. "But you," she went on, looking curiously at her visitor, "I think you are the strangest man that has ever lived."

"Strange? I? Nonsense," he protested. "If I have a fault, it is that I'm so highly usual, logical, and normal."

Lisa laughed mockingly. "And is it highly usual, logical, and normal for a student of divinity to be the gayest spark in the university?" she asked. "For look: all other theologues go clad in black, with grave faces, and downcast eyes. And you are dressed like a courtier, in bright colors; and your face is the smilingest that I have ever seen, and your eyes the happiest; and there is no sort of merriment for which you are not always ready."

"Dear child," he answered, "you have but cited proofs of my consistency. I am a student of divinity. That means I am a student of all that is good in the world, of all that is beautiful, of all the evidences of God's presence. And the two best things in the world, the two most beautiful things, the perfect evidences of God's presence, are joy and love. And so, all day, I am thinking of beauty; all day long joy and love fill my mind and my soul, my heart and my senses. How can I help being happy and looking happy, dressing gayly and living gayly? My heart is full of beauty, my heart is full of joy and love. I am a student of divinity. I should belie my calling if I went clad in black, with a sad countenance."

Lisa regarded him for a minute, pensively. Then she smiled. "Yes," she said, "I understand." And for another minute they were both silent.

At last, "Tell me," he began, "what were you thinking of so intently when I knocked at your door and came in, and you never heard me?"

"Oh," she said, "you ask too much. I was thinking thoughts that are secrets. I was looking into the King's garden. I was dreaming of my ideal."

"Who asks too little is likely to get naught," said he. "Who asks too much may, at least, get something. So I will ask for more. You were thinking secret thoughts? Tell me your secret thoughts. You were dreaming of your ideal? What is your ideal?"

"You are avaricious—a very usurer," she exclaimed. "But I will tell you this much—the King's garden is the emblem of my ideal. See how beautiful it is. See how the sunshine hangs in the air like a luminous dust. See how the leaves of the trees catch it and hold it like little green-gold hands. See how it filters through their fingers. See how stately and rich the trees are. And the lawns—they are like silk and cloth-of-gold. And breathe the sweet perfumes, and listen to the singing of the birds. It is so beautiful, so beautiful, and here is my window looking over it, and I may gaze into it when I will. Am I not fortunate? The King's garden! Is it not wonderful that I, a poor student of music, should have a window overlooking the garden of the King, should be permitted to gaze into it, and enjoy all the loveliness of it when I will? It is always there, clear and beautiful before me. But enter it—no, that I may never do. I may never approach any nearer to it than I am now. It is as inaccessible as a star. It is a symbol of the beautiful and the unattainable. It is a symbol of the ideal."

"A pretty fancy, Lisa," the student of divinity answered her, "but spun of stuff that will not bear a test. It is an old error, an evil superstition, the belief that the ideal is unattainable. On the contrary, it is just that we may attain to our ideals, and for no other purpose, that Heaven has put us into this world and set ideals before us. Now tell me what the ideal is that you dream of as you gaze into the King's garden and I will show you that it cannot be unattainable."

"Oh, one has many ideals," Lisa said. Then her eyes grew quizzical. "Who knows? Perhaps I was dreaming of the King's son."

"Of the King's son?" the student repeated, a little anxiously. "Have you ever seen him?"

"No, I have never seen him," she replied; "but that leaves me all the freer to dream of him. I may dream that as he walks in the garden he catches sight of my face at the window or hears my voice when I sing, and that he falls in love with me, and comes to woo me, and makes me his Princess. You say the ideal is never unattainable. Well, if that were my ideal? Is it within the bounds of possibility that a poor girl such as I should become the bride of the King's son?"

"But it is altogether possible," he cried. "If the King's son should see your face at your window, or hear your voice when you sing, he could not help but fall in love with you—for no one could see your face, Lisa, or hear your voice, without loving you. He would love you, and he would think of you all day, and dream of you all night, and he would find that his life was changed, that the sight of your face and the sound of your voice had changed his life. He would find that his life had become just one continuous hunger for you, one great aching need, and he could never know any peace or content without you. Oh, his life would become an illness, a fever of unrest and longing. A flame would burn constantly, cruelly, in his heart, consuming it, consuming him. He would think of your beautiful eyes, and he would feel that he must look into them, deep and long and close, or die of the privation. He would think of your beautiful voice, and feel that he must die if he could not hear it speaking to him, for him. He would love you, love you, love you, and long and long for you. And then he would leave his father's palace and disguise himself as a student, and come to the university in quest of you. And when he had found you, to his great unspeakable joy, when he had found you, Lisa, then he would feel that he had found paradise on earth. He would feast his soul upon you. He would look into your eyes, he would drink the light of them with his eyes, greedily, exultantly, as a thirsting man drinks water. And the sound of your voice, speaking to him, speaking for him—oh, his heart would almost break with the joy of it. And to remain in your presence, to breathe the air that your presence sweetened, it would be like breathing some unimaginable, intoxicating perfume. And then—and then he would woo you. And then, if you would have him, he would wed you."

Lisa's eyes glowed as she listened; her lips were parted slightly, she sat very still. But now, after a little silence, she gave her head a toss, and laughed. "And the King? What would the King say?" she asked derisively. "It would ill suit the King's policy, I think, if his son should wed a beggar-maiden."

"A beggar-maiden!" scoffed the student. "A high-born noble lady. You are noble, of a most ancient noble house."

"Yes, and a ruined house," Lisa added. "My eyes and my voice are my only dowry. But what folly we are talking! We're as foolish as the cat who dreamed he was a Bishop. I will look into the King's garden, and delight in it, and love it. But as for the King's son—well, if he should come a-wooing me, poor youth, he would come in vain, for my heart is already given."

"Your heart is already given?" faltered the student.

"Yes, and irrecoverably," said Lisa.

"To whom? Tell me to whom," he pleaded.

"Not to the King's son," said she, "but to my King, my very King."

"I beseech you to tell me who he is," the student cried, with anguish in his voice.

Lisa looked straight into his eyes, smiling mysteriously.

"If you don't know, no man shall ever know," she whispered.

• • • • • • • • •

After their marriage, he said to her, "Now I must take you to my father." And for three days they traveled through the country, past orchards and cornfields, woodland and meadowland, past villages and farms and castles, sometimes in deep fragrant lanes, where birds sang and wild flowers grew, sometimes in the shadow of high mountains. And at nightfall on the third day they entered a town. It was quite dark; but their horses' hoofs struck upon the hard pavement of the streets; and dimly Lisa could perceive the forms of people and the outlines of tall houses at either side of their carriage; and she could hear the rumor of many voices.

Presently they drove into a courtyard, and their horses stopped. Somebody from without opened the carriage door, and her husband helped her to descend.

It was a big courtyard, lighted by at least a hundred torches; and it seemed to Lisa that there must be at least a hundred men standing and moving in it, soldiers and servingmen.

Her husband took her hand, and led her across the courtyard, through a great doorway, and up a great flight of marble stairs. It was all brilliantly alight with torches, and everywhere there were soldiers, who saluted them as they passed.

"This is my father's house," her husband said.

"This is your father's house?" Lisa repeated, in a sort of daze.

"Yes," he said.

"But then—but then—your father will be a great lord?" said she.

"Yes, my father is a great lord," he answered.

"Oh, I am afraid," she said, in a troubled voice.

"You must not be afraid, dear heart," he reassured her. "My father is a great lord, but you are a great lady. He will love you, and you will love him."

He led her down a high wide hall, lighted by wax tapers, and into a great chamber, the walls of which were hung with banners, crimson and blue and gold, displaying coats-of-arms. He led her to a couch, and bade her be seated. "Wait for me here a moment, beloved," he said; and he left the chamber by a curtained door at the further end.

"Oh, I am afraid, I am afraid," Lisa murmured after him; but he did not hear. Her heart was throbbing, throbbing. It seemed to her that he was gone a long while. At last he came back.

He took her hand again. "Come," he said.

And together they passed through the curtained door.

Lisa shut her eyes. Oh, how her heart was trembling! She drew a long, tremulous breath.

"This is she, father; this is my bride," she heard her husband say.

And summoning her utmost courage, she opened her eyes. She was standing before a tall, majestic-looking, benign-looking old man. She made as if to kneel; but the old man took both her hands in his, and raised

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Fig. 1. Mulberry Felt Hat.
Trimmed with Polka Dot Silk.

her up. Then he gazed long and gravely, but kindly, into her face.

"You are beautiful," he said. "Your face is beautiful, your eyes are beautiful—they are true and innocent and beautiful. I see a beautiful soul in them. Yes, you have a beautiful soul. You are welcome as my daughter." And he kissed her on each cheek. "Now," he went on, "you will be tired after your long journey. My son will conduct you to your apartment."

When they were in the outer hall again, her husband said, "My father has welcomed you as his daughter. Are you happy, Lisa?"

"Oh, so happy, so happy," she answered, pressing close to him. "You have given me everything." After a little pause, though, she added, with a touch of raillery, "You have given me everything, but you have taken me away from my ideal. You have taken me away from the King's garden."

"Oh, for that matter," retorted he, "we have a garden here. Will you come and look at it?"

"In the darkness? To what purpose?" she questioned.

"There is a full moon to-night," said he.

He led her out upon a broad terrace, and down a staircase, into a garden that was all dark-blue and silver in the moonlight. He led her across silvery lawns and under dark-blue trees, through dark-blue pathways, and past silver fountains.

"Oh," she cried, "it is a wonderful garden; it is beautiful, and it seems to go on forever. Has it no limits?"

"Yes, it has limits, and we are approaching one of them," said he.

Lisa looked round her. A silver lawn stretched before her; great dark-blue trees stood solemnly at either side; and away at the end of the lawn there was a row of houses, upon which the moon shone full. Lisa looked at the houses, she looked at the silver lawns and the dark trees, then she looked at her husband.

"This is very strange," she said.

"Strange? How is it strange?" he asked.

"The houses—this corner of the garden—it is so like the King's garden—it is so like the corner of the King's garden that I could see from my window. Oh, tell me, tell me. Is this some trick you are playing? Or is it—is it really the King's garden?" She stood still, breathless, and looked round again. "Oh, I believe—no, I am sure—it is—it is the King's garden," she cried, enmarveled.

"Yes, it is the King's garden," he said. "I have not taken you away from your ideal. I have brought you to your ideal. It is the King's garden."

She looked at him wildly. "And you—?" She held her breath.

"I am afraid I am the King's son," he confessed.—London Daily Telegraph.

NEW HATS FOR WOMEN.

Women are turning their attention to hats again this Fall with a zest born of the keenest anticipation of novelties in this season's styles. Surprises, they are confident, will be sprung on them, and "Will they be pretty?" "Will they be becoming?" are questions they are now seeking to answer.

Their ancestors before them asked the same questions as the curious, conical-shaped arrangements made their appearance in the shop windows of London. According to Stubbes, a droll fellow of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the women didn't seem content with much of anything in that period, and wouldn't wear "one shape or one colour of fashion two daies to an end." Stubbes seems to have extracted much satisfaction in satirically characterizing the times and caprices of Queen Bess's people.

Fig. 2. Fetching Hat of White Taffeta.
Covered with a Microbe Lace Pattern and Black Velvet Appliqué.

In describing the hats of those days, he says they were "sharpe on the crowne, pearking up like a spire or shaft of a steeple, standing a quarter of a yard above the crowne of theire heads; some more, some less, as please the fantasies of their inconstant mindes. Othersome be flat and broade on the crowne, like the battlement of a house."

Fancy the expressions this worthy gentleman, if now living, must needs employ, when church steeples and battlements of a house became necessary modes of expression for the whims of England's ladies in those days. Imagine his exclamation on seeing a hat with a whole stuffed owl perched on it, its eyes blazing like a headlight, with wings outstretched, and with castor velvet tucked away in the nooks and corners.

Such a hat is the advance guard of the new Winter styles, the avant courier. Though the style is a sort of an extreme, any number of owls' wings and feathers are being used this year. The color is a beautiful shade of brown, and satin antique roses placed under the brim secure a strong, striking contrast.

It is astonishing how completely felts, braids, and ribbons have dropped out of favor for hat trimming. Velvet is the proper material these days, and a large variety of beautiful shades render this fabric exceedingly useful. The principal shades include cerise, ruby, castor, brown, violet, prune, bluet, and mistral, or Mexican blue, and that popular trimming the ostrich feather is found in the same hues. Guinea wings and long quills should also be mentioned as being particular favorites of this season. There is one other effect in trimming, called polka dot silk, which, with the velvet trimming and ostrich and other feathers, embraces the make-up of most of this season's swellest creations.

Fig. 3. Stylish Winged Hat.
Made of Gray Corded Velvet, with Two Shades of Wings.

A tasteful style created some years ago of wearing rosettes and other trimming under the brim experienced a serious set-back when women took it into their heads to wear their hats down over their faces. No rosettes, of course, could be placed in front, and the space at the back of the hat necessitated an entirely too liberal display of trimming. Accordingly the rulers of fashion have declared, and the word has passed all along the line, that hats are to be worn over the face no longer. Not only that, but the tend should be decidedly upward, away from the face. The pompadour girl was doubtless a factor in this movement and will make the most of her opportunity.

Fig. 4. Black Velvet Hat.
Trimmed with Renaissance Lace, with Black and White Plumes.

Hat ornaments seem to have undergone something of an evolution, and this year's products show a marked advance on those of a year ago. Among the more striking are gold buckles of all sizes, steel ornaments, rhinestones, and jets. Some improvement, too, has been made in stick hat pins, and they are generally much larger, with one or two new settings of rhinestones and pearls.

The subject of veils promises to vex the women to no little extent. "Veils," declares one woman, with a rosy complexion, "are a nuisance." "Not so," says another, who has a face to hide, and there is the question in a nutshell. Two ladies of equal intelligence and taste will be seen, one with a veil, the other without. There is this to be said, however. Almost all of the veils will have larger chenille dots than before and fancy net to a great extent. If this does not make the veil an unpopular affair, then its years with us will be many and glorious.

A novelty should be mentioned here which pertains, if not to hats, at least to millinery, and that is the Gounard boa, made of net, to be worn in the evening when hats of similar material are worn. They are beautified with black and white chenille dots, and, it is said, fill a long-felt want for something of the sort.

Accompanying this article are a number of the newest hats, chosen with a view of showing representative designs from one extreme to the other of this year's styles.

The mulberry felt hat, shown in Figure 1, is a very good type for ordinary street wear. The brim is rolled up at the side and three shades of polka-dot silk constitute the main trimming. There is a twist of puffed velvet on one side, and on the other two tones of brown wings, to harmonize with the silk. A soft puff rosette of velvet under the brim completes the trimming. The hat is large and high.

A more dressy hat is shown in Figure 2, which can be worn very properly in the evening. It is of white taffeta silk, with a white microbe lace pattern and black velvet appliqué, studded with jet. There is a large, soft puffing in front of coral mirror velvet, contrasting well with the black velvet, and two long black plumes are arranged at the side. A crescent rhinestone ornament constitutes the metal trimming.

Figure 3 is a good type of the gray velvet hat, a popular shade this year. The brim is corded in two shades, with a round crown of white chiffon. Two pairs of wings, one gray and the other green mixed, on either side, secure a rich appearance, heightened by a knot effect of white chiffon in front between the wings. There are also two rosettes of white chiffon at the back, to rest on the hair. Stickpins of pearl, gilt, and rhinestones can all be used with this hat.

The familiar black and white ostrich feather hat is found in a new design in large, shaded roses are used as side trimming, and a bow effect of velvet is arranged at the back.

Fig. 5. Puffed Velvet Hat.
Seen to Advantage in the Cerise Shades.

Figure 4. This is a large hat of black velvet, having a soft, wavy brim, with a black and white plume at the side. It is trimmed with Renaissance lace, arranged with a bow effect in front and draped around the crown. A beautiful large, round rhinestone buckle sets this hat off in a striking way.

The cerise shades are well represented in Figure 5. It is in two shades, with a puffed velvet edge and soft, puffed crown. Two

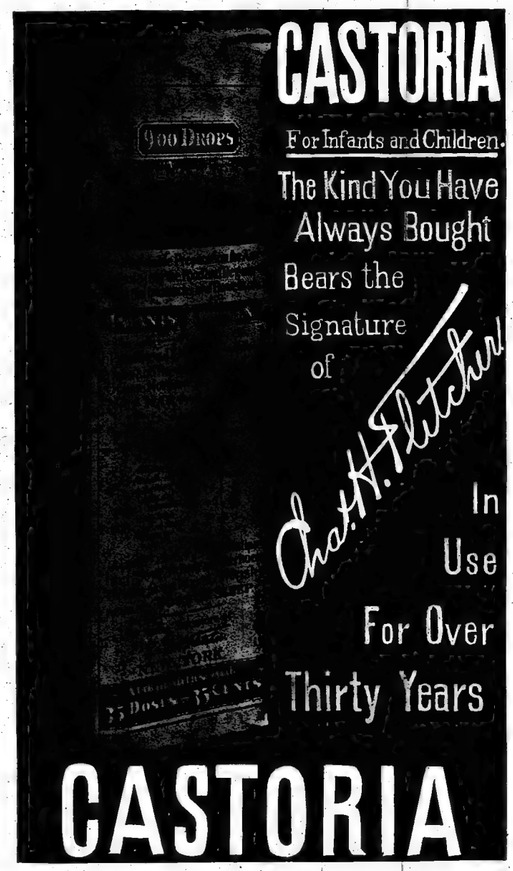

STONEWALL JACKSON'S APOLOGY.

Jackson had occasion to censure a cadet who had given, as he believed, the wrong solution of a problem. On thinking the matter over at home he found that the pupil was right and the teacher wrong. It was late at night and in the depth of Winter, but he immediately started off to the institute, some distance from his quarters, and sent for the cadet. The delinquent, answering with much trepidation the untimely summons, found himself to his astonishment the recipient of a frank apology.—From "Stonewall Jackson and the Civil War."

THE KNOWLEDGE THAT AVAILS.

I do not know if other eyes
Have caught the blue of bluest skies,
That so a rarer beauty lies
In their depths than in thine;
Or if there be a fairer face,
Or one might hold in dear embrace
A loveller form, instinct with grace
That's more divine.

I do not know if some may break
More hearts than throb for thy sweet sake,
If some more easily could make
Our joys to overflow;
If there are other lips to kiss
That yield a liveller joy than this
That it were loss of heaven to miss,
I do not know.

But this I know, how oft I swear
Thou only art sweet, true, and fair,
Thou only art beyond compare,
Who set'st my heart aglow:
I know there is none like to thee,
I know I say so constantly,
And therefore it is well with me;
That's what I know.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Hat of Draped Velvet and Fur.
One of the Odd Designs of this Season.

OCT

1898

ROOM FOR DOUBT.

She—I am surprised that Clara should suffer a man to kiss her.
He—Perhaps she doesn't call it suffering.

Pat "Chates" the Railway.

From Tit-Bits.

"Well," said Pat, chuckling, "I've just chated this ould railway company nicely."

"How so?"

"Why, I've taken a return ticket, and I've no intention of going back at all, at all."

Not to be Daunted.

From The Denver Evening Post.

A Colorado gentleman advertised for a well-preserved skeleton, and shortly after the paper was out an old maid of his town appeared in her best bib and tucker and asked if his intentions were honorable.

Baffled.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"You shall be rich and famous," said the fortune teller.

"Alas!" cried the sitter. "Then I am undone. For my dream was to devote my life to art."

Her Hands Full.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I asked her if she thought she could learn to love me. She said she couldn't—because she was already studying Spanish and learning to swim."

Sympathy.

From Pick-Me-Up.

The Kron-prinz up and spake to his father.

"And now about Bismarck, papchen," he inquired, "are we sorry?"

"We are, mein son," replied the German Emperor, playfully catching the lad a terrific blow with the horsewhip which he always carries.

The noble boy immediately burst into a flood of tears.

Such is the perfect sympathy existing between the imperial father and son.

A Sure Thing.

From The Washington Star.

"I dunno's as I kin git my money back," said Mr. Cornstossel, as he ruefully rubbed his brow; "but I must say as how I ain't going to recommend any customers to that concern."

"Have you been making investments?"

"I sent a dollar to a man who advertised that he would tell a sure way to make money fast."

"Didn't you get any answer?"

"Yes. He says, 'put glue on it.'"

A Mitigating Thought.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You must have been awfully homesick, John."

"I was. If it hadn't been for thinking of the lawn-mower I don't believe I could have stood it."

Any Old Thing.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Ferry—Are you waiting for anything?

Perry Patettic—Yessum. That's jist what I'm waitin' fer.

Now Is the Time to Put an Anchor to Windward

The season for colds, coughs and all the attendant evils is at hand.

Our "Old Crow RYE" Whisky

should be in every household, and at the first symptoms use it. It is the purest stimulant in the world, and will not disappoint you. Buy from reliable dealers only.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

Sole Bottlers, New York.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

PERHAPS YOU NEED A WIG?

Most people who need one think it wouldn't look well. They're afraid that it won't fit. That it would be easily detected. Perhaps it's so with some wigs, but it's different with ours.

Our WIGS Fit.

They are made by skillful workingmen. They fit so well that detection is impossible. We have made wigs for 30 years. That fact speaks for itself. Call at our store. We can be of service to you.

MARIE ANTOINETTE COIFFURES, our most perfect creation, a most pretty and graceful arrangement of the hair. We have everything pertaining to women's toilet demands.

An especially fine assortment of

WAVY SWITCHES

New Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free

L. SHAW

The Largest Hair Store in the World.
Telephone No. 1026 18th St.
54 West 14th St., Next door to Macy's, N.Y.

CUTELIX

Requires no argument or appeal to keep itself in constant demand when once it has found its way to the toilet stand of an intelligent person.

CUTELIX COMPANY,
253 Broadway, N. Y.

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21 & 22d STS
THE LEADING HOUSE FOR
HAIR GOODS
HAIR DRESSING
Hair Ornaments

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Are **Safe**

Because to each article is attached a chemist's certificate guaranteeing that it is free from **arsenic, antimony, lead,** *or any other poisonous ingredient.*

Sold by all reputable dealers everywhere. LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO., New York, Chicago, Boston.
Write for free booklet.

Bon Ami

The New Cleaner

DOES THE SAME WORK AS SCOURING SOAPS BUT DOESN'T WEAR OUT SURFACES SO MUCH.

An Exception.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"Remember," said the good man, "that there are sermons in stones."

"Not in those that you run against with your bike," retorted the cynic, and the argument was necessarily at an end.

No Indication.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Stranger—How much pay does your City Council get?

Resident—Nobody knows. All we know is what its regular salary is.

The Horrid Things.

From The Chicago Record.

"Did you enjoy the cathedrals abroad, Miss Shutter?"

"No; the horrid things were too big for my camera."

Finally Settled.

From Truth.

Mrs. Banks—Why did you let your cook go?

Mrs. Brooks—She said one of us would have to leave.

Uncle Eben's Philosophy.

From The Washington Star.

"Deshere politicians wants ter take care o' deah health," said Uncle Eben. "An' one o' de mos' danjusest symptoms I knows ob is a sudden rush o' voice to de mouth."

A Matrimonial Venture.

From The New York Weekly.

Blinkers—Hello! Winkers. I hear you married a woman with an independent fortune.

Winkers (sadly)—N-o; I married a fortune with an independent woman.

Two Happy Men.

From Pick-Me-Up.

Briggs—Allow me to have the pleasure of returning the sovereign that I borrowed the other day.

Sniggs—Thanks. The pleasure is mine.

Progress of Science.

From The St. Louis Star.

Scientists now announce that whisky contains ptomaines. In antebellum days in St. Louis they were called snakes.

EDDIE BALD

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CYCLIST, Writes:

"I have been using the genuine

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

for some time in my training, and would cheerfully recommend it to all athletes."

Edward C. Bald

Eddie McDuffie, The Great Cyclist and World's Record Breaker, writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract was recommended to me by Mr. Nat Butler, and I find it an elegant appetizer and muscle builder. I can recommend it highly to all cyclists and athletes."

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair; rising temperature; fresh westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,216. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN—The plot of Italian Anarchists in Egypt to kill Emperor William is growing in importance, the documents of the conspirators having disclosed a well-matured plan to kill King Humbert of Italy also. Assurances that the health of the Chinese Emperor is improving have been presented to the British Minister at Pekin, but it is reported that he will be deposed formally on Nov. 23, the birthday of the Empress Dowager. The arrival of the Duke of Orleans at Brussels has rekindled the rumor of an attempted military coup in France. The Sultan gave an audience yesterday to Oscar S. Straus, the new United States Minister to Turkey, and spoke of the possibility of the legation being raised to an Embassy. The Sultan has ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops from Crete.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Fred D. Grant and Gen. Guy V. Henry will be the Military Governors of Puerto Rico.

The steamer Maracaibo of the Red D Line is reported ashore off the coast of Venezuela.

The Forty-seventh New York Regiment reached San Juan, Puerto Rico, Saturday afternoon.

Charles Van Alstyne, the rich Klondike miner, returned from London yesterday with his runaway wife. They had a happy voyage.

Joseph Divver, who died on Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital, was found yesterday to have been a victim of wintergreen poisoning. There is no similar case on record at the hospital.

Tetanus antitoxin was injected into the brain of a lockjaw patient in Passaic as a last resort. Success is believed to be assured. It is said to be the first operation of the kind in this country.

The Atlantic Transport Company reports that only 11 of the 54 passengers and 39 of the 101 members of the crew of the steamer Mohegan have been saved. According to the latest advices, 51 bodies have been recovered. The cause of the disaster remains a mystery.

Joseph Spencer, Jr., and Warren Streeter, both of Somerville, N. J., were arrested Saturday night on suspicion of having caused the death of William Draubney of the same town, whose body was found near Bound Brook. There was a deep wound in the throat.

The action of the Bar Association in declaring David Leventritt "not a fit person to be a Justice of the Supreme Court" caused many indignant protests from leading Democrats yesterday. Richard Croker made a long statement, and there was serious talk of forming a new Bar Association.

Page 2.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, together with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Minister Woodford, and others, will take a special train this morning for up-State points, where the chief candidate will conduct a vigorous stumping tour.

Page 3.

The prince of evil in our politics, said the Rev. Cortland Myers in Brooklyn last night, is the mixture of National, State, and municipal issues.

The National Committee of the National Democratic Party has issued an address declaring that it is necessary to continue the organization for the purpose of supporting the principles set forth in the Indianapolis platform of 1896, but announcing that it will not interfere in the various State campaigns.

Page 4.

The Central Labor Union yesterday decided to invite the Gubernatorial candidates of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Labor Parties to address that body on labor matters.

The sailors of the cruiser Brooklyn had a happy time yesterday at a demonstration in Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn. The Letter Carriers' Association of the borough were there, and received several handsome mementos of the war.

A meeting of Post Office clerks, held in Maennerchor Hall yesterday to decide upon ways and means to push their salary bill in Congress, was addressed by Representative Mitchell, who promised to do all he could to help them.

Page 5.

Prof. Felix Adler, leader of the Ethical Culture Society, began his Winter's work at Carnegie Hall yesterday. His subject was "The Religion of Action."

Men who joined National Guard regiments in order to go to the front say they were promised discharge from State service as soon as they should be mustered out of the army, but that the fulfillment of the pledge has been left to the discretion of their commanders.

Page 7.

The opinion is expressed in Washington that the President has decided to retain the Philippines as a whole.

The Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, last evening, argued in favor of the retention of Cuba and the Philippines by this country.

The new Church of the Transfiguration at Tarrytown was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies. It was blessed by Archbishop Corrigan.

The Umbria, which had been reported at a standstill off the Irish coast Monday last, arrived here yesterday with all abroad well. She had been delayed seven hours by a broken bolt.

Page 9.

All the conditions were favorable to roadsters on the Speedway yesterday, and a larger crowd than ever watched the sport from the walks.

The nude body of a man with the throat cut was found floating in Gravesend Bay yesterday. Coroner's Physician Hartung says the man was dead before being put in the water.

Page 10.

The newly appointed Armenian Bishop, the Rev. H. Saradjian, celebrated mass yesterday in St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached upon "The John Storms of the Church" at the Bloomingdale Church last evening.

A beautiful new model of the Defender has been presented to the New York Yacht Club by Messrs. Vanderbilt, Morgan, and Iselin.

Walter Martinez, eight years old, of 6 State Street, Brooklyn, was beheaded yesterday by a trolley car, which was started, say the conductor and motorman, in some way unknown to them.

The Rev. William Lloyd preached at the Central Congregational Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday, after an absence of seven months. He announced that in future he would be independent of all ecclesiastical authority.

When Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens, wanted in Kentucky for the alleged theft of $1,540 from a racing man, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, Magistrate Pcol incensed the Kentucky Sheriff by keeping the requisition papers.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance at a meeting in the Gospel Tabernacle yesterday obtained $96,824 in contributions in 57 minutes and 18 seconds. The money will be used for foreign mission work and was given in response to the appeal of the Rev. A. B. Simpson.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday Dr. De Costa, preaching from the text "Are there few that be saved?" discussed the future life, which he argued would unquestionably be one of discipline and vicissitude alike for the churched and unchurched.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached yesterday in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on the tendencies of man to go morally from good to bad and from bad to worse. Commenting upon the condition of the Church of England, he declared that another Luther was needed to recover it from its "soullessness, apostasy, and general mummery."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

THE LOSS OF THE MOHEGAN

Report of the Company Says that Only 50 Were Saved of the 158 Persons on Board.

THE CAUSE STILL A MYSTERY

Nothing to Explain Why the Ship Was Several Miles North of Her True Course—Remarkable Stories of Rescues.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Atlantic Transport Company issued the following statement this evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last Friday evening off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands:

"Of the passengers, 11 have been saved, 10 bodies have been recovered, and 33 are missing.

"Of the crew and cattlemen, 39 have been saved, 14 bodies have been recovered, and 51 are missing."

Since this statement was issued several other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as the bodies of passengers. The reports of the various correspondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries, and losses, none of them seeming to be able to obtain the exact numbers of those saved or of the bodies recovered.

The bodies of the following passengers have been identified:

JAMES BLACKEY.
Miss H. M. COWEN.
Dr. FALLOWS.
B. FRANKLIN FULLER.
T. W. KING.
EDNA KING.
Master KING.
Mrs. L. M. LUKE.
GEORGE SEYMOUR.
Miss L. H. WARRENER.
Mrs. WELLER.

The latest advices from Falmouth this evening say that thirty-eight bodies have been identified, mostly those of sailors. Four are as yet unidentified, including those of two elderly women. One appears to be a German. She wore a watch and a wedding ring, both engraved "1871." The other wore a silver brooch with the letter "D" in pearls. This is probably the body of Mrs. Charles Duncan.

Nine of the bodies have been taken to Falmouth and the others to the village church at St. Keverne. The rescued passengers are being sheltered at cottages along the shore and the crew at the Sailors' Home at Falmouth. Tugs have been cruising in the vicinity all day, despite the very rough weather, in hope of picking up other bodies.

The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody attempts to explain how the Mohegan got so far north of her true course—from six to seven miles. There was no fog at the time, while the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her answering the helm. It has been suggested that her compass was faulty, but daylight lasted long after Eddystone Light was passed. The sailors say the fact that the Lizard light was not visible should have served to give the alarm.

The masts of the Mohegan, which are above water, show that her stern is landward, causing a theory that the navigating officer, on discovering that he was in the bay, suddenly turned seaward. Two engineers who were saved declare, however, that they never slackened speed.

Remarkable stories of rescues continue. Robert Barrow, a seaman, performed the feat of swimming unaided through the roughest water to Coverack Point, a distance of two and one-half miles. He climbed up the ragged cliff, where a searching party found him early the next morning, completely exhausted. A. C. L. Smith of Oregon, a passenger, surrendered to a woman in the water wreckage that was supporting him and swam ashore unaided. The woman was saved. Her name is reported as Miss Webb, but no such name appears in the company's list.

Messrs. Smith and W. J. Bloomingdale say there was the greatest difficulty in launching the boats. The ropes were new and stiff and the blocks would not work. Four or five times as many sailors as should have been necessary struggled to lower each boat. The lockers were hard to open. The crew, in a chivalrous effort to save the women, made the mistake of undermanning the boats. There were only four sailors in one boat, which capsized as soon as it was launched. Messrs. Smith and Bloomingdale say that Capt. Griffiths had appeared ill all day.

The death of T. W. King, who was a newspaper proprietor at Nantucket, Mass., and of his family, including Mrs. King, her mother, Mrs. Weller, and his sons, Rufus, aged eleven, and Anthony, aged seven, has caused deep sorrow at Penzance, where the family had a Summer cottage and were very popular.

Joseph O'Rorke, Mr. King's valet, who was saved, says he was on deck when the crash came. The lights went out immediately. Rushing to the saloon, he heard Mr. King exhorting his family to keep cool. O'Rorke with seven others clung to the rigging until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when a lifeboat took him off. He identified the bodies of the Kings and Mrs. Weller, and will have them embalmed and taken to the United States, in accordance with cabled instructions from the relatives of the family at Nantucket.

OPINION OF JOHN HYSLOP.

The New York Yachtsman Criticises Some Features of the Vessel.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 16.—John Hyslop, the New York yachtsman who was saved from the Mohegan, in an interview this afternoon condemned the double railing around the ship's boats, which, he said, impeded the launching. The masthead light, in his opinion, should have been an oil instead of an electric lamp, as in that event it would not have been extinguished, but would have furnished a beacon to guide the lifeboats.

Mr. Williams, the company's manager, says the disaster is utterly inexplicable. The vessel was new and, he asserts, well found, while the Captain and crew were most reliable. He says the crews of the company's vessels have constant boat practice, and he is indignant at the insinuations regarding the condition of Capt. Griffith.

As all the navigating officers were lost, it is doubtful whether light will ever be thrown on the causes of the disaster.

All the flags ashore and on the boats in the bay are at half-mast.

AT THE COMPANY'S LOCAL OFFICE.

Few Callers Yesterday and No News of Importance Received.

The friends and relatives in this country of the passengers of the Atlantic Transport Liner Mohegan, which went down off the English coast last Friday night were not relieved of their suspense yesterday by the officials of the New York office. The office was kept open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but there were few callers, as the company has already been furnished with the address of some friend or relative of nearly every one of the American passengers on the Mohegan's list, and replied to inquiries by telephone or telegraph. The company will notify these persons upon the receipt of definite news.

Two cablegrams were received during the morning from the London office. The first message merely started that nearly all the Mohegan's officers had been lost. The second announced that Alfred Williams of the firm of Williams, Tarney & Field, the London representatives of the company, had gone to Falmouth and thence in a tug to the wreck to make a thorough investigation of the disaster.

D. S. Hubbell and wife of 238 South Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon, called to inquire about Mr. and Mrs. John La Lacheur and son, who were passengers on the Mohegan.

A young woman called to inquire whether Capt. Griffiths of the lost steamer had been saved. She refused to give any particulars concerning her interest in the missing officer.

Inquiries also came in all day over the telephone and by telegraph.

The description in the London dispatches of T. W. King as a newspaper proprietor of Nantucket, Mass., is probably erroneous. Inquiry shows that the proprietors of the local papers in Nantucket and its vicinage bear other names. In Boston newspaper circles Mr. King's name is unfamiliar. Probably he was a wealthy Summer resident of Nantucket.

FIFTY-ONE BODIES FOUND.

Many Persons Undoubtedly Killed by Being Dashed on the Rough Rocks.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 16.—Up to midnight fifty-one bodies had been recovered. Some were found miles away in coves, and it is expected that more will be washed ashore to-morrow.

Many persons undoubtedly were killed by being dashed on the rough rocks who would have escaped if cast ashore on an ordinary coast. Some of the bodies are horribly mangled. A good deal of jewelry and money has been found.

Indiana Woman Probably Lost.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 16.—H. W. Frazer, a Toledo attorney, has received word that his sister, Miss Mary Frazer, of Marion, In., was aboard the steamer Mohegan. After persistent efforts to locate her, he has reason to believe her among the lost.

Miss Frazer's Friends Anxious.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 16.—The family and friends of Miss Georgiana W. Frazer in this city were much alarmed for her safety when it was found that the name of a Miss Frazer was included in the passenger list of the ill-fated Mohegan. She has been in Europe for some time in the interest of a New York magazine, and it was known that she was to return at this time. A dispatch announcing that a Miss Shephard and her niece, Miss Frazer, both of Montreal, were passengers on the Mohegan affords some relief to the friends of Miss Georgiana Frazer.

James Blackey a Toronto Buyer.

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—James Blackey, one of the passengers lost on the steamer Mohegan, was a Toronto man. He was a buyer for the wholesale dry goods house of John MacDonald & Co. and was returning from a purchasing trip in England.

A RED D LINER ASHORE.

The Maracaibo Reported in Trouble Off Paraguana, a Peninsula of Venezuela.

MARACAIBO, Oct 16.—The steamer Maracaibo, Capt. Reith, is ashore off Paraguana, a peninsula of Venezuela.

The Red D Line steamer Maracaibo left New York on Oct. 4 for Curacao and Maracaibo, by way of Ponce, Puerto Rico. Her owners are Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. She was built in Philadelphia in 1888. Her dimensions are: Length, 231 feet, breadth, 43 feet; depth, 13.6 feet; gross tonnage, 1,262; net tonnage, 904.

Steamers Damaged in Collision.

SHIELDS, Oct. 16.—The Danish steamer Venus, Capt. Lund, which sailed from Stettin on Oct. 8 and from Shields on Oct. 14 for New York, returned to port to-day with her starboard bow considerably damaged, the result of a collision with the steamer Urpeth of London, which was bound in. The Urpeth was slightly damaged.

The Gantock Rock in Danger.

BALLYCASTLE, Ireland, Oct. 16.—The British ship Gantock Rock, Capt. Laurie, which sailed from the Clyde on Oct. 14 for Newcastle, N. S. W., is anchored in a dangerous position near the shore, in the bay. The crew have landed here.

KILLED NEAR BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion of Causing W. Draubney's Death.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 16.—William Draubney of Somerville was found dead last night by Edward Smalley, a stage driver, just outside of Bound Brook on the road to Somerville. There was a deep wound in the throat and a penknife with which it appeared to have been inflicted was found near the body. Joseph Spencer, Jr., and Warren Streeter, both of Somerville, who were drinking with Draubney last night, have been arrested.

They were found sound asleep in the railroad station, a few hours after the discovery of the body, and were awakened with difficulty. They said they were waiting for a train. Questioned by the authorities they admitted that they had quarreled with Draubney, and Streeter said that the latter had struck him, and that he had returned the blow. Both men deny having used a knife, but they appear to have been too intoxicated at the time to remember just what took place.

Coroner Stillwell of Somerset County is investigating, as are also the authorities of Middlesex County. There is a question as to which county has jurisdiction. The county line crosses the road within a very few feet of where the body was found, and the official maps to prove which county it was in were not obtainable to-day.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Chinese Outbreaks Continue and American Missionaries Seek Protection.

TACOMA, Oct. 16.—A band of desperadoes, numbering 2,000, with 4,000 disbanded Manchu soldiers, recently took possession of the gold mines north of Kirin, China, and are hindering Russian railroad developments.

An uprising has occurred in Hainan, China, and the American Consul has been besought to protect the American missionaries. The uprising was fermented by a band of pirates known as the Tried Society, and the local militia joined the band of thieves. Soldiers have been sent to the scene.

Floods in Japan have done great damage to crops and many lives have been lost. Aich prefecture, which seems to have suffered most, lost 35 houses washed away, 1,200 overthrown, 170 partly wrecked, 142 injured, and 5,600 inundated. Several lives were lost. Twelve hundred acres of land were flooded.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR SALE.

Home of Mrs. Stowe's Hero to be Put Up at Auction.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Unless claimed and removed by its owners within a short time, the old "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the home at one time of Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal hero, which has been standing at the north end of the Libby Prison grounds since the World's Fair, will be sold to the highest bidder or otherwise disposed of.

The whole Libby Prison site is, in fact, likely to be utilized as the location of a great auditorium or coliseum building after the order of the Madison Square Garden in New York. The cabin was brought here at the time of the World's Fair from the lower Red River country in Texas by A. L. Chapin of Louisiana and D. B. Darling of Texas, who thought it would prove a great drawing card. It was placed at the north end of the grounds, and a small admission price charged to those who visited it.

It did not prove a great attraction, but its owners made no attempt to take it away at the conclusion of the Fair.

KILLED BY WINTERGREEN.

An Unusual Case of Death Occurs at Bellevue Hospital.

The autopsy performed yesterday on the body of Joseph Divver of 231 East Twenty-ninth Street, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night, showed that he had been killed by essence of wintergreen. The man, who was a waiter, went to the hospital Saturday morning, telling Dr. Slade that he had been drinking and that, having heard that wintergreen was medicinal in such cases, had taken some. He took 10 cents worth, he said.

The man became unconscious and deathly sick. The physicians could do nothing for him. Dr. O'Hanlon of the Coroners' office made the autopsy, in the presence of several Bellevue physicians. He found that the wintergreen, of which the man had taken the essence, had stagnated the blood about the heart, in the region of the lungs, and about the brain. No such case had ever before come to his notice and no similar case is on record at Bellevue.

TRIED CEREBRAL INOCULATION.

Tetanus Antitoxin Injected Into a Lockjaw Patient's Brain.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 16.—There was performed in the General Hospital here a few days ago an operation said to be the first of its kind to take place in this country, and the eighth of its kind in the world, the seven previous operations having been undertaken in Paris. It is said four of the seven French cases were successes. The case here promises to have a favorable result. The operation was witnessed by a number of prominent physicians from New York, who have been much interested in its outcome, and some of whom have made daily trips to this city since to watch the progress of the case. All of the medical visitors have been furnished with daily observation cards showing the condition of the patient at all hours and the improvement made in the case.

By the operation, a young man dying of lockjaw, whose jaws had been set for days, was saved from death, and is now able to eat and otherwise to use his jaws with freedom. He has every chance, it is thought, of ultimate recovery. The operation was the injection of tetanus antitoxin into the brain.

Some time ago, while staying with his family at Delaware Water Gap, Aaron M. Hemion, son of a wealthy resident of the city, fell from a window in the hotel on to an extension and crashed through a glass skylight. Beside other injuries, a large portion of the calf of one of the legs was torn away by the glass. Hemion, after having the wound dressed temporarily, was brought to this city and taken to the General Hospital.

Preparations were made to amputate the leg, owing to the danger of lockjaw, which was great. The wound showed signs of healing, and the operation was not performed. Everything pointed to the danger of tetanus being passed, when, a week ago, it developed suddenly. Dr. Charles A. Church, who had charge of the case, summoned Dr. Rambord of the Pasteur Institute in New York, as soon as the tetanus developed.

Dr. Rambord saw and participated in the operations in Paris in June last when the cases were successfully treated in that city. He prepared the serum, and it was injected into Hemion's body, but without result. The young man's jaws were set firmly, and sustaining food was administered with the greatest difficulty. Injections had to be used finally, and the patient was in an apparently hopeless condition when it was decided to resort to heroic measures. Even if unsuccessful, the operation would not shorten the life of the patient by any appreciable time.

The subject was placed upon the operating table and the skull was trephined on both sides in such a manner as to expose both lobes of the brain. This was simple enough. The tetanic antitoxine serum was then injected directly into the brain tissue.

Almost immediately upon the introduction of the serum into the brain there was a noticeable relaxation of the muscles of the jaws. The improvement has been steady and constant. Hemion is able to take solid food—in small quantities, it is true—but enough to sustain his strength. His ability to eat and properly to masticate his food is growing constantly. He sleeps well and is in but little pain. His improvement is said to be more rapid than that of any of the French patients and the success of the operation more marked.

The facts of the operation were not made public until this time because it was desired to prove its success or failure before announcing it. Dr. Church says the recovery of the patient is reasonably sure. The wound in the leg is nearly healed and should not give further trouble.

Two Men Drowned in Newark Bay.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Thomas Eldridge of 9 Crane Street, William Miller of 80 Hoyt Street, William Lourie of 98 Seventh Avenue, and John Welch of 26 Stone Street went crabbing in Newark Bay today. During the afternoon the water became so rough that their heavily loaded boat was in danger of swamping, so they decided to row to the Lehigh Valley bridge and climb into the trestle. They managed to get close enough to clutch at a stringpiece, but Welch missed it and fell into the water. Lourie, in trying to save him, also fell in, and were drowned before a number of other crabbing parties in the vicinity could reach them.

A Lamp Chimney Factory at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The American Lamp Chimney Company, composed of Eastern and local capital amounting to $750,000, has been organized to start a lamp chimney factory. I. D. Libbey is President of the organization. The first factory will be built in Toledo, the ground to be broken this week. Other factories will be put up as business progresses.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

As forecasted Saturday morning, frost occurred Saturday night in the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic States. The advance over the Western and Southwestern States of an area of much lower temperature favors the occurrence of frost to-night in the middle and northern portions of Mississippi, Northern Louisiana, and Arkansas. Local rains have occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains, and fair weather has prevailed east of the Mississippi River during to-day the rain area will extend eastward to the Alleghany Mountains, with a marked fall in temperature in the Mississippi Valley and western lake region. Dangerous southerly, shifting to northwesterly gales will occur on the Gulf of Mexico Coast from Cedar Keys, Fla., to Brownsville, Texas.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	67	49	52
6 A. M.	68	46	49
9 A. M.	69	49	55
12 M.	72	53	56
3 P. M.	85	55	58
6 P. M.	81	49	53
9 P. M.	75	48	51
12 P. M.	71	44	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52½
Weather Bureau	49
Corresponding date 1897	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 at 3 P. M., the minimum 48 at 8 P. M. The humidity was 61 at 8 A. M. and 68 at 8 P. M.

PLOT AGAINST THE KAISER

The Plan Hatched by Anarchists in Egypt Growing in Importance.

KING HUMBERT WAS IN PERIL

Documents of the Conspirators Disclose a Well-Matured Scheme to Kill the Ruler of Italy—Fifteen Arrests Made.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Alexandria correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing regarding the Anarchist plot against Emperor William, which was discovered on Friday, says:

"The plot against the Kaiser is hourly proving more important, each arrest disclosing new ramifications. The documents found disclose a plot to kill King Humbert, already well matured.

"Fifteen persons, all Italians, have been arrested. The original plan was to throw a bomb of guncotton and fulminate of mercury on Emperor William's carriage in a narrow street of Cairo. When the Egyptian trip was abandoned elaborate arrangements were made by the conspirators to send confederates to Jerusalem to carry out the plot during the dedication of the German Church of Our Redeemer."

TO RECEIVE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Worn Out Turkish War Craft Patched Up for the Occasion.

LONDON, Oct. 17. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Two worn-out war craft, patched up for the occasion, have proceeded to the Dardanelles to swell the naval escort of Emperor William, and twenty-four Turkish officers have gone there on board a yacht.

"Emperor William, on the Hohenzollern, is expected to reach the Dardanelles this afternoon and to arrive at Pera, where the German Legation is situated, on Tuesday morning."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—A great fleet of tugs will meet Emperor William in the Sea of Marmora. The German colony will go by a large steamer.

Jerusalem Crowded with Visitors.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16.—The city is already overcrowded with visitors, chiefly Germans, awaiting the arrival of Emperor William.

HOBSON'S WORK PROGRESSING.

He Feels Absolutely Sure of Recovering the Cristobal Colon from the Santiago Shore.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—Naval Constructor Hobson, who has arrived here from the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, will leave to-morrow for Guantanamo, on business connected with the Infanta Maria Teresa, which he expects to get off to the United States before the end of the month.

For the last few days he has been engaged in preparing to raise the Cristobal Colon, a work which is practically impossible from the sea, because of the dangerously heavy swell. The operations will, therefore, be conducted from the shore. Mr. Hobson has built a trolley line out to the ship, a distance of 150 feet, with a suspension bridge, and the compressed air pumps are now in position. On his return from Guantanamo he will push his operations vigorously, as he still feels absolutely certain of raising the hull uninjured.

A TRAGEDY SHOCKS OMAHA.

Dudley M. Steele Arrested and Put in Prison While His Wife Is Dying of a Wound.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—Rudly M. Steele is detained at a police station, and his wife, Mrs. Hattie Steele, is dying at Clarkson Hospital with a bullet in her brain. The tragedy out of which the situation grows occurred at their residence, 1,610 Capital Avenue, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Steele says his wife committed suicide. The police are not prepared to charge at the present that Steele fired the fatal shot, but as he alone was with her at the time and as their relations were not pleasant, they placed him at the station for the present.

The principals are well known and highly respected in Omaha. The dying woman is a sister-in-law of Col. Butler of the regular army, now stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont. Mr. Steele for many years conducted a large wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Steel-Smith Company, in Omaha. The firm has lately gone out of business, and Mr. Steele is the Western agent of the Green Bay Candy Company of Green Bay, Mich. The woman is unable to make a statement, and will not be able to, as her brain is destroyed.

Steele's story is that he called on his sister-in-law an hour before the tragedy, to secure some of his personal effects. His wife requested permission to talk with him, they having had some domestic trouble of slight consequence. The sister withdrew. Steele said his wife carried something concealed in her hand by a handkerchief, but he did not suspect the nature of it until the woman suddenly uncovered a revolver and placing the weapon, fired a bullet into her temple. Mrs. Steele asked her husband something about taking care of their children, then suddenly reached over and kissed him, and at the same instant blew out her brains. When he learned the facts they detained Mr. Steele until the matter can be fully investigated. The social position of the Steeles is very high in Omaha and Nebraska.

DEATH OF E. J. HENLEY.

The death of E. J. Henley, the actor, who had been ill for several months at his home at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, was reported here yesterday. Death occurred at 3 o'clock, from tuberculosis.

Mr. Henley had been at Lake Placid since last June, having gone there from London by direction of English physicians. He had been ill for a long time.

Edward J. Henley was about thirty-six years old and had long enjoyed a reputation both in England and America as a leading man. He was born in England and began his theatrical career eighteen years ago in a small provincial town in England. He played in the provinces two years, appearing during that time in 100 different characters. He then joined a comic opera company and appeared in every line, from low comedian to the hero.

He played in burlesque at the Gaiety in London until the first night of his appearance as the heavy villain, "Gabrielle," when he made such a success that before the curtain dropped he was engaged for a season by the Kendalls.

At the end of that engagement he came to America and played at Wallack's Theatre, and then with Rhea as her leading support. He returned to London, and took a theatre, but soon gave it up and returned to America. He re-entered Wallack's company, and made a great hit as Prince Zuraff in "Moths." At the end of the season he returned to England and got together a company to produce "Deacon Brodie." He brought the play and company to this country, but, despite the excellence of both, withdrew the piece, after losing $20,000.

During the first eight years of his career he appeared in 600 parts. He rehearsed last season, and supported Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland," but his voice gave out and he was unable to appear. His last work was with Margaret Mather in "Cymbeline." His versatility has been ably demonstrated by his Charles Surface Prince Zuraff, and the Frenchman in "The Club."

FORTY-SEVENTH AT SAN JUAN.

The New York Soldiers Reached Puerto Rico at 6 o'Clock Saturday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this evening.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16, 1898.
Adjutant General, Washington:

The Forty-seventh New York arrived at San Juan 6 P. M. yesterday.

It is believed by the War Department officials, inasmuch as nothing is said to the contrary, that the regiment was permitted to land at San Juan. It was feared that objection might be raised by the Spanish officials to the landing of the regiment at San Juan before formal possession was yielded to the American forces on the 18th inst. If the assumption of the War Department is correct, the Forty-Seventh New York has the honor of being the first American organization to enter the capital of Puerto Rico.

Gen. Brooke, Chairman of the Puerto Rican Evacuation Commission, and in command of the American troops on the island, is making arrangements for the accommodation of the American forces to be stationed at San Juan.

The barracks formerly occupied by the Spanish soldiers were found to be totally unfit for occupation by United States troops. Gen. Brooke is having them remodeled, adding officers' quarters and otherwise placing them in a habitable condition.

NEW POST FOR GEN. GRANT.

He and Gen. Guy V. Henry Will Be the Military Commanders in Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16.—As soon as the United States secures possession of the Island of Puerto Rico, Tuesday of this week, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant will take command of the District of San Juan, comprising the jurisdiction of Arecibo, Bayamon, and Humacoa, with the adjacent islands.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry will have command of other portions of Puerto Rico.

SPANIARDS HURRYING AWAY.

Few of Them Will Be Left in Puerto Rico by To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Late last night the following dispatch was received by Secretary Alger from Gen. Brooke, in command of the American forces in Puerto Rico:

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16.
Secretary of War, Washington:

A Spanish transport sails to-day with 300 men. This is a ship sent from Cuba loaded with men from there. Another sails to-morrow with Gen. Macias and 1,500 men. Another ship is expected here on the 17th. Complete possession will be accomplished on the 18th. BROOKE, Chairman.

Supplementing this dispatch, another was received to-night by Secretary Alger from Gen. Brooke, reading as follows:

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16.
Secretary of War, Washington:

Capt. Gen. Macias sailed for Spain this morning with most of his staff. BROOKE, Chairman.

By Tuesday, when the United States will take possession formally of the Island of Puerto Rico, most of the Spanish officials and troops will have departed for Spain. Those remaining at that time will leave as soon as transports can be secured.

THE VAN ALSTYNES RETURN.

Rich Klondike Miner Brings His Runaway Wife from London—A Happy Voyage.

Charles Van Alstyne, the wealthy Klondike miner, brought his pretty young wife back from London yesterday on the steamer Umbria, whither she had skipped about three weeks ago on the Majestic with diamonds, cash, and drafts valued at $50,000. Mr. and Mrs. Van Alstyne looked as if they had just returned from a honeymoon trip as they walked down the gangplank of the Umbria. They chatted pleasantly together while the customs officers went through their baggage, and Mrs. Van Alstyne appeared to be anything but a runaway wife who had just been captured by her husband.

They went to the Murray Hill Hotel, but several efforts to see either husband or wife proved useless. Many times the same answer came back: "Mr. and Mrs. Van Alstyne are out."

Until the early part of this month Mrs. Van Alstyne was a patient in a hospital in Brooklyn. Her husband was a guest at the Hoffman House. They had been lucky in the great gold fields of the Northwest, and Mrs. Van Alstyne's good fortune and good luck induced her friends to call her the "Bride of the Klondike." One day she suddenly left the hospital in Brooklyn, came to this borough, and under an assumed name, with $50,000 in cash, drafts, and diamonds in her possession, bought a ticket for London.

Her husband was ignorant of this episode until a physician presented him a bill for attending Mrs. Van Alstyne in the hospital. Van Alstyne asked why his wife had sent the bill. The physician replied that she was no longer at the hospital and he thought she had returned to her husband.

Van Alstyne telephoned to every hotel and boarding house in New York, but could find no trace of his missing wife. He then went to the Pinkertons' and put the case in their hands, offering a reward of $5,000 for any one who would locate her. The Pinkertons traced her, and Van Alstyne hastened to London. He was met at London by a Pinkerton man, who escorted him to a boarding house on the Thames, where his wife was waiting for him. They had a secret interview and smoothed over the difficulties that stood between them. Mrs. Van Alstyne had cashed all the drafts in her possession, but had only spent a few hundred dollars. Rather than make a tour of Europe, they came back to New York on the Umbria.

Several passengers of the Umbria said that no one aboard knew anything about the domestic troubles of the Van Alstynes. They always appeared to be very much pleased with each other.

THE "KING OF THE KLONDIKE."

Arrival at Seattle of Alexander McDonald, the Great Claim Owner.

SEATTLE, Oct. 16.—Alexander McDonald, who is worth $3,000,000 and is rated the biggest claim owner in the Klondike and the richest man that ever came out of the Yukon country, was the centre of interest as the steamer Farallon landed this afternoon.

With him was his business partner, R. Morrison, who will travel with the "King of the Klondike" to the financial centres of the East and for a pleasure tour of Europe before they return to Dawson next February.

The Farallon left Skaguay Monday, and brought 130 passengers.

THE OMAHA FAIR'S FINANCES.

A Big Balance in Bank and a Large Average Attendance.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—A cash balance in bank exceeding $300,000 now stands to the credit of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. There are fifteen days remaining. All railroads in this territory have made a half-cent a mile rate for the last week of the fair. It is believed the receipts will be so heavy the remaining days of the exposition that the management will more than meet all liabilities, to say nothing of the salvage.

Should this prove true, stockholders will receive 75 cents for every dollar invested, and possibly 90 cents. More than 300,000 people entered the gates Jubilee Week. Yesterday the attendance was 35,000. Total to date, 2,181,292; average attendance last week nearly 45,000 daily.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee a Little Better.

RICHMOND, Oct. 16.—It is stated at St. Luke's Hospital to-night that Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee is somewhat better. Gen. Lee has not seen her since his arrival from Jacksonville.

THE LEVENTRITT CHARGES

Prominent Democrats Denounce the Action of the Bar Association.

RICHARD CROKER'S OPINION

Serious Talk of Forming a New Bar Association—Letter from ex-Justice Noah Davis Exonerating Mr. Leventritt.

The action of the Bar Association at its meeting Saturday night in adopting a resolution declaring David Leventritt, a nominee of the Democratic County Convention, "not a fit person to be a Justice of the Supreme Court," provoked indignant protests from many prominent Democrats yesterday and led to serious talk of the formation of a new Bar Association on the ground that the present organization is a Republican machine.

"This action of the Bar Association," declared Mr. Leventritt, "is a

proportion of our bar. I regret to see the association thus endangering its existence by lending itself to partisan politics."

MR. CRIMMINS'S VIEWS.

John D. Crimmins, a prominent member of the Catholic Club, a Democrat, and one of the most active movers in the effort to have Justice Daly renominated by Tammany Hall, was seen at his home, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday.

"It does look," said Mr. Crimmins, "as if Mr. Croker would find enough in politics without putting his hands on the judiciary.

"I am told that in Pennsylvania there is a written law that Judges who have conducted themselves properly shall be re-elected. It has been an unwritten law in this State, and I am sorry that Mr. Croker has not seen fit to conform to it. We all want fair treatment when we go into court, no matter what our politics are, and how can we expect it unless our Judges are kept independent?

"I hardly think Mr. Croker's charge that the Bar Association is partisan can be sustained. My understanding is that it is the ambition of every lawyer, irrespective of party, to belong to it, and all the Judges are members, I believe. I don't see how it can be called a partisan body."

Mr. Crimmins was asked if he thought the independent vote would be cast for Judge Daly.

"To a very large extent I think it will," he said. "Certainly the intelligent independents will vote for him."

"Do you think many Democrats will vote for Justice Daly?"

MANY FEAR TO SCRATCH.

"Hundreds of them. Of course the difficulty of voting a scratched ticket will cause many Democrats who would prefer to vote for Justice Daly to fail to do so rather than run the risk of losing their vote by faulty scratching. There is great interest in the Judiciary section of the State ticket, and many Democrats, especially the unintelligent ones, will sacrifice Justice Daly rather than not vote a straight ticket, and there will be enough of these to elect the Democratic judicial nominees. As for myself, I expect to vote for Justice Daly and I don't expect to be read out of the party for it. I don't consider that I am bound to follow the party nominations in the case of a non-political office like that of Judge. With that exception, I shall vote the straight Democratic ticket.

"I should think the case of Justice Andrews would convince any Democrat who is frightened by the bugbear of 'regularity' that he can vote for Judge Daly with a clear conscience. Justice Andrews, when refused a renomination by the Democrats last year, accepted a nomination from the Citizens' Union. Now he is taken up and made the regular Democratic candidate. I have the highest respect for Judge Andrews, and have nothing to say against him. I admire him, and believe he will be elected. I only call attention to this as showing Mr. Croker's inconsistency in accusing Judge Daly of irregularity."

Mr. Crimmins thought that the Catholic vote would go very largely to Justice Daly.

"Mr. Croker talks about not bringing religion into politics," he said, "but you can't keep it out. Else why did Mr. Croker nominate Mr. Leventritt? All parties consider religions in making up their tickets.

"My relations with Mr. Croker have always been pleasant. I admire him very much, but I think in this matter he has made a serious mistake."

T. M. OSBORNE'S PLATFORM.

Citizens' Union Candidate Outlines Party Principles.

Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Citizens' Union State ticket, was at the Reform Club yesterday in consultation with members of the Independent Citizens' Committee. Speaking of the reasons for the existence of the independent ticket, Mr. Osborne said:

"Algerism is only Aldridgeism under another name. They both emanate from the same source—our corrupt and corrupting State politics.

"The independents, having these frightful examples of the practical results of our machine politics before their eyes, and believing that there is no hope of better things from either of the political parties under their present nominations, find themselves unable to vote for either Roosevelt, on the one hand, or Van Wyck, on the other. The Republican candidate has shown himself subservient to one machine; the Democratic candidate has never shown himself independent of the other. Both machines have trifled their party honor and party principles in the dust.

"The independent ticket is necessary for the future of good government in this State. In Theodore Bacon of Rochester we have as head of our ticket a man for whom we can all vote without misgivings.

"I took the liberty Saturday evening of stating a platform for myself, inasmuch as the ticket as a whole does not possess one. It is as follows:

"First—Honest men for office and honest business methods in government administration. Civil service reform as the basis and restoration and enforcement of the civil service laws.

"Second—Reform of our State system of taxation and freedom from State interference in local affairs.

"Third—Amendments to our ballot and election laws, so that the franchise can be fairly exercised by all.

"In addition to these, if it is necessary, (as I believe it should not be,) to wage the campaign on National issues, I should personally add:

"First—Sound money, the gold standard, and a civilized currency system.

"Second—No colonies nor subject peoples to breed further and worse corruption in our politics, and to alter the very foundations and framework of our Government."

This statement by Mr. Osborne was pronounced by other members of the independent committee to be a fair presentation of the principles on which they propose to make their fight.

The independent committee will be represented at the hearing of the protest by Lovell H. Jerome against the placing of their ticket on the official ballot, to take place at Albany to-morrow.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Meeting for Organization to be Held To-day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It is expected the first formal meeting of the Industrial Commission, consisting of the nine men appointed by the President and members of the House of Representatives and the Senate designated by those bodies, will be held to-morrow.

It is likely that the meeting will be held in the committee room of Senator Kyle of South Dakota. Thus far only a few members of the commission are in the city, but others are expected to arrive to-night and to-morrow.

It is not deemed probable that the commission will do much more at this time than effect an organization. Many of the members are now engaged in the political campaign, and the indications are that the commission will not take up its work seriously before the convening of Congress.

STABBED HIS LUCKLESS RIVAL.

A Bridegroom, After Taunting the Unsuccessful Suitor, Used a Knife.

James Mino and Marie Nicoletti, of West Hoboken, were married Saturday night by Justice Francois. They went to Mino's home at Symes Street and Summit Avenue, where a wedding supper was given. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mino went to Giovanni Bacchos's saloon on Hoboken Street, where he met Charles Mercandino of 269 Clinton Street, a former suitor of his wife.

Mino began to banter Mercandino on the latter's ill luck in his wooing. Mercandino made an angry reply, and a fight followed, in which Mino drew a stiletto and stabbed Mercandino four times in the back and three times in the breast.

Mercandino was still alive last night, but cannot recover. Mino is locked up in the West Hoboken Jail without bail.

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.

Manitoba Man and Four Children Killed—Wife Under Suspicion.

DOMINION CITY, Manitoba, Oct. 16.—A man and his four children have been murdered in their house in the Galician settlement near here. The wife is missing, and it is suspected she committed the crime. The weapon used was an axe.

It is understood the man and woman had frequently quarreled.

The name of the family has not been learned.

All Quiet at Virden.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—Col. Young of the First Illinois Cavalry, commanding the troops at Virden, was in Springfield to-day, and reported to Adjt. Gen. Reece that all was quiet there and that he did not fear any more trouble. Battery B, under Capt. Craig, remains at Virden, and Adt. Gen. Reece says he will not order it away for a few days.

ATTACK ON MR. LEVENTRITT

Everett P. Wheeler Makes Specific Charges for the Bar Association's Committee.

A DENIAL BY THE CANDIDATE

He Justifies His Record on the Lucca Divorce Case, and Repels a Charge by Mr. Leeds—Matter of Reputation.

Everett P. Wheeler of the Committee on Judiciary Nominations appointed by the Bar Association, who read on Saturday night before the meeting of the association the charges of the committee against David Leventritt, Democratic nominee for Supreme Court Justice, gave last night more specifically some of the grounds on which the committee moved that Mr. Leventritt be condemned as unfit for the post he sought. Mr. Leventritt also gave his side of the questions.

Mr. Wheeler explained in detail an instance to which Elihu Root had briefly referred in the meeting. "Mr. Leeds," said he, "who was John Anthon's partner, brought this case to the attention of the committee when it was considering Mr. Leventritt, as it was its duty to consider all candidates for the bench. The papers in the final stipulation were in Mr. Leventritt's handwriting, and I saw them myself.

"According to Mr. Leeds, who has given to Mr. Root all the papers to substantiate what he says, Mr. Leeds sued a client of Mr. Leventritt. The case, after several adjournments, came up for trial. Mr. Leventritt was absent and his managing clerk asked for a postponement on the ground that Mr. Leventritt was then engaged in trying a case in another court. Mr. Leeds sent to that court to verify this statement, because he suspected that it was untrue, and found that Mr. Leventritt was not there. Mr. Leeds took the case by default, and an inquest was held, during which the managing clerk staid in the courtroom.

"On the conclusion of the inquest, as the persons concerned were leaving the courtroom, this clerk drew from his pocket an order granted by another Judge to show cause why the result of the inquest should not be set aside, and also an affidavit, signed by Mr. Leventritt, on which this order had been procured, and which stated that the inquest had taken place. Now this affidavit must have been sworn to before the holding of the inquest, and was, therefore, false. I have seen the affidavit myself. It is in Mr. Leventritt's handwriting.

"Mr. Leeds immediately procured an order to show cause why all the parties concerned in this false affidavit should not be punished for contempt of court. Before this came to a hearing, Mr. Leventritt came forward and paid the amount of the judgment at issue. Mr. Leeds then dropped the contempt proceedings."

THE CASE OF MME. LUCCA.

Mr. Wheeler was asked in reference to the case of Mme. Lucca, the conduct of whose divorce suit by Newcombe & Leventritt was ground for one of the charges made by the committee against Mr. Leventritt. The Bar Association's committee had charged that the firm was the means of procuring a divorce for Mme. Lucca on evidence of facts which took place subsequent to the complaint, and of advising her that she could safely marry again, when her decree was actually, to quote Mr. Root, "not worth the paper it was written on."

Mr. Wheeler said last night: "Mr. Leventritt went to Berlin to get evidence in pursuance of the contract made by his firm with Mme. Lucca, and came back with evidence only of acts committed subsequent to the complaint. On this evidence, as the General Term afterward decided, gross irregularity of action procured the decree. It is absurd to suppose that Mr. Leventritt did not consult with his partner in the case. And he was present at Mme. Lucca's subsequent wedding and signed her marriage certificate. Now even if he had no actual hand in getting this divorce irregularly, he knew at all events the actual facts in the case in August, 1873, and did not dissolve partnership with Mr. Newcombe till Jan. 1, 1875. He ought to have quit in 1873. If you know your partner to be a rascal and stay in partnership with him, sharing the proceeds of the office, you are as bad as he.

"The decree was afterward sustained, but by the action of another lawyer secured by Mme. Lucca, who also sued Newcombe & Leventritt for her for damages resulting from mismanagement of her case. Her first husband, Baron von Rhode, was allowed to come in and defend in the divorce suit, and it was then that the decree was finally confirmed, this other lawyer conducting the case.

"Ex-Judge Cardozo, who was driven from the Supreme Court bench by fear of impeachment by action of the Bar Association, was a chum of Newcombe, who was a thoroughly bad lot.

"Mr. Leventritt remained in partnership with Newcombe while knowing of this intimacy. After he finally left Newcombe Cardozo became Newcombe's partner. Mr. Newcombe forged the signature to a complaint in one of the four suits brought by singers against Mme. Lucca, and Mr. Leventritt did not leave him then.

MR. LEVENTRITT'S REPUTATION.

"We would have overlooked these things of twenty-five years ago if Mr. Leventritt's subsequent practice had been entirely honorable. But his reputation among honorable members of the profession since then has not been good. They say that he does not keep his oral stipulations and that you can't believe what he says in court. We would never have raked up these charges against him if he had not been a candidate. It was an exceedingly disagreeable thing to do. But the public must remember that a man who will keep such friends as Mr. Leventritt has had will let them go further when he gets on the bench. They will get decisions and orders and information which they ought not to have."

MR. LEVENTRITT'S DENIAL.

Mr. Leventritt was seen at his house, 34 West Seventy-seventh Street, last night, and denied most vigorously all charges of fraudulent, dishonorable, or tricky dealing on his part. He was much wrought up over the action of the Bar Association, which he said had been taken by 49 votes, lawyers having run in the clerks in their offices to accomplish his censure.

In reference to Mr. Leeds's charge, he said: "I have in the last twenty-five years tried, I suppose, 1,000 cases, and it is impossible for me at my home, without, the assistance of papers, to give an accurate account of any one case. I can say as to this one, however, that I made no affidavit, and if my clerk made a false one it was without my knowledge. I have never in my life signed my name to an affidavit that was not exactly true from top to bottom. No false representation has ever been made by any one from my office with my knowledge. In this case the judgment was paid, with costs, by me just as soon as I learned there had been an inquest."

"You did not pay the judgment to avert contempt proceedings, Mr. Leventritt?"

"There were no contempt proceedings against me," he replied sharply. "And, if my clerk said, with my knowledge and sanction, that I was in another room when that case was on, why, I was. That's all there is of it."

Mr. Leventritt was asked about the statement that his partner had forged the signature to a complaint. "It is not true," said he. "Mr. Newcombe never committed forgery. There was no act committed by Newcombe in reference to the Lucca case that would redound to his discredit except the numerous errors and blunders he made, and of which no office boy should be guilty.

"I did not bring a shred of evidence when I came back from Berlin on that matter. The contract also had been made in my absence. Newcombe took certain evidence of acts committed by Baron von Rhade subsequent to the complaint, before the referee, and on that and solely on that evidence he obtained a decree of divorce for Mme. Lucca. That decree is valid to this day. The proceeding was not fraudulent. It was only irregular in that he omitted to drop that action and make out a fresh complaint on which his evidence could have been regularly used."

"Had he done that, Mr. Leventritt," he was asked, "would the firm by the delay have lost $2,000 in not getting the divorce within three months of the time of contract?"

"I cannot remember as to that now," said he. "I do know that when Mme. Lucca brought suit against us to obtain damages for further expense caused her in gaining her decree, on account of Mr. Newcombe's errors, there was no allegation of fraud. Nor did the General Term make an accusation of fraud. It was simply a case of error in judgment and accuracy all the way through. This suit against us occurred in 1874, and in January, 1875, I dissolved the partnership on account of it. You ask why it was not dissolved before. It is by no means easy for a law firm to get rid in a week of all the cases hanging on their hands.

"If Mr. Newcombe was ever guilty of a dishonorable act while I was his partner, it did not come to my knowledge. As for Judge Cardozo, I had nothing to do with him, and refused to go into partnership with these two men.

"Why don't these people who are accusing me," demanded Mr. Leventritt, warmly, "go before any Judge on the bench who has had anything to do with me and see what he has got to say? I have been all my life closely identified with Tammany Hall. I am glad of it. These gentlemen don't like it. As for my real stipulations, I hold them as sacred as a written bond, although the court rules will not allow them. But if I have an oral stipulation with any man I will keep it. And if he says I made it, and I don't think I did, I will still carry it out.

"Why don't these people go among the men that have long known me to find out my reputation? Why don't they examine the reports on my character of those Judges who have spoken of me as able and courteous? I can show you a record indorsed by Judge Joseph F. Daly in a case of Bernard vs. some insurance company, in which he refers to me as the able and courteous counsel.

"Let me tell you another fact. Two days before the Republican Convention H. W. Taft, who is now a Republican nominee for Supreme Court Justice, telephoned me that a committee was to be formed to act in conjunction with the Bar Association Committee to secure the indorsement by the political convention of Justices Daly and Cohen, and asked me to serve on that committee. I had the possibility of a Democratic nomination in mind at the time and naturally I declined to serve. My character was not so bad at that time that I could not be used, was it?"

Mr. Leventritt declared that his reputation for veracity and honor was as good as that of Mr. Root or Mr. Wheeler, and his partner, Mr. Nathan, declared that he had never had any difficulty in having his oral stipulations taken. Mr. Leventritt expressed very strong feeling over the action of the Bar Association, who, he said, had taken refuge behind their privilege. "But if Mr. Root wants to debate this matter with me," said he, "I will go with him before any Judge he can name and carry it to a decision."

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Late Proceedings of the Session Which Ended Early Yesterday Morning.

The session of the Bar Association, at which the Judiciary nominations were passed on, and which began on Saturday night, did not end until late yesterday morning. The late proceedings of the meeting were as follows:

After Oliver P. Buel had spoken in support of Justice Daly, one speaker proposed a circumlocutory resolution, which was cut off by laughter from his associates, and then one member took Mr. Crain to task for saying that it was not in the province of the organization to criticise nominations.

Clifford Hartridge then got on his feet for a second time. "Two grave charges have been made against me," said he. "One is that I am young; well, I hope that I'll outgrow that. The other is that I'm a member of Tammany. I am, and am glad of it. I want to say that I have never asked Tammany for office for myself or friends, but if I had begged for a nomination from a man and been refused I would not have turned and voted against my party."

Ex-Senator John C. Saterman then arose with the remark: "I don't know whether any one recognizes me as a Democrat, I voted for Bryan." Amid the laughter that followed he continued: "I have always voted my party ticket, even if the platform contained something I did not like, because I believe that in support of my party and its success is the only hope for our institutions."

"But, gentlemen, I draw the line at the judiciary! If nominees are equally good I will, of course, always vote for the Democrat, but when a political boss dares to announce through the public press that he or the organization which he controls has turned down an upright Judge because he refuses to bow to that political boss, then, as a lawyer to whom the honor of the bench and the dignity of the profession is dear, I shall take pleasure in voting against him." This sentiment seemed to stir the meeting, and for the first time in the evening the members broke into cheers.

VOTES ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

This speech was followed by a motion to lay the resolutions on the table. It was seconded and defeated by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Page took the floor with a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES in his hand of the issue containing the names of signers of the lawyers' petition to renominate Justices Daly and Cohen.

He urged that the association takes no action in a body, but that if members individually desired the re-election of these men they should go out in the byways and highways and proselyte. Mr. Page insisted on reading some archives showing the association's past action on similar matters and took his seat after the Chair had suggested that extended remarks were hardly practicable.

There were shouts of "question," and the first resolution was then put and carried by a large majority. The second and third resolutions were adopted in like manner and without debate.

Mr. Root then moved the adoption of the fourth resolution condemning David Leventritt. When the question had been put Mr. Hartridge addressed the Chair with: "Before I vote I would like to ask why?" "I do not know any one authorized to answer that question," replied Chairman Carter dryly. The question was put, and he pronounced it carried. There were shouts of division, and A. C. Thomas rose to speak on the motion. In order to give him the floor a motion was unanimously passed to reconsider.

"You have voted," said Mr. Thomas, "expressing your preference for two of the candidates. You have expressed that preference warmly, and if you had indorsed the third I should not have objected.

"Now you propose to attack a gentleman, condemning him as unworthy and as an unfit person to fill the office he aspires to, without specific charges, without showing where he has failed to do his duty. You have alleged nothing against him except the common report that he is an unfit person. He has been practicing at the bar for twenty-five years.

"There are not ten men in the room who have tried more cases than he. The tattle out of which this stream of disapproval has grown was founded, I believe, on grounds that will not bear the light. One reason for it is that he is a Hebrew. There are many who do not like to see a Jew on the bench. I exonerate the committee, however, from any such prejudice."

Mr Thomas's remarks evoked hearty applause.

Everett P. Wheeler then arose fortified with documents which justified the committee's action.

"Mr. President," he said, "It is an extremely disagreeable task for me to answer Mr. Thomas's speech. We all understand that Mr. Thomas was himself a candidate for the nomination that went to Mr. Leventritt His generous action in championing the man who defeated him deserves the admiration of every member of the bar.

"Possibly one reason that I was selected to represent the committee was that his case was first presented to me and I am most familiar with it. My relations with the gentleman have never been disagreeable. I was never defeated by him in litigation and I have no prejudice against his race. Some very dear friends of mine have been members of his race, among them Judge Isaacs. But let us pass on to plain facts."

THE CHARGES READ.

Mr. Wheeler then read the charges against Mr. Leventritt prepared before the committee. They were in brief as follows:

In March, 1873, it was alleged that Mr. Leventritt's firm of Newcombe & Leventritt agreed with Pauline Lucca to try to procure for her a divorce from her husband, Adolf von Rhade. She paid them $1,500 and was to give them $2,000 if they got the divorce in three months. Mr. Leventritt went to Berlin to procure evidence of her husband's unfaithfulness. He came back with evidence of acts committed after the acts alleged in the complaint. On this evidence a decree was obtained and the firm got the $2,000. Their client married again and they were present at her wedding. A few weeks later von Rhade applied to the courts to have the judgment opened on the ground of gross irregularity, and obtained an order allowing him to come in and defend. Mme. Lucca afterward sued the firm for damages for their malpractice.

There were many admitted irregularities committed in the management of the suit for divorce. Mr. Leventritt denies that he was responsible for them, and it was certain that he was in Europe during the period of the publication of the summons. But one of the matters commented upon by the General Term was the entire failure to prove the incriminating allegations of the complaint and the obtaining of the divorce upon matters not alleged and of which the defendant could have had no notice. And in this, Mr. Wheeler declared, Mr. Leventritt had a full share. It was he who collected the testimony, and the bill of his firm includes a charge for services rendered in the suit in Berlin. Moreover, as appears from his own testimony in the suit, he remained in partnership with Newcombe from August, 1873, when notice of all the malpractice was brought to his attention, until shortly before April, 1875.

Mr. Leventritt's firm also brought suits against Mme. Lucca, in which the complaint of one of the plaintiffs was said to be forged. When the settlement took place between the firm and Mme. Lucca, the proceedings were discontinued without cost. Mr. Wheeler added that these things would have been forgiven had his succeeding professional work been what it should be. It was the unanimous opinion, however, of all whom the committee had consulted, he said, that Mr. Leventritt's practice had been tricky, and his word unreliable.

MR. LEVENTRITT DEFENDED.

Mr. Thomas then took the floor and went over the case of Mme. Lucca. He argued at length that Leventritt was blameless. The evidence on which the divorce was obtained was not the evidence which Leventritt furnished. Mme. Lucca's report did not charge fraud against him, and, as for the divorce, it was still valid. Nathaniel Meyer also spoke in Mr. Leventritt's defense.

Elihu Root then went to the platform, and in an impassioned and powerful speech summed up the case against Mr. Leventritt.

"I must say one word," said he, "in reference to the von Rhade case. It is easy to gloss things over. The plain facts are that the contract was made with both members of the firm. Mr. Leventritt went to Berlin, charging $50 for five days of work there, and returned without the evidence of any facts alleged in the complaint. The idea that the partner who is trying the case did not consult with the other partner is too absurd to talk of. Rather than lose their $2,000 those men went before a referee, and on that evidence smuggled a decree out of him and gave it to that woman, knowing that the decree which set her free was not worth the paper it was written on. Having been at her wedding under those circumstances, and having remained for eighteen months in partnership with Newcombe afterward, it is too tardy a repudiation for Mr. Leventritt to say now that he had nothing to do with it. This candidate for the Supreme Court was for many years in one of the worst nests of professional corruption.

"If that is the sort of place from which one must take our wearers of the judicial ermine, God pity the bar. [Cheers and frantic applause.] The committee is unanimous in its opinion that far and near Mr. Leventritt has been stigmatized by the bar as a tricky unreliable, and untrustworthy lawyer. The general judgment of men in a man's own profession, arising not necessarily from any one act but built up slowly through a course of years, is almost always right."

The resolution was passed by a standing vote after a division. Perry Belmont and T. C. T. Crain were among those voting in the negative.

The final resolutions were passed after a vigorous objection by W. B. Dowd, who objected to the expenditure of money for partisan purposes, and said Mr. Root would rue the resolution more than Mr. Leventritt.

OKIE MAY JOIN DEMOCRATS.

His Name Proposed for Membership in the Democratic Club.

The name of Howard P. Okie, who was elected to the Board of Aldermen on the Citizens' Union ticket last year, winning his seat from the Tammany candidate after a contest in the courts, has been posted for membership in the Democratic Club.

Mr. Okie was proposed by John Fox and seconded by Richard Croker. His appearance as an applicant for membership in the club is pointed to as an indication of the disintegration of the Citizens' Union movement, in which Mr. Okie was one of the active workers.

George P. Andrews, nominated for Supreme Court Justice by the Tammany County Convention, is also on the list of proposals for membership in the club.

MRS. BELMONT'S BODY HERE.

Arrived on the Umbria, Accompanied by Members of the Family—Funeral To-morow.

The remains of Mrs. August Belmont, who died in Paris Sept. 27, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Umbria, accompanied by Mr. Belmont, his son, August Belmont, Jr.; Edward Morgan, brother of Mrs. Belmont, and the Countess Maccioli, formerly Mrs. Terry. At Quarantine the Umbria was boarded by Perry Belmont and other members of the family, who had gone down the bay to meet the steamer.

A hearse and several carriages were in waiting at the Cunard dock when the steamer arrived, but the members of the family remained on board until all the other passengers had gone ashore. Then the heavy oak casket containing the body was carried down the gangway by six seamen, followed by Mr. Belmont and the other members of the family. The casket was placed in the hearse, which, with the carriages provided for the mourners, was driven to the family residence, at 190 Madison Avenue. Numerous floral offerings arrived at the house later in the day, and several intimate friends of the family called to express their sympathy.

Mrs. Belmont, who went abroad last Spring in the hope of restoring her shattered health, died quite suddenly at the Hotel du Bain, in Paris, while her husband was absent on a short business trip to this city. She was attended in her last hours by her aunt, Mrs. Sophia Robinson, and the Countess Maccioli. Upon receipt of the news of his wife's death, Mr. Belmont left immediately for Paris, with his son and his brother-in-law, Mr. Morgan.

A brief funeral service was held at the Episcopal Church in Paris on the day following Mrs. Belmont's death. The regular funeral will be held at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., at 3:30 P. M. to-morrow. A special train for the accommodation of persons attending the funeral will leave Long Island City at 2:15 P. M. The interment will be in Newport, R. I.

PART OF SEA WALL COLLAPSED.

The Indiana Had Been Tied to It a Few Minutes Before.

A section of sea wall at which the Indiana a few minutes before had been tied in the Brooklyn Navy Yard gave way at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and dropped into the channel. The break was about 40 feet long and 20 deep.

The wall consisted of a piling foundation and a coping of granite blocks, with a Belgian block pavement back of it. It had been condemned. The contract to rebuild the wall was entered into some months ago, but the war interfered with its execution. Every available place in the navy yard had to be pressed into service for the vessels. Naval Constructor Bowles said the wall had been sinking gradually for some time, and that the collapse was anticipated by everybody. It was only a question of time.

The Indiana was in no danger. Capt. Taylor saw the dock sinking and backed the big ship out of the way.

The work of rebuilding will not be begun at once, according to Mr. Bowles, because it is still necessary to use all the available space for war vessels. A temporary wall will be put up. The work cannot be begun until the various ships in the yard leave for their stations. Mr. Bowles said the necessity for rebuilding the entire sea wall would be laid before the next Congress, and that he believed sufficient appropriation would be made.

W. N. Slack May Be Drowned.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—William N. Slack, a Trenton architect, is believed to have been drowned yesterday while sailing on the Delaware. His boat was found upturned in the river near White Hill, and he had not returned home at a late hour to-night.

Two Toledo Men Killed by a Train.

IRONDALE, Ohio, Oct. 16.—While crossing the Wheeling and Lake Erie tracks here to-day Frank Sass and William Schocht of Toledo were killed.

NEW SILVERWARE

SOLID SILVER
SILVER PLATE

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SEASON'S REQUIREMENTS, EMBRACES EVERYTHING MADE IN SILVERWARE, EITHER FOR HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL USE, INCLUDING CHESTS IN MATCHED PIECES OF SPOONS, FORKS, CUTLERY, ETC.

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STARTLED SHERRY'S PATRONS.

Colored Man Ran Into the Restaurant to Evade Capture.

John Madison, a colored man, of 338 West Thirty-seventh Street, while being pursued shortly after 7 o'clock Saturday night, caused some excitement in Sherry's restaurant, whither he dashed to evade his pursuers. Madison, it is charged, had stolen a woman's cloak and hat from Mrs. Adam H. Beck's millinery and dressmaking shop, at 46 West Forty-fifth Street. As Madison emerged from the hall door of the house Charles Wharton, a colored messenger boy, thinking Madison had stolen the things, attempted to intercept him.

Pursuer and pursued dashed toward Sixth Avenue. Mrs. Beck's husband joined in the chase, and later Policeman Bachman of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Madison turned into Forty-fourth Street, and, seeing that Bachman was gaining on him steadily, sought to escape by running into Sherry's restaurant. His sudden entrance startled those who were dining, and a few rose from their seats. Madison only went as far as the doorway and then turned about to run out, when he was caught. In the Yorkville Court yesterday he was held in $500 bail on a charge of petit larceny.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS MEET.

The American Missionary Society Delegates Gather at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 16.—A union sacramental service, under the direction of the General Christian Convention, was held this afternoon in the City Auditorium, and was attended by 4,000 people. Visiting ministers occupied the pulpits this morning and to-night.

"An Hour of Prayer" service was conducted at 5 P. M. by Mrs. Jennie Harlan of Kansas City. To-morrow the annual convention of the American Christian Missionary Society will open, and will be in session until Wednesday morning. The Rev. E. D. Power of Washington, President of the society, will deliver his address, the theme of which will be the Holy Spirit in missions.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Washington Pulpits Filled Yesterday by Bishops and Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Services in all of the Episcopal churches in Washington were conducted by Bishops of the Church who are now here in attendance upon the general convention. In some of the churches special services were held.

At the Cathedral the services were particularly interesting. In the morning Bishop Dudley of Kentucky preached to a large congregation. At the children's service, in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai, China, delivered a special sermon. The Right Rev. C. A. Hall of Vermont officiated at the evening service.

Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock a reunion of all the alumni of the Philadelphia Divinity School will be held at the Ebbitt House. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Potter and other Bishops of the Church, and by several prominent clergymen.

SUNDAY CONCERTS IN BOSTON.

The City Inaugurates a Series of Musical Entertainments.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The City of Boston to-night inaugurated a system of public concerts at popular prices in Music Hall, the home of the Symphony, and in the opinion of all the first concert at least was a success.

The programme was classical, not too much so, however, and the audience, which paid from 10 to 25 cents for admission, was up to the average of the high-class theatres. The programme included numbers by Schubert, Bach, Wagner, Gounod, and Liszt. Director Mullenhauer praises the orchestra and says the concerts will be a great enjoyment for the people of Boston. The net proceeds go to the City Hospital.

A Canadian Defaulter Captured.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Gus Haynes, a Secret Service officer of Montreal, assisted by Chief Wool, Saturday afternoon completed a shrewd piece of detective work when they placed under arrest R. A. Beaulieu, a defaulter from the Canadian metropolis. Up to last August Beaulieu was a discount clerk in the Montreal branch of Bank Le National of Quebec. When an examination was made of the financial affairs of the Montreal branch it was found that there was a shortage, and with the discovery Beaulieu and four other clerks disappeared. Beaulieu at once admitted his identity and offered to return to Montreal voluntarily, but a dispatch from his uncle, who is a practising physician in that city, caused him to change his mind, and he will now fight extradition.

New Yorker Found Dying in Woods.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16.—George W. Andrews, thirty-seven years old, formerly of New York City, was found in the woods near East Park about 4 o'clock this afternoon in a terrible condition. The man was so weak he was unable to move. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died about 7:40 to-night from alcoholism and exhaustion. Andrews was a member of Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., of New York. He had recently been employed by the New England Railroad Company as delivery clerk. He had been drinking heavily, and left his boarding place last Monday morning. Since then nothing had been seen of him until his body was found.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:50 A. M.—1,025 Third Avenue; occupied by Michael Weill; damage, $600.

4:30 A. M.—1,519 Third Avenue; occupied by J. Hennessy; damage slight.

7:50 A. M.—67 Willett Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:30 A. M.—150 West Sixty-third Street; occupied by J. Johns; damage, $5.

2 P. M.—73 East Eightieth Street; occupied by Samuel Tinsby; damage, $500.

At the Altar.

Now the organ was to be heard playing the wedding music.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed the bride-elect, with emotion, "you will find it hard to give me away at the altar!"

But the old man smiled bravely.

"No, my child," he answered, pressing her hand. "I am convinced your future husband doesn't intend haggling any more."—Detroit Journal.

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COL. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

He Goes Up State and Is Expected to Rouse Republican Enthusiasm.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will plunge into his canvass as the Republican candidate for Governor in earnest to-day, with the expectation of speaking many times every day, except Sunday, between now and the election.

At 10 o'clock this morning the candidate for Governor will leave the Jersey City station of the West Shore Road in a special train of an engine and two cars, bound for Glens Falls, where he will speak to-night, and for Ogdensburg, where he is to appear to-morrow night, with many ten-minute stops along the way. District Attorney Youngs will be in charge of the train, and the party is expected to include, in addition to Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Minister Woodford, John Proctor Clarke, and five Rough Riders—Color Sergt. A. P. Wright, Sergt. "Buck" Taylor, Sergt. J. Johnson, Sergt. Sherman Bell, and Trooper G. R. Fortescue. Senator Nevada N. Stranahan will board the train at Albany.

A steady stream of telegrams flowed into Republican State headquarters yesterday, giving reports of the progress of registration. They came from almost every county in the State and they reported increased registration almost everywhere. After going through these returns, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the State Committee, said:

"The result of the registration up the State indicates that the Republicans have become aroused to the situation, and are earnestly at work. This week the campaign will hum. With Col. Roosevelt's trip we are satisfied that the enthusiasm of the Republicans will show itself to the discomfiture of our Democratic friends. This, together with the great number of meetings that have been arranged for the week, will start the campaign off in good shape.

"Our Republican friends should not be at all worried by the campaign bluff which is being indulged in by our adversaries, as there is absolutely no foundation for the extravagant statements now being made by them."

Chairman Odell, Executive Chairman Barnes, President Quigg of the County Committee, and Congressman Hooker were participants in an extended conference in Senator Platt's room yesterday. It was rumored that one of the subjects under discussion was a proposition to create a new campaign committee for New York City, with a view to putting more life into the local campaign. Complaints have been made that Mr. Quigg is devoting his time to his own canvass for re-election, to the neglect of the county campaign.

Senator Hale of Maine has notified the State Committee that he cannot accept the invitation to speak in this State.

ROOSEVELT AT HOME.

Gets His Private Affairs Into Shape—Rough Rider Speakers.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt spent a quiet day here. Soon after he arose this morning he left his house and went to the home of G. A. Roosevelt, taking with him a lot of papers and books. He did this to secure privacy, which he did not feel he could obtain in his own home. He said this evening he had put in the whole day attending to his private affairs, which were in need of attention. He did not expect, he said, to have much time from now on to look after his affairs in person, and wanted to put things in shape so his attorney and agents could handle them for him.

Dr. Frank Donaldson of 44 West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, called on him during the day. Dr. Donaldson was a surgeon with the Rough Riders, and is going on the stump for the Colonel. Dr. Donaldson said his work would begin on Wednesday, when he and a number of other members of the Rough Riders would start their campaign in the upper part of the State. He expects to be on the stump night and day from Wednesday to the close of the campaign. Col. Roosevelt will go to Manhattan in the morning.

Fined for Wearing Knickers.

From The London Truth.

When a German official goes by the name of Staatsanwaltsschaftsrath, he feels that he is entitled to a certain reverence. A witness must not, for instance, appear before his Sesquipedalian Worship in the costume of the complete cyclist, and so recently in the Correctional Tribunal of the Berlin Landgericht No. 2, a man o' the wheel was fined 20 marks for appearing in what the indictment termed "Pump-hosen and Tricot-jacket with jacket external." The President made an appropriate little speech, in which he explained to the culprit that it was not to the man, but to the Magistrate, he had been wanting in respect, and the accused assured the President that he only thought "he had as great a reverence for his name as for his office." The latter was, as already said, Staatsanwaltsschaftsrath, and the former was merely Smith, which shows that the glories of our berth and State—even a legal berth and judicial State—are shadows, not substantial things. The wearer of the pump-hosen was then dismissed minus 20 marks.

Oppose an Alliance with England.

Delegates of twenty-six Irish societies met at Humboldt Hall, at Newark and Jersey Avenues, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and resolved to oppose the election of any candidate for the Assembly or the Senate who would not pledge him

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS

An Address Issued by the Party's National Committee Says Its Work Is Not Completed.

WILL IGNORE STATE ISSUES

The Efforts of the Organization to be Devoted to Supporting the Principles Set Forth in the Indianapolis Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The National Democratic Committee has issued the following address:

To the National Democrats of the United States:

Your National Committee, speaking for the National Democratic Party, congratulates the country on the emphatic and merited condemnation at the polls by the people in 1896 of the dishonorable and dangerous doctrines promulgated by the Chicago platform. The moral influence exerted by the Indianapolis Convention has amply compensated for the efforts made in behalf of unalloyed Democratic principles, as held and taught by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland. And to-day this platform is the rock and firm foundation on which alone a Democrat can rest his political faith. We therefore take this opportunity to reaffirm with accumulated force the principles of our party as enunciated at Indianapolis in 1896.

We believe that the theory of so-called protection, which, in its last analysis, involves the spoliation of the many for the benefit of the few, is dishonest, and that it directly and inevitably breeds trusts, monopolies, and those special privileges by which the cunning and unscrupulous prey on their unsuspecting and credulous fellow-citizens. The protective tax is not only dishonest and oppressive, but it obstructs that free and natural interchange of commodities which would increasingly tend to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our wage-earning classes. It has destroyed our merchant navy. It has practically driven our flag from the seas, and has forced us into the humiliating necessity of paying vast and constant tribute to other nations for ocean carriage. We oppose the extension of this insular system to any colonies that we have acquired, or hereafter may acquire, and favor, as we always have favored, the widest freedom of trade. It is folly to think of securing foreign markets unless we are willing to trade with foreign countries. Especially do we denounce the Chicago platform for its virtual abandonment of this great and time-honored principle.

The doctrine of free silver is an extension of the protective principle. Free coinage is the protection of a few silver-mine owners, at the expense of our laboring classes. This policy, were it adopted, would rob the workers of half their earnings, and, by unsettling values, would bring about a paralysis of trade and commerce and reduce us financially to the level of barbarous and uncivilized nations. We are unreservedly for the single gold standard, and oppose international bimetallism, so called, as both impracticable and undesirable. We believe that the theory of one standard, and the selection of gold as that standard, has been struck off in the mint of human experience, as the result of a slowly developed and beneficent evolution in civilization.

More than ever do we believe that the continued existence of our National organization is desirable for the well-being of our country. There is no other party that represents the principles for which we are proud to stand. Our work is not completed. We are not only against free silver, but we are for sound money.

The same causes that induced the Indianapolis Convention of 1896 still exist. The financial relief expected of the present Administration has not been given. The recent utterances of no less than sixteen members of the Democratic National Committee declaring for free silver and the renomination of Mr. Bryan show conclusively that efforts will be made to fight the campaign of 1900 on the free-silver issue and under the old leader. As long as the principles of the Indianapolis platform remain disregarded by the old parties, our duty to our country, to our party, and to ourselves demands that we should continue our fight against free silver, and keep up our efforts to secure for this Nation such financial legislation as shall make us commercially the strongest Nation in the world. We protest against the pollution of the Democratic Party by alliances with those financial declarations which are at war with its old and true creed.

With the situation as it exists in some of the various States, we have no province to interfere. The National Democrats of each State must solve their local problems in such a way as may seem to them most likely to insure the triumphs of the principles for which the National organization stands and to the maintenance of which it is solemnly pledged. We seek no offices, and wish for no rewards, except those that flow from the consciousness of duty done. Our principles—the gold standard, monetary reform, tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, rigid economy in the administration of the Government, the maintenance of law and order, freedom of contract, and the protection of all contract rights—must triumph if our representative Federal Republic is to be perpetuated. In behalf of these principles we appeal to the sober, settled judgment of the American people. We should be prepared now, and at all times, to defend them against assault from any quarter.

It is our earnest hope that our fellow-Democrats in every nook and corner of our land may realize their error in following the vagaries of the Chicago platform, and may unite with us in the advocacy and promulgation of those sound and fundamental political principles which will lead to a ratification of them by votes of the people, insuring a truly Democratic victory.

The National Committee of the National Democratic Party, by

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman.

THE EVIL OF MIXING ISSUES.

It Is Our Chief Political Fault, Says the Rev. Cortland Myers.

In his sermon at the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Cortland Myers said last night:

"The present political campaign has nothing whatever to do with the free-silver question. The prince of evil in our politics is the unreasonable and unrighteous mixture of National, State, and municipal issues. They ought to and must be kept separate before our system can be crowned with glory and enduring success. The howl of party failure ought also to be silenced. Both parties have failed miserably. Eternal principles will not fail, and their immediate triumph depends more on the man than on the party.

"Payn and Aldridge are names which are synonyms of disgrace. The canal scheme is one of the most colossal swindles ever perpetrated in the Empire State, and was expected by every man who knew its author. The present Governor has allowed his sceptre to fall from a weak and paralyzed hand, and these men to blacken his record and destroy his future. The Republican Party has nothing to boast of in these years of its power, but the Democratic Party has its record, too, and as black as Tenedos is its Maynard crime and its outrage on the ballot.

"So far as the two bosses are concerned, they are Siamese twins, and in the last New York election one took snuff and the other sneezed. Platt is as bad as Croker, and Croker is as good as Platt. I would rather vote for Croker than for Platt, but that is not the choice.

"Roosevelt holds his own gun and his own sceptre, too. The Democratic nominee is worthy of his competitor. Do not be deceived. Neither one is responsible for the failures of others, and neither need necessarily repeat them. The man who led the heroic charge up San Juan Hill will have a courage which can be trusted against the conscienceless boss, a worse enemy of our flag than the Spaniards. We are living in a brighter hour, because both bosses had to choose a man and not a puppet."

Fireman Hurt at a Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Wightman's sash and blind factory at 43 Academy Street was set on fire four times to-day by sparks from a neighboring chimney blown against the building by a high wind. The blaze was easily extinguished three times, but at the fourth alarm, which was sent in at 6 o'clock this evening, the firemen had a hard task, and damage estimated at $5,000 was caused before the fire was put out. Capt. Johnson of No. 2 steamer fell from a one-story building adjoining the factory and was severely injured.

REVISED REGISTRATION TABLE.

Complete Returns from All the Boroughs for the Second Day—Comparisons Given.

The complete registration returns from the different boroughs of New York for the second of the four days for registration were not received at Police Headquarters until a late hour yesterday morning. In the entire city 142,678 citizens registered. Last year 117,593 registered on the second day. Below are tables showing the complete and revised totals of the second day's registration in all the boroughs of the city, and the totals for the first two days:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

As. Dis.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2,562	1,568	1,218	1,082	1,155
2	3,392	2,044	1,555	1,478	1,670
3	2,811	2,104	1,669	1,515	1,785
4	2,671	2,130	1,909	1,759	1,822
5	3,333	2,117	1,785	1,679	1,857
6	3,458	2,328	1,808	1,577	2,002
7	3,804	2,420	1,932	1,685	2,081
8	3,848	1,593	1,359	1,164	1,250
9	3,685	2,414	1,952	1,782	1,920
10	3,194	2,240	1,997	1,892	1,928
11	2,784	1,964	1,714	1,518	1,640
12	2,869	2,095	1,759	1,583	1,830
13	3,484	1,882	1,558	1,414	1,757
14	3,185	2,249	1,919	1,889	2,104
15	2,945	2,069	1,700	1,575	1,749
16	3,621	2,290	2,038	1,879	2,105
17	2,647	2,075	1,719	1,555	1,706
18	2,708	2,212	1,851	1,737	1,964
19	3,431	2,889	2,363	2,254	2,746
20	2,481	2,324	1,855	1,740	1,901
21	3,436	2,961	3,006	3,108	3,580
22	2,839	2,417	1,927	1,788	1,881
23	4,007	2,627	2,449	2,380	3,031
24	3,335	2,064	1,744	1,648	1,828
25	3,937	2,152	1,834	1,574	1,709
26	4,282	1,976	1,630	1,703	1,866
27	4,539	1,891	1,543	1,503	1,638
28	3,517	2,258	1,737	1,869	1,945
29	3,800	2,584	2,171	2,023	2,766
30	2,671	2,574	2,287	2,164	2,518
31	....	2,756	2,530	2,729	3,483
32	....	2,570	2,433	2,338	2,534
33	....	2,209	2,002	1,925	2,202
34	....	3,633	3,200	3,311	3,755
35	....	3,989	3,781	3,670	4,690
An. Dist.	....	747	787	789	1,032
Total	98,878	82,456	70,718	67,250	77,509
Total 1st day	102,877	89,315	139,225	111,507	94,701
Total 2 days	202,804	171,771	209,943	178,757	172,210
Total 4 days	308,401	281,007	330,619	324,780	....
Total vote	274,174	261,540	194,341	190,807	....

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	1,353	1,289	920	900	1,161
2	493	592	338	333	394
3	1,122	1,088	770	685	915
4	821	811	589	561	670
5	963	1,069	724	726	888
6	2,318	2,331	1,517	1,414	1,851
7	2,294	2,215	1,685	1,560	2,198
8	1,954	2,076	1,789	1,661	2,155
9	2,213	2,045	1,577	1,629	2,188
10	2,005	2,089	1,428	1,403	1,953
11	1,394	1,369	993	937	1,213
12	1,523	1,730	1,062	1,006	1,220
13	1,586	1,364	1,170	1,017	1,268
14	1,413	1,425	972	893	1,238
15	1,655	1,730	1,218	1,273	1,418
16	1,909	1,790	1,525	1,404	1,672
17	2,671	2,617	2,217	2,065	2,636
18	981	1,015	807	738	971
19	2,102	1,992	1,584	1,418	1,932
20	1,665	1,562	1,088	1,164	1,492
21	2,925	2,366	2,258	2,103	2,892
22	3,298	3,185	2,533	2,498	3,523
23	3,593	3,589	2,600	2,626	3,680
24	1,225	1,349	990	931	1,447
25	2,318	2,196	1,904	1,697	2,434
26	2,520	2,403	2,075	2,056	2,547
27	1,605	1,664	1,416	1,269	1,762
28	3,239	3,196	3,008	2,912	3,443
29	932	1,050	782	772	1,107
30	919	936	666	689	983
31	538	573	445	452	655
32	...	...	335	315	448
Total	55,638	54,716	42,905	41,089	54,212
Total first day	76,146	59,868	90,185	75,181	60,063
Total two days	131,784	114,584	133,090	116,270	114,275
Total four days	183,824	207,333	183,824	....	....
Tot'l vote	173,250	168,058	193,341	190,807	....

RICHMOND.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
1	....	1,145
2	....	729
3	....	707
4	....	555
5	....	420
Total	3,229	3,556
Total first day	4,142	3,028
Total two days	7,371	6,584

QUEENS.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
1	....	2,460
2	....	1,618
3	....	1,372
4	....	1,543
5	....	459
Total	6,025	7,401
Total first day	6,391	5,828
Total two days	12,416	13,229

RECAPITULATION.

	1897.	1898.
Manhattan and Bronx	67,250	77,509
Brooklyn	41,089	54,212
Queens	6,025	7,401
Richmond	3,220	3,556
Total for the city	117,593	142,678
Total for first day	197,221	163,620
Total for two days	314,814	306,298

Registration Up the State.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The registration in this city yesterday was 15,145. On Friday the registration was 18,974, making 34,119 for the two days, against 36,467 for last year and 41,562 in 1896.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 16.—The total of two days' registration in this city shows an increase over last year of 475.

LOAN SUFFICIENTLY PAID FOR.

Mrs. Hughson Wins Her Case Against the Newark Mortgage and Loan Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Vice Chancellor Emery, who heard the case of Mrs. Louise Hughson against the Newark Mortgage and Loan Company to restrain that company from foreclosing a mortgage on her household effects, and to compel the company to turn over to her for the purpose of cancellation a note and the mortgage, will file his decision at Trenton in a few days. It will be in favor of Mrs. Hughson.

The plaintiff borrowed $150 on her furniture, but $2.50 was withheld to pay for the recording of the mortgage. She was also required to give a note for the full amount, with $8.25 added, this latter being the rate per month for the loan. When Mrs. Hughson had paid back to the company the sum of $165, she decided she had paid sufficient for the loan of $150. The company claimed there was considerable more due, and threatened to foreclose the mortgage to enforce payment. Mrs. Hughson then appealed to the Chancery Court for protection.

The Vice Chancellor will decide the original amount having been paid back, with sufficient interest to cover the legal rate, the company has no further claim upon her.

When an Overcoat Is Not a Necessity.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

"De minimis non curat lex," but in the eye of the law what are these minima? A high tribunal at Berlin, for instance, has lately been considering the nature of the Summer overcoat. Is such a garment in its essence an article of necessity? Does it stand upon the same footing or hang on an equal peg with the Winter greatcoat? Appellant in this case was an impecunious Berliner whose Summer overcoat, essentially a cover coat, because, when it did not cover his person, it covered his debts, had been taken by creditors in process of execution. German law says that the belongings of a debtor, which are indispensable belongings, may not be seized, pawned, or held in pledge, and this was the plea of the debtor. The Appeal Court decided against him; the Winter greatcoat was an article of necessity, the Summer overcoat was not. Therefore he lost his appeal. Unfortunately the majority of men are featherless bipeds, possessing only one overcoat for Winter and Summer. So the Berlin court seems to have drawn a distinction without a difference. Horace—"virtute meâ me involvo"—wrapped himself up in his own virtue when his wardrobe was scanty. The man of Berlin might try the same.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHICAGO'S PEACE JUBILEE

The Demonstration Inaugurated with a Union Thanksgiving Service in the Auditorium.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY THERE

Leading Pastors Praise the Nation's Ruler for His Conduct of the War—The Philippine Question Touched.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The National Peace Jubilee of Chicago was to-night inaugurated with a union thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended, and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a noted colored orator. The applause for the President was terrific, and at one time he was compelled to arise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character.

The President rested during a great part of the day at the residence of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, his relative, where he is being entertained. He did not attend church in the morning. For a short time in the afternoon he was taken for a drive, in company with Mrs. McKinley, Capt. McWilliams, and Mrs. McWilliams.

The party was driven to the Auditorium at 8 o'clock, and all along the way people lined the streets to watch the passage of the President's carriage. Fully 12,000 people were within the great Auditorium, and probably as many more were on the outside unable to obtain admittance.

The President was seated in a box, and with him were Alexander H. Revell, President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Capt. McWilliams, and Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou. Among the occupants of the other boxes were James McKinley, the President's nephew; Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, and Postmaster Gordon.

Elaborate music had been prepared for the meeting under the direction of Henry B. Roney. The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, was Chairman of the meeting; Bishop Samuel Fallows led in the recital of the Lord's Prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones in the responsive reading.

The first address was by Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, who brought out a great burst of enthusiasm by a reference to President McKinley. Dr. Hirsch said:

"We are proud that when war was imminent the affairs of the Nation were in the hands of a man—" Here Dr. Hirsch's voice was drowned by a great wave of applause. When he could be heard, the speaker finished his sentence. "A true American, one that loved peace, a worshipper of the Prince of Peace." Loud cheers followed Dr. Hirsch's statement of his sentiments in reference to territorial acquisition, when he said:

"Constitutionalism, not colonial dependency, must be the watchword of the war in relation to the countries delivered from Spanish rule."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hodnett, a Catholic clergyman, caught the fancy and applause of the audience by repeated references to Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and the Rough Riders, and when he mentioned President McKinley by name, the people became so demonstrative that the President was compelled to rise in his box and bow his acknowledgments. At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Hodnett aroused much enthusiasm by a philippic against the "growing influence of monopoly and the cohesive power of unjust corporations."

One of the most stirring speeches of the evening was made by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, who took a firm stand in favor of the retention of the Philippines, which sentiment appeared to meet entirely the approbation of the audience.

Booker T. Washington was the last speaker. He said, in part:

"This country has been most fortunate in her victories. She has twice measured arms with England and has won. She has met the spirit of rebellion within her own borders and was victorious. She has met the proud Spaniard, and he lies prostrate at her feet. All this is well; it is magnificent. But there remains one other victory for Americans to win—a victory as far-reaching and important as any that has been achieved by our army and navy. We have succeeded in every conflict except in the to conquer ourselves in the blotting out of our racial prejudices.

"We can celebrate the era of peace in no more effectual way than by a firm resolve on the part of Northern men and Southern men, black men and white men, that the trenches which we together dug around Santiago shall be the eternal burial place of all that which separates us in our business and civil relations. Let us be as generous in peace as we have been brave in battle. Until we thus conquer our selves, I make no empty statement when I say that we shall have, especially in the Southern part of our country, a cancer gnawing at the heart of this Republic that shall one day prove as dangerous as an attack from an army from without or within.

"In this presence and on this auspicious occasion I want to present the deep gratitude of nearly 10,000,000 of my people to our wise, patient, and brave Chief Executive for the generous manner in which my race has been recognized during this conflict—a recognition that has done more to blot out sectional and racial lines than any event since the dawn of our freedom."

When Mr. Washington gave expression to these words the most interesting feature of the evening occurred. The audience rose and cheered to the echo, while President McKinley, standing in his box, acknowledged by repeated bows the compliment of the colored orator.

AN LL.D. FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Degree Will Be Conferred by the University of Chicago with Appropriate Ceremonies.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The degree of LL. D. will be conferred to-morrow on President McKinley by the University of Chicago. The President and his party will be entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Harper of the university at their residence, and afterward, accompanied by the Trustees and Faculty of the institution, will proceed to Haskell Museum, where President McKinley will be created a Doctor of Laws, and invested with the gown and hood pertaining to that scholastic rank.

Then the President will lead a procession of the university Faculties, Fellows, and councilors across the campus to Kent Theatre where other ceremonies will take place. All the students of the university, the graduate schools, the divinity schools, the senior and junior colleges, the medical college, and the various affiliated preparatory schools, including the Culver Military Academy, will furnish an escort for the President, who in his cap and gown will afterward review them.

TRANSPORTS FOR SPANIARDS.

Twenty-seven of Them Reported on the Way from Spain to Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—It is reported the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners have handed the American Commissioners a note giving the names and number of Spanish transports now on the way to Cuba. It is understood that there are twenty-seven of these transports.

The general health of the various United States Commissioners and their respective staffs is excellent. The sprained ankles of Major Allison and Capt. Crawford mark the limit of disabilities, save the case of Mr. Dalby, the stenographer, who is reported much improved.

Col. Hecker visited Gen. Wade this afternoon and discussed the question of camps for the United States troops.

CONGRESSMAN LOVE DEAD.

The Mississippi Representative Passes Away at His Gloster Home.

GLOSTER, Miss., Oct. 16.—Congressman William F. Love, representing the Sixth Mississippi District, died this afternoon at 4 o'clock at his home here.

Congressman Love was born March 29, 1852, in Amite County, Miss. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, and when twenty-one years old was elected to the Mississippi Legislature. He was in the Mississippi Senate when elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1890.

ALGER FEARS YELLOW FEVER.

Secretary of War Delays the Southern Movement Until Hospitals Can Be Built in the Camps.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 16.—Gen. Graham has been directed by Secretary Alger not to begin the movement South until hospitals have been established in the proposed camps and there is no danger of an outbreak of yellow fever. This order was received to-day, and Gen. Graham immediately suspended preparations for the movement, which was to have begun Oct. 27. He says the Second Corps will not be shipped South until cold weather sets in, and that the last of the troops will hardly get away from here before the middle of November.

Gen. Graham has ordered Gen. Young to proceed to Augusta, Gen. Oates to Summerville, S. C.; Gen. Davis to Greenville, S. C.; Gen. Randall to Athens, Ga., and Col. Kirby of the Fourth Missouri to Spartansburg, S. C., to establish camps for the commands designated by the War Department in recent orders. These officers will start from here to-morrow.

Two hospital cars filled with sick soldiers were sent away to-day. The invalids were taken to Philadelphia hospitals, which are now caring for over 700 sick of the Second Corps.

Col. Allison, Chief Commissary of the corps, says there are plenty of rations for everybody in camp, and that if the men of the Two Hundred and First New York did not get enough to eat it was the fault of their regimental officers, and not of the Commissary Department. He is baking 22,000 loaves of bread daily in the field ovens, and they ought to have fresh bread at every meal. The New Yorkers are satisfied since they have received their pay for September, and there is no longer any danger of an outbreak in the Two Hundred and First.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Many New Cases Discovered in Various Mississippi Towns—Marine Hospital Service Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — The Marine Hospital Service to-night received the following report:

Franklin, La., new cases, 22, no deaths; Ridgeland, Miss., one new case; Hattiesburg, Miss., four new cases; Oxford, Miss., two new cases; Natchez, Miss., three new cases; Queen Hill, Miss., one new case, one death; Taylor's, Miss., one new case.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated yesterday and received to-day, states that there were seven new cases.

Dr. Wyman to Report on Yellow Fever

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who addressed the Commercial Club of this city last night on "Quarantine and Commerce," left to-night for the South to investigate the yellow fever conditions, and report on the same before the assembling of Congress.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 16.—The Jackson record of yellow fever cases to-day consisted of eight names. There was no death. Another case is announced at Tougaloo, six miles north of Jackson. Dr. Purnell, who investigated suspicious sickness at Yazoo City, reports to-day that he found six cases of genuine yellow fever there, five negroes and one white. Dr. Guice announces one case of yellow fever at Meridian and two suspicious cases.

The State Board of Health official report from other points is as follows: Poplarville, seven new cases and one death; Madison, no new cases, one critically ill; Natchez, three new cases. The fever is now in every ward of Natchez. Harriston has two new cases; Edwards, two; Oxford, one new case and one death.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 16.—Dr. Carter, Marine Hospital Surgeon, will arrive here some time during the night from New Orleans, to pass upon the suspicious case of fever announced by the Meridian Board of Health. The local physicians reported another suspicious case to the Board of Health to-day. The patient is a carpenter named Culpepper, living on the South Side. The premises were at once quarantined until Dr. Carter can pass upon the case.

There is now no longer any doubt that the infection was introduced here from Hattiesburg. Meridian was in open communication with that place for several days before the existence of fever in that city was known here. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has established relay camps north and south of town, and all passenger trains on that line go through the city without stopping. The Board of Health to-day ordered the public schools closed. The announcement of suspicious cases has caused no excitement, and only a few people have left the city.

HER BEAUTY PROVED GENUINE.

An Indiana Woman Sues a Neighbor for Disparaging Remarks.

MILFORD, Ind., Oct. 16.—Mrs. James Dietrich, one of the many handsome society women of this vicinity, secured a verdict for $126 damages by a jury yesterday. Mrs. Ana Menzel was defendant. The suit was for $300. Mrs. Dietrich and Mrs. Menzel are neighbors. Mrs. Dietrich is dashing in manner and strikingly beautiful in form.

One day not long ago Mrs. Dietrich heard that Mrs. Menzel had said that the reason of her apparent venus-like form was because she used artificial appliances to supply the deficiency of nature. There was a meeting between the two, and Mrs. Menzel said she had not only been correctly quoted, but that when she made the remarks about her neighbor's padding she told the truth. The lawsuit followed, the plaintiff proving that she had never been guilty of anything of the kind.

LIBERIA TO ASK PROTECTION.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell to Visit Washington in Her Behalf.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose Bishopric is in Africa, and who is attending the meeting in this city of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, said to-night that he had been commissioned by the negro Republic of Liberia to go to Washington and ask that the republic be taken under the sheltering wing of the United States. Threats of inroads upon its territory by the Germans, French, and English have prompted the Government to seek the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

"I am on my way to see Secretary Hay," said he, "as the special representative of the Republic of Liberia, to secure a protectorate, either quasi or actual. What they want America to do is to say to the European powers in Africa: 'We have an interest in Liberia; this country belongs to us.' Whether an actual protectorate can be established or not will depend on how far the Liberian Government is willing to go, assuming that the United States answers favorably."

To Strengthen Yale's Football Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—As a result of Yale's miserable showing in the football game with the Newton Athletic Club yesterday, more coaches and a more determined policy will rule the work of the eleven this week. Yale men are greatly exercised over the state of the team, and ex-Capt. Rogers, who witnessed the game, will be the first coach who will come. He expressed himself to-night as not at all pleased. There was too much fumbling, too weak a spot in centre, and a lamentable failure of team work. Next Wednesday Yale plays Brown University, and on Saturday the Carlisle Indians, and the weakness must be bolstered up before that to stave off a repetition.

Woman Hurt in Broadway Ditch.

Mrs. Isaac Scheur, fifty-five years old, of Orange, N. J., was injured last night by falling into the long ditch of the Broadway cable road alongside its tracks. Mrs. Scheur, with her husband, had alighted from a Broadway car at Barclay Street, and, in trying to reach the sidewalk, she fell headlong into the ditch. When pulled out she was unable to walk and complained of severe pains in the back. An ambulance was summoned, but the woman was taken to the Astor House, where she and her husband took a room. The full extent of the woman's injuries has not been ascertained.

A $10,000 Horse Stolen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Populist, a steeplechaser of National reputation, was stolen from the Corrigan stables at the Hawthorne track yesterday. The horse was valued at $10,000.

Very Musical.

Patience—Did you say she came from a musical family?

Patrice—Yes; she has a brother who is a drummer and her father is a tutor.—Yonkers Statesman.

ARRESTED A SICK SOLDIER.

Charge of Brutality Made Against Bicycle Policeman Thornton of Williamsburg.

Robert Murray, colored, a convalescent soldier from the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, at present a patient in St. Catherine's Hospital, Williamsburg, was, it is claimed, a victim yesterday afternoon of a brutal police outrage, and the matter will be brought to the attention of the Police Board.

Murray was admitted to the hospital on Saturday. He arrived from Puerto Rico and is recovering from typhoid fever. He obtained permission yesterday to go for a walk and started out in uniform. At Montrose Avenue and Leonard Street he stopped to watch a crowd of boys playing football, when Bicycle Policeman Thornton came along and ordered him to move on.

"I'm not doing anything wrong nor harming anybody," replied Murray. "I'm out for an airing, and belong to St. Catherine's Hospital."

The policeman, it is alleged, caught hold of the soldier's arm and raised his club as if to strike him.

"Don't strike me, because I'm sick," pleaded Murray. "I'm going on, although I've not done anything wrong."

Thornton thereupon lowered his club, but bystanders say he prodded the sick man in the right side, then placed him under arrest, and lugged him to the Stagg Street station, where the soldier was held on the charge of disorderly conduct without being afforded an opportunity to explain.

Witnesses of the policeman's conduct when they protested were angrily warned by him not to interfere. Some of them went to St. Catharine's Hospital and informed the house staff of the affair, and House Surgeon Connors led a delegation of doctors to the police station and protested against the soldier's arrest. Sergt. Simonds paroled Murray in the custody of Dr. Connors, and he will be arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court to-day. Last night the doctors announced that a formal complaint against Thornton will be forwarded to the Police Board.

Two weeks ago Thornton arrested two young lawyers, the sons of the Rev. Robert D. Spraull, pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, for riding their bicycles on the wrong side of the asphalt pavement in Leonard Street. When they were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court the next morning Magistrate Lemon discharged them and reprimanded the policeman.

TROOPS AT SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

The Commanding Officer Denies the Report that 400 Are Ill.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—Col. J. B. Rawles, in command of the troops on Sullivan's Island, denies the report recently telegraphed from this city that 400 of his troops were sick in quarters. He makes this statement:

"The sanitary features of the post nor the sickness throughout the command have never been, nor are they now, such as to occasion apprehension, for the ailments have not generally been of a nature to occasion 'much concern.' Out of the 550 officers and men, the sick book this morning shows seventy-five ailing, while but sixteen of these are in the hospital. Nine are very well men, whose discharge from the hospital will occur at an early date.

"Of the fifty-nine men sick in quarters—not a great number considering the strength of the command—none are by any means seriously ill, but have a variety of disorders."

PROPOSED CUBAN RAILROADS.

Requests for Two Concessions Received by Gen. Wood at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—Gen. Wood has received requests from two companies for railway concessions—one for a line between Santiago and Manzanillo and the other for a line between Santiago and Havana.

These requests will be forwarded to Washington.

CONDITIONS AT GUANTANAMO.

Many Salaried Clerks Who Are Not Needed in the Service.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—Lieut. Col. A. A. Wiley, Lieutenant Governor of Santiago, has returned from a trip to Guantanamo. In his report to Gen. Wood regarding the condition of the civil Government there he says the cumbersome machinery of the clerical staffs is large enough to keep going a city of ten times the size and population of Guantanamo.

In the Mayor's office he found ten clerks, a messenger, and a janitor, at salaries ranging from $150 a month down to $40, all clamoring for pay from July 26, claiming that they had been ordered by the American authorities to stay on duty.

In Guantanamo Bay there are several schooners loaded with coal for the fleet. Demurrage expenses being very heavy, the senior officer, Capt. Chester, ordered sheds to be built on shore so that the vessels might unload, thus making a temporary coaling depot.

This act has raised a tremendous hubbub among the Cubans and is one reason given by the Cuban General, Perez, for not disbanding his troops. He says the Americans have no right to establish a coaling station without the permission of the Cuban Government.

It is generally believed at Santiago among the Cubans that Gen. Perez's promise to disband was only a scheme to obtain rations for himself and his troops, by pretending to go to work, whereas now he makes several excuses for not disbanding.

Mrs. John Sherman Improving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Mrs. John Sherman's condition shows improvement to-night, and her family and friends hope for her early recovery. She is unable to speak yet, but throughout the day she has appeared brighter than at any time since she was stricken.

Woman Took Acid in the Park.

An unidentified woman, about thirty-five years old, refined in appearance and well dressed, was found unconscious from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning on the lawn in Central Park, near the West Drive, at Sixty-second Street, by a policeman shortly after 9 o'clock last night. She was taken to The Presbyterian Hospital, and it was said by the surgeon in charge that she would die.

The woman is 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, is fair complexioned, with black hair and dark eyes, and was when found a black cloth jacket, dark skirt, striped waist, and dark straw hat. She had a purse in her hand containing 25 cents and a pair of gloves.

Bernhardt's Moonlight Picnic.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The inhabitants of the little town of Nimes have been glutted with artistic treats for the last few days. Sarah Bernhardt and the Renaissance company are in the city and have been playing the "Dame aux Camélias" and other pieces of the repertory with immense success. The other evening, after the performance, Mme. Bernhardt profited by the glorious moonlight and organized a midnight picnic to the ruins of the Roman arena, just outside the town. There she supped, in company with her impresario and several members of the company, while the whole of her audience—news flies fast in a little town—assembled on the heights above her and watched the great actress gayly quaff champegne on the scene of the triumphs of the ancient gladiators. Mme. Bernhardt was delighted with her picnic, and longs, she says, to play Théodora in the midst of these ancient ruins, whose grandeur she thinks would do more justice to her performance than can be obtained from artificial scenery. Before going to rest the great tragedienne, to the immense delight of the spectators, could not refrain from declaiming several hundred lines of blank verse.

Warming the Vatican.

From The Boston Globe.

The man who is always grumbling because his coal bills are so large may be interested to know that the cost of a heating plant for the vatican capable of warming its thousands of rooms has been figured on by competitive bidders, the lowest figure being $180,000. The Pope declines to figure the expense, though great difficulty is experienced in keeping his apartments warm enough for comfort in his old age.

Clarkin Club Favors Page.

The Philip Clarkin Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District, formerly a Democratic organization, on Saturday night passed resolutions indorsing Senator Chas. B. Page for re-election from the Seventeenth Senatorial District.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Offering To-day, Oct. 17th,

250

INDIA, PERSIAN and TURKISH CARPETS and RUGS

in a variety of sizes from 8x4 to 18.6x13.4 at

Exceptionally low prices, many below the present cost of importation.

This affords an opportunity to obtain Oriental Rugs at an important reduction from their intrinsic value.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Prince of Wales's Pets.

From The London Mail:

Mr. Gambier Bolton, F. Z. S., in a lecture at Kingston-on-Thames, gave an interesting description of the Prince of Wales's collection of animals at Sandringham.

These include the well-known racehorse Persimmon, credited with having won £45,000 in stak

The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker Excursions

OUR critics are always thoroughly dependable, and jealousy repeats the antiphones of criticism. To all such we bow in silence.

Faithful friends who in kindness tell us of our store-faults are not wanting. To them we are sincerely grateful. These combined influences keep us humble.

But we hear, and frequently, of suburban residents coming to New York for "A Day at Wanamaker's." This news is pleasant, and shows that some at least appreciate the plan upon which we keep store.

Great business enterprises are great public teachers. The Pennsylvania and New York Central Railways are powerful educators. University extension is practised in Wanamaker's. Great principles underlie our modern methods in storekeeping.

University extension is simply modern retailing in education.

Without cant or sham we keep store to make money. Many ways of storekeeping are open to us. Our way is to put such a spirit into retailing as will give the lie to the sneer that touches retailing with contempt.

What other enterprise employs so many of the mechanic arts, touches so many social questions, requires equal command of capital, exacts so great industry, courage, foresight, originality?

All this being so, it is a great satisfaction to discern the presence of appreciation. Our all-day visitors find out the many comforts of the store. Among them:

The Bureau of Information: It includes the Telephone, Parcel and Post Offices, and the Department of Inquiry, where questions are answered, complaints heard and difficulties adjusted:

The Picture Gallery with

The Conquerors, by Fritel.
Last Appeal, by Van der Ouderaa.
Columbus at Salamanca, by Dumond.
The Rescue of the Colors, by Grolleron.
The White Lady, by Rongier.

Many other important pictures are shown, of which more than one-half have received medals or honorable mention in the Paris Salon. Intense interest is being expressed in Robert H. Logan's Elaine, that commanded so much attention in the Salon of 1896.

"Then rose the dumb old servitor, and the dead, One by the dumb went upward with the flood."

At last this remarkable picture is exposed under such conditions of light as do the work justice.

The Orchestrion and the collection of Photographs and Photo-gravures of important pictures and sculptures in the last Salon, divide attention with the pictures; while near by them the Japanese Curios and Objects of Art, claim attention.

The *all-day visitor* discovers the finely appointed and well-served Restaurant, takes lessons in house decoration in the Furnished Apartment, finds repose in the Oriental Room, enjoys the cabinets provided for purchasers of costumes, lingers happily in the Bric-a-brac Art Room. A sense of freedom and right of possession makes the store hospitality complete to the visitor, and thus one great aim of our store-keeping is secured.

The Way To Know We believe the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE is a work that should be in every home where books are read.

By joining the Wanamaker Literature Club before its membership is filled, you receive a set at one-half the publisher's lowest price, and on little monthly payments.

You risk nothing in sending us the membership fee (which is only $1), because within ten days after receiving your set, you may return it, if you choose, and have your dollar refunded.

In fact, where our wagons run we not only deliver free, but call for the books if you drop us a postal card.

Obviously, we couldn't afford to do this unless this library were pleasing and profitable to every man, woman and child that cares to read and to know. So pleasing and profitable, in short, that few are willing to give up the books after becoming familiar with them.

Is 10 days' use of $1 too much to pay for satisfying your curiosity about these 20 handsome volumes?

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Profit and Loss in Silks

"Happy is he who hath learned to profit by the misfortunes of others." So runs the ancient Eastern proverb. It is a cynical bit of truth and the aged sage who first uttered it had probably never heard of the phrase "bargain-giving;" yet it is accurately apt to bargains in general and these silk bargains in particular. You might be surprised if you knew how often your gain was some one else's loss.

Now somebody has made a loss on these silks, and a heavy loss. They are excellent silks,—rich and heavy and lustrous, and in colors and patterns that you like. They will be sold at prices that will not cover the cost of the raw silk and the labor of weaving.

At 85c.—Yard-wide glace taffeta, in 17 new shoots; $1.25 quality.
At 50c.—Rich glace taffeta, in 31 colorings; regular width; 75c. kind.
At 58c.—A good sound black taffeta; 27 in wide; regularly 75c.
At 65c.—New check taffetas, in two colors; 23 combinations; 85c. would be fair.
At 55c.—Rich black satin brocades; neat, attractive designs in plenty; 75c. quality.
At 75c.—21 kinds of rich satin brocades; all good for entire dresses; the $1 quality.

Rotunda.

This, of Dress Goods

If you knew the history of this transaction, you would have another evidence of the fact there is a sorrowful tide to every unusual offering. There's another tale of disappointment in this story, but it's not ours nor yours, so we can afford to be cheerful in offer and acceptance.

It's all good luck for you. You will save a dollar a yard on some of these goods. Some of them will be sold at less than half what the manufacturer expected, (and justly expected), they would bring. And this, on fresh, bright new goods,—two-thirds of the lot at least not thirty days off the loom!

Here's the list:—

At $1 yd.—46-in. self-colored Matelasse Cheviot; in green and brown; imported to sell at $2
At 75c. yd.—46-in. self-colored figured Cheviots; in castor, brown, green and navy blue; imported to sell at $1.75.
At 75c. yd.—46-in. Cheviot Sanglier; in tan, brown, green, cadet and navy blue; imported to sell at $1.50 and $2.
At 50c. yd.—44-in. Whipcord Covert Cloths; imported to sell at $1.25.
At 50c. yd.—46-in. all-wool Diagonal Cheviot; in three shades of Oxford mixtures; imported to sell at 85c.
At 50c. yd.—50-in. all-wool navy blue Diagonal Cheviot; made to sell at 75c.
At 50c. yd.—50-in. all-wool navy blue Storm Serge; made to sell at 60c.
At 60c. yd.—50-in. all-wool navy blue Cheviot; made to sell at 75c.
At 30c. yd.—42-in. all-wool navy blue Sail cloth; made to sell at 50c.
At 28c. yd.—40-in. Jacquard twilled Suiting; in combinations of black figures on colored grounds; made to sell at 50c.
At 20c. yd.—38-in. Jacquard Prunella; designs in small black figures on grounds of navy blue, olive, brown, cardinal and gray; made to sell at 37½c.
At 18c. yd.—58-in. Chevron figured Suiting, in braid effects, combinations of black with colors; made to sell at 31c.

Parlor Furniture Forty sample suits of Parlor Furniture just in from a prominent manufacturer. This simple statement explains why we are able to offer them to-day at half prices for nearly all. Proper, regular values are

$75 to $275

They are to be sold at

$37.50 to $175

Are mostly over-stuffed. This chance will not be repeated or duplicated this season.

A 5-piece suit at $37.50; was $75.
A 3-piece suit at $45; was $90.
A 3-piece suit at $55; was $100.
A 3-piece suit at $65; was $110.
A 3-piece suit at $75; was $120.
A 3-piece suit at $87; was $130.
A 3-piece suit at $75; was $140.
A 3-piece suit at $90; was $145.
A 3-piece suit at $95; was $170.
A 3 piece suit at $175; was $275.

Fourth floor.

Fine Chinese Embroidery In searching for the new and beautiful in Oriental art, we discovered this really remarkable collection of specimens of Chinese silk and gold hand-embroidery. The pieces are surprisingly beautiful, even for work of the patient and skillful Celestials. Some garments in the lot that have been worn—robes and skirts that formerly belonged to officials of high rank. There are table scarfs, too, and mats, covers, and other small pieces, that may be used in the making of fancy work generally. We bought the entire lot at an exceedingly small figure. And the prices now marked upon them are absurdly small. Some pieces at 35c.; up to $20 for some upon which years of labor have been expended.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Silk Blankets in College Colors Heavier, silkier, handsomer than ever. Just the sort of warmth givers, and just in time for patrons of the football games. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania colors. These are only $2 each.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.. Broadway. 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BROOKLYN SAILORS HAPPY

A Boatswain the Star Orator at an Enthusiastic Demonstration.

GIFTS FOR LETTER CARRIERS

Mementos of the Santiago Fight Presented to Those Who Furnished Reading Matter for the Cruiser's Men.

The sailors of the cruiser Brooklyn had a great time yesterday. They sat in Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, in the midst of a cheering crowd, and listened to speeches and made speeches and shouted themselves hoarse. In addition to this, they put up a pleasant little practical joke on their steadfast friends, the Brooklyn Lettter Carriers' Association.

It was very different from the big celebration in Brooklyn in their honor on Sept. 29. Then they were talked to by eminent orators, and their officers talked for them. The celebration yesterday was a sailors' celebration. The star orator was a boatswain, and the sailors themselves were, in a sense, the hosts. Everything was democratic and unconventional, and Jack puffed his cigar and stamped and yelled and enjoyed himself hugely.

It grew out of the intention of the Brooklyn boys to present to the Letter Carriers' Association a life buoy, picked up after the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Early in the war the letter carriers started a movement to send reading matter to the sailors, and tons of magazines, books, and newspapers were sent. Jack was touched, and determined to show it. It was decided that the buoy should be presented at Saengerbund Hall yesterday afternoon.

That was the way it started, but the result was an uproarious, patriotic meeting in which the life buoy played a secondary part and acted chiefly as an excuse for a demonstration. Anybody who thinks Jack is too rough and ready to be capable of a delicate and thoughtful act should have been in Saengerbund Hall to have his opinion changed. For, when Jack found that he was to be honored again in a public meeting, he decided that a life buoy, even though the loving labor of the best artists on the ship had been expended in transforming it to a thing of beauty, was too inconsiderable a thing to warrant the citizens of Brooklyn in cheering him for three hours in a public hall. He got out the tattered old battleflag which flew from the forepeak of the Brooklyn throughout the great battle of July 3, and which bears eloquent witness that the Spaniards could hit flags, if nothing else, and he determined to present that to his friends in gray. But it was to be a surprise. Not a word of it was breathed outside the navy yard, and the letter carriers went on with their preparations in complete ignorance of the little surprise Jack was planning for them. He also got up a handsome sketch of the Brooklyn and the positions it occupied in the battle, and kept that to be sprung as a second surprise.

DECORATIONS OF THE HALL.

The hall was decorated with flags and pictures of naval heroes when Jack, to the number of 300, trooped into the hall, escorted by George Naylor, Joseph Plunkett, and William Maybaum. In a frame below the platform was a strip of sail cloth from the Merrimac, which Jack sent to the letter carriers on June 15, inscribed: "Strip of sail cloth from the Merrimac, heroically sunk in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, June 3, 1898," and this letter:

U. S. Flagship Brooklyn.
Off Santiago de Cuba,
June 15, 1898.

To the Society of Letter Carriers of Brooklyn:

I inclose herewith a strip of sail cloth taken from the Merrimac. If you could have seen the mouth of hell into which this ship went you would say with me it was the bravest deed ever done. Believe me that we appreciate the kindness of your society in sending us papers, and that the boys of the Brooklyn will not forget you for it. Respectfully,

W. L. HILL, Boatswain.

The sailors' committee consisted of W. L. Hill, boatswain; Stephen Donnelly, chief gunner's mate; Charles Peterson, chief coxswain's mate; C. Whoolley, apprentice; W. R. Hurley, sailmaker; A. J. Ditmyer, corporal of marines; J. Amsten, first-class fireman; Dennis H. Haynes, master at arms, and D. O'Connell, chief quartermaster. They took seats on the platform, and with them was a little bronzed sailor, the reason for whose presence did not appear until later.

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the sailors applauded wildly. Then President John E. Irvine of the association called the meeting to order, and introduced Dennis H. Haynes, who stepped forward and made a speech in a rough and ready style that produced shouts of applause. He presented the life buoy, which was unveiled by Peterson. It looked more like a work of art than a buoy. Chief Painter Furen of the Brooklyn had decorated it, painted it, and placed in the centre a crayon drawing of the Brooklyn, and it was set in a frame made from the wardroom table of the Reina Mercedes by John Feeley, chief carpenter's mate. There was also a silver plate inscribed: "Life buoy picked up on the beech at Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898. Presented to the Letter Carriers' Association of Brooklyn by the crew of the U. S. S. Brooklyn."

THE FIRST SURPRISE.

Then came the first surprise. Suddenly producing the battle flag, Haynes shouted: "We have here a memento of Santiago, which we want to present to you—this glorious flag which flew from our masthead during the fight!"

In a moment every man in the room was on his feet cheering like mad. W. H. Nolan, the band leader, sprang to his feet and waved his baton, and the band started up "Auld Lang Syne," but it was drowned in the roar of cheers. When there was a semblance of order again, a leather-lunged letter carrier yelled: "Three cheers for Old Glory!" and bedlam broke loose once more. Jack's trump card had been played, and as his shot-torn flag was flung forth he grinned at his shore friends in sheer delight at the successful carrying out of his loving conspiracy.

Irvine accepted the two gifts, the expected and the unexpected, in a pleasant speech, in which he made a reference to the one sailor who could not be present—Yeoman Ellis. Ellis was Ellis who distributed the reading matter sent by the letter carriers to his comrades, and just before the battle in which he was killed Irvine had received a letter thanking the association on behalf of the crew.

Hill sprang to his feet when Irvine finished and cried out:

"Boys, there were 700 Spaniards killed in that fight, and it would take a pretty large hall in Spain to accommodate them. Yeoman Ellis was the only man killed on our side, but there was one man who was wounded, and severely wounded. You can't see poor Ellis, but you can see this man. I want to show him to you, for I'm sure you want to look at him."

He dragged the bronzed little sailor who had come in with the committee from his chair, and brought him to the front of the stage. Instantly the air was full of hats and noise. Every man in the hall was dancing around like a madman, waving his hat around his head and trying his best to split his throat. The little sailor looked abashed. He bowed and smiled in a bashful way, and crept back to his seat as soon as the brawny boatswain let go of him.

"What's his name?" yelled half a dozen, and Hill's stentorian voice shouted above the uproar. "John Burns!"

"Three cheers for Burns!" "What's the matter with Burns?" yelled the crowd, and James Dempsey, a letter carrier, strode down the aisle, and making himself heard with difficulty, shrieked:

"I give notice that at the next meeting I shall move that the names of Ellis and Burns, the killed and wounded of Santiago, be inscribed on that flag. It won't be a defacement; it will be a glorification!"

Then the whole scene was repeated again, and the sailors joined in and fairly outstripped the civilians with their foghorn voices.

SKETCH OF THE BROOKLYN.

In the midst of the uproar Hill stepped forward and handed Irvine what looked like a roll of paper. When quiet was at last restored, Irvine said:

"Surprise follows surprise, and we are fairly overwhelmed. Our friends the sailors have presented us now with a sketch of the Brooklyn, and the various positions she occupied at the battle of Santiago. They have shown their gratitude so well that we are the debtors now, not they."

There was another indescribable scene, and then George E. Van Nostrand, a station superintendent, who had been active in the work of collecting reading matter, was introduced, and the sailors gave him such a welcome that he hardly got a chance to speak at all. He mentioned Admiral Schley in the course of his speech, and at that name Jack became so boisterous that Van Nostrand began to think he would not get a chance to finish. He made a hit by saying:

"You have presented to us the life buoy you found floating on the waters of Santiago and the life buoy [pointing to the tattered flag] that has borne this Nation through all its dangers."

Then followed a vaudeville entertainment, which tickled Jack clear through. The singers and reciters contrived to get in plenty of allusions to the war, and when one of them, "Jack" Sheehan, sang, "Throw Him Down, Schley," the sailors nearly stamped the floor through.

Cigars had been passed around to all the sailors, and they smoked and cheered and joined in the choruses and had a fine time generally. A dinner was served at the close of the entertainment, and Jack marched back to the Brooklyn well satisfied with himself and everybody else.

GARRISONING SANTIAGO FORTS.

Gen. Wood Instructed to Send Troops to Every Point Vacated by the Spaniards.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—Gen. Wood has received orders from Washington to secure information as to such places in the Province of Santiago as the Spaniards are evacuating and to send troops thither immediately, as well as to take over the civil government. He is still awaiting news from Holguin before sending the Second Immune Regiment there.

Gen. Calixto Garcia desires to contradict the statement made by several newspapers that he is receiving pay from the United States Government for his assistance in disbanding the Cuban troops. He declares that he is a patriot and is not in need of money. Gen. Garcia had a long interview with Gen. Wood this morning, requesting transportation to Santa Cruz del Sur. He told Gen. Wood it was important for him to be there, "in order to frustrate the plot to overthrow the supremacy of those who had fought for Cuba for three years and to put in their places non-combatants and immigrants. Gen. Wood agreed to provide him with transportation by the Bessie on her next trip to Manzanillo, which will probably be to-morrow.

The ice plant presented to Santiago some time ago by citizens of New York is nearly ready for use. It has a capacity of seven tons daily and an annex for refrigerating meat.

Last night five American negro teamsters got into an altercation with three policemen, with the result that one teamster was killed. Some time afterward the other teamsters attacked a policeman, whom they disarmed and beat severely. The four are now under arrest. Owing to possible disturbances to-night, the military guards were quadrupled and all saloons were ordered closed.

New Hampshire Men for Puerto Rico.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16.—It is reported here on good authority that instead of being mustered out of the service the First New Hampshire Volunteers will be ordered to Puerto Rico this week. Nearly all the officers and over 800 of the men are said to be anxious to remain in the service. In case such orders are received, it is expected that the heads of families and others disinclined to longer service will be given discharges. The regiment is now in first-class condition with very few cases of sickness, and is pronounced by regular army officers to be a fine body of volunteer troops.

A Surgeon Dies at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—Dr. Donald A. Taylor, Acting Assistant Surgeon in the general hospital at Fort McPherson, is dead of peritonitis. Dr. Taylor's illness was due to hard work in the hospital, he having contracted malaria while attending to the wants of the sick men brought to Fort McPherson. He was the son of Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon in charge at Fort McPherson, and a graduate of the University of Virginia.

WILLIAM PENN'S GRAVE.

Particulars About Its Attempted Desecration.

From The London Chronicle.

A correspondent, writing from Chalfont St. Giles sends us an account of an attempt to desecrate the grave of William Penn, who was buried at Jordans in the yard of the little Quaker meeting house, which has stood there for some centuries. Our informant states that the inmates of the cottage, which stands near the burial ground, were awakened in the early hours of a recent morning by the furious barking of their dog. They did not pay any attention to this, but when daylight came it was found that William Penn's grave had been partially opened and about two feet of the soil removed from the top. It is conjectured that the barking of the dog disturbed the person or persons who were engaged in doing this. At any rate, they seem to have been alarmed by something, for they left a spade and some newspapers. The burial ground is a very secluded spot, and few persons pass that way, especially at night time.

The Buckinghamshire police were apprised of the attempt which had been made, and our correspondent states that they were actively engaged in endeavoring to trace the desecrators and not without hopes of success.

William Penn died at Ruscomb, near Twyford, in Berkshire, and was buried at Jordans on Aug. 5, 1718. His first wife, Gulielma Maria, and his second wife, Hannah, together with his eldest son, Springett, were buried near him. Some years ago the State of Pennsylvania made an application to the Home Secretary for permission to remove the body of William Penn to Philadelphia, but the trustees of the burial ground resisted this attempt successfully. But, according to the Rev. P. W. Phipps, who has written a history of Chalfont, it has been thought necessary for some time past to watch the ground in order to guard against any surreptitious attempt to remove Penn's remains. Our correspondent confirms this, and says that, until very lately, a watch has been kept at the Jordans burial ground.

Jordans is beautifully situated in a valley about a mile beyond Chalfont St. Giles. It was purchased as a burial place for the Society of Friends in 1671 by Thomas Ellwood. In 1688 a meeting house was added, which is a very plain and unpretentious building. It is, however, a favorite resort for American tourists, who come to visit the tomb of the founder of the State of Pennsylvania. Among other Friends buried at Jordans are Isaac Pennington, Thomas Ellwood, the friend of John Milton, and Mary Ellis.

WORKMEN'S ACCIDENTS.

Days on Which They Are Most Frequent and Why.

From The London Chronicle.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Dr. Wolff of Strasburg, probably one of the best authorities in Germany on workmen's accidents, has been investigating some interesting and important questions. First, on what day of the week do most accidents occur? Second, at what hour of the day? Dr. Wolff bases his generalizations on 1,071 cases of accidents which happened in his own district during 1897. Mondays and Fridays are the days when most accidents occur, because, according to his statement, the drinking shops are most frequented by workmen on the days previous, viz., Saturdays, Sundays, and Thursdays. Fewer accidents happen on Tuesday than on any other day of the week, because on no day are drinking houses so empty as on Monday.

With reference to the hours of the day, Dr. Wolff states as an undoubted fact that the hours after breakfast, dinner, and the afternoon rest are those signalized by most accidents. He attributes this to lassitude, caused by the work of digestion, and to the use made by men of intoxicants during meal times.

He also establishes the fact that in factories where the meal hours are greatly curtailed there is an excess of accidents, over the factories where the men are more liberally treated in this respect. If Dr. Wolff's statistics can be corroborated by extending these investigations to larger areas, temperance reformers will be in possession of another powerful argument.

Bostons Defeated Baltimores.

In an exhibition game at Weehawken yesterday afternoon the Bostons defeated the Baltimores by the following score:

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3

Base hits—Boston, 7; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Nichols, Willis, Berger, and Casey; Hughes, Nops and Clarke.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Gubernatorial Candidates of Three Parties to be Invited to Speak on Labor Matters.

THE DRUG CLERKS' AGITATION

Delegate Thimme, Representing Their League, to Appear Before the Grand Juries of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Theodore Roosevelt, Augustus Van Wyck, and Benjamin Hanford, the candidates of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Labor Parties, were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, and they will be asked to put themselves on record on labor matters before the Central Labor Union and its Building Trades section.

The Building Trades section passed a resolution last week asking the candidates to explain their views on organized labor's interests before that august body, and referred that resolution to the Central Labor Union for indorsement. It was brought up yesterday when the minutes of the section were read.

Delegate Brower of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 immediately moved that the resolution of the Building Trades section be not concurred in. "We don't want any political speeches from either Roosevelt or Van Wyck," he said. "Let them call mass meetings and talk to the workingmen, if they want. It took thirteen years to pass an anti-prison labor law, and that law was set aside with one stroke of a Judge's pen."

While Delegate Brown was speaking some one came up with a hammer and tacks and nailed a portrait of Van Wyck in front of the platform. No one made any objection, and there was applause by some of the delegates and visitors.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union did not like Brown's motion, and remarked that a negative motion meant nothing.

Here several delegates jumped up, all speaking simultaneously, and it took Chairman O'Brien some time before he could restore order.

Then Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians said he expected to be in politics this year, and was in favor of the candidates appearing before the Central Labor Union. Then the trades unions could ask them pertinent questions.

"I am in politics up to the neck at all times," cried Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists. "We want to know what the next Governor intends to do. Teddy Roosevelt came one day before the Building Trades Section, and we should like to give Van Wyck a chance now."

Delegate Joly of the Journeymen Brewers, said: "It seems to me that it is the sense of this body that the Socialists' candidate be also invited. I am sure that if he does come he will make more promises to labor than the other two candidates put together."

A ripple of laughter followed this remark, and when Joly looked surprised, a delegate said to him, "And your candidate will be quite in earnest when he makes those promises."

Then Delegate Kelly said: "I have not been in politics since the Henry George campaign of 1886, but I know many labor men who are in politics now, and who try to convince the political parties that they carry the vote of organized labor in their vest pockets. If I were one of these men I would not want the candidates to come here, but I am not one of them. I should like the candidates to come here, if it were only to learn that no men nor body of men control the labor vote. Some claim to do it, but we know that they cannot deliver the goods."

Another delegate suggested that the Prohibitionists' candidate be also invited to speak, and that letters be sent to all candidates for the Senate and Assembly asking them how they stand on the eight-hour workday question.

The meeting finally decided to ask the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Labor candidates for Governor to call on the Central Labor Union, and also on the Building Trades Section.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League, said he had received invitations from the District Attorneys of Manhattan and Brooklyn asking him to appear before the Grand Juries of these places in regard to the alleged abuses in drug stores. He expressed his intention of appearing before those bodies and also before the Grand Jury of Queens. He proposes to give them a list of 4,000 pharmacists, and ask them to select 100 names of drug clerks for examination.

The delegate of the Compact Labor Club of Marble Workers rose to speak about the shooting of Patrick Rock, the striking marble worker, by the non-union man Hoffman. He denounced what he called the capitalistic newspapers for taking the part of the non-union men, and asked the Central Labor Union to help prosecute Hoffman. The matter was referred to the Legislative Committee, which will call on District Attorney Gardiner.

A committee from the Staten Island striking engineers, firemen, and electrical workers called, and gave its version of the strike there. The committee also said that the Directors of the company against which the strike was directed would hold a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning. The Central Labor Union thereupon appointed a committee, consisting of Delegates Warner, Carroll, and Nelson, to call on the Directors and endeavor to arrange an amicable settlement of the strike.

POST OFFICE CLERKS IN COUNCIL.

Congressman Mitchell Addresses Them in Maennerchor Hall, and Promises to Support Their Salary Bill.

A meeting of Post Office clerks, under the auspices of the United Post Office Clerks' Association, was held yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street, to decide upon ways and means to push their salary bill, known as the Gorman bill, in the next session of Congress.

According to the Post Office clerks, their condition is worse than that of the letter carriers, and not any better than that of the ordinary laborer, for their pay is only $600 a year. There are clerks who have higher salaries; some as high as $1,400, but these, the men say, are comparatively few. Sometimes it takes two years, and often four or more years, to get an increase of $100. So the United Post Office Clerks' Association drafted a classification bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Gorman, grading Post Office clerks into eight or more classes, with a minimum salary of $600 for the first year, and an increase of $100 a year until $1,400 is reached. The bill was favorably reported, the clerks say, by the Senate committee, and was referred to a committee in the House of Representatives at the last session, but Congress suddenly adjourned before further action on the bill could be taken.

Joseph P. Healy, the President of the association, was in the Chair at yesterday's meeting, and introduced Representative J. Murrin Mitchell, who had been invited to deliver an address. Mr. Mitchell told the clerks that he could not help approving of their action because it was impossible for a man to live on $600 a year and support a family. He himself had started in life as a clerk at $5 a week, and the following year got $10. He knew what it was to lunch on oatmeal every day and walk long distances to and from the office to save car fare. In Chicago Mr. Mitchell understood some Post Office clerks got only $400 a year. That was an injustice on the part of the United States Government toward its employes.

"It is against the interest of the Government and of the people," continued Congressman Mitchell, "to pay its employes such low wages as to prevent them from marrying. We want to have American children in this country. In the old days in France premiums were paid for every child born, and now I understand they are again considering that scheme, and also to place a penalty on all bachelors."

"We are all better when we are married," remarked a clerk.

"You are right, we are," replied Mr. Mitchell. "I was a bachelor until I was thirty-seven years old, and I never knew what happiness was until I married. It is an absolute outrage to pay such low wages as to deprive a man of the enjoyment of matrimonial bliss.

"Then a man will work better under the inspiration of advancement. In your system you have no guarantee of advancement, no matter how ably and faithfully you may work. Do you suppose that if we did not have a system of advancement in the army and navy we would have a Dewey?"

A loud hurrah greeted the mention of Dewey's name.

Mr. Mitchell promised that he would do all he could for them in Congress, and the clerks gave him a vote of thanks and three cheers.

The meeting then appointed a committee of one from every Post Office station to collect funds to defray the expenses of pushing the bill through Congress.

Grievances of Bakers.

The bakers' and confectioners' unions have issued a call for agitation meetings of the trade to discuss means of improving what they call their wretched condition. International Secretary Schudel of the unions said yesterday that in 1886, when the unions were quite strong they were able to enforce their demands. The membership fell off, and now the bakers have again to work from twelve to eighteen hours a day, and on Friday and Saturday they work for twenty-seven hours at a stretch. Besides the work of kneading and baking, Secretary Schudel said, the bakers are compelled to do housework for their employers and to take care of the horses. The average wages are $10 a week, although some get as little as $3 a week.

Rita Prize Money Case.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—In the United States district court here yesterday, Judge Brawley handed down an opinion in the Rita prize money case. The question at issue was whether all of the crew of the Yale should share in the money or merely those who were enlisted regularly in the United States Navy. Judge Brawley decrees that all of the crew shall share. The Rita was bought by the Government for $125,000. Capt. Wise of the Yale will receive $9,000.

A Bishop and a Horse Chestnut.

From The Washington Star.

"My experience with the horse chestnut as a cure for rheumatism," said a New York Bishop to a Star reporter, "was all on the side of the horse chestnut, and it has been the same with a number of persons to whom I recommended it. I had often heard of the value of the horse chestnut, but had never tried it myself until during the first term of President Cleveland. I was spending the day at the White House, and just before dinner with the President took a walk in the grounds immediately south of the Executive Mansion. It was during the first week of October. Passing near a chestnut tree, I picked up two or three handsome buckeyes and was about putting them in my pocket, intending to keep them for some children up in Albany, to whom I had promised to take some souvenirs of Washington. The President noticed my action and remarked: 'Those nuts, they say, will cure rheumatism, and many people down this way have great faith in them.' I answered that I had often heard of their value in that connection, but that my purpose in gathering them was to give them to some children who I knew would appreciate them, from the fact that they grew in the White House grounds. At the time I was suffering from a rheumatic attack which, though mild in comparison with some I had had, was sufficient to remind me that I was not free from pain. On the suggestion of the President I picked up some more and put them in my pockets. It was a week or more before I returned to Albany, but by the time I got there my rheumatism had disappeared. I gave all the nuts away except two, which I carried for some months, one in each trousers pocket. Since then I have never gone a day without a horse chestnut in my pocket, getting a fresh supply each year from a clerical friend who resides here. Physicians have told me that the virtue in them is from the sulphur they contain, and that the sulphur is absorbed into the system."

These Goods, like Upholstery, must be selected with Taste, and to secure purity of Style a Real Curtain House is the place to get them.

All Kinds of Curtains.

Irish Point, Renaissance, Point Arabe, Rocaille and Real Brussels, beginning with $3.50 per pair up.

We call special attention to *broken lots*, already made this season in One, Two, and Three Pairs, which we offer at *Half Price*.

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

S. BAUMANN & CO.

White Enamel and Brass Beds, extra strong. 2.98

Cobbler Seat Rocker in mahogany..... 1.98

Oak Extension Table, nicely polished..... 3.98

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.

Exceptional value—Tufted Couch in handsome designs of velour, all are..... 6.98

THE MOST LIBERAL FIRM TO DEAL WITH.

Brussels Carpets, in all the latest color patterns, 39c.

Oak Sideboard, nicely carved, at. 8.98

Axminster Carpets, choice patterns, 98c.

(Parties desiring facts not covered by this advertisement can write us for such information as they may require, and will receive our prompt attention.)

46th Street and 8th Ave.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Pianist Sieveking Convicted.

From The London Telegraph.

The Dutch pianist, Herr Martinus Sieveking, a pupil of Leschetitzky, whose arrest in August at Ischl, the Summer resort of the imperial family, caused at the time a great sensation, appeared Oct. 6 before the Criminal Court at Wels, Upper Austria.

Herr Sieveking was charged with having omitted to take off his hat to a priest who was carrying the host to a dying patient, and also, upon the priest calling him to account for his neglect, with having whistled and insulted him by shouting: "You have nothing to do with me, you scoundrel!" The indictment alleged an offense against public order by insulting a religious observance recognized by the law.

In the course of his examination, Herr Sieveking declared that he did not whistle in order to insult the priest, but to call his dog, for which purpose he always whistled the air from the first movement of Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony." To the great amusement of his audience, Herr Sieveking whistled this same melody in court to prove that by its gentle strains nobody could be scoffed at. In spite of this he was found guilty, and was condemned to undergo three days' arrest.

Anæmia

is another name for poor, thin blood. To overcome Anæmia, as well as other conditions arising from the blood being in a bad state, a blood maker is needed.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

is a blood maker in the true sense of the word. It makes rich, red blood, and supplies force and energy to the body.

Dr. P. T. Gilgour of Cincinnati, O., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with excellent results in cases of persistent anæmia, which failed to respond to any other treatment at the hands of myself and other physicians. It is always taken too with great relish."

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Is the pioneer and standard—was introduced in 1847. All others are imitations.

Johann Hoff: NewYork, Berlin, Paris.

A NATIONAL GUARD CRISIS

Brig. Gen. Seward Says the Service Is in Peril.

WAR RECRUITS SEEK RELEASE

They Allege They Were Promised They Should Be Free from All Duty When Mustered Out of Army.

Enlisted men in the volunteer regiments made up partly of National Guardsmen and outside recruits have emulated their officers in protesting against the plan of the muster-out. They say that, according to the orders sent from Albany, they cannot escape State service, except by the will of the commanding officer of the regiment. This, they say, is a direct violation of a promise given to them last Spring, when they went into the regiments at Peekskill and Hempstead. The order governing their enlistment, they say, read as follows:

Albany, April 28, 1898.
General Order No. 9.

To men who are not at present members of the National Guard, but who now enlist in order to enter the United States service, may be given the assurance that they will not be held to service for a longer period than two years, and that their muster-out of the United States service is equivalent to muster-out of the State service.

Under this promise, hundreds of men went to the camps last Spring and joined the National Guard. The sole purpose in doing so in nearly every case was to go to the front, and to the recruiting officers in the armories and in the camps and to the commanding officers of the companies which they joined they declared that they had no idea of remaining permanently in the Guard, and wished to know what guarantee they would have that they would not be held to service for the State after the war. The above order in every instance was read to them as a positive promise that the State was obligated to give up all claims upon them so soon as they should be mustered out of the United States armies.

Now the men find themselves confronted with this order from Albany headquarters:

Albany, Adjt. Gen.'s Office.
General Order No. 38.

Application of enlisted men who have been in the volunteer service for discharge from the State service should receive favorable action on the part of officers authorized to grant it, provided the reasons set forth be deemed proper and sufficient.

This order is interpreted by the enlisted men and by officers as well to mean that the State is under no obligation to grant honorable discharges to men unless the commanding officer sees fit. This, the men hold, is a direct violation of the pledge given last Spring under which they were induced to go into the service.

In and around the armories of the Eighth, Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments there was the fiercest sort of discussion of the order Saturday among the enlisted men. The words "bunkoed" and "throw down" were heard on all sides, and the men did not hesitate to say to those whom they could trust not to reveal their identity that they had been made the victims of a piece of sharp practice that was a disgrace to the State. Some of the more influential of the men said that if the order was put into effect, and they found that they were held to service in the National Guard against their will, they would test the value of the order given last Spring in the courts.

Brig. Gen. William Seward, formerly Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, said yesterday:

"There is certainly a very grave crisis in the affairs of the Guard, and matters concerning it will have to be handled with a great deal of judgment if serious injury to the Guard would be averted.

"I don't wish to be put into the position of criticising any orders issued, but I can say that last Spring it was my understanding of the order issued then that it relieved men who enlisted, though not previously in the Guard, from the possibility of service for the State after the muster-out from the volunteer service. As I understood it, the State had no option in the matter of discharging the men."

London's Welcome to Its Heroes.

From The London Mail.

The massed bands of the brigade of Guards, under the leadership of Mr. Dunkerton of the Scots Guards, had, with the drums and fifes and the Scots pipers, been marched to the station to welcome their comrades; and for the people they beguiled the tedium of waiting. Soon after 1:30 the first of the two trains arrived. As it came round the curve into the station, brown helmets were seen thrust out of the windows, and the crowd outside began to cheer. People, in their eagerness to catch first sight of the guardsmen, came steeplechasing across the lines from other platforms; they scrambled up on the roofs of empty trains, and swarmed up to precarious perches on girders. The massed bands of Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and Scots Guards crashed out "See the Conquering Hero" until you would not have been surprised if the glass of the station roof had shivered.

The train drew up, and out came the men. One noticed first of all that they were thin and worn looking, then that, although they were wearing the Soudan pith helmets, their khaki clothes had been discarded for the warmer scarlet tunics and cloth trousers. There was no wild scene of excitement on the platform, for the people gathered there had a close personal interest in some member of the battalion which forbade anything like exuberance of feeling.

An officer gripped a returning comrade's hand, and, looking him in the eyes, said "How are you, George?" and George returned the greeting with a cheerful but undemonstrative "How are you, old chap?" A lady ran up to one officer as he stepped from the saloon carriage, and, throwing her arm round his neck, pulled his face down and kissed him. He submitted, but in a rather shamefaced way. That was altogether too excitable a proceeding for an English soldier to be concerned in. There was so much repression of emotion on the platform here, that the scene was almost disappointing. The men seemed also to have the idea that it wouldn't be quite the soldierly thing to be too delighted to be back.

"Aren't you glad to be here again?" a soldier was asked. "Oh, yes," he said, with as casual an air as he could assume; "it's all right enough." "But," he was asked again, "isn't it sweet to smell the old town again?" "Ah," he said, very quietly, "we've been a-waiting and a-longing for it." As their men stepped out of the carriages with their knapsacks on their backs and their rifles over their shoulders, they were formed up in double line. Most of them carried some trophy—a long, cane-handled spear with a double-edged, flame-shaped head strapped along the barrel of the rifle; a straight-handled, double-edged sword; a hide shield, a dervish charm, or a leather cartridge pouch. The red and blue flag of the battalion was carried fixed to a great spear six feet long. When the baggage was unloaded, it was seen that the Grenadiers have brought home with them cartloads of trophies. Some officers had big bundles of spears and other weapons.

Austrian Author's Suicide.

From The London News.

At the Summer resort of Baden recently, Herr Adalbert von Majerski, a young man of ample means, enjoying a happy home with his young wife and his mother, shot the former dead while she was asleep, and then put the revolver to his own temple and throat and fired, wounding himself so severely that he died a few hours later. He left no explanation of his act. No financial embarrassments oppressed him, and his terrible deed seems to have been solely due to disgust of life resulting from the tendencies of the Young Vienna school of literature. The only son of a Hungarian landowner and a German Baroness, he refused to take the least interest in his estate, and declared that he would live exclusively for literature, art, and science. He used the liberal allowance his father gave him to travel far and wide, and upon his return published the description of his travels in two volumes. These, however, remained unknown in the literary world, and two dramas and a great many lyric poems found no more recognition. Deep melancholy settled on his mind, which was no doubt warped by the incessant reading of pessimistic scribes whose perennial theme is the text that life is not worth living. The disappointment of not getting his writings printed inspired Majerski with the idea of publishing a magazine in which young talent might find hospitality. He bought The Deutsches Dichterheim, which appeared at Dresden, and transferred it to Vienna, where he edited it himself. On the day previous to the tragedy he behaved as usual, and bade his mother good-night quite calmly. In the morning she was startled out of her sleep by three sharp reports. When she ran to his room she found him bleeding from two wounds, and in a dying condition, on the ground. His young wife was lying in bed as if in sleep, but quite dead. He had shot her through the temple.

THE RED CROSS RELIEVED.

There Is No Further Need of Aid from Outsiders, Says the Army's Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following letter from the Surgeon General of the army was written in reply to one sent to the President by Mr. A. E. Orr, Vice Chairman of the Red Cross Relief Committee:

"I have received the copy of your letter to the President. In answer to your question as to 'Why the intervention of the Red Cross Relief Committee should be longer needed and why the Government does not see to it that its own sick are provided for?' I would say:

"The emergencies of the war made the assistance of relief associations most valuable, notwithstanding the fact that it is the intention of the Government to provide liberally for the care of sick soldiers. But, as you know, with ample means and good intentions, supplies cannot always be provided at the proper place and time to meet an emergency. Moreover, at the outset of the war, the arrangements made for providing light diet for the sick, which had proved satisfactory in times of peace, were inadequate under the conditions which prevailed in our camps of instruction and among troops engaged in active operations. For this reason, the presence of Red Cross agents, with their abundant supplies of delicacies for the sick, has been of inestimable value. But provision was made by a general order published Aug. 10, (G. O. 116,) by which Surgeons in charge of hospitals, general division or regimental, are enabled to draw 60 cents per day for each sick enlisted man of the army, in lieu of his regular ration. Up to that time the commutation value of a ration was only 30 cents.

"The Medical Department does not supply food for the sick in hospital. This is obtained from the Commissary Department or by purchase wherever it can be procured. I inclose herewith a list showing the articles which can be purchased from the commissary, which list, as you will see, includes canned soups, tapioca, crackers, jellies, tea, butter, &c. Milk, chickens and eggs, fresh vegetables, &c., are purchased wherever they can be obtained. The Medical Department furnishes a few articles under the head of 'hospital stores,' including condensed milk, sugar, and tea, but no other food supplies are furnished by the Medical Department or can be properly paid for from the medical and hospital appropriation.

"Of course, if the Commissary Department fails to provide these supplies and they cannot be purchased in the vicinity of a camp or hospital, the difficulty of providing proper food for the sick will be very great, and under such conditions the supplies of the relief associations have been most welcome. But the amount now allowed by the Government is ample to provide everything necessary in the way of suitable diet for the sick, and when there is any failure to provide this it is a failure in administration by those immediately in charge and not a failure of the Government to provide the necessary means.

"You will no doubt agree with me that 60 cents a day for the raw material from which to prepare a proper diet for the sick is a most liberal provision. The experience of medical officers shows that it is not only ample but excessive, and that for sick men living for the most part upon milk, weak soups, and farinaceous foods, this is much in excess of any reasonable requirement.

"Under these circumstances I think those patriotic and liberal citizens who have contributed so freely to aid in the care of our sick soldiers may now leave the matter in the hands of the Government without any apprehension as to the result."

MAJOR SEAMAN'S DISCLOSURES.

Secretary Alger Says He Will Not Be Called Before the War Department to Explain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Secretary Alger was asked to-night if it was the purpose of the War Department to take any official action concerning the statements made by Major Louis L. Seaman, Surgeon of the First Volunteer Engineers.

"Not at all," replied the Secretary. "Not at all.

"I want it to be understood distinctly that any officer or man in the army may speak freely and unreservedly concerning his observations of the war without the slightest fear of possible consequences. While I am Secretary of War no man shall be the sufferer for speaking what he believes to be the truth. Above all, the witnesses who appear before the War Investigation Commission shall be protected to the fullest extent. The commission and the country want the facts, and no obstacle shall be placed in the way of getting them. We are all interested in having the clearest light thrown upon the conduct of the war, and the standing or promotion of no enlisted man or commissioned officer shall be affected in the slightest way by any testimony or other assistance he may give the commission. We mean to keep absolute faith with the commission and with the witnesses. I cannot be more explicit than that."

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

President McKinley's Commission Starts on Its Visit to the South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Investigating Commission left for the South this afternoon. The party comprised twenty-four persons, including the nine Commissioners, their recorder and commissary official and other employes and a representative of the press.

It is the expectation of the party to practically live in its train during the absence from Washington. The train is a special furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and it has been fitted out with the view of rendering the party comfortable and at the same time making it possible for its members to pursue their labors very much as if they were in their quarters in Washington. It consists of a combination baggage and parlor smoker, a Pullman dining car, a sleeper composed exclusively of drawing rooms for the members of the commission, a twelve-section double drawing room sleeper, and the private car of Gen. Dodge, Chairman of the commission.

The train will reach Jacksonville about 11:30 o'clock Monday morning and will remain there until the party is prepared to move to another point.

Paderewski Up to Date.

From The London Truth.

Paderewski hides from the world under the shadow of Mont Blanc. He is absorbed in composition, piano practice, and the friendship of a Polish family who brought up his son. The youth lost his mother when a few days old, nineteen years ago, and at once found a home in this family. Paderewski was then in his twentieth year. He left Poland, and went as a professor to Strasburg. Everything works well for the elect. He found enthusiastic admirers in the late Statthalterin, Princess Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, and in her children, all accomplished pianists. Their admiration opened doors of great houses in Paris in 1889, when Paderewski determined to see what he could do in Paris. He was taken up by the Princess Brancovan (née Musurus) and by her cousin, Princess Alexandre Bibesco. Carnot, who was in many directions a mild enthusiast and an accomplished musician, was captivated by the Polish pianist. It was discovered that Paderewski had a fine mind and that he was made like a Greek statue. His small feet and clean-built figure helped him forward. The head was singularly characteristic. Nobody since Rochefort was a youth had such a head of hair. Paderewski detests society, and hates the attentions of idle people who would cheat tedium by lionizing him. He is no misanthrope, but kindness itself to those who have claims on his good heart, consideration sympathy, and gratitude. But he will not be troubled with visitors. Were a Queen or Empress to call, the servant would say to her, "He is not at home." Paderewski is the hardest-worked man alive, and from choice. His scholarship is deep and extensive, and he constantly studies poetry, which he can in many languages. It was said of him at Strasburg that he was too cerebral to be sensual, and too much the artist not to fall in love with some creation of his own imagination.

Miss Hoyt's Golf Arm.

From The Boston Herald.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt is a nonpareil. Yet a woman, she has a man's arm and a man's clear eye. That stroke of hers is an anatomical masterpiece, and some day her "golf arm" will be immortalized in that great history of sport and athletics which is bound to be written sooner or later. But, in spite of the enduring accuracy of that stroke, it is wondered if the woman golf champion of the United States can throw a stone and hit the mark.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Five Days Remain of the Westchester Association's Meeting.

SPLENDID SPORT PROMISED

The Week Will Be a Busy One Among Buyers, for Some of the Best Horses in Training Will Be Offered.

The Autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association has only five days more to run, and that fact is regretted by more than the horsemen, to whom it means almost the end of the opportunity to win money for Winter oats. The public seems to like racing as it is conducted on the Morris Park track, where at this season of the year the conditions are generally delightful. All of the trees that surround the splendid race course have put on their prettiest foliage; the horses gathered in the stables around the track are of the highest class, and the conditions of the races are such as to call the best of these to the post every day.

Scarcely a day passes that does not bring out an exciting finish or two, and as a result of all these things, the attendance—even on extra days like last Friday, when the weather conditions were against a good day's sport—is of comfortable proportions. There has not been any scandal in racing at the Westchester track, and except that there has been occasionally some unpleasant occurrence, like the assault of the colored jockey Clayton on a spectator, the meeting has been decidedly successful.

The Stewards took prompt action in the case of Clayton and fined him $200, but if the same thing had happened while the colored jockey was on his Southern circuit—at the New Orleans track, for instance—it is probable that the turf would have to dispense forever with the services of a clever jockey. Clayton said that the man he struck called out insultingly that if he had kept Warrenton straight he would have won, but some of the bystanders asserted that the man who was assaulted addressed his remark to a friend. In any event, Clayton turned at once and slashed the speaker across the face with the butt-end of his whip, raising a welt that will last for many days.

The primary cause of the assault was the remarkable performance of Warrenton, who acted like a crazy horse and who undoubtedly would have been better up at the finish if he had not bolted all over the track. William Oliver, who owns the colt, is unable to account for his action, and Clayton, who rode him, is at a still greater loss to explain the performance. Warrenton was running straight when the horses entered the stretch, but half-way down to the finish line he went in and out and across the track several times and, although Clayton did his best to get him straight again, he found the task an impossible one.

Barring a repetition of such occurrences, the racing this week should be as good as any ever seen on the Metropolitan Circuit, for there are some good stakes and handicaps to bring out the best, while the overnight events should call to the post the best of the platers.

The Castleton Selling Stakes, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the McGrathiana Selling Stakes, for fillies three years old, at seven furlongs, will be the features of to-morrow's card. The Ramapo Handicap, which will bring the best of the three-year-olds out for a mile journey, and the Fordham Highweight Handicap, the last of the several handicaps at seven furlongs, will make Thursday's card a brilliant one. Wednesday's card, like Friday's, will be made up of handicaps and overnight events. On Saturday the meeting should wind up in a blaze of glory, with the White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse Course; the Morris Park Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at two and one-quarter miles, and the Autumn Steeplechase Handicap, the course for which is about three miles.

If there were no other race but the Morris Park Handicap on the card, that alone would insure a large attendance, for long-distance races are popular ever with the lovers of the sport, and this has been shown in more than one instance.

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The series of sales at Morris Park, which were begun Wednesday, promises to be productive of splendid prices. The horses already offered have sold well, and there are runners of higher classes to come under the hammer.

To-day's sale should be a big one, for not only are Meddler and all the Neponset Stud brood mares scheduled to be sold, but also the four stallions imported Certainty, Pickpocet, Masterlode, and Leo Brigel, and all the mares and foals from the Elkton Stock Farm, (the Singerly-Rogers collection,) as well as several other important consignments of fashionably-bred mares.

For the second time in his career, Meddler, whose fame is known the world over, will be sold at auction. There is much curiosity as to what figure he will command. He was bought by William H. Forbes at the sale of the late Squire Abingdon Baird's stud, and brought to this country. He cost Mr. Forbes something like $70,000, and, now that the latter is dead, it remains to be seen whether or not some American breeder will pay enough for him to prevent him from being returned to some English stud. In England the blood of Meddler is highly prized.

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To-morrow's sale will be taken up with the three-year-olds, two-year-olds, and yearlings from the Elkton Stock Farm. These are all untried, never having been off the farm.

Wednesday will be devoted to J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso yearlings. These are all fillies of the most fashionable breeding, and it remains to be seen whether American horsemen will show the same acumen as their English brethren in securing these at reasonable prices. Certainly the performances of fillies this season, not to mention past years, ought to do away with the prejudice which has existed against the sex and encourage them to give the fillies a chance.

Black Venus, Satin Slipper, High Degree, Whiplash, Tut Tut, Prestidigitatrice, Ornamental, Onondaga's Pride, Orderlette, May Hempstead, Sombre, Diminutive, Anagram, Harmonica, Lady Lindsay, Claroba, Effie Linslie, Chemisette, Caoutchouc, Acushla, and a score of other good winners among the two-year-olds this season prove that the fillies can hold their own with the colts.

Thursday will see the stable of Mrs. E. O. Pepper pass under the hammer. It would be difficult, probably impossible, to pick from any other stable such a quintet as Kentucky Colonel, Black Venus, King Barleycorn, Satin Slipper, and Ned Wickes, and large prices will rule for all of these.

The sales will be begun each day at 12 o'clock noon, the breeding stock and yearlings being sold in the sale pavilion, adjoining the free field, and the horses in training in the saddling paddock.

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The Brooklyn Whip Club's annual Fall parade is fixed for Saturday. Starting from the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club at 3:30 P. M., the route will be through Prospect Park, down the Boulevard to King's Highway, and return. Afterward the members and guests will dine at the Montauk Club. An invitation has been extended to the Tandem Club of New York to participate in the parade and dinner. The Whip Club met recently and elected H. H. Salmon President, A. J. Nutting Vice President, W. F. Tooker, Jr., Treasurer, and G. H. Potter Secretary.

***

The Meadowbrook Steeplechase Association announces a series of 'cross country races at Westbury, L. I., Tuesday, Nov. 8. There will be three steeplechases, one open steeplechase, and one flat race for hunters and a race for hunt teams. All races, except the open race, will be for gentlemen riders only, and the course will be laid out on William C. Whitney's farm. R. N. Ellis, Sydney Paget, Harry S. Page, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Robert L. Stevens, and C. Albert Stevens are the committee. Entries close Thursday, Nov. 1, with H. G. Crickmore, 173 Fifth Avenue.

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J. S. Curtis has decided to concentrate his racing next year on the English turf, and all of his racing stable here, except Royal Stag, will start for England to-morrow. He has engaged a training establishment near Winchester, England. Trainer Hunt, who handled Mr. Curtis's horses in South Africa, will go with the shipment and have charge of the English stable. Mr. Curtis has a breeding establishment at Leesburg, Va., which will be kept up. At the same time with Mr. Curtis's horses, Sydney Paget will send over four thoroughbreds, including Damien and Sir Vassar.

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The imported black filly, four years old, by imported Wagner, dam Fondling, will start against the mile record, 1:38¾, for circular track at Harlem Wednesday. The Harlem Jockey Club will give a purse and piece of plate of she succeeds in lowering the record. Libertine made the present record at Harlem on Oct. 24, 1894.

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The race between Cyclist J. S. Johnson and the thoroughbred horse Forbush, by Free Knight, dam Isabella, at St. Louis Oct. 6 resulted in a winning for Forbush. The distance was one mile, and Forbush's time was 1:42¾, while it took the cyclist 1:54 3-5 to go the distance.

THE THROWING RECORD BROKEN.

Hans Wagner of the Louisville Team Covers Over 134 Yards.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—At a benefit tendered to the Louisville League players to-day Hans Wagner, the Louisville's first baseman, beat the long-distance throwing record, made by John Hatfield in 1872, by one yard and one-half inch. Wagner threw the ball 134 yards 1 foot 8 inches.

Precisely twenty-six years ago Hatfield, then a member of the Mutuals, made a world's record of 133 yards 1 foot 7½ inches at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

Flaherty Challenges White.

Martin Flaherty, the Lowell (Mass.) featherweight pugilist, has issued a challenge to meet any man at from 126 to 130 pounds—"Tommy" White of Chicago preferred. Flaherty's manager, Charles J. Harvey of this city says his man disputes "Tommy" White's right to the 126-pound championship on the strength of his defeat of "Danny" McBride at Coney Island two weeks ago. He says Flaherty has beaten McBride twice at that weight, and has won from Larry Burns of Cohoes.

BLOODHOUNDS AT WORK.

Man-Hunting Field Trials of Bloodhound Breeders in England—Dogs as Detectives.

From The London Chronicle.

To begin with, when bloodhounds are used for tracking criminals it is not in the presence of 200 or 300 spectators; and it is not surprising that some of the animals, when they came off a long railway journey and found themselves in strange surroundings, should have been rather "at sea." But, allowing for these things, I must say that to-day's proceedings have shown that the bloodhound is capable of doing wonderful work, even under abnormal conditions, and there is no reason to doubt that he might do even more wonderful things were he systematically trained for his work. For this reason the presence of two or three chief constables was interesting, and their number might well have been increased to advantage, as our police are not such adepts at the detection of crime as to enable them to dispense with any fresh methods which may be suggested for their assistance.

The place where the trials were to be held was kept a profound secret to the last, in spite of the inquiries which were made from all parts of the kingdom. The events of to-day have shown how wise this course of action was. There were, as I have said, not more than 200 or 300 spectators, and they were all anxious to promote the success of the trials. Sir Charles Legard and the stewards had no difficulty in keeping a clear course for the hounds, but had the trials been public, so great is the love of the Yorkshireman for every kind of sport that there would have been an enormous crowd, which would have spoiled the day. As it was, when those who presented themselves at No. 4 platform at Scarborough Station this morning were shown to a special train, they had not the slightest idea whither they were going. It was only after the train had started that we knew that we were on the Whitby line, and it was not until the train had stopped that we found ourselves at Ravenscar Station, about twelve miles from Scarborough, and right on the edge of the Yorkshire moors, at Robin Hood's Bay.

Let it be said at once that there was nothing sensational about the business. The bloodhound looks ferocious enough when you meet him, but he is rather quieter than a sheep, and however hard or fast he may hunt his quarry, when that quarry is reached he simply stands and stares at it, as if waiting for encouragement. So that those who came expecting to see hounds baying on the track of men were soon disillusioned.

The first trials were for single hounds in leash. The spectators were grouped on a piece of rising ground. The animals were sent on to a knoll about a mile away. From thence the runner started to go about half or three-quarters of a mile, and at the end of his course he lay down in the heather.

Mr. S. G. Wooll's Fairlight Dignity led off first. This hound soon got on the scent of his man, and when about 200 yards from the end of the course, got his head up in the air, and ran from sight. Col. Joynson's Hubert was next in the slips. It was a long time before the animal hit off the scent, but after he had done so he went very fast along the line, and without the slightest hesitation, until he reached his man. In the next test Mrs. Oliphant's Chatley Regent hit off the scent almost at once, and bore along at such a tremendous pace that he seemed likely to beat his predecessors. Suddenly he turned right off the line when about 100 yards from his man, and could not pick up the scent any more. That this was a fluke was shown by what the dog did later on in the day. Mr. Alfred Sapt's Saxon failed altogether to pick up the trail, and Mr. Croxton Smith's Southampton Venus did not do much better. The judge placed Mr. Wooll's Fairlight Dignity first, Col. Joynson's Hubert second, and Mrs. Oliphant's Chatley Regent third.

TESTS WITH LOOSE HOUNDS.

The next class was for single hounds running loose. These trials were much more interesting from a spectacular point of view, but it is doubtful whether they were so useful, for it is hardly likely that a hound would ever be left to run alone to find his quarry. Naturally he looks to the man who is with him for encouragement.

The first hound was the winner of the second prize in the previous class. Hubert was a long time in hitting off the trail, but when he had once done this he went off at a great pace, and ran straight along the line from start to finish. Chatley Regent was next, and did very much better than before. He found the scent immediately, and ran into his man without a check. Saxon had another try in this class, but, as before, failed to get the trail, and had to be called off. Southampton Venus made a better show this time. She got on the scent without much trouble, and ran very well for half the distance, when she came to a check. After casting about for some minutes she struck the trail again, but instead of running forward she ran to heel right back to the starting place. Fairlight Dignity, the first prize winner in the previous class, did much the same. The dog got within about a couple of hundred yards of his man in very good style, and then turned round and went back on the same line. Then came what to my mind was the most interesting trial of the day. Mr. John Kidd turned down his bitch Kickshaw. She was not particularly quick in picking up the scent, but when once she had done this we saw a very pretty bit of hunting. She ran the whole time with her nose on the ground. After going about three-quarters of her course she lost the trail. It was remarkable to see the way in which she made casts to the right and left until she hit off the scent and ran down her quarry. For this she only got third place, Chatley Regent being first and Hubert second.

That Mrs. Oliphant's dog is a very remarkable one was shown in the trials for couples. He was put down with Mr. Oliphant's Chatley Consort as a companion, and they ran very nicely, the dog leading all the way, and for the first time during the day we heard the hounds give tongue. Although she has a large stud of bloodhounds, Mrs. Oliphant has only lately taken to training them to run from scent. What they require, she says, is infinite patience. They don't want hurrying. Given patience they may be trained to do wonderful things.

As for the trials as a whole, an expert's view expressed to me was that they were not long enough. They ought to have been a couple of miles, but, as my friend said, they were reliable as showing what might be done if hounds were properly and systematically trained.

Secrets Wanted.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"I see they are cross-questioning Rockefeller. What do you suppose they expect to gain by it?"

"I dunno. Mebby a few pointers on how to get millions"

"Oh! In that case, I suppose we shall next hear that somebody is trying to have an oyster disclose the secret of pearlmaking."

THE RELIGION OF ACTION

Prof. Felix Adler Talks to the Ethical Society at Carnegie Hall.

HIS WINTER'S WORK BEGUN

In Some Respects, He Says, This Age Is Not a Good Time for a New Religious or Ethical Movement.

Prof. Felix Adler, leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, began his Winter's work at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested. The subject of Prof. Adler's address was "The Religion of Action," and was substantially as follows:

"The God that answers his votaries by fire shall be the true God." This was his test proposed by Elijah to the prophets of Baal. And it is still the true test of a religion—the religion that kindles in its votaries a consuming purpose, that melts the chill of worldliness from their hearts, that sets them aflame with the inextinguishable ardors of the moral sense. Does the religion of action meet this test? There is no doubt that, in some respects, a more unpropitious time could not be selected for the initiation of a new religious or ethical movement than the present age. The interest in religion has perhaps never fallen to such a low ebb as at present. A perfect flood of secular interests has come in and swept away much that remained of the old care for things ideal. Above all, the desire for enjoyment and, as a means to it, for material riches, devitalizes religion. This far-reaching change is partly the effect of skepticism. Lack of faith in the doctrines of religion explains to a very considerable extent the turning away from religion. The teachings of religion have lost in great measure the backbone of reality. They do not correspond wholly as once they did to what men really think and feel. Hence it is inevitable that they should lose persuasiveness, power to make headway against opposing tendencies. But this is only one cause. The other cause is the increasing superficiality of life. The truth is that the majority do not care for the deeper questions with which religion deals.

"The brainiest men of our generation, the men of keenest intelligence, are turning in many cases hopelessly away from the realm of the spiritual, and are directing their thoughts to the physical side of things. But the interest in ideals has weakened. The belief in the controlling power of ideals has diminished."

In reference to the material side of life, Prof. Adler spoke of the thought with which one is struck upon returning to this city after an absence of some months—of the city's life, its wealth, its refinements, its present greatness, and its future promise as a commercial city. Then, he added, the thought at once obtrudes itself: "Is this city a suitable place for an ethical or religious movement?" At first blush it would seem not; it would seem that it is the last place in the world for those who wish to lead the inner life. It is too full of noise and distraction.

"And yet," said he, "Socrates and Plato taught in the capital city of Greece. The Christian religion sprang, indeed, a wild flower on the hillsides of Galilee. But it developed to strength and maturity only after it had been transplanted to the capital cities of the world, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Rome. Some, at least, of the great ethical and religious movements of the world have originated at periods of declining faith, just like ours, and in conditions just as unfavorable as those of the modern great cities."

Prof. Tiele, the eminent historian of religion, he added, said that the so-called periods of decline might be called years of grace and salvation; "for the religious element in mankind, just when apparently about to die out, gathers itself into a focus, in order to radiate anew with life-giving glow." And so we, too, Prof. Adler said, may try to make these years of the decline of faith years of grace and salvation. If we fail it is because our God has not answered us with fire; because the flame of moral purpose does not burn pure enough within us. There are two co-operating elements in the situation upon which we may count—one is the law of reaction or of recoil. He continued:

"What I mean is, that from among the very wealthy there will come in time devoted followers of the inner life—those who have tried the excitements and pleasures of life, all that it can offer, and have turned away sick in satiety; and who if they be deeper natures are bound finally to ask: 'Is there not something higher and better in life to strive for than pleasure, even the pleasure of intellect and taste.' And the other promising element is the existence among the poor of a large and increasing number of thoughtful young men and women. It is no longer correct, if indeed it ever was, to class the poor and ignorant together, as if poverty implied also ignorance. There are many ignorant poor, but there are also a very considerable number of bright and discerning and finely grained spirits among the poor. These form at present the restless element in the mass."

Many of them, he said, were haunted by millennial dreams of a time speedily to come in which the joys of life shall be the common heritage of all. But the dreams would fade, and he thought that among them would be found many who would seek the higher, better, and purer life, thinking that perhaps after all they had not been defrauded by society. It is at the extremes of society, Prof. Adler went on to say, that the message of ethical renewal would be felt with the keenest significance.

Prof. Adler had alluded to the despotism of "the self," and in explaining this said that the burning thirst was the thirst for individual satisfaction. It should not be what "I want," but what "I need." What "I need" should be our spiritual and ethical guide.

In closing, Prof Adler said: "I have said all along that we should desire the result on its own account—growth, development, the increase of the good, the extension of the right—without regard to individual satisfaction. But what is this thing we call the good, the right, if it means neither our pleasure nor others' pleasure? What is this sovereign end that we set up? Is it capable of definition? Can it be brought home to the understanding?

"It seems to me it can be expressed in a simple way. By the moral aim I mean spiritual unity, a state of society in which no human life shall any longer be allowed to feed on other human lives, to flourish at their expense; but each shall find his strength in the strength of the other; each shall round out his deficiencies by helping to bring to maturity the promise that is latent in the other; that the struggle for existence on these higher human levels shall be quenched; that the age-long war shall be changed into everlasting peace; that it shall be the chief aim and purpose of every one to bring about and to maintain this state of inward spiritual unison. Such an order of society, if ever it is attained, will no doubt be prolific and supreme felicity. But it is not the resulting felicity that is to form the determining motive. The principle of unity is the motive. The human mind is so constituted that it rests content in unity.

"And now a word concerning the religion of action. So long as we consider a rule of conduct merely in its bearings on human society we are dealing with a domestic problem of humanity, we remain within the field of ethics. But religion differs from ethics. Religion is, so to speak, the Department of State of mankind which is concerned with the foreign relations that subsist between the human race, and that outside is but a part. Religion attempts to establish a relation between our destiny and the course of things in general, to connect man's purposes with the laws of life. And now, what is the religious outcome of the position which I have outlined, which presents the promotion of spiritual unity as the chief rule of human conduct? The religion of action, as I conceive of it, turns upon this pivotal thought, that the world is not yet finished.

"This is contrary to all the accepted traditions of the past. It has always been admitted that our knowledge of the universe is fragmentary, that our representation of it is mere shreds and patchwork. But it has always been assumed that a universe exists, a finished world, a complete whole. But the world is not yet finished. It is a picture still in process of painting. In it are bright colors, and here and there glimpses of lovely forms. But the artist's task is not yet achieved. We ourselves are artists, all of us who are to help to achieve it.

"We read in the Bible that at the beginning there was wide, weltering chaos, and that the Divine Spirit, weaving over the waters, began to shape cosmos out of chaos. But the task of cosmosmaking is not yet consummated, is but begun. We cannot echo the sentiment of the words: 'And God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good.' No, not everything is very good, only the beginnings of the good have been made; only the foundations of the cosmos have been laid. On the inferior physical levels order has been established.

"The celestial bodies move tranquilly through their orbits. The bands of gravitation hold secure. The mechanism of the heavens revolves witnout a flaw. But, on the upper plane of life, especially of human life, unsubjugated chaos still abounds. The rioting of passions, the futile groping of the nations toward liberty conjoined with law, the jangling discords of the social classes, are the evidences of unexpurgated chaos. We are to be the harbingers of cosmos, allies of Jove, co-workers of the God of Light, members of that starry band that moves across the abyss, routing and chaining the Titanic hosts.

"To act on behalf of moral unity, therefore, is to promote the world's completion, to carry toward its climax the forward tendency in things, to cause such harmonies as exist in nature to blossom and culminate in a spiritual harmony."

Prof. Adler's subject next Sunday morning will be "The Good and Evil Results of the War."

Obligatory Uniforms for Lady Students.

From The London Truth.

Is this another form of man's tyranny? An official notice has appeared on the blackboard of the university in St. Petersburg, intimating that the lady students in the Faculty of Medicine are to wear a uniform. Not only this; the Consilium Academicum, after the laying together of learned heads, has fixed on the material to be worn and the place where it shall be made up. For the stuff—the word is to be noticed, stuff—the unfortunate lady is to apply to a cloth merchant of the name of Ssamochwaloff, and the complete article must be consummated in the cutting-out school of a certain quarter of St. Petersburg. Against this sumptuary law the lady students protest. It is a matriculation unheard of, inconceivable. They object to yonder social mill and to emerging from it the counterpart of maid and maid, while as regards M. Paul Ssamochwaloff they briefly ask, "Who is this idol of the market place, and what are his patterns?" But that is the way in which some foreign professors are trying to stop the great emancipation. Only recently Berlin University refused admittance to two girl graduates because they wore the "zopf," or their hair in plaits. "They are," said Censorinus, "only schoolgirls."

English Post Office Adopts Telegraphic Typewriter.

From The London Mail.

An invention recently exhibited at a conversazione of the Royal Society seems likely, so far as private house-to-house calls are concerned, to supersede the telephone. This contrivance is a telegraphic recorder, without a battery, invented by a Mr. Stelges. It requires no skill, and typewrites the message on the desk of the receiver, while retaining an identical copy in the hands of the sender.

It is such a revolution in telegraphy that the Post Office, on the advice of Mr. W. H. Preece, has adopted it, and will install it wherever required by the public at a small cost. The Home Secretary has just sanctioned its introduction to Scotland Yard, where forty instruments have already been ordered.

The new telegraphy transmits a message or signal, and makes a permanent and indisputable record of the order sent, and the fact that it is independent of batteries will make it very useful in warm climates. For Mr. Rhodes, in his Cape Town to Cairo connection, this should prove most valuable, and it is understood that Dr. Jameson's present visit to this country is concerned with securing the concession for Africa.

Black Cats, but No Black Woman.

From The Chicago Post.

Our good friends of the philanthropic Order, Little Sisters of the Cats, held a meeting yesterday, which was marked by the usual exhibition of peace on earth, good will to all women and cats. Discussion was precipitated by the application of a lady for membership, accompanied by the explanation that "God has marked me black." It transpired that black is a very distinguished and elegant color for cats, but is not so desirable in women, and the lady has been requested to settle with Providence the grievance that she is a woman and not a cat, with the understanding that if she can induce the Almighty to make the necessary change from humanity to felinity, she will be received into full and joyous communion. Pending this arrangement the lady who has been marked black is lying on the table.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reduced Price for Out of Town Readers.

It was our purpose to defer reducing the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES to out-of-town readers until we were able to enlarge our press facilities so as to supply the greatly increased demand for this paper in the City of New York. So great a pressure, however, has been brought to bear on us by our out-of-town readers, who have besieged us with complaints and other evidences of dissatisfaction, that we have determined to defer to them at once. With this end in view we have, through the courtesy of neighbors, obtained temporary facilities which will enable us to meet all demands until permanent arrangements can be made.

Beginning with to-day, Monday, Oct. 17, therefore, the price of the paper outside of Greater New York and Jersey City will be Two Cents per copy, like that of other one-cent New York newspapers. The loss of the difference in price will be borne wholly by THE NEW YORK TIMES, the profit to the newsdealer remaining the same as before. Out-of-town readers should, therefore, obtain their papers at Two Cents per copy, and should report to this office any instance where a newsdealer demands a larger price.

Mail subscribers will also obtain the benefit of the reduction. Unexpired subscriptions will be extended to conform to the new rate. The subscription price of the daily and Sunday, with all supplements, by mail, will be reduced from ten to nine dollars per year.

ROOSEVELT AS AN EXPANSIONIST.

Is Col. ROOSEVELT helping his campaign or hurting it by his appeals to jingo sentiment and his soaring fancies about the future grandeur of this Republic, expanded?

Expansion and our imperial destiny are about the only subjects that really wake him up. He turns a sleepy eye upon all the State issues. They stir him to no utterance. Protection to American industry, that great covenant of his party with its campaign contributors, he indorses but does not dwell on. Civil service reform has not yet swum into his ken. His sound-money talk is vague. But his expansionist utterances have the ring and glow of words that come from the heart.

"National issues are paramount this year," he said in his speech accepting the nomination. In his Carnegie Hall speech he loosed the eagle of his eloquence and sent him skyward to survey our destinies with future-piercing eye:

"We cannot avoid facing the fact that we occupy a new place among the people of the world, and have entered upon a new career. All that we can decide is whether we shall bear ourselves well or ill in following out this career. We can see, by the fate of China, how idle is the hope of securing safety by leading a life of fossilized isolation. If we stand aside from that keen rivalry with the other nations of the world, to which we are bidden alike by our vast material resources and the restless, masterful spirit of our people, we would perhaps for a few decades be allowed to busy ourselves unharmed with interests which to the world at large seem parochial; but sooner or later, as the fate of China teaches us, the safety which springs from the contemptuous forbearance of others, would prove a broken reed. We are yet ages from the millennium; and because we believe with all our hearts in the mighty mission of the American Republic, we must spare no effort and shrink from no toil to make it great.

"Greatness means strife for nation and man alike. A soft, easy life is not worth living, if it impairs the fibre of brain and heart and muscle. We must dare to be great, and we must realize that greatness is the fruit of toil and sacrifice and high courage.

"The guns of our warships in the tropic seas of the West and the remote East have awakened us to the knowledge of new duties. Our flag is a proud flag, and it stands for liberty and civilization. Where it has once floated, there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery. We are face to face with our destiny, and we must meet it with a high and resolute courage. For us is the life of action, of strenuous performance of duty; let us live in the harness, striving mightily; let us rather run the risk of wearing out than of rusting out."

Undoubtedly that is a stirring utterance. It may evoke party enthusiasm for the results of what the Republicans claim as exclusively their war. In that way this candidate's glowing periods may help to "get out the vote" and so help him at the poll. It is possible that he may convert to the policy of expansion some old-fashioned Republicans who now look with fear and trembling across this unknown ocean upon which we are embarking with no experienced pilot at the helm. But that will not be a gain of votes. We do not see how Col. ROOSEVELT can hope to win over any Democratic expansionists. They may believe everything he believes about the flag and the tyranny and savagery of Spanish rule. But they know that he isn't in control of the flag and they are incensed at the scandals and corruption of Republican rule right here at home. It is hard to see how expansionist talk helps the Colonel with any class of voters.

With Republicans and independents who are disbelievers in the imperial destiny idea and look upon it as a National peril we should suppose Col. ROOSEVELT's youthful ardor for conquest and new responsibilities would do him serious harm. With much that he says about our new problems THE TIMES is not in disagreement. But there is a vital difference. We have not welcomed the new responsibilities, nor have we felt that the new island possessions were necessary to our prosperity and happiness. We have, however, seen no way of escape from the responsibilities that was not worse than meeting them. They befall us by the fortunes of war and we must make the best of it. Col. ROOSEVELT, on the other hand, is a positive and buoyant expansionist. The path of National greatness which his eye follows runs through Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico. But the question is not what THE TIMES thinks about expansion, nor is the merit of that policy in question here. Our inquiry is whether the Republican candidate's views are not unacceptable to a large number of men within his party and on its borders whose votes he wants and must have if he is to win the campaign.

About one-half of Col. ROOSEVELT's Carnegie Hall speech was devoted to the demonstration of our need of a big navy and a powerful army. Here are brief extracts which show the spirit of the speech:

"We need a far larger regular army than we now have, and we need to have it trained on a larger scale than it has been trained for the last quarter of a century. We don't need it in the least for police purposes at home; we don't need it to preserve order, for our people are quite able to preserve order themselves; but we do need it to protect our interests abroad.

"Those who remember the panic into which our whole seacoast was thrown at the outset of this war will make up their minds that we need a powerful navy; not merely to protect our great interests—far greater now than ever before—in the islands of the ocean, but also to defend our own coasts. When I say defend, I wish it understood that I use the word in its proper sense, for the only defensive that is worth anything is the offensive. A peaceable man must not brawl, but when forced to fight, if he is worth his salt, he will defend himself by hitting and not parrying. We want a navy that will defend us from the enemy by punishing that enemy; a navy which can strike as HULL and PERRY struck in the days of our grandfathers; as FARRAGUT and PORTER struck in the civil war, and as DEWEY and SAMPSON struck in the war that is just over."

Again we say that THE TIMES believes that we need a larger army and a stronger navy, but again that is not the question. Here is a man who aspires to the Governorship of New York. Many men believe that he aspires to be President of the United States. It is a high, a permissible and an honorable ambition. But when he talks in this earnest and urgent way about heavier battalions and more battleships, when men remember his inborn pugnacity and his reputation as a terrible fighting man, and hear him talk in this strain about "hitting not parrying," will not the sober, conservative voters of New York hesitate a good deal before they cast a vote that may start this Hotspur on his way to a greater office than the one he now seeks, where he will have the power to deliver the counter-check quarrelsome and follow it up with a naval demonstration before the harbor entrances of some power whose reply will be immediate war? Put THEODORE ROOSEVELT in the President's chair with the powerful land and sea forces he desires, and such good fighting men as he would naturally choose to sit at his council table at the head of the War and Navy Departments. Would he be a safe President? What do the conservative voters of New York think about it? Would a man who is so one-sided that his voice is still for war when peace has come be a safe and successful Governor of New York even? If ever a State needed a business administration New York needs it after the debauch of the incompetent and corrupt men who have managed its affairs for some years. What sort of a business administration are we to expect from Col. ROOSEVELT? Would it be sounder and more businesslike than the administration of VAN WYCK?

THEY APPEAL IN VAIN.

Gold Democrats have a right to resent as an affront the appeal of the Republicans to support them as the chosen defenders of sound money.

Gold Democrats voted for the Republican candidate in the Presidential election of 1896 on the express and reiterated assurance that the Republican Party could be trusted to safeguard the currency. They were deceived, they were defrauded, they were "bunkoed." There was urgent need of currency reform. The retirement of the greenbacks and the establishment of the currency upon a sure basis would have put the money system of the country beyond the danger of attack by Populists and cheap-money fanatics. By such a reform the Republicans would have kept their pledge to safeguard the currency.

When they came into power the currency was forgotten in the headlong rush to enact a law prohibiting imports under heavy penalties. The fact that President MCKINLEY was elected by the votes of low-tariff Democrats should have constrained him to some decent moderation in imposing duties.

The fact that he was elected entirely on the sound-money issue should have prompted him first and above all to take thought how our money might be kept permanently sound.

No such considerations, no sense of his obligations, restrained him. In his previous career he had been known only as a fanatical protectionist. He called a special session of Congress. It was an unrestrained debauch of McKinleyism, now known under the name of Dingleyism. No initiative of currency reform came from the President. His mind was inert on the one subject which a due sense of his obligations to the men who elected him would have compelled him to consider before all others. High and higher protection was the sole policy to which he and his party gave thought.

The campaign managers of Col. ROOSEVELT insult the intelligence of sound-money Democrats when they ask their help in this election. As Mr. SHEPARD pointed out in his speech, that appeal will be contemptuously denied, first, because the issue of sound money is in no wise involved in Col. ROOSEVELT's canvass, and, second, because the Republicans are not fit to make it.

GOV. TANNER'S LAW "IN ADVANCE."

Gov. TANNER of Illinois does not even pretend that he has any authority whatever for using the militia to prevent the coming of negro miners from neighboring States. The use of armed force to do that for which there is no authority in law is, in the eye of the law, precisely the same kind of offense as the use of armed force to violate or resist the law. The militiamen who, under the orders of Gov. TANNER, aid in preventing any negro miner from leaving a train within the limits of Illinois are legally on the same footing as the armed rioters who sought the same object by firing into a train. If a militiaman were prosecuted for assault, the orders of the Governor, though they might secure his acquittal by the jury—and not unfairly—would not be a valid legal defense.

There is another result that may easily flow from this action of Gov. TANNER's. His lawless action may render the State liable in large amount for damages. Twenty years ago it was settled that a State is liable for property destroyed by mob violence which the State failed to repress. Not merely the failure, but the refusal, of the State of Illinois, through its Governor, to protect a corporation in the lawful operation of its business by means of workmen lawfully engaged, and, beyond even this, the direct interference of the State, through its Governor, to prevent such lawful operation, may well be held to expose the State to heavy claims. Still further is the obvious right of the railway to compensation for arbitrary and lawless interruption of its business. Gov. TANNER, in stopping its trains or in preventing their safe and free movement, is, in law, no more than the armed bandit who "holds up" a train.

But the Governor says he is "enforcing the law in advance." He knows "the people of Illinois" don't want negro miners "imported," and so soon as the Legislature meets he will have all needed laws to that effect enacted. This is a simple form of anarchy. If a Governor is free to enforce not the law, but what he says he thinks that the people think the law ought to be, there is an end of law and order. He might as well say that he is convinced that the majority of the people would like to have the fortunes of all men worth more than, say, a million each, divided among those owning, say, less than $10,000 each, and then proceed to tell them to take it, ordering the militia to prevent any interference with the division. Clearly, Gov. TANNER is a peculiarly dangerous type of demagogue.

Not only is this excuse of Gov. TANNER's preposterous in substituting his belief as to what the Legislature will enact in place of the laws actually in existence, but he ought to know, probably does know, that if the Legislature should enact the law he wishes it would have no validity or force whatever. It would be declared unconstitutional as soon as it was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, and it would be no defense for any one who acted under it. It is humiliating to think that a man so grossly ignorant or so reckless as Mr. TANNER should be the Governor of the great State of Illinois.

MORE OPTIMISM.

At Springfield, Ill., President MCKINLEY returned to the question of the condition of the finances. He said:

"I congratulate you upon the condition of the country. It was never better than it is to-day. Our National finances give us no trouble. We have all necessary money now with which to do the business of the Government, and the Government is secure in its finances, thanks to the people of the country for having accepted the war taxes patriotically."

This is calculated to give the same incomplete and mistaken impression as was given by his previous remarks. "We have all necessary money now" because we borrowed it, partly during Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration and partly by the recent loan, and by these borrowings our interest-bearing debt has been increased by $462,000,000, or 80 per cent. within five years. It is "thanks to" these loans and not "thanks to the people of the country for having accepted the war taxes patriotically" that there is plenty of money in the Treasury. These taxes will help meet our large current expenses, but whether they will fully meet them is very doubtful. In the last nine months, despite the $15,000,000 (in round numbers) got from the sale of the Pacific railways, the expenses have been $100,000,000 in excess of receipts; the deficit in September, after the war taxes had begun to come in fairly, was still $15,000,000.

Concerning the entire ability of the people of the United States to meet all the burdens of war we have not the slightest doubt. They could meet very much heavier burdens if necessary. But we do not think it wise for the President of the United States to ignore the burdens, to present the situation as altogether happy and fortunate. Before very long the whole question of taxation and revenue and of expenditure will have to be taken up. The people should be prepared for it, and not taught to believe that it is a matter of no consequence, the outcome of which may be left to luck.

THE QUESTION OF REVISION.

We have reason to believe that the Cour de Cassation now examining the Dreyfus dossier will return a verdict against revision.

It must not be forgotten that the Court cannot go outside the terms of the order for revision transmitted by M. SARRIEN, the Minister of Justice, to the Procureur Général. This order, we are informed, is based on one fact only—the confession of Col. HENRY. In other words, the Court is asked to decide whether the Henry forgery has invalidated any documentary or other evidence presented at the Dreyfus court-martial. It is all simply but terribly absurd.

When the Brisson Ministry was formed last June Mme. DREYFUS sent a petition to the Minister of Justice, basing her plea for a reversal of judgment (annulement du jugement) on the ground that Article 101 of the Code of Military Instruction had been violated by the court that condemned her husband. Article 101 states that all the evidence in court-martial procedure must be submitted to the defendant or to his counsel and that the report of the examination must be submitted to the former for his signature. Well-informed persons knew then just as everybody knows now that DREYFUS was convicted on false and secret evidence. Yet the proofs that Mme. DREYFUS submitted with her petition to establish the question of reasonable doubt were insufficient, M. SARRIEN said. He therefore refused to act.

After M. CAVAIGNAC's unfortunate address in the Chamber on July 7 last, followed by HENRY's confession, which showed to be worthless the document through which the Minister of War had hoped to convince France of DREYFUS's guilt, the prisoner's wife again petitioned the Ministry of Justice. In this petition, besides alleging the illegality of the court-martial procedure, she requested a revision of the trial (révision du procès) based on the fact of HENRY's confession. M. SARRIEN, fully aware that he must make some move having at least the appearance of a desire for justice on the part of the Government, submitted the case to the Cabinet, who decided to abide by the decision of a Revision Commission. This commission, having before them the entire Dreyfus dossier, which of course made evident the criminal practice of the court-martial, advised a revision of trial. M. SARRIEN, therefore, gave the customary order to the Procureur Général for the Cour de Cassation, but limiting the verdict to a revision of trial, cause for which must be found solely in the fact of HENRY's confession.

The reason for this high-handed perversion of justice is only too evident. Had the order been for a reversal of judgment based on alleged violation of the Code of Military Justice, the Cour de Cassation would have been obliged to fix the responsibility, according to Article 441 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle; the whole of the abominable plot would have been revealed and the conspirators very likely brought to justice. But this is what neither M. SARRIEN nor the General Staff, whose creature he appears to be, wanted.

Under the circumstances, who can doubt the sincerity of a Councilor of the Cour de Cassation who said the other day that he did not think that his colleagues would find the "necessary judicial elements" to warrant a revision? In the meantime the belief in the innocence of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable is growing in France. The truth thrives by persecution; its adherents will soon be a very formidable body.

A "PAROCHIAL" ISSUE.

Col. ROOSEVELT has referred to the interests of the United States previous to the Spanish war as "parochial." Does it occur to him that the protective tariff, which is one of the things for which he proclaims that he stands in this canvass, is about as deeply imbued with the spirit of the parish as any public policy known to this or any other modern nation? The village storekeeper who resents the tendency of his customers to buy their goods in the next town where they are cheaper or better, or both, is the typical protectionist for whom Col. ROOSEVELT—former member of the Cobden Club—now stands as representative and champion.

We do not regard this little inconsistency in Col. ROOSEVELT's campaign remarks as of any importance in its bearing on his own fitness for the Governor's office. We do not think that the fact—if it were a fact—of the pettiness of American National issues last year or the imposing aspect of those issues as described by the Colonel this year has anything to do with the present election. But when he asks us to notice the splendor of the aims of his party it is pertinent to point out that the one aim on which the party puts the most emphasis is not splendid at all, but narrow and unintelligent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Here is a story which, judging from the number of French papers that are printing it, gives great satisfaction to our witty and courteous friends across the water: "In the course of the recent army manoeuvres near Moulins it was noticed that President FAURE spoke to only two of the foreign military attachés—those of Russia and England. One day Major KELLOGG, the American attaché, approached M. FAURE, and, using his own language, asked, 'Do you speak English, Mr. President?' M. FAURE replied, 'In France, Monsieur, people talk French—and they speak when they are spoken to.'" Now, of course, it is far from certain that this is a true story; indeed, it is more than probable that no such incident ever took place. None the less is its publication, as the saying goes, "significant of much." Truth is of several varieties. Historians demand one kind, occupants of the judicial bench another, while the student of manners and motives can often get accurate information from evidence in the literal sense quite false. So, for present purposes, it makes no difference whatever whether President FAURE did or did not answer with brutal insolence the respectful and proper question of a duly accredited representative of the United States. It does make a good deal of difference—and the same amount without regard to the intrinsic veracity of the anecdote—that the Parisian editors deem it expedient to credit the head of their Government with an inclination and capacity for affronting such a guest in such a way. Evidently they expected their readers to take pleasure in the statement that the President of France had humiliated an American officer, and it is only fair to presume that they know what their readers want. Therefore is the tale important and full of meaning; therefore does it reveal, better than do scores of interviews with French innkeepers and tradesmen, the real feeling of France for America and Americans.

—A friend wise in the sources and meanings of words informs us that what the Indian guide of the Alaskan explorers shouted, when he saw the new "highest mountain in North America," was not "Bullshae!" as the explorers understood it—or, as the telegraphers made it—but "Bolshoi!" and that this is not an Indian word at all, but the Russian for "great." We humbly admit the hastiness of our assumption that in a moment of excitement an aborigine would use his native tongue, but we are not going to give up the opinion that the tallest peak on this continent should not be designated by the chance yelp of an unpoetized savage. "Bolshoi" is little more euphonious than "Bullshae," and either would hurt the mountain's dignity. However, the surveyors might have done worse. Some people who claim to have seen this same sky-scraper a year or so ago called it "McKinley." That doesn't hint at the required greatness in any language, so far as we know.

—In the course of a vigorous, and, for the most part, convincing, article on "The Drink Problem in New York City Politics," which appears in The Outlook, Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., writes: "All that the most zealous advocates of total abstinence say as to the effects of habitual drinking and of drunkenness is true. If it were possible to stop drinking by prohibition, I should be a Prohibitionist." Then he adds: "If anything has been proved by a third of a century of 'prohibition,' it is that it does not prohibit." Now, there are many tenable arguments on which to base a refusal to grant the demands of temperance extremists, and Col. WARING's article presents a number of them with characteristic force; but it seems to us that he weakens his reasoning as a whole by ascribing as much importance as he does to the undoubted fact that complete disuse of intoxicants cannot be brought about by statutory enactment. It is quite true that "prohibition does not prohibit," but that is not in itself an argument against the passage of prohibitory laws. The establishment of a legal penalty for murder does not prevent murders—at any rate it is very far from preventing all murders—and burglary is still a crowded profession, though the legislators of every land have been doing their best since prehistoric times to make it dangerous and unprofitable. Yet nobody thinks of repealing the laws against murder and burglary, though they are as constantly, if not as frequently, violated as are the laws of Maine and Vermont against the sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages. Prohibition's failure to prohibit is in one sense a negligible factor of its weakness, and references to it add nothing to the weight of objection against that policy. If men could be as thoroughly convinced that moderate indulgence in stimulants is criminal, or even injudicious, as they are that moderate indulgence in homicide and theft has evil effects, then, and not when it is proved that prohibition prohibits, will they all become Prohibitionists.

—Striking proof of a change for the better which, almost unnoticed, has taken place in what may be called the theological attitude of civilized men and women, is given by the studied moderation marking the comments of both religious and secular papers on the recent widely published assertion by a Surgeon at Camp Wikoff that the Sisters of Charity there were in every way more efficient than the trained Protestant nurses. Here was a declaration which not many years ago would have started, not an examination into the facts, but fierce denials and bitter recriminations. The lines would have been drawn in strict conformity with the tenets held by the several contestants, and it is perfectly certain that no opinions would have been revised, no evils remedied, and no reforms suggested. It is different now. With almost amusing care the controversy has been kept free from intolerance and uncharitableness. Nobody has questioned the merits and the virtues of the Sisters, and there has been manifested a unanimous desire to discover, first, the reality of their superiority, and, second, its causes. The secular nurses have been defended, to be sure, but it was done calmly, and usually by enumerating the excellencies of their work, never by depreciating that of their rivals. The Catholic papers have been especially prompt to deprecate a widening of denominational chasms. The Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia, for instance, says: "We do not believe that such a discussion is palatable to the Sisters who devote themselves to the care of the stricken; neither is it likely to do any good. Lay organizations which provide nurses ought not to have their charitable work impeded by carping at the foibles of human nature, inseparable from all professions whose members have not discarded every human feeling as the first condition of a life of sacrifice."

—Dr. LOUIS L. SEAMAN was treated at Washington about as he might have expected to be treated. He was arraigned, tried, and convicted of violating—a rule of the War Department. The fact that the men under his charge were well fed and well cared for, with the result that they reached home in exceptionally good condition, was entirely ignored by the attorneys for the defense—of the Administration—and his failure to make out requisitions that he knew would not be filled was brought to light and held there for all to see.

ROOSEVELT AND VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My congratulations to you on the lowering of price of your valuable paper. May it be a profitable venture and bring many new readers from the ranks of those who have heretofore been content with unreliable and more or less sensational publications, though to some extent also on account of their cheapness in price. I trust that all cheap publications are not liable to have similar ideas in other ways!

I regret to acknowledge some feeling of doubt at the present moment as to the line you are taking in the forthcoming election, (and I perhaps feel somewhat ashamed of saying it in the face of your late explanations,) but my very great regard for your hitherto most estimable paper leads me to hope that my views and your own may be closer in the course of a very short time.

Having been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for fully twenty years, perusing most of the leading papers also, but only desiring THE TIMES as my own particular "pet" at home, admiring it for its independence, cleanness, and evident desire to educate all to a correct understanding of things political, religious, and social, without "fear or favor," but with the only aim of raising the morals and aspirations of the American people, just now your course raises a doubtful chord in my mind as to your views of the relative merits of the candidates in the forthcoming election.

I do not desire to go into all sorts of complicated political ramifications, enough to drive mad a Philadelphia lawyer, but rather to avoid all this and simply consider the two candidates in a few words.

It seems to me, knowing what we do about the fearlessness and honesty and National prominence of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, without disparaging in any way his less prominent competitor, the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, and supposing, even if elected, either of them may have to pay some attention to the desires or dictates of the "bosses" of their respective parties, T. Platt and R. Croker Tammany Company, it does seem to me it would be safer to have a Roosevelt at Albany than a Van Wyck. In the first place, we have a tried and independent man, and in the other one who, in a critical period of the Nation's life, was in the ranks of the Tammany braves on the silver question; and what assurance have we that conviction would overrule party if any serious matter should occur, when a brother as Mayor of New York should throw in the weight of his judgment on the same side?

There should be no connection between the Governor and the Mayor of New York! This is the point you seem to overlook, giving prominence to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt seems to be under the influence of Mr. Platt, without showing up the weakness on the "other side," and so raise a doubt as to whether you are still the same anti-Tammany, fearless New YORK TIMES as of old.

I hope a few more weeks will dispel all doubts, and that I may not be in the position of a disappointed

GOOD OLD TIMES READER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1898.

A Woman's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the reduction in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the comments of prominent men upon this change, but have not yet seen the opinion of any woman reader printed. The motto of your paper, "All the News That's Fit to Print," certainly makes it a favorite as a woman's paper. Now that we have the "new" woman, who has and expresses an opinion upon every subject—though I am not in sympathy with that movement and took pleasure in signing a protest against it, feeling that the "affairs of the Nation" are safer in the hands of my husband and other good men, and that woman's work lies in the home and its far-reaching influences—I do occasionally wish to express an opinion publicly, and the reduction in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which paper has been an important part of our daily home life for six years, I feel sure meets with the hearty approval and appreciation of its many women readers. This brings a paper of the highest class within the easy reach of the refined woman in moderate circumstances. In my humble opinion, there is no other newspaper to compare with it, and I personally feel it is cheap at any price.

A HOMEMAKER Who Reads THE NEW YORK TIMES Every Day.

New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

A Reader's Appreciation:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration for your esteemed paper. It is a pleasure to know that when reading THE TIMES one gets all the news, written in the best possible manner, and without that sensationalism which characterizes most of our New York papers. THE TIMES deserves the best of success, and in reducing the price of your paper you have put a trustworthy and reliable newspaper within the reach of every one. Although THE TIMES is a good, old Democratic paper, it treats the other side of the question so fairly that it has a great many Republican readers. Your paper has proved to thousands of readers that THE TIMES contains "all the news that's fit to print." L. RICH.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Knew Their Significance.

Henry Peck—It's curious that in selecting war jewelry men favored cartridges and women swords.

Mrs. Henry Peck—Not at all! The sword is the weapon of command!—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Strategy.

Jimmy—But what do you do when you git real sleepy? You don't own up to it, do you?

Tommy—Naw; I go to askin' paw fool questions, an' he makes me go to bed.—Indianapolis Journal.

Her View of It.

"Well," said the old lady, "the war's over, John's got his pension, the mortgage is done paid off the mule; an' now, ef we could jest have another war we could git the house painted an' put a new door on the barn!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Parted.

"Yes," said the fat man with the frayed clothes of fine texture, "I went into that deal with $10,000."

"How did you come out?" asked the other man.

"Alone."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WHERE HAWKINS LED THE WAY*

Here's to our gallant Hawkins,
The bravest of the brave—
Long live his name, his soldier fame,
Where'er the flag may wave!
O never shall his men forget
The glories of the fray,
The triumph won, the bold deeds done
Where Hawkins led the way!

All morning, thro' the tropic brush,
Our column slowly crept:
About us, like a midnight hail,
The Spanish bullets swept;
The "Mausers" pattered, hissed, and sung
Around, above, below;
But on we surged, by Glory urged—
Straight onward to the foe!

Then, as we reached the frowning hill,
All eager for the fight,
We knew we there were doomed to stay
Till Lawton took the right—
"Till Lawton captures Caney town"—
(Our hearts within us sank.)
"Why, if we wait that hour—that hour—
"We'll have no flank to flank!"

Death fell upon us from the sky,
A raging hell of shot—
No place there seemed, in all the earth,
Where shrieking death was not:
Our boldest withered where they stood,
As stricken by the pest,
The demon there upon the air
Came searching out our best!

Sudden, above the patt'ring rain—
The groans of dying men—
A bugle rang the thrilling charge—
And rang the charge again!
Then, thro' the bush our Colonel broke—
From where we stood at bay,
With one fierce shout the line swept out
Where Hawkins led the way!

Up, up the slope we saw him go—
We scarce could keep his track—
Up, up the shot-rent hill he forged,
With gray hair streaming back—
With gray hair waving in the wind,
His sword held straight in front,
He seemed to bear a charmèd life
Above the battle's brunt!

Then, like a pent tornado cloud
Long poising for the blow,
With three great leaps, and man for man,
We burst upon the foe!
They run, they run—the heights are won—
Their topmost trench we hold,
And cheer on cheer rings wild and clear
To greet the starry fold!

O madder charge hath never been
In all the days of war:
O never was there bolder chief
Whate'er his glories are!
O who would dare to falter there—
O who would care to stay
When Valor's van had found the man
Where Hawkins led the way!

—JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

*Col. (Brig. Gen.) Hawkins, San Juan Hill, July 1.

TAXATION AT NEWPORT.

Real Estate and Personal Property Assessments of the Leading Summer Residents.

NEWPORT, Oct. 16.—The following is a list of the largest taxpayers among the Summer residents, with the assessed valuation of their real and personal property:

	Real Estate.	Personal.
Agassiz, Alexander	$70,000	$240,000
Almon, Mary W. and Andrew B.	15,500	10,000
Andrews, William	22,400	.....
Arnold, Eliza	32,400	.....
Arnold, Stephen H., and Taft, Royal C., Trustees	29,700	.....
Ashhurst, Elizabeth K.	30,300	.....
Astor, William, deceased	169,200	.....
Astor, William W.	208,400	.....
Auchincloss, Emma H.	79,800	.....
Baker, Richard, devisees	116,800	.....
Baldwin, James D. R.	46,400	.....
Baldwin, Mary M.	37,100	.....
Barbey, Henry I.	116,100	.....
Barger, Samuel F.	48,300	30,000
Barret, Emma E.	26,100	.....
Bateman, Samuel, Trustee	50,000	.....
Bates, C. Francis	84,700	.....
Bates, Charles S.	30,200	.....
Beach, Hettie Hart	45,000	.....
Beddow, Henry	81,200	.....
Bell, Dr. Christopher M.	22,100	50,000
Bell, Mary	129,800	.....
Belmont, Alva E.	800,000	.....
Belmont, O. H. P.	.....	25,000
Belmont, Perry	235,000	.....
Bennett, James G.	82,500	.....
Berwind, Edward J.	96,000	.....
Best, Mary Tooker	19,100	10,000
Binney, William	25,100	15,000
Blatchford, Samuel, deceased	31,800	.....
Blight, Atherton	26,700	.....
Bowers, John M., and others	39,700	.....
Brooks, Josephine	364,100	.....
Brown, Harold	70,200	10,000
Brown, Jacob B.	7,000	13,000
Brown, John C., deceased	822,000	.....
Brown, John N. and Harold	29,400	.....
Brown, John N., and others	64,400	.....
Brown, Sophia A.	82,100	.....
Bruen, Mary A. D., deceased	76,000	.....
Bryce, Elizabeth S., heirs	45,500	.....
Burden, Daisy M.	97,600	10,000
Burden, I. T.	111,800	.....
Bush, J. Adriance	37,100	.....
Bush, Joseph L.	36,400	12,100
Bush, May H.	61,900	10,000
Cadwallader, John	38,800	.....
Caldwell, William S., devisees	46,800	.....
Calvert, George H., deceased	48,100	13,000
Carey, Arthur Astor	71,000	.....
Chanler, W. A., and others	41,300	.....
Chickering, Garafelia O.	45,900	.....
Clapp, Adele B. W.	30,700	.....
Cleveland, Annie W.	20,100	.....
Clews, Henry	111,100	.....
Codman, Martha P. R., and Martha C.	22,000	.....
Coleman, Samuel	37,600	5,000
Conkling, Alfred R.	27,000	.....
Cortazzo, Emma C.	21,800	.....
Cottrell, Michael	13,400	10,000
Covell, William K.	48,400	.....
Cunningham, Dr. E. L.	11,700	12,000
Cushing, Robert M.	68,100	100,000
Cushing, Thomas F.	59,400	100,000
Cushman, Charlotte	31,700	.....
Cutting, Francis B.	41,700	.....
Cutting, William	.....	20,000
Davis, John H.	33,700	.....
Davis, Theodore M.	74,900	25,000
De Blois, Henry D.	61,600	.....
D'Hauteville, F. S. G.	55,800	25,000
Dickey, Hugh T., deceased	55,500	.....
Drexel, Alice T.	146,600	.....
Dunn, Kate H.	23,600	45,000
Dyer, Sidney T.	31,600	.....
Edgar, William	33,900	10,000
Eldridge, Julia H.	40,400	.....
Ellis, Caroline E.	98,200	.....
Emmons, Arthur B.	36,600	2,500
Engs, Samuel, devisees	58,500	.....
Fearing, George R.	86,400	15,000
Fearing, Henry S., deceased	.....	25,000
Fish, Stuyvesant	31,000	.....
Fisher, Martha T.	75,900	10,000
Ford, John R., deceased	35,800	.....
Foster, Fannie	33,600	.....
Freeman, Francis P.	35,100	.....
French, Ellen T.	50,800	.....
Gammell, Elizabeth A., deceased	174,400	10,000
Gammell, Harriet I.	184,100	90,000
Grimmell, Robert I.	81,400	.....
Gammell, William	103,000	.....
Gerry, Elbridge T.	120,000	150,000
Gibbes, Emily O.	63,200	.....
Gibbs Land Company	108,200	.....
Gibbs, Theodore K.	34,000	.....
Gibert, Clara M.	26,800	.....
Glover, John H.	47,300	.....
Goelet, Ogden, deceased	598,500	.....
Goelet, Robert	167,300	250,000
Gray, Grace T.	77,400	.....
Greene, William Brenton	34,000	.....
Griswold, J. N. A.	246,000	.....
Grosvenor, Rosa A.	42,600	.....
Grosvenor, William	55,000	10,000
Hague, Mary B.	43,800	.....
Hamilton, Gertrude V. C.	29,600	.....
Hartshorn, Isaac	55,600	30,000
Havemeyer, Theodore A., deceased	177,400	.....
Heyden, Elizabeth C.	15,200	7,000
Hodgson, John M.	47,500	.....
Hoffman, Susan O.	20,700	.....
Holmes, Mary A. C., deceased	29,800	.....
Honeywell, Louisa, deceased	44,500	.....
Hunt, Richard M., deceased	57,000	.....
Hunter, Anna P.	50,200	45,200
Huntington, Mary L.	23,800	.....
Huntington, Oliver W.	30,200	.....
Hutton, G. M.	97,400	.....
Ingersoll, Sarah E.	94,400	.....
Iselin, Alice R.	28,300	.....
Jay, Augustus	21,200	10,000
Johnson, Esther P.	89,000	15,000
Jones, Caroline O.	73,300	.....
Jones, Caroline L. O.	23,900	.....
Jones, George P.	29,800	.....
Kane, Mary R. H.	69,400	15,000
Kennedy, Robert L., deceased	33,000	.....
Kernochan

TO KEEP THE PHILIPPINES

Opinion Expressed in Washington that the President Has Adopted that Policy.

NO OTHER COURSE POSSIBLE

The Administration Convinced that Public Opinion Would Not Sustain the Return of the Islands to Spanish Rule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Whatever may be the impression obtained elsewhere of the meaning of the allusions to expansion by the President in his recent speeches, that which has been gained here by men who observe closely the drift in the Department of State is that the President came as near to declaring for expansion as he cared to go, but did not speak so flatly as he could have done if he had expressed the settled resolution of the Administration.

More than one visitor to Washington who has had occasion to inquire for business reasons as to the forthcoming policy of the Administration obtained the information that the Administration had already decided that it would be indefensible before the country to surrender the Philippines wholly, and difficult, if not impracticable, to hold them in part and surrender them in part. The task of governing new and unknown colonies, which the President alluded to in one of his speeches last week, is not considered so prodigious a problem that the United States should refuse to try it, and the presumption is that the United States, with its more liberal ideas about government and its superior methods of administration, ought easily to succeed a great deal better than Spain has done.

As proof of the decision of the Administration to try the expansion experiment, it is pointed out that much of the trouble alleged to have arisen in the Paris Commission has been over the declination of the United States to consider the Philippines as under Spanish jurisdiction, the contention of the United States not being stated, but being presumably that all of the Philippines are not admitted to be under Spanish control. As Spain has been known to be decidedly averse to divided jurisdiction in the archipelago, it is possible that the end will be the surrender by Spain of all jurisdiction, perhaps with some concession that will make Spain's money obligations lighter than they would otherwise be.

The Filipino Envoy in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Señor Agoncillo, special envoy of the Filipino insurgent Government, arrived at Havre by La Touraine today and reached Paris late this afternoon. He has apartments at the Hotel Continental, on the same floor with the members of the United States Peace Commission, whom he came to see regarding the fate of the Philippines, but whom he has not yet met

SPANISH TALK OF ARBITRATION.

El Epoca Assumes that Such a Request Would Be Refused.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—El Epoca, the Conservative organ, renews the suggestion of La Correspondencia (Independent and semi-official) regarding arbitration between the United States and Spain. It says:

"The negotiations at present are going on without touching the question of the Philippines, which is most obscure and which lends itself to the gravest dissensions. Owing to the vagueness and lack of clearness of the protocol, the Commissioners are meeting with serious difficulties. It has been said that, if our adversaries are obstinate in their exaggerated demands, Señor Sagasta should address the European Governments, asking arbitration, at least upon the points as to which an agreement should not be reached, but in view of the second struggle now in full vigor in the United States and of the declamations of the jingo press, which affirms without limits the rights of the conqueror, it is safe to assume that a request for arbitration would be without avail, and serve no other purpose than loss of time."

SOCIAL AMENITIES AT PARIS.

Spaniards to Dine with Gen. Porter—Progress of the Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The Spanish Peace Commissioners, to show their cordiality, have accepted his graceful invitation to dine with Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, on Tuesday. Unfortunately, this does not make agreement or progress more speedy.

"In reply to the Spanish statement, the American Commissioners have declared that the United States refused to assume sovereignty over Cuba, but would remain in the island to organize normal order and security before handing it over to the authority of the Government of the new republic. The Spaniards, however, remark that there cannot be an interregnum of sovereignty, and that a State cannot be left derelict, as such a situation would be simply anarchy.

"It should be mentioned that in Cuba are an American Evacuation Commission on the one hand, and a Spanish Commission on the other, and the many interests still possessed by Spain in Cuba would not be guaranteed if such anarchy existed. It is, therefore, a pure fiction, say the Spaniards, if the Americans declare that they cannot discuss the debt of Cuba and the internal affairs of the island. In such a case, to be logical, Cuban instead of American Commissioners should meet Spain in Paris, as in Cuba."

A Transport Returns from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The United States transport Pennsylvania arrived this morning, thirty-three days from Manila, via Honolulu. The Pennsylvania brought back nine soldiers from Manila and sixteen from Honolulu.

Filipinos Hold Americans in Check.

MANILA, Oct. 16.—The insurgents at Lagaspi have prevented the American steamer Hermanos from loading or unloading, on the ground that there were Spaniards on board. They also refused to allow an officer of the United States cruiser Raleigh to land without permission of Gen. Aguinaldo.

MUST KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Arguments of the Rev. H. E. O'Keeffe at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

From the pulpit of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, the Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, C. S. P., made an impassioned plea before a large congregation last evening for the retention by this country of Cuba and the Philippines, both on State and religious grounds.

"The retention of the recently acquired fruits of conquest," said he, "seems inevitable, if we are to complete the humanitarian purpose for which the higher spirits opened out an unseemly war. With our inventive genius and political temper it is obvious that material amelioration would be shed on every land that our hands could touch. But, oh, most of all can we breathe new life and inject new blood into millions of peoples who have lost the first fervor of the religion of their fathers.

"The horror of it all is that perhaps in our country religious bigotry will be violently tempted to vent its spleen and vandalism worthy of barbarians. The art treasures, the churches, paintings, jewels, mosaics, and sacred vessels must not be polluted by irreverent hands. Let us gently and prudently, if we must separate State officialism from Church government, but let us revere, as is becoming a liberal, Christian Nation, every expression and embodiment of religion. Most pathetic it is to see the England of to-day striving in her mediaeval cathedrals to remove the whitewash from wondrous frescoes, and gathering together the fragments of rich stained glass, which religious bigotry shivered into a thousand pieces.

"Our leaders of State are men unskilled in the arts of diplomacy. Our country has had no intimate relationship with any foreign power. We are young, and quite unused to the ways of the Old World. The fear is that to hold our new position we shall be driven to create fresh armies and build strong ships. But this is the least part of the difficulty. The danger will rather be when we lose the consciousness that our purpose in history is to effect the betterment of high and low types of races by imparting vigor to their religion, and giving them the material benefits of our mechanical genius. A glorious mission for the Republic of these United States.

"We cannot, we must not, leave the Antilles and the Philippines to be fought over and gobbled up by European kingdoms. Our love of those realities—liberty, progress, democracy—will not permit it."

THE CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

Arrival of the Duke of Orleans at Brussels Rekindles the Rumor of an Attempted Coup.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The arrival of the Duke of Orleans at Brussels has rekindled the rumor that a military coup was attempted. The young English Duke of Manchester, who has just reached Paris from Australia, has been linked with the movement by certain newspapers, but he protests that he is merely a tourist.

The dedication of a monument to the soldiers of France who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, which took place to-day at Chaumont, capital of the Department of Haute-Marne, Gen. Chanoine, the Minister of War, presiding, furnished an opportunity for a demonstration in favor of the army, which many societies seized, marching past the monument and shouting, "Vive l'Armée!"

The Socialist Party met to-day and denounced governmental interference with the right to strike. A resolution was adopted declaring that "the whole Socialist revolutionary party is united in defense of the republic and will not permit the military conspiracy to lay its hands upon the liberties of the people."

The Socialists announce that they have organized a vigilance committee "to frustrate the military conspiracy against the republic."

CHINESE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

Assurances that It Is Improving Presented to the British Minister—His Probable Successor.

PEKIN, Oct. 16.—Prince Ching, on behalf of the Tsung-li-Yamen, has given Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, satisfactory assurances as to the health of the Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Prince Ching, President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, has informed Sir Claude Macdonald officially that the health of the Emperor is improving. He declares that the Empress Dowager is not opposed to genuine reform, but only to such violent and impracticable reforms as were hastily decreed. Her Majesty will proceed on lines more adapted to Chinese conditions.

"The Baptist mission at Sing-ngan-fu, in the Province of Shen-Si, has appealed for protection."

The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is expected in the highest circles that the Emperor will be formally deposed on Nov. 23, the birthday of the Empress Dowager, and that Prince Jun, a boy of thirteen, will be nominated as his successor."

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Emperor of China was to have taken refuge at the British Embassy in Pekin, whence he would have issued a proclamation declaring the acts of the Dowager Empress void, but the plan was discovered and frustrated."

MINISTER STRAUS RECEIVED.

The Sultan Speaks of a Proposition to Raise Our Legation in Turkey to an Embassy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—The Sultan to-day gave an audience to Oscar S. Straus, the new United States Minister, with the customary ceremony of reception, which was of the most cordial character. His Majesty expressed pleasure at seeing Mr. Straus again and his hope that the excellent relations that prevailed between Turkey and the United States during Mr. Straus's previous term at Constantinople would be maintained.

The Sultan added that he understood that the United States proposed to raise the American Legation to the rank of an Embassy and to make Mr. Straus an Ambassador, a suggestion which, he observed, was being carefully considered by the Ottoman Government.

After the audience at the palace Mr. Straus visited the Porte and then the American colony.

THE TURKS TO LEAVE CRETE.

Troops Ordered by the Sultan to Withdraw from the Island.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 16.—Ismail Bey, the Turkish Military Governor, this evening informed the Admirals of the foreign warships that the Sultan had ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops in Crete, in compliance with the joint note from Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France.

Forger Claims to be an American.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—A man about twenty-five years of age, who gives his name as Antoine Nanquette Regian, representing himself as a tourist and the son of a Philadelphia electrician, has been arrested at Troppau, capital of Austrian Silesia, for attempting to pass twenty-eight forged Bank of England twenty-pound notes. He speaks English and French fluently, but is believed to be one of a gang of skillful international forgers instead of an American.

THE UMBRIA ARRIVES.

All on Board Well—Delayed Seven Hours by a Broken Bolt.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which the Spanish steamer Madrelino, at Liverpool, reported having passed 350 miles west of the Irish coast Monday last at a standstill, but requiring no assistance, arrived here yesterday with all aboard well.

Capt. Dutton reported that at 6:25 A. M., Oct. 10, a bolt of the eccentric strap broke, and he was obliged to stop the vessel while repairs were made. Chief Engineer Cuthbertson completed the work in seven hours, and the Umbria continued on her course. The voyage was a very rough one, high gales from the southwest and northwest prevailing throughout.

The officers of the Umbria were astonished to learn that the speaking of the Madrelino and the Spaniard's report had caused anxiety. The Madrelino had a bad list when she passed the Umbria, and it was thought she would require assistance before reaching port.

BLESSED BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

The Church of the Transfiguration Dedicated at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The new Church of the Transfiguration, on Broadway, was dedicated to-day in the presence of a large congregation by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by prominent clergymen. The church is of the Carmelite Order, and is built of granite, in a beautiful style of Gothic architecture. T. H. Poole of New York was the architect.

After the church was blessed, high mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean A. A. Lings of St. Joseph's Church, in Yonkers.

The preacher was the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., of Fordham College.

The music was especially fine. The Carmel Choral Society of New York sang Gullmant's mass, assisted by Diller's string orchestra.

In the evening, a vespers, the sermon was preached by the Rev. M. O'Byrne of the Carmelite Order. At the offertory of the mass Gounod's "Ave Maria" was sung, with violin obligato, and the service was concluded with Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus. The music of the evening service was from Giorga and Berge.

The large gathering of villagers was augmented by many friends of the Carmelite Fathers.

The church is in a very picturesque spot, and was admired by all. In the evening it looked particularly beautiful, being lighted with electricity.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SCIENTIFIC CRITICISM AND THE FRENCH LAW.—According to a decision of the Civil Tribunal of the Department of Seine-Inférieure, France, scientific criticism of an article of commerce may be given and the manufacturers or inventors of the article cannot collect damages from the critic should his opinion be adverse. An action for damages was recently brought by a firm of opticians in Paris against Dr. Javal, the director of the Ophthalmological Laboratory of the Sorbonne. The plaintiffs were the manufacturers of a glass containing baryta, from which they made spectacle lenses, which were described as "isometropic," and were extensively advertised as possessing special excellence. Dr. Javal instructed two of his assistants, MM. Duralt and Tscherning, to institute a careful examination of the glass and of the lenses. They reported at length and concluded with the statement, proved by their data, that the differences between baryta glass and ordinary glass were insignificant, and that the so-called "isometropic" lenses did not offer any advantages to purchasers. Dr. Javal published this report by presenting it to the Academy of Medicine of the French Institute. The court decided that not only was the defendant not liable for damages, but that scientific criticism of manufactured articles ought to be encouraged for the public good. The decision has been received with much satisfaction in the scientific circles of France and it is believed that the liberty thus secured is likely to be employed with reference to many pharmaceutical preparations and alleged remedies, as well as to the wares of opticians.

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THE CHINESE COUP D'ETAT AND THE NIU-CHWANG RAILWAY.—It is the belief of the London representatives of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank that the return to power of Li Hung Chang and the assumption by the Empress Dowager of the reins of government at Pekin will make not the slightest difference with carrying out of the scheme of the Niu-Chwang Railway. There is positive assurance given in Lombard Street that the negotiations in respect to the railway extension have been successfully resumed, although the fact that the bank has advanced a loan to the railway company has not yet been made public. In the meantime the London management of the bank positively asserts that the concessions made by the Tsung-li-Yamen to Russia have been indefinitely hung up, and that since Li Hung Chang's return to power he has been in no hurry to carry out his promises to the Russians, but is evidently waiting for a bid from other sources. The bank people say that private advices from Pekin inform them that the Tsung-li-Yamen is once more under the influence of the British Minister, which condition, however, they attribute more to the "generosity" of the bank than to Sir Claude M. Macdonald's diplomacy.

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TRAFALGAR DAY IN LONDON.—Trafalgar Day will be celebrated in London Oct. 21 and in a more or less enthusiastic way throughout England. The preparations for an elaborate and picturesque display around the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square are on a larger scale than ever before. The spirally entwined laurel band will reach the top of the shaft, while at the base there will be the usual display of shields, devices, wreaths, and other floral decorations. Two years ago 20,000 copies of the special number of The Navy League Journal were sold in Trafalgar Square and elsewhere, and it is intended to issue another special number this year. A feature of the journal will be colored lithographic reproductions of famous paintings in which the hero of the British Navy figures. Many places of amusement—including the Earl's Court Exhibition, some music halls, and certain theatres—will on the occasion admit free all sailors and soldiers in uniform. Nelson's victory over the allied French and Spanish fleets took place off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

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DESTINY OF THE ISLAND OF MONTE CRISTO.—The Island of Monte Cristo, made famous by the masterpiece of the elder Dumas, has just passed into the hands of the Prince of Naples, who will employ it as a reserve for big game hunting. Last Spring it was abundantly stocked with chamois, and a month ago King Humbert of Italy passed a few days on the island with a hunting party. His Majesty distinguished himself with the rifle by getting fifty-one head out of a total bag of seventy chamois. This is a record, the previous achievement almost approaching it being a total of forty-four by King Humbert's father, King Victor Emmanuel. On reaching Rome the King had documents prepared transferring all "titular" rights to the island to his son, the Crown Prince. It is not likely that the rent roll of the Prince concerning this estate will be very large, for, as in the days of Edmond Dantes, the inhabitants are entirely transient, the island being used as a shelter for fishing boats in case of a storm or as a harbor for smugglers. The island is thickly wooded, and there is provided not only magnificent sport, but it will give the Princess of Naples an opportunity of joining her husband without interfering with her yachting excursions.

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THE CHERCHE MIDI PRISON, WHERE COL. PICQUART IS CONFINED.—In the clash between the military and civil judiciary in regard to the fate of Col. Picquart, interest has centred around the military prison of Cherche Midi, within which the champion of Dreyfus is kept in solitary confinement. Cherche Midi Prison was built in the seventeenth century for the Countess de Verne, famous for her brilliant salon in the reign of Louis XIV. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mme. Récamier, and still maintained its reputation as a place of rendezvous for famous men and women. Here it was that Mme. de Staël, the Queen of Naples, Lucien Bonaparte, Bernadotte, the Duchess d'Abrantès, and many others were wont to meet. But now the former glory has passed away, and, fitted up as a military prison, the building of Victor Dailly consists of corridor on corridor of ugly cells, while its stained, time-worn, blackened marble walls are covered only with official notices.

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FRENCH AMBASSADORS TO LONDON.—M. Paul Cambon, the new French Ambassador to Great Britain, a brief sketch of whose career was given yesterday, will, it is believed in Paris, have more delicate questions to handle than fell to the lot of any of his predecessors who have occupied the embassy at Albert Gate since 1871. M. Cambon will be the fourteenth Ambassador who has represented the Third Republic at the Court of St. James's. This list is made up of the Duc de Broglie, the Comte Bernard d'Harcourt, the Duc Decazès, the Duc de Bisaccia, the Comte de Jarnac, the Marquis d'Harcourt, Admiral Pothuau, M. Léon Say, M. Challemel-Lacour, M. Tissot, M. Waddington, M. Decrais, and M. le Baron de Courcel. Meanwhile, reckoning Lord Lyons, whose services began under the Second Empire, Great Britain has had only four Ambassadors in Paris.

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THE EXPULSION OF ANARCHISTS FROM SWITZERLAND.—Whether in conformity with the direction of the European anti-Anarchist concert or acting independently of it, Switzerland has taken the initiative in legislative action against Anarchists. The Federal Council in Berne recently ordered the expulsion of thirty-six Anarchists from Swiss territory. It has also instructed the Public Prosecutor's department to lay before it as soon as possible a report on the foreigners residing in Switzerland who take part in the Anarchist propaganda or are themselves dangerous Anarchists. It, moreover, requests the cantons to communicate to the Public Prosecutor, together with names, a detailed account of the foreigners who come under this category, as soon as they enter cantonal territory, carefully to supervise the doings of all Anarchists who may be found on such territory, and forthwith to acquaint the Public Prosecutor with all infringements of the law that may be committed by them, and more especially with transgressions of the Federal law relating to crimes against public security, (the Anarchist law.)

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INCREASE OF GERMAN TRADE WITH AFRICA.—The British press, which has of late been deploring the fact that German trade and manufactures were fast superseding those of England, has just found a new source of complaint. It seems that the Hamburg trade with Africa, which may be said to have begun about ten years ago, has made very rapid progress within the last few years. While the average annual imports from all parts of Africa during the years 1881-5 were only about $3,975,000, the annual average during the five years 1891-5 amounted to $13,875,000. The increase in the exports from Germany by way of Hamburg to the various parts of Africa—apace with the progress of German industry and commerce in general during the same period—has been even more marked than that of the imports, and, especially so during the last seven years, and the value of the total exports from Hamburg to Africa increased from $9,789,590 in 1891, to $18,870,125 during the year 1897.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The smoke of the battle has cleared away and yesterday there was a truce to golf—that is, inasmuch as matches were concerned. But there was the same general enthusiasm all over the country, and as the contest begins again at Baltusrol on Wednesday, practice was the rule in the country and suburbs. Time was when the best part of New York was in town by the middle of October and the churches were crowded and society was seen in some representative fashion on Fifth Avenue. But the love of country sports has changed all that, and now the most delightful part of the year on mountain, meadow, and moor is fully enjoyed by the American. The early flitting to the city has passed away like the old-time custom of a Sunday midday dinner, with roast beef and ice cream, and the evening high tea, with lobster salad. This still prevails in a few conservative families, and its survival is found in boarding houses. But golf has threatened to banish even many more characteristics of New York life, and it looks a bit as if the churches were neglected for the links. Two years ago a distinguished New York clergyman who is an enthusiastic golfer appeared in a Newport pulpit with his cassock just concealing his "knickers." And with such clerical sanction it is not to be expected that the laity will not improve the occasion.

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Society, whether in city or country, gossiped about nothing else yesterday but the golf contest at Ardsley on Saturday between Miss Beatrix Hoyt and Miss Maude Wetmore. The scene was one not to be forgotten. The day was a wild one, with a cold, high wind, and gleams of almost wintry sunshine bursting now and then through dark-gray clouds. Despite the raw wind, hundreds of men and women followed the fair players up hill and down dale over the course, the numerous red golfing coats worn making bright notes of color on the green turf. The crowd was kept from encroaching on the players by long ropes held by male members of the Ardsley Club, and the effect when the long row of spectators was checked in its movement, and anon pressed forward like a regiment's firing line, was both curious and picturesque.

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The personalities of Miss Hoyt and Miss Wetmore were in marked contrast. The former, who played without her hat, and who, between strokes, stood with her hands in her pockets, and when she walked had a peculiar rolling gait, was almost mannish in appearance. She showed nervousness by whistling continuously in a low key. Miss Wetmore wore a soft gray hat, a veil, and white gloves, and her movements were much more graceful than her opponent's.

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The sympathies of the crowd seemed about equally divided between the fair competitors, but Miss Hoyt had a goodly contingent of personal friends to encourage her, while Newport, whose champion Miss Wetmore was, sent none, save Messrs. Center Hitchcock and Woodbury Kane, to cheer her on. Very graceful and charming was Miss Wetmore's impulsive move toward Miss Hoyt and the shaking of her hand when she abandoned the contest at the fifteenth hole, where she met her Appomattox in the prostrate apple tree, under which her ball lay. The spectators involuntarily burst into cheers at this incident.

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There was a small but pretty dance at The Chestnut, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, on Saturday evening last. The large rooms of the old-fashioned house were decorated with Autumn leaves, and a collation was served. Among the guests, who for the most part came from the numerous country houses in the vicinity, were Mr. and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. and Miss Purrington, Mrs. William Henry Folsom and Miss Folsom, Mr. A. Morton Ferris, Miss Ferris, Mrs. Annan, the Misses Annan, Mrs. Georgiana Falls, Mr. De Witt Clinton Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Colt, Mrs. John S. Foster, Miss Parkin, Miss De Russy, Mr. E. H. Blanc, Mr. William D. Dutton, Mr. E. Skinner, Miss Elizabeth Livingston, Baroness de Saint Seigne, Miss Carina de Saint Seigne, Miss Giovanina de Saint Seigne, Mr. Frederick M. Tams, Chevalier Romano Avezzane, Mr. Albert Cordes, Mr. J. Montgomery Strong, Mr. Carrol P. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bergh, Miss M. Boardman, Miss Esther F. Kellogg, and Mr. T. Lawrence Wilson.

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In the city proper, where there are no caddies, and where links are as yet unknown, there were a few people left at the week end to whom golf was not an absorbing passion. On Saturday there were some shoppers, and among these Mrs. Roche and her children, Miss Cora Randolph, in a tailor gown of blue, Miss Emily Pettit, (very smart in black,) Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Sidney Harris, and Miss Marlé. Mrs. Astor was expected from Newport. Mr. Thomas C. Cushing and Miss Edith Cushing were driving down Fifth Avenue in a hansom on Saturday afternoon, bound, evidently, for some country house party.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Josephine Brooks are passing through New York to-day en route for the Hot Springs of Virginia. Mr. Reginald Brooks has just returned from a hunting trip with Mr. "Willie" Thompson. Miss Brooks has chosen her bridesmaids for her wedding, which will be on Dec. 6. The young women who will have this honor are Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Elsa Bronson, and Miss Daisy Post. The ceremony will take place at Brooks residence, and will be followed by a reception. Mr. John R. Livermore, the bridegroom-elect, has not announced the names of his best man and ushers.

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The hunt has thinned out considerably at Meadow Brook, owing to the Autumn season at the Hot Springs and the golf matches and horse shows in different parts of the country. The last run was on Friday, instead of Saturday. Mrs. Ladenburg has been up in Massachusetts, and has made the runs with the Myopia hounds. Foxes are said to be swarming through the country around Hempstead, and to be robbing henroosts, which has given excuse for several hunts "by the light of the stars" last week, before the break of morning.

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At Hempstead Village, yesterday, Mr. August Belmont and his son were expected on their return from their sad journey. Mr. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy had remained in town to meet him. Mrs. George Robbins, Mrs. Kennedy's mother, had returned from Puerto Rico, where she went to nurse her son, who was in Troop A, through a severe attack of fever. Among the permanent residents of Hempstead is Mrs. August Noel, who has recently purchased a village residence. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Townsend are also new-comers in Hempstead, and have bought a pretty place on Greenwich Street, which caught on fire one day last week and caused considerable excitement in the village. Mr. George P. Eustis has just completed his new house near the Meadow Brook Club.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting will not occupy her residence, 99 Madison Avenue, this Winter. She has just renewed the lease to Mr. J. B. M. Grosvenor, who had it last year. Mrs. Cutting and her son make their home at the Cambridge in the Winter, going to Newport early in the Spring, and then back to Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott, (Miss Fanny Remsen,) will move from their house on Lexington Avenue into 44 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings of Brooklyn have taken 74 Park Avenue, and for the first time since their marriage, three years ago, will entertain this Winter. Mrs. Jennings will be remembered as Miss Susie Crimmins, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Crimmins. She was brought out in society by Miss Leary, and at the Horse Show in the year of her coming out was one of the most beautiful of the débutantes. Her marriage to Mr. Jennings took place the following Autumn.

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There were disturbing reports in circulation on Friday as to the very serious condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney, who was said to have had a bad turn on Friday morning. In the evening, however, it was stated that she was resting quietly, and had rallied. Her friends, however, were seriously disturbed, and there were many messages and anxious inquiries sent to Westbury Saturday and yesterday. She was reported as resting easily, and it was said that there was no cause for any alarm.

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At last it is absolutely known in America by which title Mr. and Mrs. George Curzon should be officially addressed. Mr. Curzon has emerged into Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and his beautiful wife is consequently "Lady Curzon." No one but a flunky would address her as "My lady," any more than the Prince of Wales would be greeted by 'Your Royal Highness," by a noble or a gentleman. The Curzons of Kedleston have had a succession of entertainments given in their honor, and they have been the lions at several house parties. The new Baroness is said to bear her honors well, and not to be in the least changed by the possible glories of her position. Curzon, however, is reported to have developed a strange staidness, which one critic has called "starchiness." He considers himself, as Viceroy of India, a person to be venerated, and he has given his views very strongly on what he considers due respect for constituted authority. But as he is most enthusiastic on all matters Indian, his critics believe that he will make an ideal Viceroy, although they are suffering a bit from his hauteur, just at present.

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The Curzons, after a long visit to Lord Scarsdale, at the family place near Derby, have gone to Cromer for two or three weeks. This is one of the new fashionable English watering places. They have been asked to stay at Windsor to visit the Queen, after the Court returns from Balmoral, when Lord Curzon is to kiss hands on his appointment as Viceroy of India. There is some talk of Mr. Leiter, the father of Lady Curzon, buying a house in London, but the report has not been confirmed.

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The Melton Mowbray season, which is one of much interest to Americans, as every year finds quite a number at this meeting place of the Quorn Hunt, will be opened by a charity bazaar, at which the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Wilton, Miss Grant, and Mrs. Willie Lawson, members of the hunt, will have stalls. The object is to raise a sum of $2,000 to free all institutions connected with the parish church from debt.

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Society was in a flutter yesterday at the report that Mrs. Samuel Colgate was to marry the Earl of Strafford. Mrs. Colgate has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at Ballston Spa, near Saratoga. She was expected to sail for England within the next fortnight. Mrs. Colgate is the widow of Samuel Colgate, who died in 1893, and who is said to have left her a fortune of $10,000,000. She is a tall, handsome woman, with auburn hair, very accomplished and clever, and as Miss Cora Smith was a great belle in New York society. Her father was the late Samuel Smith, who lived and made a fortune in New Orleans, and who came to New York to reside in 1875. Her mother was Miss Adele Casey, a great beauty of her day. Since the death of Mr. Colgate Mrs. Colgate and her young daughter have been seen but little in New York. Her house, 4 West Sixteenth Street, has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Gray. Mrs. Colgate, three years ago, went abroad and took up her residence in London, where she has a town house in a very fashionable quarter of Mayfair. She has been much feted in England, and has received a great deal of attention. Her sister married Mr. Alfred Kessler of this city, and she has two brothers, the elder, Andrew Smith, is a bachelor, and the younger, Sidney, married Miss Fannie Tailer two years ago, and lives at Hempstead, L. I.

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The Earl of Strafford is a widower over sixty years of age and an equerry to the Queen. His family name is Byng, and he is the father of four children. His daughter, the Honorable Mary Byng, was lady in waiting to the Queen and married last Spring the Count de Mauny Talvaude, who is so well remembered in New York as the young man who gave lectures on the chateaux of France at the Waldorf some years ago. The Earl of Strafford's first wife was the daughter of Count Samsoe and the niece of the Marquis of Allesbury, whose spouse "Maria" was quite a character in her way. He has the usual country seat and his town house is at 5 St. James Square, London. The rumor is yet unconfirmed and there seems to exist an impression that it must be a mistake, as an "Earl of Strafford" has been reported as having married a second wife within the past three months.

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Mr. George Pollock of the Union Club has been visiting Mr. James Gordon Bennett abroad, and together they have been to Scotland to order for Mr. Bennett a new steam yacht to be built on the Clyde. Mr. Pollock and Mr. Bennett have had apartments in the same house on West Twenty-first Street for over twenty years. Mr. D. O. Mills has been giving some handsome dinners in Paris. The Duchess of Manchester and Mrs. Douglas Grant have been on a flying trip to the same city, where they have entertained at luncheon Prince Henri d'Orleans. Mrs. John Lawrence and the Misses Lawrence will pass the Winter in Paris, and Mrs. Mackay has just arrived there. Mr. and Mrs. N. L. MacCready are on their way home, and the Marquis de Monstiers-Merinville, who left New York a few weeks ago, is returning on the Normandie to join his wife, who has been stopping in this city. Both the Marquis and the Marquise (who was Miss Gwendolyn Caldwell) will sail for France in November.

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Among the passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Meheineche and child. Mr. Meheineche was formerly German Consul in this city. His wife was a Miss Harrison and a sister of Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure. Mr. and Mrs. Meheineche have been living at Montevideo, where he held a position under the German Government for several years. On the same ship was the Countess de Festetics, the wife of an Austrian nobleman belonging to one of the most celebrated families of that country. The daughter of Mrs. Louis Haggin married a kinsman of the Countess's husband. The Countess de Festetics is at the Holland House.

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The dancing classes which are such a feature of the New York Winter season have now all selected their dates, and their members are looking forward eagerly to the first of their meetings. The most notable of these dancing classes are the Junior Cotillions, the Fortnightly Dances, les Cendrillons, and the classes known as Mrs. Barnes's, Mrs. Church's, and Mrs. Pratt's. The Junior Cotillions will be held at Sherry's new building on Dec. 5, Jan. 9, and Feb. 6. They will be under the patronage, as usual, of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, and Mrs. Arthur Peabody. Mrs. L. L. Delafield, who directs the Fortnightly Dances, announces that the class will meet at Sherry's on Dec. 6, 20, Jan. 3, 17, and 31, and Feb. 14. Mrs. Pratt's class, which is for younger people, will meet both afternoon and evening during the coming season. The afternoon dances, which are to be held weekly, will begin at Sherry's on Nov. 26, and the evening meetings, which will also be weekly, will begin at Sherry's on Dec. 17. There will only be two les Cendrillons this Winter, at Sherry's on Dec. 8 and Jan. 6, respectively, and Mrs. Church's class will meet at Sherry's on Fridays, Dec. 16, and 30, Jan. 13 and 27, Feb. 10, and April 7.

DRY SUNDAY IN BUFFALO.

Strict Observance of the Law Enforced—Almost No Business Done.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The police of this city, acting under instructions from the Police Board, to-day enforced in the most rigorous manner every Sunday law, old and new, that was on the books.

In consequence, not a "drink" was to be had at any price; cheap clothing stores were tightly locked, and grocers and meat merchants were tied down to the letter of the law.

Almost open defiance of the Raines law by hotels and saloons brought about the action taken to-day.

Singers Entertained Brooklyn's Crew.

The Zoellner Maennerchor of Brooklyn, headed by Conductor Kempermann, visited the cruiser Brooklyn at about 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The officers were aware of their intended visit, but the sailors and marines knew nothing of it until they were ordered to the quarterdeck. There they found the singers ready to give them an entertainment. "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Lord's Day," and other selections were rendered, after which an old sailor proposed three cheers for the Maennerchor, and they were given with a will. The officers showed their entertainers around the ship after the singing was concluded.

Found Fatally Hurt Near Glenwood.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Three citizens of this place this morning found a well-dressed man, about fifty years old, lying unconscious beside the tracks of the Central Railroad near Glenwood. His skull appeared to have been fractured. He was brought to St. John's Hospital and died a few minutes after being admitted. Nothing was found in his pockets. It is not known whether he was struck by a train or assaulted.

Wife of a Klondiker Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 16.—Viola Grignon, wife of Ned Grignon, a wealthy Yukoner, died in this city to-day. Mrs. Grignon was the first white woman in the Klondike.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

American Merchant Marine Trade for the Year Ended June 30—Effect of the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Complete returns received by Commissioner Chamberlain of the Navigation Bureau of the Treasury Department show that the documented American merchant shipping on June 30, 1898, comprised 22,705 vessels of 4,749,738 gross tons, compared with 22,633 vessels of 4,769,020 tons on the like date in 1897. The decrease of 19,282 tons is more apparent than real, as 11,000 tons of this amount is due to dropping fractions of tonnage in the accounts, and 66,713 tons were sold to the Navy and War Departments to carry troops, supplies, and provisions, and have merely changed employers.

The total steam tonnage amounts to 6,712 vessels of 2,371,923 tons, compared with 6,590 vessels of 2,358,558 tons for the previous year. The vessels sold to the Government were all steam vessels, so the true increase is greater than the figures indicate. Sailing vessels have decreased from 1,904,153 tons for 1897 to 1,835,827 tons for 1898. Documented canalboats and barges amount to 541,988 tons, compared with 506,309 tons for the previous year. The increase is chiefly in barges, which are superseding sail vessels, especially in the coal trade.

Tonnage on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts has dropped from 2,647,790 tons for 1897 to 2,553,739 tons in 1898. The great lakes tonnage shows a slight increase, 1,437,500 tons, compared with 1,410,103 tons. The new Alaskan trade has increased the Pacific Coast marine from 439,012 tons to 496,767 tons. Western rivers have decreased from 272,109 tons to 261,732 tons. New York State retains the first place, with tonnage reduced from 1,331,743 to 1,299,285 tons; Michigan is still second with a reduction from 477,602 to 458,100 tons, and Ohio stands third, with 395,618 tons, an increase of about 6,000 tons. The greatest increase is in Washington, from 97,976 to 152,167 tons, and Alaska, from 3,824 to 9,755 tons. New England shows a large decrease, and the Gulf States an appreciable increase.

Vessels registered for foreign trade number 1,136, of 747,709 tons, compared with 1,230 of 805,584 tons for 1897. These figures are the lowest since 1832. The decrease is wholly in sail vessels, of which 159 of 103,000 tons or about 20 per cent., have been lost to trade during the year. Registered steam vessels have increased 222,136 tons to 245,059 tons. Though a great efficiency of steam vessels, our fleet for the foreign trade does not show a decrease in carrying power.

The effect of the war is shown in the sale of 84 vessels of 35,401 tons to foreigners, compared with sales of 8,243 tons the previous year. The sales were chiefly due to high premiums on American vessels and cargoes, demanded by insurance companies during the brief period while mines and torpedoes were being placed in our harbors. The effect of the war is also shown in the admission by acts of Congress of 27,824 tons of foreign vessels to American registry, chiefly for transport purposes. During the preceding eight years only 55,802 tons were so admitted.

DEPLORES HIS FATAL SHOT.

Game Warden Tooker Inconsolable Because He Killed a Man.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Fish and Game Warden James L. Tooker, Jr., of Per

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
31 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INDORSED BUSINESS NOTES
(Given for Merchandise) Wanted. THEO. B. TAYLOR & SON, 41 Broad Street.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1898, an installment of interest being the second installment upon the above bonds at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 2, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1898. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1898, and will remain closed until November 2, 1898. H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 7, 1898.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

New York, September 26, 1898.
A dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 31, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 19, 1898.
The Preferred Stock transfer books (now closed for the purposes of the annual meeting, and to reopen October 12th) will close for this dividend October 19th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. November 1, 1898.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 20th semi-annual drawing for redemption of 5% M. Bonds will take place on October 31, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1, 1899, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico Sept. 24, 1898.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 127.

The usual quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable November 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business November 1st, 1898. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close November 1st, 1898, and reopen November 16th, 1898.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 15th, 1898.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1898.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 5, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.

October 10th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 24, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.
ME. WM. TRAVERS GRAY BECOMES A MEMber of our firm on this date.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street's waiting disposition seems to grow more pronounced. Commission houses are doing practically nothing, and the whole market, day after day, is given over to the professional contingent, who are obliged to scalp eighths and quarters from one another. In fact, the Street is in one of those sullen moods into which it always drops when uncertainties obscure the speculative situation.

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The Street is a bit fearful of the election. Political sentiment seems to be much mixed and Wall Street seems to find the results of the coming Congressional elections hard to predict. Then, too, the advance in the Bank of England discount rate is another matter to which many speculators are looking. Bank officers pooh-pooh the idea of tight money here, but many people in Wall Street are holding back partly on account of a fear of higher loan rates.

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This coming week the manipulative game in the industrials is likely to continue. As has been the case for a fortnight, there is no active factor influential enough to move the general market, and consequently professional romping in the industrial stocks has full sway and shows through the whole list.

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There have been remarkable movements in Tobacco Trust and in Sugar Trust, but yet these blind pool arrangements go on declining in market value, keeping dark, as is customary, all facts and repelling all attempts to learn of their respective affairs.

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Wall Street is daily given a new story regarding new turns of affairs with the several trusts, and yet hardly one of these ever meets official confirmation or denial, it being equally hard to get one as the other.

Last week strong interests were alarmed over a seemingly reliable story that the Sugar Trust or somebody connected with it had borrowed from Wall Street bankers something like $8,000,000 on $10,000,000 Treasury bonds. This may be true, or it may not; Wall Street is kept in ignorance.

Again, the Tobacco Trust is credited with having raised its $21,000,000 common stock to $40,000,000. But stockholders and investors cannot find out whether this is unfounded or whether it is a fact.

SOME POOL LIQUIDATION.

Two pools recently attracting some attention in Wall Street are credited with having lightened their loads during the past week. One of these was in Lake Erie and Western preferred, where liquidation was not altogether a matter of willingness upon the part of those directly interested. The fact that Senator Brice is largely to devote his energies to developing railroad enterprises in China is said to have created dissatisfaction among some of the other insiders in Western properties with which Mr. Brice is identified. An idea seems to have become current, also, that Brice is going into China has let go of most of his American railway investments, and on this account may not be so devoted to the maintenance of Lake Erie and Western dividends, especially in view of the fact that since the acquisition of the Northern Ohio, Lake Erie and Western's financial affairs have been less rosy than they used to seem.

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Another pool letting go some stock has been that in American Cotton Oil common. The holdings which a week ago were said to be about 22,000 shares are now about 5,000 shares less.

WESTERN GRANGERISM.

Mr. John Lind, who is running for Governor on the fusion ticket out in Minnesota, and who, although admitting himself to be a silver Republican, declares he is not a Populist, has recently been making some caustic and at the same time rather illsounding remarks regarding corporations, their greed, and proper government for them. Mr. Lind's oratory is significant of the granger feeling in the West. At a meeting in Indianapolis last week the Gubernatorial candidate said:

"The most fertile expedient by which unscrupulous men have robbed the public through corporations has been by the practice known as 'watered stock.' Now, I do not wish to be understood as inveighing against corporations as such. I only condemn the abuses that have crept in and which they have been guilty of. A corporation is a sort of fictitious personality created by law. It is indispensable for carrying on many of the operations of modern society."

The speaker laid special stress upon the baleful influences of great corporations conducted by cunning individuals. That the condition of affairs was unfortunate no candid citizen could deny. The railroads had played a most important part in the political history of the State.

The conviction on the part of our people that their railroad partners in business have not put the amount of capital for which they exact profit has been and is the root of all this trouble. And the worst feature of it was that our State Government had provided no means by which the truth in regard to the matter could be ascertained.

The Supreme Court, he said, had solved the question for Minnesota. He then put in simple language the substance of the decision in the famous Steeneson rate case, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I notice by the papers that the attorney for the street railway company stated before the State Equalization Board the other day that if the ground had not been broken, or a rail laid, the whole street car system of the Twin Cities could be put down for $3,000,000 or less. He undoubtedly knew what he was talking about. If my information is correct the public is made to pay interest on many times this amount. Will the people continue to do so?

"What we need now to obtain the full benefit of this decision is an able, honest, and fearless Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, a board that will not be trammeled in any partisan or political consideration; that will be just to all interests, and command their respect; a board that will apply the principles of that decision to all cases of unjust rates in the State. Such a board the people of this State shall have if I am intrusted with its selection.

"Taxes are unrelenting and continuous. There is perhaps no subject of such vital interest to society upon which we have made comparatively so little progress as in the matter of properly collecting and adjusting the necessary taxes for meeting the public demands. Under existing laws, as they are enforced, it is undeniably true that the chief burden falls upon property employed in production and upon the classes of our people who labor with their hands for a livelihood.

"Income-bringing wealth is practically exempt from National taxation by the recent decision of the Supreme Court. No attempt has yet been made to subject it to State and local taxation.

"That this could be done by proper legislation and amendment of the Constitution no lawyer questions. The feasibility of it is a subject which I commend to your attention."

CONFIDENCE IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore banking house of Hambleton & Co. say in their most recent general letter to clients:

"The New York banks continue to gain, both in actual cash and in reserve, and the rates for money have dropped to about where they were before the late flurry, caused by the locking up of funds in the Treasury through the payment for bonds and the collection of a revenue in excess of the actual requirements of the Government. Secretary Gage has managed the Treasury balance very wisely, by placing funds with the National banks against bonds deposited and by anticipating interest payments.

"The only disturbing condition at present is a feeling of apprehension that possibly the party of sound money might lose control of the House of Representatives. It would truly be a misfortune if such should be the case, but after what the people of this country have gone through with in recent years, because of the distrust attending the efforts of the free-silver party to debase the currency, we cannot believe there is a probability of such a calamity. Especially, as there is every reason for believing that an early settlement of our currency difficulties will be effected should the present sound money majority be retained.

"While it is possible that lower prices may be reached, pending the result of the election, it would appear that securities ought to be a purchase on any decided breaks.

"It is surprising what an amount of securities our market can absorb. Quite recently the $1,500,000 City and Suburban 5s of Washington, D. C., and $850,000 Knoxville Traction 5s were placed on our market and were taken by investors. Not long since two of our large trust companies increased their capital stock, and it took $3,750,000 in cash to pay for the same. The money was not missed."

BOSTON ON SUGAR.

Says The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in discussing the Sugar Trust: :

Why should there be any necessity for people to ask why Sugar, a 12 per cent. stock, sells at 110? The reason is only too evident. What does any one on the outside know of Sugar, its earnings, its alleged surplus, or how much of a cut in price on the refined product is necessary to wipe out a large portion of the profits? Could these questions be answered, Sugar would either sell very much higher or possibly considerably lower. Pullman, an 8 per cent. stock, sells at 190, because it publishes intelligible annual statements, from which fairly accurate results can be figured, but in Sugar the public gropes in the dark and sees only from time to time the lurid flash of the speculative dark lantern, but it dares not believe what these occasional flashlights seem to reveal.

Were the earnings of the American Sugar Refining Company known, were their character for stability known, the price of the stock would doubtless become less erratic. As it is, the trust has paid its 12 per cent. each year and is understood to have piled up a surplus, but what the public wishes to know and which it cannot find out is, are these 12 per cent. dividends dependent on a practical absence of aggressive competition? It is known that one-eighth or one-fourth of a cent per pound on the immense product of the trust makes a vast difference in its earnings.

It is well known that before the formation of the present trust the sugar refining industry was in a condition of chaos; profits were nil, and the paper of the Havemeyers sold hard at 12 per cent. discount. Can the Arbuckle, the Doescher, and the increasing and aggressive competition bring about a return of the bad conditions previously prevailing? If this new competition can and will do so, will it be allowed to do so? These are more of the unanswerable questions which account for a 12 per cent. stock selling at 110. If it is assumed that the fight becomes bitter and hotter, the cutting of prices is likely to result in all hands losing money and the 12 per cent. dividends become mere memories of the past. On the other hand, if it is assumed that a truce is made and the opposition refineries are purchased at fancy prices by the trust, what happens? Simply a big increase in the trust's capitalization, entailing just so much more difficulty in maintaining the 12 per cent. dividend payments, for when refineries are bought in this way they or others are dismantled.

Consequently the question, pursued from whichever side, inevitably leads to the same result, so often expatiated upon in these columns—namely, that the Sugar Trust and all trusts, with the exception perhaps of the Standard Oil, carry within themselves the elements of their own disintegration, because their capitalization has been liberally watered, and to pay dividends on all this water the prices for the manufactured products must be maintained at a level which inevitably sooner or later excites and stimulates competition from opposition companies. These latter may for a time be purchased at fancy prices, but with each successive purchase the resources of the trust become weakened and diminished by further heavy increases in capitalization, until the day comes when such capitalization is so large that the former rate of dividends cannot be maintained without advancing the manufactured product still further, which would certainly excite a perfect avalanche of fresh competition.

NEW CLEARING HOUSE RULES.

The following notice was posted on Saturday by the Clearing House Committee of the Stock Exchange:

Oct. 12, 1898: At a meeting of the Governing Committee this day, Rule IX of the "Rules for Clearing" was amended by striking out all after the word "Saturday" in the second paragraph, inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Whenever in the opinion of a majority of the Clearing House Committee the delivery of a sheet has been unreasonably delayed beyond the stated hour, a fine not exceeding $250 may be imposed after the delinquent has had an opportunity to be heard."

Said Rule IX, as amended, reads as follows:

"Rule IX.—Fines.

"Fines shall be imposed upon members for errors and delays as follows:

"Five dollars for each error affecting the Clearing House balance either in cash or stocks. Both parties will be fined when tickets have been exchanged and sent to the Clearing House which do not agree.

"Ten dollars for not delivering the sheet tickets, and check or draft, before 7 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, or before 4 P. M. on Saturday. Whenever, in the opinion of a majority of the Clearing House Committee, the delivery of a sheet has been unreasonably delayed beyond the stated hour, a fine not exceeding $250 may be imposed after the delinquent has had an opportunity to be heard.

"Ten dollars for not promptly correcting an error, after notification by the Clearing House."

HELP FOR FOREST OWNERS.

Practical Assistance Offered by the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—"Practical Assistance to Farmers, Lumbermen, and Others in Handling Forest Lands" is the title of Circular No. 21, Division of Forestry, soon to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The circular was prepared by Gifford Pinchot, Forester.

The circular states that the private forest lands in the country exceed in area those of the Federal Government and those of the States combined, and urges that their preservation is of vast importance to the Nation. It is set forth that while these private lands are held for profit, as a rule, the treatment they receive is of a sort likely to destroy their value rather than to sustain or increase it.

Therefore the Division of Forestry has undertaken to provide a series of practical examples of improved treatment of private forest lands in which the interest of the owner and the protection and improvement of the forest shall have equal weight. The object of the undertaking is to show that improved methods of handling timber lands are best for the owner as well as for the forest. The plan is to assist a few owners to try the improved methods and then publish the methods and results for the benefit of all.

The Forestry Division, so far as its appropriation will permit, will aid the owners of both large and small holdings on receipt of applications stating the situation, area, and character of the forests for which working plans are desired.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Thursday, Oct. 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1898, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of Iowa, Eastern Division, as Special Commissioner in the case of the American Loan and Trust Company vs. The Chicago, Ft. Madison and Des Moines Railway Co., to take an account and ascertain the amount of bonds and unpaid interest thereon, together with the names of holders thereof, now outstanding, secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon the property of said railway company. All holders of said bonds or interest coupons are hereby notified to appear before me at the office of Jesse A. Baldwin in Room 708 Reaper Block, 99 Washington St., in the City of Chicago, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1898, to make due proof of such holding.
—Dated October 14, 1898. W. I. BABB,
Special Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for erecting and finishing a building for the present Heating and Lighting plant at Central Islip, N. Y., and for erecting and finishing steam heating, plumbing and drainage, and electric wiring and fixtures for a cold storage building at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications for each of the above works may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and endorsed with the title of the work which the bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅜
Oats, No 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Flour steady; Spring, special brands, $4@$4.10; hard patents, $3.40@$3.60; soft, $3.30@$3.40; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64⅜@65c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64½c; No. 2 red, 67½c; No. 2 corn, 30⅝@30⅞c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30⅝@31c; No. 2 oats, 22¾c; No. 2 white, 25@26c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2 rye, 49@49½c; No. 2 barley, 32½@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.02½@$5.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.77; granulated, $5.14.

COTTON.

The cotton market exhibited a fair amount of stability on Saturday, but trading was conducted on narrow lines, and the scope of fluctuations was discouragingly small. The chief support of the market continues to lie in the excellent demand for spot cotton from Manchester and Continental spinners, and fears of a possible epidemic of yellow fever in the cotton belt. Reports of frost having reached the northern part of the belt caused a momentary flurry of activity and an advance of several points at the opening Saturday; but later, speculation became sluggish and prices settled under offerings of early purchasers. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower. Burdensome receipts at all points lead the bear clique still to believe in 5c cotton as a possibility, and every advance in prices finds sellers on this theory. Outside investors meanwhile fight shy of the market and the outlook for broadening speculation, to say the least, is far from gratifying. A factor not to be overlooked is the steadiness with which spot cotton dealers throughout the South hold supplies and the apparent eagerness of exporters to purchase almost unlimited blocks at prevailing prices. Saturday's export movement aggregated over 50,000 bales, and at the moment all indications point to even increasing shipments for some time to come. The appearance of a warm wave in the Southwest allayed the fears of shorts somewhat regarding the possibility of frosts damaging cotton over Sunday. The official weather map indicated light frost in northern Tennessee and Mississippi, but no harm was believed to have resulted therefrom. If private dispatches are to be relied upon, picking is progressing on a large scale and the crop promises to be gathered at an early date unless unforseen events take place.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.22@5.23
November	5.25	5.25	5.22	5.23@5.24
December	5.30	5.30	5.28	5.28@
January	5.35	5.36	5.31	5.32@5.33
February				5.35@5.37
March	5.44	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.41
April	5.49	5.49	5.45	5.45@5.46
May	5.53	5.53	5.48	5.49@5.50
June	5.55	5.55	5.53	5.53@5.54
July				5.57@5.58
August	5.62	5.62	5.60	5.60@5.62

Spot cotton in the local market Saturday closed dull and easy, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5⅝c for middling upland and 5¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 5-16c and 6 9-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 4 15-16c; Mobile, 4 13-16c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Savannah, 4¾c; Galveston, 5c; Wilmington, 4¾c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Augusta, 5¼c, 1-16c advance; Memphis, 5c; St. Louis, 5c; Cincinnati, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5¾c; Philadelphia, 5¾c; Louisville, 5 1-16c. The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	23,314	.....	7,115
Thus far this week	23,314	.....	7,115
Since Sept. 1	441,741	59,034	245,053

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Middling upland, 3 3-32d. January-February, 263b; February-March, 301b; March-April, 301s; April-May, 302s; May-June, 302½b; June-July, 303½s; July - August, 304b; August - September, 304½b; October, 301½b; October-November, 301b; November-December, 263b; December-January, 263b

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	.72	.72	.71⅝	.71⅞
May	.71⅛	.71⅛	.70⅝	.71
Corn—				
December	.36 13-16	.36 13-16	.36⅝	.36⅝
May	.38⅞	.38⅞	.38⅝	.38⅝
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$5.37

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	.64¾
December	.65⅝	.65⅝	.64½	.64½
May	.66⅝	.66½	.65⅝	.65⅝
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	.30⅝
December	.31¾	.31¾	.30⅞	.30⅞
May	.33⅝	.33⅝	.33⅛	.33⅛
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	.21⅞
December	.22⅞	.23	.22 5-16	.22¼
May	.23½	.23¾	.23¼	.23¼
Lard—				
December	$4.97½	$5.00	$4.95	$4.95
January	5.07½	5.07½	5.02½	5.05
Ribs—				
December	..	..	..	4.75
January	4.80	4.87½	4.75	4.77½
Pork—				
December	8.10	8.10	7.95	7.97½
January	9.30	9.30	9.17½	9.20

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

While the general undercurrent of the wheat market here on Saturday, both during the regular session and on the curb, was bullish, considerable irregularity existed, and prices at times showed a sagging tendency bordering on weakness. This was most noticeable at Chicago, where the bear party hammered prices with such vigor that December fell to 64¾c discount under New York, and exerted a depressing influence as well over the Northwest markets. Aside from this factor, the forenoon influences on Saturday were of a stimulating character. Liverpool closed 1¼@1½d net higher, there was another big export trade, and European markets also came in with a firm undertone. The Liverpool advance was somewhat of a surprise, and was the first influence having an effect here. On top of the advance in futures was a rise of 1d in Liverpool spot wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 15.—December, 63⅜c; May, 63¼c; No. 1 hard, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 15.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¼c; October, 65c; December, 62½c; May, 64⅞c.

Corn.

Saturday's market had a strong opening on the Liverpool advance of 1¼@1½d, but as realizing developed, failed to hold the improvement, and closed unchanged from the previous day. The export demand was large, taking ninety-five loads, principally at outports. No. 2 corn closed 1⅛c over December, free on board, afloat. On the curb December ranged from 36⅜c to 36¾c, closing 36¾c asked.

Oats.

No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27c¼c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 28¼@29c; track, mixed, 27@29½c; track, white, 28½@34c; No. 2 white clips, 30¾@31c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 51c, cost, insurance and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 36¾@37½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44½@49c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.40@$1.55 spot, and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, spot, $12.75@13.50; to arrive, sacks, $13@$13.50; Winter bran, 40, 60, and 80 lb, red, in bulk, $13@$13.50; white do., $14@$15; middling, bulk, 100 lbs, $16@$18; rye feed, 77½@80c; red feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $13@$13.50; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct, 15.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $12.50@$13; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9@$9.50; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5½c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12-lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅝@6¾c; Western S. P., 6⅝@6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$5.37; city lard, $4.95@5; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.60; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound city, 3¾@3¾c; Western, 4c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6c; city lard stearine, 5¼@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 9d.

COFFEE.

Last week finished with conditions on the Coffee Exchange decidedly unsatisfactory. The situation at home and abroad remains entirely destitute of interesting feature. At all points of accumulation, according to mail and cable accounts, there is almost an entire absence of speculative support, and the burden of the movement falls directly on consumers. While the movement is by no means as great as predicted, it appears to be more than ample for the wants of the trade, and the visible supply grows a little, thus reassuring jobbers and spot buyers, who naturally confine their attention to such lots as may be needed from day to day. During the early part of the week the Street price of spot Brazilian coffee was ½c below the official Exchange price, but recently quotations have been practically the same, on the basis of 6¾c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio. On Saturday futures opened dull and unchanged, and failed to show the least signs of animation until near the close, when there was a brief period of activity, a number of traders having become discouraged and evened up outstanding obligations. The close was quiet, with prices net unchanged from Friday night. Total sales futures were 12,250 bags, a good portion of which consisted of "switches," the nearer deliveries being exchanged for the remote options.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
November	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
December	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
January	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
May	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
July	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
August	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
September	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

WOOL.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6⅜00. Hamburg—Not unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Havre—Spot Stock, January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 37.75; May, 38; June, 38; July, 38.25; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 37; November, 37.25; December, 37.25.

Centrifugal, 4 7-32c@4¼c; muscovado, 3 11-16@3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16@3½c.

SUGAR.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The arrivals of wool for the sixth series of wool auction sales number 42,215 bales, including 9,000 bales forwarded direct. The imports for the week were: New South Wales, 2,196 bales; Melbourne, 1,424 bales; South Australia, 186 bales; New Zealand, 1,581 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 225 bales; Marseilles, 753 bales; Brussels, 4,449 bales; elsewhere, 442 bales.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.10; lake coper, ingot, $12.42½; tin, $17.10; lead, $3.87½; spelter, $4.95.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and bulk, $4.65; crude naphtha, cargoes, $7; deodorized, $7.50; refined, cases, $7.95; cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 17¼@18c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@14c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 21c; butter grades, 20@27c nominal; prime white, 27c; prime Winter yellow, 30½c; linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.90@$2; tar oil, bbls, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 32½@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.62½; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.72½@$1.75; M, $1.75@$1.80; N, $2.05@$2.10; W G, $2.20@$2.30; W W, $2.55@$2.60.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—Spirits turpentine, 30c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 15.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; resin, nothing doing; crude turpentine, $1.15, $1.70@$1.70.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—Turpentine, 28c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady; cable unchanged.

CALVES—Poor to medium veals, $4@$7.50; grassers, $3.55; 2 cars Western calves, $4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.30@$4.60; lambs, $5.50@$6.30, mainly $5.50@$6.

HOGS, $4@$4.25.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 P. O. Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
1½—Haber vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
2—Fisher vs. McNaught.
3—Wetherall vs. McNaught.
4—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Greene.
5—Sargent vs. McNaught.
6—Marshall vs. McNaught.
7—Forwood vs. T. & P. Ry.
8—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R.
9—Carey, trus., vs. Starling.
10—Britner vs. Lehigh &

A BODY IN GRAVESEND BAY.

Throat of the Man Had Been Cut and Foul Play Is Suspected.

A man's body, bearing strong evidences of foul play, was found yesterday floating in Gravesend Bay. The throat had been cut from ear to ear, evidently by some keen instrument, the wound being a clean one. The jugular vein was severed. There was also the mark of a blow on the left breast. Apparently, the body had been in the water about a week.

The man had been about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing about 160 pounds, and very muscular. The complexion was swarthy and the hair and eyes were dark. It is thought the man was a German workman. The body was nude. There were no marks by which the identity of the victim could be traced. A strong cord was tied about the middle.

The discovery was made by Harry and James Van Wort of Bay Forty-ninth Street. They were in a boat gathering driftwood in the bay when they saw the body floating. The body was attached to the boat and towed into the shore, where it was secured. The police of the Coney Island Station were notified. The body was taken to the Coney Island Morgue, where it will be kept until the inquest and autopsy are held to-day.

Coroner's Physician Hartung, who was the first to examine the body, said the wound in the throat could not have been self-inflicted. There is no doubt, he thinks, that the man was dead before being put into the water.

Chief of Detectives Reynolds of the Brooklyn Central Office at first advanced the theory that the throat wound might have been made by the propeller blade of some passing vessel, but after hearing the physician's statement abandoned his views and admitted that he believed it to be another of New York's mysterious murders.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

All the Conditions Were Favorable to Roadsters.

When there is a crispness in the atmosphere that sets one's blood a-tingling, and there is a long stretch of even road ahead; when there are horses a-plenty to brush with him, the roadster's heart is filled with joy, for his ambition may be gratified to the limit.

All of those conditions presented themselves to the drivers who sped up the Speedway yesterday, and so pleasant were they that it seemed as if there was a general gathering of the clans of horsemen from every portion of the city and suburbs. Superintendent Quinn had the splendid stretch of roadway in its best condition, for he is one of the oldest of the road brigade, and he knows as well as any one just what is requisite for an afternoon's sport behind a speedy roadster or a pair. It was a hard task to get the road in condition, for the heavy rain of a few days ago left it a mass of mud, and only the work of a large force of men and the assistance of brisk winds enabled Mr. Quinn to get it into condition.

The crowd of strollers, which grows larger and larger each succeeding Sunday, gathered along the sides of the roadway, and seats on the few park benches that have been placed along the line at intervals were at a premium. The benches were popular, but there are not nearly enough to satisfy most of the sightseers.

Nathan Straus was out behind Bellnut and Damania, a pair that can travel at a clip strong enough to satisfy the greatest of speed hunters, and S. B. Clark drove Mountain Maid, 2:21½, in a manner that made some of the drivers he passed on the way envy him the possession of such a speedy and showy-looking stepper. William Doerr, Sheriff Thomas Dunn, ex-Aldermen Henry Hughes, Bernard Kellogg, Frank Trainer, and J. E. McDonald were also in the division that showed up with animals that displayed speed. Before going in for thoroughbred racing, John E. Madden, who owned Hamburg, was one of the best-known trotting horse men in the country. He has not allowed his profitable racing career to chill his admiration for the trotter, although he is seldom seen in trotting circles now, so his appearance behind a speedy little roan mare that could show a clean pair of heels to many was a surprise to many of his old friends.

Henry Zahn engaged the Lexington horseman in a brush from the bridge arch up to the end of the road, and came out second best in the venture. Fred Gerken did not have his pair. Little Sport and Stonebridge, for he had them to John Gibson, but he had another team, and, although he did not make a challenge, he appeared to be on the lookout for a pair suitable to engage him in a short brush.

Road carts were very much in evidence yesterday, and in all there were several thousand vehicles on the drive.

On the Central Park bridle paths, where the equestrians this season are to be found in larger numbers than ever before, the scene was one of gayety. The riding schools sent out their full quotas of patrons, and a number came from the Riding Club, on Fifty-eighth Street. The managers of the riding academies met applicants for mounts all through the afternoon with the stereotyped reply, "Not a tall left in the stalls," and what horses were not on the Park bridle paths were on the Riverside Drive or on upper Seventh Avenue.

A Guardian Society's Appeal.

A meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held at the institution, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Boulevard, yesterday. About forty members of the society were present. Samuel B. Levy, the President, occupied the chair. His report showed that last year the society increased 124 members, twelve patrons, and six life members. A general appeal for donations was authorized. The income last year was as follows: From the city, $81,279; from members, $3,005; from donations, $7,442.75; from bequests, $1,300. The society's real estate is mortgaged to the amount of $120,000.

Burned to Death Perhaps.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16.—A large barn belonging to Charles Vail, a milkman, was burned this morning, and Joseph Gillespolo, an Italian, who was employed by him, is believed to have perished in the flames. The employe had been in the habit of sleeping in the barn. He went there last night, it is said, in an intoxicated condition, carrying a lighted lantern. No trace of Gillespolo has been found.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 170 Front Street, west side, 105.3 feet south of Burling Slip, 19 by 80, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $1,718; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 62 to 66 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 94 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $78,413.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,999 Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Lebanon Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,483.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

120 WEST 79TH ST.

For sale at a low price, this exceedingly attractive and desirable house, 22x55, with dining-room extension 15x25. Will be sold on easy terms with immediate possession. (6425.)

Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall St. and 1 Madison Av.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 9 Sniffin Court; price $6,500; 36th St., west of 3d Av. F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

ELEGANT PRIVATE HOUSES, wide street, near Convent Av., 450 to 464 W. 145th St.; under $18,000; easy terms. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

ON 9TH AV., BELOW 23D ST.—Corner, 25x100 feet; must be sold; make an offer. Apply at 188 7th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET FURNISHED—Desirable four-story, English basement house, West 21st St., opposite the Park; only $150 per month. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER—Four-story house, 29th St., near Madison Av. F. E. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT AND AMERican basement houses, No. 450 to 464 West 140th St.; rent $1,000. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St. New houses.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—Four-story house, 29th St., near Madison Av., $2,500. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

West 85th St.

Nos. 74, 76, and 78, Corner and inside apartments, extra wide, light, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, hardwood, elevator, hall boys; rents from $660 to $1,200; electric lights free. Apply to STRONG & IRELAND, on premises.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats. All rooms light and open to outside air. Hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

HOTELS.

THE VIRGINIA,

COLUMBUS PLAZA,
53th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York.
The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. POWELL,
Proprietor.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; private service if desired. Will open early in October. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Handsomest Apartments in Harlem.

Six extra large, light rooms and bath, with all improvements, such as steam heat, hot water supplied, electric light, cold storage, hall and elevator service; rents $35.50 to $38. West 117th St., corner Lenox Av.; also six and seven rooms at No. 100 St. Nicholas Av., corner 115th St., $55, $70.

11 WEST 106TH ST.

Six extra large, light rooms and bath, with all improvements; steam heat and hot water supplied; wide street and entrance to Park; $30 to $34.

ELEGANT SINGLE FLATS, 58 TO 66 EAST 90th St.; wide street and entrance to Park; seven extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35 to $45. F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

98TH ST., 107 WEST.—Six rooms; bath; second floor; heated halls; small family only; $21; also unfurnished front and back parlor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER STORE.—Park Av. and 101st St.; good business neighborhood; rare chance; reasonable terms. Owner, F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

64 WEST 68TH ST.—Private American family; accommodate a limited number of couples or gentlemen; excellent board; large rooms and bath; rates moderate; references exchanged.

178 COLUMBUS AV.—Handsome large rooms; private bath; excellent board; within half block of Central Park West; rare opportunities for couples or gentlemen; refined American family; rates, $20-$35 for two.

HANDSOME, LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE bath; excellent board; within half block of Central Park West; rare opportunities for couples or gentlemen; refined American family; rates, $20-$35 for two. Inquire 179 Columbus Av.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN DESIRING pleasant room and board in small private American family on west side convenient to 72d St. L station can be accommodated; references. Address H., Box 196 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—65 PARK AVE., COR. 38TH ST.
Large, handsome rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms to let to gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable woman as first-class chambermaid and plain sewing; willing to assist at any other work; best city reference. K. Q., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; private family; excellent meat, soups, bread, pastry, desserts; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. Call, for two days, 415 West 56th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French and German cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; take entire charge of kitchen; highest references. 63 West 36th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable, smart woman as cook and laundress; nice private family, where trustworthy person is appreciated; best of references. 438 West 42d St., fancy store.

COOK.—By a competent German cook; no washing or ironing; city references. 255 West 68th St., near West End Av.; one flight, front.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; reliable; can prepare company dinners; by day or month; good references. 885 8th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress in small private family; city or short distance in country; personal reference. 342 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a good cook; excellent baker; very reliable; best city reference. 15 East 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French lady as visiting governess; would take charge of children a few hours daily; elementary English also taught if desired. Mlle., 49 Riverside Drive.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—In an apartment; five years' city reference. 109 West 60th St.; Owen's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid to elderly or invalid lady; good experience. H. G., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; excellent hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, &c.; references. 63 West 36th St.

MAID.—By competent maid for lady or young ladies. Can be seen Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at present employer's. Ella, Room 123, Hotel Savoy.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 456 4th Av.; care McGowen.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 147 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has the best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 246 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As competent laundress in a private family; best city references. 151 West 90th St.; Moore's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class laundress; by day; private family; thoroughly competent; best reference. B., 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; shirts a specialty; private family preferred; first-class city reference. Ward, 40 West 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; five years' reference. 492 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By trustful German as nurse; long experience with young children; would like to take full charge of children over three years; eight years' best recommendation; last employer may be seen. M. G., Box 326, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 212 East 44th St., first floor, back.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a small private family; very best reference; wages, $20. 334 West 49th St.; no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. 101 East 53d St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as experienced waitress in private family; best city reference. 758 6th Av.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman; ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; is good laundress; open air; 60c. a dozen; good references. McNey, 417 West 56th St.

WASHING, &c.—By an American woman; washing or cleaning by the day; references. Dietz, 122 East 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men are kept or parlormaid, by a thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I., till Oct. 18.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; first-class man; has nine years' reference from last employer; is thoroughly reliable in every way. O. A. M., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a North German; competent man; single; Protestant; highest city reference. Steady, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a Swedish man and wife; one to take care of private house, furnished or unfurnished, best references as caretaker from present employer. Honest, Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman returning to city about Nov. 1 wishes to obtain situation for his coachman; is a good groom, excellent with horses, and competent in all his work. J. M. H., Post Office Box 3,043, New York City.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands business; strictly temperate; personal reference; married; one child; city or country. P. McGuire, 1,204 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St., city; telephone, Spring 294.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; has lived with best families, as references will prove; temperate, careful city driver. Walsh, care Flandrau, carriage builders, 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced single man; six years' reference. M. F., 715 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man; age, 37; one child, 11; first-class gardener; thoroughly practical; long experience in treatment of greenhouses, flowers, grapes, fruits, and vegetables; disengaged Nov. 1; best references; employer can be seen. Gardener, 1,141 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man, lately landed, as groom or footman in private family. 200 West 54th St.; ring Gaffney's bell.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—Young man as second man or single-handed. H. M., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—English; 29; first-class, practical, all-round, sober, reliable, competent; economical manager; satisfaction guaranteed; highest references. Reynolds, 334 West 17th St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 205 West 29th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In a small private family, two experienced German girls; one as cook, the other as laundress; reference required. Apply in person to-day, between 10 and 1, or after 5, or by letter, at 116 Remsen St., Brooklyn Heights; take Court Street cars at bridge.

WANTED—A very capable girl to do fine washing and assist with chamberwork; with city reference. Call only from 10 to 12, at 58 West 52d St.

WANTED—A competent waitress; best city references required. Call on Tuesday, between 10 and 12, 14 East 38th St.

WANTED—First-class laundress; city references required. Apply Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, 6 West 71st St.

WANTED—A respectable young girl as plain cook and laundress; best reference required. Call Monday, 129 East 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

THE BERKELEY SCHOOL.
20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school-rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C.E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes, 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM } FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

Miss S. D. Doremus.
Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
736 Madison Avenue, New York.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON,
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 60 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

The Misses Ely's
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City. o10-law6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE ROSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of his attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE ROSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHEEHAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. o3-law6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-law6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City. s19-law6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas MARGARET C. HOLT and CHARLES L. HOLT intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond, the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and, whereas, the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto, now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the said Surrogate at his office in the County Court House in the County of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-lawdwM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No. 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898. THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City. s13-law6wM

EXCURSIONS.

TINTS
AUTUMNAL.
NIAGARA FALLS
EXCURSION.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP
Tickets going Oct. 21, and returning any time to and including Oct. 24.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A.M., 7:00, 8:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:26 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:35 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices, and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning. —Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.

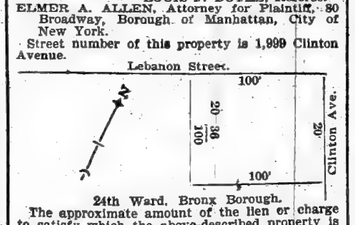

24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 5th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o7-2aw2wF&M

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

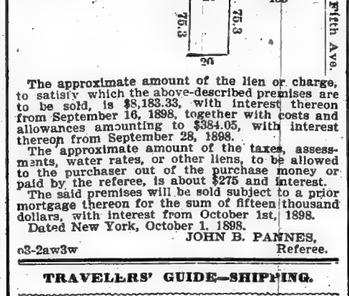

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a pr

$96,824 FOR MISSIONARIES

This Sum Is Raised in 57 Minutes and 18 Seconds.

THE REV. A. B. SIMPSON'S WORK

People Respond Liberally to His Appeal at the Meeting of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

In exactly 57 minutes and 18 seconds the sum of $96,824 was raised yesterday morning by the Christian and Missionary Alliance for the purpose of spreading the Gospel in foreign lands. Yesterday the annual convention of this association was brought to a close and the annual offering was taken. The response was beyond the most ardent hopes of the officers.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson, the President and General Manager of the alliance, is very proud of this achievement, and wishes it to be recorded as an honor to the people of New York.

The meeting was in the Gospel Tabernacle at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. It was advertised that the service would begin at 10 A. M., when Mr. Simpson would deliver his annual missionary sermon, but before that hour every seat was taken, the galleries were filled, and scores of others stood in the hallway and on the staircase, seemingly contented if they only caught an occasional word of the minister or heard but faintly the prayers. Last year the annual collection was taken in the American Theatre, a place almost twice as large, and even that could not hold all who wanted to be present.

The music yesterday was supplied by a choir of twenty voices, accompanied by an orchestra. The Rev. Mr. Simpson conducted the service, and on the platform with him were the following officers of the Christian and Missionary Alliance: The Rev. A. C. Peck, Field Superintendent; the Rev. A. E. Funk, General Secretary; the Rev. C. C. Cook, Recording Secretary; the Rev. H. A. Warren, Foreign Secretary; Mrs. A. B. Simpson, Financial Secretary; David Crear, Treasurer; the Rev. H. Wilson, Traveling Secretary; Miss M. Agnew, Home Secretary; the Rev. W. F. Mosier, the Rev. H. A. Warren, the Rev. Ross Taylor, the Rev. R. A. Henck, the Rev. F. W. Farr, the Rev. Stephen Merritt, the Rev. C. N. Kinney, the Rev. D. W. Le Lancher, the Rev. F. W. Senft, J. L. Pulis, A. W. Dennett, Andrew D. Jackson, and O. S. Schultz.

"This year," said Mr. Simpson, in his sermon, "our field is greater than it was a year ago. New countries have been opened by the hand of God through the voice of war, and now peace has come and God expects His messengers on earth to establish that peace. Our own country has been engaged in war and has given to us new islands to conquer. We have often read in the Scriptures of the 'isles of the sea' belonging to God, and so God sent us to take some islands from terrible oppression and give them to Him. Think of the money that it cost to get those islands. Every time one of those 13-inch guns was fired from one of our battleships it cost sufficient money to keep a missionary for one whole year. The British army has opened for us a greater field in Africa, a field which will be hard to conquer, and which will take some of the best workers.

"Now, my friends, I estimate, and I put that estimate at its lowest, that there are in this world 100,000,000 souls needing our aid. One hundred millions calling for God's word. One hundred millions that will die in ignorance if we do not help. One hundred millions! The number is staggering. It is awful. Who will aid us now, who will help us bring to the light one hundred million darkened souls?"

"I will!" said one woman, jumping to her feet and rushing to the speaker with two ten-dollar bills. Mr. Simpson then called for a hymn, and, with the notes in his hand, beat the measure, while those assembled sang, "He Has Answered Our Prayers."

Mr. Simpson announced that he was ready for the annual offering. Mrs. Simpson, the Financial Secretary, sat in the centre of the platform opposite a table on which were baskets to hold the money. Mr. Simpson gave out a number of contribution cards for distribution, and the Rev. Mr. Mosier assisted him.

Presently the cards were returned one by one, some of them accompanied by new crisp notes, some by checks, and a few by stray pieces of silver. Mrs. Simpson laid the money in piles in the baskets and Mr. Mosier gathered in the cards. Then Mr. Simpson began reading the amounts. The first was for $5. The second for $3.65. Some one had subscribed 1 cent a day for a year. Then another for $5. Then came others for $100, $250, $500, and $1,000, and then Mr. Simpson thought the choir should sing in glorification. "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow" was rendered. Then came a card from a man giving $2,000, then a long list of contributions ranging from $1 to $2,500. When the first one giving $3,000 was read the choir burst forth in one accord with "Bringing in the Sheaves," and when two in succession giving $4,000 apiece were heard the singing was kept up for some minutes.

Then the people began waiting for something really big, and it came after a long list of fives and tens and twenties in a contribution of $10,000. Perhaps if it had not been in a tabernacle the people would have cheered. As it was, they stood and sang, and took out their handkerchiefs and waved them in time to the music.

Then came a card with 25 cents, from a woman who wrote: "Once in affluence, now poor, but accept a widow's mite," and just after that a check for $5,000. Five subscriptions of $1,000, $1,500, $3,000, $2,000, and $1,650 followed in succession; also $5,000 from "friends in Canada," and $4,000 from the Southern States.

After the cards had been collected, baskets were passed around for the coppers, nickels, and dimes. One woman offered a vacant lot, and a man arose and said that he had no money, but would gladly contribute an oil painting worth $200. When it was all over and the figures added, the sum of $96,824 was assured. It had been collected in just fifty-seven minutes and eighteen seconds.

Mr. Simpson said that every cent of the money which had not been paid in yesterday could be collected. The alliance knew the names of all who had signed the cards, and knew them to be genuine. The majority were those of women. He could not divulge the identity of a single contributor, as it was against the rules of the alliance. He knew that many of the large amounts would not have been subscribed had the givers known their names would be put in print.

An afternoon meeting of the Christian and Missionary Alliance was held in Carnegie Hall at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. J. Flint of Los Angeles, Cal., presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Luther Wishard, Miss Emilie Wheeler, and the Rev. D. W. Le Lancher. The farewell meeting was held in the same hall at 7:30 P. M., when addresses were made by Major J. H. Cole and the Rev. Henry Varley of London.

During the afternon and evening services more subscriptions were received, many being from those who could not attend in the morning. About $15,000 was contributed during the afternoon and evening, which raised the total sum to $112,000. Last year the collection amounted to $60,000, and Mr. Simpson astonished the clergymen of all denominations and bewildered the laity of his church by raising such a large sum for missionary work. They nicknamed him the "champion money-raising clergyman of the country," and this year he gave out that he would uphold the title and raise $100,000. Throughout all the services, and especially at the one held during the morning, the collections were made with the utter absence of noise or excitement of any kind.

Every one seemed to take the matter coolly and none of the women present made offerings of jewelry. Both these facts were commented on by Mr. Simpson to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said: "I was glad to see the quiet, business-like manner in which the money was collected, and I am glad there were no offerings of jewels. The people have begun to understand our work and know what to do."

This is the seventh year of the establishment of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Its work is to carry the Gospel into unevangelized countries. It has missionaries in China, Thibet, Japan, Congo, the Soudan, India, South America, and the West Indies. Last year $147,320.55 was collected throughout the country for the mission-aries in those countries. Of that sum $145,959.24 was disbursed. In the last seven years it has spent $655,655 in the Orient and South America.

The Election of Dr. Hall's Successor.

The Rev. Dr. Hubbell of this city occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. Dr. Hubbell announced that the proposed meeting of the congregation to be held to-night for the purpose of choosing a successor to Dr. Hall had been indefinitely postponed. The postponement was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the church on Saturday night.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE CHURCH AND SALVATION.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, at St. John the Evangelist's, Discusses the Future Life.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday Dr. De Costa preached from John xiii., 23: "Are there few that be saved?" In the course of his sermon he said:

"According to the teachings of the Church catholic, every baptized person is a member of the Church, that sacrament having planted the seed of eternal life; while to those out of the fold or in pagan darkness grace is given. Thus in Hebrew times it was recognized that all souls were in the hand of God, and, whatever comes, God will do well. We can leave it to Him to answer the question at the last days, 'Are there few that be saved?'

"Beyond question, the future life will be one of discipline and vicissitude alike for the churched and unchurched. It is a favorite notion of certain denominations born of the sixteenth century agitations, that the pious at death immediately pass to 'heaven.' The teaching of the ages shows that there is an intermediate state for all, and that the churched, notwithstanding they receive formal forgiveness of sins, will be obliged, with the unchurched, to wait God's time and method before entering what is called 'heaven.' 'Justification by faith' will meet with a rude shock finally when its advocates discover that forgiveness does not mean the deliverance of the soul from long habits of sin, and that a man cannot oppose religion all his life and at death wake up into a new life, finding himself seated on the steps of heaven's thrones with a harp in his hand, ready to praise the God whom he has hitherto despised.

"The Church when understood claims no monopoly of salvation. The righteous are 'scarcely saved.' This the most honored doctors confess. Sectarianism may be ignorant of the facts, and honest doubters may fancy that the Church dismisses them as hopeless, yet the Church sets forth with joy the largeness of the redemption wrought by Christ.

"The Church, while recognizing that all souls are in the hands not of theologians, but of the God by whom they were created, nevertheless knows her own children and recognizes those as Christians who accept Christianity, at the same time holding the banner of eternal hope over the benighted pagan and the honest unbeliever. Let not those, however, who set forth the large charity of catholicity be accused of encouraging unbelief or of toning down the threatenings of God. 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' Whosoever sins must suffer, even though the sin is forgiven

"The apostle declared that the righteous was scarcely saved, and when our Lord was asked, 'Are there few that be saved?' he replied 'Strive to enter in at the straight gate.' Yet if He were to come to New York to-day, while certain to denounce sin and proclaim its dangers to the soul, He would be eager to speak words of sympathy and comfort to men struggling painfully with honest doubt, and swift to throw the mantle of His inexhaustible charity over the millions who have been driven far from the Church, far from the hurrane and balanced system of catholic thought, by the blasting deadly influence of American sectarianism."

RETURN OF THE REV. W. LLOYD.

He Announces that He Will Be Independent of All Ecclesiastical Authority.

The Central Congregational Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, near Seventieth Street, was reopened yesterday morning, and the Rev. William Lloyd, the pastor, who has returned after seven months' absence in Europe, where he went for the benefit of his health, conducted the services and preached the sermon. He thanked God for the restoration of his health, and he added:

"I thank God for helping me in the darkness and through the darkness, so that I saw God face to face as I never saw Him before. I stand here now and for the future in absolute independence of all human authority—ecclesiastical authority. Whatever God gives to me that will I deliver to you. You will soon mark the evolution of my inner nature as I preach. I will follow my convictions, even if it places me out of all churches and no one comes to listen to me."

He announced a change in the manner of giving the benediction. Instead of standing during the benediction he requested that the congregation kneel or sit, as it was annoying to many worshippers and disrespectful to God to have half a dozen people putting on their overcoats during the blessing.

In his sermon the preacher said:

"Christs ministry was an effluence of His character that was filled with the divine spirit. His character was not superhuman nor was his ministry superhuman, but a glorious, perfect human ministry, filled with the divine spirit. The divinity of Jesus Christ is in His divine character. This made Him unique, and He was unlike other men. He moved in the high altitudes of truth, to do the will of God and help mankind."

Mr. Lloyd then took to task the churches, which, he said, do not follow Christ's example of helping and uplifting those who fall into temptation.

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Bishop Saradjian Celebrates Mass in St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

The newly appointed Armenian Bishop, the Rev. H. Saradjian, who arrived in this country a little more than a week ago after five years' absence in Persia, celebrated mass yesterday afternoon in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, in the presence of a large congregation from the Armenian colony. Bishop Saradjian labored for several years as a priest in the United States, and founded a church in Worcester, Mass.

At the commencement of the mass the Rev. Mr. Khat, the Armenian pastor in this city, read the encyclical of his Holiness, Megruerdich I., Catholicos and Supreme Patriarch of all the Armenians, whose see is at Etchmaidzin, in Russia. His Holiness in his encyclical spoke of the reason which prompted him for good in appointing Bishop Saradjian as chief pastor of the Armenian flocks in the United States, at the same time extending his benediction to all sister churches, especially those in this country. He exhorted the young men not to forget their Church and religion, as well as the mother country, at the same time advising them to be true and loyal subjects of the country of their adoption.

After the mass Bishop Saradjian said he hopes to return to Armenia when conditions in that country are better than they are at the present time. He said that fully 50,000 Armenians who fled from the atrocious attacks of the Turks are ready to again return as soon as conditions permit.

During the services there were two baptisms by immersion in the sacristy.

The Armenian colony in this city numbers 2,000, while fully 10,000 are scattered throughout the United States. The Bishop expects to officiate in his former church in Worcester on next Sabbath day.

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was laid yesterday afternoon. The exercises were preceded by a parade from the Harlem Bridge to the site of the church, in which the following societies participated: The Ancient Order of Hibernians, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Holy Name Society, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Brownson Catholic Club, and the John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R. The procession was headed by the Catholic Protectory Band. At the church the services were conducted by Bishop Farley and the sermon was preached by Mgr. Mooney. The new church is in the Italian Renaissance style, the exterior being of gray brick and marble. The building is 100 by 160 feet and is to have a seating capacity of 1,500.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOOT NOTES
by ROGERS, PEET & Co.,
Monday, Oct. 17.

All the first-rate shoemakers are producing the same style of shoe; and yet there was not a single ready-made dealer who had the style; so we chose it.

Nothing radical about it; not a cure for mis-shapen feet; merely a gentleman's shoe—good form in both the sense of shape and meaning of style. A shoe that these first-rate shoemakers sell for $12 and $14; we charge but $5, and not one of you can tell the difference, either when first putting it on or when through with it.

Of course, you won't all like it, so we have ready all the other good styles, from the comparatively narrow to the decidedly broad toe.

The best "foot rule" is to go to the store where you get the most for your money. Your money back if you want it, here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DIFFICULTY OF BEING GOOD

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Preaches on Man's Tendency to Moral Degeneration.

ENGLISH CHURCH'S CONDITION

Another Luther Needed, He Says, to Recover It from "Its Soullessness and Apostasy and General Mummery."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached yesterday in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on the tendencies of man to go morally "from good to bad and from bad to worse."

"The scientists," said the preacher, "think they discover in the world a tendency in things to become better. Animals of a low degree certainly preceded animals of a higher degree. Even the first chapter of Genesis is Darwinian to that extent. But Darwinism does not work well on moral ground. Scripture is a voluminous illustration of the tendency of men to go not from bad to good, but from good to bad and bad to worse; and is no truer to facts of ancient Hebrew life than it is to what goes on among nations and individual people now.

"Behaving one's self regularly makes a man tired. There is no kind of work a man does where he so soon feels the need of a vacation as the work of being good. I am not urging this in support of any particular doctrine maintained by the Presbyterian Church, but simply as a fair statement of what any man will discover when he disinterestedly scrutinizes his own experience, or when he studies history impartially, whether it be Bible history or profane history.

"Wherever you put a man, no matter how high, he will be likely to work down into a condition that is lower; whatever character you give him, no matter how pure and sinless, it will not be long, in all likelihood, before he will betray symptoms of depreciation. The first thing we know of man's doing after having had Paradise given to him was to lose it, and after so many thousand years there is not even yet any very distinct prospect of its recovery.

"The tendency toward deterioration that began to work even during the apostolic age of the Church has been working also just as distinctly, even if not as rapidly, perhaps, since the days of Luther. I am speaking of what observant Christian people know to be true when I say that the Established Church, or English Church, to-day stands just as much in need of a Luther to recover it from its soullessness and apostasy and general mummery as even the Church needed in the fifteenth century. I have no quarrel with the Established Church. There is enough at home to quarrel with without taking up the cudgel against the Anglican Papacy. I only cite the case to illustrate.

"While English Episcopacy and the Romanizing tendencies of it do not concern us directly, yet they indirectly concern us in this way, that they illustrate on a large scale and with startling complexity what the forces are that are at work in the world. When you see a considerable element of a big Protestant communion practically on the edge of sloughing off into the Church of the Jesuits and the Inquisition, you may not take very much to heart the situation of that particular communion, but we ought all of us to take very strongly to heart the fact that what is going on in that communion is simply a special and an extreme illustration of what is going on everywhere."

"JOHN STORMS OF THE CHURCH."

Remarks by the Rev. Dr. M. C. Peters at the Bloomingdale Church.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, preached last evening on "The John Storms of the Church." Dr. Peters said in part:

"Since the regularly ordained ministers cannot preach in the palaces of dramatic art, I rejoice that such a powerful sermon is now being preached from the stage as 'The Christian.' John Storm is a representative of that social effort which aims to bring the Church to the people by the help of whatever is good. He may be a fanatic, but the world has never made any progress without fanatics. He is a more lovable character and a better Christian than Cardinal Sinclair, whose religion is nothing more than a moral prejudice, and whose Church is a fashionable club.

"Mr. Froude, the English historian, has borne testimony that the English Church has forsaken practice for opinion and parted company with practical forces, and he declares that the only hope of the Church is that the laity take the matter into their hands.

"In London the Church, instead of adjusting itself to the times, stays and sleeps. In New York it moves uptown and puts on style. Churches are located where the rich live, and in the most populous sections of our city saloons are to thousands the only shelter on a Winter's night. The progress of the world is rapidly toward democracy. The eyes of the world are on the masses. The purpose of Christianity must therefore be to uplift the masses. Failing to do that, there is no reason for its existence.

"If the Church is to follow the survival of the fittest there must be fewer Cardinal Sinclairs and more John Storms who are willing to adjust the agencies of the Church to human nature and show themselves equal to the great emergencies of the race by meeting the peculiar demands of our time."

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
"THE MORE THE MERRIER."
Rugs—not a home in a hundred has enough, it is safe to say. Big rugs and little are here—beauty is half their value, and durability the rest.
SMYRNA RUGS,
6 x 9 ft. $10.00
7.6 x 9 ft. 15.75
9 x 12 ft. 22.00
It may be done happily with a modest outlay from to-day's offering,—specimens of the values that abound here.
With good rugs and good taste the home may easily become what it should be—a delightful winter retreat.
"Long Credit" is ready to help with even the smallest purchases.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

BROADWAY & 11th ST.
BLACK SILKS.
27-inch Black Lining Taffetas,
65 cents per yard;
Until to-day 85 cents.
23-inch Black Dress Taffetas,
90 cents per yard;
Regularly $1.15.
27-inch Black Satin Duchesse,
$1.00 per yard;
Originally marked $1.25.
22-inch Black Gros Grain, with Satin Barré, in five designs,
$1.00 per yard;
Formerly $1.50.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

POOL KEPT THE PAPERS.

The Magistrate Would Not Return the Hitchens Requisition to the Kentucky Sheriff.

Magistrate Pool, in the Centre Street Police Court, and Sheriff Bosworth of Fayette County, Ky., clashed yesterday when the latter presented requisition papers bearing the signature of the Governor of the Blue Grass State, requesting Gov. Black to deliver into the Sheriff's custody Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens, who was arrested in this city Friday at the instance of the police of Lexington, Ky., where she is wanted on a charge of grand larceny.

When the prisoner was arraigned Sheriff Bosworth explained that Mrs. Hitchens was a woman who attended the races, "following the circuit," as it is called, and usually winning large sums of money through "tips," given her by racing men. To Frank Herdic, a well-known Blue Grass bookmaker, Mrs. Hitchens intrusted her betting. A short time ago, in Glens Falls, Ky., Herdic alleged, while he was asleep in a room, Mrs. Hitchens took from his pocket a one-thousand-dollar bill, one five-hundred-dollar bill, and two twenty-dollar notes. The day following, it was stated, Mrs. Hitchens started for New York, and ten hours after her departure Herdic discovered his loss. After making his statement, the Sheriff handed to Magistrate Pool the requisition papers, at the same time asking that the examination be adjourned until Tuesday, in order to give him time to visit Albany.

"I see the big gold seal of Kentucky upon these papers," said the Magistrate, "but I find no indictment; neither do I find the signature of Gov. Black."

Sheriff Bosworth explained that the reason he asked the adjournment was that he might visit Albany and procure the Governor's signature.

"That is not the way we do things here," retorted the Magistrate, "Every one here is entitled to a fair and impartial hearing, and as long as I am presiding in this or any other court, they will get it. Before you take these papers to Gov. Black we will have an examination in this case, and send a transcript of the evidence along with the papers, so that the Governor will have a complete knowledge of the matter. Upon the flimsy evidence you present here, were I the Chief Executive of the State, I should not sign the requisition papers, and I doubt if he does."

Magistrate Pool then calmly folded the papers handed to him by the Kentucky Sheriff, placed them on his desk, and sat upon them. Then he announced that the examination would be held Tuesday morning, and fixed bail in the sum of $1,000.

Ex-District Attorney Hal Bell, Mrs. Hitchens's counsel, introduced Mr. G. E. Adams, the business partner of Mr. Hitchens, whom the Magistrate accepted as surety for Mrs. Hitchens's appearance, and she was released.

Sheriff Bosworth then asked Magistrate Pool for the papers.

"The Governor of Kentucky intrusted me with those papers," said the Kentucky officer, with rising temper, "to present to the Governor of this State for his signature, and they are not presumed to go out of my possession except for the purposes of examination and during the time they are in the hands of Gov. Black, and I want them."

Magistrate Pool announced rather angrily that when the examination had been held, and the evidence taken attached, the papers would be given to him and not before—"and," he added, "I do not care to discuss the matter further."

Sheriff Bosworth, who by that time was very much excited, turned to Detective Sergeant McConville, who made the arrest and in whose hands Capt. McClusky had placed the matter, and asked him to get the papers.

The detective waited until the Magistrate had disposed of all the cases before him and was about to adjourn court. Then the Central Office man stepped up and explained that it was customary to leave the requisition papers in the custody of the officer who brought them.

"Not another word, officer," shouted the Magistrate, "from either of you. If I hear anything more about this matter, I will commit some one for contempt."

So saying, Magistrate Pool gathered up the papers on which he had been seated, and carried them to his private room.

Sheriff Bosworth left for Police Headquarters in the hope that Capt. McClusky could suggest some means to obtain the return of the papers.

Henry Cochrane Killed by a Fall.

Henry Cochrane, a retired merchant, sixty-three years old, who lived with his wife at 92 Hooper Street, Williamsburg, was killed yesterday by leaping from a second-story window. He became ill with malaria a few days ago and had been delirious.

To-day,
Sale of
Dress Goods.
50-inch Camels Hair Zibeline,
(9 colorings),
65 cts.,
value $1.50.
Also Bargains in
Novelty Dress Goods,
75c. & $1.00
per yard,
value $1.25 & $1.50.
Embroidered Robes,
$9.75 up.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

WATERS PIANOS
We have an assortment of over 200 pianos in our warerooms for you to select from.
100 new WATERS uprights and baby grands at prices from $225 to $700 for cash, or on installments of only $7 to $10 per month, if desired.
60 modern WATERS uprights (that have been rented a short time) from $150 to $200, payments only $6 per month.
50 good second-hand upright, grand, and square pianos (taken in exchange for WATERS pianos) will be sold at BARGAIN PRICES, $50 and upward for cash, or on payments of only $5 per month.
Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms, and inducements, whether you want an elegant new piano or one of the less expensive kinds. Send postal for catalogue.
HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.
N. B.—Pianos rented, stored, carted, exchanged, tuned, or repaired.

A BOY BEHEADED BY A CAR.

The Conductor and the Motorman Are Unable to Explain How the Car Was Started.

Walter Martinez, eight years old, of 6 State Street, Brooklyn, was beheaded by a Greenpoint trolley car yesterday at the corner of State and Furman Streets. The accident was a peculiar one, the boy being struck by a car which apparently started of its own volition and ran backward.

At that corner the Greenpoint cars are switched to start on the return journey to Greenpoint. According to the story told by the motorman, David Felger of 217 Franklin Avenue, he was at the front of the car, which had been stopped as usual, when the accident occurred. With him was the conductor, Thomas Gordon of 298 Manhattan Avenue, and they were removing the fender. Suddenly the car started and ran back on the track. They have no idea how the power was turned on.

Little Martinez, with a comrade named William Price of the same address, was crossing the track in the rear of the car when it started. Both boys were knocked down. Martinez was beheaded and his body was mangled. The escape of the Price boy was almost miraculous. The sole was cut cleanly off one of his shoes, but he escaped unhurt.

Joseph J. Kelleher of 339 Furman Street, who was standing on the corner at the time, says Gordon and Felger were both in the rear, and that the car must have been started through some negligence of the motorman in leaving the current on.

A NEW MODEL OF THE DEFENDER

The New York Yacht Club Receives a Handsome Souvenir.

A handsomely finished model of the noted yacht Defender is the latest addition to the ornate model room of the New York Yacht Club. It is the gift of William K. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Morgan, and C. Oliver Iselin, who formed the original syndicate that owned the yacht when she defeated the Valkyrie III., Lord Dunraven's latest aspirant for the "blue ribbon of the seas." It is mounted on a mahogany pedestal near the entrance of the apartment, and is surrounded daily by a group of interested enthusiasts, who apparently never grow tired of admiring the graceful outlines and tapering spars of the fastest yacht in the world.

The work of art is from the workshop of Gustave Grann, who is recognized as the best in his line in the world, and who has made miniature reproductions of all the famous yachts and steamships. His work is known in every land where naval architecture has attained a high degree of excellence, but he says the model of the Defender is his masterpiece. Every yachtsman who has viewed the work up to the present time agrees with Mr. Grann to the extent that the reproduction of the Defender is perfect.

The cost of the work is in the vicinity of $500. It is inclosed in a plate-glass case 72 inches long, 62 inches high, and 22 wide. It shows the rows of cleats, handrails, bitts, and winches, all reduced to scale, while every block and rope is practical and calipered to the exact proportion. The formal presentation of the model will be made at the next regular meeting of the club.

Diamonds Seized on the Umbria.

Customs Inspectors yesterday found a quantity of diamonds in the baggage of a passenger on the steamship Umbria. As they had not been included in the passenger's declaration, they were seized by Special Inspector Donohue. The passenger is said to be a St. Louis customs broker. His name was not disclosed by the officials, but he will be called upon to-day to explain to the Collector.

Rescued from a Capsized Yacht.

George Pearsall and George Bolls of Gravesend, went for a sail yesterday in the 22-foot yacht Rosalie. While beating up through the Narrows at 5:30 P. M. the craft was capsized. They clung to the hull until the Quarantine boat Charles F. Allen rescued them.

Both Stores.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
50 inch Black All Wool Cheviot,
55 cents per yard.
50 inch Black All Wool Armure,
55 cents per yard.
46 inch Black All Wool Granite,
55 cents per yard.
These are all the regular 75c. quality.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

CARPETS.
Body Brussels.
The Best Wearing, Most Economical and Satisfactory medium-priced carpet.
A SPECIAL LINE (This Week)
(NEW PATTERNS)
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
"NEW HARTFORD" RUGS
The finest domestic rug made, equal in effect and wear to an oriental,
At about 1-3 the Prices.
OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
for Kitchens and Halls, in extra widths.
FURNITURE.
NEW STOCK, at POPULAR PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Sale of
All Linen Towels.
Fine Huckaback,
Hemstitched, Damask border, three patterns, white only,
—size 23x42 inches.—
Figured Huckaback,
Damask border, Hemstitched, three patterns, white only,
—size 19½x40 inches.—
Fine Huckaback,
Fringed, White, Red or Blue border,
—size 23x45 inches.—
Heavy Huckaback,
Hemmed, white only.
—size 22x42 inches.—
Heavy Huckaback Bath Towel
Hemstitched, white only.
—size 23x41 inches.—
all at
25 cts.
each,
exceptional value.
Mail orders receive prompt attention.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bismarck Memorial Services,
Tuesday, October 18th, 1898, at 8:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.
With the assistance of Madame Johanna Gadski, soprano; Prof. M. D. Learned, of Philadelphia (address in English); Hon. Carl Schurz (address in German), and the Liederkranz and Arion Societies and United Singers of New York.
PRICE OF SEATS:
Orchestra Chairs $2.50
Orchestra Seats 2.00
Dress Circle 1.50
Balcony 1.00
Family Circle 50
General Admission 1.00
Boxes, 6 Seats 25.00
Boxes, 4 Seats 15.00
After the services at 10 o'clock P. M. torchlight procession.

Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Rosenthal.
Willy Burmester. (1st app. in N. Y.)
Lady Hallé. (Norman Neruda) (1st app. in N. Y.)
Alvarez. (Only app. in N. Y.)
Carreno.
CARNEGIE HALL.
A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA MAINTAINED SOLELY FOR CONCERT PERFORMANCES.
Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Five Matinees.
Wednesday afternoons at 2
Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March —.
Five Concerts.
Thursday evenings at 8:15.
Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open at Carnegie Hall. Tickets ready for delivery on and after Monday, Oct. 10.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
EIGHT CONCERTS.
Mr. EMIL PARIS, Conductor
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS, daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., closing Saturday, October 22. Sale of SUBSCRIPTIONS to new applicants, on and after Tuesday, October 25th. For PROSPECTUS apply at Box Office, Music Stores, Tyson's, and to
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
LAST TWO WEEKS.
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.
Monday, Oct. 31, Mr. Sothern will present his new play of Continental times entitled
THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW,
by Abby S. Richardson and Grace L. Furniss.
Mr. Sothern's season ends Nov. 19.
Nov. 22—The Lyceum Stock Company.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE
RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
AIDA
Ev'gs, 8:15. 35c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
OCT. 24—IL TROVATORE, (IN ENGLISH.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks (61 nights and 17 matinées.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOV. 12.

WALLACK'S
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FOURTH WEEK.
The Fortune Teller.
By Herbert & Smith.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Herald Square Theatre
35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company. Presenting a New Farce.
ON AND OFF.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
50th Time Souvs. To-night. The Turtle

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. and Sat. TO-NIGHT,
N.Y. Casino Co. in "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat. LAST WEEK But One. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

MURRAY HILL Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c.
THIS WEEK—Augustin Daly's "PIQUE."

Fire at Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16.—A three-story brick building on North Avenue was destroyed by fire early this morning. The ground floor was occupied by the Barge Cycle Company and A. T. Thomson, a real estate broker. The two upper floors of the building were occupied by families. The latter were asleep when the blaze started, but were awakened and all got out safely with the exception of Mrs. Frederick Kline, who was overcome by the smoke, but who was carried out by firemen before she was seriously affected. The loss is estimated at about $70,000.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

OCT 17 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 15....	1,705,313
Same week last year.....	2,435,438
Stocks to date this year.....	82,592,054
Corresponding date last year...	62,038,412
Bonds for the week.....$10,963,000	
Same week last year.....	10,776,100
Bonds to date this year.....642,733,070	
Corresponding date last year..431,786,848	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

AS TO ASSESSMENTS.

The Question of Whether or Not It Is Profitable to Pay Them—Some Recent Figures.

The recent calling of a ten-dollar assessment on a stock that is selling in the market at about $2 a share has given rise to much discussion in Wall Street as to whether or not the payment of such assessments is profitable to the shareholders.

If precedents only were to be considered, the answer would be in the negative, for in nearly every past reorganization the stocks of these companies have sold some time during that reorganization period below the amount paid in as assessments. There have been one or two exceptions to this, notably in the case of Union Pacific, but the latter property was fortunate enough to be reorganized at a time when the stock market was stronger than at any period for years previous, and business conditions were equally improved.

The Northern Pacific, Norfolk and Western, and Reading properties were being reorganized during 1896, a period of great depression—even panics. The prices of the shares of these companies because of their then financial weakness felt the stress of these monetary disturbances more than the properties showing greater prosperity, although both good and bad suffered more or less.

It is of interest to recall just how the prices of these shares acted after the calling of the various assessments for reorganization purposes. Northern Pacific common sold down in June, 1896, to $2.75, with the first assessment of $3.75 paid—a loss of $1 per share. After the payment of the second assessment—making the total paid in $7—it sold at $5.50, a loss of $1.50 per share. In the panic of August the price was $3.50, with assessments amounting to $11.25 paid, showing a loss of $7.75, and with the full assessment of $15 paid there were sales at $9.87½, a loss of $5.12½. At the time of the calling of the first assessment on Northern Pacific common the price of that stock was 25 cents, equal to $15.25, with all assessments paid. At the low price of $9.87½ it showed a loss of $5.37½.

Northern Pacific preferred was assessed $10 in the reorganization, payable in four installments of $2.50 each. With the first of these paid, the stock sold at $15.75 in May, 1896, and declined to $13.75 in the following month, representing at this price a loss of 50 cents from the quotation at which the shares were selling when the first installment was called—namely, $11.75. With the second installment paid sales were made in June, 1896, at $17.25, from which point there was a drop to $12.25, representing a loss of all but 50 cents of the $5 paid in. There was a further drop to $10 in August, 1896, with the third installment paid, representing not only the loss of the full $7.50 paid in, but of $1.75 in addition. The lowest price at which transactions were made with the full assessment of $10 paid was $17.50, representing a loss of $4.25 of the amount paid by stockholders.

Norfolk and Western common stock sold at $2 in May, 1896, with $3.12½ paid in, a loss of $1.12½. In July it showed a greater loss, selling at $22. With $7.25 paid, a loss of $4.75. Later in this month, with $8.37½ paid in, the stock sold at $6, a shrinkage of $2.37½. With the full assessment of $12.50 paid, sales were made at $8 in August, a loss of $4.50.

The price of Norfolk and Western preferred stock at the calling of the first installment of the assessment of $12.50 was $4.12½ and with the first installment of $3.12½ paid it sold at $8.62½, a fractional gain. With the second installment paid it showed a loss of $1.62½, however, selling at $8.75. A greater shrinkage was shown after the payment of the third installment, sales being made at $11, a loss of $2.50. The lowest price at which sales were made with the full $12.50 paid was $13, only 50 cents above the assessment, and representing a loss of $3.62½, compared with its price of $4.12½, where it was selling when the first installment was called.

The Atchison Road was reorganized in 1895, and the shareholders were assessed $10, payable in four installments. The lowest price before the first payment was $5.62½, and the lowest with the $2.50 paid, $9.37½, representing a gain of $1.25. With the second installment paid sales were made at $14.87½, a further gain of $4.25. With the third installment paid it sold at $18.75, a gain of $5.62½. But after the payment of the full assessment not only was all this gain wiped out, but a loss shown as well, sales being made as low as $8.25 in August, 1896—a loss of $7.37½ of the $10 paid in.

The Reading reorganization was accomplished in 1896, and the stock was assessed $20. Previous to the calling of the first installment the shares sold down to $2.37½, and later sales were made with the first installment of $5 paid, at $7.75, slightly above these figures. But with $10 paid, sales were made in August, 1896, at $5.87½, representing a loss of $6.50. After the payment of the third installment of $5, the lowest was $18, showing a recovery of the loss on the second assessment and a slight gain as well. With the full assessment of $20 paid, sales were made at $19.87½ in March, 1897, 12½ cents below the amount paid in and a loss of $2.50 from the low price before the payment of the first installment.

Union Pacific sold at 7¾ in August, 1897, before the payment of the first assessment. The lowest it touched after this payment of $5 was $16.75, a gain of $4. It did not make quite as favorable a showing after the payment of the second installment, selling at $18.75, a gain of only $1. Sales were made in March of this year at $23, with the full $15 paid, a gain of just 25 cents, as compared with the low price before the first payment.

The Baltimore and Ohio has fared well since the calling of the assessments on it, the present price of $45, with $20 paid, being many points above its price when the first assessment was called.

While a study of the foregoing figures may not be favorable to holders of shares of properties in course of reorganization, consideration should always be given to the possible influence of market conditions as shown in the case of the two properties last named.

Money Here and Abroad.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount on Thursday last was the fourth change in the rate that has taken place this year. In April last an advance was made to 4 per cent. from 3 per cent., which had been the prevailing rate since the previous October. On May 26 there was a reduction from 4 to 3½ per cent., and a further decline to 3 per cent. on June 2. The latter has been discount rate since then.

In this connection it may be interesting to review how the money market has acted here since the beginning of the year. With the disbursement consequent to Jan. 1 call rates were up to 6 per cent., but in the following week fell to 2½ and gradually became easier until early in February they were down to 1 per cent. After the Maine disaster there was some stringency and rates advanced to 4 per cent., but this condition was only temporary, and there was an easing off until, early in March, call coals were made as low as one-half of 1 per cent.

With the prospects of war with Spain the money market became more stringent and loans rose to 6 per cent. They were generally firm throughout April, but in May they fell off again to 1 per cent.

With the recent depletion in the bank reserves and the drain of currency to the West to help the crop movement money rates reached the highest point of the year, call loans being made at 6 per cent. But with the large imports of gold and the improved condition of the banks rates have eased off to their present low level.

The London money market has been firm and well controlled by the Bank of England. In the early part of the year bank bills were discounted at 2½@2¾ for short and 3 per cent. for three months, while trade bills were 3@3¼ per cent. for the same periods. There was an easing off later on to 1⅞@2 per cent., but in April rates stiffened to 3 15-16@4 per cent. for bank bills and 4¼ for trade bills. Rates did not go beyond these figures, and of late the rate has been about 3 per cent.

The action of the Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday shows that they are anxious to hold their control of the monetary situation abroad and to check the heavy demand upon the bank for gold both for Continental and American accounts. That they have not been entirely successful in this is proved by the engagements of gold made for import here on Friday last.

Market Values of Our Banks.

The sale of Chemical Bank stock at $4,000 per share last week has led investment interests to do some calculating as to just how much money is represented by the share capitals of the principal New York banks on the basis of their actual market value, or the current bid price. Very few people really know what immense value is represented by these bank shares, and for that reason the following table will prove of interest at the present time:

Bank.	Last Sale.	Share Valuation.
America	350	$5,250,000
American Exchange	173	8,650,000
Broadway	242	2,420,000
Butchers & Drovers'	98	294,000
Central National	165	1,650,000
Chase	275	2,750,000
Chatham	290	941,500
Chemical	4,000	12,000,000
City	1,100	11,000,000
Citizens'	122	292,000
Columbia	150	450,000
Commerce	206	10,300,000
Continental	125	1,250,000
Corn Exchange	220	2,200,000
East River	140	350,000
Eleventh Ward	225	225,000
Fifth Avenue	2,750	2,750,000
First National	2,750	13,750,000
First National, Stat. Isl.	120	1,200,000
Fourteenth Street	160	1,600,000
Fourth National	195	6,240,000
Gallatin National	310	3,100,000
Garfield National	1,000	2,000,000
German-American	112	840,000
Germania	350	700,000
Greenwich	165	330,000
Hanover	395	3,950,000
Hudson River	140	280,000
Importers & Traders'	480	7,200,000
Irving	147	735,000
Leather Manufacturers'	175	1,050,000
Lincoln National	750	2,250,000
Manhattan	225	4,612,500
Market & Fulton	223	2,007,000
Mechanics'	175	3,500,000
Mechanics & Traders'	120	480,000
Mercantile	168	1,680,000
Merchants'	151	6,040,000
Merchants' Exchange	117	702,000
Metropolis	475	1,425,000
Mount Morris	100	250,000
Nassau	150	750,000
National Union	225	2,705,000
New Amsterdam	250	625,000
New York	234	4,680,000
New York County	1,200	2,400,000
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	80	240,000
Ninth National	90	605,000
Nineteenth Ward	110	110,000
Nat. Bank North Am.	135	945,000
Oriental	140	420,000
Pacific	180	455,000
Park	343	6,860,000
People's	200	400,000
Phenix	90	900,000
Republic	151	2,265,000
Seaboard	170	850,000
Second National	450	1,350,000
Seventh National	125	375,000
Shoe & Leather	99	990,000
State of New York	105	1,250,000
West Side	275	550,000
Western National	151	3,171,000

It will be seen that, although the market price of the Chemical Bank shares is much higher than any other bank quoted, the institution's whole market valuation is exceeded by one of the others, while a number are not much below it.

Mr. Lawson of Boston.

Boston's Stock Exchange had a sensation last week. That isn't an everyday occurrence, and some of the effects of it reached into Wall Street.

Boston is headquarters for speculation in copper mining stocks; practically has a corner on them. It was in a copper stock that last week's entertainment developed. One of the lesser ones, not at all in the gilt-edged list, was the stock which figured. One day it sold at 25. The next day it was 50. And the remarkable fact in this kiting upward was that advance proclamations had been freely made that just what did happen was going to happen. At the end of the week the quotation had receded almost back to the point where it was before the sensational boom in it began; but according to the same oracles who were formerly distributing points on it—the points that came true—there is to be further high jinks, and much higher figures than 50 are talked. However this may be, the Boston manipulator who was able to take hold of Butte and Boston at the bottom and of a sudden give it the twist which doubled its market value over night, is a man of interesting personality. Thomas W. Lawson is his name.

Incidentally Mr. Lawson is a member of a New York Stock Exchange firm. He used to be a newspaper man. For half a dozen years he has been conspicuous as the representative of J. Edward Addicks in security market transactions. Bay State Gas in its ups and downs—precious few ups has it had lately—is one of the Lawson puppets.

Over in Boston the notion prevails that Mr. Lawson has the backing of Standard Oil capitalists. It is rather hard to make him admit it, but nobody has ever been able to get a denial from him. In picking up a little copper stock and adding forthwith 100 per cent. to its value, Mr. Lawson's friends say he is preparing the way for the creation of a gigantic copper trust and that Mr. John D. Rockefeller is personally sponsor for such a scheme, which will have a capitalization beyond any other corporation in America.

If dreams of this sort come true there will be of course a transfer of copper speculation from its present Boston headquarters to Wall Street.

Klondike Still with Us.

Much comment has been occasioned in Wall Street by the hesitant manner in which the investment and speculating public has acted toward opportunities offered in Klondike shares. Even when such properties have been offered through Stock Exchange houses of high standing prospectuses have fallen flat.

It is likely soon to be disclosed, however, that the backwardness hitherto shown does not dispose of Wall Street plans for promoting such gold mining enterprises on a large scale—the schemes of promotion contemplating new offers of shares for public subscription. It is a mild estimate to figure that dozens of attractive Klondike proposals are all ready for advertisement, awaiting only some symptom to be found in Wall Street of a quickened interest in such extra speculative projects.

Two of the sons of Jay Gould have put large amounts of capital into Klondike prospects. James R. Keene has half a dozen experienced mining engineers in the Yukon district, has had them there for months past. Magnates of the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company are similarly at work and on extensive scales.

Meanwhile young Mr. Joseph Leiter is representing a syndicate investing, it is said, $10,000,000 in Colorado.

Wide Awake Europe.

Foreign capital is alertly scrutinizing opportunities for investment here. Hardly an important banking house or law firm in Wall Street having international connections is without relations to plans upon the part of European investors to get into "something good" on this side of the sea. Mr. Choate's firm, the Messrs. Coudert, John R. Dos Passos, Leopold Wallach, and others of similar status are credited with a clientage on this account breaking all past records.

In a large majority of cases the foreign investigators are English capitalists who recently have come to take much more optimistic views of opportunities for the profitable use of capital in this country. To some extent this is doubtless due to the fact that England and the United States have come into close sentimental relationships, but the more effective reason is in the fact that international trade balances have been mounting so rapidly and tremendously in our favor.

"After November."

Professional Wall Street, even when most fiercely bearish, is always able to name some time in the future when things are going to be better. Just at present everybody in the Stock Exchange district is full of assurance that while trading may be slow and public interest insignificant, all is going to brighten up and make profit getting easy "after November."

By "after November" the Wall Street phrase does not mean December, but after the first of November—after the election uncertainties are over. Incidentally the public seems to be acting on the theory that it is well to wait anyhow for the making of a test of this hopeful date fixing. General commission brokerage business has recently been almost at a standstill.

Diplomacy's Past Master.

Col. Daniel Lamont is adding in Wall Street to the prestige he won for himself as a diplomat in National politics. In the phenomenal progress which the reorganized Northern Pacific system has been making, Col. Lamont's work and influence have counted vastly—and that more especially in the re-establishment of the property and its credit in popular esteem.

In politics Col. Lamont seemed always to know how to say the right thing at the right time. In the financial world he seems equally able at the right time to do the right thing.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Oct. 15 Bid.	Closing Sat. Oct. 15 Ask'd	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 15, 1,705,213.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 15, 1898.
*187½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	108	113	...	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	110	110	110	110	156½	145
86 August 16.	24 July 8.	29½	30½	— ½	American Malting Company	18,750,000			30¾	30¾	29½	30½	...	1,815
87½ August 16.	76¾ May 9.	79¾	80	+ ¼	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	80	80	79¾	79¾	...	558
43½ July 9.	25½ September 14.	29	29¾	+ 1	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000			27½	29¼	27½	29	...	2,125
62½ July 9.	77½ August 27.	87¾	88¼	+ ¼	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	86¾	88¼	86¾	87¼	...	5,560
39¾ August 26.	15½ March 25.	36	36¾	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100			35½	36¾	34½	35½	21¾	11,136
99¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	95	96½	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,800	June 1, '98.	3	96	96	95¾	95¾	74	581
140 July 20.	117½ January 5.	130	134	...	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	3	132½	133	131	132	116¼	299
15⅝ July 8.	6½ January 20.	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,807,500			11⅞	11¾	11	11¾	10¾	3,133
41⅜ August 25.	16 March 26.	34	35	+ 1¼	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,951,800			33	34¾	33	33½	25¾	420
146¾ August 26.	107½ March 26.	111¼	111⅝	— 2⅜	American Sugar Refining Company	36,993,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	113¾	113⅞	106¾	111¼	138¾	447,548
116 January 3.	103 March 12.	107	109	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,993,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	106¼	106¾	105¾	106¾	112¼	1,302
*98 September 16.	*88 March 29.	96	98	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	98	98	97¾	97¾	91	95
153¾ September 19.	83¾ January 4.	114¾	115	— 9⅝	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	124½	127¾	114¾	118¾	80½	229,204
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	113	125	...	American Tobacco preferred	11,333,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	125	125	125	125	106½	18
15 February 3.	*10¾ August 4.	11	12	...	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	12	100
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	35	36	...	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			35	35	35	35	32	151
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 20.	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝	13⅜	2,180
37⅛ August 22.	22½ March 12.	33¼	33½	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,080,000			32½	33⅞	32⅜	33½	29	28,194
46⅞ September 19.	39½ September 14.	43	45⅞	...	**Baltimore & Ohio**, all instalments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	41½	45¾	44½	45¾	...	3,010
35½ September 16.	31 October 10.	31½	33	...	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	.....	.....	—	31	32	31	32	...	200
72½ September 16.	68 October 12.	68½	69	...	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....	.....	—	68	70	68	68¾	...	1,802
7⅞ February 3.	*5 August 30.	5¾	6¾	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	9,670,700	.....	—	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	600
5¼ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3	3½	...	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	—	3½	3¾	3	3	6½	2,275
69⅜ August 22.	35 March 12.	64¼	64⅜	— ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	—	64¾	66	63¾	64¼	32¾	49,467
128¾ August 12.	106 March 26.	122	123	— ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 3, '98.	3	123	123	122¾	122¾	123	672
67⅜ February 5.	44½ March 12.	52¼	54	...	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53	53	52¾	53	54	916
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	82½	82¾	— 1⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	81¾	1,610
25⅞ September 23.	11 April 23.	22	25½	+ ¼	Central Pacific	58,000,000	July 1, '98.	¾	24	26	24	25	16½	2,605
26 August 17.	17⅛ March 26.	21½	22	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400			21½	21⅝	21¼	21½	21⅜	3,905
166¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	152	158	+ 1	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	157¾	157¾	157	157	165	257
120 August 18.	85¾ March 26.	114	114½	— ½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	22,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	114	115¾	113¾	114	98	47,806
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	53½	55	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	54	54½	54	54½	...	310
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	13⅞	14	— ¼	Chicago Great Western	21,214,600	.....	—	14½	14½	13¾	14	15⅝	16,972
42⅝ August 22.	28 March 15.	39½	41	— ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,100,000	.....	—	40	40⅝	39¾	40⅜	41½	325
30⅜ August 26.	20 April 21.	26¼	28½	...	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,100	.....	—	26	26	26	26	29	10
11 July 27.	*6⅜ April 4.	7½	8	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	—	8½	8½	8	8	9⅜	400
30½ July 27.	23 April 16.	27½	29	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	.....	—	29¾	29¾	28	28	32¼	652
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	106⅞	107	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,027,200	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	106¾	108¾	106¾	107	93	73,521
160¼ October 14.	140 April 25.	159½	160½	+ 5½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	156	160¾	155	160	139½	2,543
139⅜ August 23.	113¾ March 12.	130	130¾	...	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	130	131¾	130	130	122½	2,587
*177 September 14.	103 January 3.	170½	175	— ¾	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,500	Oct. 6, '98.	2½	175	176	176	176	163	128
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	101	101½	— ⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	101	102	100¼	101	85⅞	19,428
8⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¼	8¾	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	—	7¾	8½	7¾	8¼	...	435
37⅛ August 29.	22½ January 3.	24⅜	24	+ ¾	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	—	33¾	34½	33¾	34	...	2,395
47½ August 10.	25 March 12.	38½	39¼	...	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	25,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	40	40¾	39¾	39¾	34¼	4,465
90½ August 16.	77½ March 9.	86	90	...	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '98.	1¼	88	88	88	88	85	100
18⅛ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15¾	16	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	—	16⅜	16¾	15⅞	16	...	1,700
58½ September 8.	*40 August 15.	44	44½	— 1⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	45¾	45¾	44	44⅝	...	3,590
20⅜ January 11.	17 March 12.	20½	21½	— ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	—	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	22	100
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	...	...	...	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	—	6	6	6	6	...	42
*13½ June 4.	14 June 23.	10	17	— ½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	.....	—	16¼	16¼	15¾	16¼	...	218
8¾ February 10.	3½ October 7.	4¼	4⅝	+ 1¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,836,300	.....	—	4	4¾	4	4⅝	6⅞	740
203½ June 9.	164 October 3.	170¼	172¾	+ 2⅜	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	169	174	169	171¼	210¾	1,540
52 September 2.	37¾ March 25.	47	48	— ⅛	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	46	47¼	45	47	30	1,055
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	87½	91	...	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	92	92	92	92	...	1
114½ February 3.	102¼ October 12.	104	104⅞	— ⅜	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	105¼	105½	102¼	104½	114¼	4,301
150 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	...	145	— 2⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	1¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	156¼	225
13½ September 7.	10 April 26.	12¾	13¾	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			13¾	13⅝	13¾	13¾	13	160
5⅝ September 6.	4 April 21.	5¾	5¾	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	54	54¾	53¾	54⅜	46¼	1,689
20 June 10.	8¾ April 21.	14	16	...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,233,100			14½	14½	14½	14½	...	100
133¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	121	...	+ 1	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	121	121	121	121	...	315
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	13	13¼	— ⅝	Erie	112,232,700	.....	—	13	13½	12¾	12¾	16¼	1,824
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	33¾	34¼	— 1¼	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	—	33⅝	34½	33¼	34⅛	37⅜	1,691
21⅝ February 11.	15¾ April 22.	17¼	17¾	...	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	—	17⅞	17¾	16⅝	16¾	20¼	1,169
34 September 26.	*20 February 17.	32½	33½	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	33½	33½	33	33	...	260
43 January 28.	*27 March 26.	...	...	...	**Flint & Pere Marquette** preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	39	39	39	39	...	100
84⅜ September 22.	70 September 15.	78⅝	79½	— 1¼	**General Electric**	15,276,000	.....	—	80¾	80¾	79	79	...	2,051
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	138½	139¼	+ 4½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	135½	140¾	134½	138¾	...	10,620
94 August 26.	*87¾ June 20.	89½	98	...	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,320,100	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	88½	89¾	88	89	99½	12
352 October 14.	*320 January 5.	353	...	...	**Harlem**	8,646,650	Oct. 1, '98.	3	352	352	352	352	...	41
40¾ October 15.	15¾ April 22.	42	45	+ 7⅛	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	—	33	40¾	33	40¾	...	1,500
110 September 6.	96 April 21.	105¾	109	— 1½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	110¼	110¼	108½	109	102	5,188
*99 October 11.	*94 February 2.	96	100	...	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, '98.	2	99	99	99	99	...	4
71 October 10.	67 September 30.	...	...	+ 1½	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts	18,650,600	.....	—	71	71	71	71	...	106
90¾ October 11.	90¾ October 11.	90¼	95	...	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts, stpd.	.....	.....	—	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...	100
10½ April 22.	7¼ March 18.	8⅝	9	— ¼	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	—	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	250
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	33¼	34	+ ½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '93.	1	32	33½	32	33½	33	700
69 August 22.	48 September 14.	54	55	— 1	International Paper Company	13,040,400			54¾	54¾	53¼	54	...	4,192
93 August 22.	85 September 27.	87	87½	+ 1½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	87	87½	86	86	...	1,750
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	17⅞	18	— ½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	22,000,000	.....	—	16½	18	16¾	17⅝	24¾	3,500
6¾ January 2.	5⅞ October 11.	5	6	— ⅛	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	—	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...	100
54⅜ August 9.	37½ March 25.	47	48	— 2	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	48¼	48¾	46	47	42½	2,240
96⅝ August 8.	85 March 12.	90	93	...	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	90	90	90	90	...	15
23½-August 22.	12 October 11.	13½	14½	— ⅜	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			14	14¾	12	14½	17¼	2,410
83 August 10.	58⅜ October 11.	63½	64⅞	+ 3¼	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	68	68	63¾	63¾	73	9,940
198 August 4.	170¾ January 4.	192½	194	...	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, '98.	3½	192¾	192¾	192¼	192¾	170½	76
59½ August 10.	40 January 20.	47	55	...	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	46	46	46	46	42	20
60½ January 31.	44 April 14.	54⅝	54¾	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	53¾	55¼	53¾	54¾	55¾	17,592
120⅛ January 14.	90 October 3.	94⅞	94½	— ⅜	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	93¾	95¾	92¼	94½	100½	46,155
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	162¼	162½	— 1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	163¾	165	161¾	162¾	99¾	16,099
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	106	107⅞	...	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	106	106	106	106	102¾	30
30⅝ February 15.	24 March 11.	26	28	+ 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			27	27½	27	27¾	24	200
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	88½	90¼	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90¼	90¼	90	90	86	17
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	58	...	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	54	10
93⅞ September 1.	57 January 20.	...	...	+ 1	Minnesota Iron	16,560,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	97	97	97	97	57½	250
98 October 7.	90 September 30.	...	...	+ 2	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts	16,500,000	.....	—	97	97	97	97	...	176
125 October 11.	123 October 12.	125	126	...	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped	.....	.....	—	124	125	122	124¾	...	1,750
11¼ January 26.	10 April 15.	10¾	11	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	—	10¾	10¾	10¼	10⅝	14¾	760
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	29¾	30¼	— 2⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	—	32	32	29¼	30	34	6,184
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	26½	28	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,597,000	July 1, '93.	1	32	33¼	31⅝	32¾	28⅝	4,834
52¾ February 4.	24¾ April 13.	32¾	33¼	+ ¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 25, '98.	1	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	28	25
173 October 10.	*107½ January 4.	173	...	...	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	176	176	175	176	163½	26
39⅜ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	32¼	33¼	— ¾	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	32¼	32¼	31¼	32¼	34	1,550
115 August 24.	99 April 12.	108½	112	— ¼	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	110	110	109¾	109¾	103½	476
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	2⅞	3	...	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	2¾	3½	2¾	3	16¼	1,260
36 August 15.	30⅜ August 1.	32½	33	+ ¼	National Biscuit	29,000,000	.....	—	32¾	32½	32	32¼	...	1,816
80½ August 9.	94¼ August 1.	93½	97¾	+ 1¾	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97	97	97	97	...	210
81 January 24.	60 March 25.	60	75	...	National Starch first preferred	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	67½	67¼	67½	67¼	...	100
98¼ January 8.	86½ March 26.	87¼	88	— 1¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	91	91	87	89¾	93	4,684
120 September 19.	101 April 5.	103	104	— ½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	101	103	98¼	102	...	3,283
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	115¼	115½	+ ⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	115¾	115½	114¾	115⅜	107	3,869
195⅜ August 22.	*178½ January 7.	190	192	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,781,200	Sept. 30, '98.	2	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	180	50
15⅜ January 31.	*11 October 12.	11½	13½	...	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	—	11	11	11	11	13½	30
125 September 8.	*120 April 20.	...	...	...	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '93.	1¼	124	124	124	124	...	10
56⅝ February 7.	42¾ March 12.	49¾	50	...	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	49	50½	49	50	43¼	2,353
7¾ August 23.	4¾ January 15.	6¼	6½	...	North American	39,733,600	.....	—	6	6¼	6	6¼	4¾	1,045
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	40	40½	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	—	39½	41⅝	39¾	40	15¾	217,834
75⅝ September 6.	56⅝ March 12.	73¼	75⅜	— ⅛	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	75¼	76¾	74¾	75¼	51⅝	27,300
*3 June 11.	*3 March 8.	4¼	...	...	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	75c	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...	49
18⅜ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15	15⅜	...	Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	—	15⅝	15¾	15	15	16¾	1,940
61½ August 22.	37½ January 7.	52	55	...	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	53	53	52	52	34	225
77⅛ August 31.	65½ March 29.	72	75	— 3	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	July 1, '98.	2	73	73	73	73	64	115
37⅞ August 27.	19⅜ January 3.	28	30	— 3	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	—	30	30	28	28	20	873
49½ September 21.	34⅜ July 20.	46¾	47¾	+ 2½	**Pacific Coast**	6,803,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	45½	46¾	44½	46¾	...	2,384
91 June 28.	*81 October 5.	81	84	...	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	...	115
93 September 17.	57 July 30.	61	62	+ 2	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	62	62	62	62	...	400
35⅜ August 29.	21 April 21.	32½	32½	+ ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	32¾	33	32¼	32¾	32¾	3,630
120⅝ February 7.	116⅜ March 12.	117	117⅝	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117¼	117½	116⅝	117¼	114¾	3,313
103 August 31.	86½ March 26.	103¾	103⅞	— 1⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	103¾	104¼	102½	103⅝	94	22,836
4⅜ May 23.	⅞ January 5.	1	1⅛	...	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	—	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	2¼	10
47½ May 2.	38⅝ January 5.	42	46	— ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,247,100	.....	—	43	43¾	43	43⅝	29	1,200
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	63	67	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	66½	66½	67¼	66¼	65½	200
175 September 8.	*168 February 25.	170	...	...	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, '98.	1¾	175	175	175	175	...	13
10 September 6.	5⅝ June 11.	9½	...	+ 1⅞	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	—	8	9⅝	8	9⅝	...	2,652
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	197½	198	+ 7½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	189¾	197½	189¾	197½	171½	3,220
23⅝ January 6.	15¾ March 26.	17	17¼	— ¾	**Reading**	69,906,000	.....	—	17⅝	17⅝	16¾	17¼	24	6,420
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	40¼	40½	— 1	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	—	41	41	39⅝	40½	50¼	15,330
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	19½	19¾	— ¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	—	20¼	20¼	19½	19⅝	30¾	2,709
86 October 13.	*182 January 26.	183	...	...	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, '86.	4	186	186	186	186	...	20
133⅜ October 10.	*110½ March 25.	126	...	...	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	...	25
66 June 11.	45 February 24.	53½	58	...	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	56	57	56	57	46	214
23⅛ June 11.	13⅛ April 25.	17	21	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	—	17	17	17	17	14¾	1
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7¼	7½	...	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,200	.....	—	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	7½	1,758
68¼ August 22.	52⅝ March 12.	63½	64	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	63	64	63	63½	51	853
34⅜ August 24.	22½ February 24.	28¾	30½	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	20½	30½	29½	29¾	19	820
6¾ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	4⅝	5	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	—	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	110
14¾ August 18.	7⅜ March 12.	11¾	12¾	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	—	11	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	9¾	1,220
72½ October 14.	51½ January 6.	172	175	...	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	169½	172½	169½	172½	123¾	619
87 August 17.	68 March 12.	79	80	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,800	Feb. 21, '98.	2	78	79¾	77¼	79¾	77½	700
60 September 15.	*148 January 5.	157½	...	...	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,846,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3¼	159¼	160	159¼	160	138¾	200
25½ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	23¾	— ½	Southern Pacific	108,232,200	.....	—	23½	23½	22¾	23	19⅞	1,960
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,000,000	.....	—	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	9⅞	2,768
36⅞ August 27.	23⅜ March 26.	34¾	34⅞	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33	34¾	32½	34⅝	30⅜	15,388
10¼ August 26.	3¾ January 3.	6	6½	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	—	6¼	6¾	6½	6½	6	225
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	26⅝	27	...	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26½	27	26¾	27	27	4,139
16½ August 24.	8⅝ March 12.	13⅞	14	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,766,700	.....	—	13	13¾	13	13¾	11	1,265
94½ February 16.	145 October 13.	142	148	+ 13	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	130	133	145	145	147	775
51½ August 30.	16⅛ March 25.	32¼	32½	+ ⅛	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	.....	—	32	33¾	31⅝	32½	...	34,020
67⅝ September 6.	45⅝ March 12.	65	65¼	+ ⅜	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	.....	—	64½	65¾	64¼	65⅛	...	33,573
10½ February 18.	1⅞ October 6.	1⅞	2⅛	...	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	—	2¼	2½	2¼	2	...	9,800
49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	...	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	42	42	42	42	43	75
8⅝ May 24.	5½ April 25.	6	6¼	— ¼	United States Leather	61,569,000	.....	—	6¼	6¼	6	6	7¼	2,710
74⅛ August 22.	53⅜ March 26.	61	64½	— ⅞	United States Leather preferred	60,000,000

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

BONDS. Sales Week End'g Oct. 15. $11,535,400	Week Ending Oct. 15. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100½	101	100½	101	73
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	109	109	109	109	6
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	114	114	114	114	6
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	83	83	81	81	2
American Tobacco scrip	97½	99	97½	99	*13
Ann Arbor 4s	88	88	88	88	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	93½	94	93½	93⅞	917
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	71¼	71⅝	70⅜	71⅜	614
Balt. & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r	118	118	118	118	40
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95⅜	296
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg Bch., tr. r.	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	93½	94⅛	93¼	93⅝	360
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	121½	121¾	121¼	121⅛	2
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	114	115	114	115	8
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	89½	89⅜	89½	89⅜	6
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116¾	116½	116½	19
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	87	88	87	88	25
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107⅞	107⅞	5½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	12
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89	89¼	88⅝	89¼	43
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	36	36	35⅞	35⅞	47
Cent. of Ga., Macon & Northern Div. 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114¼	113⅜	113⅜	43
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	113½	112	111⅞	111⅞	6
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	107	107½	107	107	38
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	8
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	85¾	86¼	85½	86⅛	92
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	104	104	104	104	8
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 6s	115	117	115	117	18
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, reg	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	108¾	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103½	46
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115⅞	116½	115⅞	116¼	21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110¼	111	110½	111	8
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111⅜	112	111½	112	9
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89⅜	90	89½	89½	147
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111⅜	113⅜	111⅜	111⅜	8
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	68½	69½	68½	68½	2
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s	58	58	58	58	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	68	68½	67½	67½	4
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120⅜	121	120⅜	121	10
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s, $85 paid	78½	*78½	78	78½	29
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	96	96	95	95¾	10
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97¼	97¼	96⅞	97⅞	84
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	25
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	4
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	143	144	143	144	15
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	22
Erie general lien 4s	71	71	70⅜	71	54
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol 6s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	10
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	95½	95½	95	95	16
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	75¼	75¼	75	75	9
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	61	61	61	61	5
Fulton Elevated 1st 6s	40	40	40	40	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Wes. & Pac. 5s	99	99	99	99	8
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	98	98	96	96	2
General Electric debenture 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108	108	2
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	3
Green Bay debenture, B	4½	4½	4½	4½	2
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84½	85	84½	85	57
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	79	79¼	79	79½	20
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93½	30
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	93	93	93	93	5
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	87	87	87	87	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	5
Jeff. & Clearfield Coal & Iron 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	74	75¾	72½	74⅜	285
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88½	88⅜	88½	88½	76
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	62½	62¾	62¼	62¼	424
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	53	54½	53	54½	14
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	116½	117	116½	117	17
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105	7
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	6
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	101¼	101¼	100	100	33
Lake Shore divisional 7s	102	102	102	102	12
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Lake Shore 3½s	106½	106½	104	106½	11
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120⅜	121	120⅜	121	5
Long Island general 4s	90	90	90	90	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90½	90	90½	99
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlanta 1st 6s	106½	106½	106	106	4
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	38
Louisville & Nashville 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mobile 6s	124½	124½	124¼	124¼	7
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d s6	108	108	108	108	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	114	113⅝	114	219
Mexican Central consol. 4s	62½	62½	62½	63¼	2
Mexican International consol. 4s	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	46
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	105	105	105	105	1
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, 1913	123	123	123	123	1
Milwaukee & Nor. 1st 6s, 1910, main line	121	121	121	121	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	142½	143	142½	143	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108½	108¾	108¼	108¾	22
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98½	98½	98¼	98½	5
Missouri Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	83	83	4
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112	112¼	112	112¼	9
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104¾	104⅞	104½	104⅝	60
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	123	123	123	123	3
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78½	77	77	9½
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	15
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131	131	131	131	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103	103	102⅝	103	24
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	106½	106½	107	106	13
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	147
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	22
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
New York Central debenture 6s	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾	2
New York Central extended 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	59
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	102	102½	102	102½	33
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	32
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	84	84	83	83	17
New York, Sus. & Western Term. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	83	83¼	83	83	51
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¾	67	66¼	66¼	318
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100½	171
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	116¾	116¾	116½	116¼	5
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	26
Northern Railway of California 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	32
Northwestern 3½s	103	103	103	103	6
Northwestern extended 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	8
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	117	117	116	116	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	57
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127½	127¾	127½	127⅝	6
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107	107	106½	106⅝	141
Oregon Short Line Income A	76½	77	74½	74½	170
Oregon Short Line Income B	58½	60½	54¼	54¼	301
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105¾	105	105¾	86
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	100½	100	100¾	100	10
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	106¾	106¾	106	106	15
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76	76	74	75	11
Pittsburg, Painsville & Fairport 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	92¼	95½	92¼	94½	435
Reading general 4s	82¼	82¾	81½	81⅝	307
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	88	87½	87⅝	251
Rock Island general 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	96
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80	80	80	80	17
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen 5s	97	97½	96¾	97	145
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	103¾	105¾	103¾	105¼	4
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79	79	78	78	12
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	4
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	116	116	116	116	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	4

BONDS.	Week Ending Oct. 15. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	70¼	70¾	70	70⅝	67
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	31¾	31⅞	31½	31⅜	29
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	68
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extension 7s	153⅜	153½	153¼	153⅜	7
St. Paul consol. 7s	154½	155⅜	154½	155⅜	44
St. Paul Terminal 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	5
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	117¾	117⅜	117½	117⅜	6
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota Div. 7s	129½	129¾	129½	129½	5
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Missouri River 5s	115	115	115	115	5
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minnesota Div. 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	119	120	119	120	4
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	101	101½	101	101½	62
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	129	133	129	133	5
St. P., Minn. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	109	109	109	109	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	5
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	131½	131¾	131½	131½	6
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	67⅛	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛	53
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	94	94	92½	92½	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97½	97¾	97	97⅜	47
Southern Pacific of Arizona, 1st 6s	109½	109⅜	109½	109½	22
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	30
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	1½
Southern Railway 5s	97½	97⅝	97	97½	74
Southern Railway, Memphis Division 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	77	77	77	77	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	92	92	92	92	4
Terminal of St. Louis consol. 5s	109	109	109	109	24
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102	102⅝	102	102⅜	30
Texas & Pacific 1st 8s	106½	107	106½	107	28
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	44½	45	44	45	154
Third Avenue 1st 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	5
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104⅝	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	90	92	90	92	63
Union Elec., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	90	91⅜	90	91⅜	61
Union Pacific new 4s	95⅝	96½	95⅝	96½	495
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	59½	59½	59½	59½	12
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	78	78⅜	77	77	1,067
United States Leather 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Wabash 1st 5s	112½	113¼	112⅜	113¼	38
Wabash 2d 5s	89⅜	89½	88	88	46
Wabash debenture, Series B	32	32	31	32	145
Washington Central 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	3
West Shore 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	18
West Shore 4s, registered	109½	109½	109¼	109¾	25
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	108	109¼	108	109¼	3
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	55	55	54½	54½	11
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111¼	111¾	111½	111½	4
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	60¾	60¾	58½	59⅜	907
Wisconsin Central income	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	5
Total sales					$10,963,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

United States 5s, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127	127⅜	127	127⅜	71
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	112	112	7
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111	111	110¾	110¾	5
United States 3s, coupon	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	337
United States 3s, small	105½	105⅝	104⅝	105⅝	*53
United States 3s, registered	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅜	*196
Total sales					$456,400

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	93½	93½	93½	8
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78	78½	78	78½	93
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	20
Total sales					$116,000
Grand total					$11,535,400

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98¼	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110½	Oct. 15
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112	Oct. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129⅞	Jan. 11	116⅝	Apr. 19	127¼	Oct. 12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127⅜	Oct. 12
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 5
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 10
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102⅞	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	105⅝	Oct. 7	104	July 23	105⅝	Oct. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	105½	Aug. 4	104⅜	Oct. 12	105⅝	Oct. 15
United States 3s, 10-20 1918, reg	105⅜	Sept. 29	104½	Oct. 5	104⅝	Oct. 15
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	100	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	100	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105¾	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	104½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100¼	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93½	Oct. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78½	Oct. 14	65	Apr. 22	78½	Oct. 14
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9¼	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7⅛	Oct. 14

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	173	Oct. 12
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 3
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	206	Sept. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13
Market & Fulton	223	Mar. 4	220	Feb. 16	223	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¾	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 3	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	90¼	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Mar. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 26	268	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 20	98½	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway	242 Nov. 19	Gallatin	310 Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	96 Nov. 27	Metropolis	475 April 21
Chemical	4300 Feb. 2	New York County	300 March 28
Citizens'	132 Nov. 19	Seaboard	170 July 19
East River	140 Nov. 26	Third National	85 March 14
Fourth National	195 Nov. 30		

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 15.—The market last week was strong, with a large and well-distributed demand and good daily business. Calcutta continued a large buyer of shirtings and sheetings, and all the miscellaneous markets bought freely. Yarns were strong, and cops were particularly strong and scarce. There are practically no stocks, either goods or yarn, while engagements are considerable, and the position generally has seldom been more healthy than it is now.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	98½	Aug 24/ 91	Jan 20/ 98¼	Aug 31	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89	Aug 13/ 81	Apr 26/ 88	Oct 13	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	96¼	Aug 15/ 95	Apr 30/ 96½	Oct 15	99¾ 99¾
Do., registered	89½	Mar 22/ 89½	Mar 22/ 89½	Mar 22	.. ..
Do. adjustment g. 4s, 1995	73½	Sep 7/ 54¾	Mar 12/ 71¾	Oct 15	71¼ 71¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	¾	Jan 7/ ¾	Jan 7/ ..	..	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	82½ Feb., 98	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24/ 95	Jan 5/ 96¾	Sept 30	.. 99
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11/ 100	Apr 6/ 112¾	Sep 13	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	115½	Sep 9/ 111¾	Sep 13/ 114½	Oct 10	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	118½	Aug 11/ 80	Jan 12/ 115	Oct 5	.. ..
Do., registered	113½	Jul 18/ 106½	June 17/ 113¼	July 19	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	115¼	Sep 15/ 90	Jan 25/ 115	Sept 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27/ 96	Feb 4/ 111¼	Aug 1	.. ..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. rects.	118	Sep 15/ 119	Sep 15/ 119	Sep 15	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	118¼	Sep 7/ 97	Apr 6/ 111¾	Sep 7	.. ..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10/ 103	May 24/ 116	Aug 23	.. ..
Do., W. P. M. Co. certs	118	Oct 1/ 97	Apr 6/ 116	Oct 10	.. ..
Do., do., registered	112½	Aug 20/ 113¾	Jul 20/ 112¾	July 20	.. ..
Baltimore Bell 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1900	101	Aug 11/ 84	Jan 11/ 99	Sept 23	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	106¼ Oct., 95	.. ..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	104¼ July, 92	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	107½	Oct 11/ 99	Jan 27/ 107	Oct 13	107 107½
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1980	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	102½ Nov., 96	.. ..
Do., coupon off	106	Aug 9/ 100	Jul 21/ 105	Aug 12	102½ ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	76	Oct 6/ 75	Oct 6/ 75	Oct 6	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28/ 105¼	Jun 24/ 107¼	July 28	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep. 26/ 98½	Jan 17/ 105	Oct 7	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	82	Sep 26/ 79	Sep 18/ 82	Sept 26	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8/ 27	May 28/ 27½	June 8	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¾	Sep 21/ 8	May 28/ 9	Sept 27	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12/ 120	Jul 6/ 122¼	July 11	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	103	Aug 13/ 103¼	May 2/ 105½	Oct 6	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105¾	Jan 31/ 104	Aug 11/ 105	Aug 23	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	108 April, 92	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	115	Oct 14/ 112	Jul 1/ 115	Oct 14	.. ..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1924	94½	Aug 23/ 79	Apr 8/ 89¾	Oct 14	.. ..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	43 Jun 19, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24/ 68	May 24/ 68	May 24	.. ..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27/ 86	Jun 27/ 86	June 27	.. ..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	70½ De 14, 97	.. ..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94	Aug 23/ 80	Apr 14/ 91¾	Oct 14	.. 91½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106¾	Sep 22/ 91	Apr 2/ 103½	Oct 8	103½ 104½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	74 Sept., 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19/ 104¼	Jan 18/ 106¼	Oct 11	106 108
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 28/ 127	Jan 28/ 127	Mar 2	126 ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	124¾	Aug 23/ 122	Jul 16/ 123	Aug 31	124 ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	103 Ap 14, 97	121 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	100 Feb., 96	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4/ 104¾	Jun 17/ 107¾	Oct 11	107½ ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109½	Sep 23/ 100	Apr 23/ 107	Oct 4	106½ ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	108 De 10, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4/ 105	Jan 4/ 105	Jan 4	7 ..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 28/ 107¾	Apr 27/ 109¾	Oct 11	.. ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17/ 105	Apr 16/ 108¾	Oct 7	108½ ..
Do., do., registered	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	106 Jan 30, 97	.. ..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16/ 87	Apr 21/ 92¼	June 30	93 ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	110½	Jan 13/ 114	Mar 25/ 114½	June 3	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	122¼	Jan 22/ 84¾	Apr 29/ 89½	Oct 15	89 89½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6/ 35¼	Oct 11/ 35¼	Oct 12	.. ..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6/ 10	Sep 23/ 10½	Oct 7	.. ..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21/ 4½	Jul 28/ 4½	Sept 13	.. ..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6/ 91	Oct 14/ 91	Oct 14	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & At. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep 6/ 86½	Sep 6/ 86½	Sep 6	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	89	Jul 6/ 85¾	Jan 19/ 90	July 6	.. ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2/ 103	Jul 19/ 103¾	Sept 15	101½ ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112½	Sep 24/ 112½	Sep 24/ 112½	Sept 24	.. ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110¼	Feb 15/ 110	Jul 21/ 110	July 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30/ 109½	Apr 27/ 113¾	Oct 14	113¾ 114¼
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14/ 108¾	Apr 28/ 111¾	Oct 14	111 ..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18/ 97	Sep 30/ 99	Oct 6	98½ 100
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18/ 90	Jan 5/ 91	July 20	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4/ 110	Apr 26/ 114	Oct 11	.. ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	104 No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18/ 103	Jan 18/ 103	Jan 18	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23/ 103	Feb 18/ 103	Feb 24	103 104
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21/ 102	Feb 21/ 102	Feb 21	103 104
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14/ 101¾	May 5/ 102	July 14	103 104
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23/ 101	Oct 3/ 102½	Oct 12	102½ ..
Do., gtd. g. 6s, 1939	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	84½ Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100¼	Feb 23/ 100	Feb 23/ 102	Mar 19	98 ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18/ 101	Jan 18/ 101	Jan 18	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29/ 101	Mar 17/ 103½	Oct 5	103½ ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	98 Aug 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103¾	Sep 30/ 100	Jan 6/ 101¾	Oct 14	101 ..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2/ 40	Feb 2/ 40	Feb 2	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7/ 101¼	Jan 7/ 101¼	Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14/ 118	Oct 5/ 118	Oct 5	115½ 118
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep 29/ 115½	Apr 20/ 118¾	Oct 11	118½ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11/ 111	May 2/ 117	Oct 15	.. ..
Do., do., registered	115	Oct 11/ 113	Jan 3/ 115	Oct 11	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16/ 73½	Mar 26/ 85¾	Oct 15	85 86
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105¼	Jun 30/ 90	Apr 25/ 104	Oct 12	.. 104
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Jun 29/ 90¼	Jul 29/ 95	Oct 4	.. ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7/ 95	May 24/ 95½	May 27	.. ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13/ 97¼	Apr 11/ 101	Oct 13	.. ..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21/ 111	Sep 10/ 111	Sept 10	111¼ ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7/ 107	Mar 23/ 108	June 15	106 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20/ 107	Jul 20/ 107	July 20	108 ..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	104¾ Mr. 25, 97	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	105½ Oct., 96	100½ ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jul 30/ 105	Mar 25/ 108¾	Oct 12	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29/ 113½	Apr 20/ 116¼	Oct 14	116¼ 116¾
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24/ 103¼	Aug 8/ 105	Sept 16	102 ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct 11/ 104¾	May 16/ 111	Oct 11	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 20/ 104¼	Mar 25/ 115	Oct 6	.. ..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23/ 109½	Feb 17/ 111	Aug 23	108 ..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4/ 98	Apr 4/ 100	Oct 12	101 ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23/ 97	Apr 1/ 103	Oct 11	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9/ 90	Jun 15/ 100	Aug 6	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	107½ Jan., 98	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	103½	Oct 12/ 98	Mar 25/ 103½	Oct 12	102¾ 103½
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19/ 97	May 9/ 97	May 9	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29/ 119	Mar 9/ 120	Sept 20	.. ..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	119¾	Sep 9/ 114½	Jul 15/ 116¾	Sept 9	116½ 118½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 28/ 122	Apr 19/ 132	Aug 26	126 ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108¼	Jun 10/ 101¾	Jan 14/ 108	Oct 14	108 110
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7/ 101	Jan 4/ 106¼	June 7	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11/ 100¼	Jan 14/ 105	Sept 12	102 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115¼	Jun 10/ 112	Feb 25/ 114	Oct 7	113½ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. ref. g. 6s, 1947	92	Aug 24/ 80	Mar 12/ 91	Sept 22	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 22/ 90	Mar 29/ 105½	Sept 23	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	153	Oct 6/ 140	Jan 29/ 153	Oct 6	159½ ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep 28/ 137½	Jan 3/ 152½	Sept 28	159½ ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16/ 140	Jan 13/ 141	Apr 6	159½ ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	153¾	Oct 13/ 138	Jan 4/ 153¾	Oct 13	159½ ..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	153¾	Oct 10/ 139¼	Jan 5/ 153¾	Oct 10	159½ ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19/ 116	May 13/ 117	Aug 10	117 ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14/ 110	Mar 14/ 110	Mar 14	.. ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 8/ 114¼	Apr 20/ 120	Oct 14	115½ ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13/ 128	Aug 15/ 129½	Oct 11	129 ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	109 Oct 5, 97	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28/ 118	Mar 11/ 118½	July 19	118 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117¾	Jun 28/ 111	Apr 26/ 117¾	Oct 15	117 ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10/ 110¾	May 23/ 115	Oct 11	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17/ 107	Jan 6/ 109½	Apr 16	.. ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113¾	Mar 2/ 112	Apr 21/ 112	Apr 21	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¾	Oct 12/ 111	Apr 29/ 115¾	Oct 12	.. ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7/ 111	Apr 1/ 113¾	Oct 15	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27/ 127½	Jan 5/ 127¼	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s 1916	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	106½ Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21/ 109	Apr 7/ 112	Sept 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4/ 102	May 3/ 105¾	Oct 14	.. ..
Do., do., registered	105¾	Feb 19/ 104¾	Feb 1/ 105½	Feb 19	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19/ 120	Mar 15/ 121	Oct 14	120 ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7/ 117	Apr 30/ 123	Oct 13	120 ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10/ 138	May 6/ 142¾	Sept 20	142¾ ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Jan 13/ 115	Apr 27/ 115	Oct 12	114¾ ..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15/ 112¾	May 27/ 114¾	Sept 28	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 28/ 113¾	Jun 2/ 117	Oct 14	.. ..
Do., do., registered	115	Jan 13/ 114	Jun 14/ 115	July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep 29/ 106½	Apr 2/ 108¼	Oct 8	.. ..
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 18/ 107½	Jul 13/ 107½	July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	Oct 6/ 114	May 23/ 120	Oct 6	120 ..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21/ 117	Mar 8/ 117	Mar 8	120 ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110¼	Feb 9/ 107½	May 18/ 110¼	Oct 1	.. ..
Do., do., registered	109¼	Mar 19/ 109½	Mar 19/ 109½	Mar 19	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep 28/ 111	May 3/ 118	Sept 28	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7/ 117¾	Feb 7/ 117¾	Feb 7	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4/ 104	Mar 8/ 106	Oct 13	.. ..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10/ 103	Jun 10/ 103	June 10	103 ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103¼	Aug 10/ 99	May 16/ 103	Oct 12	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26/ 106	Apr 21/ 107¾	May 26	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¾	Apr 12/ 101¼	Jan 3/ 102¾	Apr 12	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	127 Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12/ 117	Jan 12/ 117	Jan 12	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3/ 103	Mar 3/ 100	Mar 3	103¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	108	Apr 22/ 105	Mar 22/ 105	Apr 22	103¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6/ 132½	May 21/ 136	Oct 6	135½ ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	105½ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118	Aug 22/ 113¼	May 26/ 118	Oct 6	118 ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22/ 133	Mar 22/ 134	Mar 23	132 ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26/ 133	May 19/ 133	May 19	132 ..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21/ 112	Apr 26/ 112	Apr 26	.. ..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21/ 129¾	Jul 28/ 130¾	Sept 24	130 ..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29/ 128	Apr 2/ 130	Aug 12	130 ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107¾	Feb 2/ 104¾	May 25/ 107	July 22	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105½	Aug 11/ 102¾	May 7/ 104¼	Oct 15	104½ 104¾
Do., do., registered	105¼	Aug 12/ 103¾	May 11/ 104	Sept 22	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	93	Sep 3/ 85	Jan 15/ 94	Sept 19	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	70¾	Feb 11/ 65¼	Jan 10/ 70	Feb 2	70 ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	92 Mr 15, 97	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17/ 103	Apr 21/ 108¾	Aug 25	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	100 Aug 15, 97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24/ 126½	Apr 25/ 136	Oct 7	134 ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	136	Oct 1/ 128	May 13/ 135¾	Oct 6	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28/ 126	Apr 16/ 132¾	Oct 14	130 132½
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	106 Jul 22, 97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17/ 117½	Apr 1/ 120¾	Aug 30	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	90¾	Aug 27/ 70½	Mar 26/ 89¾	Oct 14	86½ 89¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	98¾ Nov., 98	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	110 Oct 26, 97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	103¾ Mr 13, 97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111¾	Oct 10/ 107½	May 10/ 113	Oct 12	111¾ ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	105¾ April, 95	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4/ 68	Sep 19/ 68½	Oct 14	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13/ 82	May 13/ 87	June 29	.. ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep 21/ 85	Jun 8/ 91¾	Sept 21	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30/ 90¼	May 9/ 93	Oct 5	99¾ ..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15/ 90	Mar 24/ 90	Mar 24	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	87 Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13/ 80	Jun 13/ 87	Aug 31	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	95	Oct. 4/ 89	Feb 27/ 95	Oct 4	95 ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11/ 98¾	May 17/ 101¼	Oct 3	101¾ ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	114 Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	107¼ Feb 19, 97	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18/ 70	Mar 14/ 75	Oct 15	75 76
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 6/ 14	May 7/ 19	Sept 27	15 20
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5/ 102	May 9/ 104	Aug 23	.. ..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17/ 131¼	Jun 4/ 135¼	July 26	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11/ 127¾	May 11/ 127¾	May 11	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	107½ Oct 16, 97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	106½	Sep 20/ 100	Mar 18/ 106	Oct 5	105 ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep 9/ 121	Sep 9/ 123	Sept 9	.. ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61¾	Sep 2/ 60	May 28/ 58	Oct 14	.. ..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1/ 65	Aug 8/ 67¼	Oct 10	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	68¾ May 15, 97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts. $35 paid	70	Sep 2/ 75	Oct 1/ 74½	Oct 14	73 80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14/ 54	Jan 11/ 61	Feb 14	.. ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15/ 122	Apr 4/ 122	Apr 4	122½ ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22/ 125¼	Jan 3/ 126	July 23	120½ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4/ 137¼	May 21/ 141¼	Oct 8	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	106 No 23, 97	106½ ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28/ 107	Apr 21/ 108½	Oct 6	103½ ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 28/ 136	Apr 18/ 139	June 30	.. ..
Do., registered	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	138 July, 92	136 ..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	136½	Jan 20/ 136¾	Jul 8/ 137	Sept 19	134½ ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	118½ No 17, 97	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1/ 108	Aug 1/ 108	Aug 1	.. ..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13/ 143	May 7/ 146	Sept 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	143 May 4, 97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25/ 120½	May 6/ 125	Aug 31	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27/ 110	Apr 21/ 116	Oct 11	116 ..
Do., do., registered	..	.... / ..	.... / ..	116½ Mr 22, 97	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep 27/ 147	Sep 27/ 147	Sept 27	147 ..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18/ 141	May 6/ 141	May 6	147 ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98½	Aug 17/ 89	Jan 8/ 97¾	Oct 15	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug 22/ 108	Apr 5/ 110¾	Sept 20	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	96¼	Oct 8/ 85½	Jan 3/ 93¾	Oct 13	.. ..
Do., 1st cons. g. 4½s, 1936	106½	Oct 12/ 102½	Oct 12/ 106¾	Oct 14	.. 106¾
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct 3/ 97	Jan 6/ 102	Oct 3	.. ..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Aug 8/ 16¼	Jun 8/ 17	Aug 24	.. ..
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9/ 104	Jan 3/ 106¾	Oct 14	.. 106¾
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1952	92¾	Feb 11/ 92¼	Feb 11/ 92¾	Feb 11	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 9/ 101	May 2/ 112	Oct 7	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2/ 112½	Jan 4/ 113	July 26	113½ 114½
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug 2/ 116½	May 20/ 119¾	Aug 2	118 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22/ 108	Apr 11/ 112¾	Sept 7	112½ ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7/ 113	May 23/ 117	June 28	117 ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23/ 104½	Feb 21/ 104¾	June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11/ 138	May 6/ 143¾	Oct 11	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13/ 140	May 27/ 141	June 25	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25/ 133½	Apr 12/ 139	Sept 20	136 ..
Buffalo,

1898

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945.	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	109¾	July 18	-- --
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	97	Sept 9	-- --
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100¾	Aug 16	-- --
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	90½	Oct 12	-- --
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	-- --
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	-- --
Manhattan R'Way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	92¼	Oct 15	-- --
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	117¼	Oct 12	117½ --
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	103	Jan 29	101	May 5	104	Oct 6	104½ --
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	114	Oct 14	-- --
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	121⅝	Oct 13	-- --
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121	Oct 13	120¾ 121½
Lex. Av. & Fav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	125¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	121	Oct 11	120 124
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	62½	Oct 13	62¼	Oct 13	-- --
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	....	--	....	30	April, 90	-- --
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	....	--	....	11¾	Sep 16,96	-- --
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	75⅜	Oct 13	70½	Feb 10	78¼	Oct 14	77 --
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	--	....	--	....	90	Mar., 96	-- --
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	--	....	--	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	-- --
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	--	....	--	....	13	Jul 9, 97	-- --
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	....	--	....	100	Jan 30,97	-- --
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143	Oct 13	142 146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾	Oct 12	100½	Apr 26	108¾	Oct 12	-- --
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	-- --
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	--	....	--	....	129	May, 96	-- --
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	--	....	--	....	121½	Au 31, 97	125 --
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	Aug 11	83¾	Apr 22	88½	Oct 15	88½ --
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	62½	Oct 15	62 63
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	-- --
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Mar 12	80	Oct 12	86	Oct 12	-- --
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan 4	71	Oct 7	-- --
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	82	Sept 21	-- --
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¾	Sep 23	93½	Apr 1	98	Oct 10	99¼ 100
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¾	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	104⅝	Oct 15	104⅜ 104¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112¼	Oct 13	103½	Apr 26	112½	Oct 13	110 --
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	80	Oct 4	-- --
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Apr 28	70½	Sept 19			-- --
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103⅜	Aug 5	-- --
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105½	Sep 20	109	Oct 11	-- --
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st. g. 4½s, 1947	114½	Jan 7	107½	Aug 29			-- --
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107½	July 28	-- --
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107	Oct 7	-- --
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	97	Oct 15	96 97½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 28	100	Aug 10	-- --
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	115½	May 24	123	Oct 11	123 --
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	--	....	--	....	110	Dec 6, 97	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 26	77	Oct 13	76 --
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	May 27	100⅛	Oct 11	-- 102½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	....	--	....	84	April, 96	-- --
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131	Oct 10	130 --
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	--	....	--	....	105⅜	De 17, 97	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103	Oct 15	102¾ 103
Do., 1st 6s, Mod. Im., W. & Al., 1917	--	....	--	....	108	Mar., 96	-- --
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	--	....	--	....	108½	Aug. 94	-- --
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 29	113¼	Apr 21	117¼	Oct 13	117⅜ 118
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 20	115⅜	Aug 24	117⅜ --
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110⅝	Oct 12	110½ --
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅝	July 15	110½ --
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1885-1904	108¾	Feb 19	103¾	Feb 21	108¾	Feb 21	110½ --
Do., debenture 5s of 1885, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105	Aug 11	106½ --
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	106½ --
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Oct 14	100½	May 6	106¾	Oct 14	106½ --
Do., registered	104	Feb 7	104	Mar 28	104⅝	June 30	106½ --
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107½	Oct 3	105¾	Jul 22	107½	Oct 5	107½ --
Do., do., registered	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅜	Jul 6	104⅞	July 6	-- --
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	96	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	93½	Oct 14	-- --
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	94⅜	Oct 15	94½ 94¾
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94	Oct 7	-- --
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109¾	Oct 15	109¼ 110
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	108¾	Oct 14	109¼ 109¾
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	--	....	--	....	108½	No 16, 97	-- --
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	-- --
Clearf, Blt. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	-- --
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	104	Jul 24,97	-- --
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107	Sep 22	107	Sept 22	108 --
Do., do., registered	109⅜	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107¼	Aug 25	108 --
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	--	....	--	....	103	May 7,97	-- --
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125¼	Sep 14	119¼	May 12	124¼	Oct 12	124½ --
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	--	....	--	....	109	Jan., 97	-- --
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	100¾	Oct 7	114½ --
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	-- --
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	--	....	--	....	100	Mar., 96	-- --
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	Oct 6	-- --
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	123
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102	Oct 15	101½ --
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	107½	Oct 12	107 --
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	106½	Sept 2	105½ --
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115⅜	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	117½ --
Do., do., registered	119½	Mar 1	115⅜	Jun 16	115⅜	June 16	117½ --
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	109½	Sep 14	102	Apr 7	106¼	Oct 15	106 --
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	-- --
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	--	....	--	....	108¾	Dec 1, 97	-- --
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	--	....	--	....	125	Dec 9, 97	-- --
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	Sept 12	113½ --
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	103	Oct 11	-- --
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	-- --
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 28	121¼	June 21	-- --
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125¾	Jan 20	125½ --
Do., 4s, 1940	109	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	-- --
N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104½	Oct 15	104¼ 104¾
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	103	Nov 7, 97	-- --
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	--	....	--	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	-- --
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161	Sept 30	-- --
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅞	Aug 23	145	Jan 6	158	Sept 1	-- --
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½	Aug 26	126¼	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	126¾ --
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	--	....	--	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	-- --
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120¾	Sep 22	119	Feb 11	120½	Sept 22	120½ --
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Aug 18	113½	Jul 19	114	Aug 18	114¼ --
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	107½	Oct 15	107 107½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¾	Sep 30	96	Mar 16	102¼	Oct 15	102½ 102¾
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	116⅜	Oct 13	-- --
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116½	Oct 12	-- --
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131¼	Oct 13	130 --
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 23	-- --
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅜	Sep 30	90½	Apr 21	100½	Oct 15	100⅝ 100½
Do., registered	101⅜	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100½	Sept 30	-- --
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 8	57	Apr 21	66½	Oct 15	66¼ 66¾
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	85	Oct 10	89	Oct 10	-- --
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	115	Oct 10	104	Jan 5	115	Oct 15	115 --
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102 --
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125¼	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123	Sept 12	123 --
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	113	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	124 128
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	-- --
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	--	....	--	....	101	Fe 25, 97	105 --
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	92½	Oct 15	-- --
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	83	Oct 14	83¼ --
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	--	....	--	....	94	April, 96	-- --
Do., do., small	--	....	--	....	82	Feb., 87	-- --
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¾	Jan 26	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	--	....	--	....	85	De 16, 97	-- --
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84	Sept 8	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	-- --
Do., do., reg. Trust Co. certs	14½	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	-- --
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 8	75	Aug 11	80	Sept 10	-- --
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	....	--	....	108	Sep 21,97	-- --
Do., cn. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	-- --
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61½	June 27	-- --
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114	Oct 5	-- --
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1948	100⅝	Aug 19	89	Apr 28	98¼	Oct 15	-- --
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	128¼	Aug 19	107	Apr 16	127¾	Oct 13	127¾ --
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	-- --
Do., g. 5s, 1928	--	....	--	....	102	My 24,97	-- --
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108¾	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	106¾	Oct 14	-- --
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	74⅝	Oct 15	74½ 75½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	30	Jan 4	54¼	Oct 15	54½ 55¼
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106¼	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105⅝	Oct 14	-- --
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	--	....	--	....	101½	Dec., 90	-- --
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	108	Apr 21	114	Oct 4	-- --
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	-- --
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109¼	May 13	113	Sept. 7	-- --
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅞	Sep 28	108	May 6	111¼	Oct 8	-- --
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	--	....	--	....	111	Jun 17,97	-- --
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104	Sept 22	-- --
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	-- --
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	100¾	Ap 23, 97	-- --
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾	Jan 25	-- --
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Aug 18	-- --
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	--	....	--	....	128	Aug., 96	-- --
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	--	....	--	....	110¼	Jul 8, 97	115 --
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	108 --
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	--	....	--	....	113¾	April, 96	-- --
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	--	....	--	....	110	Jan 27,96	-- --
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	--	....	--	....	102	No 10, 97	-- --
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	--	....	--	....	108	My 12,97	-- --
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	-- --
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	100¾	Oct 7	114½ --
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	....	--	....	100	De 23, 97	-- --
Do., do., cn. Trust Co. certs.	96	Feb 15	95¼	Oct 7	95¾	Oct 7	-- --
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 6s, 1928	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	-- --
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¼	Jun 2	15¼	Jun 2	18¼	June 2	-- --
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121 --
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 23	85¼	May 23	90	Sept 22	-- --
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	--	....	--	....	137	No 17, 97	-- --
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	....	--	....	108¼	April, 93	-- --
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	....	--	....	124	Mar., 96	-- --
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	--	....	--	....	114	Mar., 93	-- --
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	--	....	--	....	117	Mar., 89	-- --
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	-- --
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110½	Sep 16	104	Apr 2	110½	Sept 16	-- --
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	--	....	--	....	96	Jul 14,97	-- --
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	95¼	Oct 13	76¼	Apr 28	94½	Oct 14	94 95
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	57	Oct 6	39	Jun 15	56⅝	Oct 6	-- --
Do., do., trust receipts	57⅛	Oct 8	37⅝	Oct 8	57⅛	Oct 8	-- --

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	77⅝	Apr 26	81¾	Oct 15	81½ 81¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	87¾	Oct 15	-- --
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	-- --
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	71½	Sep 28	54	Feb 2	71½	Sept 28	-- --
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	51	Aug 26	48¼	Apr 20	50	Oct 13	50 51
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116½	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	116 117
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½	Feb 17	111½	May 6	116	Oct 8	116 116¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116½	Feb 23	113	May 24	116	Oct 15	116 117
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	--	....	--	....	113½	July 96	-- --
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅜	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	119¾	Oct 15	119¼ 120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	105⅝	Oct 14	-- 105½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	93½	Apr 14	100	Oct 4	-- --
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	--	....	--	....	105	Oct 4, 97	-- --
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	60	Apr 26	78	Oct 14	-- --
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	96½	Oct 13	-- --
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 26	79¾	Oct 13	79¼ 79¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	31⅞	Oct 15	31¼ 32
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	--	....	--	....	90	No 8, 97	-- --
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	-- --
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	107½	Sept 20	104½ 105¼
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121½	Oct 11	121 --
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118¾	Mar 23	122	Aug 12	123 --
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	133	Oct 14	125	Jan 5	133	Oct 14	133 --
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	119¾	Sep., 96	-- --
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	100	Sep 16	103½	May 10	100	Oct 12	103½ --
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	106¾	My 20,97	-- --
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101¼	Oct 12	94½	Jan 10	101½	Oct 12	101 --
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	-- --
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	-- --
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	115½	Apr 19	126	Sept 7	-- --
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	115	Ap 24, 97	-- --
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 20	112¼	Sept 22	-- --
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110½	Sept 7	-- --
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	-- --
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	115	Ap 24,96	-- --
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	--	....	--	....	100½	Oct 20,97	-- --
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	--	....	--	....	114	Jan 25,97	-- --
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	--	....	--	....	104½	Oct 18,97	-- --
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	-- --
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	43	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 23	-- --
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	97⅜	Oct 14	-- --
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	-- --
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103½	Sept 29	-- --
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	99	Oct 14	98 --
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	--	....	--	....	102	Nov., 94	-- --
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 23	112	Sept 14	111½ 112¼
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Sept 30	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85	Oct 13	76¾	Apr 2	85	Oct 15	82 --
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	....	--	....	114	Nov 17, 97	-- --
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	-- --
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	-- --
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	67¾	Oct 14	-- --
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	-- --
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	--	....	--	....	106¾	Nov 17, 97	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	102¾	Oct 15	96½	Jan 3	102¾	Oct 15	101 --
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	106¾	Oct 12	100¼	Jan 4	100¼	Oct 15	-- --
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	108	Oct 14	-- --
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92½	Jan 6	102¾	Sept 20	102 --
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jul 25	87¾	Sept 20	85 --
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110½	Jan 28	105½	Jan 6	105⅝	Oct 15	100 --
Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½	Aug 24	87	Apr 28	97½	Oct 15	97¼ 97¾
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101	Sept 29	-- --
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	--	....	--	....	112½	Au 17, 97	-- --
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118	Sept 30	-- --
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105¼	Jul 14	107	Oct 5	105⅞ --
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	115	Sept 22	-- --
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114	Oct 7	107	Apr 16	114	Oct 12	-- --
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	116	Apr 13	120¾	Oct 12	-- --
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	Oct 14	-- --
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	125¼	Aug 11	-- --
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	--	....	--	....	101	No 22, 97	-- --
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 10	95	May 3	104	Sept 14	-- --
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	100	Oct 8	100	Mar 24	100	Oct

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 17.

American Tobacco Company—Books open.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Books open.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Annual meeting.
Rio Grande Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Central Park, North and East River Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Annual meeting.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Annual meeting.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books open.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable.
North Shore Traction Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books open.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Thursday, Oct. 20.

Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company—Books close.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Annual meeting.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books open.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Oct. 21.

Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books open.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

Albany Street Railway—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 15, total transactions included 1,705,313 shares of stock, $10,963,000 bonds, with $456,400 Government and $116,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 16,'97.	Oct. 15,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$2,435,438	$1,705,313	†$730,125
Banks	146	31	†115
Mining	700	3,500	*2,800

BONDS.

	Oct. 16,'97.	Oct. 15,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$10,668,200	$10,963,000	*$294,800
State	43,000	116,000	*73,000
Government	64,000	456,400	*$91,500

†Decrease. *Increase.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	1	Ill. Steel tr. r.	1½
Am. S. & Wire pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Minn. Iron	1
Chic. & Alton	1	Minn. Iron tr.	2
C., M. & St. P. pf.	5½	Nat. Bis. pf.	1¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½	Pacific Coast	2½
Consol. Gas	2¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Pitts. & West pf.	1¾
Great Northern pf.	4¾	Pullman Car	1½
Hawaiian Sugar	7½	Southern Ry. pf.	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	2¾	L. E. & West. pf.	6¾
Am. Tobacco	9⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Can. Pacific	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝
C., Lor. & W. pf.	1¾	N. J. Central	3
D., L. & W.	2¾	N. Y. Central	3
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	3
Gen. Electric	1¾	Or. Short Line	3
Illinois Central	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Int. Paper	1	Reading 1st pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	1½
Laclede Gas	2		

Net changes in bond quotions for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	1⅝
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1
Brooklyn City 1st	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	4½
Brook. Ln. Gas 5s	1½	Knox. & Ohio 1st	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 6s	1½	Mil. & North. 1st 6s	1
Cent. Ohio reor. 4½s	1½	Mil. & North. con. 6s	1½
Cent. Pac., San J. 6s	1½	Pacific Coast 1st	1½
Ches. & Ohio Con. 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st 4s	2½
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t.	2
C., M. & St.P. con. 7s	7½		
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1½		
Gal., H. & H. 5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Ore. S. L., inc. B.	2½
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	1½	Peoria & East. 1st	1¼
Erie 1st con.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 1st	1½
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1½	Penn. C. & L. Hrm.	1½
Fulton Elev. 1st	6	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
N. W. S. & W. gen.	3	Wash. Cent. 1st	1
Ore. S. L., inc. A	2½		

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 15	$519,890,109	$56,935,370
Oct. 8	889,955,949	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,994,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,182,633	48,805,591
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,749	45,686,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 13	778,612,686	46,768,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,410	48,146,432
July 16	720,880,050	47,100,833
*July 9	617,814,853	44,584,178
July 2	826,883,622	62,689,979
June 25	655,289,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,176,963
June 11	747,574,044	37,216,333
*June 4	710,783,431	41,451,405
May 28	766,878,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,220,061
May 14	819,486,952	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,986
April 30	831,653,500	41,238,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,534,274
April 9	635,326,208	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,889,842
March 26	811,838,294	38,966,193
March 19	785,675,893	48,988,653
March 12	752,221,510	39,748,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	986,600,610	48,228,399
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,129,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,918,146	51,574,574
Feb. 22	852,827,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,965,003
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,869

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33½	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
Brooklyn City R. R.	217	218½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El., when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	60
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	170
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	103½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	79	80
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	79	81
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	230	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103½
Eighth Avenue	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand Street	360	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Incomes	9½	10½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	39
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf.	78½	80
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	12	15
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	143	150
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	26	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	103	..
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	94	94⅝
West End (Boston)	85¼	85⅝
West End (Boston) pf.	105	106
Worcester Traction common	12	12⅝
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	120	123
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107⅝	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf.	95	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	170
Atlantic	140	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	195	..
Brooklyn	375	400
Central	1375	..
Colonial	245	255
Continental	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	350	360
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	..
Knickerbocker	275	..
Lawyers' Surety	160	165
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	225	..
Mercantile	460	..
Metropolitan	360	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	..
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	110	..
State	195	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	..	295
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	300
United States	1225	..
Washington	235	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	..
Citizens'	111	115
Eagle	240	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	450	480
Germania	255	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	108
Hanover	150	175
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	102	115
Niagara	160	170

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
North River	130	135
Pacific	160	170
Phœnix, Brooklyn	165	175
Peter Cooper	110	120
Rutgers	100	115
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	110	118
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	360	..
American Exchange	171	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	..	295
Broadway	228	235
Butchers & Drovers'	67½	71½
Central	160	170
Chase	275	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3800	4100
Citizens'	125	130
City	1050	..
Colonial	142	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	266	268
Continental	128	130
Corn Exchange	278	285
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	130
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	310	320
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1000	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	335	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Hudson River	140	145
Importers & Traders'	470	485
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	225	235
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	175	180
Mechanics & Traders'	..	110
Mercantile	167½	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	148	152
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	234	237
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	92	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	..	85
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	340	350
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	114	118
Republic	156	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	125	..
Shoe & Leather	90	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	145	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	98½	102½
Boston & Providence	280	..
Cayuga & Sus.	190	..
Columbus & Xenia	108½	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99¼	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	120	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	..
Naugatuck	245¼	..
New York & Harlem	350	355
N. Y. Lack & Western	124	125
Norwich & Worcester pf.	198	..
Old Colony	192	193
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	165	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	140
Providence & Worcester	280	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	257	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	89	92
American Caramel	95	..
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4¼	6¾
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	17
Am. Typefounders, new stock	48	50
American Graphophone	137¼	140
American Graphophone pf.	145	150
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	119	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	83¾	..
Celluloid Company	77	81
Central & South Amer. Tel.	108	110
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Cladin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32¾	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	138½	140
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Federal Steel Company	29⅝	30
Federal Steel Company pf.	70½	70⅝
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	59¾	60
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	108½	109¼
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	103½	110¼
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	72½	80
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	119½	120½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	52½	62½
Mergenthaler Linotype	184½	186
Michigan Pen. Car com.	10½	11½
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	58	62
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151½
Nicaragua Construction	8	11
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	2¼
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	105
Simmons Hardware com.	110	113
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	20	21
Standard Distilling pf.	68	69
Standard Oil	416	417½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	104	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	30	37
Union Switch & Signal	72	74
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	162½	164½
Westinghouse Air Brake	322	..
Worthington Pump	32	35
Worthington Pump pf.	96½	98½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64½	65¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110½	111
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	93	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22½
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	101½	103
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107½	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103½	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103½	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	116	117½
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	100	102½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	87
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	102
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	300	312
New Amsterdam	25½	28½
New Amsterdam pf.	63½	65
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	89	89½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	147
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87½	88½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	101½	102½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	102½

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $917,950. The banks now hold $19,661,550 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $10,023,300, an increase in specie of $5,094,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $92,200, an increase in deposits of $16,337,400, and an increase in circulation of $23,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 15 '98.	Oct. 8 '98.	Oct. 16 '97.
Loans	$646,403,400	$636,380,100	$563,117,000
Specie	147,945,100	142,850,600	94,886,700
Legal tenders	53,502,500	53,594,700	73,747,700
Net deposits	727,144,200	710,806,800	616,070,900
Circulation	15,496,600	15,473,200	15,886,700

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

Specie	$147,945,100	$142,850,600	$94,886,700
Legal tenders	53,502,500	53,594,700	73,747,700
Total reserve	$201,447,600	$196,445,300	$168,634,400
Reserve required ag'st deposits	181,786,060	177,701,700	154,019,000
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$19,661,550	$18,743,600	$14,614,500

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,891,450	$22,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,025	54,540,050	40,182,625
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,683,850	28,027,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,554,925	24,334,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	23,060,050	48,163,975	19,042,675
March 26	23,521,475	48,885,750	17,147,425
April 2	25,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	25,636,475	46,170,050	17,031,250
April 16	27,346,075	46,965,900	18,139,850
April 23	23,525,100	49,257,990	20,678,675
April 30	24,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,375
May 7	23,916,475	44,065,975	20,243,125
May 14	26,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	26,715,250	45,998,950	21,791,500
May 28	23,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	22,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	23,841,100	47,691,475	20,677,050
June 18	29,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	22,296,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	22,013,350	41,384,875	20,229,250
July 9	23,345,300	41,381,375	22,237,275
July 16	25,365,325	46,026,300	21,773,025
July 23	23,012,000	47,361,575	18,490,550
July 30	21,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	20,580,000	41,042,125	15,815,575
Aug. 13	23,111,850	38,582,725	9,490,175
Aug. 20	28,833,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,386,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	28,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,883,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,987,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,530,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$19,661,550	1893	$33,896,050
1897	14,614,500	1892	539,050
1896	11,911,100	1891	9,025,700
1895	15,380,175	1890	*349,225
1894	60,847,325	1889	917,250

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$8,940,536
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	8,440,494
From Jan. 1, 1898	336,379,401
From Jan. 1, 1897	394,638,316

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1898	$9,318,915
Week ended Oct. 12, 1897	6,474,589
From Jan. 1, 1898	354,765,807
From Jan. 1, 1897	307,955,636

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$1,966,306
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	1,762,966
From Jan. 1, 1898	90,799,162
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,432,866

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$3,200
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,417,457
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,709,922

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$21,257,063

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$1,759,766
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	1,762,966
From Jan. 1, 1898	82,331,705

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$47,716
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	54,913
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,987,739
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,308,840

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$962,084
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	953,046
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,746,549
From Jan. 1, 1897	37,027,981

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$884,374
Weed ended Oct. 15, 1897	898,133
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,758,760
From Jan. 1, 1897	34,719,141

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$2,014,018
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	1,817,879
From Jan. 1, 1898	92,786,901
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,741,706

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$965,284
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	953,046
From Jan. 1, 1898	45,184,206
From Jan. 1, 1897	66,737,903

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$1,078,734
From Jan. 1, 1898	47,602,945
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	864,833

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$55,976,203

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Breece	.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Iron Silver	.60	.62	.60	.62	2,500
Kingston & Pem.	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Phenix	.14	.15	.14	.15	700
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Total					3,500

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.54	.54	.50	.50	600
Best & Belcher	.25	.25	.20	.20	1,100
Breece	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Comstock bonds	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	.83	.83	.65	.65	700
C. & C. Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
C. & C. Cr. Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	400
Mollie Gibson	.23	.23	.22	.23	1,600
Mexican	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Mount Rosa	.15	.18	.15	.16	900
Ophir	.55	.55	.45	.45	900
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.04	.05	2,900
Potosi	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Portland	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	700
Savage	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Small Hopes	1.30	1.30	1.05	1.05	500
Sierra Nevada	.73	.73	.73	.73	200
Standard	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75	225
Union	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Utah	.07	.08	.07	.08	1,500
Total					14,925

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03½	.03	.03½	6,500
Am. Flag	.06¾	.08¾	.03¼	.05¾	2,200
Anaconda	.55	.56	.55	.56	300
Anchoria	.75	.76	.74	.74	1,400
Cannon Ball	.005¾	.005¾	.005¾	.005¾	12,000
C. & C. Con	.08¾	.09	.08¾	.09	5,000
Cop. Rock	.70	.70	.70	.70	1,000
Elkton	1.15	1.16¾	1.15	1.16¾	600
Garfield Con.	.12	.13	.12	.13	4,800
Gold Magnet	.001¾	.001¾	.001¾	.001¾	3,000
Isabella	.24½	.25	.24	.24	1,800
Jefferson	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Justine	.06	.03¾	.03	.03	19,000
Lillie	1.07	1.12	1.07	1.12	2,700
Miami	.35	.40	.35	.40	300
Mt. Rosa	.18	.18	.17	.17	1,800
Old Gold	.006	.006¾	.006	.006½	9,000
Pilgrim	.006¾	.004	.003¾	.004	3,000
Rocky Mt.	.15	.15	.12	.12	5,500
Sentinel	.004¾	.007	.003¾	.006¾	77,000
Union	.21	.21	.20	.20	1,700
Waldorf	.03	.03¾	.02¾	.02¾	1,400
Work	.06½	.09	.07¼	.07¾	2,400
Total sales					217,800

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Oct. 15. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July	1898	3½	*186	Feb.	3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	**American Bank Note**	..	June 30,	1898	1	*43	Mar.	5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
118	122	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept.	1, 1898	5		Mar.				125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May	16, 1898	1	*40	Sept.	12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
103	106	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,428,000	July	1898	2	*105	Mar.	9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,000				28	Aug.	22	24¼	Sept. 28	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
7⅞	8¼	Brunswick City	5,000,000				14	June	6	7½	Oct. 4	8¼	Oct. 8, 1898
30	35	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000				24	Sept.	7	25	Mar. 12	32	Sept. 14, 1898
67½	76	Buff. Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug.	15, 1898	1	76½	Sept.	7	*61	May 3	72½	Oct. 6, 1898
80	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug.	1, 1898	2	75	July	1	*65	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 13, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan.	25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000									20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June	1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar.	24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
105	106½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	5,830,700	Oct.	1, 1898	1½	113½	Feb.	1	102	Jan. 7	106	Oct. 6, 1898
70	73	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July,	1898	2	73½	Sept.	2	*71	Aug. 4	73¼	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July	1, 1898	4						102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct.	1, 1898	1½	120	June	4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept.	1, 1898	1¾	*174	Aug.	8	*163½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
⅜	⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000				⅞	Jan.	28	¼	Apr. 6	½	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000				2½	Jan.	7	2	June 6	2⅜	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	75	Aug.	19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
5	5¼	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,500,000				7	Aug.	22	4½	July 5	8	Sept. 30, 1898
..	24	Col. Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan.	2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb.	10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct.	1, 1898	1¾	180	July	12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*46	June	27	40	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July	15, 1898	1¾	99½	May	24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
50	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	763,500	Aug.	2, 1898	6						*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700				67	Sept.	16	45	Apr. 20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				3	Sept.	20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3	Sept. 20, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000				8¾	Aug.	23	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000				66	Mar.	11	*57	July 23	*57	July 23, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Oct.	15, 1898	1½	*135	Aug.	15	102½	Apr. 1	*124¾	Aug. 31, 1898
360	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1898	3½	*382½	Oct.	3	*333	June 16	*382½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	4,800,000	May	16, 1898	1						75	Oct. 14, 1897
60	64	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	..	Oct.	15, 1898	2	70	Sept.	24	*37	Apr. 13	64	Oct. 6, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,238,200				15	Aug.	22	*9½	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar.	15, 1898	2	28	Mar.	15	19¾	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
12	15	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100				16¾	Jan.	31	10	May 19	15½	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July	1, 1898	3½						75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,100,000	October,	1898	1½						*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000				*32½	Feb.	24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Oct. 1, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,000,000	Aug.	1, 1898	1¼						*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,000	Aug.	1, 1898	1½						*94	Dec. 11, 1897
55	..	Homestake	12,300,000	Sept.	26, 1898	50c.	*57	Sept.	8	43	Apr. 2	*57	Sept. 8, 1898
..	..	**Keely Motor**	..									4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000				5¼	June	11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
13	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,521,600	Jan.	15, 1895	90c.	18½	June	14	15	May 12	15	Sept. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr.	1, 1898	1	34½	Mar.	1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	6	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000				4½	Aug.	10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	..				190	May	27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000				5¼	Jan.	24	2	Aug. 31	2	Aug. 31, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July	1, 1898	2	*53	June	10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept.	30, 1898	5	*152	May	31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4⅞	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100				6¼	Jan.		4½	June 15	5½	Sept. 19, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				1½	May	2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2						14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept.	30, 1898	2	*90	Aug.	25	*50	Jan. 7	*90	Sept. 23, 1898
10	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000				7	Jan.	5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
22	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000									10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug.	1, 1898	1	60	June	1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000				9	Feb.	10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
15	20	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893	6	30	Jan.	27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
35	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct.	3, 1898	2	43	Sept.	13	41	Aug. 4	43	Sept. 15, 1898
90	95	N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar.	1, 1898	2	76	Jan.		*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
31	34½	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000				40¼	Jan.	29	28	Mar. 25	34¼	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11,	1898	5						*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct.	15, 1898	1½						*124	Jan. 28, 1898
13	15½	Norfolk & Western	68,000,000				17	Feb.	7	11½	Apr. 21	14¾	Sept. 27, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900				7	Mar.	5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2						*95	Sept. 22, 1897
3½	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				5¼	Feb.	11	*2¾	Oct. 6	*2¾	Oct. 6, 1898
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May	1, 1898	4	*350	Feb.	25	*325	Mar. 23	*340	Oct. 8, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1898	2	*116	July	27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
..	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700				2¼	Jan.		1⅝	Sept. 30	1⅞	Oct. 6, 1898
5¾	6	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300		1891	4¾	7	Aug.	22	5	June 2	6	Sept. 30, 1898
..	..	**Rio Grande Western**	10,000,000	Sept.	30, 1898	2	32	Aug.	23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug.	1, 1898	1¾	60¾	Aug.	27	50½	Mar. 15	*67½	Oct. 7, 1898
6	7½	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000				8¾	Feb.	11	5½	Mar. 7	*7½	Sept. 13, 1898
21	24	St. Paul & Duluth	4,980,200	July	5, 1887	3	27	Aug.	11	*17½		*20½	Sept. 21, 1898
87	90	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,123	Sept.	1, 1898	4½	*90½	Sept.	2	78	Apr. 20	*90½	Sept. 2, 1898
59¾	60½	Silver Bullion certificates	..				60¾	Sept.	8	56	May 5	60¾	Sept. 8, 1898
*200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July	1, 1898	3½						195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct	1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan.	24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July	1, 1898	5	*144½	Jan.	3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October,	1898	2½	100	Feb.	17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15,	1893	4	*80	Aug.	17	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 24, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400				..			..		10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	..			..		*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
6	7	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000				9½	Aug.	19	5	May 27	7	Sept. 22, 1898
..	28	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	25, 1893	1	25	Sept.	21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sept. 21, 1898
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July	25, 1896	1¼	45	Sept.	8	*27	Aug. 26	45	Sept. 8, 1898
28	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000				30¼	Sept.	2	19¾	Apr. 14	30	Sept. 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct.	1, 1898	1¾	..			..		*85	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct.	1, 1898	⅞	..			..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July.	1898	2½	..			..		*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,225,000	Sept.	30, 1898	3½	..			..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July.	1898	3½	..			..		167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1898	3	86	Jan.	17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov.	23, 1897	2	8	Jan.	3	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096			..	*65¾	Sept.	23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
1	2¼	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000			..	3⅞	Jan.	17	1¼	Sept. 8	2	Sept. 17, 1898
4	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000			..	8	Jan.	17	5	Feb. 15	7¼	Sept. 20, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buy er 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 15th day of October, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$154,916,197.37		
Gold bullion	124,466,965.41		
		$279,383,162.78	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,977,549.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,603,220.00		
		35,374,329.00	
			*$244,008,833.78
Standard silver dollars		$399,340,128.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,579,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,346,022.00		
		394,233,482.00	
			5,706,646.00
Silver bullion			830,854.38
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,061,347.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	95,119,933.00		
		$98,181,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		98,181,280.00	
United States notes		$46,359,141.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,305,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,130,000.00		
		19,175,000.00	
			27,184,141.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,454,011.00		
National bank notes	3,868,540.23		
Fractional silver coin	8,450,036.37		
Fractional currency	33.81		
Minor coin	926,174.98		
Deposits in National banks	80,814,959.47		
Bonds and interest paid	2,794,351.12		
		107,288,075.98	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,066,506.35		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,020,036.83		
Disbursing officers' balances	58,440,215.06		
Post Office Department account	4,590,830.95		
Miscellaneous items	2,040,626.92		
		81,176,218.11	
			26,111,857.87
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$303,842,333.03

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$552,561.63	$8,036,611.74	$56,215,553.76
Internal revenue	859,206.08	10,996,108.88	82,738,020.49
Miscellaneous	16,616.76	738,207.34	6,225,218.92
Total receipts	$1,428,384.47	$19,770,927.76	$145,178,814.17
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	173,000.00	5,976,000.00	32,213,066.26
War	430,000.00	9,940,000.00	94,520,764.20
Navy	160,000.00	2,335,000.00	24,486,776.19
Indians	18,000.00	449,000.00	3,047,462.78
Pensions	526,000.00	7,245,000.00	43,925,290.84
Interest		1,560,000.00	14,019,144.34
Total expenditures	$1,307,000.00	$27,445,000.00	$212,193,114.45
Excess of receipts over expenditures	121,384.47	†7,674,072.24	†67,014,300.28

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	2,000.00	121,392.50	4,048,784.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	65,517.00	406,690.00	4,954,706.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,788,988.00	$92,969,357.00	$614,758,345.00
This fiscal year	4,967,491.00	394,750.00	5,362,250.00
This month	192,744.00	27,969.00	192,713.00
This day	792.00	300.00	1,092.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors,

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 21
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	1¾	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	.....	.....
Cin., Sand. & Cleve. pf.	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 8	Oct. 20
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 22
Rio Grande Western (quarter)	¾	Nov. 5	Oct. 31	Nov. 5
St. P., Minn. & Man. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Seaboard & Roanoke	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf.	1½	Oct. 19	.....	Nov. 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany, N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Pitts. & Birmingham Traction	1	Oct. 18	Oct. 13	Oct. 18

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

N. Y. Security & Trust	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Tobacco	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Boston & Montana Copper Mining	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra)	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
Mil. & Chi. Breweries	2	Oct. 18	.....	.....
Pullman Palace Car Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Street's W. S. Car Line (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 25	.....	.....
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 20
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	Nov. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Typefounders' Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 26	Annual
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sep. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	Oct. 8	Nov. 7	Oct. 18	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute	Sep. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Georgia Southern & Florida	.....	.....	Oct. 20	Annual
Manhattan	Oct. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Annual
North Shore Traction	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Oct. 17	Annual

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 13, 1898	£31,105,051	.....
Oct. 14, 1897	31,997,028	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 13, 1898	73,938,346	£49,237,714
Oct. 14, 1897	78,475,764	48,249,044
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 13, 1898	23,962,000	12,344,000
Oct. 14, 1897	25,463,000	13,118,000
RUSSIA.		
Oct. 13, 1898	102,752,000	3,859,000
Oct. 14, 1897	114,190,000	4,232,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 13, 1898	33,208,000	12,528,000
Oct. 14, 1897	38,388,000	12,452,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 13, 1898	10,940,000	5,242,000
Oct. 14, 1897	9,028,000	10,440,000
ITALY.		
Oct. 13, 1898	14,681,000	2,203,000
Oct. 14, 1897	15,250,000	2,428,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 13, 1898	4,313,000	6,695,000
Oct. 14, 1897	2,629,000	6,720,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 13, 1898	2,861,000	1,431,000
Oct. 14, 1897	2,800,000	1,400,000
Total for the week	£299,851,297	£93,539,714
Total preceding week	300,990,782	94,140,463
Corresponding date last year	318,232,792	99,039,644

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £550,991 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.20, became 46.30 per cent. The rate of discount was advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 9,550,000f. gold and 6,300,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81⅝@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅞ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was small, the prevailing influences discouraging buyers. Though war is not looked for between Great Britain and France, the Fashoda affair is regarded as a grave matter, and the reported military conspiracy and the strikes in France, and the activity of the Anarchists are additional disturbing factors. The only wonder is that the relapse in prices was no greater.

The American market was the only one to display strength and firmness, these characteristics being entirely due to New York buying. At the close of the week, however, Americans were weaker. Illinois Central shares and Union Pacifics fell ¾ of a point; Union Pacific preferred, ½; Central Pacific ordinary, ½; Louisville and Nashville, ½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅝; Northern Pacific, ⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ½; Erie ordinary, ⅝; Erie preferred, ¼; New York Central and Hudson River, ¼; Wabash preferred, ¼; Wabash "B" debentures, ¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ¼; Norfolk and Western common, ⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ⅛; Southern, ⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½; Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, ⅜; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ¾ and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, ⅜. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment gold bonds rose ½ point, and Baltimore and Ohio ordinary ½ point.

The advance in the bank rate was a distinct surprise, and money was forced to follow the bank's lead. Discounts were from 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent. from day to day and 3½ per cent. until Monday at 3 o'clock.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Oct. 8 to 14 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Gold Bullion—		
Campania	Liverpool	$642,378
Champagne	Havre	100,167
Germanic	Liverpool	423,359
Pr. Fred. Hendrik	Port au Prince	861
Jason	Cape Gracias	1,292
Jason	Belize	3,707
Athos	Greytown	1,700
C. Washington	Havana	4,050
America	London	4,609
Menominee	London	7,499
Salermo	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4,615
Trave	Bremen	537,748
Mesaba	London	7,416
Mesaba	London	1,895
American Gold Coin—		
Alene	Long Cay	10
Philadelphia	La Guayra	920
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	La Guayra	980
Portia	St. John's	300
Piranee	Panama	222,322
Jason	Belize	630
Silver Bullion—		
Avala	Vera Cruz	30,102
C. Washington	Havana	800
America	London	2,155
Menominee	London	3,112
Salermo	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,015
Mesaba	London	3,078
Mesaba	London	787
American Silver Coin—		
Alene	Long Cay	166
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Fred. Hendrik	Port au Prince	15
Portia	St. John's	120
Athos	Greytown	534
Athos	Savanilla	576
Athos	Grenada	2,050
Athos	Greytown	1,600
Finance	Colon	380
Total		$2,014,018

Specie Exports Port of New York from Oct. 10 to 15 Inclusive.

Oct.	Steamer.	Where From.	Character.	Amount.
10.	Kr. Wm. d. Grosse.	London	S. C. (Mexican)	$33,600
10.	Kr. Wm. d. Grosse.	London	S. B.	279,420
11.	St. Louis	London	S. B.	272,320
14.	Campania	London	S. B.	465,844
Total				$1,050,784

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4,490	Am. Tobacco	116	116	114½	115
30	A., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜
240	A., T. & S. F. pf	33¼	33⅝	33½	33⅜
570	Brook. R. T.	64⅞	65¼	63⅞	64⅛
1,960	C., B. & Q.	114½	114½	114	114
2,360	C., M. & St. P.	107⅞	107⅞	106⅞	107
450	C., R. I. & P.	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	101¼
410	L. & N.	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
710	Manhattan	94½	94⅝	94¼	94½
20	Missouri Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
2,330	Nor. Pacific	40¼	40¼	39⅞	40⅛
430	People's Gas	105⅞	106¼	103¾	103⅞
10	Southern Ry.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10	Southern pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
30	Tenn. C. & I.	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
120	Union Pacific	32¼	32½	32½	32½
240	Union Pacific pf.	65⅝	65⅝	64⅞	65

36,370

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$27,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅜
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
49,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	59	59½	59	59½

$96,000

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,217. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¼c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The British ship Blengfell, from New York, loaded with naphtha, was completely wrecked by explosion yesterday off the English coast, and nine lives were lost. Emperor William and his party arrived in the Straits of the Dardanelles yesterday, and was cordially welcomed by the Sultan. Orders have been issued for several armored French cruisers to be equipped on a war basis, and it is understood they will be dispatched to Brest. A clash between Irish leaguers and the civil authorities at Bellinrobe, Ireland, resulted Sunday night from an attempt on the part of the Leaguers to hold a meeting. Terrific weather has been prevailing on the east coast of England. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland lost $150,000 worth of jewelry while traveling on a train yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The inquest upon the remains of victims of the wreck of the Mohegan has been postponed for a week. One of the rescued passengers charges the officers with negligence in the launching of the boats. It is asserted that unknown persons robbed the dead.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt began his campaigning tour through the interior of the State yesterday, traveling from Weehawken to Glens Falls. He addressed large crowds at many places on the way and at Glens Falls in the evening.

There was a joint session of the Spanish and American Peace Commissions at Paris yesterday, at which the Spaniards were plainly told that the United States seeks no power over Cuba, and therefore will assume none of the Cuban debt.

A blizzard following a prolonged rainstorm prevailed in the Southwest and West yesterday, and telegraphic communication was interrupted. The sudden fall in temperature caused much suffering. The Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers were driven from camp by the storm and forced to take refuge in Leavenworth.

Page 2.

David B. Hill has written that he will speak in Brooklyn Thursday night.

The German Republican Central Committee met last night and passed resolutions approving the Saratoga nominations.

Arrangements have been made for the Tammany Hall ratification meetings to-night. The leaders expect an attendance approaching 100,000.

The Finance Committee of the Republican County Committee decided last night to send out an urgent appeal for funds. Mr. Quigg declared yesterday that Mr. Croker's prediction of Democratic majorities had helped the Republican canvass.

Page 4.

The transport Roumanian, with the Fourth Immune Regiment on board, is overdue at Santiago.

The War Department expects that several divisions of troops, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, will be encamped upon Cuban soil next month.

The University of Chicago conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon President McKinley yesterday. The ceremony took place in the Kent Theatre.

The transport Minnewaska arrived here yesterday from Ponce and Santiago with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and other troops and convalescents. The vessel had a successful and pleasant trip. The steward was in irons, charged with having stolen delicacies and sold them at exorbitant prices.

Page 5.

Meddler, the imported English thoroughbred stallion, who once brought $72,500, was purchased at Morris Park yesterday for $40,000 for William C. Whitney.

The body of José Gianco, an Italian who had been employed at the water works in Tarrytown, and who had been missing for a week, was found buried in the woods Sunday on Castle Ridge, near the reservoir. The man's skull had been crushed in with the sharp edge of a hatchet.

The women golfers of the Morris County Club at Morristown held two contests yesterday. The handicap event for the Championship Course Cup was won by Miss Swords, and eight qualified to meet in the match play for a cup given by Joseph Bushnell. Miss Shelton and Miss Kip tieing for the lowest score.

Page 7.

The war investigating commission has appointed sub-committees for the inspection of military camps in the South.

The first Chinaman to be examined in New York in supplementary proceedings is Ah Foo, who was in the City Court yesterday.

Joseph H. Choate, Bourke Cockran, and William B. Hornblower will be among the speakers at the Daly-Cohen mass meeting at Carnegie Hall Friday night.

Mrs. Eliza O'Brien, who was for ten years an attendant in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, Ward's Island, is now a patient in the insane ward at Bellevue Hospital.

John L. Bradley, a military prisoner on Governors Island, escaped on Sunday by sailing across to the Brooklyn shore on a steam launch, while his guard stood looking on helpless.

St. Vincent Hospital surgeons yesterday carved the monster nose of Richard Smith, a lumberman from Indian River, Lewis County, into classic shape and normal size. The operation was reported as "eminently successful."

Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt in his annual report recommends immediate negotiation with the postal administrations of England, France, and Germany to reduce the international postage rates to 2 cents for a half ounce.

Inspector Watchorn, who was sent to Europe to investigate the causes which have resulted in diverting the flow of immigration from United States to Canadian ports, reports that foreign criminals and paupers evade our laws by making their way into this country via the Dominion.

David Leventritt, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, said last night that the attack by members of the Bar Association upon him would be resented at the polls. It was said that a public meeting would be held by his friends as a vindication of his honor.

Page 12.

Among the passengers on the Seneca, which arrived from Havana yesterday, was Louis Kempner, Postal Agent for Cuba.

Frederick Waydell of 37 South Street has sued the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto to recover $13,866, which he says he paid the bank, but didn't owe.

The owners of the Red D coaster Maracaibo, which was wrecked on the Venezuelan coast, have received word that the vessel and cargo are complete losses. The crew is safe.

Justice Cohen yesterday granted habeas corpus papers for two men who had confessed theft to Magistrate Pool, and had been sentenced by him to sixty days in jail, without trial.

Controller Coler issued a statement yesterday declaring that from January, 1895, to December, 1897, illegal payments of over $700,000 had been made in Brooklyn to County Clerks Worth and Saffen and Register Harman. The Brooklyn charter, he alleges, was violated in the Auditor's office by the approval of the bills.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Council yesterday decided to make no change in the canons relating to the remarriage of divorced persons. The House of Deputies adopted an amendment to the constitution providing for the temporary use of other forms of worship by congregations not in union with the Church, but who are willing to accept the spiritual supervision of the Bishop of the diocese.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.

A well-dressed man is armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, merchant tailors, 19 West 26th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

MOHEGAN INQUEST BEGINS

Adjourned for a Week to Secure Board of Trade Representation.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS

A Passenger Declares There Were None on Deck When the Boats Were Launched — Fifty-six Bodies Identified.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 17.—The inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the wreck of the Mohegan began this afternoon in the church at St. Keverne, it being necessary formally to identify the dead there. The survivors, many of them wounded and carrying their arms in slings, were obliged to ride twenty miles over the roughest roads from Falmouth.

The Coroner expressed his sympathy with the relatives, "many of them from a distant, but kindred country." The roll of the dead was then called. One woman's body was claimed by two families; other bodies had no identification.

A. S. Williams, the company's London manager, testified, describing the ship as in the finest condition. He said they had had trouble with her boilers on her first voyage, and had withdrawn her from one trip, devoting several weeks to repairing her machinery, which was perfectly adjusted. He described the officers of the Mohegan in the highest terms, laying stress upon the abstemiousness of Capt. Griffiths.

A Juror—Was Capt. Griffiths in good health?

Mr. Williams—I saw him just before the Mohegan started, and he seemed perfectly well then.

The Juror—Is it not a fact that he was lying on a couch most of the first day?

Mr. Williams—I should be extremely surprised to hear that. Unfortunately, there is no officer of the Mohegan living. We know that they and the crew did all they could to save the passengers.

Richard Kelly, (passenger)—There was not an officer on the deck when the members of the crew were trying to get out the boats. The only officers I saw were Capt. Griffiths and another on the bridge.

Mr. Williams—I can prove that all the officers were on deck and aiding to get out the boats.

Mr. Kelly insisted that the boats were improperly arranged, being surrounded by railings instead of swung on davits, so that they were launched with difficulty. Mr. Williams contended that the launching of four boats in twenty minutes was good work.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest for a week, to secure the attendance of a nautical expert representing the Board of Trade.

After the adjournment, Mr. Kelly complained that only members of the crew had been summoned to testify. The Coroner replied that he would be very glad to hear the experiences of the passengers. In response Mr. Kelly, with others, protested inability to remain for an adjourned hearing a week later, offering to testify immediately. The Coroner declared that this was out of the question.

Robbery of the dead of the Mohegan has been perpetrated by unknown parties. An American, Dr. Fallows, tucked a bundle of £50 notes in his breast when the Mohegan struck. His body was subsequently found, but the notes were missing. Several of them were put in circulation on Sunday, and the police are investigating the matter.

Relatives and friends of victims of the Mohegan disaster are arriving here by every train. They proceed to St. Keverine through the heavy rain and over sodden roads to identify the remains, which are lying in the Church of St. Keverine, where many heartrending scenes have been witnessed.

The bodies of Mrs. Firing and Miss Saunders have been identified. The total number of bodies recovered up to midnight is fifty-six

DEFENDS CAPT. GRIFFITHS.

Agent of the Line Scouts the Idea that He Was Unfit for Duty.

The only message received yesterday at the New York office of the Atlantic Transport Line in regard to the passengers of the wrecked steamer Mohegan was a cablegram giving a list of twelve recovered bodies which had been identified. The names are: R. A. Baxter, James Blackley, Miss H. M. Cowan, Miss B. M. Firing, B. Franklin Fuller, C. Seymour George, Mrs. L. S. Grandin, Mrs. T. W. King, Master King, L. M. Luke, Miss Saunders, and Miss L. H. Warner.

N. A. Cross, superintending engineer of the Atlantic Transport Line, will sail for London on the St. Paul to-morrow, to find out what he can about his eldest son, Arthur Cross, who was a junior engineer on the Mohegan. N. A. Cross made sixty-eight trips as Chief Engineer of the Manitoba, under Capt. Griffiths.

A number of persons called at the office to engage passage on the steamer sailing on Oct. 29. The Mohegan was scheduled to sail on that date. Callers were told that there would be no vessel of the line substituted for the Mohegan, and that the sailing date would be canceled.

Mr. Franklin, the New York agent of the line, when asked about the report that the Captain of the Mohegan was not in a condition to manage the ship, said: "Capt. Griffiths was one of our most competent men. He was the Commodore of the fleet and an officer in whom we had the utmost confidence. On several occasions I have crossed the Atlantic with Capt. Griffiths, and I cannot use too strong language in contradicting the insinuation that he was in any way unfit for duty when the ship struck. Capt. Griffiths had been in the service of the company for thirteen years, and in all these years of service I have never known him to use intoxicating liquors in any shape."

As to the report that the Mohegan was several miles from her course, he said: "I have no explanation. If she was out of her course, I cannot explain why. I cannot see how, as it has been alleged, the ship's compasses could have been out of order. Any defects could have been discovered had they existed during the trial trip which had just been completed. Again, she had been out thirty hours, and any defects would certainly have been detected. We have received no word that the ship was lying stern on, and I do not believe she is in that position. If she is lying in that position, it must have been caused by the action of the waves."

When asked about the criticism made by John Hyslop, that the lifeboat arrangements of the Mohegan were bad, Mr. Franklin replied: "If Mr. Hyslop says what is attributed to him, his criticisms are not well taken. The Mohegan had a complete lifeboat service. There is not a day on any of our ships in which a thorough lifeboat drill is not gone through with. This is not a perfunctory drill, but one in which the boats are handled and lowered, just as though there was an emergency that called for it."

The double railings which have been referred to in cable dispatches as having hampered the work of the crew in lowering the boats were a feature of the Mohegan that none of her sister ships have. They were designed to prevent a crowding into the boats. There was a rail along the spar deck at the outer edge, but that, it is said, in no way interfered with the mechanical handling of the boats, as the patent chucks in which they rested were as high as the rail, and in swinging clear of the chucks the boats were above the rail. An inner rail, shutting off the boats, so that one could reach them only from the ends, was the one designed to prevent a rush and the taking possession of a boat indiscriminately. It was said that, in so far as this rail acted as an impediment to the crowds taking possession, it certainly was in the way, but that was its purpose.

THE DROWNED KING FAMILY.

Summer Residents of Nantucket Victims of the Mohegan Wreck.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Charles G. Rich, a Boston theatrical manager, said to-day that T. W. King, who, with his wife and two children, was reported lost in the wreck of the steamer Mohegan, was a well-known Summer resident of Siasconset, Nantucket. Mr. Rich was a neighbor of Mr. King on that island, and knew him well.

King's first name was Thomas, and his wife was a native of Saratoga, N. Y. The Kings had one of the finest places on the Siasconset section of the island. The family usually spent the Winters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Mr. King was born in Ohio, and spent several years of his early life on a cattle ranch in Montana. He inherited a large legacy from his mother and had no regular business. He employed himself occasionally in writing short stories and exciting novels of Western life. This, Mr. Rich thinks, accounts for the statement that he was a newspaper man.

The family spent the last two seasons in England. Mr. Rich supposes Mr. King must have been called to this country by some business in connection with his mother's estate.

To Bring Home Two Victims.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Long to-day granted thirty days' leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, to J. P. Firing, chief clerk of the naval pay office, New York, whose wife and daughter were drowned when the Mohegan was wrecked on the rocks of the Lizard Friday night. Mr. Firing's sad mission is to endeavor to recover the bodies of his wife and daughter and bring them to the United States for interment.

Storms on Great Britain's Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Terrific weather has been prevailing on the east coast of Great Britain. There have been several wrecks and rescues of crews. The lifeboat belonging to Cambois, Northumberland, was overturned while proceeding to the rescue of the crew of a French ketch. The lifeboatmen, with the exception of one man who was drowned, were rescued by the rocket apparatus.

Sailors' Wives in Despair.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The distressing scenes witnessed at the offices here of the Atlantic Transport Company when the news of the wreck of the steamer Mohegan near the Lizard first became known to those who had friends or relatives on board were renewed this morning. There were many weeping women present, several with infants in their arms, appealing for news of the missing. Most of them were the wives of members of the crew. Some of them went away still hoping their husbands had escaped; but the majority gave way to despair.

Dr. Fallows a Canadian.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Dr. Fallows, who was drowned by the sinking of the steamer Mohegan, was the son of J. S. Fallows of London, Ontario. Dr. Fallows had traveled extensively and was on his way home after an absence of many years.

NINE LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The British Ship Blengfell, Carrying Naphtha from New York, Completely Wrecked by Explosion.

MARGATE, England, Oct. 17.—The British ship Blengfell, Capt. Johnson, from New York on Sept. 19 for London, was destroyed by a sudden fire off this place, early this morning. Nine of her crew, including the Captain, his wife, and child, the First and Second Mates, and a pilot, perished. The survivors were landed here and at Dover.

The Blengfell was passing here, in tow, on her way to London, at about 6:30 A. M., and was about four miles off the coast. Suddenly she was enveloped in flames, and smoke poured from her hatchways. Two lifeboats immediately put off to her assistance, but before they were able to reach the burning vessel her masts fell, and she was burned to the water's edge. Her hull eventually drifted upon the Goodwin Sands.

The Blengfell had a quantity of naphtha on board, which smelled strongly during the voyage, especially aft, so much so that the officers of the ship had to shift their quarters yesterday evening. An explosion occurred just as the Captain of the Blengfell had engaged the services of a tug, which saved the survivors. The vessel burned so quickly that her crew had no time to lower the boats.

The Blengfell was an iron vessel, built at Whitehaven in 1876. She registered 1,117 tons, hailed from Liverpool, and was owned by J. Edgar & Co. The Blengfell carried as cargo 329,300 gallons of naphtha, shipped from here by the Standard Oil Company.

Balfour, Williamson & Co., agents for the vessel in this city, said yesterday that they had received two dispatches. One announced the destruction of the vessel, and the second that six of the crew had been saved. The Captain had, besides his wife, two children with him.

FRENCH WARSHIPS GET ORDERS

Armored Cruisers to be Put on a War Footing and May Proceed to Brest.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Inquiries made to-day at the offices of the French Minister of Marine confirm the report, published by the Soleil, in a dispatch from Toulon, saying that Vice Admiral Fournier, who is now at Tunis with the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, will return immediately to Toulon, where orders have been received to speedily prepare the armored cruisers Amiral Tréhouart, Bouvines, Jemmapes, and Valmy for active service, and that, in addition, orders have been issued to send the largest possible number of gunners to Brest without delay to man the forts and batteries there. The vessels mentioned are to be promptly placed on a war footing and are to be sent to Brest.

Rumor connects the French naval preparations with the question in dispute with Great Britain as to the possession of Fashoda, on the Nile.

The Paris papers to-day, in chronicling the movements of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, announce that three British ironclads are engaged in gun practice off Bizerta, the French naval station in the Mediterranean, on the African coast.

A semi-official note issued this evening, which may or may not be intended simply to allay excitement, says that the statements to the effect that the French warships which are being placed on a war footing have been ordered to Brest is incorrect, and it is added that undue importance has been attached to the incident.

A DUCHESS LOSES DIAMONDS.

A Satchel Containing $150,000 Worth of Jewelry Believed to Have Been Stolen from a Car.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, while on board a train for Calais, bound for London, lost a satchel containing jewelry worth £30,000. Her Grace left the train at Amiens and returned here to report her loss to the police. It is believed that the satchel was stolen, but there is no clue to the thief.

It is supposed that the satchel was taken when the Duchess left her compartment in the train for a moment to speak with friends at the railway station here, after having deposited it near her seat in the compartment.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was the second wife of the Duke of Sutherland and not the mother of any of his children. She married again after the Duke's death, this being her third marriage, and she retains the title of Dowager Duchess by courtesy only.

She was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Richard Michell, who was Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and her first husband was Arthur Kindersley Blair. After Mr. Blair's death she married the Duke, on March 4, 1889. His first wife, who had been dead a little over three months when he married Mrs. Blair, was at one time Mistress of the Robes to the Queen. The Duke died on Sept. 22, 1892, and four years later the Dowager Duchess married Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, who was fifty-four years old and a widower. She took the title of Lady Rollit without relinquishing her old title. Her present husband is a member of Parliament for Islington, ex-Mayor of Hull, and distinguished in the academic and mercantile worlds. He lives at 30 Lowndes Square, S. W., London. The Dowager Duchess also has these residences: The Willows, Windsor; Sutherland Grange, Windsor, and 45 Belgrave Square, S. W., London.

BLIZZARD FOLLOWS RAIN.

Telegraph Wires Down in the Southwest and West—Crops Damaged and Cattle Suffering.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—The earliest Winter storm in the Southwest in twenty-five years, and the worst early storm on record, has to-day almost completely shut Kansas City off from wire communication with the south, the west, and the north. An opening on the east has alone kept the city from being totally isolated.

It had been raining for the past twenty-four hours, when shortly after midnight the temperature dropped and the rain turned to snow. Steadily since then a dense wet snow driven by a north wind at points reaching the velocity of a gale, has fallen.

Hundreds of telegraph and telephone poles have either been blown down or broken by the weight of the snow-covered wires.

Railroad traffic, while more or less hampered, has not been badly interrupted, as far as can be learned.

In Kansas City no serious damage has resulted, but the suddenness of the storm, coming as it has upon the track of Summer weather, will undoubtedly cause great suffering, especially on the ranges covered with cattle.

The following was issued by Observer Connor of the local weather bureau:

"A storm of great force is central in the Mississippi Valley, which during the next twenty-four hours will have a northeast course, carrying it over the great lakes, causing heavy precipitation and gales. Since Sunday morning heavy rain fell in Iowa, Missouri, and Eastern Kansas, the heaviest being in Northwest Missouri, where it amounted to 2½ inches. At 7 A. M. rain was falling in the Mississippi Valley from St. Paul to Memphis.

"In the Western States the temperature has fallen to the freezing point and the rain changed to snow in Western Iowa, Eastern Nebraska, Northeast Kansas, and Northwest Missouri. The snow will not remain on the ground long. Clearing conditions are expected in this section this evening, admitting of heavy frost to-night, followed on Tuesday by fair and warmer."

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—A real snowstorm, with all of the earmarks of a South Dakota blizzard, prevails in Nebraska. Never in the memory of the first pioneer has such a condition existed prior to December in this section. Yesterday evening the wind reached the proportions of a hurricane, and about midnight snow began to fall. About five inches covers the State. It is still snowing in Omaha, and the high wind is carrying the snow in every direction. The mercury stands at 33, and though much of the snow has melted there has been sufficient to suspend street-car traffic for several hours at a time.

Out in the State sheep and cattle districts the probabilities are that much damage must result. The high wind, which is really very severe for the season, will drive many sheep and cattle away out of the usual range, where they can scarcely be rescued. Little preparation had been made for such a storm.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 17.—The storm which has lasted for forty-eight hours here is moving eastward. It was central over Des Moines yesterday and over Davenport to-day. Local forecast officials say it will continue east. Snow fell in the Western part of the State to-day, and there was a slight flurry in Des Moines at 10 o'clock. Cold rains and heavy wind have prevailed all day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—A blizzard has been raging all day in the trans-Mississippi country. The mercury has been dropping in every town west of the Mississippi River and from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico. In Nebraska and the West the storm was at its height, with rain followed by snow and a rapidly falling mercury. Dispatches from there to-night say that corn in the fields has suffered, and there is also much suffering among the stock.

The storm went through Western and Northern Missouri, and to-night is sweeping through the central portions and toward the South. Even the oldest inhabitants in Missouri are astonished at the advent of Winter at this season of the year.

SOLDIERS DRIVEN FROM CAMP.

22d Kansas Forced by the Storm to Take Refuge in Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 17.—The storm that set in to-day came near wrecking the camp of the Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers. Nearly all the tents were blown down, and the soldiers were permitted to come to the city to seek shelter from the snow and wind.

The ground was soft from the rain of Sunday, and when to-day's storm came up tents toppled over in every direction. The cooking and provision tents were among the first to go, and all the rations were soaked. It was impossible to prepare meals, and arrangements to feed the men in town will be made. Most of the soldiers are without money to buy meals.

CIGARETTE COST A HUSBAND.

Groom Smelled Smoke on His Bride's Breath and Left Her Fainting at the Altar.

MIDVALE, Neb., Oct. 17.—At the altar Harry Keldar refused to marry Miss Genevieve Ransom because he smelled cigarette smoke on her breath. Like many another society girl, Miss Ransom used to indulge in the practice of smoking occasionally with her girl friends. Keldar discovered the fact some time before the date set for the wedding, and said he couldn't stand it. So Miss Ransom promised to smoke no more.

But shortly before the hour set for the marriage ceremony one of the bridesmaids offered her a cigarette. The young lady couldn't resist, so she smoked just once more. A few moments later she stood beside the bridegroom in her parents' drawing room. The house was filled with guests. As the clergyman commenced the ceremony, Keldar sniffed suspiciously. Then he leaned forward with his face close to the bride's.

"You've been smoking again!" he exclaimed.

Miss Ransom vouchsafed no reply. Without another word Keldar turned and walked out of the house. The bride fainted. The bridegroom's friends hurried out to bring him back. But Keldar wouldn't go. Nor would Miss Ransom have accepted him had he changed his mind. The match has been declared off, and Keldar is preparing to leave town.

The Western Furniture Trust.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The formation of a furniture trust by the largest manufacturers throughout the country was considered at a meeting in this city to-day. Negotiations have been pending for some time, and it is said that a number of the important plants have already acquiesced in the scheme. The intention is to form a company with a capital of $25,000,000, with headquarters in Chicago.

Only Five Hours to Washington; Leave New York 1 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 6:06 P. M. Washington 6 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Adv.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONS

Americans Refuse to Lay Any Claim Upon Cuba and Decline to Assume Its Debt.

FOUGHT SIMPLY TO FREE IT

Spain Quibbles Over the Word "Relinquish," Preferring to Yield the Island with Its Debt to the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The joint session of the Peace Commissions ended at 3:40 P. M. to-day. The commissions will meet again on Wednesday next.

During to-day's session the Commissioners were occupied with the consideration of the Spanish presentation of Tuesday last, and the American answer, submitted on Friday, relating to Cuba and the debt of that island. The examination of the American written canvass on the subject was not concluded to-day, and will be continued at the next joint session, following which the Spaniards will doubtless reply in writing, the conclusion of the subject soon following.

The interchanges regarding Cuba are now so advanced that the Spaniards will not fail to understand the United States' determination, disclosed in these dispatches on Saturday, not to assume part or the whole of the so-called Cuban debt of $400,000,000. It should not, however, be understood that the Americans, during the course of the controversy, have been unmindful of certain local burdens, like the municipal obligations of the Cuban cities, railroads, and kindred properties, local and permanent.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the American attitude in Cuba is held not to be that of an acquiring power, either of territory or of its real or constructive obligations. The opposing Spaniards keenly contend that sovereignty involves burdens as well as blessings, and that both should pass together from Spain. Closely following this contention, the Spaniards are pressing for a construction of the word "relinquish" in the Cuban article of the protocol.

"We must," they urge, "relinquish sovereignty over Cuba, but to whom? We have not agreed to relinquish it to the Cubans—we relinquish it to the United States." Thus, crystalizing their reasoning and insistence, the Spaniards bind debt and sovereignty together and urge that the relinquishment must be to the United States.

While this contention is keenly and vigorously supported, it has not shaken the position of the Americans, who cut the thread of Spanish diplomacy in the middle of the word "relinquish," by practically assuring the Spaniards that they need not cherish anxiety as to whom to relinquish, but to conform to the fourth article of the protocol, which pledges Spain "that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated."

Briefly, the American response to Spanish diplomacy of construction and definition was that the words "relinquish" and "evacuate" are interchangeable and have the same meaning. Thus, three sessions were given up to patiently meeting Spain's views and contentions touching the protocol pledge to relinquish sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and there is a possibility of two sessions more.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Peace Commissioners have not yet reached the subject of the Philippines, but are still engaged, not exactly with the Cuban debt, but rather in an effort on the one side to get that subject before the Joint Commission, and on the other to exclude it entirely as not proper for discussion.

Without doubt the friction between the two sides has become more pronounced within the past few days, but this is attributed to mistaken ideas existing on the part of the Spanish public men regarding the sentiment in the United States and the probable results of varying political struggles here. Under these erroneous impressions, the Spanish Commissioners have persisted beyond what were believed to be their powers of endurance, upon their effort to secure by some means an arrangement, by hook or crook, preferably just now by getting the United States to accept title to Cuba, for the assumption of the Cuban debt by this country, or at least to relieve Spain from that heavy obligation. The Spanish efforts will not prevail, but the United States Commissioners are retarded in the consummation of their work thereby.

NO SOVEREIGNTY IN CUBA.

The London Times Correspondent Says Our Refusal to Govern Displeases the Spaniards.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"At the sitting of the Peace Commission this (Monday) afternoon the American Commissioners officially—and it would seem definitely—rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba for the United States. The Spanish Commissioners thereupon remarked that Spain, having abandoned such sovereignty under pressure from the United States, and the United States having denied that sovereignty henceforth belongs to them, Cuba is de facto in a state of anarchy, as an intermission of sovereignty cannot be viewed in any other light.

"The American Commissioners rejoined that, without accepting sovereignty, the United States considered themselves deputed and bound to maintain security for all the inhabitants, that they would not fail to introduce and uphold order, and, in short, that they would do all that was necessary to put the island as speedily as possible in a state of normal organization, to be transformed at the earliest moment into a legal regularity satisfactory for the security of all.

"Upon this the Spanish Commissioners, with what seems striking logic, promptly replied that by the fact of the declaration just made them and of the United States undertaking to restore legality, order, and security, the United States were invested with veritable sovereignty, and consequently could not refuse to accept the consequences of that sovereignty, seeing that they admittedly could not tolerate the relapse into anarchy of an island placed under their supervision and direction.

"Notwithstanding these striking objections, the American Commissioners persisted in their refusal and officially declared that the United States cannot be considered invested with sovereignty, and that they (the Commissioners) could not deviate from this definitive declaration. According to impressions I have been able to collect in various circles unconnected with either side, but entitled to weight, the refusal of the United States is not of so positive a character as would at first sight seem to result from the formal declarations mentioned.

"The reasoning given me is this: The United States have declared that they made a war not of conquest, but of liberation and order, because they could not allow the prolongation at their very doors of a state of things which was in their eyes a blow to the cause of humanity and civilization. They therefore made a public declaration that the war was not one of conquests, and they now consider that by agreeing to be invested with the sovereignty of Cuba they would give themselves the appearance of having conquered the island for territorial aggrandizement.

"They refuse to give themselves the appearance of a conquering nation. Hence they positively refuse to accept that capacity of sovereignty which would be inconsistent with the character of humanitarian disinterestedness essential to the honor of America.

"The United States quite comprehends that its firm refusal to accept sovereignty does not exclude obligation, on the footing of justice and equity, to make Spain real concessions as to financial burdens which would be crushing if she were saddled with the whole Cuban debt. We may be certain that on this point the Americans will be less inflexible than on the principle of sovereignty. The proof, I am told, that the United States is disposed to meet Spain in an equitable fashion is that the Spanish Commissioners, who would not at first accept an invitation to dine with Gen. Horace Porter until the end of the conference, have now accepted.

"Friends of the United States here think it might have been better if it had proceeded more openly and if, instead of conquering the island indirectly, the Washington Government had frankly accepted sovereignty in Cuba, with all the rights and obligations involved."

PEACE DEBATE WAS WARM.

Judge Day Said to Have Complained of the Spaniards' Delaying and Spoke of the Philippines.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to a London news agency from Paris says:

"To-day (Monday) the conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the American Commissioners in threatening words. He said that delay was the only possible object attainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish Commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

"The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent., paying only half the stipulated interest on the reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

"Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded, irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt.

"This—to the Spaniards the first intimation of the intentions of the United States as to the Philippines—resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid."

AGONCILLO IS AT PARIS.

The Filipino, Representing Aguinaldo, Talks of the Plans of His People for Self-Government.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Philippo Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippine Islands, was interviewed to-day by the correspondent here of the Associated Press. Agoncillo arrived here, as previously cabled, late yesterday afternoon, from the United States, and has engaged apartments at the Hotel Continental, on the same floor as the rooms occupied by the United States Peace Commissioners. He is desirous of seeing them and placing Aguinaldo's views of the future of the Philippines before our Commissioners.

"Would the Filipinos accept annexation or a protectorate of the United States?" Agoncillo was asked. He answered:

"We want independence; but, the Filipinos have a recognized Government, of which Aguinaldo is President, and it will determine our attitude toward a protectorate or annexation."

"Should the United States take all or part of the Philippines, would the Filipinos fight the United States as they have fought Spain?"

"I cannot answer without possible error; but I think it would be most unwise for the United States to divide the Philippine Islands. They should take all or none."

"If the United States gives up the Philippine Islands, will the Filipinos continue to fight the Spanish?"

"I think so."

"Is it true the Filipinos do not object to the continuance of the native priests?"

"Yes."

"And what of the religious orders—would the Filipinos accept any peace with the United States and Spain which did not provide for the expulsion of the orders?"

"The presence and acts of the orders were the chief determining cause of the insurrection. It would be impossible for the Filipinos to become reconciled with Spain. We have vainly and repeatedly sought the rights of citizenship, employing all legal means, and have risen in insurrection twelve times in a century to secure them, and we are now enjoying them. Peace is only possible under any government by the abolishment of the orders which, as I have said, were the chief determining cause of the abuses and oppression, and hence the rebellions."

Agoncillo, contrary to the generally accepted version of his visit to the United States and elsewhere, says he has not come here to seek a hearing before the Commission, but to learn the determination of the Commissioners regarding the Philippine Islands, and to communicate it to Aguinaldo. Agoncillo, thus far, has not communicated with our Commission and the Spanish Commission.

MILITARY UPRISING AT MADRID.

Opposition to the Plan of Peace Indicated at Paris.

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 17.—Advices received here from Madrid point to effervescence in military circles there. Members of the Military Club openly and severely criticise the Government for concluding what they term "a humiliating peace," and some of them even suggest the establishment of a military dictatorship under the present dynasty.

The officials at Madrid deny the report current on the Continent that Capt. Gen. Blanco has resigned.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The centre of the Mississippi Valley storm has changed position but slightly since yesterday morning. The trough which extended southward from the centre, has swung eastward to the South Atlantic Coast, attended by heavy rains in the Middle and East Gulf States and Middle Mississippi and Middle and Lower Ohio Valleys. To the west of the storm centre, snow, with freezing temperature, has occurred as far south as Southern Missouri. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States and in extreme Western districts fair weather has prevailed South to southeast gales are reported in the lake regions, and high northwesterly winds have prevailed along the Middle and West Gulf coasts.

To-day the rain area will extend over the Middle Atlantic States, New York, and possibly Western New England. The temperature will fall decidedly in the upper Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic States. Southeast gales will continue over the lake regions, and dangerous southeasterly, shifting to south and southwesterly winds, will prevail along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to Florida.

Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations, and on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Fort Monroe.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	60	44	54
6 A. M.	52	42	55
9 A. M.	49	47	50
12 M.	52	55	52
4 P. M.	54	57	56
6 P. M.	51	53	52
9 P. M.	47	50	52
12 P. M.	44	50	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1897	52
Corresponding date last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 71 per cent.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT ON THE STUMP

Makes Many Speeches in the First Day of His Campaigning Tour.

VIEWS UPON LABOR PROBLEMS

The State's Relation and Duty to Workingmen Discussed by the Republican Candidate — Great Crowds at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, Oct. 17.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, after a day of political speechmaking from the platforms of a special train which is bearing him through the interior of the State, addressed enthusiastic Republicans here to-night upon the issues involved in the present contest, as seen from his standpoint. He expressed himself as well pleased with the incidents and results of the first day of his campaigning tour, and with its conduct by William J. Youngs. It

the State has power it must and shall see that these laws are enforced.

POINTS TO HIS RECORD.

"There is now less need of further legislation than there is of giving a fair trial to the laws already on the statute books by seeing that they are enforced. Here, again, I ask merely that you should gauge my present promise on my past performance. I was for two years on the New York Health Board, and if you examine our record for those two years you will see that never before or since was such good work done by the Health Board for the people who dwell in the congested districts, the tenement house districts. Our greatest work was done in tearing down the old rookeries, the tenement houses in which men and women were crowded like swine, and where the death rate among the children reached hideous figures. When we did this we did it against very powerful and wealthy interests, and yet we were helping the poor and the weak who had no power. We were threatened in every way, but we did our duty. We stopped gross wrongs and abuses. Just as we did then, we will do in the future in the defense of the right.

"If I am elected Governor I shall feel to the full the weight of responsibility resting upon me. I shall apply to every question of legislation or administration that comes before me the test: 'Does it or does it not serve the interests of the State.' I shall consider it from that standpoint, and from that standpoint only. And when I come to deal with any public servant, with any man under me responsible in any way for my administration, I shall uphold him if he does his duty well, but if he does his duty ill and, above all, if he shows moral turpitude, if he is not rigidly honest, I shall assuredly punish him, and from that punishment he will not be able to escape by any exertion whatsoever of personal or political influence. That is my creed.

"I am asked not to forget the National Guard. I was for three years a member of the National Guard, and I served last year as a volunteer in Cuba. I think I know what the Guard needs and wants. If I am elected Governor I will put the Guard at the highest point of soldierly efficiency."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"As I was deprived on account of my official obligations of the privilege of participation in the war which has added so much lustre to the previous brilliant civic record of the man who is to-day so gallantly bearing aloft the standard of Republicanism in this contest, and who is certainly leading the Republican hosts to victory with that same earnestness with which he led his Rough Riders up San Juan Hill, and as I have never been called upon to take part in National affairs, it seems indeed appropriate that I should confine myself to-night to a consideration of State issues."

Mr. Woodruff then took up the canal question, discussing it at some length. He was followed by Gen. Woodford, who appealed to the audience to support the President's Administration by rolling up a great Republican majority.

The dense crowd outside the two meeting places that could not obtain admission was later in the evening appeased by an eloquent speech by William J. Youngs of Queens County, who, with Senator Stranahan, held the crowd's attention until Col. Roosevelt appeared and said a few words.

SPEECHES FROM THE TRAIN.

Col. Roosevelt Addresses Large Crowds at Various Stations Between Weehawken and Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, Oct. 17.—The special train from Weehawken, having on board Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the members of his party, reached Glen's Falls at 6:10 o'clock this evening, having made a number of stops on the way to permit speeches to be made. Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator Stranahan, and Gen. Woodford went to the residence of State Treasurer Colvin, where they were entertained.

The first stop of the day was made at Oransesburg, which was reached on schedule time, and as the two-car special pulled into the station, the Rough Rider bugler blowing the San Juan charge blast, the crowd awaiting the train surged down close to the platform cheering and waving hats and flags. Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Woodford, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff stepped out on the platform. It had not been intended to stop at this station, but it was announced by some of the Rough Riders on the train that there was to be a flag raising, and Col. Roosevelt asked that the train be slowed up that he could lift his hat. He did so amid great cheering.

At Nyack there was a crowd of over 500 people, and among them about a hundred volunteer soldiers. Some of them climbed up the back of the car, while Gen. Woodford was introducing Col. Roosevelt, and shook the latter's hand. When the cheers had subsided, Col. Roosevelt said:

"To see my fellow-volunteers here makes it more difficult for me to speak directly to my text. There are several State issues of importance, but none more important than the judiciary. In New York City I am glad to say that my party has just nominated a Democrat, Judge Daly, already on the bench, to continue on the bench. He has been nominated by us because, though not of our party, he has shown himself an upright and fearless Judge. Our opponents have refused to nominate him, and through their master and mouthpiece have announced as the reason for this refusal the fact that Judge Daly has failed to recognize the obligations to Tammany Hall. Acts speak louder than words; and the performance of our adversaries in this case gives a full measure by which we judge their promise in all other cases, and indicates the principle on which they will run the State, as they already run the city, if you give them the power.

"And now a word to the boys, who by their uniform display that they were of the brave citizens who fought for their country and to whom is due the public gratitude. Exactly in the same measure, there belongs to each of you, my comrades, the same reward for your duty, whether called across the ocean or whether called for the more difficult duty of waiting at home."

OLD SOLDIERS AT HAVERSTRAW.

As the train moved out there were very hearty cheers of approval. When the special moved into Haverstraw at least a thousand persons had assembled, among them a Grand Army post, with torn battle flags and a drum and fife corps, and a large number of school children carrying small flags. When the crowd had gathered around the rear of the car, Col. Roosevelt said:

"It is difficult to say what I want to in so short a time, when there are no less than three different sets of citizens here to whom I should particularly like to speak. All of you will agree with me if I give preference to the veterans of the great war. Ours was not so big a war, but we only hope that we proved ourselves not unworthy of the brave men who had fought before. And then, I trust, there are some representatives here of the brick-making industry, of which this is the centre on the Hudson River. In my town of Oyster Bay we also have a brick-making industry.

"One of the things that has been pleasantest to me in this campaign is the attitude assumed toward me, wholly without any initiative on my part, by certain of the leaders and representatives of organized labor, of the men who have especially at heart the interests of the workingman, and that position has been taken, not because of what I say before election, but because they know that between elections, when there was no political object to gain and could be no political object to gain, they had in me a man to whom they could come with a certainty that they would have a sympathetic listener and one only anxious to meet them and anxious to recognize in every possible way the interests of the man whose interests are more inseparably connected with the welfare of the State than any other, the man with the dinner pail.

"So much I have said to the men who so gloriously fought in the past generation, and you, upon whom the welfare of the present generation rests. Now for those upon whom the welfare of the State in the next generation depends, the school children. In them we see the possible Rough Riders of the future. There is one thing which this State must look after more carefully than any other thing, and for which no expenditure of time or no expenditure of money can be too great, and that is our school system; and I am more than glad to have school children present when I speak."

At Cornwall the crowd was not so large as at the other places, but it was very enthusiastic. Col. Roosevelt said, in brief:

"I am glad to see so many of my comrades of the war present. I speak to them because they typify courage. That is one essential of good government. The other is honesty. If elected, I shall insist that not only every man, but every measure, shall be honest.

"I introduce to you my colleague, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff."

There were three very hearty cheers for Woodruff, and then he said: "I came along with Col. Roosevelt to see you people give him an ovation. I am glad to see you."

GREAT CROWD AT NEWBURG.

At a suburb of Newburg there was a gathering of workingmen, and a minute stop was made while Col. Roosevelt told them how he admired and believed in the workingman. The train had to move into the Newburg station limits very slowly, for there were fully 2,000 people gathered in the small area of space, while the lines looking down on the tracks were lined with humanity. A band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as Col. Roosevelt stepped upon the platform, and then a great shout went up from the assembled multitude. When it had subsided the Colonel took off his hat and said:

"Men and Women, my Fellow Citizens: I appreciate the honor you have done me by coming here to-day. It was in Newburg that the first army of the Republic was disbanded under Washington, the army that had moved on through years of suffering to ultimate triumph, and now, in our own day we are seeing the disbanding of the army with which the United States has fought its latest and I hope last war. That army was composed mainly, as our armies always have been, of volunteers, and the volunteers in this war have been drawn chiefly from the National Guard. I served for three years in the National Guard. I have served as a volunteer in Cuba. I know what the National Guard needs and what it wants, and if I am elected Governor I will put the National Guard upon a thoroughly soldierly and effective basis, and as for what I will do I don't think I shall have to say much. You have got to be the judges of that yourselves. My temptation is, seeing one of my Rough Riders here, to spend a good deal of time telling you various things about the regiment. But I shall control that desire in the interests of the railroad company and yourselves, and then I will ask you to let me present to you the present as well as the future Lieutenant Governor of our State, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff."

Mr. Woodruff was received with almost as much applause as Col. Roosevelt, and made a few remarks in which he said that Rough Rider Roosevelt would do the same rough riding over the Democratic Party. Rough Rider Rowland Fortescue, a former Pennsylvania University football quarterback, was introduced, and told in a few words how the Rough Riders liked their Colonel. "Why, every man in the regiment, if he could, would vote for him here!" he said. As the train rolled out the band played a patriotic air and the immense crowd cheered vociferously.

By special request of Col. Roosevelt, a stop was made at the Colwell & Wilcox iron mills, and to a crowd of workmen there he said:

"I asked permission to have the train stop here, although it was not on the schedule, because I wish to have the chance to see you for a moment and to say just one word to you. I understand that hardly ever have your works been idle. The welfare of the State rests fundamentally upon the man with the dinner pail. What I shall strive to do is to see that exact justice be given to every man, no matter who he may be or what he does.

"The thing that has pleased me most in this canvass has been the attitude taken toward me wholly without any solicitation on my part by certain of those who have been the recognized leaders of the labor movement of this State, and who have had peculiarly close at heart the welfare of the workingmen. I draw no distinctions between one man and another. I promise to do my duty to all men as Americans, and as citizens of this State, and so far as I can I most emphatically will favor peculiarly the interests of men such as these whom I am now addressing."

THOUSANDS AT KINGSTON.

At Kingston occurred the greatest demonstration of the day. Fully 5,000 people were packed about a grand stand that had been erected on the open space near the depot, and as the train ran in they surged up to the platform and yelled themselves hoarse in their enthusiasm. When the police could by force drive a way through the crowd for the party, they were taken to the stand, but after they got there it took some minutes before the excited people could be calmed down sufficiently to allow Col. Roosevelt to be heard. Then he made the most important speech of the day, and one of much significance politically. He said:

"Now, I cannot talk against all of you, so am going to ask you to be as quiet as you can. The chief thing that you want to know about your candidate is as to whether or not he will perform his duty exactly as he sees it, and will make the honest performance of duty the one test applicable to all public servants.

"A grave question has arisen as to the management of the canals of this State, and the proper administration of the canals is inseparably connected with the welfare of the State. Remember that all the knowledge of the maladministration of the canals has come from the report of the commission appointed by the present Governor. If elected Governor I shall have the most searching investigation made into the administration of the canals. If there is any trouble with the system upon which they have been administered, I shall do all that within me lies to see that that system is corrected. If the trouble has arisen because of any corruption in any public servant or because of any failure to perform his duty by any public servant, that man shall assuredly be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or political consideration.

"And what I say about the canals applies to every interest that will come before me as Governor and to every public servant with whom I will have to deal. In considering every interest, I shall consider it from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole and from no other standpoint. That applies to the management of the canals, and it applies to the management of every other public office in the State. In considering the public servant himself, the man who deals with the public interest shall demand efficiency, I shall demand courage, but, more than all, I shall demand rigid honesty.

"Now will you let me, as master of ceremonies for one moment, introduce not only the present but the future Lieutenant Governor?"

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in speaking, said:

"You came out to-day to see and hear Col. Roosevelt. I have come with him to witness the appreciation of the people along the route who have come out to see him. I can tell you that, from what I have seen, it is evident that he is leading the Republican hosts in this contest with the same dash and courage with which he led the soldiers up San Juan Hill. What is more natural than that the people of the State of New York, whose patriotism must manifest itself in some direction, should centralize and manifest that patriotism in the personality of Theodore Roosevelt? The world has always been given to hero worship. The ancients made gods of their heroes and we make ours Presidents and Governors. And we are going to make one of our State heroes, a resident of the State, one of the great heroes in the war, the next Governor of this State.

"From Washington, who achieved our independence and became first Executive of the United States, to Grant, who saved the Nation and became its President, not forgetting Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, and William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, and Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, the people of this great self-governing Nation have always demanded the highest civic positions for their military heroes in recognition for their services in war. This demand has in every instance been complied with without regard to previous experience in public affairs. It is, then, even more appropriate than usual that the people of the State of New York should by their votes elevate a man to the highest position in their gift who had given fifteen years of his life to the public service for the good of his fellow-men before he entered on that short but brilliant military career which has won for him fame and glory around the world.

"I do not believe there is any doubt from what we have seen to-day from New York to Kingston, and especially in view of the vast crowds who have assembled here to see and hear Col. Roosevelt, that the people of the State will seat him in the Governor's chair on the 1st of January next."

Gen. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, was introduced by Col. Roosevelt as the "man who would have been Governor of New York had he not been counted out by the same element that would count us out this Fall if it could or dared." Gen. Woodford spoke for the upholding of President McKinley by the delivering of a great Republican majority in this State this Fall. He said that for Democrats and Republicans the President had relieved suffering humanity in Cuba, and it was only right that the heroes who had aided at San Juan and Santiago and Manila should be upheld by the upholding of their moving spirit, President McKinley.

At Saugerties about 600 people and a band of music were in waiting, but only a three-minute stop was made. A beautiful bunch of flowers presented to Col. Roosevelt called out a special word of thanks, and he merely repeated the phrases uttered at the other stops. At Catskill, although the station is half a mile from the village, there was a goodly gathering of people, and a band also. Col. Roosevelt talked for a few minutes on manliness of character and honesty of purpose, and said that if elected his administration would be devoted to those purposes.

After leaving Catskill no more stops were made, with the exception of one at Ravena for water, until the train reached Albany, where the train ran off the West Shore tracks and on to those of the Delaware and Hudson Company for the trip to Glens Falls. It had not been intended to make any stop at Ravena, even if there was a crowd, but the engine had to be changed, and there was a delay, during which about 200 people gathered at the train and shouted for the candidate. He made a few remarks, which were received with applause. They did not vary from those made by him at other places.

HISSES AT WATERVLIET.

A crowd of 600 or 700 cheering persons and a band welcomed the Colonel when the train pulled into Watervliet. On a line of freight cars to the right of the train a crowd of youngsters and men cheered lustily for Van Wyck whenever an opportunity afforded. When Col. Roosevelt secured silence, he said:

"I thank you for having greeted me in this way. If you will let me act as Governor"—

Here the crowd on the cars shouted, "You never will be!" to which Col. Roosevelt retorted: "I think I agree with the gentleman on my left." Continuing, he said: "If you will let me act as Governor I will try to deserve your good will, because I shall administer the affairs of the State in the interests of the people of the State."

Again the crowd of boys on the cars interrupted the speaker with hisses and cheers for Van Wyck. Col. Roosevelt answered these with: "The same symptoms of uneasiness come from the non-voters on my right as come from the supporters of Van Wyck." Continuing, he said: "I shall see that the affairs of the State shall be conducted with those two cardinal qualities, courage and honesty. Though it is a good thing to have intellect, character is above intellect. I can promise you one thing: I will administer every public office for the people."

Once more the speaker was interrupted with cheers for Van Wyck, and, in a very heated manner, he turned to the Van Wyck cheerers and concluded his remarks, saying: "We drove the Spaniards from San Juan Hill, and we will so drive the advocates of disorder and dishonor on election day."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff started to say, "I have not time to make a—" when the Van Wyck cheerers interrupted him. As Mr. Woodruff was about to proceed Col. Roosevelt leaned over toward the disturbers and said: "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." This brought forth a cheer from the crowd, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff added: "I am glad that there are some of the sinners here who will return." He concluded as the train was pulling out, saying: "Col. Roosevelt is not only leading the Republican Party, but all the friends of honest government and honest money."

An enthusiastic crowd of 2,000 persons was in waiting for Col. Roosevelt's special when it reached Cohoes, and its arrival was signalized by the dicharge of a cannon. The candidate thanked the crowd for the warm reception it had given him, and said he would like to be able to divide himself into four or five parts, so that he could speak to all. His address was in the main a repetition of the remarks made at Watervliet. Concluding, he said:

"If elected I will owe my election to the people, and to them I will hold myself responsible. There must be rigid honesty in every public department, and I never make a promise I don't keep."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a few remarks and then Col. Roosevelt introduced a Rough Rider, Sergt. Taylor. The Sergeant was greeted with cheers, and to the crowd he said: "Col. Roosevelt will lead you up Capitol Hill at Albany next Winter if you will only follow. And you should follow him, for what he says he will do he will do, and what is good enough for you all is good enough for him. I know this, for in the trenches at San Juan what he had we had, and when he told us he would do a thing he did it."

As the train was pulling out a woman in the audience threw a mammoth bouquet at Rough Rider Taylor, which he caught and presented to his Colonel amid the cheers of the crowd.

At Mechanicville, Saratoga, and Fort Edward there were very large gatherings and an immense amount of enthusiasm, and Col. Roosevelt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spoke at each place briefly and on the same lines as at other places.

ROOSEVELT'S MANAGERS HAPPY

Pleased with Reports of the Up-State Speaking Tour—The Departure.

The managers of Col. Roosevelt's campaign for Governor were visibly pleased last night with the reports received of the first day of his up-State speaking tour. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee had private advices from the party aboard the Colonel's special train at intervals along the route, and they agreed in describing the candidate's reception as gratifyingly cordial and enthusiastic. The last of these dispatches came from District Attorney W. J. Youngs, and was dated at Saratoga. It said:

The trip has been one continued ovation. The Colonel's speeches splendid, the crowds immense, and enthusiasm unsurpassed.

Chairman Odell was particularly gratified at the fact that, according to his advices, one of the largest crowds of the day was at Albany, where Col. Roosevelt was compelled to make a speech, in spite of the fact that the schedule contemplated no stop there.

Col. Roosevelt's departure was quiet. He came to this city from Oyster Bay in time to reach the ferry at West Forty-second Street at 9:30 o'clock. The half-dozen Rough Riders who were to accompany him on his tour were awaiting him there, and as he drove up in a cab Bugler Emile Cassi of his old regiment sounded the assembly.

At the Weehawken station of the West Shore Railroad the special train, consisting of an engine, Wagner sleeping car, and an observation car, was boarded. The usual crowd about the station watched the departure of the special, but beyond the manifestation of much curiosity to see the Colonel of the Rough Riders and his men, all of whom wore the canvas uniforms they used in Cuba, there was no demonstration.

In the party were Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain; John Proctor Clarke, William J. Youngs, District Attorney of Queens County, and Rough Riders A. P. Wright, "Buck" Taylor, J. Johnson, Sherman Bell, G. R. Fortescue, and Emile Cassi.

MR. QUIGG THANKS MR. CROKER.

Says the Tammany Leader's Boast Has Helped Stir Republicans—Questions of Finance.

The Finance Committee of the Republican County Committee met last night at the Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, and decided to send out an appeal for funds for the campaign. Members of the committee complained that while the Democrats had all the money they needed, their own treasury was badly in need of replenishing.

President Quigg of the County Committee yesterday gave out an interview, in which he declared: "It is easy to understand the confidence of the Democrats. They got together with the Brewers' Committee and got the promise of a big boodle fund. That so delighted Mr. Croker that he had to roar with joy. He just couldn't keep his mouth shut. So he proceeded to do us a very great service, for straightway every Republican in the State began to bestir himself.

"It is quite true that the Republicans generally have been overconfident. They didn't believe and don't believe that there is any Democrat in New York who can defeat Theodore Roosevelt. This fact, no doubt, inclined many to take things easy. But Mr. Croker, with his wild-eyed boast of 130,000 majority in New York, has done more to set every Republican going than could have been done by our political committees. We are grateful to Mr. Croker.

"It is well known that the brewers have to finance Tammany Hall annually. They say the Democratic contribution this year has bedazzled every eye in Tammany."

The regular monthly meeting of the County Committee will be held at the United Charities Building on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

REPUBLICANS DISCUSS APATHY.

If Roosevelt Fails of Election It Will Be the Party's Own Fault, Says Dr. Depew.

Talk of apathy among the Republican voters of the State was the feature of the regular meeting of the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, last evening.

John Sabine Smith, in speaking of the question of enrollment, declared that the main thing for the club to do at the present time was to "break the apathy which exists among the people."

"If we don't elect our candidate for Governor this year we are dead for the next ten years," exclaimed Mr. Smith.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, occupied the chair and made a talk, in which he told about his recent trip into the West.

"I didn't find any general apathy out there," said Dr. Depew, "but since I got back to New York I have been studying the situation here, and I am convinced that if we lose the election this Fall it will be the fault of the party. There has never been a time in my recollection when the situation was so purely Republican as it is now. Our danger is overconfidence. We have a candidate who inspires enthusiasm, but enthusiasm alone does not bring out the voters. It is the duty of every Republican to see that his neighbor registers and casts his vote on election day.

"The defeat of the Republican Party this Fall would have consequences that are not difficult to foresee. The markets here and abroad are awaiting the result of this election. If there should be returned to Congress a delegation hostile to the Republican Party it would be accepted by Europe as evidence that the people of this country condemned the Administration's policy with regard to the results of the war, and that the phantom of free silver was to be resurrected. Doubt and uncertainty would return and prosperity disappear.

"The matter of this apathy among our people has impressed itself upon me," said Dr. Depew in conclusion, "and I have felt that I ought to say something about it."

A sharp passage between Wilbur F. Wakeman and John Sabine Smith disturbed the even tenor of the meeting. Mr. Wakeman urged that the proportion of voters who were enrolling when they registered was small, and he wanted the Campaign Committee to undertake to arouse the people to the importance of the enrollment.

Mr. Smith contended that the enrollment was really very large and that, anyhow, the club had better devote itself to trying to arouse the voters and elect Col. Roosevelt than to meddling with the enrollment, which might complicate matters.

"I would like to ask the gentleman," said Mr. Wakeman, "if he didn't oppose the present primary law and if he didn't prepare a brief on the subject to read before the County Committee which was never read."

This brought Mr. Smith quickly to his feet.

"If you want to wash any dirty linen here, I am ready for it," he exclaimed, heatedly, "but I warn you that if I go into it at all I'll tell the truth. I'll tell what happened on a certain night—but I think you'd better let it drop."

There were cries of "Yes, let it drop" from several parts of the room, and Mr. Wakeman let it drop.

Alfred R. Conkling called the Campaign Committee's attention to the fact that with a little extra work the Eighth Assembly and Twelfth Congressional Districts might be carried by the Republicans.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Indorse Roosevelt and Will Hold a Mass Meeting.

A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee of the City of New York was held last night at Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth Street. Dr. Gustav Scholer presided, and speeches were made by Collector of Internal Revenue Ferdinand Eidman, C. Otto Baese, Rudolph Rubens, Carl Scheuer, Herman Cantor, Jastrow Alexander, George von Schack, and E. Labishiner. Most of the speeches were protests against the "persistent and frantic efforts to make it appear that the Germans of New York are arrayed en masse against Roosevelt and the Republican State ticket," as it was put in the preamble to resolutions which were passed, as follows:

Resolved, by the German Republican Central Committee, That we enthusiastically indorse the Republican State ticket, so fittingly nominated at Saratoga, and that we will follow the lead of its ideal head, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, with as much cheer and devotion as followed him up San Juan Hill—to victory. To Theodore Roosevelt's character as man and citizen we may safely and confidently leave the task of reforming evils wherever found when he shall be clothed with Gubernatorial powers.

Resolved, That we indignantly resent the willful and brutal assumption of a Tammany boss when he lays hands even on the independence and dignity of our judiciary, and that we proudly commend to the voters of New York the candidates for Judgeship—Cohen, Daly, and Taft.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Cooper Union. Col. Roosevelt will be present, and Frederick W. Holls will be the speaker of the evening.

Hudson County Republican Ticket.

The Hudson County Republican Convention met in Jersey City last night and nominated Henry Brautigan for State Senator. The nominees for Boulevard Commissioners are Robert Urquhart and Louis Stubenvoll. The candidates named for the Assembly are: William H. Hooker, Charles N. King, Louis H. Washburn, Douglas D. F. Strong, John T. Pringle, Samuel H. Monroe, John Schwartz, George S. Bogart, Claus Bosse, David Davies, and Herman Voll.

Gov. Voorhees to Resign To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Foster M. Voorhees did not file his resignation as Acting Governor of New Jersey to-day, as was expected. It was positively announced at the State House that the Acting Governor would resign to-morrow. D. O. Watkins of Gloucester County, Speaker of the Assembly, will become Acting Governor. Mr. Voorhees became Acting Governor after the retirement of Gov. Griggs because he was President of the New Jersey Senate.

INQUIRIES FROM VOTERS.

"J. E. M."—If he has always been known under the name of Edward he may vote, using that name.

C. S. H.—You are not deprived of your vote.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee.

For the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26th and 27th, the Royal Blue Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations to Philadelphia at rate of single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going Oct. 24th to 27th, and returning leave Philadelphia to October 31st, inclusive.

Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, and South Ferry. —Adv.

Tiffany & Co.

Gold and Silversmiths

have replenished their stock for the fall and winter wedding season.

Their various departments are now replete with the best examples of advanced silversmithing, in substantial dinner ware, toilet and library accessories, smokers' articles and many choice fancy pieces uniting artistic merit with practical utility.

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Shape, color and lustre must be seen to be appreciated

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THE TAMMANY RALLY TO-NIGHT

Intended to be One of the Greatest in the History of the Organization.

The Democratic leaders expect that between 75,000 and 100,000 people will attend the ratification meetings in and around Tammany Hall to-night. It is intended to have one of the greatest campaign demonstrations the organization has ever made. There will be over 200 speakers. There will be seven meetings outside the hall, and a number of parades from different Assembly districts. Great quantities of fireworks have been ordered, and arrangements have been made for at least a dozen bands of music.

At the main meeting, to be held in the hall, Ambassador James B. Eustis will preside. The speakers will be Elihu Danforth, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, Thomas F. Carmody of Penn Yan, and Senator Thomas F. Grady. Commissioner John W. Keller will preside at the first stand, which will be in front of the hall, and the speakers will be John F. McIntyre, James Lindsay Gordon, and Bartow S. Weeks. At the second stand Edward D. Farrell will preside. William H. Grell will preside at a German stand, and Coroner Zucca at an Italian stand. The German stand will be at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, and the Italian stand on Irving Place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. The other meetings will be held on Fourteenth Street, between Third Avenue and Union Square.

WINNING BY HARD WORK.

Senator McCarren Talks Hopefully of "Underground" Activities.

There was a large number of country visitors yesterday at Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman House. Most of the news they brought was of an encouraging nature. Senator McCarren said. Among the visitors was George W. Batten, the nominee for Secretary of State. Mr. Batten said, in speaking of the situation and prospects in the rural districts:

"If the Democrats can win by working hard our ticket will win. There is not a break in the ranks up the State, and they tell me everything is harmonious down here. As for work, I can't remember a campaign when the Democracy worked as hard as now."

Senator McCarren supported Mr. Batten's view that the Democrats are working hard.

"We are doing the work of our lives," he said. "It doesn't show now, but it will. They call it 'underground,' but it will tell in the end, and it is straight enough. There is nothing underground about it, except that we do not care to disclose our plans to the enemy."

In the evening Senator McCarren, Senator Murphy, and Richard Croker held a conference in Senator Murphy's room in the Hoffman House. None of the three conferees would say anything about the discussion, further than that it touched upon the political situation.

HILL TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

He Will Be at the Academy of Music Thursday Night—The Soldier Vote.

The arrangements for the Democratic mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday night are not yet complete. Chairman Shea of the Kings County Campaign Committee said yesterday that ex-Senator David B. Hill and Frederick C. Schraub, Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, would positively be there, but that no one had as yet been determined on for presiding officer. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin will probably be another speaker. Mr. Shea exhibited the following letter, which he received yesterday morning:

My Dear Mr. Shea: I do not know that your recent letter requires any answer, but I write simply to say that I will be on hand Thursday next as requested to address the Democracy of Kings County. I remain, very truly yours,

DAVID B. HILL.

The Brooklyn leaders are much interested in the voting of the volunteers in the field. The Forty-seventh will vote in Puerto Rico and the Thirteenth Battalion at Fort Slocum, and the Democrats expect that the majority will vote their way. It is regarded as quite likely that in closely contested districts the local candidates will not know their fate until the soldier vote is recorded at Albany.

The Brooklyn managers are much pleased with the accession of the Shepard men. Every Shepard Democrat of any prominence is for Van Wyck. Assistant United States District Attorney Robert H. Roy, one of the leading lights of the Shepard Democracy, is to preside to-night at a mass meeting in the wigwam, Gates and Throop Avenues, at which Maurice F. Holahan will be the principal speaker.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Klein and Mr. Chapman to Start on a Trip Up the State.

Isaac H. Klein and John Jay Chapman of the Independent Citizens' Committee will start to-day on a trip up the State with a view to mapping out the campaign for the Citizens' Union State ticket. They will confer with the chief supporters of the movement in the various cities of the State and probably arrange a series of meetings in behalf of their candidates.

The certificate of the nomination of Theodore Bacon for Governor in place of Theodore Roosevelt was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday.

At the hearing to-day before the Secretary of State of the protest of Lovell H. Jerome against the use of the Citizens' Union emblem and ballot for the independent ticket, the committee will seek to have substituted the name "Citizens' Party" and the beehive as the emblem. They will do this, it was explained yesterday, not because of Col. Jerome's protest, which the members of the committee pronounced trivial, but in compliance with their proposition to that effect made some time ago to the Citizens' Union Central Committee.

The Casino Deal Not Closed.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the formal transfer of the Casino property to H. B. Sire, who purchased it at the foreclosure sale last month, but the transaction was not closed, owing, it was said, to the inability of the lawyers representing the interested parties to straighten out certain legal complications. At the sale Mr. Sire, who owned a majority of the bonds, bought the property for $28,000 over and above the amount of the incumbrances. It was said at his office yesterday that he was ready to pay the money as soon as he could obtain a clear title, and that the transaction probably would be closed before the end of the week.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 17.—A block of wooden buildings owned by George M. Linnell and an adjoining stable here were burned this morning. The block contained the District Court room and telephone office. The loss is $15,000.

The popular taste and how its influence spreads is strikingly indicated in the widespread demand by critical ale drinkers for Evans' Ale.—Adv.

SAMUEL PRITZ DEAD.

His Daughter Was Rescued from Drowning by Mayor Van Wyck.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Samuel Pritz, a wealthy grain merchant, died this evening at his home on Walnut Hill, of heart failure. Of recent years his heart had been troubling him, and the least excitement occasioned him great pain.

A month ago Mr. Pritz's daughter was in danger of drowning while at the seashore, and was rescued by Mayor Van Wyck of New York City. The news of the accident was kept from Mr. Pritz for some time, but finally came to his notice through the daily papers, causing him a shock which he did not long survive.

HIS FAT SAVED HIS LIFE.

Physician Testifies that Bullets Could Not Penetrate It.

Samuel Harding, who shot and severely wounded his cousin, a well-known milkman in Jersey City, on July 30, was yesterday convicted in the General Sessions Court before Judge Blair, of assault with intent to kill, and remanded for sentence. Dr. A. J. Loomis testified that three bullets struck Harding, and that one of them, which lodged in his abdomen, would probably have killed him had he not been so fat.

Mr. Harding weighs nearly 400 pounds, and the bullet was unable to pierce the wall of fat it encountered. The bullet was probed for but could not be found, Dr. Loomis said.

Harding committed the assault because his cousin refused to supply him with money. The defence was insanity.

Body at Gravesend Identified.

The body of the man found floating in Gravesend Bay on Sunday with his throat cut was yesterday identified by Bernard McKenna of 83 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, as that of his son, John, a steward on the transport Berlin, which came in from Santiago with sick soldiers on Wednesday last. The police are now inclined to doubt the murder theory, and believe that McKenna while in a demented condition cut his throat and jumped overboard from the Berlin.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commander W. H. Emory, United States Navy.

ASTOR—William F. Powell, United States Minister to Port au Prince; Gen. J. B. Gordon, United States Army.

BREVOORT—Gen. O. H. Ernst, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. A. Ellis, manager of Boston Symphony Orchestra; Lieut. Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

GILSEY—Lieut. Col. C. J. Fiebeger, West Point; Col. A. M. Smith, United States Army.

GRAND—Gen. H. W. Lawton, United States Army; Gen. A. C. Pennington, Atlanta; Assistant Surgeon J. F. Tunis, United States Volunteers.

HOFFMAN—E. L. Russell, President of Mobile and Ohio Railway, Mobile; Judge A. C. Coxe, Utica.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop D. A. Goodsell, Tennessee.

WALDORF—Lieut. Angineur, Paris; Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil, Paris.

WESTMINSTER—Prof. E. Shaw, London; Gen. A. O. Granger, Georgia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; J. C. Richardson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Higgins, F. W., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; F. W. Higgins, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Koch, millinery; G. F. Pfeifer, laces and embroideries; L. W. Bundy, ribbons and trimmings; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; W. Hengerer, dry goods; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway.

Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, notions, cloaks, and millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Steiger & Forbes, Holyoke, Mass.; F. M. Fenton, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. F. Updegraff, clothing, hats, and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bartel, A. H., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; A. H. Bartel, notions and laces; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Robert, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. E. Shirley, cloaks, suits, and woolens; Continental Hotel.

Schweitzer & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Goldsmith, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. R. Hughes, notions and fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, dress goods and silks; F. M. McFarland, domestics; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emerson, furs; Hotel Manhattan.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; H. O. Roberts, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Wright, upholstery goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; L. Saks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Koninsky, S., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, ladies' collars, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hibben, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, domestics and wash goods; M. Willman, linens, white goods, and upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins, South Bo

Wedding Silver

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, always prepare something new in Sterling Silver for each Wedding Season, but they believe never so much or so successfully as for the present.

Equipped with the latest inventions and processes of manufacture, they are enabled to offer the choicest wares at the most favorable prices. An examination for comparison is suggested.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

ATTERBURY TO LEADERS

Tells Brooklyn Republicans They Must Take Up State Issues.

ACCUSES ASSOCIATED PRESS

Says False Reports of Buffalo Meeting Were Made Through Mr. Croker's Influence.

There was a meeting of Republican district leaders in Brooklyn last night at the Criterion Theatre. Ostensibly the presidents and secretaries of the 516 election districts were called together to discuss campaign methods and policies. When they came they listened to addresses which warned them of the dangers of over-confidence, hinted obscurely at Democratic victory, and expressed discontent with the policy of State campaign managers. There was a disturbance when an attempt was made to show that the Low and Tracy Republicans were united.

Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Executive Committee opened the meeting, and introduced President Walter B. Atterbury of the County Committee as the presiding officer. Mr. Atterbury's speech was practically a denunciation of the Republican policy of making a campaign on National issues and a renunciation of that policy as far as Kings County ws concerned. As the Republican leader in Kings County, Mr. Atterbury warned his followers that they must meet the Democrats on State issues.

"I am ashamed to say," he declared with emphasis, "that the Republican Party has dodged the State issues question. There is no reason to dodge it. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, singly and alone among the State leaders, has had the courage to stand up and discuss the canal question. We might as well face that issue first as last, and we have nothing to be ashamed of.

"Remember this. Kings County is the battleground of this campaign. I know what I am talking about, and I weigh my words when I say that. The Republican Party is coming down to the Harlem River with a rousing majority, and it depends on you to roll up a vote in Kings sufficient to overcome the majority across the East River. We are on the firing line."

Mr. Atterbury then argued State issues at length. He claimed that the Republican Party had reduced the tax rate, lessened the expenditures, and increased the revenue. Of the Raines law he said that $33,000,000 had been collected by it, of which $15,000,000 went to the State Treasury, making a gain of $5,000,000 a year for the three years it has been in operation.

"This tax doesn't come out of your pockets!" exclaimed the Kings County leader, and then, noticing an expression of protest on the faces of perhaps one-third of the audience, he hesitated and added, "from the pockets of most of you." There was a roar of laughter, in which the saloonkeepers in the gathering heartily joined.

Most of his speech was devoted to the canal charges. "There is nothing in the Canal Commission's report which charges dishonesty," he said. "The Canal Board couldn't pass on engineering technicalities. The report did charge that a sum in excess of what was necessary had been expended. I don't claim that the work was done as cheaply as it could have been done, but I do say that there is no charge that any Republican State official profited to the extent of $1. It is unfortunate that public works cannot be done as cheaply as a business man can get his private work done, but we would be hypocrites to pretend that the Government of any State or city or of the United States is carried on as cheaply as private business is."

He spoke of the Low Republicans who have returned to their party, and praised them. He was interrupted by hisses and shouts of "We don't want them!" "If Low is a Republican, I'm not!" "He never was a Republican!" The malcontents were few but noisy, and Mr. Atterbury's speech was interrupted for a minute. A policeman put a stop to the trouble by theatening to remove one of the disturbers.

Finally Mr. Atterbury referred to the report that Woodruff was hissed at Buffalo, and denied it. He said the Buffalo meeting was more successful than the Carnegie Hall meeting. "The Associated Press did that," he exclaimed. "Do you suppose Mr. Croker had nothing to do with that report? It only shows that we face the same hellish combination that we faced in 1893. We are poor and they are rich, but we will win."

The next speaker was A. Stewart Walsh, who warned the district leaders against confidence in a "hurrah" campaign. "There's been a great deal of rubbish talked in this campaign," he said, "such as that we are going to sweep everything before us by 100,000 majority. How are we going to do that? The Blaine campaign was the most enthusiastic in history up to that time. But he got left. We had the enthusiasm, but we didn't get the Presidency. What a campaign Bryan made! But he got left. When Roosevelt was nominated there were plenty of Democrats who said they were going to vote for him. Where are they to-day? Every mother's son of them is wearing a Van Wyck button."

Discussing the canal scandal, Mr. Walsh said that if the officials accused were guilty, they could not be tried by the Republican or the Democratic Party. They would be tried by the courts. He advised his hearers to make the most of the relationship between the two Van Wycks as an issue, and to point out that if the Mayor should be guilty of acts rendering his removal necessary, it would be the Governor who would have to pass on the case.

Justice Jacob Nev, who some days ago deserted the Democratic Party and joined the Republicans, was the last speaker. He was enthusiastically received.

DENIAL BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Its Buffalo Report Did Not Say that Woodruff Was Hissed.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called last night at the office of The Associated Press, in the Western Union Building, to inquire about Walter B. Atterbury's statement, made in Brooklyn last night, that The Associated Press report of the public meeting in Buffalo on the night of Oct. 14 said that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had been hissed. In the absence of Col. Charles S. Diehl, the Assistant General Manager, the Night Manager gave the reporter access to the record copy of the office, including the matter received from Buffalo on the night in question.

It was found that a condensation of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's speech, making about 325 words, had been received from Buffalo in advance of the introduction to the account of the meeting. This speech was released as soon as delivered, in the following words:—

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was introduced, and was greeted with tremendous applause. ("Take in Woodruff, which is hereby released.")

This was found to be the only reference to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff contained in The Associated Press report of the Buffalo meeting, except a mention of his presence there, made in the first part of the introduction.

HEAVY ELECTION BETTING.

E. B. Talcott of the Stock Exchange firm of Bell & Co., booked some heavy election wagers yesterday, he betting on Van Wyck for customers of the firm. The laying was at even money. One bet was of $10,000. Among those who took the Roosevelt end of the betting were A. A. Housman, J. S. Bache & Co., I. N. Spiegelberg, and M. B. Mendham. The amounts they laid were from $500 to $2,000. A bet by Mr. Talcott that was not taken was $1,000 to $10,000 that Van Wyck would have 75,000 plurality.

The members of the Jefferson Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, have formed a pool of $30,000 to wager on Van Wyck. They say that $20,000 has already been placed at odds of 4 to 5. The remaining $10,000 will be disposed of at the same odds if possible, and the club will take amounts from $200 up. The clubhouse is at 728 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

A. G. Wheelock, the bookmaker, said yesterday that he had made two bets amounting to $30,000, taking the Roosevelt end of the wager. Mr. Wheelock said that he has made one wager of $25,000 at odds of 5 to 3, and another of $5,000 at the odds of 10 to 7. He says that he has more money to bet, but is waiting for the odds to simmer down to the point at which they will remain for the rest of the campaign. Wheelock said that Jacob Field, another bookmaker, has from $25,000 to $50,000 to wager as soon as the betting gets settled at permanent odds. He is not willing to give such odds as Mr. Wheelock gave.

Mr. Wheelock has bet freely upon elections in the past. He said yesterday that he has lost only once, when he wagered $13,000 that Tracy would get more votes than Low in the New York campaign last year. He says he won money on McKinley, Morton, and Strong.

Two well-known men from the Southwest came to town yesterday with large amounts of money to bet on Van Wyck. One was Col. "Bud" Reno of New Orleans, who is at the Windsor, and the other was Col. Stealy of Louisville.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The political outlook may be as comfortable to the Republicans as they say at headquarters of the Congressional Committee, but very distressing reports from Pennsylvania are heard about the departments, and disquieting hints are now and then dropped about New York. Whereve a member of the Cabinet can be used to advantage, he has been put upon the stump.

Postmaster General Smith has restricted his eloquence to Western States, although there is great demand for him in Pennsylvania. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath is now talking about going to Indiana, but he has no expectation of speaking. He has been urged to come home by C. S. Hernly, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who sends "a very cordial and pressing invitation to come to Indianapolis as soon as possible and help us out." Mr. Hernly expresses the regret of "many of our Republicans" that the President would not spend more time in Indiana, and that he would give so much to Chicago.

Mr. Heath will answer this call as soon as the pressing demands of the double office he holds will permit.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union adopted a resolution last night offered by John De Witt Warner declaring that the committee will make no Senate or Assembly nominations this year.

***

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh District, announced yesterday that he could not accept the nomination which was made while he was absent in the Adirondacks and without his consent. William Sulzer is the Democratic candidate in the district.

***

Application was made yesterday to Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a writ of mandamus requiring the County Clerk of Queens County to omit from the ballots in that part of the county which is to constitute the new County of Nassau the names of all the candidates for county offices in Queens. The application was made in behalf of Daniel Noble, the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of Queens County. Henry A. Montfort, his counsel, claimed that the Clerk of Queens County included in the ballot for Nassau County not only the names of the candidates for Nassau County offices, but also the names of candidates for Queens County officers. Decision was reserved.

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A German-Irish-American political association has been formed in Brooklyn. The motive of the movement is to attack Col. Rocsevelt for attacks which he is said to have made upon Irish and German citizens. The headquarters of the organization are at 35 Joralemon Street, and the projectors of the movement announce that they will issue pamphlets quoting Roosevelt's remarks on the subject. The Executive Committee consists of George H. Meyer, H. W. Blessing, Charles F. Rhoman, Frederick A. Blessing, and W. H. Downes.

***

The United Colored Democracy of Greater New York will hold a mass meeting in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to ratify the regular Democratic State and local nominations. Edward E. Lee, chief of the organization, has called the meeting and will preside over it. William E. Gross, chief of the organization in the Borough of Brooklyn, said that "the meeting is intended to be an offset to the Republican fiasco at Lenox Lyceum last Friday evening."

***

A meeting of the Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union will be held to-morrow night at 8 o'clock at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to formally open the campaign. Headquarters will be opened to-day. Four large mass meetings have been arranged, besides other smaller meetings.

An Italian Murdered in Brooklyn.

Peter Merino, an Italian, thirty-five years old, was shot through the head last night at about 11 o'clock and instantly killed by some unknown person while ascending the stairs to his apartment on the third floor of the flat at 143 Conover Street, Brooklyn, where he lived. The flat is occupied entirely by Italians, and the police have arrested three of the residents on suspicion. They are Isadore Riffio, twenty-nine years old; Manuel Fenoli, forty-two years old, and George Sanigo, thirty-nine years old. They refuse to talk.

Our Treatment of Spanish Captives.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Other nations are astonished. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before in history has there been so successful a medicine for the weak, debilitated, and nervous, for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, billiousness, and constipation. All nations have benefited by it, and all praise it.

"THE HAT TRIMMINGS CASE."

New Trial Ordered by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day Judge Shiras handed down an opinion reversing the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the customs duty case of the importing firm of Meyer & Dickinson against the Government, the suit being commonly known as the hat trimmings case. The decision of Judge Shiras is against the Government.

Under the opinion the judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the case is remanded to that court, with directions to award a new trial.

A COUNTESS IN DISGRACE.

Louisa Von Lindeau Charged with Drunkenness in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—Countess Louisa Von Lindeau, an actress known in Germany and in many American cities as Countess Koenigslow, was locked up at the Central Police Station here last night upon the charge of intoxication. During the night she made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in her cell.

In the police court to-day her fine was suspended for twenty-four hours, in order that she might have time to leave the city. The Countess was formerly quite wealthy, but through dissipation lost everything she possessed. Friends of the woman will send her to New York.

HEARERS DIDN'T PAY GAS BILLS.

Brooklyn Minister Says Sunday Night Meetings Are Failures and Resigns.

The Rev. Lewis Edwin Pease, pastor of the Church of Our Father, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, has given notice of his resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Pease's reason is embodied in his letter of resignation as follows:

"After experimenting for years in the matter of Sunday evening services, I have come to believe that the time and energy used in making them a success can be better used in other branches of church work. I have managed, by advertising freely, to attract large evening congregations, but I find that the people who come have so little interest in the welfare of the church that the collections hardly pay for the gas.

"Does this pay? I do not think so, and I am willing to sacrifice my pastorate to my opinions."

DIVORCED COUPLE REMARRIED.

John H. Noon and Wife of Freeport, L. I., Are Reunited.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 17.—It became generally known in Freeport to-day that John H. Noon and his divorced wife had been quietly remarried a few weeks ago and that the absence of Mrs. Noon and her four children from Freeport was to be permanent, for the reunited family is living in Charlestown, Mass.

The Noons were married in 1881, and lived together for ten years. In 1891 Mrs. Noon went to Europe, and shortly afterward separated from her husband. She took her four children, and for seven years husband and wife remained apart. About a month ago Mr. Noon was in Freeport to see his wife, and heard that Charles Hope of Brooklyn was paying attentions to Mrs. Noon. Hope testified against Noon, and this made him angry. He went to his wife, effected a reconciliation, and they started life over again.

WEALTHY SOLDIER DEAD.

There died at the post hospital at Willets Point yesterday a private of the Engineer Corps who was heir to almost a million dollars. Had he been out of the army he would have been in possession of the money.

The soldier was Gresham A. Young of Louisville, Ky. He left home over a year ago, telling his mother that he was going to enter a school of engineering. He came East and enlisted in the Engineer Corps. He was one of the detail that went with Gen. Miles to Santiago, but saw no service there, and proceeded with the expedition to Puerto Rico. He returned three weeks ago and was taken ill with typhoid. His mother arrived at the post on Saturday, after he had become unconscious.

The young soldier's father, who was an earthenware manufacturer, left a large fortune, now estimated at close to $1,000,000. He left seven children. The soldier was the last of the seven, the other six having died previously. He became of age in August, and his death removes the last direct heir.

BRYAN CANNOT GO TO CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The following letter of declination has been received from W. J. Bryan in response to an invitation to attend the Peace Jubilee:

"Camp Cuba Libre,
Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. —, 1898.

"I regret that duties here will prevent an acceptance of the invitation extended by the citizens of Chicago to be present at the National Peace Jubilee to be held on the 18th and 19th of the present month.

"The American people are pre-eminently a peace-loving people, and it is fitting that they should celebrate the termination of the present war—a war conceived in an unselfish love for humanity—a war which has demonstrated anew the valor of our soldiers and seamen; a war which it is destined—let us hope—to establish in the Orient as well as in the West Indies, that doctrine sacred to the people of the United States, namely, that Governments derive their just powers not from armies or navies, but from the consent of the governed.

"Thanking the committee for honoring me with an invitation, I am, very truly yours,
"W. J. BRYAN."

WORK ON THE DEFENDER.

The cutter Defender will be taken to Bristol, R. I., to the shops of the Herreshoffs in about ten days. The shops are being prepared for the reception of the famous yacht. The channel has been dredged and new ways are being built, and although work has been going on for a month much remains to be done yet. So far the work has cost several thousand dollars, and many more will have to be spent before the Defender can be taken out of the water or work on the new boat commenced.

Capt. Job Terry of Fall River has the contract for constructing the new launching ways and marine railway, and last Friday he said it would take three weeks more to complete the work. The double rows of piling are nearly all in place for the heavy timbers on which the steel rails will rest, extending from the water end of the south shop nearly 300 feet out into the harbor.

When the Defender arrives at Bristol she will be moored in the harbor, where the work of breaking the rivets may be carried on until she is on the ways. The material for the reconstruction of the Defender's upper works has not arrived at the yard. The new engine and cog-gear capstan to haul out the Defender and to launch the new yacht are being constructed at the company's machine shops.

Plucky Newport Horsewoman Hurt.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17. — Miss Belle Beach, who has taught many of the Newport cottagers how to ride, is suffering from an accident she met with Sunday morning. Miss Beach was riding, and leading a horse with her left hand, intending to give Miss Beatrix Goelet, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, a riding lesson. As she turned into Webster Street the horse she was leading took fright. Miss Beach pluckily held on to the runaway and, leaping from her sadle, tried to stop it, but was dragged some distance before she succeeded. Her left hand was badly crushed and, owing to the swelling, Dr. Knapp, her physician, is at present unable to determine whether any bones are broken.

A Servant in Trouble at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Sabrina Judge, a servant who for nine years has been in the employ of Mrs. C. L. Best, on Bellevue Avenue, was found on Saturday unconscious in her room, with the gas turned on. She was revived and removed to the Newport Hospital. In her trunk jewelry, silverware, and other articles belonging to Mrs. Best were found, and to-morrow morning the girl will be arraigned on the charge of larceny. Dr. Kenefick of the hospital is of the opinion that she is of unsound mind.

Supposed Suicide by Gas in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Alexander Lockhart was found dead on the floor of his parlor on Tremont Street this morning. Gas was escaping from a burner, indicating that the man had been asphyxiated. Lockhart's wife was removed to an insane asylum four weeks ago, and since that time he had been acting in a peculiar manner. It is thought he was temporarily insane as the result of his wife's affliction and committed suicide. He was thirty-five years old.

China Decorating Shops.

One feature of this department is our Decorating Shops on the premises. We can match up old sets of china, no matter where bought or how elaborate the design, and at short notice.

Admission to view these interesting processes may be obtained at the Superintendent's desk.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Glass Cutting Shops.

In our glass cutting shop and gold glass decorating works we are enabled to duplicate anything, no matter where purchased, or how intricate the design. These are features found in no other establishment. Admission to view these interesting processes may be obtained at Superintendent's desk.

Rich Glassware—Art Pottery.

This department is a Modern China Store, complete and up-to-date.

We are manufacturers of China and Glass at Rudolstadt, Steinschonau, Carlsbad and Limoges—the "Fountain Head" of these industries—and their products reach our customers "Shorn of the Jobber's Profits."

With the same care that we display the productions of our own factories we show the works of every well-known foreign and domestic manufacturer in Dinner Ware, Tea Ware, Toilet Ware, Ordinary Glassware, Domestic Stone and Kitchen Ware. Every line, from the highest to the lowest, is shown in most exhaustive detail.

Bargains in china and glass come to us from manufacturers, as they recognize this as the natural channel of outlet for large quantities; thus the magnitude of our business, combined with our established law of minimum profits, has given us the prominence we now enjoy. With this in view, we invite your inspection; it will impress you and be profitable.

Rich Cut Glass.

Having withstood the wave of imperfect, worthless imitations, it is more appreciated as the public comes by comparison to know the beauties of brilliancy, true execution of a design, and the wide range of handsome patterns, shown from day to day by those manufacturers who make this study an art. We are manufacturers and give our customers all the trade advantages, combining perfect creations with the lowest minimum prices.

We are agents in Manhattan for the "Straus Cut Glass," which received the medal of superiority at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

This means perfection.

About these rich wares we quote from the Crockery and Glass Journal the following:

The aristocratic visitors to the International Bazaar, recently held under the auspices of the Empress of Russia, pay more attention to the Exhibit of Straus Cut Glass than anything else in the bazaar.

A large Punch Set was purchased for the Emperor at 1,000 rubles. A 48-inch Vase was spoken for by the Governor of the Imperial Glass Factory as a sample for shape and cutting.

This man, who is a practical glass maker, expressed himself to the effect that he had never seen anything in cut glass which in beauty of design and brilliancy was equal to this piece, and for that reason selected it for his collection of rare pieces of glassware.

The manufacturers of these wares are certainly to be congratulated upon having brought honors to this important American industry.

Rock Crystal Ware.

We have some of the richest conceptions seldom found even in exclusive establishments in Goblets, Champagnes and Table Glassware generally. Deserving most prominent mention is a line of Claret Pitchers, combining the new Colonial cutting with border of rock crystal engraving, mounted in sterling silver.

There are no duplicate pieces. This makes them desirable gifts.

Goblets range in price per dozen from	19.66 to 74.76
Claret Pitchers, with sterling silver mounts, from	14.66 to 49.66

Cabinet Specimens Enamelled Glass.

In our collection of Bohemian Glass and worthy of special notice, is a small line of Cabinet specimens.

They are old Dutch reproductions of enamelled glass, the originals of which are shown in the Kunstgen Museum, Berlin, and Kunstgewerbe Museum, Dresden.

They are very interesting, as showing the ancient crests and armorial bearings of their day, and how far advanced in their art were the glassmakers of the sixteenth century.

With this collection there are a few specimens of the Indian Moradhabad glass, the originals of which are very old and rare museum specimens. This collection is more valuable by reason of the very few duplicates found, but our prices are just as small as if the supply was large.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Martha Washington China Service.

In China Department, 2nd floor, we are showing a very creditable reproduction of the dinner service which was presented to Martha Washington in 1783 by the French officers attached to the Revolutionary Army.

They are copies from the few original pieces now in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. They are sold by the single piece, and would be a valuable addition to your china collection.

Gold Glass

is an important element in the richly decorated table. One's idea as to the form a decoration may take, say to harmonize with the general decorations of the Dining Hall, or the China Service, must be executed to your order. We, however, show many splendid examples of Paste Gold Decorations, prominent among which is the Empire.

A SET OF THE EMPIRE GOLD DECORATIONS, same as in cut, costs.		12 WINES,	$9.37
12 GOBLETS,	$16.37	12 CORDIALS,	8.37
12 CHAMPAGNES,	13.37	60 PIECES COMPLETE	59.85
12 CLARETS,	12.37	And a COMPLETE SERVICE, same as above, plain burnished gold borders, for	12.96

Royal Vienna China,

with the rich deep royal blue and maroon body colors, correctly drawn panels of medallions, and pleasing mythological studies bordered with paste gold.

These are the wares to which we invite your inspection. You may be a student with us among these masterpieces of the Viennese. You may buy a piece of this ware for collection. It is offered at such low prices that you cannot afford to lose the opportunity if you are seeking fine wares.

The Portland Vase.

A celebrated ancient Roman glass vase or cinerary urn found during the pontificate of Urban VIII, (1623-44) in a marble sarcophagus (of Alexander Severus, it is thought, and his mother Mammaea) in the Monte del Grano, near Rome. The ground of the Portland Vase is of dark blue glass, and the figure subjects which adorn it are cut in Cameo style in an outer layer of opaque white glass. In the official British Museum Guide (1890) it is stated that the composition is supposed to represent on the obverse, Thetis consenting to be the bride of Peleus, in the presence of Poseidon and Eros; on the reverse, Peleus and Thetis on Mount Pelion. On the bottom of the vase is a bust of "Atys." In the end of the 18th century Josiah Wedgwood, the famous potter, made fifty copies in fine earthenware of the Portland Vase, which were originally sold at twenty-five guineas each. One of the original vases (slightly imperfect), made by Josiah Wedgwood is on exhibition in our China Department, (not for sale), together with specimens of this ware in small, inexpensive pieces.

A LITTLE GIRL PICKPOCKET.

Admits Plying Her Trade in Churches, Cars, and Stores.

According to the Brooklyn police, Nellie Kiernan, though a mere child, is a very prodigy in crime. Nellie, who is twelve years old and lives at 159 Butler Street, Brooklyn, was caught late yesterday afternoon stealing a woman's pocketbook in a Fulton Street dry goods store.

A detective saw Nellie in the act. At Police Headquarters four pocketbooks, containing small sums of money and two finger rings, worth about $5, were found upon the girls. Nellie at first took her arrest coolly, but she afterward broke down and admitted having stolen the pocketbooks and the rings.

The child told Capt. Reynolds that she had made a regular business of picking pockets since last Spring.

She had plied her trade, she said, on the trolley cars and in the churches and department stores. A week ago last Sunday, she said, she got four well-filled purses as the fruits of her morning's' work at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

Nellie was sent to the shelter of the Children's Society for the night, and this morning she will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court.

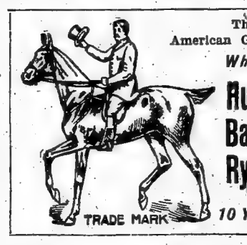

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

BROOKLYN LAD'S FATAL FALL.

George Ruhl Climbs an Elevated Railroad Pillar and Loses His Hold.

With a merry laugh on his lips, twelve-year-old George Ruhl of 382 Pine Street, Brooklyn, met with an accident yesterday afternoon which resulted in his death shortly afterward. George, with several other boys, was playing under the Kings County Elevated Railroad structure at Liberty Avenue and Crescent Street. The game was "Follow your leader."

George, who filled the rôle of leader, started to climb one of the columns of the elevated railroad structures. He reached the top and looked down with a laugh of triumph at his playmates. The next instant he lost his hold and plunged headlong to the pavement below. Ambulance Surgeon Fitzgerald of St. Mary's Hospital found that the little fellow had fractured his skull. He was taken to his home, where he died an hour later.

A Monument to Harvard's Heroes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—A mass meeting of members of Harvard University will be held in Sanders Theatre on the 21st inst., to take measures for the erection of a memorial to the Harvard men who died in the war with Spain. Three forms for the memorial have been proposed. One is that it take the shape of a gateway, on which the names of those who died in the war might be inscribed. Another proposition is to erect tablets in Memorial Hall similar to those in memory of the students who died in the civil war. A third proposition is to put the tablets in Sanders Theatre, which, though part of the Memorial Hall building, was not built with money subscribed for the civil war memorial.

Summer Home for St. Ann's Academy.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 17.—St. Ann's Commercial Academy of East Seventy-sixth Street, New York, has purchased the Van Ness farm, located between Rahway and Woodbridge. This is to be converted into a Summer residence for the pupils of the academy, and a building is to be erected next Spring with accommodation for 200 pupils and 50 teachers, who will board there during the Summer. The purchase was made for the academy by the Rev. Father Tetreau, pastor of St. Jean Baptiste Church, New York, and the purchase price is said to have been over $8,000.

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Men's Shirts.

OUR SPECIAL SHIRT. In our great Shirt stock there is one line of which we were particularly proud. For 20 years we have sold this shirt at the same price and it has never been approached by competition, and is still unapproachable. We have from time to time made such improvements in them as to keep them always far ahead of any other shirt sold in New York.

Some are open back and some are open front, made in our own factory of best materials and workmanship; style and fit equal to any custom made Shirts, and by any other house would sell for fully 50 per cent. more than our prices. They are made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, have 3-ply 2100 pure linen bosoms, all hand-worked button-holes and eyelets, &c., &c. Unlaundered, price each, 68

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

YELLOW FEVER ON A BARK.

The Maryland at Havana May Sail for Baltimore, but Will Be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Marine Hospital Service to-night received the following cablegram from Dr. Bruner, sanitary Inspecter of the Marine Hospital Service stationed at Havana.

"American bark Maryland for Baltimore, has developed five cases of yellow fever, and three deaths in Havana. Have advised that vessels proceed to Tortugas Quarantine. The Master of the vessel protests. Unless protest overruled, more yellow fever will develop en route to Baltimore. BRUNER."

Officials of the Marine Hospital Service said to-night that they could not prevent the Maryland from proceeding to sea from Havana, but that if she sailed for Baltimore, she would be held up at Cape Charles Quarantine Station and not allowed to proceed further.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

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THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS, by S. Weir Mitchell.
THE DAY'S WORK, by Rudyard Kipling.
DOMITIA, by S. Baring Gould.
THE PURITANS, by Arlo Bates.
HER MEMORY, by Martin Maartens.
RUPERT OF HENTZAU, by Anthony Hope.
ROMANCE OF A MIDSHIPMAN, by W. Clark Russell.
HOPE THE HERMIT, by Edna Lyall.
DREAMERS OF THE GHETTO, by Zangwill.

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We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred our regular prices are lower than other people's special prices, but if in a moment of desperation any competitor cuts our price, we in turn cut again and are still the lowest.

Sweeney on Trial for Murder.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—John Sweeney was placed on trial for his life in the Westchester County Court to-day. He shot and killed his wife Mary in front of their home, in Mount Vernon, on the evening of June 1 last. The defense will be temporary insanity.

The Wanamaker Store

Recent Offers and Some New Ones

THERE is still a half day's selling, or thereabout, in the Silks we told about yesterday,—fine taffetas in scores of patterns, at a reduction of a third and more.

There is still about a day's selling in the Dress Goods, also spoken of yesterday,—cheviots, whipcords, serges, coverts,—on many of which the saving is close to a dollar a yard.

A new bargain, that will find a permanent home here, lies in a first-class make of bleached muslin at eight cents a yard. This is equal to the very best standard makes that retail at ten cents,—in fact, has four more "picks" to the inch than the finest of them, and equals them in weight.

The Suits and the Season Days like yesterday make lively times in the Costume Store. The season is upon us, and the suits for the season are here.

The chief feature is *difference*. The commonplace is almost as objectionable as the trashy. We avoid both by scrupulous and vigorous search for the new and the good.

Three things that you may be sure of here. First, that the suit is novel and stylish and correct; second, that it is made *better* than most suits of its price (we are very particular about details), and, third, that the price is as low as you can find anywhere. Those are the three elements that compose Satisfaction.

Here's a suggestion or two:

At $10—Of serges, blue and black; also two-toned wide wale serges; some covert cloths; fly-front and tight fitting jackets; lined with silk or satin rhadame; percaline lined skirts.

At $12—Of serges; fly-front, silk-lined jackets; new flounce skirts, percaline lined.

At $13.75—Of mixed covert, in fly-front and double-breasted jackets; flounce skirts; well tailored and finished.

At $18.50—Stylish suits of tailor cloths; fly-front jackets, lined with striped silk; percaline lined skirts.

At $20 to $30—A large assortment in all the newest styles and materials; most of these silk-lined throughout.

At $30—A great variety of exquisite tailor gowns, in broadcloths, covert cloths and cheviots; all beautifully silk-lined throughout. Other tailor-made dresses up to $125.

Velour Table and Piano Covers Some particularly handsome and elaborate patterns are disclosed in the unpacking of these fine imported covers. They're ready for you to-day—an attractive display of goods at attractive pnices.

Jute Velour Covers in Bokhara patterns.
4-4 size at $3; 6-4 size at $5; 8-4 size at $10; 8-4x10-4 size at $12.50; 8-4x12-4 size at $15.

Ramie Velour Covers—new this year.
4-4 size at $3.50; 6-4 size at $5.50; 8-4 size at $11.50; 8-4x10-4 size at $14; 8-4 x12-4 size at $17.

Victoria Velour Covers.
3-4 size at $1.50; 4-4 size at $2.25; 6-4 size at $4.

Embroidered Victoria Velour Covers.
4-4 size at $3.75; 6-4 size at $6.50; 8-4 size at $12; 8-4x10-4 size at $15; 8-4x 12-4 size at $18.50.

Third floor.

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It can be used to delightfully fill a leisure moment or hour or day. Open any one of the twenty volumes at random. Your attention is instantly caught and held by some masterpiece, given in readable form,—not merely a page or two of it.

As a book of reference it is as easily used as a dictionary, and for the same reason. It has all its matter indexed under one alphabet, and much pains has been taken to reduce this index to the smallest possible form. An index that needs an index is a cumbrous thing. This one answers any question concerning literature you may wish to ask, and answers it quickly. In fact, a complete, compact, certain, helpful index to a most valuable work.

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Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Making Clothing to Order Here's a custom tailoring business, employing only high-class cutters and tailors,—well informed, careful, skillful employes. Now, while their work is of a high standard, our prices are far below those of high-class merchant tailors generally. For instance, our $35 single-breasted sack suits. We're making them up from 42 styles (many of them exclusive) of imported and American-made fancy cheviots and worsteds. Many another merchant tailor would consider $50 a low price for suits of this kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

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DEGREE FOR MR. M'KINLEY

The President Made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Chicago.

CEREMONY IN KENT THEATRE

Purple-Lined Hood Placed Upon His Shoulders by Dr. Harper Amid Prolonged Applause — Storm Ruins the City's Decorations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The University of Chicago to-day conferred upon President McKinley the degree of Doctor of Laws. As many people as could be jammed into Kent Theatre applauded to the echo as President Harper placed the hood of purple upon Mr. McKinley's shoulders.

The exercises at the university, while hampered by a strong wind and rain storm that raged all day, were very impressive. Shortly before 12 o'clock President McKinley left the residence of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, entered a carriage, and, escorted by 150 cadets from the Culver Military Academy, was driven to the "White House" of the university, the home of President Harper. Here luncheon was served to the Presidential party, the Faculty of the college, and a few invited guests, prominent among whom were Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, and Thomas B. Bryan of the Peace Jubilee Committee. Mrs. McKinley was not present at the luncheon, but joined the party at Kent Theatre in time to witness the conferring of the degree upon her distinguished husband.

Before entering the theatre Mr. McKinley mounted a stand in front of Dr. Harper's residence, where he stood under an umbrella and reviewed a long line of the students of Chicago University and its affiliated institutions. At 3 o'clock the President entered Kent Theatre amid great enthusiasm. Dr. Harper took the seat in the centre of the stage, flanked by President McKinley and the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Henderson, Chaplain of the university. The President presented a striking appearance, attired in cap and gown.

After prayer by Dr. Henderson, the address on behalf of the Trustees was given by the Rev. Dr. Alonzo K. Parker. He spoke on "The Firm Foundation of National Peace."

After the singing of "America," Prof. Albion W. Small delivered the address on behalf of the congregation. His remarks in commendation of the President's course during the troubles with Spain were received with resounding cheers. In conclusion he addressed President McKinley directly, as follows:

"In expressing to you, Sir, our respect, our gratitude, and our admiration the members of the university believe that we voice a general judgment of the citizens of the Republic. You have honored while you have represented the Nation by the careful poise, the cautious prudence, the courageous patience, the constant patriotism with which you have discharged the peculiar task of your Administration. This official conduct, at once so typical and so exemplary, has at the same time satisfied the citizens' expectations of the Executive and gratified our pride and stimulated our ambition. You have led the Nation upon a triumphant march of forbearing peace and of unfaltering war. At every step your leadership has won loyal approval. This is lofty, this is judicial, this is honorable, this is American.

"We congratulate you, Sir, upon this secure result of your official life. Your exercise of the Presidential prerogative has increased the prestige of the Chief Magistracy and exalted the standards to which it must henceforward conform. This result is both a splendid National achievement and a glorious National ideal. This achievement and this ideal the university would signalize and celebrate."

Solemnly and impressively the Dean and the President of the university then pronounced in Latin the formulae conferring the degree of LL. D. upon the President of the United States. Following is a translation of the Dean's address:

"Inasmuch as the Trustees of the University of Chicago have judged it to be reasonable and right that those who, surpassing other men in native genius and in devotion to it, have carried great undertakings in letters or science to a successful issue, or, in the administration of affairs, have rendered memorable services to the Commonwealth, should receive the meed of honors and distinctions, that they themselves may have the praise which is their due and that the minds of the others may be roused to emulate their virtues and to win like fame,

"I, therefore, now present to you, the Chief Magistrate of the United States, William McKinley, who recently in the severest trial failed at no point to serve the interest of the Commonwealth. And I commend him to you as a man deserving of the highest honor that the university can bestow."

President Harper, who followed, said:

"You, William McKinley, a man endowed with all advantages of education and experience, who at a time of gravest crisis, when the weal not only of this Republic, but of foreign States, was put in deepest peril, and the path of wisdom lay dark before the people, served each highest interest, and, by your wisdom and your foresight, out of confusion brought a happy ending, the Trustees of the University of Chicago on nomination by the Academic Senate, have admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws, now for the first time given by them, and have granted and bestowed upon you all honors, rights, and privileges here or elsewhere, appertaining to the same.

"In testimony whereof I now present you with the doctor's hood of the University of Chicago, which, in virtue of this degree, you have the right to wear, and with the diploma of the university, and may you increase in wisdom and virtue, and in days to come as in the past cherish the Republic and defend her."

When the purple-lined hood was placed around Mr. McKinley's shoulders the audience broke into loud and prolonged cheers. Throughout the exercises the President did not speak one word, merely bowing in response to the words of the collegians and the demonstrations of the audience.

At 4 o'clock the President left the university grounds and was driven to the First Regiment Armory, where for an hour and ten minutes he shook hands with the thousands who streamed by him. During the handshaking a number of women tried to kiss the President, but none of the ambitious ones succeeded. A number of men and women kissed his hand, however.

In the evening the President was entertained at dinner at the Auditorium Hotel by President Harper of the university.

The storm to-day played havoc with the peace jubilee arches and decorations. Six of the arches were blown down and badly damaged. Three persons were struck by pieces of wreckage and seriously injured. Hundreds of flags and streamers of bunting with which the down-town buildings were decorated, were torn away by the wind. It is hardly probable that the arches will be replaced. Street-car traffic was blocked for hours by the debris.

The bicycle parade scheduled for to-night was ordered postponed until Thursday night.

THE MINNEWASKA ARRIVES

Transport Brings the 16th Pennsylvania and Other Troops and Convalescents.

PLEASANT TRIP FROM PONCE

The Steward Comes in Irons, Charged with Stealing Delicacies and Selling Them at High Prices.

The transport Minnewaska arrived yesterday from Ponce and Santiago, having on board Gen. O. H. Ernst and staff, Brig. Gen. Willis J. Hulings, who went to the front as Colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania; the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 172 convalescents from hospitals in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The convalescents included men of the Sixth Massachusetts, the Third Wisconsin, First Kentucky, and a number of regular army men. There were also about fifty civilians, many of them teamsters, and other Government laborers. W. S. Larner of the Postal Commission was also a passenger.

The Minnewaska was met at Quarantine by the Quartermaster's boat, General Meigs, on which, besides Major Appel, who cares for sick soldiers arriving here, were Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and two of his staff—Col. R. B. Baker and Col. A. P. H. Ripple—Mrs. Ernst and her two daughters, Miss Simpson, sister-in-law of Gen. Hulings, and Gen. Hulings's little boy. There were also Capt. Littell, Lieut. Lawton of the Commissary Department, B. H. Moulton of the Women's War Relief, Dr. M. S. French, General Secretary of the National Relief Committee, and several of the wives of officers of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

As the Meigs approached the transport and Gov. Hastings was recognized by the soldiers from his State their regimental band struck up the "Governor Hastings March," and as the Meigs swung alongside the band changed its air to "The Star-Spangled Banner." The men on the transport, as if moved by a common impulse, then took off their hats. Their example was followed by those on the Meigs, and then arose a mighty cheer.

Major Appel transferred the convalescents to Camp Wainworth of the Women's Relief Association in East Fifteenth Street.

Gov. Hastings expressed himself as delighted with the condition of the troops. Few returning soldiers have looked so well as they. None of them was taken aboard the Meigs with the convalescents. Ten of them were still suffering from typhoid-malaria—but, excepting these, there was none who was not able to go with his comrades directly home.

The Sixteenth Regiment hails from the oil-field region of Pennsylvania, and arrangements had been made with the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads for each to take half of the men. Trains had, in fact, been ready for several days. The arrangement did not suit Gen. Hulings, and, after a talk with him, Gov. Hastings turned to Capt. Robinson of the Quartermaster's Department and said: "The State of Pennsylvania wants to give the boys an ovation, and we would like to have them go all together."

The health officer having passed the vessel, and the convalescents having been transferred to the Meigs, the Minnewaska proceeded to Jersey City, and was tied up at Bay Street. Pending arrangements to conform to Gov. Hastings's wishes, it was ordered that all the men should remain aboard. The ten sick men were taken to Christ Hospital. Four hours after the vessel docked, or at 10 o'clock last night, orders were received that all of the men should go by the Pennsylvania Road. The work of unloading equipment was begun at once, but it was not expected that the first section of their train would get away before 7 o'clock this morning.

Generally speaking, the conditions aboard the Minnewaska during her voyage north were said to be all that could be desired. Nearly all of the men had enjoyed the trip. They had had enough to eat, the convalescents were able to obtain delicacies, and Gen. Ernst said enthusiastically: "The men have improved a thousand per cent. I have lost thirty-eight pounds, but I am feeling first-rate."

Nevertheless the trip was not without its sources of complaint, as attested by the fact that Second Steward Blunt was in irons when the vessel arrived, charged with stealing Government stores. He will be turned over to the civil authorities. The grievance of the men is that he charged them exorbitantly for delicacies.

Private Hartman of Company I, who lives at Warren, Penn., said he had paid two dollars for a pie. The fact that this extortion did not result in working physical harm to the men was due to the fact that they had been paid off at Cayey, Puerto Rico, and had the money necessary to pay. There were complaints that the canned tomatoes aboard had been ruined, and that a lot of bacon was tainted and had to be thrown overboard, but these circumstances had not prevented a great improvement in the men's condition while aboard ship.

It was recalled that on the last trip North of the Minnewaska her chief steward, McGovern, was placed under arrest for stealing Government supplies and for assaulting the third officer. Through defects in the presentation of the case before the United States Commissioner McGovern went free.

Gen. Ernst said that Puerto Rico was a beautiful country, but that it would take a generation for the people there to grasp American ideas. They did not understand our ways at all. Constant trouble was due to friction between our military methods and the practices of their civil jurisdiction. The island is overrun with banditti. Under their laws, where three or more persons go out armed and for criminal purposes, they are amenable to the military power. It happened therefore that when highwaymen were captured by American soldiers and turned over to civil authorities, they were discharged, because the courts had no jurisdiction. The idea of a Sheriff and posse was foreign to them.

Gen. Ernst was in command of the First Brigade of the Puerto Rico army of invasion, comprising the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Second and Third Wisconsin, numbering 3,200 men. The members of his staff returning are Capt. McKenna of the 15th Infantry, son of Supreme Court Justice; Capt. Evans of the Nineteenth Infantry, who is a convalescent, and Lieut. Kelly of the Second Cavalry, who has been ordered to West Point. Gen. Ernst went to the Brevoort House with his family, where he awaits orders.

Gen. Hulings went to the front as Colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and was promoted on Sept. 25 to Brigadier General, the command of the regiment devolving upon Lieut. Col. Rickerts.

On Aug. 9 the Sixteenth executed a flank movement at Coama, which was occupied by 400 Spanish troops. A fight ensued, which lasted one hour and ten minutes, and resulted in the capture of 180 Spaniards. The Sixteenth had several men wounded, one of them, Private Charles Barnes of Company E, subsequently dying of his wounds at Ponce. The regiment captured two stands of colors, which have been presented to President McKinley.

No bodies arrived on the Minnewaska, though several were expected, including that of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, who was killed at San Juan Hill.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Several Divisions of Troops Under Lee's Command Expected to be Encamped Early Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It is said at the War Department that nothing has occurred to change the plans already framed for the movement of troops to Cuba. It was not intended that the occupation of the island should begin immediately, except at such towns as Manzanillo, and perhaps Holguin, where immune regiments could be used to advantage.

The conditions found by Col. Hecker, it is said, indicate that the War Department will be obliged to face the most difficult problems that have yet arisen in connection with the handling of troops in order to insure the protection of the health of the soldiers. The men must be isolated for some time in their camps to avoid the danger of infection, and the department is not quite clear that any useful purpose will be served by placing soldiers where their services cannot be available.

While the wet season has now almost reached its end in Cuba, it is said that the yellow fever is more prevalent and more dangerous in type just now than at any time during the year. It is believed, however, that early in November it will be possible to have several divisions of troops safely camped on Cuban soil.

A proposition that is now under consideration looks to the employment of the Cubans as local gendarmes, it being urged that they would be more serviceable in maintaining order in the towns than American soldiers, unacquainted with the Spanish language and Cuban customs. The United States Government in this way also would be able by the payment of small salaries to these men to considerably relieve the distress that exists on the island without breeding a class of professional paupers or lowering the pride of the Cubans.

Unless Gen. Lee specifically asks to be relieved from that duty he is to command the first expedition, seconded by Gen. Greene and Gen. Arnold.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
the finest of all
Rose Perfumes.

AMERICANS ARRESTED IN CUBA.

One Had Photographed a Havana Street Group and the Other Had Taken a Picture of the Maine.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—One of the most remarkable phases of the situation here is the zeal shown by the Spaniards who are intrusted with the task of preserving public order to prevent the publication of innocent street scenes showing the state of squalor in which the poorer classes here exist.

Yesterday afternoon an American named King was arrested opposite the Hotel Inglaterra for taking a kodak snapshot of a group of children. The surprise which he felt at his arrest was increased by the explanation afforded him, which was that such steps were necessary in order to prevent the publication of pictures which would be construed in the United States as illustrating the condition of the subjects of Spain. Mr. King protested innocence of any intention to publish the pictures, and he was allowed to go free after his name and address had been taken.

The day previous an American clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, was arrested by officers on board a patrol boat in the bay for taking photographs of the wreck of the Maine. He was taken on board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., where he remained two hours. Mr. Thomas was released after being subjected to a severe cross-examination, during which he proved his ignorance of the Spanish orders forbidding the photographing of the wreck.

A couple of days ago an American bookstore was ransacked and its proprietors were arrested and fined for selling the Cuban papers Estrella Solitaria, Independente, and Grito de Yara.

THE ROUMANIAN OVERDUE.

Considerable Anxiety at Santiago Concerning the Transport.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 17.—Considerable anxiety is felt among the Americans in Santiago because of the non-arrival of the United States transport Roumanian, having on board the Fourth Immmune Regiment, (white,) under Major Pettit.

It is understood that she left Fernandina on Oct. 12. If she does not arrive to-morrow, instructions will be sent to Guantanamo, directing that a warship endeavor to ascertain whether she has met with an accident.

Gomez's Staff Leaving Him.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—It is reported here that many of the officers of Gen. Gomez's staff have resigned, owing to serious trouble with their chief. It is further asserted that the only staff officers remaining with Gomez are Deschapel, a colored Dominican, and Marcos Rosario. It is said Gomez, always bad-tempered, lately has become unreasonable, making it very uncomfortable to serve with him.

SIXTY-NINTH MAN'S COMPLAINT.

Gleason Says Officers Fare Well, but Privates Are Ill-Treated.

Joseph Gleason, formerly a private in Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, but now honorably discharged, has arrived in town, and has told about the way the men were treated in camp. The Sixty-ninth men, he says, are all anxious to get back to New York, and don't want to go to Puerto Rico or any other island. When they enlisted it was to fight and not to clean streets. Their families are in want in many instances, and Winter is coming on. The officers all want to go to some place where they will be kept in their present positions, and make the men do the work, Gleason avers. Down in Huntsville the officers are well received and entertained.

"It has not been all as pleasant as it should be for the members of the Sixty-ninth, and some of the officers have been particularly hard on the men," said Gleason. "The men have been made to do hard drills under a broiling hot sun, and with only a tin cup of bootleg coffee and a piece of hardtack for breakfast. Favoritism has been shown, too. Some men have had to drill while they were sick. Others might be absent from camp altogether, and no notice be taken of them. As far as the food furnished the men goes, I know something about that, because I was in the kitchen of Company G, and I know what good food is. The food was all right. We had plenty of fresh beef, and good beef, too, but very little of this went to the men. We in the kitchen were ordered to cut out the prime pieces and choice cuts of steak and serve them to the officers. It was the same with all the food—the best went to the officers, and what was left to the men."

QUICK DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.

Little Girl Expires Six Hours After Receiving a Slight Injury.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Bertha Holberger, six years old, died to-day from lockjaw, within six hours after she received the injury, which led to the development of tetanus. She was playing with some sticks when she ran a splinter into her right hand between the thumb and first finger. The splinter was pulled out, but a part of the wood, which was not noticed, remained in the wound and the hand was bandaged.

After the lapse of four hours, during which the injury had been almost forgotten by the rest of the family, the child began to manifest what afterward proved to be the symptoms of lockjaw. She became unconscious and her jaws set. Dr. McFadden was called, but before he could do anything for her relief the child died.

Missionary Meeting at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The annual convention of the American Christian Missionary Society began here to-day. About 2,000 delegates are in attendance.

1000 COVERT COATS,

At Prices Most Attractive, Ranging In Price from

$12.50 to $25.00.

We are the original importers and makers of this popular style of business man's overcoat.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Too many made in one line to sell for 12.50.

THIS DAY REDUCED TO **$10.00** TO CLOSE OUT.

(Custom Department, second floor.) The very best in made-to-order clothes. Trousers cutting a specialty.

E O THOMPSON'S SONS

To-order Clothing
Ready-made Clothing
Clerical Clothing

245 BROADWAY
ABOVE PARK PLACE

PUERTO RICO OURS TO-DAY.

Heat Prevents a Review of Troops There, but Bands Will Play and Salutes Will Be Fired.

PONCE, Oct. 17.—By permission of Gen. Guy V. Henry, Col. John B. Castleman of the First Kentucky Volunteers has arranged to assemble all the regimental bands to take part at noon to-morrow in the celebration at that hour of the final and formal surrender of the island of Puerto Rico to the United States. They will play "The Star-Spangled Banner" in unison immediately after the firing of forty-four guns from the batteries.

In consequence of the intense heat, however, Gen. Henry, after a further conference with Col. Castleman, has decided not to allow a review of the troops, considering the enfeebled condition of the men; but there will be music and other forms of celebration.

RAPID TRANSIT IN PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The first official recognition of a regular commercial transportation service in Puerto Rico was an agreement entered into at the Post Office Department to-day for carrying the mails between Ponce and San Juan, the chief cities of the island.

J. Pierce of New York, representing a firm of which he is the leading member, called on Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, and the latter agreed to authorize him to carry the mails between those points, eighty-five miles distance, beginning Nov. 1, on a ten-hour schedule each way, the cost not to exceed $200 a year. The arrangement is temporary pending the recommendations of the postal committee, which will return from Puerto Rico on the first available transport.

Mr. Pierce proposes to operate a regular four-horse coach passenger service and says the native carriers now take twenty-two hours between the cities.

CAPT. FOLGER'S WIFE DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A telegram received at the Navy Department announced the death in Boston of Mrs. Folger, wife of Capt. Folger, commanding the New Orleans. It was requested that the department communicate the information to Capt. Folger, but the latter started north Saturday from San Juan de Puerto Rico to participate with his ship in the peace jubilee at Philadelphia, so he will not receive the news of his bereavement until he reaches Delaware Breakwater.

New York Sick Soldiers from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The transport Pennsylvania, which arrived yesterday morning from Manila via the Ladrone Islands and Honolulu, brought thirteen sick soldiers from Manila and sixteen from Honolulu. Among the letter were Clement Atkins, James Denton, Joel Holmes, Wallace Phillips, and H. N. Bullock, all of the New York Volunteers. These men were at once removed to the division hospital. Phillips and Bullock became demented at Honolulu, and Bullock was so violent yesterday that he was put in a straitjacket.

Death of Lieut. Emott Seward, Jr.

Brig. Gen. William Seward, Jr., yesterday received word of the death at Chickamauga on Sunday of his nephew, First Lieut. Emott Seward, Jr., of Company C, Ninth New York Volunteers, of typhoid fever. Second Lieut. Charles William Seward, also of Company O and a brother of Emott, died a month ago of typhoid fever contracted at Chickamauga.

New Jersey Soldier Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Frank M. Nesston, twenty-two years old, a private in Company D, First Regiment, who contracted typhoid fever at Sea Girt after the regiment had returned from Camp Alger, died to-day at the home of his parents, 120 Stone Street.

A New York Soldier Has Appendicitis.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 17.—Arthur Rollins of Company D, Two Hundred and Second New York, was operated on to-day at the Harrisburg Hospital for appendicitis. The operation was a success.

Havana Sanitation Will Be Expensive.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Col. Waring to-day sent a cable report to President McKinley as to the sanitary condition of Havana, informing him that at present it is not necessarily dangerous to public health, but that the effective work of sanitation would cost a large sum of money.

PILLAGERS GIVE IT UP.

Gen. Bacon Telegraphs the War Department that the Indian Uprising Is at an End.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin late to-night received the following dispatch from Gen. Bacon at Walker, Minn., indicating that the Indian uprising in Minnesota is practically at an end:

"At council with hostile Indians to-day, latter said they wanted no more fighting with United States soldiers, and agreed to come in and surrender on Wednesday. This is the result of their defeat when engaged with me on the 5th. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones has been shown this telegram, and concurs in the entire foregoing statement."

A Wabash Line Leased.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 17.—L. M. Martin, General Manager of the Iowa Central Railroad, to-day closed a contract with Wabash officials for the perpetual use of their line between Cordova, Iowa, and Des Moines. The annual rental is to be $7,920, which is 5 per cent. on $12,000 per mile. The Central will build from its present line at Oskaloosa via Pella to Cordova. The Board of Directors has authorized the beginning of work. Three gangs of men—one in Webster and two in Pocahontas County—began grading to-day on the Fort Dodge-Omaha line of the Illinois Central.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:14	Sun sets...5:16	Moon sets...7:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:10	Gov. Isl'd...9:22	H. Gate...11:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:38	Gov. Isl'd...9:44	H. Gate...11:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

Berlin, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Southampton	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Fernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyrene, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 11; Yokohama, Sept. 21, and Honolulu Oct. 5, which arrived at San Francisco per steamship Aztec, and the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamship Tacoma, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 18.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Oct. 11.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 6.
British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 3.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 9.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 1.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Oct. 14.
Georgian, London, Oct. 7.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 12.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, Oct. 11.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 8.
Leitrim, London, Oct. 2.
Leona, Galveston, Oct. 12.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 6.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Oct. 11.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 30.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Oct. 8.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct 14.
Exeter City, Swansea, Oct. 5.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Oct. 13.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Oct. 8.
Leander, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Abydos, La Guayra, Oct. 14.
Algoa, Shields, Oct. 6.
Kurrachee, Shields, Oct. 6.
Manitou, London, Oct. 9.
Norge, Christiansand, Oct. 7.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Allianca, Colon, Oct. 14.
Belgenland, Southampton, Oct. 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 16.
Johannesberger, Hamburg, Oct. 7.
Weineland, Shields, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 16.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23.

Vega, Azores, Oct. 11.
La Normandie, Havre, Oct. 15.
Cuñc, Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 17.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans Oct. 11, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.
SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Boe, Sanchez, (San Domingo,) Oct. 11, with fruit to E. C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Anderson, Leghorn, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 16th.
SS Seneca, Decker, Havana Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.
SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Kingston, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 A. M.
SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Henricksen, Havana Oct. 12, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.
SS State of Texas, Avery, Brunswick Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Pawnee, Chichester, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 14, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Allegheny, (Br.,) Lowe, Kingston, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:34 P. M.
SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 17, 9:30 P. M., east, gentle breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.

Spoken.

Ship County of Linlithgow, (Br.,) Stroak, from New York for Calcutta, was spoken Aug. 31 in lat. 16 south, lon. 28 west.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—WRECK LANTERN REPLACED BY GAS BUOY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a gas buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, and showing a fixed white light, has been established to mark the wreck of the coal barge sunk in the middle of the Main Ship Channel, New York Lower Bay, in place of the white lantern light suspended from her foreriggings which has disappeared. One mast remains standing, but will probably soon disappear also. The gas buoy is in 30 feet mean low water, about 150 feet S. by W. from the stern of the wreck, on the following magnetic bearings: Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. W. ¼ W.; Old Orchard Shoal Lighthouse, W. S. W. ¾ W.; Coney Island Lighthouse, N. E. ⅞ N.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 3 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.
SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar at 10 P. M. for New York.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelhart, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton Oct. 18.
SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Nanson, from Shanghai, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.
SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, sld. from Calcutta for Colombo and New York Sept. 28.
SS Venus, (Dan.,) Capt. Lund, from Shields for New York, passed Dunnet Head Oct. 15.
SS Advance arr. at Colon at 6:30 A. M. yesterday.
SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) Capt. Froggart, from New York, arr. at London to-day.
SS Elleric, (Br.,) Capt. Nixon, from New York for Adelaide, Melbourne, &c., arr. at Ascension to-day.
SS Levon, (Br.,) Capt. Stiles, sld. from Huelva for New York Oct. 11, not previously.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Leixoes for New York Oct. 12.
SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, sld. from Antwer

GOLF AT MORRIS COUNTY

Many Women Competitors Play in Two Interesting Events.

CLOSE FINISH IN EACH CASE

Miss Swords Wins the Handicap Match and Eight Qualify to Play for the Bushnell Silver Cup.

All four of the Morris County representatives in the Ardsley tournament were out on their club links yesterday competing in the two women's matches. One was the second handicap competition for the Championship Course Cup, and, in addition, the first of a series of matches was played for a cup given by Joseph Bushnell. The latter event was over the long course, and the same scores counted for each match. The Bushnell Cup event was a scratch contest, and the women making the eight lowest scores qualified to continue the tournament at match play, the first round of which will be played next Saturday.

Miss Jane Swords won first place in the championship course event, her handicap of 22 strokes giving her the net figures of 112. In a tie for second place came two of the scratch competitors, Miss Helen Shelton, champion of the club, and Miss Kip. Each turned in a score of 118 strokes, the lowest gross record.

The eight women who qualified in the Bushnell Cup contest were, with scores:

Miss Helen Shelton—
Out .....5 5 6 7 8 6 5 6 6—54
In .....6 7 7 11 6 4 5 11 7—64
Total 118

Miss Kip—
Out .....5 5 4 7 7 6 10 6 7—57
In .....6 7 7 9 6 6 4 9 7—61
Total 118

Mrs. William Shippen—
Out .....7 8 7 8 6 6 7 5 8—60
In .....6 8 8 8 5 7 4 7 7—60
Total 120

Miss Marie G. Bryce—
Out .....6 9 4 8 7 8 5 6 8—61
In .....6 7 7 8 6 5 6 9 7—61
Total 122

Miss Alice Day—
Out .....5 5 6 7 7 7 7 6 8—57
In .....5 8 7 11 7 7 6 7 7—65
Total 122

Miss A. W. Post—
Out .....6 5 7 6 7 8 10 4 8—61
In .....5 6 10 10 8 6 6 6 7—64
Total 125

Miss C. G. Willis—
Out .....5 4 6 10 7 7 7 6 7—59
In .....6 6 8 11 8 7 4 8 8—66
Total 125

Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan—
Out .....6 7 7 7 8 7 8 5 7—62
In .....5 6 8 10 6 5 7 8 8—65
Total 127

The players in the handicap event, with their standing by net scores, were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Miss Swords	134	22	112
Miss Helen Shelton	118	0	118
Miss Kip	118	0	118
Miss Caroline R. Foster	129	10	129
Miss Willis	137	20	119
Mrs. William Shippen	120	0	120
Miss Marie G. Bryce	122	0	122
Miss Alice L. Day	122	0	122
Mrs. S. H. Plum, 2d	129	5	124
Miss A. W. Post	125	0	125
Miss Cornelia G. Willis	125	0	125
Miss Edith B. Catlin	133	7	126
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan	127	0	127
Mrs. A. O. Egan	137	10	127
Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren	135	0	135
Miss Gertrude Hoy	152	15	137
Mrs. Henry P. Phipps	138	0	138
Mrs. J. W. Wood	149	10	139

The eight competitors for the Bushnell Cup round on Saturday will be paired as follows: Miss Post and Mrs. Shippen, Miss Shelton and Miss Day, Miss Willis and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Kip and Miss Bryce.

GOLF AT WESTCHESTER.

Wright, Hamilton, Tappin, and Taylor Win the Four Silver Cups.

The final rounds for the four silver cups presented by the Westchester Country Club, in the various events of its annual open tournament, were played yesterday, and brought some close and exciting sport. So many players entered for the opening round last Thursday that it was impossible to finish the tournament on Saturday. J. I. Blair, Jr., of Morris County and Marion J. Wright of the Philadelphia Cricket Club were the opponents for the chief trophy, the Country Club Cup. Blair got the first hole, but Wright maintained the lead after that, finally winning by 5 up and 3 to play. The scores were:

M. J. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket—
Out .....4 5 6 6 4 4 3 5 5—42
In .....3 6 6 5 5 3 —28
Total, 15 holes.....70

John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County—
Out .....3 6 8 6 5 5 3 4 5—45
In .....4 7 8 5 4 4 —32
Total, 15 holes.....77

C. H. Seeley of the Wee Burn Club and C. M. Hamilton of Baltusrol were the opponents for the second trophy, the Baychester Cup. The latter won, after a close contest, by 3 up and 1 to play. Seeley put up a strong game, and the match was even at the twelfth hole. The scores were:

C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—
Out .....4 6 5 6 4 4 5 6—46
In .....4 7 7 5 5 3 3 5—39
Total, 17 holes.....85

C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn—
Out .....4 5 7 6 5 4 5 6 6—48
In .....4 6 6 6 5 3 4 6—40
Total, 17 holes.....88

The Hard Luck Cup was won by C. L. Tappin of the Westbrook Club, who defeated G. Fox Tiffany of the Westchester Golf Club by 5 up and 4 to play, and the Consolation Cup was taken, after a hot struggle, by James L. Taylor of the Dyker Meadow Club, who beat Edward Leavitt of the Fairfield Club by the narrow margin of one hole.

Women to Play at Baltusrol.

The chief golf event to-day will be the women's open tournament at the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J. Over fifty entries have been received, among them being several of the competitors in the championship contest at Ardsley last week. The tournament will continue for two days, finishing to-morrow.

Some of the prominent women golfers who will be present are Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati; Miss Eidlitz, Ardsley; Miss Alice Strong, Seabright; Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss C. G. Willis, Miss Alice L. Day, Mrs. H. P. Phipps, and Miss Anna Howland Ford, Morris County; Miss Ellen M. Reid, St. Andrew's; Miss F. Wardwell, Otsego; Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Bessie Pitcher, and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol, and Mrs. E. C. La Montagune, Rockaway.

Columbia's Golf Team.

Thirty-five candidates responded yesterday to the call for a golf team to represent Columbia University in the intercollegiate tournament at Ardsley, Oct. 25 and 26. S. F. Morris, a member of the club last year, was elected Captain. There will be two trial tournaments this week at the Englewood Golf Club links. The six candidates scoring highest in eighteen holes of medal play will be selected.

Yale's Football Coach Injured.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—Lieut. George Foster Sanford, the veteran Yale football coach, this afternoon snapped the tendons of one arm and strained the ligaments of the other while coaching Cutten, the big candidate for centre on the Yale football eleven. Sanford is in the city on a few days' leave of absence from the army, his regiment being encamped at Camp Meade.

Craig Defeats an Australian Boxer.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A contest arranged for twenty rounds between Frank Craig, the Harlem "Coffee Cooler," of New York City, and Billy Edwards of Australia, took place to-night at the National Sporting Club of London, beginning the club's season. Craig knocked out Edwards in the twelfth round.

Convicts in State Prisons.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The convict population of the State prisons on the 15th of this month was as follows: At Sing Sing, 1,288; at Clinton, 946; at Auburn, 970 men and 74 women.

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF LADIES' FOUR-BUTTON REAL KID GLOVES, TO-DAY TUESDAY AT PER PAIR. $1.00

Tans, Browns, Slates, Pearl, Black, and White; Two and Three Rows Embroidery in Self and Black.

$49,000 PAID FOR MEDDLER

Unbeaten English Stallion Bought for William C. Whitney.

ONCE PURCHASED FOR $72,500

W. L. Powers, Sydney Paget, and Stephen Sanford Were the Only Contestants in the Bidding.

Meddler, the unbeaten son of St. Gatien and Busybody, the champion two-year-old of 1892 on the English turf, and the horse that British turfmen generally believe would have won the English Derby if his entry had not been made void by the death of his owner, 'Squire G. Abingdon Baird, was purchased yesterday at auction in the sales paddock at Morris Park for William C. Whitney for $49,000. The price was not considered an excessive one by the majority of turfmen present, for it is only a few years ago that the great stallion sold for $72,500 in England, when the entire stable and breeding establishment of his deceased owner was sold at auction. William H. Forbes, the proprietor of the Neponset Stud of Readville, Mass., was the purchaser at that price, and when he brought the stallion to this country he placed him at the head of his stud, and surrounded him with the best-bred mares he could find. Mr. Forbes died recently, and for the second time in his career Meddler was put up at auction to close out an estate. There was a large crowd on hand, among the well-known turfmen being William C. Whitney, Thomas Hitchcock, Sydney Paget, Lucien Appleby, B. F. Clyde, R. C. Hooper, Charles Reed, John E. Madden, Milton Young, E. C. Cowdin, J. G. Follansbee, James Galway, M. F. Dwyer, Eugene Leigh, Walter Rollins, W. L. Norton, James Rowe, James McLaughlin, A. J. Joyner, F. R. Hitchcock, D. T. Pulsifer, J. W. Schorr, Walter Jennings, and W. L. Powers.

Meddler was the first horse led into the ring, and while Auctioneer Easton told how he won all of the three stakes in which he started as a two-year-old and added that he was the only horse that ever defeated the great English racer Isinglass, the spectators admired the horse and the prospective buyers closely examined all of his points. They saw an ideal thoroughbred, rich bay in color, with good legs, powerful shoulders and deep chest, and a head that won for him the admiration of all.

W. L. Powers, who is believed to have been bidding for J. B. Haggin, the California turfman, made an offer of $23,000 to open the bidding and Sydney Paget, on behalf of William C. Whitney, raised the bid $1,000. Mr. Powers then offered $25,000, and, $1,000 at a time, the two bidders raised the price until $35,000 had been offered. Stephen Sanford then took a hand in the contest, and the bidding became a three-handed game until Mr. Sanford offered $45,000. Mr. Powers and Mr. Paget kept it between them again until Mr. Sanford returned with a bid of $48,000, and when Mr. Paget said "Forty-nine thousand dollars" the other two bidders turned away, and after the auctioneer had dwelt upon the figure for a few minutes the gavel went down and the horse became Mr. Whitney's. There was considerable applause, and the auctioneer announced then that he had been commissioned also to sell St. Gatien, Meddler's sire, who is now in England. A reserve price of $7,500 was placed upon the stallion, but the buyers did not care to bid on a horse that was 3,000 miles away and the offer to sell was withdrawn.

In the hands of Mr. Whitney Meddler will probably have an opportunity to earn a reputation as a sire, for he will be placed at the head of a select band of mares. Under unfavorable conditions he has already given the turf some good performers, and at the Spring sales his get were eagerly purchased.

The horses sold, with their breeding, the names of the purchasers, and the prices they brought were as follows:

Meddler, b. h., 8 years, by Gatien-Busybody; by Petrarch; Sydney Paget, for William C. Whitney	$49,000
Annot Lyle, b. m., 5, by Barcaldine-Little Lady II., by Peter; W. L. Powers	1,500
Bargain, ch. m., 11, by Barcaldine-Bootz, by Sterling; R. T. Clyde	700
Frolic Grace, b. m., 12, by Sterling-Wild Duchess, by The Duke; W. L. Powers	1,500
Little Lady II., b. m., 13, by Peter-The Martyr, by Rosicrucian; W. L. Powers	
Octavia, b. m., 8, by The Ill-Used-Fair Barbarian, by Hermit; B. F. Clyde	750
Petraea, b. m., 7, by Glenelg-Petiola, by Virgil; W. L. Powers	500
Sunnyside, ch. m., 11, by Mortemer-Sly Dance, by War Dance; W. C. Whitney	2,000
Yosel, br. m., 7, by Tremont-Contralto, by Falsetto; M. Murphy	450
Springtide, b. m., 9, by Galliard-Spring Daisy, by Springfield; M. Murphy	550
Cli, ch. m., 14, by Rayon d'Or-Quits, by Eclipse; W. C. Rollins	100
Etterre, br. m., 18, by Macaroni-Lynnette, by Lord Lyon; W. Osborne	175
Fair Star, br. m., 7, by Tremont-Fair Lady, by Glenelg; W. L. Powers	100
Fatimar, ch. m., 6, by Galliard-Frolic Grace, by Sterling; John Morris	400
Flageolletta, b. m., 14, by Rayon d'Or-Clover, by Macaroni; M. Murphy	550
Leonica, b. m., 7, by Leonatus-Fay Templeton, by Phaeton; J. J. O'Neil	400
Money Box, ch. m., 13, by Rayon d'Or-Lizzie Cox, by Glenelg; Eugene Leigh	550
Nekomis, (half sister to Clifford,) br. m., 7, by Iroquois-Duchess, by Kingfisher; W. L. Powers	600
Orizaba, b. m., 10, by Bend Or-Dourabee, by Rosicrucian; H. P. Headley	700
Silvie, b. m., 6, by Silver-Miss Jack, by Mask; L. O. Appleby	200
Spring Gun, ch. m., 18, by Springfield-Ambuscade, by Camerino; J. E. Madden	300

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Last seven furlongs of the Withers course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Squan	109	General Maceo 95
Julius Caesar	105	Light Bells 95
Atlantus	103	Juno 94
Rinaldo	102	Filament 92
Headlight II.	100	Field Lark 92
Charentus	98	Fairy Dale 89
Marito	98	Wedding Gold 89
Lady Disdain	98	Nearest 87
Double Quick	97	

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. The Eclipse course.

Easter Card	107	Ben Viking	100
Champion	107	Exception	97
Cormorant	107	Tendresse	97
Greatlands	105	Mark Miles	95
Gaze	102	Anitra	92
Hilee	102	Morning	92

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Selling Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Tender	105	Diminutive	99
Lady Lindsey	105	Water Girl	99
Satin Slipper	104	Merry Heart	99
Sparrow Wing	102	Lepida	99
Morning	99	Helen Thomas	94
Effervescent	99	La Cheviot	94

FOURTH RACE.—The McGrathiana Selling Stakes, for fillies three years old. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Tabouret	107	L'Aiouette	102
Lillian Belle	103	Lady Disdain	100
Bona Dea	103		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Algol	128	Nosey	97
Irish Reel	123	Sensational	89
Peep o' Day	121	Premier	87
Estaca	100	Lady Marian	85
Mazarine	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. The Withers mile.

Miss Tenny	107	Nosey	105
Handpress	105	Gala Day	105
Decanter	105	Sensational	102
Blarney Stone	105	Longacre	100

Weights for Thursday's Handicaps.

Handicapper Vosburg announced yesterday the following weights for the Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds, to be run at Morris Park on Thursday, over the Withers course:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Briar Sweet	126	Previous	108
Lieber Kail	123	Howland	108
Handball	122	Whistling Con	108
George Keen	122	Candle Black	107
Pink Coat	120	Glorian	106
Bangle	119	St. Gallatine	106
Sailor King	117	Danforth	103
Presbyterian	117	Nuto	102
Sanders	114	Geisha	100
Bandstar	113	Central Trust	100
Swiftmas	113	Martha H.	97
Floronso	111	Decanter	97
Warrenton	110	Clonsilla	95
Hurley Burley	110	Hadley Murray	94
Fonsavannah	109	Sensational	89

The weights for the Fordham Highweight Handicap at seven furlongs, to be run on the same day, are as follows:

Briar Sweet	140	Buela	116
Algol	137	Howland	116
Irish Reel	133	Hurley Burley	115
White Frost	131	St. Callatine	114
George Keene	129	Toluca	111
Handball	129	Miss Miriam	109
Macy	129	Old Saugus	107
Maceo	129	Geisha	107
Sanders	127	Martha H.	106
Swiftmas	127	Rhinelander	104
Don de Oro	126	Leander	102
Bangle	125	Lennep	102
Bendoran	122	Teller	102
Lannock	122	Cathedral	100
Floronso	119	Hilee	99
Warrenton	118	Lady Marian	95
Royal Stag	117	M. Clay	95
Fonsavannah	116		
Autumn	116		

The American News Company.

Manager's Office 39 & 41 Chambers St. *New York,* Oct 15/98

The New York Times,

New York City.

Gentlemen:

Please accept our congratulations upon the wonderful increase in the sales of THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last week. As you, of course, know, there has been a steady gain in our order to you since Monday, and now it is over three times what it was last week, with the probability of a still greater increase in the succeeding days.

We, of course, anticipated that the reduction in price of THE TIMES would result in an increase of circulation, but we were greatly surprised at the striking gains that have been made. Every newsdealer served by us reports increased demand for THE TIMES, and in many instances the orders have increased five and even ten-fold.

Very truly yours,

Sachm Farrelly Manager

The American News Company, whose manager sent the above letter, supplies 2,500 newsdealers with papers.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—Rain stopped the meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association this afternoon, only two races being finished. The programme of the meeting will be finished to-morrow, weather permitting. Summaries:

First Race.—The West, for 2:29 Class Trotting. Purse, $2,000.

Timorah, blk. m., by Princeton, (Miller)	1	1	1
Russo Greek, ch. m., (B. Kenny)	5	3	3
Alice Dornan, b. m., (McHenry)	3	2	2
Maggie Lass, blk. m., (West)	2	4	4
Barometer, b. g., (Splan)	4	5	dr.

Time—2:13½; 2:14¼; 2:16½; 2:17¾.

Second Race.—The Kentucky, for three-year-old Trotters. Purse, $2,000.

Lewis Wilkes, b. g., by Hinder Wilkes, (Cotton)	2	1	2
Cuprum, br. g., (Rea)	4	2	1
Charlie Herr, b. c., (Malone)	3	3	3
Nowaday, b. f., (Titer)	1	4	dis

Time—2:14½; 2:16¼; 2:21¾; 2:21¼.

FOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pettit of Boston Playing Latham, the Englishman, for a Stake of $5,000 a Side.

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 17.—The tennis match between Pettit of Boston, Mass., and Latham of Manchester for the world's championship and a stake of $5,000 a side has aroused extraordinary interest, and people from all parts of the country have come to witness it, with the result that the prices of seats boomed, as much as £15 ($75) being paid for them. Many of the leading players were present, and it is understood that the Prince of Wales will attend one day's play.

Latham won the first bout, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1.

Latham also won the fourth set, 6—2, which finished the first stage of the championship.

The match is to be the best of thirteen sets, with no "advantage" sets, the player first winning seven sets to be the victor. The players will meet again on Oct. 19, and, if necessary, on Oct. 21. The winner is to be declared champion of the world, and to be exempt from challenge by the loser for one year or by any other player for six months.

Latham won the first game to 30 for Pettit. Pettit took the second game after deuce had been called. Latham took the third game to 15 for Pettit. Pettit took the fourth game to 15 for Latham. Pettit also secured the fifth game. Latham won the sixth game after a splendid fight. In the seventh game deuce was called five times before Latham won. Latham also won the eighth game. The ninth game was won by Pettit and the tenth by Latham.

In the next set Pettit's service failed, and Latham won by game to 30, game to love, game to deuce, game to love, game to 15, and game to 30.

In the third set Latham took the first game to 30, the second to deuce, and the third to 30 for Pettit. Pettit took the fourth game after deuce had been called twice. Latham took the fifth game to love, the sixth to 30, and the seventh to 15 for Pettit.

In the fourth set Latham took the first and second games. Pettit took the third game to love for Latham, and the latter won the next three games. Pettit took the seventh game and Latham the eighth.

Pettit improved in his playing toward the end of the contest.

Liquor Seized on a Ship in Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 17.—A big seizure of liquor was made at North Sydney this morning. The schooner Petite Jennie was forced into that port last night for shelter from the storm. She was boarded by customs officers, who found $5,000 worth of smuggled liquor in the hold. The man in charge of the cargo was placed under arrest.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold in one day! It is the best cough remedy for children! Cures whooping-cough and croup without fail! Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts.

A MURDER IN TARRYTOWN.

Body of Italian Laborer, Who Had Been Missing for a Week, Found Buried in the Woods.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—José Gianco, a laborer, was murdered about a week ago and buried in the woods on Castle Ridge, near the Tarrytown reservoir. The man's skull was crushed in with the sharp edge of a hatchet, a hole then dug in the ground, and the body buried. Gianco was employed at the water works, and lived with his wife near Tarrytown. With him boarded two countrymen, Joseph Paroli and one named John. The latter's last name does not seem to be known by the dead man's wife.

A week ago Saturday, instead of going home when he finished his work, Gianco remained to play cards at the barracks. While playing he had a quarrel with Paroli, but it did not amount to much. Some little time later Gianco left the works and started for his home. There is an hour unaccounted for between the time he left the works and the time his wife says he reached home. When he left the barracks he was in good humor, the trouble with Paroli having been forgotten and the play having gone in his favor. When he reached his home his wife says he was in a rage. He appeared almost frantic, and cursed some one whose name he did not mention.

Gianco did not remain long in the house. He took his shotgun and saw that it was loaded, and then placed his stiletto in his belt. Mrs. Gianco says she asked him as he left the house where he was going, but his only reply was more curses for the unknown man and a threat to "fix him." Which way he went no one knows, but supposedly he went in the direction of the water works and out upon Castle Ridge, since his body was found there. He did not return on that night nor the next day, but his wife thought nothing of it, as he frequently remained away a couple of days. During the week she spoke of his absence to friends, but paid no further attention to it beyond remarking that he was away longer than usual. On Saturday, however, she reported the absence of her husband to the police.

Joseph Chicqua, a relative of Gianco, and Charles Dolan, a boss at the water works, were surprised at the absence of Gianco, and had been making inquiries, for when Gianco remained away from home he was always regular at his work. They believed he had committed suicide, and yesterday made a search of the woods in search of the location for some trace of the body. Late in the afternoon they came upon a heap of limbs of trees piled on the ground. It looked like any ordinary brush heap except that it was composed of underbrush and limbs different from the trees in the neighborhood and such as grew some distance away. They pulled the brush aside, and saw that the ground had been disturbed recently. Darkness was at hand, so they started back to the water works for aid. This took some time, and when the party, armed with shovels and lanterns, started back it was with some difficulty that they found the spot again.

The men began to dig, and found that the earth was very thin, and that under the top covering large stones had been placed. The stones were removed, and Gianco's body discovered. The head was wrapped in a pair of overalls and a gunny sack, while the hands and feet were tied with heavy cord. The police and Coroner were notified. Apparently the wrappings about the head were placed there before the man was murdered. The blow which caused death was struck behind the right ear, the blade of the hatchet being forced through the wrappings and through the skull to the brain.

The police believe that between the time Gianco left the barracks and his reaching home he had trouble with some one, and went home to get his gun and stiletto to kill the man. The other man to the quarrel probably called on some friends, who when Gianco appeared overpowered him, and after binding and gagging him, killed him. The gun, stiletto, watch, and money of the murdered man were not found. The watch was a silver Waltham. The number of the works was 6,065,137 and the case number 49,183. As nearly as can be ascertained, Gianco had $40 in his pockets when he was last seen alive.

Mother Sues Son for $50,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17.—The property of Col. John A. White in this city, Newbury, and Warren has been attached in a suit brought by his mother, Mrs. Armenia S. White, to recover $50,000 lent by her. Col. White is the principal owner in the Somerset Machine Works, which recently assigned as a result of the failure of the Sawyer Woolen Mills, at Dover. The Warren Mica Mills, largely owned by Col. White, closed as the outcome of the attachment.

A Connecticut Man Missing.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Oct. 17.—Hubert Williams, the Postmaster here, has been missing since Oct. 7. It is feared either that he is the victim of foul play or that his mind has been affected by the labor he has done as a member of the committee appointed by the Governor to investigate State expenditures. Mr. Williams's Post Office accounts have been examined and found absolutely correct.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

The Continental Assurance Company has been licensed to transact a casualty insurance business in the State of Kentucky, and J. K. Deming of Louisville has been appointed Southern General Agent of the company.

W. G. Curtis, formerly Secretary of the dissolved Star Accident Insurance Association of Chicago, has been chosen General Manager of the Northern Accident and Sick Benefit Association of Michigan.

Five life insurance companies—the Bankers' Life, the Des Moines Life, the Royal Union Mutual Life, the Equitable of Iowa, and the Economic Life of Clinton, Iowa—have agreed to build an auditorium in Des Moines at a cost of $60,000 provided they jointly obtain $1,000,000 worth of business in Des Moines.

The complete list of insurance upon the dwelling and contents of Commodore Shaver at Whitestone, L. I., which were destroyed by fire last week, is as follows: Atlanta Home, $10,000; Pacific, $10,000; Imperial, $7,500; American of Philadelphia, $7,500; Philadelphia Underwriters', $5,000; Pennsylvania, $3,750; Insurance Company of North America, $3,750; New England Underwriters', $2,500. Seddon & Co. of Brooklyn will adjust the loss.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association will be held at Philadelphia to-day. The Essex County (N. J.) Committee will ask for a reduction in fire insurance rates for the Oranges. The demand will be opposed by the Newark committee on the ground that Newark should receive the same treatment as the Oranges. New York managers said yesterday that if a reduction was obtained it would apply to Newark as well as to the rest of Essex County.

The local fire insurance managers say that the withdrawal of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London from the non-union office of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw of Chicago will do much to uphold the non-intercourse rule passed at the recent meeting of the Western Union at Niagara Falls. It is expected that the next day or two will largely determine the efficiency of this rule. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool is the only union company still remaining in the office of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw. The rule goes into effect Nov. 1, and notice has already been sent to the union companies now represented in the Fred McBain Agency at Grand Rapids that they are expected to withdraw. The companies affected are the Agricultural, Citizens' of New York, Connecticut, Hartford, Manchester, Michigan, New Hampshire, Niagara, North British and Mercantile, Providence, and Washington.

Earl and Countess at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17.—The Earl and Countess of Dunmore are the guests in this city of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science faith. They came from London especially to see Mrs. Eddy.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅞	3⅛	2¾	3
Anaconda	51¾	53	45	51
Anchoria	70	71	73	74
Argentum	22	24	22	23¼
Battle	30	34½	34	35
Columbine	13	14	12½	13¾
Consolidated	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Elkton	101¼	101½	102¾	103¼
El Paso	10¾	11⅛	11	11¼
Golden Fleece	20	40	20	40
Golden King	70	76	74	75
Gibson	21	23	21	24
Gold Coin	120	144	130	145
Garfield	10	11⅝	11¼	12
Isabella	25¼	25⅞	25	25½
Independence	54⅜	54½	53¼	53½
Jefferson	4	7½	4½	7½
Jackpot	14⅜	15	13½	13⅝
Lillie	107	120	110	120
Moon Anchor	118⅜	114	109	110½
Matoa	31¾	32¼	30	30¾
Portland	139	139½	138	139
Pharmacist	3⅞	4	3½	4
Rawlings	50	52	50½	52
Rosa	17¼	18	17	17⅜
Union	18⅞	19	18¾	18⅞
Work	7½	7¾	7⅜	7½

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Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

Fast Time Made Yesterday Between New York City and Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—If their records are allowed by the Century Road Club, A. M. Curtis of the Meriden, Conn., Wheelmen's Club and James J. Casey of the Vernon City Cycle Club, Worcester, who left New York City this morning to wheel to Boston, can, respectively, lay claim to the amateur and professional records for that distance.

Curtis left the New York City Hall at 12:30 A. M., arriving in front of the Boston City Hall at 7:02 P. M., his elapsed time being 18:32:00, the former record being 23:23:00, while Casey, who left New York at 12 o'clock, reached Boston at 7:50, his elapsed time being 19:50:00, having been overtaken and passed by Curtis just west of Bridgeport.

Monument for James G. Blaine's Grave

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The grave of the late Secretary of State James G. Blaine, which has heretofore been unmarked save for a dead oak tree, will have a monument of the finest marble from Vermont within the next ten days. Ever since the death of Mr. Blaine, his expressed wish that nothing should mark his last resting place but the blasted tree has been carefully observed, but, as a result of a heavy windstorm that ruined the tree some months ago, Mrs. Blaine decided that the grave should receive suitable recognition.

National Municipal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League held in Philadelphia the following organizations were admitted to affiliated membership: The New York Reform Club Committee on Municipal Administration, Good Government Club of the University of Michigan, Good Government Club of Cortland, N. Y.; Utica League for Clean Streets, the Civic Federation of Leavenworth, Kan.; the Christian Citizenship League of St. Paul, Minn., and the Civitas Club of Brooklyn.

Killed by Burglars at Siegfrieds, Penn

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 17.—Mrs. William Eachman died at 3 o'clock this morning at Siegfriends, six miles from here, from injuries inflicted by burglars yesterday afternoon. She was alone at home when three men entered the house. They beat her on the head, causing concussion of the brain, from which she died. The house was ransacked, but nothing was stolen

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William F. Young, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Edwin A. Wells, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. Cassius C. Hogg, Assistant Surgeon, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Francis J. Ives, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Willets Point and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Major Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the First Army Corps, at Lexington, Ky., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Charles B. Ewing, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, is relieved from further duty in the field and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and will proceed to Fort Brady, Michigan, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Wright, United States Army, will proceed from Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Paul Shillock, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, is relieved from further duty in the field and will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The resignation of Second Lieut. William S. Simpson, Tenth United States Infantry, has been accepted to take effect Oct. 18.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect on or about Oct. 16, is granted Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Vounteers.

Capt. Jesse C. Chance, Thirteenth United States Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, United States Army, is changed to an ordinary leave of absence.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. Robert J. Maxey, Sixth Infantry.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Capt. George W McIver, Seventh Infantry, is changed to a leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. William F. Nesbitt, Sixth Infantry.

First Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, and report to Capt. James M. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty to supervise the physical examination of the First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry for muster out of service.

Capt. John Newton, Sixteenth Infantry, now on sick leave of absence, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to Detroit and establish a recruiting station in that city.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at San Francisco for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major David H. Kinzie, Third Artillery; Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Oscar F. Long, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fourth Cavalry, Recorder.

Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary of Subsistence, (promoted from Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, subject to examination,) Colonel and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at San Francisco, such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George Dyer, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. A. J. Pedlar, Assistant Surgeon, First Battalion, California Volunteer Heavy Artillery; Capt. Raleigh C

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A "FOREIGN COMPLICATION."

There are indications which we do not wish to exaggerate, but cannot ignore, that some of the Republican leaders are contemplating a move in foreign affairs to influence the elections next month. A politician of prominence said to the Washington correspondent of The Evening Post last week that he believed his party would be swamped in the coming Congressional elections unless a "foreign complication" of importance could be sprung upon the country. In this State, as in all the others, the Republicans are pleading with great emphasis that a Democratic victory would be a "condemnation of the President." Mr. McKINLEY himself in his journey is trying as deftly as he can to proclaim the same doctrine.

It is all nonsense. It is not a condemnation of the President to vote to punish PLATT in New York or QUAY in Pennsylvania, and if the President's party chooses to tie him up to those revolting personalities it must take the consequences. Very few independent voters will be guided by such unreasonable and misleading appeals, and the partisans will vote the regular ticket anyway.

Moreover, if the Congressional elections go against Mr. McKINLEY'S party it may be accepted as a condemnation of his domestic policy, but it cannot be taken as condemning the policy of the war or of its settlement. His opponents have made no issue on that point. The voters may rebuke Algerism by the most available means, but they are not voting on the expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere or even on the disposition of the Philippines, and Mr. McKINLEY knows it. If, in these circumstances, he permits "a foreign complication" to come in to influence the elections, he will incur a grave responsibility, and when the people can get at him they will hold him to account.

MR. CROKER AND THE JUDGESHIPS.

Mr. CROKER may berate the Bar Association to his heart's content. He may accuse and convict ROOT and CHOATE of running the association as a partisan machine. He may raise the issue of the certainly and notoriously unjust legislative apportionment for which they, as leading spirits in the Constitutional Convention, are undoubtedly in a large measure responsible. All these things he may do without making his despotic interference with the judiciary nominations a whit less flagrant and offensive. The fitness of a candidate for the bench is summed up in two words—character and attainments. Is he upright, is he just-minded? Is he learned in the law? Judge DALY possessed in a high degree the qualifications which an affirmative reply to these questions would indicate. In addition to that he had been twenty-eight years on the bench, giving him the further and inestimable qualification of experience. Mr. CROKER rejected him for reasons that had nothing to do with the candidate's fitness for the judicial office. We have his own words as authority for the statement that he based his opposition to the renomination on the lowest possible grounds—that is, on a miserable question of spoils. The "organization" wanted to find a good place for one of its dependents. It asked and sought to compel a Judge on the bench to surrender his discretion and choice and accept its man for a place in his gift. He declined, and the master of the organization now punishes him for his disobedience.

It is not putting it extravagantly to say that law and order and society itself go to the dogs where this sort of thing is permitted. When the boss of a political "hall" makes and unmakes Judges, and is avowedly controlled in his rejection or selection of candidates by motives that not only have no connection with fitness but are intrinsically base and selfish, it becomes apparent to thinking men that the arrogance and self-assertiveness of the boss will be bounded only by the people's tolerance of his rule. If we let Mr. CROKER reject Judges who fail to suit him in the matter of patronage, he will presently insist that no Judge shall be renominated who fails to suit him in the matter of decisions.

Mr. CROKER has gone miles too far from the point of view of public policy and the decent citizen. He has also gone too far from his own very different point of view. If he does not now see that he has gone too far he is more hopelessly dull of perception than his worst enemy has ever charged. A very great fall is the usual fate of men in New York politics who assume and exercise to a dangerous degree the absolute power to dictate nominations. Mr. CROKER is not fond of Mr. HILL, but he is perhaps sufficiently familiar with his history to remember that his great fall was the result of forcing the grossly improper nomination of MAYNARD for the Court of Appeals. That business gave the State to the Republicans in three elections. Every man who has his eyes open must see that Mr. CROKER'S course in respect to judiciary nominations has done serious harm to the Democratic ticket. Nobody can say how close the election will be. The current is now undoubtedly setting toward VAN WYCK. The high-handed interference of the Tammany boss in the judiciary nominations has furnished the Republicans with one local issue they can discuss. They have no other that they dare discuss. It is impossible to say what the effect upon the Gubernatorial canvass will be of several thousand lawyers engaged in active work against one or more of the judiciary candidates on the Democratic ticket. JOHN KELLY, Mr. CROKER'S predecessor, earned the deep and just hatred of all the Democrats up the State by defeating LUCIUS ROBINSON, their candidate for Governor in 1879, because he had displeased him by his action in regard to a row over the County Clerk's office in this city. Tammany Hall has always had the reputation of being willing to sacrifice State and National tickets in the interest of its local nominees. Sometimes it has deserved that reputation. If Mr. CROKER shall succeed in defeating the State ticket of his party this year Democrats would deplore the event, but they would find some consolation in the certainty that the next local election in New York City would give them a day of reckoning with a boss whose implacable hatreds, obstinacy, and bad judgment had been serious obstacles to their party's progress.

THE ESSENTIALS OF DEMOCRACY.

The address of the committee of the National Democrats, signed by Mr. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman, and which we published yesterday, is a statement of what may be called Democratic ideals. As such it has great value because, whatever the actual course and policy of a party may be—and in that respect the record of 1896 and much of the previous record was about as bad as it could be—ideals that are held faithfully by strong, intelligent, unselfish men within the party have an influence that at any moment may become decisive.

Take this single passage:

"We seek no offices, and wish for no rewards, except those that flow from the consciousness of duty done. Our principles—the gold standard, monetary reform, tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, rigid economy in the administration of the Government, the maintenance of law and order, freedom of contract, and the protection of all contract rights—must triumph if our representative Federal Republic is to be perpetuated. In behalf of these principles we appeal to the sober, settled judgment of the American people. We should be prepared now, and at all times, to defend them against assault from any quarter."

This is a clear, comprehensive, and, in our judgment, a true statement of principles which are not only essential to the stability and progress of the Nation, but are logically and historically the principles of the Democratic Party. There is not a single one of them that has not been proclaimed by great Democratic leaders, and nearly all of them have time and again been the issues on which the Democratic Party, in entire unity, has appealed to the people and has won great victories or sustained honorable defeat. The financial principles of the National Democrats are those of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. They were sustained with unfaltering fidelity up to the close of the civil war. The hopeless but courageous minority in Congress opposed the legal-tender acts with arguments that were rejected by the majority, but were never answered, and in the heat and stress of that desperate struggle a Democratic Governor maintained the honor of the Empire State unstained through the payment of the interest on its bonds in gold. After the civil war the Democratic Party took up the inflation and repudiation idea, and was steadily beaten on it. In 1884 it was guided to victory by a sound-money leader, and again in 1892. There is every reason to think that it would have retained full possession of the National Government but for the surrender to the silver men. In any case, the financial principles of the National Democrats remain such as the history and tradition of the party abundantly justify. They are to-day far more sound, far more what the lasting needs of the whole country require, than the vague professions of the Republicans.

The same general statement is true of the principle of tariff for revenue only. It is essential to the steady advancement of the commerce of the country, and it is logically and historically Democratic. In this matter there has been no lapse. There have been individual Democrats who have betrayed their party and its principles, men like JONES and GORMAN and MURPHY, who have sought their own or their constituents' private interests at the expense of their party and thus have blotted its splendid record, but the tradition has been unbroken. The greatest possible freedom of commerce is to-day, as it has always been, a prime object of Democratic policy. The principles of rigid economy and the protection of contract rights are equally Democratic. The practice has not always been on the level of the principles, but the principles have not been abandoned. And though the Democratic Party cannot claim as its own the principle of civil service reform, though it has in fact been singularly opposed to it, it remains true that this principle was first and most clearly enunciated by JEFFERSON, and was most firmly and consistently applied by CLEVELAND, the earliest and latest Democratic Presidents.

We regard the maintenance of the National Democratic organization, therefore, as of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the Nation. It professes and faithfully adheres to a body of the soundest and most intelligent doctrine now advocated anywhere in our politics. Its principles, we are convinced, will prevail in due time because they are distinctly those on which the development of our National life must proceed. We are a free, intelligent, progressive people with vast resources and splendid opportunities for production, industry, and commerce. Who can deny that we need the best possible currency, the greatest possible freedom of trade, and the highest practicable standard of civil service? It is these that the National Democracy offers.

REPUDIATING THE WAR.

The support-the-Administration argument of Col. ROOSEVELT and his Republican friends is a compound of arrogance and audacity. It is based upon the complacent assumption that the victory over Spain was exclusively an achievement of the Republican Party and that the glory thereof is the private property of that party. It proceeds upon the further assumption that a vote cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor is a vote to rebuke the Administration, to reverse the foreign policy of the country, give up everything we have gained by the war and inspire Spain with fresh hope and further insolence.

Col. ROOSEVELT himself stooped so low as to make use of this argument in his Carnegie Hall speech. We quote his words:

"I should ask the people of this country to support the Administration of President MCKINLEY if for no other reason than because, say what you like, the victory at the polls of the men who are opposing and denouncing his Administration in this election will be interpreted abroad as meaning on the part of Americans a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged. It will strengthen the hands of every hostile power. It will mean that the nations that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our pride will be emboldened. It will mean the chance of grave complications and the likelihood of our meeting with obstacles when it comes to reaping the fruits of our victory."

This is partisan clap-trap of the rankest sort, yet the Republican organs have seized on it with a sudden unanimity as if the word had gone out from headquarters that this was to be the chief appeal of the campaign. Never mind the canal frauds, don't attempt to explain the appointment of PAYN, the Black civil service law or the metropolitan elections law. Keep mum on State issues, but tell the voters they must support ROOSEVELT because a vote for VAN WYCK would be treason. That is what this appeal really means. We heard it from the Republicans for a score of years after the end of the civil war. No doubt we shall be told in 1900 that a vote against ROOSEVELT—or MCKINLEY—will be a vote to reenslave Cuba and to give up Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

In the opinion of Republicans it has usually been a crime to vote for Democrats. But this year some better proof of criminality will be required than the assertion that the election of Judge VAN WYCK would be considered abroad as "a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged." The effect of the Republican argument, if it were accepted as sound by the voters, would be the issue to that party of a perpetual license for corrupt administration. PAYN or ALDRIDGE or BLACK would have been as good a candidate as ROOSEVELT. The candidate and the local issues have nothing to do with the election. We must vote to sustain MCKINLEY. Let the million dollar canal steal go unpunished, but never repudiate the results of the war.

Here at home, not only in New York, but throughout the country, the people know perfectly well the causes that are leading up to the defeat of Col. ROOSEVELT. They know that they have nothing to do with President MCKINLEY or with the Administration, except so far as disgust of Algerism makes Democratic votes. Abroad the election of a Governor in the State of New York attracts but the slightest attention. The election of VAN WYCK would no more be looked upon as a criticism of the foreign policy of the Administration than a Liberal victory in a bye-election in England would be construed here or in France as a repudiation of Gen. KITCHENER'S pretensions at Fashoda.

THE ARMY AND ALGERISM.

An "eye-witness" of the Santiago campaign is contributing a series of articles about it to The Saturday Review of London. The second of these articles appears in the current number of The Review, and closes as follows:

"Looking back at all the operations around Santiago the Americans may feel proud of the bravery of their regulars and some of the volunteers, notably the Rough Riders, and here I may remark that I hope that proper credit will be given to the colored regiments for the gallant way in which they behaved. * * * The way in which men of all ranks, both regulars and volunteers, bore severe privations without murmuring is beyond all praise; but, having said that, I think there is nothing else connected with the American Army of which the people of the United States should not feel thoroughly ashamed. When speaking about it to intelligent Americans I am always met with the same reply, that 'politics are at the bottom of it.'"

This is exactly the conclusion to which every intelligent American has come, whether he himself went through the campaign or whether he has derived his impressions from the evidence of those who did go through it. We all know that the line of the regular army is, for its entirely inadequate size, one of the best fighting forces that there are or ever were in the world. We all know also that the staff of the United States Army, meaning the War Department and its dependencies, is an Augean stable, which will remain a menace to the Nation until it is cleaned out and disinfected. We know that the "permanent staff" of the department is either composed of or controlled by the hunters for "soft jobs," who are the shirks and malingerers of the army. When these people come under the control of a Secretary who, besides that a fellow feeling makes him wondrous kind to malingerers and shirks, is a politician of the smallest calibre and commonest description, the result, in the administration of the army, may easily be foretold. It is what has been literally fulfilled in the Cuban campaign and in all the camps and hospitals at home. "Politics are at the bottom of it."

All this is very sad, very shameful. It is not only sad and shameful, but it becomes grotesque when it is suggested that we should extend to an "imperial" scale the functions of the machine which has collapsed helplessly under the strain of a little war with a third-class power. The very first preliminary to expansion should be housecleaning. We cannot do with Algerism in the United States. The proposal to extend the blessings of Algerism to the Cubans and the Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos is too farcical to be discussed.

But the saddest thing about the whole shameful business is that the President of the United States talks as if we could safely extend Algerism. There has not been one word in the speeches of the President to denote that he felt the awful gravity of the question of Algerism. On the other hand, he has been exhibiting, in respect to Algerism, the same flabby optimism which he has exhibited upon all other subjects of public concern. He has even gone so far as to declare that the people who have renounced Algerism have "impeached" the men who have fought and won the war. He has saddled himself with ALGER in the face of the country. It remains to see what the country will have to say to MCKINLEY, "indorsed" by ALGER—that is to say, with ALGER on his back.

WHY THIS PETTIFOGGING?

Although the pettifogging at Paris has been done exclusively by the Spanish Commissioners, it is impossible to acquit the American Commissioners of all blame for it. Our Commissioners had the protocol before them, and from the protocol it was plain that Cuba and Puerto Rico were taken out of the scope of their negotiations, and that the Philippines alone remained to be considered. It is doubtful whether their own instructions did not equally deprive them of discretion concerning the Philippines. The President's speeches on his ill-omened "swinging 'round the circle" have denoted that he was appealing to the people rather for support of a policy upon which he had made up his mind than for help in making up his mind.

But, however it may be about the Philippines, it is plain that the commission, to which was referred by the protocol the power of arranging the "control, disposition, and government" of those islands had nothing else to do. Distinctly it had nothing to do with the relinquishment of authority in Cuba, or the cession to the United States of Puerto Rico. Doubtless there were many questions of detail to be considered in connection with the Spanish evacuation of both those islands. But a joint commission was appointed for each island expressly to settle these details and to arrange for the evacuation. The Paris commission had nothing to do with either. It had to do only with the "control, disposition, and government" of the Philippines.

And yet it seems that the commission has not yet reached the subject it was appointed and empowered to discuss, but has put in all its time in discussing things that were settled before it was created. It has been talking about the Cuban debt, and the legal impossibility of an interregnum, and all sorts of things with which it has no more to do than with the satellites of Jupiter. The plain answer to all talk of this kind is that the thing is adjudicated. Some such suggestion appears to have been made, and the Spanish reply to it to have been that the protocol which adjudicated it was signed under duress. The very first indication of such a plea should have sufficed to convert the American Commissioners into vertebrate animals. Of course we know of old that—

"Ease would retract
Vows made in pain, as violent and void."

But the first intimation that the protocol was signed under duress should have been the occasion for a direct inquiry whether Spain did, or did not, consider herself bound by the protocol. If she answered that she did, she should have been told that all her talk about Cuba and Puerto Rico was irrelevant. If she answered that she did not, the American Commissioners should have at once broken up the conference and the President given notice of a termination of the armistice.

What the Spaniards hope to gain by this pettifogging is a question. Apparently they are trusting to time and to the chapter of accidents that time may open. The appearance of a suggestion for "arbitration" is a natural result of the indecision and weakness of the American Commissioners. The answer to that is that the time for arbitration is before and not after war. But it is no wonder that the Spaniards should have been emboldened to talking about arbitration, after they have been allowed to discuss topics expressly withdrawn from their discussion. It seems that the commission has not yet got to talking about the only subject it was appointed to talk about. It is unlikely it will ever reach that subject until the American Commissioners decline to hear anything on any other.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Only those ships that left port never to be seen or heard of again have had a more mysterious fate than is—up to the present time, at least—that which overtook the steamer Mohegan. In one sense, indeed, the disappearance of the former presents the fewer difficulties to the searcher after explanations, for in their case he can offer half a dozen theories, all of them probable and each of them adequate, if accepted, to account for the tragedy. It is quite otherwise with respect to the Mohegan. Here was a new and stanch vessel, commanded by a man of long-tested skill and well-established character. She was passing along a coast which, though highly dangerous as a place on which to be wrecked, is as carefully lighted, as accurately charted, and as well known as any promontory in the whole world. The time was early evening, the weather was what a sailor would call good, and no officer on board could have had the faintest doubt as to the steamer's exact position or as to the proper course to lay. Yet, with conditions like these, the Mohegan ran upon the rocks at full speed! There was no shameful conduct after the vessel struck, but why did she strike? That problem is more than mysterious, and until it is solved the owners of the line will live in an atmosphere of interrogation marks.

—If, as is often stated, coal production is a good standard by which to judge a nation's rank and power, then England and the United States march almost side by side far in advance of every rival. The Department of the Interior has just issued a valuable and exhaustive report by EDWARD WHEELER PARKER of the Geological Survey Office on "The Production of Coal in 1897." It contains a vast amount of well-digested information in regard to every branch of this great industry, and anybody with an appetite for figures will find in the volume material for many a full meal. Even those who are not particularly hungry for provender of that sort can get not a few tasty morsels from the tables which are spread on most of the book's 275 big pages. In 1897, for the first time in its history, the United States mined over 200,000,000 tons of coal. England's output was 26,000,000 tons more. Roughly speaking, each of these countries produced one-third of all the coal mined in the world, leaving only another third to be credited to the mines in some thirty sources of supply—not a few of which, by the way, and not the least important, are English dependencies. Pennsylvania, of course, stands preeminent on this side of the water as a coal producer, but we have thirty-one other States or Territories that help in meeting the demand for this most precious of fuels. A notable feature of our coal industry is the increased use of the bituminous variety. A large part of the advance in production is to be found in this field. The cheaper product is displacing the more expensive for many uses, and it is believed that the limit of anthracite production here has practically been reached. The supply is still abundant, but it cannot compete in the markets with its more easily mined rival.

—Autumn has always been regarded as a somewhat gloomy part of the year, and nowadays it is even more depressing than it used to be. This is because the "moth ball," originally invented and used in China for military purposes exclusively, has now made its way into all civilized lands, and is by their feminine inhabitants devoted to entirely different ends. In Summer the "moth ball" probably causes some annoyance to moths. They certainly do if moths have olfactory nerves. There is no doubt at all, however, that in the Fall only man suffers from their sinister influence, and his discomfort is so great that something much like pity for the unhappy insects fills his breast. Everywhere in the street at this season one notices an aroma founded, apparently, on tar, but built high with other substances, less familiar and much more obnoxious. In the street cars this diabolical perfume is concentrated and, as it were, barbed. New Yorkers must ride from home to busines and from business to home, else would they all walk and so avoid this daily torture. A question might easily be raised as to whether justification exists for protecting furs and woolens by a device which later renders the more amiable half of humanity an object of masculine aversion. The "moth ball" may be effective in driving away or killing moths, but it is altogether too effective in leading men to invent and misuse religious phrases and to avoid the society of those on whom their elevation and refinement so largely depend. The matter is one well worthy of discussion by the women's clubs, for beyond a doubt the clubs of men would be less popular than they are if they were not about the only place where at this time of year the scent of the deadly "moth ball" can be escaped.

NUGGETS.

A One-Sided Affair.

"You and Hagby are dear friends, aren't you?"

"Well, he has been dear to me, but I have never cost him anything."—Chicago Record.

More than Nine.

"Here's a new life of Washington that I am—"

"Great mackerel!" interrupted the book agent's victim. "He has more lives than a cat, hasn't he?"—Chicago Post.

Art at the Capitol.

"Oh, Mr. Van Dobbs!" exclaimed Mrs. Cumrox.

"What is it?" inquired the artist.

"Would you mind telling me whether this picture is impressionistic or whether it hasn't been finished."—Washington Star.

An Explanation.

"I wonder why it is that so many men of talents become sour and distrustful of their fellow-creatures," mused the young woman.

"I suppose," replied Miss Cayenne, "it's because they are constantly subjected to such emotional extremes. They can never tell whether a caller is an autograph collector or a bill collector."—Chicago Chronicle.

One Public-Spirited Citizen.

Ward Politician—A man, Sir, who doesn't do his share in helping to elect good men to office shirks one of the plainest duties of citizenship, and ought to go and live among savages.

F'weddy (righteously indignant)—Bah Jove, I haven't failed to send my valet out to vote a single time in the lawst six yeahs! Fee him for it myself, too, bah Jove!"—Chicago Tribune.

ANGLO-SAXON HYMN.

M. Algon Kirby in Toronto Mail and Empire.

God of the nations hear!
Do Thou incline Thine ear,
Still as we pray.
Men of one race are we—
Parted our lands may be—
Still one in unity—
Hear us to-day.

Men from each Eastern land—
Men from a Southern strand—
Men from the North—
Men who have parted stood—
Feeling the touch of blood—
Kin—for the whole world's good—
May we stand forth.

God of the nations hear!
Fill us with humble fear—
Guard Thou each heart.
Wide as the world our sway,
Bless Thou each land we pray,
Grant that each nation may
Bear well its part.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A New Farce from the French Acted at the Madison Square Theatre.

A SPIRITED PERFORMANCE

E. M. Holland and Fritz Williams in Congenial Roles—Other Changes of Bill.

With Edmund M. Holland as a bored husband, who to escape his father-in-law's art chatter and his mother-in-law's poetry, clairvoyance, and temper pretends to be an inspector of sleeping cars, and thus gets away from home several days in a week; and Fritz Williams, as the real inspector, who happens to hear of the misuse of his name and office, there was bound to be fun in the new farce called "On and Off" at the Madison Square Theatre last night. "On and Off" is an adaptation of Alexandre Bisson's "Controleur des Wagons-lits," by some person or persons unknown, and doubtless the goings-on of M. Georges Godfray, in the original, are not quite so harmless as they are in the adaptation; but still "On and Off," in its present form, is not food for children.

Mr. Holland begins as a brutal sort of husband, but before the farce is finished he depicts comic jealousy and bewilderment in many stages, and is the central figure in one or two scenes that are decidedly novel and striking. He acts with all his old skill and his accustomed finish, and his fund of personal humor never fails him.

Mr. Williams represents, with a light touch and telling humor, an audacious, quick-witted, purposeful fellow who is as fond of a joke as of a pretty woman.

There is not nearly enough in the slight imbroglio to fill three acts, even with the rather irreverent employment of an Archangel's voice in a phonograph, so an episodic blackmailing scheme is worked in, with Miss May Lambert as a speechless lady whose potent if gymnastic "nod and beck and wreathed smile" compels three several gentlemen to preserve their good names and domestic peace by ordering of her employer cases of Chateau du Patty de Clam, vintage of 1896.

Both Amelia Bingham and Katharine Florence are well placed, and the acting is all spirited. But, in spite of the patches of real fun, and the few ingenious bits, under the influence of "On and Off" one remembers "The Other Man" and "Settled Out of Court" more frequently than "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows."

George Godfray.....E. M. Holland
Alfred Godfray.....Fritz Williams
Brumaire.....Samuel Reed
Du Patty de Clam.....Byron Douglas
Martel.....James Kearney
Randolphe.....Reuben Fax
Madeleine Godfray.....Amelia Bingham
Mme. Brumaire.....Maggie Holloway Fisher
Mme. Martel.....Anita Rothe
Rosa Martel.....Katharine Florence
Lisette.....May Lambert
Julie.....May Galtyer
Alice.....Augusta Glose

NO ITALIAN OPERA.

The Casino Was Closed and the Voices Were Silent.

The refusal of the Royal Italian Opera Co. to sing in "Carmen" at the Casino last night unless they received money due them for a fortnight ago disappointed a remarkably small number of persons who went there to hear Bizet's opera. The company was held together last week only by a promise of Manager Thompson that he would send Treasurer Breadwell to Cincinnati and endeavor to secure funds from H. E. Blair, the proprietor of the company. Treasurer Breadwell returned yesterday with the news that Mr. Blair had refused to give any more money to continue the enterprise. The members of the company held an indignation meeting late yesterday afternoon, and afterward informed Manager Thompson that they would give no performance.

It is understood that the managers of the Casino were protected by a written guarantee from Mr. Blair, who agreed to pay them 50 per cent. of the gross receipts and a guarantee of $3,000 a week for the theatre. As the gross receipts of last week only amounted to $1,700, including a matinée performance on Saturday, at which $98 was taken in, it looks as if Mr. Blair will have to personally make good the amount of the rent, if nothing else, although Mr. Thompson said last night that Mr. Blair would be responsible for all debts incurred. It is said that since Mr. Blair assumed proprietorship of the company he has lost $70,000.

Lederer and McClellan are in negotiation with a large comic opera organization to fill in the interval before their production of "A Dangerous Maid."

Courtleigh in "Sporting Life."

William Courtleigh, who made his first appearance at the Academy last night as the sporting nobleman, Lord Woodstock, in "Sporting Life," is a comely, graceful, and impressive young actor who fits the rôle well. He was particularly impressive in the boxing scene. Mr. Courtleigh, like Mr. Walcot, who plays so well the voluble old General in the same piece, and Mr. Morgan, who has made a great hit in "The Christian," belongs to the Lyceum Theatre company, which will begin its Winter labors Nov. 22.

Shakespeare at the Columbus.

This week's play at the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, is "As You Like It," that one of Shakespeare's comedies which, in the last few years, has been most frequently acted in this country. The managers of the stock company, Messrs. Block and Mordaunt, have decided to make an experiment with Shakespeare's plays, and the present indications are that the experiment will be reasonably successful.

The new Rosalind is Mary Shaw, an actress of skill and taste, of varied talents, and large experience. She could hardly fail in any rôle, and her Lady Macbeth would likely be as interesting as her Rosalind. Una Abell is a comely and pleasing Celia. W. G. Beach plays Orlando, and Frank Mordaunt is Melancholy Jaques. Alberta Gallatin is the Audrey, and John Malone the Oliver.

"Pique" on View Again.

While "Pique," by Augustin Daly, was in its first long run at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, 1875-6, playgoers learned that this drama, which purports to deal with American life, was founded partly on an English novel by Florence Marryat, and partly on a chapter in Hugo's "Les Misérables." It used to be considered a thriller, and it still seems to serve its purpose well. Of the original cast, Fanny Davenport, the Mabel Renfrew, died only the other day; Fisher, Brougham, Hardenbergh, and Davidge are only names in theatrical history, and James Lewis has passed away before his time. Only John Drew (the original Thorsby Gyll) and Maurice Barrymore remain conspicuously on the stage.

The revival of "Pique" at the Murray Hill Theatre may interest some of the old stagers. It certainly seemed to satisfy the youngsters last night.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The burlesque bill offered at this house this week is longer than usual and interesting.

EDEN MUSEE.—At the Eden Musée last evening new cinematographe views were shown, including war pictures and views of a general character. The Gypsy Orchestra still remains a feature.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Lederer and McClellan's company presenting "Yankee Doodle Dandy" received a cordial welcome last evening. The play has been but little changed since its original production, and the performance is as efficient as ever.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Sousa's opera, "The Bride-Elect," was presented last evening before a large and appreciative audience. The cast includes Albert Hart, E. S. Wentworth, Charles H. Drew, Melville Stewart, Harry Luckstone, Hilda Clark, Christie Macdonald, and Mabella Baker.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The most interesting feature of this week's bill is the half-hour colored carnival called "Clorinda; or, the Origin of the Cake Walk." The piece was very well received, many improvements having been made in it since last Summer, when it was first produced at Rice's roof garden on the Casino. Others in the bill included the Macart sisters, O'Brien and Havel, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, Milton and Stach, and Kilpatrick, the one-legged bicyclist.

KOSTER & BIALS.—A new skit called "Sir Andy de Bootjack," giving Richard Carle's impressions of "Cyrano de Bergerac," exploited in three scenes, with music by Alfred Aarons, was presented last night for the first time, and received favorably. The characters are taken by Richard Bernard as Sir Andy de Bootjack, Richard Carle as Christian Endeavor, William Sloan as Jagonyou, and Miss Josephine Hall as Roxiana Reehan.

TALK ON "ARNOLD AND ANDRE."

W. W. Ellsworth Addresses the Sons of the American Revolution.

William W. Ellsworth entertained and instructed the members of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, last evening, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, with a lecture upon "Arnold and André," illustrated with stereopticon views. There were many visitors from the Maryland State Chapter. Walter S. Logan presided.

Mr. Ellsworth had compiled from rare manuscripts and almost forgotten records much that was new upon the subject, and he depicted and compared the characters of the two men with skillfulness. "We may best remember the glorious deeds of Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Miles, and Roosevelt when we compare them with the greatest act of treason in our history," he said.

In referring to Arnold's early occupation as a druggist, Mr. Ellsworth drew out a laugh by showing a page of Arnold's ledger, on which such entries as "Daniel Smith, one gallon of rum; Samuel Morris, one quart of rum; Jacob Shepherd, one gallon of rum," were spaced at long intervals by entries like "Benj. Topham, one ounce of butter." Arnold's deeds of gallantry and daring were described, and the homes of Lowell and of Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Cambridge, that at different times sheltered Arnold, were shown on the screen. Until the time he left to take command of Philadelphia, Mr. Ellsworth said, no soldier had ever shown greater gallantry, and had he died then, Arnold's fame would have ranked next to that of Washington.

Fac similes of the correspondence between Arnold, under the name of "Gustavus," and André, who signed as "John Anderson," were shown. Gen. Clinton's headquarters at 1 Broadway and the house at 2 Broadway, from which it was planned to kidnap Arnold after the treason, were also pictured.

BRIDAL COUPLE IN A RUNAWAY.

Tin Cans on a Coach Scare the Horses with Serious Results.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lenz had an exciting experience a short time after they left the home of the young woman last night to start on their wedding journey, they having been married a short time before. Following the wedding there was a celebration at the home of the bride. She was Miss Matilda Heller of 131 Sydney Avenue. The bridegroom's home is in Newburg.

When the coach which was to take the young couple to the station arrived the guests tied tin cans and pails to the rear, so when the team started up there was a fearful noise. The horses, frightened by the clatter, broke from the control of the driver, Joseph Tetaz, the coachman, was thrown from the box and badly hurt.

Lenz opened one of the doors as the horses dashed down the street and tried to climb from the step to the box, a perilous undertaking, but warranted by the danger. While trying to get on the box Lenz's coattails were caught by the door and torn off, and the jerk threw him to the road. A few steps further on one of the horses slipped and fell, and before he could arise he was pinned down by a man and his companion secured by another.

Mrs. Lenz was found to be prostrated by fright. She was taken back to her home, and is still prostrated. Her husband was badly shaken up, but not seriously injured. The horse which fell was found to be so badly hurt it had to be killed. Tetaz may die as a result of his injuries.

BAPTISTS MAY BE REUNITED.

Belief that Southern and Northern Boards Will Soon Work Together.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—There is a belief growing among Southern Baptists that it is only a question of a short time before the Baptists of the North and South will be reunited and work in harmony, as they did before the war. Active co-operation in mission work has been going on between the American Home Mission Board and the Southern board since the Fort Monroe conference in 1893.

Recently the American board made a proposition its Southern associates that both do missionary work in Cuba, the Southerners to look after the white Baptists and the Northerners to take care of the negroes.

This proposition has been declined for the reason that the Southern contingent wants to work equally among the races, but ultimately a combination and general reunion will doubtless be formed.

BRONZE TABLET FOR A CHURCH.

Presbyterians to Unveil Their Gift To-morrow at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 17.—A handsome bronze commemorative tablet, which is to be unveiled Wednesday afternoon and presented by Elizabeth Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to the First Presbyterian Church, was placed on the front of the church to-day, in preparation for the ceremonies. Upon the tablet is inscribed:

This church was organized about 1664. The edifice which stood on this spot was burned by the British, Jan. 25, 1780, during the pastorate of the Rev. James Coddwell, Chaplain in the New Jersey Brigade under Washington. This building was completed in 1789. Thirty-six commissioned officers and many non-commissioned officers and privates from the congregation fought during the Revolution for American Independence. Erected by the Elizabeth Chapter, No. 1, of the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Oct. 19, 1898.

A BISHOP EXCOMMUNICATED.

Decree Against the Rev. S. Kaminski, Independent Polish Church, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—The Rev. Stephen Kaminski, Bishop of the Independent Polish Catholic Church of Buffalo and rector of the Church of Our Mother of Rosary, has been excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church. The decree of major excommunication has been declared against him by the Pope. This is the severest penalty that can be visited upon a Roman Catholic. The decree of Rome was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of this city yesterday.

It is said that the object of the document is to show the seceders from the regular church that the Independent Catholic Church does not belong to Rome.

A GREAT CANAL PROJECT.

Chicago Capitalists Propose to Link Lakes Michigan and Superior.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 17.—Secretary of State Gardiner to-day received a communication from Chicago capitalists who purpose to construct a canal across the Counties of Schoolcraft and Alger for the purpose of connecting Lakes Superior and Michigan.

The correspondents asked for instructions as to organizing the necessary corporation. The distance across the two counties is less than 40 miles, and the canal would save at least 600 miles of travel and lockage at St. Mary's Fall Canal.

Ill from Loss of Skin.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Herman Ernest, a former employe of the Union Elevator Company, is critically ill as a result of giving three large pieces of his cuticle for a grafting operation on Fred Pargellis. Earnest submitted to the operation on Saturday, and since then has been subject to fainting spells. His condition was so serious to-day that he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Pargellis is one of the Union Elevator victims, and the operation is proving successful.

Michigan's Great Fruit Crop.

NILES, Mich., Oct. 17.—It is estimated that about 500,000 bushels of fruit were shipped from the Michigan fruit belt during the Summer, about two-thirds of the total being peaches. This is a heavy increase over last year and the largest in the history of the fruit-raising industry here. The Eastern markets received a larger proportion than ever before.

MR. LEVENTRITT CONFIDENT

He Says the Attack Upon Him Will React on the Republicans.

DEMONSTRATION IN HIS FAVOR.

A Public Meeting Will Be Held by His Friends, It Is Said, to Vindicate His Honor.

David Leventritt, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, spent several hours last evening at the Democratic Club in consultation with several of the members concerning the attack upon him by the Bar Association. What the nature of it all was Mr. Leventritt refused to divulge, except to say that he had heard on every side expressions in his favor.

"The attacks by members of the Bar Association," he added, "will not hurt me in the least. From all directions I hear nothing but expressions of good will toward me. My friends have rallied to me loyally."

Mr. Leventritt was asked if he intended to take any action against Mr. Root and others concerned in the attack upon his character.

"I do not contemplate any such move," he replied. "Let them keep on. They are not hurting me. On the contrary they are only hurting themselves and the Republican Party. I only wish they would keep it up. The reaction has already set in. Decent people are becoming disgusted with the method taken by the Bar Association to injure me, and the full force of this disgust will be shown on election day. I have no fear of the result. I am perfectly confident.

"Even to-day there has been a large number of my friends in my office urging that I take some action, and I have been busy trying to restrain them. I say again, let those men in the association who are trying to injure me go on. They will find in the end that they have only hurt themselves."

It was reported last night that Mr. Leventritt's friends in and out of the club intended soon to get up a demonstration in his favor. This is to take the form of a public meeting, when his connection with the Lucca divorce suit will be fully gone over. Speeches will be made and evidence will be forthcoming to show that not only was Mr Leventritt not blameworthy, but that he had absolutely nothing to do with the case.

"We will go to this," said one of the Democratic leaders, "not only to show our confidence in our candidate, but to prove to the voters the meanness of the attack upon Mr. Leventritt."

It was said that Mr. Leventritt has no knowledge of this action, and up to last night was not co-operating in any way with those of his friends who are most concerned in the affair.

A story was told yesterday that Mr. Leventritt would be opposed by voters in his own party on religious grounds. It was said that some years ago his son married a young woman of Roman Catholic faith, and that this had greatly displeased his father, who was angry because young Mr. Leventritt had married outside of the Jewish Church. This had angered many of the Roman Catholics in the Democratic Party, the story went on, and they would not support Mr. Leventritt on that account.

"Absurd, idiotic," commented Mr. Leventritt, when the story was repeated to him. "Such a story is too silly to take any notice of. I do not even know the religion of my son's wife, and my relations with him have always been as they should be."

The statement made a few days ago by Mr. Leventritt, that he had no knowledge of the Lucca divorce case when it was begun and that he had had nothing to do with it, being in Europe at the time it was brought by his partner, Mr. Newcombe, is further borne out, it was pointed out last night, by the following legal notice, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 13, 1873:

New York Supreme Court. County of New York.—Maria Pauline von Rhade, plaintiff, against Adolph von Rhade, defendant. Summons for relief. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, 10th March, 1873. Richard S. Newcombe, plaintiff's attorney. The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Courthouse in said city. Dated New York, 12th March, 1873. Richard S. Newcombe, plaintiff's attorney. No. 293 Broadway, New York.

"This ought to prove," said Mr. Leventritt, "that my partner brought the suit and that I had nothing to do with it. If I had had, the firm's name would have appeared in all the papers in the case."

THE DALY-COHEN MASS MEETING

Choate, Cockran, and Hornblower Will Speak Friday Night.

The Committee on Arrangements, consisting of John M. Bowers, Chairman, and Abram S. Hewitt, Henry E. Howland, Bowles Colgate, and Benjamin F. Einstein, which has charge of the preparations for Friday night's mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, is issuing an invitation, of which the following is a copy:

Citizens who desire the independence of the judiciary and who, therefore, favor the continuance on the bench of the Supreme Court of Justice Joseph F. Daly and Justice William N. Cohen are invited, without distinction of party, to attend a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. James C. Carter will preside, and addresses will be made by Joseph H. Choate, Bourke Cockran, William B. Hornblower and others. Tickets of admission are inclosed herewith, and further tickets may be obtained on application to Herbert Noble, the Secretary of the committee, at 141 Broadway.

INDORSE DALY AND COHEN.

The Citizens' Union May Call Meetings to Ratify the Nominations.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting last night. Although it was the regular meeting of the committee, at which generally only routine business is transacted, the members present passed several resolutions relating to the present campaign.

The subject of the judicial nominations of the Republican and Democratic Parties came up for discussion, and Everett P. Wheeler introduced the following resolutions, which were passed:

Whereas, The independence and purity of the judiciary are of vital importance to the citizens of the City of New York, and both are threatened by the claim now first openly made that a political organization has the right to control appointments to be made by Justices of the Supreme Court; and,

Whereas, This committee has already recommended for nomination to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen; and,

Whereas, This committee has learned with great satisfaction of the action of the Bar Association in actively promoting the canvass and election of Judges Daly and Cohen,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to take steps to call a public meeting at the Cooper Institute and local meetings in different districts, and ratify the nominations aforesaid and to procure the election of these nominees.

LUTHER LEAGUE CONVENTIONS.

State and National Delegates Gather in This City.

The third National convention of the Luther League of America will meet at Holy Trinity Church, 45 West Twenty-first Street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The sessions will continue until Thursday evening, when a rally is to be held in Carnegie Hall. One thousand delegates are expected.

The sixth annual convention of the New York State league met in St. James's Lutheran Church last evening. A Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Church, who also delivered the address of welcome to the delegates.

Supposed Actor Asphyxiated.

A man supposed from papers found in his pocket to be Harry Boyd Vernon, an actor, was found in his room in the Clinton House, 58 and 232 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon asphyxiated by gas, and died while being taken to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Pierce, the proprietress of the house, said that the man called Sunday in soldier's clothing, and she recognized him as a young man who a year ago called on an actor living in her house. He told Mrs. Pierce that he was waiting to be mustered out of Government service, and on his appeal she gave him a hall room. She thinks he turned the gas on by accident.

THE SULTAN TO THE EMPEROR.

Germany's Distinguished Tourists Enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and Receive a Welcome.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress of Germany on board, arrived in the Straits of the Dardanelles with her escorts yesterday. She was saluted by the forts, and the crew of the Turkish warship Izzeden and other Turkish vessels cheered her. The Germans responded.

On the Hohenzollern entering the Straits of the Dardanelles she was boarded by the envoys of the Sultan, who extended, in the name of his Majesty, a welcome to Emperor William. The Sultan and Kaiser exchanged cordial telegrams.

A GERMAN OFFICIAL'S SUICIDE.

Superintendent of the Imperial Printing Office Had Stolen Money.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Herr Gruenenthall, Superintendent of the Imperial Printing Office, has committed suicide. He was charged with theft and the forgery of bank notes to the amount of over 400,000 marks.

Gruenenthall's thefts were committed in January, 1897. He secured the key of the strong room, on the plea of being the first to arrive at the offices on the following morning. After his arrest, Gruenenthall confessed, and many packets of stolen notes were recovered. They had been concealed under gravestones in Berlin cemeteries.

IRISH LEAGUERS SUPPRESSED.

Collision Between the Patriots and the Police at Ballinrobe.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—There was great excitement all last night at Ballingrobe, County Mayo, due to serious collisions there between the people and the police, growing out of a United Irish League meeting, announced for yesterday evening, being prohibited.

About twenty thousand people assembled, and Messrs. Michael Davitt and William O'Brien, who were to be the speakers, were met outside of town by a detachment of 200 police, and were prevented from entering the place. The police were forced to charge the crowds frequently during the night, and many persons were injured.

Dr. Nancy Guilford Again Remanded.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At the Bow Street Police Court to-day Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., whose extradition is being asked for on the charge of murder in the second degree, in connection with the death of Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, was again remanded for a week, pending the arrival of papers in the case.

Anarchists Threaten the Swiss Ruler.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—The President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Eugene Ruffy, has received threatening letters from Anarchists. Precautions are being taken by the police to prevent an attempt on his life.

The Building Strike Ends at Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The building strike is entirely ended, and the troops have been withdrawn from the yards and other places in which they have been stationed since disturbances were threatened.

Railroad Wreck in England.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A collision has occurred on the Great Central Railroad near Barnetby. Six persons were killed and twenty-two were injured.

A PRISONER'S DARING ESCAPE.

Soldier on Governors Island Sails Away in a Steam Launch While His Guard Looks on Helpless.

John L. Bradley, a military prisoner on Governors Island, escaped on Sunday, and his escape is regarded among the soldiers as one of the coolest pieces of business of its kind on record. Bradley was serving a four-year sentence, which would have terminated July 24, 1901. He was what is known in the army as a "repeater," or one who frequently deserts and re-enlists. The last time he enlisted for the mounted service and was soon afterward recognized and made a prisoner.

As a prisoner he was put to work "firing" on the steam launch General Thayer, which of late has been used as a ferryboat between Governors Island and Liberty Island. It was his business to build the fire in the launch in the morning, and Sunday morning, after getting steam up, he told the guard that the Captain wanted the boat turned around. The guard, Private O. C. Jones of the Thirteenth Infantry, who served in the gatling gun detachment at Santiago, stood on the pier. "All right," he said.

Bradley was alone in the launch. He ran to the wheel, covered by a small pilothouse, having first started the engine, and the little boat swung out into the stream. Jones noticed that she was making an unusually broad circle to swing around, and the circle kept getting broader, till in fact it seemed designed to take in the Brooklyn shore. He shouted, but received no answer, and then realized what Bradley was doing. He would have fired his piece, but regular rules are trusted never to fire unless they have a target. Bradley was his legitimate target now, but he was out of sight, hidden from view in the pilothouse. Jones ran to headquarters and gave the alarm.

The little stub-nosed steamer, Hattie Palmer, which was famous once as tender to the yacht Defender, is in the service of the Government these days, and lay at the coal dock, whence the fugitive had fled. She was underway in short order, but not quick enough. The General Thayer already lay by a pier at Atlantic Basin, and when the Palmer reached her Bradley was gone. He had left his branded hat and coat, and with other raiment which he had found aboard, made good his escape.

Private Jones was placed under arrest, and will be court-martialled. The question as to whether he should have fired at the runaway without having him in sight may play an important part in the settlement of his case.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Foreign Paupers and Criminals Enter This Country Via Canada, Inspector Watchorn Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Commissioner Powderly of the Immigration Bureau has received a voluminous report from Robert Watchorn, an Immigration Inspector at New York, who some months ago was instructed by Mr. Powderly to go to Europe and investigate the causes which have resulted in diverting the flow of immigration from United States to Canadian ports, and also the facts as to the practice of charitable institutions in assisting paupers and criminals and other undesirable classes to emigrate to the United States.

Mr. Watchorn finds that the strict enforcement of our immigration laws, particularly at the Port of New York, has resulted in compelling unscrupulous immigration agents abroad to seek to evade them by sending the most undesirable classes to Canada, at the same time assuring them that they will find little or no difficulty in passing the border into the United States. In very many instances, Mr. Watchorn thinks, this scheme has been successfully carried out.

He finds upon investigation that much more stringent immigration laws than formerly are being enacted by all the new countries, including Australia, so that practically this is the only country now left open for the undesirable classes. Nearly all of the old countries of Europe are also more strictly enforcing their immigration laws, and at the same time they offer little objection to the departure of the indigent and criminal classes.

Mr. Watchorn finds that a very large number of immigrants receive help from the many charitable societies and institutions in nearly all the European capitals.

Final Award of the New War Loan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Treasury Department to-day made a final award of the new war loan. Subscribers for the sum of $4,500 will receive a percentage of that sum, amounting to $1,300; subscribers for $4,480 or less will be awarded the full amount of their subscription.

INVESTIGATORS IN THE SOUTH.

The President's Commission Appoints Sub-Committees for the Inspection of the Military Camps.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17.—The war investigating commission arrived here by special train from Washington to-day, and the intention was announced of proceeding immediately to Camp Cuba Libre for the purpose of making an inspection of the conditions existing there. The plans for inspection were arranged at a special meeting held in Gen. Dodge's private car on the way, when it was decided to do this work by means of sub-committees as follows:

For First Brigade of each division—Messrs. Denby, Conner, and Sexton; Second Brigade—Messrs. McCook, Woodbury, and Howell; Third Brigade—Messrs. Wilson, Beaver, and Dodge.

Sub-committees of two each also were appointed to inspect camps, and, if necessary, take testimony, at Tampa and Fernandina, the committee for Tampa being composed of Messrs. McCook and Sexton and that for Fernandina of Messrs. Wilson and Howell.

The sub-committees for outside points leave Jacksonville to-night or to-morrow, and the main commission, of which a quorum will be left, will begin taking testimony here to-morrow. The inspection of the camp here will include an investigation of the proximity of the tents to one another, the nearness of the sinks to the tents, width of streets, and all other camp conditions, the sub-committees to report their conclusions to the full commission. There have been some complaints about this camp, and the authors of these will be called, if possible, and allowed to tell their stories to the commission. Others making complaints after the arrival of the commission, whether officers, privates, or persons in civil life, will be called before the commission.

Some investigation of the location of the camp at Miami probably will be made, but it is believed this can be done at Jacksonville. If not, a subcommittee may be designated later to visit that point.

SICK MEN'S SUPPLIES AT PONCE.

Dr. Seaman's Information that Proper Facilities Were Lacking Declared Erroneous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Subsistence Department of the army has a statement bearing upon some features of the testimony of Major Seaman, Surgeon, before the war investigating commission.

Major Seaman said he had been informed that no one could get supplies for the sick from the Commissary of Subsistence. It appears, however, that when he left Ponce the Chief Commissary there had at his disposal $244,000, subject to requisition of Surgeons for just such supplies as Seaman said he wanted.

Major Daly, Surgeon, who came with troops about the same time, made a requisition and secured $3,600 for the purchase of supplies for the sick, and remitted the unexpended balance to the department here when he arrived.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE RATE.

Negotiation with England, Germany, and France for a Sweeping Reduction Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt in his annual report recommends immediate negotiations with the postal administrations of England, Germany, and France to reduce the international postage rates to 2 cents for a half ounce or fraction thereof. The report says:

"The administrations named have direct or separate postal intercourse to a large extent with our country, and consequently are more likely to agree to the change desired than the administrations of inland countries that have to pay transportation charges to the seacoast to intermediary nations.

"The English administration particularly will probably assent to the proposed arrangement, for it has but recently decided to adopt the two-cent rate on letters between the British Islands and Canada, as wel as other parts of the empire—the change being ordered to take effect on the 25th day of December.

"The department now realizes nothing in the way of revenue from ocean letters, practically all the postage paid on them going to the steamship companies carrying the mails. If the rate should be reduced the same state of things would exist; the department would still get nothing and lose nothing, and the steamship companies would suffer no hardship, the stimulus given to correspondence by the reduction of rate would no doubt eventually, at least, give them as much compensation in the way of postage as they now get.

"An ocean penny postage would connect and permeate all the sea-divided communities of mankind with myriads of new ties and veins, to strengthen and beautify their brotherhood with bonds of sympathy and the circulation of knowledge. It would be one of the most powerful aids to the work of Christian missions.

"An ocean penny postage is demanded by the social necessities of the Anglo-Saxon race. The reduction does not require action of Congress, as the Postmaster General has authority, under Section 398 of the Revised Statutes."

MUST FAVOR UNION PRINTERS.

Order to the Supply Division of the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath sent the following letter to-day to the Chief of the Supply Division of the Post Office Department:

Referring to your application to-day for authority to have done as emergency work certain printing needed by the Post Office Department, I want to remind you of my order issued last year in which it was made peremptory that all of the printing under your direction not done at the Government Printing Office should be given to offices employing union labor.

Before making any order or contract for emergency or other printing, ascertain through some officer of the local printers' union whether or not the establishment to which it is proposed to award the printing is in good standing with the printers' and other labor unions.

The order of last year above referred to was given you in connection with one providing that favor be given in the purchase of goods to domestic manufacturers, as we desire to consume American rather than foreign-made goods.

AN AMERICAN CLAIM ON PERU.

The MacCord Case May Be Settled for a $50,000 Payment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The decision of the arbitrator in the MacCord case has been rendered, but its purport is not yet known to the State Department. The arbitrator was Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada. He telegraphed the State Department that he had rendered his decision Saturday, and would supply detailed information by mail.

MacCord was an American civil engineer living in Peru, whose person and property were seized during a revolutionary movement in that country. Various Secretaries of State have made efforts to secure compensation for MacCord, but it remained for Secretary Olney to secure an undertaking on the part of Peru to submit the case for arbitration. MacCord's claim originally was for $200,000. Secretary Olney offered to accept $50,000 as a settlement in full. Since that offer was made other expenses have accrued, so it may be that the final award will be for a larger amount.

Industrial Commission's First Meeting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The industrial commission created at the last session of Congress held its opening meeting to-day at the Capitol and outlined the general work before it. A committee on organization was named, as follows: Phillips, Gardiner, North, Daniel, and Livingstone. Messrs. Mallory, Otjen, and Farquhar were named as a committee to secure quarters for the commission. Most of the time of the meeting was devoted to general discussion on the scope of the work ahead. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it is expected that the hearings to come later will be public.

American Flour Popular in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—According to figures transmitted to the State Department by Consul Gowey at Yokohama, there has been astonishing increase in the imports of American flour in Japan. In 1892 the total import of flour was 1,002,000 pounds, but in 1896 the business had swelled to a total of 32,000,000 pounds, with a marked increasing tendency. During 1897 the quantity of imports slightly fell off, but the value increased $86,183 as compared with the preceding year.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second large country wedding of the Autumn season—that of Mr. Albert Francke and Miss Marion Rand—will be celebrated to-day at Lawrence, L. I., and a number of New Yorkers will go down for the affair, as Mr. Francke has a wide circle of friends, particularly in the hunting set, and Miss Rand is one of the prettiest of recent débutantes. The best man will be Mr. Fred W. Jones, and the ushers, Messrs. J. W. Doane, Jr., L. B. Rand, S. H. Pearce, O. S. Campbell, Charles H. Mapes, and W. H. Judson. The bridesmaids will be Miss Francke, Miss Clara Moss, Miss Mary Harper, Miss Anita Neilson, and Miss Lila Laughlin. Miss Dorothy Rand will be maid of honor. The reception will be at Mr. Rand's fine country house at Lawrence, and will be a crowded and gay affair, for the Cedarhurst colony, as it is known, thoroughly understands how to enjoy itself when it has so good an excuse as a wedding of two such popular young people as Mr. Francke and Miss Rand.

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Mrs. Judge Andrews, formerly Mrs. Barrett Van Auken, and a daughter of the late Commodore Garrison, has suffered a second stroke of apoplexy, and, while she is better, grave fears have been entertained as to her recovery. As was said in this column on Sunday, Mrs. Andrews is lying ill at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, near New London, Conn. It appears that Mrs. Tremenheere, formerly Miss Jessie Van Auken, who arrived on Thursday last from India, was cabled for owing to her mother's serious condition.

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Mrs. Andrews was married to Judge Andrews about six years ago. She was at that time living in the house which she occupied for so many years, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and where her two daughters, Mrs. Tremenheere, who is the wife of an English Civil Justice in India, and Mrs. Chapin, now a widow, spent their youth. The house was leased by Mrs. Andrews for a long term last year, and has been transformed into a shop, and Mrs. Andrews has made her home since Mr. Chapin's death, a year ago last Winter, with her daughter, in West Thirty-seventh Street. She has spent her Summers with Mrs. Chapin at New London for some years.

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Mrs. Andrews has been for many years a figure in New York social life. She was always a woman of remarkable energy and decided ability, and when she championed any cause or interested herself in any movement, she brought to it an enthusiasm rarely shown by her sex. She was very fond of life and gayety, was a great traveler, and until the death of her only son, Mr. Barrett Van Auken, which sorrow she felt very keenly, three years ago, was frequently seen in the theatres and at the fashionable restaurants. She is a woman of generous and most charitable impulses, and has endeared herself to many people through her many acts of kindness and charity, and through the hospitality which she extended in her New York home for so many years. The news of her serious illness will be received with great regret in many a household.

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The Sandy Hook boats, which are the favorite mode of travel between this city, Seabright, and the nearer Jersey coast resorts, made their last trips yesterday, and there was an exodus of families from all the shore resorts from the Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch this morning, so that the boats were almost as crowded as in midsummer. The villa and cottage owners along the Rumson Road, however, will remain in their houses until November if the present fine Autumn weather continues. The Alexanders, McCooks, Raddens, Stronges, Streets, Bloodgoods, Hoaglands, Schiffs, Loebs, and other families, whose beautiful villas have made the Rumson Road so famous, are still enjoying the country. The Seabright golf course is in use every day, and was covered with players on Sunday, but as Mrs. Mason's, which has sheltered so many well-known bachelors and golf players this Summer, closed yesterday, the links will begin to be deserted from this time on.

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Those golf lovers who were not able to witness the women's contest at Ardsley last week will have an opportunity to see some of the best players who were at Ardsley on the Baltusrol links, where a woman's tournament will be held to-day and to-morrow. There are fifty-nine entries for this tournament, and among these are Miss Eidlitz of Ardsley, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of Baltusrol, Miss Helen Shelton, and Mrs. William Shippen of Morristown, Miss Alice Strong of Seabright, Miss Isabel Tiffany of Westchester, Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure of Shinnecock, and Miss Ruth Underhill of Queens County. If it is safe to hazard an opinion beforehand, it is probable that the prizes of this tournament will be won by Miss Eidlitz, Miss Shelton, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Shippen, and Mrs. Turnure, although it is, of course, possible that a dark horse may develop among the other fifty-one fair contestants. The Baltusrol Club, as was perhaps to be expected, enters thirteen contestants, who are Miss Adams, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Mrs. John S. Baird, Mrs. John J. Boyd, Mrs. L. de Bary, Mrs. L. H. Graham, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Bessie Pitcher, Miss P. Pitcher, Mrs. H. W. Slocum, Miss Edith Smalley, Mrs. Otto G. Smith, Miss Van Boskerck, and Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Jr. Mrs. Oliver Adams, who has been playing a strong game of late, is entered from the Morris County Club, and the Harbor Hill Club of Staten Island sends Miss Edith Edwards, Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Mrs. D. Ogden Fowler, the Misses Johnson, Miss Madeleine Knowlton, Miss Marie Kobbe, and Miss Adeline Robinson.

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The same picturesque and pretty scenes as were presented on the Ardsley links will be repeated at Baltusrol if the weather is fine to-day and to-morrow, and the afternoon trains to Short Hills to-morrow will carry a gay crowd of men and women for the reception and tea, which will be given at the clubhouse, and which will wind up the tournament in an enjoyable way.

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Every one is reading Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer's "Goede Vrouw of Mana-hata," and is enjoying the delightful pen pictures it contains of the manners and customs, as well as the peculiarities of character and temperament of the women, who were the heads of society in the days of New Amsterdam. One well-known young man, a member of an old family, but who had not read the book, at a large dinner at Tuxedo the other night, expressed his desire to read it, adding: "My family were very prominent in the early days of New York you know, and the men held high official positions under the Government." "Yes, indeed," said a lady opposite, who had read the book, "It says your original ancestor was the first brewer of Mana-hata, and he married the daughter of the first official street cleaner of New York."

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New London has been very quiet this Autumn, and among the cottagers little dinners, golf, and a few sailing parties, with a dance or two at the Casino, have been the principal diversions. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen will close the Lynch cottage, which they occupied this Summer, shortly, and go to Hot Springs, West Va., for a fortnight or more, before they return to New York for the Winter. Friends of Mrs. Remsen are glad to hear that she has recovered much of the handsome silverware stolen from her New London cottage last Summer. The burglary was traced to "Travis," the Brooklyn marauder. Mrs. McCoskry Butt is at New London, and will remain there a short time longer before opening her city house.

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The drag hunt of the Meadow Brook Club, which was originally scheduled for Friday, took place on Saturday. It was on the north shore of Long Island, over a country seldom traversed by the members. The hunt assembled at Westbury at noon and took the train for Smithtown. The run was from that place to St. James and thence to Stony Brook, where the kill occurred. The hunt for this morning, which was to end at Woodbury, has been postponed out of respect for the memory of Mrs. August Belmont, whose funeral takes place to-day.

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Among those returning from abroad this week will be Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who will open their Madison Avenue house. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peabody have come back to the city, and are at their home, 15 West Tenth Street. Their daughter, Miss Helen Peabody, will be one of the débutantes of the season. Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven will also be in the city this week, having closed their house at Lenox.

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The Countess of Orford, a daughter of Mrs. D. C. Corbin, who has lived abroad almost constantly for years, has been stopping at the Plaza Hotel. The Countess was recently seriously burned by the upsetting of a lamp, but has recovered. It was her husband who, when Capt. Walpole, was attacked by Editor Stead in The Pall Mall Gazette some years ago, Mrs. Walpole did not believe the charges made against her husband and stuck to him through all the disagreeable notoriety. It was soon discovered that the story on which Mr. Stead based hist charges had been invented by a blackmailer, and Capt. Walpole was absolutely vindicated.

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Mrs. Roche, formerly Miss Fanny Work, has returned to Newport and is one of the small colony of cottagers left there. Mrs. Samuel Barger gave a luncheon at her cottage on Saturday. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has been journeying to and fro between Newport and New York, as her town house is not yet finished. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest are in town, and gave a small theatre party to see "Hurly Burly" on a recent evening. Mrs. De Forest was en route to the Hot Springs.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who have been at Newport for the past ten days, passed through the city on Saturday on their way to Hyde Park-on-Hudson. Their new villa there is nearly completed, and they will remain in the country until after Thanksgiving.

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In England the Newmarket meetings just now are the social centre. Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford, has recovered from her recent accident, and was the guest of the Duchess of Devonshire on Friday last at the races. She is described as wearing a fur coat, a dark tailor gown, and a red hat. Mrs. Bradley Martin has been giving another house party, and among her guests were Lady Chesterfield, Lady Coventry, and the Princess Duhlep Singh. The Prince, it will be remembered, was in this country some years ago, and was very attentive to a handsome and wealthy American girl at Lenox, who is now a young matron. London has begun its Autumn season, one of the most charming of the year. Skating is all the fashion again, and there are three rinks, which are liberally patronized. Lady Randolph Churchill, who is in town, has been much admired for her pretty frocks and striking hats. In the street Lady Churchill wears very light coats and black tailor-made gowns. At the play one evening last week she was dressed in black, with diamond antennae in her hair. Lady Naylor-Leyland, (who was the beautiful Miss Chamberlain of Cleveland,) has returned to society, and has taken a London house for the Winter. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter are also in London, and Mrs. Arthur Paget is in Scotland.

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The presents sent to Lady Lillian Spencer-Churchill, who has just married Mr. Cecil Grenfel, were superb. Her sister-in-law, the Duchess of Marlborough, (Miss Vanderbilt,) gave a beautiful box of lingerie, with daintiest wrappers and petticoats complete. This was an individual present. The Duke and Duchess together, besides this, gave a diamond and sapphire comb which was so large that it looked like a tiara. Lady Naylor-Leyland's present was a heavy silver blotter, and Lady Blandford, the mother of the bride, gave a dressing case, a diamond and sapphire ring, and some priceless Brussels lace.

AH FOO BAFFLES A LAWYER.

First Chinaman Examined Here in Supplementary Proceedings Takes It Calmly.

Ah Foo, a laundryman, enjoys the distinction of being the first Chinaman ever examined in supplementary proceedings in New York. His examination was begun in the City Court yesterday, and when it was adjourned in the afternoon Lawyer John G. Ritter, who conducted the proceedings, looked as if some one had presented him with a Chinese puzzle, and Judge Olcott and the spectators wore a doubtful look. Every one seemed to know less than when the questioning began—except the Chinese spectators.

The proceedings yesterday touched Ah Foo's ability to pay Gertrude Lehman $314, which she testified she had loaned him. She sued for the amount Sept. 15 last, and despite Ah Foo's sworn statement that he never borrowed a cent from her in his life, judgment for the full amount was entered against him. The Sheriff could not find any of Ah Foo's property upon which to levy, although it had been the general belief in Chinatown that he was a man of wealth, and so Miss Lehman haled him into court.

Ah Foo has been in New York some time. His queue is streaked with gray. He has been at different times a merchant, a gambler, a bookkeeper, a cook, a salesman, and manager of a laundry. He is known as one of the shrewdest gentlemen in Mott Street.

Into this living mine of information Lawyer Ritter cheerfully plunged yesterday, expecting to bring up great, glittering masses of truth. Ah Foo was serious throughout, and grew colder and more impassive as the lawyer pleaded, cajoled, threatened, and exploded. The attorney, figuratively speaking, threw himself upon Ah Foo and tried to wring the truth from him by main force, but Ah Foo always wriggled out of his grasp with evasions. The witness, when pressed hard, would suddenly and hopelessly forget his English, and the other Chinamen would fan themselves vigorously and smile in a knowing way.

Ah Foo's memory was also shockingly defective—practically a total loss. He could not recollect whom he had worked for last, what firms he had ever been a member of, or whether at the present moment he was a member of a firm or had any money. The list of things which Ah Foo did not remember was of an appalling length. Lawyer Ritter thought Ah Foo was a member of the firm of Hae Wa & Co. Ah Foo at first could not recollect distinctly whether he was or not, but after his memory had been sufficiently jogged by the desperate attorney he stated that he was not.

"How much money have you received since the Chinese new year?" demanded Mr. Ritter, poundng the table in front of him.

"No think me able to tell," responded the witness, with a guileless smile, and the Chinese spectators gazed long and seriously at the ceiling.

After yearningly casting about throughout the day for a single precious grain of truth, Lawyer Ritter, as a result of his day's work, obtained an adjournment. He will attempt to solve Ah Foo again this morning, but he is not sanguine.

SMITH'S BIG NOSE REDUCED.

The Indian River Lumberman Has Most of His Face Removed at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Richard Smith of Indian River, this State, is a changed man since a séance he enjoyed with St. Vincent's Hospital surgeons yesterday afternoon. From 2 to 5 o'clock the surgeons labored with Mr. Smith, and at the end of their efforts his best friend would have had trouble in recognizing him. His nose, which had almost equaled in size the entire remainder of his face, had been reduced to a nasal appendage of the size usually worn by common men and of lines closely following the Grecian.

The nose was the biggest ever disported in town, according to physicians who were favored with a glimpse of this anatomical curiosity. Smith, its former claimant, is a lumberman from Lewis County, and was peacefully pursuing his vocation in the backwoods, where his deformity would not make him the subject of general ridicule, when he met Dr. George E. Maurer of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's staff. From him he learned of the probability of becoming as other men, and he came to New York to undergo heroic treatment.

Bellevue Hospital was first chosen as Mr. Smith's city residence. Friday he was removed in a closed cab to St. Vincent's Hospital and put in training for the ordeal. The operation was performed by one of the attending physicians of the hospital, Dr. J. D. Bryant, who was assisted by Drs. Stewart and Maguire of the house staff, while Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, the specialist of the hospital, watched the proceedings.

After three hours of carving, clipping, and sewing, Dr. Bryant's idea of a model nose had been duly whittled out of Mr. Smith's huge organ. With professional modesty, Dr. Bryant would see no reporters, and the result of the operation was only learned through a surgeon present, who declared it "eminently successful." Smith will wear a mask of bandages for a few weeks, and will then return and surprise his friends of Indian River.

AN ATTENDANT GOES INSANE.

Mrs. Eliza O'Brien, Who for Ten Years Helped Care for Crazy Folks, Now in the Bellevue Insane Ward.

A comely woman, still on the sunny side of life, was brought to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to take her place as a patient in the ward devoted to those unfortunate sufferers whom it was formerly her business to care for—the insane. Her brain had been turned with alarming suddenness after ten years of work among crazy folks, and she may have to spend the rest of her life with her mind under a cloud because of her association with them.

The woman is Mrs. Eliza O'Brien, whose home in this city was at 156 East Eighty-fifth Street. She has for the last ten years been employed as an attendant in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. She had apparently listened to the maundering of the weak-minded, and noted the stubborn gloom of the sufferers from melancholia for these ten years without suffering from the effect. Certainly she had developed no sign that she was losing her own mind. Her sister, Mrs. Henrietta Lee, is also an attendant at this hospital, and the two women, who were devoted to each other, always spent their leisure days together.

On a Friday, over two weeks ago, both sisters were free of work and took dinner together at Mrs. Lee's home in this city, 237 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mrs. O'Brien had previously seemed to be in the best of spirits. She was ordinarily a woman of quiet ways, however, and on this evening her sister was much surprised when she displayed a tendency to let her tongue run away with her. She not only talked continuously, but spoke in a strain of peculiar optimism.

"Oh, it's in fine style I'll be setting up in a short while, Henrietta, me dear," she exclaimed. "You won't know your sister at all. I'm expecting money, that's what I'm expecting."

"Why, who's going to give you any money?"

"I'm going to get a legacy, I tell you," explained Mrs. O'Brien. "There's an English Earl that's going to leave me a lot of money, so I've heard from them that know, I'll not have no work any more, I tell you."

Mrs. Lee was naturally surprised at her sister's roseate hue of things, but laid it all to a joke. She thought that she was "putting on" insanity for amusement. Both women went back to the hospital the next day. A few days later Mrs. O'Brien came to her sister and said that she was not feeling well. Mrs. Lee appealed to a physician at the hospital, and he reported that her sister was on the verge of hysteria and should be taken away at once. "Take her to your home and give her a change of surroundings," said he.

Mrs. Lee hastened at once to get her sister removed from the society of lunatics, and took her to her own home. There her symptoms developed. Last night at the supper table she grew suddenly violent, and Mrs. Lee took her to Bellevue, where she was put in the insane ward, and where she will be examined by the city's physicians. Whether the actual cause of her mental state is the work she has been doing for the last ten years is a question yet to be decided.

PRIVATE MURRAY DISCHARGED.

Brooklyn Magistrate Refuses to Hold the Convalescent Soldier.

Robert Murray, the convalescent soldier in St. Catherine's Hospital, Williamsburg, who was arrested on Sunday afternoon at Montrose Avenue and Leonard Street by Bicycle Policeman Thornton after he had watched a crowd of boys playing football, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court on the policeman's charge of disorderly conduct. Members of the medical and surgical staffs of the hospital were present in behalf of the colored soldier, as was also Miss Ida K. Dewey, a relative of Admiral Dewey. A letter from the Mother Superior of the hospital was received by Magistrate Teale, in which she denounced the action of the policeman and gave it as her opinion that he ought to be the person who should be arraigned in court. The latter said further that Murray bore an excellent reputation, and for that reason he was permitted to leave the hospital on Sunday in order to take a walk.

The policeman's excuse for arresting the soldier was so flimsy that the Magistrate, after listening to the soldier's story, promptly let him go and hinted that Murray should never have been arrested. The action of the policeman is to be brought to the attention of the Police Board.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Stillman Baxter Pratt.

Stillman Baxter Pratt, who established over a half hundred daily and weekly papers in Massach

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for deposited First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago, Illinois:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the Plan and Agreement, dated June 20th, 1898, the Committee has amended the plan by striking out the clauses following:

"The preferred stock shall have exclusive voting power for five years, subject to be terminated, however, when in any one year during that period dividends amounting to 5% shall have been paid on the preferred stock.

"As soon as such dividend shall have been paid in any one year, or, in any event, at the end of five years from the date of the incorporation of the new Company, all stock common and preferred, shall have equal voting power."

The following clauses are substituted in lieu of those so stricken out:

"The title to the common stock shall be vested in Frederic P. Olcott, Walter G. Oakman, and Samuel Thorne, as voting trustees, such stock to be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, and voting trust certificates to be issued against it. The trustees shall vote the same for such Directors as shall at any election receive the vote of a majority of the preferred stock. The voting trust shall continue for five years from the date of the incorporation of the new Company, subject to be terminated, however, when in any one year during that period dividends amounting to 5 per cent. shall have been paid on the preferred stock. All dividends declared on the common stock shall be payable to the registered holders of the stock-trust certificates pro rata. Upon the termination of the trust the common stock shall be distributed among the holders of voting-trust certificates representing the same. The voting trustees shall have no power to vote for the creation of any lien or charge upon the property of the Company, or for any lease or sale thereof, except with the assent or by the direction of a majority in amount of the voting-trust certificates."

New York, October 12, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, / WALTER G. OAKMAN, / SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, / AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. HORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and irregular.

During much of yesterday Stock Exchange tickers stood still. The absence of commission house orders showed effectively, and even ordinarily industrious professional traders seemed disposed to keep aloof. The day's total transactions amounted to less than 250,000 shares. Of this relatively small aggregate industrials figured for their usual major proportion.

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One feature of consequence—and in some quarters it was rated as significant—appeared in the sudden weakness of all the coal stocks. Jersey Central fell over half a dozen points from the last sale made previous to yesterday, and the Reading stocks and other anthracite shares also dropped points apiece. Activity developed as these declines were scored and sensational suggestions ran the rounds of Wall Street, many disturbing theories getting attention, all based on those unsatisfactory conditions which for a long time past have been openly disclosed in the coal trade.

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Before the day's market ended, however, something of a rally came in the coal shares as well as in the rest of the market. There seemed to be indications of a combination arranged between some conspicuous operators to give the market something of an upward turn, if for no other reason than to try to run in the short interest, which has recently been showing so much aggressiveness. In the rally so brought about Tobacco Trust shares figured in leadership. After opening around 113 yesterday morning, that stock sold down to 111, and throughout most of the day hung irregularly close to the bottom figure. The afternoon manipulation sent it up to 117, the closing price being about 116.

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No news was current to explain the general market rally other than that a coterie of traders had banded together to make a passing demonstration against the shorts.

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Most of the day's business news was satisfactory. But conservative veterans of the Street are still urging clients and friends to keep out of the market for the present, to wait and rest till after Congressional election uncertainties are disposed of.

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Government bonds were strong, the 3s making a new high record. There were sales of $163,500 3s, coupon, at 105¾@105⅞@105¾; $4,000 do, small, at 105½; $300 do, registered, at 104¾, and $5,000 currency 6s, 1890, at 102½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar refs.	1½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Sugar refs. pf.	⅜	Manhattan Cons.	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	¾	Minn. Iron, t. r.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
C., B. & Q.	⅛	Oregon Short Line	2½
Consol. Gas	1	Third Avenue	7
Hawaiian Sugar	4⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	N. J. Central	3
Am. Malt, Co.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
B. & O., all in pd.	½	Pullman Car	⅞
B. & O., when is'd.	½	Reading	⅞
Canada South	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Delaware & Hudson	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Erie	½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
F. & P. M. pf.	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Met. Street Ry.	2⅜	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Nat. Lead Co.	½	Wabash	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga., M. & N. 5s.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Or. Sh. Line, inc. B.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1½	Lex. Av. & P. Fy 1st.	1
Erie gen. lien	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $96,007,564; balance, $7,164,595; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,256,000.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84¼@4.84⅜ for demand, $4.84⅜@4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½, less 1-16 for long, and 5.21⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94¾, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56½; St. Paul, ¼, to 110⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67¼, and New York Central, ⅛, to 119. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 112, and Atchison, ¼, to 13. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅝, Erie at 13⅝, Erie first preferred at 34¾, Pennsylvania at 60½, Reading at 8¾, and Northern Pacific preferred at 77¾. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109¼, for money, and 109½ for the account. The Bank of England gained £20,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 25c and exchange on London was 25f 31½c.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Oct. 15.	Increase.
Loans, discounts, investments.	$63,292,200	$121,300
Circulation	1,604,900	*4,400
Net deposits	67,980,000	71,700
Dep. with Clearing H. Agts.	8,292,500	136,700
Legal tender and bank notes.	3,987,700	67,700
Dep., banks and trust co's.	2,578,300	265,000
Specie	3,346,800	*62,900
Total reserve	$18,205,300	$406,500
Reserve required	16,995,000	17,925
Surplus reserve	$1,210,300	$388,575

*Decrease.

DEACON WHITE'S VIEWS.

Mr. S. V. White is quoted in The Boston Herald as fearing the Democratic Party may carry the next House of Representatives, and prove a heavy weight upon the stock market. The good foreign market for American grain assured prosperity and large traffic for the Northwestern railroads in which they traded in Wall Street, and there were bright general prospects outside politics. If the Democrats should carry the House there would, he believed, be two years of uncertainty in the stock market and in business.

Asked about Tobacco stock, Mr. White said he thought insiders were selling stock against the purchase of the Lorillard property. He believed Mr. Lorillard was to receive 60,000 shares preferred and the same common stock, $6,000,000 par value, (the shares being $50 each.) Mr. Lorillard did not want common stock, but would probably accept the preferred. He did not think $6,000,000 an excessive price for this plant. As to Sugar, he said it has not a friend on the inside. Investors were buyers, and slimly margined holders and bears were sellers. Asked about Federal Steel, he said the big men in it—J. P. Morgan, R. P. Flower, and H. H. Porter—were always in the market, and he gave the impression that these men were too well versed in market tendencies to bring out a new stock when the times were bearish. He thought, rather, that they would defer their own effort to put up these stocks until election prospects were clearer. Mr. White is bullish, apparently upon all conditions except politics, and he considers that a serious handicap to speculative endeavor.

NOT A TIME TO DESPOND.

Mr. Alexander M. Hudnut of the Stock Exchange house of Halsey & Hudnut, in talking with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the security market situation expressed the view that dullness and irregularity are likely to continue unless the strong financial interests whose activity stimulates general buying re-enter the market or all Congressional election apprehensions be dispelled. Mr. Hudnut said:

"There seems to be agreement all around that the market has little inherent strength. One day there is an appearance of good buying and that the public has come back, but marked weakness quickly follows. I think the factor of apprehension lest sound money losses should be made in the coming Congressional elections is overestimated. More uneasiness seems to be showing abroad than here in this connection, and foreign confidence will probably be hesitant until results are known. A friend of mine who is familiar with sentiment abroad looks for heavy foreign buying in this market if sound money control of Congress continues. In financial circles here the effect produced by the forcing back of the silver issue in recent conventions has been favorable.

"The overconfidence of some weeks ago has been succeeded by a speculative chill owing to the manipulation in the Tobacco and Sugar Trusts, and many holders of other good stocks have let go in order to strengthen weakened accounts. They have felt that there are too many uncertainties existing, and they have decided to remain out of the market for the present. Uncertainties sometimes disturb the market more than real calamities.

"Another bad factor is the continued weakness of the coal stocks. They have touched new low points; and the public is tired of hearing about the bad condition of the coal trade; that has become a very old story. Everybody knows that the coal trade is in miserable condition, and most people believe that it will continue in that way until Wall Street has attended one or two funerals. After there have been a few eliminations in the coal trade that business may be expected to pick up rapidly.

"Federal Steel contracts have been dealt in quite extensively to-day. This company has a capitalization of $200,000,000 and an unlimited charter. It can do any kind of business under the sun; and the possibility has been suggested that the Federal Steel Company may at some future time control the anthracite coal trade. With its enormous capital and the powerful interests back of it, this company may even solve the difficulties confronting the coal trade.

"Railroad stocks have shown a remarkable latent strength, resisting the drives that have been made on the market. Although below the high levels of the last part of August, declines have not been severe. Where net earnings have fallen off this has been attributed to rate cutting, and this cannot be a permanent trouble. The earnings of the St. Paul are the best in its history, while the C., B. & Q. is showing about 7 per cent. earned on its stock, and that road has a sinking fund of about $18,000,000, and a refunding scheme would represent a saving of 4 per cent. on the stock. This refunding scheme is not, of course, official, and it is not known whether it will be adopted; but it has been suggested, and it seems feasible. There is no question of the road's ability to put it through if it wants to.

"Earnings of such Southern roads as the Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway can only be temporarily affected by yellow fever scares, the disease coming too late to do serious injury.

"The recent money scare was one of the most foolish that Wall Street has had in a long time. The banks were in a measure responsible for it. Loanable reserves appeared to decrease very much; but the banks were carrying a reserve in Washington against Government deposits, and were not compelled to carry a reserve here also. So that it would appear that from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 might have been added to the loanable reserves of the banks. No one had trouble in getting accommodation, and I believe it was pretty well understood that there would be no lasting tight money.

"There is a general opinion that we will have a good foreign market for our wheat. The present sentiment on the Stock Exchange seems to be bearish, but this is probably due more largely to the fact that big operators appear to be out of the market. When they commence to buy everybody turns bull, but when trading is dull stocks usually sag."

TOBACCO TRUST NOTES.

Though about 50,000 shares of Tobacco Trust stock were dealt in yesterday, with fluctuations ranging over 7 points, much less news than usual was current in the Street touching the property. Almost the only interesting item current—and which, of course, the manipulators refused either to confirm or deny—suggested that along with the trust's new issue of millions of stock there may be a material increase in the outstanding "scrip" some time ago floated by the company, and which in its provisions amounts practically to promissory notes. Some significance may have appeared in the fact that this scrip was yesterday quoted at a substantial decline. Last week the quotation was 99, and yesterday it was down to 94½, being at that figure "ex" 1½ per cent. interest.

HIGHER AND HIGHER STILL.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the second week in October were made public yesterday. They aggregate $944,615, and show the following increases over the same period in the six preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$139,627
Increase over 1896	174,199
Increase over 1895	78,208
Increase over 1894	277,326
Increase over 1893	53,336
Increase over 1892	109,006

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So far this month St. Paul's earnings compare as follows with those of preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$259,327
Increase over 1896	362,743
Increase over 1895	177,692
Increase over 1894	532,129
Increase over 1893	143,575
Increase over 1892	239,972

MANHATTAN AND METROPOLITAN.

Local transit stocks had some conspicuousness in yesterday's stock market. Manhattan rose about 2 points and Metropolitan fell off somewhat more than that. Brooklyn Rapid Transit changed but a fraction, the short interest in that stock having become large enough to serve as a supporting element.

In Metropolitan Traction, rumors are current of disagreements among insiders and the selling out of stock held by some local politicians. In Manhattan, strength was concurrent with representations that electric equipment contracts had been let or were practically ready to be executed. Neither the depressing tales regarding Metropolitan nor the cheerful chronicles concerning Manhattan were anywhere to be confirmed, but they served their purpose in the stock market, and that is a good deal in a market as narrow as that which Wall Street has at present.

THE BIG IRON TRUST.

Federal Steel shares—the securities of the Standard Oil's new trust in the iron and steel trade—were dealt in on the Stock Exchange for the first time yesterday. At the opening they sold at substantial advances beyond the prices last quoted in the outside market, but closed without change. Inside interests talk with much positiveness concerning the business prospects of the Federal company. The identification of ex-Gov. Flower, Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. J. P. Morgan, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller with it gives the new property exceptional prestige.

WATCH THE COURSE OF WHEAT.

Efforts to continue the erratic and unnatural movement of speculative shares were somewhat successful during the early part of the past week. Opinion is divided as to whether this movement has run its course. However this may be, legitimate business is now less obscured than it has generally been for several weeks past and the conditions usually affecting Stock Exchange operations are again being more carefully considered. Prominent among the latter is the export demand for breadstuffs, (especially for wheat, as has been previously mentioned, but which has become more pronounced this week,) and a corresponding advance in price. This will soon become a more important factor in railway traffic, and in the foreign exchange market its influence is increasing.

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

THE THREAT OF GRANGERISM.

Such a quantity of junior securities were created on Northern Pacific that, well as the road is doing, to begin to pay dividends now (and it seems that they are being earned) would, perhaps start attempts at adverse legislation in the States through which it runs. Such attempts would be harassing to all interests, though we have always held that it is impossible to regulate railroad rates by anything but the law of supply and demand. The question is whether Northern Pacific can be profitably opposed by new roads if it can pay dividends on its common stock, and this we do not know. Legislation might, however, as we have said, harass for a time.

ROBERT GOODBODY & CO.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,065,000 additional preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company.

Increase of $388,575 in surplus reserve of outside banks.

New high record price for Government 3s.

Increase of $16,357 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for August, but decrease of $14,224 since Jan. 1.

Dealings begun in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange in Federal Steel Company's common and preferred shares, deliverable when issued.

No decision by the Supreme Court in the Joint Traffic Association case.

Decrease of $23,172 in Missouri, Kansas and Texas surplus earnings for September, making an increase in the deficit since Jan. 1 of $106,850.

Increase of 6,635 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 2,563 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed decreases:

Cleveland, Canton and Southern	$1,309
Kan. City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	7,259
Total decrease	$8,568
Decrease previously reported	128,208
Total decrease twenty-seven roads	$136,776
Increase:	
Kansas City, Memphis and Birm.	$1,665
Increase previously reported	600,837
Total increase forty-six roads	$602,502
Net increase	$465,726

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For the second week in October, Ann Arbor showed a decrease of $709, while St. Paul increased $139,627.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	355	Mercantile	167
American Ex	169	Merchants'	140
Broadway	225	National Union	230
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	New York	225
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	80
Continental	126	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Corn Exchange	275	Park	320
Fourth National	160	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155⅞
German-American	122	Seaboard National	178
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	400	Seventh National	125
Leather Manuf'rs'	175	State of New York	108
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	130
Mechanics'	160		

There was a sale of 25 shares of Manhattan at 225.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County Inc	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	44¼	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	26¾
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pfd	140	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf	109¼	109¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Distilling	20	21
Standard Distilling pf	68	69
Standard Oil Trust	410½	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	95	98
Wagner Car Company	163	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$304,945,399
Gold reserve	243,218,558
Net silver	6,971,920
United States notes in the Treasury	26,133,088
Treasury notes of 1890	1,473,715
Total receipts this day	1,981,881
Total receipts this month	21,752,809
Total receipts this year	147,160,695
Total expenditures this day	2,310,000
Total expenditures this month	29,755,000
Total expenditures this year	214,503,114
Deposits in National Banks	90,863,541
National bank notes received for redemption	358,731
Government receipts from customs	901,421
Internal revenue	1,386,274
Miscellaneous	44,185

Gold on Steamship Umbria.

By the steamship Umbria came nearly $500,000 in English gold, consigned as follows: Lazard Frères, £74,000, and the National City Bank, £24,500. The National City Bank received two cases of gold shipped on the steamship La Navarre.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¾d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 15, 100 Portland at 1.40, 400 Potosi at .20, 500 Yellow Jacket at .17.

On the Mining Exchange 1,400 shares Alamo sold at .03¼@.03½, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .005½, 6,000 Copper Rock at .75@.70@.80, 300 Isabella at .22½@.24½, 100 Jefferson at .07, 1,000 Justine at .03, 5,000 Old Gold at .005½@.006, 2,000 Pilgrim at .003¾@.003⅞, 20,000 Sentinel at .005, buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kings. & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.01
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Cal. B. H.	.15	Mexican	.12
Challar	.10	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Con. Tun.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.68	Plymouth Con	.07
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con	1.65
Father De Smet	.17	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Ophir	.40
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Occidental	.65
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.30	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con	.08	Quicksilver	1.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf	3.50
Challar	.12	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.70
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Consol	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.19
Eureka Con	.20	Aamco	.02
Father De Smet	.12	Anaconda	.40
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Con	.07
Hale & Norcross	.90	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.10	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.61	Isabella	.22
Julia Con	.04	Jacobs Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mount Rosa	.16
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con	.08	Portland	1.30
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.12	Union	.16
Moulton	.15	Work	.07
Ontario	3.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.00
Gold Magnet	.01½	Gold Coin C. C.	1.35
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.90
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con	.11½
Pilgrim	.003	Golden Fleece	.25
Rocky Mountain	.08	Isabella	.24
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Jefferson	.06½
Waldorf	.02½	Justine	.02½
Yukon	.08¾	Lillie	1.10
Alamo	.05	M. Gibson	.19
Anaconda	.08	Mount Rosa	.17
Anchoria	.73	Old Gold	.006
Crip. Cr. Con	.08	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.18
Copper Rock	.00⅜	Work	.07¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
2d week Oct.	$27,081	$27,790	$24,181
From Jan. 1	1,132,707	1,004,353	911,520
CLE

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7659	13903	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7674	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32209	37820	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7769	13986	18990	32288	37849	45453
302	7825	14000	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14065	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7984	14069	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7986	14085	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14091	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32514	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
671	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46259
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32948	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14324	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14327	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
749	8278	14378	19805	33114	38582	46438
747	8319	14382	19821	33116	38621	46452
752	8349	14417	19864	33122	38668	46459
988	8376	14447	19868	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19869	33127	38701	46475
1108	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1119	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8395	14505	20018	33215	38708	46498
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1308	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8402	14578	20454	33298	38715	46681
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2108	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14701	20482	33305	38748	46668
2210	8444	14725	20489	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14818	20555	33571	38798	46717
2293	8467	14825	20578	33572	38854	46727
2284	8480	14874	20602	33581	38958	46733
2285	8484	14828	20604	33589	38892	46808
2288	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8653	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2306	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46829
2418	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2344	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2853	8840	14862	20705	33716	39157	46846
3069	8927	14865	20708	33717	39205	46904
3079	8932	14870	20746	33752	39218	46907
3083	8934	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14928	20798	34029	39293	47082
3698	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8969	15048	20903	34092	39651	47170
3798	8988	15052	20912	34112	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34191	39793	47225
3918	9084	15229	20962	34205	39814	47226
3929	9085	15237	20998	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39033	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4006	9141	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9229	15428	21069	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4076	9287	15560	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21085	34305	40040	47341
4108	9308	15599	21093	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15778	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15791	21113	34312	41233	47380
4148	9347	15805	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15905	21145	34314	41283	47411
4169	9513	15923	21146	34315	41298	47412
4170	9528	15920	21044	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15931	21849	34318	41366	47479
4186	9579	15951	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47622
4190	9595	15628	21948	34322	41479	47734
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4197	9606	15688	21951	34329	41485	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34350	41533	47789
4213	9862	15717	28483	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15711	28485	34382	41560	47820
4252	9924	15770	28519	34433	41591	47883
4243	9925	15779	28514	34495	41904	47937
4246	9960	15784	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28814	34515	41615	48043
4328	10032	15796	28815	34361	41628	48081
4397	10025	15828	28540	34501	41638	48085
4403	10027	15836	28848	34505	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34596	41815	48135
4405	10056	15843	28784	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	28903	34601	41985	48256
4431	10133	15853	28904	34636	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28922	34650	42276	48276
4463	10175	15920	28960	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	28975	34696	42214	48435
4485	10413	16039	28976	34702	42299	48491
4611	10440	16041	28977	34707	42333	48505
4612	10524	16041	28986	34708	42352	48536
4505	10563	16043	28984	34711	42338	48572
4506	10585	16045	29059	34738	42339	48613
4539	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4541	10591	16061	29177	34765	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16066	29139	34768	42416	48922
4547	10603	16070	29227	34784	42430	48959
4563	10886	16089	29228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10894	16097	29229	34835	42548	45149
4581	12139	16098	29234	34857	42570	49183
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	31908	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34943	43201	49274
4668	10822	16183	29244	34950	43275	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49278
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4734	10836	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4783	10903	16231	29363	35052	43327	49497
4784	10904	16234	29364	35054	43328	49546
4831	10698	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	11026	16309	29533	35101	43357	49587
4868	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29832	35122	43370	49652
4935	11046	16347	29841	35232	43382	49692
4937	11048	16399	29864	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29868	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29957	35127	43415	49698
5103	11129	16399	29976	35134	43552	49899
5107	11125	16400	29977	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29989	35172	43841	49718
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5240	11157	16414	29729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16460	29733	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29748	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5360	11235	16511	29750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11239	16549	29794	35340	43904	49926
5399	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11253	16577	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29813	35388	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44074	50074
5497	11287	16721	29832	35390	44099	50171
5499	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11320	16745	29873	35393	44123	50186
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44125	50187
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11457	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11560	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50593
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29983	35617	44144	50672
5574	11698	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30085	35824	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5584	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5664	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35883	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35958	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16868	30169	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35982	44161	51163
5860	11847	16940	30170	36004	44166	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5885	11891	16993	30197	36072	44168	51167
5914	11899	16998	30207	36113	44169	51206
5934	11911	17000	30216	36186	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17107	30281	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30334	36325	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51350
6191	12187	17179	30358	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30368	36420	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36433	44239	51434
6224	12206	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12208	17214	30455	36504	44249	51556
6228	12210	17273	30540	36536	44299	51595
6244	12229	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17359	30647	36856	44301	51730
6255	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6285	12474	17399	30678	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30680	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36696	44324	52171
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6338	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52288
6377	12494	17524	30726	36802	44362	52323
6378	12501	17565	30729	36735	44363	52328
6379	12507	17567	30734	36736	44586	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52406
6476	12513	17740	30843	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52436
6585	12686	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6604	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6655	12707	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17820	31101	36780	44639	52561
6675	12724	17829	31133	36791	44639	52604
6806	12784	17867	31139	36795	44641	52636
6808	12770	17874	31199	36798	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44645	52765
6838	12815	17879	31216	36798	44647	52766
6866	12833	17917	31363	36799	44683	52810
6875	12834	17921	31368	36806	44768	52820
6884	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6885	12860	17923	31371	36885	44825	52828
6888	12861	17955	31378	36886	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44963	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37066	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	53059
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31401	37303	45133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7196	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45226	53093
7289	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18540	31656	37470	45253	53194
7283	13180	18602	31664	37514	45280	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53206
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53208
7274	13578	18742	31790	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31880	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7605	13795	18829	31922	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	660	1283	1904	2457	3060	3677
24	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3757
117	726	1368	2024	2572	3150	3758
127	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2599	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
220	756	1435	2051	2613	3176	3816
225	784	1442	2061	2646	3177	3826
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
258	795	1447	2065	2665	3203	3844
268	800	1456	2115	2688	3220	3868
304	815	1473	2121	2697	3238	3881
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3240	3884
323	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3897
334	843	1524	2145	2735	3286	3893
339	849	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913
354	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915
360	860	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931
385	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3938
388	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3956
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964
378	907	1570	2178	2795	3339	3967
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980
399	937	1596	2206	2819	3347	3984
404	942	1601	2218	2820	3356	3989
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2232	2830	3372	4010
412	951	1640	2243	2860	3383	4013
452	952	1640	2254	2862	3418	4024
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4032
466	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057
470	996	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086
495	1027	1732	2310	2923	3478	4096
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101
510	1068	1753	2315	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125
528	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126
536	1081	1798	2336	2956	3537	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	3539	4134
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136
565	1129	1819	2379	2974	3552	4140
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159
584	1152	1823	2389	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166
615	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1833	2411	3045	3612	4158
653	1261	1847	2445			

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE, }
New York, October 1st, 1898.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The copper shares today continued to absorb the interest in the stock market. Butte figured very largely in the transactions, and Allouez spurted on unconfirmed reports of a rich strike. In the general market United States Oil advanced a point to par in anticipation of a favorable annual report. The market closed dull, but with prices near the top.

The week opened with comparatively little change to note in the monetary situation. A few bankers have been led to hold rates a little more firmly because of the advance in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent., but others realize that rates here are adjusted by conditions ruling in this country, and that we were never so free of foreign influence as now. Money continues in abundant supply. Money on call rules from 2@3 per cent. Time money can be obtained as low as 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent for four months, and 3½ per cent. for six months on prime collateral. Business in mercantile paper is still very slow, owing to the smallness of the offerings. Quotations range from 3½@4 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	249	250
Boston & Lowell	226	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	120	122
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	122
Fitchburg pf.	104¾	105
Old Colony	192	..
West End	85¾	86
West End pf's	107	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4¾	5
Arnold	17½	17¾
Atlantic	26½	27½
Boston & Montana	234½	234½
Butte & Boston	31¼	31⅝
Calumet & Hecla	570	580
Centennial	19	19¾
Franklin	13⅞	14
Gold Coin Mines	.75	.85
Osceola	64	64¼
Pioneer, (gold,)	5⅛	5½
Quincy	119	120
Santa Ysabel	5½	7
Tamarack	175	178
Tamsen	..	3½
Wolverine	27¼	27½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	276	276½
Dominion Coal	26	26½
Dominion Coal pf.	111	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	196	200
Erie Telephone	75	76
General Electric	78¾	79
General Electric pf.	166½	170
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	..
Mexican Telephone	..	.75
Pullman Palace Car	197	197½
United States Oil	25	25½
United States Rubber	38	38½
Westinghouse Electric	33¼	33¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.	56½	57½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28½	28¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 17, 1898.

Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	112	35	Adams Express	113	113	110	111	.....
36	36⅞	300	American Cotton Oil..	36½	36⅞	36	36	— ⅜
85	86	260	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	85	85	85	85	— ¾
130	135	110	American Express	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	.....
79½	79⅞	80	Am. Malting Co.	80	80	80	80	— ½
112⅝	112¾	29,135	Am. Malting Co. pf.	113	113	110⅝	112⅝	+1½
107	108	138	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
96	98	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	.....
115⅞	115⅞	48,692	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	113	117	111¾	115⅞	+3
87½	88½	20	Am. Tobacco, ex div	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
34½	36	7	Am. Steel & W. pf.	36	36	36	36	.....
33⅝	33¾	2,715	Ann Arbor pf.	33⅝	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
44¾	45¼	620	At., T. & S. F. pf.	45	45	45	45	— ½
30	32	100	Baltimore & Ohio	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
2⅞	3	1,995	B. & O., when iss.	3	3	2⅞	3	.....
64¼	64½	4,812	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	3	.....
122	124	15	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64½	64¼	63½	64¼	+ ⅛
52½	53½	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	123½	123	123	.....
83¼	83⅜	105	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
21⅞	21¾	100	Canadian Pacific	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+1
153	158	3	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
113⅝	114¼	6,558	Chicago & Alton	153	155	153	155	.....
54½

Briesen and H. E. Everding in support of petition and by A. G. Safford in opposition thereto.

346—The City of Attica, Harper County, Kan., petitioner, vs. the Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by W. T. S. Curtis and C. V. Ferguson in support of petition and by Henry A. King in opposition thereto.

217—Michael Jeske et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Nettie L. Cox, et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by W. K. Mendenhall in behalf of Howard Morris in support of motion.

377—The Kittaning Coal Company, appellant, vs. J. L. Zabriskie et al., executor, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by John B. Uhle for the appellant in support of motion, and by Henry C. White for appellees in opposition thereto.

413—A. J. Daggsehar, appellant, vs. the Phoenix National Bank.—Motion to vacate supersedeas submitted by A. B. Brown and A. T. Britton for the appellee in support of motion, and by A. J. Edwards for appellants in opposition thereto.

262—The United States, appellant, vs. Antonio Serain Pena et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by F. W. Clancy in behalf of E. L. Bartlett in support of motion, and by Solicitor General Richards and Matt G. Reynolds in opposition thereto.

158—La Abia Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Reassigned for argument Nov. 14, on motion of J. M. Wilson for the appellant.

1 (original)—The State of New Jersey, complainant, vs. the State of Delaware.—Passed temporarily on motion of George H. Bates for the defendant.

219—The Tolleston Club of Chicago, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Clough.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed per stipulation.

41—J. R. Harkrader, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. H. G. Wadley.—Argued by A. J. Montague for the appellant and by F. S. Blair for the appellee.

42—The Washington Gas Light Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas G. Lansden. Argument commenced by R. Ross Perry for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by J. J. Darlington for the defendant in error.

Call for to-day: Nos 43, 45, 46, 51, 53, 54, (and 55,) 214, 266, 50, and 106, (and 169 and 170.)

Calendars for Tuesday, Oct. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 P. O. Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

1—E. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
12—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
14—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. (No. 2.)
16—Scharello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
29—Morton vs. Morning Journal.
31—Duck vs. Janeway.
32—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry.
33—Ricaud, rec'r, vs. Tysen.
50—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
51—Falk vs. Leslie.
52—Schenck vs. Bennett.
53—Siesinger vs. Fleischman.
54—Ferguson vs. Tate.
55—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
56—Moore vs. N. Y., S. & W. R. R. Co.
57—Nat. Bk. of Commerce of Kan. City vs. Phillips.
58—Same vs. Boyd.
59—Same vs. Adriance.
60—Johnson vs. Wood.
61—Stevens vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
62—Runkle vs. Dry G'ds Chronicle Co.
63—Silver Peak Mines vs. Hanchett.
64—Siegelle vs. Lientaud.
65—Swancoat vs. Remsen.
66—E. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Union Ins. Co. of P.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity calendar—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

1—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle
2—Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Co.
3—Palmer vs. De Yongh
4—Otis Bros. & Co. vs. Holliday.
5—Union Raveller Co. vs. Traver.
6—Pulaski vs. Guggenheim.
7—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Finlay Brothers.
8—Aikin vs. Colorado River Irrigation Co.
9—King vs. Anderson.
10—Nat. Meter Co. vs. City of Poughk'psie.
11—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Colum. Pneu. Vagon Wheel Co.
12—Luey vs. Adams.
12½—Covert vs. Travers Bros. Co.
13—Nelson vs. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co.
14—U. S. vs. La Compagnie Française des Cables Telegraphiques
15—Mesinger B. Sad. Co. vs. Humber & Co., (America,) Ltd.
16—Fuller vs. Huff.
17—Welsbach L. Co. vs. Sunlight Incand. Gas Lamp Co.
18—Lever Bros., Ltd., vs. Brown.
19—Sutlive vs. Bryce, executor.
20—Menzenhauer vs. Phonoharp Co.
21—Am. Pneum. Tool Co. vs. Volkening.
22—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co., (America,) Ltd.
23—Trust. of Union Col. vs. Fayerweather.
24—Marks Enclosed Arc L. Co. vs. Washington Mills Co.
25—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
26—U. S. Playing Card Co. vs. Spalding & Brothers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

92—Sutton vs. propeller City of Norwalk.
140—Neall vs. tug Nathan Hale.
179—N. Y. & Balt. Trans. Co. vs. tug John A. Bowker.
128—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Penn. Railroad.
151—Ruger vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
85—U. S. vs. derrick Monarch.
88—U. S. vs. derrick Will.
163—Hesslein vs. S. S. Lenox.
174—Sanborn vs. S. S. Santiago de Cuba.
175—Switzerland Marine Ins. vs. S. S. Santiago de Cuba.
177—McGregor vs. S. S. Catharine Whiting.
178—Reid vs. S. S. Catharine Whiting.
19—McBride vs. Allen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 216, 557, 589, 592, 593, 130S, 542 and 594.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsay, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

192—Bradley vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
20—People ex rel. Cunliffe vs. Crain.
2—People ex rel. Green vs. Mayor, &c.
3—People ex rel. Tucker vs. same.
4—People ex rel. Cannon vs. same.
88—Auld vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
15—People ex rel. Daniels vs. Kearney.
16—Kennedy vs. Mayor, &c.
18—Colahan vs. same.
86—Sullivan vs. Clark.
93—Dietz vs. Yetter.
58—Alteri vs. Sakarissen.
56—Langer vs. Berger.
69—Jacquelin vs. Morn. Journal Ass'n.
101—Zerega vs. Will.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McGillycuddy vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2—People ex rel. Bierach vs. York.
3—Apfel vs. Sexton.
4—Smith vs. Smith.
5—Fraser vs. Deshong.
6—Jefferson Co. Savings Bank vs. Livermore.
7—Gilbert vs. Bowers.
8—Pyle vs. Todd.
9—Wilson vs. Marple.
10—Markert vs. Smith.
11—Duffy vs. Haas.
12—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. Mahon.
13—Kling vs. Schnugg.
14—Grenner vs. Grenner.
15—In re Jarvis.
16—Gilerer vs. Saxton.
17—Nat. Surety Co. vs. Chicago Architectural Iron Works.
18—Sands vs. Merrigan.
19—Spring vs. same.
20—Matter of Doup.
21—Leszynsky vs. Con. Trust Co.
22—Schmerber vs. Reinach.
23—Nugent vs. Union Surety Co.
24—Grimaldi vs. Michaelis.
25—Herbst vs. Heller.
26—Maitland vs. Canavello.
27—Hill vs. Case.
28—Colston vs. Russell B. Coal Co.
29—Davidson vs. Mayor, &c.
30—In re Mischke.
31—Mendel vs. Johnson.
32—Farowich vs. Samuels.
33—Rosenthal vs. Samuels.
34—Ritter vs. Ritter.
35—Jaecke vs. Dooper.
36—Decker vs. Decker.
37—Sturcke vs. Anthony
38—Dowdall vs. Costello.
39—Everett vs. Peyton.
40—Higins vs. Desher.
41—In re Ferguson.
42—McGovern vs. Bulman Warner Co.
43—McCahill vs. Naarden.
44—Caspary vs. Carter.
45—Nat. Bank of Republic vs. Cox.
46—Klein vs. Kneight.
47—Wuerz vs. Schumacher.
48—Hayes vs. Kip.
49—Schultz vs. Schultz.
50—Heine vs. Rohner.
51—Kyle vs. Kyle.
52—Putnam vs. Press Publishing Co.
53—Leeming vs. Gerrodette.
54—Lehman vs. Corngutt
55—People, &c., vs. Myers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motion. 1—People ex rel. Costa vs. Feltner. Preferred Causes.

1790—Horan vs. Stewart.
1981—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
1884—Gushee vs. City of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

1516—Copper vs. Hill Bros. & Co.
1526—Rosenthal vs. Rosen.
1555—Hamersley vs. Duryea.
1562—Browning vs. Roberts.
1630—Bing vs. Weicker.
1640—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
1532—Lederer vs. Jordan.
1613—Olyphant vs. Phyfe

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—— J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

5865—Midnik vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
5516—Juskovitz vs. same.
5971—Spellman vs. Muehlfeld.
5489—Herschmann vs. Salomon.
5075—Schumacher vs. City of New York.
5949—Hillelson vs. Auerbach.
5550—Wagstaff vs. Marcy.
5768—Woerner vs. Johnson.
5612—Alling vs. Trevor.
6450—Frerichs vs. Koch.
6321—Heineman vs. Stewart.
6574—Gallagher vs. Dolan.
6612—Allen vs. Whitcomb.
6649—N. Y. Steam Co. vs. Ferrero.
4733—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
6407—Todd vs. Hoeber.
6429—Van Nostrand vs. Dry Dock Sav. Inst.
6700—Von Reed vs. Kinnear.
6843—Bralower vs. Auerbach.
6949—Hall vs. Hall.
7060—Winslow vs. Groves
5327—Boys vs. Snow, Church & Co.
5855—McIntyre vs. Burling.
6096—Odell vs. Ball.
6099—Odell vs. Lindsay.
6114—Lyman vs. Gramercy Club.
6125—Same vs. Corey.
6163—Odell vs. Chelborg.
6192—Lyman vs. Shenandoah Social Club.
6911—Zimmerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1283—Putnam vs. Press Publishing Co.
1575—Brugher vs. Buchtenkirch.
1395—Colyer vs. Press Publishing Co.
2164½—Mayer vs. Johnson.
1746—O'Reilly vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1810—West. Mass. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hilton.
1297½—Sheridan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
2546—Davoe vs. Davis.
2547—Bklyn. Brass & Cop. Co. vs. Davis.
2222—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2223—Duffy vs. same.
2044—Bottenus vs. Reimers.
2197—Barnes vs. Robinson.
2033—Bk. of the State of N. Y. vs. So. Nat. Bk
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gieserich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

2399—Davis vs. Hoefer.
1963—Fellman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2307—Beer vs. Moonelis.
1930—Levine vs. Haft.
2496—Heim N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2308—Midgley vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
2494—Bleivers vs. Tappen
2478—Myers vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
2178—Hull vs. Terry.
2213—Walton vs. McMorrow.
2196—Bennett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1444—Daly vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
2052—Lipschitz vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
2054—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Hagan.
2—Jacob Rider.
3—Catharine Kessler.
4—Samuel C. Ostrander.
5—Mary Ann Kyne.
6—Fanny Oppenheim.
7—Charles H. Gardner.
8—Joseph Richardson.
9—Emil Zengin.
10—John Zengin.
11—Leopoldina Zengin.
12—Edward Zengin.
13—Joseph Richardson.
14—Mary Johnson.
15—John Friedrich.
16—Rose M. Gilroy.
17—Mary J. Glinn.
18—Theresa Peyser.
19—Peter Duffy.
20—Louisa M. Bogert.
21—Emma T. Stallmeyer
22—James Lenahan.
23—John Gleason.
24—Alfred E. Beach.
25—Horace F. Burroughs
26—Isaac Hendrix.
27—Jesse M. Richards.
28—Susanna Strecher.
28½—Nathaniel Niles.
29—Magdalena Geiger.
30—Morris Price.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1400—Contested will of Nathan Marks.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

933—Whalen vs. Crane.
5510—Bartowsky vs. Joseph.
5511—Same vs. same.
1526—Am. Distrib. Co. vs. Riederer.
1711—Meyrich vs. Shansky.
413—Levitsky vs. Kaiser.
1113—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Byrne.
1114—Ruppert vs. Ife.
153—Rosenberg vs. Gernshym.
928—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
1575—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4542—Hohenstein vs. O'Neill.
1816—Roedeler vs. Kerrigan.
1817—Clifford vs. Nolan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1256—David Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Marrone.
1728—Fleming vs. Waite.
1320—Barber vs. George Ringler Co.
1197—Reilly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1198—Westcott Exp. Co. vs. same.
1292—Topka vs. same.
1498—Reichard vs. Prince
1321—Haslocher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1319—Stricks vs. same.
1735—M. N. Packard Co. vs. Meagher.
1495—Zeigler vs. Riley.
1506—Klein vs. Osborne.
1513—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1224—Ferree vs. Moquin, Offerman & H. Coal Co.
1306—Levy vs. Abrahams

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1379—Eccles vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
1103—McGuire vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4507—Rosenberg vs. Rathbun.
1358—Pollock vs. Harris.
1607—Kerr vs. Hand.
1356—Ingraham vs. Stenger.
1485—O'Connor vs. Thorpe.
1039—McTaggart vs. Eastmans Co.
1378—Quandt vs. Union Ry. Co.
1469—Repine vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1484—Abrahams vs. same.
1456—Whitman vs. Schlessinger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

5839—Zipser vs. Gluck.
3648—Moers vs. Rossi.
5530—Sallinger vs. Abrahams.
5899—Sibley vs. Hibbard.
5799—Stearn vs. Rorisheimer.
5868—Dodge vs. Sherwood.
4291—Killough vs. Anderson.
5839—Crompton & Knowles Loom Works vs. Brown.
5563—Blumberg vs. Barnett.
5518—Herrmann vs. Aronson.
5485—Blumberg vs. Barnett.
5731—Frank vs. Nieuwland.
5504—Wallace Muller Co. vs. Graeve.
5536—Blumberg vs. Barnett.
5592—Schnitzer vs. Cohen.
5587—Blumberg vs. Cohen.
5856—Steghardt vs. Berger.
5661—Degenhardt vs. Walton.
5854—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Hellerstein.
5853—E. D. Albro Co. vs. same.
5619—Lindenmeyer vs. Elterich.
5931—Levy vs. Geller.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1333.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Annie Davis.
2—Thomas O'Brien, Andrew O'Brien.
3—Walter Burrell, James Johnson.
4—Annie Ray, Rose Desmond.
5—Marie M. Vaticolos.
6—John Connelly, Daniel McGuinness, James Hughes.
7—Patrick Byrnes, Patrick Shea.
8—Isaac Rubin.
9—Edward M. Tolman. Pleadings.
1—Walter Bunkworth, David Webb.
2—Eugene J. Flaherty, Andrew Mullin.
3—John G. Wilder.
4—Dennis O'Leary.
5—William D. Mannion, Richard Mannion.
6—Felipe G. Olave.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Sullivan.
2—Mary Smith.
3—Charles Collins, James Moran.
4—Joseph Schulz.
5—John Martin.
6—Charles Rovatzos.
7—Paul Drivas.
8—Mary Wilson.
9—Henry Crozier.
10—Caroline Fosdick.
11—Esther R. Goldberg.
12—Morris Cohen.
13—Joseph Hart.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Grady and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Alfred Montello.
2—Charles E. Mather.
3—William Weston.
4—Louisa King.
5—Nicola Schlettino.
6—Elsie Seyboldt.
7—Thomas Williams.
8—George W. Goldey.
9—Harris Feinberg, Jacob Levy.
10—Leopold Herschkowitz.
11—Edward Lawrence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Patrick Sullivan.
2—James Irving.
3—George Brown.
4—Arthur Schwartz.
5—Albert Leonard.
6—John Mattison.
7—Daniel Ryan.
8—Giuseppe Ronca.
9—Leo Lederer.
10—Charles Young.
11—Charles Collins.
12—Arthur Murphy.
13—Willard E. McDonald.
14—Neil McCallum.
15—Albert Barnes.
16—Francesco Casalenovo.
17—Chris Collette.
18—Jacob Heilman.
19—Julius Morinsky.
20—Felix McKendry.
21—David Smith, James Smith.
22—Abraham S. Friedland.
23—Joseph Anderson, Alexander Barett.
24—Thomas E. Gould.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Newborg vs. Feiner—Edward L. Patterson, Jr., and Felbel—Chauncey S. Truax, Goodwin vs. Ferrell—Donald McLean. Smith vs. Halperin—Robert E. L. Lewis. Stewart vs. Runk—Norman T. M. Melliss. Haaren vs. Wedemeyer—Samuel B. Paul. Matter of Anderson—Richard M. Henry. Kaufman vs. Kaufman—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Meyer vs. Whitney—Hamilton Odell. De Witt vs. Monjo—George M. Wright.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Hoffman House of New York vs. Hoffman House Café—Frederick J. Dieter.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Rossman vs. Bracken Company—Tostevin Ernest Hall.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Meyer Klein vs. Bevelgere Cycle Company—William H. Ricketts.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Mary Enright vs. Annie Meehan—James J. Nealis, John A. Fitzpatrick vs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald—James J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward and Williams, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

188—Littlejohn vs. Lefingwell.
198—Hatch vs. Williams
197—Fannon vs. McNally.
218—Matter of Scott.
221—Matter of Camerick
222—Timpson vs. Erie R. R.
223—Matter of B. E. R. R.
189—Kelly vs. Werner.
184—Medical Society vs. Neff.
226—Wilson vs. Cross.
227—Schroeder vs. Shrad
228—Mitchland R. R. Co. vs. S. I. R. R.
229—James vs. Mount Zion Lodge No. 1670.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Keogh, Martin, J.

586—Stoiber vs. Olliver.
708—Lowenberger vs. Brunor.
709—Lowenberger vs. Brunor.
669—Martin vs. Provost.
683—Gardner vs. Brennan.
768—Bachman vs. Wardenburg.
726—Bulfer vs. Fowler.
772—Nicholson vs. Nicholson.
591—Ballelgen vs. Harley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Hirschberg, J.; Part II.—Johnson J.; Part III., ——; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Mattice, J.

2861—Casso vs. Nassau R. R.
4538—Smith vs. 10th & 23d St. Ferry.
5322—People ex rel. Nason vs. Feitner.
1312—Erhardt vs. Shaw Bank Book Co.
1391—Senior vs. City of Brooklyn.
2988—Hartung vs. L. I. R. R.
4386—Weidinger vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4990—O'Connell vs. Clark et al.
4596—Wright vs. Ranken.
4351—Langin vs. N. Y. & E. Bridge.
4684—Gray vs. Evening Post.
4836—Gray vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
4550—Thomas vs. Nassau R. R.
5386—Hefferman vs. Nassau R. R.
4510—Gerlach vs. Boidt.
——Collins vs. Mills et al.
3557—Hall vs. City of Brooklyn.
4575—Ellis vs. Nassau R. R.
3646, 3647—Roloff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2624—Turner vs. Nassau R. R.
4567—Swackhammer vs. Met. St. R. R.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley et al.
4485—Stevens vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4589—Johnson vs. Staten Island & Midland R. R.
4227—Dierking vs. B'kl'n Heights R. R.
4273—Hartman vs. Joslin.
5028—Rooney vs. Geoghegan.
1536—Lambrecht vs. Pfizer et al
5014, 5015—Cresi vs. Dunne et al.
4606—Lindner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
676—Ring vs. Moran.
4076—Quinn vs. B'klyn City R. R.
4497—Simpson vs. Murphy.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.
506—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
2732—Ebbits vs. McCaldin.
2614—McGuire vs. B'kl'n Heights R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Trial calendar.

Thomas Quinn.
John Mannny.
Catherine Meally.
John Wolff.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal Term—Part II.—Hurd, Jr., J.—Day calendar. Inquest.

736—Petterson vs. Darby.
1130—McDermott vs. B. H. R. R.
662—Farrell vs. same.
690—Treacy vs. same.
740—Luchs vs. Rosenberg.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Barbara Metzner, Mary Swift, Mary Taggart, William H. Bennett, Oscar W. Schneider, William H. Nichols, George W. Blackman, Eliese Rohrberg, Eliza F. Cohen, Mary Conroy, and M. Louisa Herschaft.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—55—Will of Thomas Dunn. 45—Will of Clemens Schwarzkopp.

Queens County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

94—Hoffman vs. Consolidated Traction Co.
36—Patten vs. the Climax Quick Tanning Co.
98—McGinnis vs. Hughes.
3—Burchard vs. Winkle.
65—Schmidt vs. Gillen.
99—Bittner vs. Walter.
103—McInroy vs. Stevenson Brewing Co.
104—Suhr vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
133—Goulden vs. Gillen.
134—Anderson vs. Schmuts.
138—Alonzo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
145—Armstrong vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
146—Dodt vs. B. H. R. R.
157—Ferris vs. American Legion of Honor.
159—Murphy vs. B., Q. C. & S. R. R.
164—Held vs. Rehbein.
166—Greer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
167—Nolan vs. B. H. R. R.
168—Beerer vs. Carrell.
169—Ziegler vs. N. Y. & College Point Ferry
21—Peabody vs. Bertrand.
15—Peabody vs. Selvage.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 50 East Ninth Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 83.11; Ludwig Renn of 131 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; William Mowbray of 1,300 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

South Street, northwest corner of Jackson Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 50 by 79.6; Barnett Cohen of 58 Forsyth Street, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $50,000.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 220 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 21.10 by 80; Frank Hahn of 418 Eighth Avenue, owner; Julius Spindler of 2,629 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $26,000.

Alterations.

No. 263 Second Avenue, to a two and five story brick store; C. H. Steinkamp, owner; C. Ziegler, architect; cost, $350.

No. 39 South William Street, to a four-story brick laboratory and office; estate of Sophie C. Minton, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $500.

No. 80 Madison Avenue, to an eight-story brick flat; The Madison Avenue Company, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $600.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Sales by Private Contract—Yesterday's Dealings in the Auction Room.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Potter & Brother to a builder for improvement two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 170 feet east of Madison Avenue. The sellers bought these lots through the same firm of brokers about three weeks ago.

Adler & Herrman have sold to James Nash Webb the four-story tenement 619 East Sixth Street. This completes the sale of six houses bought by this firm at the sale of the David Jones estate about a year and a half ago.

William B. Mitchell has sold to Esther Levy the five-story flat 185 St. Nicholas Avenue, 29.10 by 111, taking in part payment the three-story brick dwelling 238 East Twenty-fifth Street, 20 by 98.9.

It is reported that W. T. Purdy has sold to the American News Company, at $19,000, the plot, with frame building, 115 and 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 99.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to S. Ashner, for $20,000, the four-story brick building, with store, 170 Front Street, 19 by 80.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Irving Savings Institution, for $80,000, the three five-story brick flats 62 to 66 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 94 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Augustine J. Smith, for $4,000, the two-story frame dwelling 1,999 Clinton Avenue, 20 by 100 by 20.4 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 454 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 225.5 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front double flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of the Boulevard, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,234; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 68½ Carmine Street, south side, 114 feet west of Bedford Street, 14 by 60, and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,331.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 6 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 120 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,338.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Horace Secor, Jr., 64 St. Mark's Place, south side, 375 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 93.6 feet, three-story brick dwelling, with extension, 257 Broome Street, southeast corner of Orchard Street, 22.9 by 60, three-story brick building, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Taylor, referee, 245 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 331 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $22,367.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 434 Hudson Street, east side, 23 feet south of Morton Street, 22 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with store; 243 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 155 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, 14 Lexington Avenue, west side, 122 feet south of Twenty-third Street, 23.4½ by 75, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 137 and 139 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, two five-story English basement brownstone-front dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 523 and 525 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story brick building and one-story frame shed. Due on judgment, $5,395.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 312 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,266; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,756.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Seward Baker, referee, plot 81.6 by 74.6 by 85 by 50, on the road from Westchester to West Farms, near Levere Place; also, plot on Levere Place, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 74.6 by 104.3 by 108.4 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,708.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 17.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft n of 98th St, 25.3x100; Bertha Millward, executrix, to William Rankin..... 16,000
CHRYSTIE ST, 114, e s, 23x100; Irving Bachrach and others to Israel Grinstein. 42,375
DALY AV, n w cor, Lot 18, map of land at West Farms, 25x112.2x25x110.1; Frederick Schoepp to Rachel Schoepp.... 4,000
EAGLE AV, w s, 372.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x95x irregular; William Wetterer to Margaret Mulhall..... 1
FORD ST, n s, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Charles A. Bernhardt and wife to Josef Studnicka and wife..... 45,000
HAMILTON ST, 31, n s, 30x48.9x—x52; Edward Goodchild, individually, and another, executors, to James H. Goodchild.
HOME ST, 1,152 and 1,154, 40x82.6x40.3x77.11; Peter J. Stumpf to George Stolz. 100
LEXINGTON AV, 139, e s, 16.9 ft n of 29th St, 16.4x85; Catharine A. Martin to John L. Martin and another..... 100
LEXINGTON AV, 139, e s, 16.9 ft n of 29th St, 16.4x85; William H. Martin to Catharine A. Martin..... 100
LENOX AV, w s, 20 ft n of 127th St, 20x100; John Laird to H. D. Rogers.... 1
LENOX AV, 414, e s, 25x85; Sarah Hirschhorn to Charles Linder..... 27,750
LOT 88, map of building lots of William's Bridge, 24th Ward; Sophie Duden to Catharine Woods..... 900
LOT 89, map of building lots, William's Bridge; Sophie Duden to Susan Mullan.. 900
LOT 519, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles C. Gruetzner..... 420
LOTS 86 and 87, map of building lots at William's Bridge; Sophie Duden to Susan Mullan..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 67.2 ft s of 84th St, 35x70; Annie S. Arnold to Mary A. King. 42,500
MONROE ST, s e corner of Mechanics' Alley, 20.4x92.11; Pauline Aronowitz and another to Harris Friedlander..... 27,000
RAILROAD (now Park) AV, part of Lot 41, map of Central Morrisania, part of Bathgate farm, 50x100; George Stolz to Peter J. Stumpf..... 100

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; in private boarding house. 784 8th Av., ring first floor bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist waitress; best city reference. Call, before 1 P. M., at 14 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; in private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 30 West 11th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By American woman to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or looking after a grown child. Can be seen at present employer's, 10 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent German girl; best city reference; wages $20. 152 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; references. 222 East 27th St., care Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Very neat; personal references; city or country; or housework. 374 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and good plain sewer; reference. W., Box 272, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By sisters, one as cook; other as kitchenmaid or housemaid; wages, $30 and $15; good city references. Can be seen Tuesday at 130 Clinton Place.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, &c.—As cook and laundress, or housework; small family; capable and reliable; reference accordingly; can be seen. 201 East 39th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a smart, lively woman as cook and laundress in a nice private family; city reference. 438 West 42d St., fancy store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; small private family; city or short distance in country; personal reference. 342 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; private family. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. Fruit store, 432 5th Av.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as good cook; willing to do plain washing and ironing. 234 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 310 West 31st St.

COOK.—By an experienced German cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; city references; wages, $35. 467 West 42d St.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By colored girl; in private family. 149 West 24th St.

COOK &c.—By a young woman as cook and to do plain washing in a private family; three years' city reference. 158 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; good baker; assist with washing; reference. Stripp, 326 West 40th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook. Call at present employer's, 72 West 68th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress or housecleaner, by day, or to take fine washing home; unquibble personal refrences. 535 3d Av., Costello's bell.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. BARKER, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker, formerly with Connolly of 5th Av.; superior creations in gowns; guaranteed more satisfactory than the imported; references. Mrs. Cully, 105 West 45th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter, trimmer, by the day; formerly with White & Howard; evening and street gowns; city or country; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 55th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an English lady of good family, diploma of A. A., and a Cambridge Higher Local First-Class Honor certificate for English and French literature, history, advanced arithmetic, &c.; as governess; is a fluent French scholar, having resided two years in Paris; a good musician, practical and theoretical, and also knows rudimentary Latin and Italian. L., Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady, having some morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting governess; normal graduate; former public school teacher; English branches; references. Box J, 1,513 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid to elderly or invalid lady; good experience. H. G., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a capable girl as lady's maid and to do chamberwork; best city references. E. H., Box 94, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress to lady and child, or two children not under four years; understands fancy guimpe dresses and fine hand sewing; good packer. 107 West 29th St.

MAID.—By German maid; useful, trustworthy; good seamstress; chamberwork not objected to; city or country; first-class reference. M. B., 37 Sutton Place.

MAID.—By Swiss girl as maid to ladies; is good dressmaker and obliging; lately landed. Adele, care of Sychrowsky, 118 West 26th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as first-class laundress; city or country; references; wages, $22 to $25. Sigel, 139 Avenue A.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady recommends a middle-aged Protestant nurse for children; educated and refined; eighteen years' experience; will assist with light housework and hand sewing; no cards or letters. Call after 10, 1,690 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands all kinds of artificial food; best of references. Mrs. Phipps, present employer can be seen. B. A., Box 326, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid lady; by a Norwegian girl; knowledge of massage; assist plain sewing; references. Care of Anderson, 151 East 31st St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find situation for experienced North German nurse; take entire charge of children; best reference. Call at present employer's, 121 East 95th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. M., 144 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By very reliable woman to take charge of a baby from its birth; good city reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE, &c.—By American girl as nurse and assist with chamberwork. N., 411 8th Av.

NURSE, &c.—By American girl as nurse to children and assist with chamberwork. 411 8th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young Swedish girl, just landed; understands sewing and embroidery; make herself generally useful. 236 East 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; in private family; understands salads and carving. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 31 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. 215 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; good references; understands carving, salads. M. J., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; willing to learn. M. F., Box 324, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—Private family washing will be neatly and promptly done; good references from present employer. Gray, 204 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

LADY VIOLINIST DESIRES PUPILS, ENgagements, or to play for invalid's amusement. Violinist, 143 West 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Willing and obliging; good city reference. F., Box 802, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St., city; telephone, Spring 294.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care of Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands business; strictly temperate; personal reference; married; one child; city or country. P. McGuire, 1,204 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; superior recommendations; thorough groom; driver; temperate, industrious, trustworthy, useful; employers seen. 246 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a position for his man, whom he can highly recommend; married, no family. 33 West 51st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man; age, 37; one child, 11; first-class gardener; thoroughly practical; long experience in treatment of greenhouses, flowers, grapes, fruits, and vegetables; discharged Nov. 1; best references; employer can be seen. Gardener, 1,141 3d Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By first-class vegetable gardener; single; middle-aged; best references; Protestant. R. Ray, 237 Vineyard Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By young man as second man or groom; private stable; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, 72 East 119th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, aged 22; private family; willing to make himself useful; good reference. J. Downs, Box 201 Times.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 16; good penman; school graduate; quick figurer; in office; references. Weisenberg, 742 6th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young woman as chambermaid and seamstress and assist in care of child; must sleep at home; French preferred. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M. or 6 and 8 P. M., at 113 East 35th St.

WANTED—Competent chambermaid and waitress in first-class apartment house; small family; good wages. Call 10 to 3, at The Vancorlear, 200 West 56th St.

WANTED—A competent waitress; best city references required. Call on Tuesday, between 10 and 12, 14 East 38th St.

WANTED—Experienced woman for office work; $8 per week; state experience, age, references. 493 Astor House.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Young man as assistant bookkeeper in established house; hours 8 to 5. Address, with references, and salary expected, A. R. Scott, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A good Protestant second man for Elizabeth, N. J.; must understand waiting and care of gentlemen's clothes. Call, Wednesday, at 3 East 56th St., at 11 o'clock; basement bell.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Capable office boy wanted; must have first-rate references. 21 and 23 Waverley Place.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 15 and 15 West 86th St. Thorough English, Art, and Languages. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. **Individual attention.** Home and chaperonage for special students. Reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Kindergarten in French and English, and primary sewing classes on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Misses Ely's
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year's book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
428 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
177 West 79th Street,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Mr. Prosser will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)
English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute, Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Languages, BROOKLYN.
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

The Veltin School for Girls.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
OCTOBER 5TH. 160-162 WEST 74TH ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

THE MISSES WREAKS'
Graded School for Girls. College preparatory class.
Special students. Resident pupils. Kindergarten. Reopens Oct. 5. 12 East Seventy-third Street.

MISS CHISHOLM
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Kindergarten to College Preparatory. Special courses. Resident pupils. Wednesday, Oct. 5.
15 East Sixty-fifth Street.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM } FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. **26 East 56th St.**

Miss S. D. Doremus.
Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

VAN NORMAN INST., (Founded 1857,) 280 Seventy-first St., at West End Av. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Prin. Kindergarten and Holt Method Sight Singing.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th,
from 9 until 1.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes.
Primary Classes for boys 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens Oct. 5. 32 W. 40th St.
MISS DAY and MISS REED, Principals.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Ninth year begins Oct. 24, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circular address PROF. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,824 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of May, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, being a strip of land of the being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid ninety-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.,) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.,) being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, and trusten for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.
HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Eighth Street or St. Mark's Place.

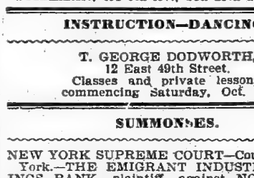

Broome Street.

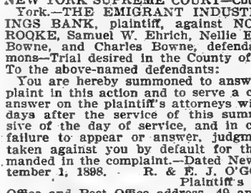

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.
HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.
s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number "419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue; thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.

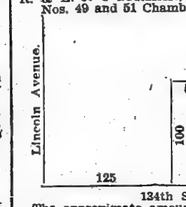

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,187.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.05, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
s26-2aw3wM&Th&o18

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Mrs. Burt, Mars or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CAMPBELL & HALDANE, Proctors for Stephen G. Patterson, Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o18-1aw6wTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.
o11-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1awdmTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, James Silver, and John Doe, composing firm of Shafran, Silver and Company; the first names John and James, and John Doe being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix; Herkimer Manufacturing Company; Herrmann Chamber Suit Furniture Company; Herrmann Bureau Company; Herrmann Desk Company; and Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works; Peerless Bedding Company; Leo J. Rice; Charles Brothers; Charles B. Conran and George H. Lary, composing firm of Conran and Lary; John Deltour; John Early; John Healy, Joel L. Isaacs and Adolph Prince, the name Adolph being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix, and composing the firm of J. Healy and Company; Harry C. Wilson, receiver of J. W. Mason and Company; Isaac Rothfeld; Thomas Stokes; Cornelius P. Sheehan; Joseph A. Rooney, as administrator, etc., of Ann Rooney, deceased; Annie Rice; William H. Robinson; Eagle Bedstead Works, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES S. RICE, late of the City of New York, deceased as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sarah A. Rice, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 250, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. CULLEN & WEBB, ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannatan, New York City. o11-1aw6mTu

HADDEN, LOUIS M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen Jacobson, Snow, Church and Company, and all creditors of the estate of Louis M. Hadden, deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirtieth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why letters of ancillary administration should not issue to Stephen G. Patterson, on the estate of LOUIS M. HADDEN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y.
s27-1aw6wTu&n9

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

MORE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Controller Coler Says Illegal Payments Were Made to Three Officials.

OVER $700,000 IS INVOLVED

County Clerks Worth and Saffen and Register Harman Got the Money—Auditor Alleged to Have Violater Brooklyn Charter.

Controller Coler issued a statement yesterday in which he asserts that illegal payments of over $700,000 were made in Brooklyn from January, 1895, to December, 1897, to Jacob Worth and H. C. Saffen, County Clerks of Kings County, and Register Granville W. Harman. The Controller asserts that Mr. Worth, who during most of the time covered by the statement was the leader of the Republican organization of Kings County, received from the financial officers of Brooklyn in 1897 $317,617.33, as payments for reindexing county records and sorting papers in his office.

A portion of the statement is as follows:

An examination has been made of the payments to former County Clerk Jacob Worth, former County Clerk Henry C. Saffen, and former Register Granville W. Harman of Kings County, by the financial officers of the City of Brooklyn, with the view of ascertaining the character of audit and legal status of the same.

The facts which are presented herewith would seem to indicate that George W. Palmer, as Controller, or his deputy, George H. Rowe, disbursed from January, 1895, to December, 1897, in violation of the provisions of law regarding their respective offices, and without warrant of law in general, over $700,000 in large individual payments to County Clerks Worth and Saffen and to Register Harman.

The facts further seem to show that Auditor John R. Sutton, or his deputy, David S. Quimby, in violation of the charter of the City of Brooklyn, and of other laws bearing upon his office, approved the claims for these enormous sums and declared them correct as audited, when every detail in connection with the transactions would seem to prove that no legal audit was either attempted or pretended.

The facts further appear to show that former Mayor Wurster approved these payments and affixed his signature to the warrants in plain violation of the duties of his office.

Taken more in detail the facts show, specifically, that Controller Palmer and Mayor Wurster approved bills and signed warrants for the payment of five bills in 1897, aggregating $75,000, to County Clerk Jacob Worth, for alleged "sorting and arranging" of records of the former City Court in Brooklyn, wherein the special law under which any payment whatever for the said work was permissible was flagrantly violated.

The facts also show, specifically, that aside from the charges for indexing and reindexing, which were common to both the County Clerk and Register's Office, Jacob Worth received in 1897, besides the above $75,000 for "sorting and arranging" the papers of the former City Court of Brooklyn, $25,000 for "sorting and arranging" the papers of the former Court of Sessions of Kings County on a bill of apparently the flimsiest character, and $58,000 additional for "sorting and arranging" the papers in his own office on six bills, also of the like apparent flimsy character.

Also, that during the single year of 1897, the financial officers of the City of Brooklyn, at a time when they had to take $250,000 of the next year's taxes to pay the salaries of the city employes, nevertheless paid to Jacob Worth alone $317,617.33 in cash: $139,000 for "reindexing" county records, and $168,617.33 for "sorting" papers in his office.

That there was paid to Register Harman, during 1897, $193,000 for "reindexing," of which sum, however, Register Harman turned back to the county general fund on Dec. 30, 1897, $31,340.15, which fund was later turned over to the greater city, but no portion of the sums paid to County Clerk Jacob Worth was returned by him.

That the financial officers of the city, in manipulating their funds to provide for these enormous payments, took $222,800 of the proceeds of bonds for park purposes and diverted said sum, which probably should have been used for the improvement of the parks, into the county general fund, from which fund Jacob Worth alone was paid $258,617.33 in 1897.

To present the facts more clearly, there follows in chronological order the financial history of these transactions, as gathered by investigation from the records of the former Board of Estimate and the office of the former Controller of the City of Brooklyn.

Controller Coler, after giving out the report, said: "In connection with the routine auditing work of the Department of Finance, it became necessary to make a thorough investigation of the methods of payment for copying and indexing done by the former Register and County Clerk of the County of Kings. The simple facts in regard to these payments are given to the public with no further comment."

Ex-Mayor Wurster, when asked concerning the Controller's statement, said that he had to take the word of the Controller and Auditor on the bills presented. "The Mayor," he said, "has absolutely no means of investigating them. The bills came to me as they come to any Mayor, signed by the Controller and approved by the Auditor, two men chosen by the people for that purpose. There my responsibility began. It was my duty to see that the warrant, which is a check for the amount of the bill, corresponded with the amount stated on the bill. This was so that the contractors would not receive more than was due them. If the warrant corresponded with the bill I signed it. For the correctness of the bill I was not responsible."

Hubert G. Taylor, County Treasurer under Mayor Wurster, said: "The course of bills was as follows: The Auditor first examined the bill to see if it was correct, and if the goods charged for had been supplied at a fair market price. Then the Controller certified that there was money with which to pay the bill. Then the Mayor examined the bill to see if the Auditor and Controller had performed their duty, and then the warrant was sent to me. Practically all I did was to tell the man to whom the bill was payable, where to get his money. After the consolidation of the city and county governments I paid money to the County Clerk on city warrants properly attested. I know that any bill that I paid out of the county funds was properly attested, and the warrant came to me in proper shape."

Jacob Worth was out of town, but his lawyer, Hugo Hirsh, said: "It is not denied that Mr. Worth did this work, neither is it said that he failed to present his bill. I cannot see how Mr. Worth is to blame if the city officials audited and paid the bills without the proper approval."

Thomas D. Mosscrop, who was Superintendent of the Re-indexing Department under Register Harman, said:

"All of Mr. Harman's vouchers were placed at the disposal of Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts, and he gave them a complete list of all his expenses. During these examinations the appropriation for carrying on the work was held up, but as soon as this was completed the Board of Estimate appropriated $125,000 to continue the work. If there is any truth in the charges, surely they would not make an appropriation for the purpose. This is simply a rehash of old charges, which were shown to be ridiculous. The work was done economically and in the interest of the public."

MISTAKE IN AN ESTIMATE.

The Mayor Disgusted with the Civil Service Commission.

When the estimate of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for 1899 was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, it was discovered that a mistake had been made in footing up the figures, and that while $92,244 was asked for, the estimate was really $102,244. "This is pretty bad bookkeeping," said the Mayor.

Charles H. Knox, President of the commission, presented a detailed statement which did not meet the Mayor's approval. Among the estimates was one of $35,400 for salaries for additional positions. Corporation Counsel Whalen remarked jocularly that the sum should be taken out of the salaries of the Commissioners.

Turning to Mr. Knox, the Mayor said: "I assure you I am disgusted. We will look at your figures in executive session."

Police Commissioners in Contempt.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday declared the Commissioners of Police in contempt of court for failing to obey an order of the court relative to the payment of back salary in the case of Michael J. McManus. McManus was dismissed from the force on Jan. 13, 1897. On June 21 last he was reinstated, and on July 1 he received $1,832.43 back pay. This did not include interest, which was refused. Counsel for the Commissioners said they were simply waiting for an order of the court before paying the interest. The previous order was held by them to be ambiguous.

Rivalry, always rivalry, between everything, everywhere. Not even fall overcoats escape.

A rich dark grey, silk-lined and velvet collared, at $40 tries to assume the lead; but a rough, dark brown and a fine covert, each at $30, friendly with a $25 brown herring-bone, splutter: "You ain't so warm," and it's true, for they belong to the now-so-popular medium-weight class.

Grey herring-bones, black cheviots and coverts, all silk-lined at $25, are continually quarreling among themselves; while way down the line a $15 covert pipes: "Be stuck up, if you want to, but I've more friends than all of you;" and so he has.

Suits—too good to cover up—$14 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Unheated Schools Closed.

Two public schools were closed yesterday because of inadequacy of the arrangements for heating the buildings. The schools were No. 20, at Port Richmond, S. I., and the First Ward School in Long Island City. The lack of heat in the Borough of Richmond school is due to the fact that the contractor who is putting in the heating apparatus had not received payment for his work. The delay in payment seems to have been caused by some question as to the validity of the bonds issued by the local schools of Richmond prior to the consolidation. At the Long Island City school the building had to be closed because there was no coal.

Free Lectures Every Night.

All of the centres at which free lectures are to be given under the auspices of the Board of Education during the coming season are now opened, and for the present the course is complete. On Monday and Thursday nights the lectures are given at twenty-two different places, on Tuesdays and Fridays at six places, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at five places, so that lectures now are being given in all parts of the city on every night of the week except Sunday. After Jan. 1 lecture courses will be established in Queens and Richmond.

Retirement of School Teachers.

Superintendent Jasper was engaged yesterday in making up a list of Principals and teachers from the schools of Manhattan and Bronx who will be recommended by him for retirement at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The list so far contains the names of five Principals and seven teachers, but a great many more are to be added—how many Mr. Jasper would not venture to say. The specified length of service required of a teacher before retirement is thirty-five years for men and thirty years for women.

LEGAL NOTES.

INTERESTING COMPLICATIONS IN CONSTRUING A DEED.—Mrs. Olivia Hoyt, in her suit for the partition of real estate in this city, claimed that she owned one-half of the premises, and that Olivia G. Bates, a defendant, owned the other half, and that defendants Leonie O. Kayser, Julie C. Bertrand, and Louise, Jean, and Leon Virolet "pretend or claim to have some interest in the premises." Pending the suit, Mrs. Bates conveyed her one-half interest to the defendants Kayser and Bertrand, and Mrs. Hoyt conveyed to Mrs. Bates all her interest in the whole premises. Mrs. Hoyt died, and Mrs. Bates was by the court's order substituted as plaintiff. Mrs. Kayser and Mrs. Bertrand set up in the joint answer, among other things, that Louise Virolet married Jean B. Virolet in February, 1880, and that their son, Leon A. Virolet, born in September, 1877, was born out of wedlock, and was not therefore one of Jean B. Virolet's legal heirs. Louise Virolet answered that her husband, Jean B. Virolet, was, by a former marriage, son-in-law of Olivia Hoyt; that Mrs. Hoyt was not seized of the fee of the premises in question, but by a deed from Robert H. Pearson of San Francisco was entitled to an estate for her own life only, and that Jean B. Virolet took a remainder in fee; that Jean B. died in France intestate, leaving his wife and four children, the latter being Mrs. Kayser and Mrs. Bertrand, (children by his former marriage with Mrs. Hoyt's daughter,) Leon, and Jean A. Virolet. In the Pearson deed Mr. Pearson was named party of the first part, Mrs. Hoyt of the second part, and Jean A. Virolet of the third part. The land, by the granting clause, was conveyed to the party of the second part, and "to her heirs and assigns forever," but the habendum clause stated she was to have the premises "for the residue and remainder of her natural life," and after her decease, "unto the party of the third part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their own proper use, benefit and behoof forever." The referee who tried the case decided that the whole estate passed to Mrs. Hoyt by the granting clause of the deed, and that the terms of the habendum clause being repugnant to the terms of the granting clause, or premises, the latter must prevail, and therefore Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Kayser, and Mrs. Bertrand were owners of the whole estate as tenants in common. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has now unanimously directed a reversal, holding that the rule of construction that the estate granted in the premises is not to be diminished by the habendum must yield to the manifest intent of a grantor if it is made plain that such intent makes that rule inapplicable. The court holds that in the Pearson deed there is the most convincing evidence of an intent to limit the interest in the premises granted to Mrs. Hoyt to an estate for life, and to give the absolute fee in the remainder to Jean B. Virolet and his heirs. It is also held that as Mrs. Hoyt took only a life estate, and she at the time the case was decided was dead, Mrs. Bates, the substituted plaintiff, took nothing by the conveyance from Mrs. Hoyt which would survive the latter. The premises, therefore, belonged to the four children of Jean B. Virolet, subject to the right to dower of his widow; also that the child of Jean B. Virolet, although born in 1877, before the marriage of his parents, is entitled to a share, for the reason that certain legal formalities looking to the legitimatization of this child were had in 1880, in the Republic of France, of which Virolet was a citizen, and that these were sufficient to give the child the status of a legitimate child in France, and he was, therefore according to the laws of this State, entitled to inherit here. The conclusion arrived at, therefore, is that Mrs. Kayser and Mrs. Bertrand are each entitled to a one-quarter interest, and each of the two Virolet children to a one-quarter interest in the property, all being subject to the dower right of Mrs. Virolet.

PROLONGED CONTROVERSY ABOUT A RECEIVERSHIP.—The corporation of J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage manufacturers, which had on hand three years ago a large quantity of carriages and other property, at that time transferred to various persons a large quantity of these carriages and other property, and then made a general assignment to John A. Garver for the benefit of creditors. The Home Bank, the Fifth National Bank, and the National Broadway Bank, which had obtained judgments against the corporation, brought actions in aid of executions issued upon the judgments, to have the assignment declared void, as having been made with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors. A temporary receiver was appointed, who sold the property. Judgments were secured declaring the assignment void as to the plaintiffs. Among the assets of the corporation was a policy of insurance upon the life of J. B. Brewster, for $50,000, payable to J. B. Brewster & Co., which policy was transferred before the assignment to one Cone, subject to payment of a loan of $3,000 from the American Deposit and Loan Company. The receiver, by direction of the court, paid the loan and held the policy pending the determination of the actions. Judgment in favor of plaintiffs having been secured declaring the assignment void, the temporary receiver was made permanent receiver. The assignee and receiver paid premiums aggregating $3,663 to keep the policy alive. On appeal, the appointment of the receiver was reversed, the court holding that all the plaintiffs were entitled to was a levy under their executions upon the property upon which they were liens, unobstructed by the fraudulent transfers, but that, as to all other parties and all other property, the transfers and assignment were valid. A referee appointed to pass upon the accounts of the receiver reported that plaintiffs had no lien on the moneys in the hands of the receiver or upon the life insurance policy for the $6,272 he had paid thereon. The court, however, directed that the receiver pay over the money to the Sheriff and that the assignee repay the $6,272 advanced on account of the life insurance policy. The Appellate Division has now reversed the order to that effect and granted a motion to confirm the referee's report, holding that the court, having wrongfully taken the property out of the possession of certain parties by means of its receivership, was bound to restore it to their possession upon the adjudication of a want of authority so to act, and that the order was erroneous in directing the handing over of this money to the Sheriff. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the sale of the property held by the temporary receiver did not change its character, so far as the rights of the parties were affected, and the proceeds remained subject to levy under plaintiffs' executions. The subsequent proceedings, he held, did not affect the rights of the plaintiffs to have the executions enforced by levy upon the property which had been in the custody of the court. Justice Ingraham held also that the rights of the debtor under the policy of insurance were leviable and that the order was therefore right.

***

ASSIGNMENTS OF ASSETS BY A RECEIVER WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.—Among the assets of the Grand Central Bank, which came into the hands of the receiver in proceedings for its dissolution, were a number of unsatisfied judgments which had been recovered by the bank, as to which, on an affidavit made that they were of no value, the receiver was authorized to transfer them without consideration. Among these judgments was one against James P. Brown for $2,953.48, which was assigned to a Mr. Schaffner, who now seeks the larger part of a fund of $2,208.53, derived from a share of the proceeds of property belonging to Brown, on which $1,400 was collected. Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in the case of Treacy against Ellis, denied a motion for distribution, without notice to those interested in the assets of the bank, of moneys deposited to the credit of the action. The denial is made without prejudice to another motion, with notice to those financially interested. Justice Russell said he very much doubted the power of a receiver who had been discharged, to transfer for nothing, under a reserved power of this kind, valuable judgments belonging to the bank, and divesting the stockholders or creditors of their beneficial interest in the sums to be collected.

SENTENCED WITHOUT TRIAL.

Habeas Corpus Papers Granted for Two Men Who Confessed Theft to Magistrate Pool.

Warden Edward Hagen of the Tombs appealed to District Attorney Gardiner yesterday relative to sentences imposed upon two prisoners by Magistrate Pool of the Centre Street Court.

On Saturday John Battersbury, who lives at 11 West Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool by Harry A. Byrne of 29 Harrison Street. Battersbury was charged with stealing a peck of onions from the store of Joseph Silk & Son at 25 Harrison Street. He pleaded guilty, and Magistrate Pool caused the following indorsement to be made on the complaint, which Battersbury signed:

"I waive the right to trial by jury, and also the right to trial in the Court of Special Sessions, and ask of the Court that the Magistrate finally dispose of the case."

Magistrate Pool then sentenced Battersbury to sixty days in jail.

On Sunday Edward Burton of 120 East Tenth Street was arrested on the complaint of Maud Chapman, who has an office at 75 Nassau Street. She explained that Burton had entered her office and appropriated a purse containing $1.25 and a diamond ring. When he appeared in court he pleaded guilty, and Magistrate Pool caused an indorsement to be made as follows:

"The defendant pleads guilty to said charge, waives his right to a trial by jury and by the Special Sessions Court, and asks that the presiding Magistrate take final action on the charge against him."

Burton signed this indorsement and was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

Yesterday morning Warden Hagen of the Tombs saw Magistrate Pool, and told him that he had no right to hold the men on the existing indorsements. A messenger was hurriedly sent for District Attorney Gardiner, or in his absence one of the Assistant District Attorneys. Neither was to be found at the time. Warden Hagen decided to hold the men temporarily. When Assistant District Attorney Unger was notified later in the day, he said that the Magistrate had no right to make final disposition of these cases, and his action was illegal.

On the application of Lawyers Cherry and Costello, who appeared as counsel for the prisoners, Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus. The petitions were to the effect that the sentences were illegal.

"I knew what I was doing," said Magistrate Pool yesterday afternoon, "and if they think I did wrong let them demonstrate it. Here is a man who pleads guilty to stealing 50 cents' worth of onions. What is the use of putting the county to the expense of $300 to try the case? If what I did was illegal, let them test the action."

Transfer Tax on the Gould Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday signed the formal order fixing the amount to be paid by George Gould as proper transfer tax on the estate of his father, Jay Gould, at $132,784.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Hall Chest from the Dark Ages to Date.

In the dark ages the chest was indispensable. It was a repository of treasures and a seat or table by day, and frequently a bed at night. When the lord went abroad he took his chests with him. At first they were simple—built chiefly for strength; later they were ornamented with hammered iron work in locks, hinges, and clamps, and were really beautiful. In the period of the Renaissance they were covered with wonderful carvings of armorial bearings and other emblems. As the taste and love of ease developed, backs and arms were added, all carved, but the seat was still a lid that lifted. Later cushions were laid upon it and stuffs thrown loosely over it.

We have them representing all periods, Old Norman and Flemish in dark oak; quaint Dutch and English, and more modern ones in mahogany. One of these chests gives the hall a finished and substantial look that cannot be obtained in any other way.

Correct styles at lowest factory prices when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Millinery.

TOQUES, and appropriate Street Hats, including the "Tricorne" and "Marquise" shapes. New colors and black, $10.00 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Bishops Decide to Take No Action on Question of Remarriage of Divorced Persons.

DEPUTIES AND CHURCH UNITY

Brief Substitute for the Rev. Dr. Huntington's Amendment to Article 10 of the Constitution Finally Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Important action was taken by the House of Bishops and House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council here to-day on two subjects which have caused much discussion during the deliberations of those bodies. The House of Bishops in secret session, by a vote of 31 to 24, rejected propositions bearing on the subject of the remarriage of divorced persons designed to take the place of those now in existence. The present canons on that subject therefore remain in force.

In the House of Deputies, after a debate which was continued for several days, a step in the direction of Church unity was taken. The discussion of this subject was participated in by the offering of an amendment to the constitution by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York. While agreeing with the principle of this the Deputies finally decided to adopt as an addition to Article 10 a briefer amendment offered by Mr. Faude of Minnesota, as follows:

"But provision may be made by canon for the temporary use of other forms and directories of worship by congregations not already in union with this Church, who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the Bishop of the diocese."

The substitute seemed to satisfy Dr. Huntington, who, under the rules, was given the privilege of closing the debate. He declined to delay the vote, however, merely saying that he wished to express his thanks to Almighty God for the outcome.

The vote stood: Yeas, clerical 55, lay 51; nays, clerical 1, lay 4, and divided, clerical, 2.

The amendment, if adopted by the Bishops, will go to the diocese for action, and must be passed upon by the next General Convention before it becomes operative.

Article 11, as proposed by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, led to a long debate. It deals with alterations and amendments to the Constitution, and as explained by Chairman Dix, proposes no revolutionary changes, but is intended to guard against hasty and inconsiderate action in the House of Deputies when, during the closing days of a convention and probably merely a quorum is present, amendments may be proposed and adopted. The article provides against this by requiring that amendments shall be adopted by a majority of both bodies of the convention entitled to representation. There was some opposition of a desultory character to the recommendations of the committee, but the article was finally agreed to without material change.

The Rev. William Bollard of Northern California proposed that the canon containing the requirements for the ordination of the priesthood be deemed in abeyance in missionary jurisdictions. In a brief speech he pointed out that there were many devout laymen in such districts able to do excellent work, and whom the Church could call upon if the canons permitted. The resolution caused something of a stir, and was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Rev. Mr. Stuck of Dallas, Texas, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of deputies and Bishops to consider ways and means for the erection of a memorial chapel at Jamestown, Va., where the first church of the Anglican denomination of this continent was established. The resolution is the outcome of the visit of the delegates to Jamestown last Saturday. It was referred.

A resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Nelson of Western New York was adopted providing that future meetings of the council as far as practicable shall be held in unconsecrated buildings.

In the afternoon, the first general consideration by the deputies of the amendments to the constitution having been concluded, debate on the report of the Amendment Committee on such amendments as had been passed over or sent back for reconsideration was taken up. The first proposition considered was to amend the title of the constitution, so as to make it read: "Constitution, Adopted in General Convention in Philadelphia, October, 1789, as Amended in Subsequent General Conventions."

Resolutions had been offered to change the title, with a view to broadening its scope and purport, making it more National in character, but the Amendment Committee reported against them, and confined the extension of the title to the addition of the words "as Amended in Subsequent General Conventions."

Next, the deputies considered Article I., reported by the committee in place of that rejected by the deputies earlier in the session of the council. Before the actual consideration of the article began, a long discussion ensued on a proposition by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York, who offered a preamble to the constitution, affirming the Church's faith in the Holy Scriptures as containing all things necessary to salvation. The principle of this proposed amendment met the views of many of the delegates, but at the same time was objected to by others. After a number of changes in the phraseology, it was finally adopted as follows:

"This Church solemnly affirms that it believes the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and adheres to the faith of the Holy Catholic Church, as set forth in the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed."

The vote stood by orders: Clerical—Yeas, 31; nays, 13; divided, 13. Lay—Yeas, 29; nays, 20; divided, 6.

The presiding officer, Delegate Packard of Maryland, announced that the preamble had been carried by a constitutional majority, and the deputies had proceeded to the consideration of other business, when the Rev. Dr. Mallory of Milwaukee raised the point of order that this ruling was incorrect, inasmuch as only twenty-nine of the fifty-eight lay delegations had voted for it, contrary to the constitution, which required a majority. The Chairman thereupon reversed his ruling, but Mr. Stetson of New York appealed from the decision, and this was pending when the deputies adjourned.

During the consideration of Section 1 of Article I. efforts were made by delegates to insert the words "American" and "Protestant Episcopal," as indicating the church referred to in the article, but these were opposed and voted down.

The deputies concurred in the action of the Bishops in selecting the Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., as historiographer of the Church in the United States, to fill the position formerly occupied by the late Bishop Perry.

In the House of Bishops Messrs. Dudley of Kentucky and Hall of Vermont were named as fraternal delegates to attend the next session of the General Synod of the Church in Canada.

Arrangements were announced for the celebration of St. Luke's Day by holy communion at St. John's Church, in which Bishops Doane and Satterlee and the Rev. Morgan Dix will participate. The prayers to be offered will have special reference to the obligations imposed upon this Government in assuming sovereignty over Puerto Rico.

The Bishops concurred in the action of the House of Deputies setting apart the Northern Third of Indiana as a new diocese and also proposed to the deputies the setting apart of the lower third of the State as a missionary jurisdiction.

Article VI. of the proposed new constitution as passed by the deputies was agreed to with an amendment providing for the retrocession of territory ceded to the General Convention by a diocese.

The propositions bearing on the remarriage of divorced persons were made the subject of special consideration for the afternoon session. It was confidently expected that the canons would be amended, and the vote deciding against any change caused some surprise. The matter can now only be taken up again by a two-thirds vote.

SNAKE IN A RUM BARREL.

It Caused Wild Commotion in a Brooklyn Saloon.

John Rafferty, a saloonkeeper at 437 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, went down into his cellar yesterday morning to tap a cask of ale. Immediately the loungers in the barroom heard a blood-chilling yell.

"Some one's got the Willies, I guess," remarked the bartender carelessly, as he pushed a bottle to a thirsty customer.

"Yep; got 'em bad," returned the patron, dexterously tossing off his dram.

Another yell came up through the open cellarway. An instant later Rafferty came bounding up the stairs dragging a dead snake by the tail. The visages of the loungers paled, and there was a concerted rush for the door.

"I found him coming out of an empty rum barrel and laid him out with the beer mallet," explained Rafferty to those who remained. "Gee, but I thought I had 'em at first."

Rafferty had the snake on exhibition behind his bar yesterday, but his steady customers kept away all day.

THE MARACAIBO A TOTAL LOSS.

Neither Red D Coaster Nor Cargo Could Be Saved.

Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, owners of the Red D Line of steamships, received advices yesterday that their steamship Maracaibo, which had gone ashore on the Venezuelan coast while bound from Curacao for Maracaibo, would be a complete loss. She had no passengers aboard, and the Captain and crew of thirty men were reported safe. The Maracaibo arrived at Curacao from New York, via Ponce, P. R., Oct. 13, having taken a number of passengers from here for Puerto Rico and Venezuela, but none was bound for Maracaibo, it was said. About 900 tons of general cargo from this port were lost. Vessel and cargo were covered by insurance.

The Maracaibo, in command of Capt. Reith, was a small steamer, being of not more than 1,200 tons register, used as a coaster between ports on the north coast of South America as a feeder for the main New York service. She came to New York during the Summer for an overhauling, and after being laid up for two months for repairs had just returned to Venezuela when she was wrecked.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Cruiser Brooklyn Floated Into the Timber Dry Dock.

The cruiser Brooklyn was floated into the timber dry dock, No. 3, at the navy yard yesterday morning. She is to be thoroughly overhauled. Some of the plates will have to be removed, as they have bulged. On the starboard side a plate damaged by a six-inch shell from one of the Spanish cruisers is to be repaired, and machinists were yesterday cutting out the damaged piece. As the water was pumped out of the dock the crew on the pontoons scrubbed the bottom plates of the cruiser, and soon had them fairly clean. The Brooklyn will be in the dock probably two weeks. Her tall stacks are to be made ten feet longer in order to give more draught to her furnaces.

The battleship Indiana, which narrowly escaped being injuried by the sea wall caving in on Saturday afternoon, has been moved to a berth at the foot of Main Street.

The training ship Annapolis, which was converted into a gunboat at the beginning of the war, is being put back into her old rig of a barkentine. Her topmasts have been set up on end and the yards on the foremast are being sent up.

The cruiser Topeka is berthed near the Vermont, and is being overhauled.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Meeting of the Section of Geology and Mineralogy.

The section of geology and mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences met last evening in the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 12 West Thirty-first Street, Prof. J. F. Kemp of Columbia in the chair. Prof. Kemp read a paper on the copper mines at Ducktown, Polk County, Tenn., and exhibited a collection of specimens taken from them. Among these were some garnets, the presence of which at Ducktown, Prof. Kemp said, is not noted in any of the works on mineralogy. They are, he said, the finest he has found in America. The paper was illustrated with views of several mines and landscapes the latter showing a desolate-looking region, due to the destruction of trees by the fumes from the roasters where the copper is prepared for the smelters. These fumes, which fill the atmosphere for miles, also destroy telegraph wires and barbed-wire fences.

Prof. Arthur Hollick of Columbia read a paper on "Notes on Glacial Phenomena of Staten Island" and Francis C. Nicholas one on "The Sedimentary Formations of Northern South America," with an exhibition of a large number of geological specimens.

Prof. G. F. Kunz showed a piece of the meteoric stone that fell at Andover, Me., Aug. 5, 1898, and read from his correspondent at Andover a brief statement of the meteor's fall. The stone, which was not found until two days after it had fallen, had then the temperature of the earth in which it was imbedded. As it was raining when fell the roaring noise which it made, which was heard at a distance of fifteen miles, was mistaken for thunder. The meteorolite has not yet been scientifically examined.

Shorter Hours for Printers.

It was reported yesterday that at the convention of the International Typographical Union in Syracuse a satisfactory arrangement had been made with the Typothetae regarding working hours. It was agreed that all members of the Typothetae should work their employes nine and a half hours a day from Nov. 21 next to Nov. 21, 1899, when the nine-hour work day should become the rule. This will apply to compositors, mailers, stereotypers, pressmen, electrotypers, and feeders.

Park Board Wins Against Cabman.

The question as to whether cabmen can keep their cabs or other vehicles for hire in the public squares and other places adjoining the parks, which are under the jurisdiction of the Park Board, was decided by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in favor of the Park Board, which has maintained that the right to grant permits to such cabmen as they think fit vests in the board.

Specials.

"Kotedsilk" Underwear for Men, the inside is of pure silk, light, warm, durable, unshrinkable, $3 a garment.

A New Scarf—the large English Square — extraordinary rich effects, $1.50.

Alpine & Derby Hats, $3.
Golf Hats, $2.
Golf Caps, 50c. to $1.

Ladies' Alpine Hats, latest fall shades and trimmings, $2.

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Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

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TABLE LINEN.

To the housewife who, as the social season approaches, takes just pride in the refinement of texture and appropriateness of design in her linen table service, we speak with confidence concerning our supply of these goods. Here are cloths for tables, round or square, embroidered cloths of exquisite design, hemstitched ones of rare beauty, while the plain, every-day goods do not suffer by comparison. In all of these the range of sizes is amazing, and in all napkins are to be found to match.

"THE LINEN STORE,"
James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Carpet Dept.

Very Fine Wilton,
$1.65,
(new patterns),
value $2.35.

Best Body Brussels,
$1.00
per yard.

Also a new and attractive display of
Oriental Rugs.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bismarck Memorial Services,
Tuesday, October 18th, 1898, at 8:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.
With the assistance of Madame Johanna Gadski, soprano; Prof. M. D. Learned, of Philadelphia (address in English); Hon. Carl Schurz (address in German), and the Liederkranz and Arion Societies and United Singers of New York.

PRICE OF SEATS:

Orchestra Chairs	$2.50
Orchestra Seats	2.00
Dress Circle	1.50
Balcony	1.00
Family Circle	.50
General Admission	1.00
Boxes, 6 Seats	25.00
Boxes, 4 Seats	15.00

After the services at 10 o'clock P. M., torchlight procession.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thurs. evg's at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. 1. Res. Seats, 25c.
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
OCT. 24—IL TROVATORE, (IN ENGLISH.)
AIDA

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed., Oct. 26, at 8:15.
Sat., Oct. 29, at 2:30.
Tues., Nov. 1, at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
New Burlesque, Sir Andy De Bootjack. Introduced in the 2d Edition of "In Gotham."
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company.
Presenting a New Farce.
ON AND OFF.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
THE CHRISTIAN.
HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat.
LAST WEEK But One.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

COLUMBUS. Col. Th. Stock Company.
As You Like It.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.
MATS. WED & SAT.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Still Turning Away Money!
The Turtle

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
LAST WEEKS.
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.
***In preparation a new play of Continental times entitled
THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW,
by Abby S. Richardson and Grace L. Furniss.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE
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ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—SUN.

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Noon to 11 P. M.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Rice's Great Casino Summer Nights Success: O'BRIEN & HAVEL, 3 SISTERS MACARTE, Clio-dy; or, Origin of the Cake Walk. Biograph. Chas. J. Kilpatrick. Everything Good.

WALLACK'S Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William and his party arrived at Constantinople and were received cordially by the Sultan of Turkey, the event being made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. A severe storm on the British coast has wrecked several vessels, and caused considerable loss of life. Seven Musselmans who had been convicted of the murder of British soldiers in Crete were hanged yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A steel-stayed corset, which he wore for support, yesterday saved the life of a letter carrier in Chicago by stopping two bullets fired at him by a man with whom he had quarreled.

United States Consul McCook in a report to the State Department sent early in the Fall says that the prices of supplies at Dawson City are going down, but that hotel accommodation is very expensive, costing $6.50 per night for a room with a bed of straw and $12 per day for board.

At noon yesterday the American flag was raised over San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico, and the island became United States territory. The forts and the revenue cutter Manning fired a salute of twenty-one guns, the Eleventh Infantry Regiment Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the townspeople who had gathered to witness the ceremony cheered.

Tammany held a ratification meeting last night in the hall and at five outdoor stands in Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. Resolutions indorsing the nominations of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse were adopted, and speeches were made by Elliot Danforth, ex-Ambassador James B. Eustis, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, Thomas F. Grady, and others. The hall was crowded, and many thousand persons assembled in the streets.

Page 3.

The Union League Club last night appointed a campaign committee of 150 members.

Chicago's Peace Jubilee was formally opened. President McKinley and others addressing a vast assemblage in the Auditorium.

Election betting on the floor of the Stock Exchange has been stopped. It was estimated yesterday at the Exchange that $250,000 had already been laid.

Secretary of State Palmer, in Albany yesterday, decided that the Citizens' Union in nominating a State ticket, had the right to use the name and the Statue of Liberty emblem.

Speaker D. O. Watkins of the Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature was sworn in as Acting Governor of New Jersey last night on receipt of the resignation of Gov. Voorhees.

Page 4.

The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions in Paris are still engaged in discussing the Cuban debt question.

Our Evacuation Commissioners in Cuba have protested against a proposed sale at auction in Havana of Spanish mortars and other guns.

Christopher Finger, an army nurse, walked, while asleep, off a train running forty miles an hour, Sunday night, near Princeton Junction, N. J., and escaped injury.

The Court of Appeals yesterday, in the case of the Newburg Savings Bank against the Assessor of Newburg, decided that the surplus of a savings bank is exempt from taxation.

The war investigating commission yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla., heard the testimony of staff officers at Camp Cuba Libre and of officers and men of the Second South Carolina Regiment.

Lieut. Hobson sailed from Santiago on Monday for the United States. He will attend the Peace Jubilee ceremonies at Philadelphia, and also secure appliances required for the wrecking operations in progress on the sunken Spanish warships.

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council in session in Washington discussed the standard Bible yesterday and resumed the consideration of the amended constitution. The question of consecrating a Bishop for Brazil was debated by the House of Bishops, and finally referred to a committee.

Page 5.

The Adriance Memorial Library was formally presented to the City of Poughkeepsie yesterday.

Harry Goldback, his wife, and one of his children, of Trenton, N. J., who were poisoned Monday night by eating toadstools for mushrooms, died yesterday.

At the season's first meeting of the Quill Club, held last night, William Dodsworth and ex-Secretary Hilary A. Herbert argued for and against an American colonizing policy.

Page 7.

Henry Amelung, a commission broker living at 450 Second Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide in Prospect Park yesterday.

The Great Admiral, the last American vessel to leave Manila before Dewey came, reached this port yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. August Belmont was held yesterday afternoon at Great Neck, L. I. Afterward the body was taken to Newport.

The third National Convention of the Luther League of America opened yesterday in Holy Trinity Church, in West Twenty-first Street. About four hundred delegates were present.

Ernest L. Ranney was shot in Jersey City last night by Grant O'Brien, who mistook Ranney for Edward C. Quackenbush, whom he accused of alienating his wife's affections. O'Brien a year ago shot at Quackenbush's clerk by mistake.

The body of a well-dressed young man, believed to have been R. O. Mier, a Mexican, was found in Central Park yesterday morning on the banks of The Pond. The man had evidently committed suicide, as a revolver was found by his side.

Page 8.

The Western Union Building in Broad Street has been sold through secret negotiations to the Stock Exchange for $825,000. The purchase was ratified yesterday.

Page 9.

The Government Industrial Commission met at the Capitol in Wasnington yesterday and organized, Senator Kyle being elected Chairman. The commission adjourned until Nov. 15, when active work will begin.

Page 10.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Charentus, Gaze, Satin Slipper, Bona Dea, Peep o' Day, and Nosey.

Fifty-two women played in the tournament given by the Baltusrol Club of Short Hills, N. J., yesterday. The handicap cup was won by Mrs. W. J. Berg of the Nutley Club. Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of Baltusrol each made 103 strokes, establishing a new women's record for the links.

Page 12.

Hall Caine was the guest of honor yesterday at the meeting of the Twelfth Night Club.

The transport Michigan arrived last night from Santiago, bearing Col. Wikoff's body. Gen. Lawton was aboard.

Mrs. C. T. S. Dennison has been elected President of Sorosis to succeed Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, who resigned, and is said to be seriously ill in the West.

Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning from typhoid fever, contracted in nursing at the detention hospital, Camp Wikoff.

Stillman F. Kneeland of Gov. Black's staff said yesterday that the war volunteers from the National Guard must re-enter the State service and serve out their terms.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association was begun yesterday in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, to continue three days. Papers on a variety of subjects were read yesterday.

The first public hearing before the Commerce Commission, which was appointed to investigate the decrease in trade of the Port of New York, was held yesterday. Erastus Wiman made an address, in which he denounced the collection of high rentals by the city for dock privileges.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

PUERTO RICO NOW IS AMERICAN SOIL

The Stars and Stripes Raised Over San Juan, the Capital.

FLAG CHEERED BY THE PEOPLE

Band Plays "The Star Spangled Banner" and Guns Thunder a Salute.

Our Evacuation Commissioners and Officials of the Late Insular Government Witness the Ceremony.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 18.—Promptly at noon to-day the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified and unmarred by disorder of any kind.

The Eleventh Regular Infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth Artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks.

It was a holiday for San Juan and there were many people in the streets.

Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the Captain General's palace in carriages. The Eleventh Infantry Regiment and band, with Troop H of the Sixth United States Cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace. At 11:40 A. M. Gen. Brooke, Admiral Schley, and Gen. Gordon, the United States Evacuation Commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with townspeople, who stood waiting in dead silence.

At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments.

At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro Major Dean and Lieut. Castle of Gen. Brooke's staff hoisted the Stars and Stripes while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

All heads were bared and the crowds cheered, while Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal, and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Señor Munoz Rivera, who was President of the recent Autonomist Council of Secretaries, and other officials of the late insular Government were present at the proceedings.

Congratulations and handshaking among the American officers followed. Ensign King hoisted the flag over the Intendencia, but all other flags on the various public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the Captain General's palace many others were hoisted in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States Evacuation Commission is now over, and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The War Department has received the following:

"San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 18.

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"Flags have been raised on public buildings and forts in this city and saluted with National salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete.

"BROOKE, Chairman."

A copy of Gen. Brooke's dispatch was sent to the President at Chicago immediately upon its arrival.

CITIZENSHIP IN PUERTO RICO.

Question of the Status of the Island's 800,000 Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In view of the fact that at noon to-day, with the acquisition of the Island of Puerto Rico by the United States, about 800,000 inhabitants of that island lost their Spanish citizenship, the question as to what shall become of these people politically is of importance.

Madrid advices report that leading citizens in Puerto Rico have already taken steps to become naturalized as United States citizens. This is an error, for existing law provides no way in which this change of citizenship can be effected by the residents of the island. There is no United States court there before which a declaration of intention can be filed, and, in fact, no machinery at all which can be put in motion to change citizenship.

Inquiry into this subject at the State Department discloses the fact that it has been usual to provide for a bodily transfer of the citizenship of people conditioned as those of Puerto Rico, in the treaty of peace which terminates a war. But it may be prudent for the commission at Paris to avoid any reference to Puerto Rico again, in which case Congress will be called upon by the President to confer citizenship upon the Puerto Ricans in the same act as that which must be passed to provide a stable form of government for the island.

Should either of these courses be found impracticable, however, it is said at the department that international law in its operation would confer American citizenship upon these Puerto Ricans, the general principle being that where a treaty of cession is silent upon the subject the citizenship changes with the soil. In the case of the acquisition of New Mexico the residents of the territory were accorded American citizenship by specific provision of the treaty.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL'S PRAYER.

Special Reference to Our Assumption of Sovereignty Over Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—This Government's assumption of sovereignty over Puerto Rico at noon to-day was the subject of a prayer at the religious services of the Episcopal Convention, the Bishops and Deputies having directed that suitable reference be made to this National event. The prayer was prepared by Bishop Satterlee of Washington and was as follows:

O God, whose providence orderest all things in heaven and on earth and whose will controlleth the issues and events of the life of nations, we acknowledge Thy goodness which has guided and blessed the counsels and arms of our Nation to the relief of an oppressed people and the victories of peace.

Guard us from all sins of self-seeking and vainglory. Fill us with the spirit of wisdom and of Thy holy fear. Humble us under the burden of the new duties with which our Government is charged. Strengthen the hands and sanctify the hearts of those upon whom must come the solemn decisions of this hour and in the new countries and among the nations to which on this day and from this day our rule is to extend.

Grant us grace to establish upon the best and surest foundation the sovereignty of good government, true liberty, justice, and love, that, seeking in all things to do Thy will, we may be the instruments of Thy glory through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Bishop Doane, presiding officer of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, presiding officer of the House of Deputies, joined in directing the services, and all the Bishops and Deputies united in the National prayer.

PUERTO RICAN PROBLEMS.

Currency and Banking Systems—French Railway Company's Claims—Education and the Church.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The San Juan correspondent of The Times says:

"The remodeling of the currency and banking systems is among the most serious Puerto Rican problems confronting the United States. The attempt of the military authorities to establish an exchange on the basis of two Puerto Rican dollars to one American has completely failed. An arbitrary change from the existing silver basis to the United States currency would restrict production in every branch of industry and create much discontent among the inhabitants.

"It is not unlikely that there will be complications with France if the United States Government refuses to recognize Spain's concession to the French railway company in Puerto Rico. Many of the existing concessions are monopolies, and, as such, contrary to the American Constitution, but local opinion demands that they be respected.

"Education is the most difficult problem of all. A great majority of the Puerto Ricans are in the densest ignorance. The parish priests do not favor instruction, believing that it tends to alienate the youth from the Spanish Catholic Church. If the United States can obtain the friendly co-operation of the priesthood many troubles will be removed, but it will be necessary for the American authorities to act in such a manner toward the Church in Puerto Rico As to eradicate the strong prejudice against Americans now very widely held here."

VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME.

Sixth Masrachusetts Regiment Leaves Ponce for Boston To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received from Major Gen. Brooke a dispatch announcing the order in which the volunteer troops would leave Puerto Rico for the United States. The dispatch says:

The regiments move as follows: Sixth Massachusetts from San Juan, Oct. 19, on Mississippi, for Boston; Third Wisconsin will go next, on Manitoba; Lancaster's Battalion of Artillery next. The next regiment to go will be the Third Illinois; the next, Fourth Ohio, and when the cavalry arrives the First Kentucky Volunteers and the First Volunteer Engineer Regiment.

It will be noted that the Sixth Massachusetts, concerning which there have been many inquiries, is scheduled to leave Ponce for Boston to-morrow. Gen. Corbin telegraphed this information to the Governor of Massachusetts to-night, informing him also that upon the arrival of the regiment the members would be granted a furlough for sixty days.

SHELL THROWN INTO A FURNACE

Relic of the War of 1812 Causes Damage in a Foundry at Ashtabula, O.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 18.—A shell which, according to tradition, was fired by a British warship off this port in the war of 1812, and which had been treasured as a relic in Ashtabula, caused considerable damage here to-day.

It accidentally got into a pile of scrap iron which was delivered to the Phoenix Iron Works Foundry, and was put into the furnace with the other iron. An explosion ensued, which smashed the furnace doors to aroms.

THE STANDARD OIL INQUIRY.

Mr. Rockefeller Said to Have Defied George Rice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Attorney General Monett, who returned to-day from New York, said:

"The officers of the Standard Oil Company have got the idea that this proceeding is brought by George Rice of Marietta to extort money from the trust. In the sensational encounter between Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rice, which has been reported somewhat meagrely in the newspapers, Mr. Rockefeller cried out: 'No, Sir; millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!'"

The Attorney General says he was standing between the two men at the time and was fearful that a tragedy might result.

LIFE IN DAWSON CITY.

Prices of Provisions Lower, but Hotel Accommodation Costly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Conditions in Dawson City as they existed at the beginning of the Fall are sent out in a report made to the State Department by United States Consul McCook.

He says the city made rapid strides during August in the matter of building, and that there will be no lack of provisions or merchandise this Winter. Prices of supplies were going down, owing to the large amount coming in, so that a fifty-pound sack of flour which formerly cost $8 can now be had for $5.

"None but the wealthy," says the Consul, "can enjoy hotel life at present, at $6.50 per night for a room, with a mixture of husks and straw for a bed, a candle for light, and board at the rate of $12 per day."

The Consul says that typhoid is on the increase, causing many deaths, but would decrease about Oct. 1, when the frost sets in.

Eagle City, fifty miles below Dawson, was in a position to rival that city in another year, and as a base of supplies would be more convenient, inside of the boundary line. Its site is marked on the United States Coast Survey map as Belle Isle, on the Yukon. The territory for hundreds of miles around is said to be very rich. The future of Dawson depends on new discoveries made during the coming Winter.

A BRACELET CAUSES TROUBLE.

Fair Rivals in a Church Voting Contest and Their Friends at War.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Miss Julia Conrad and Miss Mary Wellnitz, prominent members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic parish, fast friends for a long time and both good looking and popular, no longer speak. Miss Conrad has a handsome diamond bracelet and Miss Wellnitz a diamond ring. The bracelet is the cause of the trouble.

Ten days ago Father Lambert, the rector of the church, decided to hold a fair, in order to raise money for the church. Among the features of the fair was a contest for a diamond bracelet, to be voted to the handsomest and most popular member of the church. The interest in this contest was very great, and soon from a great number the contest narrowed down to Miss Conrad and Miss Wellnitz. First one of the fair contestants would lead, and then the other, depending on the financial condition of the interested friends and supporters. Saturday night was the last night, and, inasmuch as that was pay day, money was circulating in the contest almost as freely as water. Ballots were cast, not by the dozens or scores, but by the hundreds. And still, so evenly were the friends and admirers of the respective contestants divided, neither seemed to have any certain advantage. Finally almost at the last minute, a brother-in-law of Miss Wellnitz handed in a sealed envelope filled with votes. The Conrad faction objected to this, inasmuch as heretofore the voting had been conducted openly, and a free fight was narrowly averted.

Finally, amid great excitement, the contest was declared closed, and Father Lambert said he would announce the result later. To-day he presented to Miss Conrad the bracelet and to Miss Wellnitz a diamond ring of equal value, which he had purchased hoping thereby to smooth over the difficulty. Instead, however, it has aggravated the situation, inasmuch as both sides now claim they won—Miss Conrad because she has the bracelet, Miss Wellnitz because if she hadn't won she shouldn't have had anything at all.

Each side purposes to hold a public celebration in honor of its victory. In the meanwhile, there is almost a civil war in Hackensack.

PLATT'S ALLEGED APATHY.

The Republican Senator Said to Have Declared that Defeat Awaits His Party's Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A similarity of concern and doubt about the Republican prospect in New York State is discovered at both Republican and Democratic Headquarters here. The Republicans are not quite sure that Senator Platt desired the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, and say that they find in reports of Republican apathy throughout the State justification of the reports they are hearing that Mr. Platt is not imperilling his health to make Col. Roosevelt's election certain, but that if Roosevelt should happen to pull through he will not be able to point out any specific neglect or act of disloyalty to him by the Senator.

At the Democratic Headquarters it was considedeed amazing that Platt should consent to have so unmanageable a man as Roosevelt nominated. Democrats are sending word to Washington that Mr. Platt has said that no Republican candidate could be elected on the record of Black's administration—Black least of all—and that Mr. Platt yielded to the popular demand for Roosevelt because it could do no harm to give him a worthless nomination, while Roosevelt's defeat would get him completely out of the way for the campaign of 1900.

While the source of this information is not stated, there are indications that it is derived from persons friendly to Gov. Black and from Republicans who are chagrined because Black's administration was indorsed while the man was refused the logical renomination to which, they say, his indorsement appeared to entitle him. Democrats are predicting that Van Wyck will get Republican votes in large numbers in New York City, as well as in the towns of the State. They are also inspired to hope that the neglect of Roosevelt by Republicans who did not favor his nomination may help the Democrats to secure considerable gains in the Congressional delegation.

Some corroboration of this alleged Republican indifference in the State appears to be reflected in the departments. Republican office holders who know Mr. Platt's aversion for independents, hear and discuss the reports about the enthusiasm for Roosevelt with incredulous smiles.

"It looks to me like this," said one of these office holders to-day: "If Roosevelt should happen to pull through, by his own strength and awkwardness, Platt will accept such credit as he may get for having kept out of the way of a 'popular' movement. If Roosevelt should be defeated Platt will let some one else call attention to the fact that it is easy to be mistaken about the strength of a 'popular' movement and the drawing power of a temporary pet."

CORSET SAVED HIS LIFE.

Worn by a Chicago Letter Carrier, It Served as a Shield Against a Would-Be Murderer's Bullets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A steel-stayed silk corset, which he wore for support, saved Henry True, a mail carrier living at 15 Palmer Avenue, from losing his life at a would-be murderer's hands.

While True was at work in the distributing room of Postal Station G, 1,551 Milwaukee Avenue, Henry Lippold, with whom he had quarreled, entered, and without a word drew a revolver and opened fire on him. The first shot struck True's right arm, shattering it. He sprang up with a cry, but before he could take a step Lippold fired two more shots. They struck the letter carrier in the back, but were stopped by the steel stays of his corset.

True was taken to his home and placed under the care of physicians, after which Lippold, who made no effort to escape, was taken to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station.

BODY LOCATED BY A DOG.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Oct. 18.—The body of Milton Walker was traced to the Battenkill River by F. D. Giddings's bloodhound Pilot early this morning. Walker was ill with measles, and last night asked his nurse to get him a drink of water. When she returned in a few minutes he was missing.

Searching parties were organized, with no success, and finally the bloodhound was sent for. When the dog was brought into the room he immediately took the scent, and followed the trail until he came to the bank of the river. Mr. Giddings and J. M. Marbury waded about two-thirds of the distance across the river and found the body of Walker in a shallow part of the stream. This is the second body the dog has located.

LAKE SAILORS IN PERIL.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 18.—The crew of six men aboard the schooner Herschell, ashore at Sulphur Island Reef, are in great peril.

The Captain escaped to shore this afternoon in the yawlboat. The line parted before the rest of the crew could get into the yawl. The wind is blowing 50 miles an hour, and great seas are rolling over the vessel.

The tug Frank W. left this afternoon to rescue the men. The vessel is owned and sailed by Capt. Thomas Clark of Chicago, and the crew hail from that port.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Southeast gales have prevailed along the Atlantic Coast from the Carolinas to New York. The maximum wind velocities occurred along the New Jersey coast, Cape May reporting a velocity of 56 miles per hour from the east and Sandy Hook a velocity of 52 miles per hour from the southeast. The Upper Mississippi Valley storm has remained nearly stationary, but is rapidly losing strength. Rain, with high southerly winds, has continued in the lake regions, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and snow is still falling along the Missouri River from Eastern South Dakota to Northwestern Missouri.

The indications are that east to southeast gales will prevail along the New York and New England coasts to-day. Rain is indicated for New York, New England, and the lake regions, and rain or snow is indicated for the States of the Upper Missouri Valley and the middle and northern Rocky Mountain districts. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from West Point, Va., to Eastport, on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and at Mackinaw and Saginaw Bay sections.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	41	48	49
6 A. M.	41	48	49
9 A. M.	45	52	51
12 M.	51	55	54
3 P. M.	55	57	56
6 P. M.	52	56	54
9 P. M.	51	53	54
12 P. M.	47	53	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52⅝
Weather Bureau	52¾
Corresponding date 1897	47⅞
Corresponding date last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 59 degrees, at 4:05 P. M., and the minimum 46 degrees, at 3:15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 59 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

ROOSEVELT AT OGDENSBURG

Republican Gubernatorial Candidate Continues His Campaign Tour Through the State.

DISCUSSES THE EXCISE LAWS

Compares the Present with Previous Conditions and Declares that Heavy Taxation and Other Evils Will Follow Repeal.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 18.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, at the close of the second day of his campaign tour, reached this city this evening, having made many speeches on the way, and addressed a large meeting to-night under the auspices of the St. Lawrence County Republican Committee. Hundreds of persons could not get into the hall to hear Col. Roosevelt and the other orators, and had to be content with catching a glimpse of them. The hall held about 2,000. It was prettily decorated with bunting, and a band played.

The meeting was called to order by William H. Daniels, Chairman of the County Committee. When Col. Roosevelt was introduced the applause was deafening, and lasted some minutes. After thanking his auditors for their attendance, and touching upon the various themes that he had used at the stopping places during the day, he suddenly took up the excise question and said:

"One of the issues this Fall is the excise question. Our opponents announce that they intend to repeal the present excise law. Now I do not think it possible, in a State of seven or eight millions of people, with widely diverse interests and prejudices, to get an excise law that will be satisfactory everywhere. There are two or three principles which I should like to see embodied in the excise legislation (that as yet are not), but, as Abraham Lincoln said, 'When we cannot get the best, we must get the best possible,' and our duty is to take the best excise law which there is any chance of getting. What we have to look at in the present campaign is whether the present excise law is or is not better than the one it superseded, the one which the Democrats threaten to put upon the statute books in its place. This is the plain and simple issue.

OLD AND NEW LAWS CONTRASTED.

"It is all very well for our opponents to denounce the present law, but what they propose to put in its place is so bad as to be preposterous. On the whole, the present law is infinitely better than any we have ever had on the statute books. The old Democratic law which it superseded represented not much more than legalized blackmailing. It encouraged drunkenness, it promoted corruption among police and excise officials, saloon keepers, and political leaders alike, and it brought no adequate revenue to the State or the counties.

"The present law has done completely away with corruption by Excise Boards and has minimized the corruption of the police. It has reduced drunkenness and it has given us an enormous revenue from the very traffic which can best afford to pay that revenue. Nearly thirteen millions of dollars are yearly turned into the State and County Treasuries by the present law. Between four and five millions of dollars go to the State, the remainder to the counties.

"Now, if the Democrats keep their promise, they will, if they elect their Governor and the Legislature, repeal this law and at one stroke take away some $5,000,000 from the revenues of the State, and about as many more from the revenues of the counties, for the present law turns into the Public Treasury, I am told, over $8,000,000 more than the old law did. In other words, they will make it necessary for the State, if it is to continue its present expenditure, to increase the tax rate by from a quarter to a half. Moreover, they will make it necessary for the counties to raise just about as much more in addition.

TAXATION THE ALTERNATIVE.

"How are they going to do this? What are they going to tax? They have got to get money somehow. They will have to make the farmer, the business man, the mechanic, the workingman, pay, somehow, the nine or ten millions from which they relieve the liquor traffic, and at the same time, by reverting to the old system of corruption and of multitudinous licenses, they will work damage to all men in the business. During the last few years the State has assumed the care of the indigent insane, who were formerly cared for by the counties. Unless we choose to raise the general tax rate one-quarter, these indigent insane would have to be given back to the counties to care for if our opponents are able to do as they say they will do in the excise matter. This would mean that the burden of taxation imposed upon the counties would be literally intolerable.

"It is easy enough to denounce any law, but when our opponents denounce the present excise law, I ask you to carefully consider what they propose to put in its place and to realize the harm they would do to decent government and the intolerable additions to our burdens of taxation which would follow if they actually succeed in doing what they threaten to do."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was generously received by the audience, and spoke at some length upon National issues in the present election. He asked for support for President McKinley by this State this Fall. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff devoted his speech to taxation. Mason Mitchell, the actor-Rough Rider, and John Proctor Clarke were other speakers at the meeting, which did not adjourn until a late hour.

The reception in the city, both when the party arrived and later, was a most pleasant one. There were fireworks, bands of music, and illuminations. The party leaves at 8 o'clock in the morning for the return trip.

SECOND DAY ON THE ROAD.

Col. Roosevelt Makes More Speeches from the Platforms of His Campaign Train.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 18.—Col. Roosevelt, despite the heavy work of yesterday, was up early this morning, and with Gen. Woodford, W. J. Youngs, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, drove about to see the town of Glens Falls. At 9 o'clock sharp the party was at the station and a few minutes later the start was made. Col. Roosevelt was just saying that the train ought to be designated "The Flying Squadron" when it was discovered that some of the baggage had been left behind and the train had to run back from Fort Edward to Glens Falls to get it, as some of it was essential to the comfort of the party. A brief stop was made at Fort Edward, and Col. Roosevelt remarked to a local leader: "I am delighted with the great reception I had in Glens Falls. It greatly eclipsed all my expectations." At Fort Edward Senator Cahoon and Congressman Witherbee joined the party.

At Whitehall there was quite a gathering of people, and several houses in the vicinity were gayly decorated with bunting. Col. Roosevelt was introduced by Rough Rider Long, who is a resident of Whitehall and who was injured at the battle of San Juan Hill. For the first time since the trip began Col. Roosevelt attacked fiercely the Democratic Party policy, and made his most forcible speech of the present campaign. He said:

"Let me say one word, first, of my pleasure in being introduced by my comrade, who served under me in the regiment down in Cuba, and whom I remember well when wounded at El Paso. Indeed, a spent bullet from the same shrapnel that wounded him struck me on the wrist.

TALKS ABOUT STATE ISSUES.

"I want to speak to you to-day, not merely on State issues, but on something that effects us as Americans. My opponents say that they want to conduct this campaign on State issues. I will meet them on every State issue they raise, and on one they dare not raise—the issue of an upright judiciary. Now let them dare to speak out on National issues as I dare to speak out on States issues. Do not let them dodge. Let them say whether they are for gold or silver.

"They prattle about dishonesty in the canals. If I am elected Governor I will see that no dishonesty is allowed, and if any man is dishonest, or has been dishonest, assuredly I will punish him, no matter what personal or political influence he may have. They talk about honest canals, but they do not dare to raise their voice about either honest or dishonest money. They dare not do it, because they do not care to talk on an issue unless they think they can gain votes by it. They do not even dare to say whether they were right when they voted for dishonest money two years ago, or right when they in their secret hearts believed they had voted wrong.

"We have to elect not only a Governor, but a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator, and we have also to elect thirty-four Congressmen. That Senator and those Congressmen will have to vote on free-silver legislation. Do you wish to have the return of prosperity interrupted? Do you wish to have these faint-hearted and cowardly supporters of free silver strike a telling blow in its behalf? For, mind you, if the State of New York goes Democratic at this election, it will everywhere put new life into the movement for free silver. The Senator and the Congressmen chosen, if the Democrats carry this State, will give what weight they have in support of the worst financial heresies—these same heresies, which we smashed two years ago, when we gave the country for the first time the chance to tread again the path of prosperity. Do you wish to turn back from that path?

"They tell you that this campaign is to be run on State issues—issues that affect the State only. Call to mind last Spring. Do you remember the election in Oregon? The Republicans of Oregon stood then, as New York stands now, for honest money. And the Republicans won. Did you find our friends here, who are now clamoring about this campaign being kept to State issues, saying that the Oregon election was conducted on State issues? They said that the victory in Oregon was a victory for sound money, not in Oregon alone, but from the Pacific to the Atlantic. So it was. It strengthened the cause of honest finance. It strengthened the cause of honest Government, of honest money, everywhere throughout the country; and what Oregon did New York can do, with all the difference of its size, its wealth, and its population behind it. Where Oregon struck a blow for the cause of honest money last Spring New York can strike a tenfold heavier blow for the cause of sound money this Fall. And if New York goes against sound money this Fall, the very people, the cowardly friends of sound money who have sneaked out of the support they gave two years ago, will be busy explaining that their votes did not mean what they did mean, and will be panicstricken to find this election did count as a victory for honest finance.

"On State issues there is not one question that they can raise that I will not meet. There is no question upon which I will not declare myself unequivocally. There are plenty of State questions upon which they do not dare declare themselves, and they seek to dodge the great National issues. They do not dare to face them, because they know that, if they do, it means a triumph for honest money. It means a blow straight in the face given for the whole country against the cause of dishonest money.

"I thank you all, I thank especially the veterans of the late war and my fellow-volunteers of the present for having come to see me this morning."

ASKS SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

When Port Henry was reached there was found a gathering of about 300 people. Col. Roosevelt said:

"You heard the trumpet that sounded to bring you here. I have heard it tear the tropic dawn when it summoned us to fight at Santiago. You see the flag floating there, the flag of our country. It is now thirteen minutes to twelve. At 12 o'clock that flag flies over Puerto Rico. One of our regiments of regulars has been largely recruited through this region. You know them, the Twenty-first. They with their blood bought the right that our flag should float respected over the seas. The regulars and the volunteers bought the right that each man of you, that every one of us, should hold his head higher as an American citizen to-day.

"In thirteen minutes our flag will fly over Puerto Rico to show that Puerto Rico, as well as Hawaii, is ours. We have other interests that are being debated now by the Peace Commission at Paris. Besides ourselves, the Spaniards are a party to that debate and the powers of Continental Europe look jealously on. Do you wish to keep or throw away the fruits of what we have won in the war that is just over?

"If you wish to throw them away, then vote against President McKinley; vote in favor of his opponents, and give heart by so doing to every Spaniard in Spain, to every man in Continental Europe who wishes us ill. Vote that way if you please, but be sure you know what it means. But if you choose to vote for America, if you choose to vote for the flag for which we fought this Summer, if you wish to vote for peace, then you will vote to sustain the Administration of President McKinley, and vote to sustain the Peace Commissioners who are representing our side in the conference at Paris. If this Fall it appears by the record of the votes of the people of this country that a blow has been administered to the President; that his policy is condemned; that the Peace Commission is not sustained, then you may rest certain that you have put the most powerful weapon into the hands of the Spaniards, from whom we have just taken weapons; that you have strengthened every power which wishes us ill in Continental Europe.

"I want peace, but I want peace that will preserve whatever our representatives in the Peace Commission think that the United States ought to have. It is because I wish peace that I ask you to vote, so that you shall not throw away the fruits of what we won by blood and sweat in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. I ask that you sustain the Administration of President McKinley. I ask that you sustain the Peace Commissioners who are striving in Paris to see that the rights of America are preserved, and I thirdly ask you do not ally yourselves with any man who wishes us ill in Continental Europe. I thank you for having listened to me."

At Westport, Col. Roosevelt said:

"In this campaign we have both State and National issues. The State issues, after all, resolve themselves into the fundamental principles of good government—that is, common honesty and common sense. What is important is less to learn what a candidate will promise than what he will do, and as for how near my performances will tally with my promises, I ask you to take my past record as a voucher. If that satisfies you, well and good. If it does not, then nothing I could say would satisfy you. But besides State issues there are National issues involved. If you wish to interrupt the return of prosperity, then vote to give heart to the friends of free silver and vote to give heart to every Spaniard, to every man of Continental Europe who wishes ill to us, who is sorry that to-day, at this very moment, our flag has just been hoisted over Puerto Rico. If you are glad that it has been hoisted, if you wish to uphold the hands of the Peace Commission and to see that we have real peace, and not peace with a possibility of war, then you will vote to sustain the Administration of President McKinley; then you will vote so that no foreign power can misunderstand the fact that we are united, as we were when we fought the war, in insisting that the fruit of the war should come to us, as it rightfully belongs to us."

WHAT HE WOULD DO AS GOVERNOR.

The receptions at Plattsburg and Rouse's Point were very large, a great number of people being out at each place. At Moor's Junction there was a goodly gathering, and at Malone there was an immense crowd, full of enthusiasm. A band of Rough Riders was a feature of the meeting.

In the course of his speeches at Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, and Malone Col. Roosevelt said:

"Gen. Woodford has just reminded me of one fact that must be of interest to you. Just 20 years ago, on the 18th day of October, 1880, the United States first hoisted the flag of the Republic over the first territory that it had annexed that was not contiguous to it, the Territory of Alaska, which

Continued on Page 2.

TAMMANY MASS MEETING

Many Thousand Democrats Gather In and About the Wigwam to Ratify.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE TICKET

Elliot Danforth, Thomas F. Grady, ex-Ambassador Eustis, ex-Gov. Campbell, and Others Make Addresses to the Crowds.

As many persons as could pack themselves into Tammany Hall, and many thousands on the outside, met last night to ratify the nominations of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. To aid in arousing this vast throng to the proper pitch of enthusiasm, a number of bands played popular and patriotic airs in the streets, and a large number of speakers spoke in the hall and upon roughly built stands on the issues of the campaign.

From the outmost rim of the crowd in Third Avenue to the other rim of it in Union Square, and in the hall and around the platforms there was applause, cheering, and shouting from the time the great meeting opened until it closed. So tumultuous was this noise of approval that frequently it was impossible to catch the words of the speakers. Several times inside the Wigwam the spe

name, I tell the Republican Party, don't ask us to be proud of your War Department or your investigating commission. [Cheers.] We could make political capital if we chose to discuss those questions, but the Democratic Party is a magnanimous, a merciful party. If we did take this up the Republican Party would be cursed by an avalanche of popular indignation. [Applause.]

No, my friends, be not deceived. You are engaged in a canvass which not only affects your well-being and prosperity, but it may be potential and far-reaching in bringing about an understanding between the Democracy of the East and the West. Let us feel that our mission is to drive from power these unworthy Republicans, not only in the East, but in the National Administration. [Applause.]

FLOWER AND BELMONT WRITE.

After Mr Eustis spoke, the following letters, addressed to Thomas S. Brennan, Chairman of the Ratification Committee, were read:

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 17.

My Dear Sir: Owing to illness in my family I cannot address your meeting. The Democratic Party in this State is not so much concerned about gold, silver, or greenbacks, in the coming campaign, as they are about having enough money of any kind to pay the exorbitant expenditures of the Republican State administration. The country Democrats expect a large majority for the State ticket on election day in Greater New York. Do not disappoint us.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

New York, Oct. 18.

To my great regret I am compelled to forego the opportunity of addressing the Democracy of Manhattan and the Bronx at Tammany Hall to-night. Your ratification meeting is more like an assemblage called together for the celebration of a victory already won, for the Republican defeat in this State was decreed at Saratoga September 27, when that party found itself unable to face the voters upon the record of its State administration. Mr. Van Wyck is as certain to be Governor of the State of New York as is the fact that the present Republican Governor is not a candidate for re-election. While we Democrats are demanding low taxes, home rule, and uniform charter provisions for all cities of the same class, the Republican Party is miserable on many issues, upon any one of which it would meet overwhelming defeat—the Force bill, the Raines law, the National Guard, the infamous and already admitted canal frauds. It is not the first time we have been on an exposure of this kind in New York. What Gov. Tilden did in 1875 and 1876 by the investigation of the canal ring, and the punishment of the guilty political party, Gov. Van Wyck will do in 1899 with the help of a Democratic Legislature.

PERRY BELMONT.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Committee on Ratification, after the letters had been read, presented the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as follows:

The Democratic citizens of the County of New York in mass meeting assembled, at Tammany Hall, heartily ratify the nominations made and the platform adopted at the Democratic State Convention recently held at Syracuse. They also approve the platform adopted at the County Convention of the Democratic Party, and indorse the nominations there made, pledging to all Democratic candidates, State, county, and local, their most loyal and efficient support.

In a particular manner they ratify the Democratic nominations for Justices of the Supreme Court and Judge of the City Court, recognizing in the candidates named for these several positions men accepted by all unprejudiced citizens as in every way qualified for and worthy of the high position for which they have been named.

George L. Andrews has served upon the bench of the Supreme Court and has occupied other high official stations. His record in every public position which he has filled has been that of an honest and capable official. His judicial career was marked by the greatest courtesy toward all citizens having business in the court over which he presided, whether summoned as jurors or attending as witnesses or litigants. In his intercourse with the members of the bar he was patient considerate, careful, and just. His decisions (often of the utmost importance subjected to judicial review) were uniformly upheld, and in every instance disclose not only the possession of high legal attainments but as well the utmost respect for constitutional requisites.

Judge James Fitzgerald, now presiding in the Court of General Sessions, needs no words of praise to attract to his support every patriotic and honest citizen. His public career in the Assembly and in the Senate of the State, in the District Attorney's office, and on the bench is distinguished by the most faithful and efficient public service. He is a merciful as well as a just Judge. He has presided at some of the most important trials had in our highest criminal court during the last nine years, and in every instance he has shown in his wise interpretation of the law a most careful regard for the rights of the accused, while protecting in the most capable manner the interests of the people. He represents the best type of American citizenship. Public-spirited, patriotic, generous, and humane he has faced and creditably discharged every responsibility of a citizen, and has worthily acquitted himself in the discharge of every official duty.

David Leventritt is a member of the bar in active practice, possessing not only the confidence but as well the affectionate esteem of every professional associate who is privileged with his acquaintance or favored by his friendship. His career in his profession exemplifies the attainment of an honorable and distinguished position without other aid or opportunity than comes from integrity of character and constant application in the study and practice of law. A lawyer of most extensive practice he has been called upon to deal with almost every phase of litigation. That he has given satisfaction to his clients is evidenced by the continued and growing patronage which he has received from his fellow-citizens. That his legal ability has been universally recognized is shown by the great number of cases in which his professional associates have engaged his services as counsel, by the numberless applications from the junior members of the bar for his advice and direction, and by the success which has attended an extended and at the same time a very busy professional career. His identification with the institutions and the constituency of this city has been marked by the respect, confidence, and esteem of his fellow-citizens of every element, creed, and condition.

Theodore F. Hascall, nominated for the office of Judge of the City Court, is a lawyer whose honorable record at the bar is known and acknowledged not only by the members of his profession but by our citizens generally. He is possessed in a high degree of every qualification for the official discharge of the duties of this most important office.

In the record and character of these several candidates will be found the best assurance that can be offered the people of this community that the Democratic nominees have been selected, first, with careful regard to their fitness for the positions for which they have been named, and then because of their identification with the people and the desire, manifested in their lives and records, to serve without fear or favor, without distinction as between the influential and the humble, the people honoring them with their confidence.

SPEECH OF MR. DANFORTH.

Chairman Eustis, after the resolutions had been passed, introduced Elliot Danforth, as "Your next Lieutenant Governor." The audience gave three cheers for Mr. Danforth, who spoke, substantially, as follows:

We stand to-night upon the verge of a new battle for the people's rights, and it is well that in the beginning we should calmly and fairly consider the issues that are presented to the voters of the State in this campaign.

The Republican administration of State affairs has given us corruption and misrule. We must replace misrule with good government, and corruption with a clean, honest, and economical administration of the public business. The administration of the State of New York is a matter of business. We must rule the State by sense, not sentiment; by thoughtful foresight, not by hysterical echoes of the cheers given by charging soldiers at San Juan.

I yield to no man in my admiration of the gallant soldiers and sailors who carried the American flag to victory from Manila Bay to the heights of El Caney. But what bearing has the glorious victory at Santiago upon "Lou" Payn's appointment as Insurance Superintendent, for the State of New York?

We ask, "What of the Raines law, Mr. Platt? What of the canal frauds, Gov. Black? What of "Lou" Payn's appointment, Gov. Black? What of the force bill, Mr. Platt? What of higher taxes and a dishonest administration, Gov. Black?"

And to these questions the answer that we get is, "How about Santiago?" Is that a fitting answer, a convincing argument? And there is another answer. We are told that National issues are paramount; that in 1898 we are fighting the battle of 1900 in advance, and that, therefore, State issues are of no importance.

STATE ISSUES PARAMOUNT.

State issues may be of no importance to Mr. Platt and Mark Hanna and Col. Roosevelt. They may be of as little moment as the payment of personal taxes seems to have been to the distinguished soldier who showed more fear of the tax gatherer than he did of Spanish bullets.

But to the people of this State and to the Democratic Party at this time State issues are of paramount importance. It is the State that governs our daily life. It is the State Government that emanates directly from the people and comes closest to the people. It is the administration of State affairs that determines what our taxes shall be. It is the State which creates corporations and grants public franchises. It is the State which determines whether the great bulk of the people's money, collected in the form of direct taxes, shall be wisely and well and honestly expended. It is the State which builds our public highways, constructs our canals, cares for our poor, establishes our public libraries, and places limits on the aggressions of corporate monopolies. It is the next State Government, the next State Legislature, which will determine whether the canal frauds shall be fully uncovered and the canal thieves punished. It is the next State Government which will determine whether the infamous and immoral Raines law shall be repealed. It is the next State Government which will determine whether you shall have local self-government and personal liberty here in New York City. And it is this government and these issues which Mr. Platt and Mr. Roosevelt regard as of no importance!

CONTENTION OF DEMOCRATS.

Against this line of policy the Democratic Party sets its face. It declares that State issues are of vital importance this year, and it demands a return to Jeffersonian simplicity and honesty in the administration of our State affairs.

No committee of organized labor was ever denied a hearing by any Democratic Senate or Assembly Committee. The year 1887 was a memorable one for organized labor, and many laws for the amelioration of the condition of the wage workers were passed. The Legislature, recognizing the public demand that a day should be specially set apart for the workingmen, and which should be the occasion for the parade of labor societies and public addresses on industrial topics, passed a measure creating Labor Day, and making it a legal holiday.

This law received the approval of Gov. Hill. At first a portion of the public press severely criticised the propriety of such legislation, claiming that there was no necessity for such additional holiday, and insisting that it was a species of class legislation and would soon be repealed. It has been celebrated each year with increasing interest. Many States have adopted it, and it has now taken its place among the established holidays of the land. The Democrats in both houses and the labor organizations of the State in 1887 succeeded in having passed the Saturday Half-Holiday bill. The Republican opposition to it was fierce and relentless.

THE CANAL SCANDAL.

The Canal Investigating Commission appointed by Governor Black discloses a startling array of facts. It proves conclusively that a confiding people have been deceived, and that a million dollars of the people's money has been stolen; that two millions more was unnecessarily, unauthorizedly, injudiciously, or improperly spent.

The Democratic Party, under wise and competent leadership, has named as its candidate for Governor a distinguished jurist, an upright, able man—the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck. No tribute need be paid by me to him. He stands a typical American citizen; modest, upright, honest, and sincere. The nomination sought him, not he the nomination; and he is indulging in no theatrical display in order to obtain political preferment. If elected Governor he will be a wise, safe, far-sighted, fair-minded, and honest Chief Executive, and I here pledge myself anew to know no master but the people's will, and to discharge my duties as Lieutenant Governor, if I be elected, honestly, impartially, and in such manner as to merit public confidence and command the respect and esteem of the Democratic Party of the State of New York, whose behests now, as ever, I stand ready to obey.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. CAMPBELL.

The Chairman merely mentioned ex-Gov. James E. Campbell's name when he introduced him to the audience. The ex-Governor of Ohio is known in Tammany Hall, and the crowd greeted him warmly. A voice called out: "How about silver, Governor?" but the ex-Governor only smiled and plunged into his speech. He spoke in part as follows:

An outsider has his views. An outsider comes sometimes and says this in a light that to him at least is interesting. And I have been watching the campaign in New York with a great deal of interest, with some amusement, and with some surprise. When I arrived here I met the Chairman of your committee and I solicited him to aid me in making a speech. I have been used to practicing law in a country where every lawyer chips in and helps another win a case. [Laughter.]

"I said to your Chairman, 'Can't you tell me something to talk about?' and he handed me a little document. I read it, and while I know the reformers of late, I was amazed, astounded. I stood aghast at what people of the State of New York had permitted to be done by those in office in the State of New York. No wonder the Republicans didn't renominate their Governor. [Laughter.] I understand they indorsed all the frauds and scandals and corruption, but turned down the proper offender. [Applause and laughter.]

"Mr. Danforth has told you how they reformed the canals of the State, and I need not go into that subject. But I find they are going to reform something else. They are going to reform the elections in the State of New York.

"What are you going to get out of all this? What are you offered? In the ancient days, when the Roman people were oppressed and showed signs of rebellion, they were given a show of gladitorial combats, something in the colliseum, to detract the attention of the people from the ills of the Government, and that is what they are giving you in New York to-day.

"They have started a Wild West show and it isn't half so good a Wild West show as I saw in Madison Square Garden a few months ago. [Laughter.] If the Republican Party in New York has to resort to something of that kind to distract the attention of the people, they had better nominate Buffalo Bill and have a good thing. [Roars of laughter.]

"I mean no discourtesy to the Republican candidate for Governor. I acknowledge he is a good soldier. I was a boy myself once when a war broke out, and I like a good soldier. But it has been a source of wonder to me why a good soldier should be disbanded, discharged, and sent to New York to run a campaign while another good soldier, also the Colonel of a regiment, is kept in Florida. [Tremendous cheering.]

There are other soldiers besides Col. Roosevelt. I saw some soldiers, for instance, of a New York regiment start for the war. I saw another regiment come back. The regiment I saw starting for the war was the gallant Sixty-ninth, and all big, strapping fellows. I saw a regiment return, and it wasn't the Rough Riders, either. The regiment that came back was the Seventy-first. [Loud cheering.] I saw 300 march, I saw 100 who had to ride, and God and the Administration alone know where the residue are. You could put up the lowest private in the Seventy-first Regiment, with his emaciated face and broken constitution, against the heroic Roosevelt and beat him for Governor. [Laughter.]

There is something we want out in the West. We have had our little disunions and troubles in the Democratic Party, and we all want to get together out there and flash back and forth over the wires, a rousing Democratic victory that will heal the wound in the Democratic Party of this country. [Applause.]

MR. CARMODY'S REMARKS.

Thomas Carmody of Penn Yann was introduced by the Chairman as the next speaker. He said, in part:

The conservative voters of this State have come to believe that the office of Governor of the great Empire State is a gem to be set in the diadem of the highest statesmanship, and not a bauble to be thrown at the spurs of a man or horseback. [Applause.] There is one question before the people of this State, in its larger aspects a National question, yet in its details appealing to every State in the Union and to every family in the State. A few months since there was nothing more sublime than the picture of free America as she knelt before the altar of liberty, dedicating her sons and her treasure to the cause of humanity.

There was nothing more sublime than the manner in which the people, regardless of party, answered the call to arms. Side by side men of our party and men of theirs marched, side by side they fought, and side by side they fell. And if, as those immortal troops prepared for the charge up the hill of San Juan, Theodore Roosevelt had stood before them and undertaken to make partisan capital out of it, he would have been shot as a traitor or thrown out of the army as a poltroon. Yet now, for the purpose of avoiding the dark and damning record that lies behind his party in this State, an appeal is made to your patriotism to retain the Republican Party in control.

All that was glorious in the war is the heritage of Democrats and Republicans alike. All that was inglorious is entirely the legacy of the Republican Party. [Applause.] There is not virtue enough in the Republican Party to atone for the death of a single soldier.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost aldermanic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

WORDS OF THOMAS F. GRADY.

Thomas F. Grady was loudly called for as soon as Mr. Carmody had concluded his speech. Chairman Eustis arose and moved his hand toward Mr. Grady, and before he could say anything by way of introduction the audience began to cheer and shout. After this it was useless to attempt speech, and Mr. Eustis sat down and left Mr. Grady to his admirers, who cheered him for a minute or two and called out to him in a good-natured way that he was "all right" and "the real thing," and could talk all night if he had a mind to. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Democrats: I congratulate you upon the evidence which this meeting furnishes to all the world of the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the City of New York. We understand the issues involved in this campaign. Let me offer to Mr. Carmody the assurance, to take back to his constituency in the interior, that the result of this struggle could be left to the people of Greater New York alone. [Applause.]

We have issues that obtain in no other locality. They are issues for which the colonists and the fathers of this Republic offered up their lives and shed their blood. And the patriotism of New York City can be depended upon to settle this one issue at the coming election—that a vote in New York will count for as much after the election as a vote in any other part of the State—a fundamental principle of government. The cornerstone upon which this Republic was reared, the essential quality of citizenship, is that representation shall go along with taxation.

The Constitution of the State, adopted by those pure patriots, Choate and Root, the clown and ringmaster of Gov. Campbell's Wild West Show, provides that we may be taxed and taxed and taxed, and that we may be robbed and plundered without limit, but that no matter how many people there may be in his constituency, we shall never be permitted to have enough representation in the State Legislature to repeal the laws that oppress us and enact the laws that will give us absolute control of our local concerns [Applause.]

THE REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

We cry out "You have stolen our money," and the Republican Party says, "What of that?" "You have squandered the public funds," and they say, "What of that?" "You have multiplied offices to make places for your political favorites." "What of that?" "You have taxed the people, and that means you have imposed extra hours and extra labor upon every man who toils," and they say, "What of that?" We say, "You have insulted the intelligence and the patriotism and the honesty of the City of New York through your force bill," and they say, "What of that?" We say, "You furnished opportunities for dens of vice under your odious Raines law," and they say, "What of that?" Then they exultingly turn round and say, "Did you ever hear about the Rough Riders, and the charge on the hill of San Juan?" [Applause.]

Now, Teddy is new as a National figure—I was about to say "Teddy is fresh as a National figure," but we know him very well. Why, bless you, he is an old acquaintance of ours. You think he commenced rough riding down in Cuba. Why, he was twice as rough a rider down in Mulberry Street. Some people think he never made a charge until he went up the Hill of San Juan. Why, you ought to see him, not leading rough riders, but leading children whom he had hired for the despicable work of spies. See the charge he made upon the poor man's club, while he let the Union League go on and sell on Sunday and every other day. Why, Teddy can disguise himself and go up to Glens Falls, but he could wear false whiskers and we would know him around these corners.

Now, do you suppose that a people, worthy of citizenship in the greatest State of the Union, are going to be distracted from the serious work in hand by either parade or buncome? They trot out a soldier now and then, and Teddy, after paying the man's fare from New York, turns around and says, "I am so glad to meet my old companion in arms."

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

It will be my privilege, I hope, to meet you in your several Assembly districts during the campaign. I shall then have opportunity, without trespassing on your patience or trespassing on the time of those better able to entertain you, to discuss every question concerned in this canvass. I shall go over the Raines law with you; I shall go over the legislation which was meant for the betterment of labor, defeated and vetoed under Republican auspices; I shall take up every question that I believe concerns the people, and give to you my honest, candid views.

I have but one word more to say. The next Lieutenant Governor of the State, Mr. Danforth, spoke most truly when he said that upon the 8th day of November we are armed with a weapon that can work our well being—the ballot. Ah! that is the people's day. They have no other day under present conditions. That is the day when the glory and the majesty of American citizenship asserts itself. We are under the heel of the trusts and the multi-millionaire for 364 days of the year. We feel all the oppression that capital can work against labor when the relations between the two are either ignored or forgotten; we suffer from our respective conditions as they do in any other part of the world for 364 days; but election day is our day—it is the people's day—dedicated to them under God by the law of the land; it is the only day when we stand side by side, equal in political powers with the richest man alive, and our vote counts for as much as his.

But to vote upon election day we must be registered; we must have our names upon the books and the two last opportunities offered to the citizens of this city to so register come on Friday and Saturday of this week. Register then. See that your friends are registered; see that the man who works with you in the trench is registered; see that the man who works with you at the bench is registered; see that the man who works with you in the shop is registered; see that the man who lives with you in the tenement is registered. Let us all be prepared to vote, and then, recognizing, first our obligation to God, and next our obligation to country, let us patiently wait as becomes a patriotic and determined people, and on the eighth day of November may God's sun shine as brightly as it has ever shone, bringing hope to this outraged and wronged people, and lighting up the day that finds them as one man, determined upon the restoration of their rights, their privileges, their liberty, and their freedom. [Applause.]

JOHN M. QUINN'S REMARKS.

John M. Quinn was the last speaker. The crowd had already begun to leave the hall. It had started to disperse before, but Mr. Grady's voice recalled it, and now as the latter finished his speech it again made a rush for the doors. Mr. Quinn started to abandon his speech, but many persons still remained in the front and urged him to go ahead. He spoke in part as follows:

Are the voters to blind themselves to the interests of the State of New York because Tom Platt has nominated a man who wore the uniform of a Rough Rider? No matter how brave or courageous the Republican candidate may have been in physical combat, he must stand in this contest upon the record of an abject and unconditional surrender. Under the white flag of politics he proffered himself a prisoner of war to Gen. Platt. He saw the long line of those who had traveled the road to Republican recognition in New York, and, bowing before the master, pronounced his campaign motto and political epitaph by exclaiming, "Me, too, Platt."

The Democracy in this contest is invincible because it is with and of the people. The voters of this great Commonwealth will not indorse corruption and tyranny, incompetency, and spoliation. A crisis in the affairs of the State Government has been reached, and the people will meet it with intelligent determination. They will wipe out the stigma of Republican despotism, and in the future when the citizen of distant lands asks the traveler from this Commonwealth, "How fares your State?" he may point to her with pride and affection and say:

"There she stands, commanding in her American dignity, inspiring in her patriotism, clean in her government, faithful to her children, honest in the expenditure of her people's funds, independent in every limb and fibre, loving the Republic and its glorious flag—free, majestic, Democratic New York."

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE MEETINGS OUTSIDE.

Seldom in its history has the old façade of Tammany Hall looked down on such a big gathering as that in Fourteenth Street and Irving Place last night. The master hand of organization was everywhere apparent in the accommodations that were provided for the crowd that packed itself around the Democratic stronghold without a hope of being able to get inside.

The Committee on Speakers, of which Maurice B. Blumenthal is Chairman, had not put all its good speakers in the hall, but had reserved a fair share for the crowd that was content to stand in the street, heedless of chilling blasts and general discomfort, to be told why they should vote the Democratic ticket.

As early as 7 o'clock the advance guard began to arrive. Most of these packed themselves in the hall, but a great number elected to remain outside, where they could hear just as good speaking, and where they had the advantage of being able to stroll about from stand to stand and watch the fun.

The spectacle was one of an ever-moving panorama, the mass surging and swaying with every movement of an individual within its ranks. At 8 o'clock Fourteenth Street was filled from Third to Fourth Avenues, and a generous percentage of the crowd had overflowed into Irving Place.

Not a few women were in the crowd outside, and these seemed quite as content to stand and listen to the oratory as their male escorts. Meanwhile a great quantity of colored fire and rockets was being set off around Tammany Hall.

THE VARIOUS STANDS.

On each side of the main entrance to the hall an immense stand had been erected, gay with bunting and floating flags. Across the street was another stand, and near by still another, marked "German Stand," where German speakers addressed the auditors. In Irving Place, opposite the Academy of Music, was the "Italian Stand."

Here the natives of the land of sunny skies heard speeches in their mother tongue so long as the supply of Italian speakers held out. When that was exhausted they received the best thing at hand, and it is remarkable that they stood quite as long listening to a speaker with a rich brogue that was in no wise Italian, and seemingly enjoying his impassioned arraignment of the Republican Party as much as they had the remarks of their own orators.

Time and fatigue seemed to cut no figure with the crowd outside. At 9 and 10 o'clock the jam was quite as great as it had been earlier in the evening, and it was not until the crowd flowed out of Tammany Hall and the supply of speakers at the stand was exhausted that the crowd outside dispersed.

The police arrangements were well-nigh perfect, and during the night not an incident is known to have occurred to mar the peaceful aspect of the meetings. Inspector Harley was there with 10 Sergeants, 15 Roundsmen, and 250 patrolmen, made up from the reserves of the various precincts and the court squads. This force, without trouble, kept the crowd constantly in check.

SPEAKERS TALK PLAINLY.

The speakers, of whom there was an abundance, handled their subjects, as a rule, without gloves. They knew the effect of plain speaking on their auditors, and gave them what they wanted. If a speaker grew monotonous he got a hint to "cut it short" as there were many to take his place. State issues were dwelt on, and Col. Roosevelt was handled in no gentle manner on his record as a Police Commissioner and enforcer of the Raines law.

They made much of the fact that Col. Roosevelt had said one of his Rough Riders was as good as ten militiamen volunteers, and that he traveled through the State accompanied by a lot of "human documents" in the persons of his own Rough Riders.

Congressman Sulzer declared that Col. Roosevelt had been mustered out of the United States service in order to be able to stump the State in his own interest, while Col. Bryan's regiment and its commander had been sent to do police duty in Cuba, to enable President McKinley to enter Nebraska and made speeches against Bryan. The mention of Bryan's name was the signal for a great cheer from the crowd.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller presided at Stand No. 1, erected east of the entrance to Tammany Hall. Here Congressman Sulzer was the star of the occasion. He said the Republicans were afraid to discuss State issues and endeavored to fog the real issues by harping on National questions. "Here's a candidate for Governor," he said, "who tells you that if he is elected he will hold the Philippines and increase the navy and that the Peace Commission will sit in Washington instead of in Paris. Is any sensible man going to be blinded by such rot as that? Not much. He knows, as you know, that his say in such matters will be no greater than yours.

TO INVESTIGATE ALGERISM.

"But with a Democratic Congress I tell you what we will do. We'll investigate Algerism and find out where the money went that was expended in this war, and when we find the thieves who are responsible for death and starvation among our soldiers we'll send them to jail, no matter who or what they are." The ideal Roosevelt, he said, would have been a great candidate for any party, but the real Roosevelt, indorsing Black, and Payn, and Aldridge, Attilinghastism, canal frauds, and a pistol and bludgeon law, a tool in the hands of Platt, was entirely a different matter.

Bartow S. Weeks, who also spoke from this stand, said that it was not San Juan that ended the Spanish war, but a navy founded by a Democrat like William C. Whitney and manned by such Democrats as Dewey and Schley. He spoke of Col. Roosevelt's "insults" to the volunteer soldiers.

Maurice B. Blumenthal stirred up the crowd when he said that it was an insult to tell intelligent people that because the war began and ended under a Republican Administration the Republicans were entitled to reap political advantage as a reward. He said that the 200,000 men who followed the flag in the war with Spain offered their services, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as American citizens.

THE ITALIAN SPEAKERS.

Coroner Zucca presided at the Italian stand, in Irving Place, and here Signor A. Segniti, Gaetano Domato, Joseph Rinaldi, P. de Campigni, G. Petit le Brun, and others spoke.

Stand No. 4, for German speakers, was gayly decorated with American and German colors, and a band played lively airs. Charles L. Miller presided here, and there were several well-known Germans on the platform who have been interested in politics for years. Among them were Herman Suizer, Frederick Tourelle, F. H. Ernst, Philip F. Schmitt, Henry Kroger, H. B. Von Tronk, William Sohmer, Ernest Beatus, and John H. Meyer.

Dr. August F. Frech, the first speaker, congratulated the Democrats on having healed their dissensions. "This is a very happy occurrence," he said, "because we now stand opposed to the monopolies that are trampling our Constitution under foot. Every German from the Fatherland should lift his voice and vote for the Democratic Party, the party that champions the liberties of the people. When Roosevelt was Police Commissioner he reduced many honest Germans to beggary by the strict enforcement of the Raines law to humor a party of Puritanical fanatics."

Stand No. 3, opposite the Academy of Music, was surrounded by a good-sized crowd, enthusiastic and vociferous. John Lindsay Gordon, Assistant District Attorney, made the hit of the evening in a double sense. Mr. Gordon was in the midst of a bit of stirring oratory when, in his earnestness, he threw out his right arm in impassioned gesture.

It caught Samuel Prince, a Central Labor Union man, in the eye, knocking his hat off. Mr. Prince was entirely unprepared for the blow, and barely saved himself from falling. Mr. Gordon at once apologized, and the crowd set up a shout, while Mr. Prince observed, in an injured voice, rubbing his face, that he would have a hard time in explaining at home how he came by the mark on his face.

Mr. Gordon was followed by A. E. Henschell, who said the question of the campaign was not the National issues, but a question which hinged on the Commandment "Thou shalt not steal." Mr. Henschell then proceeded to arraign the Republican Party for its maladministration of affairs.

Dr. H. Williams stirred the crowd by an attack upon Col. Roosevelt. "The Democratic Party," he said, "is no longer on the defensive. In this campaign it is on the offensive. When we hear that Roosevelt was the only man in the war called a hero, a saviour of the country, it is enough to make an honest man sick. Why, men, I could go down on the east side here and collect 50,000 young men who in battle would show as much personal courage as this vaunted and overrated Roosevelt. If it had not been for the Ninth and Tenth Colored Regiments we would have had no Roosevelt to run against Mr. Van Wyck."

T. C. T. Crain, Civil Justice Roesch, George Gordon Battle, and Robert M. Campbell also made addresses from this stand.

JUSTICE DALY AND TWEED.

Democrats Give Out a Statement of Some Testimony in 1877.

The following typewritten statement was given out last night at the Democratic Club:

"Extract of testimony given by William M. Tweed before an Aldermanic investigating committee on Sept. 29, 1877, found on Pages 222 and 223, Part II., of the Documents of the Board of Aldermen, 1877.

By Alderman Rufus B. Cowing:

Q.—Mr. Tweed, do you remember anything of an association existing in the City of New York called the Citizens' Association, when you were in power?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge of that association and its members?

A.—No personal recollection.

Q.—Do you know the prominent members of that association—who composed it?

A.—I know that there were only three members who appeared to do the work.

Q. Were they politically opposed to you for a portion of the time after they started out?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were you able to convince them, after a time, of your way of thinking?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—By what means did you effect that change of sentiment?

A.—I think we took care of most of them.

Q.—Can you now state the names of any of the members of the Citizens' Association who were taken care of?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell them.

A.—Nathaniel Sands was taken care of as Tax Commissioner at $15,000 a year; Mr. Henry was made Dock Commissioner, Joseph F. Daly was made a Judge at $15,000 a year for fourteen years.

Q. And that was done for the purpose of convincing them?

A. Yes, Sir, after they had been with us a great while.

Q. The association finally came over and joined with you, and helped manage the affairs of the city?

A. I don't think there were many members except those three, except contributing members.

Q. These offices, will you now state, were given to them for the assistance rendered to you in the association?

A. Not with the understanding that such was the case, but because they were strong men and could help us in every way. No other understanding with them, but that was the result.

THE MOHEGAN'S VICTIMS.

A cable dispatch received yesterday by Manager Franklin of the Atlantic Transport Line gave the names of the following additional passengers of the ill-fated steamship Mohegan, whose bodies have been recovered and identified: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan, Miss Rosa Duncan, Mrs. J. H. Firing, Mrs. Fenton, and Mrs. J. Le Lacheur.

Robert A. Baxter, one of the ill-fated passengers of the Mohegan, was forty-one years old, and was a son of the late Robert Gordy Baxter of Hetherstett, Reigate, Surrey, in his time a well-known architect, and of the late Catherine Jane Baxter, who was a daughter of Manthorpe Daniel Folkard, founder of the famous jewelry and silversmith firm of Folkard & Son of Brighton, England.

Mr. Folkard was also the first Mayor of Brighton, and the old business is still in existence after ninety years. Mr. Baxter was formerly in the general import and export business in New York and London, but had lately retired. He was largely interested in South African and Australian mining and industrial ventures and securities, and was a man of large means.

He was widely traveled, and had a reputation as a musician and a linguist.

At the time of his death Mr. Baxter was on his way to Mrs. Katherine Dix Lawrence at Plainfield, N. J., whose son, L. P. Lawrence, was one of his most intimate friends. The intimacy of the two families had extended through three generations, the grandfathers of both having been great friends in England nearly a century ago.

Mr. Baxter for the past nine years has paid a visit every Fall to the Lawrences, and on this occasion he took the Mohegan, as he desired to avail himself of the longer ocean voyage. He leaves a wife and a twelve-year-old daughter in England.

Burial of Mohegan Victims.

FALMOUTH, England, Oct. 18.—After a simple service at the parish church here today, the remains of sixteen victims of the Mohegan disaster were buried in a large pit in the churchyard.

OLINDE RODRIGUEZ HEARING.

The case of the prize steamship Olinde Rodriguez came up for hearing yesterday before United States District Judge Willis H. Browley of South Carolina, who sat in the Bar Association rooms. The principal witness was Lieut. Don Sergio Noa Lara of the Spanish Army, who had charge of the semaphore station at Morro Castle, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

It was off that port that the vessel was captured by the New Orleans, and the French Line, which owns it, seeks to prove that the vessel had not been in the port and was not bound for it, but was going to St. Thomas.

The Lieutenant was brought here on the converted yacht Mayflower, the Governor General of Puerto Rico having permitted him to come here as a witness, at the request of the United States.

The Lieutenant said that he was looking seaward when at first he saw a line of smoke. Later the vessel appeared. That, it was conceded, is about what would happen if a vessel were bound in, but the Lieutenant said he was sure that she was only passing along the coast.

He caused some amusement when he said that the Governor General of Puerto Rico had told him that he must bear in mind the friendship that existed between Spain and France and that he must go to the French Consul in New York for anything he wanted. Having only about $10 in his pocket, he has been living on the Mayflower. The case will go on to-day.

Death of a Missionary.

The Rev. Peter Zwerner, twenty-nine years old, of Grand Rapids, Mich., died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. Zwerner was admitted to the hospital on July 12. He was on his way home from Arabia, where he had been engaged in mission work for several years, and was so ill when the steamer reached New York that it was necessary to take him to the hospital. His body will be taken to Grand Rapids to-morrow.

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ROOSEVELT AT OGDENSBURG

Continued from Page 1.

includes the Klondike. Twenty-nine years, to a day, later, the flag of the Republic of the United States went up over Puerto Rico.

"I ask you to take my past record as earnest of future performance. After all there are only certain general principles which can be laid down, for conditions shift. If I am elected Governor, there are two qualities upon which I shall insist in every public servant who comes under me or with whom I have to deal, and these qualities are courage and honesty. We often speak as if courage belonged only to soldiers, and as if honesty was all you need in public men. You need both qualities as much in military as in civil life, and as much in civil as in military life. If I am elected Governor I shall see that each man walks the straight and narrow line of honesty, varying not a hair's breadth to one side or to the other, and if he so deviates no personal and no political influence can save him, for in my judgment party lines break at the Eighth Commandment.

"There are south of Harlem in Greater New York about 200,000 votes which will be cast for either of the Messrs. Van Wyck, or for any one else, whom Mr. Croker chooses to put up. I have got to meet those votes up here. You in the northern part of the State have got to come to the polls and meet those votes down there. You have got to do your part in electing a Governor, and electing the Legislature which is to choose a United States Senator, and in electing a Congressman.

"You have got to stand upon State issues, and you have got to stand upon National issues. You have got to remember that it is part of your duty to kill the free silver snake that you scotched two years ago. You have got to stand up for National policy, and you have got to remember that both the interests of the State and of the Nation are at stake now.

"As for me, if you believe that my past record is such that you can make up your minds that what I say on the stump I will do after election, then I want your votes. If you do not believe, I do not want them. But, if you wish to elect me Governor, you have got to vote for me, and in order to vote for me you have got to register. Friday and Saturday next are the last days of registration throughout the State. Register! Go and register whether you are going to vote for me or for my opponent. Go to the polls. Show that you are citizens. Vote! Vote for me, I hope; but, at any rate, do your duty and vote for somebody."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a short speech at Malone.

At several places between Malone and Ogdensburg short stops had to be made so that assembled crowds could be greeted, and it was 7 o'clock before Ogdensburg was reached.

THOUGHT HE WAS ROOSEVELT.

Ogdensburg Youth Created a Painful Scene at the Meeting.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 18.—Just prior to the opening of the Roosevelt meeting to-night, while the great audience waited, a young man, neatly dressed and wearing a silk hat, walked down the centre aisle and, reaching the stage, turned and took off his hat, crying in a loud tone of voice:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am Col. Roosevelt. I decline the nomination for Assembly in this district."

The majority of the audience knew the young man, and immediately surmised that something was wrong. Silence fell upon the assemblage, and then somebody, grasping the situation, stepped up and gravely said:

"Colonel, some of your Rough Rider boys want to see you outside."

The young man put on his hat, and, bowing to the quiet audience, left the theatre. It was found later that he was J. W. Wells of this city. When the war broke out he was a Lieutenant in the Fortieth Separate Company, was asked to volunteer, and was one of the most enthusiastic in offering his services. Upon examination he failed to pass, and his company went to the front without him. It is said that the matter preyed upon his mind, but, if so, the first symptom of mental disturbance manifested itself publicly to-night.

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CHICAGO PEACE JUBILEE

President McKinley Addresses a Vast Assemblage in the Auditorium.

DISCUSSION ON EXPANSION

Archbishop Ireland Speaks of Our Duty as a World Power, While Samuel Gompers Opposes the Annexation of Territory.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Eight thousand people packed within the walls of the Auditorium to-day witnessed the formal opening exercises of the National Peace Jubilee. All that had preceded to-day's meeting was merely preliminary, and most of it in honor of the President personally. To-day, however, the actual jubilee began. Long before the commencement of the exercises the great hall was filled from pit to dome.

The exercises opened with a short address by Chairman Charles Truax of the Jubilee Committee, at the conclusion of which he introduced the presiding officer, George R. Peck. Mr. Peck introduced Mayor Harrison, who delivered the formal address of welcome to President McKinley and other visitors who had come to Chicago to witness the ceremonies of jubilee week.

The President, who received a most enthusiastic welcome as he entered the building, made no formal reply to the address of welcome. Later, however, he made a short speech, in which he said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I have been deeply moved by this great demonstration. I have been deeply touched by the words of patriotism that have been uttered by the distinguished men eloquently in your presence. It is gratifying to all of us to know that this has never ceased to be a war of humanity. The last ship that went out of the harbor of Havana before war was declared was an American ship which had taken to the suffering people of Cuba the supplies furnished by American charity. [Applause.] And the first ship to sail into the harbor of Santiago was another American ship bearing food supplies to the suffering Cubans. [Applause.] And I am sure it is the universal prayer of American citizens that justice and humanity and civilization shall characterize the final settlement of peace as they have distinguished the progress of the war. [Applause.]

"My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them, who will divert them, who will stop them? And the movements of men, planned and designed by the Master of men, will never be interrupted by the American people."

The principal addresses of the occasion were delivered by Archbishop Ireland and Judge Emory Speer of Georgia. The former said, in part:

"It would ill become me to say what details shall enter into the treaty of peace which America is concluding with her vanquished foe. I stand in the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. To him it belongs by right of official position and of personal wisdom to prescribe those details. The country has learned from the acts of his Administration that to his patriotism, his courage, his prudence she may well confide her safety, her honor, her destiny, her peace. Whatever the treaty with Spain, America will be pleased when appended to this treaty is the name of William McKinley.

"What I may speak of on this occasion is the result of the war, manifest even at this hour to America and to the world, transcending and independent of all treaties of peace, possessing for America and for the world a meaning far mightier than mere accumulation of material wealth or commercial concessions or territorial extension. To do great things, to meet fitly great responsibilities, a nation, like a person, must be conscious of its dignity and its power. The consciousness of what she is and what she may be has come to America. She knows that she is a great Nation. The elements of greatness were not imparted by the war; but they were revealed to her by the war, and their vitality and their significance were increased through the war.

"To take its proper place among the older nations of the earth, a nation must be known as she is to those nations. The world to-day as never before knows and confesses the greatness and the power of America. The world to-day admires and respects America. The young giant of the West, heretofore neglected and almost despised in his remoteness and isolation, has begun to move as becomes his stature; the world sees what he is and pictures what he may be.

"All this does not happen by chance or accident. An all-ruling Providence directs the movements of humanity. America is too great to be isolated from the world about her and beyond her. She is a world power to whom no world interest is alien, whose voice reaches afar, whose spirit travels across seas and mountain ranges to the most distant continents and islands, and with America goes far and wide what America in her grandest ideal represents—democracy and liberty, a Government of the people, by the people, for the people. This is Americanism more than American territory, or American shipping, or American soldiery. Where this grandest ideal of American life is not held supreme, America has not reached; where this ideal is supreme, America reigns. The vital significance of America's triumphs is not understood unless by those triumphs is understood the triumph of democracy and of liberty."

This afternoon five meetings were held in different parts of the city. A large meeting at Studebaker Hall was addressed by Albert K. Beveridge of Indianapolis and President Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota. At the Columbia Theatre Gen. Miles, Gen. Duffield, and Booker T. Washington addressed a large audience. At the First Regiment Armory Secretary Wilson and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee were the speakers. Samuel Gompers spoke at the Second Regiment Armory, and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith delivered an address at North Side Turner Hall.

Gen. Duffield in his address, after referring to the triumph of American arms, spoke of the criticisms upon the War Department as follows:

"But in this country, to our shame and sorrow, a class far too numerous are belittling our prowess by unfriendly and unjust criticism of details. By their noisy clamor they seek to rob the country of its prestige abroad and dampen the enthusiasm and chill the patriotism of our own people."

Samuel Gompers, speaking on the question of territorial expansion, said in part:

"If we give freedom and independence to Cuba, to which she is entitled, is there any justification for our enforced conquest and annexation of Puerto Rico? Hawaii we have annexed, irrespective of the wishes of her people, who were not asked whether the Constitution under which they have recently lived meets with their approval. Nor was the question of annexation in its direct or indirect form ever given to them for decision. The flag of our country waves in Hawaii over a people subjugated by our superior force, in flagrant violation of the consent of the governed.

"In the case of the Philippines, we have the question repeated, only in a much more aggravated form. There is even now a strife going on among the nations of the earth for the partition and possession of Eastern countries. Let us take the Philippines, and we shall be in the midst of the conflict. We shall have to follow the monarchical policy of large standing armies, with immense navies. We shall not only have to bear the heavy burdens of debt and taxation, exceeding that of other nations, but we will come to that point against which the genius of our institutions revolts—compulsory military duty."

Prof. Booker T. Washington, in the course of his remarks, said:

"If there is one class of our citizens that has a right to rejoice more than another over the outcome of our recent war it is the American negro. You knew he could clear your forests, mine your coal, build your railroads, and raise your rice, sugar-cane, and cotton, but you doubted whether or not he could be depended upon to fight for liberty—to defend the honor and safety of this Republic. At Santiago and El Caney you trusted the negro with the highest interests of this country. Did he disappoint you in enduring the heat and fever? Did he disappoint you in the use of the bullet or the sword? As we measured up to the highest test of manhood at every point where we were trusted in connection with the Spanish-American war, in the same degree we can be depended upon to defend and preserve the highest interests of this country, whether in war or peace.

"During the last six months you have been testing us as if by fire, and you have it from the lips of Shafter, Roosevelt, and Wheeler; from the lips of Northern soldier and Southern soldier, that we did not fail you. Now we are going to turn the tables. We are going to put you on trial. We are going to prepare ourselves in property, thrift, economy, education, and character for the highest duties of citizenship. When we have so prepared ourselves as a race, we are going to ask that in every part of this country you accord us the same business and civil opportunities that you now extend to all classes and conditions who here find shelter and a home from foreign lands. We are going to ask that as you forgot the color line when that intrepid black regiment saved the Rough Riders, you forget it in you industrial and civil conduct. We are going to ask that as you did not judge of the effectiveness of the bullet by the color of the man behind the gun, you cease to judge the value of the citizenship by the curl of the hair or the tint of the skin."

At the conclusion of the exercises at the Auditorium the President was entertained at luncheon at the Auditorium Hotel by the Peace Jubilee Committee. At the table with the President were Thomas B. Bryan, Richard J. Oglesby, Judge John Barton Payne, Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, and several ladies of the Presidential party. The affair was entirely informal, no speeches being made or toasts proposed.

This evening the President attended the jubilee ball at the Auditorium.

$250,000 IN ELECTION BETS.

A Stock Exchange Estimate—Bettors Barred from the Floor.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday Chairman McClure read a resolution emanating from the Governing Committee which declared that betting on the floor of the Exchange was detrimental to its best interests. Betting hereafter will be done in the corridors and anteroom.

There was some wagering yesterday about the Exchange. An offer of $300 to $1,000 that Roosevelt would carry the State by 50,000 plurality was not taken. E. B. Talcott was booking wagers against Van Wyck, and placed about $5,000 of the money of clients. It was yesterday estimated that about $250,000 had been wagered to date in Wall Street on the election for Governor.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ACTIVE.

It Appoints a Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Fifty.

There was a meeting of the Union League Club last night, at which Elihu Root presided. Upon motion of Col. John W. Vrooman it was unanimously decided "to conduct an aggressive campaign," and to that end a committee of 150 members was named.

Among the members of this campaign committee are Whitelaw Reid, Brayton Ives, William Brookfield, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Collis P. Huntington, William H. Webb, J. P. Morgan, Levi P. Morton, Gen. Wager Swayne, D. O. Mills, H. H. Rodgers, W. B. Sloane, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. The committee will hold its first meeting to-morrow night.

THE JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

The Petitions Circulated by the Citizens' Union Are Filed.

The petitions circulated by the Citizens' Union for the nomination of Joseph F. Daly, William N. Cohen, and Hamilton Odell for Justices of the Supreme Court were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Elections. There were 3,962 signatures to the petition, nearly twice the number required by law.

Hamilton Odell's formal declination of the nomination will be filed at once, and the vacancy thus created will not be filled, the Union purposing to devote its activities in this campaign to the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen. Mr. Odell was never a candidate for the place. He was nominated without his knowledge or consent, and his name would have been taken off the ticket long ago but for the fact that the election law only permits a declination after the filing of the nominating petitions.

GOV. VOORHEES RESIGNS.

Speaker Watkins of the New Jersey State Assembly Succeeds Him.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Speaker David O. Watkins of the Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature was sworn in as Acting Governor of the State of New Jersey at 9 o'clock to-night immediately upon receipt of the resignation of Acting Gov. Voorhees as Senator from Union County, which carries with it the forfeiture of the Acting Governorship. The resignation, which was expected at 10 o'clock this morning, was brought to Trenton by Messenger Samuel Gordon of the Executive Department. The Acting Governor had intended to send his resignation by mail from Somerville, but ascertained that he could make better time by sending it by messenger. The office of the Secretary of State had been kept open to receive it.

The oath as Acting Governor was administered to Speaker Watkins in the Secretary of State's office by Senator Edward C. Stokes. In the absence of Acting Gov. Voorhees and Secretary of State Wurts the great seal of the State was delivered to Acting Gov. Watkins by Assistant Secretary of State Rickey. Mr. Watkins made a short reply. This makes the third Governor of New Jersey within the current year, Gov. Voorhees having succeeded Gov. Griggs.

THE CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

The Secretary of State Decides that the Certificate Was Regular.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Secretary of State Palmer, at the conclusion to-day of the hearing on the protest against the legality of the certificate filed by the Citizens' Union nominating an independent State ticket, decided that the certificate was regular, and that that independent organization had the right to use the name "Citizens' Union" and the emblem "Statue of Liberty."

The hearing on the protest, which was made by Lovell H. Jerome of New York City, a member of the Citizens' Union, started at 10 o'clock and was of only an hour's duration.

Col. Jerome charged fraud in the Wayne County petition. That petition had fifty-six signers, fifty being the requisite number, and he said he had affidavits from eight men who had signed the certificate, who also claimed that they had done so under false pretenses. One of these, made out by M. E. Cramer of Lyons, he read, and Mr. Cramer in his affidavit said that he signed the petition on the representation that it was a petition to the Legislature to amend the election law. C. C. Van Kirk, in arguing for the legality of the certificate, contended that in the Wayne County case the Secretary of State could not go back on the jurat of the Notary Public, who swore that these men had regularly signed the petition.

After both sides had argued Secretary of State Palmer rendered the following decision: "Having heard both sides of the question as to the right of the Citizens' Union to use the emblem of the Statue of Liberty, and the protest of Col. Jerome against the use of the name and the emblem, I hereby decide that the Citizens' Union has the right to use the name and the emblem."

Col. Jerome said he would consult a lawyer on the advisability of testing the Secretary of State's decision in court.

German-American Republicans Meet.

Several weeks ago a call was issued for a meeting of the German-American Republicans of the thirty-two wards of the Borough of Brooklyn for the purpose of forming a Roosevelt Campaign Club. When the meeting was called to order in Arion Hall, Wall Street, Williamsburg, last night, there were thirty-one persons present. Col. Roehr, Chairman; Henry Schultz, Secretary, and Nicholas Flocker made short speeches, after which an adjournment was taken to some future date not specified.

Democratic Rally in Williamsburg.

More than 1,000 persons were present in Palace Hall when the Democratic campaign was opened in Williamsburg last night. The meeting was opened by Deputy Fire Commissioner James N. Tully, who told the audience that the campaign in Williamsburg was assuming large proportions from a Democratic standpoint. Senator Grady, Senator McCarren, and George M. Beebe were the speakers.

William Volkel for Congress.

William Volkel, a lawyer, living at 709 East Ninth Street, will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, in place of Gen. E. A. McAlpin. Gen. McAlpin's declination was filed at the Bureau of Elections yesterday, and Mr. Volkel's name was substituted by the Committee on Vacancies.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Third District, John R. Thayer, Democrat; Fourth District, I. Porter Morse, Democrat; Eighth District, George A. Perkins, Democrat.

NEW JERSEY.—Third District, Benjamin F. Howell, Republican.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING NEW EFFECTS AND COLORINGS IN THE RÉJANE AND STRAIGHT FRONT RIBBON CORSET, TOGETHER WITH RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF THE FASSO CORSET.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ONE INDIAN HOLDS OUT.

Solitary Hostile Pillager's Former Companions Will Assist in His Capture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following dispatch from Indian Commissioner Jones at Walker, Minn., was received here this morning by the Secretary of the Interior:

"Held a final council with Indians at Bear Camp to-day. All but one will surrender Wednesday. They will assist the Marshal in capturing this renegade. Believe that the trouble is all over. Have agreed to attend the court at Duluth with the prisoners. I am not likely to be home for a week."

A LITTLE STOCK STORY.

A Deal in Reading That Caused the Late Col. Bennett Quite a Lot of Worry.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The late Col. Joseph M. Bennett was seldom, if ever, a dealer in stocks on his own account, preferring the safer method of investment offered by gilt-edged real estate in the heart of the city, but he once had a warm experience in stocks which he held for a friend worth the telling. An old lady, whose home was, and is yet, in the interior part of the State, had by inheritance come in possession of 3,000 shares of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stock, which she was much puzzled to know what to do with. The stock was quoted at a very low figure when she received it, with little prospect of mending. The lady placed the stock and some other property in the hands of Col. Bennett to await developments. For several years he did not see an opportunity to dispose of it to advantage, but in 1887 he thought that the time had come to let it go. There were some heavy dealings in Reading, and one day the stock went up to 71¾.

The following day he received information which led him to believe that the price was more likely to decline than to go higher. Although clothed with full authority in the matter, Col. Bennett did not feel disposed to sell out without some specific authority from the owner of the securities, and he telegraphed the old lady notifying her that he thought that he could get at least 67 for the 3,000 shares. He did not receive a reply until next day, but in the meantime, fearing a break, which really occurred within a few days, and having an offer from a broker acting for John H. Starin, the rich New York steamship owner, of 67½, he closed with it, and received a certified check for over $200,000 in payment. After the close of exchange on that day he received a letter from his client saying that she had been advised that the stock would go to 100, and she preferred to hold on.

This placed the Colonel in an awkward position, although he was satisfied that he had done the wise thing. He finally decided to buy the stock back, if possible, the next day. In the meantime he wrote to his friend, stating the facts and giving his opinion in the matter, and asked for a telegraphic reply. The next day Reading began to tumble, and late in the afternoon went down to 60. Then Col. Bennett, without waiting for an answer to his letter, bought the stock back. In the evening he received word from the old lady that she fully approved of what had been done, and requested that the net amount received from the sale be deposited to her credit in her bank in this city. Here was another poser for the Colonel. If the stock went down before he could sell out the repurchase might be a costly blunder. But fortune was with him.

On the following day Reading recovered, and he was able to dispose of the 3,000 shares at 61¾. He did not seesaw any further, but placed the money in the old lady's bank. He had made $5,250 on the deal, which eventually made her a large fortune by the sale at 67½. The Colonel did not even take the $5,250 as commission. He paid it over to his client, considering the transaction purely a friendly one. The stock which he sold for over $205,000 is to-day worth less than $60,000.

British Shipbuilding Boom.

From The London Telegraph.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, it appears that, excluding warships, there were 598 vessels, of 1,364,250 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended on Sept. 30. The particulars of the vessels in question are as follows, similar details being given for the corresponding period in 1897:

1898.	Ships.	Tonnage.	1897.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Steam	572	1,361,557	Steam	420	877,387
Sailing	26	2,693	Sailing	35	6,949
Total	598	1,364,250	Total	455	884,336

This breaks all previous records by 351,000 tons, the best hitherto having been that of 1897, at the close of which there were 1,013,000 tons under construction. The maritime supremacy of Great Britain is shown by the fact that 492 vessels of 1,115,900 tons, are being built for English owners, and 6 vessels, of 12,840 tons, for colonial owners. Two hundred and eighty-nine, or more than one-half of the total number of steamers under construction, are of over 2,000 tons.

With regard to warships, the following are the figures:

	Ships.	Tons.
British	58	265,800
Foreign	34	110,635
Total	92	376,435

Of the British vessels, 14, of 10,140 tons, are being built in the royal dockyards, and 44, of 155,660 tons, by private firms.

Some figures are also given in Lloyd's return of the number and tonnage of ships other than warships now being constructed in foreign countries. Some of the figures are not quite complete, but they show that in the whole of the rest of the world 212 steamers, of about 366,000 tons, and 42 sailing ships, of about 38,000 tons, are in progress.

A Treat for Newport Newsboys.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt on Thanksgiving Day will give a turkey dinner in Masonic Hall to 300 newsboys and messengers. Popular songs will be sung by the lads to the accompaniment of an orchestra engaged for the occasion. Miss Tanner, who has had charge of similar entertainments, has been given carte blanche by Mrs. Vanderbilt to make arrangements for the event, which the boys are looking forward to with great eagerness. The King's Daughters and prominent citizens, with their families, will help Miss Tanner to look after them.

Campaign of the Independents.

It was announced at the headquarters of the Independent Committee, 42 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday, that the first meeting of the State campaign in behalf of the Citizens' Union State ticket will be held at Albany on Friday. John J. Chapman and Isaac H. Klein, who are now making a tour up the State in behalf of the ticket, are expected to arrange for other meetings in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, and elsewhere.

Death of Mrs. Harriet Jane Pullman.

Mrs. Harriet Jane Pullman, wife of the Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman, pastor of the First Universalist Church, Baltimore, Md., and sister-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, died at her home in Baltimore yesterday. Hemorrhage of the heart was the immediate cause of death. Mrs. Pullman was born in Cincinnati in 1825.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ANOTHER RATE WAR IN PROSPECT.

Canadian Pacific Said to Have Violated Its Recent Agreement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Another rate war may be declared in the Northwest on account of the reported failure of the Canadian Pacific to restore rates in accordance with the recent agreement.

According to a circular letter issued by General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern, the Canadian road has continued to sell orders for tickets at low rates from Pacific Coast points to Minneapolis through its agents in Alaska. Mr. Whitney intimates that his line may be compelled to take steps to protect its interests, and more trouble is looked for unless the position of the Canadian Pacific can be satisfactorily explained.

Orders and tickets at the old cut rate of $10 to Seattle have turned up several times since the restoration of rates on Sept. 15, and some of these appeared as late as Oct. 7. The Great Northern says it is a sufferer to the extent of losing its entire share of the return travel from Alaska, and that it now proposes to put itself upon an equality with its alien competitor.

The Rutland Railroad Sold.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 18.—It is learned on reliable authority that Dr. W. Seward Webb and William K. Vanderbilt, together with other persons identified with New York Central interests, have secured control of the Rutland Railroad. It is understood, however, that the operation of the road will not be antagonistic to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Dr. Webb induced his friends to go into the scheme simply because he and some of his business associates had large interests and were living on the line of the road. The road will be run in very close relations to the reorganized Central Vermont Railroad and for the development of Vermont interests in general.

City Officials Shiver in Cold Offices.

The officials and employes of the Borough of Queens were routed out of their offices in the old Long Island City Hall a few weeks ago because the Board of Health said if they did not get out they would all die from diseases resulting from the unsanitary condition of the building. The new offices to which the employes moved are situated in the Hackett Building, at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, and the city officials say now that if they stay there the chances are they will freeze to death. The lease of the offices does not provide for the building to be heated. Therefore, apparently, the city, besides paying $7,500 a year for the offices, must furnish the heat, or, declaring the building unfitted for occupancy without the heat, look for other quarters. All day yesterday the clerks sat shivering with their coat collars turned up. It is said that there is no provision in the building for its heating.

Harvard Fall Tennis Tournament.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—H. Ward, 1900, won the Harvard Fall tennis tournament this afternoon by defeating H. R. Scott three straight sets, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5. The final round in doubles between Ward and Davis and Derby and Shaw was left unfinished at the end of the second set on account of darkness. Ward and Davis took the first set very easily, 6—1, but the second went to their opponents, 8—6. The challenge round in singles for the championship of the university will be played between Ward, the winner of this year's tournament, and E. R. Marvin, '99, who has held the title for two years.

America's Cup Race Preparations.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18.—C. Oliver Iselin visited the Herreshoff works at Bristol to-day and spent three hours in an inspection of the ways on which the Defender is to be hauled out for repairs, and of the model room. It is understood that several models are being made for the new boat to defend the America's Cup, and none has yet been accepted.

AVOIDABLE DEATHS.

One-Quarter of All Disease Is Totally Preventable.

From The London Times.

In connection with the Sanitary Institute a popular lecture was delivered by Dr. Alexander Hill, master of Downing College and Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University, on "Unnatural Death." He remarked that it was not the dangers of railway traveling, nor the few murders that occurred which brought down the average longevity of human life from 100 years to 50 years. They must seek for more subtle murderers than that. Every year 900,000 babies were born in England and Wales. If they took 1,000,000 children, and saw what was likely to be the end of them, they would find that 30,000 died a violent death by accident, about the same number would succumb to the mysterious diseases which they knew now to be absolutely preventable, because due to germs, (tuberculosis in its many forms;) about 120,000 would die from absolutely preventable causes such as smallpox, measles, and scarlet fever, only 45,000 would be allowed to live out their natural lives, and nearly one in twenty might expect to die because the machine was worn out. One-quarter of all the diseases which destroyed life were absolutely preventable. If the practice of hygiene were only on a level with its theory the average longevity would be raised at once from 50 to 65. The greater number of diseases over which the individual had control were due to mistakes in eating and drinking. He divided diseases into three classes, and said they would never succeed in preventing them until they had the co-operation of the public. Every citizen should have the same exact knowledge of the causes and properties of preventable diseases that the medical officer himself had. The infectious nature of consumption was hardly realized twenty years ago. About one-third of the cows in the country were tuberculous, and half the milk distributed the bacillus of tuberculosis. They could boil the milk, and he was no more afraid of boiled bacillus than he was of a well-cooked lion. The only natural form of death was the gentle falling asleep when the body was tired.

Told by a Clergyman.

A clergyman of good standing sends "Peter Lombard" of The Church Times these curious statements: Early in this century the Rev. W. Goodacre, Vicar of Sutton-in-Ashfield, married a couple whose united ages were under thirty. He afterward christened her daughter, buried her husband, married her again, and christened her granddaughter before she was thirty. Conducting a marriage at Skegby, of which place he was also vicar, the woman was a regular attendant at Sunday school, and in reply to the question, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" &c., replied: "Yes, verily, by God's help, so I will; and I heartily thank our heavenly Father who hath brought me into this state of salvation."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:10 A. M.—164 Eldridge Street; Peter Reiderbach; damage, $3,000.

1:50 A. M.—223 West Sixty-first Street; Elizabeth Meyer; damage trifling.

5:15 A. M.—244 East Eightieth Street; H. Bougert; damage, $800.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

VANCEBOROUGH, Me., Oct. 18.—The roundhouse of the Canada Eastern Railroad, at Gibson, N. B., was burned yesterday. Four locomotives were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 18.—The Broad Cove Packing Company's sardine factory, with contents, was destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of from $12,000 to $15,000, the property being partially covered by insurance. One hundred and eighty employes are thrown out of work by the destruction of the plant.

READFIELD DEPOT, Me., Oct. 18.—The total loss caused by fire which broke out in the Hotel Elmwood, at Readfield village, two miles from this place, last night, is $25,000. The Elmwood was owned by Charles E. Stevens, who had no insurance on his furniture and only $2,000 on the hotel. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

FAIR HAVEN, Vt., Oct. 18.—Knight's Block, a large three-story building, was burned this morning. The ground floor of the building was occupied by Wilson & Root, clothiers, and the Boston Shoe Store. The second story contained a billiard room, a barber's shop, two club rooms, and several offices. Knight's Opera House occupied the whole of the third floor. The opera house was one of the best in this part of the State. The total loss is estimated at $40,000 and the insurance $30,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

A Few Specials in Furniture.

Below we give a few hints regarding seasonable articles in the furniture line at economical prices. Three floors of our great Annex devoted exclusively to these goods, thereby insuring amplitude of selection.

RECEPTION CHAIRS, in oak or mahogany finish, seats upholstered in tapestry or damask, special to-morrow, 98

CORNER CHAIRS, in highly polished mahogany finish seats, upholstered in remnants of brocatelle or damask, while they last 2.99

GILT RECEPTION CHAIRS, with seats upholstered in remnants of high grade damask, special at 1.74

LADIES' WRITING DESKS in solid oak, highly polished quartered oak front, two drawers, brass trimming, French legs, special, 2.99

MATTRESSES, all hair, full size, made in our own factory, and covered with best A. C. A. tick, 5.99

DINING TABLES in antique oak finish, 41 inch square top when closed, opens full six foot, special at 2.99

IMPORTED IRON BEDS, handsomely trimmed with brass rods, extended foot rail, heavy posts, regular value $15.00; while they last, all sizes, 10.99

PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, with handsome carved dragon head, inlaid marqueterie backs, upholstered to order in your choice of colors in satin damask, 59.49

PREPARED NATURAL PALMS, 4 feet high, in jardinieres, for house decorations, 99

BEDDING MADE TO YOUR ORDER—If you want the best bedding and workmanship a large factory is here ready to supply you at short notice and at prices lower than elsewhere. (IN ANNEX.)

Portieres and Table Coverings.

From our great upholstery stock we quote the following attractive values:

SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, in twelve select colors, full length and width, same quality as advertised by some department stores as a special bargain at $9.50 a pair, our price, 8.48

VELOUR PIANO COVERS, figured centres, best quality, 2x3 yards, each, 14.89

VELOUR TABLE COVERS, figured centres, 2x2 1-2 yards, each, 12.74

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Picture Frames.

If you are undecided as to how you would like a picture framed let us have it; we will select a proper frame for you. The picture will show to advantage and you will be sure to get the best at the very lowest price.

Ornamented Gilt Frames, 3-4 inch.		Florentine Gilt Frames, 1 inch.	
8 x 10,	24	8 x 10,	51
10 x 12,	33	10 x 12,	62
11 x 14,	41	11 x 14,	73
Plain Gilt Frames, 3-4 inch.		**Florentine Gilt Frames, 2 inch.**	
8 x 10,	34	8 x 10,	96
10 x 12,	51	10 x 12,	1.12
11 x 14,	68	11 x 14,	1.26

Above prices include glass and back.

FRAMED ARTOS, reproductions of popular subjects, in 1 inch natural and 1 inch antique oak frames, with brass corners, outside measure 13x16, worth 75c.; special 24

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Wall Paper.

All kinds of imported and domestic papers, parlor, reception room, library, bedroom and halls, in all the latest and most popular styles, at prices always one-quarter to one-third lower than other retail houses.

PRESSED PAPERS, made to sell at $1.25 per roll, 32

FINE VARNISHED TILES, same goods as sold by most stores at 45c.; our price 24

PARLOR, HALL AND DINING ROOM PAPERS in Empire green and colonial reds, sold by many paper dealers at 18c.; per roll 12

CHINTZ PAPERS, stripe effects, regular value 12c. per roll, at 6

PARLOR AND HALL PAPERS, worth 14c. per roll, at 5

BEDROOM AND SITTING ROOM PAPERS in a large variety and attractive styles, worth 9c. per roll, at 3

Fancy Moldings at less than cost of manufacture. (IN ANNEX.)

Ladies' Fall Footwear.

LADIES' SHOES, of kid, button style, patent leather tipped, with turn, and flexible soles, the quality usually retailed elsewhere at $3.00; our price 2.49

LADIES' SHOES, of kid, with patent leather tips—sizes run from 2 1-2 to 4 only—in button and lace also; cannot be purchased elsewhere under $2.00; here at 1.24

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SHOES, spring heel, patent leather tipped, oak leather soles, in lace and button style, sizes 7 to 10, 98

SIZES 11 to 2, 98

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Ladies' Gloves, Real Kid.

We place on sale 300 dozen of the "Excelsior"—a ladies' embroidered, real kid glove, 2 clasps, in Tan, Red, Brown Black, White, Slate, Green and Champagne, fully guaranteed, per pair, 94

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Ladies' Knit Underwear.

We are ever on the alert for large lots of Underwear at reduced prices. Here is one of our latest successes in purchasing:

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS, fine Jersey ribbed, in white, at the special price of 19

Also full assortment of higher grades at proportionately low prices.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Two Items in Dress Goods.

ROYAL WHIPCORD SERGE, 45 in.; a very desirable fabric in all the new fall shades and black; these goods are made of the finest quality of wool, are steam shrunk and sponged, guaranteed not to spot or shrink, 49

VIGOREUX TRAVERS, one of this season's leading fabrics, 46 in. wide; these goods have been sold this season elsewhere as a bargain at 1.25, while the lot lasts our price 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fine Rugs at Lowest Prices.

There is nothing in floor coverings so desirable as a handsome rug, and now comes the opportunity to secure a genuine bargain.

VELVET RUGS, 3x6 feet, worth $2.75, at 2.07

ART SQUARES, Extra Super All Wool Ingrain.

6x9 ft.,	3.89	9x12 ft.,	7.89
9x9 ft.,	5.89	12x15 ft.,	12.74

SMYRNA RUGS, fine wool, 7 ft. 6 in x 10 ft. 6 in., 15.74

WILTON RUGS, 9x12 feet, regular price $15.00, at 24.99

A superb collection of Antique Turkish Rugs seldom equaled in richness and low prices.

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Columbia Graphophones.

The $12 Instruments, with case, our price, 7.49

Records of all the latest and most popular music for same, on sale at 31

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast clothing department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready to Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles, all of which will be found in our Annex, grow in business every month. Why? Because we only sell the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

BISMARCK MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Exercises in the Metropolitan Opera House Followed by a Big Torchlight Parade.

The German-Americans of this city met at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and paid a tribute to the late Prince Bismarc. It was really a memorial service, which consisted of music and speeches laudatory of the German Chancellor. The big amphitheatre was well filled, all the boxes and nearly all the orchestra seats and the galleries being occupied. In the boxes were George Ehret, Richard Weinacht, President of the Arion Society; Paul Goepel, President of the Liederkranz Society; Richard Mueller, Charles G. F. Wahle, Jr., Dr. L. Weyland, H. Schaeffer, Paul F. Hoope, and others. Mayor Van Wyck and his secretary, Albert M. Downes, were also present.

The programme for the evening consisted of orchestral music by the Metropolitan Orchestra, singing by the German singing societies and solos by Mme. Gadski and Mme. Ida Klein. Mme. Gadski sang one of Mendelssohn's arias, and Mme. Ida Klein, with the members of the singing societies sang "Die Allmacht" of Schubert-Liszt.

Prof. Marion D. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania spoke in English. He reviewed Bismarck's life from the time he found Prussia "ripe for a revolution and without a leader," until he left it one of the foremost nations of the world. He pointed out what Germans owed to Bismarck, and then said that if Bismarck were alive to-day he would say to Americans, "strengthen your defenses." Prof. Learned took occasion to impress upon those present the necessity of the defenses of this Nation being strengthened if the superstructure of trade, commerce, education, and freedom were to be maintained. Carl Schurz also spoke. His address was in German, and he paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the dead statesman.

After the ceremonies in the Opera House there was a torchlight parade. The members of twenty-eight German societies formed on Fifth Avenue, at Forty-second Street, and marched down Fifth Avenue to Sixteenth Street and then to Union Square. There they were reviewed by Richard Mueller, the President of the Executive Committee, and the other committeemen. It was estimated that there were 4,000 men in the parade, and it was nearly midnight when the last of them had reached the reviewing stand. When all had gathered on the north side of the square the bands played "The Watch on the Rhine" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" while every one sang.

William H. Scott's Newport Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—Another very large sale of real estate was made here to-day, the purchaser being William H. Scott of New York, who acquired ownership of four acres of land at the corner of Ruggles and Carroll Avenues. A handsome villa, the plans for which have been drawn by Architect F. D. Johnston, will be erected upon the lot in time for occupancy next Summer. It will be necessary to blast solid rock in order to make room for the cellar.

WILLIAM S. PONTIN DEAD.

He Was Known as "Father Bill" and Left a Famous Restaurant.

William S. Pontin, who for many years has kept a restaurant at 46 Franklin Street, died yesterday. He came to this country from London, where he was born, sixty-six years ago, and ever since he began to earn his living has been catering. He began in the kitchen of the Union Club when that club was at the corner of White Street and Broadway. In 1853 he purchased the "Erford Cheese," an old chophouse that used to be on Reade Street, and in 1857 moved to Benson Street. He opened the restaurant in Franklin Street eighteen years ago.

He was known as "Father Bill," and his place was patronized by politicians, Judges, lawyers, and men about town. Among those who have been served at "Father Bill's" place are Gen. Grant, Gen. McClelland, Henry Irving, and nearly every man of prominence in this city. They all said that he served the best roast beef in town, but his prices were high. Last year on his seventy-first birthday several lawyers and Judges met at his house to celebrate the day and congratulate him. He died of rheumatism and general debility. He leaves a wife and one son.

Wheelmen to Have a Jubilee Parade.

Forty representatives of seventeen wheelmen's clubs and branches of the bicycle trade, calling themselves the Wheelmen's Jubilee Parade Organization, met last night at 941 Eighth Avenue, for the purpose of arranging for a jubilee parade, to take place on the evening of Oct. 31. The object of the parade is to commemorate the recent American victories on land and sea and also to revive interest in the trade.

Wanamaker

Women's Shoes

THE Shoe Store merits attention, and claims it. Will you give it a moment?

It is a particularly good Shoe Store, and sells particularly good shoes. Being a Wanamaker Shoe Store, it sells them cheaper than most, but no less good. Almost all the lines are specialties of our own, chosen for some obvious superiority in style or finish or price.

We have had occasion to talk much of bargains. Some of our shoe operations have been colossal, and the price-results were certain. But the special occasions are for special occasions. The constant and steady growth of our shoe business is based on the *every-day* goods and values.

As an example of these we would instance the twenty styles in Women's Shoes at Five Dollars. They should be examined.

Sale of Warm Little Coats For Children There are three lots, in about 20 styles, of heavy interlined children's coats in this offering, and they'll be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. Be on hand, if you'd save about half on a purchase. These are sizes 2 to 4 yrs.

At $2.75—Of novelty silk-and-wool material; also of plain cloth, in light and dark colors; several styles of collars; trimmed with velvet and ribbon.

At $3.50—Of lady's cloth; fancy mixed goods and serges; round and sailor collars; trimmed with ruffles of silk and braid.

At $4.25—Of handsome boucle cloth; collars of contrasting colors; prettily trimmed with braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Toilet Sets These prices are worth reading carefully. The saving over the every-day cost to you is given quite conservatively.

We have contracted for almost the entire output of several potteries and are making large purchases in addition. That explains such economies as are given here:

At $2.25—7-piece toilet sets, with slop jar; underglaze prints; 3 colors.

At $3.50—Complete toilet sets, including covered slop jar; underglaze prints.

At $4.75—A complete toilet set, including covered slop jar; flower decoration and heavily gilded; 3 patterns; a regular $6.50 set.

At $7—Complete toilet sets, including covered slop jar; colored grounds; flower decorations and heavily gilded; regularly $13.50.

Basement.

Accumulated Elegance From Paris and Vienna a great many of them come, but numbers, too, from deft New England and New York craftsmen. They are *chains*. Chains of all sorts and kinds; solid gold, gold-plated, linked, woven, jeweled, long and short, fan chains, lorgnette chains, neck chains and even dog collars.

As to prices, you'll find them fair enough. Note these,—

Pearl Necklaces, at 50c. to $3.50.

Pearl and gilt fan-chains, at $1.50.

Ropes of pearls, 6 ft. long, at $2.50.

Pearl and rhinestone dog-collars, $5 to $10.25.

Jet and rhinestone dog-collars, $3.50 to $9.50.

14-karat gold chains, at $7 to $13.25.

Gold-plated and 14-karat gold-filled lorgnette chains, in many patterns, at 85c. to $3.

Broadway.

A Demonstration in Photographic Printing In the Photography Store, all day to-day, a demonstration of the merits of the Bradley Platinum paper.

This is a paper well known to all high class photographers. Most of the recent masterpieces in photographic art have been printed on it. It is an absolutely permanent paper, which is merit enough; but, in addition, it is the easiest worked paper so far devised. Come in to-day and see the demonstrators handle it.

Basement.

Rich, New Oriental Decorations A profusion of colors — apparently recklessly thrown together, yet soft, harmonious, beautiful, in effect—is shown in those queer Eastern stuffs for draperies, covers, scarfs, and so on. Still to obtain the best results from their use is needed a knack—almost a science. We profess to know how. If there's a Turkish Room, a den or a cosey corner in contemplation, consult us. To advise with you won't cost anything. In the meantime come in and inspect goods. Only a very vague idea may be gained from these names of goods. You must see them:

Damascus curtains, $4.50 a pair.

Merut Prints, $3.75 a pair.

Kutch Skirts, $4.25 to $24 each.

Beeckaneer Phulkaries, $10 each.

Indix Odhneys, $7.50 to $12 each.

Some handsome woven panels, Oriental subjects, substitutes for the expensive painted canvases, at only $2.50.

Damascus furniture in good assortment.

Third floor.

WANAMAKER'S

As a Library in Itself Do not get the idea that the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE is a book of reference *only*. It is just what its name implies,—a library in itself.

For instance,—here we pick up one of its volumes at random, and run over the leaves. It chances to be Vol. 17. Note these titles as the leaves fly through the fingers:—"The Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope,—two complete ones; two long extracts, each complete in itself, from "David Copperfield," and one from "Great Expectations," and a short story, "The Boy at Mugford," complete, by Charles Dickens; a long extract (26 pages) from the "Story of an African Farm;" the garden song from "Maud;" "Marco Bozzaris," a complete story by Poe; a complete scene from Hall Caine's "The Shadow of a Crime;" one of the "Reveries of a Bachelor," a final scene from Balzac, three complete stories from Alphonse Daudet, and six or eight other stories and poems by different famous authors. Each of these is complete in itself,—with a beginning and a middle and an end,—not a mere fragment. The average length of the selections is over ten pages, and short stories are given complete.

This is one book out of twenty. The work covers the entire range of literature from the oldest story in the world to Kipling's "Recessional."

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for fifteen months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SPANISH GUNS AT AUCTION.

Our Evacuation Commissioners Protest Against a Proposed Sale of Ordnance in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Owing to the announcement in the newspapers of a sale of some articles and materials by the Spanish Ordnance Department yesterday, the United States Evacuation Commissioners sent Capt. Griscom and Capt. Brooks to attend the sale and take note of the articles auctioned. They found included in the sale several mortars and other guns.

The Commissioners promptly sent a protest to the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners, who replied that the articles referred to were useless for service and were only being sold as old metal.

The Commissioners instructed Capt. Brooks to make a thorough inventory in order to know the exact number and nature of the articles, in case a sale should be effected despite the protest.

HAVANA STREETS FILTHY.

Col. Waring to Report Upon the Unsanitary Condition of the City.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Col. Waring of the United States Sanitary Commission will forward to Washington to-morrow an extensive report, dwelling particularly upon the filthy condition of this city, which is the real cause of all the infectious diseases.

Some days have elapsed since even the principal street has been swept, and the rubbish and filth are accumulating rapidly. The municipal officers take no steps to remedy this evil. The trouble seems to be that the work of sweeping the streets is let out by contract, and the contractor claims that the city now owes him $40,000.

HOBSON RETURNING FROM CUBA.

Will Be Present at the Peace Jubilee Ceremonies in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Lieut. Hobson sailed yesterday from Caimanera for the United States by way of Jamaica. Mr. Hobson comes primarily to Philadelphia to obtain a number of appliances required for the wrecking operations now going on in the vicinity of Santiago. But another purpose to be served by his visit is to redeem a promise made by Secretary Long to have Hobson and the little body of men who sank the Merrimac present in Philadelphia during the peace jubilee.

He should arrive in Philadelphia by the beginning of next week, and it is said at the Navy Department that he will return to Santiago as soon as he has secured the material he wants.

Meanwhile it is understood the work of raising the Colon will proceed, as well as the operations on the other sunken Spanish ships, which work has, according to the last reports to the department, yielded profitable returns in the shape of ordnance and other valuable ship equipment secured.

Fire Stops Havana's Telephones.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The central telephone station here was destroyed by fire last night. There is no communication by telephone in Havana to-day, and there will not be any for some days to come.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR A NURSE.

While He Slept, His Patient, Now Dead, Wandered About Camp.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 18.—Private Essig's death from typhoid fever yesterday resulted in the arrest of Private Townsley of the Reserve Ambulance Corps.

Townsley is in the guardhouse to await trial by court-martial for going to sleep on duty and allowing the patient to wander about the camp in delirium.

Two Soldiers Die in City Hospitals.

The deaths of two soldiers in city hospitals have been reported to Major Appel at the Army Building. Private Frank Redding, eighteen years old, of Company C, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital from typhoid fever. He had been there since Sept. 5. He lived in Ashland, Ohio. Private Stephen Jackson, Company B, Eighteenth Infantry, died in St. Vincent's Hospital on Monday. He was brought from Montauk on the Shinnecock Sept. 12.

Harvard Volunteer Dies in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—S. W. Wheeler of Philadelphia, formerly of the Harvard 'Varsity football eleven, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital to-day. He went to Puerto Rico in the Philadelphia City Troop during the campaign, and contracted typhoid fever there. He had been ill since his return.

Private Nellis, 203d New York, Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Private Delbert C. Nellis, Company C, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, died here last night of typhoid fever. His father lives in St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Health of the Two Hundred and Third

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 18.—Inquiries at headquarters of the Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment, near Conewago, shows the sick are improving. The change in camp has done the soldiers much good.

Homesickness at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 18.—Homesickness among the troops here is increasing. Yesterday the First Rhode Island Regiment was paid, and today one-third of the men were reported as missing without leave. In the First Maryland forty-six out of one hundred reported for guard duty, and seventeen in one company were missing. With the exception of the Pennsylvania regiments cases of absence without leave are increasing daily, and steps will be taken to cure the trouble by inflicting heavy fines. In the future furloughs will be granted only for the performance of special duty.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

No Agreement Yet Reached on the Question of the Debt of Cuba.

OUR COMMISSION UNYIELDING

The Money Raised by the Cuban Loans Declared to Have Been Used Solely for the Benefit of Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Spain can no longer have any doubt regarding the ultimate attitude of the United States toward the so-called Cuban debt. The American Commissioners have declined to assume it or any part of it by express treaty or by contract. They also decline to accept a cession of sovereignty to the United States, for, in that case, Spain would claim that such a cession by its own force would impose the obligation for that debt.

It is confidently believed that in refusing to accept a cession of sovereignty the American Commissioners are acting also upon their announcement to the world in the intervention resolutions, disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty or authority over Cuba, except for pacification, and then to leave the island to the control of its people, and its people to the assumption of its obligations. This position of the Commissioners couples itself with the declaration in the resolutions that the people of Cuba are by right and ought to be free and independent; and good faith requires the performance of this declaration, it being plain that if Cuba were annexed to the United States, while she might be free, she would not be independent.

The Gaulois to-day reviews yesterday's session of the joint Peace Commissions, and, after referring to the delay caused by the difference in the languages spoken by the Commissioners, adds:

"But, according to the Spaniards, the main cause of the difficulty encountered in the negotiations comes from the lack of conciliation in the attitude of the American Commission. It is known in regard to Puerto Rico and Cuba that the articles of the protocol are absolutely positive. Spain cedes Puerto Rico to the United States and relinquishes (abandons) sovereignty over Cuba. These two points are definitely settled and are not open to discussion. Besides, the Spaniards make it a point of honor to abide scrupulously by their engagements toward their conquerors.

"The question of the Cuban debt remains. Upon which power should the onerous obligation of guaranteeing the debt rest? Here is where the two commissions differ in their views, and neither is inclined to yield. The Spaniards assert that when a power annexes territory, it is implied that it assumes all the previous obligations of such territory. This is international law, sanctioned by usage, and which has always been complied with. Thus, when France annexed Savoy she assumed all the debts contracted by the latter while still an Italian province. The Spaniards also remind their opponents that Cuba is virtually the key of the Gulf of Mexico, a strategic position of the first order to the United States and an immense advantage, which calls for some sacrifice upon the part of the Americans.

"To this the latter replied at first that they could not listen to any discussion of the matter of the debt, being under formal instructions from their Government. But, on the Spanish Commission insisting, and in the presence of its very firm attitude, the Americans have taken a more conciliatory attitude—not that they entertain the intention of yielding to Spain's injunctions, but they consent to argue against the Spanish position. These arguments may be briefly summed up as follows:

"The Americans insist upon the fact that the money raised by the Cuban loans was not applied to the requirements or interests of the island, but was chiefly borrowed to the end of improving the financial condition of Spain and to procure funds which she could no longer raise in the Peninsula, and that the debt, therefore, is personal to Spain. The Americans also say that America has no intention of annexing Cuba, and therefore could not assume such obligations. Finally, it is held that, owing to the fabulous cost of the late war, the American people would not assume such obligations.

"These are, approximately, the grounds on which the present discussions are conducted. Certain newspapers have considered the possibility of referring the difference to the arbitration of a Continental power. Neither commission has yet suggested such a solution; but, on the other hand, we have good ground to believe that, even were the suggestion acceptable to Spain, it would have no chance of being agreed to by the Americans."

There is enough fact in the statement of the Gaulois to give it significance, especially as it came from Spanish sources here. Taken in connection with the special pleading in the editorials of the Paris papers this evening, it affords a fair view of the interest existing here on behalf of Spain.

La Liberte, referring to the Cuban debt as "now dividing the two countries," says: "The Spanish regard the refusal of the La Liberté, referring to the Cuban debt as an exaggerated assertion." In one sentence La Liberte declares that "Spanish finances were ruined in trying to suppress the Cuban insurrection," and in the next it says that "the debt was contracted for the benefit of Cuba." Then it points to Spain as pleading for arbitration where the commissions cannot agree and says:

"The Washington Cabinet will not listen to anything. We have already pointed out the abnormal conditions attending the appointment of the American delegates and their imperious instructions. Mr. Day and his colleagues are not properly negotiators, but only mandataries, whose work is to carry out precise orders. They have no right to discuss or to make concessions, but simply may announce to the Spanish Government the exactions of the United States.

"The American Commissioners have formal orders not to lend themselves to any modifications of the conditions of peace and to repel all arbitration, giving notice finally, if the Spanish do not agree to their terms, of a naval demonstration in Spanish waters. President McKinley is dictated to by public opinion, which will some day repent its loss of head.

"Madrid now knows that the effort to induce the United States to assume any part of the Cuban debt or to renounce the Philippines, wholly or in part, was doomed in advance to failure. Spain has nothing to do but to give way nobly to the hard laws of war, as a fresh humiliation would be certain to follow Señor Sagasta's non-success against the grasping disposition of the United States."

The Temps says, editorially: "It is still thought that a tribunal of arbitration will alone settle the disputes."

The Journal des Débats thinks the United States should compel the Cuban Government to assume the debt, and believes that the Spanish would submit to arbitration, which, it understands, the United States declines to accept.

The "Spread Eagle" at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 18.—Lieut. Col. Moore, who is in command of the West Virginia regiment in Col. Casteel's absence, admits having given orders to "spread-eagle" Privates Mace, Mose, and Plank. He says they are old offenders, and if they do not obey their superiors he will repeat the punishment. Mose was "bucked and gagged" recently for cursing an officer. Col. Moore says it is necessary to resort to corporal punishment among the rough element in the regiment to maintain discipline.

The Filipinos and the Friars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gen. Otis is giving attention to the complaints that have reached him to the effect that the Philippine insurgents are ill-treating and killing such of the friars as fall into their hands. There is difficulty in dealing with such cases, owing to the fact that the United States military and naval forces are not always in possession of the places where the outrages are committed, but they are under instructions to use their good offices with the insurgents to prevent the commission of these outrages.

Two More Colonels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson and Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman will become Colonels by the advancement of Cols. Kent and Henry to be Brigadier Generals.

Capt. James G. Blaine Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Capt. James G. Blaine arrived in Washington to-day from Manila. He has been ordered to report at home to be discharged, his services being no longer required.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

SURPLUS NOT TAXABLE.

The Newburg Savings Bank Wins Its Case Against the Assessor of That Town.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The case of the Newburg Savings Bank against the Assessor of Newburg was decided to-day in favor of the bank by the Court of Appeals.

Last year the Assessors placed on the city assessment roll the bank's surplus. The bank instituted certiorari proceedings, and Judge Hirschberg held that such surplus was improperly included by the Assessors in the roll of property liable to taxation. This opinion was affirmed by the Appellate Court on appeal by the city and now the Court of Appeals affirms the action of the lower court.

By this decision it is established that the surplus of a savings bank is exempt from taxation.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Deputies Discuss the Standard Bible—Consideration of the Amended Constitution Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—At the business session of the deputies to-day the standard Bible came up for discussion, and steps were taken to guard this standard by constitutional provision. The Fev. Dr. Fulton of Philadelphia had submitted a series of queries as to the existence of a standard Bible, to which a committee reported that the Church had a standard, namely, that published in 1812 and adopted in general convention in 1823; that no alterations had been made since then, and that the exclusive use of the standard Bible was obligatory. In view of the report a resolution was adopted directing the preparation of a suitable constitutional provision establishing the standard Bible and fixing the manner of its alteration.

The House also adopted a resolution postponing further action on the proposition to amend the title of the constitution, which makes reference to the "Protestant Episcopal" Church.

Concurrence was given to the action of the Bishops extending the offenses for which Bishops may be tried to include "conduct unbecoming a Bishop."

Another phase of the marriage and divorce question was presented in a resolution by the Rev. Dr. Fulton, which was placed on the calendar, providing for a committee of thirteen deputies to report six months prior to the next triennial council on the subject of marriage and divorce.

Among the resolutions presented and referred were those of the Rev. Dr. Nelson of Virginia for the erection in Washington, D. C., of a suitable building for holding future conventions of the Church.

Consideration of the amended constitution was then resumed. Article I., which had been passed over, being taken up. Among the changes proposed was that of the Rev. Dr. Mallory of Milwaukee, to make the presiding Bishop of the Church an Archbishop. The proposition was tabled. Article I. was then agreed to as reported. It provides in detail for the triennial general convention and its method of doing business.

Article V. was amended by a provision that a diocese shall not be divided while there is a vacancy in the Bishopric. A new section was added providing that no new diocese shall be created by less than six self-supporting parishes and six Presbyters, and the article was finally adopted.

Article IX. led to considerable debate. It provides the means of trying Bishops and Presbyters for various offenses. One of the new provisions gave the Bishops the right to have a case reviewed by a court composed of Bishops only. Objection was made to this on the ground that it gave the Bishops a privileged court and invited conflict with the supreme ecclesiastical court which is likely to be established. On the other hand, it was argued that the Bishops were entitled to be tried by their peers. After lengthy debate the provision for trying Bishops by "Bishops only" was upheld by 164 votes to 128. Article IX. was finally recommitted to the committee for revision.

The House of Bishops amended the canon on examinations for Deacon's orders so as to require examination on the Prayer Book.

Changes were made also in the provision for transferring a clergyman from one diocese to another.

A canon providing that when a new rector is to be elected the Bishop shall be notified, and no election shall take place until thirty days thereafter was passed.

Most of the afternoon was devoted to the question of consecrating a Bishop for Brazil. The question was finally referred to a committee consisting of the Bishops of Kentucky, Chicago, West Virginia, Maryland, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Rhode Island.

WALKED OFF TRAIN IN SLEEP.

Army Nurse Was Uninjured, but Lost His Hat.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Christopher Finger, an army nurse, fell from a train running forty miles an hour Sunday night, near Princeton Junction, and escaped uninjured. Finger and sixteen other male nurses were on their way to Washington from Camp Wikoff. He was missed near Princeton Junction, and at Trenton the conductor telegraphed back to have his body found.

The next morning Finger walked into the Princeton Junction station. He said that he had walked from the front platform of the train in his sleep, and didn't know what had happened until he found himself lying on the tracks, uninjured, but with his hat missing. He spent the night in a farmhouse. Finger proceeded on his journey to rejoin his companions.

State Banking Statistics.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The aggregate resources of the 208 banks of discount in New York State are $321,508,086. This is shown by the summary of the reports of these banks made on Sept. 29. Superintendent of Banks Kilburn finds that since the last previous statements received from the banks on July 23 last, there has been an increase in the aggregate of their loans and discounts of $4,941,279, and in the amount due depositors of $29,544,759. The total resources of the banks increased $27,819,389. The amount of specie held in the banks decreased $4,258,925, and there was a decrease in legal tenders and bank notes of $816,925. The cash items aggregated $35,340,170, and surplus $19,087,498. There was due depositors $221,970,862; due trust companies and banks, $25,078,655, and due savings banks, $15,170,802. The loans and discounts were $175,937,742.

The Windward Probably Ice Bound.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 18.—Capt. William Bartlett, brother of Capt. John Bartlett, the commander of Lieut. Peary's steamer Windward, now supposed to be in far Northern waters, after landing Lieut. Peary's expedition, has arrived from a Summer's fishing at Turnavick, Labrador, where Capt. John Bartlett intended calling for him on the Windward's homeward trip from Greenland. He declares that he never knew the ice to form more rapidly and heavily than while on his way here, and he has almost abandoned hope that the Windward will escape from the arctic regions this Autumn.

Rev. Gustav Dreichsler a Suicide.

NEWBURG, Oct. 18.—The Rev. Gustav Dreichsler, pastor of the German Lutheran Church here, who died suddenly Saturday, poisoned himself with carbolic acid. The Coroner heard rumors of suicide and investigated. The family announced to-day that Mr. Dreichsler had been insane six months and was about to go to an institution for treatment.

Free Methodists Elect a Delegate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The Free Methodist Conference to-day elected B. R. Roberts of Chesebrough Seminary, New York, to represent the Conference at the Assembly at London in 1901.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

President's Commission Hears the Testimony of Officers at Camp Cuba Libre.

MODEL CONDITIONS CLAIMED

Care of the Sick Extolled by Chief Surgeon Maus as Without Parallel—Fernandina Land Not Alger's Son's.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 18.—The war investigating commission held three sessions to-day, dealing during the two day sessions with the general staff officers of the Seventh Army Corps and at night hearing the testimony of officers and men of the Second South Carolina Regiment. The general officers examined included the Chief Surgeon and Chief Commissary, the Chief Quartermaster, and the Inspector General of the corps. All gave detailed information as to their respective departments of the service.

The sub-committee, consisting of Gen. Wilson and Capt. Howell, appointed to investigate the selection of Fernandina as a camp, returned to-night and reported their approval of the selection. They made special inquiry into the report that the camp had been located there for the purpose of enhancing the value of land owned by a son of Secretary Alger, going through the county records as part of their work. They failed to find his name in any of these documents, and their investigation convinced them that he had never owned any real estate in that vicinity and that he had not been in any way interested in any.

Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, was the first witness sworn by the commission to-day. He declared that there had not been any suffering among the sick at Camp Cuba Libre, although they did not at first have the luxuries which were supplied afterward. Three hundred trained nurses were now doing efficient work in the camp, he said. He had never seen such utter disregard of expense in caring for sick soldiers, and he did not think the world had ever seen a parallel of the care now exercised over them in Jacksonville.

The doctor said that he had never in his life seen such attention given to sanitation in a camp, but that despite this care typhoid did break out and had become the principal sickness here. Dr. Maus said he had found it difficult to prevail upon surgeons in the volunteer service to learn the administrative duties of their positions. As a matter of fact, these duties were extremely onerous, and for this reason the volunteer physicians were not so efficient as they should have been. Often, also, in the early history of the war some of the volunteer regimental surgeons had been found negligent in the matter of inspection, but later on sanitation became the principal duty of everybody about the camp.

Dr. Maus said that in the history of the camp there had been 284 deaths out of 31,000 men, and that about 80 per cent. of the deaths had been from fever. He thought the fever was now decreasing. Dr. Connor quoted a report from Col. Guild, Inspector General, saying that but for the action of the Red Cross Society the sick would have been without essential supplies for two months.

"That statement," said Dr. Maus, "is utterly false. The Government would have supplied them if the Red Cross had not."

Dr. Maus also denied the truth of a statement made by the Governor of Iowa that there was only one nurse in charge of sixteen typhoid patients.

Dr. Maus said he had investigated the camp at Miami and found it to be unsuitable on account of the water, which analysis had shown to be impure. He also thought Tampa unsuited to a large army camp. He said in response to a criticism from a Jacksonville lady that Gen. Lee had given the most careful attention to the hospitals; that he had made frequent visits to the sick men, and did much to cheer them up.

Speaking of complaints from the Second New Jersey Regiment, he said their officers had not given careful attention to their administrative duties, and as a consequence they became stampeded. In the case of one company 63 at one time had been reported sick, whereas he had found upon investigation that there were only 13 sick. The officers, apparently, he said, had given more attention to criticising the administration of the camp than to looking after the wants of their men, when it was their duty to do this and not the duty of any other person.

A letter was read from Mrs. Gordon, wife of Gen. W. W. Gordon, in relation to the hospital at Miami, in which she made serious charges, among others one to the effect that a hospital nurse had become intoxicated and set fire to a fever patient's bed, burning him somewhat, and another that flies were often found crawling into the mouths of dying patients. Dr. Maus had a report from Dr. Vilas, in charge of the hospital, which admitted the truth of the statement concerning the burning of a patient's bed, but denying all others. Dr. Maus expressed the opinion that the charges were exaggerated.

Col. Oliver E. Wood, chief commissary, said that he had always been able to fully and completely meet all requisitions made upon him for supplies, and there had never been any lack of them. The rations also, the quality was excellent. In cases where the meat was not good the contractors had replaced it without requiring official condemnation. Yet it was necessary either to cook refrigerator meat or put it on ice in order to prevent its spoiling in this climate. Col. Wood read a letter he had written to Gen. Lee in response to a complaint made by Col. W. J. Bryan concerning the beef. In this letter he said that if beef was spoiled it was generally due to the almost criminal negligence of regiment and company officers.

Capt. Chauncey V. Baker, Chief Quartermaster said that he had been unable in the beginning to meet all requisitions for supplies when made by the regiments as they arrived. In most cases he had assumed the responsibility of making purchases, and his course had afterward been approved. The first clothing received was not of good quality, but it afterward improved. Capt. Baker said that he attributed whatever delay had been experienced to the necessity of equipping so large an army in so brief a time, and he thought that, under the circumstances, it was no greater than was to have been expected.

Explaining Gen. Lawton's selection of the first camp here, he said it was due to the fact that the railroad company could offer facilities, and to the additional fact that water could be secured conveniently. The site was low, and the men were removed when the rainy season began. Gen. Lawton had expected the troops to be ordered almost immediately to Cuba, and this circumstance controlled him entirely in the selection of the site for the first encampment. He said that the volunteer regimental Quartermasters had all worked hard to learn their business, and that their service had been satisfactory.

Capt. Baker was followed by Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., Inspector General of the corps, who testified to the devotion of the Medical Department, and, in referring to the interest of all in the care of the sick, he instanced the fact that in the recent cyclone here not a single hospital tent had been blown down. In some instances in this emergency entire brigades turned out to protect the hospitals and hold them down.

Col. Guild said that he had never found a case of deprivation due to the failure of the Government to furnish proper supplies. He was unable to recall any case in which there had been any suffering in a hospital on account of neglect, and was satisfied all that was practicable had been done for the sick.

Col. Guild had in an official report expressed the opinion that one attendant to six patients was not sufficient. He said this opinion was based upon the inflamed condition of the public mind, but he believed that, as a rule, the attendants could not give the proper attention. Asked if he was still of the opinion that there would have been a shortage of supplies for the sick but for the great activity of the Red Cross, Col. Guild said he had changed his opinion somewhat, as he had since learned that steps might have been taken to secure Government supplies, but that he was still of the opinion that there would have been delay.

STERNBERG BLAMES THE RED CROSS

Says Its Agents Must Share Responsibility for Soldiers' Sufferings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Surgeon General Sternberg has sent to the War Investigating Commission a letter bearing upon his attitude toward the Red Cross Society and other relief associations, in which he explains the course he pursued in reference to the acceptance of the services of female nurses. After referring to a suggestion he had made that the Red Cross devote its resources to the equipment of an additional hospital ship, he says:

"Furthermore, the American National Red Cross Association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies it must share the responsibility with the medical department of the army for such suffering."

The Surgeon General asserts that volunteer officers frequently accepted supplies offered by relief societies in order to avoid responsibility to the Government for the use of such articles, and declares that "there has been no time since the commencement of the war when the articles mentioned could not have been obtained upon a telegraphic requisition sent to the Surgeon General of the army, if for any reason a sufficient supply was not on hand at the field supply depot."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster's Department, on completion of his conference with the Quartermaster General of the Army, will proceed to Mobile on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Matthew C. Butler, Jr., Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Havana and report to Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers, for duty.

First Lieut. Rowland R. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 21.

Capt. Herman Werner, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Clifford W. Fuller is honorably mustered out of the service as First Lieutenant, Tenth Ohio Volunteers, to take effect July 6, by reason of his promotion and muster-in as Captain in the same regiment, July 7.

Capt. Edwin R. Butler, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged as Second Lieutenant, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, to take effect, July 24, by reason of his acceptance on July 25 of appointment as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. H. Landor is relieved from further duty at the Sternberg Hospital, Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., and will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration to his present sick leave of absence, will proceed to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. C. Douglas will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Second Lieut. Alfred T. Smith, Twelfth Infantry.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major Barrington K. West, Subsistence Department.

Mayor Edward E. Robbins, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 14.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Post Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major William H. Thrift, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, Tenth Cavalry, now on leave of absence, is detached from duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and establish a recruiting station in that city.

First Lieut. George W. Goode, First Cavalry, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to Major Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Third Infantry, chief mustering officer, for duty as assistant mustering officer, acting assistant Quartermaster, commissary and ordnance officer, in connection with the muster-out of volunteers of the State of Missouri.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth Cavalry, is changed to leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major William B. Banister, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is changed, to leave of absence on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. William E. P. French, Third Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month and ten days.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles C. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is extended ten days.

Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, Sixth Cavalry, upon expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will report to Major Gen. Samuel Sumner, United States Volunteers, chief mustering officer at Philadelphia, for duty as assistant mustering officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer, in connection with the muster out of service of Pennsylvania volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis A. Moloney will proceed from Cincinnati to New York City and report to Major Nathan E. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation on the first transport sailing for Santiago, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Aaron H. Appel is relieved from further duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., and from duty in the field with the Seventh Army Corps and will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. H. E. Goetz, Third Tennesseee Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days.

Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, is relieved from duty at Atlanta and will take station at Chicago and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Lakes.

First Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, now in the United States general hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., will join his company.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, First Cavalry, aide de camp, is extended ten days.

Major Frank D. Bain, Surgeon, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Hospital Corps in Puerto Rico, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Vernon J. Hopper will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles P. Breese, First United States Volunteer Engineers, is extended to Nov. 1.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Raphael A. Edmonston and W. H. Prescott are relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff and will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer of the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital, at that post, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk S. F. Rose is appointed for duty on the Adams; his appointment for duty on the Mohican will be revoked when he is transferred to the Adams.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk A. C. Cooper to the auxiliary naval force is revoked when his accounts are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk W. B. Atwell is revoked when the accounts of the Terror are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk W. D. Alexander for duty on the Puritan is revoked when his accounts are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Palmer is revoked when the accounts of the San Francisco are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk S. B. Caldwell as fleet clerk for duty on the San Francisco is revoked when his accounts are settled.

Lieut. Commander D. K. Haswell, retired, is detached from charge of the Fourth Lighthouse District and ordered home.

The order of Paymaster J. R. Carmody, retired, is amended; when detached from the Wabash he is ordered home and to settle accounts; he is detached from all other duty.

Chief Engineer F. W. Bartlett is ordered to the Prairie.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. D. Terry is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Gloucester.

Chief Engineer W. N. McElroy is detached from the Gloucester and ordered to the Crescent Yard, Elizabethport, N. J., as Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. W. H. Cox is detached from the Alexander and ordered to the Solace Oct. 10.

Chief Engineer W. L. Cathcart is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Daigh is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company as Assistant Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. W. E. Wirt is ordered to the Dolphin.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Mickley is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Vulcan in connection with the machinery of the Maria Teresa.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. Scot is detached from the Vulcan and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. W. E. Gunn is detached Oct. 26 as assistant to the Chief of the Auxiliary Naval Force, Ninth District, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. W. Bostick is detached Oct. 22

FOR AND AGAINST COLONIES

Hilary A. Herbert and William Dodsworth Address the Quill Club.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLET NEEDED

So Mr. Dodsworth Argued—Mr. Herbert Points Out the Dangers of the Plan.

"Our Place Among the Nations" was the topic for the opening meeting of the season of the Quill Club, held last night at the Windsor Hotel. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert and William Dodsworth, editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, were the speakers of the evening, and nearly 150 club members and guests listened attentively to the addresses in which the advantages of a colonizing policy were advanced or refuted. Frederick Perry Powers, the new President, assumed his seat for the first time.

In enlarging upon his topic, "What the Policy of the United States Should Be in Respect to the Philippine Islands," Mr. Dodsworth urged their retention. The United States, he argued, has reached a stage in industrial development which radically changes its relation to the outside world. Referring to the colonizing ambitions of Great Britain and France, he continued:

"For the United States, support of the 'open-door' policy is a duty backed by the most imperative considerations of national progress. The conditions of oversupply of plant and overproduction of commodities have introduced a series of derangements that will not abate their penalties. The congested condition of our industries has each successive year become more aggravated. Transient palliatives have been applied to it, with partial relief in some directions, but the situation steadily becomes more serious and affords no hope of remedy except through finding much larger avenues of export for our manufactured products. If this relief is not forthcoming, a stage of grave industrial collapse appears inevitable, and the unparalleled energies of our seventy-five millions of producers must be restrained until we appreciate the penalty of our neglect of foreign enterprise.

"It is no mere patriotic boast, but a prospect conceded by our European competitors, that the United States is fast advancing to the front rank among exporters of manufactured goods. The thing this country needs therefore is not so much ability to compete as the absolute assurance of open markets for our products and of our ability to protect them against the armed competition that so boldly menaces free commerce. The Government must contribute promptly whatever is needful to consolidate our military and naval power, and turn a deaf ear to mere words—taints of 'imperialism,' 'colonization,' and the like."

Presented as the Alabama Colonel who was sent to Congress, discovered Hobson, sent him to the navy, and was responsible for the building of the Iowa, Oregon, Alabama, and Kearsarge. Mr. Herbert was greeted with long continued applause, and his words were frequently punctuated by similar demonstrations. He opposed a colonizing policy, briefly on the ground that the game was not worth the candle.

"The United States can defend its interests upon the high seas," he declared, "whatever those interests may be. It has no need of foreign alliances. We need not fear diplomacy. While the diplomats of Europe are educated in all the courtesies, the American diplomat is appointed for his ability and statesmanship. He is selected from those whom success has marked out for the calling."

Mr. Herbert explained at length that in his opinion climate was an insuperable objection to our success in civilizing the islands, and offered Jamaica as an illustration. Here, he said, Anglo-Saxon influence had been given the fairest sort of trail, and after centuries of it, Jamaica was not affected except for the very few of the upper class.

Another argument Mr. Herbert raised was that in some political exigency the islands will come into the Union as States, and will send Senators and Representatives to dictate policies to the Government. Exigencies at which they might hold the balance of power were not improbable. The annexation of Canada was spoken of as preferable to colonizing the Philippines.

Brief remarks were made by Prof. I. F. Russell, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, F. A. Ferris, and Mornay Williams.

MURDER AT PORT WASHINGTON.

Committed Over a Month Ago, the Facts Have Just Come to Light.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Oct. 18.—Justice O'Leary of this place to-day issued warrants for the arrest of Solomon Wanser, William Wanser, Richard Fitzsimmons, and John Fitzsimmons, the warrants being based upon depositions made by County Detectives Dennis Sullivan and Downing alleging that the four men are guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of Patrick Smith, which occurred at Port Washington on the night of Sept. 3. The warrants are now in the hands of Constable Christian Donely, who will go to Port Washington in the morning to make the arrests.

The attention of the authorities was called to the case by the wife of Smith. She says that on the night of Sept. 3 these four men called on her husband at their home, about a mile outside the village of Port Washington, bringing with them two bottles of whisky. She left them drinking and went to her room and fell asleep. Some hours after she was awakened by the slamming of a door, and going down stairs she found the men had gone, and, to her horror, her husband, covered with blood, dead on the floor. The room was in a state of great confusion, and examination showed that Smith had been robbed as well as murdered. The officials were notified, and a Coroner's inquest was held, which found that Smith had come to his death "at the hands of persons unknown." Coroner Skinner, however, it is alleged, neglected to furnish any information of the case to District Attorney Youngs, and he knew nothing of the matter until Mrs. O'Leary, wondering why no steps were taken to arrest the alleged murderers, went herself to the District Attorney and told her story.

The four men admit they were at the Smith house and that they were drinking, but say they know nothing of the murder.

ORIENTAL MERCHANT ARRESTED

James Flood Charged with Committing Embezzlement in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—James Flood, senior partner of the firm of Flood & Co., dealers in Oriental goods and handling principally Japanese mattings, with business houses in New York and Kobe, Japan, is charged with fraud, and is in the Alameda County Jail. Mr. Flood was a passenger on the steamer Doric, which arrived from Asiatic ports, and was placed under arrest by United States Marshal Shive as soon as the vessel was released from quarantine.

The officers have learned that Mr. Flood went to Japan a few months ago to engage in business with his twin brother, who is the most extensive dealer in carpets and mattings in the Orient, besides being identified with a banking concern. Upon his arrival in Kobe his brother turned over the business to him, and departed for the United States, going to New York. Mr. Flood found, it is alleged, that his brother had become involved in financial difficulties to the extent of between $100,000 and $200,000. He would not state the nature of the trouble but said he had consulted with the best legal talent of Japan, and it was on the advice of his attorneys that he decided to follow his brother to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The officials of the State Department express surprise at the report of the arrest in San Francisco of James Flood. Mr. Flood appears to have got into difficulty at Kobe, Japan, the charge being embezzlement of bank funds, so far as the department here knows. He started for the United States, and while he was en route United States Consul Lyon at Kobe notified the State Department that he had directed the United States Marshal at San Francisco to arrest Mr. Flood upon his arrival at that port.

This was a very unusual proceeding, in view of the fact that the offense was alleged to have been committed in Japan and the Japanese Government had not taken any steps to prosecute. The Consul based his action on the allegation that Mr. Flood was a fugitive from the Consular court at Kobe. This does not, however, it is said, alter the legal aspect of the case, and the officials do not consider it plain that Mr. Flood can lawfully be detained by the California judicial authorities.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ON QUAY.

Thinks the Republican Party in Pennsylvania Should Throw the Senator Off.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 18.—Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was in Braddock to-day to dedicate a Congregational Church. Being interviewed on politics he said:

"I believe it is time the Republican Party awakened and threw off Senator Quay. The charges made against him recently should be sufficient to satisfy every decent-minded man that Senator Quay has outlived his usefulness. The corruption laid against him is of such a nature that the Republican Party of this State cannot afford to ignore it or to prevent a complete investigation.

"The Republican Party is composed of honorable men, who would not stoop to acts they permit this leader to do. His brazen effrontery in the face of all charges has carried him through before. This time he should be called to account. The welfare of the party demands this."

Dr. Abbott said that the blunders of the War Department would probably make the next House of Representatives Democratic. He said he was for Roosevelt for Governor and hoped he would win.

SUBWAY DIGGERS MURDER SLEEP

Holland House Guests Tortured by Clank of Steel on Asphalt.

"Bing! Bang!"

A hard, metallic sound. It awoke from their peaceful slumbers the guests of the Holland House, and sent the drowsing bellboys skurrying to the clerk's desk.

"Bing! Bang!"

It came again and again. People woke from dreams of excursions and alarms—none could sleep. One old gentleman on the top floor arose and looked at the clock. It was hardly midnight. He listened. He went to the window and thrust his head out into the October breeze. Had he cared to look he would have seen dozens of other heads—old and young—all looking for the source of the strange, rude sound.

They saw a gang of forty men with dim lanterns, sledges, and big cold chisels cutting out great lumps of the aristocratic pavement of Fifth Avenue. They were preparing a subway for the electric light and telephone wires. They were working with a will, and the din was terrific.

"Stop that noise," yelled the old gentleman, but they paid no heed, and so he donned his clothes and others donned theirs, and soon the marble-walled vestibule was a scene of swelling complaint to Messrs. Kinsley & Baumann, the Holland's proprietors, and the peaceful-looking young man who runs the register at night.

Mr. Kinsley went into the street. He talked to the laborers. They would not stop. They could not stop, and how dare he try to "block the wheels of progress on Fifth Avenue," as one of them said with a grin.

They started great arguments about labor and capital, and said that if capital slept labor would work just the same. Mr. Kinsley, his guests, and the clerk protested with many well-chosen words, but all to no purpose.

There was little sleep in the hotel during the rest of the night, but Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street will have their subway.

KILLED BY EATING TOADSTOOLS.

Three Members of a Trenton Family Dead—Five Still Suffering.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Harry Goldback, his wife, and one of his children, who were poisoned last night by eating toadstools for mushrooms, died at noon to-day. Three doctors worked with the family all of last night, and are taking turns to-day in watching.

It is thought that all of those who are alive will recover. The family, as stricken, consisted of Goldback and wife and two children. Mrs. Goldback's mother, Mr. Goldback's sister, a woman servant, and a young man who is employed as a clerk in Goldback's store.

POUGHKEEPSIE'S NEW LIBRARY.

The Adriance Memorial Building Formally Presented to the City.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The handsome Adriance Memorial Library, which cost about $100,000, was formally presented to the City of Poughkeepsie this afternoon. The building was erected by I. Reynolds Adriance, John E. Adriance, Mrs. Silas Wodell, the Rev. Harris E. Adriance, William A. Adriance, and Frank Adriance as a memorial to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Adriance. It was accepted for the city by Mayor Hull, and the keys were turned over by him to President Powell of the Board of Education.

The building is of white marble, 106 feet front and 112 feet deep. The general style of the whole building is the French Renaissance. The main hall is paved and wainscoted with marble.

YOUNG'S BODY TAKEN HOME.

Soldier from Louisville, Who Died at Willets Point, Not Heir to a Million.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—The body of Gresham A. Young, a private in Company C, Battalion of Engineers, who died at Willet's Point on Monday and who was erroneously reported to be heir to nearly a million dollars, reached home to-night, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. J. Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson was formerly Mrs. William Young, but was divorced from her husband. Mr. Young, who died nine years ago, bequeathed to his son Gresham a farm valued at $25,000. It was provided in the will that the young man was to receive the property with the rentals and interest which had accrued when he was twenty-one years of age. In case he died without making a will, the property was to revert to relatives other than his mother.

As Mrs. Richardson did not arrive at the hospital until after her son was in a dying condition, it is more than likely that no will was made. Young became of age on Aug. 21 last, and had he been home would have claimed his property at once.

BURGLAR BEATEN BY BOYS.

Armed, They Waited in Line for Him, and Would Not Let Him Escape.

Daniel Mahoney, twenty-two years old, living at 388 Cherry Street, and formerly employed by Mrs. Margaret Mullane in her stables at 245 Clinton Street, attempted to steal several blankets from the stable last night. He was seen by a boy, who notified Mrs. Mullane. She called several boys from the street, who armed themselves with clubs and waited for Mahoney to appear.

Emerging from the stable Mahoney saw the line of boys waiting for him, and started to run. He was unable to escape, however, and was badly beaten, suffering possibly a fractured skull from the blows he received.

Policeman Schliver of the Madison Street Station arrested Mahoney, and took him to Gouverneur Hospital. He was transferred later to Bellevue.

Southern Railway Directors Elected.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company was held here to-day. The number of Directors was increased from nine to eleven, and the following were elected for the ensuing year: Alexander B. Andrews, Joseph Bryan, Charles H. Coster, Harris C. Fahnestock, William W. Finley, Robert M. Gallaway, Samuel M. Inman, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Samuel Spencer, Skipwith Wilmer, and James T. Woodward. The two additional Directors are Adrian Iselin, Jr., of A. Iselin & Co., and James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, both of New York City.

SPAIN MUST LEAVE CUBA

Notice Served that the Time for Evacuation Will Not Be Extended Beyond Dec. 1.

SPANIARDS ASK FOR DELAY

Their Assertion that It Will Be Impossible to Leave the Island on Time Provokes a Vigorous American Response.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—A conference lasting three hours was held this morning by Gen. Wade, Gen Butler, and Admiral Sampson to consider the contents of the five official notes delivered to the American Commissioners yesterday by the Spanish Evacuation Commission.

The Spaniards assert that it would be practically impossible to effect evacuation in the short period of time fixed by the Americans. They disclaim all authority to treat respecting any political subjects outside the strict limits of military evacuation. They insist that the sovereignty of Spain will continue until the final treaty of peace is signed in Paris.

In reply, Admiral Sampson personally dictated a terse note, stating emphatically that Dec. 1 would positively be the date on which Spain's rights, claims, and sovereignty in the Island of Cuba would cease to exist. The American note was delivered to Gen. Parrado of the Spanish Evacuation Commission this afternoon by Capt. Hart.

Lee Orphanage in Need.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The Lee Orphan Asylum and Sanitarium, which depends upon contributions from the United States, is in a sad condition financially. Dr. Sotolongo, the Superintendent of the institution, has not received a cent since July 14 last, when he got $404. Dr. Klopsch of The Christian Herald has charge of the collection of contributions and of forwarding the money received. Instead of sending funds Mr. Klopsch has cabled Dr. Sotolongo an order to reduce the number of inmates to sixty. As there are now 145 children in the home, this would require turning 85 into the streets. Dr. Sotolongo's personal credit has been largely pledged in raising the necessary funds to meet running expenses, and now this first charity in Cuba that depends entirely upon contributions from the United States is menaced with failure and extinction.

LIEUT. MARSH'S GALLANTRY.

Carries His Own and Admiral Sampson's Wife Across a Wet Havana Street.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson, come to town to-day on a shopping tour. She was caught in a heavy rainstorm with Lieut. Marsh and his wife. The water ran down the streets like rivers. Lieut. Marsh, in true American style, carefully lifted the ladies in his arms and carried them, one by one, across the street, to the intense astonishment of gaping crowds, who, perhaps, had never before seen a similar performance.

AMBASSADOR PORTER'S DINNER

American and Spanish Peace Commissioners at His Table.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, gave a banquet this evening at the American Embassy to the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners. The banqueting room was elaborately hung with tapestries and armor, flowers were in profusion, and the effects through the stained glass were very beautiful.

On Gen. Porter's right, and in the order named, sat Judge William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid, and Senator George Gray—the United States Peace Commissioners—John Bassett Moore, Secretary to the American Commission, Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France; Señor Abarzuza, Señor Garnica, and Gen. Cerero of the Spanish Peace Commission; Marquis de Novallas, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy; M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States; Henry Vignaud, Secretary to the United States Embassy in Paris; Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900; John K. Gowdy, United States Consul General in Paris; Commander R. B. Bradford, Chief of the United States Bureau of Naval Equipment; Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner to the Paris Exposition; M. Brisson, the French Premier, and M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Gen. Porter's left, in the following order, were Mesdames Day, Davis, Frye, Reid, Gray, and Moore; Señora Leon y Castillo, Mesdames McClellan, Waddington, Cambon, Peck, Gowdy, Bradford, Fazande, and Le Roy, and Misses Gray, Porter, and Whitton.

Señor Villaurrutia, the Spanish Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and a member of the Spanish Peace Commission, was prevented, by indisposition, from being present.

The meeting of the two commissions at the same table is a notable event here and borrows special interest from the semi-prediction of the Paris correspondent of the London Times, that the Spanish Commissioners would not meet their opponents at dinner under the roof of the American Embassy.

Commissioner Peck Receives.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, gave a reception at his new offices this afternoon. The rooms are beautiful and well situated. Among those who attended the reception were the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners, Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador; the French Director General of the Exposition, and the Exposition Commissioners of the other powers.

French Doctor Visits China's Ruler.

PEKING, Oct. 18.—The physician attached to the French Legation here visited the Emperor of China to-day for the purpose of making a medical examination of his Majesty.

Proposed Loan to the Transvaal.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Pretoria says that a Mr. Hope, representing an American syndicate, offers to loan the Transvaal Government £2,500,000 ($12,500,000) at 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent. commission.

FIVE SOLDIERS SHOT.

Regulars Burn a Saloon in Revenge for the Killing and Wounding of Comrades.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 18.—A riot occurred at a saloon in Phoebus late to-night. Five regulars from Fort Monroe were shot, one being killed, and another mortally wounded. No civilians were hurt.

The names of the soldiers and other details are unobtainable to-night. It is alleged that the men were shot by the proprietor or employes of the saloon, which is owned by P. F. Eagan.

After the shooting, soldiers set fire to the saloon. At midnight the town was in a turmoil, the civil authorities being powerless to preserve order.

FELL TO DEATH FIGHTING.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Two roofers, Patrick Roach, forty-five years old, and married, and John Crice, thirty years of age, also married, while employed in repairing the roof of the four-story house 42 Hudson Street, became engaged in a quarrel this afternoon, and people below saw them struggling on the roof.

The men drew gradually near the edge and then, to the horror of the spectators, the two rolled over and fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. Both were terribly injured, and died a few hours later at the Emergency Hospital while the surgeons were working over them.

The cause of the quarrel is unknown, but it is supposed it resulted from a little dispute about the work, which had been begun earlier in the day.

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REPUBLICANS UP AND DOING

Managers Take Steps to Rouse the Party's Energies.

DISTRICT LEADERS CENSURED

Roosevelt's City Programme Announced—Odell Charges Democrats with Tactics of Forgery.

Evidences were abundant yesterday that the open talk inside the party of the danger of defeat as a result of apathy and overconfidence, had not been lost on the Republican managers.

Unusual activity prevailed at both State and County headquarters, and orders went out in all directions that are expected to result in setting the entire party machinery to work to get out the full party strength in the two remaining days of registration.

In response to direct pressure from Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, President Lemuel L. Quigg of the County Committee called the Assembly district leaders together at county headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning and took them to task for the lethargy that has characterized the campaign thus far. He told them that they would be held responsible if the Republicans of New York City failed to do their share of the work. He urged the necessity of every Republican's being registered, and instructed the leaders to see that every election district in the city is canvassed.

Before the day was over the result of the "shaking up" at county headquarters became apparent. Arrangements were made to begin at once a cart-tail campaign in the tenement districts.

Fifteen carts, each to be accompanied by a brass band or a drum and fife corps, were secured, and several of them were in use last night. Orders were given for 100,000 Roosevelt lithographs and 150,000 buttons for use in the city. It was announced that dates had been made for Col. Roosevelt to deliver a dozen addresses in this city between now and election day. These will be as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 20—At Durland's Riding Academy and Central Opera House.

Saturday, Oct. 29—At Prohibition Park, Staten Island.

Monday, Oct. 31—At Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Lion Park.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.—At Morrisania Hall, in the Borough of the Bronx, and at a German meeting at Cooper Union.

Wednesday, Nov. 2—In Long Island City.

Friday, Nov. 4—At Chickering Hall.

At State headquarters Chairman Odell was busy all day sending out telegrams calculated to arouse the up-State leaders to the importance of registration on the last two days of this week, and in consulting with those leaders who came to report the conditions in the interior.

Chairman Odell made public a circular letter, which had been received through the mail by a Syracuse firm, purporting to come from the Republican State Committee, and calling on canal contractors for contributions to the campaign fund. The circular was as follows:

[Confidential.]

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

Dear Sir: At a recent conference of representatives of substantially all interests directly or indirectly affected by the attack upon those engaged in the improvement of the canals, it was determined that united and vigorous action should be taken at once in support of the Republican State and legislative tickets. Concessions have been made and definite assurances have been given that guarantee protection against further annoyance.

The engineering and inspection forces will be continued substantially as at present constituted; new work, remeasurements, and reclassification of completed work will remain in friendly hands. With all interested, especially bondsmen on completed contracts, of the dangers threatening them in case of the election of the Democratic nominee; their purpose is outlined in their platform; another Tilden raid on contractors is contemplated; litigation and delay will prove disastrous.

Checks now on hand will be returned, as such contributions are said to be unlawful. It has been suggested that 2 per cent. of the aggregate amount of contract "will make the ghost walk." Remit to the undersigned, who will keep a record for future reference; advise all who fail to get in now that later they may be "turned up to the sun." Please make checks payable to E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer, New York City.

Chairman Odell pronounced this letter a rank forgery and charged the Democratic managers with perpetrating it. In this connection he exhibited copies of a letter signed by Gallus Thomann, Secretary of the New York Brewers and Maltsters' Association's Joint Legislative Committee, notifying the members of the association of an assessment of "1 cent on every barrel of malt liquor sold in the States of New York and New Jersey during the past year." The bulk of that assessment, Mr. Odell declared, went as a campaign contribution into the Tammany treasury.

Chairman Odell also commented on Richard Croker's attack on Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root for having advocated the provision of the State Constitution which fixes the legislative apportionment. That apportionment, Mr. Croker alleged, deprived New York of its just share of representation in the Legislature.

"There is no Constitutional provision against an increase of representation from New York City," said Mr. Odell, "and after the next census, should it develop that New York City is entitled to the same, there will be given to it such representation as it is entitled to under the Constitution. The only restriction, based upon population, as to representation in the Legislature is that in regard to the higher branch thereof, and in the Senate. New York City is Constitutionally prohibited from having a greater number of Senators than one-third.

"This was considered wise at the time by both Democrats and Republicans, who believed that New York City should not dominate entirely the legislation of the State of New York. This frank statement, however, upon the part of Mr. Croker only goes to show that if he had the power, and he would undoubtedly arrogate to himself the power should Tammany Hall's ticket be successful this Fall, he would take steps to so change the basis of representation that the country districts would be left in the minority in the Senate also. This question is of vital importance to those people up the State who believe that Tammany Hall should not be permitted to extend its influence over the State."

The itinerary of Col. Roosevelt's second speaking tour was made public by the State Committee's Speakers' Bureau last night. The route will be by the Erie Railroad from Jersey City to Buffalo, with ten-minute stops at every station of importance, and back to New York by the New York Central. The tour will begin at 7:35 o'clock next Monday morning, and continue six days.

New Editor for The Arena.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Paul Tyner of Denver, Col., has purchased a controlling interest in The Arena, the review founded in Boston by E. O. Flower about ten years ago, and within a week the delayed October issue will appear under Mr. Tyner's editorial direction.

HUSBAND AND WIFE MURDERED.

Stanne, Ill., the Scene of a Crime Ascribed to Burglars.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 18.—Emil Chiniquy and his wife were found murdered at their home, in Stanne, fourteen miles from this city, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Their heads had been crushed by blows from a hammer or a heavy club.

It is supposed the murderers were robbing the dwelling when they were discovered by Mr. and Mrs. Chiniquy. A twenty-year-old son slept up stairs. He heard no noise during the night. Mr. and Mrs. Chiniquy slept in a lower apartment. Mr. Chiniquy was a very muscular man, but there were no traces of a struggle. The murderers had entered by a window.

Mr. Chiniquy was a wealthy retired farmer, forty-five years old, who lived in one of the handsomest dwellings of Stanne. He was a near relative of Father Chiniquy, the famous author-priest of Montreal, who was excommunicated by the Pope a number of years ago for sentiments found in his books of sermons. Emil Chiniquy might have been expected to have a considerable sum of money in the house. His son was not informed on this point.

The Coroner has not yet held an inquest. A thorough investigation of the premises will be deferred until his arrival. Suspicion points to no one in particular, but the Kankakee authorities charge the crime to Chicago men, who are believed to have been guilty of numerous burglaries in Kankakee of late, the last being the blowing up of H. Y. Swan's safe at Waldron, when $17,000 worth of notes was taken.

Electricity on a New York Road.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day authorized the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Cross-Town Railway of New York City to change its motive power from horses to the underground system of electricity.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy; Commodore F. J. Higgins, United States Navy; Capt. John Schouler, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Robert J. Tobin, San Francisco.

GRAND—State Senator L. M. Emerson, Warrensburg; Lieut. J. Carlisle De Vrie, Medical Department, United States Army, Washington; Commodore Charles O'Neil, United States Navy; Col. E. J. McClernand, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Albany.

WINDSOR—Canon R. H. Cole, Bermuda.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. W. Hildreth, upholstery goods and furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Arnold, Miller & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. E. Arnold, carpets; Holland House.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Bacon, furnishing goods and hosiery; Union Square Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Pratt, dry goods; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. D. Barnum, fancy goods and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. Bernheimer, cloaks and suits, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. McWilliams, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; E. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Ladd, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. W. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, silks and dress goods; A. Pickering, laces and embroideries; Gerard House.

Fitton, C. W., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; C. E. Fitton, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, notions; J. Maloney, gloves; A. Alexander, linens; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas; 2 Walker Street.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, dry goods; A. Morgan, notions; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frank, M. W., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. W. Frank, notions; K. Goodman, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Frear, William H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Kate Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gienn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss E. Howe, millinery; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, domestics and linens; Hotel Gerlach.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods and notions; Miss Brown, cloaks, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. M. Dean, small wares; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Johnson, toilet articles; Mr. Quinn, gloves; Mr. Bennet, Oriental goods; 8 Greene Street.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Cunningham, silks and blankets; 699 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, corsets and small wares; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Ct.; W. H. Cox, notions and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. L. Auker, dry goods; Stuart House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Shanahan, furnishing goods; B. L. Young, upholstery goods, 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Ludwig, dress goods, 454 Broome Street; Stuart House.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; Gilsey House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Rogers, clothing; 57 White Street.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; I. Lassell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenberg Brothers, Manitou, Col.; B. Rosenberg, clothing; 55 Great Jones Street.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; notions; Hoffman House.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 50 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. A. Sheridan, underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Petterson, laces and embroideries; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Wren, dress goods, 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks, shawls, and waists; 57 White Street.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 704 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, domestics and prints; Gilsey House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dry goods; 57 White Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, underwear and ladies' hosiery; G. A. Reidpath, notions; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Witmer, D. H., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:15	Sun sets...5:14	Moon sets...8:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:01	Gov. Isl'd...10:10	H. Gate...11:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:33	Gov. Isl'd...10:35	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Berlin, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown, and Southampton	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyrene, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 19.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Oct. 8.
British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 3.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 1.
Exeter

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

WILL HE DO IT?

"On State issues there is not one question that they can raise that I will not meet. There is no question upon which I will not declare myself unequivocally."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT at Whitehall.

We should like to hear you declare yourself unequivocally upon the following points:

1. Has the administration of FRANK S. BLACK been careful, economical, and statesmanlike as is asserted in the Saratoga platform on which you stand?

2. Is GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, the canal deepener and a member of the Advisory Committee that is helping to manage your campaign, a faithful, honest, and vigilant public servant and worthy to be retained by you in the office of Superintendent of Public Works?

3. Ought LOU PAYN to be allowed to serve out his term as Superintendent of the Insurance Department?

4. Is the Raines law, which takes a great sum of liquor license money from this city to be expended in the interior of the State, and promotes hypocrisy, deceit, and secret Sunday selling, a just, equitable, and wise statute for a civilized community?

5. Is the metropolitan elections law, which denies that this city has equal rights with other cities in the State, a proper and commendable enactment?

6. Does the Black Civil Service law embody the principles of the reform of which you have been such an efficient promoter?

From the campaign point of view it is quite immaterial whether the candidate answers these questions yes or no. Either way they are destructive of his party and his chances.

MAYNARD AND DALY.

It is just five years since a Democratic boss in this State thought himself strong enough to force upon the people of the State a candidate for a judicial office against whom there were strong professional and moral objections. The boss was DAVID B. HILL and the candidate was ISAAC H. MAYNARD. The results of the attempt were surprising and admonitory.

1893 was undoubtedly what is known in the nomenclature of politics as a "yellow dog year" for the Democrats. They had elected their President the year before, and the internal dissensions afterward developed at Washington between the President and the platform on one side and the "Senators from Havemeyer" on the other had not been developed. The election in New York was conceded to them in advance. The Republicans had put up a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals of whom, though a worthy citizen and a respectable practitioner, it is not too much to say that he would not have been nominated if there had been any expectation that he would be elected. All that Mr. HILL had to do in order to make sure of the election was to put up, on his side, a candidate equally colorless and commonplace. But he thought the occasion propitious for putting up a judicial candidate who had already been denounced by the Bar Association the year before, on the occasion of his appointment by Gov. FLOWER, for having as Deputy Attorney General exhibited a lack of professional scruple in rendering a political service. Notwithstanding this, Mr. HILL forced this nomination upon the party, and it was so unpopular that it carried down with it the whole State ticket, which normally would without doubt have been elected. MAYNARD disappeared under a minority of 101,000, while the average Republican majority on the rest of the State ticket was about 24,000.

This occurrence ought to be especially admonitory to Mr. CROKER, who has refused to allow the renomination of a Judge upon the express ground that the Judge had not administered some of his judicial functions according to the wishes of Mr. CROKER. Mr. CROKER will not fail to observe that the same men who were active in resisting the attack upon the purity and independence of the judiciary in 1892 and 1893, or such of them as survive, are active in resisting such an attack in 1898, when it is made by himself. Mr. CARTER, Mr. ROOT, Mr. HORNBLOWER were then as now leaders of the bar, and then as now concerned for the integrity and independence of the bench. The people of the State of New York believed what these men said about judicial nominations in 1893, and subscribed to it by a majority of more than 100,000. Does Mr. CROKER think they have become without influence upon the voters of New York City in 1898?

THE WAY TO TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

It would be a good thing for Col. ROOSEVELT if he would interrupt his stumping tour for one day in order to read the report of the canal investigating commission presented to Gov. BLACK on Aug. 4. We cannot believe that he has read it or knows very much about it. His talk at Kingston, from which we quote, shows him to be ignorant of its contents:

> Now a grave question has arisen as to the management of the canals of this State. The proper administration of the canals is inseparably connected with the welfare of the State. Remember that all the knowledge of the maladministration of the canals has come from the report of the commission appointed by the present Governor. If elected Governor I shall have the most searching investigation made into the administration of the canals. If there is any trouble with the system upon which they have been administered, I shall do all that within me lies to see that that system is corrected. [Applause.] If the trouble has arisen because of any corruption in any public servant, or because of any failure to perform his duty by any public servant, that man shall assuredly be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or political consideration.

This sounds very well. It might satisfy the ignorant and unthinking voter. But Col. ROOSEVELT labors under the delusion that the scandal and waste of money occurred in the "management" and "administration" of the canals. If he would read the report he would discover that it was in the improvement, in the deepening of the canals, that the people's money was wasted. He declares that if he is elected Governor he will have a "most searching investigation made into the administration of the canals." What is the need of spending more money for another investigation? If the next Governor wants to punish the guilty men, he will find ample basis for proceeding against them in the report prepared by the investigating commission. The facts are there. The responsibility is fixed. The Governor need only prefer charges and bring out the testimony at a hearing. There is not the least occasion for another general inquiry covering the whole subject. The Attorney General would find abundant material for charges and specifications in the report. He could then proceed to collect his evidence in the usual way. There would be no doubt of the result of an honest trial of the offenders.

But we have no confidence that Col. ROOSEVELT or any Republican Governor would be able to get to the bottom of the canal frauds. He might make the attempt in good faith. He might resolve that no guilty man should escape. The probability is very strong that no searching and pitiless hunt for fraud would be made and that no guilty man would ever be punished. The men responsible for the canal scandal are important members of the Republican organization. Party influence would be their bulwark against prosecution. It would protect them, it would hamper and balk their prosecutors. Col. ROOSEVELT has discovered by this time that a party machine is a pretty powerful instrument. If it did not control him, it would control his chosen agents. It would trick and betray him in his own mansion.

If the people want the canal rascals dragged from cover and punished, they must elect Judge VAN WYCK Governor. The motive of party interest that would paralyze the arm of a Republican Governor would make the sinews of a Democratic Governor strong as steel. His heart would be hardened against the guilty, and their chance of receiving prison stripes would be increased a hundredfold by the mere fact that a political opponent was their pursuer. President GARFIELD found himself embarrassed at every turn in his prosecution of the Star Route thieves, although he had given the order to "cut the ulcer to the bone." When President ARTHUR succeeded him, mysterious influences chilled the ardor of the prosecution, the spirit of loyalty to brothers in distress that is so powerful in the Republican Party, and has been a shield of triple brass for so many of its corrupt men, rose up to baffle the Administration, no doubt sincere in its wish to have the guilty punished, and the long trials ended in a flagrant and scandalous miscarriage of justice.

If a Democratic President and a Democratic Attorney General had undertaken the prosecution of BRADY and DORSEY, does any sane man suppose they would have gotten off so easily?

The canal rascals are working and praying for ROOSEVELT'S election. Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF, who, as a member of the Canal Board, is burdened with a direct and large responsibility for the waste and fraud, is his companion on the stumping tour, speaking from the same platform and defending the canal work. GEORGE ALDRIDGE and his political contractors and inspectors will hear of ROOSEVELT'S election with immense joy. A burden of sickening fear will weigh down their hearts if the returns which they will scan with deep anxiety shall show the election of VAN WYCK.

The way to turn out Republican rascals is to elect Democrats.

THE COST OF "PEACE IN EUROPE."

The "war budgets" of the principal countries of the world are published in the last monthly summary of the Bureau of Statistics. Most of them are for the year 1898 or the preceding one. It is not stated whether they include the expenditures for the respective navies. In any case they make a striking showing as to the cost of maintaining "peace" among the European Governments.

The sums appropriated by the five great powers: Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, and France, with the three lesser powers, Italy, Spain, and Turkey, amount to the enormous total of $691,415,859. If to this we add the war budget of British India, $116,637,288, we have a total of $808,053,147 per annum. The actual expenditure in India, which is given for the year 1897, was, of course, swollen by the war with the Afridi tribes on the northwestern frontier, that of Spain by the insurrections in her colonies, and that of Turkey by the war with Greece, but neither the range nor character of these pending wars can have made a serious addition to the average annual expenditure.

If we calculate the per capita charge for the war budgets we find that it is largest in England, $3.21; next largest in Germany, $2.70, while the other nations follow in their order—France, $2.21; Spain, $2.12; Austria, $2.08; Italy, $1.46; Russia, $1.17, and Turkey, 83 cents. These figures, however, give a misleading impression of the relative burden of war expenditure. The average inhabitant of England, for instance, on account of the amount and distribution of wealth and the ordinary means of earning revenue, does not begin to feel his annual contribution of $3.21 as does the Spaniard his payment of $2.12, the Russian of $1.17, or the Turk of only 83 cents. It is probable, also, that the burden to the German of his $2.70 is not heavier than that of $2.21 to the Frenchman, while we know that the modest $1.46 of the Italian was one of the things that provoked the terrible riots of last Spring. The per capita charge in British India, owing to the vast population, is only 40 cents, but the Government in India is never free from the dread that a very slight addition to taxation may at any moment drive the natives to open resistance.

The war budget of the United States for 1896 is also given. It is twice as much as that of any of the non-European States, except British India. It includes the army only, and is set down at $51,093,927, and amounts to only 71 cents per capita. We have recently been treated by Mr. MCKINLEY to some very rose-colored views of the condition of the finances at the close of our little war. It is worth while, therefore, to point out that for the five months of this year, from May to September inclusive, the expenditures for the army were $121,698,161. This is a monthly expenditure of more than $24,000,000, against one of about $4,250,000 two years before. It brought our expenditures for five months very near to those of France ($123,500,000) for a year, and nearly 50 per cent. higher than those of England, ($88,000,000.) The war was just and inevitable, but it is the part of common sense not to ignore its cost.

COL. ROOSEVELT TO THE WORKINGMEN.

It was an intelligent and self-respectful speech that Col. ROOSEVELT made to the workingmen on Monday. Partly through lack of information, and partly, we regret to say, through malicious demagogism, some of the Democrats engaged in this campaign have given a very false impression of Col. ROOSEVELT'S views and sentiments with regard to this class. They have represented him as personally a rich idler, and as looking at workingmen with indifference or prejudice. Nothing could be more opposed to the truth. Col. ROOSEVELT has always been a very industrious man as a public official, as a writer, and as a man of affairs. And as his remarks on Monday showed, he has not only studied the questions connected with legislation for the wage-earning classes, but he has had the manliness to change his general views as the result of his study.

Naturally he did not undertake to define specifically the measures he would seek, as Governor, if elected, to promote, but by the recital of the measures already enacted which he approves, he indicated clearly enough the line of policy he may be expected to adopt. Broadly, it may be said that he will support any measures for the advancement of the interests of the working classes which do not interfere with the rights of others, which can be better administered by the State than by any private agency, and which do not tend to impair the independence and self-reliance of the working people. This is a sound enough principle and is as far as the most intelligent labor leaders are, as a rule, disposed to go. Of course much will depend upon the individual interpretation of what the principle requires. For our part we have no hesitation in expressng our confidence that Col. ROOSEVELT would apply it with judgment and in good faith.

Inasmuch as he has been misrepresented in this matter, it is proper that he should seek to set himself right, but we assume that Col. ROOSEVELT does not really regard it as an issue in the campaign. He could not very easily find any responsible opponent of his who would advocate the contrary of his views. He would not expect Judge VAN WYCK, if elected, to follow any different principle or to interpret the same principle very differently from himself. Our own conviction is very clear that the interests of the workingmen in this election are precisely those of all other citizens, neither more nor less. We think they would best promote their own cause by acting on that view.

CARELESS DRIVERS.

Some years ago the number of fatal accidents that occurred from careless or furious driving by boys led to the adoption of an ordinance prohibiting the driving of a tradesman's wagon by any person under sixteen years of age. It was a very wholesome and needful ordinance, but the testimony of those who use their eyes in the streets is general that it is a dead letter. Grocers and other tradesmen continue to hire boys, because boys are cheaper than men, to drive their wagons, and the boys continue to act like boys. They run their horses furiously and race them and shave the corners at a high rate of speed to the imminent peril of citizens who are passing along the streets upon their lawful occasions. Even when a boy means to do his best he has neither the strength nor the judgment needed to drive a wagon in the streets of New York.

The lamentable accident which caused the death of Mr. CLENDENIN on Saturday was an illustration of the tragical effects that may be produced by carelessness in the management of horses. But this accident points to the desirableness of a new ordinance. There is no ordinance now on the books, to say nothing of being "in force," that would have prevented it. The person in charge of the runaway horse that killed Mr. CLENDENIN seems to have been a person of full age. He had merely abandoned his horse and wagon to make a delivery of some goods. While he was absent his horse was frightened and ran away. There is an obvious remedy for this kind of carelessness. It is an ordinance requiring that every horse left standing in the street, without a driver in charge of him or without being securely fastened, should be promptly impounded, and his owner required to pay a fine, in addition to charges, before he could recover him.

With this ordinance passed and enforced, and the order prohibiting the employment of boy drivers enforced, the streets of New York would be much safer for peaceable pedestrians.

Hawaii, which we annexed last Summer, has a population of 100,000. Puerto Rico, which became United States territory yesterday, has about 850,000 inhabitants. The Philippines have a population of 7,000,000. The United States, exclusive of new possessions, has fully 75,000,000 people at this time. The census of 1900 will show a total population of probably 86,000,000, provided we take all the Philippine Islands.

It is not to be supposed that any political leader has sanctioned the absurd and fatuous project of organizing a second Bar Association for the purpose of countervailing the moral weight of the first, when the action of the first is displeasing to political leaders. A second Bar Association, organized upon such principles, would not deceive a newly arrived immigrant or a weanling child. Moral weight does not go by counting noses. It is a matter of professional authority. There is, we believe, no requirement for admission to the Bar Association but the honorable practice of the law, and such a practice it is the purpose of the association to enforce. Another Bar Association, composed of members of the bar who are not able or willing to fulfill this primary requisite, would be most absurd as a political counterpoise to the genuine article. The people, even the plain people, know who are the leaders of the bar. If the leaders of the bar, without distinction of party, are on one side of a political issue, and all the embodied shysters of New York upon the other, the plain voter will be perfectly aware that this is a case in which testimonies are to be weighed, not counted. Still, in the interest of public amusement, it is almost to be wished that the Anti-Bar-Association-Bar Association might take form and publish its list of officers and members.

One of the soundest principles of public administration is that which requires men holding office in the service of the whole people and of all parties to give their time and attention to their public duties and to refrain from partisan political activity. If the offices are given to partisans this principle should be all the more strictly enforced, because the office holder then has a direct personal interest in influencing party action and can no longer act independently and conscientiously, as every citizen should. This may seem a high standard to apply, but it was applied fairly in the Federal Government under President CLEVELAND. Under the present Administration, in the Post Office particularly, it is reported that the rule has been practically repealed, and office holders are allowed to do as they choose in the matter. That is contrary to what Mr. MCKINLEY promised, and it should be stopped.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As might have been expected, The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier derives a good deal of satisfaction from the recent events at Virden and Pana. Mindful of the not infrequent admonitions which the South has received in regard to the substitution of mob law for that of Legislatures, and to the settlement of grievances without waiting for the results of appeals to a court, The News and Courier sardonically remarks that this "well-organized and determined effort for the wholesale 'lynching' of 200 unoffending negro workmen occurred, not in an out-of-the-way corner of the State, but a few miles from the capital, where Abraham Lincoln is buried, and almost within sight of the monument which towers above the grave of the Great Emancipator." And in the course of his article the writer treats the riot at Virden as a "race war" between white and black Republicans, and sees in it "an instructive commentary on the loudly professed principles to which both sides belong." Many severer statements follow, but it is hardly worth while to quote them. Now, the proceedings at Virden were undoubtedly of the most shameful sort, and profoundly humiliating to the whole country, as well as to the State and section in which they took place; but the Charleston man, by trying to make out that the trouble was due to racial prejudices, goes beyond even the wide limits of misrepresentation that by common consent have long been accorded to him. The white miners attacked the negroes, not because the latter were black, but because they were willing to work for low wages. So far as we have heard, the question was one wholly economic, and the color line had nothing to do with the controversy. It is just as well to be fair, even when discussing the acts of criminals and demagogues. And, anyhow, the South will not be grateful to a defender who finds at least indirect excuse for the misconduct of its own lawless characters in the fact that the North also is well supplied with wickedness and stupidity.

—Latest of Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR'S English triumphs, according to a cable dispatch in The Sun, was the winning of $2,500—presumably a translation of £500—from an incredulous Britisher to whom he had told a yarn or two about the big trees of California. It would seem that the ex-American said that twenty-seven people had, or could, dine around a single cross section of one of these vegetable giants. The Briton, it would also seem, immediately offered to back his disbelief in his imported friend's veracity by a wager, of the amount stated, that no such tree ever grew. In some circles a proposition of this sort would have been regarded as—well, as a bet untactful; but in that particular circle it evidently excited no ill-feeling, and Mr. ASTOR at once undertood the combined tasks of proving that he speaks the truth and of winning the £500. Now, had he been one of those shrewd Yankees who are, perhaps, rather better known in England than in the United States, he might have ignored the moral and personal problem, and have secured the money with almost no trouble at all. For the terms of the wager were recklessly vague, and twenty-seven people could as easily and literally "dine around" a piece of redwood no larger than a match as they could around one forty feet across. But Mr. ASTOR is too thoroughly Anglicized for smartness like that. He preferred to send way to California for a Sequoian fragment of the size he needed. It was obtained, sent to England, carefully polished, placed under a large tent on the Cliveden grounds, and on its broad expanse was served a dinner—presumably very good—to the specified number of guests. Then the doubting Britisher paid up and all was well. Whether or not Mr. ASTOR was reimbursed for the expenses incurred is not revealed, but the chances are that hereafter he can safely tell almost any story he chooses about America. It is to be hoped that he will utilize his opportunities well.

—A writer in The Celestial Empire, a paper published at Shanghai, discusses with much gravity a new danger, or at least one hitherto unmentioned, which confronts the civilized world as the result of its combined assault upon Chinese exclusiveness. Foreigners who go to China and stay there for any considerable time are exposed, he says, to a mysterious and powerful influence which few of them successfully withstand. The Chinese have been often and easily conquered, but the student of history will notice that the victors as time went on became undistinguishable from the vanquished. There are no Mongols, no Manchus in China to-day. Both those races, though as different from and as superior to the aboriginal Chinese in military and mental vigor as is the average European, none the less were assimilated by their immovable and unchangeable victims. This authority prophesies, or at least fears, a similar fate for the new invaders. He has already seen Russian soldiers and laborers turn into alarmingly close duplicates of Chinamen, even as regards their methods of thought. "Expose men of this character," he adds pathetically, "to the enervating climate of China and to that insidious sapping of the moral nature of which we all who live among Chinese are probably more or less sadly conscious in our own natures, and are not the results likely to be the same as those so often already recorded in history? It is very hard to say how our characters alter by prolonged residence in China. We see it rather in one another than by self-consciousness." All this is rather impressive—for those who are in search of excuses for apprehension—and it is presented to Little Americans for whatever it may be worth to them.

—If a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat is to be trusted, yellow fever is not the worst malady from which the inhabitants of Mississippi and Louisiana are suffering. One more harmful epidemic, he says, is that which turns many well-to-do people into cowards and sends them in panic flight to spend their money in distant States. Another dangerous disease attacks folks who stay at home, especially prominent and popular people, and at once they begin to solicit contributions from charitable Northerns—nominally for distribution among the poor, but really, this suspicious person declares, for salting down in private bank accounts. The signer of these charges puts "Rev." before his name, but whether that gives them weight or not is a matter to be settled by the clerical accuser's fellow-citizens.

—As a giver of advice the eminent Col. HECKER evidently has few equals. He instructs the Administration as to the railways in Cuba which this country should build at once. Then he turns his attention to the Cuban water front, and decides where we should construct a lot of expensive docks. Other uses for American money he finds on every hand, and incidentally, just as occupation for his leisure hours, he selects camping grounds for American soldiers! What a versatile HECKER it is, to be sure! And where did he learn about all these things? We know his powers as a transportation agent, and possibly enough he is as familiar with ships as with railroads, but is he a trained sanitarian and a military man of long experience? Unless he is both, the camps he picks sites for are going to supply lots of news.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am frequently asked why, as a sound money Democrat, I am supporting Judge Van Wyck for Governor. My reasons are, briefly, these: In the first place, the Democratic State Convention gave us a clean candidate and a clean platform. By confining itself to State issues and omitting any reference to the Chicago platform it invites the co-operation and support of all Democrats, as well as good citizens of all parties, whether they agree or disagree with the doctrines of the Chicago platform. So far as State issues are concerned, the position taken by the Democratic Party is clear and emphatic. It denounces the abuses of the late Republican administration and rebukes its canal frauds and other misdeeds. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt is appealing for the support of the citizens of this State for the office of Governor upon grounds of National politics, and distinctly asserts and claims that his election will be a vindication of the Republican Administration at Washington and of the Republican House of Representatives, and an indorsement of the Dingley tariff and of ultra-jingoism and imperialism, which he avowedly and openly represents. The Republican State platform, likewise, plants itself, not upon State issues, but upon National issues, in a manner most offensive to men of Democratic convictions. On State questions it is absolutely and unqualifiedly wrong. It indorses the late administration in the most fulsome terms. Its candidate promises redress of grievances, if he shall discover that there have been any, and ignores the fact that a commission appointed by the late Governor has already discovered the grievances and has exposed and denounced them.

It is urged, however, that a victory for the Democratic Party in this State this Fall will give aid and comfort to the Free Silver Democrats in other States, and will help to secure a free silver victory in the Democratic Convention of 1900 and in the elections of 1900. This is a very ancient device to frighten voters from the path of duty. The idea that one must vote wrong in one election to prevent somebody else from voting wrong in another election is an idea that the politicians do much to encourage. Experience, however, shows that the result of one election has absolutely nothing to do with the result of the next election. Both in the State and in the Nation there are waves of popular sentiment or conviction which sweep the country alternately in favor of one party or the other. The greatest victories are those that have been won immediately after the greatest defeats. Thus, the Republican victory of 1888 was followed by the Democratic landslide of 1890, and on the other hand, the Democratic victory of 1892 was followed by the Republican landslides of 1894 and 1896. It is difficult, however, to perceive how even the most fanatical silverite in the Democratic Party could claim that the election of Judge Van Wyck would be a victory for the silver cause, in view of the omission of the Democratic State Convention to mention the subject, or to indorse the Chicago platform, and of the well-known and well-understood fact that sound-money Democrats are rallying to the support of the State ticket. It seems to me, on the contrary, that the inference would be irresistible to any intelligent mind that the Democrats can carry the State without free silver, but cannot carry it with free silver in its platform.

To sum the matter up in a word, the Democratic Party in the campaign in this State is wholly right. The Republican Party is wholly wrong on State and National issues, with the single exception of its position upon the silver question, and this question has absolutely no relation to State politics. The silver question is involved only in the Congressional elections. As to those, each sound-money Democrat must vote according to the conditions existing in his own Congressional district.

It is true that both candidates owe their nominations to the will of the bosses. There seem to be several bosses in the Democratic Party, as far as we can make out. In the Republican Party there seems to be one supreme, acknowledged, all-powerful boss. Each of the candidates, however, has qualities of personal independence, which may enable him to rule independently of the bosses to a considerable extent. The principal outward difference is that the Republican candidate wanted the nomination and practically asked the boss for it, while the Democratic candidate did not want the nomination, had it forced upon him by the bosses, and accepted it only at much personal sacrifice and after great urgency. The Democratic candidate is, therefore, of the two in a position to be the more independent. He is certainly a man of character, and all those who know him intimately assert that he is a man of courage. These qualities we cannot deny to Col. Roosevelt, especially the latter. Which of the two candidates would best succeed in shaking off the trammels of boss rule no one can confidently predict. We are forced back, therefore, upon the issues at stake in this campaign, and upon those issues, for the reasons I have already stated, it is in my judgment the clear duty of sound-money Democrats to support the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The same logic which separates State from National issues also separates municipal issues from State issues, and should separate judicial nominations from all political considerations. The attempt of the Tammany boss to punish a faithful, efficient, and able Judge for defiance of the orders of the political machine, and refusal to advance the boss's personal and pecuniary interests, threatens more danger to the independence of the judiciary and the welfare of the community than anything that has been attempted of late years. It is the duty, in my opinion, of all good citizens to unite and resist this high-handed and outrageous proceeding, and to aid in the renomination of Judge Daly. It is a misfortune that this local issue should have been forced upon us. While it will not affect the vote of men who have formed strong convictions as to their duty to support the Democratic candidate for Governor, and while such men will take the trouble to vote a split ticket, even though it involves placing a mark against the name of each candidate they desire to vote for, yet it cannot but affect the minds of many who are wavering and uncertain as to their vote for Governor. It is so much easier to place a mark at the head of the party column than to take the necessary trouble to mark individual names, that I fear many thousands of votes will be lost to Judge Van Wyck by the course of the Tammany Hall leaders as to judicial nominations. If the result should be to defeat the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor, this will be the fault of the Tammany boss and not of independent Democrats.

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.
New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is by this time obvious to every intelligent observer that the Republican managers expect a general defeat in November, and are struggling only to reduce its proportions as much as possible. The only strange feature of the campaign is the apparent lack of confidence among the Democratic managers, who really seem as unprepared for the victory which is about to be won by their leaderless troops as was Gen. Shafter for the disobedience of his orders which enabled him afterward to claim the exclusive glory of capturing Santiago for himself and his ambulance bearers.

This is not, however, a circumstance without precedent. In 1890, on the very verge of an election which gave to the Democrats a majority vastly larger than it had ever had before, its leaders would have been glad to compromise on a majority in the House of 30 or 40, instead of the 150 which they actually gained. Nominations for Congress went begging all over the country, and were contemptuously declined by Democrat politicians who had been all their lives longing for a seat in Congress. Gov. Hill's especial organ declared only a few days before the election that the tariff issue was dead and that it was absurd to "gabble" about it any longer, at the very moment when the tariff issue was about to give to the party its most memorable victory.

It is not worth while now to ask whether the Democratic Party deserves to win or not. The Republican managers have thrust victory upon it. Without taking into account the manifest unpopularity of the Administration by reason of its mismanagement of the war, it is sufficient to say that the actual elections of the last twelve months show that, unless something has happened to improve the prospects of the Republican Party since last April, it will surely lose 67 Representatives in November. As in the present House the Republicans (and allied Populists) number 208, and the Democrats (and allied Populists) 140, this means that the next House of Representatives will contain not less than 216 Democrats nor more than 141 Republicans, a majority of 75. If the management of the war has commanded the enthusiastic approbation of the country, this majority may be slightly reduced. If, on the other hand, that management has excited popular disgust, this majority may be indefinitely increased.

As to the majority on the popular vote, it is not worth while to enter into a detailed estimate. But a slight review of the Presidential vote of 1896 will give your readers an idea of what is likely to happen now. Taking The Tribune Almanac as a Republican authority, the majority of McKinley over Bryan was 598,000. The whole of this will be obliterated in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio alone. There will be a further loss in Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin of more than 400,000. There will be a Republican loss in every other State except the mining States, Mississippi, and Texas, where the entire absence of any vigorous Republican Party will lead to a light vote and a reduced Democratic majority.

A word is needed upon the effect of the election on the currency question. The next House of Representatives will undoubtedly have a decided majority in favor of the free coinage of silver. It will not contain more than ten or fifteen sound-money Democrats. But the stunning defeat which will overtake the Republican Party this Fall is very likely to have the effect of securing the passage of some measure of currency reform through the House of Representatives at its short session. As to the prospects of such a measure in the Senate, people must judge for themselves.

With regard to the State of New York, the nominal Democratic majority of 61,000 for Judge in 1897 is, of course, not to be taken as a test. That majority was due entirely to the very able efforts of Senator Raines in so framing a ballot law as to deprive independent Republicans of any chance to vote conveniently for regular Republican nominations. About 94,000 electors (mostly Republicans) who voted for Mayor in this city failed to vote at all for Judge. But the Republican majority outside of New York and Kings Counties was 71,000. Is it likely that it will be any larger this year? The majority for Judge Parker in these counties was exactly 132,000. Is it likely that the Democratic majority in them will now be, under any circumstance, less than 80,000? In my judgment, the Republican majority in the interior will be decidedly less than 70,000, and the Democratic majority in these two counties decidedly more than 80,000.

No doubt there are thousands of independent Democrats who think so highly of Col. Roosevelt that at one time they intended to vote for him; and a considerable number will still do so. But that number is dwindling every day. It is not merely the platform of this convention which impels independent Democrats; it is far more his own explicit declarations that he considers the supreme issue of this campaign to be the indorsement of McKinleyism and imperialism. For my own part, while having the highest personal respect for Col. Roosevelt, I feel bound to accept his own definition of the issue. And as I would unhesitatingly vote for a free-silver President who is resolutely opposed to imperialism and militarism rather than vote for the soundest gold candidate holding Col. Roosevelt's views upon these transcendently important questions, I shall take him at his word and not vote for him, even for Governor.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.
New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

The War Investigation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Secretary of War is so anxious to bring out the truth in the war investigation, why doesn't he call company and regimental commanders and regimental surgeons? These are the only ones who come in direct contact with the enlisted men. Generals are so far removed from the men that they have the opportunity to know but little about them. The company commander is nearer to the soldier than any other officer, and knows more about him. When a Captain becomes a Major he soon knows less about the soldier, and less and less as he is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and when he gets to be a general officer he is so far removed from them that he knows but little of them. A mere visit to barracks or camp, an inspection, as it is called, amounts to nothing; it is all humbug. One must live in garrison or camp months and years before he will know how soldiers live. Surgeons attached to regiments during the war could tell some bad things about the needless suffering of soldiers, and so could company commanders. Is that why they are not called?

SANTIAGO.
New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

The Peace Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that your editorial "This Pettifogging?" is answered by your other editorial "A Foreign Complication," both in to-day's issue. If the latter be founded on fact, as certainly appears to be the case, what is more natural, more in keeping with the plan, than to pettifog in Paris until the right moment over here, and then to "spring" the sensation—that is, start the row again? Is not such a plan—foreign complications—entirely in keeping with Gen. Grosvenor's remarks in Congress, to the effect that this was to be a "Republican" war? (See his March 31 and April 7 speeches.) Verily, the party of great moral ideas (so called) is giving us some exhibitions, when it can threaten the peace and quiet of this country (thus causing a panic in Wall Street as great as the much-condemned Venezuela panic of Grover Cleveland) in order that it may carry the next election! Fine morals, indeed! And pray, Mr. Editor, how long will it be before "domestic complications" will become a "specialty" of the party of great moral ideas for keeping itself in power à la Mexico? Whatever of lingering doubt I may have had as to the advisability of voting the Democratic ticket three weeks from to-day is about removed by recent developments in the G. O. P.

GOLD DEMOCRAT.
New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

Royalties on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to say, in view of Mr. Augustin Daly's statement, lately published, to the effect that M. Edmond Rostand has made no complaint of the unauthorized use of his play, that he did write a protest against such action, under date of Sept. 25, which was published in several New York journals. I desire further, upon M. Rostand's behalf, to state that the discourteous allusions to the United States and its people attributed to him by several writers for the press are a fabrication. The royalties to which Mr. Daly refers as a trifling sum have so far amounted, in two weeks, to over seventeen hundred dollars. According to present indications, for the eight weeks' engagement in New York City alone, M. Rostand will receive from Mr. Mansfield over six thousand and four hundred dollars in royalty. This matter has aroused so much interest because it covers the broad question as to whether the appropriation of an author's work is to be excused on the plea that the owner has been careless.

A. M. PALMER.
New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

The People's Singing Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since free discussion is said to be most salubrious in the pursuit of truth, perhaps you may suggest a solution of the conundrum, "How can the People's Singing Classes 'be free,' (as stated in this morning's Sun) and yet demand 10 cents at the doors, to be paid by the attendants for each and every lesson?" "The public schools are also "free," but no gate money is demanded of the pupils. I beg for light (as others do) in this little matter, for the small and trifling and perhaps inconsequential reason that in a profession more infested with quacks than perhaps any other there are a few to whom pure integrity and honesty of life and labors are of some slight importance.

JEROME HOPKINS.
Clover Hill Hermitage, Oct. 16, 1898.

Not Mr. Pennypacker's Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will oblige me by saying to your readers that the library to be sold in Philadelphia this week is not mine.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.
Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1898.

Cheaper than Ignorance.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

At one cent a copy, THE NEW YORK TIMES is a good deal cheaper than ignorance.

The Times's Reduction.

From The Dry Goods Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was reduced to one cent a copy on Monday morning last. It is a pretty good paper. Buy a copy and see if you like it. Of course, The Sun has its characteristic sparkle, and The Tribune is solid, intelligent, and reliable. But if for a cent you can get a paper that will suit you, why pay three? At our station THE TIMES has jumped from four to twenty copies. We write this notice of THE TIMES because it is the opinion of The Chronicle that many of the "fixed" charges, both in business and in ordinary life, are exorbitant. Therefore, we exploit THE TIMES'S reduction as a matter of principle.

NUGGETS.

A Frigid Combine.

"There's the coldest deal yet," snapped the hardware dealer to his head clerk.

"What's that?"

"They're getting up a refrigerator trust."—Detroit Free Press.

Anxious to Learn.

"Pluck is the secret of success on Wall Street."

"Well, I'll give you ten thousand dollars if you'll teach me your method of plucking."—Brooklyn Life.

The Light That Failed.

Pollywog—What's the trouble between Van Clove and his wife? I thought she was the light of his life.

Jollydog—So she was, but she went out too much.—Philadelphia North American.

At the Concert.

She—Oh, John, see how beautifully the conductor leads.

John (with no love for classical music)—Hum. I should think it needed a brakeman more than a conductor.—Burlington Free Press.

The Secret Revealed.

Mrs. Pressley—Mrs. Bingle says her husband has kissed her regularly every morning and every evening during the fourteen years of their married life.

Mr. Pressley—I have often wondered what gave him that expression of settled melancholy.—Chicago News.

A BLOOMBURG OBSERVATION.

Edward Singer in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some people get the idee that life is a game o' chance,
With half that's spent in weepin', other half in song en dance;
When sometimes hearts 'll beat with joy, en sometimes hearts 'll break,
But I have found that life is just adzackly what you make.

I know some folks right here in town I meet most ev'ry day;
They're allus lookin' solemn, like some friend has passed away.
I know 'em well, but somehow I kin never just find out
Why they never brighten up en what the trouble is about.

There's other folks I know who have their troubles night and day,
But they'll allus greet you with a smile when passin' on the way.
They kinder smile through tears, you know, but tears you never see,
En though their sky is dark, they make it bright for you and me.

KAISER AND SULTAN MEET

The German Imperial Party Reach Constantinople and Receive a Royal Welcome.

SPECTACLE A BRILLIANT ONE

Throngs Witness the Arrival of the Visitors at the Turkish Capital and the Parade to the Yildiz Palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here this morning.

At 8:30 A. M. the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, accompanied by the German warships Hertha and Hela and the Sultan's yacht Izzedin, with the Turkish Imperial Commission on board, and followed by a number of special steamers chartered by members of the German colony or conveying sightseers, appeared off Old Seraglio Point, and the guns of Selimieh Barracks thundered a salute. After passing Seraglio Point the Hela opened fire and returned the salute. The Hertha followed with another return salute, and the Turkish batteries ashore and the guardship off Tophaneh promptly responded. The ships in the harbor were decorated with flags from stem to stern, and flew the German and Turkish flags at their mastheads.

The Hohenzollern anchored at 8:45 off the Dolmabagtche Palace, with the Hertha and Hela above and below her. Soon afterward the Emperor and Empress of Germany entered the Hohenzollern's longboat and were rowed to the palace landing stage, where they were received by the Sultan of Turkey, who was surrounded by a brilliant suite. As the landing took place the German warships and a hundred guns from the batteries fired salutes.

The longboat of the Hohenzollern on its way to the landing stage had to steer clear of hundreds of boats, caiques, and launches containing officials, policemen, or spectators. The scene was most animated. Crowds of spectators thronged the approaches to the Dolmabagtche Palace during the salutes and shouted a welcome to their Majesties, which was answered by the "hochs" of the German sailors. The Sultan's suite included all the Ministers and high civil authorities and all the military officers of the German service now in the employ of Turkey.

The meeting between the Sultan and his guests was most cordial. The Sultan warmly shook hands with the Emperor and Empress, and, offering his arm to the Empress, led the way to a pavilion of the palace, where the party had a brief rest. Emperor William engaged in an animated conversation with the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, and other members of the Sultan's suite.

Another royal salute and the Imperial Band playing the German national anthem announced to the crowds assembled outside that their Majesties were coming out of the palace grounds. The route from the Dolmabagtche Palace to the Yildiz Palace was covered with red carpeting and lined with troops in new uniforms, prominent among them being the Sultan's body guard of Albanians and the Imperial Guard in new white uniforms embroidered with black, white, and red, and having a waistband of Germany's colors. The whole made a magnificent display. Standing a little apart from the crowd was a large gathering of Turkish women, who occupied a slope facing the Dolmabagtche Palace. In the rush of people to secure points of vantage they climbed trees, railings, and posts. The bright sun enhanced the picturesqueness of the unique scene. On all sides were to be seen brilliant uniforms and crowds of white-turbaned Turks.

All eyes centered on the large gate of the palace, and soon afterward the Sultan appeared in full uniform in an open carriage drawn by four horses with outriders, with the Empress of Germany on his right and Munir Pasha, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, in front of them. The Empress, who looked very well, bowed continually right and left in response to the cheering of the people. In a second carriage was Emperor William, in the uniform of the Hussars of the Guard, apparently greatly enjoying the scene, and the Grand Vizier, Riad Pasha. Then came the suites of the Emperor and Empress, the Turkish Ministers, the German Ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and his staff, and others.

The whole party proceeded to the Yildiz Kiosk amid the deafening plaudits of the crowd. The Sultan and the Emperor and Empress of Germany subsequently exchanged visits.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria dined this afternoon at the German Embassy. Replying to an address presented by a deputation of the Swiss in Constantinople, who are under German protection, the Emperor said his policy in Turkish affairs was identical with his grandfather's, which was now bearing fruit. "The excellent relations subsisting between his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and myself," he observed, "show how the two empires, despite differences of race and religion, can remain on terms of friendship for their mutual advancement."

Subsequently their Majesties visited the German school.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cross of the Osmanieh upon Herr von Bülow, the German Foreign Secretary, who accompanies Emperor William.

The Sultan has presented to Emperor William a magnificent sword and to the Empress a diamond necklace of almost priceless value. He has also authorized a German syndicate to construct a commercial port at Haidar, opposite Constantinople, a concession long sought by German promoters.

Why the Kaiser Did Not Visit Egypt.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"Emperor William abandoned his proposed Egyptian trip because he learned that petitions were to be thrown into his carriage praying him to help terminaten the British occupation. The Khédive, who, during his recent visit to European capitals, has complained to public men that Egypt is under an intolerable tyranny, instigated the scheme."

To Protect Emperor William.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Police Detective Commissioner Wittmer has been dispatched to the Orient for the special protection of Emperor William. Several of the German newspapers demand that special measures be taken against anarchists in Germany, in consequence of the discovery at Alexandria of the plot to assassinate Emperor William and King Humbert of Italy.

The Sultan Lauded in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The morning papers teem with articles eulogizing the Sultan. The semi-official Berliner Post praises the Ottoman sovereign at great length and in fulsome terms, characterizing him as a "great reformer who in many respects resembles the Kaiser."

SEVEN MUSSULMANS HANGED.

Convicted of the Murder of British Soldiers in Crete.

CANDIA, Crete, Oct. 18.—Seven Mussulmans, who were tried and convicted of the murder of British soldiers during the recent outbreaks here, were hanged to-day. The gallows was erected on a hill that could be viewed from the whole sound. Expecting that there would be trouble, the British commander had all the British troops and sailors under arms.

The seven murderers were escorted ashore from the warship, and the bugles sounded "lights out" before the drop fell. The soldiers were obliged to repress a horde of shrieking women. The bodies were left hanging as an object lesson to the populace, who were tremendously impressed by the execution.

Arctic Expedition Outfit Seized.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The German steam yacht Heligoland, having on board the members of Herr Theodore Lerner's north pole expedition, which recently returned from Spitzbergen, after a search for the missing aeronaut, Prof. Andrée, has reached Geestemunde, where bailiffs seized the whole outfit, including the scientific collections made during the voyage, on account of an unpaid debt of the firm which fitted out the vessel.

German Exports to America.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—During the last quarter the northern half of Germany has exported to America $11,247,380 of merchandise, an increase of $3,910,835, compared with the same period of 1897.

STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

Vessels Wrecked and Other Damage Done—Thirteen Lives Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Terrific weather continues to prevail on the south and east coasts of Great Britain. The mail service between Dover and Calais has been interrupted, and there have been many lifeboat and rocket apparatus rescues.

The sea fronts of the east coast towns have suffered severely. At Leith, the port of Edinburgh, the breakwater, the parade, and half the principal pier have been washed away. The Sunderland lighthouse, at the mouth of the River Wier, has been destroyed. At West Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, north of Edinburgh, seven foreign schooners broke their moorings and all were wrecked. The torrential rains are interfering greatly with traffic on all the northern railways.

A Norwegian vessel was wrecked on Saltscar Rocks, near Leith, and thirteen were drowned.

Russia and the Fashoda Affair.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Soir asserts that the forthcoming visit of the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, to Paris will be undertaken on the instructions of Emperor Nicholas in order personally to congratulate the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, upon the firmness he has shown in the Fashoda affair, and to arrange as to the manner in which Russia can give her support most effectively.

Reward for the Sutherland Jewels.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has offered a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of the jewels, said to be valued at $150,000, contained in a satchel which she lost on board a train bound for Calais while on her way to London. The jewelry includes a necklace valued at $22,000.

E. D. McConkey's Liabilities $476,425.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The public examination in bankruptcy to-day of E. D. McConkey, a former railroad contractor of New York, disclosed that his liabilities were $476,425, and that he had no assets.

Lord Beaconsfield's Brother Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, is dead. He was in his eighty-ninth year. For a long time the late Mr. Disraeli was Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments.

KILLED HIMSELF IN THE PARK.

Body of a Young Man Believed to Have Been R. O. Mier, a Mexican, Found on the Banks of The Pond.

The body of a well-dressed young man was found in Central Park at 5:50 A. M. yesterday by Patrolman James Fitzgerald on the banks of The Pond, not far from the Fifty-ninth Street entrance. It is evident that the man committed suicide by shooting himself through the mouth, for a revolver was found by his side. From marks on the clothing, which is all new and of the best material, it appears that the dead man was R. O. Mier of the City of Mexico. The buttons on his clothing, which is not of American make, bear the words "A la Bella Jardinera, Mexico," and on his collar is "Toile Gladiator," and in indistinct print the name of the man from whom it was purchased in Mexico.

The report of a pistol was heard in the neighborhood of The Pond at 11 o'clock on Monday night, and eight officers of the Central Park Squad were sent to investigate with lanterns. Although they searched for two hours, they could find nothing. Yesterday morning, however, Patrolman Fitzgerald found the body. It was removed to the Arsenal, and later to the Morgue, at Bellevue Hospital, where it now lies awaiting identification. The dead man's appearance and the clothes taken from his body lead to the belief that he was accustomed to the life of a gentleman. He was a man about twenty-eight years old, weighing 180 pounds, and 5 feet 9 inches in height. The features are distinctly those of a Mexican. The face is smooth and dark, the forehead high, and the hair black and brushed back in pompadour style. The eyes are dark and the teeth perfect. He had the smallest foot ever seen on a man taken to the Morgue, and wore a No. 11 boy's size, new, tanned boot. His hands were also small, and unusually white and smooth.

The clothing on the body consisted of a light-gray English tweed sack suit, a new black derby, with the letters "R. O. M." on the inside; white shirt, collar, and cuffs; black and brown bow tie, light overcoat, dark plaid underwear with red and green stripes, lavender and gold narrow-striped socks, with black heels and tops, on which were the initials "E. M."; tan-colored gloves, size 6½, and tan boots.

All of the underclothing and the cuffs and shirt have printed on them in neat letters the name "R. O. Mier." The name had been sewed on the collar of the dead man's coat and shirt, but had been torn off. Not a scrap of paper was found in the pockets of the clothes. In the vest was an open-face silver watch and a silver and platinum chain, a piece of a pencil an inch long, and $2.20 in cash. In the trousers were found a bunch of keys and a chain. Gold cuff buttons and four ivory studs were found in the shirt.

LAST AMERICAN OUT OF MANILA.

The Great Admiral Eluded a Spanish Gunboat—Her Captain's Story.

The American ship Great Admiral arrived here yesterday from Manila. She was the last American ship out of Manila after war was declared, and Capt. Sterling says that he received twenty-four hours' notice. He put eight gangs of men of eight each stowing his cargo of hemp, and within the prescribed time had got into the hold a cargo of 8,630 bales. Although in ample time under the warning, the Spanish Admiral sent word that the vessel was under seizure. No guard was put aboard, however. The Captain appealed to the British firm shipping the cargo, and through its intercession was permitted to leave.

He sailed April 24 only to discover that a Spanish auxiliary gunboat was following. He sailed without lights, however, and by changing his course eluded the Spaniard during the night. Capt. Sterling shaped his course for Honkong, determined to lie there till he could resume his voyage in safety. He arrived to learn that Dewey had already destroyed the Spanish naval power on the Eastern seas.

It was the opinion of the people in Hongkong that the Americans would have a more difficult time of it with the Spanish naval vessels which would go to Cuban waters. Capt. Sterling learned only yesterday of the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the cessation of hostilities. He said that the people in Manila knew that Dewey was coming. The commander of the Reina Cristina made a speech on the plaza to the excited people, telling them not to fear, that the Spanish ships were more than sufficient to cope with the Americans. When Capt. Sterling left Manila the Spanish battleships had been cleared for action.

The Great Admiral is one of the fleetest sailing craft. She has made the voyage from New York to Tacoma in 106 days, with a day's run to her credit of 305 knots. She is of 1,600 tons and belongs to her master. She hails from Newport.

WORK OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

President Miller Makes Report at the Annual Meeting.

The Society of St. Luke's Hospital held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the hospital. The report of President George Macculloch Miller contained the following:

Patients treated during the year, 2,656; discharged cured, 1,325; improved, 590; unimproved, 18; transferred to other institutions, 8; died, 334; patients paying full rates, 721; paying in part, 146; non-paying patients, 1,787.

Total number of days of hospital care, 82,308, of which 67,066¼ were to non-paying patients; of males, 1,285 were treated; of females, 1,371. In the Out Patient Department, 3,741 patients were treated and 18,117 visits made.

The expenses for the year were $165,209.26, and the income $64,373.07 less. An earnest appeal is made for large additions to the income-producing capital, as the large charitable work of the institution, now 70 per cent. of the whole work, must be curtailed unless the yearly receipts are largely increased.

The Board of Managers was re-elected.

Southern Roads to Consolidate.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad Company and the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company have been notified that meetings of stockholders of the companies will be held at Richmond Nov. 21, for the purpose of consolidating the two companies. Both are controlled by the Atlantic Coast Line, and the merging of the two properties is contemplated, in order to economize in the cost of operation.

LUTHER LEAGUE'S CONVENTION

Its First Sessions Held Yesterday in Twenty-first Street—Four Hundred Delegates Present.

The third National Convention of the Luther League of America opened in Holy Trinity Church, 45 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday morning. About four hundred delegates were present, representing a membership of 80,000 in fifteen States. No business was transacted at the morning session. In the afternoon reports were made by the various State delegations, showing increases of membership. Societies in all the States were reported to be working harmoniously, except in Ohio, where, according to the Rev. Frank Richards, they have "all kinds of leagueism," just as they have "all kinds of politics." The New York State societies were reported to have 6,750 members.

Addresses on the subject of education and its relation to church work were delivered by the Rev. Drs. E. J. Wolf of Gettysburg, Penn.; H. E. Jacobs of Philadelphia, and E. G. Lund of Minneapolis.

At the evening session addresses of welcome were made by the Rev. C. Armand Miller, on behalf of the Holy Trinity congregation; George D. Boschen, President of the Luther League of New York City, and Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn. Mr. Schieren said that there ought to be, and would be in ten years, an English Lutheran church in each of the sixty-two Assembly districts in this city. The Lutherans, he said, were an English-speaking people, and unless they provided English-speaking churches for their children they could not compete with other Protestants.

E. F. Ellert, President of the league, called on F. A. Hartranft of Philadelphia to respond to the welcome. Mr. Hartranft did so, and took occasion to say that Bishop von Scheele of Sweden had extended an invitation to form an alliance with the young people's organization of that country, and to express the hope that the invitation would be accepted by the convention, thus establishing a nucleus for an international league. Mr. Hartranft did not approve of the idea said to be favored by Emperor William to have a Lutheran Pope.

After the conclusion of the evening's programme a reception was held. The league will hold morning and afternoon sessions to-day.

New York State Luther League.

The Luther League of New York State yesterday elected the following officers: President—J. F. Dinkey of Rochester; Vice Presidents—All the Presidents of the district leagues; English Recording Secretary—D. A. Weigt; German Recording Secretary—Dr. E. F. Bachmann; Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Bogel, Buffalo, Treasurer—The Rev. C. T. McDaniels, Hudson.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Francke—Rand.

Mr. Albert Francke and Miss Marian Rand were married yesterday noon, at Far Rockaway, L. I. Miss Dorothy Rand was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Francke, Miss Clara Moss, Miss Mary Harper, Miss Anita Nelison, and Miss Lila Laughlin. Mr. Fred W. Jones was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. J. W. Doane, Jr., L. B. Rand, S. H. Pearce, Q. S. Campbell, Charles H. Mapes, and W. H. Judson. The Rev. S. W. Sayre performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a heavy white satin gown trimmed with point lace. Her veil of tulle was caught to her hair with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was gowned in white chiffon, as were the bridesmaids. Her hair was ornamented with white ribbon. The bridesmaids wore instead hats of white chiffon, turned back from their faces and finished with white tips. The only touch of color in their costumes was a crushed belt of soft green silk, knotted at the side.

The decorations of the house were all furnished from Mr. Rand's conservatories. Ferns, palms, chrysanthemums, and cosmos were banked in every conceivable nook. The scheme of color in the drawing room, where the ceremony occurred, was white and green. Pink was the prevailing tint in the breakfast room. A Hungarian band furnished music during the afternoon, and dancing was indulged in by the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Francke left on the late afternoon train for a short honeymoon trip.

Among the large number of guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. William Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. William Preble, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Franklin, Dr. and Mrs. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Rene La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Hewlatt, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ludington, Mr. Savage Clare, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McPherson Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Sanford, Mr. Thomas Oaker, Mr. Eugene Goadby, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Porter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Kibbeath, Mr. and Mrs. Story, Dr. and Mrs. Tilden Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Smick, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burrow, Mr. and Mrs. James Baker, and Miss Browning.

Floyd—Montgomery.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 18.—Miss Janet Tillotson Montgomery, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, and John Gelston Floyd of Mystic, Conn., were married at the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, on Half Mile Island, this afternoon. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Langdon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, assisted by the Rev. S. B. Pond of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk. There were no attendants on bride or bridegroom. Prof. Ranieri Villanova, a friend of Mr. Langdon, played the wedding march, and Lander's Orchestra of New York furnished other music. The affair was quietly conducted. Among those present were James E. Montgomery, J. Lynch Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Lynch, Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Turner, Mrs. Edward L. Lynch, the Misses Floyd, William Floyd, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Clarkson, S. H. Olin, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Watts, the Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Pond, and Dr. and Mrs. James G. Gregory of Norwalk.

Levy—Friedman.

Samuel Henry Levy and Miss Estelle Friedman, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Friedman of 44 East Sixty-seventh Street, were married at Delmonico's last evening by the Rev. Dr. R. Grossman of Rodoph Sholom Synagogue. The ceremony was performed in the reception room under a bower of palms, evergreens, and roses. A wedding supper in the ballroom and dancing followed. Among those present was S. Ast, ninety-one years of age, the great-grandfather of the bride. The ushers were George Stettheimer, Abraham Cane, Sidney G. Hirschberg, Arthur Friedman, a brother of the bride, and B. Levy and M. Levy, brothers of the bridegroom.

Beatty—Brecke.

Mr. Robert Arthur Beatty and Miss Georgia Brecke, daughter of the late Charles J. Brecke, were married last evening at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck. Miss Julia Brecke, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Sadie Simpson, Miss Jessie Polhemus, Miss Emma Newman, and Miss Sidney Hagar. Mr. George A. Schmersahl was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Charles K. Brecke, William Watereau, John Hecker, Marshall S. Hagar, and James V. Simpson.

Schmidt—Lorton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Miss Rita Lorton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lorton, was married at the home of her parents this evening to Albert F. Schmidt of New York. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt will reside in New York City.

Chesapeake and Ohio.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—At the annual meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company to-day, the stockholders elected the following Board of Directors: Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va.; George T. Bliss, New York; C. H. Coster, New York; Chauncey M. Depew, New York; Charles D. Dickey, Jr., New York; Walter B. Horn, Brooklyn; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Samuel Spencer, New York; Henry T. Wickham, Richmond.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There would appear to be an epidemic of women's golf tournaments. There was a handicap contest at Morristown on Monday, the Baltusrol open tournament for women began yesterday, and will be continued, if the weather permits, to-day, and a woman's tournament will begin to-day, weather permitting, and will continue through to-morrow on the links of the Fairfield County Club, at Fairfield, Conn., for prizes presented by Mrs. Henry L. Cammann, while other women's tournaments are being arranged by many other clubs. The women members of the Dyker Meadow Club will have a handicap tournament on election day, Nov. 8, for two prizes offered respectively by Mrs. William D. Hester and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff. Meanwhile the men's golfing tournaments are "paling their ineffectual fires," and are receiving comparatively little attention from press or public.

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The scenes on the Baltusrol links yesterday were a repetition of those at Ardsley last week, with the exception that the Baltusrol players were not favored with the fine Autumn weather which blessed the Ardsley contest throughout, and that the links were not as crowded with spectators. The presence, however, of Miss Eidlitz, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Helen Shelton, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Miss Ruth Underhill, and others, induced many golf devotees, both men and women, to take the railroad ride to Short Hills and the pretty mile drive from there to the club, to witness the contest. There were many luncheons served in the clubhouse, and there were many handsome traps, filled with people from the Oranges, Summit, and even as far as Morristown, on the grounds. The finals for the Patronesses' and Consolation Cups will be played to-day, and there will be a putting contest in addition for several handsome prizes. Mr. Peter Marié, who had the amiable fad last Summer of organizing these women's putting contests, and who is still at Lenox, ought to be present at Baltusrol to-day to give proper éclat to the event.

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The close of the Baltusrol tournament will have a pleasant social flavor, if it does not storm, as the Governors and patronesses have issued cards for a reception and tea at the clubhouse this afternoon. There will be music, and if the day is fine a number of well-known men and women will go out from the city on the 2 P. M. train to enjoy an afternoon in the country. This annual Autumn reception of the Baltusrol Club has become a feature of the Fall suburban season. If it should storm to-day, the affair will be postponed until to-morrow.

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Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler have issued cards for the wedding reception of their daughter, Miss Anne Lorraine Wheeler, and Mr. Gilbert Robert Livingston, at their residence, 731 Park Avenue, this city, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2. The reception is to follow a quiet ceremony, to which only the relatives of the couple are invited. When Mr. Livingston had decided on the date of his wedding, he invited his friend and college mate, Mr. George T. Clark of Oswego, to be his best man. Mr. Clark replied that he must regretfully decline, owing to the fact that he was himself to be married in Oswego on the day following, Nov. 3. Neither of the young men knew that the other was engaged.

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Mr. John Gelston Floyd and Miss Elizabeth Wells, a daughter of Mr. Lawrence Wells, are to be married at the Church of the Ascension, in this city, on Nov. 9, and Mr. Frederick Prime Delafield and Miss Elsa Barber, daughter of Mr. Charles G. Barber, will be married in Trinity Chapel on Nov. 10.

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The wedding of Miss Edith Labouisse of New Orleans, La., and Mr. Harry Lane Eno will take place to-day at Saugatuck, Conn. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Brewster of the Diocese of Connecticut at the house of the bridegroom's father, Dr. Henry C. Eno. Miss Celeste Brittin of New Orleans, the daughter of ex-Mayor Brittin, and Miss Melford of Richmond, Va., will be the bridesmaids. The bridegroom's cousin, Mr. G. Pinchot of this city, will be best man, and among the ushers will be Messrs. Soley, Dominick, Lapsley, Stuart Wortley, and Dr. Schley, the grandson of Rear Admiral Schley. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast. The bride on her maternal grandfather's side is a cousin of the Rathbones of Albany. She is a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Witherspoon, and also of Lady Kitty Duer.

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At Portsmouth, N. H., to-day will take place the wedding of Miss Gertrude Bailey Tredick and Mr. Percival Davis Griffiths of London, England, who has been a member of the colony of Britishers on Staten Island for some years. Miss Tredick is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Titus Salter Tredick and the granddaughter of the late Admiral Theodorus Bailey, who led the division under Admiral Farragut at the battle of New Orleans. Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, the bride's cousin, will be maid of honor. Among the ushers will be Messrs. Beverly W. Robinson, Ralph T. Rokeby, Arthur Phipps Ripley, Reginald E. Bonner, Carlile Boyd, and Charles Pfizer, Jr. The bridesmaids will be Miss Hovey and Miss Yates of Portsmouth, Miss Justine de Peyster, Miss Amelia De Mauriac, and Miss Clara Irvin of this city, and Miss Harriet Post Swan of Oyster Bay, R. I. Dr. John Vanderpoel of this city will be best man. The ceremony will be performed at noon by the Rev. Henry Hovey, vicar of St. John's Church. Mr. Griffiths and his bride will sail for England shortly, and make their home in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Schall have leased for the Winter Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's former residence, on Irving Place, and will probably be among the entertainers this season. Mrs. Schall was formerly Mrs. Grenfell, Mrs. Charles Ashmore, and Miss Isabel Ashmore. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, who spent the Summer abroad, and who are now at Sheffield, Mass., visiting Mrs. Esler's parents, will have a house in town this Winter. Miss Cornelia Beeckman and her brothers, Messrs. Gerard and J. William Beeckman, have given up their house, in which they have lived for so many years, 5 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is to be altered into a business building, and will move into a house on Madison Avenue.

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Among the passengers on the Kaiser Friedrich, which may be expected to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mr. Amos F. Eno, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherford. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford return after a long absence abroad, where they went for the benefit of Mrs. Rutherford's health. Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant spent the Summer with his brother, Mr. Lewis Rutherford, in Paris, and accompanies him home. Mr. Eno returns to be present at the wedding of his nephew, Mr. Harry Lane Eno, to Miss Labouisse at Saugatuck, Conn., to-day.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed from Cherbourg last Friday, has among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee.

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The Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil are at the Waldorf, and will remain there for some days; as is also Mr. James Brown Potter. Mrs. Allan McLane Hamilton will sail for Europe in November with Miss Margaret Waldo of Tuxedo, to spend the Winter. Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones and Miss Julia Waldo will remain in Tuxedo all Winter. Mrs. Duncan Elliot will probably spend the Winter with her sister, Mrs. Robert Appleton, in Boston.

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Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb have just returned from their annual hunting and fishing excursion in the Northwest. They took with them on their special private train not only their usual companions, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, but also Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Groton, Mass., the brother and sister-in-law of Mr. Prescott Lawrence. They had some fine shooting along the line of the Northern Pacific road.

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Mr. Harry Wainright Howe, and Miss Ethel Gardner, a daughter of Mr. Harrison Gardner of Longwood, Mass., will be married at noon to-day in the Episcopal Church at Longwood. Mr. Howe's mother was Miss Kate Wainright, who a few years ago was one of the most noted of Boston belles. Through his parents Mr. Howe is related to about half of the people prominent in Boston society. His two bachelor uncles, Messrs. Arthur and Henry Wainright, are prominent in Boston social life. Mr. and Mrs. Howe will live in New York.

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Many adieux and bonnes voyages will be given Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward to-day on their sailing for England. Mrs. Ward's health has much improved, and Mr. Ward has taken a house in Warwickshire, near Leamington, for the Winter. Miss Alice Ward, his sister, will be one of the guests, and the Misses Ingraham of New York, who have been passing the last two years on the Continent, will visit Mrs. Ward. Mr. Ward, during his short stay in London has made many friends, and his entertainments last Summer in London were attended by many of the nobility and the shining lights of London society.

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Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and her daughter, Miss Beatrix Jones, sailed yesterday on the Trave for Bremen. They will be abroad some time. Miss Jones is still pursuing her study of forestry and landscape gardening.

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Theatre parties are all the vogue. For those who live on the Hudson or who have country places down on Long Island or in the hills of Westchester a trip to the city is a mere nothing, and a supper at Sherry's, Delmonico's, the Waldorf-Astoria, or the Metropolitan Club is followed by an immediate flitting to the midnight train. Others again keep both country and town houses open and a complete staff of servants at each. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have given several theatre parties of late, and so also have Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Fair. "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "The Christian" have been the plays patronized by the Astors and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who was in town for two evenings last week, and the music halls are not altogether neglected.

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Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck still lingers in this country, and she will remain with her sister, Mrs. Mills, until after the Horse Show. Her husband, however, has returned to England. His stay in this country was very short. His sister, Lady Tatton Sykes, has returned from the Continent and is at home at her English country seat. Her husband is still at war with his ritualistic rectors, and on two occasions recently a small-sized riot was precipitated in one of the churches of which he has the living. Lady Tatton Sykes is a Roman Catholic, but Sir Tatton has recently changed, as was already stated in this column, from High to Low Church. He desired that every vestige of ritualism should be removed from the church which he has built at Sledmere. The church has neither gas, electric lights, nor lamps, and as evening service is held there the congregation has been in a predicament. Sir Tatton Sykes advised them to bring their own lights. A few of the congregation did so, while others attacked those provided with candles and lamps with sticks, and a scrimmage resulted. All of this is very exciting to the clergy, and the English clerical newspapers are filled with details of the affair.

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It is not generally known that Mr. Thomas Worthington King, who, with his family, was drowned in the Mohegan last week, was the great-grandson of the celebrated Governor of Ohio, Thomas Worthington, and the great-grandson of Rufus King, twice Minister to England and first appointed by Washington.

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Every one is sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Jack Kirkland at New London. From last accounts she was obliged to have a trained nurse. The Kirklands have been living at New London for two years. Mr. Kirkland went to the war, very much against the wishes of his wife, and the worry produced by his absence brought on nervous prostration. Mr. Kirkland has not been able yet to be mustered out, but a furlough has been granted him. Among the volunteers returning from Santiago is Mr. "Willie" Wright, who had a severe attack of yellow fever. Mr. Wright has recovered and is still with his regiment.

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A state of affairs exists in the Herbert family of Muckross Abbey. Mr. Herbert, it will be remembered, was in this country about twelve years ago, and was engaged to be married to Miss Rebecca Williams of Baltimore. The wedding was suddenly postponed after the invitations were out, and then the engagement was announced "off." It made a great sensation, and Mr. Herbert was the cause of much uncomplimentary criticism. Miss Williams eventually married her physician in Baltimore. A half brother of Mr. Herbert came to this country, and was engaged as an engineer on the Harlem Ship Canal, and married Miss Lemist, a niece of Mrs. Frederic Esler of this city. He did not receive any share of the Herbert inheritances. Now it transpires that Muckross Abbey, with its splendid grounds and its superb view of the Killarney lakes and fells, has been seized by the Standard Insurance Company of London and offered for sale. The price asked is £65,000, or over $300,000. Mr. Herbert, his son, and his daughter-in-law are living in tents on an island in Kenmare Bay. He hopes to build some kind of a house at this place, but just at present the family is not in the most comfortable of circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert live in Westchester County.

Mrs. Palmer to Return to Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Potter Palmer has decided to return to Newport next season. When Mrs. Palmer entertained a Prince last Summer, she invited a number of the leaders of society to her dinners in his honor. Some of them, representing Mrs. Palmer's bid for social leadership, declined her advances, but this has not deterred Chicago's leader from preparations for another campaign.

VAIN RACE TO SAVE A LIFE.

Henry Amelung's Mother Telephoned Police Her Son Had Gone to Prospect Park to Kill Himself.

Henry Amelung, twenty-five years old, of 480 Second Street, Brooklyn, despondent because of ill-health, went to Lookout Hill, in Prospect Park, yesterday afternoon and there blew out his brains with a revolver. His mother, aware of his purpose, hurried from her home to a telephone station and called up Police Headquarters.

"My son has gone to Lookout Hill, in Prospect Park, to kill himself," she said, tremblingly, to the operator at Headquarters. "For God's sake send an officer to stop him!"

The operator lost no time in communicating the message he had received to Capt. McNamara of the Park Police. A few moments later a mounted policeman was galloping through the park toward Lookout Hill. At the foot of the hill in a clump of bushes he found Amelung, but too late. He was lying dead upon the grass, a bullet wound in his right temple and a revolver beside him.

Amelung was a commission broker with an office in the Produce Exchange Building. He was unmarried and lived with his mother. He had been in poor health for some time and had become despondent. He left the house yesterday shortly after noon. Soon after he left, a servant found a note in his room addressed to his mother. The note contained information as to his insurance and other papers, and ended with the declaration that the writer was going to Lookout Hill, in Prospect Park, to kill himself.

HUSBAND SHOT WRONG MAN.

O'Brien Wounds Ranney on Second Attempt to Kill Quackenbush.

Ernest L. Ranney, twenty years old, of 572 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, was shot in front of his home last night by Grant O'Brien, formerly of Jersey City, but who now lives in New York. The bullet struck Ranney in the left arm, inflicting a flesh wound. O'Brien fled, but was pursued by Policeman Reddy, who caught him at Bergen Square. He drew his pistol, but several citizens went to Reddy's assistance, and O'Brien was overpowered and taken to the Montgomery Street Police Station. There he said he had no intention of shooting Ranney, but mistook him for Edward C. Quackenbush, who lives in the same house, and whom he accused of alienating Mrs. O'Brien's affections.

About a year ago O'Brien went to Quackenbush's coal office, in Newark Avenue, and fired a shot at a clerk who sat with his back to the door. He did not hit him. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. He has not yet begun to serve his term, however, as his counsel secured a writ of error.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Board.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Directors to-day J. Malcolm Forbes, son of the late John M. Forbes, was chosen a Director, and John L. Gardner was chosen Chairman of the board. Mr. Gardner was first elected a Director in 1878.

MR

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The conversion into the 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936, undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of 7% Bonds left outstanding to about $2,000,000, due and payable in 1900.

The 4½% Bonds, except for the about $2,000,000 7% Bonds yet outstanding, constitute, together with the 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The offer is now made to the holders of the 7% Bonds to refund the same into the 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1936, at the price of 104%, the 7% Bonds to be taken on a 3½% interest basis to maturity.

A statement showing the exact terms upon which the exchange is made can be had on application at the offices of the undersigned or at the UNITED STATES TRUST CO., where bonds should be presented for conversion.

This offer is subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, October 11, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
RUSSELL SAGE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF STOCKholders should at once resist in the courts, by an injunction restraining the Reorganization Committee, from carrying out their inequitable plan. This injunction to prevent stock from being declared valueless that will not pay unjust assessment. The wrong of the plan can then be unfolded, and the committee may be forced to present another one in keeping with equity. Stockholders remember that committees are simply trustees for shareholders, and their plans must in equity be in keeping with this fundamental idea. Who will start it?

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Retsof Mining Co. Bonds
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.

October 10th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York, October 11, 1898.

The quarterly dividend of THREE-FOURTHS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company will be paid November 5th proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 31st instant, from net earnings of quarter ending September 30th ultimo.

Checks to cover will be mailed to stockholders accordingly. CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
New York, October 19, 1898.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid November 1st.

Transfer books will be closed at 12 M. Oct. 22d, and reopened at 10 A. M. Nov. 2.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

The quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on Nov. 1, 1898, to Stockholders of record Oct. 20th.

The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 20th to Nov. 2, 1898.

Oct. 17, 1898. FREDERICK VIEWEG, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Zuelzer & Levett & Loeb Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, 52½ West Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York, on the last Wednesday of October, (Oct. 26,) 1898, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. WALTER L. LOEB, Secy.

Dated Oct. 11, 1898.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Thursday, Oct. 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1898, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and irregular.

Business on the Stock Exchange shrunk still further yesterday, the day's total aggregating only about 150,000 shares. This is the smallest day's total since the standstill times in last July. Brokers on the floor devote themselves more to politics than to market transactions. So animated have some political discussions become that officers of the Stock Exchange have felt obliged to rule that betting contracts can no longer be made on the floors of the Exchange.

Commission house activity has disappeared wholly. Out of yesterday's total business it would probably be an overestimate to figure that 10 per cent. came from other than strictly professional quarters. Apprehensions of a setback for honest money in the coming Congressional elections are developing into a rather effective scarecrow.

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It is not merely the little fellows of Wall Street who profess anxiety over the Congressional outlook, for some of the foremost of strong interests join in the worry. It is not that anywhere there yet appears what may be considered evidence of probable free silver gains, but on all sides the feeling seems to be that the investment public is likely to imagine that some such evidence is accumulating—and it is Wall Street's faith always that unless the public joins in the market little of profit can appear. Much stress, moreover, is laid upon the fact that publicity is given abroad to representations that the sound-money majority in Congress is imperiled. If Europe begins to show nervousness on this account, further European sales of American stocks are likely to show. But in this regard it is to be borne in mind that at no time in years past has Europe held so few American stocks as at present; the threat of European liquidation is not the menace that some time ago it might have been.

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Railway traffic returns improve almost uniformly so far as the standard roads of the country are concerned. What is particularly encouraging in the situation is the fact that west-bound business has of a sudden begun to develop and extend on an exceptionally large scale. It is in west-bound business that the bigger railroads find most profit.

No change appears, either, in the record which comes from practically every business quarter of the West. With political doubts out of the way, Wall Street could not but respond naturally and heartily to such growing evidences of national prosperity. But with political uncertainties much hippodromed, there seems little immediate prospect of any change in the present waiting attitude.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $48,500 3s, coupon, at 105¾@105⅞@105¾; $300, do., small, at 105⅞@105⅝, and $1,000, do., registered, at 105¾.

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In State securities, $13,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 78⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Chicago & N. W.	1	M. Iron t. r., stpd.	1
Cleve., Lor. & W.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Consol. Gas	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Delaware & Hud.	½	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	5	Reading 2d pf.	½
Ill. Steel t. r., stam'd.	2¼	St. Paul & Omaha	⅜
Inter. Paper pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1⅜	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	2	Manhattan Con.	⅛
Am. Tobacco pf.	6	Pacific Coast	2
Canadian Pacific	⅜	Peoria & Eastern	1⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Third Avenue	1
Col. Midland pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	4	U. S. Rubber	½
Gen. Electric	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st.	1
Or. S. Line, Inc. A.	1
St. P., M. & M. 1½s.	1
Tenn. C. & I., 1st	
Tenn 6s	3

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn City 1st.	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1
Erie prior 4s	1½
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $157,775,463; balance, $8,682,163; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,842,252.

Money on call in London at 2¼@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16 for long, and 5.22½, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarcks at 94½ and 94¾@94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@7½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17c premium; telegraphic 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 111½; New York Central, ¼, to 119; Erie, ½, to 8⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 13. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 34½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 85⅜. Atchison sold at 13⅛, Union Pacific preferred at 67½. Pennsylvania at 60½, and Northern Pacific preferred at 78. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109 5-16, for both money and the account. The Bank of England lost £15,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 20c and exchange on London was 25f 32c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week ending Tuesday were valued at $10,124,415, against $9,318,915 in the preceding week and $8,630,510 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $364,890,222, against $316,586,146 in the corresponding period of last year.

COAL STOCKS INACTIVE.

The anthracite coal shares did not maintain their conspicuous position yesterday. The weakness and activity which made them notable on Monday disappeared, and during the day the stocks held firmly and did not cut much figure in the trading. Barely a thousand shares of Jersey Central were dealt in, and that stock made a small fractional gain. Lackawanna did not appear at all in the trading, while Delaware and Hudson figured for only 300 shares, the latter stock's net change being a fractional advance. The Readings were more active, but they fluctuated over narrow ranges and made small fractional changes. There was some scattering covering by traders, who joined in the selling of the coal stocks on Monday, but purchases of this character were not consequential and did not have much effect upon the stock's market prices.

LORAIN AND WHEELING STRENGTH.

Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling stocks showed considerable strength yesterday, gaining a full point apiece on comparatively light transactions. The preferred, with only 1,100 shares to its credit, sold up to 46. The common made its advance on transactions in only 200 shares.

BIG SALE OF TOBACCO STOCK.

Tobacco Trust preferred stock jumped into prominence yesterday through the sale of 18,500 shares at 115 "seller 30." Other transactions in the stock were at 116, at which price it closed, showing a loss of 6 points for the day.

The sale of a big block of Tobacco preferred was looked upon throughout the Street as merely a scheme to call attention to the marketing of the recently issued preferred stock. The Tobacco Trust is believed to have many securities to distribute, some already have been marketed, and some—for instance, the new scrip which is to be issued—is still to be put out. The big sale of the preferred stock yesterday was in two single blocks, one of 12,500 and the other of 6,000 shares. The sellers were C. I. Hudson & Co., and the buyers were Prince & Whitely and Fellowes Davis & Co.

The apparently authentic statement yesterday regarding the breaking up of the plug tobacco combination was much discussed in Wall Street. It was the general opinion that the abandonment of the Continental Company scheme will lead to a very severe war in the tobacco trade. Definite news was hard to get during business hours, although the Louisville wires were kept hot with queries.

SUGAR TRUST ACTIVE.

Sugar Trust kept its position as the most active stock on the list yesterday, but fluctuations in it were comparatively narrow, and it closed for the day slightly above 113, showing a small advance. The buying of the stock was done chiefly by traders, many of whom seemed to want to cover their short Sugar, and there was also some little buying for the long account. Brokers who have recently been heavy sellers of the stock were again active in that direction yesterday, although they were not inclined to be persistent nor to hammer the market. Some new stories of a settlement of the Trust's trade war were in circulation, which were of the same indefinite and unreliable character as those with which the Street has been inflicted for some time past. The only real news of the day was the advance in special grades of refined sugars.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

Regarding the coal trade situation, The Coal Trade Journal will to-day say:

"Hard coal trade cannot be called active, yet at the same time there is a very large tonnage being moved from the mines either to dealers or the usual stocking places. It is seen from the statistics that the shipments from the mines are about the same as last year up to the present time, and probably this position will be held until the close of the year, for the interest of the financiers in the anthracite industry is paramount to the commercial. There has been little in the past week's business to distinguish it from any of its more recent predecessors. The market favors the buyer at present.

"In soft coal trade circles there is the continued report of heavy tonnage being done and marketed, as a rule, at very low prices, especially when one considers the value of this grade of fuel. It is not to be had at less figures at any loading port in the world, and it is this fact that leads many of the producers doing business at the seaboard to hope for an expansion of their trade in the direction of outside markets, as to the West Indies, South and Central America. It would indeed be gratifying if there should be some expansion in this direction, for it might lead to a firmer condition of the trade at home if a market could be had for the surplus. In any event, we are glad to note that some of the producers no longer feel the necessity of parting with their coal at the very low figures herd of early in the year. The very cheap water freights on the Atlantic have been the means of putting the best soft coal into many places in New England at exceptionally inviting prices."

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUYING.

Northern Pacific common was one of the most active stocks yesterday, nearly 10,000 shares changing hands. The stock fluctuated over a fractional range, and closed with a loss of one-eighth of 1 per cent. Northern Pacific preferred showed strength early in the day, selling up to 75¾. A later reaction closed it with a fractional loss. Of both stocks there was continued buying by friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan, among whom there is increasing confidence in the Northern Pacific property.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

St. Paul's record-breaking earnings had but little influence in yesterday's market. They were widely discussed and were everywhere pointed to as evidence of good traffics, but nowhere was there buying based upon them. St. Paul itself made a small gain. Rock Island made a fractional loss. Burlington stood still. In fact, Northwest and Omaha were the only granger stocks making substantial advances.

FEDERAL STEEL ISSUES.

The Federal Steel stocks continued active yesterday, both common and preferred being among the few issues in which there were transactions of more than 3,000 shares. Both stocks closed unchanged. The buying of them was of the same excellent character as that which has been noted for some time past on the curb.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $20,041 in Edison Electric Illuminating of New York's surplus for September.

Agreement by Denver, Leadville and Gunnison's bondholders to the sale of the property to the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Reorganization Committee.

Increase of $25,710 in Chicago and West Michigan's surplus net earnings for August, making a decrease in the deficit since Jan. 1 of $38,715.

Annual meeting of Chesapeake and Ohio. Retiring Board of Directors re-elected.

Increase of $1,972 in surplus net earnings of Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western for August, making an increase of $35,504 since Jan. 1.

Allegation that Canadian Pacific has not kept faith with the American roads in so far as a restoration of east-bound passenger rates.

Deficit of $1,364 shown by Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham for August, making a deficit of $10,732 since Jan. 1.

Increase of ½ per cent. in the semi-annual dividend of Grand Rapids Gas Light Company to 3 per cent.

Annual meeting Southern Railway. Board of Directors increased from nine to eleven members.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $18,000,000 additional capital stock of the Pullman's Palace Car Company.

Increase of $805,500 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $1,493,905 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Boston advices stating that John L. Gardner has been elected Chairman of Burlington's Board of Directors.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$4,854
Denver and Rio Grande	14,700
International and Great Northern	27,996
Iowa Central	5,910
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	10,468
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,075
Mexican Central	56,473
Mexican National	13,159
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	60,440
St. Joseph and Grand Island	4,397
Texas Pacific	20,111
Wabash	6,270
Total increase twelve roads	$226,851
Increase previously reported	139,627
Total increase, thirteen roads	$366,478

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The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$37,000
New York, Ontario and Western	5,820
Rio Grande Western	11,100
Wisconsin Central	9,571
Total decrease, four roads	$63,491
Decrease previously reported	709
Total decrease, four roads	$64,200
Net increase	$302,278

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 6s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79¼	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12¾	98
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	45	48
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	111	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	26¾
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, int.	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas. stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pf., New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	97½	98½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	25	26
American Typefounders	63½	65
Barney & Smith common	15	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	60¾	61¼
Glucose pf.	108½	109¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20	20¼
Standard Distilling pf.	68¼	69½
Stauderd Oil Trust	416	417
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100¼	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	163	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	13	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.15, 500 Phoenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .04, 2,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .06, 100 Iron Silver at .70, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .23@.24, 500 Ophir at .42, 500 Sierra Nevada at .70.

On the Mining Exchange 1,600 shares of American Flag sold at .04½@.04¾, 500 Alamo at .03½@.03¾@.03¼, 8,000 Copper Rock at .00⅝@.0070, 4,000 Gold Magnet at .002@.001¾, 100 Isabella at .24¾, 400 Jefferson at .05@.04⅞, 1,000 Justine at .03½ buyer 30, 60,000 Pilgrim at .004@.004½ buyer 3, 700 Rocky Mountain at .09¾@.09½, and 100,000 Sentinel at .003.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kings. & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Cal. & H.	.15	Mexican	.12
Chollar	.10	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Com. Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.68	Plymouth Con	.07
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con	1.65
Father De Smet	.17	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.—

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.40
American Coal	1.15	Occidental	.60
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.50	Potosi	.06
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Choilar	.05	Savage	.03
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.53	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Consol	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.04
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Deadwood Terra	.40	Argentum Juanita	.19
Eureka Con.	.20	Aiamo	.02
Father De Smet	.11	Anaconda	.40
Gould & Curry	.15	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.80	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.10	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.40	Isabella	.23
Julia Con	.01	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mount Rosa	.15
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con	.03	Portland	1.30
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.12	Union	.15
Moulton	.20	Work	.07
Ontario	3.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04½	Gold Coin C. C.	1.25
Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.10¾
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.23
Pilgrim	.003⅝	Isabella	.24
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.04
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.02¾	Lillie	1.10
Alamo	.03	M. Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.50	Mount Rosa	.17
Anchoria	.70	Old Gold	.00¼
Crip. Cr. Con.	.08	Sentinel	.003¼
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.18
Copper Rock	.00⅝	Work	.07¼
Elkton	1.01		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Manhattan	200
American Exch.	171	Mechanics'	160
Broadway	225	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	Merchants'	140
Central National	160	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	225
Commerce	206	N. Y. County	1200
Continental	108	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank of N. A.	133
Fourth National	160	Park	320
Garfield National	1000	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155¾
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Importers & Tdrs'	470	Seventh National	130
Irving	147½	State of New York	108
Leather Manfrs'	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	130

There was a sale of 50 shares of Phenix at 90.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

40 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company common, $100 each, 129¾.

10 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company common, $100 each, 114¾.

37 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company common, $100 each, 152½.

25 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 152¼.

10 shares Riverside Bank, $100 each, 200.

90 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 112¼.

$1,590 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, profits 1894, dated Aug. 4, 1894, 103¼.

20 shares Michigan-Peninsular Car Company common, $100 each, 9½.

50 shares United States Printing Company common, $100 each, 70.

30 shares United States Playing Card Company common, $100 each, 50.

$1,000 Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due, 1937, 108½.

$3,000 Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due, 1920, (reorganization certificates,) 95.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $200.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
2d week Oct.	$84,722	$79,868	$77,529
From July 1	1,160,574	1,097,977	1,049,463
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
2d week Oct.	$807,000	$644,000	$440,000
From Jan. 1	19,440,247	17,708,340	15,445,712
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week Oct.	$186,000	$171,300	$141,600
From July 1	2,618,000	2,407,800	2,180,494
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Oct.	$124,789	$96,703	$98,910
From July 1	1,106,577	1,079,163	1,074,716
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	500	509	497
2d week Oct.	$46,812	$40,902	$38,589
From July 1	634,612	547,535	468,209
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	522	523	339
2d week Oct.	$70,100	$59,731	$17,197
From Jan. 1	2,549,012	1,715,797	570,962
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Oct.	$11,423	$9,348	$5,597
From Jan. 1	405,769	299,480	277,154
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,860	1,860
2d week Oct.	$274,573	$218,100	$184,936
From Jan. 1	10,271,676	10,407,023	7,764,395
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
35½	38½	100	American Cotton Oil..	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
85	86	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	86	86	86	86	....
73¼	79¾	320	Am. Malting Co. pf...	79¾	79¾	79¼	79⅝	- ⅛
130	134	4	American Express	130½	130½	130½	130½	....
11	11½	985	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	11¼	11	11	- ⅛
33	34½	208	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	33	33	33	33	- 1¼
113	113⅞	38,965	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	113½	113⅞	112⅛	113⅛	+ ⅝
107½	....	17	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107	108¼	107	108¼	....
96	98	130	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
113¾	114	15,220	American Tobacco	115	115	113	113⅞	-2
116	118	18,923	Am. Tobacco pf.....	115	118	115	116	-4
30	30½	500	Am. Steel & W. Co....	30¼	30¾	29¾	30¼	+1¼
88	88½	200	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	88½	89	88½	88½	+1
12¼	12⅝	265	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	....
33⅞	33⅞	2,449	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	33½	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
44	45	525	B. & O., all in. pd....	45	45	45	45	....
64¼	64⅝	4,428	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64½	65	64	64⅝	+ ⅛
123	124½	30	Brooklyn Union Gas..	124	124	124	124	....
7⅛	8⅛	200	Brunswick City.....	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	- ⅛
82½	83¼	400	Canadian Pacific	83	83	82⅜	82⅝	- ⅛
25	26	50	Central Pacific	25	25	25	25	....
21⅜	21¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	....
154	158	5	Chicago & Alton.....	155	155	155	155	....
114⅜	114½	3,369	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	114⅝	114⅝	114⅜	114½	....
54	54⅞	100	Chicago & East. Ill....	54¾	54¾	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
105	106½	2	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	....
13⅞	14	2,210	Chicago Great West...	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	- ⅛
107½	107⅝	9,115	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	+ ⅛
160	160½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160	160	160	160	....
131	131¾	750	Chicago & Northw....	130½	131¾	130½	131	+1
100⅝	100⅞	1,323	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	101⅛	101⅛	100⅜	100⅝	- ⅛
33½	33⅝	125	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	- ⅛
39¼	39⅜	15	C., C., C. & St. L.....	39¼	39¾	38⅞	39⅜	....
16⅜	17¼	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	17	17	17	17¼	+1
44⅜	45⅝	1,100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	44⅝	46	44⅜	45⅝	+1
20¼	21¼	170	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	20½	21	20¼	20¾	- ⅛
15	16¼	100	Colorado Midland pf..	15	15	15	15	-1¼
4¼	5½	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	5	5	5	5	....
171	174	185	Consolidated Gas	173⅞	173⅞	173⅛	173⅝	+1⅝
102⅝	102⅞	300	Del. & Hudson	101⅞	103	101⅞	103	+ ⅞
54⅜	54⅝	575	Denver & R. G. pf....	54⅝	54½	54⅜	54½	+ ⅝
123	125	177	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	124½	124½	124½	124½	+5
33	33⅜	230	Erie 1st pf.....	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33½	- ¼
....	....	50	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	....
32	33	30	Evans. & T. H.....	33	33	33	33	....
58	62	100	Evans. & T. H. pf....	60	60	60	60	-4
29⅝	29⅞	3,850	Federal Steel, wh'n iss.	30	30	29½	29¾	....
69⅞	70	3,705	Fed. St. pf., wh'n iss..	70⅝	70⅝	70	70	- ⅛
78	79	560	General Electric	78⅜	78⅜	78	78	- ⅞
138½	139½	492	Great Northern pf....	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	-1⅞
43	44	560	Hawaiian Sugar	44¼	44¼	44	44	+ ¼
108¾	109	662	Illinois Central	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	+1¼
92⅜	93¼	300	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	92½	93	92¼	93	+2¼
53⅝	54	300	International Paper....	54	54	53½	53⅝	- ¼
86⅞	87½	700	Int. Paper pf.....	87	87	86	86½	+ ½
16⅝	17	210	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	16¼	17	16¼	17	....
47	48	30	Laclede Gas	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅞	....
90	93	5	Laclede Gas pf.....	93	93	93	93	-1⅝
59¾	60	620	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62½	62½	62	62	....
47	55	50	Long Island	52	52	52	52	....
54¾	54⅞	2,000	Louisville & Nashville.	55¼	55⅝	54⅜	54⅝	- ⅜
95¼	95¾	8,745	Manhattan Con	96¼	96¾	95¼	95¾	- ⅞
139¾	161	5,943	Metropolitan St. Ry...	160	161	158	160½	+ ½
89½	91	141	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90	90	90	90	+1
126	126¼	805	Minn. Iron, t. r., std..	126	126¼	126	126½	+ ½
29¾	30¾	935	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ½
32⅜	32½	260	Missouri Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ¼
32¼	33	355	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	....
108	112	7	National Lead Co. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	....
3¼	3⅛	140	National Linseed Oil..	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
39	43	400	New Central Coal	40	40	40	40	....
85	....	1,075	New Jersey Central....	86	86	85	85⅝	- ⅜
102¾	105	850	New York Air Brake..	103	105	103	105	- ⅛
115⅛	115¾	295	New York Central	115¾	115¾	115⅛	115⅛	- ⅛
40	40¼	9,555	Northern Pacific	40¼	40½	40	40⅜	- ⅛
75¼	75¾	1,958	Northern Pacific pf...	75½	75⅝	75	75¼	- ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	300	Ontario & Western....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	- ⅛
52½	54	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
44½	45¼	200	Pacific Coast	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	-2
117⅜	117½	1,298	Pennsylvania R. R....	117¾	117¾	117½	117½	....
3⅛	3½	100	Peoria & Eastern.....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	-⅛
102⅜	102⅝	1,430	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	- ⅛
64¾	66½	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	64⅜	64⅜	64¾	64¾	....
196	198	152	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	198	198	198	198	....
5⅞	6	200	Quicksilver pf.....	6	6	6	6	....
16¼	16¾	2,110	Reading	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
39	39¼	1,280	Reading 1st pf.....	39	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
18¾	19	500	Reading 2d pf.....	19	18⅝	19	19	....
171	176	70	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	171	171	171	171	....
78	80	200	St. Paul & Omaha....	79¾	79¾	79¼	79⅝	+ ⅜
22	23	300	Southern Pacific	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	- ⅛
85¾	88	170	Southern Railway	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	....
34⅜	34½	763	Southern Railway pf..	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	....
6	6⅝	70	Standard R. & T.....	6½	6½	6	6	....
13⅜	13⅝	125	Texas Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	-1
150	158	125	Third Avenue	151	151	151	151	- ¼
32⅜	32⅝	1,900	Union Pacific	32⅝	32¾	32½	32½	- ⅛
65	65¼	4,337	Union Pacific pf.....	65⅜	65⅝	65	65¼	- ⅛
1⅜	1½	2,560	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾	- ⅛
63¾	64	685	U. S. Leather pf.....	64	64	63¾	63⅝	- ⅛
37¼	37¾	650	United States Rubber..	38¼	38⅝	38	38	- ⅛
20	21¼	410	Wabash pf.....	20	20	20	20	- ⅛
92⅞	93¼	200	West Chicago Street..	93	93¼	93	93¼	....
90¾	91¼	942	Western Union Tel....	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	....
3¾	3¾	25	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	....
17¼	19	100	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	18	18	18	18	- ⅛
Sales.....		166,950						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
500 101
3,000 101
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
11,000 109
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 ..... 95½
4,000 96
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000 88
At, T & S F adjst 4s
25,000 ..... 71⅜
64,000 ..... 71¾
10,000 ..... 71⅜
Gen 4s
1,000 ..... 93¾
7,000 ..... 93⅝
14,000 ..... 93¾
8,000 ..... 93⅞
B & O 4s, when issued
40,000 ..... 93½
2,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93⅝
Brooklyn City 1st
2,000 114
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 104
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
14,000 88
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 110
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 ..... 113½
Cent Ohio reorg 1st
5,000 ..... 107⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s
6,000 117
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
6,000 ..... 84⅜
Chi, B & Q con 7s
1,000 ..... 116½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
4,000 ..... 103¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 108½
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 112
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
14,000 ..... 117¾
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000 143
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
5,000 ..... 104½
Chi Term Trans 4s
10,000 ..... 89¼
2,000 ..... 89⅝
51,000 ..... 89⅜
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 ..... 97¼
2,000 ..... 97½
20,000 ..... 97¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 94
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 17
Dul & Iron Range 1st
15,000 ..... 106¼
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
3,000 ..... 101¼
2,000 ..... 101¾
5,000 ..... 101⅞
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
10,000 105
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000 ..... 90½
10,000 ..... 90⅝
2,000 90
15,000 ..... 90¼
22,000 90
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 98¾
7,000 99
Total sales.....

Erie gen lien 4s
5,000 70
5,000 ..... 70¼
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
1,000 4 ..... 92½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 85¼
Ill Cent, Louisv Div 3½s
10,000 ..... 93⅜
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 105
1,000 ..... 105½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000 ..... 73½
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
10,000 ..... 99¾
L S & Mich So 3½s
1,000 ..... 106½
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
3,000 ..... 103½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
2,000 121
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000 ..... 90⅜
14,000 ..... 90½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
8,000s20F 92⅜
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000 ..... 113⅜
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
5,000 ..... 118¼
10,000 ..... 118½
Minn & St L con 5s
10,000 ..... 108½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
17,000 88
5,000 ..... 88¼
2,000 88
5,000 ..... 88⅜
20,000 ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 88¼
15,000 ..... 88½
8,000 ..... 88⅝
12,000 ..... 88¾
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 ..... 61½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
6,000 83
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 ..... 104¾
1,000 ..... 104⅞
3,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000s20F 104¾
Nash, C & St L con
2,000 103
N Y Cent 1st coup
10,000 ..... 117¾
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
12,000 ..... 94⅜
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s
2,000 93
N Y, C & St L 4s
500 ..... 104⅝
25,000 ..... 104¾
N Y, O & W con 5s
6,000 ..... 107⅜
4,000 ..... 107½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
6,000s10F 102⅜
3,000 ..... 102½
9,000s10F 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102½
N Y, S & W G M
1,000 82
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000 83
5,000s20F 83
8,000 ..... 83⅛
North Pac 1st 6s
1,000 117
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000 ..... 66¾
1,000 ..... 68½
Oregon R & N 4s
21,000 ..... 99½

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
39,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100⅜
2,000 ..... 100½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
10,000 107
Inc A 5s
25,000 75
9,000 ..... 75⅛
5,000 ..... 75½
Oregon S L, inc B & col trust
5,000 56
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
Pitts & West 1st
6,000 ..... 93½
Reading Co gen 4s
4,000 81
30,000 ..... 80⅜
24,000 81
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 ..... 87⅜
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
3,000 97
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
3,000 110
6,000s10F 110
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 ..... 67¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 109
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 76
1,000 75
1,000 76
Standard R & T inc
6,000 19
1,000 ..... 18½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s
7,000 93
Tex & N O con 5s
5,000 ..... 102½
9,000 ..... 102¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 44¾
5,000 ..... 44⅞
20,000 45
5,000 ..... 45½
10,000 ..... 45¼
16,000 45
7,000 ..... 45¼
3,000 ..... 45¼
3,000 45
Union Pacific 4s
1,000 ..... 99½
8,000 99
16,000 ..... 99¼
10,000 ..... 99¼
24,000 ..... 99¼
30,000s3 99
11,000 ..... 99¼
500 ..... 99¼
30,000 ..... 99¼
5,000s3 ..... 99¼
3,000 ..... 99¼
500 ..... 99¾
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 77¼
10,000 ..... 77⅜
2,000 ..... 77¼
31,000 77
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87⅝
1,000 88
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 109⅞
30,000 110
Registered
500 109
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000 59
$1,346,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
$3,280	Am. Sug. Ref.	113⅜	113⅜	113	113
$2,980	Am. Tobacco	115¼	115¼	113⅝	113⅝
20	Am. Sug. R. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
560	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
2,100	Bklyn Rapid T..	64¼	65⅛	64	64⅝
2,130	C., B. & Q.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛
$3,330	C., M. & St. P.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107½
330	C., R. I. & P.	101	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
50	Chicago & N. W.	131	131	131	131
250	Central of N. J.	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85⅝
100	Fed. Steel	30	30	30	30
20	Gen. Electric	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
180	Louis. & Nash.	55¼	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞
1,660	Manhattan	96½	96¾	95¼	95⅝
20	Mo. Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
$2,430	Nor. Pacific	40⅝	40¾	40	40
150	N. Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75¼
1,020	People's Gas	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅞
100	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
$80	Reading 1st pf.	39	39¼	38⅝	39¼
210	Unit. Pacific pf.	65¼	65⅜	65	65
20	U. S. Rubber	39	39	39	39
50	Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼

$3,470.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44⅜	44⅜	45	45
10,000	U. P., D.& G.1st.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼

$40,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The market to-day was featureless, but firm in tone. Electric and People's 4s advanced to 92. This places them 1½ above Philadelphia Traction. A persistent demand for the stock kept Philadelphia Manufacturing at 20½. Continued heavy earnings sustained the Choctaws, and the Readings displayed more steadiness.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	19⅞	20
Northern Pacific common t. c.	40	40¼
Northern Pacific pf.	70	71
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading t. c.	8⅞	8⅞
Reading 1st pf.	19½	19¾
Reading 2d pf.	9¾	9⅞
St. Paul	107⅜	107½
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania	3¼	3⅜
Metropolitan Railway	160¾	161½
Philadelphia Traction	90⅝	91
Baltimore Consolidated	24½	24⅝
Union Traction	19⅝	19⅞
Electric Storage	87⅜	88¼
Electric Storage preferred	44½	45
United Gas Improvement	120½	121
Welsbach Light	44	44½
New Jersey Traction	50	50½
Marsden	6	6⅛
Choctaw	24½	25
Choctaw pf.	40	40½
Pennsylvania Mfg., 5s paid	20	20¼
Reading general 4s	81	81½
Electric & People's 4s	91⅝	92½
Equitable Gas 5s	107⅝	107¼
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	100	100¼
Cons. T., Pitts.	21⅝	21¾
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	56⅛	56½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government ponds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
3s, r., 1918	105⅛	105⅝
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	106
3s, 1918, small	106½	106¼
4s, r., 1907	110⅜	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, r., 1925	126½	127½
4s, c., 1925	127½	128½
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼
5s, c., 1904	113	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Adams Express	107	110
Alb. & Sus.	180	220
American Coal	118	122
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	40
Am. Malting Co.	20½	30
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	36
B. & O., when is'd.	30	32
B. & O. pf., w. i.	68	69
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5⅝	6¼
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106
Buff., R. & P.	..	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	39½	40
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	70	73
Chi., Ind. & L.	7¼	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27½	28
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176½	178
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	88
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	⅝
Col. Midland	5	6½
Col., H. V. & T.	3¼	4½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	24	..
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	46	..
Consol. Ice	47	48
Consol. Ice pf.	87½	91
Del., L. & W.	138¼	149

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Den. & R. G.	12¾	13⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	14	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Eighth Avenue	380	..
Erie	12½	12⅝
Erie 2d pf.	16⅝	17¼
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Green Bay & W.	30	..
H. B. Claflin	89½	98
Harlem	353	..
Homestake	55	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	100
Iowa Central	8¼	34
Iowa Central pf.	33	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	10
L. E. & W.	13½	14¾
Lake Shore	190¼	193
Mah. Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4⅜	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Michigan Central	105½	..
Minn. & St. L.	27	28
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58½	60
Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..
S. M. pf.	23	..
Mo., K. & T.	10¼	..
Mobile & Ohio	26½	..
Morris & Essex	175	..
Nat. Biscuit pf.	96	97¾
Nat. Lead	31⅝	32⅝
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	75
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20
N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,008	..
2d pf.	30	34

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Norfolk So.	55	66
Nor. & West.	12	14
Nor. & West. pf.	49½	50½
North American.	6	6¾
Ont. Mining	4½	..
Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	76
Ore. Short Line.	28	30
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	83
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60½	63
Pacific Mail	32¼	32⅝
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Evv.	1	1½
P., C., C. & St. L.	43	46
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	9½	12
Quicksilver	1½	2
Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	58
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	21
St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	63	68½
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	29¾	30¼
St. L. S. W.	4⅝	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	11	11½
St. P. & Duluth.	22	90
St. P. & O. pf.	87½	..
Sil. bullion certfs.	60¼	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	27¼
T. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
Twin City R. T.	26	30
U. S. Express	40	44
U. S. Leather	6	6¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	100½	101
Wabash	7	7½
Wells-F. Express	120	125

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	5 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern Foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Flour firm. No. 2 Spring wheat, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@64c; No. 2 red, 66@67c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31⅝c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 49¼@49½c; No. 2 barley, 32@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91½@92c; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $4.97½@$5; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.25@5.35c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cut, loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Following Monday's firmness and activity, conditions on the Cotton Exchange yesterday were more pacific. There was an easy opening of the market, at a decline of 2@3 points, a subsequent loss of 5@6 points further following liquidation and pounding by the bears, who took advantage of the fact that the market was in a defenseless condition. Later, however, there was a partial rally, on which prices gained 3@4 points, on a disposition to take profits, with some investment buying, on claims of killing frost at numerous points in the South. The market was finally steady, at about the lowest figures, a loss of 6 to 7 points for the day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.23@5.24
November	5.31	5.31	5.24	5.24@5.25
December	5.34	5.35	5.29	5.30@....
January	5.39	5.40	5.33	5.34@5.35
February	5.39	5.39	5.33	5.38@5.39
March	5.43	5.48	5.42	5.43@....
April	5.52	5.53	5.50	5.48@5.49
May	5.56	5.56	5.50	5.52@5.53
June	5.59	5.59	5.55	5.56@5.57
July	5.63	5.63	5.58	5.59@5.60
August	5.64	5.65	5.61	5.63@5.64
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	....@....

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling upland and 5.11-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 3-16c and 6 7-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: Mobile, 4⅞c; 1-16c advance; Savannah, 4¾c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Wilmington, 5c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Augusta, 5⅛c; St. Louis,

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Only One of the Favorites Failed to Come in First.

SATIN SLIPPER WON EASILY

Warrenton Would Probably Have Beaten Peep o' Day If He Had Not Swerved All Over the Track.

It is not customary for five out of six favorites to win at Morris Park, so, when this happened yesterday at the Westchester track, it was a body blow for the bookmakers, and a correspondingly red-letter day for the plungers. The only upset of the day was the downfall of Lillian Belle, the odds-on favorite in the McGrathiana Stakes, at seven furlongs, but her defeat was not a serious blow to the bettors, for, although she was quoted at odds on, the play about her was not so strong, for on her recent races she did not figure to be a 3 to 5 shot in a four-horse field. Bona Dea, who has not shown up well since the Saratoga meeting closed, had a hollow victory in this race, for, although she won only by a length, she could have made the distance three or four lengths if pushed. Tabouret cut out the pace and showed the way around until the three-quarter pole was passed, and then gave up the fight. Bona Dea shot out to the front when she quit, and Lillian Belle made a feeble effort to get up also, but was able only to beat L'Alouette a head for the place.

The best race of the day was the handicap for three-year-olds and upward, over the Withers mile, in which Warrenton and St. Callatine were both added. James McCormack, whose horse Peep o' Day won the race by a short head, may thank Warrenton's tendency to swerve for his horse's victory, for Warrenton was pounds the better horse of the two. Peep o' Day was in front all the way, and Warrenton ran behind up to the beginning of the last furlong. Then Turner sent him along, and he closed ground so rapidly that it looked as if the others were only walking. His tendency to swerve, however, almost caused him to put Peep o' Day over the fence, and while he was running hard and gaining at every stride, Turner had to pull his head around almost at right angles to his body in order to prevent him from interfering with Peep o' Day. Had his head been straight he would have won by a head, but Turner was not to blame, for his effort was an admirable one, and the wonder of it all was that he succeeded in keeping the horse from fouling, which would have caused him to be disqualified for the place.

Satin Slipper was in front all the way in the Castleton Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, and although Turner tried to make it appear at the end as if she had to be driven out, he failed to deceive any one, for the filly had pounds of speed in reserve, and when Diminutive made a bid for it at the end, Turner let out a wrap on the lines, and Satin Slipper jumped away again and won by a length. Diminutive ran into the fence, and O'Connor, who rode her, had his leg badly bruised.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at any time of $750, to be ridden by boys never having ridden a winner; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:28¼.

1—Charentus, O. and Richards's b. g., 4 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 98 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Ryan)
2—Headlight II, G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5, 100, 3 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Carter)
3—Fleeting Child, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 3, 93, 10 to 1.....(Eades)

Field Lark, 92, 7 to 1, (Odom;) Rinaldo, 102, 10 to 1, (McCoy;) Juno, 94, 6 to 1, (Peterson;) Marito, 89, 5 to 1, (Wilson;) General Maceo, 95, 20 to 1, (Midgley;) Atlantus, 103, 30 to 1, (Cahill;) Eight Bells, 95, 100 to 1, (Douglass;) Julius Caesar, 105, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Squan, 100, 40 to 1, (Pierce,) and Filament, 92, 10 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:11¾.

1—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., by Falsetto-Glimpse, 102 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Greatland, F. S. Derby's ch. c., 105, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 100, 7 to 2.....(Burns)

Anitra, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Mark Miles, 95, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Hilee, 102, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Exception, 97, 30 to 1, (Kitley;) Champion, 106, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Easter Card, 107, 20 to 1, (Jones,) and Morning, 92, 15 to 1, (Corbertey,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Selling Stakes, for fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,000. By subscription of $15 each, with $25 additional to start, and $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—0:58¾.

1—Satin Slipper, E. O. Pepper's b. f., by Kingston-Lady Stylites, 104 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Diminutive, James McLaughlin's b. f., 99, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 99, 6 to 1.....(Burns)

Tender, 100, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Helen Thomas, 94, 30 to 1, (R. Lawson;) Merry Heart, 99, 6 to 1, (Lawson,) and La Cheviot, 94, 40 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The McGrathiana Selling Stakes, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898, at time of closing. By subscription of $15 each, and $25 additional to start, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:27½.

1—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Esher-Sis O'Lee, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Lillian Belle, J. D. Smith's b. f., 105, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
3—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. f., 102, 8 to 1.....(Spencer)
4—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 107, 4 to 1..... (Burns)

Won handily by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won during the meeting. By subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional to start, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:40¾.

1—Peep o'Day, J. McCormack's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 121 pounds, even money and out.....(Taral)
2—Warrenton, W. Oliver's ch. c., 3, 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Turner)
3—Algol, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. h., 4, 128, 3 to 1.....(Burns)

St. Callatine, 106, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Lady Marian, 85, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and Premier, 87, 10 to 1, (Ryan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41.

1—Nosey, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by Meddler-Zicka, 105 pounds, even money and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 105, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 105, 3 to 1.....(Spencer)

Miss Tenny, 97, 4 to 1, (Michaels,) and Diamondstone, 105, 12 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward. About two miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Baby Bill	158	Widower 132
Rifler	143	Frontiersman 132
Trayella	140	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Tanis	110	King Menelik 98
Trillo	107	Hanlon 98
Island Prince	104	Flax Spinner 98
Dan Rice	104	Lady Disdain 95
Black Dude	104	Prime Minister 93
Daigretti	101	Red Spider 92
Knight of the Garter	101	Klepper 92
Talisman	101	Uncle Louis 90
Flareaway	98	Tappan 87
Stachelberg	98	Fairy Dale 94

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs on the Eclipse course.

Village Pride	107	Tophet 92
Mercia	105	Deceptive 92
Amorita	105	Tyran 90
Lady Exile	103	Al Reeves 89
Exit	103	Monietta 89
Big Indian	103	Kilarma 89
Great Neck	100	Valdiva 87
St. Sophia	95	Neuberger 87
Imitation	94	Fray 84
Meddlesome	92	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

George Keene	137	Toluca 114
Handsel	128	Cormorant 109
St. Callatine	124	Lady Marian 92
Swamp Angel	121	Marito 90
Black Venus	117	Fleeting Gold 88
Geisha	118	

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	126	Sir Walter 110
Macy	123	Twinkler 100
Handball	115	Charina 100

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. The Withers mile.

Double Quick	106	Black Dude 103
Bonduo II.	106	Squan 103
Headlight II.	106	Marsian 103
Swamp Angel	105	Decanter 102
Endeavor	103	Long Acre 93

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—After several interruptions on account of the weather, the Fall trotting meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association came to a close this afternoon, the ten days' programme having been worked off in the eight good days in the two weeks.

Summaries of to-day's races:

First Race.—The American Stock Farm, for two-year-old trotters; value $3,000.

Gracie Onward, ch. f., by Onward, (Beechy)	1	2	1
Lilly Sligo, ch. f., (Highfield)	2	1	2
Oakland Belle, blk. f., (Dodge)	4	3	3
Ruth Clark, gr. f., (Hussey)	3	4	4

Time—2:31¼; 2:30; 2:34.

Second Race.—The American Stock Farm purse, for two-year-old pacers; value $1,000.

Ecstasy, b. f., by Buron Wilkes, (Marvin)	1	1
March Gale, gr. f., (V. McCoy)	2	2
Dr. Monical, b. c., (McAllister)	3	dis
Bride-Elect, b. f., (Lesh)	dis.	

Time—2:22½; 2:19.

Third Race.—The Blue Grass, for 2:19 Class trotters; purse $2,000.

Battleton, b. g., by Rex Americus, (Geers)	1	1	1
Improvidence, b. m., (Rea)	2	3	2
Askey, or. s., (Hussey)	3	2	3
King Red, b. s., (Benyon)	4	4	4
Dufour, b. g., (Lyons)	dis.		

Time—2:20½; 2:15¾; 2:17¾.

GATWICK OCTOBER MEETING.

Tod Sloane Wins One Event Out of Four Mounts.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—At the first day's racing of the Gatwick October meeting, today, R. Maguire's five-year-old bay gelding Fllassier won the Charlwood Handicap. Capt. Machell's Leggan Hall, three years' old, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, was among the eleven starters, but was unplaced. The race is a handicap of 20 sovereigns each, entrance 3 sovereigns each, and 3 sovereigns more for starters, the second to receive 20 sovereigns and the third 10 sovereigns out of the race; distance, five furlongs. The betting was 2 to 1 against Leggan Hall.

The Horley Handicap was won by G. Maclachland's three-year-old bay colt Marthus, by Deuce of Clubs, out of Sweet Mart, with Sloane up. This race is of 250 sovereigns, by subscription of 3 sovereigns each, the second to receive 30 sovereigns and the third 15 sovereigns out of the race. There were eight horses in this event. Leopold d'Rothschild's Ayah was second, and F. Luscombe's Sonatina finished third. The betting was 7 to 4 against Marthus.

The Surrey Nursery Handicap was won by the Marquis de Serramezzana's chestnut filly Musetta. The Lambard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee, ridden by Sloane, was among the nine starters, but was unplaced. This race is a handicap of 500 sovereigns, entrance 5 sovereigns each, the second to receive 30 sovereigns and the third 20 sovereigns out of the race; distance, five furlongs. The betting was 13 to 8 against Manatee.

The Ifield Plate of 100 sovereigns was won by Carl Gudelmann's two-year-old chestnut colt Goodrich, by Florentine, out of Wealth. Mr. Vale's two-year-old bay colt Calicut, ridden by Sloane, was second, and Maltese Cross finished third in a field of nine horses. The betting was 6 to 4 against Calicut.

WOMEN GOLFERS IN A GALE.

Fifty-two Fair Contestants Play in the Baltusrol Games—Mrs. Berg Wins the Handicap.

Fifty-two fair golfers attested to their allegiance to the old Scotch sport and their independence of uncomfortable weather conditions by appearing on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, at Short Hills, N. J., bright and early yesterday morning. They were present to compete in the games arranged by the club for its annual open tournament for women. It was a bright, cheerful crowd, although the wind, fraught with its cutting blasts from the Western blizzard, kept every one jumping around lively, and after watching the start the spectators were glad to retire inside the clubhouse.

The players, however, kept warm by walking briskly over the links, and were glad to keep their red jackets tightly buttoned up. The fact that fifty-two out of over sixty women who entered for the contest should appear and play over the entire course is a striking illustration of the increasing popularity of the game among the fair sex.

The biggest event was a handicap for a silver cup, with an extra prize for the competitor making the lowest scratch score. For the latter trophy, there was a tie at 103 strokes between Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of the Baltusrol Club, but who is an English golfer of considerable ability and has been in America barely a month. Her score shows that she thoroughly understands the game, and it establishes a new record for the short eighteen-hole course, 5,128 yards in circuit, the former record having been 105 strokes, held by Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan.

Mrs. W. J. Berg of the Nutley Club won the handicap, and, although she made one of the best scores of the day, 109, she was allowed 24 strokes' handicap, giving her the exceedingly low net figure of 85. Miss Leonie Bary of the home club came second, with 92. The full list of players is:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mrs. W. J. Berg, Nutley	109	24	85
Miss Leonie De Bary, Baltusrol	104	12	92
Miss Maud Von Boskerck, Baltusrol	109	12	97
Miss Marie Harrison, Shinnecock	105	8	97
Miss Hedys Robinson, Wee Burn	116	18	98
Miss Jane H. Swords, Morris Co.	118	18	100
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol	103	3	100
Mrs. John J. Boyd, Baltusrol	118	18	100
Miss Phillis Pitcher, Baltusrol	127	25	102
Miss Mary A. Fowler, Dyker M'd'w	123	20	103
Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Fairfield	121	18	103
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris Co.	103	0	103
Mrs. James A. Wells, Englewood	126	23	103
Miss Enos, Knollwood	119	15	104
Miss Helen Shelton, Morris Co.	104	0	104
Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Shinnecock	113	8	105
Miss Edith Smalley, Baltusrol	136	30	106
Mrs. S. H. Plum, 2d, Morris Co.	113	6	107
Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Baltusrol	130	23	107
Mrs. Walter Wood, Baltusrol	122	15	107
Miss Ellen M. Reid, St. Andrew's	118	10	108
Miss B. C. Howe, Alleghany	109	0	109
Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Ardsley	115	5	110
Miss Alice W. Post, Morris Co.	110	0	110
Miss Lucy H. Herron, Cincinnati	118	8	110
Mrs. H. R. Foster, Morris County	118	8	110
Mrs. B. O. Fowler, Harbor Hill	128	18	110
Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County	112	0	112
Miss Adeline K. Robinson, Harbor Hill	118	6	112
Miss M. W. Emmons, Richm'd Co.	122	10	112
Miss Edith Edwards, Harbor Hill	124	12	112
Miss B. Andrews, Montclair	117	4	113
Mrs. Otto G. Smith, Baltusrol	122	9	113
Miss Alice L. Day, Morris Co.	116	2	114
Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Rockaway	134	20	114
Miss Florence Wardwell, Otsego	121	6	115
Miss Marie Kobbe, Harbor Hill	121	6	115
Mrs. A. O. Dean, Morris County	123	7	116
Miss Gertrude Hoy, Morris County	131	15	116
Miss Margaret Johnson, Harbor H'l	128	12	116
Mrs. N. B. Rogers, Hillside	128	12	116
Mrs. H. G. Cortes, Essex County	122	5	117
Mrs. H. P. Phipps, Morris County	117	0	117
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol	118	0	118
Miss Anderson, Madison	134	15	119
Miss Bessie Pitcher, Baltusrol	134	15	119
Mrs. J. S. Baird, Baltusrol	140	20	120
Miss Hannah H. Willis, Morris Co.	150	30	120
Mrs. L. H. Graham, Baltusrol	127	7	120
Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, Hillside	140	18	122
Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens Co.	129	0	129
Miss Marie Diedrichsen, Baltusrol	156	20	136

The eight players making the lowest gross scores in the handicap were picked to compete at match play for the Patronesses' Cup, the chief trophy. Five of the qualifying eight played in the championship tournament at Ardsley last week—Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Ashmore, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Marie Harrison, and Miss B. C. Howe. This contest will be finished to-day.

The eight who qualified are, with complete scores:

Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County:
Out ..... 6 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 6—49
In ..... 5 3 6 7 0 6 8 5 5—54
Total 103

Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol:
Out ..... 6 5 5 6 6 5 6 3 6—48
In ..... 3 5 5 3 7 7 9 6 7—55
Total 103

Miss Helen Shelton, Morris County:
Out ..... 5 4 7 5 7 5 6 5 6—50
In ..... 4 4 5 6 8 7 7 6 7—54
Total 104

Miss Leonie De Bary, Baltusrol:
Out ..... 5 6 6 6 6 4 6 5 6—50
In ..... 5 5 6 5 6 7 8 6 6—54
Total 104

Miss Marie Harrison, Shinnecock:
Out ..... 6 5 5 5 6 4 4 6 8—49
In ..... 5 5 5 5 6 11 7 7—56
Total 105

Miss C. B. Howe, Alleghany:
Out ..... 5 5 7 6 8 5 5 5 8—55
In ..... 5 4 7 7 6 5 9 6 5—54
Total 109

Miss Maud Von Boskerck, Baltusrol:
Out ..... 4 6 7 7 8 5 5 6—55
In ..... 3 4 6 6 6 6 9 7 7—54
Total 109

Mrs. W. J. Berg, Nutley:
Out ..... 4 6 6 7 7 4 6 5 8—53
In ..... 4 5 7 6 6 6 9 7 6—56
Total 109

The result of the round played in the afternoon, at nine holes, is:

Patronesses' Cup.—First Match Play Round—Mrs. Shippen beat Miss De Bary 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. Berg beat Miss Howe 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Von Boskerck beat Miss Harrison, 3 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Ashmore beat Miss Shelton 3 up and 2 to play.

The second eight, on the gross-score basis, qualified for the Consolation Cup. Miss Lucy H. Herron of Cincinnati got in this class with 110 strokes, but she withdrew, and Mrs. Henry P. Phipps of Morris County was allowed to join the eligible class to complete the number. The competitors, with scores and result of the first match-play round, are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Alice Post, Morris County	53	57	110
Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County	53	59	112
Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Shinnecock	59	54	113
Mrs. S. H. Plum, second, Morris County	56	57	113
Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Ardsley	54	61	115
Miss Gladys Robinson, Wee Burn	59	57	116
Miss Alice L. Day, Morris County	63	53	116
Mrs. H. P. Phipps, Morris County	58	59	117

First Match Play Round.—Miss Post beat Mrs. Van Beuren 1 up; Mrs. Phipps beat Mrs. Turnure 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Willis beat Mrs. Plum 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Robinson beat Miss Day 2 up and 1 to play.

This match will also be completed to-day, and there will be a mixed foursome match for which over fifty entries have been received.

Yale Football Team After Coachers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—A conference was held here to-day between Walter Camp, Capt Chamberlain of the Yale football eleven, and ex-Capt. James O. Rodgers, as to how to secure the services of a number of football coaches, of which the Yale eleven is sorely in need. It was decided to send a call urging all old Yale players who could come back to New Haven to do so as soon as possible. Manager Brown of the eleven made a flying trip to New York, and secured Phil Stillman, centre on the '94 eleven. He will come up within the next few days, and remain as long as business permits. Butterworth will also return, and Heffelfinger is expected.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ten New Houses on the West Side Traded for Bronx Lots—Other Dealings.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Alonzo Knight to Louis Stern at about $250,000 the ten three-story American basement dwellings 111 to 125 and 129 and 131 West Eighty-eighth Street, varying in width from 16 to 20 feet and being 100.8 feetin depth. In part payment, about $90,000, Mr. Stern gives the block of about 22 lots, bounded by Webster and Brook Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets. These lots are part of a large tract which Mr. Stern took in exchange for his lot on Fifth Avenue, just north of Eightieth Street, and some of which he gave to Gutwillig Brothers in part payment for the Borgfeldt Building.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James W. Whitney the four-story dwelling 210 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.

The Ernst-Mark-Nathan Company has sold to Morris Marks ten lots, varying in depth from 77 to 88 feet, on the west side of Fulton Avenue, opposite Crotona Park. The purchaser will erect four-story flats on the plot.

Charles Griffith Moses and Henry J. Scheuber have sold for the estate of W. E. Burton the two four-story brownstone buildings, 174 and 176 Hudson Street, on private terms.

It is reported that D. W. Wehrenberg has sold the plot northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 110.

James T. Putnam has sold to a firm of builders the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 102 by 100.11.

Charles S. Taylor & Co. have sold for Harry T. Fuller to James F. Lalor the two-story frame dwelling 348 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John A. Picken to A. Schilling the three-story dwelling 554 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16 by 90 by 100. This is the third house sold out of a row of five recently completed by Mr. Picken.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold at public auction to Mr. Abrams for $22,000 the five-story brownstone-front flat 454 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to Bernard L. Ackerman, Jr., for $5,300, the three-story brick tenement, with store, 68½ Carmine Street, 18 by 00 and irregular.

Richard V. Harnett sold at public auction to Jacob Kotteck for $11,050 the four-story brick tenement 434 Hudson Street, 22 by 80; also, at public auction, to J. Harris, for $9,250, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 243 East Thirty-third Street, 15 by 98.9; also, at trustee's sale, to M. M. Stern, for $26,000, the five-story English basement brownstone-front dwelling 137 East Twenty-first Street, 20 by 98.9; also, at the same place, for $25,100, 139 East Twenty-first Street, similar and adjoining.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Warren B. Smith, for $20,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 6 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to John W. Donegan, for $10,200, the two-story brick building and one-story frame sheds 523 and 525 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Julius Dreyfus, for $20,500, the three-story brick dwelling 64 St. Mark's Place, 25 by 93.6; also, in partition, to Henry W. Mittag, for $24,250, the three-story brick tenement, with stores, 257 Broome Street, southeast corner of Orchard Street, 22.9 by 60; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $18,000, the five-story brick tenement with stores, 245 West Thirty-fifth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William J. Brown, for $15,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 312 West Thirty-third Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 494 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, southeast corner of Morris Avenue, triangular plot, 30.6¼x irreg. by 19.5¼, two-story frame dwelling; 498 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 30.6 feet east of Morris Avenue, extending through to Morris Avenue, 30 by 100.10½ and irregular, two-story frame dwelling; 369 College Avenue and 370 Morris Avenue, being the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street between the avenues named, 25 by 76.8 by 28.1 by 89.7, two three-story frame dwellings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 26.4 by 100.5, five-story brick double flat. Due on judgment, $16,794.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Henneman, 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, at its junction with Thirteenth Street, 186.1 feet on Gansevoort Street, 180 feet on Thirteenth Street, and about 90 feet on the westerly line, leasehold, four four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $29,101.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 34 East Ninth Street, south side, 177.4½ feet east of University Place, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,418.

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THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, southwest corner of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.2 by 70; Michael J. Keenan of 225 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., contractors. Cost, $24,500.

No. 2,161 First Avenue, for a one-story brick shop, 15 by 18; Michael Ferrara, premises, owner; John Calamo, architect. Cost, $550.

Creston Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a one and one-half story brick stable, 30 by 21.6; Anne Buckley of 510 East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects. Cost, $800.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 135 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 33; Charles Knauf, owner and architect. Cost, $2,700.

Washington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two four-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 93; Abraham Farber of 534 Willis Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect. Cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,187 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame store; John Wimmer, premises, owner. Cost, $225.

No. 202 West Seventy-ninth Street, to a five-story brick flat; W. N. Wood, owner; W. H. Gray of 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, architect. Cost, $200.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. A. Lesser, owner; W. R. Dickie, architect. Cost, $300.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 138 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Annie Baker, premises, owner; J. M. Miller of 962 Boston Road, architect. Cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 469.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.2x94.11x25x96.3; James Hanson and wife to Daniel Burke 4,200
ANTHONY AV, w s, 393.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50.8x97.6x50x100; John G. Frick to Rev. Daniel Burke 2,500
ANTHONY AV, w s, 444.2 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.2x96.3x25x97.6; Michael Kirwan to Daniel Burke 1,250
BRONX TERRACE, e s, 50 ft s of 10th Av, —x—x62x105, Wakefield; Margaret Irwin to Denis D. Collins 1
BROOK AV, e s, 296 ft s of 168th St, 75x100.6; David Quigley and wife and others to Dennis Farrell 1
DAWSON ST, 1,110, e s, 200 ft n of Craven St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Robert Davis 100
DE MILT AV, or 3d St, e corner 2d St, 100x100; Thomas D. Penfield to Archibald M. Campbell 3,300
ELTON AV, e s, 48 ft s of 159th St, new line, 25x100; Peter Frank to Abraham Silverman 2,000
GOERCK ST, 1, 25x75; Lena Snyder and others, executors, to John Luhrs and wife 1
GOERCK ST, 1, 25x75; Lena Snyder to John Luhrs and wife 8,500
GREEN LANE, s s, 62 ft s of 5th St, 19x100; John J. McCauley, Jr., to Alice M. Shaw 2,000
GROVE ST, (Cretona Av,) n w s, 200 ft s w of 177th St, 25x106; Mary A. Campbell to Carl Gudelmann's two-year-old chestnut colt Goodrich, by Florentine, out of Wealth, Mr. Vale's two-year-old bay colt Calicut, ridden by Sloane, was second, and Maltese Cross finished third in a field of nine horses. The betting was 6 to 4 against Calicut.
HUDSON ST, w s, 58.1 ft s of West 10th St, 46x100; Samuel M. Thompson and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100
LEGGETT AV, s s, 263.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 16.10x60x19.4x68.5; Frederick McCarthy to Harry I. Smith and another 4,500
LENOX AV, e s, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85; the German Exchange Bank to Siegfried Scherk, (correction deed) 1
LOTS 453 and 454, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Louise E. Hunchberger 1,000
LOTS 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; Morris Rosenberg to Emil Goldner 35,000
MADISON AV, 1,120, w s, 69.2 ft n of 83d St, 33x94.11; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors, to Mary L. King 50,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 128th St, 25.3x90.8x25x86.6; Frank G. Rinn to Louis Brenner, ½ part 1
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Louisa Goldner to Morris Rosenberg 1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 83.5 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x89.10x16.8x89.3; John H. Metzler to Henry T. Roberts 1
WALNUT ST, s s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Angelina Brunner 1
2D AV, w s, 40.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Herman J. Schiff to Bertha Schiff 5,000
3D AV, e s, part Lot 7, map of Monterey, 21.1x265; Thomas H. Grogan to Susan Grogan 1
57TH AV, 2,228 and 2,230, 49.6x95; Theodor Schmidt to Marie Steindler and another 1
6TH AV, 916, 22.5x79.6x22.6x80.6; Michael J. Kelly and others, executors, &c., to Farrell F. O'Dowd 31,950
7TH ST, 84 East, 24.5x90.10; Jacob Klingenstein to Meyer Coleman 1
7TH ST, 32 East, 24.5x90.10; Jacob Klingenstein to Felix Nordemann 1
81ST ST, 120, n s, 66.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.7x56; Janet P. Hodges to Arthur A. Hodges 1
83D ST, s s, 154.9 ft e of 8th Av, 20.3x89x—x90.5; Sophia Quintern and others to Hugo Radonsky 8,300
715T ST, 123 East, 20x102.2; Emil E. Stabler, as executor, to A. H. Nohn 13,000
80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.10x127.8x29.9x127.8; Solomon Feiner and wife to Nathan Stimmel 1
89TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; David Chrystie and wife to Henry F. Miller 1
94TH ST, 123 East, 16.8x100.8; Fanny Lilienthal to Louis Seiferd and another 100
109TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Gustav Taglialatela against Joseph N. Campbell, owner; Joseph Vegliante and another, contractors 15
176TH ST, n w corner of 3d Av, 95.11x108; the Danville Stove Manufacturing Company against Laura and Jacob Streifler, owners; Streifler & Son, contractors 209

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, 808 to 814; B. Goetz Manufacturing Company against Joseph Lane, owner; Dermody & Co., lessees and contractors $212
TRINITY AV, e s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x87.6; Joseph Figlotto against Michael Meehan, owner and contractor 169
WILLIS AV, 444; New York Slate Works against A. Webber, owner; F. Durrand, contractor 77
56TH ST, 18 East; Moody & Naylor against John R. Dos Passos, owner; Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Company, contractor 500
83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against William Thuren, owner and contractor 775
83D ST, 219 and 221 West; John Molinari against William Thuren, owner; Felix Farago, contractor 69
83D ST, 219 and 221 West; Matthew R. d'Amora and another against William Thuren, owner and contractor 425
107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Rose McQuade, owner; C. W. Riehl, contractor 50
109TH ST, 104 and 106 West; Manhattan Steam Heating Company against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor 250
116TH ST,

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PARK AV., 65, CORNER 38TH ST.—Large, handsome room; parlor dining room; reference.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best references. H. B., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and good plain sewer; reference. W., Box 272, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 259 West 19th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or MAID.—By a refined young woman as companion or maid to lady, or growing children; highest references. M. M., Box 194 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as good, reliable, economical cook for city or country; six years' excellent references from country place; take entire charge of kitchen; wages $35 to $40. Address, by letter only, K. Carolen, 2,478 8th Av.

COOK.—First class; in a private family; excellent meat, soups; pastry, bread, and cake baker; ice cream; personal references; where kitchenmaid is kept. 418 West 36th St.; ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—By a good plain cook; willing to assist with washing and chamberwork; would assist with other work; best reference; no objection to the country. 623 Amsterdam Av., fancy store.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant woman as excellent cook or working housekeeper—a home more object than wages; city reference. 146 East 44th St.; Rastetter's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. 239 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a very competent, reliable Scotch woman as cook or laundress; excellent baker; personal reference; country. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands German and American cooking and all kinds of pastry; good reference. 1,064 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress in private family; reference from last place. 225 West 35th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent girl to cook, wash, and iron; first-class reference. K. S. L., Box 279, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman; first-class cook; wages, $40; reference. Anderson, 151 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as plain cook; best city references; last employer can be seen. 40 and 42 East 43d St.

COOK, &c.—By a American as good plain cook and laundress; country preferred. 413 East 34th St., Smith.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook to go out by the day or week. 222 East 27th St., Henderson.

COOK.—English; $40. L. S., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By excellent private family cook; city references. 232 West 37th St., second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker, formerly with Connolly of 5th Av.; superior creations in gowns; guaranteed more satisfactory than the imported; references. Mrs. Cully, 105 West 45th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker who has French imported patterns; more customers. 148½ East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 88th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady teacher, having her morning hours disengaged, wishes position as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 150 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German governess; teaches German, music, kindergarten; city reference. Address by letter, L. W., 251 Columbus Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French young lady; would take charge of children few hours daily. Mile., 248 West 139th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker; city reference. 217 West 33d St. Laur.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to do gents' or family washing; 50 cents a dozen. Long, 427 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; washing at her home; best city reference. M. Kierce, 203 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant girl as laundress in private family; four years' city reference. 161 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; family washings by the dozen or monthly; laces and children's dresses a specialty. 152 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress, with best city references. 292 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—French lady would like to have the care of children few hours daily; New York or vicinity; references. English could also be taught. Mlle., 40 Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid lady; by a Norwegian girl; knowledge of massage; assist plain sewing; references. Care of Anderson, 151 East 31st St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as child's nurse and assist with chamberwork. 356 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By a refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS or MOTHER'S Help.—Is thoroughly competent and willing. Call, two days, Miss Huton, 247 West 48th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 212 East 44th St., first floor, back.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—As parlormaid or waitress, 4-all, for two days, 111 West 60th St.; Dempsey's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl, just landed; understands sewing, embroidering; makes herself generally useful. 236 East 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent colored woman to do sewing and light chamberwork; day or week; city reference. 112 West 26th St., ring three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut and fit; understands housekeeping; twelve years' reference. Present employer's, 317 West 74th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid; private family; best city reference. 753 6th Av., near 43d St.; store.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as waitress in an American family; best of city reference; no cards. 11 West 60th St., first bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best city reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, experienced; $8. P. S., Room 73, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; take best care of silver, &c.; highest testimonial from last employer. Gaumont, Box 316, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER, SECOND MAN, MAID, and COOK.—Family giving up housekeeping Oct. 25 desires permanent situations for butler, second man, maid, and cook; all excellent servants. Room 1,506 Nassau St.

BUTLER.—A lady who is breaking up housekeeping to go to Europe is desirous of finding good place for her butler. Call at 261 Madison Av., between hours of 2 and 4.

BUTLER.—English, professional; with one or more men; 20 years' experience; age, 39; disengaged 26th; wages, $55. Butler, Box 252, Lawrence, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; has very good references; thoroughly experienced, willing; obliging. W. H., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman, highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; ten years' best city references. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Protestant as butler; wife as cook; first-class; highly recommended. B., Box 275, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 36; good city references. G., 763 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; domestic references; neatness, economy, capability; private family or club. George Fenoglio, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care of Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; city country; splendid personal reference; willing and obliging. McGuire, 1,204 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his duties; best of reference; city or country; four years at last place. English, 769 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married man's place; no encumbrance; good vegetable gardener; understands growing roses, violets, and chrysanthemums; excellent grape grower and general management of gentleman's place; good references. J. F. R., Box 147, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By first-class general workingman; married; several references. Box 608, Patchogue, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) SEVEN YEARS' GENeral clerical experience in large wholesale importing concern, desires position of advancement; rapid figurer; satisfactory references. Clerical, Box 216 Times.

YOUNG MAN, WILLING AND HONEST, wishes any kind of employment. John von Aspe, 20 East 1st St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair renovating machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ENAMELERS.—Girl of experience on fine jewelry. Geoffroy & Co., 161 West 29th St.

WANTED—French, English, or German nursery governess; good sewer and assist with chamberwork; must sleep at home; highest personal references required. Call, from 2 to 5, Jaccaci, 48 West 59th St.

WANTED—In small private family, a waitress; must bring satisfactory reference. Call Wednesday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock at 106 5th Av., near 16th St.

WANTED—First-class cook, making all entrees; wages, $30; references required. Apply, Wednesday, 9 to 10, 29 West 9th St.

WANTED—Competent French maid and seamstress; city reference required. Call at 328 West 58th St., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Waitress in small private family; reference required; wages, $18. Call in person, between 1 and 3 P. M., 72 Irving Place.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,600 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—YOUTH, 20; SPEED, 100; REMINGTON; SALARY $40 PER MONTH; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER. ADDRESS H. F., P. O. BOX 972.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One o. two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2908, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Notaries and Commissioners of Deeds for election work. Call immediately at 19 West 24th St.

WANTED—Hat salesman. Apply Room 17, 287 Broadway, 4 to 6 Wednesday.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon premises known by Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street; and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:

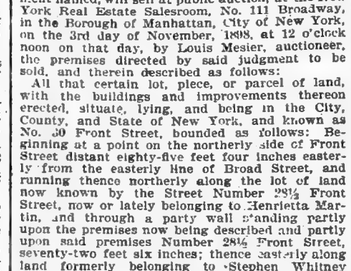

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLFF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

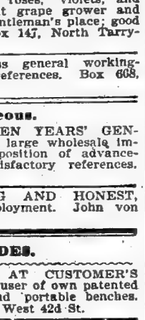

East 118th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $559.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot, for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $8,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

612-2aw3wW&S&n2&4

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-four, on a certain map, entitled Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx.
Elmwood Place.

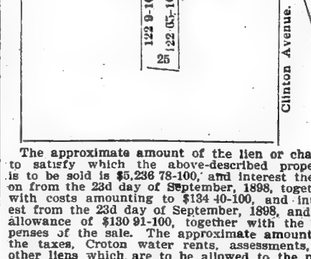

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $134 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.

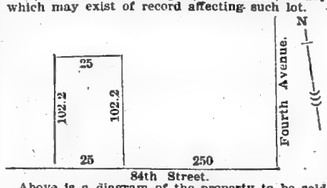

84th Street.

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 51 East 84th St.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York.

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NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lackawood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 27 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s23-1aw6mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houlderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o12-1aw6wW

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) deceased, late of the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr. Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr. Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carroll St. John, Alexander Pope St. John, Newton St. John, Orline St. John Alexander, May St. John Von Gundell, Gertrude St. John Wood, the City of New York, Eliza St. John Sallie French, and M. Jennette McKay, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick B. Schenck, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedi

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr. Executors. MULLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.

New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

LEGAL SALES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, Second, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY et al., defendants.

Notice of the sale of the stock interest held by or in behalf of the Union Pacific Railway Company in the Boise City Railway & Terminal Company, and of the sale of the claim of the Union Pacific Railway

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

A NURSE DIES OF TYPHOID

Miss Walworth Sacrificed Her Life in Caring for Soldiers.

WORKED AT CAMP WIKOFF

She Was the First Female Nurse to Enter the Detention Hospital and Staid Till It Closed.

A few hours before dawn yesterday morning one of the patient martyrs of the war died at the Presbyterian Hospital. Her death ended one of the most cruel sieges of suffering that a woman was ever called on to undergo for the sake of her country's service. Her work had not been of the sort that wins the server a nation's admiration. It was unaccompanied by the roll of drums. The woman was Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, the first female nurse who entered the dreaded detention hospital at Montauk Point. She had staid in the hospital until it was a thing of the past, and had then come home to die.

Miss Walworth was the daughter of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Director General of the Women's National War Relief Association. Her father died some years ago. She was named for her grandfather, the late Chancellor Reuben Walworth, a veteran of the War of 1812. Her maternal grandfather, Gen. Hardin, was killed in the Mexican War at the battle of Buena Vista, and her uncle, also Gen. Hardin, lost an arm in the civil war. When the war with Spain broke out she lamented that her family had no son to wear the Government blue. "I can't go and fight," said she, "but at any rate I can nurse, and I will."

Miss Walworth, who was thirty years old, was at this time a teacher in Mrs. Ely's school on Riverside Drive, having been graduated from Vassar College in the class of 1896. She gave up her position and went to Saratoga, in which town is the old family home, and at a hospital there took a brief course of training in nursing. Then she went to Fort Monroe, Va., where she nursed two entire sets of patients in the hospital. When Camp Wikoff was opened Mrs. Walworth went there as representative of the War Relief Association, and her daughter, who was registrar of the organization, followed her to Mantauk Point, and volunteered as a nurse.

The detention hospital was opened without a woman nurse. Miss Walworth saw that she was needed there, and offered her services. Her mother tried to dissuade her, but her stanch patriotism was not to be moved. "I know what I intend to do," said she. She entered the hospital and worked in it until it closed. She had not lost a patient at Fort Monroe. She lost none at Montauk Point. Her touch seemed almost to bring the magic of health. When the hospital was closed she bundled the last patient up in army blankets, and infected with a fever which had already been rioting for a day or two in her veins, went to her mother's tent.

Major Heitzmann, Col. Greenleaf's assistant, told Mrs. Walworth that her daughter must be taken home at once, and so five weeks ago she was brought to this city. Genuine typhoid developed, and she was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. While she was there Major Ebert, who had charge of the detention hospital, and Dr. Charles M. Sean, his associate, wrote her letters of sympathy and praise. Major Ebert referring in strong terms to her wonderful capacity for unselfish devotion. These letters she was in no condition to see, and the pleasure of their tributes she never knew. Others called to ask of her condition, and more than one declared: "Miss Walworth saved my life beyond a doubt."

Miss Walworth had an intense love for the beautiful, and in her delirium she babbled continually of the blue sea and sweeping boats she had seen from her hospital quarters. She talked French and German by turns or reviewed her attentions to the wounded and sick, coaxing them to take this medicine or that.

Miss Walworth surrendered a life of unusual promise in the fulfillment of her chosen task. She was a girl of literary ability, of thoughtful, studious mind, and while simple in her tastes, of thoroughly artistic temperament. At Vassar she was one of the artists that got out her senior year class book, and later she belonged to the Art Students' League. She was quiet in manner and in dress. Her mother called her "My little Puritan." The best of medical skill was used to pull her through, and at one time it was thought it would succeed, but a relapse occurred about a week ago. The War Relief Association passed a resolution commending Miss Walworth last Wednesday. Her funeral and burial will probably be held at Saratoga on Friday.

McCULLAGH'S PRISONERS FREED.

Magistrate Refuses to Hold Men Accused of Illegal Registration.

Morris Hyams and Louis Harris, the two men arrested by the deputies of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh last Friday on the charge of illegal and fraudulent registrations, had a hearing in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, when they were discharged by Magistrate Kudlich for lack of sufficient evidence. Superintendent McCullagh asked for an adjournment in the case of Hyams, but it was denied.

COL. HAUSE A PRISONER.

He Is Accused of Having Defrauded a Red Cross Hospital.

A well-dressed man of about fifty years, describing himself as Col. Oliver L. Hause, was a prisoner before Magistrate Smith in Long Island City yesterday. He was arrested in the Long Island Railroad Station Monday night, and is accused of having defrauded the Red Cross hospital, which was opened there for the benefit of sick soldiers coming from Montauk. Col. Hause, who wears a Grand Army button in the lapel of his coat, says he is a veteran and an insurance agent, and declares he is innocent of the charges.

Col. Hause made himself useful about the Red Cross station in Long Island City, collected funds, and claimed that he was authorized to do so. He declared that he acted in good faith and that he did not appropriate any of the money he secured to his own use. Magistrate Smith postponed his examination, and in the meantime the authorities will look up his history.

HALL CAINE TALKS OF WOMEN.

Tells Twelfth Night Club a Little Mannishness Is Becoming.

Hall Caine was the guest of honor yesterday at the first formal meeting of the season of the Twelfth Night Club, of which Miss Viola Allen is President. As all his predecessors have done, Mr. Caine declared his diffidence at being the one man in a room so full of pretty women, then sipped his tea, and talked to a half dozen of them at once with an air of enjoyment.

Miss Elsa von Moltke was the musician of the day, and after the first of her numbers Mr. Caine took his place on the platform and, with his hands in his pockets and one knee on the piano stool, told stories for half an hour. "I suppose, before a club like this, I ought to talk about the stage," he said finally, "but I don't know much about it. I did take the character of John Storm, but I think if you had seen me, you never would have wanted to again."

Then Mr. Caine went on to talk about the change in the status of women during the last fifty or sixty years, and said that he was glad of it. "The little mannishness which the woman who has to fight her own way in the world puts on is attractive to me," he said. "You have her in the conception of the character, which I think, too, is entirely sweet and pure, taken of Glory Quayle by your sweet President."

Miss Emma Frohman was the hostess for the day.

Prompt relief for the worst colds, and certain cure for all that are amenable to treatment, is to be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

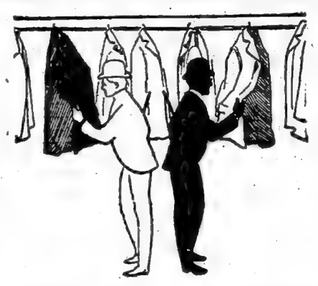

"My! what a tremendous variety of suits you have, but are they not too sombre in color and pattern?"

If your taste is not naturally quiet, this year you must force it to be—gentlemen never dressed so quietly and so unobtrusively; still, tucked away here are plenty of noisy patterns for those who don't care a rap for style and do believe in their own taste.

Remember, please, that if we don't make to order, we do make to fit; $14 to $85.

Boasting that it's tailor-made won't make your overcoat any better; the overcoat must speak for itself.

If ours don't talk to suit you, your wife or your wife's mother, you get your money back; $15 to $40.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

RECOVERY OF FUND COLLECTED BY CHARLES DEVLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR.—The late Charles Devlin, who sued the city nearly thirty-five years ago in the Court of Common Pleas for a claim under the then notorious Hackley street cleaning contract, ten years later, being in failing circumstances, executed a paper purporting to assign this claim to his son. He was adjudicated a bankrupt in 1878, and his property vested in his assignee in bankruptcy. A year later he was discharged in bankruptcy, and two weeks afterward obtained from his son's administratrix a reassignment, for a nominal consideration, of the claim referred to, the suit having always proceeded in his name. In 1894 Mr. Devlin's administrator recovered judgment against the city, which was paid a year later. William F. Scott, Mr. Devlin's assignee in bankruptcy, brought suit in the United States District Court two years ago against Joseph A. Devlin, the administrator, to recover the money thus collected. The court found it was shown from the "dealings and conduct of the parties" that "it was never intended to make the claim the son's bona fide property," but that "it was practically a secret, dormant assignment of the naked legal title, without any substantial consideration, and upon a secret trust for the father's benefit." Justice Brown, before whom the case was tried, gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the assignment to the son was void as to creditors, and the reassignment was to be treated as part of the same transaction. The United States Statutes of Limitations (R. S., Section 5,067,) were held to apply only to adverse claims "not more than the bankrupt, and there was there no such other claimant, and the cause of action did not accrue until the money was received by the administrator.

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FALL OF A STORE ELEVATOR.—Warren C. Miller, who had delivered some beans at the store of Austin Brewster, and others, in the City of Rochester, after waiting some time with a view to closing the business, said to one of the employes of Brewster, the vendee: "If you can get the beans unloaded so I can get away before noon, I will help you," to which the employe replied: "You can help me now, if you want to," and Miller went up with him on the elevator to an upper story, where he assisted in bagging the beans, and then returned with the employe to the elevator, on which the trucks with the empty bags were placed. The elevator, although the cable was pulled, did not move, whereupon the employe stepped out and pulled the cable so negligently, as claimed, that the belt used for raising and lowering the elevator was not properly transferred to the proper pulley, and the elevator, which was balanced so as to remain stationary in the absence of power applied to it, was, by the weight of Miller and of the bags and trucks which had been placed upon it, made to descend with great rapidity from the seventh floor of the building to the cellar, causing injury to Miller from the jar which resulted. A judgment given against Miller on the trial of his suit against Brewster and others, dismissing the complaint, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that, under the facts stated, the question was presented for the jury to determine whether the elevator was operated with care, skill, and caution.

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DIVISION OF AN ESTATE.—The late Joseph W. Meeks, who resided at Islip, L. I., by his will, made in 1877, directed his executors, until the sale and division of his real estate, to keep the buildings thereon in good repair, to pay taxes, &c., and to set apart a fund sufficient to produce an annual income of $200 to be paid to Thomas Donnelly, an old servant, and provided that the principal of the trust fund should form a part of his residuary estate. To his wife he gave the use and income of a house at Mount Vernon during her widowhood, which, after her decease, was to form a part of the residuary estate. He gave her also an annuity of $8,000 a year during her widowhood, these bequests to be accepted by her in lieu of dower. His executors were authorized to make a division of all his real and personal estate in a specified manner, "excepting that part hereinbefore appropriated," and directed them, after selling his real estate, converting into money his personal property, and setting aside a sufficient sum to produce the annuities, to divide the proceeds into four equal parts, one to go to his son, Albert V. Meeks, and three parts to his executors, the income to be paid to three other children, Joseph, Edwin, and Theresa, during their respective lives, the remainder to their respective issue and, in default of issue, to the surviving children and the issue of any deceased child. His wife remarry, he gave "the principal of the sums set apart to create the annuity and to pay the taxes, &c., and also the Mount Vernon premises," being the property in which she was given an estate during widowhood, to his executors and trustees, with direction to pay one part to one of his sons, and to invest the remaining three parts, paying the income and the principal as he had directed in respect to his other property. In an action by Edward B. Meeks, as surviving executor, against Catherine L. Meeks, as executrix of Joseph W. Meeks, Jr., deceased, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below, by Justice Brown, in favor of the defendants, except the defendant, Catherine L. Meeks, who had appealed. The court held that by the use of the words "excepting that part hereinbefore appropriated" the testator intended to refer to the bequests to the servant, to his wife, and to his executors, and not to the corpus of the funds, which were directed to be set apart to produce the sums bequeathed to his wife and servant; that the corpus of such fund was a part of the residuary estate, and would, in the event of the widow's death, without remarrying, pass under the residuary clause of the will and not under the statute of distribution.

Answer to a Correspondent.

D. E. H.—The office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is situated at the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Upholstery Dep't.

Rich Satin Derby and Satin Lamballe Portiéres,—an extensive range of colors and designs,
$8.50 per pair.

French Armure,—double-faced Portiéres,—suitable for library and dining room,
$4.75 and $6.50 per pair.

Renaissance Lace Curtains,—full size,
$5, $7.75, $9.50, $12.50 and $18.00 per pair.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—full size,—a variety of exquisite designs,
$10.50 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match,
$5.75 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

PHYSICIANS IN CONVENTION

Members of State Medical Association in Session Here.

THE PAPERS READ YESTERDAY

Dr. Hunt Condemns Hasty Amputations—Danger from Tuberculous Cattle in New York.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association was begun yesterday morning in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, to last three days. The President, Dr. Douglas Ayres, in his address congratulated the profession on the progress of the science of medicine and exhorted his hearers to devote their energies to its further advancement. "Uncertainty," he said, "is fast being relegated to the history of the past and demonstration has taken its place."

Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin reported for the Committee on the Abuse of Medical Charities, which was appointed last year to represent the association in the efforts made by medical associations of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties to correct hospital and dispensary abuses. The report details the steps taken to put such institutions under the control of the State Board of Charities, and the final failure in the Assembly of the bill agreed upon. The committee was discharged and the President empowered to name a new committee.

The first paper of the day was by Dr. James G. Hunt of Oneida County on "Conservative Surgery in Crushing Injuries," in the course of which he said:

Many amputations are hastily made; for instance, a compound comminuted fracture, with muscles and deep-seated tissues badly lacerated, presents itself. As a rule, amputation is the one idea that the surgeon's intellect grasps from the scene before him. On glancing over the field of surgery it is difficult to find a surgeon who cannot point to at least one or two cases that have come under his observation in which the prerogative of amputation has been abused. Is the injured limb always examined carefully and minutely? Is not the operation hurried by the thoughts of having a beautiful stump? The surgeon should keep this one great truth before his mind's eye, viz.: "That to have saved one limb is more to his credit than to have removed, no matter how skillfully, a hundred."

Surgery has made great strides in the past few years. * * * We have learned that almost anything is possible by the use of antiseptics in the crushing of limbs. We meet with a class of injuries in factories, mills, and on the railroads that is met with no where else in life. There is one principle to guide us, and that is, where we have a warm foot, or warmth in an extremity, we should employ antiseptic precautions, put the limb in the best possible condition, and wait. If there be a circulation of blood there will be re-establishment of the parts. You can wait with safety if you know that the site of the injury has been perfectly asepticized.

Dr. Frank Overton of Suffolk County treated "The Teaching of Physiology and Hygiene in the Public Schools." He said that the compulsory temperance education laws necessarily render the teaching one-sided and incomplete, but they compel all teachers to unite on a uniform line of typical hygienic application of the physiological points. Thus taught, the study ought to be of the greatest practical benefit.

"Dental Pathology in its Relationship to General Health" was the subject presented by Dr. Dwight L. Hubbard of New York County, who asserted that the mouth does not receive the amount of attention it deserves. He suggested that a closer sympathy might be established between the dental expert and the practitioner of medicine and surgery.

Dr. F. O. Donohue of Onondaga County read an exhaustive paper on "State Examinations of Milk for Tuberculosis." He gave the history of the movement in this State to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle since the State Board of Health took up the matter in 1892, and said, in part:

In the nature of things, it must take time to eradicate this disease from the dairy cattle. It is confidently expected that future legislation will be enacted carrying with it an appropriation commensurate with the magnitude of the work. Tuberculosis is the scourge of the human race. One in eight of all deaths in this State is caused by it. That it is contagious needs no proof at this late day. Experiments without number attest this fact. That it is communicable from man to man and from animals to man is not now disputed.

In making any attempt to classify diseased animals it is easy to say the disease is localized and can do no harm, but in studying the disease it is impossible to decide at what period it becomes general. No one can say absolutely that the germs have not begun to be circulated in every part of the body, therefore every animal affected should be destroyed.

The work is engaging the best attention of all civilized nations. While New York was the first, Massachusetts is now engaged in a systematic inspection of all the dairy cattle. No animal is allowed to enter said State unless accompanied by a certificate from an undoubted source setting forth the fact that it is free from tuberculosis. Other States are likewise engaged, and their efforts to eradicate tuberculosis are ably seconded by the Department of Agriculture.

The work has been retarded in this State by reason of deep-seated prejudice. This, however, is now fast disappearing, as people are beginning to see and understand the importance of the work. The moral of the whole subject is that the State must take this question up, and deal with it on a larger scale until every tuberculous animal is destroyed. It should not be retarded at the behest of a few ignorant fanatics, nor until the last person in the State is sufficiently enlightened in this matter to give assent.

It is not contended that if every tuberculous cow was slaughtered the disease would be eradicated, as man himself harbors the infection, but this does not change the general principle that so potent a scourge should be dealt with and strenuous efforts put forth to annihilate the disease in dairy cattle. It is the plague of civilization, with no quiescent period, but with constantly increasing numbers of victims among all classes of men, women, and children. Examinations made in certain sections of this State revealed so extensive a prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle as to create a very material alarm in the minds of dairy farmers. It is doubtless owing to this hostility in a large measure that appropriations were withheld by the present Administration for the continuance of the work. The law is still in force, and the Commissioners are drawing their salaries, but for the past two years the work has been at a standstill. It must and will be taken up again, for civilization will demand that the product of the dairy shall be free from the germs of a lingering infectious disease, the most destructive that afflicts humanity.

"The Treatment of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis that Cannot Go Away from Home" was the theme of Dr. De Lancey Rochester of Erie County. He advocated persistent treatment, varying with the individual, out of door life, and as much sunshine as possible. He said climate was not of so much importance as pure air. Among the papers read at the evening session was one by Dr. H. Ernst Schmid of Westchester County on "Anthropological Rambles in the Orient, Especially the Island of Java." This paper was profusely illustrated by stereopticon views.

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Le Boutillier Bros.
BIG BARGAINS
in
Real Irish Point
Lace Curtains
$6.50, value $10.00.
9.00, value $15.00.
Including some 4-yard long Curtains, extra wide. No such values have ever been offered.
Also
Continue the sale of Bedding, and all Brass and Enamelled Beds, at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
West Twenty-third St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Can "Anybody" Decorate?
Do you suppose that "anybody" could do your special work without carrying it to grief?
Why should you hope for better success in decorating, unless you have made it a special study?
Our ideas would fill your home with charming bits of decoration, draperies, hangings—making picturesque "corners." Our faultless decorative schemes reveal possibilities of beauty and comfort that you have not dreamed of in housefurnishing.
Shall we help you make your house faultless?
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

MISS GOULD THANKS COUNCIL.

She Expresses Gratitude for the Resolution Honoring Her.

The following letter from Miss Helen M. Gould was read at the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday:

Lyndhurst, Irvington-on-Hudson.
P. J. Scully, City Clerk, New York City:
Dear Sir: The copy of the resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York has reached me, and I trust you will convey to the Assembly my sincere thanks for the honor they have done me. It did not seem as though I deserved any thanks from the city, for an American woman should stand ready to serve her country to the extent of her ability, but I shall always value highly this expression of appreciation and good will. Very truly,
HELEN MILLER GOULD.
Oct. 18, 1898.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR SOROSIS.

Mrs. Dennison Succeeds Mrs. Hall, Who Is Ill in the West.

Sorosis has a new President. Mrs. Mary Dame Hall resigned on account of illness, and at the first business meeting of the season, on Monday, Sorosis elected Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison, formerly First Vice President, to take her place. Mrs. Washington A. Roebling was elected First Vice President and Mrs. Alice V. Stimpson, Second Vice President, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. M. Louise Demorest.

It has been rumored that Mrs. Hall was asked to resign on account of some unpleasant feeling caused by the naming of an article of woman's apparel, through her, after the club. This the club members deny. Mrs. Hall is in the West, and said to be seriously ill, with a trained nurse constantly in attendance and unable to go out except in a wheeled chair.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

A Public Hearing Is Given on the City Budget.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment gave a public hearing yesterday on the city budget.

Dr. F. R. Sturgis appeared to protest against the paying of any city money into the treasuries of hospitals which are used for educational purposes. Some of the hospitals he said should not be helped by the city were the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the Babies' Hospital, the Sloane Maternity Hospital, the Post Graduate Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Homeopathic Medical College for Women. He said these hospitals were wealthy, and strictly speaking, were not charitable institutions.

It is expected that the final arrangement of the budget will be made public before the end of the month. Richard M. Walters, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, has lodged a protest against the appropriation by the city of $73,719 for telephone purposes. He said the telephone rates were exorbitant, and that the city should establish a telephone system of its own.

"Lafayette Day" in the Schools.

"Lafayette Day," the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on Oct. 19, 1781, will be celebrated to-day in all the educational institutions of this city, including Columbia University and the various public and Catholic colleges and schools. The Lafayette Memorial Commission, which is in charge of a movement in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1900 to erect a monument to Lafayette in France at a cost of about $250,000, proposes to raise the necessary funds by means of small contributions from the pupils of American schools, but in many of the schools like those of this State this plan cannot be followed.

The Coming Dinner to Gen. Miles.

Plans for the dinner to be given Gen. Miles in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the night of Nov. 11 are nearly completed. The indications are that the attendance will be very large, and will include the Governors of many States in the Union, and many other prominent men. It is expected there will be much speechmaking. Gen. Miles has already telegraphed his acceptance of the invitation.

Trainer of Athletes Dead.

Joseph Davis, fifty-five years old, colored, died of lung disease yesterday morning in a barber's shop at 6 Lawrence Street, where he had been allowed to sleep for several weeks. Davis was well known as a trainer of athletes. He was not long ago employed by the New York Baseball lub. He trained Peter Jackson, the colored fighter, and had handled the athletes of Columbia University.

$30,000 Verdict Against the City.

George W. Sauer, yesterday obtained a verdict for $30,000 in an action brought by him against the city for damages done to his property at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue by the erection of the viaduct. He sued for $90,000.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Navy Blue Poplin Dress
For Girls, from 6 to 12. Box pleated back and front, with corded taffeta, silk yoke of contrasting shade; epaulets and cuffs of lace.
Our own make, and consequently very different from the ordinary ready-made dresses, not only in quality, but in effect, which is studied and produced by Girls' Dressmakers—as much Specialists in their lines as our Boys' Tailors are in theirs.
60-62 West 23d St.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, APRONS.
Muslin Night Gowns in a variety of styles,—round and square yoke, high neck, V shape and Sailor Collar.
All full size, handsomely trimmed with Hamburg insertion and edging,
75 Cents Each.
Drawers of Cambric or Muslin, 27 inches wide, trimmed with wide embroidery or lace.
Cambric Drawers, umbrella style, trimmed with insertion and ruffle of Torchon Lace,
50 Cents Each.
Corset Covers of Cambric, high or low neck, with embroidery or lace trimming,
50 Cents Each.
Maids' Aprons of fine Lawn, trimmed with embroidery,
25, 35 and 50 cents;
Regular prices 50 & 75 cents.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

NEW YORK CITY'S TRADE

A Public Hearing Before the Commerce Commission.

VIEWS OF ERASTUS WIMAN

He Denounces the Collection of High Rentals by the City for Dock Privileges.

The first public hearing before the Commerce Commission of the State of New York, which was appointed by Gov. Black to investigate the decrease in the trade of New York City, was held yesterday afternoon in the Governer's Room in the City Hall. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn presided.

The first witness who appeared before the commission was George S. Greene, Jr., who for many years was Chief Engineer of the Dock Department. In reply to questions put by the Commissioners, he said that five-eighths of the dock property in the Borough of Manhattan was held by the city and three-eighths by private owners. The dock property in the other boroughs was held almost exclusively by private owners. The city, he said, derived an annual revenue from its docks of $2,000,000. Only one-fourth of that sum was paid by steamship companies. He said the area of high rentals for piers extended on the North River from the Battery to Gansevoort Street. He did not think the acquiring by the city of private piers below Gansevoort Street would have any beneficial effect.

Erastus Wiman spoke for nearly forty-five minutes. Mr. Wiman said that it was clear that nature never intended New York to be a railroad terminal—at least those portions of it included within Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn. Commerce was possible alone by water. But the advent of those giants of transportation, the railways, moving nine-tenths of the commerce, rendered both Manhattan anil Brooklyn the most expensive points in all the world in which to handle traffic. "A railway terminal on two islands, unreachable by rail, is an impossibility," he said, "except at a cost for transfer across the water at a rate greater for a similar service than elsewhere exacted in the world."

Mr. Wiman drew attention to the further serious disability surrounding the water front of Manhattan itself. No greater disaster he said, could be imagined than the two conditions which pervaded the foreshore of the North and East Rivers. The first of these disasters was that of municipal ownership of the land under water, on the one hand, and, on the other, individual ownership of the uplands adjoining the water front. The second great disaster was the fact that an exterior street completely surrounded the city, separating the upland from the water front. He then said:

In the face of natural conditions so destructive of economy, of the teeth of disadvantages of location of piers, docks, etc., as unquestionable, the policy of the city in the treatment of its terminals is no less disastrous. To exact the last farthing from a victim bleeding at every pore and weakened by long exhaustion is certainly not the way to build up and make vigorous the subject under treatment. Yet the City of New York in its policy regarding its water front selects this distinctive property as the only one out of which, Shylock-like, it seems to exact the last vestige of vitality. Owning, as it does, 55 per cent. of the water front on the North and East Rivers, it is an astounding fact to realize that it has acquired this vast possession and paid for it by exacting from the commerce that is compelled to use it, within a very short period, its entire cost; and, moreover, continues to exact a rate in the shape of rentals so great as to pay for it over and over again every twenty-five years. In other words the city to-day owns without the cost of a cent to it this vast possession, and continues to exact a rental for it equal to an interest upon its value.

Further in his address he said:

Of all places within the Port of New York available for a complete reduction of transfer charges, the Staten Island shore of the harbor affords the most complete promise. The ten miles of water front within the Narrows, rendered accessible by the Arthur Kill Bridge, is the longest and best stretch of foreshore within the harbor. Here is a space wide enough, with water deep enough, to accommodate any extent of commerce. Its chief advantage, however, is its accessibility to all railroads west of the Hudson, by the construction of the Arthur Kill Bridge, which Mr. Wiman said, he had projected, and which had been completed for the purpose of rendering this great addition to the harbor accessible to all trunk lines. Here, and here alone, within the harbor could be performed simultaneously the three purposes of a terminal before referred to, namely, receipt, storage, and shipment. Here, and here alone, at a minimum of cost, could a maximum of accommodation for the commerce of the continent be afforded.

Men's Walking & Driving Gloves, $1.00 per pair,
Exceptional Value.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Dressy Business SUIT at $17,
from a black or blue cheviot diagonal, of soft, firm texture.
The Coat is a double breasted sack with silk faced lapels, and the Suit a model of fine workmanship throughout.
Blue and Black Cheviot Suits, $12 to $22.
Fancy Cheviot Suits, $10 to $28.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

READ DR. JAEGER'S "HEALTH CULTURE" MAILED FREE.
Jaeger PURE WOOL CLOTHING
RETAIL STORES 16 West 23d St. NEAR FIFTH AVE.
166 Broadway near Cortlandt.
248 W. 125th St. Harlem.
Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS. EIGHT CONCERTS.
Mr. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS, daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., closing Saturday, October 22. Sale of SUBSCRIPTIONS to new applicants, on and after Tuesday, October 25th. For PROSPECTUS apply at Box Office, Music Stores, Tyson's, and to
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL—Season 1898-1899.
NEW YORK ORCHESTRA,
EMIL PAUR, Cond'r. 100 Performers.
Subscriptions Box Office open Oct. 20.
Five Public Rehearsals—Five Symphony Concerts. Rehearsals, Friday, 2:30 P. M., Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, March 10. Concerts, Saturday, 8:15, Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, March 11. Prices, Rehearsals or Concerts: Parquet, $7, Dress Circle, $5 and $4; Balcony, $3; Boxes, $50.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées To-day & Sat. at 2.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Ev'gs, 8:15, 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. To-day, 2:15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
AIDA
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
OCT. 24—IL TROVATORE, (IN ENGLISH.)

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
HeraldSquare Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE.
A wondrous scenic display.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00.
Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

WALLACK'S Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's The Fortune Teller.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A delight for Epicures and Cynics.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE SOUSA'S
Ev. at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
BRIDE ELECT.

COLUMBUS. Mat. To-day. Mat. Th. Stock Company. As You Like It.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
LAST WEEKS.
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.
**In preparation a new play entitled THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW, by Abby S. Richardson and Grace L. Furniss.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée. 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES...Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Rice's Great Casino Summer Nights Success: O'BRIEN & HAVEL, 3 SISTERS MACARTE, Chorlindy; or, Origin of the Cake Walk. Biograph. Chas. J. Kilpatrick, Everything Good.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company. Presenting a New Farce.
ON AND OFF.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
New Burlesque, Sir Andy De Bootjack, Introduced in the 2d Edition of "In Gotham."
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

BIJOU. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat
Funny Every Minute.
SAM BERNARD
The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
TO-NIGHT, 50TH PERF.—SOUVENIRS.
Last 4 nights. HOYT'S A DAY AND A NIGHT.
Last Sat. Mat. Oct. 24—ANNIE RUSSELL, in "CATHERINE."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matsr 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN | THE CHRISTIAN. | HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. The Sensation. Mat. To-day. The Turtle

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat.
LAST WEEK But One.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

MURRAY HILL Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c.
THIS WEEK—AUGUSTIN DALY'S "PIQUE."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY,
N. Y. Casino Co. in "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.
THE LILLIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
11th Day, Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
Special Programme of Six Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno's Band.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P.M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

MUST REJOIN NATIONAL GUARD.

War Volunteers to be Returned to New York Regiments.

Stillman F. Kneeland of Brooklyn, who is Judge Advocate General on Gov. Black's staff, said yesterday that the National Guardsmen who volunteered in this State to join war regiments will have to return to the National Guard regiments of which they were members and serve out their respective terms.

THE TRANSPORT MICHIGAN HERE

Brings Col. Wikoff's Body and Gen. Lawton from Santiago.

The transport Michigan, from Santiago, having on board Gen. Henry W. Lawton and Major Jacobs and the bodies of Col. Wikoff and Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill of the Sixth Infantry, arrived last night. Gen. Lawton's wife, who has been in the city awaiting his arrival, went aboard the Quartermaster's boat General Meigs to go down the bay to meet her husband, but word was received that on account of the lights being out in Gedney's Channel the Michigan had anchored outside the bar. The trip was therefore abandoned.

The Michigan later felt her way into the harbor and anchored off Quarantine.

NO COAL, SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Over 2,000 Pupils Are Dismissed in Long Island City.

The public schools in the First and Fourth Wards of Long Island City were compelled to dismiss over 2,000 pupils yesterday morning on account of the cold. When the scholars arrived for the morning session, it was found that it would be impossible for them to remain in the class rooms, and they were directed to go home.

The closing of the schools is due, it is said, to the incompetence of an Inspector. He was appointed a short time ago by the Queens Borough School Board, but has not familiarized himself with his duties. It is even stated that the man is not a resident of the district and that he has made no attempt to find out whether the schools have a proper amount of coal to warm the buildings. The lack of coal led to

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair, brisk easterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,219. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market stagnant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a public oration took a serious view of the relations now existing between France and England, saying that unless France withdraws Major Marchand from Fashoda war will be the speedy and certain result. Fierce storms have done great damage on the eastern coast of England, many vessels being wrecked and about thirty lives lost. Mr. George Wyndham has been appointed British Under Secretary for War. The Chinese Emperor is reported as being very feeble. Emperor William and party received a cordial reception in the German School at Constantinople yesterday. Turkish troops began to embark yesterday, and will soon be withdrawn from Crete. British Post Office authorities favor cheaper ocean postage between the United States and Great Britain. —Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Circuit Court at Urbana, Ohio, decided yesterday that the Ohio anti-lynch law was constitutional.

The Independent State Committee is sending out much campaign literature, including attacks on Messrs. Low, Root, and Choate.

Mrs. Margaret Folsom Westhall, who says she is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was arrested in Yonkers on a charge of grand larceny.

Charles G. Henning, bookkeeper of the Bank of Louisville, Ky., has absconded. The bank's books show a shortage of several thousand dollars.

A watch which belonged to Chief Master at Arms White, who went down with the Maine, was recovered from the wreck by divers and yesterday was sent by the Navy Department to White's mother in Ireland.

J. MacDonald of Plainfield, N. J., filed a petition yesterday in the Union County Orphans' Court, asking that his appointment as administrator of the estate of Harry B. Williams be revoked, as he believes that the young man is alive.

Advices have been received at Madrid from Manila, saying Admiral Dewey's ships have had an engagement with the insurgents' war vessels at Manila, and that the latter were captured, the trouble growing out of Dewey refusing to allow the rebels to fly their flag from their ships.

Republican leaders in several States, it is said, have urged President McKinley to help to arouse apathetic voters by appearing there. It was reported that Senator Hanna had arranged for him to make a flying trip through New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but this cannot be confirmed.

Page 3.

Richard Croker last night addressed a ratification meeting of colored men held in Lyric Hall.

Ex-Senator D. B. Hill arrived in town last night from Albany, and went to the Hoffman House. He refused to say anything except that he had come here to make a speech in Brooklyn to-night.

Page 4.

Rear Admiral Schley has been placed temporarily in command of the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

Magistrate Kudlich wrote to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday regarding his discharge of Louis Harris, accused of attempting to register falsely. Mr. McCullagh replied, criticising the Magistrate's action.

The War Investigating Commission heard yesterday, among others, the testimony of Dr. Frye, Chief Surgeon of the Third Division at Jacksonville, who made charges of mismanagement in the hospitals.

A plan of tariff charges for Cuba has been practically completed by Robert P. Porter, who studied the question in the island. The customs duties will be assessed and collected by military officers.

The joint session of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions which was to have been held yesterday was postponed at the request of the Spaniards, who are awaiting final advices from the Madrid Government concerning the refusal of the United States to assume the Cuban debt.

Gen. Blanco has ordered the evacuation of the Jucaro trocha in Cuba, the troops to move to Ciemfuegos for embarkation. Holguin, it is said, will be given up on Nov. 10. Gen. Pando estimates that more than 15,000 officers and soldiers will leave the Spanish Army and remain in the island.

Page 5.

Arbitrators have decided that the Canadian Pacific Railway is not entitled to a differential on rates between San Francisco and Eastern points.

The Wilmington and Northern Railroad, which was reported to have been sold to the Baltimore and Ohio, was acquired by the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

The Civic-Philanthropic Conference opened Tuesday at Battle Creek, Mich. The Rev. Dr. Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of this city, delivered an address on "Christian Sociology."

Lieut. Col. A. S. Rowan and Lieut. C. F. Parker arrived yesterday from Havana, after having made a complete tour of Cuba to gather information bearing upon the conditions presented in the interior of the island, with special reference to the moving of troops.

Page 7.

Mrs. August Belmont was buried in the cemetery at Newport, R. I., yesterday.

Harold Frederic, the well-known novelist and London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died of heart disease at Henley-on-the-Thames early yesterday morning.

The friends of Frank Maurice Holahan, son of Maurice F. Holahan, were surprised to learn yesterday that he had married three weeks ago Miss Winifred L. McCaull, a daughter of the late Col. McCaull.

Page 9.

More sailors are wanted for the navy, and Secretary Long may ask Congress to increase the number allowed from 12,500 to about 20,000.

It is said that the House of Bishops of the Episcopal convention in Washington may reconsider its action in postponing indefinitely the subject of marriage and divorce. The Deputies yesterday rejected the proposal to create a missionary diocese in Southern Indiana. The so-called Huntington amendment looking toward Church unity was finally adopted by both houses.

Page 10.

Tophet, John Meehan's two-year-old, the pride of Park Row, won the third race at Morris Park yesterday. The other winners were Frontiersman, Klepper, Cormorant, Sir Walter, and Banquo II.

Page 12.

A regular meeting of the Borough School Board was held yesterday.

"Lafayette Day" was observed in all the public schools in the city yesterday.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe said yesterday that no man who wants it will be refused a discharge from the National Guard.

The Luther League convention will close to-night with a rally at Carnegie Hall, at which Senator Wellington of Maryland will speak.

President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements collapsed at the Astor House yesterday, as a result of overwork.

James A. H. Bell of Brooklyn presented to the Brooklyn Public Library yesterday a collection of 10,425 volumes of books, valued at $100,000.

The transport Michigan reached this port from Santiago yesterday, bringing Gen. Lawton and staff, 150 convalescent and discharged soldiers, and four dead bodies. A pleasant trip was reported.

At yesterday's session of the New York State Medical Association a protest against anti-vivisection legislation was approved. Dr. Wickes Washburn read a paper in which he held physicians largely responsible for the increase in pauperism.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers —Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

DEWEY FIGHTS WITH FILIPINOS

Report of a Naval Engagement Near Manila.

CAPTURE OF REBEL SHIPS

Said to Have Been Losses Both on Our Side and Theirs.

Persistence in Flying the Flag of Aguinaldo's Government the Cause of the Engagement.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels, in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships. The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

"The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been Manila Bay."

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The Cabinet has decided to forward to the Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris an official dispatch received yesterday from Manila reporting an engagement between the American and insurgent warships, growing out of the refusal of Admiral Dewey to allow the insurgents to fly their flag from their ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—As far as could be ascertained no information regarding the reported naval engagement has been received at the Navy Department, nor has Gen. Otis, at Manila, made any reference to it in any communications he may have made to the War Department. The dispatch created considerable interest in Washington.

Recently the newspapers contained a statement that Admiral Dewey had dispatched one or two of his ships to another part of the Philippine group on a mission of some importance and the suggestion is made unofficially that it may have been these vessels which have been engaged in combat with the insurgents.

DEWEY MAY LEAVE MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Relative to the report that Admiral Dewey is about to take ship at Hongkong on Nov. 6 for the United States, it is said at the Navy Department that the Admiral has not communicated with the department directly nor has he been instructed to return. Just before the Peace Commission met in Paris an intimation was conveyed to Admiral Dewey that he might be of assistance to the American Commissioners if he would leave Manila and go to Paris.

The Admiral replied that he could be of more service to the United States at Manila, and Gen. Merritt was sent to Paris in his stead. It is believed that the Admiral was told at the time that he might remain at Manila as long as he thought fit, which may be construed as permission to him to return at any time.

A History of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The War Department has issued a compilation of military notes on the Philippines. It contains 314 cuts and 50 charts of the islands. It comprises all the information obtainable up to date, both historical and geographical.

BANK EMPLOYE ABSCONDS.

Several Thousand Dollars Stolen from the Bank of Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—The Bank of Louisville has discovered that Charles G. Henning, its bookkeeper, has absconded and that several thousand dollars belonging to the bank are missing. The defalcation was discovered when he failed to appear last Saturday. Expert Accountant Samuel S. Eastwood was employed to go over the books, and up to the present time he has found a shortage of $4,000, while each day increases the figures, and the amount will probably be $10,000 or $15,000.

Henning is about twenty-five years of age, and has been employed by the Bank of Louisville for several years. He had always been regarded as an honorable young man. It had been known of late by the bank employes and others that he was living expensively, but this had been kept from the higher officials. When he failed to put in his appearance Saturday morning, the officials held a consultation and decided to have Mr. Eastwood begin an examination of the books without delay. Chief of Police Jacob Hanger was sent for as soon as it was ascertained that the shortages were not the result of errors, and two detectives were put upon the case. When Henning left home on Saturday, he told a young man at the house that he was going to St. Louis. Another, however, says he took a train for Indianapolis.

It is said the loss will not fall on the bank, as a large indemnity company is security for Henning.

ATTORNEY RIDGWAY'S ESCAPE.

An Italian with a Stiletto Pursues Him and One of His Clients.

Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn is a troubled man these days. A day or two ago Mr. Ridgway was retained by James Aqueralla, an Italian saloon keeper, of 630 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, to prosecute a charge of assault he had preferred against a fellow-countryman, one Caro Conratti of 1,456 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. Ridgway's client called at his office to consult with him about the case. He entered rather precipitately, as Conratti was close in his wake with a drawn stiletto. Aqueralla didn't stop to confer with his counsel. He made a hurried exit through another door, and his pursuer then turned his attention to Mr. Ridgway. The lawyer followed his fleeing client through the side door, and neither waited for the elevator in getting down to the street.

Mr. Ridgway conducted business at his office through a telephone for the rest of the day. Yesterday he appeared in the Grant Street Court, and asked that Conratti be restrained from his evident purpose of carving him up. Conratti was bound over to keep the peace by Magistrate Lemon.

FIERCE STORMS ON THE SEA.

Eastern Coast of England Strewn with Wrecked Vessels—About Thirty Persons Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Reports of shipping disasters continue to come in, and the east coast is strewn with wrecks. In most cases the crews have been saved, but upward of thirty persons have been drowned.

The Norwegian bark Frivold, of 379 tons, from Boston, England, for Arendal, her home port, stranded yesterday evening while trying to make the harbor of Spurn Head. The Kilnsea rocket brigade established communication with her, but before the crew were able to secure the whip the vessel was overwhelmed by a terrific sea, which swept the seven members of her crew overboard, drowning two of them. The survivors succeeded in reaching the shore on parts of the wreckage. The vessel broke up immediately.

The Norwegian brigantine Augvald, of 227 tons, hailing from Haugesund, bound from Portsmouth to Norway, has been wrecked at the mouth of Gourdon Harbor. Two of her crew were saved and six men were drowned.

The Russian three-masted schooner Wilhelm of 221 tons, from Boston, England, for Memel, has been wrecked on the St. Andrew's Sands. Five of her crew were saved and one man was drowned.

The German bark Heinrich Botel of 478 tons, Capt. Stehr, which arrived at Hull on Sept. 22 from Savannah, and which subsequently left there for Hamburg, her home port, was in collision yesterday during the gale in Grimsby Roads with the Norwegian bark Concordia, hailing from Drammen. Both vessels were considerably damaged, and were towed into Hull Roads.

The Norwegian bark Adelgunde of 821 tons, Capt. Olsen, which arrived here on Aug. 29 from Paspebiac, and which hails from Tonsberg, went ashore at Bolmer while on her way to Christiania, and is likely to prove a total wreck. Eleven of her crew were saved, and one man was drowned.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Oct. 19.—A hail cyclone has swept over this island, doing an enormous amount of damage to property, some of the hailstones weighing a quarter of a pound.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 19.—The entire coast line of the island has been swept by the recent storms, and it is feared that there has been great devastation in the northern section along the Labrador shore.

HAS LI HUNG CHANG MARRIED?

Papers from the Orient Say He and the Dowager Empress Have Wedded.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 19.—Newspapers received here by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived this morning from Hongkong and Yokohama, publish the statement that Li Hung Chang and the Dowager Empress of China have been secretly married.

FROM THE WRECK OF THE MAINE

Dead Sailor's Watch Sent to His Mother in Ireland by Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Among the articles of value recovered by the divers from the wreck of the Maine was a fine gold watch with a massive chain and charm of the same metal. While somewhat dented, the case was as bright as when new, though the interior movement was ruined by the salt water in which it had lain for many days.

The Navy Department began a careful inquiry to discover the owner of the watch. He was finally found to be C. O. White, rated as Chief Master at Arms, whose name appeared on the death list of the Maine. A prosecution of the inquiry showed that White's mother, Mrs. Minnie White, was still living in Youghal, Ireland, and after proper identification Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, to-day had the watch expressed to her.

SICK SOLDIERS AT HONOLULU.

Private Wall, First New York, Paralyzed as the Result of an Accident.

HONOLULU, Oct. 12.—Private James M. Wall, Company C, First New York, is in the general hospital, paralyzed from head to foot. His condition is due to the fact that he dived in shallow water and his head came in contact with a rock at the bottom. He will recover.

There are 130 patients in the military hospital. One is quite low of fever, and may die. Malaria, rheumatism, and dysentery are the principal ailments. The rheumatic patients are from northern latitudes. There is more malaria in the camps than was reasonably to be expected. This is for the most part due to the habits of the men.

To Report Upon Leprosy in Hawaii.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 19.—The State Board of Health has appointed Dr. C. A. Ruggles, President of the board, to visit the Hawaiian Islands to learn the extent of the presence of leprosy and to report measures to prevent its introduction into California. Since the annexation of Hawaii its inhabitants are free to come to these ports, and it is the intention of the Board of Health to prepare a report for submission to the coming Legislature which will suggest safeguards against the spread of the disease to these shores.

THINKS H. B. WILLIAMS IS ALIVE

Administrator of New Jersey Man's Estate Asks for His Release.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 19.—James MacDonald of Plainfield to-day filed a petition in the Union County Orphans' Court, asking that his appointment to be administrator of the estate of Harry B. Williams of Plainfield be revoked, and the bond given by him as executor be returned and canceled. This action is taken on the ground that Williams, instead of being dead, is, to the administrator's knowledge and belief, living. The petition sets forth that on Dec. 8, 1897, young Williams was supposed to have been drowned in Nantucket Sound, and, having died intestate, an application was made to the Surrogate on Jan. 4, 1898, by his nearest of kin for the appointment of James MacDonald as administrator, and letters to that effect were issued by the Orphans' Court on that date. On May 10 last, Mr. MacDonald collected from the Standard Life Insurance Company of Detroit, Mich., $1,500, being an insurance that Harry B. Williams had on his life. On Sept. 23 last Administrator MacDonald was notified by counsel for the insurance company that Williams was alive and that the company wanted this money refunded. MacDonald further avers in his petition that the mother of the supposed dead man had written a letter to a party, and which was shown to MacDonald. In this letter Mrs. Williams states that her son is alive.

Judge Vail made an order summoning Mrs. Williams to appear before the Orphans' Court Nov. 2 and show cause why the appointment of James MacDonald as administrator should not be revoked, in accordance with the application.

OHIO ANTI-LYNCH LAW.

The Circuit Court at Urbana Decides that It Is Constitutional.

URBANA, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The Ohio anti-lynch law is held to be constitutional in a decision rendered to-day by the Circuit Court, and the right of the Legislature to enact such laws as a police measure is upheld.

The case grows out of the Mitchell lynching. Church, Mitchell's next of kin, sued the County Commissioners for $5,000, as provided by the law. The county demurred on the ground that it took private property without due process of law, and Judge Dustin, in an opinion rendered several months ago, sustained the demurrer.

The Circuit Court, to which it was appealed, took an entirely different view of it, holding that it was a police regulation, and remanded the case to the lower court for hearing.

THE DREYFUS CASE IN HAND.

Believed at Paris that the Court of Cassation Will Decide in Favor of Revision.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—It is believed that the Court of Cassation will take up the Dreyfus case next week, and the general impression is that the decision will be in favor of revision.

The Court has obtained documents concerning Comte Esterhazy, the late Lieut. Col. Henry, and Mme. Pays, and their mutual relations. It will demand all the documents bearing on the case and call witnesses, including Lieut. Col. Picquart.

M. Cavaignac, the former Minister for War, is credited with the intention, when Parliament reassembles, of calling upon the Government to take the question of Dreyfus revision out of the hands of the Court of Cassation, but it is believed that no precedent exists for such interference.

The Soir says:

"M. Faure will send a message to the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Dreyfus case when Parliament reassembles, and it is predicted by some that he will appeal for a reconciliation of the factions now disturbing the country's tranquillity."

REPUBLICANS ARE ANXIOUS.

President McKinley Urged to Help Arouse Apathetic Voters by Extending His Tour.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—It is a long time since the assistance of a President in a political campaign was so candidly admitted to be necessary as it is now by the Republican Party managers here. They acknowledge that the assistance of President McKinley is essential to the stimulation of the voters of the country. Since the President's trip across Iowa and back was reported to have stirred up the hitherto languid voters of that State, and his appearance in Nebraska was asserted to have had a decidedly favorable effect upon the prospects of the Republicans there, every State that is affected by the common "off year" apathy has been making itself heard in requests that Mr. McKinley pay it a visit, and thus help out the cause.

Very humble Republican officeholders, who have recently read the admonition of a prominent officeholder to Republicans in office that they shall see him and work for the success of the ticket, say that if the Administration can ask its subordinates to talk from the stump the higher officers canot be assumed to be exempt from the obligation placed upon mere clerks. Still the spectacle of a President dragged from State to State to arouse the sluggish and indifferent voters is not altogether pleasing to the conservative members of the Republican Party.

The latest report circulated here is that Secretary Alger, greatly concerned about the outlook in Michigan, has added his request to others that have been made and hopes to prevail upon the President to make a flying trip to Michigan to address the people, not upon party issues, but simply as the President of the United States, and not especially concerned about what the voters will do in the campaign.

The growing doubt about the conditions in New York has inspired the Republicans here with more concern than they have fully expressed, and the anxious managers have grasped at the hope that they may increase interest and activity among the party men by inducing the President, before he returns to this city, to appear at several points in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, where there is increasing alarm lest Swallow, the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor, may defeat Quay's man, Stone. Indeed, it is said that Senator Hanna has arranged for such a trip, but no one here can verify the report.

The appearance of the President in the Pennsylvania campaign, however, might, in the estimation of some very pronounced Republicans of Pennsylvania, be regarded as a mistake. The party in that State is greatly divided, and upon a well-defined issue. If it should happen that the President's appearance was made for the purpose of assuring the success of the Quay State and legislative tickets, the outcome would possibly be very distasteful to Mr. McKinley.

The delicacy of the situation in the State is said to be so great that the Postmaster General, a Pennsylvania man, will avoid all speaking there during the campaign. It is considered extremely doubtful whether the President will be less prudent than Postmaster General Smith.

PRAISE FOR GEN. BACON.

Chippewa Chiefs and Commissioner Jones Thank Him for Averting War.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 19.—Indian Commissioner Jones and John Bassett, an interpreter, left here to-day on the steamer Flora for Black Duck Point to bring in the Indians who promised to surrender.

In the letter to Gen. Bacon, it was stated that the chiefs and head men of the Pillager band of Chippewas desired to express to him personally their respect for him and their gratitude for his forbearance toward them in their trouble.

Commissioner Jones made a short speech, in which he said that he wanted to announce publicly that it was due to Gen. Bacon in the battle and his subsequent conduct of affairs here that a peaceful solution of the trouble with the Indians was brought about promptly and without the delay usual in former Indian disturbances. In his opinion, the General had averted a bloody war in this State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of War received the following telegram from Gov. Clough of Minnesota this afternoon:

"I agree with Gen. Bacon that the Indian war is at an end."

NEW TELEPHONES IN OHIO.

A New York Corporation Qualifies to Do Business There.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a recently organized New York corporation, qualified to-day to do business in Ohio by filing articles with the Secretary of State. The company will enter the field as a competitor of the Central Union Telephone Company, and has a capital stock of $50,000,000.

B. Price of Cincinnati is named in the articles as the Ohio representative of the company with a capacity to sue or be sued. The incorporators are Edward J. Hall of New Jersey, Thomas B. Doolittle of Connecticut, and Joseph P. Davis and A. S. Dodd of New York.

TILLMAN SUGGESTS SHOTGUNS.

The Senator Says They Alone Will Save North Carolina Democrats.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—Senator Ben H. Tillman of South Carolina made one of his characteristic speeches here to-night at an immense Democratic meeting.

Before going to the Academy of Music, where the meeting was held, Senator Tillman was called upon at his hotel by a number of Democrats. In discussing with these the political situation in that State, Mr. Tillman is said to have remarked that the only way for Democrats to carry North Carolina is with shotguns.

65th's Chaplain Called to Norristown.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Rev. Harvey S. Fisher, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Norristown, Penn. The Rev. Mr. Fisher is Chaplain of the Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, which is now being mustered out of the United States service.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

WAR TALK IN ENGLAND

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Says Britain Is Ready to Fight.

FRANCE MUST SOON WITHDRAW

He Says that Major Marchand Will Be Compelled to Leave Fashoda Unless His Government Shall Amicably Adjust Egyptian Issues.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at North Shields this evening, announced that the Government had opened negotiations with the powers with a view of securing to the subjects of the various powers the "right of developing the respective spheres in which each country is especially interested."

Regarding the Fashoda question, he said he wished cordially to acknowledge the desire evidenced in the speeches of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Herbert Asquith to help the Government in the matter, "a matter which might develop to the utmost gravity."

"It is impossible," he continued, "for France to maintain that she has political rights at Fashoda. She has naturally and properly asked for time to receive Major Marchand's report, but until the contrary is proved, I decline to believe that France will refuse to withdraw. If she refused, the matter would assume an aspect as grave as is possible between two great nations.

"The Government is animated by the friendliest spirit toward France, and does not wish to inflict humiliation. What we desire is fair treatment. Our work in Egypt is not completed. Africa is big enough for us both—for France in the West and ourselves in the East. Surely we ought to be able to agree to respect one another's rights and claims.

"I hope, trust, and believe the question is capable of a friendly solution, but this country has put her foot down. If, unhappily, another view should be taken by France, the Queen's Ministers know what their duty demands. It would be a great calamity if, after peace for upward of eighty years, our friendly relations should be disturbed and we should be launched in a great war; but there are greater evils than war, and we shall not shrink from anything that is coming, knowing that we are supported by a united people."

The speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at North Shields has deeply impressed England, and the utmost concern is felt as to how France will receive it. The idea has been prevalent that the French have not realized how seriously England felt on the Fashoda question, which has been coupled with a desire that France would not force England to an armed support of Lord Salisbury's stand. Most of the morning papers elaborate some of the exciting descriptions of the belligerent preparations of France.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "In Toulon and Brest every nerve is strained to get ready for war, which may break out on short notice. The Paris press is growing more and more determined to back up extreme measures, even a resort to arms. The French have been excessively piqued by the threatening tone of the English papers, which is a more likely casus belli than the mere question of Fashoda.

"Consequently, the outlook here is grave. There are reports of troops hurrying from Paris to Brest and Toulon. The artillery in the batteries and at the various ports have been confidentially instructed for any emergency, and the cannon at all the forts and batteries are kept ready for action at any moment. To-day there was a prolonged war council at Brest of the chiefs of the various services, and M. Lockroy is hastily returning to Toulon on account of the gravity of the situation."

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"If England keeps on saying that Marchand must go, France will reply that Marchand will stay; and, if he be removed forcibly, there can be little doubt as to what the consequences will be."

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of The Daily Graphic says: "I have good reason for stating that Count Muravieff (Russian Foreign Minister) has discouraged French resistance in the matter of Fashoda."

Most of the papers, however, refuse to accept the explanation that French activity is merely in pursuance of M. Lockroy's scheme. Several exhort the Government to answer the preparations of France by mobilizing the British fleet.

Some of the more conservative organs, notably The Times, practically ignore the French movements, and decline to perceive any war cloud.

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been at it again. He is a dangerous man. He has honesty without tact."

Other papers hint that the plain speaking of the Chancellor at a time when a crisis is approaching, is an indiscretion.

THE FRENCH NAVY MOBILIZING.

Comment of the Paris Newspapers on Preparations for Defense.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—In spite of semi-official denials, the Echo de Paris asserts to-day that the embarkation of war materials and supplies continues at Toulon, adding that extraordinary activity reigns at the arsenal there. Besides the ironclads Amiral Tréhouart, Bouvinos, Jemmapes, and Valmy, the cruisers Alger, Levrier, and Caiman, it claims, are getting ready for service, embarking ammunition and war materials. In addition, it is further asserted, the transports Bien-hoa and Gironde are almost ready for sea.

All the French naval officers on leave of absence have been ordered to return to their vessels. The naval authorities at Toulon are very reticent.

A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Toulon confirms the reports of the Echo de Paris, and says the greatest activity prevails in the navy yard, where work is proceeding with feverish speed day and night.

The Temps, commenting upon the sensational stories of naval mobilization, says: "While the political situation necessarily induces unusual vigilance and activity, it must not be forgotten that the present naval movements are principally an inauguration of the reforms planned by M. Lockroy, when he was appointed Minister of Marine, and which he desires to have completed prior to Jan. 1 next—reforms whereby the squadrons and ports will always be ready and clear for action and fully equipped within a few days."

After enumerating the proposed future strength of the various squadrons intended for coast defense, the Temps concludes as follows: "Ashore our military works are quite ready and certainly the best disposition is being made of the means at the disposal of the navy, even if before the date mentioned the hoped for solution, agreeable to both countries, should be found for the Fashoda question."

BRITAIN'S WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Wyndham Appointed Under Secretary for War.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Mr. George Wyndham, Conservative, member of Parliament for Dover, has been appointed Under Secretary for War in succession to the Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, recently appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in succession to Lord Curzon, the new Viceroy of India.

Mr. Wyndham, who is in his thirty-sixth year, is now reckoned to be one of the rising young men of the Conservative Party. From 1887 to 1892 he was private secretary to Mr. A. J. Balfour. He is a very effective speaker, and not long ago produced an admirable edition of North's "Plutarch," in the Tudor Classics, edited by Mr. W. E. Henley. His wife is Lady Sibell Mary Lumley, youngest sister of Lord Scarborough, and widow of Earl Grosvenor. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and served in the Suakim campaign and at Cyprus. He has represented Dover since 1889, is a Captain in the Cheshire Yeomanry, and a Director of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.

LEE NOT TO BE SENATOR.

Believed in Virginia Political Circles that He Will Be Sent to Cuba or Puerto Rico.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—It seems to be a pretty well settled fact that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will not enter the race for the United States Senatorship against Thomas S. Martin. The impression is that Gen. Lee will be provided for either in Cuba or Puerto Rico by the present Administration. It has been the height of Gen. Lee's ambition to even up with Martin and wrest from him the Senatorship which four years ago the General thought within his grasp.

Lee had fully determined to enter the contest against Martin this year, and intended making a vigorous fight against him on the stump. The American-Spanish war, however, seems to have dissipated this dream. Gen. Lee, his friends think, is a prime favorite with President McKinley, and is quite certain to be given a post of importance and profit in one of the new possessions taken from Spain.

So strong is this impression that to-day another candidate has announced himself for the Senate. This is Mr. Walton Moore, a prominent young Democrat and a friend of Gen. Lee. Moore would under no circumstances have permitted the use of his name, if he were not satisfied that the ex-Governor is now clear out of the race. Moore will make a good fight, but cannot hope to make such a picturesque one as Lee could have made.

ANNA HELD ARRESTED.

George M. Bowles Claims to Have Advanced Her $60, and the Debt Caused the Trouble.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—After the matinée of "The French Maid" at the Park Theatre to-day Anna Held was arrested for a debt of $60 on an action brought by George M. Bowles for money advanced last April in San Francisco.

Miss Held was playing on the coast last April when Tod Sloane was riding at Ingleside. She had met the diminutive rider and many suppers had been enjoyed in her private car. One Saturday afternoon Sloane was to ride in the California Derby and she wanted to see him. But there was the matinée, and the case looked hopeless. Mr. Bowles told Miss Held that if she would hurry the performance he would fix it so that she could see Sloane's race, the last event.

Bowles chartered an engine, paying therefor $60, and Anna arrived at Ingleside in time for the race. There she bet on a tip and, it is said, lost $1,000. This made her forget the $60 she owed Mr. Bowles for the engine. According to the charges she has kept on forgetting it ever since, and was not reminded of the fact until it was called to her attention yesterday afternoon by the Deputy Sheriff.

Miss Held had not been in the best of spirits during the day, and when confronted with the forcible legal documents it was the finishing touch. She came near having hysteria, but managed to go through with the performance. Mr. Ziegfeld, her manager, gave bonds for her appearance in court. He states that if anybody owes Bowles money it is he. He proposed to fight the case to the end.

MRS. M. F. WESTHALL ARRESTED.

Woman Accused of Larceny Says She Is a Cousin of Mrs. Cleveland.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Margaret Folsom Westhall, who says she lives in Lakewood, N. J., and claims to be a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, is under arrest in this city charged with grand larceny by Miss J. E. Cole.

Mrs. Westhall was a guest at the boarding house at 92 Warburton Avenue, where Miss Cole also stopped. The latter missed a valuable fur cape and procured a search warrant, and it is alleged that during the search the cape was found in a trunk belonging to Mrs. Westhall. Mrs. Westhall denies she is guilty and claims the thief must have placed the cape in her trunk. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. Mrs. Westhall furnished $250 bail.

RACHEL McAULEY'S HEIRS.

Large Inheritance for Charles and George Gay of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—Policeman George Gay and his brother Charles Gay, who is manager of an amateur baseball team, are the nearest living relatives and direct heirs of Mrs. Rachel McAuley, who died in New York several weeks ago, leaving a large property. The Gay brothers are first cousins of Mrs. McAuley, and will get most of her estate.

Before her marriage to the late Barney McAuley, Mrs. McAuley was a Miss Rachel Johnson, and lived with her mother in this city. Her mother's name was also Rachel, and she was a sister of John Gay, the father of Police Officer George Gay and Charles. Mrs. McAuley's mother was a Miss Gay. She died some eight or ten years ago.

The latter lived in this city for a number of years, but disappeared about twelve years ago, and has never been heard of since. This left John Gay as the nearest relative. He is dead, so his two sons are the heirs.

Officer Gay is considered the handsomest member of the Louisville police force, and is unmarried.

Harvard Registration.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—The registration of Harvard University amounts this year to 4,197, including 423 officers of the institution and 3,774 students. Besides this number there are 30 students "in absence." The figures show a gain of 47 students over last year and the largest total in the history of the university.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Atlantic Coast and Mississippi Valley storms have moved northward, decreasing in strength, one being central this evening over Southern New England and the other north of Lake Superior. A storm has developed in Texas which will probably move northeastward, causing rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, thence over the Ohio Valley. An area of high barometer has overspread the Northwest and carried the line of freezing temperature over the Mississippi and causing snow in areas in the Dakotas. Fair weather will prevail to-day in the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England States. Colder weather with snow flurries is indicated for the upper lake region and the States of the Upper Mississippi and Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys. Much colder weather will prevail over Northern and Western Texas. Storm signals are displayed along the Gulf coast from Brownsville, Texas, to Pensacola.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	45	52	52
6 A. M.	45	53	53
9 A. M.	48	58	57
12 M.	53	63	64
4 P. M.	58	70	66
6 P. M.	58	65	62
9 P. M.	57	58	58
12 P. M.	57	57	57

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58¾
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1897	52⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years	54

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees, at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 51 degrees, at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 89 per cent.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN

He Makes Four Speeches to Large Crowds in Different Parts of the City.

DISCUSSES STATE ISSUES

Says He Will Meet All Questions and Raise a New One on an Honest Judiciary—Gen. Tracy, Seth Low, and Others Speak.

Col. Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Governor, arrived in town last night from his speaking tour up the State, and addressed four meetings in Brooklyn, the largest of which was a gathering at the Academy of Music. There a crowd of several thousand persons stood up and waved their hats and handkerchiefs at him and cheered him and shouted campaign cries for more than ten minutes at a time.

Long before 8 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting in the Academy, the auditorium was packed. The street was filled with persons who shouted continuously for "Teddy" and for the "Rough Rider." The noise of the cheering crowds could be heard as soon as one crossed the bridge and entered the Borough of Brooklyn.

The Academy presented a far different scene from that on similar occasions in the past. There were few decorations. Only a rare flag was draped along the front of the boxes, and not one was visible on the galleries or on the main floor. Over the stage itself hung a single banner, the flag of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, under the auspices of which the meeting was held.

The hall seemed bare, but it was soon decorated by waving handkerchiefs and hats and transformed into an animated scene by the standing up of the thousands of persons present, and by the swaying to and fro of the vast throng as it shouted and screamed itself hoarse for the Colonel of the Rough Riders of San Juan.

AUDIENCE ENTHUSIASTIC.

It did not take much effort or a long time to arouse the audience to a

effect our vote at the next election shall have upon the negotiations that are now proceeding."

After speaking of the Administration's victorious conduct of the war by land and sea, Gen. Tracy continued:

"Why, then, should it not receive the earnest support of every patriotic citizen? Ought it to be said that there has been mismanagement; that there has been unnecessary sickness; that soldiers have been hungry at times when rations were near which could not be obtained; that an outcry has gone up in the land that the soldiers have been neglected? I am here to apologize for no man. I am here simply for the purpose in this respect of calling your attention to some facts that I think have not been fully understood by the American people. No fault is found with the navy. Everybody says that was all right. But they say the army was at fault, that the War Department has not been well managed.

"I want to call your attention for a moment to the difference between the organization of the Navy Department and the organization of the War Department. You may properly hold the Secretary of the Navy responsible for any mistakes or any error that is committed in the Navy Department. His will there is supreme. But such is not the case in the War Department. How many of you are aware that the chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department hold their positions for life and cannot be removed by the Secretary of War or by the President? I care not how incompetent they are, I care not how lukewarm they may be in the discharge of their duties, so long as they can keep themselves within the law, so that they cannot be court-martialed and dismissed from the service, the Secretary of War cannot control them, nor can the President. They are there under a system of laws designed to administer a small army in time of peace. They have got into ruts and they run in a rut, and a man may be an excellent officer in time of peace and may be utterly incompetent in time of war. Now I am not saying that there has been any omission in the War Department. I do not know.

"But they say there has been a great deal of unnecessary sickness. There has been much, undoubtedly. If there was neglect in a camp, who is responsible for the neglect? Is it not the General in command? Would you expect the Secretary of the Navy to go on board a ship and tell the Captain how to run his ship? If you would not, why would you expect the Secretary of War, or the President, or any high official to undertake to run the details of a military camp?"

Gen. Tracy advocated strongly the annexation of the Philippines, and in conclusion said:

"One word as to your candidate for Governor. I know Theodore Roosevelt, and have known him for many years. In my judgment, he will make an ideal Governor. They say he is impulsive. I am glad of it, for all his impulses are for the right. I like an impulsive man when he is always right on the spur of the moment. I give you my word for it that he will lift the administration of this State upon a higher plane of intelligence, integrity, and efficiency of administration than it has seen in the last forty years."

SETH LOW'S REMARKS.

Chairman Field introduced Seth Low by remarking that

"None knoweth him but to love him,
None names him but to praise."

Before the audience would let Mr. Low speak it spent several minutes in cheering him. Soon after he began Mr. Low took up Edward M. Shepard's speech, made in the same hall last week. When he mentioned Mr. Shepard's name a man in the audience shouted, "He's a lobster," and the crowd laughed and cheered again. Another man called out, when Mr. Low's voice could not be distinctly heard up in the galleries: "A little louder, Seth." Mr. Low smiled, and pitched his voice higher. He said:

A year ago Gen. Tracy and I spoke frequently upon the same evening, (laughter.) but unfortunately for us both we did not speak in the same place. I am glad that to-night we are speaking at the same time, in the same place, and for the same good cause.

Since I spoke the other evening in Carnegie Music Hall I have had the pleasure of reading the speech which my friend Mr. Shepard delivered. I read his speech, I frankly say, both with interest and with admiration—with interest because I was really curious to know how a man with Mr. Shepard's general relation to public affairs in this State could this year vote for Mr. Van Wyck, and I read it with admiration because of the high plane upon which the argument moved, and because of the clearness and power with which the speaker presented his views. But while I admired I was not convinced. I yield to no man—

Here the bands of music in the street drowned the speaker's voice, and Gen. Tracy remarked sotto voce, "But you will yield to the band." I never said I would not yield to a brass band. [Laughter.]

I yield to no man in jealous regard for the dignity, the honor, and the welfare of the great State of New York. Let us consider the question of sound money as it affects the people of the State of New York in this canvass. Even Mr. Shepard admits that the Congressmen to be elected may legitimately be questioned upon that subject. Very well, if the Congressmen may be legitimately questioned upon it, why not the party that nominates the Congressmen? And if you question the party, what do you find? In its platform at Syracuse there is not one word upon the subject.

What, then, is the inference? That these Democratic candidates for Congress are either running upon the principle of the blind pool where nobody is responsible, or else they are running upon the last National platform of the party which they represent. If they are running upon the platform of the Democracy of two years ago, how can any sound-money Democrat, or any independent who believes that that is an issue that affects vitally every person in the State of New York vote for the Congressional candidates of that party? It is true that the Democrats at Syracuse said nothing upon the subject, but what did they do? Every candidate that they put in nomination for office, unless I am misinformed, was and had to be a man who had voted for free silver in 1896. Actions sometimes speak louder than words. But the argument of my friend is that the silence of the Democratic platform upon the question is more friendly to fortunate legislation in Congress upon the subject than the outspoken demand of the Republicans for the gold standard and for the reform of currency.

"A SINGULAR ARGUMENT."

Well, it is a singular argument, and if their silence is so very helpful, it must be because, as my friend Mr. McKelway might say, they have been silent in so many languages. Meanwhile it is proper to point out that Senator Palmer of Illinois, the candidate for the Sound Money Democrats in 1896, takes no such view; that Mr. Bynum, the Chairman of their Campaign Committee of last year, takes no such view, and when men related to the subject as they were differ so radically from my friend, I think other gold Democrats and other independents may well hesitate in adopting my friend's conclusions.

But that is not the only form in which the sound money question is directly at issue in this canvass. The Legislature to be elected this year is to choose the successor of Senator Murphy, and Senator Murphy, ever since his party at Chicago took its stand, has regularly misrepresented the public sentiment and interests of the State of New York upon that question. But they say you must consider this campaign wholly on State issues. Well, gentlemen, if we cannot consider the action of a Senator when we are to choose the Legislature that is to elect his successor, when, in Heaven's name, will it be legitimate to consider that subject?

But my friend says the Governor has nothing to do with it. Directly, that is true; none of the laws of the Legislature which he is called upon to sign can affect it; none of his appointments can affect it; but indirectly everybody knows that it makes a vast deal of difference upon the public sentiment of the country whether the people of the State of New York this year choose for Governor a man who voted for free silver in 1896 or a man who did not.

"THE BOSS ISSUE."

My friend has discussed the boss issue, and I shall have to do it. My friend says that this issue is not before the people of the State. If I understand his argument it is because upon this point honors are easy (if I may use the phrase) between the two parties, and because for himself, at any rate, if there must be a boss he prefers one of the Democratic variety. Well, frankly, I do not. The presiding genius of the Republican Party, if I have caught the phrase correctly, has visible means of support outside of the profession of politics. The presiding genius of the Democratic Party—you see I am politic—has no such visible means of support outside of the trade of politics. He lives upon it, he races horses upon it, and all the rest.

Now, you may think there is very little difference, but I think I can point out to you that there is a fundamental difference by an anecdote that will carry its own point. A man in Hungary not long ago was seen by his neighbors being carried off through the air by the devil. Naturally they sympathized with him in his plight, and were a good deal surprised when he said to them, "Well, it might be worse." "Why?" they said, "what could be worse than to be carried off by the devil?" "Why," he said, "the devil might make me carry him."

Now, that I concede to be precisely what the presiding genius of the Democratic Party is demanding of the people of the State of New York. But there are other reasons why I think Mr. Roosevelt is better entitled to support than Mr. Van Wyck. I have no disposition to dissent in general from the description which my friend gave of the amiable qualities of Mr. Augustus Van Wyck the other evening, but if the argument is that he is as likely as Col. Roosevelt to be free and independent in the Governor's chair, I dissent from the conclusion. Mr. Shepard himself used these words again and again: "Independents have elected a good man on the theory that all that is required is to have a good man in office; again and again they have been disappointed in the practical results. I tell you, fellow-citizens, Democrats and Republicans, that much more is necessary, that the best of men in any office is himself and against his will, however powerful, in chief measure the creature of the conditions or the instrument of the forces which surround him."

Now what forces surround these two men? Mr. Roosevelt is undoubtedly the popular choice of his party; he is none the less the popular choice of the party because he is also the choice of Senator Platt. As Governor he will not only be disposed to be free and independent in his final judgment, because of his character and disposition, but he will be helped to be free and independent by the conditions under which he has been elected. How will it be with Mr. Van Wyck? Fortunately, Mr. Croker has himself answered that question. I think he has accurately described the process of the selection of Mr. Van Wyck for Governor in his allusions the other day to Judge Daly. Nobody will pretend that Mr. Van Wyck was the popular choice of the Democracy. A great many of them don't know whether they are voting for him or for his brother.

SELECTION OF VAN WYCK.

But Mr. Van Wyck was not a dark horse. The process was accurately stated by Mr. Croker the other day as I said, when he referred to the original nomination of Judge Daly. He says 'Tammany discovered him.' And it was a part of the Judge's offense that having been discovered by Tammany he should pretend to be independent upon the bench. Now, if that is the attitude of Tammany toward the Supreme Court of the State of New York, do you suppose it will be any the less insistent as toward a political officer like the Governor? And do you suppose for one moment that Mr. Van Wyck would have been discovered if the discoverer thought he was not perfectly safe? I think also you can draw some conclusions as to the political theories of the Democratic candidate from the fact that his sense of partisanship was so strong in 1896 that he voted for the free silver candidate. You have, therefore, a man who is a thoroughgoing partisan. You have him discovered by an organization which, so far as I have observed, always demands value received.

Mr. Croker, not content with dominating a Greater New York, wants to see the time come when the city can dominate the State absolutely, and when all of these differences of interest that depend upon locality can lie in the hollow of the hand of the presiding genius of Tammany Hall.

It is conceded, I believe, that in a State campaign party politics are absolutely legitimate, and an independent ticket in this campaign must stand presumably for some principle. If it stands for the same principles for these which Mr. Roosevelt represents, there is no use for it, and the independents should support him on the Republican nomination. If they stand for different principles Mr. Roosevelt's attitude explains itself. How could he run on two tickets meaning different things in a State campaign turning upon party principles? And if the nomination was offered to him simply upon the theory that no man can accept the regular Republican nomination and be independent in office, in the right sense, then I think Mr. Roosevelt owed it to himself to decline the nomination as he did. There is no more objectionable fetter to a man's freedom than to hold to the idea that character counts for nothing and the method of nomination for everything.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Now, my friend criticises certain features of the last Republican administration of this State, and because of these features he claims that the only safe thing for the State is to turn out the party that is responsible. I do not feel sure that that is altogether conclusive. There are many men who will vote for Col. Roosevelt this Fall who would sympathize with Mr. Shepard in the particular criticisms that he has made. They might not feel that that was the whole of the story, but they might sympathize upon those particular points, But change, for the sake of change, is not to be desired. I take it, in a State like this, and it is legitimate and proper to consider the alternative which is presented to the people to the election of Col. Roosevelt when this idea of punishing somebody else is suggested as the controlling motive for the voter. I think it was Lord Erskine who was asked what was the highest penalty of the law for bigamy. He replied at once: "Two mothers-in-law." I do not know but what some wag might say that the highest penalty for Democratic success this year would be two Van Wycks. [Laughter.]

It would be pitiable to involve the family of Van Wyck in perpetual quarrels, and I sometimes fear that if Augustus is to be elected the only way in which that calamity will be escaped is because Mr. Croker will think and act for them both. [Applause.] But if I have seemed to jest, I mean it in earnest. The alternative presented to the election of Col. Roosevelt is Tammany Hall. Well, that is not an unknown quantity any more than Col. Roosevelt. And what is the object of the organization? It is to live out of the country governed. It does as Sherman did when he marched through Georgia. It cuts its supplies from the territory through which it passes. It is just as near as you can get to a government by a syndicate for the benefit of a syndicate in a country like ours. Now it goes without saying, I take it, that if Mr. Augustus Van Wyck is elected this year that system which has produced such results over and over again in the City of New York and will do it again after it has been there long enough in control, that that system is to replace the old Democracy of the State of New York which gave us such men in its good time as Tilden and Cleveland and it is to supplant such a Democracy by the ideas of Tammany, which discovers its candidates and then holds them to strict account.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

As Mr. Low closed, a loud shout from the street announced the arrival of Col. Roosevelt. Such a demonstration followed that he took Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's place in the programme and made the next speech. As soon as he could be heard, after a noisy demonstration of ten minutes, Mr. Roosevelt said, laughingly: "I want to ask you to let this be as much of a monologue as possible." At this the audience laughed, cheered once again, and then subsided into silence. Throughout his speech Col. Roosevelt was interrupted by applause at almost every sentence. He spoke as follows:

Our opponents say they wish to run this campaign on State issues. Very well, we will meet them squarely on every State issue, and, what is more, we will raise a State issue on which they dare not meet us; but before touching on these, I want you to listen for a moment to what I have to say on the general principle of choosing a man for public office.

The most important thing for you, the citizens of the State, in exercising your choice, is to know how the man you choose will conduct himself in the office to which he is elected. Now, to know this you must not only understand his views and principles, but you must also know how well his practice corresponds with his principles. This is the all important fact, and yet it is not a fact which needs much elaboration. No amount of argument can prove it or is necessary to prove it. Far more important than the candidate's words is the estimate you are able to put upon the closeness with which his deeds will correspond to his words.

No self-respecting man who is a candidate can state with exact minuteness what his line of conduct will be, because, while he must remain firm throughout in his adherence to the immovable principles of right, yet he must be prepared to meet the constantly shifting conditions of governmental life. It may, perhaps, be said without irreverence that a man should in his public as well as private life strive to conform his conduct to the principles laid down in those two ancient guides to conduct, the Decalogue and the Golden Rule.

HONESTY HIS PURPOSE.

Now my purpose is, if elected Governor, to make entire honesty the first requisite in dealing with every public servant and every public measure. The State has many varied interests, and her needs must be met in many varied ways. There are only a few general rules that can be laid down as to the proper way of meeting them. But this rule of absolute honesty, of absolute good faith, is one that can be applied to every interest with which I shall have to deal. It shall be applied in dealing with the canals; it shall be applied in dealing with the interests of labor; it shall be applied in dealing with the interests of thrift and business energy; it shall be applied in dealing with matters of legislation; in short, it shall be one of the tests applied to everything.

So much for what I say. As for what I will do to make my words good, your knowledge of me and of what I have done in the past, your knowledge as to whether I have or have not lived up to my lights as I saw them and kept faith after taking office as to every principle on which I declared myself before taking office—this knowledge of yours must serve as my justification in asking your support. If you do not believe that I will keep my word, expressed or implied, I do not want your votes. If you do believe it, then I do want your votes.

If there has been or shall be anywhere corruption, I will punish the wrongdoer. I will not punish him to gain political advantage; I will punish him because he has done wrong, and without the slightest regard as to what his party affiliations may be, or as to what social, personal, or political backing he may have.

I shall strive to take care of the State's great interests in a businesslike manner just as I shall strive to see the business and property of the private citizen protected. I will preserve law and order: I will endeavor to see that justice is done to every one, and that no citizen is allowed with impunity to wrong another or to wrong the State.

POINTS OF OPPONENTS.

Our opponents have made three especial points in the matter of State issues, viz., the canals, the excise question, and the National Guard. I shall consider each in its turn, and then I shall touch on a fourth, which they do not venture to raise, viz., the independence of the judiciary.

First, as to the canals. Here all that we have to go on is the report of the commission appointed by Gov. Black, which report is in itself the best possible testimony that the Administration of the State sought only the closest scrutiny into the management of the canals and the widest publicity for the results of that scrutiny. My opponents can say no more than I say, viz., that I will at once take up the matter, and probe it to the bottom; that wherever there has been mismanagement due to faulty system this shall be corrected, if it is a matter of administration, and laid before the Legislature, if it is a matter for legislation, and that wherever there has been misconduct or corruption it shall be punished, no matter who the individual in fault may be. They can say no more than this, and which do you think will keep this pledge best, myself or Tammany? You know well that every honest official whose office is to be investigated hopes for my election, and that every dishonest official hopes for my defeat, because he knows that he might save his head in an investigation conducted only for political purposes, but that he has no chance at all where the investigation is conducted as I shall conduct it.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

The next issue they raise is the excise question. I shall not pretend to say that on all points the present excise law is satisfactory to me. I never expect to see in a State of 8,000,000 of people, all including the widest possible diversity of interest, principle, and prejudice, an excise law which can possibly suit everybody. What we have to pass upon is the relative merits of the excise laws which it is possible to secure. Now, I claim with all emphasis that the present law, taken as a whole, is infinitely better than the blackmailing law which it succeeded, or than the blackmailing law which Tammany introduced last year, and which it threatens to have adopted if it succeeds at this election.

The present law has reduced drunkenness; it has helped the honest liquor seller; it has put a stop to blackmailing by Boards of Excise, and has largely put a stop to blackmailing by the police; it is enforced by means of a very small number of State officials, and, above all, it has added to the revenues of the State and the counties something more than $12,000,000, nearly $5,000,000 of which goes to the State, and the balance of which goes to the counties and relieves local taxation. Under the old law less than $3,000,000 was raised all told; so now we have just $9,000,000 to the good.

If the present law is repealed it will be necessary to raise these nine millions of dollars somehow, and they would have to be paid by the farmer, the mechanic, and the business man, and this would mean that the tax rate would be made half as large again as it is at present. We have this year a very low tax rate, a lower tax rate than we have had for many years. This is due in part to the economy in the expenditure of the public funds, and in part to the excellence of the present excise law as a means of raising revenue. Whatever is objectionable in the present law is found in even more objectionable form in the law which is superseded and in the proposed law which last year Tammany threatened to produce as a substitute. But its merits are its own. If it can be wisely amended, well and good, but to repeal it, or to do away with its distinguishing features, would be to promote corruption, and to put on the taxpayers, in State and county alike, an intolerable additional burden of taxation.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The third State issue they raise is the National Guard. Well, I believe the National Guard can be improved. I was three years in the National Guard, and during this Summer I saw some service in actual warfare. I know what the National Guard needs and wants. I shall take in it no perfunctory interest, but I shall treat it as it deserves to be treated, as one of the most important interests of the State, for upon its efficiency may depend not only the welfare of the State, but even the honor of the Nation. I shall try to see not only that the National Guard is well armed and well equipped, not only that it is managed on the best system, but also that its officers are the very best to be had.

I do not believe that the National Guard should in any way be mixed up in politics, and all appointments I have to make to it shall be made solely with the view to the best interests of the Guard and the best interests of the people. I shall apply to the management of the National Guard, to the management of the volunteer soldiery of this State, the principles I applied in handling my own regiment of volunteers in the face of the enemy. I strove to see that they were well clothed and well fed and well drilled; that they received proper medical attendance, and, in short, were cared for in every way. In making appointments and promotions among the officers and non-commissioned officers alike, I paid heed to but two things, the merit of the men and the interest of the regiment.

THE JUDICIARY.

These are the three State issues that our opponents raise. We have shown entire readiness to meet them and more than meet them on each and every one. Now we raise a fourth issue, on which they dare not meet us, and that issue is the judiciary. It is axiomatic that our Judges should be kept up to the highest possible standard and should, so far as possible, be kept out of politics. I am more delighted than I can say with the course of my party this year in making nominations for the judiciary. Besides nominating excellent Republicans, they have in New York County renominated a lifelong Democrat, who had shown that he was a good and upright Judge. I refer to Judge Daly.

But Tammany refuses to renominate him, and our real opponent in this campaign—for, of course, Mr. Croker and not Mr. Van Wyck is our real opponent—explained with great frankness that Judge Daly was not renominated "because Tammany Hall did not receive proper consideration at his hands." This sets before you on the highest authority the standard of judiciary fitness established by Tammany Hall—the standard to which a Judge must conform if he is to receive favor and advancement at the hands of Tammany Hall. Do you want to keep your judiciary clean? Do you want to keep it an honor to the State and to the citizens? If so, you will elect Judge Daly and his associates; and, moreover, you will rebuke the party which has sought to disgrace Judge Daly because he would not "bend the supple knee that thrift might follow fawning." You can elect Judge Daly, and vindicate our judiciary in just one way, and that is by voting to smash the entire Tammany ticket.

HIS WORK FOR THE NAVY.

The attitude of Tammany toward Judge Daly makes a curious commentary upon what Mr. Croker said in the course of his entirely courteous remarks about myself, when he stated that he thought a Judge would make a better Governor than a soldier. By the way, Mr. Croker, after very kindly saying that I was a good soldier, added that I had been a failure in every office I had held. Now, the last office I held was that of Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the war when we made ready the navy for the war with Spain. Against Mr. Croker's judgment as to the way I administered that office I am content that you should take the judgment of my chief, Secretary Long, or the heads of the bureaus with whom I was associated, of Admirals Dewey, Sampson, and Schley, and of the Captains of the ships who won glory in the East and the West. And I think the Spanish Admirals whose fleets went down before Manila and Santiago know whether or not the administration of the Navy Department was a failure.

In this campaign a United States Senatorship and thirty-four Congressional Representatives are at stake, and yet our opponents say that no National issues are involved. Why do they say it? ("They don't know what else to say.") Simply because they do not dare meet the issues involved. They are willing to travel about dishonestly in the canals, but they do not dare to so much as raise a whisper on the question of honest or dishonest finance in the Nation at large. They dare not even explain the contradictions between their votes and their secret hopes two years ago, or tell why they voted for Mr. Bryan and his theories one year after denouncing them that very Spring. [Hisses.] I hope the hissing is for them rather than for Mr. Bryan. [Applause.] At least he was perfectly frank and they don't dare to be frank. [Applause.]

If we are defeated this year in New York these half-hearted and unwilling friends of the cause of free silver will have struck a telling blow in its behalf. Last Spring little Oregon, out on the Pacific Coast, in an election just like ours here, went for gold. Nobody said then that no National issues were involved in that election. We hailed it everywhere as a victory for sound finance. Oregon, from the West, sent a gold Senator to the United States Senate. Are you willing that New York, from the East, should offset little Oregon's vote by sending to the Senate a man who will vote for free silver?

Finally, remember that whether you will or not, your votes this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinction. A refusal to sustain the President this year will in their eyes be read as a refusal to sustain the war, and to sustain the efforts of our Peace Commission to secure the fruits of the war. Such a refusal may not inconceivably bring about a rupture of the peace negotiations.

It will give heart to our defeated antagonists; it will make possible the interference of those doubtfully neutral nations who in this struggle have wished us ill. It is for the sake of peace that I appeal to you to uphold the President's hands so decisively that foreign powers shall give up all thoughts of trying to interfere with us. We want peace, and therefore we must not so vote as to encourage foreign powers to take an attitude which may jeopardize peace.

I see in the audience some of my fellow-volunteers, and some of those men who wear the button that shows they fought in the great war compared to which ours was but a small war. I ask you to see that you so vote that the Empire State may be recorded in favor of the President, whose commission is endeavoring to secure to the Nation the fruits of the victory purchased by the blood and the suffering of your sons and your brothers in the East and the West Indies. In closing, I appeal to you once again to range yourselves on the side of the forces that stand for absolute honesty in civic matters and for courage and the interest of the flag in all matters affecting the Nation as a whole. [Applause and cheers.]

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S TALK.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was the last speaker. He was introduced by Chairman Field, and opened with an expression of pleasure that Seth Low, last year's Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor, and Gen. Tracy, his Republican opponent, were seated upon the platform together. He said that he would confine himself to State issues. He defended the Raines law. Of the election laws, the Lieutenant Governor said:

"They call it a 'Force bill.' Yes, it is a force bill, designed to enforce honest elections.

"There is no reason," continued Mr. Woodruff, "why any Republican should shrink from a consideration of the canal question, concerning which there has been more misrepresentation by our enemies than about anything else with which I have ever been conversant. The Constitutional Convention in the Summer of 1894 fixed the amount for deepening the canals two feet and lengthening the locks at $9,000,000, and submitted that account and the general proposition to the people for their approval. Last Winter, for partisan purposes, a hue and cry went up from Democratic sources that the State was being robbed because it had become apparent that the $9,000,000 was insufficient. How did these Democrats know that the $9,000,000 would not prove enough? Because the Republican Governor in his message, transmitted to the Legislature on the 5th of January, had called attention of the Legislature and the public to the fact that the appropriation would not more than half complete the work, and because shortly after a Republican Controller again called attention to this fact.

"Gov. Black at once appointed a commission of seven most reputable citizens to investigate the improvement and expenditure. How different this course from that pursued in 1882 by the Democratic Party when a motion of Senator Laughlin of Buffalo to investigate the canal management then in the hands of the Democrats, led to a dead-lock in the Senate, which was not broken until its adjournment, a performance indulged in greatly to the public injury at the time, for the sole purpose of preventing an investigation into alleged abuses of canal management.

"On Aug. 1 Gov. Black's commission made a report, consisting of 190 pages, in which there is not a statement nor an insinuation that fraud had been perpetrated or a dishonest act committed, and the commission failed to find that any one had profited, either directly or indirectly, from the work done. The report of the commission positively stated: 'The character of the work done is superior to that obtained by the State heretofore.'

"The report charged that a sum considerably in excess of that which was necessary had been expended for advertising for bids. As a matter of fact, the amount paid for advertising was less than that ever paid by the State, when the magnitude of the work is taken into consideration. Despite all this, as a result of the charge that fraud had been committed in the handling of the Canal Improvement Fund, the Governor at once, upon the receipt of the report, submitted it and all the evidence to the Attorney General, with whom he associated one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and made public the announcement that if they should find ground for belief that any man had been guilty of dishonesty he would at once invoke the full power of the law, to the end that the wrongdoers, if there were any, should be brought to speedy justice."

Mr. Woodruff concluded with a eulogy of Col. Roosevelt as a soldier and man of affairs.

Mr. Woodruff had scarcely concluded his speech when the crowd made a rush for Col. Roosevelt and penned him in a corner on the stage, half a dozen grabbing him by the arms.

The Colonel's face was contorted with pain, and for a moment he showed signs of fainting. Seeing his danger Police Captain Dunn and Col. Willis L. Ogden made a flying wedge, burst through the crowd, got hold of the Colonel, and dragged him away from his enthusiastic admirers by main force. The Colonel then entered a carriage, and was driven rapidly along Washington Street, followed by a crowd of men hanging on to the sides of the carriage to get a last handshake.

THE TOUR OF BROOKLYN.

The Roosevelt party arrived from the tour of the State over the New York Central at 7 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt was accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Minister to Spain Gen. Woodford, the Rough Riders, and others, who were with him on the tour. Here he was met by a delegation of Brooklyn Republicans, consisting of Willis L. Ogden and ex-Corporation Counsel Frank Sperry, who had been waiting to take him to the meetings in widely scattered sections of Brooklyn. Just before the party was ready to take carriages, it was discovered that Col. Roosevelt had not had his dinner, but as the time was short and the engagement pressing, he decided to forego it and start at once on his work. The Rough Riders were left behind, while Gen. Woodford and Mr. Woodruff took a carriage to their homes in Brooklyn, intending to meet Col. Roosevelt and his party later.

The first stopping place was Eckford Hall, in Greenpoint. Long before Col. Roosevelt's arrival the building was crowded and many hundreds stood on the sidewalk making frantic efforts to get in. The arrival of the candidate was the signal for an outburst of yells, which continued and swelled into a deafening roar as he made his way to the platform between files of policemen. He was introduced by ex-Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward of Brooklyn.

It was several minutes before he could make himself heard. Some of those in the hall could not see him and there were shouts of "Get on the table!" So the Colonel mounted the table and the din ceased for a moment, only to be taken up at intervals throughout the few moments he spoke. His speech here did not differ materially from many of those he has delivered at various points up the State. His references to honesty and courage as necessary factors to the right conduct of public officers were greeted with applause, long, lasting, and loud. One sentence brought out yells of "That's right!" "You're on the level, old man!" It was this: "One quality I shall insist upon public servants possessing, and that is the quality of treading the straight and narrow path of probity. If I find a man acting dishonestly I shall punish him as far as my power will permit me, and no political influence or party ties shall save him."

As soon as he had ceased speaking Col. Roosevelt and the committee hurried away through the living wall of humanity, pursued by small boys and cheers fully three blocks down the street.

MEETING AT ARION HALL.

The next stop was at Arion Hall, near Broadway, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. An audience of fully 6,000 Germans was waiting for him, and the scenes of cheering and vocal insanity and disorder were repeated.

"This ain't Ottendorfer's or Ridder's district," yelled one man with German accent as Col. Roosevelt was trying to push his way to the stage. "They ain't the German-American party."

This statement was greeted with hoots, and Col. Roosevelt laughed heartily as he was lifted almost bodily and pushed forward. There was no doubt about his reception by that portion of Williamsburg Germans. When he could make his voice heard, he said:

"It gives me pleasure to meet you, and I feel a peculiar desire to greet you, my fellow-Americans of German birth or origin. Twenty-five years ago I studied German in Dresden, but I have forgotten a good deal of it since, and you will pardon me if I address you in English.

"Last Summer, as you know, I spent in Cuba. I had with me eight companies of brave soldiers. The Captain of one of these companies, Capt. Friederich Miller, was a splendid fellow, and his was the first one of two guidons which were planted on the summit of San Juan Hill. The orderly who was closest to me throughout, was an Arizona boy born on this side of the Atlantic, and the son of a forty-eighter. I carried out, in dealing with that regiment, the same principles which I will always carry out, and these are to judge and treat a man strictly on his merits. I had nothing that they did not share, but in return I exacted of them that they should shed their blood like water for the honor of the flag.

"The way, in my opinion, to deal with a candidate is to compare his performances with his promises. What I say or promise on the stump I will make good after election. I shall demand in every public servant absolute honesty."

When Col. Roosevelt had finished hundreds of the German audience crowded up and tried to shake his hand. He grasped as many as he could on his slow progress to the carriages, and when these were reached a long run was made to the Criterion Theatre, in Fulton, near Grand Avenue, fully three miles away.

THE THEATRE CROWDED.

The theatre held as many as it could possibly contain, and up to the candidate's arrival the sidewalks were crowded, hundreds of men and women being unable to get in and going away disappointed.

Ex-Elections Commissioner Benjamin F. Blair presided and the principal speaker, except Col. Roosevelt, was Gen. Woodford. Gen. Woodford was speaking when the arrival of the candidate was heralded by shouts from without. The refrain was taken up by those inside, and when Col. Roosevelt appeared on the stage hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved, and in the din were heard shrill feminine voices who assured the Colonel that he was "all right."

Gen. Woodford addressed the audience and introduced Col. Roosevelt in this fashion: "Permit an old soldier of the old war to extend the hand of comradeship to a soldier of the young war and to introduce him to you."

In response to the hearty cheers which greeted this introduction, Col. Roosevelt said: "I would indeed be irresponsive if I failed to be stirred by your warm greeting. The four long years of that old war which Gen. Woodford speaks of decided that we should have a flag sacred and worthy of fighting for."

From this on Col. Roosevelt busied himself with discussing in his ten minutes' talk State and National issues. He spoke of the canal frauds and got a tremendous amount of cheering when he said that if he found evidences of wrongdoing he would punish the guilty persons irrespective of individuals or politics and nothing could save them. After the candidate had fought his way out for the big meeting at the Academy, Gen. Woodford continued his speech, and came in for quite an ovation himself.

At all the meetings was a long list of speakers.

TALKS UP THE STATE.

Col. Roosevelt Makes Several Speeches on His Way from Ogdensburg to This City.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The fine weather which had attended the progress of Col. Roosevelt's stumping tour gave place this morning at Ogdensburg to a light, drizzling rain, which gave indication of spreading over the very area through which the party expected to pass during the day. Everybody was up early, and Col. Roosevelt earliest of all. He retired as soon as he had spoken last night. His voice has lasted very well, and is in better condition than that of either of the other speakers. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is suffering from a cold, and decided not to try to speak today. The party had breakfast at the hotel, and at 8 o'clock started for the trip down the Watertown and Ogdensburg Road to Utica. When the train pulled out of Ogdensburg, the rain was coming down in torrents, but after moving south for a short distance there were signs of clearing.

The first scheduled stop was Potsdam, and there, under the auspices of William Weed, a hall had been secured to avoid the inclemency of the weather. The party was met at Norwood by a committee of local Republicans, headed by Assemblyman Ives, and when Potsdam was reached there was an immense crowd, despite the mud and the rain. A band played, and American flags were displayed in profusion. Evidently the people in the crowd believed that they would hear Col. Roosevelt speak, but he was hustled away to the hall and there found a splendid audience. He spoke briefly on the issues of the campaign and on the same lines as he did last night. He said:

"There are two points that are brought vividly before me by your presence to-day in the matter of the position of our own regiment. I find here one of your Methodist pastors, the Rev. Dr. Colt, who came very near going with us as the Chaplain of the Rough Riders. On the other hand, I see here those whom I think are the representatives of a football team, and I tell you I had some 'crackajack' football players in the regiment. I wish I could stay here and see a game.

"I was struck by reading in the papers this morning, as I read also yesterday, that there was a hitch in the conference at Paris between our representatives and those of Spain. The chief cause for that hitch is because the Spaniards have not made up their minds, and the people of Europe have not made up their minds whether the American people will sustain the Administration of President McKinley in insisting that we shall reap the benefits of our triumphs and sufferings in the late war in insisting that the Americans shall have what by victory they are entitled to have.

"I see to-day that that grand old patriot, Gen. Palmer, who puts his country above party, and who does not wish to stand for his party when that party is against the flag, has announced that he is with us heart and soul in this election. And so I am pleased, as an American and as a Republican, that the Republicans have made no nomination against that old cavalry soldier under whom I had a chance to serve, Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Gen. Wheeler stood for the country, and because he stood he supports the war policy of President McKinley. He knew it was vital for the welfare of the country to sink the party man in the patriot.

"Is New York going to prove false to the Administration, false to the flag, false to what it did last Summer, false to what the navy and the army won for the country? You will prove false to it if you signify by your votes that you condemn the war. State issues are at stake in this campaign. You have got to vote as New Yorkers. But, besides being citizens of New York State, you are citizens of the United States and, remember, that you cannot cast a vote that will not have some effect upon the National issues that are at stake in this campaign.

"If you wish to make certain of the results of what you did two years ago about honest finance; if you wish to make certain of the results of what the country did but three months ago, in the East and the West Indies, then you will express yourselves in terms that cannot be misunderstood at the polls. You will record by your votes the most decisive majority in favor of the Administration of President McKinley, and in favor of the position taken by our Peace Commissioners at Paris, and you will thereby do all in your power to see that we are not deprived of the fruits of the victory won for us by the blood and sweat of our soldiers during the months just gone by."

When the party returned to the special train, the people who had gathered there and had waited patiently in the rain demanded that Col. Roosevelt show himself, and he was compelled to do so, and made a few pleasant remarks although the train was a little behind time. At Canton at least 1,500 people braved the inclement weather with the heavy downpour of rain and cheered the candidate. While Col. Roosevelt was speaking the rain came down in torrents, but the vast crowd simply stood and got wet while they listened to the speech. Col. Roosevelt said at Canton:

"I am very much obliged to you for having come to greet me in the rain. I appreciate that it evidently needs a little more than rain to dampen the enthusiasm of St. Lawrence. I see, by the way, in the crowd, some of my comrades of the great war.

"Have you noticed in the papers to-day that the Peace Commissioners in Paris are having difficulty from the fact of the doubt whether the United States will stand back of the President and back of what our army and navy did last Summer? If New York State goes wrong at the next election, you will have given a blow to the interests of the United States heavier than any Spain was able to strike.

"Last Spring little Oregon, in the West, put herself fair and square on the side of sound money. Oregon sends to the United States Senate a Senator who will stand for gold. Will you permit the great State of New York in the East to offset what Oregon did in the far West by sending to the United States Senate a Senator who will stand for free silver? I can hardly believe it. St. Lawrence County gave 10,000 majority for William McKinley when he stood for honest money. Now, when he again stands for National honor, I ask that St. Lawrence do better than it did before."

At several stations along the route where no stops were scheduled there were crowds of people waiting, and at one or two places short stops had to be made, the gathering being too large to neglect. At Gouverneur Col. Roosevelt said, in part:

"We face our foes on every State issue, but they do not dare to face us on the National issue. They do not dare to meet us on the question of sound finance. They prattle about dishonesty in the canals. I think I am a great deal safer to trust than Tammany Hall with the task of getting honesty in the canals.

"The Spaniards in Paris are raising fresh obstacles in dealing with the Peace Commission. Why? Because, having failed to beat us, they hope they can fight more effective battles in arbitration by holding off until after our coming election, when they hope that this State, failing to uphold President McKinley, will demonstrate that the country has no faith in his policy. A condemnation of President McKinley will be a greater triumph for Spain than any victory Spanish armies were able to win in Cuba."

Short stops were made at Philadelphia and Carthage, and at Lowville there was a splendid gathering, and Col. Roosevelt spoke on State issues. No stops were scheduled between Lowville and New York.

Republican Meetings To-night.

The Republicans will hold several meetings to-night, the most important of which will be at the Central Opera House, at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and Durland's Riding Academy, Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street. The meeting at Durland's will be under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club. The principal speakers will be Col. Roosevelt, Lemuel E. Quigg, and Chauncey M. Depew. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will preside at the meeting at the Central Opera House, where Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Quigg will speak. Other meetings to-night will be at the North Side Republican Club, 2,661 Third Avenue; Manhattan Republican Club, 2,264 Seventh Avenue; Fifty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; Hartford Hall, Ferry and Pearl Streets; One Hundred and Second Street and Second Avenue; American Star Hall, 165 East Broadway; Manhattan Hall, 115 Lewis Street; 220 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Hellgate Republican Club, 310 East Eighty-sixth Street.

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CROKER TO COLORED MEN

Tells Them to be True and He Will Stand by Them.

HIS SPEECH WILDLY CHEERED

Register and Work Honestly Was Mr. Croker's Advice—He Compliments Mr. Lee.

The United Colored Democracy held a ratification meeting last night at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. The hall was crowwded.

Richard Croker addressed the meeting, and was enthusiastically received. He was cheered when he was introduced, and his remarks were punctuated by applause so that at times those at the back of the hall could not quite catch what was said.

Charles E. Lee, who is known as the chief of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York, introduced H. H. Anderson, President of the organization, who presided at the meeting. Henry C. Smith, the General Secretary, read the resolutions, which indorsed the Democratic nominations and platform and denounced the administration of Gov. Black and the Republican platform. These resolutions were carried, and then Mr. Anderson introduced Richard Croker as the noblest leader the party ever had. This was the signal for a wild outburst of enthusiasm, and for some minutes Mr. Croker had to stand on the platform and wait for a chance to speak. He stood easily, with one hand in his trousers pocket, and spoke quietly. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York: I am glad to be able to come here to-night and talk with you. I am not going to make any extended remarks, because your leader, Mr. Lee, has left nothing for me to say to you. I merely came over here to-night to ask you to see to it that your names are placed on the registration lists next Friday or Saturday. I want to impress on your minds this main question, the necessity of every one of you becoming good citizens of this community.

"We make no distinction in race. I want to say to you now that whatever I can do to advance the principles and interests of you all, I am going to do. All I ask of you is that when you are called upon, you perform your duty as good citizens. If you do not you will have to suffer the consequences. That is all I ask of the organization that I have the honor to belong to.

"Mr. Lee is your leader, and whatever I do for your organization I do through him. If one of you gets a place and you do not do your duty fairly and honestly, you will have to leave it. But you have the privilege of filling it with one of your own race.

"Now I see quite a lot of young men, and I want to give them this advice. You must in order to become good citizens first treat your neighbor as you would like to be treated, and if you follow this advice you will get along all right. Now the first principles are gratitude and honesty, and if you follow these two you need have no fear for your success in life. I am glad to see Mr. Lee has started in the right direction by organizing this body of colored men. You have started in the right direction and you have the power to make this organization felt in the community. Be honest and true to yourselves and do not allow any one to swerve you from that duty you owe to yourselves.

"You must not work for money on election day. You want to establish a principle for yourselves. Whatever work there is to be done must be done faithfully and honestly to bring about the object for which we are all striving. We want honest voting, and we want no votes unless they are cast honestly. If you hear of any man registering or voting contrary to law you must report him. We want the elective franchise carried out to every letter of the law. If you go to work, register, and work like good citizens I will stand by you as I would by the organization to which I have the honor to belong."

Mr. Croker then sat down, but at once jumped to his feet and said:

"There are a few remarks I neglected to make. I want to say that I have known Mr. Lee for four or five years. I have the greatest confidence in him. I made up my mind to do all in my power to help you, and I will just as long as I find you are upright and honest."

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner was the next speaker, and he severely arraigned the Republicans. He said that no political party ever succeeded that was on the defensive. He declared that the issues were State and local, and not National, as Col. Roosevelt had tried to make them. Col. Roosevelt in a recent speech had declared that the army and navy must be enlarged, and Col. Gardiner said the Democrats agreed with him. He declared that the policy of the Republican Party had been full of blunders. He said that if Judge Van Wyck was elected he would investigate all the departments and find out the extent of the frauds that had been committed.

James T. Carr, a colored lawyer, was the next speaker, and he kept his audience cheering all the time. The other speakers were Congressman George B. McClellan, Senator Grady, John J. Bell, W. E. Gross, Jefferson M. Levy, D. M. Webster, and H. D. Edwards.

CHECK NOT GOOD, HE SAYS.

B. M. Goldberger's Allegation Against Henry M. McDonald, the Silver Nominee.

Benjamin M. Goldberger, the former member of the Executive Committee of the silver Democrats, who made charges last week to the effect that Henry M. McDonald, the silver candidate for Governor, proposed to him to play into the hands of the Republicans, said last night a check which he had received from Mr. McDonald for services as notary public for the Chicago platform Democracy had been returned unhonored. The check was drawn upon the Investment Corporation, 32 Broadway, and was signed by Mr. McDonald. On Tuesday, Mr. Goldberger sent a letter to Mr. McDonald as follows:

On Oct. 10, 1898, I received from James R. Brown a check for the amount of $6, signed by you in payment of work, labor, and services performed as notary public. The said check has been returned unpaid by the gentleman with whom I have deposited it for collection. Now, if this is your way of playing for satisfaction, please take it for granted that I am with you until the end. All I wish to state before closing my letter to you is that if the said check is not paid within twenty-four hours I shall, with the aid of the New York State press, make an ass out of your whole candidacy.

Yours respectfully,
BENJAMIN M. GOLDBERGER.

Mr. Goldberger said last night that he had received no reply to this letter, and would consequently bring suit against the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy immediately for the recovery of the amount of the check. He also stated that he would file the following protest last evening with the Police Commissioners:

I do hereby protest against the filing of the certificate of nomination of Louis Morgenbesser for member of the Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District, in New York County, against the filing of the petition of the Chicago Platform Democracy's candidate for member of the State Senate for the Twelfth Senatorial District, and also against the filing of the certificate of nomination of the Chicago Platform Democratic candidates for members of the Assembly for the Fourteenth and the Sixteenth Assembly District in the City of New York. I shall file facts, stating my reasons for protest, either verbally or in writing, whenever called upon by your honorable body.

BENJAMIN W. GOLDBERGER.

At the headquarters of the Silver Democrats, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, it was said last night the matter was purely a personal affair between Mr. McDonald and Mr. Goldberger, and that, in view of Mr. McDonald's being in Albany, nothing could be said in regard to why the check was not honored.

DAVID B. HILL IN TOWN.

The Ex-Senator Refuses to Discuss Any Political Subject.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived in this city last night from Albany, and went to the Hoffman House.

The ex-Senator was asked if he cared to take notice of a story published in this city yesterday morning, charging that the Ulster County portion of the nominating petition of the Chicago platform silver Democrats was destroyed in his office late last Friday night. He said that he did not. He also declined to talk of Col. Roosevelt's speech-making tour or on any other political subject. "I have come here to make a speech in Brooklyn to-morrow night," said he, "and that is all I have to say now."

RUMOR ABOUT McDONALD.

It was rumored about the Fifth Avenue [illegible] last night that Henry M. McDonald, the silver Democratic candidate for Governor, had filed a notice in Albany, withdrawing from the ticket. Mr. McDonald went to Albany yesterday morning.

A man at the Silver Headquarters, who would not give his name, but said he was Mr. McDonald's counsel, denied the report. He claimed to have a late telegram from McDonald, and said there was nothing in it about withdrawal. The leaders at the Silver Headquarters appeared to think that they were still to be on the ticket and that McDonald would be the candidate for Governor.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—quickly allays roughness or irritation, invaluable for chapped hands or lips.

German-American Reform Union.

The Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union met last night at the headquarters, in the Grand Central Palace, when a comprehensive plan for campaign work was agreed on. Four large meetings and 105 smaller ones will be held. One of the large meetings is to be at Cooper Union. Delegations are to parade from every Assembly district in the city. Another of the large meetings is to be at Renwick Hall, Third Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, and there will be a meeting in Harlem, probably at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The fourth big meeting will be in the Borough of the Bronx. The union is supporting the Democratic State and legislative tickets, but will not take any part in the contest over the judiciary.

Bergen County Nominations.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Bergen County Democratic Convention was held in the National Hotel to-day. There were three candidates in the field on the first ballot for Sheriff—J. L. Van Buskirk, I. Hopper, and John Van Bussum. Van Buskirk was ahead, and then a stampede followed in his favor, and the nomination was made unanimous. Dr. D. A. Currie of Englewood was nominated for Senator. George Zimmerman of Carlstadt and A. Z. Demarest of Hohokus were nominated for Assembly, and James McNally, Fort Lee, and George Mosey, Ridgewood, for Coroners.

Bacon Will Run for Governor.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19.—Theodore Bacon was formally notified to-day by a committee representing the Independent State ticket of his nomination for Governor, and signified his acceptance. He will write a formal letter of acceptance. The committee of notification was composed of John Jay Chapman and Isaac P. Klein.

Republican Nomipees Indorsed.

The Chicago Platform Democrats yesterday filed certificates of nomination for William N. Cohen, Joseph F. Daly, and Henry W. Taft for Justices of the Supreme Court and George C. Austin for Judge of the City Court.

TWO INSPECTORS DISMISSED.

Accusations Against Six Election Officials in the Nineteenth District Found to be False.

Secretary Price of Good Government Club A of the Nineteenth Assembly District had eight Inspectors of Election of the district before the Police Board yesterday afternoon for trial. The men were Louis Drucks, Revere L. Sampson, Joseph Cavanagh, William Osborne, Charles O'Connor, Thomas J. Carroll, John P. Morrissey, and Cornelius R. Michael. They were charged with incompetency and collusion to defeat the election of Howard P. Okie for Alderman and Percy Stewart for the Assembly.

When the cases were called Alderman Okie announced that there was some mistake about the charges against Osborne and Cavanagh, and asked that they be dismissed. They were in the Tenth Election District. The specific charge was that the tally lists did not agree with the written statement of the returns. The Commissioners found, on comparing the returns and the statements of O'Connor and Carrol of the Twenty-first Election District and Morrissey and Michaels of the Twenty-eighth Election District that there was no disparity, both statements and tally sheets agreeing. Thereupon President York of the Police Board rebuked Secretary Prince for making charges against innocent men. Alderman Okie declared that he was no party to this, that the mistakes were those of Price.

In the case of Drucks and Sampson there was a disparity. The tally sheets showed 101 for Okie and the statement only 12 votes. Okie then declared that these men were guilty of an attempt to deprive him of his election, which he had to secure through the mediation of the courts. Both Sampson and Drucks declared that they were so interfered with by the members of the Good Government club, who ran in and out of the polling place, that it was no wonder they made mistakes.

After a deliberation the Police Board dismissed Sampson and Drucks as Inspectors, for incompetency.

KUDLICH AND McCULLAGH ARGUE

Letters Exchanged Regarding an Alleged Attempt to Register Falsely.

City Magistrate Herman C. Kudlich, who, in the Essex Market Court on Tuesday, discharged Louis Harris, arrested on a charge of attempting to register falsely, has written a letter to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, in relation to his action, as follows:

I request that you forthwith cause the witnesses brought before me and who testified in the registration cases to be summoned before the Grand Jury. As I erred in my judgment that there is ample opportunity to correct my mistake, I insist, however, that all witnesses, that is, including those for the defense, be cited.

Magistrate Kudlich declares that the evidence showed that, according to all laws on the subject, Harris was entitled to register from 24 Bowery, where he said he had lived, on and off, since August. The man is employed on a Fall River Line boat, and he sometimes remains a week in the lodging house, at other times remaining away for a week.

Superintendent McCullagh yesterday afternoon sent a letter to Magistrate Kudlich, in which he said:

Permit me to say that it is not the general impression that Judges are appointed to serve for the purpose of making mistakes which afterward are to be corrected by other tribunals.

In the case of Harris I am satisfied that the man cannot legally claim a residence at the lodging house. The plain provisions of law requiring a certificate to me from the lodging house proprietor each day for thirty days were enacted by the Legislature for the purpose of certifying to the man's continuous residence in the lodging house. In the absence of such certification and in view of the evidence that he has not continuously resided at that house, in my judgment makes it clearly a case of illegal registration.

As to your request that I forthwith cause the witnesses brought before you summoned before the Grand Jury I desire to say that at the proper time and before the proper tribunal these witnesses will be examined, and prompt action taken as the tribunal before whom they are brought shall determine wise.

THIRTY-FOUR HORSES PERISH.

Only One Breaks Its Halter and Escapes from Burning Stable.

The two-story brick stable at 511 West Fifty-fourth Street was badly damaged by fire at an early hour this morning, and thirty-four horses were burned to death. The building and its contents were the property of William H. Cornett, a sand dealer living at 424 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Policemen Heckler and Finnegan discovered the fire, and aroused James Ryan, who with his family were asleep on the upper floor. Ryan, who is the stableman, got all of his family out in safety. The policemen then made an effort to save the horses. The doors were broken in, but the smoke was so dense that the men were driven back. Only one white horse succeeded in breaking its halter, and escaped to the street.

Fireman Frederick W. Deisroth of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 4 found Frank Maroon, an Italian driver connected with the stable, unconscious in the rear part. The fireman risked his life to save the driver, and after much work got him out of the building. Maroon was sent to Roosevelt Hospital. He is fifty-seven years old, and lives at 156 Elizabeth Street. He will probably recover.

So threatening did the fire seem that a second alarm was sent in. The tenants in the five-story tenement next to the burning stable were driven out of their homes by the smoke, as were the priests of St. Ambrose's Church, who live at 515 West Fifty-third Street, in the rear. The fire was confined to the stable, however, and the loss will be about $5,000.

CHICAGO'S PEACE JUBILEE

Mr. McKinley and His Party Attend a Banquet at the Auditorium.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Responsibilities Developed by the War—Enthusiasm for Army and Navy—Review of the Great Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The banquet tendered to the President of the United States and other distinguished guests by citizens of Chicago as an incident of their peace jubilee was the occasion of a brilliant gathering in the Auditorium to-night.

The hall was decorated with festoons of smilax, caught here and there by clusters of American Beauty and La France roses. In the centre of each of the thirty-three long tables were heaps of the same flowers, banked with ferns, while at either end groups of roses and smilax were tastefully arranged.

Upon each table was a profusion of shaded lights. The soft light from the many hanging lamps, the brighter glow from groups of electric lights around the edge of the hall and the innumerable bright lights of the Auditorium itself made a scene of surpassing beauty.

Twelve hundred guests, among them men prominent in all branches of business, science, art; men of brilliant record upon the sea, and men famed for deeds of arms done on shore, were standing by their chairs, when a tap from the gavel of Franklin MacVeagh, the presiding officer, announced the approach of Mr. McKinley.

"The orchestra struck up 'Hail to the Chief,' and as the strains of the old march were heard, the President, attended by the Jubilee Reception Committee, came down the centre aisle, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the applause his presence evoked. He was escorted to his seat at the west end of the hall, and as he took his seat twelve hundred guests followed his example, only to rise an instant later while Dr. Frank Crane delivered a short and eloquent invocation.

MR. M'KINLEY'S PARTY.

The table of the President was placed across the hall, the nine reserved for the distinguished guests being placed at the side and directly in front of that at which the President was seated. The remainder of the tables were arranged lengthwise of the hall.

Mr. McKinley was seated at the right hand of Toastmaster MacVeagh, the others at the Presidential table being Secretary Gage, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Bliss, Archbishop Ireland, Clark Howell, Gen. Miles, Gov. Tanner, Dr. Frank Crane, ex-Vice President Stevenson, Admiral Brown, Capt. Sigsbee, Judge Emory Speer, Gen. Shafter, Samuel Gompers, President Angell of Michigan University, and President Northrop of the University of Minnesota.

At 10 o'clock the preliminary portion of the banquet having been disposed of, a rap from the gavel of Franklin MacVeagh, the toastmaster, called the attention of the guests. Mr. MacVeagh in his address said that the United States was already touched by a larger conception of National life.

It was already taking its place in the world, not for the sake of commerce only, not for the sake of great possessions, not to aggrandize itself only, but, he hoped, to participate in the destinies of men; not to precipitate alliances, but to make it certain that any nation which battled for what we think is indispensable to human progress should not be defeated.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. MacVeagh then introduced the President, announcing that he would respond to the toast "Our Country." It was several minutes before the cheering had subsided sufficiently to allow the President's voice to be heard, and when he was afforded an opportunity, he made the following adddress, his utterances being greeted with most vociferous applause:

"It affords me gratification to meet the people of the City of Chicago and to participate with them in this patriotic celebration. Upon the suspension of hostilities of a foreign war, the first in our history for over half a century, we have met in a spirit of peace, profoundly grateful for the glorious advancement already made and earnestly wishing in the final termination to realize an equally glorious fulfillment.

"With no feeling of exultation, but with profound thankfulness we contemplate the events of the past five months. They have been too serious to admit of boasting or vainglorification. They have been so full of responsibilities, immediate and prospective, as to admonish the soberest judgment and counsel the most conservative action. This is not the time to fire the imagination, but rather to discover in calm reason the way to truth and justice and right, and when discovered, to follow it with fidelity and courage without fear, hesitation, or weakness.

"The war has put upon the Nation grave responsibilities. Their extent was not anticipated and could not have been well foreseen. We cannot avoid the serious questions which have been brought home to us by the achievements of our arms on land and sea. We are bound in conscience to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly sealed with its blood. In accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposed upon us. The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame, and not our everlasting glory, if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles on which the Government was founded and in accordance with whose ennobling spirit it has ever since been faithfully administered.

"The war with Spain was undertaken, not that the United States should increase its territory, but that the oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us and we must give to the world the full demonstration of our purpose. Duty determines destiny. Destiny which results from duty performed may bring anxiety and perils, but never failure and dishonor. Pursuing duty may not always lead by smooth paths. Another course may look easier and more attractive, but pursuing duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable.

"It is not within the power of man to foretell the future and solve unerringly its mighty problems. Almighty God has His plans and methods for human progress and not infrequently they are shrouded for the time being in impenetrable mystery. Looking backward we can trace the hand of destiny builded for us and assigned us tasks whose full meaning was not apprehended even by the wisest statesmen of their times. Our colonial ancestors did not enter upon their war originally for independence. Abraham Lincoln did not start out to free the slaves but to save the Union. The war with Spain was not of our seeking, and some of its consequences may not be to our liking. Our vision is often defective. Short-sightedness is a common malady, but the closer we get to them, or they get to us, the clearer our view and the less obscure our duty. Patriotism must be faithful as well as fervent; statesmanship must be wise as well as fearless—not the statesmanship which will command the applause of the hour, but the judgment of posterity.

"The progress of a nation can alone prevent degeneration. There must be new life and purpose or there will be weakness and decay. There must be broadening of thought as well as broadening of trade. Territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to national advancement. There must be a constant movement toward a higher and nobler civilization—a civilization that shall make its conquests without resort to war and achieve its greatest victories pursuing the arts of peace. In our present situation, duty and duty alone should prescribe the boundary of our responsibilities and the scope of our undertakings.

"The final determination of our purposes awaits the action of the eminent men who are charged by the Executive with the making of the treaty of peace, and that of the Senate of the United States which, by our Constitution, must ratify and confirm it. We all hope and pray that the confirmation of peace will be as just and as humane as the conduct and consummation of the war. When the work of the treaty-makers is done the work of the lawmakers will begin. The one will settle the extent of our responsibilities, the other must provide the legislation to meet them. The army and navy have nobly and heroically performed their part. May God give the Executive and Congress wisdom to perform theirs."

OUR REUNITED COUNTRY.

Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, was assigned to respond to the toast "Our Reunited Country—North and South." He followed the President, and said, in part:

"Portentous indeed have been the developments of the past six months; the National domain has been extended far into the Caribbean Sea on the south, and to the west it is so near the mainland of Asia that we can hear the grating of the process which is grinding the ancient Celestial Empire into pulp for the machinery of civilization and of progress.

"In a very short while the last chapter of this war will have been written, except for the effect it will have on the future. Our flag now floats over Puerto Rico, a part of Cuba, and Manila. It must soon bespeak our sovereignty over the Island of Luzon, or possibly over the whole Philippine group. It will ere long from the staff on Havana's Morro cast its shadow on the sunken and twisted frame of the Maine—a grim reminder of the vengeance that awaits any nation that lays unholy hands on an American citizen or violates any sacred American right. It has drawn from an admiring world unstinted applause for the invincible army that under tropic suns, despite privations and disease, untrained but undismayed, has swept out of their own trenches and routed from their own battlements, like chaff before the wind, the trained forces of a formidable power. It has bodily stripped the past of lustre and defiantly challenged the possibilities of the future in the accomplishment of a matchless navy, whose deeds have struck the universe with consternation and with wonder.

"But, speaking as a Southerner and an American, I say that this has been as naught compared to the greatest good this war has accomplished. Drawing alike from all sections of the Union for her heroes and her martyrs, depending alike upon North, South, East, and West for her glorious victories, and weeping with sympathy with the widows and the stricken mothers wherever they may be, America, incarnated spirit of liberty, stands again to-day the holy emblem of a household in which the children abide in unity, equality, love, and peace. The iron sledge of war that rent asunder the links of loyalty and love has welded them together again. Ears that were deaf to loving appeals for the burial of sectional strife have listened and believed when the muster guns have spoken. Hearts that were cold to calls for trust and sympathy have awakened to loving confidence in the baptism of their blood.

"Drawing inspiration from the flag of our country, the South has shared not only the dangers, but the glories of the war. In the death of brave young Bagley at Cardenas, North Carolina furnished the first blood in the tragedy. It was Victor Blue of South Carolina, who, like the Swamp Fox of the Revolution, crossed the fiery path of the enemy at his pleasure, and brought the first official tidings of the situation as it existed in Cuba. [Cheers.] Reading a Georgia boy the Flag Lieutenant of Dewey, who first raised the Stars and Stripes over Manila. It was Alabama that furnished Hobson—glorious Hobson—who accomplished two things the Spanish Navy never yet has done—sunk an American ship and made a Spanish man-of-war securely float.

"The South answered the call to arms with its heart, and its heart goes out with that of the North in rejoicing at the result. The demonstration lacking to give the touch of life to the picture has been made. The open sesame that was needed to give insight into the true and loyal hearts both North and South has been spoken. Divided by war, we are united as never before by the supreme agency, and the union is of hearts as well as hands."

Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson responded to the toast "The President of the United States." He drew a comparison between hereditary rulers and men elevated by the choice of a free people to the dignity of high office, and said it augured well for the future of the Republic that its citizens magnified the President and did honor, as now, to its incumbent. He gloried in the retrospect that none but patriotic statesmen had been chosen Chief Magistrate of this Nation, and expressed the hope that the past was an earnest of the future in this respect.

GLORY OF THE ARMY.

Chairman MacVeagh paid an eloquent tribute to the American soldier, as he called upon the two men most prominent in the late war to reply to the toast "The Army." The toast was drunk amid wild enthusiasm, cheer after cheer ringing through the hall as Gen. Miles rose to speak of the glorious deeds of the American regular and volunteer. Every allusion to the deeds performed by the American fighting men was greeted with another vocal outburst and the frantic waving of napkins and handkerchiefs.

The welcome extended to Gen. Shafter, who followed the address of Gen. Miles with another upon the same subject, was greeted with no less acclaim than that accorded to his superior in rank. His address was as follows:

"No one can recall the devotion to duty and the glorious deeds of our small army, from the date of its organization until the present time, without a sense of pride in race and country. I believe that the repugnance to a standing army of considerable size is rapidly growing less. And now that we are broadening out our sphere of action and adding to our broad domains the Islands of the sea, the necessity for a considerable increase in the armed forces of the country must be apparent to all thinking men.

"It should be a source of great pride to every patriotic American that during our whole existence as a Nation the army of the United States has always been faithful to its trust, and with its record in the five wars in which it has been engaged, to say nothing of the constant warfare against hostile savages, it presents a record to the American people of which it can be justly proud."

"The Navy," was the next toast, and Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee responded, his address being greeted with great applause.

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, speaking upon "International Arbitration," said the people of America were entitled to be known as "the Nation of Arbitrators," their Government having had part, either as principal or umpire, in nearly a hundred arbitrations. Not one of these had failed to stand, except when it was unsatisfactory to both parties. He argued that the United States was strong enough to lead the procession of nations to the substitution, as far as possible, of the juridical for the military settlement of international controversies.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, upon the topic "Our Future," said that it was not the mission of America to crush any people, but to enlarge, to liberate, and to set free. Our future depended, he said, upon the recognition of the rights of individuals. He referred to the need of an American merchant marine, and said that the army and the navy had hitherto been inadequate to represent the dignity and power of the Nation.

Speaking upon the same subject as Secretary Gage, Cyrus Northrop, President of the University of Minnesota, said that the question of acquiring new territory was one of expediency, to be determined by our interests and duty.

Immediately after the conclusion of the banquet President McKinley was driven to the residence of Lafayette McWilliams, where he spent what was left of the night. To-morrow he will address a gathering of railroad men in the armory of the First Infantry, and to-morrow night he will leave for Washington.

THE JUBILEE PARADE.

The President Reviews a Great Procession and Is Cheered by a Vast Throng in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The Chicago Peace Jubilee parade took place to-day, and was reviewed by President McKinley and many other distinguished guests. Only one brief gleam of sunshine has been thrown upon the ceremonies of the peace jubilee. It fell upon the President's reviewing stand to-day, just as the head of the great parade was approaching.

Chicago has seen many parades greater than that of to-day, but it never has seen one that pleased its people better. Notwithstanding the most elaborate arrangements of the Police Department and the banishing of street cars and vehicles of every description from the down-town streets, there were times to-day when the crowd was too great for the police to handle, and at many places the crush at times was dangerous. After the parade the jam in Jackson Boulevard in front of the Union League Clubhouse was frightful. Strong detachments of police, soldiers, and marines, while attempting to arrest the massing of the crowd, were pushed back, huddled together, and finally scattered by the sheer weight of the throng. Long after the parade was over the boulevard was a mass of surging, struggling humanity which would not move and which could not be moved until it pleased.

The greetings extended to President McKinley were enthusiastic in the extreme, as were the plaudits showered upon Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter as they passed through the streets. The President in his carriage was surrounded by members of the Chicago Hussars formed in a square, and detachments of the Grand Army and of Confederate Veterans acted as an escort. He led the parade from the starting point, at the foot of Congress Street and Michigan Avenue, to the Union League Clubhouse, where, in company with other distinguished guests, he alighted and reviewed the parade. Throughout the entire march past the stand, which lasted a trifle over three hours, the President remained standing. Mrs. McKinley arrived at the Union League Club somewhat in advance of the Presidential party, escorted by Capt. McWilliams. During the passage of the procession Mrs. McKinley remained at an upstairs window of the clubhouse.

The following were among those on the President's stand: Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Duffield, Gen. Corbin, Samuel S. Morse, Gov. Mount of Indiana, Mayor Malster of Baltimore, Mayor Maybury of Detroit, Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, Admiral George Brown, the Chinese and Korean Ministers, Samuel Gompers, Judge Emory Speer, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Liberty E. Holden, Señor Quesada, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma, Clarks Howells, Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin, Archbishop Ireland, ex-Vice President and Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Booker T. Washington, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Harper, and Capt. McCalla.

All those forming the Presidential party were greeted with cheers as they alighted at the door of the clubhouse, the favorites with the crowd after the President and Gens. Miles and Shafter being Gov. Mount, Gov. Scofield, and Capt. McCalla. In the reviewing stand proper there were with the President Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter, both in full uniform; Gov. Tanner, Mayor Harrison, and Chairman Truax of the Jubilee Committee.

The advance of the parade after the Presidential escorts had wheeled out of the line of march was given to the veterans of the Grand Army. Several of the posts carried gauzy old banners that had waved in battle thirty-five years ago, and to every one of the tattered flags the President called the attention of those about him, and every head was bare until the flag had gone by. Behind the veterans of a former war came numerous civil societies. Among them were the Clan-Na-Gael Guards of Chicago, 500 strong, but without weapons. Not a man carried a rifle, not an officer a sword. After these came the Fourth Regiment of Infantry from Fort Sheridan and then such of the fighting men of Chicago as have returned from the war.

As the military division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitzsimmons of the Illinois Nation Guard, approached the reviewing stand, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. The First Illinois, which gave more lives during the war than any Illinois body of enlisted men, set the people Frantic. The Seventh Infantry closed the parade.

Directly after the Seventh Infantry had passed the President left the reviewing stand, going into the clubhouse. Three cheers were given him as he left. The crowd still lingered in front of the clubhouse and called for the President. He had begun his luncheon, but stepped once more upon the reviewing stand, accompanied by President Revell of the Union League Club. As soon as quiet was restored, he spoke as follows:

"I witnessed with pride and satisfaction the cheers of the multitudes as the veterans of the civil war on both sides of the contest were reviewed. [Great applause.] I witnessed with increasing pride the wild acclaim of the people as you watched the volunteers and the regulars and our naval reserves—the guardians of the people on land and sea—pass before your eyes. The demonstration of to-day is worth everything—everything to our country, for I read in the faces and hearts of my countrymen the purpose to see to it that this Government with its free institutions shall never perish from the surface of the earth. [Great applause.]

"I wish I might take the hand of every patriotic woman, man, and child here to-day. [Applause.] But I cannot do that." [Voice from the crowd, "But you've got our hearts." Prolonged cheering.] And so I leave with you not only my thanks but the thanks of this great Nation for your patriotism and devotion to the flag." [Great cheering.]

After the conclusion of the President's remarks there were loud calls for Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter, but neither of these gentlemen would make his appearance, and the crowd, after cheering the President as he left the clubhouse for the home of Capt. McWilliams, slowly dispersed.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING NEW EFFECTS AND COLORINGS IN THE RÉJANE AND STRAIGHT FRONT RIBBON CORSET, TOGETHER WITH RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF THE FASSO CORSET.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MISS FLORENCE BAYARD TO WED.

Will Become Mrs. Hilles at Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 29.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 19.—William S. Hilles of this city to-day took out a license for his marriage to Miss Florence Bayard, daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, ex-United States Ambassador to England. The marriage is to take place Saturday, Oct. 29.

As required by law, Mr. Hilles entered bond in the sum of $200 that his bride shall not become a charge on the county. Mr. Hilles is a member of the bar and one of the executors of the estate of the former Ambassador.

The wedding will be very quiet. The Rev. George W. Douglass of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., will officiate.

PRESBYTERIANS IN COUNCIL.

Synod of Baltimore Decides that Politics Is Not Its Business.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—At to-day's session of the Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore, which embraces Presbyteries of Baltimore, Washington, and Newcastle, Del., there was a lively discussion of resolutions relative to the government of the Philippines and the West Indies.

The document was presented by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, the resolution having been adopted on the 7th inst., by the Washington Presbytery.

It was finally concluded that the Synod was a court of God, and inasmuch as the ablest statesmen and diplomats of the country were finding difficulty in deciding the question, clergymen, who labored in other spheres, were not competent to pass upon it.

Yale Juniors' Promenade Committee.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The junior class of Yale College this evening elected for its Promenade Committee Percy Stuart Rockefeller of New York, Chairman; Stuart Brown Camp of West Winsted, Conn.; James Cowan Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark.; Frederick Baldwin Adams of Toledo, Ohio; Walter Eyon Chittendon of Binghamton, N. Y.; Matthew Mills of Chicago, Ill.; A. Judson Baker of Gloversville, N. Y.; Bascom Johnson of Washington, and Malcolm Douglass of Albany, N. Y.

Platt-Depew-Odell Conference.

Chauncey M. Depew called at Republican headquarters last night and conferred for several hours with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell in the State Committee's rooms. What they talked about could not be ascertained.

Chilean Cabinet Resigns.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Oct. 19.—The Cabinet of Señor Carlos Walker Martinez has resigned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4 A. M.—200 Stanton Street; Solomon Horowitz; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—15 Columbus Avenue; Dooley & Murray; damage, $100.

4 P. M.—Bellevue Hospital; damage, $10.

The Purest Type

of the Purest Whiskey

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Men's and Boys' Fall Clothing.

There is one thing in particular that we wish to impress upon the public. Every garment is of reliable material. Every garment is all wool, and is cut and made to give satisfaction and not to meet a price. We mention a few items among many that are worthy of special attention.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, all wool blue and black kersey, velvet collars, guaranteed fast colors, made and trimmed in the best manner, 9.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS, very fine blue kersey, made with lap seams, raw edges, lined throughout with satin, guaranteed for two seasons; worth $16.00, 12.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS, in blue and black kerseys, lined with diagonal worsted, satin shoulders, hand finished, 16.24

MEN'S SACK SUITS, in fine worsteds, check and plaid effects, tailored in best manner and equal to high grade custom work; worth $18.00, 13.74

MEN'S COATS AND VESTS, 3-button cutaway, from fine Clay diagonal, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, 11.99

MEN'S COATS AND VESTS, 3-button cutaway, made of fine Clay diagonal, satin lined throughout, 12.49

MEN'S COATS AND VESTS, 3-button cutaway, made of fine unfinished worsted, hand made, lined throughout with fine silk merveilleaux, 17.49

MEN'S TROUSERS, in fine worsteds, neat effects, correct shapes, sold elsewhere at $6.00, 4.99

BOYS' MIDDY SUITS, fancy mixtures, tastefully trimmed, 2.36

BOYS' KERSEY TOP COATS, velvet collars, correct shapes, ages 4 to 10 years, 4.38

BOYS' REEFERS, made of Germania chinchilla, fancy linings, velvet collars, wide mohair braid, ages 7 to 16 years, 4.38

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, made of fine cassimeres, new designs, with extra pair of trousers, with double seat and knees, worth $6.00, at 4.29

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, blue and black kersey, guaranteed fast colors, made and trimmed in the best manner, ages 15 to 19 years, 7.49

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

QUIGG KEPT BUSY IN 14TH

Finds His Congressional Fight Needs All His Time.

CHANLER A DANGEROUS RIVAL

Republican Leader Shifts the County Fight to Other Hands—Both Sides Confident.

Matters have assumed such an aspect in the Fourteenth Congressional District, of which Lemuel E. Quigg is the present representative, that Mr. Quigg will henceforth give the greater part, if not all, of his attention to his canvass for re-election and leave the affairs of the County Committee in other hands, probably those of Collector of the Port George R. Bidwell.

This is owing to the vigorous campaign that Capt. William Astor Chanler, the Democratic nominee, is making in the district. W. J. K. Kenny is one of Capt. Chanler's managers, and he asserted last night that Capt. Chanler would carry the district, which gave Quigg 12,000 plurality in 1896, by at least 2,000.

The Democrats have filled the district with experienced campaigners, and a half dozen well-attended meetings are being held every night. Capt. Chanler has announced that he will see every voter in the district. He is confident of winning, but he and his managers say they will keep up a vigorous campaign until election day, and that every Democratic vote in the district will be brought out. Mr. Chanler has opened headquarters in the Virginia, on Columbus Circle, and last night the place was crowded with his adherents.

His managers base their claims on the fact that Mr. Quigg, according to their statement, is unpopular personally in the district, and that the district contains many independent voters, a large majority of whom, it is asserted, will cast their votes for Captain Chanler.

Chanler's managers say they appreciate that a big fight is to be made for Quigg's re-election in the district. His defeat, they say, means more to the party than the defeat of the ordinary Congressional candidate, on account of his affiliation with Senator Platt and his position as Chairman of the County Committee. They claim to have knowledge that a lot of money is being spent in the district to help Mr. Quigg's re-election.

It is said that Mr. Quigg's conf

Wanamaker's

Remnants

WE have had and enjoyed some unprecedented silk selling. The silk store has been a battle-field for weeks. Yesterday we counted the wounded, and feel like quoting the apothegm by which Napoleon used to justify the sacrifice of life connected with his victories,—"One cannot make an omelette without breaking some eggs."

Here is an appalling number of textile casualties. Short ends, tumbled pieces, soiled pieces, broken assortments. Out with them, and give them a glorious end with a flourish of the bargain trumpet!

The Japanese Silks have suffered severely. We divide the remnants into three lots.

Lot A goes for Ten Cents a Yard.
Lot B goes for Fifteen Cents a Yard.
Lot C goes for Twenty Cents a Yard.

Remnants of the Fancy Silks are priced at the rate of

30c., 40c., 50c. and 60c. a yard.

All these remnants are neatly folded and tied with a tag that gives length and total price. There are altogether too many of them to make detailed description possible. Come and look. Half price is a big price.

None will be sold until nine o'clock.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats A fresh lot of fine taffeta petticoats has just come in, black and colored. Some very pretty patterns in the latter. All of them stylishly and attractively made. A few are priced thus:

At $5—Of changeable taffeta; deep corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle; French band. Also Spanish flounce faced with percaline and velveteen bound.
At $6.75—Of changeable taffeta; deep Spanish flounce with two narrow ruffles; French band.
At $7.75—Of changeable taffeta; Spanish flounce with three narrow ruffles.
Others in colors, up to $21.
At $5—Of black taffeta; deep Spanish ruffle, corded and faced with percaline; velveteen bound.
At $6.50—Of fine black taffeta; two wide corded ruffles and dust ruffle.
At $8—Of black taffeta; deep ruffle with three narrow ruffles; French band.
Others, in black, up to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Tailor-made Mackintoshes for Women Here's a remarkable showing, and illustrates that a demand for beauty finds its instant supply through occasionally unexpected sources.

Here are mackintoshes that reflect in every detail the styles and beauty of the most exclusive tailor-made or foreign designed dress or garment. Here you will find the golf-cape, the new revers, the ruffled cape, the military cape, the thousand and one details of the season's styles, copied accurately in rain proof garments. You are no longer confined to the choice between black serge and blue serge. Here are novelty goods, plaids, coverts, mixtures,—some even copy the novelty silks,—but all have the rubber interlining that defies the fiercest weather.

Prices ?

At $4—Of serges, in blue and black; adjustable double cape; velvet collar; light plaid linings.
At $5—Of serges; black and blue; double texture; double-breasted, military cape; velvet collar; light linings.
At $6—Of blue fancy goods; double-breasted, military cape; bright Scotch plaid linings.
At $6.75—Of serges; blue and black; bright lining; full military cape, with trimmed back; revers and hood.
At $7.50—Of cheviots, in browns and grays; silk rubber lining; new style ruffle cape; notched collar.
At $12.50—Of handsome cheviots, in brown and blue; rich plaid linings; double-breasted military cape; inverted plaits at back; velvet collar.
At $14.75—Novelty goods in gray and blue; plaid linings; military cape.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits Go to the high-priced custom tailor if you will, but you'll receive no better satisfaction than will be found in these stylish, perfect-fitting, well-wearing suits. This stock is for boys 14 to 20 years, and small men, and comprises cheviots, worsteds and blue serges. Prices are $7.50 to $20. See the new 5-button double-breasted vests, and the high single-breasted kind. They'll both be in good favor this season.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

The Mustering Out of the Ninth.

The advance guard of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, whose muster-out is scheduled to begin at the armory, in Fourteenth Street, this morning, were excited last night by the rumor that the Ninth was not to be mustered out. The report was said to have come from Capt. Conkling of the Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, who had talked to officers of the regiment during the afternoon. The preparations for the mustering out were said to be so backward that it was understood about the armory that not much headway could be made to-day in the muster out, which, if it takes place, is expected to consume ten days at the least. A rumor was current last night that a vote on remaining in service would be taken at the assembly to-day, which is set for 10 o'clock A. M. Major Coolidge of the regular army, it was said at the armory last night, would be mustering out officer.

SPAIN DELAYING PEACE

The Madrid Commissioners Asked a Postponement of Yesterday's Joint Session Until Friday.

WANT ADVICE AS TO CUBA

The Firm Position of the Americans in Refusing to Assume Sovereignty Over the Island Upset the Spaniards.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Spanish Peace Commission was unable to meet the United States Peace Commission at the joint session arranged for to-day, and the next meeting of the two commissions has been fixed for Friday next.

Judge Day, President of the American Commission, received a communication this morning from Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, saying that advices expected, but not received, from Madrid made it necessary for him and his colleagues to request a postponement of any further conferences until Friday next. A courteous reply was returned by Secretary Moore, in behalf of the American Commissioners, granting an extension of the time of the next meeting, as requested.

While the deferring of any one conference for two days is not in itself an important request, the delay by the Spaniards at this juncture is something more than significant. The game of diplomacy now progressing here has reached a stage which makes it necessary that the next move be made by the Spanish Commissioners. They are confronted by the plain fact of their protocol agreement to relinquish and evacuate Cuba without "ifs," "ands," or "buts." It has become clear here that the Spaniards cherished the hope that they could unconditionally covenant to follow a given path, and ultimately wander elsewhere and do less or more than named in the protocol compact. The American Commissioners, however, have firmly adhered to the boundary lines already mutually established, and within which they insist that the Spaniards as well as themselves shall duly proceed.

It is not too much to say that Spain now has more light than ever before on the integrity and steadfastness in word and purpose of the United States. Nor is it wide of the fact to say that the Spaniards are now initially appreciating that the United States did not make war on Spain to acquire Cuba as a conquest prize. Of this the Spaniards may not yet be wholly convinced; but the firm refusal of Judge Day and his colleagues to assume the Cuban debt, because the United States will not take over the sovereignty, has widened Spanish perceptions, and has unquestionably hastened their convictions.

Therefore it may in a sense be true that, for the first time, they have a feeling that American pledge and American performance are co-equal terms. The Spaniards now are practically on the threshold of properly lighted negotiations.

When Spain approached these negotiations she was confronted by a wall of fast agreement, which she, however, regarded as possible of break or puncture at the point of Castilian diplomacy. Thus she poised and has launched against the protocol structure of seeming solidity the keen lances of her finesse. They have fallen broken at her feet. The wall of American purpose and mutual compact has proved not only apparent but real, and now Spain's Commissioners give pause to their attack on the Cuban angle, and ask time to assure themselves of their previous misjudgment and also to reform their lines or arrange new ones.

The assigned reason for to-day's request for delay is believed to have been to allow an interchange of communications with Madrid and to formulate a final attitude on the Cuban matter. This attitude of the Spaniards, to be developed on Friday, will be watched with no little interest. Their alternatives are few but pregnant. They may accede to the American attitude, themselves assume the Cuban debt, and go forward to consider the next protocol point, of Puerto Rico and the choice by the United States of an island in the Ladrones group, or they may at this juncture formally ask for arbitration; or, as an extremity which is not likely, may retire from further negotiation.

The tone during the last four days of the Spanish and French press is significant of widened confidences by the Spanish as to the attitude they have assumed in the negotiations here, and the recurring assurances of Spain's desire for arbitration may have had a meaning. The Spaniards may not have sought to promote sympathy, but had they desired to lay down a basis upon which to set up a plea to Europe to prevent what it is sought to present as her ravishment, the surface indications could not have been more favorably disposed for that purpose than they have been.

The American Commissioners, after dispatching their acquiescence in the delay, held a brief meeting, probably to make a formal record of the deferring of the joint session fixed for to-day.

The Americans yesterday held a brief session, having no reference to the negotiations, and the brevity of these meetings and other indications warrant the conviction that the American attitude is well formed, and that the commission is thoroughly advised on all the points and features which it is possible to foresee in subsequent conferences. The amount of information acquired by the Americans since their arrival here is large. They have examined old residents of the Philippine Islands, and their information and testimony from other sources are great.

A distinguished Roman Catholic churchman from New Orleans is now in this city in connection, it is said, with the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba.

The holders of Spanish securities have not been inactive, and it is not unlikely that the American commission has been called upon to consider a written presentment of figures, facts, and pleadings in behalf of these interests.

Were it not that the spirit and attitude of the American commission are so dignified, it might be said that they are now holding the fort and invite attack. Their personality and procedure, however, here are such as to make it fair to say that, while not courting attack, they fear none.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Globe this afternoon publishes an interview which a correspondent had with Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, before the former left Hongkong for San Francisco on his way to Washington and Paris to present the insurgent leader's views, if possible, before the United States Peace Commission at the French capital. Agoncillo, in this interview is quoted as declaring that the insurgents had a formal agreement with Rear Admiral Dewey, whereby absolute freedom was promised them in return for their assistance.

When Agoncillo was asked if the agreement was in writing, he said: "No. We do not regard the United States as a grasping power, and felt that a verbal agreement was quite sufficient."

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, who has arrived here from Paris, where he has been giving the United States Peace Commissioners the benefit of his observations as commander of the American forces at Manila, in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press to-day, discredited the statement attributed to Agoncillo. Gen. Merritt said that, from conversations which he had with Admiral Dewey, he was satisfied that no arrangement had been entered into with the Philippine leaders. The General added:

"If the Filipinos were allowed independence now, it would result in fighting between the leaders, which would be more disastrous than any revolution which has hitherto broken out. Aguinaldo's following is slim, and if there was an election to-day, I do not believe he would be President."

The trend of Gen. Merritt's evidence, or advice furnished to the United States Peace Commission at Paris may be gathered from the following statements which he made to-day:

"While some of the Filipinos are able, I am not acquainted with any one of them who is capable of governing. I do not believe the insurgents will resist the Americans. But there is one certainty—they will never submit to again being ruled by the Spaniards.

"If America takes possession of the Philippine Islands it will result in a new era in the Philippines, and in our own country. The islands are of immense strategic value, navally and commercially, and they are easily defended.

"My study of the British colonies has greatly interested me. They ought to prove a valuable object lesson to the United States. The British system is as perfect as devisable."

ARBITRATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Now that the Spanish Peace Commissioners have been repulsed in their efforts to have the United States assume sovereignty over Cuba as the means of thus transferring to our shoulders the Cuban debt, the next movement looked for on their part is one in the direction of imposing this indebtedness upon the Cubans themselves when they shall have erected some form of government on the ruins of Spanish sovereignty. This would be something in the nature of a last resort on the part of the bondholders.

But it is scarcely probable that any such proposition would be favorably received by the Peace Commissioners acting jointly, for aside from the question as to the justice of imposing upon a new and struggling government a mass of debt quite sufficient to paralyze it for years to come, there is much to be said in favor of the entire repudiation of this debt by the Cubans on the score that it was not really incurred on account of the island, but actually to benefit Spain.

Also it may be said that even should the Commissioners consent to consider such a proposition they would do so only on the distinct understanding that the various so-called Cuban debts should be differentiated and only part of them regarded as proper liens against the Cuban people. Touching the municipal debts, as already stated, our Commissioners have never contended that they should be outlawed, but they will remain as a just charge against the respective communities which floated them and for whose benefit their proceeds were applied.

Touching the bitter complaints that are made in the French papers against what they denominate the uncompromising and unyielding attitude of the American Commissioners and their refusal to consider propositions to arbitrate radical differences between the two bodies, it is said here that presumably the Spanish Commissioners went to Paris under instructions quite as comprehensive as those supplied to the American Commissioners. Any suggestion of arbitration would be out of place in connection with the Peace Commission, and should it come to an irreconcilable difference between the two commissions, there can be but one arbitrament—that of the sword—for which our Government is fully prepared, but which it does not expect to be obliged to enter upon.

OUR WARSHIPS AT SANTIAGO.

The Wainwright Board Makes Report of the Positions of Sampson and Schley in the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The report of the Wainwright board, appointed to fix the positions of the Santiago fleet that participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet on July 3, has been several times offered to the public in erroneous form, but it will be officially given out Friday morning. Such stories as passed for outlines of the report have appeared here to be chiefly intended to sustain the action of the Navy Department in according extraordinary credit to Admiral Sampson for his part in that memorable fight and in minimizing the part borne in the conflict by Admiral Schley.

Even the latest pretended sketch of the report, published in violation of a confidential communication, while admitting some facts that are creditable to Admiral Schley, indulges in the utterly unjustified statement that the report will say that the vessels fought in accordance with the plans of Admiral Sampson.

The report of the board, composed of the navigating officers of the cruisers engaged in the fight, consists mainly of a chart, very large and very interesting, on which the positions of the American and Spanish vessels are noted seven times from the moment the first Spanish vessel put her head out of the entrance of the harbor until the Colon surrendered, at 1:15 in the afternoon.

There is no comment upon the chart in the report accompanying it except such necessary explanation as the officers give to justify their markings. There is not one word good, bad, or indifferent, about Admiral Sampson or his plans. The chart shows, however, that at the close of the fight the Brooklyn, the flagship of Admiral Schley, was the nearest ship to the Colon, and that at that supreme moment the New York, with Admiral Sampson on board, was ten miles away.

SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LINE.

Gen. Wood Grants a Franchise for a Railroad to El Caney.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 19.—A franchise for an electric road from Santiago to the cemetery and to El Caney has been granted by Gen. Wood to prominent local business representatives. It will be an immense boon to the public, though hardly likely to pay more than expenses for the first three years.

Bishop Saenz de Urturi y Crespo, who is undoubtedly a man of considerable wealth, is calling upon his faithful flock for funds to enable him to return to Spain with his belongings.

The free ration distribution in Santiago is about to be much curtailed. In future all able-bodied persons applying for rations will have to cut a specified amount of wood. Even women must perform some task. If in good health, they will have to make clothing for the destitute, or do washing or some light work. The absolutely free ration is found to be demoralizing.

Mayor McLeary is determined to stop cruelty to animals, of which there are many glaring instances here, and to-day issued orders for the arrest of all persons guilty of brutal treatment of horses, cattle or dogs.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S NEW DUTY.

Takes Temporary Command of the San Juan Naval Station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Admiral Schley was to-day, by orders from the Navy Department, placed in command of the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

So far the department has no knowledge of the value of the naval property contained in this station when it was evacuated by the Spanish officials. Admiral Schley has requested that he be permitted to retain in service for a time two or three civilian employes who are acquainted with the station. This has been granted.

It is the intention of the department to send another naval officer to relieve the Admiral of the command very soon, and to maintain a permanent station at this most important strategic point in the South.

Commissioners Congratulated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following cablegram has been sent to Gen. Brooke at San Juan:

Gen. Brooke: Yourself and associates of the commission have my sincere congratulations.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Col. Bryan Did Not Ask for Leave.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The War Department to-day gave out the following: "The Secretary of War, on being asked about the report that Col. William J. Bryan, Third Nebraska, had been refused leave of absence and kept with his regiment, authorized the statement that Col. Bryan has asked no indulgence whatever of the War Department, so that none has been refused him. Any reports to the contrary are without foundation in fact."

Death of Private Lane, 202d New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 19.—Frederick Lane, Company H, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital last night of typhoid fever. He was brought from Camp Meade Oct. 7. His home was at 300 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Discharge for Dr. Huidekoper.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Col. Rush C. Huidekoper, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, whose administration at Chickamauga Park was the subject of a great deal of adverse criticism, will cease to be connected with the Army Oct. 31. On that day he will receive an honorable discharge.

The Killing of Young Canova.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The inquest into the killing of young Secundo Canova in the mountains near Haledon, on Saturday afternoon, by Fish and Game Warden James L. Tooker, Jr., of Perth Amboy, was held in the Passaic County Court House last night. The evidence showed that a robin had been shot and Game Warden Tooker called on Canova and his companions to surrender, as they had killed the bird out of season. The young men started to run away, and the Game Warden shot, killing Canova. It also developed that young Canova did not attempt to shoot Tooker, as stated. The jury, after a half hour's deliberation, returned a verdict that Canova came to his death by being shot by Tooker, but found that the shooting was not done with criminal intent.

SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA

More Than 15,000 Likely to Leave the Army and Remain in the Island.

EVACUATING JUCARO TROCHA

Cavalry Going to Placetas to Sell Their Mounts Before Embarking for Spain—Holguin to be Given Up on Nov. 10.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Señor Benitez, interpreter to the Spanish Evacuation Commission, this afternoon delivered to the American Commissioners two notes, one announcing that Gen. Blanco yesterday ordered the evacuation of the trocha from Jucaro to San Fernando, the troops to move to Cienfuegos prior to embarkation, and the cavalry to go to Placetas to sell their mounts, and then to proceed to Cienfuegos. The evacuation of the trocha is expected to be complete by the first week in November.

The Spanish Commission further requested the good offices of the Americans, with a view to explaining the movement of the Spanish cavalry toward Placetas, so as to avoid a regrettable clash with the Cuban troops on the road.

Capt. Hart, under instructions from the American Commissioners, wrote at once to Cuban headquarters, explaining the matter, in order to prevent any misunderstanding when the Cubans see the Spaniards galloping through their camps.

Gen. Parrado, President of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, yesterday unofficially informed Lieut. Col. Clous that since the publication of Gen. Blanco's decree 4,500 Spanish soldiers and officers had asked an absolute discharge, with the intention of remaining in the island. Gen. Parrado estimates that more than 15,000 will do so before the final evacuation.

It is reported that the Spanish Commission will to-morrow deliver a note to the American Commissioners referring to the total evacuation of Holguin on Nov. 10, and also another note acknowledging the arrival of the special Commissioners of the United States at the Spanish camps and announcing that orders have been issued to afford the Commissioners every facility.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Gen. Wade, President of the American Evacuation Commission, telegraphed the War Department last night that 6,000 Spanish soldiers had been embarked already for Spain and that arrangements had been completed, of which the American Commissioners had been duly notified by the Spanish Commissioners, for the embarkation of 40,000 more troops in the near future.

This rate of progress, in view of the limited resources of Spain, is believed to be reasonable. It is realized that the Spanish Government is not able to command unlimited transport service, if for no other reason than for lack of cash, obliging it to rely entirely upon the Government-aided Transatlantic Company, whose stock of vessels already has been heavily drawn upon under the exigencies of the war.

So long as this disposition is exhibited to carry out in good faith the evacuation of the island our Government is not likely to make complaint, and the statement that the American Commissioners at Havana yesterday delivered themselves of a formal ultimatum on the subject is said to be erroneous.

This conclusion, however, does not apply to the transfer of sovereignty, and while permitting the presence of Spanish troops in Cuba on and after Dec. 1, it is the present purpose of the War Department to take complete possession of the entire civil establishment of the island on the date mentioned just as Gen. Wood did in Santiago Province. This may happen even while the Spanish Commissioners at Paris are still striving to secure consideration by the joint commission of questions affecting the Cuban debt.

TARIFF CHARGES FOR CUBA.

Schedules Prepared by Robert P. Porter, Who Studied the Question in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Robert P. Porter, who went to Cuba some time ago to make some inquiries on behalf of the Administration, altogether of a practical nature, and intended to guide in providing a temporary government for the island after Spanish evacuation is accomplished, has been at work since his return in the Treasury Department, and it is stated that he has about completed a plan of tariff charges for Cuba that will be imposed as soon as the military government of the island is assumed by the United States.

Mr. Porter's views about the importance to the people of Cuba of the entry free, or at very low rates, of agricultural implements, seeds, machinery of certain classes, and some other articles are said to have found expression in the schedules prepared for the use of the military Governors who are to take charge of the customs.

To be consistent with the resolution of Congress and the position of the Paris Commissioners, who are refusing to accept sovereignty for the United States in Cuba, the tariff arrangements are to be considered not as the assertion of United States sovereignty in the island, but as a military and economic necessity. But while the customs duties will be assessed and collected by officers of the army, the army will be guided by the advice of the Treasury.

From to-day Puerto Rico will enjoy the privileges of the laws of this country governing the coastwise trade. There has been some desire expressed that the same privileges shall be at once extended to Cuba, but this, it is answered, would be an acceptance of sovereignty.

It is understood that Mr. Porter has constructed a tariff rather lower than that which has prevailed in Cuba. Among other matters to which he has given attention is the tobacco trade and its ascertained desire.

At this time it is asserted that there is no proposition to open Cuba to the entry of foreign tobacco manufacturers who might make great gain by running in inferior goods to be exported again as Havana tobacco, but that the Havana tobacco trade will be protected, probably by the imposition of a tariff very similar to the tobacco tax in the United States.

The export tax on tobacco, however, will be suppressed as being no longer necessary.

Rations for Starving Cuban Soldiers.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Col. Sosa of the staff of Cuban General Diaz, visited Admiral Sampson this afternoon to explain the distress and destitution of the Cuban soldiers in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The United States Commissionery directed that 20,000 rations be sent them from the steamer City of Antonio. There are rumors of food riots in some of the interior towns, but they lack confirmation.

FEVER QUARANTINE LIFTED.

Northern Alabama Resumes Relations with Louisiana and Mississippi.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 19.—This morning Gov. Johnston issued an order lifting the quarantine inaugurated by the State of Alabama against the States of Mississippi and Louisiana as far as the northern half of this State is concerned. This action resulted to-night in the resumption of abandoned passenger train schedules between Birmingham and Memphis on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, and on the Southern Railway, between this point and Columbus and Greenville, Miss.

The quarantine established by Memphis will be lifted on Sunday, and the southern half of Alabama will lift its quarantine in the next few days. Many Northern Mississippi points have greatly modified their quarantine regulations. There have been frequent frosts in the past few days in Alabama and Northern Mississippi, and this fact has greatly relieved the situation. In ten days there will probably be an utter abrogation of all quarantines as unnecessary. There has been no yellow fever in Alabama.

The Arrest of James Flood.

The news of the arrest in San Francisco on a charge of fraud of James Flood, senior partner of the firm of Flood & Co., dealers in Oriental goods, came as a complete surprise to his twin brother George, at present in this city. George Flood said yesterday that he knew nothing of the matter except what he had seen in the morning papers. It was learned yesterday that Flood & Co. had given a chattel mortgage on Oct. 6 on merchandise to Frederick W. Grelle of South Orange, N. J., for $12,106, and that on Oct. 5 George Flood gave a bill of sale of office fixtures at 445 Broome Street to George W. Blunt for $1.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Frye Finds Fault with the Management of Hospitals and Scores Contract Surgeons.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19.—The War Investigating Commission held its sessions in the City Hall to-day, examining a large number of regimental and other officers. One of the most outspoken witnesses of the day was Dr. Frye, executive officer of the Third Division Hospital. He condemned some of the methods in vogue in the hospitals and said that in many cases the contract physicians and members of the Hospital Corps were incompetent.

The commission has decided that one of its members should be in the commission's office at Washington, and Col. Denby has been selected for this service. He was selected partly for the reason that his health is not as robust as when he was in Washington.

Major Noble H. Creager, the depot Quartermaster, was the first witness examined to-day. He said there had never been any serious shortage of supplies, and that no suffering had been caused by the delays. He was followed by Congressman James R. Campbell, Colonel of the Ninth Illinois, who praised the administration of the army. Col. Campbell thought the principal cause of sickness in the camp was the drilling in the early morning, when the dew was on the ground. These drills have been discontinued. He did not believe that more than 5 per cent. of his men preferred to go home rather than to Cuba. Without specifying particulars, he complained that there was too much "red tape" in the army. Lieut. Moore, acting Commissary, and Lieut. Tolliver, the Quartermaster of Col. Campbell's command, spoke favorably of the supplies furnished. Commissary Sergeant Lay thought more vegetables should be supplied.

Dr. Frye said that the surroundings at Jacksonville were not suitable to hospital service. The Third Division hospital had been overcrowded at times. There had been deficiencies of bed linen and lighting facilities could not be obtained except through the Red Cross. Convalescents had been sent away from the hospitals before it was safe for them to go. This, he said, was due to inefficiency and ignorance and to a desire to clear the hospitals for new patients. He called the men in the hospital corps "a scabby-looking lot," and said he would not be willing to trust his family or friends to half of the contract surgeons, many of whom, he declared, were recent graduates from medical institutions and not fit to take charge of from 25 to 50 typhoid cases. He said there should be more supervision by experienced men in serious cases.

Dr. Frye asserted that reporters from many newspapers had been sent to Montauk Point with instructions to find all that was bad and nothing that was good. He did not make this statement from his personal knowledge, he said, but from what he had been told by persons who had talked with the reporters.

After Col. Dows of the Forty-eighth Iowa had expressed his approval of the camp management, Gen. E. B. Williston was called, and gave testimony concerning conditions he said he had observed at Camp Thomas and at Montauk Point. He was enthusiastic in his praise of the camp at the latter place.

RATIONS AT HONOLULU.

New York Volunteers' Complaints Said to be Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following is an extract from a letter written Oct. 1 by Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Commissary of Subsistence, regarding the supplies at Honolulu:

The steamer brought newspapers, from which I learned that the troops at Camp McKinley were writing home that they are being starved, &c. I can assure you that the Department of the Subsistence Department has always had on hand a proper supply of subsistence stores. The contract allows the troops to take either beef or mutton. Both the beef and mutton are of good quality, and in every way satisfactory. Rations are issued to the troops at camp and they have never made a complaint. The officers as well as the men say that they are well supplied, and, in fact, get more than they can eat.

The fact of the matter is that the New York Volunteers and the Engineers are very anxious to go home, and therefore write these letters to their parents and friends to excite their sympathy. Although the First New York has been in the service since May 1, they did not know how to use their rations properly, the food often was badly cooked, and the company commanders did not pay proper attention to their commands. The commissary officer, First Lieut. Wilber Vossler, First New York Volunteers, always received all he was entitled to. With very few exceptions these men wanted to get home, and that is the whole trouble.

Col. Barber, who commands the First New York, says that his regiment is getting on very well at present. He said last Saturday that they had everything they wanted, and the complaints of the men—of which he had only heard through the newspapers in the East—must be for the purpose of exciting sympathy.

I am very glad that I can write you this, so that you can meet any statements with the real facts.

LOVEMAKING BY PROXY.

Elias Meyer Says He Courted for Jacob Louvel, but Louvel Says Not.

The business of Elias Meyer of 179 Delancey Street is that of a butcher, but for a consideration—according to his own statement—he is prepared to conduct negotiations with matrimony as the chief end in view, and, if needs be, to say sweet nothings to prospective brides on behalf of modern John Aldens, who have not the courage to speak for themselves.

Yesterday Mr. Meyer appeared in the Seventh District Civil Court as defendant in a suit brought against him by Jacob Lowel, a wholesale butcher of First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, for the sum of $6.75, due for a quarter of beef. Meyer admitted that he owed the debt, but as a counter-claim presented a bill for $50 worth of beef which he said Louvel had promised him if he would win the heart and hand of Miss Ida Reich for Louvel. This Meyer said he had done; but Louvel, Mr. Meyer says, finding that Miss Reich was not as wealthy as had been thought, refused to marry her or to fulfil his part of the contract with Meyer.

"I didn't want to have anything to do with the case," said Meyer, "but Louvel coaxed me and I consented. For six weeks I did nothing but praise Louvel. I told Miss Reich and her mother, who owns a saloon at Eleventh Street and Avenue C, what a fine business man he was, and that if Ida would consent to marry him he would provide her with all the luxuries that money could buy. Mrs. Reich was willing, but Ida wasn't. I had my hands full. Louvel was impatient. During the six weeks he called on me at all hours of the day and night, and if I was asleep he would throw stones at my window to wake me up. He gave me the quarter of beef which I didn't pay for. I considered he owed me much more. It took the whole six weeks to get Ida finally to consent."

Louvel denied that he had engaged Meyer to do any lovemaking for him. The Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles P. Breese, First United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 1.

Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the Seventh Army Corps, and will at once proceed to Jacksonville and report for duty there. In the absence of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Greene will assume temporary commond of the corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry B. Stotter will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Berlin, to relieve Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, of those duties. Capt. Coulling, upon being thus relieved, will report to Col. Kimball for assignment to duty pertaining to the refitting of Quartermaster's transports.

First Lieut. Samuel D. Rookenbach, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for the purpose of settling his accounts as Commissary at that post.

Leave of absence for one month from Oct. 1, on account of sickness is granted Capt. Thomas B. Haughout, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months from Oct. 6 on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. William J. Turner, Second Infantry, is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George Bell, Jr., First Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon J. V. Hamilton is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for four months in granted Capt. Leven C. Allen, Sixteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Major Henry H. Humphreys, Twelfth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. John C. Breckinridge, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Capt. John J. Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John G. Workizer, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, is extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Sewell N. Pilchard is extended twenty-five days.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 16: Capt. Charles T. McIntire, Capt. Robert S. Thompson, First Lieut. Williamson S. Wright, First Lieut. Rollo B. Oglesbee, Second Lieut. Meldrum Gray, Second Lieut. Merchant H. Baldwin.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Michigan, and will proceed to Puerto Rico and join his regiment there.

The retirement from active service of Major Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Volunteers, as Brigadier General United States Army, only, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Major Albert L. Niskern, Subsistence Department, will proceed from Havana to Santiago and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Subsistence Department, of his duties at that place. Lieut. Col. Osgood, on thus being relieved, will proceed to Washington and report to the Commissary of Subsistence of the army.

Major Richard W. Johnson, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and on the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as attending Surgeon and Examiner of recruits at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon O. C. Heis is relieved from duty at the Sternberg United States General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named medical officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31: Lieut. Col. Rush C. Huidekoper Chief Surgeon of Volunteers; Major Thomas Earle Evins, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers.

The following-named medical officers are honorably discharged from the volunteer army, to take effect Oct. 31: Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, (Major and Surgeon United States Army,) as Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, only; Major William H. Arthur, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon United States Army,) as Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, only.

Transfers in the Fifth Cavalry: First Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, from Troop G, to Troop L; First Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., from Troop L to Troop G.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Guller will proceed from Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Capt. James E. Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, and Second Lieut. Reon Barnes, Jr., Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, aides, are relieved from further duty with the First Division, Second Army Corps, and will proceed from Camp Meade to Havana and report to Major Gen. Matthew C. Buttler for duty.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits during the months of October, November, and December to each of the points hereinafter designated on official business connected with the inspection of powder in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department: Ditmar Powder Works, Parmingdale, N. J.; works of Lewis Nixon, Keyport, N. J.; Laflin & Rand Powder Works, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

First Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding officer of the First United States Infantry, for duty with that regiment.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, for duty therewith.

Capt. Warren S. Fairbanks, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

Major Eugene L. Swift, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, on completion of his duties pertaining to the muster-out of New Hampshire Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Isaac d'Isay, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is relieved from temporary duty as Chief Quartermaster, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed, with his authorized clerk, to Santiago and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to subsistence duty.

Major Charles R. Parke, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from Camp Meade to Augusta, Me., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine for duty pertaining to the muster out of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry.

Major Robert J. Burns, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, now at Concord, N. H., will report in person to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place for duty pertaining to the muster out of New Hampshire volunteers.

Capt. John A. Logan, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary on the staff of Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, and will proceed, with his authorized clerk, to Santiago and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to subsistence duty.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Schieffelin Stebbins, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. John C. Sweet, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; Capt. J. H. Claiborne, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Adolphe Rocquet, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. William J. Graham, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Edward Lee Shepherd, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Benjamin B. Harrison, Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major William H. Johnson, Capt. Edward W. Gould, Capt. James E. Hill, Capt. Charles B. Nicholas, Capt. Peter Shepherd, Jr., Capt. J. A. C. Stephen, First Lieut. S. B. Randolph, First Lieut. George T. Wright, Second Lieut. David Worrell.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Pattison is appointed to duty on the Wabash.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk D. W. C. Yarborough to duty with the Seventh and Eighth Lighthouse Districts is revoked.

CONEY ISLAND'S BAD STORM

One Building, Used as a Summer Hotel, Carried Out to Sea.

WIND AND WAVES IN A FURY

Houses Wrecked, Streets Flooded, and Railroad Tracks Torn Up—People Ill-Prepared for the Gale.

Coney Island was yesterday visited by a genuine Winter storm, which did much damage to buildings and property generally, and is pronounced to be the most destructive gale that has come upon the island within the last twenty-five years. One building, the two-and-a-half-story frame house used as a Summer hotel by George Walberg, and which stood on the beach, extending on spiles about twenty-five feet into the water, was swept off its foundations and carried out to sea, while the fronts of other buildings, railroad tracks, bulkheads, and even streets shared in the ruin wrought by the storm. No one at present can approximate the total damage.

The storm broke almost without warning, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued with unabated fury till 2 in the afternoon. Few people were out in the early morning, but soon, so great was the violence of the storm, the majority of the residents of the island were awakened and set about endeavoring to save from the wreck their own or the property of neighbors. At exactly what time the Walberg house, which had been closed for about a month, was carried away no one knows; but it must have been only a few hours after the storm first struck the island. All the furniture, carpets, &c., of the house, which was one of about fifteen rooms, were in it, exactly as when in running order, and these, of course, went with the house. Not a sign of the building can be found anywhere, and as no one saw it disappear its fate is at present a mystery. The general opinion is that it was carried some distance out to sea, and then perhaps was broken up by the fury of the waves.

The entire front of Balmer's bathing pavilion was blown in, and the walls were carried away by the water. At Feltman's pavilion, the front and flooring also suffered in a like manner, while in addition nearly every window in the place was broken. Staub's bathing pavilion is minus its front also, and most of the bathing houses have gone out with the waters. Other pavilions suffered more or less.

One noticeable thing in connection with the storm was that the tide was two and one-half feet higher than it has been in the last six or seven years, a fact that served to add to the seriousness of the situation. The waves dashed completely over the first floor of both the new and old iron piers, and for a time it was feared that the old pier might go. It stood the test bravely, however.

Surf Avenue was under water all the morning, and the greater part of the afternoon—the street having no sewers—and all the property along the avenue as well as on the side streets leading up from the beach suffered as a consequence. Coney Island Creek overflowed its banks and flooded all the meadows as far up as Unionville. At the concourse at the foot of the Ocean Boulevard the new macadam road was destroyed for an entire block. A large fountain that stood on the street was torn from its foundation and practically destroyed.

At Brighton Beach the damage was also great. One hundred and fifty feet of the bulkhead put in last Summer were washed away, and all the electric railroad tracks and trolley poles and wires back of the bulkhead were torn up. Part of the street was ruined. The Brighton Beach race track was flooded and the hotel and music hall were badly damaged by water. A force of 100 men is at work repairing the damage to the railroad tracks.

At Manhattan Beach the heavy bulkhead saved the hotel, but the lawns were flooded. Old inhabitants of Coney Island say that the storm is the earliest Winter storm they remember. Generally the first of these storms does not come until well along in November, when the people are better prepared for them and have their goods more securely packed and their buildings better fastened. By reason of the fact that yesterday's storm found the inhabitants ill-prepared the loss is much greater than it would otherwise have been.

Erie Railroad Station Flooded.

Owing to the strong easterly wind that has prevailed for several days an unusually high tide was yesterday banked up against Jersey City. It caused no inconvenience, however, except at the foot of Pavonia Avenue, which is low land. The Erie Railroad station at that point was flooded, but business was not interrupted. The approach to the ferry was flooded, so that wagons had to pass through water up to the hubs of the wheels. Trolley cars were obliged to stop at Barnum Street, and passengers reached the ferry through the Erie trainshed. Old residents said the tide had not been so high before in twenty years.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Discrepancies in Reports Charged by a Stockholder of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held to-day. President Charles P. Clark's report was adopted without being read, but not before Henry E. Goodwin of East Hartford, a stockholder, had offered a motion carrying with it an amendment of the report.

In supporting his motion, Mr. Goodwin claimed that discrepancies had occurred in the first report in 1898, amounting to more than $1,500,000, and that it had increased annually up to 1896, when it was upward of $4,700,000. He added that this "irreconcilability" occurred between the representations made by Treasurer Squire in his tax returns in regard to the advance made by his company to the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company, and the representations on the same subject made in the company's reports to the stockholders and to the Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. Goodwin's motion was not seconded and the matter was dropped. At the close of the meeting Mr. Goodwin said that he proposed to lay the matter before Gov. Cooke.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

WILMINGTON AND NORTHERN.

Sold to the Philadelphia and Reading, Not the Baltimore and Ohio.

READING, Penn., Oct. 19.—The Wilmington and Northern Railroad has been sold to the Philadelphia and Reading. The road, seventy-two miles in length, runs between Reading, Penn., and Wilmington, Del.

It was announced recently that the road had been sold to the Baltimore and Ohio. This report was incorrect.

NEW ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Acquires an Entrance.

Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, announced yesterday that it had practically acquired an entrance into San Francisco through the purchase of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway. Only the consent of the Atchison stockholders at the coming annual meeting is necessary to ratify the transaction.

With the acquisition of the San Joaquin little will remain to be done to establish another independent East-to-West line. The San Joaquin carries the Santa Fé Pacific by a trackage contract at Mojave to Stockton and the San Francisco River boats. At Stockton an extension to Point Richmond, on San Francisco Bay, is in course of construction.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LOSES.

Arbitrators Decide that It Is Not Entitled to Differentials.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The arbitrators selected to decide whether the Canadian Pacific Railway is entitled to a differential under the rates made by the United States lines on freight traffic between San Francisco and Eastern points on or east of the Missouri River, rendered a decision to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway is not entitled to a differential.

The Board of Arbitration, consisting of Messrs. W. A. Day, J. W. Midgely, and Edward S. Washburn, has been in session at the Auditorium Hotel several days, hearing the arguments of the representatives of the interested roads. The American lines, which were represented by J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, contended that the Canadian Pacific Railway was not entitled to make any lower rates on freight traffic to and from San Francisco than are made by the American lines, and the arbitrators uphold this contention.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was represented at the hearings by T. G. Shaughnessy, Vice President, and Robert Kerr, Traffic Manager.

Maine Central Directors Elected.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19.—At the annual meeting of the Maine Central Railroad stockholders to-day the following Directors were chosen: Franklin A. Wilson, Bangor, Me.; William G. Davis, Portland; Joseph S. Ricker, Portland; Lucius Tuttle, Boston; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; Henry R. Reed, Boston; Lewis Cass Ledyard, New York; Henry M. Whitney, Boston; Thomas W. Hyde, Bath, Me.; John Ware, Waterville, Me.; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Me.; William P. Frye, Lewiston, Me.; George F. Evans, Portland. Richard Olney will not be in the Directorate hereafter.

Ticket Agents Elect Officers.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—Charles S. Fee of the Northern Pacific, formerly Vice President, was elected to-day President of the Ticket Agents' Association, and George H. Daniels of the New York Central Vice President. A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore, who has been the Secretary for more than twenty years, was re-elected. Boston was chosen for next year's meeting.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. C. A. Siegfried, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—Lord Sudely, England.

EVERETT—Ex-Collector Daniel Magone, Ogdensburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Serene E. Payne, Auburn; Gen. A. R. Chaffee, United States Army; John M. Pattison, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—Senator James McMillan, Michigan; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

PARK AVENUE—Col. Floyd-Jones, United States Army; L. Fayson, New Zealand.

WALDORF—Count L. de Moltke, Paris; G. B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; W. Broderick Cloete, London; Wesley Watson, Liverpool; Philip Mauro, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Black, A., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. Black, woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; N. M. Hayner, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.

Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milligan, Jr., linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Gillis, domestics and blankets; S. G. Jessup, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Shenehon, notions; Gilsey House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; 722 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 89 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and fancy goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, notions; Hoffman House.

Peck, E., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; E. Peck, dry goods and upholstery goods; Everett House.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, domestics; E. Guggenheimer, notions; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. J. Rogers, clothing; 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; N. F. Allen domestics; 52 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Patterson, laces and embroideries; 102 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Bauman, domestics; 196 West Broadway; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, hosiery and underwear; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Wilson, cloaks and suits; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, Wilmot, & Company, Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks and velvets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; A. P. Leidy, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Eisenbeer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Curry, M. W., Key West; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block Company, Pekin, Ill.; H. Block, dry goods, &c.; Miss S. Block, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks and velvets; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Haskel & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; A. H. Dean, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks and velvets; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, cotton underwear and corsets; 138 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Grinsfelder, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hoffman House.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Rauh, dry goods; 636 Broadway; Holland House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Adams, silks and velvets; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Hoynie, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

McKillip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; Miss J. E. McMahon, cloaks and suits; Miss J. Hayes, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Grant, T., Evanston, Ill.; dry goods; Gerard House.

Moore, A. J., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Gerard House.

Kaufman, J., Portsmouth, Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. S. Rugge, fancy goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, gneeral buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. A. Jackson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

SLEEP PROVED ALMOST FATAL.

James Stoddard, a coal passer in the employ of the Staten Island and New Jersey Electric Company, met with a peculiar accident yesterday morning at the power house, at Livingston, in which he narrowly escaped being suffocated through his own carelessness. Having nothing to do, he went to the coal bin over the boilers and went to sleep. The coal from the bin is fed to the boilers by a patent chute.

When the firemen required a fresh supply of coal they opened the gates to the chute and the coal began to run down from the bin. Stoddard, who was soundly asleep in the bin, was carried rapidly down through the chute, and awakened to find himself wedged in the neck of the chute and covered with coal. His muffled cries for help were heard by his fellow-employes, who were at first unable to locate the direction from which the cries were coming.

They found Stoddard nearly suffocated, and began the work of rescue with the aid of a barrel, which was sent down the chute to keep back the tons of coal in the bin. The men shoveled away the coal that was suffocating the unfortunate sleeper, and with the assistance of a rope Stoddard was released from his perilous position, feeling thoroughly exhausted, but otherwise none the worse for this strange experience.

Ex-Pugilist Hogan Kills His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Patsy Hogan, the ex-pugilist, shot and killed his wife this afternoon and stabbed himself, but his self-inflicted injuries will not prove fatal. Hogan's real name is Keenan, and a few days ago his wife secured a divorce from h.m.

The Transport Berlin Detained.

The United States transport Berlin, which was to have sailed yesterday at noon for Puerto Rico, did not get away as expected, and had not passed out to sea at a late hour last night.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is the best remedy for bronchitis. It relieves the troublesome cough at once, effects an easy expectoration and cures in a few days. Price 25c. at all druggists.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN IN TOWN

He and Lieut. C. F. Parker Return from a Complete Tour of Cuba.

MADE JOURNEY ON HORSEBACK

They Traveled More Than Two Thousand Miles and Studied the Country Thoroughly.

Among the passengers on the Ward Line steamer Orizaba, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, was Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan of the Sixth United States Volunteers, (Immune,) one of the conspicuous heroes of the Spanish-American war. Col. Rowan will be remembered as the Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry who at the beginning of the war startled his country by one of the most daring and hazardous rides through Cuba. His mission at that time was to deliver confidential communications from the United States Government to Gen. Calixto Garcia.

Lieut. Rowan started on his perilous mission on April 23 from Kingston, Jamaica, in an open sailboat. He succeeded in eluding the Spanish coast guards, and landed fifty miles west of Guantanamo. Alone he made his way across country to Garcia's camp, and after having delivered his dispatches traversed a different route to the coast and set sail from a point near Manati, again in an open boat. He reached Nassau after a perilous voyage, and thence made his way to Key West.

In recognition of his services on this expedition Lieut. Rowan was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, and assigned to the Sixth Immune Regiment. Col. Rowan has spent very little time with his regiment, however, having been almost constantly engaged on special missions, and in the performance of service requiring a peculiar combination of qualities in which personal bravery and thorough military knowledge predominate.

Lieut. Col. Rowan returns to this country with Lieut. Charles F. Parker of the Second Artillery. The two officers have just completed the most complete tour of Cuba ever made by army officers. Theirs was a special mission, having for its object the gathering of information bearing upon the conditions presented in the interior of Cuba with special reference to the moving of troops. The two officers have ridden directly across Cuba from east to west, and, furthermore, zigzagged across between the north and south coasts on the way, so that they may be said to have observed every part of the island.

Lieut. Parker was ill with fever when he arrived yesterday, but Lieut. Col. Rowan was as hale and hearty as if he were returning from his Summer's vacation. He was found at the Windsor Hotel last night and referred briefly and modestly to his last undertaking, which has just been accomplished. He is a wiry, compactly built little man, with mobile countenance, swarthy skin, and a stubby, black military moustache.

"Our trip," said he, "was what is called a rapid inspection, and was made for the purely military purpose of ascertaining what portions of the island are practicable for military purposes. We started from Gibara on Sept. 4 in the saddle, and rode almost directly across the country through Holguin to Santiago de Cuba. We paid a visit en route to Gen. Garcia's camp at Jiquiabo Point, and subsequently proceeded through the Manzanillo district and paid a visit to the administration headquarters at Santa Cruz del Sur, and thence went on through Puerto Principe. We then went along the backbone of the island through Clego Deava to Sancti Spiritus. Then we zigzagged across the island from north to south, and back again, and wound up in Pinar del Rio, about 200 miles west of Havana, after having visited Maximo Gomez in his Banfie camp, that we have pretty thoroughly toured Cuba. The trip lasted from Sept. 4 to Oct. 15, and in that time we traveled more than 2,000 miles over all sorts of roads and no roads at all.

"Although our all-important business was a close study of the island's topography, we got a pretty fair idea of the condition of the people as well. The interior of the island is topographically well adapted for military operations in nearly all the provinces except that the roads are overgrown with underbrush since the last war began and will have to be cleared. We traveled often by night as well as by day, and might be said to have been almost continually in the saddle. Sometimes we were accompanied by a single Cuban guide and sometimes by a escort of ten or fifteen, but throughout our entire journey we were cordially received. The Cubans are not going back to work on their farms as readily as some people expect, for the reason that long exposure to the effects of the climate have enervated all the people and many are too weak to work. We found some sugar growing in Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Havana Provinces, and a medium crop of tobacco in Pinar del Rio. Otherwise the entire island is a desert.

"I don't believe a single Cuban has disarmed, not even in the Santiago district, but I do not believe there will ever be a serious disagreement between the Cubans and this country. Throughout the interior of the island I heard nothing but gratitude expressed by the people for the part we played in gaining their freedom. I seem to realize that sooner or later their country will become a part of the United States, and have no idea that they can maintain an independent government for long, but they want to be free and try their hand at self-government for a limited period from a mere sentimental standpoint."

Col. Rowan would not discuss Gen. Gomez's attainments further than to say that he was a "very old man and in very good health." Gen. Garcia, however, came in for unstinted praise. "He is one of nature's noblemen," said Col. Rowan. "He is intellectually a great man, and I don't think that any other nation under the circumstances can turn out a better soldier."

Lieut. Col. Rowan will leave for Washington to-day to lay his report before the War Department and the report of his investigations will probably be laid before Congress in December, although the report is largely technical and is intended primarily for the benefit of the army.

WAS KNOWN AS MENDOZA.

Mexican Found Dead in Central Park Made Trip from South with W. C. Palmer.

The body of the young Mexican which was found in Central Park on Tuesday morning by Patrolman Fitzgerald was identified yesterday by Francis R. Warley of 180 Broadway as that of a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel who registered there on Oct. 2 as Faustino Mendoza of Guadalajara, Mexico. There is much mystery surrounding the case, which will only be cleared up when word comes from Mexico, for the police believe that he is R. O. Mier; that his correct name was printed on his clothing, and for certain reasons had assumed the name of Mendoza.

Mendoza arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with W. C. Palmer, the agent of the Carnegie Steel and Iron Company of Pittsburg, Penn., in Mexico. They had met on the train in a casual way, and became well acquainted on the journey. Mendoza could not speak a word of English, and Mr. Palmer being able to speak Spanish proved an interesting companion for the young man. When they reached this city, Mendoza went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Mr. Palmer. He had very little money, but spent it around the hotel with the air of a man of wealth.

Shortly after their arrival, Mr. Palmer went to Warley's to have some work done, and Mendoza accompanied him, saying that he would have some cards printed. He said that as he could not speak English they would be useful to hand to policemen, should he get lost in New York. He ordered a hundred with "Faustino Mendoza, Fifth Avenue Hotel," printed on them.

Yesterday morning, when Warley read the description of the suicide in THE TIMES, he became convinced that it was that of the man who had ordered the cards. He went to the Morgue and made the identification. Mr. Palmer was also notified, and called at the Morgue in the afternoon, and also made a corresponding identification.

Mendoza evidently tried to commit suicide in his room at the Fifth Avenue on Sunday evening last. He occupied No. 435, just next to Mr. Palmer. About 5 o'clock a pistol shot was heard in Mendoza's room, and an investigation was made. The man said that he had dropped his pistol and it went off.

It was discovered, however, that this could not have been so, as the bullet went through the door of Mendoza's room and lodged eight inches higher in the panel of a door on the opposite side of the hall. Private Detective Forgie of the hotel called Mendoza's attention to this, and Mendoza replied that he was practicing to commit suicide, and had fired at himself while looking in the mirror.

Mendoza was last seen by Mr. Palmer on Monday morning. He had not paid his bill at the hotel.

W. & J. Sloane

Beg to Call Attention to Their New Departments:

INTERIOR DECORATIONS,
WALL PAPERS,
SPECIAL DESIGN FURNITURE.

Schemes, suggestions, and designs by special artists for all kinds of interior decorations and furnishings submitted upon application.

The latest novelties in Brocades, Damasks, and Tapestries, suitable for Draperies, Wall and Furniture coverings.

Our line of Lace and Sash Curtains comprises the new styles—NINON, TRIANON, and CLEMERY. Also Rennaissance, Point Arabe and all the medium grades.

Broadway & 19th Street.

The New York Times *Illustrated Magazine Supplement*

SUNDAY, Oct. 23d

FEATURES:

A Distinguished Educator

Full-page portrait of Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College.

Famous Choirs of New York

Thomas M. Prentice, organist of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, writes an entertaining story on the numerous choirs of city churches. Upward of 25 illustrations accompany the story, including portraits of two soloists and a chorister of the St. Andrew's choir; William S. Chester, organist and choirmaster, and Charles Meehan, soprano soloist of St. George's Church; Marie Donavin, soprano, Bloomingdale Reformed Church; G. Edward Stubbs, organist and choirmaster, St. Agnes's Chapel; Miss Lillian Morey, contralto; Miss Minnie Blenner, W. H. MacGregor, and Frank Treat Southwick, organist and choirmaster of the West End Presbyterian Church; two choristers and Miss Karlina Schmitt, contralto of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; Charles Baier, organist of St. Ignatius's Church; Walter R. Johnston, organist St. Paul's M. E. Church; Alice May Sherwood, Marble Collegiate Church; A. A. Wild, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Holy Apostles; Miss Effie Stewart, soprano, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Perry Averill, baritone, All Souls' Church; George M. Greene, organist, Pilgrim Church; Miss Nellie Harben Knight, soprano, Madison Avenue Reformed Church; Edith J. Miller, contralto, St. Bartholomew's Church; Miss Adah Mabel Bryant, contralto, Church of the Holy Trinity; Gerritt Smith, Mus. Doc., organist, South Church.

Music

Portraits of Joseph F. Sheehan, tenor, and Lizzie Macnichol, contralto of the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Drama

Portraits of May Buckley, Ethel Barrymore, and Frank Worthing in "Catherine"; Fritz Williams in "On and Off"; scene in "The Christian," Act I., and Jameson Lee Finney in "The Christian"; Julia Neilson in "The Gypsy Girl," Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as Macbeth, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Lady Macbeth at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and Dora Goldthwaite.

A Useful Institution

Full page of snap-shots of the new public gymnasium, Fifty-third Street and Hudson River.

Columbia Yacht Club

Two pictures of its improved landing stage and house, together with a picture of the flagship.

A Valuable Gift

Picture of the vase presented to the Park Department through the heirs of the late Dorothy Minuse Fisher, which was originally intended for the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824.

Before the People

Some candidates for public office. Portraits of all the leading candidates for the Judiciary and Congressional offices in Greater New York.

Fashions in Footwear

The latest things in boots and shoes for men and women, with seven illustrations.

Fiction

"A Bunch of Primroses," by Thomas Cobbs.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A Fateful Dinner.

From The London Chronicle.

It is just seven years since Gen. Boulanger committed suicide at Brussels, and a writer in the Paris Figaro, giving his reminiscences of Boulangism, records a story of a dinner party which has a pathetic interest. It was in the days when Paris was mad with Boulanger fever, when M. Rochefort introduced the General to the editor of the Figaro at a small dinner party. The writer records the fate of some members of the party. Three committed suicide—the General, M. Hector Crémieux, and a banker—one went mad, (Victor Koning,) and three were exiled—the General, M. Rochefort, and Count Dillon.

One Kind.

Little Harry—Pa, what's an anachronism?"

Pa—A brown wig on a seventy-year-old man.—Chicago News.

GOD'S CARE FOR THE PEOPLE

Address by Dr. Burrell at the Civic-Philanthropic Conference at Battle Creek.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST AIMS

What the Church Is Accomplishing and What Remains for It to Do—Where the Secular Sociologist Fails.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 19.—The Civic-Philanthropic Conference opened yesterday in the Tabernacle, and at the evening session the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York City, delivered an address on "Christian Sociology." He said, in part:

"In a bad window overlooking the Strand, in London, sat Thomas Carlyle, pen in hand and eyes upon the madding crowd. 'Here are three millions or thereabouts,' he wrote, 'mostly fools.' He was not far amiss, only he should have added, 'Quorum pars magna ful.'

"These are the people. Immortal men and women, jostling one another along the busy ways; intent on getting together a little yellow dust, chasing butterflies and thistledown, grasping at laurel wreaths. Men and women 'with the geometry of heaven in their brains and the unfathomable galaxies,' born of God and bound for immortality, killing time, caviling at destiny, flinging opportunity to the left hand and high privilege to the right; their eyes hot with passion and brows scarred by the plowshare of vain chastisement; blind to yesterday and reckless of to-morrow, ever furnishing forth the wedding feast with the baked meats of the last funeral; wielding the lash or cringing under it; leading the rattling chariots to death, or following in chains; singers and dancers; Kings and potentates; misers with muckrakes; profligates scattering ill-gotten gains; the upper ten thousand treading on the heels of the submerged tenth, and the third estate bearing the burdens of both; all sorts and conditions of men—reeling, swaggering, jostling—'mostly fools'; fools who 'forever hastening to the grave, stoop downward as they run.' And we among them.

"Who cares? God cares. The sociologist who leaves Him out of the reckoning is the arch-witling of all. God knows the people, seen their Mardi Gras of folly, knows their sorrow, and contemplates an ultimate deliverance. He alone interprets the logic of events. What seems a topsy-turvy world to us is calm evolution to Him. The scientists have found a focal point above us where earth's discords blend in harmony. The clang of the workshop and the confused noise of battle, hosannas, miseres, moans of the death chamber, and midnight carousals, children's prattle, and Kings' manifestoes—all combine in one harmonic chord.

"The God of the Christian Socialist has eyes to see, a heart to pity, and almighty arms to save. He cares for the people, for the surging multitude; nay, more, for every one. To him at the thrashing floor the adventitious conditions which separate us into castes, as rich and poor, plebs and aristocrats, are but the chaff which the wind driveth away. All are God's children, and his love is alike toward all.

"Three facts are in evidence: First, His providence. We lay stress upon the contrasts—rags and ermine, Murray Hill and Mulberry Bend, crutches and carriages, the plumed hearse and the dead cart—and leap to the conclusion, 'God's ways are not equal.' But we see only an insignificant arc of the great circle. The God of the people is making all things work together for the best of each and all.

"The second fact in evidence is grace. Over against all complaints as to the divine administration, its injustice or partiality, let us place this manifesto: 'God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' Here is no discrimination, but universal amnesty on the sole condition that the rebel shall lay down his arms.

"In the doctrines set forth by Jesus of Nazareth, finding their magnificent consummation in the Sermon on the Mount, we have the only known social solvent. Put these principles in practice and you reconcile the lofty and lowly, the King and his subjects, capital and labor. Put them in practice, and you cut the sinews of war and make an utter end of injustice. The Golden Rule, and that alone, can usher in the truce of God.

"The third fact in evidence is the Church. The Church is the great living organism through which God is working by the power of His Spirit for the deliverance of the world from sin. Its business is to save men. Its first concern, in the necessity of the case, is with the immortal soul. For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his endless life? Here is where a secular sociologist fails—fails at the outset, utterly and lamentably. He magnifies a handbreadth of time beyond the measure of the interminable aeons. He pleads for higher wages and sends the wage-earner out into eternity without a penny to his name. He puts a roof over a man's head for threescore years, and turns him forth at last a homeless tramp. The 'rule of three' puts this altruist to an open shame, for as the flight of an eagle is to the incalculable sweep of eternity so is the work of a secular philanthropist to that of a wise fisher of men.

"Notwithstanding the shortcomings of the Church, there is more of philanthropic power in her little finger than in the loins of all of Congresses. In the Charities Directory of Manhattan there are above twelve hundred institutions for the relief of diverse suffering, and of these all that depend upon non-religious support can be counted on the fingers of four men. Let us be fair. The Church is not what it should be, but by the grace of God it is what it is.

"But oh, the unrealized possibilities, the latent energy, the lamentable waste! Let us call these to the remembrance of the followers of Christ. Let us exhort them to give heed not only to spiritual want, but to the ills that human flesh is heir to.

"The Church needs to come into a closer and more sympathetic contact with the people. She needs a wider door of welcome and as comfortable a pew for the fellow-craftsman of her Lord of Nazareth as for the man wearing a gold ring. Her sacred hospitality must shelter the rich and poor alike. She needs a broader sweep in all her charitable enterprises.

"Nor would it be amiss to urge upon the Church and her ministry a larger and more heroic attention to political reform. What shall be said, for example, of the temperance problem? In a land where church spires point from every hilltop toward heaven and where twenty millions of people profess the worship of the true God, we spend one thousand millions per annum for strong drink. And where is the adequate protest? Does the Church make it? Aye, as the chirp of a lone sparrow on the housetop against the whirlwind sweeping on. In the City of Manhattan there are six thousand dram shops; side by side, with their red lights, they make a twenty-five mile thoroughfare of licensed mantraps. And we clamor for municipal reform! There can be no municipal reform in the presence of these belching mouths of hell"

Mrs. Fenton Lost on the Mohegan.

News was received in this city yesterday of the positive identification of the body of Mrs. Florence Marie Fenton among those of the Mohegan disaster, off the Lizard. Mrs. Fenton was a trained nurse, well known in this city. She was an Englishwoman by birth, and married John Fenton, an American citizen, in London. They came to this country fifteen years ago, when she was twenty-three years old. She was graduated in 1887 from the Training School for Nurses attached to the City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. Her husband died eight years ago. Her son, Archibald, nineteen years old, is employed in a London banking house. Mrs. Fenton made her home while in this city with Miss V. Z. Foote at the Graduate Nurses' residence, 137 West Twenty-first Street. Every Summer she went to England to see her parents and son. Mrs. Fenton leaves no relatives in this country.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:16	Sun sets	5:13
Moon sets			9:21

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:56	Gov. Isl'd	11:02
H. Gate			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:33	Gov. Isl'd	11:35
H. Gate			12:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M
Cyrene, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 20.

Abydos, La Guayra, Oct. 14.
Algoa, Shields, Oct. 6.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 1.
Exeter City, Swansea, Oct. 5.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Oct. 14.
Kurrachee, Shields, Oct. 6.
Leander, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Leitrim, London, Oct. 8.
Norge, Christiansand, Oct. 7.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Alliance, Colon, Oct. 14.
Belgenland, Southampton, Oct. 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 16.
Johannesberger, Hamburg, Oct. 7.
Weineland, Shields, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 16.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1898.

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SPAIN'S IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS.

We presume the Spanish members of the Peace Commission have now been made to understand that the United States will neither assume Spain's Cuban debt nor permit it to be saddled upon the Cubans. It was inevitable that they should seek to throw off this burden from which their only other way of escape is through repudiation. It was natural that they should fight hard to get us to assume the obligation. All told, the debt incurred on account of Cuba amounts to five hundred million dollars. We may be sure that the Spanish Commissioners have been instructed to push their insistence to the very verge of a rupture with the American Commissioners. They could never hope to make five hundred millions in any easier way. We may be equally sure that they will not go to the point of an actual rupture of the negotiations. That would mean a resumption of the war, and Spain cannot afford any more fighting.

Their attempt to get us to acknowledge a virtual sovereignty over Cuba was too shallow to be rated as shrewd. The resolution of Congress disclaiming any intention to annex Cuba is necessarily a part of the official instructions of our Commissioners. We declared that the people of Cuba ought to be free and independent. Then we went to work and freed them from the Spanish yoke. We remain in Cuba, but not as possessors or sovereigns. We are merely helping the Cubans to set their house to rights. We are going to give them an opportunity to establish and maintain a Government. There is nothing in all that which imposes upon us the slightest obligation in regard to Spain's debts. If we took Cuba for ourselves international law and precedent would point to our assumption of the local debts, but that would not be controlling. The circumstances of the case would control. In consideration of making no demand upon Spain for a war indemnity we might make her assume the debt. But we do not take Cuba or the Cuban debt. Neither can we make a treaty providing that the Cuban people shall assume the debt. We have no authority to act for them or to control their destinies to that extent.

The fundamental question is one of right, and an examination of the problem in that light leads to the conclusion that Spain is entitled to no relief. These debts are the fruit of Spanish incompetence and misrule. The people of Cuba have not benefited by the fact that Spain borrowed money to hire soldiers to shoot them. It would be infamous to ask the Cubans to pay the bonds held by persons who advanced money to Spain to enable her to keep them in subjection. Spain must pay the debt herself or repudiate it. Repudiation would not be a hardship entitling the holders of Spanish bonds to any sympathy. They knew that Spain was practically bankrupt when they loaned her money. They knew that we long ago threatened to wrest Cuba from her grasp and were liable to make our threat good at any moment. If they lose money, right-thinking men will say that they get no more than they deserve. At any rate, we cannot move a hair from the position we have taken.

DANFORTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have for many years been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES and have always admired its fearless independence and its frank and outspoken condemnation of unworthy candidates of its own political household. I am therefore at a loss to understand why it is now supporting, or, at any rate, not opposing, the candidacy of Mr. ELLIOT DANFORTH for Lieutenant Governor. It is only a few years since Mr. DANFORTH was fined by the Supreme Court of this State for aiding as a member of the State Board of Canvassers in the consummation of an election fraud, and he has never since shown the slightest sign of repentance for that crime. This morning's TIMES states that Judge MAYNARD "disappeared under a minority of 101,000" on account of his participation in the same disgraceful transaction. It can hardly, therefore, be unaware of Mr. DANFORTH'S share in the attempt to cheat the electors of Dutchess County and to steal the control of the State Senate for his own party, for which MAYNARD was thus punished. How, then, is it possible for a newspaper of its character to support this man DANFORTH for the office of Lieutenant Governor? Should it not rather oppose his candidacy and exert its great influence to prevent his election to that high office? If THE TIMES will devote a portion of its valuable space to answering these questions, I am sure that what it has to say will be read with interest by its many independent readers, and may influence their votes. CHALMERS WOOD.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

DANFORTH is not our candidate. Goodness knows that we should have liked to see a very different man nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Democrats. We remember perfectly his part in stealing the Senate. We joined with joy and vigor in the work of defeating MAYNARD in 1893 as a rebuke to the perpetrators of that crime. Accordingly we are advising no reader of THE TIMES to vote for DANFORTH unless he feels that he can do so without doing violence to his conscience.

But if our correspondent and other independent readers of THE TIMES find their gorges rising at DANFORTH, for what candidate will they cast their votes? For TIM WOODRUFF? That seems to us an impossible alternative for any intelligent or conscientious independent. WOODRUFF, as a member of the Canal Board, has a direct official responsibility for the canal frauds and mismanagement. All contracts for the deepening of the canal were subject to the approval of that board. If WOODRUFF had done his duty the money of the people would not have been wasted and the canal system would not now be in peril of ruin and abandonment. How is the conscientious voter to choose between these two? DANFORTH, who aided and abetted the crime of stealing the Senate and was fined for contempt of court in disobeying the judicial order commanding the State Board of Canvassers not to count the illegal returns? Or WOODRUFF, who is directly responsible with ALDRIDGE and the rest for the canal scandal? Is it more important to punish the crime of 1892, or the crime of 1897 and 1898? Is it not an aggravation of WOODRUFF'S offense that at the present moment he is traveling through the State defending the authors of the canal abuses, and lauding the administration of GOV. BLACK?

Sometimes the conscientious voter finds himself in a hard place. Neither candidate is acceptable, both parties offend him. What is he to do? Some take to the woods and find an escape from their perplexities. Others, and we think this class includes the bulk of the reasonable and sensible men among independent voters, are guided by their judgment of the issues involved, the principles and purposes of the two parties. Either DANFORTH or WOODRUFF will be elected. There is no escape from that. The voter who refuses to vote for either cannot scratch their names, as that would invalidate his ballot. He can vote for the candidate under the Citizens' Union emblem, but that merely satisfies a private scruple and serves no public end. The voter who is not only conscientious but practical minded must ask himself whether on the whole it is worth while to condone the canal frauds and the other corruptions of the Republican Party and continue it in power in order to punish DANFORTH for his part in the crime of stealing the Senate. A newspaper can give little help to a man in such a situation. It is altogether a matter of private judgment and choice. There is always a way of escape by voting for the candidate for Lieutenant Governor named by the Independents. But that is only a personal convenience. It doesn't punish DANFORTH or WOODRUFF. We shall not advise anybody to vote for DANFORTH. They must settle that matter with their own consciences. But we do advise our readers not to vote for WOODRUFF. A participator in and defender of the canal abuses is not fit to be re-elected.

THE KAISER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

What may be the political significance of the German Emperor's present journey can be only a matter of conjecture. That it has political significance no sane adult who watches the course of affairs can possibly doubt. No matter how short the public memory may be, few people can have forgotten what happened when the outrages in Armenia and in Crete had raised the indignation of the civilized world almost to the point of action. If any single European nation had been responsible for the continuance of these atrocities, as we were for the condition of Cuba, the pressure upon such a nation, both from within and from without, to interfere in the name of humanity would have been irresistible. Because it was the business not of any one nation but of all Europe to do something, nothing was done. Every nation concerned found it feasible to bear its share of the responsibility that no one of them could have borne alone.

And yet there are degrees in the turpitude of this performance, and the first degree without doubt belongs to the Government of Germany. While all Europe was ringing with denunciation of the ruler whom GLADSTONE called "The Great Assassin," the German Kaiser was effusively fraternizing with him by letter and sending him photographs. When little Greece took up the gauntlet that concerted Europe was afraid to lift, the German Kaiser interfered actively on behalf of the oppressor to demand that Greece be coerced. This flagitious act was so devoid of any obvious public motive that private motives were with plausibility suggested in order to account for it. It was said that the object of the Kaiser's action was to spite his own sister. The Kaiser "could not spare a battalion" to garrison Crete, or even to coerce Greece, in a quarrel in which BISMARCK before him had declared that Germany had no interest worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier. But his voice was heard loudly clamoring, from the beginning to the end of the business, on the side of oppression and wrong. He was one of the "two young men" whom GLADSTONE stigmatized, in words not likely to be soon forgotten, as the men who had defeated the humane impulse of Europe.

The demerit of this behavior, from the point of view of humanity and civilization, is the measure of its merit from the point of view of the unspeakable Turk. The Sultan shows only common gratitude in his effusive reception of his imperial guest. But his obligations are much too heavy to be repaid by the hospitalities of Constantinople. The Kaiser has a right to demand a more substantial "quid pro quo." What he will demand remains for the future to show. Whatever it is, it will be payment for one of the most shameful services that a ruler who professes to be a civilized man and a Christian has ever outraged humanity and decency by rendering.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

It is fourteen years since HAROLD FREDERIC, whose untimely and lamentable death is elsewhere announced, began to serve THE TIMES in the capacity of its London correspondent. Our readers, and readers of American newspapers in general, know how acceptable and valuable that service became. Mr. FREDERIC'S equipment for it was only what could be attained in the interior of the State of New York by a young man of an exceptionally active and inquiring mind, who had been forced to begin very early to earn his bread as a "newspaper man." Even before 1884 he had made his mark by his service as a subordinate on The Utica Observer and as editor of The Albany Evening Journal. The two newspapers were opposed in politics, and one would suppose that the man who served both as a political writer must either have been devoid of political convictions or have suppressed them. In fact, however, Mr. FREDERIC had very positive convictions, and he contrived to express them without injustice or disloyalty to his employers. He was helped to do this by the fact that his attachment was to political principles rather than to political organizations, and it is true that the strain between his beliefs and the politics of his paper at last produced a rupture. But where he worked he left the impress of a strong and uncompromising individuality.

His apprenticeship was thus not particularly favorable for what was to be the work of his mature years. A "Mohawk Valley Dutchman," (which means a person not of Dutch but of German descent,) who had not had the advantage of a regular education, but had picked up what he knew in country newspaper offices, was not by these facts equipped for making a comprehensive weekly review of European politics. Of course, he had to learn his new business while he was doing it. The quickness with which he "caught on" was remarkable and was characteristically American. From the first his letters were interesting, and even at the first were not negligible. But at first they were merely clever reporting, of which a good deal has always been done from London for the American press. Mr. FREDERIC'S account for THE TIMES of the ravages of cholera in the South of Europe in 1885 remains memorable not only as a piece of graphic reporting, but as a striking illustration of personal courage. But his weekly letter soon developed into something quite different from clever reporting. It became a weekly conspectus of European politics and of world politics. Sometimes, especially in the earlier years of his correspondence, the author became the dupe of his own ingenuity, and it may fairly be said that occasionally he discovered mare's nests, as the saying is. But in spite of this, his weekly letter became more and more instructive as well as interesting, until it has now for many years been the most illuminating and authoritative survey of European affairs available to American readers.

To have attained this pre-eminence, in a field full of competitors, argues unusual qualities, fairness and openness and disinterestedness of mind and a philosophic temper, as well as keen and intent observation. These same qualities equally appear in the remarkable series of novels in which Mr. FREDERIC affectionately delineated the scenes and the characters and the life of his provincial boyhood, after he had become a citizen of the world. To have known his work, either as journalist or as novelist, was to be impressed with its freshness and power. To have known it in both aspects was to be drawn to the conclusion that its author was a very considerable man.

THE INSATIABLE PENSION ATTORNEY.

In spite of the fact that the pension roll was increased so as to show a net gain for the year ended June 30, 1898, of 17,700 pensioners, and the Pension Commissioner promises that the pension roll will increase, as it has done since the date mentioned, the Grand Army of Pension Attorneys is expressing its dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Pension Office by Commissioner EVANS. A hasty reading of the report of the Commissioner would seem to justify the belief that many unfit persons are now enjoying the too liberal bounty of the Government, but the pension attorneys complain that there is "no longer a living" in the business once so profitable that it enabled attorneys speedily to become millionaires, and they demand that some of the bars that have been erected to defend the Treasury shall be taken down.

At the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cincinnati there was a howl of rage against the Pension Commissioner because he had refused to restore Order No. 164. This order was made during the term of President HARRISON, and was regarded by the adroit pension sharks as a very decided help to them in making that "living" which some of them say is no longer to be derived from pension fees. Very few persons know what Order No. 164 is all about. Substantially, it was contrived to enable applicants for pensions or for increase of pensions to secure a number of ratings for obscure disabilities that were to be lumped in order to make up a gratifying aggregate. The practice, now brought almost to perfection, is to "claim" for applicants for pension or for increase every known weakness, disease, or disability, so that cases occur of applications for ratings where fourteen or more distinct disabilities are alleged. Each rating was accounted for as an eighteenth, and the scheme of the ingenious pension attorney under the operation of the order was to accumulate fractional rates until the applicant, proving a large number of obscure disabilities, could derive a pension altogether out of proportion to his actual disability.

Even while President HARRISON was in office it was discovered that this order was not to be tolerated, as it was being used simply to "work" the bureau. Secretary NOBLE did not understand it when he gave it his approval. When he did come to understand it he practically reversed it in the decision in the case of HENRY H. WEIKE:

> "It is deemed proper to state that the department, in approving said Order No. 164, did not intend that small rates should be added together, as, for example, three or more rates of 2-18 in order to make a rate under the provisions of said act. A man may have two or more separate afflictions, either one of which, considered singly, entitles him to a two-dollar rate under the old law, and yet, in the aggregate they may not disable him for the performance of manual labor to a much greater degree than either of them existing alone. Or he may have one serious disability and one or more slight disabilities, the latter of which do not have any appreciable effect upon the degree of incapacity for manual labor occasioned by the former.
>
> "The basis of rates under the act of June 27, 1890, is inability to earn support by reason of incapacity for manual labor, due to a permanent mental or physical disability not the result of vicious habits. In determining whether an applicant is entitled to a rate under said act for the character of disability aforementioned the only question is: Is he, from the cause or causes involved—be they one or many—disabled for the performance of manual labor to the extent represented by the fractional rate of 6-18? If, so, he is entitled to the minimum rate of $6. And so on until the maximum rate of $12 is reached."

"Corporal" TANNER and his fellow-business men who are dissatisfied with the opportunities afforded them under the Administration of President MCKINLEY clamor to have this order, which they found so profitable while it lasted, restored, notwithstanding it proved too strong for the Administration that was led into accepting it, but afterward rejected it as intolerable. It does not seem to be possible to accomplish great reforms in the Pension Bureau, but the Administration ought to be strong enough to refuse to be compelled to restore this vicious work of a former Republican Administration.

Since our esteemed contemporary THE NEW YORK TIMES suspended its fight for sound money, &c.—The New York Tribune.

When? Where? Show us where the fight for sound money is going on and we will be in the thickest of it in a jiffy.

If it be true that M. BRISSON, the French Premier, is to retire from the Cabinet on account of alleged ill-health, his withdrawal will be keenly felt by two classes—the Dreyfusards and those persons who would not avoid war with Great Britain. It was M. BRISSON'S eloquence and logic and representations that caused the Cabinet to vote for a revision of the Dreyfus trial; but it was also M. BRISSON'S influence over M. DELCASSE that gave the world the idea that France was ready to fight Great Britain at the drop of the hat. And if M. BRISSON is to be succeeded by LEON BOURGEOIS, while the chances of conflict over Fashoda will become more remote, the chance that DREYFUS may receive justice at an early day will be equally distant. M. BOURGEOIS on several occasions has given evidence of his esteem for the English; he is in every way a strong statesman, and has a large following that trust him and believe in his works. He is ten times as powerful a man as BRISSON, of whom GAMBETTA said: "A made-up cravat, and nothing in it." But M. BOURGEOIS has no doubt of the guilt of DREYFUS, and simply voted "revision" as a matter of policy. To be sure, M. BRISSON is sixty-three years old and not in very robust health, yet we cannot but think that his retirement at this time would only mean that the Cour de Cassation intends to bring a verdict against revision of trial in the Dreyfus case.

FASSETT stumped the State in 1891. If our memory is not at fault, he made over a hundred speeches. But he was beaten by 47,937 votes.

The semi-official Berlin Post recently gave a direct rebuke to those Anglophobe sheets of Germany that have criticised the Colonial Office for coming to terms with England over Delagoa Bay. Up to 1896, the Post says, England's right to Delagoa Bay existed only on paper. To-day this is no longer the case, for England reaps the fruits of financial assistance rendered Portugal in the day of need. And the Post continues: "Far indeed from having abandoned well-acquired rights, as we are accused of doing, we have gained by the agreement new rights which we did not previously possess." More cannot be said, sagely adds the Post; "vitally important reasons compel the two Governments to silence." Of course it may be that the "new rights" refer to Egypt or to China or to Syria, where the Kaiser will shortly be; but we think not. Very probably the phrase refers simply to the colonization of German East Africa and the advantage that territory will possess in having a British gateway. In the meantime, however, the Anglophobe press of Germany continues to proclaim that the Transvaal has been delivered up to her enemies. Strangely enough, Oom PAUL thinks so, too.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Atlanta has just had a fine opportunity to study the workings of the delusion called—by certain persons of weak mind—"Christian Science." Mrs. A. W. LINDSAY, who, if she were now alive, would be a resident of that city, was attacked by typhoid fever about a week ago. She and her husband were believers in the power of faith over disease germs, so, instead of calling in a doctor, they summoned a high priestess of the mystical cult and for three days the sick woman was made the almost constant object of spells, incantations, and exhortations not to indulge in "mortal thoughts." She grew steadily worse, and, the case coming to the notice of the neighbors, they forced a change of treatment. By that time the malady had progressed so far that the remedies of ordinary science were of no efficacy, and two days after the physician arrived Mrs. LINDSAY died. The exploiter of human credulity is not at all abashed by this result of her arts. When asked to explain it, she declared that "a combination of mortal thought and chemicals killed Mrs. LINDSAY. The neighbors were ignorant, they clamored for a physician, and one was called in. It was an effort to appease mortal thought that did this." And so on and so on for half a column. Incidentally, the high priestess asserted that to mention "Christian Science" in connection with the case was "outrageous," and that "the newspapers had no right to pry into people's affairs." Also, incidentally, the husband says, "I am just as firm in my belief as ever." Comment on this episode would be superfluous.

—Obviously for use in coming controversies, a "secret of the war" has been carefully revealed by somebody in Washington. It is to the effect that when Admiral SCHLEY was sent after CERVERA, he lighted on a false scent, followed it to Cienfuegos, and for five days lay off that port waiting for the Spanish fleet to emerge from a harbor it had never entered. Then, according to the "secret," the Admiral was informed of his mistake by Capt. MCCALLA, but, instead of going to Santiago, he started for Key West after coal, only to be headed off by the Harvard and peremptorily ordered back. The revealer of secrets is informed that "the Cabinet was unanimous in favor of SCHLEY'S recall, but the President, with the consideration that has marked all his dealings with the army and navy, intervened and allowed him to remain, but as a prudential measure sent Admiral SAMPSON to Santiago in command of the blockading squadron." There is a peace and harmony story for you!

—Words like "amazing" and "astounding" are entirely inadequate to express the effect on civilian minds that is produced by one passage in the letter just sent by Surgeon General STERNBERG to the Commissioners who are so industriously engaged in getting denials that any mistakes were made in the conduct of the war and the management of camps and transports. The passage in question reads: "The American National Red Cross Association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies it must share the responsibility with the Medical Department of the army for such suffering." Half a column of exclamation points would not do justice to that statement, and simplest charity impells one to see in it evidence that the Surgeon General's mental condition is such as to give serious anxiety to his relatives and friends. His attempt to shift responsibility is not amusingly, but pathetically, absurd. If he cannot see the utter lack of relation between the premises and the conclusion of his implied syllogism, then he is in a very bad way indeed, and those who have been his critics have reason to regret the form which their severity took.

—It grieves us deeply to note the tone in which The Electrical Review discusses current rumors about improved service on the elevated roads. "The managers of the Manhattan system," it says, "talk as though they had the problem of the ages on their hands when invited to make a change from steam to electricity. Yet, as a matter of fact, there are many trolley roads in the country that have to deal with about as heavy a traffic as theirs, under far more difficult conditions, and there are elevated roads that have tried electricity with the results that might have been expected from the change." Then it instances the South Side Elevated Road of Chicago, which, five months after the adoption of an electrical system, finds its operating expenses reduced by 25 per cent. and its traffic increased one-half. With such a saving and such a profit, The Review declares, Manhattan stock "would not long present the sickly front it does now." That is unkind enough, but what follows is simply barbarous. "As we go to press it is again rumored that a contract for improvement has been given out. * * * The news is too good to be true. To borrow a phrase current in other matters, 'there are several lives between' the benefit thus to be conferred and the New York public. If the change comes, we shall believe it, but it would be easier to believe if control of the road had passed into new hands." Evidently, scientific researches have had on our learned contemporary the hardening effect so often and so sorrowfully mentioned by the anti-vivisectionists, else would it not publish statements sure to inflict keen pain on several eminent New Yorkers, and real torture on one.

—A London correspondent now in Puerto Rico is much worried about the prospect of Americanizing the island, and he declares that we will find our greatest difficulty in the dense ignorance of a great majority of the islanders. The difficulty will be the harder to overcome, he says, because "the parish priests do not favor instruction, believing that it tends to alienate the youth from the Spanish Catholic Church." Did he ever hear a parish priest say so? It is a little more than just possible that he has, but we have our doubts, and most certainly no parish priest on the island will be encouraged, or even allowed, to make any such statement after an American Archbishop assumes in Puerto Rico the position of representative of the Pope. The Spanish Catholic Church—to use a somewhat absurd phrase—may have, for that matter probably does have, queer and antiquated ideas in regard to education, but that fact has ceased to be of importance in that particular region. All things considered, the London correspondent would better look about him for better excuses for anxiety than this one. Possibly enough he can find them, and when he founds warnings on facts as they now exist they may have some value.

—So far, the official inquiry into the loss of the Mohegan has not lifted even a corner of the mystery in which the unfortunate vessel came to its end, and it must be admitted that the proceedings have seemed better devised to conceal facts than to reveal them. That one or more officers on the steamer made a colossal and unpardonable blunder is not a necessary inference from the circumstances of the wreck. It is a highly, a terribly, plausible one, however, and the number of people drawing it will steadily increase as long as excuse exists for charging upon the investigating authorities a disinclination to utilize every possible source of information. It was well to hear the evidence of the manager of the line; it would also have been well, at the earliest convenient moment, to get the testimony of passengers and crew. Both are widely scattered now, and at least some of them will never put in legal form the stories they were eager to tell, and were not allowed to tell, at the first hearing. What was there to fear? The world does not demand perfection, except in intention. A mistake, like a fault, if confessed, is half redressed, and can be remedied, but a mistake suppressed is justly regarded as a very alarming thing. Therefore does it seem to us that the British Coroner acted with lamentable unwisdom.

MR. HOPKINS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have a little space in which to reply to Jerome Hopkins's letter, published in this morning's issue of your paper? In the first place, let me state facts which will give me the right to answer. I have been a member of the People's Singing Classes and of the People's Choral Union for four years; I have paid my 10 cents every Sunday; I have participated in all the concerts, and I was an active member of the Auditing Committee, whose business it was last year to examine the accounts of the organization and ascertain how its funds were received and disbursed. I am, therefore, thoroughly familiar with the workings of the movement, and I believe I am sufficiently qualified to speak upon the questions Mr. Hopkins raises.

No institution is "free" in the sense that it does not require financial support. Even THE TIMES has expenses that must be met, and the public schools receive an appropriation from the City Treasury. The Sun has the bad habit of saying things about our movement—withal, from the best of motives—that tend to misrepresent us. Last Spring it called us a "charity," and then it was necessary for Theodore Schorske to write a letter explaining the unfairness of that statement. This time we are called "free," and from this Mr. Hopkins evidently believes that our organization either costs nothing to run or that we are a source of income to some one.

Our movement is a co-operative one, each individual member bearing a share of the expense, with absolutely no profit to any one. Mr. Damrosch and his assistants render their services without compensation, the clerical work is done by members of the organization, who receive no compensation, and from the dues collected at the door are paid the expenses of hall, music, concerts, and printing. The surplus belongs to the organization, and the power and duty of management are with a general committee of twenty-four elected by and from members of the Choral Union. Those of us who are familiar with its workings have learned to understand the lofty ideal that gave it birth, and to such persons the intimation that the movement may be a "quack" in the musical profession comes as near to being an insult as a carefully worded inquiry can be, and is simply appalling.

Of course Mr. Hopkins is welcome to all the light we can give him, and our Secretary, John McDonough, at 41 University Place, this city, will, I am sure, be glad to answer any further questions Mr. Hopkins or his friends may be pleased to put. If, however, Mr. Hopkins had read his TIMES and Sun last Fall when the Choral Union gave "The Messiah," and last Spring, when it rendered "The Lay of the Bell," or any of Mr. Henderson's oft-repeated criticisms of our work, I am sure he would have had little difficulty in determining to what part of the musical world the People's Singing Classes and the People's Choral Union belong.

JULIUS HENRY COHEN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

THE REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The questions that called the National Democratic Party into being are, to say the least, now in abeyance. Those who, like the writer, have voted for that party's candidates in recent elections, now must make a momentous choice. Either we must cast in our lot with the Republican Party, accepting its candidates and indorsing its measures, or else we must return to our former allegiance. To lead us to adopt the first-named course, the arguments should be both positive and persuasive. But they are not so. We see the same group of leaders still in control—Platt, Quay, Foraker. The votes of these men in the Senate do not register our political convictions; their methods of government do not accord with our moral ideals. We do not believe the Dingley tariff bill was a statesmanlike measure, why then should we support the party to whom it owes its enactment? We greatly doubt the wisdom of including within the borders of our Republic the Philippines on the one side and Cuba on the other; yet the Republican conventions throughout our land have proclaimed persistently that our Nation has entered upon an era of expansion, pointing with pride to the unfortunate annexation of Hawaii and her sister islands!

If we turn toward the State Administration in New York we see a canal scandal of vast proportions, our "National Guard" well nigh ruined by incompetent officialism, a civil service law that defeats its own purpose, an election law that might be called a "force bill." Surely miserable sights! We have listened in vain for some word from the nominee of the Republican Party condemning these evils. He is silent—or worse—in general phrase he indorses them. We turn back, therefore, to the Democratic Party. With its ideals we are in sympathy and with its purposes we are in accord. In its nominee for Governor we have a candidate who for years has worn the judicial ermine and has kept it pure. And when, casting aside his chosen hopes at the call of duty, he stepped into the political arena, it was to expose and denounce these very evils that have so disgraced our Commonwealth.

We therefore need not hesitate to accept as our candidates the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and in so far as they are clean and capable men we are proud to support them.

EDWARD MCK. WHITING.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the discussion following the failure of the Democratic Party to renominate Joseph F. Daly, I should like to ask what transcendent qualities he has ever shown that he should continue to be supported by the taxpayers for another term of fourteen years? After feeding at the public crib for twenty-eight years and performing the duties that any man with a somewhat indifferent legal training could do just as satisfactorily he refuses to step aside gracefully, to let some other as well-equipped person take his place, but in the stentorian tones of a Falstaff he gives utterance to such bombast as: "Mad indeed is the brain that conceives the punishment of a just Judge." Would it not sound better if these words had emanated from the mouth of another than a disappointed candidate, who claims for himself the pharisaical title of a "just Judge," when his actions and those of his friends, encouraged by him, show him to have a small modicum of the judicial mind and a large share of hoggishness?

It does not seem right in a democratic government to place any man on a pedestal by electing him to office year after year until he thinks he is the office.

In to-day's issue you publish some testimony educed during the Tweed trials that shows how this particular Judge came to gain his position originally. Does any one for a moment think that the Republicans of the Bar Association would indorse any candidate nominated by the Democrats?

If Mr. Croker, as a leader of his party, never did anything more than to prevent the renomination of Judge Daly, this would be sufficient to secure for him the approbation of every man who has the interests of our form of government at heart. Rotation in office in the judiciary is as conducive to the health of the body politic as it is in any other office that the people can bestow.

DEMOCRATIC VOTER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

TAMMANY AND JUDGE DALY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the influential motors of public opinion, permit me to emphasize the present attitude of the man who stands as the Democratic—or, more properly, the Tammany—leader in respect to the judiciary. Judge Daly for many years has been an upright, capable, and faithful Judge. He has refused to obey the behests of the Tammany leader in two instances: He has refused to give the clerkship to a partisan instead of Judge Jones, and he has refused to remove the judicial sales from Liberty Street to 111 Broadway. It has been charged by the Bar Association Committee that for these reasons, and these only, he has been refused a renomination. The leader on Sunday has poured out the vials of his wrath upon the Bar Association, but has not denied the charge. So it stands admitted.

Assuming that he knows and is qualified to judge of the merits of the membership of that body, what does it amount to? For argument's sake, let us admit that it is wholly partisan and untrustworthy, what has that to do with the case? What is it that Croker admits? No one can for a moment believe that Judge Daly would be turned down for Judge Jones's sake. So we must examine the other charge, which in effect is this: The judicial sales, if placed in Broadway, would put money into the pocket of Croker's partner, and consequently into his, and for refusing to give him that money he has taken his revenge on the representative of the judiciary. This is equivalent to the sale of an office for private gain. This was the height of the iniquity of the Roman soldiery as depicted by the eloquent pen of Gibbon. And this will be our fate if the people shall submit to this infamy. Apparently the man has no comprehension of his enormous crime, but it stands nevertheless as the greatest crime that can be perpetrated against society—the independence of the judiciary. Let the people rise up in their might to condemn it and its author, equal in spirit to the worst acts of the Tweed Ring, which it emulates.

WILLIAM H. ARNOUX.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my unqualified admiration for the masterly editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES in regard to the judiciary. It is by far the best and strongest article that has yet been written on the outrageous attempt to destroy the purity of the bench, and will certainly gain many votes for Judge Daly. I, myself, am a Republican in politics, but would vote and work against any of my party leaders who attempted to tamper with the independence of the courts, the same as I think all good Democrats will do in this case.

I find, in conversation with many of my personal friends who are Democrats and are willing to vote a strictly party ticket at all times, that they now say that they are not willing to vote to make a dictatorship possible. I trust that you will give us some more articles like to-day's.

SIDNEY W. CURTIS.

New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

A PUERTO RICAN CAMP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a letter from one of the nurses at one of the army hospitals in Puerto Rico, in part as follows:

"Cosmo, near Ponce, Puerto Rico, Oct. 3.

"There are 14 nurses here, including myself, and over 600 sick men. The camp is situated in a valley and is completely surrounded by most beautiful mountains. The situation is certainly lovely, but oh, the condition of the camp is simply appalling. It is a perfect hotbed of disease, and not the slightest sanitary precautions have been observed. The men have suffered terribly, and many will feel the effects of it all their lives, I fear. The rainy season is still on, and that, of course, makes the climate all the more dangerous. The rain will fall in sheets every day for a half hour or more, and then it will suddenly clear off. The intense heat of the sun on the wet earth seems to cause a steam to rise until one feels as though an immense Turkish bath were in progress.

"Typhoid fever, malaria, and pernicious malaria or native fever are the principal diseases, and the last one, the native fever, I believe is the worst. The patient simply wastes to death under it. Poor fellows, I look so haggery and worn, and painfully thin. Poor food and not enough of it; bad water, a bad climate—and what other result could there be?"

Letters such as these will convince the people that, despite whatever report the war investigating committee may make, "some one has blundered" criminally. Only 14 nurses to 600 men! Poor food and little of it! Who is to blame? A. V. B.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

Kind Words from an Old Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing my pleasure in witnessing the recent reduction of the price to 1 cent. This is because I believe the reduced price will increase largely the number of its readers. For forty years and more I have had it left daily at my house as the journal that could be placed in the hands of every member of my family with confidence that nothing unfit to be read by all, old and young, would be found in its columns. It has been foremost in lashing corruption, public and private, in all its forms. Its editorials have been scholarly and dignified, free from scurrility and those tricks of manner that are calculated to "tickle the ears of the groundlings." There are myriads of readers in this favored land who will buy a paper at 1 cent who could not or would not pay 3 cents. It is not strange, therefore, that I, in common doubtless with many citizens, should rejoice in the prospect of seeing placed in the hands of those readers a daily journal the reading of which will have an elevating, and not a debasing, tendency, as, alas! we see too many of them have. In the belief that the new move will prove as profitable to the paper as to the public, and with best wishes,

New York, Oct. 12, 1898. D. P. B.

Reubenn Hyde Walworth.

(Died of Typhoid Fever after Nursing Soldiers at Fort Monroe and Montauk Point.)

No storm of praise will be bestowed on her,
Sweet nurse—yea, angel—gentle minister.
And yet she served her flag—not as a man,
But better still, as only woman can.

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

NUGGETS.

Growl of a Cynic.

We sometimes question if any woman remembers that she loves her husband when she is doing her Fall buying at a dry goods store.—Atchison Globe.

A Common Complaint.

He—Yes, she is living under an assumed name.

She—Horrible! What is it?

He—The one she assumed immediately after her husband married her.—Syracuse Herald.

An Overworked Maxim.

"Always keep cool," exclaimed the man who lives to give advice.

"Yes," said Mr. Meekton. "But don't let the man who tends to the steam down stairs hear you say that. He runs the idea into the ground."—Washington Star.

Puzzle for a Servant.

"And remember, Bridget, there are two things I must insist upon—truthfulness and obedience."

"Yis, mum, and when you tell me to tell the ladies you're out when you're in, which shall it be, mum?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Not in the Prescription.

"What you want to do," said the druggist, as he handed the old darky the patent medicine, "is to take a dose of this after each meal."

"Yes, Suh," was the reply, "an' now, will you please, Suh, tell me whar I'm gwine ter git de meals?"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE LITTLE DINNER PAIL.

Mrs. M. P. A. Crozier in The Voice.

In morning gray, along the street,
I hear the tramp of many feet,
And hear the friendly hail,
"Good morning, John!" "Good morning, Bill!"
As on they trudge to shop or mill,
With little dinner pail.

With little dinner pails they go,
Through mud and rain, through slush and snow,
Wearing in manly way—
Wearing as King wears kingly crown,
The toilers garb of blue or brown;
For very kings are they,

Who, brave of soul, with cheerful face,
Are faithful in the lowest place
That Duty calls them to;
Who for the home, the weans, the wife,
Grow gray with care and stern with strife,
Keeping their heart-beats true.

Such men—God bless them! cities need—
Men great in thought and strong in deed,
Knowing no word like "fail";
Then doff your hat what time you meet
The man who carries down the street,
The little dinner pail

HAROLD FREDERIC DEAD

The Well-Known Novelist and Correspondent Succumbs to Heart Disease.

EXPIRES AT HENLEY, ENGLAND

Had Been the London Representative of The New York Times Since 1884 —Was a Recognized Authority on European Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Harold Frederic, the well-known novelist and London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died of heart disease at 1 o'clock this morning at Henley-on-the-Thames. He had been ailing for some time, but his death was not expected until a few hours before it occurred.

The doctors had warned him that he was overtaxing his strength and advised him to rest from his literary labors, but he could not be persuaded to do so. He trusted to his magnificent constitution to do what would have been burdensome labor for two men, although for the last two months his right hand had been disabled so that it made it difficult for him to hold a pen.

His last work was for THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was with great difficulty, and only by exerting his remarkable will power to the utmost, that he composed his weekly cable letter on Saturday. Nothing, however, could deter him from attending to this duty.

HAROLD FREDERIC'S CAREER.

Started Handicapped by Poverty and Scant Educational Facilities.

The death of Harold Frederic terminates a life of industry and usefulness, and a literary career full of high achievement and still greater promise. Born on a small farm near Utica, this State, Aug. 19, 1856, he had an early struggle with poverty. With the unremitting toil that marked his boyhood days, however, there developed a robust physique, a healthy mind, a genial disposition, and a buoyant spirit of self-reliance. In his ancestry there was a mingling of Dutch, French, and New England blood. His father, Henry De Motte Frederic, was a descendant of the Dutch and French settlers of the Mohawk Valley, wherein the scene of the dead writer's earlier novels is laid.

Frederic, senior, was a decorator of furniture, but owing to the state of his health he was obliged to turn from that calling to some occupation that would keep him in the open air as much as possible. He succeeded in obtaining employment on a railroad, and was killed in an accident when Harold was two years old. The modest home of the Frederics was mortgaged almost to its full value, and the widow bravely undertook the task of supporting her little family and lifting the mortgage. She established a dairy industry, and it was on a milk delivery wagon that young Harold served his first apprenticeship.

Before he reached his teens he was obliged to get out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, go to the cow stables, and make everything ready for the milkers, who followed him. After the milking had been done he would mount the wagon, and help deliver the milk to the customers in the town. Harold Frederic's intimate friends in recent years have often heard him relate how he was obliged to get up very early on cold Winter mornings to deliver milk to his customers before he could go to school. Occasionally, when detained on his "route," he would appear at school clad in his rough, milk-soiled garments, a circumstance, he used to say, that did not enhance his popularity with his fellow-pupils.

HIS EARLY STUDIES.

Although his early opportunities for obtaining an education were scant, young Frederic made the best of them. He had a natural fondness for acquiring knowledge of all sorts, and some time before he was able to go to school he had taught himself to read by learning the letters on a soap box in his mother's kitchen. He attended the public schools in Utica at intervals until he was fourteen years old, and such education as he acquired after that period was from observation and self-application to books of his own selection. Hale's "History of the United States" and Fox's "Book of Martyrs" were two of the first books that he read through.

When it became necessary for Frederic to seek employment away from home he applied to E. Prentiss Bailey for work in the office of The Utica Observer. He was taken on as an office boy, and after a while he developed considerable skill as a draughtsman. Subsequently he turned his attention to the retouching of photographic negatives, and in 1873 he went to Boston to pursue that calling. He was employed for several months in the studio of Allen & Rowell, in that city, and was highly successful in both an artistic and financial sense. He not only retouched all of the negatives for Allen & Rowell, but did a large amount of similar work for other firms in the surrounding towns, for which his earnings ranged from $30 to $90 a week, an extraordinary income for a lad of his age.

His eyes gave out under the strain after awhile and he was obliged to abandon this lucrative occupation. He returned to Utica, and having a natural taste for journalism, went to work as a reporter for The Utica Observer on a salary of $9 a week. It was about this time that he married. In 1880 he was one of the editors of The Utica Observer, and two years later—on Sept. 1, 1882—he became the editor of The Albany Evening Journal. Although the quality of his editorial work was of a high character at that time, his connection with The Albany Journal was not of long duration. Differences concerning the policy of the paper arose, and Mr. Frederic withdrew, and while devoted himself to general literary work. His inclination was strongly toward pure literature.

CAREER IN LONDON.

It was in 1884 that Harold Frederic accepted the post of London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Although he went to London a stranger to persons and to journalistic methods there, he speedily established himself on solid ground, and from the start compelled recognition of his merit from those with whom he was thrown in contact. His broad-minded intelligence, energy, and honesty of purpose imparted a quality to his work which commanded respect and confidence. He made acquaintances rapidly and with discrimination. Of large and commanding figure, dignified mien, and most agreeable manners, his was an effective and winning personality, and he was able to choose his associates and friends from among persons whom it was both a privilege and an advantage to know.

As the years passed Harold Frederic grew with his surroundings, and kept pace with current events. He extended his acquaintance socially and politically, and constantly strengthened his reputation as a correspondent by his unimpeachable integrity, his spirit of fairness, his accuracy of statement, and his uniformly high-principled point of view. He enjoyed the confidence of many men high in the political counsels of the different European nations, and his sources of information consequently were of the best.

Always a painstaking student of political conditions and events, Mr. Frederic acquired a remarkably comprehensive grasp of European politics. It may be truthfully said of him that no American ever mastered the complex Irish question more completely than did he. His relations with the real leaders of thought and action in Ireland for many years past were extensive and confidential. With the substantial growth of his own fame in literature, Harold Frederic's influence as a correspondent naturally increased in scope and effectiveness. Being able to discuss European topics from an intimate knowledge of the facts, his thoughtful treatment of the great social and political questions which have agitated Europe in recent years invariably commanded widespread attention and interest.

TWO MEMORABLE EVENTS.

Harold Frederic's career as the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES was marked by two memorable events. The first was his courageous tour of investigation through the cholera scourged regions of Southern France and Italy in the Summer of 1884. He personally visited Marseilles and Toulon at a time when a large proportion of the inhabitants of those districts who had not been stricken by the cholera were fleeing in terror. Prompted by a conscientious desire to learn exactly the nature and extent of an epidemic which was exciting two continents, Mr. Frederic went voluntarily among the disease stricken people and pursued his effective investigations without timidity or haste.

The information obtained by him and published in a series of letters to this newspaper was of exceptional importance and value. He made up a minute system of tables showing the extent and spread of the disease in France, Italy, and Spain, and his close observations enabled him to throw valuable light on the causes of the epidemic. To American readers his letters were reassuring, for he boldly proclaimed the doctrine that cholera need not be feared in communities where cleanliness was observed and where good systems of sewerage prevailed. Mr. Frederic drew some graphic pictures of the extent of the suffering in Marseilles and Toulon, and described effectively the devotion and heroism of the sisters of the religious orders.

Mr. Frederic's second notable exploit was his visit to Russia in 1891 for the purpose of probing the subject of the alleged persecution of the Jews. So thoroughly did he perform his mission and so strongly did he write, in his letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES, about the evils which he discovered, that subsequent visits to Russia on his part were practically interdicted. The records of what he saw in that country he characterized as "an indictment, more solemn, more sweeping, more terrible than exists in written language against any other people."

The Russia that he saw and described "was a Russia of dark and hopeless ignorance, of drunken incompetency, of frank and even smiling contempt for everything of thought and word and deed that we call honesty. I saw it in cottages, in fields, in churches, camps, ad market places—and everywhere, depressing as the picture was, it furnished the background of a whole race being hunted from its homes, despoiled of its possessions, hounded by the Cossack, and plundered by the tchinovnik, and all unpitied by any one."

In 1892 Mr. Frederic published the results of his observations in Russia in book form, with the title "The New Exodus: A Study of Israel in Russia."

Incidental to his varied and valuable work as the London correspondent of this newspaper from the Spring of 1884 to the time of his death, Mr. Frederic wrote many letters on special subjects. His elaborate account of the funeral of the Emperor Frederick in Berlin was one of the most widely-read accounts of that event. Subsequently he made a careful and interesting study of the character and public career of William II. of Germany under the head of "The Young Emperor." This analysis of the German Emperor was published in book form after its appearance in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN FICTION.

Mr. Frederic's busy pen has added to current fiction some of its best material in recent years. In 1887 Scribner's Magazine published in serial form his first novel, entitled "Seth's Brother's Wife." Since then he wrote and published the following books: "The Lawton Girl," 1890; "In the Valley," 1890; "The Return of the O'Mahony"; "The New Exodus," 1892; "Copperhead," 1893; "Marsena, and Other Stories of the War," 1894; "Illumination," (known in this country as "The Damnation of Theron Ware,") 1896, and "March Hares," 1896. His story, "Gloria Mundi," which has been running as a serial in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, is soon to be issued in book form. One of the last things that Mr. Frederic did before his death was to revise the press sheets of this story. He also recently completed the manuscript of a new story, entitled "The Market Place," which is to be issued in the Spring by a New York publishing house.

"Seth's Brother's Wife" put Harold Frederick prominently before the world as a writer of fiction. His scene was the Mohawk Valley, and there was some remarkably fresh and vital characterization in the novel. In this and other stories he did for Central New York what Mary Wilkins, Sarah O. Jewett, and many others have been doing for New England neighborhoods, Thomas Nelson Page and Richard Malcolm Johnston for the South. His descriptions of scenery, the rolling hills, the "broad, winding river" that "gently glides" in the old song, the farms and the frequently picturesque towns were of photographic accuracy, but touched also with a poet's fancy. Doubtless much in this and in some of his other tales of the Mohawk region had something of an autobiographical quality.

He could remember the tremulous excitement, the grimness, and the pathos of 1861, when countless young men left the farms and shops to die in the Virginia trenches and the Maryland fields, or to return home, blue-coated and bearded, to be renowned as heroes all the rest of their days. It is not more than fair to say that no other American novelist has surpassed Mr. Frederic in reflecting in fiction the spirit of patriotism that prevailed in Northern homes, in the field and shop, when Fort Sumter was fired upon. This note is sounded in many of his short stories, as well as in some of the novels that followed the success of "Seth's Brother's Wife."

HIS BEST NOVEL.

The work of fiction he will be best remembered by, however, has nothing to do with patriotism in war's alarms. The novel called in this country "The Damnation of Theron Ware" and in England "Illuminations" caused such a stir, when it was published in 1896, as few American novels have ever caused. It is a book which every one must read who wishes to hold his own in popular literary discussions. It was a "book of the year," and it is still a book widely read and much talked of.

The scene in this is still the neighborhood of the Mohawk, and doubtless among the personages there are counterparts of men and women the novelist knew well when he was a young journalist in Utica. But in its imaginative power, its analysis of human motive, its grasp of the secrets of character, and its cumulative force, this story outranks all his others, and places him among the foremost writers of English fiction in this hour. The book is full of the mystery of life and its irony. The protagonist is a poorly nurtured, ill-educated young Methodist minister, just married to a "nice" girl, and assigned by a cold-hearted conference to a poor station. He is a despicably mean, shallow fellow, this Theron Ware, false to his calling, to his wife, and to himself, but he is put before us truthfully and with such powerful art that the reader finds in him that touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. Every man can feel some sort of sympathy with Ware, however much he may despise him, because there is something of every man's nature in Ware's.

Not quite so much as this may be said for any of the characters in the story, though the Church Debt Raisers man and wife, are a most engaging pair and quite new to fiction, and Theron's faithful young wife is thoroughly human. The Titian-haired Irish-American woman is, perhaps, a more fanciful personage, and the cultivated Romish priest and the scoffing man of science bear her good company. Doubtless at least two of these personages, however, were remotely founded in life. The influence of the trio upon weak, untrained, undeveloped Theron is what makes the book. "March Hares" and some of Mr. Frederic's later short stories deal with English life.

Although originally a man of perfect health, as well as splendid physique, Mr. Frederic's close application to literary pursuits began to develop serious physical conditions a year or so ago. His friends advised him that he was keeping his nervous system under too constant a strain, but his ambition seemed to be continually urging him on to still greater achievements. On the 12th of last August he suffered a stroke of partial paralysis, affecting his right side. He rallied slowly from the effects of that stroke, and up to the latter part of September it was necessary for him to have the aid of another person in moving about.

FRENCH PREMIER MAY RESIGN.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Matin says that the health of the Premier, M. Brisson, is such that he wishes to retire from the Cabinet, and is considering with the President the choice of his successor, who may possibly be M. Bourgeois, the present Minister of Education.

FOR CHEAPER OCEAN POSTAGE.

England Favors a Two-Cent Rate with This Country.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Inquiry made at the General Post Office here shows the postal authorities here know nothing officially of the report that the Third Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, Mr. John A. Merritt, will in his annual report this year recommend the reduction of ocean postage between the United States and Great Britain to 2 cents a half ounce, which would mean a great saving to business houses, on both sides of the Atlantic, having a large correspondence. The only information which has reached here was contained in cable dispatches announcing these facts. The officials of the British Post Office say the matter stands as follows:

"When a reduction of the postage between Great Britain and her colonies was decided upon, the idea of a similar arrangement with the United States was mooted and well received by the British authorities. But," they now add, "the only objection is that the United States may wish to make it a step for a similar reduction with other countries of the Postal Union, for which Great Britain is not yet prepared. 'But,' one of the British postal officials remarked, 'for such an arrangement with the United States, as the great English-speaking Nation having the closest commercial and social relations with us, we are quite ready.'"

Germany and the Vatican.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The North German Gazette says Baron von Rotenham, the German Minister to Sweden, has been chosen to represent Germany at the Vatican, in succession to Baron von Buelow, who was recalled.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN TURKEY.

He and His Party Are Cheered by Thousands Everywhere.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—Emperor William furnished the staid Turks to-day with one of the most interesting days in the annals of their capital. The city was crowded, and the sightseeing and ceremonials would have exhausted a less enterprising potentate. Wherever he went he was greeted by throngs of cheering inhabitants.

Early this morning he proceeded to Eyout in the State caique, propelled by fourteen black oarsmen. He made a theatrical progress around the old walls, his suite accompanying him. In the meantime the Empress made an excursion to Mount Tchamlidja, on the Asiatic coast of the Bosporus.

Their Majesties returned to the Yildiz Kiosk at noon and gave a reception to the foreign envoys, after which they went on an excursion to the Upper Bosporus, dining with the Turkish Minister of Marine on board the Turkish imperial yacht Sultanieh. The Marine Band played during the banquet.

Then their Majesties boarded the German gunboat Loreley and returned to the Yildiz Kiosk. The German warships were brilliantly illuminated this evening, their outlines being traced by electric lights. It was the first display of the sort Constantinople had seen.

The exchange of souvenirs continues. Emperor William has presented the Sultan with busts of Emperor William I. and the late Empress Augusta. The Order of the Black Eagle has been bestowed upon the Grand Vizier. The Sultan has decorated all the members of the Kaiser's suite.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany were heartily cheered while driving to the German school yesterday. Their Majesties engaged in long conversations with the teachers and children, and made minute inquiries as to the progress of the school.

Emperor William remarked that there were a large number of foreign children in attendance at the school, and he said this demonstrated the "victorious force of Germanism." A number of songs, including the Turkish hymn, were sung.

The Emperor afterward drove through the streets, preceded and followed by two squadrons of cavalry, and accompanied by a numerous suite. The houses of all the German residents were festooned with evergreens and decorated with German and Turkish flags.

At the gala dinner given at the Yildiz Kiosk yesterday evening 120 covers were laid. The local newspapers publish sympathetic articles on the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany to Turkey, and assert that it will further consolidate the friendly relations between Turkey and Germany.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR FEEBLE.

The Physician Attached to the French Legation Examines Him.

PEKING, Oct. 18.—It was at the suggestion of the British Minister, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, that the Chinese Foreign Office requested the physician attached to the French Legation to examine the Emperor, the reason assigned for this step being that this physician was the only one officially attached to a legation.

The examination of the Emperor by a foreign doctor is a complete innovation. It has often been urged, but has always been refused by the Emperor himself, and the Dowager Empress has evidently taken this step for the purpose of silencing rumors as to the Emperor's condition.

The physician, who visited the Emperor this morning, made a minute examination of his Majesty in the presence of the Dowager Empress, Prince Ching, and a number of mandarins. Exact details as to the specific disease from which the Emperor is suffering were not obtainable. But he is weak and requires constant care. He is in no immediate danger, was cheerful, and showed the utmost deference to the Dowager Empress. The doctor promised to send his Majesty a prescription.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Globe this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Shanghai saying that Prince Henry of Prussia is returning to Peking in order to demand an audience of the Emperor.

The dispatch adds that an intimate friend of the reformed Kang-Yuwei, named Richard, a resident of Peking, in an interview has affirmed that, though the Emperor is not dead, he is in the greatest danger. Richard also urged immediate action to restore the Emperor to power, pointing out that there is now a unique opportunity for suppressing the Dowager Empress's faction, clearing the way for substantial progress, and for the re-establishment of British prestige.

RUSSIA HOLDS NIU-CHWANG.

A Regiment of Soldiers Occupies the Chinese Town's Forts.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a London news agency says:

"A Russian regiment occupied the town of Niu-Chwang (Province of Leao-Tong) and the forts at the mouth of the River Liaou on Oct. 15, thus securing complete possession of Niu-Chwang. The native troops fled without making any opposition, under orders from the Empress Dowager and Li Hung Chang.

"A British gunboat was in the river at the time. Its non-resistance is regarded as the virtual British abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to the Russians and gives Russia an invaluable strategic position. Great Britain is certain to lose the Niu-Chwang trade, of which it has had 80 per cent."

An Uprising Feared at Hongkong.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Magistrate of the Si-Nan District, which includes most of the territory about to be annexed to Hongkong, has applied to the Canton Government for troops to suppress an anticipated uprising against the British occupation. Many inhabitants of Hongkong who were willing to bear arms have been enrolled.

CHEERS FOR THE ST. LOUIS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 19.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, Capt. Randle, which left New York on Oct. 12, arrived here this afternoon, and received a most hearty greeting, this being her first trip across the Atlantic as a passenger steamer since she entered the service of the United States Government as an auxiliary cruiser on the outbreak of the war with Spain.

American flags were flying from all the public buildings here, the church bells were rung, large crowds assembled on the quays, and the United States Consul, representatives of the American Line, and delegations from the various public bodies of Southampton met the steamer on board a tender. One of the delegations was from the Chamber of Commerce of Southampton, and its members were the bearers of a congratulatory address from the Chamber, which was read to Capt. Randle and his officers.

Swiss President Threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Berne correspondent of The Standard says that M. Eugen Ruffy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, has received many threatening letters from Anarchists because of the stringent repressive measures that are being taken. The Swiss police are closely watching the President's house, which the Anarchists have threatened to burn, and he has been warned not to open any packages, as the police fear an attempt to injure him by explosives.

Mark Twain on Universal Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says: "Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) who has addressed a meeting of the Society of the Friends of Peace here, told them that he formerly doubted whether the world would ever be able to put a stop to war, but that the Czar had convinced and converted him. He spoke in English. The speech was not interpreted to the assembly, because the Government representative doubted that all Mr. Clemens said would bear translation."

Turkish Troops Leaving Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Oct. 19.—The Turkish troops, with arms and baggage, started for Suda Bay this morning, where they will embark for Turkey. The merchant ships in the harbor have on board many families of officers and officials who are returning to Constantinople.

Death at Vienna from the Plague.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that an employe in the Bacteriological Department of Prof. Nothnagle's establishment died of the bubonic plague. The Professor, it is added, recently returned from Bombay and has been cultivating the bubonic plague bacillus for purposes of investigation.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. Harold Herman Baring, who is to marry Miss Marie Churchill in St. Thomas's Church on Monday afternoon next, will give a dinner of sixteen covers at Delmonico's this evening. Instead of the customary farewell bachelor dinner, Mr. Baring decided to make his farewell feast novel in character, and has asked as his guests not only his best man and ushers, but the wives of the married men among his ushers, namely Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Sydney Smith, and Mrs. Stokes, as well as Mrs. Churchill, the wife of Mr. George Churchill, who is to be his best man; his sister, Miss Muriel Baring, who is to be maid of honor, and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and Miss Heyl, the parents and aunt of his fiancée. This dinner will be a very elaborate one, and there will be an orchestra and some rarely beautiful floral decorations. Mr. Isaac Newton Stokes has been added by Mr. Baring to his list of ushers. Miss Churchill continues to receive handsome wedding presents. Her parents have given her a solid service of silver, and her uncle, Mr. Heyl, of Philadelphia, has sent her a diamond pin with a unique setting. Miss Churchill's gifts of silver are the most complete that have been received by any bride in many a day, and include everything possible for the house, in useful or ornamental articles. Her silver table service is exceptionally rich and varied in its articles. The honeymoon trip of Mr. and Mrs. Baring will be made in a private car, the use of which has been tendered by an old friend.

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Yesterday was one of varied sensations at Baltusrol, where the annual Autumn tea and reception, as well as the finals in the two days' open women's tournament, had been scheduled to take place. The heavy rain and gale of the morning made the playing of the tournament, as well as the holding of the reception, seem out of the question, and the managers of the club, several of whom had spent the preceding night at the clubhouse, decided to postpone the games, as well as the reception, until to-morrow and departed for the city. A little later Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, and Miss Willis and Miss Robinson, who were drawn for the semi-finals, appeared at the clubhouse costumed for wet weather, and announced their intention to play. They sent carriages for Mrs. Berg, who had been sent home with the idea that the tournament was postponed, and for Miss Van Boskerk and Miss Post, who had not arrived, and started to play. Miss Willis and Miss Robinson began their match at 11:30, and later on Miss Van Boskerk, who had meanwhile arrived, and Mrs. Ashmore, also started to play. There was telegraphing and telephoning between the club and the city and neighboring towns, there was racing and chasing, but despite all efforts on the part of the club officers to notify those who had been invited to the reception that it was postponed until Friday, many of the guests, deceived by the sunshine of the afternoon, went out to the club. In fact, the storm mixed things up generally, and its inopportune arrival, especially after Tuesday evening's weather reports, which predicted a clear day, was most unfortunate.

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It is now announced that a supplementary women's golf match and a putting contest will be held on Friday at Baltusrol, and that the tea and reception announced for yesterday will be then given. Meanwhile the officers and members of the club are praying that Jupiter Pluvius will omit Northern New Jersey from his rounds, if he makes such, to-morrow.

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The wedding of the Rev. John Neilson Cammack, the rector of St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I., and Miss Mary Adele Coles, a daughter of Mr. Charles F. Coles, will be celebrated at noon to-day in St. Paul's Church at Glen Cove. The bridegroom is a member of a family almost all of whose male members are in the Episcopal ministry, and the bride, through her father, is related to all the old Long Island families. The bridegroom's father and brother, the Rev. Dr. Cammack of St. James's Church, Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. Arthur J. Cammack of Christ Church, New Haven, Conn., will perform the ceremony. The best man will be the Rev. I. Paddock, a vicar of the Pro-Cathedral in this city, and the ushers will be the Rev. Henry T. Pratt of Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. L. Hicks, Dr. W. E. Foster, and Messrs. Ward Dickson and W. L. Hicks. Miss Edna Yarrington will be the maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Cammack will live in the rectory at Glen Cove on their return from their honeymoon trip. Mr. Cammack has met with great success in his ministry at Glen Cove. One of his predecessors was the Rev. John Middleton.

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The engagement of Mr. John R. Ogden, Jr., son of Mr. John R. Ogden of Bartow, and Mrs. Horace Porter, the widow of the son of Gen. Horace Porter, which was announced yesterday, was a decided surprise. Mr. Ogden is the brother of Mrs. Edward N. Dickerson, and Mrs. Porter, who became a widow three years ago, recently returned from a visit to her husband's parents in Paris.

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Among the passengers on the Königen Luise, which arrived yesterday, not already noted, were Mr. Benjamin C. Porter, the portrait painter; Mrs. Porter, and their son, Master Sidney Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have been abroad since the Spring, and were much missed at Newport last Summer. Mr. Porter has not been painting much of late, but it is understood has several important commissions to execute during the coming Winter.

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Harriman on the birth of a son, which happy event occurred in Providence, R. I., last week. Mrs. Harriman's mother, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, arrived in Seattle on her return from the Klondike, as was stated in this column, last week, but did not reach Providence in time to welcome her grandchild at its birth. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman have taken a house in New York for the Winter, and Mrs. Hitchcock will probably join them later on.

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The postponement of the wedding of Mr. Benjamin Clarke Crocker and Miss Anna C. Hill, which was to have taken place in the Old South Church, Boston, yesterday, owing to Mr. Crocker's mind having suddenly failed, was a decided sensation in Boston. Miss Katharine Durand of this city was to have been one of the bridesmaids, and Messrs. Ogden Mills Bishop and Hamilton Hill Durand, also of New York, were to have been among the ushers. The bride was quite naturally prostrated by the shock, and Mr. Crocker has been taken to a sanitarium, where it is hoped he may recover with careful nursing. Sad as is the occurrence, the friends and relatives of the bride express themselves as thankful that Mr. Crocker's mental illness developed before the wedding took place.

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It is announced in Newport that Mr. Neilson Howard and Miss Rook, whose engagement was announced last year, will probably be married there in December. Mr. Howard's many friends in New York will be glad to know that the date for his wedding has been set, for his devotion to Miss Rook has been long and constant. Mr. Howard is a brother of Mr. Thomas Howard, who married Miss Daisy Post, a niece of Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt.

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It now transpires that Miss Laura Williams of Chicago, the fiancée of Gen. Wesley Merritt, sailed with her brother, Mr. Norman Williams, Jr., on the Campania from this port last Saturday to join Gen. Merritt, who is to meet them at Liverpool. It is thought in Chicago that the wedding will take place either in England or France at an early day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hays—Sanders.

The wedding of Miss Mary Noxon Sanders, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Sanders, and William Henry Hays, took place yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street. The bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Mrs. William S. Gould, the bride's sister, was the matron of honor. John Scott Browning, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, attended the latter as best man. The ushers were Robert H. Halsey, William S. Gould, John T. Williams, Jr., T. Harry Wickwire Charles Wickwire, Herbert Van Wagenen, William H. H. Myers, and J. H. Lauterbach. The bride wore white satin and a tulle veil, caught with lilies of the valley, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor wore soft tan satin, with a black picture hat, and carried pink roses. A reception, at which several hundred guests were present, followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 53 East Fifty-third Street.

Pugh—O'Connor.

Miss Annair O'Connor of this city and Mr. Edward Lawrence Pugh, son of former Senator Pugh of Alabama, were married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Neil McKinnon. The bride is the daughter of the late Senator O'Connor of South Carolina. Miss Delia O'Connor, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. J. M. Stevenson of Washington, D. C., was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Howard Martin, Frank O'Neill, Joseph W. Early, and H. Mallory. The bride wore the conventional gown of white satin, with tulle veil. She carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was gowned in pink silk. Her hat of the same shade flared back from her face, and was trimmed with ostrich tips. A reception followed at the home of the bride, 127 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Perry—Colyer.

George Duncan Perry and Miss Anna Westlake Colyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Colyer, of 680 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, were married last evening at the First Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. J. M. Farrar, pastor of the church, officiating. The bride's sister, Miss Hattie Colyer, was maid of honor, and Miss Hazel Colyer the flower girl. The bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Colyer, Miss Mabel Burton, Miss Helen Atwood, Miss Ella Young, Miss Edythe Zander, and Miss Florence Huff. Dr. Marcus C. Hankinson was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. William G. Edinburg, Edgar O. Shiebler, Joseph H. Colyer, Jr., Homer B. Mason, Clarence H. Day, and Oswald B. Strong. Master John Vanderyeer and Master Russell Cooney were the pages. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Schurman—Munro.

Miss Helen Isabella Munro, daughter of the late George Munro, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother, 15 West Fifty-seventh Street, to George W. Schurman of this city. The bride, who was given away by her brother, George William Munro, wore a gown of white satin covered with lace, and a lace veil and orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley, and wore as her only ornament a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and was witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends. It was followed by a reception, which was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Schurman will live in this city.

Noyes—Neidlinger.

Alberta Neidlinger, daughter of William Neidlinger of Brooklyn, was married to Henry B. Noyes, Jr., of Mystic, Conn., at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, the Rev. A. C. Dixon officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Isabelle Gordon. Miss Frances Biggs and Miss Helen Neidlinger were the flower girls. The best man was Charles Holmes of Mystic, Conn., and the ushers were Perry Holmes and Clarence Noyes of Mystic and Charles Holmes and Will E. Mayer of Brooklyn. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, on their return from a trip through the South, will reside at Mystic.

Spiegel-Silberberg.

Miss Blanche Silberberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Silberberg of 79 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was married yesterday afternoon to Alfred Spiegel of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin, at the residence of the bride's parents. The best man was Dr. S. Yankauer, and the maid of honor Miss Minnie Springer.

Eno—Labouisse.

SAUGATUCK, Conn., Oct. 19.—Henry Lane Eno, son of Dr. Henry C. Eno of Saugatuck, and grandson of the late Amos R. Eno of New York, was married here this afternoon to Miss Edith Marie Labouisse, daughter of Peter Labouisse of New Orleans.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William P. Eno, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, New York. The bride, who was given away by her brother, was attired in white satin trimmed with point lace, and wore pearls and diamonds. Her attending maids were Miss Roberta Welford of Richmond and Miss Celeste Brillin of New Orleans. The best man was Walter Maynard of New York, and the ushers R. M. Stuart Wortley, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, son of Rear Admiral Schley; Dr. John Solley, George Dominick, Auron Pinchot, and Millard Lapsley, all of New York.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, among the guests being residents of New York, New Orleans, Richmond, Norwalk, Westport, and Saugatuck to the number of about 150. During the progress musical selections were rendered by an orchestra.

The gifts to the bride were handsome and numerous. She has been for a year or more residing in New York, occasionally visiting Mrs. Eno, her aunt, and has won favor socially. The bridegroom is a close friend of Admiral Schley, and during that officer's visit to Saugatuck last Summer was his almost constant companion.

The plans for the bridal trip have not been matured, but, it is understood, they may include a tour in Europe.

Simons—Neilson.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The wedding of Miss Helena Neilson of New Brunswick and Harriman N. Simons of New York City took place this afternoon in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. B. Joyce, rector of Christ Church. Charles Dewar Simons, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Bache Bleecker, Henry Simons, Harleston Simons, Dr. J. Livingston Morgan, C. Fred Neilson, and Hamilton Conover. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Simons, and the bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Carpender, Miss Alice Carpender, Miss Frances Steevens, Miss Helen Williamson, Miss Mary Neilson, and Miss Mary Harriman. Mr. and Mrs. Simons have gone South on their wedding trip, and will make their their home in Elizabeth, N. J., on their return.

Hines—Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 19.—At 8 o'clock to-night, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Skillman, and in the same room where her mother was married a quarter of a century ago, Miss Mary Breckinridge, oldest daughter of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, was married to Ensign John F. Hines, United States Navy. The bride's sister, Miss Haysel, was the bridesmaid, and her brother, Lieut. Ethelbert Breckinridge, was the best man.

Weller—Warren.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Miss Carolyn Warren was married this afternoon at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Samuel Karslake, 349 Clinton Avenue, to William A. Weller. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David O. Mears. Mr. and Mrs. Weller, after the honeymoon tour, will reside in this city.

Cuyler—Baker.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Miss Julia Stevens Baker of Princeton was married today to John Potter Cuyler of Baltimore at Trinity Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lewis C. Baker, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Alfred C. Baker.

F. M. HOLAHAN A BENEDICT.

He Married Winifred L. McCaull, an Actress and Daughter of the Late Col. McCaull, Three Weeks Ago.

The friends of Frank Maurice Holahan, son of President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, were surprised yesterday to learn that he had been married three weeks ago. A rumor was circulated that he had made a runaway match, but the fact was that the family had simply omitted to publish the marriage notice till after the return of the young couple from their wedding trip.

The bride was Miss Winifred Lavinia McCaull, an actress, and daughter of the late Col. John A. McCaull, who was well known as a comic opera manager. The ceremony took place on Sept. 28, in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Greensborough, N. C., where the bride lived. The Rev. Father Joseph Muller of Salisbury, N. C., an old friend of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Anthony, pastor of the church. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her uncle, Harry Martin. William Donald Carmichael attended Mr. Holahan as best man. The ushers were J. S. Michaux, Ralph Hill Graves of Chapel Hill, and Green P. Talbott of Danville, Va. A reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin followed the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Holahan went to Washington and the Delaware Water Gap on their wedding trip.

At the time of the marriage Maurice F. Holahan was needed at the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and his son, Hubert A. Holahan, who is also his private secretary, was obliged to be in the Board of Public Improvements office while his father was away. The latter was to have been his brother's best man, but in this way both were prevented from attending the wedding, though the bridegroom's mother and his sister, Miss Mae Holahan, were present.

The bride appeared on the stage as Winnie McCaull. She was at one time a member of Mr. Mansfield's company, and played with him through a complete répertoire, including "Beau Brummel," "A Parisian Romance," and "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde." Young Mr. Holahan is a lawyer, and is a graduate of the New York Law School. He and his bride are now living at the home of his parents, 137 East Fifty-third Street, but will shortly move to Harrison, N. Y.

MAURICE F. HOLAHAN ILL.

He Collapses at the Astor House from Overwork.

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, collapsed after luncheon at the Astor House yesterday, shortly after noon, and had to be taken home in a carriage. He will be unable to go to his office to-day, but hopes to be ready for duty on Friday. The meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon, was postponed.

Mr. Holahan's attack was diagnosed as heart disease by Dr. Nelson of the Astor House, but is believed to be the immediate result of overwork. Mr. Holahan has been accustomed to get to his office before 9 A. M., and stay till after 5 P. M., and then spend most of his evenings in hard political work. Mr. Holahan was to have been the principal speaker at a Democrat

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE C. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOEL,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.
In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
The National Linseed Oil Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for the deposit of stock of the National Linseed Oil Company with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK has been extended to such date as may be fixed hereafter by the Committee.
Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
JAMES H. ECKELS, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
First Mtge. Trust Certificates
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. E. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Retsof Mining Co. Bonds
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market stagnant.

With one or two exceptions—and then there were special interferences—yesterday's Stock Exchange trading was the smallest of any day's volume this year. Only about 125,000 shares were dealt in throughout the day, even figuring many thousands of "half stocks" as full shares. The Street continues to devote much of its attention to political guessing, and most of the guessers insist on taking blue views regarding Congressional probabilities, making much of claims from free-silver quarters.

Meanwhile the market, yielding a little, shows no disposition to fall into anything like a panicky state. Among reasonable men the general feeling is that while the present is a good time to wait and abstain from security market activity, there is really no genuinely serious phase in the political situation any more than there is in business conditions. Thus while bear campaigning makes much noise, it scores few profitable results.

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Among men of most financial consequence there seems to be as general a determination as among lesser folk to keep out of the market pending election uncertainties. Such men do not seem at all to share in any apprehension that the cause of sound money is to suffer through this year's vote, but none the less there appears to be among them full agreement in the doctrine that it is wise for the immediate present to be waiters and watchers rather than market participants. This disposition halts the aspirations of a number of pools and syndicates at work in various parts of the market—in some such quarters in inducing liquidation processes.

Some of the more important leaders of the Street are even beginning to take vacations to last over the election interim. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, recently much away from the Street, will go abroad in November.

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Foreign interest in this market seems to have disappeared pretty thoroughly, there being neither buying nor selling for the European account in any consequential way. Sensational dispatches sent abroad forecasting the revival of Bryanism in this Fall's election do not so far seem to have been sufficiently impressive to induce either London or Berlin to sell American securities.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 3s, registered, at 105⅛; $12,500 do, coupon, at 105⅛@105⅞; $2,520 do, small, at 105⅜@105¼@105½; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¾, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127⅜.

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In State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. ½	Lake Erie & West. 1
Am. Steel & Wire. 2½	Lake Erie & W. pf. 1¾
Chi. & N. W. pf. 2½	Third Avenue. 2¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1½	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf. 3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil. ½	Hawaiian Sugar. 2½
Am. Sugar Refs. ⅝	Inter. Paper Co. 1½
Am. Tobacco. ½	Met. St. Ry. 1½
Canadian Pacific. ½	Minn. Iron, t. r., sts. ½
Chi. & East. Ill. 1	N. Y. Air Brake. 2½
Consol. Gas. 1⅜	Pacific Mail. ½
Delaware & Hudson, 1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf. ½
Del., Lack. & West. 8¼	Reading 1st pf. ½
Denver & Rio G. pf. ¾	Southern Ry. pf. ¾
Great North. pf. ¾	Union Pacific. ½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Clev. & Can. 1st, t. r. 1½ | C. & O. con. 5s, reg. 1

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s. 1¼ | C., B. & Q., Den. Un. Pac. coll. tr. 4½s. 1¼ | Div., 4s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,069,503; balance, $10,293,020; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $912,932.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾, for sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅜@$4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39 11-16 and 39⅞.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—10@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅜, to 8⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 84⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 66⅝; Illinois Central, ¾, to 111¼; St. Paul, ½, to 110⅝; Erie first preferred, ½, to 34⅜; Pennsylvania, ½, to 60¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 56; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 77⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 13, and New York Central, ⅛, to 118½. Erie sold at 13. British consols declined ⅛, to 109 1-16, for money, and 109 5-16, for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 102f and exchange on London was 25f 32½c.

SOME PULLMAN FIGURING.

Friends of Pullman's Palace Car have of late been quiet buyers of the stock, and its strength has come from continued purchasing of this sort. It is pointed out that, according to the company's statement, there is being earned on the entire present capital about 9.76 per cent. This does not include the recent heavy increases in earnings. Friends of the property are figuring that the new stock should sell around 150, inasmuch as it pays 6 per cent., with earnings largely in excess of this. And they also calculate that with it selling at 150, the present stock should be worth 225.

Semi-official intimations are to the effect that hereafter the Pullman dividend rate is likely to depend on earnings, and that no big surpluses will be allowed to accumulate as heretofore.

A 1,000 PER CENT. ASSESSMENT.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stock sold yesterday at $1 per share, and holders now have the opportunity of figuring that they are assessed 1,000 per cent. on their stock's market value.

DENVER MINT RECEIPTS.

In the nine months of this year, which ended with Sept. 30, the Denver branch mint paid out $14,376,351 for gold, compared with the sum of $8,388,088 in the corresponding period of 1897. The gain for nine months footed up $5,998,263, or a fraction over 71 per cent. The monthly average for the period was $1,597,372. If the past ten days may be taken for a basis, the October business will reach $2,075,845, showing that the final quarter of the year is always the best in the Colorado gold districts. The weather is generally favorable, the roads in good order for hauling, and there is no excess of surface water to interfere with work.

For the first ten days of this month, clearing at 4 P. M. Monday, the mint paid out for gold bars and retorts the sum of $691,948.66, compared with $423,831.68 in the corresponding portion of October, 1897. The gain thus shown reads $268,116.68, or in excess of 63 per cent.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

TOBACCO TRADE WARFARE.

Tobacco Trust lost about a point yesterday, closing at 113, after having sold as low as 112¼. The trading in the stock was of the same listless character as that throughout the market and apparently was not in any way significant.

The probability of an extended tobacco trade war because of the collapse of the Continental Company scheme is admitted by Tobacco Trust insiders. The Trust yesterday made a heavy cut in prices—the first gun in what promises to be a big war in the plug tobacco trade.

Some weeks ago the Ligget & Meyers establishment cut plug prices about 10 per cent., and this cut at the time was not met by the other manufacturers nor by the Drummond Company. Now, however, the Trust's purchase of the Drummond concern having been entirely completed, there has been a cut of 10 per cent. under the Ligget & Meyers cut. The Trust has also offered premiums to all salesmen of wholesale tobacco dealers, and is adopting other war-like methods.

Tobacco trade authorities were yesterday shaking their heads and predicting general warfare between the plug manufacturers.

HEAVY WHEAT EXPORTS.

Wheat exports continue encouragingly large. Yesterday the total export business approximated something like 1,600,000 bushels. In grain circles the continued heavy demand for export is causing much enthusiasm, and there seems to be a general belief in the stability of the situation. Wheat was decidedly strong yesterday, the close for the December option in this city being 74½. There was no market in Chicago because of the Peace Jubilee. Last year at this time December wheat at Chicago was selling around 93 cents, and it was the heavy export demand that put it at that price. This year's December option is now selling around 66, and there is also an export demand that is steadily becoming more and more influential.

SUGAR TRUST INACTIVE.

Sugar Trust fluctuated within a range of a single point yesterday, selling no higher than 113¼ and no lower than 112¼. Its net change for the day was a fractional decline. Although the most active stock on the market, it had only 18,000 shares to its credit. There was some covering of the stock, and also some fresh short selling by traders. Practically the only development in Sugar's market situation was a decline in the borrowing rate from ⅛ to 1-32.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

Lake Erie and Western preferred was the sensational feature of yesterday's market, fluctuations in it being most erratic. Early in the day it made a sharp downward plunge of more than seven points, touching 53, the lowest price of the year. The drop came from further rumors that the dividend on the stock would be passed by the Directors at their meeting. Soon after noon, however, it was officially reported that the Directors had declared the regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, and as a result the stock made a ten-point jump from its lowest, selling up to 63. It closed at 62, showing a net gain of 1¾ points for the day. Trading in the stock was, for it, unusually heavy, sales aggregating 4,300 shares.

The declaration of the regular dividend by Lake Erie and Western Directors was a disappointment in many quarters where it was figured that the dividends had not been earned, and where upon this figuring there has been more or less selling of the stock. Last August, when consolidation stories were going around, Lake Erie and Western preferred sold at 83. Barely a fortnight ago it sold around 73 or 74, from which there was a sharp drop to below 60. For several days past the stock has shown strength around 60 and 62. Yesterday's quick break and subsequent sharp rally were generally looked upon as an adroitly managed scoop.

Vice President and General Manager Bradbury yesterday submitted the following statement to Lake Erie and Western Directors:

When the sale of the company's second mortgage bonds was completed last Summer to liquidate bills payable and complete the purchase of certain securities, the entire floating debt of the company was funded. The balance sheet of Aug. 1 shows no floating debt whatever and $239,000 cash on hand.

Gross earnings for 9 months ending Sept. 30 were	$2,562,453
Operating expenses 7 months actual, August and September estimated	$1,529,667
Interest, taxes, and rentals	557,267
	2,086,934
Balance	$475,519
Dividends on preferred stock for three-quarters	444,000
Surplus	$31,519

NEW AIR BRAKE DIRECTORS.

Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower and Mr. Anthony N. Brady were yesterday elected Directors of the New York Air Brake Company. Among friends of the company this development is looked upon as highly significant. Messrs. Brady and Flower, through the Walker Company consolidation, recently went into the Westinghouse Electric Company, and in high circles their entrance now into the New York Air Brake Board is looked upon as indicative of the establishment of close relations between New York Air Brake and Westinghouse Air Brake Companies.

COAL STOCKS HEAVY.

The anthracite coal shares were soft yesterday, Delaware and Hudson dropping a point, Jersey Central selling down fractionally, and Reading first preferred also losing slightly. Lackawanna was the feature of the group. Sales of that stock were made at 140, a decline of more than 8 points from the last previous sale.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Retirement of Richard Olney from the Board of Directors of the Maine Central Railroad.

Meeting of Western Union's Directors, and election of T. F. Clark and M. T. Wilbur as Vice President and Treasurer, respectively, positions which they have been filling temporarily.

Decrease of $8,397 in surplus of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad for September, but increase of $162,444 since Jan. 1.

Election of R. P. Flower and Anthony N. Brady Directors of the New York Air Brake Company.

Increase of $9,408 in Indiana, Decatur and Western's surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Decision of Court of Appeals that the surplus of savings banks in New York State amounting to $100,000,000 is not taxable.

Increase of $23,949 in Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula's net earnings for September, but decrease of $60,408 since Jan. 1.

Statement from Chicago that banks there are loaning money abroad.

Annual meeting New York, New Haven and Hartford; old Board of Directors re-elected.

Announcement by Chairman Walker of the Atchison of the substantial completion of negotiations for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, giving the Atchison its long-desired entrance into San Francisco.

Private advices from Chicago that a local banking house has acquired control of the Sioux City and Northern and the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railways.

Indiana, Illinois and Iowa old stock stricken from the Stock Exchange lists, and application made to list the stock of the new consolidated company and $2,500,000 first mortgage bonds also.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad and Richmond and Petersburg to be held on Nov. 21 for the purpose of consolidating both companies.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$6,144
Chesapeake & Ohio	17,231
Evansville & Terre Haute	768
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,900
Lake Erie & Western	4,319
Louisville & Nashville	35,535
Missouri Pacific	22,000
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1,559
Rio Grande Southern	1,429
St. Louis Southwestern	3,800
Southern Railway	31,160
Total increase, 11 roads	$127,845
Increase previously reported	366,478
Total increase, 24 roads	$494,323

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch, (Missouri Pacific)	$3,000
Chicago Great Western	6,374
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,376
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,321
Minneapolis & St. Louis	10,978
Toledo & Ohio Central	5,530
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,673
Total decrease, 7 roads	$46,252
Decrease previously reported	64,200
Total decrease, 12 roads	$110,452
Net increase	$383,871

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	112	117
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) consol. stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	205	214
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	125	127
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana Gas stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	26¾
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	90¼	100
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison & (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	126
Standard Gas pf., " "	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	25	26
American Typefounders'	63½	65
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63½	63¾
Glucose pf.	108	108¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	95
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	19¾	20½
Standard Distilling pf.	68	69
Standard Oil Trust	415½	416
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	84	89
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	164	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle com.	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .55, 200 Best & Belcher at .17, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 300 Iron Silver at .70, 500 Ophir at .45, 500 Sierra Nevada at .75, and 500 Small Hopes at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange, 14,000 Copper Rock sold at .0070@.001, buyer 3; 4,000 Gold Magnet at .001¾@.002, buyer 3; 1,000 Justine at .02¾, 16,000 Rocky Mountain at .09@.09½, and 54,000 Sentinel at .004@.003¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.03	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kings. & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.13	La Cresse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.10	Mexican	.10
Chollar	.08	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.11
Com. Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.66	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Ophir	.40
Belcher	.05	Occidental	.65
Best & Belcher	.17	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Brunswick Con.	.08	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.05	Quicksilver pf	3.50
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.66
Con. Cal. & Va.	.03	Standard	1.70
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Consol	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Utah	.05
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.45	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.12	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.12	Anaconda	.45
Hale & Norcross	.76	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	50.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.04
Horn Silver	1.10	Golden Fleece	.29
Iron Silver	.67	Isabella	.22
Julia Con	.01	Mollie Gibson	.21
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mount Rosa	.16
La Cresse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.06	Portland	1.30
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.03
Mexican	.10	Union	.18
Moulton	.15	Work	.07
Ontario	3.75		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.04	Gold Co'n C. Cr.	1.35
Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin, Gilpin.	.65
Havana	.75	Gardeld Con.	.10½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Pilgrim	.003½	Isabella	.25
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.05¾
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.02¼	Lillie	1.10
Alamo	.03	M. Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.52	Mount Rosa	.17½
Anchoria	.70	Old Gold	.004½
Crip. Cr. Con.	.08	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.19
Copper Rock	.001½	Work	.06½
Elkton	1.01		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 159.

$5,000 Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, (hypothecated,) 62.

$75,000 Galveston City Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, $18,000 lot.

132 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 125.

20 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 116.

50 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 93½.

$3,000 Oswego and Rome Railroad Company 5 per cent. gold guaranteed bonds, due 1915, 113¾.

$5,000 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, interest guaranteed by the Beach Creek Railroad, 92½.

20 shares Consolidated Elevator Company of Duluth, common, $100 each, 19.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 70.

15 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 157¼.

30 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 175½.

10 shares Farragut Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 100.

$500 Middlesex Banking Company first mortgage debenture, series R 70, due Jan. 1, 1904, 97¾.

The price at which the shares of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank sold, 93½, is 26½ less than the last quotation at a regular sale, July 9, 120. But after yesterday's sale par was bid on the curb for the stock.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week October	$152,043	$145,899	$118,825
From July 1	2,119,485	1,995,430	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week October	$247,506	$230,275	$205,425
From July 1	3,498,526	3,373,539	2,983,016
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	...
2d week October	$116,044	$122,418	$103,267
From July 1	1,681,730	1,636,161	1,396,670
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week October	$31,126	$39,502	$22,535
From July 1	446,160	389,713	374,486
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week October	$6,491	$7,812	$5,249
From July 1	104,188	105,871	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week October	$27,262	$26,894	$21,234
From July 1	378,314	390,242	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Oct.	$18,546	$14,846	.....
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Oct.	$74,812	$70,492	$66,875
From Jan. 1	2,705,131	2,685,708	2,649,080
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,956
2d week Oct.	$465,875	$430,340	$444,815
From July 1	6,568,523	6,294,328	5,917,024
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	368	368	370
2d week Oct.	$49,351	$60,329	$49,824
From July 1	664,308	712,447	636,055
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,990
2d week Oct.	$607,000	$585,000	$455,000
From Jan. 1	20,248,250	18,553,158	16,786,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Oct.	$23,000	$26,000	$16,000
From Jan. 1	1,027,879	871,876	576,000
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	334
2d week Oct.	$20,787	$19,228	$18,594
From Jan. 1	695,622	709,865	672,193
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Oct.	$8,914	$7,485	$8,428
From July 1	145,352	109,588	187,573
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mile

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107	110	10	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	.....
35⅜	36	400	American Cotton Oil..	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
29½	30	10	American Malting Co..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
79⅝	79⅞	220	Am. Malting Co. pf....	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	350	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
112⅝	112½	17 900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	112⅝	113¼	112¼	112½	+ ⅛
107¼	108¼	304	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107½	107¾	107⅜	107⅝	— ⅛
96	98	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	98	98	98	98	.....
113	113¼	12,210	American Tobacco	113¼	113¼	112½	113	— ⅞
116	125	70	American Tobacco pf..	116½	116½	115¾	115¾	.....
32½	33	1,810	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	30½	33	30	33	+2⅜
88⅝	89¼	1,205	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ¼
12¼	12½	220	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	5,405	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
2⅜	2⅞	1,508	Bay State Gas	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	.....
105	108	100	Boston Air Line pf....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
64	64¾	1,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	64	64¼	63⅞	64¼	— ⅛
80	..	10	Bur., Cedar R. & Nor.	78	78	78	78	.....
52	53	200	Canada Southern	53	53	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
82	83	400	Canadian Pacific	82½	82½	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	270	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	.....
114¼	114⅜	1,705	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	114½	114¾	114	114⅜	— ⅛
53	54½	100	Chicago & East. Ill...	53	53	53	53	—1½
104½	106½	45	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
13¾	13⅞	2,140	Chicago Great West...	13⅝	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
38⅜	40½	275	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	39½	40	39¼	40	— ⅛
107⅛	107¾	5,250	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107⅛	107⅝	107	107¼	— ⅛
160¼	160⅝	538	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf..	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	+ ¼
130⅜	131	100	Chicago & Northw....	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	— ⅛
176½	178	100	Chi. & Northw. pf....	177½	177½	177½	177½	+2½
100¾	100⅞	1,140	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	.....
8¼	9	8	Chi. Term. Trans....	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
33⅜	33¾	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
44⅜	45	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	45	45	45	45	— ⅜
20½	21¼	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
4½	5½	18	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
172	173½	150	Consolidated Gas	172½	172½	172¼	172½	—1½
87½	91	2	Consolidated Ice pf....	87	87	87	87	.....
102	102½	1,618	Delaware & Hudson....	102	102	101½	102	—1
141	149	590	Del., Lack. & West....	140	140	140	140	—8¼
53⅝	54	715	Denver & R. G. pf.....	54	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
124½	..	175	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	125	125	125	125	+ ½
12½	12⅜	100	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅜	1,668	Fed. Steel, when iss....	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
70⅝	70½	817	Fed. Steel pf., wh'n iss.	69¾	70⅜	69¾	70⅜	+ ⅝
138	138½	371	Great Northern pf....	138½	138¾	138	138	—2½
43¼	44	200	Hawaiian Sugar	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41½	.....
55¼	..	25	Homestake	60	60	60	60	— ¼
108½	108¾	100	Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
92	..	23	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	91⅝	91¾	91¾	91¾	.....
52½	53	1,285	International Paper ..	53¾	53	52	52¼	—1½
86	87	50	Int. Paper pf.....	86	86	86	86	.....
16½	17	20	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	.....
47	48	5	Laclede Gas	47½	47½	47½	47½	.....
15	15½	455	Lake Erie & West....	13½	15½	13½	15½	+1
62	62¾	4,430	Lake Erie & West. pf..	59	63	53	62	+1⅜
54½	54⅝	3,320	Louisville & Nashville.	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	— ⅜
95¾	95¾	9 600	Manhattan Con	95¼	95⅝	94⅝	95½	+ ¼
158⅞	159	5,183	Metropolitan St. Ry...	160	160	158½	159	—1½
105½	107¼	10	Michigan Central	105½	106½	105½	105¼	.....
10	11	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	10	10	10	10	.....
24	27	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
90	91½	35	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90	90¼	90	90¼	— ½
125½	126	100	Minn. Iron, r., std..	126	123	126	126	— ½
10¼	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
30¼	30¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	30	30¾	30	30¼	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	800	Missouri Pacific	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
32⅛	32½	370	National Biscuit Co...	32½	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
96¾	97	2	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	97	97	97	97	.....
3	3¼	250	National Linseed Oil..	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
35	42	100	New Central Coal	40	40	40	40	.....
85	86	100	New Jersey Central...	85	85	85	85	— ¾
103½	105	688	New York Air Brake..	104	104	102	102½	—2½
115½	115¾	1,625	New York Central	115¾	115½	115	115½	+ ⅜
190	195	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	.....
11	13	7	Norfolk & West.....	11	11	11	11	.....
..	49¾	23	Norfolk & West. pf....	50	50	50	50	.....
6¼	6⅝	200	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	8,128	Northern Pacific	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
74¾	75	1,080	Northern Pacific pf....	75	75	74¾	75	— ⅛
..	..	152	Omaha & St. Louis....	7	10	7	10	.....
14⅞	15	100	Ontario & Western....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
52½	53	20	Oregon R. & Nav.....	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	.....
31¾	32½	1,940	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32	32⅜	— ⅛
117¼	117⅝	520	Pennsylvania R. R....	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞	+ ⅜
102⅛	103	●2,742	People's Gas, Chicago.	102½	102⅝	101⅞	102⅜	— ¼
42⅜	46	100	P., C., C. & St. L....	43	43	43	43	.....
65¼	66¾	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	66	66	66	66	— ½
196	197¼	328	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	197¾	197¾	197	197	.....
5¾	8	100	Quicksilver pf.....	6	6	6	6	.....
16¼	16½	530	Reading	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
38½	38¾	1,000	Reading 1st pf.....	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
18⅝	19	50	Reading 2d pf.....	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
55⅛	58	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	57½	57½	57½	57½	.....
29¾	30¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	.....
22⅝	23½	200	Southern Pacific	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	— ⅛
8⅝	9¾	1,065	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
33⅝	33¾	4,128	Southern Railway pf..	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ¼
26¾	27	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26½	26½	26½	26½	.....
13⅝	13¼	206	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
153½	155	375	Third Avenue	151	153½	151	153½	+2½
40	50	100	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	48	48	48	48	+3
32	32¾	5,175	Union Pacific	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
..	..	310	Union Pacific pf.....	65	65	65	65	.....
63¼	63⅝	3,765	U. P. pf., ex div....	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
1	1⅛	2,878	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅜
63¼	64	680	U. S. Leather pf.....	63⅝	64	63¾	63¾	.....
37⅝	38	1,365	United States Rubber..	37¼	38	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
100¾	101⅛	17	U. S. Rubber pf.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	.....
19½	19⅝	125	Wabash pf.....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
..	94⅜	200	West Chicago Street..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
91	91¼	440	Western Union Tel....	91	91	91	91	— ½
3⅜	3⅝	100	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Sales.....		129,994						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	Oregon R & N 4s
1,000.....101½	1,000..... 70	9,000..... 99¾
At. T & S F adjst 4s	Detroit City Gas 5s	3,000..... 99½
1,000..... 71¾	7,000..... 93¾	Oregon S L inc A 5s
16,000..... 71½	Erie gen lien 4s	30,000..... 75
500..... 71¾	64,000..... 70	Inc B & col trust
2,000..... 71¾	Erie 4s prior bonds	5,000c..... 56
1,000..... 71½	5,000..... 90¾	5,000..... 56
1,000..... 71½	64,000..... 90¾	Penn Cos gtd 4½s
3,000..... 71¾	Ft W & D C 1st	9,000..... 114¼
Gen 4s	1,000..... 74¾	P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
20,000..... 93¾	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	5,000..... 111½
500..... 93¼	10,000..... 85½	Reading Co gen 4s
7,000..... 93¾	Int & Gt Nor 1st	25,000..... 81
2,000..... 93¾	2,000..... 123	Rio Grande West 1st
500..... 94	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	10,000..... 87¾
25,000..... 93¾	11,000..... 87	1,000..... 87½
8,000..... 93¾	5,000s20F..... 87	Rome & Wat cons
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	L S & M So Div bonds	5,000..... 125
2,000..... 112	11,000..... 102¼	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
B & O 3½s, when issued	L S & M So 1st reg	6,000..... 96⅞
50,000..... 95¾	2,000..... 105¾	35,000..... 96½
5,000..... 95⅞	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	St L & S F gen 5s
B & O 4s, when issued	15,000..... 121½	10,000..... 105
50,000..... 93⅝	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	St L S W 2d inc
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	23,000..... 90½	5,000..... 31
3,000..... 90	Met St Ry gen 5s	St P & Sioux City 1st
Brooklyn R T 5s	20,000..... 113⅞	4,000..... 130¾
3,000..... 104	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
Canada So 1st 5s	11,000..... 78½	9,000..... 67⅝
5,000..... 109¾	Minn & St L con 5s	1,000..... 67¾
8,000..... 109¾	12,000s20F..... 108¾	So Pac of N M 1st
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	Mo, K & East 1st	10,000..... 109⅝
30,000..... 89½	4,000..... 100	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Cent of N J gen 5s	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	66,000..... 97½
1,000..... 114	19,000..... 88¾	15,000..... 97⅝
1,000..... 113⅞	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	5,000s10F..... 104¾	3,000..... 45
5,000..... 84¾	N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	Third Avenue 1st 5s
47,000..... 85	10,000..... 94½	6,000..... 125
Ches & Ohio con 5s	20,000..... 94⅜	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 117	N Y, C & St L 4s	5,000..... 91½
Registered	47,000..... 104⅞	Union Pacific 4s
3,000..... 116	N Y & Harl 1st reg	18,000..... 90¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	2,000..... 108	500..... 90
4,000..... 113¾	Norf & W Ry con 4s	3,000..... 90¼
Chi, B & Q con 5s	500..... 83¾	500..... 90⅜
10,000..... 116¼	8,000..... 83	26,000..... 90¼
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
1,000..... 102	10,000..... 100⅝	3,000..... 58¼
Nebraska ext 4s	10,000..... 100⅜	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
9,000..... 103¼	10,000..... 100⅞	25,000..... 77
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	10,000..... 100⅞	5,000..... 76¾
2,000..... 108	25,000..... 100⅜	Wabash 1st 5s
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	90,000..... 100⅞	10,000..... 113½
6,000s20F..... 105⅞	5,000..... 100⅝	4,000..... 113¼
2,000..... 106	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	Wabash 2d 5s
Chi, M & St P gold 7s	35,000..... 66¾	17,000..... 88
10,000..... 159¾	5,000..... 66⅝	12,000..... 88½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	15,000..... 66¾	2,000..... 88¾
10,000..... 104½	10,000..... 66½	West Union col tr 5s
Chi Term Trans 4s	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	21,000..... 111½
27,000..... 89¾	8,000..... 101¾	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
Col & Ninth Av 1st	Oregon R & N 1st	10,000..... 59
7,000..... 121½	7,000..... 114	10,000..... 58¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s	Oregon Short Line 6s	1,000..... 59
13,000..... 97¼	1,000..... 127½	
Den & R G Imp 5s	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
1,000..... 96	2,000..... 106½	
Total sales.....		$1,460,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	90	..	Col. Midland pf...	14	16	N. Y., S. C. & St. L.		
3s, r., 1918	105¼	105¾	Col. & H. C. & I..	4½	5½	2d pf.....	30	34
3s, c., 1918	105¾	105¾	C., H. V. & T. pf..	..	24	Norfolk So.....	55	66
3s, 1918, small	105¼	106½	Consol. Coal.....	46	..	Ont. Mining.....	4⅝	6½
4s, r., 1907	110⅞	111¾	Consol. Ice.....	46¾	48	Pre. & N. pf...	73	76
4s, c., 1907	111½	112	D. M. & Ft. D.....	14	16	Ore. Short Line...	28	30
4s, r., 1925	123⅝	127⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Pacific Coast.....	44½	46
4s, c., 1925	127¾	128¾	Eighth Avenue....	360	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf..	80	83
5s, r., 1904	111⅞	112¾	Erie 1st pf.....	32	33	Pac. Coast 2d pf...	60½	63
5s, c., 1904	113	114	Erie 2d pf.....	16½	17½	Penn. Coal.....	325	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H.....	32	33	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1	1½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	58	62	Peo. & Eastern....	3½	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ft. W. & R. G....	12	15	P., Ft. W. & C....	170	..
			Gen. Electric, new	78	79	Pitts. & West. pf.	9½	12
Alb. & Sus.....	180	220	Green Bay & W....	30	..	Quicksilver	1½	2
American Coal.....	118	120	H. E. Claflin.....	89½	98	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	..
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84¾	85½	Harlem	353	..	Rome, W. & O....	126	..
Am. Dist. Tel.....	40	50	Ill. Cent. lease....	92	100	●Rio Grande W....	27	29½
Am. Express.....	130	185	Iowa Central.....	8½	9	●Rio G. W. pf....	65	67½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf...	33½	34¼	Iowa Central pf...	33	34	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	6	7
Ann Arbor.....	11	12	Joliet & Chicago..	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	17	21
Ann Arbor pf.....	34½	35½	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½
Balt & Ohio, all in. paid	44	44¾	Keokuk & D. M..	3	4	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.....	63	63½
B. & O., when is'd	30	32	K. & D. M. pf....	13	15	St. L. S. W.....	4⅝	5
B. & O. pf., w. i...	67	69	Keokuk & West..	20	32	St. L. S. W. pf....	11	11½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½	Kingston & Pem..	3	5	St. P. & Duluth..	21	22
B'klyn Union Gas.	122½	125	Laclede Gas pf...	91	93	St. P. & D. pf....	87	90
Brunswick City...	7½	8¼	Lake Shore.....	190¼	193	St. P., M. & M....	171	176
Buff., R. & P.....	30	33	Long Island.....	47	55	St. P. & Omaha...	73½	80
Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	75	Mah. Coal R.....	120	..	St. P. & O. pf.....	157	..
Central Pacific....	24½	25½	Mah. Coal R. pf..	105	..	Sil. bullion certfs..	60¼	61
Chi. & Alton.....	152	..	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	Sixth Avenue.....	200	..
Chi. & Alton pf...	170	..	Mexican Central..	4⅝	5	Standard R. & T..	6	6⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	28¼	..	Mex. Nat. certfs..	½	1	T. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
Chi. Gt. W., deb..	70	73	Minn. & St. L....	26½	28	Tol. & O. C.....	..	28
Chi., Ind. & L....	7½	8	Morris & Essex...	175	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27½	28	National Lead....	31¾	32	Twin City R. T...	26	30
C., C., C. & St. L.	39¼	39⅝	Nat. Lead pf.....	107½	112	U. S. Express.....	40	44
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	85	88	Nat. Starch.....	5	7½	U. S. Leather.....	6	6¾
Clev., L. & W....	16¾	17	Nat. St. 1st pf....	60	75	Wabash	7	7½
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	Nat. St. 2d pf....	15	20	Wells-F. Express..	120	125
Col. C. & I. Dev...	⅜	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L..	11½	13½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid.....	17¼	19
Col. Midland.....	5	10½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	60	80			

●Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,450	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	113⅝	112¼	112¾
1,490	Am. Tobacco	113⅛	113½	112½	113¼
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅝
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
280	Bay State Gas	3	3¼	3	3
890	Brook. R. T.	62¾	64⅛	62¾	64⅛
2,350	Chi., B. & Q.	114½	114¾	113¾	114¼
2,230	C., M. & St. P.	107¼	107¼	107	107⅜
140	Chi., R. I. & P.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅜
50	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10	Cent. of N. J.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Del. & Hudson	102	102	102	102
310	Louis. & Nash.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
2,000	Manhattan	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¼
20	Mo. Pacific	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2,390	Nor. Pacific	39¼	40	39½	39⅞
80	Nor. Pacific pf.	75	75	75	75
1,450	People's Gas	102⅝	102⅝	102	102⅛
280	Reading 1st pf.	38⅞	39	38⅝	38⅞
10	Southern pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
110	Union Pacific	32	32½	32	32⅛
290	Union Pac. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68⅝
100	U. P., D. & G.	12	12	12	12
10	Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
30	Western Union.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
28,960					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F., adj.	77½	77½	77½	77½
10,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	85	85	85	85
10,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	77	77	77	77
30,000	Wis. C. 1st t. r.	59	59	58¾	58¾
$70,000					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.05 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅛
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.22½

COTTON.

Although showing a slight net decline, yesterday's cotton market was far from satisfactory to either bulls or bears. Trading was at no time particularly active, and the lower figures scored were due to an absence of buyers rather than to a predominance of sellers. The opening was quiet, with prices 2 to 3 points lower. After further easing off 2 to 3 points, the tone was practically turned over to the scalping element, and for the rest of the session fluctuations were exceptionally narrow. The market for futures closed steady, at a net loss of 3 to 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.19@5.20
November	5.23	5.23	5.20	5.20@5.21
December	5.28	5.28	5.27	5.26@5.27
January	5.34	5.34	5.30	5.30@5.31
February	5.35	5.36	5.35	5.35@5.36
March	5.42	5.42	5.39	5.39@5.40
April	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.44@5.45
May	5.51	5.51	5.48	5.48@5.49
June	5.53	5.53	5.52	5.52@5.53
July	....	....	....	5.53@5.57
August	5.61	5.61	5.59	5.58@5.60

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling upland and 5 11-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 3-16c and 6 7-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 4⅞c; Savannah, 4¾c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Wilmington, 5c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5¼c; Cincinnati, 5½c; Houston, 5 1-16c; Galveston, 5c, 1-16c decline; New Orleans, 4 15-16c, 1-16c decline; Memphis, 5c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total yesterday	14,959	....	26,500
Thus far this week	61,682	950	77,950
Since Sept. 1	480,109	59,984	315,888

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Middling upland, 3 3-32d; January-February, 263s; February-March, 263½b; March-April, 3s; April-May, 301b; May-June, 302s; June-July, 303s; July-August, 303½b; August-September, 304b; October, 3s; October-November, 263½s; November-December, 262½b; December-January, 262½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73 9-16	74½	73 7-16	74½
May	72	72⅝	71¾	72⅝
Corn—				
December	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜
May	39 11-16	40¼	39 11-16	40¼
Lard—				
October	..	..	—	$5.37

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The export developments yesterday proved to be a surprise even to the most enthusiastic bull trader. Up to the close of 'Change 225 loads had been reported, New York furnishing 135 loads and Baltimore 90 loads, representing one of the heaviest day's transactions on record. The effect on prices was very substantial, but not so extraordinary as during the excitement attending the Leiter boom last year. December here advanced 1½d for the day, and the May option, although holding back persistently until the last hour, made a final spurt which placed last sales 1⅜c above the previous day's close.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19.—October, 65½c; December, 64½c; May, 66@66¼c; No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Oct. 19.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 69c; October, 68c; December, 67c; May, 67½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2, 65c.

Corn.

There was a fairly active trade all day yesterday at advancing prices, for which strong cables, a good export demand, and continued unfavorable crop reports were responsible. Liverpool closed ¾d higher, and our market ⅞@1c above the previous day. Interior receipts this week are 1,000,000 bushels less than last. The export business amounted to 90 loads, all ports. No. 2 corn closed, 39½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 30¼c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 28@30c; track, white, 29@34c; No. 2 white, clips, 30½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 57c bid, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 52½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 52c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@52c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90 @ $4.40; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.75 @$4; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.95; no grade, $1.70, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.40@$1.55 spot and to

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Tophet, the Pride of Park Row, Finally Comes in First.

SIR WALTER AGAIN A WINNER

In the Steeplechase Baby Bill Should Have Been Second—He Was Beaten and Dayton Was Suspended.

There was joy along Park Row last night, for almost every habitue of that busy thoroughfare—clerks, Post Office officials, and others who feed daily on beef and beans—had been repaid for the long wait they have had since the racing season opened for the annual coup with the "beef 'an', draw-one" horse. Tophet, John Meehan's two-year-old, had at last, after many disappointments, won a race, and as soon as the news flashed over the wire and was made known to the anxious ones in the poolrooms there was a rush to the "beanery," and orders of "beef an'" were uttered with the careless abandon shown by millionaires. Tophet had won the maiden two-year-old race, and even though he had cost the bean-eaters many a dollar the numerous times he was among the "also raps" during the season, all were recouped yesterday.

There were no stake races on yesterday's card, so high-class racing was not looked for, nor would the track have permitted much good sport, for it was almost as sloppy as a duck pond. The footing was dangerous, especially for the steeplechasers, but only one of them—Widower—came to grief, and luckily his jockey was not injured. An incident in the race cost some of the bettors a lot of money that they should not have lost, and incidentally caused the steeplechase Stewards to suspend from riding for the balance of the year Bauman, who had the mount on Baby Bill. Frontiersman led all the way and won easily enough, and Baby Bill seemed to have an equally sure thing of the place. But whether it was from overconfidence or not, Dayton pulled Baby Bill up to a walk, and Trayella, coming fast at the end, nipped him out by a head for the place. There was a howl of rage from Baby Bill's backers, and they greeted with glee after the race the news of Dayton's suspension.

Old Sir Walter added another to his string of recent victories when he beat Macy in the mile and an eighth handicap. He won rather handily after leading most of the way, but Clayton took no chances with him and was driving him unnecessarily at the end.

The all-aged handicap proved to be an easy thing for Cormorant, who, after he had defeated the start half an hour, during which time Fleeting Gold threw her jockey, was left at the post. But a small matter like that made no difference to Cormorant yesterday, for he ran from ten lengths out of the race into first place before an eighth of a mile had been run. He kept going and won easily by a length and a half.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, for non-winners of a steeplechase in 1898, at 2 pounds under the scale; by subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. About two miles. Time—4:07.

1—Frontiersman, E. R. & W. Hitchcock's ch. g., 4 years, by Fontarcharde, 132 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Cochrane)

2—Trayella, F. L. Parker's ch. g., 4, 140, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clark)

3—Baby Bill, L. Waterbury's ch. g., aged, 158, 6 to 1.....(Dayton)

Biller, 143, 20 to 1. (Anderson,) and Widower, 132, 4 to 1, (Barry,) also ran.

Fell.

Won in a canter by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $400 in 1898, or of more than one race in 1898 at ten pounds under the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Thrifty, 106 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)

2—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 103, 7 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Songer)

3—Double Quick, S. C. Hildreth's ch. h., 5, 106, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Headlight II., 106, 4 to 1, (Turner;) Black Dude, 103, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Squan, 103, 15 to 1, (Burns,) and Endeavor, 103, 30 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Banquo II.	113	Oxnard	108
Double Quick	110	Woodranger	106
Mt. Washington	110	Uncle Louis	106
Midlight	110	Saratoga	105
James Monroe	110	Brass	103
Blarneystone	108		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Basse Partout	109	Extreme	95
Ordeal	107	La Cheviot	92
Greatland	104	Easter Morn	92
Tender	101	Viorls	92
Ben Viking	100	Ninety Cents	92
Ned Wickes	100	Lepida	92
Gold Mine	97	Mistie O.	92

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

George Keene	122	Swiftmas	113
Handball	122	Whistling Con.	108
Bangle	119	St. Callatine	106
Sailor King	117	Martha H.	97
Sanders	114	Sensational	89
Banastar	113		

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Highweight Handicap for all ages. The Withers mile.

Algol	137	Don de Oro	128
Irish Reel	133	Bendoran	122
White Frost	131	St. Callatine	114
Macy	129	Toluca	111
George Keene	129	Blarneystone	107
Handball	129	Hilee	99
Swiftmas	127	Lady Marian	90
Sanders	127		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Imitation	104	Al Reeves	89
Lady Exile	97	Tyran	89
Tophet	92	Neuberger	87
Auridale	92	Dr. Vaughan	87
Meddlesome	92		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Hanwell	111	Filament	106
Estaca	111	Oxnard	103
Double Quick	111	Nearest	95
Squan	108		

Morris Park Handicap Weights.

The fourth race, announced for to-morrow by the Westchester Racing Association, at two miles over the Withers Course, failed to fill, and a race for two-year-olds is announced to take its place. Colts will carry 115 pounds, fillies 112, non-winners of $1,000 allowed 10 pounds. The distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the entries close to-day at 2 P. M.

Handicapper Vosburgh has assigned the following weights for the Morris Park Handicap, at two and a quarter miles, to be run on Saturday over the Withers Course:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Holladay	138	Joe Miller	102
Senator Bland	122	Sir Vassar	100
Don de Oro	120	Shillalah	100
Bannock	113	Thomas Cat	97
Judge Denny	112	Whistling Con	94
Goodrich	112	Jefferson	94
Dutch Skater	109	Twinkler	92
Sailor King	108	Decanter	90
Ben Eder	104	Latson	84

TOD SLOANE COMING HOME.

The Wizard of the British Turf Closing Up His Work.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Tod Sloane returns to the United States at the end of next week, after riding the Prince of Wales's four-year-old filly Nunsuch in the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes at the Houghton meeting, on Wednesday next, Oct. 26, which has made Nunsuch the favorite.

Sloane is persuading Morington Caimon, the English jockey, to accompany him to America.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB PLANS.

Grounds Will Be Beautified and House May Be Enlarged.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Atlantic Yacht Club, held on Monday, the House Committee was authorized to expend about $7,000 and have the grounds around the house at Sea Gate artistically laid out. The plans which the House Committee have accepted call for fancy bricks and flower beds, with a small hedge around the outside of the grounds. Work will begin on this at once.

The Trustees also decided to have a boiler and heating plant put in the clubhouse to warm the café, dining room, and servants' quarters. The question of enlarging the house was also discussed, and plans were submitted. It was suggested to build an addition to the south end of the house. In this extension the café and billiard room are to be put, and the present billiard room is to be added to the dining room. It was decided to wait until the house is closed before doing anything on this matter. It is probable, though, that the changes will be made before the opening of next season.

LATHAM THE TENNIS CHAMPION.

He Defeats Pettit of Boston on the Brighton Court.

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 19.—Latham of Manchester won the tennis championship to-day, defeating Pettit of Boston, Mass. Latham to-day won three sets to love, thus winning the championship by seven sets to love.

Latham won the first set by 6—2, the second by 6—5, and the third by 6—2. The galleries overlooking the court were crowded with spectators, who enthusiastically cheered the victory of Latham. The British player quite outclassed his opponent.

GOLF AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.

Fenn and Findlay Lower Records at the Annual Tournament.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 19.—The Virginia Hot Springs annual golf tournament opened to-day under favorable conditions. There were forty entries, sixteen of whom qualified. Their scores follow:

Class A—Clarence Moore, Chevy Chase Club, 176; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood Club, 182; C. B. Knapp, Hot Springs Club, 185; F. C. Beach, Meadow Brook Club, 192; W. S. Stuart, Knollwood Country Club, 192; J. F. Leach, Chevy Chase Club, 197; James J. O'Donohue, Hollywood Club, 205; Dr. C. Brandt, Hot Springs Club, 207.

Class B.—Mr. Warden, Philadelphia Country Club, 208; Bland Ballard, Louisville Golf Club, 209; Cecil Barratt, Newport Golf Club, 213; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati Golf Club, 213; C. L. Allen, Chicago Golf Club, 216; E. L. Young, Detroit Golf Club, 223; Fred Sterry, Hot Springs Golf Club, 232; E. W. Humphreys, Shinnecock Golf Club, 235; James E. Cunningham, Ardsley Golf Club, 237; A. H. Mulliken, Wheaton Golf Club, 247; R. B. Day, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, 252; G. H. Russell, Marine and Field Club, 261; L. M. McCormick, Onwentsia Golf Club, 266; C. H. Howell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 273; Dr. F. W. Mann, Detroit Golf Club, 282.

A. H. Fenn lowered the nine-hole record from 38 to 36 and A. H. Findlay the eighteen-hole record from 82 to 77.

GOLFING IN THE RAIN.

Women at Baltusrol Go on with Their Sport Over the Links.

When the officers of the Baltusrol Golf Club saw the rain yesterday morning they at once thought of the health of the women golfers who were expected to take part in the concluding matches of the club's open tournament at Short Hills, N. J. After a consultation notices of a postponement were sent out. Many of the women, however, did not learn of this change of programme until they arrived at the clubhouse. Then they determined to show that they could play in rainy weather just as well as the men. So they discarded the notice of postponement and went on, but it was rather depressing play at best, and was only half concluded.

In the competition for the Patronesses' Cup, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore beat Miss Maud Von Bokkerick by 4 up and 2 to play. The other match between Mrs. William Shippen and Mrs. W. J. Berg will be played to-morrow, and the final round will follow. The consolation cup was won by Miss Gladys Robinson of the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., who defeated Mrs. Henry P. Phipps in the final round by two holes.

The mixed foursome, which was to have been the star attraction of the day, brought out ten pairs, and another will be held to-morrow. Mrs. William Shippen and James A. Tyng of the Morris County Club won. The names of the players, with their scores, follow:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. W. Shippen and J. A. Tyng	44	45	89
Miss Florence Wardwell and M. Campbell	45	49	94
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore and H. G. Leavitt	48	50	98
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and H. P. Toler	48	51	99
Miss Lucy H. Herron and W. Y. Marsh	51	53	104
Miss Ruth Underhill and E. N. Todd	51	54	105
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Graham	51	54	105
Mrs. Frank M. Freeman and F. S. Douglas	55	50	105
Miss Leonie de Bary and H. K. Toler	50	56	106
Miss Anderson and M. R. Case	63	70	133

Appointment of Building Commission.

A hearing before the Joint Committee on Law, Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Public Health upon the proposed ordinances relating to the appointment of a Building Commission will be held at the City Hall at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The charter provides that the Municipal Assembly shall adopt a Building Code, whereupon all existing building laws are abrogated, and it will be the duty of the Building Commissioners after appointment to draft this code and submit it to the Municipal Assembly on or before its first regular meeting in the month of February, 1899.

Failure of a Bank at Neligh, Neb.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Bank Examiner Whitmore has telegraphed the Controller of the Currency that he has closed the doors of the First National Bank of Neligh, Neb. He says the condition of the bank makes resumption impossible. The bank's report on Sept. 20 was: Capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $3,037; due to depositors, $108,956; borrowed money, $10,000; circulation, $11,250. Total resources, $183,243.

German National Bank of Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Bank Examiner Young has reported to the Controller of the Currency that in his judgment the German National Bank of Pittsburg, which closed its doors yesterday, is solvent.

Horse Thieves at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 19.—Horse thieves early to-day paid Commissioner James H. Ludlam and his brother, Frederick Ludlam, a visit. They broke into the Ludlam barn with the aid of a sledge hammer, stolen from a blacksmith's shop, and drove off with a valuable team of horses, the family coach, harness, and robes. The turn-out was worth several hundred dollars.

YALE WINS AT FOOTBALL.

Defeats Brown's Eleven in a Game at New Haven—Score 22 to 6.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19.—Yale this afternoon defeated Brown University in a hard-fought game of football. The score was 22 to 6. Brown's single touchdown was made on a fumble by Benjamin, the Yale half back, about two minutes before the end of the game, when Yale had her opponents all tired out and was mowing them down in awful rushes. The ball was picked up by Washburn, end rush of the Brown eleven, and, unaided, was carried over Yale's goal line.

The game was a revelation to all of the spectators, in that the lighter Yale line, after the first three minutes of play, held the heavy rush line of Brown repeatedly, and when on the offensive tore great holes through which the backs went for sure gains.

The feature of the game was De Saulles's sixty-five-yard run.

The line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Brown.
Coy	left end	Chase
Chamberlain, Richards	left tackle	Washburn, Hapgood
Brown, Stillman	left guard	Carter Chesbro, Phipps
Cutten	centre	Wheeler, Chesbro, Sheehan, Melindy
Marshall	right guard	
Allen	right tackle	
Hubbell, Thomas	right end	Hunt
De Saulles	quarterback	Pratt
Townshend, Dudley		Paine, Holman
Marvin	left halfback	Bates
Benjamin	right halfback	Richardson
McBride	full back	

Umpire—Everett Lake, Harvard. Referee—G. Rockwell, M. I. T. Linemen—Brown, S. P. M. Phetterplace; Yale, David Francis. Touch-downs—McBride, 1; Benjamin, 2; Dudley, 1; Washburn, 1. Goals—Brown, 1; Chamberlain, 2; Richardson, 1. Total score—Yale, 22; Brown, 6. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

Pennsylvania Beats Wesleyan.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Pennsylvania defeated Wesleyan to-day at football, the score being 17 to 0.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Folwell	left end	S. Dodds
Baugenberg	left tackle	Yale
Hare	left guard	Townsend
Averfield, McCracken, (De Silver)	centre	Montgomery
	right guard	Lufkin
Garnett	right tackle	Hyde
Torrey	right end	Hartsell, (Sargeant)
Gardiner	quarter back	C. Dodds
McMahon, (Harrison)	left half back	Raymond
Coombs, (McMahon)	right half back	Lane
Outland	full back	Inglis

Touch-downs—Outland, (2,) McMahon. Goals—Outland, 2. Referee—Dr. Schieff. Umpire, Mr. Wilson. Time—25-minute halves.

Princeton Freshmen Defeat St. Paul.

The Princeton Freshmen and the eleven representing St. Paul School lined up at Garden City yesterday afternoon and played one of the hardest football contests decided in this vicinity this year. Princeton presented a fine lot of players, winning by a score of 17 to 0 after fifty minutes of actual play. St. Paul played stubbornly but against odds. The collegians gave an excellent exhibition of team work and their backs got into every play, breaking up St. Paul's interference cleverly.

Harvard Wins a Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—Harvard defeated the team of the Newton Athletic Association this afternoon in two ten-minute halves by a score of 22 to 0.

INCENSED AT SCHOOL TEACHER.

Staten Island Catholics Not Inclined to Drop Charges Against Mrs. Belprat.

The Catholics of Staten Island are not inclined to allow the charges made by the Rev. T. J. Early, that Mrs. Almar Day Belprat, a teacher in the Stapleton High School, had reviled and derided that religion, to drop. The borough School Board meets this evening, and some action may be taken. The Rev. Father McClure of Stapleton yesterday wrote the following letter to the School Board after reviewing the charges:

As the rector of the Roman Catholic Church in Stapleton, I deem it proper to notice said report, and call the attention of the School Board to the matter inasmuch as, if the report be true, the aforementioned teacher should be immediately dismissed.

The celibacy of the Roman Catholic clergy is not a matter of doctrine, but of discipline, and those ordained to the priesthood know beforehand the obligation of celibacy, and accept it without reserve. The main reason for celibacy of the clergy is the freedom it gives from family cares, so that the priests may devote their time and abilities to the work of their priesthood, untrammeled by the distractions and anxieties of wife and children. That the Roman Catholic Church has wisely made this disciplinary law for her officers is proved by long experience. The spouse of Christ is His Church; likewise of the priesthood. No priest complains of celibacy; he glories in it. Why, then, should any one outside the Catholic rule ridicule or object to it? To do so is to display impertinence, and no public school teacher should be tolerated as a tenant who uses his or her position to malign the Roman Catholic clergy.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 4 West Twenty-eighth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Gutwillig Brothers to Robert Hoe the five-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Maximilian Morgenthau has bought from Robert C. Kammerer the three-story dwelling 237 East Nineteenth Street, 16.6 by 92.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold at private contract for The Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer, the plot of about nineteen and a half lots on Central Park West, comprising the block front 201.5 feet, running from Ninety-second to Ninety-third Streets, and having a frontage of 259.2 feet on Ninety-second Street and 225 feet on Ninety-third Street. This property was purchased by the Woman's Hospital in 1895 from three different owners as a site for a new hospital, but it was recently decided to dispose of it.

Innes & Center have sold for the estate of Richard Arnold, to a client, the four-story residence, 113 East Seventy-second Street, on private terms.

Innes & Center have leased to the Jay C. Wemple Company the store and basement, 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, for a term of five years.

William Seeligsberg has sold for Peter Fuchs, to Peter J. Herter, the old buildings 212 to 216 East Hundred and Sixth Street, on a plot 54 by 100.11.

Simon Meyers has sold to Pincus Lowenfeld the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 106 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 80.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for the estate of Robert Lenox Belknap, to A. Heckshser, the Belknap property at Huntington, L. I., a tract of about sixty acres, with a four-story brick dwelling. The purchaser will occupy it as a country residence after the completion of extensive alterations.

D. W. Wehrenberg says that he intends to improve his plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and that the report that he had sold it is erroneous.

Ten shares of the Real Estate Exchange were sold at auction yesterday at 70.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, at executor's sale, to B. L. Burgoyne, for $2,100, the two-story frame dwelling 494 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, southeast corner of Morris Avenue, on a triangular plot, 30.6 by 66.10 by 59.5; also, at executor's sale, to the same buyer, for $5,325, the two-story frame dwelling 498 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, adjoining the foregoing and extending through to Morris Avenue, on a plot 30 by 59.5 by 46.6 by 100.10.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lizzie Bardon, for $15,000, the five-story stone-front tenement, with store, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, 26.4 by 100.5.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles E. Bigelow, for $5,500, the three-story brick dwelling 34 East Ninth Street, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold.

John T. Boyd sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William F. Cochran, for $34,000, the four-story brick buildings 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, at its junction with Thirteenth Street, 186.1 feet on Gansevoort Street by about 150 feet on Thirteenth Street and about 97.6 feet on the westerly line, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, 3 and 5 King Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Macdougal Street, 45.10 by 73.7, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 240 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 263.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.7 by 103.3, five-story brick flat, with store.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 51.3½ by 34.4 by 50 by 45.10½, vacant; 255 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 118.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling; 627 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of the Grand Circle, 17.10 by 100, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, James Jenkins, referee, 28 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 386 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 23.2 by 56.5 by 24.2 by 51, three and four story brick dwellings.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 40 Rivington Street, south side, 50.10 feet east of Forsyth Street, 24.10 by 100.2, two-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 426, 428, and 430 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenements and factory and a three-story brick factory at the rear; 835 Washington Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 103.1½, one-story frame building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, Palisade Avenue, east side, about 980 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly River Avenue, 395 by 1,021 by 403.3 by 1,125, plot of about nine and three-quarter acres, with mansion and stable. Due on judgment, $13,014.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis M. Scheuer, referee, 1,802 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,348.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 5 Sixth Avenue, west side, 50.9 feet north of Carmine Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,007.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 332 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 83.7; Emelina de Castroverde of 54 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Luis Korn, architect; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 96.8 feet west of Second Avenue, for five five-story brick tenements, 25.8 by 86.8; Henry Hanlein of 401 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Franklin Baylles, architect; cost, $90,000.

Westchester Avenue, west side, 112 feet north of Prospect Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 23.6 by 31.10 and 26.6 by 27.10; Walter Wilkens of Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Cambreling Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 40; Michael Murphy of 243 East Twenty-eighth Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,000.

Samuel Street, northeast corner of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 51; Christopher McRae of 1,034 Samuel Street, owner and architect; cost, $5,500.

Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Abraham Farber of 1134 Willis Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 236 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Dennis Farrell of 41 West Sixty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Clinton Street, northwest corner of Water Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John D. Lohman, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $800.

No. 150 West Tenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mrs. Mary Wiener, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 9 Gold Street, to a three-story brick warehouse; Wendel estate, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 10 East Twenty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and lofts; Miss C. E. De Sers, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 36 West Ninetieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Clara Guggenheimer, premises, owner; Herts & Tallant of 258 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 75 feet east of Jefferson Avenue, to a two-story frame hotel; Arthur Murphy, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

A BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Yonkers Park and One Hundred Acres Adjacent Sold for Improvement.

Yonkers Park and about 100 acres of land adjacent to the park along the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, was sold by S. Q. Mingle yesterday to the Realty Corporation of North America, which intends to develop the property in several ways, including the erection of a suburban hotel.

The Realty Corporation of North America is a new company, which was organized with George M. Hard, President of the Chatham National Bank as President, and W. R. Watson, Secretary and general manager. Among the Directors are T. Elwood Carpenter, Edward Thompson, and A. H. Gilbert.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 78.11 ft n of 99th St, 33x100; Robert Hoe to Alois Gutwillig ..... Exch.

DELANCEY ST, 328, 25x100; Henry Riedmuller to Adelhaid Riedmuller 1,000

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n ½ of Lot 70, map of land of William O. Giles, 25x—x26x116.3; Joseph C. Van Cura and another to Thomas H. Borden 1,000

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n ½ of Plot 70, map of William O. Giles, 25x 26x116.3; Thomas H. Borden to E. D. Rapp 1

HOME ST, n s, 75.6 ft w of Hunter Av, 25.2x103.2x25x100.3; Francis McManus to George Stark 1,250

JACKSON AV, e s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 150x87.6; Julius Figliuolo and wife to George E. Fowler 100

JAMES SLIP, 41; Annie C. Moore, executrix, to George F. O'Shannessy 4,500

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lots 49 and 50, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, 50x 200; Hannah M. Van Reed to Mary M. Beckford 1

LINCOLN ST, e s, 200 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Bridget Lee to Hugh F. McLaughlin 425

LOT 152, Block D, map of Hudson P. Rose; Frank W. Gordon and another to Herman Fensterer 500

MAIN ST, e s, 50 ft s of Ditmars St, Lot 2, map of estate of E. R. B. King, City Island; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to John Beaty 400

MOTT AV, s w corner of 163d St, 100.8x 98.10x irregular; Mary Hopkins to S. B. Wortmann 1

PART OF LOT 15 and ½ of rear of Lot 16, map of S. Cambreleng, 18.9x50; Joseph D. Jennings to Virginia L. Wilkinson 100

PELHAM AV, w s, 50 ft s w of public school property, runs n w 34.10x n e 63.11x s w 32.2x s w 43.8x s e 55.1x n e 25; Sarah L. Goodwin to Thomas Hanrety 100

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145, n e corner of West Broadway, 40x71.3; Edward C. Edwards to James C. Prior 65,000

REAR PART OF LOT 17 and ¼ of rear part of Lot 16, map of S. Cambreleng, 37.6x50; Joseph D. Jennings to George E. Rumple 200

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.1x90x103.6x90; German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to George W. Arthur 60,000

SPRING ST, w s, Lots 351 to 356, and gore, on map of West Morrisania, part of farm of William H. Morris, &c.; Martin Kennedy and others to Caroline C. Shirley, one-half part, (re-recorded) ... 40,000

STANTON ST, 49 and 51, s s, 44.5x75; Jacob Kottek to Isidore Jackson 1

TELLER AV, s e s, 199.1 ft n e of 169th St, 25x82.10x25x83; Ephraim B. Levy to Michael J. McGuire 4,425

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 267.3 ft w of Jansen Av, 39.4x12.6x10x25x85.11; Emma Harnett to C. W. Frees 1

WASHINGTON AV, old line, w s, 200 ft s of 167th St, 66x151; H. D. Wiswell and another to August Lindgood 13,130

WEEKS ST, w s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Margaret Hopkins to Owen T. Martin 3,550

25TH ST, 54 East, 18.4x38.9 rel. dower; Isabel F. Holcombe to William F. Holcombe 3,000

28TH ST, 4 West, 25x98.9; Alois Gutwillig to Robert Hoe 1

58TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Joseph Rosenfeld to Sidonia S. H. Rosenfeld 1

60TH ST, s s, 142.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.2x 100.5; Felix Nordeman to Jacob Kasselwitz 18,000

71ST ST, 310 West, 18x100.5; Charles C. Corn to Lillie McGovern 1

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Jacob M. Newman to Susie B. Jennings. 100

87TH ST, 45 West, 20x100.8; Hyman Gershel to Grahams Polley 45,000

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Frank Hasbrouck to Moses Strauss 1

91ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Minnie Schluter to Rosie Otto 34,900

102D ST, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julia Huerstel to Robert Moser 1

103D ST, 214 West, 19.6x72; John Kerr and wife to John Koenig 10

120TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 35x 99.11; Frank W. Gilbert to Grant L. Nichols 1

134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Louis Lese to Minnie Schulter ... 10,000

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; James Dimond and wife to Carl G. A. Hohle 1

137TH ST, 186 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Charles E. Picken to Percival S. Menken 100

138TH ST, n e corner of Railroad Av, 24x 100x53.8x89.5; Mary Hopkins to S. B. Wortmann 1

151ST ST, n s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 60x100x irregular; Margaret Meade to Tony Aitlerj 7,700

158TH ST, s s, 229.4 ft e of old Walton Av, (Mott Av,) 35x irregular; also 168th St, s s, 15.3 ft e of old Walton Av, e of Mott Av, 179.11x11.11x irregular; 168th St, s s, 229.4 ft e of Walton Av, old line runs w 35x n 11.11x e 34.4; Alexander G. Black and wife to Caroline C. Shirley .. 2,000

158TH ST, s w corner of Mott Av, —x—, rel. mtge.; Corn Exchange Bank to A. G. Black 49,836

175TH ST, n e corner of Mohegan Av, 28.6 x99.3x28x104.10; with lot adjoining on w s, 31x104.10x30x110.10; James P. Sonneborn to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association 1

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25x100; Frank P. Lockwood to George L. Suttie 1

Recorded Leases.

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to Joseph Aurig; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 109th St, 4 2-3 years....1,500 to 1,800

FRY, Dora E., executrix, to A. Lemlein & Co.; 2,327 3d Av, 2 11-12 years..... 1,000

FRY, Dora E., executrix, to A. Lemlein & Co.; 2,329 3d Av, 2 11-12 years..... 1,000

FUSCO, Giovanni, to David Nachemson; 318 and 320 East 112th St, 5 years..... 600

THEES, Herman D., and another to Leopold Armbruster and another; 316 Lenox Av, store; 314 Lenox Av, rear room, 8½ years..... $1,800 to 2,000

VEDERASO, Antonia, to Henry Hart; 2,076 3d Av, 10 years..... 240

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Tony, to Margaret Meade; n s of 151st St, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, installments..... 4,200

AMRIG, Joseph H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 995 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand 3,900

ARMBRUSTER, Leopold, and another to George Ehret; 314 and 316 Lenox Av, saloon lease, demand 7,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 502 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 10,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 528 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 10,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title, Guarantee Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 476 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 10,000

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 450 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 10,000

BARNETT, Samuel, to Hannah Silverstone; 91 Ridge St, 4 years..... 5,000

BEATTY, John, to Donald Mackay, executor, &c.; e s of Main St, 50 ft s of Ditmars St, City Island, 3 years..... 250

BINGHAM, William H. and James, to the Bank for Savings; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 95th St, 5 years.... 150,000

BLACK, Alexander G., and others to Broadway Savings Institution; Spring St, centre line at n boundary line of lands of Gerard and Henry Morris, 673.11 to s s of 158th St to Mott Av, 1 year 120,000

BLAUVELT, Charles, to Jenny A. Whitney; s s of 100th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BLUNDELL, Elizabeth, to Robert I. Brown, trustee, &c.; w s of Fox St, 479 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 5,000

CARR, Michael, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 388 West St, 3 years.. 12,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Anne W. Kellogg; s s of 110th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,500

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Tillie Ettinger; s s of 110th St, 95 ft e of Madison Av

BOARDERS WANTED.

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WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Private family offer beautiful home to gentleman; elevated; convenient; overlooking Hudson. 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms to let to gentlemen only.

716T ST, 249 West.—Handsomely furnished front room; bath; large closets; gentleman only; private family. Owner.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PARK AV., 65, CORNER 38TH ST.—Large, handsome room; parlor dining room; reference.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished; one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By very competent chambermaid and waitress; would like to go to Orange, N. J.; personal reference. 374 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman; willing to assist with other work; best reference from last employer. 623 Amsterdam Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Owens, 49 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER.—Call at present employer. 960 Madison Av.

Companions.

COMPANION and SEAMSTRESS.—By American lady of refinement as companion and seamstress; knowledge of dressmaking; willing to make herself useful; salary moderate; highest references. Useful, 666 Columbus Av.

COMPANION or MAID.—By a refined young woman as companion or maid to lady, or growing children; highest references. M. M., Box 194 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; sober, reliable woman; meats, game, entrees, ice cream; good baker; unquestionable reference. B. D., 310 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city references. 121 West 30th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. 256 West 31st St., Tighe's bell.

COOK.—By woman as cook in private family; good reference; no washing; $25. V., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a cook; will wash and iron; home preferred to good wages; city reference. 310 East 36th St.

COOK, &c.—As cook in small private family; good city references; no objection to part of washing. 227 East 45th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a colored woman as first-class cook in all branches; good reference. A. M. Johnson, 215 East 88th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable woman for cooking or cleaning by the day or week; reference. 32 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day or take in washing. 341 East 16th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 30th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker, formerly with Connolly of 5th Av.; superior creations in gowns; guaranteed more satisfactory than the imported; references. Mrs. Cully, 105 West 45th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by the day; formerly with Macheret; city or country reference. Dressmaker, 240 East 79th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To work out by the day; best references. Dubois, 145 West 28th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady as visiting governess or single lessons; teaches English, German, French, and music; highest references; moderate terms. C. G., Box 328, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French young lady; would take charge of children few hours daily. Mlle., 248 West 139th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID—BUTLER, &c.—By young French couple; wife as maid; man as butler or valet; speaks several languages; no objection to traveling; best personal references. M. D., care Mrs. Demetre, 566 7th Av.

MAID, &c.—By refined German Protestant as maid; fine seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; good reference. Doute, 308 East 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private family; best city reference. L., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city references from last place. 237 East 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by day; washing, ironing; does shirts, cuffs, collars, or cleaning. 214 East 73d St., O'Hare.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By North German nurse to care for children over three years; long experience with young children; eight years last recommendation; last employer may be seen. S., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing and various kinds of artificial food; highest city reference from present employer. B. A., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable woman as infant's nurse; full care from birth; experienced in all nursery duties and sickness; good reference. M. D. E., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—French lady would like to have the care of children few hours daily; New York or vicinity; elementary English could also be taught. Mlle., 49 Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; sewing and ironing; ten years' city reference. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as child's nurse and assist with chamberwork. 856 West 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent colored woman to do sewing and light chamberwork; day or week; city reference. 112 West 26th St., ring three times.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As seamstress or maid by a refined English girl. Apply between 10 and 12, 127 West 86th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an excellent waitress. Call at present employer's Thursday and Friday, 19 East 37th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By an American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city references. 1,791 1st Av., H. C.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city references. 106 East 64th St.

Waiters.

WASHING.—In private family; washing will be neatly and promptly done; good references from present employer. Gray, 204 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man of twenty-four as assistant bookkeeper, collector, porter, or any outdoor work; A1 references. W., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French butler; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in duties; first-class city references. Becker, 328 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—English, professional; with one or more men; 20 years' experience; age, 39; disengaged 28th; wages, $55. Butler, Box 252, Lawrence, L. I.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman, highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box, 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 36; good city references. G., 763 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—By Frenchman; speaks English thoroughly; trained in elite service and fine French cooking; eighteen months' best city references. Binard, 131 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman; has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—By single Swede as coachman; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By single coachman; thoroughly experienced; first-class man with saddle horses. M. F., 715 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a position for his man, whom he can highly recommend; married; no family. 33 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; city, country; splendid personal reference; willing and obliging. McGuire, 1,204 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class general workingman; married; several references. Box 668, Patchogue, L. I.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A first-class laundress and chambermaid for family of two; must understand shirts, collars and cuffs, and fluting. Call Thursday, between 11 and 12, at 33 Irving Place, with references.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A young stenographer; must write a good hand and be correct and rapid at figures; not afraid of hard work and long hours. S., Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Boy in down-town office. Address J. Marshall, Box 189 Times Office.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas; and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage, which said bonds shall have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified drafts, certificate or checks as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as at an original sale, and that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such other portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner.

se8-1aw6wTh&o20.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as following:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled "Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.," made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane, thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1898, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

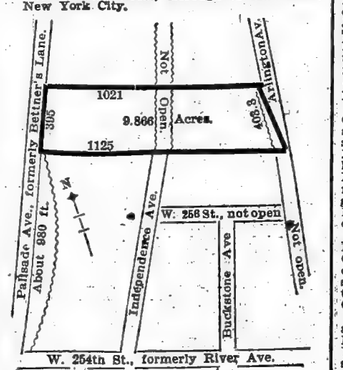

The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92), with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of said by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 54 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

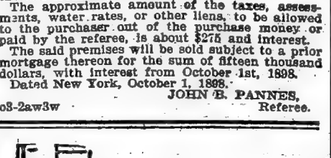

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, October 1, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

o3-2aw3w

A well known Shoe Manufacturer at Nyack, N. Y., says he has never been a drinking man, but if by chance he ever did take so much as a glass of beer it would make his head swim and upset his stomach. His stomach was always weak, anyhow, and every now and then he would suffer from a distressing retching in the morning—an attempt to vomit. His brother John, who is in the same business in Newark, frequently said to him: "Dick, why don't you try Ripans Tabules?" Finally Richard said: "Well, buy me some," and John did so—and now there is no happier man in Nyack than Richard. He takes one R·I·P·A·N·S after every meal, and they do him a heap of good.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor.

o20-1aw6mTh

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD, Assignee. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

JONES, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order by Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New York, dated October 17, 1898, the undersigned will sell by Philip A. Smith, auctioneer, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salerooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the third day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the following described debts and claims belonging to the estate of CHARLES A. JONES, deceased: Demand notes made by Wm. H. Metcalf, Geo. B. Mallory, George H. Proctor, and F. C. Ryder.

The undersigned will also sell at same time and place, first and second mortgage Bond of Galesville Water Company, interest in Schooners Andrew Adams and Alicia B. Crosby, and all other undisposed of stocks, bonds, and securities belonging to said estate.

CLARA M. JONES, Executrix.

HOWARD CAMPBELL, Attorney for Executrix, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. o20-1aw3wTh

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Majestic,	Nov. 16, Noon	Majestic,	Dec. 14, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

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MASSETT, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph S. Massett, George S. Massett, Thomas Albert Massett, Stephen F. Massett, Mary Elizabeth Massett Jackson, Edward L. Massett, and to all other persons the next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James C. Shannon, of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the County of New York, deceased;

The refore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and, ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed: Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

se22-1aw6wTh

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander Mc Millan, David McMillan, Margaret Chestnut, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Goit, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Calder, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McGarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WHITMAN & DEANE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

o20-1aw6wTh

McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mrs. Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, John F. McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia E. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Strong, Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28 1aw6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

s22-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. sa11-1aw6mTh

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Kaiser W.	Dec. 2, 10 AM	Trave, Tu.	Nov. 15, 10 AM

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Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

TRANSPORT MICHIGAN HERE

Gen. Lawton and Staff and 150 Passengers Aboard.

A GOOD TRIP FROM SANTIAGO

Two Sick Men and Many Convalescent and Discharged Soldiers—Four Bodies Brought.

The transport Michigan arrived here yesterday from Santiago, and anchored off Liberty Island. She had remained at Quarantine since 8 o'clock Tuesday night until 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was boarded by the Port Physician and proceeded up the bay. The General Meigs, the Quartermaster's boat, with Major Appel on board, met the transport, which brought, among others, Brig. Gen. Lawton of the Military Department of Eastern Cuba.

Gen. Lawton was greeted by his wife and by his friend, Capt. Albee of New Haven. The General came home on sixty days' sick leave, but was not looking ill. The sea trip had done him a great deal of good. "I feel 50 per cent. better now," he said, "than I did when I left Santiago."

Besides Gen. Lawton and his staff there were on the Michigan 150 passengers, composed of convalescent and discharged soldiers, and four bodies—those of Capt. Wetherell of the Sixth Cavalry, killed at Santiago; Col. C. A. Wikoff, killed in the charge of San Juan Hill, and Privates William Cheever and Louis V. Skinner of the Seventy-first New York.

There were also two sick men, Private Charles W. Joener, Company G, Fifth Infantry, and Private Leroy Marshall, Company M, Fifth Infantry, both of whom were sent to Long Island College Hospital. The convalescent soldiers were taken in charge by Agent Moulton of the Women's War Relief Association and carried to Camp Walworth, in East Fifteenth Street. The discharged soldiers were also taken to Camp Walworth for a rest before proceeding to their homes.

Gen. Lawton went to the Windsor Hotel, and later left for New Haven, where he remains until this afternoon, the guest of Capt. Albee. He will then go to Washington to submit his official report, which of course he declined to discuss. In speaking of affairs in Cuba, Gen. Lawton said:

"Conditions in Santiago are assuming shape rapidly, and the Cuban army is disintegrating. The Cubans, who have been in arms for months and years, are laying them aside and returning to the fields and to pursuits in civil life. I left Gen. Wood in charge of the sanitary work. He has accomplished wonders in this line, and the oldest Cubans in Santiago say that the city has never been so clean as it is now."

He spoke well of the Cuban insurgents, and said of them: "In the disturbances and the so-called riots in Santiago, I have never seen a Cuban soldier participating. I met Gen. Calixto Garcia, and we have become warm friends. Through this friendship I have been able to accomplish much in the way of bringing about a better state of feeling toward the Americans. Deprecate exceedingly the reports that are current in regard to ill-feeling existing between Gen. Shafter and the Cuban General, for the reports are erroneous and the attributed ill-feeling is all nonsense."

When Gen. Lawton was asked about the health of the soldiers in Santiago, he said: "There is not as much sickness now as there has been, and since the cleaning of the city I think there will be even less. In the Province of Santiago there is less sickness than in Puerto Rico.

"As to annexation sentiment, there is very little among the insurgents, while the business men and Spaniards seem to want it. There has been no serious breach of the peace since the surrender, and everything is getting in good shape."

H. L. Page, a passenger on the Michigan, who had been sent to Cuba prospecting by a number of capitalists of Philadelphia, said that the people of Santiago would swear by Gen. Lawton, and that the merchants of Santiago were beginning a movement to organize in all parts of Cuba, and to send a delegation to Washington to present a petition to President McKinley asking that Gen. Lawton be appointed commander of Eastern Cuba.

The body of Capt. Wetherell was taken to Governors Island. It will be moved to Trinity Church to-morrow, and elaborate funeral ceremonies will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The body of Col. Wikoff was taken in charge by an undertaker, and will be sent to Easton, Penn. The funeral of Col. Wikoff has been set for to-morrow. The Third New Jersey Volunteers will leave Pompton Lake about 8 o'clock that morning and go to Easton. The Governors Island post band will also go to Easton.

Undertakers took charge of the bodies of the two privates of the Seventy-first. They sent the body of Private Skinner to his former home, in Chester, N. J., and that of Private Cheever to the home of his parents, at 407 West Fifty-first Street, this city. Cheever was twenty-four years of age, and was formerly a member of the Twenty-second Regiment. He received a wound at Santiago, from which he died on Aug. 1. He was formerly in the bicycle business in Eighth Avenue, with Jean Goff, who also went to the war with the Seventy-first, and died of fever at Camp Wikoff.

Arrival of the Orizaba.

The steamer Orizaba arrived yesterday from Havana and reported that she had experienced strong gales from the southeast and very high seas all the way from Cape Hatteras to this port. On board the Orizaba was the body of Major S. B. Beebe of the American Commission, who died in Havana of yellow fever on Oct. 12. The body was shipped to West Point, where the funeral probably will be held to-day.

LUTHER LEAGUE CONVENTION.

It Will Be Closed To-night with a Rally in Carnegie Hall.

Yesterday's sessions of the Luther League of America were devoted to routine business matters. A list of topics for discussion in 1899 by the local leagues was accepted, and the committee reporting it was authorized to select and publish topics for 1900.

The Rev. A. Studebaker of Baltimore read a paper on "Deaconess Work," and was followed by others. All the speakers approved of women taking an active interest in church work.

Devotional services were held last evening at four churches. At St. Paul's Church, 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, E. F. Ellert, President of the National league, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. E. K. Bell of Cincinnati and the Rev. C. Elvin Haupt of Lancaster, Penn. At St. John's Church, 81 Christopher Street, William C. Soever, President of the Pennsylvania league, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. F. P. Manhart of Baltimore, Adolph C. Close of Cleveland, and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Fox of Newberry, S. C. At Gustavus Adolphus Church, 151 East Twenty-second Street, the Rev. Luther M. Kubus, President of the Nebraska league, presided. Addresses were delivered by Dr. F. C. Gram of Buffalo and the Rev. J. Telleen of Rock Island, Ill. At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, John F. Dinkey, President of the New York State league, presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Edwin H. Delk of Hagerstown, Md., George M. Jones of Reading, Penn., and the Rev. W. Evans of Chicago.

The convention will hold two sessions today and a rally meeting this evening at Carnegie Hall, closing the convention. At the rally Senator Wellington of Maryland will deliver an address on "Martin Luther; His Character and Work." Other speakers will be Dr. Augustus Miller of Philadelphia and the Rev. S. A. Ort, President of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ill. Music will be furnished by the Luther League Choral Union.

The Rev. W. C. Carr Resigns.

The Rev. W. C. Carr, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Union Hill, N. J., has handed in his resignation, to take effect at the close of the services on Sunday, Oct. 30. Mr. Carr has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Broadalbin, N. Y.

"Time," looking backward in his flight, remembers the lesson learned in other Octobers.
Overcoats, $15 to $40.
Suits, $14 to $35.

Hats.

Our $3 Derbys are so worthy and have so occupied our attention, that we've paid little heed to Alpines; but now a new shape has appeared, so stunning that we're forced to notice it.

Crown, rather high; color, grey; brim, wide and unbound; price, $2.75—$6 ordinarily.

Underwear.

To be able to fit all sizes of men in fall underwear means an immense stock; but we shrink at nothing of that kind, neither does our underwear—if you know how to wash it. $1 to $3.50 per garment.

If you will send us your name, we'll send you The Works of R., P. and Co.—8 books—one for each department—Boys' and Men's clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Kings County, has affirmed the decision of the Special Term, refusing a peremptory writ of mandamus asked for by John Schultes, commanding the Clerk of Richmond County to publish, as part of the notice required by the election law to be given of the offices to be filled at the coming election, the title of the offices of the Justices of the Municipal Court for the First and Second Districts of the Borough of Richmond. Mr. Schultes claimed that the Municipal Court must be considered as a court of a Justice of the Peace, or a District Court, because District Court Judges in the old City of New York and Justices of the Peace in the City of Brooklyn are continued in office as Judges of the Municipal Court, and he contended that the Legislature could not transfer a Judge from one court to another, because it would be a legislative appointment to a new office. Presiding Justice Goodrich, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds that the Municipal Court of the City of New York is a new inferior local court, within the meaning of the Constitution, and not merely a continuation of the District Courts of the City of New York and the Justices' Courts of the City of Brooklyn, and that the creation of that court was a valid exercise of the legislative power. The provision of Section 1,352 of the Greater New York charter, creating seven additional Justices of that court for the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and providing for their appointments by the Mayor for a term of two years, and the election of their successors at the general election in 1899, was held to be a valid exercise of power, and not in violation of Section 5, Article X., of the Constitution. Even if the terms of the seven additional Justices of the court expired with this year, it was held, their successors could not be elected at the general election in 1898 in the absence of legislative provision for such election.

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PAYMENT OF DEATH CLAIMS IN MUTUAL ASSOCIATIONS.—In an action brought by the Attorney General for the dissolution of the Grand Lodge of the Empire Order, for the forfeiture of its rights and franchises, and to obtain a just and fair distribution of its property among its creditors, it appeared that upon a fund of $17,000 in the hands of the receiver, claims were made aggregating $100,000. A widow claiming a lien of $2,000, a death benefit for her husband's loss, on the ground that an assessment was made and due notice thereof issued, which contained a statement of his death and the resulting loss, the receiver denied the lien and awarded a proportion only of the $17,000 to her. A fund was created under the by-laws of the order, known as The Mutual Aid Fund, out of which all death losses which were allowed and approved were to be paid. This fund was derived from assessments upon members of the order. The mutual aid fund, when accumulated, was to be employed in the payment of all unpaid approved death claims. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Martin, has affirmed the decision below, holding that the constitution, by-laws, and certificate in these cases, when authorized by law, form the contract upon which the rights of the parties rest. The rights of the parties here were therefore not controlled by the general rules of equity which regulate the distribution of the funds of an insolvent estate, but the contract was the measure of their rights and liabilities. No particular part of this fund was dedicated to the payment of any special claim. The fund, as a whole, was the source from which all death claims were to be paid in their proper order. If the proceeds obtained from one assessment, with the unexpended portion of the fund on hand, should prove insufficient to pay all approved death claims existing at the time, the excess of the unpaid claims could not be paid until another assessment was made, and no particular assessment could be regarded as dedicated to the payment of any particular claim.

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UNREASONABLE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE.—Napoleon B. Ford, an Inspector of oil, began an action in Cayuga County in July, 1897, to recover from the Standard Oil Company $377.50 for the inspection, in the City of Auburn, of 75,500 gallons of kerosene oil, at one-half cent a gallon. The claim was made under an ordinance of the city, relating to the inspection of oil by its Sealer of Weights and Measures, which permitted him to charge for such services of inspection 1-3 per cent. of the entire value of the oil inspected. The ordinance imposed no restriction upon the Inspector and established no rule regulating his conduct. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment on a verdict given in favor of the plaintiff on the trial, holding that such an ordinance is unreasonable and oppressive. The fact that much of the oil to be tested was in small quantities, so that the fee in such cases would be very small, it was held, did not justify the municipal corporation in establishing a charge which in other cases, where large quantities of oil were to be tested, was oppressive and excessive.

SUIT FOR A DINNER.

Louis Sherry Asks $675.85 for a Feast for Twenty.

Louis Sherry, the caterer of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, brought suit in the City Court yesterday against Dr. Joseph B. Bissell of 15 West Fifty-eighth Street for $675.85, the expenses of a dinner given by Dr. Bissell at Elberon, N. J., on Aug. 6, 1896. The dinner is said to have been given to the Directors of the New York and Westchester Water Company by Dr. Bissell and Moses R. Crow. The case was adjourned to Nov. 17.

The itemized bill is as follows: Twenty dinners, $240; boutonnières and flowers, $75; music, $149; 36 quarts of champagne, $144; mineral waters, 50 quarts, $20; 50 perfectos, $12.50; 50 panetellas, $10; 2 boxes of cigarettes, 50 cents; 3 boxes of Egyptian cigarettes, 80 cents, and express charges, $23.30.

Stern Bros
in directing attention to
Their Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
desire to make special mention of
Several New Models
particularly adapted to the styles of costumes to be worn the coming season.
West 23d St.

STATE MEDICAL MEETING

Disapproval Expressed of Anti-Vivisection Legislation.

THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM

Physicians Held to Blame by Dr. Washburn—Remedies of the Olden Time.

At the opening of the morning session of the New York State Medical Association in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, yesterday, delegates from the State medical societies of New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were received. A communication from the Connecticut Medical Society was received and approved, protesting against proposed anti-vivisection legislation. The protest declares:

It is the glory of the medical science of the century that the average of human life has increased by more than ten years, and we assert that this has been brought about in a very great measure by the study of physiological and biological processes as exemplified in and investigated by experiments upon animals. We regard these experiments to be as completely justified as is the employment of animal food to sustain life.

Dr. Wickes Washburn of New York read a paper on "True and False Medical and Other Charities." The subject of charity, he declared, is an old one, but only recently has it come to be studied and discussed on a scientific basis. Dr. Washburn said:

Only now are we beginning to think of mendicancy as a disease. * * * I believe that among the many causes of poverty is the obtaining of relief given by private charities, individuals, and from public funds. The initial one is usually the dispensary. We as physicians are largely responsible for the increase of pauperism. Statistics from the Controller's office show that now nearly four times as much is spent per capita per year as was formerly done for the care of paupers. If we could trace the history of our dispensary patients we should find in many cases that this was the first form of relief which they received. It teaches them to be dependent; it teaches them that things may be had for nothing. They go from the dispensary to some society that helps them in rent; they go from that to another which helps them out in groceries, and end in being complete dependents.

"To show the scientific value of the vaunted experience at dispensaries," Dr. Washburn cited the instance of one Esther as given to him by Mr. Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and gave the clinical history of Esther as shown on the cards of eighteen different dispensaries. "Some of them," said the speaker, "are our best-known physicians, and bear the names, I regret to say, of some of our leading specialists. These cards indicate that Esther was under such treatment at each within the period of eighteen months and most of them at the same time." Dr. Washburn advocated the co-operation of all charitable agencies and thorough investigation into the cases of applicants for relief. He declared that the increase in the number of free dispensaries has incited thousands of well-to-do persons to fraudulent practices, and urged the passage by the Legislature of the bill to put dispensaries fully under the charge of the State Board of Charities. He concluded:

This bill would, I believe, relieve the taxpayers by reducing pauperism, and in the end would, I hope, help to a recognition of what I believe to be a fact that mendicancy is a disease and requires treatment as such. This cannot be done except by co-operation, nor co-operation be had without legislation.

The Secretary here announced the appointment of committees as follows: Committee on Abuse of Medical Charity—W. Washburn, E. D. Ferguson, N. J. Hepburn, De Lancey Rochester, and Parker Syms. Committee on Legislation—E. E. Harris, L. J. Brooks, and E. D. Ferguson.

Some Thoughts on the Rational Treatment of Disease" was the subject presented by Dr. Chauncey P. Biggs of Tompkins County. He said:

It seems to me that the kind of work done by a physician, that is the quality of his work, depends very much upon his convictions in regard to differences between empirical and rational therapeutics. As we all know, in the early days of our profession the treatment of disease was entirely empirical. No one could for a moment suppose that there was ever any rational basis for the remedial agents used. Take, for example, a few of the remedies that are said to have been used. It was believed that epilepsy could be cured by the wearing of a silver ring made from a coffin nail. Seven drops of blood from the tail of a cat and blood from a recently executed criminal were said to be valuable remedies for epilepsy. To cure a felon or run-around, hold the finger in a cat's ear for half an hour. For toothache trim your finger nails on Friday or eat bread that a mouse has nibbled, or carry in your pocket a tooth from a soldier killed in battle. For ranula of the tongue, spit on a frog. For alcoholism, drown an eel in brandy and make the drunkard drink the brandy. To cure warts, rub the wart with a potato, and feed the potato to a pig.

These remedies seem to us to be the height of absurdity, but if one of us should think that one of these remedies would relieve a patient suffering with one of these maladies, and you should use it on half a dozen patients suffering from that malady, and if a majority of those patients should recover while being thus treated, how could I prove to you that the treatment had nothing to do whatever with the recovery? Here lies one of the great dangers of empirical medicine. If you believe in a remedy and have no reason for your belief in it, you and your patients can attribute every recovery which occurs during its use to its beneficial effects without danger of contradiction.

Other papers were: "Acute Frontal Sinusitis," Dr. Henry L. Swain, New Haven; "Medicine Without Drugs," Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Philadelphia; "Drugs versus Cardiac Insufficiency," Dr. O. T. Osborn, New Haven; "Treatment of Fractured Patella by Open Operation," Dr. Charles Phelps, New York.

The afternoon session was largely devoted to a discussion on intestinal obstruction, papers being read by Drs. Parker Syms, E. D. Ferguson, George D. Stewart, J. W. G. Gouley, J. D. Rushmore, Leroy J. Brooks, John F. Erdmann, and Frederick Holme Wiggin.

The association spent the evening at dinner at the Hotel Manhattan. Covers were laid for 140 persons. Dr. Everard D. Ferguson was toastmaster. Among the speakers were W. B. Carleton, Dr. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Secretary of the American Medical Society; Dr. E. E. Holt of Portland, Me., and Dr. W. Murray Weidman of Reading, Penn.

WORRIED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Loss of Some Property Preyed Upon Jersey City Man's Mind.

Charles C. Sanwaldt died at his home, 122½ Webster Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, in his sixty-eighth year. His death is attributed to continual worry over the loss of a little property he owned. Three years ago Mr. Sanwaldt had a stationery store at 419 Palisade Avenue. He owned the building he occupied, and the plot of ground on which it stood. It was valued at $8,000.

His health failed in 1895, and he went South after making arrangements to exchange his property for a tract of land in Florida. After making the exchange he discovered that the Florida tract was waste land and marsh. He tried to sell it, but could not find a purchaser at any price. Then he consulted a lawyer who found, on investigation, that while Mr. Sanwaldt had probably been swindled, he had had ample time to inquire into the value of the tract he was receiving in exchange for his Jersey City property, but had failed to do so. After that Mr. Sanwaldt gave way to despondency and gradually sank until he died. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

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Bed Spreads, Blankets, Etc.
BED SPREADS—1,000 full size Pure White Bedspreads, Marseilles Patterns, hemmed, ready for use, our $1.25 grade,
Special, 89c.
BLANKETS—500 pairs strictly All Wool California Blankets, 11-4 size, regular price, $6.00 pair.
Special, $4.50 pair.
COMFORTABLES—Down Comfortables, Sateen covered, new designs, full size, 6x6, worth $4.50 each,
Special, $3.75 each.
BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Three More Buildings to be Leased to Relieve the Crowded Condition of Schools.

A regular meeting of the Borough School Board was held yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Sites and Buildings reported that it had had under consideration several offers of premises for rental for school purposes and had selected the following buildings: No. 210 East Twenty-first Street, for relief to Public School No. 50; 306 East Ninety-sixth Street, a three-story and basement house, 96 by 25 feet, and a store and basement on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Education to lease the several premises for the period of two years, with the privilege of renewal for one year.

The Committee on High Schools, to which was referred a resolution requesting an investigation into the conditions existing in the new building of Public School No. 1, reported that the lack of accommodation was found to be in the girls' department. The committee thought that the difficulty could be overcome by the transfer of three classes of older boys to the old building of Public School No. 1, occupied by them prior to September, in which there are twenty-nine vacant classrooms. This arrangement was approved by the board.

At the last meeting of the Borough Board a report was adopted recommending the renewal of the lease of the building at 230 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, used as an annex to Public School No. 39. Since making this report another building with a store and two lofts was offered to the committee for rental. This building is located at 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and is better adapted for school purposes, as it is a new building and has never been occupied. The Board of Education was requested to lease the latter building, subject to the approval of the Department of Buildings, for a term of two years, and to rescind the lease of the former building.

The following resolution was presented for the consideration of the board by the Board of Superintendents:

Resolved, That the certificate of the Borough Superintendent of Schools, that the experience of a teacher in schools other than the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, is equivalent to a certain number of years of experience in the public schools of said boroughs, shall be evidence to entitle said teacher to salary with this schedule, provided said teacher holds the requisite license, and provided said teacher was a regular teacher in the schools of Manhattan and the Bronx on Dec. 31, 1897.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

President Hubbell stated that a letter had been sent to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company asking that a half-fare rate be granted on the lines of the road to children of the public schools. He said he thought the matter would receive favorable consideration at the hands of the railway company's officers. This is the second attempt that has been made by the board to secure this concession from the Metropolitan Company. The former request was refused, as the company did not care to grant the half-fare permit, owing to the attendant risks in carrying the many children who ride daily over its lines.

"LAFAYETTE DAY" OBSERVED.

Appropriate Exercises Are Held in the Public Schools.

"Lafayette Day" was observed in all the public schools of the city yesterday, and the closing hour of the morning session was devoted to appropriate exercises commemorative of the life and service to this country of the French commander. In each of the schools the character of the exercises was left to the teachers for arrangement. The historical facts in connection with the war were related to the different classes by the teachers, the children read or recited selections appropriate to the day, and in all of the schools the exercises closed with the singing of patriotic songs.

In many of the schools throughout the country the programmes were more elaborate, and collections were taken and admissions charged, the proceeds to be contributed to the fund for the erection of a suitable monument to Gen. Lafayette by the Lafayette Memorial Committee in the grounds of the Convent of Petit Piepus, in Paris, where the grave of the Frenchman is unmarked save for a plain granite slab. While the Board of Education here entered heartily into the observance of the day, it refused to allow either a collection to be taken or an entertainment to be given at which an admission fee was charged.

"Lafayette Day" at Columbia.

Prof. J. H. Robinson yesterday at Columbia University delivered a lecture on "The Life and Services to This Country of Marquis de Lafayette." At the conclusion of the lecture President Low announced that he would accept and forward any contributions to the fund to pay for the erection in Paris of a statue of Lafayette by the Americans.

A GIFT OF 10,425 VOLUMES.

The Brooklyn Library Augmented by James A. H. Bell's Present.

A collection of books, comprising 10,425 volumes, and estimated to be worth about $100,000, has been presented to the Brooklyn Public Library by James A. H. Bell, an old resident of Brooklyn. The books represent the product of half a century's research on the part of Mr. Bell, who is eighty-two years old.

The Bell collection has been established in one of the rooms of the library building, on Montague Street. Not only has Mr. Bell given his books to the library, but he has contributed from his home on Sands Street bookcases, reading tables, and a complete equipment for the room in which his books have been placed.

The Bell collection is particularly rich in works concerning travel, history, biography, and theology. Many of the older volumes are now so rare that it would be difficult to duplicate them.

The Garden Food Show.

Madison Square Garden, with the Food Show, attracts large numbers of men and women. The women find the Garden a pleasant place to drop into while out for the afternoon, and Mrs. Lemcke gives pleasant talks and cooking lectures in the concert hall every afternoon at 2:30. To-day she will show how to make salmi of duck, small chicken and oyster pies, filet of beef a la torade, and café mousse. She will talk of "Time and False Economy." In addition there is an illustrated demonstration of tea-making, and the audience gets the tea. To-day will be Brooklyn Grocers' Day at the show.

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS
WARM COLORS
give an air of cheery hospitality. Our upholstery bargains are rich and glowing and warm a room like sunshine.
TAPESTRY PORTIERES
$3.00 a pr.
Made of fine material, firm and lasting.
Billows of new weaves and patterns have been rolling into our carpet department, but the undertow of selling has been so great that an early choice is wise.
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104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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DISCHARGE FOR GUARDSMEN

Gen. Roe Says None Will Be Held Against His Will.

EXPECTS GUARD TO IMPROVE

The War, Gen. Roe Says, Has Left Much Excellent Material to Draw From.

"The re-establishment of the organizations of the National Guard that entered the United States volunteer service and are now about to be mustered out and transferred to the State service has been placed in my hands," said Major Gen. Charles F. Roe yesterday, "and I desire to have it plainly understood that both the men in the provisional organizations and the old members of the Guard will be treated with absolute justice. Every man who applies for his discharge in good faith will receive it.

"It would seem that Paragraph 4 of General Order 18, from the Adjutant General's office—which states that enlisted men in the volunteer service formerly members of the Guard, applying for their discharge from the State service may receive it, provided the reasons set forth be deemed proper and sufficient—has been misunderstood. The paragraph in no sense means that any barrier has been put before enlisted men to prevent their receiving discharges. The paragraph was merely inserted as a safeguard on general principles. Suppose a volunteer Guardsman states that he has had all he wants of military service, is tired of it, and wants to get out; this would be a good and sufficient reason for granting his discharge. It is not desired to hold any man against his will. Undoubtedly there will be some men who do not desire to remain in the service.

"If an enlisted man should apply for his discharge and his Colonel refuses to forward the application, the man can apply to me, and the matter will receive prompt attention. While it may appear there has been a conflict of orders, in reality there has been no such thing.

"Do I think the National Guard will be in as good condition as it was before the war with Spain? I do decidedly, and can see no reason why it should not be even better. We will have the members of the Guard who were not in the United States service to draw from. We have the members of the Guard who served as volunteers and we have the volunteers who were not members of the National Guard, and I might also add, we have most excellent material in men who enlisted in the provisional organizations. All the organizations that entered the United States service will carry great prestige, and the men who take a just pride in their organizations will undoubtedly want to see them maintained, and will take great personal interest in them.

"Officers and men will receive proper credit for service performed. Men who enlisted in the provisional regiments and who desire to remain in the National Guard may do so, and will receive credit for the time they have already served. The members of the Guard transferred to the provisional organizations will be transferred back to their original commands, and will get due credit for the time served in the provisional organizations."

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW PLAY.

"When a Man's in Love" Cordially Received in London.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Anthony Hope's new play, "When a Man's in Love," produced at the Court Theatre to-night, was cordially received. Critics, however, consider it unequal to "Lady Ursula" and inferior to "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is of a rather artificial construction of dialogue, less brilliant than the usual style of the author. The acting was good.

Marion Terry and Paul Arthur created a favorable impression, and Dion Boucicault acted well a difficult part.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL HERE.

The Pianist Brings but Few New Compositions with Him.

Moriz Rosenthal, the pianist, who in April, 1897, was compelled to terminate his tour in Chicago, owing to an attack of typhoid fever, and return to his home at Abazzio, near Trieste, Austria, returned to this country yesterday on the Kaiser Friedrich. He comes direct from London, where he has been playing for some time, and brings with him but few new compositions. He says there is a dearth of new music in the Old World and little of importance to introduce.

The most important novelties he has brought over with him include a new sonata in B major by Schytte, a new valse in A flat by E. Poldini, a sonata in A major by Mozart, a rather ancient composition, but one which has never been played in public before; compositions by Greenfeld, Leschititsky, and a new sonata concerto by Schwenka. Herr Rosenthal was originally engaged for fifty concerts by Henry Wolfsohn, who will direct his tour through the country, but the demand for his appearance has been so great that the number has been increased to seventy-five. He will make his first appearance at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening.

NO DE RESZKE FOR CHICAGO.

The Famous Tenor Out of Pique Refuses to Sing There.

The prospectus of the Maurice Grau Opera Company has been published in Chicago, and it is notable for a significant omission. The list of tenors reads as follows: Ernest Van Dyck, Jacques Bars, Thomas Salignac, Albert Saleza, Roberto Vanni, and Andreas Dippel.

It will be noticed by those familiar with the organization of the company that the name of M. Jean de Reszke does not appear in this list. No information as to the cause of the omission was obtainable yesterday from the representatives of Mr. Grau in this city. It has been ascertained, nevertheless, that the omission of the name of the famous tenor was not accidental. M. Jean de Reszke will not sing in Chicago, although he will appear with the company in this city.

M. de Reszke has flatly refused to sing in Chicago. He was savagely criticised by the newspapers of that city during his last season there, and he declines to subject himself again to what he regards as unjust comment. It is said also that he was dissatisfied with the financial results of his appearances in the Western city two years ago. M. de Reszke receives a large salary and a percentage of the gross receipts above a certain figure. The salary is quite large enough to recompense him for singing even though the percentage figures were not reached, but the tenor probably does not care to sing to empty chairs. The resentment of the Chicago people toward M. de Reszke was the result of his repeated failures to appear on account of illness in a season when he was announced as one of the "stars." The Chicagoans evidently did not believe in the genuineness of the singer's indisposition, though M. de Reszke is not in the habit of disappointing audiences, so far as New Yorkers know. M. Edouard de Reszke, the basso, will sing in Chicago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Scharwenka, who leaves for Europe tomorrow morning to take up his permanent residence in Berlin, received last night from his pupils a handsome solid silver loving cup.

Miss Adelaide Norwood, who sang with the Castle Square Opera Company in Boston, will next week make her reappearance with the organization as Leonora in "Il Trovatore."

After a trial lasting a week in the Supreme Court, Jacob Litt, the owner of the play "Old Kentucky," received a verdict against the Wabash Railroad for $8,224.54 damages for the loss of his property, which was destroyed while in the custody of the company at Kansas City.

Williams and Walker, the inimitable pair whose negro songs and antics made such a hit two years ago in this city, have been engaged by Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's to appear on next Sunday evening in a grand darky jubilee. They will be assisted by fifty others, who will introduce a novel cakewalk and dancing.

Managers Lederer and McClellan have arranged for a revival of "The Belle of New York" at the Casino, beginning Monday night, with Dan Daly in the leading rôle. The attraction is at present playing in Brooklyn, and its engagements for the next three weeks in other cities have been canceled in order that the time at the Casino left open by the failure of the Royal Italian Opera Company may be filled in until the new production, "A Dangerous Maid," is ready.

Manager Pitou announces that beginning next week Wednesday matinées will be given at the Grand Opera House at which the prices for seats on the first floor of the theatre will be 50 cents, and in the balcony 25 cents. At next Wednesday's matinée of "Cumberland 61" handsome souvenirs in the form of a portfolio containing portraits of sixteen of the prominent American heroes of the Spanish war will be distributed. These souvenirs will also be distributed at the Saturday matinée Oct. 29.

"The Christian" has played to more money at the Knickerbocker Theatre since the house was opened than any other attraction, not excepting Sir Henry Irving. Up to the end of last week the receipts were $13,249.50. The receipts for the performances at Albany, Washington, and Providence amounted, respectively, to $2,542.75, $10,521, and $7,873, making a total for the season up to the end of last week of $34,186.25. It can be readily seen that Miss Allen's début as a star is an unqualified success financially.

The postponed professional matinée of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" will take place at the Herald Square Theatre Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27. The management announces that Miss Mae Lowry, who severed her connection with Hoyt & McKee's "A Day and a Night" company ten days ago, has become a member of the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" company, and will make her first appearance in the part of Cecile next Monday night. In addition to her regular part, she will introduce a specialty in the last act.

Signor Luigi Mancinelli, one of the three conductors engaged by Maurice Grau to conduct the principal French and Italian operas in the repertoire announced in this country, is expected to arrive from Europe on the Cunard liner Lucania Saturday. He will make a brief stay in this city, after which, accompanied by Frank Rigo, one of the stage managers, he will leave for Chicago, where the season of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will be opened on Nov. 7. Signor Mancinelli's early arrival and hasty departure for Chicago is for the purpose of rehearsing the Chicago Orchestra, which has been engaged for the operas which will be presented in that city.

It is somewhat remarkable that during the last thirteen years the Lyceum Theatre stock company has never been idle until last Summer and Spring, which fact prompted Daniel Frohman to lend so many members of his organization to other attractions. Under the contracts with Mr. Frohman the following members will appear early next month on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre for the reading of the parts for the new production of A. W. Pinero's play "Rose Trelawney of the Wells": Edward Morgan, with "The Christian"; Charles Walcot and William Courtleigh, with "Sporting Life"; Joseph Wheelock, Jr., with "The Conquerors"; Henry Woodruff, on the Proctor circuit; Felix Morris, George C. Boniface, and John Findley, in San Francisco; Miss Elizabeth Tyree, with John Drew's company in "The Liars," and Miss Katharine Florence, with the Madison Square stock company, presenting "On and Off."

Kindergarten Founder's Portrait.

A handsome portrait of the late Dr. C. N. Hoagland, founder of the Hoagland Kindergarten, York and Gold Streets, Brooklyn, was unveiled at that institution yesterday afternoon.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,220. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c.; cash cotton, 5½c.

FOREIGN.—According to the French papers, extensive war preparations are going on at Toulon and Brest, but the drift of opinion among Paris business men is in favor of a peaceful settlement of the Fashoda question. France has made a demand on China for reparation for the murder of missionaries and a guarantee for the future. A Paris newspaper says that Capt. Dreyfus is in that city, having been brought there secretly.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Richard Croker, in an address to the Tammany Executive Committee yesterday afternoon, spoke at some length on Justice Daly and attacked the Bar Association.

Louis Phillips and Louis Joseph Bulo have been arrested by secret service agents on suspicion of being concerned in the recent extensive passing of counterfeit two-dollar bills.

A grand stand hastily built yesterday for the reviewing party at the firemen's parade in Elizabeth, N. J., collapsed while the procession was passing. Many persons were injured.

Col. Roosevelt spoke last night at Durland's Riding Academy, at the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, and at the Central Opera House, all in the Fourteenth Congressional District. Congressman Quigg, Dr. Depew, and Judge Olcott also spoke.

Page 2.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne yesterday addressed the West End Woman's Republican Association.

Federal employes in this city are receiving letters inviting them to contribute to the Republican campaign fund.

Col. Roosevelt yesterday visited county headquarters, where he addressed the Republican district leaders.

The war investigating commission, after hearing further testimony at Jacksonville, left that city last night for Atlanta, Ga.

Theodore Bacon, the independent nominee for Governor, made public his letter of acceptance, in which he attacks the regular party managers.

The Democratic campaign managers in Washington have discovered that the Ohio Republican Committee is soliciting contributions to its campaign fund from Federal office holders.

Page 3.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, F. C. Schraub, Gen. Wingate, and Gen. Catlin spoke to a large audience in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. Mr. Hill discussed elaborately the issues of the campaign in a speech an hour and a half long. He was enthusiastically received and was applauded throughout the long address.

Page 4.

The Puerto Rico insular ministers have resigned, but offer to continue in office until the appointment of their successors.

The President left Chicago last night. He addressed a large audience of railway employes during the day. The jubilee bicycle parade was postponed owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

John Reinhardt of Paterson, N. J., killed his wife and probably fatally shot himself yesterday morning. It is supposed that a quarrel over the advisability of his going into the saloon business led to the tragedy.

The Spanish report of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's forces and the Filipinos is not credited at the Navy and War Departments. A dispatch received Wednesday from Gen. Otis contained no reference to such an affair.

Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville filed with the Navy Department yesterday a report from his bureau of the service rendered in the Spanish-American war, drawing many interesting lessons from the experiences of the engineers of the Navy in engagements.

Page 5.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Banquo II., Greatland, Banastar, George Keene, Meddlesome, and Estaca.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment went to Creedmoor yesterday. Two members qualified as sharpshooters, many as marksmen.

Page 7.

The Spanish Commissioners to the Peace Conference in Paris are not yet ready to yield to the American demands regarding Cuba. Spain has been unable, however, to enlist the moral support of any other European nation against the United States.

Reuben N. Dood, Jr., a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, was found dead at his father's home in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, shot through the heart. It is not known whether he took his own life or whether his death was the result of an accident.

The House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session at Washington, yesterday agreed to a letter to the Czar of Russia, indorsing his movement for universal peace. Resolutions were also passed expressing gratitude to Great Britain for her friendliness during the Spanish-American war.

Page 10.

Over seventy players started yesterday in the open golf tournament of the Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J. Sixty-five turned in scores, and the gold medal for the lowest of the day was won by Henry P. Toler. The Baltusrol contestants won the team match.

Page 12.

Two horses were stuck in a quagmire on the Hackensack meadows more than an hour. Three derricks were required to release them.

Harry Deubert, City Marshal in Williamsburg, died yesterday after drinking oxalic acid given to him by his wife, who thought it was medicine.

The Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses accepted, through its Executive Committee, yesterday, a convalescent home for nurses at Darien, Conn.

Andrew Carnegie, who returned Wednesday from abroad, yesterday expressed his belief that an American policy of colonial expansion means death to business prosperity.

The automobile cabmen are angry because the Electric Vehicle Company says each man must take in an average of $4 a day or lose his place. They say they cannot earn that amount regularly.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association was adjourned in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of this city was elected President.

A. Vélez Alvarado, a native of Puerto Rico, who has lived in New York ten years, says he has acquired the right to vote in consequence of the raising of the American flag in Puerto Rico, and that he will test the question in the courts.

The parents and sweetheart of Edward Kroupt, a missing private of the Seventy-first Regiment, have received a letter from the Red Cross nurse who attended him, informing them that he died of homesickness while recovering from fever in Cuba.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday told a delegation from Queens, which asked for an appropriation for the survey of a bridge from Manhattan over Blackwell's Island, that he will begin two more bridges during his administration, but that new schools must come first.

A vote was taken among the Ninth Regiment men in the armory yesterday to learn their feelings in respect to mustering out. Over 90 per cent. of the regiment voted against remaining longer in service. Col. Greene says he has received orders from Washington to muster-out on Oct. 31.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Diamonds Stolen at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—News leaked out to-day of a daring robbery at the Arlington Hotel several days ago, by which ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia and his wife lost diamonds and jewelry valued at several thousand dollars. The police have been quietly at work on the affair, but thus far without result.

PARIS TALKING OF WAR

Reports of Naval Experiments at Toulon and Preparations at Brest.

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR PEACE

The Paris Municipal Council Urges the Government to Avert a Conflict with England Over Fashoda If Possible.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The alleged war preparations of France are the absorbing subject of discussion here at present. According to the French papers, there were important naval experiments at Toulon yesterday evening. A flotilla of torpedo boats was detailed to make an endeavor to force the entrance of the harbor, and the whole garrison was called to arms and the forts and batteries were manned, ready for instant action. The result of the experiments has not been made public.

Vice Admiral Barrera presided yesterday at a secret council of war, at Brest, in which the chiefs of the maritime forces took part. Confidential orders were subsequently issued to the garrison. The Aurore asserts that five classes of the Naval Reserves around Brest have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

The drift of opinion on the Fashoda question among commercial men in Paris was shown by a resolution adopted this afternoon by the Municipal Council of this city, urging the French Government, without sacrificing the material interests of the country, to use its utmost efforts to avert a conflict with Great Britain over this dispute.

M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has ordered that the report of Major Marchand as to the situation at Fashoda, which is expected at Cairo to-night, be telegraphed textually. Owing to its probable length, it is expected that at least forty-eight hours will be required to reduce it to the French cipher code at Cairo and to translate it in Paris.

DANGER SCENTED IN LONDON.

The Papers Adopt a Conservative Tone Toward France—To-day's Trafalgar Celebration Feared.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The London morning papers have cooled down to an exceedingly cautious and conservative tone in dealing with the Fashoda question, apparently realizing that the public on both sides of the Channel is heated to danger point. There is a marked effort to avoid an offensive tone. The Times says:

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has gone some way to persuade our neighbors that we really mean what we say. The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to dispel French dreams on this subject unless very dangerous consequences are to result; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have performed the operation more dexterously."

The Daily News, which voices the general feeling, says:

"The country is determined to maintain its rights, but there is no occasion to provoke our opponents or to add fuel to the controversy."

The Trafalgar celebration falling to-day is a particularly unfortunate coincidence, and may have just the effect of adding the fuel which The Daily News deprecates if any war-blooded patriots take advantage of the occasion to get up a Fashoda demonstration.

SAYS DREYFUS IS IN PARIS.

A Newspaper Declares that He Was Brought There Secretly.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—An evening newspaper announces that Capt. Albert Dreyfus is already in Paris and is now confined in the fortress at Mont Valerien, to which he was secretly brought.

Esterhazy Disclaims the Bordereau.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who had hitherto not denied The London Observer's assertion that he had claimed to be the author of the Dreyfus bordereau, will sue The Observer for libel because of that statement.

MRS. STEPHEN CRANE SUED.

Case Against the Correspondent's Wife Dismissed in London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Stephen Crane, wife of the author and newspaper correspondent, was sued by a furniture dealer to-day for goods supplied.

She explained to the Court that her husband was suddenly called to Cuba as a war correspondent and did not have time to settle the bill. She promised that full payment would be made on his return. The case was dismissed.

GERMAN ROYALTY IN TURKEY.

Strict Precautions Taken to Insure the Kaiser's Safety.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—Emperor William, usually accompanied by the Empress, is engaged in a ceaseless round of sight seeing, though he adheres closely to the programme of places to be visited, and his route is revealed only to those personally concerned and immediately beforehand. The strictest police precautions are carried out to insure his safety.

To-day he decided to inspect the imperial carpet factory at Hereka and was conveyed there with a train of eight carriages built for the occasion and luxuriously equipped. All the stations had been repaired and decorated. At Hereka is a kiosk especially built for the use of the Empress, where their Majesties lunched, after which they returned to Constantinople by water.

Emperor William and the Sultan again exchanged telegraphic felicitations. Everywhere were great crowds, triumphal arches festooned with German and Turkish colors, and bands playing the German anthem.

KOREA'S CABINET RESIGNS.

Its Opposition to a Parliament Caused Dissatisfaction.

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 21.—A leading political organization recently presented a memorial to the Cabinet requesting the formation of a Parliament for Korea. The Cabinet in reply characterized the proposal as premature and the reply has caused so much dissatisfaction that all the Ministers have resigned.

The retiring Korean Cabinet, or Council of State, (Ui-Chong-Pu,) is made up as follows:

President and Premier—Chim Soun Tak.
Minister of the Royal Household—Chai Sun.
Minister of the Interior and Acting Minister of War—Nam Chong Chol.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Min Chong Mouk.
Minister of Finance—Sim Sang-Hun.
Minister of Justice—Han Kiou-Sol.

FRENCH DEMAND ON CHINA.

Reparation for the Murder of Missionaries and a Guarantee for the Future Required.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read a dispatch from the French Minister at Peking, M. Gerard, announcing that a French missionary and several Chinese Catholics have been massacred or burned to death in a chapel at Paklung, by a riotous mob. M. Gérard, it was added, immediately demanded reparation from the Chinese Government, including pecuniary compensation.

M. Delcasse instructed M. Gérard to instruct the Chinese Foreign Office that the French Government will take action if China does not adopt measures absolutely guaranteeing the lives of missionaries.

LI HUNG CHANG NOT MARRIED.

Oriental Account of His Flight with the Dowager Empress.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 20.—The rumor of the marriage of Li Hung Chang and the Dowager Empress of China appears to have been an Oriental joke. A copy of the China Mail, which arrived here to-day on the steamer Empress of Japan, contains the following on the subject:

"Li Hung Chang and the Empress Dowager are reported to have been married at Sinfa Temple on the morning of Sept. 22. They at once proceeded to Tientsin, destroying the railroad track behind them as they traveled, to prevent pursuit. The Emperor was furious. The happy pair will, it is surmised, spend the honeymoon at Port Arthur. Paviloff is jubilant."

Our Warships for China Delayed.

MANILA, Oct. 20.—The United States cruiser Boston and the collier Nero, which on Oct. 5 were ordered to proceed to Hongkong in connection with the recent disturbances at and near Peking, have arrived at Amoy, on the Island of that name, in the Province of Fo-Kien, opposite Formosa, the former short of coal and the latter with her cargo afire.

GRAND STAND COLLAPSED.

Many Persons Who Were Reviewing the Firemen's Parade at Elizabeth, N. J., Were Injured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 20.—During the review of the Elizabeth firemen and visiting companies to-day by Mayor Mack, ex-Mayor John C. Rankin, the City Council, and a number of guests, the grand stand, which was erected hurriedly this morning, collapsed, throwing the Mayor, ex-Mayor, Councilmen, and all the guests in a confused heap with the wreckage to the pavement. The hemlock boards of which the stand was built stood on end, while the legs of the reviewers were pinioned beneath the timbers. Many were injured, and hats and clothing were spoiled. Mayor Holmes of Rahway, with a Mr. Slater of Rahway, suffered severe skin abrasions about the hands and limbs. William Moore of Newark was also injured about the legs and body.

Several other men were hurt by those who fell upon them when the stand went down. Just at that moment an ambulance arrived on its way to the hospital. This created additional excitement until the ambulance worked its way through the big crowd.

The parade was the largest and best seen here in years. It was a mile long, and attracted thousands of persons from the suburban towns. Chief Gerstrung headed the procession. The seventeen companies in line received a continuous ovation along the route of seven miles. During the evening the out-of-town companies were entertained by the local companies at the engine houses and public halls in the city.

MRS. WESTHALL ARRAIGNED.

Claims She Does Not Know How the Cape Came to be in Her Trunk.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Margaret Folsom Westhall, who claims to be a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was examined before Justice Kellogg this evening on a charge of having stolen a fur cape valued at $50 from Miss Jennie E. Cole. Miss Cole testified that she missed her cape, and had the search warrant issued. This was all she knew of the case except that the cape was found in Mrs. Westhall's trunk. She stated in the complaint that the cape was worth $50, but on the stand corrected this, saying she paid but $1.46 for it. She, however, considered the cape to be worth $50 or more. Policeman Prall testified that he found the cape in a trunk said to be owned by Mrs. Westhall, and in a room said to be one occupied by her.

Mrs. Westhall, on her own behalf, said she did not know how the cape came to be in her trunk. She could not account for its presence in her trunk except on the theory that some one wishing to do her injury had stolen it and placed it where it was found.

Mr. Miller, the proprietor of the boarding house, said he did not think Mrs. Westhall was always in her right mind. She had had some trouble with others over property, and he thought her mind had been affected as a result of worry. The case was continued until to-morrow.

SANITATION WAS THEIR THEME.

Speeches Before the Civic-Philanthropic Conference by Physicians.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 20.—Speakers in the Civic-Philanthropic Conference to-day addressed an audience of physicians from various cities, seventy-five of them representing Chicago.

Most of the speakers were Chicago doctors. Prof. William Quine of the Chicago College of Physicians presided. Dr. D. K. Steele of Chicago condemned sanitary conditions in public schools, as did Dr. J. H. Kellogg of the Michigan Board of Health. Dr. Mary Green, who has been detailed by the Government to inspect the sanitation of soldiers' camps, related results unfavorable to the management of the camps.

Dr. Danforth of the Northwestern University said that proper sanitation in cities is impossible, since politicians, he asserted, are too busy handling the Health Departments' money. Dr. Albert H. Bird dwelt upon tuberculosis, its causes, symptoms, and cures. Prof. H. P. Newman laid the responsibility of broken-down lives largely upon school boards.

Dr. Charles B. Johnson contended that typhoid fever is an unpardonable disgrace to city Health Commissioners, because generally resulting from filth. Dr. M. L. Brown showed how the blood, brain, and lungs are affected by nasal respiration. Reaching the masses from a sanitary standpoint was discussed by Dr. H. I. Skelton and Dr. H. P. Stiles.

OHIO REPUBLICANS NEEDY,

Democrats in Washington Discover Evidence of an Attempt to Raise Money There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Not since that year, something like fourteen years ago, when to avoid the civil service law the Republican machine set up what was called a "dairy" annex, to which all Government employes were invited to walk up and be "milked," has there been quite so careless and anxious a manifestation of need of means, and of indifference as to how they shall be raised, as has just been uncovered by the vigilance of the Democratic managers who have been watching the emissaries in Washington from the State of Ohio. The discovery that a man from the Ohio State Committee, clothed with full authority to collect funds, was here calling upon office holders in the Government service from the President's State to contribute of their earnings to pay the expenses of the campaign, makes the glowing announcement of Gen. Grosvenor about the solidity of the "Buckeye State Phalanx" seem something like "bluff."

A woman employed in one of the departments turned over to Secretary Kerr of the Democratic Congressional Committee a letter of which the following is a copy:

Headquarters Ohio Republican State Central and Executive Committees, 40 South Third Street, opposite State House, (east front.)
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1898.

Miss ——, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Madam: I desire the pleasure of meeting you at our Washington Headquarters, Rooms 123 and 124 at the Cochran, at an early date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., for conference. If not convenient, please advise me and state the evening that I can have an audience with you at your residence. I am, very truly yours, P. B. CHASE.

Mr. Chase was publicly recognized a night or two ago, in a meeting of the Ohio State Association, at which his mission was rather candidly referred to. Mr. Kerr has placed the rooms in the Cochran Hotel under observation to see whether this violation of the intent of the civil service law is having the effect of alarming, and securing the contributions of, men and women in office.

The letter of Mr. Chase was not the first one sent out for the same purpose. On Sept. 30, R. L. Holland, for the Ohio State Committee, sent out letters urging those to whom they were sent to call at Room 124, Cochran Hotel, "that we may have the benefit of your advice and co-operation." This did not seem to have quite the desired effect, for on Oct. 5, another letter was sent around by Mr. Holland, referring to the recent "letter of invitation," and renewing the request to call and meet him. Mr. Chase's letter would not, it is believed, have been issued if the Ohio Republicans in office had responded as they were expected to do.

Nothing is said in any of the communications about contributions of money, but every officeholder knows that the "advice and co-operation" desired is cold cash. The clerks may neglect the invitations to them and keep the money they receive for their services, but there is a feeling of insecurity among the Ohio people, and some expectation is expressed that those depended upon to subscribe may be made to feel, later on, and in a way that the Ohio managers will contrive, that the Ohio test of "efficiency" is willingness to divide earnings with the political managers.

It was supposed, a few years ago, that this sort of thing was over in Washington. It would not be possible now if the managers were sure of the loyalty to civil service reform of the Administration itself.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SHOTS.

Literature About "Sons" in the Army, War Department Criticisms, and the Carter Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—While the President's Investigating Commission is pursuing its way in the South, and ascertaining very little about the causes of the complaints that stirred the country a few weeks ago, and the complaints keep on cropping up in a way to annoy the Secretary of War and the campaign makers who are running against the anti-Alger feeling, the Democratic managers here have adopted a plan which is likely to keep the pot boiling while the fight is on.

A document supplied in large numbers to all the Democratic headquarters is a list of the highly-connected civilian staff officers appointed to feed and clothe the troops in the Santiago and Puerto Rico campaigns, together with some history of each of the "sons" and the manner in which they distinguished themselves. The latest bulletin for campaign use is a large page of criticisms, exclusively from Republican or independent newspapers, denouncing the War Department and its blunders, and demanding a fearless and thorough investigation in order that the offenders might be punished.

Some effort has been made by the Democrats to secure definite information about the handling of the Carter court-martial case by the War Department. It is believed by some Democrats that powerful political influences were exerted to have this case suppressed, and the ascertained fact that after Carter had been convicted the papers in his case were held for about six months before any intimation of action was given, and the further report that they were in the hands of the defendant's counsel for a month or more, was considered important information to be given out to show that the Administration was not quite free from outside influences stronger than the verdict of a court-martial of United States army officers.

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN'S VIEWS.

Senators Jones and Hanna, Both in Chicago, Talk Hopefully of the Coming Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Senator James K. Jones, who is here conferring with "Coin" Harvey, was wary to-day of making any specific claims regarding the coming elections, and, aside from making the sweeping statement that everything looked extremely well for the Democrats, he confined himself to the prospects for a red-hot campaign in 1900. The party, he said, was now well organized, and the sinews of war were being raised by the "dollar-a-month" scheme, which means that every man who feels friendly to silver is asked to drop his money into the committee hopper, in charge of "Coin" Harvey, at the rate of a dollar a month from now until the nominations are made, two years hence.

"This plan," said Senator Jones, "was conceived by the Democratic National Executive Committee, and is regarded as the best way to get money enough to carry on the fight for silver. I am very well satisfied with the progress we are making under Mr. Harvey's management. I believe the plan will succeed, and we will be in a condition to scatter literature to the people."

Senator Hanna, who is also in the city, hopes for a majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. This, he believes, will result because the Administration deserves indorsement at the polls for its broad policy in connection with the war and foreign affairs. But one thing that must not be overlooked, he said, was that this is an off year, and the tendency is toward the party out of power. Apathy is a danger to the Republicans, and this they are trying to overcome. He believed they would succeed in this.

Cleveland Strikers Return to Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—By a unanimous vote at a meeting of the striking wire drawers held this afternoon at Steecke's Hall, on St. Claire Street, the strike was declared off. Half an hour later National Secretary Walter Gillett and local officers of the Wire Workers' Union, with about forty of the strikers, marched to the office of the American Steel and Wire Company and announced the fact. After a brief conference Superintendent Nye was called in. He announced that all the old employes who desired to return to work might do so as far as there were vacancies. This will provide places for nearly all of the strikers.

The Bridegroom Failed to Appear.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 20.—Miss Lottie Long of 193 Washington Place, this city, and Walter Burley of Paterson were to have been married last night at the home of the bride in this city. The groom failed to put in an appearance. The wedding guests had assembled, and the Rev. T. F. Leavens was present to perform the ceremony. The guests waited until a late hour and then departed. Miss Long cannot account for the strange action of Mr. Burley, and nothing can be learned as to his whereabouts. Friends who saw him yesterday afternoon say he appeared to be all right, and to be making preparations for the wedding.

Run Down and Killed by a Train.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—A well-dressed middle-aged man was struck and killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad train this morning while walking on the tracks. An identification card found on him gives his name as E. D. Hughes of 300 Landon Street, Pittsburg, Penn., and asks that Mrs. Johnston, 45 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., be notified of his death. Both addresses were telegraphed to, but there has been no response.

To Combine Tin Plate Industries.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.—It is announced here that a plan is on foot, with Judge Moore of Chicago engineering it, to combine the tin and terne plate industries of the country. It is said that options have been secured on every desirable plant. The object is to secure better prices and economy in production.

New Hampshire Will Broken at Last.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 20.—A verdict in the Holden-Pierce will case, breaking the will, was given at a late hour to-night. This is the first will to be broken in New Hampshire during the past twenty-five years. The amount involved is small.

Death of Ex-Gov. Charles N. Sheldon.

Ex-Gov. Charles N. Sheldon of South Dakota died yesterday at Deadwood of pneumonia. He was a native of Johnstown, Vt., served in the army through the civil war, went to Dakota in 1881, and was elected Governor in 1892 and again in 1894.

CROKER ON JUSTICE DALY

Says the Judge Could Not Have Secured His Position Without Tweed's Patronage.

ATTACKS BAR ASSOCIATION

The Tammany Chief Makes an Address to Tammany's Executive Committee—He Gives Instructions in Regard to Campaign Work.

Richard Croker addressed the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon and expressed his views at some length in regard to the Bar Association and Justice Daly. He also called the attention of the members to the work to be done during the remainder of the campaign. He said:

"The attention of the members of the committee is called to the necessity of a very active canvass in their respective districts. The people are determined upon a change of administration and we must not permit, through any neglect of ours, that they should be deceived or distracted regarding the true issues of this campaign. For instance, the action of the Bar Association, which, while it includes in its membership some reputable lawyers and thorough Democrats, is at the same time controlled and steered by a Republican-Mugwump-Aristocratic coterie whose past records and partisan services in behalf of the enemies of the people is remembered is well understood.

"I need not tell you that the managers of this meeting care nothing about Justice Daly, except so far as he may be used to serve the corporate interests which they represent and be the medium through which these men may seek to raise a false issue, so that the attention of the people may be distracted from the misdeeds of the party and the interests which these men have always shown themselves willing to defend. This is shown by the coupling together of the names of Justices Daly and Cohen and claiming that because of their experience they should be retained upon the bench, while the fact is that one of these Justices has had an experience of only nine months.

"That the meeting to-morrow evening is a part of a plan to create a false issue is proved by the fact that last year, when Justice Andrews was not renominated by this organization, there was no talk of an attempt on the part of this organization to control the judiciary. Nor was there any organization to express any indignation over the action of the people, who insist upon the right to retain or change their judicial officers as to them at the time seems proper. No lawyer will pretend that Judge Daly was selected for his present position on account of conspicuous legal ability. No one can it be denied at the time when he was elected Judge that he could neither have been nominated not elected Judge without the friendship and patronage and support of Mr. Tweed.

"It was a question fairly submitted to our convention as to whether his services upon the bench had been such as to justify lengthening his term from twenty-eight to forty-two years. When the convention decided that from among the members of the bar there could be selected those who had given better satisfaction to the public and who had greater claims upon the Democratic Party for services rendered in behalf of the people, there was no idea in any man's mind that a Judge should be selected for any other reason than to fairly interpret the law and determine such legal questions as came before him without reference to the position or politics of the people interested in his decisions.

"The Supreme Court bench of this department is respected throughout the State and country for its fairness, its honesty, and its ability. And in that connection it should be remembered that with but a single exception every one of the twenty-two Judges of that court were nominated by this organization, and elected to their present positions by the efforts of its members. And I now challenge any Judge ever elected through the efforts of this organization to furnish a single instance where he had been interfered with in the impartial discharge of his duties by even a single suggestion from me.

"But you will always find that every time this organization names a thoroughgoing Democrat, free from every suggestion of corporate control, these men, who are the attorneys for trusts and other combinations of capital, pretend to regard it as an attack upon the integrity of the judicial system. My experience has been that at every convention where Judges were to be named the men asked for, both by corporations and their attorneys, as candidates for judicial positions, were men whose training and records justified such corporations in regarding them as their especial friends. You are urged to present this matter in just this way to the people of your several districts; and then let the Bar Association hold all the Republican meetings which it may please the management to call, and we need not fear the result.

"You should pay particular attention to the registry of voters on Friday and Saturday of this week. See to it that every Democrat and patriotic citizen is registered so that he may have an opportunity to vote. You need spend no time at these headquarters or in your district headquarters upon these two days. Go out in your several districts and see that the men in charge of your election districts are at work. Inspire them with your own activity, and by the attention which you pay to this most important matter show them that you expect and will insist upon equal devotion upon their part.

"This is a Democratic year, and victory is already assured to our candidate. This assurance in no wise excuses us from the full performance of our duty. We must work as hard as ever we have done, and all the people will be repaid in the change of government, which honesty and justice and often politics urgently demand."

In concluding, Mr. Croker said the reports from all over the State were encouraging to the Democratic leaders.

ARRESTED FOR COUNTERFEITING

Two Men in the Hands of Secret Service Agents.

Secret service agents have been tracking counterfeiters of two-dollar bills lately, many of which have been passed at elevated railway stations. Louis Phillips was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on that charge, and was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Wednesday. Phillips was arrested on the Bowery by a detective who had been called into a grocery store by the proprietor, who came near changing a bad bill.

The prisoner furnished the statement which led to the arrest last night by Chief Hazen and his aid, Frank Esquiroll of Louis Joseph Bulo, otherwise "Louis Brill," of 242 Elizabeth Street.

LIVED MORE THAN A CENTURY.

The Rev. Charles Heath, Who Died on Tuesday, Held Lafayette's Horse.

The Rev. Charles Heath, colored, died at his home, 141 West Thirtieth Street, on Tuesday night in his one hundred and first year. Up to his last hour he was apparently in good health, and, according to his daughter, Mrs. Susanna Berry, who was with him to the end, "he just died."

Mr. Heath was born in Dinwiddie County, Va., on Sept. 17, 1798. The first notable event in his life was in 1799, when, hardly one year old, his mother carried him to the funeral of George Washington, so that he could always say that he attended the burial of the first President of his country. He could remember the old Randolph mansion, on Malvern Hill, where Gen. Lafayette made his headquarters. One day when the great General had ridden up to the house and dismounted, he called Heath to hold his horse while he went inside. He watched the animal for nearly half an hour, and for his trouble Lafayette gave him some money.

Heath also remembered President James Monroe, and won the distinction of driving his horse in Williamsburg on several occasions. Later on in his life he was the guardian of the children of Senator Boley of Virginia. He had many masters as a slave, and could tell of all the hardships of slave life and the work that the negroes were forced to do. When the war broke out, he went with a regiment from the North, the name of which his daughter has forgotten, and afterward served as a messenger for the Government. At the close of the war he studied in Petersburg, Va., for the ministry, and joined the American Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1885 he gave up the ministry, and at the age of eighty-seven began life as a farmer in Virginia. Seven years ago he came to New York, and since then has been a deacon in the Zion Church, at 351 Bleecker Street. Two children survive him.

Mr. Heath often said that a man could live to be old if he took care of himself. His food and sleep were the principal things. He made it a custom to eat plain food, and during his life never touched a drop of liquor.

DR. BROOKS FINDS A COMET.

The Director of Smith Observatory Adds One More to His Long List of Discoveries.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, this evening discovered a new comet. Its position is right ascension, 14 hours, 33 minutes; declination, north, 60 degrees, 26 minutes; motion, southeasterly. The comet is large, round, and bright. This is the twenty-first comet discovered by Dr. Brooks.

TRAIN KILLS THREE BOYS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—William Berner, Fred Berner, and Charles Coatswrith, three young schoolboys of Cheektowaga, were killed by a fast passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in that township.

The boys were stealing a ride on a freight train and jumped off, landing on another track directly in front of the passenger train. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

THE CONNECTICUT VETERANS.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Connecticut soldiers who participated in the war of the rebellion was the theme upon which Gov. Cooke, United States Senator Hawley, and Congressman Charles A. Russell dwelt eulogistically this afternoon, the speeches being occasioned by the dedication of a handsome monument to the memory of the members of the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

The monument is the first regimental monument to be erected in Connecticut under the special act of 1897, which appropriates $1,000 to any regimental organization wishing to erect a monument in the State. It is an imposing granite shaft, appropriately inscribed, and located in Memorial Park.

TORPEDO BOAT EXPLOSION.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Oct. 20.—The torpedo boat Davis, which started on its official trial trip to-day, was disabled by the bursting of a number of boiler tubes. Eight of the crew were badly scalded, and three of them died soon after reaching here.

The dead are as follows:

C. McNeeley, P. Luthe, and H. Wood. The seriously injured are W. Woods, B. Ryan, A. Johnson, and A. Buehl.

A CHURCH SUES A RAILROAD.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 20.—The First Methodist Church of this city to-day filed a damage suit in the courts here against The Great Western Railway. The tracks of the Great Western road run close by the church property and the pastor and members claim that the screeching of the locomotives and the ringing of the bells have disturbed their worship to such an extent that they feel damaged to the extent of $5,000.

They have been, they say, unable to hear the pastor's sermon or the music of the choir. The railway officials laugh at the suit.

PHILADELPHIA PEACE JUBILEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Major Gen. Graham was here to-day in consultation with the Peace Jubilee Committee concerning the route of the military parade and the positions of the troops in the line. He will command the soldiers from Camp Meade, about 7,500 in number.

Gov. Hastings, at Harrisburg, to-night issued a proclamation designating next Thursday Military Day for public thanksgiving. Preparations for the celebration are progressing rapidly, and no doubt remains that it will be a demonstration National in character and magnificent in display. The handsome court of honor on Broad Street, in which will be President McKinley's reviewing stand, is nearing completion, and other stands are in course of erection all along the route.

The celebration will begin next Tuesday, with the naval review on the Delaware River. On Wednesday the civic parade will take place, and on Thursday the great military pageant. The cruiser New Orleans arrived from Puerto Rico to-day, and the Texas will be here to-morrow. On Wednesday night the Union League will give a reception to the President and a number of other affairs have been arranged in his honor. A feature of the celebration will be the electrical displays on each of the three nights.

Failure of a Baltimore Firm.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Thomas J. Shryock was to-day appointed receiver for the lumber manufacting firm of Philip Walsh & Sons. A bond for $50,000 was given. Inability to collect outstanding paper is assigned as the cause for the failure.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The southwestern storm has divided, one part being central this evening, off the Middle Gulf Coast, and the other over Eastern Lake Michigan. The rain area attending this storm has covered the Mississippi and middle and lower Ohio Valleys, the Western lake region, and the Gulf States, and following its eastward movement, the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the Lower Mississippi Valley. During to-day the rain area will extend over the Atlantic Coast States, and fair weather will prevail west of the Mississippi. Frost will occur this morning in the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley, almost to the Gulf Coast line. High southeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds will prevail in the eastern lake region, and the winds on the South Atlantic Coast and over the east Gulf are likely to become dangerously high from east to northeast. Storm signals are displayed on the lower lakes, and information signals have been ordered along the Middle and East Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	56	53	54
6 A. M.	55	53	52
9 A. M.	54	57	53
12 M.	55	65	60
4 P. M.	55	69	64
6 P. M.	55	62	62
9 P. M.	57	59	60
12 P. M.	55	57	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....57⅞
Weather Bureau.....59⅜
Corresponding date 1897.....55¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years...54

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" Five Hour Train to Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Leaves South Ferry—Whitehall Terminal—and foot Liberty Street 1 P. M. daily, except Sunday. —Adv.

ROOSEVELT IN THE 14TH

He Makes Three Speeches in Congressman Quigg's District.

THRONGS HEAR AND CHEER HIM

He Emphasizes the Judiciary Issue—Depew, Olcott, Clarke, and Quigg Also Heard.

The Fourteenth Congressional District was the scene of Col. Theodore Roosevelt's campaign operations last evening. He spoke at three big meetings in the district, two on the west side—at Durland's Riding Academy and the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy—and one on the east side—at the Central Opera House, Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

The largest mass meeting of the local Republican campaign since the Carneg

age. They are a great deal more important than brilliancy or genius; exactly as character is a great deal more important than intellect. This Nation can never permanently endure among the great nations of the world if it is either cowardly or corrupt. We need fearlessness and probity in dealing with every question that arises. We need common sense also very much; but above all, fearlessness and probity. [Applause.]

Col. Roosevelt left the hall as soon as he had finished, to make his way across the street to the overflow meeting. As he passed out he shook hands with Senator Platt. The crowd cheered him to the door, and Chairman Bowen, who had started to introduce Dr. Depew as the next speaker, had to wait until the Colonel was out of the hall before he could be heard.

HAILED AS "OUR NEXT SENATOR."

Dr. Depew was welcomed with shouts of "Our Chauncey" and "Our next Senator." His reception was second only to that given to the standard-bearer. After praising Congressman Quigg and President McKinley, extolling the beneficial effects of the Dingley tariff law, which he said brought the country from darkness to light, from despair to hope, stating that from being an isolated power on one side of the Atlantic the United States has become a world power, and giving to the Republican Party the full credit for the changes, Dr. Depew asked why the Democrats are putting up any canvass at all this year. They lay stress on the State issues, he said. When asked what they intend to do if they capture Congress, they reply that they will dig the Erie Canal. If they are asked how they propose to deal with the silver question, they declare they propose to repeal the Raines law.

The evening papers publish a dispatch from Washington, stating that the Democratic National Committee is sending out campaign literature, all in favor of "free silver, but none of it to New York. "What kind of a party is that," asked the speaker, "that does not dare to send its literature to its own members?"

Reverting again to the tariff laws, Dr. Depew said that under their influence the United States can now hold its own market against the world, and support 70,000,000 people in greater comfort than it could 53,000,000 before the war. The Democratic Party and its leader, Bryan, still cling to the silver coinage fallacy, despite the National prosperity. The Republican Party, the speaker declared, had kept all its promises, including one to free Cuba. The result is that the United States is the possessor of Cuba by right, and the owner of the Philippines. This country is to have Cuba in spite of itself by the votes of its citizens. The flag has already been raised in Puerto Rico, and we are under moral obligations to hold the Philippines. People who shrink from the Philippines do not understand the civilizing power of American liberty.

Dr. Depew drew a picture of the advent of the American drummer there, introducing American agricultural machinery, and of the Filipinos, using them and learning that if they win property it is theirs, thereby becoming civilized. He declared that it was a mysterious working of Providence that at the moment when China is failing to pieces the United States became a world power, crossed the Pacific and secured coaling stations for the protection of the merchant marine that is to carry our products to the thousand millions of the Orient. He cited the progress of Japan in a generation to show what are the possibilities of China, and declared the country wanted men in Congress who dared to vote subsidies to the merchant marine.

Referring to the canal scandals, Dr. Depew said that if there is a man on earth who can be depended upon to catch and punish a thief even were that thief his own brother, Col. Roosevelt is that man. He spoke of Col. Roosevelt's reputation as a man who enforced the laws, defended the Raines law, and eulogized the Rough Riders' conduct in the field, closing with the picture of Col. Roosevelt leading his men and crying, "Come on! Come on! Come on and we'll lick hell out of 'em."

Judge C. M. K. Olcott, in the absence of Mr. Quigg, who had not yet reached the hall, made a short address, praising Col. Roosevelt's courage and truthfulness and saying a good word for Mr. Quigg, whom he called "the Depew of our generation."

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg spoke next. He was cordially received, the crowd compelling him to wait while it applauded before he could begin his speech. He criticised the campaign methods of William Astor Chanler, his Democratic opponent; charged Tammany Hall with the wholesale registration of illegal voters, and called upon the Republicans present to register and induce their friends and neighbors to do likewise. "I beg, I beseech, I implore you to do this!" he exclaimed.

Henry Weismann, Secretary of the Bakers' Union, spoke in advocacy of Roosevelt as a representative of organized labor and the meeting dispersed.

AT THE BICYCLE ACADEMY.

Many hundreds of people crowded the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, to attend the overflow meeting at which the presence of Col. Roosevelt and Congressman Quigg was promised. The interior of the building and the speakers' stand were profusely draped with American flags. A band in the balcony stirred the auditors from time to time, and their enthusiasm was manifest.

John C. Coleman presided, and after a preliminary speech, introduced James McCabe, a well-known labor man. Mr. McCabe said that he worked for his living, and claimed to be "the genuine article." He added: "After twenty years of good study I find that the Republican Party is the real, true friend of the workingman. When we were asked to swallow the silver dollar, then the American people showed their judgment and cast in that grand old man, William McKinley."

Mr. McCabe said that as an indication of the campaign people were "now giving up those fake jollies, as it were," and that up the State they were working quietly. He predicted Col. Roosevelt's ultimate election as President amid huge cheers, and defended the Raines law. "I have yet to come across the man," he explained, "who couldn't get his beer." In closing he said: "I charge you for God's sake do all you can to save the State from getting into the clutches of the royal family, because if Dick Croker gets a royal family here—him and the Prince of Wales—" The rest was lost in a burst of cheers and laughter, and Mr. McCabe took his seat with the knowledge of having scored a distinct hit.

Col. C. L. Young, the next speaker, was defending Republican principles in vigorous fashion when Col. Roosevelt, followed by Color Sergt. Wright of the Rough Riders, was escorted through a door a few yards from the speaker's stand into the hall, between two lines of policemen, and was greeted with a tremendous uproar. He made his way to the stand, stripping off his overcoat as he went and smiling pleasantly. The audience rose in a body as he mounted to the platform, and for several minutes roared and threw hats, handkerchiefs, and newspapers into the air in a frantic attempt to express its feelings. Then three cheers for the candidate were given and he began. "Mr. Chairman."

"What's the matter with Teddy? Teddy Roosevelt is hot stuff," shouted his admirers.

"My fellow-townsmen," began Col. Roosevelt again, "I wish I could make myself heard in the rear of the room—"

"You're all right, anyway," yelled one man.

"Yes, I think I am" was the Colonel's ready and smiling response, and the audience laughed in pure delight.

Col. Roosevelt then said: "More important in the affairs of the State and Nation, especially to us whose boast it is that we govern ourselves, more important than brilliancy and genius, are courage and honesty. Cowardice and corruption mean that the nation cursed with them will fall out from the circle of the truly great powers of the earth. This is as true in regard to military as to civil affairs. Honesty of the civil administration is as important as the courage of the soldier. We owed to the possession of both of these the great power and superiority to our foes which we showed in the battlefield contests with Spain.

"Nowhere is the species of honesty which we call independence more vital than in the judiciary. I am proud, for my part, that my party has on its ticket a lifelong Democrat, who, when it came to administering justice to the people, has shown that he knew no party. I call to all Republicans and Democrats who put the National honor above partisanship to stand up for the cause of civic honesty and an honest judiciary, so far as the State is concerned."

"Three cheers for Teddy Roosevelt!" some one shouted as the Colonel ended his speech, and he sat down in as big a tempest of applause as had greeted him on rising. Color Sergeant Wright then made a speech, in which he said that the Rough Riders "fired better than any other regiment on the Island of Cuba," because of Col. Roosevelt's dominating influence. The candidate then made his way out by the door through which he entered, the police rescuing him by main force from a large crowd which wanted to shake his hand.

George W. Potter, who phophesied a Republican majority of 9,000 in the Counties of Chautauqua and St. Lawrence, and said that Louis F. Payn was the best Commissioner of Insurance the State ever had; Assemblyman Robert Mazet, who discussed the Raines law, and Elon L. Burrows were the next speakers. The advent of Congressman Quigg, who interrupted Mr. Burrows, was marked by much applause.

Mr. Quigg said that he was more interested in Col. Roosevelt's election than in his own canvass. Mr. Quigg's speech was in the main an attack upon Tammany for alleged registration frauds.

THE EAST SIDE MEETING.

The upper east side gave Col. Roosevelt a great reception last night. The size of the meeting in the Central Opera House, at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, was limited only by the size of the hall. Every seat in the big assembly room was taken, and men stood rows deep in the passages. There were many women in the audience, who took quite as great an interest in the proceedings as the men, and there were a number of Democrats there, too, who made themselves heard at almost every opportunity, especially while Congressman Quigg was speaking. Mr. Quigg said he was glad that there were Democrats in the hall, as they were just the people he wanted to talk to. After he had made this statement they listened to him attentively.

They broke in on Col. Roosevelt, too, and when one particularly obstreperous individual insisted on having his say, the audience yelled "Put him out!" "No, let him stay," said the Colonel, smilingly; "it might do him good, and it can't do us any harm." After that they heard him through to the end.

It is said to be characteristic of east side audiences that every member of them thinks he has just as much right to air his opinions as the man on the platform. The one of last night was no exception, and John Proctor Clarke, who presided in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, had his hands full at times to keep the audience within bounds. At times he used music to soothe the troubled spirits among his auditors, and once he brought out a quartet which sang campaign songs to popular airs, and made a hit.

When Col. Roosevelt entered the hall at 9:30 o'clock, attended by Color Sergt. Wright of the Rough Riders, he got a tremendous ovation. Archie E. Baxter was in the middle of an impassioned speech about San Juan, and had just shouted: "Then the Colonel came forward," when that gentleman pushed his way through the crowd at the door. At sight of him the crowd rose and a perfect pandemonium of noise resulted. Cheers, cries, megaphones, bravos, and every conceivable sort of racket was intermingled. Women waved handkerchiefs and uttered little hysterical shrieks that sounded shrilly above the hoarse shouts of the men. Color Sergt. Wright shook hands with some other Rough Riders, who, in uniform, were on the platform, and he looked puzzled when a campaign club in Rough Rider uniforms trooped into the hall just after he and Col. Roosevelt took seats on the stage. He whispered to some one on the stage and looked relieved when told that the advancing throng was not a rival band of Rough Riders, but a campaign club dressed for the occasion.

MR. CLARKE CATCHES THE CROWD.

Jastrow Alexander opened the meeting by introducing John Proctor Clarke as Chairman. Mr. Clarke announced that Mr. Woodruff would not be present, and delivered an address that made the hit of the evening. When he had finished the audience kept on applauding as though it expected him to come forward with an encore.

Mr. Clarke dwelt long on the fact that Mr. Campbell had made the assertion and Mr. Croker had echoed it, that it would be unwise to put "a mere soldier" in Albany. "They want to put it in the hands of a business man," said Mr. Clarke, "and they've got the firm all ready—Van Wyck, Van Wyck & Co. [Cheers.] They ask us to give the administration to people who will clean up the canals, but who can't keep the streets of New York clean."

On the "mere soldier" theme Mr. Clarke gave a sketch of Col. Roosevelt in public life. The man, he said, who lifted the police of New York out of the mud and stood them on their feet as men—the man who, appointed on May 5 as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on May 6 declared war in his heart against Spain, and set about preparing for the inevitable by assigning Dewey to the Asiatic station; the man who against the advice of friends and the arguing of his superiors, said: "I have urged other men to go to the front and I cannot stay at home." That's the man they call the "mere soldier," said Mr. Clarke, "into whose control it would be dangerous to give the administration of State affairs. No," sneeringly, "give it to the firm; give it to the twin cherries on a single stalk; give it to the two souls with but a single thought; give it to the brotherhood of man—and the silent partner.

"Theodore Roosevelt has forever set at rest the Anarchistic taunt that war is made by the rich and fought by the poor. And he did it by taking men from every walk in life—from the college campus, from the club window, from the ranch, the cowpuncher, the miner, and the laborer, to all of whom he said: 'If you want to defend the flag of our country, follow me.' [Great cheering.]

"Col. Roosevelt is not in public life for what he can make out of it, but for what of his splendid personality and attainments he can give to it. He represents the best living, the fairest ideals, the highest hopes, and for that reason he will get the votes of the people of this State. [Great applause.]

QUIGG ATTACKS CHANLER.

Congressman Quigg was the next speaker, and he confined himself to his own campaign for Congress, and an attack on Capt. Chanler. He was frequently interrupted, and once when he mentioned the name of Bryan there was some applause.

"If there are Silver Democrats here I am glad of it," he said, "for they are the very people I want to speak to." Mr. Quigg then made a lengthy argument for sound money, and in closing, said:

"There is a whole lot of deviltry going on in this city. In the Eighth and Tenth Assembly districts and in others that I will name some other time, there is not a house of prostitution or an illegal resort of any kind that is not crowded with fictitious persons who have enrolled to vote on November 8. Already we know of 9,000 men who have registered illegally in this city. We, as Republicans, don't understand the art of packing lodging houses; if we tried it we would feel so foul and muddy as to render its success impossible. That's the business of our Democratic friends, and the way to combat it is for every one of you to see that every Republican voter in your district enrolls and votes."

Archie E. Baxter was in the midst of his charge up San Juan hill when Col. Roosevelt entered. He received an ovation which was renewed as he came forward to speak. In introducing him, Mr. Clarke said:

"We have here Color Sergeant Wright, who planted the flag of the Rough Riders nearest to the enemy's lines"—Sergt. Wright blushed and bowed—"and we have here also his gallant Colonel."

Col. Roosevelt varied the usual "Ladies and Gentlemen," by saying "Fellow-citizens—men and women of New York," and the crowd cheered again. He said again that he would meet any State issue the Democrats raised and a few others they dared not raise. One of these, he said, was the question of an untrammeled judiciary. He said also that it was impossible for a man to vote in the present contest in this State without putting himself on record as for or against honest money and the National Administration.

There were to have been other speakers, but they were not heard. After Col. Roosevelt's speech the crowd filed out and the meeting was over.

STREET CROWD AND SPECTACLES.

It had been planned to have meetings in the streets outside Durland's Riding Academy, but nearly all who really wished to hear campaign speeches got into the big riding academy or the overflow meeting across the street.

The crowds left outside were made up principally of wheelmen and wheelwomen and myriads of small boys, attracted by music and fireworks. They besieged every entrance to Durland's Academy, each hoping that Col. Roosevelt would emerge by his or her own particular exit. When he did emerge it took the vigorous efforts of a body guard of ten big policemen to make a way for him to cross the street to the bicycle academy, where for a few moments the jam was terrific. The crowd remained until the Colonel finally took his leave. Fifteen minutes later the streets outside the big halls were practically cleared.

The waiting crowds outside were rewarded at 9 o'clock by the appearance of the Roosevelt Volunteer Campaign Rough Riders, 250 strong, who marched by behind a band and drum and fife corps. The regiment is made up largely of German Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and the men were dressed in campaign uniforms resembling those of the real Rough Riders.

The regiment was led by twenty officers mounted on bronchos, among whom were Col. August F. Schwarzler, First Sergt. L. Medefindt, Lieut. Lloyd Collis, Lieut. Col. Edward Bodine, Second Lieut. Sidney Goodacre, and Major Nathaniel Elsberg.

The regiment marched down from headquarters at Nintieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and, after passing Durland's Academy, proceeded to the Central Opera House, the band industriously playing the Roosevelt March.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MEN HISSED

In marching across town the Rough Rider campaigners passed the Seventh Regiment Armory. Attracted by the music of the fifes and drums, a great many of the members of the Seventh crowded to the doors and windows to see what it was all about.

They were disposed to cheer, as Roosevelt sentiment is strong in the Seventh, and one or two of the men in the armory did start to voice their approval, when suddenly their ardor was quenched by a perfect storm of hisses from the marching column. Not until the paraders had passed some distance beyond the armory did they cease their expression of contempt for the Seventh men. The latter were extremely indignant.

ROOSEVELT TO DISTRICT LEADERS.

Col. Roosevelt spent several hours at Republican State Headquarters yesterday morning, arriving there at 10 o'clock. He found a great mass of accumulated business demanding his attention, much of which he thought might have been attended to without his personal intervention. He did not hesitate to express his opinion to that effect, and as a result arrangements were made by which he will be relieved hereafter of much of the routine correspondence which has heretofore been left for him to answer.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Col. Roosevelt went to the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, 1 Madison Avenue. He proceeded directly to the private office of President Lemuel E. Quigg, where he remained closeted for half an hour with Mr. Quigg, Collector George R. Bidwell, and Frederick S. Gibbs.

While this conference was going on the district leaders were assembling in response to a call to come and listen to a talk from the candidate for Governor. After his private chat Col. Roosevelt came out into the larger room, where the lesser leaders were gathered, and made a brief speech to them. This meeting was behind closed doors.

Col. Roosevelt will speak at Poughkeepsie with Congressman Sereno E. Payne this evening, leaving this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. He will spend the night at Poughkeepsie, and to-morrow morning will proceed with Mr. Payne to Little Falls, where they will speak in the afternoon. To-morrow night he will make two speeches, one at Gloversville and another at Johnstown. This trip will be made on regular trains.

ROOSEVELT GERMAN-AMERICANS

They Issue an Address Declaring for Him and Attacking Tammany Hall.

Members of the Independent German-Americans' Roosevelt League issued an address yesterday signed by Arthur von Briesen, Frederick W. Wurster, and thirteen others, declaring for Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. The address says, in part:

"The efforts which Tammany Hall makes to bring in most brutal fashion the Judges of the State under its infamous control should certainly suffice to open the eyes of those misguided German-Americans who in former years espoused the cause of Tammany Hall. We are sure that every honest citizen will turn his back disgustedly on any party that seeks to corrupt our judiciary. Under these circumstances it is the pleasant duty of the undersigned to vote for Theodore Roosevelt, for Judges Daly, Cohen, and Taft, and to do all in their power to insure their election."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PLEASED.

A gentleman speaker was the feature of the afternoon at the meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Association, at 477 Boulevard, yesterday. What chairs there were in the hall were filled when the speaker, who was Congressman Sereno E. Payne, arrived. Before his advent the proceedings were unusually dull for the club. Mrs. Cornelia Stewart Robinson, the association's President, was in her official seat, Miss Beatrice Webster, the club Secretary, at her side. After four new members had been proposed, Miss Fairman read the revised constitution, which was adopted unanimously.

It enunciates that the object of the association would be "to unite the women of the community in education and social influence for the maintenance of the Republican Party in the State of New York," and further provides that study be confined to "simple Republicanism, to the exclusion of religion, temperance, woman suffrage, &c." Every woman who desires to advocate the principles of the Republican Party is eligible.

This much of business had been finished when an outlying picket heralded the approach of the gentleman speaker. Immediately there was heavy silence. As Miss Helen Varick Boswell appeared through the door, with face wreathed in smiles, triumphantly escorting Mr. Payne, the women made an uproar with their gloved hands that was almost boisterous. Mr. Payne was the calmest politician present, and as Mrs. Robinson in a somewhat flurried way presented him as "one whom I have no need to introduce to you—the Hon. Sereno Payne," he faced another round of soft hand-clapping with a smile that never weakened. He admitted the soft impeachment of the influence of his surroundings, however, by beginning:

"Ladies: It is a great honor to address you, but at the same time I confess to feeling somewhat embarrassed. I understand that you are not friends of woman suffrage in the full sense of the term as understood by Mrs. Anthony. As for me, I never could understand why women should not vote. In the little town where I live we have allowed the ladies part suffrage. [Murmur of approbation.] We allow them to vote on school questions, and they have always acted for the common good. [Subdued applause.] One lady whose husband voted against a new high school, took her carriage and got thirty votes for the school." [Unsubdued app.ause.]

With the good impression he had thus made Mr. Payne continued for an hour, delving back into the records of history for information as to the Republican Party and policy, tracing the conditions and conduct of the late war, and declaring that since the Democrats united with the Republicans in appropriating $50,000,000 for the prosecution of the war they had opposed Mr. McKinley in every way. The women listened with close attention.

"There is an important task the women can do to help the cause," Mr. Payne declared. "I understand you have been doing it. That is to educate the voters. There is so much woman can do in this line. Woman may commence when the voter is at an early age, and continue instruction through life. If the voter is not a good Republican when he is twenty-one it is some woman's fault."

Some of Mr. Payne's hearers looked slightly abstracted when he referred in detail to the Teller resolution, the bond issue, rights of belligerents, and policies of colonization, but they recovered in time to audibly cheer, and to clap hands when the names of Dewey, Sampson, and especially Col. Roosevelt were mentioned. As a clinching declaration, and one that, judging from the enraptured faces of the members seemed to dispose forever of the question of the relative advisability of having club talent or gentlemen speakers at the association's meetings, Mr. Payne concluded his address as follows:

"To speak to you practically, ladies, I have an idea that New York would be Croker-free if the ladies could vote. If so, that is reason enough for universal suffrage in this State. I dislike to think that the second city in the world should be ruled by any man, any despot, and most of all by such a one as Croker. I believe there is enough virtue and honesty in the Tammany organization to oust Mr. Croker for his attempts to tamper with the bench. You cannot vote, but you can influence your friends to vote. I have often been told that the candidate the women favored would win."

After a rising vote of thanks had been awarded the speaker at the suggestion of Mrs. Clarence Burns, the honorary President, Mrs. Robinson suggested that Mrs. Burns tell Mr. Payne how she had made a political tenement canvass, at which Mrs. Burns blushingly declined, and Mrs. Robinson explained instead. When Mr. Payne had smilingly bowed his way out, the meeting sternly confronted new by-laws, and rigidly held to their consideration until long after dark.

MASS MEETING IN HARLEM.

With parade and fireworks, 2,000 Democratic voters of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District turned out last night to express their loyalty to the Democratic ticket and platform and to listen to speeches by Democratic leaders in Majestic Hall, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. School Inspector John Haveron was the Chairman of the meeting. Addresses were made by Elliot Danforth, District Attorney Gardiner, and Jacob Rupert, Jr.

The meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, was attended by more than 4,000 persons, who crowded into Morrisania Hall, or listened to the speakers at the regular meetings in the street. Speeches were made by J. F. McLaughlin, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, James McCartney, Elliot Danforth, and R. H. Mitchell.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THEODORE BACON ACCEPTS.

The Independent Nominee for Governor Writes a Letter Attacking the Regular Party Managers.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 20.—Theodore Bacon of this city to-day made public the following letter accepting the independent nomination for Governor:

Paul Fuller, Esq., Chairman General Committee, 42 East Twenty-third Street, New York:

Sir: I have already signified, upon the oral announcement to me of my legal nomination for the office of Governor, as I had before made plain to those who were charged with the choice of a candidate, that I consented to such use of my name. This assurance I repeat in this more formal manner.

This I do, sharing with you the conviction that now, not less than heretofore, more, even, than ever before, the electors of this State are confronted by the conditions which have for more than a generation past been steadily tending to destroy republican government, as they have already accomplished its debasement and its perversion from the proper purpose of all government—the highest good of the governed.

I had shared with you, with an enthusiasm of hopefulness that ill became my years, in the feeling that the occasion was opening before the State in which a rebuke should be given to party bosses, of whatever party name, which not only would be instantly effective upon the administration of the State, but would be for the future a discouragement and a warning to those who should hereafter seek to impose their domination upon great parties and pervert to private ends the political opinions which are the pretext for division into parties.

I had hoped, with you, that the candidacy of the young man who had displayed good conduct in various political functions, and who had commended himself to voters who do not think, as well as to some who do, by non-civic attractions derived from a very brief military service, creditable enough while it lasted, would leave him free of obligations to any master. That hope disappeared on the 17th of September, when the man on whom it reposed performed the act of atonement to the dictator of nominations at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

So we have, more clearly than ever before, the choice between two full tickets for State offices, frankly and openly the selection of the two owners of the two great parties, who, differing in minor matters, never fail to accord in the control, between them, of the State, its administration, its revenues, and now, it seems, its judiciary. It is to me, as a citizen, of little importance that they select as instruments men more or less reputable, and of more or less fitness for public service. It is, indeed, of value to me that the ticket headed by the honored name of an upright Judge, while followed by that of one to whom the judiciary has declared itself most unfavorably, invokes no support upon the ground of National issues. It is not without value that the opposite partly plainly calls upon voters to support its candidates upon the ground of matters in which officers of the State have no more right to meddle than with "what the Greek intends, and what the Turk."

But to me, as to you, a question more directly involved here, and to be more and more involved as years go by, is the question whether independent, intelligent government by parties shall be restored where it has, in effect, disappeared. Whether you are to succeed at once in your war against the coarse, base dominion of those who are coarsely, basely called bosses, is not the question. I feel that you must succeed, because I have not abandoned, though strongly tempted, belief in Divine control in human affairs. Very respectfully yours,

THEODORE BACON.

LAST DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

To-day and To-morrow the Books Are Open—Independent Republicans Urge Enrollment for Primaries.

To-day and to-morrow are the last two days for registration for the elections of 1898. The books will be open at every polling place in the city from 7 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Only those who have resided in the State for one year, in the county for four months, and in the election district for thirty days are entitled to vote.

Special efforts are making by the managers of both parties to bring about a full registration, and the figures for to-day and to-morrow are expected to greatly exceed those for the first two days of registration last week.

At the same time that he registers for the election every qualified voter is entitled to enroll his name for participation in the primaries of the political party with which he desires to affiliate. To enroll with a certain party the law simply requires that the voter declare himself in "general" sympathy with the principles of that party, and that it is his intention to support "generally" the nominees of such party for State or National offices.

Little interest is taken by the managers of either the Democratic or Republican organization in securing the enrollment of voters for the primaries. The Independent Republicans, who were active in securing the passage of the primary law, are doing what they can to impress upon the Republican voters of the city that it is their duty not only to vote, but to enroll and attend the primaries.

A circular urging enrollment to-day and to-morrow has been widely distributed during the last few days by the Twenty-seventh District Republican Club. Among its signers are Elihu Root, James C. Carter, Edwin Einstein, Henry E. Howland, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Seth Low, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Beaman, and Anson G. McCook.

MUCH COLONIZATION CHARGED.

John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, late last night sent an important letter to the Police Board and also to Chief of Police Devery. Mr. McCullagh charges that there has been colonizing in certain places—which he particularizes—on the east side, and says that he fears much more. He asks that the Police Commissioners render him the necessary aid to prevent election frauds and the registration of floaters and repeaters.

Mr. McCullagh also believes that through a misconception of the decision of Mr. Justice Kudlich in the case of Louis Harris, there will be thousands of applications for registration from the temporary inhabitants of the licensed lodging houses in the city of New York. He says the impression has gone abroad that a man needs to establish but one night's residence at a lodging house to entitle him to register and to vote from such lodging house. Every person, he adds, who acts on that idea, will be in danger of prosecution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Federal Employes in This City Invited by the Republican Committee to Contribute.

The Republican State Committee is calling on the Federal officeholders in this city to contribute to the party campaign fund. The following is a copy of a letter which was received yesterday by employes of the city Post Office:

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

I take the liberty of asking you for a contribution to help carry on the Republican campaign just opened in this State.

The importance of a Republican victory, as it affects both our State and National interests, can hardly be overstated. The Republican candidate for Governor is Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and his associates on the State ticket are well-known men of integrity and ability.

It is the desire and intention of the Republican State Committee to make a thorough and most effective campaign, sending out able speakers and distributing literature necessary for a full discussion of the issues and candidates.

We earnestly request you to give us such contribution as seems to you best, that the work may be carried on as vigorously as the exigencies demand.

Please make checks payable to E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer Republican State Committee. Very truly yours, E. A. McALPIN, Treasurer.

Similar communications are being sent to employes of the Custom House and other Government departments in the city. These communications, it is pointed out, call merely for voluntary contributions, and do not constitute the Republican managers contend, any violation of the law prohibiting the assessment of Federal officials for political purposes. Complaint is made by some of the men who have received Gen. McAlpin's letter that it is in effect a demand which they cannot afford to resist.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

Charles Frohman, while discussing his plans for the balance of the season in this city, said yesterday that John Drew, in "The Liars," would remain at the Empire Theatre until the latter part of December, and that the company would play Christmas and New Year's week at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn. He said that Richard Mansfield, in "Cyrano de Bergerac," would terminate his engagement at the Garden Theatre Nov. 26, when Miss Allen would present "The Christian" at that house for an indefinite time.

Miss Annie Russell will present "Catherine" next Monday night at the Garrick Theatre for the first time, and remain there only four weeks, when Mr. Gillette's adaptation of "Because She Loved Him So," will be produced and continue until Christmas, David Belasco's adaptation of "Zaza," with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle, will then follow. After this, for a special Spring engagement, Maude Adams will revive "The Little Minister," followed by her appearance as Juliet in a revival of that play.

COLONEL BRYAN IS SILENT

Asks the War Investigating Commission to Excuse Him from Testifying.

RED CROSS AT JACKSONVILLE

Dr. Kent Tells About Deficiencies He Supplied and Describes Hospital Conditions—The Commission Goes to Atlanta.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 20.—The war investigating commission, having concluded its work in this vicinity, left to-night for Atlanta. During the day the commission heard the testimony of a number of female nurses and regimental and medical staff officers.

Among the witnesses called to-day was Col. William Jennings Bryan. He asked to be excused from testifying, and requested that the Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment be examined in his stead.

"You will, I have no doubt, understand my reason for the request," said Col. Bryan.

"I think the request very proper and reasonable," responded Gov. Beaver, and, as the entire commission assented to this concession, Col. Bryan was excused, with the request to send up his Lieutenant Colonel.

Gen. Wilson and Capt. Howell, who composed the sub-committee appointed to visit and report upon the conditions at the camp at Fernandina, made their report to the commission to-day. They summarized their observations in the following language:

"Your committee has the honor to report that in its opinion the camp was well selected; that probably the site was equal in all respects to any other that could have been found on the Florida Coast; that from the information the committee obtained and what it saw, the camp was far from being a tropical jungle, and that the certificate of the County Clerk indicates that no Government official was interested in the land; that the amount of work done in clearing the underbrush was no greater than might have been expected at almost any locality in the South selected for camping purposes; that the site was well drained, the water for drinking and cooking purposes good, and the bathing facilities at the sea beach excellent."

Gen. McCook and Col. Saxton returned today from their investigation of conditions at Tampa. They found that the congestion that occurred at that point at the beginning of the war was due to the fact that cars were shipped from all over the country without being labeled and without forwarding bills of lading.

Miss Copeland, chief nurse of the Third Division Hospital, told the commission that the nurses were well treated, comfortable, and apparently much respected. She spoke of some nurses who had complained as of the kind of persons who are never satisfied with any situation. One Philadelphia nurse, she said, had made severe criticism, but she "was of the kind of women who would leave a patient to whom she had just given a bath to attend to some other errand before drying him."

Major James E. Pilcher of the regular army, Depot Surgeon for the Seventh Army Corps, said that early in the history of Camp Cuba Libre it had been difficult and at times impossible to secure supplies from Tampa. He thought the medical staff here efficient as physicians, but without administrative ability. Many of the surgeons did not know, and were without disposition to learn, how to formulate requisitions, and to this circumstance he attributed the fact that relief society supplies had been used in preference to those of the Government. He thought that if the physicians had understood this line of their business they need not have called upon the relief associations to such an extent. Still, the relief associations were supplied with ready money, and could furnish all articles required immediately. Furthermore, there was no responsibility on the part of surgeons for the articles secured from outside sources as there was for Government supplies.

Dr. Conner pressed Dr. Pilcher closely on this point, saying to him that the country was full of the report that the Medical Department was not capable of meeting the demands made upon it, and that, but for the aid of such relief societies as the Red Cross, there would have been actual suffering. To this Dr. Pilcher replied that such was not the case, and he maintained the efficiency of the Government to take good care of its own sick. He said that it would have been ungracious not to accept the aid offered by the relief societies.

Capt. John W. Swatek of Company L, Second Illinois, complained that on two or three occasions the fresh meat furnished his men had been poor, but said that on all other occasions the food had been good and ample. Gen. Dodge told the Captain that there had been complaint from almost every man in the company in regard to their breakfasts and suppers. Capt. Swatek replied that he had eaten the same food given the men, and that it was satisfactory to him. He said, however, that he did not ordinarily inspect the meats of the men. Sergt. F. Lorenzon of the same company admitted that there was some complaint among the men, but he thought the complaints were due to the fact that the men were homesick.

Col. W. T. Durbin of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana said there were few complaints from his men, and that they were generally trivial. He spoke especially of the grounds of the Third Division Hospital, saying they had for a time been very poorly kept. There had, however, he said, been a vast improvement since Dr. Clendennen had succeeded Dr. Jesurum of the Rough Riders. Col. Durbin also said there had been one or two complaints of neglect of his men at this hospital. Col. Letcher Hardin of the Sixth Missouri also complained that the grounds of the Third Division Hospital had not been well kept.

Dr. Alexander Kent, pastor of the People's Church, at Washington, and Field Agent at Jacksonville for the Red Cross, was questioned concerning the operations of the Red Cross at this point. He said he had been received very cordially by the army Surgeons and that he had co-operated with them. He had noticed the absence of sheets and pillow cases at the Second Division Hospital in its early history. This was in midsummer and many men lay uncovered on account of the short supply of blankets. He supplied the deficiency. There was also at that time a shortage of tents and food suitable to typhoid fever patients. He had undertaken to supply the deficiency and had distributed two carloads of the necessary delicacies.

"It seemed," he said, "as if the hospital was arranged upon a smaller scale than was demanded, and as a consequence there was a constant demand upon the Red Cross to supply the deficiency."

Dr. Kent said he had heard many complaints concerning misconduct at the hospitals, and many of them were apparently well vouched for, but they had not generally proved well founded when investigated. He thought it had been very difficult to get medical men of sufficient administrative ability to manage such institutions as the division hospitals.

Dr. Kent said that before the female nurses were secured the nurses, who were men of the Hospital Corps, were not capable. They were not intelligent as a class, and, while some of them were doggedly faithful, they failed to meet the requirements. They did not, for instance, seem to regard it as of consequence if flies were crawling in and out of a sick man's mouth with impunity, and he had seen as many as six cases of this kind at one time. Since the trained nurses had been secured the sick were better cared for than at home.

The witness said the principal reasons of the failure of the physicians to make requisitions on the Government for supplies was found in their fear of making demands that would not be sanctioned. The aid of his society was generally solicited, and not volunteered by him.

W. W. Kirksey of Texas, hospital steward, was questioned concerning the management of the case of Charles Beraud, Jr., of the Louisiana troops, for which the hospital management has been severely criticised. He said he had the care of this case; that everything possible had been done for the man, and that the father of the man had thanked him for his care of his son.

Lieut. Col. Vifquain, a veteran of the civil war and a graduate of the Military School of Brussels, now of the Third Nebraska, said the regiment was excellently equipped, except that the tentage was poor. He also said the quality of the clothing was bad. The pork had also been wormy at times and the beef tainted, but these had been exchanged. He had thought the clothing better than in the civil war, but the rations were not so good as then. He also thought the camp entirely too much crowded.

Typhoid and Yellow Fevers Prevented.

A perfect antidote and cure for malaria in all forms; typhoid and yellow fevers being its most aggravated types, are prevented by Dr. Holman's Ague and Liver Pads, worn as directed.—Adv.

Correct Dress for Men.

Ready-to-wear garments that are thoroughly well made, yet moderate in price.

SPECIAL.—Suits and overcoats for short men, garments properly proportioned, that will fit with little or no alteration.

George G. Benjamin,
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

SILVER MEN FOR VAN WYCK.

A Declaration in His Favor by Chairman Keach—Opposition to Conway.

TROY, Oct. 20.—Chairman Keach has prepared the following address to the Chicago platform Democrats of the State:

To all real Bryan Democrats:

As Chairman of the Eastern New York Conference, comprising twenty-two counties, I hereby address you:

Inquiries have been sent to each of the candidates of the State Democracy nominated at Syracuse as to his vote on the National ticket in 1896. Return cards showing that such requests reached each man have been received by the committee and two have neglected or refused to reply, viz.: Augustus Van Wyck and Thomas F. Conway. I have at my own expense caused investigation to be made about both these men, and find satisfactory proof that Mr. Van Wyck did vote for Mr. Bryan, but that Mr. Conway was chosen as a regular delegate to the Indianapolis Gold Democratic Convention in 1896, and was only prevented from attending by sickness, and that after that when he attended a County Convention and tried to foist upon it as Chairman a gold bug he was hissed and not allowed to speak.

I am well satisfied that his sympathies were with the gold standard people, and this fact was communicated by me to one of the leaders at Syracuse before the nominations were made, and warning given that bimetallists could not support him.

I advise that every honest bimetallist of all parties shall vote for the Democratic ticket, all but Mr. Conway for Attorney General, and that when they vote they simply place the cross mark in the circle under the star, and then place a cross in the space opposite the name of the Attorney General on the Labor ticket, or the Prohibition ticket, as they choose, and then, if by so doing we find Mr. Conway is defeated while the rest of his ticket shall be elected, it will surely show that it was the Bryan faction of Democracy that caused the result. But whatever be the result, this is the only consistent action we can take. We could, of course, surely defeat Mr. Conway by voting directly for his opponent on the Republican ticket, as such votes would really count double, but this would never do for men who stand unalterably opposed to the single gold standard.

THE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

**Mr. McDonald Not Heard from, It Is Declared—Not

HILL SPEAKS IN BROOKLYN

He Discusses Elaborately the Issues of the Present Campaign.

LARGE CROWD APPLAUDS HIM

Academy Packed to the Doors—Gen. Wingate, F. C. Schraub, and Gen. Catlin Also Speak—Reception to ex-Senator Hill.

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was crowded again last night; but the people came to hear and applaud Democratic speakers and Democratic sentiments. It was pretty much the same sort and quantity of audience that assembled to greet Col. Roosevelt on the preceding night. The people packed the large theatre and overflowed the stage and the galleries and the boxes, and even filled the streets outside. Again the boxes were occupied, for the most part, by women, who took a lively interest in the speeches of the evening. The hall was elaborately decorated with the National colors.

There was the best of order, except at the very commencement, when the audience was a little restless and kept calling to Gen. Wingate, the Chairman, and even to ex-Senator Hill, to "talk louder," and repeated this behest so frequently at times that it was almost impossible for these speakers to talk at all.

At the beginning of Mr. Hill's speech he referred to President McKinley's message on Cuba, and said that his auditors had not forgotten it. "You bet we haven't forgotten it!" shouted a man on the stage. "Put him out!" yelled the crowd. "The man's all right," said Mr. Hill. "He's with us." The crowd laughed at this and was pacified.

The audience gathered early, as it usually does in the Borough of Brooklyn, and some time before 8 o'clock the theatre was packed, and there was no room on the stage, in the body of the house, or in the boxes. All the standing room was taken by 7:30 o'clock except in the aisles, which remained clear throughout the meeting.

Between the settling down of the audience and the opening up of the programme on the stage the people amused themselves by picking out the prominent citizens of Brooklyn as they came in and giving them rounds of applause. The band also devoted itself to National and patriotic airs, and then finished some eccentric music with pistol shooting and firing of bombs and Indian yells. The crowd liked this sort of music and yelled for more. Then the leader of the band whistled a piece while some of the most squeaky of the wind instruments kept up with him in a dolorous unison. The crowd didn't like this and hissed it, and then the band devoted itself to fireworks again.

Suddenly, after a long wait, a tumultuous shout from the audience announced the arrival of somebody of importance, and ex-Senator Hill, accompanied by Gen. George W. Wingate, James Moffett, Bernard J. York, Senator P. H. McCarren, and a number of other prominent party men, walked upon the stage from the wings.

The band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and ended with "We Shall Meet, But We Shall Miss Him," and the audience applauded, a little doubtful as to what the last tune referred to.

James Moffett acted as temporary Chairman, and announced that it was his "pleasure to name as permanant Chairman of the meeting the distinguished citizen of Brooklyn, Gen. George W. Wingate." This was exactly at 8 o'clock. Gen. Wingate made a brief introductory speech.

GEN. G. W. WINGATE'S REMARKS.

Fellow-Citizens of Brooklyn:

It cannot but be a source of congratulation to every Democrat that for the first time in years the present election finds the Democratic Party a unit. Compact and confident, the gold Democrats and the followers of the Chicago platform stand side by side in the enthusiastic support of a candidate for Governor whom we all respect and admire and in opposition to a party which has disgraced our State and done all in its power to despoil its treasury.

It is my province as a presiding officer to introduce the speakers of the evening to you, and not to forestall their remarks, but there is one matter upon which I would like to ask to be allowed to say a few words. That is one which is very near to my heart. I refer to the present condition of the National Guard of the State. I have been connected with it since the days of my youth. I have always taken the deepest interest in it. My two sons are now serving in it. I do not think that it is egotistical for me to say that I know it thoroughly. It never was in such a prosperous and efficient condition as when Gov. Black was inaugurated and when he appointed Major Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Second, as his Adjutant General. But now I say to you, and what I say I am sure will be confirmed by all National Guardsmen, that the Guard, the pride and protection of the Empire State, is utterly demoralized and almost destroyed, and that for this lamentable condition of affairs the past Republican administration of this State is absolutely and entirely to blame. What can be done, what it is possible to do to restore it is not easy to say. But upon one thing I am celar. That is, that this can only be accomplished through the election of a Democratic Governor.

I am aware that Col. Roosevelt declares in his speeches that he intends if elected to rehabilitate the Guard. But we must remember that he is running for office upon a party platform which expressly indorses all the acts of Gov. Black and those of his administration. For this reason, if for nothing else, every National Guardsman and every man who is interested in the Guard, irrespective of party, should see that his vote next November is cast for Augustus Van Wyck.

EX-SENATOR HILL'S ADDRESS.

At the close of his speech, Gen. Wingate said: "I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. David B. Hill."

Mr. Hill was greeted with a warm outburst of cheers and shouts. This demonstration continued for two or three minutes, during which the ex-Senator stood and smiled and bowed at the audience. He began speaking on a rather low key for such a hall, and the people in the upper galleries could not hear him. "Louder! louder!" they shouted, until Mr. Hill had to stop to let them get through with their demands. He then said, by way of introduction, that when he had been invited to address the people of Brooklyn he was so busily engaged in his own affairs that he felt like declining, but that he had received an urgent letter from "your veteran leader." The crowd at once took up the reference and shouted: "Three cheers for Boss McLaughlin!"

Mr. Hill then devoted himself to his prepared speech, which he read from a printed copy. It was in part as follows:

The paramount issue in the present campaign is that of honest government. By the term "honest government" is meant not only the conduct of public affairs by men of integrity, but a decent and orderly administration of the State's affairs in furtherance of the public weal—a government on right lines and upon correct principles—a government evolving just and reasonable legislation, with economy, consistency, and good faith as its essential characteristics rather than extravagance, corruption, indirection, or insincerity.

Permit me to suggest at the outset that there are no war issues, so-called, to divide or embarrass the people. The achievements and glories of the recent war with Spain belong not to any political party, but to the whole country. This fact should be everywhere conceded. But now that "this cruel war is over," and American valor has easily triumphed on both sea and land, and the American flag proudly floats over our newly acquired territory—never, as it is fondly hoped, to be lowered again—these post-war patriots who never lifted their voices in behalf of Cuban liberty when that cause was in dire distress and needed friends, come forward with unbecoming haste, not simply to share, but to monopolize all the glories of the war. Their perennial and moss-covered orators, from Dr. Depew down to the village oracle, are perambulating the State fighting over again with their tongues the few battles of the war, giving vivid descriptions of war scenes which they did not witness and detailing warlike events which never occurred, seeking vague and imaginary issues rather than confronting those actually existing.

Even the distinguished Republican candidate for Governor in one of his recent speeches went so far as to say that the war would be regarded as having been fought in vain if a Democratic victory should now occur. This is the first suggestion which I have heard from so high a source that the late war was a Republican war, or that it was waged in the interest or for the benefit of any political party, official or individual. Democratic soldiers as well as civilians will resent the offensive and untimely suggestion.

A strange political condition confronts the people of this State. A Republican Governor, elected in 1896 by 212,000 majority, having served only a single term, and entitled by all the usages of honorable political parties to a second term, has been cruelly turned down and refused a renomination. This was done deliberately with almost brutal frankness and ferocity. It is the same experiment which the same offensive bossism once attempted and succeeded in effecting in 1882, when Gov. Cornell, whom the masses of the Republican Party desired to renominate, was also turned down, resulting in a political revolution which overwhelmed the conspirators at the polls and largely affected the political history of the country.

CANAL SCANDAL IN SUMMARY.

As to the canal investigation, let me briefly summarize the essential points established:

1. The people have been deceived and defrauded. The work will cost at least $12,000,000 more than the people voted.

2. One million five hundred thousand dollars have been illegally misapplied for repairs instead of being used for the proposed permanent improvement.

3. One million dollars of the fund have been actually squandered.

4. The contracts have not been let to the lowest responsible bidders.

5. The property of the State has been given away to favored contractors.

6. There was suspicious delay in the awarding of contracts after the bids were opened; contracts were awarded to canal officials or appointees in violation of the statute which forbids their being interested in any contract; the contracts were loosely drawn, practically abandoned in many instances, and the work continued under special agreements with the Superintendent of Public Works.

7. Untold claims for damages have been created against the State.

8. Extra compensation has been awarded to contractors in violation of Article VII., Section 9 of the Constitution.

9. Unbalanced bids were accepted; earth was classified and paid for as rock; false and misleading engineering certificates and estimates were furnished, and the canal work was largely utilized for political purposes.

10. Wasteful and extravagant departures from the contracts were allowed; the preliminary surveys, though costly and elaborate, were of little practical value or benefit, and inexcusable carelessness in guarding the interests of the State was the general rule.

11. The inspection work was duplicated, for political and other reasons, and much of it was incompetent, while over $80,000 was improperly and uselessly expended for advertising alone, in the illusive hope of conciliating the public press and preventing exposure and criticism of the canal maladministration.

Fellow-citizens, these are the salient points which conscientious Commissioners, acting under the solemnity of their oaths, after a lengthy and painstaking examination, report have been developed by the evidence produced before them. Less causes than these canal disclosures have changed the political complexion of Parliaments in Great Britain, and overturned majorities in the Congress of the United States, and I much mistake the temper of the people at this time if a political revolution is not impending in this State.

As a friend of the canals, I regret their present deplorable condition. They have been the pride and admiration of our people, the grand avenues of our commerce, and the sure promoters of our prosperity. They have done the State much service and were entitled to better treatment at the hands of officials sworn to protect and preserve them. The wrongs inflicted must be redressed. The first remedy is plain—it is to "Turn the rascals out."

THE RAINES LAW.

The Democracy stands pledged to a repeal of the objectionable provisions of the iniquitous Raines law. Among other reasons, we object to it because it is unjust to the populous localities of the State and violates the essential principle of home rule. From our earliest history until 1896 the supervision of the liquor traffic has always been vested in the hands of the local authorities, it being generally admitted that it was peculiarly and appropriately within their jurisdiction. But in 1896 a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor unwisely changed this system by the enactment of the Raines law, and now any person who has not been convicted of a felony can demand a liquor license, no matter what his character is nor what the desirability or necessity for the licensed place may be, as all discretion is absolutely taken away from the local authorities. It is evident that neither temperance nor morality has been promoted by this innovation, and it is notorious that "Raines law hotels" in many quarters are synonymous with houses of vile resort.

Sentially and inherently local revenues, the same as are license fees for shows and places of amusements, the annual percentages or gross sums for street railway franchises and for ferry and dock privileges, license fees for hacks and trucks, and also stalls in public markets. The fact that two-thirds of these license moneys are still permitted to be retained by the localities, is a confession of the local nature of the whole.

What are the facts? The total direct taxation of the whole State last year was $12,453,851,80. In addition there were special corporation taxes, transfer taxes, and other indirect taxes (so called) amounting to $8,708,524.76, making a total State taxation, direct and indirect, of $20,742,176.56, while the various city, town, and county taxes of the whole State amounted to the enormous sum of $80,865,704.58.

Ten counties of the State were obliged, under this law, to pay last year the following sums to the State from their local excise revenues:

Counties.	Amounts Paid to State.
New York	$1,797,425.07
Kings	764,406.72
Erie	297,919.30
Albany	105,012.27
Monroe	88,051.57
Onondaga	80,621.04
Queens	86,486.54
Rensselaer	66,175.18
Westchester	64,839.37
Oneida	44,186.09
Total	$3,395,123.15

The whole amount of excise revenues received by the State from all the sixty counties was $3,886,323.22, of which ten counties contributed, as shown above, $3,395,123.15, and the fifty other counties contributed only the sum of $491,200.07. No good reason can be urged why these ten counties should share their excise revenues with fifty other counties, or why a single county should pay a dollar of such revenues to any other county or to the State.

But this law contains another extraordinary provision to which public attention should be directed. Not content with providing for criminal prosecutions and civil suits for penalties for any violations of the act which may occur, and not satisfied with a force of sixty special agents placed at the disposal of the Commissioner to procure sufficient evidence of such violations to satisfy a jury, a new remedy is invoked, additional to criminal indictments and civil suits, to enforce the illiberal and offensive provisions of this law and a resort is had to the process of injunction whereby the offending citizen may be restrained by order of the court from disobeying the statute, and can be summarily punished therefor as a contempt of court without the intervention of a jury and without an opportunity to confront or cross-examine the witnesses against him.

I am utterly opposed to this new and oppressive method of procedure to secure the enforcement of penal statutes. I believe in the old common law right of trial by jury, and if the guilt of an alleged offender cannot be established to the satisfaction of twelve of his neighbors and "peers," then the prosecution ought to cease.

But it is said with much apparent satisfaction that the excise revenues have been increased. That is true, and was inevitable under the alleged exorbitant fees charged, and if pecuniary considerations are alone to be consulted there may be some occasion for congratulation. But in the framing of a just and equitable excise law, such considerations should not be paramount, but the endeavor should be to secure an enactment reasonably satisfactory to all classes, neither too strict nor too liberal, capable of strict enforcement and not easily evaded, providing for local supervision and some discretionary powers—these considerations and not the mere question of dollars and cents should dictate the terms of excise legislation. The Democratic excise law of 1892 largely fulfilled these conditions.

REPUBLICAN ELECTION LAWS.

The Republican Party deserves defeat this Fall because it has become distrustful of the people, and its recent tendencies are all toward the centralization of power.

The Metropolitan Election law, otherwise known as the "Force bill," is a step in that direction, and a more indefensible measure was never placed upon the statute books. It is based upon the theory that the people of Greater New York are unable or unwilling, through their regularly chosen local officials, to enforce the election laws of the State.

This is a serious reflection upon their patriotism and their honesty. Nothing has occurred in recent years to justify it, the elections in that city having been as peaceful, as orderly, and as honest as in any other portion of the State, and, in fact, more free from corruption than in some of the interior counties whose representatives in the Legislature voted for this measure.

Why, then, was it passed? Simply for political purposes and effect; to concentrate power in Republican hands; to secure additional patronage, and to weaken their adversaries. The pretense or excuse for the measure was the removal in the ordinary course of official business by the Board of Police Commissioners of New York of a Republican Chief of Police and the appointment of a Democratic Chief in his place. Terrible offense! Tremendous outrage! Why should not that great Democratic city have a Democratic Chief of Police, whose views of public affairs and methods of administration are in accordance with local public sentiment? Why should that city, just entering upon its new career as Greater New York, under the auspices of a Democratic administration, be compelled to accept an inimical Republican Chief of Police inherited from the previous administration of Mayor Strong? The whole subject was a mere matter of discretion addressed to the judgment of the Police Board.

The real reason, aside from the political considerations already mentioned, for the enactment of the law by a Republican Legislature, was the refusal of the newly elected Democratic Mayor to permit the head of the Republican State machine to dictate what Republicans should be appointed by him to the two places to which Republicans were entitled by law. This was the distinct grievance, nothing more or less. There was no complaint that genuine Republicans were not appointed; in fact, the two men selected were organization Republicans who had opposed Mayor Van Wyck's election, but they were not the particular two men whom the machine desired. The Mayor, upon his advent to office, had fulfilled whatever obligations, if any, he owed to Senator Platt, and had appointed to these same places two machine Republicans recommended by him, but soon thereafter both became involved in scandals and one of them was indicted for corruption, and thereafter within the six months allotted the Mayor in which to exercise his discretion in making whatever changes he desired, he very properly superseded these discredited Republicans by announcing the appointments in question.

The nefarious political character of the measure is evidenced by the fact that it is provided that the Republican appointee of the present Governor is to remain in office during the term of the next two succeeding Governors. Why should this appointee be fastened upon the next two Governors, one or both of whom may be Democratic? None but partisan reasons can be urged in defense of such an advantage to the Republicans.

STANDARDS OF ADMISTRATION.

Since the advent of the Republicans to power in this State, in 1895, the high standards which had previously obtained in the various State Departments were visibly lowered, and much demoralization has ensued. Particularly this has been the case in the Adjutant General's Department, where for the past two years, incompetency, if not something worse, has reigned supreme.

In this connection permit me to recall the fact that an effort was made during the session of the last Legislature to have the State of New York pay to each soldier from the State, in the Federal service, the sum of $7 per month in addition to the pay received from the general Government, and an amendment to the War Appropriation bill was offered to that effect by a Democrat, and every Democratic member of the Legislature voted for the amendment, but every Republican voted against it. Mark the contrast!

I hazard nothing in stating that as a general rule the Administrations of Democratic Governors in this State have been more economical than those of Republican Governors. Whatever the reason may be the facts and figures corroborate this statement. The annual published reports of the Controller show the amount of direct State tax levied each year under different State Administrations from 1885 to 1897, both inclusive, as follows:

Under Gov. Hill—	
1885	$9,160,405.11
1886	9,512,812.91
1887	9,075,048.08
1888	9,089,303.86
1889	12,557,352.74
1890	8,619,748.17
1891	5,196,666.40

The large sum in 1889 was due to the fact that the tax levy was passed before the Governor had vetoed $1,800,000, which went to make up the amount.

Under Gov. Flower—	
1892	$7,784,848.16
1893	10,418,192.08
1894	9,155,742.88
Under Gov. Morton—	
1895	13,906,346.23
1896	11,751,837.71
Under Gov. Black—	
1897	12,033,651.80

Average State tax under each administration, as follows:

Gov. Hill	$9,030,190.75
Gov. Flower	9,119,594.37
Gov. Morton	12,563,945.25
Gov. Black, (first year)	12,033,651.80

These figures show an increase by Republican Administrations over Democratic Administrations of about $3,000,000.

In order to secure additional patronage our Republican opponents, since 1895, have created new offices and commissions for their political friends, the expenses for which in 1897 amounted as follows:

State Historian	$8,779.38
State Land Surveyor	35,000.00
State Veterinary, &c	65,857.90
Commission of Prisons	13,958.44
State Excise Department	348,450.84
Adirondack Park Commission	35,972.13
St. Lawrence State Reservation	660.77
State Superintendent of Elections, (1898)	160,000.00
Total	$668,678.96

It is possible that the taxpayers of this State will approve this extravagance, but I am reluctant to believe it.

The law establishing a State Railroad Commission requires the appointment as one of the three Commissioners a man experienced in railroad affairs, and evidently contemplates that some representative of railroad employes should be recognized.

At any rate, the law was given this fair and reasonable construction under all Democratic Governors, and you will recall the fact that Michael Rickard (now deceased), a locomotive engineer, acceptably served for several years as the representative of the railroad employes' organizations, having been appointed by a Democratic Governor, and confirmed by the Senate after strenuous opposition by many Republican leaders. That precedent has not been followed by the recent Republican Governors. Two years ago the various organizations of railroad employes throughout the State united upon a candidate and presented his name for appointment. The appointment was refused by a Republican Governor.

DEMOCRATIC ACHIEVEMENTS.

Our Republican friends, when they assumed the full possession of the State Government in 1895, found little deserving of criticism.

They found a State without a single dollar of public debt against it.

They found a State with a very low rate of taxation, which was not burdensome to the people.

They found a State every department of which while in Democratic hands was honestly and creditably administered.

They found a just and reasonable excise law upon our statute books which had been placed there by a Democratic Legislature—a law which unjustly affected no man and infringed no one's personal liberty, liberal in its provisions and at the same time protecting the community. They found a statute which had been enacted through Democratic efforts, which absolutely and effectually guaranteed freedom of worship in every public institution in the State, being the glorious triumph which followed a long and bitter contest of seven years' duration with the proscriptive and intolerant enemies of religious liberty.

They found a State with an efficient and model National Guard—the pride of the Commonwealth—and at its head that modest gentleman and true soldier, Gen. Josiah Porter.

They found a Congressional apportionment made by the Democracy so fair and so quickly responsive to public sentiment that they have never ventured to disturb it.

They found a State which was one of the first in the country, through Democratic efforts, to establish a Saturday half holiday and to inaugurate Labor Day; a State with factory inspection, with a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and with a genuine labor representative on the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

They found a magnificent system of canals and waterways stretching through the State from Lake Erie to this magnificent Harbor of New York, all in fair condition, grandly carrying the commerce of half the country.

These things, and many others to which I have not time to refer, are conditions and achievements which fitly illustrate the wisdom of Democratic statesmanship and administration during the ascendancy of our party in this State from 1883 to 1896.

The grand work accomplished, the prosperity which ensued, the happiness and contentment which the people of this State enjoyed, was the harvest which Democracy bestowed.

And what is Democracy?

Democracy means the people's cause. It means equal rights; it represents the sentiments of liberty; it typifies justice. It stands for just and moderate taxation—for equal citizenship everywhere—for honest laws and honest methods. It believes in the dignity of labor, the supremacy of the civil over the military power. It is the great conservator of peace and order in society; it protects the weak; it restrains the strong; it tolerates no baseness; it submits to no wrong; it demands home rule and personal liberty; it upholds civil and religious freedom; it opposes monopoly, corruption, and fraud, and it hates hypocrisy and shams of every description. [Tremendous applause.]

True Democracy, as thus defined, enlists our heartiest support and most earnest sympathies, and its success embodies our highest hopes and aspirations.

A word as to candidates. I am heart and soul for the election of Judge Augustus Van Wyck to the Governorship and for the success of all his worthy associates on the ticket. [Long applause.]

From a personal acquaintance with Judge Van Wyck of many years' standing, from my knowledge of him as a private citizen, from the magnificent record which he has made upon the bench as an able, fearless, incorruptible, and independent Judge, I am here to declare that our candidate deserves the support of every Democrat and of every friend of good government in the State. The independent citizen can ask for no better nominee. I predict that if elected—and I believe that his election is reasonably assured—he will make a model Chief Executive, and a worthy successor of Clinton, Marcy, Seymour, and Tilden.

Fellow-citizens—the skies are bright—the tide of public sentiment is with us—and all the omens point to a great and glorious victory. [Long applause and cheers.]

FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB'S SPEECH

Chairman Wingate next introduced Frederick C. Schraub, as the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and the Chairman, also, of the committee that notified Augustus Van Wyck of his nomination for Governor.

Mr. Schraub said that he was made happier every time he came to Brooklyn. [Laughter.]

"The first time I came it was to notify your grand fellow-citizen, Augustus Van Wyck, that he would be the next Governor (of the great Empire State of New York. [Cheers.] Now, I am happier still. I feel like the old maid who had tried to get married for years but failed to catch on. Finally, when she got engaged, she was talking with her lover about the marriage and he said he wanted the organist to play Mendelssohn's Wedding March. 'Oh! no,' she said. I want the organist to play one of those grand old hymns:

"'This is the way I long have sought
And mourned because I found it not.'

[Long laughter.]

"The Wild West aggregation has been traveling up in my part of the State, but I have noticed that when the circus comes to town lots of women and children go out to see the street parade that never get under the canvas." [Laughter.]

Referring to his experiences in Albany when he was Commissioner of Agriculture, he said:

"I was in Albany five years ago when that Republican horde came there. They were lean then; but, boys, they are fat now. [Laughter.] The Republicans say we are afraid to face the free silver issue. Why, the Republicans have themselves settled that issue. In the War Revenue bill, passed June 13 last, they provided that the $100,000,000 of silver bullion in the Treasury should be coined at the rate of $1,500,000 a month." [Cheers.]

GEN. CATLIN HEARD IN CLOSING.

The last speaker of the evening was Gen. Isaac S. Catlin. He was introduced by Gen. Wingate as "one whom the Republicans may call a Spaniard, but who has proved in battle that he is a true American." Gen. Catlin was received with a tremendous cheer. He said, in part:

"I had the pleasure and the honor of supporting Robert A. Van Wyck. I hope to have the pleasure and the honor of supporting another and, perhaps, a better Van Wyck. [Long cheers.] I have been amused by the criticisms in the press and by those of some public speakers that we might have too much Van Wyck. As for myself, I should like to have a dozen of them. [Laughter and applause.] We should all be the gainers.

"I would not take a single little laurel leaf from the green chaplet that binds the brows of Col. Roosevelt; but I feel that I have the right to call him down when he attacks the National Guard; when he says that his Rough Riders were equal to 10,000 of the National Guard. Why, I believe that Jim McLeer could take his little brigade of the Guard and trounce Col. Roosevelt with the same number of the Rough Riders. [Laughter and cheering.]

"We are told to make room for this spectacular hero of the Republican machine. What has become of Grant and Sherman, of Sheridan, of Dewey, of Joe Wheeler, of Sampson, and of Schley? (Cheers.) Shall we displace them with this hero—this new star of the boots and saddle? (Laughter.)

The brave gunner on Dewey's ship, who, when they asked him to stop firing and come to breakfast, said: "To hell with breakfast; let's finish this business," has become a shade and shadow in the presence of this Rough Rider. Col. Wood, who issued that famous order "Don't swear; shoot" has been lost sight of in this terrible rush. [Laughter and cheers.]

"If Col. Roosevelt should come down that aisle, dressed in the unique costume of the Rough Rider, we should rise where we are and cheer him to the echo. But, all the same, we shall go to the polls on election day and cast our votes for our grand fellow-citizen, Augustus Van Wyck." [Long cheers.]

SEEN IN THE AUDIENCE.

Some of those in the boxes at the Academy were Hugh McLaughlin, wife, and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. James Shevlin, W. C. Courtney and wife, ex-Judge Clement, Josiah T. Marean, candidate for Supreme Court Justice; Almet F. Jenks, candidate for Supreme Court Justice; St. Clair McKelway, Park Commissioner Brower, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, and ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold.

Others present were Judge Steers, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Patrick Lynch, Charles J. Patterson, Congressman Driggs, John Foley, Bernard Shevlin, Patrick E. Gullen, T. S. Nye, John Manly, L. H. Kaufmann, James Quigley, Matthew Heavey, August Tucker, Henry Brascher, Joseph Hayes, Patrick S. Keely, George H. Born, Edward S. Scott, John Bennett, Hermann Kaufman, Joseph Beck, James W. Redmond, Thomas F. Smith, Philip McEvoy, Morris Jacobs, Henry Gerken, J. W. Raleigh, Charles P. O'Donnell, Edward Keenan, Jacob W. Erreger, Joseph W. Kay, Otto Wicke, William Delaney, Jacob Stark, Frank Biber, Armond Zimmerman, E. L. Walters, Francis Thorn, Jr., Andrew J. Fitzgibbons, John W. Carpenter, Amos P. King, Charles Bermel, John W. Flaherty, John T. Kelly, John Collins, William McLaughlin, Charles E. Robertson, Patrick Butler, Frank Fleck, and Patrick Cochran.

RECEPTION AT THE CLARENDON.

Mr. Hill was received at about 7 o'clock at the Clarendon Hotel by a number of leading Democrats of Brooklyn. He came over from New York with Controller Bird S. Coler. The reception was entirely informal, and lasted less than an hour.

Those who greeted Mr. Hill at the Clarendon were Gen. George S. Wingate, Senator P. H. McCarren, Judge Van Wyck, Police Commissioner York, ex-Commissioner Clancy, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Luke D. Stapleton, Deputy Commissioner of City Works Moffett, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Carr.

Sheriff Creamer, John Loughran, ex-State Controller Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers Brennan, Assistant Corporation Counsel Salmon, Senator Frank Gallagher, Col. James D. Bell, Andrew McLean.

Charles J. Edwards, Alderman McKeever, ex-Police Commissioner Hayden, Assistant District Attorney Kopper, ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, the Rev. Father Farrell of Hempstead, County Clerk Wuest, William R. McGuire, John Gray, and John Schwan.

At the conclusion of the meeting at the Academy Mr. Hill was entertained at the Clarendon.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS STRONG.

Leading Republicans Acknowledge They May Lose the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—In an interview given out to-night, John M. Smyth, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, says:

"Cook County is in danger of electing five free-silver Congressmen and a Democratic county ticket and legislators," and he charged the condition to the failure of business men to appreciate the conditions and give their employes a chance to register.

Gov. Tanner said to-night: "It seems to me the Republican boys have been jubilee-ing, while the Democrats were working industriously and effectively. This certainly does not look well for the party this Fall."

T. N. Jamieson, National Committeeman, said: "If the Republican Party wins in Cook County and Illinois this Fall it will be a wonder. Conditions now point to certain defeat. The registration shows it. As I see it now, the ticket is certainly lost."

Congressman Lorimer said to-day: "The registration certainly looks bad. Unless we can do some phenomenal work by next Tuesday we are beaten."

Republican Convention at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Republicans of Bergen County held their convention in the Hackensack Opera House this afternoon. Senator W. M. Johnson of Hackensack was renominated by acclamation. Freeholder C. R. Soley of Rutherford was nominated for Sheriff; John M. Bell of Rutherford, and Edmund W. Wakelee of Closter, for the Assembly.

German-Americans Indorse Mr. Levy.

The German-American Reform Union has indorsed the candidacy of Jefferson M. Levy, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District.

INQUIRIES FROM VOTERS.

"W. B. C."—You may vote, provided your intention was to keep your residence here.

"J. C. MONTE."—If your father was naturalized during your minority you may vote.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.).

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:20 A. M.—213 Allen Street; Mrs. Gelshin; damage slight.

7:30 A. M.—500 East Eighty-third Street; David Lussman; damage, $100.

2:15 P. M.—1,447 Second Avenue; James Blake; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—Sixty-ninth Street and East River; Hammond & Co.; damage slight.

6:25 P. M.—70 West Sixty-fifth Street; David O'Reilly; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—294 East Houston Street; Lewis Cohen; damage, $10.

7:15 P. M.—167 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Alexander Corcoran; damage, $500.

7:20 P. M.—272 Bowery; A. W. Jacobs; damage, $5.

7:25 P. M.—73 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—636 Third Avenue; Manhattan Laundry; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The restaurant building in the Zoological Garden, in West Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $20,000.

PUTNAM, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Windham County Children's Home, at Thompson, was totally destroyed by a fire which started about 8 o'clock this morning from some unknown cause. The forty or more children in the home were got out in safety. The loss is estimated at between $12,000 and $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

$500,000 Fire in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 20.—The extensive plant of the Texas Drug Company, in this city, was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Yale Golf Championship.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 20.—The Yale University golf championship tournament closed this afternoon. Walter B. Smith, '99, of Chicago, won the championship. As a result of the tournament the following men will represent Yale in competition for the intercollegiate, individual, and team championships at Ardsley on the Hudson: John Reid, '99; W. B. Smith, '99; T. M. Robertson, 1901; C. D. Barnes, 1902; E. F. Hinkle, '99; I. G. Knox, 1900; L. P. Meyers, 1901, and Ledyard Cogswell, '99.

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ninth District, James A. Gallivan, Independent Democrat; Tenth District, Henry F. Naphen, Democrat.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—T. N. St. John, Norfolk, Va.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Herreshoff, Bristol, R. I.; Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

WALDORF—Edward Andrade-Penny, Attaché Venezuelan Legation, Washington; M. Cunliffe, England; Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy.

WESTMINSTER—George L. Wellington, Maryland; ex-Sheriff Charles Robinson, Scranton, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, embroideries; 438 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bansher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions; D. H. Whitman, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Enneking Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Enneking, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; H. Apperlous, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, small wares; Murray Hill Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; John Joyce, Jr., cloaks, suits, and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks and suits; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, prints; O. L. Mason, notions; W. T. Higbee, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Gold, millinery; D. Hutzler, dress goods, silks, and laces; Everett House.

Katz, S. & J., Company, New Orleans, La.; B. Landau, white goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

Loucheim & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Loucheim, woolens; Hoffman House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 57 White Street.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. Floecker, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Lyons, linens; Hotel Albert.

McWhirr, R. A., Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. Smith, housefurnishing goods; W. A. Mills, ribbons, cloaks, and suits; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Duffy, notions and fancy goods; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va., C. Millhiser, piece goods; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. J. Gallon, ribbons; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Brunner, Jr., gloves and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Potter & Co., Providence, R. I.; L. K. Potter, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; L. Schlesinger, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Shechan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; T. A. Malone, notions; St. George Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. H. Lymon, prints and white goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Sibley, dry goods; W. H. Harsh, carpets; 454 Broome Street.

Smith & Sword Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, linens and white goods; 258 Church Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks and velvets; 57 White Street.

Stearns, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; I. G. Uline, notions, fancy goods, and house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, dry goods, notions, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, upholstery goods and carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss C. Davidson, dress trimmings; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Weil, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

We want our great Annex better known. It is

The Wanamaker Store

Matters of Silk Waists

WE think there has never been shown a collection as large as this. We know that no assortment was ever chosen with more care and knowledge. It has been picked with the taste that we have learned from decades of dealing with tasteful people.

Plain colors prevail, yet there is "dash" enough if you wish it. The reds and browns and purples in shades of twenty names give the Autumn hues predominance, yet there is brilliancy enough if you choose.

It is a showing that you will admire,—that you will examine with increasing admiration, that will suit your preferences, whatever they may be, down to the uttermost details.

There are several hundred of the finest Paris-made waists,—many from Poret and Corne,—the originals of many copies. There are thousands and thousands of the very best of the American-made waists,—all originals, and most of them original with us, and exclusively ours.

Prices are as satisfactory as the goods:—

COLORED WAISTS

At $5—Pretty shepherd's checks; blouse front; yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar and cuffs.

At $6.50—Of striped taffeta; blouse front, with clusters of plaits running from neck to waist; detachable collar and straight cuffs.

At $7.50—Of wide striped taffeta; bias front of fine plaits; square yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar and straight cuffs.

At $8.50—Of solid colored heavy taffeta; bias front with rows of cording and plaits; plaited square yoke back; top of sleeves also corded and plaited; detachable plaited collar and turnover cuffs.

Others up to $10.50.

BLACK WAISTS

At $3.50—Of black taffeta; full front double pointed yoke and plaited back; plaited collar and straight cuffs.

At $4.50—Of fine taffeta; blouse front with cluster of plaits and rows of hemstitching; pointed yoke and plaited back; collar and sleeves also trimmed with plaits and hemstitching.

At $5—Of heavy taffeta; blouse front with plaits running across bust and from neck to waist; pointed yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar and straight cuffs.

At $6.50—Of black taffeta; full front, with clusters of plaits at neck, forming yoke; pointed yoke and plaited back; detachable collar and cuffs, also plaited.

Others up to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Separate Skirts Suit yourself as to price. We can please you all along the line from $4 to $68. We can suit you as to the material, color, weight and style. We can show you the plainest and simplest or the most elaborate skirt made. We can show you a solid and substantial walking skirt,—what you might call a "business" skirt, at any price you please between five dollars and fifteen, or highly finished skirts of delicate fabrics, at fifty dollars and over.

New styles, as a matter of course,—who ever caught an old style sleeping here? The new skirts in golf cloths are among the latest arrivals, and popular already for walking and driving. These are priced from $13.50 to $42.

Second floor, Broadway.

Less than Half There's a story in this, of course, but it's rather too long to tell, and it's a familiar tale, anyway. It has the usual characters, — the Anxious Manufacturer, the wicked Sir Unfortunate Conditions, the beautiful Princess Dress Goods, locked up in the tower of Glutted Market, and the hero (whom modesty forbids us to name) who overcame the Conditions, rescued the Princess, and relieved the Anxious Manufacturer.

The goods are Bayadere Striped Serges, the regular price on which is $1.25 a yard. Our selling price will be

55c. a Yard.

The serge is of fine quality, navy blue in color, barred by a wool-and-satin stripe of black. It will be instantly appreciated as a serviceable and stylish thing, and our forty pieces will not last long at the present price.

Rotunda.

The Princess May Showing The window show to-day of the Princess May is of the new Browns. Yesterday's was of the Greens, to-morrow's will be of the new Reds. A new showing daily for ten days.

The Princess May sells at $1 a pair. It is a real kid glove and can be had in either glace or suede finish. It is made in all sizes, for both misses and women, and is the best dollar glove on sale in America. It is vastly better than the five franc gloves of Paris itself.

Broadway.

A Literary Guide We cannot emphasize too much the *arrangement* of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE. If you undertook to teach your boy arithmetic by scissoring his books into bits and having him study slips pulled at random from the scissorings, how much would he learn, no matter how hard he worked? There's an order for studying literature as well as arithmetic. Haphazard readers miss this order, and so miss that knowledge of the history and growth of books which is necessary to the full appreciation and enjoyment of the best writers.

In the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE the ablest literary adepts of Europe and America have arranged the literature of the whole world in the order in which you ought to read it. If you owned each and every book from which the editors have chosen selections, the Library would be worth many times its cost, simply for its guidance in arranging your reading. But no one man does possess all these books. There is no other way of having access to them all except through the International Library of Famous Literature.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests Tall and slender men and short and stout men, and men of medium size—no matter what the build—they can all be well fitted and perfectly suited in this stock. Clothing chief confidently asserts it's the best assortment of Prince Alberts in the city. Be assured of fine qualities and of very moderate prices. Two kinds as examples:

At $20—Of black all-wool Thibet; lined with Italian cloth and faced with silk; double-breasted vests.

At $25—Of very fine black Thibet; silk-lined throughout; double-breasted vests with silk backs.

An excellent line of trousers of fancy cheviots and worsteds, at $5, $6 and $7.50—equal to custom-made at double those prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 20.—John Reinhardt, fifty-five years of age, of 962 Main street, murdered his wife to-day and then shot himself. He is in St. Joseph's Hospital, and not much hope is entertained for his recovery.

Reinhardt arose unusually early this morning, and walked about the garden. He showed no strange symptoms, and when his eldest son, Robert, sixteen years old, went to work, his father bade him goodbye, as usual. Later two shots in rapid succession were heard in the house. A neighbor looked out, and saw Reinhardt's four-year-old boy standing on the back porch with a revolver in his hand. Fireman Harry Kelly of Engine Company No. 7 was across the way cleaning his horse when he heard the shots. He ran into the house, and found Mrs. Reinhardt lying on the bed fully dressed and blood oozing from her right side. Reinhardt lay on the floor, blood streaming from his right ear. Kelly ran for Father Dolan of St. Agnes's Church, who arrived in time to administer the last rites of the Church to the dying woman.

Years ago Reinhardt drove a truck for a brewery. He was thrifty, and in a short time amassed sufficient money to purchase real estate at South Paterson. He opened a large saloon on Marshall Street, and his place became the headquarters for German Democrats. For several years he represented the Eighth Ward in the Democratic County Committee. His saloon venture proved a success, and this led to his taking to drink. After much persuasion on the part of his wife, he sold out his business five months ago.

Ever since that time Reinhardt has been melancholy. He would quarrel with his wife over re-entering the saloon business, but she remained steadfast in her decision to keep him out of the liquor trade. It is supposed that a quarrel over this subject led to the tragedy to-day.

SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—One of the high officials connected with the State Department has called attention to the necessity that already confronts the United States Government of finding a suitable corps of bright young men well versed in the Spanish language as well as English to assist in the execution of the colonial policy which has now been imposed upon us as a result of the war. He pointed to the difficulties that had been encountered by the American officials—civil, naval, and military, who had gone to the Philippines, to Cuba, and to Puerto Rico in their dealings with the inhabitants of those islands.

Hostile clashes might easily arise, and at any rate serious disagreements could be expected to follow from a failure on the part of the Government's agents to secure a perfect knowledge of the expressions of the people whose affairs they are to administer either permanently or temporarily. This condition has been encountered at Cavite, in the early days of the United States military occupation, and, undoubtedly, in the opinion of the official referred to, the relations between the military and the insurgents would have been much more satisfactory and safe had the United States had the benefits of the services of loyal Americans well acquainted with the Spanish manners and customs.

He suggested that the time was ripe for some of our leading educational institutions to take this want into consideration and endeavor to meet it by providing a special course that would afford the Government trained agents in case of need, as well as developing a class of enterprising commercial agents who would be of great value in developing our colonial trade.

CHICAGO'S JUBILEE ENDS

President McKinley Starts on His Return Trip to the National Capital.

ADDRESSES THE RAILWAY MEN

Speaks of the Risks and Responsibilities of His Auditors—Bad Weather Delays the Proposed Bicycle Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The President made his last public appearance in Chicago during the peace jubilee to-day, when he was the guest of the railway men assembled here, and addressed them briefly at the First Regiment Armory. A continuation of the unpleasant weather of the last few days has resulted in the postponement of the bicycle parade. The Presidential party left Chicago to-night on the Pennsylvania special train.

Preceding the railway employes' reception to the President, Mr. McKinley spent the time quietly at the home of Capt. McWilliams, receiving only a few callers, and being engaged principally with Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. At 1:30 P. M. the President was driven to the First Regiment Amory, where his party was conducted to the first balcony, from which he looked out upon thousands of railway men. The galleries overhead were filled with men, women, and children, who cheered whenever an opportunity presented itself. Many of those gathered on the drill floor were in the delegations of railway men that visited the President at Canton during the campaign period.

The armory was crowded when the exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. Chairman J. H. Walsh of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers presided, and delivered the opening address. He then introduced Mayor Harrison, who delivered the address of welcome to President McKinley. The President's response was listened to attentively and frequently interrupted with applause.

President McKinley spoke as follows:

"I count myself fortunate to have the privilege of meeting with this great railroad organization in this great metropolis. I have had in the last ten days very many most interesting and pleasing experiences as I journeyed through the country, but I assure you that not one of them has given me greater pleasure than to meet the men and women connected with the great railroads of the country. [Applause.]

"It is fortunate that this great body of representative men and women have assembled in this city at a time when the people were celebrating the suspension of hostilities with early hope of an honorable, just, and triumphant peace. The railroad men of the country have been always for the country. [Applause.] The railroad men of the country have always been for the flag of the country, and in every crisis of our National history, in war and in peace, the men of your great organization have been loyal and faithful to every duty and obligation.

"Yours is at once a profession of great risk and of grave responsibility. I know of no occupation in the sphere of human endeavor which carries with it greater obligations or higher responsibilities than the profession of railroad men. You carry the commerce of the country, you carry the rich treasures of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and you carry daily and hourly the freightage of humanity. They trust to you, to your integrity, to your intelligence, and to your fidelity for the safeguarding of their lives. And I congratulate the country from the bottom of my heart that in this great system, so interwoven with the every-day life of the citizens of the Republic, we have such splendid character and such high intelligence.

"I bring to you to-day not only my good will, but I bring to you the good will and respect of seventy millions of American citizens. [Great applause.]

"Your work is before a critical audience; you go in and out every day before your countrymen, and you have ever deserved from your countrymen unstinted praise and approval for your fidelity to the great interest you represent. The virtue of the people lies at the foundation of the Republic; the power of the people is in the American fireside. The virtue that comes out of the holy altar of home is the most priceless gift this Nation has, and when the voice of the people speaks from the home of the people, it is a command to Congress and the Executive—it is the law of the Republic.

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for your cordial greeting, and I congratulate you on the evidences of returning prosperity everywhere. [Great applause.] What you want—what we all want—is business prosperity. When you have that, you have something to do; when you have it not then you are idle. There are few 'empties' now on the side track, [great laughter and applause,] and there are few railroad men not employed. [Applause.] The more you see the freight car the oftener you see the pay car. [Applause.]

"I am glad to observe that the First Illinois Regiment is in your presence to-day. [Applause.] That gallant regiment is made up of the volunteers from the homes of Chicago, who took their lives into their own hands and went to Santiago to fight the battle of liberty against oppression. I am glad to have this opportunity to meet and greet them and congratulate and thank them in the name of the American people. And now, having said this much, I hope—I know—that I will carry from this place—from this audience, from these warm-hearted men and women—the pleasantest memories of my long trip through the West."

At the conclusion of President McKinley's remarks the audience broke into wild cheers, which lasted fully five minutes. Following President McKinley came Judges John Barton Payne of Chicago, who spoke as follows:

"Few events in the history of the country more fittingly illustrate the dignity of labor than this great meeting, and the presence here of the President of the United States. Labor is the life of our people and the basis of our civilization and progress. There is no system under our system of government for a discussion of the so-called classes and the masses. Here the son of the artisan, the farmer, and the day laborer may in a single generation reasonably hold any of the great offices in the gift of our people and may become one of the wealthy of the land. That this may not only happen, but has happened so often as to cease to be matter for comment, we all know.

"Your organization has constantly refused to lend itself to the visionary aid of utopian schemes which constantly appear and reappear, pass, and are forgotten. No man is a friend of labor who is not willing on all occasions to tell the truth in the discussion of public questions. No part of our people is more interested in or dependent upon a stable and just Government than the persons called laboring men. The rich and powerful can protect themselves; the poor need the protecting hand of stable institutions, and the demagogue should fine no place."

Other speakers on the programme were George R. Peck, E. E. Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, F. P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; P. H. Morrisey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An informal reception for the railway men was held by the President after the addresses. Mr. McKinley was seated in an inclosure on the first balcony above the entrance, where the railway men filed singly. As they came up to the President one by one they extended their hands. The President grasped each hand held out to him.

The disagreeable weather had no visible effect upon either the size of the crowd which cheered the President at the armory or upon the enthusiasm of the people who had gathered outside, and who stood for hours in the pneumonia-breeding air and made light of the rain. The railway men were all admitted into the armory by ticket. A number of distinguished guests from Washington were present, and composed the group which surrounded the President on the balcony.

The mass meeting was in the nature of a formal opening of the three days' conference of railway employes, called to draft measures for National and State legislation applying to organized railroad labor. In the gathering were represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railroad Conductors, and the Railway Telegraphers' Union. The Ladies' Auxiliary in each of the orders assisted in the reception to the President.

Spanish Steamer's Cargo on Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The Spanish steamship Ida, Cenlga master, from Galveston, Oct. 18, for Liverpool, with 5,025 bales of cotton, valued at $135,000, is coming up the river with her cargo on fire. She is owned by the Sierra Line of Bilboa, Spain.

DEWEY AND THE FILIPINOS.

Spanish Report of a Naval Battle Not Credited at the Navy and War Departments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The sensational Spanish report of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's vessels and the insurgent navy in the Philippines is received with absolute incredulity in both the Navy and War Departments. If there has been any recent action, Admiral Dewey has failed to mention it, and neither Gen. Otis nor United States Consul Wildman has regarded it as worthy of notice.

It is believed at the Navy Department that the Spanish authorities refer to the seizure of the little steamer Abby by the McCulloch on Sept. 23 last. This steamer was of American register, though formerly known as the Pasig. It was reported to Admiral Dewey that she was bringing arms and supplies of war to the insurgents. He sent the McCulloch to stop this movement, but when the cutter found the Abby in Batanzas Bay the latter vessel had landed her cargo of arms and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abby was seized and taken by the McCulloch to Manila. This affair could not be dignified with the name of a naval engagement, and Admiral Dewey, in reporting the seizure to the Navy Department, made little of it.

It is just possible that there have been some similar incidents not deemed worthy of report in the islands of Cebu or Panay, as it has been reported that some insurgent vessels have been carrying arms to spread the insurrection in those islands. But the reports to the Navy Department show that it is absurd to speak of an insurgent navy seriously, for the entire force consists of a few schooners and one or two little coasting steamers, all put together not being a match for the least of the vessels under Dewey's command.

The explanation of the Admiral's interference with these vessels in their operations is a desire on his part to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the Peace Commission's work in Paris. It is said here that it is not surprising that the Spanish Cabinet is trying to make much of any incident that can be twisted into a demonstration of actual hostilities between the occupying American forces in the Philippines and the insurgents, for that would go to sustain the contention they are sure to put forward that the United States forces never have been able to take possession of and hold territory outside of Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 20.—The Americans continue capturing the rebel vessels as they arrive at Cavite. Two have been captured this week.

MANILA SITUATION IMPROVING.

Filipinos of Education and Property Gaining the Ascendancy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The War Department to-day posted a bulletin saying that, under date of yesterday, Gen. Otis cabled the department:

"The situation in Luzon somewhat improved. Influence of Filipinos of education and property, not desiring independent Government, but hostile to Spain, gaining ascendancy in revolutionary councils. Promising nothing, but enforcing the law. Complications seriously affect inter-island commerce and diminish revenue.

"Affairs progressing favorably, though sick report increasing, owing mostly to carelessness of enlisted men. Health of officers good. Condition of city and facilities for quartering troops improving; fever decreasing; intestinal troubles about the same; many slight ailments; smallpox apparently arrested. During the month 28 deaths—8 smallpox, 8 typhoid, 5 malarial and intestinal complaints, 3 accidental."

Gen. Otis cabled considerable more than the above, but the department does not deem it advisable to make the other portions of the dispatch public, because of its bearing upon the peace negotiations. It contains suggestions by Gen. Otis regarding the disposition of the Philippines, and also information about the insurgents.

Anarchy in the Southern Philippines.

MANILA, Oct. 20.—Well-authenticated reports have reached here of a terrible state of anarchy in the Southern Philippines. The Spaniards there are cooped up in the principal towns.

SANTIAGO ICE SUPPLY SHORT.

Suffering Caused by an Accident to the Manufacturing Machinery.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 20.—The inhabitants of Santiago are suffering severely from the failure of the ice-making plant, which at present is broke down and unable to manufacture more than enough for a favored few. Some of the principal cafés get none at all.

The Santiago Chamber of Commerce has petitioned for a reduction in the duty on common salt, which at present is $1.10 per 100 kilos. The chamber contends that a duty of 50 cents would be enough. Dr. Donaldson, the Collector of the Port, in his report to Gen. Wood on the subject, advises compliance with the request as reasonable.

SANTIAGO GOVERNOR PAID.

Gen. Wood Adjudges Shafter's Appointee Entitled to Receive $475.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 20.—Señor Leonard Ros, whom Gen. Shafter appointed Civil Governor of Santiago immediately after the capitulation and whose claim of payment for twenty-six days of service in that capacity had been objected to by the military authorities on the ground that he did nothing, was paid $475 yesterday, Gen. Wood holding that, even though nothing were done, Ros had been formally appointed and was consequently entitled to pay until relieved.

Americans Buy Cuban Iron Mines.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 20.—An American syndicate, representing Detroit capital, has purchased a large tract of land at Manzanillo, where are several good iron mines. An agent of the syndicate is now there.

SPANIARDS LEAVING CUBA.

Steamers Leave Havana with Officers and Troops for Spain.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—To-day the following steamers sailed for Spain: The Jover Serra; with 10 officers and 80 soldiers; the Colon, with 182 officers, 1,571 soldiers, and 157 boxes of archives; and the Puerto Rico, with 7 officers and 228 soldiers. The Puerto Rico will touch at Cienfuegos, where she will embark more troops.

Our Postal Arrangements in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It is the intention of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath that bonded officials of the United States shall have charge of all the fiscal operations of the Post Office at Havana, as well as at other places, but that the other ordinary and detailed work shall be performed by the Cubans. This policy he believes is better for the interests of the United States, which for the time being at least will be responsible for the finances and will promote good feeling with the Cubans who need the work.

ORDER RULES IN PUERTO RICO.

Insular Ministers Offer to Serve the New Government Pending the Appointment of Successors.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 20.—The city remains orderly and all is quiet elsewhere. Major Gen. Brooke is installed in the palace and Brig. Gen. Henry remains as commander of the District of Ponce. Brig. Gen. Grant has been appointed commander of the District of San Juan.

Señores Rivera, Blanco, Lopez, and Carbonnal, ministers of the insular government, have tendered their resignations to Gen. Brooke, stating that they will perform their functions, if desired, until their successors are appointed.

The first general orders issued by Gen. Brooke have been well received by the people.

The Post Office here under American auspices is being established with all possible haste.

United States Special Commissioner Carroll arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Panama.

HOW OUR FLEETS FARED

Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville Files His Report on the Service of the Warships.

THE VESSELS IN FINE TRIM

Some Profitable Lessons in Naval Engineering Were Taught by the Experiences of the Spanish-American War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—There is a characteristic tone of vigor and a perfectly justifiable pride in the part borne in the recent war with Spain by the navy of the United States in almost every line of the report of Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville, which was filed to-day. And the head of the Engineering Bureau submits it with perfect confidence that this year at least the public has been prepared to be interested in the doings of a bureau commonly regarded as somewhat too technical to interest or be comprehended by the general reader.

While Commodore Melville has occasion to show that the Government has not been gifted with all the foresight that should be exercised by a great power, and that much of prudential precaution had been neglected, his report shows that the efficiency of the engineering branch of the service was such that, with the command of liberal appropriations and the exercise of a policy calculated to quickly develop means of offense and defense, the navy in its engineering branch sprang to its work with results altogether satisfactory and praiseworthy.

He points out, with great satisfaction, the unparalleled achievement of the Oregon and the less brilliant but extremely useful services of the machine vessel Vulcan, which, with a complete repair outfit operated in West Indian waters, and made it unnecessary to send away from their stations vessels that could be ill spared when greatly in need of extensive repairing.

Mr. Melville says, in opening his report, that the war which has just ended was the first in which modern steam vessels have had a thorough trial. He then proceeds to note the important lessons, so far as they respect the machinery of the vessels, which have been taught by that experience, as follows:

1. The vital necessity of giving the machinery of vessels in reserve frequent tests under working conditions, so that any defects may be discovered and remedied before war makes the vessels' service absolutely necessary. In several cases defects were found after the ships had begun cruising, and the repairs laid them up in the midst of the war.

2. The great importance of having all our naval stations in positions of strategic value, properly fitted out for repairs and well supplied with all of non-perishable stores. It has been evident for a long time that Key West was such a station, but money to put in a proper repair plant was refused year after year, and only granted after the war had begun. The movement of the large bodies of troops and their equipment almost blocked the railroads, so that after the beginning of the war it was almost impossible to secure the forwarding of tools and supplies.

3. That fresh water for the boilers is almost as important as coal, and that a distilling ship is an important adjunct of a fleet operating away from a base where fresh water can be readily obtained.

4. That every fleet needs a repair ship to enable the efficiency to be maintained without leaving the station, and consequently that several ships should be equipped so as to be ready to proceed with the fleet.

5. The great tactical advantages of water-tube boilers.

6. That if more than two main engines are to be filled, there should be three engines driving three screws, and not two main engines on each shaft. The New York and Brooklyn had their forward engines disconnected at the time of the Santiago fight and could not stop to couple them. An accident to any part of either of the two engines on a shaft disables half the power; in the three-screw ship this fraction would be only a third.

7. That there should be frequent trials under forced draught to keep the blowers in good condition and to make the men thoroughly familiar with working under maximum conditions. It appears that some of the ships had never been under forced draught since the contract trials until the day of the fight at Santiago.

8. That the location of the forced draught blowers is a matter of serious importance. In some of our ships, owing to the demands for all other space for other purposes, the blowers had to be located in corners or pockets in the fire rooms, where it was impossible for human beings to give them proper attention, owing to the intense heat due to lack of ventilation. In the Cincinnati temperatures as high as 135 degrees Fahr. were noted, and the commanding officer, when investigating the case personally, had his face scorched. The blowers must be placed where they can be properly cared for, or else they are useless, and might as well be left on shore.

9. That the personnel of the service should be adequate to the material. It has been notorious for some time that this is not the case, and we are providing for a decided increase in the number of vessels with no increase whatever in the personnel. By sending nearly every officer on the active list to sea, we were able to give the regular ships a fair complement of trained ones, but had the war been of long duration we should have been greatly embarrassed to supply the places of those disabled or invalided. Volunteers, however well trained in other ways, cannot entirely replace the regular officer.

10. That we must make provision for training the enlisted men of the engineer department. Many of the colliers and auxiliary vessels had to start out with absolutely green crews, many of whom so far from having the "sea habit," had never been on a vessel of any kind. This must be remedied if our enlarged fleet is to be efficient.

11. That our fighting ships must have the highest practicable speed. There is an almost general agreement on this point among naval men, but if any thought this did not apply to battleships the fight at Santiago must have shown that the highest practicable speed is important in these vessels. It is very gratifying, therefore, that our three new battleships are to have speed of at least eighteen knots, which is now recognized as the standard.

The chief says that the most obvious effect of the emergency demand was to demonstrate in a vigorous manner the facilities and deficiencies of the various navy yards, and particularly to justify the policy which has been previously advocated by this bureau of placing the more Southern yards and stations in a state of modern efficiency. The experience at Key West in meeting the first great rush created by the demand for repair work on the ships was a proof of the vast increase in the cost of repair work occasioned by insufficient buildings and plants.

Mr. Melville devotes a long paragraph of his report to the New York Navy Yard, "the foremost repair station in the United States," and expresses mortification that the Chief Engineer of the yard has been called upon to encounter many enumerated faulty conditions at a time when his self-sacrificing devotion to his work was conspicuous.

With pardonable pride the report dwells upon the tremendous amount of work accomplished by the bureau in preparing the fleet for war, involving the placing of new boilers in the old monitors, the fitting out of ordinary ships for the auxiliary navy. Nearly 110 vessels were added to the regular force. Stress is laid on the importance of having the least accessible station in the navy, that at Key West, amply stocked with stores and tools for emergency work, and with this end in view the Chief Engineer submits estimates for a complete equipment of the station.

The Chief Engineer says that there was a remarkable absence of casualty in the machinery departments of the vessels of the fighting squadron during the war. Even in action when forced draught conditions were in operation and the excitable natures of the men were wrought up by their surroundings, the report shows that the machinery not only worked well generally but that in no case was it greatly distressed. This is as fine a commentary upon the personnel as on the machinery. But the torpedo boats could not show the same excellent record. The report says:

It is a sad affair that nearly every one of these vessels has had some accidents, and the machinery of some at the close of the war was in a condition that can only be described as horrible, where boilers were burned, cylinder-covers broken, pistons and valves stuck, and everything in bad shape. This condition of affairs seemed attributable to two causes—the absence of trained engineering supervision, and the use of boats for duty to which they were not adapted.

The report explains its last comment by saying that it did not require much experience to prove that torpedo boats cannot be used safely as dispatch boats and as tenders on blockading ships far from bases of supplies or facilities for efficient repairs. Primarily they are intended for high-speed spurts where success or failure in the use of their special weapon should be quickly demonstrated. For this they are especially built, and for this they should be solely kept.

The Engineer in Chief includes in his report a very strong recommendation looking to the early advancement of the personnel bill now pending in Congress, which he supports by a train of reasoning.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chauncey M. Depew Talks About the Cutting of Freight Rates and the Grain Situation.

Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday: "Peculiar conditions prevail in railroad matters just now. There is a large amount of traffic, and in many instances railroad companies cannot get cars enough to carry the freight that is offered. And yet some of these overcrowded roads are cutting rates and making contracts ahead at figures below the rate schedule. For instance, one railroad will make a low contract for the carrying of a certain quantity of freight, thirty, or even ninety, days from date. In this way that road threatens to take away business which the managers of other roads think they will need when the time comes. The other roads, consequently, look about them and endeavor to fortify themselves for the future by making similar cut-rate contracts. This fight for future business naturally affects present conditions and causes a demoralized scramble for all the freight business in sight.

"The situation in the West is this: The high price of wheat reached during the great Leiter deal found a vast amount of wheat in the bins of the farmers, and the farmers got the full benefit of the good prices. A large amount of cash thus passed into the hands of the farmers, enabling them to pay off their mortgages, buy new household goods and agricultural implements, and make needed improvements on their farms. Being in easy circumstances, they have been able to hold on to the present supply of wheat in the vain hope of getting as good prices as they got during the Leiter deal. But they are liable to meet with disappointment. The coming crop of wheat is a phenomenally large one, and it will force the wheat that the farmers have been holding upon the market very soon. The price to be paid will depend largely on the extent of the foreign demand."

TICKET BROKERS ENJOINED.

Chicago Railroads Stop the Sale by Scalpers of Jubilee Tickets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The fight between the railroads and the ticket brokers resulting from the efforts of the former to prevent the scalping of tickets by the latter has been taken into court. Seven railroads today petitioned for an injunction restraining the sale by the brokers of excursion tickets issued by the roads on account of the Peace Jubilee in this city.

The companies concurring in the several petitions, which were identical in form, presented to the court are: Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, Pennsylvania, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago and Grand Trunk, and Wabash. The plea in each case sets up that the ticket brokers through alleged fraudulent transfer of the individual one-fare round-trip tickets issued by the roads for the jubilee have caused the roads great financial loss, and that through the number of offenders any remedy by a suit at law is impracticable. The petition was presented to Master in Chancery Leaming, and upon his recommendation a temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Smith. Owing to delay in securing the necessary bond, service on the order will be made to-morrow morning. The brokers against whom the injunction is levied number thirty-two, and include nearly all the down-town ticket scalpers.

Northern Pacific Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was held yesterday in the Mills Building. The security holders representing the Reorganization Committee voted on 760,000 shares. The Philadelphia stockholders, representing 13,000 shares, declined to vote. This Board of Directors was elected: Edward D. Adams, Robert Bacon, Dumont Clark, C. H. Coster, R. M. Gallaway, Brayton Ives, Daniel S. Lamont, Charles S. Mellen, John G. Moore, Walter Oakman, Samuel Spencer, James Stillman, and E. B. Thomas. Officers for the system will be elected in a few days.

E. J. Henley's Body Cremated.

The body of Edward J. Henley, the actor, who died at Lake Placid, N. Y., on Sunday, was taken to Fresh Pond yesterday and cremated. The ashes will be placed in a chestnut case and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George J. Hardy, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Sternberg General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, and will proceed without delay to New York City and join his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Alfred N. Wilcox, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Bryan Conrad, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service, to take effect Sept. 1, by reason of his acceptance, Sept. 2, of an appointment as Second Lieutenant of infantry, United States Army.

Leave of absence for two months, to date from Aug. 23, is granted Capt. Champe Andrews, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, on account of sickness.

Major James W. Dawes, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and pay the troops at that post on muster of Sept. 30.

Majors George W. Moses and James W. Dawes, Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, United States Army, for duty pertaining to payments on muster-out of Pennsylvania volunteers.

First Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding officer, Second Infantry, for duty with that regiment.

Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boyton, United States Volunteers, will return to Chickamauga Park and resume his duties there, and to enable him to more advantageously carry out his instructions he will take station in the city of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Capt. Carroll Mercer, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, on expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of a brigade in the Second Army Corps.

First Lieut. Oliver Edwards, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to New York City and report in person to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Quartermaster's Department, for special duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arlington Pond will proceed from Fort Myer to Richmond, Va., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place for duty pertaining to the muster out of the Third Virginia Volunteers.

Capt. John McA. Webster, Twenty-second Infantry, now on sick leave of absence, is detailed for duty in the general recruiting service and will proceed to Pittsburg, Penn.

First Lieut. John W. Furlong, Sixth Cavalry, now on sick leave of absence, will report to Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, recruiting officer, Philadelphia, for assignment to temporary duty on the general recruiting service.

First Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to Providence, R. I., to take charge of a recruiting station in that city.

First Lieut. John H. Gibbon, Assistant Surgeon Third United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States, to take effect Nov. 30.

Capt. William G. Bates, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

Capt. Harry S. New, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 15.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin H. Kittrell will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, Fourth Cavalry, upon his muster out as Major Third Missouri Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennen, Sixth Infantry, is assigned to duty, to date Oct. 12, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Ohio, with station in Columbus, and will proceed to that point, relieving Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry. His assistants are announced as follows: Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Harry R. Lee, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. David P. Cerdray, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Harrison J. Price, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Bacon is extended ten days, on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 16, is granted Major Francis Metcalfe, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

Capt. Robert Dudley Winthrop, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Jesse C. Chance, Thirteenth Infantry, will report, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion.

Major Edmund Rice, Third Infantry, promoted from Captain, Fifth Infantry, subject to examination, (Colonel, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry,) will report as soon as practicable after his arrival with his regiment at Boston to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion.

Major Clifford S. Walton, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Adjutant General of the army, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report to the Paymaster General of the army for duty in his office, to date from Oct. 14.

Major John W. Fogler, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Paymaster General of the army, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster Gneral of the army, to date from Oct. 15.

Majors Clifford S. Walton and John W. Fogler, Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, United States Army, for duty pertaining to payments on muster-out of Pennsylvania troops, and will proceed, under his direction, to Philadelphia, and such other points in Pennsylvania as may be necessary to make such payments.

First Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, Sixth Infantry, is assigned as Acting Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, while on duty relieving the tidal-

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Spencer Put Up a Miserable Ride on Irish Reel.

BANASTAR WON ALL THE WAY

Sydney Paget's Martha II. Was Plunged On in the Ramapo Handicap, but the Mare Finished Last.

If perchance Irish Reel should win or run a good race to-day in either of the two races in which she is entered, the Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association may call upon her owners, the Fleischmanns, and upon her jockey, Spencer, for an explanation as to the mare's performance yesterday in the Fordham Highweight. Irish Reel is as speedy as any mare that ever entered a seven-furlong race this year, and she was properly installed the favorite in the Fordham Handicap, but little by little the betting, which in many cases tells more of a horse's capabilities than anything the most expert horseman could tell by a glance, rose, and at the end she was a very poorly played second choice, while her former stable companion, George Keene, was pounded down from 5 to 2 to 7 to 5. The result justified the fluctuation in the betting, for George Keene won, and Irish Reel was beaten even for the place. She was apparently pounds better at the finish than her race showed, for when it seemed as if George Keene would be beaten by the outsider, Hilee, a two-year-old that made all the running, the mare had speed enough to come fast, and it looked as if she might win.

Hilee had cut out a stiff pace from the start, even in the rather sticky going, and it looked at one stage as if he would make a runaway race of it. But George Keene came after him in the stretch and began to wear him down, although it was not at all certain until the last sixteenth pole was reached that he would pass the leader. Spencer had not made a move on Irish Reel up to this point, but when he saw that George Keene was in danger his mount came fast and closed ground rapidly. By the time she reached Hilee, George Keene was in front, and Hilee still persisting, beat her a head for the place.

The Ramapo Handicap for three-year-olds brought out a field of five, of which Banastar was easily the best. This colt has shown a number of times that he is a first-class three-year-old, and although he was lightly supported he was the favorite for the race. For some reason Martha II., who is by no means inconsistent as any horse in training, was made an even-up choice with Banastar, and enough money was bet on her to pay a Gubernatorial candidate's campaign expenses. She finished where she properly should have finished—absolutely last—and Banastar, after leading all the way, won by half a length from Handball. The latter ran a good race, but was pounds below Banastar's form.

M. F. Dwyer, who seldom wins a race nowadays, had a piece of fair luck, for within an hour after he bought Greatland for $2,500 the colt won a five-hundred-dollar purse for him. He bet on the colt, and won more than the price he paid for him.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:31.

1—Banquo II., F. J. Miles's ch. h., 4 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Thrifty, 113 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)

2—Blarneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. c., 3, 108, 5 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Spencer)

3—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. g., 3, 105, 10 to 1.....(James)

Uncle Louis, 105, 40 to 1, (Songer;) James Monroe, 110, 50 to 1, (Jones;) Saratoga, 105, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Midlight, 110, 4 to 1, (Clawson,) and Mount Washington, 110, 10 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling alowances. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—0:58¾.

1—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Blue Eyes-Missive, 108 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Turner)

2—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 100, 5 to 1 and to 9 to 5.....(Burns)

3—Tender, W. A. Chanler's br. f., 101, 7 to 5..(Maher)

Lepida, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Viorls, 92, 100 to 1, (J. Weber;) Extreme, 95, 40 to 1, (Lambley;) Ned Wickes, 100, 15 to 1, (Dean,) and Ninety Cents, 94, 6 to 1, (Clawson) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $15 each, and $25 additional to start, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44.

1—Banastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., by Farandole-Blessing, 113 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..(Clawson)

2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 122, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Turner)

3—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 114, 7 to 1..(Spencer)

Bangle, 119, 5 to 1, (Burns,) and Martha II., 100, 5 to 2, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,800 added, of which $400 to second and $200 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:31½.

1—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3 years, by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 129 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)

2—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., 2, 99, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(McCue)

3—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6, 133, 2to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)

White Frost, 131, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Bendoran, 122, 4 to 1, (Maher,) and Lady Marian, 90, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—1:09½.

1—Meddlesome, Arthur White's br. c., by Meddler-Sheboygan, 94 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)

2—Lady Exile, F. V. Alexandre's b. f., 97, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Burns)

3—Neuberger, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 87, 20 to 1. (R. Lewis)

Ordeal, 103, 6 to 5, (O'Leary;) Tyran, 90, 15 to 1, (Michaels;) Imitation, 104, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Dr. Vaughn, 87, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Al Reeves, 89, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Auridale, 92, 30 to 1, (McGann,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 12, at fifteen pounds under the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44¾.

1—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. h., 4 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-La Cienega, 111 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Spencer)

2—Oxnard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 3, 103, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)

3—Nearest, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 3, 95, 3 to 1..(Moody)

Hanwell, 111, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Double Quick, 111, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) and Filament, 103, 25 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Taric	110	Emmanora	107
Brass	110	Dennis C.	107
To and Fro	107	La Russe	107
Floraline	107	Diver	107
Fairy Dale	107	Stain	107

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. The Eclipse course.

Amorita	107	Effervescent	99
Golden Days	105	Leando	96
Gaze	103	Lamitz	95
Great Neck	100	Helen Thomas	84

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Irish Reel	140	Central Trust	119
Swiftmas	130	Nana H.	117
Warrenton	111	Blarneystone	111
Buela	127	Sensational	98
Handsel	125		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile on the Withers course.

Sir Hubert	115	Cormorant	105
Black Venus	112	Claroba	102
High Degree	112	Gaze	102
Diminutive	112	Helen Thomas	102
Manilus	105		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Algol	126	Warrenton	111
Peep o' Day	125	Handsel	107
Macy	123	Twinkler	98
Irish Reel	121	Endeavor	84
Sir Walter	118		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Churentus	101	Danforth	96
Banquo II.	100	Peat	95
Charley Rose	98	Decanter	94
Knight of the Garter.	98	Flax Spinner	88

THE 122D AT CREEDMOOR.

Two Qualified as Sharpshooters, Many as Marksmen.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment of the New York National Guard went to Creedmoor yesterday and spent the day in rifle practice. The regiment marched from its armory, at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, to the Long Island Ferry, and at Long Island City it was taken in a special train to Creedmoor. Nine companies were represented. Col. J. T. Camp was in command.

One hundred and twenty-four men qualified at the first range, and of those only seven fell on the two-hundred and three-hundred yard lines. A long-range target was opened, and Capt. M. E. Burnton of the field and staff and Private Robert L. Asten of Company E qualified as sharpshooters. Their scores are :

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. Burton	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 3 3 5 4—19	42
Private Asten	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 5 4 4 3—20	43

The scores of the marksmen are:

Field and Staff—Col. J. T. Camp, 17, 16—33; Capt. M. Burnton, 21, 20—41; Sergt. H. N. Haight, 17, 16—33; Sergt. W. A. Mahon, 18, 14—32; Sergt. J. H. Uhle, 17, 16—33.

Hospital Corps—Corp. E. L. Purdy, 21, 16—37; E. Reinhart, 15, 20—35; W. H. Fischer, 21, 15—36; W. H. Moest, 18, 18—36; F. Hirschberg, 16, 18—34.

Company A—Sergt. J. W. Bunt, 18, 14—32; A. A. Ausberg, 16, 15—31; F. J. Bricker, 15, 17—32; R. M. Brisach, 19, 13—32; J. W. Crawford, 18, 15—31; H. J. Fenn, 15, 15—30; H. Hoffman, 21, 12—33; W. F. Hoffman, 18, 15—33; R. Kenworthy, 17, 13—30; P. B. Lewis, 17, 16—33; T. McTiernan, 18, 16—34; J. F. Tracy, 21, 10—31; C. J. Turner, 15, 15—30.

Company B—W. H. Gray, 19, 13—32; C. A. Plumb, 16, 20—36; D. J. Singleton, 19, 11—30; S. B. Storto, 15, 15—30; J. R. Stricker, 17, 14—31; C. W. Vastine, 15, 15—30.

Company D—Lieut. J. A. Bell, 17, 18—35; Lieut. R. G. Hutter, 20, 13—33; Sergt. W. Wilson, 17, 13—30; Sergt. O. Gemmunder, 17, 13—30; Sergt. J. McElroy, 19, 13—37; Corp. C. M. Ford, 18, 12—30; Corp. A. O. Ford, 18, 13—31; J. Albers, 15, 18—33; M. A. Beadler, 16, 20—36; O. Earl, 17, 13—30; B. A. Fischer, 16, 16—32; B. Gilbert, 16, 14—30; T. G. Gorder, 19, 17—36; G. H. Hearn, 17, 15—32; E. L. Knight, 18, 15—33; A. Loder, 16, 17—33; F. L. Mackay, 18, 12—30; G. P. McLean, 16, 18—34; G. Merritt, 17, 15—32; J. Read, 15, 18—33; C. E. Schonberg, 17, 15—32; T. F. Stevens, 17, 13—30; E. A. Strobecker, 17, 16—33; W. H. Van Tassel, 20, 10—30; H. B. Warner, 18, 14—32; E. M. Willard, 18, 12—30; J. Wonnebacher, 16, 16—32.

Company E—Sergt. Schwabeland, 18, 14—32; Sergt. J. J. Macdonald, 20, 20—40; R. L. Asten, 15, 21—36; A. J. Bendix, 19, 16—35; C. A. Brewer, 17, 19—36; J. J. Crow, 18, 18—31; G. Dorr, 15, 16—30; T. Jenking, 21, 19—40; F. A. Onderdonk, 17, 16—33; S. L. Paul, 17, 13—30.

Company F—Capt. W. S. Bennett, 15, 18—33; Corp. A. Mitchell, 15, 17—32; Corp. H. C. Door, 16, 18—34; W. H. Agnew, 16, 17—33; J. A. Johnson, 15, 15—30; R. S. Irwin, 15, 16—31; G. Hitchie, 18, 20—38; P. Ronohue, 16, 15—31; J. E. Thompson, 17, 16—33.

Company G—Corp. G. W. Horton, 21, 18—39; L. Bailey, 17, 14—31; A. D. Cornwall, 17, 15—32; W. B. Devoe, 17, 13—30; J. H. Madden, 17, 14—31; W. F. Palmer, 17, 18—35; G. F. Shumway, 18, 21—39; E. R. Stenecke, 19, 11—30.

Company H—Capt. S. M. Phillips, 19, 20—39; Sergt. S. R. Tate, 15, 17—32; Sergt. H. H. Cypner, 20, 14—34; Corp. Corrigan, 19, 14—33; Corp. E. S. King, 16, 16—32; O. V. Babcock, 21, 17—38; C. Christianson, 16, 17—33; H. Christianson, 16, 14—30; P. J. Corley, 22, 16—38; J. A. Costalis, 17, 18—35; F. H. Duffy, 18, 13—31; J. A. Fountain, 15, 15—30; J. W. Judge, 17, 13—30; E. T. Kunst, 15, 16—31; G. W. Lamb, 22, 16—38; R. S. Lambert, 16, 14—30; C. A. Mauer, 16, 16—32; J. Morren, 17, 13—30; W. Moser, 20, 15—35; M. J. Nicholas, 17, 18—30; J. H. Space, 15, 16—31; F. J. Starr, 16, 18—34; F. E. Stripe, 17, 17—35; G. J. Sullivan, 16, 15—31; M. W. Vandiden, 16, 16—32; W. S. Watson, 16, 17—33; W. R. Weaver, 20, 10—30; F. D. Wendell, 21, 24—45.

Company I—H. A. Cunningham, 16, 15—31; J. H. Hanoel, 19, 15—34; R. Hutchinson, 21, 20—41.

Company K—H. D. Foster, 15, 17—32; J. L. Loois, 16, 17—33; J. W. Weinberg, 15, 15—30.

Golf at Hot Springs, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 20.—The second day's play in the Virginia Hot Springs golf tournament was as follows:

Class A.—Dr. Brant and Mr. Lynch—Mr. Lynch won by 4 up and 3 to play. Mr. Leech and Mr. O'Donohue—Mr. Leech won by 2 up. Mr. Stewart and F. Beech—Mr. Beech won by 3 up and 2 to play. Mr. Knapp and Mr. C. Moore—Mr. Moore won by 7 up and 6 to play.

Class A.—Semi-Finals—Mr. Lynch beat Mr. Leech, 6 up and 5 to play.

The finals will be played off to-morrow between Mr. Beech and Mr. Lynch.

A. H. Fenn and A. H. Findlay played an interesting match this morning. Fenn had held the record of 36 for the nine holes, and to-day he repeated his performance, yet he did not win a single hole. Findlay played a faultless game, and finished with the total of 33 for the nine holes. Findlay's score for the eighteen holes was 71; Fenn's, 79.

RACING AT SANDOWN PARK.

One Dead Heat, One Second, and Two Third Places for Tod Sloane.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the first day's racing of the Sandown Park Club Autumn meeting to-day, H. E. Beddington's four-year-old chestnut colt Bucksfoot, by Gallaird, out of Windsor, won the Hermitage Plate. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay gelding Bayard II., ridden by Tod Sloane, finished third. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 sovereigns; the winne tc be sold by auction; the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns out of the race; distance, one mile. Nine horses ran, and the betting was 5 to 1 against Bavard II.

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Myakka, ridden by Tod Sloane, and D. J. Jardine's Heart's Ease colt ran a dead heat in "the twentieth year" of the Great Sapling Plate. T. R. Dewar's Fifeshire was third. This event is of 1,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 1 sovereign each, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns and the third 50 sovereigns out of the plate; for two-year-olds. Eleven horses ran over the course; distance, five furlongs. The betting was 11 to 8 against Myakka.

The Orleans Nursery Handicap was won by J. S. Miller's bay filly Patching, by Kendal, out of Luck Ashton. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Boomer, by Sensation, out of Equality, ridden by Tod Sloane, was unplaced in a field of sixteen horses. This race is of 500 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the race; entrance, 5 sovereigns each; distance, 5 furlongs. The betting was 5 to 1 against Boomer.

The Malden Handicap was won by Lord Scarborough's four-year-old bay filly Wild Ray. Gallatin finished second, and E. Foster's bay colt Mortlake, ridden by Tod Sloane, the favorite in this race, was third. There were eighteen starters, and the betting was 5 to 2 against Mortlake. The Malden Handicap is of 150 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns out of the race; for three-year-olds and upward; the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns; distance, one mile.

Mr. Maguire's five-year-old bay gelding Flassier won the Temple Handicap. D. Seymour's three-year-old bay filly Rosey O'More, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second. This race is of 300 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the race; entrance, 3 sovereigns each. There were fourteen horses in the race, and the course was five furlongs. The betting was 5 to 1 against Rorey O'More.

HIGH-CLASS TWO-YEAR-OLDS SOLD.

Some of Col. Pepper's Horses Fetch Good Prices at Auction.

Col. Pepper's two-year-olds, Kentucky Colonel, Black Venus, King Barleycorn, and Satin Slipper, were the main attractions at the sale of horses in training held yesterday in the sales paddock at Morris Park. It is a long time since four such high-class two-year-olds were sold out of one stable, and the crowd of turfmen present was a large one. Besides Col. Pepper's horses there were a number of others, the property of various owners, and all of them sold well.

Kentucky Colonel was the first offered, and the bidding for him was sharp between Sydney Paget, R. W. Walden, and an agent of the Fleischmanns. Mr. Walden finally secured him for A. H. & D. H. Morris for $10,000. Black Venus was purchased by Sydney Paget for $7,500, and M. F. Dwyer secured Satin Slipper for $4,100.

Details of the sale, with the breeding of the horses sold, the prices they brought, and the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

Kentucky Colonel, b. c., 2 years, by Kantaka-Necturn, by Falsetto; A. H. & D. H. Morris	$10,000
Black Venus, blk. f., 2, by Kantaka-Queenie, by Himyar; Sydney Paget	7,500
King Barleycorn, ch., c., 2, by Kantaka-Natatorium, by Frederick the Great; Edward Heffner	3,700
Satin Slipper, b. f., 2, by Kingston-Lady Stylites, by Stylites; M. F. Dwer.	4,100
Ned Wickes, b. c., 2, by Kantaka or Perbaise-Genevieve, by Stonehenge, J. J. McCafferty	800
Greatland, ch. c., 2, by Blue Eyes-Missive; M. F. Dwyer	2,600
Rhinelander, b. c., 2, by Bramble-Mary C.; J. W. Rogers	3,800
Sailor King, ch. c., 3, by Fonso-Ocean Queen; J. J. McCafferty	4,600
Kinnikinic, br. h., 4, by Candlemas-Filbertigibbet; T. J. Healey	750
Chestnut colt, by Belvidere-Virgie D., by Virgil; W. L. Powers	600
Domitor, ch. c., 4, by Inspector B.-Rose Bucklin; J. P. Dawes	100
Laurel Leaf, br. c., 3, by Laureate-Marguerite; F. Simmons	1,550
Bannock, ch. c., 4, by Turco-Sister Louise; M. Hughes	2,100
Effervescent, b. f., 2, by Islington-Mollie; George Prince	600
Easter Card, b. c., by Candlemas-My Own; W. Smith	500
Camotop, br. c., 2, by Potomac-Lavina Belle; W. L. Powers	

New York University Defeated.

Stevens Institute defeated the New York University in a game of football yesterday afternoon by a score of 40 to 0. The latter team played with only five regular men. Touchdowns were made by Scannell, Botchford, Gibson, Allen 2, and Appleton 2.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:17	Sun sets...5:12	Moon sets...10:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:57	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:01	H. Gate....1:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M
Cyrene, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, from San Francisco, close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Sept. 23; Sydney, Sept. 28; Auckland, Oct. 1, and Honolulu, Oct. 12, which arr. at San Francisco, per steamer Mariposa, and the mails from China and Japan, which arr. at Vancouver, are due to arr. in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY,) OCT. 21.

Abydos, La Guayra, Oct. 14.
Algoa, Shields, Oct. 6.
Allianca, Colon, Oct. 14.
Belgenland, Southampton, Oct. 11.
Dutfield, Shields, Oct. 1.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 16.
Exeter City, Swansea, Oct. 5.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Oct. 14.
Johannesberg, Hamburg, Oct. 7.
Kurrachee, Shields, Oct. 8.
Leander, Hamburg, Oct. 4.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Weineland, Shields, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 16.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23.

Vega, Azores, Oct. 11.
La Normandie, Havre, Oct. 15.
Cufic, Liverpool, Oct. 15.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 13.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 11.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 20.

SS Banes, (Nor.,) Trenstad, Port Antonio, &c., Oct. 13, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Brownless, Liverpool Oct. 7, in ballast to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Christophersen, Hiogo, &c., July 14, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Amsterdam Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Prelle, Dantzic, &c., Sept. 28, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M. 19th.

SS Sikh, (Br.,) Rowley, Yokohama, &c., July 27, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Stettin, &c., Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.

SS Helene Rickmers, (Ger.,) Rebbolmunde, Stettin, &c., Sept. 24, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Allswald, (Br.,) Brown, Shields Oct. 15, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Westhall, (Br.,) Morgan, Shields Oct. 7. South of Highlands at 4:25 P. M. Ordered to Norfolk and proceeded.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Liverpool Sept. 30, to C. B. Richards & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 7:10 A. M., where ordered to Philadelphia and proceeded.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 20, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Dede, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Santos, &c.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Redney, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS New Orleans, for New Orleans.
SS Colorado, for Galveston.
SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Excelsior, for Sabine Pass.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS Amrum, (Ger.,) for Havana.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Strathleven, (Br.,) for London.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Tampico, &c.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK—KILL VON KULL—WRECK MARKED BY LANTERN.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a white lantern light, suspended from her forerigging, has been placed to mark the wreck of the schooner Emily Baxter, loaded with brick, sunk in Kill Von Kull, New York, near the entrance to Newark Bay, the hull of the vessel is submerged in 12 feet at mean low water, with her two masts and bowsprit visible. The magnetic bearings from the wreck are: Bergen Point Lighthouse, N. E. by E. ¾ E.; South Point of Shooters Island, W. N. W.

FORT CARROLL LIGHT STATION.

Notice is hereby given that the fifth-order fixed white light hertofor shown from the tower on the westerly salient of Fort Carroll, Patapsco River, has been discontinued, owing to the removal of the tower rendered necessary by the improvements in progress at the fort by the Engineer Department. Until the re-establishment of the fifth-order light (due notice of which will be given) a fixed white lens lantrn light will be shown from a point on the parapet of the fort in front of the former position of the discontinued light. The fog bell will also be placed on the parapet of the fort and will be rung by hand, during thick or foggy wather, at intervals of about 10 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 108, No. 564, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 23 and 28.

NANTUCKET SHOALS LIGHT VESSEL.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 1, 1898, Light Vessel No. 66 will be replaced on her station about 14½ miles S. W. by W. from Asia Rip, Phelps Bank, Nantucket Shoals, and Relief Light Vessel No. 58, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No changes have been made in Light Vessel No. 66 as to characteristics of lights or general appearance, but the fog signal has been changed to sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 25 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 25 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 25 seconds.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 119, and Bulletin No. 89, Par. 7.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 38, No. 141, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1896," Page 79.

Miscellaneous.

SS Helene Rickmers, which arr. here yesterday, reports the Nantucket Lightship out of position; supplied longitude at request of keeper, lat. 40.39, lon. 70.10.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The fore end of the SS Milwaukee, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from Shields for New Orleans, left where the vessel ran ashore at Porter Roll, Scotland, as previously reported, has disappeared.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, from New York, arr. at Naples at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Strathnairn, (Br.,) Capt. Cuming, sld. from Dunkirk for New York Oct. 18.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 4:20 P. M. to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Messina Oct. 10.

SS Angola, (Br.,) Capt. Caruthers, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Persia, (Br.,) Capt. Farrell, from St. John's, N. F., for New York, passed Nobska to-day.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Oct. 17.

SS Cevier, (Br.,) Capt. Quinlan, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Oct. 17.

SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Capt. Frost, from Patras, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, sld. from Montevideo for New York Oct. 18.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Oct. 18.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York to-day.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Masconome, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Swansea for New York or Baltimore yesterday.

SS Patria, (Br.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa for New York, arr. at Naples to-day.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, sld. from London for New York, to-day.

SS Queen Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. McNair, sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

Dyer Jonasson & Co.

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Will offer Friday and Saturday

Ready to wear Tailored Suits, suitable for young Ladies (32, 34 and 36) or Misses (14, 16 and 18 years), in the new Fall fabrics, latest styles (retail value $20) $12.50

Top Coats for Misses and young Ladies, of Kerseys and Rough Materials, silk lined (retail value $12) $8.75

Direct from Our Workroom.

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

CHART SHOWING POSITIONS OF THE SHIPS OF ADMIRAL CERVERA'S SQUADRON AND THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET IN THE BATTLE OF JULY 3, 1898, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

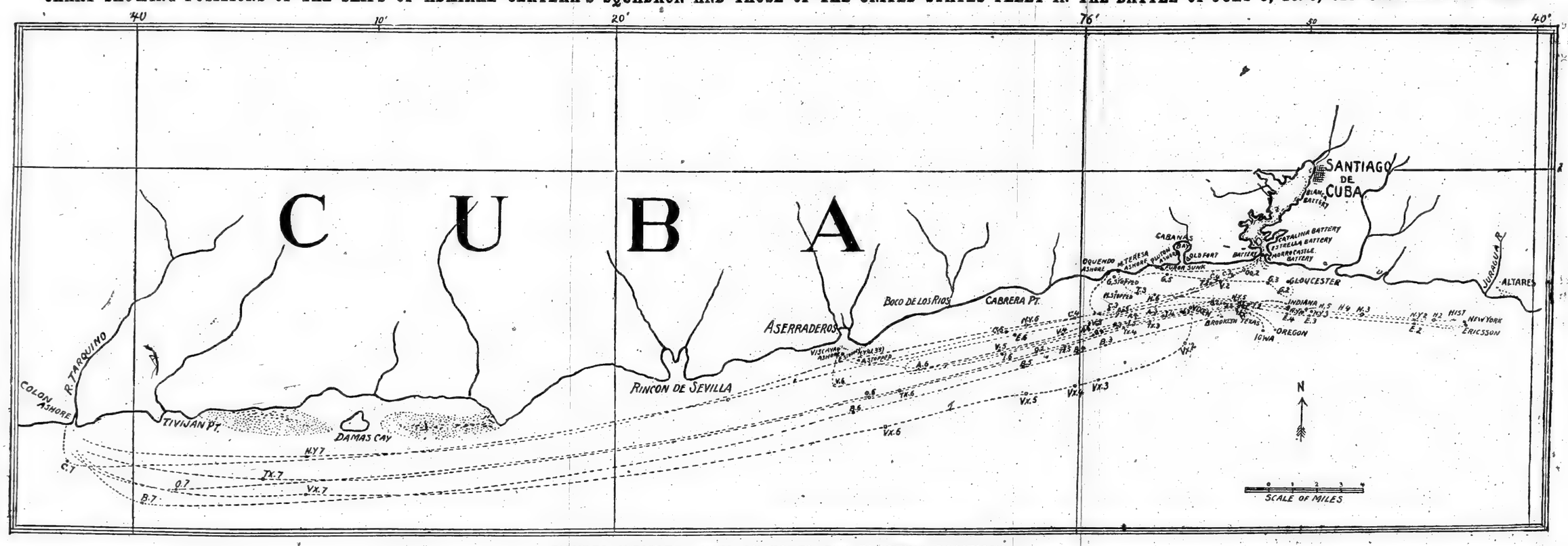

FIGURES INDICATE TIMES SELECTED FOR PLOTTING POSITIONS.

Abbreviations Used: United States Ships—N. Y. for New York, B. for Brooklyn, Tx. for Texas, A. for Iowa, I. for Indiana, O. for Oregon, G. for Gloucester, Vx. for Vixen, H. for Hist, and E. for Ericsson. Spanish Ships—T. for Teresa, V. for Vizcaya, C. for Colon, Oq. for Oquendo, P. for Pluton, and F. for Furor.

The report of the Wainwright board, convened for the purpose of determining the positions and courses of the ships engaged in the action at Santiago July 3, was made public yesterday as follows:

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.,
Oct. 8, 1898.

Sir: 1. In obedience to your order of Sept. 2, 1898, appointing us a board to plot the positions of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron and those of the United States fleet in the battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago de Cuba, we have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied by a chart showing the positions of the ships at seven different times.

2. These times, as taken by the United States ships engaged, with the incidents noted, are as follows:

No. 1, 9:35 A. M.—Maria Teresa came out of the harbor.

No. 2, 9:50 A. M.—Pluton came out.

No.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1898.

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MR. LOW AND HIS BURDEN.

Political oratory is often awkward and tactless. Being for the most part either impromptu or rather hastily thought out, the speeches of the campaigners rarely command the approval of the judicious either in form or matter. But we presume no orator in this campaign will regale his audience with an anecdote so inept and ill-chosen for its purpose as the little story President SETH Low put into his Brooklyn speech on Wednesday evening. He was speaking of bosses, and attempted to skate over that, for him, very thin ice with the easy nonchalance he had observed in Mr. CHOATE at Carnegie Hall. That was a mistake to begin with, for Mr. CHOATE does not ask his audience to take him seriously in politics, while Mr. Low, though he often strives for the lighter effects, strives often in vain, and rarely succeeds in making his audience take him for anything but a very serious man. When, therefore, adopting Mr. CHOATE'S phrase, he spoke of "the presiding genius of the Republican Party," meaning Mr. PLATT, the man he denounced through the five boroughs last Fall as a very bad boss, some of those who heard him must have thought he had purchased the privilege of speaking in support of Mr. PLATT'S ticket at the cost of some part of his reputation for political consistency and of his self-respect. It was in an attempt to show how much better and easier it was to support PLATT than to support CROKER that he introduced his anecdote, which we reproduce:

"Now, you may think there is very little difference, but I think I can point out to you that there is a fundamental difference by an anecdote that will carry its own point. A man in Hungary not long ago was seen by his neighbors being carried off through the air by the devil. Naturally, they sympathized with him in his plight and were a good deal surprised when he said to them, 'Well, it might be worse.' 'Why?' they said, 'what could be worse than to be carried off by the devil?' 'Why,' he said, 'the devil might make me carry him.' [Laughter and applause.] Now, that I concede to be precisely what is puzzling the genius of the Democratic Party is demanding of the people of the State of New York."

Pity rather than laughter would have been the appropriate emotion for Mr. Low's audience as he described his own position with such unconscious but cruel severity. He is carrying his devil ostentatiously in the sight of all men. He apologizes for him, he dwells upon his points of superiority over the Democratic boss. Of all the denunciations of PLATT that furnished enlivening matter for his speeches last Fall not a word or a syllable remains. He speaks from the same platform with Gen. TRACY, who ran for Mayor solely for the purpose of beating him. The Citizens' Union campaign, with all its stern seriousness of purpose, is only a merry jest, a subject for a good joke or two. In truth, President Low carries his devil as though he liked the load.

There is no other man of either party who occupies so marked and peculiar a relation toward the boss. It is no secret that in August of last year Mr. Low was exceedingly anxious to secure Mr. PLATT'S indorsement of his candidacy for Mayor. He was at one time ready to go to lengths with PLATT that men wiser than he in politics instantly saw would be ruinous to his campaign. When that danger was averted and the canvass was started on lines that led to the magnificent demonstration of independence in politics through which he received 150,000 votes, Mr. Low was able to see in Mr. PLATT'S bosship a great public peril. The peril remains, PLATT is quite unchanged, but Mr. Low has undergone an amazing change. The devil who now bestrides his willing back will never be any heavier or harder to carry than this year. His own very considerable weight is augmented by the sins and scandals of the Black administration, which those who train in that company are required to condone. CROKER is a pretty tough old boss, but the portentous array of evil designs with which he is credited by political opponents must this year be compared with the solid certainty of the deviltries that have been wrought in the public business by the tools of PLATT. When we see President Low set out with such a load we must conclude that he has made up his mind to bear it permanently.

Upon Mr. Low as a regular Republican, supporting the regular candidate of his party, there need be no criticism uttered. But Mr. Low's present course destroys almost totally the influence in the cause of non-partisan city government which he acquired and created in the Citizens' Union campaign last year. An attempt to run him for Mayor again upon a Citizens' Union platform would be a farce from the beginning.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN AFRICA.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, for a peaceful British 'Squire, has a strange alacrity in bellicose speech-making. It was he who set all England shivering, while the British demand for the open door in China was still pressed, by uttering the word "war." Lord SALISBURY was compelled, not indeed to disavow Sir MICHAEL, but to deaden the effect of his explosion as much as possible, before he could make it plain that England was not in fact prepared to go the length of war to prevent the partition of the Chinese Empire. Now it is again Sir MICHAEL, in his capacity of the "awful child" of the British Cabinet, who has gone a verbal step or two further than any other of the leaders either of the Ministry or of the Opposition. He again used the obnoxious word, saying that "there were greater evils than war" and saying also that "England had put her foot down."

This is not what we should regard as violent language to be used on the stump by a member of the President's Cabinet, but it does undoubtedly excite emotion in England. It is needless to say that Sir MICHAEL says no more than all his colleagues mean or than the whole British Nation means. The promises of support to the Government given on behalf of the Liberals by Lord ROSEBERY and Mr. ASQUITH are really of more significance than the remarks which have made so much more commotion both in England and France. Whether British opinion is really made up as to the opening of the continuous route "from the Cape to Cairo," it is certainly not prepared to see any point upon that route occupied by any other power. The advance of the Anglo-Egyptian force has been very slow, very toilsome, and very costly. To demand that a party of French explorers, by planting themselves across its route and just in front of it, and there camping out, shall be allowed to claim possession in the name of France is to demand that all this work shall be nullified. Upon the face of it such a claim is quite fantastic.

The London Times is entirely justified in saying: "The more we learn of the plight in which Major MARCHAND was discovered by the Sirdar, the more ludicrous does the effort become to attach political significance to his doings." In the first place, it seems clear that the soldiers of the Khalifa would have annihilated the French party. In the second place, it appears that the detachment sent out by the Sirdar found the explorers in a pitiable condition, and that the French claimants have been living upon English charity. In the third place, Major MARCHAND cannot send to Paris the report upon which the French claim must be based except by the courtesy and indeed the active assistance of the adverse party. There is no alternative to dispatching it by the river to Cairo, every mile of the way being held by the British, except sending it back 1,500 miles over the route by which MARCHAND came to the nearest French possession. Now that the tribesmen are relieved from resisting the British advance, it seems that there would be no chance whatever of a messenger sent over that route surviving to perform his mission.

It is inconceivable that the sober and controlling part of the French people can have any real intention of pressing so unfounded a claim by arms. It is true that the tone of the Parisian yellow journals seems to be for war. The Municipal Council of Paris has even named a street "Fashoda" by a unanimous vote, by way of giving to the arrival of MARCHAND at a point where he is safe under British protection the air of a French conquest. But these vaporings can scarcely affect the conduct of the French Government. What is likely to affect that conduct, and to secure the peace, is the disavowal by the Russian Government of any interest in the French claim and the Russian advice to France to withdraw that claim.

MR. TRACY'S APOLOGY FOR ALGER.

In a sense it was a generous thing for ex-Secretary of the Navy TRACY to come to the defense of the present Administration in the difficulties with which the actual Secretary of War has involved it. Remembering, as those will who are not very dull, that the situation was practically reversed under President HARRISON, and that Mr. TRACY gave to that Administration about all the prestige that it managed to accumulate, it will be seen that Mr. TRACY'S service as an apologist is the best that could be offered. Nor does his long practice at the bar make him any less adapted for this task.

He undoubtedly did as well as he could, but he did not do very well. The line he chose is that which Mr. ALGER had already selected; he sought to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the Secretary of War, and from those of the President who is trying to carry the Secretary. He made a very striking, and, on the whole, a fair statement of the curious limitations placed by law on the head of the War Department, which are not placed on the head of the Navy Department. He pointed out that the Secretary cannot remove the head of a bureau unless by court-martial, and that is perfectly true. Stating that the "only chief of bureau that President MCKINLEY has appointed is the Adjutant General," he charged the presence of the others in effect on the previous Administration.

Mr. TRACY is wholly mistaken in his facts. Adjt. Gen. CORBIN is not the "only" appointee of Mr. MCKINLEY. Quartermaster Gen. LUDINGTON and Commissary Gen. EAGAN were also appointed by the President. It is in their departments that the greatest number and the worst sort of abuses are complained of. With the exception of the Surgeon General, who is actively engaged in trying to hold his associates—especially the Quartermaster General—responsible for much of the trouble in his department, the officers actually selected by Mr. ALGER and President MCKINLEY are those on whom the terrible accountability for mismanagement in the late war rests most heavily.

Mr. TRACY seeks also to relieve the Secretary and President by throwing the blame on the officers in command. But this is a singular blunder for so experienced an advocate. Indeed, one is tempted to think it is not so much a blunder as an act of desperation, for in this direction the power of the Secretary and President is absolute. They select the Generals, direct them, retain them at discretion, and change them at will. If any General in the field or camp has been inefficient, the Secretary and President are immediately responsible for not relieving him. If Mr. TRACY thinks want of power in the bureaus is an excuse for the Secretary, then the possession of entire power over the Generals leaves the Secretary without any excuse whatever.

Let us take a single instance. Whatever may be the military merits of Gen. SHAFTER, it is not denied that the worst suffering and the greatest loss of life from disease occurred in Santiago under his command. It is generally believed by competent observers on the spot that much of these would have been avoided by an energetic, capable General, and Mr. TRACY pleads that so far as they were avoidable it was primarily the fault of the General that they occurred. Now two facts are known as to Gen. SHAFTER. One is that Mr. ALGER constantly urged his promotion as long ago as under the Administration of Mr. HARRISON. He was even then known as "ALGER'S man." The then Secretary and President were not persuaded of his fitness. The second fact is that so soon as Mr. ALGER became the head of the War Department SHAFTER was selected for the most important task the army had to perform, a task which it was generally expected by those best able to judge of the question of relative capacity would be assigned either to Gen. MILES or Gen. MERRITT. Surely Mr. ALGER must be held responsible here, as he must in the cases of the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General. And the responsibility of the President is equal to that of Mr. ALGER.

A very large part of the abuses in the War Department are due to appointments made by partisan or personal favor. Last Winter before the war was expected, the United States Senate requested each head of department to say what places he would wish exempted from the civil service rules, which would make partisan and personal appointments possible. The Secretary of the Navy—whose administration has been so admirable—answered that he wished for no exemptions whatever. The Secretary of War asked for the exemption of places covering some 5,000 appointments. Mr. TRACY may find in these facts some explanation of the contrast in the work of the two departments.

FRANCE AND ABYSSYNIA.

Of course, everybody knows now that the African exploration trips undertaken by Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS in the Summers of 1897 and 1898 were simply to place the tricolor in the Valley of the Upper Nile and carve out for France an equatorial empire at the head of which HENRI would naturally find himself. Incidentally the hearts of Frenchmen would be so warmed to the gentleman who performed all this that they would melt before the beaming rays of the rhetoric of his cousin, the pretender. In order to effect this worthy consummation, Prince HENRI needed the aid of MENELEK of Abyssinia. The Prince and dusky Emperor met at Shoa in 1897; they exchanged compliments, and HENRI, who thought he saw how the land lay, began to malign the Italians, whom the Abyssinians had recently defeated. For this he was wounded in a duel some months later by the Count of TURIN.

His ardor was not dampened, however, and he returned to Paris confident that MENELEK would aid his ambitious enterprises. But he reckoned without the cunning of the crafty Negus—or British influence. Everybody remembers the elaborate preparations indulged in last Spring in fitting out the second expedition. The French Government was so much pleased that it allowed HENRI the use of a few companies of Senegalese infantry—to be maintained at the explorer's expense. As a sort of "side line" the Prince carried some samples of French rifles, machine guns, and light artillery. The Prince returned to Paris in July with the promise not only of Abyssinian aid but that the Negus would purchase French war material. It now seems that HENRI was tricked all around. The Negus did not send the promised aid to MARCHAND, and he now refuses to purchase French munitions. He keeps the samples, however. Meanwhile it is developing in the French mind that the Prince is about as bad a business agent as he is an explorer.

The situation in Pennsylvania is becoming extremely serious in the opinion of the Republican leaders. Some of them do not hesitate to say in private that the election of Dr. SWALLOW is probable. In their distress some of them are crying out to Mr. MCKINLEY to make a pause in their State and see if he cannot avert the impending disaster. But if Dr. SWALLOW is elected it will be because of the people's indignation against QUAY. What can Mr. MCKINLEY say to assuage or divert that? He has "recognized" Senator QUAY in every way known to politics. He has intrusted to him the appointments in the Federal service in Pennsylvania. He has permitted men appointed for QUAY to violate his own orders as to the conduct of the service with entire impunity. By an electioneering visit to Pennsylvania Mr. MCKINLEY might take a share in the just odium incurred by QUAY; he could not relieve the Senator of the least particle of it.

The declarations of Col. ROOSEVELT in regard to what he will do with the men whom he finds involved in the canal frauds would have more effect if he had not taken Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF as his constant companion in his speechmaking. It mars the effect when the Colonel says he will punish fraud "if" there is any and Mr. WOODRUFF is immediately introduced to say that there is none.

The President's tour in the West assumes more and more the aspect of "swinging around the circle"—that is to say, of a political mission. It is a distinct enough acknowledgment that the Republican Party is in trouble and needs all the help it can get. But it is not true that the explanation is "apathy." It is antipathy—antipathy to that prostitution of the public interest to personal politics of which the present phase has come to be called Algerism. So long as the President tries to carry ALGER, so long both he and the party will be overweighted. His present effort to extricate himself from the consequences of his own acts recalls an anecdote which he seems to have imperfectly remembered, the anecdote of the naughty boys who were overtaken by a moral and religious rainsquall while sailing on Sunday, and vainly endeavored to recall either a prayer or hymn, upon the ground that "something must be done." The President feels that something must be done, but he forgets the last of the propitiatory propositions for some religious observance. It was to "take up a collection." To stay in Washington and circulate the campaign hat is more to his purpose than to stump the country for ALGER and Algerism.

An astute "high official" in the State Department has discovered the need of "bright young men well versed in the Spanish language as well as English, to assist in the execution of the policy of our Government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere." He thinks our "leading educational institutions" ought to "take this want into consideration." The Government of the United States has for at least two generations needed men who could speak Spanish or French or German or Italian or Portuguese, and even Oriental languages, for the various Consular positions in its service. It could have had them at any time, and had its pick of a large number of them, if it had made the rule that the best-fitted men would be chosen and would be retained and promoted solely on their merits. It has not only neglected to take such men, but has generally refused even to consider them, and when it has got them by accident it has rarely kept them. It has preferred to treat its own offices not as a trust but as party plunder, and in this matter Mr. MCKINLEY has shown very little advance over his predecessors. Unless that system is abandoned and a rational, decent, businesslike system adopted, we shall annex along with our outlying possessions an amount of trouble and disgrace that will not be any easier to bear because richly deserved.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—American newspapers have been known before now to use some diligence in proving that the "great story" published by a hated rival in the competition for readers and advertisements could be reduced to proportions more or less nearly microscopic by the elimination of its inaccuracies; but we do not remember any case on this side of the water in which half as much trouble has been taken, half as much expense incurred, or half as much space used in the accomplishment of this pious task as The London Chronicle has taken, incurred, and used for the purpose of demonstrating that M. LOUIS DE ROUGEMONT is something of a humbug. If Sir GEORGE NEWNES, in one of whose publications the man's tale of adventures in Australia was printed, were not a dangerously successful invader of London's journalistic field, it is altogether probable that DE ROUGEMONT'S narrative would have been classed as "interesting, if true," and then relegated to the tender mercies of such "Old Subscribers" as cared to express their doubts or beliefs. In the circumstances, however, the troubled editors of other papers were moved to vigorous action, and The Chronicle simply devoted itself and all its resources for weeks to showing that Sir GEORGE NEWNES has been taken in by an able but rather vulgar liar. This, after investigations that covered several continents and many years, it has succeeded in doing. At all events, it presents what seems like indubitable evidence that—DE ROUGEMONT lived three or four years instead of thirty among the "black fellows" of Northern Australia! Incidentally, it proves that his real name is HENRI LOUIS GRIN; that he is Swiss by birth, not French; that until about 1874 he was alternately a courier and a footman, serving among others—and serving well, apparently—FANNY KEMBLE and a London banker; that he then turned his hand to pearl fishing, and prospered therein until 1875 or 1876, when his sloop was wrecked on the Australian Coast; that he lived among the savages until about 1880, and that since then he has lived in Sydney with a wife and children, for whom he did not provide too well. Most of this is entirely irrelevant to the only important matter in controversy—which was whether the man did or did not have unusual opportunities for studying the "black fellows." And that, after all its pains, The Chronicle is forced to answer affirmatively!

—Desperate as is the state of Turkish finances the Sultan has not hesitated to give the Kaiser a welcome that harmonizes with all the old legends of Oriental magnificence, and the money which he has spent on presents for his guests and in getting up military and naval displays to impress and amuse them amounts to an enormous sum—according to an apparently well-informed correspondent to not less than 500,000 or 600,000 pounds Turkish, which are worth 18 instead of 20 shillings. To obtain the requisite funds recourse was had to all sorts of means. A typical expendient of the Commissioners who arranged for the reception of the imperial visitors was the seizure of £90,000 that had been laid aside by the Ministry of Finance to be paid to the Ottoman Steamship Administration for the transport of troops and material during the war with Greece last year. Reference has been made in the cable dispatches to a "priceless diadem" presented to the Empress by the gallant instigator of wholesale assassination, and the imperial factories at Hereke have been busy for months making magnificent carpets and embroideries to be distributed among the ladies in the Kaiser's party. For all the men in it jeweled orders were provided in generous numbers, and, of course, it has been necessary to pay huge sums for festivities of many kinds. Meanwhile the Turkish officials, high and low, must go without their salaries, and it is said that several of them had to be arrested to silence their complaints.

—Kansas has a Board of Agriculture, the board has for Secretary Mr. F. D. COBURN, and Mr. COBURN has boundless enthusiasm and an eloquence limited only by the covers of unabridged dictionaries. From this concatenation of circumstances there has proceeded a series of reports on the resources and achievements of Kansas that are quite unlike those issued by the Agricultural Department of any other State. The latest volume deals with pigs, and it is a worthy successor to those which enumerated the merits of Kansas steers and of Kansas hens. As a statistician, Mr. COBURN is only as other men are. His strong point is the construction of prefaces. Who but he would have thought to introduce his proofs that Kansas pigs are more numerous, more portly, and more virtuous than other pigs with the statement that "high-class swine are unknown and impossible among low-class people"? The object of that is evidently to reconcile the taxpaying farmer to the cost of Mr. COBURN'S books. Here is another pretty bit: "From the repulsive and proscribed nuisance of antiquity, tolerated but despised, under the ban of many religions, descended through the savage, predatory hordes of old-world forests and jungles, the hog has become not only amenable to civilization, but, under the mollifying influence of Indian corn and surroundings salubrious and peaceful, he is in America a debt payer, a mortgage remover, a promoter of progress, and a buttress of prosperity." The report contains many portraits of eminent pigs. We may be mistaken, but we believe that pigs with as square corners as these could only be produced by putting piglings in strong oblong boxes and then feeding them until they filled the box and took its shape. And that must be painful to the pigs.

—If Cuba were to lose all of her Spanish inhabitants it would undoubtedly be unfortunate for the island. The average official sent out from Spain to exploit, and incidentally to rule, a colony is a person neither estimable nor admirable, and all the world is now aware of the expedients to which Spanish military men resort when dealing with rebels, but these are facts that reveal more in regard to Spanish customs than in regard to the character of individual Spaniards engaged in commerce or agriculture. The latter have many good points. They are industrious, frugal, and temperate, and there is no reason to suppose that they would not both enjoy and support good government as soon as they had a chance to see what it was. Therefore it is distinctly good news to hear that 4,500 Spanish officers and soldiers have already announced the intention of leaving the army and settling permanently in the island, and that this number will probably be swelled to 15,000 before the evacuation proceedings are over. The Spaniard with an interest in Cuba, as distinguished from an interest in the Cubans, loses his Peninsular characteristics almost instantly and becomes an indistinguishable unit in the general population. Now Cuba needs inhabitants, especially white inhabitants, and these soldiers turned civilians will be as good citizens as any in the island. The great majority of them fought only under compulsion, and will be glad to resume the habits of peace.

Appreciates the Saturday Review.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For nearly a year I have been an interested and profited reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It has made that day notable and one to be anticipated with pleasure. When I read recently that the daily NEW YORK TIMES would be reduced to one cent I was worried lest the Saturday supplement should be discontinued. Yet such is the progress of the times (and TIMES) that I have to-day received in exchange for the smallest fractional part of our currency not only one of the cleanest and best daily papers in the United States, but, in addition, the most noteworthy and interesting weekly literary review published in this country.

So far, also, is it from being padded or thinned in consequence that there is a genuine embarrassment of riches. Usually I have little difficulty in making clippings for scrapbook purposes, but in this issue of Oct. 15, 1898, I cannot paste into my book the clipping of Poor Richard's wisdom because on the other side is the interesting letter from Percie Vial on "How Longfellow Wrote Some of his Poems." In fact, I begin to think I shall have to solve this problem by keeping complete files instead of clippings. It is impossible to winnow where there is no chaff! I am sure I voice the sentiment of thousands when I say "Good luck to THE SATURDAY REVIEW! May it live long and prosper!"

CHARLES ALLAN AUSTIN.
New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

ROOSEVELT AND QUAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hornblower not inaccurately describes the position of the two captives whom the machines have placed at the head of their respective tickets as follows: "It is true that both candidates owe their nomination to the will of the bosses. The principal outward difference is that the Republican candidate wanted the nomination and practically asked the boss for it, while the Democratic candidate did not want the nomination and had it forced upon him by the bosses."

In other words, both these estimable and independent gentlemen tendered their hands for the machine manacles; the one, with a smile of confidence in his own power to break the chains hereafter, the other with a wry face at the loss of a judicial berth in which he expected another sweet repose of fourteen years. How far either is likely to break from the control of his master has been shown by the one in his expression of great regret that he cannot go to Pennsylvania to give his voice and the influence of his military prestige to cover the iniquities of Boss QUAY, (see Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 17, 1898); the other, a former Supreme Court Justice, by remaining dumb under the insolent and domineering declaration made by his boss that Supreme Court Justices accepting his nomination must be subservient to the demands of Tammany Hall.

Is Mr. Hornblower satisfied with this sorry choice? Is he one of those who, to use his own words: "Have strong convictions as to their attitude" in the premises, or is he one of those who stand between the degrading alternatives "wavering and uncertain"? Cannot Mr. Hornblower make an effort to practice his own teachings and emphasize by his conduct in this emergency the condemnation of "the idea that one must vote wrong in one election to prevent somebody else from voting wrong in another election"?

His present attitude is, in the words of Macbeth, "A sorry sight"!

PAUL FULLER.
New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 17, 1898:
Chairman John P. Elkin of the Republican State Committee wrote to Col. Roosevelt, inviting him to speak at a mass meeting held at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening last. In his letter in reply Col. Roosevelt said: "I thank you most heartily. I wish I could come, but my committee positively refused to let me leave the State. Faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

So great was the demand to hear the Colonel that Chairman Elkin asked Senator Quay to exert his influence to get him here, notwithstanding this letter. Senator Quay accordingly wired him, and to this he got the following reply: "Oyster Bay, Oct. 14, 1898.—Senator M. S. Quay, Republican Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.: Very sorry. Absolutely impossible to go out of the State. Theodore Roosevelt."

"Under these circumstances," said Chairman Elkin last evening, "we could not expect Col. Roosevelt to be with us. We have reason to know, however, how great is his interest in the cause of Republicanism in the present crisis."

THE STATE CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being an out-and-out Indianapolis Democrat, I can understand why men like Edward M. Shepard have become disgusted with the shilly-shally financial management of the McKinley Administration, even to the extent of voting for Mr. Van Wyck, were the National finances the main issue in the ensuing Gubernatorial election. But "National finance," so far as the Governorship is concerned, is not in issue, Mr. Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding.

I wish to say, however, that both Mr. Shepard and THE NEW YORK TIMES will have a difficult task in compelling general belief in the honest intent of the Syracuse Convention in "saying nothing" of the Chicago platform.

Throughout the State the candidates who have been nominated are almost to a man those who ardently supported that monstrosity, and Mr. Hill, who was the only sound-money man among the leaders of the Syracuse Convention, was practically turned down.

While, as I have said, sound money is not the issue, it is customary for a State Convention to make it known to the people how the party stands in regard to National finance, and "saying nothing" means anything that one chooses, were the intent not so palpable and the nominations so generally of those who are still advocates of the Chicago platform.

But the vital issue is good State government. That being the case, every voter who knows what good government is, and who is desirous of it, is now considering for which candidate to vote in order to secure the nearest approach to it.

Mr. Augustus Van Wyck is known in a small part of the State as a man of excellent character and an upright and just Judge. He is known throughout the State as the brother of Mayor Van Wyck and the candidate of the Democratic Party, made so by the will of one man—Mr. Richard Croker.

In Mr. Van Wyck's recent address made in Brooklyn, while he states the case truthfully and forcibly in regard to the maladministration of Gov. Black, he makes it plainly understood that he does not purpose to restore the "starch" that Gov. Black took out of the civil service, nor can that be expected, because the manager who nominated him has no use whatever for civil service reform. Indeed, it would be the destruction of Tammany, which, he has recently said, he purposes to manage until death. This being his intention, he was more than ordinarily careful to preserve his organization when he selected his candidate for the Governorship.

Second on the ticket with Mr. Van Wyck is Mr. Elliot Danforth, who was foremost in the Maynard scandal, who was held in contempt of court, and who is a blatant silver or any other kind of a Democrat to win.

On the other hand, we have Platt, who, Dr. Parkhurst tells us, is "worse than five Crokers," which is not hard to believe. The common opinion, however, is that, while Croker made his own personal selection, Platt was the victim of an overwhelming public opinion, which compelled him to yield to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or lose his hold upon his party organization.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, unlike Mr. Van Wyck, is well and widely known. In the Assembly of this State, (where one evening I heard the venerable Erastus Brooks give him a severe "wigging" for being "too fresh," to which he replied without a trace of temper,) his record was unimpeachable. As a Civil Service Commissioner, it is praise enough to say that he received the thanks of President Cleveland, who was the only true friend of civil service reform that has occupied the Presidential chair.

As Police Commissioner he won the admiration and respect of every lover of law and order in New York. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was responsible for some of the improvements in that department. In the army—well, history is too recent to require repetition. Moreover, while he did his duty, it is not necessarily a recommendation for civil administration.

Known to be incorruptibly honest and a man of great executive ability, he stands before the people of New York, assuring them by his record and his word that improvement at Albany is within their grasp.

The simple issue, divested of all the claptrap that is employed to divert attention, is good government, and those who know what that is, and who desire that long-deferred blessing for themselves and for the State, and who have learned from experience that only incorruptible honesty, which is not the outgrowth of a day, will compel it, will vote for that candidate who has been so thoroughly tried and who has never been found wanting—the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

T. McG.
New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

Like Causes, Like Results.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was some serious cause which induced nearly 150,000 Republicans to vote for the Hon. Seth Low for Mayor of New York in 1897. There is no disguising the fact that the cause was a determination on the part of those who so voted to protest against the domination by Senator Platt of the Republican Party of this State.

There has not been any change for the better in Mr. Platt's policy, but there has been added to the causes which led the majority of the Republicans of this city to vote for the Hon. Seth Low, Algerism, Aldridgeism, the Force bill, the press gag law, the frauds in the City Works Department in Brooklyn, and other minor causes to lead the same electors to vote against Senator Platt's domination this Fall. If to the vote cast for Mayor Van Wyck in 1897 we add 148,000 votes cast for the Hon. Seth Low, we shall have probably a fair estimate of the number of votes which will be cast in Greater New York for the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck for Governor of this State.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.
New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

Republicans and State Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Republicans are inclined to avoid State issues, and to drop the silver Congress issue, for the issue of the Administration's war policy. I am a Republican, and am necessarily disgusted to have Pennsylvania or New York Republicans argue that their machine must be elected in order to keep foreign nations from taking advantage of us. Silly talk! Foreign nations are not fools, and they will respect or fear us more, instead of less, when we have killed such Republicans next month—and along with them the incompetent or corrupt part of the War Bureau, if the war is the issue in this "greatest State."

FRED HENRY COX.
New York, Oct. 16, 1898.

THE CONTROLLER'S CHARGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the parties mentioned in the statement of the Controller of the City of New York which appeared in your issue of Oct. 18, I desire to say if the Controller can prove the truth of the charges then made by him he is not doing his duty and will not till he has caused to be refunded to the City Treasury every dollar dishonestly taken. And in his effort to do this he will be aided by me and everybody who was employed in my department.

If, on the other hand, he made the statement for the purpose of influencing votes for his party on election day, he has caused a great injustice to be done officials who while in office caused many thousands of dollars to be paid to the Treasurer which till then had helped swell the individual bank accounts of some of the officials of previous administrations. If the Controller will do the same regardless of party, he will then be doing his duty to the people, whose servant he is.

JOHN R. SUTTON.
New York, Oct. 20, 1898.

Mr. Ridgway Not Assaulted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish in your edition this morning an account of an alleged assault upon me by an Italian. The details tend to show that some client of mine was being pursued into my office by an Italian with a drawn stiletto, who also turned his attention to me; and other details of the assault are gone into. I wish to say that the matter is absolutely false, and that you have been imposed upon by somebody, as no such occurrence ever took place at any time. The whole story is an invention.

JAMES W. RIDGWAY.
Brooklyn, Oct. 20, 1898.

Grade of Civilian Army Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would respectfully ask if civilians appointed to the regular army are to receive commissions above the grade of Second Lieutenant, thus stepping ahead in the army list of trained officers of many years' service, graduates of West Point and Fort Leavenworth? Will you be kind enough to throw some light upon this matter?

READER.
Cincinnati, Oct. 19, 1898.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That your London correspondent should express some surprise at the reception which Israel Zangwill's lecture has received here is not to be wondered at, seeing that your correspondent had to accept the extraordinary report of that lecture made by one widely-read American newspaper. In that report Mr. Zangwill was deliberately falsified to the extent of a column, with a scare head over it containing the following preposterous announcement: "The Drama Going to the Bow-Wows. Plays Appeal to the Mob. Managers All from the Riff-Raff. Actors Are Sticks. Critics Are Incompetent Guides. Devil on Top Generally." All of which, as a reflex of Mr. Zangwill's lecture, was contemptibly untrue and villainously unjust.

The lecture, to which I listened attentively, made no such accusation, and bore no such imputation. It was only by the shallowest and most reckless press desire for a sensation that such a flagrant April-fool placard could be fastened to it. But this was not enough; the mendacious report was sent to the actors themselves, with the request that they would read it and exhibit a resentful spirit of repartee, which some of them, in abject obedience to the itch of journalism, proceeded promptly to do.

The simple fact is that the lecture on the "Drama as a Fine Art" was the attempt of a brilliant intellect to estimate the drama as any other art is estimated, in all its relations to the demands of good taste and the well-being of society, and no one can approach this subject seriously without feeling and expressing some contempt for the ignoble and parasitic growths which in our day fasten upon the drama proper and steal its very name. If Mr. Zangwill had not shot his acutest epigrams at this side of the "Great Disturbance," we should have suspected him of running a theatre or a newspaper somewhere, or of having a sneaking desire to act. But he shook himself clear of that suspicion by telling the truth, and being piquant in the telling of it. Whereupon he is first misrepresented and then maligned by a newspaper which would not report a moralist's opinion of burglary without equipping itself with the burglar's opinion of morality.

In all this one sees at a glance the difference between journalism and justice. Mr. Zangwill did not attempt in his lecture to be profound, or even censorious, but he did succeed in being correct. His analysis of the ideal drama was incontrovertibly true, and will stand the highest test of aesthetics and morality. His appeal for the stage was large, liberal, and noble. He would have it better than it is, and he pointed out the way to have it better, which is by allying itself with the highest intelligence of the hour. Curiously enough, this has aggravated both Al Hayman and Mr. Frohman, which only shows how the American stage hugs and depends upon its own aberrations, and how promptly it gets its quills up when it is adjusted to any other than the manager's standard. Anything more provincial and childish than this arraigning of Mr. Zangwill cannot be conceived. But so utterly flabby has our stage become, under the cossetting of its own touters and the feminization of its exhibitors, that it will not have the drama discussed in any other than the head usher's own way. As Mr. Zangwill did not get his facts from Mr. Hayman nor his convictions from Mr. Frohman, he failed to touch the theatrical chord. And in this defaut he was entitled to the sympathy if not the approbation of every newspaper which has not yet parted company from good taste and noblesse oblige.

The great community which cares to have the drama discussed at all, does not care for Mr. Hayman's opinion of it. The community can get that opinion at any time by buying a gallery ticket. The subject has some points of contact with larger interests than Mr. Hayman's. It touches literature, and art, and the public weal. It invites philosophy, criticism, and social life to its inspection. Mr. Zangwill came to it as a trained connoisseur, and the one supreme merit of his task was that, instead of asking the actors what they thought, he told them plainly and sharply what he thought himself, and, as it was not adulatory, it was instantly fresh and worth remembering, for betweeen ourselves we are a little tired of hearing—not what the actors think, but what they try to think. They appear to have reached a condition of complaisance in which they must not even be appraised. The hypersensitiveness of our stage is so acute that everything it does, from "The Conquerors" to "The Turtle," has an esoteric divinity in it. And this is just the difference between the theatre and any other robust human activity that has not reached an apotheosis of flabbiness, in which it is the privilege of every soubrette or figurante to make a reporter perjure himself like a gentleman.

A. C. WHEELER.
New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

Gen. Shafter's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me rather significant that in Major Gen. Shafter's speech of the 14th inst., at Omaha, that in thirty consecutive lines the pronoun "I" occurs eighteen times, and the same pronoun also occurs ten times in ten lines.

A TIMES SUBSCRIBER
New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Marked Zero.

Teacher—What does the word marsupial mean?
Tommy—Carrying a pouch.
Teacher—Give an example of a marsupial.
Tommy—A tobacco smoker.—Chicago Tribune.

A Slave to Duty.

"Why didn't you come when I rang?"
Office Boy—Because I didn't hear the bell.
"Hereafter, when you don't hear the bell you must come and tell me so."
"Yes, Sir," was the dutiful answer.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Soul for Music.

"What is this?" asked the customer from Upcreek.
"It's a kaleidoscope," replied the salesgirl.
"How do you play it?" inquired the customer, trying to find the mouthpiece.—Chicago Tribune.

A Shrewd Woman.

When Jernerby comes home late he receives a lecture from Mrs. J. of such length and strength that he is pretty certain to stay out later the next night. When Hollister, on the contrary, arrives at his domicile at an untimely hour, Mrs. Hollister smiles sweetly as she says: "How fortunate, Charles! To be sure, you are a little late for dinner, but you are in admirable time for breakfast. You must be hungry, dear, so I'll set about getting it at once." Next evening Hollister reports at an early hour. Mrs. Hollister understands mannature much better than Mrs. Jernerby does.—Boston Transcript.

THE MAN WHO LONGED TO LEAD.

S. E. KISER in Cleveland Leader.

There was a man who prayed
For wisdom, that he might
Sway men from sinful ways
And lead them in the light,
Each night

THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS

Spanish Commissioners Not Ready to Yield to Our Demands Regarding Cuba.

APPEALING FOR ASSISTANCE

A Spanish Emissary Finds General Sympathy, but No Hope of Obtaining Moral Support Against the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners have not yet received from Madrid either instruction or permission to bid adieu to Cuban sovereignty without further seeking to attach to this sovereignty some condition providing for the assumption of the Cuban debt by the United States. If they are disposed and instructed as at present, the Spaniards at to-morrow's meeting will not recognize affirmatively the position of the United States, and will stop on the point of results.

Should they flatly reject American insistence, the Spaniards, while recognizing the physical power of the United States against unaided Spain, will dumbly extend their palms upward and shrug their shoulders. They regard the situation as pitiable, and are not averse to any sympathy it may excite. They affirm that the American answer to their debt propositions is very long, and that they have not yet had time to meditate fully upon it. They, thus far, apparently, intend not to yield, and will to-morrow make another written presentment, and expect an extended discussion thereon.

Whether they will to-morrow be met with or at the close of the session receive the American ultimatum of terms and time as to Cuba, must be then developed. While this is possible, it is now not quite probable.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"I had a visit to-day (Thursday) from a great Spanish personage, who seems to have been commissioned to ascertain the trend of public opinion on the negotiations here. He appeared much depressed. He has found great and general sympathy with Spain, but has been unable to discover any possibility of obtaining moral support against the American delegates, who are indexible in their demands, and, with much politeness of form, have hitherto categorically refused to make the slightest concession on any of the instructions received by them, never having asked their Government for the slightest modifications.

"I have already explained the mode of negotiation. Memoirs are handed in, which are translated, and replied to in the same fashion. The Spaniards from time to time endeavor to enter into conversation and to turn the discussion into a verbal exchange of views in order to obtain some deviation from the indexible lines marked out by the American Government for its representatives.

"Señor Abarzuza, who is a master of the English language, is the Spanish Commissioner who makes the attempts to lead to a conversation; and, as he has described as very prepossessing and eloquent, he always makes a profound impression. The Americans, however, listen attentively, but rigidly maintain the procedure of written replies. The intended sitting yesterday could not be held because the Spaniards, in view of the written replies made them, announced that they must consult Madrid and asked forty-eight hours' grace to consult their Government and prepare a written rejoinder.

"The friend who called told me he had found his countrymen much discouraged, being convinced that the United States are bent on a rigorous exercise of the rights of the victor. 'I have heard you say,' he remarked, 'that Prince Bismarck once said to you: "When you have your knee on the throat of a vanquished nation you can take from it all you like, but you must always beware of abusing your victory and exaggerating your conquests, otherwise you load yourself for many generations with a crushing burden, which ends by having the most mischievous results for the victor—almost more than for the vanquished."'

"'The Americans are not adopting this wise and humane view. They seem bent on pushing the results of the war to their extreme consequences. They refuse to entertain any concession on the financial question, and, while declining to undertake sovereignty in Cuba, they maintain that the Cuban debt is a Spanish debt, and that Spain abused her sovereignty by saddling the island with the interest of a debt by which she alone profited.

"'Vainly have we urged that they themselves accepted financial obligations toward England after the war of independence, that they accepted the burdens of Texas after the conquest, that there is no more general law than the law of the obligations of a country changing with its rulers and that it would be an arbitrary course and a vexatious precedent to throw the Cuban debt on us. All is useless; and they stand peremptorily to their demands.

"'What our delegates should say to them if they persist, as it is feared they will, is this: "We are in your hands. You are the victors. We for once committed the folly of going to war with you before you left us no time to avoid it—because you treated us in such a way, even at the risk of suicide, we were bound to plunge into war, though the result of it was evident to us.

"'But we will not commit the fresh folly of recommending war in any form. We are, therefore, at your mercy. We shall submit to your dictates, and shall leave the world to judge of those dictates; but no human force will compel us to subscribe to them, and we shall not subscribe.'

"This is what our delegates ought to say on this Cuban question. As for the other points, they will wait to hear what they are"

COMMISSIONER PECK AT REIMS.

Cardinal Langenieux Praises America and Archbishop Ireland.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, accompanied by Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner to the exposition, and Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, with their wives, to-day visited Reims, where they viewed the cathedral and were introduced to Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, who gave them a cordial welcome. The Archbishop said:

"I am happy to meet a party representing the industry and energy of that brother Republic, which can be held up as an example of what a law-abiding nation is capable of attaining and which, through enterprise and intelligence, has assumed a leading position among the nations and supplies the world with the products of its industry."

The Archbishop referred in terms of the heartiest good will to Archbishop Ireland, whose "persuasive and erudite eloquence has deeply impressed France and taught her much."

Earlier in the day the members of the party, who were the guests of Count Chandon for the occasion, were taken by special train to Epernay. After luncheon there they made a tour of the champagne vaults and were shown the different processes to which the wine is subjected before it is ready for the market.

Site for the Lafayette Monument.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—At the meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris to-day the President of the Council read a letter from Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, asking, on behalf of the Lafayette Monument Committee, a site in the Exposition Grounds for the proposed statue to Gen. Lafayette. The President thanked the United States for "this evidence of sympathy and republican brotherliness," and said he had forwarded the request to the Exposition Commissioners, with a recommendation that it be granted.

Harold Frederic to Be Cremated.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The remains of Harold Frederic, the newspaper correspondent and author, who died yesterday morning at Henley, will be cremated at Woking Cemetery. It has been learned that Mr. Frederic had been in the hands of Christian Scientists, and that a doctor was only summoned to attend him a few days ago.

Chilean Ministers Remain in Office.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Oct. 20.—All the Ministers, except the Minister of Industries, have withdrawn their resignations.

THE VIENNA PLAGUE VICTIM.

Death of Barisch Followed by Alarm Approaching a Panic.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—The death of Barisch, the employe in the bacteriological department of Prof. Nothnagle's establishment who contracted the bubonic plague here while assisting in cultivating the plague bacillus for purposes of scientific investigation, has almost created a plague panic in Vienna. The remains were buried to-day with remarkable precautions, the body having been soaked in disinfectants and placed in a double metal coffin, carefully soldered. Barisch's two nurses have developed alarming symptoms. They have been isolated.

Barisch's duties in the Nothnagle establishment were to clean and feed the rabbits, rats, and guinea pigs that were the subjects of experimental inoculation. His widow says that familiarity with danger made him careless.

Worthless Insurance in Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 20.—The Hyogo (Japan) News says that, with the exception of the Meiji Teikuku and Kyosai Life Insurance Company, all the life insurance companies in Japan are in difficulties, owing to basing their actuary tables too closely on British and American lines. Every two or three months, owing to enormous disasters, involving great loss of life, an insurance company suspends payment. As there is no system of depositing guarantees with the Government, the policy holders and their heirs have no redress.

Shipbuilding Boom in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The latest reports to the State Department tell of a marvelous development of shipbuilding in Japan. The United States Consul at Nagasaki says that there has just been delivered there the largest steamship ever launched outside of American and European waters. She is the Hitachi Maru, built for the Mitsu Bishi Company at Nagasaki. Her displacement is 11,000 tons. Her sister ship will be built at once. There was also opened at Nagasaki a new granite dock 371 feet long.

Peruvian Import Duties.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 20.—The Peruvian Senate is now discussing a bill, already approved by the Chamber of Deputies, placing import duties on rice, lard, and crude petroleum.

YOUNG SOLDIER FOUND DEAD.

Doubt as to Whether Member of 71st Regiment Took His Life.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 20.—Reuben Nathaniel Dodd, Jr., twenty-two years old, a private in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, was found shot through the heart at his father's home here this morning. It is not known whether he killed himself or whether his death was the result of an accident.

Dodd was on a thirty days' furlough, which he secured so that he might be present at the marriage of his brother, William Dodd, to Miss Isabella Hanson of Saratoga, N. Y. The ceremony was performed last week, and during the absence of his brother Dodd staid at his brother's home in Upper Montclair. He went from there to his father's home yesterday. He was apparently in good spirits when called this morning, but soon afterward a pistol shot was heard, and young Dodd was found dead, with the revolver lying near his hand.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Rights in Mrs. Burnett's Play Argued Before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Before the Court of Appeals to-day was argued the old theatrical case involving the distribution of the profits of the play "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and David Gerber were heard in behalf of the appellant, Frank W. Sanger.

In April, 1887, Thomas H. French, Frank W. Sanger, and Count Elliot Zborowski agreed to erect the Broadway Theatre in New York City. The theatre was erected and completed in the early part of 1888. In March, 1888, Samuel French & Son, the play-purchasing house, of which T. H. French was the junior member, acquired Frances Hodgson Burnett's play "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It was first produced by them in this country at the Boston Museum in September, 1888, subsequently at the Broadway Theatre, New York, and then toured through the country, realizing a profit of $300,000.

In February, 1889, Mr. Sanger commenced an action against T. H. French, claiming that when he agreed with him to erect the Broadway Theatre there was an understanding that they should be interested jointly in all plays owned or controlled by Samuel French & Son, in which Sanger wished to be interested, and as he desired an interest in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" he sought an accounting and a share of the profits.

The case was tried before the late Daniel S. Rollins as referee, who, after holding the case under advisement for three years, gave a judgment in favor of Sanger for over $68,000. French appealed to the General Term, where judgment was reversed, the opinion rendered having been delivered by Chief Justice Van Brunt and concurred in by Chief Justice Parker, who then was an associate Justice. Justice Follett dissenting. Sanger thereupon appealed to the Court of Appeals.

"A Colonial Girl" Is Sothern's New Play.

The title of the new play which Mr. Sothern is rehearsing, to follow "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" at the Lyceum Theatre, is to be changed, because Mr. Daniel Frohman has learned that the same title, "The Old Love and the New," had been used successfully and for a long time in England for Bronson Howard's "The Banker's Daughter," and as the play is still popular in that country, professionally and among amateurs, future antiquarians might possibly encounter some confusion in the names, and the play will therefore be called "A Colonial Girl." When produced in Philadelphia in August last by Mr. Sothern it was called "A Shilling's Worth." It is by Grace Livingston Furniss and Abby Sage Richardson.

"Children's Day" at the Food Show.

To-morrow will be School Children's Day at the Food Show at Madison Square Garden. Children accompanied by adults will be admitted during the afternoon at a reduced price, tickets to be obtained only at Manager Callahan's office. The cooking lecture by Mrs. Lemcke to-morrow will be on pastry of various kinds, including pies and many fancy dishes.

James Flood Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—T. D. Riordan applied yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus to procure the freedom of James Flood, the Oriental merchant who arrived from Kobe on the Doric and was arrested by United States Marshal Shine at the cabled request of United States Consul Lion of Kobe. United States District Judge Harley heard the case and then ordered the prisoner released. He decided that the arrest of Flood upon receipt of an order from Consul Lion at Kope, Japan, was proper, but that, in view of the fact that the Consul has failed to reply to cable messages asking for further information, Flood had been detained long enough. Flood threatens to return to Japan to bring suit for slander against his accusers.

Surgeon Major Seaman Sails.

The transport Berlin, which was to have sailed Wednesday afternoon for Puerto Rico and Santiago, but anchored inside of Sandy Hook on account of the storm, went to sea early yesterday morning. Among the passengers was Surgeon Major Louis L. Seaman, who sailed under orders from Washington to rejoin his regiment, the First Volunteer Engineers, and accompany it home from Puerto Rico. Major Seaman expects to be gone three or four weeks and on his return to be mustered out.

W. G. Shipman Drowned.

G. R. Shipman of 60 West Ninety-second Street received a dispatch yesterday morning saying that his brother, W. G. Shipman, had been drowned in the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, at Jamestown, N. Y., on Sunday night. W. G. Shipman was thirty-three years old, and was Traveling Auditor for the National Transit Company of this city, with headquarters at Oil City, Penn. The report that he committed suicide is not believed.

EPISCOPALIANS ON PEACE

Deputies and Bishops of the General Convention Approve the Czar's Movement.

WILL SEND HIM A LETTER

Resolutions Also Passed Expressing Gratitude to Great Britain for Her Friendliness to This Country in the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—At the meeting of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal convention to-day the following letter to the Czar of Russia was agreed upon:

"To His Majesty, the Czar of Russia:

"The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, composed of Bishops, clergymen, and laymen, hails with joy the great peace manifesto which your Majesty has issued. We earnestly hope that the conference may result in a reduction of the excessive armaments, which are a crushing burden on the peoples, and in the establishment of some method of judicial arbitration for the settlement of international difficulties by which may be preserved 'the principles of equity and right whereon rests the security of States and the welfare of peoples.'

"Your Majesty's appeal to international discussion will stimulate the consciences of civilized nations, and the inauguration of this noble movement may well be considered 'a happy presage for the century which is about to open,' and mark an epoch in the progress of the world. We earnestly invoke upon it the blessings of Almighty God, and pray that it may help greatly to hasten the coming kingdom of the Prince of Peace on earth."

The letter was agreed to by a vote of 270 to 41. A further resolution favored instructions to the United States Commissioner to the Czar's conference, looking to the establishment of a permanent international court for the settlement of disputes which may arise between nations. There was no objection to this plan, and it was tabled by a vote of 194 to 75.

The Rev. B. W. R. Taylor of Los Angeles said that in view of the action relative to the Czar of Russia, it was eminently proper that the House adopt the pending resolution expressing thanks to Great Britain for the sympathy shown toward the United States during the recent war with Spain. It was particularly appropriate on this occasion, he said, while an eminent English Churchman, the Dean of Hereford, was present. The Rev. Mr. Taylor referred to the satisfaction expressed by President McKinley at the course of Great Britain during the recent war.

The resolution aroused spirited controversy. Mr. J. S. Statenberg of Indiana urged in vigorous tones that the resolution had no place before a church convention, but was political in character, and was more proper for the consideration of Congress. It was urged, also, that the resolution tended toward a political alliance between the United States and Great Britain. When Mr. Statenberg moved to table the resolution there were murmurs of "No," "No," and the motion was lost. The resolution was then adopted by viva voce vote. As adopted the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That this general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America place on record its sense of deep gratification at the many manifestations of friendliness to our Nation which have been so freely and cordially shown by the Government and Empire of Great Britain in the late war with Spain, and expresses sincere hope that the time may speedily arrive when these two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon family—the United States and the British Empire—shall stand together in defense of the rights and liberties of mankind, and for the promoting of Christian civilization among the nations of the earth.

The Bishops concurred in the letter to the Czar of Russia at a subsequent meeting and in the resolution expressing appreciation for the sympathy of Great Britain during the recent war.

On the invitation of the presiding officer the Dean of Hereford addressed the convention and expressed the hearty thanks in an Englishman, and for his country, for the cordial resolution just adopted. He rejoiced at the friendly feeling between the two great nations. It tended to no warlike alliance, he said, but to that natural union between those of common tongue and tradition. Instead of meaning war, the alliance of the two nations would do more for peace, the Dean said, than any other movement of nations. He closed with an expression of his intense desire for the unifying of the two countries.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS NAMED.

Episcopalians Filling Vacancies in Various Fields of Church Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The House of Bishops to-day selected four missionary Bishops. This proceeding was preceded by holy communion. The balloting followed, with the following result:

For Boisé, Idaho, the Rev. James Bowen Funston, rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va.

For Sacramento, Cal., the Rev. William Hall Moreland, rector of St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, Cal.

For North Dakota, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Chicago.

Presiding Bishop of Brazil, the Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving of Virginia, at present residing in Brazil, and brother of Bishop Kinsolving of Texas.

The selections now go before the House of Deputies for final action, which, however, is considered a formality.

The Bishops received nominations this afternoon for the vacant missionary bishopric of Asheville, N. C., but no choice was made.

The report to the House of Deputies of the Committee on the State of the Church presented a comprehensive survey of the work of the last three years. While showing progress and healthy activity in the main, the report frankly pointed out retrogression in some respects and a falling off in the percentage of contributions for certain objects. The total contributions of the last three years for all purposes reached $31,541,178. There has been an increase of Bishops from 70 to 83, of clergymen from 4,022 to 4,380. The number of baptisms has been 192,725, confirmations 134,741, communicants 681,645. The present church sittings are 1,088,901.

By unanimous vote the house adopted a resolution fixing Tuesday next, Oct. 25, as the day of final adjournment, the closing exercises to occur at 8 P. M. The Bishops concurred in the resolution.

The House of Deputies spent the afternoon on the proposed general revision of the canons, but made no progress.

Formal Charges Against Mrs. Belprat.

The Richmond Borough Board of Education last night at its meeting received formal charges made by the Rev. T. F. Early, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church at New Brighton, against Mrs. Almar Day Belprat, one of the teachers in the Stapleton High School. Father Early accuses the teacher of reviling the Catholic religion to the scholars in the classroom. There was no discussion when the charges were presented, and they were referred to the Teachers' Committee for investigation.

Night Schools for Staten Island.

The Richmond Borough of Education last night decided to establish four night schools in the borough. One of these will be situated at West New Brighton, one at New Brighton, one at Rosebank, and one at Stapleton.

Mr. Rowe's Resignation Accepted.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society met at the Bible House yesterday afternoon and accepted the resignation of Caleb T. Rowe of Morristown, N. J., general agent of the society. Resolutions were adopted that from Nov. 1, when Mr. Rowe will have completed the full term of forty-four years of service as general agent, he be relieved of all official responsibility, and be enrolled as general agent emeritus. The Treasurer of the society, William Foulke, was appointed to act as the general agent.

Mr. Darrach's Shakespere Recitals.

Marshall Darrach will open his series of Shakespeare recitals at the Carnegie Lyceum this evening with "Julius Caesar." The course will continue for twenty-three consecutive Friday evenings, ending March 24, 1899. All the principal comedies and tragedies of Shakespeare will be embraced in the programme.

Wife-Murderer Hanged in Minnesota.

GRANITE FALLS, Minn., Oct. 20.—Joe Ott, who pleaded guilty of killing his wife, was hanged in the jail yard here at 1:27 A. M. Ott made a statement from the gallows expressing sorrow for the crime. This was the first execution in the history of Yellow Medicine County.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

California has been the Mecca of several parties from New York, who will remain at the Golden Gate until late in November. Others will pass the entire Winter on the Pacific Coast. Among these latter are Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell and Mr. T. H. McCaleb. Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane and Miss Sloane were registered at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco last week. The Sloanes will make quite a tour of California, passing some time at San Mateo. Miss Sloane, who was so ill at Newport last Summer, is said to be improving rapidly. Mrs. Sloane will not return to New York until the Horse Show.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have decided to remain at Newport until Winter. Mr. Goelet's health is improved, and he lives much in the open. Mr. W. Storrs Wells is keeping his cottage open at Newport, and, with Mrs. Wells, will remain there some time longer. Mr. E. J. Berwind of this city has closed The Elms, and is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells before he returns to New York to join Mrs. Berwind.

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Washington has been much interested in the report that Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith will take up their residence in Philadelphia. Dr. Mackay-Smith, being the choice of the very fashionable congregation of the Holy Trinity, in that city, to succeed Bishop McVicker, late rector of that parish. The Mackay-Smiths are well known in New York. Dr. Mackay-Smith having been assistant rector of St. Thomas's for some years. They are intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whom they entertained very handsomely when they visited Washington last year. Dr. Mackay-Smith has been the rector of St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Washington. There is a tradition in Philadelphia that Holy Trinity never calls any rector under six feet in height. Dr. Mackay-Smith is therefore eligible to succeed Bishop McVicker and Bishop Brooks in its pulpit.

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The Secretary of the Baltusrol Golf Club announces that the semi-finals and finals in the women's open tournament, which were not finished on Wednesday, owing to the storm, will be played to-day. The start of the semi-finals for the Patronesses' Cup will be made at 10:30, and of the finals for the same cup at 2 P. M. The mixed foursomes, which were begun on Wednesday, will be played during the day, and there will be a driving contest for a special prize and a mixed foursome putting match, respectively at 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. The invitations for the tea and reception, which were to have been held on Wednesday afternoon, hold good for to-day, so that the guests who go out will have the pleasure of witnessing some good golfing. It is to be hoped that the members and guests of this energetic little club will not be again disappointed by bad weather to-day, notwithstanding the gloomy report of the Weather Bureau.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson were among the arriving passengers on the Teutonic, as were also Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Lord Sudeley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, and Mr. Madison Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, who were married in the Winter of 1896-7, and who have been living in Mr. Watson's country house in Ireland, with the exception of a short visit here last Spring, have come over to spend the Winter, and will probably occupy the Watson house, at 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, where Mrs. Watson, who was Miss Eliza Watson, formerly lived. The return home of Mrs. Watson will be welcome news to a large number of friends and relatives. When she was here last Spring with her husband they were in mourning, owing to the death of Mr. Watson's mother, and were not able to go out, but they will probably entertain quite extensively this Winter.

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Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., who was dangerously ill at Southampton last Summer, and who went abroad after her recovery in August, returns entirely restored to health. Mrs. Park, formerly Miss Julia Catlin, has made quite a flying trip, as she only went abroad early in September. Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. Park were the originators, last Winter, of a series of delightful musicales, absolutely informal, and taking place after the play. Sometimes the evening began with a dinner, followed by a theatre party, and ending with a supper, musicale, and dancing. The banjo was the favorite instrument, and Mrs. Harriman's rich voice was heard to much advantage in Southern melodies. One of these evenings was held at the residence of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and another at Mrs. Park's country place.

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Mrs. Speyer has been much benefited by her Summer in Europe, and will take up her charitable work with renewed energy. She returns in time to lend her valuable aid to the arrangements for a large entertainment which is to be given in the Astoria ballroom, donated by Mr. Boldt, as is his custom, on the annual anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf Hotel, on Nov. 1, for the benefit of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association. Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Mrs. Edmund Baylies are to assist Mrs. Speyer in organizing this entertainment, the nature of which has not yet been decided upon.

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It is rather amusing to read that ex-Minister to Holland Robert B. Roosevelt, author and sportsman, was formerly a naval man, and is now a publisher. This will be news to "Uncle Bob's" legion of friends. He was so pictured in a story of the marriage of his son, Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., to Miss Lily Oldfield Hamersly, a daughter of Mr. Lewis Randolph Hamersly, and which was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, 512 West End Avenue, on Wednesday evening, in the presence of only immediate relatives. The bridegroom's first wife, who died of diphtheria at Shelter Island two years ago, was a Miss Woodhouse. The bride's sisters, Miss May Hamersly, who is to be married to Ensign Roland Curtain, United States Navy, early in November, and Miss Stella and Miss Edith Hamersly, acted as her bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, the father and stepmother of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hamersly and the Misses Hamersly, the parents and sisters of the bride, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, the brother and sister-in-law of the bridegroom, composed the wedding party.

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There was a quiet little wedding in Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., Wednesday, when the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, a brother of Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, who was for some years at Newport, R. I., and is now rector of a church in Dubuque, Iowa, was married by the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, assisted by the Rev. Archdeacon Kirkby, to Miss Irma Chandor. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler will live in Dubuque. Mr. William S. Hillis of Wilmington, Del., will be married to Miss Florence Bayard, the daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, formerly Ambassador to England, in Wilmington on Saturday, Oct. 29. The engagement is announced of Mr. Walton Peckham, a son of Mr. Walton M. Peckham, and Miss May Henry, a daughter of Mr. Douglas Henry of this city.

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The engagement was announced at Lenox on Wednesday of Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, a sister of Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, and consequently a granddaughter of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, and Mr. John H. Hammond, a son of the late Gen. John H. Hammond. The announcement of the engagement excited some surprise at Lenox, although Mr. Hammond has been there for some little time and has been somewhat attentive to Miss Sloane. Mr. Hammond is a practicing lawyer in New York, was graduated from Yale in 1892, and is about thirty years old. Through his father he is related to Gen. Orr of South Carolina, and he has many relatives in the South and West. The wedding will probably take place in the early Winter. Mr. Hammond and Miss Sloane are at Lenox with Miss Sloane's parents, who will not return to New York until November.

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Among the players in the golf tournament at Hot Springs, West Va., yesterday, were Messrs. Clarence Moore of Philadelphia, Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, F. O. Beach of Meadow Brook, W. S. Stuart of Knollwood, Cecil Barrett of Newport, Edward W. Humphreys of Shinnecock, and A. H. Fenn of Aiken, S. C.

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There was a reception at the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon in honor of the President of the George Washington Memorial Association, Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson made an address. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, who is still in Newport; Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Mrs. H. H. Adams, Mrs. Henry Mallory, and Mrs. Frank Northrop.

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Mrs. Frank Foster, formerly Miss Frick, has leased a cottage at Newport, R. I., where she will reside in the future. Her sister, Mrs. Robert Garrett, who has been at Newport all Summer, will remain this Autumn at Uplands, her country place near Catonsville, Md.

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An engagement of interest in Baltimore is that of Miss Cora Rogers and Mr. Guy Wakeman Steele of Carroll County, Md. Miss Rogers is the daughter of the late Grafton Dulany Rogers and a relative of the late Mrs. Gardiner G. Howland, who was the beautiful Miss Dulany of Baltimore. Miss Rogers's sister married Mr. Howard Carroll of the Maryland Carroll family.

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Mr. Harry Watrous, the artist, and Mrs. Watrous, formerly Miss Bessie Nichols, are receiving the congratulations of their friends on their narrow escape from drowning near Hulett's Landing, on Lake George, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Watrous were passengers on board the yacht Cricket, and were seated in a little inclosed cabin aft when a violent shock threw them from their places. The boat had struck a rock, and immediately careened so as to almost capsize. The engineer, whose fireroom was rapidly filling with water, had the judgment to put on a full head of steam, so that when the boat slipped off the ledge which she had struck the pilot made for the beach, a short distance away. Mr. and Mrs. Watrous had barely time to pass forward from the cabin before it was half submerged, and had they been a moment later a death like that of the victims of the Mohawk in New York Bay, years ago, would have been their fate.

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Fashionable women in London seem addicted to wearing rather striking gowns on the street. The young Duchess of Marlborough, a few days before the birth of her second son, was driving in Bond Street in a pale gray frock and a red hat, and Lady Randolph Churchill had a very bright brown costume, with a touch of red. At the wedding of Lady Lillian Churchill to Mr. Grenfell, the Duchess of Marlborough was in beige cloth, and was enveloped in a cloak of sapphire blue velvet, having a shawl-shaped cape of guipure and graduated flounce, edged with sable. Her toque was blue velvet and sable. Lady Randolph Churchill in fawn-colored cloth, elaborately braided, with a short coat which had a high collar lined with fur and full revers of white silk, edged with fur. Her black toque was sparkling with jet.

***

Philadelphia women are going in very strongly for music this Winter. There are to be a series of morning musicales at one of the hotels, similar to Mr. Albert Morris Bagby's mornings at the Waldorf-Astoria, and a long season of opera, for which many of the boxes have been taken, and a sight-singing and music class. The latter has for one of its patronesses Mrs. Edward Willing, the mother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The class meets at the houses of its patronesses once a week, and the fashion of Philadelphia passes an hour learning how to sing at sight. These meetings are followed by the usual dainty little luncheon.

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Mr. Harold Herman Baring, who is to marry Miss Marie Churchill in St. Thomas's Church next Monday afternoon, gave his farewell dinner last evening at Delmonico's. Mr. Baring departed from the usual custom of farewell bachelor dinners and invited the wives of his ushers in addition to the ladies of Miss Churchill's family. There were present Harold Herman Baring, Miss Marie Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Churchill, Miss Baring, Miss Heyl, Mr. and Mrs. George Heyl, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Robert C. Minturn, Lindsay C. Ivory, and Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis. The dinner was served in the red suite of rooms facing Fifth Avenue. The heart-shaped table was decorated with a large centrepiece composed of mauve orchids. The lights of the candelabra were softened by white shades. Mr. Baring sat at the head of the table. Miss Churchill occupied the seat at his left, while Miss Heyl sat at his right. Miss Churchill wore a gown of yellow satin, embroidered in white and yellow, and no jewels. The ladies' favors were bunches of mauve orchids tied with white satin ribbons. Mr. Baring presented to his best man and ushers diamond bar scarfpins. An orchestra played during the dinner.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Zinsser—Mohr.

Miss Helene Sophie Mohr, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. William Mohr, and August Zinsser, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon, in All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. The Rev. Bishop Falkner, rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Anne Louise Horn, and the bridesmaids Miss Bertha Kellog of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Alice A. Robert, Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, Miss Charlotte Rogers, Miss Emily M. Bramhall of Orange, N. J., and Miss Katherine S. Dreier of Brooklyn. Hans Zinsser, the bridegroom's brother, attended him as best man. The ushers were Carl Blenner, Victor Sutro, Edmond A. Robert, George Vassar, Dr. Clements, and Dr. Valadier. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 36 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Zinsser will live at Eightieth Street and West End Avenue.

Dixon—Hall.

Edythe Mae Hall, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall, was married yesterday to James M. Dixon, at the home of her parents, 66 West Eighty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Van De Water. Miss Ida Freeman was maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. Durham. Only the intimate friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present, including Miss Sarles, Miss Doyle, Miss Spear, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Syms, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cobb, and Mr. and Mrs. Dusel. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have left for an extended trip through the South.

Woodward—Parshall.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The marriage of Miss Anna Hotchkiss Parshall of Lyons, daughter of Mrs. Lizette Parshall, to Major Christopher H. R. Woodward of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, was celebrated this morning at 11 o'clock at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. De Witt Parshall, on Jackson Street in this village. The Rev. Father McKennon of Morristown, N. J., performed the ceremony. Mr. Hugh Hill of New York was best man.

Major Woodward expects to be ordered to Puerto Rico with his regiment at once. When the late war broke out he was among the first to volunteer, giving up a lucrative law practice which he had established in New York. The bride is a granddaughter of the late De Witt Parshall, founder of the Lyons National Bank, from whom she inherited considerable wealth.

Gammack—Coles.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Oct. 20.—The Rev. John Wilson Gammack, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this village, and Miss Mary Adele Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Coles of Lattingtown, were married in St. Paul's Church this afternoon, the father of the groom, the Rev. John Gammack of St. James's Church, Hartford, Conn., officiating, assisted by the groom's brother, the Rev. Arthur J. Gammack. The bride was attended by Miss Edna Yarrington as maid of honor. The best man was the Rev. L. Paddock of New York, and the ushers were the Rev. Henry T. Pratt of Bridgeport, William L. Hicks, Dr. William E. Foster, Ward Dickson, and Mr. Rowe. Mr. and Mrs. Gammack, on their return from an extensive trip through the South, will live at the rectory in Glen Cove.

Alleged Burglar Arrested.

John Ulrich, forty-two years old, whom the police of Brooklyn regard as a burglar of twenty-five years' standing, and who, the police say, was released from prison only a few weeks ago, after serving a term of sixteen years for a series of burglaries, was locked up last night in the Stagg Street Police Station, Williamsburg, on the charge of burglary. He was arrested for being implicated in the robbery of Jacob Levy's tailor's shop, on the fifth floor of 214 Johnson Avenue, two weeks ago.

Yale Freshmen Win at Football.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Yale freshmen won the football game to-day with the St. Thomas Cadets. Score, 12 to 0.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—As a result of the visit of President Frank Thomson and other officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago to-day, that company will at once begin the execution of a plan of track construction involving the expenditure of more than $1,000,000. The scheme provides for the laying of double tracks for the Panhandle and Pennsylvania Lines between Chicago and Logansport and Fort Wayne, Ind. The general programme was arranged during the hour's stay of the official party in the city.

President Thomson and the other officials have been in the West for several days. Monday they passed through Chicago on their way to the Omaha Exposition, returning here in a special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Capitalists and railroad men interested in the work of improving the Pennsylvania equipment joined in the conference. The visitors left for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock.

NEW ROAD TO ENTER CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The St. Louis, Peoria and Northern, a 165-mile road extending from Clinton, Ill., to St. Louis, is to be extended to Peoria, and thence to Chicago. The line will enter this city over the tracks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the corporation that owns and controls the terminal facilities of the three roads using the Grand Central Station, at Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street.

To get the road from Clinton to this city will require the construction of about 250 miles of new track, the financial negotiations for the building of which are now complete. The amount required for the new enterprise, $13,000,000, has all been pledged. Of this amount, St. Louis people have subscribed $5,000,000. The remaining $8,000,000 will come from Chicago and the East.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Joseph Roberts.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Roberts, United States Army, died at his home, 3,601 Locust Street, Philadelphia, from erysipelas, on Tuesday night. Gen. Roberts was born Dec. 30, 1814, near Middletown, Del. He entered the Military Academy in 1835. Four years later he joined the Fourth Artillery, and on Aug. 20, 1848, was commissioned Captain. In 1849 and 1857 he took part in the Seminole Indian wars in Florida and until the civil war began was stationed at different forts.

He was made Major in 1861, and was in command of Fort Monroe, Va., until Sept. 13, 1862, when he was made Chief of Artillery of the Seventh Army Corps. In 1863 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and went back to Fort Monroe. At the close of the war he was brevetted Brigadier General for faithful and distinguished service during the rebellion. After the close of the war he held the office of Assistant Inspector General, and for a time was Superintendent of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He retired in 1877 and since that time had made his home in Phil

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock;
SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock;
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds and Preferred Stock;
NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and Preferred and Common Stock, and
PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:

The Advisory Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization has formulated a plan for the Reorganization or consolidation of the above-named railroad companies, and the undersigned have consented to undertake as Managers the consummation of the Plan.

Deposits of the above-mentioned securities must be made with the Depositary, **The Mercantile Trust Company**, of New York, **on or before November 1, 1898**, after which date no further deposits of such Bonds or Stocks will be accepted except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Suitable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary for all securities deposited.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OR FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY, OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated October 12, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds and coupons thereto attached of the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company, (Central Branch Union Pacific,) said bonds being secured by mortgage dated May 1st, 1865, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay the proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, October 29th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above-described mortgage no holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Retsof Mining Co. Bonds
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

ADVERTISER JUST FROM CUBA DESIRES square associate with ten thousand cash; particulars at interview. "Bankers' References," Box 108, Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for erecting and finishing a building for the present Heating and Lighting plant at Central Islip, N. Y., and for erecting and finishing steam heating, plumbing and drainage, and electric wiring and fixtures for a cold storage building at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications for each of the above works may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and endorsed with the title of the work which the bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Stock market stagnation continues. Transactions in stocks yesterday were in excess of those of Wednesday, but they were still far below recent averages, aggregating barely 175,000 shares. And of this about half a dozen stocks contributed one-half. Commission houses did practically nothing, the whole market being given over to the professional traders. The day's net changes were chiefly fractional, and were pretty well divided between gains and losses. In only a few of the active issues did the closing price show a change of a full point.

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Wall Street is in a waiting mood, and there are undoubtedly many apprehensions in the minds of even the stronger interests which are operating toward the present general stagnation. But despite the persistent bearish efforts these fears do not become acute, nor do they bring about any marked weakness. In the face of the general speculative apathy the market shows firmness.

Strained diplomatic relations among the European powers are ignored; the continued strength of sterling exchange rate is ignored; European selling of American stocks, which yesterday was rather conspicuous, is ignored; evident efforts of manipulators of the trust stocks to cause further declines is ignored by the general market. Even the gloomiest predictions as to the result of the pending Congressional election are ignored. These things are all more or less influential in so far as they tend to hold in check the buying power, but they fail of influence where liquidation is concerned. For there is no liquidation of the standard shares.

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In the midst of its apathy and dullness the only developments that seem to attract Wall Street's attention are those having to do with the wheat situation. The increasing shipments of wheat and the advancing prices of that cereal are being watched with considerable interest. Neglecting the adverse matters Wall Street turns to this significant wheat movement, and shows in the face of all a disposition to be cheerful. That there is much cheerfulness in financial circles—cheerfulness that means proper appreciation of underlying conditions, and refusal to consider as important the temporary adverse matters—is quite evident. Investment interests are not selling out their securities, even though they may be apprehensive of pending developments. Some sensationally bad news may make its appearance, and may bring about liquidation, but in the opinion of careful market observers something of that sort will have to come to cause any general selling movement.

It is popular in Wall Street now to wait and do nothing. The Street seems to prefer to pay attention to the coming election and the betting odds thereon rather than to the stock market itself.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $524,100 threes, coupon, at 105¾@105⅞, 105¾@105¾, and $620 do., small, at 105⅝@105⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1⅛
Am. Tobacco.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	4	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1½
C., B. & Q.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	N. J. Central	1¼
Consol. Gas.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Hawaiian Sugar.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Inter. Paper Co.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	2½
B. & O. all in pf.	1	Lake Erie & W.	½
Canadian Pac.	2⅜	Minn. Iron t. r.	½
Central Pacific.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	⅝
Chicago & Alton.	3	Pacific Mail	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Gen. Electric.	⅞	St. Paul & Om.	¾
Illinois Central.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., R. I. & Pac. 6s.	1½	M. & O. new 6s.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1		

Bonds Declined.

D., M. & M. l. g. 4s.	1½	P., D. & E. 1st r. r.	1⅝
Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $125,256,399; balance, $7,478,149; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,068,315.

Money on call in London at 8 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84¾@4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼@4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 62c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅜ discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak on the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific 2⅜, to 82⅝; Illinois Central 1½, to 110¾; Union Pacific preferred 1¼, to 65½; Northern Pacific preferred ⅞, to 76¾; Erie first preferred ⅞, to 33¼; St. Paul ⅜, to 110⅝; Louisville and Nashville ½, to 55½; Atchison ¼, to 12¾; New York Central ¼, to 113⅝; Erie ⅛, to 12⅞, and Pennsylvania ⅛, to 60⅝. Reading sold at 8⅜. British consols declined ⅜, to 108 11-16, for money, and 7-16, to 108⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £7,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the last report: Total reserve increased £341,000, circulation decreased £393,000, bullion decreased £52,207, other securities decreased £467,000, other deposits decreased £1,740,000, public deposits increased £119,000, notes reserve increased £314,000, Government securities decreased £1,495,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 49 per cent., as compared with 46.30 per cent. last week, against an advance from 43.71 per cent. to 48.30 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount from 2 to 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes, as compared with the last report: Notes in circulation increased 2,075,000f., Treasury account current increased 5,800,000f., gold in hand decreased 6,500,000f., bills discounted increased 89,300,000f., silver in hand decreased 2,950,000f.

WESTERN LUMBER TRADE.

Sales of white pine by local lumbermen last week were of about the same volume as for the week immediately preceding. A few of the yards reported an increase in business, while the greater number reported no improvement or some falling off. All were of the opinion that the season in which to expect a diminution of business is near at hand, and that it would not be long before the trade would be approaching a Winter basis. Meanwhile prices were steadily held, and there was no indication of any shading being done to secure trade. The bulk of the sales, as heretofore, were to the country or to the smaller towns, but there was during the last week some noticeable increase in the sales locally. This was due to the desire of the contractors to get all current work as well under cover as possible before the beginning of cold weather. Local and near-by trade is helped also by the demands from boxmakers, car builders, and various other industries, as well as by the erection of several grain elevators.—Chicago Tribune.

THE SUGAR TRADE WAR.

Although nearly 20,000 shares of Sugar Trust were traded in yesterday, the stock fluctuated within a range of 1 point, and its net change was a slight fractional decline. Covering purchases were responsible for the stock's strength. The selling was steady and quiet and again appeared to be liquidation. The statement that both the trust and the outside refineries have withdrawn the guarantee of prices that was given at the termination of the recent cuts in prices was taken as further positive evidence that the trade war now on is on in earnest. From the Stock Exchange standpoint, the most important development in Sugar Trust matters is the decline in the borrowing rate. Last night the stock commanded a premium of only 1-64.

SOME MANHATTAN STORIES.

Manhattan came suddenly to the front yesterday and was the most active and one of the strongest stocks on the list. Over 30,000 shares changed hands and it sold above 97, closing with a net gain of nearly 2 points. All kinds of interesting stories were invented and distributed to explain the stock's strength. One of these told that contracts have been let and work is to be begun at once on the electrical equipment of the property. Another stated that Metropolitan Street Railway interests are acquiring control, and that that company is to guarantee 5 per cent. on Manhattan stock, it not being disclosed who is to guarantee the Metropolitan Street Railway.

THE PLUG TOBACCO COLLAPSE.

Tobacco Trust showed strength yesterday on scattered buying by traders, selling up to 115 and closing at 114 with a gain of a point. The preferred stock sold at 120 gaining 4 points. Wall Street understands that the trade war between the trust's plug plants and their competitors is to be carried on with aggressiveness. In discussing the collapse of the proposed plug consolidation and the prospect of a trade fight, The Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"One of the agreements of the scheme was that each manufacturer was to furnish the brokers a statement of business done and the condition of the business for the past five years. All the manufacturers did this, and, of course, the figures were brought to the notice of President Duke. They showed him which were the strongest and which were the weakest of the factories, the amount of business they did and other details which would serve him well in conducting the plug fights of the future. The American Tobacco Company had between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 which it could spend in buying out the opposition, and the start was made when the Wrights, of Richmond, and the Browns and Drummonds, of St. Louis, were bought out. When these three firms were gathered in, the American Tobacco Company had spent all its money and had no more to invest in the other factories which had submited the items of their condition. While the options given in July do not expire for some time, President Duke's withdrawal from the agreement leaves nothing but a failure of the combination as a result.

"The collapse will leave the plug market in an interesting condition. Even with the Wrights, the Browns and the Drummonds as parts of the American Tobacco Company's plug interests, Liggett & Meyers, Weissinger, Finzer Bros. Sorg, Lorillard and the other independent factories will have an output considerably in excess of the American Tobacco Company, and if the fight is directed against the independent factories it will be made one of the liveliest and most bitter ever known in the plug business. All the independent factories are expecting such a fight and are preparing to meet it, looking for co-operation from the jobbers.

"The leaf men were also much pleased at the failure to combine. Independence of factories will insure the sale of more leaf and the fight between the big company and the independent factories will also tend to increase the demand and sale for leaf.

"The independent manufacturers profess not to fear any fight that may be brought on. All those who gave figures are in a splendid financial condition, and all have a following which no other factory can get. They declare that a man chews a brand of tobacco because he likes it, and not because he can get six cuts for the same money that he had been paying for five."

CARNEGIE AND FEDERAL STEEL.

A rumor which has been quietly circulated for several days past states that Mr. Andrew Carnegie is likely to go into the Federal Steel Company. For some time there have been intimations in high quarters that big performances in Federal Steel affairs have been contemplated, and in this connection much stress has been laid upon the fact that out of the $200,000,000 authorized capital of the company there is now only about $40,000,000 out.

CHICAGO WHEAT BULLS.

Profits of Mr. P. D. Armour and other Chicago magnates who have recently been large but quiet buyers of wheat are now said to be very great. Many of the bigger wheat factors of Chicago, foreseeing the present heavy export demand, were heavy purchasers a month or two ago. Wall Street hears that one of these was young Mr. Leiter, who, it is rumored, may soon show up again as an important figure in the Chicago wheat pit.

BRIGHT COLORADO PROSPECTS.

Recent advices from Colorado, particularly from the mining interests of that State, talk most encouragingly of the outlook for business there. The steady increases in the output of gold and the general revival throughout Colorado has led to much new enthusiasm among the business men of the State. Eastern men recently returning from trips through the West are also talking with much confidence of the excellent state of affairs in Colorado and in that part of the country, predicting much prosperity for the State's mines and mining interests.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Annual meeting of the old Northern Pacific Railroad. Re-election of retiring Board of Directors.

Election of Edward P. Merwin, Jr., Thomas F. Cahill, Jr., and Emil A. Tauchert to membership in the Stock Exchange.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount. Advance in Bank of France rate from 2 to 3 per cent.

Arrival here of $1,250,000 gold from Europe and of $8,750,000 at San Francisco from Australia.

Announcement of sales at auction in this city on Wednesday next of certain Union Pacific security holdings.

Notice of foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and constituent companies on Nov. 19 at Pueblo, Col.

Increase of $91,342 in "Pan Handle's" profit after charges for September, but decrease of $337,293 since Jan. 1.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,500,000 Central Branch Union Pacific Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds.

Decrease of $23,062 in Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $74,362 since July 1.

Decrease of $943 in Georgia Southern and Florida's surplus for the year ended June 30.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Mechanics'	160
American Exch.	171	Mercantile	167
Broadway.	220	Merchants'	140
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New York	220
Commerce	206	N. Y. County	1200
Continental.	125	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Corn Exchange	260	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	160	Park	320
Garfield National	1050	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	153⅞
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Importers & Tdr's.	430	Seventh National	130
Irving	147½	State of New York	108
Leather Mfrs'	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	130
Manhattan	200		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	53½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	122	123
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	96
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	25½	26½
Amsterdam preferred	64	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99¼	99¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101¾	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. op.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	126
Standard Gas pf.	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracus Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	25	26
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63¾	65¾
Glucose pf.	108	108¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	90
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	19½	20¼
Standard Distilling pf.	68½	69½
Standard Oil Trust	415½	416
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	164	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,395
Flint and Père Marquette	5,940
Kanawha and Michigan	90
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	5,851
Total increase, four roads	$14,276
Increase previously reported	494,323
Total increase, twenty-eight roads	$508,599

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago and Eastern Illinois	$12,546
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	5,239
Pittsburg and Western	129
Total decrease, three roads	$17,914
Decrease previously reported	110,452
Total decrease, fifteen roads	$128,366
Net increase	$380,233

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Argentum sold at .20, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol, at .08, 100 Isabella at .23, 200 Mexican at .15, 600 Pharmacist at .03, 100 Plymouth at .13, 500 Sierra Nevada at .68.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	.10
Belcher	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Best & Belcher	.18	Kingston & Pemb.	.14
Breece	1.00	La Crosse	.08
Brunswick	.08	Ladville	.07
Caledonia, B. H.	.10	Little Chief	.18
Choller	.02	Mexican	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Ophir	.40
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Phoenix Gold	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Potosi	.10
Crown Point	.05	Plymouth Cons.	.08
Deadwood	.30	Savage	.05
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Sierra Nevada	.68
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.70
Gould & Curry	.10	Union Consolidated	.15
Hale & Norcross	.70	Utah	.05
		Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.70
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.10	Phoenix	.08
Breece	.90	Potosi	.09
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.06
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.62
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Standard	1.75
Comstock T. Co. stk.	.03	Small Hopes	1.05
Comstock T. Co. bd's.	.03	Union Consolidated	.18
Comstock T. Co. sc'p.	.03	Utah	.05
Crescent	.23	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.40	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.10	Ajax	.03
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.50
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Homestake	50.00	Creede & Crip. Cr'k	.03
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.65	Golden Fleece	.18
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.21
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville, Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.12	Portland	1.30
Mexican	.10	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.15	Union	.18
Ontario	3.75	Work	.07
Ophir	.40		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Biscuit common advanced from 32½ to 33⅛ to-day, closing at 33. The preferred had one sale at 97. Metropolitan 5s showed an advance from 60½ to 61 at to-day's close. North Chicago had an improvement from 212 to 215 during the day, these being the extreme figures, opening and closing. West Chicago was dull at 93½@93¾. Chicago City Railway was firm at 290.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	138¾
National Biscuit Co. common	32¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96½
American Steel & Wire common	31½
American Steel & Wire pf., ex. div.	86¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	3
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	23
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	25½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	24
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	213
West Chicago Street Railroad	93
South Side Elevated Railroad	75¾
Lake Street Elevated	12
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	15

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—In to-day's market prices held steady to firm until late in the afternoon, when they sold slightly off. Small fractions were lost by United Gas, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, the Electric Storage Battery issues, the Choctaws, and Union Traction. The Choctaws were off on reports that the Goulds intend building a competing line. A sale of Lehigh Valley was made at 19½, the lowest price on record. Commission house business was flat.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	19¾	20
Nor. Pac. com., t. c.	39¾	39¾
Nor. Pacific pf.	74¾	74¾
Pennsylvania	55¾	55
Reading T. C.	3 3-16	3 5-16
Reading 1st pf.	19 9-16	19¾
Reading 2d pf.	9¼	9½
St. Paul	107½	107¾
Western New York & Penn.	3¼	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	159	159½
Philadelphia Traction	90¾	91
Baltimore Consolidated	24½	24¾
Union Traction	19	19¼
Electric Storage	37¾	38
Electric Storage pf.	44¾	45
United Gas Improvement	120	120½
Welsbach Light	43	44
New Jersey Traction	50	50½
Marsden	6	6¼
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5 paid	19¾	19¾
Reading general 4s	80¾	81
Electric & People's 4s	91½	91¾
Equitable G. L. 5s	107¼	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	100	100¾
Cons. T., Pitts.	20¾	21¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	56	56½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Money is very easy. On call, rates range from 2 to 2½ per cent. Time money is offered freely and is quoted at 2½@3 per cent. for four months and 3 per cent and upward for six months. Where names and collateral are especially desirable, lower rates than are currently quoted obtain. Business in mercantile paper is exceedingly small. Mills are not buying cotton to any extent, and general business is being done from hand to mouth. The result is that demand for accommodation is remarkably small—in fact, in the opinion of some brokers, smaller than ever before known at this season. Factory paper would shade 1 per cent. The choicest mercantile names are quoted at 3@3½ per cent. At the Clearing House this morning, money between the banks was in large supply, with loans at 1½ and 2 per cent.

Butte was the only really active stock in to-day's market. Dominion Coal was very strong.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany		250
Boston & Lowell	226	227
Boston & Maine	163	--
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	123	--
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	--	122
Fitchburg pf.	--	104¾
Old Colony	193	195
West End	85¾	86
West End pf.	108	--

Mining Companies.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 20, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107	110	29	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	.....
20¼	30	600	Am. Malting Co	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
78¾	79¾	125	Am. Malting Co. pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	36½	200	American Cotton Oil	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	.....
85	88	35	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	.....
130	135	65	American Express	132	132⅛	132	132⅛	.....
11⅛	11⅜	100	Am. Spirits Mfg	12	12	11½	11⅜	.....
34½	35	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34	34⅛	34	34½	+1½
112⅝	112½	20,144	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111½	112⅝	111⅛	112⅝	— ⅛
107¼	108¼	130	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ⅝
96	98	112	Am. Tel. & Cable	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
114	114¼	12,830	American Tobacco	113	115	112¼	114	+1
119	125	100	American Tobacco pf.	120	120	120	120	+4
31¼	32	1,650	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	32¾	32¾	31	32½	.....
12½	12¼	330	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
33⅝	33¾	7,508	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	+ ¼
44	45	400	B. & O., all in, pd.	44	44	43¾	44	—1
2¾	3	430	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	2¾	.....
64⅝	64⅜	1,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63⅜	64⅝	63½	64¼	.....
79½	80⅜	300	Canadian Pacific	80	80	80	80	—2⅜
24¼	25¼	100	Central Pacific	24	24	24	24	—1
21⅜	21¼	1,520	Chesapeake & Ohio	21	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ¼
153	154½	255	Chicago & Alton	154	154	154	154	—3
114⅝	114⅜	3,828	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114	114⅞	113⅞	114⅞	+ ½
13⅞	14	1,100	Chicago Great West	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
38½	39⅝	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40	40	40	40	.....
7¼	8½	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
27⅛	28½	205	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
107½	107⅝	6,732	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	+ ⅜
161		412	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160	161	160	161	+ ¾
131	131½	350	Chicago & Northw.	131	131½	131	131½	+ ¾
100⅞	101⅜	2,722	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛	+ ⅞
8¼	8⅜	84	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
33⅜	33⅞	105	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
39⅛	39½	220	C., C., C. & St. L.	39	39	39	39	.....
45	45¾	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45¾	45	45½	+ ¼
20⅝	20¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
175	176	1,000	Consolidated Gas	173	175	173	175	+2½
102	103	85	Delaware & Hudson	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	.....
140	142	463	Del., Lack. & West.	141	141	140	140	.....
53⅜	53½	885	Denver & R. G. pf.	53¼	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	.....
125	130	30	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	.....
58	59	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	59	59	59	59	—1
29¼	29¾	1,718	Fed. Steel, wh'n iss.	29⅛	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	.....
70¼	71⅛	1,648	Fed. S. pf., wh'n iss.	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
78¼	78½	2,441	General Electric	78⅜	78⅝	77¼	77¼	— ⅝
135½	137½	50	Great Nor. pf., ex div.	136⅛	136⅜	136⅛	136⅜	.....
43⅛	43⅜	120	Hawaiian Sugar	43	43	43	43	+1½
107⅜	108	1,381	Illinois Central	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	— ⅛
53	53¼	400	International Paper	52	53	52	53	+ ⅜
87	87½	210	Int. Paper pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ½
47	48	10	Laclede Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅝	.....
90	92	200	Laclede Gas pf.	90	90	90	90	—2½
15	16	100	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	15	15	— ½
63	64	950	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64¼	64¼	63	63	+1
54	54¼	3,765	Louisville & Nashville	54	54½	54	54	— ⅜
97¼	97½	30,928	Manhattan Con	95¼	97⅝	95	97⅜	+1⅞
159	159⅛	9,740	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158¼	159⅝	157¾	159¼	+ ⅛
105	107	45	Michigan Central	105	105½	105	105½	.....
27⅜	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	27⅜	27⅜	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
60	61	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	60⅝	59½	60½	+1
125½	126	200	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	123½	125½	123½	125½	.....
31½	32	720	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30¼	31⅜	30¼	31⅛	+1½
32¼	32⅜	1,410	Missouri Pacific	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	.....
32¾	33	200	National Biscuit Co.	32¼	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
32	32¼	200	National Lead Co. pf.	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	3⅜	1,400	National Linseed Oil.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	.....
85½	86½	530	New Jersey Central.	86	86⅛	85½	86	+1
103½	104	410	New York Air Brake.	104½	105¼	103	103	+ ½
115⅝	115⅜	1,250	New York Central.	115¼	115⅝	115⅛	115¼	— ¼
11	13½	850	Norfolk & West.	14	14	14	14	.....
6¼	6½	3,200	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
39¾	39⅞	7,805	Northern Pacific	39½	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	4,199	Northern Pacific pf.	74½	75	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
		38	Omaha & St. Louis.	8	8	8	8	.....
15	15¼	200	Ontario & Western.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
52	54½	140	Oregon R. & Nav.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅝
27	30	40	Oregon Short Line	27½	27⅞	27½	27½	.....
43½	45¼	70	Pacific Coast	44	44	43¼	43¼	.....
80	83	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	82	82	81⅝	81⅝	.....
31⅜	31⅞	1,050	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
117⅜	117⅝	250	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾	— ⅛
102⅜	103	1,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	102⅝	103	102¼	103	+ ⅝
65	66	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
196⅜	197¼	393	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	196¼	196⅞	196½	196⅞	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	520	Reading	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	39¾	1,763	Reading 1st pf.	38½	39¼	38⅜	39¼	+ ½
19	19¾	20	Reading 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	.....
126		40	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	.....
62⅝	63¼	350	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62¼	62¼	61⅜	61⅜	—1⅜
11	12¼	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11¾	11½	11½	+ ¼
89	90	120	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
79½	80	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	79	79	79	79	— ¾
158		137	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	160	160	160	160	.....
22½	23	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	.....
8¾	8¾	225	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
33¾	33½	1,510	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	27	450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	.....
13⅜	13¼	120	Texas Pacific	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
154	155	900	Third Avenue	155	155	152	153¼	— ¼
31⅞	32	5,050	Union Pacific	31⅞	32	31¾	32	.....
63⅛	63¼	9,001	Union Pacific pf.	63⅜	63⅝	63	63¼	— ⅛
1	1⅛	4,600	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
40	44	25	United States Express.	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
6	6⅞	500	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
63⅝	64	220	U. S. Leather pf.	63⅜	63⅝	63¾	63⅝	+ ⅛
38	38¼	730	United States Rubber.	37⅛	38⅛	37½	38	+ ⅛
101	101¼	350	U. S. Rubber pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
7⅛	7¼	200	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
19¼	20	1,080	Wabash pf.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ¼
91⅜	91¾	865	Western Union Tel.	91	91½	91	91½	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	275	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
17¼	19	20	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	17	17	17	17	.....
Sales.....		176,794						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
2,000 ..... 101½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
300 96
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000 88
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
500 ..... 71½
2,000 ..... 71½
3,000 ..... 71¼
10,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71½
10,000b3 ..... 71½
4,000 ..... 71½
16,000 ..... 71¾
3,000 ..... 71⅜
9,000 ..... 71⅝
1,000 ..... 71¼
Gen 4s
52,000 ..... 93½
2,000 ..... 93⅜
2,000 ..... 93½
23,000 ..... 93⅝
500 ..... 93¾
55,000 ..... 93½
28,000 ..... 93⅝
500 ..... 93¾
2,000 ..... 93⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs
7,000 ..... 114¾
3,000 ..... 114⅞
B & O Con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co Certfs
20,000 118
Balt & Ohio 3½s, When Issued
35,000 ..... 95¾
25,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio 4s, When Issued
15,000 ..... 93½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ..... 89½
3,000 90
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
2,000 104
4,000 ..... 103½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
12,000 ..... 116½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 88½
Bur, Ced R & N 1st
5,000 ..... 107¾
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
5,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 ..... 89½
Cent of N J Gen 5s
3,000 ..... 113⅞
21,000 ..... 113¾
Cent Ohio Reor 1st
60,000 ..... 107½
17,000s15f 107½
17,000 ..... 107½
Central Pac Ext 6s, Speyer & Co Certfs
2,000 103
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
11,000 85
2,000c 85
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
3,000 ..... 110½
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
4,000 ..... 114½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
33,000 ..... 103¼
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
2,000 108
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
15,000 106
Chic, Mil & St Paul, Chic & Mo River 5s
3,000 ..... 115½
Chic & P Wn Div 5s
24,000 ..... 117¾
Southn Minn Div
1,000 ..... 119⅝
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s
1,000 143
Chic & N W Ext 4s
1,000 ..... 105⅛
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
2,000 ..... 104½
5,000 ..... 104¾
Chic, R I & Pac 6s
2,000 ..... 131½
Chic Term Tran 4s
2,000 ..... 89½
29,000 ..... 89¾
24,000 90
8,000 ..... 90⅛
Col Midland 2-4s
1,000 58
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000 96
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 ..... 97¼
10,000 ..... 97⅜
Clev, C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000 ..... 99½
Detroit City Gas 5s
1,000 93
5,000 ..... 93½
Det, Mac & Mar L G
4,000 16
Dul, S Shore & A 5s
1,000 ..... 112½
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000 107
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
2,000 ..... 114⅜
1,000 114
Erie Gen Lien 4s
8,000 70
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
25,000 90
1,000 ..... 90¼
Ft Wth & D C 1st
5,000 ..... 74¾
9,000 ..... 74½
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
9,000 90
1,000 ..... 90⅛
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s
9,000 ..... 85¼
Illinois Central, St Louis Div 3½s
15,000 93
Louisv Div 3½s
15,000 ..... 93½
Ill Central 4s, 1953
2,000 ..... 102¼
Interni & Gt N 1st
10,000 123
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
4,000 87
2,000 ..... 87½
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
7,000s3 ..... 72¾
5,000s3 ..... 72½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 105¼
2,000 105
L S & M So 1st Reg
2,000 ..... 105¾
Met St Ry Gen 5s
45,000 ..... 113⅞
10,000b3 ..... 113⅝
28,000 ..... 113⅜
34,000 114
Minn & St L Con 5s
3,000s20f 108¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 88¼
10,000 ..... 88¾
12,000 ..... 88⅝
5,000 ..... 88¾
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
8,000 ..... 61⅜
9,000 ..... 62½
Mo Pac 1st Cons
26,000 ..... 104¾
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
2,000 ..... 77¾
Mobile & Ohio New 6s
2,000 124
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
6,000 101
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s
5,000 103
Nash, C & St L Con
4,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 103¾
Nat Starch M Co 1st
10,000 107
N Y Central 1st Coup
8,000 ..... 117¾
N Y Cent Deb 5s
2,000 ..... 110¾
N Y Central & Hud, Lake Sh Col 3½s
50,000 ..... 94⅜
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
3,000 105
1,000 ..... 104⅞
9,000 ..... 104¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
10,000 ..... 66⅝
10,000 ..... 66¼
5,000 ..... 66⅜
20,000 ..... 66½
500 ..... 66¾
5,000 ..... 66½
2,000 ..... 66⅝
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
8,000 82
Oreg R & Nav 4s
13,000 ..... 96¾
Total sales $1,768,800
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
3,000 ..... 100¾
500 ..... 100⅞
500 ..... 100⅞
13,000 ..... 100⅜
10,000 ..... 100⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000 A 127
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
1,500 ..... 106½
Inc A 5s
6,000 ..... 75¼
4,000 ..... 75½
Oregon Short Line, Inc B & Col Trust
3,000 ..... 55⅛
10,000 ..... 55⅝
10,000 ..... 55⅞
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
11,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105¾
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co Certfs
14,000 99
Reading Co Gen 4s
27,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 81
6,000 ..... 80⅞
40,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80⅞
7,000 81
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000 87
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
4,000 ..... 90⅜
8,000 ..... 90⅞
10,000 97
4,000 ..... 96⅞
St L Southwn 1st
9,000 ..... 79¼
St Paul & Dul 2d
1,000 105
St Paul, Min & Man
Con 6s, Redu to 4½s
4,000 110
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 ..... 67⅞
20,000 ..... 67½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 92
5,000 ..... 92¼
3,000 92
So Pac of Arizona 1st
10,000 109
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 97½
Standard R & T Inc
11,000 ..... 18½
9,000 18
Tex & N O Cons 5s
8,000 ..... 102¼
4,000 ..... 102¾
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
1,000 107
Texas & Pacific 2d 6s
10,000 ..... 44½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ..... 91¾
Union Pacific 4s
500 99
13,000 ..... 99⅛
1,000 ..... 99⅜
24,000 99
500 99
1,000 ..... 99⅛
47,000 99
500 ..... 99⅜
10,000 99
500 ..... 99¼
12,000 ..... 99⅜

Theosophists Must Pay Taxes.

BOSTON, Oct 20.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision to the effect that the New England Theosophical Corporation must pay taxes upon its property. The corporation claimed its property was exempt from taxation under the statutes, as a "literary, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institution," but the court holds that a theosophical organization is neither literary, benevolent, charitable, nor scientific.

Manhattan State Hospital Contract.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The State Commission in Lunacy to-day announced that the contract for erecting and finishing the cottage colony buildings at Central Islip, which are to form a part of the Manhattan State Hospital, had been awarded to Miles Leonard of Binghamton at $697,707. The contract calls for semi-fireproof construction, involving fireproof corridors and a fireproof main cottage. Bids for entire fireproof construction exceeded the money available.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..	C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	75
3s, r., 1918	105½	105½	Consol. Coal	46	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	105⅞	Consol. Ice	46¾	48	New Cent. Coal	35	43
3s, 1908, small	106¼	106¼	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	91	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
3s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	14¼	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13½
4s, c., 1907	111½	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	80
4s, r., 1925	126⅜	127⅜	Eighth Avenue	360	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128⅜	Erie	12½	12⅝	Norfolk So.	55	66
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	112½	Erie 1st pf.	32⅜	32½	Nor. & W. pf.	48½	49½
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½	Erie 2d pf.	16¼	17	Ont. Mining	4½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H.	32	33	Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	76
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	F. & P. M. pf.	33	38	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60	63
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	Penn. Coal	325	..
			Green Bay & W.	30	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.	185	..	H. B. Claflin	89½	98	Peo. & Eastern.	3½	5
American Coal	118	122	Harlem	353	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	46
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40	Homestake	55	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Am. St. & W. Co. pf., ex. d.	86	87¼	Ill. Steel Co. t. r., stamped	92	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	9½	12
Ann Arbor	11¼	12	Iowa Central	8½	93	Quicksilver	8¾	2
Ann Arbor pf.	35	35½	Iowa Central pf.	33	8¾	Quicksilver pf.	1½	7½
B. & O., when is'd	30	32	Joliet & Chicago	160	34	Rens. & Saratoga	6½	..
B. & O. pf., w. i.	68¼	70	K. C., P. & G.	16½	..	Rome, W. & O.	185	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6½	Kanawha & Mich.	5	17	*Rio Grande W.	126	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keokuk & D. M.	3	6	*Rio G. W. pf.	27	29½
B'klyn Union Gas	123	125	K. & D. M. pf.	13	4	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	65	67½
Brunswick City	7½	9	Keokuk & West.	3	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	6	7
Buff., R. & P.	30	33	Lake Shore	190¼	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	55½	58
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	75	Long Island	47	193	St. Jo & Gr. Isl. Standard R. & T.	16¾	21
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Mah. Coal R.	120	55	St. L. & San Fran.	6¾	7½
Canada So.	51¾	52¾	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	7⅛	7½
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	29½	30½
Chi. & E. Ill.	53	54½	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106¼	Mexican Central	4¾	5	St. L. S. W. pf.	15	22
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & Duluth	21½	22
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	92	St. P., M. & M.	168	174
C., M. & St. P. pf.	176½	178	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	10	12	Sil. bullion certfs.	60	61
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	88	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	23	24½	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Clev., L. & W.	16½	17	Mo., K. & T.	10¼	10¾	Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mobile & Ohio	26	28	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅝	Morris & Essex	176	176½	Tol. Peo. & West.	..	20
Col. Midland	5	6½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	92½	97¾	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	Nat. Lead pf.	109½	112	Wells-F. Express	120	125
Col. & H. C. & I.	4½	5½	Nat. Starch	5	7½	*West Chi. St.	92¾	94⅜
C., H. V. & T.	3½	4½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,000	Am. Sug. Refs.	112⅞	112⅝	111⅝	112⅜
2,210	Am. Tobacco	112⅜	114⅜	112¼	114⅜
200	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
360	B'klyn R. T.	63⅞	64⅜	63⅜	64⅜
2,480	Chi., B. & Q.	114	114⅜	114	114⅜
2,180	Chi., M. & St. P.	106⅞	107⅜	106⅝	107⅜
60	Chi. R. I. & P.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
560	Louis. & Nash.	54¼	54½	54¼	54⅜
8,590	Manhattan	95⅛	97⅝	94⅞	97⅜
280	Missouri Pacific	32⅛	32⅛	32	32
1,900	Nor. Pacific	39⅜	39⅞	39½	39⅝
350	Nor. Pac. pf.	74⅜	75	74⅜	75
700	People's Gas	102¼	103	102¼	103
20	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
930	Reading 1st pf.	38½	39¼	38½	39⅛
140	Southern pf.	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝
40	Tenn. C. & I.	26½	26½	26½	26½
110	Union Pacific	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
850	Union Pac. pf.	63⅛	63⅝	63	63⅝
20	Wabash pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝
10	Wes. Union	91¾	91¾	91¼	91½
46,060					

BONDS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	A. T. & S.F. adj.	71⅜	71½	71⅜	71½
10,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44½	44½	44½	44½
20,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	77	77	77	77
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
$80,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Oct.	$37,147	$34,752	$38,098
From July 1	508,349	472,724	458,890
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week Oct.	$96,707	$109,253	$83,000
From July 1	1,293,921	1,145,291	1,098,880
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
2d week Oct.	$68,689	$73,928	$57,247
From July 1	1,062,280	1,063,174	864,794
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	655
2d week Oct.	$65,766	$59,826	$47,482
From Jan. 1	2,843,790	2,146,479	2,062,954
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
2d week Oct.	$10,303	$10,213	$7,873
From July 1	167,209	163,587	120,322
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week Oct.	$179,896	$174,045	.....
From July 1	2,206,607	2,064,907	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week Oct.	$66,884	$67,013	$56,043
From July 1	981,587	950,867	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	615,689	590,662	540,952
Operating ex.	438,660	390,571	362,490
Net earnings	177,029	200,091	178,462
Prop. ex. to gross.	71¼	67¾	67
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,126,655	1,130,386	1,032,090
Net earnings	342,788	417,150	306,758
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	949,627	863,541	869,115
Oper. ex. and tax.	654,054	590,707	610,329
Net earnings	295,573	272,834	258,786
Total income	300,276	272,834	258,786
Fixed charges	179,940	179,875	179,200
Balance	120,536	92,959	79,586
Dividends	55,880	27,360	.....
Surplus	64,656	65,599	.....
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for September—			
Gross earnings	1,523,786	1,352,677	1,176,787
Operating ex.	857,103	791,431	742,522
Net earnings	666,083	561,246	434,265
Prop. ex. to gross	56¼	60	64⅝
Charges	229,245	215,150	241,239
Surplus	437,438	346,096	193,046
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	11,684,769	10,736,020	10,875,619
Net earnings	3,153,898	3,324,641	2,914,966
Surplus	689,958	1,027,251	511,555

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ARNOLD & WILSON.—Schedules of Arnold & Wilson, dealers in m

LINKS FULL OF GOLFERS

Over Seventy Players in the Essex County Club's Games.

TOLER WINS THE GOLD MEDAL

Many Able Competitors and Several Close Matches Is the Result—Baltusrol Wins the Team Contest.

Beautiful golfing weather and as fine a field of contestants as any club could ask for its open tournament were among the pleasant conditions that fell to the lot of the Essex County Country Club at Orange yesterday. Over seventy players, representing a host of neighboring clubs, started in the qualifying round for the chief trophy, the Essex County Cup, and sixty-five turned in scores. Of these, the lowest was 78 strokes, made by H. P. Toler, who showed that he is still just as good a golfer as ever.

It was a grand record, and its peculiar feature was that fourteen of the eighteen holes were made in four strokes each. Toler thereby won the gold medal for the best score of the day. It is within one of the record for the course, 77 strokes, held by Howard A. Colby of the home club.

In the match-play round in the afternoon, however, Toler was beaten by James A. Tyng. In this round there were two nineteen-hole matches, the victors being J. H. Merritt of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, and H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, who was just beaten in the final round for the championship of that city.

One of the most remarkable performances of the day was done by Malcolm Graham, Jr., who fell into the ravine in driving for the third hole and took 25 strokes. Had he understood the local rule, he could have picked up and driven another ball, losing only one stroke.

Sixteen qualified for the chief trophy and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup. The list of contestants, with scores, follows—the first seven scores, the only ones under 90 strokes, being given in full. First is the list of the eligible sixteen for the Essex County Cup:

Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 4 4 6 4 5 4 4 4 5—40
In ..... 4 4 6 4 4 4 4 4 4—38
Total 78

A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow—
Out ..... 5 3 7 4 4 5 5 4 5—42
In ..... 4 3 5 4 3 5 5 4 5—38
Total 80

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ..... 4 4 6 4 3 5 6 3 6—41
In ..... 5 3 6 6 4 4 6 4 4—42
Total 83

James A. Tyng, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 5 4 6 5 4 4 4 4 6—42
In ..... 7 3 6 4 4 5 5 4 4—42
Total 84

T. T. Reid, Montclair—
Out ..... 5 4 6 5 4 5 5 4 5—43
In ..... 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 6—42
Total 85

T. H. Powers-Farr, Essex County—
Out ..... 5 4 6 5 3 5 5 5 6—44
In ..... 5 3 6 5 3 5 5 7 4—42
Total 86

J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley—
Out ..... 5 4 6 5 5 5 5 4 4—43
In ..... 5 5 6 7 5 5 6 2 4—45
Total 88

	Out.	In.	Total.
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	48	43	91
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow	46	46	92
Howard A. Colby, Essex County	49	43	92
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	49	44	93
Allan Kennedy, Essex County	48	45	93
C. F. Watson, Essex County	49	44	93
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia	45	49	94
T. F. Reynolds, Essex County	47	53	94
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	49	46	95

The following sixteen qualified to play for the Consolation Cup:

	Out.	In.	Total.
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island	44	51	95
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	47	48	95
William Runkle, Essex County	49	46	95
F. M. Harrison, Montclair	52	43	95
Paul Wilcox, Montclair	44	51	95
William Clark, Jr., Essex County	51	44	95
L. H. Conklin, Essex County	45	50	95
W. Y. Marsh, Morris County	53	42	95
W. A. Larned, Baltusrol	48	47	95
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island	47	49	96
H. G. Cortis, Essex County	49	48	97
W. L. Thompson, Morris County	51	46	97
Arthur Taylor, Oakland	47	50	97
F. A. Marcellus, North Jersey	45	52	97
L. St. Clair Colby, Essex County	52	45	97
Arthur Schroeder, Montclair	51	47	98

The other players, with scores, were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
The Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	48	50	98
George B. Jenkinson, 2d, Essex Co	44	54	98
H. B. Billings, Essex County	54	45	99
D. C. Hubbard, Montclair	49	50	99
Frank Enos, Englewood	51	48	99
T. C. Ennever, Essex County	49	50	99
H. K. Toler, Baltusrol	51	50	101
James L. Taylor, Queens County	48	53	101
M. B. Metcalf, Essex County	53	49	102
George A. Toffey, Jersey City	53	49	102
C. B. Van Brunt, Crescent Athletic	55	48	103
W. A. Bryant, Essex County	49	54	103
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Staten Island	42	62	104
Howard S. Bowns, Crescent Athletic	51	53	104
Harold Godwin, Queens County	57	47	104
J. T. Dodd, Englewood	54	51	105
A. S. Pitt, Wee Burn	49	56	105
W. J. Kingsland, Essex County	48	58	106
George M. Gill, Essex County	54	53	107
Arthur E. Whitney, Crescent	57	50	107
R. M. Miles, Essex County	52	55	107
A. G. Hamilton, Baltusrol	57	51	108
H. F. Whitney, Crescent	57	52	109
Carl Gordon, Staten Island	59	52	111
Ernest H. Lloyd, Essex County	62	52	114
E. W. Forrest, Essex County	62	53	115
R. P. McDougall, Essex County	55	60	115
R. A. Waterbury, Baltusrol	63	53	116
B. P. Craig, Jersey City	62	56	118
Hugh N. Mackenzie, St. Andrew's	58	62	120
S. Y. L'Hommedieu, Essex County	64	59	123
L. Halbeck, Jr., Essex County	62	64	126
A. C. Denman, Jr., Essex County	68	59	127

The result of the match play rounds in the afternoon for the two trophies is:

Essex County Cup.—First match play round—Walter J. Travis beat C. M. Hamilton, 2 up; C. F. Watson beat C. L. Tappin, 5 up and 3 to play; H. Powers-Forrest beat T. F. Reynolds, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. H. Merritt beat Allan Kennedy, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. N. Steele, Jr., beat Howard Colby, 3 up and 1 to play; James A. Tyng beat H. P. Toler, 4 up and 3 to play; A. L. Norris beat T. T. Reid, 3 up and 1 to play; T. H. Powers-Farr beat W. R. Thurston, 2 up.

Consolation Cup.—First match play round—H. G. Cortis beat W. L. Thompson, 7 up and 6 to play; William Runkle and F. A. Marcellus finished even at the 18th hole and will play off their tie to-day; Paul Wilcox beat Arthur Schroeder by default, the latter retiring after a tie game at the last hole; Arthur Taylor beat William Clark, Jr., 6 up and 5 to play; L. St. Clair Colby beat H. W. Slocum, 5 up and 4 to play; George E. Armstrong beat L. H. Conklin, 2 up and 1 to play; the matches between F. M. Harrison and R. C. Watson, Jr., and W. A. Larned and W. Y. Marsh will be finished to-day.

As an additional feature there was a team match, each club being represented by four members. The Baltusrol team won, being composed of H. P. Toler, 78; James A. Tyng, 84; W. A. Larned, 95, and H. K. Toler, 101. Total, 358 strokes. The Essex County team came second with a total of 370, followed by Montclair, with 372, and Staten Island Cricket, 406 strokes. The tournament will be continued to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Building on Fifteenth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and Auction Sales.

Ware, Gibbs & Card have sold for Boehm & Coon to an investor, for cash, the six-story business building 48 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103.

A. S. Lamphear has sold for Rachel Axelrod to Mrs. M. Braun, for about $70,000, the new-five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold, through Leitner & Marks, to Louis Satnick, three lots on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 75.2 by 132.6 by 75 by 131.3. The buyers will erect four-story flats on the plot. At the auction sale of the Bathgate estate property last November these lots sold for $2,000 each.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Max Marx to George Mimmo the two-story and basement private dwelling 516 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

William Rosenzweig has bought from Michael Elias, for about $85,000, the six four-story flats, with stores, 2,382 to 2,388 and 2,392 and 2,394 Second Avenue, each 20 by 80.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the estate of Rudolph Schullinger the dwelling 238 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Frederick Sackett the four-story buildings 478 to 484 Cherry Street, on a plot 84 by 50.

Schlesinger & Co. have sold to Mrs. Mary Sproule the five-story brick double flat 1,764 Third Avenue, 25 by 100. The same firm has also sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 159 West Ninety-third Street, 15 by 100.8½, and the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 158 West Fifty-fourth Street, 17 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Theron G. Strong, for $12,060, the three and four story brick dwelling 28 East Thirteenth Street, 23.2 by 56.5 by 24.2 by 51.

Strong & Ireland sold, in partition, to Jacob Klingenstein, for $20,700, the two-story brick tenement 40 Rivington Street, 24.10 by 100.2.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Marinus Willett, for $25,100, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 1,902 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to H. B. Laidlaw, for $23,250, the plot of about 9¾ acres, with mansion and stables, on the east side of Palisade Avenue, about 980 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly River Avenue.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2¾ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, extending to the old line of Bloomingdale Road, 25.2¾ by about 90, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 386 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 36.3 by 82, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,490.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 2,332 Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 24.10 by 90, three-story brick building, with store; all title and interest of Charles F. Rime on July 8, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet west of West End Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50.6 by 88; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

Boston Road, west side, 193.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 30 by 50.7 by 61.8; Zenaide D. Schullenberg of 2,457 Second Avenue, owner; F. G. Camp of 91 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Avenue D, west side, 78 feet south of Fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; John B. Crosby of Unionport, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Dawson Street, south side, 242 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 18 by 23; John Otto of 175 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall Street, to a nine-story brick bank and office building; Robert M. Gallaway, Trustee; Loughran & Behrman of 39 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $100.

No. 7 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick studio building; Edward S. Atwater, owner; A. R. MacDonald of 253 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 48 John Street, to a four-story brick warehouse and store; John Street Methodist Episcopal Church Trust Fund Society of 44 John Street, owner; William B. Tubby of 81 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 169 West Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick office building, with stores; estate of Nicholas Wernert of 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,122 Madison Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone stable; Mary A. King of Newport, R. I., owner; Edward Smith of 41 Ann Street; cost, $225.

No. 158 Chrystie Street and 20 to 24 Delancey Street, to four five-story brick tenements, with stores; Moses Shedlinsky of 343 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $400.

No. 15 Beekman Place, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Rachel Levy, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 115 feet west of Brook Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Sophie Levy of 749 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; P. Egan of 1,150 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $350.

O. H. P. Belmont Rents a House.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented to O. H. P. Belmont, through H. S. Ely & Co., the Cole house at 677 Fifth Avenue, for a term of years. This house adjoins the one recently built by Levi P. Morton. Mr. Belmont has abandoned the idea of building on his corner lot, Seventy-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and has put it in the hands of De Blois & Eldridge for sale.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 20.

AVENUE B, w s, 57.9 ft's of 7th St, 20.8 x84.6; Annie M. Hanigan to Samuel Greenfeld $1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; Edward Du F. Gault to John Jordan 1

BROOK AV, e s, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, 53x146.11x50x164.9; Elizabeth M. H. Hamilton to Christina Hohner....$1 and Exch.

CLINTON AV, s e corner of Crotona Park South, 101.3x89.11x105.5x44.3; United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, to Benjamin Viau.... 7,500

CLINTON AV, s w corner of Lebanon St, 20x100x20.4x100; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Augustine J. Smith..... 4,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 34.11 ft s of 184th St, 18x75; Ella T. Warren to Charles R. Hall..... 3,250

DALY AV, w corner of Samuel St, 45x108x45x103.11; Daly Av, n w s, part of Lots 277 and 278, map of East Tremont, 100x110.2x50x102; Christina Hohner to Elizabeth M. M. Hamilton 22,000

DALY AV, w corner of Samuel St, 45x108x45x103.11; Andrew Schuhmann and wife to Christina Hohner..... 1

HILL AV, e s, 325 ft n of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Catharine Coleman..... 1,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of Emerson St, 25x100x irregular, Susan Maginn to George W. Godward..... 1

LOT 7, map of property of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Murtzio Zetena..... 485

LOT 8, map of property of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Murtzio Zetena..... 520

LOT 150, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William Wetterer and wife to Emil S. Levi 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x36.8; Ellen Hurley to Mary Murray 55,000

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Sophie Rothschild to M. S. Auerbach 10

MADISON AV, w s, Lots 86 to 90, and 164 to 168, map of real estate of William Adee, 125x200 to Washington Av; Joseph Newman to Agnes M. Newman..... 1

MANHATTAN ST, 48, s w s, 25x81; Louisa A. Finck to John Mueller..... 1,000

MARION ST, 147, e s, 25x86; Louis Frank and wife to Isaac Gelles..... 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 425 ft s of 184th St, 50x106; Frederick H. Dressel to Adolph Zink 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, Lot 12, map of the estate of George W. Hunt, 16.8x185.4x28.6x202; John H. Clapp, referee, to Philip Paul..... 650

PLOT begins 87.9 ft w of Webster Av, at division line of lands of Peter Dodge and Jacob Ferris, runs w 24.9x 25x s 26.8x n 25; Peter Dodge to Samuel and Mary Dodge..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x80x irregular; Theodore E. Macy and others to Charles L. McGlade..... 3,050

PROSPECT AV, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x90x irregular; Theodore E. Macy and others to Peter J. Cooney..... 3,050

ROCKFELD ST, n s, 925 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; George Carter to William W. Niles, Jr 1

RYER AV, w s, 495 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x123.9x25.5x128.3, ½ part; Sarah Morgan to John J. Morgan..... 1

WALES AV, e s, 33.6 ft n of 147th St, 16.8x100; Peter J. Conlon to Catharine A. Conlon 1

1ST AV, w s, 23 ft s of 18th St, 23x80; Anna F. Goodwin and others to Louis Meier and another..... 1

2D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 123d St, 25x82; William T. Purdy and another to Elizabeth A. Brady..... 17,200

3D AV, w corner of 179th St, 90x90x88; M. M. Tracey and others to Anna M. Irwin..... 1

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Annie P. Allen to John Marion..... 100

6TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of Avenue C, 20.11x97; Levy Cohen to Harry Fischel..... 12,375

9TH ST, s s, 177.5 ft e of University Place, 25x93.11; Stephen H. Olin, referee, to Charles E. Bigelow..... 5,500

17TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Union Square West, 25x92; Margaret B. Edson, individually and as sole executrix to Margaret S. Auerbach..... 56,000

25TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.9; E. L. Chisolm to Joseph Lawrence..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Jacob Korn to John D. Karst..... 1

31ST ST, 129 East, n s, 18.7x56; Arthur A. Hodges to Julia C. Stevens..... 17,500

57TH ST, 115 East, 20x100.5; Marion E. McGeorge to S. E. Nash..... 100

83D ST, s s, 138 ft e of 9th Av, 18x102.2; Susan L. Wright to Jane Pratt..... 1

94TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.8; Michael M. Forrest and wife to Mary Bird..... 1

96TH ST, n s, 99.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.11x irregular; 60th St, s s, 250.4 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Cherry St, n s, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 25x100, leasehold; Elizabeth M. Roe, executrix, &c., to Louisa H. Roe..... 16,023

100TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Boulevard, 60x51.10; George V. Morton to Alfred Waldron 100

114TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Michael J. Bove to Maria Bove.. 500

115TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x100.11; George I. Weiss to Emma M. Weiss 1,000

121ST ST, 506 East, 17x80; Edward Dougherty to Thomas P. Garels..... 1

123D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; William Somerville to Peter Schaeffer 1

123TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100; William H. Brady to John Brady.. Gift

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, runs e to Harlem River x s to 124th St x w —x n 100.11x w 25x s 11x w 25x n 11x w 75x s 100.11x w 28x n 100.11x e 3x n 100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Russell Bradford..... 43,800

133D ST, s s, 327.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Julius Jungman and wife to James H. Cubberly 100

155TH ST, s s, 506.4 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 114.8x w 60.1 to Edgecombe Av x s 55.8 x e 168.11 to Bradhurst Av x n 168 to 155th St x w 100 to beginning; Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, to Mary Gleason.. 5,000

180TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of Park Av, —100.4 x20.8x88.7; Charles H. Thornton and another to Donald McKaskill..... 100

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, or Park Av, 16.8x100; Mary Mayer to Elias Scheuer..... 1

Recorded Leases.

LEDERER, Josephine, to Max Resnick; 17 St. Mark's Place, 5 years..... $3,600

MICHELS, John, executor, to Lawrence O'Brien; 215 East 49th St, 5 years..... 720

MOSKOWITZ, Israel, to Samuel Katz and another; 151 and 153 Allen St, 3 years.. 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BACOT, Julius I., to Emily S. Dow; 62 Dey St; 117 West 122d St; 331 Spring St, and 499 Washington St, 2 1-3 years..... $1,500

BINGHAM, William H. and James, to Charles M. Dedrick; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 95th St, 2 years..... 15,000

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Henry F. Eisentrager; s e cor of 90th St, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 1,500

BRADY, Harriet A., to William B. Trowbridge; 218 West 71st St, 3 years..... 13,000

BROWN, Josephine A., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 19th St, 280 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 13,000

COONEY, Peter J., to Theodore E. Macy and others; e s of Prospect Av, 175 ft n of 156th St, 1 year..... 1,550

DELAFIELD, Augustus F., to Terence Jacobson; s s of 6th Av, 61.8 ft e of 24th St, 1 year..... 5,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E. and William, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; 850 and 852 West End Av, 3 years..... 85,000

EBERTH, Carl R., to Denis D. Collins, individually, and as guardian; s s of Garfield St, 95.5 ft w of Valentine Av, 5 years 5,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 640 and 642 6th St, 3 years..... 42,000

FRANK, Louis, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 18 Market St, 3 years..... 27,000

FRANK, Louis, to Jacob Korn; 18 Market St, installments..... 4,000

GILBERT, Frank W., to Mary Hopkins; n w corner of Madison Av and 88th St, ½ year..... 65,000

GORDON, Louis, and others, to Emilie J. Murray; 104 and 104½ Cherry St, 1 year..... 10,000

GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Eliza C. Farnham; w s of Avenue B, 57.9 ft s of 7th St, 5 years..... 12,000

HAMILTON, Elizabeth M. M., to Jacob Schmidlapp; Daly Av, w corner of Samuel St, 1 year..... 2,500

HESSBERG, Isaac, to George Rubenstein; n s of proposed 5th St, 423.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 3 years..... 2,500

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Kochkeller; n s of proposed 5th St, 373.11, 123.11, 323.11, 223.11, 423.11; and 173.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, (six mortgages,) 1 year, each for..... 750

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Kochkeller; n s of proposed 5th St, 103.11, 448.11, and 473.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year, each for..... 500

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Baer; n s of proposed 5th St, 298.11 and 448.11 ft of Green Lane, or Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 5,000

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Baer; n s of proposed 5th St, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 3 years..... 2,500

HORBELT, Louise, otherwise Louise H. Murphy, to Michael J. Kelly; 307 West 147th St, demand..... 2,230

JACOBS, Simon, to Thomas G. Field, executor, &c.; 739 and 741 East 6th St, 5 years..... 43,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jackson and another; n s of 6th St 188.5 ft w of Avenue D; also n s of 6th St, 166 ft w of Avenue D, demand..... 2,000

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited, to Hudson River Bank; s s of 26th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 15,000

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited, to Sarah A. Taylor; s s of 26th St, 425 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 14,000

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited, to Gouverneur Kortright; n s of 25th St, 450 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 10,000

KARST, John D., to Jacob Korn; s w s of 29th St, about 200 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 14,000

KUHN, Andrew F., to Adeline C. Dixon; e s of Nelson Av, 350.11 ft s of Union St, 5 years..... 3,000

LAWRENCE, Joseph, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; n s of 25th St, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

LESINSKY, Henry, to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; w s of 6th Av, 83.3 ft s of 15th St, 5 years..... 42,000

MAIER, Leslie and Julius, to Charles Scholle; 309 1st Av, 3 years..... 11,000

MARION, John, to Annie P. Allen; e s of 3d Av, 25 ft s of 171st St, one-half year. 3,400

McGLADE, Charles L., to Theodore F. Macy and others; e s of Prospect Av, 200 ft n of 156th St, 1 year..... 1,550

McKEON, Joanna, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 8th Av, 74 ft s of 33d St, 1 year..... 5,000

MEYELER, John H., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Valentine Av, 1 widened, 151.2 ft n of 180th St, extend to Tiebout Av, if prolonged, one-fourth year..... 12,000

MEYER, Emil, to Marianna C. Cobb; s w corner of Fordham, or North 3d, Av and 171st St, 2 years..... 1,000

MEYER, Emil, to Robert L. and Ann C. Brown, trustees, &c.; s w corner of 3d Av and 171st St, 3 years..... 22,000

MURRAY, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Madison Av and 91st St, 3 years..... 31,500

NASH, Stephen E., to Eliza M. Bailey; n s of 57th St, 130 ft e of Park Av, 3 years. 22,000

NATALE, Luigi, to Irving Savings Institution; 235 and 237 East 111th St, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 13,000

NATALE, Luigi, to Vito Gregorio; 235 and 237 East 111th St, 3 installments..... 4,000

NORTON, Mary E. and Patrick, to Bertram H. Fancher; s s of 61st St, 241 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

O'BRIEN, Lawrence, to Conrad Stein; 215 East 47th St, saloon lease, demand..... 800

RIORDAN, Minnie and William J., to Union Trust Company of New York; 369 to 373 Cherry St, and 71 Gouverneur St, 5 years..... 22,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; n s of 28th St, 500 ft w of 6th Av, demand..... 8,406

SCHNURMACHER, Simon, to Charles and Rina C. Velsey; 131 Lenox Av, 5 years..... 2,500

VIAU, Benjamin, to United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, &c.; s e corner of Crotona Park South and Clinton Av, 44.4 to Crotona Av, installment..... 6,500

WALDRON, Alfred, to Augusta C. Darragh; n s of 100th St, 90 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 10,000

WALSH, Matthew, to Joseph Mathern and another; n s of 137th St, 637.6 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 5,000

WALSH, Matthew, to Albert and Nellie Pinna; n s of 137th St, 637.6 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 500

WETHERBEE, Gardner, to Jacob A. Geisenheimer and another, trustees, &c.; w s of West End Av, 22.2 and 42.2 ft s of 78th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 32,000

WIELANDT, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, guardian, to Rufus R. Graves..... $14,000

BASCH, Amanda, to Siegfried Romann.... 1,500

BENDHEIM, Carrie, to Salomon Marx.... Nom.

CORREJA, Clementine, executrix, to Clementine Correja..... Nom.

COWPERTHWAIT, Frederick N., to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee, &c.. Nom.

COWPERTHWAIT, Josephine N., guardian to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee, &c..... Nom.

DORSETT, Eliza M., to Louisa Sluyter.. 3,001

GRAVES, Rufus R., to Atlantic Trust Company 14,000

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, to Henry F. Miller 12,022

McWILLIAM, John, to Sarah M. Miller.. Nom.

MENDES, Henry P., and another, executors, &c., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c. 840

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Colonial Trust Company..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Clinton H. Leggett..... 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Jacob Plass against Maria L. de Faria, owner and contractor. $46

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x138.11; Isaac Lew's & Sons against Frank W. Gilbert, owner and contractor. 853

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x138.11; William H. McWhirter against Frank W. Gilbert, owner and contractor 8,406

MADISON AV, 1,306 to 1,310; Bradley & Currier Company against George W. Spitzer, owner; George W. Spitzer and R. Gill & Sons, contractors..... 2,462

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 450 ft n of 122d St, 75x200 to Claremont Av; Louis Beck against the Catholic University of America, owner; Augustus C. Dexter, contractor 11,365

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 450 ft n of 122d St, 75x200 to Claremont Av; John A. Hamilton against the Catholic University of America, owner; Augustus C. Dexter, contractor 793

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 156th St, 100x100; Arthur Wriedt against Morris Neufeld, owner and contractor..... 165

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, 75x— to 117th St x25x—; D. C. Steiber against Maud Nesbit, owner and contractor 631

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 484; Jacob Plass against Maria L. de Faria, owner and contractor 67

WEST END AV, 419; Jacob Plass against Maria L. de Faria, owner and contractor 16

WILLIS AV, 444; D. C. Steiber against Adolph Weber, owner; Gus P. Brueder-lein, contractor..... 98

3D ST, 301 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isaacs & Jacobson... 175

3D ST, 303 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isaacs & Jacobson.. 175

3D ST, 305 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isaacs & Jacobson.. 175

3D ST, 307 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isaacs & Jacobson.. 176

3D ST, 301 to 307 East; the Union Stove Works against Isaacs & Jacobson, owners and contractors..... 028

3D ST, 142 East; George I. Roberts & Brothers against Charles L. Allen and Anna Y. Gibson, owners; George H. Gibson, contractor..... 262

39TH ST, 16 West; Janes & Kirtland against John S. Weatherley, owner; Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Company, contractor..... 87

56TH ST, 38 and 85 East; Candee & Smith against Laura G. Weller, owner; F. M. Weller, contractor..... 173

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; the Garden City Company against William Thuren, owner and contractor..... 250

99TH ST, 33 West; Jacob Siegelman against Isidor Fredel, Wolf Levy, and Angelo Felacco, owners and contractors. 225

117TH ST, 388 West; Jacob Plass against Maria L. de Faria, owner and contractor 16

129TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 88x100; William H. McWhirter against Frank W. Gilbert, owner and contractor. 1,250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

9TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Jacob Korn, with John D. Karst, Jr., (nine payments)..... $48,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 74th St, 25x77; Oscar von Bernuth against Charles Naarden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Smith.

BELMONT AV, s e s, Lot 2, and Grove Av, n w s, Lot 9, map of the Village of East Tremont, West Farms, road leading from New York to Boston, w s of adjoining land of Thomas Booth, 85.3x260, contains ½ acre; William H. Horner and another against James W. Horner and others, (partition;) attorney, W. Romer.

CANAL ST, 111; Edwin J. Wallace against Amelia Thompson and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Grasmuck & Ostrander.

PENFOLD AV, s s, 137.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x130; Edward M. Scudder against Emmy S. Liljedahl and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Scott.

16TH ST, n s, 150.1 ft e of 11th Av, 25.1x100.5; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Andrew Reilly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

88TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.8; Egbert B. Seaman against William F. Burroughs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

101ST ST, n e corner of 1st Av, 95x100.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John W. Livingston and others; attorney, C. E. Miller.

154TH ST, s s, 226.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 27x99.11; Johanna Fleischmann, executrix, against Selma Wallach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. Vaughan.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

51—James E. Simpson, Jr., et al., surviving partners, appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by George A. Gorman for the appellee, and concluded by James H. Hayden for the appellants.

53—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary A. Wardwell, administratrix, &c.—Argued by George H. Gorman for the appellant, and by George A. King for the appellee.

54 and 55—T. B. Merrill, as receiver, &c., appellant, vs. The National Bank of Jacksonville.—Argument commenced by Edward Winslow Paige for the appellant.

Call for to-day: Nos. 54, (and 55,) 214, 266, 50, 106, (and 169 and 170,) 130, 49, 215, 15, 56.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
50—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
84—Siegelle vs. Llentaud.
66—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Union Ins. Co. of P.
109—Park & Tilford vs. Gorman.
112—Lachvarcik vs. Berewind White Coal Mining Co.
114—Springer vs. Hegeman.
136—Gibbons vs. Judd & Co.
151—Sinkwin vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
158—Yoost vs. Niedlinger
161—Schofield vs. Anderson.
162—Robinson vs. So. Nat. Bank.
164—U. S. vs. Simon.
166—Sullivan vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.

U

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GENTLEMAN WISHES ROOM AND BOARD in high-class private German family; west side, above 58th St.; must furnish A1 references; finely furnished room; first-class table; irreproachable locality. Address A. K., Box 216, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By refined German Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on lady; good reference. Doute, 308 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can be well recommended by last employer. Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; in private family; wages $18; best city reference. 418 East 70th St., Gaffney's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen at present employer's until engaged; best city references. 6 E. 58th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; excellent bread, cake, pastry, ice creams; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. 418 West 57th St., third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress in a small private family; city, or short distance in country; personal reference. 342 East 33d St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—As cook, laundress, or to do housework in a small family; capable and reliable; best reference. 233 East 34th St.

COOK.—By capable woman; excellent cook; private family; best city reference. J. F., 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; wages $30 to $40; city references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference from last employer. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent, superior cook; willing and obliging; present employer's. 250 West 72d St.

COOK.—By an English cook; wages, $40. L. S., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 147 West 51st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker would like few more customers; no objection to country; best reference; or permanent position accepted. Dressmaker, 322 West 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced children's dressmaker, formerly with Mme. Thurn, would like a few more engagements by the day. M. Early, 789 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; more work by day in private families; rapid worker; reference. Smith, 205 West 145th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady teacher, having her morning hours disengaged, wishes position as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework in small family; willing and obliging; with some experience and willing to learn. Call Friday and Saturday, 341 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; reference. 216 West 36th St., Brennan's bell.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By German maid; useful; trustworthy; good seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork, city or country; first-class reference. M. B., 37 Sutton Place.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork if necessary. Can be seen at present employer's, 41 West 21st St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable woman as laundress; willing to assist in kitchen or with chamberwork; best city reference. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; best city and country references. Can be seen at 106 West 52d St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German, from Hanover; competent to take full charge of children from 3 up; teaches German; best references. S. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to child over two years, or to do children's plain sewing; personal references. Call, 10 to 2, at present employer's, 624 West End Av, 90th St.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; eleven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. N. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; salary moderate. B., 376 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—French-Swiss; thoroughly competent; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class city references; just disengaged. Dailey, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By first-class butler or waiter; willing and obliging; good city reference. D., Box 15 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman, highly recommended; long experience; references. G., Box 301, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By experienced single man as butler and valet; Protestant; age, 35; highest city reference. Tall, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman; has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes place for man; highly recommended for sobriety and capability; willing and useful. 246 West 36th St.

COACHMAN or COACHMAN and FOREMAN.—Twelve years' references; three years at last place. A., 650 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By single coachman; thoroughly experienced; first-class man with saddle horses. M. F., 715 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By gardener; understands vegetables, fruit, lawns, avenues; handy at carpenter's and painter's work; best references. T. F., 108 East 10th St.

GARDENER.—By first-class general workingman; married; several references. Box 668, Patchogue, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—Swede; single; care of horses, harness, carriages, furnace, and cow; sober, willing, and trustworthy; reference. F., care Norellus, 2,075 Franklin Av., Tremont.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By single young man of thirty-two to attend furnaces, stables, or be generally useful. Rogers, 1,026 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede, 20, as useful man in private family; also horses. Edward Pearson, 24 Greenwich St.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man in private family. Lenahan, 471 West 147th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man, Swiss, as valet to one or more gentlemen and make himself useful in yachting, hunting, &c.; speaks three languages. Rudolph Oser, 78 Lexington Av.

VALET.—By a young Japanese to attend one or two more gentlemen couple hours daily; best references. O'Brien, 651 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—Position of trust by a gentleman of varied business experience, who met with misfortune; best references as to character and ability; security furnished if required. R. B., Box 218, care New York Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to "The Ladies' Home Journal," to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., to Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

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15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
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Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
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20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

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Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

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331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10. Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Ninth year begins Oct. 24, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice Pres. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circular address PROF. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

WANTED—Singers in a first-class volunteer choir up town; those who will appreciate a chance to become familiar with high-class church music under an able director will be at Leslie Hall, 83d St. and Boulevard, at 7:45 P. M. Saturdays.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 Broadway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

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Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

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The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, Oct. 23d

FEATURES:

A Distinguished Educator

Full-page portrait of Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College.

Famous Choirs of New York

Thomas M. Prentice, organist of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, writes an entertaining story on the numerous choirs of city churches. Upward of 25 illustrations accompany the story, including portraits of two soloists and a chorister of the St. Andrew's choir; William S. Chester, organist and choirmaster, and Charles Meehan, soprano soloist of St. George's Church; Marie Donavin, soprano, Bloomingdale Reformed Church; G. Edward Stubbs, organist and choirmaster, St. Agnes's Chapel; Miss Lillian Morey, contralto; Miss Minnie Blenner, W. H. MacGregor, and Frank Treat Southwick, organist and choirmaster of the West End Presbyterian Church; two choristers and Miss Karlina Schmitt, contralto of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; Charles Baier, organist of St. Ignatius's Church; Walter R. Johnston, organist St. Paul's M. E. Church; Alice May Sherwood, Marble Collegiate Church; A. A. Wild, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Holy Apostles; Miss Effie Stewart, soprano, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Perry Averill, baritone, All Souls' Church; George M. Greene, organist, Pilgrim Church; Miss Nellie Harben Knight, soprano, Madison Avenue Reformed Church; Edith J. Miller, contralto, St. Bartholomew's Church; Miss Adah Mabel Bryant, contralto, Church of the Holy Trinity; Gerritt Smith, Mus. Doc., organist, South Church.

Music

Portraits of Joseph F. Sheehan, tenor, and Lizzie Macnichol, contralto of the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Drama

Portraits of May Buckley, Ethel Barrymore, and Frank Worthing in "Catherine"; Fritz Williams in "On and Off"; scene in "The Christian," Act I., and Jameson Lee Finney in "The Christian"; Julia Neilson in "The Gypsy Girl," Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as Macbeth, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Lady Macbeth at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and Dora Goldthwaite.

A Useful Institution

Full page of snap-shots of the new public gymnasium, Fifty-third Street and Hudson River.

Columbia Yacht Club

Two pictures of its improved landing stage and house, together with a picture of the flagship.

A Valuable Gift

Picture of the vase presented to the Park Department through the heirs of the late Dorothy Minuse Fisher, which was originally intended for the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824.

Before the People

Some candidates for public office. Portraits of all the leading candidates for the Judiciary and Congressional offices in Greater New York.

Fashions in Footwear

The latest things in boots and shoes for men and women, with seven illustrations.

Fiction

"A Bunch of Primroses," by Thomas Cobbs.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.

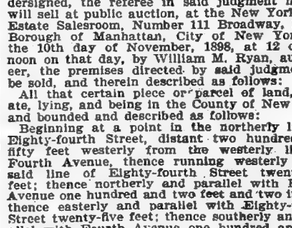

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 51 East 84th St.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York.
o19-2awSwW&F&n10

EXCURSIONS.

TINTS
AUTUMNAL.
NIAGARA FALLS
EXCURSION.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP
Tickets going Oct. 21, and returning any time to and including Oct. 24.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A.M., 7:00, 8:00, and 9:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:26 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:40 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices, and at Eastern Passenger Office, 855 B'way.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE, discharges in bankruptcy, companies incorporated; patents $50; wages and accounts collected; legal work quickly performed in all States; low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. AMERICAN LAW SOCIETY, 49 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

SEND POSTAL TO HOME SUPPLY CO., 182 Nassau St., New York, for illustrated catalogue of curious things; it will please you, sure!

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898. Dated New York, September 23, 1898.
PHILIP B. VEILLER,
Assignee.
GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-law6wF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-law6wF&n11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNESTY C. BLISS, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City.
my27-law6mF.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898.
MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, nee Kohnen; Anna Leue, nee Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the judicial settlement of the account of the executrix of Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or for which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Franz Joseph Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal [L. S.] of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
s23-law6wFri&no4

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Ullo, Rueb-samen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-law6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898.
DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, DOROTHEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Glaser, Adam Glaser, Carrie Schiebel, Emma Oliver, John Glaser, Christiane Bauer, and Jacob Boppis, also called Bepie, children of Frederick Bepie, deceased; George Stollsteimer, Anna Katharine Graf, and Dorothea Klenk, children of Anna Stollsteimer, deceased; Anna Maria Michel and Rosina Baltendorf, children of Mary Sauter, deceased; Wilhelmina Weber, Frederick W. Schroeder, administrator of Dorothea Schroeder, said Dorothea Schroeder being also called Doris Schroeder; Theresa Glaser, Anna Schmidt, and Matilda Boughferty, and to all persons interested in the estate of DOROTHEA MILLER, also called and known as Dorothea Muller, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Michenfelder and Charles Glaser as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
o21-law6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Rafo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix.
HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 180 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
jy1-law6mF

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 14, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU.....OCTOBER 22
MARQUETTE.....NOVEMBER 5
MENOMINEE.....NOVEMBER 15
ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 68 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokobama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 19, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
AZGEC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 249 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 7, Jan. 30, Apl. 17
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 5, Feb. 27, May 8
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Jan. 2, Mch. 27, May 29
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia.
AORANGI.....Nov. 17|MIOWERA.....Dec. 15
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 63 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Oct. 21
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Oct. 25
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Oct. 26
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Oct. 28
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Ct. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston.
F. C. & P. Fast F'ght & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Eger, G. A., 375 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix.
HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 180 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
jy1-law6mF

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Brit

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S VIEWS

A Policy of Colonial Acquisition Means Death to Business Prosperity.

HOME CONDITIONS NOW GOOD

Great Trade Revival Awaits Us If We Mind Our Own Business—Need of Shipyards—American Goods Popular Abroad.

Andrew Carnegie arrived at his home in this city Wednesday, after his Summer's sojourn in Europe. He brought with him some clearly defined views with regard to business conditions and prospects, and also on the subject of the proposed acquisition by the United States of the Philippine Islands. Seated in the library of his residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday, Mr. Carnegie said with great earnestness: "If the United States is going to undertake the government of the Philippines and go in for expansion throughout the world, putting her hand in the hornets' nest of European rivalry, there can be no prosperous business. We shall be subject to wars and war's alarms.

"Business is the child of security and peace. The entrance of the United States as a new power in the Far East will set every one of the present powers to a study of the question from a new standpoint. We shall be compelled to increase our navy. We must pay for a large standing army, and there is neither rest nor security for us. Before the American people comes now the most serious issue since the issues of independence and of secession. A false step now and the future of the Republic will, in my opinion, be seriously impaired and its industrial career retarded."

"You do not think that territorial expansion will bring expansion in trade?"

"No. Not by any means. The development of one State in the Union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines have a certain trade which cannot be greatly increased; the wants of the people are few; barbarians are no customers, civilized people are the consumers for our products."

"Do you think well of the acquisition of Puerto Rico?"

"I certainly do. That is no distant possession. That is on our continent and I approve of its acquisition. I am no little American. The day is coming when we shall own all these West Indian Islands. They will gravitate to us of their own accord. This is essential for their prosperity."

"How about Cuba?"

"Ah! Here are grand words this morning which I have just read in THE TIMES. Listen to the President. He says:

"'The war with Spain was undertaken not that the United States should increase its territory, but that the oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us, and we must give to the world the full demonstration of our purpose.

"'In full view of the fact that all the responsibilities which the war has brought upon us are now known, the President stands a man of honor, true to the pledge this Nation made that we sought not territorial aggrandizement when we drew the sword to liberate Cuba.' I am amazed at the religious press. I find some of them prating about the responsibilities we have incurred by the war. One responsibility we incurred before the war—we pledged ourselves not to annex Cuba. All the responsibilities we are said to have assumed since are indirect and vague. Here is one responsibility which cannot be waived without National dishonor. This does not mean that we shall not eventually have Cuba, but it does mean that we shall submit the question to Cuba herself when she gets a steady Government. I have no fear of the result. The Cubans themselves, an independent power, will vote for annexation to the United States, and I am in favor of that annexation—an annexation without dishonor."

GREAT BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

"With a judicious and conservative policy is the United States ready for a great business revival?"

"Not only ready for it, but it cannot be arrested. The United States does not know the destiny that is lying immediately at her feet, provided she turns from these phantom schemes of annexation of barbarous peoples in distant lands and just looks down to her feet and sees what the gods have placed within her grasp—the industrial dominion of the world. Oh! if our country only has her usual good sense and adheres to the policy that has made her to-day the richest Nation in the world; the most prosperous, the greatest manufacturing Nation, the greatest mining Nation, the greatest commercial Nation, (home and foreign combined,) the best educated people, the highest paid labor—In all these respects the foremost Nation on the earth—and now, like the dog in the fable who lost his prize in the stream, she is tempted to open her mouth to reach for the shadow she sees in the water.

"Just look at the situation of affairs to-day. France and England in a tremble; Russia in the background. Here we rest free from all anxiety, impregnable against the world in arms; our estate in a ring fence; no distant possessions to defend; no people to oppress. Imagine triumphant democracy destroying the patriotic army of the Philippines; a band of men who have fought Spain for freedom, and who are prepared to fight this Republic in the same holy cause. The world's sympathies must be with Aguinaldo and his patriot soldiers, who fight for the independence of their country, and against either Spaniard or American. The Republic is ill-advised when she begins to oppose the aspirations of any people for independence, however backward."

Asked whether he had observed an increased demand for American wares in Europe, Mr. Carnegie replied: "Yes. One cannot travel abroad without seeing the inroads that the United States is making in many things. In Germany the American bicycle is being used more than all others combined. You cannot walk down Regent Street in London without seeing the American shoe shops. The wife of a prominent English statesman told me that she buys American shoes and finds they are better than home-made. Right across the street there is the American confectionery store crowded with customers, and restaurants are advertising American ice cream. On the steamship Kaiser Friedrich I met one of the largest dealers in wine in the world. He told me that one brand of California wine had become so popular in Europe that the sellers had made three visits to California recently to increase the supply. At last California has found the secret of making a claret which is pronounced superior to the French, which this good judge said had of recent years become adulterated as not to deserve its reputation. As for iron and steel, you know that we are sending hundreds of thousands of tons abroad. You might say that the export of iron and steel has quadrupled in five years. Our President, Mr. Schwab, says that he thinks the Carnegie Steel Company will soon be sending a quarter of its product abroad, and the company makes more than two million tons of finished steel per year. Oh, if this country would only appreciate what it has just in its grasp and stop chasing phantoms!

"But remember that this is all upon the lowest plane—mere material prosperity. I think little of that; the honor of the Republic is involved, and its adherence to the first principles of democracy. Remember the Declaration of Independence: 'Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.' If the Cubans or Filipinos ask admission to the Union, it may be considered; but unless they do, this Republic cannot in honor coerce them.

NEW SHIPYARDS.

Mr. Carnegie's attention was called to the fact that his name had been connected with rumors about the establishment of a new shipyard in this country. He said:

"Yes; I called the attention of the Western shipbuilders to the opening presented for a great shipyard in New York nearly two years ago, and I have had letters from several upon the subject. I know also of a leading shipbuilding concern in Great Britain which is considering the matter. It is obvious to any man that the United States is going to resume its original position as the chief shipbuilding nation of the world. What is the use of sending thousands of tons of steel to Glasgow and Belfast, as we are doing, when we might as well build the ships here and send them? A shipbuilder in this country to-day has the advantage of about $4 per ton in cost of all steel materials, and he has all his woodwork cheaper than builders in either Great Britain or Germany, and if he cannot take the shipbuilding trade of the world what is the matter with our shipbuilders? I do not forget that we have three very creditable shipyards now, Newport News, one of the best in the world; Cramps' in Philadelphia, and Scott's, in San Francisco; these three shipyards will, of course, extend and prosper, but there is plenty of room for another shipyard here."

"Do you purpose to take any steps in aid of the new project?"

"Well, what have we done toward it? We have assisted in placing the steel at the disposal of ship owners here several dollars per ton cheaper than any others in the world can get it. I think that is doing a big part in the matter. When we are asked to take an interest in any one shipbuilding concern, we naturally hesitate. We are the friends of the shipbuilders. Are we going to compete against them? No, emphatically no! We remain the friends of all shipbuilders, the allies of none."

"Is there no way in which you could aid a new shipbuilding enterprise?"

"My heart is in seeing the United States resume her former position, as I have said, the foremost shipbuilding nation of the world. It is upon the cards. I believe that the Carnegie Steel Company would contract with any responsible shipbuilding company to furnish it all of its steel at several dollars per ton less than any shipyard in the Old World is able to obtain it, and this for any number of years that the concern may desire. Steel is bound to be cheaper in this country than in any other country. Great Britain has no supply of raw materials to make steel, her coal is getting dearer, her ore is nearly exhausted. Germany never could make steel and deliver it to the shipyard as cheaply as Great Britain.

"The whole shipbuilding business of the world lies open to the United States, and this will become more and more apparent with every succeeding year. We have the raw materials, and no other country possesses them to such an extent."

To-day, we are buying friends—women friends—mothers—in spite of the saying that a friend you buy will be bought from you; because we know that once a friend to our sort of boys' clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings, means always a friend.

INDUCEMENT NO. 1.

BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS, WITH SAILOR COLLARS, SIZES 3 TO 8; WITH VELVET COLLARS, SIZES 9 TO 16; $3.75. THEY WERE BUILT TO SELL AT $6 AND $7.

INDUCEMENT NO. 2.

SAILOR CAPS OR "TAMS" OF PLAIN BLUE CHEVIOT, SIZES 3 TO 10; 50 CENTS—A GOOD BUY ANY OTHER DAY AT $1.

INDUCEMENT NO. 3.

BLACK OR TAN GOATSKIN LEGGINS, JERSEY-LINED, SHORT-LEGGED AND LONG-LEGGED, SIZES 8 TO 10, 75 CENTS—IF YOU WANTED A PAIR YOU'D NEVER HESITATE TO PAY $2.

TO-MAKE THE MEASURE EVEN, HERE'S INDUCEMENT NO. 4.

SWEATERS—WHITE, NAVY OR RED—FOR 4 YEAR OLD BOYS AND BIG BOYS, 75 CENTS; WE'VE CUT THE USUAL PRICE IN HALF.

Looking on your part will bring to light plenty of other inducements in all four of our boys' departments.

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Sale of

Boys' All Wool Two-Piece & Sailor Suits,

English and Scotch effects,

$3.95,

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Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TWO MORE CITY BRIDGES

Mayor Van Wyck Says He Will Begin Their Building.

BUT NEW SCHOOLS COME FIRST

Delegation from Queens Told that It Will Have to Wait for Transit Facilities.

Mayor Van Wyck declared his intentions in regard to several important matters yesterday to a delegation of taxpayers from the Borough of Queens. The delegation was led by Prof. Gerald Barheit of Long Island City, and among its members were J. R. Terry, Foster Crowell, William T. Mack, Gustav Boehm, Dr. B. Sanbaum, and Rudolph Horak. They announced that they had called to see the Mayor about a plan to build a bridge from Manhattan to Queens over Blackwell's Island. The Mayor asked if they represented any corporation, and said he would refuse to hear them if they did. Prof. Barheit replied that they came only as taxpayers. He said the Borough of Queens suffered greatly from lack of quick and cheap connection with Manhattan, and asked that in the budget of 1899 an item be inserted sufficient to provide for the preliminary work necessary before the work of building the bridge over Blackwell's Island could be begun.

The Mayor said he appreciated the necessity of better communication between Queens and Manhattan, but the budget was already heavily burdened with charges which came as legacies from the last administration. "We have in next year's budget," he said, "$9,000,000 for schools alone. This must be raised first of all. Then the new East River Bridge must be completed, and after that new bridges will be commenced as soon as I see the way clear. I am committed to the building of bridges across the East River. Next to the schools, I consider them the most important work of my administration, and I intend to see to it that two more are begun before I leave office."

The delegation presented a petition for a bridge from Seventy-second Street to Astoria instead of from Thirty-fourth Street, as has been proposed.

Mr. Horak made some remarks in reply to the Mayor. He said the bridge was more important than the schools. He is confident that he himself and other residents of Queens, who were not able to live on beefsteak as were the residents of Manhattan, would find their pecuniary condition greatly improved if the bridge were built. "If you won't give us money to build this bridge," he asked, "will you give us permission to build it by popular subscription?"

"This is pure bluff!" cried the Mayor.

"I meant what I said," retorted Mr. Horak.

The delegation left much disappointed.

VOTE TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Ninth Regiment Men Strongly Against Remaining in Service—May Be Mustered Out Oct. 31.

A meeting of the officers of the Ninth Regiment was held at the armory yesterday, when the matter of mustering out was considered. Col. Greene said afterward that he had received orders from Washington to muster out on Oct. 31 and the meeting of the officers was to prepare for that event. Col. Greene stated that there were many men in the regiment who had no business enlisting. They were married men with families. When the regiment returned all of these men who desired were discharged. There were about forty of these in all.

Shortly after noon the various companies assembled in the company rooms and a vote was taken. Company A has 115 men. Out of these only 10 voted to remain in service. The other companies showed even smaller votes, the average being about 4 to each company for remaining. It was estimated that over 90 per cent. of the men in the regiment wanted to be mustered out. In one of the company rooms, where the men voted almost solidly to stay at home, the entire company answered the Captain's call for volunteers by singing "Home, Sweet Home."

It is declared by many of the soldiers that the men who were willing to go away again are almost without exception men who have no homes. About 100 of these have been sleeping at the armory.

PUERTO RICANS WISH TO VOTE.

They Say They Have Acquired All the Rights of Citizens.

A test will be made to-day of the right of natives of Puerto Rico residing in the United States to exercise the franchise without naturalization, the argument being advanced in their behalf that by the raising of the American flag over Puerto Rico Tuesday they acquired the same status as that of native-born citizens of this country. It is said there are about 1,000 unnaturalized natives of Puerto Rico residing in this city who will be affected by the determination of the question.

The test case will be made by A. Vélez Alvarado, a native of Puerto Rico, who has lived in this city about ten years, as the representative of the Latin-American Newspaper Advertising and Correspondent Agency. He says he has consulted several lawyers, and that he is convinced he became an American citizen the moment Puerto Rico was made American soil, and that, as he has resided more than one year in the State and the requisite length of time in the county and election district, he is entitled to vote.

Mr. Alvarado, who lives at 208 East Ninth Street, will appear with a lawyer this morning before the Registration Board in his election district and ask to be registered as a voter. He expects that his application will be refused, in which case he will apply to the court for an order compelling the election officers to enroll his name. As the case is one which undoubtedly will be carried to the higher courts, if Mr. Alvarado persists in asserting his alleged right, it is unlikely that it can be determined before election day.

A Family in Distress.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 wherewith to tide an abandoned wife, her aged mother and her four children over a period of distress. The wife, it is believed, with a little money in hand to clear up debts necessarily contracted and provide for support through a brief time, will be able thereafter to support herself and family. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL DRAPERIES.

Why is it that some halls look as if they put their hands behind their backs and met you with a "What's your business?" while others greet you with outstretched hands? Frequently it is the draperies.

We are careful that the colors are soft, quiet and harmonious. Yellow has the most welcoming power; it reflects light, but it must be skillfully introduced or the color would be a glare. The delightful effects of blues in masses are made possible by our skilled handling. Good red-browns and mahogany reds are amply provided.

In all our drapery stuffs the designs are artistic and the colorings harmonious. Double-faced Erzeroum stripe tapestry at $1.50 per yd., also Domestic tapestries at 70 cts. per yd.

Fashionable furniture at factory figures, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

LEGAL NOTES.

IMPAIRMENT OF EASEMENTS.—In the case of George W. Sauer against the Mayor, &c., of New York, to recover damages sustained in consequence of injuries to the easements of light, air, and access, caused by the erection of the viaduct in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, from St. Nicholas Place to Macomb's Dam Bridge, tried in the Supreme Court, Judge McAdam laid down the following propositions of law: First—That fee damage cannot be recovered in a common law action, but must be asserted in condemnation proceedings for by suit in equity to enjoin the continuance of the invasion of light, air, and access, in which the value of the easement of the abutting owner may be fixed and its payment required as a condition of permitting the structure to remain. Second—That where the owner is out of possession and the premises are occupied by a tenant, the diminution of rental value is the measure of damage. Third—But where the owner is occupant, and the premises have been erected with especial adaptability to his business, the measure of damage is the depreciation of the usable value or beneficial use and enjoyment with reference to such purpose. Fourth—While profits as such are not recoverable, the net income of the place and any impairment thereof, if directly traceable to the invasion of light, air, and access, may, with the other facts and circumstances, be considered by the jury in determining the usable value and the nature and extent of the injury done. Fifth—That while not liable for temporary inconveniences incidental to the work, the damages commence when the permanent structure by its presence reaches a height that impairs the easements of light, air, and access and does substantial damage, the quantum of which is for the jury to determine. The plaintiff was awarded $30,000 and the Court refused to set the verdict aside.

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CONTRACT TO SELL LAND, WITH ALTERNATIVE PROVISION FOR REPURCHASE.—The Bellevue Land and Improvement Company made a contract in 1892 with Charles L. Woodbridge and others, by which, in consideration of the purchase by the latter of certain lands in the town of Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., the company agreed that an electric street railroad should be constructed, maintained, and operated over this land "for the convenience of passengers as often as once every half hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. of each day, as such street railroads are usually run until said land is sold," and further covenanted "that in case said street railway should not be constructed, maintained, and operated, as hereinbefore provided, the said party of the first part, will, at the request of the party of the second part, take back the said land," and will repay to the party of the second part all money which has or may be paid to the party of the first part pursuant to the terms of the said agreement." The Buffalo and Lancaster Land Company, organized by Woodbridge and his associates, brought an action against the Bellevue company to enforce the specific performance of the alternative provision for the repurchase of the land. On the trial it appeared that the railway referred to in the agreement was constructed and in operation before May 1, 1893, and had since that date been operated, except during the whole or the greater part of the period from Dec. 1, 1894, to April 1, 1895, during which period because of heavy snow falls and high winds the railroad was so blockaded as to render it impossible to run cars over it as required by the contract, although such drifts were removed from the railroad with the appliances and assistance usually and ordinarily employed for that purpose by street railroads, and which, so far as we are aware, can until the railroad became again blockaded by the snow drifts. It was also shown that there had been no market since 1893 for the property, and the trial court found that "its salability under the existing conditions does not appear to have been affected by such interruptions in the operation of said street railroad." The Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the judgment of the Special Term in favor of the plaintiff for $37,363.63, and directing that upon such payment the plaintiff deliver to the defendant the deed of conveyance of the premises described in the mortgage. The court holds, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the interruption of the operation of the railroad did not constitute such a breach of the contract as it was contemplated by the parties at the time when they entered into it would entitle the party of the second part to a specific enforcement by a court of equity of the alternative provisions of the contract requiring a repurchase of the premises by the party of the first part.

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ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT SOUGHT TO BE ENFORCED.—Susie M. Van Deventer brought an action to enforce an ante-nuptial contract, by which Stephen W. Van Deventer, her husband, in consideration of the marriage, which took place in May, 1892, agreed to convey certain real estate to his wife and to pay her $20,000. She demanded in the suit specific performance of the agreement to convey the real estate and $20,000 damages for a breach of the contract. The contract was entered into at Woodstock, Ontario, but the land which he agreed to convey was in the village of Penn Yan, N. Y. A judgment rendered on the trial in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The court held, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the suit might properly embrace both causes of action—one in equity and the other at law—but the defendant was entitled to demand a trial by jury as to that cause of action which was based upon the claim for damages. The case it was held, did not come within the rule that, where a court of equity obtains jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter of the action, it may adapt its relief to the exigencies of the case. Justice Ward dissented, holding that the action was an equitable one, pure and simple.

RED CROSS AUXILIARY MEETS.

Mrs. Ward's Offer of a Convalescent Home for Nurses at Darien, Conn., Accepted.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, which the hostess allows the committee to use, though she is now in Paris. The members decided to continue their work, even though the country is not at war. In the absence of the President, Mrs. James Speyer, one of the Vice Presidents, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, acted as Chairman. The Acting President, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, took the floor because she wished to read the report of the Nurses' Committee, of which she is Chairman. Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding were present.

The report went at length into the reasons for the continuance of work, which might be summarized in the statement that the auxiliary is still needed. It now maintains soldiers' hospitals at Fort Wadsworth, Governors Island, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Monroe, Va., and has two homes for convalescent soldiers in active operation at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and Peekskill, N. Y. It is also taking special care of overworked nurses, who come to Mrs. Cowdin in this city and are sent to various hospitals. Such work as this is still needed in many places where the Government has not made all necessary provision. The auxiliary will, therefore, continue it. The members are not at present pressed for funds, but will need money in the course of the Winter to carry out their various plans.

The announcement was made that a Mrs. Ward of this city had offered a home for convalescent nurses at Darien, Conn., to the auxiliary, and the offer was promptly accepted. This home is a residence on Mrs. Ward's estate, Kensett-on-the-Sound. Mr. Kensett, the artist, whose name the estate bears, formerly used the building as his studio. It will accommodate about eleven nurses, and is delightfully situated, having water on both sides and a promenade over the water to an island near by. Mrs. Ward gives the use of the building and the services of a man to care for it, and the auxiliary will defray the running expenses, putting a woman in charge of the home.

It is the intention of the auxiliary to open another convalescent home for nurses in the South, probably near Asheville, N. C., or perhaps near Atlanta, Ga. The former locality is preferred because of its reputation as a health resort. The auxiliary will rent a building, if necessary, but hopes that the offer of one will be made to it by some public-spirited person. Both Red Cross and army contract nurses will be admitted to these two homes.

The auxiliary has been defraying transportation expenses of nurses at times when their transportation was delayed by a clogging of business in the Quartermaster's office, and in such cases has later asked to have the transportation refunded to it. This led to the spreading of a report that the auxiliary was bankrupt. It is in good financial condition.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter Wins His Suit.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter yesterday received a verdict for $8,485.30 and interest from Dec. 31, 1896, by a jury before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court. The judgment is directed against the New York City Baptist Mission Society. While Dr. Potter is the real principal in the suit, it was brought in the name of George C. Freeman. The suit was to recover $18,000, the alleged value of certain church fixtures and furniture which were bought by Freeman for Dr. Potter's church at a Sheriff's sale. Dr. Potter allowed the articles to remain in the church after his quarrel with the church officials, and subsequently they were resold by the Sheriff under a judgment rendered against the church and despite Dr. Potter's protest.

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Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Alexandre & Lupin
Glace, Kid,
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Gloves

in the newest stitchings, embroideries and colorings for evening and street wear

West 23d St.

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RELIABLE CARPETS.

COCOA MATS.
16 x 27 in. . . . . $ .50
18 x 30 in. 65
20 x 33 in. 80
22 x 36 in. 1.00

LONG CREDIT.

MEDICAL CONVENTION ENDS

Joseph D. Bryant Made President of State Association.

PHYSICIANS' USE OF ALCOHOL

The Effects of the Drug Interestingly Discussed—Dr. Hillis Attacks Hospital Management.

Most of the papers read yesterday at the closing sessions of the New York State Medical Association's annual meeting, in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, were of a technical character. Two of them, however, were not. Dr. J. M. Farrington of Broome County read one of these, "The Passing of Alcohol."

Dr. Farrington quoted the commendations formerly bestowed on alcohol by standard medical authors, and noted a great change within forty years. He declared that those of the profession who believe in the general use of alcohol as a remedy are now in the minority, and said that with the light which has been thrown upon this subject during the past few years a physician subjects himself to adverse criticism, and has need to apologize for using alcohol in cases in which but a few years ago he would have been censured had he refrained from using it. Dr. Farrington said further:

Life insurance companies have become convinced beyond question that alcohol, used even in moderate quantities, impairs the vital powers and shortens life. Railroad companies have learned that even a moderate use of alcohol affects unfavorably the brain and muscular power, and, therefore, require all engineers, conductors, brakemen, and switchmen to be total abstainers. Religious societies that formerly made use of alcoholic wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper have discovered that the use of it at the communion service has, in many instances, aroused the appetite for intoxicants in reformed persons, and thus have started them again on the declivity to ruin. Churches have likewise learned that the use of alcohol as a beverage is the greatest barrier to the progress of religious truth. Therefore, a majority of the Christian societies have banished intoxicating wine from their communion rites, and use only the unfermented juice of the grape.

Public state ceremonies, such as the inauguration of the President of the United States and of the Governors of States, which were once scenes of bacchanalian revelry, have so far been modified in deference to public sentiment that in many instances no kind of alcoholic beverage is furnished. Social gatherings and banquets, where formerly champagne and other mild intoxicants flowed freely and were considered essential, are now frequently conducted without any form of alcoholic drink. * * *

The attention of the civilized world has been called to the conspicuous fact of the accuracy of the fire of the gunners of our battleships in the recent war with Spain. The contrast between the fire of the men of our navy and that of Spain was chiefly to be attributed, no doubt, to the custom that prevails on the ships of the latter, where daily rations of grog are given at all times, and when an action is going on or anticipated double rations of grog are furnished to the men; while, since 1862, when that custom was abolished by our Government, no rations of grog are allowed at any time on board our ships. The custom just alluded to as followed by Spain is true of all the navies of the world but ours. Yet Great Britain has abandoned the double rations of grog when a fight is on, and then no liquor is allowed.

Dr. Farrington appealed to his hearers to assist in driving alcohol from the domain of medicine. A discussion followed, in which his views were strongly antagonized by several physicians who believe in the use of alcohol.

The second paper of a popular character was presented by Dr. Thomas J. Hillis of New York City, whose subject was one which has of late years often been before the public—the abuse of medical charity. Dr. Hillis attacked the present hospital management, saying:

The authorities controling the hospital of to-day have forgotten the real mission of that institution—that its place is only a dispenser and vender of medical charity; they have forgotten, too, that all the earthly possessions they have and own were obtained and acquired on the pretext of charity; the donations and bequests that have made them rich were all given and bestowed on the presumption of this charity. Hospital Sunday in the churches, one day in the year; hospital Sunday cutside the churches every day in the year, an endless chain, to which is harnessed the chariot of charity. The perennial, perpetual, eternal beggar, investing the haunts of civilized man, is the hospital, with hand outstretched forever, for a dime, a dollar, or an endowment. * * *

Now this professional beggar must be reminded of his place in the community, so that he may not grow overbearing and step beyond his legitimate field to where the physician is laboring in his vineyard, with intent to swindle him out of the proceeds of that labor. * * * The simple hospital of days gone by is transformed into a gigantic trust, operated by a Board of Governors who have relays of physicians and surgeons, to whom they pay nothing, at their beck and call.

Dr. Hillis inquired into the motive of surgeons for working for nothing in hospitals, and denounced the "immorality and injustice of hospitals and dispensaries in looking for free services from physicians," declaring that "the old notion that surgeons and physicians should work for nothing for rich corporations, styling themselves hospitals, who wear the trade-mark of charity to beguile the unwary, is about exploded," and that "to-day the hospital staff is all but in mutiny."

A paper that was rewarded with warm commendation was one by Dr. Thomas F. Reilly of New York City on "Technique in the Use of Saline Infusions." Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin and others spoke of it as placing in the hands of every physician the means and knowledge how to use an agency that has made a great change in surgery, making safe and easy operations that a few years and even a few months ago would not have been attempted.

The Nominating Committee recommended the following ticket, which was unanimously elected: President—Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, New York City; Vice Presidents—Drs. J. G. Hunt, D. C. Moriarta, F. D. Reese, and W. M. Bemus; Secretary—Dr. M. C. O'Brien, New York City; Treasurer—Dr. E. D. Ferguson, Troy; Council—Drs. J. P. Sharer, C. E. Fritts, Leroy J. Brooks, De Lancey Rochester, and Charles E. Denison. Just before final adjournment Dr. Bryant took the chair and made a short address.

HORSES FAST IN A QUAGMIRE.

Three Derricks Were Required in Order to Release the Animals.

Two horses owned by Joseph Seeley, a sodawater maker of New York, were mired in the mud on Ege Avenue, a section of the Hackensack meadows, Jersey City, Wednesday night. Jacob Schmidt, the driver, tried vainly for an hour to release them, assisted by nearly a hundred men and boys.

Three small derricks were borrowed from a nearby wagon factory, and by their use the wagon and the horses were drawn from the quagmire. The horses were so exhausted that they required an hour's rest before they could resume their journey.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, —full size,—white, ivory or ecru,—Renaissance, Duchesse and "Point de Paris" designs,
$2.75, $5.50 & $7.50 pair.

Brussels Lace Curtains,—real Saxony manufacture, new designs, 3½ and 4 yards,
$18.00, $25.00 & $35.00;
One-third less than usual price.

Damascus Portières, in a variety of art colors,—novel designs,—suitable for Oriental furnishing,
$3.75 per pair.

Antique Kez Kelim Rugs, 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, x5 feet and 6 feet 6 inches long,
$6.75 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

All Ready to Wear,
at $15 a Suit,

From our many exclusive styles of material, at the above price are three patterns of goods in Men's Suits, worthy of special mention.

One is an olive and grey check, with red over-plaid. Another is a dark brown small plaid, with a fine line of blue. Another is a blue and black mixed, broken check.

All of our suits, whatever the price, have a select appearance, that is markedly absent in the ordinary run of ready-made garments.

Our Custom Departments supply all the demands of men who *will not* wear a ready-made garment.

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AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed., Oct. 26, at 8:15. Sat., Oct. 29, at 2:30. Tues., Nov. 1, at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office. Henry Wolfsohn, Manager Steinway Piano Used.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF AIDA
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. 500 Res. seats, 25c.
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
OCT. 24—IL TROVATORE, (IN ENGLISH.)

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA, SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks (61 nights and 17 minutes.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOV. 12.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company.
Matinee Saturday, 2:15. The Big Farce Hit.
ON AND OFF.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50C. MAT. SAT.
2 BIG BURLESQUES. SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK IN GOTHAM & foreign stars. Sund. Night—Williams & Walker; 40 Other Artists

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Tickles the palate of the public.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE. A wondrous scenic display. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Still Turning Away Money. The Turtle

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

MURRAY HILL Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c.
THIS WEEK—AUGUSTIN DALY'S "PIQUE."

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat. LAST WEEK But One. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
LAST WEEKS.
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.
In preparation a new play for Mr. Sothern by Grace L. Furniss and Abby S. Richardson.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Rice's Great Casino Summer Nights Success: O'BRIEN & HAVEL & SISTERS MACARTE, Clorindy; or, Origin of the Cake Walk. Biograph. Chas. J. Kilpatrick. Everything Good.

IMMENSE REOPENING NXT.MON.NGT. CASINO! His First Appearance Since His London Triumph! MR. | & Great Co. in DALY | THE BELLE OF N. Y.
Engagement Positively Restricted to 2 Wks. Only.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

WALLACK'S Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's The Fortune Teller.

BIJOU. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Funny Every Minute. SAM BERNARD
Including ALICE The Marquis of Michigan. ATHERTON and a great Co.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN | THE CHRISTIAN. | HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 2 nights. HOYT'S A DAY AND A NIGHT. Last Sat. Mat.
Monday—ANNIE RUSSELL, in "CATHERINE"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Cas.no Co. in Yankee Doodle Dandy | Next Week—"CUMBERLAND 61."

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

Harlem Opera House—Sousa's "Bride-Elect" Ev. at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Nxt week—The Bostonians "Serenade" "Robin Hood"

COLUMBUS Col. Theat. Stock Co. AS YOU LIKE IT.
Next Week—Fanchon The Cricket.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILLIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. | MATS. WED. & SAT.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

2nd EXTRA DAY

Friday, October 21.

SIX RACES.

First race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno's Band. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00 and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

CITY MARSHAL DEUBERT DEAD.

His Wife Gave Him Oxalic Acid Instead of Medicine.

City Marshal Harry Deubert of 39 Meserole Street, Williamsburg, was killed accidentally yesterday by oxalic ac

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Rain, cooler, high east to northeast winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅜c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cash cotton, 5½c.

FOREIGN.—The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was celebrated with enthusiasm in London yesterday, in view of the strained relations with France over the Fashoda question but the opinion was expressed in Government circles that the dispute would not lead to war. The French Government received a report from Major Marchand, covering his travels prior to his meeting with Gen. Kitchener. Commissioner Peck has secured a large increase of space for American exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions at Paris failed to reach an agreement on the question of the Cuban debt.

Marcus Morales, a swindler, while being taken to Chicago by a detective, leaped from a train near Pittsburg, Penn., and escaped.

Gen. Alger was in the city a few hours yesterday and called on Senator Platt, who denied that the Secretary's visit had political significance.

Henry Probasco, the one-time millionaire of Cincinnati, has failed to effect a settlement with his crediters, and an order for the sale of his home will be asked for next week.

An appeal addressed to admirers of the late Prof. Theodore W. Dwight to vote for Roosevelt has provoked unfavorable comment among former students of Columbia.

The criminal charges of abandonment and bigamy against Hiram Maxim have been withdrawn by Miss Leighton's lawyers and a civil action for damages substituted.

There was a great demonstration at Halifax yesterday in favor of Anglo-American union. Two hundred British soldiers formed a pyramid and waved the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack entwined.

A mass meeting was held last night at Carnegie Hall by "citizens who desire to maintain the independence of the judiciary." It was called by a committee consisting of John M. Bowers, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry E. Howland, Bowles Colgate, and Benjamin F. Einstein. James C. Carter presided and spoke. Other speakers were W. B. Hornblower, W. Bourke Cockran, and Charles C. Beaman. There was a large crowd. Resolutions were adopted "protesting against the attempt to lower the dignity of the bench of the Supreme Court and to destroy the independence of the judiciary."

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt last evening addressed a large audience at Poughkeepsie.

David B. Hill yesterday said that an elector interfered with by an Election Deputy should "slap him; knock him down." Senator Platt characterized the advice as "reckless."

Col. Roosevelt's picture was hissed Thursday night in the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn. A picture of Augustus Van Wyck, previously displayed, had been cheered. The reason assigned is that the Fourteenth men believe that Roosevelt has belittled the militiamen while lauding the Rough Riders.

Page 4.

The war investigating commission yesterday inspected the military hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., and then proceeded to Anniston, Ala.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, has issued a proclamation defining the civil rights to which the people are entitled.

Court-martial sentences upon three men of the First New York Regiment, at Honolulu, for disobedience of orders, have been approved by Gen. Merriam.

It has been found that Spain cannot accomplish her task of evacuating the Island of Cuba by Dec. 1 and more time will be granted by the United States.

The board of officers appointed to inquire into the condition of the small arms captured at Santiago reports that about 7,000 Mausers are available for use in the army if needed.

Admiral Schley has received instructions to return to this port from Puerto Rico on the cruiser Newark, and to bring with him a copy of the report of the Evacuation Commission.

Capt. W. W. Peabody, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southern Railway, will present his resignation at the November meeting of the board. He will be succeeded by William M. Greene.

Page 5.

Among the arriving passengers on the Cunard liner Lucania yesterday was Dr. David Jayne Hill, the recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, on his way from Holland to Washington.

The report and recommendations of a special committee appointed to consider the religious conditions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and other places were adopted by the Episcopal General Convention yesterday. The question of marriage and divorce was shelved by the deputies, who referred the entire subject to a committee with instructions to report prior to the next general convention.

Page 6.

The retention in office of the Autonomist Ministers has caused excitement in San Juan de Puerto Rico. Gen. Ortega and the last Spanish troops in the island were embarking yesterday.

Page 7.

The cotton mill owners in the principal cities of New England have entered into an agreement to curtail production.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of President Loucks and Secretary York of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. They are charged with manslaughter.

While entering his house early yesterday morning Edgar W. Winslow, a real estate broker of Troy, was shot by William Fredericks, a grocer, who mistook him for a burglar. Mr. Winslow's wound is likely to prove fatal.

Prof. Irving W. Fay, the head of the chemistry department at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and Lincoln Burrows, a student, were injured yesterday in the laboratory while experimenting by an explosion which resulted from liquefied air being mixed with red phasphorus.

Page 9.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the world's productions of gold and silver for the year 1897 were, respectively, $237,504,800 and 183,096,089 fine ounces. Africa led in gold production, with the United States a close second.

Page 10.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Floraline, Gaze, Swiftmas, Cormorant, Peep o' Day, and Peat.

The attendance on the ranges at Creedmoor yesterday was larger than on any supplementary day this year. Ninety men qualified.

Page 12.

It is planned to reorganize the Wool Exchange and substitute floor trading for auction sales.

A rock blast yesterday afternoon in One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, injured two men, and shattered glass in houses hundreds of feet away.

The Rev. George R. Parrish of Marshalltown, Ia., has been arrested as the perpetrator of a forgery three years ago on an Illinois bank. He has been a lawyer and reporter, and is said to have obtained his pastorate by a forged letter of recommendation.

Leo Schlesinger yesterday replaced Fernando Baltes as President of the Mechanics and Traders' State Bank. A run on the bank was met, and the Directors last night issued a statement affirming the institution's stability. It was explained that Mr. Baltes became involved through dealings with the officers of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad Company, but that he had not touched the bank's funds.

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THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

No Agreement Reached Yesterday on the Disputed Question of the Cuban Debt.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN MADRID

The Spaniards Believed that Our Commissioners Would Accept Their Interpretation of the Language of the Protocol.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions held separate sessions this morning. The joint session lasted from 2 to 4:30 P. M. During this time the Commissioners discussed the second series of written arguments, put forward by the Spaniards for the purpose of prevailing upon the American Commissioners to assume the Cuban debt. No definite conclusion was reached, and the Commissioners adjourned until Monday, when the Cuban question will again be discussed. It is probable that this feature of the negotiations will be disposed of next week.

Thus far there have been seven joint sessions, four of which have been devoted to the discussion of the first article of the protocol. In this manner two weeks have passed, and no result has been reached. The American Commissioners have patiently listened to all the arguments of the Spaniards, but they have not changed the position which they first assumed in refusing to take over the Cuban debt.

An effort is being made here to create the impression that there is some understanding between the United States and Spain regarding the Philippine Islands, outside of the statements contained in the third article of the protocol. That article embodies the only agreement between the United States and Spain in regard to the Philippine Islands, and it clearly sets forth that the United States will occupy and hold the City, Bay, and Harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippine Islands.

Beyond this protocol agreement, it can be asserted with confidence that there is no other understanding on the subject between the United States and Spain. The purpose of the agreement was that the control and government of the Philippine Islands should be decided by the commissions now sitting here, and Spain understood that the protocol did not determine anything as to Spain's ultimate sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. But it was understood by both powers that the protocol was a compact by which it was agreed that the Peace Commissions should determine the future disposition of the Philippine Islands. This will be done, so far as the United States Commission is concerned, when the Cuban question is settled, and after the points relating to Puerto Rico and the Ladrones have been passed upon.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The displeasure and disappointment felt in official circles at the failure of the skillful strategy of Senor Montero Rios, concerted with Señor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, to minimize the consequences of the war are keen and profound. Señor Rios foresaw that all depended upon inducing the American Commissioners even implicitly to admit the Spanish views of the protocol. He used the incidents of the Evacuation Commissions in Cuba and Puerto Rico to sound the opinions of the Americans, and he tried to ascertain their views regarding the Philippines by renewing the Spanish protest against America's veto of Spains proposal to send war vessels to reinforce the Spanish commanders holding out at various ports, and by asking for the liberation of Aguinaldo's prisoners.

"Then both commissions offered written suggestions as to a definitive treaty. Señor Rios drew up a strong case in reply to the American proposals. The American Commissioners, perceiving what Spain was driving at, distinctly and courteously put it upon record that President McKinley had only consented to suspend hostilities after Spain had solemnly accepted the irreducible bases for a peace treaty, clearly laid down in the protocol, in order to avoid misunderstanding."

Outlining the discussions regarding sovereignty in Cuba, the correspondent says:

"The American Commissioners made the point that they had not insisted upon indemnities to Americans for damages from the war, and that Spaniards were assured of protection in Cuba during the protectorate that would last until a Parliament and Government were established, which might negotiate with Spain concerning the debts.

"When Señor Rios asked for delay in order to prove that much of the Cuban debt was contracted before 1895, and devoted to public works in Cuba, the Americans invoked decrees to show that stocks issued from 1878 to 1890 were exclusively to cover war expenditures.

"Spain is fighting hard because future budgets and her finances generally depend upon being relieved of much of the possible Cuban burden. It is an unpleasant prospect to be compelled to tell the Cortes that Spain has to undertake the interest and amortization of seven-eighths of a debt of $30,000,000 and of £100,000,000 spent in fighting rebellion and the United States.

"The drift of the negotiations greatly increases the difficulties of the Regency, because the United States are equally unbending in their demands for a more speedy evacuation of Cuba than the naval and financial resources of Spain will permit, although Señor Sagasta is anxious to bring home the soldiers in order to stop expense.

"But the Government is most anxious because the Americans have not shown their hand regarding the Philippines. The Foreign Office has grounds for supposing that the United States will not follow Admiral Dewey's cautious advice and the opinions of high naval authorities in America, which are decidedly adverse to meddling with the Philippines beyond naval stations, for military, financial, and international reasons. So that the hints that Spain would be glad to retain the Philippines, conceding religious toleration and undertaking not to sell without giving the United States a chance to bid, indicate that somehow Spain once more seems to expect Continental assistance."

SPAIN'S CUBAN INDEBTEDNESS.

The London Speaker Urges America to Establish a Precedent.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Speaker, in a long article on the Peace Commission, says:

"The reluctance of America to annex Cuba is mainly due to a desire to escape the burden of the Cuban debt. At the same time the doctrine of international law by which a debt incurred by a ruler binds his successors rests upon slight foundation.

"It is monstrous that a tyrant should be able to burden future generations simply because he is in possession of the material government. If investors felt that in international law loans incurred against the will of the people would not attach to the country in the event of a change of Government, there would be less of that monetary support of misgovernment which has disgraced the high finance of the nineteenth century.

"For fifty years Spain has ruled Cuba in defiance of the will of the Cuban people and in spite of the constant protest of the United States. The cost of her military operations there has been met by loans specially chargeable upon Cuba—in the first place, in order to punish the Cubans, and in the second, in order to arrange for a cheap retreat in the event of being driven out by America.

"In a word, the debt has been charged upon Cuba largely with the object of saddling it upon the United States. The bondholders were encouraged to look to the supposed doctrine of international law as part of the security, while they knew they were lending to Spain against the will of both Cubans and Americans. It is to be hoped that the United States, while assuming sovereignty over Cuba, will refuse to pay any part of the debt except the money used in the development of the island, thereby setting a most useful precedent of which tyrants and financiers will do well to take note."

TO KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith Makes a Significant Speech at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and Senator Mark A. Hanna addressed a large audience in the Central Armory to-night. Mr. Smith described the resources of the United States and then discussed the recent war. In the latter part of his speech he came pretty near disclosing the attitude of the Administration regarding the Philippine question. He said:

"We had reached a point where we needed an outlet for our products. Just at a time when we needed it worst came the war. It came at a time when every nation on earth was seeking an outlet for trade. It came when China was opening her doors to trade. Just at that time came that great victory at Manila, which gave us a power and a prestige in the East far greater than the whole generation might have achieved.

"Our flag is in Cuba and it is there to remain, until peace and tranquillity is assured to that people. Our flag is in Puerto Rico to remain forever. Our flag is in Hawaii and it is there to inspire its people to establish a Government molded after the best efforts of our New England ancestors.

"Our flag is in Manila, and there—perhaps I ought to remember that I must speak with reserve for obvious reasons—but I will say that there or thereabout the flag of the United States floats over what shall be a commercial base for future American trade and enterprise in the Orient."

It was very evident that he was about to say that the flag of the United States is in Manila, where it will stay, and the audience, grasping the significance of his expression and hesitation, burst into a hearty applause.

HIRAM MAXIM DISCHARGED.

Miss Leighton's Lawyers Substitute a Civil Suit for the Charges of Abandonment and Bigamy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The charges of abandonment and bigamy brought against Hiram Maxim, the gun inventor, by Helen Leighton of this city were withdrawn before Recorder S. H. Brown this afternoon and Mr. Maxim was discharged and his bondsmen released from their obligation. At the same time Maxim was served with a summons in an action for damages brought against him by Miss Leighton.

Being in this city in the capacity of a witness, Maxim was exempt from service, and it was only with his consent that new papers could be served upon him. There was, therefore, a long consultation between his lawyers, B. S. Weeks of New York and Frank B. Lown of this city and Charles Morschauser for the complainant. Mr. Morschauser agreed to withdraw both charges if the defendant would consent to service in a civil suit for damages. After much discussion, the defense consented, and Mr. Morschauser publicly withdrew both complaints.

Mr. Weeks stated that he had come to Poughkeepsie with witnesses and records prepared to prove the innocence of his client, and he asked to have the record show that the complaints were withdrawn in the presence and with the full consent of the complainant. Mr. Morschauser said that he had not yet drawn up the complaint in the action for damages and he could not say how much he should demand. He said that he would be prepared to prove that Maxim represented himself as a single man and inveigled Helen Leighton into a worthless marriage when she was sixteen years old, subsequently abandoning her.

FORTUNE DESERTS MR. PROBASCO

Home of the One-Time Millionaire of Cincinnati to be Sold.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Henry Probasco, the one-time millionaire, who, among other things, gave Cincinnati the famous Tyler-Davidson fountain, will be compelled to bid farewell next month to the princely home that has sheltered him. Efforts to obtain a settlement with his creditors have failed, and next week Judge McNeill will be asked to order a sale of Mr. Probasco's home in Clifton.

Mr. Probasco takes his reverses philosophically and will move into a humble residence not far from his present home.

DARING LEAP FROM A TRAIN.

Swindler Being Taken to Chicago by a Detective Escapes Near Pittsburg.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Marcus Morales, while in the custody of Detective Simms of the State Attorney's office, who was bringing him here to answer to the charge of defrauding the Household Loan and Mortgage Association, leaped from the car window near Pittsburg, Penn., last night, and, although the train was speeding along at the rate of forty miles an hour, made good his escape.

Once before Morales, who is a Spaniard, was traced to New Jersey, but received information that his identity was discovered, and, crossing into Pennsylvania, got away.

He swindled several persons in Chicago in various ways. The charge on which he is most wanted, however, and for which his wife, Pauline, is also under indictment, is securing $300 on a chattel mortgage from the Household Loan and Mortgage Company and then taking the furniture with him to New Jersey.

APPEAL TO COLUMBIA MEN.

Complaint is being made by former students of Columbia University because of the circulation of a printed appeal to pupils of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight to vote for Col. Roosevelt for Governor. The appeal is signed by Robert Senftner and begins:

On the strength of our association in the past, permit me to enlist your attention to the candidacy for the supreme office within the gift of the people of this State of one, who, like ourselves, claimed that great teacher and jurist, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, as guide and counsellor.

A gentleman to whom one of these circulars was addressed said yesterday: "I consider it in questionable taste to use the name of Columbia University in favor of any particular candidate for political office. There are many admirers of Prof. Dwight who will vote for Mr. Van Wyck. In fact, with greater propriety might Mr. Van Wyck's friends conjure up the spirit of Prof. Dwight to his aid for, in my opinion, Mr. Van Wyck's disposition is more nearly in accord with his than is Col. Roosevelt's."

Cold Checks Yellow Fever in South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The cold weather in the South is checking the yellow fever epidemic, and the reports to the Marine Hospital Service authorities here show a constantly lessening number of cases. Acting Surgeon General Bailhache to-day ordered the withdrawal of all train Inspectors from the railroads entering and traversing Western Tennessee, and wired similar instructions to apply to all roads in Northern Alabama, and those centring at Chattanooga.

Quarantine Raised at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21.—The Board of Health raised the quarantine to-day and Memphis is now open to all points.

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine, which will accompany THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, will have a number of attractive features, including a full-page picture of President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, reproductions of oil paintings of James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, and Edward Lauterbach, and portraits of the judiciary and Congressional nominees of both parties. Insure securing a copy by leaving an order with your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

PRESIDENT IN COLUMBUS

Addresses an Audience There After a Trip Through Indiana and Ohio.

HIS DAY'S WORK BEGUN EARLY

Two Speeches Delivered Before Breakfast and Many Others on the Way—Patriotism the Favorite Theme.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The Presidential train, after a long trip through the States of Indiana and Ohio, during which the President was greeted with enthusiasm by many thousands of citizens, arrived at Columbus about 8:30 o'clock this evening.

Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain an immense crowd had assembled at the depot, and the building resounded with cheers.

A committee of citizens met the President, and accompanied by an escort composed of the Seventeenth United States Infantry and the Columbus Rifles, he was driven to the Auditorium.

Fully 7,000 people were packed into the immense hall and the President's appearance was the signal for deafening cheers. The President was introduced by Mayor Samuel L. Black, and spoke for about ten minutes, his address being frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. Secretaries Gage and Wilson also spoke briefly.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President McKinley referred to his former residence at Columbus, and then said:

"Very much has happened since I last met you in public assembly. The Nation has been at war. Not because it wanted war, but because it preferred it rather than to witness at its very doors the sufferings and death of an oppressed people. [Tremendous cheering.] We entered upon it with no purpose but that of humanity. No desire for new territory, no motive of aggrandizement, but that we might stop the oppression of a neighboring people whose groans we could almost hear.

"Happily for us, with our splendid army and our no less splendid navy, the war was concluded in a little more than 100 days. Nothing like it is in the military annals of the world. We sent our troops 7,000 miles by sea in the East; we sent them more than 1,000 miles to the west. We had our squadron in Manila, and our fleet in Santiago, and in a little more than three months our foe asked for a suspension of hostilities, that terms of peace might be arranged. [Applause.]

"All honor to the army and the navy of the United States. All honor to the regulars and to the volunteers, [renewed shouting and cheering;] and to the marines, to the black and the white of every nation that marched under the glorious banner of the free to a victory for God and civilization. All honor to our peerless navy. [Cheering.] We had altogether too few ships, but they had a mighty armament, and behind them were men. [Renewed applause.] They have done their work. They have wrought well. It remains for us now to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished task, to right in public treaty the fruitage of the strife. [Applause.]

"Nor do I forget that short as was the war, many of our brave boys went down in battle never to rise again. They fell under the holy banner of the free, fighting for humanity, whether in the camp or in the field, in the battle line, in the trenches, or the forecastle.

"They gave up their lives for their country's cause. Nor do I forget, standing in this presence, that that rugged old soldier, Col. Poland, [tremendous cheering,] and that other rugged soldier, Col. Haskell, [cerciferous applause,] brave commanders of the gallant Seventeenth Infantry, gave all they had, the best that any man hath—his own life—for the honor of his country. The brave boys fell at Santiago, making the charge on San Juan Hill, at El Caney, at Guantanamo, and at Manila.

"They feel devoted but undying;
The very gales their names seem sighing,
The woods are peopled with thir fame,
The waters murmur their names,
But beyond, silent pillars lone and gray
Claim kindred with their sacred clay.
Their spirits wrapt dusky mountain
Their memories sparkle in the fountain;
The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Roll mingling with their fame forever."

"Nor do I forget the promptness with which the brave boys of Ohio responded to the call of the President, and I do not forget that within forty-eight hours Ohio's quota was full. [Cheering.] You will be glad to know that the gallant Fourth Ohio, made up from your own citizens, taken from your own homes and your own firesides, blood of your blood, did gallant service in Puerto Rico, and that the very near future will be brought back to reunite with home and friends. [Cheering.]

"My countrymen, the past is secured. We know the extent of our country now. Some additions have been made since I left you. Our flag floats triumphantly over Puerto Rico. [Cheering.] Our troops are in unquestioned possession of that island. The same flag floats over Hawaii. [More cheering.]

"We know what our country is now, know its history, but we do not know what it may be in the near future, but whatever it is, whatever obligations shall justly come from this strife for humanity we must take up and as free, strong, brave people, accept the trust which civilization puts upon us. [Cheering.]

"I am sure you will excuse me from saying another additional word. I have a number of members of my Cabinet with me, whom I am sure you will be glad to see and hear for a moment, if the train will wait long enough for that purpose, and with your permission, Mr. Mayor, I will present the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage." [Tremendous cheering.]

The celebrated Republican Glee Club, which sang at the inauguration ceremonies in Washington, sang several popular songs. After a short informal levee on the stage, during which the President shook hands with a large number of prominent citizens who acted upon the reception Committee, he returned to the train. A committee of ladies met Mrs. McKinley on the train at the depot, but she did not leave the car.

SPEECHES ON THE WAY.

The President made speeches to-day at many towns in Indiana and Ohio. More than twenty stops were scheduled for the day. He began his work soon after daybreak, and before breakfast had addressed two large audiences, one at Logansport and the other at Kokomo. At the latter place the scene was one of the most inspiring of the entire trans-Mississippi tour. In spite of dampness and the cold wind that swept down from the north the crowd was enormous. Hundreds of school children were in evidence, each provided with a flag and all giving lusty cheers for the President.

The booming of cannon and shrieking of steam whistles roused the President from sleep shortly after 6 o'clock, and at 7 he spoke to 5,000 people at Logansport. He was introduced by Senator Fairbanks and said:

"About a week ago I entered your State at 8 o'clock in the morning and was greeted by tens of thousands of people in the City of Terre Haute. Now, an hour earlier, I meet this great throng of my fellow-countrymen. But since Dewey entered Manila Bay on that early morning in May, there has been no hour too early for the people of the United States to assemble to rejoice over our National victories and to manifest their desire for an honorable and triumphant peace. [Applause.] The flag never seemed so dear to us as it does now, and it never floated over so many places as it does now. [Applause.] [A voice in the crowd: "It will stay there."]

"I have rejoiced as I have journeyed through the country at the patriotism of the people. The flag of our country is in every man's hands, and patriotism is in every man's heart. [Applause.] That is a good omen for our country. Our army and our navy have done brilliant service, have added new honors to the American name, given a new meaning to American valor, and it only remains for us, the people, who in a country like ours are masterful when they speak to do the rest and write into honorable treaty the just fruitage of this war. I thank you for this call and bid you all good morning."

At Kokomo, the President spoke as follows:

"My fellow-citizens, I thank you most sincerely for your warm and cordial welcome. I do not misinterpret its meaning. It means that the people of this community are standing together for country and civilization. The war has made us a united people. We present a spectacle of 75,000,000 people, representing every race and nationality and section, united in one faith and under one flag, and that the glorious old Stars and Stripes we love so much. And we must continue to stand together. When we have no differences with any other nation, then it will be time for us to resume our old disputes at home. But until that time, we must stand for a common purpose, and stand together until the settlements of the war shall be embodied in the permanent form of a public treaty. [Applause.]

"We commenced the war not for gain or greed of new possessions. We commenced it for freedom, and to relieve our neighbors of oppression. [Applause.] And, having accomplished that, we must assume all the responsibilities that justly belong to that war, whatever they may be. I am sure that the people of this country, without regard to party, setting aside all differences and distinctions, will remain together until we shall finally settle the terms of peace. [Great applause.]

"I recall with peculiar satisfaction this morning as I look into these faces of my countrymen from Indiana, the promptness with which your people responded to the call of the President after the declaration of war. [Loud cheers.] Within twenty-four hours from the receipt of that call your quota was full and in camp, and 50,000 young men were ready to enlist under the banner of freedom. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] I thank you all, this morning, in the name of the Nation for your patriotic devotion to the country, and bid you all good morning." [Great applause.]

At Tipton, which was the next stop, the President spoke, in part, as follows:

"We have lately had such a revival of patriotism in this country as we have never had since the earliest days of our history. North and South are now together brought; they own the same electric though, in peace a common flag salute, and in war follow a common flag, willing to die beneath its folds. [Applause.] That is what the war has done for the people of the United States. What it has done for other people is yet to be determined, and as I look into your faces I know that you would have this Nation help the oppressed people who have by the war been brought within the sphere of our influence."

INCIDENTS AT CONNERSVILLE.

At Connersville, Ind., a two months' old baby was handed over the railing of the rear platform into the arms of Secretary Wilson, who presented to the President his youngest namesake—William McKinley. Another humorous incident was when Secretary Wilson was introduced after the President had finished his remarks at Connersville. Twice Mr. Wilson commenced to speak, and twice he was interrupted by the starting of the train. Then Secretary Gage shouted: "The eloquence of the Secretary of Agriculture starts the wheels going." Amid great laughter, Mr. Wilson then concluded his brief address, and the train pulled out.

The President in his speech at Noblesville, Ind., said:

"Rejoicing, as we do, over the victories of war, let us be careful in justice and right to gather the triumphs of peace. The soldiers have done their part. The citizens must now do theirs. And I pray God that wisdom may be given all of us to so settle this vexed and vast problem as to bring honor to our country, justice to humanity, and the general good of all."

The President then introduced Secretary Gage, who spoke briefly.

At Rushville, Ind., the President, in the course of a brief speech, said:

"Now, having triumphed in war, we must be sure that in the settlements of the war we shall see that justice and righteousness and humanity shall prevail. [Applause.] The work is now with you; for in a Government like ours the people constitute the power of the Government. It rests and resides with you and your will is the command to Congress and to the Executive and is at last crystalized into public law and public policy." [Applause.]

At Oxford, Ohio, the President was greeted by a crowd of students in cap and gown, to whom he made a brief speech. The last stop before Cincinnati was reached was Hamilton. Here the President addressed a great crowd. Concluding, he said:

"I trust that when we come to write the final conclusions of this struggle into the permanent forms of treaty that they shall be based upon justice and right and humanity." [Prolonged cheering.]

SHORT STOP IN CINCINNATI.

The Presidential train reached Cincinnati at 4:30 o'clock, and was transferred in the suburbs from the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway to those of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. After the train was transferred at the intersection of these railways it backed into the Union Station, where the President bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd that was in waiting, but made no speech. Congressman Shattuc and a party of citizens boarded the train and shook hands with the President, but the stop was only long enough for Capt. W. W. Peabody, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Superintendent Howard, Passenger Agent Scott, and a number of newspaper men to board the train, and accompany the President and his party as far as Columbus.

The rain was pouring down while the train was in Cincinnati City, and during the short time that the transfer was being made there, there were but few that knew the President was in the city. The Chamber of Commerce telegraphed the President during the day, wanting to know if he could not stop long enough for a reception, but the engagements at Columbus and elsewhere prevented the President from leaving his train.

SPEECH IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The President Addresses a Great Audience from the Steps of the State Capitol.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—The President was in the city for two hours today. His visit to Indianapolis brought to the city an immense crowd of strangers, and all of the city itself turned out to give him welcome. Public schools suspended for the forenoon. In a few minutes after the arrival of the President's train a parade started, the President and his party having been transferred to open carriages. The procession was composed of police, militia, and civic organizations. At the Capitol grounds the Presidential party was escorted to a stand, whence the President spoke to a large audience as follows:

"I thank you for this cordial and hearty greeting at the capital city of your great State. We meet in no party name; we meet in the name of country, of patriotism, and of peace. [Great applause.] It gives me peculiar pleasure to meet the people of the city of the home residence of that illustrious statesman and predecessor in the great Presidential office, Benjamin Harrison, [tremendous applause,] and I do not forget in this presence that this was the home of that other distinguished Indianian, Thomas A. Hendricks. [Great applause.] Both names are remembered by all of you, and both have been distinguished in the service of their country.

"My fellow-citizens, we are here to-day because we love the old flag. [Applause and cheers.] It never went down in defeat, it never was raised in dishonor. [Wild applause.] It means more at this hour than it ever meant in all our history. It floats to-day where it never floated before. [Great applause.]

"In many a battle's tempest,
It shed the crimson rain;
And what God hath woven in His loom,
No man can break in twain.

"The war has been successful. It ended in a little over a hundred days. Matchless victories on land and sea! Our army and navy are entitled to every honor that a generous people can bestow. [Tremendous applause and cheers.] Matchless army and fearless navy! They have done their part; the rest remains with us.

"The war was inaugurated for humanity, it must not stop until it embraces humanity. [Great applause.] It was not commenced in bitterness; it was not commenced in malice; it was commenced in a spirit of humanity, for freedom, and to stop oppression in a neighboring island. [Applause and cheers.] We cannot shirk the obligations of victory if we would, and we would not if we could. [Great applause.]

"Happy are all free peoples,
Too strong to be dispossessed,
But blessed are they among nations
Who dare to be strong for the oppressed."

[Tremendous applause.]

PROFITS OF THE JUBILEE.

Soldiers and Sailors Will Receive $35,000 from Chicago Celebration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The National peace jubilee just closed netted approximately $35,000 for the relief of the soldiers and sailors of the late war and their dependent families.

The ball receipts were nearly $25,000, and the expenses, amounting to $3,400, were paid by the General Jubilee Committee. It is expected that returns from the banquet will yield a net surplus of $2,000, as the total receipts were $13,000, and the expenses $11,000. The church collections of last Sunday, including the collections taken up in the evening at the three big mass meetings, amounted to between $9,000 and $10,000.

A meeting will be held within a few days to determine how the $35,000 shall be expended to the best advantage.

Children Celebrate Peace in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—In all the public schools to-day the regular work was laid aside and the children joined in celebrating the close of the peace jubilee week with exercises appropriate to the occasion. The address made by the President at the banquet on Wednesday night was read either in whole or in part by the teachers.

President's Salute Kills a Man.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 21.—The firing of cannon in honor of the Presidential visit to Kokomo was attended with disastrous results, James Jones being instantly killed by its premature explosion. Another was seriously injured and may die.

ALGER HERE TO SEE PLATT.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, accompanied by Mrs. Alger, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, direct from Washington.

Early in the afternoon the Secretary went down town to the office of Senator Platt, at 49 Broadway, where the two were in private conference for half an hour. Later in the afternoon, Secretary Alger took a train back to Washington, leaving word at the hotel that Mrs. Alger would remain here until to-day.

About the Fifth Avenue it was rumored that Secretary Alger's visit to Senator Platt had some connection with Col. Roosevelt's candidacy for Governor. It was even alleged that the Secretary had offered to do what he could to further the Colonel's cause, and had expressed his annoyance that his letter to the commander of the Rough Riders about the volunteers at Santiago was being used by the Democrats to the injury of the Republican candidate.

Senator Platt, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, denied these reports. "Gen. Alger called to see me," the Senator explained, "on a private business matter that had nothing to do either with politics or the War Department."

FATAL CALIFORNIA FIRE.

Village Reported Destroyed and Five People Burned to Death.

CHAT, Cal., Oct. 21.—It is reported here that the village of Clairsville was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Pompey Pedrini and four others are reported to have been burned to death.

BRITONS CHEER OUR FLAG.

Soldiers at Halifax Wave the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack Entwined.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 21.—Halifax today witnessed the strongest displays of the Anglo-American union spirit ever seen at a military station of the empire. In answer to a request the British War Office gave permission to the garrison to use at the town fair and fête the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Union Jack.

The great event of the occasion was a pyramid formed by 200 soldiers, the whole of whom waved the entwined flags and the man on the top displayed a large flag of each nation. The thousands of sightseers went wild with enthusiasm.

PASSING OF BRADLEE HOUSE.

Boston Tea Party Assumed Indian Guise in Its Kitchen.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The old Bradlee House, corner of Tremont and Hollis Streets, is being torn down to make way for a modern business structure. This house is one of the historic landmarks in Boston. In its wide-old kitchen the ringleaders of the Boston Tea Party disguised themselves as Indians on the evening of Dec. 16, 1773, before going to the wharf where the cargo of tea was thrown into the waters of Boston Harbor.

Built in 1771, the Bradlee House is still strong enough to stand another hundred years, and doubtless would have been left where it stands were it not for the city's growth around it. The land comprised in its site and the yard at its Hollis Street side has risen so much in value that a building productive of proportionate revenue must be put up to meet the increase in taxes. The land, which cost only a few hundred dollars when the house was new, is now worth about $100,000.

In the yard of the old house to-day, piled around with old lumber, is the original well, just as it was in Revolutionary days, with the same stone coping and the old pump that has done service the best part of a century. The water from this well is still good and sweet.

The house narrowly escaped destruction during the siege of Boston by the cannon balls aimed by Americans on Dorchester Heights at the Hollis Street Church, which was filled with British soldiers.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which appeared over Texas Wednesday has moved northeastward over the central valleys and last evening extended in a trough from the lake regions to the South Atlantic Coast. Rain fell in all States east of the Mississippi, and fair and cool weather prevailed west of the Mississippi. During to-day the storm area will move eastward, attended by rain in New England, and by rain, followed by clearing and much cooler weather in the Middle and South Atlantic States. Southeasterly gales will prevail from Hatteras northward. During this morning the winds will shift to northwesterly along the coast between Hatteras and New York City.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	52	54	56
6 A. M.	50	53	60
9 A. M.	50	57	61
12 M.	55	60	62
4 P. M.	58	61	60
6 P. M.	56	57	57
9 P. M.	52	54	56
12 P. M.	50	54	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58½
Weather Bureau	56½
Corresponding date 1897	53⅛
Corresponding date for last 20 years	53

The maximum temperature yesterday was 62 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.

Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Candidates Discussed by Prominent Men at a Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

DALY AND COHEN FAVORED

**James C. Carter, William B. Hornblower, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles C. Beaman and Others Make Addres

Let us think of this for a moment. You call yourselves freemen. You boast of your liberty and independence. You suppose yourselves to be protected in your person and property by safeguards and guarantees which nothing can take away. What are these safeguards and guarantees? Your answer, "In the law of the land and the Constitution which is over me," you say. "My property cannot be taken from me, nor my person or my good name injured, because the law protects me, and that even the Legislature is powerless to injure me by bad laws, because the Constitution of the State stretches its aegis over me." But do you reflect that the laws and the Constitution are only and mean only what the Judge says they are and mean, and that if he chooses to pervert them and misinterpret them your boasted security is gone in an instant? This cannot be otherwise: the law must have an interpreter, and that interpreter is the Judge. The law can speak only by the lips of the Judge. Otherwise it is silent and non-existent; and therefore your final and ultimate safeguard and security is the Judge. If he is fearless, true, upright, and independent you are free and safe. If he is false, subservient, or partial you have no more freedom or security than the subjects of the Sultan on the Bosporus.

MEN THE ONLY MATERIAL.

But the only material we have out of which to make fearless and upright Judges is men, and therefore the selection, nomination, and election of men known by their lives and characters to be eminently worthy of places upon the judgment seat is of the highest importance, the most momentous duty of the citizen—a duty incumbent on each citizen in proportion to the power and influence he possesses, and, consequently, incumbent in an especial manner and degree upon the nominating conventions of political parties and upon those who control them, whether they be called leaders, or bosses, or by whatever other name. It is a duty which transcends all other political duties and all supposed partisan purposes. In respect to many public officers we may, I had almost said, trifle, for the mischief which they may do is comparatively insignificant, and we may check and remedy it; but with the selection of Judges it is criminal to trifle. The interests at stake are too momentous for experiment.

Now, what are the conditions which render the present situation a grave one? I am not here—none of us are here—to condemn or to criticise any of the present occupants of the bench. It would be unjust and unwise to do so. Many of them are Judges of the highest learning and ability and of perfect fidelity; but I suppose it to be true, and candor, I think, requires that it should be said, that the very high character for ability, learning, and other judicial qualities which the bench of this city and county formerly bore has not been fully sustained in more recent years. This has been felt and expressed, not only among the members of the bar, but also among the learned Judges themselves. This decline, if I may call it so, has undoubtedly arisen from the circumstance that the two great political parties have not been so exempt, balanced a tribunal of the kind, for popular favor by nominating for candidates men of the most conspicuous fitness. Where one party has a majority so large as to insure the election of its candidates, and the control of that party is in the hands of a few, and perhaps of one only, personal preferences and personal considerations are apt to be indulged. This is the curse of the Democratic Party in this city, as it is of the Republican Party in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. There is a danger at all times that the political boss will nominate, even for a Judge, some man who will do his bidding or the bidding of his party, and when such a man is put upon the bench, he will carry out the unholy compact he has tacitly entered into, and the bench is degraded and justice imperiled.

This decline of the judiciary, dreaded by the bar, has affected it with great anxiety, and the question has been repeated among members of the bar very often of late, "Must we not exert ourselves to stay its progress?" and the same question has been put a thousand times to lawyers by their clients. "Why do you not see to it that the bench is filled by the wisest and best among you?"

LAWYERS TAKE ACTION.

Now, at the general election next month three Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen, and one Judge of the City Court. The whole bar of the city has been thinking of this for months, wondering who the aspirants were upon whom the political machines and bosses were fixing their eyes, and asking whether something could not be done to persuade these men to recognize the duty which the power they enjoyed imposed upon them to select worthy candidates.

Now, the Bar Association has had for years among its standing committees one called a Committee on Judicial Nominations, whose duty it is to endeavor to secure the selection and nomination of fit candidates for judicial office. That duty has, indeed, for a long time been too much neglected, neglected for the reason that the association has always had the greatest disinclination to engage in any action of a political nature. Its members are drawn alike from both political parties. They are most of them partisans, and many of them are intense partisans, who would view any political action on the part of the association with the greatest jealousy. It is only when it has become manifest to all the members, Democrats and Republicans alike, that partisan leaders have abused or intend to abuse their power that this committee has been spurred into action. This year, months ago, when it became whispered that Judge Daly would be turned down, and that untried, unknown, and unfit men were to be nominated for high judicial stations, there was a general demand from all, both Democrats and Republicans, that this committee should act.

It did act wisely, moderately. It was an admirable committee, composed of the wisest and most judicious members, headed by one whose commanding position at the bar, as well as good judgment and discretion, pointed him out as the fittest man for the place, a thorough partisan, a thorough Republican, but a partisan and a Republican only in that field which belongs of right to the political parties, and who has never surrendered and never will surrender that independence which all good citizens ought to exercise in relation to those matters which lie outside of or transcend ordinary partisan concern.

That committee took action, action most respectful and deferential to the party leaders. It was anxious to pursuade them to do the right thing. It went to the whole body of the bar, inside and outside of the association, and procured the signing of a petition by upward of three thousand names of lawyers without distinction of party, representing what may be called the unanimous voice of the bar, a petition addressed to the nominating conventions of both parties, respectfully urging them to renominate for the vacant places those Judges whose terms were expiring and who had demonstrated their fitness by their actual conduct on the bench. That committee had conferences also with the party committees of each party. They sought at those conferences and asked two things only: that these Judges whose terms were expiring and who had demonstrated on the bench their capability and integrity should be renominated; second, that in nominating new candidates those only should be selected whose reputations and characters gave affirmative and positive assurance of a fit discharge of duty in case they were elected.

THE PARTY SELECTIONS.

On the part of the Republicans these requests were acceded to, and our full acknowledgments are due to them. It may be said that they would do this as a matter of course, because they had no chance of electing a candidate. I take no notice of that, nor impute wrong motives to men when their action is right. When they have the power and abuse it, you may be certain that, so far as the Bar Association is concerned, they will be condemned for it.

You know the action of the Democratic leaders. They utterly rejected this unanimous voice of the bar, rejected Judge Daly and nominated for the Supreme Court a candidate of whom I will say here nothing except that we have no assurance of his fitness from his walk and conversation in his profession.

Fellow-citizens, why was Judge Daly, after a judicial experience and service of more than twenty-five years, still in the prime of life and usefulness, with a character for ability, learning, and integrity demonstrated and established by long and honorable life, why was he dismissed and this other nomination made?

The reason stands admitted. It was because Judge Daly refused, from motives of duty, to comply with requests to make his official functions contribute to the personal and political advantage of the Tammany boss.

Upon that conduct let us, one and all, on the next election day, put our condemnation. This is no personal matter. We should be glad, indeed, on personal grounds, to see Judge Daly still enjoying the just reward of his faithful service in the past, but if this were all there were to think about, this movement would not have begun. Two questions have been thust upon us which we cannot evade. We must meet them. The first is, Are the Judges of our courts to understand that their continuance in office depends upon their acquiescence in the personal or political demands of party machine leaders? Is the true test of fitness for judicial nomination still to be that assurance which is afforded by an established character for ability and integrity, or is it to be the mere will and pleasure of the leader for the time being of a political machine? Let the people of this city on election day thunder out their answer to these questions.

Mr. Carter's speech received the heartiest applause. The sentiment that most pleased the audience, apparently, was this: "I don't care to impute motives to men when they do the right thing." This epigram was applauded for more than a minute. His reference to Frederic R. Coudert as "a good Democrat who is not often found bolting party nominations," was also loudly cheered.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST.

Mr. Carter at the end of his speech introduced William D. Guthrie, who read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as citizens of the County of New York, we unite, irrespective of party, to protest against the attempt to lower the dignity of the bench of the Supreme Court and to destroy the independence of the judiciary, and we submit the following appeal to voters:

In the determination of the leader of Tammany Hall to punish a just Judge and in his refusal to permit the renomination of Justice Daly, notwithstanding twenty-eight years of conspicuously honest, able, and impartial service upon the bench, we see an assault upon the administration of justice and a menace to the personal rights and liberties of every citizen. An impartial and independent judiciary, to which all may appeal for justice without fear or favor of any man, is the fundamental right of the people. Among the insufferable grievances of 1776, which led to the Revolution, was that King George III. had made the Judges dependent upon his will alone for the tenure of their offices. No self-respecting people can submit to a condition under which one man, assuming to speak for a party organization, shall now make the Judges dependent solely upon his will alone for the continuance of their offices, or dictate to them how they shall conduct their judicial functions. This is not a question of parties or of factions. It rises far above all such considerations. To us New Yorkers the issue is of more vital importance than any State or National question now pending, for it touches our most sacred private interests and directly affects the security of our homes.

If a just Judge is to be punished for refusing to comply with an improper demand of a political boss, the dignity of the bench must be inevitably lowered and its independence paralyzed.

The worst fruits of Tweedism were Barnard and Cardozo. The ultimate fruits of Crokerism will be Judges chosen from members of the bar without character and without conscience, for only those willing to pledge obedience to him can be nominated.

With shameless effrontery it is proclaimed that the essential qualification of a Judge is to be servility to a political boss and compliance with any demand that he may see fit to make. By this defiant proclamation Mr. Croker has completely unmasked his plans. He has contemptuously brushed aside the petition of over 3,000 lawyers asking, irrespective of party, that Justices Daly and Cohen be retained upon the bench. He has defied the people of the county and has boasted that as long as he is tolerated as leader no man shall secure the nomination of Tammany Hall for a Judgeship unless prepared to pledge himself to act as its leader may demand. In taking this position Mr. Croker has at once abused the powers of leadership and invited distrust and defeat of a great party. According to this standard, a Judge of the Supreme Court is no longer to obey his conscience—to administer justice according to his oath—to hold the scales impartially between man and man, rich and poor—to decide justly between the weak and humble suitor and the powerful politician or corporation. It is no longer character that is to secure a nomination for the bench, but servility; no longer integrity, but subserviency of the most ignominious kind; no longer ability in the profession and fidelity to political principles, but service to the leader of a faction. Let this policy triumph and no man can appeal to the courts to right his wrongs with any confidence of securing justice; the weak and the poor will find their rights trampled on and redress denied whenever they are opposed by any power which the political boss may favor or with which he may be interested.

We, therefore, unite as citizens, of whatever political affiliations, that we may protect our rights and defend the independence of the bench. We urge all honest and patriotic men to vote for the election of Justices Daly and Cohen. We assert that the crisis demands the defeat of the Tammany judiciary ticket, in order to show that the people will not tamely submit to an assault upon the administration of justice. We appeal to the virtue, public spirit, intelligence, the decent sentiment and conscience of the community. We invoke a careful and thoughtful judgment of the people of this city, of all parties, confident that, if they appreciate the true issue, they will defeat this attempt to intimidate the courts of law and teach political bosses that interference with the judiciary will not be tolerated. When the Constitution of 1840 made the judiciary elective the framers, as a protest against political and personal appointments to the bench which were then a scandal, declared that with an elective judiciary "the happiness of the people of this State will henceforth, under God, be in their own hands." So to-day, the power and the duty are with the people. The result is in their own hands. And as they vote upon this vital question must depend the safety of the institutions we cherish and the preservation of our liberties as Americans.

Resolved further, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of One Hundred to carry out the purposes of the meeting and to secure the election of these Judges.

WORDS OF W. B. HORNBLOWER.

After the adoption of the resolutions Mr. Carter introduced William B. Hornblower, who spoke, in part, as follows:

I have come here as a lawyer on behalf of the principle of a non-partisan, independent judiciary. I come here as a Democrat to protest against the turning out of a faithful and efficient Judge by a Democratic boss. This is not the first time, Mr. Chairman, that we have stood shoulder to shoulder with our brethren of the bar of both political parties in defense of a pure judiciary. This is not the first time that I have found it necessary to oppose my party in the matter of judicial nominations, nor do I suppose that it will be the last. Certainly I trust that so long as I live no considerations of party expediency, no considerations of personal self-interest, shall swerve me from the path of duty where the honor, the integrity, and the purity of the bench are at stake.

As I have said on a previous occasion, when assaults are made by unscrupulous politicians, for selfish reasons, upon the very temple of justice, at whose altars we serve, we lawyers would be indeed recreant to our duty and faithless to our vows if we failed to rally to the defense of her portals. Thank God, the Democratic lawyers of this State, from the days of Samuel J. Tilden to the present day, have never been found wanting in their duty. You, Mr. Chairman, well remember the uprising of 1870. We all remember the uprising of 1893, and we shall hereafter remember the uprising of 1898.

In 1870 the members of the bar united, Democrats and Republicans, to drag from the bench Judges who had disgraced their office and defiled the judicial ermine. In 1893 we united, Democrats and Republicans alike, to keep from the bench of our court of last resort a man whom we regarded as morally unfit for the judicial office. Now we unite, Democrats and Republicans again we unite, Democrats and Republicans alike, to resist the attempt to drag from the bench a tried and true Justice of our Supreme Court, who has served faithfully and satisfactorily, fairly and honestly, for twenty-eight years, a longer time than most of the lawyers here present have been practicing at the bar.

A SHAMELESS ATTACK.

A more shameless attack upon the independence of the judiciary has never been seen in this State than the refusal to renominate Judge Daly. There is not even an attempt to cover its indecency with the cloak of hypocrisy, or with the pretense of any satisfactory excuse. The real reason is openly and brazenly avowed. It is that, acting in his judicial capacity, he has defied the will of the boss, and acted on his own independent judgment. It is for this reason, and for this reason alone, that he is to be retired in the prime of his powers. The distinguishing feature as between civilized countries, and especially the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, on the one hand, and the semi-civilized nations, such as Turkey, China, or Persia, on the other hand, is that justice is undefiled; that it is not purchasable, and that those who administer justice are not respecters of persons; know no distinction between the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak, and, above all, take no orders from any private citizen or from any public official to control them in the discharge of their judicial functions.

Let it once be established and understood that any Judge upon our bench may find himself retired to private life at the end of his judicial term, unless he implicitly obeys the orders and decrees of a political boss, and we have no longer left anything but the mere simulacrum and outward show of free Government or personal liberty. God forbid that the day shall ever come in this State when we shall be driven to this pass. As a Democrat favoring the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor in this campaign, I regret that the Democratic leaders should have allowed this local question to arise, which may imperil the success of their State ticket. But the issue, although a local one, is of paramount importance.

OPPOSITE CASE SUPPOSED.

Were the situation reversed and had the Republican boss refused to listen to the voice of the bar and refused to consent to the renomination of an honest Judge for personal or selfish reasons, I should expect my Republican brethren to stand here to protest as we Democrats stand here tonight to protest against the outrage while still supporting their party candidate for Governor—as they (most of them) stood with us last year in support of a non-partisan municipal ticket—while still maintaining their party allegiance on State and National questions.

I do not know that we shall succeed in this election, with our complicated ballot law and the difficulties attached to split voting, in electing Judges Daly and Cohen, but, whatever the result, it is our clear duty as lawyers and as citizens to do what in us lies to prevent the punishment of a faithful Judge and to secure the re-election of competent and efficient men. This is not a question of one year or of one election. Nor is it a question affecting any individual boss or any particular party. It is a question which will be constantly recurring so long as there are bosses in either party and so long as there are independent Judges of either party.

We of the bar and you of the laity, who are even more interested in the purity of the judiciary than we of the bar, since it is your rights and your property, your lives and your liberty, with which the judiciary deals, must be ready to renew the fight whenever and wherever occasion requires. Thus, and thus only, can we prevent the contamination of the fountain of justice and the poisoning of our body politic.

WORDS OF W. BOURKE COCKRAN

Chairman Carter, at the conclusion of Mr. Hornblower's speech, said: "I think it necessary to make a single change in the order in which the addresses will be made here to-night. Mr. Cockran will address you now, because he is by no means well, but is willing to make a speech on this occasion. He does not know himself how much his strength will enable him to speak, but he will make the attempt."

Mr. Cockran was warmly greeted by the audience, which cheered him for several minutes as he rose to speak. At times he seemed to speak with difficulty and pain. His speech follows:

Like Mr. Hornblower, I am one of those who will support the Democratic candidate for Governor, and who, nevertheless, believes that a popular ratification of an attempt to subject the judiciary to any extraneous control whatever would be a fatal blow to the prosperity of this municipality and a serious menace to the safety of the citizen. The reasons that have led me to support the Democratic candidate for Governor, after having supported the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1896, and while I stand ready to support him again in 1900, these reasons I am prepared to give at any time to any person who cares to hear them. The business of this occasion is to declare the principles of civic duty which should govern us in deciding between the various candidates for judicial office at this election. Now, may I open a string if not an extravagant assertion if I state that individual safety, individual liberty, individual character, aye, even the existence of civilized government in this community, are involved in the disposition which the people of this city will make of the issues submitted to them at the coming election.

Now, much has been said about bosses and bossism. But it must be remembered that we have not assembled here to contest the existence of a boss-ship, but rather to prevent the extension of its powers over the judiciary. All the powers of this Municipality, executive and legislative, are centred in the hands of the individual who rules the destiny of the local Democracy, in the hands of the bosses, and there it will remain, whatever may be the outcome of this canvass. But the reserved rights of the citizen—his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—are still his property and will remain his property just so long as there are independent Judges to defend them, and no longer. It is, therefore, said that the elementary rights of citizenship, the right of the citizen to enjoy his individual privileges by virtue of the Constitution under which he lives, or the necessity of his seeking them from the favor of the boss, exercised and dispensed through his dependence on the bench, all depend on the outcome of this election. [Applause.]

METHOD OF GOVERNMENT.

What is this Government of ours? Where can we find a parallel to it? Nowhere in the history of other nations or of other races. A nominal government is installed in the City Hall; the actual government is administered in the Democratic Club. Officers are sworn and appointed to discharge certain functions, and to a certain extent they do discharge them; but outside of the mere routine duties of their departments every exercise of discretionary power is controlled and prescribed by a private individual who is not under the necessity of even recording his decrees or of acknowledging them.

Ten thousand men are in the employ of the City Government, whose appointments, in contemplation of law, are supposed to spring from the various departments, and they themselves are supposed to be responsible for these departments, but each one holds his office through the favor, or at least the forbearance, of the boss, whose decrees, though unregistered, are more powerful than the law, yet whose existence is not recognized by the law, whose nod can make a fortune or unmake a career. Every financial interest in this great city courts his favor and dreads his hostility. If to-day he was to declare he needed a million dollars for political purposes, before next Friday two millions would be furnished. If any body refused to give him the position to which he thought he was entitled, that person might find an engine house erected in his back yard. [Applause.] It is only necessary for an individual to fall under his displeasure to have 10,000 sets of wits planning to attract the favor of the boss by devising methods of annoying the object of his resentment.

It is only fair and simple justice that I should say, considering his opportunities, considering his power, that our boss may well declare with Lord Clive: "Considering my opportunities, I am amazed at my own moderation." Conceive for a moment his position, and then tell me if it be rather not entitled to praise for forbearance than to blame for excess. I do not believe in boss government, but I think under existing conditions it is inevitable. I do not believe that this boss has created the boss-ship which he administers. He is not the source of it; he is the product of it. Why, the first speech I ever delivered in Tammany Hall I delivered against the measure which I then foresaw would result in the creation of despotic powers in this community, to which now attribute the existence of the bosship as it flourishes and dominates us, and nobody applauded me more heartily than the individual who is now the boss of Tammany Hall. I do not want any particular change in bosses. All bosses look alike to me. [Prolonged laughter and applause.]

POWER OF THE JUDICIARY.

Each one of us has rights, privileges, immunities, which are ours, secure from the interference of any boss, even though he control the legislative and executive departments of city and State, so long as Judges are virtuous, free, and independent. [Applause.] But let the power of the boss be extended over the judiciary, let Judges be taught that their prospects of renomination and of promotion depend not upon loyalty to the people, but upon obedience to the boss, and then our rights and our privileges are no longer ours to be enjoyed while we obey the laws of our country, but they become the favor that we may enjoy from the forbearance or favor of a boss. [Applause.]

While the Judges remain independent our freedom is secure. Let this attempt to punish an independent Judge for the assertion of his independence—Judges are but human—and what Judge will venture to incur the fate which this people will themselves have visited upon him who has committed no offense except loyalty to their interests and a determination to defend them. If we have a servile judiciary we will still have our Constitution. We will still have all its nominal privileges. But who will enforce them in behalf of the victim of the boss's resentment? The rights of man, the elementary right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, have been asserted long before our Constitution was adopted. But the creation of an independent judiciary equipped with the power to enforce these rights is the application of the humblest citizen is the distinct contribution of the American democracy to the science of democratic government. [Applause.]

"A RECKLESS HAND RAISED."

And now, my friends, a faithful Judge, in the language of the courtiers, who surround the boss, is turned down because, forsooth, he has been loyal to his duty and faithful to his trust. (Applause.) Turned down? No, not yet. (Applause.) A reckless hand has been raised against the independence of the Judges and the sacred integrity of the temple of law, but that hand cannot strike a dangerous blow unless you, my fellow-citizens, sanction it and enforce it. (Applause.)

"It is said that this Judge has no special claim upon the recognition of the Democratic Party or of the electorate at large. My friends, I repeat, that I have no desire to invade the powers of the boss-ship as they exist. I am but protesting against their extension into a department which, if it be successful, will be fatal to judiciary boss-ship, our liberties, and our credit. [Applause.] Indeed, I believe we owe the boss a debt of gratitude for the frank, if cynical, avowal of his responsibility for this refusal to renominate a faithful Judge. He need not have shown any animosity and yet he could have effectually turned him down. Nay, he might have accomplished his defeat while pretending to favor his renomination. A wink to the gentlemen who infest the Democratic Club [applause] would have been sufficient and every one of them would have been ready to proclaim that never, never would he consent to the renomination of Judge Daly, although the leader of the organization was clamoring to bring it about.

With the courage of his convictions this boss has frankly declared that he is responsible for the defeat of Judge Daly's candidacy in the Democratic Convention, and that he was moved to the course he pursued because Judge Daly had refused him proper consideration. My friends, I do not believe that he himself understands the nature of that declaration. [Laughter.] Indeed, I doubt whether he understands the nature of the enterprise in which he is engaged. I do not know that he has formed any deliberate design to control the judiciary. No man can assume to measure or describe the mental operations of another. It may be that he has simply come to the conclusion that this man who ought to have been considerate had been indifferent, and having, as he assumes, the power to punish him, he proceeds to exercise it, as a potentate always will exercise against an obnoxious person the power of punishment which he finds ready to his hand.

VIEWS AND STRENGTH.

But whatever may be his intention, the fact remains that if a Judge can be turned down because he fails to give a political boss proper consideration, the overthrow of judicial independence will be accomplished and the rights of the citizen will be fatally imperiled. How can it be otherwise? What is proper consideration? Who is to fix its limits? I think it was Warren Hastings who used to say that whenever there was a dispute about a principle between two powers the view of the stronger would always prevail. [Laughter.] In a dispute between a Judge and a boss as to the proper limits of "proper consideration," which do you think would be the stronger? If Judge Daly is defeated at this election, who in all this municipality would be so strong as the boss controlling the legislative and executive departments, who had just placed his henchmen on the bench of the judiciary and stricken down the only man who dared to incur his wrath by proclaiming the Independence of his office? [Applause.]

I care not what may be his own intentions. The result of his success would be here his absolute domination, and it would necessarily lead to the abuse of his power. His power once established, his friends would demand that he exercise it. At first he might merely demand the appointment of a clerk. Again, it might be the appointment of a receiver. [Laughter.] But, in the long run, each exaction leading to fresh concessions and thereby stimulating new demands, he would be forced by the pressure behind him to dominate the procedure of the courts, to interfere between suitors, to accomplish the success of a follower or the defeat of an opponent, if such a thing could be found in this town, after his power had been ratified by the vote of the electors next week. [Applause.]

POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

My friends, this outrage cannot be accomplished except through you. To-day you enjoy an independent judiciary. Will you preserve it? What message will you send to these other Judges whose future course will necessarily depend upon your action? Will you send a message of encouragement to the faithful priests at the altar bidding them preserve their lives undefiled and their hands unscathed? Or will you abandon this man who has made no enemies except by his loyalty to you, will you permit him to be trampled under foot that his fate may be an awful warning to the other members of the judiciary, deterring them from following in his footsteps?

"How mad," said Judge Daly, "must be the brain that conceived the punishment of an upright Judge." [Great applause.] Aye, the fate of an individual, his prospects or his interests, are but a grain of sand on the seashore in comparison with the boundless sea itself when you wave them against the momentous issue that is now before the people for decision. I confess that I regret that any question affecting personal character has been brought into this contest. I think it belittles the magnitude of the issue, if the candidates named by the Democratic boss were angels from Paradise, robed in living light, yet it would still remain the sacred duty of this electorate to reject them. [Great applause.] It is not the choice of three men to wear the judicial ermine that is now before us, but the independence of the whole judiciary. Mad must be the brain that conceives the punishment of an upright Judge. His words are words of wonderful and weighty import. They concern no man more than he concerning whom they were spoken.

"No misfortune could overtake the boss which in the future he would deplore so bitterly as his own success in the attempt which he has made. It is the history of government that absolutism is never absolute. Even in Oriental countries despotism is tempered with assassination. Thank Heaven that in this age and in this country the dagger or the cup of poison has no place in political contests, but whenever a community has allowed any individual to assume powers dangerous to its own safety, there comes a period of revolt when the populists are as unjust and as cruel as formerly they have been profligate and generous.

"The Judges, if this attempt against Judge Daly succeed, will become subservient. But they will not enjoy the loss of their independence. They will resent the conditions which have deprived them of the dignified authority which for years they have exercised, and when the day of reaction comes, as come it will, when the people who have lavished favors upon the boss will have risen in fury charging him with crimes of which, perhaps, he is entirely innocent, clamoring for his blood as vehemently as they now applaud his appearance upon a platform, then the Judge who grovels most abjectly before him now in the day of his power will be the quickest to take him by the throat in the day of his difficulty."

LETTERS THAT WERE READ.

At the end of Mr. Cockran's speech Lewis L. Delafield read the following letters from Abram S. Hewitt and Frederic R. Coudert, and said that the committee had received one from Edward M. Shepard.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt's Message.

John M. Bowers:

My Dear Sir: Although I am debarred by the limitations of age from accepting your invitation to address the meeting in support of the independence of the judiciary, perhaps this fact may add some weight to my convictions, that during the course of a long life I have never known an occasion when the expression of public opinion appeared to be more necessary in order to prevent the perpetration of a monstrous outrage. Not even in the crisis which preceded the civil war was presented an issue of equal importance to the people of this country. The right of secession under the Constitution was at least a debatable question, whereas no sane person can be found who will dispute the proposition that the Judges should not be only honest and capable, but should be absolutely independent of all political bias or partisan influence. The most precious possession of a free people is an honest and fearless judiciary.

The immortal declaration in Magna Charta "that justice shall not be sold," is the very foundation of our rights and liberties. The Supreme Court of the United States has always excited the admiration of statesmen, because it created an independent bulwark against executive and legislative interference with the liberties of the citizen and the rights of property. Every State in the Union has in like manner provided by its Constitution for the independence of the judicial bench of the Government. No President or Governor can attempt to control the courts without becoming liable to impeachment. What Presidents and Governors cannot do, a private citizen, holding no commission from the people and responsible to no constituted authority, arrogated to himself and claims the right to impose his will upon the Judges whom he has created. He is not only Judge maker, but assumes the role of Judge executioner. He thus becomes the fountain of judicial life and death. This preposterous claim, which can only spring from the abnormal combination of intellectual aberration with colossal self-conceit, is a challenge to the community not to be disregarded without the loss of its self-respect and of its freedom. In fact, the mere assertion of power to punish the Judges who do not pay proper consideration to his behests proceeds upon the theory that the people have no rights which the party leader is bound to respect.

In the presence of this pernicious issue all other questions sink into insignificance. What does it matter who is to be Governor of a State which is no longer free? What boots it whether we have a sound standard of value when the standard of justice is destroyed? Why should we discuss the question of providing a stable Government for a foreign country, when at home the very cornerstone of republican institutions is in danger of destruction? Why struggle for an economical and enlightened Government when the fruits of industry and business are at the mercy of arrogance, ignorance, and cupidity?

The mere statement of the preposterous demand which would convert the judicial bench into an annex of Tammany Hall is sufficient to call down from the people a rebuke so crushing that in our day and generation the courts will be relieved from the political influence which has made one candidate forget that he had an honorable record upon the bench and another Judge overlook the fact that by accepting a nomination under the implied condition of subservience he puts in peril the respect which he has justly earned by his ability and integrity.

Your meeting, therefore, is not only timely, but absolutely necessary for the preservation of free institutions. The movement has very properly been started by members of the bar, who are the natural defenders of civil liberty. But the question at stake is of less consequence to the lawyers than to the great mass of the people who are engaged in the honorable pursuits of civil life. If the Judges who have been recommended by the bar should fail of election the people will then begin to realize the calamitous consequences of a catastrophe which places their rights and property at the mercy of an irresponsible despotism.

But in the effort to accomplish a similar result Charles I. lost his head and James II. his throne. If a corresponding retribution should fall upon the author of this last attempt to lay sacrilegious hands upon the sanctuary of justice the people will indeed have reason to rejoice. Very truly yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

F. R. Coudert's Letter.

Dear Mr. Carter: I regret my inability to be personally present at the mass meeting to be held on Oct. 21 at Carnegie Hall. There is no subject that can equal in importance that of the independence of the judiciary. Our differences on political, municipal, and financial matters are of small amount compared to this. If all else should fail us, a fearless and independent bench, supported by a fearless and independent bar, will do much to enlighten, purify, and redeem the Nation which feels their influence.

It is appalling to think that, at this late day of our political existence, a just Judge, after having done his people honor a generation, should be dismissed to private life for upholding the dignity of the Ermine. A certain Judge once said to the emissary of his royal master, who required of him a small sacrifice of judicial dignity: "Tell your Majesty that his Judges are here to render judgments, not to render services." Cannot an American Judge proclaim the same principle without incurring the penalty of dismissal?

As to the merits of the opposing candidates, it does not seem necessary to speak. Two of them, at least, deserve the respect of our bar, and the third may have satisfactorily explained the facts from which unfavorable inferences are sought to be drawn. All this seems irrelevant. The sole question is: Why has an honored and useful Judge been refused recognition after so long a service? The candid explanation of the power that is, has stated it in no uncertain speech; not lack of diligence, or of learning, or of honor stand in this Judge's path—only refusal to pay for office preferment by political service. Every man, woman, and child should stand up in rebuke of such an assault upon their common right, the right of justice, pure and undefiled. Yours very truly, F. R. COUDERT.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

Edward M. Shepard Writes.

The following message from Edward M. Shepard was given out for publication:

Dear Mr. Bowers: I am in entire sympathy with the proposed condemnation of the attempt to dismiss Judge Daly from the bench, and I sincerely regret that I cannot well myself attend the meeting of lawyers and good citizens at Carnegie Hall to-night. For I wish to declare my public my conviction that this attempt is absolutely inconsistent with the independence of the judiciary, and, as such, is a blow at an essential safeguard of Democratic institutions. In this view there are united, I believe, the members of the bar who have at heart the honor and usefulness of their profession and good citizens who know what are the conditions of good government. Here is a Judge who has served the public for twenty-eight years, and has so borne himself as to earn the general confidence of the people. Here is a magistrate in a seat which should be absolutely free from partisan influence, high or low, good or bad. And here is a proposition to turn him out, not because he has not been a good Judge, but because in acts as Judge he has given offense to some part of the political party from which he received his original nomination. The attempt to dismiss him should fail, whatever the merits or demerits of competitors for his place.

It would be improper for me to urge upon your meeting any partisan consideration; but it is neither partisan nor improper for me, a Democrat as I am in politics, to say that, so far as I know, the masses of Democrats, so far as they have considered the matter, regard it with extreme disapproval. And they may well and especially so regard it, for interference with the independence of the judiciary involves a complete heresy to the doctrine and traditions of their party. In a Democratic Convention of this State many years ago it was proposed to refuse renomination to a distinguished magistrate for the reason that he had thought it his duty to do a judicial act displeasing to large numbers of the Democratic Party, which had originally nominated him. It was one of the greatest of Democrats, Horatio Seymour, who then, with the noble eloquence of which he was the master, pointed out both the wrong and the folly of such a course, and that Democratic Convention, in spite of a natural adverse feeling, by voting the renomination, declared the independence of the judiciary to be fundamental to good Democracy.

I sincerely trust that, of all good citizens, the Democrats especially will, while loyal to their own ticket, honor themselves and their party by voting for Judge Daly. Faithfully yours,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Chairman Carter introduced Charles C. Beaman as the last speaker of the evening. Before speaking Mr. Beaman read the following letter from Joseph H. Choate:

Dear Mr. Carter: I regret more than I can express, that the death of a very near relative, whose funeral takes place Friday afternoon in Cambridge, prevents my taking part, as I had promised to do, in the meeting at Carnegie Hall, over which you are to preside, in defense of the honor and independence of the judiciary, and I beg you to make it clear to the audience that nothing short of imperative necessity could keep me away from the meeting.

It seems to me that a most critical emergency confronts the people of New York, which may well arouse the alarm of all honest citizens, who believe that we should live under a government of laws and not of men. An honorable Judge, of high character and great experience, who has rendered twenty-eight years of continuous service, and has won the confidence and respect of all the citizens of New York, but one, is to be driven from the bench by the arbitrary edict of that one man, for the sole and avowed reason that while acting as Judge he has refused to do his bidding and to grant judicial orders to which he claimed to be entitled, as patronage. If this is not enough to arouse the indignation and combined action of all good citizens, to prevent the consummation of such a nefarious scheme—I know not what could stir them.

If Mr. Croker is to have his way, and in the place of Judges who have served the people well is by his sole authority to appoint those who, he is satisfied, will show him "proper consideration" in the discharge of their judicial functions, we are in danger of relapsing into that condition with regard to our courts, which the late James T. Brady, of ever-honored and beloved memory, referred to when he said that it was better to know the Judge than to know the law.

It was the Bar Association of the City of New York, then organized for the purpose, that drove from office the corrupt Judges who, in alliance with Tammany Hall, and as its tools and agents, bought and sold the judgments of the courts and despoiled and robbed the people under the forms of law.

It again more than justified its existence by the courage and tenacity with which it prevented another Judge, who had sinned against the people, and who was attempted to be palmed off upon them as a party candidate, from continuing in his seat upon the bench. In both of those noted instances the people, by overwhelming majorities, stood by the association, and I am persuaded that they will do so in this case, which does not differ from those in kind or in the real principle involved.

It was not my good fortune to participate in the proceedings of the association last week, by which we threw down the gantlet to Mr. Croker and challenged him to an open contest before the people on this vital question. But I rejoice that the association has buckled on its armor, and is in the field for the defense and preservation of an honest judiciary.

I believe that as we succeeded in winning an overwhelming victory against Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn, and many years later against Maynard, we shall succeed again in this instance, by the wisdom and good sense of the people of New York when they come to understand the situation, which it is the object of this meeting to unfold.

If I am rightly informed, this attempted outrage upon popular rights, this defiant attempt to degrade and dishonor the judicial office by punishing one of our approved and honored Judges for doing his duty, will fail to receive the encouragement and support of a very large proportion of the Democratic Party, whose representatives will make themselves heard at this meeting with no uncertain sound. The great mass of independent voters must be clearly advised of the facts and of the real character of this intended outrage, and they will unite with the great majority of the bar to denounce and prevent it.

I cordially approve of Mr. Croker's proposition for the formation of a new bar association, which shall be all his own. There is ample room for it and abundant material for its composition. Such a separate organization will be of great service to the public and to all honest suitors, especially if the rules of admission to the bar be relaxed in his favor, as they were in favor of his great prototype and model, William M. Tweed, so that he may be made President of the new association. Then all who want lawyers who know the law will know where to go, and those who are in search of advocates who know the Judge will be equally well provided.

It is for the people of the City of New York to determine now, once for all, whether they will stand by honest and faithful Judges, and have a sound and wholesome administration of justice, or whether they will surrender our whole judicial system as mere spoils to the spoiler.

Again regretting that I cannot be present, as I promised, I remain, most truly yours,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Boston, Oct. 20, 1898.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Beaman, after reading Mr. Choate's letter, spoke, in part, as follows:

We are selecting three Judges, whose term of office each is fourteen years—three Judges, I think, out of the twenty-two Judges of the Supreme Court. It happens, as you may see on this occasion, that there is a large number to be selected—one on account of a term that expires, and one to fill a vacancy which was filled temporarily by the appointment of Judge Cohen, and the third to take the place of Judge Pryor, who is retired by his having reached the age limit, seventy years; therefore we have got three of these Judges, with terms of office of fourteen years, to select. And we say they should be independent.

Up in the country where I farmed there was a good old woman, who was troubled about a leaky roof, and she said to her husband: "My dear Mr. Johnson, our roof is leaking; it rained last night, and it has got wet all around in the place; you have got to do something about it." "Well, my dear, let's talk about it." "Josiah," she said, "this roof don't need talking about; it needs attending to." [Laughter and applause.]

Now, at this time of night the question of a judicial election doesn't need talking about. It is something that needs attending to. Now what have you got to do in attending to it? You, Josiah, and you, Josiah? Are you registered? Well, if you are not, to-morrow is the last day.

Now, in regard to these other gentlemen on that ticket; not on the ticket with Judge Daly, but on the other ticket. What is their position? Well, they have never gone back on it before, perhaps they have never promised that they won't go back on it, but we lawyers know something about circumstantial evidence. We believe that the boss that turns down Daly and Cohen to put in Fitzgerald turned down Judge Daly because he did not sign the orders that I wanted. Doesn't he understand that these men will sign the orders that he wants? I don't say that they have promised to; but they know he expects it, and, therefore, my Democratic friends here, and your Democratic friends, say "Down every one of them."

The only safe

THREE DAYS' REGISTRATION

Totals for the City Show a Falling Off from Last Year.

418,891 FOR THE ENTIRE CITY

There Was a Noticeable Decrease in the Eighth Assembly and Other East Side Districts.

The third day's registration throughout the city showed a falling off from last year. Doubtless the heavy rain last evening kept many away from the places of registration who will enroll their names to-day. One noticeable falling-off was in the Eighth Assembly District. The day's work showed a total of 907 against 1,321 last year.

In Brooklyn, the Twenty-third, known as the "banner ward," registered exactly 500 less votes than in 1897, and about 70 more than on the third day of 1896.

The day passed without serious incident in any of the districts so far as reported. Only two or three arrests were made on charges of attempted illegal registration. Full tables follow:

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Ass'bly District.	Third Day. 1894.	Third Day. 1895.	Third Day. 1896.	Third Day. 1897.	Third Day. 1898.
1	1,841	1,235	1,282	1,534	1,251
2	2,254	1,647	1,927	2,141	1,615
3	1,777	1,769	1,852	2,215	1,721
4	1,678	1,712	1,808	1,932	1,438
5	1,805	1,695	1,884	2,213	1,718
6	1,952	2,004	2,319	2,730	2,186
7	2,422	1,756	1,992	2,316	1,708
8	2,575	1,166	1,120	1,321	907
9	2,424	1,751	1,985	2,294	1,818
10	2,123	1,668	1,783	1,982	1,414
11	1,823	1,571	1,727	2,084	1,660
12	1,952	1,426	1,411	1,618	1,120
13	2,248	1,393	1,693	1,841	1,504
14	2,063	1,737	1,942	2,065	1,650
15	2,159	1,468	1,655	1,890	1,324
16	2,225	1,603	1,619	1,789	1,372
17	1,760	1,583	1,690	1,892	1,533
18	1,921	1,807	1,931	2,183	1,718
19	2,341	2,080	2,469	2,989	2,537
20	1,543	1,821	1,920	2,255	1,925
21	2,100	2,169	2,672	3,245	3,116
22	1,756	1,801	1,883	2,211	1,801
23	2,667	1,980	2,396	2,900	2,507
24	1,931	1,567	1,856	2,143	1,675
25	2,408	1,817	2,081	2,378	2,063
26	2,643	1,269	1,688	1,913	1,470
27	2,718	1,608	1,704	2,155	1,759
28	2,249	1,401	1,899	1,935	1,652
29	2,508	1,906	2,217	2,582	2,284
30	1,699	1,850	2,166	2,450	2,021
31	....	1,985	2,328	3,168	3,004
32	....	1,845	2,415	2,740	2,228
33	....	1,753	2,017	2,387	1,856
34	....	2,579	3,310	3,913	3,341
35	....	3,084	3,987	4,816	3,715
Annex	....	574	812	888	879
Total	63,338	62,060	71,530	83,217	67,637
Total 1st day	102,812	89,315	139,225	111,507	94,582
2d day	98,878	82,456	70,718	67,250	78,005
Total 3 days	265,028	233,831	281,473	261,974	240,224
Total 4 days	308,401	281,007	330,619	324,789	....
Tot. vote	274,174	261,540	194,341	190,807	....

Brooklyn.

Ward.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	892	941	960	1,163	865
2	404	352	452	399	328
3	729	773	893	988	690
4	653	634	675	766	523
5	783	740	772	824	608
6	1,566	1,560	1,755	1,924	1,453
7	1,536	1,679	1,636	1,956	1,487
8	1,541	1,510	1,709	2,014	1,565
9	1,604	1,599	1,626	1,944	1,365
10	1,518	1,656	1,680	1,898	1,362
11	989	1,129	1,112	1,212	874
12	1,205	1,138	1,253	1,250	922
13	1,034	1,193	1,166	1,340	1,009
14	1,103	1,168	1,302	1,302	936
15	1,017	1,272	1,337	1,521	1,131
16	1,446	1,573	1,625	1,718	1,350
17	1,712	1,927	2,032	2,385	1,901
18	786	866	920	997	753
19	1,390	1,500	1,557	1,790	1,385
20	940	1,121	1,073	1,248	1,023
21	2,085	2,291	2,496	2,693	2,064
22	2,137	2,168	2,514	2,910	2,092
23	2,102	2,230	2,325	2,899	2,309
24	982	995	1,105	1,217	964
25	1,426	1,774	1,908	2,025	1,696
26	1,636	1,827	2,108	2,491	1,855
27	1,261	1,411	1,529	1,623	1,289
28	2,108	2,435	2,817	3,009	2,532
29	483	698	834	948	710
30	877	614	720	854	628
31	369	496	462	623	373
32	....	....	210	214	280
Totals.	37,877	41,382	44,561	49,895	38,215
Total 1st day	76,146	59,868	90,185	75,181	60,063
Total two days	131,784	114,584	133,090	116,270	114,275
Total three days	169,661	155,966	177,651	166,165	152,510
Total, 4 days	183,824	207,333	183,824	....	....
Total vote	168,658	193,341	190,807	....	....

Richmond.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
1st	....	707
2d	....	473
3d	....	375
4th	....	374
5th	....	242
Total	3,229	2,171
Total first day	4,142	3,028
Total, two day	7,371	6,584
Total, three days	10,129	8,755

Queens.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
1	....	1,579
2	....	1,036
3	....	841
4	....	885
5	....	229
Total	6,025	4,570
Total first day	6,391	5,828
Total two days	12,416	13,229
Total three days	18,084	17,799

Recapitulation.

	1897.	1898.
Manhattan and Bronx	83,140	67,637
Brooklyn	49,929	38,215
Queens	5,628	4,570
Richmond	2,758	2,171
Total for 3 days	456,269	418,891
Total for 1st day	197,221	163,620
Total for 2 days	314,814	306,298
Total for 3 days	456,269	438,704

Jacob A. Riis of Richmond Hill, L. I., a supporter of Col. Roosevelt, called on Police Commissioners Abell and York yesterday morning, and said that on Oct. 15 the rules of registration had been violated in his election district, the Seventh, of the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens. He said that a policeman in the booth was taking down the names of all persons registering.

The policeman did not understand his name when he registered, and asked the Inspector how to spell it. Mr. Riis said that the Inspector told the policeman how to spell the name.

Policeman McGuire, the man complained of by Mr. Riis, was before the Police Board in the afternoon, together with his superior officer, Sergt. Gardener. McGuire explained that he was attached to the Church Street Station, and was detailed at Richmond Hill Oct. 15, when Riis registered. He admitted that he copied the names of the persons registered in a small blankbook, and stated that this had been the custom in the Borough of Manhattan, where he belonged.

Sergt. Gardener told the Commissioner that the names were merely taken for the purpose of ascertaining whether any persons registered falsely from boarding houses or hotels. The Commissioners took the complaint under consideration.

During the day Percival L. Hudson of 135 East Fifteenth Street presented an affidavit to the Police Commissioners alleging that after he had registered at 174 Third Avenue a policeman asked if he did not want to be enrolled for the primaries. He replied that he wanted to be enrolled as a Republican. Chief Devery was called, and immediately sent for Policeman Rau, who was on duty at that place. The policeman produced his book, but it failed to show any sign of Hudson's name. Mr. York took charge of the book.

An order was issued by Chief Devery last night referring to the charges of violations made and cautioning all heads of precincts to instruct their men to follow department rules in regard to the use of the books. No policeman, the Chief says, must ask the name of the political party of a man who registers or interfere with him in any way if he conducts himself properly.

George Brady, a butler, claiming a residence at 11 and 13 Bowery, was arrested yesterday at the registration booth at 40 Division Street.

In the Essex Market Court Deputy Parker told the Magistrate that the man did not live at the Bowery lodging house regularly and had no right to register from there. Brady said that he lived in the lodging house whenever he could get sufficient money to pay for a room. Magistrate Kudlich held him in $500 bail for examination.

John Hethrington of 403 East Seventieth Street, who was arrested a few days ago for illegal registration, was held for trial in $500 bail in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Crane said that he did not think that the prisoner intended to disobey the law. His statement that the Registration Board said he was competent to register was no excuse. The Registration Board had no judicial functions, he said.

Registration Up the State.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 21.—Lockport's total registration for three days is 3,402; for the corresponding three days last year it was 2,795.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days is 4,671. Last year it was 4,296.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 21.—Registration for the first three days has shown a falling off in the various wards of from 10 to 25 per cent. from the figures of 1897. Both parties suffer about equally.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 21.—Rochester's registration for three days closing to-night is 21,795; same days in 1897 gave registration of 27,213.

CORNING, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days is 1,952. For three days in 1897 the figures were 1,451.

TROY, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days is 11,239, against 10,861 for the same period in 1897.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days is 19,048, against 19,305 last year.

ELMIRA, Oct. 21.—Owing to the severe rainstorm to-day there was a large falling off in registration in the city wards, the Sixth Ward alone showing a decrease of 200 from the close of the third day's registration last year.

UTICA, Oct. 21.—The registration for three days this year shows a total of 9,363; the total for same period in 1897 was 9,730.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days in this city is 4,410, which does not vary much from last year.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—The registration in this city to-day foots up 14,085. The total for the three days is 48,754, against 53,142 last year.

RESIST DEPUTIES, SAYS HILL.

"Knock Them Down If They Interfere"—"Reckless Talk," Mr. Platt's Comment.

David B. Hill said yesterday, when asked what he would advise Democratic voters to do in the event they felt they were interfered with by deputies acting under the metropolitan election law:

"I meant everything I said in my speech in Brooklyn last night when I denounced that law. I might have been ever more emphatic. If any Democrat legally entitled to vote is interfered with by one of these McCullagh deputies he should resist. He should even resist with force—slap him in the head and knock him down."

Mr. Hill said this with great vehemence. He grasped the lapel of one of his interviewers, and illustrated what he meant by striking the reporter on the head with an imaginary club.

"Of course," added Mr. Hill, "a citizen would take his chances in so acting, but he would be taking about the same chance a deputy takes when arresting a legal voter. But the man who is legally entitled to vote would be sustained in any resistance he might offer to unjust interference.

"As I said last night, the Force bill is a rankly partisan measure. It is aimed at Democrats, and is intended to intimidate Democratic voters. A deputy who attempts to interfere with a man legally entitled to vote becomes himself a lawbreaker, and should be resisted as such."

Mr. Hill said that he would probably speak in Manhattan before the close of the campaign. He left this city yesterday afternoon for his home. He said that he will speak in Buffalo, Utica, and elsewhere up the State, and would probably end his tour here just before election day.

Senator Platt was asked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday what he thought of Mr. Hill's advice to voters.

"It compares very favorably," said Mr. Platt, "with some of the things Mr. Croker has been saying lately. Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker seem to be engaged in a competition as to which can say the more reckless things. After the election is over, I think it would be a good plan for the State Committee to get together and award the prize."

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said: "I should say it was a most impolitic utterance for Mr. Hill to make. Law is law, and it must be obeyed. If any voter feels that he is being illegally interfered with in the exercise of his rights he has ample recourse to the law. Mr. Hill might as well advise a man to resist a Sheriff who tried to arrest him with a warrant that he believed to be improperly drawn."

Congressman Serano E. Payne said: "I am astounded that David B. Hill should have said such a thing. I have always regarded him as a cool and cautious man, but he must have lost his head when he goes so far as to advise physical resistance to an officer of the law. It sounds more like Mr. Croker than Mr. Hill. Perhaps the ex-Senator is resorting to that sort of talk in order to rehabilitate himself with the people, who now seem to be dominant in his party."

VOLUNTEERS AND THE ELECTIONS

Men Not Yet Mustered Out Afraid They Will Lose Their Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Secretary of State Palmer is in receipt of several letters from soldiers of the volunteer regiments who are at their home stations, practically out of service, but not yet mustered out, in which the writers say they do not know what to do about the elections. As they are still in the United States service they cannot register, and they are fearful that they will lose their vote. Most of the letters are from members of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York City.

Gen. Palmer communicated with the War Department, asking the date when the regiments will be mustered out, and the department answered that it did not know. Then he wrote to the men themselves, and they informed him they understand they will not be mustered out until Nov. 27.

Probably the only solution of the difficulty will be for the men to vote under the soldiers' vote law, but the Secretary desires to communicate with Gen. Randolph, the United States mustering officer, before giving an opinion to that effect.

THE RIGHT OF SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Justice Pryor Decides that A. L. Connett Is Entitled to Register.

Justice Pryor granted a peremptory writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court yesterday directing the Board of Election Inspectors of the Fifteenth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District to permit Allen L. Connett to register.

Connett had been a resident of the United States for upward of thirty years. Until May 2 last he lived at 260 West Twenty-ninth Street. When the war with Spain broke out he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment. He remained with the regiment until it returned to New York on Sept. 18, and since that time has been living at the armory. When Connett went to the booth to register the Inspectors refused to put his name on the lists. Justice Pryor decided that Connett was entitled to register from Fourteenth Street.

THE FIGHT IN THE FOURTEENTH

Adherents of Quigg and Chanler Contesting Every Inch of the District —Collector Bidwell Condemned.

The Congressional fight in the Fourteenth District waxes hotter daily. The adherents of Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg and Capt. William Astor Chanler were making desperate efforts yesterday to get electors to the registration booths, and when night fell each side was claiming that its registration was larger than in years. In the evening the campaign work was transferred to the meeting halls, and speeches were made all through the district.

The Democrats are loud in their condemnation of Collector Bidwell, who they say has taken on his shoulders Mr. Quigg's duties as County Chairman so as to allow Mr. Quigg to devote his whole energy to his personal canvass. His action was denounced at every Democratic meeting in the district last night as being the first case of a prominent Federal officer's taking active part in local politics since the Administration of President Arthur. Orders expressly forbidding such action, it was said, were issued by Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, and officials were removed for such acts. Collector Bidwell, it was pointed out, is incidentally furthering the interests of Col. Roosevelt, who objected to such action when he was Civil Service Commissioner, and went so far as to object to Federal office holders being made subject to political assessment. It was charged that Collector Bidwell has allowed the Republican State Committee to obtain the name and address of each employe in the Custom House, and that each has received a circular requesting contributions for the Republican campaign.

Capt. Chanler addressed meetings last night at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue; Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Seventy-seventh Street and Avenue A, and One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the Boulevard. The Democrats of the district are arranging for a mass meeting to be held at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, week after next. Speeches will be made by Mr. Chanler and Senators Grady and O'Sullivan.

There was rejoicing among the regular Republicans all over the district last night over the withdrawal from the Congressional race of Frank L. Warner. Warner was a sailor on the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. Upon his return he conceived the idea of running for Congress on his war record. He rallied a sufficient following to make it necessary to maintain two headquarters—one at Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue and the other in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and it is said drew support from both parties, but principally from among the Republicans.

Additional Quigg headquarters will be opened to-day near Third Avenue, probably in Sixty-seventh Street. John T. McNeill claims the district for Quigg by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

DEPARTURE OF MR. VAN WYCK.

The Democratic Candidate Starts for Buffalo—No Display, and a Demonstration Is Avoided.

Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, started for Buffalo at 8:45 P. M. yesterday, accompanied by Charles R. De Freest, Secretary of the Democratic Committee, in a compartment of the Wagner palace car Brentwood.

Justice Van Wyck took dinner at his home, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and had Mr. De Freest as a guest. At 7 o'clock both came to Manhattan and took a carriage to the Grand Central Station. There was no brass band, no torch-illumined aggregation of "rooters," no howling mobs to greet them. They walked quietly into the station, purchased tickets, and started for the train.

One man, who recognized the candidate, sang out the words of the comic song, "Put Me Off at Buffalo." Then Justice Van Wyck was recognized by many departing passengers, and as he passed out many saluted him by raising their hats, while others applauded.

Justice Van Wyck was the first passenger to board the train. He took his seat and opened a newspaper. Shortly after, when visited by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said:

"I depart without any demonstration because I do not believe in it. If I were leaving New York for good I might like to have a few friends to see me off, but private cars and torches and bands do not win votes on such an occasion as this. We are making our fight on straightforward lines. We do not want any glitter and painted scenery to show what we are. I am a citizen of New York and I am not ashamed to travel with other citizens. I do not think the people like a candidate who thinks he is better than they are."

"What do you think of Mr. Hill's speech?"

"It is a valuable one. Every citizen—no matter what party he belongs to—should read it. It is sound judgment and it is truth. Mr. Hill is an authority on politics in general and knows what he is talking about."

Justice Van Wyck will speak at Buffalo to-night.

SILVER DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

An Appeal from the Decision of Secretary Palmer.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Attorneys representing the Chicago platform Democracy appeared before Secretary of State Palmer at 3 o'clock this afternoon and presented for filing an Ulster County petition, to take the place of the one which the Secretary of State refused to file last Friday because it was defective. The Secretary of State refused to accept the certificate.

Supreme Court Justice Chester at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon issued an order compelling the Secretary of State to show cause why he should not file the Ulster County petition, and thereby make the whole certificate of the Chicago platform Democracy perfect and entitle its nominees to a place on the ballot. The order is returnable before Justice Chester to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Queens and Nassau Ballots.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted the application of Daniel Noble for a writ of mandamus requiring the Clerk of Queens County not to put the names of the candidates for Judges of Queens County on the ballots to be used in the territory which is to become the County of Nassau on Jan. 1 next. Mr Noble is the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of Queens County.

Caleb A. Simms for Van Wyck.

Caleb A. Simms, a well-known colored politician, who has heretofore affiliated with the Republican Party, yesterday came out for Judge Van Wyck for Governor. Simms announced his change of political faith in a letter addressed to George F. Scannell, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-fifth District.

CIVIL SERVICE AND POLITICS.

Commission Warns Members of Examining Boards that Partisan Activity Is a Cause of Removal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Civil Service Commission has issued a circular which is being sent to the members of the 700 Boards of Examiners throughout the country, on the "Political Activity of Federal Officers and Employes." It calls attention to extracts from the Executive instructions of July 14, 1886, which the circular says are still in force, and which are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employes in the executive civil service. The circular then says:

The Postmaster General, in a letter dated Aug. 8, 1898, stated that the order of the President above quoted had been neither revoked nor modified.

Those who enter the classified civil service upon the ground of ascertained merit as established by the civil service rules, and are protected therein, should be quick to recognize the reciprocal obligations thereby imposed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be subject to adverse political criticisms.

The commission believes that the best interests of the service will be promoted by the non-participation of all members of its Board of Examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees.

While attendance at a political convention as a delegate or membership upon a political committee is not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that all partisan activity, if sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the civil service commission, is sufficient cause of removal from membership on any of its Board of Examiners.

Section 2 of the Civil Service act of Jan. 16, 1883, provides that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Wheat $2 a Bushel.

Some farmers are holding their wheat because they think the price will go to $2 a bushel. The price, however, may go down instead of up, and thus great losses will follow delay in selling. In all matters delays are dangerous, particularly so in sickness. At the first sign of biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, or constipation cure yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't wait for you condition to improve itself, for it is apt to get worse still.

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF LADIES' GLOVES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22d.

8-Button length, Kid Suede Gloves, embroidered and plain, in Tans, Browns and Modes; usually sold at $1.50, at . . . 88c. Per Pair.

THE ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN

A Large Audience at Poughkeepsie Listens to the Republican Nominee for Governor.

STATE QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

The Colonel Says the Republicans Reduced the Tax Rate and Exacted Larger Contributions from the Corporations.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 21.—A pouring rain did not deter an immense crowd from gathering in Collingwood Opera House here to-night to see and hear Col. Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor. Nearly 3,000 people were packed into the theatre, and several hundred were turned away. Mayor Hull was the presiding officer, and seated with him on the stage were Col. John Jacob Astor, Col. Archibald Rogers, John A. Roosevelt, and many others. Among the occupants of the boxes were ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family and President Taylor of Vassar College and a party of Vassar students. The stage was draped with flags, and a large portrait of Col. Roosevelt hung over the speakers' table.

When Mayor Hull introduced the nominee for Governor the applause that greeted him lasted for several minutes. The Colonel introduced his address with a few words of praise of the volunteers, and a promise to improve the National Guard if elected. Then he took up State issues, saying:

"There are various State issues which are important. For instance, it is important that we should have low taxes. The present year the tax rate is one-fifth lower than it was five years ago, when our opponents were in power. The State has increased in wealth, and yet the amount that is collected from the State by direct taxation has diminished by over $200,000. During these five years some heavy additional burdens have been assumed by the State, notably the care of the insane, amounting to over $5,000,000, and the war appropriation of $1,500,000. Excluding the additions of this kind, it appears that actually less money has been appropriated and spent by the State now than five years ago for these branches of the Government, which are the same now as then.

"The State has been able to meet the additional burdens incurred in two or three different ways. Thus, although our opponents have claimed to be the especial foes of corporations, while we claim only to do strict justice to every interest, it is yet shown by the figures that, as is so often the case, honesty of performance is a good deal better than exuberance of promise; for during the last five years of Republican rule over $10,000,000 were collected under the corporation tax, while during the preceding five years of Democratic rule less than $7,000,000 were collected, the advance in our favor being over $3,000,000. The same comparison for the inheritance tax shows a difference of a million and a half in our favor for the same five years.

"Moreover, it appears that in the Controller's office, under the predecessors of the present Controller, nearly $1,700,000 was paid back by way of rebate on taxes to corporations. The decision of the United States Supreme Court has shown that this rebate should not have been paid back. It was simply a gratuity to the corporations, and, of course, the deficit had to be made up by adding to the general property tax, so that this gratuity to the corporations amounted to placing an additional burden upon the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, and, in short, every man who pays his own property-tax.

"A similar act of gratuitous liberality against the interests of the State occurred in the Controller's office before our people assumed power. In cancelling the State's title to lands in the Adirondacks No less than 158,000 acres were thus presented by the State to various interests during the five years before 1893. Less than 3,000 acres have gone that way since that day, while applications for the cancellation of tax sales on 111,000 acres have been denied.

"These applications were denied under our admirable present Controller, Mr. Roberts, and by our admirable candidate for Controller, the present Deputy Controller, Mr. Morgan. The contrast in behalf of the present administration is most significant.

"It is a good thing to have lowered the tax rate. It is a good thing to have been vigilant in preventing either corporations or land grabbers from getting any undue advantage over the State. But it is a better thing to preserve our judiciary untainted and by word and deed to encourage respect for the law. On these two points the attitude of our opponents has assumed a somewhat grim significance during the last week in consequence of the deeds of Mr. Croker and the words of Mr. Hill.

"Mr. Croker has refused to nominate a Democratic Judge—Judge Daly—in the City of New York, in spite of the fact that that Judge has served with a stainless record for twenty-eight years on the bench, and he gave as the reason for refusing the nomination 'that Judge Daly while a Judge had declined to recognize his obligations to Tammany Hall.' In other words, Judge Daly is to be punished because on the bench he has respected his oath of office and has acknowledged obligations to nothing save to the people and to his own sense of right. I am heartily glad that my own party, realizing the importance of having our courts absolutely untainted, have themselves nominated Judge Daly, content that he should be a Democrat so long as he shows that as a Judge he recognizes no party obligations—no obligations to any organization or any man—but does his duty always as light is given him to see that duty.

"If the people permit this assault on the judiciary to go unpunished, a long stride will have been taken toward making the attitude of our Judges one of cringing subservience to the political dictator of the moment. There is but one way of rebuking this attitude. It is not enough to elect Judge Daly. The men who are responsible for the attempt to discredit the whole bench must be buried in overwhelming defeat.

"This attack upon the uprightness of the bench has been fittingly supplemented by Mr. Hill's words in his speech of yesterday. In so many words I regret to say that he urgedd his hearers to knock down those officers of the law who on election day did not happen to meet with their approval. Incitement to lawlessness and riot at the polls is an entirely fitting corrolary of the proposition that Judges must be punished if when Judges they do not show a proper sense of their obligations to political organizations. If you degrade the law you must pat lawlessness on the back.

"In the present issue of Harper's Weekly there is an exceedingly interesting article on 'Wide-Open New York.' Harper's Weekly is not a Republican paper. Read that article and you will then realize the cynical hypocrisy of the men who, having made such a record in the Government of the city, dare to pretend that they would act honestly in State affairs if given the power, and you will realize also the folly of the dupes who believe them.

"This campaign is especially a campaign for honesty—a campaign for honest administration in the State, for honest independence on the bench, and for honesty in National finance. I appeal not only to the Republicans and independents, but I appeal to all honest Democrats to stand with us."

Col. Roosevelt was followed by Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn.

Mason Mitchell, the actor-Rough Rider, gave a vivid description of the Santiago campaign and of Col. Roosevelt's part in the charge up San Juan Hill, which awakened the audience to great enthusiasm.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt put in a busy day yesterday at Republican State Headquarters. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, in company with Congressman Sereno E. Payne, he took a train for Poughkeepsie, where he spoke last night.

It was announced at Republican State Headquarters yesterday that Col. Roosevelt will speak at Albany and at Troy on Nov. 3. At the Troy meeting Gov. Black has promised to preside, and the speech which he will make as Chairman of the meeting, will be, so far as is yet arranged, his only contribution to the oratory of the campaign.

State Chairman Odell denied yesterday the reports that Gov. Black had been invited to speak on the condition that he avoid the discussion of State issues. "The Governor was simply invited to speak," he said, "without limitations or conditions of any kind."

Col. Roosevelt will speak at Little Falls this afternoon, and at Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville to-night. He will spend to-morrow at his home on Oyster Bay, and bright and early Monday morning he will start on a special train from the Erie Railroad Station, in Jersey City, for a week's tour of the State, with stops at almost every town along the route. With him on this trip will be Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Chauncey M. Depew, Judge W. M. K. Olcott, John T. McDonough, James R. Sheffield, and William J. Youngs.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast Clothing Department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles—all of which will be found in our Annex—grow in business every month. Why? Because we only sell the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

High-Grade Men's Clothing.

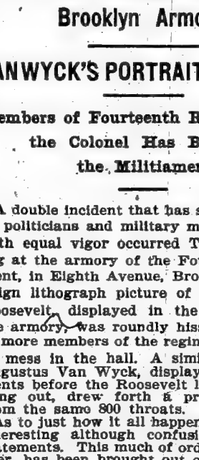

For morning, wedding or afternoon reception the correct garment is a double-breasted frock coat with single or double breasted vest, made of black undressed worsted or Vicuna in black or Oxford. We have just received a new line of these goods made especially for us, of material that will look well and wear well and tailored accordingly. The Coats are of the proper length and are faced to the edge of the buttonholes with the best quality Merveilleux silk.

FineBlack Vicuna, silk lined throughout,	22.49
Undressed Worsteds, silk lined throughout,	21.84
Black Vicuna, lined with best quality Farmer's satin,	18.74
Black Diagonal, lined with best Farmer's satin,	12.49
Trousers to be worn with the above in a variety of patterns and of very fine worsteds, sold elsewhere at $6.00,	4.99

MEN'S OVERCOATS, in very fine Kerseys, raw edges, lap seams, silk velvet collars, lined throughout with best quality satin, all hand finish, equal to high grade custom work; sold elsewhere for $35.00, 28.49

MEN'S VERY FINE KERSEY OVERCOATS, lined throughout with best quality pure dye silk, very stylish and up to date in every respect; would be cheap at $30.00, only 24.99

MEN'S OVERCOATS, fine Montagnac, edges piped with velvet, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, velvet collar; lowest price ever quoted; elsewhere $25.00 to $30.00; our price, 21.49

MEN'S SACK SUITS, Double Breasted, in fine rough cheviots, broad satin facings, all hand finished, dressy and stylish; good value for $20.00 14.99

(1ST. FL., ANNEX.)

Custom Tailoring

This department is complete in every detail. From the medium price garment to the very finest that can be obtained is here at prices one-third less than exclusive tailors charge.

To better acquaint the public with our facilities to produce strictly high grade garments we offer Men's single and double breasted sack and cutaway suits to order in best makes of domestic and foreign Cheviot, Worsted, Cassimere and Vicuna Suitings, at the low price of 18.74

Men's Overcoats to order, wool dyed Kersey in all shades, black and blue, Oxford and mixtures, lined with Farmer's satin, serge or woolen lining, with satin yoke and sleeve lining, at 19.94

Unexcelled facilities for making all kinds of Riding Breeches, Liveries and Uniforms of every description at lowest prices in the city.

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

SOLDIERS HISS ROOSEVELT

His Picture Causes Uproar in a Brooklyn Armory.

VAN WYCK'S PORTRAIT CHEERED

Members of Fourteenth Regiment Say the Colonel Has Belittled the Militiamen.

A double incident that has set the tongues of politicians and military men to wagging with equal vigor occurred Thursday evening at the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. A campaign lithograph picture of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, displayed in the drill hall of the armory, was roundly hissed by the 800 or more members of the regiment that were at mess in the hall. A similar picture of Augustus Van Wyck, displayed a few moments before the Roosevelt lithograph was hung out, drew forth a prolonged cheer from the same 800 throats.

As to just how it all happened there is an interesting although confusing variety of statements. This much of orderly fact, however, has been brought out of the versions of the affair:

The soldiers had filed into the drill hall and seated themselves at the mess tables for their evening meal, when a square of white paper fluttered over the edge of the balcony and hung suspended from the railing, in full view of the assembled soldiers. On the paper were the familiar features of Judge Van Wyck. The appearance of the picture brought nearly every man in the hall to his feet in an instant.

"Three cheers for the man who will down the only hero of the war!" yelled a soldier at the far end of the hall.

A cheer rolled back from the concave roof of the armory. Another and still another followed. Then the picture suddenly disappeared. It had been hauled down by Capt. Cross, the Officer of the Day, as the armory rules forbid the display of such things in the building.

Hardly had quiet been restored, when the man who had hung out the Van Wyck picture, a private in the regiment, suddenly appeared on the other side of the balcony and hung out a lithograph of Col. Roosevelt. A tumult of hisses, jeers, and catcalls followed instantly.

"Tear it down!"

"He slandered the infantry!"

"The whole thing in the war!"

These and similar outbursts came from all over the hall. Capt. Cross hurried around to the other side of the balcony and tore down the Roosevelt picture. Its disappearance served to quiet the soldiers, and they turned to their dinners.

Adjt. Foley, who was in charge at the armory last night, admitted that there had been a demonstration in the mess hall on Thursday evening. "I was not present myself," he said, "but I am told that there was some kind of an outburst. I do not know whose picture it was that was displayed. There may have been two of them. I am not sure as to that. The story that the men threw cups and other missiles at the picture, however, is wholly untrue. Such a thing could not have happened in the armory without somebody's being called to account for it. As it is, the matter has not even been brought to the attention of Col. Wilder."

Capt. Cross could not be found at the armory last night. It seemed to be the general sentiment among the members of the regiment that Col. Roosevelt had belittled the militiamen while lauding the Rough Riders.

Fatal Political Fight in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 21.—Trouble between whites and blacks over politics has culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for Sheriff, and leader of the independent movement against the White Men's Union Association, was shot dead. Adams was fired on by unknown men concealed in the County Court House. The shooting was precipitated by a negro named Jenkins, who fired on the white men in the Court House. The Sheriff has wired Gov. Culberson that he is unable to preserve order, and asked that troops be sent to the scene at once.

Italian Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Italian Democratic Club of the Third District, held at 154 Bleecker Street last night, officers were elected and the Democratic ticket was indorsed. The officers of the club are: B. Bertini, President; Chev. Luigi Fugazzi, First Vice President; Luigi Biggio, Second Vice President; B. Ghiggeri, Treasurer, and Gaetano D'Amato, Secretary.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.

Rich, Mellow and Pure.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:18	Sun sets	5:11
		Moon sets

The Wanamaker Store

A Tale of Men's Shoes

THE only trouble with these is that there are not enough of them. Aside from that, this is one of the best shoe stories we ever had the privilege of telling you.

There are only five hundred and ninety pairs of them, sizes 5, 7, and 7½ only. If you wear any other size this chance is not for you.

These are $4 and $5 and $6 shoes, and more of the $5 kind than of anything else. Leathers are patent calf, box calf, tan oil grain, kidskin, seal grain and waxed calfskin. Newest shapes,—it's a sample lot from a tip-top maker.

$1.90 a Pair

And get here quickly.

Men's Fine Ready-to-Wear Clothing You wish to be well dressed, of course. And at as little cost as possible, too, no doubt. Some helps to selections of stylish clothing follow. If these do not please you there are others in plenty:

At $15—Double-breasted sack suit of gray cheviot, with broad stripe; very stylish.

At $20—Single-breasted sack suit, in light gray cassimere, smooth velour finish; 5-button double-breasted vest; trousers in fashionable width.

At $20—Of blue heavy-weight serge; double-breasted sack coat, lined with Italian cloth; silk-faced to button holes; narrow stitched edges; hand-made collars and button-holes. As stylish a suit as can be found.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Unusual Clothing Offerings for Boys Bring the boys in, and make selections from these lots. Economy and excellence hand in hand.

First, a lot of $1 knee trousers, of all-wool cheviots, well made and serviceable. Well to take several pairs of these, as we're only asking a half dollar a pair for them. Sizes, 3 to 16 years.

Then there's a lot of reefers for the knee-trouser boys. They come in all-wool chinchilla, warmly lined, some with velvet, others with ulster collars, nicely made up and stylish. They're very moderately priced. $4.50 to $6.50.

And top coats. Tell you only of one sort at $5. It's of navy blue frieze, lined throughout with farmer's satin, velvet collar,—brimful of goodness and style, and fairly priced it would be at least $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Winter Shoe for Men Made of tan calf, and made waterproof by a process that is absolutely effective. A solid, comfortable shoe, with a heavy sole, but a good-looking shoe too, in a bluff and solid way. A shoe to wear in just the sort of weather and footing that is coming. The slushiest crossing will have no terrors.

$3.90 a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Children's Wear The designing of these beautiful things for children; —these dresses and jackets and reefers and capes and skirts,—requires a different order of talent from that displayed in the garments for adults, but a talent no less great. And the showing here is almost as large and varied in the one line as in the other.

We are searching for new talent all the time, but keeping a fast hold of all that we do find that proves good. Here are the results for girls from 4 to 14 years:

Dresses, from $1.25 to $42;
Jackets and Reefers, from $3.50 to $32;
Capes, from $5.50 to $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Jackets and Capes Every day is a first view day. Style after style and fancy after fancy comes in the morning, goes before night and is replaced by something else.

There is very little duplication, and the finer things come in *ones*. We hate the commonplace as badly as you do, and it wouldn't take long, with such selling, to make the newest thing commonplace if we permitted copying. Our resources for the constant renewal of novelty are the designers of the whole world, and they haven't slacked their producing yet.

If you are jacket-hunting, you will save time by coming here first. Nine times in ten you will save money also. The tenth time will be because you fail to buy.

Jackets for $7.50, and jackets for $130, and jackets all the way between. All new and most of them shown only here.

Capes from $5 to $140, and every price-step between.

The "Lillian" Corset This is our especial pride. It has grown so popular during the last half year that it has been rather difficult recently to keep in good supply of all sizes. We can tell to-day of a fine assortment, however. There are thirty-seven models shown, in silk, satin, coutil, jean and sateen. $1.25 to $20.

Second floor, Tenth street

Men's Half Hose and Underwear A few attractive lines mentioned here just as suggestions. If you know the advantage of buying in this Underwear Store no more need to be said. If you're a stranger here let us make your acquaintance through these;—a pleasant introduction:

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 25c.—Of plain and ribbed cotton, in tan, slate, cadet blue, navy blue; of plain black cotton, with double soles and high spliced heels; of black cotton, with unbleached feet, also unbleached soles; of black cotton, fleece lined; also tan and Oxford colored merino.

At 50c.—Of black cashmere, with clerical merino split feet; of English black cashmere, in medium and heavy weight; of English natural wool; of English merino, in tan, gray and Oxford; of fancy striped colored merino.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $2 a suit—Of excellent quality merino; medium and heavy; well made and trimmed; drawers have re-enforced seats.

At $2.50 a suit—Of unbleached balbriggan, with a wool fleecing woven into the fabric inside, making a comfortable, warm and unshrinkable garment.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Canadian Pacific and the Arbitrators' Decision on the Question of Transcontinental Differentials.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—Vice President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to-day issued a statement relative to the recent decision of the arbitrators at Chicago as to that road's right to transcontinental differentials, in which he says:

"The arbitrators seem to have rendered a decision adverse to the Canadian Pacific, but we are advised that the decision is based entirely upon a technical construction of the language of the resolution that purported to describe the question which was to be left to arbitration. That resolution, after reciting certain provisions, reads:

"'That the lines here represented will submit to arbitration the question of whether the Canadian Pacific Railway is or should be entitled to a differential under the rates made by the United States lines for the carriage of freight in question.'

"It appears that the arbitrators held that under this language the only question they could try was whether the Canadian Pacific Company had an inherent title to a differential, and that they could not go into the question as to whether, under existing conditions and in accordance with railway practice on this continent, the Vancouver route should be conceded a differential. This company's traffic officer, who attended the Denver meeting at which the resolution was passed, clearly understood that it contemplated a bona fide submission to arbitration of the material business question, and not merely a technical philological interpretation of the word 'entitled.'

"No sane man would claim that the Canadian Pacific or any other particular railway company had an inherent title to any differential. If we are correctly informed as to the basis of the arbitrators' decision, the question must be submitted again in such a form as to obtain a decision on the broad merits."

CAPT. W. W. PEABODY TO RESIGN.

W. M. Greene to be the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern's Vice President.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The resignation is announced of Capt. W. W. Peabody as Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

His physician has notified him that unless he ceases active work he will entirely lose his sight. He will present his resignation at the November meeting of the Board of Directors, but will remain in the board. His successor will be William M. Greene.

The Hocking Valley Rumor Denied.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Hocking Valley Railroad officials at the general offices deny a story sent out from Saginaw to the effect that the Hocking Valley is to be consolidated with the Flint and Père Marquette. Such a thing is impossible, they say, while the Hocking Valley is in the hands of a receiver.

A MADRID PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Senor Gamazo Resigns from the Cabinet in Consequence.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—El Nacional, the Conservative organ, which is supporting Gen. Weyler, was ordered suppressed for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor, although its editor, Señor Figueroa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had been imprisoned. The affair caused a great sensation, and the suspension order was eventually annulled.

Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, has tendered his resignation as a protest against the arrest of the editor of El Nacional. The resignation has been accepted, Señor Sagasta taking Señor Gamazo's portfolio ad interim.

The newspapers have addressed a complaint to the Supreme Court against the refusal of Gen. Chinchilla, Governor General of Madrid, to respect the alleged inviolability of Señor Figueroa as a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Filipinos' Taxes on Commerce.

MANILA, Oct. 21.—The insurgents are enforcing an export duty of $35 a ton upon hemp from southern ports brought to Manila. They are also enforcing 5 per cent. tonnage upon steamers and 20 per cent. upon freights. The American and British firms are compelled to pay these charges, though they protest strenuously against an arrangement all the more unjust because goods are entering Manila by railway from the north which evade duty and can undersell the legitimate trade.

The Manila-Hongkong Cable Working

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Eastern Telegraph Company says there is no foundation for the report circulated in the United States that the cable between Manila and Hongkong has been cut by Admiral Dewey. The cable is working this morning.

Falling Tree Kills an Ithaca Hunter.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—William Dunham of this city and two companions went coon hunting last night. They treed the coon, and proceeded to chop down the tree. The tree fell suddenly, and Dunham was caught beneath it. He was instantly killed.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee.

For the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26th and 27th, the Royal Blue Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations to Philadelphia a rate of single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going Oct. 24th to 27th, and returning leave Philadelphia to October 31st, inclusive.

Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, and South Ferry. —Adv.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Our Government Satisfied that It Cannot Be Accomplished by Dec. 1.

MORE TIME TO BE GRANTED

America Prefers that Spain's Sovereignty Should Not Be Relinquished Until All Her Troops Have Departed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is now certain that the complete evacuation of Cuba will be delayed beyond the period originally fixed by the Administration. This will follow entirely without reference to anything that has occurred in Paris before the Peace Commission.

The War Department has about satisfied itself that the task imposed upon the Spanish authorities, namely, the removal and transportation to a great distance by sea of about 120,000 soldiers, sick and well, with their accoutrements, was beyond the ability of the Spaniards. The magnitude of the task is shown by the fact that the great transatlantic steam lines crossing the Atlantic from New York, all combined, in prosperous seasons, would transport only about 50,000 persons in one year—less than half the number that the Spanish officials, with their poor facilities, were expected to transport in about ten weeks.

Delay in the evacuation of Cuba will cause a delay in the relinquishment of sovereignty by the Spaniards over the entire island, which was set for Dec. 1. It is hardly deemed prudent to undertake to assume charge of the municipal affairs of Havana so long as the city contains a strong garrison of Spanish troops, and it is felt that law and order could be better maintained in such centres by allowing them to remain under Spanish jurisdiction until they are evacuated by the troops and reoccupied by United States troops.

It is not to be understood from this that the American Military Commission is in any sense abating the pressure it has brought to bear upon the Spanish Military Commissioners to secure the evacuation of the island and the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty. On the contrary, they have redoubled their efforts to secure these objects, but are not disposed to insist upon the performance of impossible tasks, and their demands will be largely shaped by their knowledge that the Spaniards are acting perfectly in good faith in their efforts to carry out the terms of the protocol.

DENIAL BY COL. CLOUS.

Our Officers in Havana Do Not Favor Enlistment of Spanish Soldiers for Police Duty.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Col. Waring of the United States Sanitary Commission will leave this afternoon for New York by the steamer Yucatan.

Regarding the statement recently published in the United States that Col. Waring, speaking on behalf of United States Army officers here, favored a plan of enlisting temporarily from 75,000 to 100,000 Spanish soldiers for police duty in the island, Lieut. Col. Clous requests a repudiation, if by the term "army officers" Col. Waring was understood to include any members of the United States Evacuation Commission or of their respective staffs. A careful canvass made of all shows that none has given expression to such an opinion.

Col. Waring's informant could not have been an authorized spokesman of the highest American military authorities in the island, as these officers are unanimous in considering any such plan, at the present moment, as most ill-advised.

Cuba and Agricultural Machinery.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—At the convention of the National Association of the Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers to-day a telegram from Robert P. Porter, special United States Commissioner on the Cuban tariff, was read, in the course of which Mr. Porter said: "American agricultural implements and machinery will be admitted free throughout the Island of Cuba after our flag is raised over Morro Castle. Vehicles will be admitted at a much lower rate than at present. Your association should work for extended markets, for there are no agricultural implements so good and cheap as those produced in the United States."

Speculation in Red Cross Supplies?

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The Red Cross Society's steamer City of San Antonio sailed yesterday afternoon from Matanzas for New York to bring a fresh cargo of supplies to Havana. Her last cargo was all landed at Matanzas, where the officers of the Red Cross Society remain to superintend the distribution. Reports are current that there has been some speculation at Matanzas in the Red Cros supplies, and these will be carefully investigated and the abuse, if it exists, traced to its source.

Spanish Stores to be Distributed.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Gen. Blanco has directed the military commander of the Holguin Division to distribute any surplus commissary stores among those of the population in that district who have shown the most friendship to Spain.

Spanish Silver Shipped from Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The shipments of Spanish silver specie, in anticipation of the American régime, are very heavy. Yesterday's Spanish mail steamer, the J. Jover Serra, carried 726,000 pesos.

New Japanese Minister Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Minister Buck has informed the State Department that the Japanese Government has appointed Jutaro Komura, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be Minister of Japan to the United States. Mr. Komura was born in 1853, and studied law at Harvard University.

Overcoat REDUCTION Sale To-Day

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN THE FINEST GRADES OF FALL OVERCOATS.

$12 Covert Overcoats, Silk sleeve lining; natty up-to-date garments, reduced to $7.50

$15 and $18 English Covert Overcoats, Silk lined throughout; newest shades, strictly high grade in every respect; also, thousands of elegant Cheviots, Vicunas, Worsteds in all desirable colors, reduced to $9.50

$25 and $35 Overcoats Of the finest cloths; best trimmings. Equal to any garments made. Reduced to . . . . $12.50 and $14.50

SPECIAL—Exceptional offer High Grade Suits, exclusive patterns, Cheviots, Worsteds, Cassimeres, actual values $20 to $35, special prices,

$9.50, $12.50, $14.50

Open This Evening Till 9 o'Clock.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & Co.

BROADWAY,

Cor. Chambers St., Stewart Bldg.

CAPTURED SPANISH RIFLES.

Board Reports that 7,000 of the Mausers Taken at Santiago Are Available for Use.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The board of officers of the Ordnance Department which were directed by Gen. Flagler to inquire into the condition of the Spanish small arms captured at Santiago has made its report.

The board finds that the Spanish arms consist of two patterns, the Spanish Mauser of 7 millimeter calibre and the Turkish Mauser of 7.65 millimeter calibre. The cartridges for these arms are of course not interchangeable. There is only a small percentage of the latter arm, however, not enough to take into consideration the subject of restoring them for use in the army.

Of the Spanish Mausers it was found that about three-fourths of them could be utilized by taking parts of the remainder and supplying deficiencies in the best arms. This would make, at a rough estimate, 7,000 Mausers available for use in the army if needed.

No decision has been reached as to the feasibility of introducing them into the American Army, and it is possible that for the present they will be held to await an emergency.

INVESTIGATORS IN ATLANTA.

The President's Commission Visits the Hospital at Fort McPherson and Hears a Few Complaints.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—The war investigating commission arrived here over the Southern Railroad at 10 o'clock to-day, and after calling upon Gen. Pennington, in command of the department, proceeded to Fort McPherson.

The only work to be done here was in connection with the hospital at the fort. The members separated into parties of two each to visit the various divisions of the institution. The barracks at the post had been transferred into hospital wards, and although the day was wet the wards were all found to be comfortable and warm, made so in each case by a large stove in the centre of the room. There are now 322 patients in the institution, and many of them are convalescent.

The Commissioners talked with Surgeons, nurses, and patients. They encountered no complaint from the sick men, and the nurses stated that the work was constantly growing less and less irksome, owing to the decrease in the number of patients. They also visited the mess hall of the convalescents while they were at dinner and the diet kitchen while dinner was being prepared. They found the men in the mess room abundantly supplied with food, and all partaking of it with a relish known only to men who have just recovered from typhoid fever.

The Commissioners examined only two witnesses here. They were Major Blair B. Taylor, Surgeon in charge of the General Military Hospital here, and the Rev. Orville J. Nave, chaplain of that institution.

Major Taylor said that recently he had had no difficulty in securing supplies, as he had been given carte blanche to purchase them. This authority, however, had not been given until the first of August, although it had been asked as early as the 25th of June. In the beginning of the camp's history he had had considerable difficulty in getting requisitions filled, although he had no difficulty in getting them approved by the authorities at Washington. On requisition dated the 18th of May and another on the 24th of June had not been entirely filled until very recently. These requisitions had been made upon the New York supply depot. All that were made on the St. Louis depot had been promptly filled. One hundred and sixteen cots ordered in the beginning of the season had only arrived a day or two since, and they were not now needed. Dr. Taylor, on account of the delay in filling these requisitions, had been compelled to call upon the Surgeon General for a portion of his special fund and had thus prevented any suffering among patients. Among the articles in which there was delay was bed linen.

Dr. Taylor said he had found the 60 cents a day commutation fund more than sufficient to furnish food for the sick men, and expressed the opinion that 40 cents per day would be sufficient for the purpose of supplying food. He stated in reply to a question that he considered Atlanta an excellent place for a Winter hospital.

The Rev. Orville J. Nave, Post Chaplain at Fort McPherson, said he had visited every patient who had been in the hospital, and that he had never heard a single complaint from a man who was possessed of his reason; but, on the contrary, had heard many expressions of gratitude and commendation for the excellent conduct of the hospital. Mr. Nave expressed the opinion that in the conduct of military hospitals generally there was too little care of the clothes and other property of patients. He said:

"The thieving which has been going on and the petty peculation which had been practiced upon soldiers oftentimes by their nurses has been one of the saddest features of the war."

While the bodies of patients were carefully guarded, their property was not. Yet these articles were often, the Chaplain said, "very sacred to the patient in case of his recovery and to his friends and relatives in case of his death."

Replying to a question from Gen. Wilson, Chaplain Nave said he had seen some of the Surgeons at the hospital under the influence of liquor, but not to a sufficient extent to interfere with the proper performance of their duties.

The commission left at 11 o'clock to-night for Anniston.

FIRST NEW YORK MEN PUNISHED

Sentences of a Court-Martial at Honolulu Approved by Gen. Merriam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Gen. Merriam has approved the following court-martial sentences:

First Sergt. William C. Prull, Company M, First New York Regiment, to be reduced to the ranks and to forfeit fifteen days' pay for disobedience of orders and using abusive language; Private Harry J. Deutchbein, Company B, same regiment, to be confined at hard labor under charge of post guard at Honolulu, for one month, and to forfeit $10 for disobedience of orders and using obscene language; Private John Albert, Company A, same regiment, to be confined at hard labor under charge of a post guard at Honolulu, for thirty days, for disobedience of orders.

SCHLEY TO RETURN HERE.

Will Leave Puerto Rico for Tompkinsville on the Cruiser Newark.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Secretary Long to-day received a telegram from Rear Admiral Schley, at San Juan de Puerto Rico, saying that the Evacuation Commission, of which he is a member, has concluded its work, and that unless otherwise ordered he will come home, starting the latter part of the month.

In response to this telegram, the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed Admiral Schley to proceed with his clerks and a copy of the report of the commission to Tompkinsville, N. Y., on the cruiser Newark, and to report his arrival to the department.

The Newark has just arrived at San Juan. She went there from Caimanera, Cuba, as the relief of Admiral Schley's flagship, the New Orleans, which was ordered to Philadelphia to take part in the peace jubilee next week.

A Soldier Shot and Robbed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 21.—About 3 o'clock this morning Calvin McCou, Sergeant Major of the Third Alabama Regiment, was found dead on Jackson Street. He had been shot, the ball entering the left ear. Yesterday he had a considerable sum of money on his person. When found his pockets had been cut out and the money was gone. The Coroner is investigating.

Col. Auston Dies at Yorkville, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A telegram from Capt. Fuller, Chief Muster Officer, dated Columbia, S. C., announces that Col. Joseph R. Auston, First South Carolina, died to-day at Yorkville, S. C., while waiting orders prior to mustering out. The cause of death is not yet known.

Col. Wikoff's Funeral at Easton, Penn.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 21.—The funeral of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, who fell on the field before Santiago on July 1, was held in Easton to-day with full military honors. The body arrived from New York last night.

Revival in the Mining Industry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—From information obtained of the General Land Office, it appears that there was an increase of nearly 400 mineral entries during the fiscal year 1898, as compared with 1897. This, it is said, indicates a marked revival of the mining industry, which had fallen to its lowest ebb in 1895, when but 757 entries were made.

WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

Strength and Good Sleep Follow the Use of Warner's Safe Cure.

"Live on sixpence a day and earn it."

This was the advice of a gruff Scotch doctor to a patient who had gout, a disease originating in disordered kidneys. The belief that kidney trouble is Nature's punishment reserved for high livers and lazy folks is a widespread delusion. Cold, exposure, worry, and excess of toil produce it. The poor suffer with the rich. In all ranks and conditions of society, Bright's disease does its fatal work.

To fret over his condition is natural for the invalid, although his reason teaches him that fretting only makes matters worse. To the sick man or woman there is a world of cheer in this note dated Lincoln, Neb., March 9th, 1898:

"I take no little pleasure in saying that I have used Warner's Safe Cure and found it to be beneficial in relieving kidney and rheumatic troubles. I have used several bottles and found the medicine to possess all the merit claimed for it." Gran Ensign, ex-Sheriff, Lancaster Co.

Mrs. J. N. Sharp, of the same city writes:

"I have used Warner's Safe Cure at different times and found it to be exceedingly helpful in kidney trouble. I have suffered a great deal from weakness and sleeplessness and was not able to be about without more or less physical suffering, but after having taken the first bottle of Warner's Safe Cure I began to improve and have gained so much that I must commend its great value to others suffering like myself. I know that it has been of great benefit to me."

Observe that neither Mr. Ensign nor Mrs. Sharp speaks of suffering great pain. The first approaches even of fatal forms of kidney disease are rarely painful. Pallor and sleeplessness, indigestion and puffing of the hands and face, with occasional palpitation of the heart are seldom recognized except by physicians as due to deranged kidneys. There comes a time of black helplessness and unspeakable desolation of heart.

Do not wait even for the approach of that terrible hour and, above all, do not make experiments. There is one true remedy within the reach of all.

For over twenty years Warner's Safe Cure has been before the public and its value is proven beyond a doubt.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN SANTIAGO

Defined in a Proclamation Issued by Gen. Wood, the Military Governor.

THE COURTS OPEN TO ALL

Freedom of Worship, Public Meeting, and the Press—Protection of Private Property and Against Unreasonable Search—Criminal Procedure.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor pro tempore of the Department of Santiago, to-day issued a proclamation in ten sections.

The first article guarantees to the people the right of assembly for the common good and to apply to those in power by petition or remonstrance for the redress of grievances.

The second section guarantees the right to worship God according to individual conscience, provided there is no interference with any existing form of worship.

The third section directs that courts of justice shall be open to all, and that no private property shall be taken by the Government without compensation.

The fourth section, dealing with criminal trials, invests the accused with the right to be heard himself or by counsel, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of a witness in his behalf.

The fifth section says no person accused of crime shall be compelled to give evidence against himself.

The sixth section declares that no such person, who is once acquitted of the charge brought against him, shall be tried again for the same offense.

The seventh section provides that all persons charged with crime shall be entitled to bail, except in cases of capital offense, and that the writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended except the commanding General of the department deems it advisable.

The eighth section says that excessive bail shall not be required, and that no excessive fine nor cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

The ninth section provides that in order to secure the people against unreasonable search, there shall first be established under oath a presumption of guilt.

The tenth section guarantees to all the right to write or print freely on any matter, subject to responsibility for abuse of the right.

The municipal laws are to be administered in accordance with these declarations of rights, subject to modifications, which, in the judgment of the commanding General, would be beneficent and promote the principles of enlightened civilization.

No Compensation for Archbishop de Urturi.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Gen. Wood received a communication from Washington to-day in which the Government refuses to pay any compensation to the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, Mgr. Saenz de Urturi y Crespo.

Pay of the Santiago Police Force.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Major McLeary receives letters by every mail from the United States asking for positions on the Santiago police force. There are no vacancies, and if there were the pay is very small. The Chief of Police receives only $70 a month, Inspectors receive $40, and ordinary policemen $30.

Santiago Clubs Amalgamate.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—The Anglo-American Club has amalgamated with the Spanish Club, and will move into the latter's fine building next week. The united organizations will be known in future as the Cosmopolitan Club, and a joint committee will pass upon membership qualifications.

Mules Thrive in Cuban Climate.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Out of 1,200 mules that have arrived here from the United States only 22 have died, which speaks well for one branch of the service.

Fourth Battery Mustered Out.

The members of the Fourth Battery, United States Volunteers, were mustered out yesterday in the armory of the Second Battery, in East Thirty-third Street, by Capt. Lassiter of the Sixteenth Infantry. The men were paid off by Major Houston of the Paymaster's Department, in the Army Building. The men held a stag party in the armory in the afternoon to celebrate their discharge.

All Advertisers Claim that their Article is the best offered, but let us use reason. An article that has really stood at the head for many long years, and never varied in quality, is worthy of confidence.

Old Crow Rye is known to every one by reputation, and used by thousands. This is one reason of its triumphant march.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The Fifteenth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, commanded by Capt. Ambrose Higgins, now at Camp Wikoff, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to Lieut. Col. R. P. Strong, Chief Signal Officer, Fourth Army Corps.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Chief Mustering Officer at Fort Preble, Maine, for duty pertaining to the examination of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry, ordered to be mustered out of service.

The leave of absence granted Major William C. George, Surgeon, is extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major Frank Bruso, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Major William Williams, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lieut. James L. Graham, Fifth United States Infantry.

Capt. Parker W. West, Eighth Cavalry, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to New York City and report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty in connection with the muster out of New York volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur B. Smith will proceed from Ravenna, Ohio, to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits from Watertown Arsenal to Great Diamond Island, Me., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of sea-coast gun carriages.

Major John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Kennebec Arsenal to Fort Preble, Maine, on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of sea-coast gun carriages.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur Jordan, on expiration of his leave of absence, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Percy M. Ashburn is extended seven days.

Post Chaplain Charles S. Walkley is relieved from duty with the Second Infantry, and will report to the commanding officer, Josiah Simpson, United States general hospital, Fort Monroe, Virginia, for assignment to duty at that hospital.

First Lieut. William P. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer for duty pertaining to the muster out of Alabama volunteers.

Major Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, members of the board of medical officers appointed Aug. 18, are assigned to duty in Washington for a period of two months, for the purpose of completing their report.

Capt. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty with the Fourth Army Corps, at Huntsville, Ala., and will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the muster out of Alabama volunteers.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth Infantry, will report for examination, in due time, to Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Nov. 15, for the examination of Lieutenants of the line of the army, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Major William R. Graham, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf and will proceed to Chicago and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Lakes, for duty.

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved further duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, commanding the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Major James M. Jenne, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now on sick leave of absence at St. Albans, Vt., will proceed to Boston and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place for duty pertaining to the examination of Massachusetts volunteers ordered to be mustered out of service.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed from Fort Adams, R. I., to Boston, and report to the chief mustering officer at that place for duty pertaining to the examination of Massachusetts volunteers ordered to be mustered out of service.

Capt. Charles W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, having been selected by the President to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, the Secretary of War relieves him from recruiting duty in New York City, and directs that after giving bonds, he enter upon his new duty Nov. 1, and relieve Major Eugene F. Ladd, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry,) of the duties of the office.

Dunn-Loring, Va., is discontinued as an important depot at which officers of the Subsistence Department are assignable to duty for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies.

The following-named officers will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, for assignment to temporary duty on his staff: Capt. William B. Allison, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers; First Lieut. John Williams Black, Third Volunteer Engineers; First Lieut. Frederick S. Titus, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. William R. Sample, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. George H. Steel, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. William M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed, not later than Oct. 25, to Macon, Ga., and report to the commanding General, First Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart is relieved from duty with the Third Cavalry, and will resume his duties at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Louisville, Ky., and will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and join his regiment.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George W. McIver, Seventh Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Henry Swift, United States Army, is extended ten days.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, chief mustering officer for the State of Maine, for duty, for the purpose of physically examining such volunteers as are to be mustered out of service under his supervision.

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed at once from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., and report to Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, First Alabama Volunteer Infantry, chief mustering officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. Frank H. Lord, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Biltmore, N. C., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with a brigade of the Second Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. William A. Mary, Ordnance Department, commanding Fort Monroe Arsenal, will make not to exceed two visits per month during the months of November and December to the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va., and to the Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles now in the process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. James S. Michael, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Obdam, relieving Capt. Walter Allen, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers. Capt. Allen, upon being thus relieved, will report by letter to the Quartermaster General for further orders.

So much of special orders, Oct. 6, as announces the assignment of First Lieut. E. V. Smith, Fourth Infantry, as Assistant Mustering Officer at Lexington, Ky., is revoked and the detail of First Lieut. Harry A. Smith, Fifth Infantry, is announced in his stead.

First Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, Seventh Cavalry will report to Major William J. Nicholson, Chief Mustering Officer at Lexington, Ky., for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major E. A. Pearson, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry; Chaplain Joseph J. Wooley, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; Chaplain Edward F. Jacden, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; Capt. J. K. Spicer, Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Chaplain John A. Burnett, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Israel A. Sheridan, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Henry A. Murphy, Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Elmer E. Fulmer, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry L. Barck, Jr., Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; Major W. E. Thompson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Major James F. Phetteplace, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 20; First Lieut. Stephen J. Keefe, Assistant Surgeon Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 20; Second Lieut. W. H. Zyehike, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 1.

Upon the adverse report of a military board, First Lieut. A. J. Morse, Assistant Surgeon Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is, by direction of the President, discharged the service of the United States, with one month's pay and allowance.

Navy.

Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered home and to wait orders.

Chief Engineer H. S. Ross is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the navy yard, Boston.

Chief Engineer C. P. Powell is ordered to the Minneapolis.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning, when discharged from treatment at the hospital, Hot Springs, is ordered to Washington for examination for retirement, Oct. 22; he then will proceed home and wait orders; his unexpired sick leave is revoked.

Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home, with sick leave for two months.

Assistant Paymaster C. R. Wood is ordered to the navy yard, Boston, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Wagner is honorably discharged Oct. 20.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Nero arrived at Taku Oct. 16.

Lebanon sailed from Key West for Washington Oct. 20.

Adams sailed from Mare Island for San Francisco Oct. 21.

Solace arrived at Norfolk Oct. 21.

Montgomery arrived at Nassau Oct. 21.

Dolphin arrived at Brooklyn Oct. 21.

Vacant Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A statement prepared at the General Land Office shows that at the present time there are 579,368,274 acres of unappropriated and unre

EPISCOPAL CHURCH WORK

Report on Religious Conditions in Cuba and Other Places Adopted by the Convention.

DIVORCE QUESTION SHELVED

Referred to a Committee, Which Is to Report Prior to the Next Convention—Article IX. of the Constitution Passed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The increased responsibilities of the Episcopal Church, arising through the changed conditions of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, were presented to the general convention to-day in the report of a special committee appointed to consider the condition of affairs in those outlying islands.

As to Hawaii, the joint committee reported the status was not a simple one, owing to joint action with the Church of England, which had been entered upon by agreement with the late Bishop of California. Without expressing an opinion as to the ultimate church work in Hawaii, as a part of the United States, the committee recommended that good faith required conference with the Church of England before entering upon independent work.

Concerning Puerto Rico, the committee reported that the existing political, social, and religious conditions were such as to warrant immediate action there. There is a church at Ponce, under the direction of the Church of England, and the committee was informed by a United States army officer that there was no objection to turning over this church to the American church. "It is reported," the report proceeds, "that the educated classes have broken away from the Church of Rome, and are antagonistic to its priesthood." The committee proposed a resolution that missionary work begin in Puerto Rico after conference with the Bishop of Antigua.

The conditions in Cuba, the committee reported, were practically the same as in Puerto Rico. Some help already had been given to the Cuban people by the Church Missionary Society. In view of the desirability of full information, the committee recommended a joint commission to consider the subject. The committee also pointed out that attention must be given to Cuba, not only as a possession of the United States, but as possibly an independent, self-governing country.

Concerning Haiti, Mexico, Brazil, and other countries, it was recommended that the increased responsibilities be submitted to a joint commission of three Bishops, three clergymen, and three laymen.

The report caused some controversy. The California and Oregon deputies desired immediate action as to Haiti, pointing out that postponement might lead to serious results. It was proposed that a hearing be given to Mr. Osborn, who was present in behalf of the Hawaiian Church. This was tabled on the statement that such a hearing would open up some personal dissensions existing in the Hawaiian Church. The committee recommendations finally were upheld and its several resolutions adopted.

Among the propositions adopted were those establishing a new missionary district in Kioto, Japan; discontinuing further revision of the hymnal, agreeing to further conference with Bishops on the final date of adjournment, and establishing a special committee to report on the question of "a standard Bible."

The action of the Bishops in selecting Bishops for missionary districts, as follows, was confirmed: For Boisé, the Rev. James B. Funston, for Sacramento, the Rev. William H. Moreland; for North Dakota, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall.

The establishment of the general features of a judicial system for the Church came up on the consideration of Article IX. of the proposed revision of the constitution. As finally presented, the article provides courts for trying Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons, courts of review, and an ultimate court of appeals, to consider questions of doctrine, faith, or worship. The main criticism was directed against the clause providing that Bishops shall be tried by "Bishops only." The clause was retained, after much discussion and a vote, and the article was finally adopted.

The question of marriage and divorce was disposed of for this general convention by the adoption of a resolution offered by Francis Lynde Stetson of New York creating a special committee of thirteen, to whom is referred the entire subject, with instructions to report prior to the next general convention.

The House of Bishops agreed on a committee of five Bishops—South Dakota, New Mexico and Arizona, the Platte, Spokane, and Duluth—to prepare a code of canons for missionary districts. The election of a Bishop for Asheville was put off until to-morrow, when a Bishop for the new district of Kioto, Japan, probably will be selected.

The report and resolutions already before the deputies relating to Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and other countries were agreed to.

It was decided not to concur in the action of the deputies discharging the commission revising the hymnal, thus leaving this work to be continued.

EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Bishop Doane Presides at the Final Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Bishop Doane presided at the final meeting of the Board of Missions at the Epiphany Church to-night. Bishop Gailor of Tennessee read the conclusions of the committee which considered the report of the Board of Managers.

The report stated that the foreign missionary field held opportunities in the Far East and in Africa never realized before. Since the beginning of the century more than 4,000,000 souls had been brought out of the darkness of heathenism to the light of Christianity. The gross receipts for foreign missions were $740,996, and for domestic missions $1,045,076.

A discussion on the Christianization of Jews occupied the greater portion of the morning. It was started by the report of Bishop Mott Williams of Marquette on the society for the promotion of Christianity among the people of that race. There was considerable difference in the views of the speaker as to the results of the work of the society.

The Bishop Coadjutor of Minnesota, Dr. Gilbert, said the history of the association was that of a shriveling cause. Bishop Potter of New York thought that the true agency for the Israelites is in the parish church, while the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York said the Jews were being gradually absorbed into the Christian world through many different channels.

A resolution was finally carried, recommending the society to the sympathy of the clergy.

PRAISE FOR SOCIALISM.

Civic Philanthropic Conference Hisses a Charge that It Is but a Step Above Anarchy.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 21.—At to-day's sessions of the Civic Philanthropic Conference the Rev. James Hamilton of St. Joseph accused the Church of taking the part of the classes against the masses in the capital and labor contest.

Walter Thomas Mills of Chicago defended co-operation and Government ownership. Mr. Mills also urged the brotherhood of man between black and white. The Rev. W. J. Covert, presiding as Elder of the Albion District of Michigan Methodists, advised the clergy to enter politics and work instead of talking so much.

The liveliest address of the day was by Bayard Holmes of Chicago, who praised Socialism, and said that one man's life is of as much importance as another's. J. Henry Myers, a prominent missionary, said Socialism was but one step above Anarchy, and was hissed for his utterance.

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine, which will accompany THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, will have a number of attractive features, including a full-page picture of President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, reproductions of oil paintings of James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, and Edward Lauterbach, and portraits of the judiciary and Congressional nominees (of both parties). Insure securing a copy by leaving an order with your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

LEGAL NOTES.

SALE OF COLORED COFFEE.—A judgment for $1,805.59 was recovered by George W. Crossman and others in their suit against Theodor G. Lurman and others, a Baltimore firm, to recover the difference between the net returns on a sale at auction of 500 bags of coffee and the net amount provided by the contract to be paid by the defendants. The latter refused to accept the coffee, and on the trial sought to justify such refusal on the ground that the coffees in question had been colored, coated, polished, and powdered, whereby they were made to appear better than they really were, and of greater value, in contravention of the law of 1893, forbidding the selling or offering for sale of adulterated foods. The Appellate Division yesterday reversed the judgment, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, in which all the other Justices concurred. The court held that under the provisions of this statute, the mere fact that an article was colored was not of itself sufficient to make the sale of it illegal, such sale not being forbidden unless by means of the coloring damage to the article is concealed, or the article is made to appear better than it really is, or of greater value. It appeared, and was uncontradicted in the case, that the coloring of coffee was not an unusual thing, but, on the contrary, that colored coffees were very largely imported into the United States, and very largely dealt in for purposes of sale in certain portions of this country. The reversal was put upon the ground that a witness produced by the defendant, who was a dealer in coffee and had familiarity with the effect produced by coloring matter applied to coffees, was not allowed to testify that the effect of artificial coloring of coffee, especially where the coloring matter used was a ferric salt of a yellow color, as was the case here, would be to enchance its value or to make it appear better than it really was.

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CONVICT-MADE GOODS.—Samuel K. Hawkins was indicted for misdemeanor, under the law of 1896, which provides that goods made in prison by convict labor shall not be sold in this State unless labeled or marked "convict made," because, in November of that year, he had in his possession and offered for sale in this State a scrub brush made and manufactured, as he knew, by the labor of convicts at Cleveland, Ohio. The Court of Appeals, by a divided court, has affirmed a decision of the Third Appellate Division, which upheld a judgment of the trial court sustaining a demurrer to the indictment. In an opinion by Judge O'Brien, concurred in by Judges Gray, Martin, and Vann, the court holds that the law referred to is unconstitutional, as violative of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, where the goods were made in a prison in another State and offered for sale here. The court held that a State law which interferes with the freedom of commerce is not saved by the fact that it applies to all States alike, including the State enacting it. Inter-State commerce cannot be taxed, burdened, or restricted by a State law, even though operating wholly within its own jurisdiction. If it is a regulation of commerce, the law relates to a subject within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, upon which the State has no power to legislate. It matters not whether the regulation be under the guise of a law requiring a municipal license to sell certain goods, or a health law requiring inspection of the articles, or a label law requiring the article to be branded or labeled. When it operates as a burden or restriction upon the freedom of trade or commercial intercourse it is invalid. A citizen of this State who buys goods made in a prison in another State has the right to put them upon the market here, on their own merits, and if this right is restricted by law, while the same goods made elsewhere are unaffected thereby, such a law is a restriction upon the freedom of commerce, and the objection to it is not removed by the fact that it may have been enacted in the guise of a police regulation. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judge Haight.

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WAS SHE FREE FROM CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE?—H. Prescott Whitaker, proprietor of the Hotel Imperial, in this city, was sued in the Supreme Court by James W. Kane, as administrator of his wife, Julia Kane, who met her death on July 1, 1897, by falling through a skylight in the roof of the hotel, for damages resulting from her death. The trial court, at the conclusion of the testimony, directed a non-suit upon the ground that the intestate was not shown to be free from contributory negligence. The judgment thereupon entered was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion. It appeared on the trial that the rooms of the cleaning girls employed in the hotel were situated upon the roof, access to which was had by an elevator. On the day in question Mrs. Kane had secured employment in the hotel as a cleaning girl, and was told to come in the evening and inquire for a certain elevator, and she reached the roof to inquire of the elevator man for the cleaning girls' rooms, which would be shown her. Shortly after 10 o'clock in the evening the attention of some one was called to the crashing of glass and to the faling of a heavy body, and Mrs. Kane's body was found at the bottom of a light shaft, having fallen through the skylight in the roof. There was no evidence to show what was done by her after she entered the hotel, and all that could be known was that she must have reached the roof, and being there, in some way she wandered to this skylight and fell through it. Justice Rumsey held that there was entire failure to produce evidence from which the inference of freedom from contributory negligence might be drawn. "The important fact is," Justice Rumsey said, "that it does not appear that this woman made effort to ascertain the location of the place where she was directed to go, or the direct way to it, and the jury not only might have found, but must have found, had the question been submitted to to them, that she went upon this roof without the knowledge of anybody, seeking a room, the locality of which was not in the vicinity of this skylight, and of which she was ignorant; that she made no inquiry as to the way to it; that if she had made inquiry she would have been directed correctly, and would not have been sent anywhere in the vicinity of this skylight; but that making no inquiry, and seeking to find the room by herself without any information, she went into this skylight and fell through it and was killed." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Patterson concurred, but Justice O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Barrett. "It appears without dispute," Justice O'Brien said, "that the shaft through which the deceased fell was illegally constructed. It extended only six or eight inches above the roof, whereas the law requires that such shafts be carried up at least three and one-half feet above the roof. That the deceased was following directions given her, with no knowledge of the presence of the shaft, and that there was insufficient light provided, are matters of fair inference. Such an illegal structure, having no safeguards, upon a frequented roof, and left at night with only such inconstant and unreliable light as came from adjoining windows and doors or from the shaft itself, presents sufficient evidence, taken in connection with the directions given by Mrs. Sullivan, the superintendent of the cleaning department, from which the jury could infer absence of contributory negligence."

Student Charged with Forgery.

Henry L. Cadmus, twenty-one years old, who gave his address as 8 East Ninety-fourth Street and his occupation as a student at Columbia College, was locked up in the Church Street Police Station last night charged with forgery. He was arrested at the Astor House by Court Officer O'Connor on a warrant issued on Tuesday last by Magistrate Pool of the First District Court. The document, which accuses the prisoner with defrauding, on Aug. 21 last, the Chatham National Bank of $243, was sworn out by D. McLaren Quackenbush. It is said that the young man has defrauded the bank named out of over $700, and that he forged his father's name to get the money.

DR. DAVID J. HILL'S OPINIONS.

New Assistant Secretary of State Arrives and Speaks of Sentiment in Europe.

After an uneventful passage the Cunard steamer Lucania reached her pier at 6:20 o'clock last evening. Among the passengers was David Jayne Hill, the recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, on his way from Holland to begin his duties in Washington. He was accompanied by his family. Other passengers were Lieut. Commander C. T. Hawley, United States Navy; Harry S. Foster, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Major Gen. Luke O'Connor, V. C., and D. O. Mills.

Information of Dr. Hill's appointment reached him at The Hague Oct. 2. Several years ago Dr. Hill resigned as President of the University of Rochester, and the greater part of the time since he has spent in Paris pursuing special lines of study in international law and kindred subjects. Dr. Hill explained that he had never had in view his present appointment, but had devoted himself to special study in order to continue in educational instruction.

"It's been so long since I was in Paris that I do not know the latest development in sentiment," he said. "I don't think the best French people have ever felt enmity toward us. They did have a certain sympathy for Spaniards, but have not heard of hostility to Americans as such."

Dr. Hill said that he had not seen the Peace Commissioners at Paris. He said our naval and military exploits had shown our States at perfect unity, one country, no North, no South, no East, no West; that the unanimity with which we have supported the war administration had been a surprise to all Europe. Before he left London, Dr. Hill said, the talk of a war between England and France was not particularly threatening. "There is really no 'casus belli,'" he said, "yet of course I must speak of what is now a week old."

When asked who he thought would be elected the next Governor of this State, judging from the reports reaching the Continent, Dr. Hill smilingly said: "I have no doubt Roosevelt will win." As to the European idea of the importance of the State campaign, and especially in regard to a report that the Spanish Commissioners were seeking for delay to ascertain how New York will go, Dr. Hill said he had not learned of any suggestion to this effect.

With reference to his opinion upon a policy of colonization, Dr. Hill was noncommittal. "I can express no opinion now," he said. European statesmen regard such a policy as a great experiment for us, but he regarded the suggestion of interferences by European powers in such a policy, if adopted, as absurd. "They will make no opposition," he said. "Haven't they their own colonizing schemes, and why should they interfere with ours?"

Dr. Hill and his family will remain with friends in the city for a few days before continuing to Washington.

MICHIGAN'S GOVERNOR ANGRY.

Pingree Says Men Who Opposed His Taxation Measure Were Rewarded with Federal Positions.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—Gov. Pingree has become so thoroughly disgusted with the methods of Senator Burrows that he sent a strong protest to President McKinley, in part as follows:

"During the regular session of the Legislature of 1897, there was a bill introduced in the House providing for the taxation of railroads in this State, placing these corporations on the same footing with every other taxpayer. Failing to secure any legislation I called a special session of the Legislature, at which this bill passed the House with but three dissenting votes, was sent to the Senate and defeated in that body by a vote of 15 to 16. We had before the Legislature petitions signed by nearly 100,000 taxpayers in the State of Michigan favoring the bill.

"Those who took a prominent part in the defeat of equal taxation during the regular session were rewarded with Federal positions. At the special session three of the Senators who had voted against the measure at the regular session received the Federal appointments promised them.

"When it became fully apparent that only those who would vote for the Atkinson bill could be nominated to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of members holding Federal positions, Senator Preston resigned his Federal position and voted against the bill on a promise of reappointment, which promise was kept after the close of the session.

"I have no desire to antagonize the Administration, but all blame for defeating the will of the people of this State must be placed where it belongs."

WANTS ANOTHER HUSBAND AT 63

Her First Died, Her Second Ran Away, and Tucker Proved Fickle.

Mrs. Maria Pigeon, a nervous, bustling little woman of sixty three, announced yesterday that she was again in the matrimonial market after losing one husband by death, a second who ran away, and a prospective third husband because he was fickle. She wants to lose as little time as possible, because, as she puts it, "life is fleeting and short, and there is no sense in remaining single when you can just as well be married."

Mrs. Pigeon was disappointed yesterday. She had sued the prospective husband in the Eighth Street Municipal Court for money loaned and had lost. She said that she had married her first husband, Pigeon, thirty-seven years ago. "He died in 1896," she said, "and then I went to live with my married daughter in Boston. Soon after I began to get love letters from Michael Tucker, who used to work with my husband in a shoe shop in New York. My daughter advised me to marry him, and I sent him $10 to pay his fare to Boston. He came, but insisted on marrying in New York, and that trip costs me more. When we arrived here I had to pay for rooms. He borrowed a dollar of me, went out, and got so drunk that he could not move. So I packed my trunk and returned to Boston, and then went to Brooklyn. Tucker was after me again, and wanted me to set him up a shoe shop, but on each day fixed for the marriage he made some excuse."

Dilatory Tucker disgusted her, and she married Patrick David Welsh, rented a shop for him, and bought $60 worth of leather. Tucker began wooing again, whereat Welsh became angry and ran away, and that was the last she saw of him. To get revenge upon Tucker a second time she sued him, and he swore that he had paid her every cent. She had dressed herself in her best before she went to court, and on leaving the house at 178 Thompson Street she remarked to her landlord: "Perhaps Tucker's love may return when he meets me in court."

Justice Moore asked her: "Don't you think you had better quite getting married?" She replied there was no sense in remaining single.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—T. De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia; F. S. Gannon, Washington.

WESTMINSTER.—The Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gano & Co., Denver, Col.; M. W. Gano, furnishing goods; Gerard House.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Feiss, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, toilet articles; 19 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; Hotel Gerlach.

Horne, Joseph, & Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminste. Hotel.

Kritzman, J., & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; W. Kritzman, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Mailey, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. H. Cox, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Peters, W., Jr., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Peters, dry goods; N. Peters, Jr., notions; N. G. Peters, fancy goods; Union Square Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; M. Henry, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Schwab Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Schwab, clothing; 19 White Street; Hotel Savoy.

Seip Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio; G. Seip, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wallace, J., & Son Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Everett House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets and rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Youngman, notions; 500 Broome Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Everett House.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Knox Memorial Chapel to be Used for First Time To-morrow.

PROVISION FOR BIBLE CLASS

Founded Twenty-five Years Ago, It Is One of the Largest in the Country —A Description of the Church.

When plans were drawn for the new Knox Memorial Chapel, Forty-first Street, near Ninth Avenue, a part of which is to be opened for use for the first time to-morrow, and the remainder one week later, provision was made for the Knox Bible class, one of the largest classes of its kind in America. The Knox Chapel is a part of the Collegiate system of Reformed Churches in this city, and the pastor is the Rev. William Vaughan. The new place of worship is wonderfully complete, and is located in a field where a vast amount of work may be done.

Twenty-five years ago Charles H. Knox, an ex-President of the Board of Education of this city, had present one Sunday afternoon at the Sunday school class taught by him just two boys out of a class of seven.

"Boys," said he, "I am not coming here any more. As there are so few of you, it is just as well that you should go into some other class."

After a long pause one of the boys said, "Suppose we bring some more fellows, wouldn't you stay?"

Mr. Knox said he would. The following Sunday there were five present, the next seven, and when later on girls were admitted the attendance soon reached thirty-five. That was the beginning of the famous Knox memorial Bible class. Both Mr. Knox and Mrs. Knox entered into the work. Members were requested to bring their friends. They have been doing so, until the class now numbers above 800 in regular attendance and over 1,000 on its roll. The class is non-denominational, although it meets in a Reformed Church chapel. One-third of the members are men. Only about one-sixth of the whole belong to the Reformed Church, and almost every denomination is represented. Last year upward of 100 were present every Sunday from October to June.

The room, expressly planned in the new chapel for this class, is the entire second floor over the main Sunday school room. Over this floor there is a flat roof, which may at some time be fitted as a roof garden. The chapel is built of Indiana limestone, with roofs of red slate. The west façade is built low, but is high enough to hide the gymnasium roof at the extreme rear, which is twenty-five feet higher than the main roof. The whole structure is erected with the idea of accommodating church, Sunday school, the Bible class mentioned, boys and girls' club, and a gymnasium.

The clubrooms and bowling alleys are in the basement. The first floor has a Sunday school room, which is reached directly through the large main doorway from Forty-first Street. It seats 200 persons. The church proper is at the rear, and is reached through a side door. It is arranged to accommodate about 350 persons. The infant and intermediate rooms are west of the main Sunday school room, separated from it by large paneled doors. The same kind of doors separate the main Sunday school room from the church. When all of these doors are opened, an audience of 1,300 can be addressed from the pulpit. Cypress wood is used in the finish throughout, which is said to be employed to this extent in no other church in New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Oct. 30.

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SUBJECT—Messiah's Kingdom Foretold. Isaiah, xl., 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.—Isaiah, xl., 9.

When Isaiah saw God aright, then he saw himself and all other men aright. This revelation was given him in the vision which we considered last week. It fitted him for his special work as the Evangelical Prophet, or "The Fifth Evangelist," as he has been called, or as The First Evangelist, as he might more properly be called. Probably before he had that vision he uttered the first five chapters of his prophecy, and they reveal to us how he looked upon men up to that time. They constitute its first division, or section.

As we read this section we see him deeply grieved at the condition of things around him. He saw the corruption and vice—some of it foul and degrading, some of it fashionable and admired—which marked the social life; and he saw the formalism and superstition which marked the religious life of the people. The sight stirred his very soul. He could not understand it, and he began earnestly to protest against it. He called attention to the wonderful privileges they enjoyed, and to the position they occupied. They were God's children, "nourished and brought up" by Him, and yet they were rebellious against Him. (i., 2.) He pointed out the magnificent prospects that were before them. "The mountain of the Lord's house," he said, "shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it"; and then he pleads with them, "Oh, house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord." (ii., 3-5.)

He declared to them also the punishments which God would bring upon them. "For behold the Lord of hosts doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah, the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water. And the people shall be oppressed every one by another, and every one by his neighbor. (iii., 1-5.)

To all this he added the gracious promises which should be the portion of those who would turn to the Lord. "Then shall he be called Holy when the Lord shall have washed away the filth of the daughters of Zion, by the spirit of judgment and by the spirit of burning. And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge and for a covert from storm and from rain." (iv., 2-6.)

And then he closes this section with the beautiful parable of "A vineyard in a very fruitful hill." It had been carefully fenced about, all small and great stones removed from the ground, none but the choicest vines had been planted in it, a tower to protect it had been built, and a wine-press had been set up to prepare from it the sweetest wine, and yet it had brought forth nothing but sour, wild grapes. "What," he asks, "could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it?" He can see nothing better to do than to utterly destroy it. So "I will take away the hedge thereof," he says, "and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be broken down; and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned, nor digged, but there shall come up briars and thorns; I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it. For the vineyard of the Lord of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah His pleasant plant; and He looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry." (v., 1-7.)

THE VISION OF ISAIAH.

All this was "the vision of Isaiah, the son of Amoz"—it was his view of the evils of his time, and of the way to deal with them. It is a common view among earnest, thoughtful, good, and upright men in all times. They are sure that God is gracious, and that all men have to do is "to cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the widow," and then "though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land; but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." (i., 16-20.)

But when Isaiah had the revelation which we considered last week, he saw that something more was necessary than simply being "willing and obedient." He, himself, was all that, and was very anxious that all other men should be as "willing and obedient" as he. But even he needed something more, and something first. When he saw himself as he stood before the throne of God, and when he beheld His infinite majesty, holiness, power, and justice, he realized, as probably never before, that He was in truth One who could "by no means clear the guilty." (Ex., xxxiv., 7.) Before Him there was "none that doeth good—no, not one," (Psalms, xiv., 3,) "for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." (Rom., iii., 33.) And sin must be punished; either the sinner must die or a Substitute must die for him. Isaiah himself stood there in that presence utterly "undone," "a man of unclean lips," dwelling "in the midst of a people of unclean lips." (vi., 5.) And it was only by being touched with "a live coal" from off the altar whereon an atoning sacrifice had been made, where One who was innocent had died for one who was guilty, "the just for the unjust," that his iniquity was taken away, and his sin purged. (vi., 6, 7.) Then he was fitted for God's work. Then he saw men and their condition in a new light, and when God asked, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for Us?" he answered promptly, "Here am I. Send me."

From that time on his message has a new tone. It is no longer "a vision of Isaiah," a something which he, as a man, saw or thought, but it is "Thus saith the Lord God." (vii., 7.) It is what God sees and says. With the sixth chapter a new section of the prophecy begins. It ends with the eleventh and twelfth chapters, which should be but one. It marks a great change in the prophet himself.

With the thirteenth chapter begins a series of revelations of the righteous dealings of a righteous God with the rebellious people of earth; Babylon, Moab, Damascus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Media, Dumah, Arabia, Tyre, Judah, and Ephraim. This section continues through the thirty-fifth chapter and ends with certain historical events in the time of Hezekiah.

GOD'S ABOUNDING GRACE.

Then, commencing with the fortieth chapter to the end of the book, the prophecy is occupied with revelations of the abounding grace of God. They begin with, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, My people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished—that her iniquity is pardoned." (xl., 1-2.) They end with, "Thus saith the Lord, Behold I will extend peace to her like a river and the glory of the Gentiles like a flowing stream. And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another and from one Sabbath to another shall all flesh come to worship before Me, saith the Lord." (lxvi., 12, 22, 23.) The section which our lesson closes, the second section, prepares the way for this section with which the prophecy closes.

In all this prophecy Isaiah reveals himself not only as a great prophet and a great poet, but as a great artist. All through it, with a masterly hand, he paints wonderful panoramas. He does not say that heavenly things are like earthly things, that we may understand them, but he puts them on his canvas as living men and things so vividly that we can see them almost as clearly as he. His prophecies are paintings. The great artistic feature of each is its depth, or the manner in which he manages distances. In the foreground of each the scenery and people belong to current events, but as we study them we see gradually unfolding scenes that belong to more distant periods, until, in the background, we see Jerusalem and Calvary and the cross, and sometimes even on beyond these. They are all painted, however, on one flat canvas, and it is sometimes hard to distinguish the near event from the future; but they are all masterly exhibitions of historic and spiritual perspective.

The section which our lesson closes is a striking illustration of this. When the prophet was touched with "a live coal from off the altar" of sacrifice, he began to see Him who was to be the great Sacrifice for sin. But he did not at once begin to draw His portrait clearly. At first he seems only to see Israel needing a deliverer from surrounding enemies, and he begins to picture such a one. But as he speaks of Him, he sees and traces the outlines of another—One who should deliver in a far higher sense than merely from earthly armies and physical foes. "Behold," he says, as speaking for God, "a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call His name—Immanuel." (vii., 14.) It is the shadowy outline of Him who "shall save His people from their sins." ((Matthew, i., 21.)

A little later on he tells us that this deliverer, "Immanuel," should be of far higher birth than merely human parentage. "For unto us," he says, "a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful—Counselor—The Mighty God—The Everlasting Father—The Prince of Peace." (ix., 6, 7.) Thus the outline grows stronger and clearer. He is Divine.

Then in our lesson he sees and portrays another aspect of this mighty Saviour. He is human as well as divine. He is "of the stock of Jesse." (R. V.) As we scan the picture we see in the distance a great tree as it had been cut down to the root. But out of this root a "branch" begins to spring forth and grow, and behold that "Branch" is the "Child" of whom he has spoken before. He is born in Bethlehem, 700 years later, of "the stem of Jesse," the father of David. (Luke ii., 3-11,) and the prophecy is fulfilled: "They shall call His name Immanuel, which, being interpreted, is, God with us." (Matthew, i., 23.) When He was circumcised and became a debtor "to do the whole law," and "redeem them that were under the law," (Gal., v., 3, 4, 5,) "His name was called Jesus, (Luke, ii., 21,) the Divine Saviour."

THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST.

But the prophet sees more than this; he paints the personal character of this "Child" as He grows up, and goes in and out among men—the Man, Christ Jesus. (First Timothy, ii., 5.) "The spirit of the Lord shall rest upon Him," he says—"the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord, and His delight shall be in the fear of the Lord," (verses 2, 3, R. V.,) for "God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto Him." (John, iii. 34.) "When He was baptized the heavens were opened unto Him, and He saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting upon Him." (Matt., iii., 16.) As soon as He entered upon His public ministry He said: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor." (Luke, iv., 15-19.) And then when that ministry was about to close He promised to all who should believe on Him, "I will pray the Father and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever, even the spirit of truth." (John, xiv., 16 17.) So He went in and out among men filled with the Spirit, "holy, harmless, and undefiled, separate from sinners," (Heb., vii., 26,) "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." (Heb., iv., 15.)

Then the prophet declares that His work was in harmony with His character. It was to bring men to righteousness and to provide them with righteousness; "righteousness shall be the girdle of His loins and faithfulness the girdle of His reins." (V. 5.) He should awaken men to consciousness of sin, "smite the earth with the rod of His mouth, and with the breath of His lips shall He lay the wicked. But with righteousness shall He judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth," (v. 4;) for "if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." (First John, i., 9.) In fact "this is the name whereby He shall be called, Jehovah Tsidkenu, The Lord our righteousness," (Jeremiah, xxiii., 6;) for "the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all." (Isaiah, liii., 6.) He is the sinner's substitute and Saviour.

As we look at the character and work of this divine Saviour, the prophet's painting spreads out in the distance into wide and fertile fields, rich with grass and grain, and flowing streams, and all flooded with a glorious sunlight. A marvelous change in the whole condition of things appears. Men become "new creatures," and "new creatures" (Rom., viii., 21.) have new natures. We seem to be looking into the Garden of Eden, as it was before man sinned. The "branch" which has grown out of a cut-down tree has become the very "tree of life." Around it all are at one with each other. The promise of Eliphaz to Job is a reality, "Thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee." (Job, v., 23.) "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." (v. 6-9.)

And this glorious result shall not be for one nation or people alone. It shall spring from "a root of Jesse," but it shall "stand for an ensign of the people." (v. 10.) All the nations of the Gentiles shall seek to enroll themselves under this banner as the servants of Him who is "the Captain of their salvation," (Heb., ii., 10,) "a Leader and Commander to the people." (Isa., iv., 4.) "He shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah, from the four corners of the earth." (v. 12.) It shall be a complete redemption for all people "like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt." (v. 16.)

No wonder that this section of the prophecy closes with an outburst of thanksgiving. "O Lord, I will praise Thee; though Thou wast angry with me, Thine anger is turned away, and Thou comfortedst me. Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid; for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; He also is become my salvation." (xii., 1, 2.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the vision of Isaiah which we considered last week?

What did he see in the condition of things around him before that vision, and how was he affected?

How did he try to influence the people, and to what four things did he call their attention?

How did he close this first section of his prophecy?

What is said of Isaiah's view of the evils of his time?

How did he learn that something more was necessary than to be "willing and obedient"?

What change is noticeable in his prophecy, and what does it indicate?

What is the subject of the next section of the prophecy, and what are its limits?

What is set forth in the last section of the prophecy?

In all this prophecy, what does Isaiah reveal himself to be, and what is said of his prophecies as paintings?

Of whom did he begin to speak after receiving his vision, and what is said of his utterances?

How did he show Him to be—Divine—and how to be—human?

What does he say of His character and of His promise?

What does he say of His work, and what is the name whereby He shall be called?

What condition of things is seen in the background of his painting?

What is said of this result, and how does this section close?

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

It Will Hold a National Convention Next Week in Washington.

An official train for delegates to the Catholic Young Men's National Union Convention in Washington next Tuesday and Wednesday will leave Liberty Street at 4:25 on Monday. A large proportion of the 200 delegates who will attend will come from this city, though there will be present young men from other cities of the East as well as from Chicago and St. Louis. The union is about 50,000 strong in membership, and during the year has done very effective work for the advancement of Catholic young men. Letters commending its work have been received by President McGuirl and will be read at Washington from Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Wigger of Newark, and Apostolic Delegate Martinelli.

Among the matters of popular interest to be taken up at the convention are the two scholarships to be given to the Catholic University. These are the Mitchell and Brownson scholarships. The former is in memory of the late Chancellor Mitchell of the Brooklyn Diocese. The Brownson scholarship is a memorial proposed some time ago, and at one time intended to be a statue to be placed in Central Park. That idea was only recently abandoned, and not without some opposition in favor of the university scholarship.

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Church Notes.

"Dr. Parkhurst's Pessimism" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe's discourse to-morrow morning at the Church of Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street.

The Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur will speak to-morrow morning at the Church of the Strangers, 309 West Fifty-seventh Street, on his missionary visit to Thibet and of his experiences in "The Land of the Llamas."

The ceremony of dedication of the new St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at One Hundred and Five-sixth Street, near Westchester Av

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TAMMANY AND THE BENCH.

Mr. CROKER, in his allocution to the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, put his refusal to allow the renomination of Judge DALY upon grounds quite different from those on which he put it to the committee of the Bar Association. To that committee he frankly avowed that his objection to Judge DALY was that in the bestowal of the patronage of the court Judge DALY had not obeyed Mr. CROKER'S commands, or those of the "organization." Now Mr. CROKER tells the Executive Committee that he has never interfered "by even a single suggestion" with the "impartial discharge of his duties" by Judge DALY, or by any other Judge ever elected to office on the Tammany tickets.

It now appears that Mr. CROKER'S real objection to Judge DALY is that he is a "corporation Judge." That is why the Bar Association is in favor of him. That is why Mr. CROKER is inflexibly opposed to him. It appears that the Bar Association is itself, in its corporate capacity, little more than an agent of the corporations. It is "controlled and steered by a Republican-Mugwump-Aristocratic coterie," and when it indorses a candidate and "turns down" another, its motives are suspicious. Moreover, it appears that Judge DALY could not have been elected to the bench in the first place "without the friendship and patronage and support of Mr. TWEED," some time the boss of Tammany Hall. How perfectly disgusting!

Upon all of which there fall to be made two remarks. In the first place, all this talk about the Bar Association being an association of corporation lawyers and Judge DALY being a corporation Judge is an afterthought. Mr. CROKER did not tell the committee of the Bar Association which did him the honor to call upon him anything about his opposition to Judge DALY as a "corporation Judge." He simply said that Judge DALY had not exercised his judicial functions in a manner pleasing to himself, Mr. CROKER. The objection to him upon the ground that he favors corporations is of a more recent origin. It is not uncharitable to assume that it dates from the time when Mr. CROKER discovered that his frank statement of his real objections had horrified all the intelligent and independent voters in this judicial department and threatened to defeat its author's own object. The charge that Judge DALY is a corporation Judge, although Mr. CROKER made it by innuendo only, is a very serious charge. It has never, to our knowledge, been made before. If it be true, it can be established. It can at least be drawn out in specifications. If Mr. CROKER has any specifications, it behooves him to produce them at once under penalty of being regarded as a wanton slanderer, and under the further penalty of alienating the votes which he intended to attract.

In the second place, Mr. CROKER is not the pioneer in an attack upon the Bar Association as a "Republican-Mugwump-Aristocratic coterie." A vigorous attack upon it was made, upon the same lines, five years ago by another Democratic boss, who enjoyed over Mr. CROKER the advantage for this particular purpose, of being himself a lawyer. In that case, as in this, the ostensible purpose of the Bar Association was to maintain the highest standard of judicial integrity and efficiency. In that case Mr. HILL denied, as Mr CROKER now denies, that the Bar Association really represented professional or public opinion. But in 1893 the returns of the election showed that the people of the State disagreed with Mr. HILL and agreed with the Bar Association by a majority of more than 100,000. Mr. HILL undertook to foist upon the bench a Judge whom the Bar Association declared to be unworthy of the public confidence. Mr. CROKER undertakes to exclude from the bench a Judge whom the Bar Association declares to be worthy of public confidence. The result of Mr. HILL'S effort we all know. The result of Mr. CROKER'S effort will be awaited by intelligent citizens with much interest.

WILL ROOSEVELT REPLY TO HILL?

Col. ROOSEVELT ought to defend the platform he stands on or else kick it from under his feet. That platform declares that the administration of Gov. BLACK has been "careful and economical." The Democratic platform charges that Gov. BLACK'S administration has been wasteful and extravagant. If Col. ROOSEVELT will read the speech in which ex-Gov. HILL discussed State issues with full knowledge and a masterly grasp before a Brooklyn audience on Thursday evening, he will find proof of that charge.

Mr. HILL, using the figures from the Controller's report, showed that the average direct State tax for each year of his two terms was $9,030,190, for each year of Gov. FLOWER'S term $9,119,594, for each year of Gov. MORTON'S term $12,563,945, and for the first year of Gov. BLACK'S term $12,033,051. Here is a three-million increase in Republican years as compared with Democratic years.

The annual appropriations during Gov. HILL'S two terms amounted to an average of $13,271,290. There was a trifling increase in Gov. FLOWER'S term, but in Gov. MORTON'S term the average ran up to $21,364,733, and in the past year of Gov. BLACK'S term the amount appropriated was $26,962,705. The expenses of nearly every State office have been increased, new offices have been created by the Republicans calling for an annual expenditure of $668,678, and various State boards and commissions have received largely increased allowances.

If Col. ROOSEVELT follows the tactics into which his military ardor has once or twice betrayed him before audiences presumably intelligent, he may sweep away the testimony of these figures by denouncing ex-Gov. HILL as a "Spaniard." If he cares for his own reputation and the honesty of his cause he will at least attempt to meet the seemingly well-proved charge that Gov. BLACK'S administration has not been "careful and economical." He ought to be ashamed to make his canvass on a platform of false pretenses. Let him substantiate that Saratoga declaration or disavow it.

Extravagance at Albany is a very live issue in this campaign. Wealth is being driven from the State by the rapidly increasing exactions of the State tax gatherers. The Republicans have nearly doubled the expenses of the State Government, have added three millions a year to the direct State texes, not to speak of the very greatly increased amount of indirect taxes they have levied. The men who pay these Republican taxes would like to hear the Republican candidate's reply to Mr. HILL.

MR. CARNEGIE'S VIEWS.

The author of "Triumphant Democracy" is not sighing for new worlds to conquer. He speaks with a sense of deep anxiety, if not of dread, of the consequences that will follow if the United States "undertake the government of the Philippines." The source of his anxiety is the insecurity and disturbance of peace that the possession of those islands would involve, conditions that are injurious to business and fatal to progress in business.

Mr. CARNEGIE speaks disrespectfully of the theory that territorial expansion will bring trade expansion. We fear that he would turn up his nose in contempt at that favorite maxim of the day—"Trade follows the flag." He declares with great emphasis, probably with truth, that "the development of one State in the Union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take." Moreover he is much disgusted at the idea that we can impose our will upon the Filipinos. "The world's sympathies," he declares, "must be with AGUINALDO and his patriot soldiers, who fight for the independence of their country and against either Spaniard or American. The Republic is ill-advised when she begins to oppose the aspirations of any people for independence, however backward."

It is not only easy to sympathize with the spirit of these expressions, but no one, it seems to us, who has studied the subject with any care, can fail to see the force of most of Mr. CARNEGIE'S arguments. From the selfish point of view—and other things being equal, that is the just and right point of view—there can be little doubt that in the assumption of control over the Philippines there is more risk of loss and injury than there is chance of profit. The actual trade is insignificant and does not equal that of a third-class city in the United States. The prospective trade is uncertain. It may, with time, if wisely and energetically developed, amount to a very large amount, but undoubtedly it is at all times exposed to the danger of war with a rival power, and if war comes, its direct and indirect cost would very soon wipe out anything that had been placed on the credit side of the account. The only security in this direction lies in a strong understanding, amounting to an alliance, with Great Britain, or with Great Britain and Japan or Germany, or both. With such an understanding permanent peace would be fairly certain. It would not be wholly so, and such an understanding is remote and doubtful. In any case, no one can say for an instant that the peace which is the condition of steady progress in prosperity will not be far more secure if we can escape any responsibility for the Philippines, and confine ourselves to the territory we now have.

Nor can any one with correct knowledge as to the resources of the country doubt that the chances for the development of industry and trade, for steady advance in general well-being in every possible form, within our own country as it now is, are far greater than those which exist elsewhere, and quite sufficient to repay all the energies of our people. It is true that our products are now seeking foreign markets, but it is also true that our domestic trade is, and for many years to come must be, in volume, value, and variety, of much greater importance than our foreign commerce. The foreign commerce, moreover, that will be of real worth to us does not require territorial expansion and may easily be interfered with by the risks involved in such expansion. We have no hesitation in saying that it would be much, very much, better for us to devote ourselves to the splendid career open for us in our own land, if that be possible.

But is it? That, after all, is a question which Mr. CARNEGIE leaves unanswered, but which the Government of the United States within a very short time is bound to answer. Can we turn the Philippines back to Spain and secure adequate guarantees for their decent government? Can we secure safely the aid of any other power in the management of them? Can we establish any form of protectorate in the islands that will ultimately lead to both independence and order? If none of these things be practicable what can we do as to the "government, control, and disposition" of the islands which we have by the protocol with Spain reserved for decision?

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CONVICTIONS.

According to the report published in The New York Sun Col. ROOSEVELT on Wednesday evening held this discourse to an audience of German-American voters assembled in Arion Hall, Greenpoint:

"If I am elected, I shall make it my duty to see that no man wrongs the State and that no man is wronged by the State, and that each man shall be allowed to live his life as he thinks best."

The doctrine of the concluding words of this sentence is not the convivial, rollicking, go-as-you-please Rabelaisian regimen of the Abbey of Theleme. It is blank Anarchy. We may therefore unhesitatingly reject this report as an inaccurate presentation of the speaker's words. Col. ROOSEVELT does not preach Anarchy.

In the full and careful report of The Brooklyn Eagle we find this part of the Colonel's speech reported as here given:

"My duty is to see that no man wrongs the State or is wronged by the State; that no man is allowed to wrong another; but that if he does not wrong any other, he shall have the largest possible liberty allowed him to lead his life as he thinks best."

That is an idealized state, a beautiful compound of PLATO'S republic and Brook Farm. It is lovely, it is harmless, and it is as little related to the practical duties of the Governor of the State of New York as a schoolgirl's graduating essay advice to her gentle classmates to devote their lives to the good, the true, and the beautiful, is applicable to the complex problems of actual existence as they confront the wife, mother-in-law, and schoolma'am. What does it mean, then? Why did Col. ROOSEVELT talk this idle stuff to the German-American voters of Greenpoint?

To catch their votes. That is the bald truth of the matter. Most of the Germans are against him. It was their recollection of the reign of tyranny and thirst when he was President of the Police Board that made them practically in a solid body cast their votes for the Tammany candidate for Mayor last Fall. That was a potent and in the opinion of many a determining influence in keeping Low's vote down and in sending VAN WYCK'S vote up. So this year the voters of German birth or blood are, four-fifths of them, we judge, opposed to ROOSEVELT. They want him beaten. He knows they want to beat him, but still hopes to placate some of them. So he assures them that when he is elected Governor the citizen shall have "the largest possible liberty allowed him to live as he pleases."

How was it when he was Police Commissioner? Not only were the Germans who sold Sunday beer arrested, but scores of persons engaged in innocent and necessary vocations were hauled before Magistrates and fined. The town was terrorized and the business of hundreds of its citizens destroyed. Little girls were arrested for selling nosegays on Sunday. Poor women who made a few cents by selling pop, ginger beer, and sandwiches to wheelmen at wayside stands in the upper part of the city were driven out of business. The customs, comfort, and convenience of travelers and of a great part of the people of the city were interfered with. For many of these annoying exhibitions of authority there was law, the laws of a remote time, enacted by early man for a very different community. They had been allowed to fall into innocuous desuetude, like many other old and stupid laws that nobody recognizes as of binding force. The moral argument of Police Commissioner ROOSEVELT that if a law was on the statute book that was enough for him—he would enforce it to the letter, was not easily answered. But he enforced the antiquated Sunday laws with a savage and ferocious delight, making a vast and tempestuous fuss over petty and extreme details of unsparing, thorough execution. The enforcement of the Sunday laws was only one branch of his duty, and not the most important. He made it first of all and let it occupy his whole mind and a grotesquely disproportionate part of the time and energies of the police force.

All this happened only three years ago. Does the Colonel suppose that the German-Americans have forgotten all the discomforts he put them to? What must they think when they see him, who three years ago was exhibiting such unregulated and intemperate zeal to enforce with harsh rigor a set of outworn statutes, now posing as an advocate of "personal liberty"?

Has Col. ROOSEVELT any convictions or not?

He has somehow got a reputation for fearless independence in politics, yet he consorts with PLATT and acknowledges without reservation his leadership.

He is an eminent civil service reformer and in every speech he repeats an elaborate pledge to crush every public servant who is not honest and efficient, yet he declares that the record of Gov. BLACK'S administration is an assurance to the people that the Republican Party "can be safely trusted," and he stands without protest on a platform which describes that corrupt, scandalous, and wasteful administration as "wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical."

He now includes "protection to American industries" among the issues of his campaign, yet Mr. SHEPARD says he was formerly an outspoken free trader and a member of the Cobden Club.

He promises that "if" there has been any canal mismanagement he will ferret it out and punish the guilty, but TIM WOODRUFF, one of the head mismanagers, is a member of his hippodrome aggregation, and speaks from the same platform, denying that there has been anything wrong in canal administration.

And now he promises "personal liberty" to the Germans! Did he believe in the Puritanical Sunday when he was making one with such fanatical diligence? Does he now believe in free Sunday beer and the Continental Sunday? Does he hold any beliefs so firmly that he would not abandon them to catch votes?

"Have you any principles?" asks Captain Standard in FARQUHAR'S comedy. "Five hundred," answers Parley.

This is the last day of registration. He must be a poor sort of citizen indeed who is not sufficiently interested in this year's political fight to take the trouble to register and vote.

In a sense it is unfortunate that the anniversary of the greatest naval victory in the annals of the greatest naval power that is now or ever has been in the world should have happened just at this time. The relations between Great Britain and one of the nations which were defeated at Trafalgar are very greatly strained, while the other has just been annihilated as a naval power by an English-speaking nation. But in another sense it is fortunate that yesterday should have been "Trafalgar Day." If France and England were to come to blows the war would necessarily be almost exclusively naval, and it may be well that France should be reminded that she has never been able to make head alone against the British naval power. She has also been freshly reminded that in this quarrel she can hope for no help from the power upon whose navy she has relied, as an ally of her own, in case of trouble with Great Britain. If she had a good case, her helplessness would be a matter for sympathy. But disinterested foreigners have not been able to discover that, in her pretension to an effective occupation and conquest of Fashoda, she has any case whatever. It is always a matter of congratulation that "whatever is unjust should be inexpedient." It is accordingly a matter of congratulation that France has no chance of making good by arms her fantastic claim to the possession of a point on the line of the British advance in East Africa.

An officer at the head of his regiment, it was he who in the critical moment insured success. If we had had no ROOSEVELT at Santiago, and if we had been defeated in action there, who knows whether to-day we would be in a position to consider terms of peace?—From the call for the formation of a German-American ROOSEVELT League.

Nobody knows. But we couldn't have been defeated in the action, for SHAFTER would never have begun the Santiago fight until ROOSEVELT and the Rough Riders were there and ready. Ask any of the regulars. If you are going to run a political campaign on a hero basis make it hot and strong.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——A magnificently equipped physiological and pathological laboratory, the gift of a citizen of Liverpool to the Victoria University, was formally opened the other day by Lord JOSEPH LISTER, the man to whose discoveries and labors modern surgery, with all its incalculable benefits to humanity, may almost be said to owe its very existence. The ceremonies, which were performed in the presence of many eminent scientists and officials, lay and clerical, included the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Science upon Lord LISTER, and the delivery of several addresses, in which the veteran was warmly lauded as one whose life exemplified all the possibilities for good that lie in the healing art. In replying, the father of antisepsis took occasion to defend institutions like this laboratory from the odium which well-intentioned but unreasoning fanatics try to cast on them. Admitting and lamenting the abuses of vivisection in the past by conscienceless investigators, he asserted with all the weight of his authority that there could be no progress in either medicine or surgery without experiments upon living animals. He denied utterly the charge that torture was necessarily a feature of the operations performed, and declared that under the regulations now successfully enforced in England, competent vivisectionists inflicted almost no pain, and yet were extending the field of human knowledge at a rate hitherto never equaled or approached. While he respected the humane feelings of those who objected to this form of inquiry, he assured them that if they knew the truth they would commend and not condemn, since such operations, painlessly conducted, by indicating the precise functions of the different organs, made practicable the saving of numberless human lives that otherwise inevitably would be lost.

——New light on the recent Indian rising in Minnesota is supplied by the Rev. ALOYSIUS HERMENUTZ, a Benedictine missionary who has worked among the Pillagers for years and to whom they showed no evidences of hostility even while the recent excitement was at its height. He declares that the grievances of this tribe are of many years' standing. The real cause of the trouble was the persistent robbery of Indian timber lands by white men and half-breeds. Frequent attempts to put an end to this crime have been made, one of the latest being the passage of a law which prohibited the cutting on the reservation of any pines except those that were dead and fallen. This law was evaded by means of a very simple expedient. In the dry Summer months fires were started in the forests, and then, when Fall came, of course the lumbermen had no difficulty in finding dead trees in quantities to suit. The maltreatment of Indian witnesses was a real but minor wrong, and while it increased the existing irritation, would not of itself have caused an outbreak. Father HERMENUTS says that if the Pillagers had chosen to do so they could have killed every man in Gen. BACON'S little force. The fight was started by the accidental discharge of a soldier's gun, which the Indians mistook for the beginning of an attack. According to this authority, the Pillagers never intended to harm the white settlers in their neighborhood, and feel animosity only against the Marshals and the troops who, acting under orders, support those officials in their tyrannical and dishonest practices.

——If that presumably amiable Puerto Rican who tried to register yesterday in the Fourteenth Assembly District will now take pains to acquire some accurate and definite information in regard to the franchise as it exists in this country he will regret that he made the attempt he did, lose the idea that he has been ill-treated, and abandon the idea, obviously inspired by injudicious advisers, of appealing for redress to the courts. Almost as soon as his investigations begin he will learn that even the full-fledged American citizen votes, not by natural right, but by privilege—a privilege to which there are many limitations, varying widely among the different States, and which is granted to far from everybody bearing that proud title. That Señor Alvarado is no longer a subject of Alfonso XIII. is true—if Señor Alvarado has decided to cast his lot in with us instead of going to Spain—but he is not for that reason a citizen of the United States, and will not be until Congress takes action in regard to him and his fellow-islanders. And even then further action by the same body will be necessary before he can register and vote. Meanwhile, the presumably amiable one should keep cool, avoid small politicians and the reporters for sensational newspapers, realize the somewhat anomalous position in which the fortune of war has placed him, and wait as patiently as he can for what the course of events may bring him. His case will receive attention in due time, after more pressing matters have been settled.

——Quarantine regulations and business are deadly enemies, and therefore it is but natural that a good many people down South are saying harsh things about the precautions against yellow fever which a good many other people in that region have seen fit to take. The Lumber Trade Journal of New Orleans is especially and amusingly vehement in expressing this indignation. It says that without the slightest justification from science or reason, "commerce is paralyzed, communities are practically at war with each other, communication is cut off, towns are depopulated, and hunger and destitution begin to stretch gaunt fingers over many sections." Then the tone changes from serious to sardonic. "A mild case of bilious or some other fever develops in a small boy in Jackson, the capital of the State. Immediately panic reigns supreme. The Mayor advises the depopulation of an otherwise prosperous and healthy community. The Governor of the Commonwealth locks up the State House and takes refuge in the insane asylum. The ludicrous fitness of this does not seem to strike anybody, least of all the craven who deserted his post so hastily. In the light of subsequent events the seat of the State Government ought to be maintained in its present location." And so on for a whole page. No doubt there is considerable excuse for anger. The inutility of quarantine is asserted by many good authorities, and the insane panic which a case of yellow fever so often creates certainly does as much harm as results from the malady. Towns that attend to their toilets with care need not fear epidemics, and, as a matter of fact, do not.

——"You will, I have no doubt, understand my reason for the request," said Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, after he had asked the Board of Inquiry to excuse him from expressing an opinion about camp conditions at Jacksonville. And the Commissioners justified his confidence. "I think the request very proper and reasonable," declared Gov. BEAVER, and, all his colleagues instantly assenting, the Colonel went his way. Perhaps the matter was a very simple one, but we humbly confess that for us it has mysterious features. To be sure, Col. BRYAN once aspired to the Presidency, and possibly he does so still, but nobody has so mean an idea of him as to believe on that account that he would not have described with accuracy his experiences as a soldier, and his testimony, whether favorable or adverse to the Administration, would have been received with respect. So why was he excused?

QUESTIONS FOR INVESTIGATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the examinations before the investigating committee regarding conditions at Camp Alger, the testimony and questions asked were to those who really enjoyed (?) the comforts of that camp exceedingly and astonishingly amusing. No one asked why eighteen and twenty men were crowded and compelled to sleep in Sibley tents when the torrid temperature was unbearable, and while at the same time the soldiers had issued to them the comfortable (for Summer) shelter tents. No one asked why Troop A, Troop C, and various regiments were compelled to camp for months on the sunny plains, where the rays of the sun made tent life a misery, producing and spreading disease until the "sick call" was answered by 33 per cent. of the men, and at the same time beautifully half-shaded hills and knolls (similar to headquarters of Second Army Corps) were abundant.

No one asked why the men were drilled in the hottest part of both morning and afternoon, when an earlier or later hour would have been just as productive of good effects and saved many a case of sickness, prostration, and even death. No one asked why a certain Western regiment presented a stand of colors to an Eastern regiment in grateful remembrance of the many sacrifices made by the Eastern boys, and which saved them from needless suffering by exposure and hunger. No one asked why the percentage of sickness was much greater after the numerous wells were dug than before a single one was in operation. (The Quartermaster's Department can explain this. Water is not all a soldier needs.)

No one asked why the Government did not issue an order preventing the selling of liquor to soldiers in Washington and Falls Church, when they found that drunkenness was so frequent, and the cause of everything that was disgraceful and demoralizing, entailing extra guards, details, &c. (And Alger right on the spot.) No one asked in the face of all the many complaints that had been made why in all the equipment of both camp and soldier no improvement over the equipments of those issued thirty-odd years ago were not served to the soldier. Is it possible no improvements have been made in blankets, tents, ponchos, haversacks, shoes, clothes, and camp equipage generally? Any one who reads the papers knows decidedly that general improvements in all that goes to forward the comfort and safety of the soldier have been made from time to time and commended and recommended by experienced officers and others high in authority. (And Alger right in the War Department.)

No one asked when the percentage of sickness was so large and complaints of the situation at Camp Alger filled many columns of newspapers why the authorities in Washington did not go personally and investigate, (without notifying those in command weeks ahead, so as to have everything temporarily fixed for their proposed visits.) Such a course would have been justified and the evils remedied if such inspector had had experience enough to know what was right and what was wrong. (And Alger only eight and three-quarter miles away.)

A friend at our elbow whispers that he is willing to bet a small fortune that notwithstanding the great distance Camp Alger was from Headquarters of the War Department of the United States, the Secretary of War or the Commander in Chief was never at that camp more than once in the five months that camp existed with its 14,000 to 28,000 soldiers. (And the War Department only eight and three-quarter miles away.)

It remains for the press of the United States to interview the rank and file, have them tell their story—visit Camp Black for instance. See why men slept in rain, mud, and slush without proper protection, sleeping twenty-two in a Sibley in the hottest nights, and compelled many nights to hang around camp fire because tent floors of mud were being washed by rain. Let the press investigate. N. BARTON.

Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1898.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present attack on the Standard Oil Company, ostensibly by the Supreme Court of Ohio, is a matter of concern, not only to the energetic, industrious, and economical business men, but to labor and to all classes in our community as well. The proceedings seem to be actuated by jealousy and spite, and are almost brazenly proclaimed so to be. I have no interest in the Standard Oil Company, except as a matter of pride. As a humble citizen I have a right to be proud that it is an American corporation that is the greatest and most perfect business institution in the world, attracting respect throughout all foreign lands, largely causing a balance of trade favorable to this country, developing one of our industries that would otherwise remain a mere local enterprise, and giving remunerative employment to a great number of our citizens of all classes.

Call it a trust if you will, but the Standard Oil Company is simply a business institution pursuing those fair, legitimate, and honorable methods which the competition of the day has made necessary to success, and which distinguish the business methods of the highest type of civilization and enlightenment from the methods of the savage, who trades and barters merely to supply his immediate wants.

Why not do all we can to show our appreciation of an institution that exemplifies to our ambitious youth what may be done by strict adherence to business principles, and whose stock was never allowed to be a "football of speculation" to entrap the unwary into ruinous ventures? Why show spite against such a corporation, to the neglect of the Rubber Trust, the Leather Trust, the Sugar Trust, and a thousand other trusts, speculation in whose stock is openly encouraged by the managements to the ruin of many? Injury to the Standard Oil Company would be a National calamity, and were said injury caused by legal inquisition, it would be criminal. A certain individual appears to be disgruntled because his superficial business methods did not enable him to sell oil to the people as cheap as a competitor, whereas he should accept the situation like a man, as he has only himself to blame.

Our own United States form a great "trust"; the tendency of the times is toward combinations, aggregations, and mutual enterprises of all kinds, otherwise we would make no material advancement, but would, by comparison with other nations, soon become a veritable weakling, like poor old China, now in the throes of well-merited dissolution. FAIRPLAY.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

A Chance for Mr. Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your paper, I take the liberty of requesting you through your paper to ask Mr. Theodore Roosevelt if he will meet Mr. Hanford, the Socialist candidate for Governor, and make good his statement, as printed in last night's Evening Sun, that he is ready and willing to meet his opponents on the issues they present.

By publishing this in your paper, also the reply, you will oblige E. LAWLOR.

New York, Oct. 20, 1898.

Why Some Politicians Mourn.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch, (Rep.)

Col. John Jacob Astor has declined to be a candidate for Congress. The political contingent which rejoices in large and juicy campaign funds is now mourning over the reprehensible tendency of the wealthy people to neglect politics.

NUGGETS.

When Justice Is Blind.

Justice certainly acts blind enough when it comes to shooting a mad dog.—Detroit Journal.

Slanderous.

McSwatters—You don't have to use any brainwork in playing golf.

McSwitters—That's why it is so popular with society.—Syracuse Herald.

Wholly Unnecessary.

"By the way, Smith, you never use perfumes, do you?"

"No," drawled Smith lazily. "I don't have to. I take a bath every morning."—Paper Mill.

From a Business Standpoint.

"When talking weather, always be sure of your man," said Crimsonbeak. "What would be a lovely day to a man who sells umbrellas would not be so considered by a sandwich man."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Courtroom.

"This is the parlor, eh?" tentatively remarked the agent, who was looking over the house.

"Yes," replied old man Kidder, "but I usually call it the courtroom—I've got seven daughters, you know."—Boston Journal.

DEWEY.

I.

What word to you can praise express
That was not spoken thrice before
In the fierce, world-awakening roar
That thunder'd at Manila's door?

II.

What song can sing the midnight rush
By alien reefs, thro' tropic seas?
The typhoon slumbering in the breeze,
The air's, the ocean's mysteries?

III.

And then, the arrow-flight of ships
Along the vaguely startled dark:
The fortress, looming grim and stark—
The island watchdog's sudden bark!

IV.

Then, like a Fate, your squadron swept
Within the close bay's guarded zone;
The trumpets of the guns were blown,
Speaking in deep-voiced battle tone!

V.

A hell of fire—a hell of steel
Smote all the shuddering air amain—
Smote the doomed ships—and smote again—
And shook the frightened hills of Spain!

VI.

In one red ruin terrible,
As sinks a lava-stricken coast,
Down went a nation's pride and boast—
As fades a sun-surprised ghost!

VII.

And, as the smoke was roll'd away,
The scales were fallen from the eyes
That saw us vain, nor overwise
In boasters' foolish quick replies!

VIII.

They saw you turn your bursting shells
From off the helpless boat, adrift
On every billow's reach and lift,
That served Montojo's desperate shift!

IX.

They saw you spare the fallen town
That lay beneath your eager guns;
They saw you curb the tribesmen's sons—
Fierce, freedom-loving, restless Huns!

X.

And, as a rainbow in the sky
Wherein the good of heart may trust,
They saw you do the things you must,
And, doing, SAW THE THINGS WERE JUST!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

PUERTO RICANS EXCITED

Provisional Retention in Office of the Autonomist Ministers by Gen. Brooke Opposed.

JUDGES SWEAR ALLEGIANCE.

Increased Postage Rates Cause Dissatisfaction — Street Cleaning System for San Juan—Gen. Ortega and Last Spanish Troops Embark.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 21.—Considerable political excitement prevails here owing to the fact that Señor Munoz Rivera, President of the recent Autonomist Council of Secretaries; Señor Blanco, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor Lopez, Secretary of Justice, and Señor Carbonnel, Secretary of the Interior—all elected last March on the Autonomist platform—are continued by Major Gen. Brooke in their respective offices. Their political opponents suggest public demonstrations against such continuance.

Investigation by the American authorities, however, has led to the conclusion that they are all men of excellent standing and that their retention in office will be the best way to preserve tranquillity in the insular administration until such time as the United States Congress can take action regarding Puerto Rico. It is distinctly understood that this Cabinet will act under the control of the American military government.

During the continuance of the military administration a strong attempt will be made to hold in abeyance insular politics. All Government institutions, local and general, will be continued, partisan politics being eliminated.

The oath of allegiance to the United States has been taken by five of the Judges of the Superior Court of Puerto Rico, who later will administer the same oath to their subordinates. Spanish Judges who do not desire to forswear their allegiance to Spain will be returned to the Peninsula.

The administration of local affairs in San Juan is progressing as before. Dr. Brechemin, who succeeds Dr. Huidekoper, is vigorously taking hold of matters relating to public health and sanitation. A system of street cleaning will soon be inaugurated.

United States Special Commissioner Carroll is industriously prosecuting his investigation into the needs and wishes of the Puerto Ricans. The dissatisfaction felt at the increase in foreign postage is widespread. Formerly the rate was 5 cents; now it is 10 cents in local money. Insular postage has been increased from 3 to 4 cents.

Yesterday the band of the Eleventh Regular Infantry gave the first American concert on the Plaza. The programme met with an enthusiastic reception.

The percentage of sick among the American troops quartered at San Juan Barracks is very small.

Major Gen. Gordon, with his wife and son, will sail for Boston with the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers by the United States transport Mississippi, which is due about Oct. 28.

Six hundred Spanish soldiers and officers, including Gen. Ortega, who was second in command under Capt. Gen. Macias, are embarking on the Spanish transport Montevideo, to sail to-night or to-morrow morning. There will then remain only a few Spanish officers, who have personal business to attend to.

DEATH OF HAROLD FREDERIC.

Evidence at the Inquest Tending to Show that He Died for Lack of Medical Attendance.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The inquest over the remains of Harold Frederic, the newspaper correspondent and author, who died suddenly on Wednesday morning at Henley of heart disease, was adjourned to-day until Wednesday next. The evidence presented was somewhat sensational.

At the inquest Mr. Frederic's daughter, Ruth, said her father did not believe in doctors. She added that it was with his consent, but under the influence of others, that Mrs. Mills, a Christian Scientist, was summoned to attend him.

Kate Lyon, a member of the Frederic household, testified that the deceased had asked her to call in Mrs. Mills, and the latter came to the house and expounded the system followed by the Christian Scientists. On the same day Mr. Frederic dismissed the doctors who had been in attendance on him. Most of Mrs. Mills's treatment, continued the witness, was what was known as "absent treatment." At the request of friends of the sick man the doctors were again summoned, but the deceased informed them that when they had previously been attending him he had not followed their directions.

John Stokes, Mr. Frederic's amanuensis, testified that he had informed Kate Lyon she might be charged with manslaughter if Mr. Frederic died without receiving medical treatment.

Drs. Brown and Frieberger, physicians who had attended Mr. Frederic, said the deceased had suffered from rheumatic fever, and that he was paralyzed on one side. His death, they asserted, was due to syncope. Both declared their belief that with proper treatment the patient would have recovered.

The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday, in order to allow of the attendance of Mrs. Mills.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Decision that the Concession Expires Oct. 20, 1899.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 1.—A commission of lawyers, consisting of Supreme Court Judge Tiburcio G. Bonilla, ex-Supreme Court Judges José F. Aguilar and Buenaventura Solva, and Señor Don Pedro Gonzales, met here on Sept. 19, by order of President Zelaya, to render an opinion on the question "On what date does the concession to construct a canal across Nicaragua expire?" The concession in question, which was ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress on April 20, 1887, was granted by the Government of Nicaragua to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, chartered by the Government of the United States.

The Commissioners were requested to keep their decision secret from every one but President Zelaya and the Cabinet Ministers. But, as is usually the case with national secrets in this country, the result of the commission's deliberations has leaked out, and it is said the Commissioners decided that the contract expires on Oct. 20, 1899. This would be in accord with the declarations of an official act of the Government of Nicaragua, under date of Oct. 8, 1889, and published in the Memoria de Fomento of 1891, declaring that the ten years within which the company obligated itself to complete the interoceanic canal (the Cardinas-Menocal concession) commenced on Oct. 20, 1889.

This act was signed and agreed to officially by the Minister of Public Works of Nicaragua and by John Hall, official agent in Nicaragua of the Maritime Canal Company, in the presence of Mr. Mizner, the United States Minister to Central America, the document being attested by official seals.

A Mysterious Commission at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 21.—The United States cruiser Montgomery has arrived here with Smith M. Weed and other Commissioners on board.

Inquiries at Washington fail to disclose any particulars regarding the Commissioners said to be on board the United States cruiser Montgomery at Nassau. Smith M. Weed has been mentioned as one of the men financially interested in the Nicaragua Canal.

The Bubonic Plague in Vienna.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—Dr. Mueller, the physician who attended Herr Barisch, the assistant in Prof. Nothnagle's bacteriological establishment, who contracted the bubonic plague while assisting in cultivating the plague bacillus, and who was buried yesterday with remarkable precautions, is himself seriously ill, exhibiting every symptom of the fatal malady. There has been no improvement in the condition of the two nurses who attended Herr Barisch, and who have developed plague symptoms. The case of one is already pronounced hopeless.

TRAFALGAR DAY IN LONDON

An Enthusiastic Celebration Due to the Acuteness of the Fashoda Question.

TALK OF WAR WITH FRANCE

Government Circles Confident of a Peaceful Solution, but Determined to Maintain the Position Assumed by Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Exceptional interest was taken to-day in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, fought Oct. 21, 1805, when the British fleets under Admiral Nelson gained a brilliant victory over the fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve. The cause of this increased outburst of patriotism here is the dispute with France over the Fashoda question, which in some quarters is looked upon as a matter which may possibly bring about war between these two countries.

The Nelson Column, on Trafalgar Square, was profusely decorated and entwined with a spiral chain of laurel leaves, while laurel festoons hung from each corner of the capital to the lions at the base, which was elaborately embellished with anchors, wreaths, flags, and evergreens, with a background of crimson cloth, with floral shields in each corner, inscribed with Nelson's great victories, namely, "St. Vincent." "Camperdown," "The Nile," and "Trafalgar."

The morning was showery and misty, but many hundreds of people were present to cheer the hoisting of the union jack on the top of the pedestal at 8 o'clock.

At Portsmouth the masts of the old-time line-of-battle ship Victory, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, and the vessel on which he died, were hung with garlands of laurel. The provincial towns celebrated the day by hoisting the union jack on all the public buildings.

Government circles here are apparently satisfied that the Fashoda question will not lead to war. At the same time, the determination is reiterated not to budge from the position which the British Government has taken up, no matter what the outcome may be. It is said on good authority that the British Government has also determined not to brook unreasonable delay, and that in the event of France declining to evacuate Fashoda, the Marchand party will be removed from that place, although it is not expected that it will be necessary to resort to such extremes.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Portsmouth says the British Admiralty has issued orders that no dock yard repairs are to be commenced upon ships belonging to the reserve squadron unless they can be completed within forty-eight hours.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S REPORT.

Only an Account of His Travels Before Meeting Gen. Kitchener Received in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Capt. Baratier of Major Marchand's expedition, on his arrival at Cairo with the report for the French Government, said the mission had not lost an officer or a soldier. He added that the health of all the members of the party was very good, and that revictualing on the march was easy.

Major Marchand's report, telegraphed from Cairo, was received during the course of the night. It does not mention the arrival at Fashoda of Gen. Kitchener, and only gives an account of the incidents of the expedition, with an elaborate description of the route followed, the points occupied, the manner of occupation, the raising of the flag, the force left at each point, and the treaties of submission concluded with the tribes, in addition to referring to an encounter with the dervishes. The report only goes as far as the beginning of September, and says that on Aug. 20 the supplies of the party were abundant.

The reason for the omission of any mention of the arrival of Gen. Kitchener at Fashoda is said to be the fact that the report of Major Marchand was not ready when Capt. Baratier left Fashoda. When the Captain departed from that place he did not think he would go beyond Khartoum. Major Marchand, however, deemed it advisable to send the finished portion of the report, intending to dispatch the remainder of it as soon as Capt. Baratier returned. But the Captain on arriving at Omdurman, found there instructions, telling him to go on to Cairo, from which place he will proceed to France.

It is believed in certain quarters that Capt. Baratier is the bearer of a verbal report which the French authorities were not willing to trust upon the British telegraph lines.

The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Nantes saying that the Fourth Battalion of the infantry regiments comprising the Twenty-first Division, with headquarters at Nantes have completed their equipment. Each man, it is added, has received 120 rounds of ammunition and his camp outfit, and the officers of all the four regiments of that division have been supplied with revolver cartridges. The division is now in readiness to march when ordered, and it is believed these troops are intended for coast defense. The defense of St. Nazaire is also being organized.

DEFIANT FEELING IN FRANCE.

Resentment Aroused by the Threatening Speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in England.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A remarkable change has come over French opinion on the Fashoda question during the last forty-eight hours. The attitude of the public is more inflamed and more defiant. This is partly due to the tone of the British press, but more to the threatening speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which the Autorite calls "a provocation that is almost a threat of war." The Municipal Council of Paris is abused on all sides for exhorting the Government to avert war.

In Government circles the disposition seems to be to resist the British demands. It is reported that the policy of France, as definitely stated to Great Britain, includes the retention of Fashoda. Rumors that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, has assured M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, of Russia's support in the controversy, tend to stiffen the backs of the higher officials, although these continue to maintain a conciliatory tone, and declare that France is prepared to carry amiability to the utmost limits consistent with her rights and dignity.

Irishmen Cheer for Merchand.

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.—William Redmond, Parnellite member of Parliament for East Clare, addressing a Home Rule meeting here this evening, called for cheers for Major Marchand, which were given with great heartiness. Mr. Redmond said: "The sympathies of Irishmen are with France."

Wanted to Escort Holland's Queen.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—While Queen Wilhelmina and her mother were about to take a train yesterday, on their return to Apeldoorn a reporter, dressed in a bicycle costume, advanced and offered his arm to the young Queen. He was immediately arrested. It was at first reported that the Queen had been assaulted, and great excitement prevailed. But it appeared later that the reporter was subject to derangement. He explains that he merely desired, out of politeness, to escort the Queen to the train

Disastrous Floods in Austria.

FIUME, Austria, Oct. 21.—Great havoc has been caused by floods in the low-lying quarters of this city which have been submerged. The flooded parts of the city include a large portion of the business section of Fiume. Many animals have perished, and the damage done is estimated at 2,000,000 florins.

ITALIAN DUELIST SENTENCED.

Count Macola to be Imprisoned for Killing Signor Cavallotti.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"Count Ferruccio Macola, proprietor of the Gazetta di Venesia, has been sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for killing Signor Felice Carlo Cavallotti, the poet, dramatist, publicist, and Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, in a duel last March.

"Count Macola's seconds, Signor Guido Fusinato and Signor Carlo Donati, and the seconds of Cavallotti, Signor Dizsoni, the publicist, and Signor Tussi of the Chamber of Deputies, have all been acquitted. Macola's plea of extenuating circumstances, on the ground that he was the victim of insult and gross provocation, was not allowed."

THE KAISER IN TURKEY.

German and Turkish Rulers Witness a Review of Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany, with the Sultan, reviewed 15,000 Turkish troops today from a window of the Yildiz Kiosk. Their German Majesties saluted the flag of each regiment. Emperor William wore the uniform of a German General, with several Turkish orders. Empress Augusta Victoria wore the Chefakat Order and the Sultan the Order of the Black Eagle.

Later in the day the Emperor and Empress visited the Mosque of St. Sophia and the Museum, as well as many bazaars. The Prefect of Police presented to them silver vases subscribed for by the populace, remarking, in the speech of presentation, upon the friendship between the two countries and the appreciation felt by all Mussulmans at the visit of their Majesties to Turkey.

Sultan Abdul Hamid presided at a grand farewell banquet to his imperial guests, at which all the Turkish Ministers and the foreign envoys were present.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Peck Secures More Space for American Exhibits.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—When Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1900, arrived in this city, the space allotted to the United States at the exposition was 175,000 square feet. Mr. Peck's first gain was 6,000 square feet, and he has just secured 22,000 square feet more, by means of a direct order from the French Government on the Director of the exposition, making the present total 203,000 square feet. Germany has 150,000 square feet. It is not known yet how much space has been allotted to Great Britain or Russia.

Some of the American newspapers received here to-day describe alleged incidents in connection with Mr. Peck which the latter says have not occurred. Mr. Peck, for instance, is described as having left a box at the Opera House here because he was not permitted to occupy it with a party exceeding the official limitations of the box, and Mr. Peck is also described as having refused to leave a sleeping car on arriving at Paris at an unseasonable hour. Mr. Peck says there have been no circumstances or occurrences in any degree warranting the stories referred to.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Tribesmen in Arms Against the Transvaal Government.

PRETORIA, Oct. 21.—Serious trouble is brewing with the Magato tribe, in the Zoutpans Berg District. The natives recently massacred a Lutheran missionary and his family at the town of Zoutpans Berg, and the Transvaal Government sent an expedition to punish them. The affair has now assumed serious proportions.

Chief Opefu, with 20,000 followers fully armed and four cannon, supplied by white traders, has attacked the laager. Heavy fighting is proceeding. The ultimatum of the commanding officer of the Transvaal troops, Gen. P. J. Joubert, demanding an unconditional surrender, has been ignored by the tribesmen, and he has summoned 3,000 burghers to reinforce the 5,000 now in the field. The campaign promises to be prolonged.

The scene of the fighting between the Transvaal burghers under Gen. Joubert and the tribesmen who follow Chief Opefu, is the extreme northern section of Transvaal territory, west of the Gasa Country, (Umhiengaland,) and southeast of the country of the Matebele. It is in the very heart of a district inhabited by some of the bravest and most intractable of South African tribesmen. Chief Opefu has long been a thorn in the side of the Transvaal Government.

Gen. Joubert, who is conducting the operations against the tribesmen, is Vice President of the South African Republic as well as Commander in Chief of the Transvaal Army. He was elected Vice President on May 13, 1896. He was one of the founders of the South African Republic, constituting with Paul Krüger, now President of the republic, and Marthinus Wessels Pretorius, the triumvirate who proclaimed it on Dec. 30, 1880.

Peruvian Cabinet Crisis Rumored.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 21.—There are rumors of a crisis in the Peruvian Cabinet. The Senate has sanctioned the bill, previously approved by the Chamber of Deputies, providing a scale of duties for rice, lard, and petroleum.

SINGERS ON THE WAY HERE.

Fifty-one Members of the Grau Opera Company Sailed Yesterday.

Some of the principal members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, to the number of fifty-one sailed from Southampton yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Augusta Victoria. Among them were Mme. Marcella Sembrich and husband, Herr Stengel; Miss Suzanne Adams and Mrs. Adams, M. and Mme. Devriès, Mrs. Emma Eames-Story, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau, Mme. Nordica and husband, Herr Doehme; Col. Clancon, Edouard De Reszke, M. and Mme. Albert Saléza, Ernest Van Dyck, Mlle. Mathilde Bauermeister, Signor Enrico Bevignani, Herr Andreas Dippel, Miss Louise Meisslinger, Herr Meffert, Herr Adolf Muhlmann, Fräulein Olga Fevny, Thomas Saligman, Herr and Mme. Schumann-Heink, Herr Franz Schalk, and Herr Carl Ambrusher. On the French liner Tourraine, leaving to-day, will sail M. Jacques Bars and M. and Mme. Djilla-Brisson. Several members of the company will leave for the country during next week, among them Mme. Emma Calvé, Mme. Melba, Mme. Marie Brema, Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, M. Jean De Reszke, Signor Antonio Ceppi, Herr Anton Van Rooy, and Lempriére Pringle.

On the Lucania, which arrived yesterday, was Signor Luigi Mancinelli, who will leave for Chicago on Monday to begin rehearsing the Chicago Orchestra in the various operas.

HARVARD'S DEAD VOLUNTEERS.

Meeting of Students to Take Action on the Proposal for a Memorial.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—A mass meeting of Harvard students was held in Sanders Theatre this evening to take action with regard to a memorial to the Harvard men who died in the war with Spain.

The Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to have full charge of the memorial.

President Eliot's address called forth the greatest applause. He spoke in substance as follows:

young lives' is a most common one, but how much it means! These men who died in the Cuban war have given what you are now hopefully looking forward to. Human life has gone forth. What did they go for? Sometimes we get an adverse answer. What does this hall say to men who have sat here? It says that they shall be remembered who give their lives for their country. What did they know, what did the young men of '61 know, of the issues of the war in which they entered?

"So long as war is the inevitable method of settling disputes arising from human passion and ignorance men are bound thus to answer the call of the Government."

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine, which will accompany THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, will have a number of attractive features, including a full-page picture of President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, reproductions of oil paintings of James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, and Edward Lauterbach, and portraits of the judiciary and Congressional nominees of both parties. Insure securing a copy by leaving an order with your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

LIQUEFIED AIR EXPLODES

Prof. Fay Mixed It with Red Phosphorus, with Startling Result.

HE AND A STUDENT INJURED

Experiments Took Place at the Polytechnic Institute, and Explosion Luckily Was Downward.

Experiments with liquefied air in the laboratory of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon ended in an explosion which tore a hole through the table, knocked out some panes of glass, and severely injured the professor in charge. The experiments tried yesterday in the Polytechnic Institute by Prof. Irving W. Fay are entirely new. It was in trying the effect of mixing liquefied air with red phosphorus that the explosion was brought about. Prof. Fay will probably lose the sight of one eye and will always bear the marks of the explosion on his face. Lincoln Burrows, a student, was also burned about the face, but not severely.

Four gallons of liquefied air were taken to the institute on Thursday afternoon. Yesterday afternoon Prof. Fay, who is the head of the chemistry department, lectured before the Chemical Society, composed of students in the institute, and illustrated his lecture by some familiar experiments. When the lecture ended, half a dozen of the students remained to observe the professor try some original experiments. Kerosene, alcohol, and turpentine were among the objects experimented with, and they were frozen by the application of the liquefied air. Then yellow phosphorus was taken up. The professor placed it in a glass beaker and poured some of the liquid air upon it. The effect was to change the phosphorus to crystal in structure.

The professor then determined to try red phosphorus. Red phosphorus has always been held to be indissoluble, and it was the professor's idea that possibly liquid air might dissolve it. He accordingly placed some of it in the beaker and poured air upon it. He then poured the mixture on a piece of paper lying on the table, and bent over it to observe the result. His pupils also bent over it to study it, and wait for his comments, but were not so near it as he. Burrows was by his side. The liquid air rapidly evaporates, and in a very short time there was nothing on the paper but a little pile of red phosphorus.

The professor and students examined it eagerly to note the changes produced. After a moment he called their attention to the fact that the phosphorus was a lighter shade of red. He thought at first that the combination might have changed it to yellow phosphorus, but a further examination led him to believe that it had become CO_2—solid carbon dioxide.

While making these comments the professor stirred the phosphorus with a glass rod. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion. The table rocked and shook, the room was filled with smoke, and the glass in the windows were shattered. The professor gave a cry of pain and clapped his hand to his eyes. His face had been torn and burned and his thumb nail torn completely off. The explosion was a downward one, fortunately for the professor and his pupils, and it tore a great jagged hole in the table. But for the nearness of Dr. Fay's face to the phosphorus he would probably have escaped without serious injury.

Dr. Henry L. Cochran of 141 Clinton Street was hurriedly sent for by his father, Dr. David H. Cochran, who is the President of the institute. Prof. Fay was removed to his home, 544 Ninth Street. Burrows's injuries were so slight that he was able to go home without assistance, after having his wounds dressed by the doctor. Dr. Arthur Mathewson, an eye and ear specialist, was called in to attend Prof. Fay at his home.

The cause of the explosion is a question as yet. The theory held by some of those who witnessed it is that after evaporating the air broke up into atoms, which combined with the atoms of phosphorus, thereby causing a process of oxidization.

LAST NIGHT'S HEAVY RAIN.

Some of the Low-Lying Districts Were Badly Flooded.

The weather yesterday was anything but pleasant or agreeable, and the downpour of rain which set in about 6 o'clock at night tended to make matters appreciably worse. During the day the temperature varied from 54 degrees at 4 o'clock to 61 degrees, while the humidity ranged from 81 per cent. to 89 per cent.

A strong east wind was blowing during the evening and drove the rain, which continued throughout the night, down in perfect torrents, flooding some of the low-lying districts and around the river front. Through the "swamp," and in the downtown streets people who had to be out were subject to much annoyance. At the Broadway end of Mail Street a large pool of water was formed during the night, making it decidedly unpleasant for pedestrians. Around the harbor the air was very thick and foggy, especially down the bay and off the Hook.

WAR TAX ON BANK CHECKS.

Receipts for Money Paid to Customers in Person Not Liable.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has materially modified the previous ruling of his office as to the taxability of the receipts given to banks in lieu of checks for money withdrawn from deposit or otherwise. In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, it is now held that a receipt given to a bank by a person to whom the bank is indebted as a depositor or otherwise, or for whom it holds funds, is no more subject to a stamp than a receipt given for any other debt or demand. The Commissioner further says:

The purpose of the law is to require stamps upon checks which are commercial, negotiable instruments. A check, however, is not required to be in any particular form. If it is in a form sufficient to constitute an order for the payment of money and assumes the character of a commercial negotiable instrument, then it is subject to the tax.

There is much banking done, especially in saving banks, without the use of checks at all, the depositor having a book in which the bank denotes the amounts deposited on one side and the amounts drawn out on the other. Of course the depositor in such cases draws the money out of the bank, but he does it in such a way as not to be subject to stamp duty, because he does not give a check. So, if a person does not give a check he does not have to pay tax, and if he goes to the bank and the bank pays him upon its dues to him and he gives a receipt, such receipt does not require a stamp; but if he issues his receipt so that it will be good in the hands of another person to draw upon his deposit for the amount of it, then it loses the character of a receipt and becomes a check and subject to tax.

Navy Yard Rules Violated in Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.— Lieut. Knapp has just returned to Washington from a visit of inspection to the Norfolk Navy Yard and has reported verbally to Secretary Long the result of his inquiry. It was found that there had been serious disregard of the rules governing the employment of labor in the yard laid down by the department and that some preferential classes had been established in clear violation of the spirit of the rules. The result will be a return to the strict application of the rules and the removal of some employes chargeable with the irregularities.

Dinner to Chaplain Van Dewater.

A complimentary dinner was given last evening to the Rev. George R. Van Dewater, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, by his fellow-members of the St. Nicholas Club at the clubhouse, 7 West Forty-fourth Street. The principal event of the evening was the presentation of a magnificent loving cup to the Chaplain by the members of the club. The presentation address was made by William G. Davies.

Two Killed at Grade Crossing.

Philip Rothman, a barber of Middle Village, Queens Borough, and John Bauer, a driver employed by Charles D. Homeyer, a hay dealer of Williamsburg, were instantly killed yesterday afternoon at the Van Dine Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad at Glendale, Queens. The men drove on the tracks directly in front of an eastbound train.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Lucania, which arrived late yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, brought, among a large list of passengers, Miss Callender, Mrs. Romaine Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. G. W. Biddle, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. William Cutting, Jr., Mr. W. P. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herbert, Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Mr. H. Ray Miller, Miss Miller, W. F. Morgan, Jr., Mr. D. O. Mills, Miss L. B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Perrin of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Poor and Miss Emily Poor, Miss Lizzie Remsen, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mr. W. E. Robinson, Mr. Robert Stewart, Mrs. Edward H. Swann, Miss Swann, Mr. Edward D. Winslow, United States Consul at Stockholm; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Carrington and Mr. H. S. Carrington of London.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest and Miss Barril only left Newport in August, so that their trip abroad has been a short one. It was taken chiefly for the benefit of Miss Callender's health, and she returns much improved. Mrs. Cutting and her son have been abroad all Summer, and Mr. Ray Miller and sister and Miss Remsen went over early in the Spring.

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Mrs. H. P. Carrington was a Miss Warden of Philadelphia. Both she and her husband are conspicuous figures in London society. Mr. Carrington has been Equerry to the Queen since 1882, and his brother, the Earl of Carrington, was Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

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The Paris, which will sail for Liverpool on Wednesday next, will take another large contingent of Philadelphia society people. It is difficult to account for this exodus of Philadelphians to Europe at this time of the year. Among those who will sail on the Paris are Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Biddle, Miss Pauline Biddle, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Julia R. Biddle, Miss Isabel Biddle, Master Alexander Biddle, Mrs. Franklin A. Dick, Miss Myra Dick, and Mr. Edward D. Toland, Mrs. Toland, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason will also sail on the Paris. Mrs. Mason has only recently returned from the City of Mexico, where she spent the Winter, and is greatly improved in health. Mr. Mason is now in Mexico, where he is completing some large Government contracts.

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Mrs. Betty Harrison Maulsby Ritchie, widow of Judge John Ritchie, died in Frederick, Md., yesterday morning. Mrs. Ritchie left sixteen children. One of her daughters is Mrs. Donald McLean. She was at the time of her death Maryland State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was one of the organizers of the Key Monument Association of Frederick, and one of its most enthusiastic supporters.

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The usual bad result of postponing an entertainment, especially an out-of-town one, was well proved yesterday at Baltusrol, where the annual Autumn reception and tea, which were to have been held on Wednesday, but which owing to the storm of that day were postponed very unwisely for two days, took place. The chilly east winds and gray skies of the morning were discouraging enough in themselves, but these were followed by rain just as the New York guests were starting for the 2 o'clock train, and this of course finished all hope of a successful afternoon. There were few spectators on the links for the finals, which Miss Berg won, and about fifty people gathered after lunch to witness the driving contest. Despite the small attendance, the scene in the club parlors at late afternoon, where the members and guests gathered around the open wood fire, partook of afternoon tea and listened to the playing of the Hungarian band, was very cozy and attractive. Among those who watched the games and afterward enjoyed the music and tea in the clubhouse were Mrs. Kissam, Miss Watson, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Miss Helen Shelton, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. George E. Wood, Miss Ruth Underhill, Mrs. W. Bellowes Morgan, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Beverly Ward, Mrs. Ogden Fowler, Miss Andrews, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Bessie Pitcher, Miss Van Boskerck, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Louis P. Keller, W. R. Thurston, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Toler, Mrs. Ernest La Montague, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Charles I. Bucki, Mr. and Mrs. John Farr, and Mr. Taintor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have decided to remain at The Breakers at Newport until Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Vanderbilt continues to improve both in appearance and strength, and with such a marked improvement the family is not anxious to leave Newport. Mr. Vanderbilt takes his two rides daily with his wife, and usually one of these trips is to the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth. The outing in the afternoon is usually over the Ocean Drive.

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Mrs. Richard Heckscher gave a tea Thursday afternoon at her residence at Strafford, near Philadelphia, in honor of Miss de Peyster of New York, who is visiting her.

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The Westchester Hounds meet to-day at 3 o'clock at Port Chester, and the Meadow Brook Hounds will also have a run this morning. A number of enthusiastic horsemen are going to the Genesee Valley Hunt Horse Show and Steeplechases, which will take place at the Big Tree Farm next Saturday, Oct. 29. The committee are Messrs. Craig Wadsworth, Julien D. Buckley, and William Littauer. The Richmond County Hunt will be out this morning with anise bag chase over the hills of Staten Island.

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Both the Astor residences have been occupied this week, and the great board doors have been taken down. Mrs. Astor arrived on Monday from Newport, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor on the same day from Ferncliff. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been seen on the avenue almost daily in the very smartest of tailor-made gowns. Col. and Mrs. Astor have also been at the theatres on several evenings.

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There has been much disappointment in society at the default of the Duke of Manchester to visit New York this Winter. It was expected that he would return to England via America, and that there were some possibilities of his mother, the Duchess of Manchester, and his sister, Lady Alice Montagu, joining him here. He has returned suddenly to England, and his homecoming has caused some consternation to his mother, who had hoped that he would be away a year or more. It is an open secret that his journey was arranged so as to break off the match between him and Miss Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson. This family of Wilsons, although nearly related to the Tranby Croft people, and deriving their fortune from the same source, have a much firmer position in London society. The Princess of Wales and other ladies of the royal family have honored them with their presence at their dances, which are considered the most perfectly given in London. There are four daughters, and all are beauties. Their fortunes, however, are moderately large, but with long division do not run up in the millions.

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Lord Sudderley, whose arrival was announced in this city a few days ago, is a peer well known in the fashionable world. His daughter married last week, just before his sailing, the Hon. Mr. Keppel, a great friend of the Bradley Martins. Mr. Keppel's brother is equerry to the Duke of York. Lord Sudderley's wife was a Tollemache, and through her he is connected with the family of the late Earl of Dysart and the Anstruthers, the head of which family is the royal carver. The family has held this office for many years.

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The Autumn has brought the usual rumors of engagements. Again has that gallant Rough Rider, Craig Wadsworth, been affianced by the gossips, and this time to Miss Maud Wetmore. The report has been denied although quite persistent. There was also another rumor which arranged an engagement between Miss Julia Grant and the eldest son of Mr. Eldridge T. Gerry. A third engagement, which, however, has been announced, is that of Mrs. Effingham Johnson, the widow of "Effie" Johnson, the son of the late Bradish Johnson, to a wealthy widower, whose name has not yet been given. Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. James Scott of 590 Fifth Avenue, has acknowledged the approaching wedding of her daughter, but yesterday refused to give the name of her intended husband. Mrs. Scott is a sister of Mr. J. Frederick Tams.

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Mr. Albert Morris Bagby will give the seventh season of his musical mornings this Winter, as usual, in December, on Mondays, the 5th, 12th, and 19th, and on Thursday, the 29th, as Monday, the 26th, will be the legal celebration of Christmas. The mornings will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the large ballroom.

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The open-air Horse Show, which met with such a success at Newport last Summer, has been the inspiration for a similar affair which will take place in May on the Manhattan Field, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. An account of the meeting of the organizers and their plans was given in detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday. In 1894 Mr. Reginald Rives and Mr. T. Suffern Tailer were the promoters of a similar enterprise. Owing to the excessive heat of that Spring and other drawbacks, the show did not prove a success. Four years have changed the social conditions of the city, and to-day the Manhattan Field is a few miles nearer the court end of town, and accessible. The coaching parade and the Claremont teas being matters of the past, the open-air Horse Show will undoubtedly take the place of these post-Lenten entertainments and prove a brilliant finish to the season. With such well-known horsemen as Charles F. Baker, George Gould, Albert C. Bostwick, Charles F. Bates, John F. Baudouine, Harry E. Field, E. V. R. Thayer, George B. Hulme, Eben D. Jordan, P. F. Collier, F. C. Stevens, A. J. Nutting, W. J. Best, E. T. H. Talmadge, E. H. Weatherbee, and Thomas W. Lawson, the financial part of the affair is on a firm basis, and a splendid exhibition of horses is assured, whether society attends or not.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Brockdoeff-Le Vinssen arrived yesterday from Hamburg. Mrs. Le Vinssen was a Miss Roosevelt, and was married in this city last Spring. She and her husband are returning from their bridal trip, during which they visited Mr. Le Vinssen's relatives in Germany.

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The wedding of Mr. Harry Steers Lake and Miss Marie Ziegler took place in Paris on Thursday. Their engagement was announced in this column some weeks ago. Mrs. Lake was the daughter of the late M. Ziegler, the proprietor of the Hotel du Jardin, in Paris. Mrs. Lake is a very pretty young woman, well brought up, refined, and cultivated. Mr. Lake is the son of the late George Lake of this city, formerly the senior partner of the old firm of Lake & McCreery, and met his bride at the Hotel du Jardin, which is now kept by her mother. His mother, Mrs. Baker, approved of the match. Mr. Lake is a man of large fortune, which he inherited from his father.

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Mr. Frederick Lord and Miss Edith Tiffany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tiffany, will be married to-day at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, assisted by the venerable Archdeacon, Charles C. Tiffany, a relative of the bride. The maid of honor will be the bride's sister, Miss Isabel Perry Tiffany. The bridesmaids will be Miss Constance Trowbridge, Miss Florence Bergh Brown, and Miss Elsie Hill. The mother of Miss Hill was bridesmaid at the bride's mother. The best man will be Mr. William D. M. Lord. The ushers will be Messrs. J. Augustus Barnard, Robert D. White, Oswald Jackson, and George Fox Tiffany. The reception will be held at Foxhurst, the bride's home. She is a descendant of nine ancestors, who have lived on the patent granted to their original ancestor, 1681. This particular house was built by the great-grandfather of Miss Tiffany. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Lord will sail for Europe.

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Among the recent arrivals in Paris have been Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Adelina Moller, and Mr. E. C. Moller. Mrs. George Bend and the Misses Bend stopped at the Hotel Liverpool. They are expected in New York the first week in November. Mr. and Mrs. Francisco E. De Wolf of Bristol, R. I., who sailed last week, are at the Hotel Continental, where they are to meet their daughter, the Baroness de Levay de Kistelek, and her husband, who were married last year.

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Biarritz is the one watering place on the Continent which just at present is in season. Besides the usual golf and Wednesday and Saturday night dances at the Country Club, there are gymkhana races and cotillions. The Casino has evening concerts, to which every one goes, and the gambling rooms are crowded. It is all the fashion there for every one to play baccarat and the little horses. The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have taken a cottage there for the Autumn, and the Countess is very much admired for her beautiful garments. The Count and Countess will entertain, and later their yacht will be in commission, and they will give some sailing parties to various points of interest on the coasts of Spain and Portugal.

Carr—Chapman.

Mrs. Blanche Lanman Chapman, widow of Paymaster Chapman, United States Navy, and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, was married Wednesday to Clarence Alfred Carr, Passed Assistant Engineer, United States Navy, at the Elm, the residence of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Tyler, near New London, Conn. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Edna Tyler, as maid of honor, and the bridegroom by five of his Naval Academy classmates, B. C. Kiryan, J. A. Bell, J. A. Dougherty, M. Bevington, and L. M. Garrett. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Littlefield of Chelsea, Mass., a cousin of the bridegroom. Upon their return from a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Carr will reside in this city.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

Edgar W. Winslow of Troy Shot While Entering His House.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Edgar W. Winslow of the firm of J. H. Winslow & Son, real estate brokers of this city, was accidentally shot while entering his house at 1 o'clock this morning, and is not expected to live. The shot was fired by William Fredericks, a grocer, who mistook Mr. Winslow for a burglar. Immediately after he fired the shot, Mr. Fredericks heard excited voices in Mr. Winslow's house, and realized that he had committed a terrible blunder.

Physicians were hurriedly summoned, and found that the bullet had penetrated the left lung. They expressed slight hopes of his recovery.

Princeton Trustees Meet.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University to-day discussed plans for graduate schools on a large scale. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall. Dr. Jesse Benedict Carter was made Assistant Professor of Latin.

Dr. Brooks's Newly Discovered Comet.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, secured another observation this morning of the comet discovered by him last evening. Its position at 5 A. M. was right ascension 14 hours 46 minutes, declination north 50 degrees 32 minutes. The comet is in Draco, and moving rapidly southeast. It has a stellar nucleus, and may be observed with a moderate-sized telescope.

Actor Dies in Police Cell.

James A. Pollock, an actor who is believed to have lived at 136 Fourth Avenue, died in a cell at the Oak Street Police Station late last night, presumably from apoplexy. He was picked up at the corner of New Chambers Street and Park Row early in the evening in an intoxicated condition. A surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital said he was suffering from alcoholism, and he was locked up. Pollock was about fifty-two years old. He wore a G. A. R. medal.

Supper to Seventy-first's Officers.

Col. Wallace A. Downs and the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, will on Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock be tendered a complimentary supper at the Hotel Manhattan by Messrs. Hawk & Wetherbee, the proprietors of the hotel, who desire to entertain them upon their successful return from the war, and before their mustering out on Thursday.

Sing Sing Couple Secretly Married.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Announcement was made to-day of the wedding of Miss Maria R. Smith and Eugene Merritt, both of this town. The couple were married on Sept. 23 in Peekskill, at the parsonage of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. J. W. A. Dodge. They could not keep the secret any longer.

Bank Closed in Lisbon, Ohio.

LISBON, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The First National Bank of this place was closed to-day by the Directors. H. J. Childe, who has been the cashier for twenty years, has not been seen since yesterday morning. The Bank Examiners are in charge of the institution. The capital of the bank is $50,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Thomas F. Ward.

The Rev. Thomas F. Ward, LL. D., pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, on Sidney Place, near Livingston Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon in the parochial residence, 21 Sidney Place. Father Ward had a hemorrhage last July, and went to Saratoga for his health, returning in August. He did not grow much stronger, however, and last week began to fail. Yesterday afternoon, in his study, he called one of his assistants, saying that he was dying. The last sacraments were administered to him, and in an hour he passed away. He was conscious to the last. Father Ward was born in Brooklyn in 1844. After receiving a public school education he went to St. Charles's Seminary in Baltimore, graduating in 1868, and from there to St. Mary's Theological Seminary in the same city. He was ordained in 1872 and came to Brooklyn as assistant in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. On the death of the Rev. Dr. Freel, the pastor, in 1884, Father Ward was appointed in his place.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES W. GORDON of Fisher's Island, the Republican and Democratic candidate for Coroner of the island, died yesterday. He was forty-five years of age, and had already served two terms as Coroner.

WILLIAM GRAYDON died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday in his eighty-first year. Mr. Graydon, who made a comfortable fortune in the importing business in this city, retired from business some years ago and went to Plainfield to live. He leaves a wife.

DR. GREGORY'S FUNERAL.

Remains to be Interred at the University of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Dr. John M. Gregory, one of the early Civil Service Commissioners, who died here yesterday, will be buried on the ground of the University of Illinois, of which he was the first President. Funeral services were held in the Concord House, in this city, this afternoon, and to-night the body, accompanied by members of the family, was sent over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Champaign, Ill. President Andrew S. Draper and the members of the Faculty of the University of Illinois are arranging for the funeral, which will take place Sunday or Monday.

TO ARREST LOUCKS AND YORK.

Officials of the Chicago-Virden Coal Co. Charged with Manslaughter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Deputy Sheriff Webster from Virden, Ill., is in Chicago to-day with warrants for the arrest of President L. C. Loucks and Secretary W. I. York of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. The warrants charge manslaughter.

The Deputy Sheriff and two Chicago detectives have not been able to find Mr. Loucks and Mr. York.

MITIS PATENT SUSTAINED.

Use of Aluminium in Making Steel Ingots and Castings.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of—
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
Readjustment of Funded Debt.
The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.
Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.
JOS. S. STOUT,
25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK,
60 Wall St., New York.
WM. H. HEAKFORD,
10 South St., Baltimore.
Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES D. FISHER,
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANDER MATTHEWS,
(Room 1002) 43 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,
Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

TRUSTEES.
WE OFFER FOR THE INVESTMENT OF TRUST ESTATES OR SAVINGS FUNDS
NEW YORK CITY
GOLD 3½% BONDS.
NON-TAXABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY HOLDER WITHIN NEW YORK STATE.
PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO
NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
NO. 35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.
In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Oct. 20, at Providence Station Yards, Boston, from Private Car Vomad, a FOX TERRIER, with black spot in centre of back; collar, L. H. Dunham, 37 East 36th St., New York; reward, $25. Gen. PALMER, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Again yesterday the stock market was extremely dull. There were occasional little bursts of activity, and the total of transactions ran up above 200,000 shares, but during the greater part of the session business on the Stock Exchange was practically at a standstill. The market moved within narrow limits, and except in a few instances, the day's price changes were but fractional. Chiefly these changes were gains, for the market generally showed considerable firmness.

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Renewed selling by arbitrage brokers early in the day led to some weakness in the first hour, but this foreign selling disclosed considerable support of this market—more than has recently been in evidence. Before the London Stock Exchange closed, however, reports that the French Government had ordered the retirement of Major Marchand from Fashoda caused improvement in that market, and brought the arbitrage selling here to an end. The clearer aspect of the European situation yesterday was responsible for a change of sentiment in some Wall Street quarters where there have been fears of international complications, and, as a consequence, liquidation of securities by foreign holders. While such apprehensions have been by no means general, they have exerted more or less influence in the Street.

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Everywhere yesterday there was in evidence the same listlessness and waiting disposition that has characterized stocks for some time past. The market seemed to receive better support than for some time, although there was no aggressiveness shown in any quarter. Commission houses were generally inactive, and the traders had things much to themselves. But with all the dullness there was no liquidation of the standard shares. Holders of stocks may be frightened over election prospects; they may be unwilling to buy securities in view of the present uncertainty. But they certainly are not liquidating their stocks.

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Developments of importance were scarce. A sharp advance in sterling exchange rates, indicating the disturbance of European financial sentiment, was about the only feature of the day outside of the news having to do with the Fashoda incident.

The most active stocks in the market were again Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust, the former making a substantial decline, and the latter a substantial advance. Atchison preferred was newly active and strong. Manhattan Elevated held its own, despite official denials of the rumors of electrical equipment contracts. The Granger stocks, the Pacifics, and other standard shares showed an advancing tendency.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $7,500 threes, coupon, at 105⅝@105¾; $40 do, small, at 105¾, and $16,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111½@111¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Louis. & Nashville	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Minn. Iron, t. r., sta.	1
Am. Tobacco	2	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	N. J. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Chi., M. & St. Paul	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Consolidated Gas	2½	Union Pacific	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber Co.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	⅝	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Am. Spirits, Mfg.	⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chicago & Alton	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	Third Avenue	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid	⅝
Evans. & Terre H.	1		
Ill. Steel, t. r., sta.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P., I & D. ext. 7s	6½	Ore. Shore Line 6s	2
Cleve. & Can. 1st, t. r.	1½	Peo. & Eastern 1st	1
Det., M. & M., 1. g.	3⅜	R., W. & Og. con.	2½
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
		Tenn. C. & I., 1st B.	1

Bonds Declined.

L. E. & W. 1st.....1 Nashville Central ...1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,162,189; balance, $8,750,381; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,680,123.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82⅛ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛ for long and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@7½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 56; Reading, ¼ to 8⅝, and Atchison, ⅛ to 13. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 111; New York Central, ¼, to 118½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 110⅞; Union Pacific preferred, ½ to 68½, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝ to 77½. Canadian Pacific sold at 83⅜. Erie at 12⅞. Erie first preferred at 33⅜, and Pennsylvania at 60⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 108¾, for money and 108 15-16 for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,463,779, against $1,703,100 last week and $1,174,833 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,477,223, against $1,717,769 last week and $1,529,693 in the same week of last year.

APATHY IN BOSTON COPPERS.

General apathy is illustrated by the copper share market. Copper has not sold as high in London in modern times as it sold to-day. A crush of would-be subscribers attends the effort at promoting new copper mining enterprises. A high price is bid for an interest in undeveloped Lake Superior ventures. And yet the share market drags. Is this because the chief customer, the Lake, is overloaded with copper stocks and copper subscriptions, and there is no more money for this class of investment? Who will answer? Who but the tape? That says people have a large proportion of copper stocks in their chests, and at least do not feel eager to possess more established stocks at going prices. Possibly promoting has been a trifle overdone. Possibly people see that the promoters are getting an extraordinary commission for their labors.

It is said that the Lake is sore over its failure to get its estimate of its proper share in one of the latest copper ventures. The story goes that the Lake was discriminated against because of its proneness to sell its subscriptions early. If this is true, the Lake is to be commended for its shrewdness. A subscription or a stock which commands 50 to 100 per cent. profit on its cost is well sold in 90 per cent. of the cases. It is rather surprising that selling of subscriptions is not more free.—Boston Herald.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of October to-day will cover 67 roads, and will show 4.40 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$37,147	$2,395	....
Ann Arbor	27,082	....	$709
Atlantic & Danville	10,995	....	3,297
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	152,043	0,144	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	84,722	4,854	....
Canadian Pacific	607,000	....	37,000
Central of Georgia	143,700	16,203	....
Ches. & Ohio	247,506	17,230	....
Chi. & East. Ill.	96,707	....	12,546
Chi. Great Western	116,044	....	6,374
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	68,689	....	5,239
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	944,615	139,626	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	24,809	1,626	....
Chi. & West Mich.	42,713	7,267	....
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	295,961	....	3,481
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	31,126	....	8,376
Col., Sand. & Hock.	17,489	....	4,953
Denver & Rio Grande	186,000	14,700	....
Det., G. R. & West.	30,041	3,181	....
Evans. & Indianap.	6,492	....	1,321
Evans. & Terre Haute	27,263	768	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	65,767	5,941	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	13,546	....	1,100
Georgia	41,531	....	1,850
Georgia & Alabama	26,808	284	....
Grand Rap. & Indiana	42,330	1,897	....
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	9,124	239	....
Traverse City	764	145	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,841	161	....
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & G'd Tk.	510,161	....	33,479
Det., G. H. & M.			
Internation. & G. N.	124,788	27,995	....
Iowa Central	46,812	5,910	....
Kanawha & Michigan	10,303	90	....
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	70,197	10,406	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	11,423	2,075	....
Lake Erie & Western	74,812	4,319	....
Louisville & Nash.	465,875	35,535	....
Mexican Central	274,573	56,473	....
Mexican National	119,850	13,159	....
Minn. & St. Louis	49,351	....	10,978
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	118,398	26,086	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	351,245	60,449	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	607,000	22,000	....
Central Branch	23,000	....	3,000
Mobile & Birmingham	10,117	1,647	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	77,589	....	5,820
Norfolk & Western	235,837	....	25,111
Ohio River	23,687	....	144
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	179,898	5,551	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	20,788	1,560	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	30,564	19,549	....
Pittsburg & Western.	66,884	....	129
Rio Grande Southern.	8,914	1,429	....
Rio Grande Western.	69,000	....	11,100
St. J. & G. I.	33,100	4,307	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	162,832	....	9,443
St. Louis Southw.	41,400	8,800	....
Southern Railway	527,733	31,160	....
Texas & Pacific	211,224	20,110	....
Tol. & Ohio Central	37,081	....	5,530
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	48,366	....	3,781
Wabash	307,249	6,270	....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	62,400	....	12,700
Wheel. & Lake Erie	29,860	....	10,673
Wisconsin Central	106,745	124	....
Total (67 roads)	$8,649,982	$583,086	$218,134
Net inc. (4.40 p. c.)	....	364,952	....

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"The upward movement in Exchange, which had its origin in a constantly increasing demand for investment purposes, gained further headway yesterday and to-day on receipt of the news of political troubles and financial stringency in Europe. This being the case short sterlings and cables should have led the advance and would have done so but for the investment demand for long sterling which ran ahead even of the demand for short sight bills and for cables.

"To-day's quotations are ⅛@¼c above those of a week ago for bankers' sterling and ⅛@⅛c for commercial bills. Continental exchange shows but little over one-sixteenth of one per cent. advance. The disparity in the course of bank and bankers, as compared to commercial bills, is explained by the fact that the former when drawn at seventy days date are more profitable to the investor by ⅛@⅛c than even the best commercial sixty day bills.

"The week's receipts of commercial bills were the largest of the season, showing a very active export movement, while the imports still remain small. Investors must, therefore, be prepared to swallow a very large amount of exchange between now and New Year's; otherwise the supply of grain and cotton bills may prove too much for them. It is true that the political and financial conditions of Europe are just now favoring their operation by widening the difference between ours and the European money markets and absorbing a good proportion of their holdings by the demand for remittance against stocks and bonds now being returned from Europe in considerable amounts.

"Our money market is getting very much easier, while abroad it is steadily advancing. Even the Bank of France, for the first time in four or five years, advanced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. England remains unchanged at 4 per cent. and Germany at 5 per cent. The private discount rate in London is 3⅛@3¾ per cent., in Paris 3 per cent. and in Berlin 4¼ per cent., with sterling in Paris 25.33 and in Berlin 20.44.

"At present rates of exchange further gold imports are out of the question. The week's receipts, however, being probably the last week of gold imports of the season, were very large, including $3,750,000 from Australia at San Francisco, $3,400,000 from Alaska at other Pacific State ports and about $4,000,000 from Europe at this city."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Intention of the Atchison to abolish its land department on Nov. 1.

Reported movement in progress to reorganize the Wood Exchange.

Reorganization of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad completed at Tacoma, Washington, with William Bailey as President and General Manager.

Decrease of $282,477 in New York Central's gross earnings for July, making a decrease of $884,552 since July 1.

Tradesmen's Bank to go into voluntary liquidation.

Further advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $239,330 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $288,946 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Resolution of Joint Traffic Association recommending an advance from the basis of 18 cents to 20 cents in rates on grain and grain products, except corn, from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard, to take effect Nov. 1.

Statement from the West that the Pacific Short Line and the Sioux City and Northern Railroad will be part of the Great Northern system within the next sixty days.

Increase of $42,334 in Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific's net earnings for September, making an increase of $449,859 since July 1.

Revival of mining industry indicated by fact that there was an increase of nearly 400 mineral entries at the General Land Office at Washington this year as compared with last year.

Increase of $28,543 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for September, making an increase of $50,838 since July 1.

Surplus of $101,599 shown by Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad for the first year of its operation.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"With growing foreign demand for American products, exchange is influenced mainly by political uncertainties abroad. While Europe waits for the outcome between England and France about the Upper Nile, the financiers of all European countries are trying to force upon each other the burden of providing cash for the enormous demands of the United States. England has so managed as to make France and Germany send most of the gold, and the resulting war of exchanges between foreign nations checks for the moment the movement of gold this way. Yet these and all other causes do not so far hinder business as to prevent an excess over the most prosperous of previous years. The exchanges through all clearing houses for the past week have been 0.6 per cent. larger than last year and 1.7 per cent. larger than in 1892, but outside New York for the week transactions were smaller than in 1892.

"While cotton spinners are said to have agreed upon a selling agency and a curtailment of production, there is a better demand for staple goods, and prospect of a better demand in future. In woolen goods also there has been a marked improvement during the past week and better sales, with extensive inquiry. This is reflected in the larger transactions in the woolen market, sales having amounted for the past week to 4,656,400 pounds, of which 2,714,400 were domestic, making for the past three weeks 10,836,100 pounds, against 31,162,700 for the same weeks last year, 20,765,500 for the same weeks in 1896 and 19,481,550 for the same weeks in 1892. Sales at Boston have been the largest for nearly two months, but at some concessions in price which are notreported in published quotations. With few orders as yet for the next season, the manufacturers are altogether encouraged by the increase, and have reason to believe that the expected demand has set in. But there is yet the fact that the current demand is largely for low-priced goods.

"The boot and shoe manufacturers shipped from the East in three weeks of October 265,642 cases, against 250,628 in the same weeks of 1894 and 249,120 in the same weeks of 1897, while in 1892 their shipments in the same weeks were 228,636 cases. Although a slight decrease appears in leather, and at Chicago general weakening in hides, there has been as yet very little change in quotations of boots and shoes, although jobbers are running close to the point beyond which they cannot wait, in view of the strong increase of retail trade caused by cold and wet weather in many sections. It is the general belief that prices of hides, leather, and boots and shoes must all yield more or less, and the waiting policy of dealers and manufacturers has thus far been justified.

"There is much hesitation in the iron and steel trade, partly because the outcome of various combinations in Bessemer pig, steel rails, bars, wire nails, and the like, cannot yet be definitely anticipated. If general buying was expected to result from these movements, it has not appeared thus far. Yet prices of domestic products have not declined, and, although the tone is somewhat weaker for bars and plates, quotations are in part sustained by considerable orders for export. The plate mills have received orders for 25,000 tons from the Government for ship purposes, and the bar and billet mills have a very encouraging demand."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The dominant feature of the general business situation is unquestionably the active foreign demand for wheat, wheat flour, and, indeed, nearly all our cereal products, and the business reported on this account during the past ten days seems worthy of rank with the best recorded in any corresponding period. While straitened stocks abroad and less satisfactory advices from other countries, notably Russia, Australia, and Argentina, have furnished a plausible basis for much of the recent activity, an additional stimulating feature was injected into the situation this week by the more warlike appearance of the Franco-British situation, and the closing days, indeed, witnessed war rumors in practical command of the market, inducing much short covering by steadfast bears. Lest the rather moderate figures of current export should prove disappointing, in view of the heavy engagements reported, it might be remarked that much of this demand is necessarily what might be termed forward business, and, indeed, stocks in this country, in spite of heavy current deliveries by farmers, could hardly allow prompt shipment, even if the ocean-freight situation was not a strained one. Quotations for freight room have, in fact, operated as a deterrent feature on this export business.

"General distributive trade, particularly at the North, appears to have suffered from bad weather conditions this week, which have interfered with regular business and deliveries; but, on the other hand, has induced considerable buying of boots and shoes, rubber goods, and heavy clothing at many markets. The situation at the South is rather more favorable than for some time past, this resulting mainly from the abrogation of many senseless quarantine regulations, as a result of the advance of the frost line southward toward the Gulf.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 213, 20 less than last week, and comparing with 205 in this week a year ago, 212 in 1896, 259 in 1895, and 221 in 1894.

"Stormy, wet weather is complained of as checking distribution in the West and Northwest, but some compensation for this is found in the rather better demand for boots and shoes, rubber goods, and heavy clothing. Chicago reports retail business stimulated by the peace jubilee. Iron and steel deliveries are large and small orders, quite numerous, with the aggregate of general business about as large as last week. St. Louis notes that the heavy Fall buying is over, but mail orders are of a satisfactory volume. In the Northwest, St. Paul and Minneapolis report demand checked by rain, farmers' deliveries of wheat impeded, and collections interfered with. A much more cheerful feeling is noted at New Orleans, Memphis, and Nashville, where the lifting of quarantines has enabled buyers to reach town and allows of shipments of goods by many transportation lines hitherto practically tied up. On the Pacific Coast business ranges from fair at San Francisco to good at Columbia River and Puget Sound points.

"Export trade is increasing, wheat receipts are larger, and exports are expected to be heavy, though liable to be checked by heavy advances in ocean freights. Receipts of specie from Australia and of gold from the Klondike are quite heavy. San Francisco mint officials look for a total output from the Klondike this year of $8,000,000, which corresponds closely with the estimate made early in the year in advices from Dawson City. The quiet tone of business at the East still remains unchanged. Rather more is reported doing in wool this week, though much of it at price concessions, caused mainly by changing of loans on stocks of this product. Distributive trade in dry goods is classed as dull, but collections are generally good, and retail trade is certainly improving as a result of colder weather.

"Bank clearings for the week point to a further slight curtailment in the volume of business passing through the banks in a total of $1,321,617,000, 4.2 per cent. smaller than last week, and only 1 per cent. heavier than in this week a year ago, but larger by 26 per cent. than the total in 1896, 15 per cent. heavier than in 1895, 44 per cent. larger than 1893, 42 per cent. heavier than 1893, and 9 per cent. larger than 1891. Compared with 1892 and 1890, decreases are shown of 4 and 2 per cent., respectively.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,582,773 bushels, against 4,729,995 bushels last week, 5,552,171 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 4,067,271 bushels in 1896, 2,658,554 bushels in 1895, and 3,353,774 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 61,210,889 bushels, against 72,472,203 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,397,191 bushels, against 2,706,292 bushels last week, 1,177,543 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,979,984 bushels in 1896, 1,343,510 bushels in 1895, and 92,087 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 44,345,434 bushels, against 47,020,361 bushels during the same period a year ago."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 13-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .55, 100 Consolidated California & Virginia at .60, 200 Little Chief at .23, 100 Leadville at .08, 300 Ophir at .40, 200 Phoenix at .10, 100 Portland at 1.45, seller 10, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .13.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.82	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.06	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.15	Mexican	.09
Challar	.05	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.09	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.63	Plymouth Consol.	.09
Crown Point	.06	Savage	.06
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.55
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.10	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Ontario	3.65
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ophir	.38
Belcher	.03	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.06
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Challar	.05	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.03
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Standard	1.75
Comst. T. Co. stock.	.03	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. bonds.	.03	Union Con.	.15
Comst. T. Co. scrip.	.03	Utah	.14
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.40	Yellow Jacket	.07
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.20
Father De Smet	.10	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.50
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	.50.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.04
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.65	Golden Fleece	.18
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mount Rosa	.13
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.85
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.07	Union	.17
Moulton	.30	Work	.08

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	103	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	124	127
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	96	98
Union Ferry	44¾	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	123	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	33	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26½	27
Amsterdam preferred	65½	67
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99¼	99¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	93	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Ga. bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	126
Standard Gas pf.	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Sm

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 21, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	10	Adams Express	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
28¾	30½	200	American Malting Co.	30	30	30	30	+ ½
79¼	80	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	— ¾
36⅞	36¾	900	American Cotton Oil.	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
85½	86	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	85½	86	85½	86	+ 1
132	135	220	American Express	133	133	133	133	+ ¼
11⅜	12	168	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
111⅝	111⅞	43,717	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111¾	111⅞	110¾	111½	— ⅞
107¼	108	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	107	108	.....
116⅜	116⅝	27,200	American Tobacco	114½	117	114½	116	+2
.....	.....	150	Am. Tobacco pf.	122	122	122	122	+2
1	31¾	1,000	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31½	—1
122½	123	445	At., T. & S. F.	120½	120½	120	120⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	14,949	At. T. & S. F. pf.	33¾	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	+1
43⅜	44¼	100	B. & O., all in. pd.	44	44	44	44	.....
64⅜	65	2,825	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	64⅞	64	64⅜	+ ⅛
52	53	200	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	+ ¼
81⅜	81½	510	Canadian Pacific	80⅝	81¼	80⅝	81¼	+1¼
21¼	21⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
153	155	220	Chicago & Alton	152½	153	152½	152⅝	—1⅜
115⅜	115⅝	11,620	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114¾	115½	114¾	115½	+ ⅝
53	54	103	Chi. & East. Ill.	54	54	54	54	+1
104	105	2	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	104	104	104	104	.....
13⅞	14	1,200	Chicago Great West.	13¾	14	13¾	14	.....
38½	40½	160	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40	40	40	40	.....
7	8	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
27	30	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	27¾	27¾	26	26	—2
108	108⅛	15,540	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107½	108¾	107¼	108¾	+ ½
160	161	170	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160¼	161¾	160¼	161¼	.....
131½	132	150	Chicago & Northw.	131½	131½	131½	131½	.....
177½	.....	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	178	178	178	178	+ ½
101⅝	101⅝	2,117	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101⅜	101⅝	100¾	101½	+ ⅜
81	90	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	80	80	80	80	.....
33½	34	125	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33¾	+ ⅛
39	39½	10	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	39¾	39⅝	39¾	39¾	.....
80	88	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
44	45	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
15	16½	10	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
176½	177¾	1,600	Consolidated Gas	176	178	175¾	177½	+2¼
102¼	103	490	Delaware & Hudson	102¼	102¾	102¼	102	.....
53¾	54⅜	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	53¾	54	53¼	54	+ ¼
7	.....	7	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	.....
32⅛	32⅜	304	Erie—1st pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	—1⅛
32	33	100	Evans. & T. H.	32	32	32	32	—1
59	60	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	59	59	59	59	.....
28⅝	28⅞	2,410	Fed. Steel, when iss.	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	600	Fed. Steel pf., when is.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70½	+ ¼
78	78½	43	General Electric	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	.....
136	136½	75	Great Northern pf.	135⅜	135⅝	135⅜	135⅝	.....
44	45	200	Hawaiian Sugar	44	45½	44	44	+1
108½	108¾	2,371	Illinois Central	107½	108⅝	107½	108¼	+ ⅝
92½	93⅛	100	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	92½	92¾	92¼	92¼	— ½
53	53⅜	600	International Paper	53	53¼	52⅝	53¼	+ ¼
87	87¾	300	Int. Paper pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
8½	8⅝	400	Iowa Central	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	.....
16½	16⅝	100	K., C., Pitts. & Gulf	16½	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
90	92	100	Laclede Gas pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
62¾	64	230	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63⅜	63¾	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	55	2,900	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	55	54⅜	54⅞	+1⅛
97⅜	97¾	16,453	Manhattan Con	97	97¾	96¾	97⅜	.....
153½	153⅝	4,691	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153½	153⅝	153⅝	153¾	+ ⅛
91	92¼	156	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
123¾	126	700	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	122	126¼	122	126¼	+1
10½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10¾	10½	10½	.....
31⅜	32	2,040	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32	32⅝	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅝	135	Missouri Pacific	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	.....
32¾	33¼	250	Nat. Biscuit Co.	32¼	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
3⅞	4	1,110	National Linseed Oil	3½	3¾	3⅝	4	+ ½
86½	87	104	New Jersey Central	86¼	86¾	86¼	86½	+ ½
103	104	260	New York Air Brake	104	104	103½	103½	+ ½
115⅞	115⅝	1,080	New York Central	115¾	116⅜	115¾	115¾	.....
49⅜	50	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ½
40¼	40⅝	5,588	Northern Pacific	39¾	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	+ ⅜
73½	73¾	1,554	Northern Pacific pf.	73¾	74⅜	73¾	73¾	+ ⅜
14¾	15	400	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
80	81	28	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	81½	81½	81	81	.....
59	61½	220	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	60	60	59	60	—2
32½	32¾	760	Pacific Mail	31¾	32½	31¾	32½	+ ⅝
117⅜	117⅝	220	Pennsylvania Coal	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
103¾	103¾	2,257	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¾	103½	102¾	103¼	+ ¼
65½	66¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66¼	66	66	66	— ¼
197	198	1,003	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	196¾	197	196¾	196¾	— ⅜
165⅜	165⅞	1,292	Reading	165¾	166¼	164¾	166	— ⅝
38⅝	39	3,000	Reading 1st pf.	38¾	39	38¾	38⅝	— ⅜
18½	18⅝	2,900	Reading 2d pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
62¼	63	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62½	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ½
4⅝	5	100	St. Louis Southw.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
111¾	123	204	St. Louis Southw. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
79½	80	150	St. Paul & Omaha.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
158	.....	5	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	159	159	159	159	+ ½
22¾	23⅛	495	Southern Pacific	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ¼
33¾	33⅞	1,691	Southern Railway pf.	33½	33¾	33¼	33⅞	+ ¾
27¼	27½	1,815	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
13¼	13¾	100	Texas Pacific	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
152½	155	250	Third Avenue	152½	153½	152½	152½	+ ⅝
32¼	32⅝	3,012	Union Pacific	32¼	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
63⅜	63¾	9,061	Union Pacific pf.	63	63¾	63	63⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	7	6,253	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	1	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
63¾	64	400	U. S. Leather pf.	63¾	64	63¾	64	+ ¼
38½	38⅝	880	United States Rubber.	38¾	39	38⅜	38¾	+ ¾
101	101⅜	25	U. S. Rubber pf.	100½	101⅝	100¼	101⅜	.....
197⅜	20	800	Wabash pf.	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
120	125	25	Wells-Fargo Express.	120½	120½	120½	120½	.....
92¾	94⅜	400	West Chicago Street.	93½	93¾	93¼	93¼	.....
91	91½	180	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91¾	91	91¼	.....
16½	19	125	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
Sales		211,847						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Erie 4s prior bonds	
500	101½	4,000	90½
500	101¾	Erie gen lien 4s	
9,000	101⅝	15,000	70
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		20,000	69½
1,000	109	3,000	69¾
Am Tobacco Co scrip		Ill Cent. Louisv Div 3½s	
1,000	95¾	3,000	93½
At. T & S F adjst 4s		Iowa Midland 3s	
60,000	71½	3,000	108
10,000	71⅝	Kan City, F & Gulf 1st	
1,000	71¾	2,000	73
73,000	71⅞	5,000	73¼
10,000	71⅞	1,000	73
18,000	72	3,000	73¼
4,000	71⅞	Lake Erie & W 1st 5s	
1,000	71⅞	2,000	116
18,000	71¾	Lehigh & N Y 1st	
11,000	71⅞	5,000	91
60,000	72	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
Gen 4s		6,000	121¼
48,000	93½	Metropolitan Elev 1st	
47,000	93⅝	1,000	117¼
20,000	93¾	2,000	117½
1,000	93⅝	Met St Ry gen 5s	
3 & O 3½s, when issued		1,000	115
10,000	95½	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
37,000	95⅝	5,000	78⅝
55,000	95½	9,000	78¼
B & O 4s, when issued		Mo. K & East 1st	
10,000	93⅝	5,000	98
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Mo. K & T 1st 4s	
28,000	110½	2,000	88¼
Cen Ga Ry con 5s		5,000	88½
31,000	80¼	10,000	88⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s		Mo. K & T 2d	
10,000	113¾	21,000	62½
2,000s20F	113¾	6,000	62¼
5,000s20F	113¾	Mo. K & T of T 5s	
Cent Ohio reorg 1st		2,000	83
5,000s15F	107½	Missouri Pacific cons	
3,000s15F	107½	5,000	104¾
Ches & Ohio gen 6gs		6,000	104⅞
1,000	85¼	9,000	104⅝
1,000	85¼	1,000	104⅞
5,000	85¼	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	
8,000	85¼	1,000	124
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
10,000s20F	116¾	7,000	78
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	
3,000	116⅝	5,000	102¾
4,000	116¼	Nash, C & St L con	
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		2,000	103
6,000	103½	N Y Central & Hudson,	
13,000	103⅝	Lake Shore col 3½s	
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi &		181,000	94½
Pac West 5s		Mich Cent col 3½s	
4,000	117¾	1,000	93⅜
I & D ext		N Y & N E 1st 6s	
1,000	109	1,000	115
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s,		N Y & N E 7s	
Series A		3,000	121
11,000	106	N Y, O & W con 5s	
Chi & N W cons 7s		11,000	107½
4,000	145¼	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	102⅜
85,000	104¾	N Y, S & W G M	
Chi, R I & P 6s		1,000	83½
3,000	132	4,000	84
Chi Term Transfer 4s		10,000	85
10,000	90	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
50,000	90¼	9,000	82½
10,000	90⅜	Nor Pac 1st 6s	
50,000	90⅝	2,000	116⅞
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Co certfs		500	66¾
6,000	74	2,000	66¾
4,000	74½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Col. H V & T 5s, J P M		11,000	100⅜
& Co certs, 885 paid		44,000s20F	100⅜
5,000	78½	3,500	100¼
Col & Ninth Avenue 1st		3,000	100¾
5,000	121½	6,000	100⅜
Den & R G Imp 5s		5,000	100⅜
5,000	95½	1,000	100⅞
Detroit City Gas 5s		44,000	100⅜
6,000	93¾	73,000	100⅞
Det, Mack & Mar L G		50,000	101
1,000	17	Northern Ohio 1st	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		5,000	100
1,000	101½	Oregon Short Line 6s	
5,000	101¾	1,000	127¼
Equitable Gas & Fuel of		2,000	128¼
Chicago 1st		4,000	128
1,000	105¼	2,000	128½
Total sales		25,000	129

Oregon R & N 4s		Reading Co gen 4s	
25,000	99⅜	5,000	80¾
6,000	99½	1,000	80⅞
Oregon S L, inc B & col		15,000	80⅝
trust		1,000	80⅝
5,000	55	9,000	80¾
Peo & Eastern 1st		12,000	80¾
1,000	75	16,000	81
Pitts & West 1st 4s		5,000	81⅛
1,000	93¾	20,000	81
Reading Co gen 4s		10,000	81½
5,000	80¾	10,000	81½
1,000	80⅞	4,000	81½
15,000	80⅝	Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000	80⅝	3,000	87
9,000	80¾	Rome, Wat & Og cons	
12,000	80¾	1,000	127¼
16,000	81	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
5,000	81⅛	6,000	96⅞
20,000	81	9,000	105½
10,000	81½	St L S F G M 5s	
10,000	81½	9,000	105½
4,000	81½	St L S W 1st	
Rio Grande West 1st		7,000	79¼
3,000	87	St P, M & M con 6s, re-	
Rome, Wat & Og cons		duced to 4½s	
1,000	127¼	1,000	110
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		St P, M & M, Dak ext	
6,000	96⅞	2,000	124½
9,000	105½	Montana ext 4s	
St L S W 1st		5,000	102¼
7,000	79¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
St P, M & M con 6s, re-		42,000	67½
duced to 4½s		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000	110	1,000	93
St P, M & M, Dak ext		So Pac of N M 1st	
2,000	124½	11,000	100½
Montana ext 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	102¼	5,000	97½
San An & Ar Pass 4s		Standard R & T inc	
42,000	67½	2,000	19
Scioto Val & N E 4s		Tenn C, I & R. Birming-	
1,000	93	ham Div 1st	
So Pac of N M 1st		3,000	93
11,000	100½	Tex & N O cons 5s	
Southern Ry 1st 5s		11,000	102½
5,000	97½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Standard R & T inc		9,000	107
2,000	19	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Tenn C, I & R. Birming-		8,000	44¾
ham Div 1st		20,000	44¾
3,000	93	1,000	45
Tex & N O cons 5s		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
11,000	102½	1,000	104½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		Tol, Peo & West 4s	
9,000	107	1,000	77
Tex & Pac 2d inc		Union Pacific 4s	
8,000	44¾	1,500	99⅛
20,000	44¾	5,000s3	99⅛
1,000	45	120,000	99¼
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st		1,000	99¼
1,000	104½	1,000	99¼
Tol, Peo & West 4s		1,500	99¼
1,000	77	30,000	99⅜
Union Pacific 4s		20,000	99¾
1,500	99⅛	U P, D & G 1st, Trust	
5,000s3	99⅛	Co certfs	
120,000	99¼	23,000	77
1,000	99¼	20,000	77¼
1,000	99¼	10,000	77⅜
1,500	99¼	47,000	77½
30,000	99⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	
20,000	99¾	5,000	113½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust		2,000	113⅝
Co certfs		Wabash 2d 5s	
23,000	77	8,000	83¼
20,000	77¼	Wabash deb, Series B	
10,000	77⅜	10,000	31
47,000	77½	Wash Cent 1st 4s	
Wabash 1st 5s		1,000	88
5,000	113½	West Shore gtd 4s	
2,000	113⅝	1,000c	103¾
Wabash 2d 5s		10,000	103¾
8,000	83¼	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust	
Wabash deb, Series B		Co certfs	
10,000	31	10,000	58½
Wash Cent 1st 4s		6,000	59
1,000	88	1,000	59¼
West Shore gtd 4s			
1,000c	103¾		
10,000	103¾		
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust			
Co certfs			
10,000	58½		
6,000	59		
1,000	59¼		
	$2,315,000		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—National Biscuit common rose to 33¼ in the early dealings today on a continuation of the demand which had characterized the market for this stock recently. The bulk of the buying appeared to be of excellent character, indicating that the stock was going to insiders. The preferred was handled in a small way only, around 96⅝. The rest of the market was entirely featureless. Metropolitan Elevated bond receipts were quoted at 61, and Union Loop 5s at 102. West Chicago sold at 93⅝@93½; Chicago City Railway at 200, and Chicago Telephone at 232.

Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	139½
National Biscuit Co. com	33
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96⅝
American Steel & W. com	31
American Steel & W. pf.	86½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	3
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	25
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	3
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	25½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	24
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49⅝
N. Chi. St. R. R.	216
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93¼
South Side El. R. R.	75½
Lake St. Elevated R. R.	12½
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,100	Am. Sug. Refs.	111⅜	112½	110½	111⅜
3,480	Am. Tobacco	114¾	117¼	114¾	116
890	At., T. & S.F. pf.	34	34⅝	34	34⅝
300	B'klyn R. T.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅛	64⅝
3,900	Chi., B. & Q.	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝	115⅜
2,870	Chi., M. & St. P.	107⅝	108½	107⅜	108¼
620	Chi., R. I. & P.	101¼	101¾	100⅞	101⅝
20	Cent. of N. J.	85¼	85¼	85½	85½
1,080	Louis. & Nash.	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅞
6,780	Manhattan	96½	97¼	96½	97⅛
20	Mo. Pacific	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
1,000	Nor. Pacific	40	40¾	39¾	40¾
100	Nor. Pac. pf.	74⅞	75¼	74⅝	75¼
290	People's Gas	103	103⅝	102¾	103⅜
360	Reading	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
1,440	Reading 1st pf.	39½	39½	38¾	39
190	Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
420	Union Pacific pf.	63⅛	63¾	63⅛	63¾
20	U. S. Rubber	39	39	39	39
48,120					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$70,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝
10,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	67½	67⅝	67½	67½
10,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	58½	58½	58½	58½
$90,000					

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	99	..	Consol. Ice	46⅝	48	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
3s, r., 1918	104⅞	105¼	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	91	2d pf.	30	34
3s, c., 1918	105⅜	105⅝	Del., L. & W.	140	142	Norfolk So.	55	66
3s, 1918, small	105¼	106	Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	Nor. & West.	12½	14
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	14	16	North American	6¼	6½
4s, c., 1907	111½	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Ont. Mining	4½	..
4s, r., 1925	120⅝	127⅜	Eighth Avenue	300	..	Ore. R. & N.	52	54½
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128⅜	Erie	12½	12¾	Ore. R. & N. pf.	72¾	76
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼	Erie 2d pf.	16½	17¼	Ore. Short Line	27	30
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113½	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	Pacific Coast	43½	45½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Penn. Coal	325	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	H. B. Claflin	80½	98	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Harlem	353	..	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
			Homestake	55⅞	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	46
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Il. Cent. l. l.	92	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
American Coal	118	122	Iowa Central pf.	33¾	34	Pitts. & West. pf.	10	12
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	1½	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	34½	34½	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Am. Steel & Wire		87½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Co. pf.	86½	98	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Am. T & C.	96	12	Keokuk & West.	29	32	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Ann Arbor	11	35½	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Ann Arbor pf.	35	32	Lacledе Gas	47½	48½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
B. & O., when is'd	30	69	L. E. & W.	15	15¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
B. & O. pf., w. i.	67½	..	Lake Shore	190¼	193	1st pf.	55½	58
B. & O. S. W.		..	Long Island	47	55	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
new	5	6	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	2d pf.	16¾	21
Boston A. L. pf.	105	106	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅛	7½
B'klyn Union Gas	123½	125	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. L. & San Fran.		
Brunswick City	7⅝	9	Mexican Central	4⅝	5	2d pf.	29¾	30½
Buff., R. & P.	30	33	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & Duluth	21	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	75	Michigan Central	105	107	St. P. & D. pf.	89	90
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	86	Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28½	St. P., M. & M.	168	174
Central Pacific	24½	25½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59¼	61	Sil. Bullion certfs.	59	61
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Morris & Essex	176	177	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	94	97¾	Southern Railway	8¾	8⅞
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Nat. Lead pf.	32	32½	Standard R. & T.	0	6¾
Clev., Lor. & Wh.	16	17	National Lead	108	112	Tol. & O. C.		28
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Nat. Lead pf.	40	40	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	..	National Starch	4	7½	Tol., Peo. & West.		20
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	21½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	66	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Col. Midland	5	6½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12½	20	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5½	New Cent. Coal	35	43	U. S. Leather	6¾	6¾
C., H. V. & T.	3½	4½	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192	Wabash	1	7¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13½	W. & L. E., 4th		
Com. Cable	175	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.			asst. paid	3¼	3½
Consol. Coal	46	..	1st pf.	60	80			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company and Farson, Leach & Co., announce that they offer to investors the New York City gold 3½ per cent. bonds, issued in coupon form or registered in any denomination; interest on registered bonds remitted by check. Bonds are non-taxable in New York State, and interest and principal payable in gold coin. This is the first issue of bonds made by the city that are non-taxable in the hands of investors outside of New York City. The earlier issues being non-taxable only in New York City and Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PEOPLE'S CANDY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday sold out the effects of the People's Candy Company, at 170 Essex Street, for $1,280.

LOUIS PLASS.—Schedules of Louis Plass, surviving partner of J. Plass & Son, manufacturers of infants' caps at 101 Wooster Street, show liabilities $24,266, nominal assets $

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

By Clever Riding Taral Lands Peep o' Day in First Place.

HANDSEL SHOULD HAVE WON

The Morris Stable Paid $15,000 for Manuel, and Now Has a Large String of Good Two-Year-Olds.

Some jockeys are skillful horsemen and others are lucky, and in nine cases out of ten it is the lucky jockey that gets the lion's share of the public's praises. Fred Taral, a few years ago, combined both of these essentials to a jockey's success, but recently luck has deserted him, and his winning mounts this season have been few and far between. It has been through no fault of his, though, for the most skillful rider that ever straddled a horse's back cannot make an inferior horse win, and it is just this class of horses that Taral has as a rule had mounts on this season. He had a good animal under him yesterday at Morris Park—game, consistent Peep o' Day—and for the second time this season Taral saved the race for Peep o' Day when the latter was apparently beaten. It was as much due to Taral's horsemanship as to the old horse's stoutness of heart that Handsel was beaten, and that the public realized this was made manifest when Taral rode back to the judges' stand to dismount, by the ovation he received.

The race was the fifth on the card, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, over the hill, and Irish Reel was made favorite. She ran as well yesterday as she did in her race on Thursday, when she was beaten, only that in yesterday's race she tagged in at the end of the string. Peep o' Day made all of the running, but rounding into the stretch Handsel came up on even terms with him, and looked as if he would win out his purchase price for his new owner, J. J. McCafferty. Spencer, who rode him, seemed to think the race was practically over, for Handsel easily slipped away from Peep o' Day, and at the final sixteenth pole was leading by a couple of lengths; Taral had Peep o' Day on the rail, and, realizing that Spencer was off guard, he clapped spurs into the old horse's sides and sent him after the leader. Peep o' Day responded gamely with a brilliant burst of speed, and before Spencer knew what had happened the race was over and, thanks to Taral, Peep o' Day had won by half a length.

Swiftmas had an easy victory in the all-aged handicap, for although Sensational cut out a hot clip from the start, Swiftmas came up with him in the stretch, and drew away handily toward the end, winning by half a length.

During the day A. H. & D. H. Morris bought the colt Manuel from George J. Long for $15,000, and Stephen Sanford bought White Frost for $7,500.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:09¾.

1—Floraline, F. S. Gerard's b. g., 3 years, by St. Florian-Caroline, 107 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Collins)

2—Fairy Dale, James Burton & Co.'s b. f., 3, 108, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Turner)

3—Emmanora, T. Costello's ch. f., 3, 107, 3 to 1.....(Maher)

Brass, 110, 6 to 5, (Spencer;) To and Fro, 107, 7 to 1, (Jones;) Dennis C., 107, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) La Russe, 107, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Stain, 107, 10 to 1, (Lambley,) and Taric, 110, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:11¾.

1—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., by Falsetto-Glimpse, 103 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Maher)

2—Golden Days, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 105, 40 to 1, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Spencer)

3—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 84, 8 to 1.....(R. Lewis)

Lamity, 96, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Great Neck, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Amorita, 107, 30 to 1, (Mackin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44.

1—Swiftmas, Daniel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 130 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)

2—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 96, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

3—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 3, 129, 3 to 1.....(Taral)

4—Eulela, Sydney Paget's b. m., 4, 127, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Won eleverly by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:17.

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Gen Hop, 105 pounds, 1 to 3.....(Maher)

2—Manlius, George J. Long's ch. c., 105, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)

3—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., 102, 12 to 1.....(Moody)

Won easily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional for starters, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Time—1:48½.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 125 pounds, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)

2—Handsel, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 3, 107, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Spencer)

3—Macy, J. W. Schorr & Son's br. h., 4, 123, 4 to 1.....(Burns)

4—Irish Reel, F. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6, 121, 7 to 5.....(Maher)

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners, of $750, at 10 pounds under the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Peat, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., 5 years, by Jim Gore-Nannie D., 95 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Burns)

2—Charentus, P. L. Richards's br. g., 4, 101, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)

3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 4, 98, 8 to 1.....(Songer)

Flax Spinner, 88, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Charlie Rose, 98, 100 to 1, (Corberly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Steeplechase Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. About three miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Royal Scarlet 155	Baby Bill 138	
Trillion 146	Russell Harrison 135	

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for two-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

Warrenton 130	Diminutive 112
St. Callatine 128	Armament 111
Miss Miriam 117	Acushla 108
Blarney Stone....116	Takanassee 108
Marsian 115	Tyran 106
Deshia 112	General Maceo 104

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Mark Miles 111	Ben Viking 100
Handcuff 109	Water Girl 97
Passe Partout 108	Frances Booker 97
Tenitresse 107	Gilli 97
Merry Heart 104	Gold Mine 97
Amorita 104	La Cheviot 97
Cathedral 103	Lepida 97
Diminutive 102	Neuberger 95
King's Pride 101	

FOURTH RACE.—The White Plains Handicap; for two-year-olds; the Westchester Racing Association to add a sum sufficient to make the cash value $4,000. The Eclipse course.

Kentucky Colonel 123	Lady Lindsey....110
Autumn 121	Hilee 110
Manfel 120	MacLeod of Dare....108
Filigrane 119	Bangor 105
Tolica 115	Acushla 104
Counsellor Wernberg.114	Ethelbert 103
Himtine 114	The Rose....100
Doctor Eichberg....112	Mr. Clay 99

FIFTH RACE.—The Morris Park Special, for three-year-olds and upward, with $2,000 added. Two and a quarter miles over the Withers course.

Ben Holladay....138	Whistling Con....94
Sailor King....108	Jefferson 94
Ben Eder....107	Twinkler 92
Thomas Cat 97	Latson 89

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; selling. The Withers mile.

Ameer 106	Peat 100
Marsian 103	Kremier 97
Hanwell 103	Atlantus 94
Manassas 103	Decanter 94
Mazarine 100	Oxnard 91
The Winner....100	Blarney Stone....91
Nana H....100	Flax Spinner....91
Black Dude 100	

A Father at 92.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Capt. Henry O'Neill, aged ninety-two years, who is one of the best-known citizens of Louisville, is to-day the father of a bouncing baby.

TRAVIS PLAYS FINE GOLF.

He Does the Essex County Course in Seventy-three Strokes—Farr Triumphs Over Tyng.

A new record for the links and the defeat of James A. Tyng were the features of the Essex County Country Club's golf tournament yesterday at Orange. Tyng's defeat occurred in the semi-final round for the chief trophy, when he was beaten by T. H. Powers-Farr of the home club by 4 up and 3 to play. The record-breaking score was made by Walter J. Travis, the Oakland Club champion, who played the eighteen holes in 73 strokes, 4 lower than the best previous record, held by Howard A. Colby. Travis made this record in his match with C. F. Watson, whom he beat by 4 up and 3 to play. The scores were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—										
Out	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	3	4	—37
In	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	2	4	—36
Total 73										
C. F. Watson, Essex County—										
Out	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	—41
In	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	—40
Total 81										

In the afternoon Travis beat the Philadelphian, H. M. Forrest, by 3 up and 2 to play, doing 79 to his opponent's 82, all the holes being played out. The cards were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—										
Out	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	—37
In	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	4	5	—42
Total 79										
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia—										
Out	4	5	6	5	5	4	5	3	4	—41
In	4	4	6	4	5	4	6	3	5	—41
Total 82										

Forrest and J. H. Merritt of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, had the most closely contested match of the day in the morning. Honors were even at the eighteenth hole, and Forrest made the extra hole in four strokes to his opponent's five. The scores were:

H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia—										
Out	4	5	4	5	4	5	6	5	5	—43
In	5	5	6	4	4	6	4	3	4	—41
Total 84										
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow—										
Out	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	3	5	—40
In	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	—43
Total 83										

Extra hole—Forrest, 4; Merritt, 5.

Next to the record-breaking score made by Travis, the lowest of the day was made by Tyng in his match with J. N. Steele, Jr., of the Nutley Club, the latter being beaten by 2 up and 1 to play. The scores were:

James A. Tyng, Morris County—										
Out	5	4	6	4	4	4	4	3	4	—38
In	4	4	8	4	4	4	3	4	4	—39
Total 77										
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley—										
Out	4	4	6	5	3	5	5	3	5	—40
In	4	3	6	5	3	5	5	4	4	—39
Total 79										

The final rounds to-day will be between Walter J. Travis and T. H. Powers-Farr in the Essex County Cup contest, and George E. Armstrong and William Runkle in the Consolation Cup competition. The winners in the different rounds played were:

Essex County Cup, Second Match-Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat C. F. Watson, Essex County, 4 up and 3 to play; H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, beat J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow, up, 19 holes; James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley, 2 up and 1 to play; T. H. Powers-Farr, Essex County, beat A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Travis beat Forrest, 3 up and 2 to play; Farr beat Tyng, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup. Second Match-Play Round.—William Runkle, Essex County, beat H. G. Cortis, Essex County, 1 up; Paul Wilcox, Montclair, beat Arthur Taylor, Oakland, 1 up; George E. Armstrong, Staten Island, beat L. St. Clair Colby, Essex County, 2 up; W. G. Marsh, Morris County, beat R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Runkle beat Wilcox, 4 up and 3 to play; Armstrong beat Marsh, 2 up and 1 to play.

An open handicap will be in progress all day, beginning early in the morning, for which over 100 entries have been received.

MRS. PLUM WINS A CUP.

She Leads the Women Golfers at Morristown for Foote Trophy.

Mrs. S. H. Plum, second, won her second victory yesterday in the Foote Cup series of golf competitions on the Morris County Club links at Morristown, N. J., and as this contest was the eighth and final match for the trophy, Mrs. Plum became possessor of the cup, as her record by points led all the other contestants. Mrs. Plum's handicap was five strokes, a reduction from forty-five since last June. Her scratch score yesterday of 106 strokes was the best of the day. Two rounds over the old nine-hole course was the playing distance. The players with scores (that of Mrs. Plum given in full) were:

Mrs. S. H. Plum, 2d—	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Out ....5 5 5 8 6 5 5 6 7— 52			
In ....5 5 5 9 6 4 6 7 7— 54			
Total 106	5		101
Miss Jane Swords....123	15		108
Miss Willis 141	32		109
Miss Edith R. Catlin....121	6		115
Mrs. A. O. Dean....124	9		115
Miss Cornelia C. Willis....116	0		116
Miss Alice Field 132	15		117
Miss Alice Day 119	0		119
Miss Cara Foster 131	7		124
Mrs. Henry P. Phipps....126	0		126
Miss Gertrude Hoy 144	12		132
Miss Bessie Little 141	7		134

To-day the women will play the first match play round for the Bushnell Cup, and there will be another of the approaching and putting contests for the Secretary's Cup.

Mrs. Berg Wins at Baltusrol.

The postponed events in the open tournament for women given by the Baltusrol Golf Club were played yesterday on the club links at Short Hills, N. J. The unfinished match in the semi-final round for the Patronesses' Cup was won by Mrs. W. J. Berg of Nutley, who defeated Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County by 2 up and 1 to play. In the final round Mrs. Berg beat Mrs. H. B. Ashmore by 3 up and 1 to play, and thus won the cup. The scores were:

Mrs. W. J. Berg, Nutley—										
Out	4	8	8	6	6	5	6	4	7	—54
In	4	4	5	6	6	6	8	5	—44	
Total, 17 holes....98										
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol—										
Out	4	6	6	7	8	5	5	5	—51	
In	5	4	6	7	6	7	6	—48		
Total, 17 holes....99										

No Golf at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 21.—Rain to-day caused the postponement of the golf tournament.

New Orange Athletic Club Eleven.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 21.—A number of well-known football players have decided to reorganize the old Orange Athletic Club team for a short season, on the co-operative plan. The first game is to be played on the Orange Oval Oct. 29, with the Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, and an attempt will be made to arrange a game with Princeton on election day. Other games are being arranged with Yale, the Chicago Athletic Association, and local athletic clubs. Among the players who will wear the Orange Club uniform are Louis V. Mohor, John and Wilbur Kyle, Hamilton Wallis, Marshall, Vaughan, Cuming, Lancon, Hamilton, Ray and Tom Tucker, Fred Reimer, and Arthur Bosch.

Matthews Defeats Ryan.

At the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night Matthew Matthews and Tom Ryan met in a sparring contest, which was scheduled for twenty rounds. Ryan quit at the end of the thirteenth round. Matthews forced the fighting throughout, while Ryan sparred wildly. In the sixth round Matthews knocked Ryan down three times in succession. Ryan showed but little life in the following rounds, and at the end of the thirteenth gave up the fight.

A West Virginia Romance.

Morgantown (West Va.) Dispatch to Baltimore American.

Major D. B. Stewart, seventy-five, married Miss Sarah Jane Evans, seventy-one, at the Presbyterian Church to-night, (Oct. 18,) with ring, veil, orange blossoms, &c. Both are wealthy. Stewart and Miss Evans were lovers in childhood, and were engaged fifty years ago. Miss Evans's parents parted them, so Stewart married, raised a family, was bereaved, met Miss Evans, found her still a maiden who loved him, and had refused dozens of marriage offers, proposed, and was accepted. They are a handsome old couple, and Miss Evans has always been a social favorite, going regularly into society even to the present.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Attendance Larger Than on Any Supplementary Day This Year.

CONTEST BETWEEN REGIMENTS

Fifteen Men in the Seventh and a Like Number in the Twenty-third Qualify as Sharpshooters.

The attendance at Creedmoor yesterday was larger than on any supplementary day this year. The marksmen's and sharpshooters' ranges were open to all members of the National Guard, and more than a hundred representatives of various militia organizations, who had not qualified this year, endeavored to do so. Ninety succeeded, and half as many failed.

More men qualified in the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiment than in any other organization. There was quite a spirited contest between the men of these regiments, each representation endeavoring to make more sharpshooter qualifications than the other. They finally broke even, fifteen men from each making the necessary scores. The scores for the day follow:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. J. McGreevey, Co. G	4	2	4	4	3	—17	3	4	3	2	4—16	33
F. C. Benson, Co. I	2	3	4	3	3	—15	4	4	3	4	3—18	33
T. W. G. Corning, Co. I	4	3	3	4	2	—16	4	4	4	4	5—21	37
E. A. Howland, Jr., Co. G	3	3	3	4	4	—17	3	3	4	2	4—16	33
J. B. Meeker, Co. E	0	3	5	5	3	—16	5	5	4	0	0—14	30
J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	4	4	5	3	3	—19	5	4	5	4	4—22	41

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. F. G. Landon, Co. I	5	4	5	5	4	—23	2	5	4	3	5—19	42
Sergt. B. Kipp, Co. D	5	4	4	4	4	—21	4	5	4	5	3—21	42
Sergt. J. W. Mae, Co. I	4	5	4	5	4	—22	2	5	5	5	4—21	43
Sergt. F. J. White, Co. E	5	5	4	5	3	—22	4	5	5	4	4—21	43
Corp. G. N. Crossmond, Co. G	5	5	5	4	5	—24	4	3	5	4	5—21	45
Corp. T. M. Richardson, Co. H	5	4	3	4	5	—21	5	4	3	5	4—21	42
Corp. H. B. Kyle, Co. B	5	5	5	4	4	—23	4	4	3	4	4—19	42
J. H. Clarkson, Co. B	5	5	3	5	5	—23	4	4	3	4	4—22	45
J. Fox, Jr., Co. B	5	4	3	4	5	—21	4	3	4	5	5—21	42
C. L. McClare, Co. B	5	4	5	5	3	—22	5	4	2	5	2—20	42
T. E. Reedie, Co. D	5	4	5	4	5	—23	4	5	4	3	3—19	42
E. E. Sanborn, Co. D	5	5	3	3	5	—21	5	4	3	5	4—21	42
E. L. Tenney, Co. E	5	5	4	5	4	—23	4	3	4	4	5—20	43
J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	5	4	4	5	5	—23	4	5	5	5	5—24	47
M. Uhl, Co. C	5	5	5	4	5	—24	4	5	3	5	4—21	45

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. A. A. Forman, Jr.	3	3	4	4	4	—18	3	3	3	3	0—12	30
G. A. Allen, Co. D	3	4	4	4	4	—19	3	4	3	4	4—13	32
L. C. Brown, Co. K	3	4	4	3	3	—17	4	5	3	3	3—19	37
F. Murnch, Co. H	4	4	5	4	3	—20	3	5	3	4	4—18	38

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. G. T. Musson, staff	4	3	5	4	4	—20	5	5	5	4	4—22	42
Sergt. D. M. Boe, Co. B	5	4	5	5	4	—22	5	4	2	4	5—20	42
Sergt. E. Codet, Co. K	4	4	5	4	5	—22	5	3	4	5	3—20	42
Sergt. W. Du Bois, Co. K	5	5	5	4	5	—24	4	4	3	4	4—19	43
Sergt. R. B. Dawson, Co. I	5	3	3	4	5	—20	5	5	5	4	4—24	44
Sergt. E. V. Howard, Co. I	5	4	4	5	4	—22	2	4	5	5	4—20	42
Sergt. W. Robinson, Co. D	5	3	5	5	4	—22	4	5	5	2	5—21	43
Corp. A. F. Lopez, Co. H	5	5	2	4	5	—21	5	2	4	5	5—21	42
Corp. E. H. Miller, Co. K	4	4	5	5	3	—21	4	4	5	5	5—23	44
Corp. F. H. Taylor, Co. E	4	5	4	5	4	—22	3	5	5	4	4—21	43
W. G. Clark, Co. I	5	4	5	4	4	—22	4	4	3	5	4—20	42
A. C. Fitzpatrick, Co. D	5	4	4	5	5	—23	5	4	4	2	4—19	42
W. F. Hillman, Co. K	5	4	5	4	5	—23	5	3	5	3	4—20	43
P. H. Martin, Co. E	5	4	5	4	3	—21	5	5	5	4	3—22	43
W. D. Slade, Co. K	5	5	4	4	4	—22	4	4	5	3	3—20	42

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

W. M. Clark, Div. 3	5	4	4	4	4	—21	3	3	2	2	4—14	35
J. Fast, Div. 2	4	3	3	3	4	—17	3	4	3	3	4—17	34
W. E. Loughman, Div. 3	4	4	4	4	0	—16	5	5	4	3	4—21	37
M. W. Neal, Div. 3	4	4	3	2	3	—16	3	4	4	3	4—18	34
E. V. Stebbins, Div. 2	4	3	4	4	3	—18	5	4	5	4	5—22	40
W. M. Weed, Div. 2	5	3	4	3	3	—19	4	4	4	0	4—16	35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Gunner's Mate G. Lawyer, Div. 4	4	5	4	5	4	—22	5	4	5	5	5—24	46
E. Crawford, Div. 2	4	4	4	3	5	—20	4	4	5	4	5—22	42
E. V. Stebbins, Div. 2	4	5	4	4	5	—22	4	5	4	5	4—22	44
F. E. Wright, Div. 4	5	4	5	5	4	—23	3	4	4	5	5—20	43

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B	5	5	5	5	4	—24	4	5	4	4	4—21	45
F. N. Dardingkiller, Co. E	5	4	4	5	4	—22	3	2	3	3	4—16	38
A. P. Hassler, Co. B	3	3	5	4	4	—19	5	3	2	3	2—15	34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B	4	5	5	5	4	—23	4	5	4	4	5—22	45
F. N. Dardingkiller, Co. E	5	4	5	5	4	—23	3	5	5	3	4—20	43

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. H. H. Schleffelin, staff	5	3	5	3	4	—20	4	0	4	4	4—16	36
Sergt. H. M. Ahrens, Co. B	3	4	4	0	4	—15	4	4	3	4	4—19	34
M. Lawler, Co. K	3	4	3	4	4	—18	3	3	0	3	3—12	30
A. H. Minterman, Co. K	3	4	3	3	3	—16	4	3	4	3	3—17	33
W. Trostel, Co. B	3	4	3	3	5	—18	3	4	3	4	3—17	35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. H. M. Ahrens, Co. B	5	4	4	5	5	—23	4	5	4	3	3—19	42
Sergt. J. Corre, N. C. S	4	2	5	4	5	—20	4	5	5	4	4—22	42
Corp. J. Alexander, Co. B	5	5	5	3	3	—21	5	3	5	4	4—21	42

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Major E. T. Marsh, staff	4	4	3	4	5	—20	2	3	4	3	3—15	35
Sergt. J. T. Beveridge, Co. H	4	4	3	4	3	—18	3	3	0	5	3—14	32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major E. T. Marsh, staff	5	5	4	5	5	—24	4	4	4	3	4—19	43
Capt. L. W. Francis, Co. C	5	5	4	5	5	—24	5	4	3	5	5—22	46
Lieut. J. Miller, Jr., Co. K	4	4	5	4	5	—22	4	5	4	5	2—20	42
Lieut. C. T. Smith, Co. E	5	4	5	5	5	—24	5	4	4	3	3—19	43
Sergt. F. T. Gribbins, Co. K	4	5	4	4	3	—20	4	4	5	5	5—23	43

Squadron A.

MARKSMAN.

P. Slade, Troop 2	5	4	4	5	4	—22	5	4	4	4	0—17	39

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. A. E. Braithwait, N. C. S	5	4	4	3	4	—20	5	4	4	5	4—22	42
Corp. W. F. Smith, Troop 1	5	5	4	5	5	—24	3	3	4	3	4—17	41
R. W. Bush, Troop 3	5	4	4	4	3	—20	4	4	5	5	5—23	43

Forty-seventh Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. W. T. Barnes, Staff	4	5	4	3	3	—19	4	3	2	5	5—19	38

SHARPSHOOTER.

Capt. W. T. Barnes, Staff	3	5	5	5	4	—22	4	4	4	5	5—22	44

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Col. E. C. Brannan, Staff	4	5	5	4	4	—22	5	4	4	3	5—21	43
Capt. J. Hart, Staff	5	4	5	4	4	—22	5	3	4	5	4—21	43
Sergt. F. H. Hobby, N. C. S	3	5	5	5	3	—21	4	5	4	4	4—21	42

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. W. N. G. Clark, Co. D	4	3	2	4	4	—17	3	4	3	2	4—16	33
Corp. A. Maguire	4	3	5	0	3	—15	0	5	4	4	4—17	32
J. J. Harney, Co. A	5	0	5	4	4	—18	0	4	5	4	4—17	35

Troop C.

MARKSMEN.

R. B. Field	4	4	4	0	5	—17	4	4	5	3	2—18	35
W. P. Grady	5	5	4	0	4	—18	5	0	4	5	2—16	34
J. L. Pittaluga	5	0	3	3	5	—16	3	4	0	5	4—16	31

First Signal Corps.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

C. W. Lemore	4	5	5	5	5	—24	4	3	3	5	5—20	44
J. P. Van Duyn	4	4	5	5	4	—22	5	5	5	4	3—22	44

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DRESSMAKING.—$4 to $6; French dressmaking, cutting, basting, glove-fitting; out by the day. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady teacher, having her morning hours disengaged, wishes position as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; salary moderate. B., 376 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands his work in every manner; has the best of reference from city people. B. G., Box 190 Times Office.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By single young man of thirty-two to attend furnaces, stables, or be generally useful. Rogers, 1,026 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a Frenchman; in private family; good city references; short time in this country. M. T., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent laundress to assist with chamberwork in family of two. Apply, with reference, between 9 and 11, at 27 East 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and work up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other college and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 EAST 34 ST. AND 33 EAST 57TH STREET.

Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL, 177 West 79th Street,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)

English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28. HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c. Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

20 WEST 44TH ST.

Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

Miss S. D. Doremus,

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM } FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Miss Eleanor Boesé

THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

WANTED—Singers in a first-class volunteer choir up town; those who will appreciate a chance to become familiar with high-class church music under an able director will be at Leslie Hall, 53d St. and Boulevard, at 7:45 P. M. Saturdays.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.

A pleasant Five-day trip from New York Oct. 29, including Hotels and all expenses, $25. Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Fall and Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o1-1aw6mSa

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE E. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY M. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PERSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mr. SLOAT, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the City of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is a brother of said Grace V. Sloat; Mr. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat, at No. 129 Elmwood Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be of exactly the same name as herself; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, and to all persons having a right to administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-1aw6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury, of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s17-1aw6wS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 33 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 29½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:

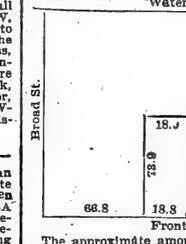

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

o12-2aw3wW&S&n3

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

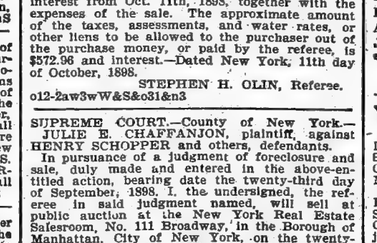

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $134 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

o1-2aw3wS&W&s22&26

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE AND 113TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLFF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

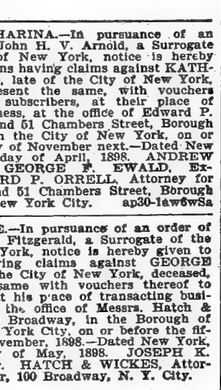

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $759.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot, for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $9,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action on proceedings dated the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceedings by the 20th day of October, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
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LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BANK PRESIDENT REPLACED

Run on the Mechanics and Traders' Accompanies Fernando Baltes's Withdrawal.

SUCCEEDED BY L. SCHLESINGER

Officials Issue a Statement Affirming the Bank's Stability—Its Money Not Touched by Mr. Baltes —His Difficulties.

Leo Schlesinger of Leo Schlesinger & Co., dealers in toys at 129 Crosby Street, succeeds Fernando Baltes as President of the Mechanics and Traders' State Bank, at Broadway and Broome Street, of which Mr. Schlesinger has for some time been Vice President. Mr. Baltes withdrew from the position because his business transactions outside of the bank were found by the Directors to be such as to create unfavorable comment.

There was a run on the bank yesterday, which resulted in depositors withdrawing about $370,000. At the same time 126 deposits, representing about $117,000, were received. The bank opens to-day for business as usual, and will clear at the Clearing House. The Board of Directors announced last night that the institution will to-day and henceforth have enough funds to satisfy the demands of any or all of its depositors.

State Bank Examiner A. C. Judson, who on Thursday reported to Superintendent F. D. Kilburn that the bank was perfectly solvent, said last night that he had not amended this statement in any way, and that the transactions of the day warranted no change in the opinions he expressed.

A statement issued last night by the Board of Directors is as follows:

Despite the withdrawals to-day by depositors, who were needlessly alarmed, every demand was met, and the bank closed the day's business with a satisfactory amount of cash on hand.

The bank will open its doors to-morrow fully prepared to meet every possible demand. Any depositor who wishes to draw his money to-morrow or on Monday or later has only to apply for it.

We must, however, confess to a feeling of sincere satisfaction that more than $100,000 was deposited by our regular customers to-day. The fact that our bank has been able to withstand so severe a pressure at almost a moment's notice and is now prepared to withstand any further possible requirements is sufficient evidence of both its stability and its standing in the mercantile community.

Mr. Baltes practically decided on withdrawing from the service of the bank on Thursday afternoon, and left it to Charles Strauss, a Director and counsel for the bank, to act as suited the circumstances. The Directors met yesterday morning, but deferred action on the Presidency while several of them went to procure funds, it being evident that the rumors in regard to Mr. Baltes and the bank had made the depositors nervous. The board met early in the afternoon, eight Directors being present. Mr. Baltes's resignation was acted upon and the change of Presidents effected. Isaac Stiebel, President of the Japanese Fan Company, was elected Vice President.

The doors of the bank were opened at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, half an hour earlier than usual. At 3 o'clock, the closing hour, there were still about 100 persons in the line before the paying teller's window. The amount paid out was about four times the usual Friday withdrawal. President Schlesinger, Vice President Stiebel, and some of the Directors answered inquiries by depositors by asserting that the private dealings of Mr. Baltes had not in the slightest degree involved the bank, and that none of its money had been used in his transactions. According to the officers, the depositors to a great extent are small dealers and manufacturers who have small accounts and are easily frightened. The larger depositors, it was stated, had not withdrawn their accounts. Said Vice President Stiebel:

"The best evidence that the bank is sound is in the fact that we have met all demands on us, and State Examiner Judson has been here all day noting affairs as they are progressing. He would not have countenanced the receipt or withdrawal of any moneys were he not perfectly satisfied as to the solidity of the bank. Of course, if we were suddenly called upon to pay out all our deposits we would be unable to do so. No bank on earth could do that. Not a dollar of the bank's money has been used by Mr. Baltes."

Notwithstanding assurances, the run kept on, and there were many anxious ones in line who breathed a sigh of relief when the packages of bank notes and the roulades of gold were put in their hands. One white-haired depositor rushed up to the paying teller's window about noon. "Give me my money!" he cried, waving his check in front of the teller.

"Get in line," said the imperturbable official.

"But I want my money right away!" he cried, not heeding the evident amusement of the other depositors in line. He was finally persuaded to wait his turn. When he was reached in the line he handed in a check for $70—his entire account. He grasped the bills feverishly, stowed them carefully away in a well-worn wallet, and when he reached the street ran as fast as his legs would carry him, evidently fearing that some one would pursue him and take his hoard away. Another depositor presented a check and received $600 in shining twenty-dollar gold pieces. When he got outside he appeared to be thinking the matter over, and five minutes later was back again handing the gold pieces in to the receiving teller. Many women in the line seemed on the verge of hysteria until they were paid. The men gallantly gave them the right of way. When the women got their bills they stowed them away in many queer pockets and receptacles, and seemed happy.

There have been rumors current about the bank for some time. These arose from the fact that notes made by officers of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad Company and indorsed by President Baltes have been offered in the Street at large discounts. The notes were made by George N. Morton, who claims that he and a friend purchased the road at a foreclosure sale, and by others. In one instance, it is stated, a note of this kind for $5,000 was offered at a discount of $700. A block of the railroad company's bonds put up at forced sale and having a face value of $15,000 brought only $41.

George Leventritt, counsel for Mr. Baltes, came into the bank during the afternoon and had a consultation with the officers. He stated afterward that his client could not be seen, but that he was in the city. "The whole thing," he said, "can be summed up in the statement that Mr. Baltes allowed himself to be used by these railroad people, and the way it came about was this: He was assured that $500,000 of the bonds of the company had been contracted for and would be floated. The money thus accruing was to have been deposited in the bank, and Mr. Baltes would have gained for the institution a large depositor. This sale did not go through, and meanwhile the railroad scheme was held out to him in glowing colors, and he indorsed its notes and the notes of its officers. They wanted money and discounted the paper at ruinous rates. Mr. Baltes is, I understand, amply secured, and will in time be able to meet all of his personal obligations. He is the present owner of 5,000 shares of the bank stock which has been recently sold in the market for $93.50, par value $25, but for which Mr. Baltes paid $125. On much of this he has borrowed at the rate of $80 a share, so that he still has a large equity. I do not know the amount of his indorsements. I don't think he knows himself. As a matter of fact, I think with his friends that since the death of his daughter in Rome last Spring Mr. Baltes has not been the same man. If he is given a chance he will come out whole and pay everybody."

Mr. Morton of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad, who has an office at 40 Wall Street, said yesterday that the securities of the road had been deposited with the Washington National Bank, which failed. The Controller of the Currency put in a receiver, and the road was sold. He and a friend bought it in. It was reorganized, and under the terms of the contract, bonds were issued for that part of the road in operation. In accordance also with the terms of the mortgage, he said, bonds for $250,000 were to be issued upon some important terminals that the road had secured. The contract for disposing of these bonds was made, but the war intervened and the deal failed to go through. It was then that Mr. Baltes came to the rescue. Mr. Morton admitted the existence of an agreement by which the money to be obtained from bonds was to be deposited in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

"It is very unfortunate," he said, "that this thing should have happened at this time. Arrangements had been perfected to take up all of Mr. Baltes's obligations in fifteen days, and he has been amply secured."

"Is it true that one of these notes for $5000 was offered at a discount of $700?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Morton, "that is a mistake. That note was stolen from this office. I will not exactly say stolen, but a broker to whom it was given to negotiate for nearly its full value borrowed $500 on it and kept the money, intending to make it good in a day or so. He did not make good, and the note was put on the market, the person who loaned the $500 claiming it as his property. A warrant is now out for the arrest of the broker who hypothecated the note. I understand that he has skipped."

Mr. Morton would not state the exact amount of the notes indorsed by Mr. Baltes. When pressed he said that $20,000, he thought, would cover the matter. The railroad was to be 145 miles long. Only 13½ miles have been constructed.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, which is a State institution, was incorporated in 1830. The last quarterly statement made at the close of business on Sept. 29, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,953,931.13
Overdrafts		696.58
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		194,427.94
Other real estate		48,884.60
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,000.00
Specie		308,357.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		172,982.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$97,981.81	
Other items carried as cash	7,593.89	
		105,575.70
Furniture and fixtures		13,000.00
		$2,807,355.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,203.04
Due depositors	2,003,775.27
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	204,109.80
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Unpaid dividends	267.76
	$2,807,355.87

The present Directors are Robert J. Hoguet, C. C. Dickinson, E. A. Quintard, John P. O'Brien, Max Danziger, Max Jaegerhuber, Henry Corn, F. Sulzberger, H. W. Poor, G. B. M. Harvey, and Charles Strauss.

Mr. Baltes was made President two years ago, succeeding Ignatz A. Boskowitz. He had been cashier of the bank, and connected with it for twenty-five years. His salary was $7,500 a year.

FORGER IDENTIFIED IN PULPIT.

The Rev. Mr. Parrish Had Been Reporter, Lawyer, and Clergyman by Turns.

After a three years' search set afoot by the American Bankers' Association, the Rev. George R. Parrish, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Marshalltown, Ia., has been arrested by Pinkerton detectives, charged with forgery.

On July 17, 1895, as told by the Pinkertons in this city yesterday, the Sandwich Bank of Sandwich, Ill., received a letter purporting to come from the Cashier of the Lucas County Savings Bank of Toledo, Ohio, inclosing a draft purporting to have been issued by the Illinois Home Missionary Society of Chicago in favor of the Rev. Mark Thompson. Accompanying the draft was a letter from the cashier of the Lucas County Savings Bank explaining that Mr. Thompson was the pastor of the Central Church, in Toledo, and was on his vacation. The letter further said that Mr. Thompson was undoubtedly staying with the Rev. J. M. Lewis, the Congregational minister at Sandwich, and that the writer wanted the remittance to be paid to Mr. Thompson through the Sandwich bank.

A clerical-looking gentleman called on the Rev. Mr. Lewis and introduced himself as the Rev. Mark Thompson, pastor of the Central Church of Toledo. Mr. Lewis had never seen his visitor before, but the latter was such a plausible talker and seemed to be so well informed on current religious topics that Mr. Lewis invited him to stay over night. The invitation was accepted, and the guest managed to win his host's warm confidence. The following morning the guest invited Mr. Lewis to accompany him to the Sandwich Bank and introduce him there. The alleged Mr. Thompson at once received $300 as requested by the Lucas County Savings Bank and went on his way rejoicing. In the course of time the Sandwich Bank learned that the Lucas County Bank was a myth, and that the missionary society in Chicago did not know Thompson.

The Sandwich Bank is a member of the American Bankers' Association, and the latter placed the matter in the Pinkertons' hands. The forger's identity was first discovered through a forged letter purporting to be written by James Lee Barton, Treasurer of the American Board of Comissioners for Foreign Missions, recommending the Rev. Mr. Parrish to the Deacon of a Congregational church at Wanwatosa, Wis. The letter was dated at Chicago, and Mr. Barton, who lived in Boston, had not been there for a year. The handwriting of this letter was identical with that on the check used to defraud the Sandwich Bank. Further investigation showed that Mr. Parrish had obtained his position as pastor of the Congregational Church at Marshalltown through a forged letter of recommendation.

When this web of evidence was woven, the Rev. Mr. Lewis of the Sandwich Congregational Church was taken to Marshalltown, where he easily identified Mr. Parrish in his pulpit as the Rev. Mr. Thompson whom he had introduced to the bank. Parrish was arrested last Monday and consented to go to Illinois without requisition papers.

Parrish has had a varied career. At one time he was a reporter on a Chicago newspaper. Then he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and during 1881 he was Prosecuting Attorney at Wichita, Kan. He has been a clergyman for about ten years.

TROUBLE FOR LADIES' TAILORS.

Church Association for Advancement of Labor Advocates a Boycott.

The Church Association for the Advancement of Labor met yesterday at the home of the Chairman, the Rev. J. Clay Moran, 118 East Forty-fifth Street, and the following resolution, submitted by the Sweatshop Committee, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee does feel that the action taken by many of the Fifth Avenue tailors of ladies' garments, in requiring their employes not to be a member of any trades union or such organization, is not fair.

The association will notify all the fashionable women of the city the names of the Fifth Avenue tailors who employ non-union labor. The Chairman of the committee, when seen yesterday after the meeting, said: "The committee considers that such an enormous disproportionment between the wages paid employes by the owners of the tailors' shops and the prices charged customers should be called to the attention of the public."

JAMES D. SMILLIE RESIGNS.

Treasurer of Academy of Design Takes Step Owing to Ill-Health.

Much regret was expressed in art circles yesterday at the news that James D. Smillie, for the past five years Treasurer of the National Academy of Design, had, owing to ill-health, sent in his resignation. While the Academy Council promptly laid Mr. Smillie's resignation on the table, it is generally understood that he will be unable to perform longer the duties of the place, as he has been ill all Summer and needs a rest and a change of scene.

Mr. Smillie is one of the best-known of modern American artists. He was born in New York in 1833, the son of James Smillie, an Academician, and was educated as a steel engraver. In 1864 he turned his attention to drawing and painting. He has spent his professional life in New York. In 1868 he was elected an associate of the National Academy and an Academician in 1876. He was one of the founders of the American Water Color Society and was its first Treasurer, and its President from 1873 to 1878. He also founded the New York Etching Club, of which he was both Secretary and Treasurer.

That whistling noise which often precedes membranous croup is a terror to anxious mothers. Immediate treatment with Jayne's Expectorant will bring the breathing right.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

What does your seventy-dollar-sack-suit-fall-overcoat tailor advise?

Small trousers. So do we.

Short, bobby coat. Ditto.

Vests, collarless or double-breasted. They're here.

Overcoat, balloon-like. That's our advice.

And if you have whims of your own we'll alter the suit or overcoat to meet them.

Suits $14 to $35; overcoats $15 to $40.

Hats.

Would we be so foolish as to jeopardize our clothing reputation by selling poor hats?

$3, here, buys as good a Derby as you can buy anywhere at any price; Alpines, $2.75.

Underwear.

If you haven't underwear that fits, just because you're short and stout, it's your own fault.

We have it—$1.50 a garment.

Our booklets tell about the Model shoe at $5; about clothes, hats and furnishings.

Would you like to see them? Write.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

Petitioners Awaiting Promulgation of Supreme Court Rules.

NUMEROUS PETITIONS READY

All Provisions of the Federal Law Effective on Nov. 1—Old Bankrupts Seek Freedom.

Seventy-six petitions in voluntary bankruptcy have been filed with the Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York under the new Federal bankruptcy law. Most of these petitions have been filed by lawyers whose practice is largely devoted to insolvency litigation. These lawyers say that they have filed but a small proportion of the petitions placed in their hands, and they are eagerly awaiting the promulgation by the United States Supreme Court of the rules of procedure in order that they may file their remaining petitions.

The law relating to voluntary bankruptcy became operative on Aug. 1, but Judge Addison Brown declined to act on any proceedings brought under it until after the necessary rules and forms had been handed down by the Supreme Court, as required by the new law. Inasmuch as all of the provisions of the new law become effective on Nov. 1, persons interested in bankruptcy proceedings are beginning to manifest some anxiety with regard to these rules. Numerous inquiries have been made at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in this city, but up to last evening no information on the subject had been received from Washington.

It is expected that such petitions in voluntary bankruptcy as have already been filed will have to be amended so as to conform to the requirements of the new rules. They will also have to be extensively duplicated, as the new law requires that three copies of each petition shall be filed—one for the use of the court, one for the referee, and one for the trustee. The latest proceeding taken under the new law is a formal demand by the United States Attorney General upon the clerks of all bankruptcy courts that comprehensive statements of all petitions in bankruptcy be forwarded to him for the information of his department and for submission to Congress.

Some lawyers in this city express the fear that unless the United States Supreme Court promulgates the rules of procedure by Nov. 1 the proceedings which the Federal bankruptcy law was designed to facilitate will be seriously obstructed, especially with regard to suits in involuntary bankruptcy. Such suits previously brought in the State courts have been stayed by order of the United States District Court upon presentation of sufficient proof that the petition filed in the Federal court includes the plaintiff's claim; that the said debt was not contracted through fraud, and that it is one that a discharge in bankruptcy would properly discharge a bankrupt from.

"Nearly all of the cases of voluntary bankruptcy brought up under the provisions of this new Federal bankruptcy law are to clear away the stigma of old business failures," said Mr. Abraham Hershfield of the law firm of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield yesterday. "Of all the petitions in voluntary bankruptcy that we have prepared under the new law to date, only one relates to a recent failure. Men who have been handicapped for years by a burden of debt which they could not pay will now come forward, submit a plain statement of their case to the United States court, obtain their discharge from bankruptcy, and be able to start the business for themselves free-handed. One of the chief purposes of this Federal bankruptcy law was to give the hopeless bankrupt a chance to clear himself, and get back into business under his own name. Business men who, in consequence of past failures are now operating under the names of their wives or their children, will now have an opportunity of reasserting their individuality.

"It is not likely that there will be many petitions in voluntary bankruptcy from firms or individuals who may fail hereafter. The new law prohibits the making of preferences by a bankrupt, and a business man that gets into financial difficulties will find it much more to his advantage to effect a private settlement with his creditors than to incur the expenses of the bankruptcy court. It will only be in exceptional cases that a business concern will hereafter go into voluntary bankruptcy."

Judge Brown of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York has appointed the following referees, each for a term of two years: Theodore Aub, Royal S. Crane, Stanley W. Dexter, Ernest Hall, George C. Holt, John W. Houston, Seaman Miller, Peter B. Olney, Francis K. Pendleton, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, John J. Townsend, and Morris S. Wise, all in the County of New York; Stephen H. Thayer, in Westchester County; Charles W. Arnold, in Dutchess County, and Walter C. Anthony, in Orange County. These referees have authority, subject to review by the appointing Judge, to consider all petitions referred to them by the clerks and to make the adjudications or dismiss the petitions. They can also exercise the powers of the Judge in taking possession of and releasing the property of the bankrupt in the event of the issuance by the clerk of the court of a certificate showing the absence of a Judge from that particular judicial district. Referees are furthermore empowered to declare dividends and prepare and deliver to trustees dividend sheets showing the dividends declared and to whom payable.

Referees are not permitted to act in cases in which they are directly or indirectly interested, or to practice as attorneys and counselors in bankruptcy, or to purchase, directly or indirectly, any property of an estate in bankruptcy.

The new Federal bankruptcy law provides that no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed within four months of the date of the passage of the act. The act was passed by Congress on July 1, consequently the four months will have expired on Nov. 1.

United States Commissioner Alexander said yesterday that the demand of the United States Attorney General for detailed statements regarding bankruptcy proceedings was in accordance with Section 53 of the Federal bankruptcy law, which says that the Attorney General shall annually lay before Congress statistical tables showing for the whole country and by States the number of cases during the year of voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, the amount of the property of the estates, the dividends paid, and the expenses of administering such estates.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ARTISTIC WEAVERS
lent all their skill in these Oriental treasures.

Handwoven Cashmere Carpets
Averaging
6.6x7.7 ft. . . . $23.00
to
13.2x7.10 ft. . . . 77.50
(Formerly $80.00 to $80.00.)

Besides being a good rug for wood floors it is the best weave to lay on fillings or old carpets and can be used as couch or table covers.

Such rugs glow forth with subdued splendor from between the furniture, forming the veritable essence of decorative comfort.

Furniture of faultless joinery at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Thoroughly Reliable

A strong statement, but true, of the

"Priestley"

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

A GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY YARD.

The Manufacturers' Name Is on the Selvedge.

TWO MEN INJURED BY BLAST.

Explosion in Harlem Shatters Glass and Arouses the Residents.

A blast of rock yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, injured two men, aroused the neighborhood, and shattered glass in houses hundreds of feet away. The injured men are Patrick Crowley, forty years old, a laborer, of 416 East Sixty-second Street, and William Tennes, forty-nine years old, an engineer, of 238 East Eighty-first Street, both of whom were struck by pieces of rock. Crowley was taken to the Harlem Hospital, and Tennes to his home.

A man known only as "Mike" was in charge of the work, and he placed logs chained together on top of the rock to be blasted. The police say there was no tin on top of the rocks, and that the logs were improperly chained. All the Italian laborers stood at a distance when the blast was set off. Instead of blowing straight up, a great mass of rock was carried out toward Madison Avenue.

Crowley and Tennes were right in the way of the flying rock, about 500 feet from the blasting spot, and were mowed down. A large piece of the rock struck a scuttle on the apartment house at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue, and crashed through into the attic. Another big piece of stone shot through a window at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Madison Avenue, and broke the wall it fell against in the room, which happened to be vacant. The foreman and the contractor of the work could not be found, the police said.

STUBBORN EAST SIDE FIRE.

Tenement Houses Threatened by a Blaze in Allen Street.

Fire started last evening in the rag shop of Max Bernstein, on the ground floor of the five-story brick building 58 Allen Street. The place is occupied wholly for business purposes, the other occupants being Max Cohen, furniture trimmings and store fixtures, on the second and third floors, and Rappoport, paper-box maker, on the fourth and fifth floors. The flames spread with great rapidity through the buildings by means of air shafts, and when the first alarm was turned in the whole place was ablaze. Second, third, and fourth alarms were sent in in rapid succession, for the locality is considered a dangerous one by the Fire Department.

The blaze was a stubborn one, and taxed the energies of the firemen for upward of an hour. At one time it appeared that the big double-decker tenement house 60 and 62 Allen Street would be destroyed, but the flames succeeded only in damaging the three upper floors of No. 60, into which they leaped across the air shaft separating the two buildings. Considerable damage was done, however, to the lower stories by water. The damage is estimated at about $20,000, $15,000 of which is to the building and $5,000 to the contents.

Traffic on the Second Avenue elevated railroad was suspended for an hour, as was that on the Grand Street surface line. Two alleged pickpockets were arrested in the crowd and locked up in the Eldridge Street Station House.

Missing Woman in a Pauper's Grave.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Mary Hogan, fifty-nine years old, disappeared from her home on Willow Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, Weehawken. Yesterday it was learned that she died at the Snake Hill Almshouse on Oct. 12, and had been buried in Potter's Field. Her clothing was identified by Thomas Roach, her son-in-law. The records show that Mrs. Hogan was found in Jersey City on Oct. 10. She was then demented, and unable to tell who she was or where she lived. The police notified Poormaster Hewitt, who sent her to the Almshouse. A general alarm was sent out, and the police of neighboring towns and cities were notified, but no one appeared to identify the woman. The exposure she had undergone brought on an attack of pneumonia, which ended fatally. The body will be removed to the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery.

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine, which will accompany THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, will have a number of attractive features, including a full-page picture of President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, reproductions of oil paintings of James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, and Edward Lauterbach, and portraits of the judiciary and Congressional nominees of both parties. Insure securing a copy by leaving an order with your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

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FOUGHT HARD FOR HIS WIFE

Young Husband Resorts to Force and Then to the Law.

WAS VICTORIOUS IN THE END

Mr. and Mrs. Seeley of Ocean Grove Must Now Answer to a Charge of Assault and Battery.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—Herbert B. Rogers, now in his third year in the medical course of Jefferson College, about three years ago met Irene Seeley, whose parents live in Ocean Grove. Her father, Charles S. Seeley, is one of the best-known residents of the place. His daughter was married once, but the marriage was not a happy one, and a divorce allowed her to regain her maiden name. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley are said to have been opposed to the second marriage, so the young couple took things in their own hands. After that everything went along well enough until recently.

In the early part of the Summer Mrs. Rogers came to Ocean Grove to visit her parents. She had been living with her husband in Philadelphia. It is claimed Mr. and Mrs. Seeley took steps to prevent their daughter rejoining her husband, and even went so far, according to Rogers, as to restrain the young woman under lock and key. Rogers also claims he was kept from seeing his wife. A few days ago Mrs. Seeley went away for a few days and Mrs. Rogers telegraphed her husband. He came on at once and they began preparations to live together. They delayed too long, and it was not until yesterday afternoon that Rogers secured a furnished house in Asbury Park, where he and his wife were to set up housekeeping. Wednesday night Mrs. Seeley arrived.

When Rogers had completed his arrangements he went to the Seeley house last night to get his wife. He was allowed to enter, but could not find her in the house, and her mother would not tell him where she was. He went away again, and after consulting with friends returned. He thinks his return was unexpected, for when he entered the house he was not opposed, and as he ascended the stairs he met his wife, who had on nothing but a nightdress. She threw her arms about him and begged to be taken from the house. Then, he says, Mr. and Mrs. Seeley attacked him. Mrs. Seeley devoted mosts of her efforts to force her daughter to release her hold on Rogers, while, according to Rogers, Mr. Seeley beat him. He determined upon heroic measures, and, picking up his wife, started from the house.

Burdened as he was with his wife's weight he succeeded, despite the efforts of Mrs. Seeley and her husband, to get out of the house and to the sidewalk, but the labor of carrying the young woman was exhaustive, and Rogers had finally to give up. Mrs. Seeley and her husband started to drag the young woman back into the house, and finally succeeded, but not until Mrs. Rogers's only garment had been torn to ribbons. Mrs. Rogers then ran to a window, and threw it open and begged her husband to obtain assistance. Rogers tried to force an entrance to the house, but the door was barred. He was urged by the crowd which gathered and which was in open sympathy with the young folks, to break in the door and use force to take his wife away. All the crowd needed was a leader, and Mrs. Rogers would have been taken out and carried anywhere she wished.

Some of the cooler heads got hold of Rogers and induced him to go to Justice Cross. The Justice took a complaint of assault and battery against Mr. and Mrs. Seeley, and sent Constable Bennett to arrest them. The constable found the house tightly closed, but Mr. Seeley and he had a confab through a window. The constable advised Mr. Seeley to surrender, but the advice was not taken. Instead, the lights in the house were extinguished. Mr. Seeley refused to come out and be arrested, so Constable Bennett announced his intention of going inside to make the arrest.

Mrs. Rogers and her husband then had a talk. Mr. Rogers was on the ground and his wife was at an up-stairs window. The result of it was that a truce was declared, by which the husband was to desist for the night, but was to return this morning. Justice Cross, who had arrived, advised this course. Constable Bennett was inflexible. He had a warrant to serve, and the disappointed crowd gathered hope. Mr. Seeley finally opened a cellar window and gave his promise to report for arraignment this morning. Justice Cross assented to this.

Rogers was on hand this morning early. He was admitted to the house, but was not allowed to see his wife except in the presence of her parents. Mr. Seeley, according to Rogers, advised the young man to get out of town, as a warrant was out for him. Rogers finally left the house and went to consult a lawyer. Meanwhile Mr. Seeley, good to his promise, went to report to Justice Cross. His wife did not accompany him and Justice Cross said she must appear, and Constable Bennett was about to go after her when Mr. Seeley volunteered to get her. He went away and returned in a little while to say that during his absence his wife had left the house and he did not know where she was.

Mr. Seeley then proceeded to give bail in the sum of $100 for his appearance for examination. Constable Bennett started out to locate Mrs. Seeley. The giving of a bond took time, and then Mr. Seeley went to consult a lawyer. Meanwhile Rogers learned of the absence of his father-in-law and the abdication of Mrs. Seeley and hurried to the Seeley house. He was admitted to the house by his wife and then they made hurried preparations for departure, and by the time Mr. Seeley returned his daughter was gone. They are now living at 72½ Abbott Avenue and hope their troubles are over.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. WETHERELL.

Services Over the Officer's Body Held at Trinity Church.

Funeral services were held yesterday at Trinity Church over the body of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherell of the Sixth United States Infantry, who fell in the charge up San Juan Hill. The body arrived here Wednesday on the Michigan. Capt. Wetherell was a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is said to have been the only member of the Grand Army who gave his life in battle in the late war.

The body was brought from Governors Island to Pier 3 East River, where it was met by 100 men of Lafayette Post at 3 P. M. The pall bearers were Lieuts. Fuger and Gose of the Thirteenth Infantry, Col. Downs of the Seventy-first New York, Capt. Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry, and Capts. Lasiter and Steadman of the Sixteenth Infantry. The church was filled long before the arrival of the cortége. Among those in the audience were Col. John Jacob Astor, Admiral Bunce and staff, Commodore Philip and staff, and many Grand Army veterans. The mourners were Mrs. Wetherell, her daughter, and two sons, one of them being Second Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherell of his father's old regiment.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Nevitt Steele, assistant rector of Trinity Church. The body will be taken to-day to Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, for burial.

The Berlin in Collision Again.

It transpired yesterday, when the Hamburg-American Line steamship Helen Rickmers docked in Hoboken, that she had been in collision with the transport Berlin early Thursday morning. The Berlin was bound out, and met the Rickmers below Liberty Island. Through a misunderstanding of signals, the vessels came together, just scraping enough to bend in some plates on the port bow of the Rickmers and to smash two of the Berlin's boats. The last time the Berlin left port on Sept. 21, she had a similar experience with the White Star Line steamship Teutonic, just below the Narrows, but neither ship was damaged.

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The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
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OCT 1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

WOMEN CLUBS—THE RETURN OF THEIR SEASON.

With the return of frost comes back the day of the club, when women run together of a morning to obtain a little stimulus for sober reading. Sometimes eager and earnest, sometimes desultory and languid, according to the calibre of its members, the so-called literary society (which deals with history and biography as often as with literature) is not only fashionable, but is so closely connected with the spirit of our times that it is undoubtedly destined to remain with us and adapt itself to changing needs and views. Barring out the meetings which very busy people hold in their spare evenings, the woman's club may be said to represent society's effort to put itself in touch with the world which really works. It springs from the widespread movement for scattering knowledge broadcast, and is forever trying to connect itself with the more serious phases of intellectual life, to reach out to and understand minds which not only receive but create ideas.

As our age occupies itself much in criticism, questions the why and the how of everything from sun to amoeba, and is not contented without at least a plausible guess at world embracing relationships, a vital hold upon the main current of thought to-day is not to be attained lightly, and even a dim sort of appreciation of the motive power which is driving great minds forward is out of the reach of too many of us. The clubwoman chooses the bright points of a subject allotted to her, clothes them in smooth language, and passes judgment, but her opinions often are borrowed, and if they happen to be her own she knows too little of what has been said in similar fields to make them worth remembering. In general, she lacks an intellectual point of view, and merely forms disconnected ideas of this or that subject as she is called upon to treat of it. Fact after fact is learned, lives and literatures are reviewed, the club keeps in touch with the rage for general and particular information, but is still removed from the serious business of thought.

It is not possible to lead people by squads and divisions from one intellectual plane to another, and a whole club may vaguely feel its lack without knowing what it is or how to fill it, but there are many individuals who ought to be clever enough to see that the culture our clubs are seeking lies not so much in accumulated knowledge as in increased power of appreciation and thought. It is perfectly possible to remember the aims and criterions of this year's war when we study the crusades, and to keep modern liberal political views in mind even in going back to early steps of religious and personal liberty.

The club member who has come in real contact with the spirit of thought in our time will be able to touch the vital points of whatever matter is dealt with, the points, that is, which are vital for us to-day, and will bring them forward in graceful or at least convincing form, so that he who runs may read and be at once enlightened and enriched. This is no plea for more attention to the ponderous and the dry, but for a better recognition of the forces which impel men forward, guide great tendencies, and result in great achievements.

CLUB LIONS WHO STAY AWAY.

A New England writer, running over a partial list of the prominent members of a new club in New York, a club with notable artistic aspirations, observes that an association which embraces such varied and distinguished elements cannot want for good company and good talk. One feels that the writer displays provincialism, though the extremes include Bishop Potter and John Kendrick Bangs Judge Howland and Frederic Remington. Certainly there is material for good company and good talk—but how often will one find men of this sort at the club?

It is no rare thing to learn in the papers of a new and worthy movement with such a list of backers as makes the average lion hunter long to enroll himself a member. But the papers give scant record of the meetings. If he attends them they prove very tame, for the lions, having called the hunters out, feel that their part of the show is over. It may be that the new club will be more fortunate than some of its contemporaries, and we all must wish it well; but considered as a general proposition, this theory of the New England writer is provincial. Indeed, one is tempted to wonder sometimes whether the intellectually titled persons of our American cities do not lend their names to schemes philanthropic and educational with something of the careless ease and lack of personal regard that English Dukes and Lords have lately been revealed as showing in regard to affairs commercial and financial. It cannot be said that our "great men" sell the use of their names. On the contrary, there are indications that they not only lend their names for nothing but often make payments in addition, though, of course, the cynic will say that interest returns are sometimes as acceptable in other things as in legal tenders. This, however, is not fair.

Perhaps in the circumstances, with the multiplicity of good movements that are under way in our modern cities, the plan is the best that can be devised. But it is not ideal. When a man puts his name to a movement and knows that the public is invited to embark in it because his name is there, should he not put his soul into it too; should he be content to be only a figurehead? The new art club, which starts with so splendid a membership, may give a remarkable impetus to American art if three-fourths of its members take seriously the obligation that their public connection with it ought to impose; that is to say, if they work with a hearty earnestness for its success. Should their sympathy with it prove to be measured, however, merely by the use of their names, its high purpose will come to naught, as have those of many a predecessor. There must come a crash in spite of intellectually titled subscribers and a brilliant directorate.

LECKY'S AMERICAN REVOLUTION

His Fair and Interesting Views Now Issued as a Separate Work.*

Reviewed for The New York Times by
Amos K. Fiske.

Prof. Woodburn has performed a distinct service, not so much to American scholars and students of history as to the ordinary American reader, in separating out from Lecky's voluminous history of England in the eighteenth century the parts relating to the American Revolution and presenting them in a compact volume by themselves. To the student the material may be familiar, but to the ordinary reader it is "as good as new." In these times of readjusting the National sentiment in regard to international relations in general and relations with Great Britain in particular, it is of especial interest to have laid before us in new and convenient form the view taken by a broad-minded English historian of the causes, the conduct, and the consequences of the Revolution which made an independent nation of the United States.

This English account of events in America in the latter half of the last century serves the very useful purpose of correcting the point of view from which we are apt so to look at them as to see only one side. Mr. Lecky is by no means an apologist for Great Britain or for her treatment of the colonies. Still less does he seem disposed to be a detractor of America or things American. He evidently strives to present the truth of history as it is, in a clear and philosophical light, and we are now so far removed from the events, and old prejudices are so far mollified, that we can derive satisfaction as well as benefit from the calm perusal of his chapters, though some disillusion may come from it.

Mr. Lecky shows how the zealous loyalty of the American colonists was first impaired by trade restrictions, which were unwise though universal in those days, how respect for authority was weakened by the smuggling and evasion which these restrictions begot, and how the spirit of independence throve on the ignorance and neglect of the colonies which prevailed in England; and then he proceeds logically to the effect produced when the Government suddenly determined upon a stringent enforcement of the trade regulations, the maintenance of an army in the colonies partly for that purpose, and the taxation of the colonists for the support of the new policy. He often points out that the measures adopted were not unreasonable in themselves, but injudicious in the circumstances; though he takes pains to show that the resistance to the Stamp act was based on the fundamental English principle that taxation without representation is tyranny, whether it is burdensome or not, and also to show that the resentment against the tea duty was largely a matter of natural, if not justifiable, retaliation for harsh coercive measures. Not the least interesting part of Mr. Lecky's treatment of his subject is his clear and candid estimate of the leaders of the Revolution, like Samuel Adams, Franklin, Washington, and others. His characterizations sometimes have a taking terseness, as when he says of Paine's "Common Sense," that it was "written in clear, racy, vivid English, and with much power of popular reasoning; and, like most of his works, it was shallow, violent, and scurrilous."

The author is as free in his criticism of the shortsightedness of British statesmen and the incapacity of English officers, like Gen. Gage and Lord Howe, as in his portrayal of the half-hearted support of the patriot cause by Americans, and the great difficulties which the leaders of the Revolution encountered from the apathy of the people and the selfish scheming of their politicians. He does not spare the wrong-headed obstinacy of George III., for which Lord North unjustly got much of the credit, and which prevented or defeated all proposals for conciliation and made persistence in the fight for independence inevitable, at a time when much more than half the colonists had no desire for independence, and it was hard to hold them together even for a redress of grievances. During the first part of the war the ill-informed sentiment of England strongly supported it, and insisted upon its vigorous prosecution, but during the latter part of the struggle it wearied and turned about and clamored for peace. The King held out against the sentiment of England after the reaction as firmly as he had gone with it in the beginning, and nothing but inexorable events could bring him to consent to peace, and then it was no longer a question of redress or conciliation for independence was won and had to be conceded.

Mr. Lecky does not refrain from showing how little the result was due to the patriotic fervor and devotion

*THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1763-1783: Being the Chapters and Passages Relating to America from the Author's History of England in the Eighteenth Century. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M. P., author of the "History of European Morals," &c. Arranged and edited with Historical and Bibliographical Notes by James Albert Woodburn, Professor of American History and Politics in the Indiana University. New York, Boston, and Chicago: D. Appleton & Co.

of a united people, and how much it owed to the French alliance and the mismanagement of the English. But if we were disposed to be sensitive to the apparent disparagement of the fathers, we might find complacent satisfaction in the tribute to their descendants—our worthy selves. To those who are disposed to magnify the virtues of the past and disparage the merits of the present time, it will do no harm to meditate upon the words of the philosophic historian, when he says:

"In truth the American people, though in general unbounded believers in progress, are accustomed, through a kind of curious modesty, to do themselves a great injustice by the extravagant manner in which they idealize their past. It has almost become a commonplace that the great Nation which in our day has shown such an admirable combination of courage, devotion, and humanity in its gigantic civil war, and which since that time has so signally falsified the predictions of its enemies, and put to shame all the nations of Europe by its unparalleled efforts in paying off its National debt, is of a far lower moral type than its ancestors at the time of the War of Independence. This belief appears to me essentially false. The nobility and beauty of the character of Washington can indeed hardly be surpassed; several of the other leaders of the Revolution were men of ability and public spirit, and few armies have ever shown a nobler self-devotion than that which remained with Washington through the dreary Winter at Valley Forge. But the army that bore those sufferings was a small one, and the general aspect of the American people during the contest was far from heroic or sublime. The future destinies and greatness of the English race must necessarily rest mainly with the mighty Nation which has arisen beyond the Atlantic, and that Nation may well afford to admit that its attitude during the brief period of its enmity to England has been very unduly extolled."

But the English writer constantly shows a sort of partiality for the loyalists, whose hearts were true to the mother country through all the struggle, and he says that it would be an injustice to judge the Americans of that time only by the "revolutionary party," and to fail to recognize "how large a proportion of their best men had no sympathy with the movement." He admits that the loyalists were considerately treated by the patriots, or the revolutionists as he would doubtless prefer to call them, and that the latter showed far more humanity and magnanimity than the English in dealing with their enemies. In treating of the conduct of Arnold and the execution of André, he justifies the American estimate of the acts of the two men and the punishment of the one who was captured, rather than that of the apologists for the traitor and the spy and of the critics of the stern judgment meted out to the latter. He does not withhold admiration for the courage and ability displayed in the peace negotiations. "It is impossible," he says, "not to be struck with the skill, hardihood, and good fortune that marked the American negotiation. Everything the United States could with any shadow of plausibility demand from England they obtained, and much of what they obtained was granted them in opposition to the two great powers by whose assistance they triumphed."

Lecky's Views of Washington.

To the appointment of Washington, far more than to any other single circumstance, is due the ultimate success of the American Revolution, though in purely intellectual powers Washington was certainly inferior to Franklin, and perhaps to two or three other of his colleagues. There is a theory which once received the countenance of some considerable physiologists, though it is now, I believe, completely discarded, that one of the great lines of division among men may be traced to the comparative development of the cerebrum and the cerebellum. To the first organ it was supposed belong those special gifts or powers which make men poets, orators, thinkers, artists, conquerors, or wits. To the second belong the superintending, restraining, discerning, and directing faculties which enable men to employ their several talents with sanity and wisdom, which maintain the balance and the proportion of intellect and character, and make sound judgments and well-regulated lives. The theory, however untrue in its physiological aspect, corresponds to a real distinction in human minds and characters, and it was especially in the second order of faculties that Washington excelled. His mind was not quick or remarkably original. His conversation had no brilliancy or wit. He was entirely without the gift of eloquence, and he had very few accomplishments. He knew no language but his own, and except for a rather strong turn for mathematics, he had no taste which can be called purely intellectual. There was nothing in him of the meteor or the cataract, nothing that either dazzled or overpowered. A courteous and hospitable country gentleman, a skillful farmer, a very keen sportsman, he probably differed little in tastes and habits from the better members of the class to which he belonged; and it was in a great degree in the administration of a large estate and in assiduous attention to county and provincial business that he acquired his rare skill in reading and managing men.

As a soldier the circumstances of his career brought him into the blaze not only of domestic but of foreign criticism, and it was only very gradually that his superiority was fully recognized. Lee, who of all American soldiers had seen most service in the English Army, and Conway, who had risen to great repute in the French Army, were both accustomed to speak of his military talents with extreme disparagement; but personal jealousy and animosity undoubtedly colored their judgments. Kalb, who had been trained in the best military schools of the Continent, at first pronounced him to be very deficient in the strength, decision, and promptitude of a General; and, although he soon learned to form the highest estimate of his military capacity, he continued to lament that an excessive modesty led him too frequently to act upon the opinion of inferior men, rather than upon his own most excellent judgment. In the army and the Congress more than one rival was opposed to him. He had his full share of disaster; the operations which he conducted, if compared with great European wars, were on a very small scale; and he had the immense advantage of encountering in most cases Generals of singular incapacity. It may, however, be truly said of him that his military reputation steadily rose through many successive campaigns, and before the end of the struggle he had outlived all rivalry, and almost all envy. He had a thorough knowledge of the technical part of his profession, a good eye for military combinations, an extraordinary gift of military administration. Punctual, methodical, and exact in the highest degree, he excelled in managing those minute details which are so essential to the efficiency of an army, and he possessed to an eminent degree not only the common courage of a soldier, but also that much rarer form of courage which can endure long-continued suspense, bear the weight of great responsibility, and encounter the risks of misrepresentation and unpopularity. For several years, and usually in the neighborhood of superior forces, he commanded a perpetually fluctuating army, almost wholly destitute of discipline and respect for authority, torn by the most violent personal and provincial jealousies, wretchedly armed, wretchedly clothed, and sometimes in imminent danger of starvation. Unsupported for the most part by the population among whom he was quartered, and incessantly thwarted by the jealousy of Congress, he kept his army together by a combination of skill, firmness, patience, and judgment which has rarely been surpassed, and he led it at last to a signal triumph.

In civil life as in military life he was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for the clearness and soundness of his judgment, for his perfect moderation and self-control, for the quiet dignity and the indomitable firmness with which he pursued every path which he had deliberately chosen. Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or action or judgment recorded of him. Those who knew him well noticed that he had keen sensibilities and strong passions; but his power of self-command never failed him, and no act of his public life can be traced to personal caprice, ambition, or resentment. In the despondency of long-continued failure, in the elation of sudden success, at times when his soldiers were deserting by hundreds and when malignant plots were formed against his reputation, amid the constant quarrels, rivalries, and jealousies of his subordinates, in the dark hour of National ingratitude, and in the midst of the most universal and intoxicating flattery, he was always the same calm, wise, just, and single-minded man, pursuing the course which he believed to be right, without fear or favor or fanaticism; equally free from the passions that spring from interest, and from the passions that spring from imagination. He never acted on the impulse of an absorbing or uncalculating enthusiasm, and he valued very highly fortune, position, and reputation; but at the command of duty he was ready to risk and sacrifice them all. He was in the highest sense of the words a gentleman and a man of honor, and he carried into public life the severest standard of private morals. It was at first the constant dread of large sections of the American people that if the old Government were overthrown they would fall into the hands of military adventurers and undergo the yoke of military despotism. It was mainly the transparent integrity of the character of Washington that dispelled the fear. It was always known by his friends, and it was soon acknowledged by the whole Nation and by the English themselves, that in Washington America had found a leader who could be induced by no earthly motive to tell a falsehood, or to break an engagement, or to commit any dishonorable act. Men of this moral type are happily not rare, and we have all met them in our experience; but there is scarcely another instance in history of such a man having reached and maintained the highest position in the convulsions of civil war and of a great popular agitation.

It is one of the great advantages of the long practice of free institutions that it diffuses through the community a knowledge of character and a soundness of judgment which save it from the enormous mistakes that are almost always made by enslaved nations when suddenly called upon to choose their rulers. No fact shows so eminently the high intelligence of the men who managed the American Revolution as their selection of a leader whose qualities were so much more solid than brilliant, and who was so entirely free from all the characteristics of a demagogue. It was only slowly and very deliberately that Washington identified himself with the revolutionary cause. No man had a deeper admiration for the British Constitution, or a more sincere wish to preserve the connection and to put an end to the disputes between the two countries. In Virginia the revolutionary movement was preceded and prepared by a democratic movement of the yeomanry of the province, led by Patrick Henry, against the planter aristocracy, and Washington was a conspicuous member of the latter. In tastes, manners, instincts, and sympathies he might have been taken as an admirable specimen of the better type of English country gentleman, and he had a great deal of the strong conservative feeling which is natural to the class. From the first promulgation of the Stamp act, however, he adopted the conviction that a recognition of the sole right of the colonies to tax themselves was essential to their freedom, and as soon as it became evident that Parliament was resolved at all hazards to assert and exercise its authority of taxing America, he no longer hesitated. An interesting letter to his wife, however, shows clearly that he accepted the proffered command of the American forces with extreme diffidence and reluctance and solely because he believed that it was impossible for him honorably to refuse it. He declined to accept from Congress any emoluments for his service beyond the simple payment of his expenses, of which he was accustomed to draw up most exact and methodical accounts.

An exhibition of some of the more recent work of Phil May of Punch will be held by Arthur Tooth & Son next month. The same firm will display Dagnan-Bouveret's "Christ at Emmaus," recently purchased by Mr. H. C. Frick for the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, in January, and is arranging an exhibition of works by American painters for a later day.

The first large exhibition of the season will be held in the American Art Galleries in November and will be one of 600 pictures by the French artist, James Tissot, who is now in this country. The remarkable collection of pictures and art objects formed by the late D. W. Powers of Rochester will be exhibited and sold by the association in January.

BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS.

When and How They Were Written—Injury Busch's Book Has Done Their Sale—Publication in New York.

FROM THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—It is not often that a secret is so well kept as has been that of Prince Bismarck's memoirs. Up to two weeks ago even such Bismarck authorities as Maximilian Harden, editor of the Zukunft, were not aware in just what the recollections consisted, and only knew that the Prince had from time to time dictated parts of the work to Lothar Bucher and others, and that certain pages had been set up for his benefit. Yesterday I was at Stuttgart and heard the whole story from the lips of Privy Councilor Kroener, the senior partner of the great publishing house of Cotta.

In 1890, soon after the dismissal of Prince Bismarck from office, he made a contract for the publishing of his memoirs with Herr Kroener. In 1893 Prince Bismarck fell seriously ill at Kissingen, and Herr Kroener was sent for hurriedly in order to confer about the arrangements for publication. In order that the Prince might correct the proofs the memoirs were set up entirely, and several copies of them, unbound and only hastily sewn, were allowed to leave the Cotta printing house, two going to Friedrichsruh, where they now are, one to Prof. Horst Kohl, who was chosen as the editor of the work, &c. The memoirs as they are to-day will possibly fill four volumes, certainly three, but the two volumes which are to appear in German, English, and French on the 22d of November are the only ones the publication of which is now intended, and they have been in type for six years. Only a few pages have had to be added and numerous corrections to be made. These two volumes, which contain together about 700 pages, bring the Prince's recollections up to the death of the Emperor Frederick in 1888. Herr Kroener told me frankly that the rest of the material, which relates to the reign of the present Emperor, is of such a character that its publication would be more than likely to call down wrath from above, and that no decision has yet been arrived at as to the date of its appearance.

What I saw of the two volumes soon to appear gives me no reason to believe that the public will be justified in expecting anything of a sensational character. The Prince has merely put down in his own terse and powerful language a mass of satirical witticisms, recollections, opinions, and sentiments which, from a historical standpoint, must form a work of the greatest importance.

It would, of course, have been a great financial advantage for the Cottas to bring out the work immediately after Prince Bismarck's death, and as their contract was with the Prince himself, they were under no obligations to take into consideration the wishes of the Bismarck family. Nevertheless, they did so, as Prince Herbert was afraid of press scandals should the memoirs appear at once, and the result was that six months have been allowed to elapse, although publication within two or three weeks of the Iron Chancellor's death would have been possible.

The Cottas began very late to entertain bids for the English and American rights, although most of the prominent English and American publishers were known to be in the field. Up to only a few days ago most of the publishers were still unaware what the memoirs consisted of, but many of them were nevertheless ready, as the Germans say, to buy the cat in the bag, trusting to the Cottas' word as to the importance of the manuscript. The contest finally was narrowed down to two New York houses. One of them was favored by the Cottas and also by Prof. Horst Kohl, to both of whom the German representative of the New York house was well known. The Harpers had the advantage of the presence in London of the son-in-law, Herr Beck, and the nephew, Herr Kroener, of the senior partner of the Cottas, and within the last few days, as Herr Kroener told me, raised their bid more than once. On the afternoon of Oct. 6 the Harpers sent an ultimatum to the Cottas, and in the absence of anything definite from another quarter the Stuttgart firm saw itself obliged to close with the offer, which was for many, many thousand dollars.

The price paid was indeed so large that a vast number of copies of the book must be sold before this royalty will have been covered. As the book ought to appear simultaneously in the three languages, it has not seemed wise to bring it out, as the Harpers naturally would have preferred, in magazine form at first; the complete book must be published at once.

The title finally chosen by the Prince and with which the work will appear is "Gedanken und Erinnerungen," ("Thoughts and Recollections,") and was only selected after long consideration, the other available titles being "Memoirs" and "Denkwürdigkeiten," ("Memorabilia.") A letter from Lothar Bucher in the early nineties, addressed to Herr Kroener, says that he had taken down the Prince's dictation for about two hours every day from September to March, and that the Prince had not yet made up his mind whether to publish the work or a part of it before his death. It is well known that his bitterness toward the present Emperor, so keenly felt for a few years after his dismissal, became less acute later, and to this fact may be ascribed the resolution to have the book appear as a posthumous work. As to the doubtful character of the last volume, that is not to see the light for some time yet, the Prince remarked in 1893, as he lay sick in Kissingen: "These two volumes I can give you, even if I should not live to correct them, but with the third, which lies there on my desk, it is different. That is not yet quite ready, and in any case could not be printed yet a while." The highest English bid for the "Memoirs" was about £15,000.

EDWARD BRECK.

1898

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Travel in the East.*

Travel in these days is not quite so formidable as was the case when Marco Polo, the famous Venetian, undertook his journeyings in the Orient, and even M. Niebuhr, who followed him as late as 1761, was confronted by difficulties far greater than those which prevail to-day. Travel has to a great extent lost the glamour that it formerly had. Time was when it was the few and not the many who wandered in other than their own lands, but now it has come to be that the few and not the many remain at home. Navigators who set out on a cruise like that which forms the subject of the present book do not, like Columbus, journey upon unknown seas, nor do they leave hope behind. Gayly we now sail the blue sea waters, for the most part by lane routes, thus reducing collision dangers.

The American cruiser in which were made the travels we have to do with in Mr. Ford's book, and which covered a period of some two and a half years, was the United States steamer Alert. The first point of destination was the Aleutian group of islands which belongs to the United States and forms part of Alaska. There are about 150 of these islands. The total number of inhabitants does not exceed 1,500. A month was quickly spent in cruising about Bering Sea, guarding the passes, hunting for illegal sealers, coaling, and studying the natives, the last of which occupations was perhaps the most entertaining, as contact with unfamiliar peoples and strange customs is always novel and interesting. The seal and other fisheries are the important features of these far-away islands. The first mermaid was a seal. Leaving the rookeries, the little vessel laid her course for Petropaulski, Kamtchatka, which point was duly reached. Peter the Great took a great interest in this place, which was a flourishing port 200 years ago, but at present it contains less than 1,000 inhabitants. Bering started from here on his voyages of discovery that immortalized his name and added so much to the Russian Empire. Leaving the cheerless shores of Eastern Siberia, Japan was the next point of destination. At Yokohama the visitor from the United States has the first glimpse of beautiful Japan and of its wonderful people. Here you encounter a crowd of jolly, laughing jinrikisha men, each offering his vehicle and soliciting your patronage. If you except the customs officials, the jinrikisha men are about the first acquaintances one makes in Japan. Yokohama is a cosmopolis. The shops have had the fronts removed so that the whole interior is exposed to view and the goods are displayed in the altogether open. Japan pays homage to Buddha.

It is a land of tea and sweetened rice cakes, but the Japanese are a progressive people, and they are fast discarding old things and reaching out after the new ones in the line of progress. The late war in which Japan was arrayed against China demonstrated that Japan had improved her opportunities, while China had not. In Japan there are now to be found many men who are fully competent as constructing engineers and mechanics. Shipbuilding flourishes, and battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats worthy the ensign of any first-class nation are constructed by them. Japan and her various cities are nothing if not picturesque, and the love of the beautiful, especially in nature, seems particularly strong and well developed among all the people. Leaving with reluctance the arts, industries, and customs of Japan that contrast so mightily with our own, we are in the development of the present book brought next into contact with China, whose present threatened disintegration lends to it more than ordinary interest. China might be one of the great powers of the earth. Her immense population entitles her to rank high in the scale, but the Chinese junks are built to-day as they were in the time of Columbus, and as they have been built for 1,000 years. China is a hermit among nations, and hates strangers and foreigners. Progress lags in consequence, and with great possibilities and resources she sits helpless.

Next to the Japanese the Chinese are the finest agriculturists in the world; they are patient and hard workers, who do not tire of their labor. We have from China our gunpowder, as we also have the first invention and use of water-tight compartments in ships that form now a part of the constructive detail of all modern vessels. They have ingenuity and invention, but they are nevertheless helpless. The feet of the women are distorted so that walking is difficult, if not impossible; they use large quantities of opium; birds' nests and shark fins go to make a part of their menus, and there has long been something more than a mere suspicion that rats cunningly prepared, but rats notwithstanding, are served on Chinese bills of fare. They do not think it possible to be wiser than their fathers were. Only small benefit has been derived by them from a very early acquaintance with printing, the mariner's compass, the circulation of the blood, and many of the arts, whose use among them has been very restricted. They are a nation of born traders, and they are remarkable for their fidelity to their engagements. The cultured classes in China are largely adherents of the school of Confucius. The magnitude of China is manifest when we remember that, according to the official reports, the population of the empire is 405,000,000, or one-third of the human race. Mr. Ford has given us much interesting information as to detail in history, in art, and in other departments that will go far to hold the unflagging interest of his readers. The chapter on the Philippine Islands will be read by many who are now especially interested in that country and our probable control of it. A brief account of the Japan-China war is given in an appendix. Those who may not travel should read the book of Mr. Ford as one of the best available substitutes.

*AN AMERICAN CRUISER IN THE EAST. Travels and Studies in the Far East. The Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea, Eastern Siberia, Japan, Korea, China, Formosa, Hongkong, and the Philippine Islands. By John D. Ford, Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Station, United States Navy. With numerous illustrations and three maps. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pages 468. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, $2.50.

As to The Tides.*

One need not be profoundly interested in the actual subject of Prof. George Howard Darwin's "The Tides" to find the book very suggestive and awakening. Geology, the widest and highest questions of astronomy, and earthquakes, are a few of the topics upon which the author touches, using the researches of others or describing his own by way of illustrating or verifying his theories. Then, too, many of the observations recorded tend to show that man, although his native planet holds him her vassal by gravitation, nevertheless wields no small power over her, not only in intentional acts, like stripping our hills of forests, but in raising waves by steamboats, and even by every step that he takes.

Observations on the Lake of Geneva have shown that vibrations of the water precede a steamer's arrival by twenty-five minutes, and do not cease until more than two hours after her departure. While attempting to estimate the intensity of the tide-generating force, Mr. Darwin arranged an elaborate apparatus, set upon a block of stone weighing a ton and resting upon the bare ground. One day, while kneeling on the ground, watching it, he discovered that shifting part of his weight to one hand sensibly affected the apparatus. Statements like these make the phrase, "unresting sea" seem more truthful, and "the solid earth" a mockery, and yet the earth, as far as experiments can decide, is as rigid as steel, and the lakes and the sea, man's influence apart, move rhythmically.

To trace the curves of their rhythm, curves representing the action of lunar and solar forces, of orbital and rotary motion, of an infinite number of other and less effective forces, is the self-imposed task of the observer of tides. Mr. Darwin describes some of his apparatus, beginning with the fairly well-known tide gauge; then considering the "seiches," or variations, of height observed in Lake Geneva, and giving an interesting chapter to tides in rivers. A historical sketch, recounting the theories of the Chinese, the Arabs, the Norsemen, Seleucus, to Babylonians, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton, comes next, and is followed by an elaborate explanation of tide-generating force, with descriptions of apparatus for its mensuration and also for measuring various disturbing agencies.

The attractive force of tides upon the land and the effect of atmospheric pressure upon the earth; explanations of the equilibrium and dynamic theories, and a chapter on the harmonic analysis of the tides, and others on tables, accuracy, and reduction of observations, complete the consideration of the subject in its narrow aspects, but Mr. Darwin does not pause here. The tides upon a solidified planet, known to be superficially divided into land and water, furnish him with data for hypotheses as to the changes in a cosmic body in a plastic state, the genesis of the moon, the constitution of the nebulae, and the interaction of their various parts, elements, and movements, and thence he comes to the problems offered by Saturn's rings and the proof of their meteoric constitution.

The preface modestly explains that the author thinks that many persons would like to understand the tides, and that so far as he knows the subject is not explained in "popular" works on astronomy. He would have been justified in saying that nearly all such works darken it. His own gives a simple general explanation, and adds so much concerning particular variations and their causes that the reader finds himself taken to the outermost bounds of the solar system, and to the remotest past in the endeavor to understand them. He may not become a scientific observer in consequence; in truth, he will very probably forget the whole subject in half a year, but the broadening effect of even a single reading will remain with him for life.

*THE TIDES. By George Howard Darwin. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Human Immortality.*

The philosophers who attack Christianity are so noisy that both Christians and those neither Christian nor philosophical need not hesitate to own mild surprise at finding that "Human Immortality: Two Supposed Objections to the Doctrine," by Prof. William James, who occupies the Chair of Philosophy at Harvard, contests the objections. His little book is an Ingersoll lecture, delivered on the Harvard foundation of Miss Caroline Haskell Ingersoll, and Prof. James began by quietly saying that his own personal feeling about immortality had never been of the keenest order, and that among the problems that gave his mind solicitude, this one did not take the very foremost place. He spoke as a physiological psychologist, and as such he exposed the fallacy of the theory that if thought be a function of the gray matter of the brain, immortality is impossible.

Such a belief has its foundation in an incorrect definition of the word function, limiting it to production, whereas function may be permissive or transmissive. If the function of the brain be transmissive, if it be simply the channel through which the genuine matter of reality, the life of souls as it is in its fullness, comes into this world, the destruction of the brain implies nothing but the closure of that channel. The finite individual and the world of reality will remain. The Christian will be instantly reminded of St. Paul, with his figure of the glass through which we see darkly, but Prof. James was not thinking of the Apostle, but of philosophy, and he continued his argument by showing that the transmission theory made it possible to explain many cases of conversion, providential leadings, and sudden mental healings, not otherwise explicable, and was therefore preferable to the production theory.

His second point was the stumbling block of the intolerable and incredible number of beings whose immortality must be acceded, if immortality be true, and upon this he lavished no little scorn, frankly confessing, however, that he himself, as a recipient of modern scientific culture, had gone through a stage in which he stood aghast at the notion of universal immortality, embracing the half-brutish prehistoric man and all existing types. Such an attitude, he said, is due to the veriest lack and dearth of imagination. The tiresomeness of an overpeopled heaven "is a purely subjective and illusory notion, a sign of human incapacity, a remnant of the old, narrow-hearted aristocratic creed. * * * Was your taste consulted in the peopling of this globe? How, then, should it be consulted as to the peopling of the vast City of God? Let us put our hand over our mouth, like Job, and be thankful that in our personal littleness we ourselves are here at all. The Deity that suffers us, we may be sure, can suffer many another queer and wondrous and only half-delightful thing." "One scale of dimensions and numbers for the universe is no more wondrous or inconceivable than another, the moment you grant to a universe a right to be at all. * * * If we feel a significance in our own life which would lead us spontaneously to claim its perpetuity, let us at least be tolerant of like claims made by other lives, however numerous, however unideal they may seem to us to be. Let us, at any rate, not decide adversely on our own claim, whose grounds we feel directly, because we cannot decide favorably on the alien claims whose grounds we cannot feel at all. That would be letting blindness lay down the law to sight."

*HUMAN IMMORTALITY: TWO SUPPOSED OBJECTIONS TO THE DOCTRINE. By William James. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Dunbar's "The Uncalled."*

This story with a decidedly religious vein opens in the strictly orthodox fashion:

"It was about 6 o'clock of a Winter's morning. In the eastern sky faint streaks of gray had come and were succeeded by flashes of red, crimson-cloaked heralds of the coming day. It had snowed the day before, but a warm wind had sprung up during the night, and the snow had partially melted, leaving the earth showing through in ugly patches of yellow clay and sooty mud. Half despoiled of their white mantle, though with enough of it left to stand out in bold contrast to the bare places, the houses loomed up, black, dripping, and hideous," and so on, which serves to lead up to the picture contained in the opening, where a death chamber is sketched in a few bold strokes that show the horror of it and the squalor that was one of its features. The funeral at public charge was quickly over and the dead mother went to her long rest leaving all the tragedy of her life behind. Walpole was right when he wrote to Sir Horace Mann: "The world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those who feel." All was finished, so far as the dead woman was concerned, but not so with the living child she left behind. A council was called in regard to the proper disposition to be made of this little unfortunate, whose father was worthless, and the child passed into the hands of Miss Hester Prime, a maiden lady of some forty Summers, whose knowledge of children, as may well be suspected, was not what might be termed full and complete. Eliphalet Hodges volunteered to assist in the care, and he it was that in a measure counteracted the hard lines laid down by Miss Hester. The story told is anything but a dead one. Mr. Dunbar has caught the spirit of humanity and of human interest, and what he writes is not a dry essay, but a living, breathing life. The boy grows. He realizes that he is bound down with a rod of iron, and while he submits outwardly, there is inward rebellion and a resolution that when he becomes his own master the church, which has been made repellent to him, shall know him no more. Fred Brent smiles in church at a mirth-provoking incident and receives from the Rev. Mr. Simpson a rebuke therefor, and when taunted next day by one of the schoolboy tyrants because of it, he promptly thrashes him, in spite of Miss Hester's rules against fighting. Miss Hester compels him to beg Willie Tompkins, the thrashed boy's, pardon; but the next day he administers a second thrashing and boldly threatens a continuation if any more pardons are asked under compulsion. Miss Haster does not learn of the second fight, and he is vindicated. Time passes quickly in the world, and even more quickly in a romance. The days of boyhood passed and Fred Brent became a man. His guardian married Mr. Hodges and set her heart on making Freddie a preacher. The wish was to her the father of the deed, and the time came when the son of old Brent, the drunkard, preached as a supply for the Rev. Mr. Simpson, the presentation of which incident reveals no little dramatic power on the part of the author. The art is there undeniably, no matter what prejudice may say. "The Uncalled" is not a great novel, but is a good one. It is a long way in advance of the Russian school and of much of the work of the modern English and American schools. Mrs. Hodges makes a minister out of the "uncalled," but there comes a time when he resigns his commission and goes away. He meets his father and forgives him. He finds a new and happier place in the world where the horizon is wider and knowledge is larger. Mr. Dunbar has entered upon the writing of romance with as much success as that which characterized his verse and emphasizes the fact that a good story does not depend upon race or color or any such thing. The plot, while not involved, is skillfully and adroitly handled. The situations while at times appearing overdrawn, are yet not unnatural or unlikely.

*THE UNCALLED. A novel. By Paul Laurence Dunbar, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life." Cloth. Decorated cover. Rubricated title page. 12mo. Pp. 255. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $1.25.

Uzanne's "Fashions in Paris."*

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*FASHIONS IN PARIS. The Various Phases of Feminine Taste and Aesthetics from 1797 to 1897. By Octave Uzanne. From the French. By Lady Mary Loyd. With one hundred hand-colored plates and two hundred and fifty illustrations. By Francois Courboin. Cloth. Decorated cover. Large 8vo. Pages 180. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $15.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

holic of the two extremes represented. Medical science is especially concerned with problems that grow out of dress, and what might perhaps appear as trivial and unimportant cannot be treated with indifference and tossed lightly aside. Books on fashion, especially when so gorgeously illustrated as in the present case, with the added charm of color and tint, will always find a ready welcome. Women find therein the history of their own versatility and caprice; men, for whom the women dress, cannot regard its pages without interest, recalling as it must romantic memories of sweethearts, wives, and mothers. France has long been regarded as the originator and creator of fashion and her visible forms. French fashions have been eagerly sought after by other nations, and the history of French fashions is, to a large extent, the history of the fashions of the civilized world. The French Revolution brought into existence, among many other things, a new conception of the aesthetics of dress, of which the fashions of to-day are but the logical outcome. Evolution has been at work as powerfully in dress and dress styles as in the scientific world. There is much realistic truth in the words of the author which are quoted below:

"In the beginning (just subsequent to the French Revolution) these garments of a newly liberated people left the body free, followed its outlines, and were well-nigh transparent in texture. Their inventors drew their inspiration from nature and the pagan mythology; they aimed at concealing nothing, and followed the harmonious lines of Grecian beauty. Then, under the Empire, we see them, less frivolous already, growing more Roman and leaning toward the cramped lines of military uniform. Under the Restoration, the fashions, like the neo-mediaeval literature of the time, grew formal, affecting the stiff lines and starched manners of a sham troubadourism. The year 1830 brought more of the Renaissance; dress was more lissome, more voluptuous; never were fashions more feminine, more subtle, more original, more exquisitely artistic. Later, exaggeration began, increased, and grew worse and worse, till it reached the monstrous caricature of the crinoline and the monkeylike trappings of the Second Empire. Later than 1870 we can come to no clear judgment concerning our taste in dress, because a space of more than fifteen years must elapse before any definite opinion can be formed of shapes and colors as a whole. An ancient fashion is always a curiosity. A fashion slightly out of date is an absurdity; the reigning fashion alone, in which life stirs, commands us by its grace and charm, and stands beyond discussion."

Mr. J. R. Planché has given us in his "History of British Costume" an interesting and valuable record of dress in Great Britain from a very early period of antiquity, and wherein the influence of France is reflected, but his work lacks the colorings that are so essential a part of costume delineation. Joseph Strutt has given us colorings reproduced from original sources, but his costumes are all prior to the time of Henry VIII. A Robida has done some good work in French toilet, but it would seem that Octave Uzanne has now produced the most complete and exhaustive work on the subject of French fashions that has yet appeared. It will appeal to many in that it has been brought down to a very recent period. The later costumes represented are those we, who read, have ourselves seen in social intercourse, here, there, and everywhere. The book deals not alone with the dead past, but with the living present, and we see in the drawings of François Courboin not only the types of various styles and fashions, but also corners of Paris that no one who has once seen can ever forget. We see the gardens of the Tuileries as they were in 1799, with appropriate and faithful costume settings. We see the Louvre Museum, with genre figures of the year 1806 appropriately gowned. A figure wearing the dress that prevailed in 1832 moves across the Champs Elysées. We have a portrayal of high life in the Bois de Boulogne in 1842, the Boulevard des Italiens in 1855, the Place de la Concorde in 1877, the Luxembourg Gardens in 1893, the Grand Prix day, 1895; Bicycling, 1896, and in the Cabinet des Estampes, (Bibliothèque Nationale,) searching for bygone fashions, (1897,) and to it all the air realistic has been given, quite in contrast with the stiffness and the dead quality of the ordinary fashion plate. Professionals will appreciate its value, but no one to whom the quaint, the curious, or the artistic in dress appeals in any way can take up this book of costume, this record of fashion and its mutability, without being amply repaid before laying it down.

Songs from the Ghetto.*

"Not of Spring's balmy weather, not of angels, not of gods, the honest poet sings; not of fields, not of rivers which now belong to the rich, but of graves which he sees.

"He sees misery, oppression, and pain; he carries wounds deep in his heart, which are not soothed, not stanched. Upon the great cemetery of the world he groans sad psalms, attunes his harp and plays upon it."

This is the mode in which Mr. Morris Rosenfeld has written his "Songs from the Ghetto," the minor of sombre misery, with now and then a sharp, angry discord of mocking contempt for the submissiveness which endures trials instead of bursting into rebellion. Prof. Wisner's prose translation preserves the spirit of the original Yiddish, and possibly heightens its impression upon a mind alien to the author's by giving it a form so colorless. The original, printed on alternate pages with the translation, is very strongly rhythmical, and the translator asserts that Mr. Rosenfeld has carried the Yiddish versification to heights hitherto unknown, a statement which very few Gentiles could dispute even if so minded. That such a feat should be accomplished by one whose life has been toilsome; who has been a tiller of the soil; who has strained his eyes and cramped his fingers at the diamond cutter's wheel, and has lived for years in the agonizing slavery of the sweat shop, surprises nobody who takes account of his Hebrew blood. The son of Japhet conquers fate, is self-made, to use his own phrase; the son of Shem accepts his fate, does not attempt to change his Creator's handiwork, and, staying in his own place, sings his song, produces his philosophy, or accumulates a vast treasure of learning. The sages whom his fathers reverenced were shepherds, tillers of the soil, craftsmen living by their craft; why waste the years in accumulating wealth to be weighed down by its cares? He writes, sings, studies, and, dying, leaves his memory a sweet savor in the nostrils of his own people, a fair blossom in the walled garden of his race. For every Heine, Spinoza, Mendelssohn of whom Gentile ears have heard, the men of their blood cherish the memory of scores. It has been willed that Mr. Rosenfeld should become audible beyond the limits of his race, but not for that will Israel exalt him, but for his merits judged by purely Hebrew standards. Meanwhile the Gentile may be thankful for one who flings wide such a window for Gentile apprehension of the modern Jew as no one has opened since Disraeli. Here is the sad voice of the Ghetto:

"Meseems I should like to ask my muse to laugh a little, but it is all in vain, for to begin with, we now have Sephirah, and besides, tell me how can a Jew laugh at all?

"Oh, God, you laugh? What a pitiful laughter! Is there anything real in the pleasures of the Jew? Is the laughter of a Jew real? No; it is but a mixture of sighing and groaning." * * *

"Jewish life has no flavor, Jewish happiness has no grace! In the heavens float the silvery clouds, the woods are full of life, but you sit down and weep."

Yet elsewhere he declares that there is still "a spark of fire in the brand by the ruined wall."

"Again our line will be fragrant and your orange will gleam again. God will awaken and bring you thither. You will sing the shepherd songs as you will herd your sheep; you will live again, live eternally without end. After your terrible wanderings, you will again breathe freely; there will again beat a hero's heart under the silent Mountain Moriah."

As the worker, not as the Jew, he cries:

"If our world is but a garden where all kinds of roses grow, then I wish to pleasure myself where I please, and not where the rich permit me to walk.

"Then I want to wear a wreath of flowers and do not wish to adorn myself with thorns; then I want to walk with my beloved in the splendor of myrtles and laurels.

"And if our world is now a battlefield where the strong struggle with the weak, then in spite of storm and wife and child I shall not stand coldly aside.

"Then I thrust myself into the fire, become a hero, and battle like a lion for the weak, and if the bullet strike me, and I fall dead on the field—then I, too, can die laughing."

In quite another manner he writes the story of the creation of man, saying that when the Lord created the world He asked nobody's advice, but did as He pleased, but when He was about to create man He summoned His winged Senate to help Him, saying that man must be without faults and without blemish:

"For I shall crown him as a ruler, and give him of my flame; he shall freely rule over air and earth and ocean.

"The Senate became frightened. 'If man who is nothing but foam and smoke, were to rule the air, he would soon enter heaven.'

"And they answered God: 'Make him in our likeness; give him reason; give him power, but give him no wings.' * * *

"'You are right,' God answered. 'Your decision is good; but one exception I shall make—one exception. Listen to me!'

"'Let the poet be winged. He shall get my highest rank; I will open the heavens to the master of songs.

"'And I shall choose an angel among you who shall be ready day and night to attach his wings whenever his holy song will rise.'"

Such are the strains that come from the Ghetto. Self-conscious and self-pitying as a race, but with unbroken faith in the promises; appreciative of injustice, but submissively waiting the day of action, comforting themselves with dreams of the lost beautiful city, with nothing less than God and His angels in lieu of the fairies of the heathen and the djinns of the Muslim, the modern Hebrew sings.

Stories By Octave Thanet.*

Octave Thanet treats of the steel foundries and the plow mills in her stories about work and the "workingman" with the zeal and "realism" of a Balzac. She has all the technique of the rolling mills, so to speak, at her finger ends. One must read some of her pages carefully to get their full effect, and even then his wonder at her knowledge may be so great as to impair the illusion of her fiction. When he is asked to believe that the "heater" flings his tools noisily into the "bosh," and the "drag-down" and "charger" look askance while the "helper" walks over to the "roller," by way of prelude to a tale of love, heroism, and labor, one may recall the walrus and the carpenter and their interview of joyous memory, and pause to think of Lewis Carroll's fun while Octave Thanet's great seriousness goes for next to nothing.

Yet it must be admitted that the presses have not turned out lately a batch of tales of more vital interest than these. The author not only understands the technical side of labor. She knows, too, the laborer in all his moods, in prosperity and adversity, when times are good and he can buy melodeons and subscription books, when the strike is on and the flour runs low in the barrel, when he is in love, in politics, in his cups. It is not too much to say that there are people fond of expressing opinions on the everlasting "labor question," who might learn something from this book that would change or modify those opinions.

There are six stories—"The Non-Combatant," "The Way of an Election," "The Moment of Clear Vision," "Johnny's Job," "The 'Scab,'" and "The Conscience of a Business Man," and each pictures graphically some phase of the life of the majority in an American manufacturing town. The characterization is admirable, and the comedy of human life is reflected as well as its tragedy.

That Revered "Barefooted Boy."

The traditional barefooted boy of American light literature, it seems likely, will hold over until the twentieth century is well under way. He seemed to be getting out of print a few years back, progress having so greatly decreased the price of shoe leather and the multiplication of good common schools having supposedly made the picturesque vernacular of the barefooted boy a dead language even in remote rural districts.

The hoodlum, the street urchin of the great cities, to be sure, has been growing in numbers and varieties all the while, and getting further and further from decent manners and decent speech, if not, indeed, further from all the influences of civilization. But the street urchin rarely comes to good even in fiction. That newsboy or bootblack who becomes a millionaire always turns out, on investigation, to be a rural youngster who sold country weeklies at the railroad station or blacked boots very poorly indeed. Nevertheless the gamin in all varieties produced in our cosmopolitan society has figured so largely in recent fiction that it is a positive relief to have Mr. Hamblen trot out his barefooted New England bad boy, whose badness is only a wholesome love of mischief, who is strong and healthy and abnormally right-minded, (for a boy,) and withal the terror of a plain, peace-loving community in which the best people say "you was" instead of "you were."

Mr. Hamblen's barefooted boy puts skunks into the domiciles of vinegary old maids and snakes' nests under setting hens, and he grows up to be a shapely, prosperous fellow. After he has finished his pranks on the farm and in the village, he has a taste of railroading, (for that is one of Mr. Hamblen's fields,) and is then shanghaied on a fast-sailing clipper ship bound from New York to San Francisco. He improves his opportunities so well that he becomes an expert navigator. He goes on a whaling voyage, and returns home rich enough to raise the mortgage on the old farm.

This is good stuff, told so as to give the reader a sense of reality even when the author is drawing a rather long bow. The descriptions of farm life and the railroad yards, of life on shipboard, and of whaling experiences are fresh and vivid. There is no subtlety in the book, and it contains no really obscure passages, although Mr. Hamblen's own English is frequently not much better than his hero's.

Mr. Ingersoll's "Book of the Ocean."*

When we regard Mr. Ingersoll's latest book from a pedagogic standpoint, we realise that it is one which should fill a place long vacant in the educational library. For years past earnest teachers have sought in vain for a geographical reader which should be neither "as dry as dust" nor couched in the language of the nursery, and, without being too difficult for children, should combine scientific accuracy in the exposition of phenomena with that most salient of pedagogical necessities, interest. The book has now appeared. Its pages are teeming with interest. Tides and waves, winds and ocean currents are described with a degree of literary style as rare in such accounts as it is desirable, and withal the work is so cast that it is not beyond the comprehension of the ordinarily intelligent young reader. The submarine fauna and flora claim chapters equally lucid and entertaining, and the history of ships and shipbuilding, of war vessels, great naval battles, and famous sea robbers will hold the attention of boys as surely as the chapter on yachting, while that portion which deals with fishing and maritime commerce is full of valuable information for both teacher and pupil.

This volume will commend itself to progressive teachers because, of its wealth of material—many a single paragraph may be amplified and correlated with other studies to excellent advantage, and the author's use of quotations from and references to works of eminent specialists will be invaluable to those who desire more detailed information in various departments.

Besides all this, there appear throughout the work excellent illustrations, to which is furnished an index which is of an unusual order. For instance, we find indexed under the phrase "Hove to," the following: "'Hove to,' attitude of sails, Pp. 37, 249," indicating both pictures in which the illustration shows this particular attitude. As many as seven or eight references are sometimes furnished with a single item. Concerning the general tone of the volume, a single quotation may not be out of place here, illustrative of the characteristically quiet and forceful manner in which Mr. Ingersoll inculcates his desired lesson:

"The intrepid and skilful voyages of our whalers and fishermen * * * have been schools for the best seamen in the world, * * * and it is they who make the bravest yet most cautious captains of our merchant marine, showing to their comrades and to landsmen splendid examples of heroism and fortitude. This is the schooling I meant when I said that in its industries we get not only food, but formation of character, from old ocean—and this is the highest result attainable from either land or sea."

The strong binding of gray linen, with its appropriate cover design, adds to the attractiveness of the volume, from which young students may derive much pleasure and profit, and which will be equally appreciated by their elders.

Northern Europe.*

Young folks will be fascinated with the sprightly story of travel related by Charles F. King under the title of "Roundabout Rambles in Northern Europe." It is the sixth book in the series of picturesque geographical readers. This series is used in connection with geographies for instruction in the latter branch in the schools of several of the leading cities in the United States. The present volume depicts the journeyings of the imaginary Cartmell family, consisting of father, mother, four children, and a nurse, through Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. The book is in narrative form, and the curious, bright-eyed little Cartmells find things which require explanation at every turn. The answers they receive are not only interesting to children, but also comprehensive and evidently up to date. The ocean steamer and its machinery, the wonders of ocean life and currents, the causes of seasickness, the science of navigation, natural phenomena, and the submarine cables are some of the topics discussed and explained in the two opening chapters, and will give an idea of the field covered by this book. Of course, everything is related in the simplest style, so that children can easily comprehend the descriptions. In Ireland the ordinary tourist route is followed. Queenstown, Cork, Blarney, Killarney, Dublin, Belfast, and the Giant's Causeway are visited, and the things which about all tourists see are described in a plain but attractive manner. In the chapter devoted to London sight-seeing will be found about all the information contained in many London guide books. The Cartmells evidently did go through their trip like the conducted party which visited the Salon Carré at the Louvre, with its superb paintings by Murillo, Raphael, Dow, Da Vinci, Rubens, Titian, and many other celebrated artists. The guide in charge said, with a comprehensive sweep of his hand, "this is the Salon Carré," and then, without permitting his party to spend even five minutes examining the marvelous works of art, hastened into the Apollo Gallery, where undoubtedly that splendidly decorated chamber and its magnificent jewels, antiques, and enamels received as scant attention. Our travelers displayed no such unseemly haste, took time to eat their meals, and did their sight-seeing in a leisurely and orderly way. Such a trip through Europe would be not only gratifying, but also profitable and enjoyable. The book is illustrated with over two hundred well-selected halftone views of the principal places and buildings visited during this imaginary journey. The work is provided with good maps and a list of poems associated with the countries mentioned in the volume.

The Story of Gösta Berling.*

Seventy-five years ago the excellent Worcester, making a tour of Europe to collect information in regard to the "pleasing and useful science of geography," reported that the inhabitants of Sweden were "very hospitable, but inclined to excess in the use of spirituous liquors," and the two characteristics are those which chiefly force themselves upon the reader of Miss Selma Lagerlof's "The Story of Gösta Berling,"

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* SONGS FROM THE GHETTO. By Morris Rosenfeld. Boston: Messrs. Copeland & Day. $1.25.

* THE HEART OF TOIL. By Octave Thanet. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

* THE BOOK OF THE OCEAN. By Ernest Ingersoll. New York: The Century Company.

* ROUNDABOUT RAMBLES IN NORTHERN EUROPE. By Charles F. King. 12mo. 353 pages. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

* THE STORY OF GOSTA BERLING. By Selma Lagerlof. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

OCT

1898

a tale of Värmland, "at the beginning of the twenties." The hero is an unfrocked minister who, having lost his parish because of his devotion to corn brandy, becomes one of the pensioners of Ekeby, a wild company, "poor men, without a care, gentlemen the whole day long," living in free quarters on the estate of a great mine owner. The action of the story covers little more than a year, but into the twelvemonth are crowded as many banquets, suppers, and wild carousals as might suffice for a lifetime. "Nature is evil, full of invisible powers who hate man," says the author, rehearsing the peasant's thought, and snow and ice, Spring floods, bitter cold, and long darkness, the bear leaving nothing when he ravages, the wolf pursuing his prey across the drifts, give occasion for strange episodes, each adding to the general strength of the impression received, so that when one closes the book one feels as if one had been in another world and among unearthly beings. But the truth is that the pensioners, the mine owner and his wife, the brandy-drinking, swearing creature, who was a beautiful, innocent girl before her parents sold her in marriage; the evil Countess, who had danced over thrones, played écarté on the fate of Princes, and caused devastating wars by her jests; the wicked master of the iron works, who delights to change old friendship to new hate and to poison the heart with lies; willful old Melchior Sinclair, who gambles away his daughter and the same night bars his door against her, leaving her to freeze; the Broby clergyman, a shameless miser; the three women who loved Gösta and at last made a man of him, and Gösta himself, were real personages. In the lonely forest and lake country of Värmland changes came very slowly, and the author's childhood was passed among those with whom these legends were common knowledge. She has added some exquisite pieces of poetic description, pastoral and sylvan tales, and from the whole mass she has drawn the moral of the omnipotence of love, the supreme virtue of labor, and has shown all things working together for good.

Fifty years ago American readers forgot everything else for some simple Swedish stories of home life and modest domestic joys. This Winter should see Frederika Bremer's triumphs repeated by Miss Lagerlof, for the book has extraordinary charm. Wild as are the pranks recorded, rough and rugged as are the types of character, still over and above all broods a spell only to be compared to that long Summer twilight of the Far North in which asperities and ugliness are softened into beauty by a rosy glow, and the heavens seem not far away from earth.

Modern Political Institutions.*

That the average American is a sea-lawyer is a truth of which every juror has sorrowful knowledge, but because of this unamiable weakness the American jurist is enabled to publish many a volume of good essays which among a people less litigious would remain in manuscript. The sea-lawyer's patronage means a large edition at a moderate price, and in the end benefits other jurists and serious layman, as in the case of "Modern Political Institutions," by Dr. Simeon E. Baldwin. This is a book valuable to every member of a trades union, every stockholder in a corporation, because it explains the genesis and present status of both organizations, distinguishing between them and the statutes designed for their governance, and partly similar bodies and enactments in other countries, thus lessening the probability of popular vagueness in historic reference, and diminishing the popular tendency to vicious comparison. Its chapter on "Absolute Power as an American Institution," joined with that on "The First Century's Changes in Our State Constitution," throws a brilliant light upon the actual powers and position of the Executive, and his capacity to defend the Republic against the tyranny of the mob or the rapacious, bad citizen. Under the heads "Exemption of the Accused from Examination in Criminal Proceedings," "American Jurisprudence," "Decadence of the Legal Fiction," "Recognition of Habitual Criminals as a Class to be Treated by Itself," and "The Defense of the State of Suits Attacking Testamentary Charities" is much to interest the most thoughtless reader of criminal trials and notorious suits, and also a mass of historical information and accurate definition of present conditions, together with urgent pleas for progress in the direction indicated both by logic and by prudence. "Salaries for Members of the Legislature" shows that the practice of making a lawmaker's salary an indemnity rather than a compensation is founded upon the best of traditions, and the closing chapters on "Permanent Courts of International Arbitration" and "The Monroe Doctrine of 1898" enter the domain of high politics, the former making many suggestions as to the constitution of the projected courts.

Many of these chapters are founded upon essays delivered before bar associations or bodies of serious inquirers, and have retained much of the earnestness which the true lawyer must always bring to the consideration of matters of law, and which kindles a certain glow in the coldest of lay readers. The American who does not find himself not only wiser but more patriotic for reading the book must be a poor creature. Even the most arrant sea-lawyer will be the better for being made to see that he is the heir of the patriotism which lay dormant and forgotten for centuries, while loyalty ruled the civilized world and serfs and subjects forgot the legacy of antiquity.

*MODERN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. By Simeon E. Baldwin. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

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*DOROTHY DEANE. By Ellen Olney Kirk. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

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BOOKS I BEST REMEMBER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
By Mrs. Sherwood,

Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

Ever since I left off my fairy stories and got beyond "The Yellow Dwarf" and "The Goose Girl," I have had a bad habit of reading novels and memoirs. Fortunately I fell upon Miss Austen early, and my passion for her quiet and assured elegance saved me from being swamped by Bulwer's sentimentality, Disraeli's excess, and Capt. Marryat's rather coarse fun—not to speak of Mrs. Gore, whose stories of London society had a great fascination for the little girl in many a New Hampshire Winter, who was apt to be shut up in a library with a good fire and a very miscellaneous crop of the latest products of the London press, no matter what they were.

During that time of literary license I read "Ernest Maltravers," by Bulwer, which I still think a most fascinating novel, although I have heard that it is immoral. I read also with great pleasure Disraeli's "Vivian Grey" and Bulwer's "Pelham," and I wish some one would write anything as good as these seemed then. I read "Henrietta Temple," the most romantic and absurd love story ever written, and later on I read "Coningsby" and "Lothair." Mr. Howells and everybody else may say they are in "poor style." I do not agree with these views. I think those were beautiful stories. As for "Zanoni," to a young and romantic girl that was what Rossini's music was to the lover of melodies before Wagner came. Bulwer (a most unequal writer) need only have given "The Last Days of Pompeii" to the world to prove that he was a man of genius, and his "Keneim Chillingly" is a novel which I am willing to be shut up with in a country inn, of a rainy day, any time.

Walter Scott was the basis of my education, and I had the further instruction of dear Miss Austen, whose "Pride and Prejudice," "Emma," "Persuasion,' and "Sense and Sensibility" might well console a life prisoner. Also I read the witty Miss Ferrier, whose novels of "Marriage," and "The Inheritance" Walter Scott said he would gladly have written. How I turn back to them now—those witty and wise character sketches—when my few moments of leisure leave me time to reread a novel! I turn to them when the slip-shop of the present day (with a few glorious exceptions) comes in my way, and I begin to feel that the art of the portrait painter and the novelist belonged to those past celebrities, and that they hold a sceptre which has not descended to modern hands.

I read in those days Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" with great delight, and I dare say I did not understand a word of it; but it was a book, and something told me that it was great. I was like the rustic who was brought in to the dinner of the great lord who had a famous French cook, and who devoured "filet de boeuf" and "pate de foie gras" with the same zest with which he had eaten plain boiled beef, to the disgust of the educated gourmet, who said, "Pearls before swine." Perhaps the poor fellow did not enjoy the boiled beef as well afterward.

Every week then in my youth brought us a little green-covered book, by one Charles Dickens, and a little yellow-covered book by one Thackeray. Presently Thackeray began to make fun of Bulwer, and I perceived that there was a possibility that my favorite author, my "Ernest Maltravers," was a little too fond of "The Beautiful," with a large B, and when "Vanity Fair" came out I dropped my Bulwer for awhile, and I have never since been able to read with as much pleasure the sentimentalities of either Bulwer or Disraeli while that powerful satirist lies on the table.

"Vanity Fair" is reading for all time and all conditions of men. It is an epigram from cover to cover. It is the embodied wisdom of the worldly life, while the books of Dickens contrasted with it are the poems of humanity, the protest of poverty, the cry of the heart.

How I wish I could read "Master Humphrey's Clock" once more with the heart of fourteen, the eager, uneducated, spasmodic vision of that day when, no longer a child and not yet a woman, I stood with "reluctant feet, where the brook and river meet." Perhaps for the reason that I did read it then I love it better than all the greater works of the great novelist. I see myself the little shivering girl, sitting in the window which looked west, to catch the last rays of the wintry sun which feebly struggled through the snowflakes, as Quilp pursued the hapless pair who were to be rescued by Kit, God bless him!

But there was coming along the more intense delight of a plunge into love's mysteries, and "Jane Eyre" rose like a comet above the serene heaven. This great book, one of the greatest ever written in any language, was to me the introduction into a new world. For a time it swept away everything else. I trembled over it. I do still. I read it once a year for its clear, pellucid English, its tranquil English landscape, its tragic and eloquent secret, its surprises, and its Eastern wealth of passion. How I should like to go even now and help Rochester with his horse! Surely no horse ever slipped so exactly in the right place.

And here let me make a protest against the writers of romance who leave all romance out of their books. All men love a lover; some of us also love a gentleman. All young hearts have a right to their romantic dream. Better a thousand volumes of Bulwer and Disraeli and Mrs. Gore and other sentimentalists than the starvation oatmeal, boiled mutton school which some writers prepare for us now.

Charlotte Brontë's three novels, "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette," are all masterpieces. They never tire; they give one a healthy excitement, a generous glow. Nothing prettier in its way than Caroline Helstone's love for Robert or his for her ever illuminated the dreary wastes of an English manufacturing district. Nothing more breezy than Shirley, a sort of Lady Gay Spanker, ever caressed her dogs and horses. The novel of "Villette" in the French pension is even more artistic, and it would be invaluable for its portrait of Rachel, under the name of Vashti, even if it had not the more noble portrait of its own author. I am sure "Jane Eyre" (as I love to call Charlotte Brontë) had read Miss Austen. Of course she had! What intelligent English girl had not? Otherwise she could never have given us these pictures of English life, which are the aquarelles in the midst of a great city on fire, which occur in her novels. She was the more passionate and stormy genius of the two, but not so consummate an artist—who was?

George Sand came into my life early. "Consuelo" was the first novel of hers which I read, and I bowed to its power and beauty. "Indiana" came next—dangerous, like playing with fire. After that I went on reading every French novel I could get. Thanks to Jane Austen, they did not hurt me. I remember especially "Gerfaut," a most interesting novel, and "La Lys dans la Vallée" is beautiful—most beautiful.

Then I took to translating Balzac to learn French, and one might as well attempt to describe the plays of Shakespeare and the works of Milton as to talk of this great writer of whom other men have written volumes. I think Henry James's paper on Balzac, written twenty years ago, the best description of this great, profoundly sad, and most delicate analyst which I remember.

I should like to mention many works of Cherbuliez, especially "Jean Teterol's Idea," a wonderful book, a picture of what has led to the making of modern France. It is one of the books which I especially remember and recommend.

There was a great deal of fun in Capt. Marryat, and I remember "Charles O'Malley" with gratitude. It took me over a dull stage ride during three days on the Alleghany Mountains. The cheerful Irishman who jumped his horse over his intimate friend was a pleasant companion. There is also a girlish gratitude for the memory of G. P. R. James, the precursor of Stanley J. Weyman. His two horsemen got to be somewhat commonplace, but they were always "going" somewhere and took us with them—healthy, hearty English novels.

The stories of Poe, transcendently terrible, and the novels of Eugene Sue came along together. There is no more interesting novel than "The Mysteries of Paris." It would not hurt anybody to read it to-day, and had not Victor Hugo (gigantic story teller) come in so soon after, Eugene Sue would not have been forgotten. But "Notre Dame de Paris" is so much more powerful with little dwarf Quasimodo swinging from the bells, that it swept everything out of the way. In my list of novels which "must be read" I should place "Notre Dame de Paris" among the first six.

There were some boys in our family, and they brought in Alexandre Dumas, and Athos, Porthos, and Aramis became my glittering heroes. The later novels of Dumas which placed the house of Valois so conspicuously before me have been an invaluable help to French history. Dumas and Victor Hugo! We should place them within reach of the prisoners of poverty, of illness, of injustice, for they surround the reader with an atmosphere of radiant interest and delight. Hugo's "The Man Who Laughs" and the "Toilers of the Sea" remain in my memory brilliantly stamped in letters of—not exactly diamonds, but rhinestones, at the very least.

Then came the highly metaphysical day of George Eliot. "Adam Bede" was an event. I disliked Dinah instinctively. There seemed a false note somewhere, but the wit and wisdom, its Mrs. Poyser, would have redeemed a worse book, and I grew up to Maggie Tolliver. "Middlemarch" is delicious. The way its author hates Rosamond is stunning. I can no more help reading George Eliot than water can help running down hill; but I do not feel very comfortable while reading her. Perhaps she is too great; perhaps, as a witty critic says: "I prefer to take my metaphysic straight." At any rate, the world's favorite is not mine, Yet I could not give up her little by-play of humor; that at least is sincere; that is Shakespearean.

What a day that was when the first great Hawthorne book was laid on the table! I had been an infantile reader of his short stories of the juvenile miscellany order, and owe my first knowledge of the high empyrean to his "Tanglewood Tales." His sketch of Proserpine as she comes back from "gloomy Dis," always occurs to me as I see the first dandelion. "Ceres was so delighted to recover her first daughter that she made the grass green and the flowers start wherever she put her blessed foot." Oh! great master of the English tongue! Who has ever said anything half so sweet as that about Spring? Who has from behind the veil of an impenetrable melancholy peeped with such appreciative eyes on the glee of childhood, the joyous greeting of the flowers? Who has ever sketched young girlhood as he has done in "The House of the Seven Gables"? Take it for all and all that is my favorite of his novels, although it is asking too much of a Hawthorne worshipper to say which is the favorite.

At a country house lately we all attempted to make lists of our favorite novels, and declared bravely that we would not go to bed until the list was completed. Sunrise and cock crow found us at it, and there they all lie now unfinished. Tolstoi, Tourgenieff, Alphonse Daudet, William Black, Mrs. Olyphant, all have their patrons. Tolstoi tears you all to pieces. He is not a novelist, he is an earthquake.

I should leave "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," "Don Quixote," Scott's novels, Miss Austen, and Harper's Family Library of 1848 in the track of every child, and let him or her pick up what he wanted. I should also put a bound volume of the Penny Magazine of that date on the same table. This delightful old thing (I have examined one lately) is a perfect mine of information. It was edited by Charles Mackay, profusely illustrated, and it had everything in it from the Houses of Westminster to the Ruins of Baelbeck. It was the first of the illustrated magazines to reach my infantile mind, and if I have ever been worth anything I owe it to these instructive pages. To be sure, Darwin wrote for it, and Sir John Bowring, and other budding geniuses of that day. It was my privilege to see its aged editor in London in 1869 and to thank him for it.

Mrs. Norton wrote some very pretty stories and some beautiful poems. I talked with Robert Browning about her, and he told me that he owed much to her poetry. The "Bingen on the Rhine" is almost all that survives of that beauty and genius. Browning helped to stamp her out, he and Tennyson, with their colossal feet, the feet of Hercules. No novelist or poet could stand that tramp, tramp of the oncoming iconoclasts of the early Victorian era—Thackeray and Dickens, Tennyson and Browning. Mrs. Norton, however, has helped to make one of the most delightful of memoirs, that of the Sheridans, her illustrious race. Memoirs have, next to novels, been my favorite amusement in reading. I fear that I prefer them to all the novels excepting the old ones. James Lowell said that when he had a disagreeable duty to perform he always sneaked up stairs and locked the door and read "The Vicar of Wakefield," which he considered the best novel ever written—read it by stealth and with all the joy with which as a boy he had played hookey at school. One of his brothers, by the way, the Rev. Robert Lowell, wrote a delightful book called "The New Priest of Conception Bay," as salt as the sea, as refreshing as the breezes at Bar Harbor. Miss Howard's novel of "Guenn" somehow reminded me of it. I was one of the first readers of "Margaret"—Mr. Judd's curiously disinterred novel. It owed much to Darby's drawings, Chillon being especially beautiful. Charles Reade's "Christie Johnstone" is one of the salt sea wave novels, and a herring fishery in it is described in a most masterly way. All his novels, "Griffith Gaunt" especially, remain to me as live books. Then there came Thomas Hardy's "Bathsheba" and "Far from the Madding Crowd." Would that they had no such successors as "Tess" or the terrible "Jude."

As for the Trollopes, Anthony may be put on the shelf except for "Barchester Towers" and "Mrs. Proudie"; but his brother, T. Adolphus Trollope, should be read if one wishes to know Italian cities. His novel of "Marietta" is a most delightful picture of Florence (not the fine old triptich of "Romola," which is three novels and a life of Savanarola to to boot,) but the Florence which you and I know a little, and wish we knew better. His novel "A Siren" is a perfect picture of Ravenna, with its Pineta and old mosaics. His "Gemma" gives us that Italian life which forms the groundwork of the tragedies of Alfieri, and all that he touched became a photograph. Why these admirable and most interesting books have been lost to the reading world I do not comprehend. The publishers who have saved to us Miss Ferrier's "Marriage" should resuscitate T. Adolphus Trollope, who also wrote some delightful memoirs. Following him was Miss Tincker, whose "Signor Monaldini's Niece" is a most perfect picture of modern Rome.

I had the pleasure of reading Ouida's "Ariadne" in Rome. That and her "Friendship," a picture of Florence, give us the American and the English colony somewhat, seen through the eyes of an angry woman of genius, a writer of immense force. All her scoldings cannot blot out Ouida's power of making a book interesting. I pay them the compliment of remembering them, every word of them, although I have since had the greater pleasure of reading Marion Crawford's much more perfect work.

Some anonymous novels which have interested the world (as impenetrable as the secret of the author of Junius) come back to me. There was "The Bread Winners" and "Democracy," attributed to John Hay, and although he has persistently denied the authorship, no one has ever believed him. Although our present Secretary of State is a truthful man, is a diplomatist and "called indifferent honest," we may all have our little private corner for our favorite impressions. They are both interesting, especially "Democracy." I shall never forget the almost disingenuous disgust of the late Senator Anthony at the revelation of some drawing room secrets in that powerful sketch of our fugitive Washington civilization.

Modern American novel writing is becoming almost as fearful in its increase as that which threatens England, and we have some powerful hands at work. None as yet quite as commanding as that of Mrs. Ward. No "Marcella" has sprung from the presses of New York or Boston or Chicago, but in the novels of Mrs. V. R. Cruger and Mrs. Spencer Trask I see the lambent power which can one day give us a "Marcella." That, it strikes me, is the great need of this day and generation—a novel which boldly shows forth the evils of our society without being either didactic or immoral; a novel which does not forget that its first business is to amuse and to elevate, while it instructs and improves.

There have been terrible disappointments on the road of the novel reader. "Helbeck of Bannisdale" is one of these, but the great "Quo Vadis" is a recompense if one must have the religious novel. We have leaped from "Henry Esmond" to Rudyard Kipling since I began to read novels, and between them what a "sea of change"! What a variety! As for memoirs, Greville and Henry Crabbe Robertson have had so many followers that they are now relegated to the back shelf with Guizot's "History of Civilization," "The Two Noble Lives," by Augustus Hare, and "The Memoirs of Lady Eastlake" (delightful) are all I remember of the fifty books which crowded my table last Winter. Who in going through a forest remembers every wildflower? Who in walking through the splendid parterre of a modern luxurious place can enumerate the cannas from Japan, the orchids from Borneo, the Victoria regia from Australia, the roses from England, the lilies from the isles of the sea after he has left them?

And yet, plucking one little violet from the ground, he gratefully bears it away in his hand and blesses it for its fragrance. And so with our favorite book. It may not be great, but it is precious.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

OCT 100

1898

THE BLIND SCULPTOR.

Johnston M. Mundy and His Statue of Irving in Tarrytown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the account of the blind sculptor Johnston M. Mundy in your SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, and I would like to learn more about him and his works.

It seems marvelous that a man who loses his eyesight—the all important and most necessary faculty in that art—should be able to continue his work and even produce something so clever. It arouses the same pity we hold for Beethoven in his deafness, and the same admiration for the genius in the man that will not down even when overcome by the greatest affliction.

Will you kindly tell me where I may find a history of Mundy's life?

GEORGE DERBY.

New York, Oct. 4, 1898.

The blind sculptor, whose statue of Washington Irving was the subject of a recent sketch in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1833. Five years later his parents removed to Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y. Nearly sixty years afterward, blind and feeble, at the conclusion of a lifetime of brave struggle under a tremendous handicap, a lifetime of broken hopes and incomplete achievements but of invincible courage, he returned to that beautiful city to die.

Inquiry has been made about the intervening years of Mr. Mundy's life, and it is to answer them that I shall set down some of their more important details.

The blindness that hampered his whole life began to trouble him with its premonitions when he was only eight years old. Speaking of the early failure of his eyesight he once said that his inability to recognize people or to distinguish objects clearly had annoyed him for some time before he or his friends realized that the light had gone out. It was with something of relief that the small schoolboy had his blunders and omissions for which he had formerly been taken to task finally attributed to their true cause.

When it was understood that his eyesight was impaired everything was done that parental love could suggest, but the defect was not one which could be remedied.

After a few years spent in school in Geneva, the boy was taken to the Lima Academy, but his parents were obliged finally to remove him from school, and the lifelong battle with his merciless enemy had fairly commenced. Yet when an elderly man, Mr. Mundy seemed well informed on many subjects that require reading; his knowledge of history was extensive, and his conversation instructive. To acquire what he had must have taxed his feeble sight to the utmost.

In his early manhood he studied modeling under Mr. Brown of Brooklyn, and discovered in this work the fascination that it never lost for him. As long as he could he kept up a desultory acquaintance with pencil and color box, but these were mere flirtations. He once said that when the darkness of his after years came he learned to understand the philosophy of colors more perfectly than he had ever done, but could never put his new knowledge into practice.

In Columbia, S. C., Mr. Mundy was engaged in working upon the statuary for the new Custom House then being built, when the civil war commenced. In 1861 he came back to New York, and in the following year went to Watertown, where, however, he staid only a short time, finally moving to Rochester, in which place he established himself and made his home for twenty years. There he opened a studio, and not a few of the works that were completed by him during this period are of exceptional merit. Among them may be noticed the marble portrait of Dean Hale of Hobart College, the well-known bust of Frederick Douglass, which is in the National Capitol, and the one of Bishop De Lancey, which adorns one of the Episcopal churches in Geneva. Besides these and numerous other marbles, several bronzes are witness to the sculptor's skill. The latest of his works in this material is the figure which surmounts the Soldiers' Monument in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown.

About ten years ago the long-threatened disaster occurred. The curtain fell. Mr. Myndy came to Tarrytown, to the home of his elder sister, Mrs. George Rockwell; to all intents a blind man. If there were a few chinks—glimmers—that came through his curtain of gloom, they were at the most faint rays, that only made a lingering twilight. Those who became acquainted with him in Tarrytown, knew only the gentle, courteous, sightless man, led usually by one of the attentive great-nieces upon whose care he depended whenever he ventured abroad.

It was during this last decade of his life, under such forbidding conditions, that the Irving statue was commenced and completed.

Mr. Mundy was not, at least during the last years of his life, a man of many acquaintances, but to the few he was genial and companionable. Delighted to talk about the work of a world from which his affliction shut him out, he grasped quickly and intelligently whatever information or description he heard. As an instance of the isolation to which he was condemned, I recall an occasion upon which a friend undertook the somewhat difficult task of describing the pictorial illustrations of a modern magazine and the perfection to which the all-pervading half-tone has been brought. He had last examined an illustrated magazine when process work was comparatively crude, and hardly anything was used for important work except wood cuts.

To speak of the more intimate relations of the blind sculptor's life among the relatives who comforted his last years would be an impertinence.

In 1897 an illness which lasted for a number of months and reduced him to a shadow induced Mr. Mundy to go to a sanitarium in Geneva, where it was vainly hoped that he might be benefited. The futility of this step was soon apparent. In a few weeks his worn-out body was brought back to Tarrytown to be placed, at his own request, in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

The relatives with whom Mr. Mundy passed his last years are most desirous of having his known wish, that the Irving statue be erected in some central spot in the town, carried out; and it is hoped that whatever slight obstacle stands in the way of this purpose may be removed. The site suggested for the statue is on the east side of Broadway, in front of the Irving High School, which stands in the place where the supposed home of Katrina Van Tassel used to be.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD.

Lawyer and Public Man, but Best Known for His Humor.

It is not often the case that rich humor is so blended with great intellectual force that each faculty may be developed without injury to the other. Too frequent indulgences in the natural inclination and capacity to amuse their auditors has detracted from the influence of many profound minds. This is especially true of men at the bar and in legislative assemblies. "Sunset" Cox, for an example, lessened his influence in Congress by his wit and talent for ridicule. Proctor Knott, who prided himself upon his knowledge of Constitutional law, saw with regret his hope for winning fame in this line swallowed up by the reputation of his "Duluth speech"; the knowledge that by that one speech he created an important commercial centre, nearly all the inhabitants of which have that speech and his picture framed and hanging in their homes, does not compensate Mr. Knott for the destruction of his power to become known by reason of the genuine legal ability he possesses.

The late Sir Frank Lockwood, a member of the English Parliament, and Solicitor General in Lord Rosebery's administration, though a successful politician and lawyer, will be best known to posterity by reason of his overflowing, good-natured humor. A biographical sketch of Lockwood by Augustine Birrell has just been published in London. Lord Rosebery, when asked to write something about Lockwood, is quoted as saying that "it is a labor of love, but a labor of despair." His brilliance, his magnetic influence, and personal charm were such that his biographer finds his character hard to portray.

Lockwood, from his early youth, was a caricaturist and joke teller. For a while he played in a troupe of amateurs on a tour in the West of England. He quit the stage because he was too tall, and studied law. After leaving Cambridge he taught school for a while. Mr. Birrell says:

"This engagement over, Lockwood went home to discuss the future with his father, ever the friendliest of counselors. The elder Lockwood suggested that his son should go to London and look about him, a surprisingly agreeable proposal that was at once accepted. On reaching London, Lockwood looked up old friends, most of whom it happened were reading for the bar. First of all he called upon S. Foster, who was reading in the Temple, but Foster had momentarily suspended his studies and was out, and Lockwood crossed Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn, where he found the friend he went in search of. Here Lockwood seems, on the spot, to have determined to be a barrister. He telegraphed to his father to send him a hundred pounds by return. His father was a little taken aback, but with a confidence as complete as it was deserved sent him the money, and with it Lockwood paid the necessary fees and entered himself as a student of Lincoln's Inn on the 14th of April, 1869."

The charm of Lockwood's society during these early years is said by his biographer to have bewildered and amazed his friends. This story is told of his first brief:

"It was on a petition to the Master of the Rolls for payment out of court of a sum of money; and Lockwood appeared for an official liquidator of a company whose consent had to be obtained before the court would part with the fund. Lockwood was instructed to consent, and his reward was to be three guineas on the brief and one guinea for consultation. The petition came on in due course before Lord Romilly, and was made plain to him by counsel for the petitioner, and still a little plainer by counsel for the principal respondent.

"Then up rose Lockwood, an imposing figure, and indicated his appearance in the case.

"'What brings your here?' said Lord Romilly, meaning, I presume, 'why need I listen to you?'

"Lockwood, looking puzzled, Lord Romilly added a little testily, 'What do you come here for?'

"The answer was immediate, unexpected, and, accompanied as it was by a dramatic glance at the outside of his brief, as if to refresh his memory, triumphant, 'Three and one, my Lord?'

"There was Homeric laughter in the old Court of Chancery, and it was fitting there should be, for this was not only Lockwood's first brief and first forensic joke, but it was, I verily believe, the last joke ever made in the High Court of Chancery. That old court had indeed but a few months to live, as it was to be swallowed up in a brand-new High Court of Justice."

His jokes, his biographer tells us, "had business in them, and never either diverted or delayed the course of what is called justice." While loafing around the courtroom, doubtless after the manner of young lawyers in this country, in the hope of picking up a stray client, Mr. Lockwood amused himself by drawing humorous sketches, which were often passed up to the court at their request, as if the sketches were documents in the case on trial. Mr. Birrell says:

"The great Tichborne case, which began in the Common Pleas in June, 1871, and lasted in one shape or another till February, 1874, afforded Lockwood, in its earlier stages, when he had leisure, a fine subject for his humorous character sketches. Nor were his labors altogether unprofitable. He would carry his sketches to a dealer in the Burlington Arcade, who, on behalf of some unknown collector, was always ready to give him a guinea or half a guinea per sketch. Could anything be more agreeable for a young barrister than this? To sit in court all day picking up hints as to the conduct of cases, rules of evidence, modes of cross-examination and so on, making two or three sketches of witnesses with marked features or odd manners, and then exchanging them the next morning for gold pieces! Certainly the pencil is pleasanter than the pen. Years afterward, when on a visit to Sandringham, the Prince of Wales, knowing Lockwood's interest in such things, caused him to be shown some volumes of sketches and caricatures, and there safely lodged in this royal collection Lockwood discovered some of those old Tichborne drawings."

In 1876, two years after Lockwood's marriage, Mr. Birrell says:

"This life of a barrister who goes on circuit, defends prisoners, and gets damages out of juries, though crowded with incidents and full of excitement and even emotion, hardly admits of being told by a biographer. Lockwood greatly enjoyed these years of his life. His business grew both in London and on circuit, where his fame extended from Leeds even unto Durham. He had if not every kind of work a great deal of many kinds. The bar is a big as well as an open profession, and finds room within its ample boundaries for all sorts of men, and for very diverse talents. It is very often an accident that determines what a man's line of business is to be, but in Lockwood's case, as I have already observed, this was hardly so."

In 1890 Mr. Lockwood visited America with the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Charles Russell, and Montague Crackenthorpe as guests of the American Bar Association. Before this body he told the following story:

"I remember on one occasion defending an innocent man—it has not often fallen to my lot to defend so innocent a man. When I asked the solicitor who instructed me about the case to tell me what the defense was, he said: 'It is an alibi.' Said I: 'No better defense can be proffered to any Judge: tell it to me.' He said: 'It was on the 15th of March, as you are aware, that this innocent man is charged with this offense at York.' York is my own constituency, and I defend my constituents on reasonable terms. He said: 'On the 15th of March our client, so far from being in York, was in Manchester attending a race meeting.' I said: 'I don't like it. It may offend the Nonconformist conscience.' 'Well,' says he, 'let that pass. He was at Blackpool.' 'Where?' I said. 'Drinking at the bar of a public house, and I have got the barmaid to prove it.' This I rejected on the ground that the public house might be a stumbling block to some. 'Well, what do you think of this?' says he. 'Wolverhampton, in a second-hand furniture dealer's shop, buying a coffin for his mother-in-law, and I have got the book to prove it.' I said: 'That is the alibi for our innocent man.' Well, we tried that man and he was convicted, and on the conclusion of the trial I had the opportunity of conversing with the learned Judge who tried the case. Said he: 'That was a goodish alibi.' Said I: 'It ought to be, my Lord, it was the best of three.'

Mr. Lockwood died Dec. 1, 1897, in the fifty-second year of his age.

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TWO LOYAL AMERICANS.

Eliot Gregory and Mrs. Burton Harrison Write Books That Are Good for Us.*

A happy coincidence brings together to the reviewer's table two books written by loyal and clear-eyed Americans, each, after its own fashion, pointing out "some of the more obvious foibles and inconsistencies of our American ways." Mr. Gregory's essays may be regarded as sermons of which Mrs. Harrison's clever story is the illustration. We are whimsically reminded of a dimly remembered work in many volumes, wherein a certain "lady of the manor" was wont to instruct a class in the catechism of the Church of England and to say at the close of each lesson: "Now I will read you a story to illustrate what you have learned." In like manner Mr. Gregory teaches many home truths, while Mrs. Harrison reads us the story.

It must not be supposed, however, that the sermonic quality of the essays is unpleasantly obtrusive; it is a quality which they possess in common with the stones and running brooks of the forest of Arden; and, as in these, the charm is perceived before the sermon; a glint of sunlight, a play of shadow, rippling laughter pervading all.

In truth, the volume is the despair of the critic, for there is nothing to be said but "How true this is!" "How admirably that is put!" "How we wish the Smith-Joneses would read just this paper!" Our particular copy chanced to open at the essay entitled "Slouch," which was straightway hurled at a group of "male persons." It was good to see the stiffening of vertebral columns and the descent of heels. If some stentor of missionary spirit will stand upon the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and with an "Oyez! Oyez!" will read aloud "The Outer and the Inner Woman," and "A Rock Ahead," it is possible that more real good will be done than is accomplished in a decade of Chinese missions. If other members of this new Salvation Army will take passage, book in hand, upon outward-bound steamers, and will, similarly equipped, invade "society," insisting upon a hearing for "The Moth and the Star," "Contentment," "A Nation on the Wing," "Social Suggestion," "The Climbers," and the like, they, too, cannot fail to reap a harvest of converts. Yet another missionary should gain the ear of the "new woman" for "Charm" and "An Ideal Hostess." And, lastly, if some zealot more intrepid than the rest will seek the despots who rule us in the shops, in public conveyances, in hotel offices, and who talk us over in "that awful kitchen inquisition which sits in judgment in every house and knows everything," and will read to these, our paid tyrants the chapter called "A Race of Slaves," he—will probably become a martyr for his pains.

In truth, there is scarce an essay in this brilliant little volume that does not with keen edge decapitate some National fault or folly; and so deftly and swiftly is it done that, as in the old story, the poor folly may go on unconscious of its plight, until temptation presents its pinch of snuff; when, presto! we see what Mr. Gregory's Damascus blade has achieved.

There is one problem, a more perplexing one than to get together the superfluous shirts and the shirtless backs; and that is to get together the sermons and those who need them. The Americans who would be most benefited by Mr. Gregory's book are not likely to seek any literature save fiction. And here comes Mrs. Harrison with her "Good Americans" to reach those who cannot be persuaded to stray even into "Worldly Ways and Byways" unless led by a seductive romance. Of course a novel cannot be so comprehensive as a series of essays, but Mrs. Harrison's story is an earnest protest against the de-Americanizing of Americans, with an especial emphasis upon the unfortunate result to the American girl, of an aimless life in society at home and abroad.

Her "Willoughbys," with the burden of their palace driving them to their yacht, are admirable illustrations of Mr. Gregory's "A Nation on the Wing," while the wedding journey in the Orient is a most fascinating picture of what travel was meant to be, and must always be to cultured minds.

There is an odd bit of identity of characterization in the essays and the story which shows how the writers have alike been impressed by certain National follies. Mr. Gregory says:

"The janitor in our building is truly a toiler. He rarely leaves his dismal quarters under the sidewalk, but 'Madam' walks the streets clad in sealskin and silk, a 'Gainsborough' crowning her false 'bang'! I think of Max O'Rell's clever saying when I see her: 'The sweat of the American husband crystallizes into diamond earrings for the American woman.' My janitress sports a diminutive pair of those jewels, and has hopes of larger ones."

Mrs. Harrison says:

"The janitor's wife—a very fine person when you met her shopping in Twenty-third Street with her fashionable ruffled cape, large Gainsborough hat, and diamond earrings, but now less imposing in the simple dishabille of a calico wrapper, over which she wore a beaded bolero jacket—came in."

A critic has aptly called "Good Americans," "a study in sociology." It must needs give even the careless reader food for serious thought, for grave apprehension. Quite apart, however, from the reflections it suggests, it is a story to be prized for its life and incident, its brilliant qualities of style and of portraiture. We confess the scrip Davenant has too much of the "kitty regular" about him, and was given to making star-chamber matters of what seem to have been, after all, small faults on the part of his sweet bride, who certainly sacrificed a great deal to marry him. Mrs. Harrison thinks well of him, and probably he had a noble soul, but, like a good many noble souls from Carlyle down, he was "gey ill to live wi'." There seems to have been but little harm in Willy Lang, nor in the rickety old roué, the cousin, about both of whom Davenant made such a pother. This "high-minded renunciation" that drags one's poor little wife after the triumphal car has two sides to it.

However, all ends happily for everybody, and Mrs. Harrison has added another to her many laurels. She has written a bright, interesting, wholesome novel, with a wealth of suggestion below the surface.

There would be very many more good Americans if this story and Mr. Gregory's essays were read and heeded by the great, and, alas! the growing public that needs their teaching.

*WORLDLY WAYS AND BYWAYS. By Eliot Gregory. ("An Idler.") New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*GOOD AMERICANS. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. New York: The Century Company. $1.25

Mitchell's "Adventures of Francois" in Book Form—"Far in the Forest"*

When Hugh Wynne appeared against a Revolutionary background there was a singular and quaint attraction in the detached style of the narrative. It was reminiscent in its tone, and in spite of much true love and passion there was a cool, gray atmosphere of distance and twilight surrounding the brilliant, engaging figures. In the present novel, also, the scene is cast in a historic and a Revolutionary time, but the place is France, and the mood of the book is bright as a theatre; the movement is rapid, the portraits are striking and pictorial, a witty philosophy animates the style.

François, the central figure of what may be called a gay tragedy, is drawn with so genial a sympathy and a comprehension so acute that, even to the alien English reader, he is real as the sunshine. His temperament is one with which many a heavy-handed writer has dallied in vain. He "found food for mirth, silent, gentle, or boisterous, where no other saw cause for amusement." His affections were not of the kind to spend themselves upon the ungentle folk with whom he was thrown. Our glimpses of his capacity for strong emotion are extremely infrequent. When his bird was foully murdered, when Toxo, his clever and devoted little dog, is shot in the carnage of Robespierre's reign; when he stands at the deathbed of Mme. Renée, to whom his inmost heart—the heart of a gentleman—is pledged; these are the revealing moments of a nature that takes refuge from vulgarity in merriment of mind. "There were many times in his life," Dr. Mitchell reflects, "when to have been honestly loved by a woman capable of comprehending both his strength and his weakness would, I think, have given him the chance to live a better life. But how was this possible to one who lived as he lived—who was what he was?"

So far as circumstances went, it was a career so ignoble that to read of it might easily have been made a horror. His art, the trade that is, in which he was supremely proficient, was theft. His fingers were as light as his heart, and no scar was made upon his conscience by his adventurous occupation. His home was among the villainous associations of the cité before and during the Terror. He had his hours of gross profligacy, but upon this phase Dr. Mitchell has chosen not to dwell. The adventures selected for the narrative are those which may be read by the most fastidious, and the development of character is shown from the outside. It is perhaps the more surprising that the portrayal should be so convincing, and that, in spite of his buffets from fortune François should dwell in our remembrance as a happy man. "A happy man or woman," says Mr. Stevenson, "is a better thing to find than a five-pound note," and Dr. Mitchell has added perceptibly to the good cheer of the public by this study drawn from some of the darkest scenes of history.

Although François stands out in bold relief, the one absorbing interest of the volume, his environment is not pressed into a flat background. The shifting phases of those cyclonic years are sharply sketched in terse and vivid language. The crooked figure of Quatre Pattes, the political mania of Despard, the Marquis continually crossing François's path, the distorted face of Jean Pierre Amar, the cowardice of Citizen Grégoire, are all as vivid as the crowding characters of Rostand's play, and serve better than memoirs to sharpen one's impression of a confused period.

Of love in the conventional sense there is merely the suspicion, for François himself is hardly aware of what troubles his heart in the presence of Mme. Renée. It is a story without a heroine, and the lack is not felt. It is the story of a character, a time, and a place, and if its author had not so thoroughly investigated human nature it might easily have fallen to the ground for want of fibre and sinew, as so many stories plucked from history have fallen. It takes its place in the front rank of to-day's fiction because Dr. Mitchell has so much profited by his study of mankind that he can fulfill the ultimate test of a writer and create a personality that breathes with the breath of life, irrespective of the accidents of circumstance and environment.

*THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS: Foundling, Thief, Juggler, and Fencing Master During the French Revolution. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. New York: The Century Company. 1898.

*FAR IN THE FOREST. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Dr. Mitchell's astonishing versatility is again brought to our attention in this new edition of a story, which takes the reader into the woods of Pennsylvania at a period "very many years before the great war," when the vast forest lands were little disturbed by the presence of man. The story deals much with nature, and with the rough scenes and characters of the logging camps. There are spirited descriptions of the breaking of a great jam of floating logs, of a forest fire, and of an attempted lynching. All these things are, however, but the settings to an original and fascinating romance, wherein appear diverse characters drawn with much delicacy and power. The German hero has the fine qualities of the fatherland and of the gentlemen of all lands; the heroine is remarkable for both strength and simplicity. The boy of the tale is much in evidence and is a manly little fellow. "Ance Vickers," the brutal and drunken woodsman, with his one flash of noble feeling, is well depicted. In another of the characters the gradual passing of religious fanaticism into religious mania is accurately and powerfully portrayed. The least satisfactory figures are those of the ex-actress and her little girl. There is something of the unreality of the footlights about both of them.

We believe the book is unique in that the introduction is an integral part of the story, and cannot be skipped with impunity. There seems no reason why it should not have been frankly the first chapter.

Altogether, "Far in the Forest" is a thoroughly satisfying story; fresh, stirring, and wholesome as the atmosphere of its own pines. Since our civilization is far removed from the primitive conditions here described it is well sometimes to read of them and to learn that men and women may develop nobly, even when deprived of almost all we have come to regard as essentials of life.

HOW THE "H" WAS DROPPED.

Mr. K. A. A. Biggs in The Gentleman's Magazine shows how naturally the letter "h" has been dropped in English, and he seems to intimate that in the time to come the eighth letter of the alphabet may become entirely eliminated. It must have been troublesome for lazy people in King Alfred's time to have pronounced Hlaford and Hloefdige and give the tongue the proper curl. How much easier it is to say Laford or Lafdge! That "H" requires much breath and some exertion. "'Ome" is simplicity itself alongside of home. 'Eads, 'orses, 'ands are decidedly vulgar—cockney—but then, as Mr. Biggs shows, if you stuck to the old h's, in "loaf," "roof," "land," you have shorn them of the "h," which once on a time stood at the beginning of the words. "It" was once "hit," and you will find it so in the Saxon Chronicle. Englishmen have often laughed at the American's story that Ophelia would have turned up her nose had her melancholic lover's name been Amlet, but in the original Danish legend both Hamlet and Amlet appear. Are we to despise the English girl who calls herself 'Arriett? Why, Miss Louisa, you have gone back on your own name, for once you called yourself Hludwig. Sometimes what we designate as slang has a venerable antiquity. As far as Americans are concerned, the letter "u" has been tabooed for many a long year, and before twenty-five years are over our good English friends will learn how unnecessary it often is. Take that word meaning your father's or your mother's sister, "your aunt"; you keep in the "u" simply because your aunt is not an insect. The derivation of it is queer, showing how we slide letters together. In French, old French, it was "ma ante," or "ta ante," or "sa ante," that is "my" or "thy," or "his aunt," but then you had the two vowels "a" in "ma" and "ante," interlocking and requiring you to open your lips twice, and the Anglo-Saxon race never had time for such a labial performance, and so even the French called the relative "tante," and so from "amita" came our simple "aunt." There can be no hard and fast laws which govern a live language. You may put a dead one in a coffin. It is the talk which finally overrules the spelling. Conservatism is a good thing, and we may have to fight for old ways, but, as Mr. Biggs expresses it neatly, "Language may have a code of etiquette, but not a code of ethics."

Don't let us hear any more about literature being a bad job, "no money in it." We give for what it is worth what The British Weekly says about Mr. Rudyard Kipling's emoluments. He is to write a dozen stories, for each of which he is to be paid $1,200. This sum only represents English royalty. If used in America or the English colonies, additional money is to be paid, and altogether the calculation The British Weekly makes is that the twelve stories would net the author $60,000. The writer of the article in The British Weekly says that some years ago Kipling wrote a story for a magazine, and the editor reported that the sales of the particular number of that magazine had not been increased by a single extra copy.

Mr. W. M. Hollinger has shown during the week at the rooms of the Camera Club a number of photographs, chiefly portraits of children and public men, which, in color, tone, and treatment, have an artistic value not often found in photographs. The likenesses of Bishop Potter, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt are especially good, and all the work is worthy of commendation and will be found interesting by others than professional and amateur photographers.

1898

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXIX.

Robert Barr, in Woldingham, Surrey.

In entering on a description of Mr. Robert Barr, the well-known novelist, at his home in England, it may not be amiss to record the following characteristic letter received from him in answer to a request for an interview:

"Hillhead, Woldingham, Surrey.

"Dear Sir: I live away out in the country, two miles from a station, and, as this is the haying season, the man who does our wagon work can't spare a horse. I brought a pair of horses over with me from America two months ago, but they are not broken, so if you come on Thursday there is a walk ahead of you from Woldingham station, up hill all the way. However, the landscape is so arranged that the road is down hill when you leave the house. Thus there are compensations. Come in time for lunch on Thursday. There is also something to drink in the cellar when a thirsty man reaches the top of the hill. It is only right to warn you that I'm not worth a darn to interview, as I don't know anything, have no theories nor any ideas that would tend to enlighten a discriminating public. But if it is a clear day you will have the prettiest view from my veranda you have seen for many a day. Yours very truly,

"ROBERT BARR."

Concerning the view from Mr. Barr's veranda, there can be no doubt of the pleasure it offers the visitor, yet his hospitality, the sturdy cheerfulness of his conversation, outrival it in compensation for the uphill walk, while the vigor and outspoken manliness of his theories (in which theories, as has been seen, he claims a great deficiency) are even more refreshing than the best drinks from the above-mentioned cellar, which is saying a good deal, for Mr. Barr in his travels has been among the monasteries, wherein the best chartreuse and other liqueurs are made, and has known the makers.

But we return to the view from the veranda. Off to the south one looks down over a great, broad stretch of typical English country, with the villages of Westerham, where Wolfe was born, and Oxtend visible in the distance, the red and thatched apices of their roofs showing plainly at intervals among the trees.

Mr. Barr's house at Woldingham is comparatively new, having been built about two years ago. It has for its site the highest ground in the vicinity. The library on the first floor is not yet completely furnished. Over the fireplace, after an original idea, bookshelves are to rise almost to the ceiling. In this room there is what the author calls his "Whistler corner," in which hang many drawings by Mr. Whistler, of whom Mr. Barr is an ardent admirer.

Mr. Barr's study is on the top story, where he spends most of his time, amid a quantity of manuscripts and American and English proof sheets. He is indefatigable in the care and precision with which he writes, corrects, and revises. In this and in his manner of conversation, he shows much of that energy and quickness of temperament with which he imbues so many of the natures and actions of the characters in his novels.

He is also a true patriot, speaking with unstinted praise of his fellow-countrymen in America, especially of their bravery in the recent war, and of their wonderful inventive genius. In the mechanical sciences he is much interested and points with pride to the discoveries and inventions of Americans now in use the world over.

"After all," said Mr. Barr, "I understand the Americans better than any other people. Therefore I expect to confine most of my writing in future to them and their scenes. My last book, 'The Mutable Many,' however, was a story of the English. I wanted to attempt one and am pretty well satisfied with the result. But there is a vast difference between the Americans and the English, you know, and, as Kipling says: 'A man must write what's in his bones.'"

Mr. Barr was one of Mr. Kipling's earliest friends, and from the first predicted the latter's success, having always admired the rugged force in Kipling's power of narrative.

Although Mr. Barr speaks thus of the wide difference between English and American habits and temperaments, and, though he looks upon the much-discussed Anglo-American alliance with some doubts as to its execution, he has none whatever as to its results, which he believes would be of inestimable benefit to both nations.

"For," said he, "to whom does the English-speaking traveler turn in all emergencies? Who is the friend of Anglo-Saxon naval officers in the remotest corners of the world? With whom do we all, from the lowliest tar to the most powerful Ambassador, lock arms? It is with the people who speak our language, those who have our feelings, our interests. Of all this sympathy an alliance should be the natural outcome."

Mr. Barr is an inveterate smoker, having a partiality for American cigarettes, which he imports for his own use. Enveloped in smoke, he talks on so pleasantly that hours seem little more than minutes, telling of his literary life, both as journalist and author. He recounts his experiences as editor of that well-known English magazine, The Idler, which Mr. Jerome K. Jerome published in co-operation with him, and which met with immediate success after its introduction several years ago.

With the leading writers in England and America Mr. Barr is, of course, acquainted, and holds decided opinions concerning their respective merits. Unlike many other authors, he seems to harbor little bitterness toward publishers, some of whom are indebted to him for much of their success, thanks to the ideas he has given them, not only in the form of good fiction, but regarding periodicals and other matters of their interest. He is a man who sees opportunities, and is generous with suggestions. In that part of the rising generation which is gifted with talent and ambition in journalistic and other literary lines, he has especial faith. He is rugged, genial, quick, kind—a cordial host, an entertaining talker. Of his literary ability it is unnecessary to speak here. But in speaking of Mr. Barr at home one must not omit mention of Mrs. Barr, who has a hospitality no smaller than his own, or his son and daughter, who form such close interests in his daily life.

He loves to be abreast of the times, cognizant of happenings in politics, affairs of government, and doings of prominent individuals. He loves progress and action, being as little given personally as he is in narrative to abstraction or theoretical analysis. He lacks, too, in the subjects or manner of his conversation all of that affectation suggesting charlatanry in many authors of the day.

Mr. Barr has been recently correcting the proofs of his new novel, "Tekla," which appears in America and England this Autumn. He is a great admirer of American printing methods, and this book has been set up in New York for both English and American editions, the plates made in New York being used to print from in London. Heretofore all his books had the composition done on both sides of the Atlantic, but the American page invariably meeting his preference, he induced his English publishers to adopt it in the coming volume.

Aside from the question of Mr. Barr's art, which is left to the critic's province, it is certain that as a strong figure among his fellow-men, as a stanch, energetic disciple of progress, he will outlive the memory of "The Mutable Many."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Now that the war in the Soudan is over, and Kitchener has been made a peer in recognition of the magnificent way in which he conducted the campaign, the war correspondents are attacking him on the ground of his cruel treatment of them. It is hardly probable that Lord Kitchener will condescend to reply to his accusers, and it would be hardly fair to accept their evidence in the matter as absolutely true. Not that the correspondents, who, as a rule were men of unblemished character, would intentionally assert what is not true, but it is quite possible that their reports may be colored by their anger at having been forbidden to accompany Kitchener to Fashoda.

There is no doubt that Kitchener, like every commander who is not trying to win promotion by buying the favor of the press, cordially disliked the presence of correspondents in his camp. He did not care a straw for their praises, and his sole aim was to do thoroughly the business which he was sent into the Soudan to do. The correspondents could therefore be of no possible use to him, while it was always possible that they could do him infinite harm by unintentionally supplying information to the enemy. It is true that the Khalifa did not read the English newspapers, but they were read in Paris and in Cairo, and there were hundreds of Frenchmen who would have been only too glad to furnish the Khalifa with any information that would help him in his struggle with the Anglo-Egyptian forces. No one can blame Kitchener for disliking the correspondents, and the only charge against him in connection with the matter which is worth noticing is that he harassed the correspondents and made their daily lives uncomfortable. As to this, we have only heard the evidence of the correspondents themselves. Were Kitchener to condescend to answer his accusers, it is quite possible that what the correspondents mistook for the commanding General's active hostility to them would be shown to be merely a part of the unavoidable complications and difficulties of the campaign.

Every war in which British correspondents are concerned seems to make the reputation of at least one correspondent at the expense of all the others. The Crimean war made the reputation of Russell; the Franco-German war made Forbes, the great war correspondent of his day, and now the Soudan war has brought fame and fortune to Mr. G. W. Steevens. Doubtless each one of these gentlemen deserved the praises which he received, but that was no sufficient reason why all the other correspondents should have been forgotten. Mr. Steevens, who represented The Daily Mail in the Soudan, wrote admirable letters, but it is fairly doubtful if they were any better than those of the correspondents of The Standard and The Telegraph, not to mention half a dozen others. Personally I am glad of Mr. Steevens's success as a correspondent, and there is not the slightest doubt that he deserves all the praise that he has received, but it does seem rather hard that there can be no more than one great war correspondent in any one generation.

What is the use of buying books if every edition is to be superseded a few years after its issue by a new and revised edition? Take George Meredith's works. I felt quite proud and satisfied with my edition until the appearance of a new edition revised by the author. This revised edition is, as every one knows, now in course of publication, and each novel composing it differs so widely from the same novel in earlier editions that no Meredithian can possibly avoid purchasing it. Then there is Thackeray. My complete edition of Thackeray was the pearl of my library, and now comes the new biographical edition, to each volume of which is prefixed certain biographical details, which make the edition the only one that a true lover of Thackeray would think of owning. If this sort of thing is to go on, no one will have the courage to buy complete editions, lest they should sooner or later be superseded by new and revised editions. I complained last week that Mr. George Moore invariably alters every book of his that reaches a second edition. Mr. Moore, however, is not a necessity, and I am not altogether sure that he is a luxury. But Thackeray and Meredith are necessities, and unless a man can afford to keep on buying new editions every few years he might as well banish all contemporary literature from his bookshelves, and fill them only with authors who have been dead for at least a century.

Mr. Frank Harris, the editor of The Saturday Review, is just bringing out a volume of criticisms of Shakespeare. In his modest preface he remarks that he is trying to do for Shakespeare "what Strauss and Renan have done for Jesus." Does Mr. Harris wish to prove that Shakespeare was an ignorant enthusiast, who has been made to masquerade as a great poet by the zeal of his admirers? If this is not his intention, what possible resemblance can his book on Shakespeare bear to Strauss's and Renan's lives of Jesus? It rather looks as if Mr. Harris dragged in Strauss and Renan merely in order to notify the public that he regarded Shakespeare and Jesus as being very much on a level. Mr. Harris is not remarkable for good taste, and this coupling of the names of Shakespeare and Jesus reminds one of an episode in Mr. John Morley's literary career, which he no longer cares to have remembered, now that he is a political leader high in the confidence of the Non-conformists. Mr. Morley wrote a life of Rousseau, in which, from the first to the last page, he spelled the name of God with a little "g." Like the Yankee farmer, who, when he was plowing tied the reins around his waist, and when the horse bolted, was dragged helplessly over the ground, Mr. Morley now sees his mistake. The farmer in question was accustomed to say: "I hadn't been dragged mor'n ten rod before I see my mistake." Mr. Harris may not perceive his mistake quite as soon as the farmer perceived his, but he will undoubtedly perceive it when he reads his booksellers' returns.

The Academy announces that Mr. Kipling has made a contract to write eight short stories for a magazine for the price of £240 each, exclusive, of course, of the American and colonial rights and also of subsequent book rights. I am not much interested in knowing the exact price paid to Mr. Kipling, but it is pleasant to know that we are soon to have eight more short stories from his pen. For the last two years he has published few stories, and his admirers have felt the deprivation.

The Academy mentions that an editor of a magazine in which a Kipling story had just been published remarked that the story had not sold a single additional copy. Granting that this is true, the conclusion to which the editor arrived, namely, that it is not worth while for a magazine to publish stories of the highest merit, by no means follows. A story by the best story writer of the day may not appreciably increase the sale of the magazine in which it appears. It however does enable it to maintain whatever popularity it has already secured. Whereas, if a magazine fills its pages with cheap rubbish from unknown authors, its doom is speedily sealed. I could mention more than one magazine which adopted this policy and paid for it by bankruptcy. If the publication of a story by Kipling does not bring the magazine in which it appears an immediate increase of popularity, it nevertheless enables it to hold its own against its rivals.

Speaking of The Academy, I ought to say that, according to a circular issued with the last number, it is soon to be materially improved and changed in character. It is already the most readable of all the literary weeklies that are mainly devoted to criticism, and if the plans of its proprietor are fully carried out it will become still more attractive. I am sorry, however, to see that it is yielding to the craze for illustrations, and is henceforth to contain portraits and other pictorial attractions. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, illustrations of any sort are an impertinence. If I am reading Stevenson's "Catriona," I don't want to have my conception of the heroine disturbed by being brought face to face with some artist's conception of her. And when I read a criticism of a novel that is worth criticising, I don't want to have the portrait of the author brought in to disturb my judgment of his work. Illustration has been fearfully overdone of late years. It has converted what might have been admirable magazines into mere picture books, and it has spoiled novel after novel by falsifying the intention of the creator of heroes and heroines.

Among new novels Mrs. Atherton's "Californians," with all its faults, is one of the best and most readable. It is a very decided advance upon her previous work. Not much can be said in favor of the plot, and there is a good deal of extraneous and useless matter in the book, but there is also life and strength in it, and it shows that Mrs. Atherton, if she would only consent to work like an artist, rather than a woman, might write a novel that would rank with the very best.

Mr. Baring-Gould has just published a novel called "Domitia," the scene of which is laid in Rome in the time of the Emperor Domitian. In spite of the commercial success of "Quo Vadis"—a book which I cordially detest—I have never been able to take any interest in novels dealing with the ancient Greeks or Romans. If you were to turn Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities into hexameter verse, it would bear about the same relation to poetry which novels of the "Quo Vadis" sort bear to real novels. Mr. Baring-Gould is an exceedingly clever man, and he can, as he has several times demonstrated, write a very readable novel, but the taint of the classical dictionary hangs over "Domitia," and I think his warmest admirer must admit that this time he has made a mistake.

W. L. ALDEN.

OCT

SOUTHEY.

His Worth as a Man and the Dignity of His Life as an Author.

The reading public, particularly those interested in the literature at the close of the last century and the beginning of the present, are under great obligations to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for the several delightful articles refreshing our memory as to the part taken by the poets and philosophers of that period, who did so much to enrich not only the literature of the English-speaking race, but to elevate the thought and shape the taste of the generations succeeding.

We allude more particularly to the Lake school of poets, represented chiefly by Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey. Among these articles we recall none specially treating of Robert Southey, a poet of no ordinary ability, and as a writer of prose one of the most polished and voluminous of his time, and as a man pure as he was irreproachable. No notice of the eminent men of that period is complete without the mention of his honored name and the part he played in the reawakening era of English letters. We do not, however, overlook the fact that in the issue of Aug. 20 last there was a very appreciative notice of the poet, but it referred more particularly to some hitherto unpublished letters of Southey's which appeared in the August number of Blackwood's.

Southey was not only endeared to Coleridge by the warmest ties of friendship, but by relationship, as he married Coleridge's wife's sister, Edith Fricker of Bristol. Being thus doubly allied, and both to the "muse inclined," they were easily drawn together in a bond of sympathy and interest of no usual character, and which continued throughout their lives.

Swayed by the eloquence of Coleridge, Southey early became a convert to pantisocracy, that utopian scheme whereby twelve gentlemen of good education and liberal principles were to embark with an equal number of ladies to America and found a colony, where the labor of each man for two or three hours a day would suffice for maintenance. The fruits of their labor were to be common property, a good library was to be provided, and ample leisure afforded for study, discussion, and general education. To start the enterprise each gentleman was to subscribe £125. The banks of the Susquehanna were chosen for the settlement of the colony, not because they possessed any special advantages, but because its euphonious name had touched the hearts of these poetic enthusiasts; the scheme, however, fell through, partly from the want of funds as well as from the marriage of several of these dreamy philosophers.

On the failure of the project, Southey, having married, sedulously applied himself to writing verse and occasionally articles for the columns of The Morning Post and other periodicals of the day.

There was another sophism which for a time captured Southey as well as Coleridge and other Cambridge and Oxford graduates. It was contained in "Godwin's Political Justice," wherein appeared about this time those wild principles which found their logical expression in the French Revolution of 1793. He warmly espoused the cause of the revolutionists, nor did he ever abandon the hope that liberty would be established in that fair land and society regenerated until the atrocities, extravagances, and blasphemies of the Reign of Terror, which sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world, dispelled the illusion.

His holding these radical views, however, had no enduring effect whatsoever on the mind of these associate poets; on the contrary, suggested themes for the outlet of their own poetic enthusiasm, and the world can well afford to forgive their apostasy in view of the recantation finally made.

In an ode written by Southey he says:

"O France! Beneath this fierce barbarian's sway
Disgraced thou art to all-succeeding times!
Rapine and blood and fire have mark'd thy way,
All loathsome, all unutterable crimes.

* * * * * * * *

"The living and the dead
Cry out against thee! They who bear
Crouching beneath its weight thine iron yoke,
Join in the bitterness of secret prayer
The voice of that innumerable throng,
Whose slaughtered spirits day and night evoke
The everlasting Judge of right and wrong.
How long, O Lord! Holy and just; how long!"

No less contrite, but more impassioned, was Coleridge in his ode on France:

"Forgive me, Freedom! O forgive those dreams!
I hear thy voice, I hear thy loud lament,
From bleak Helvetia's icy cavern sent—
I hear thy groans upon her blood-stained streams!
Heroes, that for your peaceful country perished,
And ye that, fleeing, spot your mountain snows
With bleeding wounds; forgive me, that I cherished
One thought that ever blessed your cruel foes!

* * * * * * * *

"O France, that mockest Heaven, adulterous, blind,
And patriot only in pernicious toils,
Are these thy boasts, champion of human kind?
To insult the shrine of Liberty with spoils
From freemen torn, to tempt and to betray?"

The first poem of any length composed by Southey was his "Joan of Arc," for which Joseph Cottle of Bristol, the life-long friend of these poets, paid him 50 guineas and published it in quarto. This was followed by "Thalaba," "Madoc," "The Curse of Kehama," "Roderick," "A Vision of Judgment," and many minor poems. Prof. Wilson in "An Hour Talk About Poetry," says in regard to these poems: "It is true, and of verity, that Southey among our living poets stands aloof and alone in his glory; for he alone of them all has adventured to illustrate in poems of magnitude the different characters, customs, and manners of nations. 'Joan of Arc' is an English and French story; 'Thalaba,' Arabian; 'Kehama,' Indian; 'Madoc,' Welsh and American, and 'Roderick,' Spanish and Moorish; nor would it be easy to say (setting aside the first, which was a youthful work) in which of these noble poems Mr. Southey has performed an achievement entirely beyond the power of any but the highest genius."

These poems, having established the reputation of Mr. Southey as a poet of no ordinary ability, on the death of Mr. Pye, the Poet Laureate, in 1813, through the kind offices of Lord Hertford, he was appointed his successor.

It was in the preface to his poem of "A Vision of Judgment" that Southey took occasion to animadvert severely on Lord Byron and the "Satanic school" generally, particularly for their licentiousness and scoffs and sneers against religion. He charged them as being of diseased hearts and depraved imaginations, who, forming a system of opinions to suit their own unhappy course of conduct, have rebelled against the holiest ordinances of human society, and hating that revealed religion which, with all efforts and bravados, they are unable entirely to disbelieve, labor to make others as miserable as themselves by infecting them with moral virus that eats into the soul. The school which they have set up may properly be called the Satanic school, for their productions breathe the spirit of Belial and Moloch.

To this Byron replied in a scathing article published in the appendix to the poem of "Two Foscari: a Historical Tragedy."

Some years later Southey met Byron at a dinner at the Holland House, and in a letter to his wife gives the following account of the meeting. He wrote: "I dined on Sunday at Holland House with some eighteen or twenty persons. Late in the evening Lord Byron came in. He had asked Rogers if I was magnanimous, and requested to make for him all sorts of amende honorable for having tried his wit upon me at the expense of his discretion; and in full confidence of the success of the apology had been provided with a letter of introduction to me. We met with all becoming courtesy on both sides, and I saw a man whom in voice and manner and countenance I liked very much more than either his character or his writings had given me to expect."

Lord Byron's account of this meeting is given in Moore's life of him, and is as follows: "Yesterday, at Holland House, I was introduced to Southey—the best-looking man I have seen for some time. To have that poet's head and shoulders I would almost have written his sapphics. He certainly is a prepossessing-looking person and a man of talent, and—that is his eulogy."

Mr. Southey, having found that the compensation paid for poems, however meritorious, was insufficient to provide for the wants of a wife and children, and having chosen literature as a profession, practically ceased writing verse. He returned, therefore, to prose, and at once became a liberal contributor to the morning papers, as well as the English reviews. He directed his talent and learning also to other authorship, and so faithfully that nearly fifty volumes attest his wonderful industry, with upward of two hundred articles in The Quarterly Review and Annual Register. The subjects chosen were chiefly historical and biographical, many of which are now considered as among the classics of that period.

Mr. Southey's prose style can scarcely be too much praised. It is clear, pointed, and elegant, and his histories abound in information and exhibit processes of the most indefatigable patience and industry. In writing to a friend he says: "I am passionately fond of history, even when I have been delighted with the act of poetical composition. I am better pleased in rendering justice to the mighty dead, with the holdings of the world of Kings, conquerors, heroes, and saints, not as they have been usually held up, but as they really are, good or evil, according to the opinion of them by one who has neither passion, prejudice, nor interest of any kind to mislead his mind. Whatever merit my historical works may have others may find out for themselves, but this I will vouch for, that never was the heart of any historian fuller of purer opinions, and that never any one went about his work with more thorough industry or more thorough goodwill."

Sir Robert Peel, when Prime Minister, in recognition of his distinguished services to the cause of literature, in 1835 offered him a baronetcy, making the offer in the following flattering language: "I have advised the King to adorn the distinction of baronetcy with a name the most eminent in literature, and which has claims to respect and honor which literature can never confer." This distinction, however, he declined, on the ground that his income was scarcely adequate to maintain the manner of living expected of a peer, and his taste sought retirement rather than publicity. Peel, however, not discouraged in the effort to reward his friend for the eminent services rendered his country, increased his pension to £500 a year, which for the remainder of his life placed him beyond pecuniary want.

It was also this love of retirement and distaste for the hurry and fever of public life which induced Mr. Southey to refuse the unsolicited offer of a seat in the House of Commons, to which he had been elected while abroad for the Borough of Downton. Literary honors, however, he had less aversion to, and at the commemoration, June, 1820, accepted from Oxford the honorary degree of LL. D.

In politics in early life Mr. Southey was a Liberal, but in maturer years affiliated with the Tories. He loved his country and its institutions, believing that her influence as a civilizing and Christianizing power would dominate the nations of the earth, and that this power would be hastened by holding fast to the ancient traditions under which the greatness of the kingdom had been achieved. He did not, however, escape criticism for this change in his political views; it was the judgment of riper years, and he believed for the best interest of the country, and to that interest he was loyalty itself. Living as he did in an acrimonious age, when party spirit ran high and corruption in office was rampant to a degree seldom paralleled, it may be truthfully said that the breath of calumny never tarnished his fair name.

In his home and social life he was happy beyond what comes to the lot of most literary men. His neighbors at Keswick were Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lamb, Prof. Wilson, and others. Kindred spirits, whose friendship and companionship he enjoyed throughout his long life.

No man in his day (at least no man of genius) led with greater uniformity and entirety the life of a scholar from boyhood to his death. It is stated that his library contained about 14,000 volumes, all of which he had read; while this may be questioned, there is no question, however, of his having made himself familiar with their contents, and that he devoted himself to learning with the enthusiasm of any early love—with the consistency of a religious vow—but forty years of such incessant application proved too much for a constitution never vigorous, and the closing years of his life found him—

"A noble mind in sad decay,
When baffled hope had died away
And life becomes one long distress
In pitiable helplessness."

He died March 21, 1843, aged sixty-eight years. His remains were interred in the beautiful churchyard, Crosthwaite, Keswick, alongside of his three children, among whom was Edith, his helpmate of forty years.

The estimation in which Mr. Southey was held and the distinction awarded his memory have had few parallels in literary history. His friends at Keswick, among whom he resided for more than thirty years, erected to his memory in their church a permanent memorial of their respect and affection. His friends in London placed his bust in Westminster Abbey, while another group of his friends in Bristol, (his native city,) out of respect for his genius and admiration of his character, placed his bust in the cathedral.

Such, in brief, is an epitome of the life and services of this friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Lamb. He left the impress of his richly stored mind and pure heart upon his generation, and, while one of the most prolific writers of his day, neither line nor word appears which, dying, he would recall. Such a record falls to the lot of few men in public or private life, and in this day of latitudinarianism will bear, in concluding, passing mention.

J. W. H.

Oct. 17, 1898.

Familiar as we and so many others are with Chinese, Japanese, and the language of the Philippine Islands, if we do make an occasional slip it arises solely from the difficulty of seizing on the accentuation. A Chinese word meaning "dearest love" is convertible into "spoiled fish" if by mistake you dwell too long on the final syllable. Even a Jap to the manner born may blunder at times. This story is told by a learned Japanese gentleman who went to the British Museum, asking for the Japanese translation of a well-known English novel. All the Japanese could tell was that the opening of the story began with "Wapping." Dickens was looked up, and so were many tellers of sea stories, but the search for Wapping gave no inkling of the book wanted. Finally, by chance, the volume the Japanese wanted was handed him, whereupon he quickly remarked: "I knew I was right. It began with 'Wapping' only in this sense—it means in Japanese 'to resume the thread of my discourse.'" If England has a professor of Hottentot thoroughly up in the clicks and chuckles, we may soon want a teacher at Columbia College learned in the language of the Philippines.

We would call particular attention to The International Journal of Ethics for October. The journal has for editorial committee the best men in Europe and America. In the number just at hand may be found: "The Parting of the Ways in the Foreign Policy of the United States," Felix Adler, New York; "A Moral from Athenian History," Bernard Bosanquet, London; "Belligerent Discussion and Truth Seeking," Richard C. Cabot, Boston; "Luxury and Extravagance," John Davidson, University of New Brunswick, Canada; "Sex in Crime," Frances Alice Kellor, University of Chicago, together with a review on the most important works published during the last six months. Sometimes a title such as serves this publication engenders a dread lest its contents be difficult of comprehension. Quite the contrary. The topics are all of human interest, and in the treatment of them the ability of the writers is conspicuous, and the assimilation of this particular journal presents no difficulty.

Mr. A. Augustus Healy has recently presented a lunette in majolica by Lucca Della Robbia to the Brooklyn Institute. This is the second piece by Della Robbia in America, the other being in the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Healy purchased this piece, which was made about 1520, from the Marquis Antinore, in the chapel of whose villa it had remained for nearly four centuries.

The first of the club art exhibitions of this season will probably be given by the Democratic Club, which has recently completed the alterations to its house. This exhibition will probably be given next month.

ART IN AMERICA.

Conclusion of William Sharp's Papers on the Treasures We Have.

Below will be found the conclusion of Mr. William Sharp's excellent article entitled "The Art Treasures of America," published in the October Nineteenth Century. The first part was reprinted in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Saturday, Sept. 17.

Many of the pictures by old masters which are the property of the Nation are collected in the first two rooms of the eastern gallery of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, beginning with an excellent Venetian picture of the "Outer Reaches of the Grand Canal," by Francesco Guardi, the pupil of Canaletto. The chief treasure on this particular wall is the noble sea painting by Willem Vandervelde. There was probably never any painter of naval subjects who had the practical training and advantages of Vandervelde, who was not only bred to the sea, but was present at many naval engagements, and witnessed in particular the severe battle between the English and Dutch fleets under the command of the Duke of York and Admiral Opdam, in which the ship of the latter, with 500 men, was blown up; as also the still more memorable engagement in the following year between the English under the Duke of Albemarle and the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter, which lasted three days. The episode which has been depicted in the fine canvas loaned to the Metropolitan Museum by Mr. George H. Story is that of "The Embarkation of King Charles II. on His Return to England After the Restoration." It is more than probable that Vandervelde witnessed the scene in question, although he did not actually arrive in London, at the King's invitation, until fifteen years later. However, the painting itself was not made at the time of the Restoration, but was executed in London about or soon after 1675; and it is more than likely that some of the work is due to the more delicate touch of Vandervelde the Younger. America has reason to be proud of possessing a picture which certainly ought to be in the national collection in London. Among the other Dutch masters, well known and little known,, there is nothing more interesting than the beautiful picture called "The Guitarist," by Bartholomeus Van der Helst. The work of this notable artist is always fine and distinctive, and perhaps more so in his less ambitious efforts. As a portrait painter he certainly takes very high rank among the artists of his nation. Many will recall what Sir Joshua Reynolds said of his picture painted to celebrate the peace of Westphalia, and representing an archery festival: "This is, perhaps, the first picture of portraits in the world, comprehending more of those qualities which make a perfect portrait than any other I have ever seen." Among the several paintings which succeed these there are three of exceptional interest. First and foremost comes the large and superb "Return of the Holy Family from Egypt," by Rubens. This celebrated work was painted on a wooden panel about 7 feet 9 inches high and 5 feet 4 inches broad. It first left Belgium in 1828, when it was brought to London by the famous expert, Mr. Buchanan. This picture was recently transferred from wood to canvas. It was purchased, I may add, by the Museum Trustees in 1871. It is known that Rubens painted it for the Church of the Jesuits at Antwerp soon after his return from Italy, and that it was done immediately after finishing the famous "Crucifixion" in the Cathedral of Antwerp, and before the execution of its companion picture, that other masterpiece, "The Descent from the Cross"—that is, during the period when he produced his finest work. In splendor of color and general power of composition and handling this painting is one of the finest examples of Rubens to be seen out of Belgium. Beside it hangs another fine work, though on a less ambitious scale, a portrait of Hille Bobbe van Haarlem by Frans Hals; though here the connoisseur will not admit that Hals is to be seen at his best. The third of the pictures to which I have alluded is an altogether admirable little portrait of himself by Gerard Terburg, interesting as being distinct in certain details from that at The Hague.

In the next section of the Eastern Gallery there are some very notable works: To begin with, a vividly painted landscape called "The Windmill," by Jan Brueghel, and an exquisitely painted "Judith with the Head of Holofernes," by David Teniers the Younger. Near these hangs a very curious, but I should say very doubtful, example of the art of Quintin Matsys. It is, indeed, probable that in this work, called "The Crown of Thorns," there is nothing of the actual touch of the first of the great Antwerp painters; certainly in its technique there is little to suggest that it is by the same hand which painted the superb "Misers" in Windsor Castle. The panel, however, may pass as an interesting example of the school of Matsys. Lucas Cranach's portrait of "Frederick the Magnanimous" is followed by a fine example of the landscape art—"A View in Holland"—of Hobbema. Near this is a very curious painting by Sir Anthony Vandyck of "St. Martha Interceding with God for a Cessation of the Plague at Tarascon"; beside which, again, is one of the ablest pictures of Isaac van Osted—a Dutch Winter scene, marvelously luminous and lifelike. This fine work comes from the private gallery of Mr. George A. Hearn. There is rich and glowing color in "The Philosophers," of Jacob Jordaens, and more than usual excellence in the portrait of the young Duchess of Mazarin by that relatively rare master, Nicolas Maes. In "Spanish Fruits" we have Velasques in an unusual genre; but brilliant as it is, the scrupulous critic would like to know a little more as to its authenticity, which, to say the least of it, is open to doubt. This section ends with a spirited picture of "Hawks Attacking Pigeons" by that eminent and poetic painter of bird life, Melchior Hondecoeter. In the intervening southeast stairway there are some interesting canvases, including the beautiful "Head of a Cherub and Angel," by Correggio, from the private collection of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who concurrently presented to the Museum a "Venus and Cupid" of Mannozzi, a (dubious) "Virgin and Child" of Fra Bartolommeo, a "St. Agatha" of that rare painter Cristofano Allori, a noble head of an Apostle by Albrecht Dürer, a thoroughly characteristic and fine St. Anthony by Ghirlandajo, and a highly interesting "St. Christopher and the Infant Christ" by the ingenious Florentine painter Antonio Pollajuolo, on plaster which was cut from the walls of the chapel of the Michelozzi Villa in Florence. There is nothing remarkable in the remainder of this section of the Eastern Gallery, though there are clever paintings by Jan Brueghel, Greuze, Jan Both, David Teniers the Younger, and Bartholomew Van der Helst, as also a fine portrait of a Dutch Admiral by Aart de Gelder. Perhaps the most distinctive thing here is a small but most brilliant study of a Jewess of Tangier by Francesco José de Goya y Lucientes, best known simply by his patronymic Goya.

The Western Galleries, stairways, and Grand Hall of the Metropolitan Museum are given over to the fine Catharine Lorillard-Wolfe collection and other modern paintings, and to the collection of modern sculptures. The Lorillard-Wolfe series is one of the most interesting of its kind in existence, and has already exercised a great influence in the development of the younger painters in America. It is, however, singularly unequal, and along with modern masterpieces of the highest interest and value it contains many canvases of an altogether second-rate nature. Pictures such as "The Twin Stars" of Luis Faire seem hopelessly out of place beside the adjacent and superb "Edge of the Woods," by Rousseau, and much of the same unfortunate contiguity prevails throughout the collection.

I must mention, however, only some of the works of paramount interest to most lovers of art, who, moreover, will be glad to know where these French and other masterpieces have found a home. Here is the beautiful water color, "The Massacre of the Mamelukes," by Alexandre Bida, the masterpiece of the favorite pupil of Eugène Delacroix. There is no more dramatic incident in modern history than that of the extinction of the Mamelukes under the blank walls of the Old Palace of Cairo, and the terrible scene is depicted with extraordinary vividness and beauty by Bida. Next it hangs the lovely "Edge of the Woods," by Rousseau, with its marvelous windy blue and fleecy sky, which was purchased for the Wolfe collection at the William Schaus sale in February, 1896. One of the latest paintings of Lord Leighton, "Lachrymæ," comes next—the canvas that was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1895; a woman's figure, sombrely draped, leaning by a column surmounted by an urn. A few yards away the visitor comes upon a very famous painting—"The Whale Ship" of Turner, where a white, phantomlike ship under full sail is seen emerging through the misty atmosphere, while a large whale, which has just been harpooned, rears its huge head from the sea in the foreground and is spouting water stained with blood, while with its tail it has overturned one of the four boats put out for its capture. The picture is, indeed, as has been described by a well-known critic, at once luminous and lovely in color, with a variety of lines in both sky and water which are infinitely beautiful. This is the painting which was originally purchased by Dr. Munro of Novar, one of Turner's earliest patrons, at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1846. It was resold to Sir Francis Seymour Haden in 1884, from whom it was acquired for the Wolfe Gallery in 1896. It is one of the few large Turners which, it is averred, have never been engraved. A strange contrast is afforded by the three most noble of the pictures which succeed "The Whale Ship"; a canvas called "The Bouquet," by Duez; a vivid and terrible battlepiece by Gustave Doré, representing an episode in the retreat from Moscow, of Cossacks killing the helpless wounded in a wagon; and the reserved, dignified, and charming "Sign Painter." of Meissonier. Several other interesting examples of modern French art follow, till we come to Thomas Couture with an admirable canvas called "The Idle Student," depicting a young boy in a library. One of the most famous paintings of Jules Breton, that of the "Religious Procession in Brittany," occupies a conspicuous place in this room. It is the same fine picture of peasants with tapers going through serried ranks of white-coifed women which was purchased in 1873 from the collection of the late Baron Strasburger in Berlin. The most famous of the Pardons of Brittany are those of St. Anne d'Aurac, or St. Anne des Paludes, and that of Rumegol, near Le Faou; but that represented in Jules Breton's picture is the festival celebrated every Summer at Kergoat, near Douarnenez and Quimper. Of the several paintings which came to the Wolfe collection from that of Baron Strasburger, in Berlin, the most interesting is a rather unusual example of the art of Diaz, a Holy Family, on wood. In the very beautiful "Old Oak," by Jules Dupré, it is interesting to note the difference of manner and method with the similar picture by Old Crome already alluded to. Fine examples of the art of Detaille, Horace Vernet, Antoine Vollon, and Hanner follow, with a most lovely "Evening Scene on the Oise," by Daubigny. Cabanel's merits as well as his defects are seen in the somewhat overwrought painting of the "Shulamite Woman," the same as that which was exhibited in the Salon of 1876. Much more beautiful, because much more reserved and delicately wrought, is the sketch of "Arabs Crossing a Ford," by Eugène Fromentin, which was purchased from the artist himself in 1873. That pictorial laureate of Venice, Felix Ziem, is well represented by a brilliant "Inundation of the Piazza of St. Mark."

Crossing into the tenth room of the Western Gallery, the visitor will note first a charming water color of "Camels Reposing in a Square in Tangier," painted by Fortuny, purchased from the collection of M. Gérome, who had it direct from the artist. Conspicuous in this section is Cabanel's very fine portrait of Miss Catherine Lorillard-Wolfe herself. This brilliant and accomplished woman, whose beneficent acts are familiar to all citizens of New York, died in the Spring of 1887, and not only left to the Metropolitan Museum her whole collection of modern art, but also the sum of $200,000. Cabanel's portrait was painted from sittings at Paris in 1876. It is followed by a fine small landscape by Dias, by a brilliant sketch of Byron's Haidée by Chaplin, and excellent examples of Leloir, Detaille, Jules Dupré, a large and noble landscape called "The Mill," by Van Marcke, painted to commission, and the beautiful little "Night Patrol at Smyrna," by Décamps, at one time in the collection of Mr. John Taylor Johnston. Here, too, are one or two of the studies of Egyptian fellaheen made by M. Bonnat at the time of the opening of the Suez Canal. A brilliant little "Interior," a pawnbroker's shop, painted to order and exhibited in the Salon of 1874, shows us Munkacsy in his less flamboyant mood. It is often his minor work which shows Munkacsy at his best—and, by the way, it may not be generally known that the real name of the painter is Mihaly (or Michael) Lieb. He took the name of Munkacsy from the fact of his birth at Munkacs, in Hungary. A very noble painting by Troyon is that entitled "Holland Cattle," which came to Miss Wolfe at the sale of Mr. Sanford's pictures in 1876. Madrazzo and Francisco Domingo are among the few eminent Spanish painters represented, neither very importantly. Carl Piloty and his pupil, Hans Makart, are both well represented, though the former's "Parable of the Wise and Foolish" has all the faults of the Munich school, and the latter's "Dream After the Ball" has too much uncontrolled vehemence of color. This section ends with three delightful little works by Corot, Rousseau, and Diaz.

In the remaining rooms of the Western Gallery there are several interesting and one or two famous paintings. Among the latter is the celebrated "Friedland, 1807." This, it is hardly necessary to remind my readers, is the largest canvas ever painted by Meissonier. It was painted to the commission of Mr. A. T. Stewart, and every one interested in the art of Meissonier will recall the famous letter about this picture which he wrote to Mr. Stewart. At the sale of the Stewart collection in March, 1887, "Friedland" was purchased for over £13,000 by Judge Henry Hilton, by whom in the same year it was presented to the Metropolitan Museum. In the letter about this picture, already alluded to, "on which I have bestowed all the science and experience I have been able to acquire in my art," M. Meissonier wrote, "I have the conviction—which I do not express without a certain pride—that the value of this work will increase with time"; and certainly "Friedland" struck me as being even more masterly in conception, composition, and technique generally than when I saw it previously, a few years ago, in New York, and before that again in Paris. Another not less famous canvas here is the celebrated "Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur

The most notable French pictures after these two which are to be found here are "The Birth of Venus," by Cabanel; "L'Attentat d'Anagni" of Albert Maignan, the beautiful "Joan of Arc" of Bastien Lepage—that which was exhibited in the Salon of 1880, bought from the artist by Mr. Davis, and by him presented to the Museum in 1889, and by the Museum Trustees loaned to the Exposition Universelle of Paris, 1889; two fine canvases, "Spring" and "Autumn," by the great Dutch painter, the late Anton Mauve; a very noble moonrise by Henri Harpignies, illustrative of the lines by Victor Hugo:

La campagne, les bois, les embrages charmants,
Les larges clairs de lune au bord des flots dormants.

This fine example of Harpignies was painted to the commission of Messrs. Arnold & Tripp, the well-known connoisseurs and art dealers of Paris, and by them presented to the Museum in 1886. Since then another noble Harpignies has been added to the National art treasures through the same donors. Here also are the most beautiful portrait study by Fortuny, the "Jeune Dame Espagnole"; the large and impressive "Defense of Champigny," by Detaille, by many considered that master's chef d'oeuvre; a very notable portrait study, called "Boy with a Sword," (the boy in a dark Puritan dress, with blue stockings,) by Edouard Manet, who has also in another room a larger canvas, called "Girl with a Parrot," but hard and mannered, both presented in 1889 from the private collection of Mr. Edwin Davis. "The Vintage" of Lhermitte, exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1884, came from the William Schaus collection in 1887, and Henner's "Mary Magdalene at the Tomb of Our Saviour" in 1891. It is needless to give a mere catalogue of the many excellent French and American and a few modern Dutch and Spanish canvases which follow these, as there is nothing among them of outstanding value, although some are well known, such as "The Balloon," (field laborers looking up at a balloon in the sky,) by Jules Dupré.

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COMMENT AND QUERY.

One of Beecher's Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading Mr. Alden's London letter in the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, always a most interesting feature in that admirable publication, I was reminded by his comment on the posthumously written poetry of Stevenson in his fraternal efforts to "help out" Mr. Christie Murray, of what I once heard Henry Ward Beecher say on the subject of spiritualism. Said he: "I am a spiritualist—theoretically, not practically." Then he went on to say that when he was in England a few years before—that memorable visit of international importance at the time of the civil war—he was staying with a friend who was a "medium." This friend one day informed him that his father would like to communicate with him; Mr. Beecher replied that he should be most happy to have him do so, and accordingly in the conventional spiritualistic manner the senior Beecher rapped out to the junior the message, "Henry, you are working too hard." To this the son replied: "I know that father, but what am I to do about it?" For this possibly alarming state of things the "spirit" had no remedy to propose; and, added Mr. Beecher, "I have always noticed that they never have, and tell you no more than you knew before; never anything which is going to help you in the least." "During my stay with this 'medium' friend," concluded Mr. Beecher, "I had at different times many conversations with my father, and the impression left upon me was that if for ten years after I die I go on improving at the rate the old gentleman has, at the end of that time I shall be a 'natural born fool.'"

N. W. M.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1898.

Is There a Decline in the Sale of Religious Books?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in a recent number of The Publishers' Circular of London on the "Decline of the Sale of English Religious Books" is regarded by many publishers here as superficial in many respects, and does an injustice, so far as America is concerned, to the real facts as to the sale of pious literature in our time. Mr. Shaylor, the writer of the article, is undoubtedly reminiscent when he compares the great sale of certain authors of religious works a generation ago with the decay into which they have evolved, and we judge he is of the old school that cherishes at heart the spirit and mission of those old-time writers. The fact that Oxenden, Bonar, John Angell James, Hamilton, and William Jay, who wrote very acceptable religious books for our grandfathers, are now almost unknown not only happens to be a truthful statement by this clever paragrapher, but every bookseller who sells religious works knows it to be a positive fact. It does not follow, however, because of the passing of these old favorites that there has been a decline in the sale of all religious books.

The old school has simply given way to the new. As well say there has been a decline in the sale of novels because Jane Austen, Louisa Mühlbach, Mrs. Stowe, and a score of other popular fictionists of the mid-century period are not now in active demand. As well say that the sale of historical works has evolved from popularity to innocuous desuetude because Rollins, Sparks, Alison, and others who were widely read by our grandparents are now relegated to the upper shelf or the bargain counter of the book store. The real fact is that the religious books written for this generation have almost, if not altogether, as great a popularity as the books of those semi-forgotten writers mentioned by Mr. Shaylor had in days gone by. Macduff, Goulburn, Newman Hall, and Winslow have given way to Phillips Brooks, Dean Farrar, F. B. Meyer, Andrew Murray, J. R. Miller, Henry Drummond, and a score of other popular authors. The steady sale of such books as "Daily Strength," "Gold Dust," "Daily Light," "Royal Helps," and other devotional compilations is simply astonishing, and when we consider the enormous sale of the books by modern writers in the various religious "series" published by Revell, Crowell, Altemus, Whittaker, Caldwell, and others the fact is transparent that this class of literature in these days holds a very large percentage rank in the total of general book business.

Indeed, the sale of religious works, instead of suffering a decline in this decade, compares very favorably with any flush period of similar bookselling during the nineteenth century. The writer in The Publishers' Circular evidently had in mind the decline in the sale of the works of certain writers of religious books, and this led him into deductions which are unwarranted by the facts. Neither here or in England has the gross sale of religious books shown any apparent decline, but, so far as a careful study of the records show, a wonderful activity exists at the present moment in the sale of books which bibliography classes as "religious."

JOHN A. HOLDEN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

Tammany; When and Where Established.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 8, 1898, contained an interesting article in relation to the "Site of the Battle of Golden Hill," by Mr. Gilbert Ray Hawes. Among other matters of interest in connection with the history of this city at that period he stated as follows:

"At that time the city proper did not extend beyond the City Hall, or what is now known as Chambers Street. There was no Tweed Court House. The Tammany Society or Columbian Order was flourishing, to be sure, but it was a patriotic American institution, wholly different from the Tammany Hall of later days. The New York Directory for 1786, from which I have already quoted, speaking of the Tammany Society says: 'This National Society was instituted in 1789.'"

In the diary of my great-grandfather, Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, published a few years ago, will be found the following entry under date of May 2, 1786:

"Went to the St. Tammany anniversary, at David Heverding's place, over the Schuylkill, late Rease Meredith's. A large number of gentlemen collected, with tickets in their hats, which cost 2s. 6d., but afforded us ample food and drink. The first thing done was the gentlemen formed a ring and chose James Read, Esq., their chief; Timothy Matlack, his secretary, and the following gentlemen the chief's council: George Bryan, Plunket Fleeson, William Moore, Frederick Phile, Esq., Gen. Daniel Hiester, Cols. Coates, Dean, Will. Boyd, Wade, Eyre, Proctor, and Jonathan Bayard Smith."

Can your readers afford me any information as to the organization of the St. Tammany Society or Columbian Order?

J. C. PARSONS.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

Gastrell and Shakespeare's New Place

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your interesting notice of the snuff box for Admiral Dewey in your issue of the 15th, you say that Gastrell cut down in 1765, for want of fuel the famous mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare. Permit me to make a correction.

The Rev. Francis Gastrell bought New Place in 1756, and the tree was cut down by him about 1758 because he was weary of the importunities of travelers that called to see the tree planted by Shakespeare. Part of it was burned, but the vandalism was not due to poverty, for the clerical iconoclast was rich. His peevish temper broke out again in 1759, when he razed New Place to the ground because of a dispute concerning the poor rate between the overseers of the parish and himself.

He was not guilty, however, of destroying the house in which Shakespeare had lived, for the original New Place was pulled down by Sir John Clopton in 1702, as appears from his settlement on Hugh Clopton of New Place, describing it as "one new house, * * * having been lately built, not finished, or fitted up, and made convenient. * * *"

Gastrell escapes the infamy only by accident, for he would doubtless have pulled down the Shakespearean New Place if it had fallen to his evil hand.

SAMUEL A. BOYLE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1898.

"Vanity Fair," the "Antiquary," and "David Copperfield."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am asked to name the American novels, if any, that can be classed with the most-often-mentioned three of Thackeray, Scott, and Dickens. Before tackling this question, it may be best to agree, if possible, upon the qualities necessary to fictions of the highest rank—that is to say, to the rank of those which never lose their interest; and the readiest way to ascertain these qualities is to seek for such as all novels of demonstrated permanent interest have in common. Now, I think it will be found on examination that all such novels in our language agree in the following particulars: (1) they deal largely with the extraordinary, and yet the apparently probable, in incident, together with the intellectual, as well as the otherwise unusual, in character; (2) they are notable for humor or pathos, or both; (3) they are marked by an appropriate style, and (4) they are in the main decent in treatment, and beyond question wholesome in tendency. A well-constructed plot is a powerful advantage, but not an essential in a novel of permanent interest, which may, indeed, be merely a running narrative of adventure. Neither is dialogue absolutely necessary, although it is a favorite with most master novelists, and utterly unmanageable in the hands of third-rate story writers. If, now, there are taken any three English novels that have proved of permanent interest—for example, "Robinson Crusoe," "The Antiquary," and "Tristram Shandy"—it will be seen at once that they agree in containing the essentials named. The first from its nature offers no field for the free play of humor, while in the last this quality is present in such ample measure that it is able to hold in check the feeling of repugnance which would otherwise be strongly excited by the author's frequent and inexcusable coarseness.

As to "David Copperfield," which is generally named as the masterpiece of its author, it can hardly be overpraised from a humanitarian standpoint, yet in the qualities of permanence (if I have correctly defined them) it is decidedly surpassed by "The Pickwick Papers," written before Dickens had begun beating the gold of his ideas into tinsel, and before his chief delight was turned from characters to caricatures of humanity.

In relation to Thackeray, the most obvious fact is that he is a professed satirist, and his novels, therefore, form a class by themselves in late English literature, where they now stand very high. Whether, as satires, they are or are not dependent for permanent interest upon the qualities above enumerated time must decide.

To apply the standard of permanence to the mass of current English, as well as American, fiction, is unnecessary. Most novels of the day, as every one must admit, are trivial in incident, and deal with commonplace characters; they are marked by a kind of smartness which is made to supply the place of humor, and in them false sentiment is too often substituted for true pathos. Why is it, then, you ask, that these stories are read everywhere and by everybody, and are even praised beyond merit? For the question in the alternative, and their easy give you an answer. Turn able, if you can, the sources of the fashions in literature, as in dress, and ascertain how they arise!

One word more. The novelists of our day write, confident in their power over expression, which many of them certainly possess, neglect the other essentials of their art, should consider well the dead fictions of Daniel Defoe, written by that master of style and adept in literary workmanship at the last and brightest stage of his career as a writer, immediately after the success of his "Robinson Crusoe," and when his hand was in! If his genius in its strength was unable to save commonplace incidents and unintellectual characters from oblivion, what must be the fate of the ——s, the ——s, and the ——s of our day? Out of nothing, nothing permanent can come!

J. A. H.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

Captain Marryat's Diary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although A. B. G. asks only about the money value of Capt. Marryat's diary, I think he may like a little more. The first part of "Diary in America, with Remarks on Its Institutions," was reprinted from the Longman three-volume 1839 London edition in New York in the same year. I have two copies, both exactly the same in every respect, only one has the name of "William H. Colyer, 104 Beekman Street," and the other "D. Appleton & Co." at the foot of the title page. Nothing is said on either title page about edition, so if Carey & Hart of Philadelphia also published it in 1839 there were certainly two issues of it that year. This book I do not think very rare and may be found on book stalls now and then. With regard to the "second series" of the same work, however, I may say that I have never seen or owned but one copy, and this was issued from the press of "T. K. & P. G. Collins, Philadelphia, 1840." I take it that the first series of letters was not popular, nor did it pay well, and that the "second series," which Marryat promised at the end of the first, was simply issued to complete the work, the risk of sale being taken by a third firm.

The work is exceedingly interesting, its statements and criticisms appearing to be just, and it is written in perfect good humor. Especially is its author prophetic in his view of the growth of the West.

M. F. LOBB.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1898.

"When the Bloom Is on the Rye."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 8th inst. Mr. Thomas Wilson seems to make the assertion that the song "When the Bloom Is on the Rye" is by Robert Burns. Will Mr. Wilson kindly give me a reference to any respectable edition of Burns's works in which this modern English song is attributed to him?

Almost every one familiar with books knows that it is an easy matter to tell whether any given word is to be found in the Bible or in Shakespeare, because we have elaborate concordances to these works. These concordances tell us how often any word occurs and refer to each passage in which it is to be found. But it is not so generally known that the same is true in regard to the works of Milton, Pope, Tennyson, Burns, and some others. Mr. Reid has given us an elaborate and accurate concordance to the works of the Scottish poet, and from it we learn that the word "rye" does not occur even once in all Burns's writings. For Mr. Wilson must bear in mind that "Coming Thro' the Rye" was not original with Burns. It was old before Burns was born and several of his best editors omit it entirely from his works as not belonging to him.

In regard to the comparative sentimentality of kissing in a rye field or when crossing a stream, we must remember that it is not to be supposed that "a' the lads" were Jenny's accepted lovers. There could be no excuse for them to claim a kiss in a rye field, while there might be every excuse for demanding "toll" in crossing the stepping stones.

Moreover, however delicious a kiss may be, it is always sweeter when taken in secret; we have all heard of "the kiss a'hint the door." Now in "coming through" a rye field both lad and lass would be exposed to view from every side, while in the lonely glen through which "the burnie row'd" they would be entirely screened from observation.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 10, 1898.

Edward Bellamy's Ideals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interests of fair play I trust you will allow me a few words in reference to your reviewer's remarks regarding Edward Bellamy's "Blindman's World." In his notice of this book your reviewer goes out of his way to level some very unjust shafts at Bellamy's opinions and disciples. Bellamy's supporters are described as "unlearned masses" and "the unthinking many." We are told that "political economists have turned the hard light of logic and science upon his vision, and showed its quaking foundations, its actual ugliness." This statement is really amazing, when considered in the light of facts. It is well known that never before did Socialistic ideas have such a hold upon the minds of political economists as to-day. Prof. R. T. Ely of Wisconsin and Prof. Sidney Webb of London are only types of the radical school of economists who are coming into prominence all over the world. Bellamy's doctrines are fundamentally based on the public ownership and administration of land and capital, and in what respect this public ownership has shown "quaking foundations" I am unable to ascertain. Municipal and public control of industry was never so prevalent as at present, and the whole tendency of the times is toward the extension of these common functions.

"The actual ugliness" of Bellamy's dream is also hard to understand. Would Ruskin, Morris, Crane, Watts, Burne-Jones, and a host of other artists have associated themselves with a cause that was destined to make the world ugly? Will your reviewer please tell me how Nationalism or Socialism can make the east side of New York uglier than it is to-day?

The Socialist ideal is "but a spell," we are informed. To the social student it can only be described as a pretty substantial "spell"; and the spell-bound already constitute an international army several millions strong.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

Compendiums of Literature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your admirable paper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, upon which I depend more and more for literary reviews, I have noticed that you recommended Cleveland's "Compendium of English Literature" for private study. May I take the liberty of bringing to your notice a little book just published by Macmillan & Co.? This book is entitled "Students' Readings and Questions in English Literature." It is compiled by Harriet Mason of Philadelphia, and is especially designed to supplement Stopford Brooke's renowned "English Literature." However, the little book is priceless as an aid to all literatures, and can be used by all classes of students. As a means to self-culture, it is invaluable. Long experience as a teacher makes me long to have all inquirers know and appreciate its worth. May I also take the opportunity of expressing to you the gratitude I feel each Saturday for the keen pleasure the bright, helpful, literary, and clean columns in THE TIMES give me?

ALICE MONICA BRENNAN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1898.

"Cyrano de Bergerac."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editions of this famous play are, as far as I know, as follows, (will any one knowing of one not mentioned send the name of the publishers to this paper?):

The translation by Gertrude Hall, published by Doubleday & McClure, with a fine portrait on Japan paper of the author, Edmond Rostand.

Gladys Thomas and Mary F. Guillemand translation, published by R. H. Russell (the first edition exhausted, but the second nearly ready) and by George Munro's Sons, the latter in paper covers in The Seaside Library.

In the October number of The Book Buyer is an article on the play, which says it was presented "on the third day of last January," but in a note on the outside cover of McClure's edition it says: "Having been the success of the last fifty years." What may be understood from these remarks? I may add that in that magazine—that is, the October Book Buyer—there is a very striking half-tone portrait of the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Besides, that the translation Mansfield is now using for this play here in New York is by Howard Thayer Kingsbury, and also that some comparisons of Mansfield's and Coquelin's rendering of Cyrano have been written by I. Zangwill in The Herald.

As a postscript I will say another edition is the same translation as Russell publishes, but by Heinemann in London.

A. E. G.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

Notes About Cyrano de Bergerac.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interesting fact about "Les Fourberies de Scapin" of Molière is that, not only has Molière taken two entire scenes from Cyrano's play "Le Pédant Joué," but that, in its entirety, the whole work shows a strong resemblance to the style and plot of Cyrano's comedy and suggests Cyrano in almost every line.

You will remember that in Rostand's play at the Garden Theatre, Cyrano, in the last act, when he has recited how he has been treacherously slain, is told by his servant, Ragonneau, who comes running in, that Molière's play, "Les Fourberies de Scapin," has just been produced at the theatre, and that two entire scenes have been taken from his (Cyrano's) play. This, however, was a concession to the plot, it is not substantiated by the real historical facts; Cyrano's comedy was first produced somewhere between 1640 and 1645; Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin" was not produced until 1671, so that the assertion that has been made by some famous French critics, when, endeavoring to explain this resemblance, that Cyrano imitated Molière, is at once disproved. Cyrano really never knew that Molière had paid this compliment to him.

In the play it was one of the consolations of his dying moments, in reality he never had even this little consolation.

The similarity is extremely interesting. The pedant, Granger, suggests Molière's chief character, Argante, who also is a pedant or almost similar to one. In the "Pédant Joué," Cyrano, in his character of Granger, caricatures the professor of the College of Beauvais, who is determined that his pretty and charming daughter, Manon, shall marry the suitor that he has chosen himself, a pedant of the same variety, but pedantry, in the eyes of Manon, has no such fascination, and she is equally determined that she will not, and finally succeeds in worsting her pedantic father with the aid of Corbneil, the valet of de la Thembiaye, the lover of Manon. Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin" runs on some

thing of the very same order; Argante, the father of Zerbinette, determines that his daughter shall marry the suitor that he has chosen, and Zerbinette, too, determines otherwise, and finally succeeds, also with the aid of the valet of her lover. Here comes another interesting thing. Scapin, the valet of Zerbenetti's lover, suggests very strongly Cyrano himself; indeed, in the drawings made by the artists to be found in the editions of Molière's comedy published in his time they have given to their conception of the character of Scapin a large, distorted proboscis and that black doublet and whole costume of the same sombre black that was so characteristic of Cyrano.

Cruel Molière, not satisfied with stealing some of Cyrano's play, but he must steal even the character of Cyrano himself!

Scapin is a roguish, tricky, clownish fellow, always ready to say something funny, and at the same time always ready to do something sly and mean, so that Molière has not taken much pains to pay his indebtedness to Cyrano by giving him even a nice character.

Another interesting point in "Le Pédant Joué" is that of the character of Mathieu, a country peasant. Cyrano was the first dramatist to introduce a person of the lower classes on the stage.

RAOUL FREDERIC.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

Artistic Book Covers—A Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was really rather surprising to me to note the sneering manner in which THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in the issue for Oct. 8, mentioned the collecting of artistic books covers. When such artists as George Wharton Edwards, Eugene Grasset, Walter Crane, Will Bradley, and Kenyon Cox are using many of their choicest designs for the exterior decoration of cloth-covered books it would seem that lovers of modern decorative drawing expended very worthy effort in their preservation. It is my pride that I have a collection of about 500 examples of modern cover designs conveniently mounted on strawboard and arranged under their respective makers' names. They are to me a constant source of enjoyment, and an inspiration, and an education in design. Of course there are quantities of inferior and worse than useless covers made, but my scrap basket is large; and though the ninety and nine may be futile, the one hundredth is worth preserving.

WILBUR M. STONE.

Oct. 11, 1898.

A Guide to Literature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In addition to what has been already suggested to "H. B." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as a guide for the study of literature, I would like to mention a small book called "Literary Landmarks," by Mary E. Burt; it is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., price 75 cents. Though intended especially for the use of teachers, it is a wonderfully helpful book to any one wishing a guide to intelligent and connected reading. It is simple, concise, and so arranged as to indicate clearly the logical sequence that runs through all literature. I would also like to commend it to the attention of those who were interested in the subject of children's reading, recently discussed at some length in your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW.

J. E. SCHLEGEL.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 6, 1898.

Lines by Shelley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised to find in a periodical as carefully edited as your SATURDAY REVIEW the following error in a quotation from Shelley:

"Look before and after,
And sigh for what is not."

This appears on Page 658, Column 2, of the REVIEW for last Saturday, and is evidently meant to be a quotation of the lines from Verse 18 of Shelley's "Skylark," which reads,

"We look before and after,
And pine for what is not."

The substitution of the weak word "sigh" for the much stronger "pine" must grate on all who admire the perfect art of Shelley.

WALTER SEAGER.

New York, Oct. 8, 1898.

"La Stryge."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent F. L. S., in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, will find an interesting illustrated article on chimères in Scribner's Magazine for January, 1894. The article is entitled "Sermons in Stone, from Notre Dame," by Theodore Andrea Cook. The etcher, Méryon, made the familiar chimère perched on the balustrade in front of the north tower of Notre Dame De Paris the subject of an etching of singular power and significance. He called it "La Stryge," presumably because the uncanny monster so truly embodies the spirit of the vampire. This is doubtless the one referred to in Violiet le Duc's Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture. Perhaps the term is used to specify chimères that suggest a vampire, for the terms can hardly be used interchangeably. Good examples of chimères surmount the buttresses in the quadrangle of Magdalen College, Oxford.

LUDWIG SCHUMACHER.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 6, 1898.

The Roycroft shop of East Aurora offers an édition de luxe of only 470 copies of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women," by Elbert Hubbard. The book is of Whatman paper, hand illumined, and is printed in double columns, and there are about 2,000 paragraph marks in each book in red and blue, alternating, all hand work. This is the most elaborate piece of bookbinding yet attempted by the Roycrofters.

It is reported in London that the Windsor Magazine has secured for publication six short stories from the pen of Rudyard Kipling, for which it pays £200 apiece.

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ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It is not often that October brings art exhibitions of note and interest in New York, and the fact that two such displays as those now open respectively at the Wunderlich and Keppel Galleries of a remarkably complete and interesting collection of Whistler's etchings, dry points, and lithographs, and of the original drawings for the illustrations for Mr. Russel's forthcoming sumptuous edition of the "Idylls of the King," by the brothers Rhead, is a matter of comment.

The collection of etchings, dry points, and lithographs by Whistler, which numbers nearly four hundred examples, has been made con amore and with rare taste and discrimination by Mr. Kennedy of the Wunderlich Company, himself a friend of the artist and a devoted admirer and student of the man and his work. The exhibition, in fact, may almost be called a last note on Whistler's work with the needle, for the artist has not done any etching work for some time, is now devoting himself to painting, and is not likely to take up etching again. Mr. Kennedy has arranged the exhibit on the walls and in the portfolios without any particular chronological sequence, but has grouped the subjects, such as the naval review, the Venice, and the London Street and Thames series as much as possible together.

It is too late a day to describe Whistler's etching work or to say anything that is new regarding it. The present display, which covers a period of some forty years and which includes some of the artist's earliest work and some of the best of his later and more mature output, is valuable chiefly because it enables the art lover and student to gain a really definite and comprehensive idea of Whistler's genius and versatility. The standing portrait of the artist, etched by Pellegrini, which is in the gallery, although exaggerated almost into a caricature, gives an excellent idea of what may best be termed the mental and physical alertness of the man who has produced in our modern days work with the needle not unworthy at times of Rembrandt himself. For Whistler's versatility and genius are the despair of all modern etchers. In one plate he shows that can be done with a few simple lines in distance, composition, and even in color effect, and in another he gives us the perfection of architectural detail and decorative effect. He is a master of the management of light and shade, and, in short, his work has that inspiration which spells genius.

Perhaps the most important feature of the present display is the number of perfect impressions that it contains. Some of these are so fine that they come with new beauty even to those who thought themselves familiar with all the best plates. Several of the best are also seen in three states, notably the always fascinating "Finette." Among these finest impressions are "The Dog on the Kennel," the Millet-like picture of the old woman in the door of the little shop, "La Vieille Aux Loques," the single figure "Fumette." In the Thames series the "Warehouse of Tyzac, Whiteley & Co.," the superb and justly famous "Black Lion Wharf," the "Thames Police," the "Lime Burner," "Rotherhithe," and "Steamboats Off the Tower," and in the Venice series the "Little Lagoon," the charming "Traghetto," the "Two Doorways," the "San Giorgio," and the "Riva." Other notable plates are "The Furnace," nocturne, and several in the Holland series, particularly "The Balcony, Amsterdam," and the "Jew Quarters, Amsterdam."

Those familiar with Whistler's etching work will find all their old favorites in this display, where they can be studied side by side with other work not so well known. The exhibition is an artistic delight and an education for and to every art lover and student.

The brothers Rhead, Louis and George, have now on exhibition at Keppel's Gallery their original drawings for the new and sumptuous edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and also those for the little-known work of John Bunyan, "The Life of Mr. Badman." When these illustrators showed their drawings for The Century Company's forthcoming holiday publication of "The Pilgrim's Progress" at Wunderlich's Gallery last year, it was said in this Supplement that, while their work evinced long and careful study, it was heavy and evidenced too plainly the influence both of the early English engravers and of Dürer and his followers. The present display has the same fault of heaviness, and it is hard to reconcile their presentation of the chief characters in Tennyson's "Enchanted Reveries" with one's ideals of King Arthur, Lancelot, and especially of Queen Guinevere and Elaine, "the lily maid of Astolat." "R. C.," who writes an appreciative introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition, states that the artists frankly admit that they have been influenced by Ford Madox Brown in respect to style. This is clearly evident at first glance, and it is also evident, without R. C.'s further information, that "the Celtic atmosphere in these drawings was not created out of the heads of the draughtsmen by a careful study of the old Celtic design which runs in a key that is precisely the key of the Idylls." The drawings are certainly descriptive, are laden with ornamental detail, and have a massive strength, but they are not satisfactory to the poetic imagination. No. 5, "O me, I fear that I am no true wife," fails to strike the tragic note of the situation in the expression of the Queen, and there is certainly no trace or suggestion of the poetic feeling of Tennyson in No. 14. The best of the Tennysonian illustrations is the "Tournament Scene," No. 8, which has spirit and fine action. There is good feeling in No. 10, "Looked the fair Queen but up the Vale of Usk," and expression, if not loveliness of feature, in Nos. 42 and 43, "Stammering and staring; was their last hour," and "They kissed and parted weeping." Some will find new meaning and force in these last pictures of Tennyson's great creations, and all will admire the artistic quality of the work, but the average lover and student of the "Idylls of the King" will prefer to retain his or her old ideals and impressions of their heroes and heroines.

The drawings for Bunyan's curious and morbid allegory of Mr. Badman, which illustrate the twelve deadly sins, namely, Lying, Stealing, Cursing, Lust, Drinking, Extorting, Envying, Pride, Ignorance, Anger, Slander, and Hypocrisy, are broader in treatment than the Tennyson drawings and have a certain weird and almost Hogarthian effect. They are more curious than pleasing, but then their subject is also curious.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will not be closed this Autumn, as in former years, for cleaning and rearrangement of exhibits. The customary Autumn reception will probably be held as usual. The abandonment of this semi-annual closing of the museum is a step in the right direction. An annual cleaning and rearrangement should be amply sufficient.

There was opened on Wednesday in the art gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, an exhibition of a collection of some two hundred pencil drawings, fifty sketches in water colors for stained glass windows, and seventy-five water color studies by John La Farge. This is the first of a series of exhibitions that are to follow one another at intervals of three and four weeks throughout the school year, and, with the exception of a day or two required for arranging and hanging, there will always be an exhibition in place in the gallery.

A BELLE OF OLD NEW YORK.*

The craze for the formation of historical and genealogical societies in America, first started in New York by Mr. John Austin Stevens, who founded the Society of the Sons of the Revolution to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Evacuation Day in November, 1883, and which has spread like wildfire all over the country and has set men and women everywhere to delving into historical and family records, has had the good result of bringing to life an immense amount of valuable and interesting details which might otherwise have remained buried for many years or for all time.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, formerly Miss May King, and a direct descendant of Mrs. William Alexander, born Polly Spratt, the most prominent female figure in the days of New Amsterdam, and who has for many years made a close study of the social history of early New York and has won deserved reputation for the wide range and the accuracy of her genealogical information, has rendered almost a public service not only to the historian, but to New Yorkers and Albanians in particular, in her last book, "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta," whose cover design is very appropriately an imitation of that of Anna Lockermans's Bible, which was orange in color and was bound with steel clasps.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's purpose in the compilation and writing of her book, which must have involved an immense amount of research into old records and private papers to which she fortunately had access, was to prove that household affairs, women's influence, social customs and manners, which are generally ignored by male historians, who dwell on politics or wars and the exploits of their sex, have much more to do with the formation and upbuilding of the State than is generally understood. She says that "she has attempted to tell the story of the lives of the women who by their industry, their courage, and their piety helped to create a colony in the New World, and that she has woven historical facts and family traditions into a web which, if its pattern is not clear or its colors not properly assorted, must be excused as being the work of a woman, done in a womanly way, from a woman's point of view." Her book does not purport to be a history, but more of a historical romance, and must be viewed and read as such. It may be said in advance that the reader will find that this historical romance, this story written between the lines of contemporaneous history, furnishes perhaps the most graphic, entertaining, instructive, and satisfactory picture of the early life of the Dutch and the first English in New York that has hitherto been given us. The author says, rather curiously, that out of the volumes of letters and trunks full of bundles of old papers preserved in many families, and which she laboriously studied, she did not find more than about a dozen written by women, "the reason being that it was customary in old days to destroy all letters that dealt with family life, particularly anything concerning the women of the family, as if in their lives and daily occupations there was something to be ashamed of."

It is all the more surprising that with this dearth of material and the scanty and ofttimes inaccurate data obtainable Mrs. Van Rensselaer should have been able to trace so clearly and directly in most cases the ancestry of the pioneer women of Mana-ha-ta, for she adopts the old Indian name of the island, even to their descendants of the third and fourth generations. These pioneer women were Cornelia Lubbetse, Annekje Lockermans, Annekje Jans, Arrentje Jans, Margaret Hardenbreck, and Catrina van de Bourgh. It is undoubtedly true, as the author states, that to the heroism and thrift of the Dutch women who ventured to America the wealth and prosperity of the Colony were largely due, and it is also true that the women of the Dutch Netherlands of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were more highly educated, better protected by the laws of the country, and held a more prominent position than any of their contemporaries. The superior qualities and sterling character of the Dutch housewife, with the natural impress that these made upon her times and upon her posterity, are the real themes of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's book.

Of the pioneer women mentioned above, Annekje Jans was the daughter of a midwife named Mary Jans, or Jonas, who was one of the first women sent to the Colony. Annekje Jans married Roleof Janse Van Maiesterlandt of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, now Albany. She was a small woman, with bright, sparkling eyes and a quick energetic movement, and, soon widowed, she married for her second husband Dominie Bogardus. In fact, it may be noted that these early Dutch women pioneers with few exceptions lost their husbands soon after marriage and were quickly espoused for the second or third time. The name of Annekje Jans has figured so largely in the history of New York that Mrs. Van Rensselaer wisely devotes much space to her and her descendants, who by her two husbands now number so many hundreds of persons that it has been calculated that if her farm were now sold for their benefit and the proceeds equally distributed among the legal heirs, granting the great value of the land, no one person would receive more than a cent.

But time fails us to trace the life and varying fortunes of Annekje Jans and her daughters, Sara, Tryntje, and Tytje, the last two of whom married respectively Lucas Rodenburg and Johannis Van Brugh, and Peter Van Wenn, of her fellow-women pioneers, and of the long train of their descendants.

The women of early New York were all good housewives and all "goede vrouen," as the Dutch called them, but the "goede vrou" par excellence and to whose history the most attention is given was that remarkable woman, born Polly Spratt, the daughter of John Spratt, a Scotchman who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1680, and Maria de Peyster, who was the widow of one Paulus Shrick. Polly Spratt was born in 1694, and, rather curiously, with a staid Scotchman as a father and a woman of presumably phlegmatic Dutch blood as a mother, had a most vivacious temperament. She is said to have been a comely lass, with bright, sparkling eyes and ruddy cheeks, and as she was an heiress in her own right had many suitors. Left an orphan at an early age, she was carefully educated by her grandmother, Mme. de Peyster, and when seventeen years old she married Samuel Provoost, a member of what was then called her "child's company," or set of youngsters of which she was the head. Her married life with her first husband lasted only a short time, for in 1720 Samuel Provoost died, and his young widow took charge of his business, that of an importer. Mrs. Provoost's counting house was a little out of the way, and desiring to call attention to it, she ordered a quantity of large flat stones to be laid as a sidewalk, not only in front of her place of business, but beyond her property and up to the streets on either side of it. Country people and visitors from other towns would turn out of their way to gaze at the wonderful new invention, and the clever woman's trade was largely increased. This stone "walking side," as it was called, was the first pavement in the City of New York. Two good Philadelphia ladies made a journey to New York to see the sights, chief of which they conceded were "the great store and the strange carriage of Madam," for Mrs. Provoost also kept a coach.

Notwithstanding Mrs. Provoost's shopkeeping and her devotion to business, she was head and front of the society of her day and was one of the chief organizers and patronesses of the assemblies which were the first fashionable dances and entertainments in New York. But it was as Mrs. James Alexander that Polly Spratt made her impress on early New York life. "She married a young Scotch lawyer," says the author, "who had arrived in New York in 1715 and who had been a welcome visitor at her house upon his first arrival in the colony and after the death of Mr. Provoost. Mrs. Alexander continued to pursue her own business affairs side by side with the offices which she had arranged with her husband, and never was there a more congenial and happy couple. Their tastes were similar, and her vivacity met its match in his keen Scotch wit and ready repartee. Their house stood on Broad Street, nearly facing old Marketfield Street, and the worthies of the place dubbed the latter 'Petticoat Lane,' as it led to the home of Mrs. Alexander, who was the acknowledged controller of the social affairs of the place, as well as having great influence over its commercial interests, and was supposed to have something to say in all important political events, as her mother and grandmother had had before her." The story of her life as Mrs. Alexander is one of continued and varied interest. Her hospitality was boundless, her tea table was famous for its hot biscuits and other dainties, while her supper parties were the great events of the time. She was on terms of intimacy with all the English Governors who were at all amenable to social courtesies, and her secret visit to Andrew Hamilton in Philadelphia after the disbarment of her husband and William Smith for defending the printer Zenger, who had attacked Chief Justice De Lancey; her prevailing upon Hamilton to come to New York, who, by his ability, cleared Zenger, and her conduct in other public affairs shows her to have been a woman of remarkable character. Mrs. Alexander died in 1760, and with her passed away the last of the Dutch matrons. "She had been stanch and true," says the author, "to the traditions taught her by her grandmother, who had been one of the pioneers of Mana-ha-ta. These women and their descendants persisted in upholding the cherished Dutch customs until after the death of Mrs. Alexander, when the intermarriages of the young people of the colony with persons of other nationalities infused a new flavor into the ethics of the social life of the town."

But it is not only as a record of the life of so remarkable a woman as Mrs. Alexander and of her other less noted sisters that Mrs. Van Rensselaer's book is interesting and valuable. It is filled from cover to cover with stories of old-time life, descriptions of the birth of customs which survive in the social life of the city today, and with historical facts, many of which have not hitherto been known. The people, for example, who are clamoring for the removal of the statue of Johannes de Peyster, which now stands facing south on the Bowling Green, on the ground that he rendered no public services, are probably not aware of the fact that he was the most prominent member of the old City Council and that he gave to the city the ground in Wall Street on which the Custom House now stands. It is not generally known that the present handsome building of the New York Life Insurance Company, which is said to contain more occupants than a large suburban town, occupies the site of the original castle of the Mana-hatas. Who has told us before of the origin of the Candle parties, and who has sung for us the ditties which the Dutch matrons crooned to their children? The book appeals not only to the historical student and reader, but to every man and woman of refined taste and sentiment and who is naturally anxious to trace the growth in civilization of his race.

*THE GOEDE VROUW OF MANA-HA-TA. By Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

1898

LANDOR IN THIBET.

His Own Account of His Terrible Journey and Suffering Under Torture as Told in His New Book.

Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor's earlier volume relative to his visit to the Ainus was so curious in its anthropological character and so replete with adventure as to have at once attracted attention. Some year or more ago news of Mr. Landor's most perilous travels in Thibet, his torture by the Thibetans, and his escape from death made him an object of universal sympathy. Having the stanch Landor blood in his veins, the author of "In the Forbidden Land," his long-expected volume which appeared in London three weeks ago, shows that he is endowed by heredity with courage of a surprising quality, together with an amazing amount of vitality. Otherwise he would never have lived to tell his wonderful story.

Long ago it had been known that the Thibetans were disinclined to have strangers enter their country. Lhassa is still forbidden ground. What difficulties the traveler meets from geographical conditions are serious enough, and entrance to Thibet is quite a different thing from passing through it. From the volume much may be learned of the Thibetans, who seem to be treacherous and cruel, and at the same time cowardly. The rule of the Chinese is only a passive one, and it is questionable whether the Chinese authorities do not wink at the attacks made by the natives on European explorers.

Mr. Landor arrived in India in 1897, reached Garbyang in May, and his objective point was Lhassa. His start was made with a company of thirty men. He did his best to have an escort of those brave, sturdy, and faithful Gourkas, but official red tape prevented it. As a prudent man he tried to keep his preparations for crossing into Thibet a secret, but somehow the news of his advance was bruited, and at once he found the way barred. The Lamas destroyed bridges over the mountain chasms. He had to take dangerous and roundabout ways, and the sufferings of the party from heavy snowfalls, with impossibility of procuring food, at once began. Finally the sacred Lake Mansarowar, which lies in a hollow of the Himalayas, some 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, was reached. Then tracking easterly, the party struck the Gunkyo Lake, and some former geographical errors Mr. Landor corrected. Breasting all kinds of topographical obstructions, the party finally entered the Brahmaputra Valley, and this section of the country was explored for 150 miles. Mr. Landor was in good spirits and was sanguine—maybe oversanguine—that the worst part of his journey had been accomplished. The party had been reduced by desertion, some of the men he had to leave behind, until there were only three in all, Mr. Landor and two native Indians, Sing and Chander Sing, the latter a singularly brave and faithful attendant.

Food now became exceedingly scarce, and finally a halt was made near a Thibetan settlement, so that ponies and provisions might be procured, for without them the approach to Lhassa would have been impossible. Mr. Landor thus describes his visit to the settlement:

"We next had a visit from a Lama, who appeared both civil and intelligent, and who presented us with some butter and cheese. He had traveled in India, he told us, as far as Calcutta, and was on his way from Gartok to Lhassa, where he hoped to arrive in four or five days, having an excellent pony. Other Lamas and men who came to see us stated that they had come from Lhassa in that time, and I do not think they can have been far wrong, as the whole distance from the Lippu Pass on the frontier (near Garbyang) to Lhassa can on horseback be covered in sixteen days. The natives, as usual, showed great reticence in letting out the name of the encampment, some calling it Toxem, others Tradju. North of us was a low pass in the hill range, and having already seen as much as I wanted of the Thibetans, it was my intention, if I succeeded in purchasing provisions and ponies, to cross over this pass and proceed toward the Sacred City, following a course on the northern side of the mountain range. Besides, the highway toward Lhassa was getting so thickly populated that I thought it advisable to travel through less inhabited regions. I intended proceeding, dressed as a European, until within a few miles of Lhassa. Then I would leave my men concealed in some secluded spot, and, assuming a disguise, I would penetrate alone during the night into the city. This would have been easy enough, as Lhassa has no gates, and only a ruined wall around it. I succeeded in purchasing some clothing and boots from the Thibetans, and the pigtail that I needed to make me pass for a Thibetan I intended to make out of the silky hair of my yaks. To avoid betraying myself by my inability to speak Thibetan fluently, I thought of pretending to be deaf and dumb. A good meal brought hope and high spirits, and when I retired to sleep I saw myself already within the sacred walls."

But the "civil and intelligent Lama" proved to be a treacherous enemy. Mr. Landor and Chanden Sing had selected some ponies with the idea of purchasing them, when all of a sudden a rush was made for him and his men by the Thibetans. It was indeed a rude awakening.

"As I stood with my hands behind my back, I well recollect the expression of delight on Chanden Sing's face when I approved of his choice, and, as is generally the case on such occasions, the crowd behind in a chorus expressed their unanimous opinion on the superiority of the steed selected. I had just stooped to look at the pony's forelegs when I was suddenly seized from behind by several persons, who grabbed me by the neck, wrists, and legs, and threw me down on my face. I struggled and fought until I shook off some of my assailants and regained my feet, but others rushed up, and I was surrounded by some thirty men, who attacked me from every side, and clinging to me with all their might succeeded in grabbing my arms, legs, and head. Weak as I was, they knocked me down three more times, and three more times I regained my feet. I fought to the bitter end with my fists, feet, head, and teeth each time that I got one hand or leg free from their clutches, hitting right and left at any part where I could disable my opponents. Their timidity, even when in such overwhelming numbers, was indeed beyond description; and it was entirely due to it, and not to my strength, (for I had hardly any) that I was able to hold my own against them for some twenty minutes. My clothes were torn to bits in the fight. Long ropes were thrown at me from every side, and I became so entangled in them that my movements were impeded. One rope which they flung and successfully twisted round my neck completed their victory. They pulled hard at it from the two ends, and while I panted and gasped with the exertion of fighting, they tugged and tugged to strangle me, till I felt as if my eyes would shoot out of their sockets. I was suffocating. My sight became dim, and I was in their power. Dragged down to the ground, they stamped and kicked and trampled upon me with their heavy nailed boots until I was stunned. Then they tied my wrists tightly behind my back; they bound my elbows, my chest, my neck, and my ankles. I was a prisoner."

Chanden Sing made a sturdy resistance.

"The brave Chanden Sing had been struggling with all his might against fifteen or twenty foes, and had disabled several of them. He had been pounced upon at the same moment as I was, and had fought gallantly until, like myself, he had been entangled, thrown down, and secured by ropes. During my struggle I heard him call out repeatedly: 'Banduk, banduk, Mansing; jaldi, banduk!' ('Rifle, rifle, Mansing; quick, my rifle!') but alas, poor Mansing the leper, the weak and jaded coolie, had been sprung upon by four powerful Thibetans, who held him pinned to the ground, as if he had been the fiercest of bandits. Mansing was a philosopher. He had saved himself the trouble of even offering any resistance; but he, too, was ill-treated, beaten, and tightly bound. At the beginning of the fight a shrill whistle had brought up 400 (the Lamas stated afterward that this was the number) armed soldiers who had lain in ambush round us, concealed behind the innumerable sandhills and in the depressions in the ground. They took up a position round us and covered us with their matchlocks.

"All was now over, and, bound like a dangerous criminal, I looked round to see what had become of my men. When I realized that it took the Thibetans 500 men all counted to arrest a starved Englishman and his two half-dying servants, and that, even then, they dared not do it openly, but had to resort to abject treachery; when I found that these soldiers were picked troops from Lhassa and Sigatz, (Shigatze,) dispatched on purpose to arrest our progress and capture us, I could not restrain a smile of contempt for those into whose hands we had at last fallen."

The Thibetans, having secured their capture, brought Mr. Landor and his two men to the Grand Lama, or Governor, of the province. Chanden Sing was unmercifully whipped and Mr. Landor was handed over to a dignitary whose title was "Rupun." He had come from Lhassa to arrest the party. It looked as if the Rupun really wished that the prisoners might be let off, but he was in the minority and powerless. Now turned over to the Thibetans, the torture began. The Rupun told Mr. Landor there was no hope for the Englishman, and that his head would be severed from his body. Mr. Landor tells of the sufferings of the faithful Chanden:

"Just then I heard the voice of my servant Chanden Sing calling to me in a weak, agonized tone:

"'Hazur, Hazur, hum murgiaega!' ('Sir, Sir, I am dying!') And, turning my head in the direction from which these painful sounds came I perceived my faithful bearer with his hands bound behind his back, dragging himself on his stomach toward the door of one of the other rooms of the mud-house. His poor face was hardly recognizable, it bore the traces of such awful suffering.

"I could stand no more. Pushing my guards aside with my shoulders, I endeavored to get to the poor wretch, and had nearly reached him when the soldiers who stood by sprang upon me, grappling me, and lifting me bodily off my feet. They threw me on the back of a pony.

"Though I now feared the worst, I tried to encourage my brave servant by shouting to him that I was being taken to Taklakot, and that he would be brought after me the following day. He had exhausted his last atom of strength in creeping to the door. He was roughly seized and brutally hurled back into the room of the mud-house, so that we could not exchange a word more. Mansing, the coolie, was placed, with his arms pinioned, on a bare-backed pony. The saddle of the pony I had been thrown upon is worthy of description. It was in reality the wooden frame of a very high-backed saddle, from the back of which some five or six sharp iron spikes stuck out horizontally. As I sat on this implement of torture, the spikes caught me in the small of my back.

"My guard having been augmented by twenty or thirty mounted men with muskets and swords, we set off at a furious pace. A horseman riding in front of me led my pony by means of a cord, as my hands were manacled behind my back, and thus we traveled across country for miles.

"An iron bar with a handle of wood bound in red cloth was being made red-hot in a brazier. The Pombo, who had again placed something in his mouth to produce artificial foaming at the lips, and so to show his temper, worked himself up into a frenzy. A Lama handed him the implement of torture, (the Taram,) now red-hot, and the Pombo seized it by the handle. 'Ngaghi kiu meh taxon!' ('We will burn out your eyes!') cried a chorus of Lamas. The Pombo strode up to me, brandishing the ghastly implement. I stared at him, but he kept his eyes away from me. He seemed reluctant, but the Lamas around him urged him on, lifting the man's arm toward me. 'You have come to this country to see,' (alluding to what I had stated the previous day, viz., that I was a traveler and pilgrim, and had only come to see the country,) 'this, then, is the punishment for you!' and with these dreadful words the Pombo raised his arm and placed the red-hot iron bar parallel to, and about an inch or two from, my eye-balls, and all but touching my nose. Instinctively I kept my eyes tightly closed, but the heat was so intense that it seemed as if my eyes, the left one especially, were being dislocated and my nose scorched. Though the time seemed interminable, I do not think that the heated bar was before my eyes actually longer than thirty seconds or so. Yet it was quite long enough, for, when I lifted my smarting eyelids, I saw everything as in a red mist. My left eye was frightfully painful, and every few seconds it seemed as if something in front of it obscured its vision. With the right eye I could still see fairly well, except that everything, as I have said, looked red instead of its usual color. The hot iron had been thrown down and was frizzling on the wet ground a few paces from me."

One terrible cruelty was to place the butt of a matchlock at Mr. Landor's forehead and then to fire off the heavy piece, so that he should be stunned by the recoil. Mr. Landor thought his end was near, for the executioner advanced with a drawn sword:

"The executioner, now close to me, held the sword with his nervous hands, lifting it high above his shoulder. He then brought it down to my neck, which he touched with the blade, to measure the distance, as it were, for a clean, effective stroke. Then, drawing back a step, he quickly raised the sword again and struck a blow at me with all his might. The sword passed disagreeably close to my neck, but did not touch me. I would not flinch, nor speak, and my demeanor seemed to impress him almost to the point of frightening him. He became reluctant to continue his diabolical performance, but the impatience and turbulence of the crowd were at their highest, and the Lamas nearer to him gesticulated like mad men and urged him on again. As I write this their wild shouts, their bloodthirsty countenances, are vividly brought before me. Apparently against his will, the executioner went through the same kind of performance on the other side of my head. This time the blade passed so near that the point cannot have been more than half an inch or so from my neck."

The Pombo, it seems, however, did not wish to have the prisoners beheaded. Finally it was arranged that Mr. Landor should be sent to the Indian frontier. The return Mr. Landor tells of:

"When all was ready, Mansing and I were led on foot to Toxem, our guard consisting of some fifty horsemen riding on ponies. We had to travel at a great speed despite our severely lacerated feet, our aching bones, and the sores and wounds with which we were covered all over. The soldiers led me tied by the neck like a dog, and dragged me along when, panting, exhausted, and suffering, I could not keep up with the ponies. We crossed several cold streams, sinking in water and mud up to our waists.

"At Toxem, to my great delight, I beheld Chanden Sing still alive. He had been kept prisoner in the mudhouse, where he had remained tied upright to a post for over three days, and for four days he had not eaten food nor drunk anything. He was told that I had been beheaded. He was in a dreadful condition; almost dying from his wounds, cold, and starvation."

Their condition was fearful, as the route was long, and Mr. Landor kept the record, writing it with his own blood:

"We suffered considerably on these long marches, as the soldiers ill-treated us and would not allow us to eat every day for fear we should get too strong. They let us have food only every two or three days, and our exhaustion and the pain caused by riding those wretched yaks in our wounded condition were terrible.

"All our property had been taken away from us, and our clothes were in rags and swarming with vermin. We were barefooted and practically naked. Some of the days we generally marched from before sunrise till sometimes an hour or two after sunset; and when we reached camp we were torn off our yaks and our jailers fastened iron cuffs round our ankles, in addition to those we had already round our wrists. Being considered quite safe, we were left to sleep out in the open without a covering of any kind, and often lying on snow or deluged with rain. Our guard generally pitched a tent under which they slept; but even when they did not have one, they usually went to brew their tea some fifty yards or so from us.

"Helped by my two servants, who sat by me to keep watch and to screen me, I managed, at considerable risk, to keep a rough record of the journey back on a small piece of paper that had remained in my pocket when I had been searched by the Thibetans. As I did when on the rack, I used to draw my right hand out of its cuff, and, with a small piece of bone I had picked up as pen, and my blood as ink, I drew brief cipher notes, and a map of the whole route back."

Arriving finally at Dogmar, new difficulties arose, for the Governor there, one Jong Pen, wanted them to be turned back. Finally the three men reached British India.

No one presumes to question the truthfulness of Mr. Landor's terrible story, for in the appendix is printed the evidence collected in the course of an official inquiry carried out by the Indian authorities. The only marvel is how the three men escaped alive. One of the photographs of Mr. Landor after he reached India shows all the traces of physical suffering. Here, too, is a copy of the map traced with Mr. Landor's blood. The volumes record a man's devotion to geographical research.

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Books and Authors.

Notes on Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

During the last fortnight indications have pointed toward an exceedingly large number of books for the holiday season. In the lists of recently published or forthcoming volumes, fiction, however, does not seem to be their strong point. Still, we are informed that much good romancing by old favorites, as well as by hitherto untried hands, has been accepted, but of it the publishers do not care to talk as yet. This idea seems so general that there can be no doubt that the late Winter books will include a large stock of novels. In the meantime fiction is being read in large quantities, as new editions indicate. On the other hand, there has scarcely been known an Autumn so strong in serious books and so light in fiction. But while there can be no question of a successful season in all branches of American literature, our British cousins for some reason or other are complaining about their own inauspicious times; comparatively few publishers in Berlin look forward to doing a great business—with perhaps the exception of those that have Bismarck material to sell—and the outlook in Paris is gloomy indeed. We are not aware that a single novel or book of poems of note has been published in the French capital this Fall.

The Robert Louis Stevenson Letters, edited by Sidney Colvin, will begin to make their appearance in the January number of Scribner's Magazine. Many of the letters are to Edmund Gosse, William Archer, Henry James, and W. E. Henley, and a good share of them are to Mr. Stevenson's American friends. The letters will appear in the magazine in groups arranged according to topics, and they will be illustrated. Other features of Scribner's Magazine this year will be Senator Hoar's Reminiscences, George W. Cable's "The Entomologist," four short stories by Joel Chandler Harris, Mrs. John Drew's Reminiscences, John R. Spears's "The Slave Trade in America," Robert Grant's "Searchlight Letters," a short serial story by "Q," (A. T. Quiller-Couch,) "Musical Impressions from the Letters of Sidney Lanier." Among the writers of short stories will be Rudyard Kipling.

The soprano has been drawn in a scarcely flattering way in Mr. Moore's "Evelyn Innes," of which the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., report constantly increasing sales, but it is said she receives more considerate treatment in "Poor Human Nature," by Elizabeth Godfrey, to be issued shortly by Henry Holt & Co. While the love interest predominates, the book gives an interesting picture of operatic affairs in Germany, and because of similarity of subject is likely to recall the famous "First Violin," issued by the same house.

It is now positively stated that Thomas Nelson Page's "Red Rock" will be issued in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons one week from to-day.

The announcement that Thomas Hardy the novelist is soon to bring out a volume of verses has created a good deal of talk among the literary journals of London, and it is the consensus of opinion that many of the great prosateurs first gave expression in verse; to bear witness to this statement there are mentioned de Maupassant, Alphonse Daudet, Meredith, James Payn, George Macdonald, Robert Louis Stevenson, and George Eliot, all of whom wrote very charming verses. But the poetry of all great prose writers is not always good; take, for example, that produced by John Ruskin, Mr. Lecky, and the Duke of Argyll.

The November Century is to have a novelty in the way of a colored cover designed by Grasset, the famous poster maker of Paris. He has depicted Alexander the Great on his steed Bucephalus to mark the opening of Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler's serial "Life of Alexander," which will be a feature of the magazine during the coming year. Grasset's design is different from his well-known Napoleonic poster, "The Sun of Austerlitz," which he made for The Century, but it is none the less striking. The cover for the December Century, which will also be printed in colors, has been designed by the eminent French artist Tissot, who painted the famous illustrations for "The Life of Christ."

"American Book-Prices Current; A Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia from Sept. 1, 1897, to Sept. 1, 1898, with Prices Realized," will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., Oct. 29.

An attractive list of books will be presented Oct. 29 by Dodd, Mead & Co. The publications will include "American Bookmen," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe; "Glimpses of Modern German Culture," by Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University; a volume of essays, by Maurice Maeterlinck, entitled "Wisdom and Destiny"; "Miscellanies," a new volume of essays on Jane Austen, Goldsmith, and other writers of the eighteenth century; "Afterwards, and Other Stories," by Ian Maclaren; a poetic romance entitled "Alwyn," by Theodore Watts-Dunton; a play compiled from Lewis Carroll's stories, entitled "Alice in Wonderland," and "A New Elsie Book," by Martha Finley.

In "Fortune's Tangled Skein," by Jeannette H. Walworth, published by The Baker & Taylor Company, the story is laid in the South. A wild but attractive younger son has left his home, harboring the deepest resentment toward his mother, who had separated him from his wife, a girl of inferior social position. The care and anxiety of managing an unprofitable estate and responsibility for the welfare of the disunited family, falls upon the elder son, Oliver, who is a nineteenth century hero. As the result of a singular combination of circumstances he is accused of making away with a man who was last seen in his company. The unraveling of the mystery forms the theme of the book.

Among the Fall publications and importations of James Pott & Co. might be mentioned "American Church Law: A Guide for Rectors, Wardens, and Vestrymen," by the Rev. Edwin A. White, M. A., Presbyter of the Diocese of Newark; "Genesis and Modern Science," illustrated with astronomical plates and colored diagrams, by Warren R. Peirce; "The Man of the Ages, and Other Recent Sermons," by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, and "An Examination of Christian Science," by H. Martyn Hall, D. D.

An important book on British politics from 1850 to 1895 is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. It is by J. K. Laughton, and is entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve, C. B., late editor of The Edinburgh Review, and Registrar of the Privy Council."

Elizabeth Glover's "The Gentle Art of Pleasing," in press at the Baker & Taylor Company, gives the author's impressions of association with young people, laying particular stress on the importance of gentleness and cheerful dispositions.

Frederick Keppel & Co. of this city are now exhibiting some of the original illustrations by the brothers Rhead to Tennyson's "Idyls of the King"—about fifty in all—and twelve drawings for the "Life and Death," by Mr. Badman. On Nov. 2 Frederick Keppel & Co. will exhibit some dry prints and drawings by Paul Hellen.

"A Daughter of Cuba," a novel, by Helen N. Bowen, has just been presented by Rand, McNally & Co. The book deals, as might be expected, with the long sufferings of the Cuban people, with Spanish tyranny, Cuban patriotism, treason worthy of an Arnold, American sympathy, and an ingenious love story.

Henry M. Alden has a daughter who has collected over 100 dolls, each doll representing a different nation and being made in that country. Miss Alden will show pictures of the first twenty in the next issue of The Ladies' Home Journal, and has written an account of each individuality. The following issues of the periodical will show others.

An American edition of "Queen Victoria's Treasures at Windsor Castle," illustrated by William Gibb, with notes and description by the Marquis of Lorne, is announced by E. & J. B. Young & Co. The work will be sent to press by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers, as soon as 600 copies have been subscribed for. The issue will be limited to 1,130 copies, 1,100 of which will be offered for sale, 100 copies will be mounted and signed, and 1,000 numbered copies will be printed on the best paper. The work will be issued in four sections, imperial folio, each containing ten plates in a wrapper, and with the first section will be supplied a strong portfolio of a size to hold the four sections.

Thomas B. Mosher, publisher, of Portland, Me., has just added to his list of Edition de Luxe volumes "Father Damien," an open letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde of Honolulu, from Robert Louis Stevenson. It is printed on a special size of Van Gelder hand-made paper, with the Clifford portrait, rubricated title page, and initials. The new volumes offered by this house in its Brocade Series are six volumes of imaginary portraits, four of which are by Walter Pater, including "A Prince of Court Painters," "Denys L'Auxerrois," "Sebastian Van Storck," "Duke Carl of Rosenmold," and "King Florus and the Fair Jehane," by William Morris; "Quattrocentisteria," by Maurice Hewlett.

The Journal of Germanic Philology starts on its second volume with a number in every particular up to the standard set for the work of last year. The contents of the first volume show the varied nature of the contributions, and also that each one must be a real contribution to the science of Germanics. The reviewing department is of the same high order, and contains reviews of important books, and by specialists in their own particular lines. The reviews are stern, independent, but just and helpful, qualities that make them reliable for the use of teachers and librarians. Prof. Camillo von Klenze of the University of Chicago has been added to the editorial staff, and he will look after that part of the journal devoted to the study of comparative literature. The Journal stands at the head of its class in the country, and the long established papers of similar nature in Germany have given it cordial recognition and praise. Prof. Karsten has pushed the undertaking along at a great expenditure of time and money, and it is to be hoped that Germanists and librarians will show their appreciation by enlarging the subscription list so as to make it come somewhere near paying the running expenses.

A timely book pertaining to the Far East is announced for publication at the end of October by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This is "Corona and Coronet," by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd. While describing what is believed to be the longest yachting trip on record, it has many interesting chapters on the Hawaiian Islands and the main island of Japan. The author had unique experience as the first foreign woman to visit the northern shores of Yezo, on the Sea of Okhotsk. The volume is fully illustrated

Books at Auction.

The sale of the library of the late Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, at Bangs's last week proved that religious books are not in demand. It was a well-formed library, and was probably the result of many years of careful book buying, but, with few exceptions, the books sold very low. Of particular interest were the special collections of works relating to Charles I., the Dance of Death, Jeanne d'Arc, and Thomas à Kempis, which included many books infrequently seen in the auction room. Bishop Perry's collection of Americana, it is understood, is not yet disposed of, though it has been offered at private sale in the East and West. It cannot be called a collection of great value, but in it are a large number of the minor Americana which are fast going up in value, though little sought for and comparatively low priced when purchased by the late collector. The highest prices follow:

Prime's "Pottery and Porcelain of All Times and Nations," New York, 1878, $16.50; a much scarcer book than one might imagine.

"Journal of Protestant Episcopal Church," Philadelphia, printed by Hall & Sellers, 1785, $8.50.

"Standard Dictionary," New York, 1893-95, two volumes, unused copy, $14.75.

Lafayette Plate; one of a set of plates made to commemorate the landing of Gen. Lafayette at Castle Garden, New York, Aug. 16, 1824; a dark-blue plate, 10 inches in diameter, with a view of the landing; Staffordshire ware; $25. Bought by Judge Raymond.

The more important of the books sold by Bangs & Co. on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 17 and 18, brought these prices:

Bell's British Theatre, London, 1791-7, thirty-five volumes, $21. Bought by William A. Woodward.

Latin Bible, Leyden, 1531, $8.

British Poets, edited by Park, London, 1810, seventy-one volumes bound in thirty-eight, $20.00. Bought by Mr. Trowbridge.

Cornhill Magazine, 1860 to June, 1865, seventy-one volumes, $39.05. Bought by Mr. Danford.

Cruikshank's "Comic Almanacks," 1835 to 1853, nineteen volumes in five, $15. Bought by Henry Miller.

Davenant's "Works," London, 1673, first collected edition, $10.50. Bought by Mr. Trowbridge.

Defoe's "Works," edited by Scott, 1840, twenty volumes, $33. Bought by Union Club.

Hone's "Every Day Book," "Year Book," and "Table Book," 1826-32, four volumes, $11.

Anderson's "Pictorial Arts of Japan," London, 1886, $17. Bought by S. J. R.

La Fontaine, (Paris?) 1777, large paper, with Eisen's plates, but lacking frontispiece to first volume, two volumes, old red morocco, $25. Bought by George Grant.

Macmillan's Magazine, November, 1859, to October, 1882, forty-six volumes, $32.20. Bought by Mr. Danford.

Rogers's "Poems," London, 1834, with plates, morocco, by Hering, $16. Bought by Mr. Trowbridge.

Rowlandson's "Advice to Sportsmen," London, 1809, with colored plates, boards, $20. Bought by Union Club.

Rowlandson's "Annals of Sporting," London, 1809, folding frontispiece and colored plates, half calf, $20. Bought by A. J. Bowden. (Rowlandson's "Real Life in Ireland," 1821, fetched $8.37.)

Reprint of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's Plays, (1623,) London, 1807, new calf, nice copy, $12. Bought by S. J. R. (Two hundred and fifty copies of this fac simile reprint were issued at £5 5s. each. According to Upcott, the edition contains 368 typographical errors. The Lenox Library has a copy on Whatman paper and one on India paper—one of three so printed. The Boston Public Library has in the Barton collection Britton's interleaved and illustrated copy.)

Thackeray's "Paris Sketch Book," rare first edition, London, 1840, two volumes, cloth, $30. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Voltaire's Works, Paris, 1784, seventy volumes, $20. Bought by Mr. Thorn.

Questions and Answers.

"C. H. M." writes from Brooklyn: "Referring to the inquiry of your corresponden F. J. Root, East Orange, N. J., I would say that 'Legends of the West,' by James Hall, was published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, in 1853. Your SATURDAY REVIEW is doing a good work in referring to old writers, as well as new. The notice of Father Prout led me to get out the old volume and have a good laugh over it. Father Prout reminds me of the actor William E. Burton, and I would go ten miles to see his ghost play Toodles or Aminadab Sleek, supported, as he was, by John Brougham, Lester Wallack, and Mrs. Gilbert."

"W. J. K." of Charlottetown, P. E. I., inquires as to the value of Luther's "Commentary on Galatians and the Psalms of Degrees," London, (1577, 1635,) "Fénelon's Letters," in very old type, but no date; third edition of Hervey's "Complete Meditations," 1748; "Every Man His Own Gardener," (1783;) "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures," (1669;) "God's Operation by Grace, but no Offers of Grace," by Joseph Huffy. Unless printed by famous printers religious books have small value in the shops.

"Rochelle" asks: "Would any of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW tell me where the book 'David's Little Lad' could be had? It is descriptive of the 'Messiah,' as given in Westminster Abbey, I believe."

"A. H. M." writes: "Will some of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW inform me what is considered, all in all, the best history of England? As historians, what are the relative positions of Hume, Lecky, Froude, Macaulay, and Green? I would also like to ask whether the history by Prof. Ellis, entitled "The People's Standard History of the United States," is of any real value. I shall appreciate any information on these subjects."

New Jersey Librarians.

The New Jersey Library Association will hold a meeting on Oct. 26, in the Passaic Clubhouse, Passaic, N. J. The officers are: President—F. P. Hill, Public Library, Newark; Secretary—Miss B. Wilmer, Public Library, Newark; Treasurer—Miss C. C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic. Following is the programme: 10:30 A. M.—Address of welcome, the Rev. Arne Vennema; response by the President of the New Jersey Library Association; "Routine Work at the New York Free Circulating Library," Miss Hitchler, New York Free Circulating Library; Some Means by Which Children May Be Led to Read Better Books," Miss Hunt, Newark Free Public Library; "Lights and Shadows of a Librarian's Life," Miss Burdick, Jersey City Free Public Library; 2 P. M.—Luncheon and visit to Passaic Public Library; music; election of officers; "Slum Novels and Other Fiction in Relation to Public Libraries," Miss H. E. Haines, Library Journal; Library Commission and traveling libraries; the situation in New Jersey.

Mr. Bell's Books.

A press view of the Bell collection, recently described in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, that has been added by gift to the Brooklyn Library, took place on Thursday, Oct. 20, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. It will shortly become available to the general patrons of the library.

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, Oct. 23d

FEATURES:

A Distinguished Educator

Full-page portrait of Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College.

Famous Choirs of New York

Thomas M. Prentice, organist of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, writes an entertaining story on the numerous choirs of city churches. Upward of 25 illustrations accompany the story, including portraits of two soloists and a chorister of the St. Andrew's choir; William S. Chester, organist and choirmaster, and Charles Meehan, soprano soloist of St. George's Church; Marie Donavin, soprano, Bloomingdale Reformed Church; G. Edward Stubbs, organist and choirmaster, St. Agnes's Chapel; Miss Lillian Morey, contralto; Miss Minnie Blenner, W. H. MacGregor, and Frank Treat Southwick, organist and choirmaster of the West End Presbyterian Church; two choristers and Miss Karlina Schmitt, contralto of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; Charles Baler, organist of St. Ignatius's Church; Walter R. Johnston, organist St. Paul's M. E. Church; Alice May Sherwood, Marble Collegiate Church; A. A. Wild, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Holy Apostles; Miss Effie Stewart, soprano, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Perry Averill, baritone, All Souls' Church; George M. Greene, organist, Pilgrim Church; Miss Nellie Harben Knight, soprano, Madison Avenue Reformed Church; Edith J. Miller, contralto, St. Bartholomew's Church; Miss Adah Mabel Bryant, contralto, Church of the Holy Trinity; Gerritt Smith, Mus. Doc., organist, South Church.

Music

Portraits of Joseph F. Sheehan, tenor, and Lizzie Macnichol, contralto of the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Drama

Portraits of May Buckley, Ethel Barrymore, and Frank Worthing in "Catherine"; Fritz Williams in "On and Off"; scene in "The Christian," Act I., and Jameson Lee Finney in "The Christian"; Julia Neilson in "The Gypsy Girl," Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as Macbeth, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Lady Macbeth at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and Dora Goldthwaite.

A Useful Institution

Full page of snap-shots of the new public gymnasium, Fifty-third Street and Hudson River.

Columbia Yacht Club

Two pictures of its improved landing stage and house, together with a picture of the flagship.

A Valuable Gift

Picture of the vase presented to the Park Department through the heirs of the late Dorothy Minuse Fisher, which was originally intended for the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824.

Before the People

Some candidates for public office. Portraits of all the leading candidates for the Judiciary and Congressional offices in Greater New York.

Fashions in Footwear

The latest things in boots and shoes for men and women, with seven illustrations.

Fiction

"A Bunch of Primroses," by Thomas Cobbs.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair, cooler; brisk, westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,221. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

FOREIGN.—The British Cabinet has been called to meet early this week to discuss the Fashoda question, and it was clearly understood yesterday in London that it is the purpose of the Government to prepare in every way for demanding a speedy and definite statement from France. The relations between the two nations arising over the recent demonstrations in the Soudan are considered to be greatly strained, and the situation is ominous. It is now believed in Germany that a bill will be passed by the Reichstag so restricting importations of American meat as to be practically a prohibitive law. Much of the prejudice against American food products, however, is subsiding in Germany. The Duke of York may visit this country soon. There is terror in Vienna owing to the development of five cases of the bubonic plague, which has developed since the physician who was cultivating the bacillus for study in his laboratory was afflicted. Turkish troops are leaving Crete and the powers are taking both civil and military control over the island. The French Premier has gained the Moderates' ill-will as a result of appointing Radicals.Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

The President and his party returned to Washington after their long Western tour yesterday afternoon.

Justice Van Wyck, addressing a large audience at Buffalo last night, maintained that the canal frauds are the supreme issue in this campaign.

Damage to the extent of nearly $250,000 was done to the paving in the streets of Chicago by recent storms.

Crissie Kober of Pittsburg, who tried to drown herself Friday evening because of the fickleness of her fiancé, George Minell, a soldier, was married to him last night at Willets Point.

The American Peace Commission held two sessions yesterday, presumably preparing a reply to the Spanish Commissioners concerning the Cuban debt. Paris papers criticise the method of the commission in sending written communications instead of holding outspoken discussions.

Corporation Counsel Thornton of Chicago declares that women are competent to act as Civil Service examiners, and that persons who take an examination for promotion need not necessarily belong to the rank next below the one which they seek to attain.

The problems to be dealt with by this country as the result of the war with Spain, and the question of colonial expansion were the subjects of speeches by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Congressman Boutelle, and the Rev. J. B. Hathorne at the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Club, in Boston, yesterday.

Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt delivered campaign addresses yesterday at Little Falls, Gloversville, and Gloversville.

Brooklyn Republicans are circulating a petition to Secretary Gage to have Collector Moore removed from the custodianship of the Post Office Building.

Page 3.

The State Chairmen of both parties are looking after the soldier vote in Manila, Hawaii, and elsewhere.

The Independents will hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union Tuesday night and others up the State this week.

Carl Schurz has written a letter to The Evening Post opposing Col. Roosevelt and casting his lot with the Independents.

Supreme Court Justice Chester, at Albany, refused yesterday to require the Secretary of State to file the Ulster County Chicago Platform Democrats' petition. It is not possible to secure a hearing upon appeal before the election.

Page 4.

There were many Guardsmen at Creedmoor yesterday to take part in the rifle practice. Lieut. Col. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment made the best record of the year.

President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University was the guest of honor at the exercises at Princeton University yesterday, and delivered an address on "Books and Politics." In the course of his remarks he referred at some length to the question of territorial expansion and to the problems which confronted the Nation in regard to the attitude of the country toward the islands of the sea acquired as a result of the war with Spain. He declared that he was not an expansionist, but that nevertheless he recognized that the happenings of the year had worked so mighty a change on the face of events that they must needs be considered in their new light. He thought that the problems to be faced offered the greatest difficulties in government since the Constitution of the United States was adopted, reconstruction perhaps excepted, but he looked confidently to the future. He urged university men to take an active interest in the matter.

Page 5.

The Fall season of racing at Morris Park wound up yesterday. Ben. Halladay, conceding big lumps of weight to every other horse, won the two-and-one-quarter-mile handicap in a gallop.

Page 6.

Princeton defeated Cornell in an exciting football game at Princeton, N. J., yesterday by a score of 6 to 0.

Page 7.

The funeral of Capt. Wetherill, Sixth United States Infantry, took place in Washington yesterday. The procession was witnessed by President and Mrs. McKinley, who were being driven to the White House.

Page 8.

Two men were buried under a falling wood pile yesterday in the yard of the New York and Boston Dye Wood Company, Greenpoint. One is dead and the other will die.

Several interesting golf contests were played yesterday, the chief event being the finish of the Essex County Country Club's tournament at Orange. Walter J. Travis won the principal trophy, and George E. Armstrong took both the Consolation and Handicap Cups. The public event at Van Cortlandt Park brought out a number of players, and Paul O'Connor, A. De Witt Cochrane won the Sands Cup at St. Andrew's, and the Dyker Meadow team was defeated by the Richmond County golfers.

Page 9.

Gen. Wade, President of our Evacuation Commission, reports that additional American troops are not likely to be required in Cuba before Dec. 1.

From army officers who arrived at San Francisco from Manila yesterday it is learned that if the Philippine Islands are taken into our possession a guerrilla warfare with the insurgents would in all probability result.

Page 11.

The bishops and deputies of the Episcopal General Convention yesterday discussed Christian education in joint session. It has been definitely decided to adjourn the convention finally on Oct. 25.

Page 12.

Mrs. Ella Spitzer was knocked down by a bicycle at First Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street last night and then run over by a buggy.

A new telephone system is being worked on the lines of the New York Telephone Company, and it is to be installed in Harlem within a week.

Mrs. Ida Ganez, twenty-four years old, has sued Lorenz Ganez seventy-four years old, for separation. She alleges that after their marriage, in 1894, she learned that he had wooed her while his first wife was dying.

On behalf of Mrs. Hannah Asiel of 140 East Eighteenth Street, plans for a four-and-a-half-story sheet-iron fence were filed yesterday. Mrs. Asiel intends to erect this screen in her backyard to shield her from the curious gaze of her neighbors.

Page 13.

Justice Glegerich yesterday decided that the Gerry Society must submit to a partial inspection by the State Board of Charities.

Judge Lacombe yesterday made a decision in the Payeweather will case, holding that Prescott Hall Butler should testify as to the contents of the fourth codicil of the will.

The Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, pastor of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, returned yesterday from Elmira, where the Presbyterian Synod has been in session. He was jubilant over the decision in the case of Herman Warszawiak, and felt certain that the missionary would be fully vindicated at the new trial, which must now take place.

Page 14.

The committee of fifteen to organize a fire insurance tariff association will organize Tuesday.

A conference of plate-glass insurance companies will be held Tuesday to take steps toward restoring rates.

Justice Charles F. MacLean said yesterday that he had been misquoted in the published statement from him purporting to indorse David Leventritt's candidacy.

Page 17.

A negro was lynched in Cumberland County, Ky., on Friday, for assaulting and attempting to murder a farmer's daughter.

Archbishop Corrigan has interested himself in the case of Pierce Hennessy, who is serving a ten years' sentence in Sing Sing Prison for a crime he says he did not commit. Warden Sage is impressed with the man's claim of innocence, and a petition is to be presented to Gov. Black asking for his pardon.

Page 23.

The run on the Mechanics and Traders' Bank almost ceased yesterday. The deposits exceeded drafts by $40,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 24.
Business Troubles.—Page 23.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
United Service.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 23.
Amusements.—Page 17.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 16.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

Returns to Washington After His Tour in the West—Trip from Columbus Without Incident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The President and Mrs. McKinley and party reached Washington on their return from the West at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and were driven at once to the White House. All were in excellent health and spirits. Soon after their arrival the President walked through the several executive offices and shook hands with the clerks at their desks.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith were to come East with the Presidential party from Pittsburg, but were detained in Cleveland, where the Postmaster General made a campaign speech last night. Secretary and Mrs. Bliss separated from the party in Chicago, going on to New York before returning to Washington.

Secretary Porter stated that the trip East had been without special incident, the last demonstration of any magnitude occurring at Columbus. He said that the sentiment throughout the West for the retention of all of the territory captured from Spain was quite strong.

CINCINNATI NOT TO BLAME.

The President Said to Have Been Disappointed in That City.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22.—From dispatches received to-day from parties on the Presidential train, it appears that the President was disappointed at the manner in which he was received in this city. There was no demonstration in the Union Station, no cheering, no committee of reception, and of course no speech by the President.

Only fifteen minutes had been allowed to Cincinnati in the original schedule of the trip. This was to be early in the afternoon. Late on Thursday it was announced that this fifteen minutes would come later in the day, the exact time not fixed. A further complication arose from the fact that the train was to be transferred here from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. The natural place for transfer is at the junction on Mill Creek—an inaccessible point for a crowd.

Thus there was no public knowledge either of the time or place for the reception.

OUR COLONIAL PROBLEMS.

Speeches in Boston by Gen. Woodford, Congressman Boutelle, and the Rev. J. B. Hathorne.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Massachusetts Club, at its monthly meeting to-day entertained as guests and listened to speeches from Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain; Congressman Boutelle of Maine, and and the Rev. J. B. Hathorne of Nashville, Tenn.

Gen. Woodford, who was the first speaker, reviewed the political history of the present Administration up to the time when the Cuban question became active. He spoke of his appointment as Minister to Madrid and of the instructions which he received to avert war if possible. He sketched briefly the stormy events which led up to the declaration of war, and his departure from his post.

"The war came," he continued. "Its name and its memories will linger long, but that war confronts us with serious and grave duties and responsibilities. Puerto Rico is ours by right of conquest. Cuba is held under the trust of the pledge that the Republic gave when we entered upon war. But I frankly confess that I do not believe that the inhabitants of Cuba are qualified to administer a government, and I am constrained to the personal belief that it will be necessary to maintain the American occupation until such time as Americans, Englishmen, Germans, and Frenchmen shall have gone into the island to enable the fever to be stamped out on the one side and good order established on the other.

"I am afraid that we have assumed a charge of care which will last longer than our friends in Congress dreamed when the war began."

Gen. Woodford pointed out numerous difficulties which will be encountered in governing the Philippines.

"A dollar is a dollar the world over," he said, "and Boston will never do a large trade with Manila based upon Bryanist theories of finance. Neither can we ever administer Puerto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippines upon the theory that because a man has successfully run a primary in Boston or a caucus in New York he is qualified to govern for the United States colonies in distant lands.

"I see, however, no escape from an enlarged colonial policy by this country. I could wish it otherwise, but our flag is in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila Bay. I do not believe that where our flag has gone there it must stay, but I do believe that where our flag has gone there the liberty, the civilization, and the humanity which that flag embodies and represents must remain, and, God helping us, remain forever."

Representative Boutelle in his remarks upon the war and its results observed:

"We must solve these questions upon the basis of the highest principle of international integrity. Let us look at the question in the good, old-fashioned New England way, and see what is best for the future of the millions of the American Republic. I do not believe that because our flag flies in Puerto Rico that it carries an obligation upon us to assume the responsibility for its Government, if we conclude that it is not for our interest to do so.

"While I would not crib or confine our Republic so as to prevent its development, I am not just ready to believe that the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence have become obsolete nor that we have reached the time yet to repeal any portion of the Constitution. And so I desire that we shall first and last consider what will most surely contribute to upholding the intelligence and advancing the prosperity of the Government and the people of the country, to work out the grandest destiny that shall have been known to any nation in all history."

The Rev. Mr. Hathorne said that he was fully in sympathy with what are known as expansion ideas, looking at the matter from an ethical and religious standpoint.

"I shall rejoice," he added, "if we are able to establish a good Government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and give these people better ideas of government. I believe it is the will of God that this country, following the vision of destiny seen going before her, and joining hands with her great Anglo-Saxon brother across the sea, shall extend her influence until all despotisms are demolished, all Governments democratised, and all nations free."

BRITISH NAVY IS READY TO STRIKE

Crew of Every Seagoing Warship Raised to Full Complement.

FRENCH HURRIEDLY PREPARING

Cabinet Meeting Summoned by Lord Salisbury to Take Action.

Prompt and Definite Statement by France on the Subject of Fashoda Will Be Demanded—Queen Victoria Grieved.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British Cabinet has been summoned to meet early next week for the purpose of discussing the Fashoda question, and it is understood that the Government proposes to take the steps necessary to insist upon an early and definite statement on the subject from France.

Never since the two countries began to dispute over Egypt, nor during the most acute stage of the Niger differences, has the situation looked so ominous as to-day, and telegrams from Balmoral intimate that Queen Victoria, whose aversion to war in the declining years of her reign is well known, is following the trend of events with considerable chagrin. In spite of the hope expressed in the sober journals of both countries that the matter would be amicably arranged, it is a fact that the French naval and military authorities are making feverish preparations for war, and though calm reigns at the British dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport, it is only the calm of preparedness, and significant orders have been arriving there from the Admiralty, indicating the belief that Great Britain and France are on the brink of war.

Every seagoing warship has been ordered to have its crew made up to the full complement, as ordered in case of mobilization. This practically means the complete telling off prospectively of every ship's company in detail.

Four torpedo-boat destroyers which were about to be fitted with new water-tube boilers have had their orders countermanded and have been instructed to redraw their stores.

Officers on leave of absence or unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to commission the reserve ships if required.

The British Admiralty list to-day shows that nine British battleships and eleven fast cruisers are lying in the Mediterranean, while the British Channel Squadron, which was last reported off Villagarcia, Spain, consisting of eight battleships and five cruisers, constitutes the most modern and powerful homogeneous fleet of warships afloat.

A feeling of absolute self-confidence is displayed. "Everything ready" is the burden of all the statements from naval quarters. In fact, the British Navy has practically been on a war footing for a year, and an authoritative pronouncement to this effect has come from the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. W. E. Ellison Macartney, who said:

"So far as the British Admiralty is concerned, the ships, officers and general administration are ready now to meet the wishes of the country."

A prominent dockyard official, in an interview, declared that the circumstances of the present crisis had been fully provided for in the mobilization scheme. He added that the British naval authorities had all their ships ready, and could commission a squadron of cruisers and have them off the French coast in less than twenty-four hours.

This official also pointed out that it was not for nothing that the British naval manoeuvres were put off this year. He added that the British ships at the present moment have a large supply of coal on board and available, and a larger stock of provisions than ever known before.

The French naval preparations, which were at first declared to be mere routine arrangements, are now admittedly directed against Great Britain. The Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, is dispatching orders to all the naval stations along the coast, and he is receiving reports as to their condition. The French dockyards and arsenals are working at full pressure, hurriedly preparing warships and torpedo boats for active service.

The French statesmen, however, according to M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, still cling to the hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will offer some exchange which will enable them to retire from Fashoda without apparent sacrifice of dignity. This hope is based on a conversation between Lord Salisbury and Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador at London, which figures in a most important dispatch in the Yellow Book, which the French Government is about to issue.

It is learned that Baron de Courcel in this dispatch says Lord Salisbury, during the conversation referred to, asked him what were the desires of France in the Soudan. To which the Baron replied that France wished for an outlet on the Upper Nile. Lord Salisbury then responded that he could not promise anything, and must consult with his colleagues on such a matter.

Frenchmen infer from this attitude of the British Premier that he is willing to discuss the French claims, and they even talk of negotiations being in progress. The English newspapers, however, vigorously combat this impression, and warn France not to be led away by such illusions. They declare that the evacuation of Fashoda must precede anything else.

The Times to-day, referring to the Fashoda question, says:

"It is not we who are trying to humiliate France, but it is France that seeks to put a great humiliation upon us. We have beaten the Khalifa, and have effectively occupied the provinces he usurped. We are now asked to clear out at the orders of an exploring party of nine Frenchmen, who owe their escape from destruction to our military success; or, if we are kindly permitted not to clear out, we are to pay a compensation for our title to what we have wrested from the Khalifa. This is not a thing we can consent to discuss upon any such high-handed summons. We are there in effective occupation, and there we intend to remain."

Punch hits off the popular feeling in this matter in a cartoon representing John Bull being pestered by a French organ grinder outside his doorstep. The organ is labeled "Fashoda," and a monkey, in a French military uniform, is sitting on the organ, screaming and beating a tiny drum. The organ grinder asks:

"What you give me if I go away?"

John Bull—"I'll give you something if you don't."

This inspired an excitable Irishman this morning to smash with an umbrella the window of the office of Punch, on Fleet Street, where the cartoon was displayed. The Irishman shouted, "Vive la France!" as he broke the window and was arrested. When asked if he was a Frenchman, the prisoner said: "No, I am an Irishman. Had I been a Frenchman, I would have blown down the place."

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Bourse to-day was agitated during the early portion, and subsequently the uneasiness experienced regarding the outcome of the Fashoda dispute subsided. This was due to a growing belief that the matter will be amicably arranged.

ROSEBERY READY TO HELP.

PERTH, Scotland, Oct. 22.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech to-day, accepting the freedom of the city, referred at length to the Fashoda question, his remarks having the same tenor as his previous utterances on the same subject. He said:

"If I were a British Minister now, no man should rob me of one shred or jot of the honor to which the great work of civilization, culminating at Omdurman, entitled Great Britain and Egypt. If the Government does not feel strong enough to bear the weight of its laurels, I am willing to take any share it may hand over to me."

RUSSIA'S ADVICE TO FRANCE?

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The National Zeitung says it learns that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has recommended to the French Government a peaceful settlement of the Fashoda question, as Russia does not consider that war will serve the interests of France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—Commenting upon the recent speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Novoe Vremya charges the Chancellor with making a violent attack upon the French Government, and says he failed to bear in mind that France has in Russia "an ally resolved to support her in the Fashoda question, in view of the full solidarity of their interests."

Continuing, the Novoe Vremya expresses a wish that the matter be amicably settled on the basis of compensating France by the concession of an outlet on the Nile, and the paper adds that France should not demand more.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Austrian and German newspapers are closely following the dispute between Great Britain and France, and, while they express the hope that it will not end in war, the general feeling is that the French position is untenable and that Great Britain is entitled to reap the fruits of victory.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 22.—The London Daily Mail correspondent has received a cablegram from that paper as follows:

"The relations between France and England over Fashoda are very critical. Watch."

It is inferred from this that a movement of the fleet from Esquimalt to this place is expected.

BANQUET TO GEN. KITCHENER.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The banquet which the City of London is to give to Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum on Nov. 4 will be the most brilliant affair of its kind in this generation.

The Marquis of Salisbury, several Cabinet Ministers, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; all the Field Marshals, and all the civic dignitaries will be present. The Premier will speak in honor of the Sirdar, and momentous declarations may be expected.

SICK TROOPS FROM THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—That the after effects of war are more terrible than the actual fighting is shown in the case of the Grenadier Guards who recently returned from the Soudan.

Almost a third of their number are on the sick list. Change of climate was partly instrumental in bringing about their illness, but a majority of the men are down with dysentery, caused by drinking the Nile water. There are 200 of the Guards in hospital, and several of the cases are serious.

The officers of the Guards in nowise escaped. Quite a number of them succumbed to enteric disorders on their return to Cairo or London.

THE BRISSON MINISTRY'S PERIL

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Brisson Ministry appears to have one foot in the grave, and its prospects of lasting long beyond the opening of Parliament are very dubious. The French Premier is attacked on all sides, and it was thought he would try to secure the support of the Moderates to carry him through the session. But his list of new Prefects, issued this week, shows that Moderate officials have mostly been replaced by Radicals. This has exasperated the Moderates, who declare the Ministry has thereby signed its own death warrant.

Interpellations from Deputies on the Government's policy at home and abroad are pouring in. M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, intends to attack the Government on the question of the revision of the Dreyfus case, opposing its reference to the Court of Cassation, on the ground that the army has, in the Council of Appeal, its own Court of Cassation.

M. Bourgeois is regarded as the probable successor of M. Brisson, and lively times are promised on the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday next.

The French Socialists are organizing a vast demonstration to take place on the Place de la Concorde, and the anti-Dreyfus League has also summoned its adherents to meet there, with the rallying cry of "Vive l'Armée!" A collision between the two factions is anticipated, in view of which the Prefect of Police is taking measures on a gigantic scale to preserve order. In addition, the military authorities are preparing for trouble and the garrison of Paris will be confined to the barracks.

The preliminary Socialist meetings have already resulted in conflicts with the police.

The Paris correspondent of The Observer says:

"The Cabinet has a better chance before the Chamber than is generally supposed. It has but to beat the patriotic drum in connection with the Fashoda affair and frankly explain its attitude on the question of the Dreyfus revision to win the suffrages of a number of its opponents."

ALASKA TRAVEL CLOSING.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 18.—Crowds are here from Cook's Inlet and Copper River, but travel to those sections will cease until next Spring with the arrival here within two weeks of the last ship.

The total estimated output of Cook's Inlet placer mines for the last season, operations being retarded by high water, is $50,000.

Several thousand persons are preparing to go from Alaskan towns to the new diggings at Lake Atlin next Spring.

Lieut. L. S. Kelly and ten men of the Cook's Inlet Government exploration, under Capt. Glenn, Fourth Infantry, report that they traveled a distance of 360 miles to a point 200 miles north of Gerstel River, a tributary of the Tanana. Colors of gold were found on many streams. The country is mostly rolling and open, with agricultural possibilities, plenty of grass, and extensive forests of cottonwood, birch, and spruce.

German Empress and the Red Cross.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Observer says that an edict issued upon the occasion of the birthday of the Empress founds Red Cross medals of bronze, silver, and gold for men and women rendering distinguished services under the Red Cross.

PEACE WORK IS DELAYED

Our Commissioners Hold Two Sessions to Formulate a Final Answer on the Cuban Debt.

SPAIN WOULD REPUDIATE IT

A Paris Paper Criticises the Method of Communicating in Writing Instead of Outspoken Debate in Their Sessions.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The United States Peace Commission held two sittings to-day to consider the voluminous communication presented yesterday by the Spanish Commissioners. This new proposition of the Spaniards looks to a compromise between the refusal of the Americans to assume any of the Cuban debt, the Spanish holding that the United States should assume it wholly.

The terms of yesterday's proposal are obviously unknown save to the Commissioners. The American Commissioners will reply to the communication at Monday's joint session, and an extended argument will then follow, and will carry the matter possibly over to another meeting.

Le Temps this evening deals editorially with the work of the Spanish and American Peace Commissions, remarking at the outset that little progress has thus far been made in the negotiations. Both sides, the paper says, have the best intentions. No Spaniard desires a renewal of hostilities, and no American has the purpose to crush the vanquished adversary.

Le Temps then cites the methods of written interchanges between the commissions as a cause of the slow progress, and says it is very evident that such procedure has been adopted to retard and complicate the progress of the negotiations, such a system of monologues instead of dialogues requiring illimitable time, labor, and good humor.

It should be parenthetically stated that, though contra-allegations have been made, the plan of written interchange had its birth in the Spanish commission, the Americans having been more disposed to a free-hand discussion to the end of more speedily arriving at conclusions.

On this point Le Temps is clearly misinformed, for it affirms that the Spaniards would have been glad to simplify the procedure, and that Señor Abarzuza of the Spanish Commission, attempted a free discussion instead of long writings, but was not listened to. This last statement is also misinformation, as all utterances on both sides are received with due attention.

Le Temps, continuing, remarks that the present cumbersome methods employed here mark a return to those of the interminable Congress of Munster, which, after eight years, produced the treaty of Westphalia; and Le Temps regards as very curious the fact that the modern Republic of the United States has assisted in that species of archaeological resurrection.

The paper then recites lengthily the Spanish contention regarding the Cuban debt in terms so exact as to indicate the Spaniards as the source of the information, thus:

"Spain claims that there cannot be an interregnum of sovereignty; that from the moment Spain abandons Cuba it passes ipso facto and necessarily to the United States, and that the United States cannot repudiate either its prerogative or its obligation."

Le Temps closes with a defense of the choice of Paris as a place for holding the conferences.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—Considerable speculation was caused here to-day by the holding of a long conference between the Queen Regent and Gen. Polavieja, former Governor of Cuba and of the Philippines.

SPAIN'S MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Cabinet Members Urged to Bury Their Personal Differences.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The newspapers here regard a Ministerial crisis as imminent, and they urge the Ministers to sink their differences, in view of Spain's many difficulties.

Several of the papers violently attack Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction, for resigning and thus complicating the situation.

Collector at Manila Ordered to Paris.

MANILA, Oct. 22.—Gen. Whittier, the Collector of Customs here, has been ordered to proceed to Paris for the purpose of testifying before the United States Peace Commission there.

WEDDED AFTER SUICIDE FAILED.

Crissie Kober Becomes the Bride of a Reluctant Soldier.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 22.—There was a happy sequel for Crissie Kober to her attempted suicide, when at the Willets Point fortification this evening she became the wife of Private George Minell, a member of Company E, First United States Engineers. The young woman followed the soldier from Cleveland and endeavored to persuade him to fulfil his promise, made several months ago. When he would not do so she tried to drown herself by jumping into the Sound on Friday evening last, but was rescued by Private John Cunningham.

The girl resided in Pittsburg. About six months ago she went to Cleveland and met Minell at a ball. They became sweethearts, but when she asked him to keep his pledge he came East, enlisting in the engineers. After a time she learned where he was stationed and followed. She saw him several times last week, and after a last unsuccessful attempt to get him to make her his wife she tried to take her life.

Minell was put in the guardhouse for conduct unbecoming a soldier and kept there over a week. To-day, Lawyer Bahan, who had interested himself in the case of the young woman, was informed that Minell would marry her. Miss Kober was at the home of a resident of Flushing, and at 5 o'clock this evening she went to the fort, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Wyatt and several witnesses. Minell was brought out of the guardhouse and married the girl in the chapel of the fort. After placing the ring on her finger he was led back to the guardhouse to pass the night in a cell. His bride went with her Flushing friends.

It is likely that Minell's act will result in his release from the guardhouse. The young woman will probably return to the home of her parents. Her father is said to be a physician.

ELLEN TERRY AND THE STAGE.

She Dissuades a Cousin in Chicago from Becoming an Actress.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Rather than have her cousin, Miss Ethel Gloyn, go on the stage to earn her livelihood, Ellen Terry, the actress, has written to her in Chicago that she may rely upon her support.

Miss Gloyn has been in reduced circumstances for some time and this fact becoming known to Dr. A. B. Hosmer, he communicated it to Harry Sommers of the Columbia Theatre. They approached Charles B. Dillingham, manager for Julia Marlowe, who said he would give the young woman a place in Miss Marlowe's company. This plan was abandoned when Miss Terry's objections became known.

Miss Terry has taken a deep and substantial interest in the Gloyns for several years, and visited them when she was last in Chicago.

CHICAGO STREETS DAMAGED.

Cedar Block Paving Suffered Heavily in Recent Storms.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Damage to the extent of nearly $250,000 was done to the paving in the streets of the City of Chicago by the recent storms. Supt. Doherty of the Bureau of Streets said to-day that the damage was almost confined to those streets paved with cedar blocks. While the heaviest loss was on the streets outside a radius of three miles from the City Hall, the loss sustained within that limit will aggregate between $25,000 and $100,000, but will be noticed more because it is upon thoroughfares more generally used for heavy traffic.

No better argument against the cedar blocks for paving could be desired by Commissioner of Public Works McGann. These storms have been a severe test of the durability of the various kinds of paving, but of all the cedar blocks seem to have been the only kind that has failed to withstand the strain.

MR. GOULD AND BRIDE ASHORE.

They Arrive at Annapolis and Witness a Football Game.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 22.—The Niagara, Howard Gould's yacht, arrived in the Annapolis Roads some time last night and anchored. This morning communication by steam launch was had with the Naval Academy, and in the afternoon Mr. Gould and Mrs. Gould, accompanied by Capt. Shackford, came ashore and witnessed the game of football between the naval cadets and Pennsylvania State College.

After the game the Niagara's party was escorted to its launch by Commander C. T. Hutchins, Commandant of Cadets; Lieut. Alexander Sharp, and Cadet Shackford.

LUNCH COST HIM $900.

Clerk Took Money Into Restaurant, but Some One Else Carried It Out.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—T. W. Searing, bookkeeper for the Clark Edge Tool Company, drew $900 from the Merchants' Bank to-day, placed it in a satchel, and then went to a market Street restaurant to get luncheon before going to the works to pay off the employes. Searing hung the satchel with his hat on a rack near the table at which he sat. Three men, who followed Searing into the place, sat at a near-by table.

When Searing was interested in the luncheon the men reached up, took the satchel, and departed. They had made good their escape before Searing discovered his loss. The police, who were promptly notified, have no clue to work on. The thieves were evidently professionals.

CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

Corporation Counsel Says Women Can Act as Examiners.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Women are competent to act as Civil Service examiners, and persons who take an examination for promotion need not necessarily belong to the rank next below the one which they seek to enter, according to an opinion rendered by Corporation Counsel Thornton to-day.

Thornton points out that under the law the examiners should not be all of one political faith. Then he goes on to say that the politics of a woman may be determined.

"Any woman who is capable of being an examiner at an examination under the civil service rules," the opinion reads, "must be capable of expressing clearly her opinions upon questions which affect the public interest."

The findings will affect the examinations for Police Inspectors. Under the opinion officers other than Captains can take these examinations.

A CONCERT AT VASSAR.

John D. Rockefeller Provides an Entertainment for the Students.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—One of Vassar's Trustees and greatest benefactors, John D. Rockefeller, whose gift, the new Recitation Hall, was dedicated only a year ago, gave to the college this evening a treat in the form of a concert, the singers including Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mackenzie Gordon, and David Bispham.

The first half of the programme was of a miscellaneous character. The latter part was Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden," from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The college chapel was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, which thoroughly appreciated the fine singing of the famous quartet. Especially was the song cycle from the Rubaiyat enjoyed. The two great themes of Omar, the hard pressure of fate and the desire of life, being rendered with exceeding power and beauty by Miss Hall and Mr. Bispham and their fellow-artists.

Two Ships Overdue at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 22.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the Moravian Mission steamer Washington, which has been collecting products from the mission stations among the Labrador Eskimos. When last heard from, nearly a fortnight ago, she was reported as disabled and making her way toward St. John's for repairs. It is feared that she foundered in the recent gales on the northern coast. The British steamer Ingram, Capt. Stevenson, from Swansea for Tilt Cove, with a cargo of copper, is also overdue.

Japan Grants Us Postal Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Post Office Department has arranged with the Postal Department of Japan for the indirect exchange of money orders between this country and Korea, and on and after Jan. 1, 1899, money orders may be drawn in the United States for payment at the Japanese Post Offices at Chemulpo, Fusan, Seoul, Yuensen, and Mukho, in Korea, and in like manner at these offices for payment in the United States.

Roof Garden for a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The advisability of constructing a roof garden at the top of the present Auditorium Hotel is being considered by Breslin & Southgate, the proprietors of the hotel. Preliminary plans have been drawn by Architect D. Adler, and it is believed the project will be carried through.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm area, which extended in the lake regions to the South Atlantic Coast Friday evening, was central last night over the St. Lawrence Valley. The eastward movement of this storm has been attended during the last twenty-four hours by rain in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic Coast States. In the Mississippi Valley, and thence to the Rocky Mountains, fair weather has prevailed. The temperature continues low in the Middle Gulf and South Atlantic States, where it ranges 10 degrees to 20 degrees below the average for the season. Heavy frost occurred yesterday morning throughout Alabama and Eastern and Northern Mississippi, and light frost was reported in Southwestern Mississippi and in Louisiana as far south as New Orleans. Fair and cool weather will prevail to-day in the Atlantic Coast States. In the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake regions, and the Gulf States the weather will be fair, with rising temperature. Increasing cloudiness and rain is indicated for the States of the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley and the Northern Rocky Mountain regions. Signals were displayed yesterday over the lower lakes and Lake Huron, Northeastern Lake Michigan, and Eastern Lake Superior, and along the Atlantic Coast from Kitty Hawk to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	47	61	60
6 A. M.	46	62	62
9 A. M.	47	63	67
12 M.	49	67	72
4 P. M.	52	64	68
6 P. M.	51	59	62
9 P. M.	50	52	56
12 P. M.	51	46	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62¾
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1897	49¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	53

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

VAN WYCK AT BUFFALO

The Democratic Candidate Addresses an Enthusiastic Audience in Music Hall.

HIS TOPIC THE CANAL FRAUDS

Says They Are the Supreme Issue and that Dishonor Has Been Cast Upon the State—Cheered by Volunteers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Augustus Van Wyck and Elliot Danforth, Democratic candidates, respectively, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira addressed an enthusiastic audience of about 4,500 at Music Hall to-night. The weather was dismal. The rain, which had fallen in sheets all the afternoon, subsided only a few moments before the meeting was called.

Two hundred members of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, headed by the regimental band, marched into the hall when the doors were opened. They bore a transparency reading: "Roosevelt Said One Rough Rider Was Worth Ten Volunteers." The men had assembled on the street outside of the State Arsenal, where the regiment is quartered, preparatory to being mustered out, and marched with music to the hall, cheering the Democratic candidate. They attended the meeting as individuals.

Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo, who was defeated for the Gubernatorial nomination by Justice Van Wyck at the Syracuse Convention, occupied a seat in a box. George W. Batten of Lockport, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan of New York City were seated on the stage.

At 8:10 o'clock Justice Van Wyck was escorted to the stage by Conrad Diehl, Mayor of Buffalo, and John J. Kennedy of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Kennedy called the meeting to order and introduced Daniel N. Lockwood, several times representative in Congress from Erie County, as Chairman.

Chairman Lockwood, upon taking the chair, extolled the administrations of Govs. Hill and Flower, characterized the Raines law as a "blot," and said the people would not forget the canal appropriation and its expenditure upon election day. He contradicted a statement made by Col. Roosevelt at Cohoes, that the laws most beneficial to labor

now agitating every hamlet, shall be enforced.

"Can any one doubt that the present controlling forces of the Republican Party will never give you a conservative, honest, pure, safe, and just State Government? Can any one doubt that such forces will continue in control until the official household and their nominating allies shall be driven from the places of power and trust?

CANALS THE SUPREME ISSUE.

"I have already addressed myself to the public upon the question of canal frauds, which is the supreme issue of this campaign, and which is the outward sign of a most corrupt and careless administration of the business affairs of this State, calling a blush of shame to the face of every order-loving and law-abiding citizen. The only answer that the Republican candidate for Governor sees fit to make, after discussing since his nomination all conceivable questions which cannot officially affect State administration, is his declaration that he is honest, and that if there are frauds he will investigate them and punish the offenders. This use of the word 'if,' in the face of the report made by a commission headed by George Clinton of Buffalo, is not encouraging. Do you think he would have used the word 'if,' provided he had read this report, unless he had fears of the wrongdoers, who are active in his support, who are found upon the State Campaign Committee and upon the local committees of the canal counties?

"He simply proclaims, without aggressive earnestness, that the offenders who are now his supporters in this campaign, will be investigated by their friend, and the candidate for Governor, and punished if guilty. Presumptions indeed is the man who urges the people to crown with success the political efforts of offenders to enable him to investigate and punish them! They have already been investigated and convicted by the canal report. He cannot have an abiding faith either in the intelligence or the honesty of the people.

"Mr. Woodruff, the present Lieutenant Governor, a member of the Canal Board and a candidate for re-election, is the only man prominent in this campaign who has attempted to speak in excuse of the demonstrated frauds. It is fair, therefore, to assume that, in the judgment of our opponents, he is best equipped to present some statements in excuse. His statement is at once reckless and timid to a painful degree. He hints that the canal investigation committee does not charge fraud, and that five of the Commissioners, unofficially, so told somebody.

"The most charitable view to take of these words of excuse is that he never read the report, much less examined the evidence upon which it is made, and that, like a drowning man, he has caught at the straw of a rumor that these Commissioners said that they did not intend to charge fraud. The contents of this report stamp as false such rumors, for it is filled with instances of schemes of corruption and betrayal of the interests of the people. They have convicted those who have administered this trust of its corrupt violation. Perhaps the prominence of some of the men whose characters have been so affected has let the hearts of some of these Commissioners to soften, in unofficial conversation, the severity of the blow, by a kind of recommendation to mercy, as we often find a jury doing when they convict some public official of crime.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

"Such maladministration as is disclosed therein casts dishonor upon the Commonwealth, shocking the pride of every citizen. This report is one of the most remarkable public documents of the country. Made by Commissioners appointed by the Republican administration to investigate a portion of such administration, and consequently free from any bias against those to be investigated, there is a reserve in the characterization of the acts which strengthens the force of the grave charges which it contains. It commences by stating that time prevented a full examination of all the work and matters in relation thereto, and then sets forth a scheme of abuses which any fair mind must conclude was conceived with the idea of robbing the fund solemnly appropriated by the people of this State to the almost sacred purpose of promoting its industrial and commercial welfare and improving their own condition. The language of the report will be used, as far as practicable, to summarize this scheme.

"'The first step appears to have been to have the law so amended as not to require the advertisement for bids for this work in the papers of New York City and Brooklyn, the greatest centres of contracting competition in this country. Each contract was then advertised separately, adding an unnecessary expense of $80,000. There were reprehensible delays in awarding contracts after the bids were opened, which caused bidders to lose confidence in the honesty of the awards. The prices of successful bidders were not made public, thus depriving the unsuccessful ones of the data necessary to ascertain whether the contracts were or were not given to the lowest bidders.

"'The law was violated in awarding contracts in which public officials and appointees had an interest. The contracts by their terms, simply 'fixed the prices' for the kinds of work, and are not for the performance of specified work. Nor do 'they fix the cost of the work at which the improvements within the limits of the contracts sanctioned shall be made.' The consulting engineers of this investigating commission properly characterized this abuse in the report in the following words: 'The form of contract is not in reality a contract but a privilege; the value of which develops as the work proceeds,' and I think I may add, according to the favor or disfavor in which the contractor may be held by the officials. The practice of having the contracts relate to nominal quantities is 'wholly indefensible' and in violation of the law, 'which requires that qualities shall be ascertained.' 'Prices obtained on nominal quantities were considered binding on the State, but not always on the contractor,' and 'much of the work was done upon high prices obtained on nominal quantities.' The report, with emphasis, declares 'the spirit of the Constitution can only be obeyed by making a contract which specifies the amount of work to be done within reasonable limits, as well as prices.'

"'An opportunity is afforded for unbalanced bids, for improper classification, and other abuses,' because the contracts were founded upon quantity sheets which did not represent the real work to be afterward done. 'The uncertainties in the plans and specifications resulted in a constant struggle by the contractors for allowances for extra work, for classification and for other advantages.'

FRAUDULENT METHODS EMPLOYED.

"'It is hardly necessary to explain to this audience the old and disgusting method of defrauding the public by means of unbalanced bids, which enabled the bidder in friendly association with officials, and with some inside information, to bid for quantities of work to be afterward fixed by such officials, small where unprofitable and large where profitable. The resort to 'extra work is an abuse which destroys competition. 'The prices, as a rule, are higher than prices obtained by competition bidding, yet 'extra work and changes of plan seem to have been the rule rather than the exception.'

"'This seems to be in direct conflict with the Constitution, which provides that 'no extra compensation shall be made to any contractor,' and 'the provisions of the law extending to compel work to be done by competition under definite contracts were nullified, and the work went on under a state of progressive demoralization.' 'It is difficult to say how he' (a contractor) 'could intelligently bid upon such other selected material as shall be approved by the engineer,' yet this is one of the general specifications. 'The omission from the bidding sheet of the rock found in the soundings was the result of inexcusable carelessness, and caued serious loss to the State.' 'The term "embankment" has lost its proper meaning—it has changed three times,' and 'the contractors, in all probability, and 'the contractors, in all probability, and 'the contractors, in all probability,

SCHURZ FOR INDEPENDENTS

He Gives His Reasons for Opposing Col. Roosevelt.

HIS DANGEROUS IMPERIALISM

"Worse Than Free Silver and Tammany"—Fears He May Become President.

Carl Schurz has written a letter to The Evening Post, which was published yesterday, in which he gives reasons why he cannot support Col. Roosevelt for Governor and declares himself in favor of the independent State ticket.

Mr. Schurz declares that when Col. Roosevelt was first spoken of as a candidate for the Governorship he "greatly wished and hoped to be able to support him," and that it was "with painful reluctance" that he had come to an adverse conclusion. He says:

I was much startled when I read that in response to the declaration of the Republican State platform, "We commend the administration of Gov. Black; it has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical," Col. Roosevelt, in accepting the nomination for the Governorship, went so far in his concession to the Republican Party machine as to say: "The record made by the Republican administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions involving the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted." Considering what the record of that administration notoriously is, Mr. Roosevelt's language betrayed a kind of partisan spirit which has been fatal to many good intentions such as Col. Roosevelt now—no doubt, honestly—avows in general terms.

But while in this respect we might still be inclined to hope for the best, we can hardly do the same with regard to certain utterances put forth in his speech at the Carnegie Hall meeting, in which he "sounded the keynote of the campaign." There he told us that the question is not merely whether he or his competitor will make the better Governor of New York, but that by electing him we are to declare to the whole world that the State of New York stands behind the National Administration in its annexation policy, no matter how far that policy may ever go, and even more than that. He virtually asks us to indorse, by electing him, his kind of militant imperialism, which has no bounds. According to him, we need a big navy and "a far larger regular army than we now have," not for the purpose of keeping order at home, but for action abroad.

Mr. Schurz urges that Col. Roosevelt's programme means much more than the "mere present annexation of the Philippines," and that while, as Governor, he "would not have the power to carry such ideas into effect," the people of New York cannot elect him "without approving and encouraging the annexation policy." Moreover, he declares, "an election to the Governorship of New York * * * may again become in Col. Roosevelt's case the stepping stone to the nomination to the Presidency," and that its probable effect must be considered from that point of view.

Mr. Schurz asserts his belief that Col. Roosevelt's defeat will not benefit the silver movement, and expresses the "solemn conviction" that "there are worse things even than free silver and Tammany, and that one of them is the imperialism which in its effects upon the character and the durability of the Republic I consider as pernicious as slavery itself was."

Giving his reasons for supporting the candidates on the independent State ticket, Mr. Schurz says:

Although knowing that they have no chance of election, they courageously assume the leadership of those citizens who have come to the conclusion that the game of the bosses to confine the voters to a choice between two evils must be stopped. At one time it was thought possible to use one boss as a club for annihilating the other. That has turned out a vain hope, for they have too good an understanding among themselves as to the interests they have in common. * * *

But bossism can be really crippled if a strong body of men absolutely refuse to be confined to a choice between evils. The present independent force may be small, but those are mistaken who think that it is without immediate practical usefulness. It will accomplish an important result at this election if it gets votes enough to entitle it, for future occasions, to a place on the official ballot.

INDEPENDENT MASS MEETINGS.

The State Committee Arranges for Several Rallies.

John J. Chapman and Isaac H. Klein of the Independent Citizens' Committee returned yesterday from their tour up the State in the interest of the State ticket. At the committee's headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, it was announced that, as a result of their trip, mass meetings will be held in this city on Tuesday night of this week, at Utica on Wednesday night, and at Buffalo on Thursday or Friday night. Meetings will also be held at Binghamton and Lyons.

Theodore Bacon, candidate for Governor, will be the chief speaker at each of these meetings. At the one to be held at Cooper Union on Tuesday night Felix Adler will speak from the same platform with Mr. Bacon, and among the speakers who will be heard elsewhere in behalf of the ticket are John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Thomas N. Osborne of Auburn, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Thomas E. Kinney of Utica, candidate for Controller, and D. S. Chamberlain of Lyons.

SOLDIER VOTE IN THE PACIFIC.

Election Returns from Manila and Hawaii Will be Long Coming.

The vote of the New York soldiers who are in the volunteer army is a factor in the coming election which is being taken into consideration by the managers of both parties.

Chairman McCarren of the Democratic Campaign Committee said yesterday that every New York volunteer now absent from the State is being reached in the Democratic canvass. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said that the absent soldier vote was being carefully attended to.

There is a possibility that the time required to get returns of the votes cast by troops at far distant points like Hawaii and the Philippines may leave certain results of the election in doubt for some time. The First Regiment is at Honolulu. It includes an Albany battalion, whose votes may affect the election of a couple of Assemblymen, a Senator, and a Congressman. The Astor Battery's vote, which will be cast in Manila, will be the last to arrive.

SILVER TICKET RULED OFF.

Chicago Platform Democrats Will Not Be Represented Upon the New York State Ballot.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Supreme Court Justice Chester to-day after a two hours' hearing on the question refused to issue an order directing the Secretary of State to file the Ulster County petition of the Chicago Platform Democracy which was presented to him yesterday, on the ground that the Secretary of State had no power under the election law to accept and file the certificate after the regular date for filing had expired, which it did on the 14th of this month. As there is no Appellate Division sitting in this district at this time, Justice Chester's decision cannot be reviewed, and as Secretary of State Palmer is directed by law to make up the official ballot on Monday next, the nominees of the Chicago Platform Democracy will not get a place on the ballot.

When the hearing was opened and appearances were asked for, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., and James A. Eaton said they appeared for Edward McKiernan, a signer of the alleged Ulster County certificate, and several signers of the Albany County certificate. Calvin Keach of Lansingburg was present to represent himself. He said that he was Chairman of the Chicago Platform Democracy of this State and that he proposed to show that the entire certificate was invalid because it was not signed by him, and was, in fact, engineered by persons who were not affiliated with the Chicago Platform Democracy.

Objections to these appearances were made by Counsel Ten Eyck on the ground that the question at issue was merely a review of a decision of the Secretary of State. If the court decided to order the Secretary of State to file the certificate, the law made ample provision for individuals to make objections to the legality of the certificate. Justice Chester agreed with the objections as to the question in issue, but said that he would be liberal in construing the law as to appearances, and would hear those present if they represented any interests in the case.

Mr. Keach said that he also represented Elliot Danforth, who was named for Lieutenant Governor, in these certificates, and he wanted the court to so frame his decision, if he ordered the Ulster County certificate to be filed, that Mr. Danforth would be permitted to resign. Justice Chester said that he had no power to pass any judgment except on the determi[illegible] of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Limburger said the st[illegible]t made that he was a "hireling" of Edward Lauterbach was an "absolute falsehood." This accusation had been made by Mr. Parker. He started to deny other allegations made by Mr. Parker, but Justice Chester stopped him, saying that he must confine himself to the questions at issue.

Justice Chester delivered his decision immediately after all arguments were concluded.

The throwing out of the State ticket of the Chicago Platform Democracy by the Secretary of State and the upholding of the latter in the courts has wrought havoc with the local ticket of that party in this city. Although the leaders have been fighting the matter in the courts, there have been withdrawals from the local ticket by some of the candidates for the Senate and Assembly.

Chairman Brown of the Executive Committee was not at the headquarters last night, and the exact status of the local ticket could not be learned. A meeting of the Nominating Committee, to fill vacancies caused by these withdrawals, was called for last night. It was said that Gideon J. Tucker, candidate for Secretary of State, whose declination had been expected, had sent a letter declining to run, as had Joseph McDonough of Albany, candidate for Controller.

A telegram saying, "No. Argument proceeding. Reported favorable. Wire Albemarle later," sent by Henry M. McDonald of Albany to his brother, raised the hopes of many, as it was believed to mean that there was still hope in the courts. Mr. McDonald was expected back last night. He is to have a conference with his attorney, Mr. Limberger and Thomas Scanlan at the Bartholdi Hotel to-day. Mr. Scanlan still has the receipt from the Secretary of State's office for the Ulster County petitions.

A mass meeting of the General Committee of the Silver Democracy has been called for to-morrow night at the Murray Hill Lyceum to protest against the alleged fraud and outrage perpetrated in ex-Senator Hill's office in the tearing up of the Ulster County nominating certificates.

Question as to National Banks.

"M. K."—National banks are owned and operated by private persons, acting in joint stock corporations, but they are under the supervision of a bureau of the Treasury Department, the chief officer of which is the Controller of the Currency. They are examined regularly by National Bank Examiners, who are Government officers, and who have the right to inspect their condition at any and all times, without warning to the officers of the bank. The banks are also required to make reports to the Controller of the Currency of their exact condition, and these statements are called for at unexpected times, so that the banks cannot know when to look for them. The banks are authorized to issue notes which circulate as legal tender, and to guarantee the payment of which they must deposit in the United States Treasury bonds to an amount 10 per cent. in excess of the amount of notes in circulation. The Government does not guarantee the deposits in National banks. The banks may fail without its knowledge, though such failures cannot impair the value of their circulating notes. In case of the failure of a National bank, the Government takes charge of it and settles up its affairs.

Policeman J. P. Mulcahey Dead.

Word was received at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night that Policeman John P. Mulcahey of that station had died at Great Neck, L. I., at noon. Policeman Mulcahey was transferred from the Seventy-ninth Precinct, Rockaway, to the Nineteenth, West Thirtieth Street, on Sept. 21. He was ill at the time, and never reported for duty. He had been on the force for ten years.

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For Girls, from 6 to 14 years. Box back, double breasted, military blue, trimmed with black braid and brass buttons—carefully made, and very stylish.

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Last season, are coming for it again in great numbers, just as we expected.

The health merits of the felt foundation combined with its perfect fit, neatness and other dressy qualities, make it the favorite shoe for winter for boys and girls alike. $2.35 to $3.75, according to size.

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CHANLER ANALYZES QUIGG

The Congressman's Record Discussed by His Opponent.

SPEECHES OF A PERSONAL HUE

Quigg Says Captain Chanler Is a "Dodger"—Both Sides Display Anxiety.

With each succeeding day the fight in the Fourteenth Congressional District between Congressman Quigg and Capt. William Astor Chanler becomes more sanguinary. There is the bitterness of anxiety on both sides, for both of the candidates have made personalities the keynote of the campaign.

Mr. Quigg claims that unless Mr. Chanler comes out squarely on the free-silver question he cannot win, and, indeed, he says that he cannot win in any event, for should he declare himself on the side of his party principles he must champion free silver, and in that event his finish is obvious. But Mr. Quigg does not stop there.

At the meeting held in the Central Opera House early last week Mr. Quigg indulged in personalities to a very large extent, and now Capt. Chanler, although he expresses himself as reluctant to enter upon this line of argument, has taken up the same kind of cudgels, and is proving himself quite as adept as his opponent.

Mr. Quigg stated boldly that Capt. Chanler was a "dodger," and this has incensed the Democratic nominee more than anything else. Last night he spoke in five different meetings in his district. The principle meeting was held in the Granite Club's rooms, at 176 East Seventy-sixth Street. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering, and during his speech Capt. Chanler expressed himself concerning his opponent as follows:

"Mr. Quigg is reported to have said that he had something to say respecting my statement that I would not discuss the money question, and that I did not consider that question to be an issue of the present campaign. I fail to discover that in what he has uttered he has said anything of interest to anybody. Assuming to be the mouthpiece of the persons who insisted upon the Democratic Party in this State declaring itself as taking a stand upon the Chicago platform, and upon nothing else, at a time when important State matters were at issue, he has declared that if I do not say that I agree with these persons, I will lose their votes, and be beaten by a greater majority than any other Democrat was beaten by in this district.

"If by this he thinks he has said something, I am unwilling to believe that his mind is working properly. Certainly, it cannot be working properly when he calls me a sneak and a dodger; when he says that I lack manliness. I have but to point to my record. If he can find in it anything that suggests sneaking, dodging, or lack of manliness on my part I shall be pleased to have it uncovered. As for this prophecy—well, it is worth what Mr. Quigg has been worth to his constituents. You know what that is."

Capt. Chanler then went on to assert that there was not a measure introduced for the benefit of the community that Mr. Quigg had supported in the last Congress, and he said that the Congressman had been absent from his seat in the House of Representatives the greater part of his time. Continuing, he said:

"You know, of course, that Mr. Quigg has made himself so unpleasant to his Republican associates—not to speak of his Democratic associates—in the House of Representatives, during the few days that he has sat in the House, that no measure introduced by him, however good it might be for you, or for the people generally, would be passed. You think of him as a Republican Representative! Fie, my fellow-citizens! Those of you who are Republicans might as well have had a yellow pine stick in his seat as Mr. Quigg in it, for all the benefit that you have derived from having that seat occupied up to the present time.

"Mr. Quigg says that my position is directly opposite from his. I am glad that he recognizes the difference between us. He says that he does not want the votes of those whose views he cannot fairly represent.

"Fellow-citizens, he has represented nothing in the Congress of the United States since he has been there. He went there to smash the Wilson bill and he did not smash it. He has smashed nothing but himself. He says that the next Congress will settle the money question. I hope it will—I hope it will. But will it if Mr. Quigg, or men like Mr. Quigg, go into that Congress? He will do no more in another Congress if you elect him, than he has done in the past.

"Mr. Quigg says that he considers the silver question the most serious question of all. Now that is funny. To Mr. Quigg nothing was ever serious but himself. Don't you know it, Mr. Quigg, believes, he says, that nothing should circulate in this country which does not represent with sufficient guarantee a dollar of gold.

"Now, Mr. Quigg is so lacking in seriousness with respect to everything but himself that he would not consider it a serious matter if wampum could be put into circulation by himself. Mr. Quigg looks at this matter seriously, not because it is a serious matter in itself from his standpoint, but because he is seriously affected by it. I insist upon it that I have nothing at all to do with the matter now. It was relegated to the Republican Congress by the action of the people in 1896, and the Republican Congress, of which Mr. Quigg is now a member, has taken no action to settle it in the manner in which he says he wants to have it settled.

"If Mr. Quigg should be elected he will do no more in the future than he has done in the past. His purpose is merely to lead you astray. His purpose is to have you send him to a place which he will not occupy, but which he will use as the source of a yearly income that will enable him to play what he thinks is politics in this city.

"Now, fellow-citizens, the Republican Party can get for the Chairmanship of its County Committee here an earnest Republican who will perform the duties of a Chairman without compensation, merely for the advantage of his party. Is there any reason, therefore, that you should elect Mr. Quigg to the Congress of the United States, knowing that his only purpose is to put himself into a position in which he can take the salary of a Congressman to enable him to devote his time to political functions in this city?

"He has asked if I should be pleased to win my election in his stead by deceit. I direct you to his record, and I ask you if there is any deceit in that. He has said that he had supposed that I was a brave man and an honest one. Well, I make no brag of honesty. I will not tell you that I am brave. I tell you only that if I am elected—and I believe that I will be elected—I shall be in the House of Representatives all the time, ready to make my record, either in my seat or upon the floor.

"I shall be brave enough to meet the questions which come up, and to take my stand with respect to them. It will not be necessary for me to come to you and tell you what I believe at the close of my term. You will know it from my record. Mr. Quigg expresses a belief in respecting a great many things, but he can point out to you no examples of that belief carried into effect."

At Quigg headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday Mr. Quigg stated that he thought Chanler had killed himself by dodging the issues. His managers also gave out a letter written by Nathan Bijur to Capt. Chanler, a copy of which, it is supposed, Mr. Bijur gave to Mr. Quigg, for the managers of the Chanler campaign say they certainly did not give it to their opponents, although they assert that for all the harm it will do them they might as well have published it broadcast.

It appears that Capt. Chanler has sent letters to those in his district whom he could not see personally, and whom he thought might espouse his cause. Mr. Bijur was one of these. To this letter, under date of Oct. 22, Mr. Bijur has replied, stating that Capt. Chanler must have addressed him under a serious misapprehension.

He said that he had never spoken favorably of Capt. Chanler as a candidate for election to Congress, although he admits that he has frequently spoken favorably of him personally, "for," he says, "I regard and esteem you as the embodiment of all the qualities which go to make up a perfect gentleman, but we are not in this instance dealing with personalities, but with political principles."

Mr. Bijur then tells Capt. Chanler that as a candidate he stands on a platform that is "wholly and irretrievably bad" in that it dodges the silver question, which he declares to be one of the issues of this campaign. He says:

What is your position on this question? How will you vote if the Teller resolutions are reintroduced? Will you defend and advocate the gold standard, or will you champion what we term the 16 to 1 heresy? When you have declared yourself unequivocally on this question we shall know how you stand on the one—I think I may say, the greatest—present National issue, on which this State has declared itself against the principles of your party at the election of 1896 by the unprecedented plurality of 288,469 in favor of the election of President McKinley, out of a total effective vote of 1,432,876.

Mr. Bijur also speaks of the judiciary issue, saying:

We have received your nomination from the Congressional Convention of the same party whose County Convention has rejected a petition of 3,200 lawyers representing thousands of clients, and whose leader has openly, and, perhaps, with unconsciousness of the enormity of his offense, repudiated this doctrine. You cannot in justice to constituents and yourself afford to shirk this issue as your party's platform in this State has sought to shirk the currency issue. In my humble opinion you are called upon all the more to declare yourself in this regard, because the party on whose behalf you appeal for our suffrage, inserted in its National platform of 1896 a plank which was understood by the vast majority of the bar of this country as an implied threat against the integrity and independence of the Federal Supreme Court. The recollection of this threat, weakened by the lapse of time, has been revived into a living issue affecting every citizen of the Union by the pernicious attitude of your party in the matter of the local judicial nominations.

The withdrawal from the fight of Frank L. Warner the independent nominee, is claimed by the Quigg managers to leave the way clear for their man, if indeed at any time there was any danger from his candidacy. On the other hand, the Democrats are claiming that Warner's Republican supporters will almost to a man vote for Capt. Chanler, as being now the only way of showing their disapproval of Mr. Quigg's candidacy.

TAXING FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

The Civil Service Commission Opposes the Levying of Political Assessments on Government Employes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Civil Service Commission is making a vigorous campaign against political assessments of Federal officials and employes, in view of the approaching elections, and in addition to its own circular has brought out an order from the Post Office Department, to be followed by one from the Treasury, looking to its full enforcement. Acting Postmaster General Heath has issued an order calling attention to the commission's circular, and directing all Postmasters to sign, post conspicuously, and "use every means to direct the attention of their subordinates" to it.

The order sent out by the commission is accompanied by a warning from the commission that its duty is to enforce the law strictly, that it will employ every legitimate and available means to secure the prosecution and punishment of whoever may violate it. It also requests any person having any knowledge of any violation of the law to lay the facts before the commission, which will take action at once upon them. All Postmasters are ordered to sign the following:

"All employes connected with this office are hereby notified that they are under no obligation whatever by reason of their being in the public service to make contributions or subscriptions for political or other purposes, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure to so subscribe or contribute."

B. Altman & Co.

Have just received several large shipments of Fine Modern Oriental Rugs, consisting of extra quality Hamidea, Gulistan, Osmani and Sultanabad, in soft delicate colors for Parlor or Chamber, and rich dark colors for Library or Dining Room.

Sale Monday, October 24th.

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MERINO UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.—A large stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Merino and Wool Underwear is now shown, and represents the best foreign and domestic makes, also their exclusive brand, The "Betalph," which can be had in heavy or medium weights. A fine selection of Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Garments of Merino, Wool, Silk, and Silk and Wool, in Combination Suits, Tights, Vests, Drawers and Corset Covers, and an assortment of Bloomers, Knickerbockers, Golf Vests and Waistcoats.

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Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, Neck Pieces and Collarettes.

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WILL PICTURE THE ERIE CANAL.

Stereopticon Man to Display Campaign Views in Broadway.

The Democratic Campaign Committee has made arrangements with the Edison Electric Light Company and with a stereopticon man to throw upon a big screen on Broadway, near Thirty-fourth Street, pictures of the Erie Canal. These pictures are intended to illustrate the condition of the canal near Lockport. They will be used this week. They show spots where the banks have caved in and canalboats stuck in the mud.

It was announced yesterdty at the headquarters that Samuel Bolton, a Republican of Lansingburg, has come out for the Democratic State ticket.

The headquarters at both the Hoffman House and Tammany Hall were very quiet yesterday. Richard Croker called at the Hoffman House early in the day and had a conference with Senator Murphy.

CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Clinton R. Woodruff, at a Meeting in Philadelphia Academy of Music, Denounces the Local "Machine."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A fusion reform meeting was held at the Academy of Music to-day in advocacy of the election of James M. Beck for District Attorney and the support of the entire Municipal League ticket. Clinton Rogers Woodruff addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said:

"The people of Philadelphia are face to face with a situation of the most vital and far-reaching importance, both to their present and future welfare. They are called upon to determine at the approaching election whether their thralldom to a corrupt and discredited machine, which has utilized the city and its assets for selfish and private ends, shall be continued, or whether they will declare their independence of those powers and influences and once again resume the reins of self-government.

"Since the advent of the present machine to power a serious fatality seems to have overtaken those it has chosen to honor. One[illegible] was sentenced to seventeen years of penal servitude for high misdemeanors in office, although pardoned before the expiration of his term by a complaisant Pardon Board. The members of the Board of Mercantile Appraisers pleaded guilty at the bar of the court to gross misdemeanors in office. Another official died of a broken heart brought about by causes it would be painful to discuss. Another, after a career of unusual brilliance and public usefulness before the blight of the machine's dire influence overtook him was compelled to retire from his candidacy for a renomination to avert an overwhelming defeat by an aroused and outraged and indignant public opinion.

"Since the advent of the present machine to power four of our Philadelphia banks, favored with enormous deposits of public moneys, have failed with a frightful record of corruption and disaster following in their train. The president and cashier of one served a term of imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary; the president of another is a fugitive from justice; the president of the third died the day before the warrant of arrest was to have been served upon him, and its cashier is under indictment awaiting trial. The sad ending of the unfortunate cashier of the fourth, perhaps the hypnotized tool of shrewd and designing public plunderers, is familiar.

"To cap the climax of the iniquities to be charged up to the machine's reign of power we have the nomination of the boss himself for the State Senate, not on a platform of public service or his own record, but that he may revenge himself upon those who have had the temerity to expose his true character.

"The machine is crying, 'Peace! Peace! We have given you eminently respectable candidates! What more do you want?' Our reply is we want men free from machine influence and pledged to the people's interests. We want men who stand on a platform of 'freedom from boss dictation that public servants may do their duty, their whole duty, to their constituents.' We want men who are not afraid to face the issue and their constituents and discuss the vital questions of the day with them. We want men who will rely upon public sentiment, and not machine organization to elect them. We want men whose records speak of themselves, at once an evidence of their ability and trustworthiness and a guarantee of their future public usefulness."

Threw Herself Into a Bonfire.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 22.—Alice Malone, a domestic, died last night in terrible agony from burns self-inflicted. While temporarily deranged on Thursday she built a bonfire, and then deliberately walked into it. When she was discovered her clothing was a mass of flames. She had been living here with her brother, but had been unable to secure a situation, and this had preyed upon her mind. About a week ago the woman tried to commit suicide by jumping into the river.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Commissioners, in Session at Anniston, Ala., Hear Further Testimony Concerning Chickamauga Park.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 22.—The war investigating commission began its work here to-day by making an inspection of the site of Camp Shipp in the forenoon, and then devoting the afternoon to questioning Gen. Frank, commanding officer of the camp, and his Chief Surgeon, Major Henry F. Hoyt. Both were identified with Camp Thomas at Chickamauga. It was made plain by the general trend of their examination that the work done by the commission here would pertain more largely to Camp Thomas than to the camp here, as a majority of the men here were removed from Chickamauga. There are, however, two regiments here which were in Cuba, and some of their representatives also will be examined.

Gen. Frank said he considered Chickamauga Park a good site for a temporary camp, but not for a permanent camp, for a large army. The chief difficulty was in putting sinks down deep enough. Owing to the rock formation near the surface, sinks could only be made two or three feet deep, and they were frequently overflowed. There was also a general impression that the springs in the locality were impregnated by these sinks, and it was impossible to prevent the men from drinking from the springs.

Gen. Frank thought the camp should have been moved as early as July. The hospital tents were not floored when he went to the camp early in July, though there had been sufficient time to have furnished flooring for the entire camp. Gen. Frank said that his corps commander had never made an inspection of the camp with reference to sinks, drains, &c.

Dr. Henry F. Hoyt was examined especially with reference to Camp Thomas. He said the increase in sickness above the normal had begun about the middle of July, and had been rapid from that time forward, until there were 350 patients in the first division hospital on the 1st of August. At this time it was impossible to receive new patients for a period of twenty-four hours. The increase in disease had begun with the rainy season, and he thought much of the malaria had been due to the fact that the men were compelled to sleep on the ground. He attributed the increase in typhoid to the sinks, to the flies, to the fact that the wells were infected, and to the carelessness of the men. The water used was taken through pipes from Chickamauga River and the pipe was located only a few feet from the mouth of the stream that drained the camp. The doctor thought that this tributary stream had been forced into the pipes by means of eddies. It had also been impossible to prevent the use of surface well water by the men.

Dr. Hoyt said he was familiar with the complaints concerning the Eighth New York Regiment, and especially with the criticism made by Surgeon General Terry of New York. There was, he said, an enormous sick rate in this regiment, and there were many cases of homesickness.

W. A. THOMPSON ARRESTED.

Former Yale Student Accused of Swindling in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—William A. Thompson was arrested this afternoon and held in $500 bail by Justice Lambden on a charge of swindling. The complaint was made by the New York Condensed Milk Company. On Oct. 8 Thompson owed the company $3.74, and, it is alleged, gave the driver, Frederick Lisphard, a draft for $10 drawn on Henry T. Thomas & Co. of 38 Park Row, New York. The driver, it is said, receipted the bill and gave Thompson $6.26 in change. A few days later the draft came back dishonored, and the company got the warrant for Thompson.

Thompson, with his wife and baby, came to New Rochelle on July 1 and occupied a handsome cottage in Fairview Place, the rent of which is said to have been $85 per month. Thompson did not work, and the impression went abroad that he was wealthy. The local tradesmen flocked for his custom, and it is said they are now sorry. It is alleged that he owes several hundred dollars.

At one time Thompson was a student in Yale University, and it is alleged that he served four months for stealing jewelry belonging to fellow-students. His father is said to have died from a broken heart, caused by the misbehavior of the young man.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. A.

GILSEY—Lieut. L. G. Miller, U. S. N.

GRAND UNION—John Palmer, Secretary of State, Albany.

HOLLAND—Norman Field, Manchester, England; Lieut. Col. E. J. McClernand, U. S. A.

MANHATTAN—Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston.

WALDORF—R. W. Roberts, Maadalay, India; Vicomte and Vicomtesse d'Andigne, Paris; Philip Hichborn, Naval Constructor, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bronner Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions and furnishing goods; 392 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stover, Marshall & Winfree, Lynchburg, Va.; D. Marshall, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, millinery; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Garson, woolens, Hotel Manhattan.

Zane & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. E. Zane, kid gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenbury, C. E., & Sons, Bay City, Mich.; W. G. Rosenbury, carpets; Hotel Imperial

Palmer, A. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. W. Palmer, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:19	Sun sets	5:09
Moon sets			

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:48	Gov. Isl'd	2:07
H. Gate	3:58		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:08	Gov. Isl'd	2:27
H. Gate	4:16		

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Asti, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Camatense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. Transport, ——	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or an arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 23.

Belgenland, Southampton, Oct. 11.
Bellanoch, St. Lucia, Oct. 15.
Cufic, Liverpool, Oct. 13.
La Normandie, Havre, Oct. 15.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 16.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 20.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Oct. 19.
Welneland, Shields, Oct. 7.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

Antilla, Nassau, Oct. 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, Oct. 15.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 13.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 19.
Neustria, Azores, Oct. 14.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 20.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 18.
Biela, St. Lucia, Oct. 17.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 22.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 13.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Pennland, Southampton, Oct. 15.
Port Melbourne, London, Oct. 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 14.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Polaria, Hamburg, Oct. 13.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 18.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Britannic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 22.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Hodgson, from Progreso, &c. Arrived in Quarantine at 12:25 A. M. 23d.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Osborne, Liverpool Sept. 30, in ballast to C. B. Richard & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M. 20th and remained to discharge ballast.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Kingston, &c., Oct. 14, with fruit and passengers to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. Was detained outside the Bar since 10 P. M. 21st.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Keiterer, Stettin Oct. 5 and Shields 9, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Mayfield, (Br.,) Calcutta, &c., Aug. 2, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. and anchored on account of the fog.

SS Kurrachee, (Br.,) Liddle, Shields Oct. 6, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived off the Bar at midnight 21st and was obliged to put out to sea on account of weather.

SS Algoa, (Br.,) Hansford, Hamburg Oct. 1 and Shields 6, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, New York for Marseilles, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, from Rio Janeiro, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 22, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind west, blowing a strong breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport

DR. GILMAN ON EXPANSION

The President of Johns Hopkins Declares It to be the Problem of the Century.

NEW CONDITIONS TO BE FACED

He Is Not an Expansionist, but He Insists that the Changed Outlook Must Be Recognized—Confident of the Future.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Princeton University celebrated its one hundred and fifty-second anniversary to-day with appropriate ceremonies. An imposing academy procession, in which appeared ex-President Cleveland, A. Taylor Pyne, William Milligan Sloane, and other men of National reputation, passed from the library to Alexander Hall, where the exercises were held. The ceremonies were very simple. After a brief review of the university's affairs and a reference to the proposed graduates' school, President Patton introduced, as the guest of honor, President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, who addressed the assemblage on the theme "Books and Politics."

President Gilman at the outset referred at some length to the value of books and of libraries; and to their influence upon civilization, and then, touching upon current events, spoke in part as follows:

"Count the Summer only, from the time when the sun crossed the equator in his northward course until he returned thereto, and is it not the most remarkable Summer of American history since the Summer of 1776, not excepting that of 1863? Take a broader view, and will you not admit that in events and consequences it is one of the most remarkable years of history since the days of Napoleon? Consider the chief events. The world has been shocked by the death of an Empress at the hand of an assassin. Two world-renowned statesmen, who through their long careers in England and Germany, have wielded powers that were almost supreme, have joined the immortals. Another, almost equally eminent in the Chinese Empire, has been deposed from his high office, then reinstated. The Empress mother appears to have assumed the prerogatives of the Emperor, who is said to be incarcerated. Meanwhile, through the Celestial Empire, the supremacy of European civilization is rapidly advancing. An imperial University under the leadership of a gifted American has been inaugurated. Railroad concessions have been granted to foreign capitalists. Russia, England, and France are on the alert, and, if actual war upon the Chinese coasts or within the borders has been averted thus far, the low rumblings of Poseidon, the earth-shaker, have been heard—rumblings of jealousy and rivalry not likely to be suppressed by the doctrine of 'spheres of influence' in the partition of China. The confinement of a solitary prisoner on a dreary islet fitly named 'The Devil's,' has led to revelations which are shaking the stability of the Republic of France, and have endangered its relations to other Governments.

"Germany and England have come to a peaceful adjustment of their respective claims upon the eastern coast of Africa. British arms, with unparalleled skill—a triumph of military science—have beaten the dervishes, planted the cross of St. George on Omdurman-Khartoum, where the Khalifa's black flag had been waving since the death of brave Gen. Gordon; freed the upper valley of the Nile, and opened thus a passage to the lakes of Central Africa there to meet, ere long, an opposite current coming northward from the cape—all this prognostic of English supremacy, in the interior of the dark continent, from the delta at Alexandria to the settlements of Cape Town. The unexpected appearance of the forces of France at Fashoda has caused a temporary, perhaps a serious, embarrassment. The Emperor of Russia, Nicholas the pacificator, successor of Alexander the liberator, has called for a conference of the European powers looking toward disarmament, and the responses, if not conclusive, are hopeful. England and America, without a formal alliance, have engaged in the peaceful settlement of such open questions as pertain to the Continent of North America. More than this, mother and daughter have been drawn more closely together than they ever have been since the colonial tie was severed, drawn too by sentiments stronger than speeches or than language, stronger than arms, stronger than treaties—strong in the consciousness of kin and the equal inheritance of institutions and ideas, religion and law.

OUR WAR AT HOME AND ITS RESULTS.

"All this in the Old World; turn now to the New. For the first time in half a century the United States has engaged in a foreign war—the war of one hundred days. Never have her young men shown more patriotism, more courage, more endurance, more strength. A quarter of a million brave defenders have rallied round the flag. Southerners and Northerners have stood side by side once more together, brothers in arms, as they were at Cowpens and Yorktown, a blessed sign of complete reunion. Sectional animosity has disappeared. In this vast army, mirabile dictu, less than three hundred men were reported killed by sword and ball. Our victorious fleet, the White Squadron of peace, has demonstrated not only the supremacy of naval power, to which Capt. Mahan had been calling the attention of the world, but it has also shown the abilities of our countrymen in devising, constructing, and handling these giants of the sea while with consummate accuracy the range has been determined, the guns sighted, and huge projectiles hurled on their destructive mission. In one memorable morning the hands of Spain were released from their grasp upon the Pearl of the Antilles, and soon, when the ashes of Columbus return from Havana to Seville, reluctant in pace, her supremacy will have vanished from the lands Columbus discovered, from a domain that once extended from the heart of North America to the heart of South America and over the intervening seas.

"Nor is this all. In the distant Philippines, first the navy alone of the United States, then the navy and army together, achieved great victories and placed in our possession the control of that great island group. The Ladrones yielded without a contest. It was one of the humors of the war, caught up by a gifted story teller, that the commandant of Suam apologized for not returning the American salute because of the want of proper ammunition, and was astounded to find himself on the way to Manila as a prisoner of war. Meanwhile, Hawaii, conquered long ago by the peaceful agencies of civilization, has been annexed to the United States, 'for better for worse, for richer for poorer, till death us do part.' It was a pathetic scene when the Stars and Stripes rose above the Government House in Honolulu.

"We have had our financial as well as our military and naval victories. The cry of the silver dollar, if not silenced, is muffled: A popular loan called out from the people, without the mediation of bankers, an offering seven times as great as the Treasury wanted.

"It is needless to recapitulate the sequence of stirring deeds performed in our united service, for they have been made familiar to every one in marvelous reports, written in the din and peril of the battle field and on the decks of ships in action, by brave and gifted writers, whose keen observation, accurate memories, translucent style, and immediate transmission of the news by boat and wire have glorified the profession of newspaper correspondent, and enabled the people to follow day by day, almost hour by hour, the stirring actions of our Admirals and Generals.

THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE.

"We are now involved in the less exciting, but not less important, problems of peace. Able Commissioners are engaged in Paris in the definition of the Spanish-American protocol. At home, investigations respecting the conduct of the war are in progress, and especially respecting the sanitary care of the army; the settlement of conflicting claims and the bestowal of well-earned laurels likewise exact attention, but above these problems, important as they are, there rises one transcendent question, a question without a precedent, involved in detail, world-wide in its significance. You anticipate my meaning. The great problem that is now before the country is not the relation of Admiral to Admiral, of General to General, of Secretary to subordinates; nor is it the merit or demerit of Congressional action in the declaration of war, nor is it the possibility that Cuba might have been released from Spanish control by a continuance of the President's diplomacy, which at one time was so hopeful. Such inquiries may be relegated to history. But the question of to-day, the question of the decade, it may be the question of the twentieth century, is the attitude of the United States toward the islands of the sea, de insulis nuper repertis. This is a question for universities and university men to illuminate by the experience of mankind.

"Unquestionably the President and Congress, upon whom the ultimate responsibility will rest, will give to the problem the full consideration which it demands, but it is quite possible that their conclusions may be influenced by studies pursued in the libraries of Princeton and other learned institutions, and by publications set forth by their printing presses. Public opinion is forming. Speeches, pamphlets, resolutions, political platforms, magazine articles, and books are, following each other in quick succession. A Bishop on the one side is answered by a Bishop on the other; a scholar by a Senator; party utterances are confounded; the discreet are careful what they say, and the indiscreet pronounce off-hand what the country ought to do.

CIVILIZATION THE CONQUERING FORCE.

"In considering the task of the United States, let us be reminded that in the evolution of this period of modern history the underlying fact is this—the nations claiming to be civilized are engaged in the subjugation of those that are not. It is almost equally important to remember that the revolutions now in progress, peaceful and war-ful, are due to many co-operating forces, four of which are noteworthy—the rapidity of communication by electricity and steam, annihilators of space and time; the growth of manufactures and commerce demanding new markets; the improvement of munitions and armaments, especially those of naval warfare, and, finally, the increase of education and enterprise arising from the growth of science and an eagerness to subdue the earth.

"It would be instructive to review the progress of continental empire during the nineteenth century in North America, Africa, and Asia, but it is Oceanica with which we are chiefly concerned. Think of the achievements of less than a century. England has created great States in Australia. New Zealand in less than sixty years has abandoned barbarism for civilization, the Fijis in the same period have become Christianized, and the seat of England's power in the Pacific; Tahiti is French; Samoa is under the joint protectorate of Germany, England, and the United States, where Pago-Pago will soon be our harbor of refuge; the Hawaiians are now an American territory; the Ladrones are held, at least for the present, by right of conquest, and the Philippines are in chancery.

"In this period of changes it is clear that the United States, because of its geographical position, must of necessity be a mediator between Europe and Asia, if it be only as a carrier of methods, merchandise, and men.

"I do not propose, on this academic occasion, to discuss a question upon which wise men are widely divided, eager as I should be for the opportunity to do so. Such prudent reserve is justified by the fact that a board of ten Commissioners is now in Paris engaged in determining the conditions of peace; the additional fact that Congress has had no opportunity for debate upon the conduct and results of the war; and the third fact that the President, in whose wisdom and patriotism the country places the most confidence, has given no public sign, with all possible information at his command, of the attitude which the Administration will take in respect to our new relations.

A GREAT PROBLEM IN GOVERNMENT.

"I am not an imperialist, an expansionist, nor a jingo. I belong to a class of citizens represented, no doubt, by many in this assembly, who dread revolution, trust experience, and are established by inheritance, training, and reflection in the belief that the freedom of this country from foreign entanglements has secured its peace and plenty, and is the basis of its hope and faith. I feel now, as I felt in June, that it is safer to walk in the footsteps of the fathers than to enter upon the unblazoned paths of the forest, which lead we know not where. Nevertheless is it not apparent that the events of 1898, following in quick succession, like the bombs from the turret of a battleship, have changed the outlook? If public opinion, manifest by the newspapers, expressed by speeches, pamphlets, and resolutions, and presently to be formulated by Congress, demands that our acquisitions remain our possessions, the Americans have reached the most serious difficulty in government that has arisen since the Constitution of the United States was adopted—reconstruction, perhaps, excepted, though of this I am not sure. Such a state of affairs was not foretold by optimistic or by pessimistic prophecy. The political results, as distinguished from the military and naval, have been adverse to the wishes, arguments, and anticipations of conservative men. But here we are, in circumstances unforeseen when the Constitution was adopted, when the farewell address was written, or when the Monroe doctrine was announced, or even at the declaration of war with Spain.

"Whatever we may think of the annexation of Hawaii, or of the value of Puerto Rico, or of the wisdom of the recent war, or of its necessity, or of the terms of the protocol; or of the perplexities in which this country is involved, here we are, face to face with new problems, new responsibilities, new opportunities. They are not ghosts and spectres which will vanish as we approach them; they are giants tough and grim armed with clubs and full of deceit—with which we shall have many a rude encounter before we prevail. Here we are.

OUR LACK OF PREPARATION.

"For this state of affairs we are wholly unprepared. If it is true, as a member of the Cabinet has said, that war came like a flash of lightning out of a clear sky, and as the President afterward affirmed, that 'the storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it,' it is equally true that the Nation is not ready for the new problems of civil government upon which it is entering. Reduce these problems to their lowest terms. Near by, Cuba, freed from the sovereignty of Spain, is ours for the moment by conquest, and yet it is not ready for self-government, nor will it be for a long time to come. Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands are ours by the terms of the protocol, and are equally unprepared for republican suffrage. In the Pacific, Hawaii is ours by annexation; an island in the Ladrones is guaranteed to us by the protocol; we are in possession of the Harbor, Bay, and City of Manila, and with Germany and England we are joint protectors of Samoa, where Pago-Pago is already a naval rendezvous. Nor should we forget that if none of these acquisitions had been made, our influence in the Pacific would still be very great. Our merchants, missionaries, travelers, men of letters, artists, scientists are bound to traverse Oceana. American influence is sure to be felt in Australasia and Eastern Asia. We once made a call upon Japan and behold the results.

"From this influence there is no escape. The question is now best to use the advantages of our position for the good of mankind. The Chinese policy is to remain shut up within a wall, repel all assault, and refrain from interference with the affairs of other people. Shall the Americans, abandoning the opportunities that have been placed in their hands, maintain a similar seclusion and be contented with coaling stations, or shall they establish themselves as a civilizing force in the Pacific?

THE COMMERCIAL FACTOR.

"I purposely refrain from dwelling upon our commercial relations, but they must not be passed by with a contemptuous remark about pecuniary greed. It is right to condemn cupidity and avarice; yet the free and enlarged exchange of the products of one clime, or one State for those of another, is among the highest achievements of civilization. Commerce has been the making of England as truly as it was the making of Phoenicia. International trade is the business of the United States by which our own welfare and the welfare of all people with whom we have to deal are promoted. Let commerce be stopped, and all the mechanism of modern society is brought to silence.

"Four centuries of experience in the transmission of modern civilization are now of record. Spain has given the world an object lesson which has reached its last chapter, and Spain has shown what miserable results may follow from bad laws, bad customs, and bad institutions. The States of Central and South America are the examples of her best influence; Cuba and the Philippines of her worst. Portugal, once enterprising, has her lessons in decadence. The Dutch have tried their hand in the maintenance of distant colonies, and Java tells the tale. France has her manifold possessions in the Orient, and if Tahiti is not a fair illustration of her influence, look at Algiers, Tonquin, and Madagascar. England is pre-eminent in colonial supremacy. Her ability in governing a distant empire, especially as shown in South Africa, in Egypt, and in India during recent years, is wonderful. Russia, France, and England, to say nothing of Germany and Japan, now have their hands upon China, and no one can predict when an Eastern war will be declared, or what will be the issue.

AS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"It does not follow that if distant islands come under the dominion of the United States, the inhabitants of these islands are at once to be admitted to the privileges of self-government. The process of training must be gradual and will probably be long. Doubtless in each case the procedure will differ from that of every other case, and difficulties, various and complex, will be presented; but certainly modern civilization is adequate to the task of perpetuating and extending its influence among the islands of Oceanic by introducing fundamental principles of political well being. The principle that government depends upon the will of the governed is not of universal application. There are constant conditions in which authority must be exercised over those who are incapable of governing themselves. It is as true of nations as it is of individuals that they must learn the art of self-government. Democratic institutions may be partial and gradual as well as complete.

A QUESTION FOR THE UNIVERSITIES.

"To discuss elaborately these questions is an appropriate task for the universities of this land. A word from the President or a request from the Secretary of State would set the universities at work. It would be better still if Congress would authorize the appointment of a commission to be made up of the most learned, the most wise, the most experienced statesmen of the land not now holding public office, and charge them to investigate for years to come these problems. A commission made up of jurists, students of international law, economists, and historians could bring together, arrange, digest, and make known the conditions of success and the conditions of failure, and thus prepare the way for such legislation or for such Constitutional amendments as will enable the Government of the United States to administer for the good of humanity its new responsibilities in the islands of the sea.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

"I am well aware that there are many of our best counselors who dread to have our countrymen entertain these questions. We are 'too corrupt,' they say. 'If we cannot govern Manhattan, why undertake Manila? If we are embarrassed by 8,000,000 of Africans speaking our language, voting for our rulers, and fighting with our armies, what can we do with 8,000,000 of Malays, to say nothing of half-breeds?' But I have confidence that if in the progress of events these responsibilities are imposed upon us, we shall rise to the opportunities. I appeal to English history. How short a time it is since seats in Parliament were bought, since commissions in the army were openly purchased, since the only civil service was favoritism and 'pull.' See what a century of increasing responsibility has brought upon Englishmen. We are of their stock. I appeal to human nature. How readily trustworthiness is fostered by responsibility.

"Human progress is usually heralded by fire and sword, hunger and thirst; our civil war took a million lives; the war of independence was a seven years' war, and the cup of separation was full of bitter herbs; the colonization of the New World by England required a century of privation and poverty; and so I might go on, but there is no need to do so. History warns us that in our new career we may anticipate perplexities, embarrassments, blunders, a neglect of the principles of efficient civil service, the rivalries of churches, the wasteful and perhaps the fraudulent expenditure of vast sums of money, and attempts to engraft the system of spoils on the unsophisticated and unwary. I dread the conflict. Nevertheless I believe that the American people, through their errors, perplexities, and sins, will rise to the situation before them, and will succeed in carrying to distant lands the benefits of liberty, order, and law; and I believe that the young men of our universities, to whom the great storehouses of human experience are open, while they point out in the history of Alexander, and Caesar, and Charlemagne, and Napoleon the dangers of imperial magnitude, will also show us how in the twentieth century these dangers may be to a great extent averted, and human happiness be advanced by spreading through the world the principles of Anglo-American liberties."

After the address honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred upon Abraham Kuyper, D. D., of Holland, and Albert V. Dicey, B. C. L., of England. Dr. Kuyper is professor of the Free University of Amsterdam, is a member of the States General, and is the recognized leader of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. Dr. Dicey is professor of English law in Oxford University.

SHOOTING STARS.

Scores of Tons of Them Reach the Earth's Remotest Corners Daily.

From The London Standard.

Sir Robert Ball, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, delivered, in the Birkbeck Institute recently, the first of the lectures arranged for the present season. His subject was "The Lances of Heaven," telling about the great showers of shooting stars that may be expected in November, 1898, or 1899. For a period of a thousand years great showers of stars had recurred every thirty-three years with more or less regularity. The first that took place in this century was on Nov. 13, 1833. An ordinary shooting star, even though it traced out a brilliant streak across the star-spangled vaults, was by no means a large object. A meteor was not so big as the moon. The shooting star was less than a mountain or a hill; it was not so large as a church; it was even smaller than a cottage; not often were the shooting stars so heavy as a turnip, or even as a potato; and many a bright shooting star was no larger than an ordinary bean; they were frequently not so large as a pea. Among the innumerable myriads of shooting stars many were, in truth, neither larger nor heavier than the grains of sand on the sea shore. For thousands of years—he believed for tens or hundreds of thousands of years—the little meteor had been hurrying through space with that extraordinary speed which utterly transcended any velocity that could be produced on earth. The earth was bombarded by shooting stars, day and night, year in and year out, by hundreds of thousands of them, which, though small, possessed extraordinary power for doing mischief. If the meteors were not arrested in their frenzied flight, and rendered perfectly harmless, he could not tell what the result would be. They were often exactly in the line of fire of the great November shower, and the very fury with which these lances of heaven tried to get at us was the source of our salvation. The speed of their flight was so preposterous that the shooting star became transformed into a streak of harmless and beautiful vapor. In the most moderate computation, scores of tons of meteoric matter were added each day to the previous mass of the earth. Since the Queen came to the throne, the earth had acquired not less than half a million tons of additional matter, which had been gathering from the depths of space. No one could tell where this matter was not to be found. On lofty Alpine summits, amid the eternal snows, whose purity had never been sullied by smoke from furnaces, minute particles were found, bearing evidence of having been fused by intense heat. Such particles were the poor residues of glorious shooting stars which had originated in comets. Amid the ooze that came up from the bottom of the Atlantic were many little particles which had merely exchanged their position from the depths of space to the depths of ocean. For they were the spoils of the shooting stars which had dropped into the sea. The motes which floated so beautifully in the sunbeam frequently comprised heavenly contributions. The fowls turned over by the plow of the husbandman contained no insignificant proportion of materials which in the lapse of illimitable ages of geological time had been gathered in from the tails of mighty comets. Grains of corn owed something to the gentle rain of meteoric matter, as well as to the gentle rains of a more familiar description. The loaf as it came to the table contained within it particles which had voyaged for uncounted thousands of centuries of time through illimitable millions of miles of space. Thus to provide the actual material of our bodily frame, the remotest realms of space had been laid under contribution. The life of every one present was at that moment in intimate association with particles that had been brought thither by shooting stars. These wonders of the shooting stars did but lead them to think of those fine words of Ruskin: "It is but the outer hem of God's great mantle our poor stars do gem." The lecture was illustrated by lantern pictures.

Probable Democratic Congress.

From The Washington Times, (Ind.)

The Democratic Congressional Committee is preparing an estimate of the probable complexion of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which it will, it is understood, make public this week. This estimate will only be a preliminary canvass, and will of course be subject to revision before the 8th of November. It is not likely, however, that the figures prepared by the Democratic committee will be extravagant. The idea of the Democratic managers is to be conservative and not to make any claims that are not apparently justified by the actual facts. It is much better for obvious reasons, they think, to underestimate their prospects than to overstate them and be compelled later on to reduce their claims.

The most conservative figures prepared by the Democratic Congressional Committee show a good working majority in the Fifty-sixth Congress for the Democratic Party. A change of thirty districts would be all that is necessary to give the control of the next House of Representatives to the Democrats. From present indications the Democrats will gain more than that number of representatives in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Best Record of the Year Made by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS LARGE

Weather Seemed to Cause No Fears and Many Guardsmen Indulged in Rifle Practice.

The threatening weather yesterday morning did not deter many members of the New York National Guard from going down to Creedmoor for rifle practice. The best shooting of this year was done yesterday by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, who went from Fort Slocum to qualify before his regiment was sent South. In the forenoon he ran the gamut of targets, and qualified as marksman, sharpshooter, and expert.

The Twenty-third Regiment put through more men than any other organization, with the Seventh a close second. All the ranges were open and the attendance was large. The scores follow:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. J. G. Nieser, Co. K	4 5 3 3 3—18	4 3 2 0 3—12	30
P. T. Dodd, Co. G	3 5 4 4 3—19	2 3 4 4 2—15	34
G. G. Donnally, Co. D	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 4 4 2 2—16	31
G. B. Van Clive, Co. G	4 4 3 3 3—17	5 3 4 4 4—20	37

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. J. H. Townsend, Co. A	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 5 5 5 0—20	43
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Co. B	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 3 4 5—20	43
Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Co. H	5 5 3 4 5—22	5 4 4 5 5—23	45
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr., Co. G	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Corp. E. D. Hewitt, Co. B	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 3 4 5 4—20	43
G. G. Donnally, Co. D	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 5 5 5—22	42
F. W. Lloyd, Co. H	5 4 4 5 3—21	5 3 5 4 4—21	42
A. E. Wells, Co. E	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 4 5 3 3—19	44

EXPERTS.

Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr., Co. B	5 5 3 4 5—22	5 4 5 4 3—21	43
M. Uhl, Co. C	5 5 5 3 5—23	4 5 4 5 5—23	46

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. W. H. Stokes, Co. C	4 4 3 2 2—15	2 4 3 3 4—16	31
H. E. Hale, Co. K	4 3 4 4 0—15	4 3 4 4 2—18	33
W. C. Jones, Jr., Co. K	4 2 3 3 3—15	2 2 5 4 3—16	31
W. C. Leyden, Co. F	4 4 5 4 2—19	3 3 2 3 0—11	30
C. E. Rickerson, Co. H	5 4 3 4 2—18	4 4 4 2 4—18	36
J. R. Slipper, Co. F	4 4 2 4 3—17	0 3 4 4 4—15	32
G. H. Smith, Co. A	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 5 3 5 3—19	35
R. Woolley, Co. A	2 4 4 3 4—17	3 0 3 4 2—12	30

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lieut. C. L. Schofield, Co. H	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
J. K. Frink, Co. F	4 5 4 4 5—23	5 4 4 3 4—20	43
J. W. Hermion, Co. F	5 4 4 3 5—21	5 5 4 4 4—22	43
H. K. Zust, Co. D	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 3 5 4—20	43

EXPERTS.

Capt. G. T. Musson, staff	4 4 4 5 4—21	2 5 2 5 5—19	40
Sergt. W. Du Bois, Co. K	4 5 5 4 5—23	3 4 4 4 2—17	40
Corp. G. E. Bryant, Co. F	4 5 5 5 5—23	4 3 4 4 3—18	41
H. K. Zust, Co. D	4 3 4 5 4—20	5 5 5 2 5—22	42

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

T. T. Bates, Troop 2	4 2 4 3 2—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	30
H. A. Taylor, Troop 2	3 5 4 3 2—17	2 4 4 3 3—16	33

SHARPSHOOTER.

T. T. Bates, Troop 2	4 4 5 4 4—21	5 3 5 3 5—21	42

EXPERTS.

Artificer L. M. Thiery, Troop 1	5 4 4 3 3—19	4 3 4 3 3—17	36
H. M. Cowperthwait, Troop 1	4 4 5 3 4—20	4 3 2 3 4—16	36

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

R. P. Kent, Div. 2	2 4 2 4 3—15	4 4 4 3 2—17	32
J. B. Sanford, Div. 2	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 5 4 4 0—16	35

SHARPSHOOTER.

M. W. Neal, Div. 3	5 4 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Lieut. J. H. Callaghan, Co. E	5 3 0 5 4—17	3 4 4 4 4—19	36

EXPERTS.

Capt. P. J. Farrelly, staff	5 4 4 3 4—20	4 5 5 4 3—21	41
Capt. H. E. Evans, Co. E	2 4 5 5 5—21	4 5 3 4 4—20	41

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

E. F. Hess, Co. G	3 4 4 4 2—17	2 4 2 4 3—15	32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. F. E. Dodge, Co. A	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 5 5 4 3—22	42
Sergt. J. O. Kyle, Co. E	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 5 4 4 4—22	42

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

E. Bierman, Co. F	3 2 2 5 4—16	3 4 2 2 4—15	31
A. Mindlin, Co. E	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 3—17	33
F. Spawn, Co. F	5 4 3 3 3—18	3 3 4 2 3—15	33

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Lieut. R. A. De Russy, Co. H	4 4 3 4 5—20	4 4 3 3 4—18	38

SHARPSHOOTER.

Lieut. R. A. De Russy, Co. H	5 3 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 4 5—24	46

One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Major T. R. Maxfield, staff	4 4 3 0 4—15	3 4 4 3 3—17	32

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Corp. G. W. Corwin	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 4 5 4 5—22—39	

Seventeen Separate Company.

MARKSMAN.

G. Nirdhardt	5 3 4 3 4—19	2 3 3 2 3—13—32	

EXPERT.

E. J. Clark	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 5 5 4 3—21—41	

Troop C.

EXPERT.

Tr'p'r L. S. Barrett	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 3 4 5 3—18—36	

Eleventh Separate Company.

MARKSMAN.

Corp. J. A. Greer	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 3 3 2 2—12—31	

Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston	3 5 5 3 5—21	5 3 5 3 3—19—40	

SHARPSHOOTER.

Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston	4 4 5 3 5—21	4 5 5 5 4—23—44	

EXPERT.

Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston	5 4 5 5 4—23	4 2 3 4 4—17—40	

THE SPEED OF BIRDS.

Existing Estimates Need Revision—They Can Beat a Locomotive, but Faster Flight Is Doubtful.

From The London Spectator.

It seems probable that current estimates of the speed of birds' flight must be modified. On Monday, June 27, a number of carrier pigeons were flown from the Shetland Islands to London. This is a great distance even for trained birds, the total length of the journey being 591½ miles. The date being only a week after the longest day of the year, the birds had the advantage of daylight during their whole flight, and the winner reached the house of its owner, Mr. Clutterbuck of Stanmore, in eight minutes under sixteen hours. They had been liberated at Lerwick at 3:30 A. M. The official weather chart of the Meteorological Office gave, not for the first time, information of the utmost value for estimating the conditions of winds under which the flight was made. The birds had the wind behind them throughout their journey. The result is that, in what is nearly an approach to a migration flight, the pigeons traveled at a speed of 37 miles an hour. An interesting correspondence in The Field, following the announcement of this fact, showed how widely observers differ on this most interesting question, but the records approach more nearly to the lower estimate in each case in which accuracy has been possible, and in any case the surmises of the late Dr. Gätke that migrating birds traveled occasionally at speeds reaching 180 miles an hour cannot now be seriously defended. Yet such a good observer as Mr. Frohawk, one of our best painters of birds and animals, is convinced that a godwit can fly at a speed of 150 miles per hour, and Sir Ralph Payne Gallway reckons the flight of a teal as sometimes reaching 140 miles an hour. But it has been calculated that if the godwit were flying at 150 miles an hour it would have to overcome a resistance of air equal to a pressure of 112 pounds per square foot, or considerably more than the force of a hundred-mile hurricane. Other correspondents give instances which leave little doubt that shore birds do travel at speeds considerably above 50 miles an hour; but as regards the flight of the pigeon, some experiments carried out by the proprietors of The Field many years ago leave little doubt that the speed shown in the Shetland flight is normal. Twelve records with the chronograph gave a highest speed to the blue rock pigeon of from 33 to 38 miles an hour. Pheasants and partridges were also subjected to experiment. The former made a record of 38 miles an hour, and the partridges, when well on the wing, of 32 miles.

The correspondents of The Field have endeavored to settle the question of the speed of birds solely by observation. In the absence of any mechanical aids, such observations are most difficult to make, and in the nature of things they fall short of the certainty which would be desirable. The chief value of such contributions to the discussion is that up to the present date first-hand observations of any kind are scarce, meagre, and contradictory. Every one has been struck by the phenomena of flight; almost no one has found time to take the necessary thought and trouble to collect data on a subject so uncertain and elusive. When M. Marey published his monumental work, "Le Vol des Oiseaux," in 1890, such records as he was able to collect, though eminently suggestive, were only calculated to give uncertain notions; moreover, the conclusions of different writers did not agree. M. Van Roosebeck, a leading Belgian pigeon-flier, assigned to homing pigeons a maximum speed of from 100 to 120 miles an hour. Wilbers quoted a case of a pigeon which had flown nearly 20 miles in as many minutes. Here is a difference of one-half between two authorities. One of the standard references was an observed flight of pigeons from Paris to Spa, at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The distance between the two points is 250 miles. Some of the so-called tables of birds' speed must have been drawn up on pure conjecture. Thus, according to one authority, the quail flies at 17 meters per second, the pigeon at 27 meters, the swallow at 28 meters, what the falcon at 97 meters, and the martin at 88 meters, or about 95 yards per second. Such comparisons are useless without stating what kind of flight is meant. The only flight which is open to comparison in the sense desired, or rather which can be compared with the means at our disposal, is the sustained flight of birds from point to point. Not, for example, the downward rush of a falcon after prey, or the dash of a partridge into cover. But there are cases in which even these can be compared, as when a bird of prey pursues another bird. In this connection this table of speeds is ridiculously inaccurate; the writer has seen a small falcon, the hobby, pursue and catch a swallow on the wing, though the speed of the latter is set down as four times greater than that of the falcon.

Audubon's notes are more interesting, and probably nearer the truth. He found in the crops of pigeons which he shot some rice, which they could not have gathered nearer than Carolina, about 350 miles from the place where they were shot. From the state of digestion in which he found the rice, he concluded that it had been six hours in the birds' crops, and that they must therefore have flown the distance at a speed of about a mile a minute. He also estimated that the elder duck flies at the speed of forty miles an hour, and the wild duck at about forty-five miles an hour in sustained flights. One obvious chance of error in his calculation of the speed of the pigeons is the possibility that digestion may have been partly arrested while the birds were flying so long a distance. Another statement dealing with the frigate bird depends on the assumption that it neither flies by night nor sleeps on the water. If this is correct, the distances traveled by these ocean birds in a single day must amount to as much as 1,800 miles; for they have been seen at a distance of more than 900 miles from any coast or island. But no one can prove that they do not fly by night, and the effortless soaring of these ocean birds suggests that their power to remain on the wing is certainly not limited to a period of twelve hours. It seems contrary to all reasonable conjecture that any bird should make a daily flight of hundreds of miles from its roosting place. But there are means available for discovering the real rate of flight of the frigate bird not less accurately than that of the carrier pigeon. According to the Rev. S. G. Whitmee, the frigate birds are domesticated by the natives of the Ellice Islands. In 1870 he saw numbers of them sitting about on perches erected for them near the beach. The natives catch the young birds, tie them by the leg, and feed them till they become tame. Then they let them loose, when they regularly go out to sea to obtain food and come back to roost. Advantage was taken of this by some of the missionaries to establish a "pigeon post," conducted by frigate birds, between the islands, and Mr. Whitmee himself saw more than one letter arrive in a quill attached to the wing of a frigate bird. Here there is a perfect opportunity, ready made, for determining the speed of the vol rame, one of the finest fliers among the whole nation of birds. It is not likely that the natives of these islands, or rather islets, north of Fiji and east of Samoa, have ceased to tame the birds, and the missionaries now on the islands might renew the experiment of the past, and make a trustworthy record. We might add, "Colonial papers please copy!"

A very ingenious means of observing the speed of flight was suggested by MM. Llais and Mouillard. This was to fly a bird across some open area of sand, and measure the time at which the shadow crossed lines marked upon it. But the photographic gun of M. Marey gives excellent results. If the bird is crossing the spectator it will take on a spinning disk images at the rate of ten in a second. When the space between the images is measured, and compared with the length of the bird's body on the plate, the speed at which it is traveling can be calculated at once. Observations made from railway carriages windows give a rough means of comparing bird speed. The writer has often done this, and has found that a train running at 35 miles an hour travels faster than the rook, the heron, the pheasant, and all small birds commonly seen inland except swallows and martins. A covey of partridges flying parallel with the train sometimes exceeds the speed of the engine at between thirty-five and forty miles an hour. Accurate observations of the flight of cormorants might be made, if any one would take the necessary trouble, when returning to roost in the cliffs. They fly perfectly straight along shore in certain places just before dusk every evening, and a few marks set up and a measurement on the ordnance map would give accurate results, especially if two persons, marked the flight at different angles. The writer has found the speed of these heavy birds, on still evenings, to approximate to a mile in one minute and ten seconds. "A mile a minute" is less rapid when the flight is watched from a distance than might be imagined, but it must be sometimes less than half the speed at which a swift dashes past on a summer evening; though allowance must be made for appearances when comparing the flight of large birds with that of small ones. A bee seems to fly like a flash—yet it only makes thirty miles an hour, or half the speed at which the heavy cormorants fly home to bed.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIETIES.

They Do Not Promote International Relations According to Sir E. Clarke.

From The London Standard.

Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., has sent the following letter to a constituent, who invited his support in the founding of a branch of the Anglo-American League at Plymouth:

"Ilfracombe Hotel, Oct. 6.

"Dear Sir: I cannot accept your

MORRIS PARK'S WIND-UP

Some Brilliant Sport Marked the Last Day of the Fall Meeting.

BEN HOLLADAY'S GRAND RACE

He Won the Handicap at the Old Cup Distance, Giving More Than Forty Pounds to the Others.

When Mazarine struggled home a tired winner by a length from Oxnard in the sixth race two seconds before sunset time yesterday, the curtain on the principal racing drama of the season of 1898 in the East was rung down, and a large number of those present had seen their last race until a new season opens next Spring.

The wind-up of the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association does not mean that all racing in the East is at an end, for the Queens County Jockey Club opens its gates for a fourteen days' meeting to-morrow, and there is promise of good sport there. But the best of the horses in training in the East will not run there, and the meeting at Aqueduct will be in the nature of an afterpiece to the main drama, and it will be used more by the poorer owners as a means of earning Winter oats.

The Westchester Racing Association spared no pains to make the wind-up to probably the most successful season of its career a brilliant one, and it succeeded admirably, even under adverse conditions, for the track was in an abominable condition, owing to the heavy rain of Friday night.

The Morris Park Handicap, at two and one-quarter miles, which is in reality a revival of the old cup races that were so popular decades ago, was in itself a sufficient attraction to bring out a large attendance, but coupled with it was the White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds, and the Autumn Steeplechase, at three miles, and these lent an additional interest to the card.

SPECTATORS WELL PLEASED.

Those who made the journey in the expectation of a good day's sport were well satisfied, for never was there racing at Morris Park that aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators as did the finishes in the White Plains Handicap and the Morris Park Handicap. In the latter the public saw that grand performer, Ben Holladay, a horse that is a type of the horses that used to send people into raptures of enthusiasm years ago in the heat races, gallop home a winner, while he carried weight sufficient to anchor an ordinary horse in the mud, even at a sprinting distance. But Ben Holladay is not an ordinary horse, even though there were many who disputed it up to a week ago, when he won the Municipal Handicap, and he shouldered his 138 pounds yesterday as if it were nothing more than a sack of feathers. He gave away not less than forty-one pounds to any of the other four starters, and then beat them as a high-class stake horse does a lot of selling-platers.

Jefferson, who cut out the pace in the Municipal Handicap, was in with the light impost of 94 pounds yesterday, and he pursued his usual tactics. O'Connor allowed him to go to the front at the start, but he used a restraining hand, and the result was that he had to see-saw the horse's head all the way through the first mile. The field of five started up near the head of the Withers mile stretch, and as they passed the grand stand Jefferson was showing the way, tugging at his bit, and a length behind him was Whistling Con. Twinkler and Ben Holladay ran together, and the latter was going with kangaroo like strides. Thomas Cat tagged along last, and this order was maintained all the way around, and past the grand stand for the second time.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

As they swept around the turn which carried them up the back stretch on the final trip, Ben Holladay fought hard for his head, while some of the others began to show signs of weariness, but Taral would not let him out, and he had to be content to rate along. The far turn was the point which Taral chose as the place to give his mount his own way, and once he was given his head Ben Holladay came up with Jefferson, and in a twinkling passed him. From then on there was no interest in Ben Holladay's performance to record, except perhaps the great ease with which he won. Jefferson was very tired, and so were Whistling Con, Twinkler, and Thomas Cat, but the latter was the freshest of the four, and passed Jefferson, beating him by six lengths for the place. The winner was cheered to the echo when Taral rode him up to the judge's stand, and a fair share of the applause was for the clever jockey.

The finish in the White Plains Handicap was more exciting, but it did not thrill the spectators as Ben Holladay's victory did. The Morris Stable had originally Filigrane as a starter, but this is one of the few stakes at Morris Park that the stable has not won at some time or other, and two recent purchases, Kentucky Colonel, which cost them $10,000, and Manuel, which they purchased on Friday for $15,000, ran also in the "all scarlet." Only Manuel was successful in getting any part of the money, and he ran a good second to Mr. Clay. The latter was purchased recently by Sydney Paget, and although his performance in public did not warrant it, his stable thought the race a "good thing" for him, so that by post time the friends of Mr. Paget and his partner, William C. Whitney, had forced the colt's price down from 20 to 1 to 8 to 1. Toluca, Lady Lindsey, Counsellor Weinberg, and Filigrane were all prominent until the dip of the Eclipse Course was reached, and then Mr. Clay took command. The McLaughlin pair, Counsellor Weinberg and Lady Lindsey, made gallant efforts to get to him but Turner kept driving him, and Manuel, coming out of the bunch, closely pressed by Toluca, was the only one able to get within two lengths of him. Manuel beat Toluca a head for the place, and the McLaughlin pair were fourth and fifth, close up.

THE SUMMARIES.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, and $20 additional for starters, with $800 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. About three miles. Time—6:15.

1—Baby Bill, L. Waterbury's ch. g., aged, by Great Tom-Castilia, 138 pounds, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Allwart)
2—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 155, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Cochrane)
3—Trillion, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., aged, 146, even money.....(Veitch)
4—Russell Harrison, F. D. Beard's ch. g., 4, 135, 30 to 1.....(Barry)

Won in a canter by twenty lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, that have not won during this meeting. By subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional for starters, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:17½.

1—Blarneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. c., 3 years, by Stonehenge-Bassinette, 116 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Diminutive, James McLaughlin's b. f., 2, 112, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3, 117, 7 to 2.....(Sims)

General Macomb, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Acushla, 108, 4 to 1, (Clawson,) and Armament, 111, 5 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:00¾.

1—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., by Long Taw, or Viking-Sorceress, 100 pounds, 3 to 2 and even money.....(Clawson)
2—Merry Heart, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. f., 104, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Cathedral, J. W. Schoor & Son's b. c., 103, 4 to 1.....(Burns)

Handcuff, 109, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Lepida, 97, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Mark Miles, 111, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Passe Partout, 108, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Water Girl, 97, 7 to 2, (Maher,) and Wildairs, 97, 50 to 1, (Lamsley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $100 each, half forfeit; the association to guarantee $4,000, of which $500 to second and $300 to third. The Eclipse Course. Time—1:13.

1—Mr. Clay, Sydney Paget's br. c., by Darebin-Miss Clay, 97 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Manuel, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 120, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Toluca, W. A. Pinkerton's ch. f., 115, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)

Counsellor Wernberg, 114, 8 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Lady Lindsey, 111, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Filigrane, 119, 7 to 5, (Littlefield;) MacLeod of Dare, 108, 30 to 1, (Sims;) The Rose, 100, 40 to 1, (Hayden;) Hilee, 110, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) Dr. Eichberg, 112, 15 to 1, (W. Martin;) Ethelbert, 123, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Kentucky Colonel, 122, 7 to 5, (Taral,) and Himtine, 114, 15 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Morris Park Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $20 each, starters to pay $30 additional, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to second and $200 to third. Two miles and a quarter, over the Withers Course. Time—4:07.

1—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larabee's b. h., 5 years, by Hanover-Mollie L., 138 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Taral)
2—Thomas Cat, W. E. Eustis's b. h., 4, 97, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 94, 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Whistling Con, 94, 7 to 1, (Moody,) and Twinkler, 93, 6 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43.

1—Mazarine, Bennington & Gardner's ch. g., 5 years, by Farandole-Monardo, 100 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Oxnard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 3, 91, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Moody)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6, 103, 6 to 1.....(Songer)

The Winner, 100, 11 to 5, (Clawson;) Ameer, 108, 15 to 1, (James;) Premier, 97, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) and *Marsian, 103, 3 to 1, (Turner,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

May Buy in the Guttenberg Track.

Twenty-five Directors of the North Hudson County Driving Park Association, which owns the Guttenberg race track, met in Hoboken, Friday and agreed to raise $150,000 to buy in the race track unless the receiver could sell the property for that price or better.

TOD SLOANE'S SET-BACK.

Says He Will Leave England After Riding for the Prince.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The followers of Tod Sloane received a severe check at Sandown, where on Thursday, with Sloane riding the favorites in five races, he only succeeded in getting a dead heat in one.

The check has come none too soon for Sloane, whose head has been completely turned by success. Hitherto, when Sloane reached the unsaddling place after a race, he did not himself unsaddle, like the other jockeys, but employed an attendant, who handed him his accoutrements when he took his place in the scale. Lord Durham, one of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, stopped this practice.

Sloane was recently asked by a reporter about the circumstances of his engagement by the Prince of Wales, and he said:

"I am not talking about those things."

Sloane added that he was tired of having reporters running after him.

The American jockey is extremely dissatisfied with one or two of the decisions against him, and on Thursday, after racing, he said, excitedly:

"I have had enough, and, after riding the Prince's horse in the Cambridgeshire, I shall clear out of the country."

BASEBALL ISSUES SETTLED.

The National Board of Arbitration of the League Passes on Old Disputes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The National Board of Arbitration of the Baseball League at a special meeting held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, took action on a number of matters of interest to followers of the National game.

In the appeal of the Brooklyn Club for the services of W. H. Keister, the board found that Keister was given his written notice of release by the Boston Club on July 16. They, however, failed to send notice to the Secretary of the board until three days after the expiration of the prescribed ten days, and when the notice of release was promulgated the Brooklyn Club promptly accepted the service of the player. The board found, therefore, that the Brooklyn Club complied fully with the law governing the acceptance of services of released players and cannot be deprived of its rights under the National agreement. Keister accordingly will play with the Brooklyn Club.

In the petition of Peter Cassidy for release from the Newark Club, the board found that on July 17 he was free to sign with any club he desired because of the non-payment of his salary and of his lawful release by President Burns. The claim of the St. Louis Club against the Rochester Club for $500 compensation for the release of J. B. Donnelly was dismissed.

The claim of the Wilkesbarre Club against the St. Louis Club for $750 for the release of Suter Sullivan was sustained.

The application of the New England League for renewal of protection under the National agreement, including the cities of Pawtucket, Newport, New Bedford, Fall River, Worcester, and Brockton was allowed, provided the fees are paid before Oct. 26.

It was held that the application for protection of the union association will be considered after it has complied with the conditions of organization prescribed in Article VI. of the National agreement. The dispute between the Indianapolis and Youngstown Clubs relative to the same right to the reservation of Charles Knepper was laid over until the annual meeting of the National Board of Arbitration.

MILITARY AND SCHOOL BUDGETS.

We Spend on Teaching What Europe Spends on Soldiers.

From The London News.

The other day we contrasted the importance attached to the military as compared with the educational armament of modern nations. A comparison of the actual military and educational expenditure of a few of the great powers gives some instructive results. In the following table the sum expended yearly on military and naval preparations is placed opposite the annual expenditure on elementary education. So far as possible the latest figures obtainable are given in round numbers. The sums spent on education include State, local, and voluntary contributions:

	War.	Education.
England	£40,650,000	£10,140,000
Germany	32,840,000	12,120,000
France	36,570,000	7,920,000
United States	16,700,000	36,890,000
Total	£126,760,000	£67,270,000

The figures for German expenditure on education are for 1895, and are probably now an underestimate.

These figures speak for themselves, and require but little comment. Judged by their willingness to pay money down, three of the most advanced nations of the world at the end of the nineteenth century still regard it as necessary to spend almost £1 in military preparation for every £1 in preparing their youth for the battle of life. The United States is a notable exception. The expenditure of as many millions on education as the foremost European nations spend on war preparations is remarkable, even when the size of the population is taken into consideration. In England the annual military and naval expenditure has increased in the last ten years by £9,900,000. In the same period the annual educational budget has been increased by the adition of only about £3,000,000.

Tobacco and the Heart.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I don't like to upset a cherished tradition," said a doctor, who is himself a devotee of the weed, "but the talk one hears of nicotine saturating the systems of smokers is mostly rot. Nicotine is a deadly poison. One drop of it will make a good-sized mastiff turn up his toes if injected subcutaneously, and it would take precious little of it to kill a man. The truth is that very little is absorbed, even by the most confirmed smokers. Now and then you read of men who die from excessive tobacco using, and are found on autopsy to be literally reeking with nicotine. All rubbish. Nothing of the kind ever happened. Again, it's a favorite experiment to blow smoke through a handkerchief, and the stain that is produced is popularly supposed to be made by nicotine. It is really oil of tobacco, which is a horse of quite a different color. No, the chief harm done by smoking is the stimulus which it gives to the heart. This is particularly true of cigarette smoking, where 'inhaling' is nearly always practiced. Each time the smoke is inhaled it acts as a slight spur to the heart, and, needless to say, there is sure to be a reaction. If the smoker is in good general health, he will probably never feel it, but if he isn't there will be periods of profound depression, and, not knowing the cause, he is apt to try to brace up on a drink, which makes matters just that much worse. If he has organic heart trouble—a valvular weakness, I mean—it's quite possible that he will tumble over some day and put his fingel plumage on. Those are the cold facts about smoking—none other are genuine."

STATE CYCLING OFFICIALS

Only Nominal Opposition to the Regular Nominations for the New York Division.

A CYCLE SHOW FOR BROOKLYN

Long Island Associated Clubs to Arrange It—The Local Consulate to Ask for Legislation Against Six Days' Racing.

Talk of opposition to the regular nominees for the Board of Officers and representatives of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen has not resolved into active antagonism against the candidates proposed by the regular Nominating Committee. The annual election now in progress is only a nominal contest, as the sole independent nominee is Will R. Pitman, who seeks re-election as a representative from the First District.

Agreeable to the constitution of the State Division, the mail vote began Oct. 15, and the ballots will be received until Nov. 1, at the headquarters, Vanderbilt Building, Nassau Street, Manhattan. From Nov. 1 to 15 the headquarters clerical staff will compile the returns, and Mr. Pitman will be officially informed of his fortune not before the 15th. His opposition will cost the division something over $300, which prominent members say can be illy afforded.

From the activity with which Mr. Pitman has conducted his canvass it is thought he will be returned as representative, displacing some one of the twenty-four regular nomihees. The First District includes New York, Richmond, and Westchester Counties, and the candidates, apart from Mr. Pitman, are George R. Bidwell, Malcolm L. Bridgman, John F. Clark, Eugene A. Crow, Dr. Wheeler K. Doty, George H. Freeman, Frederick M. Frobisher, Matthew Gibb, Dr. Calvin L. Harrison, John C. Hertle, Charles E. Heydt, Edward F. Hill, Jarvis C. Howard, Dr. Louis C. Le Roy, Dr. Frank A. Myrick, Joseph Oatman, George C. Pennell, Dr. Henry G. Piffard, Isaac B. Potter, F. L. Rodewald, Louis Rosenfeld, George E. Scheffler, Arthur Selig, and Charles E. Simms, Jr.

Until last year Mr. Pitman was a most active worker in the interests of the State Division, having been for some time the local member of the State Racing Board, and a familiar figure at almost every race meeting. He resigned his office to become director of a local track that met with poor success, and suffered in popularity along with the race course.

***

Brooklyn will have a cycle show early in 1899, according to the announcement of John Barnett, President of the Associated Cycle Clubs of Long Island, at the association's meeting Monday night. The hostile attitude of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers against such industrial exhibitions has prevented a show in Manhattan for nearly two years, but the Brooklyn dealers have decided to support a show against the wishes of the Cycle Board of Trade, Mr. Barnett declared. He asserted that sufficient assurances had been received to warrant a show, and that the project would bring both money and influence to the association. A committee comprising Michael Furst of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Dr. Plympton of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, and President Barnett was appointed to report upon the subject.

The bowling tournament will begin tomorrow evening, with sixteen clubs on the list. The association at its meeting Monday appropriated the money for prizes. The clubs engaging are the Kings County Wheelmen, Nassau Wheelmen, Tamaqua Wheelmen, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Orient Wheelmen, Logan Wheelmen, Williamsburg Wheelmen, Carroll Park Wheelmen, Bushwick Wheelmen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Indian Cycle Club, Greater New York Wheelmen, Pioneer Cycle Club, Pequod Wheelmen, Pierce Wheelmen, and Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen.

It was also announced at the meeting that the improvements of the approaches of the Harway Avenue bridge would soon be completed. Mr. Furst announced that the legal complications which had stopped the work had been cleared. When the approaches of the bridge are open to travel it will open up a direct communication between the Bensonhurst section and Coney Island.

***

Seceding racers apparently are being closely watched by the L. A. W. Racing Board, and the participants and officials who support their meetings have been promptly sentenced to fines and other acts of discipline. Chairman Mott has issued a bulletin in connection with the outlaw race meeting at St. Louis Oct. 8 and 9 in which he announces the following rulings:

Timothy Hurst, promoter; George P. Heckel, track owner, and the following officials are ruled off all League or American Wheelmen tracks in every capacity: J. A. Hammond, E. E. White, Louis Rosen, H. W. Klute, Percy Stone, C. N. Merriam, C. W. Hatch, W. L. Sachteleben, St. Louis, Mo. The Athletic Park Association and track are fined $1,000, and suspended from the sanction privilege until the fine is paid. John Fisher, Iver Lawson, J. B. Bowler, Chicago; C. M. McCarthy, Lou Couburn, J. W. Coburn, Tom Coburn, W. E. Rundle, St. Louis; J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis; Lee Mott, Denver; Ben Monroe, and Walter Sanderson, Memphis, are each fined $50, and suspended until the fine is paid.

Chiltern O'Bannon, St. Louis, is permanently suspended, and ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks in every capacity. H. A. Canfield, H. A. Upshaw, Frank Orr, W. Erhardt, W. Conely, A. P. Laing, A. Kayser, J. S. McNulty, W. M. Martin, Jasper Jones, St. Louis, and A. Y. Cauger, Granite City, Ill., are transferred to the professional class (Clause B.) and are each fined $25, and suspended until the fine is paid.

***

"Plugger Bill" Martin has fallen under Mr. Mott's official displeasure, and must pay $35 fine or stand suspended from track and road racing, because of "actions detrimental to the racing interests of the League of American Wheelmen and failure to ride at Woodside Park Sept. 20." Mr. Mott has, however, lifted his ban from the Woodside track, "the lease of the American Cycle Racing Association having expired." Among other items of racing interest in his bulletin are the following:

Racing men who are fined and suspended are ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks, and are eligible to train on tracks in good standing.

Suspended: George D. Comstock, Cleveland, Ohio, to Jan. 1, 1900, for riding in unsanctioned races, and without registering; Alex T. Stuart, Port Huron, Mich., to Oct. 1, 1899, for racing while under suspension; William and H. Clyde, Columbus, Ohio, to Nov. 10, 1898, for riding in unsanctioned races; John Martin, Marietta, Ohio, pending payment of registration fees and fine of $5, and thirty days thereafter; John Johnson, Sandusky, Ohio, to Sept. 1, 1899, for riding in unsanctioned races.

Permanently suspended: W. J. Ashdown, Cleveland, Ohio, for competing in unsanctioned races, refusal to answer the correspondence of the Racing Board, and other violations of the racing rules. Transferred to the professional class: John Johnson, Sandusky, Ohio, (Clause B.) William Ward, Columbus, Ohio, (Clauses A and I.)

***

Following the attitude adopted by the Associated Cycle Clubs of New York, the local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen has passed resolutions hostile to six-day racing. Recent semi-official declarations that a 142-hour event would be run off this Winter in spite of the refusal of the National Racing Board to grant a sanction for it seems to have stirred the local Consuls. At a meeting Wednesday evening they indorsed the proposition that an ordinance prohibiting these exhibitions be introduced in the Municipal Assembly.

***

Nearly fifty clubs have announced their determination of participating in the wheelmen's jubilee parade Oct. 31, and those in charge are kept busy with preparations. Clubs with transparencies or flags with the names of political candidates or associations will be ruled out of the line.

The Wheelmen's Jubilee Parade organization has received a letter of acceptance from Col. Downs of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who was invited to act as Grand Marshal.

***

Secretary Abbott Bassett's report of the membership of the League of American Wheelmen for last week shows only a trifling total of new members, and is a characteristic record of the continuous falling off of the last few months. For the corresponding week last year the weekly gain of members was 550. This year it is 88, and the present total league membership is 78,915. Gains and totals by States for the week were: New York 19, 18,193; Pennsylvania 16, 17,896; Massachusetts 20, 12,803; New Jersey 7, 5,216; Ohio 6, 2,769; Wisconsin 2, 1,651; Michigan 3, 1,953; Indiana 3, 2,917; Rhode Island 4, 1,832, and Maryland 2, 1,382.

***

Cycle dealers have been assured that a cycle show would be held in Manhattan this Winter despite the refusal of the National Cycle Board of Trade to sanction such an event. The report has gone so far that it is claimed the show will open in Madison Square Garden Jan. 1. Manager Frank Sanger asserts that he has a plan that will be acceptable to the members of the board and advantageous to the trade.

SCHOLASTIC SPORTS.

An effort is being made to arrange a football game between the scholastic championship team of Greater New York and the winners of the championship in the New England Interscholastic Association, which comprises schools in and around Boston. For a time it was thought impossible to arrange this game, which will arouse interest in interscholastic circles all over the country, because of the unfortunate occurrence that attended the game between the English High School of Boston and Brooklyn High School, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, last year. Nearly 4,000 persons witnessed the game, which college experts who were present said was the best scholastic contest ever decided. The game, however was marred by a lot of unnecessary wrangling. The Brooklyn lads won by a score of 10 to 6. After the game several members of the Brooklyn school climbed to the top of the grand stand, where the Boston school's colors were flying, and tore the flag to pieces. This unsportsmanlike conduct nearly caused a general row, and it was only through the intervention of a number of instructors that trouble was averted. The Boston representatives said after the game that another meeting of scholastic teams in Brooklyn was out of the question. The Brooklyn High School management made amends for the conduct of a few unruly students, and a new flag was purchased to replace the one destroyed. The Boston Association looks favorably upon a game, since it is to be a meeting of representative teams. The only obstacle to the game appears in the shape of the question where the games shall take place. Neutral grounds have been suggested by both associations, and Worcester will be the place selected if the game is arranged. The officials will be selected from the big colleges.

***

Now that there is likelihood of a game for the scholastic championship of the East, the teams entered in the local and Long Island interscholastic championship series are more deeply interested in their work, in the hopes of being the representatives to meet the New Englanders. Four schools are entered in the local fight. Of this number, Berkeley, De La Salle, and Trinity School are nearly evenly matched. In Brooklyn, St. Paul School and Pratt Institute have shown themselves to be the strongest teams. The representative team will be the winner of the game between the champions of the local and Long Island associations, so that a hard campaign is before every school that hopes to be fortunate enough to win the honors.

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The local championship will be played in two sections, only four schools being entered. The first game will be played on Nov. 4, between Berkeley and De La Salle, and on Nov. 11 Cutler and Trinity will meet. The final and championship game between the winners of these games will be decided on Nov. 19. The game for the intercity championship will probably be played on Saturday, Nov. 26. Thanksgiving Day cannot be selected, as Brooklyn High School and Polytechnic Preparatory School have selected that day for their annual contest. The game with the New England champions if arranged, will probably be played on the first Saturday in December.

***

De La Salle's showing against the Princeton freshmen last week was encouraging for the Garden City lads. Princeton has an exceptionally strong freshman team this year, but they could score only 17 points in their game with St. Paul. The latter's rush line is much stronger than last year, and it stood the onslaught of the college backs remarkably well. St. Paul's interference has also been greatly improved on. Pratt Institute has a formidable team. Its fine showing against the Erasmus Hall High School team last week stamps it as a prominent factor in the struggle for the Long Island championship. In the game between Erasmus Hall High School and Pratt Institute, played at Ambrose Park a week ago yesterday, both teams were guilty of flagrant violations of the rules. Very few plays were passed over without an argument of some kind, and at times the game was delayed for nearly ten minutes. This was due to officials who did not know the rules of the game.

***

It is reported that Brooklyn Latin School will disband its team and forfeit all its games scheduled in the championship series. The objection of the parents of several of the best players is said to have caused this action. Latin School has a strong team this year, but without the services of the players who have been ordered to stop playing the team would be badly disorganized, owing to lack of strong substitute players.

***

Tilford, who was Captain of the De La Salle team when it won the local championship, in 1896, has been coaching this year's team, and maintains that the present team is stronger than the one that won the championship. The players average more in weight and are well drilled, this being the third season out for a majority of the players.

***

The Cutler and Trinity School teams are now fit to begin the champion season. Trinity's best game was played against the New York Military Academy last week, when they lost by the narrow margin of 6 to 5. It tried out the players in every style of the game, and the fact that the Military Academy team could cross the line only once places Trinity in a prominent position in the scholastic football field. Cutler School will have a good team, but they can hardly be considered in a class with Trinity, De La Salle, and Berkeley. The men have an able leader in Capt. Warren, who is one of the best scholastic players in this vicinity. The school, however, had to develop a lot of raw material this year, which accounts for their weakness when compared with the other local elevens.

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Columbia Grammar School, although not entered in the championship series, will take an active part in football. Games have been arranged with Westminster School at Dobbs Ferry, Wilson-Vail School, Rutgers Preparatory, Packard, and Pingry Schools.

***

The Adelphi Academy Athletic Association will hold its annual class games next Thursday and Friday afternoons at the association's grounds, Classon Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn. The following events will be decided: Senior—100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, putting 12-pound shot, throwing 12-pound hammer, running high jump, and running broad jump. Junior—100-yard dash and 220-yard dash. A banner emblematic of the championship will be awarded to the class scoring the greatest number of points.

***

Hand ball and basket ball have become very popular in the Brooklyn schools, and nearly every school has entered teams for the championship this season. The gymnasiums at Adelphi Academy, Pratt Institute, and the Central Y. M. C. A. offer excellent facilities for this sport, and these will be used for the championship games. The following schedules have been arranged:

Hand Ball—Dec. 7—Adelphi Academy vs. Latin School. Pratt Institute vs. Polytechnic Preparatory. Dec. 9—Erasmus Hall High School vs. Brooklyn High School. Dec. 14—Adelphi Academy vs. Pratt Institute. Polytechnic Preparatory vs. Brooklyn High School. Dec. 19—Adelphi Academy vs. Brooklyn High School; Erasmus Hall High School vs. Polytechnic Preparatory. Dec. 21—Polytechnic Preparatory vs. Latin School; Pratt Institute vs. Erasmus Hall High School. Jan. 6—Latin School vs. Pratt Institute; Erasmus Hall High School vs. Adelphi Academy. Jan. 11—Adelphi Academy vs. Polytechnic Preparatory; Latin School vs. Brooklyn High School. Jan. 18—Pratt Institute vs. Brooklyn High School; Latin School vs. Erasmus Hall High School.

Basket Ball.—Jan. 25—Latin School vs. Adelphi Academy; Erasmus Hall High School vs. Polytechnic Preparatory. Feb. 1—Polytechnic Preparatory vs. Brooklyn High School; Adelphi Academy vs. Pratt Institute. Feb. 8—Pratt Institute vs. Erasmus Hall High School; Polytechnic Preparatory vs. Latin School. Feb. 15—Erasmus Hall High School vs. Adelphi Academy; Pratt Institute vs. Polytechnic Preparatory. Feb. 20—Latin School vs. Brooklyn High School; Adelphi Academy vs. Polytechnic Preparatory. March 1—Erasmus Hall High School vs. Latin School; Brooklyn High School vs. Pratt Institute. March 4—Brooklyn High School vs. Adelphi Academy. March 8—Latin School vs. Pratt Institute; Erasmus Hall High School vs. Polytechnic Preparatory.

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FOOTBALL NOTES.

While the week that is past has been a notable and significant one in football circles, the present week will be more noteworthy still, not so much because of the importance of the games to be played—though they are important enough—as because of the interesting comparisons which they will suggest. All the big teams are down for games, though only Harvard and Yale will play what may be termed "hard" matches. Inasmuch as opinion lately has seemed to incline strongly toward Harvard as a factor equally and easily as influential in the championship race as she was last year when she fought Yale a drawn battle, (0-0,) undoubtedly the greatest interest in this week's games will centre round and about the Harvard-Carlisle Indian game to be played at Cambridge on Saturday next. By the result of this game, at which time the season will be well advanced, it will be much easier than it has been heretofore to determine with some degree of certainty how strong Harvard is in itself, and how strong as compared with other teams.

Now that the teams have gotten beyond the preliminary training stage and are down to actual good work the scores which they make may be assumed to be a fairer test and evidence of their strength than in times past—though in no case are they a sure test. However, it is certain that if the Harvardites can better the score of yesterday's game between Yale and the Indians and of the 23—6 game between Cornell and the Indians they will rejoice accordingly. And while the Cambridge men are hoping that they may be able to do this, the supporters of Yale are praying, on the contrary, not only that Harvard may not accomplish its purpose, but that Yale, in her next Saturday's game with West Point, who was beaten the other day by Harvard by a score of 28—0, may discount this Harvard score, and thereby show herself to the football world at exactly her true worth.

While it is idle to speculate on the outcome, it is not too much to say that Yale has a harder task before her than Harvard, with the chances, if anything, against her. Unquestionably Yale is strong this year, but if one is to judge from her playing, Harvard has no lack of strength, either. In the West Point game the Cambridge players showed up in splendid form, nor did they fall off one whit in their game on Wednesday last with the Newton Athletic Club, whom they defeated by the score of 22 to 0. Harvard in these matches, in fact, played almost a faultless team game, though Haughton might have improved on his goal kicking, as he converted only two of the four touch-downs into goals. Yale on the other hand, by carelessness or wretched fumbling, or a combination of both, allowed herself to be scored against at the last moment in her game with Brown on the same day as the Harvard-Newton game, the final score standing 22 to 6, as against (for comparison's sake) Pennsylvania's score of 18 to 0 against Brown. It is true that Harvard in her game with Amherst some days previous also allowed herself to be scored against by two points through sheer carelessness. Nevertheless, Harvard was not guilty of any such inexcusable fumbling as that by which Yale allowed Brown to score, as well as lost to herself four times at least inside of Brown's fifteen-yard line chances to make touch-downs. However, it seems to be the opinion that this display of weakness on Yale's part, as well as a certain slowness in getting down the field under kicks, was due rather to a lack of coaching than to an inability to play the game. One thing is certain, and that is that, as the Amherst score has taught Harvard the value of carefulness, so will Yale profit by the Brown score.

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As for the other teams, their games on Saturday next will not afford nearly as good an opportunity to judge of this development within the week. Princeton will play Pennsylvania State College at Princeton on Saturday, and Cornell will play Oberlin at Ithaca on the same day. These are comparatively easy matches, and undoubtedly the substitutes will be given a goodly share of the work. Other games that are down during the week are: Lafayette against the Naval Cadets on Saturday at Annapolis; Lehigh against Bucknell, at Bethlehem, and Dartmouth against the University of Cincinnati, at Cincinnati, both on Saturday also.

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The game on Wednesday last at Philadelphia between Pennsylvania and Wesleyan, in which Wesleyan gave the Quakers a hard fight for their victory of 17—0, recalls the old days when the former Intercollegiate Football Association was in existence, and the rivalry between Pennsylvania and Wesleyan was very great. That association, which continued some ten or eleven years and was broken up in 1893, was composed of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Wesleyan, with, for a few years, Harvard. Harvard, however, dropped out, leaving the other four colleges to fight it out among themselves. And it was a fight! For nine years the struggle between Pennsylvania and Wesleyan for third place—Yale was generally first and Princeton second—was as fierce as it was remarkable. For those years victory alternated regularly between Wesleyan and Pennsylvania, one team winning one year, the other the next. In 1892, however, when it was Wesleyan's turn to win, Pennsylvania came down upon them with crushing force, defeating them by a score of 34—0. That was the year that Capt. L. E. Gordon, Wesleyan's full back, broke his hand just at the close of the first half, when the score was 4—0 in favor of Pennsylvania. He was forced to retire from the game, and as a result Pennsylvania in the second half scored no fewer than 30 points. That was the last game between Pennsylvania and Wesleyan until last year, and that was the last year of that particular intercollegiate association. The next year Wesleyan refused to play Pennsylvania because she admitted to the 'Varsity team men from other colleges who had played for years; and Pennsylvania, in her turn, refused to play Princeton. This was as a result of this that the present rule relating to professionalism was established. It was in this league also that the bad feeling between certain of the colleges first came into being. Fortunately, the trouble between Wesleyan and Pennsylvania was last season smoothed over, and the better feeling was again manifested this year. Next season another game between the teams will be played, when Wesleyan hopes to have developed strength enough to beat the Quakers. Unfortunately, as between Pennsylvania and Princeton, the old-time rankling dispute, accentuated by the trouble a few years ago, has not yet been settled, and, as was predicted in these columns some time ago, the prospects for a game between the teams this year are very remote, though there is clearly a desire to get together. Next year probably the matter will have been satisfactorily settled.

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Just at this time it may not be uninteresting to recall how the various teams stood this time last year. Yale up to and including Saturday, Oct. 23, had beaten, among other teams, Amherst, on the 6th, by 18—0; Williams, on the 9th, by 32—0; Newton Athletic Club,

THE LUNACY COMMISSION

Relative Expense Involved in the Maintenance of the State's Insane Wards.

SUPERIOR RESULTS CLAIMED

Annual Report Indicates the Methods Employed in Public Institutions for the Cure and Treatment of the Patients.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Although a preliminary annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1896, and ending Sept. 30, 1897, was submitted to the last Legislature last March, the report proper has just come from the hands of the printer, and up to this time no part of the report, not even an abstract of the preliminary report, has been made public.

The report states that during that year the general receipts for the maintenance and support of the State hospitals was $4,603,623.57, divided as follows: Proceeds of State tax for support of insane, $4,368,712.90; receipts from private and reimbursing patients and from all other incidental sources, $234,510.67. Disbursements for the year amounted to $5,489,819.49, divided as follows:

"... of maintenance, including officers' salaries, employes' wages, clothing, food, ordinary repairs, and all incidental expenses whatsoever and known as fixed charges, $3,883,175.23; expenditures on account of new buildings to be occupied by patients, $998,556.73; expenditures for new buildings other than those occupied by patients, $392,052.43; expenditures for repairs, renewals, and improvements, exclusive of buildings, and not including fixed charges, the amount being unusually large owing to the dilapidated condition of the Manhattan and Long Island State Hospitals, especially the heating, lighting, and plumbing systems, $596,085.10.

Upon the subject of the expense of maintaining patients, the report says:

"It is alleged that the rate of maintenance or fixed charges for the care of the insane is higher in New York than in any other State in the Union. This is undoubtedly true as a proposition, but not to the extent which is commonly supposed. In the first place, there is not a State in the Union, so far as the commission is aware, where the exact cost of maintenance can be ascertained.

"It must be borne in mind that in New York every item relating to the care of the insane is included in maintenance and extraordinary expenditures for buildings and improvements. In many States clothing, the burial, the bringing of patients to State hospitals, &c., are excluded.

"All of this is made a fixed charge in New York; but, while it is not denied that the rate of maintenance is higher in New York than elsewhere, it is believed that it can be shown that this question and the results obtained are very much greater.

"The only items of expenditure in the fixed charges which, in the judgment of the commission, could be reduced with safety are the items for officers' salaries and employes' wages; but it is believed that if these items were materially reduced the recovery rate would likewise be reduced, so that, as Gov. Black pointed out in his message to the Legislature of 1898, if the rate of maintenance were reduced, at the cost of a reduced recovery rate, the State would gain nothing, and, in addition, humanity would lose a great deal, for, if both rates were reduced, there would be more patients to care for, thereby consuming in one place all that is saved in another."

"As a general proposition, we may safely aver that genuine hospital treatment of the insane, as compared with ordinary custodial care without modern modes of application of remedial agencies, mental and physical, would result in an alarming decrease of recoveries. But, apart from and above the question of cost, in this connection there comes to the front a sentiment of far greater significance, out of which sprang the impulse that led to the founding of all the State hospitals and institutions for other defective and dependent classes—that of humanity.

"To individuals who may have indulged in doubts as to the propriety of the large expenditures by the State on account of the insane, there is always a possibility that a personal experience may come when a fuller appreciation of the value and need of enlightened methods of treatment will be strongly impressed upon them.

"No other calamity, not even death of relatives or friends, strikes so deeply at the finer sensibilities of our nature as the loss of reason in those we love. To meet and alleviate, if not to master, this overpowering deprivation, who will say that any resource which the State can command should be omitted on account of cost? Not an intelligent person can object to any judiciously and economically ordered outlay for maintaining State hospitals, fully supplied with the best remedial equipment.

"Besides the number who recover, there is the much larger number whose mental condition, as compared with the state in which they were living before sufficient facilities for suitable treatment existed in the hospitals, has been improved. In the treatment of cases, even of a most pronounced type, improvement and occasional recovery become possible.

"It has been established that the muscular activity of the insane, known as excitement, violence, and destructive habits, is a morbid energizing that cannot be subdued by mechanical, manual, or chemical restraint. Hence in place of the muff, camisole, strait-jacket, or the narcotic drugs, padding, courts or seclusion, is substituted health-giving and interesting occupation or exercise that will still permit the morbid energy to have a muscular expression by leading it into useful or non-irritating channels of work, or diverting it to some interesting purpose.

"The selection of cases and the determination of the kind of occupation or exercise is purely a medical question and must be so determined in each case. Occupation as a remedy is chiefly applicable to the chronic insane, where the physical organs have resumed their normal functions, or nearly so. In recent insanity it is usually a state of exhaustion which characterizes the physical departure from health, even in those cases who outwardly manifest great excitement.

"It is notable that exhaustion of the brain cells more frequently leads to an irritable condition than a depressed one. In these cases the effort is to have the patient regain the stability of the nervous elements in order that they may again functionate normally, and allow the mind to resume its equilibrium.

"Frequently there is defective assimilation of food, and the physician has the greatest difficulty in getting the digestive organs to act as his ally in treatment. The commission has therefore held that the application of diet and nutrients to the needs of the sick and acute cases was a question to be determined by the physician in each case, and in the revision of estimates its restrictions have been limited to the character of such foods and nutrients rather than to the qualities and quantities.

"It may be safely maintained that the State gains, not only finally but instantly, by intelligent action in sustaining a proper standard of remedial treatment and custodial care of its insane. In the interests of economy of public funds it is evidently the duty of the commission to encourage, to every reasonable extent, the possible cure of every curable case, and it has done so.

"The dictates of enlightened self-interest and the spirit of the Constitution and the law demand the care of the afflicted wards of the State, and it has been and is the effort of the commission to carry this purpose into effect to the fullest degree consistent with the means provided by the Legislature which, thus far, have been sufficient."

SUICIDE IN ASHLAND HOUSE.

George H. Shaw Shot Himself in the Head with a Revolver.

George H. Shaw, thirty-five years old, a traveling salesman, committed suicide between 6 and 8 o'clock last night in his room in the Ashland House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. He shot himself in the right temple with a revolver.

The man was found a little after 8 o'clock by a chambermaid, but the police did not learn of the suicide until midnight. The hotel people told no one in the hotel, except an attendant, whom they sent to the office of the Coroner for a permit. Coroner Zucco issued the permit and the body was taken to an undertaker's.

Although the man had been living at the hotel a year, on and off, nobody there appeared to know his line of business. He had nearly 400 letters in his room, and a valise filled with clothing.

The Government Bond Case Appealed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Counsel for George B. Wightman of New York, whose application to the court here for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to him certain United States bonds of the recent issue was denied, has given notice of an appeal.

SOLD TICKETS ON DEPEW.

A Showman at the Omaha Exposition Takes Advantage of a Visit from "Our Chauncey."

On the occasion of Chauncey M. Depew's recent visit to Omaha he, in company with President Callaway of the New York Central, spent one evening "doing" the Midway at the exposition. The showmen were quick to recognize Mr. Depew, and one at least turned the visit of the distinguished New Yorker to practical account. It was in a booth devoted to a tame sort of entertainment. There was but a meagre attendance when Mr. Depew and Mr. Callaway entered, and their stay would have been very brief except for the fact that they had scarcely taken their seats before there began a steady inpouring of people, which continued until the small auditorium was crowded.

Taking this extraordinary increase of spectators as an indication that something of an interesting nature was about to be disclosed the two New Yorkers concluded to sit it out. Half an hour's waiting failed to reward their patient expectancy, however, and Mr. Callaway suggested that they move on to the next show. Just then ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton pushed his way through the crowd, and extending his hand to Mr. Depew exclaimed:

"Well, Dr. Depew, so you are really here! I thought that 'barker' was lying."

"What do you mean?" inquired Mr. Depew.

"Why, the 'barker' for this show is standing outside and inviting the crowd to 'step up lively' and pay 10 cents for the privilege of seeing the 'great and only Chauncey M. Depew.' My wife and I happened to be passing and we thought we would come in and see what the joke was."

"And here we have been waiting for half an hour to see what brought all of these people in here," said Mr. Callaway.

Ex-Secretary Morton laughed and Mr. Depew laughed. Then the latter said: "Well, if I brought the crowd in I'll have to take it out, for Callaway and I have had all that we can stand of this show."

Suiting the action to the word, Mr. Depew arose and made his way through a cheering crowd to the door. Mr. Callaway and Mr. and Mrs. Morton followed, and close on their heels came the entire audience. The enterprising "barker" called out cordially as Mr. Depew started down the Midway, "Much obliged, Doctor."

FRIGHT KILLED REV. DR. WARD.

Priest Heard a Fire Bell and Heart Disease Followed.

It was learned yesterday that the death of the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Ward, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, on Sidney Place, Brooklyn, was hastened by fright. Father Ward died on Friday of heart disease. It seems that the clang of a fire engine passing near the parochial residence frightened him and brought on the attack which caused his death.

About eight years ago the parochial school of St. Charles Borromeo was destroyed by fire. It was with difficulty that the firemen prevented the flames from extending to the parochial residence. The exciting experiences through which the priest passed on that occasion made a deep impression on him, and from that time until his death he was haunted by a dread of fire. Often he would get up in the night and go to the school to examine the boilers and make sure that everything was safe and there was no danger. The sound of a fire engine always made him nervous.

For several months Father Ward had been failing, and it was known that he could not live long, although it was believed that his existence might be prolonged for several months. On Friday, while he was in his study, the clang and clatter of a fire engine suddenly broke on his ears. The sound startled him, and the momentary fright gave the final blow to his failing heart. He knew it in an instant, and called one of his assistants, saying that he was about to die. The last sacraments were administered, and in a short time he passed away.

His physician, Dr. L. G. Morton, of Henry and State Streets, said last night that there was no doubt the fright had caused Dr. Ward's death.

QUARANTINE REMOVED.

Louisiana Board of Health Relieves the State of Restrictions.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The Louisiana Board of Health to-day issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, the Weather Bureau reports frosts occurred all over the State; and whereas, it is a fact accepted by epidemiologists that no flood of yellow fever can be established in any place after frost is shown; therefore, be it ordained that all quarantined restrictions on traffic are hereby removed by the Louisiana State Board of Health as far as it is concerned.

EDMOND SOUCHON,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

GOLF AT HOT SPRINGS.

Jasper Lynch and A. H. Fenn Victors in the Finals.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 22.—Finals were played in the Virginia Hot Springs golf tournament to-day and resulted as follows: Jasper Lynch beat F. O. Beach 11 up and 10 to play.

In the thirty-six hole contest for a special prize offered by the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club, A. H. Fenn defeated A. H. Findlay by 5 up and 4 to play. The results of the scores are as follows:

Fenn—4 4 6 4 6 6 4 3 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 6—81.
Findlay—3 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 6 3 5 5 5 4—78.
Fenn, (second round)—5 3 5 5 5 3 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5—78.
Findlay, (second round)—5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 6 3 4 3—82.

Mr. Ballard, by defeating Mr. Barrett by 8 up and 7 to play, won the consolation cup. Mr. Barrett, taking the handsome second cup. Mr. Humphreys won third prize. The links throughout the week were crowded with golfers and enthusiastic spectators.

Richmond County Team Wins.

A team match of more than usual interest and between able players on both sides was played yesterday on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, between eleven golfers from that club and the same number from the Dyker Meadow Club of Brooklyn. The latter team was defeated, only scoring five holes to eighteen for Richmond County. The players and scores by holes were:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.
I. R. Chadwick	0	Daniel Chauncey	0
E. O. Schuyler	0	W. C. Fowler	2
C. T. Stout	1	Duncan Edwards	0
Otto Hochmeyer	0	A. G. Jennings	0
James Park	5	W. B. Crittenden	0
A. E. Paterson	2	A. L. Norris	0
C. W. Talntor	2	J. L. Taylor	0
E. L. Richards	0	J. C. Powers	3
C. A. Fry	4	H. G. McKeever	0
Charles Stewart	0	Dr. Clark Burnham	0
George E. Armstrong.	2	J. H. Merritt	0
Total	18	Total	5

Cochrane Wins at St. Andrew's.

The St. Andrews golfers had three matches to attract their attention yesterday. A. DeWitt Cochrane won his second victory for the cup given by William H. Sands, scoring 194 gross for the thirty-six holes, handicap 8, net 186. J. B. Baker was second, with 200 gross, 12 handicap, net 188. As this is Cochrane's second victory in the series of six contests, it will make him winner of the cup.

In the Class A and Class B handicaps the standing of the first three in each event was:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. De Witt Cochrane	97	4	93
J. Q. A. Johnson	109	12	97
J. B. Baker	104	6	98

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
G. H. Moore	105	25	80
H. R. Mackenzie	106	18	88
J. F. O'Rourke	109	20	89

Jockey Club Stewards Meet.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting yesterday at the course. James R. Keene, F. R. Hitchcock, James Galway, and Andrew Miller were present. W. S. Vosburgh was appointed official Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Queens County Jockey Club meeting. The following officials, appointed for the Queens County Jockey Club meeting, were approved: Starter—C. H. Pettingill; Judge—William C. Cozier; Clerk of Scales—C. Cornehlsen; Timer—W. H. Barreto; Starting Judge—Ben Brush; Paddock Judge—J. L. Hall. The Stewards of the meeting fined John McIsaac, $200 for his assault on Trainer Thomas Welch at the course on Friday.

PRINCETON BEATS CORNELL

Ithaca Football Players Defeated by a Score of 6 to 0.

GAME EXCITING THROUGHOUT

Play Was Open and Venturesome at All Times—Cornell Tried a Double Pass with Indifferent Success.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—In a most exciting game of football this afternoon, before 6,000 spectators, Princeton won from Cornell by a score of 6 to 0. The teams were almost evenly matched, and the battle waged from one side of the field to the other during the early part of the game, neither team seeming to have the advantage. At first Cornell started off with a rush that brought Princeton hearts into Princeton throats and almost stopped the cheering. But after the Tigers had learned the Cornell plays, the ball changed hands and was carried steadily down the field for the only touch-down of the game. Reiter took the pigskin over the line, and Mills kicked the goal.

In the first half Cornell was within thirty yards of Princeton's goal and, in danger of losing the ball on downs, Starbuck, the Ithacan full back, tried for a goal from the field, but failed. Only once during the remainder of the game was the Tiger goal in danger. That was when Starbuck broke through Princeton's line and dashed twenty yards for the Orange and Black goal posts. He seemed to have a clear field before him, but Rosengarten and Harry Lathrope, Princeton's quarter back and right end, were upon him in time to save the honor of Old Nassau.

In the second half the Ithacans played the same sturdy, bulldog game, but the Tigers were not to be outplayed. The ball changed sides eight times in the second half before the teams settled down to straight football. Each Captain seemed to be sparring for an advantage, with a view to saving the men, and as a result, when the ball was kept close to earth, the play was the more fierce and exciting. Cornell employed a number of new plays, among them a double pass, all with indifferent success. The men of the Princeton line soon learned how to break up Cornell's interference, and on close formation plays Old Nassau's heavy men were able to stop Cornell's advance.

The last few moments of the game were the most exciting of all. Princeton started from the centre of the field, and took the ball, by the brilliant work of Reiter and Black, all the way to Cornell's five-yard line. Here the Ithacans made a stand and played a most desperate game of defense. Three times the Tigers plunged at their line without success, and on the fourth down the ball had still three yards between it and the goal line. Cornell had hardly put the ball into play before time was called and the game ended.

There were few of the disagreeable features of the average football game. Mills and Leuder were ruled off the field for playing too roughly. But otherwise the game was a good-natured exhibition of clean football. Capt. Whiting played the best game for Cornell, and Reitr won most of the glory for the Tigers, although it was not individual but team work that won the game for Princeton. The line-up was as follows:

PRINCETON.	Positions.	CORNELL.
Palmer	Left end	Duvall
Geer	Left tackle	Alexander
Mills, Crowdis	Left guard	Leuder, Young
Booth	Centre	Dorner
Edwards	Right guard	Reed
Hillebrand, (Capt.)		
Fell	Right tackle	Sweetland
H. Lathrop	Right end	Cross
Rosengarten	Quarter-back	G. Young
Reiter	Left half-back	Whiting, (Capt.)
Black	Right half back	Windsor
Ayres	Full back	Starbuck

Referee—Mr. Overfield. Umpire—Mr. Dashiel. Timekeeper—S. King, Princeton. Linesmen—Mr. Tongeman, Cornell, and Mr. Powell, Princeton.

Princeton won the toss and took the north goal, with the wind slightly in her favor. Starbuck kicked off to Hildebrand, who advanced the ball fifteen yards. Ayres kicked to Cornell's thirty-five-yard line, Lathrope bringing down Starbuck. Whiting failed to advance the ball and Starbuck punted for thirty yards. Ayres returned the ball on the next play to the twenty-five-yard line and Starbuck muffed. Cornell gained ten yards and Starbuck punted for thirty yards more. Rosengarten muffed and Cornell got the ball. Cornell then tried a double pass but failed to gain, Black bringing Whiting down. Cornell succeeded in gaining her five yards in the next two plays. Starbuck then punted to Princeton's ten-yard line, where Rosengarten muffed for the second time. Ayres returned the ball to the ten-yard line to Starbuck, who was downed in his tracks by Palmer. Cornell then lost three yards, and Edwards, breaking through, lost three yards more by Ayres spoiling the play.

Starbuck punted behind the lines, and Ayres returned to the centre of the field. Starbuck smashed Reiter for twenty yards, Rosengarten saving the day by blocking on the twenty-five-yard line. Cornell failed to advance the ball, and attempted a place goal, which failed miserably. Ayres then kicked off to Windsor, who was downed by Mills. Starbuck then punted for thirty yards to Rosengarten, and Ayres returned it for a gain of five yards. Starbuck then punted out of bounds on Princeton's thirty-yard line and Ayres on the next play punted for thirty yards to Windsor, who muffed. Starbuck punted to Rosengarten at the thirty-yard line. Ayres then punting out of bounds at the forty-eight-yard line. Cornell worked a double pass for fifteen yards, and Mills and Reiter made a fierce tackle, laying out Whiting for fifteen minutes with a damaged nose.

Cornell then went around right end for ten yards. Princeton got the ball on a fumble, and Reiter went around Cornell's left for ten yards, but Cornell got the ball. A double pass by Cornell again failed and the ball was carried out of bounds. Starbuck then punted to Rosengarten on Princeton's thirty-yard line. Reiter went through the centre for five yards, and was then sent around left for ten more. Ayres made five yards more, but Princeton lost the ball on a foul. Starbuck punted ten yards, and Black, who caught the ball, was tackled on the spot. Rosengarten fumbled, but managed to save the ball. Reiter then gained five yards. Black went through the centre for five more, Reiter duplicating the performance. Reiter went through the centre again for five yards, but the ball was given to Cornell for holding the line.

Starbuck punted to Black on the thirty-five-yard line, who was immediately sent through the centre for five yards. Starbuck punted to Rosengarten, and Ayres punted thirty yards, Lathrope tackling. Edwards then got the ball on a fumble, and Black went around the right end for three yards. Princeton got five yards for offside play, and Ayres went through the centre for five yards more. Reiter then made five yards, and was pushed over the line for a touch-down. Mills kicked the goal. Score—Princeton, 6; Cornell, 0.

Starbuck kicked off to Geer, who advanced the ball twenty yards. Ayres then punted thirty yards to Starbuck, but Lathrop pulled him down on the spot. Princeton lost ten yards for foul play, and a double pass by Cornell was then tried, but Hillebrand spoiled it by carrying runner and ball back five yards. Starbuck then punted for twenty-five yards, and Ayres returned the punt, gaining ten yards by the exchange, Palmer tackling. Repeated plays at the ends and guards failed to net Cornell the necessary five yards, and Princeton got the ball on her fifty-yard line. Mills and Lauder were ruled off for rough play, and Cornell got the ball on a fumble. Starbuck kicked out to Princetons' fifty-yard line. Rosengarten fumbled, and Cornell got the ball on her own forty-yard line.

Booth went through Dorner for five yards and Black through the centre for twenty. Reiter then went around right end for five yards, and Black got five more through Durall. Cornell lost ten yards for off-side play, and Reiter went through the line for ten more yards. Rosengarten fumbled. Princeton was downed on Cornell's three-yard line when time was called. Score—Princeton, 6; Cornell, 0.

INDIANS LOSE TO YALE.

Carlisle Surprises the New Haven Players and Is Defeated Only by 18 to 5.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Yale this afternoon defeated the Carlisle Indians in a football game with the score of 18 to 5. The game was a sensational one, and at the end of the first half, when the score stood only 6 to 5, it seemed alarmingly dangerous for Yale.

The five points to Carlisle's credit are due to Quarterback Hudson's marvelous skill in dropping a goal from the forty-five-yard line. The trick caused consternation in the Yale line, and after that the Indians played Yale almost to a standstill for a few minutes. The Carlisle rush line seemed too much for Yale, but the reason for this became apparent when, in the second half, after Yale had changed signals, the Indians found the line nearly always [illegible].

For Yale, Coy, Brown, and Cutten played an excellent game, and, aided by McBride's powerful long kicks, may be said to have done the lion's share of the work. Coach Butterworth, who was on the side lines, expressed the greatest astonishment when McBride repeatedly lined out sixty and sixty-five yard punts.

The noticeable differences in the playing of the two elevens may be summed up in the statement that Yale had not the dash and quickness of the Indians. Yale's line seemed worn out at times on the aggressive, and for a short period was no match on the defensive either. The Indians were better and surer tacklers also, and their powerful plunges behind mass plays against Capt. Chamberlain and Marshall were wonderful in strength and quickness of execution.

The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Carlisle.
Hubble	Left end	Rogers
Allen	Left tackle	H. Pierce
Brown	Left guard	Wheelock, Scott
Cutten	Centre	Smith
Marshall	Right guard	Redwater
Chamberlain, Richards	Right tackle	B. Pierce
Coy	Right end	Archequette
Sullivan	Quarter back	Hudson
Marvin, Burdick	Left half back	Seneca
Benjamin, West	Right half back	Miller, Wild
McBride	Full back	Metoxen

Umpire—Everett Lake, Harvard. Referee—J. H. Fitzpatrick, Naugatuck. Lineman—D. R. Francis, Yale; J. S. Mitchell, Carlisle. Touchdowns—Benjamin, Coy, McBride. Goals—Brown, 3. Goal from field—Hudson. Total score—Yale, 18; Carlisle, 5. Time—25 and 20 minute halves.

FOOTBALL AT BERKELEY OVAL.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club's Team Easily Defeats the Riversides.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's football team lined up against the eleven of the Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval, and played two lively twenty-minute halves. The Knickerbockers played in excellent form, and defeated their opponents by a score of 27 to 0. The Riversides, however, played at a great disadvantage as far as weight was concerned, their team only averaging about 160 pounds, while the Knickerbocker team averaged close to 180. However, they played a plucky game, and made some clever plays. The line-up was as follows:

Riverside.	Positions.	Knickerbocker.
Bradshaw	Left end	Koehler
Buckley	Left tackle	Miller
Clark	Left Guard	Kindgen
Plunkett	Centre	Cornell
Esty	Right guard	Schaefer
Schwinacher	Right Tackle	Slaughter
Marker	Right end	Roeder
Evans	Quarter back	Beers
Bird	Left half	Waters
Miller	Right half	Ludlow
Jerollam	Full back	Vallentine

The Knickerbockers won the kick-off in the first half. No long runs were made, but some good tackling was done by Bird and Plunkett of the Riversides. Soon after the Knickerbockers scored the first touch-down Marker was injured and carried from the field unconscious. Mason filled his place. The half ended with 11 points in favor of the home team. In the second half several changes were made in both teams, the Riversides changing their left tackle and right guard. This did not improve their playing any, however, for they found it impossible to break through the Knickerbocker line. Early in the half Ludlow was hurt and his position was filled by Sherman. It was dark before time was called. In the first half the Knickerbockers kicked one goal and made two touch-downs, and in the second half one goal and three touch-downs. Karl Schwinn acter as referee and Mr. Allen as umpire.

HARVARD DEFEATS CHICAGOANS.

Rolls Up a Score of 39 to 0 at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—Harvard defeated the Chicago Athletic team on Soldiers' Field this afternoon by the score of 39 to 0. Twenty-five and twenty minute halves were played. Dibblee crossed the line five times for Harvard in the first half and Reid once, making, with Haughton's four goals, 34 points. Dibblee scored the only touch-down in the second half. The game showed up Harvard's stronger points at their best and also revealed the weak ones. The feature of Harvard's play was the team work of Dibblee and Daly in the back field. Harvard's weak points were mostly in the open field. Very poor interference on receiving the kick-off enabled Chicagos' ends to prevent the Harvard runner from gaining. The Chicago team developed a very poor interference and their runners fell an easy prey to Harvard tackles. Slater put up the best game in the line, but he, too, was often pocketed by Harvard's interference. Warren at right half played his best game and showed the results of Dibblee's example in dodging. The line-up:

HARVARD.	Position.	CHICAGO A. A.
Cochrane	Left tackle	Slater, Van Blyck
Donald, Eaton	Left tackle	Pixley
Boal	Left guard	Wibley
Jaffray	Centre	Paulman
Burden	Right guard	McWieney
Haughton, Mills	Right tackle	Kirkoff, Byrne
Hallowell	Right end	Baeder, Huddleson
Daly	Quarter back	Klonder, Howard
Dibblee	Left half back	Loomis
Warren	Right half back	Graber
Reid	Full back	Wellington

Umpire—Mr. Atherton. Referee—Mr. Garfield. Linemen—Beardsley, (Kionora,) Huddleston. Touchdowns—Dibble, 6; Reid. Goals—Haughton, 4. Total score: Harvard, 39; Chicago, 0. Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

Military Cadets Win from Lehigh.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Very sloppy football was played here this afternoon between the Cadet team and the Lehighs, in which the latter were defeated by a score of 18 to 0. There was nothing in the game to excite the least bit of enthusiasm. Summary:

West Point, 18; Lehigh, 0. Touchdowns—Waldron, 2; Jackson, 1. Goals—Romeyn, 3. Umpire Jackson, 1. Goals—Romeyn, 3. Umpire, Murray, Yale. Referee, Thompson, Princeton. Lehigh, 1901. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

Other Games.

At Annapolis, Md.—Naval Cadets, 16; Pennsylvania State College, 11.

At Schenectady, N. Y.—Union College, 22; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 0.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Wesleyan, 23; Williams, 0.

At Burlington, Vt.—Dartmouth, 48; University of Vermont, 6.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin, 18; Tufts, 11.

At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 32; Lafayette, 0.

At Andover, Mass.—Phillips Andover Academy, 11; Yale Freshmen, 0.

At Amherst, Mass.—Amherst, 12; Trinity, 0.

At Worcester, Mass.—Harvard Freshmen, 13; Worcester Academy, 0.

At Exeter, N. H.—Bates College, 18; Phillips Exeter Academy, 11.

At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 24; Hobart, 0.

GOSPEL PHILANTHROPY.

Last Day but One of the Conference at Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 22.—"Gospel Philanthropy" was considered at the sessions of the Civic Philanthropic Conference to-day, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham of Chicago and the Rev. Frank Crane delivering addresses on the subject.

Miss Taylor of Chicago urged work among women in the cities and country alike. "We should give the women physical training, and they would soon become Christianized by realizing that the body was the temple of God," said Miss Taylor. That Bible circle study and circulating libraries are essential for rural welfare was also Miss Taylor's opinion.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry gave an address following out similar lines of thought. Prof. D. A. Hayes of the Garrett Bible Institute championed regeneration versus reform by legislation. Fred A. Maynard, Attorney General of Michigan, spoke on "The State of the Law; the True Test of Human Progress." The Rev. O. K. Flack defended regeneration.

In the discussions which followed, Dr. Bayard Holmes of Chicago said: "The tramp takes the job away from no man, he starves no man; he takes no man's place in society; he should not be too seriously condemned."

The conferenece closes to-morrow.

$5,000 for a Broken Rib.

Charles Fohrmann of Jersey City boarded a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company on March 6. He claims that at Summit and Newark Avenues the conductor threw him from the car, and that he received a severe scalp wound and a broken rib. He brought suit for $10,000 damages. The case was tried before Judge Lippincott yesterday. The company claimed that Fohrmann was drunk and disorderly and was not put off, but fell as he was alighting. He produced several witnesses who testified that he was sober and that the conductor pushed him from the car, causing him to fall. The jury gave him $5,000. The case will be appealed on the ground of excessive damages.

MANY BANKS AFFECTED.

Decision in the Case of E. S. Hubbard, Union Trust and Loan Company, Against J. Kennedy Tod & Co.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—About 346 banks, scattered over twenty-one States of the Union, are affected by a decision just rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of E. S. Hubbard of the Union Loan and Trust Company of St. Louis against J. Kennedy Tod & Co., bankers of of New York.

The Supreme Court affirms the ruling of the lower court, which is that a very large amount of stocks and bonds could be recovered by the Union Loan and Trust Company from J. S. Kennedy Tod & Co., on payment to that firm of $1,500,000, with interest from Dec. 30, 1892. The case has been before various Federal courts for a number of years.

The Manhattan Trust Company of New York filed a bill Sept. 28, 1893, in the United States Circuit Court for Iowa against the Sioux City and Northern Railroad Company, asking for a receiver to take charge of the road. The suit was based on a mortgage made to the trust company in 1890 to secure $1,920,000 worth of bonds.

A few days later receivers were appointed, and on the same day E. H. Hubbard, assignee of the Union Loan and Trust Company of Iowa, filed an intervening petition asking for an injunction against the disposition of 10,600 shares of the stock of that road and $2,340,000 bonds of the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railroad. These securities were held by J. Kennedy Tod & Co. of New York, bankers.

The court below held that "the Union Trust Company parted with the securities to Tod & Co. knowing it was intended to rehypothecate them, and further, that the sale of the security by J. Kennedy Tod & Co., under the provisions of the agreement, did not divert to the trust company its junior liens, and that its right to redeem remained because the $1,500,000 in notes were not purchased in the ordinary course of business."

The trust company appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals on the ground that the securities were taken wrongfully; that defendants were not bona fide holders, and that the loans were usurious and void. The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower courts.

The case then came to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari, secured by the trust company. The securities involved were deposited with the Union Loan and Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, to secure a loan, and were rehypothecated by the company. In April, 1895, the Union Loan and Trust Company failed, with liabilities amounting to about $7,500,000 and available assets of only $1,500,000. The failure was as disastrous as unexpected, as the rating of the company was such that its paper was held for various amounts by 346 banks in 21 different States, in addition to a large number of local creditors.

After the failure a number of creditors effected a settlement with the receiver by accepting certain percentage as payment in full of their claims, but a large number of banks, which held what were known as railroad securities, held a number of meetings in Chicago, and in June, 1893, organized what was known as the Credits Commutation Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa.

In exchange for stock in this company the creditors surrendered the notes which had been negotiated through the Union Loan and Trust Company.

IGNORE OUR COMMISSIONERS.

Cannon Sold or Shipped to Spain by the Spaniards in Havana Despite Protests.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Yesterday afternoon the American Evacuation Commission was informed that J. B. Hamel was moving the old guns bought from the Spanish Government at a sale held by the authorities, despite the commission's protest.

Capt. Brooks was at once detailed to go to the artillery depot and make an investigation. When he arrived there the commandant of the depot attempted to prevent Capt. Brooks from entering, claiming that it was against his orders, but the latter insisted, advising the commandant to make a formal protest of trespass directly to the Commissioners.

Capt. Brooks reported that the entire purchase had been removed, with the wagons and carriages. Each article was checked as it went out. The commission addressed a note to Mr. Hamel, warning him that the American Government would claim full right in the property, and would hold him responsible for every piece removed.

Yesterday afternoon the commission made further protest against the dismounting and shipment from the island of the heavy Krupp guns of the Reina battery.

One of the members of the commission said:

"We cannot go out into the street and stop the guns being carted on the road ourselves. We should have troops or marines here to enforce our protests. All we can do is to protest, to which action no attention is paid.

"It is the most extraordinary situation ever known. In the teeth of the protests of our commission the Spaniards first dismounted the guns of the Alfonso XIII., in the Santa Clara battery, and quietly returned them to the cruiser, and they now announce that she will sail for Spain on the 30th.

"These guns technically belonged to the fortress where they were placed and mounted, and could not accurately be considered as movable property. Next, the authorities held a sale of about $200,000 worth of brass cannon, which were disposed of, despite protests, at less than half their value. Matters have now culminated, in total disregard of our Commissioners, in the dismounting of the heavy Krupp gun in the Reina battery for shipment to Spain."

COLUMBUS THEATRE CLOSED.

"As You Like It," which was announced for the final performances of the week at the Columbus Theatre by the Mordaunt and Block Stock Company, was not presented yesterday afternoon and evening, nor is it likely that the company will be seen again, at any rate not under the direction of Mordaunt and Block.

Nearly 900 persons gathered at the theatre last night, only to be told that no performance would be given. Mr. Block said that business had been bad, and that he and Mr. Mordaunt had lost over $9,000, but that the members of the company playing minor roles had received almost all their money and would get all in time.

Mr. Hahn, manager for Mordaunt and Block, will probably organize another company, with Mrs. Mary Shaw and Miss Una Abell, and present revivals.

THOMAS R. KNOX DEAD.

Thomas R. Knox, for many years a member of the firm of James Miller & Co. of this city, was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Park Row entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, and was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where he died at 8 o'clock last night.

A telephone message was sent to his family at their residence, 47 West Ninety-fourth Street, and Mrs. Knox went at once to the hospital. Mr. Knox was unconscious when picked up in the morning, and did not regain his senses during the day. He died at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Knox was fifty-three years of age and a native of this State. Over twenty years ago he opened a printing and publishing business in this city, and later rented the offices at Broadway and Thirteenth Street. Eight years ago he sold all his interests in it to James Miller & Co., and since then had lived quietly at his home, on West Ninety-fourth Street. He leaves a wife and five children.

Newark's New German Paper Suspends

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—The New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung, a German morning newspaper, suspended to-day, after an existence of seven months. The proprietors in explaining the suspension stated that after a trial of seven months they had come to the conclusion that there was room for only one German newspaper in Newark. All the legal notices running in the paper will be carried in the columns of the other German paper, the New Jersey Freie Zeitung.

A Divorce for Mrs. Helen M. Cobb.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A decree of absolute divorce was to-day granted by Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court to Mrs. Helen M. Cobb from her husband, Walter B. Cobb, on the statutory grounds. Mr. Cobb, the defendant, lives at the Stevens House in New York. He was formerly the Eastern General Agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Later he kept a café in New York on Broadway, near Wall Street.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Harness and Horse Goods.

In our Annex, on second floor, is where we look after the wants of the Riders and Drivers.

Here can be found everything suitable for stable, track, road, park, pleasure, business, riding or driving purposes.

Our stock of Harness, Fall and Winter Horse Clothing, &c., was never more complete and varied than it is at present, embracing as it does all styles and for all purposes, and always at a great saving to our customers.

SINGLE ROAD HARNESS, made of Moffat leather, all hand sewed; enamelled leather lined breeching, breast collar, neck strap

KAISER OFF TO PALESTINE

Cheering Crowds Witness the Departure of the German Sovereigns from Constantinople.

CROSS BESIDE THE CRESCENT

More Talk About the Possible Gift of a Turkish Port to Germany—A Russian Paper Warns the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany left here for Palestine at 5:10 this evening. They received an ovation from the crowds of people assembled to witness the departure of their Majesties.

At the grand farewell banquet here last night the Sultan sat between the Emperor and Empress of Germany. At about 10 o'clock their imperial German Majesties withdrew to the Merassin Kiosk, and the Emperor afterward returned the farewell visits of the Diplomatic Corps.

In the meantime the Sultan and his son, Prince Mohammed-Selim-Effendi, conducted the Empress, the wife of the German Ambassador, and the maids of honor to the harem, where they conversed with the Valideh Sultana, the Princesses, and other ladies, Artin Pasha's daughter acting as interpreter.

Emperor William presented a gold snuff-box to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Emperor William's tour of the East is followed here with the keenest interest. One of the most significant political features of his Majesty's stay at Constantinople was the hoisting of the German naval ensign, with the cross, beside the Turkish crescent. Since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks no flag having a cross upon it has ever been officially hoisted there. The Sultan himself gave the order for hoisting the cross.

A striking deviation from Mohammedan custom was also noticed in the Sultan kissing the hand of the Empress of Germany.

In spite of semi-official denial that the Emperor is asking anything from the Sultan, advices received here from Constantinople report that the Mussulmans are convinced the Sultan will make Emperor William some great gift, the island of Rhodes, or the Port of Haifa, in the Bay of Acre, at the foot of Mount Carmel. This would seem an appropriate gift, for one mile west of Haifa, at the immediate foot of the mount, is a German-American mission colony, having a good school, sixty stone dwellings, and manufactories of soap and olivewood wares. The colony has a population of over 300 souls, while Haifa itself has a population of over 4,000.

The Turks seem to have displayed genuine enthusiasm over the visit of the German Emperor and Empress to Constantinople. The mollahs of the mosques at Stamboul assembled on the eve of their Majesties' departure to express by public prayer their sympathy for the Emperor of Germany.

Dispatches received here from St. Petersburg show that the Emperor's journey to the East is viewed there with the greatest suspicion, and it is fully believed that Emperor William is desirous of acquiring a portion of Ottoman territory.

The Novoe Vremya, writing in this sense, warns Turkey that even a slight cession of Turkish territory will be the beginning of the partition of the Turkish Empire, if not of her ruin.

HOLY PLACES VANDALIZED.

Kaiser's Trip to Palestine Inspires Turks with Too Much Zeal.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The zeal of the Sultan of Turkey to renovate every town and village in Palestine through which Emperor William of Germany passes has resulted in even holy places being vandalized.

The historical house of Simon the Tanner, where St. Peter lived, has been painted bright blue and its floors have been laid with colored tiles. Besides this, the building has been inclosed by a gaudy fence, while a superb iron screen over a dome of rock dating back to the days of the Crusaders, has been coated with yellow paint.

TURKISH POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Syria Closed to Italians During the German Emperor's Tour.

BEYROOT, Syria, Oct. 22.—In view of the approaching visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany to this place, the police are preventing all the Italian workmen from landing, and Greeks and Americans are closely watched.

An Italian, who is believed to be an Anarchist, is reported to have landed at a port on the Syrian coast.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The German newspapers at first received the English news of the Anarchist plot at Alexandria against the life of Emperor William with skepticism, and a section of the German press, including the Vossiche-Zeitung and the Socialist organs, even now, from party reasons, affects to believe that the plot only existed in the imagination of the police. This attitude, however, was inspired by fear of special legislation in Germany unfavorable to their party and cause.

A remarkable utterance, in this connection, was made by the Cologne Gazette, which said:

"We Germans have been unable to agree with the utterances of the Kaiser regarding Anarchists, because we felt that he has sometimes incorrectly diagnosed the movement, and therefore has not always made a lucky choice of means to fight the foe, for we know there are currents in the movement which cannot be overcome by shooting our fathers or brothers. But rather the best means is to prevent new combustibles from being added to the flames."

The Berlin Anarchists have called a meeting for next Friday to protest against "international Anarchist baiting and conspiracy against freedom." The Anarchist organ, Armer Kamerade, contains a large Anarchist advertisement, appealing for an overflowing attendance at the meeting.

Estate Presented to Emperor William.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—A large estate at Cadinen has been presented to Emperor William by former District Councillor Birkner, and it was formally accepted by the Emperor this week, with the result that the District Chamber of Elbing has sent the Emperor a telegram of thanks, as it is expected the district will be largely benefited by the change in ownership. The estate lies midway between Elbing and Tolkemit, in the Province of East Prussia, adjoining an inlet of the Baltic called Frisches Haff. It covers about 8,000 acres, is beautifully wooded, and full of large game, but it has been somewhat neglected. The estate is estimated to value 1,200,000 marks.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The Reichstag Will Pass a Measure Governing Inspection of Meats.

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BERLIN, Oct. 22.—An American diplomatist, who is in a position to know the inside facts in the case, discussing the German proposition to practically exclude American meat products from Germany, said:

"It is understood that there is danger of a Meat Inspection bill to exclude American products, under sanitary pretexts. The Agricultural Department will undoubtedly present a bill to Congress, if American products are attacked, providing for the sanitary inspection of adulterations of German wines and the dangerous colors used in toys and woolens, &c., and of the adulterations in dyes, chemicals, and other such products. Many Americans hold that German imports require careful sanitary inspection in both countries. Their representatives at Berlin and Washington are anxious above everything to avert retaliatory measures. But there is good reason to suppose they will be entirely unsuccessful if the Reichstag passes a law of inspection which is a virtual prohibition, or if the present system is continued.

"Moderate men on both sides strongly desire a bill providing for a thorough imperial inspection, thus avoiding repeated, unnecessary and vexatious local inspection of the same meat. If the United States first inspected German imports and the different State Governments of America then reinspected them, and they were afterward inspected by the different American municipal authorities for the third time, that would be precisely the condition of affairs American meat now has to face in Germany."

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, referring to the same matter, said:

"If a fair law was passed, abolishing the reinspection of meat in more than one place, the United States would heartily approve of it."

Mr. White gave his first diplomatic dinner of the season on Tuesday in honor of Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, who is now on a visit to this country. The function was a great diplomatic success. Among those present were Baron von Richthofen, the Acting Foreign Secretary, and most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps. After the dinner Dr. von Holleben said that he, like Mr. White, was in favor of removing the minor matters which have latterly disturbed the pleasant relations between the two countries, such as the tonnage and insurance questions, by settling them amicably. The German Ambassador also expressed the hope that the Cattle Inspection bill would be so drawn as to be acceptable to the United States.

Dr. von Holleben, referring to the tariff negotiations, described them as being in the initiatory stage.

The German Ambassador goes to Stuttgart next week for the purpose of attending the wedding of the Princess Pauline and the Prince of Wied. He will then return to Berlin, where, before returning to the United States, he will confer with the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and various Ministers concerning projected legislation and other matters touching upon German-American relations.

American Bicycles in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The news that American bicycle manufacturers intend to make large imports has renewed the German press agitation against the alleged low duty on American bicycles, and many of the papers are printing alarmist articles about "crushing American competition."

The Kreuz-Zeitung seizes the opportunity to advocate a prohibitive tariff upon American bicycles.

TURKS ARE LEAVING CRETE.

The Powers Will Insist on Taking Control of the Island.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The evacuation of the Island of Crete by the Turks is now in full swing. The troops mostly embark at night time, in order to avoid exciting the Mussulmans. The foreign Admirals intend that the Turkish civil officials shall follow the troops, the administration of the island remaining in the hands of the Admirals until the powers decide upon the final form of government for Crete.

The number of foreign troops on the island will be increased to 14,000 men, pending the complete pacification of Crete. The first step in that direction will be a general election of members of the Cretan Assembly and a body of gendarmery will be gradually formed to replace the international troops. The four powers, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, are now exchanging views upon the selection of a Governor General of the island. Russia is in favor of the appointment of Prince George of Greece.

The Lippe-Detmold Succession.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, Emperor William's brother-in-law, applied some time ago to the Bundesrath to forbid the Diet of Lippe-Detmold to regulate the question of a succession to the throne of that principality, he himself being a candidate. Reliable information now has it that the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, the Thuringian States, Hesse, Anhalt, Mecklenburg, Reuse, and the Hansa towns in the Bundesrath have decided against the appeal.

The Duchess of Aosta Has a Son.

TURIN, Oct. 22.—The Duchess of Aosta, wife of Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, eldest nephew of the King of Italy, was safely delivered of a son to-day. The Duchess was formerly Princess Helena of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris. She was married to the Duke of Aosta on June 25, 1895.

German Empress Honored in China.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—Prince Henry of Prussia paraded all the troops at Tsin-tau Fort yesterday in honor of the birthday of the Empress of Germany, his sister-in-law.

A Fair at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Women's Auxiliary of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital is perfecting all arrangements for its fair, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 9. This will be the first event of the kind to be held in the grand ballroom of the hotel.

THE NAVY YARD A BUSY PLACE.

Large Force of Mechanics Working on Several New Buildings—Repairs to Cruiser Brooklyn.

The navy yard has been a busy place for the past several months. Vessels were overhauled and repaired under hurry orders before the war with Spain began, and during the war men were working there night and day. Since the close of hostilities warships have been in the yard to be cleaned and put in shape again. Now, however, there is much work of another kind to be done. Several new buildings are to be erected, and a force of mechanics has been engaged, and is now hard at work. There are more men working in the yard now than there have been for many years before.

On the site of the old wooden shop where the engines of the battleship Maine were set up, and where the keels of many of the old-time wooden vessels were laid, a big building of steel and brick is to be constructed. This building will cover a space 200 feet by 85 feet, and when completed will be used as a storehouse. Building No. 8, which has been used by the Equipment Department, is to have another story added, and when completed will be turned over to the Ordnance Department. The Equipment Department will move into Building No. 9, in which two steel floors are being put and foundations being built for the machinery. Two steel storehouses are also being built, one on the site of the old clothing building, and the other on Second Street.

The cruiser Brooklyn is in the dry dock, and a lot of work has to be done yet to put the vessel in condition. In addition to the damage done by Spanish shells, which dented some plates and made holes in others, the underbody of the cruiser needs considerable attention. When in Guantanamo Bay the Brooklyn ran on a coral reef. She slid off again without any assistance, and it was not thought that she was much injured. When she was put in the dry dock Constructor Bowles made a careful examination of the hull of the vessel and found that for a distance of about ninety feet on the starboard side the plates were very much dented. The rivets show that there was much strain on the hull when the cruiser struck, but they have not been damaged, and the frames are in good condition. The dents in the plates will be hammered out, and the cruiser put in as good condition as ever.

The cruiser Buffalo, which is to go to Manila by way of the Suez Canal, will leave about Nov. 1. Her crew of 240 men are on board, and they are stowing the coal and supplies that are being sent over the sides. Several of the men who are going to Manila are to take the places of the men in the fleet at Manila whose terms have expired and are to be sent home.

Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the yard, will retire on Christmas Day, and it is thought among the officers in the yard that Rear Admiral Schley will be his successor. Whether Admiral Schley would like the position is not known, but it is said that if he desires it he can have the appointment.

Horse Dashes Through a Window.

A horse owned by Simon Schaub of 358½ Fifth Street, Jersey City, ran away yesterday in Palisade Avenue. Schaub, who was standing on the sidewalk when the horse started, jumped on its back, but was thrown and badly cut. The wagon was upset and the shafts broken, setting the horse free. It then took to the sidewalk and dashed into the window of Charles Finsterle's butter and egg store, 411 Palisade Avenue. It was badly cut on the head and sides by the broken glass, but managed to back out of the window and continued its flight until it was finally stopped by Samuel Haenel and John Lange.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Gossip About Players, Singers, and Composers—The Boston Symphony Orchestra — Humperdinck's "Moorish Rhapsody."

Humperdinck's "Moorish Rhapsody," of which the manuscript score had some amusing wanderings, lately related in this column, was performed for the first time in England at the Leeds Festival on Oct. 7. It did not set the Thames afire, but gave a mild pleasure of a most comforting kind. One London paper's correspondent writes of it thus: "Considered before the event Mr. Humperdinck's new 'Moorish Rhapsody' was probably deemed the head and front of this evening's programme, but, looking back at the work by the light cast upon it at a second hearing, I have to confess to a feeling of disappointment. Only the composer himself can say how it came about that his contribution to the Leeds budget of new things was announced in the first place as a 'Moorish Symphony.' It is possible, of course, that Mr. Humperdinck had a larger plan in his mind than was revealed to-night, and that the two movements now forthcoming are but samples of something that was intended to be more voluminous. But, however that may be, there was certainly nothing symphonic in the complexion of the music brought forward by Mr. Humperdinck this evening. If there be anything in a name, then the new work is rightly styled a rhapsody, for its movements run on in the free and unfettered manner suggested by such a description. The composer comes to us provided with an ample programme for his work.

"His first movement is designed to carry the hearer to the heights of Tarifa, and to invite him to contemplate a spreading landscape at sunset, backed by the waters of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Here the music sets out in somewhat tedious fashion, and the ear is harassed by wandering phrases for violins, unaccompanied, which, while perhaps suggestive of solitude and sunset, can by no means be termed interesting. Nor does the progress of the movement draw the composer out of the depressing mood in which he has begun his journey. There is color in the orchestration, but the effect of the whole is slow and somber, and the ear yearns for a theme really worthy of attention. In the second movement we are transported to a café at Tangier, where the fumes of Mocha and opium fill the air, and where the sound of strange voices and instruments mingles with the chatter of the dusky natives. Here, at all events, is an animated picture, and one that leads the composer to quicker and more jaunty themes. But there is nothing quite to atone for the formlessness of his scheme. By contrast with the preceding movement, Mr. Humperdinck's Moorish café is a place of many joys, but its atmosphere of opium and its murmur of droning music do not tempt me to linger within its doors."

Another says: "The new composition, which is divided into two sections, labeled respectively 'Elegy at Sunset' and 'Scene in a Moorish Cafe,' contains several examples of that contrapuntal skill which is one of the most delightful characteristics in all his work, but beyond this it is hard to trace much individuality of expression. Both movements are richly orchestrated, but neither is particularly original, and the use of distinctly original coloring is almost entirely reserved for the second, in which the delights of opium smoking are set forth in strains of a more or less vivacious character. The fugal opening over a monotonous drone-bass is certainly quaint, but it would be quite as successful if the elaborate 'programme' had been omitted. The work obtained scarcely more than the success d'estime, which was a foregone conclusion."

This was probably one of the novelties which Mr. Gericke, Mr. Van der Stucken, and other conductors heard in Europe and did not think worth bringing to this country. If our English brethren's judgment may be trusted, it would hardly be worth the trouble. Speaking of Mr. Gericke, he appears to have re-entered the hearts of the people of Boston without difficulty. The first concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place last Saturday night, and thus discourseth Mr. B. E. Woolf of The Boston Herald:

"The orchestra remains substantially the same, some mutations that it has undergone having painful associations that the occasion brought sadly to mind again. The strangers all made a wholly favorable impression, and, judged by what was heard of them last evening, are really valuable acquisitions to the orchestra. The new first oboe has a superb tone, full, resonant, pure, and of an exquisitely sympathetic quality, and he plays with the skill and taste of a thorough artist.

"The new first flute is to be similarly commended for the volume, richness, and sonority of his tone. The first clarionet had little to do that afforded an opportunity to judge how well he would fill the position of the lamented M. Pourtau, but the smoothness and the purity of his tone made themselves felt, and were full of comforting promise. The first trumpet appears to be decidedly the best that the orchestra has ever had, while the new tympanist is a fairy-like revelation of the possibilities of the drums as musical instruments, instead of mere noise makers. Those of the newcomers are of larger make than the orchestra has previously had, and have a noble sonority, and as he treats them lovingly and tunes them perfectly and the brutal sound of a hard drumstick is never heard banging vindictively on the drumhead without even the suggestion of a musical tone, the artist, for a sympani player may be an artist, he is an innovation to be welcomed as a treasure and cherished accordingly.

"Mr. Gericke's conducting is the same as it was in the past. It is undemonstrative, never coming between the hearer and the music with disturbing effect, but it is none the less effective and with a relentless down beat from which there is no escape, and which holds the orchestra firmly under control. His readings of the various selections were conservative, but always just and interesting. There was in them nothing of the prevalent seeking after insignificant somethings that had not been sought before; nothing that suggested glorification of the conductor at the expense of the composer. Their spirit was healthy, their results were lovely.

"Notably topical and satisfying were his tempi, especially in the symphony. Fate did not knock at the door in the opening movement, as if its sole object were to make a violent burglarious entrance. The andante was taken at the proper graceful pace instead of dragged out of tiresomeness, and the entrance of the triumphal strain of the finale was made with imposing and thrilling majesty. The Bach suite was treated with delightful and delighting animation, and the Brahms variations have never been heard here when they were accorded so genial and so piquant an interpretation nor more rich and beautiful coloring."

This is informing criticism and is, therefore, valuable. The excellence of the new members of the orchestra is something that will fill lovers of this organization with great pleasure. In a short time the band will give its first concerts in this city, and no doubt Mr. Gericke will be warmly welcomed here.

Carlotta Maconda, the popular soprano, has been setting Maine hearts on fire. Her singing at the Maine Music Festival, Thursday evening, Oct. 13, caused The Bangor Daily Commercial to break out in a flaming headline, which read, "Triumph of Maconda. Feature of Festival." She sang the mad scene from "Lucia," and, although wholly unknown to the Maine audience, was recalled several times with vehement applause.

The Royal Orchestra of Dresden celebrated on Sept. 22 its three hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It is, therefore, considerably older than our Philharmonic Society. Its existence as a true orchestra, however, can hardly be said to go back 350 years. The fact is that this orchestra was founded by the Elector Maurice as a vocal choir and its members learned to play instruments in order to supply accompaniments. The modern orchestra had not taken any definite form 200 years ago, when Jacopo Peri produced his opera, "Eurydice." There were no compositions for orchestra alone for years after that, and the first attempt to write independent instrumental passages in opera was not made till near the end of the first quarter of the seventeenth century. The Royal Orchestra of Dresden 350 years ago probably consisted of an indiscriminate assemblage of trumpeters, pipers, and drummers, who made a noise while the ladies and gentlemen of the Court ate their dinners—a custom which up-town restaurants have unhappily revived to the dismay of those desiring to enjoy food in peace.

But the Dresden orchestra has had a history, and it has had some distinguished conductors. From 1617 to 1682 it was directed by Heinrich Schütz, who was accidentally compelled to write the first German opera and whose "Seven Last Words of Christ" had a powerful influence in the development of those settings of the Passion finally crowned by the masterworks of Bach. The Elector of Saxony sent Schütz to Italy to get Peri's "Daphne" and produce it in Dresden. A German poet was put to work to translate the Italian libretto into German, and when his task was done, lo! the German text would not go to the music, and so Schütz was ordered to produce a new score, which he did. It must have been a merry conceit.

The orchestra had other historic conductors. In 1730 a contract was made with J. A. Hasse, who wrote over 100 operas. He was followed by Naumann, a disciple of the Neapolitan school. Weber presided over it for some years, and he was assisted by Marschner. After Weber's death, Reissiger was appointed his successor; during his incumbency Richard Wagner was chosen as second conductor. His participation in the rebellion made him an exile for over a decade, and in his place Krebs was chosen. His followers were Rietz, Wullner and Schuch. Wagner has left some intensely pointed strictures in his "On Conducting" on Kapelmeister Reissiger's readings of Mozart's symphonies.

Puccini's "La Bohème," which has been rudely given in this city by the now defunct Royal Italian Opera Company, will be properly done in Philadelphia by the company under the management of C. A. Ellis. Mme. Melba will essay the character of Mimi for the first time; Mlle. de Lussan, of Mussette; Signor Pandolfini, the young Italian tenor, will be Rudolph, and Bensaude, in all probability, will be Marcello. Mr. Ellis has not yet definitely settled in his mind the allotment of the other characters. They will, however, very likely be cast in line with suggestions from Mme. Melba, who has the authority of opinions from Puccini on the subject.

Mme. Melba, without any to-do, quietly took herself from her vacation life in London and Paris down to Italy, where she mastered the rôle of Mimi under the guidance of Puccini, the composer. The fact that Melba will undertake the creation of the rôle is of itself quite enough to stamp the importance of the new production.

The Boston Sunday Globe publishes a symposium on the question "Is Popular Song Degenerating?" The consensus of opinion among the writers is that it is. The writers, who are themselves composers of popular songs of to-day, are John A. Q O'Shea, J. C. Macey, Dexter Smith, George Lowell Tracey, and several others. Well, they are writing the songs and they ought to know.

Among the novelties produced at the Leeds Festival two weeks ago was a "Te Deum" by one of those numerous Doctors of Music that England manufactures every year, to her own satisfaction and the exceeding glory of art. In regard to this composition, the musical scribe of The London Sunday Times, a kind and considerate brother if ever there was one, has delivered himself of a slab of that sort of criticism which prevails in London, except when American musicians go there. He says: "Dr. Stanford's 'Te Deum,' written to commemorate the sixty years of the Queen's reign, was finished in January, 1897. Heard for the first time on Thursday morning, it gave me the impression of being a less spontaneous and emotional work than the 'Requiem' produced at Birmingham a year ago; nevertheless, it is a worthy companion, as regards both loftiness of aim and wealth of musicianly device, to that singularly fine composition. The fact that the 'Te Deum' adds one more modern masterpiece to the rich store of Latin Church music, and it places yet another feather in the cap of its versatile composer. It is a work with several striking characteristics.

"While preserving proper unity of feeling and purpose, it reveals an unusual amount of contrast in point of style and treatment; it is exceptionally full of clever 'returns' and beautiful modulations; it shows a measure of patience and skill in the art of preparing and leading up to climaxes that could hardly have failed to please Tschaikowsky himself. I have not the space to cite examples, but may mention one number in particular, the 'Judex crederis,' where, after making a dozen clever points, the composer modulates to the key of B major with a tremendous crash on the words 'Salvum fac populum tuum.' The effect is simply thrilling. No one knows better how to calculate these effects or 'time' them more perfectly. His ideas are always happily conceived, and he no longer relies upon one great master for his manner of expressing them. At one time Brahms was his almost exclusive model; then Wagner and a touch of the modern Verdi were added; and now I find Dr. Stanford veering round to Beethoven, for surely nothing could be more intensely Beethovenish than the flowing and melodious quartet 'Per singulos dies.' In the final number, too, there is a curious soupçon of Mendelssohn. The phrase 'Non confundar,' sung in unison by the whole choir and repeated fortissimo by the basses, is almost note for note identical with the Call him touch in 'Elijah.'"

One could wish that the writer had told us whence the learned doctor modulated to the key of B major. The horrid suspicion dawns upon us that it was from the key of F sharp. But is it not lovely to see how this amiable critic in apparent innocence accuses Dr. Stanford of cold-hearted imitation, and finally of downright theft? On this side of the water we should in all likelihood blame a man for this sort of thing, but it seems to be regarded as quite natural in London. Dr. Stanford can fatten himself on such criticism till some day his "Te Deum" is produced here. What is it Herrick says?

"The brisk mouse may feed herself on crumbs,
Till that the green-eyed kitling comes."

Mr. David Bispham—whom you must call Bisp-ham, not Bisfam—is going to sell all that he has in this country and settle in England for the rest of his life. Mr. Bispham is no longer a young man, and England is devoted to old favorites.

It has frequently been stated, and as often been denied, that Verdi is engaged upon a new opera. According, however, to a Milan paper, which claims to be well informed, the veteran composer has for some time past been desultory way been writing music to a libretto of Boito's on the subject of "King Lear." The opera is not finished, nor is it likely to be just yet, but according to the same authority Verdi hopes in the course of the Winter to give a private performance to his friends of certain fragments from it.

Edward Lloyd, the eminent English tenor, who has been heard with great pleasure in this country, has announced his intention of retiring from public life. He evidently has no desire to rival Sims Reeves, and "lag superfluous on the stage."

Fannie Francisca, the San Francisco prima donna, made a great hit as Ophelia in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" on Sept. 11 in Amsterdam.

The first concert of the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra for the present season took place on Oct. 10, Arthur Nikisch conducting. The orchestra played Wagner's "Kaisermarsch," Rimsky-Korsakow's "Schehrazade" suite, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Mme. Marcella Sembrich was the soloist. She sang "Dove sono" from "Figaro" and "Ernani Involami." At the next concert, Oct. 24, the orchestral numbers will be Bruckner's fifth symphony and Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony. Willy Burmester will be the soloist in Beethoven's violin concerto.

The orchestra formerly conducted by Anton Seidl, in this city, is making a tour of this State with Henry Schmitt, the former first violinist, as conductor. Sara Anderson, the rising young singer, is the soloist.

THE SEASON'S CALENDAR.

List of Musical Dates as Far as Ascertainable Now.

Last Fall THE NEW YORK TIMES went to a great deal of trouble and some expense to compile a calendar of the musical entertainments announced for the season. Owing to the inability of musical managers to fix all their dates in the early Fall the calendar was necessarily incomplete. This year many requests for a similar calendar have reached this paper, and they must be complied with. But it must be premised that the calendar is even less complete than that of last year. It does not contain the dates of the concerts of the Musical Art Society, the Oratorio Society, the Kaltenborn Quartet, the recitals of Teresa Carreno, Edouard Zeldenrust, Emil Sauer, Rafael Joseffy, Plunkett Greene, David Bispham, and many others, simply because they cannot yet be obtained. It does not contain any mention of the American Theatre operatic performances, because these go on all the time. None of the occasional concerts are yet announced, though certainly we shall hear from Marguerite Hall, Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson, Marie Brema, Lillie Lehmann, and other well-known singers, not to speak of pianists innumerable and the inevitable "In a Persian Garden" quartet. The calendar contains 197 fixtures; it will be safe to add at least 50 to this number without taking into account as many more in the Borough of Brooklyn.

CALENDAR.

Oct. 26.—Moritz Rosenthal's piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Oct. 29.—Rosenthal recital, Carnegie Hall, 3:30 P. M.
New York Orchestra, Emil Paur, conductor, first concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 1.—Rosenthal recital, Carnegie Hall, 3:30 P. M.
Nov. 3.—First subscription concert, New York Orchestra, Astoria Hotel, 9 P. M.
Nov. 4.—Philharmonic Society, first public rehearsal, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Nov. 5.—Philharmonic Society, first concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 6.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 9.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Nov. 10.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 13.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov, 15.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Dannreuther Quartet, Chickering Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 17.—Rosenthal recital, Carnegie Hall, 3:30 P. M.
Astoria Hotel subscription concert, 9 P. M.
Nov. 18.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3:30 P. M.
Nov. 19.—Rosenthal recital, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.
New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 20.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 25.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Nov. 26.—Young People's concert, Frank Damrosch, conductor, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 27.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 28.—Opening of the grand opera season, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Nov. 29.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Madeline Schiller, pianist, orchestral concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Nov. 30.—Opera, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Dec. 1.—Astoria Hotel subscription concert, 9 P. M.
Dec. 2.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 3.—Opera, matinée, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 4.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Metropolitan Opera House concert, 8:15 P. M.
Dec. 5.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 7.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 9.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 10.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Dec. 11.—Sunday night concerts, Carnegie Hall and Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 13.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 15.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Astoria Hotel subscription concert, 9 P. M.
Dec. 16.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 17.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15.
Dec. 18.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15.
Dec. 19.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 20.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15.
Dec. 21.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 23.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 24.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 and 8 P. M.
Dec. 25.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
Dec. 26.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 28.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 29.—Astoria Hotel subscription concert, 9 P. M.
Dec. 30.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Dec. 31.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 and 8 P. M.
Jan. 1.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 2.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 4.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 6.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 7.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Young People's concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15.
Jan. 8.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 9.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 10—Emil Sauer, first concert, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 11—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 12.—Astoria Hotel subscription concert, 9 P. M.
Jan. 13.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 14.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15.
Jan. 15.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 16.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 18.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 19.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 20.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 21.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 and 8 P. M.
Jan. 22.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 23.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 24.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 25.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 26.—Dannreuther Quartet, Chickering Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Astoria Hotel, subscription concert, 9 P. M.
Jan. 27.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 28.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Jan. 29.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 30.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 1.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 3.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 4.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 5.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 6.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 8.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 9.—Astoria Hotel, subscription concert, 9 P. M.
Feb. 10.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 11.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 and 8 P. M.
Feb. 12.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 13.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 15.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 17.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 18.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 and 8 P. M.
New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 19.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 20.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 22.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 23.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15 P. M.
Astoria Hotel, subscription concert, 9 P. M.
Feb. 24.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 25.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Young People's concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 26.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 27.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Feb. 28.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
March 1.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
March 3.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
March 4.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 and 8 P. M.
March 5.—Sunday night concerts, Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
March 6.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
March 7.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.
March 8.—Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
March 9.—Dannreuther Quartet, Chickering Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Astoria Hotel subscription concert, 9 P. M.
March 10.—New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
March 11.—Opera, Metropolitan, 2 P. M.
Young People's concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Opera, Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall,

TRAVIS WON ESSEX TROPHY

He Defeats Farr for the Chief Cup by a Large Score.

TWO PRIZES FOR ARMSTRONG

Staten Island Golfer Gets the Consolation and Handicap Trophies—Many Players on the Links.

Walter J. Travis gave proof again yesterday that he is getting back to his former style of winning golf by scoring a victory in the final round for the Essex County Country Club Cup. The open tournament of that club at Orange, which began Thursday morning, was concluded, and Travis and George E. Armstrong carried off the honors of the day. Travis met in the final round one of the strongest of the home club contestants, J. H. Powers-Farr. In view of the latter's defeat of Tyng on the previous day, the club members were inclined to expect a close match. Travis, however, speedily disposed of all ideas of a close match by finishing the first 18-hole round 6 holes in the lead, and turning in the low score of 77 strokes, just 4 more than his record-breaking figures on the previous day. The short eighth hole, 130 yards, he made in two strokes. During the second round Travis gradually increased his lead, finishing the game at the eleventh hole, or twenty-ninth in all, by the score of 9 up and 7 to play. The scores:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	5 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 5—39	
In	4 4 6 5 3 4 5 2 5—38	77

SECOND ROUND.

Out	4 4 5 6 3 4 5 4 5—40	
In	4 4 — — — — — — —— 8	48
Total 29 holes		125

J. H. Powers-Farr, Essex County—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	5 5 6 4 4 6 4 4 6—44	
In	5 5 6 4 5 5 4 3 5—40	84

SECOND ROUND.

Out	4 5 6 5 4 5 4 4 5—42	
In	4 5 — — — — — — —— 9	51
Total, 29 holes		135

George E. Armstrong of Staten Island and the Richmond County Country Club won the Consolation Cup, beating William Runkle of the Essex County Club by 6 up and 4 to play. He also added further to his golfing triumphs by winning the handicap cup given by Dr. Leslie D. Ward. Armstrong's gross score of 80 strokes was the lowest turned in, as Travis did not enter the handicap. C. W. O'Connor of the Richmond Hill Club got second place. Fifty players turned in scores, and had it not been for the rain the number would have been much larger.

The players, with scores, were, that of Armstrong being given in full:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island—			
Out	4 5 7 4 4 5 4 5 4—42		
In	4 3 4 5 3 6 4 5 4—38		
Total	80	4	76
C. W. O'Connor, Richmond Hills	90	12	78
M. B. Metcalf, Essex County	90	12	78
H. B. Billings, Essex County	89	9	80
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	87	7	80
D. W. Kleinhans, Essex County	89	8	81
George B. Jenkinson, 2d, Essex Co.	91	8	83
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley	85	2	83
J. S. Reid, Essex County	87	4	83
F. M. Harrison, Montclair	90	7	83
Howard A. Colby, Essex County	86	2	84
Sidney M. Colgate, Essex County	94	10	84
C. F. Watson, Essex County	89	4	85
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	89	4	85
Allan Kennedy, Montclair	91	4	87
L. H. Conklin, Essex County	93	6	87
George M. Gill, Essex County	100	12	88
H. L. De Forest, Essex County	100	12	88
John T. Colt, Essex County	101	12	89
Orrin St. Clair Colby, Essex County	97	8	89
T. C. Ennever, Montclair	96	7	89
H. G. Curtis, Essex County	98	8	90
J. A. Brower, Essex County	90	0	90
A. P. Merwin, Baltusrol	102	12	90
H. V. Connett, Jr., Baltusrol	101	10	91
William Clark, Jr., Essex County	96	4	92
W. A. Larned, Baltusrol	98	6	92
W. Y. Marsh, Morris County	98	5	93
John G. Bates, Westchester Golf	103	10	93
Austin Colgate, Essex County	101	7	94
Charles S. Dodd, Essex County	107	12	95
J. P. Adams, Crescent Athletic	104	9	95
W. Gwathmey, Marine and Field	100	5	95
F. H. Wiggin, Apawamis	105	10	95
L. R. Connett, Baltusrol	108	12	96
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	101	4	97
S. Y. L'Hommedieu, Essex County	109	12	97
H. N. Curtis, Marine and Field	101	4	97
W. d. Kingsland, Essex County	110	12	98
R. T. Kissam, Essex County	110	12	98
William E. Eaton, Essex County	116	12	104
E. W. Forrest, Essex County	117	12	105
C. J. Ritchie, Essex County	117	12	105
W. M. Vanderkieft, Essex County	118	12	106
E. F. Donnelly, Essex County	112	6	106
Clarence Martin, Essex County	118	12	106
A. P. Clapp, Marine and Field	110	3	107
Davis Taintor, Baltusrol	123	12	111
N. B. Coles, Ocean County	124	6	118
L. Halbock, Essex County	134	12	122

PUBLIC GOLF CONTEST.

Paul O'Connor Wins from Thirty-one Players at Van Cortlandt Park.

The second public golf tournament for the silver cup given by G. P. Morosini was played yesterday on the Van Cortlandt Park links. This contest is open only to players who are not members of regular golf clubs, and is held semi-annually. The cup must be won three times by the same competitor to become his property. Thirty-one contestants turned in scores, and the best was 100 strokes, made by Paul O'Connor, giving him the victory. H. E. Brown, who won the event last May, came second, with a record of 104. His winning score last Spring was 105.

The players, with scores, were, the first two given in full:

Paul O'Connor—

Out	6 3 6 4 8 3 6 7 8—51		
In	4 4 5 5 7 3 6 6 9—49		
Total			100
H. E. Brown—			
Out	5 4 7 5 5 4 8 6 9—53		
In	5 4 5 5 6 3 7 7 9—51		
Total			104

	Out.	In.	Total.
B. W. Smith	50	55	105
F. B. Barrett	53	50	105
Dr. D. F. Walker	57	50	107
W. V. Swords	54	56	110
R. A. Burrell, Jr.	59	52	111
C. A. Nesmith	59	52	111
T. Roosevelt Pell	58	54	112
Reed Pell	61	53	114
C. H. Gillespie	59	55	114
A. F. Travers	62	53	115
Francis M. Spies	57	59	116
S. W. Dorland	60	57	117
W. S. Godwin	66	51	117
W. De La R. Andrews	61	57	118
F. M. Wilson	59	59	118
D. M. Marvin	58	61	119
H. E. Vogelsang	59	70	129
Daniel Wallace	61	59	120
O. S. Picher	71	52	123
G. H. Cochran	65	59	124
E. M. Wendel	59	66	125
J. Parmlee Paret	71	64	135
E. H. Thayer	70	67	137
H. Burnett	73	64	137
T. W. Jackson	75	63	138
W. V. V. Stephens	71	67	138
G. H. Seeley	73	66	139
Thomas Blandell	73	67	140
H. R. Ward	72	76	148

STRIKING LADIES' TAILORS.

Employer Says Trouble Was Caused by Union's Dictatorial Methods.

An employer of ladies' tailors sends a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES, complaining that only the strikers' version of their alleged grievances has been printed. The employer denies that the men are compelled to sign any paper. There is no compulsion, he says. Every business man has a right to conduct his business as he sees fit, so long as he keeps within the law.

In regard to the statement of the men that they receive starvation wages, the employer asks: "Why are so many of them to-day begging to be taken back? In one case where a boss signed a bill for them they made him a lesser rate than they had before. Why have so many of them remained in their old places and taken no part in the present trouble? It is not a question of wages; it is a question of forcing a boss to sign away his right to select the best artist and pay him all that he is worth.

"To-day," continues the employer, "many of the workmen receive more than they ever did before, and why? Because the boss can do so without fear of having a committee of three or five call on him on Monday morning and say that unless all the men are treated alike the entire shop will go out."

The Secretary of the Sweating System Committee had a conference yesterday with a committee of the strikers, and after the conference the strikers decided to make the following demands:

First—An agreement on the part of the employers to pay the old scale of wages for at least one year.

Second—In slack times the men are to be kept on the term list. Except in special cases work shall be given to the men in rotation in the shops.

A committee of the strikers will hold a conference with a committee of the Socia. Reform Club on Wednesday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Arthur Ritter Brings Suit Against the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Reorganization Committee.

Arthur Ritter of Hoboken, who owns 100 shares of the common stock of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, has brought suit against the Reorganization Committee of the system to compel an accounting and to restrain them in various particulars. The papers in the case were filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York by Samuel Strasbourger and Alfred R. Page, attorney and counsel, respectively, for the orator. The suit is against Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and the other members of the committee, J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Norman B. Ream, Henry Levis, and Uriah Herrman. Mr. Ritter, in his complaint, says he brings the action on behalf of himself and such other stock or bond holders as may join in it or have cause of complaint against the committee, which was to reorganize the Denver and Gulf, and who had full power to purchase any property of the company, and adjust claims between it and the Union Pacific Railway Company.

The relief sought is on various grounds. Mr. Ritter claims that the Reorganization Committee, while acting as trustees for the bond and stock holders, purchased for about $2,500,000 Denver and Gulf bonds and received with them as a bonus $13,000,000 of common stock par value. This the committee sold for about 10, and on the bonds a profit of 75 per cent. was made. On these transactions the complainant asks an accounting. Then came an assessment of $10 a share on the stock. Mr. Ritter contends that there was no necessity for an assessment, which sent the stock down to about 75 cents, and asks that the committee be restrained from enforcing it. He also asks that the committee be restrained from increasing the bonded debt from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 and from issuing $17,000,000 of first and second preferred stock. Mr. Ritter states that Receiver Frank Trumbull is running the road so as to pay off the floating debt and earn fixed charges, and that there is a surplus of $1,000,000 in the treasury.

A POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE.

Eighty-one Cars of Grain Drawn by a Single New Engine.

A freight locomotive of the mogul type recently constructed for the New York Central Railroad performed the remarkable feat during the past week of hauling eighty-one loaded cars—equal to two solid New York grain trains. This haul was from De Witt, near Syracuse, to West Albany, a distance of 140 miles, and it was made in 12 hours and 55 minutes. The aggregate weight of train and freight was 6,956,620 pounds, or 3,478 tons.

This is believed to be the heaviest grain train ever hauled in this State by a single locomotive. There were 80,000 bushels of grain, the yield of 4,000 acres, calculating an average product of 20 bushels to the acre. Four thousand acres would make a farm six and three-tenths miles long and one mile wide.

The new locomotive is numbered 786. Its total weight is 142,200 pounds, and its driving wheels are 57 inches in diameter. The dimensions of its cylinders are 20 by 28 inches, and the weight on the drivers is 123,000 pounds. This locomotive burns bituminous coal. President Callaway thinks well of the locomotive's first achievement, and it is probable that others of the same kind will be built.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

Consolidation with Oregon Railway and Navigation Expected.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 22.—It is stated here that the expected reorganization of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Companies will have the effect of consolidating the Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation, connecting them into one system, to be operated from Portland, Ore.

Inquiry at the general office of the Short Line brought out the statement that this is what has been expected all along by the officials of the road. One who is well posted in the secrets of the Union Pacific said that the rumor was well founded, and made the further statement that in less than one year the same combination would control the Central Pacific as well, and that the manager in this city and the election of the Union Pacific officers on the Short Line board were only the beginning of the working out of a design that will be far-reaching in its effect.

RAILROAD SOLD AT AUCTION.

Creditors' Agent Buys the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 22.—The St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern Railroad was sold at auction here to-day by Master in Chancery Hiram P. Dillon, under a decree of the United States Circuit Court to satisfy a claim of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The line is sixty miles long, running from Arkansas City to Anthony, and was at one time part of the Frisco system.

The road and equipment were purchased for $150,000 by Samuel Baker of Hamilton, Ontario, as representative of the creditors, who hold $800,000 of the company's bonds. The sale was subject to lease, which expires June 30, 1899, and which is held by Col. F. H. Eaton, who is at present operating the road.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Dwight Braman of this city was to-day appointed by Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court, ancillary receiver of the property and assets of the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern Railroad Company in this State.

The receivership was asked for in a bill in equity brought by Richard W. Hale of this city against the company. He is a bondholder. He alleges that 158 bonds of the company, dated Sept. 1, 1896, and numbered from 733 to 890, were about to be sold and transferred to parties outside this State, and if this were done it would damage his interest and that of the other bondholders. He wanted the receiver appointed to take charge of the bonds to the end that they may be dealt with in the interest of the bondholders and creditors of the company.

Mr. Braman is ordered to furnish a bond of $10,000. He is the receiver appointed by the Kansas court for the company in 1896.

Santa Fe Branches to Consolidate.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 22.—The branch lines now included in the Santa Fé system are to lose their identity as separate corporations and be incorporated under the title of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. Many of the lines will be formally sold to the parent corporation, but those that are in such shape that a formal purchase cannot be made will be conveyed to the company by lease. This scheme will be officially ratified by the Board of Directors of the Santa Fé system at the annual meeting in this city on Dec. 8. It will be an economical move, doing away with a large amount of accounting and statistical work which has been necessary by the separate corporations. The branch lines to be consolidated number about twenty.

Southern Quarantine Raised.

Eastern Passenger Agent L. J. Ellis of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company has received the following letter from Roanoke, Va., dated Oct. 21:

"Beginning to-night, Train No. 5 will be run into Memphis and Washington, and Memphis sleeping car line is resumed, accordingly."

RAILROAD NOTES.

William M. Greene, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is to retire Nov. 1 and become Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, succeeding W. W. Peabody.

Walter B. Bevill, General Passenger Agent of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, notifies its agents of the re-establishment of service with Memphis, and incidentally of the raising of the Southern yellow fever quarantine.

President S. R. Callaway, accompanied by General Superintendent Van Etten, has just completed a tour of inspection over the lines of the New York Central system. The roadbed and other mechanical features were found to be in good order. President Callaway said yesterday that he knew nothing about the reported acquisition of the Rutland Railroad by the New York Central.

Why Doctors Disagreed.

Lady—You say, professor, that tobacco is an aid to thought and a stimulant to the reasoning faculties; but Prof. Greathead says tobacco is in every way injurious. How do you account for that difference?

The Professor—Easily enough, madam. Prof. Greathead does not smoke, and consequently he can neither think straight nor reason correctly.—New York Weekly.

NAVY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Some Stirring Episodes Recalled in the Seventh Volume of the Official Records.

THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR

Moral Effect Produced Upon Both Sides by the Ironclad Vessels—Navy's Co-operation with the Army—Blockade Running.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—After a glance at the pages of the seventh volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion," the advance sheets of which were recently issued, it will seem to the person who is keenly interested in naval history as if the episode of the appearance and destructive work of the rebel ship Virginia, which is better known as the Merrimac, and her subsequent meeting with the Monitor, would never cease to be of stirring interest.

The 800 pages of the volume are not devoted exclusively to the Monitor and the Virginia, but besides occupying quite a third of the volume almost exclusively, mention of both vessels forces itself constantly into notice, and in such a way as to carry a very strong conviction to the open mind that instead of being a conclusive battle that was fought in Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, it was, in the judgment of the men who manned the Virginia and the Monitor, an event producing deep respect on each side for the ship and guns of the other, and doubt as to their respective merits.

It is an exciting story now, even to those who read it years ago as it came North in alarming dispatches. When the sixth volume closed, Prof. Rawson, the compiler of the record, had brought the documentary story up to the very day of the departure of the Monitor from New York, with the anxious orders of the Navy Department pushing her toward Fort Monroe. The seventh volume opens like a scene in a drama, where lightning plays, the winds shriek, the distant thunder rolls ominously, and the storm is heard approaching.

Gen. Mansfield at Newport News telegraphs to Gen. Wool at Fort Monroe: "The Merrimac is being towed down by two steamers past Craney Island toward Sewell's Point. So reported to me from the Cumberland." A little later he sends word: "The Merrimac is close at hand." Next the wire carries word to Gen. Wool that the Merrimac is engaging the Cumberland at close quarters; then that the Congress has surrendered.

Mansfield was calling for "ammunition for all our guns at once by land." "We want powder by the barrel," he telegraphed, "and blankets for the crews of the Cumberland and the Congress, who were coming ashore, and again "more ammunition."

Major Gen. Wool later in the day made a report to Secretary of War Stanton. He gave the facts in brief, but with reasonable accuracy and completeness.

The Merrimac came down from Norfolk today, and about 2 o'clock attacked the Cumberland and Congress. She sank the Cumberland and the Congress surrendered. The Minnesota is aground and attacked by the Jamestown, Yorktown, and Merrimac. The St. Lawrence just arrived and going to assist. The Minnesota is aground. Probably both will be taken. * * * It is thought the Merrimac, Jamestown, and Yorktown will pass the fort to-night.

THE MONITOR BEATS THE REBEL BATTERY.

Lieutenant Commanding John L. Worden, by telegram to Secretary of the Navy Welles, reported his arrived at Hampton Roads at 9 o'clock on the evening of March 8. He found the army and navy in a state of great excitement and apprehension. The Virginia had retired to the protection of the rebel batteries at Sewell's Point, but it was expected that she would come out again in the morning to destroy the Minnesota and then pass the forts to enter upon a terrifying career along the coast, and perhaps to enter the Harbor of New York and lay that city and its people under tribute.

The Virginia did come out, at 7 in the morning, with her consorts, and she headed straight for the Minnesota. There was a four hours' fight, the Monitor closing with the Virginia and banging away at her with such effectiveness as was possible with her solid shot, while the Virginia's rifled cannon did not make up for the difficulty of manoeuvring the deep-draught vessel so as to run down the skimming dish.

Worden was early disabled by the blinding of his eyes from concussion in the pilot-house. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, who was present and as active and critical as possible, praised the performance of the Monitor, but he doubted the reports that the Virginia had been disabled permanently.

The alarm on account of the rebel ram was not over. Two fine men-of-war had been lost, with many lives, and the drawn battle left the Government in almost as great fear and anxiety as before. There was prodigious enthusiasm in the fleet, and the Monitor was greeted as the savior of the situation. The reports on the Monitor, by competent officers, while they were guarded from the public, showed that she was far from being the complete success that she was believed to have been. Chief Engineer Stimers spoke of her turret as "a splendid structure." He found the vessel a good sea boat, while Lieut. S. D. Greene did not, and he congratulated Ericsson upon having saved Fort Monroe to the Nation. The crew of the Monitor addressed a most affectionate letter to Capt. Worden, subscribed "We Remain until Death your Affectionate Crew," in which, "hopping that your sufferings is at an end now," they expressed their desire to once more have a chance to fight the Virginia and "have the Pleasure of Sinking Her."

Mr. Fox conservatively admitted that the Monitor showed a slight superiority to the Merrimac, but, he added, "the rebel vessel is an ugly customer, and it is too good luck to believe we are yet clear of her."

Secretary Welles advised the naval authorities that President Lincoln directed that on no account should the Monitor be "too much exposed."

Lieut. W. N. Jeffers, who took command of the Monitor soon after her engagement with the rebel vessel, reported many defects, including inability to fire directly ahead, to give the guns a desired elevation, to fire directly aft without injuring the boilers, and to fire both guns at once. Then her ventilation was bad; she could not, with her guns, engage with advantage another ironclad; her maximum speed was but six knots; and that "protecting the guns and gunners does not, except in special cases, compensate for the greatly diminished quantity of artillery, slow speed, and inferior accuracy of fire." He said that the moral effect of the appearance of the Monitor at Hampton Roads "caused an exaggerated confidence to be entertained by the public in the powers of the Monitor, which it was not good policy to check."

REBEL RESPECT FOR THE MONITOR.

The importance of the arrest of the course of the Virginia must be judged in large measure by the degree of disappointment caused in the Confederacy by the interposition of the Monitor. In February there was great expectation of the Merrimac or the Virginia, shared by her commander, Capt. Franklin Buchanan. Douglass F. Forrest, writing to Secretary of the Navy Mallory from Gosport Navy Yard, on Feb. 28, 1862, proposed at length a plan for sending the Virginia up to Washington to demoralize the Government and the army, and perhaps bring the rebellion to a successful termination. On March 11, just after the fight, Secretary Mallory sent to President Davis his report of this brilliant achievement," which Mr. Davis turned over to the Confederate Congress as the report of "the brilliant triumph" over "the vastly superior forces of the enemy."

The official reports show that the Virginia was not handled just as her officers desired to move her. The reluctance of the pilots, the lack of depth of water, as well as the extreme length of the ship, making it difficult to manoeuvre her in shoal water, and the admitted injuries to the vessel led to a discontinuance of the second day's fight at noon. Capt. Buchanan was badly wounded. Lieut. Jones, who assumed command, made a report in which he said:

"Our loss is two killed and nineteen wounded. The stem is twisted and the ship leaks. We have lost the prow, starboard anchor, and all the boats. The armor is somewhat damaged; the steampipe and smokestack both riddled; the muzzles of two of the guns shot away. It was not easy to keep a flag flying. The flagstaffs were repeatedly shot away. The colors were hoisted to the smokestack and several times cut down from it."

Capt. Buchanan was relieved of the command of the James River Squadron, in consequence of his wounds, and Josiah Tatnall, who had been an officer of distinction in the navy of the United States, took his place. The records show that the officers of the Confederate Navy were not altogether a happy family, but that there were jealousies and rivalries at work. While the authorities at Washington were watching for the reappearance of the Virginia, with intense nervousness, and discussing all manner of schemes for ramming her when she did appear, for barring her progress up the Potomac by sinking stone-laden vessels across the channels, and for meeting her with such overwhelming force at Fort Monroe as to make her escape past the fort almost impossible, the Richmond authorities were correcting her faults as she lay in the dock at Norfolk.

That there was fear on the rebel side of the Monitor is seen in the instructions to other vessels than the Virginia to "avoid contact with the iron-clad steamer Monitor," and there was infinite concern lest the Monitor should get past the rebel batteries and attack the defenses of Richmond. Secretary Mallory began to burden Capt. Tatnall with advice and impatient suggestions. He offered a plan for boarding the Monitor and smothering her crew by attacking her grated turret, smokestack, ventilators, and air-holes with inflammables. Major Gen. Magruder, seeking support for the army, wrote Flag Officer Tatnall expressing his belief that hope of preventing the movement of the United States Army on the James River depended on the Virginia. The veteran was made to feel that he must prove the invincibility of his ship.

Nearly a month had passed since the Virginia had returned to Norfolk after her fight with the Monitor, and on April 4, after repeated representations of the urgency of getting her before the enemy, Flag Officer Tatnall issued an order to his fleet that all vessels of his squadron were required to be kept in readiness for service at instant notice. He knew he was expected to meet first the Monitor. The same day the Richmond authorities were amazed by a telegram from Tatnall stating that he was "out of iron for the Virginia." Next day H. Ashton Ramsay, Chief Engineer of the Virginia, reported to Tatnall that the engines of the Virginia, which had always been defective, were not to be relied upon. And he asserted that it would be safe to employ her only within reach of the navy yard.

Gen. Lee stirred up the Richmond people by an appeal to Mallory that the Virginia be directed to pass Fort Monroe in the night and go up York River, destroying the United States fleet as she proceeded. The Confederate Congress grew anxious about what Gen. Magruder referred to as the "criminal neglect" at Nofolk in repairing the Virginia, and Secretary Mallory made a detailed report to the Senate to allay its impatience. Tatnall got out into Hampton Roads on April 11, with the Virginia and her consorts. To his amazement and to the surprise of many of his foes the Monitor did not offer to fight, and one of his consorts was permitted to capture three small sailing vessels and their crews. Then the Virginia returned to Norfolk.

Two months passed after the fight in Hampton Roads. A movement in force by the United States to compel the evacuation of Norfolk had been arranged. The rebel officers at Richmond saw the gathering cloud, and Flag Officer Tatnall was repeatedly urged to get the Virginia out to interfere with these hostile operations. At last it became necessary to move her to prevent her capture without a conflict. Tatnall hesitated, knowing that the great draught, defective engines, general unseaworthiness, and unwilling pilots of the ship made it difficult to transfer her. But she was hurried out of Norfolk Harbor as the Union troops began their approach to the city, and was taken down to Sewell's Point with the expectation by the Richmond authorities that Tatnall would get her into the James River.

DESTROYED BY HER CREW.

But the flag officer found that he could not lighten her so as to get her into the James, and the Union troops about him were interposing many unexpected obstacles in the way of his intended retreat. On the 11th of May, off Craney Island, the Virginia was destroyed by her own men.

There was great rage about this end of the warship that had been such a terror for months, and upon which the Confederacy relied to accomplish greater results than had been reached in the March attack on the United States fleet. Poor old Flag Officer Tatnall was brought to a court-martial trial for "culpable destruction of an armed steamer of the Confederate States Navy," for "negligence," and for "improvident conduct." The first two charges were found to be not proved, the third was proved, but the verdict of the court was an honorable acquittal. On May 19 he was detached as flag officer in Virginia and sent to Savannah to command the naval defenses of Georgia. Capt. Buchanan, who commanded the Virginia in her attack of March 8, was a member of the court-martial, and was a warm friend of Capt. Tatnall.

Besides checking the career of the dreaded Merrimac, the navy did other encouraging things in the early part of 1862. On March 13 and 14 it co-operated with the army under Gen. Burnside in the occupation of Newberne, N. C., when Commander Rowan, with a fleet of fourteen vessels, captured six forts with thirty-two guns of all calibres. In a letter written by him to Flag Officer Goldsborough he declared that the "troops fought like regulars," that "our naval battery was the boast of the day," that "all the officers, save one, behaved splendidly," and that "the bluejackets stood to their guns like men." Again, on April 25, the navy rendered important service in helping to capture Fort Macon, in Beaufort Harbor. It was ready to co-operate with Gen. McClellan in the capture of Yorktown, but the abandonment of that position by the rebels took away the opportunity.

Then came on the Peninsular campaign. Gen. McClellan was anxious to have a great deal of assistance from Flag Officer Goldsborough, and he asked for it. On one occasion he permitted Gen. Van Vliet of his staff to communicate for him, and the result was a sharp complaint from Goldsborough that the commander of the Army of the Potomac had been disrespectful in his address and mandatory in his tone. Gen. McClellan sent the correspondence to the War Department, and Flag Officer Goldsborough was ordered to render all the assistance possible in what was described as a situation of great urgency. For McClellan was between the Chickahominy and the James, and presently was at Harrison's Landing, having fallen back in confusion.

Only a few glimpses of the real distress are found in the naval record. Commander Rogers reports from his ship, the Galena, that "the enemy presses the army," and that he was desired by Gen. McClellan, "who is on board, going some two or three miles down the river on a reconnoissance," to say that he would be obliged for any gunboat assistance that could be furnished. Writing privately to Flag Officer Goldsborough, on the same day, he said: "The army is in a bad way; the gunboats may save them, but the points to be guarded are too many for the force at my disposal." And for a few days the whole force of gunboats was kept firing across the flanks of the army to arrest the attack of the rebels, who were pressing forward, while McClellan's soldiers were intrenching themselves and preparing for a desperate defense. The great danger was soon averted, but the disaster might have been prodigious if the navy had not been at hand when it was most needed.

EVASIVE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Secretary Welles was still unable, with the exercise of the closest scrutiny and criticism, to prevent blockade running. Constant correspondence was maintained between the Navy Department and representatives abroad of the United States touching the preparation of ships to be used as blockade runners, and the commanders of fleets and ships were notified promptly and frequently of suspicious departures. Still the Nashville escaped into Wilmington from Beaufort, N. C., on March 17, and she ran into Wilmington again on April 24.

Assistant Secretary Fox wrote to Flag Officer Goldsborough that the escape from Wilmington of the Nashville was "a terrible blow to our naval prestige" and "a Bull Run to the navy." But the only vessel in sight of the Nashville when she ran out was the bark Gemsbok, the steamer on post not seeing the rebel ship, as she came down at night. The fact that she ran aground on entering and lightened in order to get off, while a United States vessel, the steamer Mount Vernon, was off station, and the only other vessel near by was the sailing ship Jamestown, emphasized the mismanagement of the blockade and led to an all-round digging of commanders from the head of the department.

The volume is the record of only six months of the year 1862, but it will be a valuable part of the history of the navy, imperfect and inefficient at the opening of the rebellion, but destined to become the power to starve the insurgent States into helplessness and surrender. E. G. D.

HISTORY OF PARIS FASHIONS.

Ethical, Aesthetic, Political, and Literary Significance of Women's Frocks Expounded.

From The London Telegraph.

Souvent femme varie is the motto chosen by that historiographer in chief at the Court of Vanity Fair, M. Octave Uzanne, for his latest volume, (just published by Mr. Heinemann,) which has been excellently "done into English" by Lady Mary Loyd. The text is ancient, but in this case it is appropriate, for M. Uzanne, greatly daring, treats of nothing less than "Fashion in Paris" from 1797 to 1897, and essays to trace the variations of the feminine mode during that eventful period. With the skilful aid of M. François Courboin, who has illustrated his pages with "hand-colored" plates and numerous outline sketches in black and white, M. Uzanne sails victoriously through the mazes of his subject. Being a Frenchman and a lover of system, he naturally strives to find in it some thread of coherent logic to link the scattered parts together. He endeavors to treat of fashions, as it were, scientifically, finding in each fresh phase but a reflex of the prevailing "note" in the ethics, the aesthetics, the political movement, and the literary sentiment of the day. It is a rather tempting amusement, giving a sort of Spencerian or Darwinian dignity to these airy studies, and rendering them not unworthy of a savant and a historian. The method, it is true, reminds us a little of that of a beginner in the science of comparative philology, who thought that the consonants could be changed at will, and that the vowels did not count. Still, the speculation carries the earnest student through pleasant regions of thought. Divine philosophy pursued this way is not at all harsh and crabbed, but quite the reverse.

For instance, if anybody wants to understand the character of the France of the Directory epoch, he turns to the attractive pictures with which M. Courboin has adorned M. Uzanne's first chapter. "It was a beautiful dress," says a lady in a popular modern comedietta; "I used to keep it in a glove box." The costume of a belle of the Directoire was equally portable. Ladies appeared in public at this period in the chaste attire of a Greek goddess, or of the river nymph in Hans Breitmann's ballad. That was because Paris, in its revulsion from the severity of the earlier Revolution, took refuge in the primitive license of the Greeks. Perhaps the same explanation applies to the modern music hall stage, where a similar style still prevails. With the triumphs of the Empire a more martial and masculine tone prevailed. So the Parisienne cast off her Grecian robes—a comparatively easy process—and put on the whole armor of the tailor-made. She wore cloth instead of diaphanous gauze, and her gowns were cut with a more austere simplicity. Then came the Restoration and the Romantic movement and the great days of 1830. Woman read Chateaubriand and her Victor Hugo, and her Byron, and became sentimental. It was bon ton to languish a good deal, and the dressmakers were required to find a suitable costume for the occupation. They proved equal to the demand. We have a picture of a charmer of the July Monarchy, in a rose-colored skirt, short enough to display a pair of neat ankles in low shoes and white stockings. She has gigantic sleeves, a coal-scuttle bonnet, and a vast black lace shawl or fichu crossed over her shoulders. M. Uzanne says this is the most delicious feminine costume ever invented. Woman, he tells us, assumes her most alluring grace clothed in this manner. In England these vestments are called Early Victorian, and are scoffed at, together with the horsehair sofas and glass lustres of the period.

At any rate, it did not last. Nothing lasts in feminine fashions. Tout passe, tout casse, tout lasse where these ephemeral matters are concerned. Romanticism and sentiment died out or become bourgeois. Gay Paris grew alert, lively, animated, dashing. The lady who used to be called a lionne when people were reading Murger and de Musset displaced the femme incomprise. The "lioness," as reproduced by M. Uzanne from contemporary monuments, was not unlike the vigorous young person of a later epoch. She was distinctly loud in her manners, and free-and-easy in her conversation. She was an ardent sportswoman, and her apartments were adorned, like Di Vernon's, with "a martingale of my own invention," whips, spurs, pistols, and rapiers. She used to fence and ride and shoot and row. Her talk was slangy and masculine, and she cultivated an unconventional camaraderie with the men of her acquaintance. There was nothing ethereal about her. She ate with a fine appetite, and after a long gallop in the Bois in the morning she would do ample justice to her cutlets and Burgundy. M. Uzanne assures us that she was, as a rule, quite proper. Her exercises and amusements left her no time for dalliance, and she was more interested in her horses than her lovers. At any rate, she was a healthier type than the pleasure-loving matron of the Second Empire, whose life was one whirl of unwholesome excitement. The vulgarity of thought and conduct, the destruction of all standards of dignity, which characterized the régime of Louis Napoleon's stock-jobbing adventurers, were reflected in the dress of the women. Never was female attire more extravagantly absurd. It was the era of the monstrous crinoline, of the hateful chignon, of the hideous turban, of the absurd polonaise, of ridiculous little braided jackets, and exaggerated "flounces." Such startling colors, such screaming reds and greens, such abominable shades in blue and violet, never left the dyer's hand before. To look back on the pictures of the fashionable, or, for that matter, the unfashionable, women of the sixties is to go through a series of nightmares. Young and old, rich and poor, submitted themselves to the tyranny of the atrocious steel and whalebone cages in which they imprisoned their bodies. The sublime courage and resource of the sex, sometimes wrongly called the weaker, were never better shown than by the heroic efforts they made to overcome the miseries of this costume. They contrived to take their crinolines into cabs, omnibuses, and railway compartments, and sat in them in small rowing boats. It must have been bad enough for the fashionable lady, built up in tiers of flounces that overlaid the bell-shaped machine, but workgirls went to their factories in cheaper imitations of the diabolical device, and housemaids hearthstoned the front doorstep in it.

Even man, who will stand most things in the way of feminine fashions, did not like these perversions. As a rule, of course, the male of the species, excepting certain experts, such as the man-milliner, the poet, and the individual whom the French novelists call le clubman, does not know how a woman is dressed. He pretends to be a critic of gowns, just as he professes to be a critic of wines; but he is easily found out, especially if he is a married man. His wife asks him what Mrs. Somebody wore, and he replies vaguely that he thinks she had on something in pink or in blue, and escapes from the subject. A male observer judges a woman's costume from the general effect, and is apt to take unduly favorable views if the wearer is young and pretty. This is thoroughly unscientific, and is repudiated by the more accurate students of the other sex. They know very well that to estimate the merit of a dress by the beauty of the wearer is contrary to all the rules. It is importing into a question of art an extrinsic personal element which has no business to be there. It has even been alleged that a beautiful woman never really admires a gown unless it is worn by a lady with no pretensions to good looks. A man, unless carefully trained at home, is apt to ignore the details, and carry away an impression of eyes and lips, and dark or golden hair, with only a vague notion of something diaphanous in texture or brilliant in hue, to form a setting for these attractions. Even so, the masculine novelist too often meanly evades the difficulty of describing his heroine's attire by saying that she was dressed in white, with a single red rose at her throat. But man, with all his tolerance, could not really like the Paris fashions of the Second Empire, and he might have found consolation for the tragedies of 1870 if he had known,

SHELLS MADE HIM WEALTHY

John T. Hampton, Once a Bowery Boy, Now Owns an Island.

LEFT IN TAHITI PENNILESS

He Laid the Foundation of a Fortune by Diving for Pearl Shell That Was Worth $250 a Ton.

A little man in a brown tweed suit dropped into one of the leather-cushioned chairs at the Hoffman House recently, and puffed away at a big black Havana with the evident satisfaction of a veteran smoker of the weed. Seven years ago he was known as "The Bat" by his companions of the Bowery. To-day he is John T. Hampton, Esq., owner and manager of Clerkels Island, of the Tuamotu group of the South Pacific Ocean, where pearl shell is found by the ton, and brings $250 a ton.

Hampton had just blown a long whiff of his big cigar toward the white ceiling when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES slid into a vacant chair beside him. The owner of a whole island of pearl shell thought he was of insufficient importance to be interviewed, but he was finally made to believe that he was.

"It was about seven years since I have been in New York," he began, "and I have just come here to see an old woman on Fifth Street, near Second Avenue, who used to be my landlady, and who was a good friend of mine when I was one of the Bowery boys. They used to call me 'The Bat' over in that quarter. The boys gave me that name because they could never catch me. I never knew any father or mother, and had no relatives to my knowledge, except an uncle, who died when I was young. My father's name may have been Smith, or Jones, or Waldorf, or any old thing for all I know, but the teacher at school called me John Hampton, and I put the 'T.' in myself for aristocratic, business, and other everyday purposes.

"One day in 1891 something came over me and induced me to run away. I was twenty-three years old then. I had $10 in my pocket, the result of a night shooting 'craps' on Bleecker Street, and with that in my pocket I worked my way from New York to San Francisco. I had never worked so hard before. It took me one month to make the journey, and I had to do no end of miserable jobs along the line, but finally I got there.

"In San Francisco I could find nothing to do, and I hung around the wharves until my money was gone. One morning I noticed a crowd standing on the wharf alongside a pretty white barkentine, and I edged my way through this crowd, and learned that she was ready to sail for the South Sea Islands. She looked so trim and clean that I longed to go on her, and thought of asking the mate if there was a possibility, when a little man with a gruff voice and an ugly face appeared on deck and began to swear and curse because his cabin boy had not come aboard. He went to his mate in a fury, and then, turning to the crowd on the wharf, yelled out: 'Is there any man ashore who wants to go as cabin boy?'

"I never can tell what moved me to respond, but I moved forward with a number of men, many of whom were old enough to go as skipper instead of cabin boy. The Captain of the barkentine called me from the crowd, because I was the youngest. When I went aboard he asked me if I had ever been to sea before. I answered very readily, 'Yes.'

"It was a white lie, but if I had not told it I wouldn't have been as wealthy as I am to-day.

"I learned that the barkentine was the Tropic Bird, and that her master was Capt. Henry Burns. My first mishap was to get violently seasick, which lasted for three days. The cook had to do my work, and finally, when I was ready to take my place, I began by throwing a bucket of slops over the rail against the wind. It went all over the deck, the Captain, and the passengers. I got a beating from the skipper, and it took three hours to clean the deck. During the voyage I upset the soup six times, dropped butter in the coffee twice, and accidentally killed the second mate's pet cat by letting a bag of potatoes drop on it one night while it was asleep. It took us thirty-four days to reach our destination—Tahiti of the Society Islands—and the minute we made fast there the Captain discharged me for general incompetency.

"For two days I wandered around Papeete, Tahiti, and had a good time. The people there—that is, the natives—are very kind. They always take an American in and care for him. You can get all the food you can eat there from the natives for nothing, and they will also give you a room to sleep in. The Tahitians are very dignified. They are about the only people in the world who think it an insult to be offered money. I might have lived in laziness and luxury with the natives to this day, but life on the Tropic Bird had given me a taste for work. A man named Hart gave me my first engagement there. It was 'throwing cocoanuts,' as the natives call it—that is, throwing the nuts from the boats that brought them in from the outside districts into the warehouses to await shipment. For this I received about 30 cents a day, and worked in the hot sun with the Kanakas.

"I picked up their language very quickly, and was soon one of them. I dressed like them, ate their food, and lived with them, and I must say there are no people in the world more hospitable. They named me 'Te Maiti Merite,' or 'The Good American.' We had plenty to eat and drink, lots of time for sleep, and were always happy.

"Finally my luck changed for the very best. I saw a chance to go to the Tuamotu Islands in a pearl-shell schooner. The boat was called Le Soir, and her captain was a half-caste French and Tahitian named Lachat. His schooner went all through the group of islands, and began picking up pearl shell, for which Lachat exchanged beans and coffee and colored prints, and when he was ready to return to Tahiti he had twenty-five tons of shell in his schooner, which he told me were worth $7,250. When I saw how a half-caste got this valuable cargo, I made up my mind that a Yank could get it just as easily. So I left him and his ship at Clerkels Island. I stood on the beach and saw his schooner sail away, and felt lonely for a moment, for there I was, the only white man on an island that few had ever visited.

"I found the natives of Clerkels Island as hospitable and kind as the Tahitians. They spoke almost the same language, and made me feel quite at home. I may say that the Tuamotu Islands, or the Low Archipelago, lie between 12° and 25° south latitude and between 125° and 150° east longitude. They cover an area of 1,500 miles in the South Pacific Ocean, and are nothing more than atolls surmounted by coral reefs, which are thick with valuable pearl shell. The atolls are all oval shaped, and the interior is a lake of brackish water. The land is only about a quarter of a mile wide, and is covered with cocoanut trees. All of the islands are very low, and are not visible at sea more than seven or eight miles. They belong to the French Government, but any man could have picked up one of them ten years ago and practically called it his own.

"As soon as the natives saw I was in search of pearl shell they took me out to the coral reef in a canoe. The surf was breaking over the reef. One of the natives showed me how to get the shell by diving from the edge of the reef into the water and breaking the shell from the coral, then swimming to the surface with it. The water was as clear as the atmosphere, and as I stood on the edge of the reef I could see the many-colored bunches of coral, the pearl shells clinging to them, and the hundreds of fish swimming about.

"I was a good swimmer, and followed the example set by the native. Just as he forced his way down into the water so did I. It was easy to see the shells owing to the clearness of the water, and I found they were easy to break off. But best of all, I found that with one in each hand I had splendid paddles to assist me in regaining the surface. I was a bit exhausted when I deposited my shell in the canoe, but I went down again. More natives came from the shore to see how a white man could swim. They all began to look upon the matter as fun, not work, and in a few minutes I had a dozen men, girls, and boys showing me how to dive for pearl shell. Each time they brought up two fine specimens, and it was not long before I had sufficient to fill four ordinary wheat sacks.

"That was the beginning of a fortune.

"Then the question arose how to get it to Tahiti. I could not venture the trip in a canoe, as it was too hazardous and too far. But I learned from the natives that a man who lived on an island opposite us had a small schooner he was not using. I went over in a canoe to see this man, and after considerable talking he let me have his schooner for twenty shells and the promise of a bag of beans when I returned from Tahiti. I agreed to this, engaged four native sailors on promises, returned to Clerkels, loaded on some ballast, and my cargo, and to the great joy of the population of Clerkels, which consisted of 97 men, 104 women, 162 boys and girls, and 16 dogs, I sailed for Tahiti. I knew nothing of navigation, but my Captain, an old Tahitian, could navigate by the stars. He told me that he could sail a boat to Tahiti with his eyes shut. I had not thought of navigation when we left Clerkels, but I trusted to him. He was a wonder, and prayed every half hour.

"The schooner was of about twenty tons' burden. I named her Bowery, one morning, just to think of home now and then, but the natives could not pronounce the word and transformed it into Bow-wow, until I began to call her Bow-wow myself. Well, we reached Tahiti safe and sound, and then came a great trouble. I had no flag to hoist, and the French officers did not want to let me in. But when they learned that I had been in Tahiti before they relented, and I was permitted to land my cargo.

"The man who gave me my first work in Tahiti bought my shell. For three and a half sacks I received $94.50, just $27 a sack. I was pleased beyond all measure. My mind was made up to make the islands my home and pearl fishing my business. I stocked the Bow-wow with all manner of provisions—coffee, beans, rice, canned fruit, and cloth, all of American make, and purchased in Tahiti. This cargo cost me $80. I engaged a navigator who could use a sextant, and in nine days was back on Clerkels Island bartering for more shell. I soon had natives coming in from the neighboring atolls with twenty, thirty, and a hundred shells ready to exchange them for provisions. They wanted something useful or something to eat. Money was of no use to them, for they had no place to spend it.

"My second trip to Tahiti was made with fifteen tons of shell, which brought me the handsome sum of $3,000. With this I chartered a larger schooner to help the Bow-wow, took a cargo of lumber to Clerkels to erect a trading station, and began dealing in pearl shell on a large scale. In six years I have not paid a cent for shell; all I have got has been exchanged for food or clothing. In two years I was dealing with a thousand natives, and any day one can see a score around my trading station trading shell which I can sell at a profit of 100 per cent. In three years from my start I had three schooners chartered, and it is a fact that in four years I owned three-fourths of the cargo of the Tropic Bird, the ship from which I had been discharged as a useless cabin boy. I have averaged from $30,000 to $50,000 a year for the past four years, and can save nearly all of it. In five years I intend to retire.

"I am not the only one who is getting rich in the Tuamotu Islands. In this long archipelago there are a number of French and Americans taking out shell at an immense profit. I know one Frenchman who has 300 natives diving for him, and claims to be clearing $1,000 a day. There is a big field to be opened up yet, but the French are gradually taking up all the islands that are unoccupied by whites.

"The inhabitants of Clerkels were so proud of me that they made me their chief. I hold a mortgage on the island for money advanced to the French Government's representatives in Tahiti for use in the recent rebellion in Rhiatea. It will never be paid, so I call myself owner of the island. I guess the Government does not mind, for my taxes amount to a big sum every year. The Governor of Tahiti and its provinces lets me do as I please with Clerkels.

"The pearl shell is very easy to get, and while many divers use a diving suit, most prefer to go down without it in the manner I have described. As soon as they reach the shore the shells are taken from them and opened. The oyster part is thrown back in the water, as the natives claim that it fastens onto the coral again and forms a new shell. Often when the shells are opened pearls are found inside. These, of course, are very valuable.

"The largest markets for the shell are found in France and England, and the United States. The largest quantity goes to France. I have never known the market to be slack, but have always sold mine in Tahiti readily, and once I got as high as $300 a ton for some choice shells. There are always three or four large vessels in Tahiti waiting to load shell for Europe. It makes a good cargo, and is easy to handle. Then, being a product of the sea, it cannot be destroyed should a vessel be wrecked, and is easy to recover. There are two kinds of shell. The smaller variety, which is about four or five inches wide, is the more valuable. The larger variety, which is twice that size, is coarser, and does not bring as much money.

"I am glad to say that all of the provisions used in the islands come from America. Every ship that arrives brings a full cargo, and we expect to have a big line of steamers running from the Northwest to Tahiti soon. We have tried all kinds of English, French, and German goods, but the American goods are the best in quality, and are packed the best, and always arrive in good condition."

Then little Mr. Hampton lighted another big Havana and asked how to get to Fifth Street and Second Avenue.

"I've been away so long I forget the town," he said. "When did I arrive? A week ago from Vancouver. I came up from Tahiti by way of New Zealand and Honolulu. When am I going back? This week, for sure."

SAN JUAN NAVAL STATION.

Commander Snow Directed to Take Charge in Place of Admiral Schley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—By an order issued last evening by the Navy Department Commander A. S. Snow has been directed to take charge of the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico in place of Admiral Schley, who is returning to the United States with the report of the American Evacuation Commission. Commander Snow is at present on waiting orders. He will proceed to San Juan on the hospital ship Solace, leaving Norfolk on Monday.

Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has just received from one of the naval officers at San Juan a large chart showing the extent of the premises relinquished by the Spaniards to the United States Navy Department. It is not yet known just what stores and naval properties are within the station. Officers here say that San Juan can be made at small cost a most valuable naval station.

Troops Coming from Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Dispatches received at the War Department announce that the Manitoba, Relief, and Mississippi sailed from Ponce, Puerto Rico, for this country to-day. The Manitoba is bound for New York with 30 passengers, 60 discharged soldiers, and 36 officers and 764 men of the Third Wisconsin. On the Mississippi are Gen. and Mrs. Gordon and the Sixth Massachusetts—35 officers and 813 men. The Relief brings 346 patients.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

No More American Troops Likely to be Sent Before December.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Reports received at the War Department from the American Military Commissioners in Havana indicate that the season had not yet sufficiently advanced in Cuba to make it even reasonably safe to send any large number of American troops to the island just now.

According to the last advices from Gen. Wade, President of the American Commission, it will probably be Dec. 1 before additional troops will be required in Cuba. This statement, in connection with the assurances that the Spanish officials are earnestly trying to complete the evacuation of the island, has tended to reconcile the authorities to a postponement of complete evacuation a month beyond the date originally fixed upon.

It is felt, however, that there is no actual loss of time upon this score, since the delay not only affords opportunity to better arrange and sift the troops in the United States now being prepared for garrison duty, but meantime the Hecker board, now in Cuba selecting camp sites, will be enabled to have almost every detail of the camps arranged so that comfortable quarters will be in readiness when the troops arrive.

SOLDIERS CARED FOR FREE.

Charities Department Refuses to Send a Bill to Major Appel.

Major Appel, in charge of sick and wounded soldiers in this city, having written to the Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital for a list of charges for the care of sick soldiers, has received the following reply from John W. Keller, President of the Department of Public Charities:

Dear Sir. In reply to your recent communication to Mr. William B. O'Rourke, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, in which you ask for a list to be made out for medical services rendered to sick and wounded soldiers, permit me to say that the Department of Public Charities of the City of New York makes no charge for any services rendered to sick and wounded soldiers.

Sick and Dead from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The transport Rio de Janeiro arrived to-day from Manila with 140 sick and 24 discharged soldiers on board. The following seven men died on the trip over: Elliott Ordway, Company H, Oregon Regiment; E. F. Fiske, Hospital Corps, First California; H. Stude, Company F, First California; J. A. Glover, Company A, First Nebraska; F. W. Tucker, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry; L. D. Passmore, Company G, First Nebraska, and H. D. Shuter, Astor Battery.

Officer Accidentally Kills Himself.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A telegram received at the War Department to-day from Col. Young of the Third North Carolina Regiment, at Knoxville, Tenn., says that First Lieut. Hyman T. Scott of Company G, that regiment, died to-day from a pistol-shot wound accidentally inflicted upon himself.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

It is impossible to give an accurate idea of the values to be found in our enlarged departments. The assortments are so extensive, quality in all grades strictly reliable, and the prices desirable, that the people are eager to take advantage of our "Unusual Sales."

Dress Goods.

In Centre Aisle of Livingston St. Section.

38-inch All Wool Cashmeres, excellent quality, colors and black, 29c. per yard.

36-inch All Wool Flannel Cloth, a superior grade, considered a bargain at 35c.; all colors, black and Melton mixtures, 25c. per yard.

Novelty Suitings, the newest productions, neat, tasty effects, 29c., 39c., 49c. per yard.

40-inch Cloth-back Cashmeres or Drap d'Ete, good value at $1.00, colors and black, 49c. per yard.

52-inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth, choicest colorings and pretty mixtures, 49c. per yard.

54-inch Fine Broadcloth, plain weave, finest wool, considered a bargain at 75c., special at 59c. per yard.

50-inch Cheviots, pure worsted, all the newest colors, also navy blue and black, for this week only, 59c. per yard.

42-inch American Plaids, cotton warp, worsted filling, 39c. quality at 29c. per yard.

45-inch Storm Serge, steam shrunk and sponged, two-ply warp, made of finest hard twisted worsted yarn, 49c. per yard.

Imported Scotch Camel's-hair Golf Suitings, very stylish, imported to sell at $1.50; special at 48c. per yard.

Imported Silk and Wool Poplin Plaids, bright tartan colorings, 49c., 59c., 85c. per yard.

Special lot of Fine Broadcloths, the $1.00 quality at 89c. per yard.

54-inch Cassimere Suitings, neat mannish checks and broken plaids, the correct fabric for tailor-made costumes, three special lines, 89c., 98c., $1.19.

Millinery Specials

Have purchased a large quantity of Alpines, Trimmed Turbans and Walking Hats, best fur felt with plaid band and plain silk bands, all the newest shapes, special at 50c. and 69c.

Ladies' and Misses' Fur Felt Hats, all new shapes and colors, $1.48 kind, at 69c.

Matchless values in Fancy Feathers. Wings and Aigrettes.

Black and Colored Fancy Wings and Quill effects, at 19c.

Black Ostrich Plumes, three-quarter length, at 19c., 39c., 48c.

UMBRELLAS.

School Umbrellas, 50c.

24-inch Umbrellas, with Venetian handles, good value at $1.00; special at 79c.

26-inch Umbrellas, with Venetian handles, good value at $1.25; special at 89c.

26-inch Umbrellas, French horn handles, close roll, case and tassel, at 98c.

Will close out an assortment of Umbrellas, variety of handles, formerly from $2.00 to $2.84; our price $1.48.

BLANKETS.

Cotton Blankets, 39c. to $1.25 per pair.

11-4 Wool Blankets, value $2.98, at $2.25 per pair.

11-4 Fine Wool Blankets, value $4.50, at $3.75 per pair.

Fine All Wool Blankets, value $5.50, at $4.48 per pair.

We call special attention to our California Wool Blankets, 4 to 10 pounds, $4.98 to $9.98 per pair.

Large assortment Winter Comfortables, filled with white cotton, 98c. to $2.75 each.

Full size Silkoline Comfortables, $1.25 each.

Down Comfortables, full size, $4.48 to $11.75.

Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed, 48c. to $1.25.

Marseilles Bed Spreads, $1.50 to $2.75.

WRAPPERS.

Flannelette Wrappers, assorted colors and styles; extra good value, 59c.

Flannelette Wrappers, stripes and figures, with ruffles, braid and ribbons, 98c. and $1.25.

SKIRTS.

Black Sateen Skirts, assorted styles, 48c. and 98c.

Black and Satin Striped Sateen Skirts, full umbrella ruffle; value, $1.98; special at $1.38.

Silk Skirts, corded umbrella ruffle, all colors; special at $4.95.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

The largest department, finest assortment and best values in Handkerchiefs in America. Nothing left undone to make it interesting and an advantage to purchasers, 2½c. each and upward.

HOSIERY.

Men's Half Hose, cotton, at 12½c., 25c., 35c., and upward. Merino, 19c. and 25c. Wool Cashmere, 25c., 35c., 50c.

Children's Seamless Hose, 7c., 9c., 12½c., 19c.

Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose, double sole and high spliced heels, 25c., 35c., 50c., and upward.

Ladies' Wool Hose, 25c., 43c., 50c., and upward.

Reliable Underwear.

Men's, Ladies', and Children's, medium and Winter weights, at lowest prices.

2 Cases Ladies' Ribbed Vests and Pants, fleeced lined, Winter weight, 25c.

Ribbed Merino Combination Suits, (Oneita,) value $1.00 at 75c.

SILKS.

Have enlarged our Silk Department in the Livingston street section, and very choice and artistic combinations will be found as well as plain Silks in all grades.

Plain and Changeable Taffeta, excellent quality, 49c. per yard.

Plain Taffeta, all the scarce colors, fine grade, 69c. per yard.

24-inch Half Silk Lining Serge, plain and changeable colors, wear guaranteed, 39c. per yard.

25 pieces Novelty Silks, including plaids, checks and Jacquard effects, the stock prices were 69c. and 75c.; to close at 49c. per yard.

Extra quality Taffeta Silks, plain and glace colorings, a heavy, lustrous fabric, 79c. per yard.

Handsome Silk Plaids, regular $1 quality, at 85c. per yard.

Fancy Stripe Silks, good $1 value, at 89c. per yard.

GLOVES.

Full line of Ladies' English Walking Gloves, at $1.00.

Our Castor Gloves, silk lined, in gray, tan and black, $1.25, $1.50, $1.85.

Men's Gloves, in all the leading shades, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75.

An unusual opportunity: $1.25 Suede Gloves, all new, desirable shades, at 79c.

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, black, 25c.

Two-clasp French Wool Gloves, brown, blue and black, 59c.

Little Cashmere Gloves, for children, special at 25c. and 50c.

BLACK SILKS.

20-inch Black Taffeta, 39c. and 49c. per yard.

21-inch Black Taffeta, Italian, 59c. per yard.

23-inch Black Taffeta, Italian, 69c. per yard.

24-inch Black Taffeta, Swiss, 85c. per yard.

Black Satin Duchess, 49c.; fine grade, at 69c.; dollar grade, at 89c.; $1.25 grade, at $1.09.

Black Brocade Silks, 48c., 59c., 79c. per yard.

VELVETS.

A complete line of all the celebrated Velveteens, always in stock, such as Velutina, Boulevard Velvet and Vel-Vel 75c per yard

Odd Shades, choice of colors, 89c., $1.00, $1.25 grades, at 49c.

Twill-back Velvet, silk face, superior grade, $1.25 quality, colors and black, 98c.

Fine Crefeld and Lyons Velvets, complete line of all scarce colors, usual price $1.50; our price $1.25 per yard.

Black Velvets, silk face, good grade, 98c.

Silk Warp Black Velvets, at new prices, $1.50 grade, at $1.25; $1.75 grade, at $1.50; $2.50 grade, at $2.00; $3.50 grade, at $3.00.

Velour du Nord, for capes, extra quality, $3.00.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Stylish Dress Stuffs at Small Cost.

Fancy and plain weave fabrics in solid colors are correct for Fall and Winter wearing. An immense assortment of fashionable materials is shown in our enlarged Dress Goods store at prices below those generally quoted for identical fabrics. These items are typical of the values that prevail throughout the department.

46 in. Armure Suiting, pure worsted; a stylish, durable fabric that is shown in twenty-four shades of the new Fall colors. Conceded to be the greatest value in entire city at.....69c. yd

50 in. Worsted Pineapple Weave, firmly woven, serviceable and stylish; twenty-one shades.....89c. yd

43 in. Imported Sharkskin Armure, all wool, comes in the correct Fall colors. A dollar fabric at.....89c. yd

46 in. Fancy Weaves in attractive designs that are shown in fashionable plain shades.....98c. yd

46 in. French Suiting, pure wool, smooth satin surface, half a dozen neat, mannish mixtures.....$1.25 yd

Very Special Are These:

50 in. Broadcloth, fine wool, superior finish, in the leading colors, navy and royal shades of blue and russet and golden brown. This cloth is retailed at $1.25 yard, has been sold by ourselves underpriced at 98c. yd., now offered at.....78c. yd

45 in. Storm Serges, all wool, steam shrunk and sponged, navy, cadet, red, garnet, green and brown, worth fully 60c. yd., at.....49c. yd

An Extraordinary Handkerchief Happening.

Over twenty thousand plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs have been secured for selling to-morrow at prices that will average over one-fourth less than regular value. They're all pure linen and perfect in every way.

Women's Handkerchiefs.

There are 6,000 Handkerchiefs for Women in the collection, with ¼, ½ and 1 inch hems, and we've divided them into three lots for selling, as follows:

Lot 1 at.....8c. each

Lot 2 at.....9c. each

Lot 3 at.....12½c. each

Men's Handkerchiefs.

Of Men's Handkerchiefs we've 14,388 and they come with ¼, ½, ¾, and 1½ inch hems. We offer them in four lots—

Lot 1 at...9c. ea. | Lot 2 at...11c. ea.
Lot 3 at.12½c. ea. | Lot 4 at...17c. ea.

$2.50 Bed Spreads at $1.85 Ea.

Full size Marseilles Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use. Some with slight mill imperfections, for that reason.....$1.85 each

Excellence & Cheapness in Women's Suits, Skirts and Jackets.

Jackets of rough cheviot, made in four button coat effect with box sleeve and notched collar, lined with black satin rhadame.....$6.25 ea

Jackets of black kersey, made in double breasted style with the new box sleeve and strapped seams, lined throughout with black satin rhadame.....$8.45 ea

Separate Dress Skirts of serge and Ladies' cloth, made with the new flounce, trimmed with fancy braid and lined with fancy sateen in silk effects.....$8.75 ea

Tailor-made Suits of fine quality serge in navy blue and black. The coat is double breasted with notched collar and triple stitched seams. The skirt is gored and made with inverted pleat in back. The entire suit lined throughout with taffeta silk and in appearance and finish it will compare favorably with the best custom work. We've fifty of them to sell to-morrow, at.....$23.75 ea

A Very Unusual Fur Offering.

We've about 75 Fur Capes and Collarettes in medium lengths—no two alike—all handsome, well made goods—but because they're odd pieces we want to close them out. We've therefore marked them at prices which should find new owners for them in a hurry—Whoever buys one will get a very great bargain. Here's just a hint of them:

20 in. Seal Skin Cape, with chinchilla collar & yoke, at.....$59.75

14 in. Moire Astrachan Cape, with black fox collar & revers, at.....$34.50

20 in. Moire Astrachan Cape, trimmed with castor lustre fur, trimmed with ribbon & rhinestone ornaments, at.....$29.50

20 in. extra fine Electric Seal Cape, trimmed with genuine stone marten, at.....$22.50

18 in. extra fine Electric Seal Cape, with chinchilla collar & revers, at...$45.00

We will also offer the following exceptional values:

Alaska Seal Skin Jackets.

Alaska Seal Skin Jackets, made from extra fine selected skins (Rice's London dye,) 26 in. long, made with the new sleeve, box front, wide revers and full flare collar, plain and fancy silk lined, $150.00 ea

Electric Seal Jackets.

Electric Seal Jackets, very latest models, both in box front and the jaunty cutaway, made of the finest quality skins and guaranteed to wear satisfactory, plain and fancy linings, 24 and 26 in. long, at.....$32.75 & $42.50

Same as above trimmed with PERSIAN LAMB, Persian lamb collar—wide revers and cuffs—24 in. long, fancy satin lined, at.....$55.00

A Silk Event of Extraordinary Interest.

A Great Sale of Satin Duchesse.

We've secured from one of the best makers in America 300 pieces of all silk black Satin Duchesse—splendid new goods, made for this season's trade, absolutely perfect and warranted to give satisfactory service—and we place them on sale to-morrow at these astonishingly small prices:

19 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse at.....48c. yd

21 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse at.....59c. yd

23 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse at.....74c. yd

22 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse at.....88c. yd

22 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse at.....96c. yd

24 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse at.....$1.19 yd

24 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse at.....$1.19 yd

23 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse at.....$1.48 yd

We also offer these superb values in Colored Silks:

22 inch fine quality all silk figured India, in cream, maize, ciel, rose, helio, pink and cardinal, small neat designs, very pretty for misses' and children's dresses, at.....39c. yd

20 inch all silk Taffeta, in small and medium size checks, all the most desirable colorings, an excellent quality, at.....49c. yd

20 inch all silk fancy striped Taffeta, extra fine and heavy quality, all new Fall colorings, at.....69c. yd

An Unusual Sale of Men's Hosiery.

Men's Socks.

Men's Fast Black Cotton and Shetland Merino Socks 10c. pair

Men's Cotton and Wool Mixed Socks, in fast black and mixtures.....12½c pair

Great Values in Golf and Bicycle Stockings.

Men's All Worsted and some Wool Footless Stockings, with fancy tops, worth 75c., at.....49c. pair

Men's All Worsted Footless Stockings, with silk striped tops, worth $1.25, at 79c. pair

Blankets.

Just received from the mill another lot of the Oregon strictly all wool Blankets—11-4 size, weight 5 lbs., that have been sold elsewhere for $4.75@3.19 pair

FILIPINOS ARE RESTLESS

Army Officers Arrive at San Francisco and Tell of the Outlook at Manila.

INSURGENTS WANT FREEDOM

They Would Not Be Satisfied to Have Their Country Annexed to the United States—War Might Follow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—There is no assurance that if Spain accedes to the surrender of the Philippines, and the United States Government assumes control of the islands, hostilities will cease there. On the other hand, it is to be inferred from an interview had to-day with a high authority that further campaigning, with actual fighting, is likely to recur as soon as this surrender shall take place. The United States transport Rio de Janeiro, which arrived here this morning brought no dearth of news.

Seven transports are now at the docks undergoing needed renovations, and all will be loaded and dispatched within the next week or ten days. THE TIMES's correspondent visited one of these ships to-day with Gen. Merriam, and learned from him personally that upward of 6,000 troops will leave within the time specified for the Philippines. Major Wadsworth of the Quartermaster's Department, who arrived on the Rio de Janeiro, and who leaves for New York to-night, is perhaps better posted on the situation in Manila up to the date of his sailing than any other officer who has returned from there. From him was learned the true state of affairs, as well as the possibilities, if not probabilities, for the near future.

"I do not know what I can say regarding the military situation in the Philippines, so far as it had formed itself when I left," said he, "further than to say that everything was quiet, as must needs be under the peace negotiations.

"We have had a pretty hard time of it there, to be sure, but not more so than was to have been expected. The climate is hot and malarious, and sickness came as a matter of course. Some of our men, particularly the volunteers who came from the inland States, were unused to a hot climate, and it seemed practically impossible to get them to take proper care of themselves. Our landing near Cavite was a severe trial, as every one knows.

"Gen. Greene's command, camped on a low, marshy bit of beach, was miserably located, but at the time it was pitched there there was no other place available for it. After the surrender of the city and the removal of the camps to more healthful localities much of the disease occasioned by the wet lands was done away with. You may say that our troops now are well quartered, well fed, and as comfortably situated in every way as is possible for an invading army in a foreign land.

"You ask whether or not I believe the war is ended there. I don't believe we will have any further struggle with the Spaniards. No matter what disposition is to be made of the territory, it seems to me that the war with Spain is about ended.

"The people over here, however, have apparently overlooked the trouble that is sure to come from the Filipinos."

"Do you mean that Aguinaldo will attempt a campaign against our forces?"

"Aguinaldo is simply the name of a figurehead. The Filipinos have already inaugurated their provisional Government. They have fought a long, hard fight against opposition and ill-treatment, and they claim that it is owing to their efforts and not to ours that Luzon is lost to Spain. They are not, however, as bitter as you would suppose against the Spaniards. They are of Spanish stock, intermixed with the Malay, and speak the Spanish language. They would not like to be governed by America any more than they would like to be governed by Spain. They want peace, and I will be very much mistaken if they do not fight for it, for that is the only way they see open.

"The very nature of their country would render their guerrilla mode of warfare extremely dangerous and very hard to suppress. The island is densely populated. Each head of a family has a little square patch of ground, surrounded by a high bamboo hedge. The thatched houses are very close together, and it would be impossible for an advance force of Americans to move through that country except very cautiously and slowly.

"The Filipinos concealed within these bamboo inclosures would fire upon us until we came close enough to detect them, then stick their rifles up into the thatch of their roofs and be peaceable natives, with smiles of welcome when we arrived. The native force is well armed, and I have seen one or two regiments that were really well disciplined and drilled.

"They will be difficult to subdue, if it ever becomes necessary to subdue them, and we will find ourselves with the same proposition on our hands that Spain had trying to annihilate a foe that will not stand and fight, but that will follow the methods of guerrilla warfare for an indefinite time, costing many valuable lives. Personally, I cannot see what we want with the island, anyhow."

Cable reports received late to-day at the department headquarters, chronicling the exasperation of the natives over the seizure of Aguinaldo's navy by Admiral Dewey, add material weight to Major Wadsworth's opinions.

J. B. LINDLEY'S INJURIES.

Slowly Recovering from a Fall Into a Broadway Trench.

James Bryant Lindley, who was thrown into a trench by the side of the Broadway Railroad tracks on Wednesday and seriously injured, is recovering slowly in the Presbyterian Hospital. His brother, John Lindley, visited him last evening and found him much better. The doctors said that he would be able to be moved in about ten days. Several bones were broken, but there were no fractures of the skull, that were feared, and Mr. Lindley had no fever.

Mr. Lindley is the manager of the South African Branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and is a prominent man in Cape Town, where he is intimately acquainted with Cecil Rhodes. He is now visiting in this city, and has been staying with his brother, John Lindley, at 43 East Thirtieth Street.

On Wednesday morning he visited a dentist, and afterward boarded a Sixth Avenue car at Forty-seventh Street to go to the Union Club. He left the car at Thirty-fourth Street to transfer to a Broadway car. He was about to step on the car, when it started suddenly and threw him into a deep trench.

The car went on its way. Mr. Lindley was lifted out of the trench covered with mud and water. Dr. D. Le Roy Culver of 131 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was passing, did what he could for the injured man, and an ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital.

The ambulance was so long in coming that Mr. Lindley was taken to his brother's house. The house, however, was closed, and, as the injured man's condition was becoming serious Dr. Culver took him to the house of Gen. Francis V. Greene, at 33 East Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Greene rendered what assistance she could, and when Dr. Culver examined Mr. Lindley he found that three ribs on the right side had been broken, the right ear was almost torn from the head, the collar-bone was broken, and the right shoulder crushed.

Mr. Lindley was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital as soon as possible. John Lindley said last night that he had inspected the hole, and he wondered that his brother was not killed. It is still unprotected, he said, and any one might fall into it.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. [illegible]

CAPT. WETHERILL BURIED.

Funeral Procession in Washington Witnessed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The body of Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, Sixth United States Infantry, a hero of the charge on San Juan Hill, and prominent in Grand Army circles, was buried at Arlington to-day with full military honors.

The body was brought here from New York over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and a large delegation from Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of New York, came on to pay a last tribute to the dead. Battery K, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, with the Fourth Artillery Band, and the Lafayette Post, fifty men in line, formed a special escort for the funeral procession to the cemetery where the exercises were conducted under the Grand Army of the Republic ritual.

The procession passed through the city as President and Mrs. McKinley were driving to the White House on their return from their Western trip. The President immediately had his horses whipped up. Intercepted the procession in front of the War Department, and, stepping upon the curb, bareheaded, watched the procession file by. Secretary Alger stood beside the President and Mrs. McKinley remained in the carriage.

Our Only Naval Martyr of Santiago.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.—A letter has been received here from Granville Kimball, United States Navy, of the ship Leonidas, written at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, suggesting that the citizens of Peoria take measures for the removal to this city of the body of George H. Ellis, former resident of Peoria, who was chief yoeman on board the flagship Brooklyn and was the only man in the American Navy killed during the engagement between men-of-war during the war with Spain. His body was buried at Camp McCalla. The Mayor of Peoria will call a public meeting to consider the matter.

League Island Navy Yard Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary Long has sent to the Attorney General the papers in the case of certain ex-employes of the League Island Navy Yard with a view to having them criminally prosecuted if in the opinion of his officers the evidence warrants the adoption of such a course. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department is also making an examination of the circumstances to ascertain if there is warrant for a court-martial of any commissioned officers of the navy involved in the irregularities.

CHILE-ARGENTINA DISPUTE

Fifty Years' Wrangle Over Boundary Line May Be Settled.

CLAIMS OF THE COUNTRIES

Detailed Account of the Troubles Between the Two Countries That Have Almost Brought Them to War.

From The Manufacturer, (Philadelphia.)

The dispute over the boundary line between Chile and Argentina has now been in progress over half a century. In the old colonial days, while the lower part of South America was still under Spanish authority, the regions lying close to the Andes were more naturally accessible from Santiago than from Buenos Ayres, and consequently the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza were governed from and carried on all their trade with the former point. Patagonia, the vast, unexplored region stretching southward from the Rio Negro, was also considered as being under Chilean colonial jurisdiction. When these two colonial districts separated from Spanish authority, in 1810, and formed the two republics of Chile and Argentina, it was mutually agreed that the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza should belong to Argentina, but Patagonia being considered absolutely worthless, does not seem to have been definitely assigned to either Government, and for about thirty-three years the ownership of this territory attracted no attention in any quarter.

It was only in 1843 that the question of the ownership of this region first assumed form. Each nation had previous to this time considered that it had some sort of claim to the territory, although neither seemed to regard the great wilderness as of sufficient importance to warrant any effort to secure control or possession of it. In this year, however, the Chileans founded a penal colony, on April 21, at Port Famine, in the Straits of Magellan, and subsequently issued a proclamation of Chilean sovereignty over all these Straits. This action called forth a mild protest from Argentina, but the Chileans persisted, and the Argentines took no definite stand against them.

Chile maintained a penal settlement at this point until Nov. 10, 1877, when the convicts and their guards mutinied and fled across the desert to the Argentine settlements, about half of them perishing on the way. The penitentiary was not re-established, but the colony of Punta Arenas was formed a few miles further east, and this point soon became an important port of call for all vessels passing through the Straits, as well as headquarters for the Antarctic whaling and sealing fleets. Placer gold was discovered in the little stream on which the town stood, and this discovery, together with the coaling character of the surrounding territory for cattle and sheep raising, drew a large population to the place.

The Argentines continued, in a more or less vigorous manner, their protests against the action of the Chileans in thus taking possession of this territory, when, as they claimed, all recognized authorities gave the Chileans no right to any territory east of the Andes or south of the Straits. They did not seem inclined, however, to enforce their title to the lands, and consequently the Chileans pushed up the eastern coast step by step, until they reached the mouth of the River Santa Cruz. Here they first established a penal settlement and later a definite colony, and Chile then laid claim to all of Patagonia east of the Andes up to the old Argentine penal settlement at the mouth of the Rio Negro.

THE FIRST TREATY.

In 1856 a treaty was entered into between the two countries by the terms of which it was agreed that each should recognize the limits as they existed at the time of the separation from Spain in 1810. The Chileans claimed to Cape Horn on the south and to the Andes on the east. For a few years the discussion was carried on in a more subdued manner, but early in the seventies it became again violent.

In 1872 the Argentine Government determined to establish, if possible, once for all, its claim to the disputed region by showing that it had unquestionable right to the territory during the colonial period. With this object in view, it commissioned Dr. Quevada, Director of the National Library, to proceed to Spain for the purpose of examining as many books and other documents as he could find in the Government archives in Madrid bearing on the subject. The result of these investigations was the publication, in 1875, of eight volumes of matter which seemed to make out a clear case in favor of Argentina as far as the boundaries in the colonial period were concerned, the conclusions being based upon the opinions not only of Spanish, but of German, French, English, and even Chilean authors.

The next step was the passage, in June, 1876, by the Argentine Legislature, of a bill granting a subsidy to a line of vessels which was to ply between Buenos Ayres and the Patagonian coast, touching at points along the Chabut River and south of the River Santa Cruz. The bill granted to the company ten square leagues of land in the disputed territory. This action brought forth a protest from the Chilean Minister at Buenos Ayres, involving him in a discussion with the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, which resulted in a breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In the next year a Frenchman, having obtained a concession at Buenos Ayres, established a fish oil factory on an island in the Santa Cruz River, but before long a Chilean war-ship appeared on the scene and compelled him to withdraw. Soon after an American shipmaster obtained a concession to work a guano island near the Santa Cruz River. The Chileans waited until he had loaded his first vessel, the Maria Amelia, sailing under the flag of Argentina, and they then seized it and took it to Chile as a prize. Chile was granted concessions in the disputed territory, and diplomatic relations between the two countries, which had in the meantime been resumed, were again broken off for a time.

In 1878 a new treaty was made at Buenos Ayres, on Jan. 18, by the plenipotentiaries of either nation, for the purpose of submitting to arbitrators, thereafter to be chosen, the question: "Were the disputed territories in the possession of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres or of the Captaincy General of Chile, in 1810, the year of separation from Spain?" The Chilean Congress refused, however, to ratify the treaty, claiming that the action of their plenipotentiary in signing it was unauthorized, and passing a vote of censure upon him. It was then agreed that the settlement of the question should be conducted in accordance with the treaty of 1856, both Governments to prevent an armed conflict in the meantime, binding themselves not to send war vessels on missions of an aggressive character to the disputed territory.

THE TREATY OF 1881.

Thus the situation stood until 1881. On Oct. 23 of that year a treaty was signed which was intended to settle the question once for all. As a matter of fact it left matters in a condition but little better than that in which they were before. It changed the discussion from a question of history to a question of verbal interpretation.

By this treaty part of the boundary was definitely located and the important question of the ownership of the Straits of Magellan was settled permanently. This last object was secured by an article introduced into the treaty at the suggestion and urgent solicitation of the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres at the time, Thomas O. Osborn. The article provided that the Straits of Magellan should remain neutral forever, and open to free navigation by all nations, and that neither country should build fortifications or maintain military posts there.

By the treaty of 1881 Tierra del Fuego was divided by a line extending due south from Cape Espiritu Santo to the channel on the southern side of the island, known as Beagle Channel. Staten Island and other small islets lying to the east of Tierra del Fuego were to belong to Argentina, while all those to the south, including Cape Horn, and those to the west, were to belong to Chile. The southern boundary of Argentina was fixed at a line running from Point Dungeness, or Cape Virgins, to Mount Dinero, and thence westward to the Cordilliera of the Andes. From this point the line was to extend northward along the Andes, the dividing line being one extending over "las altas cumbres que dividen las aguas," or the high crests which divide the waters.

Concerning the line in Tierra del Fuego and the eastern end of the southern boundary, there have arisen no questions which were not easily adjusted, but concerning all parts of the treaty in which the clause quoted above occurred there has been constant trouble ever since. The main difficulty seems to be in the interpretation of the word "cumbres." The Chileans interpreted the word with its attendant clause to mean the watersheds of the range, and they therefore held that the dividing line should be an irregular one, throwing to the Chilean side all the valleys which slope toward the Pacific Ocean, and to the side of Argentina all those which slope toward the Atlantic. The Argentines, on the other hand, claimed that the clause meant only the highest peaks of the range, holding that the boundary should be a series of straight lines drawn between the highest mountains of the Andes, without regard to whether the intervening valleys slope toward the east or the west. Each country protested vigorously that its interpretation was the only true one, and trouble again began. The treaty also provided that all question as to the limits of the valleys or where the peculiar features of the cordillera rendered the determination of the dividing line of the watershed difficult, should be submitted to two arbitrators, who should appoint a third in case they failed to reach an agreement, and that the decision of these arbitrators should be final. When the new trouble manifested itself, however, the feeling became so bitter that a choice of arbitrators could not be made.

DURING THE LAST DECADE.

Thus the matter drifted along until 1893. On May 2 of that year a protocol providing for a settlement of the question was drawn up and signed in Santiago. By its terms Chile was to claim no territory east of the Andes, and Argentina was to abandon its claim to a port on the Pacific coast, to which its interpretation of the treaty of 1881 entitled it. Commissioners were appointed to survey and delimit the boundary. But these Commissioners could not agree as to the interpretation of the loose clause of the treaty, and these efforts to bring about peace failed, as did all which had gone before.

Early in 1896 the feeling became so bitter that war seemed inevitable, but a Chilean envoy was sent to Buenos Ayres who succeeded in arranging a treaty on April 27, by the terms of which all difficulties which could not be settled between the representatives of the two Governments were to be submitted for arbitration to Queen Victoria. Accordingly on June 15, 1896, the two Governments sent a joint request to the Queen to accept the office of arbitrator, and her favorable reply was dated July 11 the following. It now began to appear as if the question would be satisfactorily disposed of without any further trouble, but again a difference of interpretation complicated matters. The Chileans took the treaty as a provision for an arbitration of much wider scope than did the Argentines, the former seemed willing to leave the whole settlement of the difficulty in the hands of the arbitrator, while the Argentines were willing to submit the question only after they had formulated, at their leisure, their ideas of what the boundary should be. In other words, the Argentines contended that only such questions could properly be submitted to arbitration as might arise during the actual marking out of the frontier as per their interpretation of the treaty; while the Chileans contended that properly arbitration could be applied to the due interpretation of the treaty of 1881, which provides for the limits of the dividing line, as well as to the actual delineation of the boundary.

In order to get their claims into tangible form, the Argentines appointed Dr. Moreno to investigate the disputed line, and his labors in this direction have greatly increased the fund of reliable information concerning the nature of the territory along the disputed line. After several unsuccessful attempts to come to an understanding, an agreement was made in May of this year by which the two republics arranged for a boundary conference to be held in Santiago, Chile, in August last. Each country was to be represented by a Commissioner, who would submit a general line of demarkation in accordance with the views of his Government and the knowledge obtained from recent explorations on the spot.

The Commissioners appointed in accord with this agreement met in Santiago on Aug. 25, Senor Barros Arana representing Chile and Dr. Moreno Argentina. The Argentine Commissioner, after the preliminary work had been accomplished, presented his line of demarkation. It was found to differ considerably from that of Chile in the north and south sections, while the central section of the boundary was more or less the same in both reports. The divergence in the respective lines through the desert of Atacama made that of the Argentine run 70 kilometers nearer the coast than that of Chile. In the south, from the Valdevia River up to Monte Rosales the line runs near the coast. From the fiftieth to the fifty-second degree of latitude the line approaches very near the Pacific Ocean.

Reliable reports as to the progress of the conference further than this have not yet been received, but, while both countries are actively preparing themselves for war, the probability of a peaceful settlement seems greater now than for many years.

MURDERER'S LIGHT SENTENCE.

Thomas Test, Who Killed His Stepdaughter, Gets Five Years.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 22.—Thomas Test, who resided in a village near here, to-day pleaded guilty before Judge Garkill to killing his seven-year-old stepdaughter, Mary Mathis. While intoxicated Test went home one night a few weeks ago and poured boiling water over the little girl, inflicting burns which resulted in her death. He escaped with a sentence of five years.

The crime was committed on the evening of Aug. 21 last, and when a constable went to look for Test he had disappeared. Detectives learned that he had been in Pennsylvania, and that it was his intention to visit his parents, who lived in Archertown, N. J. He was caught in Burlington on Sept. 9.

There was much surprise expressed at the light sentence received by Test.

FATHER MATURIN'S CHANGE.

Former Priest of Episcopal Church to Join Roman Catholic Order.

Information received in private letters from England is to the effect that the Rev. Father B. W. Maturin, formerly a priest in the Episcopal Church, well known in this city and Philadelphia, is about to enter the Roman Catholic Order of the Oratory, a community whose houses are situated at Birmingham and Brompton. The Rev. Mr. Maturin will be the first clergyman connected with the American Episcopal Church to become an Oratorian.

For a number of years the Rev. Father Maturin occupied a prominent place on this side of the Atlantic. He was born in Ireland, and joined the order of the Cowley Fathers, missionary priests of the Anglican Church, at Cowley, England. When a branch of the order was founded in this country, under the name of the Society of Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., Father Maturin was sent to America. He remained with other members of the community in Boston until the society secured control of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, when he became rector of that parish. He left the United States after a time and returned to the community house at Cowley, and about two years ago his friends were surprised to learn that he had united with the Roman Catholic communion, a move which he had threatened to make on many occasions while here.

The Congregation of the Oratory was founded by Philip Neri, who was afterward canonized, in the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1847 Cardinal John Henry Newman established a congregation of the order at Birmingham, England, and two years later another congregation was established in London by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Faber, which was subsequently settled at Brompton. Each community is wholly independent of the other, and neither has any substantial relation with the houses on the Continent of Europe.

There is perfect equality among its members, even the Superior taking his turn in serving at the table. The members are not monks, and do not renounce their private fortunes and take vows. Their functions are limited to prayer, the administration of the holy sacrament, and preaching. It is understood that Mr. Maturin will unite with the community at Brompton.

Mr. Maturin was formally deposed from the priesthood in the Episcopal Church on May 5 last by Bishop Whitaker of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Our Commissioners' Wives.

From The London Chronicle.

It is interesting to note that the American Peace Commissioners, now in Paris, are accompanied in every case by their wives. All the ladies are said to be delighted at the prospect before them, and quite aware of the importance of the Peace Commissioners. Mrs. Day, wife of the ex-Secretary of State, is a very striking brunette, but the most noticeable woman in the group is the wife of Senator Davis, who is young and famed for her good looks, and crossed from Alaska to catch her husband's steamer. Mrs. Gray, the wife of the Senator from Delaware, is an extremely dignified woman. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid is, of course, no stranger to Paris. Mrs. Frye expects a pleasant time in Paris, but she is not going to buy a cent's worth of clothing there. "No shopping for me; I have got everything with me. I believe in my own country."

WANT LIQUOR LICENSE REVOKED

New Point Is Raised Before Supreme Court Justice Smith.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 22.—A new point, one which has not yet been decided by the courts in this State, was raised before Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith here this afternoon, when an application was made by County Treasurer Sherry to revoke the liquor license of George Van Ansdale of Huntington. It was whether a lessee had power to sign an application for a license when the property in question is within the prescribed limits.

The Good Government Club and the temperance people of Huntington are fighting Van Ansdale's Hotel, which has been in existence for years. They claim that the lessee has no authority to sign an application and that the owner of the property is the one who should sign an application, if the owner was in favor of the saloon. The temperance people claim that, as the owner of the property within 200 feet of Van Ansdale's place did not sign his application, the license granted Van Ansdale is not a legal one and should be revoked. Justice Smith reserved his decision.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S TOAST.

An Incident of the Peace Commission of the Revolution.

Apropos of the Peace Commission now in session in Paris there comes a reminiscent episode, a sort of memory of another commission made famous by the names of Adams, Franklin, Jay, and Laurens, who at Paris on Nov. 30, 1782, signed a preliminary treaty of peace, and at Versailles on Sept. 3, 1783, completed the terms of agreement by which the United States were formally acknowledged by Great Britain to be free, sovereign, and independent. Prominent among the framers of the Declaration of Independence Benjamin Franklin was also the one to whom his fellow-Commissioners looked when the treaties with England were being signed. His previous years of experience with the people of Europe, among whom he had been the representative of his country, had prepared him to lead such men as gathered with him to record the birth of a free republic.

It was at a dinner given in Versailles by a French nobleman after the completion of the arrangements for peace that the force and, at the same time, simplicity of Franklin's nature were displayed. There were assembled at the dinner several Royal Britons, a dozen or more of the host's countrymen and friends, and the four members of the United States Commission. It was at the close of the feast, when one of the Englishmen arose and, holding his brimming glass aloft, with eyes fixed intently on Franklin, said: "I wish to propose a toast to England—the sun—and the grandest nation on the globe."

Scarcely had the applause that followed from his compatriots subsided when a young Frenchman sprang to his feet exclaiming, "To France, La Belle France," then, bowing graciously to the subject of King George—"the moon, my toast is offered." Frenchmen and Americans alike arose, and even the loyal English subjects joined in honoring their host and his country. The glasses were drained, and one by one the guests resumed their seats—all but Franklin. All eyes were turned upon him as he stood there in silence. Directly he spoke, and there was evidence of strong emotion in his voice.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we are told in the Good Book of Joshua, who commanded the sun and the moon to stand still in the heavens, and they obeyed him. I drink, Sirs, to George Washington."

The Soldier and the Mirrors.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

He was a soldier, and from his appearance it was quite evident that he had seen service in the fever-stricken camps of the South, where pay days were far between and food scarce and none the best. He, with several others of the wearers of the blue, were viewing the curiosities in the museum at Ninth and Arch when their attention was attracted at the sight of a large mirror of the distorting kind over in the corner. "Come on, fellows," he shouted, "let's see what we look like." Going over to the mirror, he gave it a turn. The effect was ludicrous. He beheld himself as narrow as a beanpole and with a face as long as a bucket and as sharp as an axe. "Hully gee, fellows!" he ejaculated, in alarm, "look at Tampa." Then he gave the glass a twist the other way. A smile of satisfaction flitted over his face as he saw himself a jolly little rolypoly of a man, almost as wide as high. "Ah!" he shouted out, as he smacked his lips at the thought of some long-forgotten feast, "pay day, pay day!" The effect of his remark was not lost on the crowd.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Stock Exchange Purchase the Feature of a Week Marked by General Improvement.

CENTRAL PARK WEST ACTIVE

Rebuilding in 17th and 18th Streets—Latest Sales by Brokers—Better Business at Auction—This Week's Schedule—Mortgages Filed.

Things have picked up all along the line this week. More talk has been occasioned by the Stock Exchange's purchase than by any transaction for many a month, but this has been only one feature of a week's dealings that have given a fair opportunity for a few "I told you so's" among those who have hoped for and predicted a good Fall business. There is no reason to expect that the Stock Exchange deal will lead to any general activity in down-town realty, but the sale, nevertheless, cannot fail to have a much-needed strengthening effect upon the market. It is also worthy of notice that the rate per square foot at which the property was bought has been surpassed but twice in transactions in the immediate neighborhood, and in each of these instances the ground acquired was needed by the purchasers to complete a plot.

In dealing in vacant property Central Park West has had the lead. With the abandoning of the block front between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets by the Woman's Hospital as a site twenty lots have passed into the hands of operators, where they will doubtless be heard from in small parcels from time to time in the near future. The district west of the Park has also furnished two or three good-sized deals in improved property, notably the Kight-Stern trade and the purchase of the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninetieth Street, details of which will be found below.

Another chapter in the rebuilding movement in Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, to which attention has been called from time to time, comes with the purchase by Heliner & Wolf of the old dwellings covering a thirty-seven-foot frontage on the north side of Seventeenth Street, about 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, together with an abutting lot on the south side of Eighteenth Street. This is the fourth purchase made by this firm in this neighborhood within the last year, and perhaps the best evidence of the demand for modern buildings there is the fact that the three other plots were promptly disposed of to builders. The claim that the block bounded by Fifth Avenue, Broadway, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets is the best improved of any between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets would seem to be well founded. In the transaction just mentioned M. & L. Hess were the brokers, Adolph Kerbs the seller, and the price about $160,000.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Maximilian Morgenthau has purchased from the executors of the estate of George J. Hamilton the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and West Ninetieth Street, 100.8½ feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street. The plot is improved with three large apartment houses and four stores on the avenue, and covers 100, 102, and 104 West Ninetieth Street, and 608, 610, 612, and 614 Columbus Avenue.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Lorenz F. J. Weiller, Jr., to a Mr. Hart two four-story brick double flats, 25 by 75 by 100, for $35,000; also, for Mr. Leith, a plot of ten lots on the corner of Avenue C and Thirty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J., for $15,000; also, for Hooks & Cohen, the three-family brick flat at 1,652 Fox Street, for $11,000, and for Mr. Jennings, the private house at 2,488 Fulton Avenue for $4,500.

Paul Mayer has sold for Smith & Raffler the five and six story brick flats, northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, on a plot 52.6 by 100.

Mr. Mayer has also sold for Henry Rothschild the five-story flat, in course of erection, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and for the Bernheimer estate the two five-story flats 2,540 and 2,544 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 80 and 100, respectively.

Heliner & Wolf have bought and have resold to a builder 174 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by half the block.

It is reported that Charles N. Gunn has sold to Charles J. La Grasse, with a building loan of $100,000, the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-sixth Street, 100.11 by 98.8.

Meyer Jonasson has sold to Bettie Harris the five-story brick flat 1,699 Madison Avenue, through brokers A. E. & E. A. Kareisen.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold the four-story tenement, with stores, 475 Third Avenue, 24.8 by 85, purchased by them at auction in May.

Charles F. David has sold to Herman Wronkow the five-story tenement 1,844 Second Avenue, 25 by 100, taking in exchange property at Bayonne, N. J.

Louis J. Levy has sold to J. Katz the two five-story flats, with stores, 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue.

James J. Etchingham has sold for James R. Smith to a Mr. Spitzer, for $20,000, the five-story brick tenement with store, 227 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Last week's schedule was decidedly the best that has been offered so far this Fall, and the way in which it was received showed that the hope for a better state of things at auction has been on the whole well founded. Among the voluntary and executor's sales the withdrawals were few, and, considering the fact that the properties offered were of only ordinary value, the competition for them in several instances surpassed expectations. The popularity of east side parcels with the auction room followers was again apparent in the partition sales of the southeast corner of Orchard and Broome Streets, 40 Rivington Street, 64 St. Mark's Place, and in each instance good prices were realized. The foreclosures also furnished some lively bidding, and the number of parcels bought in by plaintiffs was unusually small. No. 28 East Thirteenth Street, sold in partition on Thursday, caused a spirited contest, and, although the buyer was an owner of adjoining property, eighty-five bids were taken before this dwelling, on a lot only 24 by 57, was knocked down for $12,050.

The first instance of the diagram accompanying a foreclosure notice being at variance with the notice itself occurred in connection with the sale of 312 West Thirty-third Street. In the diagram the property appeared to be on the north side of the street. All talk of setting aside the sale on this account is of course nonsense, and only shows the wisdom of the provision in the law that the property shall be sold in accordance with the description as given in words, and that a mistake in the diagram does not invalidate the sale. It is safe to say that those who follow the auctions appreciate the diagram sufficiently to tolerate an occasional error.

Voluntary sales are less numerous this week. An adjourned offering of the flats 3 and 5 King Street is down for Wednesday. On the same day Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly will sell the dwelling 512 West End Avenue, and by executor's orders the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, the five-story flats 318 and 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, and ten lots on Morningstar Road, Elm Park, Staten Island. For Thursday there is an adjourned partition sale of 426 to 428 West Thirteenth Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, and a foreclosure involving the southeast corner of New Chambers and Rose Streets.

An offering of suburban property unusually late in the season is scheduled for Saturday, when William M. Ryan will sell on the premises 150 lots at Edgewater, N. J., on the Palisades, opposite One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company will also sell on the same day the remaining 171 lots on the Jane Robert property in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn.

There were recorded last week 316 mortgages, for $3,701,505; of which 109, for $1,385,000, were at 5 per cent.; 158, for $1,453,980, were at more, and 49, for $950,525, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 272 mortgages for $2,644,842; of which 110, for $1,044,090, were at 5 per cent.; 126, for $991,718, were at more, and 36, for $609,034, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place a 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

There are no sales at-auction scheduled for to-morrow.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.—By William M. Ryan foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 794 Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 75, leasehold, one-story store building. Due on judgment, $2,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Christion G. Moritz, referee, 550 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame tenement, with store, and one and two story buildings at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,362.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 129 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 431.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,756.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 2,522 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,088.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 3 and 5 King Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Macdougal Street, 45.10 by 73.7, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 512 West End Avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick and brownstone front dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 2,089 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.10 by 100, five-story stone-front double tenement; 318 and 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., west side, 225.3 feet north of Third Street, each 25 by 75, two five-story double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, ten lots on Morning Star Road, Elm Park, Staten Island.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Avery D. Andrews, referee, 842 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.1 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 22 by 63 by 21.1 by 67.1, five-story brick dwelling; 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 21.1 by 67.1 and irregular, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment on 842, $16,956; on 844, $16,951.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pannes, referee, 34 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 455 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 75.3, three-story marble-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,567; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jordan J. Rollins, referee, Elmwood Place, south side, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25 by 122.10 by 25 by 122.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,502.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, extending through to the land of the New York and Harlem Railroad, north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6¾ by 216.5¾, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, southeast corner of Valentine Avenue and Clark Street, Fordham, 75 by 110, with an "L" 25 by 25 at the southeast corner of the plot, two-story frame dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,336.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 426, 428, and 430 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenements and factory and a three-story brick factory at the rear; 835 Washington Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 103.1½, one-story frame building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 36 New Chambers Street, southwest corner of Rose Street, triangular plot 35.2½ by 31.7 by 14.11½, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Lot 23 on map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, in Van Nest, Westchester County; all title and interest of Anton Hermanny, Jr., on July 22, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 112 Sheriff Street, east side, 150 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Louis Goldstein on Sept. 1, 1898.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 5 Sixth Avenue, west side, 59.9 feet north of Carmine Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,007.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 415 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,609.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 238 and 240 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $27,872; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 1,992, 1,994, and 1,996 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of Alden Place, 50 by 75, three-story frame tenements, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $6,350; subject to other mortgages for $14,000.

SATURDAY, Oct. 29.—On the premises, at 1:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 150 lots at Edgewater, N. J.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 30 East Twenty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick telephone building 25 by 80; New York Telephone Company of 18 Dey Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 175 feet north of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 26 by 85 and 18 by 85; F. C. Sommote of 231 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 140 East Eightieth Street, for a four-story iron fence, 18 by 39; Hannah Asiel, premises, owner; Rudolph Moeller, 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $750.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of First Street, for a two-story frame barn, 25 by 18; W. Dessior, owner; cost, $2,000.

Fifth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Avenue C, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; F. H. C. Kindind, premises, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

Nos. 90 and 92 Crosby Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; William Astor estate of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord, Hewlitt & Hull of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 200½ and 202 Greene Street, to a six-story brick warehouse and stores; M. Goldfrank of 20 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Peter Roberts, architect; cost, $220.

No. 1,519 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; estate of Frances Lakey of 162 East Eightieth Street, owner; Benjamin F. Bowne, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 108th St, 75x100; David Christie and wife to Sarah M. Miller		$1
2D AV, 1,840, n e corner of 95th St; Abraham I. Adler to Edward Wickens		1
7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x75; Frederick Sackett and wife to Thomas Brodie		1
113TH ST, 349 East, 16.8x100.10; Mary Jackson to Norman Seymour		5,000
117TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; also plot 200 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 8x n w 11.9x e 8.1; William J. Collard and another, trustees, to Emanuel Hellner		9,000
117TH ST, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; also plot 200 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 8x n w 11.9x e 8.1; David H. McIlvain and others to Emanuel Hellner		1
136TH ST, 202 and 204, 208, 224, and 232 West; 136th St, s s, 218.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Richard B. Greenwood to Henry E. Janes		1
136TH ST, 217 West, 16x99.11; Richard B. Greenwood to Henry E. Janes		10

Recorded Leases.

CHISOLM, Benjamin O., to Matthew Callahan and another; 51 and 53 West 13th St, 5 years		12,250
DE RIVERA, Adelaide S., to Michele Brigando; 321 and 323 East 114th St, 10 years		3,200
JUEHRS, Maria, to Giovanni Zanghera and another; 229 East 107th St, 5 years		1,116
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Isaac Klein; 299 Delancey St, 5 years		1,500
TRUSTEES of Sailors' Snug Harbor to George Lanziner; Greene St, w s, 150.8 ft n of Waverley Place, 25x87.6, 21 years		750

Recorded Mortgages.

BRODIE, Thomas, to Frederick Sackett; e s of 7th Av, 74.11 n of 132d St, 1 year		2,000
BRODIE, Thomas, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of 7th Av, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 3 years		22,000
DENTON, Henry M., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 124th St, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year		10,000
FRIEDEL, Margaretha, to Sebastian and Mary Kerner; n s of 168th St, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years		1,000
HOFFMAN, Jobst, to Frederick C. Potter and others; s s of 115th St, 170 ft e of Madison Av		7,000
MEHRTENS, Bernard, to James L. Raymond and another, trustees, &c; 339 Spring St, 3 years		5,350
ROSS, William A., to Anna Zimmerman; s e s of King's Bridge Av, 312.2 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 5 years		2,000
SEYMOUR, Norman, to Mary Jackson; 349 East 113th St, installments		900
SHERMAN, Eugene, and Kate T., to Benjamin W. Winans and others, trustees, &c.; w s of Bainbridge Av, 76.5 ft n of 199th St, 3 years		4,100
YULE, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 338 Bowery, 3 years		18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CASWELL, William W., to John Caswell		$18,000
CRYER, J. Fred, to Anna Zimmerman		3,000
GERBER, Solomon, and Simon Baer, executors, to Morris May		Nom.
GREGORIO, Vito, to Robert H. Racey		4,000
LESE, Louis, to Rebecca Lurie		2,900
MAHLAND, Elise, to Meta Oest, guardian, &c		3,065
MAY, Morris, to Alfred Samisch		1,000
PECK, Benjamin S., to Augustus N. Hand and another, trustees, &c		17,500
SHERMAN, Hannah, to Frank L. Anthony		7,000
TITTLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New York		7,000
WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Meyer, to Samuel Weil, 20-28 part		2,000
WHITLOCK, Herman C., to Charles H. Becker		Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 37; The Berger Manufacturing Company against the Hemingway estate, owner; The Hamburg-American Line and James S. Bush, contractors; $190.

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.5x100; The Eastern Hydraulic Brick Company against John Walker, owner and contractor; $350.

8D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 96x100; Josephine W. Miller against Israel Streifler, owner; Jacob Streifler & Sons, contractors; $210.

24TH ST, 311 East; George Loth against John F. and Mary F. Colahon and others, owners; Alfred Hughes, agent; $200.

127TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Harry W. Bell against Gill & Eccelstine, owners and contractors; $158.

137TH ST, s e corner of 3d Av, 150x100; Vincenzio Gandio against E. J. Feldman, owner; Nicola Conforti and Pietro Alteri, contractors; $29.

168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Charles Edel & Son against Attalea Kaysser, owner; Louis W. Kaysser, owner and contractor; $9.

Lis Pendens.

STEBBINS AV, n w s, 104.1 ft s w of Chisholm St, 25x90.11; Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America against

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Bishops and Deputies Discuss Christian Education—Final Adjournment Set for Oct. 25.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The bishops and deputies of the Episcopal Convention united in joint session to-day to consider a report from a joint committee on Christian education. The report gave in detail the educational work in progress, indirectly through the public schools and directly through the church schools and colleges.

The public schools were referred to as worthy institutions, necessary to our social system. The work in them could be advanced, the report stated, by having teachers grounded in religious principles, thus making the public schools an ally of the church." The need of church colleges in the North was pointed out, the present ones being local, small and without resources. A tentative plan was submitted for joining the Episcopal colleges in an academic conference, on the theory of the great English universities having detached colleges.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota spoke of the importance of Christian training. Other addresses were made by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, on the University of the South; Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia on academic halls; Rev. Dr. Greer of New York in advocacy of a national church university; Rev. Dr. Nelson on Hobart College; Rev. Dr. Jones on Kenyon College, and Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts on the parish church in the college town.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Greer pointed out that many college-bred men joined the criminal class, and he urged that something more than mere education and mental culture were requisite to keep men good. Instead of a multitude of feeble colleges, he urged that one great university be established. Bishop Dudley declared for the first time that his plea at the Minneapolis General Convention in behalf of the University of the South had led to a secret gift of $50,000.

The House of Deputies, meeting apart from the Bishops, held memorial services on former members of General Conventions who had died since the last council. The Deputies debated at much length the proposition to allow the representatives of missionary districts the right to vote. This right recently was incorporated in the constitution by Article I., but the House adopted a resolution to reconsider this action and so notify the Bishops.

The House of Bishops, in private session, selected the Rev. Junius Moore Horner of Oxford, N. C., for Bishop of the Missionary District of Asheville, N. C. Nominations were made for Bishop of the new missionary district of Kyoto, Japan, but the final election was deferred.

The day of final adjournment is now definitely fixed for Oct. 25, both houses having agreed not to prolong the session beyond that date.

SHORTER ROUTE TO KLONDIKE.

A Party of Surveyors Claims to Have Found Additional Territory to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The discovery of 2,500 miles of additional territory of the United States on the Alaskan coast and of a new channel for Yukon-bound vessels which will minimize distance, time, and danger is officially reported to Superintendent Pritchett of the Coast and Geodetic Survey by John F. Pratt, the assistant in charge of the expedition which has been working in those waters. What the expansion of the mileage of our Alaskan territory is due to is not known. There is a possibility of accretion and constant outward growth of the land since the first charts were made, but the better opinion is that it is due to previous inaccurate charts, the present being the first regular and reliable survey of the region.

The finding of the new channel will effect a saving of about 400 or 500 miles in reaching the Yukon. At present vessels destined for the Yukon region have to proceed up the ocean outside the long bar some twenty-five miles off from the coast up to St. Michael, there transship to small boats, which have to creep along the coast down to the Aphoon Channel, 100 miles or so below St. Michael. This channel carries the water only two feet over the bar at low tide.

The new channel just found is the "Kusilvak," which will carry eight feet over the bar at low water, and, according to present expectations, will permit ships of moderate draught to proceed directly into the Yukon from the south and then continue up the river 400 or 500 miles to a safe landing before transshipping to the smaller boats, which will go the remainder of the way up the river. Aside from shortening the distance, this will put the Yukon region into much closer access from the South.

The party which has just completed its labors for the season is now at Seattle, where the survey maintains a branch office. It consisted of about fifty men, under six officers, the largest party ever sent out. All are reported safe and well. The work of the party was of a dangerous character. They had to work outside the bar, which was many miles out to sea, in order to do the sounding in the deep water. This kept them out of sight of the coast frequently. They carried two steam launches of about fifty tons capacity and about seventy-five feet long.

MISHAPS OF TREASURE SEEKERS.

Two Vessels Carrying Klondikers Reported at Seattle as Lost.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 22.—Tappan Adney, a correspondent of Harper's Weekly, who arrived here from St. Michael on the steamer Roanoke, brings the news of the probable loss of the small steamer Abbie Rowe, in Norton Sound. The steamer had on board eleven persons, composing the Abbie Rowe party of Boston. The party left St. Michael Sept. 11 for Chinik Mission, situated on Golofnia Bay, about eighty-five miles north of St. Michael. Barring accident, they should have reached their destination in three or four days.

Adney also reports that while searching for the missing vessel a party picked up a man in an open boat several miles at sea. The man had been without food or water for several days, and was Sterling Martin of Chicago, who was left adrift on a barge which was being towed from St. Michael to Golofnia Bay by the steamer Fortune Hunter, with a Chicago party on board. The Fortune Hunter was caught in a storm and was forced to cut the barge loose. Several days afterward the Fortune Hunter was picked up by the steamer Tillamook in a waterlogged condition. An unsuccessful search was made for Martin. After being cut loose from the Hunter the barge foundered and Martin put to sea in a small boat.

More Discoveries on the Yukon.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 22.—A special from Juneau says: "H. L. Jaffe, Mayor of Valdes, says important discoveries have been made on the Taslunn and Linena Rivers. Jaffe also claims that Capt. Abercrombie's surveying party has located the old Russian trail, leading from Valdes to Copper Centre. The trail was established over fifty years ago, but it has been lost for several years. The trail avoids the Valdes Glacier. A military post has been established at Valdes, with Capt. Abercrombie in command.

Postal Facilities for Klondikers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Post Office Department has established a weekly exchange of registered mails, restricted to letters and postal cards, between the Post Offices of Skaguay, Alaska, and Bennett in the Yukon district of Canada. This takes the place of the present exchange of the mails between the two countries at Dyea and Dawson City.

The Gold Craze Strikes Ohio.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Excitement following the discovery of gold at Malvern, north of here, and the extensive plans made for mining it, continues unabated, and to-day the little town is crowded with strangers. This hamlet of scarcely 500 souls has been transformed within the past few days into a veritable Western boom town. The gold quartz vein has been probed for ninety feet. It is four feet deep and perhaps six feet wide. These dimensions are almost uniform, so far as found. At all points the quartz is rich, and will average up to the assays which have been made. Speculators are buying up all the land possible in the vicinity at fancy prices.

Murder in South Carolina.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 22.—W. E. M. Grube, an architect, who came here about two years ago from Rochester, N. Y., was shot and instantly killed yesterday by John G. Chaffin, a contractor and builder. The two men quarreled over a small amount of money involved in some business transaction. Chaffin had lived in Greenville for the past three years, but was formerly a Virginian. He shot Grube in the hall adjoining the latter's office, and is now under arrest, the Coroner's jury having returned a verdict of willful killing. Grube was quiet and inoffensive in manner, and the affair has caused considerable indignation.

Five Killed While Stealing a Ride.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 22.—A wreck on the Rock Island Road near this city resulted in the death of five men. Three others will die, and two were seriously injured. A freight train broke in two at the top of a steep grade. The rear portion could not be stopped, and it crashed into the front section, wrecking and derailing several box cars. In one of the wrecked cars were ten men, evidently stealing a ride. Five of them were instantly killed, and three are dying. Two escaped fatal injury. The names of the unfortunate men cannot be learned.

Girl Killed by a Wagon.

Florence Parker, five years old, of 158 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday in Henry Street by a horse and wagon driven by Joseph Hefferan of 20 Hart's Alley. The police say the child was stealing a ride on a truck, and dropped off directly in front of Hefferan's horse. She was tramped down by the horse, and the wheel passed over her neck. Her sister Nellie, however, claims that Florence was not stealing a ride, but was crossing the street. Hefferan, who is in the employ of the Williamson Express Company of 61 Henry Street, was arrested.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

1.—65 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Handsome second floor; parlor dining room; reference; hall room.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large room; bath connecting; also reception room, foyer hall adjoining; parlor dining room.

78TH ST., 120 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board, in refined family, en suite or singly; references.

104 EAST 73D ST., (third from Park Av.)—One entire parlor floor in superior house; for physician; second-floor suite, with private bath, for dentist; board optional; references.

224 WEST 135TH ST.—Private family having accommodations for man and wife; private bath; hot and cold water; to the right party, terms reasonable.

LADY WOULD BOARD FAMILY OF FOUR OR five persons; $5; improvements. SUBURBAN, Rutherford, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CHILDREN BOARDERS WANTED BY LADY having unusual facilities and long experience; healthy location, near city; extensive grounds; good public schools; personal assistance with home studies; reference from parents. COLLEGIATE, Box 191 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

24TH ST., 25 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE. —Handsome and desirable rooms; with all conveniences.

28TH ST., 152 EAST.—Nicely furnished front or back parlor; also second floor front; suitable for gentleman.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, comfortably furnished; board if desired; references.

44TH ST., 109 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms in small private family; references.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive third floor neatly furnished; choice location; moderate terms; highest references.

49TH ST., 68 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Large front room, elegantly furnished; gentlemen; central location; private house.

88TH ST., 122 WEST.—A large room for one or two gentlemen in a private family.

347 WEST 128D ST.—Large furnished room in private house for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By capable and reliable colored woman to take charge of an apartment; good cook. Advertiser, 418 6th Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By thoroughly neat, desirable chambermaid and waitress; personal reference; country or city. 374 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for her chambermaid; competent and willing to assist in waiting. Apply at present employer's, 40 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; three years' reference from last employer. 403 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant. Chambermaid; four years' reference. Caldwell's bell, 118 East 53d St., Monday, 9 to 12; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By French girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or help with growing children. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private family, references. 246 West 19th St., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in small family. Horn, 560 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman; good, reliable cook; city or country; excellent six years' reference from country place; takes entire charge of kitchen; wages, $25-$30. Address, by letter only, Carolen, 2,478 8th Av.

COOK.—By competent American cook; all kinds soups, entrees, meats, desserts; two years' city reference last employer; no objections to country. Call, Monday, 145 West 14th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; good baker; can make salads; assist with washing; reference. Mrs. Stripp, 326 West 40th St.

COOK.—By German woman as good plain cook; in small private family. 231 East 29th St., second floor.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook in small family; two years' best city reference. Call three days at 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family; personal and city reference; no cards answered. 219 East 78th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By first-class cook and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 47 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. 152 East 28th St.

COOK.—By an English cook; wages, $40. L. S., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class laundress or housecleaner by the day; undoubted personal references. Franklin's bell, 141 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—French dressmaking; cutting, basting, 50c.; glovefitting; out by day. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKING.—$4 to $6; French dressmaking, cutting, basting, glove-fitting; out by the day. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; day or home. Tost, 303 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL garments repaired, altered into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Strictly first-class; will fit at patrons' residences, completing work at home; terms very reasonable; highly recommended. Robes, 117 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKERS.—By two competent French dressmakers; out by the day or with dressmaker. Nicod, 342 West 48th St.

CUTTER, FITTER, and LADIES' TAILOR.—Will make work home or take position. C. E., 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady whose income will not admit of adopting a child will take charge, without remuneration, of a motherless little girl or orphan; child's income must be ample enough for living on same scale as her protector; references exchanged. Home, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady teacher, having her morning hours disengaged, wishes position as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; wishes morning or afternoon engagements; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. M. Gellet, 235 7th Av., near 23d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; afternoon engagement; hour daily, $12 monthly; references. R. C., Box 38, 1,563 3d Av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess or companion; French, English; one or two afternoon hours daily; references. Box H, 1,513 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, thoroughly reliable North German nursery governess; takes entire charge of children over four; elementary teaching; good sewer; highest references. 1,265 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German from Hanover, in first-class family; take full charge of children; best references. S. Swan, 140 East 43d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess and kindergartner; good sewer. Answer, by mail, M. Schultz, 121 East 106th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess, with unexceptionable testimonials from prominent city families in which she has taught from four to seven years, (full English course and piano,) has hours for engagement; thorough, interesting methods. Education, Box 141 Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady, having some morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess or single lessons; teaches English, German, French; English music; highest references; moderate terms. S. A., Box 328, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning hours; to children any age; refined young woman; teaches drawing, painting, advanced music, German, all English subjects. Miss Hagerdorn, Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young American woman to take charge of house for private family; economical manager; marketing, sewing, and make herself useful to lady who does not wish to be troubled with household cares; city or country; wages, $30. Address, by letter only, Burd, 2,478 8th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young American girl to assist in housework in small family; references. McLoughlin, 203 East 48th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; lady go to Europe or abroad; best reference. Moderate, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant; accustomed to travel; understands dressmaking; good seamstress, heirdresser; good packer; good references. 227 East 57th St., Mrs. Miller's bell.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By girl as lady's maid and assist with light duties; six years' reference. Call, between 9 and 12 A. M., Walsh, 401 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Hargan.

MAID.—By German as maid to lady or one or two children; or chamberwork and seamstress; city or country; first-class reference. M. B., 37 Sutton Place.

MAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as maid; five years' city reference. L. B., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as maid and seamstress; will assist chamberwork; best reference. Call two days. 492 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; fine family wash at home; shirts, collars, and children's clothes a specialty; city reference. Address by card, Mrs. J. Benson, 560 7th Av., or will call.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; shirts, cuffs, also flannels; no chamberwork; best city references from last place. Call, Monday, 237 East 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl as good laundress; assist chamberwork; good reference. 456 4th Av., care of Mrs. McGowen.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; family washing by week or dozen; shirts and flannels a specialty. Advertiser, 1,340 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; take family wash home. 426 3d Av., first floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place French Swiss nurse; trustworthy and capable, especially for young or delicate child. Call, Monday, before 1 or after 4, at 14 West 55th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced English nurse for children over three; speaks and teaches French; city reference. Please call or address Nurse, 205 West 95th St., Dillon's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly experienced nurse and seamstress; highest city reference. Present employer, 233 West 139th St.

NURSE.—Refined; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for infant or invalid; first-class references. N. M., 63 West 36th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing and various kinds of artificial food; best city reference; present employer can be seen. B. A., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing; take full charge from birth; long references from present employer. 220 West 69th St., ring Mellen's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; can take baby lish Protestant; town or country. Nurse, 2,210 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French lady, formerly with Drubert, Moravilier, Paris, will make baby's laryette, children's guimpes; fine hand work only, at half the usual price. Mme. Marie, Box 25, 1,563 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; making over silk, flannel, or children's wear; assist in housekeeping; excellent nurse to invalid; employer can be seen. M., 884 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Mood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—As seamstress for families where there are children; also repairing and making household linen. Miss Boswell, 349 7th St., Brooklyn.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as waitress or parlormaid; private family; personal references. 246 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a Christian family; best references. 111 West 60th St., Dempsey's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; good references; understands carving, salads. M. J., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

BY REFINED WOMAN, WITH GOOD REFERences, in patent medicine office, bric-a-brac or curio department; any place of trust. Curio, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By a young lady as stenographer, amanuensis, or companion; willing to travel; best of references. Experienced, Box 102 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By a competent stenographer and typewriter; six years' experience in law work. Miss K. Henry, 32 Market St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; is ready for re-engagement. Advertiser, 105 East 90th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPING, &c.—By a young man, 24, having ten years' experience in bookkeeping, collecting, &c.; willing and obliging; first-class references. J., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert American; 34; good correspondent; best city reference; wishes change. Warren, Box 116 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; salary moderate. B., 376 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men or parlormaid are kept, by thoroughly competent young Englishman of much experience; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for the season. Address, till Nov. 1, Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

BUTLER—PARLOR or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife as butler and parlor or chambermaid; will take place together or separate; best city and country reference. Bras, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent, honest, sober; wages, $40; excellent city references. L. G., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; first-class references; just disengaged. Delley, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; highest testimonials from last employer; best care of silver taken; wages, $45. Edmund, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a light-colored man; single; willing to make himself generally useful; can attend furnace; city references. Nicholson, 219 East 88th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single Englishman; thoroughly experienced; references; over four years with last gentleman; excellent. S. Jones, 52 East 30th St.

BUTLER—MAID—COOK.—Family giving up housekeeping Oct. 25 desire permanent situations for butler, second man, maid, and cook; all excellent servants. Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler, woman as first-class cook; four years in last place. Louis, 150 West 24th St., Mrs. Romain.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class English butler; ten years' best city references. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his business; personal city reference. Butler, 114 East 53d St., first flat.

Chefs.

CHEF and VALET—HOUSEKEEPER.—By couple, man as chef and valet, wife as housekeeper, for gentleman's house; French and domestic references. Capable, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHEF—LADY'S MAID.—By French couple; wife as lady's maid, husband as chef; references. Remarquable, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable married man; would wish cottage on gentleman's place; understands flowers, milking, furnace; careful driver; city or country; will be found sober, honest, and obliging; five years with last employer; will certify; city reference. John, Box 124 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; steady, reliable; all round useful man; experienced, competent, temperate; not afraid of work; good gardener; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; moderate wages; best references; city or country. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—English gentleman is desirous of obtaining a situation for his coachman; smart, sober, honest; excellent and stylish driver; good horsekeeper; competent to take entire charge of stable; strong references. Mr. W. J. Caesar, 54 Wall St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of thirty; unsurpassed personal recommendations; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy, and painstaking. C., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman whose coachman has served him faithfully all Summer would like to find a position for a capable, honest, and sober man. W. K., Box 280, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a German; single; understands his duties thoroughly; best city references given; in city or country. Coachman, 1,080 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—In private family thirty years; honest, sober, reliable, and handy on the place; four years' reference from last place. Coachman, Box 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class, all round man; five years' good reference from last employer. M. F., 112 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands duties in all its branches; best city references; willing and obliging. Walsh, care of Flandrau, Carriage Builder, 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—English; neat, sober, well up in his business; medium height, and can come well recommended by prominent New York families. H. Bond, 830 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; one years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; ten years' experience; wife first-class Swedish cook; best references from last employer. Boughton, 54 Clinton Place.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St., city; telephone, Spring 294.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out his horses wishes situation for his coachman; will recommend him as first-class. W. R., 4 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Single, disengaged in few days wishes position; good reference. Present Employer, 4 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married Englishman; first-class city reference. H. Williams, 113 Division Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman, age, 35; has six years' reference from last employer; can drive tandem or four horses. S. J., 162 East 33d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, gardener, and useful man; married; first-class reference. B., 769 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires good position for his coachman; six years' best reference from last employer. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly reliable man as coachman; Swede; best of references; city or country. A. Lang, 253 East Ferry St., Newark.

Furnacemen.

A MARRIED MAN wishes to take care of a few furnaces and sidewalks neighborhood 53d St., east of 6th Av. Ch. Palm, 116 East 53d St.

FURNACEMAN, &c.—By colored man to attend furnaces; generally useful; best reference. Jackson, 43 West 34th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married man's place; no encumbrance; good vegetable gardener; understands growing roses, violets, and chrysanthemums; excellent grape grower and general management of gentleman's place; good references. J. F. R., Box 147, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By gardener; understands vegetables, fruit, lawns, avenues; handy at carpenter's and painter's work; best references. T. F., 108 East 10th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Of long experience; sober, honest, and industrious; charge of private place preferred; good reference. S. T., 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands his work in every manner; has the best of reference from city people. B. G., Box 190 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—As groom or second man with private family; married; first-class man with horses, harness, and carriages; highest written and personal references; height, 5.8. Christie, 208 West 77th St.

GROOM.—By young man as groom; five years' experience; private stable preferred. J. H., 930 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By Swede, in private family; tall; understands waiting; dress suit; New York and Newport reference. H. H., Box 57, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties; can have the best of references. J., 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By single young man of thirty-two to attend furnaces, stables, or be generally useful. Rogers, 1,026 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Thoroughly competent; out of situation on account of death; four years' highest references. A. D., care of Hoffer, 308 West 42d St.

VALET.—Two or three gentlemen to valet; experienced; good references. Jones, 75 West 40th St.

VALET.—By a young Japanese to attend one or two more gentlemen couple hours daily; best references. O'Brien, 651 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By meat cook in small hotel or boarding house; city or country; reference. H. H., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

OFFICE WORK.—By a youth of sixteen in architect's office; quiet and steady; references. W. W., Box 321, 1,269 Broadway.

PORTER.—Colored; age, 23; for store, flat, anything; strictly sober; very best reference. 263 West 47th St.

WANTED.—Position of trust by a gentleman of varied business experience, who met with misfortune; best references as to character and ability; security furnished if required. R. B., Box 216, care New York Times.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS & TICKETS.

FIRST CALIFORNIA TRAIN

leaves New York Nov. 15, via Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, and the Santa Fe Route. Elegant train of vestibuled sleeping and dining cars. Round-trip tickets valid returning until August, 1899, including all points of interest on the Pacific Coast. Special reduced rates at hotels in California. Other California tours later.

Tours and tickets to all points.
Send for book containing full particulars.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 E. 14th St., Union Square West, New York.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.

A pleasant Five-day trip from New York Oct. 29, including Hotels and all expenses, $25. Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Fall and Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER

Corner of Broadway & Prince St.

CARRIAGES

of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of

BROUGHAMS and COUPE ROCKAWAYS.

Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city. Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DISPOSE OF his team of stylish, high-acting cobs; they are perfectly mannered, level headed, and afraid of nothing; also Brewster Brougham, Stivers runabout, surrey, single and double harness, &c. Owner's private stable, 26 East 31st St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

A REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERING.

In going through our stock of instruments we find that we have a number of Pianos of various styles, some slightly used, and others only a little shop worn, which must be disposed of in order to make room for new stock; the prices of these instruments have always been from $300 to $500. They are strictly high grade, and we guarantee each instrument for 6 years. We have them in the following woods: Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, and Ebony. We offer them at the very low price of $200. Stool and rubber cover with each instrument. Send for catalogue of new styles.
NEEDHAM PIANO & ORGAN CO., Fifth Av. and 15th Street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LAWYER WITH AN ESTABLISHED PRACtice offers a position in his office, at a good salary, to a young man ambitious to become a lawyer, who will loan $2,000, on good security; every facility and assistance offered to study, with prospect of future interest in the business. References exchanged. Only principals need apply. Address Law, Box 104 Times Office.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE, discharges in bankruptcy, companies incorporated; patents $50; wages and accounts collected; legal work quickly performed in all States; low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. AMERICAN LAW SOCIETY, 49 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN WELL ACQUAINTED ON THE Pacific Coast wishes to obtain the agency for some reliable wholesale house or manufacturer on commission; can furnish A1 references. Address JOHN ADAMS, Box 305, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Owen Paper Company's property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply Dr. GIDDINGS, on premises.

WANTED—$5,000 WITH LIKE AMOUNT IN mercantile business that will pay 50%. Address Export, Box 184 Times Office.

DENTAL PARLORS.

Kanophys DENTAL PARLORS.

111 & 113 W. 125TH STREET.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE. ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

FOR SALE—Dewey, Teddy, Schley, Sampson, Hobson, puppies of imported fox terrier Paradox; also puppies of bull terrier Prince Royal. Apply 23 West 55th St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A dissolving view stereopticon, in complete order; or will exchange for first-class microscope. Address D. P. R., 268 West 73d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook, waitress and chambermaid for country; one hour from New York; young woman with good references may call at 30 East 36th St., Monday, 10 o'clock.

WANTED.—In small private family, a waitress; must bring satisfactory references. Call Monday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. 106 5th Av., near 16th St.

WANTED.—Respectable young girl as plain cook and laundress; $18; good reference required. Call Monday. 129 East 38th St.

WANTED—Chambermaids, cooks, $20 to $60; laundresses, waitresses, kitchenmaids, French maids. Mme. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

WANTED—Chambermaid; personal references required. Call Monday morning at 13 East 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Side line or local agents; factory reducing staff of traveling salesmen will grant commission on uncovered ground; free samples; cash commissions. P. Q. Box 1,371, New York City.

WANTED—Foreman for a large machine shop doing jobbing work; must be a hustler, as work is mostly of an emergency character; send copies of references, and outline of experience as foreman, also state wages expected. W. S. M., Edison, N. J.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY THE

Knickerbocker

AUCTION ROOMS.
C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.

Extraordinary Sale by Auction.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
October 25 and 26, at 11 o'clock.
at the Palatial Mansion of
J. HENRY ROTHSCHILD, Esq.
214 WEST 72d ST.

Unquestionably the Most Important Sale of Rich

MODERN FURNITURE

and High Class Appointments Offered at Public Sale in Several Seasons.

COMPRISING
SUPERB DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY, DINING AND BEDROOM

Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, Sevres Clocks, Vases, Rugs, Hangings, China, Silver, Steinway and Schubert Upright Pianos, Harp.

MANTEL AND HALL CHIME CLOCKS.
BRUSSELS POINT REAL LACE CURTAINS.
SUPERB DRAPERIES, BRASS BEDSTEADS, SUPERIOR BEDDING,
VERNIS MARTIN, MAHOGANY, MAPLE, AND OAK BEDROOM SUITS,
BOOKS, NEARLY NEW CARPETS, ALL IN SUPERB CONDITION.

A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE WOULD PLACE THE COST AT $30,000.

THE FURNITURE PRINCIPALLY BY HERTS BROS., DRAPERIES BY STERN BROS., BRIC-A-BRAC BY CAMERDEN & FORSTER, &C., &C.

RESIDENCE WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., BY CARD ONLY, TO BE HAD AT OFFICE OF AUCTION ROOMS, 8 WEST 28TH ST.

THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. John H. Raven will preach at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND B

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

SHERATON AND HEPPELWHITE CHAIRS.

There is sometimes a prejudice against mahogany for the drawing room, but properly treated, can be used with the lightest furnishings.

In one corner of our drawing room floor are exquisite Sheraton and Heppelwhite designs,—very light and graceful, with delicate mouldings, skilful turnings and quiet inlays.

A Sheraton chair with a rush seat and mahogany moulding enriched with inlays of pearl and gold, open carved back and slim, tapering legs. Another with light banister back, graceful cabriole legs delicately carved, and seat covered with silk repp.

The Hepplewhite chairs show a variety of designs; all have the characteristic shield-shaped back.

It is easy to find real beauty at factory prices! if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

TO HEDGE OUT PRYING EYES

Mrs. Asiel Will Build a Four and a Half Story Fence.

SAYS MEALS WERE WATCHED

Neighbors Hung Curious from Sixteen Windows, She Declares, and Threw Rubbish Into the Garden.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Department of Buildings for a four-and-a-half-story sheet-iron fence to be erected in the rear of the three-story and basement dwelling at 140 East Eightieth Street, owned by Mrs. Hannah Asiel, and occupied by herself and Jacob Asiel, her husband, who is a dealer in coal. The reason Mrs. Asiel advances for raising this fence is the curiosity of the tenants of the five-story apartment house at 142 East Eightieth Street, which she avers is acute and very painful to her.

The dwelling which Mrs. Asiel purposes to darken has a twenty-foot front on East Eightieth Street, and extends down Lexington Avenue the full length of the lot. Consequently it juts above all one side of Mrs. Asiel's dwelling and the yard in the rear. Piercing its sides are sixteen windows, directly over the yard. Mrs. Asiel complains that when her husband and herself dined under their juniper tree and fig vine, as they were wont to do during the hot months, the tenants of the apartment house would congregate at some or all of the sixteen windows and watch the progress of the meal to their own apparent entertainment, but to the great embarrassment of the diners. She further asserts that they were accustomed to shake and beat their mats and rugs from the windows overlooking her yard, and that the dust and dirt settled on her plants, drifted into her kitchen, and in divers ways made life a burden too hard to be borne with meekness.

Solomon Davidson, the owner of the apartment house, began its erection last December. The Asiels entered their present home eleven years ago, when houses were comparatively few and unpretentious in the Yorkville district. In those days the goats ate posters and discarded bric-a-brac from the same pile without dissensions, and the neighbors visited one another in a pleasant way. Times changed; the goats are historical subjects, and few know their neighbors. Mrs. Asiel has become resigned to the bustle and aggressiveness of the new order of things in the main, but she still insists that her own rights and privileges be not transgressed one jot or one tittle.

She is a pleasant-faced German woman of about fifty years. Yesterday afternoon she told with a trace of sadness in her voice how she had always lived on pleasant terms with her neighbors for the eleven years she had occupied her present home, and that she always desired to live at peace with all the world. She said she had warned Mr. Davidson when he started to build the house that she would maintain the privacy of her backyard. He had given her scant attention, she said. In blasting for a foundation half her yard had been blown out of its natural location, and part of her front railing jostled aside. The railing had never been repaired, although Mr. Davidson had frequently promised to do it, she said. A frame of rough laths at present shields from canine depredations several yards of this breach.

When the apartment house was completed, its ground floor windows were flush with the level of the ground in the back yard. This section of their property has been cared for with especial solicitude by Mr. and Mrs. Asiel. From the kitchen a wicker arbor extends some 15 feet back, and trailing vines have covered it until it is a cool bower of green. The rest of the yard is cut up into a garden, a grass plot surrounded by a paved walk in the middle. Flowering shrubs, foliage plants and rare and valuable specimens of the flora of many countries were tenderly cultivated by the Asiels.

"I used to spend most of the day out in the garden with my flowers," said Mrs. Asiel, "and every time I went out some one would peek and pry on me as if I were some strange creature. Then when we had dinner under the arbor, they seemed to think it was a great sight, and would bother us so we could not eat in comfort."

Warfare was actively commenced as early as June when Mrs. Asiel commissioned M. J. Engel of 437 Third Avenue to construct three screens at a cost of $20 each. As the screens were to be many times higher than twelve feet, the limit allowed without a permit, Mr. Engel tried to get official permission, but failed, and Mrs. Asiel was forced to defer the carrying out of her intention.

In another direction, however, she was not hampered by the law. On the ground floor of the apartment house were shops, including a barber's, a merchant tailor's, and a renovating establishment. The vicinity of the barber's shop was especially offensive to Mrs. Asiel. She complained that she was obliged to see men being shaved every time she went out to weed her garden, and that, as they were denied other activity while their cheeks were under the razor, they took an annoying interest in her gardening. An ice box was promptly planted against one window, and the relief was so great that Mrs. Asiel had a fence built snug against the wall to a height just above the windows.

At first some of the shop people did not understand the situation. Charles G. Fischer, who has a merchant tailoring establishment on the ground floor, the morning after the fence was constructed, left his sister-in-law in charge, while he was down town. The sister-in-law immediately pushed a hole in the fence and admitted light to the rear of the shop. On Mr. Fischer's return he was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Asiel, and put to much trouble in explaining to a Magistrate in the Harlem Court his innocence in the trespass. This occurred three weeks ago, and the shopkeepers appear to have been duly alarmed by Mr. Fischer's fate, and have made no physically violent protest. They affect to be more amused than angry at Mrs. Asiel.

The principal in this fencing match appears to consider it in a very unimpassioned mood. "Oh, they peep and spy on me," she said, "just as people will in such places. I don't blame them. I would do the same," (with a little giggle,) "but I don't want to be watched, and have them laugh at how I use my knife or fork, or have them throw dust on my flowers. I told Mr. Davidson what I would do. He promised to fix network on the windows, so that his tenants could not keep throwing rubbish in my garden, but he has not done it. I don't want to spend the money, but I will live in quiet, and care for my plants in peace."

Rudolph Moeller of 1,506 Madison Avenue is the architect who has submitted plans for the fence. It will be of corrugated sheet iron, and will cost about $750. Mrs. Asiel is undecided whether to simply shut off the windows of the apartment house or to erect three screens each four stories high to anticipate trouble from her other neighbors directly back and at the west of her home. Directly in the back is the Villa Maria Academy, and Mrs. Asiel says she has never been subjected to annoyance from that quarter.

Mr. Davidson speaks German fluently and English passively. At his home, East Eighty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, he called out from the stairway landing, one flight up, that he disliked the subject. "Ich weiss nicht," he shouted, referring to Mrs. Asiel's proceedings; "das ist 'I don't know noddings.' Good bye, gut nacht," and he nimbly ran to his door and slammed it before his visitor could reach him.

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

FINE FURNITURE FINELY FINISHED describes the quality of our stock.

LOWEST COST at which such goods can be produced and sold, describes our price-inducements.

LARGEST ASSORTMENTS explain the advantages we offer in choice.

Characteristics which cannot fail to interest all who desire the best in the Furniture world, and who know that the BEST PROVES THE CHEAPEST in Furniture as in every other line of merchandise.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

BRANDY FROM BEER FAUCETS.

Sheriff's Deputy Sits and Watches Liquor Carried Off on Which There Was an Attachment.

Detective Campbell, armed with a warrant of arrest issued by Magistrate Pool, was yesterday looking for Samuel Josephson, who formerly kept a saloon at 130 Delancey Street. The warrant was issued on complaint of A. M. Blum, Jr.'s, Sons, wholesale liquor dealers at 103 Broad Street, who charged Josephson with conspiracy in getting goods without intending to pay for them. There are also other creditors who are looking for Josephson and his silent partner and brother-in-law, Philip Goldstein, from whom they want to collect about $8,000 for liquor and jewelry sold to them.

A member of the firm of Blum, Jr.'s, Sons said yesterday that the defendants owed them not over $400, and they did not care so much about the money, but they hated to be treated so shabbily, and wanted to teach Josephson and Goldstein a lesson which they would long remember. So they engaged Max D. Josephson as counsel to prosecute them. Lawyer Josephson said he was no relative of the defendant, who bore the same name.

The defendants, said the lawyer, had heard from a cousin of Samuel Josephson, in Cape Town, South Africa, that business was booming there, and they would find an excellent opening at that place. They thereupon bought up on credit a lot of liquors from various firms. These goods, Mr. Josephson said, were delivered at the saloon at 130 Delancey Street, and then large quantities of the liquors were taken to a place in Willett street, near Stanton Street, where they were sold as quickly as possible.

"Adolph Prince," the lawyer continued, "procured an attachment on the stock in the Delancey Street store, where four barrels of brandy were still in the cellar. A Sheriff's deputy was placed in charge, and sat down comfortably in a chair before the bar of the saloon. In a little while he noticed that the saloon was doing a rushing business. Men and women came in with mugs and pails and bought beer by the quart and gallon, and hurried away, and then returned for more. He casually remarked to the proprietor that his business was quite flourishing. 'Oh, yes,' replied the latter. 'We treat our customers very liberally, and we give them as good measure as they got before the imposition of the new war tax.'

"The next morning when the deputy was ordered to turn over the brandy to the attachment creditor the brandy barrels were found, but without any contents. Then it was discovered that some one had connected the beer pipes with the barrels of brandy, and it dawned upon the deputy's mind that what he believed was beer that had flowed in such large quantities through the faucets of the bar into supposed customers' cans was in reality the brandy from the barrels.

"Besides the liquor that these men got they also bought a good deal of jewelry on the installment plan, and which their wives sewed up in their skirts. We understood that they were going to Cape Town, and I procured from Judge Olcott, in the City Court, an order for the arrest of Josephson, but just as Deputy Sheriff Walgerding was about to execute the order of arrest Josephson went to New Jersey.

NEW SYSTEM FOR TELEPHONES

The New York Company Plans to Install Improvements in Harlem Within a Week.

An entirely new system for exchanges and new style instruments for private homes and offices is contemplated by the New York Telephone Company as speedily as the improvements can be installed. The Harlem Exchange has been under process of alteration for some time, and by Saturday or Sunday next it is expected the new system will be in operation. While somewhat in the nature of an experiment, if the Harlem Exchange is found to give satisfaction the system will eventually be substituted throughout the parts of the city controlled by the company.

As concerns the exchanges, the chief advantage is that the new system obviates the necessity of waiting after ringing up the exchange, and also renders unnecessary all repartee with the telephone girl. She is notified that some one is calling by a light from a small electric bulb the moment the receiver is lifted by the subscriber. When the conversation is finished, and the receiver hung on its hook, another small electric light shines in the exchange. The telephone girl asks the number when the first light shows, and her chances for exchanging the customary persiflage and facetiae end here.

The main feature of the system is that the batteries are grouped at the exchanges, and not scattered at the subscribers' homes or offices, as at present. Consequently a much smaller case for the instrument is required. The new system further does away with the magneto-generator or the mechanism ringing the bell when the crank outside the case is turned in calling Central. Again, in the new instrument simply lifting the receiver closes the circuit and sends in the call. The instrument, shorn of its present accessories, may be affixed to a neat backboard against the wall, or, like the auxiliary service of to-day, may consist simply of a stand with enunciator and receiver, to be set on a table or desk, and a small box with the call bells to be attached to the desk or the wall.

Owing to the necessity of maintaining the present service without interruption, the work of installing the new system has been costly and lengthy. The Harlem Exchange has undergone considerable transformation, and during the dull hours of the latter part of this week the lines will be transferred from the old board and the new system begin work at once.

B. S. Webb of the New York Telephone Company said yesterday that it was the intention of the company to establish the system throughout their territory, provided the working of the system on the Harlem branch was found to be satisfactory. The system had been tested at the Dey Street office, and there was no reason to believe the experiment would not turn out well. Owing to the carefulness with which the work must be conducted, he thought it would be several years before the new system could be generally installed.

That whistling noise which often precedes membranous croup is a terror to anxious mothers. Immediate treatment with Jayne's Expectorant will bring the breathing right.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow in their

Cloak Departments

A large purchase of

Ladies' Coats

of Cheviot or Kersey Cloths, lined with satin or taffeta silk,
at $8.50, $11.75, $13.50, $16.75

Golf Capes
of English Reversible Cloths and Plaid Rugs, at $8.25 & $12.50

Exceptional Values

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their Fall importations of

High-class Paris Lingerie

among which will be found many exclusive novelties from the leading houses, consisting in part of

Matinees, Negligees, Corset Covers, Chemises, Night Robes, Drawers and Petticoats

And in addition will offer to-morrow

a very large collection of

French Hand-made Underwear

trimmed with Hand Embroidery, Valenciennes, Torchon and Point de Paris Laces,

At Fully 50 per cent. below prevailing prices

West Twenty-third Street

Stern Bros

are now showing
a very large assortment of

Ladies' Tailor-made Dresses

in Mixed Cheviots, Covert Cloths, Venetians and English Serges,

And will offer to-morrow

Special Values in
Covert Cloths and Serges
at $24.50 and $35.00
Real Values $35.00 and $47.50

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow
4800 Yds. 46-inch Imported Drap d'Ete
in the most desirable colors and black, at 48c
Actual value $1.25 yd.

Also
1500 Yds. Rich Black Silk & Wool Dress Goods
at $1.85 & $2.25
Formerly $3.00 to $3.95 yd.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, on third floor

Exceptional Values in Lace Curtains

Irish Point, at $3.25 / $5.95 / $7.15
Formerly $4.95, $8.25 & $9.25

Cluny, at $3.88 / $6.50
Reduced from $5.95 & $8.25

Renaissance, at $9.75 / $13.50
Heretofore $12.50 & $15.75

Point Arabe, at $39.75 / $59.75
Formerly $47.50 & $75.00

Lace Bed Sets

Irish Point, at $5.95 / $6.95

Stern Bros

Misses' Dep't

Tailor-made Suits
of Cheviots, Meltons & Camel's Hair Mixtures, sizes 14 and 16 years, $12.90 / $16.95
Value $16.50 & $21.50

Golf Skirts
of English Cloths, reverse side plaid, sizes 14 and 16 years, at $7.98
Value $12.00

Dresses
of fancy suitings, handsomely trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, $3.45 / $3.85
Value $5.50 to $6.90

Waists
sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs., of French Polka Dot, Flannels & Ladies' Cloth, $2.98
Value $4.50

of plain and fancy Taffeta silks, $4.95 / $6.95
Value $6.50 & $9.75

West 23d St.

OSCAR S. STRAUS IN TURKEY.

The United States Minister Cordially Greeted on His Arrival in Constantinople.

Late advices from Constantinople report the safe arrival and cordial welcome there of Oscar S. Straus, the United States Minister to Turkey. This being Mr. Straus's second visit to Turkey in the same capacity, he found many old friends waiting to greet him. His party reached Constantinople on Oct. 5. Preparations for a hearty welcome had been made by members of the American colony, and a large delegation met Minister Straus at the railway station. There was the Secretary of the Grand Vizier, the Secretary of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of the American Legeation, with the Legation staff; Consul General Dickinson and his staff, and the leading representatives of the missionaries, including the Rev. Dr. Dwight, the Rev. Dr. Herrick, and the Rev. Dr. Peet.

On the day following his arrival, Minister Straus received an official call from the Sultan's representative, the introducer of Ambassadors, who welcomed his return and conveyed the Sultan's cordial greetings. A day or two afterward Minister Straus called upon the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Sublime Porte, as a preliminary step to being received by the Sultan.

The interest with which Mr. Straus's return to Constantinople is viewed abroad is indicated by the attitude of the foreign newspapers toward Mr. Straus and the extent of their comments on his movements. The Vienna correspondent of The London Times said under date of Oct. 3: "Mr. Straus has probably the most extensive knowledge of all American representatives abroad. In his dealings with the Porte in particular it is to be anticipated that the experience gained by him during the period which he previously spent in Constantinople as Minister will stand him in good stead in his future relations. His Excellency's first task will be to secure a satisfactory settlement of three questions, two of which are special to America, while in the third the demands of the United States are similar to those put forward by England, Russia, France, and Italy. The first point at issue between America and the Porte is the right of the former to appoint Consuls in any part of the Ottoman Empire at her discretion. Although Turkey does not directly deny this right, some difficulties in giving effect to it require to be removed. The second difference between the two States turns upon the recognition by Turkey of naturalized American citizens. The third is the question of indemnity for property destroyed during the Armenian insurrection."

In order to facilitate matters, Mr. Straus has been authorized to negotiate for raising the Constantinople mission to the rank of an Embassy. Minister Straus has taken a commodious house on the Grand Rue, the principal street of Pera, where Americans are sure to receive a cordial welcome.

MOUSE WAS LOST IN HIS COAT.

Gnawed Through Pocket and Went Astray in Folds of the Lining.

Thomas Masterson, sixteen years old, of 180 Cator Avenue, Jersey City, works in a store. He put on his coat to go home Friday night, and when he reached the street he felt something moving in the back of his coat. He reached out his right hand behind him, clapped it over the intruder, and started on a run for his home. When he had explained matters to his mother she investigated sufficiently to assure herself that there was something alive in the coat, and then she abandoned the search.

The boy finally took off the coat and began a search on his own account. A moment later he discovered a hole in the lining of the coat. A mouse discovered it at the same time, jumped out, landed on the floor, and scurried away, escaping to the hall, where it was lost sight of. The mouse had been attracted by a bun which Thomas had put in his pocket for an afternoon lunch and forgotten. Afterward it had gnawed a hole through the pocket and became lost in the folds of the lining of the coat.

Profane Boy Shocks Policeman.

Policeman Crowell of the Oak Street Station found a boy, about ten years old, dressed in a blue jumper and overalls, wandering about Chatham Square at midnight Friday night. When questioned by the policeman the boy would not say a word, but later, when he was taken to Police Headquarters, he asserted himself by such a liberal use of profane language that the policemen were amazed. He would not go to bed willingly, and finally force had to be used. His parents have not yet claimed him.

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURS

LATEST DESIGNS IN

Jackets, Capes & Collarettes
In Seal, Persian, Russian Sable, Chinchilla,
And all other Furs.

Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

449 Broadway. 26 Mercer Street. Grand St. Station. Cable Cars pass the door.

Telephone 388 Spring. Style book mailed on application.

CARD.

A Silk Sensation.

We have about 1,800 yards of Imported Round Cord Poplin, a very Superior Silk Fabric, suitable for either full dresses or separate skirts, in both evening and street colors, all French goods such as are usually sold at $1.50 a yard; they will be placed on sale Monday morning on Center Bargain Counter at ..... 50c per yard

It should not be necessary to say more regarding this lot of Silks, the values tell their own story.

Ehrich Bros

Sixth Ave. 23d St.

FLAGGING WORK CRITICISED

"A Taxpayer" Calls Attention to the Imperfect Performance of City Contracts.

SIDEWALKS MADE DANGEROUS

A Law Designed to Protect the City from Liability for Accidents, as at Present Carried Out, Likely to Fail of Its Object.

The writer of the subjoined letter gives public utterance to a criticism and a complaint that have frequently been heard in private recently:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of our leading papers, your attention is directed to what must be considered an outrage on the taxpayers of New York. I refer to the reflagging of sidewalks. Ordinances have been passed providing for the reflagging of many of the avenues and streets of New York, and if the subject is not ventilated, the scheme will be extended over the 600 miles of sidewalks within the territory of Manhattan Island. The ordinances were passed under a provision of the consolidation act, which was intended to protect the city from liability for accidents occurring on the sidewalks, from defects which the city officials ought to discover, report, and repair for the protection of life and limb. The purpose is laudable enough, but the manner of performance abominable. The danger from defective sidewalks is of course greater in Winter than in Summer by reason of the covering of snow and ice, which hide defects from unsuspecting pedestrians until they are informed of it by some misfortune. The question at once suggests itself whether the manner of doing the work now going on is calculated to lessen or increase the danger.

Take a look at any of the avenues or streets said to have been improved, and you will at once condemn the whole proceeding as a fraud. Many of the stone blocks are unusually rough in point of condition on top, with spaces surrounded by ruts capable of holding water which, unable to get away, may freeze and create to a greater degree the very danger the reflagging was intended to obviate. The new flagging is as a rule thinner and poorer than that which is taken up. Indeed many of the new stones are not fit to place in a back yard, and would be rejected by any honest mechanic. The sidewalks look worse after the so-called improvement than before. Tearing up miles of sidewalks on prominent business thoroughfares is certainly not conductive to "safety, health, or convenience," and these are the only exigencies upon which the statute as a condition precedent authorizes the work to be done.

The flagstones were laid originally by the property owners, and the assessment for these wholesale changes (for they cannot be called improvements) fall on the property supposed to be benefited. The owner will of course be required to pay a good round sum for the work without getting an equivalent for his money. This is an outrage. If the evil must be tolerated, let it be mitigated by the use of good material and skillful workmanship, that the owner may console himself with the satisfaction that he has got something, no matter how little, for his money. Every one says "What are you going to do about it?" and there is no response. A ventilation of the subject will hurt no one, may benefit the public, and perhaps bring relief to many situated like myself. A TAXPAYER.

New York, Oct. 20, 1898.

The ordinances referred to by "A Taxpayer" are authorized by Section 321, Chapter 410, of the Laws of 1882, (the Consolidation act relating to New York City,) as amended by the Laws of 1887, Chapter 569, which provides:

Whenever the Commissioner of Public Works shall certify and report to the Board of Aldermen that the safety, health, or convenience of the public require the repavement of any streets, avenues, or public places in said city, said Board of Aldermen shall have the power to direct by ordinance or resolution the repavement of said streets, avenues, or public places in the manner specified, and of the material approved of or recommended by the Commissioner of Public Works, which work shall be done by and under the direction of the Department of Public Works, according to law.

In case any of the streets, avenues, or public places in said city shall have been once paved, and the expense thereof assessed upon the owners of adjoining and benefited property, the cost of the repaving thereof shall be borne by a general assessment upon all the taxable property in said city, but the amount appropriated and raised for such purpose shall not exceed the sum of $500,000 in any one single year; provided that the expense incurred for flagging, reflagging, and repairing sidewalks, and for setting, resetting, and repairing curbstones, and for laying crosswalks where none have theretofore been laid, may be assessed upon the owners of adjoining and benefited property, and the assessment collected in the manner which may now or hereafter be provided by law for the laying and collection of assessments for local improvements in the City of New York.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, who now has charge of the work that devolved upon the Commissioner of Public Works as contemplated by the law, is authority for the statement that the only considerable work of reflagging and recurbing now being done by the city is that in Eighth Avenue and Central Park West. He said, however, that there might be a few unfinished contracts that were let before he went into office. Other work of reflagging, Mr. Keating said, is being done by property holders upon notification from the city.

The ordinance for the reflagging of Eighth Avenue was passed by the Common Council Nov. 17, 1897, and provides "that all the flagging and the curb on the sidewalks on Eighth Avenue from Thirteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, on the west side of Central Park West from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and on Eighth Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street to the Harlem River, be relaid and reset where necessary, and that new flagging and curb be furnished where the present flagging and curb are defective, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works." The contract for this work was awarded to the firm of Ficken & Seib.

The contract under which the work was undertaken appears exacting; the complaint is of the manner of performance, or rather, non-performance. Among the specifications in the form of contract provided by the ordinance, are the following:

2. The curbstones shall be of bluestone, equal in quality to the best North River bluestone. The curb stones shall not be less than 3 feet in length, 5 inches thick, 20 inches deep, and matched width of 5 inches from the top down to a depth of not less than 12 inches, the bottom to be not less than 3 inches. The top of the stone shall be cut to a bevel of 1 inch, the front shall be cut smooth and to a fair line, to a depth of 12 inches; the ends from top to bottom shall be truly squared, so as to form close and even joints to a depth of 6 inches from the top down, and not to be more than one-quarter of an inch from this point down, and the front so laid as to present a fair and unbroken line. Curbstones shall be backfilled, and backed up with at least one foot of clean, gritty earth, free from clay and loam.

4. All the flagging to be of bluestone, equal in quality to the best North River bluestone, even on its face, and to measure not less than two feet wide, to contain not less than eight superficial feet, and to be in no place less than three inches thick; except where old flagging is removed, the new flagstones put in its place must be of dimensions in length and width not less than those removed. To be laid with close joints, in regular courses of four feet wide. Each stone shall be chisel-dressed on the four edges a distance of 1 inch down from the top and square with the face thereof, and free from drill holes. Flagging shall be bedded in 4 inches of clean, gritty earth, free from clay and loam or steam ashes, and the work be brought to an even surface; the joints of the flagging shall be closed up with hydraulic cement mortar, and be left clean on the surface.

Commissioner Keating, when informed that there was much dissatisfaction with the work of reflagging and recurbing in Eighth Avenue, appeared to be surprised, and said: "I have an engineer and Inspectors looking after that work, and I have received no unfavorable reports from them. Nor have I received any complaint from any property owner or tenant. If anybody will made a proper complaint to me, I will see that it is investigated. The fact is that Ficken & Seib want to do too much."

An inspection yesterday of the work on Eighth Avenue, which has been completed, except from Thirteenth to Twenty-sixth Street, showed that a good deal of it fits the description given by "A Taxpayer." Scarcely anywhere does it meet the requirements of the contract. The stones are rough on the surface, in many instances resembling corrugated iron; they are frequently not evenly joined. In some blocks on Central Park West the newly laid flagging is unsightly. Before one handsome house on Central Park West the flagging has sunk several inches, and yesterday pedestrians found a large puddle of water in their way. Above Fifty-ninth and Tenth Street, the contractors appear to have confined themselves largely to the work of recurbing, the old concrete flagging being left undisturbed. In many places there are great gaps between the flagging and the curb, in some places the curbing is higher than the flagging, and in others it is lower. Here and there one finds the flagging an inch or more lower than that in front of the adjoining property, thus laying a trap for the foot of the unwary. Occasionally the curb between the avenue and a cross street is higher than the flagging, affording an excellent chance for a stumble and a fall.

D. Lindenborn Loses His Suit.

After a trial lasting ten days before Judge Gildersleeve and a jury in the Supreme Court, the action brought by D. Lindenborn, formerly an auctioneer, to recover $78,000 from Messrs. W. & J. Sloane, A. A. Vantine & Co., James Thomas Robinson, and Le Roy Andrews, for malicious persecution, ended Wednesday in a verdict in favor of the above houses, which are members of the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions. The Court also allowed the defendants $1,000 and costs, to be paid by Lindenborn unless he appeals the case within ninety days.

Passengers for Puerto Rico.

The Red D Line steamship Caracas sailed yesterday for Ponce and Venezuelan ports. She carried 110 passengers for Puerto Rico, among them Capt. Craig of the United States Army, B. L. Rouse, George W. Peabody, Jr., J. M. Mendez, the Rev. W. H. Sloan, H. M. Law, John J. Fiske, and A. R. Crossley. Many passengers go to locate in the new possession of the United States.

Archbishop Keene Sails.

Archbishop John J. Keene, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, started for Rome yesterday on the steamship Werra, bound to Italian ports. Since the Archbishop, at the solicitation of the Pope, took up his residence in Rome, he has made a visit each Summer to the United States. He this year attended the annual meeting of Archbishops in Washington.

Daniell & Sons. BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

We ask our customers and the public generally to inspect Three Important Departments in our establishment.

THE JEWELRY,
THE LEATHER GOODS
and the BRIC-A-BRAC DEPTS.

At no time in the history of this house, established forty years ago, have these departments been so extensive and attractive as at present. All that practical experience, thorough knowledge, combined with skill and taste, have been utilized in the selection of the choicest goods, embracing every novelty that the European and American markets can afford. The assortment is so vast that a detailed description is an impossibility. ALL FIRST CLASS GOODS, at the very lowest of low prices.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Monday Morning, on the Fourth Floor:

40 of them, in Blues, Golds, Reds, Creams and Greens,
have been reduced to the following prices:

18 Rugs 6x9 feet	27.00	reduced from	35.00 and 40.00
8 Carpets 8x10 feet	40.00	" "	55.00 " 60.00
3 " 10x10 "	50.00	" "	65.00 " 70.00
8 " 9x12, 10x13, 10x15 feet	55.00	" "	70.00 " 90.00
3 " 10x13 feet	65.00	" "	75.00 " 90.00

On the third floor will be found

350 Antique and Modern Kazak, Guendjec, Mossouls,
3.6 to 4.6 wide and 6 to 7.6 long,
14.00 and 16.00 each.

Japanese Silk, Embroidered, Piano and Mantel Scarfs
On Second Floor.

Large variety, in many colors and designs, embroidered in silk and gold. Reduced from 7.50 and 10.00 to
3.75 each.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

ty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and on Eighth Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street to the Harlem River, be relaid and reset where necessary, and that new flagging and curb be furnished where the present flagging and curb are defective, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works." The contract for this work was awarded to the firm of Ficken & Seib.

The contract under which the work was undertaken appears exacting; the complaint is of the manner of performance, or rather, non-performance. Among the specifications in the form of contract provided by the ordinance, are the following:

2. The curbstones shall be of bluestone, equal in quality to the best North River bluestone. The curb stones shall not be less than 3 feet in length, 5 inches thick, 20 inches deep, and matched width of 5 inches from the top down to a depth of not less than 12 inches, the bottom to be not less than 3 inches. The top of the stone shall be cut to a bevel of 1 inch, the front shall be cut smooth and to a fair line, to a depth of 12 inches; the ends from top to bottom shall be truly squared, so as to form close and even joints to a depth of 6 inches from the top down, and not to be more than one-quarter of an inch from this point down, and the front so laid as to present a fair and unbroken line. Curbstones shall be backfilled, and backed up with at least one foot of clean, gritty earth, free from clay and loam.

4. All the flagging to be of bluestone, equal in quality to the best North River bluestone, even on its face, and to measure not less than two feet wide, to contain not less than eight superficial feet, and to be in no place less than three inches thick; except where old flagging is removed, the new flagstones put in its place must be of dimensions in length and width not less than those removed. To be laid with close joints, in regular courses of four feet wide. Each stone shall be chisel-dressed on the four edges a distance of 1 inch down from the top and square with the face thereof, and free from drill holes. Flagging shall be bedded in 4 inches of clean, gritty earth, free from clay and loam or steam ashes, and the work be brought to an even surface; the joints of the flagging shall be closed up with hydraulic cement mortar, and be left clean on the surface.

Commissioner Keating, when informed that there was much dissatisfaction with the work of reflagging and recurbing in Eighth Avenue, appeared to be surprised, and said: "I have an engineer and Inspectors looking after that work, and I have received no unfavorable reports from them. Nor have I received any complaint from any property owner or tenant. If anybody will made a proper complaint to me, I will see that it is investigated. The fact is that Ficken & Seib want to do too much."

An inspection yesterday of the work on Eighth Avenue, which has been completed, except from Thirteenth to Twenty-sixth Street, showed that a good deal of it fits the description given by "A Taxpayer." Scarcely anywhere does it meet the requirements of the contract. The stones are rough on the surface, in many instances resembling corrugated iron; they are frequently not evenly joined. In some blocks on Central Park West the newly laid flagging is unsightly. Before one handsome house on Central Park West the flagging has sunk several inches, and yesterday pedestrians found a large puddle of water in their way. Above Fifty-ninth and Tenth Street, the contractors appear to have confined themselves largely to the work of recurbing, the old concrete flagging being left undisturbed. In many places there are great gaps between the flagging and the curb, in some places the curbing is higher than the flagging, and in others it is lower. Here and there one finds the flagging an inch or more lower than that in front of the adjoining property, thus laying a trap for the foot of the unwary. Occasionally the curb between the avenue and a cross street is higher than the flagging, affording an excellent chance for a stumble and a fall.

D. Lindenborn Loses His Suit.

After a trial lasting ten days before Judge Gildersleeve and a jury in the Supreme Court, the action brought by D. Lindenborn, formerly an auctioneer, to recover $78,000 from Messrs. W. & J. Sloane, A. A. Vantine & Co., James Thomas Robinson, and Le Roy Andrews, for malicious persecution, ended Wednesday in a verdict in favor of the above houses, which are members of the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions. The Court also allowed the defendants $1,000 and costs, to be paid by Lindenborn unless he appeals the case within ninety days.

Passengers for Puerto Rico.

The Red D Line steamship Caracas sailed yesterday for Ponce and Venezuelan ports. She carried 110 passengers for Puerto Rico, among them Capt. Craig of the United States Army, B. L. Rouse, George W. Peabody, Jr., J. M. Mendez, the Rev. W. H. Sloan, H. M. Law, John J. Fiske, and A. R. Crossley. Many passengers go to locate in the new possession of the United States.

Archbishop Keene Sails.

Archbishop John J. Keene, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, started for Rome yesterday on the steamship Werra, bound to Italian ports. Since the Archbishop, at the solicitation of the Pope, took up his residence in Rome, he has made a visit each Summer to the United States. He this year attended the annual meeting of Archbishops in Washington.

YOUNG WIFE SUES HUSBAND.

She Says He Wooed Her While His First Wife Was Dying—Cruelty Charged.

Mrs. Ida Gancz, a good-looking woman of twenty-four, has brought suit for separation from her husband, Lorenz Gancz, seventy-four years old. She alleges that he treated her with intolerable cruelty, and, although he was wealthy, he gave her improper and insufficient food, drank hard, and executed ghost dances with accompanying yells at all hours of the night, frightening her and preventing her from sleeping.

Mrs. Gancz's counsel, Simon Lorincz, said yesterday that four years ago his client lived with an up-town family where Gancz visited. "He took a fancy to the girl," continued Mr. Lorincz, "and soon began courting her. He said he was a lonely widower and was dying for her companionship, and urged her to marry him. Ida did not encourage his advances, but her mistress advised her to marry him, as she said it was better to be a wealthy old man's darling and live in comfort and ease than to keep on working as a servant.

"The wedding was on Oct. 12, 1894, and the young bride soon discovered that when Gancz was courting her and represented himself as a widower his wife was lying on her deathbed, and that the wedding had taken place just one week after his first wife's funeral.

"This discovery did not tend to increase Ida's esteem for her husband, and when she reproached him with want of respect for the memory of his first wife, his manner toward her changed, and he cursed and swore at her. He would not allow her to visit her relatives or them to visit her, and insisted on buying all the household necessaries, and spent as little as possible, buying the cheapest and coarsest kind of food, which endangered her health and life.

"He was less cruel when sober, but he was oftener drunk than sober, and when in that condition he was a demon, and beat her. On one occasion he knocked her down and kicked her and injured her so seriously that she was laid up for six months.

"Old man Gancz is very fanatical and superstitious, and when in his cups he would get up about 2 o'clock in the morning and dance about the room, and he accompanied this performance by chanting religious hymns and yelling to invisible spirits and goblins, whose aid he invoked.

"For a long time she put up with all this inhuman treatment, not wishing to have any scandal in the family, but at last she consulted with her sister, who told her that unless she left her husband all the members of her family would ostracize her.

"When finally she left him and brought the suit for separation he made counter-charges, and charged her with infidelity, but immediately after he called on her and begged her to return to him, and promised to treat her well. She will, however, have nothing further to do with him, and we are now suing for a separation and alimony of $30 a week. He is worth at least $50,000, and has two houses, one in One Hundred and Forty-second Street, near Bergen Avenue, and another in One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, besides securities, which yield him a handsome income.

HURT BY BICYCLE AND BUGGY.

Mrs. Spitzer Knocked Down and Then Run Over.

Mrs. Ella Spitzer, forty-five years old, of 714 First Avenue, was knocked down by a bicycle at First Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street last night and then run over by a buggy that was following the bicycle. She sustained internal injuries, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Martin Engel, twenty-four years old, of 413 East Seventy-second Street, the bicyclist, and Frank Nageltinger, the driver of the buggy, were locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Benefit for a Blind Journalist.

A benefit entertainment is to be given by the XIII. Club at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday evening Nov. 13, for Marvin R. Clark, a journalist, who about ten years ago suffered injuries while protecting the l

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RECORD OF THE MARINES

Praises of the Corps Sounded by Officers of the Ships at Santiago.

BRAVE CONDUCT IN BATTLE

Gallantry Displayed by the Soldier-Sailors Who Helped to Destroy Admiral Cervera's Squadron—Discipline and Sanitation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Both courage and good sense appear to have been displayed by the United States Marine Corps in the recent campaign in Cuba. The praises of the corps were sounded by Col. Commanding Heywood in his general report, but much of interest concerning the body under his direction is contained in the detailed reports. In every respect, and at every point, the marines were shown to be a well-disciplined, alert, brave lot of men, willing at times to do much more than the share of work commonly allotted to them on shipboard.

No part of the detailed reports is more interesting, just now, than that made by Col. Huntington, who commanded the marine guard that landed at Guantanamo from the Panther on June 10. The record made by the battalion in action is remembered; but its condition as to health has only been slightly referred to. Col. Huntington says in his report:

The command drank distilled water, which was also used for cooking proposes. This was obtained daily, from the Panther and Resolute most of the time and for quite a period from the Vulcan. I had anticipated that water might not be obtainable on shore and had purchased empty wine casks in Key West. The casks were conveyed to the vessels and returned to the dock in a large sailing launch. The water was distributed from the boat to the various companies of the battalion, whose cooks came to the landing to receive it. The men also filled their canteens at the same place. Under my direction, Sergeant Richard Silvey had charge of the distribution of the water, and he performed his duty most satisfactorily. The Cuban officers and soldiers also received their food and water supply from us.

It is my opinion that much of the excellent health of the battalion while in Cuba was due to the fact that distilled water only was used for drinking and cooking. There were other elements that entered into the good health of both officers and men, chief of which were the excellent sanitary arrangements, the use by officers and men of the light-weight woolen underwear, and the absence of tropical fruits from the vicinity of our camp, and the fact that the men were at all times supplied with proper and sufficient food and clothing, and it was these that enabled us to bring home 98 per cent. of the battalion, fit for duty. Not a single man of the command died from disease.

Capt. Clark of the Oregon paid a most appreciative compliment to the marines of the Oregon in a letter which he wrote, indorsing the approval of Capt. Dickins's report of the conduct of his men. He wrote:

The within report is a modest statement, by a brave and most deserving officer, concerning the highly meritorious part taken by myself and Lieut. A. R. Davis and his non-commissioned officers and privates of the marine guard of the Oregon during the days and nights of anxious waiting for the Spanish fleet on the Atlantic, and with searchlights at the entrance of Santiago harbor, during three engagements with the enemy's batteries, and in the battle of the 3d of July. Every man in the guard had an exposed station, and the only reluctance ever shown by any of them promptly to obey was when ordered to take shelter behind the turrets, while the alacrity with which they ever sprang to their posts showed that they were all animated by the spirit that has given the Marine Corps its reputation for bravery and faithfulness during a full century.

Capt. Philip, in indorsing the report of Lieut. Radford, commanding the marines on the Texas, specially directed attention to the willing service rendered in an emergency.

During the chase on July 3 it was reported to me that the firemen and coal heavers were giving out, and the engineers desired more men from the deck. The main battery having been already drawn upon for this extra work, I directed Lieutenant Radford to detail fifteen or twenty men to go in the fire-room to shovel coal immediately, and with a rush to be first, all the marines started for the fire-room to aid the Texas to maintain her speed in the chase.

"The conduct of the marine guard under Capt. Murphy's command," said Commodore Schley in his indorsement of Capt. Murphy's report, "on the occasion of the destruction of the Spanish squadron on July 3, 1898, was in every way worthy of the accompanying report."

One stirring passage in that report says:

During the early part of the action a cartridge jammed in the bore of the starboard forward 6-pounder, and in the effort to withdraw it the case became detached from the projectile, leaving the latter fast in the bore and impossible to extract from the rear. Corporal Robert Gray of the port gun asked and received permission to attempt to drive the shell out by means of the rammer. To do this it was necessary to go out on the gun, and the undertaking was full of difficulties and danger, the latter due in a great measure to the blast of the turret guns firing overhead. The gun was hot, and it was necessary to cling to the jacob ladder with one hand while endeavoring with the other to manipulate the long rammer. After a brave effort he was forced to give up, and was ordered in. Quarter Gunner W. H. Smith then came, sent by the executive officer, and promptly placed himself in the dangerous position outside the gun port, where he worked and failed as the Corporal had done. Neither had been able to get the rammer into the bore, and there seemed nothing left to do but dismount the gun. At this juncture Private Macneal, one of the crew, volunteered to go out and make a final effort. The gun was so important, the starboard battery being engaged, that as a forlorn hope he was permitted to make the attempt. He pushed out boldly and set to work. The guns of the forward turret were firing, the blast nearly knocking him overboard, and the enemy's shot were coming with frequency into his immediate neighborhood. It was at this time that Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed on the other side of the deck. Macneal never paused in his work. The rammer was finally placed in the bore and the shell ejected. The gun was immediately put in action and Macneal resumed his duties as coolly as if what he had done were a matter of every day routine.

The battle orderlies well merit a place among those whose conduct is worthy of special mention. They were on the move constantly bearing battle orders to all parts of the ship, and in no instance did they fail in the prompt and intelligent performance of their responsible duty. The signal men occupied very exposed positions during the action and rendered excellent service. Signal halyards and numbers, battle flags and speed cones, were riddled by small projectiles and fragments of bursting shell, casualties that show in what a zone of danger the signalmen performed their duties. Signalmen Coombs and McIntyre and Battle Orderlies Rall and Davis were so near Yeoman Ellis when he was killed that they were bespattered with blood.

Capt. Littleton W. T. Waller, commanding the marines of the Indiana, found only two cases of dereliction of duty in the whole campaign, and commended the spirit of his men very cordially. Of the fight of July 2 he says:

On July 2, during the attack on the forts at Santiago, the marines did all the firing at the eastern battery and Morro. This firing was so accurate and controlled as to draw strong expressions of admiration and approval from the commanding officer and the officers of other ships. For three days prior to this fight all the marines except the orderlies and non-commissioned officers were, with the crew, coaling ship, only completing the work at midnight on the 1st of July, in time to get underway, leave Guantanamo Bay and reach Santiago in the early morning, to go into action without time to wash the coal dust off their persons. They went into the fight with such spirit and showed such qualities of discipline and precision as to draw forth a special order from the commanding officer commending seamen and marines for their fine work.

And on July 3, when Cervera's fleet was fought, he said:

While the marines were stationed at the port battery, and the starboard battery was engaged on that occasion, the fire was so rapid and sustained, the shock of explosion and the blinding smoke from the 8 and 6 inch guns were so great, that it was necessary frequently to relieve the crews of the starboard with the marines from the port. The only trouble experienced at the time was the difficulty in keeping the men actually engaged under cover; they would creep up to the guns, waiting for the chance to take part in the action.

This is the sort of stuff that members of Congress will read when they receive the request of Col. Commanding Heywood to have an increased allowance of men and money to the Marine Corps in the next naval appropriation bill.

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY.

Capacity of the Room in the Court House Being Doubled.

Since the first of last June the Supreme Court library, in the County Court House, has been in a disrupted state. Men are at work putting up an ornamental iron balcony, giving access to an upper tier of bookcases, which were put in during the Summer. The improvements, as planned, provided for a doubling of the book accommodations of the library. The number of books had not only outgrown the shelf room, but, in deference to the wishes of the Justices, shelf provision was made for such an increase in books as the near future may supply.

In respect to the law reports of States other than New York, this Supreme Court library is deficient. It has all of the law reports of New York State in duplicate, and a fair proportion of the law reports of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Illinois, but there are no reports from any of the other States. Those persons who are endeavoring to have this library brought up to date hope to secure an appropriation within the next year that will enable them to add a large number of books that are needed.

FAYERWEATHER WILL DECISION

Judge Lacombe Holds that P. H. Butler Should Testify as to the Fourth Codicil.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday rendered a decision in the Fayerweather will case. In the hearing before John A. Shields, Master in Chancery, Prescott Hall Butler, who executed the fourth codicil to the will of Daniel S. Fayerweather, and which codicil, it is alleged, was burned, refused on the advice of his counsel, Joseph H. Choate, to testify as to the contents of that paper on the ground that it was a privileged communication between counsel and client. Counsel for the contestants, Roger Sherman and William Blaikie, who claim that the fifth codicil executed by Mr. Fayerweather on his deathbed is invalid on the ground that he was mentally incapable of making such a paper, and that therefore the fourth codicil is practically the last will of the testator, appealed to Judge Lacombe for a decision on the question.

Judge Lacombe in his decision says: "It is a sound public policy which provides that an attorney or counsel should not be allowed to testify to any transactions or conversations between himself and his client which led up to the preparation of any document. But where the document, be it a will or a contract or what not, has been executed, its contents are no longer confidential, the reason for the rule ceases, and the counsel may as properly testify to the contents as may any other witness who knows such contents."

In conclusion Judge Lacombe says: "The witness therefore should answer, if he knows, as to whether or not a paper prepared by himself as counsel was in fact signed by the deceased in the presence of attesting witnesses in the form and manner to constitute a valid publication of such paper as a testamentary document, and, if he knows, or as far as he knows, he should state the contents of such published document, if he testify that the document was in fact thus published."

RUBBER TUBE TO HOLD MONEY.

Clever Scheme of a Department Store Clerk Accused of Theft.

John Rogers of 43 Barrow Street displayed a genius in his alleged peculations from a Sixth Avenue department store. When arrested yesterday a flat rubber tube that extended from his vest pocket to his shoe, ending there in a little compartment for money, was found.

Rogers was employed in the meat department of the store. For some time he had been suspected of theft, and he was watched. A detective of the store marked a one-dollar bill, and Rogers was arrested and the marked money found on him. There was also found a large amount of change. Magistrate Deuel held him in $300 for trial.

LONELY YOUNG WIFE A SUICIDE.

Williamsburg Woman Inhaled Gas Because Her Husband Left Her.

Mrs. Annie Lorber killed herself some time between Thursday night and yesterday at her home, 344 Ellery Street, Williamsburg, by inhaling gas. It is believed that despondency over the fact that her husband had left her led to the act. The two were married only last August.

From what the neighbors were able to see the young couple seemed to be devoted to each other. Lorber was last seen by the neighbors on Wednesday, and on Thursday Mrs. Lorber seemed to be depressed. Nothing was seen of her at all on Friday. Yesterday the family of Michael Fritz, who live in the same house and had smelled gas, traced the odor to Mrs. Lorber's flat, and the dead woman was found.

While the police were making an investigation Henry Freedburg, a furniture dealer who had sold the woman some furniture, appeared, and said he had learned from a brother of the absent husband that Lorber had sailed on Friday for Germany. A letter from Germany addressed to him lay unopened on a table.

THE WARSZAWIAK CASE.

Rev. Dr. Patterson Sure that the Missionary Will Be Vindicated.

The Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, pastor of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who arrived yesterday from Elmira, where the Presbyterian Synod has been holding session, was seen at his home, 1,770 Madison Avenue, yesterday. He was jubilant over the decision in the case of Herman Warszawiak, the missionary, which sustained the appeal of Warszawiak against the finding of the New York Presbytery, which refused to receive the defendant as a communicant, on the ground of fraudulent transactions in regard to a building fund, and for conduct unbecoming a Christian.

Dr. Patterson has been fighting the case for two years. He said he felt certain that Warszawiak would be fully vindicated at the new trial, which must now take place. The Presbytery would meet on Nov. 14, when cognizance of the order of the Synod would have to be taken. The session of the Fifth Avenue Presyterian Church would have to take up the amended charges, including the alleged misappropriation of missionary funds. The doctor said that Dr. Hall and he and others had protested against the charge of alleged misappropriation being brought in at the close of the trial before. He said it was like trying a man for manslaughter, and at the close of the case bringing in a charge of highway robbery. He said that this charge would be really a new trial for Warszawiak.

STATUS OF THE GERRY SOCIETY.

It Must Submit to Partial Inspection by State Officials.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the application by the State Board of Charities for a mandamus to compel the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to permit the board's officials to visit and inspect the society's grounds, buildings, books, and papers, and to compel the society to render an annual report of its work, receipts, and expenditures. The application was made on the ground that the Gerry society is a charitable institution, which Commodore Gerry denies. Justice Giegerich grants the motion to the extent of requiring the society to submit to an inspection by the State board so far as pertains to its feeding, clothing, and furnishing of medical assistance and aid to children and destitute families.

In his opinion Justice Giegerich says: "While it is undoubtedly true that none of the public moneys received by the defendant have been used for the support or maintenance of any child committed to its care by a court or Magistrate, it is also true that it has applied them, together with other moneys contributed by private individuals, toward the maintenance of a 'charitable institution,' as that term has been defined by the Court of Appeals. Such expenditures were manifestly for the 'uses and purposes' of the defendant. * * * The defendant having so received said sums, it is apparent that its so-called 'charitable' institution is supported by public moneys, and consequently subject to the jurisdiction of the relator. The logical sequence resulting from these views is that the defendant must be regarded as a charitable institution so far as it feeds, clothes, and assists children and destitute families, and furnishes them with medical aid and attendance. With respect to its other work or functions, above specified, I am of the opinion that the same may be characterized as those of a 'subordinate Governmental agency,' and therefore, so far as they are concerned, the relator has no jurisdiction."

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

SILKS

ANOTHER LOT
COLORED TAFFETA SILKS
58c. value 75c.
An extraordinary Bargain in goods just fresh from the loom.

COLORED BENGALINES, OTTOMANS & BAYADERES
68c. and 95c.
reduced from $1.25 and $2.50.

BLACK SATIN BROCADES,
Handsome patterns for Dinner and House Dresses, extra fine quality,
$1.15 Heretofore $2.00

The attention of Dressmakers is particularly invited to this sale.

West Twenty-third St.

THE R. M. HUNT MEMORIAL.

Monument in Fifth Avenue to be Unveiled a Week from To-morrow.

The memorial of the late Richard Morris Hunt, erected by the leading societies interested in architecture and the fine arts, and which stands against the Park wall in Fifth Avenue, opposite the Lenox Library, will be unveiled on Monday, Oct. 31 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Hunt. The erection of the monument originated with the Municipal Art Society, of which Mr. Hunt was the first President. The memorial represents the joint efforts of Daniel Chester French and Bruce Price, and consists of a granite and marble bench, semi-circular in form, recessed in the wall of Central Park. It is adorned with a bronze bust of Mr. Hunt by Mr. French, and, will, when the remainder of the necessary fund is raised, be completed by placing on pedestals provided for them in front, two bronze figures representing Architecture and the Allied Arts.

The ceremony of dedication will be simple. The monument will be presented to the city by George B. Post, President of the American Institute of Architects and Chairman of the Hunt Memorial Committee. It will be accepted by the city and the bust will be unveiled. It is expected that the artists of New York, more especially the members of Mr. Hunt's own profession, will be represented in large numbers at the exercises.

LIFE SAVED, GLASS EYE LOST.

Sailor's Plunge for a Ferryboat Lands Him in Jail.

Down on the muddy bottom of the East River, near the Hamilton Ferry slip, Brooklyn, reposes a glass eye, that returns the curious looks of the little fishes with a cold, disconcerting stare. Yesterday the eye adorned the rugged physiognomy of one James Smith, a sad sea dog, with a salty thirst.

How Smith and his pseudo optic became separated is a melancholy tale. To begin with, the lone-eyed mariner, with a cargo of spirits stowed away under his hatches, set sail from the Sign of the Flowing Bowl, and, losing his hearings, found himself drifting about in the vicinity of Hamilton Ferry. A boat was just pulling out for Manhattan. Putting on all sail, Smith made for the receding ferryboat. He threw out his grappling irons so as to board her, fell short, and plunged into the ferry slip.

Sergt. Moran and Patrolman McKiddy of the Hamilton Avenue Station threw Smith a rope and hauled him out.

"Blow me, if I ain't lost my dead light!" exclaimed the dripping mariner, clapping his hand to an eyeless socket.

"I guess I'll send you to jail for five days," said Magistrate Nostrand to Smith in the Butler Street Court. "That'll give the police time to drag the river for your lost eye."

Horse and Cab in a Trench.

A cab containing Edward Goodwin of 16 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, and given by Patrick O'Connor of 203 State Street, Brooklyn, fell into the trench alongside the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's tracks at Broadway and Bleecker Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The cab was wrecked, but the men escaped unhurt. Goodwin and O'Connor, with the help of some policemen, got the horse out, though it was necessary to send to the Fiftieth Street power house for a derrick.

The Woman's Law Class.

The opening exercises of the woman's law class will be held in the new building of the New York University, Washington Square, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Addresses will be made by Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society; the Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the university, and Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Faculty of Law. The introductory lecture of the course on "The Study of the Law" will be delivered by Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell.

Offices of the Zoological Park.

The office of William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Park, has been removed from 69 Wall Street and permanently established in South Bronx Park. All mail and express matter for him should hereafter be addressed to the New York Zoological Park, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Southern Boulevard. The office of the Secretary, Madison Grant, remains at 11 Wall Street, as heretofore.

Wounded Rough Rider Removed.

Private Richard Oskison of Troop L of the Rough Riders, who has been in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, since July, was removed yesterday to Roosevelt Hospital. He was shot through the thigh on July 1. His removal was brought about by Col. Roosevelt, who wrote a note to Major Appel asking that the change be made.

Ribbon Specials.

RIBBONS in all silk colored satin and gros grain, 4½ inches wide, worth 24c., at 16
FANCY PLAIN RIBBON, all silk, 4½ inches wide, suitable for children's hats, worth 40c. yard, at 28
(1st Floor, Main Build., Centre.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Untrimmed Hats.

CHILDREN'S COLORED TAMS, astrakhan trimmed, worth 70c., at 49
MISSES' TAMS of fancy velvet, in all colors, sold elsewhere at $1.75, here 1.19
LADIES' DRESS SHAPES of black velvet, in a variety of styles, worth $1.25, at 94
(1st Floor, Main Build., Centre.)

Linen Specials.

A few remarkably good values.

HUCK TOWELS, 19x38, hemmed 10
HUCK TOWELS, 22x44, hemmed 13
DAMASK TOWELS, 24x50, with colored borders and knotted fringe, real value 27c., at 19
DAMASK NAPKINS, 22 inch, hemstitched, extra fine and heavy 24
FRINGED MOMIE SQUARES, 31 inch, with openwork 27
BLEACHED DAMASK, 68 inch, fine quality, worth 85c., at 69
BLEACHED DAMASK, 72 inch, extra heavy, worth 95c., at 79
TABLECLOTHS, 8-4, bleached damask 1.39
TABLECLOTHS, 8-10, bleached damask 1.74
TABLECLOTHS, 8-12, bleached damask 1.99
BREAKFAST NAPKINS, 5-8 to match, dozen 1.59
DINNER NAPKINS, 3-4 to match, dozen 2.24
(1st Fl., Main Build., Centre.)

Ladies' Silk Waists.

No profit to the middleman here. The richest of silks made up in our own factory by skillful waistmakers and sold by us direct to you.

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, black and colored, short yoke, self collar, lined throughout, 2.99
LADIES' SATIN DUCHESSE WAISTS, black, fine tucked yoke, self collar, lined throughout, 2.99
LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, black and colored, tucked bias, lined throughout, 3.74
LADIES' HEAVY TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, plaid, short yoke, lined throughout, 4.99
LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, in colors, tucked back and front, sleeves and collar tucked, 5.24
All Dressmaker's Make.
Complete assortment of the very latest novelties,
6.49, 8.41, 9.99, to 24.99
(2d Fl., Main Build., 6th Av. Side.)

Trimmed Millinery.

To our unusually choice and varied assortment of trimmed hats and bonnets in all the styles and colors so much in favor this season, we have added a line of French Novelties. They are for dress and evening wear and consist of spangled effects in all colors, furs, aigrettes, chiffons, feathers, flowers, &c., &c., and were designed by "Felix" and other well-known Parisian artists.
(2d Fl., Main Build., 6th Av. Side.)

Bed Spreads.

Crochet Spreads with manufacturer's slight imperfections offered at less than cost of manufacture.

Crochet Spreads, good quality, 10-4, 56
Crochet Spreads, good quality, 11-4, 74
Crochet Spreads, extra heavy, 89
Crochet Spreads, extra heavy and fine, 99
(2d Fl., Main Build., Rear.)

Beds and Bedding.

We have received another shipment of South American hair, which enables us to offer full size South American Hair Mattresses, 40 pounds, made in one or two parts, with extra heavy A. C. A. tick, at $11.99.

Full size all Hair Mattress, made in one part, in heavy A. C. A. tick; special, 5.99
BRASS AND IRON BEDS.—A complete line of imported and domestic Brass and Iron Beds, at prices less than ever before offered.
IMPORTED IRON BEDS in all sizes, handsomely trimmed with brass, and brass head and foot rail, extended foot rail and heavy posts; while they last, 10.99
BEDROOM SETS, consisting of three foot iron bed, brass trimmed, heavy woven wire spring and all hair mattress, complete, 7.71
IRON BEDS, white enamelled, brass trimmed, in all sizes; special, 1.98
(In Annex.)

Pictures.

"POETS AND MUSICIANS," 6 Photos in one frame, embossed, gilt mount and 1 inch gilt, 8x28, outside, 98
"VIOLETS AND PANSIES," matted and framed, in 1½ inch Florentine gilt, 15x41, 1.98
REMARQUE PROOF ETCHINGS, embossed mount, 2½ inch Florentine gilt frames, 25x35, 2.98
PASTEL LANDSCAPES, heavy white mat and 3 inch Florentine gilt frames 26x36, outside, 4.97
FINE STEEL ENGRAVING, "Vale of Tears," after Dore, matted and framed in 4 inch Florentine gilt, 40 x50, outside; worth $30.00 17.98
PROOF PHOTOGRAVURE, "Love is Blind," by Maude Goodman, matted and handsomely framed in gold, 32x44, outside, 32.98
WATER-COLOR MARINE, by S. A. Mulholland, framed in gold, 32x42, outside, 42.98
(3d Fl., Main Build., 6th Av. Side.)

Reliable Silks.

During the past week we secured some large lots of very reliable and fashionable Black, Colored and Fancy Silks at such advantageous prices as will permit us to place before our patrons a magnificent array of all that is new, fresh and desirable at the lowest figures ever named for similar qualities. We quote but a few of the many attractions which are sample values of this great collection.

BLACK BENGALINE, with small colored spots, suitable for entire costumes; being strictly pure silk and wool, they will not crush or crease, but afford perfect satisfaction to the wearer; cost 1.00 to produce; our price 69
BENGALINES.—Another shipment of beautiful dress Bengaline, with small white dots and pinhead checks; they are pure silk and wool, and the colors are brown, purple, cardinal, green, gray and navy; same goods have recently sold elsewhere at 1.25; for this special sale 69
FAILLE FRANCAISE.—Plain colors, with small round cord; warranted all pure silk and will not crush, crease or pull in seams; there are eight desirable street shades; regular price 1.25; special for this sale 79
Being a special purchase, RICH SATIN BROCADES, and comprising all the delicate evening tints, many of which are usual 1.50 grade, now 88
BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, regular dollar grade, at 69
BLACK GROS GRAIN and SATIN BROCADES, worth 80c., at 59
PLAIN BLACK SILKS are much in demand for entire dresses; we have prepared three special numbers in the three popular weaves, Duchess, Peau de Soie and Gros Grain, .99, 1.25 and 1.49
(1st Fl., Main Build., Rear.)

Colored and Black Dress Goods.

We have decided to cut the prices of the small remainder of our extreme Novelty Dress Goods to half, viz.:—BAYADERE VELVET CORDS, in black, and black grounds with colored stripes, in new blue, ombre, silver gray, myrtle, &c., also solid colors, 46 inches wide; the price was 4.98, now 2.49
ZIBELINE TRAVER, 48 inches wide, in six of the most popular shades; price was 3.98, now 1.99
Another lot of 100 pieces of a standard brand of all-wool Cashmere, 38 inches wide, dark and light colors, evening shades and black 21
IMPERIAL SERGE, in a good assortment of fall shades and black. We are satisfied these goods cannot be duplicated for less than 40c., full 42 in. wide 24
Tweeds, Cheviots, Heather Mixtures, Canvas Weaves and Camels' Hair Suitings, in broken lots, 40 to 50 inch, strictly all wool goods; some last season's styles and retailed by us at from 49c. to 98c., to close at 29
CASHMERE PLAIDS, in a large range of bright patterns, suitable for children's dresses, 38 in. wide 29
SERGE PLAIDS, 44 in. wide, also Boucle Plaid, 38 in., good, bright styles, suitable for children's dresses, ladies' waists, &c.; exceptional values at 39
SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS, this season's importation, in an immense variety of styles, regular 69c. quality, at 49
POPLIN AND GRANITE WEAVE PLAIDS, in 50 designs, 38 to 40 in. wide 69
CHEVIOT PLAIDS, in large broken and overshot effects, exclusive designs, 45 in. wide 79
VELOUR PLAIDS, in 10 very choice designs, bright and silky, 46 in. wide, regular price elsewhere $1.35; our price 99
(1st Fl., Main Build., Rear.)

Infants' Wear.

The very best selection of low and medium price goods we have ever shown

INFANTS' SHORT CAMBRIC DRESSES, tucks and 1 insertion in yoke, hem on skirt 39
INFANTS' SHORT NAINSOOK DRESSES, 3 insertions in yoke, hem on skirt 59
INFANTS' SHORT NAINSOOK DRESSES, 3 insertions in yoke, embroidered ruffle over shoulder 69
INFANTS' SHORT NAINSOOK DRESSES, square yoke of narrow insertion 89
INFANTS' SHORT NAINSOOK DRESSES, pointed yoke, 9 insertions, embroidered ruffle on skirt 1.67
INFANTS' SHORT NAINSOOK DRESSES, lace insertions in yoke, 2 lace insertions and ruffles edged with lace on skirt 2.49
Complete assortment of finer goods 2.84, 2.99 to 9.69
SHORT CAMBRIC SKIRTS, hem and tucks 29
SHORT CAMBRIC SKIRTS, tucks and embroidered ruffle 44
SHORT NAINSOOK SKIRTS, tucks and embroidered ruffle 1.19
SHORT NAINSOOK SKIRTS, edged with Val. lace 69
SHORT FLANNEL SKIRTS, hem featherstitched 52
SHORT FLANNEL SKIRTS, embroidered, 67, 74 to 1.57
SHORT COATS, cream Bedford cord, prettily trim'd with ribbon 1.74
EMBROIDERED CAPS, China silk, trimmed with ribbon and lace 99
All the above are 6 month and 1 year sizes.
(2d Fl., Main Build., 6th Av. Side.)

Bath Robes.

LADIES' BATH ROBES, wool, eiderdown, large sailor collar, heavy worsted girdle, 2.59
(2d Fl., Main Build., 6th Av. Side.)

Furniture.

RECEPTION CHAIRS in oak or imitation mahogany, seats upholstered in tapestry, while they last, 98
GILT TAMBOURETTES, French design, onyx finish tops, with jardiniere and natural prepared palm four feet high, just the thing for parlor window, complete, 3.99
COUCHES, full size, spring edge, deeply tufted and covered to order in your choice of colors in corduroy, 5.99
TOILET TABLES, large size, in bird's-eye maple, oak and mahogany finish, large pattern, French plate glass, swell front drawer and French legs; special, 8.99
(In Annex.)

Housefurnishings

Bathroom fittings, nickel plated or solid brass, and much more durable than such as are nickelled on steel and are offered by other houses at a higher price.

Towel Racks, 18 inch, 69
Three arm Towel Rack, 61
Soap Dishes for Porcelain Tubs, 73
Soap and Sponge Combination Holders for Porcelain Tubs, 1.04
Soap Dishes, 52
Tooth Brush Holders, 47
Nickel Spray and 5 ft rubber tubing, 37
Match Safes, 53
(Basement.)

Rugs

The most artistic effects in Persian Rugs are now on exhibition in rug department and in the 14th street windows of our establishment. The prices are from 25 to 40 per cent. less than elsewhere.

ANTIQUE IRAN CARPETS, 9.11x5.3, 83.76
ANTIQUE KHORISAN CARPETS, 12.1x5.3, 48.68
SHIRAZ CARPETS, 13.5x5.5, 69.49
ANTIQUE CAMEL'S HAIR RUGS, 9.5x4.9, 39.76
FERAHAN CARPETS, 17.8x12.1 184.76
MOHAIR CARPETS, 9.7x12.5, 139.99
LOT SMYRNA RUGS, BEST QUALITY, special, 9x12 feet; worth $35.00, at 27.94
SMYRNA RUGS, reversible Kilim and Rangpur, in Oriental designs; 6x9 feet, 4.99; 7.6x10.6, 7.29; 9x12, 11.24
(3d Fl., Main Build., Rear.)

Upholstery.

Handsome goods for Home Decorations, in unlimited quantities and very desirable styles, at 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

CURTAINS of Point Arab Lace, new designs, per pair 9.98
CURTAINS, English Bobinet, frilled with lace edge and insertion, to match, at, per pair, 1.81
CURTAINS, Scotch Lace, extra fine quality, designs in Irish Point, Tambour Brussels and Renaissance Laces, at, per pair, 3.48
BED SETS, Irish Point, extra heavy embroidery, beautiful designs; actual value $10.00, at, per set, 7.49 and 7.98
BED SETS, real Renaissance Lace, worked on scrim or net, shams to match; worth $43.00, at, per set, 32.99
TABLE COVERS, Victoria Velvet, 1½ yds. square, $4.19; 2 yds. square, 7.99
TABLE COVERS, Japanese Embroidered Silk, worth $7.50 each, at 4.98
MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, Japanese Embroidered Silk; worth $3.50, at 2.69
SOFA PILLOWS of handsome Silk Tapestry, with 5-inch satin ribbon ruffle; worth $9.00, at 5.99
SOFA PILLOWS, 26x35 inches, Tapestry panel tops, velvet back and corded edges; worth $5.50, at 3.49
TAPESTRY PANELS, suitable for wall decorations, size 54x75, in antique and gobelin designs; worth $10.00, at 6.74
PRINTED SILK VELOURS, 27 inches wide sold elsewhere at $2.00 per yard; our price, 1.24
BROCATELLES, silk and linen, 50 inches wide; two toned and solid colorings, most desirable for parlor furniture covering and portieres; worth $3.00 a yard, at 2.19
DOMESTIC BAGDAD TAPESTRY, 6 stripes, 50 inches wide, per yd 29
MOTTLED VELOURS, 50 inches wide, for draperies and portieres, at, per yard, 1.49
(3d Fl., Main Build., Rear.)

Bicycle Hose.

MEN'S BICYCLE HOSE (footless), ribbed in plain or solid colors, with fancy colored tops, in wool and worsted, some with silk tops, worth 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, at 49, 74 and 99
(1st Fl., Annex, and Main Build., 6th Av. Side.)

China and Glassware.

Every requisite for the million or the millionaire.

In these departments we are large manufacturers and enjoy facilities shared by no other retail house in the world. In assortment of styles, in extent of stock, in excellence of quality, combined with lowness of price, we are beyond the reach of competition.

Rich Cut Glass.

At no previous season has our display of Cut Glass approached its present magnitude, but of more importance to the purchaser is the quality, which is summed up in color, brilliancy and execution of design. Nothing in our display is without these points of excellence.

We are agents in Manhattan for the "Straus Cut Glass," which received the medal of superiority at the "World's Columbian Exposition," Chicago.

Claret Pitchers, full size, handsomely cut, with sterling silver tops, three designs to select from, 6.87
Berry, Fruit or Salad Bowl, several shapes, six handsomely cut designs, large size, 3.97
Salad or Berry Spoons, sterling silver, with rich cut glass handles, each, 6.47
CELERY DISHES, a variety of new designs, each 3.49
Water Bottle, handsome shape, a new style of cutting, each, 2.49
Preserve Dishes, a medium size, a new cutting, 2.47
SPOON HOLDERS, several styles of new cuttings, each, 3.47
The new Flanged Glass Service, comprising:—
12 Goblets, 16.87
12 Champ'g 16.87
12 Clarets, 13.66
12 Wines, 12.66
12 Cordials, 10.66
60 pieces complete, 70.72
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 20 styles, cut glass, with a sterling silver mount, each 49
(2d Floor, Main Building.)

Decorated Dinner Sets.

Dinner Service, Carlsbad china, floral decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 11.87
Dinner Service, Carlsbad china, new shapes and new styles of decorations in floral studies, 13.87
Dinner Service, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, 18.97
Dinner Service, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 24.87
Dinner Service, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89
Dinner Service, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41
And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21
(2d Floor, Main Bldg.)

Italian Marble Statuary and October Weddings.

Our display of Italian Marble Statuary comprises some of the best creations of the studios of Florence. They are marvels of delicacy and are appropriate for wedding gifts, and, then, they are half last year's prices.

There are small busts of the composers at $2.74 and a line of Ideal Heads varying in price up to $99.66.
(2d Fl., Main Build., 6th Av. Side.)

Wines and Liquors of Guaranteed Purity.

Genuine James E. Pepper (5 years old), per gallon, 2.49; per bottle, 57
Finch's Golden Wedding (5 years old), per gallon, 2.74; per bot., 64
Finch's Golden Wedding (7 years old), per gallon, 3.74; per bot., 84
Mt. Vernon Whiskey (5 years old), per gallon, 2.74; per bottle, 64
W. A. Ross & Bros.' Stout, imported in glass, per dozen, 1.64
W. A. Ross & Bros.' Bass, imported in glass, per dozen, 1.69
McMullen's White Label Bass, per dozen, 1.89
California Wines.—Strictly pure selected old wines, Red Star Brand; none better.
Sherry, Port, Angelica, Muscatel; regular price per gallon, 1.49; this sale, 1.24; regular price per bot., 46c.; this sale, 39
(The above prices include the jug.)

	Case, Pts.	Case, Qts.
Claret,	3.57	2.86
Zinfandel,	4.24	3.46
Burgundy,	4.77	4.18
Chateau de Cabernet,	6.69	6.22
Reisling,	4.24	3.46
Sauterne,	5.73	4.99
Imported Sherries.—	Per Gal.	Per Bot.
Royal Cabinet,	2.84	72
Olorosa,	3.88	93
Imperial,	5.94	1.34
Amontillado,	5.69	1.29

(1st Fl., Annex, Front.)

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Cross to be Erected To-day on the Site of the Proposed Episcopal Cathedral.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Its Opening at Night Appreciated by the Public—A War Balloon Yarn —Postage and Revenue Stamp Output.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Iowa was only a few years ago so weaned from the Republican Party that it seemed for a time possible that it had been lost as a trustworthy Republican State. Democratic foolishness undid the work that Democratic wisdom had accomplished, and the State went back to its Republicanism, sending a solid delegation to Congress of Republicans and making the prospect poor, indeed, for future Boieses. The majority for McKinley in 1896, and the vote by which all the Republican candidates for Congress were chosen in that year, seemed assurances that there would be little difficulty about repeating the Congressional victory in 1898. Nebraska, slowly staggering out from under the rule of the Populists, and enjoying the prominence that a great exposition was giving to Omaha and the State, was suddenly found to be suffering from an apathy similar to that afflicting Iowa. While the visit of the President to Omaha was arranged long before this condition was ascertained, and was made ostensibly for the sole purpose of increasing interest in its exposition, the politicians are making much more out of the impulse the presence of the President gave to politics than they are of its effects upon the gate receipts of the Omaha Exposition. The delight manifested at the apparent awakening of the Iowa Republicans is evidence that the managers were greatly concerned lest two or more districts in that State should be lost to them in the Congressional fight. How much of the Republican indifference is to be attributed to disgust with Algerism it would be difficult to ascertain; but the opposition in Iowa is not neglecting it, and in Nebraska there are phases of it which the War Department is striving to meet.

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Many of the Bishops and clerical and lay delegates to the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church in America will be present to-morrow at the erection of a cross on the site of the proposed Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, the success of which seems to be no longer problematical. The cathedral will be erected, in course of time, about three miles from the old city line, at the intersection of the Woodley Lane Road and the Tenleytown Road, a short distance south of Mr. Cleveland's Oak View residence. The ground is high and the site commanding, the tract purchased being one of 32 1-3 acres, costing $245,000, of which $100,000 is paid. The first strong step toward having a Washington cathedral was taken in the Spring of 1891, when Miss Mary E. Mann, formerly of Saratoga, made a deed of property valued at $80,000 as the nucleus of a cathedral foundation. Later on it was decided to acquire a site on Connecticut Avenue extended, and, seven acres having been purchased, Senator Stewart, Representative Newlands, and Pierre Wagaman offered the rest of twenty acres considered necessary for the site. Early in 1892 efforts were made, with considerable success, to raise $100,000 toward a cathedral foundation. With the coming of Bishop Satterlee to Washington a new impulse was given to the idea that had already taken shape, and it was soon decided that for many reasons it would be wise to select a different and larger site, the result being the purchase of that now held and the surrender of the first chosen. The idea now entertained about the project is to make it a great National church establishment, that shall not in any way interfere with the parochial affairs of Washington or injuriously affect parish interests. The cathedral was incorporated in 1893, by act of Congress, with Bishop Paret, Chief Justice Fuller, Vice President Morton, William C. Whitney, George W. Childs, and Senator Hunds among its incorporators.

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The extensive use made of the Library of Congress since Oct. 1, when under the action of the last Congress Librarian Young began to keep the library open until 10 o'clock each week day night, has fully justified the request for the permission to prolong the hours of its daily service to the public. The number of evening visitors has been larger than was expected. There are, of course, many visitors who go to the library at night merely for the pleasure of seeing the beautiful building lighted up by electricity. But the number of persons who went to the library to use it ran from 400 to 600, and the call for books and periodicals from 615 to 1,246. The average daily attendance was 400, and the average daily call for books was 800. The very gratifying report is made to the friends of evening openings that the number of evening readers has been larger than the number during the earlier hours of the day. Mr. Young submits a random list of books called for on Oct. 17 as indicating the taste of evening readers at the library. On that day there were called for Stubbs's "Constitutional History," Sarrasa's "Napoleon," Abbott's "Napoleon," Marlowe's works, Bury's Gibbon, Keasby's "Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine," Spencer's "Sociology," Packard's "Physiology," Schuyler's "Study of American Architecture," Maclay's "History of the Navy," Paterno's "El regimen municipal en las islas Filipinas," and other works of a substantial description. There is a special demand for grammars and reading books in the Spanish language, for treatises on Spanish general and colonial history, and a considerable, but withal moderate call for illustrated periodicals and fiction, but the request for more serious books is out of proportion to it. Librarian Young will make a special effort to secure more liberal accommodations for law students who desire to read at night, and who are now huddled in a very small space.

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Not many days ago a New York newspaper published a story, with illustrations, purporting to have been told by a soldier who represented that he went up in Col. Derby's balloon at the battle of San Juan Hill, the writer representing himself as the only operator who made the ascension. This was the balloon ascension out of which was derived the correct but very unimportant information that the enemy were "firing upon our troops," which the troops had been painfully aware of from the moment the balloon attracted the attention of the Spanish sharpshooters. A troublesome Sergeant of the Signal Service, on duty at Camp Wheeler, at Huntsville, destroyed this story in a jiffy. He began his dersciration of the yarn by saying, as a member of the balloon detachment, that the story was untrue in every respect. Then he particularized. He said the man who pretended to have written it was never in Cuba as a United States soldier. At the time of the battle at Santiago he was stationed at the Arsenal Barracks in Washington. He had never, so far as the Sergeant knew, rendered any service as a telegrapher for the Government. He had never had any connection with war balloons. As for the scar under the eye of the writer of the story, the Sergeant declares that it was acquired in a fight before his enlistment in the army. As the story writer spoke of the balloon as having reached a very considerable height, the correcting Sergeant declares that the balloon used at San Juan did not rise more than sixty feet. None of which moves Gen. Greely, under whom the balloons are supposed to be operated. Whatever happened at San Juan, in consequence of the running up of a balloon, must, in his estimation, be laid at the doors of the engineers, who took possession of it and used it in an ignorant way to draw the fire of the Spanish upon troops already dreadfully exposed to the wicked Mausers. And for that service Col. Derby has been promoted!

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The Bureau of Engraving and Printing very naturally continues to be one of the greatest attractions to all visitors to Washington. Swarms of men and women from distant places are shown through the workrooms every day at stipulated hours, and afforded an opportunity to see the skilled workmen and women turning out bonds, postage and revenue stamps, and other printed matter, most of it produced from steel plates. Every visitor who observes even carelessly sees that a great deal of space and labor are devoted to the production of revenue and postage stamps. As it is the aim of the bureau to keep a stock of something like 200,000,000 postage stamps on hand all the time to meet sudden and large demands by the Post Offices this attention to work for the Post Office Department and the operation of many power presses, most delicate and rapid in their work, is accounted for. The bureau was greatly pressed about the time the revenue tax took effect. New plates for stamps had been hurriedly prepared, and it was hoped to have the special stamps ready in sufficient numbers to meet all requests for them. But everybody was afraid that there would not be stamps enough on hand, and so postage stamps were converted in great numbers by the printing across them of the letters "I. R." These were accumulated in vast numbers, until 200,000,000 of them were used up, or at least purchased. That the public overestimated its ability to consume the stamps is shown by the fact that the converted stamps are not yet all disposed of after three months of the law. The bureau is still printing postage stamps of the Omaha special designs, but care is taken not to provide an oversupply. It is intimated outside the bureau that in a very short time the new series of silver certificates, to take the place of the artist series, will be brought out. The bureau has the plates ready, but it does not yet permit them to be seen, and it has given no description of the designs to the press.

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When the general public, or that part of it that is interested in pearls, finds out that the Government has just issued from the press a handsome royal octavo volume of 150 pages on "The Fresh-Water Pearls and Pearl Fisheries of the United States," by that well-known authority on precious stones, George F. Kuntz, it is altogether probable that there will be a great demand for it. It is somewhat belated in issue, but it is none the less valuable and instructive. To those who would be apt to sniff at fresh-water pearls, the reference to that "Queen Pearl" found in 1857, at Notch Brook, near Paterson, may serve a restraining purpose. It weighed ninety-three grains, was of fine lustre, was sold to the Empress Eugénie for $2,500, and is to-day worth four times that amount. This find led to a wild hunt for pearls in the streams of New Jersey and the wholesale destruction of the mussels that produced the pearls. A later interest was that in Wisconsin, in 1889, and that State produced $250,000 worth of pearls up to 1897. In addition to the very interesting text there is one colored plate and twenty-four other fine illustrations. E. G. D.

INSURANCE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

Fire Underwriters' Work Laid Out—Some Criticism Offered.

The committee of fifteen, which will undertake the work of organizing another fire insurance tariff association in this city, will elect its Chairman on Tuesday, and it is probable that Marshall S. Driggs of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, who was President of the last tariff association, will be chosen. The plan which will be formulated will be based strictly upon the principles approved by the fire insurance managers on Sept. 20.

The composition of the committee has been criticised by some of the commission agents, who say that three members of the committee of fifteen do not represent the proportionate influence of that class of insurance men, and a table of premium receipts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn for the year ending July 1, 1898, is exhibited, showing that local companies in that period received $3,513,040 in premiums, commission agents of foreign and domestic companies $3,700,752, foreign managers $2,904,487, and salaried managers of agency companies $360,350. The burden of the criticism is that salaried officials in fixing rates will have less regard for local conditions as compared with the remainder of the country than agents who are on a commission basis. The general opinion among underwriters is that the committee when individually considered is unexpectedly strong.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE RATES.

Efforts to Check Demoralization Will Be Made.

A conference of those plate-glass insurance companies which transact no other form of casualty insurance will be held on Tuesday, when it is expected that a stop rate and a maximum brokerage commission will be agreed upon, in the hope that the existing demoralization may in this way be partially arrested. Rates have been reduced by the sharp competition from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. on most risks, and a commission of 50 per cent. has often been obtained by the brokers, who were paid 25 per cent. of business previous to the dissolution of the plate-glass compact.

The losses of companies have, at the same time, materially increased. The companies are accustomed to settle losses by replacing the glass, and the price of plate glass has risen over 50 per cent. There is as yet no evidence of any friendly disposition toward a reorganized compact on the part of the casualty companies that do not limit their sphere of operations to plate glass risks.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Newark committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department will meet to-morrow.

Max Braun & Son of New Orleans have been appointed agents of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburg has reinsured the entire business of the Alleghany Insurance Company.

It is reported that the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago will apply for admission to this State under the new stipulated premium law.

The local surety companies are now engaged in a rate war, and are in some instances accepting business at little more than 10 per cent. of the usual rates.

The suit of the J. H. Mohlman Company for the recovery of a loss claim against the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England on property at 38 and 40 Moore Street, which was damaged by fire on April 30, 1895, will come up to-morrow before Justice Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Minneapolis Fire and Marine Insurance Company has been reorganized, with a subscribed capital of $200,000 and a paid-up capital of $100,000. The officers are Titus Mareck, President; W. R. Miller, Vice President; D. W. Parsons, Secretary; Leonard Paulee, Treasurer, and C. H. Spencer, Manager. There is a strong brewers' interest among the stockholders.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark has been called for Nov. 1 to consider a proposition to raise the par value of the stock from $30 to $50 per share, thus increasing the capital of the company from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The last annual statement, rendered by the company to the New York State Insurance Department, exhibited gross assets amounting to $2,291,893 and a net surplus of $1,343,514. The stock is quoted at 285 per cent. of its present par value.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.

Gold Standard Men in Full Control—Activity of E. C. Benedict.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16.—There is no sign that the members of the silver element of the Democratic Party in Connecticut are disgruntled over the fact that the gold men defeated them in the recent State Convention, when the Bryan followers wanted the convention to indorse the Chicago platform of 1896. All the surface indications point to the conclusion that the silver men will unite with the gold faction and work for the success of Democracy in the State campaign.

The man at the head of the Democratic State Central Committee, Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield, is a strong advocate of the gold standard. He remained out of active politics for a few years because the gold men were not at the front in Connecticut political affairs. He was one of the closest friends of the late Clinton B. Davis, who was for years Chairman of the Connecticut Democratic Central Committee, and from him he learned a great deal about the management of the party in this State.

A few days ago Mr. Cary called the State Central Committee together to select a Committee on Finance, and among the men chosen was E. C. Benedict of Greenwich. The appearance of Mr. Benedict in the political field has excited a good deal of comment. He is a close friend of ex-President Cleveland, and only returned from a yachting trip with the latter a few days before he went to the Connecticut State Convention. The victory of the gold men in the State Convention was due in great measure to Mr. Benedict's influence. From the day that he determined to return to active political life this year in Connecticut, Mr. Benedict has had to fight every inch of his way against the silver men, who recognized in him the most ardent kind of a gold-standard man. He defeated the silverites in the caucus in Greenwich, and then fought them at the hearing before the State Central Committee, where a question was raised as to the regularity of the delegation from Greenwich. He won there also.

CHICAGO PEACE JUBILEE.

Favor Won by the President Through Gracious Conduct Under Difficulties.

FESTIVITIES MARRED BY RAIN

The Brilliant Auditorium Ball—Modjeska's Appearance as Cleopatra—Dullness of the Stock Market—Mysterious Window Breaking.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—As if to reproach Chicago for her precipitancy in celebrating a peace which is not yet concluded the elements have behaved sulkily this week. Chicago has been at her worst, and Chicago's worst is bad enough for any one—even Mark Tapley. The rain has dripped and dribbled, the mud has been everywhere, the wind has broken the incandescent bulbs which furnished the holiday illumination, the wind has drabbled the bunting that fluttered from windows, the triumphal arches have fallen down. The weather has been disappointing and unhealthy and generally villainous.

Notwithstanding all this President McKinley was the soul of good humor, and met committees and personages and mere common persons, and shook hands and appeared at dinners and banquets and balls, and conducted himself like a very obliging and kindly gentleman, by which he has endeared himself to many who hitherto regarded him with but slight favor. It is evident that the simple human virtues are appreciated even if the President of the United States.

The ball at the auditorium was a splendid affair. The great place was ablaze with light and beautiful with flowers. The floor was covered with gorgeously costumed dancers, and the boxes and balconies were crowded with onlookers. The Chinese Minister and the Corean Minister added to the picturesqueness of the scene by their presence. Gen. Miles looked his best. Mrs. Potter Palmer, who led the ball, was also in excellent spirits. The affair was ceremonious, but not oppressively so, and the enjoyment was genuine.

The bicycle parade, which was to have amused the President and a million or more other individuals last Tuesday night, had to be postponed on account of the weather, and Mr. McKinley graciously consented to remain over to review it on Thursday night, but the weather conditions resulted in a further disappointment. Much speaking has been done this week, and patient little school children have been inflated with patriotic ideas till they are almost at the bursting point. Indeed, the poor things are almost in revolt, for not only have they been driven hither and yon to listen to the speeches of patronizing gentlemen with oratorical tendencies, but they have had a "Lafayette" Day, and have mingled reminiscences of the Revolution with those of the Spanish-American war. Incidentally, they have contributed $6,000 to the Lafayette Monument Fund. And the private schools are yet to be heard from.

There is a large falling off in the registration of voters this Fall—a very serious falling off. The Democrats have orgies about it, and the Republicans have another. Five hundred and fifty-five women have registered.

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs has been meeting here this week, and has daily filled Central Music Hall to overflowing. Their most notable action has been a resolution for international arbitration—a resolution, which, however, it is said, was far from being passed unanimously, in spite of the declaration of the presiding officer to the effect that it was so.

The local stock market has been very dull for several weeks. The most noted feature of late was the advance in Chicago Edison. For many weeks it has been in the neighborhood of 140. This week it sold at 160, 100 shares changing hands at that price. This makes an advance of 2½ points as compared with the price at which the last previous trade was recorded a few days before, and a gain of 30 points since just before the announcement that the Commonwealth Electric deal had been closed. The point of 160 is the highest at which the stock has sold since 1893, when it sold at 200. Except during 1893 it never broke above 160, though it just touched that point in 1891 and again in 1892. Not only does it practically control all the electric lighting business in Chicago—the Commonwealth is owned by Chicago Edison interests—but with reference to future competition it stands in quite as safe a position as does the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. The frontage bill, passed by the last Legislature, is as much a protection to the Chicago Edison as to the People's Company.

W. W. Boyington, the first architect who settled in Chicago, died this week at the age of eighty. He was born at Springfield, Mass., of old Revolutionary stock, but came West in his early manhood, and has been identified with the building of this State and its metropolis. He designed the State penitentiary at Joliet, the old University of Chicago, the Female Seminary at Hyde Park, a number of extensive and elaborate high schools, not less than seven of the great churches of this city, besides many churches elsewhere, and innumerable other buildings. He was twice Mayor of Highland Park, a beautiful village twenty miles out of Chicago, where he retired after the loss of his home on Wabash Avenue, in the Chicago fire.

Modjeska has been playing in "Antony and Cleopatra" this week at the Grand Opera House. The subtle romance of her personality, like Cleopatra's beauty, does not grow stale. The young grace of her movements made it impossible to believe that she was other than a girl, and her regal deportment, her draperies, a dream of Egyptian color, her gracious and impassioned manner combined to make her lovely beyond the dreams of their women. And Modjeska's intrinsic modesty triumphs over her art, strong though that art be, and makes an adorable woman and a modest wife even of Cleopatra. It was not the Serpent of the Nile that she gave, but a loving and whimsical woman, worthy of any man's devotion. Modjeska, the critics here are saying, must pass down to history as the most romantic of actresses, yet one of limited powers. Her delineations are limited because of her inability to portray evil.

At the Dearborn Theatre, recently, the house filled with smoke and the fire engines puffed and snorted without the door, to the panic of the audience. There came near being a fearful rush, but Ralph L. Knapp, a well-known theatrical manager, and William Davidge, an actor, between them quieted the people. The fire was merely in the exhaust pipe of the Schiller buffet, which is underneath, but the burning grease made smoke enough for a conflagration.

The mysterious window breaking at Banker Merrill's house at South Chicago, mentioned last week, continues in spite of policemen and detectives. The theory was no sooner advanced in the papers that the round missiles which were employed were fired from a gun than the mischief maker began to use flat stones, by way, evidently, of contradiction of the theory. It is evident that the detectives are working on probable theories. The work is thought to be that of a mentally diseased creature, and the most improbable person is, no doubt, the guilty one. R. B. P.

KINDERGARTEN UNION MEETS.

Prominent Men to be Asked to Deliver Lectures.

The first general meeting of the Kindergarten Union of New York and vicinity was held at 109 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. The President, Miss Jessie Winterton, occupied the chair, and introduced Prof. Royce of Harvard University, who lectured on "Evolution of the Conscience." After the lecture the union adopted a resolution favoring a plan to have all women's societies interested in the education of children join in a request to a number of distinguished professors to deliver lectures during the Winter.

Among the more prominent members of the union who were present were Miss C. P. Dozier of the New York Kindergarten Association, Miss Caroline T. Haven, Miss Jennie B. Merrill of the Normal College, this city, and Miss M. D. Runyion of the Teachers College, this city.

Fifth Battery to be Discharged.

The members of the Fifth Battery, Capt. Theodore F. Schmidt, whose armory is on Forty-fourth Street, near Ninth Avenue, will be discharged from the United States service to-morrow. The battery underwent its final physical examination yesterday. Only one member of the battery lost his life—Robert McNeil—who died in the New York Hospital of typhoid fever. Yesterday the battery organized itself into the Robert McNeil Post, Fifth Battery, Light Artillery, of the Spanish-American War. The battery proposes to ask the State that it be mustered into the militia as a mounted battery.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The results recently published in the Comtes Rendus by M. and Mme. Curie on the apparent existence of a new chemical element existing in the mineral pitchblende are of more than usual interest from the extraordinary properties which the new element, called by them polohium, would appear to possess. Pitchblende is an ore of uranium. It possesses the property of emitting the rays, or form of energy, known as the Becquerel rays, rays which M. Becquerel found to be given off, especially by uranium salts, but as to the origin of which we know nothing. By careful analysis of the mineral, guided by the radiant energy of the products separated during each operation, the authors have been able to demonstrate the existence in pitchblende of a new element which is said to possess 400 times the activity of uranium as regards the emission of this radiant energy. With the exception of this new element, the only known elements which give off similar rays are uranium and thorium, and possibly to a far less degree the rare element tantalum. These emitted rays are capable of making the air a conductor, and also of acting on a photographic plate. They can be refracted and probably reflected. The physical condition of the metal giving rise to the emission seems of secondary moment. Although only practically two elements are capable of these emissions, it is noteworthy that the rays emitted by uranium possess distinct characteristics from those emitted by thorium, inasmuch as the uranium rays are found to be polarized by transmission through tourmaline, whereas the thorium rays are not polarized.

A discovery of coal has been made near Sloggett Bay, on the Island of Tierra del Fuego, by Commander Nunez of the Argentine Navy. He reports extensive outcrops, indicating the existence of a thick seam. Analyses and tests of the coal show it to be of much better quality than the lignite heretofore found in Argentina.

The sulphur of Japan is nearly all obtained from surface volcanic deposits. The output is gradually decreasing. In 1897 the exports were 6,723 tons, of which 4,523 tons went to the United States. The consumption in Japan, chiefly in making sulphuric acid, is estimated at 2,500 tons.

A renewed zest may be given to trap shooting by the introduction of a "clay pigeon" of a new model reputed to possess certain peculiarities, which should give it a special fascination in the estimation of trap shooters. It is so constructed that its projection from the trap results in a constant series of surprises. The target goes a few yards in a perfectly straight line, but at an unknown angle, and then comes the surprise. All at once it goes off at a tangent, soaring in the air, dipping down to earth, zigzagging like the wildest snipe, swinging viciously to the right or left at a very acute angle, and often, doubling on itself, describing a circle in the air, and darting back to the trap from which it was thrown. It is believed that the new target will give the trap shooter all the stimulation he wants.

Wire fences, which the American army utilized for telephone lines in Cuba, are now serving the same purpose in Australia, thus enabling farmers to communicate with each other over distances extending to thirteen miles. The system relieves the monotony and isolation of life in the back country.

Chinese handmade papers are made mostly of rice straw and are colored or stained on one side by hand. For instance, crimson for visiting cards, (which are thin, large octavo sheets,) pale red for bills, yellow, sprinkled with gold or green, for enveloping goods, orange for wedding finery, &c. Large quantities of such paper are consumed in Hangtshon, the principal place of its manufacture, for decorating its many places of worship, which are visited by Chinese from all over the country, and are also sent to the adjoining provinces. It cannot be doubted that cheap imported machine-made printing papers, stained or unstained, could successfully compete with these home-made and handmade papers.

Spiders' lines, which have long been employed in telescopes and levels for the measurement or marking of distances, are now utilized in making strong cords for military balloons. At the professional schools of Chalais-Meudon, France, spiders are bred and trained for the purpose of furnishing the lines. A dozen spiders are grouped before a reel which withdraws the delicate thread, and each insect is released when it has yielded twenty to forty yards of line. Each fibre is of a pinkish hue, and is washed to remove the sticky matter on its surface. Eight of these are next combined into a thread, which is lighter and stronger than silk.

According to Father Brown, a queen bee sometimes lays at the rate of two eggs a minute, and the total weight of the eggs is one and a half times that of her own body on a Summer day. As she lives four or five years, she must lay about 1,500,000 in the course of her life. Her eyes are smaller than those of the other bees, owing to long residence in the hive. Her sting is 300 times smaller in diameter than a pin, and as she can seldom draw it out after stinging a person, she leaves it in and dies afterward.

In a recent article on the experimental gardens of Hamma, the "Eden of Algeria," M. Poisson states that the Berber ostriches imported from thence to the Cape for stocking ostrich farms there do not produce such a fine quality of plumes as the same birds living in Algeria. The French, therefore, hope by farming their own birds to regain the feather market, which for the time being they have surrendered to the Cape. The Berber ostrich and the Soudan ostrich produce the fine plumes known as "simple" in the trade. The natives of the Soudan have helped to destroy the French trade by hunting the birds and eating their eggs. To revive the trade it will be necessary to establish great farms in the southern part of Algeria, adjoining the Soudan, their natural habitat. The park of Metarieh, near Cairo, an ostrich farm begun by Frenchmen, has proved a success and numbers over 1,000 birds. The newly conquered regions of the Soudan offer a good field for ostrich culture. The trade of the Cape amounted to nearly a million sterling a few years ago, and it is likely enough that Soudan plumes will excel those of the Cape.

Rats are playing havoc with the underground telephone and telegraph cables in St. Louis. They have discovered that the wires are covered with paraffined paper, and they rather like the taste. To satisfy their appetites they must gnaw through the lead casing around the wires. It has happened in a number of cases that the rats in gnawing through the lead cables, cut at the greased paper, have bared the copper wires so that they touch each other and cross in such a manner as to make it impossible to establish communication over them. Every time this happens it costs the company whose wires are interrupted all the way from a few dollars to several hundred. The telephone men are trying to devise some means of stopping the depredations.

There used to be a saying in the old dueling days of a generation past that every bullet has its billet. Now the time has arrived when a billet, even a billet-doux, may be converted into a bullet. It is stated that a French army surgeon has invented a bullet made of compressed paper, covered by a thin sheet of highly polished aluminium. The new bullet, it is claimed, is less expensive than those in use; it makes equally as good targets at any range, and the wound made by it is, surgically, clean, healing with far greater ease than wounds made by any of the missiles now in use. Thus, while the number of wounded may be no less, the labor of surgeons will be lightened by the absence of septic conditions.

The Boulogne tugs have recently been fitted with guns for firing a line across a vessel at sea, for the purpose of establishing communication by means of a life-saving hawser, says The London Times. The tug gets to windward of the vessel stranded on a lee shore, and, by anchoring a short distance from it, is enabled to take off the crew. On a level and sandy shore a stranded vessel may be hundreds of yards away, and in the teeth of a gale the rocket may not reach the wreck. The mode adopted by the Boulogne Humane Society has some manifest advantages; for instance, it obviates having to pull a man 200 or 300 yards through the surf, with the prospect of rescuing him more dead than alive. Another point in favor of the method is that in a given time one can rescue more persons by it than by the use of a long-distance hawser.

WOMAN'S VIEW OF SINNERS

Mrs. Marguerite Fish Lectures Nightly to Broadway Crowds.

SHE SPEAKS OF HER MOTIVES

Tells How Her Husband Became Converted Before They Were Married —He Accompanies Her Now.

The crowds of people that nightly pass up and down Broadway in the neighborhood of Madison Square have often stopped to listen to a small, well-dressed woman, who, from an old chair, expounds the Gospel and tells sinners how to repent. Those who stop to listen to her often wait until she has said all that she has to say, for her doctrines are plain and straightforward, and her words are words of few syllables and are spoken so that any one may understand them.

When Mrs. Fish calls a man a "thug" or a "thief," she doesn't hesitate. She is not afraid to tell sinners where they are destined to go, and she believes that in the glare and glitter of Broadway, among the well-dressed and the contented looking she will find just the class of sinners who will appeal to her the most. One cannot help noticing her or even stopping and joining her crowded audience.

The men around her seem so interested and so quiet, her voice seems to be so earnest and she looks so charming standing on her old chair and towering above every one else that one must stop if only for a minute.

But once a man has stopped and has heard a few words—even though they be the words of the Gospel—he must stay a little longer, and it is not long before he has become as interested as the speaker herself. Many have chaffed her and have tried to interrupt her while she spoke, but she has stood adamant against their unfeeling words and has always come out victor. This little woman, who is always attired in something neat, well fitting and what women call "tailor-made," is Mrs. Marguerite Fish, evangelist. Her field is the United States, her objects the wicked, wicked men.

Perhaps because she is pretty, perhaps because she has soft, black hair, brushed straight back from her forehead; perhaps because she has a pleasant face and rich black eyes, which the terra cotta collar sets off with charming effect, or perhaps because her language is plain and simple, the men all listen to her. Anyhow, they gather around in goodly numbers every night, and she calls them "boys," just like a Missouri mother, speaking to her wayward sons. Mrs. Fish represents no creed in particular, except, as she says, the creed that makes all men good, the creed that started with God, and that will end with Him, too.

For eight years Mrs. Fish has been preaching the Gospel. During that period her voice, rich and sharp, with the twang of the "down East" hills, has called on sinners to repent, from these oyster-clad shores to the seal cliffs of California.

"I preach because I think I should," she said last night. "The folks 'bout here, likewise the folks 'bout the West needs it. Some one must do it, and why not I?" My own conscience made me start being an evangelist. I saw so much that was bad in this world that I thought I would give up my time trying to make some people good. No, it is not thankless work. Every day some one comes to me and asks me to help them to lead a better life. They are generally people who have jeered me the most.

"One night a man who had made an awful disturbance at my meeting came to me after I had finished and could not beg my pardon fast enough. He said that the way in which I ignored him made him respect me, and before my little talk was over he wanted to be converted. He's a good man now. He takes care of his mother, and I made him do it. I've made no money at this game, although I give my whole time to it. Every night I pass my hat." (And here Mrs. Fish held up a black sailor, trimmed with a natty ribbon.) "What is contributed by the boys goes to my support. If they give nothing, what can I do? But, then, they generally give something." And the woman moved away to address the "boys" who had gathered on the corner to hear her.

"Boys," she said, while her face brimmed with smiles, "boys, I'm here again. You know that this town, as well as this country, is filled with thieves, liars, thugs, and robbers; men who feed their saloon keepers with steak and their wives with liver. What can we do to save such men? I see plenty of them in this crowd. (Apparent shudder goes through the crowd.) A man in good clothes is often a man in bad repute. Remember what God said to Nicodemus: 'Ye must be born again.' And so you must, boys. Don't think because you say a few prayers now and then you can be saved. Too many people worship God with their lips, while their hearts are floating around in another neighborhood. Steer clear of some of the things you are bumping into, boys. And see here, boys, if you just put your minds and hearts to it, and remember about Nicodemus, you'll stand a much better chance of being saved, boys."

Then Mrs. Fish, right within a rooster's crow of the Hoffman House, offered to lay $20 against a last year's bird's nest that there was not one among the boys who would dare to stand out and say that he disbelieved in religion. Visions of a certainty of winning the twenty floated through the boys' minds, but none of them came to time.

Then Mrs. Fish gave a bit of her husband's early life. Mr. Fish, she said, came from the West—from "Montanner"—and, like many others from the "wild and woolly," he could gamble better than say prayers. "My husband smoked cigarettes before he was six years old," said Mrs. Fish, "and he drank seven kinds of cocktails before he was ten. In fact, before he was seventeen he was a gambler, a drunkard, and a general duffer, and he dealt faro and did other miserable things way out in Spokane Falls. You know what Spokane is, boys. Well, one night his father said to him, 'Justin, just you go down the street and listen to that man preachin' at the corner.' An' Justin went. An' he didn't like that preacher. He thought he was no good an' was just a-preachin' for money. Next night he went again, an' finally he met that preacher, an' that preacher invited Justin to dinner. An' Justin went an' was surprised to see that the preacher had nothin' to eat but soup-bone. No 'taters, no bread, no lovely home-made pumpkin pie, nothin' but plain, every-day soup-bone, an' I can tell you, boys, that plain soup-bone is not a relish."

Finally Justin became interested in the preacher and finally he met his wife, who was then touring the States as an evangelist, young and unprotected. The light of her eyes and the glory of her words won Justin's heart. He married her. Now he travels with her and sings psalms in a voice which the ravages of a six-year-old cigarette habit and the long nights of faro dealing in Spokane have not been unkind to."

But the soup-bone incident led up to a collection. Mrs. Fish passed her black sailor hat, and soon collected sufficient money from the boys to live at the Waldorf-Astoria for seventeen minutes. Then, with Justin's aid, she gathered up the chair, the psalms, and the smiles, and wandered to another corner.

JUSTICE MACLEAN MISQUOTED.

Says He Did Not Indorse Mr. Leventritt's Candidacy.

Justice Charles F. MacLean of the Supreme Court said yesterday that the published statement, purporting to quote him as indorsing the candidacy of David Leventritt for the Supreme Bench, was incorrect. He explained:

I did not make the statement attributed to me, or anything similar to it. Yesterday a person claiming to be a reporter for The Associated Press, and stationed in the Court House, asked me to say something to him about Mr. Leventritt. I replied that I had met Mr. Leventritt repeatedly, both in cases wherein we were opposed as counsel when I was at the bar, and later in cases wherein he had appeared before me, and that, in my opinion, Mr. Leventritt in those cases had evinced decided ability. This is all that I said then, and all that I have said to any one upon the subject. There cannot well have been any misunderstanding as to what I said, for I asked the alleged reporter to write down his question and my answer. This he professed to do.

Appeal for Money for Missions.

The Rev. B. G. Taylor, who has been doing missionary work at Coney Island during the Summer, wishes to open a hall there and continue the work. Between $75 and $100 is needed for this purpose, and he has made an appeal for help. He lives at 84 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, and says that in the Eastern District also there is need of a rescue mission. A suitable place in Grand Street can be rented for $20 a month. He also appeals for help to carry on this work.

Normal College Alumnae's Reunion.

The Associate Alumnae of the Normal College will have its annual Fall reunion in the college chapel next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. J. Wells Champney will give an illustrated talk. Miss Edith J. Miller will sing, and Albertus Shelly will give violin selections.

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Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Skirts & Silk Waists.

$22.50 for $30.00 Suits.
Tailor-made Suits of all-wool Venetian Broadcloths or Cheviots, box jackets or fitted effects, handsomely lined with heavy quality satin or taffeta, straight or flounce skirts; excellent value for $30.00, SPECIAL $22.50.

$8.98 for $15.00 Suits.
Handsome Jacket Suits of all-wool Cheviot, Jackets lined throughout with Satin Rhadame, skirts percaline lined, perfectly tailored; well worth $15.00, SPECIAL $8.98.

$11.98 for $18.00 Jackets.
Jackets of all-wool Kersey and Whipcords, in tan or black, handsomely lined with bright colored taffeta or satins; remarkably good value at $18.00; SPECIAL $11.98.

$5.69 for $8.00 Jackets.
Fine Boucle Jackets, trimmed with straps of kersey; satin serge lining throughout, colors black, blue or brown, a bargain at $8.00; SPECIAL AT $5.69.

$7.49 for $10.00 Skirts.
Separate Dress Skirts of all-wool cheviot, new flounce effects, handsomely trimmed with bands of satin or braid; worth fully $10.00, AT $7.49.

$5.89 for $8.00 Waists.
Silk waists of heavy quality Satin or Taffeta, solid colors, stripes or plaids; regularly sold for $8.00, SPECIAL AT $5.89.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street West.

Furniture--Surprises.

These for Monday and Tuesday—every one a money saver:

$2.69 for $4.95 Rockers.
125 Solid Oak, carved back, handsomely finished, cobbler seat Rockers; worth fully $4.95; SPECIAL FOR TWO DAYS, $2.69.

$4.75 for $9.00 Parlor Tables.
We have one of the largest and best assortments of Tables in this city. We desire to demonstrate this fact; therefore place on sale twenty odd Mahogany Parlor Tables, not one of which has ever been offered less than $9.00; SPECIAL, $4.75.

$8.95 for $14.00 Couches.
25 elegantly upholstered extra wide Couches, covered with the finest figured velvets; cannot be obtained elsewhere less than $14; your choice at $8.95.

$12.95 for $18 Folding Beds.
A lucky chance enabled us to secure at a great sacrifice 25 Oak Folding Beds in four different patterns. We shall offer them at at 33 1-3 per cent. less than regular prices—namely, $12.95, $14.95, $18.95 and $21.95.

Silks for Monday. Extra Good Values.

89c. for $1.50 Silks.
An extraordinary opportunity—the balance of an importer's stock—heavy black brocaded Satins, beautiful patterns, extra fine quality and recommended for wear; equal cannot be obtained elsewhere for less than $1.50 yd., FOR MONDAY, 89c.

74c. for $1.10 Satins.
Extra heavy black Satin Duchesse, beautiful high lustre and excellent wearing quality; its duplicate cannot be procured in this city for less than $1.10 per yard; FOR MONDAY, 74c.

69c. for $1.00 Evening Silks.
A remarkable purchase of Fancy Silks, light colors, beautiful shades and designs, very appropriate for waists; considered a bargain at $1.00; FOR MONDAY, 69c.

French Jewelry, Clocks.

Now on exhibition, the personal selections of our representative while abroad, consisting of a magnificent and elaborate assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties and Fads, such as: BROOCHES, NECKLACES, CORSAGE DECORATIONS, HAT PINS, BRACELETS AND HAIR ORNAMENTS OF PARISIAN DIAMONDS. SET IN STERLING SILVER. BULL'S-EYE DESK CLOCKS, DRESDEN CLOCKS, CANDELABRUM, FRENCH BRONZES, &C., &C.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
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Carpets and Rugs.

Last week

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE QUESTION OF EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Excepting the paramount issues of the State campaign, at this time there is no more important subject before the American people than the question of the proposed annexation of additional colonial territory, and it seems particularly wise that citizens of every rank should freely exchange their views thereon, and that the newspapers should freely print their opinions. I most sincerely regret that THE TIMES, the paper which I have nearly always confided in and relied upon, should have so early taken a stand for colonial expansion. While we all know that the Spanish war was begun in the "sacred cause of humanity," it now seems that it is to end in the sacred cause of "greed and grab"—as The Springfield Republican tersely puts it. As Hume, the historian, could never conceal in his writings the fact that he believed the people were incompetent to govern themselves, so the Republican Party from its inception has never been able to conceal a like belief, and its policy always has been tacitly to rule from above, and centralization of power as personified in Alexander Hamilton. In the Republican State platform this is clearly made manifest. "We cannot leave them, (the Antilles and Philippines,) unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife," reads that platform, admitting not only that these islands cannot govern themselves, but that there is horrible strife in all republican forms of government generally. On the other hand democracy means government of, for, and by the people—government with the consent of the governed.

Who knows whether these islands desire to govern themselves or whether they desire us to govern them? And as for Cuba, she has been struggling for half a century for self-government. The inhabitants of these islands are just as different from us as we are from the American Indians, and we have had only a few days ago one of the many examples of our success at governing them—at the point of the bayonet. Can we not appreciate that possibly these poor creatures have in their hearts the same feelings that our forefathers had in 1776? Is it liberty and freedom our Stars and Stripes represent? If so, give them that which has made us so happy and prosperous. Right by the side of the territorial expansion clause in the Republican platform, favoring the taking and retention of all these islands and commending the annexation of Hawaii, we find a clause against free or freer trade and in favor of the present high protective tariff. O consistency, thou art a jewel! For years there have been cries against hysterical fears of foreign competition, and now they propose to open the ports of foreign countries and let their goods in free. I have been many arguments favoring expansion on the ground of advantage and benefit to ourselves. While it is true that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that if we don't look out for ourselves nobody else will, nevertheless it seems to me that there should be some deeper, more Christian motive than this, and rather than be impelled by selfishness we should be guided by humanity. If all the sins, crimes, discontent, unhappiness and sorrow in the world could be traced back to any one thing, that thing is selfishness. It beogs the mind, debases our morals, and destroys our better judgment.

Then I have heard THE TIMES say that it is manifest destiny, that we must submit to the inevitable, that expansion is shaped by natural conditions, &c. When Alexander had carried his victorious banner of conquest throughout the then known world he wept for other worlds to conquer. Napoleon made all Europe run with blood. In all history, ancient and modern, we find a great deal of the evolution from barbarism into civilization. The ancients seemed to think, hope, and live for nothing but conquest. Avarice, greed, selfishness were the controlling passions. What did they know of or care for such a modern thing as fighting for a principle? Yet in modern times it is coming to that advanced stage where we fight only for a principle. When the Spanish war was about to begin, our President answered foreign comment that we were seeking to gain new possessions by saying, decisively, No, that we were taking up arms solely in the interest of humanity. How does it look now to foreign powers—our policy of greed and grab? True, ever since our infancy it has been our policy to reach out from time to time and acquire new territory, yet there must be an limit somewhere, or are we by degrees to conquer, like Alexander, the whole world?

The annexation of Hawaii marked the end of the longest era of inactivity in expansion in our entire history, and in my opinion marked the beginning of "entangling alliances," international quarrels, and continuous confusion and unrest. A man once had a lion for a pet. It used to lap his hand as he lay down to rest or sleep. It loved him. One day his coarse tongue so irritated the cuticle of his master's hand that tiny bits of blood began to ooze through the pores of the skin. The taste of blood was too much for the lion, and it sprang upon his master's form and devoured him. Hawaii was the first drop of blood! Yes, our history is replete with incidents of expansion. Twenty-three years after our national birth we made the Louisiana purchase, and the acquisition of the Oregon Territory in 1803, doubling our territory. In 1821 we acquired Florida, in 1845 we acquired Texas, in 1848 California, in 1853 the Gadsden purchase, in 1867 Alaska, and in 1898 Hawaii.

W. J. McGee, in a paper published in the September issue of The National Geographic Magazine, says that our country is deficient alone in "carrying trade," and that the annexation of or absorption of Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will just fill up the deficiency. This argument does not seem to me to be particularly weighty, inasmuch as it is based purely on selfishness and does not show why our ports are not now opened to a freer trade. I will tell him why they are not—selfishness again. If territorial expansion, by the taking of these islands, will make us more perfect by supplying the necessary "carrying trade," why will not the annexation of Europe and Asia make us most perfect in that respect? If Mr. McGee will show me that freer trade will not give us ample "carrying trade," I will then bend my ear to the proposition of expansion. "The effect of the expansion on national character, foreshadowed by the advance of 1803," says Mr. McGee, "was beyond all parallel; for enterprise interacted with enterprise and knowledge forth, individual and collective activity among the mass of citizens such as the world had not seen before." Yes, this may be true, Mr. McGee, but for how long will the prescription hold good? Conditions are different now. Shall we continue expanding century after century? Is the same medicine good for other nations also? Shall they expand accordingly, and if so, and nations are not to clash in conquest, will Mr. McGee show us a shorter route to Mars? In my opinion all the good that can come from this expansion could be derived from freer trade, which would undoubtedly end eventually in universal free trade.

The people have yet to learn that the Creator never gave Americans this beautiful country and its products for ourselves only, nor did he intend that the people of other parts should build a tariff wall around the fruits and products of their soil and make their neighbors pay a ransom for it; but he did intend that the products of all the earth should freely distribute among the people of the earth, and when we realize that we will not be seeking after conquest and acquisition of new territory. If we are to take some of Spain's territory as a prize for having whipped her, why not take Spain herself? Why stop there? The Armenians are misruled, why not take Turkey? And as trouble arises throughout the world, why not step in and take the belligerents until the rivers and oceans are red with blood and until all that are left are Americans? The ablest argument that I have yet seen against imperialism is that by ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, in Harper's Magazine for September, on "Our Future Policy." THE TIMES and its readers have probably read the article, or are familiar with the arguments therein, so I will not dwell upon them, but I beg leave to reproduce one paragraph:

"That our political institutions were not designed for the government of dependent colonies and provinces is a proposition which scarcely admits of discussion. This was intended to be a free Republic, composed of self-governing States and intelligent, law-abiding, and liberty-loving people; and no one has ever heretofore supposed that any territory or community could be rightfully governed by the central authority except for such period as might be necessary to prepare it for admission into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with each of the other States. The un-American theory that Congress or the Executive can permanently hold and govern any part of the United States in such manner as it or he may see proper is a necessary feature of the imperialism which now threatens the country; for it is evident that if this theory cannot be practically applied to the proposed additions to our territory, their possession will be a perpetual menace to our institution."

As for me, I say let foreign lands alone. Make Spain pay us a sufficient indemnity, if needs be, but give to her colonies **that we now have,** purchased at the price of chains and slavery and then bloodshed. If the islands are ours, and we must expand, let us trade them to England for a part of Canada, with the consent of the governed. Let us shake off this awful desire for conquest; let us dispel treacherous avarice from our hearts; let us cool down our passion of greed; let us look at our own great and beautiful land as it is, with its unlimited resources and its unbounded possibilities, and seek to better our own condition here rather than carry the present distress of many of our own people to others who now know it not.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.
20 Court Street, Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1898.

WHY HE VOTES FOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said to be the proper thing when addressing an editor to mention the number of years you have read his paper by way of delicately suggesting the degree of consideration he should give your communication. Howsoever this is it may not be amiss for me to observe that although but in the early thirties I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES for twenty years. I say "read" advisedly. I did not buy it during all of that time. I was but a very small chap when I first took it, earning $3 per week in a mercantile house in this city, and the proportionate disparity between the then price of THE TIMES—four cents—and my income forbade such an extravagance. So daily, when a few moments of leisure presented themselves upon the completion of my morning duties, it was my habit to wander softly up to the boss' desk, and steal his TIMES. A swift glance over the editorial headings usually sufficed for the moment, and the paper was then carefully placed in my drawer until the happy hour when, seated on a dry goods box in an upper loft with my luncheon in a napkin alongside of me and THE TIMES in my lap, I could enjoy the one and relish the other with about an equal satisfaction.

The respect and affection for the paper bred in me in those early days have not only never left me, but have grown stronger, if anything, with the passing of the years. It is a strong, mayhap too often journals an unjust thing, to say, yet as I analyze the character of the other newspapers of this town, THE TIMES seems to stand out from them all as a paper preeminently "straight," conscientious, and honest. I never admired it more than I do now. Its attitude and editorial observations upon the causes leading up to and upon the events of this late "little war" were about as fine a collection of justly courageous—yet withal anti-jingo—utterances as has ever, I think, graced American journalism. My purpose, however, in addressing you now it not merely to praise the paper, nor even to add my voice to the chorus of congratulations upon your recent move to broaden its influence, and increase the circulation by a reduction of its price. As to this I would only remark en passant that your action is simply a public benefit. It will be a reflection not only upon the taste, but upon the actual intelligence of the people of New York if the move be not conspicuously successful.

What I wish mainly to say is that I find myself for the first time in a long while in divergence with THE TIMES politically. Although of Democratic leanings, I am going to vote for Col. Roosevelt for Governor, and I am moved, if you will bear with me, to tell you why. Up to within a week I was "on the fence." While I felt that upon the one hand it would be a really regretful thing to do, to vote against Roosevelt, part of whose admirable civil record embodied in his report of the Cities Committee I read in THE TIMES fifteen years ago, yet upon the other, the vile doings of the Republican Party during the past three years seemed to call imperatively for relentless condemnation. While so undecided the turning point with me was reached upon the occasion of the Democratic judiciary nominations" (?) Until the holding of that convention the element of bossism did not enter into consideration. Both parties being equally tainted in that respect, it was not a factor. But the result of that convention renders it, in my judgment, the absolute duty of every voter with claim to decent citizenship to vote against Richard Croker, his party, and his nominees. The power and influence of this man is a burning shame, and a reflection upon our very Americanism. Here we have the spectacle of a man who spends three-quarters of his year in horse race gambling in England, and the other quarter in New York telling us for whom we may be privileged to vote—a man who by his mere "say-so" turns down a conspicuously eminent representative of that element which is the saving grace of the Democratic Party in this section of the country. Is it not too humiliating to be borne? Weigh the stealing of two or three million dollars by Republican officials in the balance with this cutting under the foundations of Constitutional government in the State by a Democratic boss, and what ought to be the judgment?

Take the personal aspect of it. A police officer or fireman, after twenty years' service, is retired upon an appreciable portion of his yearly pay for life. Yet here we see in this campaign just and learned Judge, who, after twenty-eight years of service valuable to the State, with mind and body unimpaired, cast adrift without recompense, nominally, at least, dishonored by his party, because of his exercise of what is, thank God, an American characteristic, his personal independence, because of his refusal to affiliate with the low-down gimmil-corner element of the Democracy; because a political boss dares to drag his nasty machine to a point which heretofore it has never invaded, and make it operative against the judiciary of the State of New York. This issue it is, Mr. Editor, that has decided me to vote for Theodore Roosevelt, and that accounts for my regret at being, in respect to the Governorship at least, "agin" my old friend, THE TIMES.

O. F. P.
Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1898.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not since THE TIMES smashed the Tweed ring has it done so really great public service as it is now doing in showing why Theodore Roosevelt ought not to be elected. It is almost too self-evident to be worth demonstrating that he is talking through the Gubernatorial nomination for the Presidency. Many years ago Mr. Raymond wrote in THE TIMES, commenting on the plaint of a correspondent that such men as Emerson and Lowell are not elected to the highest offices, that "it is upon the fact that such men are not elected to such offices that the stability and perpetuity of the Republic mainly depend." It is equally certain that we do not wish to go to the other extreme of genius as represented by Mr. Roosevelt. His fresh military environments are an offense to the civilianism by virtue of which, or, rather, by the virtues of which, alone the United States can remain a free country. Among the 15,000,000 voters of the Republic there are an easy million who are naturally the equals of the troops he commanded in Cuba, and by just so much as his militants are overpraised the courage of the average citizen is cheapened; and physical courage should be held, as in fact it is in this country but by sensational papers is not held, a very common possession. Let any one read the very best thing that this man just forty years old ever wrote or said on any subject, whether on a section of "patriotism" or on the Cobden or the Dingley side of tariff, and then read an Arlstotleian little "piece" by W. Q. Gresham which THE TIMES printed on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1890 or 1891, and decide which of the two is the "good" or the "bad" American. Indeed, if the present seeker of the Presidency through the Governorship be the right sort of American, men like Judge Gresham and the late F. A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are simply without standing as such.

Leaving aside his restless championship of the turbulent principle of self-assertion as the maximum bonum of individuals and nations, I go further than THE TIMES and affirm that Theodore Roosevelt, so far as circumstances permit, is personally a tyrant and a firebrand. The tyranny appeared in his insufferable ways of enforcing the Sunday law when he was Police Commissioner here. The firebrand burns in such of his speeches as that wherefrom you quote on the editorial page of to-day. These two traits constitute him one of a type that not only ought not to be elected to public office, but that should be permanently suppressed in the interest of the country. In spite of Mr. Raymond's dictum, hatter Emerson or Lowell than Roosevelt! Either John Bassett Moore or Charles Eliot Norton, not to name a score of others, is worth a whole nationful of Roosevelts.

As to a "defensive" navy which shall be "offensive," let the stirpes Roosevelt remember that the United States comprise (minus our new "colonies") about one-sixteenth of the land area of the globe and about one-twenty-second of its population. During a residence of many years in nearly all parts of Europe I never found a single instance of the depreciation for "discounting") of the inherent physical power of the United States by any intelligent or responsible party or person; neither, until recently, any disposition to antagonize them. Partly as the result of having a weak enemy and a big friend, we did some distinguished things during the brief war now being wound up, and with a year or more of preparation we could repeat them on a big scale without a big friend and against a stronger foe. But if we adopt young Mr. Roosevelt's policy as outlined in his remarks as quoted by you, which would add to a boycott tariff the defense by an offensive navy of a nation which no sane party anywhere dreams, in the statu quo, of attacking militarily, why then the rest of the nations may conclude that "the Republic of Washington and Jefferson," &c., has become a tyrannous and aggressive thief, and they may collectively "line up" against us. And in that circumstance our sixteenth and twenty-second of the globe would not be sufficient to insure us an East or West Indian picnic.

G. J. T. THOMPSON.
New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY CLEAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A good newspaper, a blessing at all times, is of especial value and of peculiar importance at a juncture like the present, where the people of the State are called upon to make a choice over which they will repent or rejoice for the coming two years. THE TIMES has always filled the position of a paper above reproach, and its well-earned reputation, joined to its very apparent ability, will do not a little toward the shaping of results at the polls next month. It has entered the homes of workmen as well as of the professional, and has been as well received by the former as by the latter. THE NEW YORK TIMES has stepped forward a decade of years in hardly as many days.

You have been stating so clearly in your editorials why the support of the people should be given to Mr. Van Wyck, and the address of that candidate as delivered in public leaves so little room for doubt as to the policy of Mr. Van Wyck that there seems but little to add to the story. I agree with you thoroughly in your argument that the people of the State will not and can not be fooled to the extent of longer enduring the chicanery of Republican rule in this State. The facts are plain enough for the most unthinking to grasp. If a schoolboy should be asked to divide $9,000,000 by 450 he would unhesitatingly give the answer as $20,000. And so for every mile of canal there has been spent $20,000. But of the 450 miles but 64 have been completed and 150 received partial attention, so that in the matter of digging out much less than half the length of the canal there has been expended $9,000,000, or about $45,000 per mile. The great Crédit Mobilier built railroads for half as much and stole millions at that.

The prominence that is so absurdly given to the military attributes of Mr. Roosevelt must be annoying to both that gentleman and to his really true friends. He did at San Juan, that which will always find for him a warm spot in the hearts of his fellow-men of to-day, and the page in his country's history that he carved at that time will make his name a household word of the coming generations, but in making that charge he had not one man behind him of whom he could have the least suspicion or mistrust. He knew that he was with them and they were with him. It is hardly so in this campaign. He stands almost alone in the grandeur of his own noble character, but Napoleon was never more alone off the rock of St. Helena than is the Republican candidate for Governor. This same Republican Party, knowing that they cannot elect the man, have taken the desperate step of trying to make the man elect the party.

The poor old ghost of dead and gone free silver is still trotted forth as an argument against a Democratic Governor. The poor old spook can hardly walk and even under the red fire of Republican oratory it fades away and is lost. Go on in your good work, oh TIMES! and help Mr. Van Wyck to the highest office the people of this State have to give.

NICKOLAS NIX.
New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

SETH LOW'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How have the mighty fallen! Truly time and change are busy ever. Seth Low, the erstwhile champion of freedom from boss rule, the candidate for the votes of his fellow-men on a platform which said, above all else, honest government, government for the people, must be government without the bosses, stands before thousands of those fellow-men who gave him their votes but a year ago because they believed in him, believed that he was fearless and uncompromising, not for a brief time, but for always, and tries to tell them why he prefers the Republican boss to the Democratic boss. One year ago he asked the followers of the late Henry George to carry out their lamented leader's work, to aid in securing the great end he [George] had striven so hard for, by voting for him because the two men were analagous and one as regarded killing boss rule. And now he tells the 100,000 or more voters who believed him the very ideal of honest government, and strove to place him where he could carry out those glorious principles, he wants them to give Boss Platt their suffrage in preference to Boss Croker. Does he mean it is all right to be Platt's man in Albany, but all wrong to be so in New York? Does he want to support the boss whose representatives have stolen millions; interfered with personal liberty, thus attacking our Constitution, for political purposes; told us we are a lot of criminals, and when we go to vote a special hireling with a gun and a club must watch to make sure we vote honestly; are we to accept all this just because the boss perpetrated it at Albany instead of at New York, and help elect Mr. Roosevelt, uniform and all, that he may proceed to Albany and "consult with Mr. Platt on all questions affecting the party welfare?" (I may not quote Mr. R. exactly.)

Mr. Low tells us Mr. Van Wyck is Croker's man; perhaps he is. On the other hand, is it not barely possible he is, to-day the same honest, upright, independent man in the discharge of his public duties, looked up to and respected for his sterling qualities and ability sort of a man he was, say, a year ago? Can any man say aught against his long record to-day, and because he is the nominee of his party now, does his standing record of years' making vanish like smoke before the wind? Must we be sure from henceforth and forever he is to no more abide in righteousness and pursue the path which has led him to the enviable place he occupies to-day? Let Mr. Low permit me to quote his own words and remind him that Mr. Van Wyck is the nominee of the party "which gave us such men in its good time as Tilden and Cleveland," which no one has the right to anticipate the surrender of principle the embracing of dishonesty, on the part of the nominee of that party, especially when such nominee brings to the party the spotless record, the clean and able personality, which one can but regard as a guarantee of honest fulfillment of duty in any capacity, which this one brings. Mr. Van Wyck has not, as yet, told us of his intention to consult the boss; true, this does not insure against such consulting in the future; but, in the absence of such expressed intention, we can rightfully place our knowledge of the man's characteristics, which are totally at variance with such a course, against the probability of his doing so; on the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt has distinctly stated his intention to do so, besides approving the scandalous course of the boss the past three years (notwithstanding his declaration some years ago that no man could be an honest official unless wholly independent of the machines of both great parties) in his broad commendation of the present State administration; therefore we do know what to expect from him—if elected.

Mr. Low refers to the party of Cleveland. Surely Cleveland knew no boss; this very fact was one of the prime reasons why he was and is so endeared to the people of this land; his noble services in word and act, services which will go down through history to his lasting honor, have unwavering adherence to the right as he saw it under at times awful strain of mind and body; his grand fearlessness and courage and foresightedness, which time seldom failed to vindicate; all these qualities which make true greatness in the man were, it seems to me, founded on his total freedom and independence of thought and action, his total contempt of any boss' collar, and Mr. Low, after referring to this good, great man, of whom we say "we love him for the enemies he has made," asks us to vote for the man who went to the boss and asked for the nomination, and who promises to consult that boss at all times in the discharge of his official duties—if elected. Of course, the simplest can understand he was required to make that promise on the basis of "value received," as Mr. Low puts it, but it was very, very cruel to compel him to "promise before all the boys and girls," as we used to say in school. I might add that the object of demanding the promise that way when I went to school was to make it as binding as possible, and such a promise generally meant something very valuable was involved—"consistency thou are a jewel."

No, no, Mr. Low, as one of those who worked for you and voted for you, and used to delight in studying your counsel as to a political course, with regret I must look elsewhere for my guidance now, for somehow every time I try to bring myself in line with your present teachings one word invariably blocks the way—retrograding. And there are many of the old company who have fought side by side in the past, who are still "the faithful," to whom a "dollar" is still a "collar." Mr. Low one year ago in an address referred to the statue of Laocoön, saying the two serpents crushing the life out of the father and sons well represented the two political machines "trying to crush out everything like spontaneous political activity among the people," truly a good and apt illustration; but what name did we mentally give one of the serpents as we read his good words? Has the serpent changed his name? Is he less likely to crush now, at opportunity, than he was then? Had we better put him where he can crush more awfully still, or do some crushing ourselves? Pardon my sacrifice of your valuable time, Mr. Editor. Accept my earnest thanks as a long reader of your able paper for all the good it brings me in many ways, and be assured I will be found "in the trenches" all right Nov. 8, along with a few other American voters, in spite of the terrible fact that The Tribune is bound to make Spanigrds of us. Ballots have been known to carry a man further than even broncos can.

W. P. R.
New York, Oct. 20, 1898.

WOULD LIKE TO SEE MR. SCHULZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have the honor to state that the blackguard letter referring to Englishmen as the countrymen of Oscar Wilde (an Irishman, by the way,) which appeared in THE TIMES the other day was shown me by a friend on my arrival in New York on Sunday. I went along yesterday to 16 Exchange Place to see the writer of it, and incidentally to give him as good a thrashing as Kitchener gave the Khalifa a few weeks ago. No such person as Otto Schulz could be found there, or is known there. If the writer will kindly send his real name and address, as below, I shall make it my business and pleasure to call upon him and put him through a course of sprouts that will do him good.

F. WHITAKER.
Hoffman House, New York, Oct. 18, 1898.

No one of the name of Otto Schulz could be found at 16 Exchange Place, nor did the employes of the building know of any such man. There was a letter for him yesterday in the letter box in the building, and the envelope bore the business card of P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., 35 South William Street. On inquiries being made at the office of that firm, Mr. Dietlin, who is there, said he had written the letter to Schulz. He had read Schulz's letter in THE TIMES on Sunday, and it pleased him very much. He wrote him, expressing some of his sentiments, which Mr. Dietlin said were also his own, as he was a Frenchman.

When Mr. Dietlin was told that Mr. Whitaker of the Hoffman House was looking for Schulz to give him a thrashing, Mr. Dietlin said: "I do not know who Mr. Schulz is, and never saw him, but I am a Frenchman and am thoroughly in accord with what he says about the British, and I voice his sentiments. If Mr. Whitaker wishes to take me up in Schulz's place and try to give me a thrashing I will accommodate him. Tell him he will always find me in this office during business hours. I'll be pleased to see him."

France's Alsacian Defenders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the astonishing letter of that eloquent defender of France, with the strikingly German name of Otto Schultz, published in Sunday's TIMES, permit me to call attention to the curious fact that the most enthusiastic and patriotic "Frenchmen" are Alsacians. "Monsieur" Schultz, whom one would feel much more disposed to call "Meinherr" Schultz, styles himself a Frenchman of Alsace, and he certainly makes a very dashing, though untenable, attack upon England and an equally eloquent defense of France. But why, oh why, should he not be proud of belonging to the great German race, instead of trying to pass himself off as "Frenchman?" The Alsacians, as everybody knows, have not a drop of French blood in their veins, but are Germans in race, in appearance, in character, in their cognomens, in temperament, and in language, and yet they are almost always anxious to be regarded as Frenchmen! They speak French with an accent overpoweringly German, and before the war of 1870 were treated with ridicule by the real French, who called them "Têtes Carrées," or "Square Heads," an appellation which the witty French thought to be singularly descriptive of the Alsacian style of beauty.

Statisticians tell us that the French race has been diminishing since 1870, and that large numbers of Germans and Italians have, since the Franco-German war, settled in France, where they are superseding the expiring native race; but, nevertheless, there are still plenty of real Frenchmen left to supply France with defenders, without necessitating the intervention of the pseudo-French of Alsace.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

The Dreyfus Case and France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having read the opinion of an Alsacian in a letter addressed to your esteemed journal, a letter which has been republished in the Courrier des Etas-Unis, I cannot resist the temptation to express the opinion of another Alsacian—myself.

Without following Otto Schulz's learned discourse concerning battles on land and sea gained by French Generals and Admirals, common sense clearly teaches me that every good Frenchman should have at heart and for principle that the greatest battles to be gained to-day are those which are based on justice exposed to light, brilliant inasmuch as it is clear and comprehensible—and pornographs are only those who cannot support justice pure and simple. I understand that the greatest masters may be criticised, but from this step to insulting and denying them the right of citizens in the country which had the honor of producing them there is a limit beyond which no one should venture.

As to Judas Iscariot, to whom Mr. Schulz dares to compare Capt. Dreyfus, it seems to me that before going so far he ought to have consulted deeply his Alsacian conscience and asked himself if, after having heard one of the principal witnesses in this unfortunate affair, Col. Henry, to proclaim himself a forger, to ask himself again, what risk there could be for France by exposing the documents to the light of day and by verifying them, not behind closed doors, but in open court, and finally do away with this phantom of international complications, which are threatened, would be seen to arise, and once more to ask himself if these gropings in the dark do not indicate fear or the means to hide real guilty ones. But, at any rate, however this affair be terminated, whether the Cour de Cassation orders the revision or not, the civilized world has already revised the procès Dreyfus in his favor, and as long as it is not revised in France one will always have the right, unfortunately, to say "Pauvre France."

BOURCARD HAAS.
Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1898.

AGUINALDO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What little we know of Aguinaldo comes to us from the reports of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt. He is doubtless a Mestizo by birth, and belongs to that portion of the population of the Philippine Islands by far the best of all. On all occasions he has shown himself friendly, considerate, and ready to accept advice and suggestions from the Admiral and the General. It is well known that if the American land and naval forces had not been quite so rapid Aguinaldo would alone have captured Manila and the Island of Luzon entire. This man commands an army of 30,000 men, capable of a speedy increase to 60,000 if needed. This army is kept in rigorous discipline and order, and is by no means a barbarian horde of rabble. He holds 9,000 Spanish prisoners, whom he treats according to the laws of war, with all humanity. He certainly has a fair comprehension of our own system of government, can quote the Declaration of Independence, and understands perfectly that liberty is not license, and law and order are the essentials of liberty of a people. Now, a man like this who can organize and appoint an Embassy to the United States Government and to the commission at Paris is very far from being a barbarian. The members of this Embassy in Washington conducted themselves with modesty, dignity, and the full observance of diplomatic propriety. What their reception may be before the Commissioners in Paris we cannot tell, but they should be received with respect and consideration.

Aguinaldo is not quite a hero in our eyes, though he doubtless is in those of the Mestizos of the archipelago. For years he has carried on an insurrection against the tyranny of Spain successfully. If he chooses to assume a few pompous trappings and sonorous titles, and by so doing can strengthen his authority over his men and maintain the splendid discipline and obedience in his rude army, why should he not? It is what Kings and Generals still do in civilized countries.

If the commission at Paris should wisely decide to abandon all claims upon the Philippine Islands outside of Luzon, they might well leave Aguinaldo to settle it with the Spaniards. If Spain could not hold Luzon against him, with all her army on a footing, how can she hold the rest of the group when Aguinaldo holds 9,000 of them prisoners and the American camp holds 4,000? It is said that Sagasta himself declared that without Manila and Luzon the rest of the archipelago would be worthless to Spain. Our own forces hold all the forts, arsenals, and military and naval defenses and munitions of war. Aguinaldo has possession, and that is nine-tenths of the law; he is always ready to receive advice and counsel, and his army, thoroughly native, can live and thrive on the fruits and products of the islands. That Spain can send a new army there with the necessary munitions of war, clothing, and provisions to feed and preserve that army in the face of Aguinaldo's forces, is absolutely absurd. Without Luzon the case is hopeless for Spain. Let Spain settle with Aguinaldo in her own way, and our Government need give itself no anxiety about the result. Aguinaldo will take care of that, and any long or acrimonious debate about the Philippines is useless and unnecessary. It is understood that Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt desire to retain the Island of Luzon. Clearly a part of the island would be worse than useless.

Nor need there be any anxiety or difficulty as to the kind of government to plant in Luzon. That island should be regarded simply as a military garrison, and exclusively under military and martial law, under the absolute control of the Military Governor. There should be no dual Government in Luzon, or Puerto Rico, or Hawaii. Let Luzon, at any rate, fall under the absolute and undivided jurisdiction of the Military Commandant. Military courts and military government has for 300 years held these people, and they are accustomed to it. It is the only kind of government for Luzon that can be counted upon as just and humane.

Aguinaldo looms up a most portentous figure out of the remote East. Not only the commission of Paris, but the Governments of Spain and the United States must make an account and reckoning with Aguinaldo, whatever may be the outcome. It is a most fortunate thing that such a man has been found in the Philippine Islands to advance the easy settlement of the complications of Spain and the United States.

F. A. ROE.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1898.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

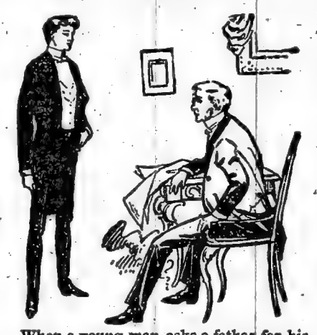

When a young man asks a father for his daughter's hand in marriage, if the father is a wise one, he thinks of one thing equally as important as the young man's morals, social and business standing and intelligence. A young man who suffers from ill-health has no right to marry until his health is restored. To do so is to commit a crime against the human race. While all diseases may not be directly inherited, the constitutional tendency to acquire them is inherited. If a man is a consumptive, the chances are that his children will have weak, undersized lungs, and a predisposition to acquire the same disease.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week, on the anniversaries of their weddings, to

Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell B. Van Rensselaer (Miss Isabelle Mason) Oct. 23, 1884,

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph de Bary (Miss Smith) Oct. 25, 1870,

Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards (Miss Waterbury) Oct. 25,

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Kernochan of Paris (Miss Winthrop) Oct. 27, 1868,

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Budd (Miss Harriman) Oct. 27, 1891,

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson (Miss Embler) Oct. 28, 1875,

Mr. and Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Constable (Miss Josephine Halsey),

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post (Miss de Trobriand) Oct. 28, 1875,

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller (Miss McKeever) Oct. 28, 1885,

Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearsall Field (Miss Townsend) Oct. 28,

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker (Miss Payson) Oct. 28, 1890,

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Whittaker (Miss Bird) Oct. 29,

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Outerbridge (Miss Ethel Boyd) Oct 29, 1891,

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury Curtis (Miss Marion Hare) Oct. 29, 1890,

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Talcott (Miss Frank Vanderbilt Crawford) Oct. 28, 1890,

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay (Miss Clara Wright of Baltimore) on their silver wedding, Oct. 28, 1873.

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While the Winter season proper will not really begin until the opening of the annual Horse Show at the Madison Square Garden, on Monday, Nov. 14, the advance gun will be fired on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 4, when the auction sale of boxes for the show will be held as usual in the Assembly Room of the Garden at 3:30 P. M. Many people will come into town from the suburbs for this occasion, for although the bidding at this advance sale is confined exclusively to the stockholders and members of the association, there is always keen interest in the affair, and many women, particularly those who have authorized members to bid for them, like to be present to consult with and advise their agents. With the general feeling that the Winter is to be an exceptionally lively one, and after the long depression of the Summer, it is probable that the Horse Show boxes will bring higher premiums and prices than during the last two years, and that there will be a sharp rivalry for the best positions. The allotment of reserved seats to those members who have made application for the same will be made on Nov. 8, and applications will be received up to Nov. 5.

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The rules governing the entrance and judging of the horses for this year's show are to be much more stringent than formerly, and the competition will be very sharp for some of the best prizes. It is too early as yet, of course, to predict what the social complexion of the show will be. It is undoubtedly true that there was a falling off in social interest and attendance at the show the last two seasons, but there were several causes that may have led to this seeming waning of the event in fashionable favor, and there is a general impression now prevalent to the effect that the Horse Show of 1898 will revive its old-time prestige and popularity.

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Mr. Charles E. Barney, who is in charge of the arrangements for the portrait exhibition which is to open on Dec. 14 at the Academy of Design in aid of the Orthopedic Hospital, is still at Southampton, and will not return to town until to-morrow, so that the definite arrangements for the show are not yet known. There has been a general impression that the show had been abandoned, but such is not the case, and Mr. Barney will immediately begin active work upon the arrangements. Some of the best-known of New York's portrait painters have received requests during the past fortnight to send in some of their recent work, and it is safe to say that the exhibition, which is to be composed of portraits of men and children, as well as of women, will be the most interesting and instructive of its kind ever held in New York. The hospital should benefit very materially from it. Mr. Barney will have to aid him a committee of well-known men and women, and there will be few really good portraits in New York and neighboring cities the owners of which will not be asked to display them at this exhibition. Tea will be served on certain afternoons during the progress of the exhibition, and every effort will be made to make the affair a social as well as a popular public success. An admission fee of $5 will be charged on the opening day. The two portrait exhibitions that have previously been held at the Academy were both more successful than their projectors had anticipated, and now after the lapse of two years, and with the number of new portraits painted here during that time by such artists as Carolus Duran, Madrazo, Chartran, de la Gandara, and others, and with the prevailing interest in portraiture, there will be an amount of curiosity to see the exhibition which should bring to it large attendance and consequent goodly receipts.

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Many people are coming in town for the wedding at St. Thomas's Church tomorrow afternoon of Mr. Harold Herman Baring and Miss Marie Churchill. The bride will wear a heavy white satin dress trimmed in duchesse and old point lace belonging to her mother. Her tulle veil will be caught to her hair with natural orange blossoms. Her ornaments will be the diamond collar presented to her by Miss Muriel Baring, sister of the groom, and also the string of pearls, two yards in length, the gift of her fiancé. She will carry a large bouquet of white orchids. The maid of honor, Miss Muriel Baring, will wear cream lace over satin of the same shade, and a picture hat to match, trimmed with ostrich tips. Her bouquet will be composed of pink orchids. The church will be handsomely decorated for the occasion with tropical palms and white chrysanthemums. Over the entrance of the chancel will be an arch composed of these flowers. At short intervals on each side of the main aisle there will be torchlike pedestals, each holding a growing plant, surrounded by chrysanthemums. The columns will be decorated with Alabama smilax. At the reception the bridal couple will stand in the back drawing room of Mr. Churchill's residence, in West Fifty-first Street, under a bower composed entirely of tropical palms. The mantel and other portions of the room will hold vases containing American Beauty roses. The front drawing room will be decorated with pink chrysanthemums and palms. The hall decorations will be entirely of green and white. During the ceremony there will be vocal and instrumental music. Mr. and Mrs. Baring will leave after the wedding for a two weeks' trip on a private car of Mr. Henry Shoemaker of Philadelphia, the use of which has been given them by Mr. Shoemaker for their honeymoon trip. They will sail for Europe on Nov. 16.

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The list of weddings still to come grows larger every day. The Rev. Herbert Stanley Smith and Miss Edith Gallaudet, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, and a sister of Mrs. Alexander Shaw, will be married on Tuesday afternoon in St. Ann's Church. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the father of the bride, and the Rev. E. K. Smith, the father of the bridegroom. The maid of honor will be Miss Mabel Shaw of Staten Island, a niece of the bride, who is to marry George L. Myers. The best man will be Mr. Charles M. McIlvaine, and the ushers, Messrs. Munson G. Shaw, George L. Myers, Charles G. Trumbull of Philadelphia, Warren B. Banks, Frank D. Mead, and the Rev. Mr. Sargent.

***

Mr. Louis Greenleaf and Miss Margaret Adams will have a chrysanthemum wedding at Lenox on Tuesday. The scheme of color of the decorations will be white and yellow, and just now the chrysanthemums in the greenhouses in Lenox are at their best. The wedding guests are already beginning to gather in Lenox, and more are expected on Monday. Mr. Thatcher Adams has engaged a number of rooms at Curtis's Hotel for the relatives of the bride, and some of the guests will be entertained by him and by Mrs. William Adams, mother of the bride. Mrs. Richard G. Greenleaf will also have a small house party. Mr. Adams has also very generously placed his country house Bel Air at the disposal of Mrs. Adams, and the wedding reception will be held there. The bride will be given away by Mr. Adams, and in the bridal party will be six bridesmaids and six ushers whose names have already been published in this column. The feminine members of the Lenox colony are interested in the trousseau, which was secured in Paris, and the wedding gown is said to be rarely beautiful. A string orchestra has been secured to play at the reception, and Sherry will serve the luncheon. The music at the church will be especially elaborate, and Choirmaster Witherspoon is now busy in making up the programmes.

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Miss Helen Menzies Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mumford Kelley of this city, will be married to Mr. Edward Payson Hatch, second, on Wednesday afternoon next, Oct. 26, at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. A reception for the families and intimate friends of the bride and groom at the country home of the bride will follow the ceremony. Miss Anne Kelley of Chicago will be maid of honor, and Mr. David Arthur McKinlay best man. The ushers will be Messrs. Frederic H. Hatch, James C. Johnston, George R. Preston, Augustus N. Hand, Duncan C. Preston, and Albert B. Ashford.

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Wednesday will also bring the wedding in Berne, Switzerland, of Baron von Giskra and Miss Helen King, daughter of the late John A. King, and Oct. 29 Mr. William Hills and Miss Florence Bayard will be married in Wilmington, Del., and Mr. Robert Wilder Bush of Boston and Miss Caroline C. Cooke, daughter of Mr. Jay Cooke, Jr., will be married in St. James's Church, Philadelphia. Nov. 1 will bring the wedding at Grace Church chantry, in this city, of Mr. John Sargent and Miss Constance Carryl, daughter of Mr. George Carryl. Washington is to have a large and fashionable wedding on Nov. 5, when M. Henri de Sibour and Miss Rita Clagett, a niece of Mrs. Ethan Allen of this city, are to be married at the residence of the bride's mother.

***

There will be a golden wedding in this city on Nov. 8—that of Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, which will be celebrated at their residence, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. A special car will carry a number of representative New Yorkers to New Haven, Conn., to the wedding of Miss George Xavier McLenahan and Miss Caroline Duer, a daughter of Mr. Denning Duer. Miss Duer was a bridesmaid at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Duer, now Mrs. Carrol Harvey, last month.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have issued cards printed in silver, which read as follows: "Mr and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay request the pleasure of Mr. ——'s company at supper Friday evening, Oct. 28, at 9:30 o'clock. Silver wedding, 603 Madison Avenue." Mr. Howard C. Smith, a son of Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, and Miss Katharine Moen, a daughter of Mr. Edward C. Moen, 308 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be married on Oct. 26. The wedding of Miss Mabel Gordon, daughter of Gen. W. W. Gordon, and the Hon. Roland Leigh, son of Lord Leigh of England, will take place in Christ Church, Savannah, on Oct. 29. The Very Rev. Dean Leigh of Hereford, England, will perform the ceremony. Dean Leigh is an uncle of the bridegroom. Miss Gordon met her fiancé in Europe two years ago.

***

Miss Elizabeth M. Cleveland, daughter of Dr. Clement Cleveland, who is to marry Dr. Robert G. Meade, Sing Sing, N. Y., in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, at noon on Nov. 9, has selected as her bridesmaids Miss Mabel Drake, Miss Elsie Homans, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Elizabeth Stillman, Miss Frances La Farge, Miss Sarah Thompson, Miss Rosalie Starr, Miss Dora Havemeyer, and Miss Ethel Davies. Two little girls, Miss Dorothea Davenport, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Emily Mayer, will be flower girls. Dr. Meade's best man will be Mr. Lewis Starr and the ushers will be Messrs. Harry Cleveland, brother of the bride; Charles Cleveland, her cousin; Frank Mills, William Maclay, Calvert Brewer, Irwin Garfield, E. H. Childs, Acosta Nichols, Charles Pinkerton, and Henry Sanford. This wedding, owing to both bride and bridegroom being in mourning, will be a very quiet one, and there will be no following reception.

Miss Annie Lorraine Wheeler, daughter of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, and Mr. Gilbert Robert Livingston will be married on Nov. 1. The wedding is to be private, only the immediate family and friends being invited, but a large reception will follow directly after the ceremony. The young couple will leave early in December for Florida, where Mr. Livingston has his Winter home.

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The attendants at the wedding of Mr. William Floyd and Miss Elizabeth R. Wells, a daughter of Mr. Lawrence Wells, which will be celebrated at the Church of the Ascension on Nov. 9, will be Miss Julia Wells, as maid of honor, and Miss Anne Turner, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Lily H. Wells of Charleston, Miss Lydia Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Sarah Cole, and Miss Elvina Neeser, as bridesmaids. The best man will be Mr. Edward W. Crosby. Another wedding of Nov. 9 will be that of Mr. Maitland Fuller Griggs and Miss Carolyn Lee, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mrs. William H. Lee, the bride's grandmother, who lives in Hartford, Conn., will give the young couple a reception after the ceremony at the Buckingham Hotel.

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Mr. George Caspar Kellogg will be married to Miss Grace Vernon Olyphant, daughter of Mr. Robert Morrison Olyphant, in the South Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 10. Miss Anna V. Olyphant will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Amy G. Olyphant, Miss Elvina Richard, Miss Luisita Leland, and Miss Ursula Morgan. Mr. Henry T. Kellogg will be the best man. Mr. William Fahnestock will also be married on Nov. 10, to Miss Julia Goetchius, at St. Bartholomew's.

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A large wedding of the coming month will be that of Mr. Frederic Prime Delafield and Miss Elsie Barber, daughter of Mr. Charles G. Barber, in Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at noon. Miss Helen Barber will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Emily Delafield, Grace Henop, Julia Clark, and Cornelia Robb. Mr. Delafield's attendants will be Mr. Benjamin Gould as best man; Frederic Carey, John Bouvier, Donn Barber, Lewis L. Delafield, Seymour Cromwell, and Winslow Whitman, as ushers.

At the wedding of Mr. Calvin Burr of Auburn, N. Y., and Miss Mabel Langdon Hayden, which will take place in Mr. Hayden's beautiful apartments in the Navarro in December, the decorations will be Christmas-like in flavor, and will consist of evergreens, holly, and mistletoe.

***

The first of the December weddings will be that of Mr. John R. Livermore and Miss Josephine Brooks, on Dec. 6. Mr. Allison Wright Post and Miss Katherine Beeckman Hoppin have chosen Dec. 15 for their wedding day, and will be married in the Brick Church at noon on that date. Miss Esther Hoppin will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Lena Morton, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Ethel Phelps, Miss Alice Post, and Miss Lois Swann of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Otis Post, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. James Appleton, Edwin A. Lewis, Willis Reese, Thornton Warren, and Arthur Turnbull, and the bride's brother, G. Beeckman Hoppin, who is now with his regiment at Santiago, but who, it is hoped, will return in time for his sister's marriage.

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Miss Estello Spencer Schuyler, a daughter of Mr. Spencer Schuyler of this city, and who is now with her father in London, is to be married there next month to a wealthy young Englishman, who has a large country estate in Essex, a large steam yacht, and a racing stable. Miss Schuyler met her fiancé in England last Summer. Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith, formerly Miss Bertha Barnes of Chicago, and who is an intimate friend of Miss Schuyler, is going over for her wedding. Miss Schuyler was one of Mrs. Smith's bridesmaids at the latter's wedding.

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There is much disappointment felt at Newport that the appropriation of $40,000 for the new esplanade on the south side of the harbor has been almost entirely expended, and that it is now found that an appropriation of at least $50,000 will be necessary to complete the work. There is little chance that Newport's taxpayers will be willing to spend this amount on the work, so that the hope of an esplanade is now a faint one.

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The controversy between ex-Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island and the Newport fishermen, who claim that he has violated the so-called fishermen's rights in the erection of his new villa and sea wall at the foot of Ledge Road, has reached an acute stage, and it now looks as if ex-Gov. Lippitt would be obliged to remove a portion of the sea wall he has built there. New villas are being erected at Newport for Mrs. E. H. G. Slater and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs on the cliffs, and Mr. William Starr Miller on the Ocean Drive. The Oelrichs villa will be three stories high, and will be built of brick, with white marble trimmings. There will be several verandas on the lower and second floors. The ballroom of the house is to be finished in white and gold, and will be one of the handsomest, when completed, in Newport. On the lower floor there will be a large dining hall, library, and study, and a large hallway like those in old English houses. The apartments on the second floor will be eight in number, and there are to be a number of bathrooms. The broad stairways of the house are to be of black walnut. Mr. Oliver Belmont is having many alterations made in the interior of Belcourt, and is building a number of new apartments in the house. There is nothing new in the Ocean House matter, and there is a rumor that if Mr. Barbey does not rebuild on the site of the burned house, a new and magnificent modern hotel will be erected on the ocean front beyond Easton's Beach.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will remain at the Breakers at Newport until Thanksgiving, after which they will go to Europe, and there remain until late Spring, when they will return to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, it is said at Newport, are anxious to purchase the Astor villa, Beaulieu. Work on the villa for Mr. William H. Scott, on Carroll and Ruggles Avenues, has already begun. Mrs. Paul Dahlgren has taken the Wildes cottage on Kay Street, Newport for the Winter.

***

Music lovers at Lenox attended the production of Liza Lehman's song cycle, "In a Persian Garden," which was successfully given on Thursday morning at the Assembly Room in Sedgwick Hall. The occasion afforded all of the young women in Lenox an opportunity to display some very pretty gowns. The audience was a brilliant one, and the affair was a great success. Mr. Victor Beigel had charge of the arrangements, and proved himself to be a most capable conductor, playing all of the piano music with rare skill. All of the singers who took part in the production in New York were present. Mrs. Ford, well known in Cleveland, came on from that city this week, especially to take part in the production. Miss Margaret Hall, alto; Mr. MacKenzie Gordon, tenor, and Mr. Edward Bushnell were the artists who appeared with Miss Ford. Mr. Gordon was especially well received, as he has sung in the Berkshires before while visiting at the country house of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, in Pittsfield.

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Some of the Lenox cottagers have closed their houses in that delightful Autumn resort, and have returned to town. They will, however, run up to Lenox for a day or two in order to attend the weddings of the late Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven left Lenox rather earlier than usual. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis, Miss Eloise Davis, and Mr. J. Edward Davis are numbered among the departures of the week. Major and Mrs. Mallery have also closed their Lenox house.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have fallen victims to the golf craze. It is rather too far for them to drive down to the Lenox Golf Club when they feel inclined to go around the links from the Whitney place, where they are staying, far up on October Mountain. They have made arrangements to lay a nine-hole course of their own on October Mountain. James L. Douglass, the professional of Westborough, L. I., has the matter in charge, and has been at the Whitney place this week laying out the grounds. The land at the east of the lodge will be used for the golf course, on a plateau at the summit of the mountain, running back toward the little town of Washington, Mass. As the course will not be ready until next season, this would indicate that the Harry Payne Whitneys intend to return to Lenox next year. Mr. William C. Whitney, the owner of the place, has not been in Lenox at all this season, owing to the illness of his wife.

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The next meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which is to take place on Wednesday evening next, promises to be a lively one, owing to the fact that there will be then an attempt made to pass an amendment to the club's constitution, raising the annual dues from $25 to $50. As the New York Yacht Club has one of the largest sinking funds of any New York club, and as it has no Summer clubhouse and only a small city clubhouse, without any particular facilities, there is much feeling among the rank and file of the members over the proposition to raise the dues. It is also felt that the club hardly gives enough to its members during the year to justify it in raising its dues. During the past year, in particular, there were no June or Autumn regattas and no annual cruise. This was owing to the war excitement, but those members who argue against the proposed increase of dues point to the fact that the club only gave its members one extra benefit during the year—namely, the steamboat which they furnished on the day of the naval review, when the victorious American fleet returned from Cuban waters. These members also urge that many men who now belong to the club because the annual dues are small will give up their membership if they are taxed double the amount. Notwithstanding the feeling of the club members in general against the proposed doubling of the dues, it is likely that this will take place, as only the yacht owners in the club are allowed to vote. These comprise the wealthiest element in the club, who will not be affected by the increase and who will probably therefore vote for it.

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Among those who are settling themselves for the Winter in town are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. They have leased the Coles house, 677 Fifth Avenue, which is next door to the residence of Levi P. Morton. This is the house which for some years has been occupied by the City Club. It is somewhat old-fashioned in plan and is remarkable for a very wide hall, and stairway and rooms with lofty ceilings. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crosby who have been living at Colorado Springs for three years, will be at 122 Thirty-fourth Street for the Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Rutherfurd are the guests of Mr. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant on Stuyvesant Square. Mr. Rutherfurd has improved in health.

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Mr. Howard E. Case, who now lives in Paris, but who is a member of the Calumet Club of this city, and who makes periodical trips to New York, has just completed a journey by coach which has excited the admiration of the lovers of the road. Mr. Case took a party of friends, among whom were some well-known fashionable women and men of this city, from Paris to Brussels. His guests left him to go to Homburg, and he returned alone on the coast of Belgium and France, and thence through Normandy and back to Paris. The party traveled only twenty miles a day, and the trip was through one of the most picturesque countries imaginable. The rests were at quaint wayside inns, and many interesting old towns were visited. Frank Howlett, the son of the famous coaching instructor of Paris, accompanied the party, and has just published a diary of the trip. This is amusing, and in parts has an unconscious humorous flavor, due to the naïvete of the writer. The trip took two months to accomplish and the party started from Paris on the Fourth of July. The guests were Mrs. George Ingraham, the wife of Judge Ingraham of this city, and Mrs. Bacon of Lenox, who is well known in New York society; a Mr. and Mrs. W. Payne, Mr. Sandford Pomeroy of the Union Club, and Mr. George Goetz.

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The first stop was at Moux, and then followed a succession of inns, of which Mr. Howlett says: "Very expensive, good fare, but beds not too clean." At Dormians there is an entry: "Luncheon picnic fashion on the road. Tied horses to trees with nosebags." Then the hills around Epernay and the miles of green vineyards were reached. There Mr. Howlett says that "Road was very heavy. Too much for switchback. Each side of the road planted with cherry trees. Visited cellars, which cover eighteen kilos, and contain 60,000,000 bottles of champagne." On July 10 there is the following entry: "Rheims. Inspected the cathedral. Mr. Pomeroy leaves. Good." On the 12th there was another picnic, and at Charleville the party "went for a drive and had tea in the woods, which was found very enjoyable." At Namur there was some delicious Burgundy, and 625f. duty had to be paid on the frontier for the coach.

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Brussels was reached on the 23d and the entry in the diary is laconic: "Hotel Bellevue. The stables and coachhouses are under the royal church. The King generally goes the back way by the stables when going to church." Waterloo was visited, and Mr. Howlett remarks: "Struck oil—English ale on draught in pint pots." The party broke up on Aug. 3, "with general shaking of hands." Mr. Case continued the trip alone back to Paris. The host, it seems, did not tool the coach, but an English driver named Richard Moore. Mr. Howlett concludes his brochure with the statement that "Mr. H. E. Case is an enthusiastic coaching man. Although personally unable to drive, he is extremely fond of being driven. He has just left the Gay City for a trip around the world, and on his return I believe that it is his intention to have a series of lessons in coach driving. He is a pleasant companion and belongs to that type of genial host which, unfortunately, is fast becoming extinct." At the end of the tour Mr. Case presented each of his servants with a valuable double-case gold watch, with suitable inscriptions and initials."

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Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., is still quite ill from the effects of the Puerto Rico campaign. Mr. Arden Morris Robbins, who was so ill at the same place, is on the road to recovery. Mr. Joseph Jenkins Lee of the Rough Riders has been passing the Autumn at the family homestead, near Knoxville, Md., in hopes of recuperating. He will go to the mountains of Central New York before he returns to the city.

The news that Foxhall Keene will return to polo has been hailed with delight by all the lover of this sport. Mr. William Thorne, who is one of the crack players at Pau, where he has been living for the last three years, will return in the Spring, in time for some match games. In consequence of which the officers of the Westchester Polo Club, who have come to some understanding with the officers of the Country Club, will raise the surface of the polo grounds eighteen inches.

Mr. "Larry" Waterbury, another of the crack players, sailed for Europe some weeks ago, and while abroad he will play at Biarritz and Pau.

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Letters from the Hot Springs say that the golf tournament of the past week was very successful. A dance was given there last night in honor of the visiting golfers.

The prominent New York arrivals at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., during the past week were Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and family, Miss Aymar, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and the Misses Brooks, Mr. J. H. Alexandre and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mr. C. F. McKim, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Mr. F. O. Beech, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind. From Philadelphia: Mrs. Casper Wister, Mr. Charles Howell, Miss Clark, Mr. N. B. Warden, Mr. C. Warden, Mrs. Warden, Miss Warden, and Mr. J. Donnell and family.

SOCIETY NOTE.

The managers of the Riverside Day Nursery will hold a bazaar and sale at the Hotel Majestic on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 2 and 3 for the benefit of that charity.

For making fine cake for five o'clock teas, luncheons and receptions,
CLEVELAND'S
BAKING POWDER
has no equal.—It's pure and sure.

AN OPEN-AIR HORSE SHOW

One to be Held Annually Planned by Prominent Horsemen.

CROWDS AT SUBURBAN CLUB

Steeplechases Have Been Arranged For by the Genesee and Meadow Brook Hunting Men.

A movement is on foot among a number of prominent horsemen of this city to give annually an open-air horse show on Manhattan Field, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and a meeting for organization was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday night. It was decided to lease the grounds for three years and to give an open-air show annually, afternoons and evenings, by electric light, one week in May. Among those who have agreed to take an active and financial interest in the association are George J. Gould, F. C. Stevens, Eben D. Jordan, P. F. Collier, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Albert C. Bostwick, A. J. Nutting, T. Suffern Tailer, C. S. Baker, Howard Willetts, George B. Hulme, E. V. R. Thayer, O. S. Cockey, and Willis J. Best. The show is to be conducted on the highest plane and will cater equally to the amateur and the professional element, in the way of classes, and will aim to be not only a social function, but an affair of much attractiveness, at popular prices. Every afternoon and evening there will be some special equestrian event of a spectacular character, which will be an innovation upon horse show programmes. It is possible also that an open-air show may be held in Brooklyn next October, in which many of those interested in the New York open-air show will take part.

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In these bright days of the Indian Summer the attractive clubhouse of the Suburban Club is at the pinnacle of its popularity. The horsemen enjoy the drive up to the place, for there is usually a chance for a brush on the way up. The attendance last Sunday was large, and if the roads are in good shape to-day old Felix, the club steward, will have his hands full. Phillips Phoenix drove out behind a pair of trotters, as did his brother, Lloyd Phoenix. W. M. Fleiss drove out with D. S. and F. A. Hammond. D. S. Hammond is driving in the Park and on the Speedway a handsome stallion which will be entered in the Madison Square Garden Horse Show. C. Vanderbilt Cross, fresh from Hot Springs, Va., was also one of those present.

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The harness meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, which closed at Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday, was pursued by bad weather, which necessitated a delay of five days, but, in spite of this big handicap, the officials succeeded in getting through with the big programme only two days behind time. This was accomplished only by racing from 10 A. M. until dark, and never were a set of officials more thankful for a meeting's close than were those at Lexington on Tuesday night. The running of the Futurity and the Transylvania made the star events of the meeting, but there were other things in connection with the meeting that were worthy of attention. The 2:04 pace was a painful surprise to the backers of the black stallion Directly, who, after winning the first heat, had to play second fiddle to Anaconda, whose three heats in 2:04½, 2:05¼, and 2:06¾, over a not very fast track at the end of a long season, stamps him as one of the greatest campaigners of this or any other year. The valuable Walnut Hall Stake, with its beautiful silver cup, presented by L. V. Harkness of this city, went in straight heats to that clever four-year-old colt Nico, by Arion, though he did not have to go within two seconds of his record. This is the last time this season the son of Arion will be seen in a race, and it still leaves his position as a first-class racer undetermined, but the general consensus of opinion is that he is a greater horse than he has yet shown. Geers achieved a double triumph in the 2:08 pace and the West Stakes. In the former he defeated Directly and a big field with Lady of the Manor, and in the latter he drove The Abbot to victory in straight heats defeating Laid, Bingen, Eagle Flanagan, and Georgiana. The second heat was in 2:08. These two races prove that the great reinsman has been able to keep this pair on edge to the end of a long season, and thus defeat horses with far faster records. In spite of rain and postponements, the meeting was a great sporting success, and supplied its full quota of the notable events of the year.

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Geneseo is one of the chief fox hunting centres of the country, and its residents are sportsmen of the best type, who consider no pleasure greater than that of following the hounds to a good run. The chief sporting event of the year is the Horse Show and steeplechases given each year by the Genesee Valley Hunt. Saturday, Oct. 29, is the date chosen and the events will be decided as usual on the Big Tree Farm, Geneseo, N. Y. The committee in charge are Craig Wadsworth, Julian G. Buckley, and William Littauer. The programme consists of eight events, as follows: Light weight green hunters, heavy weight green hunters, light weight qualified hunters, heavy weight qualified hunters, thoroughbred hunters, farmers' class, farmers' flat race, and farmers' steeplechase.

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The Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association, which has for its object the promotion of cross-country sport, will hold its Autumn meeting Tuesday, (Election Day,) Nov. 8, at the farm of William C. Whitney, Westburg, L. I. The programme consists of five events. All save one, the open steeplechase, are limited to gentlemen riders. The first race will be for the Mackay Cup, for hunt teams, a steeplechase open to teams of two, entered from any recognized hunt, about three miles flagged over a natural country. This will be followed by an open steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, at five pounds under the scale, about two miles and a half over a regulation course. A steeplechase open to registered hunters at five pounds above the scale, about three miles flagged over a natural country; a steeplechase, post entries, for qualified hunters that have never won a steeplechase or hurdle race, about three miles over a natural country, and a flat race open to registered hunters, one mile on the flat, complete the programme.

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The office of the National Trotting Association sends out the following circular: "The bay gelding that has been starting in slow classes in Vermont and New Hampshire under the name Norval M. has been identified by the National Trotting Association as the expelled horse Tar Tartar, 2:13¼, alias Little Joker. This horse is owned by P. Grover of Moravia, N. Y. While in the New England States Grover assumed the alias Ladd, while his driver, Charles or Jack Hatch, called himself F. H. Howe."

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American owners are fairly well represented in the Grand Prize of Paris, to be run at the Paris Summer meeting 1900, to which entries closed Sept. 13. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has nominated the following: Br. c. Villebon, by Fripon-Oolah; ch. c. Courrier, by Fripon—Courisande; ch. c. Mohican, by Fripon—Gretna; b. c. Indigo, by Fripon-Ildico; br. c. Deer Slayer, by Fripon-Darya; ch. c. Valiant, by Stuart-Dolinka; ch. f. Gloriana, by Fripon-Glencoyne; br. f. Mayflower, by Fripon-Daisy; b. f. Carmita, by Fripon-Cleola; b. f. Bella Vista, by Fripon-Vestabella; ch. f. Clorinda, by Stuart-Pavanne; ch. f. Priscilla, by Stuart-Pontchartrain; ch. f. Martha Washington, by The Bard-Kitty Koerber. Mr. J. S. Curtis is represented by the b. or br. c. Lammas, by Candlemas-Pride of Kingston, and Mr. John Daly, by ch. c. by His Highness-Vage; ch. c. His Highness-Nettie; b. c. by His Highness-Early Blossom; b. c. by His Highness-Miss Longstreet.

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Following are extra prizes for the coming Horse Show at Madison Square Garden: Offered by the Association—Class 115, for horses suitable for cavalry service, first prize, $150; second prize, $75; third prize, $35. The horses should be sound and well bred, gentle under the saddle, free from vice, with free and prompt action at the walk, trot, and gallop. Height from 15.1 to 16 hands, weight not less than 950 and not more than 1,150 pounds, age from four to eight years. There must be five entries in the class or no prizes will be given. Offered by Messrs. Hincks & Johnson—Class 116, for the best cab horse and best appointed private hansom cab, horse to count 50 per cent., cab and appointments 50 per cent., $100. The entries closed last night.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The Swimming Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club announces the following programme for the month of November: Tuesday, Nov. 1, 50-yard handicap, plunge for distance; Nov. 8, 100-yard handicap, 200-foot novice, and 50-yard breast stroke, for club members only; Nov. 15, 200-yard handicap and 200-foot hurdle race; Nov. 22, 50-yard novice race and fancy diving; Nov. 29, 400-yard race, with dive and swim under water. The Knickerbocker clubhouse, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, is well filled every night, and a great deal of interest is being taken in the different contests that have been arranged for the Winter months. Many improvements have been made in the clubhouse, the most notable being the redecoration of the first floor and of the dining rooms. The German Renaissance frescoes that were so famous a feature of the old Manhattan Athletic clubhouse have disappeared, and the walls and ceilings have been colored more simply, and in better accord with the taste of the present time.

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The annual bicycle dinner of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be held in the clubhouse on Saturday, Dec. 3. The prizes and trophies won by the bicyclists this season will then be distributed. An effort is to be made to make the dinner a novelty, or rather to have something novel at the dinner. The members have been requested to appear "in evening dress above the waist, with bicycle costume below." That is how the announcement reads. This will be rather a startling innovation, and it is probable that there will be lots of fun made out of the odd costumes that will be seen that evening.

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Capt. J. A. H. Dressel is making arrangements for the annual Sportsmen's Exposition, which is to be held in this city next March, at the Madison Square Garden. This time the show will last nine days, and many novelties are to be introduced. Capt. Dressel has had some conferences with Boston sportsmen, who want a show in that city, and it has been arranged that after next year the show shall be held in New York and Boston alternately. The first show will be held in Boston in 1900.

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W. C. Eustis of the Meadow Brook Club is going to Ireland for some hunting shortly. He will also visit England while away.

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The Newport polo players are trying to find another field for their sport. The polo field at the golf club has been abandoned and efforts are being made to secure a suitable tract of land which can be made fit for polo playing, and which will also be in some part where the players will not be annoyed by spectators.

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The annual election of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held shortly, and there is going to be a contest for the position of President. Harry McMillan of Philadelphia is the President now, and he has held the office for some years. Some of the members of the union think that as the office is an honorary one it should not be held all the time by one man, and that representatives of other cities should be elected occasionally. These members have induced Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club to run for the position, and as Mr. Weeks is very popular in athletic circles it is thought that he will be elected. The fight is a good-natured one, and the only reason it is made is because a change is thought to be good. Mr. Weeks is one of the best-posted men on athletics in the country, and if he should be elected it is expected that there will be quite a boom in this sport next season.

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There is going to be a change, too, at the New York Athletic Club. President James Whitely, who has worked so hard for the club during his three-year term of office thinks it is time to let some one else do some work, and so will not accept a renomination for the place. Mr. Whitely was the prime mover in the new clubhouse scheme that was put through so successfully, and, as Gen. Watson said when the clubhouse was opened, "it will stand as a monument to his untiring efforts." During Mr. Whitely's terms of office the club has grown wonderfully, and now is the largest and most powerful athletic clubs in the world. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, who is now the Vice President of the club, it is said, will succeed Mr. Whitely. Gen. Watson has been a good aide to Mr. Whitely and helped considerably in the big schemes that have been put through during the last few years. He is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the club, and is very popular among the members. He, too, is an indefatigable worker on behalf of the club.

YACHTING NOTES.

The fifth general meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held next Thursday evening at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock. Much important business is to be transacted, and it is expected that the attendance will be large. The committee appointed earlier in the year to select a site for a new clubhouse in the city will make its report, and a committee to nominate officers and standing committees for the year 1899 will be selected. Some amendments to the by-laws are to be discussed, the chief of which is the proposition to change the yearly dues from $25 to $50. Some mention of what is being done to defend the America's Cup is likely to be made at this meeting, which will be news in which all yachtsmen are interested.

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The outlook for next year's yachting is very good. A cup race as a rule does not boom the sport generally very much, and the cup race now arranged for is not likely to be an exception to the rule. There will be racing in the big class of cutters, but only against two yachts built and designed by the same man. One will be the boat built to defend the cup, and the other will be the trial boat. There will be lots of cruising yachts in commission, and these will be

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

The new farce at the Madison Square Theatre has its supremely comical moments, and as it grows livelier toward its close these may be remembered more vividly than its dull moments. To me the artistic father-in-law, the domineering, clairvoyant, verse-writing mother-in-law; the uneasy shade of the departed Benjamin, were bores. As for hailing as a "king of farceurs" a dramatist who, along in Act II. of a three-act farce, informs you in dialogue that a picture of a Zulu in war paint has been substituted for the likeness of a lovely girl in a gay gentleman's watchcase, and presently "develops" the idea according to the most venerable farcical methods; who splits his play in half to introduce a comic blackmailing interlude which not only has next to nothing to do with the action, but would positively delay it, if there were enough action to fill the three acts, and which is as irrelevant as a vaudeville sketch, that is quite out of the question.

But the pecuniary success of a farce has never yet depended wholly on good dramatic construction, and "Le Controleur des Wagons-lits" may triumph in America, where the much funnier "Champignol malgré lui" fell flat.

Certainly no fault can reasonably be found with the performance. E. M. Holland has had no equal among American actors, since James Lewis died, in such rôles as George Godfray. His touch is light but sure, he has personal humor and technical skill in equal proportions, and his denotement of self-satisfaction, vanity, bewilderment, and comic terror could not be well surpassed. Fritz Williams keeps him good company, while Miss Lambert's wink will become historic. This much is sure, whether the play runs three hundred nights or thirty.

It's time now to stop talking about Mr. Zangwill's lecture, what he said, and what he didn't say, or what any one else thinks he ought to have said. Mr. Zangwill said practically what every man of artistic refinement and literary culture says when he permits himself to talk about the drama. His lecture was as ill-fitted for "sensational" treatment as a sound doctrinal sermon.

It is good, accepted doctrine that the art of the stage is not as fine and broad and free as it ought to be, that public theatres are "commercial," that the big, childlike, unthinking public must be amused, and that the stuff which amuses it does not always amuse the "elect."

But the "elect" often find a popular farce funny, a popular drama thrilling, while they cannot fully enjoy such a capital performance as "The Benefit of the Doubt" at the Lyceum Theatre a few years ago because of the obvious discomfort of their neighbors, Thomas, Richard, and Henry. One of the saddest nights I ever spent in the theatre was the first night of John Hare's first American engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre. "Society"—real society, 'igh society—does not often turn out on theatrical "first nights," but word had been passed around that Hare was a friend of the Prince of Wales, and Society was on hand. It began to rustle in while Mrs. Ebbsmith was talking about her "past" and her beliefs as she leaned on the porcelain stove in her Venetian apartment, and it had got itself seated sometime before the close of the first act of Pinero's heaviest play, which is a perfect work of its kind and is marred only by its trashy scene of the burning Bible.

Oh, that first night of "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," with those thick necks of the old quidnuncs, between one's vision and the stage to which their attention could not be held! How the fine logic, the cruel "realism," the perfect artistic technique of it all, bored Society! How impossible it was for the most "literary" and "artistic" of us—bless our hearts!—to really enjoy the play when folks who had come to be amused were yawning on every side!

There is good promise in the everyday drama, and Mr. Zangwill knows it as well as anybody else, as well as the fellows who have been trying to make a big "sensation" out of Zangwill and his views. Theatrical "sensations," whether directly on the stage or more or less indirectly connected with it, do more harm than good. The best plays are never those that are talked about a year before you see them, the best actors are rarely those who cause the most chatter. The best plays of this season, thus far, are "The Liars" and "The Adventure of Lady Ursula."

Acting better, in its way, than John Drew's, in the first-named piece, and Mr. and Mrs. Sothern's, in the last named, has not lately been seen here—leaving Mr. Jefferson out of account for once; and while we can get plays as good as these so well acted the stage is not going to the dogs.

Thank goodness, the two loudly heralded "sensations" of this theatrical year have spent their fury, and the attempt to exaggerate and distort Mr. Zangwill's expression of opinion into a "sensation" has failed! E. A. D.

ANNIE RUSSELL AS A STAR.

"Catherine," by Henri Lavedan, at the Garrick Theatre.

Annie Russell, whose popularity here is so unquestionable that no statement of her "success" or the reverse in England could affect it one way or the other, whose art is so fine and true that she has long been ranked among the foremost American actresses of comedy and domestic drama, begins her first venture as a star at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night, under the energetic and proverbially lucky management of Charles Frohman. Her play will be "Catherine," written by the French dramatist, Henri Lavedan, a play which surprised Paris last Winter by its lack of irony and the old-fashioned sweetness and simplicity of its love story. Lavedan has been accounted one of the "advanced" dramatists, but this piece, except, perhaps, for its finer literary quality, might have been written by Georges Ohnet. It is by no means what is called a "star play," although Mr. Frohman says it has found a place in the repertories of at least three star actresses in the French "provinces," one of whom chose the title rôle, (Miss Russell's,) while another selected the part to be acted here by Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, and still another that assigned to Elsie de Wolfe. "Catherine" has been translated, not "adapted," though doubtless some of the talk in the original has been eliminated. It is sure to be well played, with the three actresses above named as well as W. J. Le Moyne, Frank Worthing, Joseph Holland, and May Buckley in the cast, which will also include two nieces of John Drew, Ethel Barrymore and Georgie Mendum. The story of "Catherine" is told as follows:

Catherine Vallon, a young and pretty teacher of the piano, gives lessons to Mlle. Madeleine, daughter of the wealthy Duchesse de Coutras, and her brother, the young Duc, falls in love with his sister's music mistress. The good Duchesse, after giving her son a little homily about mésalliances, falls in with his views and offers to make the formal proposal of marriage to Catherine's father. Vallon, organist of a church, is an honest, needy man, with four children, and they live together in a shabby flat containing a harmonium and a sewing machine, which forms the scene of the second act. The mother is dead and Catherine manages the house, tending her consumptive sister, Blanche, who earns a miserable pittance by painting paper lamp shades. It is also Catherine who looks after her younger brother, Paul, a headstrong boy of ten, and she has acquired Greek and Latin so as to help Frederic, the elder, who is at college, in his lessons. Catherine loves the Duc without daring to avow the fact even to herself, and a thought of marriage she has never entertained, for how could her family get on without her? Paul Mantel, one of her father's friends, a steady, hard-working clerk, very much older than herself, who has long paid court to Catherine, presses her at last to make up her mind, and having no notion of the Duc's attentions she promises to marry him.

Immediately after this betrothal the Duchesse's arrival puts Vallon and Catherine in a terrible flutter, as they fear she must be the bearer of bad news. Her ladyship makes her proposal in the first place to Vallon, whom it dumfounds, and then to Catherine. But, having given her word to Mantel, she is no longer free to accept the flattering offer, and without replying immediately to the Duchesse it is arranged between them that her answer will be sent in writing, a simple "Yes" or "No." Paul soon comes back and learns the fatal news, which mars his happiness. He makes it possible, however, for Catherine and the Duc to wed, which they do.

Six months elapse. Catherine has become Duchesse de Coutras, and already a coolness has sprung up between her and her husband. They are at their country château and the Vallons, who have invaded it, irritate the Duc beyond measure by their free-and-easy behavior. The organist, who "in trim gardens" takes his pleasure, brings hoes and rakes into the drawing room; Frederic thumbs the rarest books in the library, spoiling their rich binding, while Paul makes himself unbearable by his noise and impudence. Catherine, too, is not so perfect as he thought, and her manners, though they have become distinguished enough, still need improvement, for in one of her transports of affection she had actually kissed her husband before several persons—a crying breach of etiquette.

The young Duchesse, on the other hand, is jealous. What brings the Duc's handsome cousin, Hélène de Grisolles, so constantly to the château? This young lady, who had made an unhappy marriage, which will soon be annulled, her husband having gone out of his mind, had always cherished a passion for de Coutras, and without making any concealment of it. At last Hélène, irritated by his persistent want of perspicacity, blurts out the secret of her life, offering herself to him in the most barefaced style. Catherine learns the truth and telegraphs to her former lover, Paul, to come to her. Paul appears on the scene, and it is not long before all the troubles are adjusted, and everybody is made happy.

Miss Russell's engagement at the Garrick Theatre will last four weeks. Then Gillette's adaptation of "Jalouse," called "Because She Loved Him So," will hold the stage until the beginning of Mrs. Leslie Carter's engagement in David Belasco's adaptation of "Zaza."

"Catherine" will be the only dramatic novelty of the week, but up in Harlem, at the spacious and popular Columbus Theatre, they are going to trot out the old play of "Fanchon the Cricket," in which Maggie Mitchell made her fame. It is a little more than thirty-six years since this adaptation of a German dramatization of George Sand's "La Petite Fadette" was first performed at Laura Keene's Theatre, which Miss Mitchell had hired for the purpose—1862. All through the sixties and until the seventies were well spent "Fanchon" thrived, and Maggie Mitchell was the Fanchon.

Who that saw the play in his youth does not cherish tender memories of the little Fadette? How buoyant and merry she was, and how charming was her shadow dance! And who can forget the pathos of that scene—the prodigious wetness of those tears—when she was left alone in the pale green moonlight to sob her heart away on the property bank? It was some time in the middle eighties that Miss Mitchell performed this scene, with her Landry Barbeau of the halcyon days (J. W. Collier) to help her, for Collier's benefit, at the Academy, and some of those who saw it then cried out "Alas, for the memories of youth!" and hurried homeward.

A fresh, blithe, pretty young Fanchon will be seen to-morrow night—Una Abell—while Emmet Corrigan will play Landry, and the cast will also include Alberta Gallatin, Effie Germon, W. G. Beach, Charles Bowser, and Carl Ahrendt.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" is continued.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" is nearing the end of its run.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" runs briskly along, playing to excellent business.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield continues in Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night ushers in the third and last week of "The Sign of the Cross."

BIJOU THEATRE.—"Sam" Bernard is nearing the end of his engagement. He will be followed by Miss May Irwin in her new farce, "Kate Kip."

WEBER & FIELDS.—There will be only a few more performances of "Hurly Burly" in its present form as the new burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac" will be soon presented.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The programme for the coming week will be one of burlesque and specialty, with "The Mock Turtle" as chief attraction. "A Warm Reception" is the final number.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The fourth week of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" will begin to-morrow evening, and the management announces a change in the cast and several new vaudeville features. Mae Lowery, late of Hoyt's "A Day and a Night" company, is to play Cecile.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Joseph Jefferson comedy company in "The Rivals" continues to draw some of the largest audiences seen at this theatre this season. Mr. Jefferson is evidently in his best form, and is giving an impersonation of Bob Acres which wins frequent curtain calls.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—The engagement of the Liliputians will close next Saturday at the Irving Place Theatre. Their "Golden Horseshoe" has drawn crowded houses during its entire run, and on Friday evening the fiftieth performance will be given, while the farewell performances on Saturday afternoon and evening will be given in English.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—The success scored by Viola Allen as Glory Quayle in "The Christian" is especially remarkable from a pecuniary standpoint. A great part of the success of "The Christian" lies in the fact that it not only attracts regular theatregoers, but is also most potent in drawing church people.

CASINO.—Managers Lederer and McLellan have concluded to place "The Belle of New York" in the Casino to-morrow night to fill the fortnight left open by the departed Royal Italian Opera Company. There is some interest manifested by the Casino's patrons in awaiting Dan Daly in his original rôle, in which he has not been seen since his return from London.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow night the Bostonians begin their week's engagement with "The Serenade." This tuneful opera will be repeated on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday nights, and at the Saturday matinée. "Robin Hood" will be rendered on Tuesday and Thursday only. The cast will include Barnabee, MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, William E. Philp, and other well-known favorites.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Henry V. Donnelly stock company will be seen next week in Sir Charles Young's drama, "Jim the Penman," a play strongly approved by New York audiences during its long run at the Madison Square Theatre. Hannah May Ingham, Dorothy Donnelly, Sandel Milliken, Rose Beaudet, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Robert Drouet, William Redmund, Barnett C. King, and Walter Allen will interpret the different characters.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The current attraction—the big English play, "Sporting Life"—remains a strong drawing card at Manager Gilmore's playhouse, where it begins its fifth week to-morrow night. The notable scenes of the play, the National Sporting Club, the Earl's Court Exhibition, the training stables at Newmarket, and the Epsom Downs race course, are all very realistic and beautiful. William Courtleigh has assumed the rôle of Lord Woodstock and gives a spirited portrayal.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew has already had one month of enormous success in "The Liars" at the Empire Theatre. Manager Frohman, appreciating the immense demand which there is for his attraction, has therefore extended the actor's time until Christmas. This will keep the Empire Theatre Stock Company in Boston for a longer engagement than was at first arranged, and Mr. Frohman announces that it will produce there for the first time on any stage Anthony Hope's "Phroso."

PLEASURE PALACE.—The comedy contribution will be by Harry Lacy, who, with Ida Van Siclen, presents "Bob Hackett's Pajamas." The vaudeville stars are Caron and Herbert. There are in addition twenty or thirty other recognized favorites in the long show, among them Josephine Sabel, who sings "coon songs"; Tim Cronin, Robert Fisher, Foy and Clark, James Richmond Glenroy, Mlle. Orbasany, Nestor and Bennett, Gertie Cochran, M. Cadieux, Alfredo Holt, the Wargraph, &c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"In Gotham," in its new and up-to-date form, continues to be the main attraction at this music hall. "Sir Andy de Bootjack," Richard Carle's original and comical burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac," has done much to enliven the entertainment. The olio which preceded "In Gotham" will be strengthened by the return of Kelly and Ashby, two acrobatic grotesques. This will be the first appearance of this inimitable team in this country since their return from Europe.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. Keith's imported performers are turning out remarkably well. The Macarte sisters are a success, the Behrwell trio are remarkably good athletes, and John E. Camp, the English comic singer, has made such a hit on his American début that he is retained for another week. This week there will also be Mason and Forbes, English comedians, and the Metweef troupe, Russian singers and dancers. The "feature" of the bill will be Bert Carte and Julie Kingsley in "A Supper for Two," a farce, and the usual list of good variety turns will be supplied, besides Rice's "Cake Walk."

EDEN MUSEE.—A figure of Gen. Wheeler has been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée. It stands in the Centre Hall among the war heroes. It is dressed in service uniform, and makes a pleasing contrast to the full uniforms of the other heroes. Gen. Wheeler is a frequent visitor at the Musée, and a few weeks ago he allowed the Musée to make sketches and take measurements. The figure is therefore an admirable one. The new Gypsy Orchestra has scored much success. At each afternoon and evening concert a pleasing programme is rendered, chiefly of gypsy music, many of the selections being of Poldi's composition. New cinematograph views are shown hourly.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Mme. Janauschek will make her first appearance at this theatre in Augustin Daly's adaptation, "Come Here." Bessie Bonehill will appear too, as well as Williams and Walker, the colored performers, whose delineation of the "real coon" is admittedly the best in its line. Kara, the European juggler, whose deft manipulation of various objects brought him eminence second only to Cinquevalli, makes his first appearance in this city in nearly seven years. Irish comedy will be depicted by the Nawns, (Tom and Hattie,) and hilarity is certain in the specialty of Josephine Gassman and her elfish pickaninnies. Others in the bill are Hal Merritt, Polk and Kollins, Felix De Marco and his trick baboon and pony, Mat Farnan, Earl and Wilson, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Cumberland '61," Franklin Fyles's stirring play, will be presented this week with a fine cast and all the original and picturesque scenic and mechanical effects, including the thrilling and sensational burning of a bridge which spans a wide chasm, the Military Academy at West Point, a church in the Cumberland Mountains, and a mountaineer's home. Manager Pitou announces that with this engagement popular prices will be inaugurated at all the Wednesday matinées, when seats on the entire first floor will be sold at 50 cents. All the seats in the balcony will be placed at 25 cents. The first matinée at popular prices will be given Wednesday, Oct. 26, when handsome souvenirs in the form of a portfolio containing portraits of sixteen of our heroes of the Spanish war will be distributed as mementos of the occasion. These souvenirs will also be distributed at the Saturday matinée performance of "Cumberland '61."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Julia Arthur returns to this city on Monday, Oct. 31, at Wallack's Theatre, and will again present "A Lady of Quality."

Miss Nellie McHenry has decided to make her appearance in continuous performance, and on Nov. 7, at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, assisted by John Webster, will present a farce entitled "Patchwork."

"A War Correspondent," the new comedy in which Burr McIntosh made his stellar début at Washington, Oct. 10, will be presented at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, this week. Miss Grace Filkins is the leading woman.

Sol Smith Russell, who closed a week's engagement in Brooklyn last week, presenting Martha Morton's comedy, "Uncle Dick," is preparing for the appearance of his company in the new play written by Charles Klein.

A testimonial will be tendered Carver B. Cline, formerly the manager for Koster & Bial's and later identified with Oscar Hammerstein's Olympia, at the Casino next Sunday. Mr. Cline recently met with a severe accident, which will confine him to his home for some time.

Manager Conried's company will open its regular season at the Irving Place Theatre on Monday, Oct. 31, with a new production of Schoenthan's comedy in three acts, entitled "Circusleute," (Circus People.) The leading parts will be taken by Miss Anna Braga and Herr von Seyfertitz.

Rumor has it that Miss Hilda Clark, who is singing the leading rôle in "The Bride Elect," has overworked her voice, and Klaw & Erlanger have been compelled to engage Miss Alice J. Campbell, who was but recently identified with the Castle Square Opera Company, to be her understudy, relieving her at the matinée performances.

Charles Frohman has decided to produce "On and Off" at the Vaudeville Theatre, London, on Nov. 24, and in the principal parts of George Godfrey and Alfred Godfrey, now being played by E. M. Holland and Fritz Williams, he has engaged George Giddens and Seymour Hicks. Others in the cast will be Miss Maud Hobson, Miss Lettice Fairfax, and Herbert Standing.

The Liebler Company, managers of Miss Viola Allen, has made arrangements with Joseph Haworth to succeed E. J. Morgan in the part of John Storm in "The Christian." This change, which takes place Nov. 22, is necessary owing to Mr. Morgan's return to the Lyceum stock company, which will shortly begin rehearsals for the opening attraction, "Rose Trelawney of the Wells."

Miss May Irwin will play in New England towns for two weeks, beginning her engagement at the Bijou Theatre on Nov. 7 in her new play, "Kate Kip." Mr. Martinetti, Mr. Sparks, and other leading members of her last year's company are still with her. There are twenty-two people in the company, only six of whom are men. It is said that Miss Irwin sings one new song which is a worthy successor to "The New Bully," named "When You Ain't Got No Money You Needn't Come Around."

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Oct 19th 1898

Publisher
The New York Times City.

Gentlemen

The remarkable gain in the circulation of the New York Times in spite of the reduction in your price to 1¢ per copy continues unabated. Our order is now over 5 times as great as it was before the reduction. We supply the newsstands in the Eastern district of Brooklyn where, to be frank, the demand for the Times hitherto was not strong, but we are glad to say that the paper is now on sale at every newsstand in that territory and two of the dealers have omitted to make daily increases in their orders.

We beg to tender our earnest congratulations upon the success of your inauguration of the price of 1¢ for the New York Times.

Very truly yours
W. H. Becker
Cashier

Every News Company in New York makes similar report regarding the great growth of the circulation of The New York Times.

LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

Negro Hanged in Cumberland County for Attacking a Girl.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—News has reached here of the lynching of Arch Baur, colored, who yesterday afternoon assaulted and attempted to murder Annie Morrison, oldest daughter of Henry Morrison, a farmer of Cumberland County. Baur struck her on the head with a piece of iron, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal.

When the neighbors learned of the assault they formed a mob and pursued the negro with bloodhounds. They trailed him to a small cabin within five miles of where the crime was committed. When they entered he begged for mercy, but a noosed rope was quickly thrown over his head and about his neck and he was dragged, more dead than alive, to the woods, where he was hanged to a tree.

LIGHTER RAILWAY COACHES.

Seven Thousand Pounds in Weight May Be Saved and Safety and Strength Retained.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has decided that it can build its passengers coaches so that they will be about 7,000 pounds lighter than the standard coaches now are and be of equal strength. This decision has been arrived at after careful experiment, which is due to observations made by President Clark when he was abroad two years ago, according to The Hartford Courant.

Mr. Clark, while in England, came to the conclusion that the rolling stock used there might be of considerable advantage over the heavy rolling stock used here, and he had a car built that is about 7,000 pounds lighter than the cars of the standard pattern run by the company, for experimental purposes. The flooring used in the experimental car is considerably lighter than that used in the other cars, and wrought iron was used for castings. The cars of the standard pattern weigh 59,500 pounds, and it is expected that a further reduction of 250 pounds above the 7,000 pounds, can be had by using aluminium seat springs instead of the cast-iron springs now in use in the experimental coach. The saving to the company will be not only in the material of the car, but a locomotive will be able to haul five of the standard coaches without consuming any more coal than it now takes for four of the 65,000-pound coaches, and which the company uses extensively. A locomotive can haul eight of the improved coaches without consuming any more coal than is required to haul seven of the coaches of the 59,500-pound class.

Some of the Western roads have gone into the matter of lighter coaches extensively, and have found them an improvement in many ways over the heavier ones. All coaches that are now sent to the "Consolidated" shops to be overhauled, are considerably reduced from their former weight.

Another Keith's Theatre.

B. F. Keith's newest theatre, in Providence, R. I., was opened last night for inspection by 1,500 ladies and gentlemen. The house was decorated with flowers and plants, and good music was provided by the Hungarian Band. The new theatre is almost as large as Keith's in Boston, which it resembles architecturally. It will be devoted, like all the other Keith theatres, to "continuous vaudeville."

Lillian Russell Again Free.

Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, on Friday, on recommendation of Special Master in Chancery Washington B. Williams, granted John Chatterton, whose stage name is Signor Perugini, an absolute divorce from Lillian Russell, on the ground of desertion. By the decree, Miss Russell is free to marry again in any other State or Territory but New Jersey.

Food Show Soon to Close.

The Food Show at Madison Square Garden continues to attract crowds of visitors every day. It has but a few more days to run, as it will close on Nov. 3. The cooking lectures by Mrs. Lemcke every afternoon continue to be a feature, the subject for to-morrow being "Woman's Capability." The new machinery in the model bakeshop is in constant operation, and one of the machines has a capacity of 4,000 small loaves an hour.

TO ASK FOR CONVICT'S PARDON.

Man Serving Ten Years' Sentence in Sing Sing Prison for Crime He Says He Did Not Commit.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison is impressed with the claim of innocence made by Pierce Hennessy, who is serving a term of ten years' imprisonment. Archbishop Corrigan has interested himself in the case, and has written to Warden Sage asking for information about Hennessy as to his behavior since he has been in prison. Hennessy's wife, who lately came from Ireland, visited the prison to-day, accompanied by two Sisters of Mercy. The young woman had not seen her husband since he shipped as a fireman on the steamship Beacon Light, at Belfast, about two years ago. With tears streaming down his face, Hennessy told his wife how he had been sent to prison, as he claimed, on a false charge of highway robbery.

His story was to the effect that, while he was ashore one night in New York with some fellow-seamen, he was introduced to a man in a West Street saloon, who invited him to have a drink. He drank with him several times, and left the saloon with his new acquaintance. While they were on the street, he said, two strange men attacked his companion and knocked him down. He attempted to aid the man assaulted, when he himself was struck over the eye and severely cut. Hennessy said he sent for a policeman, and when the latter arrived the assailants had fled. He told what had happened, but the policeman doubted him and finally accused him of being implicated in the assault on his companion, who had been robbed of about $60.

Hennessy was locked up, and the man assaulted and robbed was kept in the House of Detention until the case was called for trial before Judge Cowing. The Court assigned counsel to defend Hennessy, but the latter said that because he could not raise $50 for the lawyer, he was not defended when his case came up in court. He protested his innocence and asked time to communicate with his friends in Ireland. He told the Court he had been in this country but three weeks. Hennessy said the man who was robbed was under the influence of liquor at the time, and first said that he did not know who robbed him, but when the case came up in court, the police induced him to make a sworn statement that it was Hennessy who committed the crime. Hennessy was adjudged guilty on this statement and sentenced to serve ten years in Sing Sing.

After Hennessy was brought to Sing Sing he communicated with his wife in Ireland, and his case was brought to the attention of Bishop Sheehan, who wrote to Archbishop Corrigan, requesting him to interest himself in the case. The Sisters of Mercy of 1,075 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, also took an interest in Hennessy, and they accompanied his young wife to the prison. A petition is to be presented to Gov. Black asking for the pardon of Hennessy.

A New Hudson River Pier.

Among the improvements that are being made along the west side river front is the new pier which is being built at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. Formerly there was a small pier at this point at which the Hudson River boats refused to stop, as the dock did not afford proper facilities for handling passengers and freight. The construction of the new pier was started when these lines agreed to use it as a landing if better accommodations were supplied. The total cost of the new pier and building will be approximately $100,000. The building will be a two-story frame structure, 302 feet long and 52 feet wide, with open sides and ends.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 4 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man From Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLINS," Darky Duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening. "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Eve., 8:10. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. ✱✱Special Matinée Election Day.

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FRANK DAMROSCH'S

VOCAL SIGHT READING CLASS, (for ladies.) will commence on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 3:15 o'clock at the New York College of Music, 128-130 East 58th St. Terms, $5 per quarter.

MURRAY HILL Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25c and 50c. This week—"JIM THE PENMAN."

GRAND 23d st. and 8th ave. Mats. Wed. and Sat. **OPERA** Wed. Mat. **HOUSE.** Lower floor 50c. Cumberland '61 W'd Mat. Bal. 25c.

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CARON AND HERBERT,
Robert Fischer & Co., Gertie Cochran, the Wargraph, Tim Cronin, Mlle. Orbasany, Foy and Clark, others.
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY, 2:30 to 11 P. M. Splendid Bill! 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 23d Street Theatre. Continuous P'f'mance 25, 50, Re'fd V'd'lle.
JANAUSCHEK,
in Augustin Daly's "Come Here."
WILLIAMS AND WALKER,
Best of All Coons,
Kara, Europe's Greatest Juggler; Bessie Bonehill, The Nawns, Josephine Gassman, George F. Austin, others.
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY 2:30 to 11 P. M. Coloss al Bill! 25c., 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way and 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
3RD ENORMOUS WEEK.
Extra Mat. Election Day. Seats Now Selling. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS GLORY QUAYLE IN HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY FOUNDED ON HIS FAMOUS NOVEL,
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"The Christian" must be ranked with the best products of the modern drama. It fascinates, it interests, and it moves the spectator. N.Y. Herald
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GREAT SINGING CHORUS OF 60.
EVGS. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 NOTHING HIGHER.
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GENERAL ADMISSION EVERYWHERE, 25c.
MONDAY, OCT. 31. ROMEO and JULIET. (In English.)

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E.G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins.. Props. & Mgrs.
5TH WEEK
OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRAMA
SPORTING LIFE
By Cecil Raleigh & Seymour Hicks. Management, Jacob Litt.
SIXTEEN OF THE LARGEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE SCENES EVER PRODUCED.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. 20 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve's at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES.. Manager
✱✱CARRIAGE PARTIES WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE 28TH ST. ENTRANCE.
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MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
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Sir Andy De Bootjack Richard Carle.
2ND EDITION OF IN GOTHAM By Jos. Herbert.
BRIGHTENED UP TO FIT THE TIMES.
JOSIE HALL as "Rag Time Liz."
1st Appearance in 6 years, KELLY & ASHBY,
Direct from the Empire, London.
and Other Foreign Vaudeville Stars.
To-Night: Williams & Walker To-Night
AND COMPANY OF 40 ARTISTS.

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"THE LIARS" HAS CAUGHT ON HERE AS IT DID IN LONDON."—HERALD.
Mr. Charles Frohman presents
MR. JOHN DREW
In Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy,
THE LIARS.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

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"THE FUNNIEST AND MOST NOVEL FARCE I HAVE EVER PRODUCED."—CHARLES FROHMAN
"A merry farce."—Herald. "Odd, original, & ludicrous."—Sun. "Rattling farce."—Jessie Wood. "Convulsed last night's audience at the Madison Square Theatre."—Alan Dale.
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Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, Saturday, 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Mat. at 2. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
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CYRANO DE BERGERAC
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The Same Old Uproarious Success.
"Another of Those Things." HURLY BURLY.

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2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
Three hours of steady laughter.
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Next Week—Streets of New York.

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LAST WEEK THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO., Direction of Frank L. Perley Presenting THE FORTUNE TELLER,
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The management, after weeks of negotiation, having failed to secure a release from road contracts, is compelled to announce
THE LAST SEVEN PERFORMANCES HERE.
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4 weeks of standing-room success,
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An ovation extending over one month.
THE MOST SWEEPING AND POSITIVE METROLITAN INDORSEMENT EVER GIVEN AN OPERA, A COMPANY, and Alice Nielsen, MON., OCT. 31—Second Annual Engagement,
—JULIA ARTHUR—
In Frances Hodgson Burnett's & Stephen Townsend's
A LADY OF QUALITY.
Seat Sale Begins Thursday A. M.

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EMIL PAUR, ... CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS:
Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE (Piano), Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI (Soprano), Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK (Contralto), Mr. WILLY BURMESTER (Violin), Mr. EMIL SAUER (Piano), Mme. TERESA CARRENO (Piano).
Box Office open for the sale of subscriptions on and after TUESDAY, October 25th.
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PERNICIOUS PARTISANSHIP.

The Federal Civil Service Commission must be without any sense of humor if its members do not perceive the ridiculous contrast between the executive order as to the political activity of officers to which they call attention, and the actual behavior of office holders. Unquestionably the order of Mr. CLEVELAND, issued in 1886, was a sound one, and ought to be rigidly enforced, and, as the Postmaster General declared as late as last August, the order has never been revoked or modified. Equally unquestionably, the order is as dead as the edicts of the Roman Senate. It is not obeyed; it is not enforced; it is openly and defiantly violated, and the violations are absolutely ignored.

For the first time in a dozen years the Collector of the Port of New York is actively engaged in partisan work at the party headquarters, by his example giving his subordinates to understand what is expected of them, and, by inference, what is likely to happen if they fail to meet expectations. From various parts of the country similar conduct is reported by Federal office holders, not because it is exceptional, but in the ordinary reporting of what is going on in local politics. In Pennsylvania the Federal place holders, under the greatest obligations to QUAY, are swarming throughout the State using their utmost efforts to save him from the just fate with which he is threatened.

The general spectacle is not pleasing to persons of any sensitiveness. The notion of public office as simply a public trust is flouted. Public office as the reward of partisan activity is the practical standard among the officers themselves. But the Civil Service Commission has, nevertheless, done a perfectly proper thing in setting forth the sound rule which the President dares not revoke and will not enforce.

THE TWO BOSSES.

Of PLATT and of CROKER we have had two estimates in the speeches of this campaign that are worthy of some examination. One was by Mr. SETH LOW, the other by Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN. Both are misleading, and one is a grotesque perversion of fact. It is in Mr. COCKRAN'S speech at the Carnegie Hall meeting, called to protest against Mr. CROKER'S interference in the judiciary nominations, that we find this characterization of the Tammany boss:

"Every financial interest in this great city courts his favor and dreads his hostility. If to-day he was to declare that he needed $1,000,000 for political purposes, before next Friday $2,000,000 would be furnished. What office holder, lifted into public employment by his favor, would hesitate to prove his gratitude by contributing to his treasury or to show the fervor of his hopes of retention? There are 300000 who want to get into office who would eagerly vie with each other to attract his attention by liberal contributions. What contractor would refuse to divide a portion of his profits with the hope of obtaining larger and further awards? What corporation, exercising a franchise in this city, would hesitate to cultivate the favor of him from whom an interview might send his stock soaring above the mystic line known as par, or descending into the gloomy level which evokes the spectres of bankruptcy and liquidation?"

This exposition of the nature and extent of RICHARD CROKER'S power in this town will tickle nobody so much as Mr. PLATT, who knows his own political preserve and all the poachers thereon. It will inspire Mr. CROKER with a wistful longing to live up to this flattering portrait of him drawn by a hand that once was wont to clasp his own in the intimacies of organization confidence. It will move the average man to an exhibition of distrust of Mr. COCKRAN'S competence as a delineator or with contempt for his lack of information.

Save for those few, if any such there be, that may voluntarily employ him as a useful agent, the "financial interests" of this city neither court the favor nor dread the hostility of CROKER. They care no more for him than they do for the ghost of JIM FISK. They disregard him utterly, and consider themselves so little affected by his political control of the municipality in which they do business that many of them habitually contribute to the campaign funds of the dummy candidates for Mayor put up by PLATT to insure the continuance of Tammany government.

In this analysis Mr. COCKRAN has unaccountably confounded the attributes of the two bosses. Mr. PLATT is, in truth, on terms with great financial institutions in this city. His favor is not only courted but obtained. His hostility is feared, too. There are doors that swing swiftly open to admit Mr. PLATT to the presence of accumulated capital that Mr. CROKER could not beat down with a sledge hammer. There are business offices where the conversation of Mr. PLATT would be listened to with eager and interested attention, in which a visit from Mr. CROKER would be received with astonishment and cut short with polar inhospitality.

It does not seem as if a man could have lived in New York as long even as Mr. COCKRAN without perceiving that the source of Mr. CROKER'S power is the people, and that it is Mr. PLATT who maintains his boss-ship largely if not chiefly through his relation to corporations. The two men are opposite types. The boss of Tammany is powerful because he rules an organization that strikes its roots far down into the social structure and citizenship of Manhattan Borough. The hundred thousand or more voters who through thick and thin are undetachable from the Tammany organization are in immediate personal relations with a Captain or a member of the General Committee, who is in personal relations with Mr. CROKER directly or through a district leader. All the members of the organization, down to the humblest, have a personal sense of Mr. CROKER'S leadership and of his power to do them good either by city patronage or by helping them through a cold season by direct aid from the funds of the organization. Was Mr. PLATT ever cheered in a public assembly in this town as Mr. CROKER is always cheered when he appears upon the platform at a meeting in Tammany Hall?

To obtain and hold this power a man must be something of a demagogue and a good deal of a despot. CROKER'S political judgment is often very bad, as it has been this year in raising the storm about the judiciary nominations, but he compels the chiefs of the organization to set aside their judgment and accept his own. They may go to the verge of revolt, as they did last year over the nomination of VAN WYCK and the "turning down" of DAYTON, but against any rebellion among the leaders in Tammany Hall the boss is pretty well protected by the strong disinclination of the rank and file in any district to follow any rebel chief who may presently be left out in the cold with no patronage to bestow. His overthrow can be accomplished only by an uprising of the people against him, and that is pretty certainly his destiny. He has become very arrogant, very reckless. Immense power has made him defiant of public opinion. He has become audacious in act and gross in expression. His attacks upon the Bar Association are a manifestation of the arrogance that in the end will destroy him. His boss-ship, though it may continue long, is surely self-limited by that principle of social pathology that is summed up in the ancient adage that pride must have a fall.

PLATT is vastly more dangerous than CROKER and will certainly outlast him. The bulldog is very much more likely to come to a violent end than the snake in the grass. Tammany bosses have repeatedly been sent to starve as the chiefs of a minority faction. Boss PLATT has been the absolute undisputed ruler of the Republican organization ever since he set himself up in that office shortly after the retirement of CONKLING. But the masses of the Republican Party care nothing for him personally. A large part of the rank and file must distrust and dislike him, for the members of the Union League Club and a good number of Republican newspapers throughout the State, including our neighbor The Tribune, spend ten months of the year in showing him up as an unworthy leader and a bad man. But PLATT always turns up at the head of his organization when the campaign begins and with rare exceptions he has a united and enthusiastic party behind him.

A boss like CROKER, who is a leader of the masses and derives his power from the masses, is not a permanent public danger, because the masses have intelligence enough to throw him off when it is demonstrated to them that he has gone mad. PLATT never goes mad. He grows more sagacious and plausible every year. Witness his rejection of BLACK and crafty putting forward of ROOSEVELT this year. And the abuse of power that is boldest with PLATT has consequences that are much more insidious and dangerous than the fruits of any of CROKER'S management. Controlling the Legislature, he can and does shape legislation in the interest of corporations and to the injury of the people. It is hard to imagine CROKER doing that, or at least, if he did it, the work would be so clumsy as to be instantly detected and lead to a serious diminishment of his power with the people of Tammany. CROKER must be eternally vigilant against aspiring rivals. PLATT has no rival because there is no other Republican who can give so much time and so much ability to politics who is at the same time in close relations with corporate and financial interests.

For these reasons, Mr. LOW'S reason for preferring "the presiding genius of the Republican Party"—that he had a visible occupation and means of support outside of politics—is unconvincing. Mr. PLATT is a much more dangerous boss because of the abilities that have enabled him to become prominent outside of politics and to put himself in the relation of political partner of so many great corporations.

MILITARY REFORM.

There is one way in which the President can in some small degree atone to the country for the immense loss and suffering inflicted by the War Secretary whom he chose so rashly and has so foolishly kept. The time has now probably gone by when we can hope that Mr. McKINLEY will do what before all things he ought to do—dismiss Mr. ALGER, and put a capable and devoted man in his place. But he may yet, if he will, provide that so much of the injury imposed on the Nation as is due to faults of system shall be guarded against in the future.

The President cannot doubt that the system is very faulty, or that the mischief wrought by it has been very great, that if we had had to contend with an enemy of real strength and capacity the mischief would have become disaster. A system under which the Secretary of War avows that he cannot fix the responsibility for mistakes and mismanagement, and will not himself take the responsibility, is, beyond all question, radically defective. When the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Surgeon General are all uniting with the Secretary in declaring that the best results possible were attained, this testimony is conclusive at least of this, that if the shameful results were the best possible, then the whole system is hopelessly bad and should be completely changed. One question, it is plain, the President must consider, and that is how the system can be reformed.

In part, the reform will, of course, require legislation. In part it can be done under the authority of the President as Commander in Chief. In any case, it should be made the subject of careful study by experts, whose recommendations should receive the hearty and steadfast support of the President, and should not be allowed to be interfered with by the present Secretary of War. A commission of such experts it is quite within the power of the President to employ. It should embrace the General of the army or some officer of high rank, through whom he could with confidence communicate his views. It might with advantage include a former of Secretary of War, such a man as either Senator PROCTOR or Col. LAMONT. An officer who had had opportunity for study of foreign armies as well as service in our own and who possessed marked organizing ability, such as Major Gen. F. V. GREENE, would obviously be a valuable member. A civilian thoroughly versed in the business of transportation—of whom many could be furnished by our great railway systems—should be added. A physician who had made a study of the medical work of modern armies would be required.

Such a commission would not be difficult to select, nor would it require a very great amount of time for its members to agree upon the general principles in accordance with which the reorganization of the military department of the United States should be carried on. If appointed this Fall they could be ready to report in time for action by the next Congress, so far as Congressional action would be required, while they could undoubtedly submit many suggestions that the President himself could carry out. It is needless to say that all politics or suspicion of politics should be avoided in the work, and that the commission should be such as to arouse no party feelings, but to command the respect of all.

ALGERISM AND PENSIONS.

A recent issue of the Paris Temps has a very well-informed and well-considered leading article on the dangers of the United States. According to our French critic our chief danger is not so much that of "imperialism" as of the consequences of imperialism in raising up an organized army of assailants of the United States Treasury. It must be owned that this is a real danger. We are all the while talking about the burden upon Europe of the tremendous armaments the Continental powers maintain. And yet it is a fact that the pensions paid by the United States on account of a war which ended a full generation ago are almost exactly as great as the whole cost of maintaining the German Army. Last year $140,845,772 were paid in pensions by the United States, while the budget of the German Army for this year is $141,175,350. The Russian budget alone exceeds this, and exceeds it by $7,000,000. The French is $25,000,000 less. The relation of this awful drain upon the Treasury to present politics is thus pointed out by our Parisian contemporary:

"The associations of veterans, such as the Grand Army of the Republic, have become all-powerful societies for mutual political aid. They have put in the balance the weight of their numbers and of their discipline. They have imposed upon party conventions and upon the voters themselves candidates taken from their ranks. If Mr. ALGER has been put at the head of the War Department, if he remains there in spite of the scandals, in spite of the storm let loose against him, which the whitewashing reports of all the commissions of investigation will not succeed in quieting, it is by reason of this all-powerful protection."

Of course, everybody knows that the only practical purpose of the Grand Army of the Republic is to obtain pensions for its members, and that it opposes any proposal to investigate claims so as to reject those which are fraudulent. Col. WARING publicly described it, some years ago, as "a lot of pension bummers," and all its official proceedings tend to bear out the charge. Secretary ALGER no doubt owes his place to the support of the Grand Army, and to the confidence of that body that he in his turn will support all claims for pensions, genuine or fraudulent. An amazing instance of this was furnished at the last annual meeting, a few weeks ago. At that time the public indignation was hot against the mismanagement of the War Department, but the Grand Army, without any pretense of having made an investigation, passed an impudent resolution that there had been no mismanagement.

In the support of ALGER by the pensioners and claimants, especially the fraudulent pensioners and claimants, we may perhaps discern the reason why the President has refrained from putting him out of the place in which his incompetency has been so conspicuous. The failure of the President to take action is, on the surface, so incomprehensible that a great many people have been driven to the conclusion that he was bound to ALGER by some pecuniary bargain. That was a natural supposition. But it is very unpleasant and it is not necessary to make it, if we assume that the President is sincerely afraid of what may be called the "pension vote" which is arrayed in support of the Secretary who has been the burden and blight of his Administration. This assumption relieves the President to some extent, but it does not do much credit to his political shrewdness. If he unloaded ALGER he would rid his Administration of the greatest burden it has to carry. If he did not unload him, he would incur the hostility of the "pension bummers." But how would that hostility be displayed? By voting the Democratic ticket?

CARL SCHURZ ON ROOSEVELT.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ has made public a very candid statement of the reasons why he cannot vote for Mr. ROOSEVELT and why he feels it his duty to vote for Mr. THEODORE BACON, the independent candidate for Governor.

The chief of the reasons why Mr. SCHURZ reluctantly withholds his vote from Mr. ROOSEVELT is the manner in which that gentleman has advocated, in his own speeches, an extreme policy of expansion, involving not merely the risk but the threat of war. Mr. SCHURZ'S analysis of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S declared views on this subject is a model of courteously contemptuous statement. Even its victim can hardly resent it, though it is bound to make him very indignant. For our own part—though we fear Mr. ROOSEVELT will hardly thank us for the opinion—we are inclined to think that he has erred more in the statement of his ideas than in the ideas themselves, and that in the face of actual responsibility he would probably act with more sobriety than he talks.

But it remains true that he has talked very wildly; that his talk in this direction was uncalled for, and that in some salient regards it has been extremely offensive. He has distinctly appealed to rational men to vote for him as Governor on the ground that to vote against him would tend to provoke "a hitch" in the peace negotiations in Paris, and would be a vote to abandon all that we achieved in the war with Spain. Such an appeal is more than offensive; it is insulting. Mr. SCHURZ has made an obvious and effective response to it, and for this and the influence it may have Mr. ROOSEVELT has only himself to thank.

THE PRESIDENT'S ENGLISH.

In his famous seventh of March speech in 1850, DANIEL WEBSTER incidentally but weightily observed:

"In truth, Sir, I must say that, in my opinion, the vernacular tongue of the country has been greatly vitiated, depraved, and corrupted by the style of our Congressional debates. And if it were possible for our debates in Congress to vitiate the principles of the people as much as they have depraved their taste, I should cry out 'God save the Republic.'"

It will not be denied that in this respect things have been going from bad to worse since Mr. WEBSTER'S day. When he was in the Senate it contained some masters of English, himself the foremost. But there is now not a single member in either house, excepting the venerable Senator MORRILL, whose speeches are read by any intelligent person for their style, or would be commended to his pupils by any teacher of English who knew his business as models of style. The best of them are lawyer-like statements, which have the merit of clearness and no other. The most of them we need not stop to characterize. The average of them is composed in a turgid, flabby, "half-baked" rhetoric which cannot be regarded or remembered. We are very far behind England in this respect. There are half a dozen members of Parliament whose speeches are reported verbatim in the leading newspapers, because they are worth reading. There is not a single member of Congress whose speeches are reported in full in the papers of either party, simply because there is not a single member of Congress whose speeches are worth reading.

Mr. MCKINLEY is a graduate of that very bad oratorical school, the modern House of Representatives, and he has just been giving his countrymen more than a taste of his oratorical quality. Because of his position his speeches are reported in full, but it would be much better for his reputation if they were not. We are not now speaking of the substance of them, but only of the style. They are diffuse, swollen, confused both because the speaker does not know what he wants to say and because he does not know how to say it. They wobble. They "don't amount to anything."

Such a showing from the official guardian of "the President's American" is not encouraging. But upon the whole the original prose of the President is preferable to his selected poetry. On Friday, for the first time, he garnished his own observations with quotations, and, like Silas Wegg, dropped into poetry in a friendly way. The President is not in other arts a connoisseur of severe taste. It has been made public that his favorite opera is "The Bohemian Girl," and his favorite ballad an effusion of the music halls known as "Loosiana Lou." Very likely DANIEL WEBSTER'S taste in music was not more elevated. But can anybody imagine DANIEL WEBSTER garnishing his orations with such flowers of song as the President scattered on Friday in Indiana and Ohio! WEBSTER knew poetry when he saw it, and when he quoted any it either was or deserved to be classical. But where on earth did the President amass that collection of verse which would neither parse nor scan which he bestowed upon his fellow-citizens? It is possible that his "home organ" at Canton maintains a poet's corner, and that he has found in it these rough diamonds upon which the lapidary blue-pencil had failed to operate. But we do hope, for the sake of humanity, about which the President has had a good deal to say, that he will not publicly quote any more of what purports to be English poetry until he has obtained the assurance of his Secretary of State that "it goes."

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Maine has taken a census of its hens and finds it has 1,577,252 of them.

* * *

Harvard University had about 225 graduates and undergraduates in the army during the short war with Spain. To those who were killed or who died a suitable memorial is to be erected.

* * *

Over 200 members of the Second North Carolina Volunteer Regiment, soon to be mustered out of service, have expressed a desire to enter the regular army. Soldiering beats clay eating.

* * *

Oberlin College students have been informed that they may indulge in card playing in their rooms if they choose. The good Methodists of Ohio are almost horror stricken in consequence.

* * *

A daughter of Congressman Berry of Kentucky has the Hawaiian royal ensign that last floated over the palace of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani. President Dole presented it to her, and the Queen is vainly begging for its return.

* * *

When it celebrated the sixth anniversary of its birth this week, The Chicago Dispatch changed its name to The Chicago Democrat, and as such it will be known hereafter. But the name fits lily, for editorially it is Socialistic rather than Democratic.

* * *

Washington is considerably exercised over a possibility of losing the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, the rector of its most fashionable and exclusive Episcopal Church. The congregation of the rich Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia wants him.

* * *

Georgia is making a hero of the manipulator of the bass drum in one of its country bands because he would not play in a parade of Populists. His excuse was that voters would not know that he was "playing for cash," and might think him in sympathy with the "Pops," when he is a Democrat.

* * *

Acetyline gas has been used successfully for photography and the presentation of photographs on screens by the members of the Baltimore Photographic Club in place of the magnesium and lime lights, respectively. The gas was generated in the room where the exhibition was given, and its use is reported to have cost but a fraction of a cent an hour.

* * *

Spiders "by the millions," according to the Board of Health of Southport, Me., have taken possession of a house recently occupied by Mrs. Julia Pierce, a widow of that village. She doesn't occupy the house now because the spiders have made it uninhabitable. No methods yet tried have succeeded in materially reducing the numbers of the pests, though thousands of them have been destroyed.

* * *

North Carolina, which pays a pension to Confederate Army veterans that are in need, finds that but one in fifteen of the known survivors in the State are on the pension list. Applicants for aid are fewer each year instead of increasing constantly, as is the case with Federal pensioners. Texas will vote on a constitutional amendment permitting the State to pay a similar pension to Confederate veterans at a special election next month.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is often asked by the imperialists "Why cannot we govern colonies as well as England can govern them?" There are two sufficient reasons why we cannot. One is that our colonies would not be independent of the mother country in their commerce, while every spot of land of which Great Britain takes possession is as free in its trade with all nations as it is with herself. Another is that the rulers of her colonies, from the highest to the lowest, are men of character who are trained to their occupations, and are permanent in their stations. They are not political bummers who go in and come out with every change of administration. Whether these premises would be acknowledged or not the expansionist will say: "Well, at any rate we can rule Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines better than the Spaniards have done." But here he is more than ever mistaken. On the contrary, we cannot rule them near as easily, for we cannot employ the same engine of authority. From the days of Cortez and Pizarro down to this present, all the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of the tropics have been governed by the aid of the Roman Catholic Church, which has been enormously subsidized for this purpose.

I do not suppose that the most out-and-out jingo or bounty advocate would dare to introduce a bill in Congress giving power of this kind to the Roman Catholic or any other Church. Still, were I a member of that body, I am not sure that I would not vote for it on the plea of humanity, a word that would be less abused in this case than it has been in others. I have been a frequent visitor to the countries I have mentioned, and to others under the same régime, and have seen the beneficial workings of this imperium in imperio. I mean that it has been beneficial for the Government, and sometimes, though not always, for the people. Even where it has not been so, the condition of the people in some instances would be frightful to contemplate. It would be that of anarchy and barbarism. Not only are the people of those countries subservient to the Church, but the Governments yield it the first rank in their polity.

I never witnessed a more humiliating spectacle than once when I happened to be in Rio Janeiro while Prof. Agassiz, who was on intimate terms with the Emperor, was there. As we sat on the veranda of the hotel when the procession of Corpus Christi passed along the Rua Direita, we saw the Emperor, on that hot day of May, walking uncovered behind the Archbishop and holding up the trails of his robes. I shall never forget the expression of his face as he looked up at Agassiz. It seemed to say, "You see, my friend, what I have to do." And yet he could not have governed that empire so much better than it has been governed since had he not submitted to this degradation. When he was at last deposed it was done by a small political cabal that shipped him off in an hour without giving him a chance to pack his portmanteau, so great was the dread that the influence of the Church over the multitude would bring their scheme to naught.

At another time I was in that same port looking for freight or charter when a Spanish ship on her way from Cadiz to Manila put in there in a leaky condition, and was condemned. I made a successful bid for carrying the freight and passengers to their destination. Among the latter was the newly appointed Governor of Mindanao, his family, and seventy priests, who constituted part of his retinue. The cargo of wines and spirits was consigned to merchants in Manila, but the cost of carrying the Governor and his suite, including the priests, was paid by the Government. Don Manuel told me that the ecclesiastics were to be distributed about his island "where they would do the most good."

These personal reminiscences are introduced to illustrate the method of government which has heretofore prevailed in what may become our new possessions. Of necessity the same method cannot be adopted by us. I may be told that our method of education will be a better one, but in the meantime, till education becomes a factor, how is the chasm to be bridged over?

The American people have been fooled from first to last as to the character of the natives of Cuba and the Philippines. They believed the absurd stories promulgated by the Cuban Junta of the "patriots" in that island, of their army of 100,000 men, their republican government, and their cabinet officers. Now they have discovered that genuine patriots were few and far between, that 6,000 ragamuffins constituted their army, and that the cabinet officers went barefoot, with their shirt-tails for robes of office. And yet Cuba was at our very doors, and we had plenty of opportunity to inform ourselves. The Philippines are under our feet at the other end of the world. But Senator Chandler has seen Señor Filipe Agoncillo, "President" Aguinaldo's representative, and he wishes us to believe all that he told him about the capability of those 8,000,000 savages to rule themselves, or to become a part of this American Republic!

A Vermont Senator was largely influential into getting us into the Cuban row, and now his neighbor from New Hampshire is trying to "go him one better."

The very names of Aguinaldo and Agoncillo suggest that those who bear them are of Spanish descent, and that they are not the representatives of the native population. It would be hard to tell what the native population is, or rather, which of its many tribes is the most numerous. Our newspapers generalize them under the name of Malays. Now there are no Malays among them, although it seems likely from the similarity of one or two numerals and other words some of their ancestors in days long since gone by may have drifted thither from lands beyond the China Sea, far south and west of the Philippine group. In the scale of civilization, the Filipinos do not compare with the Malays; they have not their literature, their music, or the soft and beautiful language which so commends itself to the British of the Straits Settlements and the Dutch of Java that it is universally used as the method of communication among all classes of those communities. Quite accustomed to it from frequent voyages to Sumatra, the Straits, and Java, I never could make a Filipino understand it. In fact, the Spaniards of Manila have never attempted to utilize any jargon of the natives as the English and the Dutch have utilized the Malay tongue, but have reversed their methods by making Spanish the business language of that city.

I do not profess to be able to describe the different nationalities or tribal affinities of the Philippine Archipelago, as I have never made any extended trips into the interior. I only know that they are not Malays, and that only a small part of them are even of distant Malay origin. I have been told there, however, on authority quite as good as that which Aguinaldo is now endeavoring to foist upon our community, that while some of them, under the influence of the Church, have been brought under a moderate degree of civilization, there are others still unsubdued and running wild in the mountains so far down in the grade of humanity that they are not far above the orang-outang.

In view of all this, I cannot conceive of a greater folly than that of instructing our Peace Commission to demand the possession of the Philippine Islands. Let the Spaniards keep them if they can be persuaded to do so, and let them fight over their possessions with Aguinaldo as we should have left them to dispute the ownership of Cuba with Garcia. But unfortunately we now have this latter problem to solve for ourselves. Do not let us complicate it with one of such enormously larger proportions in which after the expenditure of life and treasure to an amount which cannot be estimated we should be sure to fail. JOHN CODMAN.
St. Denis Hotel, New York, Oct. 6, 1898.

EVILS OF THE PENSION BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial entitled "The Insatiable Pension Attorney" in THE TIMES of yesterday, Oct. 20, brings the Pension bill of our civil war once more to mind, and presents an opportune time to ask if our country is forever to bear the weight, the drain, the disgrace of this Pension bill, forced upon us by politicians merely to curry votes? The crimes and frauds attending this bill developed last Spring in Providence, R. I., are a sample of the crimes and frauds practiced at the present moment in every city, town, and village of our land. There is no exception, no difference.

Men and women who have been dead for years are drawing pensions. Deserters and bounty jumpers are drawing pensions. Idlers, capable of supporting themselves, are drawing pensions. Young, unprincipled women, who married old soldiers merely for their pensions, are drawing pensions. People, too, of ample means, are drawing pensions. And this is the use our public money is put to! A high premium to thieves and dead men, an income to idlers and unprincipled women. Never has any law or measure done more harm or been more productive of crime and wickedness.

When shall it cease? How long are we to suffer it? Here we stand a generous and powerful nation, imposed upon to such an unheard-of extent as that our Pension bill, thirty-four years after our war, increases at a ratio that surpasses all bounds of reason, and taxes even the powers of imagination. F. M. W.
New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

Senator Murphy a Factor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wise as I consider your opinion that this State campaign should be run on State issues, and keenly as I sympathize—intellectually and temperamentally—with Mr. Edward M. Shepard, there is one fact in this situation that cannot be explained away by theories, and that is the fact of Senator Murphy. A Democratic majority at Albany means Mr. Murphy's return to the United States Senate. The mere omission of a free-silver declaration from the Democratic State platform does not change Mr. Murphy's financial record, and the intelligent voter will not readily accept this omission as an evidence of change of heart while Mr. Murphy is the acknowledged Senatorial candidate of the party. If the National question of free silver is to be an issue in this State campaign—and it seems of necessity to be so—Mr. Murphy's candidacy settles the Democratic position, and, believe me, Sir, many voters are preparing to swallow Republican "crow" as a diet less offensive than our present senior Senator. C. B. W.
New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

RESPONSIBLE FOR ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of what value to his country is the voter who always supports party? The voter who is of value to the country throws his influence on the side of the best measures and the best men. Voting in the City and State of New York has become a choice of evils, because the alternative lies between two machines. In the coming election, the Gubernatorial candidate to select is the one the less likely to submit to party management, which has become a synonym for corruption.

Rising from State to National issues, we confront the same conditions. There is a political machine in power at Washington. The habit has become a tradition to place the great departments of the Government in charge of men chosen by the President from the whole Nation, for fitness and ability. In this choice the President is left untrammeled, and he is therefore held in the highest degree responsible for the course of his Cabinet officers. These officers, on the other hand, are supposed to be moved by the most delicate principles of honor to act in harmony with the Chief Magistrate's policy and wishes. The resignation of any Cabinet officer is always at the command of the head of the executive family. So great is the trust imposed in each Cabinet officer that its betrayal creates at once a National scandal of serious menace to the Administration. The Cabinet positions, therefore, are first and last positions of the highest and most delicate honor and their incumbents should feel the deepest and most solemn responsibility to the Nation.

It seems to be the opinion of the political machine at Washington that the earnest protest of the entire Nation, as called forth by the unnecessary suffering and death of so many of our soldiers, can be safely ignored. The clamor is placed by the President in the category of "yellow journalism," notwithstanding that the entire press has joined in the protest. The voice of the people so long and vehemently raised against the infamies of the War Department is regarded by Alger as an attack under which no official should retire. After a long and terrible experience with a Cabinet officer the people in a body withdraw their confidence. The Cabinet officer replies that he cannot, with honor, retire while under criticism. There is undoubtedly an honor among machine politicians as among another well-known class of the community. When one is attacked the others come to his support, making common cause against the "fire" of the press. They make no distinction between a real grievance coming from the hearts of the people and the most irresponsible campaign invective.

There can be no question as to the President's responsibility for his Cabinet officers, for their retention in office implies his approval and support. He is constantly in touch with the inside workings of each department. The most intimate knowledge of everything that is going on is within his reach. The people trust him with the supervision of those stupendous interests. The idea of a President appointing a commission to inform him of the merits or demerits of a member of his official family is absurd. There are no facts which such a commission can obtain that are not easily within the reach of the Executive, while there are a multitude of facts beyond the reach of any commission which are always open to his inspection.

No such effrontery has been offered to the American public for many years as the commission appointed by Mr. McKinley to ascertain the inside facts concerning Alger's mismanagement of the War Department. Were there not a tragedy involved it would indeed be a farce. None but the unreasoning voter, who catches at anything as an excuse for supporting party, will pay the slightest attention to this most perfunctory investigation—an investigation ordered by the man who above all others possesses the knowledge sought: an investigation ordered by the President to enlighten him as to his relations with his most intimate advisers!

Whom are they trying to reach? Will not the court-martial reach officers and men? The only court-martial that will try Alger will be convened in the conscience of the President. The people will not try Alger, they will try McKinley. The President stands before the country the deliberate sponsor of the worst record made by a Cabinet officer since the foundation of the Government. If, as many suspect, money is the explanation, the more's the pity. For the people, yes, even the soldiers, can better afford to be robbed than to have such a demoralizing exhibition of government.
New York, Oct. 19, 1898. R. S. P.

The Red Cross Society's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Red Cross Society's work is now pronounced superfluous by Surgeon General Sternberg. Is his dictum worth any more in this instance than it was when he assured the public that women nurses were unnecessary? What guarantee have the relatives of soldiers that the Surgeon General's judgment is not as much at fault now as it was in the earlier instance? R.
Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1898.

JUST LIKE MOTHER GOOSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering that Hanna's capture of the black delegates from States solidly Democratic was what decided the last Republican nomination for the Presidency, it is rather nauseating to read that the beneficiary thereof was seen in Chicago a few days ago, seated on the same platform with Gov. Tanner, who has recently declared that the Constitutional rights of our black citizens shall not be maintained in Illinois.

This little incident may perhaps justify the printing of a parody on the nursery "Song of Sixpence," thus:

Sing a song of Virden,
A town in Lincoln's State;
Five-and-fifty black men
There for Justice wait.
These black men to succor
Still no aid is sent—
Isn't Bill McKinley
A pretty President?

Bill is in his cabinet,
A-listening to Griggs;
Alger also sticks there yet,
Spite of Roosevelt's digs;
Teddy now is whitewashing
In his soldier clothes,
While Croker grins at next month's vote
Like a man who knows.

Perhaps a Puerto Rico primer, composed of easy jingles like the above, might wisely be circulated among our new tropical subjects of all colors, and I have no doubt you will consent to accept contributions for a publication fund, if an appreciative public insists that such a primer must be brought out forthwith.
A MASSACHUSETTS YANKEE.
New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

Roosevelt Unfitted to be Governor.

From The Cherry Valley Gazette, (Independent.)

It is difficult to see how an intelligent man, who is not so biased by his partisanship that he will vote his party ticket even if he knows he is in the wrong, can support Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. For ignoring the fact that a vote for Roosevelt is practically an indorsement of the canal steal, and of Platt and his methods, he is still confronted with the undeniable fact that Roosevelt, by education, temperament, and experience is unfitted to be Governor. The Governor of the State of New York should be a cool, level-headed, conservative man. Roosevelt's warmest friend would not claim that he was either of these. On the other hand, it is admitted that he is erratic, bigoted, and hot-headed. These attributes may make a good soldier, but they are certain to make a poor civil officer. Enthusiastic, headstrong, and unstable, he is the least fitted to be Governor of the Empire State of all the candidates who have been nominated by either party since the first Governor was elected by the people.

NUGGETS.

Might Be the Parson.

There is something wrong with the Deacon who lies awake all night and snores throughout the two-hour sermon of his pastor.—Dallas (Texas) News.

Result of His Observation.

"So far as office is concerned," said the cross-roads sage, "I have noticed that mighty few men ever reach their declining years."—Chicago Tribune.

Timely Bric-a-Brac.

"Clara is always up to date."
"What now?"
"She rented wooden Indians to decorate her parlors for that afternoon tea."—Detroit Journal.

Reason Enough.

Graham—Going to move? What for?
White—They've got a baby next door to my house, and it makes so much noise my dog can hardly get a wink of sleep all night.—Boston Transcript.

A Rude Awakening.

Wife—John, I wish you would let me have $50 this morning.
Husband—My dear, you must have dreamed that I married an heiress, didn't you?—Louisville Commercial.

TRIUMPH.

Emily Huntington Miller in The Christian Advocate.

Unto a Nation spake the Voice divine,
"Build thou for Freedom and for Peace a shrine.

"Build it so high its light may shine above,
So strife shall cease, and Hatred yield to Love."

She wrought; but still upon her ear there crept
The sound of tears that fell where women wept,

The sighs of prisoners, and the hungry cry
Of children, wailing in their misery.

"I cannot build," she said, "till these be freed,
For night and day their pallid faces plead,

"Till Peace and Freedom on my vision rise
With these sad lips and dim, reproachful eyes."

"And holy Justice cries aloud to me,
'Take thou my sword and set the captives free!'"

She went and conquered. Then with calm content
To her high task again the Nation bent.

The great World clamored with insistent cry,
"Carve Glory for the shrine! carve Victory!"

"Nay," said the Nation, that the World might hear,
"This is the shrine of Freedom that I rear."

And vanquished tyrants said, with wondering air,
"Who dreamed that Freedom was so heavenly fair?"

DEATH OF FREDERIC

Detailed Story of the Closing Hours of a Strong Man.

HIS FIRM AND FATAL FAITH

Indignation in England Against the Christian Scientists.

Account of the Final Illness—A Forcible Statement from the Editor of The Saturday Review.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Uppermost in the minds of men who read this Sunday column must be the loss of that great writer who week by week threw such a steady and clear light on the intricate maze of European affairs. Therefore, although the air to-day is thick with rumors of war in the East and West, I feel that for once personal detail has a supreme claim, and that the many thousands who miss him so keenly look in this place for some simple words about those last days of Harold Frederic.

They are not easy to write. There was no false sentiment in Harold, no parading of sorrow, no piling up of adjectives to show dramatic grief; and he himself would have condemned, in sturdy and straight language, anything which rang not true. But the personality of the man was so strong, his power of inspiring loyal affection in others so great, and his influence so genuine, wide, and varied that it would not be easy to exaggerate the great shock which his too early death has given to English hearts. The simplest, quietest, and strongest words which reach me to-day, among the many proofs of earnest grief, are those of his friend, Sir Charles Dilke, who says with an expression of extreme sorrow, that "While all readers of 'Illuminations' know that Frederic was a great writer, his friends know that he was a true friend."

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Mr. Frederic's Friendship.

Dilke is right. His friends do know that. Evidence of this has been borne in on me in the three nights since his death, when, as his English executor, I have had access to his papers. For ten years I have known him intimately and for five years it has been my happiness to work with him, easing him of such drudgery as he would allow me to do, and that was not much as a rule, for the man was hungry of work and untiring. Yet until the end came and the activities of his inner life were revealed, I had no notion how wide was the circle of men whom he had helped, encouraged, and enlightened, and how great a heart beat under an oftentimes rough exterior. For Frederic was vastly impatient of any kind of sham, or slackness, or idle inaccuracy, and would turn on any one he thought guilty of these human weaknesses a volley of abuse strong enough to drive a London cabman into a monastery.

Then the next moment he himself was so completely human that he would say some quiet, tender, illuminative word which turned the criminal into a fast friend.

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Indignation Over His Death.

He loved plain, strong Anglo-Saxon language, and could pelt fools with it better than any other man. And yet if there be anything in medical science and the stored accumulation of centuries of research and learning, this intellectual giant, after ridiculing so much imposture, fell himself a victim to what is, indeed, a deadly craze.

The story is now gradually moving England to fierce rage against what is now termed the murderous delusion that killed him. That great brain, which gave us "Sister Soulsby," might still have been working, say the English doctors, but for the interference of the creed known as "Christian Science." I do not judge these self-styled scientists. I give you the plain facts and the testimony of experts. Let his own people who intrusted him to us judge for themselves.

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Story of the Fatal Attack.

On the morning of Aug. 13 an urgent telegram reached me in London, calling me to Frederic's country house. I found him lying on his bed evidently in great pain, recovering from a sudden and severe shock. Lifting his great right hand to press it gently, I found it distorted, cramped, and helpless. Harold smiled quietly through his pain, and said:

"Bad go, this, Jack, but my inkpot will have a rest."

Then the good people of his house left us alone, and using that strong will of his, which nothing could subdue, he slowly and clearly told me the words he wished sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES. He had broken down in the act of writing his Saturday's dispatch, and except for an almost illegible signature to his will, his big right hand never wrote another word.

Friends, for he was dearly loved, trooped in on every side. Foremost among these was an American physician, Dr. Nathan E. Boyd, whose home for the time is in the same Surrey village. With unselfish devotion Boyd tended him night and day, aided by the clearheaded local Dr. Brown. They called in from London to consult with them Dr. Freyberger, a man of special expert knowledge in rheumatism and heart cases, and one who had the great advantage of having been Frederic's friend for years. Freyberger used every means his skill and large experience suggested, and though he took a grave view of the condition of his friend and patient, he by no means despaired. With care and skilled nursing, rest, and the best possible advice that London could provide, he would certainly recover; but we had reckoned without another power, which all thinking England is cursing to-day.

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The Christian Science Delusion.

Shortly after his breakdown, as I was sitting by his bedside writing from his dictation and suggestion, Frederic told me quietly his healer had come down. I thought he meant the devoted Freyberger; but going to his study to fetch a batch of the latest advices which came in that morning, I found this paid healer to be something very far removed from any medical science. Harold had ordered all the doctors and nurses and medicines out of the house and taken to the so-called "Christian Science."

Everything that human persuasion could do to deter him from this course was tried, but in vain. Men of great name and eminence in the world of letters and politics endeavored to move him and failed. Clearheaded and rational as ever, he claimed the right to have the treatment he preferred, though the doctors warned him in plain words of the terrible risk he was running. In this free country you cannot force a free sane man to do what he does not like, and most unfortunately the law as yet does not restrain Christian Science healers.

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Frederic's Scorn of Doctors.

The keynote of this tragedy is not that Frederic believed wholly in Christian Science, but that to his own sad undoing he was a modern Molière about doctors. He had laughed at so many feeble workers in the legitimate healing art that I almost think he had forgotten the existence of that great brotherhood of large-brained, large-hearted physicians whom Thackeray and Stevenson delighted to honor. So when in August the blow fell on him he resented bitterly that the birthplace of "Gloria Mundi" and "Illumination" should be invaded by doctors, pills, plasters, and potions.

He bore them a little while for the sake of loving and anxious friends who brought them in. Then on Sept. 20 he struck, and formally elected to try Christian Science. No arguments or prayers availed, and the doctors had to go. Even then his life might have been saved.

The interval between Sept. 20 and last Monday was fatal. Infinite care was needed to preserve his valuable life, and the best that London holds of medical skill would have been brought to his aid. Much had to be done, if Frederic was to be rescued from sinking; but the Christian Scientists did nothing.

The condition of his heart required absolute rest, but he was allowed to walk with infinite weariness and martyrdom up and down stairs, and go out for long drives, which might well have tired a healthy man. Over and over again we who loved him prayed, persuaded, almost threatened, in order to induce him to at least lie quietly and rest. All was useless and unavailing. Then came a disaster to another man which we wildly hoped might prove the salvation of Harold. An English officer, Major Lester, died early this month under Christian Science after weeks of needless agony. Directly this was announced, I went to Frederic, thinking I held a trump card, and begged him for God's sake to abandon this thing. He was unmoved, and we talked over the cable dispatches from Fashoda, Crete, and the Cape, and the Esterhazy affair as if pain and illness were unknown in the world.

There was no denying the absolute sanity of the man, as shown in his clear treatment of business. But Lester's death conveyed no lesson to him, no warning.

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The Coming of the End.

A few days more passed; then came the end. Sunday last, on my way to the neighboring village of Oxted to see with my own eyes that Stephen Crane's wife was not, as announced, among those lost in the wreck of the Mohegan, I called on Harold. A change had set in so serious that I implored help of the brave American woman who had been under fire with Crane in Greece. Mrs. Crane had tried before and this time succeeded. The Christian Scientist was driven out, the doctors brought in, and also two nurses from Guy's Hospital. But it was too late, for thirty hours afterward Harold passed quietly away. Those who know the desperate pain of seeing the dead face of a great leader and friend will forgive these lame words in which I tell of this cruel thing. I loved him with his large, tender heart and rough, big voice; his great brain, his vast plans for his own dear country and the Ireland of his dreams. I saw his greatest books written sheet by sheet. I heard the finest, freshest, efforts of his genius read to me in quiet hours by that voice which was never so dear to me and to hundreds of others as it is now.

He was one of the greatest, widest men I had ever known, and now this blasphemous parody of Christianity and mockery of science has destroyed him and the ripe fruit of his genius, which the next few years would have most surely seen. So much for Christian Scientists. If they kill in the States as they do here, you, with your quick methods, will know how to deal with them. In England the law orders an inquest. As there will possibly be nothing more when that inquest is over, next week I shall have something to say. The post-mortem examination of the body revealed the fact that had Frederic received proper treatment all through he would certainly have been living now with a fair prospect of almost complete recovery. The inquest yesterday was sad enough, but it was relieved by the strong words of Frank Harris of The Saturday Review, who rightly swore that Harold's mind was absolutely clear and that it would be untrue to say that any one person attempted in any way to influence him against doctors. I emphasize this, because an attempt is being made to fasten the blame on one who was held in deep respect, love, and reverence by Harold himself.

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The Words of Frank Harris.

The funeral will take place at Woking on Monday. Frederic had in life expressed himself in favor of cremation, and this is in accordance with the known wishes of his family. The inquest which begun yesterday was not completed when the court rose, and will be resumed Wednesday to examine the Christian Scientists' paid healer, Mrs. Mills. One striking feature of yesterday's inquiry was the evidence of Frank Harris, editor of The Saturday Review, who explained how, as far back as last year, Frederic defended this so-called Christian Science. But Frank Harris has to-day in his own paper given to the world evidence which will possess a deeper and greater value for all English-speaking men. He speaks of Harold as one of the most extraordinary and fascinating personalities of our time. He compares him in the untimeliness of his death to Lord Randolph Churchill, and says that Harold, like Randolph, was the inheritor of unfulfilled renown. He goes on to tell that at the bottom of this man's being was a big, kind heart, and the failings, shortcomings, and vices of his fellows moved him rather to pity than to anger and contempt. "His sympathy with suffering, too, and his hatred of oppression sprang from the same source, and he became noted for his love of Ireland and his passionate advocacy of home rule; and always that divine humor bubbled up in him, refreshing life's weariness. And then, further, new virtue came from contact with Frederic, the virtue of a broad tolerant humanity and of a richly humorous nature.

"No one who knew him is ever likely to forget him and on all I should imagine his influence was vivifying and healthgiving.". This is what many are thinking of Harold to-day, though few, if any, could have said it so well.

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The Prospect of War.

The feverish and excited condition of the city to-day is held by those who take their prophets from the Stock Exchange to portend certain war. Other information does not confirm this, and if in a week, when European news has seemed of minor importance, I may venture to play at prophecy myself, I should go back to a quiet talk with Frederic which I had ten days ago. I had taken over to Kenley to amuse him a new map of the Nile, published only recently; and, after he studied it some minutes, I asked him whether he thought it would come to fighting. He answered:

"What for? The English have worked for all, won all, and got all, while the French have fever, Fashoda, and a flag. Fight? No."

Maybe even after many days this is still the solution of the problem.

THE PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

Five New Cases Develop—Indications that Physicians Expect an Epidemic—Terror in the City.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The outbreak of bubonic plague at Vienna, due to the experiments in Prof. Nothnagle's bacteriological establishment in the cultivation of the plague bacillus, has spread terror at the Austrian capital.

Five cases, in addition to that of the late Herr Barisch, the assistant in the establishment who contracted the bubonic plague while cultivating the bacillus, have now occurred. They are two nurses in the laboratory, another of the assistants, Herr Barisch's wife, and Dr. Mueller, the physician who attended Herr Barisch. The last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church were administered to the latter and to one of the nurses by a priest through a window of the plague cells. Dr. Mueller was considered an authority on the plague, having been to Bombay for the purpose of studying it on the spot, and he survived all the dangers there.

The disease at Vienna has assumed a pneumonic form. There are no boils, but each case is accompanied by high fever and blood spitting. Extraordinary precautions have now been taken to prevent an epidemic. The plague patients lie in an isloted building, attended by Dr. Pooch, a volunteer physician, and by Sisters of Charity. They are surrounded by a rope, across which nobody is allowed to pass. Dr. Pooch writes the prescriptions and fastens them to the window pane. The doctors outside read them and have them made up. Then the prescriptions are placed on the window ledge, whence they are removed by those inside. Food is conveyed to the patients and their attendants by Sisters of Charity, in a similar manner, and the nurses furnish accounts by telephone of all changes in the patients' condition.

Every person who has come in contact with Herr Barisch, principally the hospital attendants, has been isolated. Some of them resisted, and others tried to escape, but were captured and all were locked up. It is feared, however, that the precautions were taken too late. Herr Barisch was ill for three days before he saw a doctor, during which time he lived with his wife and visited wine shops. The wife, who has now developed suspicious symptoms, visited friends, rode in public omnibuses, and came in contact with dozens of persons at her husband's funeral.

The excitement in medical circles is tremendous. The well-known chemist, Prof. Hofrotz Luding, has made a pathetic speech, during which he expressed the hope that the doctors of Vienna would prove themselves equal to all emergencies. This reveals the fact that it is the opinion of medical men at the Austrian capital that the plague is likely to spread in that city. Another significant indication of this apprehension is found in the fact that a temporary hospital, consisting of several detached sheds, was hastily erected during the past night behind the Infections Hospital. One hundred men worked by torchlight there in order to complete it as quickly as possible.

A painful feature of the Viennese situation is the unscrupulous attitude of the anti-Semitic newspapers, which are accusing the Jewish doctors of bringing the plague to Vienna. It is feared that this appeal to the worst passions of the mob will lead to plague riots against the Jews if the disease spreads.

FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

Speech at Perth by Lord Rosebery, Liberal Leader and ex-Premier.

PERTH, Scotland, Oct. 22.—Lord Rosebery, the Imperial leader and former Premier, in receiving the freedom of the City of Perth to-day, referred in the most cordial terms to the "good understanding between Great Britain and our kinsmen in the United States." He said he believed the whole history of the ill-feeling which existed was one vast misunderstanding, and continued:

"Since 1779, by the madness of one Government and the want of wisdom of another, Great Britain has waged two wars against the United States, in neither of which were we conspicuously successful. But throughout my life, I have never been cognizant of an unfriendly feeling in this country toward the United States.

"On the other hand, the Americans, in whose territory the wars were fought and with whom the recollection was most painful, have always had a sense of abiding soreness. But I am glad to say that after more than a century of misunderstanding the United States has discovered that we are not enemies, but friends. [Cheers.] I could not but believe that when they realized the truth of the position they would see that there was a great future before the two nations going hand in hand, and that it was their duty, function, and destiny to perform a great service, not merely in behalf of other nations, but in behalf of humanity and civilization." [Cheers.]

DUKE OF YORK MAY VISIT US.

Has Half Promised to Go to Canada and May Cross the Border If Invited.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A report from the United States to the effect that President McKinley would invite the Prince of Wales to visit the United States has attracted attention. While the papers certainly indorse the suggestion of a royal visit to America, as tending to further cement the good feeling between the two countries, it is thought improbable that the Prince of Wales will go.

An evening newspaper points out, however, that the Duke of York has given a half promise to go to Canada next year, and it adds that there is nothing impossible in the idea that, if President McKinley follows the example of President Buchanan, the Duke of York will follow in the footsteps of his father and extend his visit to the United States.

A Mohegan Survivor Returning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—The Cunard Line steamer Etruria, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, had among her passengers on board United States Senator Redfield Proctor, and Miss Maude Roudebush, the opera singer, of Meadville, Penn., one of the rescued passengers of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked in the vicinity of The Lizard on Oct. 14.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

The Reminiscences of a Colleague.

In the rush of obituary writing during the past four days some things have been said of Harold Frederic that were not quite true, and much has been left unsaid that may fairly be written by one who knew him well.

A notion has got about that Frederic in his novels satirized America because his life here had been unhappy. The notion is inaccurate in two particulars: Frederic did not satirize America; and his life here was not harder than that of the average American boy, and it was not unhappy. He struggled, of course, but his "poverty" was not "abject." And his early life was filled with experiences which he delighted to remember, and which, in great part, enabled him to build his subsequent successes as journalist and novelist. Frederic was a fighter, happiest always in facing an adversary. When there was no combat of circumstances he was sure to seek a combat of words, and he always rode roughshod over the opposing side. Lack of money never disturbed him unduly, and as for patriotism—I knew him to love America and always champion it. He had no regrets about his poorer days. He was the most thoroughgoing American who ever lived in the British Isles. Years before we began to talk of an Anglo-American alliance Frederic's ardent patriotism was apt to antagonize the foreigner rather than conciliate him. Our dead friend was not a man to curry favor. He was hot in argument.

Frederic was a little over forty-two years of age when he died. He had served THE NEW YORK TIMES in London for fourteen years. He was born in Utica, and his first newspaper work was done there. He was not a college man, and he never overcame a certain dislike of what he called "college-bred airs." And he had no patience with the notion, common enough in some quarters, that "literary pussons" are a little bit superior to their neighbors. The first time I saw him in London he was filling up an income-tax return, and on the line headed "Profession or Occupation" he wrote himself down as a "Paper Stainer."

Frederic's father was a railroad brakeman. He was thrown from a freight train one night and killed. Harold was then a mite of two years. He grew up with a hatred of study and a fondness for boys' games. But he stopped the games, continued his schooling, and out of school hours drove a milk wagon in the early morning and sold newspapers at night. When he was fourteen he learned to set type in the composing room of a Utica newspaper. From a compositor he became a reporter, and from reporter an editor and local politician. He was a Democrat always. At one time he became a draughtsman. He thought he would become an artist some day, but the nearest approach he ever made to that goal was a photographer's studio in Boston. He "touched up" negatives for Allen & Rowell in Winter Street. Then he returned to his inkpots, and after that never left them.

It was one of his fond habits, in his early London days, to tell how he helped to make Mr. Cleveland President of the United States. For from Utica, Frederic had gone to Albany, where he became editor of that stalwart Republican sheet, The Evening Journal. He swung The Journal over to the Democratic Party and held it there until a change of proprietorship deprived him both of power and employment. But by this time he had made an excellent reputation as a journalist, and he was beginning to make a name as a writer of stories. He had already written for Scribner's "Brother Sebastian's Friendship," and other tales of his had contrived to get into print, including his first novel, which was the new Scribner's first serial, "Seth's Brother's Wife." So when he came to New York, in 1884, to find newspaper work he was not unknown by discerning editors. The editor of THE TIMES offered him the post of London correspondent. He accepted forthwith, and in London, barring two or three home visits, he lived until he died.

When I went to London at the end of 1888 as correspondent for The Boston Herald, Frederic was the first man to welcome me to the "Brotherhood of American Paper-Stainers in Exile," as he put it. I found him filling up the income-tax paper, for which he had interrupted a chapter of "The Lawton Girl." That night he dined me at the Savage Club, and for days afterward he busied himself in introducing me right and left to worthies whose acquaintance he thought would be useful to me. It was like him to be at pains for the sake of a newspaper man. There were fewer American correspondents in London at that time than now. Mr. Smalley was still of The Tribune and "Dean of the Faculty." Frederic was next in seniority. Oakey Hall was there for The Herald, Frank White had just arrived for The Sun, Tracy Greaves had The World in his keeping, and the ever-hospitable James Maclean looked after The Associated Press, as he had done for more years than the memory of man runneth to the contrary. Of these, two have died within a fortnight, and not one of the remainder is now on the old stamping ground.

Frederic, during the earlier part of his London life, was perhaps the most conspicuous member of the Savage Club. He ate there and wrote there, had all his friends there, passed three-quarters of his time there, and had everybody by the ears over one argument or another. Everybody liked him, no matter how strenuously they disagreed with his arguments, and they always disagreed, for he was always arguing. Frederic was six feet in height, heavily built, and as strong as an ox. The Savages said: "He has the heart of a babe and the hide of a rhinoceros." This was more complimentary than it appears at first reading. It was the Savages' way of saying that the big, brusque, jovial fellow was not so fierce as he seemed, or as Kipling's story men have it, "not half bad."

Frederic loved to rule. He could never take second place. There was a club of happy memory called "The Ghouls." It met and dined once a month in a private room at the Roma Restaurant in High Holborn. The membership was limited to fifteen because, after the addition of a guest or two, the room would hold no more. The club had but two rules: The first was that if a member proposing a candidate were not set upon and beaten under the table he could consider his candidate elected. The second rule was that a certain person, whose name is worse than worthless should not become a member. J. M. Barrie, Conan Doyle, W. E. Henley, Whibley, Bernard Partridge of Punch, (the Bernard Gould of the stage,) Marriott Watson, Justin Huntly McCarthy, and Frederic were the chief Ghouls. Frederic got me into the club somehow, and as he was not assassinated in consequence, I have always attributed his escape to his physical prowess. There was only one man among the Ghouls who could have stood up against him—Conan Doyle—and he was absent on the night of my election.

At the Ghouls' dinners we were supposed to elect a Chairman for the evening, to order what we liked, and to pay for what we ordered. But this belief degenerated into a superstition. We never elected a Chairman because Frederic was always in the chair and he had a staying manner. We never ordered anything because Frederic had interviewed Signor Roma in the afternoon; our wines were always twice as big as we cared to have them; and there were seldom any guests save Frederic's. But we never grumbled; we liked the tyranny, the tyrant had such a jovial, browbeating way. The only regret was that we did not dine weekly instead of monthly. The weak point about such clubs is—they never survive prosperity. One Ghoul became rich, another famous, a third Ghoul's wife ran away with a fourth Ghoul. It was like the rhyme of "The Ten Little Indian Boys," and by and by "there was none." Even the Ghouls could not withstand the smiles of the gods.

When Frederic had "The Damnation of Theron Ware," half written Thanksgiving Day came around, (the American Thanksgiving Day,) and he celebrated with turkey, cranberry sauce, and other familiars at his house at Surbiton. Robert Barr was one of the guests, and when the rest had departed he and I went to Frederic's study, and there, over our pipes, listened while our host read bits of his manuscript and sketched out the lines of his plot. This was in November, 1893. Five years before Frederic had told me how he was studying beekeeping and reading libraries of metaphysics, the higher criticism, Voltaire, the lives of the Wesleys, and what not, with a view to a novel that he had in mind. Eight years later he put the effects into "Theron Ware," or "Illuminations," as he called the book in England. He always planned his books far, very far, in advance. He put into them the result of infinite pains over details. But he sometimes felt that he had just missed the mark. Perhaps there were too many pains. At any rate, "Theron Ware" seemed a stronger, more virile, more engrossing book as he planned it than it seemed in cold print. He always changed his plans as he worked on.

Most of us like to know which one of his books an author favors most. It may be a foolish fancy of ours, and it may, when gratified, give no indication of the author's best work. But nevertheless, we like to know his favorite. I believe that of all Frederic's books, (a round dozen,) Frederic himself liked "In the Valley" best of all. Of course, he was gratified with the reception of "The Damnation," but when the praises of that work were filling columns on both sides of the Atlantic, I heard him say: "If they had done half as much for the Valley book, I'd have been better pleased." At another time he wrote to me: "What's the use of it all when ——'s book is called 'the best American historical novel ever written,' and the Valley gathers dust on the shelves of the booksellers?"

Frederic planned his novels with the utmost regard to details. I have said that his plans changed as he worked on, but he never worked without a plan. I have seen his working draughts of a novel which were almost as bulky as the novel itself. He was not afraid of labor. It would have been better for him if he had had a little wholesome fear of it. Like most men of great physical strength, he overtaxed himself. He was careless of consequences in everything except writing. There every word told; there every effect was weighed and weighed again. But in all other matters he was the most easy-going man in Bohemia. He never busied himself about cultivating friendships, and so he made friends and enemies with delightful indifference. But the friends had the majority, even when he hammered them into unwilling silence.

He was the uncompromising enemy of shams. He was the frankest man in two hemispheres. If you knew him at all, you knew his weak points as well as his strong ones. After an introduction his first business was usually to reveal himself. The effect was often embarrassing to the newcomer. But you never had to guess at Frederic's opinion of anything in the heavens above or on the earth beneath. He would give his opinion without hesitation and multiply it by two. When you knew him even passing well, you knew that there were two Fredericks—the Frederic of the books and THE TIMES letters, and the high-voiced, careless, over generous, pugnacious, gentle-hearted, hardworked, dogmatic Frederic of Fleet Street and the smoking room. You had your choice. It depended upon yourself which of the two men you knew. But you liked the one you knew, even when you reflected upon some things.

Frederic was ambitious and he did not underestimate himself. He was keen to rise out of the ranks, and he succeeded in doing so. But his strength was not equal to his ambition. He wore himself out, partly because he was not a good business man, and partly because he never thought of taking care of himself. Once, in an unguarded moment, he got into a lawsuit to the tune of several hundreds of pounds. He was already working hard enough—what with THE TIMES letter, editorials and book reviews for The Manchester Guardian, the editorship of a Philatelic page in Sir George Newnes's weekly, The Million; the proof sheets of one novel, and the manuscript of another; but amid all this hurly-burly he contracted for a serial story and began writing it forthwith. Many men have done less work, and work inferior to his, and have made a competence out of it, but Frederic was not born to make riches. He never knew how to drive a bargain, for one thing, and, for another thing, he gave sovereigns to stranded Americans and lent half-sovereigns to seedy Fleet-Streeters, and he entertained his friends beyond their deserts.

Some years ago an affair at the Savage Club led him to shift from that Bohemian haven to the National Liberal Club. Soon after that I met him at dinner at the house of a Liberal politician. Frederic was congratulating himself upon the change from the Savage. "I wasted half a dozen years there," said he, and then, with a Frederician roar, "but, man alive, I'm going to be a Liberal in England: one must swallow any amount of cant and wallow in narrow-mindedness!" Our Liberal host did not set this outburst down to the credit of "American eccentricity." He knew Frederic well enough. "Frederic," said he, "your greatest charm is that you never say anything behind a man's back." That was true. Frederic had cordial dislikes and beloved hatreds, but the object out of hearing was safe from his tongue and in danger only when he had a fair chance of reply.

A great deal has been said in the past three days about Frederic's love of literature and journalism. It is all true. He loved literary work. And he loved journalism—when it isn't yellow. There was never a man more loyal than he to the profession he served. He believed heartily that the journalism which influences public opinion along a high plane is the journalism that will endure. The yellow fever is an epidemic of seasons, not to say latitudes. If you said to him, "The journalist's work is a thing of the day only—what you write to-night is printed to-morrow morning and is in the waste-paper basket by noon," he would answer: "No, we can write and print day after day, week after week, and year after year, and wherever there's a public we can show a result. What more can you ask?" He was a man of the stoutest convictions. He was not always right, but he was sincere. His pen was unpurchasable.

In all that has been written this week of his love of literature and of journalism, not a word has appeared about his love of politics. And there was his dearest affection. From the time when he carried his first flaring lantern in a Utica torchlight procession to the day of his death he was zealous in political campaigning. In Utica and Albany, politics was the breath of his nostrils. When he went to England, politics became his daily study and his constant pastime. If he had had an independent income he would have thrown everything else aside for politics. He never would have consented to make an income from the game. He could never trot in another man's harness. In England he favored Liberal politics, as everybody knows, but his active press work was with the Irishmen. He had no drop of Irish blood, but in the politics of Ireland he was more Irish than the Irish. The closest friend he ever had abroad was Tim Healy. I remember the enthusiasm with which he showed me Healy's portrait hanging in the place of honor in his house (then in Bedford Square) in December, 1888. That was years before the "Parnellite split." Frederic believed absolutely in Healy and he lived up to the belief.

Some amazement has been expressed because the unschooled, up-country newspaper man, thrust of a sudden into the European turmoil, became with equal suddenness one of the best American writers on foreign affairs in this generation. But Frederic had all the adaptability of the American, and he was a born politician with a newspaper training. That combination accounts for all. He was in his element in London. There he found himself in the centre of the world of affairs, and he made it his province to comment upon the world's affairs. That was the work he liked best, and for the privilege of doing it with a free hand he was intensely loyal to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In London, Frederic had the confidence of influential men of all parties and of all walks in life. It was easy for him to win this. It was his way. Men trusted him even when they disagreed with him. A good many trusted him and disliked him at the same time. Some consulted him. All of them knew that a thrusting columns of a great journal he had the ear of the American public and that his handling of public questions was always honest. They could depend upon him for fair treatment even when he opposed their special pleadings. There is no higher praise for a public penman.

Harold Frederic and Eugene Field wrote the daintiest "copy" of any men I ever knew. "Dainty" is the word, and no other. Field's was the more embellished of the two. Gold leaf and colors frequently enhanced its inky delicacies. Frederic's copy was rarely so ornamental, but his book manuscripts were written in finest character with the finest pen. It was like the handiwork of a girl who has learned copperplate engraving. There were close lines and big margins. Blots, corrections, erasures, were abhorred. And he carried his fancy of finesse into his private correspondence. You would never have suspected that the writer of those exquisitely penned notes and copy sheets and reams of book plots was something of a giant, with the grip of a vise and the voice of a liner's siren.

His penmanship was one of his contradictions. But the well-remembered letter ending, "Always all yours," was no contradiction in terms.

The big writing man fell at last under years of high pressure. He never heeded a warning. For weeks the right side, the writing side of him, was paralyzed. He could not move without assistance. But his mind was clear and he dictated to an amanuensis. He had to work and he worked without a whimper. The letters to THE TIMES came regularly; the book sheets of "Gloria Mundi" were revised, the manuscript of "The Market Place" was completed. All the plucky men in newspaperdom have not the good fortune to go to war.

ARTHUR WARREN.

FRANCIS JOSEPH MAY MARRY.

Anxiety as to the Succession to the Throne of Austria.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—There is much speculation in political circles at Vienna, according to advices just received from there, as to whether Emperor Francis Joseph will marry again. The possibility of having a son to preserve the line of direct succession, it is thought, may induce him to overcome his own personal inclinations.

The present heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, second brother of the present Emperor, is not a strong man, and it is feared he will not succeed in governing the unruly Austrian Empire, and the marriage of Emperor Francis Joseph with a certain youthful Princess is already mooted.

John Morley Gladstone's Biographer.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The sons of the late William E. Gladstone have decided to intrust the task of writing their father's biography to Mr. John Morley, the distinguished Liberal statesman and journalist, who was twice Chief Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

IS DREYFUS IN PARIS?—A cable dispatch from Paris published in the American newspapers of last Friday stated that, according to an evening paper, ex-Capt. Alfred Dreyfus had been transported from the Ile du Diable to the fortress of Mont Valérien, which is situated near Paris on a hill that rises 100 feet above the Seine. The statement recalls an elaborate story printed in Le Petit Journal of Oct. 8, and entitled "De l'Ile du Diable au Mont Valérien—un coup d'état pour Dreyfus." ("From the Devil's Island to Mont Valérien—a coup d'état for Dreyfus.") In the course of the story the writer, who is characteristically designated as "un de nos correspondants," exposes with many details a scheme attributed to Premier Brisson for bringing Dreyfus quietly within the neighborhood of Paris, where at the proper moment he can be reached by the civil authorities. It is alleged that M. Mouttet, who was recently appointed to the Governorships of French Guiana, had been particularly selected for the post owing to his known sympathy with the Dreyfus cause. The "plot," according to Le Petit Journal, included the chartering of a merchant vessel which should take Dreyfus from his prison island, land him at the mouth of the Charente near Rochefort, thence he would be taken to the fortress near Paris. A map of the coast of France in the vicinity of Rochefort lent a certain graphic interest to the tale. The day after the alleged exposure in Le Petit Journal, however, there was published through the Agence Havas a note inspired by the Government which read as follows: "We are authorized to declare that all assertions relative to the rôle of the colonial administration appearing in a morning journal are absolutely without foundation. M. Mouttet, the new Governor of Guiana, who has just passed fifteen months on the Ivory Coast, from which post he retires entirely worn out, will not take possession of his new office until he has had a leave of six months in France, which will postpone his departure for Guiana until March, 1899."

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THE PARISIAN JOURNALS AND REVISION.—A week ago there was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES a partial list of Parisian journals, their position in regard to the Dreyfus case, and their circulation, according to the last official record. It will be recalled that the circulation of the so-called Dreyfusard sheets was comparatively low. For example, L'Aurore, which, since the appearance of Emil Zola's letter, "J'Accuse," has enjoyed a very large circulation, was recorded as having only 10,000, while Le Siècle, Joseph Reinach's paper, was put down at 1,500. But it was explained that these were "official figures"; as such they are doubtless made as unfavorable as possible to the pro-Dreyfus campaign. Concerning them, however, a communication has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES, signed "O. G., correspondent of the Paris Siècle," in which the writer says: "As a rule, all the papers which have led a campaign in favor of Dreyfus have seen their circulation growing very quickly. Le Siècle, whose circulation your statistic claims to be of 1,500,(!) has five times more readers since it supported the cause of revision. I know one city where never a copy of that paper had been sold before, and in which, at the beginning of the campaign, 200 copies were sold every day. L'Aurore is now one of the most popular papers, and its circulation is far more than 10,000; even La Petite République, the Socialist paper, has a circulation of more than 40,000. In Paris only, in one day, Oct. 1, 1898, 60,800 copies have been sold. I cannot give now any other authentic record; but these instances are enough to show in what spirit the statistics you have produced were published. The truth is that at the very outset the best and most independent men of France have been supporters of justice and fair trial: and now there are only a few contemned 'yellows' which struggle against revision."

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PRISONERS AS WITNESSES IN ENGLISH COURTS.—On Oct. 15 the Criminal Evidence act, passed at the last session of Parliament, which threatens to create something like a revolution in British criminal procedure, went into operation in England. By its provisions every person charged with an offense, and the wife or husband of any such person, will be a competent witness for the defense at every stage of the proceedings, whether the individual in question is solely or jointly charged. Under no fewer than twenty-three statutes dealing with particular offenses an accused person was already empowered to give evidence on his own behalf, so that what has now been done is to extend it to all cases. On the other hand, the prisoner who takes advantage of the new act are goes on the witness stand may be asked any question in cross-examination, notwithstanding that the answer would tend to incriminate himself. A clause in the act, which applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland, provides that neither husband nor wife shall be compelled to disclose any communication which has passed between them during their married life.

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EMILIO CASTELAR DANGEROUSLY ILL IN MADRID.—The Madrid journals report the very serious illness of Emilio Castelar, the old Republican leader. It seems that the later events of the Hispano-American war and the prospect of large territorial losses to Spain so affected the aged statesman and publicist that he was quite prostrated. Then, too, his open letter to the Queen Regent, published last Spring in the España Moderna, followed by other letters criticising the administration, seemed to raise up many enemies against him; his influence with his own party being lost, he could find no supporters anywhere. At one time it was even seriously talked of in Madrid of bringing charges of libel—some hinted at treason—against Señor Castelar. He spent the Summer months in Alicante, where his health slowly failed, for some time; a fortnight ago, however, he was sufficiently recovered to return to Madrid. He was about to set out for Paris when another attack seized him, from which it is not believed he will recover. Señor Castelar is 66 years of age. He first came into public notice in Spain in 1873 when he became dictator of the Provisional Government. Since the fall of the republic only once has Castelar's name returned to real prominence; that was in 1889 when the measure for universal (so-called) suffrage became a law. He was one of the most urgent advocates of the measure in its original form, which would have maintained genuine universal suffrage had it become a law. But Señor Castelar has always until quite recently had a numerous following, even after he retired from public life as leader of the Republicans. Since 1895 he has lived quietly in Madrid, where he occupies second-story apartments in a plain house and dévotes himself to literary work. He writes many articles, chiefly on the social and political condition of Spain; and occasionally he writes articles on foreign literature. His rooms are filled with many gifts from friends and admirers. Paradoxical as it may seem, his political opposite and antagonist, the late Canovas, was his closest friend. Señor Castelar has been an earnest advocate of religious toleration, asserting that the mode of worship in his country at the present day is marked by an absence of real religion. He was one of the principal figures in the New Christian Church movement a few years ago. He has also done what he could for popular education.

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TO COMPLETE THE TELEGRAPH LINE FROM CAPE TOWN TO CAIRO.—According to advices from South Africa, no sooner was the British flag floating over the ancient dervish capital than Mr. Cecil Rhodes at once took steps for expediting his scheme for a trans-African line of telegraph from Cape Town to Cairo. Mr. Rhodes's lieutenant, R. D. Mohun, has already left Bombay with an expedition, bound either for Zanzibar or Mombasa. The party will take advantage of the agreement lately come to between the promoters and the Congo Free State and will construct a telegraph line from Lake Tanganyika to Stanley Falls, on the Upper Congo, the work being carried out under the commission of the State. W. Cavendish, the well-known explorer, is already carrying the line northward, through the extreme northeastern territory of the Chartered Company, and it is confidently expected that he will form a connection with the Mohun line within the next two years. By that time the Tanganyika line will have reached Stanley Falls, and Cape Town will be in telegraphic communication with the chief town on the Upper Congo, or, in other words, half the length of the line which is to connect Cape Town with Cairo will be complete. On the other hand, advices from Alexandria are that the line is being pushed southward as fast as possible. The Sirdar kept up complete communication between the front and Cairo, and now the news comes that the line is being carried toward Fashoda from Khartoum at the rate of four miles a day. Among the members of Mr. Mohun's party is Dr. Castalotti, who went out from Europe two years ago for plague duty in India. He subsequently returned home, but has since returned to Bombay, to join Mr. Mohun's party, for which he acts as medical officer.

WHAT BERLIN TALKS ABOUT

Checked in the Philippines, Germany Is Now Turning Her Attention to Samoa.

SUPPRESSION OF STREET RIOTS

Ministerial Order that the Police Are to Use Firearms and Sabres Arouses Indignation Throughout the Country.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Germans possess one striking characteristic—the fear and respect for power. Show them that you hesititate and they will attempt to bully you immediately, but prove to them that you will stand no nonsense of any kind and they are sure to back down. Never has this been better illustrated than during the crisis in the Philippines.

There can be no manner of doubt that the German Government and the German fleet sincerely hoped that Admiral Dewey would, as many at the time believed likely, leave the Pacific after destroying the Spanish naval power there, and transfer his fleet either to Mediterranean or Atlantic waters. The result would surely have been that the insurgents would soon have overmastered the Spaniards and opportunities for the landing of German forces

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"I have a grievance," exclaimed the girl, with the air of one whom the world uses hardly. "I think those theatre people are just too mean to live. You know I go to the theatre a lot, but, of course, when you want to see everything that is good and, if it is very good, two or three times, you can't spend a fortune to go; so I get cheap seats. That is the way a lot of girls do, the art students and the music students, and the girls who are earning their own livings, lots of nice girls; and they all go to the family circle. That's a horrid name, in the first place, for just the people who don't go so much are the family people. Well, I don't care anything about that, but wouldn't you think they would give us decent programmes? But they don't and I always save my programmes, so I have to just manage to get a good one the best I can. All the programmes we girls get are horrid little straight slips of paper with the cast, and sometimes not even the acts are given, with not a single advertisement and not even a single old joke. Why, with a good programme I know every word there is on it before the play is over and I learn a lot from the advertisements. One of these days the theatre people will learn that some of the brains of the audience are in the gallery and then perhaps they will treat us with the respect we deserve. The class of cheap-seat people is improving all the time, too. I don't know how many girls I have introduced to the gallery, and they are perfectly delighted. They had always supposed it wasn't quite respectable and had to stay at home because they couldn't afford to pay $1.50.

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A Southern woman has discovered a new and bright way of increasing her income. She lives in a region of many pines and in her own big open fireplaces she burns the dry pine cones on chilly evenings and they give out a bright blaze, crisp, crackle and resinous odor that only the people who know can appreciate. City people know a little of it, and when they have spent the Summer in the pine woods they send home with their trunks, perhaps, a big bag full of cones and deal them out a few at a time on occasions during the Winter as a special treat. But that is not like having pine cones in abundance to burn. The Southern woman realized this and it occurred to her one day that perhaps she might supply the pine cones for Northern city people and give them pleasure and at the same time make a little income that would be very acceptable for herself. It was no sooner thought than done. She sent up half a dozen barrels full to the Woman's Exchange on Thirtieth Street and asked the managers there to sell them for her for $2 a barrel. That would pay the expenses and leave a little margin of profit. People are delighted with the idea and now the Southern woman is wondering if the pine trees will supply enough of their fruit to meet the demand.

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"All the troubles of living in the country do not appear upon the surface," said the wife of the suburbanite with a sigh. "Jack lost a brand new Fall overcoat because of it the other day, and though he wasn't angry I suppose he will be in an economical state of mind until Christmas. It was all his own carelessness, too. Of course, when we moved out here Jack must have a horse. He said when we had such a quantity of delightful ozone around us we must take the greatest advantage of it possible. Then he said he needed just the healthful exercise that rubbing down a horse and taking care of the barn would give him. His hours in the city are short, but he is closely confined at his desk while there. He gave up taking care of the barn in a very short time, but he stills "rubs down" the horse and declares that he likes it. That was what he had been doing when he lost his coat.

"We were going off for an early drive one morning and Jack had dressed to go before he went to harness. While he was doing that he threw his new overcoat over the side of one of the stalls. Then he harnessed, and after harnessing left the horse while he went upstairs for something. He was gone for some time and while he was gone Dolly—she is the cleverest horse—had smelled an apple Jack had in his coat pocket and nosed over the coat until she found it. She couldn't get it out of the pocket, so she just ate it through the coat, made cider of it, Jack says, mashing it all up and using the coat for a strainer. There was a big piece that was nothing but a strainer when she had finished with it. She had sucked it until it was thin as lace. She looked so cunning and knowing we couldn't say anything, but it was annoying."

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There is a pretty little room up town whose chief features appear, at the first glimpse the visitor has of it, to be an old-fashioned rag carpet and two old-fashioned wooden chairs painted red. Those are valuable chairs, if they do not show it on their face, for they have historical associations with Lafayette, and that distinguished General has sat in them. The rag carpet does not mean anything in particular, except that the owners of the room have a corner in rag carpets and intend to supply them to the world at reasonable rates. The room is at the same time the living and business apartment of two energetic women who have gone into the business of furnishing pretty homes for fastidious people who have not an enormous amount of money, and they make a specialty of old-time effects.

Their supply department for rag carpets is a woman who has discovered that rag carpets need not be hit-and-miss carpets at all. The woman dyes her own materials, gets them the colors she wishes, and weaves her own color tones. The two home furnishers have agreed to take all her wares, and they are recommending them as the prettiest and quaintest things imaginable for draperies. The most interesting thing about this business firm is that, unlike most women going into business, the partners have decided that their motto will not be "Millionaires only need apply." They are going to cater to the people of more moderate incomes particularly, and they will charge reasonable prices for their work and nothing more. They do much work for Summer homes. Their own premises are strictly old time. They have a quaint old piece of homespun on the table as a cover, and as they cannot spoil the big panes of glass in the big modern windows which admit a glorious amount of sunlight into their room, they have given a diamond-pane effect in the pattern of pretty, simple and inexpensive draperies.

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The credit of the introduction of a professor of elocution into Yale College belongs to a clever New York woman. She has been, for a number of years, an enthusiast upon the subject of elocution in its best sense. She has said, as she still says, that men and women do not know how to talk. The clever ones have much that is of interest to give the world, but they know so little of how to give it that the world, which cares more about being interested than educated, will not accept it. She finds the same trouble with college men and college women. They cannot speak. And, as she believes that one of the high duties of life is not only to absorb, but to give out, she considers that they are neglecting an important duty in not making a study of expression and delivery. All this she said a number of years ago to the then President of Cornell at some college function. The high-class men of the college, the professors, and even the President himself, had been speaking, and while they had said things of great interest, the poor delivery had made them tiresome—really a bore. The clever woman had been doing a great deal of thinking during the exercises, and at the dinner which followed the thoughts were all at her tongue's end and she was gifted with the power of expression. She sat beside the President and he received the benefit of all her pent-up feeling. He did not say much in answer. Perhaps he did not have a chance. But the seed fell upon good ground. Some years after the two met again. "Do you remember your remarks some time ago upon the need of a better delivery for college students?" he asked. It had slipped her memory until he recalled it. "That made a great impression upon me," he said, "and I immediately saw that we had the best professor of elocution at Cornell that there was in the country."

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Hall Caine believes in the "new" woman. He did not call her that, though he had considerable to say about the woman who is making her own way in the world at the meeting of the Twelfth Night Club last Tuesday. The idea that man and wife are one is quite exploded, he said. Under some conditions the woman is both man and wife. That is true enough under some conditions, as Mr. Caine said, but things are not uneven, for there are some households where the man has to be both husband and wife and carries the burden of both ends of the household on his shoulders. Men should give women a helping hand in their business life whenever it is possible, he went on to say, for they know themselves how many knockdown blows are received in the struggle of life and how hard it is to rise from them. But the true woman will never make her sex an excuse for asking favors, he concluded, and the Twelfth Night members applauded the sentiment warmly, with the little nods of confirmation which women give at hearing something with which they thoroughly agree.

Mr. Caine's talk about the woman looking out for herself led naturally up to Glory Quayle. The "Heroine of the Christian" interests a great many people and they do not all agree in regard to her character. Mr. Caine spoke of the "slight mannishness" affected by the woman who looks out for herself as a protection. It is a mannishness which he finds attractive, and it is a phase of the character of the self-supporting woman which he shows in his conception of Glory, though with this mannishness his conception of her character is "always entirely sweet and pure."

Viola Allen, the Twelfth Night's President, and the Glory of Mr. Caine's play on the stage, brought the author to the clubrooms and introduced him to its members.

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Elsie Leslie, the child actress, has developed into a very pretty young woman. She looks the Lydia Languish in "The Rivals" thoroughly, and her gowns are charming; but after that the theatre-goer who has been particularly anxious to see what the result of early stage training will be is distinctly disappointed. Lydia goes through her lines with the marked air of speaking pieces that belong to the schoolgirl. Perhaps she was spoiled by her success in her early days; perhaps she is too pretty. It takes deep, strong feeling to do any good work and an entire absence of self-consciousness.

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"Valances have been the trial of my soul," said the woman who looks well to the ways of her household. "I have strung them on cords, I have fastened them this way and fastened them that, but it is difficult to have them hang straight. I look after all those things myself in my household, for though we are not exactly what you call poverty-stricken, it takes some money to live and keep one's house running smoothly and everything in apple-pie order, and we are not millionaires. I must say I have envied some of my friends who have only to send to a professional when anything needs attention. But imagine my delight when recently I visited Mrs. Blank, whose husband is a millionaire, to see that money will not do everything. For her own room she has a large apartment furnished in Colonial style, flowered wall paper, high-post bedstead, and, of course, valances. But imagine my absolute delight—yes, it was delight—to see the lower valance on that bed, albeit it was laundered to perfection, hanging from the top in scallops, a long scallop here and a short scallop there, a thousand times worse than any valance I ever had hung in my house. I felt as light-hearted as a girl, and my household cares seemed to be swept like a load off my shoulders."

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The den has been a development of recent years. They were at one time the possession almost exclusively of individual students who gathered around them the treasures they had accumulated in years of study and research, and which were too precious in the eyes of the owner to be scattered around the house, if not because they were too uncanny to be pleasant for other people to have around them with comfort. It was only men who had dens. Women had boudoirs and sewing rooms. But as women began to "do things" in the world they began gradually to develop dens for themselves, and now every one who has the house room must have one. If a woman hasn't a hobby, which requires a den to house it, she speedily finds one. But the idea has about reached its limit. It has gotten down to the commercial field where dealers advertise: "Dens furnished at lowest prices. Hobbies supplied at short notice." It is a poor person who is so much in need of a hobby that it has to be purchased.

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No one can travel much around the country and meet many women without learning that there is a strong prejudice against clubs felt by many of them. This, too, is not among the purely domestic women, but the cosmopolitan woman, the cultivated and the intellectual woman. Possibly they are the women who do not need the club life as much as women whose lives are less broad, but at any rate they cherish the idea that no good thing can come out of clubdom, and the word club is sufficient to give them a feeling of disaffection for anything, no matter how interesting it might be otherwise, that is brought before them. This is perhaps not a sign of broad-minded cosmopolitanism, but they are strongly prejudiced against women's clubs. There is certainly a reason for this and an excuse. Women are strong partisans, a good trait in its place, and they fight for that which they consider their own; it is the trait which makes the mother fight against all adverse circumstances for her children, but it has to be admitted that it is a good material run to waste when it is expended prodigally in taking sides in some trivial matter in a club. The whole existence of the club is not worth the fighting—no other word can express it—which many good and lovely women have done for some opinion or some officer in some of the organizations to which they belong. That disgraceful fights have occurred is not a matter of hearsay; they are known from actual observation. A club fight has been "on" in Brooklyn this past week. It is needless to go into details concerning it; possibly the details would not make matters more clear. The fight was in the ranks of the Woman's Veteran Auxiliary Corps. The board of directors of the Auxiliary met on Tuesday at the house of Dr. Frances V. C. Fuller and elected Mrs. Peter Steele president of the Auxiliary. On the day following the entire organization held its regular meeting and it was proposed to announce the new president, but Mrs. Kate M. Bostwick, who occupied the chair, claimed that she was the president elected by the corps; that the Directors had no right to elect a President, and that Mrs. Steele was not even a member of the organization. Mrs. Bostwick, with the aid of her friends and a gavel which she used effectively, maintained her position in spite of the presence of a lone husband who came in to help the Directors to fight their battle. It was a genuine club row, but was it worth while? Has the auxiliary ever done or will it ever do anything strong enough to counteract the effect of such a disgraceful squabble? It will certainly not increase the respect the people have for the participants and it will do serious harm to the club world at large. There are many clubs which are doing really excellent work in a splendid manner, and there are others which if nothing more are at least innocuous. The members find entertainment in them which is a quite sufficient excuse for their being.

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There are times when America really seems to show the need of a royal family upon which to expend her pent-up enthusiasm and patriotism. She has been having a very good time lately, for she has had a generous supply of real heroes turned out for her adulation, and that is well as far as it goes. But the great trouble is that as well as being national heroes, these people are private individuals, and the strain of posing as popular idols, after work that has been physical as well as brain work, is too much for them and they insist upon retiring as much as possible into the ranks and taking a well-earned rest. In the meantime the enthusiastic public has to do the next best thing and lavishes its warmth of feeling upon the sisters and cousins and aunts who, not having endured the strains of being heroes or heroines are equal to receiving the reward of the relative's brave deeds and do so with modest enjoyment. The editor of a woman's magazine discovered some time ago this great need of the American people, something to worship while the real idol was resting, and forthwith turned on a supply of great people's little relatives, much to the delight of its readers, and added thereby great poularity to itself and many dollars to the cash drawer. This may have given the needed hint for the bringing out of great people's relatives for other purposes.

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Miss Dewey, a cousin of the Admiral, was the drawing card at the fair in aid of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, last week. It may be said in justice to the lady that she appeared to be a worthy representative of her hero relative. She made a neat little speech, entirely to the point, one of which Dr. Depew might have been proud, though there were no jokes in it, and that of itself may be admired. A large royal family which has nothing to do but stand around and accept adulation is a great boon to a nation, but, lacking it, perhaps heroes' relatives are about as satisfactory a substitute as can be found.

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"For afternoon teas and dinner parties the possibilities of the Turkish bath are not half realized," said the woman who is a regular patron of the Oriental luxury. "Talk about those Eastern women spending the day at the baths gossipping and eating—well, our women don't do it as much as they might, but really they do more than people who are not patrons of the bath know. I don't care so much about such things myself, though I have given Turkish bath parties once or twice, invited a few friends and then, after the bath, when we had each had a luxuriant rest and perhaps a nap, we had afternoon tea. I know a party of girl friends who have a Turkish bath tea party every month. They have a certain day in the month when they meet at the bath house and then have tea afterward. There is a party of women whose members meet for dinner there regularly. They go late in the day, have a long rest after the bath and then have an elaborate spread. I only know of them because they happen to patronize the establishment I do and go on the same day. But gossip and scandal! I know some of the women by name and I also know some of the people they talk about. That's one thing I am afraid of in asking friends to a Turkish bath. As a warm climate seems to change the character of the people, so a Turkish bath seems to have a relaxing effect upon not only the physical but the mental woman. You simply cannot keep from talking. You have a most frantic desire to tell your friends who occupy the little rooms near you so many things and it is so easy to call across that you simply can't help it. But I have been scared half to death by the personal remarks my friends have made to me over the partitions, for nobody knows who is within hearing. I know I have heard the private history of I don't know how many people. It is frightful the way names are used. If they had a phonograph in one of those establishments couldn't a book be written from it!"

BOBBY IN THE CLOUDS.

I wish I was an angel boy,
With big strong wings, so I
Could spread 'em out and fly away
Up into the blue sky.
I'd like to sit on some big cloud
And sail and sail along.
My! but I'd have it jolly when
The wind blowed good and strong.
'N after a while I'd duck my head
Down into that white pile
'N somersault 'n kick my heels
'N swim round for a while.
An' then I'd come up to the top
And take a little peep,
Then let myself just go ker-flop
And
Sink
Away
Down
Deep.

There ain't no big hard things up there—
There ain't no rocking chairs.
A feller 'd never happen to
Fall down the cellar stairs.
You have no chance to stub your toe
Or fall and bump your head;
A cloud's a big, white, pretty thing.
Soft as a feather bed.
Oh, my! I'd give 'bout all I own
To spend one day up there,
To kick an' holler an' fly around
Up in that blue, blue air;
And then when I'd get tired out,
So I could scarcely creep,
I'd fold my wings on some big cloud
And
Go
'Way off
To
Sleep.

E. J. HALL, Welburn, Ont., in Toronto Globe.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The ingenious woman can make herself any number of pretty and becoming things for her neck, and the number of pretty new things is increasing. The affinity which fur and lace have for each other this year is manifesting itself in pretty soft scarfs and bows. A charming and becoming bow can be made from a bit of lace, a little chiffon, and narrow strips of sable. A little real lace, if one has it, or pretty lace of any kind will do, for a couple of bows or ends and more bows and ends of the chiffon, the ends ruffled and edged with bébé ribbon, and above the ruffle the narrow bands of sable about half an inch wide. Or a scarf of some of the thin, soft materials can be tucked and ruffled, and bands of the fur run on across.

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The modistes have decreed that there shall be as much labor as possible in the gowns this year, and innumerable ruffles and puffings. The manufacturers, however, have come to the rescue and done all they can to simplify matters for the unhappy wearer of gowns who must put on whatever the despotic fashion authorities declare is "the thing." With this kindly thought in mind ribbons of all kinds have been designed with heavy threads running through them to draw them up on one edge, on both edges, or in the centre. The result of this is that we can have ribbon ruffles and puffs with a minimum amount of labor and the result is very pretty. There are plain ribbons, polka dotted ribbons, and flowered ribbons without number, each with its practical little drawing string.

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The woman who wishes her blouse waist to lie smoothly across the shoulder puts a bit of stiffening down the shoulder seam. Some of the manufactured so-called "bones" are excellent for this purpose. They are firm but pliable. No matter how well a garment is cut, if it is not tight-fitting or with a tight-fitting lining it is not possible to make that shoulder seam lie straight without some assistance, and this the soft "bone" gives.

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A quaint little vase for the table is a tulip which is an imitation of a real tulip, but of a size such as even a Hollander never saw. The tall stem is green, and the tulip cup vase of red, variegated, or any color in which a real tulip may grow.

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The flowers in conventional colors on hats this year might not be satisfactory to a botanist, or even to the horticulturist who is always on the lookout for unusual things in flowers, but they are very pretty as they are seen on the Fall toques. A dahlia-colored velvet toque has a wreath of dahlia-colored roses, a purple has purple, and a bright red one has bright red roses, and they are very rich, attractive, and becoming. A large hat of purple velvet, with a soft, pink velvet crown, has one large purple velvet rose half the size of a cabbage towering above it at one side like a parasol.

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To get the really patriotic colors in writing paper now it is necessary to combine the sheets. For instance, the young woman who favors her correspondents with three-sheet letters should have one sheet of red, one of blue, and one of every-day white. The red and blue will be in solid masses of those colors, and the red as brilliant a shade as the stripes on the flag, and the blue as bright as the field of the flag. There is Wedgwood paper for people who like fancy papers, the ground showing the Wedgwood colors, while a design in white, a la Wedgwood, is raised upon it.

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It is hard to improve upon the beauty of a plain sealskin coat, but a pretty jacket of the fur trimmed with chinchilla is attractive. It is a very short jacket, with wide collar and lapels of the chinchilla, while narrower bands of the light fur are ruffled on down either side of the front with a jaboted effect that is pretty. It is a question as to whether the handsome big, round silver buttons on either side of the lower part of the jacket are an improvement.

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Some of the large felt outing hats have plain bands of the color of the hats in an extra width. Outing hats trimmed with fancy silks have the silk drawn snugly around the crown of the hat in tight folds with no knot or bow at the side, the end of the silk being simply tucked under. The silk is in plaid or in polka dots, and the plaited band will not exceed two inches in width.

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What can be more refined and elegant for a bed covering than a spread of heavy plain linen, hand embroidered, and with bands of drawn work a couple or more inches wide? The work on the threads that have been drawn is also done by hand and in heavy designs in keeping with the linen and the embroidery. It has a handsome solid effect that is much more satisfactory than anything in lace which, some way, hardly seems in keeping in a bedroom.

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To make a pun it may be said that it is a box turtle and it is the kind of an animal from which any man would be delighted to study his natural history. It is a large turtle, fully a foot long. The back is of alligator skin, polished to give an almost perfect resemblance of a turtle shell while the head and feet are of solid brass. The back opens on hinges at one side—that is, the box part—and inside is a large inkstand and stamp box.

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The stock still obtains and the ribbon bows in front are wide. One of these has two long ends reaching half way to the waist, each end showing a couple of wide tucks. Another bow has loops and ends standing straight out at either side, the ends having a narrow hem stitched across.

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We are beginning to become accustomed to the long coats, and, with our usual lack of originality of thought where dress is concerned, we are finding that whatever is is beautiful. Certainly a velvet vest front in any coat is an addition. One coat of black cloth reaching to the knees has a short vest of dark velvet, showing a pattern heavily done in black jet, while there is a similar pattern in the jet down the front of the coat. There is a collar with wide lapels of black lamb, and narrow bands finish the sides of the coat and entire edge.

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A pretty hat with a stiff round crown, covered smoothly with a pale fawn-colored velvet, showing a group of tucks, is trimmed with charming effect with red and purple asters in crowded clusters.

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A pretty Turkish pin has a scimiter for the pin part, and suspended from this a crescent in the centre of which is set a dark stone, on which is carved an Oriental head.

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"I heard you say something about men and bargains the other day," said the girl. "Did you ever pass the counter in the department store where there is a sign out, 'Collars and cuffs 1 cent each'? You can only pass it. You can't get to it, there are so many men either taking or getting their collars and cuffs. I have to pay 2 cents to have my collars and cuffs laundered."

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They have charming little blouses for children at the Thirtieth Street Woman's Exchange. These are in the genuine, not the commercial, edition of the Russian blouse. The little apron-like affairs are cut low in the neck, with short wing-like sleeves, and belted in at the waist. One of these little blouses is of white, trimmed with bands of blue, embroidered in Russian cross-stitch in white. Instead of a belt, there is a big rope of blue and white, which ties with a big loose bow in front.

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The woman of moderate means thinks usually that the game is not worth the candle in wearing white gloves, but the excellent effect they give when kept in good condition is really worth a great deal of trouble. White gloves are to be worn for everything this year. Chamois gloves will be worn for ordinary street wear, white glacé gloves, with black stitching, for handsome street costumes, and white glacé or undressed kid for evening. There will be some women who will wear the pale tans and grays to match the cloths of those shades which are so popular this year. But there is nothing prettier than a reasonably clean white glove. It gives a trim effect to a woman's whole costume. It is really worth while to buy hand forms, and with a good cleaning substance and a fine flannel a glacé glove can have the spots removed each time the gloves are worn. Chamois gloves are not as cheap as many people think, nor easy to keep clean, but, to speak of their good qualities, they are not as clumsy now as they have been, and the hand looks very well in them. The first cost of the chamois glove is inconsiderable, but it must soon be washed, and it pulls and needs mending, and with the best of care it is not long before it is past mending altogether. But it can be kept clean, and by washing in naphtha and taking pains it is a glove that is worth while.

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Very handsome gowns are made this year from silk poplin, and for more common wear the woolen poplin is pretty.

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A noticeable feature of the gowns on the golf links this year is the additional length. The greater number of them reach about to the ankle, a much prettier length than the shorter skirts that have been worn, and quite short enough for comfort and convenience.

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Seeing the high back-hair combs made of perfectly plain amber and shell, it is hard to conceive why any one should wish to pay the extra money and obtain a less substantial article in a carved shell or amber. Both of these materials are so beautiful in themselves that it is impossible to improve them. These plain backs have a simple design in gold outlining the top and are really very beautiful.

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Antiques have reached at last that innocent but much maligned article of wearing apparel, the garter. Pretty, quaint clasps of old silver, set with the pretty, soft red of the Persian coral are to be found in the Oriental shops.

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The solid gold round bracelets are still attractive and the bracelets in the same shape in filigree work in gold and set at intervals with a precious or semi-precious stone are beautiful.

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Pretty little silver boxes to contain small jewels make charming gifts. They are heavy, have good work on the outside, and range in price from $6 and $7 up. Many of them are to be found in shops where old silver is sold. Beautiful silver frames are to be found there also, but there is something that particularly appeals to a woman in a pretty box.

A QUEER LITTLE HEN.

There was once a little hen,
A dear little, queer little hen;
Her work was to lay
Just one egg every day,
And she did, this good little hen.

She'd fly up in a tree, and right then,
Seated high on a branch, this queer hen,
Her egg she would lay—
Her one egg every day,
This good little, queer little hen.

'Twas a strange thing to do, I must say,
Lay an egg from a tree every day,
And what good was the egg—
Just tell that, I beg—
That fell from the tree in that way?

But some people do things just as queer;
I know it; I've seen it, my dear.
They have a good thought,
But it just comes to naught;
From the wrong place they drop it, my dear.

There's a lesson for you and for me
From the hen that laid eggs in a tree.
If we do a right thing,
If a good thought we bring,
Let's not choose a wrong place, you and me.
—New Orleans Daily Picayune.

INDIANS AS LACEMAKERS.

The Chippewa Women Have Been Taught to Make High Grades, Which Sell Readily.

ST PAUL, MINN., Oct. 22.—Lace making by the Chippewa Indian women is attracting renewed attention because of the recent outbreak at Leech Lake, and the killing of Major Wilkinson and a number of soldiers in Gen. Bacon's command. In 1891 Miss Sibyl Carter of New York City conceived the idea of providing employment for the women of the Chippewa tribes of Indians which would make them self-supporting. There was no market for the bead work which they made, and she hit upon the plan of teaching them lace making. In conjunction with the Episcopal mission she established this department and sent Miss Pauline Colby to instruct the Indian women.

Almost from the beginning the experiment was a success, and during the following year quite a large quantity of the lace thus manufactured was sold to the wealthy ladies of New York, the principal patrons being Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Huntington and others, who purchase about all the lace made. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are now having made for them some very fine lace bedspreads for which they pay $200 each. Lace hackets bring $30, tablecloths $30, and edging ranging in rice from 50 cents to $5 per yard, and finds a ready sale.

Miss Pauline Colby has been remarkably successful with her pupils, and now, after an experience of eight years among these women, she believes they are more deft with their fingers and more painstaking with their work than white women, although she says they are not as quick to learn as their white sisters. The Indian women are paid for their work at the rate of 10 cents an hour, and are paid as soon as their work is completed. The proceeds from the sale of lace is about equal to the cost, but as a means of furnishing employment to the women the idea originated by Miss Carter has been of great benefit to the agency women.

There have been established under the patronage of Miss Carter, lace-making departments connected with the Episcopal missions at Oklahoma City, Blue Earth and Birch Coule, Minn., the latter school of instruction being under the direction of Miss Whipple, a niece of Bishop Whipple.

THE CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB.

It Is a Large Organization Which Is Doing a Great Amount of Practical Work.

One of the largest and most important clubs in the country is the Chicago Woman's Club, which has just issued its twenty-second annual prospectus. It is a department club, large and well organized, and doing practical work along many lines. The departments are essential, as well as advantageous, in the accomplishment of good work, for the club has nearly 800 members.

The club is democratic, and its members are elected because of the "character, intelligence, and the reciprocal advantage of membership to the club and to the individual, without regard to race, color, religion, or politics."

Members are not elected indiscriminately, however, and each candidate must be proposed by five members of three years' standing, who have a personal acquaintance with the candidate, and who can propose no other member during the year. The organization is not limited as to number, though when the application of the candidate is received the name is placed on the waiting list, and only fifty applicants may be elected from the list during the year. But this gives the club room for a healthy growth.

The club departments represent lines of work undertaken in reform, home, education, art and literature, philanthropy, philosophy, and science. These departments are practically working organizations. Therefore study classes connected with the different departments take up systematic courses of study in music, literature, art, and one class will make a study this Winter of the psychology of the will, under the leadership of James R. Angel of the University of Chicago. The united study class of the six departments makes a study of municipal subjects. "The Needs of a Great City" are taken up on different days, when "Development of Public Spirit," "Public Health," "Recreation," and "Intellectual Environment" are studied. The year book gives a list of books relating to these topics, by practical writers.

Auxiliary to the club are the Model Workshop and Laundry Lodging House Association, the Public School Art Society, School Children's Aid Society, and Protective Agency for Women and Children. In the different departments representatives take up special branches of work, as, in philanthropy there is a member on the probation work for children in police stations, for university and social settlements, dependent children and criminal children, and the like.

To keep its attendance within practical limits, guests inside the city limits are only received when members buy tickets for them at 50 cents for a literary meeting and $1 for a social meeting. Complimentary tickets may be obtained for guests coming from outside a radius of seventy-five miles of Chicago, and the essayist of a meeting has ten complimentary tickets at her disposal. Members and guests are all expected to present their tickets to the doorkeeper upon entering at all club meetings.

The club year book is a pretty little cloth-bound volume of 122 pages, containing, besides the announcement of meetings for the year, programme of work, constitution, and a full list of the names and addresses of members.

SHE WAS ALWAYS CAREFUL.

That Was What She Said, but the Watchmaker, After an Examination, Thought Not.

"I have been so careful," said the pretty girl, with such a woebegone sigh that it almost seemed as if the unnatural looking roses wreathed around her pretty velvet toque shed a tear in sympathy. They were too artificial for that, however, and it was only the glitter of a pretty rhinestone pin.

"I have never been careless about my watch as the other girls have," she went on, dolefully. "I don't think I have dropped it more than two or three times since I have had it, and you know I have had it ever since I was sixteen, Mr. Mainspring."

"Yes; was that one or two years ago?" asked Mr. Mainspring. He had attended to the family watches for a generation or two, and was considered something in the light of a family physician.

"And I always wind it—most always—and I never put it down on marble or anything cold; at least, not since you told me I ought not. It is such a dear watch, and I have always thought so much about it because it was grandmamma's, and it was given me because I was named for her. And now I have gone and broken it, and I just don't know how. Can be it mended? To think of half of the case dropping right off. I almost felt as badly as if one of my arms had suddenly dropped off; yes, I did."

"Yes, it can be mended well enough, but what troubles me is how you could have had such an accident if you have not dropped the watch recently and have given it careful treatment. Aha! I have it, though.

"Now, young lady, just take this little silver watch and let me see you open it. Just as I thought. That is the trouble. Now let me give you a lesson, and you will never have your watch case falling apart. Now watch me carefully while I open this watch. You see I hold it with only one hand, but while I have my forefinger under the stem and my thumb pressing the spring, I have the end of my other fingers at the hinge, pressing gently on the lid, which comes up slowly, for I am holding it.

"Now let me see you open it as you did before. You see, you take hold of the stem only. There is a strong spring in the watch; when you press it your lid flies open with considerable force if it is not held by the fingers. It is altogether too much force for the hinge, and if you have been opening your watch in that way for the last year or two, I wonder that the lid has not some time popped off and jumped so far you could not find it. Now, my dear young lady, you have learned a lesson which you will do well to remember."

"But it looks so clumsy to do it the other way; none of the other girls have any trouble with their watches, and they always open their watches as I do."

"I have no doubt of it," said Mr. Mainspring, drily; "there are a great many things that young women do which are entirely without law, and no bad results follow. That is because they are women, I suppose. A man could not do them and escape the penalty; but at the same time with a valuable watch it is just as well to be a little more clumsy and also a little more careful."

STATE FEDERATION MEETING.

Instructions Issued for the Benefit of Delegates to the Annual Convention Here.

The fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs is to be held in this city, beginning on Nov. 1, and continuing for four days. The following instructions relative to the reduction of railroad fare on the certificate plan have been prepared by Mrs. Eugene Clarke, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, for the delegates who will attend the convention:

"Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured not earlier than Oct. 28 and not later than Nov. 3. Be certain when purchasing a going ticket to request a certificate. As certificates are not kept at all stations, if not procurable from the place of starting the agent will give information as to what station they can be obtained at; by purchasing a local ticket thence, a through ticket with certificate from that point may be taken up.

"Upon arrival at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday leave certificates with Mrs. Eugene Clarke, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, 166 West Sixty-fifth Street. It is very important for all who attend this convention to obtain the certificates before starting. Mrs. Clarke will receive the certificates and see that they are properly vised by the agent of the Trunk Line Association not later than Nov. 3.

"Should any arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to this date, they cannot have the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. Similarly, should they arrive at the meeting later than Nov. 3 they cannot have the certificate validated for the reduction returning. This reduction on the return journey will be made where the full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents has been paid on the going journey, and certificate duly granted.

"It is hoped that secretaries of clubs will properly advise their members of these instructions, which are very important to the visiting delegates."

PINS, NOT PRAYERS.

One day when in a car close pressed,
I saw a girl touch throat and breast,
As though she would from heaven wrest
A pardon for her sins.
A saintly maiden, first I thought,
But later found she only sought—
Deeming the crowd with danger fraught—
To count her college pins.
—Brooklyn Life.

Brooklyn Entertainment.

A lecture upon "The Naval Heroes of Our Republic" is to be given by Miss Annie Beaston at the Hotel St. George to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Beaston is well known as an entertaining lecturer. Mrs. Charles H. Terry and Mrs. William H. Campbell, Jr., have charge of the entertainment. Tickets are $1 each.

SWEET LAVENDER FOR MOTHS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the New York man really finds the mothball omnipresent in his conservative and moderately paced village, let him come to a real city, where the women have learned that the moth hates a strong vegetable odor of any sort, and will flee from oil of lavender as swiftly as from any nastiness that can be compounded from tar and other terrors. The oil can be sprinkled on the silk lining of fur cloaks or dropped in the boxes in which they are packed, and they will be found quite safe at the end of the longest Summer. Feathers and feather trimmings may be protected by packing them with bits of cotton or tissue paper dipped in the oil, and a light trail of it along the edges of a carpet will effectually deter Mrs. Moth from laying her eggs there. Moreover, flies also hate lavender, and a drop or two deposited on the carpet in a dark corner where no Mrs. Fussy of a visitor can see it and make inquiries, will keep both them and the moths at a distance.

It will also perfume the air delightfully, and two drops in each room and hallway and two on each flight of stairs will transform the most prosaic house into "an Eden bower." Perhaps that phrase is an exaggeration, but it is quoted from the speech of a New York man, who entered a house thus treated, and, after eating his dinner and spending the evening in a state which his hostess called "furtive sniffiness," came down the next morning from his doubly scented bedroom, and entered the dining room declaring that the house was "an Eden bower." Now, if a mere Boston house deserves such a pretty compliment, thanks to less than an ounce of oil of lavender, value 30 cents, what would be the effect of the same article applied to the stately mansions where the New York nobles live?

Incidentally, may one ask if when President Harper said to President McKinley: "May you increase in wisdom and virtue" he meant "May you acquire sufficient sense and strength to drop Mr. Alger"? Also, is that purple hood big enough to hide Mr. Alger's "indorsement" of Mr. McKinley?

M. N.

Boston, Oct. 18, 1898.

HIS STRANGE PARTNER.

A Doctor's Odd Experience in Visiting a Delirious Man.

"Doctors have strange experiences sometimes," said a well-known physician the other night. "Not long ago I was called upon by an old man who asked me to go to his house and see his son. The latter, who was a carpenter, had been upon a prolonged spree which had ended in delirium tremens.

"When we got to the house we went up stairs, and as we did so we heard some one singing, and also a queer bumping noise. Upon entering the son's room we found that he had lifted the heavy door off its hinges, and, holding it in front of him as if it were a partner, he was waltzing around the room with it to a tune that he was singing. I did not care to get too near him for fear he would let the door fall on me.

"However, I filled my hypodermic syringe with morphine and watched my opportunity. He seemed entirely oblivious to our presence and, paid no attention to us, but continued his waltzing.

"As he passed with his back toward me I suddenly jabbed the syringe into his arm. With a loud yell he fell backward on the floor with the door on top of him. As he did so his father and myself jumped on the door and held it down on him, while I reached under it and jabbed the syringe into his arm again.

"In a few minutes he became quiet, and we lifted the door off him. As we did so he sat up and said quietly, 'I feel very sleepy. I think I'll go to bed.' With that he fell over unconscious. We put him to bed with difficulty, as he was a very heavy man, and in a few days he was all right again.

"I never hear a waltz played now that I do not think of the delirious carpenter waltzing around with a door for a partner."

A Series of Free Lectures.

A course of free lectures, to be given every Tuesday and Friday night, will begin at the Boys' High School, Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, on Nov. 2. On Tuesday nights the lectures will be alternately on subjects of physics, and electricity, illustrated by experiments and lantern views. On Fridays the lectures—four in all—will be on domestic art, and will be given by Mrs. Woodman of Columbia College. A course of lectures particularly valuable to all who are interested in science is that at the Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, on "Electricity and Its Applications." These lectures are given every Wednesday evening. The subject of the next lecture will be "New York's Electric Railway Girdle," by Joseph Saxe.

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Selected goods may be reserved until Christmas.
N. B.—Please notice that I have no connection with any other toy store in New York or Brooklyn.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

To Zola in Prison.

Weaver of tales that thrill the world
With fearless fact in art's rare guise,
What wonder your disdain is hurled
On treason's labyrinth of lies?

Nay, from your own proud fame you tore
The safe insignia of its pride,
And chose the brand your country bore
In patriot passion to deride.

All wars you loathe, but chiefly these,
Where scorpion guile would sting and fell;
And when your pitying spirit sees
Poor Dreyfus in his island hell,

Old memories haunt you, crimson-streaked
With brute mediaeval brawls of class.
With martyrdoms insanely wreaked
On Ghetto and on Judenstrasse.

"Give this man liberty," you cry,
"Reft of its boon by rogue and cheat."
While starlike burns your poignant eye
Through fogs of forgery and deceit.

But ah, too idly falls your breath
(With mercy, entreaty, wisdom, rife)
On souls for whom steel, blood, and death
Are creeds and litanies of life.

Zola, the France wherewith you wrest
Adores to-day at hate's black shrine;
Sedan still rankles in her breast,
She drinks revenge's dizzying wine.

Vainly doth Justice rear the scales
Your grand zeal strives to poise aright.
Alas, the heavier sword prevails;
The honor of your land weighs light!

Still, bide your time, with droopless brow;
In pain and exile, bide your time * * *
This France you love hath known ere now
Repentances that were sublime.

Truth groans e'en now in its drugged sleep;
Your haughtiest foes fate snares and slaves;
The mirk and mire they dig so deep
Are their own ignominious graves!
—EDGAR FAWCETT in Collier's Weekly.

Devastation in the Name of Religion.

From The Contemporary Review.

Perhaps the best and most exact picture of what was really being done in our churches in the early years of Elizabeth's reign is found in the dry, grim records of the returns, in 1566, from Lincolnshire parishes, printed in Mr. Peacock's valuable work. These returns were made to the Bishop, Archdeacon, and other royal Commissioners in reply to definite queries as to all "monumentes of superstition" remaining since Mary's death. They are (or were) still preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Lincoln. In one parish, the Bishop is assured that "all the tromperie and popish Ornamentes is sold and defaced so that there remayne the no superstitious monument within our parish church"; in the next, "no one popishe ornament of all remanith but is utterlie defacid broken in peces and put to prophane use." The roods and rood-lofts with "Marie and John" and "such like idols" were pulled down and burned; censers "and such like trash" sold and defaced; mass books "and such peltrie of the Pope's sinful service," was made away, torn or defaced; "a sepulker with little Jack" (the reserved sacrament) was duly "broken in peces," and every trace of "the Idolatrous mass and popish service" carefully burned, defaced or smashed. And this by no mob action. Page after page records the accomplishment of this destruction by the church wardens themselves, if not by the parson. The new Bishops, as Dr. Lee reminds us, were indefatigable in the work. The visitation articles for the Diocese of Norwich (1561) inquire

"Whether all aulters, images, holl-water stones, pictures, paintings * * * and all other superstitious and dangerous monuments * * * be defaced and removed out of the churche and other places, and are destroyed, and the places where such impietie was, so made up as if there had been no such thing there?"

The Archbishop of York similarly inquires (1571)

"Whether in your churches and chappels all aulters be utterly taken down and cleane removed, even unto the foundations * * * and whether your rood-lofts be taken down?" &c.

In the diocese of St. David's, later on, the Bishop required that "images, pictures, and all monumentes of fained miracles, as well in walles as in glasse windowes be defaced; and namely the Image of the Crucifixe and the two Maries in the chauncell windowes," also that the rood screens should be pulled down.

The Elaborate Chinese Novel.

The Rev. G. F. Candlin in The Open Court.

It is a proof of the high degree of elaboration to which fiction literature in China has been carried that most of their novels are thickly interspersed with poems of all orders of merit. No stronger evidence could be afforded of the fact that, whatever they lack, it is not literary finish. If anything they have this in excess. These poems are introduced in a variety of ways. The hero sends one in a billet doux to the heroine, or he overhears her singing one, or perhaps a poetic contest is struck up, the fine on defeat being generally the compulsory drinking of so many extra flagons of wine. Wine drinking and poetizing almost invariably go together in Chinese novels, though whether they do so in real life we are unable to say. Above all things, every man who sets up to be anything in the way of a hero in Chinese fiction must be prepared to extemporize by the ream in inimitable poetry.

The Advantages of Losing Your Temper.

From The College Athlete.

At football all manner of men have played at the ends of the rush line—an ideal man would be a composite of all the other men on the team.

He would be about five feet ten in height and would weigh about one hundred and sixty five or eight. He would have the speed of a half, the quickness of a quarter, the bulldog pluck and nerve of a guard, and the brain of a Captain. In addition to all these (and contrary to the opinions of most people) he would have a quick temper. There is nothing in football nor indeed in any form of athletics incompatible with a little of the "Old Adam," nor is there anything like anger to put life and fire into a tired man late in a hard-fought game. One can be as angry as he may and still be a gentleman. Temper, properly directed and controlled, will add fierceness to one's tackle, speed to his running, and strength to his blocking, as nothing else on earth will do, and many the Captains there are who, knowing this, have stirred up their wearied men with harsh words of command which they themselves realized were unmerited simply to make their teams work harder and faster.

The Wagner Mania.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Of course no one would be foolish enough to deny the genius, the colossal genius, of Wagner. That he was a composer of the first rank, in his own particular domain at least is as indisputable as that Beethoven remains the master of the symphony. But the point is that we are having too much Wagner. Even in the interests of our ears we are having too much. Rodenbach, the French author, declared that, after hearing Beethoven's music, he was left serene; whereas after listening to Wagner he went home aching all over, as if he had been tossed by the billows of a heavy sea. There is a story told about the wonderful cure from deafness of a patient who had been recommended to go and hear "Lohengrin," and to sit near the orchestra by the trombones. The doctor accompanied his patient and sat beside him. All of a sudden, while the noise of the instruments was at its loudest, the deaf man found he could hear. "Doctor," he almost shrieked, "I can hear." The doctor took no notice. "I tell you, doctor," repeated the man in ecstasy, "you have saved me. I have recovered my hearing." Still the doctor was silent; he had become deaf himself! The story may be apocryphal, but one does not need to be an anti-Wagnerian to see the point of it.

When the Emperor Joseph II. said to the composer of "Don Giovanni" on the first night of its representation: "Your opera is very graceful, Herr Mozart, but it has a huge quantity of notes," Mozart could with justice make the proud reply: "Not one too many, Sire. It is only in a very few cases that one can say the same of Wagner. His scores are overloaded with notes. His use of crashing chords is excessive, and his extravagances of harmony are not always atoned for by their result on the ear. The greatest art of the orchestral writer is to produce many varieties of tone while yet making the several parts of his score apparent to the hearer. Wagner only now and again does this.

As Sir George Macfarren once pointed out, the same quality of tone prevails throughout a Wagner opera of four hours' length. One has but the variety which is made by striking more forcibly or less forcibly on the pianoforte—of loud and less loud—but the constancy of the same tone of brass and reed instruments prevails from beginning to end, and with such indistinctness of part-writing that, when the music has been committed to memory by a listener, he cannot in many instances trace the elements of the score. Of course the great majority of those who have made Wagner the fashionable composer know nothing of all this. Their type is represented by the old lady who at a performance of "Faust" during the church scene inquired of her granddaughter what the relationship was between the two persons on the stage! They call for Wagner simply because Wagner is the correct thing; just as it is the correct thing for everybody who is anybody (in music) to go to Baireuth.

Food and Civilization.

From The Spectator.

Speaking generally, it may be said that all the great races of mankind have adopted a meat diet and have drunk wine as soon as they could afford to do so. Rome, it is true, according to Gibbon, made many conquests on a meagre diet and on cold water, but she readily adopted a generous agriculture from Carthage and the fruits and wines of the East, and she throve upon them. As eating and drinking became a finer art, and as the subjects of food were more numerous, life became more refined, manners more attractive. The early and so-called heroic ages in every nation appear to have been, as one might suppose, ages of very simple food. The epic poet, product of the earlier age, should, said a Greek writer, drink water; the lyric poet, offspring of a later and softer age, must drink wine. The evolution of mankind may perhaps be determined as certainly by the criterion of food as by any other. The savage eats the same coarse and monotonous fare for centuries, while civilized man is perpetually discovering and adopting new animal or vegetable products. At every fruit shop one is reminded to-day of the fact that bananas and tomatoes are new foods which we have very wisely adopted, and which have become as familiar and necessary to us as pears or plums, which we have had for centuries. As with fruits, so with the articles we see in a large grocery store. Half of these were almost unknown even a generation ago.

The dinner of to-day is as different from that of the time, say, of Dr. Johnson, as that was from the cuisine of the Conquest. If life was rude and violent in early communities, the kind of food eaten and the way of eating it made it even more so. How could one gorge on oxen roasted whole, carving it up with rude weapons, or even, like Falstaff, on fat capons and an intolerable deal of sack, without being heavy, earthy, and probably, from our point of view, noisy and ill-bred? The fine manners of the Elizabethan Court are problematical; they certainly would not pass muster now. In short, food is both an index of the civilization attained and a factor in the attainment.

A singular instance of both is afforded by the rapid growth of manners in Russia. Less than two centuries ago Peter the Great gnawed meat like a wild beast and drank brandy like a savage; to-day the elegant method of dining à la Russe has spread over the civilized world.

Eastward in Eden.

Eastward in Eden, as the day of rest
Upon our life primeval waned to shade,
The angel sleep 'mid groves of cypress made
Nature's divine nepenthe. She expressed
And mingled all oblivion's herbs; then, lest
Their charm should fail, or mortal be afraid
Of that he most desired, she lightly laid
Poppies upon his eyes and in his breast.
Now, soft descending like a halcyon came
Her other self, winged also for flight:
Both had the Orient in their eyes of flame,
And hair that crowned them with the coils of night.
They two in dreams smiled on man's fitful breath,
For they were Sleep and her twin spirit, Death.
—HENRY TYRRELL in Collier's Weekly.

Memories of Chopin.

From Chambers's Journal.

Chopin sleeps in Père Lachaise, and through the Ariel of memory will add to the rest morceaux of his own nocturnes and melodies till, if you will, the place be as full of "noises, sounds, and sweet airs" as Prospero's isle.

It is pleasant to rest a while, listening to these things, and looking on at what fancy will do to their measures, the visions it will bring, the figures it will shape and unshape from the fugitive brain-scraps you throw it. But among the pictures which come and go, like the faces over the witches' kettle—dim cathedral, glaring opera house, twilighted drawing room, a yellow moon over the trees—ah, Chopin, what fools you made of us!—come others of an impersonal kind, biographical vignettes which these men around have left on all our minds. There is the Parisian salon, Heine smiling over at Bellini; the fair lady, amused with the maestro's curls, delicately destroying them with his cane. Not one of them thought that in fourteen days' time poor Bellini, curls and all, would be under the ground at Père Lachaise. Then appears a severer apartment; a short, muscular man there, square-jawed and angry-eyed, as Cherubini turns upon him, half bitterly: "Citoyen General, I perceive that you love only that music which does not prevent you from thinking of your politics." And the Italian moves away, as if adding under his breath, "Why is this man not Midas-eared?" For that little, stout man, Napoleon, had alone, 'mid applauding Paris, belittled his music.

And now rises a room in Florence, a litter of books and papers, de Musset writing, George Sand dictating. It is Chopin's doing—he has reminded us of them. But now he appears himself, his piano before him, dreaming through his finger-tips, and making more dreams for his crouching listener, the same George Sand. The tragedy and comedy of those two lives!—they make us weep and smile by turns. The sculptured muse on the composer's tomb sits mourning, lyre in hand. But it is all past now, that sorrowing time. For when Chopin died did he not leave us his better angel? The musician's soul of him, does it not dwell purely among us, one of the "choir invisible" which is ever urging us to "larger issues"? One wishes the figure would lift its head as the sick-hearted do at the last burst in the Marche Funèbre. The few poor bones she weeps over are not Chopin.

The Madonnetta.

From the rocks where the pine trees stand
At the meeting of sea and land
She looks out o'er the sea,
And the Child-God on her arm
Keeps the Fisher from harm—
"May peace go with thee."

Toward the East where He worked and died,
The land of the Crucified,
She gazes nor turns away,
And God's light pauses a space
To rest on her dear face
At the spring of each day.

Tho' storms may beat on the strand,
Solemn and still and grand
She heeds not their wrath,
But the ships that sail in the Night
By day and through darksome night
She speeds on their path.

When at midday the sun, risen high,
Tunes water and air and sky
To one blue common chord,
Then myrtle and thyme at her feet
Wrap in incense pure and sweet
The Elect of the Lord.

And the winds and the pines and the waves
Sing in murmurous staves,
And repeat, without cease,
The words from her lips that fall—
"God's mercy rest on all,
And on all be peace."
—E. H. in The Spectator.

The Frigate Bird.

From The Spectator.

Of the "man-o'-war" or "frigate" bird, very little can be said to his credit. Michelet has rhapsodized about him in a curious effusion, of which one can only say that he seems to have confused three distinct birds under one head. Were this bird to receive an entirely appropriate title, it would be "pirate" or "buccaneer," since it is only upon the rarest occasions that he condescends to fish for himself, choosing rather to rob humbler birds of their well-earned prey. No sea-bird mounts so high as he, rising into the clear blue until only a black speck to the unassisted eye. Usually, however, he contents himself with a circling poise at an altitude of about 200 feet, whence he keeps steadfast watch upon all that transpires beneath.

With his long tail dividing and closing like the halves of a pair of shears, and the brilliant scarlet pouch at his neck occasionally inflated, he waits, waits, until some fussy booby, like an overladen housewife hurrying home from market, comes flapping along toward her nest. Then the broad pinions suddenly close, and down like lightning comes the marauder. With a wild shriek of terror booby disgorges her fish, but ere it reaches the water out flash the black wings again, and with a grand sweep the assailant has passed beneath his frightened victim, caught the plunder, and soared skyward. In like manner these birds may sometimes be seen to catch a flying fish on the wing, a truly marvelous feat. It is, nevertheless, a pathetic sight to see them, when old age or sickness overtakes them, sitting in lonely dignity among the rocks where they breed, helplessly awaiting with glazing eyes and dropping plumage the tardy coming of deliverance.

War With China.

From Lippincott's.

A few years ago the favorite subject with the makers of prophetic fictions was the dangers to be apprehended from the immense dormant power of China. The easy victory of the Japanese and the apparent conversion of China into another "sick man of the East" have now made these apprehensions seem absurd; but it is by no means certain that the sombre cloud against which Europe was warned in the famous picture inspired by Emperor William is entirely harmless, after all. The vast population of China took no real part in the war with Japan, and has no incentive for action in support of the Manchu imperial Government; but, at some time of European conflict or disorganization a great Asiatic uprising, electrified by some common fanaticism, might be a fearful menance to the Aryan race.

"The War of the Worlds," in which invaders from Mars, projected through space in cylinders, show their ability to reduce the human family to the condition of domestic fowls, is the most fanciful of all those fictions, and has been a good deal derided; yet it is not inconceivable that some swift and unlooked-for terrestrial peril might be able to destroy our social system through its utter unexpectedness and our undue confidence.

Words to be Eliminated.

From The International Journal of Ethics.

I wish to call attention to the use of certain question-begging adjectives in a way which I hope to see largely eliminated from philosophical discussion.

In characterizing another's doctrine, we should rarely, if ever, affix such adjectives as "mere," "bare," "brute," "dead," "abstract," to his expressions.

In the first place, take the word "mere." Any one who will take the trouble to notice the use of this word as applied to an opponent's doctrine, cannot fail, I think, to be convinced that it is doing a wondrous amount of harm. It has, of course, important uses as applied to one's own doctrine, but I think I can show by a few examples that when used in characterizing an opponent's opinion it is very apt to express primarily irritation, and the attempt to ridicule, to threaten, or to embarrass an opponent. If it does not possess these implications, it is pleonastic, like any oath. It is especially scathing when coupled with such words as "brute," "bare," or "empty," "abstract," "dead." So, for example:

A writer is discoursing on the deep wealth of the emotional life. His opponent straightway aims and discharges his heavy artillery at the absurdity, fickleness, and triviality of "mere sentiment." Of course this is caricature, and not description, for "mere sentiment" is not what is meant.

Battle Under New Conditions.

Lieut. H. C. Davis in the Journal of the Military Service Institution.

To be able to return fire, and that effectively, is a condition most bracing to the morale of the troops. Vertical fire is always most trying, because it cannot be returned, and little shelter can be gotten from it. Hence fire at long range from an unseen foe will certainly try the courage of the best of troops. It must not be allowed to continue, the enemy must be discovered and driven off; or the field must be so occupied that no such position can be taken up by the enemy. Skill, then, must here protect morale or troops will falter.

Morale is fired off with the last cartridge, now so easily reached, and nothing but relief from fire or replenishing ammunition will restore it. Skill must again come to the rescue, and so control fire that ammunition and necessity for using it will pass at the same time. Failing this, skill must devise some method of replenishing the supply. In both these cases skill on the battlefield is referred to.

To counterbalance the moral effect of the other conditions, skill must be used beforehand in instilling into the troops the idea that they have equal, if not better, chances of success than their opponents. Troops must be taught to believe that they can and are doing at least the same execution as they see produced on themselves.

It is not "the number of men killed" that determines the combat, but the "number scared"—the number who believe themselves whipped or forced to retire. Otherwise a line could never be driven back by fire alone, for, so long as a single man remained unhit, the line, a thin one it is true, would remain.

But man is a gregarious animal, morally as well as socially. He needs something to support his courage; "the touch of elbow," even though metaphorically true, only gives the external support needed, while confidence in his own ability and that of his commander gives the inward.

English Suburban Homes.

Montague Marks in The Art Amateur.

In the United States you are far ahead of England in respect to new suburban homes. Whatever may be the faults of the bastard imitations of Richardson—America's greatest architect—or even of the queer gabled and verandaed villas which, for some inscrutable reason, are named after the good Queen Anne, there is something picturesque about most of these buildings—if it is only the usually good skyline. But the modern suburban homes in England are monotonously ugly. As a rule, they are run up in rows by some speculative builder who is his own architect. A week or two ago, I was in North Devon, the delightful Highland of Southern England, and drove from the quaint old town of Barnstaple—which has not yet been "improved"—to Ilfracombe, a famous seaside resort.

The approach to the town is one of the most picturesque imaginable, along a steep, winding road, with hedges ablaze with the purple and gold of heather and gorse; over hills of the richest verdure and capped with dense clumps of trees, or else golden with the garnered harvest. Below, the valleys, dotted with red, thatched cottages, and cultivated fields, tell the same tale of peace, plenty, and prosperity. For miles away in the distance is the sparkling sea dotted with a thousand sail. There is nothing to disturb the prospect until you approach the town and are confronted with the hideous nondescript houses, each row a little worse than the one before.

A Ute Funeral.

From Lippincott's.

All night long the ceaseless, muffled beating of the medicine tom-tom had come to us across the hot, barren, alkali flats; all night long the dismal wailing of the bereaved squaws and the lonesome howl of the masterless dog, crying like lost spirits, had come to us out of the darkness, plaintive and weird; all night long we had rolled and tossed on our blankets, spread upon the broad breast of mother earth, underneath the silent, watchful stars; and now, as the first pink blush of breaking morn began to revolve out of infinity into a newborn day, we rose, unrefreshed and weary.

A blood-red sun thrust his scorching rays across the rugged peaks of the Book Plateau; heat, already increasing, came steaming from the parched earth; all nature seemed aflame, and, as our tired, aching eyes sought what rest there could be found in the dingy green of the few scrub-cedars that marked the single variation to the otherwise unbroken glare of whiteness, a strange, sad procession emerged from them and wended its way toward us. As it approached we could see the cortège plainly. There were the patient, sad-eyed women, their faces blackened by charcoal, their hair dishevelled, their garments rent and covered with ashes; there were the favorite dog and horse of the dead warrior, the latter fully equipped as though ready for a journey—and so he was; there was the corpse itself, borne, all bedecked and enshrounded, to its last earthly resting place.

The women still walled, the dog still howled, the heat still grew fiercer, and we followed the little band.

The Birds That Say "Good-Bye."

Across the cotton-field the notes
Come to my alien ear,
Well flute the little feathered throats—
How musically clear!
They seem to speak, the unseen birds,
My fancy fits their cry
With plaintive yet with hopeful words:
"Good-bye!" they call, "Good-bye!"
"Hurry back!"

Who are you, little feathered friends?
I catch no glimpse of wings,
Yet when the clustered pine-bough bends,
Or wild-grape garland swings,
Among the flowers, among the tall,
Dead corn-stalks, brown and dry,
I hear the soft, unceasing call,
"Good-bye? Good-bye! Good-bye!"
"Hurry back!"

When I have donned my pilgrim shoon
And passed, as pilgrims do,
This golden Southern afternoon
My dreams will bring anew:
The far-off pine woods I shall see
Against the blue, blue sky;
Across the cotton field to me
The birds will call "Good-bye!"
"Hurry back!"
—FRANCIS BARINE in The Youth's Companion.

Australian Coal.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The coal of New South Wales was discovered 100 years ago by a shipwrecked sailor, but it has only been worked on a commercial basis within the last fifty years or so. The carboniferous strata of Australia are said to extend over 10,000,000 acres. The coal measures of New South Wales cover about 24,000 square miles, with Sydney in about the centre, although Newcastle is the most accessible port for the coalfields now being worked. In quality the coal of New South Wales is reputedly not much inferior to that of old South Wales for steam-raising purposes, and not at all inferior to that of Northumberland. Last year a very large increase took place in the output, which was raised to 4,417,600 tons from 3,910,000 tons in 1896. About three-fourths of the whole output was exported to the Pacific States of America, to China, the Eastern Archipelago, the Straits Settlements, the Pacific Islands, and Further India. The production has more than trebled within the last twenty years, and as yet is only a fraction of what it is destined to become. Before Macaulay's New Zealander makes his appearance on London Bridge the Newcastle at the Antipodes will have become as large and prosperous and important a city as Newcastle on "Coaly Tyne."

New South Wales does not monopolize the coal of Australia. That of Queensland is of enormous value, spread over an area of some 14,000 square miles, though as yet the output does not exceed 500,000 tons per annum. For certain markets the ports of Queensland are favorably situated, and the coal of Queensland is destined to play an important part in the commercial future of the Pacific and the East. Victoria produces a little, but not as yet sufficient for her own requirements, and she has to draw from the mother colony. New Zealand has very extensive supplies, hardly as yet tapped, of very excellent coal. Indeed the colonists are never tired of reminding us that it was with New Zealand coal that the Calliope waged her successful battle with the cyclone at Samoa; and New Zealand coal is regularly used by steamers in the intercolonial and Pacific trades. In Western Australia there are large deposits which, when the problem of transport is solved, would find ready markets in the Eastern Archipelago.

Youth.

If to be young is to be glad at heart,
To love the birds, to love the wayside flowers,
To leap with joy in springtide's breezy hours,
And find a bliss in Nature's every part—
In things that creep, in fish that dive and dart—
Then in the playground of delightful bowers
I bear a youth that shall not lose its powers,
Nor dread the strife of eager town and mart.

If to be young is to be full of hope
And buoyant life, longing to cast away
The petty cares that make us stoop and grope,
And be a child again with mirth and play—
Such is the youth I strive for, strong to cope
With time and all his terrors, day by day.
—ARTHUR L. SALMON in The Gentleman's Magazine.

Commercial Cornmeal.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

The old-fashioned meal was made of whole white flint-corn, ground by the burr process, (crushed between stones,) giving a soft, fragrant, highly nourishing product which was capable of so many culinary variations that the poor, who made it their staple, might be said to have "fared sumptuously," and the rich to reckon it among gastronomic delights. Some years ago "granulated meal" appeared, the whole grain being cut by the "roller process." This meal, while not as soft as the burr meal, was equally sweet, nourishing, and well flavored; in short, very acceptable. When made of corn thoroughly dried (requiring about two years) it had "keeping" qualities not possessed by meal made of fresh corn by either process—which, by the way, will keep perfectly for months in cold weather, but not more than two or three weeks in Summer. So to-day we have a granulated meal made from corn dried in kilns in a few hours by heat so intense as to kill all the characteristic qualities of flavor and texture. But these losses are small compared to greater ones.

If you will examine a grain of corn you will note on one of its flat sides a cone-shaped depression running to the point where it is attached to the ear. Under the skin covering that depression is the germ—the vital part of the grain, the muscle builder, brain feeder, the part that a rat has the intelligence to eat, leaving the rest. Now, this soft germ substance will not granulate, is quickest to become musty, hence, for "trade" considerations it is now entirely scooped out, leaving the devitalized grain, the part rejected by the rat, to be calcined in the kiln and ground for our use. Could a more cruel robbery be perpetrated?

Say Grace Over Stolen Mutton.

Arnold White in The National Review.

Russia having grabbed all the land that she wants under the menace of war, now asks for a pause in the conversation that she may say grace over her stolen mutton. Russia satiated is alive to the benefits of undisturbed digestion. In plain English, there is no moral sanction to the Czar's proposals, except that of the bishops and Mr. P. Hughes. The source is tainted. The hands are not clean. Russian intrigues in other quarters are approaching maturity. She is Manchuriating in Persia. Strategical lines of railway on the confines of Afghanistan, destitute of commercial value, are building by Russia with the simple object of harassing British rule in India. A Russian mission in Abyssinia, under the cloak of religion, is poisoning the Emperor Menelek's mind, and inspiring him with jealous antipathy against England's mission on the Upper Nile. For two years past Russia has done her utmost to launch the army that defeated the Italians at Adowa against the English on their arrival on the Blue Nile.

While these things are, is it not contrary to reason and to sense that men should speak of the Czar's message as though it were a deliverance from Sinai? If Russia is really converted from the error of her ways, deeds, not words, are required as a demonstration of the sincerity of the imperial proselyte. Until those deeds are forthcoming, Englishmen will do wisely to remember who is the power that invites them to maintain a peace they have no desire to disturb. Militarism has kept the peace. Now that the sleeping dogs are to be awakened and old quarrels raked up, it is possible that the Petersburg Conference may lead to Armageddon rather than to amity. Among life's greater ironies this is what may be expected.

A Modern Battleship.

Chief Engineer A. B. Willits, United States Navy, in Cassier's Magazine.

A battleship is not only a floating fortress, but is also a steam power plant of the largest size, with a greater variety and number of engines or machines than is ever dreamed of by the uninitiated. Of all this combination there is no portion that can be permitted to remain in a state of repose for any length of time without endangering its effective action when the emergency arises for which it was designed. It is only by constant use that they can be kept perfectly efficient, and at the same time this continued practice is equally necessary in order to familiarize the men with the details of the operation of every part and thus secure that prompt and certain response in time of action without which success is jeopardized to a degree difficult to overestimate. Of course, it is not difficult to understand that all this involves constant wear and tear, which can be compensated for only by as constant repair.

On an armored cruiser, like the Brooklyn of the United States Navy, taking her as a sample of an up-to-date warship, between a battleship and an ordinary cruiser, there are altogether 81 separate engines having a total of 156 steam cylinders.

Add, in imagination, to this number, imposing in itself, the vast quantity and extent of steam, exhaust, and water piping needed to connect all these engines to the boilers, condensers, and water systems; the thousands of valves to be kept workable and efficient! Then include the seven great boilers, capable of evaporating into steam, under forced draught, 185 tons of water an hour, and one can begin to comprehend the vastness of the steam plant of a modern ship.

The Iceland Geysers.

From The International.

Barren as the place really is, the artist's eye would revel in the beautiful effects on the snowy jökulls, the twilight softening shades of mauve, greens and grays on the distant lava peaks, and the luminous midnight sky. The intensity of the blue water of lake or ocean is superb, and the mighty waterfalls are grand. And the geyser fields! All the warm tints, from cream to russet, are found in the mineral deposit around the basin of the Great Geyser, Little Geyser, Strokkr, (the Churn,) and the Little Strokkr, while Blesi (the Blue One) is lined with exquisite white, like porcelain, making it a fitting vessel for the cooking of food, and for furnishing boiling water for our tea and coffee. It was so smooth and beautiful that I seemed to be mutilating something rare when I chipped off pieces of its lining, but I knew they would be valuable souvenirs, and the uneasy, bubbling water would soon amend the deficiency.

The mud pools on this plain are the most dangerous, for they spout hot mud diagonally out of the earth. Coming upon them in one direction they are not seen, and many a visitor has gone home with a scalded foot. The hydraulic display is now very fitful, as inconsiderate tourists have injured the spouting fountains by loading stones into them to see them cast out, so you must take your tent with you, and encamp on the plain to await the pleasure of their majesties. Blesi will serve you well while waiting. The Great Geyser had not spouted for a week when we were there, and such surliness indicated a near activity. The water spouted unusually high when it finally appeared, 150 feet, and showed all the tints of the rainbow, majestic at the same time and mysterious. It played for fifteen minutes, and then its beautiful cascades subsided in feathery mist, a refined and graceful withdrawal.

Schopenhauerisms.

From The Academy.

"Certain porcupines huddles together for warmth on a cold day, but as they began to prick one another with their quills they were obliged to disperse. However, the cold drove them together again, when the same thing happened. At last they discovered that they would be best off by remaining at a little distance. In the same way the need of society drives the human porcupines together, only to be eventually repelled by the many prickly and disagreeable qualities of their nature. The moderate distance, which they at last discover to be the only tolerable condition of intercourse, is the formal mode of politeness and manners."

"See something of human nature, but do not try to mend it."

"Resolve to make use of those you cannot alter."

"Rascals are always sociable, and the chief sign that a man has any nobility in his nature is the little pleasure he takes in others' company."

"The safest way of not being very miserable is not to expect to be very happy."

"To forgive and forget means to throw away dearly bought experience."

"Your friends will tell you they are sincere, your enemies are really so."

"Do not tell a friend anything you would conceal from an enemy."

"Give way neither to love nor to hate is one-half of worldly wisdom, say nothing and believe nothing is the other half."

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has held always to the theory that in dullness there is weakness. The record of the past week does not provide evidence in support of that idea.

During most of the days of the week business on the Stock Exchange has been practically at a standstill. In so far as standard railway shares are concerned almost no business whatever has been transacted. One or two railway issues were occasionally spurted a bit, but such performances partook so much of crude manipulative work that no popular interest could be anywhere perceived.

In a few of the more conspicuous trust stocks activity was promoted in a hit and miss way—Sugar and Tobacco trusts being "worked" assiduously. Naturally no show of honest trading appeared in either of those quarters; from start to finish—quite as the regular rule is—bunko business went on recklessly. Sugar is up between one and two points for the week and Tobacco is advanced between seven and eight. So much, however, is this a mere matter of thimble-rigging that precious little advantage can be claimed on the bull side of the stock market because of the fact that the week's final record shows the higher figures.

In the trust stocks just at present there are developments progressing of consequence enough soon to bring about quite a new order of Wall Street affairs, in so far as these particular stocks are involved. Both trusts are wrapped in mystery, just as all trusts are; but under the surface in Tobacco Trust are threatening factors calculated to bring about disturbance if not demoralization. It happens that on the Stock Exchange manipulators of Tobacco Trust shares are able to lift quotations rapidly, even sensationally—in yesterday's market something like an advance of half a dozen points being scored—but intrinsically the situation is very different from that suggested by quotations manipulated upward. In Tobacco grave trade fights are ahead.

New "securities" are issued by the trust surreptitiously.

The man who buys Tobacco Trust stock buys into a gambling concern more shameless than any other ever introduced into Wall Street; and at the present time the odds are more than ever against him who is disposed to exchange real money for this extraordinary trust's shares and promissory notes.

Manipulators of Sugar Trust stock are conservative compared with Tobacco Trust jugglers—though hardly so in comparison with workers in any other part of the stock market. The Sugar Trust situation, marketwise, does not change materially. Insiders have sold their stock. Insiders have advised friends to sell. Insiders are talking much lower prices. Insiders assert strenuously that the trade fight under way cannot be compromised, that the Sugar Trust is determined to maintain itself in control of its trade market, and that it will proceed to exterminate competition, however long a time it may take and even at an expense involving diminution of its surplus or the suspension of dividends. These are grave declarations; they come from quarters that in official relationships are of the highest. It is hardly probable that the Sugar Trust would have issued—as is the Wall Street representation—$10,000,000 of treasury bonds, or have used those bonds as collateral on which to raise current funds; unless something quite out of the ordinary were ruling its policy. Further cuts in the price of refined sugar seem certain; forecasts of such cuts come officially.

During the past week there seemed to be two or three times indications of inside buying of Sugar Trust stock, but at the week's close they who earlier were buying openly could be detected quietly selling more than had been bought in public view.

Aside from trust stock manipulation, apart from the swindles involved in Sugar and Tobacco, in contrast with all the traps so set, almost every business development of the week was of encouraging character.

Much was made on the Stock Exchange of disturbing political possibilities, more especially of dangers threatening a sound-money majority in Congress, and doleful representations were current touching foreign international relationships, disagreements between England and France being much hippodromed; but in so far as actual American business developments were concerned practically every factor was satisfactory. Railway earnings not only stay good, but the increases reported mount in many instances phenomenally; official reports show that west-bound traffic strides forward at record-breaking paces, and west-bound traffic is the traffic which most pays the railroads. The National cereal situation has material improvement in it; prices move upward, foreign demands for our breadstuffs increase daily and tremendously; the export movement is by long odds of more helpful consequence than for months and months past.

Abroad interest rates have risen and threaten to go still higher. Practically all the great foreign banks have lifted their discount charges, and further advances are not improbable. Meantime funds here are accumulated in such volume that permanent ease seems assured. We may not have a gold import movement of the size and importance which a little while ago seemed sure, but the check to Europe's payment to us of our tremendous international credits is due to no other fact more than that we are prosperous enough to permit the deferment of payments, prosperous enough to figure internationally as the loaning Nation of the world.

In a waiting market interest always centres in quotation comparisons and contrasts. Here is an exhibit of present prices compared with the high and low figures reached during the present year, and the prices scored at the top of the boom of a year ago. Present market values are below what was reached at the top notch of last Summer's boom, but not to the extent that they are higher than the year's low levels, while, averaged, the quotations at present approximate the best made in the boom of 1897—the exhibit for about a score of the most conspicuous shares showing as follows:

	High. 1898.	Low. 1898.	Present Price.	High. 1897.
Atchison pf...	37⅞	22⅞	35⅞	35¼
Burlington	120	95⅞	116	102¼
Ches. & Ohio..	26	17¼	21⅜	27⅞
Denver pf....	58⅝	40	53¾	50½
Ill. Central....	115	96	108⅜	110¾
Leather pf....	74½	53¾	64⅝	72
Louisville	60½	44	55⅞	63⅞
Mo. Pacific....	38⅝	22	33	40¾
N. Y. Central..	120½	105	115¼	115½
Northwest	136⅞	113¼	131¾	132½
Nor. Pac. pf...	79⅞	56⅞	75¼	61⅝
Omaha	87	65	80½	89½
People's Gas...	108	86¼	103⅝	108¾
Rubber	48½	14¼	39½	25¼
St. Paul	115	83¼	108⅜	102
Sugar	146⅞	107½	112¾	159½
Tobacco	153⅜	83¾	122¼	96⅝
West. Union...	95⅞	82¼	91⅝	96¾

In a market confronted with substantial uncertainties there can be little discouragement in the fact that current quotations are practically as high as the best which could be scored in the boom of a year ago, and within a few points of the top figures reached in the recent extraordinary buoyancy, while from ten to twenty points higher than prices prevailing earlier during the year. The average stock in Wall Street is selling now at a good price—measured by any relative test or comparison. Much noisy bearishness has not brought demoralization; and on many accounts the foregoing table has in it elements of more than passing interest.

SATURDAY.

Stocks again showed strength yesterday. The changes were practically all advances, and many of them were substantial. The market was more active than for several days, total sales during the two hours of business approximating 150,000 shares. Commission houses continued conspicuously inactive, but the new support which the market seems to be receiving was again in evidence. The professional contingent, however, was the only really active interest.

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London houses were again heavy sellers of stocks, the European markets being weak on the more serious aspect of the foreign political situation. The day was devoid of important news developments. New York Central's September statement did not have any effect, although many bear hopes were built upon it. Wall Street gave some little attention to the strength of the wheat market, but the domestic political outlook and the prospects of serious trouble between England and France over the Fashoda incident were the principal topics of discussion.

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Tobacco Trust was the sensationally strong feature, selling up above 122, and making a net gain of more than 6 points for the day. Nearly 50,000 shares of the stock changed hands. The movement appeared to be nothing more than a squeeze of the short interest, which, as heretofore pointed out, has been growing large and unwieldy. Uncertain stories of a new plug combination were circulated to explain the stock's strength.

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Sugar Trust, the coal stocks, the Grangers, Atchison preferred, and one or two of the minor industrials were other strong features. In several of these, short covering was the bullish influence.

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The weekly bank statement showed a gain in surplus reserve of $3,750,000. Deposits increased $18,648,000, and loans increased $10,607,000. The banks' cash holdings gained about $8,400,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $209,000,000, which is $23,400,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $745,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $657,000,000.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $5,000 three, coupon, at 105¾, and $500 do., registered, at 104⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs...	1¼	Kan. City, P. & G..	¾
Am. Tobacco	6½	Laclede Gas	½
At., T. & S. F. pf...	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr..	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Brooklyn Un. Gas...	2¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chicago & Alton....	1⅜	N. J. Central	¾
Chi., B. & Q.....	½	Norfolk & West. pf..	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf..	1½	Sec. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac...	⅛	St. L. Southw. pf...	¾
Delaware & Hudson.	1	St. Paul & Omaha...	1
Del., L. & W.....	1¼	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y..	1¼	U. S. Rubber	⅜
General Electric ...	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf....	1¾
Ill. Steel, t. r., sta..	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire...	1	St. Paul & Duluth...	⅜
Minn. Iron, t. r., sta.	½	Standard R. & T....	½
Pac. Coast 1st pf...	1⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1⅜
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s..	1⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	1¼

Bond Declined.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & G. 1st	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $146,039,447; balance, $8,505,015; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,162,563.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 8½. Declined—Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 66½; Illinois Central, 1, to 111; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 56; St. Paul, ½, to 111; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 77¼; New York Central, ¼, to 118½, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60½. Atchison sold at 12⅞, Canadian Pacific at 83⅛, Erie at 12⅝, and Erie first preferred at 33¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 108⅝, for money and 3-16, to 108⅝, for the account. The Bank of England gained £7,000 bullion on balance.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 22, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York.....	$647,271,113	$640,688,054	+ 1.0
Boston	85,732,099	88,501,152	- 3.1
Philadelphia ...	60,668,303	57,780,797	+ 5.0
Baltimore	15,968,954	18,833,669	-15.2
Chicago	89,859,446	88,500,005	+ 1.5
St. Louis.....	26,896,324	26,501,368	+ 1.5
New Orleans...	6,387,393	7,362,886	-13.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$932,786,147	$928,177,931	+ 1.0
Other cities, 5 days	171,084,762	160,000,013	+ 6.9
Total, all cities 5 days.....	$1,103,870,909	$1,088,177,944	+ 1.9
All cities, 1 day	211,903,411	205,626,931	+ 3.1
Total, all cities, for week.....	$1,315,774,320	$1,288,804,875	+ 2.1

Complete returns for the week ended Oct. 15 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 3.7 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 34 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 19 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 5.4 per cent.; compared with 1896 a gain of 22.5 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 6.4 per cent.

THE RAILROAD OUTLOOK.

Few men known to Wall Street come in closer contact with the railroad world or are given better opportunities for intimate knowledge of the railroad situation than President Charles A. Starbuck of the New York Air Brake Company. Mr. Starbuck is constantly in communication with railroad interests in all parts of the country, and these associations enable him at all times to know accurately what is going on and what is likely to go on in the railroad world. Mr. Starbuck talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the outlook for railroad business. He is most hopeful, basing his confidence both on actual observation and on the confidence of railroad men. Mr. Starbuck said:

"I do not think that any one need fear that American railroads will fail to show magnificent earnings during the coming few years. Much progress has been made in the last eighteen months, but I feel sure that this will appear significant in the future when compared to what will then have been achieved. Experienced railroad men throughout the country, and in the Northwest in particular—men who do not let personal interests and prejudices interfere with their views—are unanimously confident of steadily increasing business for a long time to come. There is nothing in sight at present to check the progress which it would seem must result from the general business betterment that is practically assured.

"Good railroad business—and good railroad earnings—must, of course, depend on good general business throughout the country, and particularly in the West. We have just passed through years of depression, during which, because of the general commercial stagnation the railroads fell upon hard times and suffered as they never suffered before. American business was bad and consequently railroad earnings fell so low that many of the great properties went into insolvency, while others were saved from receiverships only through cautious management, under which stockholders were obliged to forgo dividends and suffer in other ways. But that era of depression seems now to have passed. Years of big crops and high prices have brought prosperity again, and where business was stagnant, it is now active and profitable. The great agricultural class is once more in comparative affluence, and, as the direct result of this, Western business has sprung up in a most remarkable manner. And merchants and manufacturers in all parts of the United States agree that there is every reason to believe that business improvement will go on steadily. In industrial and commercial circles there is confidence—confidence among the most experienced and careful judges.

"With general business activity the railroads of the country cannot fail to show large profits for stockholders. Only recently I have discussed the railroad outlook with some of the most important of Western railroad men. They see in the future continued industrial activity, and upon this they are building great hopes for the future of their roads. They are more confident than they have been for years, and they are not only showing this confidence in verbal expressions of it, but are spending money on improvements, both in their roadbeds and on their rolling stock—overcoming the temptation to make larger distributions to stockholders in order to make their roads physically fit for the larger traffics which they believe are assured for the future. And these things are being done by capable railroad interests, who would take no such steps unless they felt sure of what is to come.

"People of the Western country are prosperous again. And prosperity among them means for the railroads big West-bound business—something which they have not enjoyed for many years. It has been a long time since the farming classes have been purchasers of merchandise to any extent. Their crops have been poor; their profits have been nil; their debts have been heavy. Consequently there has been no money among them, and there has been no demand for merchandise. Their stocks of goods have been depleted. But now, with larger crops and better prices for them, farmers are purchasers again and the west-bound traffic of the Western railroads is showing steady increases.

"Better business and more of it will mean less dissension among the railroads than heretofore. There will be fewer rate quarrels in the future than we have seen in the past; there will be more harmony among the great railroad interests of America. There will be no need for rate wars when the roads are all enjoying heavy traffics and prosperity.

"Certainly the outlook for American railroads is most encouraging. Both from what I see and from what I hear, I have come to believe that in the next few years we are to see wonderful activity among our great railroad systems. They cannot fail of prosperity if American business shows improvement, and unless every present indication proves false, there must be in coming years wonderful strides in American commerce."

WOOL TRADE CONDITIONS.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES the following statement regarding the woolen business was made yesterday by Mr. William Greenough of the firm of Patterson & Greenough, owners of the Waterloo (N. Y.) Woolen Mills. Mr. Greenough's views are those of an experienced manufacturer. He regards this Fall's consumption of Winter goods by retailers as excellent, and states that those most familiar with the wool and woolen business look for an improvement both in consumption and value during the coming season. He presented some figures to show the falling off in importations of woolen cloths, and also to dispose of the statement that the wool and woolen trade is in a "deplorable" condition. Mr. Greenough said:

"For many years the woolen business has been the prey of politics, and much of the present confusion in business has been caused by frequent changes of the tariff. During the past six years woolen manufacturers have been working under four different and widely differing tariffs:

"First—The old tariff of 1867, on which the duty was 10 cents a pound for wool.

"Second—The McKinley bill, with 11 cents duty on wool and about 15 per cent. increase on goods.

"Third—The Wilson bill, in which wool was free.

"Fourth—The Dingley bill, in which the duty was restored to 11 cents a pound on wool.

"These changes have been so violent that merchants have been unable to adapt their business to them before new changes came. Woolen manufacturers are able to adapt themselves to laws which are reasonably permanent, but few have been able to avoid the evils of the frequent changes during the past six years, which have included also two severe panics in Wall Street.

"After the passage of the Dingley bill and the harvesting of the wheat crop of 1897, a fair distribution and consumption of woolen goods was expected, and preparation was made for it. The mild Winter and very late Spring interfered seriously with this consumption, however, and the threatened war with Spain during February and March, 1898, also caused fear, and in some cases uncertainty for future demands. The opening of the new season in August found an unusual supply of Winter goods in the hands of manufacturers of clothing, and many light-weight woolens in the hands of producers carried over from the Spring. The consumption, however, of Winter goods by the retailers this Fall has been excellent, and the curtailment of woolen machinery will gradually restore the normal proportion between supply and demand.

"It is always surprising to a merchant to find how difficult it is to obtain accurate information as to the condition of business from articles in the daily papers written by persons not connected with trade and who also frequently have a theory to prove from 'facts' they assume to be true, and readers not thoroughly conversant with these 'facts' are apt to gain little knowledge from their perusal. The condition of the wool and woollen business has recently been called 'deplorable,' and the closing of the doors of two large mills in New England offered in evidence, together with the failure of the Tradesmen's Bank. Those familiar with these particular cases are aware that entirely different causes produced the above calamities.

"It has been further stated that the foreign manufacturer gets his goods into our market in spite of the tariff, and even in larger quantities than before. This is not the belief of those who deal in woolen goods, nor is it borne out by facts. In The Summary of Commerce and Finance, published by the Treasury Department, corrected to Sept. 29, 1898, the imports in pounds and dollars for the first eight months of 1896, 1897, and 1898, are as follows:

	1896.	
	Pounds.	
Woolen goods.....	19,914,971	$11,949,197
	Sq. Yards.	
Dress goods.....	47,897,839	11,173,157
	1897.	
	Pounds.	
Woolen goods.....	21,674,865	$13,069,394
	Sq. Yards.	
Dress goods.....	59,793,532	12,596,386
	1898.	
	Pounds.	
Woolen goods.....	3,810,328	$3,087,416
	Sq. Yards.	
Dress goods.....	26,775,748	5,617,606

"These statistics show beyond question what is well known to the trade, that importations of woolen cloths are now very small, and the excess of past years is gradually being sold. Foreign wools are finding a better market in England than here, and those most familiar with the business in wool and woolens do not hesitate to predict an improvement during the coming Winter, both in the consumption and value of these articles. As soon as the natural laws of trade are permitted to go on for a reasonable time without interference, the product of the looms will be wanted by the American people, but as long as frequent changes are made in the duty on imported wool and woolens, so long, no matter what these changes may be, will confusion and disaster continue."

HURRY CALLS FROM THE WEST.

Seldom elsewhere are equaled the opportunities of observing the growth of general business which present themselves to those engaged in the carrying trade. The observations, therefore, of Mr. C. T. Thayer, General Agent of the United States Express Company, a man of large experience and closely in touch with business developments throughout the country, will be of interest in this connection. Discussing the current situation with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Thayer yesterday said:

"The condition of the express company business at the present time, as we view it, is altogether satisfactory; and, of course, that it is a very fair evidence of betterment in other directions. Substantial improvement is steadily showing, and although this is not our most active season, there has been a greater movement of merchandise than in the earlier months of the year. Large increases have been recorded in carrying by express, and the necessity of making equipments to meet new calls upon the business has been anticipated. In some quarters more than others this activity has been asserted, but it may fairly be regarded as the general condition.

"Express companies have seen the change for the better gradually coming for two years past. Better demand for manufactured articles has constantly been noticeable in localities that had long the appearance of using a minimum of them. Orders from the near-by States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, as well as from the West, have run up considerably. It is astonishing how much freight of the heavier kinds is being carried by express for the business houses in every section of the country. There is no doubt whatever that business is far and away better than at any time since the improvement which succeeded the panicky times of 1896 began, and the indications are that improvement is to continue.

"A feature of consequence in the business of express carrying is the well-sustained demand from Western points for the forwarding of all sorts of merchandise. Telegraphic orders are numerous, purchasers being ill-inclined in numerous instances to submit to other than the fastest methods of transmitting goods. Established houses in big Western cities, responding to the hurry instructions of their customers, are frequently compelled to ship by express. This shows a demand for many lines in which but small stocks are carried, and traders are forced to replace them at very short notice. From the agricultural districts such orders are continually coming. The American farmers want to buy; they look for early delivery, and having the money to put down, they are not disposed to be delayed in getting their supplies. While there is no boom, it is simply an appreciation of the actual situation to say that there has not been so extensive a west-bound business done in a number of years.

"It is a National characteristic of our people to spend money when they have it. Whatever has been allowed to run down will soon be restored or renewed. The farmers are now enjoying prosperity. They are getting what they need for house and farm uses. Western prosperity helps the East in a vast number of ways. But no business is, perhaps, obtaining a greater proportionate share of this Western prosperity than the express company business. When an enthusiastic purchaser enters a store he will not allow a matter of extra expense to stand between him and the very earliest acquirement of what he desires. Our agriculturists have been receiving such satisfactory prices for products that they have lots of cash in their hands, and the money previously devoted to meeting other liabilities can now be diverted to home and farm furnishings.

"While the condition of the farmer shows steady improvement, there will be better purchasing and better markets for domestic wares. It is quite likely that the forwarding business between now and the holiday season ahead will experience heavy business from the West. Notwithstanding war and outside complications, the volume of carrying has been growing. With the atmosphere cleared of all such disturbing elements, it is not overestimating the reasonable probabilities to expect still greater progress to be made. And now, as right along, there is a healthy, active business all around."

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The New York and Chicago wheat markets were more active last week than they had been since the end of August. On the Board of Trade floor the net advances since Oct. 15 in the leading options were: December, 3½c, and May, 3c. On the Produce Exchange here the gains were: December, 4¾c; May, 3c. All cereals shared in the upward trend. New York cash prices for breadstuff staples and coarse grains Oct. 15 were: Wheat, 74⅞c.; corn, 37¾c.; oats, 28c. Yesterday they were: Wheat, 78¾c.; corn, 38c.; oats, 29¼c. Coarse cereals show by comparison for 1897 at date large advances. Corn has gained 7⅜c., and oats 6¼c. The Produce Exchange market has almost reached the cash basis fixed by conservative traders as follows: for wheat, 40c. for corn, and 30c. for oats for the coming four months. As to oats, the opinion that they will touch and cross maize still prevails with many operators.

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There were both bear and bull reactions here and at Chicago last week. They were in peculiar circumstances. Chicago is short on May wheat, and New York on December. The bull market was on Thursday, when the closing quotations were: Chicago, December, 68c.; May, 68¾c., and New York, December, 76½c.; May, 73⅞c. This bulge was due to a record demand for the breadstuff for exportation. The market was wholly ruled by the law of supply and demand, and not, as is insisted on by some, by the Fashoda incident. Chicago's bearish influence told on Friday's trading. This and profit-taking militated against the long interest, and the recession, at closing prices, cut down quotations from 1c. to 1¼c. in Chicago and 1¼c. to 1½c. here. But with peace between England and France practically assured, the markets rallied yesterday to nearly Thursday's quotation, and closed aggressively firm and in full sympathy with the European market.

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At the closing here yesterday there was a rush to the Curb, and a remarkable change of the operation of the privileges market developed. Under the Sage "puts" and "calls" decision internal revenue officers have been active at the Produce Exchange to secure compliance with the provision of the war-stamp ruling. The privileges dealers decided on doing away with the titles of the ventures, and to style calls "skyrockets" and puts "sinkers." In consequence the quotations last evening stood: December skyrockets, 78 bid; sinkers, 75½, a very wide range, by the way. The general opinion in the privileges market was that booming conditions will prevail at the opening of the Board of Trade and the Produce Exchange to-morrow. This is based on the eager inquiries made in the slump on Friday for export business, and the taking yesterday of about 700,000 bushels of wheat at top prices, with heavy engagements foreshadowed. Ocean freights were yesterday at the highest rates, with no indication of the slightest concession.

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Traders familiar with the European situation say that the attitude of the French producers and that country's markets furnish a trustworthy gauge of the markets for European cereals as they stand, and for the future. They do not lay too much stress on the famine in the Volga districts in Russia, and for the present say that this condition of affairs there about evens up that nation's position as an exporter of wheat. But in France, in spite of the splendid crop, the situation is much stronger than it was a year ago, and this in a market without manipulation, and ruled by good faith and the logic of demand and supply. France's harvest found the country absolutely bare of stocks. All reserves were cleaned out two months before a sheaf of wheat was tied. As it is France, with its agriculturists holding their wheat and the policy of assertion and expansion that is just now uppermost, will take at least 20,000,000 bushels of trans-Atlantic wheat, and the replenishing of stocks to the point of full prudence is likely to reduce the 360,000,000 harvest to 200,000,000 bushels, not too much for domestic consumption and seeding. At any rate, the bull sentiment is stronger at the Halle des Blés at Paris, than at the Board of Trade at Chicago. These considerations have additional value in the fact that breadstuffs in France are under a strict Government supervision and regulation.

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Factors in the American wheat situation are the export business, the attitude of the farmers, the large primary movement since prices came up to the standard of the least optimistic of the holders and consequent prosperity to every carrying interest and almost immediate absorption due to milling requirements, and the replenishing of exhausted stocks, as shown in the insignificant increase of the visible supply. That the active foreign demand for wheat will continue no student of the question doubts. Great Britain's weekly needs are as certain and regulated as the coming due of rent, and this country is her main source of supply. No European country figures now as an exporter. All the export business is on prompt shipment. The farmers have few if any remote engagements. The shipments are for quick consumption or dictated by the imperative necessity of reserves against the possibility of another Leiter manipulation. The American Agriculturist Society is not idle on the "hold-your-wheat" platform. Its membership is increasing, and its plan to let the farmer have at least a fair share of the profits of the middlemen and speculators is likely to find favor with and support from those who control at least two-fifths of the Winter and Spring crops of this year. Part of a circular recently sent out by the society reads:

"Holding back wheat is saving farmers 7 cents per bushel at this time. By united action the price can be run up to 80 cents or more at Chicago and St. Louis. The total crop of wheat is no larger than that of 1897, and speculators on the short side are responsible for most of the estimates of big yield. Trusts of every description have been formed, and the farmers ought to combine. There is no profit for the farmer after deducting freight charges, with wheat at Chicago at 62¾ cents. Combination would save at least 10 cents per bushel, or $50,000,000 on this crop, and 20 cents a bushel would save to the farmers over $100,000,000."

With the weekly export demand averaging 1,000,000 a day, the drain on our resources before the first bushel of Argentina wheat of the 1898-9 crop is marketable will be 160,000,000 bushels. How holders may be induced to part with their grain at present prices in the face of this fact, wheat's statistical position and Russia in our market as a purchaser of both wheat and maize, is for the future to determine.

AIR BRAKE MATTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A large interest in the stock of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company has led me to make inquiry of the officers of that company in regard to the numerous reports that there is likely to be an arrangement between the Westinghouse and New York Air Brake Companies, and especially the latest statements that the election of Messrs. Flower and Brady to the Directory of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company means an important development in the direction of an amicable arrangement between the two air brake companies, and possibly a working agreement as to territory and prices. A chief official of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company says that numerous reports of a like character have become an intolerable nuisance, because of the scores of people who are making similar inquiries, since there is not the slightest prospect of any arrangement between the two concerns. The officials of the Westinghouse Company say they have repeatedly declined offers of the control of the New York Air Brake stock at a price much less than the present market quotation, and on the ground that the difference between the worth of the property and the price asked was such that it would encourage many other owners of brake valves to undertake to push the business simply with a view of selling it out at a profit. A chief official of the New York Company, in arguing for the purchase of the New York Company by the Westinghouse Company, said that such purchase would enable the latter company to maintain high prices, and admitted that it had been the belief of those connected with his company that it could be so managed that it would be cheaper for the Westinghouse people to buy it out rather than have it continue in business. The policy of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company has been to give the railroad companies the benefit of the lowest possible prices, and to protect its customers by not entering into any arrangements with other concerns, the effect of which would be a heavy tax on those customers.

At the present time the Westinghouse Company is pushing numerous suits against the New York Air Brake Company, and so far has won in every case save one, which is now on appeal. In the case of the earlier infringements the courts have ordered the removal of the infringing apparatus, and an accounting is being pressed with a view of collecting from the New York Air Brake Company heavy damages. The suit covering the present New York apparatus will be argued on appeal in the Second Circuit Court of Appeals as soon as the case can be reached, and in the event of the success of the Westinghouse Company all of this particular New York apparatus will also be subject to the action of the courts, rendering the investments which the railroad companies have made (with a full knowledge of the risk they were taking) unprofitable.

When asked if the Westinghouse Air Brake Company would pay any price for the New York Company, the official answered that they might be induced to pay a small price, which would be much less than any figures ever named by the New York people.

Large numbers of people who have purchased New York Air Brake stock have stated to friends of the Westinghouse Company that they were influenced

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 22, 1898.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	113	6	Adams Express	109	109	109	109	.....
36¾	38½	250	American Cotton Oil.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	30⅜	100	Am. Malting Co.	30	30	30	30	.....
11¼	12	175	American Spirits Mfg.	11½	11¼	11½	11½	+ ¼
30½	31	745	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	30⅞	31	30⅝	30½	−1
112⅜	112⅞	13,955	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111¼	112⅞	111¼	112¾	+1¼
107¾	108	5	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
97	98½	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	98	98	.....
122	122¼	48,128	American Tobacco ..	118⅝	122⅝	118⅝	122¼	+6¼
123	125	30	Am. Tobacco pf.	123	123	123	123	.....
33¼	36	189	Ann Arbor pf.	35	35	35	35	.....
12¾	13	150	At., T. & S. F.	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	+ ⅜
35¼	35⅝	14,856	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	45	220	B. & O., all in. pd.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
65¼	65¼	3,369	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	65⅜	65	65⅜	+ ⅜
125	127	250	Brooklyn Union Gas.	125	125	125	125	+2¼
51¾	53	40	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
81	81¼	400	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	.....
24½	25½	50	Central Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
21⅜	21¾	385	Chesapeake & Ohio.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	.....
153	158	200	Chicago & Alton	154	154	154	154	+1⅜
115⅞	116	6,630	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	+ ½
14	14¼	1,715	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
7½	8	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
27½	28	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	27¾	27	27¾	+1⅜
108½	108⅝	8,740	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108⅛	108⅝	108	108⅜	+ ¼
160¼	161	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	.....
131⅛	131¾	100	Chicago & Northw.	131⅛	131¾	131¼	131¾	+ ¼
101⅝	102	3,050	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101⅞	102	101⅝	102	+ ½
33⅜	33⅞	100	Chi., Term. Trans. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
39¼	39⅝	150	C., C., C. & St. L.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
44¾	45⅝	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
177	178	705	Consolidated Gas	178	178	177½	177½	.....
102⅝	103	541	Delaware & Hudson.	102¾	103	102¾	103	+1
141⅝	142¼	200	Del., Lack. & West.	141½	141¾	141¼	141¾	+1⅛
53⅜	53⅞	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53¾	− ¼
127	130	151	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	126½	126½	126½	126½	+1½
32¼	33¼	225	Erie 1st pf.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
29⅞	30	1,167	Fed. Steel, when iss.	29⅞	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
70⅝	70⅞	1,290	Fed. S. pf., when iss.	70½	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
78	79	100	General Electric	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅝
136	137	800	Great Northern pf.	136	136	136	136	− ⅛
108¼	108½	1,245	Illinois Central	108¼	108½	108	108⅜	+ ⅛
92½	93½	230	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	93½	93½	93	93	+ ½
8¾	9¼	250	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
52½	53	100	International Paper.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	.....
87	87½	50	Int. Paper pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
16¾	16⅞	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
47½	48⅝	190	Laclede Gas	48	48	48	48	+ ½
63⅝	63¾	5	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	− ⅛
55	55⅜	5,220	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅝	55¼	54⅜	55⅛	+ ½
97	97¼	2,145	Manhattan Con.	97⅜	97⅜	96⅞	97	− ⅜
159½	159¾	1,924	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159½	160¼	159½	159¾	+ ½
60	61¼	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	60½	60¼	60½	.....
126	129½	120	Minn. Iron., t. r., std.	126	126	126	126	− ½
31⅝	32¼	425	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
33	33¾	535	Missouri Pacific	33	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
32⅝	33¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
32½	32⅞	100	National Lead Co.	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ¼
109	112	14	National Lead Co. pf.	110½	110½	110½	109¼	.....
4½	4¾	1,039	National Linseed Oil.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	+ ½
87	87¼	400	New Jersey Central.	86½	87½	86½	87½	+ ¾
103¼	105	105	New York, Air Brake.	103½	103½	103½	103½	.....
115¾	115¾	325	New York Central	115¼	115¼	115⅛	115¼	.....
49⅝	49¾	210	Norfolk & West. pf.	49½	50	49½	50	+ ½
40⅝	40⅞	2,775	Northern Pacific	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅝	1,466	Northern Pacific pf.	75¼	75½	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	50	Ontario & Western.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	.....
43½	45¼	16	Pacific Coast	43	43¼	43	43¼	.....
80	83	104	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	−1⅞
59	61¼	18	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	58½	58¼	58¼	58¾	.....
32¼	32¾	200	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
103¾	103¾	2,650	People's Gas, Chicago.	103½	103⅞	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅛
196½	197½	386	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	197	197	196½	196½	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	1,110	Reading	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	39	600	Reading 1st pf.	38¾	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
18½	19	200	Reading 2d pf.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
6	7	10	St. J. & G. I.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
62	64	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62½	63	62½	63	+ ¾
30	30½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
11½	12¾	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¾
20	22	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	21	21	21	21	+ ¾
80¼	81	240	St. Paul & Omaha.	80	80¼	80	80¼	+1
23	23¼	200	Southern Pacific	23	23¼	28	23¼	+ ¼
33½	33¾	1,725	Southern Railway pf.	33½	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅛
6	6¼	200	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	− ½
27	27½	105	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	27¼	27½	27½	27¼	− ¼
13¾	14	270	Texas Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
32½	32⅝	2,052	Union Pacific	32¼	32¾	32¼	32⅝	.....
63½	63¾	2,380	Union Pacific pf.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
1	1¼	1,995	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	1	1¼	1	1⅛	.....
6¼	6½	45	United States Leather.	6	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	655	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64¾	64	64⅝	+ ⅝
38¾	39½	1,315	United States Rubber.	39	39½	39	39½	+1⅜
102	102¼	431	U. S. Rubber pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
20	20⅜	210	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
92⅞	94⅜	200	West Chicago Street.	93¼	98¼	93¼	93¼	.....
91¾	91¼	358	Western Union Tel.	91	91⅝	91	91⅝	− ⅛
3¼	3⅝	100	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
16½	17¼	100	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝

Sales.....[149,742]

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
500 ..... 101¼
500 ..... 101¾
1,000 ..... 101⅝
At. T & S F adjst 4s 72½
130,000 ..... 72½
3,500 72
6,000 ..... 72½
133,000 ..... 72¼
25,000 ..... 72⅜
1,000 ..... 72½
7,000 ..... 72¾
10,000 ..... 72¾
12,000 ..... 72½
37,000 ..... 72⅝
32,000 ..... 72½
20,000 ..... 72⅜
10,000 ..... 72½
Gen 4s
22,000 ..... 93¾
25,000 ..... 93⅝
48,000 ..... 93⅝
9,000 ..... 93⅜
B & O 3½s, when issued
5,000 ..... 95½
B & O 4s, when issued 94
25,000 .....
10,000 ..... 93⅞
50,000 ..... 93⅝
Canada Southern 2d
5,000 109
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 89¾
10,000 .....
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 36
2,000 36
3,000 ..... 36½
Cent of N J gen 5s. 113⅜
10,000 ..... 113⅜
1,000 ..... 113⅞
Cent Ohio reorg 1st 107½
2,000 .....
Ches & Ohio con 5s 116⅝
5,000s20F. .....
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 115¾
5,000 .....
Chicago & Erie 1st 112½
3,000 .....
Chi, M & St P cons 7s 160
1,000 .....
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 104⅞
5,000s20F. .....
Chi Term Transfer 4s 90½
18,000 .....
1,000 90
C, C, C & StL, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
1,000 95
Den & Rio Grande 4s 97⅜
5,000 .....
Det, Mac & Mar L G
1,000 17
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 107¼
1,000 .....
Erie gen lien 4s 69
10,000 .....
Erie 4s prior bonds 90¾
10,000 .....
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 99
Total sales.....

Ft W & D C 1st
9,000 75
Iowa Central 1st 5s 105¼
2,000 .....
Ill Cent, Louisv Div 3½s 93½
5,000 .....
St Louis Div 3s 79
5,000 .....
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 73
2,000 .....
3,000 .....
4,000 .....
5,000 72
Long Island G M 4s 90
5,000 .....
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st
5,000 ..... 97½
Unified gold 4s
10,000 ..... 90½
Manhattan Ry con 4s 92¾
3,000 .....
Mil, L S & W 1st 136½
1,000 .....
Mil, L S & W ext 5s 118
1,000 .....
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
8,000s20F. .....
10,000 .....
15,000 .....
1,000 .....
Mo, K & T 2d
3,000 63
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 78½
3,000 .....
N Y, B & M B 1st con 5s 102½
1,000 .....
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 106
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000 103
1,000 ..... 102¾
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 108
1,000 .....
Norf & W Ry con 4s 82¾
500 83
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
20,000 101
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 102
Oregon R & N 1st
1,000 114
Oregon S L, inc B & col trust
6,000 ..... 55½
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
10,000 109
Reading Co gen 4s
5,000 ..... 81¼
1,000 81
2,000 ..... 81⅛
5,000 81
Rome, Wat & Og cons
27,000 128
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 97
St L S W 1st
5,000 ..... 70½
2,000 ..... 70¾

St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 ..... 78½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 ..... 67½
7,000 ..... 67¾
15,000 68
1,000 ..... 68¼
5,000 ..... 68½
10,000 ..... 68⅜
20,000 ..... 68½
1,000 ..... 68⅝
5,000 ..... 68¾
9,000 68
5,000 ..... 68¼
6,000 ..... 68⅝
So Pac of Ariz 1st
11,000 100
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 97½
2,000 ..... 97¼
3,000 ..... 97½
Standard R & T inc
10,000 19
3,000 ..... 18½
1,000 19
9,000 ..... 18¾
5,000 19
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 44⅞
10,000 45
1,000 ..... 45¼
15,000 ..... 45½
15,000 45
5,000 ..... 45⅞
Union Pacific 4s
11,600 ..... 99¼
5,000 ..... 99⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
15,000 ..... 77⅜
30,000 ..... 77⅞
46,000 78
15,000 ..... 78⅛
10,000 76
12,000 ..... 78⅛
35,000 ..... 78¼
5,000 ..... 78⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 113⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 88¾
1,000 ..... 88½
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000 .....
10,000 ..... 31⅜
10,000 31
West Shore gtd 4s
33,000 110
Wis Cent Co inc
5,000 7
Wis Cent Co 1st
Co certfs
10,000 59
3,000 ..... 59¼
2,000 ..... 59½
9,000 ..... 59¼
6,000 59
1,000 ..... 59½
$1,462,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
3s, r., 1918	104⅞	105⅛
3s, c., 1918	105⅜	106⅛
3s, 1918, small	105¼	106¼
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111¾
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, r., 1925	126⅜	127⅜
4s, c., 1925	127⅜	128⅜
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112⅜
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1899-1901	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1902	..	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Alb. & Sus.	185	..
American Coal	118	122
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	86	87
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40
Am. Express	132	136
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	79½	79⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	34	35
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf.	86	87
Ann Arbor	11¾	12
B. & O., when is'd	30	32
B. & O. pf., w. i.	68½	69
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Bay State Gas	2⅞	3
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
Brunswick City	7⅝	9
Buff., R. & P.	30	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	39½	40½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	88
Clev. Lor. & Wh.	16⅞	17
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅞	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	20½	21¼
Col. Midland	5	6½

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½
Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5½
Col. H. V. & T.	3½	4¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	24	N. Y., C. & St. L.
Consol. Coal.	46	2d pf. 30
Consol. Ice.	46¾	48 Norfolk So. 55
Consol. Ice pf.	87½	91 Nor. & West. 13
Den. & R. G.	12½	13½ North American. 6¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	14¼	16 Ont. Mining. 4⅝
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	.. Ore. R. & N. 53
Eighth Avenue	300	.. Ore. R. & N. pf. 72½
Erie 2d pf.	12¼	13 Ore. Short Line. 27
Ev. & T. H.	32	33 Penn. R. R. 117¼
Ev. & T. H. pf.	59	60 Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15 Peo. & Eastern. 3½
Green Bay & W.	30	.. P., C., C. & St. L. 42¾
H. B. Claflin	89½	98 P., C., C. & St. L. pf. 65
Harlem	353	.. Pitts. & West. pf. 10¼
Hawaiian Sugar	45	45½ P., Ft. W. & C. 171
Homestake	55½	.. Quicksilver pf. 14
Int. Cent.	1½	2 Quicksilver pf. 6
Iowa Central pf.	34	34½ Rens. & Saratoga 185
Joliet & Chicago	160	.. Rome, W. & O. 126
Kanawha & Mich.	5	6 *Rio Grande W. 27
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4 *Rio G. W. pf. 65
K. & D. M. pf.	14	15 St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.
Keokuk & West.	29	32 St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.
Kingston & Pem.	3	5 St. L. & S. F. 55½
Laclede Gas pf.	92	94 St. L. & S. F. 2d cl.
Ly. E. & W.	15	16 Sav., Am. & Mont.
Lake Shore	190¼	193 St. L. & San Fran.
Long Island	48	55 St. L. S. W.
Mah. Coal R.	120	.. St. P. & D. pf.
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	.. St. P., M. & M.
Manhattan Beach	3	5 St. P. & O. pf.
Md. Coal pf.	45	52 Sil. bullion certfs.
Mexican Central	4⅜	5 Sixth Avenue
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	1 Southern Ry.
Michigan Central	105	107 Third Avenue
M. & St. L.	27½	28¼ Tol. & O. C.
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	92½ Tol. & O. C. pf.
Mo., K. & T.	10½	11 Tol., Peo. & West.
Mobile & Ohio	26½	28¼ Twin City R. T.
Morris & Essex	176	177 U. S. Express
Nat. Biscuit pf.	96¼	97¾ Wabash
National Starch	4	7½ Wells-F. Express
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	65 Wis. Central
Nat. St. 2d pf.	12½	20

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Continental	128	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Garfield National	1060	Republic	153¾
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Lincoln National	750	Seventh National	130
Mercantile	167	State of New York	108
N. Y. County	1200	Western National	150

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $6,028,292. The imports of specie were $245,962, and the exports of specie $886,815.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	N. Y. Nat. Exg. Ass.	$18,600,000	$8,370,000	$860,000	$14,200,600	29.6
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bank of Man. Co.	14,939,000	3,368,000	1,505,000	16,887,000	28.8
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' National.	12,232,900	3,063,400	1,218,700	14,637,900	29.2
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' National.	9,619,000	2,093,000	667,000	9,305,000	29.6
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America.	13,643,700	4,057,800	1,930,800	21,761,400	27.5
1,000,000	249,400	Phenix National.	4,284,000	970,000	250,000	4,357,000	27.8
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City.	77,607,500	25,946,100	3,403,500	101,320,900	28.9
300,000	6,996,400	Chemical National.	24,429,000	6,870,000	1,449,600	25,644,600	22.4
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,643,800	1,102,000	312,800	5,303,600	26.6
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National.	7,713,900	1,301,700	665,800	6,620,800	30.7
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,018,200	156,400	86,300	1,101,400	22.0
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'.	1,850,000	184,000	138,000	1,807,000	17.7
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	1,008,300	101,200	162,300	926,300	28.5
600,000	482,600	Leather Mfrs. Nat.	4,010,800	905,500	196,200	3,977,900	27.7
300,000	108,300	Seventh National.	1,831,200	490,900	117,900	2,261,100	26.9
1,200,000	518,300	State of New York.	3,589,800	589,900	182,500	2,929,500	26.3
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	25,424,000	4,846,000	3,193,000	22,545,000	35.6
5,000,000	3,602,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	27,823,700	2,923,800	3,139,500	22,987,200	26.3
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway.	6,932,700	1,732,600	208,400	6,868,400	28.4
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National.	11,582,700	2,543,100	697,000	12,078,100	26.8
422,700	479,200	Pacific.	2,725,300	446,900	444,800	3,290,800	27.0
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,367,000	4,578,600	551,100	18,970,300	27.0
450,000	988,600	Chatham National.	6,059,800	648,000	900,700	6,024,500	25.7
200,000	264,800	People's.	1,911,200	223,400	508,400	2,703,300	26.8
700,000	554,500	Nat. Bk. No. Am.	10,891,900	2,347,800	1,040,300	13,349,500	27.6
1,000,000	2,240,100	Hanover National.	37,076,000	8,949,600	2,292,600	45,282,800	24.8
500,000	368,000	Irving National.	3,561,000	492,400	503,800	3,752,000	26.5
600,000	378,400	National Citizens'.	2,518,700	559,100	154,600	2,802,900	25.4
500,900	266,600	Nassau.	2,427,200	406,500	335,700	3,059,200	24.2
900,000	974,100	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	5,775,100	1,122,600	632,700	6,121,500	28.6
1,000,000	154,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,425,700	900,400	284,200	3,988,800	26.7
1,000,000	1,260,800	Corn Exchange.	9,421,900	1,222,000	1,174,000	10,330,600	23.1
1,000,000	805,200	Continental National.	5,540,200	1,261,000	263,600	5,942,300	25.6
300,000	405,600	Oriental	1,851,100	203,000	438,500	1,940,400	32.7
1,500,000	5,615,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	25,902,000	5,348,000	1,054,000	24,612,000	26.0
2,000,000	3,235,200	National Park.	35,515,000	12,328,000	2,453,000	46,626,000	32.7
250,000	154,700	East River Nat.	1,213,400	293,300	151,500	1,301,200	33.9
3,200,000	2,030,200	Fourth National.	24,051,500	5,128,800	2,550,900	26,782,600	28.6
1,000,000	510,000	Central National.	10,618,000	3,256,000	1,045,000	14,440,000	29.7
300,000	721,100	Second National.	5,687,000	1,065,000	595,000	6,565,000	25.2
750,000	287,500	Ninth National.	2,916,800	246,400	340,600	3,340,600	31.1
500,000	7,488,200	First National.	30,742,400	7,634,600	1,125,700	32,122,300	27.2
300,000	50,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,287,300	334,300	106,100	1,300,700	33.8
250,000	614,200	Bowery	2,874,000	580,500	440,500	3,558,000	28.6
200,000	450,300	N. Y. Co.	3,358,700	658,800	327,900	3,874,000	25.4
750,000	277,600	German-American.	2,890,100	456,300	302,500	2,813,900	26.9
1,000,000	1,129,600	Chase National.	28,378,000	6,293,400	4,035,400	35,942,500	28.1
100,000	1,170,100	Fifth Avenue.	8,039,300	1,468,700	814,100	9,207,800	24.7
200,000	575,900	German Exchange.	2,226,400	178,800	565,200	2,980,500	24.9
200,000	754,200	Germania.	3,492,300	556,200	565,700	4,832,900	23.2
300,000	748,200	Lincoln National.	6,833,400	1,520,900	462,900	7,588,700	26.2
200,000	857,600	Garfield National.	5,524,500	1,876,000	398,000	6,754,600	28.2
200,000	826,800	Fifth National.	1,854,800	311,300	194,600	2,122,300	23.3
300,000	862,200	B. of the Metropolis.	4,848,800	967,700	450,400	5,711,400	24.8
200,000	351,200	West Side.	2,436,000	278,000	376,000	2,711,000	24.1
500,000	384,200	Seaboard National.	8,289,000	1,116,000	1,426,000	10,002,000	25.4
200,000	349,300	Sixth National.	1,839,000	278,000	106,000	1,560,000	24.6
2,100,000	767,700	Western National.	28,760,000	7,496,000	1,770,200	34,550,800	26.8
300,000	954,600	First Nat., Brooklyn.	4,791,000	977,100	1,065,800	5,595,000	36.5
1,200,000	948,500	National Union.	12,278,600	2,624,500	532,400	12,933,400	24.4
500,000	333,900	Liberty National.	3,379,800	712,900	344,800	4,090,200	25.8
1,000,000	358,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,889,700	738,800	186,100	3,437,300	24.4
250,000	310,300	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,857,700	571,300	196,700	3,073,400	25.0
$47,250,000	$62,398,700	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,512,600	Total State Banks.					
$58,272,700	$75,911,300		657,011,300	156,050,800	53,809,800	745,793,100	

*As per official reports—44 National banks, Sept. 20th, 1898; 19 State banks, Sept. 29th, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Oct. 15 to 21 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Salamanca	La Guayra	$2,212
Salamanca	Curacao	147
Finance	Panama	567
Pr. Maurits	Port au Prince	6,000
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	200
Kr. Friedrich	Bremen	100,360
American Silver Coin—		
Finance	Colon	12
Grenada	Trinidad	55
Athos	Long Cay	67
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	19
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Athos	Greytown	300
Finance	Colon	12
Grenada	Trinidad	437
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	147
Kr. Friedrich	Bremen	267,502
Salamanca	Curacao	1,190
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Salamanca	Curacao	15
Finance	Colon	8,817
Athos	Greytown	1,429
Grenada	Trinidad	30
Athos	Limon	2,000
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	30
Allianca	Colon	650
Gold Bullion—		
F. Bismarck	Hamburg	564,456
Salamanca	Curacao	500
Amrum	Tampico	864
Finance	Colon	843
Athos	Greytown	550
Umbria	Liverpool	479,313
Finance	Colon	433
Alleghany	Pto. Columbia	1,126
Alleghany	Savanilla	1,885
Navarro	Havre	65,620
Leitrim	London	7,416
Teutonic	Liverpool	502,080
Kr. Friedrich	Bremen	340,655
Allianca	Colon	640
Allianca	Colon	500
Allianca	Amapola	8,625
Silver Bullion—		
Amrum	Tampico	3,472
Finance	Colon

COLLEGE GOLFERS TO PLAY

Tournament for Individual and Team Championships to be Held This Week.

HARVARD A POSSIBLE WINNER

Yale Has Lost Some of Her Best Players, but Will Make a Strong Fight—Princeton and Columbia Will Also Be in the Contest.

Golf interest during the coming week will be chiefly centred in the plucky and expert young players from the colleges, for the intercollegiate championship tournament will be played, as formerly, on the Ardsley Club links. This event, which is one of the annual competitions of National importance in the golfing world, will begin Wednesday morning and continue through Saturday. The first two days will be devoted to the team championship, and the last two to the individual championship. This coming tournament marks a change in the time of holding the intercollegiate meeting. Previously the contest has been held in the Spring of the year, but that was found not to be so convenient as the Fall, and hereafter it will be held at this time of the year.

The tournament will be the third annual intercollegiate championship, and Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia will be represented by teams of six men. These have been the competing colleges in the past, and although the event is open to any college in the United States or Canada no other aspirants for college golf honors have yet appeared. It is barely possible that there may be some representatives from other colleges for the individual championship.

For the last two years the team championship has been won by Yale, and should her able golfers win this week, the silver championship cup presented by the Ardsley Club will be transferred to the gymnasium of Yale University as its permanent property. It will not be the first golf trophy that has taken its place among the Yale emblems of athletic prowess. Yale will have a harder fight this season to win the team contest, for she lost three of her best golfers last June by graduation, while on the other hand Harvard will present nearly all of her old team, and she also has some new golfers of more than ordinary ability to draw on. Harvard's chances for the team championship, therefore, look very rosy, and the Cambridge golfers will play their best to prevent the cup going to Yale this year.

The individual championship rests with James F. Curtis of the Harvard Golf Club, and the previous year it was held by Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton. The latter was graduated from Princeton last June, and so were two others of the best golfers, W. Bayard Cutting, and John A. Blair, Jr. Vanderpool held the Princeton championship last year, and was Captain of the team, and he has been prominent in many tournaments. The loss of these three will seriously affect the strength of the Princetonians this week, but instead of bemoaning their fate the golfing students of "Old Nassau" have been working hard to present the best front possible, and their team of four made an excellent showing in securing third place in the recent St. Andrew's open tournament, and only six points behind the first team. The four who played there are H. I. Wilson, John Stuart, Chester Griswold, and J. Prentice Kellogg. Chester Griswold is the new golf champion of the university, and these four will be on the team this week. The other two will be selected from Charles M. Murphey, A. D. Childs, Douglas Bonner, and J. G. Ralston.

The three men whom Yale has lost are Roderick Terry, Jr., W. Rossetter Betts, and R. H. Crowell. Terry has since won the amateur championship of Ardsley. The three who remain from last year's team are Walter B. Smith, John Reid, Jr., and T. M. Robertson. Smith has since made a big golfing name for himself by his magnificent work in the amateur championship event, where he was runner-up to Findlay Douglas in the final round. He plays a grand game, and when at his best is dangerous for any amateur to tackle, but even he is not free from periods of golf depression, as was clearly seen in the ordinary game he played in the four-ball match during the St. Andrew's tournament about two weeks ago. John Reid, Jr., has improved very much in his game and looms up as a strong possibility for the individual championship. He won the chief trophy at St. Andrew's after one of the closest and most nerve-trying matches ever played on the links, beating A. L. Norris, of Dyker Meadow, by one hole in a 36-hole match. He also established a new record for the St. Andrew's course—82 strokes—and as this was done in the preliminary round on the first day, he won the gold medal. He won the Saratoga cup last August for the second year and got among the qualifying class in the amateur championship tournament, and he was runner-up to James F. Curtis in the final intercollegiate match last May 7.

Robertson has also been doing some good work, his chief victory during the summer being in the Stockbridge open tournament, when he won the Stockbridge cup.

One of the strongest of the men is Courtlandt D. Barnes, who entered as a freshman this Fall. He was one of the best members of the Cutler School golf team last year and has played very creditably in many tournaments. Among others from whom the team will be picked are C. H. Tiffany, P. Cheney, E. F. Hinkle and I. G. Knox.

Harvard loses only one of the excellent team it had in the contest last May. The absent man is M. S. Barnes. The other five who are eligible are W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Joseph H. Choate, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., James F. Curtis, and G. McC. Sargent. It is possible that either Burden or Sargent, possibly both, may be superseded this season by some of the other abler golfers now in Harvard. One new man sure to be on the team is Gardiner G. Hubbard. He has been in Harvard a year or two, but was not good enough for the team last season, but during the Summer he has furnished one of the surprises in the college golf world. In the big Newport tournament he won the chief trophy, defeating W. D. Vanderpool without great difficulty in the final round. He also qualified in the championship class during the late amateur championship tournament at Morris County, and his excellent play there attracted favorable attention.

George C. Clark, Jr., who held the Harvard golf championship last year, but because he was on the baseball nine was unable to play on the golf team, will undoubtedly make one of the six this week. Choate distinguished himself in the amateur championship by leading the entire field of over 100 starters, and winning the gold medal for the lowest score in the opening round. He has kept in good practice during the Summer on the Lenox and Stockbridge links. Cutting won the Westbrook Cup in the annual tournament of that club at Islip, L. I., last month, beating Harry Hollis, Jr., in the final round, and both he and Curtis got in the championship class in the big tournament at Morris County. C. Tiffany Richardson, who was one of the ablest Lakewood golfers last year, is now in Harvard. The strong team of six that the Cambridge University can send to Ardsley looks very much like a winner, while the individual championship may lie with Reid or Smith of Yale.

The Columbia golfers are endeavoring to make a better showing than they have done for the last two years. Stuyvesant F. Morris has been re-elected Captain, and over thirty candidates are practicing for positions on the team.

Besides the college tournament, there will be many other events of interest this coming week. It will be club week at the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., and competitions for men and women will be in progress every day. The first open tournament ever given by the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island will begin Thursday and continue through Saturday. A large entry list has been received, and as the club is a popular one, the contest is certain to be of exceptional interest. The club has a complete eighteen-hole course, and it is in excellent condition for first-class golf.

The annual meeting of the Morris County Golf Club will be held in the clubhouse Monday afternoon, Oct. 31. The following ticket of officers and Directors has been nominated: President—George G. Frelinghuysen; Treasurer—Edward T. Nichols; Secretary—Arthur Berry; Directors—Robert F. Ballantine, Thomas C. Bushnell, John D. Canfield, Joseph B. Dickson, W. Allston Flagg, George G. Frelinghuysen, Richard A. McCurdy, Paul Revere, Charles Scribner, William B. Skidmore, Henry F. Taylor, Louis A. Thebaud, Ransom H. Thomas, Alexander H. Tiers, Marmaduke Tilden, Hamilton McK. Twombly, John I. Waterbury, Richard H. Williams, Arthur Berry, George G. Kip, Edward T. Nichols, and Augustus L. Revere; Members of Women's Committee—Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers, and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel.

SECRETS OF SNAKE CHARMING.

Feats Which the Public Credits to the Reptile's Intelligence Only Tricks of the Trade.

A few days ago there appeared in one of the daily papers a wonderful story of a snake which was charmed by the strains of a jew's-harp The story was to the effect that a countryman, meeting a dangerous reptile in a road, was horrified at seeing the creature prepare to attack him. Being an enthusiastic performer upon the jew's-harp, he immediately struck up the tune "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," which either paralyzed the serpent with astonishment or sent a series of sentimental chills down its undulating vertebrae. At any rate, it discarded all hostile intentions and became motionless, when the countryman mercilessly ground its head into the dust.

This is an example of the many "snake stories" which appear constantly before the eyes of credulous humanity. It originates, like all of its kind, from superstitious sources. Snakes are utterly devoid of any sense of appreciation of music. They have no ears, and, although they may distinguish vibrations of heavy sounds upon their delicate scales, a voracious, hungry serpent is entirely ignorant of the presence of a chirping bird, providing it does not see or scent its prey. The familiar exhibitions of the East Indian fakirs, during which the deadly cobra is made to "dance" to the music of a flute, have led many to believe that these creatures are extremely sensitive to the sound of music. But exhibitions of this character are only tricks practiced by the clever Hindu, and the cobra, instead of being in a quiescent, charmed condition, as it waves its body to and fro, is really in a fit of intense anger.

Not long ago a large cobra was in the possession of Dr. Joseph C. Thompson of Rosebank, S. I., an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. This reptile was purchased by Dr. Thompson in South Africa. It was then in the possession of some professional snake charmers. After it had left their hands it was made to go through a lively performance without the accompaniment of the weird music of the fakir.

The operation of making the cobra dance is very simple. The reptile has the characteristic habit of elevating the forward part of the body from the ground when annoyed, spreading its neck or hood, and glaring fiercely at the object of its anger. When in this position its keen eyes watch eagerly for a chance to deliver a deadly blow, observing every movement of the object or person in front of it. If one moves, no matter how slightly, there is a corresponding nervous movement on the part of the snake. Here the entire secret of the snake dance is explained. When the Hindu opens the snake baskets the cobras rise ominously to their peculiar position of defense. He now commands the snakes to dance, at the same time beginning a lively tune upon his flute and swaying his body from side to side in time to the music. The nervous cobras follow every motion of the supposed charmer. They are not dancing to the music, but, intensely angered, are seeking to revenge themselves upon their human captor.

The snake-charming act of the bespangled female, with the giant boas and pythons at the circus, is even more simple. The large snakes used in these exhibitions are, in the first place, of a harmless nature. Secondly, they are most inoffensive in their habits. The lazy boa will lie for hours, or days, motionless in its cage, and when suddenly awakened from a long nap, is utterly indifferent to what is going on around it. After a few weeks in captivity, these huge reptiles become very tame, and seem to enjoy being handled by one familiar with their movements. The chief requisites of a "snake charmer" are great deliberation and sufficient nerve to handle a ten-foot boa or anaconda without the slightest hesitation. A nervous movement is apt to annoy the serpent, and cause it to bite, while if treated gently and handled with movements corresponding to its sluggish habits, it evinces the utmost good nature.

Accounts have been published of large snakes coiling themselves about the object of their annoyance and demonstrating in an exceedingly, uncomfortable, if not dangerous, manner the power of their scaly bodies. This characteristic is popularly supposed to be commonly resorted to by the "boa constrictor," but the idea is purely erroneous and originates from an aversion to the serpent race from which have sprung innumerable fallacies and superstitions.

ATTENDANCE AT BASEBALL.

A Decrease of Nearly 500,000 Over Last Year's Games.

That the past baseball season was disastrous for a majority of the National League clubs is shown in the attendance figures compiled in Washington from President Young's records. The table shows that the loss was mostly borne by the Eastern clubs. The crowds that attended the games in the Western cities were larger this season than usual. Chicago and Cincinnati did the most profitable business. A comparative table of attendance follows. This year's figures of attendance were:

	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.
Chicago	424,332	136,920	561,272
Cincinnati	336,378	220,670	557,048
New York	206,700	224,560	431,260
Boston	229,275	197,277	426,552
Philadelphia	265,414	112,193	377,609
Pittsburg	150,980	212,255	363,135
Baltimore	123,416	235,080	358,496
St. Louis	151,700	185,791	337,491
Cleveland	70,496	261,657	332,153
Louisville	128,980	186,599	315,579
Washington	103,250	151,708	254,957
Brooklyn	122,514	188,663	311,177
	2,313,375	2,313,375	

Last year's figures of attendance were:

	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.
Baltimore	273,046	395,691	668,737
Boston	334,800	312,590	647,930
New York	390,340	239,458	629,798
Brooklyn	299,831	273,991	573,822
Philadelphia	288,816	176,175	464,991
Washington	151,028	176,565	327,593
Cincinnati	336,800	248,360	585,160
Chicago	327,160	216,396	543,556
Cleveland	115,250	280,324	395,574
Pittsburg	165,950	186,864	352,814
Louisville	145,210	210,269	355,479
St. Louis	138,400	190,030	326,430

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The statements made by Major Gen. Roe, which appeared in THE TIMES last Thursday, concerning the re-establishment of the National Guard organizations who volunteered in the United States service, has cleared the atmosphere of the mix-up of affairs caused by conflicting and absurd orders issued from the Adjutant General's office. Gen. Roe's promise that all officers and men of the Guard, including those who served as volunteers, would be treated with "absolute justice" in the mater of discharges, transfers, &c., in connection with the re-establishment and disbanding of organizations, has given a confidence all around, where before there was nothing but dissatisfaction and suspicion. Men of organizations who served in the United States Army will naturally desire to share in time of peace the glory won by their commands in time of war, and to get this fully they must needs remain in the State service, where, after the rough experience in the field, the Guard service will be light. Men who take a pride in their organizations cannot very well afford to drop out of sight, by leaving the service, and the indications are that with just treatment, as promised by Gen. Roe, the Guard will be on as firm a basis as ever, and filled with men experienced in the field.

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The few officers of the Ninth Regiment of Volunteers who by deceptive methods sought to have it appear that the men of the regiment almost as a whole desired to remain in the United States service, looked very crestfallen last Thursday when, after a fair vote, it was found that fully 90 per cent. of the men desired to quit the service at once. The wisdom of Gov. Black in refusing to accept without a vote of the men as a statement from Col. G. T. Greene and certain officers that the Ninth was eager to remain in the service is apparent. The unfair methods—pointed out first in these columns—some officers of the Ninth who desired to remain in the service for pecuniary reasons were practicing, led to scores of letters of protest being sent to Gov. Black, as well as visits in person, by officers indignant at the deceptions attempted.

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That there would be an attempt to delay the muster out was taken for granted, and this paper stated last Sunday that the "schemers" were still at work. The officers have, however, given such ample evidence as to the worthlessness of their statements that in the opinion of many people the powers that be should place no reliance on them in the future. The muster out of the regiment has been delayed for ten days, and those acquainted with the personnel of the officers scheming to remain in the service would not be surprised at still further delays in the hope of accomplishing the object sought.

***

One of the latest schemes on foot is said to be an attempt to "round up" men from the Fourteenth, Seventy-first, and the several batteries who may want to remain in the service and run them in as members of the Ninth. Then it is also hoped that during the next ten days influence and some free liquid refreshments, perhaps, may change the votes of some men of the Ninth so that at the eleventh hour, with these, and the men "rounded up" from the outside, enough men may be secured to warrant the retaining of the Ninth and secure the officers fighting so hard in, for the most part, the best paying positions they ever occupied.

***

A member of the Twelfth Regiment, writing from Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16, says: "Dame Rumor has it that the Twelfth may after all soon be mustered out of the United States service. We all hope so. If you could only realize the feelings of the men and the monotony of this miserable camp life, you would be sorry for them indeed. Another rumor is that Col. Leonard is going to resign. This would not be surprising, in my opinion, as so many of our officers have left us. The latest to resign are Lieut. Stebbins, Lieut. Adair, and Lieut. Livingston. Major Charles S. Burns, who went to New York on sick leave, has returned to camp much improved. The Major is one of the most popular officers in the camp and knows his book, too, as he served all through the civil war and was one of the unfortunates who were confined in Libby Prison. You have heard all about the shooting of the private in Company B by a Kentucky soldier long ere this. Well, it was attended with the greatest excitement. Right near us is a regiment from Oklahoma and they sided with the Twelfth in the row and advised our boys to revenge the shooting by lynching the Provost Guard. Reinforced by the Oklahoma men, our boys made a grand rush for the city. It is only fair to say that many of the boys in both regiments were well loaded with Kentucky firewater. The officers, from Lieutenants up to Generals, were busy trying to pacify the men, but it was almost useless, and a couple of shots were fired near the station, which almost resulted in killing an officer. Finally the men were got under control with the help of other regiments. There are still many of our men absent without leave, and there will be many more as soon as they can get funds. It is so hard to get men to drill that kegs of beer are offered companies to induce the men to turn out and take an interest in the work.

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From Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 14, a member of the Two Hundred and First New York writes: "Our regiment is being issued Winter clothing, and, strange to say, all our light suits are here ready for tropical wear. I expect that means Cuba instead of a Southern camp. It is fairly Fall weather here now, cold, fierce winds blowing all day. Talk about cold nights! Well, with tents wet with rain all day, and without any fire and a scant covering, wet clothes on you, it's not to be wondered that it's cold. There is little new excepting odd matters, such as drunks and fighting in the villages round about by our fellows, who take French leave. We are getting considerable notoriety in this line."

***

Drum Major Richard McKay of the Twelfth Regiment, who has served over twenty-five years in the Guard, is quite ill, and his friends in the regiment feel much concerned. Col. Denny is much pleased at the turnout for drills, which began last Monday. Lieut. D. S. Inglehart, recently appointed Battalion Quartermaster, has passed the brigade board. Armorer John Corrie, the well-known rifle expert, is experimenting with smokeless powder in the armory rifle range. Company G will shortly arrange a stag entertainment at the armory.

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Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark, the efficient Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, has resigned from the volunteer service, now that the fighting is over, and has once more resumed his duties at brigade headquarters.

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The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Francis, will assemble at the armory next Tuesday night for regimental drill. As this will be the first command to perform evolutions of the regiment this season, much interest is attached to the event. After the One Hundred and Seventy-first is disbanded, the officers do not intend to allow it completely to fade from memory, and to this end will form the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment Association. A committee was appointed last week to outline the plan of organization. It is composed of Lieut. Col. Homer, Chairman; Commissary C. F. True, Capt. E. B. Bruch, Lieut. T. A. Hill, and Lieut. W. J. Bird.

***

In Company E of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment A. W. Brown has been promoted from Private to Sergeant, and Paul Wyman, Charles P. Turner, and George U. Gates to Corporals. Capt. J. Alfred Chard has now forty-eight men on his rolls. Since the beginning of the war he has had eighty-five men on the rolls. All but those he has now have gone out with other commands. Many of his present membership, he thinks, will go into the Seventy-first. The Captain of Company E at the front was First Lieut. Hill, in the absence of Capt. Charles H. Stoddard, who was detailed to remain at home and recruit for the regiment in the field. After the muster-out it is expected that Capt. Stoddard will resume command of Company E. Preparatory work for the muster-out of the Seventy-first Regiment is manifest about the armory these days. The Quartermasters of the provisional regiments are busy getting their property together and ready for the final transfer.

***

Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery will celebrate to-day the thirtieth anniversary of his entrance into the National Guard of this State. He joined the Washington Gray Battalion (now Second Battery) as a private on Oct. 23, 1868, and during his thirty years of continuous service has served as Corporal, Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain. Previous to his entry in the Guard, Capt. Wilson served in the British Army for one year as a Lance Corporal. The celebration will be held at 671 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon, and many of the Captain's friends will be present to congratulate him on the completion of so long and honorable a service.

***

Recruiting in the Twenty-third Regiment is not dead by any means, as ninety-five men have joined thus far this season. A number of the companies are planning social events, which largely help recruiting.

***

In the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Col. Camp has appointed an Inspector of Rifle Practice in the person of ex-Capt. M. E. Burnton, who served twenty-five years in the old Twenty-second and who performed excellent work in the rifle practice department of that regiment. Major William Beard Smith, recently appointed, has passed the Brigade Board. Company A, celebrated for its social events, will hold a dance at the armory next month, and has also several other entertainments in view. Company H will soon hold an election for Second Lieutenant. There will be only one candidate, viz., First Sergt. J. Christiansen, one of the most popular men in the regiment. Capt. Bennett of Company F put the company through its maiden drill last Monday, with great success. Company H held a very enjoyable stag at the Riverside House, West One Hundred and First Street, last Friday night.

***

Col. Nelson H. Henry, Surgeon on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, is a candidate for the Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District of Manhattan. Col. Henry is known from one end of the Guard to the other, and is esteemed as a thorough, practical, reliable, and accomplished officer. He served during the war with Spain as Chief Surgeon of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps.

***

A particularly sad event in the Ninth Regiment was the death from typhoid fever of the two brothers First Lieut. Emott Seward, Jr., and Second Lieut. Charles William Seward, both officers in Company C. They died within a month of each other, and great sorrow is expressed at their deaths. Gen. William Seward, the uncle of the dead men, feels keenly the sad event, as it was on his recommendation the two brothers joined the Ninth. Emott Seward was twenty-two years of age, and his brother Charles twenty-three. Their home was in Montclair, N. J., and when the services of the Ninth for the war were asked they were among the first to volunteer.

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We have made sufficient addition to our delivery force and wagons to enable us to deliver, we think, everything with our usual promptness.

Opportunities in Furniture and Carpets.

Ready-to-Wear Cloaks and Suits.

AT 5.25 AND 6.00, REAL VALUE 8.00 AND 9.75.
Black Kersey cloth Jackets, lined with satin serge, top coat and reefer effects, some with velvet collars, excellently tailored.

AT 9.98, REAL VALUE 14.50.
English Kersey cloth jackets, superior grade, in black Navy, green or brown, reefer front, elaborately trimmed with stitching and straps, of material, lined with fancy taffeta silk.

AT 7.25, REAL VALUE 11.50.
Cape of black Kersey cloth with circular flounce, trimmed with straps of material and stitching, lined with taffeta serge.

AT 12.50, REAL VALUE 16.50.
Seal plush capes, fine quality, 27 inches long, imitation Alaska Sable trimming, lined with satin.

AT 2.98, REAL VALUE 4.50.
Separate skirts in English cheviot serge, percaline lined, velvet finish.

AT 4.75, REAL VALUE 6.25.
Separate skirts in Cheviot serge, tailor made, deep apron flounce, lined, and finished with velvet.

Reefers and Skirts for Misses and Children.

AT 7.98, REALLY WORTH 10.00.
Military reefers in army blue Venetian cloth, elaborately trimmed with braid and ornaments, red velvet collars, lined with red satin serge, sizes 8 to 14 years.

AT 6.98, REALLY WORTH 9.50.
Cheviot jackets in black or brown, double breasted effect, revere collar, strap seams, lined with satin, sizes 14, 16, and 18 years.

AT 1.193, REALLY WORTH 3.75.
Black or blue serge skirts from 10 to 18 year sizes, lined throughout.

Sealskin Jackets and Small Furs.

AT 122.50 AND 150.00.
Sealskin jackets, 25 and 26 inches long, Alaska Seal, Rice's London dye, pronounced the best by experienced furriers, containing all the latest features, such as box sleeves, cutaway front, lined with plain brown satin or fancy silk, unexcelled value, 122.50 and 150.00.

AT 14.25, REAL VALUE 17.50.
Stone Marten Cluster Scarf, shaped to neck, 2 heads and eight tails.

AT 4.95, REAL VALUE 6.25.
Cluster Scarf of black Astrachan with eight full squirrel tails.

AT 11.25, REAL VALUE 14.75.
Alaska Sable Collarettes, 10 inches long, full sweep, satin lined.

AT 7.50 AND 11.25, REAL VALUE 10.00 AND 14.00.
Gray Krimmer Collarettes, 10 inches deep, full sweep, lined with fancy silk or satin.

Some Remarkably Cheap Silks.

The mentioning of the following items is only suggestion after all, a pleasant introduction to hundreds of other opportunities. But these fabrics are especially remarkable for their durable qualities and purity. Silks that have common sense service about them.

COLORED.

AT 49 CTS., INSTEAD of 89 CTS. 500 yards Novelty Silks, evening and street colors, Armure Brocades, Bayadere stripe Taffetas, Tinsel Brocades, fancy figured Gros Grain in Barre effects, white ground Taffeta with two tone coloring, small designs; Broche Armure in Natte effects.

AT 59 CTS., INSTEAD OF 1.00. 700 yards 21-inch silk and wool, rich, heavy, durable new color combinations, small checked effects.

AT 69 CTS., INSTEAD OF 98 CTS. 450 yards fancy brocade and check Taffetas, thedesigns and colorings are new. Taffeta Brocade, frosted effects, changeable ground Taffeta, with rich design of black and satin and Taffeta checks; combinations are exquisite.

BLACK.

AT 39 CTS., INSTEAD OF 59 CTS. 1,000 yards 20-inch all-silk black Taffeta; fine, bright, lustrous.

AT 45 CTS., INSTEAD OF 69 CTS. 800 yards 20-inch all-silk black satin Duchesse, heavy quality, well adapted for full costume.

AT 69 CTS, INSTEAD OF 98 CTS. 500 yards 24-inch all silk, black figured Person, fine serviceable neat small designs.

Practical Prices on Black and Colored Dress Goods.

There's nothing theoretical about these fabrics, or their prices. Isn't it thoroughly practical to be able to buy a good all-wool Scotch Cheviot Tweed that costs 85 cts. to import, at 39 cts., or a satin Berber cloth for 49 cts., that's worth every day 75 cts.? There are prices here to-morrow that are a great deal better than have been offered this season and that really you can ill afford to overlook.

BLACKS.

AT 49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. 47 inch satin Berber cloth, small mosaic figure on a fine fabric, 75 cts. quality for 49 cts.

AT 59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 79 CTS. 42 inch Frise Crepon in very effective designs.

AT 69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.00, 42 inch Mohair and wool Armure, bright, lustrous goods.

AT 85 CTS. TO 2.00. 48 inch English and French Cheviots, Estameses, Zebelines and other rough finish fabrics, at 85 cts., 1.00 1.25, 1.75 and 2.00.

AT 1.50 TO 2.75. 52 inch black Imported Broadcloths, from the best foreign manufacturers, at 1.50, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75.

AT 1.25 TO 2.50. 48 inch silk and wool and Mohair and wool Crepons, large choice of the latest new crinkles at 1.25, 1.50, 1.98 and 2.50.

AT 1.00 TO 1.50. 46 inch French Poplins, Travers Cords and Epingelines, at 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

AT 1.25 TO 1.75. 48 inch Corkscrews, Whip Cords, Drap de Paris, and Coating Serges, at 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75.

COLORED.

AT 39 CTS., CHEAP AT 85 CTS. All wool Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, 47 inches wide, neat broken check designs, quiet Autumn colorings, so much in demand for serviceable walking suits and skirts, cost 85 cts. to import, unequaled value at 39 cts.

AT 49 CTS., REGULAR 75 CTS. 47 inch all-wool satin Berber, in neat Mosaic designs on a fine cloth, solid colors in all the desirable shades, regular 75 cts. goods, at 49 cts.

AT 53 CTS. INSTEAD OF 85 CTS. 47 inch all-wool two-tone French Granite Cloth, a choice fabric, imported to sell at 85 cts., for 53 cts.

AT 59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 85 CTS. 47 inch all-wool French Pebblecloth, smooth finish worsted face, with fleece back, all the new solid colors, 85 cts. quality for 59 cts.

Quick-Selling Hosiery and Underwear.

Do you remember how quickly that lot sold last Monday? This is another lot equally as good. Some cold day may usher in thoughts of regret when you have to pay twice these prices, if you don't avail yourself of this opportunity.

AT 19 CTS. Women's black cotton hose, silk fleece, fine quality, spliced heels and double soles, guaranteed stainless, regular 3 for 1.00 kind at 19 cts. per pair.

AT 25 CTS. Women's extra fine quality silk fleece black cotton hose, spliced heels and toes, guaranteed stainless, regular 39 cts. quality at 25 cts. pair.

AT 1.00. Men's extra quality Natural Merino Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves, with drawers to match, size shirts 34 to 46, drawers 30 to 44, regular 1.25 quality at 1.00 each.

AT 1.25. Men's extra fine Natural Merino Shirts, with self fronts and long sleeves, also drawers to match in two lengths of inseams, sizes shirts 34 to 46, drawers 30 to 44, regular 1.75 quality at 1.25 each.

49 cts. for Men's 1.00 Shirts.

This is really another lot of those men's fancy Madras shirts with cuffs to match. A few of them have white bodies, the others are colored all over. Unfortunately we haven't as many of them as on last Monday, but the assortment is just as good, the colors are perfectly fast, and it's a good shirt, in fact a 1.00 one, for 49 cts.

39 cts. for Men's 50 cts. to $1.00 Scarfs.

All shapes, including Ascots, light, dark and medium effects, satin and silk, stripes, figures and plaids. Really the scarf bargain of the year, 39 cts.

39 cts. for Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts.

An extra heavy flannel, in fast color stripes, well teaseled, full width and length, all sizes and at only 39 cts.

Housefurnishing Opportunities.

The basement is an interesting place and certainly a very practical one, especially with such high quality goods at such low quality prices.

Rice boilers, 3 qt., white enameled, inside receptacle, 59 cts. instead of 79 cts.
All hair floor brooms, white polished block, the best $1.00 broom, at 69 cts.
Extra heavy japanned ½ covered dust pans, 15 cts. instead of 25 cts.
Galvanized garbage cans, the good kind, 39 cts., instead of 55 cts.
New England cake closets, well made and nicely japanned, 42 cts. instead of 65 cts.
Tea trays, with gilt Grecian border, 16 cts. instead of 30 cts.
Self-wringing mops, very handy, 22 cts. instead of 35 cts.
Finest velvet tissue paper, 1,000 sheet roll, always sold at 12 cts, 7 cts.
Oval wash boilers, 8-inch, with heavy copper bottoms, 59 cts. instead of 85 cts.
Keane's mop handles, the best, 12 cts. instead of 20 cts.
Nickel plated polishing and sad irons, 19 cts. instead of 39 cts.
Economy scouring soap, 4 cts. instead of 8 cts.
Family hatchets, limited quantity to close at 5 cts. each.
Extra heavy quality galvanized coal hods, were marked to sell for 75 cts., at 25 cts.

Muslin Underwear Interests.

Petticoats, Wrappers, and Infants' Wear.

The spotless muslin, delicately trimmed and carefully made, chemises, night gowns, skirts. The French and the Domestic. The kind made to give the wearer absolute satisfaction and at prices in many cases below the cost of materials.

AT 59 CTS., REGULAR 85 CTS. Good muslin gowns, in V-shape and square neck, with 4 rows of insertion.

AT 79 CTS., REGULAR 1.19. Muslin gowns, Empire shape, handsomely embroidered, some lace.

AT 98 CTS., REGULAR 1.45. Cambric gowns, elaborately embroidered and ribbon trimmed.

AT 29 CTS., REGULAR 45 CTS. Muslin drawers, deep embroidered ruffle, tucks above.

AT 49 CTS. AND 59 CTS. In finer muslin, some umbrella shape, embroidered and lace trimmed.

AT 25 CTS. Flannelette underskirts, assorted stripes, yoke band.

AT 98 CTS. Outing flannel underskirts, in pink and blue, lace trimmed.

FRENCH UNDERWEAR.

AT 1.98. Fine Nainsook chemises, entirely made by hand, insertion and lace edge, ribbon trimmed.

AT 2.48 AND 2.65. Round neck, also V-shape, with two rows of insertion and beading.

AT 3.98. Finer percale gowns, in two styles, one high neck with feather stitched tucks, and the other low square, lace and ribbon trimmed.

COLORED PETTICOATS.

AT 98 CTS., INSTEAD OF 1.50. Extra quality black sateen petticoats, deep umbrella flounce, corded, lined throughout with Domett flannel.

AT 2.98. A choice line of changeable Gloria silk petticoats, deep umbrella flounce corded.

AT 4.98, REGULAR 6.50. A choice lot of taffeta silk petticoats, in black changeable and plain colors, with deep corded ruffle.

WRAPPERS AND DRESSING SACQUES.

AT 79 CTS., INSTEAD OF 1.19. An exceptionally good lot of flannelette wrappers, assorted colors, also mourning effects; some yoke cashmere trimmed, others ruffles over shoulder, braid trimmed; included in this lot are a choice line of outing flannel Negligee gowns, high neck, embroidered ruffle on collar and down front to waist, at 79 cts.

AT 98 CTS. All wool eiderdown dressing sacques in dainty stripes and fancy figures, finished at neck with ribbon.

AT 3.98. All wool eiderdown bath robes, collar and cuffs satin trimmed, pink and light blue, cardinal and gray.

INFANTS' WEAR.

AT 25 CTS., regular 39 cts. Silk caps, in cream, prettily embroidered, lace trimmed.

AT 59 CTS., regular 98 cts. Choice lot of ripple eiderdown caps, in cardinal, blue, pink, and cream, fur trimmed.

AT 1.49, regular 2.25. All wool eiderdown coats, in cream, pink, and light blue, prettily trimmed. A still finer lot at 1.98 and 2.69.

AT 19 CTS. Infants' cambric slips, embroidered neck and sleeves. With insertion in yoke, 29 cts.

AT 19 CTS., regular 29 cts. Infants' fleece lined shirts, 5 sizes.

Attractive Autumn Waists.

Here are waists in silks, velvets, and flannels. Stylishly made, perfect fitting, and in tasteful colorings, the prices are as exclusive as the waists.

AT 2.79, INSTEAD OF 3.98. Velvet waists in royal blue, garnet brown, and black, tucked front, self-detachable collar, lined.

AT 1.98, 2.19, 2.59. All-wool flannel waists, in navy, red and black braid trimmed.

AT 4.98, INSTEAD OF 6.00 AND 6.75. 250 assorted silk waists of the best taffetas, in black, plain colors, stripes and plaids, tucked and full front, in this lot some black satin and velvet waists, assorted colors, tucked front, lined throughout, that are really cheap at twice the price; choice, 4.98.

What of 79cts. for These 1.25 Corsets.

300 of the well known C. R. a la Sprite Corsets. They are perfect in every respect. Corsets that give the best of satisfaction. Made of French Coutille, well boned, long waist, corded bust, and nicely finished with a silk edging. The sizes are 18 to 30. They are regularly sold for 1.25, and that's cheap—to-morrow at 79 cts.

Another Sale of Ribbons.

Just Look At Them.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

5 CTS. INSTEAD OF 18 CTS. TO 25 CTS. 1,600 yards all silk black and colored moire antique ribbon, 2 1-4 inches wide.

7 CTS. INSTEAD OF 22 CTS. 600 yards all silk moire antique ribbons, manufacturer's loom ends, in all colors, 2 3-4 inches wide.

10 CTS. INSTEAD OF 25 CTS. AND 29 CTS. 1,200 yards all silk moire antique ribbons, manufacturer's loom ends, in all colors, 3 and 3½ inches wide.

12 CTS. INSTEAD OF 35 CTS. 700 yards all silk new printed warp ribbons, made for this season, manufacturer's loom ends, in the newest combinations, 3 1-2 inches wide.

15 CTS. INSTEAD OF 25 CTS. 750 yards extra quality all silk, black, double faced satin ribbon, 2 3-4 inches wide.

19 CTS. INSTEAD OF 38 CTS. 1,800 yards all silk basket weave Scotch Plaid ribbons in bright and dark effects, 4 inches wide.

25 CTS. INSTEAD OF 42 CTS. 500 yards extra fine all silk, black cord edge, double faced satin ribbon, 3 1-4 inches wide.

25 CTS. INSTEAD OF 48 CTS. TO 85 CTS. Fancy Novelty ribbons, in all combinations, 4 to 6 inches wide, all silk and the very best qualities.

Black Ostrich Plumes and Tips.

At the Lowest Prices Ever Made for Equal Qualities.

AT 37 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. 10-inch brilliant black 3-4 plumes, wide, full heads.

AT 75 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.15. 11-inch large brilliant black 3-4 plumes, wide, full heads.

AT 89 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.35. 11 and 12 inch large rich brilliant black 3-4 plumes, wide, full heads.

AT 1.12 INSTEAD OF 1.48. 12-inch rich brilliant black Ostrich plumes, rich and full heads.

AT 1.29 INSTEAD O

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The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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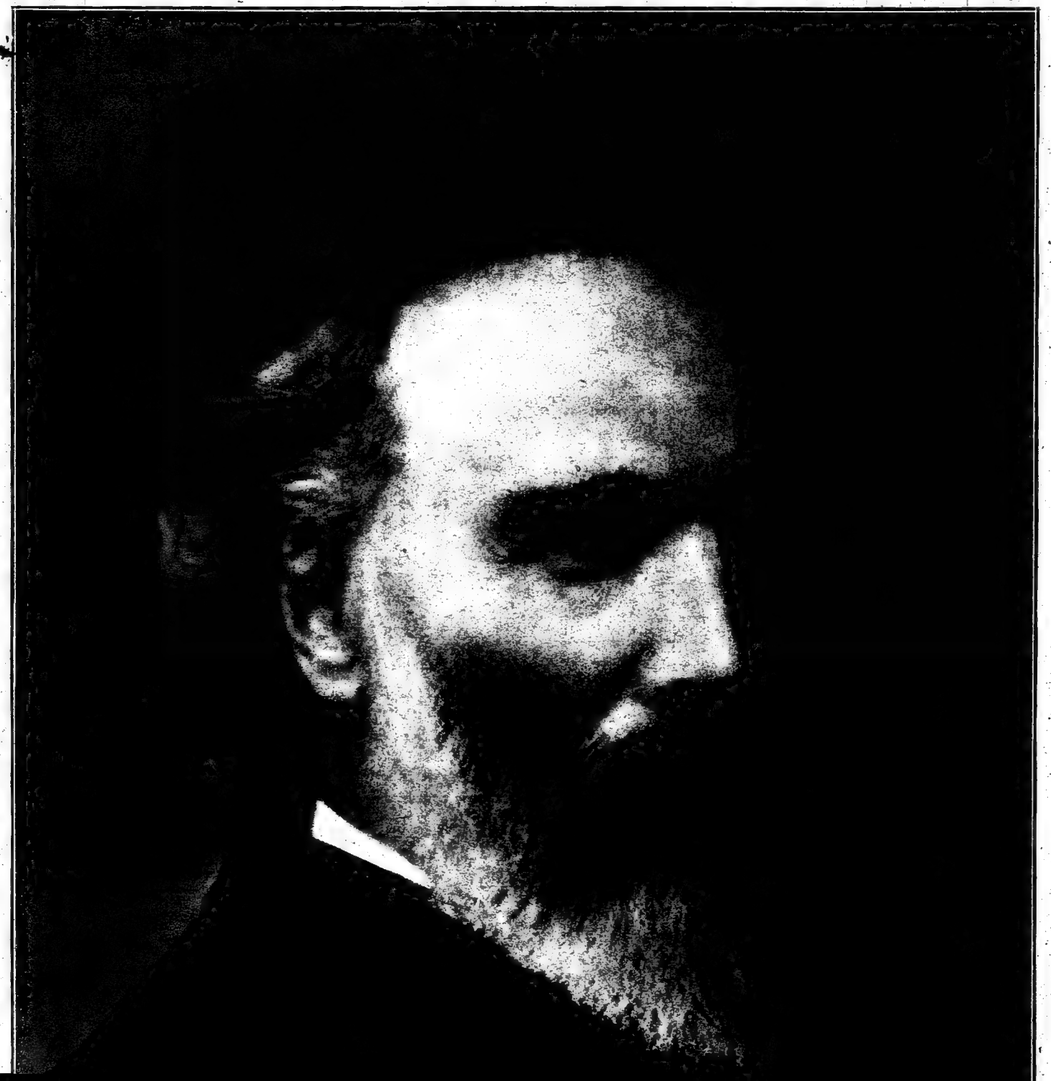

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
OCTOBER 23, 1898.

OCT

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

When that big bag of varnished yellow silk came lumbering down within the American lines before Santiago on June 31 last, riddled by Mauser bullets and machine gun-shot, one of the most auspicious adjuncts of modern warfare sank into a contemptible past from which all the genius of Henri Lachambre, the famous balloon maker of Paris, may not be able to extricate it. Mr. Richard Harding Davis says in this month's Scribner's: "A balloon two miles to the rear and high enough in the air to be out of range of the enemy's fire may some day prove itself to be of use and value." But, nevertheless, we believe that the first use of the balloon as a place of observation by the United States Army will also be its last. At the siege of Paris balloons were invaluable to the French and to the Germans as well outside the wall. Since then the Germans have invented balloons which can be steered and propelled even in the face of a moderate wind. No sooner is a new steel projectile invented than an armor plate is devised which shall stop it. It is the same with war balloons. The Germans have perfected their war balloon, but now comes the news through L'Illustration of Paris that the French have perfected a machine gun which is designed especially to annihilate the German observatory. It is unfortunate that the Spaniards did not have one of these guns at Santiago, else they might have winged the balloon at the first fire, and thus saved the lives of the many men who, stationed under the balloon, fell before the murderous hail of Mauser bullets that dropped short of the swaying mark. The balloon, we fear, must be stowed away with the dynamite cruiser among the relics of great hopes never realized.

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The professor of psychology of Cornell is said to have distributed circulars which are absolutely unique in character. The recipient is requested to bequeath to the university his brains after his death. This is a very serious matter. Of course some may regard the request as trivial, and those who do not get the circulars may feel hurt, without knowing that their failure to receive them is doubtless an oversight on the part of the professor. A Parisian savant recently announced that the most cruel of all deaths was that by the guillotine, as life did not become extinct at the fall of the axe. Still, those criminals who, in the cause of science, promised to give some manifestation that life was not extinct after the head had been severed from the body have never kept their word. Nevertheless it is a well-known scientific fact that the brain tissues grow and thrive for a certain length of time after apparent death; this being the case, it is reasoned that the brain must be at work, must have ideas, a consciousness. How long this consciousness lasts one has no means of knowing. However, we recommend to all those who believe that they will have no use for their brains after death the circulars of the Cornell professor. If any view is to be obtained into the future state, it must be by the means of that white, gelatine-like, phlegmatic matter called brains. And he who is able to read its quivers solves the secret of existence.

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No matter what egotistical, ambitious designs for the aesthetic in food and its service a foreign restaurateur may have when he arrives in this country, there is one point on which he has to give way to the wisdom of his American patrons. He may cause them to worship at his shrine for his adorable dishes, for the perfect appointments of his restaurant, for the intelligent and courteous service of his helpers, but the concession is imperative; it is as inexorable as fate itself. Should his artistic nerves be so shocked that he is unable to respond to the first hint that something is wanting from his board, he had better pack up and go home, for he can never succeed in America. Most restaurateurs, however, pocket their aesthetic pride, and make the concession: they furnish toothpicks. The great American public pick their teeth at the table; they have always done it, and it is doubtful if European influence, so potent in other matters of custom and of dress, can work a reform. It is the usual custom to plank down before a guest after the coffee a glass filled with the lance wood picks; at some restaurants, however, they present this course more delicately—they slip a couple of pointed goosequills under the rim of your plate. It is all the same. The habit of picking teeth in public is offensive to good taste in more ways than one, and those who indulge in it are vulgarians.

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Philatelists will doubtless look forward to the new Soudanese stamp with great pleasure; religious susceptibilities, however, have been more instrumental in bringing about the change than Lord Kitchener's conquest of Khartoum. The old stamps bore a cross for a watermark sunk into the paper; this is reported to have given offense in Mohammedan quarters, and the cross will undoubtedly be replaced with the crescent. To many ardent and conscientious Christians this also may give offense. But people should remember that the time of martyrdom for conscience sake is over, and that the British Government in offending the religious sensibility of the Soudanese might have more to reckon with in the hereafter than it would by shocking the ideas of a few churchmen.

THOMAS HUNTER.

ONE year ago this month about two hundred and fifty citizens of New York—most of them prominent in social and business life—celebrated with joyous festivities the fact that they had all been pupils of Thomas Hunter, the veteran educator and now President of the Normal College in this city. As a lasting token of their affectionate regard these New York "boys of an older growth" presented their old teacher with a massive loving cup, and in the reminiscent talk that followed it was made known that Dr. Hunter had served the public school department of this city continuously for forty-seven years. The subscribers to the loving cup included men whom he had taught between the years 1854 and 1870. Mayor Robert Van Wyck was one of Dr. Hunter's pupils.

President Hunter was asked recently to furnish data for a sketch of his career. This is what he deemed sufficient for that purpose: "I was born in 1831 near Belfast, North of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1850 when between eighteen and nineteen years of age. I was immediately employed as junior teacher in the Thirteenth Street school."

Always alert, sympathetic, patient, and thorough as an instructor, Dr. Hunter has in recent years as the head of the Normal College found congenial employment in the training of young female teachers. His success in that direction has frequently been the subject of public commendation. President Hunter is an interesting man at his work. Deeply conscientious, he puts himself completely in touch with the matter in hand, and his earnestness invariably enlists the interest of the pupil or the teacher with whom he may be dealing.

An enthusiastic student of psychology and ethnology, Dr. Hunter has devoted much attention to the subject of negro education. He has been instrumental in attracting many young colored women to the fountain of knowledge, and in several instances he has marked out for them courses in life very different from their original aims, and far better, as results have attested.

When Thomas Hunter was engaged as a junior teacher in old Grammar School 35, in Thirteenth Street, in 1850, that school was conceded to be one of the very best—if not the best—in New York. John J. Doane was then its Principal, and about six years afterward, when Mr. Doane became Register of the City of New York, Mr. Hunter succeeded to the Principalship. The standing and fame of the school were enhanced under Principal Hunter's administration. Boys came from all over the city to attend that particular school, and at times the pressure for admission was greater than could be accommodated. More students were sent to the City College from this school during that period than from any other school in the city.

The need of an evening High School impressed itself upon Mr. Hunter's mind soon after he became familiar with the practical workings of the public school system in New York. After thinking the matter over for a few years he formulated a plan for the establishment of an evening High School and submitted it to the Board of Education. Mr. Thomas Boese, who was then clerk of the board, at once became interested in the idea and gave Mr. Hunter's plan the benefit of his influence. The Evening High School was started in 1868, and Mr. Hunter was appointed its Principal, though he still retained his position at the head of Grammar School 35. The enterprising young instructor cheerfully shouldered this double work with the understanding that the Board of Education would be satisfied with the quality of work and not look for great numbers in the matter of attendance. The Evening High School was a pronounced success from the start. Within two weeks from the date of its opening the Board of Education was obliged to double the corps of assistant teachers, and the attendance for the first year averaged 555 students. Mr. Hunter's assistants at that time included J. S. Babcock, Edward E. Burnett, James E. Morrison, John Jasper, William Baker, Frank Melville, and John Robinson. At the end of about three years and a half Mr. Hunter resigned both of his school Principalships to accept the Presidency of the Normal College. John Jasper succeeded him as Principal of the Evening High School, and when Mr. Jasper was appointed City Superintendent, two years later, Mr. J. S. Babcock took the Principalship and held it for thirteen years.

Dr. Hunter opened the Normal College in 1870, and he has been its President ever since. His administration of that institution has been eminently successful. His reputation as an educator has become national, and his counsel is frequently sought by teachers in other cities and States. At the time that Henry Kiddle resigned as City Superintendent of Schools Dr. Hunter was strongly urged to accept that official position, but he declined, preferring to make the interests of the Normal College his lifework.

President Hunter is a bold experimentalist on occasions. He derived much satisfaction from an experiment which he tried on several of the young women of the graduating class last June. It is an annual custom in the Normal College to have a prize contest for original poetry. Ordinarily President Hunter broaches the subject to the members of the graduating class some weeks before the commencement. As many of the young women as may desire to compete are invited to meet the President in one of the classrooms at a stated time and receive from his lips the subject upon which they are to build a poem. Prior to last Spring the poetry makers were allowed two or three weeks in which to compose their verses. The average productions, after such liberal periods of preparation, did not satisfy the exacting President, and when the time came to organize the poetry contest last June he determined to introduce an innovation. He summoned the voluntary contestants to a classroom one morning, and told them that he purposed to give them just one hour in which to compose a poem on the Battle of Manila.

This plan of action was entirely unexpected. The subject, not having been previously mentioned, caused a nervous flutter among the young women, but there was no escape for them, and at the tap of the bell they began their efforts at composition. There were some interesting results gathered up at the end of the hour. The prize winner was an admirable piece of literary work, which when read in public on commencement day elicited surprised comments and enthusiastic praise from several of the critical educators who heard it. President Hunter then declared that the average of the one-hour poems was much better than the average of the long-period poems of previous years.

Associates of Dr. Hunter in the educational field say that he is without a superior in his ability to gauge the temperaments of pupils. In handling miscellaneous groups he adapts himself so readily to individual dispositions that there is never an instance of any pupil being overlooked or "left out" in the general scheme of instruction affecting a class. Dr. Hunter is a broad-minded man and a constant student. He loves books for what there is in them, and he is the owner of an uncommonly large and well-selected library. He is a member of the Harlem Club and of the Thomas Hunter Association of Grammar School No. 35. The last-mentioned organization will eat its second annual dinner at Sherry's on the evening of Nov. 12.

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EDWARD LAUTERBACH.
From an Etching by J. S. King.

TRAMPS AND HOBOES.

A tramp, says E. Lamar Bailey in The October Forum, is not a hobo; a hobo is not a tramp; a vagrant is neither; a criminal is none of these. * * * A tramp is a man of such mental make-up that he has no higher aim than to exist and have "a little fun" occasionally; avoiding responsibility and restraint and all manner of mental concentration. He will walk only when he cannot ride, and will work himself tired going from house to house rather than accept a job on the promise of a meal.

The term "hobo" was not originally of evil significance. It originated in the West, when the great tide of humanity swept in that direction; and it was applied to the many who, failing of their first hopes, were forced to the necessity of tramping from community to community in quest of employment. A hobo is a better sort of man than a tramp, has more self-respect, is usually young, and may, I believe, be called a tramp in the first stage. Many hoboes are merely men out of work who were forced to the road by circumstances which they could not control.

A vagrant loafs around a town as long as he can. He does not jump trains—he lacks the spirit to do that—but he may sneak into a box car. He is often a "grafter," that is, he blisters his arm, pretends to be paralyzed, sells pencils, tells pitiful tales of former brilliant prospects, or what not; and very likely has the whisky or opium habit. Hoboes are never "grafters," though they may or may not have the habits just mentioned. Very few genuine tramps resort to the grafting scheme. * * *

Hoboes are products of industrial conditions and of the attitude of society toward unfortunate able-bodied men. It would be interesting to inquire how many hoboes have drifted into our regular army and made good soldiers, and how many responded to the President's call for volunteers. Tramps are tramps by natural bent, seconded by early training. You seldom find an old hobo; there are many old tramps. A hobo will not become a tramp if he can help it. * * * You can hardly save the tramp; he is too far gone. Let him alone and save the hoboes, and the tramp problem will be, to a large extent, solved. Most of the 100,000 men on the road to-day are hoboes. They can be saved.

IF I HAD BEEN A ROSE.

If I had been a Rose
And not a woman, would your feet have staid
A moment in their passing, and in shade
That meeting boughs of lime and lilac made
Would you have stood and softly touched my flower,
Making me redder, and breathed in my dower
Of sweetness? Would you gather me, I wonder?
Or pass without a word, and leave me under
My shading leaves to watch my bloom grow dry?
Ah, would you be unkind, and pass me by
If I had been a Rose?

If I had been a Rose
You had been kinder than to leave me there,
Spilling my sweetness out, half in despair,
And half because remembering is so rare.
'Tis easy withering roses, even in June!
Too rough a wind-touch, or too bright a noon,
The red leaves drop and show the gold heart under,
Past dream or daring, past desire and wonder.
Ah! yet be gentle though no rose am I!
My tears are in my heart—my tears were dry
If I had been a Rose.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Kept His Eye on Him.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"Will you keep an eye on my horse, my son, while I step in and get a drink?"

"Yes, Sir."

Stranger goes in, gets his drink, comes out, and finds his horse missing.

"Where is my horse, boy?"

"He's run'd away, Sir."

"Didn't I tell you to take care of him, you young scamp?"

"No, Sir. You told me to keep my eye on him, and I did till he got clear out of sight."

Latest Terror.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Senior Member (of law firm)—What are you so excited and nervous about? The jury will certainly acquit your client.

Junior Member (hastily gathering up his law books and grabbing his hat)—I'm afraid his women relatives will want to do a lot of kissing when the verdict comes in.

1898

FOUR PORTRAITS OF JURISTS.

THE demand for fine portraits of men who have achieved more or less distinction in some walk of life is sufficient to warrant a publisher devoting himself to the supply thereof. Mr. Charles Barmore of Chicago and New York issues limited editions of etchings, mezzotints, or line engravings after paintings, daguerreotypes, or photographs of authors, statesmen, heroes, and eminent jurists. They are large enough to make a fair showing when framed for the study or office and not too large for use in illustrating books after the fashion dear to collectors of prints, the plates being usually 13 by 17, but sometimes only 11 by 14, or, on a much larger scale, 15 by 20 inches. As the editions are small and the original as well as the etcher or engraver carefully chosen, these portraits are soon absorbed and the value of those that return to the tables of the printsellers rise like old books and autographs.

Here is a Washington engraved by S. Arlent Edwards in pure mezzotint after the "Athenaeum" portrait by Gilbert Stuart at Boston, and here a Lafayette done by the same process by William Sartain, using Houdon's bust at Boston and an oil portrait as guides; also a Gen. Nathanael Greene mezzotinted by James D. Smillie from Trumbull's miniature, owned by the General's great-granddaughter. Here is Henry Inman's portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall made for the Philadelphia Law Association in 1831, etched by James Fagan, and here portraits of Thomas Jefferson, etched by G. A. Hoffman from the Gilbert Stuart owned by the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge; of Alexander Hamilton in mezzotint by William Sartain, after the portrait of him Trumbull painted for John Jay, and of Rufus Choate, etched by Frederick Dielman from a daguerreotype.

The likenesses of early statesmen vary according to the skill of the etcher and the beauty of the original, a portrait by Trumbull being naturally less inspiring to a reproducing artist than one by Stuart or Inman. A similar civil war group is already in existence, comprising Thomas Johnson's etching of Lincoln from a photograph taken by James Brady in 1861, well spoken of by the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln; James Fagan's etchings of Grant from a photograph taken in 1867, and of Sherman and Sheridan, likewise from photographs; James D. Smillie's etching of Robert E. Lee from a miniature, and Frederick Dielman's plate from a portrait of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston owned in Richmond.

The etcher Jacques Reich has specimens in both these groups, furnishing a Daniel Webster, taken from a daguerreotype by Hawes in 1850, and a Henry Clay from the daguerreotype used by Joel Hart for the statue now in Richmond, as well as etchings from photographs of Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. He has also a quintet of poets—Bryant, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, and Tennyson—wrought with great care and presenting the appearance of prints from steel rather than copper, so fine and formal is the touch shown in them. Since he made these Mr. Reich has practiced a broader style. They are from plates 11 by 14 on Japan paper or parchment.

Some years ago the etchers were in high favor and exhibitions of the Etching Club flourished; but the widening of art sympathies and perhaps the growth of half-tone prints in place of woodcuts affected etchings also, so that many artists retired from the field in discouragement. Another reason for the loss of popularity by etchings was the spread of photography among amateurs. Of course there has always been a market for famous etchers like Whistler, Helleu, Seymour Haden, and others; but the rank and file of etchers and wood engravers saw their public turning away, many of them perhaps glutted with this particular kind of art, while the rising generation did not follow in their steps. But now a reaction seems to be setting in, especially in the way of portraiture; people seem to realize once more that for obtaining certain qualities etching is indispensable, and that photography, even in the hands of professionals, and half-tones executed by the best of printers, cannot really vie in artistic worth with etching and engraving on wood. The impulse may come from the new interest in old prints, lithographs, mezzotints, or etchings, which causes amateurs in London to give the most fabulous prices for things that have at best merely a secondary interest as examples of British and other masters executed in a far from masterly style of reproduction. Woodcuts by Timothy Cole, for instance, are true works of imaginative art beside which many of these costly old pieces are no better than cheap chromos.

The recent visit of Lord Russell of Killowen, or Sir Charles Russell, as he used to be known, makes the portrait by Jacques Reich very acceptable to the jurists and others who recently met the Chief Justice of England. It is etched from a photograph. The Lord Chief Justice is in wig, ermine, and regalia, the face nearly front, with chin a little to the left. A limited number of proofs have his autograph, which reads "Russell of K'n." It is odd to see what an alteration the voluminous wig makes in the face of the man; one can hardly believe that it is the same person, for the wig conceals the well-shaped head and cuts off the high forehead. Men of the law will also appreciate a portrait of Blackstone etched by Raubicheck after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the British Museum: it is from a plate 14½ by 18 inches; and also an etching of the Hon. Charles Andrews, late Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, made by Reich from a photograph.

The wood engraver and etcher J. S. King is one of our finest workmen; he devotes himself to his art with a mastery that has always challenged admiration. The etching of James C. Carter, Esq., of the New York bar is not unworthy of his fame; it is not from a photograph, but from the oil portrait by the late Benoni Irwin. King's work is that of a man who puts his soul into his task and manages to suggest in black and white the poetic quality and the color of the original, using breadth or finish according to the needs of the subject before him. A portrait of Mr. Edward Lauterbach is another case in point; he has given a life and dignity to the likeness which proves him easily a leader in this difficult and now reviving line of art. Two more portraits will soon be ready from his hand; one, of the Hon. Ashbel Green, after the last photograph; the other a reproduction of Rembrandt Peale's likeness of Chancellor Kent, owned by his grandson, Edward Kent, Esq., of Tuxedo.

These portraits appeal to lawyers; students of history, those who wish to decorate the walls of a library or those of a schoolroom, to admirers of the great figures of the Revolution and the civil war. They form a select gallery of notable men of the century on this side of the Atlantic.

CHARLES DE KAY.

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SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.
From an Etching by Jacques Reich.

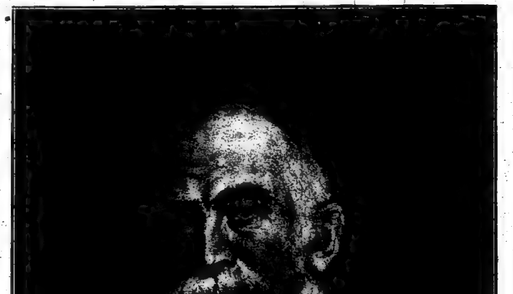

GRASSES.

Are these the fairy hosts,
The million marching men,
Who after fogs and frosts,
Sprang up in glade and glen?

Their spears were silver-gray,
Their javelins gold and green,
That like a fountain's spray
Shattered the light between.

Their banner the wild rose,
Or honeysuckle bright;
Terrible to their foes
When they went out to fight.

Now sweet, so sweet in death,
They lie, like Autumn leaves,
With all their golden breath
Gathered in golden sheaves.

Now sweet, so sweet, they lie
With all their comely length;
Piled high in heaps, so high,
And withered all their strength.

Alack! that goodly show
Of spears and glaives and swords,
That May-time long ago,
When these were belted lords.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

MUSIC

Joseph F. Sheehan, Tenor.

SOME people are fond of asking in the most innocent manner, hard questions. And they do it as one who should say, while looking at a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, "Do you think it will rain?" When these people have any especially hard questions to ask, they send them to newspapers, expecting that the editor will give answers which will make the whole matter appear simple. If the unwary editor answers that the matter is one of great difficulty and requires long and arduous effort, he is at once writ down an ass. Now here is one of these pleasant letters of inquiry:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly ask the musical critic of THE TIMES to reply to the two following questions in your Sunday edition:

1. How best can the standard of music in the United States be improved?

2. Where can women most advantageously study the science of music in all its phases? and you will thereby greatly oblige many who are interested in the question.

STUDENT.

These questions are not easy to answer, but it is easier to answer them than to carry into effect the advice contained in the answers. How "best" can the standard of music in the United States be improved? Best! Who is to decide what is the best way to anything? And can one decide that what might be best in Boston would be best in San Antonio? Methods necessary to improve the standard of music in Boston would be too advanced for some smaller and less favored city where Czibulka's "Dream After the Ball" is regarded as a suitable orchestral composition for an annual musical festival.

And what is "the standard of music"? Is it the standard of composition, or of performance, or of public appreciation? It has always been my fond belief that the standard of musical excellence was the same everywhere. I have always thought that the first movement of Beethoven's C minor symphony was the standard of excellence in the construction of a first movement. But let us be generous and accept our correspondent's meaning liberally. She means undoubtedly the standard of musical taste. Raise that and you raise everything else to meet its demands.

Now, there are several ways of educating public taste up to a high standard, but the most effective is to avoid all things which educate it downward. The taste of the musical part of the world has been educated up to its present level by the simple progress of musical history. The London public of Handel's day would have been shocked and puzzled by Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and the Viennese of Haydn's early life would have been driven out of a concert hall by Beethoven's seventh symphony. All the world has had to do to enjoy great music was to hear it long enough. But the process has been sadly retarded by the constant performance of poor stuff. I suppose our amiable correspondent would be glad to see a Bowery audience listening contentedly to Mozart's G minor symphony, and if the good people of the Bowery had never heard any other kind of music they would like that, just as they would certainly stick to tea and coffee if they had never been introduced to beer.

These things being premised, let us suggest to our correspondent a few movements toward elevating the standard of musical taste. First of all, abolish the music halls in which vulgar tunes set to still more vulgar words provide the musical milk upon which the young of the masses are reared. Abolish the diabolical street pianos and hand organs which disseminate these vile tunes in all directions, and which reduce the musical taste of the children in the residence streets to the level of that of the Australian bushman, who thinks noise and rhythm are music. Abolish the genuine American brand of burlesque, in which the music is, if anything, poorer than that of the music hall and the genuine American "comic opera," in which it is not a great deal better. Abolish the theatre orchestra, which plays the music hall stuff and accentuates it with xylophone and cornet solos.

Does our correspondent think these are small matters? Very well, let us go higher. Abolish those newspapers which degrade art by filling their columns with free advertising of so-called musical performers who are of the genus freak. Abolish the star system from the opera house, and make the production of new operas the feature of the institution. Abolish soloists from orchestral concerts, and make the compositions the stars of every occasion.

But, you will say, these things cannot be done till musical taste is elevated. I answer you that musical taste cannot be elevated by any known process except by keeping the public face to face with the best. The way to elevate is to elevate. It will not do to stand about inert in the presence of all the things that tend to debase the standard of music and cry "How are we going to elevate it?" No one would imagine it possible to raise the standard of morality in a community where vice was allowed to thrust itself continually under the eyes and noses of the young and impressionable.

Our correspondent has one ground of complaint. I have told her what I think ought to be done, but not how it can be done. Well, I cannot do that. If I could tell how it could be done, I should try to do it myself. But I am in the position of the ministers of the Gospel; not being able to stop sin, I can only preach against it.

Now for the second question. "Where can women most advantageously study the science of music in all its phases?"

In a properly equipped music school, of course. It is not the business of the present writer to say which school that is. He does not know, but it would not be incumbent upon him to tell, even if he did know. The next question would be, "Which is the best piano in the market?"

Our correspondent evidently wishes to know where to go to study the construction of music, its various methods of expression, its artistic aims and methods, and undoubtedly the only place in which that can be done is a first-class conservatory. But she must remember that it is a considerable undertaking. The student of music "in all its phases" would have to go through complete courses in harmony, thoroughbass, counterpoint, fugue, theory, composition, orchestration, the principles of singing, piano method, history of music, musical analysis, the acoustics of music, and perhaps one or two minor branches which may at this moment escape me.

These subjects are not all taught in general schools with a musical annex—except Oberlin College, which has a complete music school. But there are conservatories in this country where all these branches of the art can be studied, and if is to such institutions that women should go if they desire to study them. To be sure, they can be pursued under private teachers, but the stimulus of conservatory work is helpful. As Horace genially remarked, "Art is long, life is short." It would require the devotion of many years to master all the branches of musical science and art. There are few men and fewer women who even attempt it. But I believe I have given a fair answer to the question.

***

When has it happened in the history of music in this city that an opera like "Aida" has been put on for a run of two weeks?

This is really a significant event. There will probably not be another in the present musical season to equal it in genuine value. "Aida" is not a "drawing card"—to use the jargon of managers—at the Metropolitan Opera House, where the world's greatest artists are to be heard in works of less dramatic power, but more abundant lyric opportunities. But the fact that at least 15,000 persons have rushed to hear it given by a good stock company within the last two weeks is plentiful evidence that there is a big field here for respectable performances of grand opera in English at moderate prices.

It is plain that the people, the plain, unfashionable, thinking Americans, desire to hear such operas as "Aida." They do not require the glamor of such names as Nordica and Tamagno to induce them to go. It is the opera that they wish to hear, and their demands in regard to the presentation are reasonable and easily supplied. The Castle Square Opera Company supplies these demands. It deserves critical praise for doing so, and it reaps a rich reward in public approbation and coin of the realm. It put "Aida" on the stage with sufficiently good scenery and with as much display as was necessary. The chorus was adequate to the demands of the music and sang with abundant tone and with unflagging zeal. The orchestra was somewhat ill-balanced, to be sure, but it is difficult to provide for a sufficient body of instrumental performers in so small a house. The conductor, with whom fault has sometimes been found in these columns, discharged his duties with enthusiasm and knowledge.

LIZZIE MacNICHOL,
Contralto of the Castle Square Opera Company.

The principal singers, while not famous stars, sang the music with spirit, in some cases with feeling, and in all with devotion.

But people did not go to the American Theatre to hear the principal singers. They went to hear "Aida." That is the point. Now, let the Castle Square Opera Company continue its good work. Let us have more grand opera in English. There are many good operas which will please the people if done in a manner similar to that of the last two weeks. The more often they are done the more widely will a desire for such performances spread, and it would not be surprising to see this Castle Square establishment develop into something permanent. W. J. HENDERSON.

GLOUCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

At the recent music festival at Gloucester, England, Sir C. H. Parry, Director of the Royal College of Music, contributed a work of some dimensions, taking for treatment an ode by Robert Bridges, entitled "A Song of Darkness and Light." It is a production of rather peculiar design and purpose. It not only deals with sorrow and the contentment that is the accompaniment of peace, but includes reflections upon such matters as toil and art. The diversity of theme involved is the chief recommendation of the poem to musical consideration. Sir C. H. Parry has thoroughly grasped its principal features, the result being a work throughout which the pulsation of human emotion is evident. So observes a writer in a London paper.

As the sombre element is the ascendant in Mr. Bridges's share of the work, Sir C. H. Parry has displayed wisdom in attempting to afford relief in the shape of graceful melody wherever possible. For smooth tunefulness there is not much scope in the opening portion illustrative of "Mystery," an address to the "Power eternal, power unknown, uncreate." A weirdly impressive introduction, imbued with a sense of awe and uncertainty, leads into a four-part chorus of appropriate solemnity, occasionally illuminated by transient gleams of hope. The latter element is absent from the next section, "Terror," a vigorous piece of writing, in which storm and strife are maintained to the end. The connecting orchestration then becomes subdued for the entrance of "Peace," represented by a soprano soloist, whose refined melody is set off in the accompaniment by pretty effects for the wood wind. Here the composer, with all the advantage that music can afford, reflects the spirit of the lines—

In ways of beauty and peace
Fair desire, companion of man,
Leadeth the children of earth.

To this solo perfect feeling was imparted by Mme. Ella Russell. The optimistic tone is preserved through "Toil," a chorus instinct with bustle and impulse. The manliness of thought and of expression in which Sir C. H. Parry rejoices finds specially telling exposition in the setting of—

Life is toil, and life is good;
There in loving brotherhood
Beateth the nation's heart of fire.

While on the surface lies the meaning of the strain accompanying the conclusion of this section—

Joys ever dance around the tree of life,
And from the ringing choir
Riseth the praise of God from hearts in tuneful song.

Equally melodic passages, though in a different vein, usher in the praise of "Art," another soprano solo, acceptable alike to the executant and the listeners. To this succeeds the tenderest division of the poem and of the score, "Tears," the wonderful utterance of which never descends to positive despair. On the contrary, though "sweet compassionate tears" have dimmed earthly sight, "the eternal morn is bright." Were it only for this exquisitely sympathetic number, Sir C. H. Parry's latest work would be welcome. The finale is a glowing apostrophe to "Faith," a subject altogether to the liking of the composer, whose music breathes energy and self-reliance in every passage. The soprano soloist is again brought into the closing verse:

Thy work with beauty crown, thy life with love;
Thy mind with truth uplift to God above;
In whom all is, from whom was all begun,
In whom all Beauty, Truth, and Love are one.

Sir C. H. Parry has risen to the height of the argument, both the instrumentation and the choral work displaying a reserve of strength upon which apparently a far heavier call than has been needed here might be made successfully. It remains to be seen if the ode will appeal to the general musical public, but there can be no hesitation in pronouncing this "Song of Darkness and Light" quite worthy the industrious and popular composer. It has dignity, force, and imagination, besides technical attributes of the highest order. By all concerned the performance under the composer's baton was considered meritorious. The thin attendance in the cathedral was the reverse of complimentary to a musician of such standing, and eminently disappointing to those members of the executive who zealously endeavor to invest the annual gathering of the Three Choirs with artistic interest.

HUNGARIAN GYPSY MINSTRELS.

The gypsy minstrels form a caste by themselves, says a writer in Good Words. Their appearance is always more swarthy than that of other Hungarian musicians, their dress is sometimes purposely fantastic, and their manner of life is far more bohemian than the most liberal-minded artiste would care to own to. Every hotel and restaurant in Budapest possesses its gypsy band, and the method of payment is as free and easy as the music itself and their life. The hotel keeper is not bound by any contract; but at various intervals throughout the performance one of his gypsies takes a dinner plate and goes round among the various guests in the hall from table to table, receiving in the plate what the latter like to put there. The favorite coin deposited there is the nickel ten-kreutzer piece, answering to our twopence. I have not often seen a florin or a kronen (half a florin;) the whole collection is, as a rule, made up of twopences.

LOVE AT PLAY.

Have you forgotten how we used to weave
Our childish fancies for the coming years?
I, in my pride, would have you then believe
That life meant love, and love could hold no tears.
We built our castles in the shifting sand,
I crowned you with the flow'rs that fastest fade;
We wandered through an all-enchanted land,
We loved the sun and never dreamt of shade.

Shall we again be children, and forget
How once we parted, and how dark our night?
In that fair pathway let our feet be set
Which leads us back into the land of light.
We'll weave fresh garlands on that golden shore;
But—do you whisper something in my ear
While upon mine your heart beats close once more?
Why play at love, you say, when love is here?
—Pall Mall Gazette.

1898

Two Soloists in St. Andrew's Choir.

FAMOUS CHOIRS OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is the Mecca toward which the eyes of a multitude of aspiring singers are turned. They may receive a fair salary in their native town, but this does not satisfy their ambition, and no stone is left unturned until the metropolis is reached. The tales—many of them greatly exaggerated—of princely salaries paid, of the popularity of well-known church singers, of opportunities for concert engagements, have an alluring ring hard to resist, and the feminine ear, especially, is captivated by the prospect of additional shekels and the plaudits of the multitude. New York offers greater opportunities for study under competent instructors than any other city, and this is an additional reason why such a large number of organists and singers desire to locate here.

If statistics to show the large contingent of musicians who remove to New York every year to seek fame and fortune were available, they would cause surprise. A large proportion are never heard of, and either settle down in some obscure church on a mere pittance, or return to their native heath, discouraged. Something more than a good voice is necessary for success. Brains, hard work, and close application are as essential as in commercial pursuits. There is no royal road to musical fame, and while influence counts, especially in gaining a foothold, without the requisite qualities in the singers it will not retain them in positions which they cannot fill acceptably, nor aid them in reaching the topmost round of the ladder of musical fame.

R. H. Warren,
Organist and Choirmaster, St. Bartholomew's Church.

William S. Chester,
Organist and Choirmaster, St. George's Church.

If the young singer will take the trouble to learn the story of any of the successful church singers of to-day, it will be found filled with the barriers found in the way of all beginners, with discouragements and failures, but above all, it will be a tale of hard and unremitting work.

In New York is found every variety of church music, from the simple congregational singing of our forefathers, which, by the way, has little about it to be commended, to the large chorus and high-salaried quartet, with perhaps the addition of an orchestra. Every taste can be satisfied, and whether one prefers a quartet in the gallery, a vested choir of boys, where women are banished, or a choir where the latter are permitted to sing the praises of God, as unquestionably it was intended they should, each style of choir can be found, and with slight effort.

Boy choirs have not increased in recent years with the rapidity that followed their introduction. From an ecclesiastical point of view, they are to be preferred to any other form of choir, but musically they possess many drawbacks to a successful musical service. By far the greater portion of church music was never written for boys' voices, and its execution suffers in their hands. There is a scarcity of good voices, especially soloists, and the constant depreciation on account of the boys reaching maturity and consequent loss of voice entails unremitting labor on the choirmaster and is a constant menace to the stability of the choir. It is almost impossible to secure good boy altos, and the adult male alto is far from a satisfactory substitute.

Miss Lillian Morey,
Contralto, West End Presbyterian Church.

Charles Meehan,
Soprano Soloist, St. George's Church.

For the reasons mentioned we find women soloists in many vested choirs, and the substitution of vested women for the boys is of common occurrence. Only a few years ago a choir of vested women attracted widespread attention and comment, but to-day in New York and other cities they exist in many large and influential churches. There would be a far greater number were the matter in the hands of organists and choirmasters instead of the clergy, but the latter, or many of them, are strongly opposed to the presence of women in the chancel. Certain Bishops of the Episcopal Church have forbidden the appearance of a choir of vested women in their diocese, and their views are shared by many of the clergy.

The choir of old Trinity has always held a commanding position among the surpliced choirs of New York, and its influence has been felt in other dioceses. When Dr. Edward Hodges returned to England in 1858, Henry S. Cutler, his successor, brought the boys down from the choir loft and placed them in front seats. They were later seated in the chancel, but the vestments—at that time a simple white surplice—were not worn until 1860. The long and faithful service performed by A. H. Messiter, Mus. Doc., is well known. Under his régime the choir attained a high state of efficiency.

The festival services with orchestra attracted widespread attention, and the elaborate music rendered during the bicentennial at Trinity exhibited the resources and admirable training of the Trinity choir. Mr. Messiter retired from active service last year, and Victor Baier was appointed his successor. The latter is a pupil of Dr. Messiter, and is a well-equipped and progressive musician. The soloists at Trinity are Clifford C. Clerk, August F. Gaess, Robert E. Mansell, and Robert P. Ward, trebles; E. L. Leip, alto; A. B. Patton, tenor, and Julian Walker, bass.

St. John's, in Varick Street, has a boy choir, well trained by George F. Le Jeune. The latter is an accomplished organist, and is especially successful in the training of boys' voices. The choral festival services given from time to time at St. John's have been interesting musical events. The fact that such works as "The Creation," "St. Paul," "Elijah," "Gallia," and Weber's "Jubilee Cantata" have been rendered entire, shows the equipment of the choir. Mr. Le Jeune is a talented composer, and has written many effective hymns which are in general use.

St. Agnes's Chapel, on West Ninety-third Street, maintains a large vested choir admirably trained by G. Edward Stubbs. He has made the training of boys' voices a life study, and his book on the subject is an authority. The tonal quality of the boys is birdlike, and in enunciation and phrasing their singing is artistic. Mr. Stubbs is a determined opponent of vested women, and believes that a thoroughly artistic service can be rendered by the boy choristers alone. The soloists at St. Agnes's are Charles Ostrander, treble; Frank Seibert, alto; Charles M. Paine, tenor, and, in addition, Dr. Carl Dufft is a soloist at the evensong service. Mr. Stubbs is an advocate of the cathedral service, with a minimum of solo work.

Marie Donavin,
Soprano, Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

G. Edward Stubbs,
Organist and Choirmaster, St. Agnes's Chapel.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, has for many years been conspicuous for the excellence of its musical service. There are two choirs, one of twenty-four men and boys in the chancel, and a quartet and mixed chorus of thirty-five voices in the gallery. This solves the problem which confronts churches having only a vested male choir. The boy choir sings the plain song, hymns, &c., and the elaborate portions of the musical service are assigned to the gallery choir. Two organs electrically connected enable the organist to properly accompany either choir. Impressive musical effects are possible by a union of the two choirs, and they are frequently united at St. Mary's. George B. Prentice, Mus. Doc., is the organist and musical director, having recently completed his twenty-seventh year at St. Mary's. The soloists are Miss Ida Hubbell, soprano; Miss Karlina Schmitt, alto; Mr. Dickerson, tenor; C. C. Vickery, bass, and Thomas M. Prentice, conductor. An orchestra is heard at St. Mary's every Sunday, and few more elaborate or impressive musical services are heard in New York. St. Mary's has a valuable musical library, including full orchestral scores of twenty-five masses, the standard oratorios, and a multitude of anthems, hymns, preludes, &c., adapted for every church season.

Twin Choristers, Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

At St. Andrew's, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, there is a representative boy choir numbering forty voices under the charge of Mallinson Randall, a well-equipped choirmaster, now in his eighth year at St. Andrew's. You will hear a good English Church service at this church, because, there being no women in the choir, Mr. Randall gives the preference to music of that school. He sounds the keynote of the situation when he says: "Music that will display a woman's voice will often be totally ineffective if sung by boys." The soloists at St. Andrew's are Max Kinkeldey, soprano; Edwin Farlow, alto; Franklyn Bunn, tenor; George Sears, baritone, and Walter A. Downie, bass. During the past seven years St. Andrew's choir has rendered nearly fifty special musical services with fine effect. Dr. Van De Water, the rector and popular chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, is enthusiastic on the subject of good music.

Charles Baier,
Organist at St. Ignatius's Church.

One of the largest vested choirs in New York is that at St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, under the charge of W. S. Chester.

A Chorister in the Choir of St. Andrew's Church.

Miss Minnie Bienner.
Soprano, West End Presbyterian Church.

The male choir numbers fifty-five voices, and there is an auxiliary choir of twenty vested women. The chorus is well trained, and the musical service is artistic. For several years Charles Meehan has been the soprano soloist at St. George's. His voice is pure and resonant, and of extended range, reaching to F in alt. Young Meehan recently made an extended European tour, singing with great success in London, Berlin, Munich, Frankfort, Lisbon, and other cities. He has also sung for Massenet, Mme. Calvé, and the de Reszkes, all of whom were enthusiastic over his voice. The other soloist at St. George's is H. T. Burleigh, baritone. A feature at St. George's is the special musical services on the last Sunday of each month, when the large

W. H. MacGregor.
Tenor, West End Presbyterian Church.

choir is assisted by the best available soloists.

The musical services at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue, have attracted attention for many years. Dr. George William Warren is the musical director and the chorus numbers forty-five voices. The soloists are Mme. Marie Gramm, soprano; Miss Margaret G. Keyes, contralto; William Dennison, tenor; Dr. Carl Martin, basso. Walter C. Gale is assistant organist and Alfred F. Toumin harpist. A preparatory choir is maintained, from which vacancies in the chorus are filled. Violins or a quartet of brass and kettle drums are occasionally added to enrich the musical service. The organ at St. Thomas's is one of the largest in the city. It is of four manuals, with electric action, and is blown by two electric engines. It is strong in orchestral stops,

Walter R. Johnston.
Organist at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

with effective bombardes, tubas, &c. Dr. Warren's compositions are popular, and he has written some of the most effective of the carols used at Christmas and Easter.

At the Church of the Transfiguration, more commonly called "The Little Church Around the Corner," James P. Dod is organist and choirmaster. The vested choir was introduced by the latter in October, 1881, and numbers thirty voices. English services and anthems are the rule, but on festivals the heavier masses are sung with horns and piano as an added accompaniment. The soloists are William Brandon, soprano; Tom Greene, tenor, and Willett Seaman, Jr., baritone.

The Church of the Holy Communion has a fine choir under the charge of C. Whitney Coombs. There is a vested choir of men and boys and an auxiliary choir of women. The soloists are Emil Rosdoll and Leon Harris, sopranos; Miss Leah Elliott and Miss Amy Buck, contraltos; Arthur Oldfield, tenor, and E. P. Crissman, bass.

At the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Warren R. Hedden is the musical director. The vested choir is well trained and sings an artistic service. The soloists are Mrs. W. R. Hedden, soprano; Charles Bush, alto; F. T. Harris, tenor, and G. A. Chapman, basso.

St. Bartholomew's is one of the representative churches of the metropolis where the women are vested, wearing a black gown with surplice of white and a small cap. The music is of a high standard and well rendered. Richard Henry Warren has been organist and choirmaster for many years,

ALICE MAY SHERWOOD.
Contralto, Marble Collegiate Church.

and his skill and enthusiasm have brought the music to a high degree of excellence. The soloists are: Mrs. Theodore Tjedt, soprano; Miss Edith J. Miller, contralto; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor, and Mr. Galloway, basso.

At St. Paul's Chapel there is a double quartet and chorus of mixed voices. This is the only chapel of old Trinity where the women have not been supplanted by the boys. Leo Kofler is the organist and choirmaster, and his choir is noted for the excellence of its work. Each singer is given a private lesson weekly and the result is apparent.

Among the prominent vested choirs of New York is that of Calvary Church, where Clement R. Gale, Mus. Bac., is the organist and choirmaster. He was formerly at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, and is very successful in training boys' voices. A large number of special musical services have been given, at which such works as "The Last Judgment," "St. Paul," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Stainer's "Crucifixion" have been artistically rendered. Mr. Gale has a probationary class of boys, who are graduated into the regular choir.

The Church of the Holy Apostles has a vested choir of mixed voices: twenty-two boys, sixteen women, and sixteen men. A. A. Wild is the organist and choirmaster. The music is of the English school and artistically rendered. Special musical services are frequent, and the choir has given a number of successful secular concerts. Mr. Wild is a composer as well as organist, and a number of effective hymns is the "Tucker" Hymnal are from his pen.

Charles Baier is the organist and choirmaster at St. Ignatius's Church, where the music rendered by a large vested choir is elaborate. Mr. Baier began his career as a boy soprano at old Trinity, and has been organist of St. Mark's, St. Matthew's, and Grace Church, Jersey City. He has officiated at St. Ignatius's for seven years with success. The quartet consists of Mrs. G. F. Bussing, soprano; Miss E. D. Heizman, contralto; Beverley Robinson, tenor, and J. J. Dossert, bass.

Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, has an excellent quartet. Mr. MacClymout, who comes from Plainfield, N. J., is the organist and choirmaster. The new members are Miss Adah M. Bryant, contralto, and Mr. Madiera, basso. The music is well chosen and is rendered with finish and expression.

At the Church of the Incarnation there is a vested choir, organized four years ago by Warren R. Hedden, organist and choirmaster. The soloists are James Sheridan and William Blair, trebles; J. J. Huges, alto; Dr. J. A. Jackson, tenor, and M. B. Squire, bass.

The ritual of the Roman Catholic Church admits of elaborate music, and to that church we must turn for perhaps the most ornate musical services. The masses are, of course, the chief feature, and as these require a chorus and an orchestra—where one is available—an attractive musical service is the result. A chorus choir is the rule, and musical effects impossible in churches having a quartet only are attained.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue, you will always hear an elaborate musical service. There is a chancel choir of sixty boys who sing the plain song and a quartet and a chorus of mixed voices in the gallery who sing the mass. William F. Pecher is the musical director. Many famous soloists have been heard at St. Patrick's, and the festival services with orchestra are notable musical functions. The soloists this year are Miss Kathrine Hilke, soprano; Miss Mary Louise Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, bass.

The Church of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth Street, has a large chorus and quartet. The Rev. J. B. Young, S. J., has been the musical director for many years, and under him the choir has attained a high degree of excellence.

Over at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, on Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, you will hear an impressive musical service, the Gregorian chanting by the male choir being worth a trip thither.

Down town, on Barclay Street, is St. Peter's Church, the oldest Roman Catholic edifice in the city. Here is a double quartet and chorus of twenty voices under the charge of J. H. Gomien, who began his choir work in 1853. The music is elaborate and well rendered. On all festivals an orchestra assists the choir.

St. Agnes's, on East Forty-third Street, has a quartet and chorus of mixed voices well trained by Mr. William Ambroise Brice, a talented and brilliant organist.

Among the artistic musical services heard

Frank Trent Southwick.
Organist and Choirmaster, West End Presbyterian Church.

in this city is that at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, where Gerrit Smith, Mus. Doc., is organist and choirmaster. There are two solo quartets, Mrs. Gerrit Smith and Miss Minnie Walsh, sopranos; Miss Marguerite Hall and Miss Ida F. Winslow, contraltos; Thomas N. Street, tenor; Heinrich Meyn and Sherwood Hamilton, basses, supported by a chorus of forty voices. On the last Sunday afternoon of each month a special musical service is rendered, and during the past Winter these works have been sung: "A Daughter of Jairus," Stainer; "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn; "The Messiah," "The Redemption," "Elijah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and "The Creation." Dr.

A. A. Wild.
Organist and Choirmaster, Church of the Holy Apostles.

Smith has given 247 free organ recitals, which have included the best in the field of organ music.

Among the talented organists of New York is Walter Russell Johnston, who has been the organist at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-nine years. He studied under that veteran organist, George W. Morgan, and Dr. Hodges, then at Old Trinity, taking his first position at the age of eight years. Mr. Johnston is a talented composer, his works including piano solos, songs, anthems, and organ solos. He has given nearly 2,500 public organ recitals, a record difficult to equal. The soloists at St. Paul's are Miss Edwards, soprano; Miss Benham, alto; Mr. Crawford, tenor, and

Miss Effie Stewart.
Soprano, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

1898

George M. Greene.
Organist at Pilgrim Church.

Mr. Lane, bass. There is a large chorus. The organ is an Odell instrument of modern construction, with sixty stops.

At Pilgrim Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, George M. Greene is organist and director. He has been for three years at the Broadway Tabernacle, and is a well equipped organist. The soloists are Miss M. R. Huntington, soprano; Miss M. S. Perry, alto; Louis C. Phelps, tenor, and August J. Bostroem, bass. Mr. Greene is also a successful vocal teacher, and has developed many talented pupils.

The Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, has one of

Perry Averill.
Baritone, All Souls' Church.

the finest quartets in the city. Richard T Perry is the organist and director. Great attention is paid to detail, and artistic results are realized. The organ is a magnificent instrument, and in size and voicing has few equals in New York.

Frank Treat Southwick directs the music at the West End Presbyterian Church. The soloists are Miss Minnie Blenner, soprano, and Miss Lillian Morey, contralto. The latter comes from San Francisco, where she was a successful vocalist and professor of vocal music at Mills College. W. H. MacGregor, tenor, is a prominent member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and director for several seasons of the Stevens Institute Glee Club. W. H. Ives, bass, was formerly

Miss Nellie Harben Knight.
Soprano, Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

at St. Paul's Cathedral, Syracuse, and has been soloist for five years at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. The quartet is a fine one, and the music is artistic.

Miss K. S. Chittenden is the organist and director at the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street. The soloists are Mrs. J. W. Macy, contralto; F. Huntington Potter, tenor, and C. J. Bushnell, bass. The music is well rendered and attractive.

A recent acquisition to church choir circles is Miss Edith J. Miller, who on May 1 assumed the position of contralto soloist at St. Bartholomew's Church. She comes from Canada, where she had already become famous. Miss Miller is a well-trained oratorio singer, having studied this branch with Randegger in London. She will make her début on the concert stage here this season. She has a soulful and melodious voice, and sings with refinement and musical intelligence. Among her friends and patrons are Mme. Marchesi and Col. Mapleson.

Miss Adah Mabel Bryant, the contralto of Holy Trinity Church, comes from Lincoln, Kan. She began her musical studies at an early age at the State University in Lawrence. Her vocal studies here have been purused under J. Armour Galloway and George Sweet. She has a sympathetic voice of exquisite purity and sings with delightful ease and finish, which denote refinement and the highest cultivation. She has sung in many of the larger cities with pronounced success, and her appearance in a number of musical festivals in the West received most flattering press notices. Holy Trinity is fortunate in securing such a talented singer, whose vocal gifts and charming manner in-

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EDITH J. MILLER.
Contralto, St. Bartholomew's Church.

sure her a successful career in New York.

Among the accomplished church singers in New York is Miss Nellie Harben Knight, soprano soloist at Dr. Kittredge's church. She is a Southerner, a native of Alabama, and a pupil of James Sauvage. Miss Knight is an enthusiastic musician, and during the Atlanta Exposition served as Chairman of Music in the Woman's Board. She has sung with success in Samuel P. Warren's choir at East Orange and St. Ignatius's, this city. Her voice is a clear, sympathetic soprano of extended range and agreeable quality, and her execution exhibits that finish which is the result of conscientious study.

Miss Effie Stewart, the soprano of Dr. Parkhurst's church, is one of the most talented choir singers in New York. Her studies have been with Clement Tetedoux of Chicago. She was chosen from a host of applicants soprano of St. Patrick's Cathedral, resigning after three years to pursue her studies in Europe. Here she acquired a command of French and mastered eighteen operas. She sang before Gounod, Saint-Saëns, Massenet, and Guilmant, all of whom were enthusiastic. From Paris she went to London, where she scored a success with the Carl Rosa Opera Company. She also made a successful concert tour in England, appearing with August Manns at the Crystal Palace and under Sir Charles Halle. Before resuming her church work in New York she sang during a season of grand opera in San Francisco with emphatic success. Her style is impressive and artistic and her vocalization is brilliant. She is a thorough artist with musical intelligence and dramatic force.

Miss Alice May Sherwood, the contralto at the Marble Collegiate Church, comes from Norwalk, Conn., where she was for five years soloist at the First Congregational Church. Her voice is dramatic and of wide range, and no less an authority than Walter Damrosch predicts a future for her in oratorio, and, perhaps, opera.

Miss Minnie Blenner, the soprano of the West End Presbyterian Church, has a voice of delightful quality, and combines musical intelligence with rare dramatic feeling. She has sung with success at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., and at the Washington Square Methodist Church. During the past season she has appeared at many notable concerts, among them those of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies.

Miss Martha Miner, the soprano soloist at the Second Collegiate Church, has a voice of delicious quality, rare volume, and flexibility. She recently made a Southern tour with the Sieveking-Powell Concert Company, and her singing elicited the highest praise. Mr. C. B. Rutenber, the organist, is a talented musician and composer.

Among the accomplished choir singers of New York is Miss Marie Donavin, soprano at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. She devotes much time to concert work, in which she has been entirely successful. Her voice is of delightful quality, and she sings with musical intelligence and taste.

Each year sees a number of new faces in the choirs of New York, and this season was no exception to the rule. There seems to be, however, a larger number of talented singers from other cities than usual, and the personnel of the various choirs appears to have been raised a degree in consequence. He would indeed be hard to please who cannot find music to his taste in the brilliant array presented by the churches of New York.

THOMAS M. PRENTICE.

Miss Adah Mabel Bryant.
Contralto, Church of the Holy Trinity.

Miss Karlina Schmitt.
Contralto, Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

Gerrit Smith, Mus. Doc.
Organist at South Church.

A TALENT FOR BALANCING.

The pleasant coffee room of the old Star and Garter, at Richmond—which was burned down in 1869—was patronized by statesmen, politicians, and writers. On Saturday evenings, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, it was regularly visited by a middle-aged gentleman of rather broad stature, with gray hair, and a large shirt collar which formed a conspicuous feature in his attire. He would dine always alone at a particular corner table, and after dinner it was his humor to build up before him a pyramid of tumblers and wine glasses, which he topped with a decanter. Occasionally the whole structure would topple over and litter the table with its ruins. Then the middle-aged gentleman would rise, pay his bill, including the charge for broken glass, and depart. The waiters knew him well. He was Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay!

YANKEES, BEES, AND ABBOTSFORD.

As is well known, only a part of Abbotsford House is shown to visitors, and none of the grounds. Not so long since, says a writer in Literature, a party of Americans insisted on pushing their way in by one of the garden gates, which happened to be open. The gardener explained that there was no admission there, but the transatlantic tourists would not listen to him and pushed in. The gardener then remarked that there was an angry hive of bees not far off, and that if the Americans went that way they would certainly be stung. But this did not deter them. In a moment or two, however, the trespassers realized their mistake. The bees were on them before they could turn round. They ran at once for the gate, but did not reach it until every member of the party had been stung.

Large though the number of American visitors to the Waverley district has been this Summer, it is nothing like what it has been in years when there was no war with Spain. I was assured by the custodian of one of the abbeys of the Scott country that the number of visitors to the ruins in his charge was this year some 500 smaller than the average.

WHERE WARM CLOTHING IS USELESS.

In a hospital for soldiers' wives in India, relates The Cornhill Magazine, a poor woman was about to be invalided home. A lady got her some warm clothing for the voyage. Unfortunately, the patient died before she could be got away. The matron, anxious to improve the occasion, said to the lady who had provided the clothes: "Ah! well, pore soul. She've gorn w'ere she won't never want no more warm clothing!"

THE DRAMA

Dora Goldthwaite.

MAY BUCKLEY, a young actress from California, who was remarkably successful in Francis Powers's Chinese drama, "The First Born," and has since been a member of Charles Frohman's company, will have a rôle in "Catherine," Henri Lavedan's drama, in which Annie Russell will be the star, at the Garrick Theatre this week. Other actors in the same piece will be Ethel Barrymore and Frank Worthing.

Miss Barrymore has just returned from London, where she appeared at the Lyceum Theatre in "Peter the Great." She is a young actress who seems to have inherited some of the histrionic talent of her mother's family, the Drews. Georgina Drew was her mother and John Drew is her uncle. One of the most renowned comedians of the last generation was her maternal grandfather. Her maternal grandmother was famous on the stage for many more than sixty years. Maurice Barrymore, still a "juvenile lead," and an actor who ought to catch the prevailing "Trois Mousquetaires" fever and act d'Artagnan, is her father.

Frank Worthing, is a young actor who may fairly be called interesting. For two seasons he played opposite rôles to Miss Rehan at Daly's. His personality scarcely suggests romance, and he was not quite satisfactory in "costume" parts. But he has a good presence, a perceptible sense of humor, and his acting is not devoid of fervor.

"The Christian" is a topic which forces itself into any discussion of the contemporary stage. It has a useless first act, (or prologue,) a talky, dragging second act, becoming dramatic only in its climax, and it is badly constructed otherwise. But it mixes up religion and suggestions of wickedness in a popular way; its pictorial side is uncommonly striking, it contains much forcible writing, and it is remarkably well acted. What is more, its author, Hall Caine, is a personage of the hour, well skilled in the art of making the most of his opportunities.

The scene pictured herewith is that in which John Storm, on the night of Glory Quayle's first great triumph in the Soho music hall, visits her while she is at supper with wantons and "men-about-the-town," expostulates with her and warns her of the danger of the life she is living, while wicked Lord Robert Ure looks on sneeringly.

Fritz Williams is still a rising comedian, and his acting in a congenial rôle in the new farce at the Madison Square Theatre is as bright and clever as his acting used to be in similar rôles; but he does not rise quite so rapidly as one could wish who remembers the promise of his earlier work. Perhaps he will some day find a rôle which will bring out the best of his gifts. He is a keen observer of human foibles, a humorist, and an artist of facile powers of expression.

Julia Neilson has gone boldly into Adelphi melodrama in London. Her statuesque presence, fine voice, and good share of acquired skill fit her well for such work, and it pays.

"Colinette," a New French Play.

One of the new plays at the Paris Odéon is "Colinette," by MM. G. Lenotre and Gabriel Martin. "Colinette" is on the model of "Mme. Sans-Gêne" and "Pamela." The Bonapartists are conspiring at the end of 1815 against Louis XVIII., and are executed by him as criminals. Lavalette has escaped from prison, and Napoleon's old Generals wish to proclaim his son the King. The Royalists are bent on extirpating all these conspirators. The returned émigrés, corrupt and fawning courtiers, despise Colinette, a middle-class girl who has been married by Jacques de Bouvray, one of Napoleon's officers, as long as she remains virtuous, but cringe to her when the senile and impotent King seems to have a fancy for her. Thus the piece is a satire on the old nobility, a glorification of Bonapartism and the middle classes. But, says a critic, it is a calumny rather than a satire in its picture of the Royalists; it employs legend rather than history in depicting the empire, and flattery rather than fidelity in describing the middle classes.

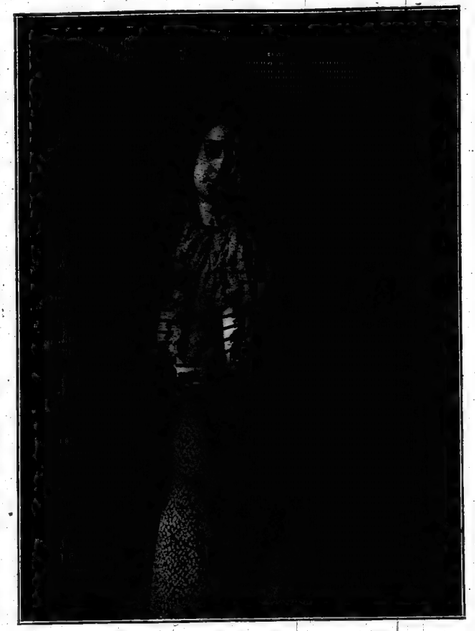

MAY BUCKLEY,
In "Catherine."

"La Tulipe Noire" in English.

The latest drama of the elder Dumas to be adapted to the English-speaking stage is "La Tulipe Noire." One of the earliest works of "Alexandre the Great," this gentle romance differs alike in atmosphere and treatment from his lustier stories of adventure. The scene is laid in Holland in 1672, and the political conspiracy of the De Witt brothers and the tulip mania provide a historical background for the tender love passages from which the drama springs. At the Haymarket Theatre, London, next season Cyril Maude will appear as Van Baërle, the tulip-loving savant, and Winifred Emery as Rosa, the unlettered daughter of his jailor, Gryphus.

Scott on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Not every one who has seen Mansfield's version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" will agree with these remarks on the subject

A SCENE IN "THE CHRISTIAN."—ACT I.
John Storm Warns Glory of Her Danger.

by Clement Scott, who certainly has not seen Mansfield as the Gascon: "Now that an independent correspondent in America has had the courage to tell the truth, and to say that Coquelin himself was not, and never could be, an ideal Cyrano; that he never was, and never could be, a romantic actor, some credit may be given to those who insisted that this play was a very dangerous investment. It is emphatically a play for the study, not for the stage. It must be cut for the English stage, and to cut it is to ruin its literature. I saw it in Paris a very few nights after it was produced last Winter, and, apart from his marvelous diction, Coquelin made no more impression on me as Cyrano than he did as Gringoire or Mathias in 'The Bells.' He is one of those admirable comedians who, physically unsuited, are dying to become romantic actors. To my mind he has not one romantic chord in his disposition. There are many like him at home, charged with ambition and physical defect. Don César in the 'Ruy Blas' special act, yes; everything he attempts in Molière, yes; but for Coquelin to pose as a Delaunay or a Fechter is out of the question. And this is where Cyrano will break down the comedians who are rash enough to attempt it; break them down as the character has broken down Mr. Mansfield, who is an admirable eccentric comedian, but whose style is foreign to romance. 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is one of those plays better left alone until a Cyrano appears on the scene. When a Coquelin fails comparatively, others might justifiably hesitate."

Memories of Fanny Davenport.

Owen Fawcett, the veteran comedian, now of Sothern's company, writes:

"The death of Fanny Davenport brings to my mind a flood of the most pleasant reminiscences, for from 1871 to 1878 I was in the same company with her at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, then under the management of Augustin Daly. I had met her two years before in Philadelphia, when she was a member of the stock company at the old Arch Street Theatre, then controlled by Mrs. John Drew. The number of parts she had to study, dress, and act in both of these companies would staggger many an actress of the present day, for Daly's company then was on the traditional lines of the old stock company, which was changing the bill nightly, except when a certain play made a 'hit.' Then it was in for a run, but Mr. Daly would never take any chances or force a play if it did not make an impression at once.

"During my association with Miss Davenport I have been her 'father,' 'brother,' 'lord,' 'husband,' and 'friend' in the various rôles I had to assume, and I am happy to say that friend I was in real life up to the day of her death. The time I first met her she had just turned her twentieth birthday, and I remember a remark that she made in the greenroom of the old Fifth Avenue Theatre (now the Madison Square): 'I never want to live until I am an old woman.' Her wish came true, for she was only forty-eight at the date of her death."

ETHEL BARRYMORE,
In "Catherine."

Mrs. Howard Paul.

John Gideon, a veteran English theatrical manager, recalls some memories of Mrs. Howard Paul, apropos of the revival in London of "The Sorcerer," for Mrs. Paul was in the orgiaal cast of that first of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. She is well remembered here as a woman of remarkable versatility, who could sing both tenor and soprano, and could act, too. But Gideon says that with all her remarkable talent she, Icarus-like, once soared a trifle too high, and most ingloriously fell when trying at Drury Lane, under Fred Chatterton's directorate, on Monday, April 22, 1869, to "double" the parts of Hecate and Lady Macbeth, with Phelps, who was Macbeth, and who, under this engagement, alternated the Thane and Macduff with Charles Dillon.

A Play by Anatole France.

Anatole France has written his first play, "Le Lys Rouge" (founded, of course, on his novel of the same,) and it will soon be acted in the Paris Vaudeville Théâtre. It is said to be a strong and complex work.

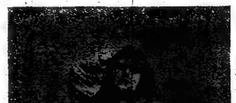

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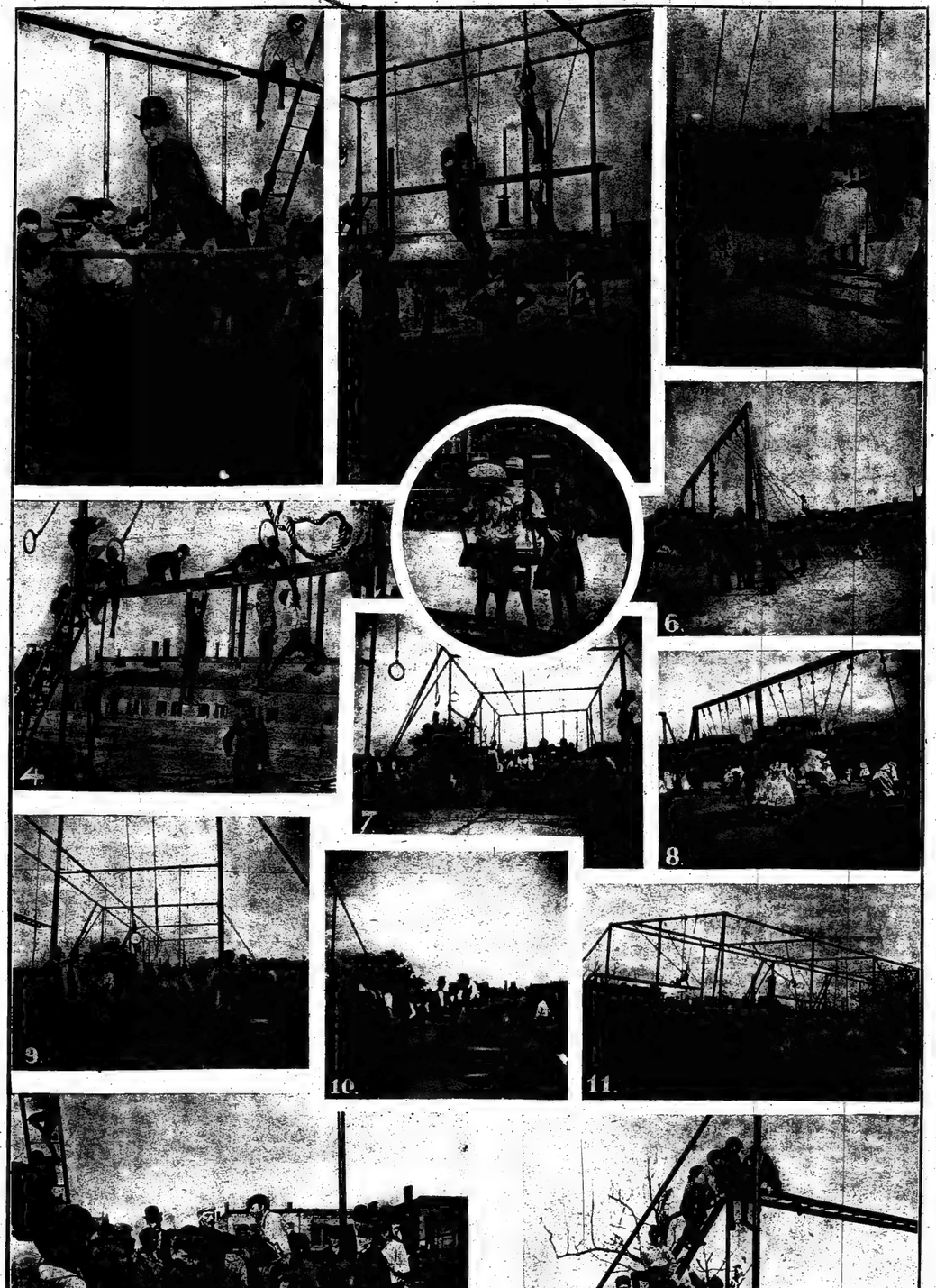

1898

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.

THE attention of passers-by on the Riverside Drive and visitors to Riverside Park has been drawn very much during the past Summer to improvements on the grounds of the Columbia Yacht Club, situated at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street. Last Autumn the property occupied by the club was surrounded by a strong sea wall, the inside grounds were filled in, laid out in grass plots and walks, a substantial dock was constructed at the bulkhead, and a new flagstaff, shed, and other improvements were provided, so that during the present season the club grounds have presented a most attractive and picturesque appearance, particularly when, as was often the case during the Summer, the anchorage was crowded with steam yachts, launches, sloops, and schooners.

Our picture gives an excellent view of this prominent feature of the shore of Riverside Park. It was taken late in the season, when most of the yachts had gone into Winter quarters, but it shows the Linta, the flagship of the club, passing by. We give another view of this yacht, which is one of the most familiar in our harbor.

The Columbia Yacht Club is an old organization, having been established in 1867. It was originally composed of owners of small open boats, but with the growth of the city and the development of the west side, it has gradually changed its character, and now has among its members many prominent yachtsmen and well-known residents of the west side. The location of the club and the landing facilities which it offers have made it a favorite resort for owners of power boats, not only of the members, but also of members of other clubs, to whom such courtesies are freely extended. The landing for yachts is the best, and, one might say, the only practical one on the shores of the city, and the club on that account promises to become one of the most important ones. The members combine social features with their aquatic sports, and keep their house open the year around.

When the membership warrants it it is the intention to build a new and commodious clubhouse, in which usual club means of entertainment will be provided for the members, their families, and friends.

ENGLAND A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

England was at war with France. To furnish food for powder the recruiting Sergeant was assisted by the press gang. We were fighting both by land and sea. In 1798 Nelson won the battle of the Nile and broke the ocean power of Napoleon. The land campaigns of Wellington had freed the Peninsula. But the slave trade in our colonies flourished. The printing machine was a mere hand press. There were no cabs or omnibuses. Steam locomotion belonged to thirty years after date.

There was no voting by ballot. Pocket boroughs flourished; political debauchery was rampant. There was no police force. Superstition reigned supreme; every village had its "wise woman" and fortune teller. Duels were common; so were diabolical outrages at sea. Men were executed for high treason, forgery, and horse stealing. Hanging, drawing, and quartering were the cherished punishments of the criminal code. The hemp crop was the most flourishing and fruitful of harvests. The gibbet post cast its baneful shadow over the land. Public executions were a popular outdoor entertainment provided by the State for the edification of the people. Suicides were buried without the offices of religion at the meeting of four cross roads, with a stake through their hearts.

Women were openly flogged. There was a public brand for scolds. Whipping posts and stocks were prominent in every town and village. Women were placed in the pillory and pelted by the populace with rotten eggs, putrid vegetables, and the like. Flogging was of frequent occurrence in the army; deserters were incontinently shot; seamen were summarily hanged at the yardarm for mutiny. Even penny news rooms had their persecutions and martyrs. On the 6th of September, 1798, six informations were heard before the Magistrates at Bow Street, and laid by the Stamp Office, against a Mr. Williams for suffering in his room in Old Round Court sundry persons to read The Daily Advertiser and other newspapers for the consideration of one penny each. The offense being held to be clearly made out, the infamous Williams was convicted in the penalty of £5 on each information!—Chambers's Journal.

THE NEW DOCK OF THE COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.

A UNIQUE VASE.

A unique vase, beyond doubt the only one of its kind in existence, has lately been presented to the Park Department through the heirs of the late Dorothy Minuse Fisher, and will shortly be placed by President Clausen in the Metropolitan Museum of

Sevres Vase, Painted in 1820, and Originally Intended as a Gift to Lafayette on His Visit to This Country in 1824.

Presented to the City of New York by the Heirs of the Late Dorothy Minuse Fisher.

Art. Apart from its value as a work of art, the vase derives its greatest interest from the fact that it was originally intended as a gift to the Marquis de la Fayette at the time of his visit to the United States in 1824, but through some circumstance that has not come down in history the gift was never made.

The vase is of finest Sèvres and stands a little over two feet high. It is lacquered in dull gold, and upon its face is painted a view of New York and the Battery as it appeared in 1820. The houses are close to the water's edge, and to the left is seen Castle Garden, which was built out into the bay, and to which approach was made by a bridge. The scene on the base represents Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. On the other side of the vase are painted graceful garlands of flowers, and although seventy-eight years have elapsed since the work was done, the colors are as bright and clear as if painted yesterday. The handles are formed of gracefully shaped swans, and the painting took a year to complete. Every detail of the scene at the Battery is said to be perfect. Although the vase became the property of Dorothy Minuse Fisher's heirs, they unanimously agreed to present it to the city in her name, and asked that, although they are the real donors, their names be withheld and only that of Mrs. Fisher appear on the records.

LOUIS DE ROUGEMONT.

Three months ago, in the midst of a very sultry London season, the newspapers suddenly dropped upon a sensation; it came to them naturally and without any excitement of anticipation. Sir George Newnes stepped into the Boodle's Club at 28 St. James's Street one afternoon and remarked to a few friends that he had just picked up the most remarkable man of the century. As Sir George was always picking up extraordinary and interesting things, which were pretty sure sooner or later to find their way into one of his numerous periodicals, his friends paid attention to what he said. He told them that he had met a half-starved little Frenchman who had just returned from Australia, having passed thirty years of the most extraordinary existence that ever fell to the lot of mortal man. Sir George gave a few details and then dashed off, advising his friends to get the next number of The World Wide Magazine, and therein read about the remarkable adventures of Louis de Rougemont. In parenthesis it may be said that the motto of this periodical of the enterprising Sir George is "Truth is stranger than fiction," printed in bold type on the cover.

Sir George was very careful concerning the little Frenchman; he gave a small dinner in his honor at the club and invited a number of scientific men to meet him. These men were apparently entranced by the tales M. de Rougemont told; they plied him with questions; it would seem that his answers were more or less satisfactory, for Sir George elicited from them the response to a pressing query on his part that there was really nothing scientifically "impossible" in what M. de Rougemont had told them.

Soon after the August number of The World Wide Magazine appeared, and with it the opening chapters of the de Rougemont adventures. Most everybody in America has now read the wonderful tale of adventures in Australia published up to date, and the average reader has probably become convinced that Daniel De Foe's masterpiece is rapidly losing its prestige as the most magnificently and artistically told lie in English literature. But what de Rougemont says he swears by as plain, unvarnished truth. His oaths, however, cannot prevent his story from being the most extraordinary tale on record.

Thus far his critics have failed to find serious flaws in his account. They have tried every means; they have laid traps for him; they have sought to trip him up on trivial strictures; all to no purpose. The little Frenchman bobs up serenely from every attack of his repudiators.

A few weeks ago M. de Rougemont read a paper on his adventures before the British Association. This was the signal for fresh volleys from his enemies. Scientific questions having failed to embarass the serene smile of the deep-scarred face of the genial Frenchman, who simply admitted that he was not a scientific man and hence ignorant of the terminology that was fired at him, his enemies pretended to discover that the explorer's real name was not de Rougemont, but Grin; that he was not born

Frenchman a liar; they say they are anxious to anticipate the result of the expedition. W. L.

BRUGES.

The chronicles of 1456, says Good Words, speak of a hundred and fifty vessels in its basins, and of German merchants carrying away over 2,000 pieces of cloth to the distant lands of Russia and Poland. It was the exchange of Europe, possessing, in the fourteenth century, fifty-two guilds and one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, more than three times as many as it now contains. Among its wares, we read of leather from Spain, wool from England, silk from Italy and Persia, linen and cloth from Brabant, hemp and flax from Holland, wine from Portugal, Greece, and France, and hardware from Germany, which included every variety of object in ivory, bone, wood, glass, tin, copper, lead, iron, silver, and gold. It had its factories, its curriers, its dyers, and its taxation considerably exceeded that of Ghent. But at the commencement of the fourteenth century its troubles began—troubles from within and from without.

The Suène was rendered useless by the invasion of sand as far as Sluis, (Ecluse;) treachery, slaughter, and political jealousies and rivalries completed the fall, and in 1544 its inhabitants had diminished to 7,696. Then came the religious wars and persecutions from 1567 to 1584; the fanatics and the Gueux destroying what remained, leaving little for the French revolutionists.

HOSPITAL JOKES.

The chaplain of a certain hospital, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, going to the usual weekly service in a ward, noticed that a certain bed was empty. A good old man had occupied the bed, and the chaplain somewhat prematurely jumped to the conclusion that the patient had died since his previous visit. So he gave an address on the uncertainty of life, and wound up his remarks thus: "God grant, dear friends, that we may all go whither this our brotner has gone," pointing to the empty bed. Unfortunately "this our brother" had been removed to the erysipelas ward that morning, as all the other patients knew.

Now and then the doctor is believed to be almost omniscient. A patient in a military hospital was constantly getting into hot water because he smuggled food into the wards. One morning his medical officer was about to examine his throat with a laryngoscope. Seeing the little mirror all ready for use, the man's chum whispered an anxious warning from the adjoining bed: "I say, Bill, you'd best 'ave a care. 'Ee moight 'appen to see 'wot yer 'ad for supper lawst noight."

THE SIMPLE-MINDED DUKE.

The Duke of Wellington was largely endowed with that modesty or simplicity which makes a great man almost unconscious of his greatness. He met a lady friend, who was going to see a model of the battle of Waterloo, relates a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, and remarked to her: "Ah, you're going to see Waterloo! It's a very good model; I was at the battle, you know." Surveying a field of battle he could detect almost at a glance the weak points in the disposition of the contending forces, but he could never tell whether his dinner was cooked well or ill.

THE WIND IS SINGING.

Singing of birds is over,
Fled from the lonely sky;
Singing of grass and clover,
When it stood mountain high.

Lark and linnet are mute,
And finch and blackbird dumb;
Broken the thrush's flute,
That lightened the green May gloam.

Soon will the tasseled ears
Sing their ditty no more.
Music of golden spears,
Heard on a golden shore.

Never to hold nor bind,
Nor Time himself can kill,
Song of the jovial wind
That's singing over the hill.

Music of birds is over,
Music of grass is still,
Wind, the lover and rover,
Is singing over the hill.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Judge James Fitzgerald,
Democratic Nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Joseph F. Daly,
Republican Nominee for Re-election as Justice of the Supreme Court.

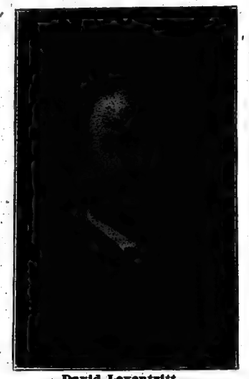

David Leventritt,
Democratic Nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice William N. Cohen,
Republican Nominee for Re-election as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Theodore F. Hascall,
Democratic Nominee for Justice of the City Court.

Henry W. Taft,
Republican Nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court.

James W. Perry.
Republican Congressional Nominee from Thirteenth New York District.

George C. Austin,
Republican Nominee for Justice of the City Court.

E. Mortimer Fisher,
Republican Congressional Nominee from Tenth New York District.

Denis M. Hurley,
Republican Congressional Nominee from Second New York District.

Charles G. Bennett,
Republican Congressional Nominee from Fifth New York District.

WEST INDIAN INSECTS.

NOT alone do fevers and climate combine to make life in Cuba miserable for those not acclimated to the island; there is another evil, which, to many, seems of a nature even more serious. This is the prevalence of poisonous insects which swarm in countless varieties in the islands of the West Indies. The term poisonous insect does not necessarily imply a creature endangering the life of man (although many are of such a character,) but pests which cause painful stings and bites—some of them burrowing their way under the skin and producing irritating sores. The latter are extremely difficult to dislodge and the wounds they make are slow in healing.

The question as to the virulence of insect poisons is one depending largely upon the susceptibility of the individual poisoned. The effect depends in a great measure upon the general health and constitution of the person attacked. Dwellers in the tropics become, in a measure, immune to the bites and stings of many insects, while the same species inflict tortures upon a person bred in a temperate climate.

With the true poisonous insects, as with venomous reptiles, there is usually connected with the fang or sting a poisonous secretion. This fluid is forced from glands in which it is contained, by numerous muscles, when the creature is in the act of stinging or biting. Bees and wasps are uncomfortably numerous in the West Indies, and woe betide the unfortunate individual who disturbs them in their haunts. Many of the larger wasps are not only exceedingly venomous, but most aggressive. The sting is their weapon of defense; only the female is provided with this weapon which, different from that of bees, is not barbed, and consequently is used repeatedly.

A number of these dangerous insects constitute the group technically known as the Sphegidae, or digger wasps. They possess the characteristics of stinging locusts and other large insects, depositing their eggs in the body of the victim and burying it in the sand as food for the young wasp larvae. One species has the useful habit of stinging large tropical spiders, popularly known as tarantulas, for the same purpose. The stings of these wasps are fully as dangerous as the bites of small venomous snakes, and entomologists, although accustomed to capture all kinds of venomous insects, hesitate to try their net on the members of this family. Naturalists recommend ammonia as an antidote for the stings of these creatures.

A most disagreeable group of tropical insects is composed of the Hemiptera, or bugs. To the popular mind, all insects are "bugs," but science has placed the bugs in a separate group and describes them as "insects armed with a pointed beak, fitted for penetrating and sucking the juices of plants." Most of these creatures secrete a poison to accelerate the flow of their food, which besides the sap of plants consists of the blood of animals. A number of the larger species possess a sting in connection with the beak, and produce intense pain, which generally lasts two or three hours. Most of the bugs secrete a most disgusting odor, which they eject when annoyed. By far the most formidable among poisonous insects are spiders, scorpions, and centipedes. Technically speaking, these latter-mentioned creatures are not true insects, although in classification they immediately follow the group.

In Cuba, as well as throughout the West Indies and Northern South America, are found the great bird spiders, (American tarantulas.) Of the spider family these creatures are the most dangerous. They are distinguished by large, hard, and hollow fangs, which move vertically and can be used to pin down the prey. These fangs often rival in size those of the rattlesnake. The opening in the tip, however, through which the poison flows, is much smaller than that of the reptile's fangs.

BIRD MISHAPS.

Birds of the wader kind not infrequently get into serious trouble with the bivalves they encounter on their walks abroad. These creatures feed with the tongue protruded from between the parted shells, and the slightest touch on this organ is accepted as a signal of danger, when a rapid movement draws in the tongue and closes the shell. Two cases of the common sandpiper being trapped by mussels on which they had lightly thought to dine are related in Chambers's Journal. Each was caught by the beak and held fast, to starve or drown.

Mr. Armitstead, in his work on fish hatcheries, mentions a case in which a water hen was thus made prisoner by a swan mussel; the bird was found dead, its beak firmly held in the viselike grip of the shells. It is not of course to be supposed that the bivalve acts with retributive intent; the tongue's swift withdrawal sucks the foreign body with it, and the shells with their powerful closing muscle form a natural "gin." It is a mere chance which side comes off best. If the shellfish traps the toe of, say, a large gull, so much the worse for the shellfish, for the gull will have the shell open with his powerful beak, or know the reason why; if, on the other hand, some tiny fish is the intruder, so much the worse for him. Very young crabs are frequently the victims of shellfish of various kinds. Not long ago I saw an oyster containing an infant crab which it had captured. The crab was alive when the oyster was opened; it must have been an exceedingly troublesome guest to a host of such restful habit.

RUSSIA AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.

A sect of blameless and humane people, says The National Review, called the Doukhobortsi, followers of the Czar Nicholas II., who, in their hatred of war, are qualified for membership of the Society of Friends, the Increased Armaments Protest Committee, and the National Liberal Federation, are flying from Russia to escape from the persecutions and tyranny of the Czar pacificator. They are almost 10,000 in number. Under the British flag these Doukhobortsi find a sanctuary and an asylum denied them in their own country. Already some thousands of this persecuted sect of fanatical peace lovers have fled for shelter to the Island of Cyprus. But the contradiction between Russian acts and Russian words does not end with the persecution of the Doukhobortsi.

Who and what is the power that, with its tongue in its cheek, invites the world to lay aside or reduce its arms? The Czar truly tells Christendom that "for the sake of peace the great powers have formed powerful alliances, and for the purpose of establishing a better guarantee of peace they have developed their military forces in an unprecedented degree, and continue to develop them in spite of every sacrifice."

1898

Jefferson M. Levy,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Thirteenth New York District.

Amos J. Cummings,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Tenth New York District.

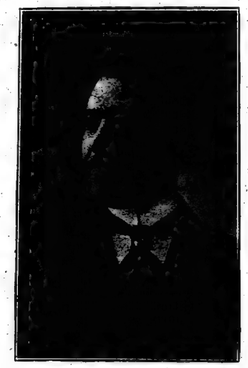

Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Fifteenth New York District.

Bertram C. Clayton, U. S. V.,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Fourth New York District.

Nicholas Muller,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Seventh New York District.

John Stiebling,
Republican Congressional Nominee in the Eleventh New York District.

Mitchell May,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Sixth New York District.

William Astor Chanler,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Fourteenth New York District.

Daniel J. Riordan,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Eighth New York District.

Frank E. Wilson, M. D.,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Fifth New York District.

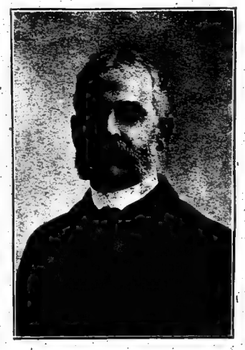

Philip B. Low,
Republican Congressional Nominee in the Fifteenth New York District.

Edmund B. Driggs,
Democratic Congressional Nominee in the Third New York District.

The New Enameled Leather Shoe.
The Most Popular Shoe This Year for Men.

THE SHOES WE WILL WEAR.

FEW years ago some genius manufactured a curious lop-sided shoe and put it on sale as a sort of novelty. Of homely shoes it was admitted to be the homeliest, but it was comfortable, said its projector, and many people felt that to be the point. Most of them, however, looked upon this freak shoe with the most suspicious of looks at first, shook their heads, and wore pointed toes. A few independent and enthusiastic young men purchased the "bulldogs" and lived in physical peace. While their neighbors' shoes caved in at the toe their own held firm, and presently outlasted entirely the other shoe.

It was not a great while before the "bulldog" advanced in favor, until the pointed toes were looked at askance. From that time through the last year or two the process has been rapid. The pointed toe has been relegated to the folly of the past, and

Men's Full Dress Shoe.

the "bulldog," chunky, hard, and ugly, like its prototype, is the standard of footwear.

From the appearance of the shoe, it looks as if a study had been made of old and battered shoes, and a copy made of the oldest. They used to say of Horace Greeley that when one of his daughters needed a new pair of shoes he had the shoemaker draw the outline of her foot as she stood on a sheet of paper and make a last from that. In either case the result would be the present standard of style. Especially where the foot formerly bulged at the side, often overreaching the sole, the "bulldog" has been made with an immense sweep, which constitutes, to a great measure, its peculiar appearance. The other feature, the toe, is found this year harder, if anything, than before, and hemispherical in shape. The square toe is not seen at all.

In the case of women, the change from

Buttoned Patent Leather Shoe.
Showing the Latest Style of Buttons.

soft kid to the "bulldog" calfskin has come very hard, but it has come. Women this year will wear a "bulldog" toe, the only touch of femininity lying in the small sizes and high uppers. Their shoes, too, will be seen in all the materials of the men's, including tans, Russia calf, willow calf, box calf, and Vici kid. Lacing, however, will be used almost entirely, whereas men will use both lacing and buttons.

The men's walking shoe, from which the women's styles are taken, is well represented in the accompanying picture. There is a little variation in some shoes in the shape of the toe, some being rather low, and others tending upward. The width, though, remains in all cases the same, and is "bulldog" through and through.

In tan and enameled leather this shoe

Ladies' Patent Leather Shoe.
One of the Season's Most Stylish Models in Footwear.

will be seen at its best. Buttons of tan and black are to be worn a good deal, the buttons being not quite so large as those of a few seasons back, but still much larger than ordinary shoe buttons. Lacing continues neat, dressy, and popular. As for patent leather, it has not lost its popularity by any means, but being a trifle more expensive through its shorter life it cannot be said to be as much worn as the tan and enameled leather.

Some one has evidently thought it a shame that people should not wear Vici kid during the Winter months, for shoes have been made up of this leather with immense soles, and offered to the public as a sort of novelty. Black soles with tan shoes are another innovation, introduced, no doubt, by a student of New York mud. There is a new Blucher shoe on the market, which is going to attract attention. The leather is heavy, with a new cut in front, the uppers coming together more squarely than on the old shoe. It will be used a good

Ladies' Buttoned Patent Leather Shoe.
A New Style of an Old Shoe.

deal for skating and similar wear. Golf shoes ten inches high, with rubber disks, and bicycle shoes, laced low, have not changed perceptibly.

For full evening dress there is only one shoe, strictly speaking, and that is the Congress patent leather. People very often persist in wearing laced shoes, and sometimes buttoned. It is economical and convenient, and, to that extent, popular. The Congress patent leather, with its smooth kid top, is in every way suited for such wear. The pump is used very little, if at all. Some people use pump-soled Oxford ties for evening wear, but their use for street wear during the Summer months took considerable of their popularity away.

To cover the subject of women's shoes one has simply to say "same as men," so far

Ladies' Outing Shoe.
A Solidly Built Shoe for Outdoor Sport.

as street shoes are concerned. For evening wear the buckled slipper is very stylish and high in favor. It is of patent leather and has a rather medium toe. The buckle is the main part of it, usually made of cut steel and jet. Another slipper has open beaded work in front, cut high. The designs are numerous, and many of them new and clever.

The Louis Quinze high heel is usually seen on the slippers, but has gone out of favor almost wholly with the street shoes.

The Rainy Day boot for ladies is something new and is a durable shoe, besides possessing considerable chic. It is made of box calf, very heavy and stiff.

Rubbers have settled down to one style—the Romeo, high at the back and in front, with a gore at the side. The style is the same for men and women. Of course there is a low rubber just covering the sole for damp weather, and the arctic for snow, which come, however, under the head of "specials."

COLORS OF UNIFORMS.

It has long been a moot point whether the scarlet uniform worn in the British Army is the best color that can be adopted. A writer in Chambers's Journal says it is certainly a warm color for cold climates, but a hot one for the tropics; and for an empire upon which the sun never sets this question of heat conduction must be considered. But more attention is generally paid to the matter of conspicuousness in the field, and some recent experiments in Germany are for this reason interesting to us. A squad of ten men, each couple of which were dressed in a differently colored tunic, was ordered to march across an open country, their movements being closely followed by a company of quick-sighted observers. The first couple to disappear were the men in light gray; then the two in scarlet went out of sight; then a couple in dark gray, and finally the men dressed in blue and green.

In experiments at our own rifle butts it has been found that for some reason or other scarlet is protection to the soldier, in that it is the most difficult color to hit. After all, such experiments are not of the value which they would have been before the days of machine and dynamite guns. A hail of lead, such as is now possible by the aid of modern appliances, does not discriminate between men, whatever be the color of their uniforms, but will be as impartial in spotting them as is a shower of rain.

THE CHARGE AT BALACLAVA.

Of that mad but heroic charge a hundred incidents are preserved—thrilling, humorous, shocking. The Cornhill Magazine tells of a man of the Seventeenth Lancers, who was heard to shout, just as they raced in upon the guns, a quotation from Shakespeare, "Who is there here would ask more men from England?" The regimental butcher of the Seventeenth Lancers was engaged in killing a sheep when he heard the trumpets sound for the charge. He leaped on a horse; in shirt sleeves, with bare arms, and pipe in mouth, rode through the whole charge, slew, it is said, six men with his own hand, and came back again, pipe still in mouth! A private of the Eleventh was under arrest for drunkenness when the charge began; but he broke out, followed his troop on a spare horse, picked up a sword as he rode, and shared in the rapture and perils of the charge. The charge lasted twenty minutes; and was ever before such daring or such suffering packed

Ladies' Walking Shoe.
Showing the "Bulldog" Toe and Thick Sole.

into a space so brief! The squadrons rode into the fight numbering 673 horsemen; their mounted strength when the fight was over was exactly 195.

It was all a blunder; but it evoked a heroism which made the blunder itself magnificent. And as long as brave deeds can thrill the imagination of men the story will be remembered of how—

> "Stormed at with shot and shell,
> Boldly they rode and well,
> Into the jaws of death,
> Into the mouth of hell;
> Noble Six Hundred."

JOWETT AND POTATOES.

The late Prof. Jowett is the hero of an amusing story of taciturnity and simplicity. The Cornhill Magazine relates that during his connection with Balliol College the professor had occasion to visit some of the farms in the north belonging to the college. One of the leading tenants was deputed to take him round. A long tramp they had, in the course of which Dr. Jowett uttered not a word, while the farmer was too much stricken with awe to venture a remark. But when the walk was almost done the professor was roused to speech. Looking over a stone wall to a goodly field of vivid green, he abruptly said, "Fine potatoes." Quoth the farmer, "Yon's turmuts." Not a word more was spoken between them.

THE SAILOR.

Oh, sigh not so!
The days will come, the days will go,
My little love, and hasten me,
Thy wanderer, across the sea
To thee, my love forlorn!

The trees are bare,
And Winter reigneth everywhere.
Oh, look for me when Summer weaves
Our bower within the meadow leaves,
Where, dear, our love was born!

Oh, sigh not so!
The sun will shine, the wind will blow;
And thou wilt hasten down the shore,
And we shall meet to part no more,
All on a Summer morn!
—A. BOYD SCOTT in St. Paul's.

THE BANTAMS.

Puck is a bantam and the progenitor of as handsome a brood of Seabright bantam chickens as ever ruined a flower bed or chased a grasshopper. The three chickens in the accompanying pictures are all his own. They are very fond of their young master, and ride all around the yard while perched upon his head or shoulders. A fine Maltese cat was a part of this family, but pussy was never quite sure of its standing, for whenever old Puck or one of his youngsters became offended with the cat it would fly into the air with a tremendous outcry and cackle, then, alighting on the cat's back, would punish it severely with beak

A Family Group.

and spur before the unfortunate animal could run under something which would scrape the chicken off. This is the reason of the wild look on the cat's face. It thinks Puck may at any moment be off the boy's head and on to its own.

The chickens used to dearly love to get into the house at all times, but if the "three of a kind" could gain entrance to the dining room at mealtime they would all perch on the back of a chair and wait patiently for tidbits to be given them. When I posed them before the camera the wise and knowing look the rascals would assume was very comical in all its seriousness. Not a movement of the focusing cloth escaped their bright eyes, and during the whole time the focus was being adjusted they "talked" with each other with that peculiara crakling noise chickens make while undisturbed among themselves. I am as yet undecided as to whether they spoke "hen talk" or "cockney."

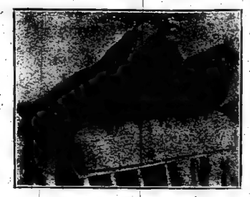

Three of a Kind.

"Whispering" was a cute little trick the little fellows liked. With one or two perched on shoulder or arm, their master would make little whispering or hissing noises with his lips, and the chickens would cock their little heads on one side as if listening. Then one would put its bill to the boy's ear as if telling him something very secret and very interesting.

As cute and playful as they could be,

Three Friends.

these diminutive chickens were nevertheless great fighters. Not a common big rooster in the neighborhood had any business with them whatever, and there was not a cat or a dog that would not flee in terror from the onslaught of those sharp bills and spurs. One day a strange dog, and quite a large one, went into the yard and commenced to appropriate the dinner the chickens had been given. At once there was a flutter, a cackle, and a yelp, and the big dog was seen going at full speed out of the yard with a little bunch of feathers on its back. The manner in which that bunch of feathers hammered the dog's head with its beak proved that young Puck could give odds to a woodpecker.

Posing for the Picture.

1898

A BUNCH OF PRIMROSES.

"THE first I have seen this year," he said, as Joan took a small bunch of primroses from the table.

"Beautiful, aren't they?" she cried.

"Very," said Reginald, looking full into her eyes.

"Nonsense. Besides," Joan added, "you oughtn't to say so."

"Why not?" he demanded, coming nearer.

"It isn't expedient."

"I wish it were lawful," he said.

Joan sighed as she looked down at the primroses.

"I wonder whether you will think me very shabby?" she murmured.

"Why?"

"If I ask you not to stay very long?"

"Oh, of course, if you want to get rid of me—" he exclaimed, taking his hat and stick.

"Don't be absurd, Reggie!"

"You don't, then?"

"Yes, I do," she insisted. And she flung the primroses carelessly on the table.

"If you've finished with them—"

"Well?" she asked, with a challenging glance.

"They will do for me," he said, taking them up.

"Certainly not," Joan cried, holding forth a hand.

"Mayn't I keep them?" he pleaded.

"Give them to me," she said, and he put them in her hand. Then Reginald replaced his hat on the table. "Oh!" she expostulated.

"You want me to go?"

"Lord Roper is coming," she explained with a fine blush.

"But he's only just gone; I met him—"

"He's coming back," said Joan, a little petulantly.

"Anyhow, I've often been in the same room with Roper before," Reginald suggested, with an anxious expression.

"Yes, but—"

"Of course, if you really want me to go," said Reginald.

"Oh, I don't know what I want," she cried, leaning back in her chair.

"Let me offer my advice, Joan," he urged, with a hand on the back of her chair.

She raised her chin, looking up into his face.

"I'm afraid—"

"Well?" he said, as she hesitated.

"It might not be unprejudiced, Reggie."

His hand chanced to touch her fair brown hair.

"Has Roper—?"

"Yes," she said quickly.

"And you hesitated!"

"I promised to decide in an hour," she admitted.

"Joan," he said, bending forward over the back of her chair, "you're not—"

"Yes," she murmured, "I think I am, Reggie."

After a short silence, during which she stared very hard at the bunch of primroses, Reggie whispered:

"You'll be awfully miserable."

"Oh, I don't know," she said.

"So shall I."

"Just for an hour, perhaps," she returned, "and if—"

"Well?" he said.

"If I weren't a wise woman, you—we—might be miserable longer, you know."

"I should like to take the risk," he muttered. "Of course, I haven't got £10,000 a year"—

"Poor old Reggie; no, you haven't."

"And I can't pretend to be old enough to be your grandfather," he said.

"Oh, that's a libel," she cried, sitting upright. "Besides, one can't always please one's self."

"I don't see why—if it would please you."

"It wouldn't please my people, anyhow," she retorted.

"The greatest nuisance in the world are one's relations," cried Reggie. "Now, if you were an orphan"—

"I'm happy to say I'm not."

"Still, one can't marry only to please one's mother," he insisted.

"Not only"—

"Oh, well," he said, and walking slowly away from her chair, Reginald took his hat from the table again. He stood for some time staring into its lining, and then he sighed.

"I suppose I may as well go," he suggested.

"It is growing late," Joan murmured.

"Only just five"—

"I thought it was half-past," she said.

"Not that I'm in the least hurry," he answered.

"I fancied you were."

"But, then, Roper will be here," he said, lugubriously.

"Yes"—

"Joan, I don't believe you've made up your mind yet."

"I always like to look before I leap," she insisted.

"Yes, it's an awful plunge," he said, with a solemn air.

"You see, Reggie, there's an applauding crowd watching to see me take it."

"It would be an awful sell for them, wouldn't it?" he suggested, putting down his hat.

"What?" Joan asked.

"It isn't too late," he insisted.

"Too late?"

"Joan," he whispered, and he captured the hand which held the bunch of primroses. "Dearest, we're at the parting of the ways."

"Oh, please don't be tragic, Reggie!"

"We can go together, or we can—we can do the other thing."

"I don't think I can," she said.

"Why not?" he whispered.

"I—I'm just a little afraid."

"But I shall be there, dear. A rather rough road—perhaps at first; but together, you know."

"All my people—"

Reginald astonished her by the bluntness of his retort.

"You oughtn't to speak like that of them," she said, reproachfully.

"No, I oughtn't," he admitted. "But what I say doesn't matter. The word is with you."

"How often have I said it!" she cried.

"But this time there seems a kind of finality about it," he said, ruefully. And as he spoke a hansom drove up to the door.

"That is Lord Roper," she exclaimed, darting to the window.

"Am I to go?" he asked.

"Oh, please—"

"Good-bye, Joan," he said, and took his hat again.

"You will meet him on the stairs," she cried as Reginald stepped toward the door.

"I will stay if you like," he offered, coming to a standstill.

"I don't think—"

"Oh, very well," he said, turning away.

"Perhaps you had better," she exclaimed, coming toward him. "And, Reggie!"

"Yes," he said, meeting her half way.

"If you care for the primroses—"

"I do," he returned.

"Shall I—"

"SHALL I—"

She drew quite close, and, standing on tipped toes (she was a small person) deftly placed the bunch in the buttonhole of Reginald's frock coat. Suddenly Joan sprang away, and the door opened.

Lord Roper entered with the air of a successful wooer, but seeing Reginald, he appeared ludicrously astonished. He stroked his dyed mustache with one hand, while he held his hat in the other. Joan's face grew red as a peony, and Reginald looked down at the bunch of primroses in his buttonhole. His attitude seemed to arrest Lord Roper's attention; then he darted a sharp glance about the room.

"Those are the first primroses I have seen this year," he said.

"Harbingers of Spring," remarked Joan, with a smile.

"You attach a great significance to them, then, Miss Joan," continued Roper, coolly.

Oh, yes, I am not like Peter Bell," she answered.

"I am afraid I can't stay to see your people, after all," said Lord Roper. "I am like the Irishman," he continued, with a smile, "I am here only to say I couldn't come."

"I am sorry, Lord Roper."

"Oh, well, it is the fortune of war," he said, "and the spoils go to the victor."

"But a battle may be drawn," she cried, with a rather apprehensive glance at Reginald, "and," she added, "there may not be any serious casualties."

With that she offered her hand and he pressed it slightly. Then he nodded to Reginald and went away.

"He bears it well," said Reginald as the door closed.

"Bears what?" Joan asked, with a sigh.

"Why, his defeat," answered Reggie, "though I don't see how he knew—"

"I suppose it was the primroses," she said, demurely.

"Did he—"

"He brought them from Roper Park this morning," she said; and Joan sighed again.

"Roper is not a bad sort of fellow," he remarked.

"Oh, I respect him immensely," cried Joan.

"And you respect his dictum," Reginald suggested.

"What do you mean?" she asked quickly.

"The spoils to the victor, you know," said Reggie, and he took her hands.

"Are they worth having?" she whispered.

"Darling—"

"And yet—"

"Yes?" he said, as she stopped.

"I—I hesitated, Reggie, dear," she murmured, drooping her eyelids.

"Still, you were not lost," he murmured, drawing her closer.

"It was a rather near thing," she said.

"If you had not come—"

"Well?"

"I might have been tempted—"

"Never mind the might have been, Joan," he urged.

"And yet I—"

"Yes?"

"Oh, you know," she said, hiding her face against his coat.

"You loved me all the time, dear."

"Of course—"

"That is all I want," he cried.

—THOMAS COBB, in Black and White.

Checks.

From The Detroit Journal.

"He has passed in his checks!" they exclaimed, sadly.

The other rose and paced the room, for the room seemed now to be going around a twenty-lap track.

"Ha, ha!" he cried, "I bet he forgot to put on stamps! Ha, ha!"

All were much moved; some thought he was crazed by business cares; others that he had become a humorist, miraculously.

FROM A NURSERY WINDOW.

The hail is beating on the bough,
The rain is on the river,
The world has turned to wet as though
The skies would weep forever.

The seagulls flocking from the bay
Cry all about the meadows,
And huddled in the dripping hay
The cattle stand like shadows.

The little birds are hushed and cowed,
The flowers lie bent and battered,
The air is thick with scudding cloud
Like ships a storm has scattered.

But what are birds and flowers to me,
Or clouds so fast that travel,
When my dear dolly I can see
All sopping on the gravel?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Difficulty.

From The New York Weekly.

Anxious Mother—How is it that you have so much trouble with your housekeeping? You told me your wife could cook.

Adult Son—She can.

Anxious Mother—Then what is the matter?

Adult Son—She won't.

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"THAT'S OVER!"

And so that's over, dear, all right,
And you have "saved the situation,"
At what a trifling cost—a slight
Flirtation!

You don't like being called a flirt.
Where was the harm? No hearts were broken.
Well!—mine has just a little hurt
For token.

But there—I know your tender heart—
You could not help a smile of greeting.
It was not that caused me to start
Repeating

Those stale old words. I was your friend,
It saddened you to find another
Treading that well-worn path—to end
Your brother.

Flattered and fooled, I had my say;
And you, your sorrow overriding,
Showed me the deep abyss that lay
Dividing.

You might have stopped it all—but no!
Asslike, I browsed awhile in clover;
Now I'm turned out again—and so
That's over.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE LAST EXECUTION AT TYBURN.

The last execution at Tyburn, says a writer in Notes and Queries, took place on Friday, Nov. 7, 1783, in the person of John Austin, convicted on the preceding Saturday of robbing John Spicer and cutting and wounding him in a cruel manner. In Walford's "Old and New London" it is erroneously said that "the last criminal executed here was one Ryland, who was hung [sic] for forgery in 1783." William Ryland was executed on Aug. 29, two months before the date of Austin's conviction, and many a poor wretch made the fatal pilgrimage to Tyburn in the interval, hanging by wholesale being the rule in those days.

The long procession westward had been attended by such disgraceful scenes that the authorities resolved to hang criminals henceforth outside Newgate Prison, straight from the condemned cell. Accordingly, on Dec. 3, 1783, the Recorder ordered the erection of a scaffold in front of the jail, of which a notice and descriptive engraving appear in The Gentleman's Magazine for the same month; and on the 10th the new hanging place was inaugurated by the execution of ten malefactors.

They Work Alike.
From Current Literature.

A fly had fallen into the inkwell of a certain author who writes a very bad and a very inky hand. The writer's little boy rescued the unhappy insect and dropped him on a piece of paper. After watching him intently for a while he called to his mother: "Here's a fly, mamma, that writes just like papa."

Her Predicament.
From The Bicycling World.

Mrs. Bargain—What are you worrying about this morning?

Bargain—I need some new clothes and a bicycle, and I can't make up my mind whether to get the clothes at a store where they give away bicycles, or to buy the bicycle at a shop where they give away clothes.

Long Enough.
From The Detroit Journal.

"Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long!" exclaimed the old man.

But the youth was hard of heart.

"The eight-hour day is long enough for me," he answered, not unhaughtily.

Sentimental considerations have oft to be sacrificed to broad general principles.

Had a Situation.
From The Yonkers Statesman.

"I should think you would get some work to do," said the elderly lady at the kitchen door to a tramp, who had left his friend at the gate, and was in search of a meal.

"I'm working at my regular business, right along, madam," said the itinerant.

"And what might your regular business be?"

"Traveling companion, madam."

Dave's Alibi.
From Judge.

Pete—Yais, Dave got ten days in jail fo' stealin' chickens. He would hab proved an alibi, too, ef he'd wanted to.

Abe—Dat so? Den why didn't he?

Pete—Why, de fact ob de case was dat on de night dem chickens was stole Dave was twenty miles off in annoder county, stealin' a hoss.

Something to Worry About.
From The Washington Star.

"What are you making so much fuss about, Aguinaldo?" inquired the elderly native. "What's worrying you?"

"I'm a rebel chief," was the haughty answer.

"Well, that's nothing new."

"But they have confused things so that I don't know whom I am rebelling against."

A Cheerful Spirit.
From The Washington Star.

"What did Col. Stillwell say about the brandied peaches we sent to cheer his convalescence?"

"He said he wasn't strong enough to eat the fruit," replied the little girl, "but that he appreciated the spirit in which it was sent."

Pitiable.
From Life.

"Why do you cry, my little friend?"

"Because you are sitting on my cherry tart."

A Brave Man.
From The Brooklyn Standard Union.

"Hopkins ought to go into the army."

"Why?" "He's so brave. He borrowed my wheel and rode it all Summer, and now he has brought me a bill for repairs."

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wear well,
and are well made.

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A Popular Town.
From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Bobby has been worrying me to have you move to New York."

"What does he know about New York, I wonder?"

"He has found out some way that there are not enough schoolhouses to accommodate the children there."

OCT 1898

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh westerly, shifting to southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,222. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York} Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 5½c.

FOREIGN.—The French Government has issued a Yellow Book on the Fashoda question, in which prior occupation of the disputed point is asserted, and it is made clear that France regards the British demand for evacuation as an ultimatum which must be resisted. It appears, however, that the negotiations have proceeded in a conciliatory spirit, and a semi-official statement issued in Paris declares that there is no ground for alarmist rumors. In London the situation is considered grave, but it is intimated that a proposition is expected from France which may lead to a settlement. Dr. Mueller, who attended the first victim of the bubonic plague in Vienna, has died of the disease. The Emperor of China is said to be afflicted with an incurable malady. The German Emperor will erect a marble fountain in Constantinople to commemorate his visit to the Sultan.—Page 1.

Page 1.

Serious race troubles are in progress in North Carolina. At Ashpole three white men were shot and four negroes accused of the crime have been captured.

Two wealthy young Englishmen, who came to this country to buy a seventy-pound gold brick, were all ready to part with $10,000, when Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau heard of the transaction and interrupted it.

A peace cross was unveiled on Mount St. Albans, near Washington, the site for the new Episcopal cathedral, yesterday, the ceremonies being attended by President McKinley.

Page 2.

Revised registration tables show a total of 556,489 for the five boroughs.

A man found fainting in the Bowery yesterday told a sad tale, and was found to be dying from starvation.

Randolph Guggenheimer yesterday denied that he attended the meeting in Carnegie Hall to indorse the candidacy of Justices Daly and Cohen.

James C. Carter has selected the committee provided for Friday night at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting, which was called to take action on the judiciary nominations.

Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist candidate for Governor, addressed the Central Labor Union yesterday. He said that if elected he would not administer the Government in the interest of all the people, but with partiality, to the destruction of capitalism.

Party leaders yesterday were discussing the registration figures, and the Republicans were quick to claim that victory was assured. The Democratic managers declined to base any estimates on the returns, declaring them meaningless.

Page 3.

The Rev. W. R. Campbell, a Presbyterian pastor of Salt Lake City, said that polygamy in Utah was flourishing, and that in twenty-five years the Church would hold the balance of power in America.

Mayor Quincy of Boston was in this city yesterday and told about Boston's free bath system and other methods of that municipality for giving pleasure to the public. He thinks New York is behind the times in this regard.

Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, N. Y. N. G., completed thirty years' service in the organization yesterday, and was presented with a silver loving cup on behalf of the officers and men of his command. A Major's commission was also handed to him.

Page 4.

The Navy Department yesterday made public the parts of Admiral Sampson's report covering the conduct of the fleet under his command in the West Indies, telling of the chase of Cervera's fleet, how the Spaniards were hounded over the Southern seas, held at bay in Santiago Harbor, and finally destroyed.

Page 5.

A colored porter in Jersey City killed his wife and then himself. A railroad engineer in the same city attempted a similar tragedy. He is dead and his wife is in a critical condition.

Page 7.

It is expected in Philadelphia that 500,000 persons will visit the city to attend the peace jubilee, which opens to-morrow.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday.

The commerce of Manila is disturbed by the conflict of Spanish and American authority in Philippine waters. The attitude of the insurgent troops is menacing.

Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, in his sermon on "The New Missionary Outlook," rejoiced that Protestant churches could now extend their field to the islands captured from Spain.

President Low has suggested issuing 3 per cent. bonds of Columbia University to lighten the yearly interest in the debt of the institution. John B. Pine says there is no cause for apprehension over the financial situation.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, in Calvary Baptist Church, last evening discussed the ritualistic controversy in the Church of England, and its possible consequences.

The first of a series of Sunday meetings to discuss "Present Day Problems and the Church" was held at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday. Dr. Josiah Strong addressed the meeting upon the "Social Mission of the Church."

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, delivered an address on "Helpfulness" at a meeting of young men at the branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday.

Prof. Felix Adler talked yesterday on "The Good and Evil Results of the War." He argued against annexation of the Philippines and the policy of expansion. He severely arraigned the system which admits of political appointments.

Services were held in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue, yesterday, which was the ninety-third anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, in commemoration of that event. Thanks were also offered for the success of the American arms in the recent war.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 8.

WANTS TO RAISE THE VIZCAYA.

Report that Hobson Will Ask for a Large Appropriation for That Purpose.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—It is reported from Guantanamo that Naval Constructor Hobson, who left there early last week for Jamaica, with the intention of taking the Atlas Line steamer for New York City, will go to Washington before his return here to obtain an appropriation—if possible $1,000,000—for the purpose of raising the sunken Spanish cruiser Vizcaya.

The plans for raising the Cristobal Colon have been perfected and the work is progressing in accordance with the instructions left by Mr. Hobson. It is expected Mr. Hobson will be back within a month.

HOBSON'S BROTHER HAZED.

Compelled to Recite Accounts of the Naval Hero's Exploits.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—A prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a letter from his son, who is a cadet at West Point, in which an amusing story is told. A brother of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson is a cadet at the Military Academy, and the cadets, who are accustomed to haze the more timid new-comers, have this Fall devoted their attention exclusively to young Hobson.

Copies of papers containing accounts of Lieut. Hobson's exploits are furnished the younger brother, and he is compelled to memorize the articles word for word. Then he is placed in the assembly hall before the other cadets and required to repeat them. Whenever the name "Hobson" is uttered he is required to point to his breast with the index finger of his right hand and say, parenthetically, "That is me."

FRENCH CLAIM TO FASHODA

A Yellow Book Published Giving the Correspondence with the British Government.

PRIOR OCCUPATION ASSERTED

Demand for the Evacuation of the Disputed Point Regarded as Equivalent to an Ultimatum, Which France Must Resist.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—A semi-official note issued this evening says:

"There is no foundation for the alarmist rumors regarding the relations between France and Great Britain. It is equally incorrect to say that extraordinary measures have been taken at any of our naval ports."

The Fashoda Yellow Book is voluminous, but it does not include Major Marchand's report, which will be published later. The dispatches were largely anticipated by the English Fashoda Blue Book. The diplomatic conversations recorded show a curious endeavor on the French side to represent that Marchand's mission was quite as important as Gen. Kitchener's, on the ground that the struggle was against the Khalifa and barbarism.

On Sept. 18 M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, informed the British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund Monson, in explicit language that France did not regard Lord Salisbury's claim to the Soudan by virtue of conquest as applying to Fashoda, on the ground that the Marchand expedition went to the relief of the French expedition under Capt. Lieotard, which dated from a period long before the declaration in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, as to the policy of the British Government toward the Soudan, and at a time when the equatorial provinces were lost to civilization. In fact, M. Delcasse argued, unless Great Britain possessed the Sultan's mandate as well as the Khedive's to acquire all former Egyptian provinces, France considered herself equally entitled with England to possession of any point occupied by French officers.

Judging from the Yellow Book dispatches, the foregoing represents the French standpoint, and M. Delcasse contends that as Marchand reached Fashoda first, England has no right to demand an evacuation of Fashoda prior to negotiations. On Sept. 30 M. Delcasse declared to Sir Edmund Monson that such a demand would be equivalent to an ultimatum, and while he could afford to sacrifice France's material interests so long as her honor was intact, for the sake of the Anglo-French entente, no one could doubt what would be the reply of France to such a demand.

The subsequent dispatches appearing in the Yellow Book relate to conversations between Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador in London, and Lord Salisbury, the latter contending that the capture of Khartoum practically left Egypt to possession of all the Mahdi's dominions, and the French Ambassador arguing that Major Marchand had captured Fashoda before Gen. Kitchener took Khartoum, and that France had for a long time held several posts in the Bahr-el-Gazal. Lord Salisbury retorted that the French forces in the regions referred to were too weak to constitute effective occupation.

A dispatch dated Oct. 12 from Baron de Courcel to M. Delcasse records a conversation with Lord Salisbury, in which the French Ambassador claimed access to the Nile through the Bahr-el-Gazal, and asked an amicable delimitation of the respective spheres of interest of the two powers, in reply to which Lord Salisbury indicated that it would be necessary for him to consult his colleagues.

Baron de Courcel having represented that it would be impossible for Major Marchand to retire until it was settled where he should go, and how the evacuation was to be effected, Lord Salisbury, after reflecting very seriously, said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of Africa to reply for the present regarding delimitation, and, moreover, that he could not enter into projects of that nature without consulting with his associates. Baron de Courcel concludes the dispatch of Oct. 12 by saying:

"I quitted him on these explanations, which were pronounced in a conciliatory and friendly tone."

Troops Ordered to Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, France, Oct. 23.—Orders have been received at the military and naval arsenals here to prepare for the arrival of a large body of troops to-morrow. The barracks are being hurriedly put in order for their reception.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—M. Leckroy, French Minister of Marine, explains that the movement of troops to Cherbourg is merely one of relief forces for Crete and the colonies.

THE SITUATION GRAVE.

Sharp Conflict Between the British and French Positions—A Possible Solution.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The French Yellow Book on Fashoda seems to indicate an intention on the part of the French Government to utilize the Marchand affair as a means of raising the whole Egyptian question. This impression is confirmed by the comments of most of the Paris papers this morning.

The London press admits the gravity of the situation revealed by the Yellow Book, but the papers are unanimous in declaring that it is simpossible for Lord Salisbury to consent to any negotiation until Fashoda is evacuated. As, however, the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, with equal firmness declines to withdraw Marchand without previous negotiation, the situation has an ominous look.

The Times, in its editorial, says Lord Salisbury has not replied to Baron de Courcel's pretensions with the decision which might have been hoped for.

Baron de Courcel, after a long conference with M. Delcasse, left Paris for London yesterday. According to Le Temps, he had an important conversation with Lord Salisbury before he left London, and will have another on returning here.

Another dispatch from Paris says it is rumored there that he is bringing to London definite proposals for the evacuation of Fashoda on condition that France be granted a Nile outlet on the River Bahr-el-Gasal, one of the tributaries of the Nile, entering it about 150 miles southwest of Fashoda at Mokrem-el-Bohur.

Most of the special dispatches to the London morning papers say that yesterday the feeling in Paris was decidedly more hopeful, owing to the widespread idea—which the Yellow Book confirms—that Lord Salisbury had not flatly refused to entertain Baron de Courcel's suggestion of compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda.

FASHODA QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg Paper's Advice to France to Resist England.

The story published in the papers yesterday from a German source that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, had recommended to the French Government a peaceful settlement of the Fashoda question is at singular variance with an alleged inspired article that appeared in a recent number of the Viedomost of St. Petersburg. That journal advises France to maintain her acquired rights in Africa at all hazards, and adds:

"The question whether the equatorial territory and the Upper Nile are 'res nullius' is to be decided on the ground of the instructions given to Gen. Gordon by the English Government and confirmed by the Khedive with reference to the evacuation of Equatoria and Bahr-el-Ghasal. Le Temps of Paris lately quoted the project for the organization of the Soudan as drawn up by Gordon on the basis of the instructions issued by the Khedive and in accordance with the orders which he received from England. This project was embodied in the words, 'The provinces of the Equator and of Bahr-el-Ghasal shall be evacuated and given up.'

"Not only does Egypt possess no rights over this part of the Soudan, but France can even go so far as to give up the end it has in view and instead thereof demand that it be accorded, in the name of Egypt, the same rights of a temporary occupation on the Upper Nile as are now possessed by England in the lower and middle regions of the Nile."

THE PLAGUE AT VIENNA.

Dr. Mueller, Who Attended Barisch, Succumbs to the Disease—His Devotion to Science.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—Dr. Mueller, who attended Herr Barisch, the surgical assistant at Prof. Nothnagle's bacteriological establishment who died on Tuesday from bubonic plague, died this morning. The three nurses, who had developed symptoms of the disease, are somewhat improved to-day.

Dr. Mueller had many English and American pupils. He owed his death to his fearless devotion to Herr Barisch. Not only did he assiduously attend and examine him, noting down a careful description of the case from hour to hour, but he even scraped the walls of the sick room in order to prove the presence of bacilli, utterly regardless of the danger to himself. When he was attacked he wrote down a complete diagnosis of his own condition, analyzing the changes from hour to hour, and pasting them on the window, until pain and fever compelled him to stop.

All the animals at the Nothnagle establishment which had been made the subjects of experiment with the plague bacillus were killed to-day and cremated.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

He Is Believed to be Afflicted with an Incurable Disease.

PEKING, Oct. 23.—The Emperor of China is believed to be afflicted with an incurable kidney disease, though it is probable that he will linger for a considerable time.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"The French physician who recently examined the Emperor has reported to the Tsung-li-Yamen that his Majesty is suffering from albumenuria, with incipient phthisis and great debility."

SMITH M. WEED'S COMMISSION.

Dominican President Visits Nassau for a Conference.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 23.—Gen. Ulises Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, arrived here to-day on the Dominican warship Restauracion, to confer with Smith M. Weed and other Americans who arrived here as a special commission last week on the United States cruiser Montgomery.

KAISER'S GIFT TO THE SULTAN.

A Marble Fountain to be Erected in the Turkish Capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—Emperor William has designed a marble fountain, which he proposes to erect in Constantinople as a gift to commemorate his visit and that of Empress Augusta Victoria to the Sultan at his capital.

The departure of their German Majesties last evening was marked with great ceremony. The Sultan took a most cordial leave of his imperial guests on the steps of the palace. All the Turkish vessels were dressed and manned, and the Germans exchanged salutes with the shore forts.

YOUNG WIFE HELD FOR MURDER

Her Aged Husband, a Prominent Michigan Citizen, Died from Eating Ground Glass in Food.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Mary Butterfield Sanderson, the twenty-eight-year-old wife of the late octogenarian Rodolphus Sanderson, bank Director and wealthy citizen of Battle Creek, has been taken to the county jail at Marshall, where she will be held pending a preliminary hearing on the charge of murdering her husband.

She is accused of feeding him with ground glass in his breakfast oatmeal. Sanderson, who was eighty years old, died suddenly on Oct. 4 under circumstances which set tongues wagging freely. He was married in Windsor, Ontario, July 6 last to Miss Butterfield, a graduate of Ann Arbor Training School for Nurses. Oct. 6 the body was interred in Oakhill Cemetery, in this city, and the matter was given no particular attention until stories circulated by servants in the Sanderson home reached friends of the dead man. The suspicions of the servants were enlarged upon by outsiders, and an investigation is said to have revealed the circumstances that Mrs. Sanderson neglected to call a physician when symptoms of her aged husband's illness first appeared. His sudden death was said to be due to paralysis. The case was taken up by relatives of the first Mrs. Sanderson, and the body was exhumed.

An examination of the corpse was made by Coroner Miller and Drs. Pitcher and Wattles. The brain, stomach, kidneys, heart, and other portions were removed, and sent to Ann Arbor medical experts for analysis. They are reported to have found pulverized glass in sufficient quantities to cause death.

Mrs. Sanderson was taken into custody yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Gregory while she was counseling with attorney Crosby. She showed remarkable self-control, and denied her guilt. Immediately after her arrest she was taken to Justice Lewis's court, where she was formally charged with the murder. The Sheriff, however, secured a continuance until next Thursday, and the woman was remanded to jail. She begged for time to visit her home and secure necessary clothing. Deputy Sheriff Gregory spirited her through a rear door, and then drove her to the Sanderson home, in East Main Street, where she remained until after midnight, when she was taken to the train bound for the county jail in Marshall.

"No, I will not talk about my case," she said. "I am not guilty, that's all. Everything will come out all right."

Sanderson is said to have been worth $40,000. A will has been found dated in 1882, in which all his property is bequeathed to his first wife and their daughter, both now dead.

CHINESE SHOWMEN ESCAPE.

Two Hundred Males and Females Believed to Have Been Sold.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—Two hundred Chinamen brought into the United States for the ostensible purpose of managing the two Chinese villages at the trans-Mississippi Exposition, have disappeared. Where they have gone, no one knows.

The Wong Ching Foo Company, composed of wealthy Chicago Chinamen, had charge of the concession. They gave a bond in the sum of $25,000 to the Government for the return of the Chinamen after the exposition. The Government discovered the situation to-day, and orders from the Treasury Department were issued to the Federal marshals throughout the country to apprehend the runaways and hold them for deportation. Many of them were women, and it is charged these females were sold to the highest bidders. The management denies this. At any rate, they are gone.

It is said that if the company is forced to pay the Government the amount of the forfeited bond it will still make great profits, for it received $1,000 from each male Chinaman brought into the country, as he was willing to pay this amount for a pass into America. The women are said to have brought a great deal more. Some prominent railroad officials are said to be behind this company, and to have reaped a heavy profit.

A PEACE CROSS RAISED.

The Unveiling Occurred on Mount St. Albans, Near Washington, with Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A most impressive ceremony in this city to-day was the unveiling of the peace cross on the summit of Mount St. Albans, the site for the new Episcopal cathedral. This ceremony was in lieu of that at the laying of the cornerstone of the edifice, which will be known as the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. President McKinley was present and delivered a brief address. Many other distinguished men were present, and 300 Bishops and other high dignitaries of the Church, which has been holding its convention in Washington.

These marched in solemn processional in their clerical robes accompanied by choir boys of the different churches of the city. An audience of many thousands was present. Bishop Satterlee of Washington delivered the address of welcome, while the sermon of the occasion was by Bishop Doane. The drapery was dropped from the stone while President McKinley was speaking. Several bishops participated in reading the services, while the chants and hymns were rendered by a choir of 150 voices.

Mount St. Albans is some distance from the city proper, but it overlooks the Capitol, and from its site the many public buildings, the domes of the Capitol and Congressional Library, and the Washington Monument are plainly visible. Not far distant may be seen the Potomac River, and beyond the famous Arlington Cemetery, while on the other hand is the beautiful Rock Creek Park, and beyond it the Soldiers' Home. The situation, surroundings, and a beautiful day combined to make the scene inspiring, and the occasion, with so many distinguished public men and prelates of the Church present rendered the ceremony impressive.

Bishop Satterlee noted the presence of President McKinley in opening his address by saying:

"Your Excellency Reverend Fathers and Brothers: Last Spring, when our hearts were filled with the joys of resurrection, they were also torn asunder with visions of impending war. Easter Sunday, when the President sent his memorable message to Congress, a small number of worshippers were assembled at the same hour at St. Albans, and prayed for peace in their time. Since then the war has come and gone, and they are now dedicating a peace cross on St. Alban's Mount. It has been truly said that in the 100 days of warfare God carried this country of ours forward 100 years." Bishop Saterlee said it was expecting too much of the President to respond, but he wanted him to know their unspoken wish. The President then arose and said:

"I appreciate the great privilege given to me to participate with this ancient church here by its Bishops and its laymen in this new sowing for the Master, and for men. Every undertaking like this for the promotion of religion and morality and education is a positive gain to citizenship, to country, and to civilization. And in this single word I speak, I wish for this sacred enterprise the highest influence and the widest usefulness."

While the President spoke, the draperies of red, white, and blue were rembved, revealing a huge Iona cross twenty feet high, cut from a single stone. After a chant by the choir, Bishop Whipple read a special prayer of thanksgiving for victory.

Bishop Doane, in the course of his address, said:

"I am speaking here in the name of all Americans. The cross here unveiled stands on a mount which bears the name holy to all English-speaking people. It overlooks the capital of a great nation of freemen. The Chief Magistrate of our country has added the dignity of his most welcome presence. A representative assembly has gathered. I take it that there is represented today in this assembly the only union that can exist between the Church and State in this country."

He spoke of the suggestiveness of the peace cross, the peace which had come to the nation, and which was commemorated by the cross.

INDIANS WHO ARE PATRIOTS.

Chippewas in Minnesota Send Assurances to the Government that They Disapprove of Recent Outbreaks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following unique assurance of loyalty to the Government has been received at the Indian Bureau from the Grand Marais band of Chippewas of Minnesota:

"The Great Father: The Grand Marais band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota are in council this evening, 15th of October, 1898. We wish to say to you that our forefathers for many generations have lived here in the eastern part of the State of Minnesota, when there were a great many Indians and very few white men, and we have never heard of them committing any depredation or wronging any white man or the Government up to the present time. The reason we say this to you is that we heard of those foolish Indians at Bear Island, Leech Lake, of the wrong they are doing and the mistake they have made in fighting the Government and its laws.

"We also hear of what this chief, Bug-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, said, when holding up his right hand to heaven, he declared that all the Chippewas of Minnesota were backing him. When we heard of this remark that he made, we did not like it. We are now living in peace and hope that we will continue living so. We like all our friends, the pale faces, and they like us. We are Christians and live up to the rules of our church. The Bible tells us in the Sixth Commandment 'Thou shalt not kill,' and how could we wrong our neighbor?

"We say now as Indians living in the east end of Minnesota, that we do not approve of what the Bear Island Indians are doing, and we do not propose to help them or encourage them.

On behalf of the council,
JOE CARIBOO, Chief.
JOHN MORRISON.
JOHN FROST.

A PLEA FOR THE NEGRO.

The Civic Philanthropic Conference at Battle Creek Adjourns.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 23.—The Civic Philanthropic Conference closed this evening. The Rev. M. B. Mason, General Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, made the principal address at the final session. He asserted that the negro endured a continuous struggle for existence. Freed from slavery, he had been ushered into the cruelty of his white brethren, spurned from society, refused the privileges of education, and almost of life, even the Young Men's Christian Association refusing to admit him to membership. The negro, he said, wanted education, religion, and enlightenment, and was going to have them even if the world refused, not by taking up arms, but by working and suffering patiently.

The Rev. F. Emory Lyons of Madison, Wis., read a paper on "Charity and Coordination of Social Forces." The Rev. F. Sheerin, Secretary of the conference, delivered an address on "Needs of the Hour." Dr. D. K. Pearse of Chicago spoke upon "Education."

Woman Drowned Off Swampscott.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 23.—Early this morning a fisherman found the body of Mrs. Charles E. Newcomb of this place on Whale's Beach. It is thought that in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by ill-health, Mrs. Newcomb jumped into the sea. Mrs. Newcomb was a traveling saleswoman for a Boston firm.

Hosiery Mill at Laconia Closed.

LACONIA, N. H., Oct. 23.—The hosiery mill of the Hodgson & Holt Manufacturing Company shut down last night and will remain closed until a revival of business in its line, which is not expected for two or three months. The company employs about 175 operatives and has a monthly pay roll of about $5,000.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

RACE RIOT IN MISSISSIPPI

Ten Negroes Killed in Revenge for the Shooting of a Posse of White Officers.

A BATTLE LASTING ALL DAY

The Trouble Caused by an Attempt to Arrest a Negro Who Had Assaulted an Aged White Citizen.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 23.—The most bloody race war that has occurred in Mississippi since the exciting days of the reconstruction period is raging in Scott County, fifty miles west of Meridian. The war grew out of an assault on Charles D. Freeman, an aged white man, by William Burke, a negro. Freeman and Burke became involved in a quarrel which ended in Burke assaulting Freeman with a hoe.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Burke, and Constable Thompson with fifteen men went to the house of Burke, who lives a mile from Harperville, at 9 o'clock last night to execute the writ. When Constable Thompson and his posse arrived they found Burke fortified in his little log hut with fifty or sixty negroes ambushed on the premises, and the officer's demand for a surrender was answered with a volley. Officer Sibley, one of the posse, was instantly killed and three others, including Constable Thompson, were seriously wounded.

The posse was thrown into confusion by the volleys, but the fire was returned, and for a time a desperate battle raged in the dark. The negroes were greatly in the majority, however, and the officers retired and sent runners for help. The Sheriff responded with heavy reinforcements, and the battle was renewed this morning.

The fight has been kept up all day, and when the last courier reached the nearest telegraph office, ten miles from the scene of the battle, at a late hour to-night, he reported that ten negroes had been killed and several wounded. Four negroes were captured and taken to Forest, where they are guarded by 200 white men to prevent their rescue by negro sympathizers. A general alarm has been sent out over Scott and the adjoining counties of Rankin, Newton, and Smith, and hundreds of white men are under arms and on their way to Harperville.

Gov. McLauren left Brandon for Harperville to-night.

NORTH CAROLINA RACE WAR.

Bloodhounds Used to Capture Four Negroes Accused of Shooting Three White Men.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23.—At 3 o'clock this morning several members of a party of negroes which had been dispersed at Ashpole, Robeson County, crept up to town and shot three white men stationed there as a guard—Albert Floyd, Robert Inman, and William Bullard. Bullard was seriously wounded, and the others slightly.

Four of the negroes were captured later near Ashpole. They were run down and brought to bay by bloodhounds. The negroes are now confined in box cars at Ashpole, and heavily guarded. It is uncertain yet what the fate of the negroes may be, but it is feared that their attempt to assassinate the guards will so exasperate the whites as to cause further and more serious trouble. The guard was composed of eight or ten men, who were standing around the fire in the open air, thus becoming easy targets for the negroes, who fired on them under cover of darkness, and then fled.

Race trouble is threatened in various parts of the State. The Ashpole incident has increased the excitement here, which was already near the danger line. Groups of white men have been on the street corners all day eagerly awaiting news from Lumberton and Ashpole, where the first disturbances occurred. The white men at Lumberton are telegraphing the principal towns in the State for Winchester rifles to be sent there immediately.

Alabama Negro Lynched.

LAFAYETTE, Ala., Oct. 23.—John Anderson, colored, charged with the murder of Charles Holmes, a white farmer, was taken from the jail here early this morning by a mob. Anderson was dragged to the edge of town where his body was strung up to a pole and riddled with bullets. Anderson had been for years a tenant on Holmes's farm and the murder he committed was the result of a dispute over money matters.

Texas Negroes Kill a Boy.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 23.—Three negroes shot and killed Julius Redd, a sixteen-year-old white boy, to-night, near the Texas Cotton Mills on South Lamar Street. Witnesses say the murder was unprovoked. A mob chased the negroes to a house in the outskirts of the city and surrounded it. A lynching may result before morning.

RACE QUESTION IN POLITICS.

North Carolina White Men Seek to Wrest Control from the Negroes.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 23.—The bitterness between whites and blacks increases as election day draws near, and serious trouble is feared. The present Governor, a Republican, was elected by fusion two years ago. He will hold office two years longer, and the struggle this Fall is for the Legislature. Governors in North Carolina hold office four years.

The Democrats say there are approximately 1,000 negro office holders in North Carolina, and express their determination to end this state of affairs. The foremost Democratic speaker in the State, Charles B. Aycott, addressing a great audience here last night, expressed in a few words the central idea of his party by saying: "White men will not submit to further negro domination in North Carolina."

New Hanover County, in which Wilmington, the largest place in the State, is situated, is the focus of political interest at present. It is there the supreme effort is being made, the Republican Postmaster, Chadbourn, in a letter to Senator Pritchard, which he also gave to the press, says a race conflict is imminent there; that the owners of property are determined to put an end at once and forever to negro rule, and that the feeling rises above politics.

He, in view of this impending crisis, urges Senator Pritchard, as the head of the Republican Party in North Carolina, to let the property owners have full control in New Hanover County, and in Wilmington. He says there are ten negro policemen, forty-six negro Magistrates, and many negroes in the other departments.

The Democratic leaders say their control of the upper house of the Legislature is certain. They go further and say they will carry the House. The fusionists, (Republicans and Populists,) on the other hand, declare that it is impossible for the Democrats to overcome the heavy majority against them.

RIOTOUS COLORED SOLDIERS.

One Fires at a Chattanooga Policeman, Causing a General Fusillade.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Sergeant Clarence Allen, Company I, Eighth Colored United States Volunteers, Infantry Immunes, fired on three police who were attempting to arrest a colored soldier who was drunk and threateningly displaying his revolver in a crowd.

One of the bullets from Allen's pistol took effect in the head of Charles Beagles, a white man, standing in the saloon, instantly killing him. A general fusillade followed. A policeman, A. Mosley, was slightly wounded in the arm. Allen was finally arrested and lodged in jail. The riot produced great excitement, and Gen. Boynton ordered a strong provost guard to the city at once.

BARK ASHORE OFF HALIFAX.

Men Visible on Her Deck—No Relief Possible Until the Subsidence of the Heavy Seas.

HALIFAX, Oct. 23.—A large square-rigged vessel, with at least five men on board of her, is ashore on Thrum Cap Shoals, about a mile and a half from here. It is impossible on account of the heavy seas to get near the vessel.

The vessel was discovered on the rocks at daylight this morning, having gone ashore, doubtless, in the heavy southwesterly gale which commenced last night and lasted for nearly twelve hours, accompanied by violent rain and unusually heavy seas.

During the morning the crew could be seen making signals, but the blinding spray of the sea breaking over her hull prevented them being understood. Lifeboats from the Devil's Island Station were early on the scene, but could not get within a half-mile of the shoals. The sea was breaking a long distance outside. The noise of the surf was terrific.

This afternoon tugboats got near enough for Mr. Crosby, Halifax agent of the British brigantine Irma, which was due from Turk's Island with salt, to venture the opinion that the vessel was the Irma. He could not see the name of the vessel, but he thought he recognized the outlines of the Irma.

It was conjectured also that the vessel might be the brigantine Ida Maud, but the dismasted hull appeared too large for that.

A life buoy attached to a small line was sent off from the stranded vessel this evening and was allowed to float down to one of the lifeboats. An attempt was then made to pass a heavy line, but the small hauling line broke, and darkness coming on another attempt could not be made.

As only five men were seen on the vessel, and the crew of the Irma numbered nine, it is feared by those who accept the theory that the unfortunate craft is the Irma, that four men have been lost. The dismasted hull has been lifted by the force of the sea upon the crown of the reef.

If the sea goes down to-night tugs will go to the vessel, otherwise nothing can be done before morning. It is feared the vessel cannot hold together much longer.

The Irma is of 232 tons, is owned in Liverpool, N. S., and is commanded by Capt. Taylor of this city.

WRECKS ON THE SOUND.

Four Barges Sunk Near Cornfield Light —Unknown Schooner Goes Down Off Bartlett Reef—Loss of Life.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 23.—The tug Thomas J. Scully, Capt. Henry W. Gegg, towing the barges Admiral, Camarie, Wyandotte, and Atlantic, while about four miles west of Cornfield Light early this morning, was caught in the heavy gale, and the hawser, unable to stand the strain, broke.

Soon afterward the Admiral collided with the second barge, and this collision ultimately resulted in the sinking of the four barges. Two men on the Admiral were lost, but the crew of the Scully, by means of the heaving line, rescued all on board the other barges—seven men, two women, and a baby.

Capt. Gegg staid about until long after daylight in the hopes of finding the drowned men, but was unsuccessful.

About 9 o'clock this morning an unknown schooner, while off shore about a mile and a half east of Bartlett's Reef Light, was wrecked in the southwest gale and those aboard were drowned. The accident was witnessed by several persons at Goshen, but up to to-night no wreckage had been washed ashore that would give any clue as to the identity of the schooner. The craft was a good-sized one.

Barge Don Quixote Sunk.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 23.—The barge Don Quixote, in tow of the tug Robert Stickney, bound for this port from New York, sunk at 4:40 this morning a mile south of Bridgeport light. The barge had sprung a leak while laboring in the heavy sea and could not be kept afloat long enough to make harbor. She was loaded with 400 tons of coal. Her crew was saved.

A Norwegian Bark Ashore.

STAVANGER, Norway, Oct. 23.—The Norwegian bark Colin Archer, Capt. Larsen, from New York, Sept. 27, for Stockholm, is ashore in a critical position at Aarre Jaederen.

The Colin is a small craft measuring only 678 tons gross. She is 154 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 17 feet depth. She was built at Arendal in 1880, and was owned by G. J. Jensen. Her hailing port was Fredrikstad.

STOLE TO SAVE HIS SIGHT.

Proceeds of an Omaha Theft Paid for an Operation in New York.

OMAHA, Oct. 23.—After a thirty days' extradition fight the police have landed in jail A. J. Smith, an employe of G. E. Schukert, a furrier, who decamped last June with $2,500 worth of rare furs. He is now almost blind, and has to be led everywhere. He admits the theft, and says he stole to raise money to pay a New York specialist, who promised to restore his sight by an expensive operation.

He says he shipped the skins to New York June 28 and placed them on exhibition in a store on Fifty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. He sold some and had the operation performed. Then he fled to Philadelphia and afterward to Seattle, where he was caught.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The St. Lawrence Valley storm has moved eastward over Newfoundland, its passage being attended by colder and freezing weather over New York and New England. A storm has moved rapidly southeastward over the Missouri Valley, and was central last evening near Omaha. In advance of this storm the temperature has risen rapidly in the Mississippi Valley. In the upper Missouri Valley and Northern Rocky Mountain regions the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees with local rains. The indications are that the Missouri Valley storm will move eastward over the Mississippi Valley during the next twenty-four hours, attended by rain in the States of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region, and by colder weather with rain, turning into snow, in the States of the Middle Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain region. Storm signals are displayed on Lake Michigan and at Mackinaw.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	48	42	50
6 A. M.	47	42	49
9 A. M.	48	50	52
12 M.	50	61	55
4 P. M.	53	53	58
6 P. M.	52	52	57
9 P. M.	50	52	55
12 P. M.	49	51	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	50⅝
Corresponding date 1897	49⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years	53

The maximum temperature was 61 degrees, at 12 M., and the minimum 42 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent.

GOLD BRICK GAME STOPPED

Two Rich Englishmen Were All Ready to Pay $10,000 for a Seventy-Pound Bar.

A CHANCE WORD SAVED THEM

The Transaction All Arranged When a Lawyer and Then the Detectives Heard of It and Arrested the Salesman.

J. Algernon Wood and Reginald Baiss, both of Belvidere, Kent, England, are two of the happiest young Englishmen now visiting this country, and their happiness is due to the work of Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau in saving for them $10,000, which they were on the point of turning over to a gold-brick salesman, who is now under lock and key at Police Headquarters.

The prisoner is Robert Roe, alias Norton, alias Martin, fifty-two years old, who refuses to say where he lives. Roe was remanded, in the Centre Street Police Court, where he was arraigned on Saturday, until this morning. The fac

he thought that it was all right, but thought it might be a good plan to see Capt. McClusky about it. When they unfolded their tale to Capt. McClusky he saw that they had just missed being the victims of a clever, though threadbare scheme, and told them so. The bar was not of gold, he told them, and the borings of base metal the man had changed for the genuine gold when he made up the little package of tissue paper. The Captain fixed up a cablegram to still further calm any suspicions which might arise in the mind of the man Martin, and sent Detective Sergeants Brown and Frazee to the Windsor to arrest Martin.

A MUTUAL RECOGNITION.

The detectives found him in the dining room. Brown recognized him as a criminal he had arrested more than two years ago for swindling. The recognition was mutual. Beside Martin was a satchel with the big bag of gold which the detectives had had hard work in lifting, for it was heavy. Martin did not think that he was really under arrest until he was searched in the Central Office. When Detective Brown told him that he was wanted at Police Headquarters he thought that it was simply a case of being looked over by the detectives, for he had not been at the detective bureau since his release from prison a year ago. He was astonished when he learned the facts, but would say nothing. He was arrested on March 19, 1896, and was sentenced to one and a half years in prison, under the name of G. N. Watson. He is now held on the charge of attempted grand larceny.

Capt. McClusky said that the two young Englishmen took the part they played in the affair with the greatest good nature, as well they might, he said, as they got off lightly. Major Wood, the father of Mr. Wood, was an officer in the British Army and a man of wealth. It is thought that Martin saw a notice of Major Wood's death in some paper or official document giving an account of his death and the large estate he left behind.

OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Figures Showing Our Increased Business with England Furnished by the Consul General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The second volume of the "Commercial Relations of the United States" about to be issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, State Department, begins with the annual report of Consular officers from the United Kingdom. The volume is filled with information of value to commercial and manufacturing interests. In the first report, that of the Consul General at London, W. M. Osborne, it is shown that the total imports into the United Kingdom for 1896 (the last obtainable figures) exceeded in value the imports of any of the past fifteen years, the increase over 1895 being no less than $125,736,730.

Of this large increase the imports from the United States alone showed an excess of nearly $100,000,000. The heaviest item of increase in the United States list was in cats, which showed the marvelous rate of increase of 1470 per cent., the increase in value being $5,000,000. The imports of slate from the United States increased 800 per cent., tires and axles 200 per cent., copper 185 per cent., butter 125 per cent., and apples 100 per cent. The cotton imports increased $25,000,000, those of oxen and bulls $10,000,000, corn $10,000,000, flour $7,000,000 and maize $7,500,000. The decreases were trifling as compared with these large figures, one of the largest being hay, which fell off 90 per cent., though that 90 per cent. represented only $300,000.

In the exports of British and Irish produce into the United States there was no conspicuous increase in the value of any article, but decreases were discernible in alkali, apparel, coal, cotton yarn, raw hides, metals, wool and worsteds. Of British colonial products exported to the United States the only increases calling for mention were in horses and hemp, trifling in both cases, while on the other hand there were large decreases in hides, flax, raw silk, goat skins, tallow, stearine, and wool of all kinds in the last case the reduction being from $21,000,000 to $11,000,000.

SLAVONIAN MOB IN BRIDGEPORT.

Residences of the Rev. Father Pribyl and His Organist Stoned.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 23.—The malcontents and enemies of the Rev. Father Pribyl of St. John's Slavonian Roman Catholic Church in this city are causing more trouble.

This morning soon after midnight the residence of the organist, Mr. Ondek, was bombarded with stones and windows broken.

At 4 o'clock this morning the residence of Father Pribel also was bombarded with heavy stones, and much damage occurred to the building, several plate glass windows being broken.

A NEW YORKER SHOT IN TEXAS.

His Slayer Was the Husband of an Offended Wife.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 23.—M. Pareira, a drummer whose home is at Albany, N. Y., was shot and instantly killed to-day by George De Moss. Pareira is alleged to have offered a gross insult to Mrs. De Moss and she told her husband at once on her return home.

Mr. De Moss then hunted up Pareira, finding him in a store. He walked up to him, asked his name, and on being answered blew the top of Pareira's head off. The body will be shipped to Albany, N. Y.

White Caps Threaten an Idaho Miner.

WALLACE, Idaho, Oct. 23.—Dan Connor, shift boss at the Big Standard Mine, was waited upon at night by four masked men armed with revolvers, who ordered him to leave the country within twenty-four hours. After some parleying he was granted three days, with the threat that if he was not gone in that time they would dispose of him and his family. Mr. Connor immediately arranged to leave the country. It is said that he was ordered to leave because he had discharged some men who were not doing their work in a satisfactory manner.

Live Bird Championship Contest.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The opening contest for the Sportsmen's Trophy, emblematic of the live-bird champion wing shot of America, will be held here Nov. 3, at the three days' shooting tournament. The trophy is of gold and silver, valued at $500, and there is a guaranteed purse of $500 additional.

Jealousy Caused Tragedy at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—John Melchert, a Chicago photographer, employed at the exposition grounds, shot and killed Lillian M. Morris, his affianced wife, and then committed suicide here to-day. Jealousy of the woman was the cause.

New York Soldiers in a Riot.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 23.—A riot occurred in Harrisburg last night between privates from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Two Hundred and Third New York. The rioters were arrested and will have hearings in the morning.

Troops Sail from Ponce for New York.

PONCE, Oct. 23.—The United States transport Manitoba, with the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment, sailed to-day for New York.

Circus Bills on Santiago Cathedral.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—Last night flaming circus bills were posted on the walls of the cathedral. Gen. Wood issued orders for their immediate removal and for the arrest of the perpetrator of the outrage.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:20 A. M.—310 Church Street; Bernard Leavy; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—Blackwell's Island laundry; owned by the city; damage, $200.

12 M.—30 Stuyvesant Street; Emma R. Jenkins; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—836 Third Avenue; Frank Sullivan; damage, $10.

3:55 P. M.—69 Norfolk Street; Fannie Glosen; damage slight.

6 P. M.—232 West Fourth Street; Ellen Woodruff; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—Frame house, Travers Street, between Bainbridge and Crescent Avenues; unoccupied; damage, $2,000.

8:25 P. M.—261 Second Street; Max Steinberg; damage slight.

FOUR DAYS' REGISTRATION

Revised Tables Show a Total of 556,489 for the Entire City.

137,840 FOR THE FOURTH DAY

The Increase Was Considerably Over That of the Fourth Day of 1897, and Was Unexpectedly Heavy.

Below are the revised and corrected tables of the four days' registration of the city's five boroughs. The total amounts to 556,489 against 564,900 for 1897. The fourth day's registration showed a general and somewhat unexpected increase in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The total for the boroughs is 137,840 compared to 108,631 last year. The total registration of the city this year as will be seen, is but 8,411 less than in 1897.

RECAPITULATION.

	1897.	1898.
Manhattan and Bronx	62,895	77,444
Brooklyn	38,067	48,659
Queens	2,527	7,743
Richmond	5,142	3,994
Total fourth day	108,631	137,840
Total for first day	197,221	163,512
Total for second day	117,598	142,539
Total for third day	141,455	112,598
Total for four days	564,900	556,489

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Ass. Dist.	1894. 4th Day.	1895. 4th Day.	1896. 4th Day.	1897. 4th Day.	1898. 4th Day.
1	1,207	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,269	1,210
2	1,750	1,321	1,397	1,678	1,689
3	1,328	1,333	1,494	1,816	2,186
4	1,259	1,381	1,213	1,624	1,864
5	1,415	1,269	1,283	1,705	1,876
6	1,434	1,521	1,598	2,016	2,079
7	1,587	1,552	1,496	1,809	2,133
8	1,735	905	824	979	[illegible]
9	1,641	1,329	1,461	1,864	2,223
10	1,531	1,361	1,316	1,714	1,908
11	1,246	1,176	1,292	1,712	1,903
12	1,303	1,179	1,056	1,373	1,491
13	1,519	1,128	1,167	1,571	1,789
14	1,417	1,274	1,352	1,891	1,948
15	1,597	1,078	1,109	1,437	1,765
16	1,548	1,346	1,136	1,474	1,795
17	1,220	1,126	1,195	1,465	1,645
18	1,211	1,370	1,353	1,502	1,876
19	1,904	1,430	1,541	1,961	2,263
20	1,147	1,297	1,449	1,771	1,978
21	1,254	1,527	1,692	2,210	3,214
22	1,191	1,300	1,408	1,723	1,984
23	1,085	1,517	1,803	2,020	3,023
24	1,295	1,127	1,208	1,559	1,784
25	1,470	1,349	1,420	1,752	1,991
26	1,690	935	982	1,306	1,675
26	1,756	1,102	1,122	1,342	1,668
28	1,412	1,122	1,130	1,336	1,823
29	1,793	1,421	1,254	1,645	2,250
30	1,211	1,417	1,474	1,951	2,389
31	....	1,416	1,447	2,153	3,289
32	....	1,491	1,691	2,070	2,655
33	....	1,222	1,334	1,848	2,013
34	....	2,210	2,397	2,978	3,439
35	....	2,359	2,605	3,057	5,452
Annex	....	504	627	869	1,095
Total	43,665	47,176	49,146	62,810	77,444
Totals— 1st day	102,812	80,315	139,225	111,507	94,601
2d day	98,878	82,456	70,718	67,250	77,370
3d day	63,338	62,060	71,530	83,217	67,672
G'd total	308,693	281,007	330,619	324,784	317,057
T'l t vote	274,174	261,540	312,846	301,888	....

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	4th Day. 1894.	4th Day. 1895.	4th Day. 1896.	4th Day. 1897.	4th Day. 1898.
1	493	654	661	675	918
2	211	224	291	328	365
3	406	533	534	683	848
4	353	434	525	589	654
5	412	523	580	669	841
6	827	970	1,127	1,424	1,665
7	827	1,037	982	1,351	1,673
8	806	1,036	1,261	1,558	2,007
9	830	964	1,084	1,425	1,651
10	855	988	1,159	1,302	1,565
11	526	667	689	867	1,072
12	686	718	970	1,054	1,309
13	681	728	865	1,101	1,407
14	607	640	842	906	1,184
15	589	744	930	1,039	1,467
16	968	1,100	1,167	1,507	1,685
17	948	1,141	1,356	1,934	2,342
18	436	533	755	812	950
19	709	947	1,028	1,338	1,631
20	500	830	1,056	852	1,139
21	1,181	1,408	1,507	2,012	2,064
22	1,128	1,446	1,485	2,056	2,781
23	1,156	1,384	1,272	1,916	2,632
24	477	586	806	836	1,212
25	921	975	1,133	1,596	2,114
26	1,105	1,332	1,401	1,857	2,513
27	798	899	1,083	1,372	1,612
28	1,271	1,688	1,954	2,501	3,500
29	342	379	521	732	1,122
30	396	450	577	678	1,078
31	337	274	391	496	572
32	....	....	232	352	480
Total 4th day	21,845	26,092	29,565	37,822	48,659
Totals— 1st day	76,146	59,868	90,185	75,181	60,655
2d day	55,638	54,716	42,905	41,089	54,212
3d day	37,877	41,382	44,561	49,895	38,215
Grand total	191,506	182,058	207,216	203,987	201,141
Total vote	173,250	172,048	193,927	190,807	....

QUEENS.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
First	....	2,358
Second	....	2,068
Third	....	1,396
Fourth	....	1,663
Fifth	....	318
Total, fourth day	5,142	7,743
Total, first day	6,391	5,828
Total, second day	6,025	7,401
Total, third day	5,668	4,570
Total, four days	23,226	25,542

RICHMOND.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
First	....	1,094
Second	....	754
Third	....	917
Fourth	....	575
Fifth	....	654
Total, fourth day	2,527	3,994
Total, first day	4,142	3,028
Total, second day	3,227	3,556
Total, third day	2,758	2,171
Total, four days	12,654	12,749

Registration Up the State.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—The registration in this city yesterday was 15,373. For the four days the total is 64,127, against 64,934 in 1897 and 66,461 in 1896.

HUDSON, Oct. 23.—The total registration in this city was 2,425, a gain of 60 over last year, and a loss of 91 from the registration of 1896.

ARRESTS AT THE POLLS.

Hearings in Police Court of Several Cases of Alleged False Registration.

Several men were arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on charges of having falsely registered themselves as voters.

The first case was that of Michael Roche, who claimed a residence at the lodging house at 13 Bowery. Richard McCann, one of Superintendent McCullagh's Deputies, was the complainant against him. Roche was defended by Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, and Alfred E. Ommen, the Republican candidate for Senator against Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, appeared for the prosecution.

At first Mr. Bradley objected to Mr. Ommen appearing, on the ground that he had no authorization to do so from the District Attorney. "I don't see why you should object when I don't," said the Court.

McCann testified that Roche presented himself for registration shortly after 7 o'clock on Saturday night at the polling place at 40 Division Street. Roche was challenged and produced what he said was his naturalization certificate. Roche gave his age as twenty-six years. McCann found that the naturalization papers were taken out in 1884.

"Why, you must have been ten years old when you got your papers," he remarked.

"Besides, the name is spelled R-o-a-c-h in the naturalization papers, while the way you spelled it to the poll clerks was R-o-c-h-e. How do you explain that?"

At this point there was a heated discussion, according to Deputy McCann, between himself and James T. Fitzgerald, the Tammany Captain of that election district. Superintendent McCullagh came in and warned Fitzgerald that if he interfered with his Deputies he would see that he would be punished for it.

Roche said that he was intoxicated, and that he gave his age as twenty-six, although his right age was over thirty-five. He said that his mother was alive and lived in this city. Magistrate Kudlich then adjourned the case until to-morrow, and meantime committed the defendant in default of $1,000 bail pending examination.

The next case was that of James Higgins of 7 Bowery. He went to the same polling place on Saturday night intoxicated. He said that he wanted to register his name as a voter, but absolutely refused to answer any questions of McCullagh's men. Deputies McCann and Parker got into a discussion with Fitzgerald again, and Higgins said that he would not register. He started to leave the place when the Deputies ordered his arrest for refusing to answer their questions. Magistrate Kudlich discharged Higgins.

Nathan Cohen registered himself as a voter from the top floor of 7 Bayard Street. Policeman Ammon alleged that he learned that Cohen did not reside at the address he gave. A Mrs. Bridget Johnson lives in the rooms Cohen is alleged to have designated as his own. Ex-District Attorney Otto A. Rosalsky appeared for Cohen. Policeman Ammon said that Cohen formerly lived at 3 Bayard Street, but moved away some time ago. Mrs. Johnson told him that Cohen simply had his letters addressed to her house, where he frequently called and got them.

At the request of Mr. Rosalsky the hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

Andrew F. Quill went to the polling place at 51 Bowery on Saturday night and threatened the poll clerks and McCullagh's men. He said that he could fight them all with one hand tied behind his back. He was fined $10.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S DENIAL.

He Says He Did Not Favor Justices Daly and Cohen or Attend the Meeting in Their Behalf.

An odd political story was published yesterday to the effect that President Guggenheimer of the Council had put himself on record as in sympathy with the movement advocating the candidacy of Justices Daly and Cohen, and had accepted an invitation to attend the meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which these candidates for the Supreme Court were indorsed, and take a seat on the platform. The story had it that he refrained from attending, however, "for reasons best known to himself." Mr. Guggenheimer lost no time in issuing a denial of this report when it reached his ears yesterday. His statement is as follows:

"A publication in to-day's Tribune makes it proper for me to address a word to the public. The Tribune speaks at length and specifically of my support of Judge Daly as against the recent Carnegie Hall meeting and its purposes, and my acceptance of an invitation to be present and take part in such meeting.

"Let me say with all emphasis that such publication is wrong in each particular. I did not accept any invitation from anybody to be present at the Carnegie Hall meeting, as I did not sympathize with the purposes of such meeting. I give my unreserved support to the candidacy of Mr. Leventritt and the balance of the Democratic ticket. I hold them to be honest, upright, and competent to fill the posts for which they have been named. There is absolutely no vestige of fact in The Tribune's story."

The origin of the story may be explained by a coincidence on the night of the Carnegie Hall meeting. Those in charge of that gathering gave out Mr. Guggenheimer's name as among the boldsters, and a man occupying a platform seat was pointed out to a reporter as Mr. Guggenhimer. The reporter watched the man, and approached him after the meeting with the question: "Are you Mr. Guggenheimer?"

"No," was the answer. "I am Mr. Seligman. I have been told that I look like Mr. Guggenheimer."

MR. CARTER NAMES COMMITTEE

The Members Will Work for the Judicial Nominees on the Republican Ticket.

A committee has been appointed by James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, under the resolutions passed at the mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall on Friday night in support of the movement to uphold the independence of the judiciary. The committee will meet at the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to organize. These are the members:

Frederic R. Coudert.
Abram S. Hewitt.
John D. Kernan.
Wm. B. Hornblower.
John G. Carlisle.
Charles S. Fairchild.
James Byrne.
J. Hampden Robb.
Alexander S. Webb.
Charles H. Dayton.
William E. Curtis.
John M. Bowers.
John E. Parsons.
Charles P. Daly.
Franklin Bartlett.
Samuel B. Babcock.
Henry B. B. Stapler.
Oliver P. Buel.
Joseph H. Choate.
Seth Low.
Hamilton Odell.
Francis L. Stetson.
J. Pierpont Morgan.
William L. Strong.
John A. McCall.
Gibson Putzel.
Austen G. Fox.
Herbert L. Turner.
Horace C. Deming.
John C. Clark.
Anson G. McCook.
James Seligman.
George E. De Witt.
Jacob W. Mack.
Samuel Sloan.
A. D. Juilliard.
R. G. Monroe.
Woodbury Langdon.
John Claflin.
James Loeb.
Herbert Noble.
Hugh R. Garden.
William A. Keener.
William G. Wilson.
Charles Stewart Smith.
Isaac Wallach.
Charles B. Fornes.
Bowles Colgate.
Thomas L. Mulry.
Louis F. Dommerich.
Henry M. Leipziger.
Charles R. Flint.
Julien T. Davies.
R. Fulton Cutting.
Edward J. McGuire.
Lewis L. Delafield.
Alfred Seligsberg.
Richard L. Sweezey.
Charles E. Rushmore.
Wallace MacFarlane.
Myer S. Isaacs.
Jacob H. Schiff.
Eugene A. Phildin.
Dumont Clark.
George F. Vietor.
Edward B. Amend.
John L. Cadwalader.
George L. Rives.
Paul D. Cravath.
Everett P. Wheeler.
Edward C. James.
H. De Forest Baldwin.
Elihu Root.
Albert Stickney.
Henry E. Howland.
John Frankenheimer.
Edward W. Sheldon.
William D. Guthrie.
Lawrence E. Sexton.
George Sheldon.
Robert W. De Forest.
F. W. Hills.
Joseph Larocque.
Robert Olyphant.
William P. King.
George Walton Green.
George Chase.
Robert L. Harrison.
George H. Burford.
J. Kennedy Tod.
John Vinton Dahlgren.
Stephen Farrelly.
Isidor Straus.
Seth Milliken.
James R. Ely.
Benjamin F. Einstein.
Louis Fitzgerald.
William C. Gulliver.
Louis Stern.
Edward King.
George F. Fahnstock.
Charles Scribner.
William P. Dixon.
Nathan Bijur.
George G. Williams.
William E. Dodge.
Edward Price.

ROUGH RIDERS, DEMOCRATS.

Ex-Gov. Thornton of New Mexico Gives Some Statistics.

Ex-Gov. W. T. Thornton of New Mexico was a caller at Democratic State Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Thornton told Chairman McCarren some interesting things about the companies of Rough Riders raised in New Mexico.

"I understand," he said, "that the Republicans in this State are trying to give the impression that the war was a Republican war, and that it was chiefly fought by Republicans.

"Now I happen to know that of the four companies of the First Volunteer Cavalry which were raised in our territory, about 250 men in all, only about forty were Republicans. The rest were Democrats, and they are the men who fought with Col. Roosevelt in Cuba."

Van Wyck Mass Meetings.

The German-American Reform Union is arranging two large mass meetings in the interest of Justice Van Wyck and the Democratic State ticket, to be held this week, one on Wednesday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, and the other on Friday in the Old Homestead Hall, Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue. Besides these, smaller meetings will be held during the week in thirty-two of the thirty-five Assembly districts of New York County.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee.

For the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26th and 27th, the Royal Blue Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations to Philadelphia a rate of single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going Oct. 24th to 27th, and returning leave Philadelphia to October 31st, inclusive.

Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, and South Ferry. —Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Have just received several large shipments of Fine Modern Oriental Rugs, consisting of extra quality Hamidea, Gulistan, Osmani and Sultanabad, in soft delicate colors for Parlor or Chamber, and rich dark colors for Library or Dining Room.

Sale To-day, Monday.

VIEWS ON REGISTRATION

Opinions of Party Leaders as to the Significance of the Figures.

REPUBLICANS SEE VICTORY

The Democratic Managers Decline to Base Any Estimates Upon the Returns and Insist that They Are Meaningless.

The significance of the returns from the four days of registration which ended Saturday was the one thing talked about yesterday by the politicians of both parties. The Republican managers were quick to claim in the heavy registration up the State and the falling off in this city a portent of victory for their ticket in November. The Democratic managers insisted that the figures were without bearing on the result of the election, and declined to base any estimates upon them.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, was asked to make a statement of the meaning of the registration as seen from the Democratic point of view. Mr. McCarren said that he had no estimate to put forth on that line. "Predictions based on registration," he said, "are valueless for all practical purposes. No man living can take the registration returns and tell anything about whether the increase or decrease, as the case may be, has come from Democratic voters or Republican voters. Such estimates are guesses pure and simple and they are worth what other guesses are worth, no more and no less. All I care to say is that every effort has been made to get out the full Democratic vote in the State this year and it will be heard from on election day."

SENATOR MURPHY'S WORDS.

Edward Murphy, Jr., United States Senator, was equally reluctant to discuss the registration returns in detail. "There is every indication that there will be a full Democratic vote polled," he said. "But," he added, "this is not the time for estimating but for action. The coming week will be a critical one in the campaign and it behooves every Democrat to be at work to see that the party's full strength is developed at the ballot box."

John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, said that he believed the full Democratic vote would be polled. "The Republicans," he said, "make a great deal out of the falling off in certain Democratic districts, assuming that the deficit must be on the Democratic side. That does not follow by any means. The decrease may have been from the Republican strength."

Thomas E. Benedict, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighteenth District, who has been on Chairman McCarren's staff at Democratic headquarters since the campaign opened, left yesterday afternoon to begin the canvass of his district. Before closing up his desk at headquarters in the Hoffman House he said:

"I have had charge of the Democratic registration throughout the State, and for the past nine weeks I have devoted myself to that work entirely. From personal knowledge I can say that the Democratic registration up the State has been very satisfactory. Up to Friday evening the Democrats in many cities of the interior were registered up to ten or fifteen of their full strength, while in the same districts the Republicans were from twenty-five to thirty short. We have not yet received reports of Saturday's registration.

"The Democratic Party has been unusually alert in the matter of registration this year. I make no prediction as to the result on election day. The voters' names have been placed on the rolls. Success at the polls depends on whether a party is united, earnest and enthusiastic for its candidate, and that is the condition of the Democratic Party this year. There is no question affecting our success, but the question of the size of the majority."

HOPES OF REPUBLICANS.

At Republican headquarters, State and county, a decidedly roseate view was taken of the significance of the registration with regard to the result of the balloting next month. Chairman Odell had upon his desk a thick stack of telegrams conveying reports from the local leaders of every county in the State of the results of the four days of registration this year as compared with last. These reports were discussed at a conference held in the Chairman's room during the afternoon, at which Senator Platt, Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Executive Committee, and President Lemuel E. Quigg of the County Committee were present. Afterward Mr. Odell made public this statement:

"The registration up the State, in my opinion, indicates that Republicans are awake, and intend to vote this Fall, and upon general principles the Republican plurality ought to be large. Republicans, however, should not be satisfied, but should continue the good work, and be thoroughly alive to every situation that may present itself. I am confident, with this determination upon their part, that the plurality below the bridge will be more than overcome.

"In New York City and Brooklyn it is generally supposed that a large registration means an increased Republican vote, and the record of all past elections shows this to be true. It is thus demonstrated beyond any question, therefore, that the extravagant claims that have been made for weeks past by the Democrats are not well founded, and that Republicans can confidently hope to keen down Tammany Hall's vote to a normal figure. I base these conclusions upon the fact that the registration shows large gains in every Republican centre outside of New York and Kings, and that in New York City Republicans have more than held their own.

"If I have correctly sized up the situation, Republicans have every reason to feel gratified, and to feel assured that they will surely carry the State of New York at the coming election."

MR. QUIGG'S REMARKS.

Speaking of the registration in this city particularly, President Quigg of the Republican County Committee said:

"Absolutely the whole of the falling off of the local registration is found in that body of Assembly districts which in ordinary times goes Democratic. The Republican districts in ordinary times are the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. Each of these districts contains an immense Republican majority, except the Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. The Republican majorities in these three districts are apt to be small. Taking all the districts in the city other than the ones just mentioned, the registration this year is 206,065, as against 214,093 for last year, which shows a falling off in Democratic districts of 8,028. This falling off is entirely to our advantage.

"Even in the Fifth, Eighth, and Tenth Districts, where we have often won against the Democrats, so often that the Eighth has come to be recognized under Mr. Murray's leadership as a Republican district—even there the reduced registration is to the advantage of the Republicans, because it means that the Democrats have not succeeded in their attempted colonization, although they have colonized enormously at that. But we shall make it so hot for them in the next two weeks, that when the illegal voter comes to vote he can make sure that he is walking straight to prison.

"Now, taking the body of districts which are ordinarily Republican, the ones I have mentioned, and we find that the registration exceeds that of last year, and the difference, 740 votes, makes exactly the 7,288 in which the total registration this year has fallen from the total registration last year.

"Now in these Republican districts the sentiment is intensely in the direction of Republicanism, and that operates strongly upon the kind of Democrats who live in those Republican districts. In these districts Roosevelt will receive an enormous Democratic vote. It may not be precisely the same vote as Low got last year, though naturally it will be made up the same kind of independent men. Tammany Hall has not accomplished in the down-town districts the measure of fraud which was intended to be perpetrated, and in the Republican districts up-town it has been overwhelmed. This is the sure lesson of the registration."

Mr. Quigg declared that one of the most gratifying results of the registration was that "the greatest colonizer in the town, 'Tim.' Sullivan, has been blocked in his business."

The Irish-American Union.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Irish-American Union was held at the Sturtevant House last evening. The chair was occupied by Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile. Addresses were made by John T. McDonough, Gen. Michael Kerwin, William H. Fearns, William Keogh, M. H. Carew, Denis J. Hanlon, John Kelly, John Dooly, and others. Steps were taken to secure the success of a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Saturday night, in support of the candidature of Col. Roosevelt, John T. McDonough, and their colleagues, and the re-election of Judge Daly to the Supreme Court.

Francis O'Neill

SHOES.

We are now offering several lines of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE WORK at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

MEN'S Patent Leather and Enamel Lace Shoes . . $7

MEN'S Calf Lace. . . . $6

We beg to announce that we are NOW much better prepared to attend to CUSTOM ORDERS than later in the SEASON, when the rush is on.

1,170 and 1,172 Broadway,
CORNER 28TH STREET.

DEAF-MUTES COMPLAIN.

They Declare They Have Been Snubbed by Republicans.

Representatives of the deaf and dumb citizens of New York protested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that the Republican managers were not treating them with due consideration.

A hearing, they asserted, had been refused them by Collector Bidwell, in charge of the local campaign, who had declined to entertain a proposition to hold a Roosevelt meeting especially for voters who cannot talk and hear. Chairman McCarren, on the other hand, they asserted, was making a canvass of the deaf and dumb voters in the interest of Van Wyck.

It is estimated that there are about 900 voters of this class who take an interest in politics in New York County and about 600 in Kings. In previous campaigns special meetings have been held for their benefit under Republican auspices.

A PECULIAR POSTER.

A Republican Campaign Card Which Amuses Democrats.

A Republican campaign advertisement displayed in elevated trains and other places, has caused some amusement among Democrats, because if the portion in small letters is overlooked the advertisement reads just opposite to the sentiment intended. The poster is as follows:

IF YOU WANT
and end put to
FRAUDS OF ALL KINDS,
VOTE FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Col. Roosevelt's Next Tour.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt enjoyed a day of rest at his home in Oyster Bay yesterday, preliminary to his six-day speaking tour which begins this morning. At 7:35 A. M. he will leave the Jersey City Station of the Erie Railroad in a special train, accompanied by Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Minister Woodford, Judge W. M. K. Olcott, James R. Sheffield, Commodore P. Vedder, and William J. Youngs. The first stop will be at Elmira, where Col. Roosevelt will speak to-night.

A BIG BANK AT BOSTON.

Believed that the Application to Organize a $3,000,000 Concern Means a Consolidation of Banks.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The application of the following persons for authority to organize "the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, with a capital of $3,000,000," has been approved: James P. Stearns, 60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.; Frank G. Webster, Henry L. Higginson, Fred S. Scherley, and Robert Winsor.

This announcement from Washington indicates that the suggestion of the committee appointed by the savings banks of the State that at least nine of the National banks of Boston ought to be liquidated is practically consummated.

Mr. James P. Stearns, the acting head of the present Shawmut Bank, will be the President of the new concern. The Directorate will consist of seventeen prominent men of this city, with diversified business interests. In addition to Mr. Stearns, the Directors will be Micajaha P. Clough of the firm of Charles A. Coffin & Co., shoe manufacturers, whose partner, Mr. Coffin, is the President of the General Electric Company; George M. Coburn of George M. Coburn & Co., shoe manufacturers; Edward D. Codman, President of the Fitchburg Railroad and son of Robert Codman, one of the largest Trustees in Boston; Eben S. Draper, brother of Ambassador Draper and a partner in the immense drapery business at Hopedale; William A. Gaston, President of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, a well-known lawyer, and son of ex-Gov. Gaston; Daniel B. Hallett, President of the Boston National Bank; ex-Congressman Edward D. Hayden, Vice President of the Boston and Albany Railroad; Henry L. Higginson & Co. of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.; Henry S. Howe of Lawrence & Co., the great mill agents of this city, also connected with the Bell Telephone Company; Horatio Newhall, President of the Columbian National Bank; William S. Spaulding of Nash, Spaulding & Co., the sugar dealers; Frank G. Webster of Kidder, Peabody & Co., one of the most widely known and highly respected business men in Boston; Jeremiah Williams of the wool firm of Jeremiah Williams & Co. and President of the North National Bank; Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Alfred S. Woodworth of the firm of Robinson & Woodworth, tea merchants, and President of the National Eagle Bank.

A WOMAN PURSUES A BURGLAR.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Mrs. W. D. Lefevre, wife of a railway conductor, living at 204 College Street, awoke at 3 o'clock this morning and heard some one in the house. Thinking her husband had returned, she called to him. Receiving no reply, she took her revolver and went out into the hall.

Here she found a strange man just crawling out of the window. She fired at him once, and, opening the door, pursued him out on the street.

Four times she fired, and chased the robber down the street, although clad in her night robe and barefooted. On the way she passed four men, but they made no effort to stop the running burglar. At last the robber vanished into the railway yards, and the plucky woman gave up the chase.

DYING FROM STARVATION.

Man Found Fainting in the Bowery Tells a Sad Tale.

John O'Brien, forty-five years old, was found in a doorway at 9 Bowery yesterday afternoon in a fainting condition. A Gouverneur Hospital ambulance was summoned, and O'Brien was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Taylor and assigned to a cot in Ward 6. Dr. Taylor said the man was dying from starvation when found.

O'Brien's tale is one of woe. He has no home, no friends, no money, and up to the time he arrived at the hospital, he says, he had not tasted food for three days.

"What I did eat before that," he said, "was merely a scrap here and there. I have not had one bit of real nourishment for over a month, and during the past three days I have eaten absolutely nothing. I have lived on the water from the public drinking fountains. This morning I started out to try and pass Sunday some way or other, but after walking for a mile or so I became so weak that I could go no further. I staggered into a doorway and sank down. Once or twice I tried to get up, but could not, and I would probably have died there if the policeman had not found me. I am willing to work at anything if I can get it. I had one job digging a trench a week ago, but was not strong enough to hold it. Things have been very bad in New York this Fall, and I am one of the many sufferers."

O'Brien is a man with a well-built frame, but shows that hunger has played havoc with his constitution.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

MAYOR QUINCY ON BATHS

He Visits This City and Tells of Boston's Free System.

OTHER SIMILAR ENTERPRISES

He Thinks New York Is Far Behind the Times—Grand Concerts, Summer Outings, and Other Pleasures of The Hub.

Josiah Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, was in this city yesterday to spend Sunday. He was a guest at the Hotel Manhattan, where he was met by a large number of friends. During the evening, while he was waiting for the midnight train to return home, he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and talked about the social relations of the municipality of Boston to the people.

According to Mr. Quincy Boston has been very kind in looking after the welfare of her inhabitants. During his three years of office free baths, free concerts, free excursions, and many other free pleasures and luxuries have been endowed. Compared with Boston our big and breezy city, he thinks, is far behind the times and has nothing free in it but the picturesque lunch.

Mayor Quincy was asked if he would converse on National affairs, but he replied that since he had been giving his time to municipal work that was the only subject he cared to speak on. In the last few years the municipality of Boston had tried many new ventures and had conducted them with great success.

"First of all we have been giving our attention to the development of public bathing, and to the erection of baths for Summer and Winter use. The progress we have made in this line has been very marked. During the recent Summer season the City of Boston had in operation thirteen floating bathhouses, six beach baths, two river baths, and two swimming pools. These are conducted by the city and are entirely free. More were opened this Summer than ever before, and all were better equipped for the comfort of the public. Over 1,800,000 free baths were given this Summer, which was, at least, double the number of 1897. We open most of the baths in June and keep them open until the middle of September.

"This season we introduced a new and important feature in the free baths. We gave free instruction to children. Six swimming instructors were employed, and between 3,000 and 4,000 children were taught to swim.

"Our only charge is for towels and for the use of a complete bathing suit. The rate is 1 cent for towels and 5 cents for suits. At one bathing place, situated in a part of the city where the poorest people live, we gave suits to men and women without cost, believing that even the low sum of 5 cents would keep many from the bath. This policy resulted successfully and will be continued.

"The great progress which we have made in this branch of municipal work has been due to the fact that our public baths were placed under the administration of a special commission, known as the Bath Trustees. Before this season the baths were under the contro. of the Board of Health. The present Bath Commission consists of five men and two women.

"Two weeks ago we opened our first 'all-the-year-round bathing house.' This cost, with its equipments, $70,000, and it accommodates 1,500 bathers at a time. Our 'all-the-year bath' is free, with the exception of 1 cent for a towel or 1 cent for soap, but these are furnished free to school children. This bathhouse will lead to four or five more in different sections of Boston.

"In connection with the public bath, I may add that Boston is conducting a large public indoor gymnasium with great success, and that we are now building a second one.

"Another somewhat novel departure for a municipality is our plan of free grand concerts. We have established a department of music in charge of five unpaid Commissioners, who are all experienced musicians. Outdoor concerts were given this Summer with highly satisfactory results. We have been giving a series of orchestra concerts in the best music hall with a band of thirty-five pieces for 10 and 25 cents. The expense of this is not paid from the City Treasury; it has received sufficient favor from the public to be declared a permanent success.

"Then last Summer we established a camp on an island in the harbor for boys who would otherwise have been unable to obtain an outing. Nearly 1,000 boys were given a week in camp, and it cost us only $2 a boy. We expect to develop an important educational feature in connection with the camp next year.

"We have recently advocated the establishment of a series of free public lectures in school halls similar to those which have been given in New York City for a number of years. I am anxious that Boston should copy this excellent example which New York has set."

Mayor Quincy said that he would deliver an address on these matters before the public health meeting at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 30.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE'S RETURN.

Prelate Not Called to Rome to Report on American Feeling.

A story was published yesterday that Archbishop Keane had started on his return journey to Rome after his periodical visit to the United States earlier than usual. It was said that he had been summoned to Rome to report on American feeling as to the annexation of the Philippines and the disposition of this country as to the Catholic Church in those islands affected by the recent war.

The fact is, it was learned, that Archbishop Keane, who sailed on the Werra on Saturday, was simply making his customary return to Rome, and the date of his sailing had no special significance whatever.

Strange Habit of a Juggler.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Queer thing about jugglers," said an old-time vaudeville manager. "They make their living performing feats that require a nicety of vision and a steadiness of hand that is next to incredible, yet two-thirds of them are convivial fellows off the stage, and spend all their leisure having a howling good time. I never was able to understand how they pulled themselves together, and that reminds me, by the way, of a queer little story. I had one of the best jugglers in the business under an engagement once, and he had no sooner opened than he started on a highly ornamental spree. He did his work all right, but I got tired seeing him wandering around with his jag, and told him I would cancel his date at once if he took another drink. He promised to stop, and that night he treated the audience to a few things not on the programme. For instance, a bottle slipped out of his hand and nearly brained the orchestra leader. Then he dropped a pyramid of glasses and scattered pieces all over the parquet. He wound up by letting a cannon ball roll into the footlights and smashed $8 or $10 worth of fancy incandescents. When he came off I asked him as a special personal favor to get drunk again and stay drunk for the balance of the engagement. He said he was ready to do anything to oblige, and his subsequent performances were superb. Between times he would lie in a stupor on a trunk in his dressing room. Queer people, jugglers."

Mail Wagon Team Runs Away.

A team of horses attached to Mail Wagon No. 145, ran away from in front of the Post Office, on Mail Street, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning and dashed down Broadway at a terrific pace. When near the corner of Dey Street, on the east side of the street, one of the animals fell into the narrow ditch of the Broadway Cable Road, dragging the wheels of one side of the wagon in after it. The other horse was unhurt, but the one in the ditch had two legs broken.

Horse Bites a Boy's Nose.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 23.—While beating the horse of his employer, James Dunham, a fifteen-year-old boy, was bitten in the face yesterday afternoon. The horse was not known as a vicious animal, but Dunham will lose part of his nose as the result of his injury.

Disaster on Lake Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 23.—The Montreal Transportation Company's tug, James A. Walker, and two barges, the Hector and Kildenan, from Charlotte, N. Y., for Kingston, with coal, sank during a gale on Lake Ontario last night. One man named Laduke, was drowned. Loss, $100,000.

ROUGH RIDERS' BATTLEGROUND.

Gen. Wood to Place Crosses Where Capron and Fish Fell.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—Gen. Wood, accompanied by a large staff, to-day visited the scenes of the fighting around Santiago, going over the ground at Las Guasimas, where the Rough Riders had their first fight. They found the field for more than half a mile literally covered with empty Mauser cartridges, showing the immense amount of firing done by the Spanish. Thousands of bullets were found imbedded in trees, many of the latter being so riddled that they are now decaying. Along the route, here and there, at the graves of our soldiers, the whole party dismounted to study the scenes of events of such historical interest.

Gen. Wood intends to place a cross at the spot where Capt. Allyn K. Capron of Troop L of the Rough Riders fell, and another a few yards away, where Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the same troop was killed.

SINGERS' DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The Usual Exercises Were Held in Prospect Park.

Singers' Day was celebrated yesterday by the United Singers of Brooklyn in Prospect Park. The exercises, as usual, consisted of the decoration of the Mozart and Beethoven busts and singing by the society. Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band furnished the instrumental music. The programme was rendered in the presence of several thousand people.

A floral piece, representing the first three bars of "Robin Adair," was laid at the foot of the Mozart bust. The singers, 600 in number, then went to the music pavilion. The selections rendered by them were "Life's Springtime," "Home Greeting," "At the Lake," "The Lord's Day," and "Mother Love." The last piece rendered by the band was directed by Arthur Claassen, the society's director, and was Victor Herbert's "American Fantaisie." S. K. Saenger, President of the Singers, made a brief address, and the programme closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Laureis were then placed on the busts of Mozart and Beethoven.

BUSINESS AT SANTIAGO.

Post Office Facilities Inadequate—Mines in Need of Men.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—There are many serious complaints regarding the postal arrangements in Santiago. Many letters have never reached their destinations. There are no regular mails, and sometimes as many as ten days elapse between mail steamers. Often the mails go by a tramp steamer, generally one bound for Baltimore. The local post force is insufficient, as it has to supply several other places, among them Manzanillo, Caimanera, Guantanamo, and Songo, and next week Holguin will be added to the list.

Col. Hood, with six companies of the Second Immune Regiment, will leave to-morrow for Gibara, en route for Holguin. Dr. Donaldson, the Collector of the Port, may accompany Col. Hood to make arrangements as to the customs there.

The freedom of the press is much abused in Santiago, the local papers complaining of all the officials, and bitterly assailing one another. All the papers publish in each issue the resolution of the United States Congress guaranteeing a stable form of Government for Cuba.

All business people apparently wish for annexation to the United States, the desire increasing daily, as it is feared that many factions will grow up under the influence of rival leaders.

The iron companies find it impossible to get workmen for the mines, as neither the Cubans nor the Jamaica negroes want hard work, especially away from the city. The Spanish-American Company is working 175 men at Daiquiri, but needs 600. At Juragua there are only 200 men, whereas 700 are required. The pay is from 75 cents a day upward. Men have been sent for to Spain.

Actress to Wed a German Baron.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Madeline Bouton, the pretty actress who was leading lady of the Frawley company, will leave for New York Tuesday to wed Baron Niptsch, a German of high degree. This determination was the result of some heated correspondence by wire. The Baron also sent a goodly sum of money so that the actress might travel in the style befitting a future Baroness. This is how it happened that Miss Bouton has bought her ticket and will start East Tuesday. The wedding will take place soon and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

German Church at Hempstead, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 23.—The cornerstone of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church was laid to-day. There was a large attendance of Germans. The Rev. Eugene Zwinger, pastor of the new church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. D. W. Peterson of Middle Village. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. Roth of Brooklyn, and was in German. The new church is at the corner of Orchard and Franklin Streets.

A Bishop in a Night Robe.

From The Washington Post.

I heard another story at the convention that same day, and it was about a certain Bishop. Two years ago he was invited to a country house in—I daren't say where it was, because if I told you the name of the place you'd not be long guessing the identity of the Bishop. At any rate, it was a country house somewhere, and the Bishop came especially to solemnize the marriage of the daughter of the house. He arrived on the morning of the ceremony, but through somebody's horrible blunder the steamer trunk into which his wife had carefully packed his canonicals did not come by the same train. The next train from the city where the Episcopal palace is was to be the special train carrying the bridegroom and the bride away after the wedding. The Bishop was as nearly frantic as Bishops ever are. A messenger was sent posthaste to the rector of the parish church and returned empty-handed. The rector and his wife had gone away, called by the sudden death of a kinsman. The messenger returned empty-handed, I say, but just as the assembling guests were beginning to swell on the cheerful imaginings any delay at a wedding always causes the Bishop entered the flower-hung drawing room. He wore his usual look of serene dignity, and his robe was white as driven snow. It wasn't quite as long as it might have been, and the yoke across the shoulders in the back was a trifle strained, but the sleeves were voluminous and the vestments which go to make up the ceremonial attire of a Bishop were there. The ceremony went off beautifully, but the bride was observed to shake now and then with ill-suppressed sobs, or at least with something ill-suppressed, and a bridesmaid, who had been frantically busy in an upper room with needle and thread and the contents of a bag of silk pieces, giggled hysterically. The Bishop, dear, good man, never asked where the robe he wore came from. The maid-servant of the bride brought it to him. He may have suspected, but he said nothing. The guests did not even suspect. Only the bride and the bridesmaid knew that from the trousseau there was missing one white gown of a pattern not worn in the daytime by anybody except—well, except a Bishop.

Rectors and Dogs.

From The Washington Post.

It was at the Episcopal Convention the other day that I heard about the extraordinary postal card the wife of the rector of St. Alban's recently received. I think it is St. Alban's. At any rate, the church is out on the Tennallytown Road somewhere, and the postal card was written by a lady of the neighborhood. She is a woman who is very fond of dogs. The bringing up of a dog is to her what the care of the rubber plant is to the average woman. I do not know quite how many dogs she has, but each of them bears the name of some clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Many of her friends possess dogs from her kennels. The postal card ran somewhat like this:

"Dear Mrs. So-and-So: Can you give me any news of Dr. Defrees? I sent him to Miss Green of Cleveland Park on approval, but he was dissatisfied and ran away. He has two white feet, and is brown, with white spots. He has been lost in the woods three days."

And until the rector's wife learned that this particular Dr. Defrees was merely a dog she was—well, to put it mildly, she was perturbed.

Electric Light Tower Blown Down.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 23.—The huge iron electric light tower on White Street was blown over by the prevailing storm shortly before noon; but, as it fell away from adjoining property, the wreck of the tower was the principal damage. The structure was 125 feet high, and cost $500. The trimmer had descended but a few moments before the accident.

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Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.
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COL. DOWNS ON THE 71ST.

He Describes to an Audience the Regiment's Experience Under Fire at San Juan Hill.

A large audience gathered last evening at the Church of Our Savior in East One Hundren and Ninth Street, of which the Rev. Field Hermance is pastor, to listen to an address by Col. W. L. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, who related his experiences in Cuba. Bishop Andrews presided and introduced Col. Downs, who said:

"Whatever I may say this evening will not be uttered in a spirit of criticism. I will relate the facts and you can draw your own conclusions. I have been placed in a position of apologizing for the Seventy-first Regiment, but let me say right here that a braver, better regiment never left New York or any other city. They never complained and I never complained, although there was plenty of reason for so doing had we desired. We went through the campaign, we endured the hardships, and were ready to take our medicine, and we took it in good, large, healthy doses.

Col. Downs then told the story of the landing of the troops in Cuba, and the battle of San Juan Hill. In speaking of the advance toward the hill, Col. Downs said:

"We were ordered to enter a trail to the left of the main body across which the shot and shell were sweeping. I don't know how others felt, but when I entered that trail I made up my mind that I had seen New York and my family for the last time, and it was then that the thought came to me, Was the cause worth the sacrifice? However, we had received orders and moved forward. It was here that we lost most of our men. For nine hours during that day a man could not tell but what the next moment would be his last, and any man that says he can go into battle with indifference tells an untruth. The fear is perfectly natural, but it is the man that can overcome that fear that has the courage which is commendable."

Speaking of the condition of the men, he continued:

"We had 411 men ill with the fever at one time, and about 200 just recovering, as best they could. We could get no supplies and did not have proper food. We expected an ovation on our return to New York City, but did not anticipate such a wealth of sympathy and the honors that were shown us."

THIEF CAUGHT AFTER A CHASE.

He Had Robbed a Woman by Cutting Open Her Handbag.

Mrs. Catherine Heinz of 624 East Twelfth Street was riding north on a car of the Union Railway Company yesterday afternoon. Sitting close to her was an innocent-looking young man. As the car passed the corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street a passenger who sat opposite saw the young fellow take a knife from his pocket, cut open a handbag which Mrs. Heinz had in her lap, and abstract a pocketbook. He started to catch the thief, who ran from the car and headed toward Crotona Park.

Detective Kane of the Tremont Police Station saw the man running and gave chase. After pursuing him for about a quarter of a mile Kane captured the fugitive. He gave his name as James Twohey, eighteen years old, of 136 West Thirty-fifth Street.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS AT OMAHA.

Jewish Council to be Followed by Sessions of the National Body.

OMAHA, Oct. 23.—The National Council of Jewish Women held its opening session in the First Congregational Church this evening. To-morrow the Jewish women will hold a business meeting, and in the afternoon the National Council of Women of the United States will hold its opening session in the same place.

The meeting will continue during the remainder of the week. There will be readings of papers, followed by general discussion, the idea being to give an opportunity for each society represented in the council to present its own work. Women engaged in all lines of work will be brought together.

A number of prominent members of the council have arrived in the city. Among them are Miss Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, N. Y.; May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis; the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia, and Lucy E. Armstrong of the same city.

GOT INTO THE WRONG HOUSE.

Man Said to be Lawyer C. C. Tyler Found in Dazed Condition and Arrested.

A man who said his name was Charles C. Tyler was arrested in the boarding house kept by Mrs. Helen Wilson at 61 West Thirty-sixth Street. Early in the evening Tyler was found standing at the head of the stairs on the fourth floor by the servant. She asked him who he was and whom he wanted to see. Tyler could give no satisfactory reply, and Policeman McNulty of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called and arrested the man. At the station he appeared to be dazed, and could not give a coherent answer to a single question put to him. He was locked up.

About 11 o'clock a man who said he was Alfred Brown, a lawyer having offices at 62 William Street and living at 36 West Seventeenth Street, called at the station house to see Tyler. He said that the latter lived next door to him, at 34 West Seventeenth Street, and was also a lawyer having offices at 4 Hanover Street. He declined to bail Tyler out on the ground that the prisoner was not in a condition to go home.

Want Judgments Set Aside.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—A number of the creditors of David Strauss, the dry goods dealer whose store is in the hands of the Sheriff, will appear before Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court in Trenton, to-morrow, and ask to have set aside the judgments under which the seizure was made, on the ground of fraud. These judgments amount to over $20,000. To satisfy them, the stock was to have been sold several days ago, but the complainant creditors had the sale restrained, and now ask that the restrainer be made permanent, so that all creditors may share alike in the division of the assets.

A Trolley Car Takes Fire.

A Second Avenue trolley car, south-bound, caught fire from the electrical current at Nineteenth Street early last evening. The car was crowded with passengers, who were thrown into a panic at sight of the blaze. The car was stopped, and all escaped uninjured, however, with the exception of a few who were scratched from broken glass.

Public Mission Meetings.

Public mission meetings are held every evening at 8 o'clock at the Industrial Christian Alliance, Bleecker and Sullivan Streets. The speakers for this week are: This evening, the Rev. John E. Bushnell; to-morrow, Ralph Bryant; Wednesday, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant; Thursday, George H. Perkins; Friday Arthur W. Milbury; Saturday, Col. John G. Hallimond. Bible class for men Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Two New Sub-Post Offices.

Two new sub-Post Offices will be opened on Nov. 1. They will be used for the selling of stamps, postal cards, and for registering and mailing letters. Sub-Post Office No. 110 will be situated at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, while No. 111 will be at Sixty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

GARROTED ON THE BOWERY.

Man Stabbed in Two Places and Robbed of His Gold Watch.

Peter Gray, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, living at Elizabethport, N. J., while walking along the Bowery near Pell Street late last night, was stopped by two unknown men, stabbed in the left side and behind the left ear, and robbed of a gold watch valued at $38 and $18 in money.

Gray was accosted by the two men, one of whom asked him for a match. At the same time the other threw his arm around his neck and held him, while his accomplice started to go through his pockets. Gray resisted and in the struggle he received the stab wounds. The men then ran away.

James Murphy of 216 East Sixteenth Street went to Gray's assistance and helped him to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Schnatzler, who said Gray had had a miraculous escape from death from the wound in the left side, which penetrated the abdomen.

The police were notified after Gray went to the hospital. Gray told Detective Nevins of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, who was detailed on the case, that after his encounter with the men he met three policemen on the Bowery, to whom he told his story, but none of them seemed to take any interest in the case, and merely directed him to the hospital.

GIRL PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

She Rifled the Pockets of Children in Central Park.

Evelyn O'Connor, eleven years old, living at 1,193 Third Avenue, was arrested by Detective Cray of the Arsenal in Central Park near the menagerie yesterday afternoon for picking the pockets of boys and girls who were watching the animals. The detective watched her for some time, and saw her rifle several pockets before he arrested her. He said she worked twenty minutes to get a piece of doorknob from the pocket of one boy. She had stolen four pennies, a pair of kid gloves, and a handkerchief, besides the piece of doorknob.

At the station house she said her father was a plasterer. Some time ago she was placed by her parents in the Catholic Protectory. Last Friday she ran away from there and went to her home. Yesterday afternoon she went into the park and could not resist the temptation to steal. She was turned over to the Gerry society.

This Year's Clarets.

From The London Telegraph.

A correspondent writes from St. Yzans, Médoc: "We are having a splendid spell of old 'old woman's Summer' here—bright skies, brilliant sunshine, and light, warm breezes. The vintage is over, and the vast expanses of green vine foliage are now unspotted by black and purple grape clusters. The yield has been small in quantity but excellent in quality. This unusual circumstance—for quality and quantity generally go together—is attributable to the long drought, lasting from the late Spring to the commencement of the gathering, when a few light showers fortunately fell just in time to impart a needed plumpness to the diminutive grapes. Nevertheless, in almost all the vineyards of renown, both in the Upper and Lower Médoc, the produce is considerably below the average. Loudenne, owing to its admirable management, has quite three-fourths of its customary quantity; but the crads crus of this district, as well as of the Haut Médoc, scarcely exceed three-fifths of the normal yield.

"The St. Emilion vineyards, in the Dorlogne, have been more fortunate. Some of their crack growths, indeed, were sold and resold at good prices before the grapes were harvested, such transactions being of rare occurrence. On the other hand, immunity from Spring frosts, wind tempests, and hailstorms has favored an exceptional development of healthy wood in the vine stocks, fraught with high promise for the grape production of 1899.

"Favorable reports reach us, in respect to quality, from the Burgundy and Rhône districts, where the wines, in respect to strength and color, appear to be all that the 'vignerons' can desire. Only quantity is deficient. It may confidently be anticipated that the French vintage of 1898 will contribute to a revival in England of the popularity attained by clarets of all classes, from the ordinary table wines to the curious and costly after-dinner beverages which found their best market in the United Kingdom before the disastrous cycle of bad seasons, enduring from 1877 to 1886, had set in.

"Since 1877 clarets have manifested a regular and steadfast improvement in quality, and two or three of the vintages have equalled, if not surpassed, the memorable produce of 1875, which was to Médoc wines what 1874 was to champagnes. The year 1898 will take a high rank among the best years of the three decades now brought to a most satisfactory close."

Where Missing Laundry Goes To.

From The New Orleans Times Demochat.

"Dishonest household servants cause the laundries no end of trouble," remarked an employe of a down-town concern. "It's a common thing for them to annex a few shirts or collars, and now and then a stray handkerchief from the supply of their employer, and when the shortage is discovered it is generally charged to the laundry. Lots of times we know perfectly well that the things claimed were never sent in but pay for them rather than have a row and lose a good customer. A lady of this city lost several fine lace handkerchiefs about a year ago and insisted that they were sent to the shop but never returned. She was perfectly sincere, and the bill was paid. Last week the handkerchiefs turned up. They were sent in with a bundle of things from another part of the town, and when we came to trace them we found they had passed through four differentlhands. The origina thief was a mulatto maid servant who had disappeared. On another occasion a gentleman lost several collars and was very angry. He said he was continually losing articles that way and brought his negro porter along to prove that they had been sent in. The manager was about to hand over the value of the linen when he happened to notice that the darky was wearing a very handsome collar and told him to take it off. He protested vigorously, but it was secured and proved to be one of the lot. The rest were found in his trunk.

Troops Sail from Ponce, Some Sick.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Two dispatches were received at the War Department from Gen. Brooke. One, dated at Ponce, says:

"Relief sailed from Ponce yesterday with 246 patients."

The other, from San Juan, says:

"Manitoba sailed from Ponce this morning with Third Wisconsin, 36 officers and 764 men, 60 discharged soldiers, and 30 passengers."

Rank Discourtesy.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Now that Chicago has finished the celebration it will be very discourteous on the part of Spain to refuse to accept the peace terms laid down by the American Commissioners.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant
OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians.
Write for circular and prices.
W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

HONORS FOR CAPT. D. WILSON.

Presented with a Cup by National Guard Comrades, and Promoted.

Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., yesterday completed the thirtieth year of his service in the organization, and was presented with a silver loving cup by the members of the battery. For nine years Capt. Wilson has been in command of the Second Battery, in which he enlisted Oct. 23, 1868.

The presentation took place at his residence, 671 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, where about 150 friends gathered in the afternoon and were received by Mrs. Wilson and her daughter. Second Lieut. Jacobus presented the cup in behalf of the battery. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith then presented the Captain with a commission brevetting him Major of the National Guard of the State of New York for long and meritorious service. This was a complete surprise to all present, and a general handshaking followed.

The loving cup, which is of polished silver about two feet high, with three buckhorn handles, bore the emblem of the National Guard and the inscription: "Presented to Capt. David Wilson by the members of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., on the thirtieth anniversary of his enlistment in the organization, as a token of their love and respect. New York, Oct. 23, 1898."

A PASTOR ON POLYGAMY.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell Says Mormonism Is Growing Alarmingly.

The Rev. William R. Campbell, a Presbyterian clergyman and editor in Salt Lake City, preached yesterday morning at the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on "The Methods of Mormon Deception." He said that the American people did not understand the importance of the Mormon question. The Mormons, he said, had agents in every part of the Union, trying by subtle means to lead Christians astray. These agents seldom made their real business known at first. They found out discontented Christians and gradually led them to believe that the Mormon Church was the only one which followed the New Testament.

"Talk about their giving up Mormonism!" he said. "They will never give it up. If anybody tells you polygamy is not practiced in Utah, don't you believe a word of it. There is systematic perjury. The Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, and Jurors are all Mormons. The new head of the Mormon Church is a polygamist."

He declared that the Mormon Church was increasing at the rate of 65,000 a year, and would in twenty-five years hold the balance of power in America.

The Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Association Hall, 502 Fulton Street. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler delivered the address. The report of General Secretary Edwin F. See, which was illustrated by stereopticon views, showed the receipts for the past year to have been $65,475.84, and the expenditures $67,525.13.

McGill Graduates to Dine.

The third annual dinner of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University will be held to-morrow evening at the Hotel Majestic. The chair will be taken by the President of the society, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Body, Dr. George Shrady, and the Rev. Bradin Hamilton, Percy Bennett, Consul for Great Britain, and others will speak.

Norwich Man Found Dead.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The body of John Randall, who disappeared from his home early last week, was found to-day in a deserted house on the outskirts of this village, with a pistol-shot wound in the head.

Power That We Waste.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"It is strange how much dynamic force we throw into all our movements," remarked a physician of this city. "We think we are moving gently and deliberately, but we are really wasting enough power to run an engine. Sit down on a chair that is an inch lower than you expected and you come near going through the seat. It's the same when one encounters any unanticipated obstacle. The other day one of my patients attempted to light a cigar and in carrying the match to the weed he struck his knuckles against a door jam and broke his index finger. Not long ago I was called to attend a lady who had miscalculated the height of the bottom step in descending a flight of stairs. She thought it was similar to the others, but it was only half as high, and the result was that she landed on the pavement with a jar that sprained her knee. She was laid up for a couple of weeks. On one occasion I was myself knocked almost senseless by bumping my head against a rafter in the basement of this building. I could have sworn that I was moving along very cautiously, because it was quite dark, but I nearly fractured my skull, and still have the sore as a souvenir. The moral is to go slow."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...6:20	Sun sets...5:08	Moon sets..12:58		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....2:51	Gov. Isl'd...3:25	H. Gate....5:07		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....3:14	Gov. Isl'd...3:42	H. Gate....5:31		

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Asti, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Camaterse, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
U. S. Transport, ——	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 A. M.	
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp	.....	3:30 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or an arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail close at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 24.

Antilla, Nassau, Oct. 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, Oct. 15.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 13.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 19.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 20.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 18.
Biela, St. Lucia, Oct. 17.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 22.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 22.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Pennland, Southampton, Oct. 15.
Port Melbourne, London, Oct. 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 14.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Polaria, Hamburg, Oct. 13.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 18.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Britannic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Oct. 21.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Oct. 15.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 22.
Polaria, Havre, Oct. 15.

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 23.

SS Khalif, (Br.,) Robson, Cheribon, &c., Aug. 18, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 22d.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Belgenland, (Belg.,) Thompson, Southampton Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:38 P. M.

SS Andria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Calbarien 5 dis., with tobacco to Espinosa, Jones, Dashiell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. South of Fire Island at 9:45 P. M.

SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad, &c., Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Hamburg Oct. 8, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Seminole Bearse, Jacksonville Oct. 20 and Charleston 21st, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Sanchez Oct. 18, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

SS Wineland, (Dan.,) Petersen, Stettin, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse. to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Sagols, Marseilles, &c., Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Hodgson, Progreso Oct. 15, with hemp to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 22d.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Griffin, Leith Oct. 16 and Dundee 18th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS San Marcos, Itzen, Galveston Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers

The Wanamaker Store

A Question Of Ideas

NO one man invented the modern retail store or conceived the controlling idea of it. It is an evolution. But it gives commerce a field of grandeur hitherto unknown. Its mission has interests far beyond the mere gains of proprietors.

But Grand Retailing is much misunderstood. People say it is destructive—ruins small dealers. The statement is untrue, for it is constructive—absorbs small dealers, who are better off in keeping store for others than they could possibly be as small employers.

The net profits of great stores are a mere commission upon sales. Aggregation is economy, savings are a profit. Thus prices come down, distribution is increased and more mechanics, transportation hands, railway trains, horses and wagons, managers, salespeople, and bookkeepers are employed. Increased employment is socially constructive.

The business of the Wanamaker Store grows rapidly—it runs on ideas.

Princess May Gloves
A Trade Triumph

We have finer gloves, but for women's gloves at *One Dollar* a pair the Princess May is the queen. Soon as the reign of Princess May became assured, a score of claimants for her throne appeared. The royalty of Princess May gloves is found in the uniform excellence of the kidskin—grain smooth and regular, firm, yet elastic, fit and finish perfect. From Grenoble, French—an ancestry of character behind their maker. Debased quality would be disloyalty—treason.

The claimants! German kidskin, Belgian kidskin, Bohemian lambskin. Do you know them at sight? Fair to look upon. Some too soft, some too solid, all too poor to wear. Service tests, and your eyes may not detect deficiency.

Why does our glove business double? One reason, you may buy Princess May gloves at a dollar a pair with your eyes shut and know you are getting the best ever sold at the price.

Tenth street.

10,000 Yds. Stylish Dress Goods At About Half Price

THIS is an offer that you should read through and read carefully. It establishes a record low price for one of the most enduringly popular fabrics in the market.

The goods are Drap d'etes, which is a generic title that includes much of merit and often much of unworthiness. These are the high qualities,—heavy and firm,—made from a fine-spun wool, with a finish like the bloom of a grape. Its satiny lustre is permanent, and the fabric is of the best class of serviceable and handsome fabrics.

Made in France. It is not one of the imitations of itself.

Goods are forty-three inches wide, and we have them in twenty-six colors.

Two shades of Gray.
Three shades of Light Blue.
Three shades of Dark Blue.
One shade of Castor.
Three shades of Dark Brown.
Two shades of Dahlia.
Three shades of Dark Red.
One shade of Reseda.
Four shades of Green.
Two shades of Light Red.
And in Black.

We do not think that you have ever paid less than a dollar a yard for this quality of Drap d'ete. Take these at

Fifty-five Cents a Yard.

Colors are in Rotunda; Black on the Fourth Ave.-Tenth St. corner.

Men's To-Order Suits, $25

A Loss and a Saving

We acknowledge that the motive behind this offer is to get new friends for our made-to-measure clothing. It is a bid for popularity, and it is a strong bid. Circumstances have entailed upon certain cloth deals a loss. We share that loss, to make it less, and now advertise it, to make it greater. The whole redounds to your advantage.

We show you twenty-five patterns in fancy cheviots and neat worsteds for which *our own* prices when made into suits to your measure, were $28, $30 and $35. The goods are more than excellent,—they are distinctive and handsome. We will make you a single-breasted sack suit from your choice of these materials for

Twenty-five Dollars.

The entire purpose of the offer being to attract the public at large to a knowledge of the kind of tailoring work we do, it goes without saying that the tailoring on these suits will be the very best that we can produce.

Table Linens of Known Quality

In certain lines of all-flax goods we place the largest orders that the makers book for retail distribution. This leadership in linens has been attained through the efforts of experts who have given years of study to the question, and the uniform fine quality of our stocks has become well known to our public. A searcher for the world's best spends alternate quarter years among the looms of the old world, and here are some of his latest findings:

TABLE LINEN

50c. yd.—Snow-white damask from one of Ireland's leading makers; 67 in. wide.

75c. yd.—Fine heavy bleached Irish damask; pretty patterns; 67 in. wide.

$1 yd.—Excellent quality full bleached double damask; 70 in. wide.

$1.50 yd.—Handsome bleached Flemish double damask; several rich patterns; two yards wide.

NAPKINS

$1.50 doz.—Snow white 21-in. Napkins from Ireland.

$2 doz.—Large bleached Damask Napkins; variety of good patterns; 21 in. square.

$2.75 doz.—Handsome bleached Scotch dinner Napkins; 24 in. square.

$3.50 doz.—Fine double damask Napkins; soft mellow finish; 24 in. square.

Fourth avenue.

Dress Garnitures

Bought about 500 handsome beaded and spangled lace blouse fronts at a figure that means a rare bargain for you. Good assortment in solid black and black and steel-mixed. Pick out the one you want at 90c., which sum is less than half its value.

Broadway.

White Goods Reminders

A profusion of fine, fresh, airy stuffs of snowy whiteness, so greatly in demand for wedding trousseaus. Ask for any good sort at our counters. Assortment and prices will be found perfectly satisfactory.

36-in. Victoria Lawns, 10c. to 50c. yd.
32-in. India Linens, 12½c. to 50c. yd.
32-in. Persian Lawns, 25c. to 50c. yd.
32-in. Swiss Mulls, 12½c. to 50c. yd.
68-in. French Organdies, 25c. to $1 yd.
45-in. Silk Mulls, 35c. to $1 yd.
45-in. Silk Liberty Mull, 80c. yd.

Broadway.

A Sale of Feather Boas

It's another half-price sale, and our only regret is that we have but 200 boas to offer. It will be your regret, too, if you're not prompt. We bought these very cheaply, and so you may choose a $6 boa for $3, or one that should be $20 for only $10. Some also at between-prices, but always half. They are mostly of fine ostrich feathers, in black and colors, though there are a few marabous, too.

Main aisle, Broadway.

High-Class Shoes for Women

Worthy footwear at extremely low prices, in plenty here, and these we mention to-day, although of superior quality,—the fine, sightly, durable kinds,—are far from expensive.

At $5—Of fine black kidskin; straight kid tips; slightly tapering heels; moderately stout but flexible soles; mannish and stylish.

At $3—Of excellent kidskin; rounded toe with patent leather tip; welted and stitched soles; attractive in appearance and in price.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Pretty Cashmere Wrappers

Not only attractive so far as concerns materials, but they're warm and comfortable and nicely-fitting garments. There are many styles in the gathering. The telling of only a few follows:

At $3.50—In solid colors of red, navy blue or black; full front, with three bands of satin ribbon running bias; fitted back with Watteau plait; collar, belt and sleeves also ribbon trimmed.

At $5—In solid colors of red, blue or black; full front, with six wide plaits across bust; fitted back, with plaits from neck to waist; plaited collar; sleeves and belt finished with silk stitching.

At $10—A very handsome wrapper; in solid colored cashmere; full front; fitted back, with yoke and plaits; wide revers in front trimmed with ribbon and insertion; double jabot of lace in front; sleeves and collar elaborately trimmed; ribbon around waist.

Other styles at between prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Fine Silk Umbrellas

This about some particularly handsome umbrellas of pure silk and with elegantly silver mounted and Dresden handles. They're not expensive,—not nearly so high as you'd expect for such qualities. Brief notes of three sorts:

At $2.50—All silk; some in black, navy blue and green; handles of pearl, ivory and Dresden; also natural wood, silver trimmed.

At $3—Of pure black silk; fine Dresden handles; close-rolling, and case to match.

At $3.75—A splendid quality of silk, in black, navy blue and green; some mounted with deep sterling silver caps; handsome long Dresden cylinders and silver-trimmed ivory hooks.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Five hundred dozen fine linen elaborately embroidered handkerchiefs are ready this morning at prices that will doubtless create a lively selling in this always busy handkerchief store. Four lots—15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. See them, and no further argument will be needed.

Broadway.

Hair Mattresses To Order

50,000 pounds of first quality South American curled hair awaiting orders for the making-up of our superior mattresses. We doubt that it will be kept waiting long. We're making to order now a full 40-pound mattress, in one or two parts as desired, covered with standard blue-and-white ticking, for $15, and that sum rarely buys such excellence in a mattress.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE CONDITIONS IN CUBA

City Officials at Havana Demand Payment of Salaries Overdue Them from Their Government.

TROUBLE MAY YET ARISE

Rainstorms Throughout the Island Have Done Great Damage—Cooler Weather Diminishes Yellow Fever Cases in Hospitals.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Another demonstration of the displeasure of the city officials at the non-payment of arrears of salary took place yesterday, when about 200 entered the City Hall, a clamorous mob, and demanded payment.

The regular guard being unable to disperse the crowd, and fearing to take drastic measures, the Civil Governor, Senor Fernando de Castro, was advised of the situation. He appeared on the scene, addressed the crowd, and ordered immediate dispersal under threat of a loss of present positions in the municipal service. His energetic stand had the desired effect, but unless back salaries are paid there will be more serious trouble.

The rainstorm of yesterday morning and the early afternoon subsided toward evening, and to-day the weather is cool and crisp. The northerly winds bring great relief, and it is felt that the end of the fever season in Havana has been reached. Reports from various quarters tell of heavy rainstorms for the last ten or twelve days all over the island. Bridges have been washed away, cattle have been drowned, and there has been great damage to crops, to say nothing of the loss from retarded traffic on the railway lines.

The Spanish authorities estimate that the total cost of the evacuation will be about $16,000,000. Twenty-four vessels will be employed to embark troops, of which six are hospital ships. The French mail steamers Cheribon and Notre Dame du Salut, which have just arrived, have been chartered by the Spanish Transatlantic Company as transports. A dispatch from Baez, Province of Santa Clara, says the Spaniards evacuated that place on Oct. 17.

The Board of Harbor Works, of which the Civil Governor of Havana is President, has presented a petition to Captain General Blanco calling for payment of the $75,000 due, under contract, for placing the Havana floating dock at its present site.

Col. Hecker and his staff will go on Tuesday to the Province of Pinar del Rio to select camp sites. This afternoon Gen. Wade and Lieut. Col. Clous visited Col. Lee and Col. Liverman to talk over the proposed sites for camps and questions of transportation and sanitation.

A committee of the leading citizens of Matanzas visited the United States Evacuation Commissioners this afternoon to complain as to the distribution of relief supplies there, which, according to their representations, do not reach those who need them. Gen. Wade promised a thorough investigation.

During the last week or ten days there has been a great improvement in the health of the Spanish soldiers. It is pointed out that the hospital entries for that period were 60 per cent. less than they were at one time.

The Spanish Evacuation Commission has notified Mr. J. B. Hamel, the successful bidder at the recent sale at the artillery depot, that if he does not remove the articles purchased these will be delivered to the next highest bidder, and his deposit of $4,000 will be forfeited.

Charles Smith, (colored,) who volunteered to nurse the late Major Beebe during his illness, and who contracted the yellow fever and has been in the Quinta del Rey Hospital, is much better to-day.

An anti-Catholic meeting was held here this afternoon under the chairmanship of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton. The attendance was small, not more than 500 all told, with many children, and only twenty-five or thirty who understand English.

THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—The steamer Reina de los Angeles returned here to-day, after carrying the Garcia and Cespedes factions to Santa Cruz del Sur to attend the Cuban Assembly. Her Captain reports that during the voyage neither faction spoke to the other. On arriving at the destination they were received by a colored band and escorted on horseback to the residence of Señor Bartolome Maso, President of the so-called Provisional Cuban Government, which was gayly decorated with Cuban flags. Here there was much embracing, Gen. Calixto Garcia being apparently the popular hero.

Only about half the delegates to the Assembly, convened for the selection of officials of the permanent Cuban Government, had arrived. When the Reina de los Angeles left it was expected that the opening of the Assembly, fixed for Oct. 20, would be delayed a few days, in order to give the remaining delegates an opportunity to arrive.

Connecticut's Great Grievance.

Hartford Correspondence Springfield Republican.

To a man up a tree it looks as if the insult to Connecticut offered by the Government in naming a monitor for the State when people here felt nothing less than a battleship would answer the purpose had been slightly overestimated. The real sufferers in the case are the Senators and Representatives, who have been made to feel that they cannot retain the love of their fellow-citizens unless they do something. There is a fair reason for wishing that the name Connecticut shall go to some battleship. The State is small, but it was one of the original thirteen, and it has helped make a good deal of history. Remonstrance against having the way to realizing this desire blocked by having the name tacked on a monitor is natural and reasonable, but some of the remonstrants have been as savage and gloomy as if the fate of nations hung on the decision.

SPANISH CABINET DIVIDED.

Gen. Correa Threatens to Follow Senor Gamazo in Resigning.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, threatens to resign unless the Government upholds the action of Gen. Chinchilla, Captain General of Madrid, who last week imprisoned Señor Figuerea, editor of El Nacional, for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor, the imprisonment being resented in certain quarters as an infringement of Figuerea's alleged immunity from arrest as a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Señor Gamazo last Friday tendered his resignation as Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works as a protest against the arrest of Señor Figuerea. His resignation, taken with the threat of Gen. Correa, indicates a radical division of sentiment in the Sagasta Ministry on the subject. The Madrid newspapers, according to a cable dispatch of Friday, have addressed a complaint to the Supreme Court of Madrid against Gen. Chinchilla's action. The Captain General, on the appearance of the uncensored article, ordered the suppression of El Nacional, but the suspension order was eventually annulled.

"Spread-Eagling" at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 23.—Gen. Graham has ordered an investigation into the "spread-eagling" of three West Virginia privates. The depositions of Lieut. Col. Moore, who ordered the men punished for refusing to work, and other officers of the regiment have been taken by Major Brown, Inspector General of the Second Division. Charges have been preferred against the privates, and they will be tried by general court-martial.

Death of a New York Soldier.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 23.—John Carlson, private, Company K, Two Hundred and Third New York, died at the General Hospital to-day of typhoid fever. He was a Swede, twenty-three years of age. He was sent here from Camp Meade.

The Wanamaker Store

The Whole World of Books In 20 Volumes

YOU would understand the remarkable "sweep" and completeness of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE if you knew something of the immense labor that has been expended upon its preparation. Indeed, the time in actual compilation and editing, although very great, represents but a small part of the brain toil embodied in this greatest of libraries. Fifty years ago, when one of its editors was depriving himself of the very necessities of life in order to buy dog-eared volumes to be read by the uncertain light of an open fire-place, the work of preparation was begun. The familiarity with the world's great literature thus hardly earned becomes yours at a minimum of effort, because the Library gives you the net results of years of ceaseless sifting.

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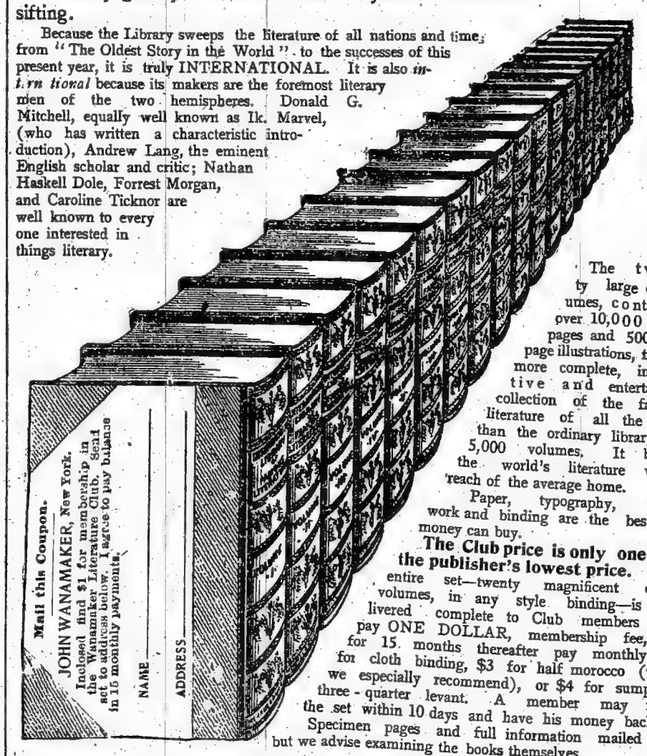

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NAVY'S HUNT FOR CERVERA

Admiral Sampson Gives Details of the Operations of the Vessels Under His Command.

WORK OF COMMODORE SCHLEY

How the Spanish Ships Were Blockaded at Santiago—Correspondence with Gen. Shafter Relative to Entering the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Navy Department has made public that portion of Admiral Sampson's report covering the conduct of the fleet under his command in its operations in the West Indies for about two months prior to the destruction of Admiral Cervera's ships, on July 3. It is made up largely of official dispatches and the movements of the fleet, with explanations and comments by the Admiral. The report is dated Aug. 3, on the flagship New York, and begins with a statement of the determination reached by the Navy Department to send a squadron to the Windward Passage for the purpose of observation, because of information received of the sailing April 29 of Admiral Cervera's squadron from the Cape Verde Islands.

On the voyage eastward from the naval base at Key West, which began May 4, Admiral Sampson reports there was experienced endless trouble and delay because of the inefficiency of the two monitors accompanying the ships, and which had to be taken in tow. Their coal supply was so small that it was at once evident that they must either frequently coal or be towed. The Admiral says:

"Had the sea been rough, or had the enemy appeared at this juncture, the squadron would have been in a much better position for an engagement had the monitors been elsewhere. Subsequently, when engaging the batteries on San Juan, it was evident that their shooting was very bad. Owing to the quick rolling of these vessels, even in a very moderate sea, they were unable to fire with any degree of accuracy."

Among the telegrams received by the Admiral from the department at Washington when off Cape Haytien was the following:

Washington, D. C., May 6.

Do not so risk or cripple your vessels against fortifications as to prevent from soon afterward successfully fighting Spanish fleet composed of Pelayo, Carlos V., Oquendo, Vizcaya, Mar'a Teresa, Cristobal Colon, four deep-sea torpedo boats, if they should appear on this side.

LONG.

On May 8 there was a consultation on board the flagship and the Admiral says that he decided to stand on to the eastward as far as San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the chance of finding the Spanish squadron in that port, where, if they were not successful in destroying it, it could be at least blockaded and held. The squadron arrived off San Juan on the morning of the 12th, and the bombardment of the place ensued. Regarding his action at this place the Admiral says:

"It was clear to my own mind that the squadron would not have any great difficulty in forcing the surrender of the place, but the fact that we should be held several days in completing arrangements for holding it; that part of our force would have to be left to await the arrival of troops to garrison; that the movements of the Spanish squadron, our main objective, were still unknown; that the Flying Squadron was still north, and not in a position to render any aid; that Havana, Cervera's natral objective, was thus open to entry by such a force as his, while we were a thousand miles distant, made our immediate movement toward Havana imperative.

"I thus reluctantly gave up the project against San Juan, and stood westward for Havana."

Several telegrams are here presented, based on reports that Cervera's squadron had returned to Cadiz, and they had in view the Admiral's return to and capture of San Juan, arguing that he had leisure to do so and to occupy the place, in the event of Admiral Cervera's failure to cross the Atlantic.

Shortly after news was received that the Spanish fleet had appeared off Curaçao, West Indies, and the squadron, under orders from the department, proceeded to Key West, to which place the Flying Squadron under Commodore (now Admiral) Schley had already been ordered. Arrangements were then hurriedly made, and the Flying Squadron, augmented by other vessels, under Commodore Schley, was sent off Cienfuegos, where it was believed the enemy would go, in which case an effort was to be made to engage and capture him. Sampson was given the choice either of the command of the blockading squadron off Havana or at Cienfuegos, Schley in either case to remain with his own squadron.

LOCATING CERVERA'S FLEET.

From messages received by the Admiral from the department about May 20, it appears that reports had reached the United States that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago; so the department advised Sampson to immediately send word to Schley to proceed to that place, leaving one small vessel off Cienfuegos.

On May 21 instructions were written by Sampson for Commodore Schley, and sent to him via the Marblehead, regarding the possibility of the Spanish fleet being at Santiago. They are, in part, as follows:

United States Flagship New York, First Rate.
Key West, Fla., May 21, 1898.

Sir: Spanish squadron probably at Santiago de Cuba—four ships and three torpedo boat destroyers. If you are satisfied that they are not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there, blockade him in port. You will probably find it necessary to establish communication with some of the inhabitants—fishermen or others—to learn definitely that the ships are in port, it being impossible to see into it from the outside.

The Admiral said he felt much concerned as to the delivery of these orders, and sent a duplicate by the Hawk, with an additional memorandum. The Admiral suggested that if the information did not reach Commodore Schley before daylight of May 23 to mark the real direction he should take as nearly as possible. He adds: "Follow the Spanish squadron whichever direction it takes."

The Admiral, then off Havana, gives copies of orders of battle, which were to be followed in the event that Cervera left Santiago on the approach of Schley's fleet from Cienfuegos and attempted to cruise around the coast to Havana, in which case the Havana squadron would attempt to intercept him by going east about 200 miles beyond the junction of Santaren and Nicholes Channels. Strict orders were given for screening all light, and to see that none were accidentally shown. The squadron was to cruise generally to the eastward in the day, and westward during the night. In one of his dispatches the Admiral complains that his movements are greatly hampered by the monitors, constituting the principal force under his command.

On May 23, as shown by the report, Commodore Schley expressed the belief that the Spaniards were at Cienfuegos. On the 27th the Admiral sent word to Schley, directing him to proceed with all possible speed to Santiago because of information received that the Spaniards were there. At the same time orders were sent to have the collier Sterling dispatched to Santiago, with an expression of opinion that the Commodore should use it to obstruct the channel at its narrowest part leading into the harbor. The details of the plan were left to the Commodore's judgment, as he (Sampson) had "the utmost confidence in his ability to carry this plan to a successful conclusion, and earnestly wish him good luck."

Sampson apparently felt certain of the presence of the Spanish at Santiago, and urged that the harbor must be blockaded at all hazards. Schley in the meantime had proceeded to Santiago, although, it appears, not the same day Admiral Sampson expected. At one time Commodore Schley contemplated going to Key West with the squadron for coal, but this was abandoned, the repairs to his collier having been temporarily made and the necessity for a trip to Key West being avoided. Santiago was then blockaded.

The Admiral congratulated the Commodore on his success and directed him to maintain a close blockade at all hazards, especially at night. Then follows telegrams from Schley showing that he had recognized the enemy in the port, and from Secretary Long to Schley pointing out that the most absolutely urgent thing was to know positively whether the Spanish division was in the harbor. If they were, an immediate army and navy movement was to be made. In one dispatch the Secretary said it would be discreditable to the navy if the presence of the Spanish fleet were not ascertained immediately. The Commodore's dispatch evidently had not been received at the department when the Secretary's telegrams were sent.

SAMPSON GOES TO SANTIAGO.

Meantime Admiral Sampson had made arrangements to proceed to Santiago with a number of his vessels. He arrived there June 1.

Then follows a historical résumé of the doings of the fleet while off Santiago, of the bombardment of the forts, of the taking of the lower bay at Guantanamo by the Marblehead and the Yankee, copies of memorandums regarding the method of blockades, telegrams bearing on the proposed army movement to Santiago, &c., practically all of which is told in official telegrams. On June 8 the Admiral urged upon the department, as he had previously done, to expedite the arrival of the troops for Santiago, the difficulty of blockading the Spanish ships daily increasing. On June 10 a dispatch was received showing that the army expedition was temporarily stopped because of the reported observation of additional Spanish vessels in American waters.

In a memorandum dated June 15 the Admiral says:

The Commander in Chief desires again to call the attention of commanding officers to the positions occupied by the blockading fleet, especially during the daytime, and it is now directed that all ships keep within a distance of the entrance to Santiago of four miles, and this distance must not be exceeded.

If the vessel is coaling or is otherwise restricted in her movements, she must, nevertheless, keep within this distance.

If at any time the flagship makes signal which is not visible to any vessel, such vessel must at once approach the flagship or repeating vessel to a point where she can read the signal.

Disregard of the directions which have already been given on this head has led to endless confusion. Many times during the day the fleet is so scattered that it would be perfectly possible for the enemy to come out of the harbor and meet with very little opposition.

The Commander in Chief hopes that strict attention will be given this order.

The Admiral reproduces the order of battle incidental to the landing of Shafter's army corps June 22, when ships were sent to shell the beach and cover the landing of the men. In this order the following occurs:

"The attention of commanding officers of all vessels engaged in blockading Santiago de Cuba is earnestly called to the necessity of the utmost vigilance from this time forward, both as to maintaining stations and readiness for action, and as to keeping a close watch upon the harbor mouth. If the Spanish Admiral ever intends to attempt to escape, that attempt will be made soon."

The Admiral here remarks that much trouble was experienced in landing on account of the wandering proclivities of some of the transports which had to be looked up. The progress of disembarkation was rendered somewhat difficult by a heavy sea, the heaviest during the three weeks the fleet had been stationed there, owing to a stiff blow off the coast of Jamaica.

It appears that according to a dispatch to Secretary Long, dated June 26, the channel at Santiago not having been obstructed by the sinking of the Merimac, Admiral Sampson was preparing a torpedo attack to hasten the destruction of the Spanish vessels, although he regretted resorting to this method because of its difficulties and small chance of success. He would not do this, he says, were the present force to be kept there, as it then insured a capture which he believed would terminate the war. The above telegram was sent, the Admiral explains, with reference to the proposed detachment of some of our heavy ships for service abroad (the proposed expedition to the Spanish coast). A dispatch from Secretary Long shows that this expedition was to consist of the Iowa, Oregon, Newark, Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie, and they were to go to the Azores for orders en route to Tangier, Morocco. The colliers were to join the fleet at the Azores.

SAMPSON HEARS FROM SHAFTER.

On June 30 the Admiral received a communication from Major Gen. Shafter announcing that he expected to attack Santiago the following morning and asking that he (Sampson) bombard the forts at Aguadores in support of a regiment of infantry and make such demonstrations as he thought proper at the harbor's mouth so as to keep as many of the enemy there as possible. This request was complied with and on July 1 Gen. Shafter asked that the Admiral keep up his fight on the Santiago water front. On July 2 the following was received from Gen. Shafter:

Terrible fight yesterday, but my line is now strongly intrenched about three-fourths of a mile from town. I urge that you make effort immediately to force the entrance to avoid future losses among my men, which are already very heavy. You can now operate with less loss of life than I can. Please telephone answer.

A reply was telephoned Gen. Shafter from Admiral Sampson through Lieut. Stanton, which said the Admiral had bombarded the forts at the entrance of Santiago, and also Punta Gorda battery inside, silencing their fire, and asked whether he (Shafter) wanted further firing on the Admiral's part. The explanation was made that it was impossible to force an entrance until the channel was cleared of mines—a considerable task after the forts were taken possession of by the troops. To this Gen. Shafter replied:

It is impossible for me to say when I can take batteries at entrance to harbor. If they are as difficult to take as those which we have been pitted against it, it will be some time and cost a great loss of life. I am at a loss to see why the navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the army. My loss yesterday was over 300 men. By all means keep up fire on everything in sight of you until demolished. I expect, however, in time, and with sufficient men, to capture the forts along the bay.

Admiral Sampson then says:

"I wrote Gen. Shafter the following letter, and began making preparations to countermine, and, with the object of arranging an attack upon the batteries at the entrance, a visit was arranged to Gen. Shafter, so that the plans might be thoroughly discussed and combined action take place. I had in view the employment of the marines for an assault, either on the Morro or Socapa battery, while at the same time assaulting the defenses at the entrance with the fleet:

United States Flagship New York,
First Rate, off Santiago de Cuba,
July 2, 1898.

My Dear General: I have your note of this morning—just received at 11:30.

An officer of my staff has already reported to you the firing which we did this morning, but I must say in addition to what he told you, that the forts which we silenced were not the forts which would give you any inconvenience in capturing the city, as they cannot fire except to seaward. They cannot even prevent our entrance into the Harbor of Santiago. Our trouble from the first has been that the channel to the harbor is well strewn with observation mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of our ships if we attempted to enter the harbor, and by the sinking of a ship the object of the attempt to enter the harbor would be defeated by the preventing of further progress on our part.

It was my hope that an attack on your part of these shore batteries, from the rear, would leave us at liberty to drag the channel for torpedoes.

If it is your earnest desire that we should force our entrance, I will at once prepare to undertake it. I think, however, that our position and yours would be made more difficult if, as is possible, we fail in our attempt.

We have in our outfit at Guantanamo forty countermining mines, which I will bring here with as little delay as possible, and if we can succeed in freeing the entrance of mines by their use I will enter the harbor.

This work, which is unfamiliar to us, will require considerable time.

It is not so much the loss of men as it is the loss of ships which has until now deterred me from making a direct attack upon the ships within the port. Very truly,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval force, North Atlantic Station.
Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

"July 3—The sortie of Admiral Cervera's squadron and its destruction has been made the subject of a separate paper, and need not be repeated here.

"This event closes the purely naval campaign, crowning with complete success the anxious work of almost exactly two months."

It is apparent, from the following dispatch from Acting Secretary Allen to the commanding officer of the fleet, which appears in the report, that the department felt some apprehensions regarding the movements and designs of the Austrian gunboat Maria Teresa, which appeared in the West Indies during the war.

Washington, June 13.

Austrian gunboat Maria Teresa in the West Indies is thought to regulate to visit various blockade to see if effective. Upon the arrival of our troops send without delay as many as you consider necessary of the convoy to Commodore No. 10, off Cienfuegos, Cuba, and as there is some similarity between Austrian and Spanish flags, caution your ships against possible mistakes.

The apprehension by the department at one time of the possibility of the escape of the Spaniards from Santiago, via Manzanillo, Cuba, is shown in the following dispatch to Sampson:

Washington.

When the Spanish give up hope at Santiago they may attempt to escape via Manzanillo, Cuba. As understood here, they receive supplies now via Manzanillo, Cuba.

LONG.

"For Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Diseases, etc., I always prescribe Londonderry Lithia Water with the very best results."

C. H. CHAPMAN, A.M., M.D., New Haven.

"Londonderry" is sold everywhere, and is prescribed by leading physicians all over the land.

HUSBANDS SHOOT WIVES

Colored Porter and Railroad Engineer Then End Their Own Lives.

JEALOUSY AND INTEMPERANCE

The Tragedies Took Place in Jersey City Within a Short Time of Each Other — Engineer's Wife Still Alive.

The usual quiet of Sunday in Jersey City was disturbed by two early morning tragedies, in each of which a man shot his wife and killed himself. One man was prompted by jealousy, the other had been drinking, and is believed to have been on the verge of delirium.

Henry Jones, forty-eight years old, colored, a Pullman palace car porter on the Pennsylvania Railroad, lived at 143½ Van Horn Street, on the second floor, with his wife, Esther, forty-three years old, and their son Clarence, twenty-three years old. The son was a witness of a part of the tragedy. His statement is that his father, who had been on a run to Chicago, returned home at 5 P. M. on Saturday.

Mrs. Jones was away from home. Jones asked where she was and the son said she had gone out but would return in a short time. Jones waited until 6 o'clock. Then he went out. Clarence went out shortly after and boarded a trolley car to go to Newark. He saw his father standing at Grand Street and Communipaw Avenue as he passed and waved his hand to him.

When he returned at midnight his parents were at home. His father was in bed. His mother told him that they had quarreled. She made a bed on the floor of the front room. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Clarence was aroused by the sound of a pistol shot in the kitchen. He ran out and saw his mother lying on the floor. His father stood over her with a revolver in his hand. His father fired at him. The bullet went over his head. Then Jones fired another shot at his wife and the son ran down stairs for help. When he returned with a neighbor he found that his father had killed himself. Mrs. Jones, who had been shot twice in the head, was also dead. The son says he knows of no reason for the murder and suicide except that his father was jealous.

The second tragedy occurred three hours later, at 377 Montgomery Street. Garrett French lived on the third floor with Johanna, his wife, and four children. He was thirty-five years old; his wife was thirty-seven. The children are Willie, eleven years old; Garrett, nine; Birdie, seven, and Oliver, five. Willie and Garrett witnessed the shooting.

Willie said that his father, who was an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had been suspended on Oct. 15 for being drunk. "After that," said the boy, "he drank very hard. He had a revolver that he bought a long time ago, but had pawned it. He went to the pawnshop Saturday night and redeemed the pistol. My little sister Birdie was with him. He told her not to tell mamma. He came home at 7 o'clock and mamma asked him what kept him so late. He told her it was none of her business. Then he took me into another room and told me he was going to kill mamma. He also said that if he died I should go and live with my Uncle Jim, and I was to take his watch and remember him forever.

"He said I must not tell mamma what he said, but I did. She was frightened and said her life was not safe. When papa went to bed he put the revolver under his pillow. Mamma did not go to bed, but slept in a chair. Yesterday morning mamma lifted the mattress from the bed and I saw the pistol wrapped in a handkerchief. I took it and gave it to mamma. She and papa had been quarreling in the morning and he wanted the pistol. She would not give it to him, but ran down stairs. In about two minutes I heard shots and I ran out into the hall and looked down stairs. Mamma was lying on the floor with her head resting on the bottom step. Papa stood near her. Then he fired a shot at his own head and another at his breast, and then he fell beside mamma."

Garrett, the other boy, had been out to the street. He was coming up stairs. When he first saw his parents they were at the foot of the stairs, struggling for the pistol. His father got possession of the weapon and fired three shots at Mrs. French. All took effect in her head. Then French turned the revolver on himself and fired one bullet into his head and the other into his left breast. Then he fell. The boy ran back to the street and called Policeman Connolly, who was on the corner. French and his wife were still alive when he reached the house.

The injured man and woman were taken to the City Hospital. French died an hour later. Mrs. French was still alive last night, but cannot recover. The children were sent to the home of their grandmother, Mrs. Sarah French, 658 Ocean Avenue.

Railroad men say that French was very jealous of his wife, but, so far as they know, without reason. He was employed as engineer on a drill engine used to draw cars from the trainshed to the yard at the round house. Frequently he would leave his engine during the night when he was not busy, and go home to watch his wife. He also at one time employed a private detective to watch her. Three weeks ago Mrs. French caused the arrest of her husband for assaulting her, but the charge was dismissed on his promise to keep sober and treat his wife properly.

Louis XIV.

From The Cornhill.

In the qualities of an imperious will, a masterful intellect, and an ambition which vexed the peace and threatened the freedom of the world, Louis XIV. comes nearer Napoleon than not merely any other character in French history, but any other character in modern European history. "To concentrate Europe in France, France in Paris, and Paris in himself," was the ideal of Louis XIV., exactly as it was of Napoleon. The two best remembered epigrams of Louis—"L'état c'est moi," and "There are no longer any Pyrenees," perfectly express the temper of his intellect and the daring of his schemes. And he came almost as near achieving success as Napoleon did. The great Bourbon had forty years of nearly unbroken triumph. He had at least one faculty of genius, that of choosing fit instruments. Louvois organized his finances, Vauban built his fortifications, Turenne and Villars and Berwick led his armies.

Louis's ambition was not less perilous to the world because through it ran a leaven of religious intolerance. His revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove 400,000 of the best citizens of France into exile, while another 100,000 perished of hardship, or of imprisonment, or on the scaffold. When his grandson ascended the throne of Spain and the Indies, it seemed as if the French King's dream of a world monarchy was about to be realized. The "Spain" of that date, it must be remembered, included the Netherlands, Sicily, Naples, Milan, half Italy, in a word, and more than half America. Here, then, was the menace of an empire which in scale exceeded that of Caesar, and in temper was inspired by the policy which drove the Huguenots into exile, and would have kept the Stuarts, as French pensioners, on the throne of England.

Novel Method for Reform.

St. Louis Dispatch to Chicago Record.

The scheme for purifying the city socially, as suggested by David J. Smyth, may not be adopted, but it is a unique one and entirely different from those of other social reformers. Smyth resides in the Fourth Ward and is locally famous as a reformer of the virulent type. He proposes that Jan. 1 of every year, beginning with the approaching New Year's Day, the worst man in each ward be hanged. In order that there may be no mistakes made, he proposes that the citizens of each ward decide by vote just who their worst citizen is. The man receiving the highest number of votes shall then be hanged at noon Jan. 1 by a hangman appointed by the Mayor.

Campaigning in Missouri.

From The Kansas City Star.

A facetious candidate for Recorder in Atchison County has this on his cards: "I am not a Pharisee nor a Sadducee, but a plain, straight, up-and-down Scribe. You have heard of the Recording Angel. My desire is to become one—a recorder of your deeds. Keep this in mind and vote for yours truly."

GOODE'S NEWS AGENCY,

108 WEST 32ND STREET,

New York, October 19th 1898

Publisher,

New York Times, City.

Dear Sir:

The success of the bold step of The New York Times in reducing its price to one cent per copy has been amply demonstrated as far as the Goode News Co. is concerned. Our order is now three times what is was before the reduction.

This is an unprecedented record and we desire to congratulate you upon it. The results attending the reduction of the price of the New York Times have exceeded our most hopeful expectations.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Goode

Every News Company in New York now handles at least three times its former order of The New York Times, and the orders of many are five times their former volume.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS.

Many Events for Men and Women Golfers to be Decided This Week —College Games at Ardsley.

The present will be an active week on the golf links, and there will be plenty of interesting contests for both men and women. The college golfers will form one of the chief attractions in their four-day championship tournament at Ardsley, which begins Wednesday morning, and in which, as already announced, some of the leading golfers from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia will participate.

Golfers who are not college students will be seen in considerable numbers at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, during the last three days of the week, when the first open tournament ever given by this club will be held. The club has been perfecting its 18-hole course, and some good play is expected.

The qualifying round on Thursday morning will be 18 holes, with a prize for the lowest scores. The best sixteen players will be eligible to compete for the chief trophy, the Richmond County Country Club Cup, presented by George Cromwell. The next eight players will qualify for the Consolation Cup given by J. H. Alexandre. On Saturday, in addition to the final round for the chief cup, there will be a team match, six players to represent each club, the prize being a silver cup, and a gold medal for the lowest score. Entries close to-morrow with Albert E. Paterson, Secretary of the Golf Committee, at the clubhouse, Dongan Hills, S. I.

This will also be club week at the Morris County Club, Morristown, N. J. The event for to-day is the semi-final round in the women's match for the silver cup given by Joseph Bushnell. To-morrow the women will have an eighteen-hole handicap contest for a cup given by Mrs. Richardson. The third women's competition over the championship course for the prize given by a member of the Greens Committee will be played on Wednesday, and on Thursday there will be a foursome match for a cup given by Mrs. Young.

On Friday all the expert women players will be out to try for the club championship, one of the notable events of the year in the club. All will play from scratch. Miss Helen Shelton is the present champion, but she will have to defeat many other expert golfers if she is to retain her honors for another year, including Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Mrs. S. H. Plum, second, Miss Marie G. Bryce, Miss Alice Day, Mrs. Henry T. Phipps, Miss Kip, Mrs. A. O. Dean, and Miss Alice Strong.

The ladies, after possessing the links for five days, will rest from their labors on Saturday and give the men a chance. The latter will hold their semi-annual championship on that day, at 36 holes, medal play. Henry P. Taler is the present champion, and he and James A. Tyng will be rivals for the honor.

The Agawam Hunt Club of Providence, R. I., will hold its open tournament for three days this week, beginning Thursday.

The members of the Englewood Golf Club who are playing for the club championship will play the semi-final round next Saturday, and on the same day the Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn., will hold Class A and Class B handicaps for prizes given by the Captain of the club.

The Westchester Country Club will decide the members' golf championships this week. On Friday the ladies will play their match, 18 holes, and on Saturday the men will hold their contest, 36 holes. Gold medals will be presented to the respective winners.

An early announcement of an open Thanksgiving Day tournament is made by the Knollwood Country Club, which offers a 36-hole medal play handicap for all members of the United States Golf Association, the first prize being a silver cup given by Mrs. Jules Reynal.

The silver cup given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Cammann for competition by the ladies of the Fairfield County Golf Club at Greenwich, Conn., has just been won by Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, who beat Miss Hoyt in the final round by 6 up and 5 to play. Eight women first qualified at medal play, and the result of the match play rounds was:

First Round—Miss Hoyt beat Mrs. Hilliard 7 up and 6 to play; Mrs. Monteith beat Miss Mason 1 up; Miss Adams beat Miss Baker 1 up, 19 holes; Mrs. Freeman beat Miss Sheldon 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Miss Hoyt beat Miss Adams 1 up, 19 holes; Mrs. Freeman beat Mrs. Monteith 5 up, with 3 to go.

Final Round—Mrs. Freeman beat Miss Hoyt 6 up and 5 to play.

Morris Heights Field Club's Run.

The Morris Heights Field Club will hold its first open cross-country run of the season on Sunday, Nov. 6. The start will be from the Jerome Hotel, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue, and a distance of six miles will be covered. Gold, silver, and bronze die medals will be given to the first, second, and third men to finish, and a gold medal to the first novice in who does not finish in first position. A prize will also be given for the fastest time over the course. Already about sixty entries have been received, and an interesting run is expected. Entries close Oct. 31 with Secretary W. A. De Pedesta, 474 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

A Kansas Tragedy.

From The Kansas City Star.

A Troy woman took a notion to refuse to talk about three weeks ago. She's in the asylum now.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

The Fall Meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club Will Open To-day.

LONG DISTANCE RACES WANTED

Ben Holladay and Hamburg Have Both Shown that the Blood of Their Sire, Hanover, Is Good at a Distance.

The racing season of 1898 on the Metropolitan circuit is almost over now, for only fourteen days' racing at Aqueduct remain, and during that short time the majority of the horses that race will be those owned by men who have not had much opportunity to win money for Winter oats on the big tracks. When the Morris Park Handicap had been won in such gallant style on Saturday by Ben Holladay, the patrons of the metropolitan turf saw probably the last high-class race of the season, for while the Queens County Jockey Club is generous in the opportunities it affords horsemen, yet there are no fixed events on the programme except the handicaps, and these will not call out the best of the horses in training.

Racing at Aqueduct, however, is popular, for every portion of a race may be seen from the grand stand, and the events are usually well contested by large fields. This latter condition appeals to the sport-loving public, for it is disappointing to find when one gets to the track that a field, originally containing ten or twelve entries, had been reduced at post-time to three or four.

The management of the Queens County Jockey Club is not close in its expenditure of money where the comfort of its patrons is concerned, and many improvements have been made at the track. Whatever money comes into the coffers of the association at this meeting may be termed "velvet," for the early meetings were successful, and enough money was taken in to pay expenses for the year. The association is generous to the horsemen, too, in the matter of purses, and the horsemen wish President Reilly and his associates every success.

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The programme for to-day at Aqueduct is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Zanone	113	Midlight II.	103
The Manxman	112	Buffoon	103
South Africa	109	Charlie Rose	102
Tabouret	106	Tyrian	99
Hanwell	106	Saratoga	98
Barneystone	105	Prince Auckland	94

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Glonoine	112	Merlin	102
Gala Day	109	Gun Metal	101
Oxnard	104	Ruby Lips	94

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

High Water	112	Ypsilanti	109
J. B. Doerr, Jr.	112	Kilarma	109
Alouet	112	Subject	109
Sol	112	Sparrow Wing	109
Tennith	112	St. Christopher	109
Dr. Vaughan	112	Tyran	109

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Loggett	111	Gala Day	104
Estaca	107	Blueaway	103
Free Lance	106	Sensational	102
Charentus	105	Squan	101
Nosey	105	Bona Dea	96
Marsian	104	Vanetta	96

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Federal	102	Tyrshena	97
Topher	102	Belgrave	91
Lamilz	9	Water Girl	89
Effervescent	97	Clap Trap	89
Morning	93	Grievance	89

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and forty yards.

Premier	111	Hanlon	99
Gov. Rudd	108	James Monroe	99
Marshall	105	Red Spider	99
Master James	102	Dalgretti	99
Charagrace	100	Bastion	99
Surrogate	99	Lady Disdain	94

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If in the future the horsemen who call themselves "poor owners" and who seek annually for an extension of dates, ask the Westchester Racing Association for extra dates they may meet with a refusal that would rival an iceberg for frostiness. The horsemen pleaded last year for extra days, and they did the same this season. Their wishes were complied with each time, but the return the association got was just what was predicted in this column when the request was made known. Instead of giving the association their help by being liberal in making entries, the horsemen left the Secretary to send out light programmes, which were carved out of all recognition later by wholesale scratching. The horsemen who were loudest in their appeals for extra days were the same men who day after day marred the programme by scratching their horses, unless when after the lists were published their horses seemed to have the purses practically at their mercy.

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The season just ended at Morris Park was probably the most successful in the history of the Westchester Racing Association, for every race day brought out a large attendance. The sport was of a very high class, and scarcely a day passed without some race that thrilled the spectators with enthusiasm for the magnificent sport. One of the lessons of the season was brought out more forcibly at the Morris Park meeting than at any meeting of the season, and that was the necessity of more races at a distance of upward of a mile and a quarter. Short-distance races are all right, and they please the public, and at the same time give the gambling element on the turf a chance for "quick action," but they fail to arouse that interest in the breasts of the public that such races as the Realization, the Morris Park Special, the Municipal Handicap, the Morris Park Handicap, the Brighton Cup, the Coney Island Cup, and such races do. There was not one day during the season when a long-distance race was on for decision that there was not an easily perceptible increase in the attendance, and no matter how hollow was the victory of the winner of the event, the spectators never failed to show their appreciation in loud applause. The finishes in most of the long-distance races were tame, for there are really not many horses in training at present that have been taught to go over a distance of ground, but even that fact did not dampen the enthusiasm of the spectators. Hamburg showed his ability to go a route, and so did several others, but Ben Holladay, beyond all others, proved himself a champion at long-distance racing. Whether the track was good or bad, dry, heavy, or sloppy, this great son of Hanover won his races with surprising ease, and it mattered not to him what weight he was carrying, he always traveled as if he had a bag of feathers on his back instead of a lot of weight, in some instances dead weight. The English turf authorities have taken steps toward securing more long-distance races, and it would be a wise move on the part of The Jockey Club to follow the example set. There would be no lack of horses able to go a route if proper inducefind material to breed long-distance racers from, and the blood of Hanover, the sire of both Hamburg and Ben Holladay, would figure in their calculations.

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The season's two-year-olds have been in general an inconsistent lot, and it will be a wise trainer or horseman, indeed, who can tell which of the lot, except, perhaps, three or four, will prove to be fair three-year-olds. Of all that were shown, Jean Bereaud in his earlier form looked to be of the highest class. His races later in the season, however, proved that he had either lost the marvelous burst of speed which brought him so much fame, or that he was out of condition and entirely unfit for racing. Manuel has been a fairly consistent performer, but he seems to like a distance of gound better than a sprint, for he is always coming at the end of a race, while he is slow to move at the start. That he has some sterling qualities is evident, for one of the best judges of two-year-olds in the country, Wyndham Walden, advised the Morrises to buy him, and when that astute trainer counsels the purchase of a two-year-old for $15,000, the colt must be a good one. Martimas looks like a fair colt, but unless he loses the habit of swerving he will be a bad horse in a race. Kentucky Colonel, Mr. Clay, Himtine, Black Venus, Ethelbert, Autumn, and a few others will also be carefully looked after during the Winter, but the crack three-year-old of next season may after all come from outside of the lot.

NEWS OF THE BOAT CLUBS.

Sunday Spins of Harlem River Men—Plans of the First Bohemians for Winter Practice.

The bright, pleasant weather of yesterday attracted a number of oarsmen to the boathouses along the Harlem River, and some of the more enthusiastic ones donned their rowing suits and sweaters and took short spins up the river.

Several members of the First Bohemian Boat Club were on the water both morning and afternoon, and it was announced at the clubhouse that the junior and senior eight-oared crews will begin a course of light gymnastic work at the Bohemian National Hall in November. In this way they intend to keep in training all Winter. The past season was the first since the club began its racing career that it did not have a junior eight on the water. The club has won the Koch cup for junior eights twice, and will have complete possession of the trophy if it wins it a third time.

James Mulhearn, the janitor of the Lone Star Boat Club, who is an expert boat builder, is constructing a double gig for the club at its boat house.

The members of the Hudson Boat Club are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the club, which occurs on Nov. 23.

The Metropolitan Athletic Club, originally organized by the members of the Wyanoke and Lone Star Boat Clubs, will, formally open its new rooms at 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Wednesday evening. Special inducements are being made to members of the Harlem River clubs. There will be eight-oared rowing machines, two hand ball courts, baths, &c.

The long distance medal of the Wyanoke Boat Club has been awarded to Max Hirsch, who has rowed 706 miles during the past season.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A SOLDIER WELL TREATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest and a mixture of feeling the article in your issue of Oct. 13 headed "Hard Luck of Soldiers," which details the army experience of the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Irish of Montclair. I was interested because I was a member of the same regiment as both and the same company as one of the Irish boys, (Company K.) I felt sorry that these comrades of mine were seriously ill, indignant that they were poorly and improperly treated, and surprised that their experience was so diametrically opposed to my own. I did not join the regiment until it had been in Jacksonville some time, going out on the second call when the number of men to a company was increased from 80 to 106. I cannot therefore say anything in regard to the treatment the regiment received previous to the time when the recruits reached Jacksonville, July 10.

Your interview states that Mr. Irish was informed that "the soldiers were fed on salt pork, hardtack, and black coffee three times a day." From the time I reached Camp Cuba Libre on the date above mentioned until I returned home I do not remember of being once served with "salt pork," as that term is ordinarily used in commercial circles. Of course we had bacon, the famous "sow belly" of the army. It was about five or six times as wide as an ordinary strip of bacon, and usually consisted of "a big streak of fat and a little streak of lean," but I never got hold of a slice that was unfit to eat, and though it was impossible to use all the clear fat, the lean was always palatable.

Mr. Irish seems not to have been informed that the members of Company K contributed 60 cents each per month, a total of $63.60 to buy extra rations and pay a permanent cook. The latter received $20 per month and the balance, increased by whatever could be realized from the sale of most of the "sow belly," hardtack, baking powder, &c., that was issued to us by the Government, went to buy extra food. This money was collected and expended by the Quartermaster Sergeant of the company, James E. Torrey of Montclair, who no doubt can furnish an exact list of what the company received in the way of extra food and in what quantities.

I was curious to know just exactly what we had to eat every meal for a week, and on Aug. 21, a date arbitrarily selected by myself, I began making notes after every meal of exactly what it consisted of.

From Aug. 21 to Aug. 27, inclusively, I find we were fed as follows: Oatmeal three times, rice three times, hominy once; with these we received milk and sugar, the milk being made by diluting condensed milk with water. Ham once, boiled potatoes six times, fried potatoes once, mashed potatoes twice, beefsteak four times, roast beef six times, succotash once, baked beans four times, bacon four times, and twice out of the four it was "beefsteak and bacon," so that bacon alone was only served twice during the week mentioned. Stewed tomatoes once, vegetable soup once, butter three times, roast mutton once, mutton stew once, beef stew once, frankfurters once, boiled onions once, bean soup, fried fish, fish soup, and beef hash each once. Bread and coffee were served with every meal, and while the coffee might be styled black, a certain amount of condensed milk was generally used in it, and personally I had no difficulty in drinking all I could get of it.

Twice do I recall that meat was issued unfit for use. Once it was beef, which our cook threw away, although the inspecting officer assured him that the odor which he objected to was merely a "refrigerator smell," and not one caused by the meat being tainted. The second time it was a piece of corned beef, which none of us could eat after it was cooked. Referring to the treatment given at the hospitals, I can say that my experience in this department was also satisfactory. Before proceeding with the details in this direction I wish to say that when the regiment left Jacksonville Col. Hine detailed First Lieut. Bayard T. Garrabrant of Company K to remain in Jacksonville to look after the sixty-odd (not thirteen, as your interview says,) members of the regiment who were left behind in St. Luke's, the Second Division, and the Pablo Beach Convalescent Hospitals. If any man was sent away from any of the hospitals in a condition which he felt was not such as he should be in before starting home, an appeal to Lieut. Garrabrant (whose presence must have been known to every New Jersey man who was left behind, as I am informed that he had a complete list of every man left behind, and visited them all personally, and I know he came to the Pablo Beach Hospital, where I and a number of other New Jersey men were and talked to each one of us at least twice a week while we were there) would have secured the proper attention, as he had full power and ample funds to assist every man in his regiment who needed attention.

Sept. 15 was the date I first reported sick. For five days I was in the temporary regimental hospital, receiving such attention as could be had from our regimental surgeons and the men detailed to act as nurses. The only nourishment allowed me while here was fresh milk, which I received regularly, however. There was much to complain of, more than to praise in the regimental hospital, and I was not sorry to be moved on Sept. 20, with five others, to the regularly established hospital of the division known as the Pablo Beach Convalescent Hospital, situated a short distance from our camp. Here I remained from Sept. 20 to Oct. 6, and the treatment I received here was of the very best. Nourishment regularly every three hours, and as varied as a fever case would allow; temperature and pulse taken and written down twice daily; two visits a day from the doctor; medicine regularly as prescribed; hands and face bathed daily; other baths as necessary; alcohol rubs twice a day; in fact, every attention that could be expected.

As for being turned away, why, they tried to keep us as long as possible, curbing our impatience in order that we might not start away until we had accumulated sufficient strength to take us safely home without danger of relapse. And then, when we were ready, a thirty-day furlough, an order on the railroad for transportation home easily exchanged without question at the ticket office for a regular ticket, a similar order for a Pullman berth and seat, and $3 cash for traveling rations, (all the law allows, nothing more than the sick soldier deserves,) all of which I received without worry or trouble. I simply went to the proper authorities and asked for what I wanted and received it in a polite and businesslike way.

Mr. Irish has mentioned his politics. If this affects the case, "I am a Democrat," the kind that reads and swears by THE TIMES.

J. C. WILLIAMS.

Corporal Company K, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

West Orange, N. J., Oct. 14, 1898.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of to-day a distinguished contributor, referring to "the omission of the Democratic State Convention to mention the subject [of silver] or to indorse the Chicago platform," says: "The silver question is involved only in the Congressional elections. As to those, each sound money Democrat must vote according to the conditions existing in his own Congressional district."

I beg to reply that the silver question is involved in the election of members of the State Legislature as surely as in the direct election of Congressmen. That Legislature will elect a United States Senator. On the silver question for many years past the attitude of the United States Senate has been by far the most important factor for evil in the whole range of National politics, excepting only and always the Chicago platform. But whatever may be the degree of importance to be attached to the election of a successor to Senator Murphy, a silverite of record, the fact remains that the successful party in the coming election will name his successor, and that successor will have even a more potential voice—if Murphy himself, it will only be a vote—on the silver question than any one member of the House is likely to have. Your correspondent is, therefore, in error; and the error is a serious one, as affecting his contention. For if, as regards this question, the election of Congressman is so important that he, a Democrat, would suggest breaking with the party and voting for the Republican nominee if necessary to secure the election of a sound money member of the House, and if the same by the logic of the situation applies not less forcefully to the election of members of the State Legislature, what becomes of his specific claim that "the silver question has absolutely no relation to State politics"?

I submit that it is not only the part of political common sense, but of manifest civic duty, to consider well and discuss thoroughly in this campaign the effect of the election upon the make-up of the United States Senate, both as regards it to 1 silver and every other abomination of the Chicago platform. Further than this, of that monstrous political instrument I will only say that the intelligent voter will doubtless judge for himself whether the silence at Syracuse was silent repentance or silent cunning. The silence of Augustus Van Wyck was attended with the exercise of his full power as a suffragist in favor of the platform.

S. F. M.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

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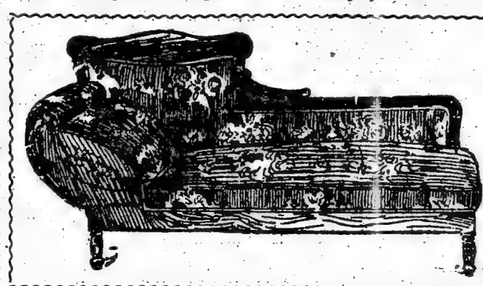

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WHY HE SELECTS VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You printed some excellent reasons the other day of Mr. Hornblower, from the independent's point of view, why Judge Van Wyck should be elected. From the point of view of a Democrat perhaps you can find space for a few more. I propose to vote for Judge Van Wyck, first and foremost because he is a Democrat—a Democrat, as he himself has said, of the Seymour and Tilden school. I propose to vote against Col. Roosevelt because he is a Republican—an "organization Republican," as he has described himself, and as Platt is the "organization," consequently a Platt Republican. I believe, and I think it will be shown that the majority of the people are of the same mind, that a party which has given us such a State administration as we have had for the past two years must be held responsible for it. As long as we have party government in this country this rule is bound to be observed. Col. Roosevelt cannot substitute his personality for his party. It strikes me as the coolest kind of impudence for Col. Roosevelt to laconically state that "if" his party has been guilty of squandering $9,000,000 of the people's money, (a matter proved by the Republican Governor's own commission,) he will see that the Republican rascals are turned out, and other Republicans, agreeable to Platt of course, whom he has promised to consult, are put in their places.

As a Democrat, I shall vote for Judge Van Wyck, because the worst State administration the Democratic Party has ever given us was statesmanlike and honest compared with Gov. Black's. I believe too, the natural policy of the Democratic Party tends toward economy and conservatism, and that of the Republican toward extravagance and corruption. If one thinks this an extreme view, and there are, of course, rascals in both parties, compare the State of Pennsylvania with any other State in the Union. Equally given over to Democratic rule. While to consider it an insult to my intelligence to be asked to vote for Col. Roosevelt, because his defeat may influence the decision of the Peace Commission at Paris, or aid the cause of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, I, as a Democrat, utterly abhor the Republican principles of imperialism and militarism which Col. Roosevelt persists in thrusting forward in this campaign, absolutely irrelevant as they are to the real issues at stake. These are my reasons as a Democrat for voting for Judge Van Wyck.

Judging the men by themselves, entirely aside from party reasons, I think a man of Judge Van Wyck's calm, judicial temperament far safer in the Gubernatorial chair than one of Col. Roosevelt's erratic style. The manner in which Col. Roosevelt is conducting his present campaign is an example of this. Col. Roosevelt unquestionably fought bravely for his country, but there were thousands of others who did the same. What a spectacle these men would present if they were all to go before the community imploring some political favor at its hands for services rendered the country? Yet this is precisely the attitude Col. Roosevelt takes when, with his band of Rough Riders at his back, he goes through the State begging the people to remember the "heroes of San Juan." It cannot be that the people of New York State are so lacking in good taste and good sense as not to see this. Finally, as a Democrat in voting for Judge Van Wyck, I desire by so doing to resent the idea that the Republican Party has the monopoly (party of monopoly as it undoubtedly is) of all the virtue and patriotism in the country. In view of recent events, both State and National, such a claim appears to me as the most monstrous hypocrisy.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898. E. H. S.

ROOSEVELT AND HILL'S CHARGES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Will Roosevelt Reply to Hill?" Well, I rather guess not! He cannot meet—successfully meet—Hill's charges, though he may try to shift the real issue, and then his shouters will triumphantly point to that as an adequate "reply." What has been the history of the Republican Party, outside of New England, in the matter of State Government ever since it came into power? Has it not been a record of stealing and extravagance throughout? The reconstruction Governments in the South were typical Republican administrations; the carpetbagger had no one to fear, so he worked his sweet will on the helpless people, and more particularly upon their property, preferably the cash part thereof, for several years or until the holdings became a stench in the nostrils of the people of the North.

Just reflect a moment, Mr. Editor, and see if you do not conclude that, wherever in the North the leaders of the Republican Party have felt strong enough, they have followed the trail "blazed" by the carpetbagger in the dark days following the civil war. Has not the State Government of Pennsylvania come to be about as rotten as anything in the South in reconstruction days? Did not the carpetbagger "fix things" so he could declare election results and no one be able to call him in question? You either voted his way, or your vote was counted that way, or you did not vote at all; that was his plan. What is the typical Republican plan in the North to-day? Pennsylvania is commonly called the banner Republican State, and a Constitution of that State contains a provision relating to the ballot whereby each ballot is marked with a number which is entered in a book against the name of the man casting that ballot, which book and ballot are preserved in secrecy—that is, until some one wants to know how X voted, when the custodian is very apt to step out a while, leaving them lying around loose. Has not the Republican machine in this State always edged along in the direction of just such control of the ballot as obtained in the carpetbagger's régime and now obtains in Pennsylvania?

As another example of how the Republicans manage things for the benefit of the managers, the following from the experience of Missouri may not be without interest: The State loaned its credit to certain railways, taking ample security, (some $38,000,000 worth, including some 1,800,000 acres of land.) This was before the civil war and under Democratic administrations. A Republican administration disposed of those securities for some $6,100,000, and the buyers of them are millionaires as a consequence, and are not without prominence in National Conventions of the G. O. P. Incidentally, Republican administrations in that State increased the State debt by some $25,000,000 in the short time that party was in power. And Gov. P. was a well-meaning man—for a Republican—just as Teddy is.

"But bosses like Croker are inimical to American institutions," said a friend of mine not long since; "they are destructive of our plan of government." "All bosses are inimical. The only difference I see between Democratic bosses and Republican bosses is that the first thrusts a pistol under your nose and says 'Stand and deliver!' while the latter has a law passed to make you do the same thing," was my reply.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 22, 1898.

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MR. CARNEGIE'S POLICY.

With his characteristic candor and directness, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE answers the question which we suggested, in his interview in THE TIMES he had left unanswered. He thinks, without qualification, that when peace is declared the United States should "withdraw her forces from the Philippines and let Spain try to regain them if she can. This," he adds, "we know to be hopeless. It is impossible for Spain to reconquer the Philippines—she will never try to do so; if she does she will fail."

This is certainly a simple and definite plan. Whether it is practicable does not seem to us a question that can be answered offhand. In the first place, much depends on the disposition of the Administration, though, obviously, that does not affect the merits of the plan and was not considered by Mr. CARNEGIE in proposing it. If, however, the President has determined that the stipulations of the protocol concerning the City of Manila, with its harbor—which is essential to the control of the islands either by Spain or by the natives—will not permit us to eject the Spanish and then quit, leaving things to go as they may, then the plan would, of course, be impracticable.

If, on the other hand, the President is neither committed by any declaration or by a final decision of his own, and regards the whole question as open, then another order of considerations requires attention. What will be the course of events if, having disabled Spain, we withdraw? Mr. CARNEGIE thinks that the Filipinos, "who have organized a large army and beaten their oppressors, may be safely trusted to eventually establish stable government." On that point it does not appear to us that the information accessible warrants a decided judgment. But we infer from Mr. CARNEGIE'S remarks—though he does not distinctly say so—that, even if anarchy and general civil war should follow, it would be no fault of ours and would impose no duty upon us. With this conclusion we cannot agree, and it is clear that the various Governments having interests in Manila which were, previous to our invasion, fairly safe under Spanish rule, would not take that view. If we should take it and act on it, they might not do anything about it, but the reputation of our Government would not be enhanced.

It may turn out that it will be possible to secure a fair degree of order in the parts of the islands open to foreign commerce of any value without assuming entire control or responsibility. This might be done through a temporary and conditional arrangement in the nature of a protectorate. We sincerely trust that some such way may be opened for our Government, but we do not believe that we can simply wash our hands of all responsibility and, as Mr. BONAPARTE put it the other day, "scuttle."

THE REAL CANAL QUESTION.

Judge VAN WYCK could have chosen no theme more likely to arouse the interest and stir the indignation of the people of Buffalo than the Republican canal scandal. Next to New York, no city in the State is more deeply concerned that the canal system should be maintained, improved, and profitably operated than the City of Buffalo. The Democratic candidate for Governor was sure of an attentive and intelligent hearing from a Buffalo audience when he began to speak of the canal frauds.

He stated well and tersely the reasons for undertaking the canal improvement and the results of the attempt of the Republican administration to carry out the work:

> "As the canal facilities became less in proportion to other means of transportation of the country, a relative decline in the commerce and business of this State was threatened, occupying the best thought of some of our best minds. They soon saw and agitated the necessity of enlarging the canal facilities, and in 1895 the Republican Legislature, upon estimates made by Republican officials, in response to this demand on the part of the business and agricultural population of the State, advised the people that $9,000,000 would complete such canal improvements as would restore its relative usefulness as a means for the transportation of grain and other products. Without distinction of party, by a vote of the people, the expenditure was authorized. * * * In almost absolute disregard of the objects and purposes of this great work the sum has all been expended, and in a great part wasted, misapplied, stolen. The waterways, so important to every industrial interest of this State, are now in an unfinished and deplorable condition. The people were told that the sum named would complete the work, yet of the 451 miles of canals only 65 have been finished, 244 are incomplete, and 141 have not been touched, and the entire nine millions has been substantially thrown away, unless the proposed improvement shall be completed at a cost of more than double the sum originally appropriated."

The pursuit and punishment of the incompetent and dishonest men who have spent the people's money without accomplishing the work they were charged to do must be undertaken by the Democratic Governor. That is important and imperative. But the real canal question is the saving of the State's system of artificial waterways, now in imminent peril of ruin and abandonment.

The burnt child dreads the fire. The people of New York, who have seen nine millions of their money "substantially thrown away" by the Republican administration are in no mood to vote any more money to be expended by such unfaithful servants. A Republican administration coming into power for two years on the 1st of January would appeal in vain to the people to vote the $12,000,000 needed to carry out this improvement. But in two years the traffic of the canals would have shrunk to a degree that would make it a matter of grave doubt whether even with deepened canals the business could be regained. It must be remembered that the people of New York are not easily persuaded to vote aye on propositions involving the expenditure of large sums of money. There were 327,645 negative votes cast in 1895 on the proposition to authorize the nine-million improvement.

The canal system is worth $200,000,000 to the State. It will almost certainly go to ruin and be abandoned if a Republican Governor and Legislature are elected. That is the real canal question.

MR. CROKER AS A POLITICIAN.

The very large registration of the fourth day, bringing the total for the city to a figure within a few thousand of the registration of last year, was unexpected. It surprised everybody. What does it mean?

Two weeks ago it was apparent that Judge VAN WYCK was in the lead. The current was setting toward the Democrats. Nothing has happened since that time to diminish the volume or change the direction of the current except Mr. RICHARD CROKER'S ill-judged, arbitrary, and much-resented interference with the judiciary nominations in this judicial district. To protest against that act, an act of political despotism that everybody can see constitutes a public peril, a great meeting has been held. Public opinion is awakened. Several thousand lawyers, jealous of the honor and freedom of the bench, have become political canvassers in behalf of an untrammeled judiciary. Influences that no man can measure are at work. It is quite impossible to say to what extent this uprising will injure the Democratic State ticket. Undoubtedly it will deprive it of a great many votes.

To check the oncoming current of votes in the midst of a campaign and turn the current the other way is pretty bad politics. It would be hard to imagine any worse politics.

Nobody can say as yet whether Mr. CROKER'S course in respect to the judiciary nominations has defeated the State ticket of his party. We do not think it has. We certainly hope it has not. But if Judge VAN WYCK is elected in spite of the reckless and selfish procedures of the Tammany chief it will be owing to his own strength, and not to the influence or good will of Mr. CROKER. He will be under no obligations.

NOT WAR.

We have no hesitation in saying that it would be a shameful thing for the Governments of both countries if Great Britain and France should go to war over the Fashoda affair.

Our readers are aware that we have a clear enough notion of the flimsiness of the claim of France, so far as it is based on the expedition of the unfortunate adventurer who owes his safety and apparently his daily food to the aid of the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian Army. Nor have we any doubt whatever that the progress of British occupation and influence in Africa would be far better for all concerned—even for the people of France—than would be the application to any part of that continent of the narrow, backward, uncivilized, and relatively retarding system of France. And there can be very little question as to what would be the outcome, probably the swift outcome, of a conflict between the forces of the two nations, unless Russia is prepared to back France and open that general struggle which the Czar professes to dread and abhor.

But because Great Britain, on the issue immediately pending, and according to the acknowledged principles governing such cases, is in the right; because her final and general success would be for the welfare of the world; because in all probability she would be the victor in any war undertaken on this issue, it does not follow that she would be justified in making war. On the contrary, these are strong reasons why she should in every possible way avoid war. Taking the most extreme case, and supposing that France shall be foolish enough to insist that the territory traversed by the Marchand expedition and inhabited by the tribes with which he is reported to have made treaties is French territory, it would still be practicable for Great Britain quietly and steadily to take actual possession and to prevent any effective French occupation, and leave the responsibility of attacking Great Britain elsewhere to France. But short of such a decision as this, it may well be practicable for Great Britain to come to an arrangement with France which shall not interfere with substantial British interests, and which will not humiliate the French Government in the eyes of its own people. An outlet to one of the navigable affluents of the Nile has been proposed in England as a concession which might have this effect. It is impossible at this distance to judge of the value of any specific measure of this sort. But it is permitted to American observers, with the utmost friendliness to England, to say that it is almost incredible that her Government cannot find a way out of this situation other than by war with its incalculable ills. For our part we shall refuse to believe that the wisdom of Lord SALISBURY'S Ministry, backed by the humane purpose of the Queen, will not devise that way.

IS THIS FAIR?

Col. ROOSEVELT pays no heed to the protests that have been made against his assumption that a vote against him is a vote to dishonor the American flag and to abandon the fruits of the victories won under it. On the contrary, he makes the assumption with increasing boldness and—it is a harsh word, but is there any other that fits?—increasing unscrupulousness. As late as Saturday he used the following words:

> "At this time, with the Peace Commission in Paris, we feel that the Administration of our President should be upheld when it is striving to secure for us a permanent and a lasting peace with the people whom we fought against and for whom our brave men lost their lives and shed their blood last Summer.
>
> "We ask you to support us because we stand for honesty in the affairs of the Nation, and because we stand at this crisis for uprightness and the honor of the American flag and for securing to the flag the success of the victories that were won under it last Summer."

We ask Col. ROOSEVELT, as a citizen and a gentleman, to pause a moment, rid himself, if he can, of the excitement of his personal struggle for political advancement, and candidly to say if such language as this is fair? Considering the character of some of the men he knows are opposing him and their known motives, as well as his own stake in this election, does he think that such language is quite decent?

What he implies, and what he wishes his hearers to believe and to be guided by in the election, is that to vote for Judge VAN WYCK or for Mr. THEODORE BACON is to seek to embarrass the Peace Commission at Paris; it is to try to hinder the Administration from securing a lasting peace; it is to render vain the lives lost and the blood shed last Summer; it is to vote for dishonesty in the affairs of the Nation, for the dishonor of the flag, for the surrender of the cause for which battles were fought and victories won. Can he not see, will he shut his eyes to the fact, that this is a monstrous assumption, and that when it is openly made to get votes for himself it puts him in a most unworthy, an essentially contemptible, attitude?

There is no ground, there is not the faintest shadow of excuse, for such characterization of the motives of his opponents. Not a word in the platform or the speeches or the journals of the Democratic Party in this State or in any other State or in the speeches of the New York independents can be found on which to base these discreditable charges. The issue which he seeks to create does not exist and cannot be made to exist. If there were no other reason for saying that no party is opposing the policy of the Administration now being framed or applied in Paris, this one certainly is completely sufficient—it is not known what that policy is, it is not even known that the Administration has any policy. The President has just returned from a journey half way across the continent, in which he has made some twoscore speeches, every one of which has been published verbatim. Col. ROOSEVELT could not from any one or all of them tell what the Administration intends to do at Paris or what will be the terms of the treaty it will ultimately have to lay before the Senate. A vote for Col. ROOSEVELT is, therefore, no more an indorsement of Mr. MCKINLEY'S policy than it is an approval of his taste in rhyme.

Undoubtedly Col. ROOSEVELT himself has large, though not very clear, ideas on our foreign policy. They are not necessarily the only ones a patriot can entertain. They have nothing to do with the office of Governor. At best they are an impertinence. They are not known to be those of the Administration. To attribute them to the President and call every man who won't accept them constructively an enemy of the President and unfaithful to the flag is quite unworthy of the standard of manliness which Col. ROOSEVELT professes.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL.

The proposal of Lord KITCHENER to establish a lasting memorial to GORDON at Khartoum will doubtless meet with an enthusiastic response on the part of Englishmen. Although even the most insignificant huckster of Whitechapel is not unmindful of the commercial advantages of the Sirdar's victorious march up the Nile, yet he, with the clubman of St. James's Street, prefers to express his enthusiasm in the spirit of a people whose vengeance has been complete and terrible. And the London journals voicing this sentiment told the story of the fall of Omdurman below headlines whose significance was "Gordon is avenged!" It is natural, therefore, that the Sirdar's proposal to have Englishmen maintain a college for the Soudanese at Khartoum in the name of the dead hero should meet with hearty approbation. GORDON'S name and fame are thus magnified, and rendered henceforth inseparable from the scene of his glory and his vain sacrifice. So much for the sentimental side of the proposal.

But Lord KITCHENER is an eminently practical man, and while honoring the memory of GORDON he would perform at the same time a great work for civilization, and his recent message to the Lord Mayor of London shows how very much in earnest he is concerning the practical side of his proposal. We have already published some of the details of his scheme—the request for only £5,000, which would be ample to support four British teachers who should teach the sons of the sheiks certain practical branches; these pupils in turn to impart the knowledge gained to the tribesmen, who are quick to see the advantage of acquiring education of a useful sort. It all seems very simple, but invites the criticism of dealing in generalities. Old-fashioned schoolmasters are likely to condemn the undertaking on this ground, but churchmen will doubtless inquire, Where is the religious training to come in? The answer to this query is painfully abrupt: Nowhere.

Lord KITCHENER'S idea that missionaries are utterly inadequate to contribute in any appreciable degree to the work of civilizing the Soudan will doubtless arouse a storm of discussion. He is emphatic, however, for he has said: "A Church school would find no Christians; the college must be undenominational."

As students of history know, the religion of the Koran, being absolute and incapable of evolution, could only carry its true believers to a certain round in the ladder of civilization; as a code of morals it is said to be not without its advantages. The religious life and the practical life of the True Believer have hitherto been identical. Evidently Lord KITCHENER believes that they are capable of being separated. The problem that he seeks to solve is one of the most important that confront the civilized nations of to-day.

In the meantime, people should not be too positive that the epitaph to be engraved upon the Gordon Memorial will be "Failure." They should remember that the Sirdar is thoroughly acquainted with the Soudanese and with their religion, and that he has so far shown himself to be an eminently practical, resourceful, and far-seeing man.

As the Turkish regular troops are being withdrawn from the Island of Crete, the problem of government reposes once more upon the plan proposed by the European Concert and ratified by the Porte. It was the execution of a detail of this plan that caused the recent Mohammedan uprising; one article had, however, been passed over for the time—the appointment of a Christian Governor. The candidature of Prince GEORGE of Greece was opposed not only by the Sultan, but by Germany. The Kaiser, however, has now withdrawn from the Concert, and Russia should have no difficulty in placing the Czar's young relative in the executive chair. Of course "the Mohammedan population has," as a Berlin journal remarks, "sustained a severe shock to its sense of justice." But that was to be expected. It will be made to comprehend that its only salvation lies in peaceful pursuits. One cannot hope for a better fate for Crete than that which befell Samos in 1832, when France, Great Britain, and Russia guaranteed its autonomy under the so-called sovereignty of Turkey. The little island has quietly augmented its success; it pays the Sultan 25,000 piastres yearly; it has no public debt; its expenditures never exceed its revenues; and, from all accounts, education has kept pace with its internal pecuniary prosperity. Yet in 1830 Samos menaced the peace of Europe quite as much as Crete did in 1897.

The "bitter cry" of a "high official" in the State Department for young men who can speak Spanish recalls the fact that we have a class of Spanish scholars in the graduates of West Point. When the Military Academy was founded, a knowledge of Spanish was really necessary to an army officer, and so it continued to be for many years. Long after it ceased to be so the Professorship of Spanish was continued, for reasons which nobody clearly understood. But the knowledge of Spanish thus conferred has "come in handy" in the course of the war with Spain. It may be expected to continue to be convenient in addition to the other advantages which officers of the army who are also graduates of the Military Academy possess for the administration of affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The articles which Mr. GEORGE KENNAN is contributing to The Outlook on the Santiago campaign are of very unusual interest and value. They are temperate in tone, logically developed, painstaking as to the citation of authorities, and very clear. The essential proposition that he examines is how far the difficulties, suffering, and loss during the Santiago campaign were avoidable, were, that is, due to conditions that might have been foreseen and for which provision might reasonably have been made. Whether the failure to foresee and meet these conditions was the fault of Gen. SHAFTER in not requiring of the War Department what was needed or of the department in not complying with his requirements is a question that Mr. KENNAN does not discuss, though he shows plainly enough that it is by no means impracticable to solve it. The points on which Mr. KENNAN gives the most interesting testimony are: the utter want of proper means for landing either men or supplies, so that a considerable part of the latter, for which the army was sorely suffering, went back to the United States on the transports; the lack of system in packing the supplies, making it impossible to get at them; the serious lack of transport animals, so that supplies even when landed could not be taken where they were needed. The information as to these points is specific, often official, and the names of witnesses are given. The responsibility can unquestionably be fixed; that it ever will be by the President's commission is highly improbable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In connection with the selection of Archbishop CHAPELLE to act as Apostolic Delegate in Cuba, it is recalled by those learned in matters ecclesiastical that New Orleans, by sending one of her prelates to Havana, repays a debt contracted something over a hundred years ago. While what are now the Gulf States belonged to Spain, the whole region was treated as a part of the Diocese of Havana, and of course it had no Bishop of its own. In 1793 a separate "diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas" was formed and Louis PENALVER Y CARDENAS, a native of Havana, and then seventy-four years old, became its first Bishop. He did not take possession of his see until 1795, and in 1802—a year before the United States bought Louisiana of France, he was transferred to Guatemala. PENALVER was a man of parts, and when New Orleans, five years ago, celebrated the centenary of its diocesan establishment, much care was taken to honor his name, and to recount his services to the City of New Orleans. Of course he was a Spaniard of the Spaniards, and there is no reason to suppose that he had any other object than to establish in this country the system of Church government with which he was familiar. The excuse for linking his name with that of Archbishop CHAPELLE is not particularly good, since the latter goes to Cuba not to maintain but to change the existing order of things—or, if not exactly to change, at least to preach by example the wisdom of gracefully yielding to the inevitable.

—There seems to be a general disposition just now, among the medical men and scientists of both England and the United States, to question the right of ROBERT KOCH to the world-wide renown which he undoubtedly possesses. While still a young man Dr. KOCH'S investigation into the causes of tuberculosis and his identification of its bacillus won for him a well-deserved reputation, but his first triumph was his last one, and, though he still remains famous in the estimation of those to whom his career is only vaguely known, his professional brethren, in Germany as well as elsewhere, are saying very harsh things about him. They recall that his "tuberculin" has kept none of the promises made in its behalf by the Emperor WILLIAM and other hasty sensationalists. They declare that the cholera bacillus which he pretended to discover in Egypt in 1884 was a creature of the imagination, and it is well known that his well-advertised visit to Africa at the time of the great cattle plague accomplished nothing. The English doctors are especially angry with Dr. KOCH because he recently claimed to have discovered a relation between malaria and mosquitoes—a relation which one Englishman suggested and another proved long before the Teuton thought of taking the matter up. The latest accusation of carelessness and inaccuracy made against him is founded on his announcement that the terrible "blackwater fever" of the African coast is merely a form of quinine poisoning. This, the best authorities say, is not only a rash deduction from misunderstood phenomena observed in a few cases, but it has done a vast amount of harm by prejudicing African colonists against a drug upon which their lives often depend. In discussing this light of German science a writer in The Saturday Review says: "His reports on his recent researches on various tropical diseases are marred by the careless blunders, reckless haste, and dishonest plagiarism which have previously ruined his scientific reputation."

—By making a row about the temporary retention in office by Gen. BROOKE of the so-called Autonomists whom he found exercising high civil functions, the Puerto Ricans are not manifesting the good sense with which they have been credited. In Cuba, of course, the Autonomists are deservedly regarded with as much hatred as was given to the Spanish oppressors, and also with contempt as subservient tools of those oppressors and as hired traitors to their own people. One can easily understand and excuse almost any irritation felt by Cubans at favors granted to these double-dyed enemies of the independence for which so many sacrifices had been made. In Puerto Rico the circumstances were and are entirely different. There the hopelessness of rebellion was always recognized, and it was wise to accept even the slightest amelioration of Spanish rule that could be secured. As "autonomy," indeed, the system of government recently inaugurated was a farce, but it did give the natives a voice in, if not any control over, their own affairs, and the course which in Cuba was patriotism would have been mere obstinate folly in the smaller island. If, then, as Gen. BROOKE says, and as may very well be, the Autonomist officials are men of intelligence and good character, he acted judiciously in availing himself of their experience and allowing them to keep their places. At worst, their present tenure of office is a short one, and the natural desire to win both American and Puerto Rican approval will put them on their good behavior.

—Possibly enough the alarming—no, the serious—tone of the latest dispatches from London and Paris had something to do with the "wild enthusiasm" manifested by the inhabitants of Halifax when they saw the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes waving together above a pyramid of soldiers. None the less was the incident full of significance. And the element of realized self-interest was not nearly as predominant in the emotion demonstrated as cynics and other evil persons may try to make out. It would take—it did take—more than the possibility of a war with France to prompt this agreeable exhibition of friendship for the United States. Whatever anxieties British statesmen may feel over the ultimate consequences of such a war, the British public is far from feeling an instant need of allies as an alternative to defeat by the traditional foe. Affairs like that at Halifax, and like the reception which the St. Louis received at Southampton the other day, are the result of something else than fear or the desire for help. And that Americans like them is beyond question. We have bickered often and hotly with the Canadians, and we have said about them, and they about us, many things for which both would be sorry if the many things were not already forgotten by both, but now a new sentiment has sprung up, and how very much better it is than its predecessor was! How far or to what that sentiment will lead is a bit uncertain. The uncertainty, however, is worrying only our dear friends on the Continent.

—It is more than strange, considering the recent prominence of military matters, that ALDRIDGE and PAYN are so often, and TILLINGHAST so rarely, mentioned by those who denounce the present Republican administration in this State. Really, Gen. TILLINGHAST would be more useful as a "horrible example" than either the Superintendent of Public Works or the Superintendent of Insurance. New York is so very big and rich that the waste of a million dollars or a lobbyist in office affects her comparatively little. The demoralization, the practical destruction, of the National Guard is another matter. That touches the vitals of the State. And yet we hear only occasional references to it!

CARNEGIE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial this morning with great satisfaction.

It means much when such an organ of public opinion as THE TIMES does not hesitate to say: "We have no hesitation in saying that it would be much, very much better for us to devote ourselves to the splendid career open for us in our own land, if that be possible."

"But is it possible" is your inquiry, which you say I leave unanswered. Permit me to remark that how we are to get out of the Philippines is not in question; we are not yet in. The protocol with Spain reserves the question of the future of the Philippines. This morning's papers announce that, "seeing Spain could not reconquer the Philippines, she is willing to cede them to the United States for a consideration." Admiral Dewey attacked the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Manila and destroyed it. The people of the Philippines had revolted against Spain before that, and were successfully fighting for independence. Spain, however, had not yet relinquished its sovereignty, therefore possession of Manila was taking a step against the enemy—we were fighting Spain, not the people of the Philippines, who were doing the same. We were allies; Spain was equally their enemy and ours.

The obvious step for the United States to take when peace is declared is to withdraw her forces from the Philippines and let Spain try to regain them if she can. This we know to be hopeless. It is impossible for Spain to reconquer the Philippines—she will never try to do so; if she does she will fail.

Nations do not hold possession of places captured by war. "Where the flag has been planted it must stay" has no warrant in history. The allies were in Paris and dictated terms of peace. Did they think of holding Paris, or France? Did the Germans when in Paris, or did the French under Napoleon when in Berlin? When the allies captured Sebastopol, did they come under any moral responsibility for the future condition of the people of that part of Russia? Not the slightest; neither is there any resting upon us in the Far East.

Human society evolves peace and order through greater or less disturbance. It was the cry against the Spanish Republics that they could not govern themselves; even Mexico not so long ago was thought incapable of self-government. These are all acquiring the art of self-government through the stern but salutary school of experience. So it will be with the Philippines. The people who have organized a large army and beaten their oppressors may be safely trusted eventually to establish stable government.

There are many nations in the world which have not yet succeeded in establishing the reign of law and order as perfectly as could be wished, but do we not recognize that to interfere with these would retard instead of accelerate the process? Through how many disturbed and bloody decades did our own race in Britain struggle forward to the art of self-government? The experience this task gave lies at the root of its present triumphs. The President of the United States should instruct the Peace Commissioners to retain one of the most suitable small islands for a coaling station, and notify Spain that, having accomplished the object of the war in freeing Cuba, we shall withdraw our forces from the Philippines. We may safely trust Aguinaldo and his people to establish a government and bring the Philippines into the list of nations more or less wisely governed, fully equal to Haiti, whom we have the good sense to let alone and allow to develop in her own way, and much better than Turkey. The Philippines concern the United States less than the condition of our neighbor Haiti, and just as little as the condition of Turkey. The United States has upset no system of government in the Philippines; it found revolution there, and it will leave the revolutionary forces successful and in possession.

I trust I have answered your question.

You think that I "should no doubt turn up my nose at the doctrine that trade follows the flag." Certainly I consider that obviously false. Trade scents the lowest price current, and does not care a copper about the flag. Canada trades with the United States three times more than with Britain; she even buys her union jacks in New York. The Republic which had not a foot of ground under its flag beyond its own impregnable, unequaled, compact domain, exported more of her products last year than any Nation in the world. Her exports exceeded in value even those of Britain, whose flag floats over a hundred distant possessions.

But the question of trade is the least important, the vital point being, are the volunteer soldiers of the Republic to be ordered to shoot down the patriotic soldiers who were fighting against the oppressor for their country's independence long before Admiral Dewey appeared, and who would be found fighting, if necessary, long after Admiral Dewey disappears, in the sacred cause of independence, and will they cheerfully obey? Bayonets in our volunteer army think.

Our young men volunteered to fight the oppressor; I shall be surprised if they relish the work of shooting down the oppressed. Not for such infamous work did they volunteer. Let us watch what they say and do, if a President of the United States ever dares so to order.

Sooner or later President McKinley must disband the volunteer army, because peace will soon be declared. It will be interesting to know what response will be made should he ask American citizens to volunteer to hold in subjection the people of the Philippines or any other people struggling for independence. There is not an enemy of the American Republic in the world that will not rejoice to see the Republic thus stultifying itself. I do not, I can not, believe that she is ever to be brought to such ineffable shame. She would be saved were the press in general as sane as THE TIMES upon this portentous issue.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, Oct. 22, 1898.

Justice Daly's Nomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my hearty approval of your just and fearless editorial to-day on the subject of Justice Daly's nomination. There can be no dodging of this issue; it is the question whether or not the people of New York want an independent courageous judiciary or a judiciary that will feel itself sorely dependent for continuance in office upon the party manager of the hour.

If we want the latter state of things—a vote against Judge Daly will be a vote for that system; if we want a bench subject only to the law which the people create, a vote for Judge Daly will be a vote to continue the present dignity, honor, and freedom of the bench.

Judge Daly is and always has been a Democrat—a Democrat both in the old-fashioned party sense and in the general sense of the word. He will be re-elected by Democrats and self-respecting men of all parties as a protest against the threatened desecration of his high office.

JOHN J. ROONEY.

New York, Oct. 23, 1898.

David B. Hill's Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When David B. Hill came to Brooklyn in the Fall of 1893 he unblushingly advocated the election of his friend Maynard. Result, overwhelming defeat of Maynard. Last evening he again appeared before a Brooklyn audience, and with the same effrontery advises his hearers to vote for Danforth—Maynard, Danforth, Danforth, Maynard—the courts have made these names interchangeable. Will history repeat itself? Will the voters of the great State of New York turn down Danforth as they did Maynard? We shall see. On the other hand, if Mr. Croker's men are elected, and if by any chance the Governor's chair should be left vacant, Danforth—I do not need to characterize him—will be acting Governor of New York, representing a population aggregating one-twelfth of the people of these United States. Again, should Croker's second, Van Wyck, be elected, will not all Bryanites point with pride to the success of their compromise at Syracuse? In any and all events, may God save the Commonwealth of our State, and our beloved country.

H. W. MEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1898.

Posers in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, under the heading, "Topics of the Times," you pertinently call attention to the reluctance shown by Col. Bryan to testify before the investigating committee. You, Mr. Editor, call it mystery. An observer may be permitted to inquire whether the gentleman considers himself heir to the Presidency? If so, he'll have to wait for a decision on that point; if not, he ought to have volunteered all the information he possessed, and shrink from posing, to be pointed at as the latest American Pretender. If Col. Bryan aspires to be No. 2 in the missing link, hadn't he better not make his individuality so transparent? Glitter of this kind often glares. So much so that the average intelligent American citizen is, if true to himself, sensitive, thus demonstrating the ridiculousness of individual professional posers in politics.

FRANCIS COLEMAN.

New York, Oct. 22, 1898.

Harold Frederic's Death.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Harold Frederic's death is the saddest loss to the writer, as well as to most of THE TIMES'S readers I am confident, since your chief, Mr George Jones, passed to the great majority. And but forty-two years, little more than half a life as years count; yet how he doubly filled them! Every Sunday we could count on a complete epitome of the world's news from its chief capital—London. Little did I think last Sunday when enjoying Harold Frederic's dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the next time the name would come before me it would be, "Harold Frederic Dead." As I have thought and uttered many times, (cutting and saving very many of his letters,) "He was the ablest from the Old to the New." And cut down at forty-two!

THOMAS W. BRACHER.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

"His Conscience at Rest."

From The Danville (Ky.) Advocate.

LEBANON, Ky., Sept. 6.—Ex-Gov. Proctor Knott and a distinguished professional gentleman of Danville were discussing the claims of Sampson and Schley to the credit of smashing Cervera at Santiago. The professional gentleman took the ground that all the honor of that memorable conflict belonged to Admiral Sampson, and was inclined to ignore entirely Commodore Schley's part in the affair. The Governor listened until his companion had finished, and then, with that characteristic twinkle in his eye, said:

"My dear Sir, it is exceedingly gratifying to me to hear you take the position you have in this matter. It is like a balm to my conscience and settles a point that has worried me many a day.

"'I was walking through the woods with a boy friend of mine when we saw a rabbit run into a sinkhole. We stood around the hole a while; then I told the boy to keep watch while I went to get some fire to smoke the rabbit out. When I returned the boy had the rabbit. I promptly took it away from him, claiming that it belonged to me, because I had told him to catch him if he came out.

"That was over fifty years ago, and you are the first man who has ever agreed with me that the rabbit was mine. I feel now that I was right in taking it, and my conscience is at rest."

The Pennsylvania Plum Tree.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind.)

Mr. Quay's grip on the plum tree seems to be weakening as John Wanamaker and Dr. Swallow hammer away on "Thou shalt not steal."

NUGGETS.

Ten Years Later.

St. Peter—Hold on! You can't get in there.
"Why not?"
"The Peace Commission is at work in that room."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Drug in the Market.

If Hobson should run short of wind bags Colorado would be mightily pleased to purify her political atmosphere by shipping him a few freight prepaid.—Denver Post.

A Quiet "Tip."

It is wisdom in Kansas to stand in with the Sheriff. He destroys the beer when joints are raided. If you stand in you may be assigned a case or a keg to take out and destroy and return the "empties."—Kansas City Star.

Then He Knew.

Said the youth: "Er—ah—I—is there any reason why you and I should not wed?"
"What has reason to do with the case?" asked the young woman.
Then he knew that love alone ruled her actions.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THERE'S WOE IN SQUAWVILLE.

From The Denver Post.

It is with humiliation an' with sorrow that I state
That ol' Squawville has been bunkoed in a manner up to date,
She has had it played upon her in a low-down sort o' way
By a bold, designin', miserable, hand-out chawin' jay!
All the pains o' degradation are a rackin' of our souls,
An' we feel jes like ki-o-tees that's a sneakin' 'round their holes,
An' I guess the only reason that we didn't hang the cuss
Was because of the amazement that was paralyzin' us.

We was all in Clancy's boozery discussin' politics,
An' its many quite unholy an' disreputable tricks,
When the cussed stranger entered an' chipped in with the remark
That 'twas thrice-accursed whisky caused the tricks that were so dark.
Said the men that sold the pizen ort to hot shet up in jail
Fur a sendin' boozy victims down the purgatory trail,
An' the laws that authorized 'em fur to manufacture sots
Would disgrace the legal statutes of the heathen Hottentots!

Then he said he'd bin a readin' how up Western cusses think
It's a humorous percedin' fur to fo'ce a man to drink—
How we'd pull our ol' six-timers on a tenderfoot when he
Would decline to flood his innards with the juice of misery.
He had feet that wasn't noted fur the toughness of their soles,
An' a borderman might threaten fur to shoot him full o' holes,
But he never could be driven by sich desperado bluff
Fur to lubricate his thorax with the hell-inverted stuff.

This attack upon the licker which we hold to be divine
Run our powers of forbearance cl'ar across the limit line,
An' we ranged a dozen glasses 'long the bar in front o' him,
An' we filled 'em with the nectar o' delight cl'ar to the brim.
Then we drawed an' told the stranger fur to drink 'em every one
Or he'd hear the snappy barkin' of a retributive gun,
An' he wa'n't deliberative in his efforts to obey—
Tossed 'em down an' smacked his lips in an appreciative way.

Then he wiped the drippin' dampness from its lodgment on his chin
An' remarked that if the barkeep 'd jes' set 'em up again
He'd be happy to amuse us by remainin' on the floor
An' show'n us how gracious he could handle an encore.
Then we tumbled in a minute; he war' jes' a bum, by jinks,
That had worked the flower o' Squawville fur a bellyful o' drinks,
An' before we could revive from the paralysis the scamp
Sort o' oozed out of our presence an' hot-footed out o' camp.

MANILA TRADE DISTURBED

Conflict of Spanish and American Authority in Philippine Waters Causes Trouble.

INSURGENT TROOPS MENACING

Their Leaders Meet Discontent with Promises of the Capture of the Philippine Capital — Natives Demanding Independence.

MANILA, Oct. 23.—The commission of Spaniards sent here recently by Gen. Rios, Spain's chief representative in the Philippines and Governor General of the southern portions of the archipelago, arranged a temporary commercial convention. Accordingly, inter-island traffic was resumed, but it is now again interrupted, this time by orders from Gen. Rios.

The steamer San Nicholas, which left Manila yesterday flying the American flag, was compelled to return by a Spanish gunboat, whose commander offered as a plea for his action that the crew consisted of Filipinos, who might smuggle contraband articles. The San Nicholas, after reporting her experience, sailed again, followed by the United States gunboat McCulloch.

The insurgent schooner Mauricia entered Manila Harbor flying the insurgent flag, which was promptly hauled down by the Americans.

Yesterday the British Consul at Manila convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial dead-lock. British capital to the amount of £40,000,000 has been lying here idle for six months. In the existing conditions business relations with the provinces in many cases have been entirely suspended. The meeting resolved to make an urgent appeal to the British Government to endeavor to hasten a settlement of pending issues.

The attitude of the insurgent troops has become very menacing. Their supplies are growing scarce and they are becoming desperate. Their leaders assure the troops, who have had no pay for months, that they will soon capture Manila.

The Filipino newspapers insist upon absolute independence and denounce annexation to the United States or an American protectorate with equal energy. The American authorities, naval and military, are taking precautionary measures, although no immediate trouble is anticipated.

DR. STORRS ON EXPANSION.

He Rejoices that the Church Can Work in the Territory Taken from Spain.

A side of the expansion question was treated by the Rev. R. S. Storrs yesterday morning in his sermon at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. His subject was "The New Missionary Outlook," and in his sermon he showed that the acquisition of the different islands captured in the late war and the expulsion of the Spanish made it possible at last for Protestant missionaries to enter this hitherto neglected field. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of awakening the Protestant churches to the immensity of the opportunity which the war had opened to them and the urgent need of meeting this opportunity.

The day was the one for the annual foreign missions collection, and Dr. Storrs's subject was chosen for that occasion. He began by speaking of foreign missionary work in general, and then spoke of the new field opened by the war. He had never anticipated such a great opening, and considered it nothing short of the handiwork of Providence. Puerto Rico was to become a possession of this country, and Cuba was to form a government under the direction and guidance of the United States. As for the Philippines, the tenor of his sermon indicated that he regarded their acquisition by this country as almost certain.

He spoke of the population and area of the various islands to show their importance and extent as a missionary field. Heretofore these islands had been under the rule of a tyrannical Government, which made it very difficult for Protestant missionaries to enter and preach the Gospel to the people. In the Caroline Islands the Spanish Government had expelled American missionaries. Now the way was about to be cleared, and the Gospel could be preached without fear of interference from the colonial Government.

The churches of America should awake to the immensity of the opportunity before them and the necessity for rising to the occasion. The chance had been placed before them by Omnipotence, and they must not let it pass by. The Christian laity should respond as never before to the call for the funds necessary to carry the work of Christ into the conquered territory, and the command of the Saviour to His followers, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," must be obeyed.

A Deaf-Mute Missionary.

From The Washington Post.

A very interesting gentleman, indeed, is the Rev. Austin W. Mann of Cleveland, Ohio, the famous deaf mute minister, who was seen last evening at the Arlington. Mission work has been the chief labor of his life, and his unselfish efforts in behalf of his unfortunate brothers entitle him to the highest praise. He is general missionary to deaf-mutes in the Middle Western dioceses.

Mr. Mann is probably the easiest person living with whom to carry on a written conversation, for he possesses the rare gift of being able to write upside down and read inverted writing also. In this way a tablet of paper used between him and a reporter never has to be turned about. He writes, too, with great rapidity, and in a clear, bold hand, with spelling, punctuation, and grammar above criticism.

"I am," wrote Mr. Mann, "the first deaf mute ordained west of the Alleghanies. There are now six of us. After graduation at the Indiana School of Deaf Mutes I taught at the Michigan school from 1867 to 1875; then I entered upon this mission work. I have been twice to Europe to attend conventions of missionaries like myself and have preached in the sign language in London and other places. The deaf mutes of the United States have only about a dozen pastors who understand their language. Thus the opportunities of many for worship are very limited, and they often travel great distances to receive the Word of God. For fifty years the Episcopal Church, with her Prayer Book, has endeavored to meet the spiritual needs of this scattered people. The work began in New York City with a Bible class of adult deaf mutes, and since then has spread to all portions of the land.

"There are now in the United States ninety-three schools for deaf mutes, with 10,000 pupils. In the whole country the deaf mutes number 70,000. As a whole, I think they are about as happy as other people, although those who lose their hearing late in life feel it keenly. I preach by manual signs, the sign language being natural to the eyes. Lip reading and articulation are strenuously advocated by some, but it is found to be very difficult to teach speech without the ear, speech being natural to the ear, but not to the eye. If all mankind were deaf, signs would be the universal language."

It Sometimes Pays to Stutter.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A business man of this city who has a slight impediment in his speech declares he would as soon think of parting with his nose as of getting rid of the impediment. "It has been worth thousands of dollars to me," he says (omitting the gaps in his remarks.) "It prevents me from doing all manner of foolish and hasty things. Most folks try to think before they speak; I have to. The consequence is I often change my mind before I get out what I started to say, and the second thought is usually the best. As an illustration, a fellow asked me to lend him ten last week, and I attempted to reply, 'Certainly.' Now the consonant "c" is particularly difficult for me to enunciate, whereas I have no trouble with "y." If I had said "Yes," he would have secured the cash, but while wrestling with that infernal "c" I remembered that he had done up a friend of mine for a small amount, so I switched to 'You must excuse me,' and am ten ahead. If I was asked to name the two things best calculated to ensure the success of a young man in life, I would reply unhesitatingly, 'A stammering question and an impediment in his speech.'"

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A DEFEAT FOR DR. LUEGER'S ANTI-SEMITIC PARTY IN VIENNA.—While the political parties of Austria-Hungary have agreed to a passing truce concerning the Ausgleich dispute, owing to the Emperor's bereavement, the municipal parties have been in hot dispute over the concessions granted to an English gas company prior to Burgomaster Lueger's administration. This company, which is called the Imperial Continental Gas Association, contracted, several years ago, to supply the Austrian capital and suburbs with gas. By notification given prior to Oct. 31, 1896, the town could obtain possession of the entire plant of the company for $6,750,000, Oct. 31, 1899. But before the first date was reached the company offered the gratuitous possession of the plant to the municipality at the end of twenty years, and an immediate participation in the profits amounting to not less than $400,000 a year. In the meantime, however, the anti-Semitic faction had secured a majority, and the campaign cry was to turn the English out at all costs. In a speech delivered Oct. 27, 1896, Dr. Lueger said, addressing the opposition, who were in favor of purchasing the works: "I have broken your power in three years, and just as I have smashed the Jews, so I shall have finished with the English in another three years. On the stroke of midnight, Oct. 31, 1899, the last Englishman shall have disappeared from Vienna." So the municipality decided to build their own works, and the sum of $9,000,000 was voted for the purpose. But it seems that the English company had made contracts with suburban towns which were later incorporated within the city to supply them with gas. The Government of Vienna attempted to repudiate these contracts, but was defeated in the courts. In the meantime the city has spent $12,500,000 on their works, and it is now estimated that the total cost will be $15,000,000 to light the city proper alone. The city, however, could not displace the 60,000 meters of the company until the company's contract expired. At this juncture the Englishmen gave the finishing touch to the defeat of Lueger's scheme by offering to reduce the price of gas. After violent discussion among the city fathers the time of the English company's contract in the suburbs has been extended; the town agrees to take the English meters in the city proper at valuation, and at the expiration of the new contract in 1911, the town will be compelled to take over the company's entire plant at a valuation. As a result of Lueger's legislation, the town instead of receiving without trouble and inconvenience the plant for only $6,750,000 has thrown away $12,500,000 on a worthless plant and must still pay $6,750,000 in 1911.

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A SEA MONSTER OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST.—The papers of Aberdeen and Edinburgh contain long accounts, augmented and fortified by sworn statements, of a monster "sea serpent" having been seen in the vicinity of the coast sixteen miles south of Aberdeen, and directly off Stonehaven. Although told by many witnesses the tales correspond in all essential points to a remarkable degree. About ten days ago the fishing boat Lily was returning to Stonehaven, when the attention of the skipper was directed to something floating on the surface of the sea, about a hundred yards off the coast, in very deep water. Thinking that the object might be a body, the skipper ordered one of his crew to take it on board when passing, for it was right in their course. But what was their consternation when they approached closer to see the thing rear itself partly out of the water and swim seaward across their bows. Every member of the crew asserts that he saw the monster quite plainly. It had a back, they allege, something like the upturned bottom of a ship, on which were two fins, which resembled the sails of a catboat. Behind one fin was a protuberance, which they liken to the hump of a camel. The body was of a bluish color, and the head appeared much flatter than that of a whale. The monster passed out into sea for about a mile and then turned and crossed the stern of the boat. At intervals it raised its head several feet out of the water. The skipper, whose name is Alexander Taylor, took careful observation and calculated accurately, he says, that the part of the body exposed was fully twice the length of his boat, which was a thirty-footer. The skipper's crew of eight men, at the request of a scientific man of Stonehaven, have made affidavits before a magistrate of their town, as to what they saw. What tends to confirm the story is the fact that the crew of another vessel which came into port later in the day, report that as they were leaving the harbor early in the morning they heard an unusual splashing and blowing. Owing to the dense fog which prevailed at that early hour, they were unable to discover the cause of the disturbance.

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PORTUGAL MAY SELL HER AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.—The Berlin press is much disturbed over a dispatch from Lisbon which intimates that Portugal may find it to her advantage to sell her possessions in Africa. It is pointed out that they involve immense outlays of money and have contributed in no small degree to the enormous increase of the national debt of Portugal. The National Zeitung says that such a transaction is not improbable, but that Germany must prevent England from being the purchaser and following up the advantage of the Delagoa Bay settlement and the Anglo-German Treaty. Still the Berlin press trusts that the Chauvinistic sentiment may prevail in Portugal, at least until after the Fashoda affair has been disposed of, and Portugal is reminded that the Anglo-Saxon Alliance is ain would care to pay for the territory could in no way be made to meet the liability incurred in maintaining the colony. The Bourse Gazette of London commenting on the Lisbon dispatch, believes that such a sale by Portugal, while not establishing her credit, would at least give enough return to improve the condition of the remaining colonies, and cheap improvements of harbors might make them very profitable. In closing it says: "In view of the above considerations Portugal would be giving nothing up by selling its African colonies, and the colonists themselves would lose nothing by the transaction, and it is within the range of possibility that the example thus set by Portugal will lead many other States to follow it."

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THE DEATH OF GEN. COUTO DE MAGALHAES.—Gen. José Vieira Couto de Magalhaes died in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 14. He was sixty-one years of age, and was a hero of the Paraguayan war and took a prominent part in the revolt against Marshal Floriano in 1894. He began his career in the army, but in 1859 he entered the profession of law; from 1860 to 1861 he was Secretary of the Province of Minas Geraes, and later served successively as the President of Goyaz, Pará, and Matto Grosso. It was while filling the office at the latter place that he organized the army which drove out the Paraguayan forces. For this service he was made honorary Brigadier General. In 1894, during the reign of terror under the tyrannical government of Marshal Peixoto, Gen. Couto de Magalhaes was arrested, and orders were issued by the Marshal for his execution. His life was spared only through the intercession of his cousin, the widow of Gen. Carneiro, who, it will be recalled, was killed in February, 1894, at the siege of Lapa in Parana. Gen. Couto de Magalhaes wrote much on the Indians of Brazil, and his "O Selvagem" is considered an authority on the subject.

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FAST OCEAN STEAMERS FOR RUSSIAN ASIA.—Orders have been received at Newcastle, England, to build immediately two fast steamers of 4,000 tons actual carrying capacity for the Russo-Chinese Railway Company. These orders, it is reported in St. Petersburg, have been repeated so that one steamer will be built at Greenock, one in Holland, and two in Germany, making six in all. The steamers are all to be completed by September, 1899, and will run between the ports of Ta-lien-wan, Port Arthur, Shanghai, and Nagasaki, in connection with the Manchurian Railway. The service is ultimately intended to be a fortnightly one to correspond to the arrival and departure of the through trains from St. Petersburg, via Moscow and the Great Siberian Railway to Port Arthur; this will be, it is expected, not later than 1903, when the journey between London and Shanghai will be reduced to about twenty days. In the meantime the new steamers will be used for the carrying trade between the above-mentioned Far Eastern ports, supplanting the small steamers now plying there under the German flag. The Manchurian line is being pushed with all possible speed. Seventy-seven locomotives are now on their way from the United States, bound for Port Arthur, Ta-lien-wan, and Niu-Chwang. The Trans-Siberian Railway is expected to reach Stretensk, on the Amur River, by next July, when the journey can be quickly and easily continued by water to the northern terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Every effort is being made to make the through route from the Baltic to the Pacific complete by the opening years of the twentieth century.

COLUMBIA'S DEBT LARGE

President Low Suggests 3 Per Cent. University Bonds to Lighten the Yearly Interest.

STATEMENT BY JOHN B. PINE

No Cause for Apprehension in the Financial Situation—Recent Sale of Havemeyer Property Gave the University Ready Cash.

Columbia University has a large burden of debt to shoulder at present, and the annual interest on it is by no means light. If a suggestion recently made by President Seth Low be adopted, 3 per cent. bonds of the university will be issued, and thereby the yearly saving of a considerable amount of interest be effected. The question of acting on this suggestion is still in abeyance. Meanwhile, the university is in healthy financial circumstances in spite of its big debt, and neither Trustees, Faculty, or students are worrying over the matter.

The plan for funding the university debt is by no means a new one to the Trustees. John McLean Nash, the Treasurer, said last night that it had been debated by the Trustees for five years, though nothing has yet been definitely accomplished in the matter. The question of what interest the proposed university bonds would bear was not decided upon. President Low brought forward his suggestion about 3 per cent. bonds in his annual report to the Trustees, submitted on Oct. 3, which is now in the printer's hands. He reviewed the cost of the various buildings erected by the university on Morningside Heights. Land, buildings, and incidentals had footed up about $7,000,000, of which approximately half had been paid by generous friends. The balance of the debt bears 4 per cent. annual interest, which means about $150,000. The university must yearly pay out on this account.

President Low estimated that in five years the university's annual income, at a normal rate of increase, (gifts not being included in this estimate,) would provide for $50,000 of the yearly interest. Meantime, in order to apply the annual increase strictly to educational work, making it bear none of this burden of interest, he suggested that friends of the university take up the debt at 3 per cent. He referred to this matter as follows:

One way in which our friends can greatly help us, if they will, would be to lend us money on the bonds of the university at 3 per cent. The bonds of the university are good beyond a peradventure, being protected, apart from other assets, by real estate alone which produces an income more than twice as great as the interest on the debt. If satisfactory arrangements could be made to fund the debt into bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest, the problem would lose much of its difficulty, for this would reduce the interest account by $50,000, a figure that could be rather easily taken care of. With Government 3 per cent. bonds selling at more than 5 per cent. premium, 3 per cent. bonds secured on New York City income-producing real estate worth more than double the amount of the bonds are not unlikely, before long, to be marketable at par.

I hope that this report will fall under the eye of some who will make known to me their willingness to underwrite a portion of the debt at this rate. If such a movement were started it ought to go far, for the people of New York, I am confident, appreciate that Columbia has done a great public service in adorning the city with buildings and grounds that are at once an ornament to the city and the means by which the city ministers to better advantage to the education of its own people and of the people of the country at large. It may safely be said that New York's position as an educational centre would be far less secure if Columbia had not removed from its old site, or if, in removing, it had done so less worthily.

John B. Pine of the Board of Trustees said yesterday evening that as yet no formal meeting at which it would be possible to take action on this suggestion had been held.

"The university has a heavy debt to carry," said he, "but there is nothing alarming about it. We expected to have a heavy debt when we commenced our new buildings on Morningside Heights. The university is financially prosperous, and no one feels the slightest apprehension that our educational work will have to be lessened because of money matters. The report that the Faculty and students are worried over the situation is absolutely incorrect.

"They are abandoning no schemes which otherwise would have been carried out. Of course it is true that we are not going to build a new dormitory right away, but we have had no intention of doing so. We shall do no building at all, not even finishing University Hall, until the money is specifically given us to do it with. If any one gives us money for new dormitories we will put them up quickly enough.

"This suggestion of President Low's, that friends of the university give us effectual help by taking up the debt at 3 per cent., was simply one method proposed by him to relieve us of a little of the burden of interest without in any way interfering with our educational work. We are able to start this year without shortening sail at all. Our annual income is between $800,000 and $900,000, coming largely from students' fees. Then we have recently sold the real estate given to us by the Havemeyers, property which was given us to dispose of as we saw fit. This netted us about $400,000.

"We are also negotiating to dispose of other pieces of property, among them the old Forty-ninth Street property which the university formerly occupied. Furthermore, people have been generous to us, and we see no cause for worry. Whatever happens, we simply must not entertain the idea of reducing our educational work in any way, and we will not. The university has ample property to secure all its indebtedness."

Cats and Shellfish.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Did you ever notice the cats about the oyster stands of the city?" asked a gentleman who takes an interest in zoology. "They are invariably as fat as butter. That is because they get plenty of shell fish to eat, and, by the way, the fondness of cats for that kind of diet is a mystery which I'd like to hear some evolutionist explain. A cat will go crazy over a shrimp, and it is all the same whether it's a city cat or a hayseed cat that never saw water except in a cistern. It's a taste born in them, like their fear of dogs, and the question is, how the mischief did they acquire it? According to the evolution theory, such traits are inherited and traceable to conditions away back toward the beginning of things. That would seem to indicate that the primal cat was a fisher, but how is one to reconcile the idea with the instinctive abhorrence of the tribe for water? Their craving for shellfish is certainly so pronounced that there must be an excellent reason behind it, and, altogether, it is quite a pretty little problem for some savant. It is too hard for me."

A New Sort of "Deadheads."

From The Albany Express.

An entirely new way to see a show without paying or being admitted on a pass was discovered at the Empire Theatre on Thursday night. The dangers and difficulties involved were such that few would care to go the same way. An officer in attendance at the theatre was informed by a member of the company playing there that several men were in the space directly above the audience, between the ceiling and the roof of the theatre. In the centre of the ceiling is an opening, and there the officer found half a dozen young men and boys lying on the rafters, watching the stage. The place where they were was very dark, and it was not until the officer lighted a match that they could be seen. They hastily made their way to the roof and disappeared over other roofs toward Pearl Street. It is thought that they had made a practice of climbing over the roofs and taking up their perilous position whenever it pleased them. If by any chance one of them had stepped off a rafter he might easily have fallen through the ceiling and landed in the auditorium.

A Popular Congressman.

From The Washington Post.

Congressman R. C. De Graffenreid of Texas, known to a large and devoted constituency as the "Black Eagle of the Piney Woods," is at the Wellington. His personal friends in the Lone Star State never call him by his full name, but by the abbreviation "De." He is a man in the prime of life, of magnificent physique, with flowing locks of iron-gray hair, piercing black eyes, and a most genial manner, which last combined with his attractive looks, accounts for his great popularity, not only in the "piney woods," but all over his State. Mr. De Graffenreid has surely been the architect of his own fortune, for he is emphatically a self-made man. Not many years ago he was a brakeman on the Texas and Pacific Railroad. By dint of hard study and unfaltering ambition, he rose to be a very successful lawyer, and as he had a penchane for politics, it was but natural that he should come to Congress. He is a stalwart Democrat, and doubtless can keep on coming to Congress as long as he likes in a district that is overwhelming Democratic.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Saturday and yesterday were two such perfect days for the country, but withal a little humid and sticky in town, that a general exodus to the woods and hills was the result. There were few of the very fashionable set among the different congregations, and these were scattered. The avenue above Fifty-ninth Street showed some signs of life. Mrs. Astor remained in the city over Sunday, although her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, returned to Ferncliff. Mrs. Henry Burnett and her father, Mr. E. N. Tailer; Miss Rhinelander, Mr. John Rockefeller, Jr., and Miss Rockefeller, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Kidd, and Miss Georgette Kidd were also seen on the Avenue.

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There were many familiar faces at the fashionable restaurants yesterday. The cold rainstorm of Friday and Saturday made people at the Autumn resorts long for the life and comforts of the city, and those who could came to town for a few days' change of scene. Among those lunching or dining at the Astoria, Sherry's, and Delmonico's were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoffman from Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May from Southampton, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Fair from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will return to Lenox this week to remain probably until Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. May will not return to Southampton, but after a few days' stay here and in Washington will go to the Virginia Hot Springs for a month. Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Fair will make some visits on the Hudson before settling down for the Winter in New York.

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The Baring-Churchill wedding this afternoon will be the first society assembling of the season in town, and St. Thomas's Church for an hour before the ceremony will have something of the atmosphere of an afternoon reception. There is much curiosity felt and expressed to see Miss Churchill as a bride. There has been some confusion as to Mr. Baring's identity and relationship to the well-known English banking firm of Baring Brothers. He is the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Charles Baring, M. P. His mother was Miss Minturn of New York, a daughter of the late Robert Browne Minturn. She died some years ago, and contrary to published statements was not a writer and not the author of "Ruttledge," which was written by Mrs. Miriam Coles Harris. Mr. Baring's brother and sisters are Godfrey, Constance, Susannah, and Muriel. The last is to be Miss Churchill's maid of honor to-day. He is a cousin of Lord Revelstoke, and inherited one of the Baring country estates in Essex. He was born in 1869, and as his father had left the firm of Baring Brothers before the financial crash of 1893, he inherited a goodly fortune at his father's death. Through his mother he is closely related to the New York Minturns, Grinnells, and more remotely to the Sedgwicks, Tuckermans, and Le Roys.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, Mr. Willie Cutting, left New York on Saturday for Newport, where they will pass a few weeks at Wee Bush, their cottage. They will return about the time of the Horse Show. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish closes the Crossways to-day and comes to town, where her new house, on Madison Avenue, has been pushed rapidly toward completion. The decorations and hangings for the famous Venetian drawing room have been put in place, and the furniture, which arrived some time ago, is waiting a final disposal under the direction of Mrs. Fish, who always attends to these details herself.

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There is still much anxiety in England concerning the health of Lady Alice Montagu, the daughter of the Duchess of Manchester and the niece of Mr. Fernando Yznaga of this city. Her mother has taken her, as an almost last resort, to San Moritz, and the journey is to be made by easy stages. This young girl has been considered the most beautiful of all the debutantes of the last London season. She inherits her mother's golden hair and exquisite complexion. She has always been very delicate, and since the death of her twin sister, at Rome, three years ago, her health has always been the cause of the greatest anxiety.

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Miss May Goelet, who is referred to in London as the great American heiress and beauty, is being fêted and entertained everywhere. Her fad of wearing a simple frock of one color, without any jewels or furbelows, has given her a certain vogue. At the ball at Sterling, where she was the guest of Lady Mar and Kellie, she was in pale green, and the following evening her gown was rose pink, and so on through the colors of the rainbow. Lady Beresford, Duchess of Marlborough, (Mrs. Hamersley,) will have Miss Goelet as a guest at Deepdene. Various alarming stories have been cabled as to the serious nature of the accident which befell this lady on the hunting field, but late letters from England contain the cheering information that she has only dislocated a leg and that she has now completely recovered.

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The serious accident which last week befell Mr. James Bryant Lindley, formerly of New York, but who has been living in Capetown, South Africa, for some years, is a matter of concern to a large family connection. Mr. Lindley is at the Presbyterian Hospital. His injuries were due to his stepping from a Broadway cable car into an open trench. Mr. Lindley married Miss Leavitt, a sister of Mrs. Fellowes Morgan. He is a brother of Dr. Bryant Lindley, who was for some years house physician at one of the Lakewood hotels and who married a Chicago woman, a Mrs. Marshall, whom he met at Lakewood, and who went out to Natal, where Dr. Lindley had gone before her, last year, to be married there. The Lindleys are sons of a missionary who went to Natal many years ago. He sent his children to New York when quite young, to be educated, and they went into business and the professions and became well known in society here. Business reverses compelled Mr. Bryant Lindley to return to his childhood's home some years ago, and it is understood that he has there recovered his fortunes. He came to New York recently on a visit and suffered this accident.

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The women tournament epidemic is on the wane, and there are only two of these interesting events on the programme during the next fortnight. The golf events of this week of interest to society are not particularly numerous, and the days will be devoted by the players to practicing for the tournaments yet to come. Much regret is expressed that the Baltusrol women's open tournament was marred by bad weather both on Wednesday and Friday. No amount of preparation and no arrangements, no matter how perfect, can overcome the effects of bad weather at a women's golf tournament. The Ardsley Club was exceptionally fortunate in the weather which it had for the championship tournament.

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Mrs. Samuel Colgate is still at her country seat at New Hamburg. There has been no authorized announcement of her engagement to the Earl of Strafford. Enterprising correspondents are trying to dig out the skeletons of the Byng family, and yesterday it was stated that the Earl of Strafford's brother, the Rev. Dr. Francis Byng, late rector of St. Peter's Church, Kensington, London, had been detected in a gambling scrape and had fled to the Continent, and for the past ten years had not been seen nor had there been any word from him. This will make interesting reading to the Rev. Dr. Byng, who is living in England, where he is now a chaplain ordinary to the Queen. In 1892 he married a daughter of Sir Edward Colebrooke, and the wedding was quite a fashionable affair. His little daughter was christened last Autumn with imposing ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Byng and certain members of his congregation were at odds at one time because he insisted upon curling his hair in many short curls lightly around his head, and he was accused of having resorted to the vanity of curling tongs. Otherwise he has been esteemed as a worthy gentleman, and an able divine, and the gambling scandal is a slander.

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Among the many returning tourists from aboard are Theobold Chartran, the artist, and Mrs. Chartran, Mrs. S. T. Baldwin, Mr. F. D. Benson, Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, and Mr. Frederick Turnbull, who will reach New York during the week. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer is in Paris. Mrs. George B. McClellan is there also. Mr. Stanton Sickles will remain over on the other side until the marriage of his sister in November. Mrs. Edward Lyman Short will return in a fortnight. Others in Paris are Mr. H. R. Bishop, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Mr. Osgood Field, Mrs. John W. Mackay, and Mr. Augustus Post. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who has been entertaining the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir, has gone with them to Jaffa to meet their kinsman, the German Emperor.

A CHURCH 66 YEARS OLD

Anniversary of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Parish.

DINNER, PRAYERS, AND MUSIC

The Rev. A. C. Morehouse, the Veteran Pastor, Tells Its History—The First Preacher Was Censured for Anti-Slavery Views.

The Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church—"the little red chapel of the east side," as the old parishioners call it—celebrated its sixty-sixth anniversary yesterday. "And may it stand until the fires of the judgment day envelop the earth," said the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, the veteran minister, who is now its pastor. Anniversary services were held all day, and many ministers, old-time parishioners, and visitors crowded inside the walls of the church to hear the story of its useful life and to partake of a hearty, well-cooked New England dinner, which was provided as a token of good cheer as the special event of the commemoration.

The opening service of the day was called a "love feast." It was held in the basement hall, and was simply a gathering of the members of the parish, presided over by A. C. Anderson. Those present told the stories of their conversion to religion, and Brother Morehouse told the story of the existence of the old church.

Mr. Morehouse is an old gentleman to whom nearly threescore years of incessant labor in the Gospel field have not been unkind. Twenty-four of these years have been spent wholly in various parishes on the east side, and the last four in the Second Street Church.

"The origin of this edifice dates back as far as 1816," said Mr. Morehouse, to the crowds around him, "when prayer meetings were held in private residences in this immediate vicinity. In that year a large garret in Abram Stagg's barracks was secured and opened for meetings. Mrs. Annie Fitzgerald and her husband William, who were known as 'Aunt Annie' and 'Uncle Billy,' were among the most earnest of the worshippers, and 'Aunt Annie' was in the habit of visiting the neighborhood, taking her knitting with her, and holding meetings among the old and young. These meetings were really what started this church. Fitzgerald secured a carver's shop on the corner on East Houston and Second Streets, where the bell tower stood in later years. Meetings were held there, and Thomas Evans and Abram Stagg, who were leaders in the work, manifested such great zeal that they inspired the people with the necessity for a church.

"The Rev. William M. Ferguson of the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Davies Barker organized a Sunday school on what was called the 'Dry Dock.' After maturing the plan they started a Sunday school in the room of a day-school teacher on Avenue C. About thirty gathered together on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1829.

"The first meeting regarding the erection of this building was held on Nov. 3, 1830, and at a subsequent meeting of the committee, held on Dec. 1 of that year, it was resolved to build in the vicinity of Houston on Second Street. On March 19, 1731, four lots of ground on the north side of Second Street, between Avenues C and D—the present site—were purchased for $800 a lot. The cornerstone was laid on Jan. 23, 1832, the Rev. Daniel Ostrander presiding.

"On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1832, at 3 P. M., the edifice was dedicated, the Rev. J. P. Durbin preaching. The Rev. Paul R. Brown was chosen as the first pastor. A few years later he was reproved by the authorities of the Conference for attending an anti-slavery meeting. A few years after the close of the civil war Dr. Lucius H. King moved, in the New York Conference, that the resolution of censure be stricken from the records of the Conference, and that the Rev. Paul R. Brown be vindicated. At that meeting Mr. Brown thanked the Conference with tears of gratitude.

"The congregation and membership continued to increase until Second Street Church became one of the strongest churches of the city. Many members of the old Halsteadian praying band, called the 'Flying Artillery' by the irreligious in derision, by their singing, powerful exhortations, and prayer conducted a revival here that shook this city with a spiritual earthquake. Men and women were not allowed to sit together in those days, but in 1846 they did, and the first night that men and woman occupied the same pews the sensation in town was very great.

"This church was at one time the strongest in talent and wealth in the east side, but removals and death have reduced its membership so that it is discouraging to some of the old ones who remember its past glories. To-day the east side is the hardest field for a minister to work in, but the Old Second Street Church, 'the little red chapel,' will continue to do the good work that it has done for sixty-six years. And may it stand until the first of the judgment day envelop the earth."

It was expected that Bishop J. P. Newman would be present to preach at the 10:30 o'clock service, but illness prevented him from leaving his home at Saratoga. The service was conducted by the Rev. Cotton Amy of North Bangor, Penn., assisted by the Rev. F. M. Allen of New York, who offered up the prayers; Dr. G. W. Mooney of Staten Island, who delivered the benediction, and the Rev. George Taylor.

After a sermon by Mr. Amy Mr. Morehouse took matters in hand to try to raise money to reduce the church mortgage, which now amounts to $5,900. He made a strong appeal for funds, and $300 was collected.

Then came the dinner served in the social room. The tempting odors of roast beef, pumpkin pie, stuffed goose, plum pudding, and a number of other dishes came from an adjoining room.

"Come on. Come in. All, all of you. Let none go out!" yelled the Rev. Mr. Morehouse. "This is for you. This is the Lord's supper." And the worshippers filed in and took their seats amid potted palms and ferns. As soon as all were seated and a dish of real Blue Points had been set before each, the venerable pastor, the old head of the anti-slavery war of early New York days, arose and said: "God make us thankful for what we are about to receive, and let this abundant repast so fill our hearts with joy that there will be enough money subscribed after it is over to pay off the mortgage."

The menu was thoroughly enjoyed, and during the time occupied in its consumption $200 more was raised. At 3:30 P. M. there was a reunion of former pastors, members, and friends, presided over by the Rev. John R. Knox. The Epworth League prayer meeting was held at 6:30 P. M. The final service of the day was held at 7:45 P. M., when the Rev. George Van Alstyne, Presiding Elder, preached.

Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. Emma R. Jenkins, sixty-five years old, a widow, of 33 Stuyvesant Street, was burned to death while alone in her house yesterday morning by her clothing taking fire from a gas stove on which she was cooking her breakfast. Her servant, Ella Agler, went out to visit some friends, and when she returned toward noon smelled smoke, which seemed to proceed from the room in the rear basement, occupied by Mrs. Jenkins, the door of which was locked. She raised an alarm, and when the room was finally entered, Mrs. Jenkins's partly charred body was found on the floor.

Miss Gould at Governors Island.

Helen Gould visited Governors Island yesterday and spent about two hours talking to the sick in the hospital and inspecting the Castle William Prison, where about 100 men are confined. She also spent some time talking to Charles Jauch, the Second Infantryman made blind by the bursting of a shell that killed his Captain and several comrades, during the short bombardment of Santiago by Gen. Shafter. Jauch, she learned, is shortly to be taken to Washington, where he will be cared for.

Rough Trip of the Belgenland.

The Red Star Line steamship Belgenland, which arrived yesterday, had a very rough voyage. A deck steward was thrown by the lurching of the vessel on one of the severest days, and his head was cut. Among the Belgenland's passengers were Dr. D. D. Quay, the Rev. Robert J. Thompson, and Mrs. Charles E. Bishop.

Captain's Wife Died at Sea.

Mrs. Annie Hodgson, wife of Capt. Hodgson of the British steamship Laughton, which arrived yesterday from Progreso, was a passenger on that vessel on her trip north. She was suffering from gastric fever when the vessel sailed, Oct. 15, and on Saturday last she died, and her body was buried at sea.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's

New Novel — A Triple Entanglement

Complete in Lippincott's Magazine

For November. Price, 25 Cts.

The contents include: "The Horse in Folk-Lore," by Jessie F. O'Donnell; "Mercer's Best Shot," by Joseph A. Altsheler; "The Golden Gift," by J. K. Wetherill; "Oriental Stage-Craft," by L. W.; "Fanciful Predictions of War," by William Ward Crane; "A Ute Funeral," by Paul W. Beck; "The Petrified Legs," by J. Armoy Knox; "Our Soldiers' Songs," by William Ward Crane; "The Craze for the Unconventional"; "The Destroyer," by Paul R. Heyl.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSDEALERS.

PHILADELPHIA PEACE JUBILEE.

Programme of the Three Days' Celebration Which Opens To-morrow—Large Attendance Anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The Peace Jubilee began to-day with special services of prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches of the city. To-morrow will be given to housing the city's guests and completing necessary details, and the public exercises will commence on Tuesday, continuing three days.

Among those who are expected to be present are the President and Vice President, with several members of the Cabinet; Gen. Miles, Gen. Wheeler, and other military notables; Commodore Philip, Lieut. Hobson, and the other heroes of the Merrimac, and scores of naval warriors of lesser fame, and the Governors of many States, with their staffs. The formal programme follows:

Tuesday—Decoration of the fleet of war vessels in the harbor in the morning; noon, steam yachts, steamboats, and other craft participating in the naval procession go down the river to form in line; 12:40 P. M., Secretary Long and Navy Department officials arrived from Washington; 1 P. M., yacht May leaves Pine Street Pier with Secretary Long on board to meet and lead the naval procession; 1:30 P. M., naval procession begins, passing fleet of war vessels, the Secretary of the Navy being saluted by each as the yacht May passes; evening, illumination of the naval vessels, the Court of Honor, and the City Hall.

Wednesday—10 A. M., rededication of Independence Hall; 11 A. M., civic parade starts from Broad and Cumberland Streets; afternoon, arrival of the President, Vice President, and members of the Cabinet; evening, reception to the President and his party at the Union League; illumination of the Court of Honor and City Hall.

Thursday—11 A. M., military and naval parade starts from Broad Street and Snyder Avenue, and will be reviewed by President McKinley at the Court of Honor; evening, reception to the President and distinguished guests at the Academy of Music; illumination of the Court of Honor and City Hall.

The ships that will take part in the naval review are the Texas, New Orleans, Topeka, Dolphin, Gloucester, Marblehead, Columbia, Minneapolis, Vixen, Winslow, Hudson, Olivette, Morrill, and Algonquin.

The decorations throughout the city are lavish and beautiful. The piece de resistance of decoration is the Court of Honor, from a stand in the centre of which President McKinley will review the military parade. It consists of a succession of massive white pillars, twelve on each side of Broad Street, extending from Chestnut to Walnut Street. Each of the columns is surmounted by a great eagle and globe of gold, while the four at the ends bear the legends "San Juan," "El Caney," "Manila," and "Santiago." In the centre of this court the street is spanned by a triumphal arch. The arch is surmounted by an enormous figure of Victory mounted on outriggers. From the top of the ar

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY.	LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . .	$1,000,000
Surplus	$200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

WE WISH TO BUY:
Home Insurance Stock,
Wagner Palace Car Stock,
National Wallpaper Stock,
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock,
Michigan Peninsular Car Bonds,
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip,
Minneapolis St. R'way Consol. 5s.
AND HAVE FOR SALE:
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. R. R. Stock,
N. Y. Title Guarantee & Trust Stock,
Lawyers' Title Insurance Stock,
Michigan Peninsular Car Stock,
Woodlawn Cemetery Stock,
American Air Power Stock,
National Wallpaper Stock,
Retsof Mining Bonds,
Omaha Water Co. 4s.
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 Broad St.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
Readjustment of Funded Debt.

The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.
Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.

JOS. S. STOUT, 25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK, 44 Wall St., New York.
WM. R. BLACKFORD, 10 South St., Baltimore.
CHARLES D. FISHER, Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANDON MATTHEWS, (Room 1002) 48 Cedar St., N. Y.
Bondholders' Committee.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company.

General First Mortgage 4% Bonds, dated August 2d, 1836.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 102½ and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of $53,020. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 5th day of November, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Judging by Wall Street's disposition last week, the course of the stock market during the coming few days, except where influenced by professional manipulation, is likely to depend largely upon developments in the political situation at home and upon the progress of the quarrel between Great Britain and France over the Fashoda matter. Financial interests both big and little are much exercised over the pending Congressional elections throughout the country, and European diplomacy, although not recently a factor in the American stock market, is now pushing to the front as a disturbing element.

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Actual trouble between two great European powers, or even serious prospects of it, would undoubtedly lead to heavy liquidation by European investors. And although Europe holds now comparatively few American securities, there are yet enough there to seriously disturb prices if they were thrown upon a demoralized market. Apart from this, European complications would unbalance the financial situation the world over.

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But as yet American security holders have not come to look upon either domestic or foreign political disturbances as serious enough to warrant fright and liquidation. These scarecrows are strutted daily through Wall Street by bear manipulators, but investors are steadfast in their refusal to become panic stricken. The bears sell stocks, and, in some quarters, succeed in forcing quotations down somewhat. But they do not force out long stock, nor do they get opportunities for profit-taking on their short sales.

THE EFFECT OF WAR.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore write, in discussing the effects of the possible Franco-British war:

"While the relations between England and France are strained over the Fashoda incident, we are inclined to look for a peaceful solution.

The powers of Europe, while not powerful enough to prevent the United States from fighting Spain, which they would much liked to have done, and probably would have tried to accomplish, except for the friendly attitude of England, exert great influence upon the individual nations of Europe, and we anticipate that pressure will be brought to bear upon France to persuade that nation not to endanger the peace of Europe.

"If, unfortunately, England and France should fight, what would be the effect upon the financial and business situation in this country? Any fracture of the peace of Europe would necessarily be disturbing, and under ordinary conditions we might expect depression in this country. But conditions at present are not ordinary with us, but extraordinary.

"England is a heavy debtor to the United States, and would, in event of war, be more than ever dependent upon this country for supplies, which would increase such indebtedness. Ordinarily, England has held unlimited quantities of American securities and could settle any debt balance by sending home our bonds and shares. Not so now, however, as we have during the past five years, during which Europe distrusted us because of our silver experiments, repurchased hundreds of millions of American securities and have to a large extent liquidated our indebtedness. England would have no difficulty in keeping open the lanes between England and America, and we could and would pour supplies into British ports.

"After the first effect, a European war would probably be of benefit to this country."

AS TO TOBACCO.

Messrs. Robert Goodbody & Co. of the Stock Exchange say in their weekly letter to clients:

"There was a sale of 18,500 shares of Tobacco preferred this week at 115, which was evidently connected with the recent issue of the stock by the company. It would not call for comment but that the way it was done and the brokers used showed pretty plainly that the old set of people were again in control of Tobacco.

"These were the gentlemen who made Tobacco stock a stench in the nostrils of reputable people by first passing a dividend arbitrarily and then suddenly declaring a large scrip dividend. This sort of thing then made reputable houses unwilling to do speculative orders in Tobacco, and destroyed the value of the stock as collateral.

"The late attempt, which was believed successful, to change the character of the management, brought about a change in these respects, in that respectable houses began to carry the stock, but now apparently we are back in the old position, and we find it hard to believe that the old boycott of Tobacco stock will not quickly return. However, time alone will tell whether we are right in this."

THE SUSTAINING FACTORS.

In a letter discussing the stock market situation, Messrs. Haven & Stout of the Stock Exchange thus advance reasons for confidence in ultimately higher market values:

"There are a number of sustaining factors in sight at present, which, if purchasers of stocks are scarce or inclined to wait, certainly seem to reduce the number of sellers to a minimum. When speculative holders have been largely eliminated and the bulk of the floating supply seems to have been lodged in the hands of investors or strong interests who are confident about the ultimate course of prices, while low rates for money renders it easy for them to retain ownership of their securities. The favorable financial situation, activity and reasonably good conditions in nearly all lines of trade, a heavy movement of freight on the railroads and increasing earnings in the face of low rates, all count in creating the confident sentiment which underlies the market.

"More important than anything else, however, is the advancing tendency of wheat and other cereals, and the large foreign buying of the same. The fact that stocks of breadstuffs in the world over are so low that, although in a considerable portion of the world the harvests have been better than usual, there will be an eager demand for the surplus wheat product of the United States, has an important bearing upon the general prosperity of the country. Its effect upon the traffic and earnings of the Granger and trunk line railroads is obvious.

"More beneficial still, is the assurance thus afforded that the United States is now certain to accumulate another large credit balance in its trade with the rest of the world, with a further result and increase in the capital of the country. The effect of last year's crops and of the foreign demand for them, is sufficiently apparent to require no detailed comment. It now seems that these circumstances are liable to repeat themselves and that the country will experience a further decided impetus to its growth and general prosperity."

Firm at Lisbon, Ohio, Assigns.

LISBON, Ohio, Oct. 23.—As one of the results of the suspension of the First National Bank of Lisbon D. C. Bower & Co., an extensive dry goods firm here, made an assignment Saturday. The head of the firm was on the bonds of J. M. Child, the missing cashier, as Treasurer of the city and township.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for erecting and finishing a building for the present Heating and Lighting plant at Central Islip, N. Y., and for erecting and finishing steam heating, plumbing and drainage, and electric wiring and fixtures for a cold storage building at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications for each of the above works may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and endorsed with the title of the work which the bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR SHOE MACH. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1898, an installment of interest (being the second installment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 2, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1898. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1898, and will remain closed until November 2, 1898. H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 7, 1898.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 29th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1899, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1898.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co., and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1898, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secy.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.

October 10th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898 C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1898.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 5, 1898.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 21, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF 3½) PER CENT., on the capital stock, was declared, payable Nov. 1st prox.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 3d proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.

New York, Oct. 18th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed to November 1st. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1898, and will open Nov. 1, 1898, at 10 A. M.—Oct. 15, 1898.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
New York, October 19, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and Three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on Monday, November 21, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Monday, October 31, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 22 next.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. M. CUMING, Secretary.
New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.

North End Street Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. F. F. OGSTON, Secretary.
New York, October 24, 1898.

The Nassau Bank,
New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.
The Annual Election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 8th.
Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Home Bank,
303 West 42d St.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 7, 1898, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. F. DUNNING, Cashier.

OKLAHOMA A LAND OF PLENTY.

The Territory Is Phenomenally Prosperous and Fast Qualifying for Statehood, It Is Said.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 23.—Kansas is not the only section of the great agricultural West where prosperity seems to have settled down to remain. Representative citizens of Oklahoma who have recently visited Kansas declare that that Territory has settled down to business, and that the people are ready to repudiate with facts and figures the stories of imaginative newspaper writers that it is beset with droughts on one side and sandstorms on the other, while "bad men" ride up and down the middle of the streets of the towns with the bridle reins between their teeth and a pistol in each hand. These things, they say, are the myths of comic papers and sensationalists.

The facts, according to these citizens, are that the entire Territory hums with industry. The towns are crowded with an endless procession of wagons filled with farm products for shipment to market. Thousands of acres of Winter wheat are already green with the growing crop. The crops in 1897 were so astounding that even the farmers and merchants themselves did not comprehend their magnitude. Both wheat and cotton that year ran ahead of all precedents as to yield, acreage, and quality.

Oklahoma farmers, as elsewhere in the West, had not recovered from the "hard times" of 1893 and 1894. In addition to panics and crop failures throughout the West, they were suffering from the reverses and hardships that follow the pioneer work of turning virgin soil into cultivated farms. Most of them were poor men when they went to Oklahoma. Many were camped along the southern border of Kansas for a year waiting for the opening of that land to settlement. It followed that necessity put mortgages on their personal property. Their homesteads could not be mortgaged until final proof of settlement was made. Their privations burdened them sorely.

A change came in 1897. Wheat brought record-breaking prices, and millions of bushels were put on the markets. Granaries were emptied. Farmers who had found it difficult to get credit for groceries carried bank books to show that they had money deposited in their local banks. Mortgages were paid and old accounts with merchants marked off the books. It was remarkable to note the interest people manifested in improving their homes and property. New furniture, organs, buggies, wagons, stoves, plows, twine-binders, &c., were seen everywhere. The women and children were better dressed and went to town oftener. It was not unusual to see a farmer's wife go into a millinery store and purchase a bonnet that cost $10.

The phenomenal crops of this year have added to the prosperity that was ushered in last year, and from every town and hamlet come reports that the people are able to get along without the aid or sympathy of the outside world. Statehood, it is said, will be the next move, as a majority of the people are anxious to add another star to the constellation of States.

"Lost Cabin" Mine.

From The Washington Star.

"The claim recently made in a Western newspaper that the famous 'Lost Cabin' gold mine has been found recalls the fact that the mine has been 'found' before," remarked an old miner to a Star reporter yesterday. "The Lost Cabin Mine is in the Bad Lands in Wyoming, near the headwaters of the Big Horn River, and about sixty miles from Fort Washakie. In 1874 five men set out from the fort to prospect. I was invited to go along with them, but I have always congratulated myself that I did not accompany them, because a few weeks later, when one of the miners, with a few small nuggets in his pockets, wandered back to the fort, his mind was completely gone. 'All he could murmur was, 'plenty of gold in Lost Cabin.'

"Expeditions were at once sent out, but no trace was found of the mine or the missing men, who, it was supposed, were killed by Indians. In 1884 a cowboy rode into Fort Washakie and said that he had found the Lost Cabin by accident, and, as every one believed that the Lost Cabin Mine was fabulously rich, a crowd of eager miners were soon ready to start with the discoverer. They found a decaying log cabin, with four skeletons in or near it, and a tunnel sunk in the hillside. The ore found in the tunnel was black and heavy, and the first man who got out with a mule load never went back, for the assay showed no trace of gold—nothing but plumbago. The news of the finding of Lost Cabin got out and for months miners flocked there, only to be disappointed. After a while the excitement died out and the old mine was deserted. But still the problem remains where did the crazy miner get his nuggets, and what became of his four companions? Many prospectors think that the crazy miner found his nuggets while away from his companions, and lost his mind, as well as his way, in trying to return to them."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	05½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	05½
Lard, prime	5.32½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	22½@.23

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Flour firm; special Spring brands, $4.10@$4.20;; hard patents, $3.10@$3.70; soft patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3.10@$3.20; bakers', $2.20@$2.40; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@67c; No. 2 red, 69¼c; No. 2 corn, 32@32½c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23¾c; No. 2 white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 2 barley, 33@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98c; Northwest, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $4.97½@$5; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cut-loaf, $5.64; granulated, $5.14.

COTTON.

The cotton market on Saturday was governed to a very great extent by claims and counter claims regarding the question of damage by frost. The bulls expected much of the market, but the first call developed a steady tone with an advance limited to 1@2 points. This was a distinct disappointment. Speculation showed little, if any, animation. The cable accounts from Liverpool were not altogether satisfactory, and certainly failed to be a supporting feature. Following the first call, however, the shorts became uneasy, further weather reports being calculated to confirm the claims as to the extent of frost damage; covering became quite active and carried the market to a net gain of 3@5 points on Friday's closing figures. The market was finally barely steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 1 point.
Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	....	....	....	5.20@5.22
November	5.22	5.24	5.21	5.21@5.22
December	5.27	5.31	5.26	5.26@5.27
January	5.32	5.36	5.31	5.31@5.32
February	5.38	5.40	5.38	5.35@5.36
March	5.41	5.44	5.39	5.39@5.40
April	....	....	....	5.43@5.44
May	5.49	5.52	5.47	5.48@ ..
June	5.52	5.55	5.52	5.51@5.52
July	5.57	5.58	5.57	5.55@5.56
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.58@5.60

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 22.—Turpentine, 34c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.10; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, I, and K, $1.45; M, $1.55; N, $1.70; KG, $1.90; WW, $2.30.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—Turpentine, 31c; resin unchanged.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—Spirits turpentine, 34c, 33½c; resin, $1, $1.05; crude turpentine, $1.20, $1.80, and $1.80.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading; feeling steady; cable slow.
CALVES—No trading; nominally steady; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$4.60; lambs, $5@$6.12½.
HOGS—$4.10@$4.25.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.
Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@$4.86¼ for demand and $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.86½@$4.87 and $4.84@$4.84½; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83.
Silver certificates, 59½@60½.
Bar silver, 59½.
Mexican dollars, 47½.
Government bonds steady; refunding certificates, 103½ bid; 4s, coupon, 112½ bid; 4s, registered, 112 bid; 5s, coupon, 113 bid; 5s, registered, 113 bid.
State bonds dull; Tennessee settlement 3s, 70 bid; Virginia 6s, deferred trust receipts, 70 bid; Virginia 6s, consolidated, 2-20s, 70 bid; Virginia 6s, consolidated, 50-year, 70 bid; Virginia 6s, ex-coupon, 70 bid; Virginia 6s, ex-coupon, 50-year, 70 bid; Virginia 6s, ex-coupon, 2-20s

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

10 WALL, 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.—2,504 3d Av.; business property; 3-story brick house, with store.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'er,

will sell at auction
SATURDAY, OCT. 29, AT 1:30 P. M.,
on the grounds
AT EDGEWATER, N. J.,
on the Palisades, opp. 114th St., N. Y. City,
by order of Executors of the Estate of
ISABELLA KEARNEY, DECEASED,

150 Choice Building Lots 150

This property is located on high, healthy, level ground, convenient to STORES, SCHOOLS, and CHURCHES. The DEPARTMENT STORES of NEW YORK deliver goods to PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.

Home seekers and speculators are directed to these lots, as they are within 7 miles of the City Hall, New York, and accessible by trolley cars connecting with the NORTH RIVER FERRIES from FRANKLIN ST., 14TH ST., 42D ST., and 130TH ST., New York.

RESIDENTS of NEW JERSEY take Hudson County trolley cars to EDGEWATER.

TERMS MOST LIBERAL.

CASH, HALF CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
5 per cent. discount allowed for cash. 2½ per cent. for half cash. Savings banks depositors will be allowed interest for money drawn to purchase lots at this sale.
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF COST TO PURCHASER.
SALE POSITIVE RAIN OR SHINE.
This sale will be held under a
MAMMOTH TENT.
BAND OF MUSIC. LUNCH BEFORE SALE.
Maps and full information at the office of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES

$75

MONTHLY.

Ten rooms; others fourteen rooms; at proportionate rents; very desirable; handsomely appointed and decorated; good sanitary arrangements.
Now open for inspection.

138th and 139th Sts.

(7th and 8th Avs.)

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.
Elevated Station 140th St.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

TO LET,
1,020 PARK AVENUE,
Corner 85th Street.

Three story high stoop brown stone front Dwelling House; handsomely decorated and renovated throughout.
For particulars apply on premises.
(CAN BE SEEN SUNDAY.)

HOTELS.

Hotel Bristol 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.

ELEGANT SUITES WITH UNOBSTRUCTED SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; A HIGH-CLASS CITY HOME FOR FAMILIES; ON AMERICAN PLAN; UNSURPASSED IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS. CHOICEST AND MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION IN THE CITY.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

A LADY WHOSE INCOME WILL NOT ADMIT of adopting a child, will take charge—without remuneration—of a motherless little girl or orphan; child's income must be ample enough for living on same scale as her protector; references exchanged. Address "Home," Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 47th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

1.—65 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Handsome second floor; parlor dining room; reference; hall room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chamberma'd or parlormaid; three years' reference from last employer. 403 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and do plain sewing; no objection to help in nursery; good city references. Present employer's, 38 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chamberma'd and waitress, or chambermaid alone; good city reference. 237 West 46th St., care Wallace.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private family; references. 246 West 19th St., fourth bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in small private family; best city reference from last place. 230 East 45th St.

COOK.—By reliable young woman as experienced cook; good reference; last lady can be heard from. 220 East 41st St.; ring six times.

COOK.—By a competent person; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call, two days, 307 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch woman as thorough cook; economical; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. 817 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a competent German woman to take full charge; kitchenmaid; wages, $35; city reference. 515 West 43d St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; best city references. 5 East 30th St.; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 222 East 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Strictly first-class; will fit at patrons' residences, completing work at home; terms very reasonable; highly recommended. Robes, 117 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker; few more engagements, out by the day; references; terms, $2. 257 West 42d St., D. F.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; day or home. Tost, 303 East 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly recommended North German nursery governess; take entire charge children from 3 to 9; elementary teaching; good sewer. 126 East 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, thoroughly reliable North German nursery governess; takes entire charge of children over four; elementary teaching; good sewer; highest references. 1,265 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess and kindergartner; good sewer. Answer, by mail, M. Schultz, 121 East 106th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid, with family going to Europe; five years' city references. L. Nicod, 342 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 271 West 88th St., care Mrs. Hargan.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as maid and seamstress; will assist chamberwork; best reference. Call two days. 492 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her home. Mrs. Donnelly, 333 East 39th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place French Swiss nurse; trustworthy and capable, especially for young or delicate child. Call, Monday, before 1 or after 4, at 14 West 55th St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse to one or two children; light chamberwork; plain sewing; ten years' personal reference. Present employer's, 174 West 75th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to child from 3 years up; willing to do light chamberwork; best city reference. 254 West 35th St.; one flight up.

NURSE.—By a Swiss female trained nurse to take entire charge of invalid; willing to travel; good references. Address care Hirsch, 879 6th Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly experienced nurse and seamstress; highest city reference. Present employer, 233 West 139th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take charge of an infant from birth; good reference. 64 West 46th St.

NURSE.—By young woman from country as child's nurse; entire charge. 151 East 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress in private family. M. Davidson, 872 Columbus Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert American; 34; good correspondent; best city reference; wishes change. Warren, Box 116 Times Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men or parlormaid are kept, by thoroughly competent young Englishman of much experience; best New York city references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for the season. Address, till Nov. 1, Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

BUTLER—PARLOR or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife as butler and parlor or chambermaid; will take place together or separate; best city and country reference. Bras, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By German; first-class; 35; sober, honest, reliable houseworker; best city references from private family; wages, $40. Care Mrs. Carl, 884 3d Av., first floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent, honest, sober; excellent city references. L. G., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; highest testimonials from last employer; best care of silver taken; wages, $45. Edmund, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; steady, reliable; all around useful man; experienced, competent, temperate; not afraid of work; good gardener; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; moderate wages; best references; city or country. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; 33; single; fine appearance; personal references; careful driver; sober, honest, trustworthy, obliging; willing to do whatever required; good worker; served four years in German cavalry. Bernhard, 388 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of thirty; unsurpassed personal recommendations; careful driver; good appearance; temperate, trustworthy, and painstaking. C., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a German; single; understands his duties thoroughly; best city references given; in city or country. Coachman, 1,080 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class, all round man; five years' good reference from last employer. M. F., 112 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 281 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; ten years' experience; wife first-class Swedish cook; best references from last employer. Boughton, 54 Clinton Place.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St., city; telephone, Spring 294.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman, age, 35; has six years' reference from last employer; can drive tandem or four horses. S. J., 162 East 33d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands his work in every manner; has the best of reference from city people. B. G., Box 190 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By American, (26,) who can speak and write Spanish, understands stenography and typewriting, where he can make himself useful. J. W., Box 171 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands furnaces, pumps, brasses, care horses; can drive; highest recommendations. Trustworthy. Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By an American, 26, who can speak and write Spanish; understands stenography and typewriting; where he can make himself useful. J. W., Box 171 Times Office.

Valets.

VALET.—Thoroughly competent; out of situation on account of death; four years' highest references. A. D., care of Hoffer, 308 West 42d St.

VALET.—By a young Japanese to attend one or two more gentlemen couple hours daily; best references. O'Brien, 651 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORK.—By a youth of sixteen in architect's office; quiet and steady; references. W. W., Box 321, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—In small private family, a waitress; must bring satisfactory references. Call Monday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. 106 5th Av., near 16th St.

WANTED—A well-recommended chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 15 West 39th St.

WANTED—Neat young girl for upstairs work; $3 week; sleep home. 137 West 111th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to "The Ladies' Home Journal," to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE L. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. YOOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

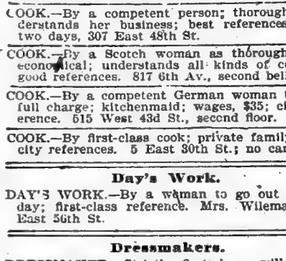

111th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125. EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o24-2aw3wM&W&n16

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o17-2aw4wM&W&n14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. DA S. MAFES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. o3-1aw6mM

SHERIDAN, FARRELL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mathew Sheridan, Philip Sherjidan, Edward Sheridan, Margaret White, Margaret Sheridan, Alice Sheridan, Mary Quigley, and Rose Sheridan, and to the following persons, respectively, whose residence cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, if living, or if dead, to their respective descendants, heirs, and next of kin, all of whom and whose residences are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, to wit: John Sheridan, James Sheridan, Margaret Feeny, and Elizabeth Keirnan, and to all other heirs and next of kin, if any there be, of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, who are unknown and whose names and place of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Jane Sheridan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, purporting to relate or relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FARRELL SHERIDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased: therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
o24-1aw7wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.
o24-1aw6mM

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
35 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS. (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
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Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

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L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

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423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C.E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

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(Successors to the Misses Green.)
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Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

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Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary.
Special Courses.
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Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

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MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
MISS RUTH MERINGTON. }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

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INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.
c10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 285 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 285 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
jy25-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 165 and 167 Broadway, New York City. my18-1aw6mM

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Mens's Regulation Riding Boots $9
Ladies' High Class Riding Boots $10
Also
All Kinds of Footwear
for
Riding, Driving and Coachman's Use.
ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.

A pleasant Five-day trip from New York Oct. 29, including Hotels and all expenses, $25. Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Fall and Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

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New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE, discharges in bankruptcy, companies incorporated; patents $50; wages and accounts collected; legal work quickly performed in all States; low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. AMERICAN LAW SOCIETY, 49 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1898, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.
No. 51 East 84th Street.

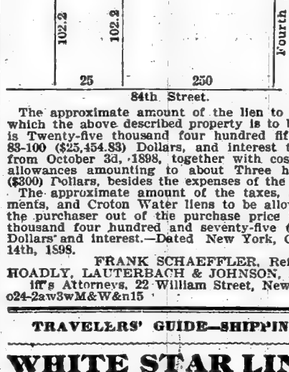

84th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York.
o24-2aw3wM&W&n15

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 14, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
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SAIL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS OF UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

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Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 19, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
AZGEC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place. Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Oct. 25
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Oct. 26
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Oct. 28
COMANCHE.....Monday, Oct. 31
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston.
P. C. & P. Fast Freight & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Thos. G. Egee, G. A., 378 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Friedrich, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM | K. Friedrich, Nov. 29, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Oct. 27, noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....Saturday, Oct. 29, 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GRE

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

CUBA AND ITS PEOPLE

The Island and Its Inhabitants as Seen and Described by Prof. Bickmore.

THE CITIES STRANGELY BUILT

They Are Constructed in a Series of Circles Around a Central Plaza—Peculiar Habits of the Residents—Effect of the War.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore gave an illustrated lecture Saturday at the American Museum of Natural History, under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction on "Cuba—Havana and Santiago." At the same time Haiti, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico were generously touched upon, and a glimpse was taken at the wonderland under the surrounding seas. There was a good attendance, largely made up of school teachers.

The first illustrations thrown on the screens—there were two, which gave opportunities for effective contrasts later—were maps of Cuba and the Greater Antilles. Much attention had been paid to detail, so that all important features were discernible. After a full but far from tedious discussion of the surface geography of the islands, Prof. Bickmore displayed a relief map of the Atlantic Basin, drawn from a United States coast survey model. He called attention to the deep chasm separating Cuba from Haiti and Jamaica, which was displayed distinctly. That submarine cañon, he said, was mentioned by Prof. Agassiz as the most remarkable feature of the West Indian group. On the southeast shore of Cuba, he explained, is a well-defined mountain range, which at one point obtains an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet, while immediately off the adjoining shore the plummet goes into one of the profoundest abysses of ocean, known as the Bartlett Deep, the bottom of which is 18,000 feet below the sea's surface.

A minutely detailed map of Cuba was next shown. The professor gave a sketch of the history of Cuba from its discovery on the first voyage of Columbus. Santiago he said, was one of the early settlements. A town was founded subsequently at the western end of the island, near the seacoast. It was moved later to the capacious harbor known as Havana, which name is said to have come from Savannah, the original location of the town. Then came a map of Havana, showing its magnificent harbor and the fine location of the city. Morro Castle was also shown. "Morro," the professor explained, means literally a brow, and figuratively a heavy headland, and several castles of that name are scattered among old Spanish cities, notably Santiago and San Juan. Northern races, however, up to a year ago, generally associated Morro Castle with Havana.

Ranging high on the eastern side of the harbor appeared the Fortress of Cabañas, where hundreds of Cubans had paid the penalty of premature patriotism. A moment later the audience was looking out of the harbor on the wreck of the Maine. The Cuban method of landing passengers from big steamships was illustrated, and an excellent view was presented of the Prado, a fine plaza, leading to the mouth of the harbor opposite Morro. Picturesque panoramas of the ancient city were also given.

Prof. Bickmore exploited the great cathedral with especial interest, informing his listeners that it was there the ashes of Columbus had up to within a few weeks ago, lain, and praised warmly the strong bas-relief of the discoverer in the edifice.

The plans of Spanish cities, the speaker explained, are strongly similar. In nearly every case they are built in a series of circles around a central plaza, on which stand the buildings of Church and State. The audience next gazed on the imposing palace of Capt. Gen. Blanco. Prof. Bickmore showed to them both the exterior of the building and the inner court.

A characteristic scene was a corner of the cathedral, a few feet from which sat a swarthy young man with a small table on the sidewalk in front of him. He was selling lottery tickets with cheerful attention to business. In fact, he seemed to be the only man in Havana who manifested any interest in his occupation. Then the market place was presented, where could be seen varied types of peasant life. Conspicuous in the foreground was a huge and primitive ox cart, the thills of which ran over the back and were fastened to the horns of the weary-looking beast. In the market stalls were fodder for the mules and donkeys and stalks of sugar cane for the natives, while in the better portions of the town dry goods peddlers, carrying their entire stocks on their backs, went from house to house. Every one of them smiled at the spectacle of a heavily burdened peddler waiting outside the ornate gates of a fashionable residence for the senoras and senoritas to appear and buy his wares.

One of the great industries of Cuba is tobacco-growing, and Havana's chief raison d'etre, Prof. Bickmore said, is the manufacture of cigars. The audience was astonished to find the principal cigar factory almost as handsome as the Captain General's palace. Volentes, the archaic, two-wheeled carriages of Cuba, were next shown. To each volente was harnessed a small but wiry horse, which looked like a pigmy in the enormously curved shafts. Each horse was managed, neither by the passenger nor by a driver, but by a dashing outrider, whose own horse was hitched to the vehicle by traces attached to an extra whiffletree. The passengers sat far behind the horse.

The listeners and watchers were enchanted by views illustrating the wonderful fertility of the island, as views presented of broad avenues of royal palms and bananas, pineapples, and heavily-laden cocoanut trees appeared on all sides. The glories of tropical flowers were shown by the numerous views, and a chorus of feminine "Ohs!" paid tribute to the matchless brilliance of every Cuban blossom.

Prof. Bickmore pointed out a Cuban farmer, his wife, and daughter standing in front of their green-bowered home to stare curiously at the American visitors, remarking upon the significant prominence of a guitar, the good genius of many a humble farmhouse and hut in the Ever Faithful Isle. "Look!" he exclaimed a little while after, and everybody did look at the gaunt group of mountaineers near an obscure retreat among the rocks.

Next was presented the remarkable limestone cave where Cuban fugitives hid during and, indeed, long after the first rebellion. The interior view of the cave showed a sight of great natural grandeur. Prof. Bickmore here described the geology of the Pearl of the Antilles. The high mountains of the interior, he said, so far as is known, are composed of schistose rocks of uncertain geological age. These are covered with limestone formed during the tertiary period, and rocks of the present era, found now on the shores of the island.

Next Prof. Bickmore, who spent a goodly portion of the Summer gathering illustrations with which to show on canvas the stirring scenes of the Hispano-American war, flashed upon the screens vivid views of the soldiers and sailors who took part in the war.

One of the results of the American advance on Santiago was seen in the exodus of women and children of all classes from that place, hurrying to El Caney to seek the shelter of the Stars and Stripes—"welcomed everywhere by the defenseless," said the professor, feelingly, "as the emblem of mercy and peace—and plenty." Views of the Yankee pickets at El Caney, with a crowd of refugees in the market place; of the principal square of Santiago and the harbor, where a hundred fleets might ride in safety through the wildest hurricane, followed. A picture of the Morro Castle of Santiago also was given.

The next view was of Admiral Cervera's fleet in its attempt to run the blockade at Santiago, followed by a view of the destruction wrought to the Spanish ships by the American gunners. Other views incident to the naval battle were shown, among them the rescue of the Spanish seamen from the water and the burning ship by the jackies of the United States Navy. This concluded the lecture.

Deimel linen-mesh underwear has stood the test of Summer use by many of our customers with happy results.

Men who are susceptible to atmospheric changes report: "Not a cold since wearing Deimel."

Now comes a crucial test: is it good for Winter use?

In Russia, linen is said to be the favorite underwear, and some physicians here recommend Deimel to Rheumatics.

No question of the comfort of its contact with the skin; and if more warmth is required than the outer garments supply, a suit of light-weight merino over the Deimel takes the trick. (A friend gave us this as his own experience.)

We are not trying to make proselytes of wearers of wool. Our function is to supply what people like, and the wool underwear is here in ample variety at satisfactory prices awaiting your pleasure. But we are expected to tell the current underwear news—yes, even the gossip.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VALUE OF HELPFULNESS.

James G. Cannon, in an Address to Young Men, Advises Them to Aid Each Other Promptly.

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, talked to the young men's meeting at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon on "Helpfulness." He said that persons were too apt to allow their interest to be absorbed by far away objects to the neglect of the things and the individuals right at their elbow. Men would talk about what ought to be done to help the Filipinos and the Hawaiians, and perhaps overlook the distress and need of their next-door neighbor. The spirit of helpfulness should prompt each one to do quickly and cheerfully all that he could for those with whom he was brought in contact.

The busy man in the ordinary walks of life had it in his power to do a great deal of good by extending his sympathy and a helping hand to the down-hearted and unfortunate people who, perhaps, needed only a trifling lift now and then to help them over the obstructions in their paths. Persons who desired to be helpful should be on the lookout for opportunities to manifest their helpfulness; they ought not to wait until they were asked. There were a class of dilatory people who always were "just going to begin to get ready" to help somebody. By the time they got ready their services were not needed. The true way to be helpful to one's fellow-creatures was to do the thing that was needed right away.

Mr. Cannon said that in business the most successful men were those who had the disposition to help others. Selfish men could never attain true success. They might accumulate riches, to be sure, but that alone was a long way from success. Mr. Cannon advised his hearers to cultivate a helpful spirit in their business relations. Good nature and a kind deference to others would not only contribute to the comfort of others, but would in the long run add much to their own pleasure and well being.

THE CHURCH'S SOCIAL MISSION.

Address by Dr. J. Strong at the First of a Series of Sunday Meetings at Broadway Tabernacle.

The first of a course of Sunday meetings for the discussion of "Present Day Problems and the Church," to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, during the Fall and Winter months, took place in one of the parlors of the church yesterday afternoon. The meetings are open.

More than 200 were present yesterday, and were welcomed by the Rev. Dr. Jefferson, the pastor of the Tabernacle. He was followed by Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service, who delivered an address upon "The Social Mission of the Church."

"It is strange," he said, "that we should ask in this latter day what is the mission of the Church, and yet there is no question that needs more consideration. The office of the Church is to execute the purpose of Christ, its head. God's kingdom cannot come into the world until men obey the laws of physical life as well as the moral laws. All of the things we see, whether relating to society or to the individual, are God's expression of His will.

"The best way to fit men for a perfect life in heaven is to fit them first for life here. The Church is concerned with everything on earth that pertains to man's mental, moral, and physical self, just as much as with the spiritual. If the Church is willing to deem Christianity as something narrower than philanthropy, it will occupy a very little space in the world's future. It is the duty of the Church to instruct conscience, therefore the sphere of the Church is as broad as life itself.

"A very narrow conception of the duty of the Church is the one almost universally accepted. Other organizations have sprung into existence to do the work. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Red Cross, and similar organizations are all made up of good people, and are banded together for noble purposes. They are not to be criticised, but if the Church had done its duty, there would have been no need for them. As it is, these organizations are now doing its work and winning its laurels."

The question to be taken up next Sunday afternoon is the "Organized Liquor Traffic," with an examination into the Raines law. The speaker will be Robert Graham, President of the Church Temperance Society.

Heidecker's Stab Wound Fatal.

William Heidecker of 1,004 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who was stabbed on Saturday night by William Pearsall, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Homeopathic Hospital. Pearsall was arraigned in the Grant Street Police Court and held on a charge of homicide. The police version of the affair is that Heidecker was a member of a "growler gang," and that Pearsall, while passing quietly along the street, was "held up" by the gang and asked for 10 cents. Pearsall refused to give it, and tried to escape by running into his house at 1,006 Atlantic Avenue. Heidecker followed him, and there was a fight, which resulted in the stabbing.

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WHAT THE WAR ENTAILS

Prof. Adler Against Annexation of the Philippines and "Imperialism."

POLITICS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

The Bad Results of the War Due to Political Appointments, He Says—The Conflict's Brighter Side.

Prof. Felix Adler addressed a large audience yesterday at Central Music Hall on "The Good and Evil Results of the War." After he had outlined the general conditions leading up to the war, he said:

"In the spring of the present year the American people decided to intervene in Cuba by force of arms, to assert that the state of things disclosed in that island would not be permitted to continue, that the power that was responsible for it must be expelled. If the question were put to us again in the light of subsequent events, with all the doubts that have since been cast upon the ripeness of the Cuban population for self-government, with all the swing that our victories have given to perilous ambitions, I do not see how we could have acted differently.

"The cause was a righteous cause, and it was a good thing for our people to be carried aloft on the wave of a generous sentiment, to thrill responsive to a noble and generous sentiment. Our critics abroad, the Germans especially, who mistrusted our sincerity, who saw the wicked grin of greed behind what they supposed to be the mere mask of humanitarian sentiment, were wrong. The motive of our people on the whole was perfectly genuine, perfectly sincere.

"A second happy result of the war was the closing of the breach between the North and the South. A third feature of the war upon which we have every reason to congratulate ourselves is the genuine American spirit displayed by the sons of some of our wealthiest citizens in common with the poorest; the readiness with which they enlisted in the Volunteers and the Naval Reserves; the eagerness with which they challenged comparisons in every manly quality."

In enlarging upon this spirit, Prof. Adler said that both classes did their duty, the sons of the rich asking no special commendation and requiring none. All joined hands in a common cause, and this was to be noted with all the greater satisfaction, because some of our richest people had sown in the popular mind the seeds of distrust against themselves by their un-American conduct. As an offset to such conduct, he went on to say, the action of those of our rich men who went to war, asking no special favors, seeking no unmerited honors, but content to serve in the ranks, had a distinct value. The example thus set would serve to accentuate the truth, which those who knew the facts never doubted, that there is among our wealthy class a kernel of uncorrupted manliness, of unspoiled sterling Americanism.

"And the story," he continued, "of the young promising lives that have been sacrificed, of the shadow of death that darkened the door of many a wealthy mansion, as well as of many a humble tenement, will contribute not a little to mitigate, at least for the time being, the strain of hostile feeling that has of late existed between the rich and the poor."

DARK SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Prof. Adler referred to other luminous incidents of the struggle, the spirit of individual and collective bravery, "the men behind the guns," speaking especially of the noble and self-sacrificing work of the women. All this, he said, was the fair side of the picture, but there was an evil side, and we were bound to face it. The evils attendant upon the war might be divided into two classes—those which previously existed, and which the experiences of the war had tended to reveal in sharper outline, and new evils to which the war itself had given birth.

In referring to the former class, he had in mind the fearful mismanagement which had provoked a cry of indignation from one end of the country to the other. What the work of the investigating commission would result in was uncertain. But the main facts he held were well known, and tell their own sad tale. Why, he asked, was there such a lack of foresight shown in the selection of the great camps—Camp Alger, near Washington, for instance? Why was there such absence of sanitary precaution to insure the well-being of the men while they were staying in these camps? Why was there such a breakdown of the transportation service at Tampa? Why were the reserve medical supplies and hospital stores left behind when the army sailed for Cuba?

Prof. Adler then reviewed exhaustively the horrors attendant upon the fighting in Cuba, as well as those known to exist in the camps at home, and referred particularly to the state of unreadiness of the camp at Montauk, and the unnecessary suffering entailed there by lack of preparation.

"What is the cause of all this incompetency," he went on, "of all these blunders that take on the proportions of crimes? The complicated system of administration that obtains at the War Department, the red tape which seems to be coiled all about it, is mentioned by some as the cause. Others attribute it to the failure of Congress to provide suitably for the needs of the army.

"But the chief cause, upon which all careful observers agree, is deeper than these. It is political 'influence.' It is the practice of conferring offices of power and responsibility, offices that require executive ability of a high order, as a reward for personal and partisan service. This is the leprosy that infects our whole body politic, and that extends in its venomous effects from the lowest centres of ward intrigue—must we not confess it?—to the very precincts of the White House. * * * This evil has existed among us for several generations, and the war has only exhibited it in more glaring colors. And now we have a lesson. So long as the mischiefs of partisanship were written out in terms of bribery and corruption, so long as partisanship meant pecuniary loss, the people gnashed their teeth, muttered their discontent, and now and then felled with a single blow the worst of their enemies, and then allowed the old game to begin anew.

"But now observe the lesson is written out in terms of blood, in terms of bereavement and mourning. Shall we, then, at last learn the lesson? Shall we remember those brave young men, the hope of whole families, whose lives the country did not require, who were not sacrificed on the altar of patriotism, but on the foul, noisome altar of 'political influence'? And yet I fear, even now, the lesson has not been learned."

The blame must be fixed, Prof. Adler contended, but what would be gained by the substitution of one party for the other? That would be just the venting of a temporary rage, the satisfaction of inflicting punishment on certain persons who are the creatures of the system to which they belong, but no more responsible for it than hundreds of others, and whose removal from power will leave wholly untouched the prolific source from which will come similar evil conditions in the future.

CURE FOR THE EVIL.

Prof. Adler said that to cure the evil an independent element was necessary, capable of exerting pressure on both parties and compelling the acceptance of higher methods and sounder principles.

"And now as to the new danger which the war has generated, and which is expressed in the word 'imperialism,'" he continued. "I cannot sufficiently express the anxiety with which I believe an imperialistic policy should be viewed by every one who really cherishes the traditions of the Republic as they have come down to us. And this proposed new policy is being presented to us so suddenly, so unexpectedly. A few years ago no one would have dreamed of seriously suggesting any large scheme of colonial expansion. The acquisition of San Domingo was urged under President Grant's administration, but the people said no; they would have none of it. The purchase of the Island of Cuba was proposed years and years ago. But the American people did not want Cuba. Even the treaty with Hawaii was about to fail when the war broke out.

"And now quite abruptly we are asked as a people to make an entire change of front, no longer to avoid the risk of foreign complications, entanglements, conflicts, but to court such risks; no longer to confine our energies to our own vast territory, but instead to become a nation of land-grabbers, and to dispute with European powers the plunder of the Orient. True that in the life of a nation, as of an individual, far-reaching decisions must sometimes be made quickly. If we decide in such an emergency to depart from maxims of conduct which have always guided us, there must surely be some weighty reasons."

In speaking of one of the reasons advanced for keeping our flag in the Philippines he said:

"When it floats over that part of this continent which is appropriate to our occupancy, which we have occupied, which is our very own, it is sensible and patriotic to say that it shall never be taken down. But how does this apply to the Philippines? Did we ever set out to conquer the Philippines? Was there ever a thought in our mind of annexing those islands when we declared war? Was it not a mere accident of the conflict that Admiral Dewey's naval battle took place in Manila Harbor, a battle which had for its purpose not the extension of our ownership to the Philippines but the destruction of the enemy's sea power which was a menace to our own coasts? If, then, the flag was temporarily carried to Manila Harbor and to the town of Manila, what reason, I ask again, apart from bluster, is there why it should not be borne back with honor to where it belongs?

"The second reason is the extension of trade. But is it not true that our foreign trade already is constantly expanding, that by the quality or the cheapness, or both, of the articles we are producing we are already enabled to compete successfully in foreign markets; above all, that this country is so rich that we have merely, as it has been well put, to pick up the gold that is lying at our feet; that we have merely to raise the standard of money among the masses to increase their ability to consume in order to become the happiest, the most prosperous, and the most contented people on this earth?"

The next argument for expansion, Prof. Adler said, was advanced by the fighter, the eulogist of war on its own account, who contended that martial development in a nation was necessary in order that it may not "rot morally." Prof. Adler held that the many examples of heroism in civic life controverted this idea, and that, therefore, it was not necessary for us to be a warlike nation to develop heroism or to keep up the standard of courage.

FINAL ARGUMENTS.

In summing up he asked:

"What is it our duty not to do with the Philippines? And the answer seems to me to be singularly clear. It is our duty not to accept the Philippines as a colonial necessity, not to attempt to rule the inhabitants of those islands as a subject population. It is also our duty to do our utmost to influence public opinion so that it shall express itself forcibly in this direction, and it will then be the business of statecraft and diplomacy, taking the popular will as its cue, to give effect to that will as closely as the existing situation admits of. The experience we have had in dealing with inferior races within the limits of the United States ought of itself to be a warning to us not to enter on the path of ruling the islands as a subject province.

"But apart from such admonitory lessons there is a principle which we can invoke and which should help us to a decision. The principle is that of political equality, to which we are committed, and which we cannot abandon without undermining the foundations on which our institutions rest. In the name of the principle of equality, I maintain that we should not open the door of the Republic to a people that is not even approximately on an equal plane with us, and therefore could not exercise the rights of equals and could not be treated with as equals. * * * We must look first to ourselves. We have not yet learned the art of self-government. It is an experiment we are trying. There is no duty to humanity that can exceed in importance that of conducting this experiment, if possible, to a successful issue, and there is no graver sin against humanity than that of introducting complications into this problem which shall increase the chance of ultimate failure."

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ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR.

The Great Naval Victory Commemorated by Special Services in St. James's Church.

Yesterday was the ninety-third anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and services were held in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue, in commemoration of that event. The church was filled to overflowing with a congregation composed largely of Anglo-Americans, but including many prominent resident and visiting Englishmen and women. The main body of the church was given up to delegations from the various British societies, including the St. George's Society, Order of the Sons of St. George, Order of the Daughters of St. George, and Independent Order of Daughters of St. George. The delegations from the various lodges of these organizations attended in bodies, wearing the insignia of their respective orders.

The church was profusely decorated for the occasion with the flags of Great Britain and the United States. The pulpit was draped with an American flag, while about the lectern were twined the Stars and Stripes and the British standard. Union jacks hung from the chair benches. On either side of the altar were hung British standards, while above the altar were twined the flags of the two nations.

The elaborate musical programme included an anthem composed by Thomas Whitney Surette, in commemoration of the victory of the American arms in the Spanish-American war, "Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered." The anthem was followed by the singing of "America," in which the entire congregation joined. Thanks were also given for the American victories in the late war.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, was assisted in the service by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who preached the sermon. Dr. Morgan took his text from Psalms cxv., 1: "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory." The sermon, which was brief, dwelt upon the lesson to be drawn by all nations from the action of the children of Israel in giving praise only unto God for victory.

"The words of the text," the preacher said, "came as a protest against a common fault of humanity in priding itself alone on its victories and successes. Gathered as we are to-day to celebrate one of the greatest victories in the history of England and of the world, we are too apt to forget to whom is due the praise. It lays a sweet unction to our vanity to commemorate England's victory over the combined navies of Spain and France, and to know of Kitchener's wonderful victories in the Soudan, and to hear of the grand instances of bravery among England's troops. But we should not forget Him who helped us in our cause."

Referring to the American victory in the late war, Dr. Morgan said:

"Never in history has the hand of Providence been more evident than in the Spanish-American war. We can but shudder at the thought of what would have happened if at Santiago that Spanish fleet had not gone out of the harbor that morning, taking the heart out of the Spanish General commanding the forces in that city and causing him to surrender it. If the fleet had staid just a little while longer in the harbor and the Spanish commander had held out a few days more, there would have remained scarcely an American soldier fit to attempt to take the city. In gloating over our victory can you doubt that the Lord was there? So let us give praise unto Him."

The services ended with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

Prayer for Anglo-French Peace.

In his opening prayer in the West End Presbyterian Church, corner of Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundred and Fifth Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw prayed that the two great nations of England and France which are now looking upon one another in anger and with menace of war become reconciled and that peace may prevail between them. The clergyman prayed also that the commissioners who are now in Paris endeavoring to arrange the terms of peace between the United States and Spain be enabled successfully to acomplish the object of their mission.

ENGLISH CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

Its Possible Consequences Discussed by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur.

"The Ritualistic Controversy in the Church of England," was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Robert MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church last night. In the course of his remarks Dr. MacArthur said:

"The recent ritualistic controversy in the Church of England is fraught with important consequences for both this country and Europe. It is very certain that the Church of England in its ritualistic wing has gone far toward Romanism. It is quite likely that disruption or disestablishment must soon come if the present tendency be not checked.

"The Bishop of Liverpool recently declared his belief that Jesuits have entered the Church of England to turn it over to the Church of Rome. No fewer than 300 Anglican churches have adopted practices which have long been exclusively practiced in the Church of Rome.

"It is positively affirmed that 12,000 Anglican clergymen are in sympathy with the ritualistic movement. There will be many secessions from the Church of England. There will be some perverts to the Roman Catholic Church, and many converts to evangelical bodies of Protestant Christians. The whole question as to the Apostolicity of the Church of England will be discussed."

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QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

Racing Begins To-day at 2 P. M.

Admission to grand stand, $1:50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, 1:15, 1:50 P. M.; Flatbush Av., 12:25, 1:10, 1:54 P. M. Stages connect Kings Co. "L" R. R.

FLED FROM GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Another Military Prisoner Escaped from There Friday.

It became known yesterday that another military prisoner escaped on Friday from Governors Island. He was Thomas A. McGurk, Company C, Third New Jersey Volunteers, who on Oct. 14 presented himself at the island, and asked to be sent to his regiment at Pompton Lake, N. J. He said that he had absented himself without leave. Pending arrangements to restore him to his command he was confined in Castle Williams.

He complained of feeling ill on Friday morning, and with ten other sick prisoners was taken to the hospital under guard of one man. In the hospital office there were a number of other soldiers, and others were coming and going. When the prisoners had been examined they were led back to Castle Williams, but on arriving there one was found to be missing. It was McGurk. It is supposed that in the confusion of numbers and the coming and going of other soldiers McGurk walked out, and caught the next boat at 8:30 A. M. for the city.

Being simply detained and not a regularly sentenced prisoner his clothes were not branded and he attracted no attention. The boat guard is supposed to inspect passes, but in these days there are so many uniformed visitors who have no passes that McGurk appears to have been passed without question.

Roman Catholic Church Dedicated.

St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church, on the corner of West Farms Road and Greene Lane in the Borough of the Bronx, was formally dedicated yesterday, by Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop, with Bishop Farley, the Rev. Edward McKenna, rector of the church, and the visiting clergy, met at the parish house, and, headed by the band of the Catholic Protectory, formed a procession to the church, the members of the congregation bringing up the rear. High mass was celebrated by Bishop Farley. After the dedication ceremonies, the clerical visitors were entertained at dinner in the Protectory.

OCT 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 22....	1,082,258
Same week last year.....	1,582,149
Stocks to date this year.....	83,674,312
Corresponding date last year..	63,620,561

Bonds for the week.....	$10,622,500
Same week last year.....	9,177,000
Bonds to date this year.....	633,355,570
Corresponding date last year.	440,963,848

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2½; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Cotton Trade Depression Has Not Hurt General Business Sentiment There.

Because of the low and steadily declining price of cotton and because of the general depression in the cotton manufacturing trade, much wailing has recently been heard from those sections of the country where the manufacturing of cotton goods is one of the important industries. Complaints of this sort have come chiefly from New England, and, in fact, so numerous have they been throughout that section that in business circles there has come to be a feeling that New England business of all sorts is very much depressed and that the commercial outlook in the New England States is decidedly poor.

That New England's cotton industry has suffered considerably cannot be doubted. But there is no general depression in that section, nor does there seem likely to be any. The suspension of work in numerous cotton manufacturing localities has to some extent hurt general trade, but Eastern business men do not seem to be any less hopeful than those of other parts of the country. Bearing out these statements are the following expressions of opinion from representative Wall Street men who come closely in contact with New England business sentiment because of their connections in Boston and through the East. These men are well known in Wall Street as members of Stock Exchange firms having Boston branches. Their opinions were collected yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Generally Hopeful Feeling.

Mr. Charles C. West of Charles Head & Co. said:

"From what I know of business sentiment in New England, people there are no more apprehensive than they are anywhere. It is quite true that among the cotton manufacturers there have been bad times, due to some extent to the low price of cotton and also to the shifting of cotton manufacturing from New England to the South. And it is also true that the depression in cotton has had more or less effect upon general business in New England. But I do not think this has been at all serious, nor do I see why the harm is going to be in any way permanent. Possibly New England cotton manufacturers will never be as prosperous as they have been, but that state of affairs will be confined to that trade and will not affect general business.

"On the whole, New England business sentiment seems to be generally good. There are as many hopes for the future there as anywhere, and business men expect just as much prosperity as they do in any other section of the country. There is no reason why New England should not share largely in the general business improvement which is going on.

"In so far as speculation is concerned, the sensational developments in the copper stocks whose market is in Boston has distracted attention from the regular railroad shares, and for some time past Boston has been concerning itself almost entirely with the copper stocks. There is, however, among New England moneyed interests a very good demand for investment securities—a demand which, in fact, is hard to supply.

"Things throughout New England are generally looking up, and there is great promise of improved business in the near future."

New England Not Despondent.

Mr. Herbert S. Carpenter of Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co. said:

"There is nothing the matter with New England business except in one or two lines where special influences are at work. General business there seems to be as good as anywhere in the East. Sentiment among New England manufacturers and merchants is much the same as it is elsewhere—there is more or less apprehension over the pending elections and there are in existence the same fears that two years ago caused business paralysis throughout the country when the silver agitation was at its height.

"The New England cotton trade is unsettled, and the same is true of the wool trade. Otherwise, there is nothing unusual in New England business circles. People are feeling hopeful so far as I know, and after the elections are over I do not see why business in New England should not take the same course as that in other sections of the country.

"The same excellent underlying conditions that are influential throughout the length and breadth of the country are effective in New England. There is every reason to look for business progress and improvement as soon as temporary disturbances are removed.

"Personally, I feel most confident of the future, both for general trade and for the stock market. It seems to me that conditions are so good and prospects are so bright that we cannot fail of great prosperity for two or three years at least. There is every reason for business men to be hopeful, even though there may be some temporary drawbacks at present."

Bullishness from Boston.

Mr. J. R. Williston of Williston & Barnes, who spends much of his time in Boston, and whose views are representative of those of financial men of that city, yesterday wired:

"We feel very bullish here. Money is easy; railroad earnings as a rule are numerous; exports are large; the whole outlook is extremely bright. Taking these things into account, it looks as if there is only one way for business and for the stock market to go."

Poking Fun at Russell Sage.

Professional humorists in Wall Street are making merry over the sorrow which they represent Mr. Russell Sage to be suffering just now because of the Treasury Department's decision that puts and calls have to bear revenue stamps. No Wall Street performance is more fashionable than the poking of fun at Mr. Sage, whose thrifty ways are supposed to warrant caricatures.

People who don't know Mr. Sage must imagine, naturally enough, that the venerable old operator has almost a corner on stinginess. Yet to people who really know Mr. Sage much of the report and comment current regarding him sounds strangely foolish. Russell Sage isn't exactly a spendthrift. Suits of clothes that wear through a decade attest something like a lack of personal vanity; and apples and chestnuts for lunch may not denote unreasonable wastefulness for his appetite's sake. But, judged by the tests of actual business performance, Russell Sage is really not known among Wall Street contemporaries—among those who come immediately into contact with him—as grasping in any unfair way. Making a contract, he sticks to it, and the party of the second part has to do the same. But there isn't anything so exceptional in this as to make a man unique in Wall Street.

Meanwhile, talk about his worry over having to pay for stamps on puts and calls is overdrawn to this extent—Russell Sage isn't making a business of issuing puts and calls these days.

Wide Awake Seattle.

Of promoters who come to Wall Street nowadays none brings quite so much enthusiasm as he who hails from the State of Washington. Especially are Seattle's representatives full of fervent figures. Iron mines, lumber projects, railway schemes, real estate prospects, gold in their own territory, and mines galore throughout Klondike—no end is there to the list of good things which are on the Seattle list.

Hardly a banking house in Wall Street is without its weekly visiting enthusiast from Washington; and if hustling can accomplish results, Seattle is in for a revival of old-time booms. One notable thing about most of the projects so presented is that in a majority of cases they are not of current origin, but are enterprises started before the panic of 1893, and which have been in cold storage since.

Hints of a Coal Deal.

Wall Street gives attention to financial gossip not calculated to gratify owners of anthracite railroad stocks, but on the authority of one of the foremost bankers identified with the Reading Company it is declared that plans have finally been formulated and are sure of success whereby embarrassment is to be succeeded by prosperity.

Foreign Sales of Our Stocks.

European selling of American stocks in this market last week was estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 shares, chiefly on account of the complications between England and France.

Some efforts were made to have it appear that Europe was letting our stocks go because of growing apprehensions that free silver would make important strides in the pending Congressional elections. Among bankers having close foreign relationships this idea was scouted. European holders of all kinds of stocks—not Americans only—had a week of the blues. It of a sudden became fashionable not only at London, but at Paris and Berlin, to turn securities into cash, for, of course, anything like serious war aspects must exert quicker influence upon the value of ready money than upon any other commodity. A member of the house of Rothschilds was even quoted during the week as declaring that interest rates would double at Paris overnight if the British Government showed aggressiveness akin to the spirit manifested in London newspaper publications.

That American stocks should be sold has indicated, therefore, not distrust of anything on this side of the water, but has reflected European anxieties on European conditions. Incidentally, American stocks pressed for sale have brought better prices, have shown less declining tendency, than resulted through liquidation of any other securities.

One Cause of Foreign Stringency.

Some differences of opinion seem to be developing in high banking circles as to the outlook for money market conditions and the probable course of interest rates here, in view of the fact that practically at every financial centre in Europe sharp advances have been made. The Bank of England started the rise in discounts, and the Bank of France has made the most significant move in following the British lead.

Popular theories that the higher tendency of money in Europe is due wholly to war possibilities does not get full acceptance, for it is pointed out here in financial circles having exceptional European connections that in practically every investment centre abroad there has been recently a wholesale unloading of valueless shares by promoters whose accomplishments have resulted in the imposition of tremendous losses. Those classes of stocks which Wall Street calls industrials have been distributed with so much skillfulness that in many of the provincial towns family fortunes have been extinguished, surpluses having been handed over in exchange for securities which prove to be worthless. Thus long lists of communities are now borrowers instead of lenders. Especially is this said to be true in Scotland.

Mr. Platt's Eye on China.

Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice is having no difficulty in the enlistment of capital in his Chinese railway enterprises. The latest accession to his syndicate is Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Building Up the South.

Something of the enterprising lines on which the Southern Railway system is now conducted is disclosed in the fact that about $300,000 is being invested by the railroad company in the development of terminal facilities in the City of Brunswick, Ga. There is new and profitable business sense in the policy which is broad enough to understand that in order to reap there must be sowing.

In old days the lines which now compose the Southern Railway system were looked upon in the South as really inimical to Southern interests, so much were they run in the exclusive Wall Street interest. All that is changed now—and changed along the sensible lines which this Brunswick development indicates.

Feminine Financiers.

Women are reaching out in Wall Street. Two bucket shops near the Stock Exchange have feminine proprietors.

American Brokers Abroad.

One of the results of the better international feeling between the United States and Great Britain is likely to show in the establishment of a number of branch houses in this country by British bankers and brokers, and of similar extensions abroad upon the part of American firms. Two Boston Stock Exchange houses have representatives in London now preparing to open branches, and four or five Wall Street firms have similar projects in view.

Concentration Tendencies.

The tendency toward financial consolidations may soon show in American insurance circles. A New England insurance Commissioner is authority for the statement that a number of conspicuous and important life insurance companies are likely to be merged into other companies.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—While the gravity of the Fashoda question is fully appreciated, there is an underlying feeling on the Stock Exchange that a peaceful solution will be found. This is evidenced by the recovery in prices, in spite of the absence of reassuring news. On the whole, prices were wonderfully well maintained last week, holders showing little disposition to realize. The steadiness of consols had a good effect.

Foreigners were fractionally lower, but Americans were exceptionally firm, prices in many cases closing better, though under the level of New York values. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred shares rose ⅝ of a point, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustments ½, Central Pacific ⅝, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred ¼, Union Pacific preferred ½, Union Pacific ordinary ⅛, Norfolk and Western preferred ½, and Northern Pacific preferred ⅛. Philadelphia and Reading first preferred declined ½ point, Philadelphia and Reading ordinary ⅛, Erie first preferred ½, Illinois Central ¼, Southern preferred ¼, Southern ordinary ⅛, Denver and Rio Grande ordinary ⅛, Ontario and Western ⅛, and Pennsylvania ⅛.

There was no evidence of an American demand for gold, New York apparently being a lender here. Money was tight and in strong demand. Three and one-half per cent. was asked until Monday and 3⅞ on three months' bills.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 23.—The market continued firm and moderately active throughout last week. Prices remained unchanged. Calcutta orders for cloth were less important, but the Bombay, Madras, and Kurrachee demand seemed to be extending. China placed some fair orders. The smaller extra European markets are again increasingly active, though much business is rejected, owing to the unsuitable limits. All things considered, the position is strong and healthy, both as to cloth and yarn.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £52,207 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.30, became 49 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 6,500,000f. gold and 2,950,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82@4.82⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.85@$4.85⅛ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅜@$4.81⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅝ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 91 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sar. Oct 22. Bid.	Closing Sar. Oct 22. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 22, 1,062,253.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 22. First.	Week Ending Oct. 22. High.	Week Ending Oct. 22. Low.	Week Ending Oct. 22. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 22, 1898.
*187¼ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	109	113	— ..	‡Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	113	113	108	109	160	90
38 August 16.	24 July 8.	29¾	30¼	— ½	American Malting Company	13,750,000			30	30	29¼	30	...	1,160
87¾ August 16.	76¼ May 2.	79	79¾	— ¾	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	79¼	79¾	79	79	...	845
43½ July 9.	25½ September 14.	30½	31	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000			30¼	33	29¾	30¼	...	5,705
97½ July 9.	77¼ August 27.	86	87	+ 1	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	83½	83¾	83½	83½	97	1,425
89¾ August 26.	15¾ March 25.	86¼	86¾	..	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100			36¾	36¾	35½	36¾	22	2,150
90¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	86	87	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	86	86	85	86	75¾	541
140 July 30.	117¾ January 3.	132	136	+ 2	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	132¾	133	132¾	133	116½	399
15¾ July 9.	6¾ January 20.	11½	12	+ ½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,807,500			11¾	12	11	11¼	11	1,698
41¾ August 25.	16 March 28.	34	35	— ¾	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,951,800			33	34½	33	34½	28¾	408
146¼ August 26.	107¼ March 26.	112¾	113¾	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	5	111¼	113¾	110¾	112¾	144	163,906
116 January 3.	103 March 12.	107¾	108	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	107¾	108	107¾	108	115¾	719
*98 September 16.	*88 March 20.	97	98½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	97½	97¼	97½	97½	91	302
153¾ September 19.	88¾ January 4.	122	122¼	+ 7¾	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	113	122¾	112¾	122¼	82½	164,280
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	122	125	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	115	122	115	122	110	19,273
40¾ February 7.	34 January 4.	35¾	38	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			36	36	35	35	32	176
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 20.	12¾	13	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	13¾	1,350
37½ August 27.	22¾ March 12.	35¼	35¾	+ 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,886,000			35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾	29½	47,984
45½ September 19.	30½ September 14.	44¾	45	— 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio, all instalments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	45	45	43¾	44¼	...	1,865
35½ September 16.	31 October 10.	30	32	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	...	100
5¼ January 21.	2¾ March 21.	2¾	3	— ¼	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			3	3	2¾	2¾	5¾	3,933
100¾ October 19.	*105 March 9.	105	106	..	Boston Air Line preferred	1,426,000	July, '93.	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...	100
69¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	65¼	65¾	+ 1¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			64¾	65¾	63¾	65¾	34	17,924
128¾ August 12.	106 March 26.	125	127	+ 2¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	125	125	125	125	124	295
14 June 6.	7½ October 4.	7¾	9	..	Brunswick City	5,000,000			7¾	8	7¾	8	...	200
*78 October 19.	*65 March 10.	80	...	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	78	78	78	78	...	10
57¾ February 5.	44¼ March 12.	51¾	53	..	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	52¼	53	52¼	53	56½	660
90¾ January 20.	72 April 1.	81	81½	— 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	83¾	83¾	80	81¼	81	2,115
26¾ September 23.	11 April 23.	24½	25½	— 1	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	24	24	24	24	17¾	200
26 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	21¼	21¾	— ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400			21¾	21¼	21	21¾	22½	3,725
108¾ February 11.	*150 March 14.	155	158	— 3	Chicago & Alton	15,764,800	Sept., '98.	1¾	154	154	152¾	154	...	856
120 August 18.	85¾ March 26.	115¾	116	+ 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	114	116	113¾	116	94¾	33,720
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	54	55	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	54¾	55	53	54	...	1,010
113¾ February 1.	102 January 7.	105	106½	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	106¾	106¾	104	104	...	49
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	14	14¼	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western	21,214,600			14¾	14½	13¾	14¼	15¾	11,335
42¾ August 22.	28 March 15.	39¼	40¼	— ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,150,000			39¼	40	39¼	40	40	475
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	7½	8	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	9½	250
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	27½	28	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000			28	28	26	27½	31½	720
115 September 8.	83¾ April 21.	108¼	108¾	+ 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	107¼	108¾	106¾	108¾	93¾	54,107
161 October 20.	140 April 25.	160¼	161	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,816,400	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	160	161	160	161	140¼	1,806
136½ August 25.	113¾ March 12.	131¼	131¾	+ 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	July 6, '98.	1¾	130½	131¾	130¼	131¾	124¾	1,450
178 October 21.	103 January 3.	176	..	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,500	Oct. 6, '98.	1½	177½	178	177½	178	163	320
108¾ June 1.	80 March 25.	101¾	102	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	100¾	102	100¼	102	87	13,892
99 March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¾	9¼	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8¼	8¼	8	8	...	120
37½ August 20.	22½ January 3.	33¾	33¾	— ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...	475
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	39¼	39¾	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	38¼	39¼	38	39¼	37¾	1,630
90½ August 16.	77¾ March 9.	86	87	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	88	88	86	86	80	12
19¼ January 12.	11½ March 28.	16¾	17	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000			16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼	...	400
53¾ September 8.	*40 August 15.	44¾	45¾	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	44	46	44	45	...	1,800
26¾ January 11.	17 March 12.	20½	21¼	— ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			20½	20½	20¼	20½	23½	870
*18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	15	16½	— 1¼	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800			15	15	15	15	...	110
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	4	5½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			5	5	5	5	...	100
8¼ February 10.	3½ October 7.	3¾	4¼	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,096,300			4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	6¾	18
205½ June 9.	164 October 3.	177½	178	+ 6	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	172½	178	172¼	177¾	213½	3,858
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	87½	91	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	87	87	87	87	90	8
114½ February 3.	101¼ October 17.	102¼	103	— 1½	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	104	104	101¼	103	116	5,550
159 February 3.	140 October 19.	141½	142½	— 7½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,500,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¾	140	141¼	140	141½	156½	1,253
15½ September 7.	10 April 26.	12½	13¾	..	Denver & Rio Grande	32,000,000			12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾	10
56¾ September 6.	40 April 21.	53¾	53¾	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	54½	54½	53¾	53¾	47	4,175
*135¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	127	130	+ 7	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	124½	126¼	124¼	126½	125	540
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	12½	13	— ⅜	Erie	112,232,700			12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	15¾	450
43¾ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	32½	33¼	— 1½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	38	954
*76¼ October 18.	*76¼ October 18.	..	..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	4,800,000	May 16, '98.	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	...	50
54 September 26.	*20 February 17.	32	33	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	32	32	32	32	...	120
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	59	60	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	60	60	59	59	...	300
43 January 28.	*27 March 26.	..	..	— 2	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	37	37	37	37	48	100
34¼ October 17.	29 October 17.	29¾	30	..	Federal Steel Company	46,000,000			31	31¼	29	30	...	21,955
71½ October 17.	60¾ October 19.	70¾	70¾	..	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,000,000			70	71½	69¾	70¾	...	17,315
84¾ September 22.	76 September 15.	78	79	— ½	General Electric	18,276,000			78½	78¾	77¼	78½	...	3,524
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	136	137	— 1½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	136¾	139¾	136	136	...	1,998
45¾ October 17.	15¾ April 22.	45	45½	+ 3¾	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			43½	45¾	41¾	44	...	1,700
*66 October 19.	43 April 2.	55½	..	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Sept. 26, '98.	50c	60	60	60	60	...	25
113 September 6.	96 April 21.	108¾	108¾	— ⅝	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	108¾	109	107¼	108¾	103	6,901
93¼ October 18.	90⅜ October 11.	92⅝	93¼	+ 2½	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts, stpd.				92¾	93¼	92¼	93	...	653
10½ April 22.	7¼ March 18.	8¾	9¼	+ ¾	Iowa Central	8,480,600			8¾	9	8¾	9	...	350
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	52½	53	— ¾	International Paper Company	13,040,400			54¼	54½	52	53¾	...	3,305
91 August 22.	85 September 27.	87	87½	+ 1	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	87	87	86	87	...	1,328
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	25,000,000			17¾	17¾	16½	17¼	25¾	1,130
54¾ August 9.	47½ March 25.	47½	48½	+ 1	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	47¾	48	47¾	48	44¾	535
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	90	92	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	90	90	90	90	92½	305
23½ August 22.	12 October 11.	15	16	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			15½	15½	15	15	18¼	555
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	63¼	63¾	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	62	64¼	53	63	76¾	6,370
59½ August 18.	40 January 20.	48	53	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	2	52	52	48	49¾	50	50
60½ January 31.	44 April 14.	53	55½	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	55	55¾	54	55¾	56½	18,695
120¾ January 14.	90 October 3.	97	97¼	+ 2½	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	94¾	97¾	94¾	97	102½	77,589
171¼ January 14.	125¾ March 26.	150½	152¾	— 2⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	152½	153½	152¾	153¾	162	34,530
114¾ February 8.	98¼ March 12.	105	107	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	105½	105½	105	105	106¼	55
30¾ February 15.	24 March 11.	27½	28¼	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	26	100
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	91	92½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90	91	90	91	84½	332
63 June 8.	40 March 26.	60	61½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	59¼	60¼	59¼	60¼	57	300
10 October 19.	6¾ March 11.	..	..	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Ste. Marie	14,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	10	10	10	10	...	100
23 October 19.	23 October 19.	..	..	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & St. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000			23	23	23	23	...	100
126¼ October 18.	123 October 12.	126	126½	+ 1¼	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped	16,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	125	126½	125	126	...	2,756
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	10¼	11	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			..	10½	10½	10½	14½	200
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	31⅝	32¼	+2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			30	32¼	29½	32	34½	4,880
38¾ August 11.	22 March 12.	32⅜	33	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	32¼	33	32	33	31⅜	5,410
39⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	32¼	32⅞	..	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	32½	32¾	31⅞	32½	35½	650
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	109	112	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	110½	110¾	109½	109¾	106½	28
21⅞ May 23.	2⅜ September 17.	4¼	4¾	+ 1½	National Linseed Oil	12,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	3½	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾	17	3,329
36 August 15.	30⅜ August 1.	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000			32½	33¼	32¼	32⅞	...	1,375
99¾ August 9.	94½ August 1.	96½	97¾	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97¾	97¾	97	97	...	4
*81 January 24.	60 March 25.	65	65	..	National Starch first preferred	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	65	65	65	65	...	100
43 September 13.	33 October 18.	33	43	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	40	40	40	40	...	500
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	87	87¼	— 2½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	87	87¼	83¾	87½	95	6,699
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	103½	105	+ 1½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	103¾	105½	102	103½	24¾	3,303
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	115¾	115¾	— ⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	115¼	115¾	115	115¼	109¾	4,980
193⅞ August 22.	*178¾ January 7.	190	192	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,784,000	Sept. 30, '98.	2	190¾	190¾	190¾	190¾	181	2
17 February 7.	*11 October 19.	13	15½	..	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			11	14	11	14	14	57
56¼ February 7.	42¾ March 12.	49¾	49¾	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	49½	50	49½	50	43¾	393
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛	North American	39,733,100			6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	4¾	3,620
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	40⅜	40½	+ ½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			39¾	40½	39¾	40½	18¾	54,706
79⅜ September 6.	56⅝ March 12.	75¾	76⅜	..	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	75¼	75¾	74¾	75¾	52	13,777
*10 October 19.	7 March 5.	..	..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900			7	10	7	8	...	100
18¾ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	14⅜	14⅞	— ¼	Ontario & Western	58,113,900			14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	16½	1,610
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	53	56	+ ¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	52	52¾	52	52¾	37½	460
37¾ August 27.	19⅜ January 3.	27	30	+ 2½	Oregon Short Line	17,635,700			29	29	28¾	29	20¾	500
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	43¼	45¼	— 2	Pacific Coast	6,869,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...	205
91 June 28.	80 October 22.	80	85	— 1⅞	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '93.	5	80	80	80	80	...	150
99 September 17.	87 July 20.	89	91½	— 3	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,314,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	90	90	89	89	...	287
35¾ August 22.	21 April 21.	32¼	32¾	+ ⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	32¾	32¾	31¾	32⅝	33½	4,270
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	117¼	118	+ ⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,393,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117¼	117¾	117	117⅝	116	3,068
108 August 31.	86¼ March 26.	103¾	103¾	+ ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	103¼	103¾	101¾	103⅜	95⅜	12,907
5¼ February 11.	*3⅜ October 6.	5½	..	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			3¾	3¾	3½	3½	...	100
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	42¾	46	— ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			43	43	43	43	32¼	300
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	67	67½	— ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,949,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	66½	67¼	66	66	88	1,048
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	190½	197½	— 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	198	198¾	196	196½	171	4,126
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	6	8	..	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	6	6	6	6	...	400
28⅜ January 6.	15½ March 26.	16¼	16⅝	— ¾	Reading	60,900,000			17¼	17¼	15¾	16⅜	24½	13,917
54⅜ February 3.	36 March 12.	39	39¾	— 1½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			40¾	40¾	37¾	39	50¾	20,818
29 January 6.	17⅜ October 17.	18¼	19	— 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			18¾	19¾	17¾	18⅜	30¾	6,615
*126¼ October 20.	*116¼ March 26.	126	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	...	40
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	6	7	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000			5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	7	10
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	55½	58	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	57½	57½	57½	57½	46	10
68¼ August 22.	52⅜ March 12.	63	64	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	62¼	63	61¾	63	52	850
34⅞ August 24.	22½ February 24.	30	30½	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,355,700	July 6, '98.	1	29½	30	29½	30	20¾	605
6¼ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	4⅝	5	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	6	100
14¾ August 18.	7¾ March 12.	11½	12¾	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	10½	824
27 August 11.	*17½ July 9.	20	22	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,060,200	July 5, '87.	3	21	21	21	21	20	100
*98½ September 2.	78 April 20.	88½	90	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,733,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	90	90	90	90	...	129
172½ October 14.	*121¼ January 6.	168	174	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	171	171	171	171	...	70
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	80¼	81	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	79½	80¼	79	80½	80½	800
160 September 15.	*148 January 5.	158	..	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	160	160	160	160	145	142
25¾ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	23½	+ ¾	Southern Pacific	108,232,200			23	23¼	22½	23¼	20¾	1,425
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8¼	8⅝	— ¼	Southern Railway	119,300,000			8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8½	10	1,580
36⅞ August 27.	23⅜ March 26.	31½	33¾	— ⅝	Southern Railway preferred	57,800,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	34¾	34⅞	33¼	33¾	31¾	15,465
10⅝ August 26.	3⅜ January 3.	6	6¼	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			6¼	6⅝	6	6	5⅜	372
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	27	27½	+ ¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26¾	27¾	26½	27¼	28	2,610
16¾ August 24.	8⅜ March 12.	13⅜	14	— ¾	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			13¾	13½	13	13½	11¾	1,011
194½ February 16.	145 October 13.	152	153	+ 7½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	152	153	151	152½	147½	1,850
48 October 19.	*27 August 26.	40	50	..	Toledo & Ohio Central preferred	3,705,000	July 25, '96.	1¼	48	48	48	48	...	100
34½ August 30.	16⅛ March 25.	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜	Union Pacific Railway	61,000,000			32¾	32⅞	31¾	32⅝	...	20,929
67⅝ September 6.	43⅞ March 12.	63½	63¾	..	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000			63¼	63½	63	63⅜	...	32,934
10¼ February 18.	1 October 19.	1	1¼	— ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,394,900			1⅞	2	1	1⅛	...	19,473
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	43	43	43	43	40	25
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	6¼	6½	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,900			6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	7½	545
74½ August 22.	53⅜ March 26.	64¼	64¾	+ ⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	64¾	64¾	63¾	64½	64½	3,510
48½ August 17.	14¼ March 12.	39¼	39½	+ 1	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	38½	39½	37¾	39½	17¾	5,400
100½ August 17.	60 March 12.	102	102½	..	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	100½	102	100	102	65½	1,140
9½ August 31.	6¾ March 25.	7⅞	8	..	Wabash	28,000,000			7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾	400
24¾ August 31.	14¾ March 7.	20	20⅜	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			20¼	20¾	19¾	20	19¾	2,928
*125 August 31.	*112½ May 5.	120	125	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	120½	120½	120½	120½	110	25
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	92⅞	94⅜	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	93	93¼	93	93¼	...	1,300
95⅞ August 17.	82¾ March 28.	91⅜	91½	..	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	91¼	91½	90⅜	91⅜	88¾	3,777
4¼ October 5.	3¼ October 22.	3¼	3⅝	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,894,800			3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	...	500
20¼ October 4.	17¼ October 21.	16½	17¼	— ⅞	Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred	3,310,000	May 5, '94.	2	18¼	18¼	17¼	17⅝	...	765

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 10 per cent. in stock. ‡And 50 per cent. in Seattle and Montana stock, exchangeable for 40 per

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Oct. 22. $10,622,500

	Week Ending Oct. 22.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	27½
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	109	109	109	109	12
American Tobacco scrip	94½	96	94½	95¾	*78
Ann Arbor 4s	88	88	88	88	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	93¾	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	560½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	71¾	72½	71⅛	72½	1,020
Balt. & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r	118	118	118	118	20
Baltimore & Ohio extended 4s, tr. rects	118	118	118	118	2
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	96¾	96⅜	96⅜	96½	222
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg Bch., tr. r.	112	112	112	112	2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	93¾	94	93½	93¾	207
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. rects	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	10
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	90	90	80½	90	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104	103½	103½	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116¼	116⅝	116¼	116⅛	40
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	87½	88½	87½	88½	23
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	109	100	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88½	89⅜	89¼	89⅜	82
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	36	36½	36	36½	5
Cent. of Ga., Macon & Northern Div. 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113⅞	114	113⅜	113¾	55
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107½	107
Central Pacific extended 5s, Speyer certfs	103	103	103	103	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	85	85¼	84⅜	85¼	111
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	117	117	117	117	20
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, reg	116	116	116	116	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	103¾	103½	103¼	103½	70
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	113¾	115⅞	113¾	115⅞	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116⅝	116⅝	116½	116½	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108½	108½	108	108	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	112	112½	112½	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89½	90½	89¼	90	355
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	70	74½	70	74½	11
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	99¼	99¼	99½	99½	2
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s	58	58	58	58	1
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	12
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s, $85 paid	78½	78½	78½	78½	5
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	96	96	95½	95½	6
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97¼	97¾	97⅜	97⅜	65
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	93¼	94	93	93¾	127
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	17	17	16	17	11
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	15
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107	107⅛	107	107¼	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	20
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	105	105½	104½	105½	27
Erie prior lien 4s	90½	90⅝	90	90⅝	163
Erie general lien 4s	70½	70½	69	69	192
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74¾	75	74½	75	24
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	90	90½	98¾	99	43
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Green Bay debenture, B	5	5	5	5	11
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85¼	85¼	85⅛	85¼	39
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	79	79	79	79	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	33
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	93	93	93	93	15
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	12
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	87	87½	87	87½	22
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105⅝	106½	105	105¾	10
Iowa Midland 1st 8s	108	108	108	108	5
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	73½	73½	72	72	40
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88	88¾	88	88⅝	190½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	62	63	61¼	63	87
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90½	10
Lake Shore divisional 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	11
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	4
Lake Shore 3½s	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106½	2
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	104	104	103½	103½	17
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120	121½	120	121½	26
Long Island general 4s	90	90	90	90	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	94
Louis. & Nash., Nash, Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	97	97½	97	97½	15
Manhattan consolidated 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¼	117½	117½	117½	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	115	113⅜	115	100
Mexican International consol. 4s	78¼	79⅝	78½	78½	30
Michigan Central consol. 7s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	118¼	118¼	118	118	8
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	30
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	14
Missouri Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	83	83	8
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112½	112½	112¼	112½	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104⅜	104⅞	104¾	104¾	60
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	101	101	101	101	18
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77¾	78½	77¾	78½	13
Morris & Essex 7s, '71	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅜	30
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103	103½	103	103	19
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	107	107	107	107	10
N. Y., Brook. & Man. Beach. 1st consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94½	94⅜	94⅜	94½	314
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93	93½	93	93½	53
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s, reg	91	91	91	91	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	11
New York Central debenture 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104⅞	106	104⅞	106	138
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	108	108	108	108	2
New York & New England 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
New York & New England 1st 7s	121	121	121	121	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	102½	103	102½	102⅝	29
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107⅝	107½	107⅜	107½	22
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	82	85	82	85	24
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	110	108	108	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	83	83½	82½	82¾	43½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	69½	69¾	69⅝	69¾	122
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	506½
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	116⅝	117	116⅝	116⅞	79
Northern Railway of California 5s	101½	102	101½	102	27
Northwestern extended 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105½	1
Northwestern consol. 7s	142⅝	143¼	142⅝	143¼	7
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 6s	103	103	103	103	3
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	8
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	94
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127½	129	127	129	38
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107	107	107	107	20½
Oregon Short Line Income A	74¾	75½	74½	75½	128
Oregon Short Line Income B	55	56	55	55½	79
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	106½	106⅝	105½	105⅝	17
Pennsylvania 4½s	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 6s, tr. r	99	99	99	99	14
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	74	75	74	75	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	7
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s	94¼	94¼	93½	93¾	23
Reading general 4s	81⅜	81⅜	80⅝	81	436
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87	87	20
Rock Island general 4s	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	127
Rock Island 1st 6s	131½	132	131½	132	5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	125	128	125	128	38
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	97	97	96½	97	94
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105¼	105½	105	105½	51
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	78½	78¾	78¼	78¾	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	70½	70¾	70¾	70¾	24
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	31¾	31¾	31	31	9
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	36
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extension 7s	160	160	160	160	1
St. Paul gold 7s	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	10
St. Paul consol. 7s	159⅝	160	159⅝	160	20
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	30
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Missouri River 5s	115½	116¼	115½	115½	8
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	105	105	105	105	1
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	2
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
St. P., Minn. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	110	110	110	110	14
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	67⅝	68⅝	67½	68⅛	183

BONDS.

	Week Ending Oct. 22.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93	93¾	92	93	17
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	21
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	20
Southern Railway 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	96½	122
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	77	77	75	75	10
Standard Rope & Twine income	19	19	18	19	67
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	92	93	92	93	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn. Div. 6s	93	93	93	93	7
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	37
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	107½	107	105	13
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	44½	45¼	44¼	45½	208
Third Avenue 1st 5s	124½	125	124½	125	7
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	104½	104½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	91½	91½	91½	91½	9
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91	91¼	91	91¼	6
Union Pacific new 4s	99½	99⅝	99	99⅜	1,165½
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	57¾	58½	57¾	58¼	9
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	77	78⅜	76⅜	76⅝	488
Wabash 1st 5s	113½	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	30
Wabash 2d 5s	88	88⅜	87½	88½	56
Wabash debenture, Series B	32	32	31	31	125
Washington Central 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	1
West Shore 4s	109⅞	110	109¾	110	81
West Shore 4s, registered	109½	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	44½
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	22
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	50	50¼	48½	50¼	123
Wisconsin Central income	7	7	7	7	5
Total sales					$9,795,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

United States currency 6s, 1899	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111⅞	111⅞	111½	111⅝	16
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
United States 3s, coupon	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	761
United States 3s, small	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅜	*74
United States 3s, registered	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	104⅜	*88
Total sales					$799,200

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	28
Total sales					$28,000
Grand total					$10,622,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅝	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	116⅜	Oct. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	113⅜	Oct. 21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116⅞	Apr. 19	127½	Oct. 12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅜	Apr. 19	127⅜	Oct. 19
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	108¾	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 5
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	108¾	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 10
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	105⅝	Oct. 17	104	July 23	105⅜	Oct. 22
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	105⅝	Oct. 19	104⅝	Oct. 12	105⅝	Oct. 21
United States 3s, 10-20 1918, reg	105⅜	Sept. 29	104½	Oct. 5	104⅝	Oct. 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	103½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105¾	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	100	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100¼	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1910	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93½	Oct. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia fundped debt 2-3s, 1991	78¾	Oct. 19	65	Apr. 22	78¾	Oct. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7¼	Oct. 14

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	173	Oct. 12
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 3
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	209	Oct. 22
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 17
Market & Fulton	253	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 16	175¾	June 23
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	138	Feb. 8	130	Mar. 9	130	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 25	263	Jan. 28	341	Oct. 19
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Oct. 18
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	106	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Jan. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Seaboard	170	July 19
East River	140	Nov. 26	Third National	85	March 14
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30			

OUR GOLD-DRAWING POWER.

Says The London Statist, in discussing the power of the United States to draw gold from Europe at will.

"With the advance in the bank rate the demand for gold for New York has ceased; but, nevertheless, were money in New York to improve in value, gold exports would again become profitable. Already we owe the United States a large sum of money, and our debt will steadily accumulate during the next month. Hence, in November, should the elections indicate that the Government will be able to carry its currency measure, the gold demand may revive. Further, we must bear in mind that the Secretary of the Treasury may desire to accumulate an unusually large gold reserve, which he will have no difficulty in doing should he intend to deal effectually with the currency question. So far as Germany is concerned, we can prevent money being taken by removing the inducement of much higher rates in Berlin; but as to the United States, we cannot prevent gold being taken, as New York has merely to present the bills it actually holds and to withdraw the money in payment. It was therefore essential for the bank to prevent the reserve from falling below its present level."

NEW CELERY GROWING REGION.

From The American Agriculturist.

For several years the overproduction of onions in the famous onion region of Orange County, New York, has rendered the business unprofitable. In some seasons onions were shipped to New York which did not pay freight and commission, while hundreds of barrels were simply thrown out of the crib to rot. Learning of this the Cornell experiment station considered it would be a wise thing to expend some money and labor in demonstrating the practicability of raising celery on the onion land. The experiment has been carried on this year at Big Island. Half an acre was planted. The success of the crop is complete, and Prof. Bailey feels that there has been inaugurated and industry that will in no long time make the onion region of Orange County the rival of Kalamazoo. Not only is the soil perfectly adapted to the culture, being precisely like that of Kalamazoo, but the proximity of the land to New York and Philadelphia gives it an enormous advantage in the matter of transportation. In less than three hours trains from Big Island, a station in the heart of the region, arrive in Jersey City. The distance is about 60 miles. Many of the renters in this section are thrifty and industrious Irish or Poles, who are quick to profit by such an object lesson.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 22, 1898.

		Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
	Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	93½ Aug 31	..	..
	Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89	Aug 13	81	Apr 25	88 Oct 20	..	..
	Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	96¼	Aug 15	85	Apr 26	93¾ Oct 22	93⅝	93¾
	Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾ Mar 22	..	..
	Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	73½	Sep 7	54⅝	Mar 12	72½ Oct 22	72	72¼
	Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞		⅞	Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	..	..
	Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..		..		82½ Feb., 96	..	..
	Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	96¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	98⅝ Sept 30	..	96
	Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112 Oct 19	..	..
	Do., do., trust receipts	115¼	Sep 9	111⅝	Sep 13	114¼ Oct 10	..	..
	Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	113½	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	115 Oct 5	..	..
	Do., registered	113½	Jul 18	108½	Jun 17	113½ July 19	..	..
	Do., eng. certs. of deposit	115¾	Sep 15	90	Jan 25	114⅞ Oct. 20	..	..
	Do., do., registered	112⅜	Jun 27	86	Feb 4	111¼ Aug 1	..	..
	Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts	119	Sep 15	118	Oct 17	118 Oct 17	..	..
	Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	118½	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118½ Sep 7	..	..
	Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116 Aug 22	..	..
	Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	115	Oct 1	97	Apr 6	118 Oct 20	..	..
	Do., do., registered	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞ July 20	..	..
	Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	99 Sept 23	..	..
	West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..		..		105½ Oct., 95	..	..
	Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..		..		104½ July, 92	..	..
	Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	107½	Oct 11	99	Jan 27	107½ Oct 22	107½	108
	Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s,1930	..		..		102½ Nov., 96	..	..
	Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Aug 12	102½	..
	Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	75 Oct 6	..	..
	Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	103½	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	..	..
	B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	98½	Jan 17	105 Oct 7	..	..
	Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	82	Sep 20	76	Sep 13	82 Sept 26	..	..
	Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 8	27½ June 8	..	..
	Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¾	Sep 21	8	May 28	9 Sept 27	..	..
	Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	..	..
	Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	102½	May 2	103 Oct 17	..	102
	Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	106⅛	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	103 Aug 23	..	..
	Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..		..		108 April, 92	..	..
	Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	115	Oct 14	112	Jul 1	114 Oct 18	113	..
	Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s,1924	94½	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	90 Oct 20	80½	90
	Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..		..		43 Jun 19,97	..	..
	Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	..	..
	Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	..	..
	Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..		..		70¼ De 14, 97	..	..
	Union El. Tr. Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	91½ Oct 19	91	92
	Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106⅞	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	103½ Oct 20	103½	104½
	Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..		..		74 Sept., 96	..	..
	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	101¼	Jan 18	106¼ Oct 11	106⅞	107¼
	Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	127	..
	Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	124⅜	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123 Aug 31	124	..
	Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..		..		103 Ap 14, 97	121	..
	Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..		..		100 Feb., 96	..	..
	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107¾ Oct 20	107¾	..
	Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	107 Oct 4	..	..
	Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..		..		140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
	C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	..		..		108 De 10, 97	..	..
	Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
	Canada Southern. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¾ Oct 19	109½	110
	Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109 Oct 22	109	109½
	Do., do., registered	..		..		106 Jan 30,97	..	..
	Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	95¾	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	..	..
	Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	116½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	116	..
	Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 20	89¾ Oct 22	89	90
	Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	35¾	Oct 11	39½ Oct 22	..	..
	Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	10¼ Oct 7	..	..
	Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¾	Jan 21	4¼	Jul 26	4½ Sept 13	..	..
	Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	91	Oct 14	92 Oct 17	..	..
	Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep 6	86	Sep 6	86½ Sep 6	..	..
	Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	90	Jul 6	35¾	Jan 19	89 July 6	..	..
	Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1890	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103¾ Sept 15	102¾	..
	Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112¾	Sep 24	112½	Sep 24	112½ Sept 24	113½	..
	Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1903	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	..	..
	Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	113⅞ Oct 22	113¾	114½
	Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	111¾ Oct 14	..	..
	Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.as.7s,1900	103¼	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	99 Oct 6	..	..
	Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	..	..
	Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114 Oct 11	113.	..
	N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..		..		104 No 13, 97	..	..
	Cent. Pac. 1st 6s, 1898, Speyer cts.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
	Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103¼	Feb 21	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
	Do., ext. g. 5s, Ser.es E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	..	..
	Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103	Oct 20	101⅞	May 5	103 Oct 20	..	..
	Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	101	Oct 3	102½ Oct 12	..	..
	Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..		..		84½ Sept., 96	..	..
	Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 22	100	Feb 22	102 Mar 19	..	..
	Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
	Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103½ Oct 5	..	..
	North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..		..		98 Aug 6,97	..	..
	Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103⅜	Sep 30	100	Jan 6	102 Oct 22	101	..
	Cent. Wash. Tr.Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
	Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	..	..
	Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct 5	118 Oct 5	115½	118
	Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep 20	115½	Apr 30	118⅝ Oct 11	118¾	..
	Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	117 Oct 19	116	..
	Do., do., registered	116	Oct 19	113	Jan 3	116 Oct 19	..	..
	Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73½	Mar 26	85¼ Oct 21	85	..
	Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con.g.4s,1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	104 Oct 12	..	..
	Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Sep 30	90½	Jul 29	95 Oct 4	..	..
	Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½ May 27	..	..
	Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 17	101¾ Oct 21	..	103
	Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	111½	..
	Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	106	..
	Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	108	..
	St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s,1898	..		..		104¾ Mr 25,97	..	..
	Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..		..		105½ Oct., 95	100½	..
	Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	108⅜ Oct 12	..	..
	Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	116¼ Oct 21	116¼	..
	Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	103¾	Aug 8	105 Sept 16	102	..
	Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct 11	104⅞	May 16	110½ Oct 20	110½	..
	Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	115¾ Oct 22	115	..
	Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	109¾	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	..	..
	Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100 Oct 12	..	..
	Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	102 Oct 19	..	..
	Do., 4s, 1921	109	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	99½	..
	Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..		..		107¼ Jan., 96	105	107
	Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	103½	Oct 12	95	Mar 25	103½ Oct 21	103	..
	Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	..	..
	Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	May 9	120 Sept 20	120	..
	Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur.6s,1907	116¾	Sep 9	114½	Jul 15	116¾ Sept 9	116½	118½
	Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132 Aug 26	126	..
	Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	105½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 Oct 20	..	..
	Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¾ June 7	..	..
	Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 Sept 12	102½	..
	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
	Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	114 Oct 7	113½	..
	Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91 Sept 22	..	..
	Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	105½ Sept 23	..	102½
	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D.,1902	153	Oct 6	140	Jan 29	153 Oct 6	159	..
	Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep 28	137½	Jan 3	152½ Sept 28	159	..
	Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 6	159	..
	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	160	Oct 22	138	Jan 4	160 Oct 22	159	..
	Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	160	Oct 21	139½	Jan 5	160 Oct 21	159	..
	Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117 Aug 10	118½	..
	Do., 1st La.C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	113½	..
	Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb. 8	114¼	Apr 20	119¾ Oct 20	119¼	..
	Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	129¾ Oct 11	120	131
	Do., do., 5s, 1910	..		..		109 Oct 5, 97	..	..
	Do. Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118½ July 19	119¼	..
	Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117¾	Oct 18	111	Apr 29	117¾ Oct 21	117¾	..
	Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	115½ Oct 20	114½	..
	Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 7	109¾ Apr 16	110	..
	Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	114	..
	Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅜	Oct 12	111	Apr 29	115⅝ Oct 12	114½	..
	Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113½ Oct 15	114	..
	Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	125	..
	Do., con. sk. fd. 6s 1916	..		..		106½ Jul 9, 97	..	..
	Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	110	Apr 7	112 Sept 21	111	..
	Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	106 Oct 21	106	..
	Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104⅝	Feb 19	105½ Feb 19	..	..
	Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	121 Oct 14	120	..
	Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	123 Oct 13	121	125
	Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	128	May 6	143¾ Oct 21	143	..
	Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¼	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	115 Oct 12	114¾	..
	Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112½	May 27	114¾ Sept 28	..	..
	Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124¼	Aug 26	113¾	Jun 2	117 Oct 14	117	118
	Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115 July 13	..	..
	Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	108½ Oct 8	109	111½
	Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107¼	Jul 13	107¾ July 13	..	..
	Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	Oct 6	114	May 23	120 Oct 6	120¼	121¾
	Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	120	..
	Do., debenture 6s, 1909	110¼	Feb 9	107½	May 18	110¼ Oct 1	110½	111½
	Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109¾	Mar 19	109¾ Mar 19	..	..
	Do. debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep 26	111	May 9	118 Sept 26	115	117½
	Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117⅞	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
	Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¾ Oct 20	105	..
	Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	103 June 10	..	..
	Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103¾	Aug 10	99	May 16	103 Oct 12	..	..
	Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	106⅞	..
	Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
	Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..		..		127 Au 17, 90	..	..
	Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	..	..
	Ottumwa, C. F. & St.-P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 31	109	Mar 31	109 Mar 31	108¾	..
	Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	106¾	..
	Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	108	Oct 21	108	Oct 21	108 Oct 21	..	..
	Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136¾ Oct 22	136	..
	Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..		..		105¾ Fe 24, 97	..	..
	Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118½	Oct 18	113¾	May 26	118 Oct 22	..	..
	Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	125	Mar 22	134 Mar 22	132	..
	Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	Feb 26	122	May 19	123 May 19	132	..
	Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
	Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	125½	Jul 28	132 Oct 21	131	..
	Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	131	..
	Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104⅞	Mar 25	107 July 21	..	..

		Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
	Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105½	Aug 11	102⅝	May 7	104¾ Oct 21	104½	105
	Do., do., registered	105⅛	Aug 13	103¼	May 11	103 Sept 22	94	..
	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	94¾ Oct 17	94	..
	Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 2	70	..
	Do., extension 4s, 1905	..		..		83 Mr 15, 97	70	..
	Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	106	Apr 21	106½ Aug 25	106	106
	Do., do., small	..		..		100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126¾	Apr 28	126 Oct 7	135	..
	Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	136	Oct 1	128	May 13	135¼ Oct 6	135	..
	St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	130¾ Oct 19	130	132½
	Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..		..		106 Jul 22,97	106	..
	Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	120¾ Aug 30	..	..
	Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	90¾	Aug 27	79¼	Mar 26	90 Oct 22	90¼	90¼
	Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..		..		98½ Nov., 93	..	..
	Chi., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..		..		119 Oct 26,97	..	..
	Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..		..		103½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
	Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	111¾	Oct 10	107¼	May 10	111¾ Oct. 19	111¾	..
	City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..		..		105¾ April, 95	..	..
	Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	74½	Oct 21	68	Sep 19	74½ Oct 21	..	..
	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82 June 29	..	..
	Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jun 8	91¾ Sept 21	..	..
	St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	100	Aug 30	90¾	May 9	99¼ Oct 20	..	99½
	Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	99 Mar 24	..	..
	Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..		..		87 Oct., 95	..	..
	White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	..	..
	Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	95	Jan 4	89	Feb 27	95 Oct 22	95	..
	Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1938	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	101¼ Oct 3	102	..
	Do., con. 6s, 1920	..		..		100 Nov., 94	..	..
	Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..		..		114 Oct 7, 97	..	..
	Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..		..		107¼ Feb 19,97	..	..
	Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	75 Oct 21	74	76½
	Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	..	..
	C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	106½	Mar 8	102	May 9	104 Aug 22	..	..
	Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	135½ July 26	..	..
	Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	..	..
	Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..		..		107½ Oct 16,97	..	..
	Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	106½	Sep 20	100	Mar 18	106 Oct 5	105	106½
	Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121 Sept 9	..	..
	Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61¾	Sep 2	50	May 26	58 Oct 20	..	..
	Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	67¾ Oct 10	..	..
	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..		..		68½ May 15,97	..	..
	Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$35 paid	79	Sep 2	78	Oct 1	78½ Oct 21	78	80
	Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	..	..
	Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..		..		102 Dec., 95	..	..
	Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	122½	..
	Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125½	Jan 3	126 July 23	120	..
	Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	141½ Oct 8	..	..
	Do., 7s, 1900	..		..		109 No 23, 97	..	..
	Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113¼	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	108½ Oct 17	108¼	..
	Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	138	Apr 18	139 June 30	140	..
	Do., registered	..		..		138 July, 92	..	..
	N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	136¾	Jul 8	137 Sept 19	134½	..
	Do., construction 5s, 1923	..		..		118½ No 17, 97	..	..
	Warren 2d 7s, 1900	106	Aug 1	106	Aug 1	106 Aug 1	..	..
	Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sept 13	143	..
	Do., do., registered	..		..		143 May 4,97	143	..
	Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	125 Aug 31	..	..
	Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	116 Oct 11	..	..
	Do., do., registered	..		..		116½ Mr 22, 97	..	..
	Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	147	..
	Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	143½	..
	Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98½	Aug 17	80	Apr 8	97¾ Oct 22	..	97¾
	Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	113¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	110½ Sept 20	..	..
	Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	96¼	Oct 8	85½	Jan 3	95¾ Oct 21	..	..
	Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	106½	Oct 12	106¼	Oct 12	106¼ Oct 14	..	..
	Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct 3	97	Jan 6	102 Oct 3	..	..
	Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.g.4s,1995 Ser. A,1911	19	Aug 8	16	Oct 20	17 Oct 22	..	..
	Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Ma. 8	104	Jan 3	106¾ Oct 18	..	..
	Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
	Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s,1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112½ Oct 20	..	..
	Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113 July 26	113¼	..
	Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119¼	Aug 2	116¼	May 20	119¼ Aug 2	118¼	..
	Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	103	Apr 8	112¾ Sept 7	112¾	..
	Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	117	..
	Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½ June 3	104	..

1898

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 23	87½	Apr 5	97½ Oct 22	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½ Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	90½ Oct 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s,1930	109	Mar 19	105	Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	92¾ Oct 22	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	117½ Oct 21	117¼	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	104 Oct 6	103¾	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116½	Jan 14	103¾	Apr 28	115 Oct 21	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	121½ Oct 13	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121½ Oct 21	120¾	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	121½ Oct 21	121	121½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68	Feb 10	62½	Oct 13	62½ Oct 13	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¾	Oct 21	70¾	Feb 10	78½ Oct 21	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42¾ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Jun 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143 Oct 13	143	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾	Oct 12	100½	Apr 26	108¾ Oct 18	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125 Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼ Au 31, 97	125	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92½	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	88⅝ Oct 22	88½	89
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	62 Oct 22	62¼	62¾
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88 Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	83 Oct 21	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan 4	71 Oct 7	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	82 Sept. 21	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼	Sep 23	93½	Apr 1	100 Oct 19	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¾	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	104⅞ Oct 21	104½	105
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	102½	Apr 26	112½ Oct 17	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	80 Oct 4	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	60	Apr 28	76¼ Sept 19	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	103	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¾ Aug 3	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105½	Sep 20	109 Oct 11	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107 Aug 29	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107½ July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107 Oct 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g.5s,1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	97 Oct 22	96¾	97¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	100 Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	124	Oct 20	115½	May 24	124 Oct 21	122	124
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 28	78¾ Oct 22	77	78
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	May 27	101 Oct 20	..	102¾
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131 Oct 10	131	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103 Oct 21	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	117⅞ Oct 20	117½	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115¾ Aug 24	117½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110⅜ Oct 20	110½	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅜ July 15	110½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¼	Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	110½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 11	105 Aug 11	106½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	106½	..
Do., deb. certs., gtd. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Feb 14	100½	May 4	106 Oct 14	106½	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107¼	Oct 3	105¼	Jul 22	107½ Oct 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	104⅛	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104½ July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	93⅜ Oct 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	91	Oct 17	91	Oct 17	91 Oct 17	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	94½	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	94½ Oct 21	94½	94¾
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94 Oct 7	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	110 Oct 22	110	110¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	109¾ Oct 20	109¾	110
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	103½ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf, Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser. A,1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	96 July 28	90	95
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 Jul 21,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107	Sep 22	107 Sept 22	106¾	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Jan 27	107¾	Jun 3	108 Oct 19	105¾	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	128	Oct 22	119½	May 12	128 Oct 22	126½	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	114½	..
Utica & S. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107 Aug 13	107	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123 Oct 6	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121 Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¼ Oct 19	102¼	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105¼	Aug 3	107½ Oct 12	107½	..
Do., do., registered	102¾	Feb 9	105¾	Jun 30	105¾ Oct 20	105¾	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117 Aug 31	118	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾ June 16	118	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	108⅝	Oct 17	102	Apr 7	106¾ Oct 18	106¾	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾ Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125 Dec 9, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	115¾ Oct 17	..	115½
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	105 Oct 11	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121½ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 23	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	106 Oct 22	104¾	105
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161 Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅞	Aug 23	145	Jan 6	155 Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126⅝	Aug 26	120½	Aug 26	126¾ Aug 26	126¼	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	113	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121	Oct 21	119	Feb 11	121 Oct 21	120¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct 21	113½	Jul 19	115 Oct 21	114¾	..
N. Y., Ont. & W. con. inv. 1st g. 5s, 1939	103	May 31	106	Mar 7	107½ Oct 21	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	103	Oct 22	96	Mar 16	102⅜ Oct 22	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	116⅝ Oct 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116¼ Oct 12	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131½ Oct 13	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124¼	Jun 15	130 Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅝	Sep 30	90⅛	Apr 21	101 Oct 22	100¾	101
Do., registered	101⅜	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100¼ Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	66½ Oct 21	66½	66¾
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	85	Oct 21	88 Oct 21	88	90
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	115	Oct 10	104	Jan 5	115 Oct 15	112	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Mar 5	102 June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123 Sept 12	123	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	113	Mar 17	124 Sept 1	124	128
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	118¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½ Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 25, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	83	Apr 14	93 Oct 21	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	82¾ Oct 22	82½	83
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¾ Jan 26	100	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	83 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84 Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1021	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., sen. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	9½	Sep 7	9½ Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80 Sept 19	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	103 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., sen. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61½ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114 Oct 22	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100¾	Aug 19	93	Apr 26	99¼ Oct 21	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	Oct 21	118	Apr 16	129 Oct 21	129	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121 June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108½	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	106¼ Oct 20	106	107
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	75½ Oct 20	74¾	75½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	55½ Oct 22	55	55¾
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105¾ Oct 20	105½	106
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	108	Apr 21	114¼ Oct 19	113	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	110 Oct 19	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 4	113 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅜	Sep 28	108	May 6	111½ Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104 Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¾ Ap 22, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½ Jul 8, 97	116	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107 May 25	108	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½ April, 98	..	..
Gd. R. & L. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jun 27,95	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	114½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	96 Oct 20	..	100¼
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	98	Feb 16	95½	Oct 7	95¾ Oct 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¼	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18¼ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120 May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90 Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½ April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	133	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	126½	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	120	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90 Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110⅝	Sep 16	104	Apr 2	109 Oct 22	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	95¼	Oct 13	76½	Apr 28	93⅜ Oct 21	93	94¼
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	57	Oct 6	39	Jun 15	56⅝ Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	57⅛	Oct 8	57⅛	Oct 8	57⅛ Oct 8	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	81 Oct 22	81	81¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	87 Oct 21	..	87½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	71½	Sep 28	54	Feb 2	71½ Sept 28	..	72
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	91	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	80 Oct 13	80	81
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	110¾	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	116 Oct 4	116¾	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	116 Oct 15	110½	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	114½ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅜	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	119¾ Oct 15	119¼	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106⅝	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	105½ Oct 21	105	105½
Do., 1st trust g. 6s, 1987	100	Jun 23	93½	Apr 14	100 Oct 4	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82⅜	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	78½ Oct 22	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	96¼ Oct 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 28	79¾ Oct 22	79¼	79½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	31 Oct 19	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Mar 14	113	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	105 Oct 20	104¾	106
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121½ Oct 11	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	124½ Oct 21	123	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	133	Oct 14	128	Jan 5	133 Oct 14	133	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	110	Oct 18	105½	May 10	110 Oct 21	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 20,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	102¼	Oct 21	94¼	Jan 10	102⅝ Oct 21	101	..
Do., do., registered	98	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122¼ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	126 Sept 7	120	130
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112½ Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110½ Sept 7	110	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	102	Mar 12	113 Aug 26	111½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	30	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99¼	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	97¾ Oct 14	97¼	97⅝
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103½ Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	99¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	99 Oct 22	98	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	112 Sept 14	111½	112¼
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	106	May 11	112 Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85½	Oct 19	76¾	Apr 2	85½ Oct 20	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1915	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	53¼	Apr 25	68¼ Oct 22	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	102¾	Oct 15	96½	Jan 3	102½ Oct 21	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¾	Oct 12	100¾	Jan 4	109 Oct 22	108	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110¼	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	106 Oct 14	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92¼	Jan 6	102¾ Sept 20	102	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jul 25	87¾ Sept 20	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105¼	Jan 5	106¼ Oct 21	105	..
Southern Ryway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98¼	Jan 24	91½	Apr 28	97½ Oct 22	97	97¼
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101 Sept 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118 Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105¼	Jul 14	107¼ Oct 22	107¼	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	115 Sept 22	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114½	Oct 20	107	Apr 16	114 Sept 20	113	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	120⅝ Oct 12	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117 Oct 14	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¾	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	122½ Aug 11	121	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	117	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	104 Sept 14	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	109	Oct 8	100	Mar 24	102 Oct 8	108	109
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107⅜	Sep 28	102	Ap

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.

American Typefounders' Company—Annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Books open.

Thursday, Oct. 27.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
New England Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books close.

Friday, Oct. 28.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Saturday, Oct. 29.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books close.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 22, total transactions included 1,082,258 shares of stock, $9,795,300 bonds, with $799,200 Government and $28,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 22,'97.	Oct. 22,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	1,582,149	1,082,258	Dec. 499,891
Banks	148	135	Dec. 13
Mining	450	3,450	Inc. 3,000

BONDS.

	Oct. 23,'97.	Oct. 22,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$9,177,000	$9,795,300	Inc. $618,300
State	23,000	28,000	Inc. 5,000
Government	67,000	799,380	Inc. 732,380

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	C., Lor. & W.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Consol. Gas Co.	6
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	7
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Hawaiian Sugar	3½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	Ill. Steel, t. r. stm.	2½
Am. Tobacco	5⅝	Int. Paper pf.	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Laclede Gas	1
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1½	Manhattan	2½
Brook. Union Gas	2¼	M. Iron t. r. stm.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	2
C., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. & Northw.	1¾	Or. Short Line	2½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3	Third Av	7½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	U. S. Rubber	1

Stocks Declined.

B. & O., all in. pd.	1¼	Gt. North. pf.	1¼
Can. Pac.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Central Pacific	1	N. J. Central	2½
Chi. & Alton	3	Pacific Coast	2
Col. Mid. pf.	1¼	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3
Del., L. & W.	1¾	Pullman Car.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Reading 2d	1¼
Flint & P. M. pf.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	1½
C. of Ga., M. & N. 5s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
C. & O. con. 5s, reg.	1	Oregr. Shore Line 6s	1¼
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	¾	O. Short Line inc. A.	1⅜
C. & C. 1st, t. r.	6	O. Shore Line inc. B.	1¼
Equit. Gas, Chi. 1st.	1	R., W. & O. con. 5s	3⅜
Met. Street Ry. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. con.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Mob. & Ohio new 6s.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1⅜
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. C. R. R. 1st.	1	Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s.	1
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Erie gen. lien	2	Union Pac. coll. tr. 4½s	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	2⅝	Wabash deb. B	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st.	1	Wash. Cent. 1st	1

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$6,028,292
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	8,503,017
From Jan. 1, 1898	342,407,693
From Jan. 1, 1897	403,441,333

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1898	$10,124,415
Week ended Oct. 19, 1897	8,630,510
From Jan. 1, 1898	364,890,222
From Jan. 1, 1897	310,586,146

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$2,414,580
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	4,582,841
From Jan. 1, 1898	93,213,742
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,015,701

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$7,950
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	5,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,425,416
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,714,022

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$16,698,321

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$2,406,621
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	4,567,841
From Jan. 1, 1898	$84,788,326

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$44,942
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	86,236
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,062,781
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,405,076

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$878,356
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	916,703
From Jan. 1, 1898	37,748,403
From Jan. 1, 1897	37,944,684

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$833,414
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	830,467
From Jan. 1, 1898	35,715,074
From Jan. 1, 1897	35,539,608

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$2,459,522
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	4,669,077
From Jan. 1, 1898	95,276,523
From Jan. 1, 1897	15,420,777

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$886,213
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	921,703
From Jan. 1, 1898	46,173,821
From Jan. 1, 1897	67,659,006

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 21, 1898	$1,573,297
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	3,747,374
From Jan. 1, 1898	49,072,552

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$52,238,229

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	109	110½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	96	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	23½	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av 1s	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
Brooklyn City R. R.	217	216½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	60
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 2s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	127	135
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	118
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	170
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	79	80
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	70	81
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	250	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	96	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103½
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand Street	360	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County incomes	9½	10½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	39
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st, 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10¼	11½
North Shore Traction pf.	86	90
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	..	101
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	12	14
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	152½	155
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	26	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	103	..
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	92⅞	94⅞
West End, (Boston)	85⅝	86
West End (Boston) pf.	107	..
Worcester Traction common	12	12¾
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	124	127
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf.	95	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	170
Atlantic	145	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	195	..
Brooklyn	375	400
Central	1400	..
Colonial	245	255
Continental	100	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	..	350
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	235	..
Knickerbocker	275	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	..
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	110	..
State	195	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	290
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	200
United States	1225	..
Washington	220	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	..
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	410	..
Germania	255	290
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	168	170
North River	130	135
Pacific	150	..
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Peter Cooper	110	120
Rutgers	100	115
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	110	116
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	300	..
American Exchange	170	174
Astor National	300	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	..	296
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers	67½	72½
Central	160	170
Chase	275	..
Chatham	290	295
Chemical	3300	4100
Citizens'	120	130
City	1050	..
Colonial	145	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	207	209
Continental	128	130
Corn Exchange	270	285
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	165
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	310	320
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1050	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	400	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	145
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	465	485
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	..	110
Mercantile	167½	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	145	152
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	220	230
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	92	..
Ninth National	..	110
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	340	350
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	114	118
Republic	156	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	125	..
Shoe & Leather	93	..
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	145	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	99½	102½
Boston & Providence	280	..
Cayuga & Sus.	190	..
Columbus & Xenia	108½	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	168	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	120	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	353	355
N. Y., Lack & Western	124	125
Norwich & Worcester pf.	198	..
Old Colony	192	193
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W., & Chi. special	165	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	137	140
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	123	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. C. Co.	257	..
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	88	92
American Caramel	33	..
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4½	6½
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	17
Am. Typefounders, new stock	48	51
American Graphophone	137½	140
American Graphophone pf.	142½	152½
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	..
Celluloid Company	7	9½
Central & South Amer. Tel.	109	111
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	139	140
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Company	96½	..
Erie & Western Trans.	..	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	63¼	63½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	108	106¾
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Great Falls Ice	125	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	108	110
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	65	70
Lanston Monotype	67½	..
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	..	95
Mergenthaler Linotype	184	186
Michigan Pen. Car com.	10½	11¼
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	58	62
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Screw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	75
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	154	..
Nicaragua Construction	8	11
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	23½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	2½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Mount & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102	105
Simmons Hardware com.	110	115
Simmons Hardware pf.	118	125
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	19½	20¼
Standard Distilling pf.	69½	70
Standard Oil	414½	415½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	98½	101¼
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	58	62¼
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	28	35
Union Switch & Signal	72	74
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter, 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
United States Envelope pf.	..	98
United States Envelope 1st 6s	103½	106½
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	165	166
Westinghouse Air Brake	..	320
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	98½	..

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	61½	64¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. 1	92½	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22¾
Central Union Gas bonds	101½	103
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107½	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	104	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	..	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	100	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	117½
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	100	102½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	87
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City)	80	..
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96¼
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	102
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106¾
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	300	312
New Amsterdam	26½	27
New Amsterdam pf.	63½	67
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99¾	99¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	108
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	126
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York pf.	145	150
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	17¾
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87½	88¼
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	101½	102½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

OCT

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the averages of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 20, 1898	£31,145,744	.....
Oct. 21, 1897	31,855,989	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 20, 1898	73,678,536	£49,119,064
Oct. 21, 1897	78,424,336	48,238,360
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 20, 1898	24,194,000	12,463,000
Oct. 21, 1897	25,465,000	13,118,000
RUSSIA.		
Oct. 20, 1898	101,300,000	3,576,000
Oct. 21, 1897	114,643,000	4,067,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 20, 1898	35,329,000	12,498,000
Oct. 21, 1897	38,254,000	12,430,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 20, 1898	10,999,000	5,277,000
Oct. 21, 1897	9,028,000	10,460,000
ITALY.		
Oct. 20, 1898	14,798,000	2,234,000
Oct. 21, 1897	15,632,000	2,340,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 20, 1898	4,313,000	6,656,000
Oct. 21, 1897	2,630,000	6,704,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 20, 1898	2,785,000	1,392,000
Oct. 21, 1897	2,753,333	1,376,667
Total for the week	£243,549,280	£93,925,964
Total preceding week	299,951,297	93,539,714
Corresponding date last year	318,685,388	98,784,025

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 22	$193,350,565	$50,573,324
Oct. 15	819,880,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,293
Sept. 24	814,737,580	50,621,265
Sept. 17	841,162,633	48,805,891
*Sept. 10	670,977,648	38,996,991
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,386,298
Aug. 27	762,947,094	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,543	44,982,593
Aug. 13	778,612,666	46,768,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,280,419	46,140,432
July 16	729,393,650	47,109,838
*July 9	617,514,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,622	62,660,979
June 25	655,280,887	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	51,216,335
*June 4	719,788,451	51,451,405
May 28	706,378,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,961
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	671,653,596	41,238,786
April 25	628,188,250	35,993,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,928,306	36,550,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,989,842
March 26	611,838,294	38,966,103
March 19	765,672,350	48,988,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	804,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	936,600,610	48,228,360
Feb. 12	725,190,942	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,933	54,212,451
Jan. 29	855,018,146	51,076,574
Feb. 22	952,527,683	46,961,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,965,093
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,869

*Five days.

BULLION AND MINING.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.32	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.03	Iron Silver	.50
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem. L	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia, B. H.	.13	Mexican	.09
Cholla	.05	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.01	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Plymouth Consol.	.09
Crown Point	.06	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.55
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.30	Ophir	.40
Adams Consol.	.05	Occidental	.20
Belcher	.03	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Breece	.90	Potosi	.05
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Cholla	.03	Savage	.03
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.12
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.05
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.12
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.10
Eureka Con.	.02	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.12	Anaconda	.35
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Homestake	.50.00	Creede & Crip. Cr.	.04
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.67	Golden Fleece	.20
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.24
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.01
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.07	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.18
Ontario	3.65	Work	.08

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,546,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,839,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,886,000 pesetas.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $3,756,775. The banks now hold $23,412,325 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $10,607,900, an increase in specie of $8,105,700, an increase in legal tenders of $307,300, an increase in deposits of $18,648,900, and an increase in circulation of $19,000.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 22 '98.	Oct. 15 '98.	Oct. 23 '97.
Loans	$657,011,300	$646,403,400	$562,175,400
Specie	156,050,800	147,945,100	100,756,300
Legal tenders	53,809,800	53,502,500	76,514,700
Net deposits	745,793,100	727,144,200	617,465,200
Circulation	15,515,600	15,496,600	15,970,900

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Oct. 22. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 5, 1898
..	..	**American Bank Note**	.....	Sept. 30, 1898	50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
118	122	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898	5	.....	Mar. ...	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
30	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16, 1898	1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
11¼	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 3	*10⅜	Aug. 8	11¼	Oct. 13, 1898
68½	69	**Balt. & Ohio** pf., when issued	.....	.....	..	72⅛	Sept. 16	68	Oct. 12	68½	Oct. 15, 1898
6	8	**B. & O. Southwestern** pf	9,870,700	.....	..	7⅝	Feb. 3	*5	Aug. 30	6¾	Oct. 14, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,600	.....	..	28	Aug. 22	24¼	Sept. 28	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
30	33	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	32	Sept. 14, 1898
..	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898	1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	75¼	Oct. 6, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
171	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
26¼	28½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,100	.....	..	30⅝	Aug. 26	20	Apr. 21	26	Oct. 14, 1898
70	73	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July, 1898	2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73½	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,245,738	Sept. 1, 1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*163½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
⅞	⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	⅞	Apr. 7	½	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2¾	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	73	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	.....	..	8	Sept. 8	*5	June 6	*6	Oct. 11, 1898
..	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
46¾	48	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, 1898	1	52	Sept. 2	27¼	Mar. 25	47	Oct. 15, 1896
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15, 1898	1½	90½	May 24	99½	May 24	96½	May 24, 1898
14¼	16	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	.....	..	20	June 10	8¾	Apr. 21	14½	Oct. 10, 1898
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	..	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. *20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	3	Sept. 20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3	Sept. 20, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
360	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	66	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157	July 23, 1898
16½	17¼	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898	3½	*362¼	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362¼	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie 2d pf	10,000,000	.....	..	21⅞	Feb. 11	12¼	Apr. 22	16⅜	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,398,200	.....	..	15	Aug. 22	*9½	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
12	15	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15¼	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Oct. 1, 1898
89½	98	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	94	Aug. 26	*85¾	June 20	*89	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
353	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1, 1898	2	*352	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 5	*352	Oct. 14, 1898
92	100	**Illinois Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898	2	*93	Oct. 11	*94	Feb. 2	*93	Oct. 11, 1898
34	34½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,900	April, 1898	1	37¾	Aug. 26	25	Apr. 22	33½	Oct. 15, 1898
5	6	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	6¾	Jan. 2	5⅞	Oct. 11	5⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4¼	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5¼	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 22, 1898
14	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15	Sept. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 13	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
150½	152	**Lake Shore**	43,695,500	July 20, 1898	3½	196	Aug. 4	170⅜	Jan. 4	*192¾	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	.....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	2	Aug. 31	2	Aug. 31, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,878,600	July 1, 1898	2	*52	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4¾	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	Sept. 19, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898	2	*80	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*80	Sept. 23, 1898
26½	28½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28, 1898	2	32½	Feb. 4	24¾	Apr. 19	*27½	Oct. 11, 1898
170	177	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898	3½	170	Oct. 10	*167½	Jan. 4	*176	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
4	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
12½	20	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January, 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
11	13	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	15⅝	Jan. 31	*11	Oct. 12	*11	Oct. 12, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
30	34	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34¼	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July, 1898	1¼	123	Sept. 8	*120	Apr. 20	*124	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1893	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
4⅝	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897	75c.	*5	June 11	*3	Mar. 8	*4¼	Oct. 15, 1898
72½	74	Oregon Railroad & Nav. pf	10,998,500	July 1, 1898	2	77½	Aug. 31	65½	Mar. 29	*72	Oct. 1, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*340	Oct. 8, 1898
1	1½	Peo., Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2¼	May 25	⅞	Jan. 7	*⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
171	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi	19,714,286	Oct. 4, 1898	1¾	175	Sept. 8	*168	Feb. 25	*175	Oct. 10, 1898
10¼	12	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	..	*10	Sept. 6	5¾	June 11	9⅞	Oct. 14, 1898
185	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1898	4	*180	Oct. 13	*182	Jan. 26	*186	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	1⅝	Sept. 30	1⅞	Oct. 6, 1898
..	..	**Rio Grande Western**	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898	2	82	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	51¼	Aug. 27	29	Mar. 15	*47½	Oct. 7, 1898
20⅜	..	**St. Jo. & Grand Island** 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	24¼	June 11	13½	Apr. 25	*17	Oct. 10, 1898
7¼	7½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,943,880	.....	..	24	Aug. 25	6	Mar. 26	*7¼	Oct. 15, 1898
60	61	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	60⅝	.....	58	May 5	60⅝	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*141½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	4	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 24, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,640,400	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	9½	Aug. 19	5	May 27	7	Sept. 22, 1898
..	28	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sept. 21, 1898
26	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	30¼	Sept. 2	19¾	Apr. 14	30	Sept. 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*93	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215¾	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	.....	..	*63¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
1	2¼	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	3⅛	Jan. 17	1¼	Sept. 17	2	Sept. 17, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼	Sept. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buy er 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par.

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Specie	Legal tenders.	Total reserve	Reserve required against deposits	Excess of reserve above legal requirements
Oct. 22	$156,050,800	$53,809,800	$209,860,600	186,448,275	$23,412,325
Oct. 15	$147,945,100	$53,502,500	$201,447,600	181,780,050	$19,661,550
Oct. 23	$100,756,200	76,514,700	$177,271,000	154,366,300	$22,904,700

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,981,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,945,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,900	37,675,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,940,050	40,182,525
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	38,818,675
Feb. 19	22,688,150	55,553,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,779,125	57,330,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,822,500	56,536,925	23,284,500
March 12	22,721,025	53,983,550	21,448,825
March 19	23,980,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,985,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,900	47,666,575	17,095,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	48,986,900	18,139,250
April 23	45,525,100	49,227,900	20,618,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,705,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,800	46,616,100	22,230,575
June 4	52,248,700	45,320,825	18,498,500
June 11	58,841,100	47,801,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,380,050	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,838,250
July 9	58,345,800	41,361,375	22,327,275
July 16	49,585,825	46,026,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,900	47,901,575	18,498,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,726,600
Aug. 6	39,593,900	41,042,125	15,815,875
Aug. 13	33,111,250	38,382,725	9,490,178
Aug. 20	29,839,350	36,753,475	5,270,150
Aug. 27	21,848,300	39,617,700	6,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,000	34,114,150	6,246,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	28,668,825	4,727,625
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,933,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	5,252,575	15,997,500	14,316,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	19,661,650	14,634,500	11,971,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,980,900

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$23,412,325	1893	$42,840,775
1897	22,904,700	1892	2,339,425
1896	14,980,900	1891	12,381,150
1895	16,699,700	1890	*124,875
1894	22,513,675	1889	1,139,775

*Deficit.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. to Dep's.
N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$2,000,000	$1,858,800	$13,600,000	$3,370,000	$860,000	$14,200,000	29.6
Bank of Man. Co.	2,050,000	2,086,400	14,039,000	3,308,000	1,505,000	16,887,000	28.8
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,061,000	12,232,900	3,063,400	1,213,700	14,537,900	29.2
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,006,100	11,619,900	2,393,000	667,300	13,305,000	23.6
Bank of America	1,500,000	2,612,500	18,643,700	4,057,800	1,930,900	21,761,400	27.5
Phenix National	1,000,000	243,400	4,284,000	970,000	250,000	4,387,000	27.8
National City	1,000,000	4,322,800	77,907,500	25,946,100	3,462,300	101,320,000	28.9
Chemical National	300,000	6,996,400	24,429,000	6,870,000	1,449,600	25,644,600	32.4
Merchants' Ex. Nat.	600,000	176,100	4,643,500	1,102,000	312,000	5,303,500	26.6
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,725,400	7,713,600	1,301,700	595,800	9,020,500	29.7
Nat. Butch. & Drov	300,000	121,200	1,018,200	156,400	86,300	1,101,400	22.0
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	174,200	1,850,000	334,000	138,000	1,807,000	17.7
Greenwich	200,000	172,000	1,008,300	301,200	162,300	926,300	28.5
Leather Mfrs' Nat.	600,000	482,600	4,010,600	905,500	196,200	3,977,900	27.7
Seventh National	300,000	105,200	1,831,200	490,000	117,000	2,201,100	26.9
State of New York	1,200,000	518,300	3,589,800	589,900	182,200	2,929,500	26.3
American Ex. Nat.	5,000,000	2,610,600	25,424,000	4,846,000	3,193,000	22,545,000	35.8
Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	5,000,000	3,902,000	27,823,700	4,823,800	3,139,500	22,987,200	26.3
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,627,800	6,932,700	1,752,800	203,400	6,868,400	28.4
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,013,600	11,582,700	2,543,100	987,600	12,078,100	26.8
Pacific	422,700	479,200	2,723,300	446,900	444,800	3,280,800	27.0
Nat. Bk. of Republic	1,500,000	834,100	16,367,000	4,578,600	651,100	18,970,300	27.9
Chatham National	450,000	988,600	6,089,800	848,000	900,700	6,924,500	25.7
People's	200,000	264,800	1,811,200	223,400	563,400	2,703,300	28.8
Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	700

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LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 21
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
C., H. & D. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 28	Nov. 9
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	.....	.....
Cin., Sand. & Cleve. pf.	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Geo. South. & Florida 1st pf.	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Geo. South. & Florida 2d pf.	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
L. E. & W. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 29	Nov. 16
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
North & West Branch	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
North & West Branch (extra)	1	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pitts., Va. & Charleston	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western (quarter)	½	Nov. 5	Oct. 31	Nov. 5
St. P., Minn. & Man. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Seaboard & Roanoke	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre	4	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf.	1½	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany, N. Y. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Columbus (Ohio) St. Ry.	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
D. D., E. B. & B. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Exeter (N. H.) Street Railway	3	Oct. 31	.....	.....

BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange National	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Germania (semi-annual)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Nov. 25	Nov. 1
N. Y. Security & Trust	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
American Tobacco	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Boston & Montana Copper Mining	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra)	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 5
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Ed. El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
G. Rapids Gas Light (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 21	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter)	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Pullman Palace Car Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Railway Equipment Co. of Minnesota (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Sprague Electric Co. pf.	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Standard Distillery & Distributing Company pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 8	Oct. 29	Nov. 9
Street's W. S. Car Line (quarter)	1½	Oct. 25	.....	.....
United States Envelope pf.	$2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Welsbach of Canada	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Worthington Pump pf.	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg	Oct. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
American Malting	Oct. 21	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Annual
American Typefounders' Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 26	Annual
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	Nov. 5	Dec. 10	Dec. 8	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio	Nov. 5	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Annual
Manhattan	Oct. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
New England	.....	.....	Oct. 27	Annual
New Orleans & Northwestern	.....	.....	Nov. 2	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 22d day of October, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$147,434,935.69	
Gold bullion	128,669,704.85	
		$276,104,640.54
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,963,849.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,603,370.00	
		35,360,479.00
Standard silver dollars		$399,508,154.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,199,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,469,065.00	
		392,730,439.00
Silver bullion	.....	6,777,715.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,278,347.00	839,381.69
Silver bullion (1890, cost)	94,769,333.00	
		$98,048,280.00
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	98,048,280.00
United States notes		$43,830,411.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,745,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,650,000.00	
		20,095,000.00
		23,735,411.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,102,616.00	
National bank notes	3,304,096.53	
Fractional silver coin	7,999,298.98	
Fractional currency	82.11	
Minor coin	891,927.12	
Deposits in National banks	$3,196,901.82	
Bonds and interest paid	3,106,149.45	
		$110,224,072.01
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,092,787.90	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,917,162.45	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,176,306.95	
Post Office Department account	4,068,106.57	
Miscellaneous items	2,071,195.35	
		77,325,559.31
		32,898,512.70
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$304,995,181.93

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$448,537.88	$11,346,499.28	$59,525,453.90
Internal revenue	732,596.80	15,970,289.04	87,712,210.75
Miscellaneous	64,668.78	1,029,769.59	6,516,781.17
Total receipts	$1,246,803.46	$28,346,558.81	$153,754,445.22
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	169,000.00	8,525,000.00	34,762,668.28
War	1,700,000.00	14,930,000.00	99,510,764.20
Navy	150,000.00	3,470,000.00	25,501,776.99
Indians	.....	648,000.00	3,246,462.78
Pensions	120,000.00	9,766,000.00	46,446,296.86
Interest	.....	1,500,000.00	14,019,144.34
Total expenditures	$2,139,000.00	$38,839,000.00	$223,587,114.45
Excess of expenditures over receipts	892,196.54	10,492,441.19	69,832,669.23
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	133,650.00	310,992.50	4,238,184.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	37,056.50	949,943.50	5,297,951.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,860,634.00	$92,974,674.00	$614,835,308.00
This fiscal year	5,039,127.00	400,056.00	5,439,183.00
This month	236,380.00	33,296.00	269,676.00
This day	12,477.00	.....	12,477.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.80	.80	.80	.80	50
Horn Silver	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Phenix	.12	.14	.11	.14	3,300
Total sales					3,450

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.55	.63	.55	.63	1,000
Argentum	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Best & Belcher	.15	.17	.15	.17	500
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	.62	.60	.62	150
C. & C. Creek	.06	.08	.06	.06	3,000
Crip. Creek Con.	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,500
Iron Silver	.70	.70	.70	.70	400
Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23	100
Leadville	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
Little Chief	.23	.23	.23	.23	200
Mexican	.15	.15	.15	.15	300
Mollie Gibson	.23	.24	.23	.24	1,000
Ophir	.42	.45	.40	.40	1,300
Pharmacist	.03	.03	.03	.03	600
Phenix	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Plymouth	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Portland	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Potosi	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Sierra Nevada	.70	.75	.68	.68	1,500
Small Hopes	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	500
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17	.13	.13	700
Total sales					16,150

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	1,300
Am. Flag	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	1,600
Cannon Ball	.005½	.005½	.005½	.005½	5,000
Cop. Rock	.0075	.1000	.0070	.0080	28,000
G. Magnet	.002	.002	.001¾	.001¾	5,000
Isabella	.22½	.24¾	.22½	.24¾	400
Jefferson	.05	.07	.04½	.05	500
Justine	.03	.03¼	.02¾	.03	3,000
Old Gold	.005½	.006	.005½	.005½	5,000
Pilgrim	.003¾	.004½	.003¾	.004½	62,000
Rocky Mt.	.09¾	.09¾	.09	.09	16,700
Sentinel	.005	.005	.003	.003	174,000
Total sales					306,100

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,013.59 ounces of silver bullion.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,223. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Latest advices from London and Paris last night indicated that negotiations are pending between England and France looking to a peaceful termination of the strained relations arising over the Fashoda claims, and one report says that the French will immediately withdraw from Fashoda. Meanwhile both governments have given orders for the mobilization of troops and war ships, making ready for hostilities in the event that all efforts at a settlement fail. Italian anarchists were arrested yesterday at Haifa, Palestine, and Alexandria, and extraordinary precautions are being taken for the safety of Emperor William in the course of his pilgrimage. The insurgents of the Philippines continue to dispute among themselves. Gen. Goodenough, in supreme command of the British army in Southern Africa, died yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Merritt was married to Miss Williams yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Col. William Jennings Bryan is at the De Soto Hotel, Savannah, Ga., suffering from fever.

Chicago is suffering from an epidemic of colds as the result of the jubilee parade. One-third of the population is said to be affected.

Japan's new cruiser, the Kasagi, built by the Cramps, at Philadelphia, went into commission yesterday. She will come to New York before leaving for England to take on her armament.

In an address yesterday to the Tammany district leaders Richard Croker declared that Justice Daly was "not an upright judge." He spoke at length of Elihu Root's dealings with Tweed.

The biggest water-front fire Brooklyn has seen since 1864 started at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the foot of Coffey Street, and extended for three blocks. The total loss is about $300,000.

Senator Platt made a flying visit to Washington yesterday and had an interview with the President. It is reported that he urged Mr. McKinley to help Roosevelt by coming to New York. It was announced subsequently by Assistant Secretary Cortelyou that during his trip to Philadelphia the President will not visit either this State or New Jersey.

Page 2.

Theodore Bacon and other independents will speak at Cooper Union to-night. Dr. Parkhurst has declined to deliver an address.

Col. Roosevelt, accompanied by Dr. Depew and others, commenced his second campaign tour. He spoke twice at Elmira last night, having addressed a number of audiences during the day.

The committee appointed under the resolutions passed at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting Friday night, in support of the independence of the judiciary, organized yesterday by choosing James C. Carter as Chairman and Henry B. B. Stapler as Secretary. Headquarters will be opened at 100 Broadway. A mass meeting will be held next week.

Page 3.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee yesterday expressed the opinion that the Republicans will organize the House of Representatives in the next Congress.

Postmaster General Smith, who returned to Washington from the West, is sure of Republican success this Fall. He says the party is well organized, and altogether in better shape than it has been for a long time.

Senate Lodge spoke at the Republican Club's rally at Cooper Union last night, dealing with State as well as National issues. Other speakers were D. E. Ainsworth and J. Murray Mitchell.

Page 4.

In several up-town election districts the vote, as indicated by the registration, will be so large as to be difficult to handle.

The Chicago Platform Democrats held an indignation meeting last night and denounced the leaders of the regular Democracy.

Chief Devery yesterday issued a statement in justification of the alleged assault upon an Election Deputy by Policeman Nussbaum.

By Justice Pryor's decision James J. Hughes of the Ninth Regiment has lost his vote. He lost his residence because confined to the Presbyterian Hospital by typhoid fever.

Page 5.

The cruiser Buffalo will leave the Navy Yard for Manila to-day.

The War Investigating Commission continued its sessions at Anniston, Ala., yesterday.

On the recommendation of Gen. Wade the limit of time allowed the Spaniards to vacate Cuba has been extended to Jan. 1.

Advices from Santiago, dated yesterday, tell of the great work of transformation Gen. Wood is doing in that province of Cuba, which is becoming thoroughly Americanized.

Gen. Wood reported that troops would sail from Santiago yesterday to occupy Jibara, the seaport of Holguin, preparatory to taking possession of the latter city. It is reported in Havana that an epidemic of smallpox is raging both at Holguin and Jibara, and that the whole district is panic-stricken.

Page 6.

The evacuation of Porto Rico was completed Sunday by the departure of the last detachment of Spanish troops. The same day the members of the Insular Cabinet took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

There was a joint session of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions at Paris yesterday. It is the belief at Paris and Washington that the United States will insist upon bearing no part of the Cuban debt; that Guam has been ceded by the Spaniard in the Ladrone Islands; that the transfer of Puerto Rico has been agreed to, and that the Philippine question will be taken up soon.

Page 7.

Mrs. Botkin, the California woman who is alleged to have killed Mrs. Dunning with poisonous candy, cannot be sent to Delaware for trial.

John Kahn, manager of the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, was assaulted yesterday afternoon, and he blames Messrs. Mordaunt and Block for his injuries.

Page 8.

Acting Attorney General Richards has rendered an opinion that the exclusion laws are applicable to Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the organization of the Joint Traffic Association is unlawful, as being a contract in restraint of trade.

Page 9.

The opening of the ninth year of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University was observed yesterday morning. A larger class than that of last year is anticipated.

The Fall meeting at the Aqueduct race track opened yesterday with a large attendance. The winners were Tabouret, Gala Day, Tyrian Charentus, Effervescent, and Charagrace.

Page 12.

Friends of Columbia University have promised to make up any deficit for this college year.

Page 13.

An unknown woman, sixty years old, died yesterday afternoon in a Forty-second Street horse car.

Page 14.

A Brooklyn man died yesterday morning twenty-four hours after the death of a close friend. The two were inseparable in life.

Justice Garretson, in Long Island city, yesterday declared Fire Commissioner Scannell in contempt for failing to properly reinstate ex-Chief Delahanty of Long Island City to duty in this city.

An attempt to swindle the Nassau Bank, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, by means of a forged check was frustrated yesterday afternoon and the two alleged criminals were locked up at Police Headquarters.

The report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments was made public yesterday. In it the methods of the State Board of Equalization are attacked, and the commission suggests that this is an opportune time to appoint a committee of citizens to draft a revenue code for the municipality.

At the Episcopal Convention in Washington yesterday, in a discussion on the revised constitution, the deputies insisted upon their right to direct the affairs of their own house, and the Bishops finally conceded the point. Agreement was reached in both houses on the article for the consecration of Bishops for foreign lands. The work of revising the canons was postponed indefinitely.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

GEN. MERRITT MARRIED.

Miss Williams Becomes His Bride Through a Simple Ceremony Performed Yesterday in London.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Gen. Merritt and Miss Williams were married at 6 o'clock this evening in the bride's apartments at the Savoy Hotel.

It had been planned to have the ceremony take place in St. Andrew's Church, Westminster, but an illness which Miss Williams contracted during the voyage demanded that the ceremony should be simple and that exertion and excitement should be avoided. Consequently, only a few most intimate friends were present. They were Mrs. Norman Williams, the bride's mother; Norman Williams, Jr., brother of the bride; Lord and Lady Arthur Butler, Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires, and Marshal Dodge.

A less ostentatious wedding could not be imagined. The General strolled from the Metropole to the Savoy unattended, wearing a beaver hat, a frock coat, and a white tie. The party gathered in the drawing room, which had been beautified with a few flowers. The Hon. and Rev. John Northcote, rector of St. Andrew's, officiated. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, who gave her away. She was attired in white satin and wore the usual veil and orange blossoms. Though looking ill, the bride stood throughout the ceremony and pronounced the responses in a strong voice. After the ceremony, Mr. White proposed the health of the bride, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and the members of Gen. Merritt's staff entered and congratulated the newly married couple. Their friends afterward departed, and Gen. and Mrs. Merritt dined alone.

The bride's illness, which for a time it was feared would develop into typhoid fever, was the cause of the abandonment of the ceremony which was to have taken place in St. Andrew's Church. In fact, yesterday it was thought the wedding would have to be postponed indefinitely. But Miss Williams was so improved this morning that it was decided at noon not to delay the wedding, but to abandon the proposed ceremony in the church. The red tape of English law threatened to be another obstacle, but, thanks to the friendly offices of Henry White, it was overcome. When Gen. Merritt's aide-de-camp applied for a certificate to the Registrar, he was informed that four days' notice was necessary. Mr. White was then appealed to. He had just returned from visiting A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, in Scotland, and he spent the afternoon in impressing upon the officials the importance of waiving formalities. After much driving about and many interviews, Mr. White succeeded in obtaining the desired document, though the expectant couple were kept waiting for an hour after the time fixed for the ceremony.

The illness of the bride has not proved as serious as expected, and Gen. and Mrs. Merritt will be able to carry out their plan of going to Paris at the end of the week. They will proceed to the Philippine Islands after the adjournment of the Peace Commission.

THE MISSISSIPPI RACE WAR.

Eleven Negroes and One White Man Dead So Far as Known—Further Bloodshed Feared.

FOREST, Miss., Oct. 24.—Eleven dead negroes, one dead white man, and one negro and three white men seriously wounded is the result at this writing of the bloody war being waged between the white and black races in the Harperville neighborhood of Scott County. Several rioters have been captured and lodged in jail at Forest to-day, but the others escaped into the swamps.

Large crowds of white men are in close pursuit, however, and more names are hourly expected to be added to the death list. It is impossible to obtain an accurate list, for the reason that some of the negroes were shot down in the woods and hurriedly buried by the whites where they fell.

A member of the posse said he helped bury three negroes in trenches, but neither himself nor any one in his crowd knew their names. Gov. McLauren went to Harperville last night and appealed to the whites not to molest the prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff.

The Governor's talk had a good effect on the majority of the crowd, but the hot-headed members did not relish the Governor's interference, and told him so in plain language. For instance, at a point in the Governor's speech where he was emphasizing the duty of every citizen to aid in the enforcement of the law, one individual in the audience shouted:

"Governor, during the recent yellow fever epidemic, when your services at Jackson were needed, you could not be found. Where were you then? Now, when you are not needed, you come to stick your nose in our business. Go back to Brandon."

The Governor paid no attention, but continued his argument, and finally persuaded the crowd to permit the Sheriff to take the prisoners to jail. The Governor returned to Brandon this morning. Sheriff Stephenson has placed a guard at the Forest Jail, to prevent the lynching of the rioters now in custody, on account of open threats being made here to storm the prison.

To-night the negroes under arrest made a full confession. The funeral of the murdered officer, Sibley, occurred at Harperville to-day and was attended by hundreds of people. It is reported that two of the murdered man's brothers are on their way from their home, in Yazoo County, bound for the scene of the race war.

Sheriff Stephenson considered the situation so serious to-night that he has decided to take the prisoners to Meridian for safe keeping. A large posse was organized and the negroes will be placed on the 9 o'clock train.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RIOTS.

Gov. Russell May Have to Call on the President for Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senator Pritchard of North Carolina has written a letter to a prominent official reviewing the situation there and saying that Gov. Russell may have to call on the Government to allow the use of the State troops now in the Government service to quell the threatened disturbances.

The letter was written before the riot near Lumberton, N. C., yesterday, and was based upon the intense race feeling prevalent in that section. No call for troops has yet been made, and nothing is known of what action the President would take in case the call was made. The President, however, deeply regrets recent occurrences in North Carolina and sincerely hopes that there will be no further bloodshed.

Ohio Miners' Strike Broken.

POMEROY, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The miners' strike, which has existed since March, is broken, and the miners' organization is disrupted. The approaching Winter and the refusal of the company's store longer to give credit broke the strike.

BRITISH NAVY GETTING READY

France Mobilizing Her Army and Navy at Toulon.

ACTUAL STEPS TOWARD WAR

The Territorial Issues in the Soudan Take a Serious Turn.

There Is Growing Hope, Despite the Preparations for War, that the Differences Will Be Adjusted.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The British Admiralty issued a number of significant orders this morning. The dock yards at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham have each received instructions to prepare six thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers for commissioning, so that they will be able to put to sea in twenty-four hours.

Overtime has been ordered begun on the first-class cruisers Europa and Andromeda, so as to hurry them for sea service. Several gunboats in the different dockyards have been ordered to postpone unnecessary refitting.

The British Cabinet Council has been fixed for Thursday next.

The British Government will issue another Blue Book, the most important feature of which will be a dispatch dated Oct. 12, from the Marquis of Salisbury to the British Ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, reporting the previous interview with Baron de Courcel, in which the latter wished to ascertain what solution of the question was possible, and in which the Marquis of Salisbury says:

"I generally insisted that the Nile Valley had belonged and still belonged to Egypt, and that whatever diminution that title had suffered by the Mahdi's conquest had been removed by the victory at Omdurman."

The Marquis of Salisbury then pointed out the helplessness of Major Marchand's position, which Baron de Courcel denied, and finally the British Premier, in response to Baron de Courcel's suggestion, offered to supply Major Marchand with food and ammunition in order that he might be able to reach French territory.

Baron de Courcel then said France wanted an outlet to the Nile, and the Marquis of Salisbury requested that the whole proposition be made in writing.

This was the last interview between the Ambassador and the Premier on this subject. Baron de Courcel then went to Paris. He will return to London to-night, however, and it is thought that the proposition which he brings embodies the points indicated in this conversation.

The Salisbury dispatch, in conclusion, said: "The extreme indefiniteness of Baron de Courcel's propositions made it impossible for me to express or form an opinion relative to the territory claimed by France in the Bahr-el-Ghazal region. Under the circumstances, the discussion has been fruitful of misapprehension. I informed him that it was in no way my duty to discuss the French claims now, but that in abstaining therefrom I must not be understood as in any degree admitting their validity."

The Blue Book also contains interesting letters from Moustapha Fehoy, the Regent of Egypt, to Gen. Kitchener and Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent, respectively, showing Egypt's attitude. He wrote to Gen. Kitchener warmly thanking him for taking possession of Fashoda, and thereby reconquering for Egypt the provinces which assure her existence, and from which she only retired provisionally.

The Regent, in writing to Lord Cromer, protested against "the French violation of Egyptian territory," adding that Egypt had never lost sight of the reoccupation of the provinces of the Soudan, which are the actual sources of the vitality of Egypt, and from which she only withdrew owing to force majeur. He also said that the reconquest of Khartoum would fail to have its effect if the Valley of the Nile was not restored to Egypt.

Moustapha Fehoy concluded with referring to the Anglo-French discussion on the subject of Fashoda, urging Lord Cromer to use his good offices with the Marquis of Salisbury in order that the incontestable rights of Egypt may be recognized and that all the provinces occupied up to the rebellion of Mohamed Ahmed be restored to her."

The afternoon newspapers here to-day discuss the report of the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, on the subject of the conversation he had with the Marquis of Salisbury regarding the proposed French outlet on the Nile as being the leading feature of the Yellow Book on the Fashoda question, issued yesterday by the French Government.

The Conservative organs scout the idea of the Marquis of Salisbury entertaining the surrender of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Valley to the French, and The Pall Mall Gazette and The Globe suggest that the Ambassador misunderstood the Premier, and call upon the latter to make some explanation.

The Liberal and Radical papers are not displeased at the prospect of a compromise being arrived at, and they believe that, provided Major Marchand is recalled, the dispute is susceptible to an arrangement by which France will receive some satisfaction in the Bahr-el-Ghazal district.

FRENCH TROOPS MOBILIZING.

Toulon Selected as the Central Place for Preparations—Newspapers Opposed to War.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The municipality of Toulon has been notified that the place will be the centre of important military and naval preparations, and to arrange for the immediate reception of four battalions of infantry, 1,500 marines, and 600 artillerymen. Consequently the municipality has decided to close the schools of Toulon, which will be used to lodge the troops.

The naval authorities of Toulon have been ordered to expedite preparations for fitting out a new squadron of warships.

The newspapers here to-day warmly praise the exposition of the French side of the Fashoda question, presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in the Yellow Book on the subject issued yesterday.

The Figaro says: "If the British Government rejects France's moderate and just proposals it can only be because the Government of Great Britain desires before everything else the humiliation of France."

The general tone of the French press comments is reflected by the Eclair, which remarks: "An agreement regarding Fashoda can be arrived at provided Great Britain does not persist in asking for the immediate recall of Major Marchand. But as to an outlet on the Nile, we have an absolute right thereto, and will brook no refusal."

The Siècle, after urging peace, remarks: "France would hardly come off better in a war with England than did Spain in the war with the United States. France would be better employed in developing her colonies than in thwarting England."

The Autorité declares that France ought never to have gone to Fashoda, adding: "It was a stupid mistake, and now England calls on us to get out. Well, it is no use talking, we shall have to get out, otherwise there will be war, which would be madness."

PREPARATIONS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 24.—The commanders of all warships of the British North American Squadron have received orders to mobilize at Halifax. Her Majesty's ships Pallas, Talbot, and Indefatigable will come here at once, together with two torpedo boat destroyers, now at Bermuda. The torpedo boats at the dock yard are being overhauled. The crew of the flagship Renown will be sent to Lawler's Island this week for field practice. The Renown went to sea this morning for heavy-gun practice. An official at the dock yard said that the calling together of all the warships was significant, in view of the strained relations between France and England.

SALISBURY'S FIRM STAND.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Fashoda Yellow Book issued by the French Government having left some slight misgivings in this country as to Lord Salisbury's firmness in dealing with the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, a speedy dissipation of these fears followed the publication of yesterday's Blue Book. It is specially welcomed by the London papers, which this morning express their satisfaction, notably at the view of the Egyptian Regent, which is held to nullify entirely the French idea that England lacks the approval of the Egyptian Government.

The Times says: "Lord Salisbury's version of the interview with Baron de Courcel is decidedly a dispatch to relieve the British mind."

The Standard says: "The Blue Book removes apprehensions regarding Lord Salisbury's position which it would have been unsafe to leave uncorrected."

The Daily News thinks the Blue Book confirms the impression left by the Yellow Book, namely, that France is seeking a loophole.

FRENCH TO LEAVE FASHODA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle claims to have authority to say that a decision has already been taken by the French Government speedily to evacuate Fashoda, and that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, will do his utmost to facilitate a pacific solution.

WAR TALK AFFECTS TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In spite of the news of war mobilizations which came from France and different parts of England to-day, with the decline in rentes and consols, there is a distinctly better feeling in diplomatic circles to-night and a growing belief that the Fashoda dispute will be arranged.

The drop in the price of consols was largely due to important withdrawals of gold by Scotch and Irish banks, which, however, is usual at this time of the year. Operators, however, are viewing the situation hopefully, combined with anxiety. There was no endeavor to press sales, and the tendency of prices was to be firm, though the dearness of money depressed business.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Higher rates are being demanded for cargoes to French ports, and some shipowners have refused such cargoes. The average increase is 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton on the net register. It is reported that several large vessels have been engaged on French account to load grain at American ports.

Wheat Goes Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—December wheat closed to-day at 70¼ cents, the highest point reached since the Leiter collapse. The gain in price to-day was 2½ cents. It was due to the talk of war between England and France.

A BRITISH GENERAL DEAD.

Gen. Goodenough, Commanding South African Army, Passes Away.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 24.—Lieut. Gen. Sir William Howley Goodenough, in supreme command of the British troops in South Africa, died to-day.

Gen. Goodenough, who was born April 5, 1833, held many very high appointments in the British service. He served in the Indian mutiny, and was severely wounded at Birwa. He commanded the Royal Artillery with the Egyptian expeditionary force of 1882, and from 1886 to 1889 was Inspector General of Artillery. He was joint author with Lieut. Col. J. C. Dalton of "The Army Book for the British Empire." He married Countess Kinsky. Last year he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath.

THE KASAGI IN COMMISSION.

Japan's New Cruiser to Come to This Port from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Japan's fine new cruiser, the Kasagi, was turned over by the Cramps to-day to the Japanese Government, as represented by Commander N. Kashievabra, and she at once went into commission and ran up the Mikado's flag.

During the naval review the Kasagi will fly the Stars and Stripes with her own ensign, as a special courtesy to Secretary Long and other officers of our navy. She cannot, however, fire a salute to Secretary Long, as her guns are at the works of Sir William Armstrong, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, where the cruiser will go when she shortly departs from this country.

On Friday evening the Cramps will give a farewell banquet on board the Kasagi, at which several United States naval officers are expected to be present. On Saturday the new cruiser will coal up, and on Sunday she will steam to New York, where she will remain about a week before leaving for England.

Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews Retired.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Rear Admiral Edmund O. Matthews to-day entered on the retired list of the navy, having reached his sixty-second year. He spent his last years on duty here, being attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard, from 1897 to 1890 as Captain of the yard, and later on command of the receiving ship Wabash. He is a native of Maryland. His retirement creates room for Schley to take his place in the regular list of Rear Admirals, by reason of his recent promotion by the President, as Sicard's retirement made room for Rear Admiral Sampson.

Capt. Andrews Found Starving at Sea.

REEDY ISLAND, Del., Oct. 24.—Capt. Andrews, who left Atlantic City on Aug. 24 in a thirteen-foot boat for the Azores, was picked up by the German bark Friede on Sept. 27, in latitude 39.44, longitude 39.23. He was out of provisions.

Preferred Death to Blindness.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 24.—Charles Brassler killed himself at his home in Adamsville near Bound Brook last night because he feared blindness. He owned a farm in Adamsville and had a taste for literature. Brassler contributed articles to various periodicals, and he feared that his fast-failing eyesight would prevent him from doing any further work in this line, so he cut his throat with a butcher's knife.

A Well-Dressed Man Is Armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, merchant tailors, 19 West 26th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

BROOKLYN HAS A BIG FIRE

Pier at German-American Stores and Store House of G. L. Hammond & Co. Destroyed.

TOTAL LOSS ABOUT $300,000

Flames Extended Along the Water Front for Three Blocks—Two Lighters and Pile Driver Burned and Ships Damaged.

The biggest blaze that Brooklyn has seen for two years, and the biggest water-front fire it has seen since 1864, started at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the foot of Coffey Street. It raged all the afternoon and burned through the night, and the firemen say that it will be late to-day before they will be able to leave.

There is a difference of opinion as to how the fire started. The men who were at work on the pier and near it say that the flames burst forth from the hold of the four-masted sailing ship Andorinha, lying at the dock, and spread from there to the pier. The sailors declare that the fire blazed up suddenly on the pier, and that they had to make their escape by sliding down a chain and getting to some logs near by. The preponderance of testimony is that the fire started on the ship. Whatever its origin, it did not take long for both ship and pier to be ablaze.

The pier belonged to that branch of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company known as the German-American Stores. Not only was the pier destroyed and the ship badly damaged, but the fire extended to the naval storeyard of George L. Hammond & Co., at the foot of Dykman Street, and to the three-masted schooner Wacamaw. Two lighters and a pile-driver owned by Monks & Son were also burned. The total loss is about $300,000.

The Andorinha is a British four-masted, steel double-deck bark of 3,440 gross tons, 340 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 25 feet depth. She is owned by E. F. & W. Roberts of Liverpool, and her Captain is David Morgan. She arrived from Calcutta three weeks ago to-day with a cargo of jute butts, jute rejections, saltpetre, shellac, and raw silk, consigned to Ralli & Son of 15 Old Slip, Manhattan. Gustave Heye, agent of the Standard Oil Company, was consignee of the ship. The work of removing the cargo was at once begun, and yesterday it had progressed so far that it was expected the ship would be clear to-day. The pier is a new one, and when the fire started, men in the employ of Monks & Son of Manhattan were just putting the finishing touches to it.

On the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company's wharf were piled 200 bales of cotton and 2,500 bales of jute. When the fire started the wharf and its contents blazed up like tinder. Four alarms were sent in, but so rapid was the spread of the fire that before the engines could arrive the flames had caught Hammond's pier, known as Pier 38. This part of the water front is owned by the Atlantic Dock Company, and leased by Hammond. From the pier and the bulkhead the fire spread to Hammond's building, which was totally destroyed. The Wacamaw, which is owned by Mr. Hammond and her Captain, Albert Squire, was lying at Pier 38, and was also set on fire. The Wacamaw had arrived from Georgetown, S. C., Friday last, with a cargo of turpentine, benzine, and alcohol for Hammond.

While the fire was thus extending to the north, two lighters which were relieving the Andorinha of her cargo caught fire to the south. They were the William M. Brown, owned by Robert McCreery & Sons of 427 Produce Exchange, and the Walter T. Klotz, owned by the Greenpoint Lighterage Company. Each had nearly 600 bales of jute on board.

Sixteen fire engines were on the spot by this time, together with the fireboats David A. Boody, Seth Low, Robert A. Van Wyck, New Yorker, Zophar Mills, and Havemeyer. The fire on the Wacamaw was quickly extinguished, though her deck and rigging were quite badly burned, and she was towed out of harm's way into midstream.

It was a more difficult task to get the Andorinha away from the fire. She was taken in charge by the fireboat Zophar Mills, and, with flames bursting from her sides, deck, and rigging, she was towed down to Gowanus Flats, where she lay for the rest of the afternoon with the fire still burning, in spite of the constant streams that were played on it.

The reserves of the Richards Street Station were found inadequate, and for the first time in the history of the precinct Capt. Cullen was obliged to summon outside assistance. The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenue and Amity Street Stations were drawn upon, and a force of eighty men was called out.

Pier 40 was now in danger, and it was only by the utmost exertions that it was saved. Immediately in the rear of this pier are the German-American Stores, where were stored 10,000 bales of jute. When Price Martin, President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, arrived on the scene, the walls of the building were almost red hot, and the building was in great danger. The firemen finally succeeded in saving it.

Some of the fireboats were obliged to give their whole attention to the burning resin on the face of the water, in order to keep it back.

The fire had extended by this time along the water front for three blocks. From Coffey Street it had extended southward to Van Dyck Street, and on the north it had burned its way past Dykman Street as far as Walcott. At Walcott Street it was stopped, doing little more damage than the destruction of a fence. The two blocks of water front to the south, between Dykman and Van Dyck, are the property of the Warehouse Trust; the block of water front between Dykman and Walcott is leased by Hammond. Mr. Hammond's property is 200 feet on the water front and 40 feet deep. Adjoining his place is the building of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, which for half an hour was in the greatest danger. It was impossible to save the buildings and docks which were already on fire, and the utmost efforts of the firemen were put forth to prevent the flames from spreading to the threatened buildings.

At first it was rumored that the sailors on the Andorinha had perished, but this was found to be an error. No one saw them escape, but one of them, Timothy Kane, said all were safe. He and eight others were on deck, and seven were aloft. Kane claims that the fire started on the pier, and says that he and his companions escaped to some logs near by and made their way to Pier 40. The seven men aloft, he says, were forced to jump overboard and swim. Inspector Flynn, of the Fire Department, said that in his opinion the fire started in the hold of the ship. He said that fifteen eye-witnesses, workingmen employed about the docks, had told him so.

It is impossible as yet to accurately estimate the damage. Mr. Hammond said he thought it would reach $600,000. It seems unlikely, however, that it will much exceed $300,000. Thirty thousand barrels of turpentine and resin belonging to Hammond were on his pier, and were destroyed. On the same pier were 6,000 barrels of the same articles belonging to a dealer named Casey, which were not insured. Two lighters belonging to Hammond were towed out and saved, though badly burned. Mr. Hammond estimates his own loss at $100,000, but says it is fully covered by insurance.

The damage to the pier and goods of the warehouse company is put at about $105,000. The Andorinha was damaged to the extent of about $20,000. Most of her cargo had been removed, and it was impossible last night to ascertain with certainty how much had been left on the ship. The two lighters had about 1,200 bales between them. The lighters are estimated at about $10,000 apiece, and were entirely destroyed. The damage to the Wacamaw is about $5,000 and the pile driver which was destroyed was valued at $25,000.

PLATT SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Reported that He Asked Him to Visit New York to Help Roosevelt—President Will Not Come.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—There are two reports following Senator Platt's brief visit to Washington, which began this morning and ended this afternoon. One is that he ran over merely to attend to some promotions of New York men in the army; the other is that he came exclusively to urge the President to visit the State, to make a few speeches or to make none, but at least to put in an appearance and give a new impetus to a campaign not altogether satisfactory to the managers.

Upon inquiry at the War Department it is not easy to ascertain who are the officers who ought to be promoted and for whom Mr. Platt made his early call upon the President. There are New York men in search of promotion, and if there were any to be promoted whose elevation would help Mr. Platt, and incidentally Col. Roosevelt, it is considered probable at the War Department that they would be accommodated without putting Mr. Platt to the trouble of a railroad ride of nearly 500 miles.

No one at the White House can give definite information about the pending promotions or about the conversation that Mr. Platt had with the President.

When the Senator was asked this afternoon if he had induced the President to promise to come to New York before the campaign was over, he answered candidly: "No." Lest there should be some misunderstanding about what the President's decision was, Assisting Secretary Cortelyou gave out this statement late in the day:

"The President will not visit New York during his Philadelphia trip. You can rely on that. Neither will he go to New Jersey, as has been announced. He will return directly to Washington from Philadelphia."

To those who have heard all the reports the announcement by Mr. Cortelyou suggests the subject of the conversations with Mr. Platt during his visit. The hope is still entertained by Mr. Platt, it is asserted, that the President will so arrange his trip home to Canton, to vote, as to pass through the State of New York.

The suggestion is made that the real business of Senator Platt was to talk in behalf of Capt. Carter, whose court-martial case is now in the President's hands to be disposed of. It is not considered probable that the case will be acted upon until after the election.

COL. BRYAN HAS A RELAPSE.

Confined to the De Soto Hotel in Savannah by Another Attack of Fever.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 24.—Col. William Jennings Bryan of the Third Nebraska Regiment is ill with fever at the De Soto Hotel, in this city.

He arrived in Savannah last night and immediately went to the hotel, not even stopping to register. He instructed the hotel clerk to let no one see him. He saw no callers to-day.

Col. Bryan has a mild type of fever, and while it is not serious, it has been with him for some time, and his friends will be better pleased when he entirely recovers. The Colonel himself is anxious, but says he will be out in a few days.

An officer connected with the corps says Col. Bryan must be ill when he is not able to look after his regiment, as he has been attentive to it since it reported at Jacksonville. The Third Nebraska Regiment arrived to-day.

ANARCHISTS IN PALESTINE.

Precautions to Insure Emperor William's Safety—No Veiled Women Allowed in the Streets.

HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 24.—The police made an important arrest of a well-known Anarchist here yesterday. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure the safety of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. During the time that they are here veiled women will not be allowed in the streets, as the police fear that Anarchists might assume this disguise.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24.—An Italian Anarchist was arrested here to-day. He was a passenger on a steamer bound for Palestine.

EPIDEMIC OF COLDS IN CHICAGO.

One-third of the Population Affected as Result of the Jubilee Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Chicago is paying for its week of jubilation by suffering from an epidemic of colds and bronchial troubles directly traceable, according to local physicians, to the jubilee parade and the unusual exposure that thousands of people underwent last Wednesday.

Fully one-third of the population, according to the estimates of some physicians to-day, are at present affected in this way. The unusual humidity has helped to make the trouble so general that some Chicago physicians are inclined to believe it infectious and that it partakes of the nature of a hay fever epidemic.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Missouri Valley storm has moved eastward, and last evening occupied an area extending from the middle lake region to Texas. Rain has fallen in the Western lake region and in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and snow is reported in the middle and northern Rocky Mountain region and in Western Nebraska and Western Kansas, with freezing weather as far south as Dodge City, Kan. East of the Mississippi the temperature has risen.

The indications are that a decided fall in temperature, with rain, will occur to-day in the States of the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and the lake regions, with rain turning to snow in the Western lake region and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. It promises to be much colder to-night in the Middle and West Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	49	46	50
6 A. M.	47	45	49
9 A. M.	45	47	53
12 M.	48	56	56
3 P. M.	52	62	60
6 P. M.	50	58	60
9 P. M.	51	51	58
12 P. M.	51	51	57

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1897	49
Corresponding date for last 20 years	51

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

CROKER DENOUNCES DALY

Tells Tammany District Leaders the Candidate Is "Not an Upright Judge."

ROOT'S DEALINGS WITH TWEED

Mr. Croker Speaks of Them in Detail—Says Bourke Cockran Left the Democratic Party for Its Good.

Richard Croker, at the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, made an elaborate answer to the protest of the Bar Association and the arguments advanced at the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall last Friday night with reference to the refusal of Tammany to renominate Justice Daly of the Supreme Court.

The object of the meeting of the Executive Committee was to consider thoroughly the political situation in the several Assembly districts of this county. It is usual for Tammany to take a complete survey of the field in this manner.

After the various district leaders had made full reports upon the situation in their respective districts, Mr. Croker asked them if they knew of any defections on account of the refusal of Tammany Hall to renominate Justice Daly. He added that he wanted to get at the full truth. Only two answers were made to this question. They came from the Fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts.

Bernard F. Martin for the Fifth District said that he estimated that about fifty Democratic voters had been lost to the party because of the refusal to renominate Justice Daly.

For the Twenty-seventh District James J. Martin estimated that about 250 voters had been lost for the same reason.

Mr. Croker then said, addressing himself to the Executive Committee:

"I did this to show that the party is in entire harmony. I did it because the candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket is making the issue all through the State that the organization is disrupted on this matter, and we have shown that it is not.

"The Bar Association is composed of a lot of corporation and trust lawyers. The time has come for this organization to assert itself, and as for Judge Daly, I say on the floor of this hall that he is not an upright Judge. He is a man who did not attend to his duties. We did not renominate him because we believed that we could put stronger men in the field. We have done so. We are not disorganized, and Mr. Roosevelt is very hard up for an issue if he contends that we are. Out of the twenty-one Judges there was not one that asked that Judge Daly be renominated.

"I want to say, as Chairman of the Finance Committee," continued Mr. Croker, "that not $1 has ever been received from the poolroo

Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues.

"In December, 1870, James H. Ingersoll, who was convicted with Tweed, conveyed to Elihu Root a piece of property on the south side of Fiftieth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, for the nominal consideration of $10,000.

"I mention these facts only to remind you that this eminent reformer, who is now so solicitous about the purity of the bench, and incidentally, for the success of the Republican Party in the State, was not quite so scrupulous in 1870, at which time he served William M. Tweed to the extent of insulting the distinguished Justice who presided at the trial, and escaped punishment only on account of his inexperience.

"Since when has the Republican Party been so solicitous that Democratic Justices should be kept in office? I have in mind many great Judges who have been reelected by Tammany Hall because of their spotless record and splendid ability whom the Republicans used every effort to defeat at the polls. Such men as Abraham R. Lawrence and Frederick Smyth were reelected in spite of the opposition of the Republican Party. These men were admitted by their associates to be ornaments to the bench, whose retention was urged as a matter of public pride and duty. Their services had been conspicuous, and their brethren came forward to testify to the wisdom of their retention.

SAYS DALY PULLED WIRES.

"It is a significant fact connected with the canvass of Judge Daly that, although he has been desperately struggling and pulling every social and political wire for renomination for the past year, not a single one of his twenty-one associates has urged or even asked that he be renominated or pretended that his services justified the lengthening of his term from twenty-eight to forty-two years.

"In all my political experience I never knew an instance in which a Judge of long years on the bench had not sufficiently attached himself to any one of his associates to be supported, by at least one of them, for a renomination.

"If the Republican Party is to succeed in creating an issue out of the failure to renominate Judge Daly, it means that any and every Judge upon the bench who once gets there will stay, whether the people want him or not, regardless of his ability, fitness, or service. Nobody claims conspicuous ability for Judge Daly. He was not elected to the Supreme Court, but to an inferior court which was afterward consolidated into the Supreme Court. Tammany Hall believes, and we still believe, that any one of the three candidates presented to the people by us is far superior in fitness and ability to Judge Daly. No organization has more strongly supported the independence of the judiciary than Tammany Hall. For twenty-eight years Judge Daly has been a factor in the Democratic Party. Now that it sees fit, in the exercise of its judgment, to place another man in nomination, he shows his loyalty and gratitude to that party by allowing himself to be used as a cat's-paw to deceive the people and attract votes from his own party. I do not believe that the voters of this city and State are going to permit themselves to be deceived by the attempt to create this false issue.

"I repeat that in the history of the organization has any leader of Tammany Hall asked of or suggested to any Judge upon the bench in any part of this State anything connected with his judicial duty. Never in the history of any State has the judiciary been more jealously guarded from interference or more independent in the performance of its duties.

"Tammany Hall is justly proud of the judiciary of this county, and intends to remain so hereafter."

Mr. Croker again referred to the judicial matter after the address of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall had been read by Secretary Thomas F. Smith. He said:

"The very men who secured the adoption of this constitutional provision [that no county shall contain more than one-third of all the Senators] are the men who asked the Judges to run for renomination. They are the men who cheated New York out of eight or ten members of the Senate, and one of them came very near being indicted for his work in the Constitutional Convention. I refer to Mr. Root."

THE JUDICIARY MOVEMENT.

Committee Named After the Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting Organizes—Headquarters Down Town.

The committee appointed under the resolutions passed at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting Friday night, in support of the movement to protect the independence of the judiciary, met for organization yesterday afternoon in the committee-room of the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street.

John E. Parsons called the committee to order and nominated James C. Carter for permanent Chairman. Mr. Carter explained the objects of the appointment of the committee and spoke of the Carnegie Hall meeting as a protest and rebuke against the attempt to make the judiciary subservient. Henry R. B. Stapler was chosen Secretary.

On motion of William B. Hornblower it was decided to appoint an Executive Committee of seven and a Finance Committee of five members, the Chairman to be ex-officio a member of both. The Executive Committee was announced as follows: R. G. Monroe, John D. Kernan, Oliver P. Buel, Anson G. McCook, Edward J. McGuire, Paul D. Cravath, and Gibson Putzel. The Finance Committee will be announced in a day or so.

Everett P. Wheeler said that the Citizens' Union, which had nominated Justices Daly and Cohen, would co-operate with the committee in every way possible. He recommended sending men into the small districts to instruct electors how to vote for Justices Daly and Cohen, so that Democrats who wished to vote for them could do so without detriment to the State ticket of their party. Mr. Wheeler also presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Citizens' Union Central Committee at a recent meeting, and they were referred to the Executive Committee. Those resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The independence and purity of the judiciary are of vital importance to the citizens of New York, and both are threatened by the practice now obtaining, that political organization has the right to control appointments to be made by Justices of the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, This committee has already recommended and circulated petitions for the nomination to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court Joseph E. Daly and William N. Cohen; and

Whereas, This committee has learned with great satisfaction of the action of the Bar Association in actively promoting the canvass and election of Justices Daly and Cohen;

Resolved, That this committee and the Executive Committee, pursuant to resolutions heretofore adopted by it, will co-operate with the committee to be appointed by the President of the Bar Association in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Bar Association Oct. 15, 1898.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to take steps to call a public meeting at the Cooper Institute, and local meetings in the different districts, to indorse and ratify the nominations aforesaid and to promote their election.

Mr. Wheeler said that he had received an offer from the owner of the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, to give the committee the use of rooms. Mr. Monroe said he thought it would be better to take rooms down town. After the meeting reporters were informed that the Executive Committee had decided to open headquarters on the ground floor of the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway.

Elihu Root, to disprove the assertion that the movement in favor of Justices Daly and Cohen was an affair of the Bar Association, said that of the 3,489 lawyers who had signed the great petition for their renomination only 845 were members of the association.

Everett P. Wheeler said the movement had a reasonable prospect of success and urged the importance of determining once for all the question of the independence of the judiciary. He also spoke of the vital importance of an incorruptible judiciary in view of the patronage in the way of appointments the law places at the disposal of Judges.

It was announced that the Executive Committee would arrange for a mass meeting some time next week, and would at once begin to send out literature bearing on the cause it is striving to promote, including the speeches made at the Carnegie Hall meeting.

The resolutions of the Citizens' Union Central City Committee, presented by Mr Wheeler, were accompanied by a letter addressed by R. Fulton Cutting to the members of the various district committees, saying:

Nothing can appeal to the patriotism and integrity of self-respecting citizens more than the effort to maintain an honorable judiciary. There is perhaps no official position more open to temptation than the bench and none in which an incorruptible integrity is more important to the welfare of our community. A man who cannot be bought by corporations or individuals, nor seduced by the promise of political preferment is the man for the people. And one who, like Justice Daly, who during twenty-eight years of service on the bench has fearlessly maintained the integrity and chastity of the bench, must be retained.

Twin Ears of Corn.

From The Baltimore American.

George W. Geaslen of Oakland Mills, Howard County, reports having a pair of twin ears of corn on one stalk, one 11 inches long, with 12 rows of 58 grains each, and the other 12 inches long, with 16 rows of 58 grains each, making in all 1,544 grains from one stalk.

TAMMANY LEADERS REPORT.

Tell of Democratic Gains in All Assembly Districts—Their Full Vote Registered.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, which is composed of the leaders in the various Assembly districts, met yesterday afternoon to review the political situation in this county. Richard Croker presided, and there was a full attendance of the members. Mr. Croker, as soon as the meeting was in order, called for the reports of the several district leaders, and all of them made full statements, giving the situation as they saw it, and accounting for the falling off in registration in some districts and its increase in others. These reports follow:

For The First Assembly District, Michael C. Murphy reported that he had never seen so much enthusiasm and good feeling. He said that while the registration had fallen off 200, it was readily accounted for. Thirty-eight residential buildings, he said, had been torn down.

There was no shadow of a doubt, he said, that his district would give Augustus Van Wyck more votes than it had given Robert A. Van Wyck, who got 3,341 out of the 5,100 polled. He reported that the business men are in favor of Van Wyck, and that he had not seen a Democrat who said that he would vote for a man who was running on a Republican ticket and yet claiming to be a Democrat.

Patrick Divver, for the Second Assembly District, reported that the registration had fallen off 251 from last year. He said that this was due to the fact that Elm Street had been widened and that a number of residential buildings had been torn down and manufactories erected in their stead. Mr. Divver said his district will give a larger vote than last year. Many Republicans, he said, had refused to register.

Patrick J. Ryder, leader in the Third Assembly District, reported that registration in his district showed an increase of 115. He thought that the increase in the Democratic vote would be at least 500.

For the Fourth Assembly District ex-Coroner E. F. Fitzgerald said that Van Wyck would poll the full vote of the party. The falling off of 410 in registration he attributed to the erection of a number of school houses.

For the Ninth District, John C. Sheehan reported that there was a slight falling off, due to the pulling down of tenement houses. The registration, he thought, favored the Democrats. He said he had heard no mention of Justice Daly as an issue in the campaign.

William Sohmer, reporting for the Tenth District, said that the falling off of about 500 was due to persons moving up town. He had made a canvass of those who had left, he said, and the greater part were Republicans. Ninety-five per cent of the business men, he reported, had been shown by a careful canvass to be strongly in favor of Van Wyck.

For the Eleventh District, William Dalton reported a falling off in registration of 321, two-thirds of them Republicans. The falling off, he thought, was due to the tearing down of tenement houses.

F. J. Scully reported for the Twelfth District. He said the falling off of 392 in the registration was due to Republican apathy.

Patrick Dooley reported a falling off of 87 in the Thirteenth District, but he thought the Democrats would make a decidedly better showing this year than last.

John W. Oakley said the falling off of 371 in the Fourteenth District was largely due to the failure of Republicans to register and the tearing down of twenty-two tenement houses. He said 40 per cent. of the Germans will vote for Van Wyck, and that 400 Italians had organized for the ticket.

Bernard F. Martin reported for the Fifth Assembly District that the registration had fallen off from 500 to 600, but that this was in favor of the Democrats. His district, he said, is normally Republican by 800, and last year it was lost by 1,200. This year, he said, the Democrats expect to carry it. He is relying, he said, upon the German vote to save the district for Van Wyck.

Timothy D. Sullivan reported that registration had increased 151 votes in the Sixth Assembly District. The people, he said, were aroused by the action of Superintendent Gallagher in bringing men. "They went out," he said, "to get square, and got all their friends to register. Out of the 700 men who voted for Low, 600 will vote for Van Wyck."

For the Seventh District James W. Boyle reported that "200 and more Republicans failed to register." He said the storekeepers are with the Democrats to a man, because for years the party has made an issue of rapid transit on Eighth Avenue.

Martin Engel reported that registration had fallen off in the Eighth District because two schoolhouses had been built. He said that the sentiment of the district is strongly in favor of Van Wyck, and that Assemblyman Adler would be beaten without any help from the organization.

For the Fifteenth District, George W. Plunkitt reported a falling off of 280. He said this was in the Republican district, and that would been a gain in the Democratic territory. As for Justice Daly, he said he had heard nothing of him in his district.

"Daly," he said, "had no right to expect renomination. He never failed to hit Tammany Hall whenever he got a chance. Therefore, I am against Daly." Continuing, he said: "We might as well finish this Daly business, first and last. What did Daly ever do for Tammany Hall? He was twenty-eight years on the bench by grace of Tammany, and that is all he is entitled to."

Michael C. Murphy rose and said: "I wish to call attention to the fact that I did not use Daly's name. Daly is so contemptible that in my report I did not even mention his name."

No report was made from the Sixteenth District, in which Patrick Keenan is the leader.

In the Seventeenth District, Daniel F. McMahon reported a falling off of 300. The Republicans, he said, did not register.

Charles F. Murphy reported for the Eighteenth District that there was a falling off of 250. About 100 Democrats, he said, are absent with the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The tearing down of eight tenement houses had also reduced the voting population.

John W. Sexton reported for the Nineteenth district. He said that not a dozen Democrats had failed to register, and that they would get 1,500 of the independent votes of the district. He had, he said, heard nothing about Justice Daly.

For the Twentieth District, James P. Keating reported a decrease in the registration of 265. He said that the full Democratic vote had been registered. Julius Grow, he said, who was a candidate for Alderman on the Republican ticket last year, had joined the Democratic party.

For the Twenty-first District M. F. Donohue reported an increase in registration of 265. This increase, he said, is due to the occupation of new dwelling houses in the district. The Republicans, he said, had made no efforts to bring out their voters.

Francis J. Lantry, for the Twenty-second District, reported a falling off of 320. The loss had been, he said, in the Republican names. Nothing is heard in the district of Justice Daly, according to the leader.

An increase of 540 was reported in the Twenty-third District by William E. Stillings. He said the Republicans made no effort to get out their voters, and the increase is in Democrats.

Maurice F. Holahan reported for the Twenty-fourth a falling off of 280. The loss was in the territory that gave Low his largest vote. The Democratic part of the district had shown an increase.

George F. Scannell, reporting for the Twenty-fifth, said that the registration had fallen off close to 600, but the loss had been in the "silk stocking" district on Madison and Fifth Avenues. He said that the Germans are organizing, and that ten of the election districts would give the Democrats of the rest of the city a big surprise.

He reported, also, that Patrick J. Byrnes, Republican candidate for Alderman last year, had joined the Seneca Club, along with thirty-four of his friends. The Republicans, according to Mr. Scannell, have no organization in the district.

Thomas J. Dunn reported that there had been a loss of 230 in his district, the Twenty-sixth.

In the Twenty-seventh district, James J. Martin reported a falling off of 347, but said that the district would give the organization an agreeable surprise.

Maurice Featherson reported for the Twenty-eighth a loss of 277, but said that it was caused by Republican apathy.

For the Twenty-ninth, John F. Carroll reported a falling off of about 100. Reports from election districts, he said, show that there had been a distinct Democratic gain, and that the party had registered its full strength.

Henry C. Hart reported for the Thirtieth District a decrease of 64 and that the Republicans had failed to register.

An increase of 600 was reported by Charles Welde for the Thirty-first District, due to the filling up of new buildings.

For the Thirty-second District John J. Ryan reported a decrease of 201. The loss, he said, was Republican.

Nicholas J. Hayes reported for the Thirty-third District a decrease of 516. Of this, he said, 80 per cent. was Republican loss, as that party had no organization in the district.

For the Thirty-fourth District, South Side, Percival E. Nagle reported a loss of 300. This was due, he thought, to the tearing down of tenement houses; the Democratic vote in the district had increased.

August Moebus reported an increase of 300 in the Thirty-fourth District, North Side. The Democrats, he said, had gained. He had heard nothing of Justice Daly.

James McCartney, reporting for the Thirty-fifth District, said there was an increase in registration of more than 1,000. At the same time, he said, there had been a decrease in the Republican registration.

Thomas H. O'Neill, reporting for the annexed district, said there was a loss of about 33, but that every Democrat had registered. A canvass had showed that 25 Republicans in one election district had failed to register.

Mr. Croker and other leaders expressed great gratification at the tenor of the reports.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith read the address of the Executive Committee, which had been prepared by the Law Committee. This address says: "Under the Constitutional apportionment the County of New York has been allowed only twelve of the fifty Senators comprising the State Senate and Kings County seven—nineteen in the whole for the two counties—not two-fifths thereof, and the restriction and limitation of representation in this body is to continue until the year 1906—eight years yet.

"It cannot be that any citizen of the Greater New York can regard with equanimity and acquiescence the despotic anti-republican Constitutional enactment which degrades our magnificent metropolis and deprives it of equal rights in the essential principles of representative government with their fellow-citizens in every other portion of the State."

The address says it is the duty of Democratic voters to rebuke at the polls this Republican work.

THE CHANLER-QUIGG FIGHT.

The Contest as Lively as Ever in the Fourteenth Congressional District.

When the history of this campaign comes to be written the fight in the Fourteenth Congressional District between Congressman Quigg and Capt. Chanler will figure as one of the most interesting contests. It is give and take no quarter between the candidates, and neither is relaxing any effort, in spite of the fact that each claims victory beyond question.

According to Capt. Chanler's managers there have lately come to their ears tales of Republican colonizing in the flat house portions of the district, and with these have came stories that the Republicans have supplied a large number of "furnished rooms" for persons in the district who will not be found there as residents after the election. The Democrats want it frankly that they have not as yet investigated these tales, and they say just as frankly that they do not believe in them to any considerable extent. They say that such an action in favor of the Republican candidate would be incompatible with his speech last week at the Central Opera House when he spoke of the "deviltry" that was afoot among the Democrats, especially in the Ninth and Eighth Assembly districts. Mr. Quigg said that colonization by Republicans would be impossible, as men of that party would feel "too dirty" after that sort of work, and that it was a specialty with his Democratic friends. Perhaps it was a spirit of sarcasm that caused W. J. K. Kenny to call this to mind, and compare the reports that come to him with Mr. Quigg's utterances upon the subject. If it was, Mr. Kenny will not admit it. He tells the story and allows inference to run its own way, says.

It is claimed that the feeling among Republicans against Mr. Quigg is daily growing stronger, and Capt. Chanler's managers claimed last night that one of Mr. Quigg's erstwhile ardent supporters had admitted that the Republican candidate could not win against the defections in the ranks in the Congressional district. They say that Mr. Chanler's speech showing that Mr. Quigg was absent most of the time from the House of Representatives while he was a Congressman had much to do with opening the eyes of Republicans. When he was in Congress, they say, he preferred to use most of his time in building up a machine here, and now that he has a fight of his own on hand he has turned the management over to Mr. Bidwell.

There seems to be some dissatisfaction among Republicans that Mr. Quigg has elected to conduct his campaign from headquarters at Madison Avenue, instead of in the district. They say that such a course will hurt their candidate, who should have some place in the district where his adherents could meet others from the district who rarely get down to Madison Square.

Mr. Quigg is, however, by no means idle, and his canvass is being pushed with vigor. He has decided to make a personal canvass in the district, and to see and talk to Democrats especially. Mr. Quigg spoke last night in a number of districts, and the money question was the keynote of his arguments.

At the Chanler headquarters last night a number of gold-wrapped cigars made their appearance. This led some of the crowd there to infer that Mr. Chanler had taken this delicate means of making his position on the money question known. This, however, was dispelled by a statement from Mr. Kenny that he was responsible for the cigars, and that Capt. Chanler had not authorized the distribution. Capt. Chanler spoke last night to a number of large audiences in the district, and again vigorously attacked Mr. Quigg's Congressional record. The meetings were held in the Twenty-third district at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Tenth Avenue; in the Twenty-first district at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue and at Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue; in the Twenty-fourth district at 404 East Sixty-fourth Street; in the Nineteenth district at Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue and at 12 West End Avenue, before the John F. Curry Association, and in the Twenty-sixth district at Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

HOT GREASE HITS SPEAKERS.

A campaign lantern, directly over the speakers' stand caused much amusement at the Tammany open-air meeting in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, at Sylvan Place and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, last night. The candle inside the lantern dropped hot grease over the speakers' clothes and down their necks for two hours or more.

At intervals the speaker would suddenly in the midst of ringing sentences look at the stars with a pained expression on his face. He could not tell what the matter was except that something hot struck his skin somewhere. Lyman W. Reddington, candidate for Assembly in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, had just said with a sweeping gesture, "What of the canal scandals?" when a drop of hot grease struck him squarely in the mouth. The crowd, taking in the situation, yelled itself hoarse.

Then before Mr. Reddington could resume the candle set fire to the lantern and it was burned. "That's what will happen to the Republicans," said Mr. Reddington, "they'll go up in smoke." At this the crowd yelled again.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Fire and water caused a damage of $30,000 to the clothing store of Quris & Wilkie and the furniture store of James Shuttleworth, in this city, last night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:15 A. M.—859 Ninth Avenue; C. Hoffmann; damage slight.

10 A. M.—122 West One Hundred and Third Street; Susan Barellica; damage, $25.

12:30 P. M.—851 First Avenue; unknown; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—35 Greenwich Street; Charles Smith; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—997 Third Avenue; C. Lake; damage, $30.

6:10 P. M.—122 West Ninety-fourth Street; Charles E. Glichart; damage slight.

6:55 P. M.—34 Cherry Street; Tillie Smith; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—115 East Ninety-second Street; unknown; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—549 Grand Street; George Genios; damage slight.

New Rates for Electric Light and Power.

The public will be glad to learn that electric current has finally come within the reach of all, either for illuminating purpose, motors for running printing presses, elevators, heating, cooking, &c.

From a circular letter appearing elsewhere in to-day's TIMES the United Electric Light and Power Company of this city announce that their rates have been reduced to a point which now makes it the cheapest illuminant in use; when the superiority of electricity for light, heat, and power is considered, the reduction in price at this season of the year, when the consumption is greatest, comes as a special boon to the community, and cannot fail to largely increase the business of the company.

The United Company and its associate companies, with a single exception, is the oldest lighting company in this city, and during its seventeen years' experience has made a study of supplying light and power to cities at a cost to the consumer less than by any other known illuminant. By concentrating all its business in one large generating house, favorably situated for the production of electricity, and by the introduction of the most modern and powerful machines devised for this purpose, aided by the exclusive use of the Tesla motor, which runs without brushes, commutators, or other complicated devices, this desirable point has been accomplished, and the company has been able not only to meet the largely increased demand the past year has made upon its business, but to supply any future demand that may come by reason of this reduction in price.—Adv.

MR. PIPP

NUMBER EIGHT OF C. D. GIBSON'S SERIES OF SKETCHES "THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP" APPEARS IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF

LIFE

OUT THIS MORNING. TEN CENTS PER COPY OR FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

LIFE PUBLISHING CO., 19 West 31st St., N. Y.

VAN WYCK AT ROCHESTER

Immense Crowds Assemble to Greet the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES HIS TOPIC

He Accuses the Republicans of Seeking to Divert Attention from the Canal Scandals to the Government's Foreign Policy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Democrats of Rochester and the country round about it rallied in force to see ann hear Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, this evening. Mr. Van Wyck was accompanied by Elliot Danforth, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, both of whom also delivered addresses.

The crowd completely filled Fitzhugh Hall where the meeting was held and overflowed into the street, which was closely packed with a dense mass of humanity for several blocks south of the hall. It was the largest and most enthusiastic Democratic demonstration held in Rochester for years.

All the prominent Democratic leaders of the city and vicinity occupied seats on the platform. George Raines presided, and made an address in introducing Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. Raines is a brother of John Raines, the author of the present State excise law. In the course of his remarks he stated that it deeply pained him to have his name connected with that iniquitous measure. To him, he declared, the law by any other name would smell as sweet.

MR. VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

When Mr. Van Wyck arose he was greeted with a storm of applause which lasted for several minutes. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citizens, and Earnest Democrats: The end for which the Democratic Party of this State, with its various allies, is putting forth its strength this year is that the State of New York may have good government. As the candidate of the Democratic Party, I stand unequivocally on the platform adopted at Syracuse. Our opponents have been contending that National issues are paramount this year, but thus far they have not succeeded in showing what the Governor of the State has to do with such affairs. His duties are defined by the State Constitution, and if he is called upon in any way to supplement or supersede or instruct the President of the United States, the authority must be found in that instrument, and that it is not therein every one knows.

"I am very far from denying that it is of great importance to have a right conclusion arrived at concerning many of these questions, though they are irrelevant to the State issues. These are subjects to which, I am not, the American people will in due time give their earnest attention. But let every proposition come up in due order and obtain consideration free from all irrelevancies that might wrongly affect the popular judgment.

"The Constitution of our State has been framed with a view to the drawing of a line of distinction between National and State and municipal questions, experience having taught the good men of all parties that the failure so to distinguish was not the least of the causes that gave immunity to wrongdoing. It may, I think, be set down as a sound rule of judgment for the voters that any candidate who seeks re-election on other grounds than that his own official record has been meritorious, or any political party which solicits a renewal of trust for reasons which lie quite apart from the sphere of its proper action, should be looked upon with suspicion.

EVASIVE TACTICS.

"It is according to human nature for men to court inquiry where they are confident of having earned approval, and to shun it where they feel that light upon their deeds must bring condemnation. Is it to be believed that our opponents would be found endeavoring to divert attention from the management of the canals of the State to the foreign policy of the National Government if they had not something to conceal? Had they done well in the Legislature, would they, as matter of plain common sense, be anxious to have the eyes of the people turned from Albany to Washington? Were they able to show that the moneys of the State committed to their hands had been wisely and faithfully expended, would they, in the heat of a campaign for the Governorship, be full of anxiety about the National Treasury rather than about the future of the State Treasury?

"Upon all the subjects of direct interest to the State time will not permit me to speak to-night. Upon most of them I have had something to say already, both in my letter of acceptance and in the speeches delivered by me before my fellow-townsmen of Brooklyn and in other places, and upon other subjects I shall doubtless have occasion to offer some remarks as the campaign progresses. Upon none of them, believe me, shall I maintain silence because of any fear to make my views known in the most explicit manner. I think it proper here and now to call special attention to one or two matters which have been lightly passed over on our side and altogether ignored by our opponents.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

"Concerning the civil service laws the following language is used in the Democratic platform:

"'A fair and just enforcement of the State civil service laws, according to their letter and spirit; no spurious or 'starchless' civil service laws, evasive of the Constitution, binding only on Democrats when in power, but capable of being successfully violated at pleasure by our opponents; honest civil service laws, incapable of official jugglery, and enforcible alike by and against all parties; the impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws, and the restoration to the public service of the veteran soldiers who have been duly determined, in the opinion of the courts or otherwise, to have been illegally and improperly ejected from office by the present Republican Governor and his immediate predecessor.

"What is meant by the term 'starchless' as used in this relation, can hardly be known to any ordinary observer of passing events. The administration of the present Governor of the State has been warmly commended by the Republican convention, and one of its achievements, to use the language of the Governor, consisted in taking the 'starch' out of the civil service laws, so completely that nothing could well be limper than the condition in which he and the Republican Legislature left them, the State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

"I adopt as my own the language of the Democratic platform, and shall, if elected, exert myself to undo what I regard as a serious injury to the cause of honest and efficient Government effected by the administration now drawing to its close.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS PLAN.

"I call special attention to the Democratic platform in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. Upon this, I believe, as upon nearly everything else of concern to the State, our opponents have chosen to remain dumb. Too much legislation may rightly be called one of the curses of the era. Multiplication of laws, without rhyme or reason, often for the most contemptible, small, personal or local ends, and without reference to the general principles in the light of which all legislation ought to be framed, is prolific of mischief in many directions.

"It prevents to a large extent the general body of the people from keeping themselves informed concerning statutes under which they are required to live; it is a species of dust thrown in the legislative atmosphere, which shuts the eyes of intelligent criticism and leads to a deplorable indifference on the part of the people to legislative work; and it may with good reason be looked upon as part and parcel of that malign activity which is at once the very breath of life to corruptionists and a constant menace to just liberty and honorable commerce alike.

"In declaring for this reform, the Democratic Party puts the State of New York in line with every considerable State of the Union, experience having abundantly convinced the neighboring Commonwealths that not by clouds of laws but by broad principles applied with care on the one hand and unrelaxing integrity on the other, is the welfare of the people promoted by Governmental action. There is an obvious sense in which we may use, in this relation, the dictum of Jefferson that the world is governed too much.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

"The Democratic Party stands for home rule for cities and for uniform charter provisions, such as the Constitution plainly contemplates, instead of special and partisan legislation which strikes at the very root of the principle of self-government, and lessens or extends the power of communities over their strictly local affairs according to the partisan relation in which they stand to the men who happen to control the Legislature and the Executive authority.

"Upon this, as upon many other subjects, for manifest reasons, our opponents are silent. Despite their promises and despite, too, the unmistakable requirements of the State Constitution, we have seen them proceed to pass laws designed to emasculate the municipal rights of great cities, for no other reason than that they refused to elect Republican officials. The monstrous law affecting the ballot box in the City of New York is but a special and glaring example of this abuse. The path upon which our opponents have entered has no logical stopping place short of the destruction of every local liberty and the centralization of all power in the hands of a State machine.

"It becomes the duty of every voter who feels devoted to the rights and liberties which are characteristically American, to give careful thought to the subject, for history may confidently be called in evidence to show that, when local liberties are destroyed, the power of the people over the central authority does not long survive. No people ever knowingly and voluntarily surrendered their freedom and rights at a single capitulation. Liberty is lost by neglect and failure to check its invasion by slow and stealthy approaches.

"Let no citizen falter when called upon to rebuke the tyranny involved in this and like laws. Our opponents have always favored force bills which gave them under their control greater power to interfere with the freedom of action of those whose only sin is in disagreeing with them.

THE CANAL SCANDALS.

"As to the matter of the canals, I think it unnecessary to speak at length in a city so well informed upon that subject. It is enough for me to mention only a very few, of the leading and undeniable facts. The people of the State were asked to sanction an expenditure of $9,000,000 for the enlargement and general improvement of these waterways. They were informed by the party in power that for this sum the work could be completed. The people, relying upon this information, authorized the expenditure. What happened is now familiar to you all. The $9,000,000 has been made away with, and the canals are so far from being improved and enlarged, as according to promise, that, by the estimate of the commission appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into the subject, at least fourteen millions of dollars will be needed to finish the work.

"Without entering upon the detailed abuses and manifest frauds brought to light, first by the press of the State, and next officially by the investigating committee, we have before us the fact that the people were grossly deceived as to the cost of the plans which they were invited to sanction. Even if allowed for the sake of argument, that there have been no frauds, and what are we to think of the men who could not come nearer the truth than to say that $9,000,000 would suffice, when at least $23,000,000 would be required?

"That a large percentage of the $9,000,000 has been squandered upon political favorites and political contractors is made clear beyond any sort of question by the report of the commission; but even if this was not so, what is the judgment that intelligent men must render upon the administration and the party jointly responsible for saddling an expenditure of $23,000,000 upon the State, where only the sum of $9,000,000 was authorized? I leave the answer to the people. I may add, though, that no one who troubles himself to look into the matter of canals will experience any difficulty in understanding why our opponents are so profoundly concerned with foreign problems and so markedly indifferent to the actual Government of the State of New York.

FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT.

"Having already expressed myself in other places, as well as in my letter of acceptance, on the Raines law, the general subject of taxation, the rights of labor, and the other planks in the Democratic platform, I do not deem it necessary to make a further draft on your time, or stand between you and the accomplished and well-informed gentlemen who are to address you on the whole round of campaign topics. I wish only to say, in conclusion, that the Democratic Party, in this contest, stands for plain, honest government in the State of New York, and for personal liberty, in the full old American sense, and good faith at every point between the governing powers and the people from whom the right to govern is derived.

"Should I be elected, I shall regard the Democratic platform as a series of pledges to be redeemed without any equivocation, and, beyond any platform, acting alike as a Democrat and a good citizen, to whom the public welfare is a consideration to which all partisan interests must yield, I shall, to the best of my ability, seek to promote the prosperity of the State of New York and the well-being of every person within its boundaries."

Mr. Stanchfield followed Mr. Van Wyck in a speech which aroused great enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks he happened to refer to William J. Bryan which brought forth a storm of cheers which precluded the speaker from continuing for several minutes. While Mr. Stanchfield was speaking Mr. Danforth addressed the crowd outside the hall.

The meeting in the hall closed with an address by Mr. Danforth.

There was an amusing incident connected with Judge Van Wyck's arrival here this morning. Through a misunderstanding the local Reception Committee was not on hand and he went to the Powers Hotel in an omnibus. The committee, headed by Mayor Warner and Editor William Purcell, arrived at the depot with a barouche and four white houses a half hour late.

Yellow Fever Declining in the South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The rapid decline of yellow fever in the South is shown by the fact that not a single new case has been reported to the Marine Hospital service, and but a few dispatches relating to the fever have been sent here in the past forty-eight hours. The cold weather is accomplishing all that was expected.

The "Altogether" Ale—Evans'.

Full, round, finished, mellow flavor. Fragrance of a field of ripe hops. Sparkling Brilliancy, Lasting Cream Head, are all together in every bottle of EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN ELMIRA

Winds Up a Day of Speechmaking with Addresses Before Two Audiences.

HE ACCUSES TAMMANY HALL

In Some of His Speeches He Charges That It Has Levied for Campaign Funds Upon Dive Keepers.

ELMIRA, Oct. 24.—The Roosevelt mass meeting in this city to-night filled two halls. Col. Roosevelt spoke to both audiences, and so did Chauncey M. Depew and John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State.

Col. Roosevelt naturally reiterated what he had said in many of the speeches he had delivered at points on the road from New York to this city. He devoted some attention to the tax rate and its probable reduction if he was successful. In the course of his speech he said:

"There has been a large increase in commissions and public officers in the last ten years, not only in the State, but in the county. The effect of this is to make cumbersome the government, and I believe a great reduction can be made. If elected, I shall endeavor to make such a reduction in the interest of economy and good government. The tax rate has improved, however, under Republican administration. Just take a look at what we have done in the line in assisting in reducing taxation. The tax rate has been lowered to 2.08 mills, which is actually the lowest in the history of the State.

"The tax rate of this year is 50-100 of a mill, one-fifth lower than that of the tax rate of 1893. This lowest of taxes has been established, despite the large increase in the State's expeditures, not only by means of new laws devised to increase the State's receipts, but by a rigid inforcement of the old revenue-raising laws. The increase in this State's expenditures, to which I have alluded, has been caused by the State's taking upon itself the entire care of the dependent insane, at an annual cost of over $5,000,000, yet there has been an increase in the cost of the maintenance of the State prisons by the wise abolition of the revenue-raising contract system. We have enlarged the eleemosynary institutions, (some of which, under Democratic control, had been built at a cost of $1,000 for each unit of accommodation,) so as to make it possible for the State to properly care for all the unfortunate, the deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, aged, and infirm, as well as for all the worthy sailors and soldiers of the Nation belonging to us as a State, and we have also met the expense caused by the war with Spain and have purchased lands for forest preservation.

"Deducting all these extraordinary expenses, which aggregate $7,374,364, the figures show the cost of the State Government this year to be $184,396 less than in 1893, deducting extraordinary expenditures for that year. The revenues of the State have been increased to meet these additional burdens by raising $1,600,000 more from the inheritance tax during the past five years than was raised during the five years preceding, and by raising $3,309,000 from the tax on corporations during the past five years, more than was obtained during the preceding five years, a total of about $5,000,000 in five years, or $1,000,000 per annum. This has been accomplished not by imposing a heavier inheritance or corporation tax upon each individual and each corporation, but by making all pay in equal proportion, when before, thousands were permitted to escape taxation altogether, and with the assistance of the present excise law, which has turned into the Treasury of the State and the Treasuries of the counties over $33,000,000 in three years, and over $12,000,000 during the past year, of which the State Treasury received between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and your county a share triple what it did under the old law. That is the record of the party I ask you to uphold by your vote."

Col. Roosevelt alluded to the return of prosperity by saying:

"You voted two years ago for McKinley for prosperity and before you have given the doctrine a fair trial it is suggested that you discredit it. Don't do it! The prosperity that has come to you is only the forerunner of what is to come later. The war has broken in upon it, and don't assist the war by your votes. Give it and its champion a fair chance. I appeal to you on State issues, and I appeal to you on National issues, too. You cannot, if you would, vote only on State issues this Fall. You have got to vote on both. You have a United States Senatorship at stake. You have to determine whether you will send to the Senate a man who shall represent the great Empire State as voting for dishonest finance or whether you will send one who will vote for honesty in finance.

"There are other issues on which I could touch. I ask your votes for the cause for which our ticket stands, because we stand for honesty in civic affairs; because we stand for an untarnished judiciary; because we stand against riot and lawlessness at the polls, to which our opponents are deliberately incited by their leaders in their speeches in Brooklyn and in Buffalo. I ask your support because we dare to tell you where we stand on the question of honest finance; because there is not a National or State issue on which we are afraid to tell just what our position is. Remember, that the worth of a promise is to be judged by performance; performance in the past, and performance in the present.

"I appeal to the citizens of this State as New Yorkers and as Americans. I appeal to them not only as Republicans, but as Independents, and to those Democrats who put the welfare of the State and of the Nation above blind partisanship, to vote with us. We stand for honesty in the administration of State offices. Our opponents have shown by their conduct of the administration of the City of New York, they have shown by their attitude toward the judiciary, and by the further fact that they have not dared to say whether they are for or against debasing the currency of the Nation, that we cannot expect any honesty from them in matters civic or matters National. I ask your support for the s

corruption of the judiciary and the inciting to lawlessness at the polls. They dare not stand on National issues. But we dare. You are not merely New Yorkers; you are citizens of the United States. You can not, if you would, help your votes on election day, on Nov. 8 next, being felt from one end of the Nation to the other.

Great National issues are at stake, and on them too, I challenge your support. I demand your support as good citizens because, when the issue is one of honesty in civic affairs, you cannot afford to trust the people who stand for a debased judiciary, and for lawlessness and riot at the polls. Still less can you trust those men to be honest in State affairs who dare not tell you whether they are honest in National affairs. So in the State issues alone I challenge your support. But I demand that you remember your obligation to the Nation no less than your obligation to the State. Our opponents have stated that National issues do not come into this campaign. The Congressional nominees in New York, when asked if they are for an honest dollar, decline to answer, and decline to say how they stand on the National questions, for they dare not meet the issue. Because they had no principles save their principles that are subservient to self-interests.

I ask you to remember the misery that was over the country three or four years ago. Two years ago we promised you that there would be a revival of prosperity if you stood by President McKinley. There has been that revival. We did not say that there would be a heaven for everybody. We said there would be a great improvement; that there would be a better chance to obtain the rewards of thrift and business energy; and what we said has come true. Then we stood, and now we stand, against cutting a dollar in half. It is a vital thing that you have honest money for the sake of every one, but it is most vital for the sake of the workingman, the man whose wages would be the first to feel a cut in honest money. Do you want now to reverse your verdict of two years ago? To stop the wheels of industry? I know that you do not.

James R. Sheffield and John T. McDonough spoke briefly, and Mr. Depew told a few stories. At Hankins a short stop was made, and the party formed a picturesque scene. About 100 farmers had come to the place mounted as Rough Riders and carrying banners inscribed with such legends as this:

They all do say, at Oyster Bay,
That Teddy did his taxes pay,
And to protect his riders true
His income awfully overdrew.

Col. Roosevelt laughed heartily at the sentiment, and after a few remarks the train pulled out.

At Hancock and Deposit there were immense crowds of people, and the speeches of Col. Roosevelt, J. Proctor Clarke, and Dr. Depew were received with favor. Col. Roosevelt made a bitter attack on Tammany in these speeches, on the same line as he did at Port Jervis. He again alleged that Tammany was laying tribute on the saloons and dives of New York for the purpose of debauching the vote of the State, and in return had promised a repeal of the liquor law and protection to the lowest interests if the Democracy was elected.

At Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, there was a gathering of people, although no stop was scheduled, and Col. Roosevelt had to say out on the platform and say a few words. At Binghamton at least 5,000 persons crowded into the station yard, and a band lent interest to the proceedings. Col. Roosevelt again talked upon National interests, and promised that if he was elected he would administer public affairs honestly.

SPEECH IN BINGHAMTON.

At Binghamton Col. Roosevelt said:

This County of Broome and this City of Binghamton have been honored by having representatives not alone on our country's battlefields, but on its most prominent warships. Flag Lieut. James Sears, who stood by Commodore Schley's side during the battle of July 3, came from this city. He is but one of many who offered their life blood for the flag and for the honorable, just, and humane principles that directed the action of President McKinley. Now, I ask your friends of these men who offered their lives for the cause, do you, will you, uphold those principles and that cause, by contributing that which costs you nothing but an expression of manly interest, your ballot, your dollar, for justice, for charity, for support of the flag?

I ask you to support the Administration of President McKinley because only by supporting it now, only by holding up the hands of the Peace Commissioners in Paris, can you keep what was won by the blood and sweat of the men of the army and navy. If you want to keep what we have won, if you want to refrain from jeopardizing peace, you will so vote that none of the powers of Europe, and least of all our late adversaries, can misunderstand the fact that the American people wish to secure the fruits of their victories. If, on the contrary, you vote for a Democratic administration of State affairs, you vote in the heart to the friends of free silver and vote to give heart to every Spaniard, to every man of Continental Europe who wishes ill to us, and who is sorry that our flag has been hoisted over Puerto Rico. If you are glad that it has been hoisted, if you wish to see that we have real peace, and not peace with a possibility of war, then you will vote to sustain the Administration of President McKinley.

Let the vote of the great Empire State of the Union be recorded in favor of honesty in State matters, of sound finance as regards the domestic affairs of our own Nation, and in favor of the right in international matters, so as to have it understood once for all by the nations of the earth that the American people stand firm and strong by President McKinley and behind his Peace Commission. Remember that greater than the State and the Nation is mankind, and that you cannot vote in this election so that your vote will not have its effect for good or for bad upon National issues. National issues are at stake just as much as State issues, and are now more important.

Dr. Depew also made a few remarks. A public meeting had been arranged at the City Hall, and ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott and ex-State Senator Commodore P. Vedder addressed the assemblage.

OVATION AT CORTLAND.

It was 4:35 when the train pulled into Cortland, amid the booming of cannon and blowing of whistles. The speakers were driven from the station to three halls, where overflow meetings were being held. The first place was the Rink, where Col. Roosevelt received a tremendous ovation. In the course of his remarks he said:

A public servant is not worth anything unless he is honest; neither is he worth anything unless he has pluck. I ask you to judge between us and our opponents on that question. We will meet them fair and square on every issue, and they are constantly in fear lest that they will say something on National issues. I appeal to you to help us out in the State and support McKinley and his Administration. I voted for McKinley two years ago, and my opponent dare not say what candidate he voted for. What can you expect of men administering office who have not got the courage to tell where they stand or express their opinions on the questions of the day. They ask you to intrust them with the offices of the State, but they dare not tell you where they stand in the affairs of the Nation.

Honesty is not a thing you can divide in two. It applies just as much in one department as in another. If a man is afraid to stand on National issues, you can guarantee he is afraid to stand on State questions. You are citizens of this State and also citizens of the Union. You cannot divide the effects of what you do in the State from the Nation at large. As you vote in November next the honor of the Nation and of the flag depends. You cannot vote for a Democratic member of the Legislature with the understanding that your vote will not count for a Democratic United States Senator. State issues are involved. National issues are involved, and I appeal to every man, not as a Republican, but as an American—I ask Republicans, Democrats, and Independents—to support us because we stand for honesty in the State Government and honesty in the Nation.

Down in New York County Mr. Croker's organization has refused to renominate a man who for twenty-eight years upheld the purity of the bench, because Judge Daly did not show a proper sense of his relations to Tammany Hall. If this policy results in downing one upright Judge, you cannot long expect to see the judiciary remain untainted. So, gentlemen, I ask the support of citizens of the State for the cause for which I stand on State and National issues, because we stand for an upright and unbiased judiciary; because we do what our opponents dare not do. They dare not say whether they are for free silver or against it. We stand for the honor of the flag, and support the Administration of President McKinley and his Peace Commission.

Judge McDonald of Albany followed and Col. Roosevelt was escorted to Taylor Hall, where he addressed the audience, being followed by W. J. Young of Oyster Bay, Col. Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large gathering at the Opera House.

After leaving Binghamton short stops were made at Owego and Waverly, and brief addresses made. The party reached Elmira shortly before 8 o'clock.

ROOSEVELT AND HIS TAXES.

ELMIRA, Oct. 24.—An interruption by a man in one of the crowds at Cortland today during the time that Col. Roosevelt was speaking caused him to stop and answer it. A man in the crowd shouted:

"How about that Oyster Bay incident?"

"What do you mean?" asked the Colonel.

"Why, you know, the Oyster Bay incident," shouted the man again.

"I don't think," said Col. Roosevelt, "that you have learned your lesson very well. I guess you refer to the tax matter. I am very glad to have the chance to answer you.

"On March 25 last, when I was working night and day to get ready the fleets with which Dewey fought at Manilla and Schley at Santiago—" [here the Colonel was interrupted by continued cheering]—"when I was raising my regiment—one-fourth of whom were wounded or killed on Cuban soil, and one-half of the remainder brought to death's door or beyond by fever, [cheers,] I took the pains to write both to my lawyer and to the man who had charge of my business while I was at the war that they were to see that my taxes were paid either in New York or Oyster Bay. [Cheers.]

"Owing to the death of my uncle they were not paid in Oyster Bay, where they should have been, and as soon as I found out this on going home I directed that, in accordance with the instructions in my letter of March 25, they should be paid at once in New York, and they were paid there on the first day when it was legally possible to pay them."

The audience was all on its feet cheering wildly when the incident closed.

LODGE ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

The Massachusetts Senator Speaks at Cooper Union.

AT REPUBLICAN CLUB'S RALLY

Discusses State Questions as Well as National — Ainsworth and Mitchell Heard.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held last evening in Cooper Union under the auspices of the Republican Club.

As many people as could comfortably sit and stand inside the hall were there when the meeting began, at 8 o'clock, but there was no crowding and no overflow. There was a sprinkling of women on the platform, where many prominent Republicans sat, but the gathering was made up mostly of men who listened attentively to what the speakers had to say, and cheered every mention of Col. Roosevelt's name.

The hall was devoid of decoration of any kind. There was a band, but it was unobtrusive. The utmost good order prevailed.

William Seary, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, presented Col. Charles F. Homer, First Vice President of the Republican Club, who presided in the absence of its President, Chauncey M. Depew. Col. Homer made a brief speech, and then introduced Senator Lodge. The visitor was received with great cordiality, the applause which delayed the opening of his remarks bursting out again at intervals as he proceeded. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The sole proprietor and manager of the Democratic Party in the State of New York stated, I believe, that in this campaign only State issues are to be considered. Now, to an outsider like myself coming from another State, that is rather an inhospitable attitude. Of course I cannot be expected to understand thoroughly what are called State issues in another State. At the same time I like to be obliging, and will say what I can on State issues. For instance, I am told that Mr. Croker said, when he spoke at Buffalo, [laughter and applause,] that the canals are the only things worth engaging the human mind at this time.'

"I believe it is alleged that there has been mismanagement of the canals, and the proposition is that the Republican Party should be turned out and the Democratic Party put in its place. Assuming that state of things to be true, if you want to increase this mismanagement, and increase the waste of money, you can adopt no better plana than to put Tammany in. But if you want to have the canals well managed, if you want to have wrong-doing stopped, if you want to have wrong-doers punished, if there has been wrong done, why it is well to elect a candidate for Governor who is likely to cure evils, if evils exist. [Applause.]

"The record of Tammany is clear for all men to see, and if you think the master of Tammany is likely at Albany to suddenly turn to economy, reform, and good management of the canals, or any other thing of public interest, why then you believe that he will, in the twinkling of an eye, alter the record of many years. If you turn to the Republican candidate for Governor, I think you will find a man proved to be fitted for just that work. [Applause.]

ROOSEVELT'S FITNESS.

"I am not going to argue to you that you ought to place Theodore Roosevelt in charge of the canals because he led with unsurpassed gallantry a grand charge up the hill at San Juan, [applause,] because he laid in the trenches there with his men under the tropic heat and tropic rain. A man may do all that and not be fit for great civic duties. But I say he is fit to deal with these civic duties because of his twenty years of distinguished public service before he entered the Spanish war. He proved that by his career at Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. And no man will tell you what he did for the United States Navy more gladly than my old friend and fellow-citizen Secretary Long. No greater tribute could be paid to a public servant than the unwillingness of the President and Secretary of the Navy to have Theodore Roosevelt leave his place in Washington and enter the army.

"I am told that the National Guard is an issue of this campaign. I do not know what is the matter, whether or not reorganization is needed, but where will you find greater capacity in dealing with questions affecting the citizen soldiery of the State—in the master of Tammany, who never wore a uniform in his life, or in the man who served three years in the National Guard as Captain of a company and then went to the front and served with the volunteers in the Santiago campaign. [Cheers and applause. That's a pretty simple question for any one to answer.

"There is another local issue in this campaign, brought out by Tammany, but not much discussed by it. This is the issue of the judiciary. I decline personally to admit that the rectitude of the bench in the great City of New York is a local question. As a citizen of Massachusetts, I say that the protection of the bench and the integrity of the Judges of this great city are of interest and importance to me, as they are to every American. You do not want to merely make a victim of the man selected by Mr. Croker to serve his purposes. You want to strike down the whole ticket. [Applause.]

"I have tried to oblige the Democratic desire by speaking on State issues, but I do not come here to speak to you as a citizen of Massachusetts speaking to a citizen of New York, but as an American talking to an American. Great and important are the issues and interests of the Empire State. But there are issues and questions more important than any confined within the boundaries of even the greatest State. You are going to elect in New York thirty-four Congressmen and a Legislature, which will choose a Senator. Are you going to elect them in honor of the Nation and of the flag depends. You cannot vote for a Democratic member of the Legislature with the understanding that your vote will not count for a Democratic United States Senator. State issues are involved. National issues are involved, and I appeal to every man, not as a Republican, but as an American—I ask Republicans, Democrats, and Independents—to support us because we stand for honesty in the State Government and honesty in the Nation.

Down in New York County Mr. Croker's organization has refused to renominate a man who for twenty-eight years upheld the purity of the bench, because Judge Daly did not show a proper sense of his relations to Tammany Hall. If this policy results in downing one upright Judge, you cannot long expect to see the judiciary remain untainted. So, gentlemen, I ask the support of citizens of the State for the cause for which I stand on State and National issues, because we stand for an upright and unbiased judiciary; because we do what our opponents dare not do. They dare not say whether they are for free silver or against it. We stand for the honor of the flag, and support the Administration of President McKinley and his Peace Commission.

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Black's administration put forth by any speaker in this city during the present campaign. Mr. Ainsworth's speech was long—some 7,000 words in all—but he interspersed anecdotes through his analysis of the Democratic attack on the Republican record, and held the attention of his auditors.

"The Republican party," said Mr. Ainsworth, "is under indictment drawn at Syracuse. The district attorney upon that occasion was Richard Croker. His assistant was David B. Hill, and as is the fact in the City of New York to-day, the brains of that department were under the hat of the assistant. It is fair to assume that the worst criticism that can possibly be made was that contained in the platform of the Syracuse convention."

Taking up the first count of the indictment, the canal question, Mr. Ainsworth said that "three significant adjectives are used by the Democrats to describe the connection of the Republican party with the canal improvement fund—'prodigality,' favoritism, and corruption.'"

As the law according to prodigality, he said that in the report of the investigating commission "nowhere is it charged that there has been prodigality, in the true meaning of that word, or in the expenditure of money not warranted by the statute. The law requires advertising the proposed letting of contracts. Does any one believe that if the Republican officials had failed to comply with that law, the contracts would not have been made, and with justice, that thereby was opened wide a door for favoritism and fraud? * * * It is not pretended but that every advertisement paid for was actually inserted, and the only charge is that, in the light of experience, contractors might have been obtained with less expense in this direction—not by any means a criminal charge.

"Dual supervision may have been unwise," said Mr. Ainsworth, "but it is absolutely required by the statute." Regarding the charge of favoritism, he said:

"I have a list of the contractors, together with the facts as to their political affiliations. There have been contracts awarded seventy-five contractors. Forty-six of these Contractors are Democrats, six contain both Republicans and Democrats in the firm, and twenty-three only are Republicans. So the charge is made in the Democratic platform that Republican officers are guilty of favoritism in executing two contracts with a Democrats to one with a Republican."

As to corruption, Mr. Ainsworth declared that neither in the evidence before the Canal Commission nor in its report was there "a single statement charging Republican officials with corruption."

Mr. Ainsworth declared that the Canal Investigating Commission was not a Republican commission, as charged, but that it was made up of "two Democrats, one Mugwump, and three Republicans"; that the Commissioners employed a Democratic lawyer, and that, when the report was submitted, Gov. Black intrusted its findings to another Democratic lawyer to examine and pass upon.

ELECTION FRAUDS PROPHESIED.

In similar vein, Mr. Ainsworth took up the Democratic platform's attack on the Raines law, which he declared had taken the saloon out of politics and which had been so successful as a reducer of taxation that no Democratic Legislature would dare repeal it. He defended the metropolitan election law, which the Democratic platform denounced, and declared that "by a repetition of the frauds similar to those at Gravesend, with the aid of Chief Devery, it was the unquestioned intent of Tammany Hall by fraudulent means to obtain a majority in the approaching election."

As to the Democratic demand for "local self-government for cities," Mr. Ainsworth urged that that principle "was never so flagrantly violated in the history of the State as during the sessions of 1892 and 1893," when the Democrats were in power.

On the score of "public economy" Mr. Ainsworth thus compared the records of the two parties:

"In 1893 under Gov. Flower the amount of moneys collected by State tax was $10,418,192.08; in 1898 under Gov. Black the amount collected was $10,189,110.93, an excess under Gov. Flower of $229,081.15.

"The tax rate in 1893 was 2 58-100 mills, while the tax rate of 1898 was 2 8-100 mills."

In answer to the Democratic demand for a "just enforcement of the civil service law," Mr. Ainsworth quoted from the report of the legislative committee appointed in 1895 to investigate the civil service under Gov. Flower to the effect that his administration was marked by "an increased disregard of the law by public officers beyond even that of previous years and the interference by the Governor with such efforts as were made by the Civil Service Commission then in office to enforce the law."

Quoting the demand of the Democratic platform for the reorganization of the National Guard, Mr. Ainsworth asked, "Who would not rather trust the experienced Col. Roosevelt, familiar with the discipline and exposure of actual service, than the best Judge of the State upon this question?"

In answer to the Democratic denunciation of the failure of Republican Governors to appoint a practical railroad man on the Railroad Commission, Mr. Ainsworth declared that Frank M. Baker, whose appointment was objected to, had had thirty-three years of continuous service, from a freight handler in the yard to a General Superintendency." In conclusion, he thus summarized the Republican record:

PARTY RECORDS COMPARED.

"A perfected ballot law, stripped of the pernicious paster ballot devised by Gov. Hill, a just primary law, a completed Capitol, a well devised system of road improvements, the shortest legislative session in fifty years, the preservation of the Adirondack wilderness in the interest of the water ways and commerce of the State, a school system in this city regenerated and removed from partisan politics, the mileage book in the interest of commercial travelers, and the lowest tax-rate without Federal assistance in years."

Against this he placed the following as the record of the last two Democratic administrations, which he declared were "rank with political crime and incompetency unsurpassed in the history of the State, a carnival of crime, including the prostitution of every department of the Government—executive, judicial, and legislative."

The large audience never wavered in its close attention to the speaker's long and elaborate defense of the party record. It applauded him frequently and long.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ainsworth's speech, the Chairman, after remarking, "I regret that D. B. Hill is not here to receive a little primary education," introduced Elihu Root, who was warmly received. Mr. Root, after stating local and national issues involved in this campaign very much as Senator Lodge had done, said the State issues were the repeal of the Raines law and the question whether the people would submit to the creation of a debased and subservient judiciary. The speaker defended the Raines law and explained how the question of an independent judiciary had arisen. In this explanation he recited the attempt by a practically unanimous bar to secure the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen and its failure because of Mr. Croker's personal enmity to Justice Daly, giving the reasons for this enmity as they were explained to the Bar Association by its Committee on Judicial Nominations.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED.

"This is not a question of Joseph F. Daly," said Mr. Root. "There are other good men. The Republic will go on if Justice Daly leaves the bench. The question is whether the people of this city, with the issue clearly drawn, are going to approve the domination of the courts by Mr. Richard Croker. If we permit Justice Daly to be defeated, we serve notice on other Judges that their tenure of office depends upon subserviency to the will of the boss of the dominant party. Do you realize what subservient courts mean? If the people lose respect for the decisions of the courts and come to believe they register only the will of political leaders, where will be that magnificent obedience to law that is characteristic of the American people?"

Mr. Root instanced the disorders in Paris, due to a popular feeling that a subservient court had uniustly condemned a humble individual," and was interrupted by a storm of applause, indicating sympathy with Capt. Dreyfus. "We can stand bad Judges," continued the speaker. "We have had them before. But we never can stand having the people of this State yielding their approval to such practices."

After appealing to his hearers to do what they could to prevent Mr. Croker from obtaining control of the State Government, Mr. Root reverted to the judiciary question and addressed the workingmen, saying:

"It is more deeply a matter of your interest that you have good Judges than it is that of Vanderbilt or Astor. The rich can take care of themselves. The poor man has but one protection for his family, the fruits of his labor, his freedom, his manhood, his life—the having upon the bench of our great courts men who will administer the law according to the laws of justice. In the name of all that underlies our freedom, of our social order, of American manhood, I adjure the poor, plain, working people to think deeply whether your protectors shall be made the puppets of a party boss or other petty despot."

MR. MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

J. Murray Mitchell, the nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, who was the last speaker, was greeted with uproarious enthusiasm, despite the lateness of the hour and the diminution of the crowd. After the expected "Three cheers for our next Congressman," and other tributes, Mr. Mitchell told his constituents that he would make the same efforts as in the past to free them "from the domination of that one man, Richard Croker, who previously controlled elections in this district."

Mr. Mitchell then told of his two previous campaigns for Congress. "When I was first nominated, in '94," said he, "the Republicans guaranteed me that I could be elected if I would only accept the nomination. Then I got so mad that I said: 'Gentlemen, you've placed me in this unfortunate position; now, if you don't take off your coats and work to win this election for the Republican Party, I'll do my best to lick every man in the convention." [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Mitchell then said that the Eighth Congressional District had always been the scene of Tammany election frauds, and spoke of a man having voted seventy-nine times in an election there. He described the gaining of his contested seat in the House after the 1894 election and his successful campaign of 1896, when the betting was 10 to 1 against him. The Metropolitan Election bill was justified, he said, in view of frauds in the Eighth District, which were conceived in Tammany Hall.

Speaking of National affairs he said: "What was the attitude of the Democratic Party on the question of recognizing the Republic of Cuba? The Republican attitude was that we ought not to recognize the Republic of Cuba, because we didn't want Gen. Miles or Teddy Roosevelt going to Gen. Gomez and tipping their hats and saying, 'What are your orders,' 'We didn't want any American citizen compelled to take off his hat to any man on earth. (Tremendous applause.) We remained in session until 4 o'clock in the morning to get it the way we wanted instead of the way the Democrats wanted it.

"I could never understand how the workingmen think the Democratic Party is their friend. In every instance the Republican party has stood for the laboring man, and given us all the good things we have had in the way of prosperity since the war."

DANFORTH AS A FINANCIER.

A Republican Statement Issued as to His Manipulation of State Funds.

The subjoined statement containing allegations of certain transactions that Elliot Danforth, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, had with officials of the defunct Madison Square Bank when he was State Treasurer, appeared last night at Republican headquarters. Some of the officials there, while declining to "father it," seemed quite anxious to give it wide publication. When Chairman Odell was asked concerning its origin, he said:

"While I will not stand for it, I have every reason to believe it to be true. In fact, I was assured by G. L. Morton, who was assistant cashier of the bank, that the statements contained in the document are correct." Mr. Odell added that an affidavit had been made embodying the facts and sworn to. The statement is in part as follows:

The Madison Square Bank originally obtained deposits of State funds through the influence of a former Treasurer of the State. The account was opened in April, 1892, with a deposit of $25,000, to which $75,000 was added prior to Oct. 1, 1892, up to which time there is no reason to believe that any improper transactions in which the funds of the State figured took place.

About the last of October, 1892, Mr. Danforth, as understood and stated by the officers of the bank, began, through Charles Minesheimer & Co., brokers, a series of speculative operations in Reading bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shares, and other stocks. To finance these deals he induced the Madison Square Bank to lend him $24,800 upon his notes, indorsed by his brokers and unsecured by collateral of any kind. About the middle of January, 1893, these notes were paid. About two weeks later Mr. Danforth began again to borrow from the bank on his unsecured notes, and obtained between that time and July 22, $53,500, without putting up a dollar's worth of security.

These notes were discounted because Mr. Danforth agreed to and did increase the deposit of the State's money with the Madison Square Bank. That the increased deposits of State funds kept pace with the increased loans to Danforth is shown by a statement of the State's balance and Danforth's indebtedness at various dates. Mr. Danforth got from the Madison Square Bank in seven months $53,500, and in that time deposited $150,000 of the State's funds.

It was during this period that the stability of the bank first began to be questioned. As early as June 13, the officers and the observant clerks began to fear disaster. This feeling grew, and it became evident toward the middle of July that a number of depositors in the bank had lost confidence in it. On Aug. 1 matters had nearly reached the culminating point, and the following incident took place on that day:

Between 1 and 2 P. M. the cashier of the bank obtained telephonic connection with the State Treasurer's office at Albany, and held the following conversation with Mr. Danforth:

Cashier—How do you do, Mr. Danforth. Can you spare me any money this week?

Mr. Danforth—How are things?

Cashier—Pretty shaky.

Mr. Danforth—Going to pull through this week?

Cashier—Can't tell, but suppose we can if you send us some more State money.

Mr. Danforth—How much do you want?

Cashier—Oh, as much as you can spare.

Mr. Danforth—Will $25,000 do you?

Cashier—Well, that will help.

Mr. Danforth—All right, I'll send you a check to-night, but how much can you let me have?

Cashier—How much do you want?

Mr. Danforth—$5,000 will do.

Cashier—All right, send down your note and I will see about it.

This closed the conversation.

The check for $25,000 from Danforth came next morning in the mail and was placed to the credit of the State, and this check made the State's deposit $250,000. The bank did not loan Danforth the $5,000 he asked for.

Seven days after the conversation given above the bank closed its doors.

For State Treasurer of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Democratic State Executive Committee to-day named Harry J. Jaquith of Wellesley as the party candidate for State Treasurer, vice Pierre Bon Vouloir of Holyoke, who declined to stand. Mr. Jaquith was formerly a bank President and is a free-silver advocate.

SURE REPUBLICANS WILL WIN.

Postmaster General Smith Says the Party Is Well Organized — The West Favors Expansion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Postmaster General Smith, who has returned from the West in a fine glow of political excitement, is apparently confident that the Republicans are in no danger of defeat in November. He has been in touch with the people, having spoken to them in many States, and the impressions he has gained he freely expressed to-day.

"Politics in the West up to within two weeks ago were in a very apathetic state," said he. "The great era of prosperity had driven politics out of the minds of the people, who were intent upon business affairs. Big crops and excellent prices and the absence of any direct issue between the two great parties were the reasons for this condition. The people are prosperous and happy, and had no time for politics.

"This apparent lack of interest, however, was taken advantage of by the Democrats, who are working desperately for success. But the Republicans are waking up, and there is plenty of time for them to get together. In all of the places where I spoke large audiences welcomed me. In Wichita and Topeka, Kan., I was agreeably surprised at the genuine interest they are taking in the progress of the party. Kansas has been in bad repute in the past because of the Populists and the dissension they spread, but now I believe it is wheeling into line as a good Republican State.

"There was a good deal of talk in Kansas of the soldier question, and while there I was informed that the criticism of the Administration had been severe just after the war closed. There has been a reaction, and all parties are flocking to its support. There was little talk of this matter in any of the other States I visited."

"How about the question of expansion?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"I guess in the West they are all expansionists," he replied. "There was a very decided opinion among all I came in contact with that our flag should not be hauled down in any possession we had conquered."

"Where did you find the greatest political activity?"

"Well, Ohio turned out the largest crowds and seemed very active, but Kansas was wideawake. In Indiana I was gratified with the situation. The Republican Party will surely hold its own in that State, and when I say that I mean we will do as well as we did two years ago, when the State was carried by a handsome majority."

"Will you take the stump again during the campaign?"

"I have promised to speak in Cincinnati the Saturday night before election. This is the only speech I shall make."

When asked if his trip through the West led him to expect Republican success this Fall he responded:

"Undoubtedly. The party is well organized and altogether in better shape than it has been for a long time."

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK CONFIDENT.

Says Republicans Will Control the House in the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—"I believe I am safe in saying that the Republicans will organize the House of Representatives in the next Congress," said Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee today.

But Mr. Babcock does not assert that victory is inevitable. His contention is that the tide is setting in the Republican direction, and that there is a promise of success if the Republicans will devote themselves earnestly to the work that remains to be done before election day.

The statement is made that Mr. Babcock has not been willing, during the last six weeks, to make any confident an admission. There were many doubtful districts on the committee's lists and an apathetic feeling in many of the doubtful districts to be overcome. The Republicans have not made the mistake of assuming that the apathy is all Democratic, but some of the later reports suggest that if there is greater apathy on one side than another it is rather with the party that has not been most successful in recent elections.

All the expressions emanating from the Republican committee just now are of the encouraging sort. Gloomy predictions are not to be permitted to alarm those who are now being urged to greater exertions to get out the full Republican vote.

Neither committee is yet prepared to give out figures to show how the Congressional fight stands according to the respective canvasses.

SECRETS OF HORSE TRADING.

Some of Them Revealed by an Old Hand at the Business.

From the Hartford Courant.

Horse trading as a profession is quite as much of a science as almost any other business that requires shrewdness and tact in its management. Not all its devotees are successful—indeed one may count upon the fingers of a single hand all his acquaintances in that line who make a pronounced success of it. "I once asked a man of my acquaintance who, I was sure, had made a financial success in dealing in horses, usually in the swapping line, what was the secret of success," remarked a gentleman to a Courant reporter the other day. This man had in his earlier years dabbled in trading occasionally. "I do not know that there is any secret about it," was the reply. "I make it a point to get a little 'boot' nearly every time I trade. That is the only way in which you can make anything. It doesn't matter so much what sort of a horse you get—get a little money along with him. By and by you'll have quite as good a horse as you started with—oftentimes better—and you'll have swelled the wad of money quite a bit, meanwhile.

"Yes," continued the speaker, "I used to trade quite a little, but after a while it came to be so that my yard was the rendezvous for traders far and near—tired of it, and gave undivided attention to my legitimate business. But I had some amusing experiences, you may be sure. I remember a time when a neighbor wanted me to dispose of his horse for him. Inquiring what the trouble was, he replied that he would not stand for his people to get in and the woman folks did not like him. I told him it was an easy matter to break him of that habit. 'Yes, I know—but you see he has the blind staggers once in a while.'

"'U-m-,' I murmured out loud, 'that's a different sort of a pig. If I tell a customer about that, he won't buy, and if I don't tell him I shall get into trouble.'

"'Well, get rid of him for me anyhow,' was the reply.

"I left the colt for him to use and went about my business, never once offering the faulty horse for sale. A couple of weeks passed and the neighbor got impatient. I told him I did not care to offer the horse for sale.

"'How do you like the colt?' I asked.

"'Nicely,' was the reply. 'Well, I'll trade with you,' I said. 'How much?' 'Just an even $100 to boot.' 'Can't do it,' said he, adding after a moment's reflection in which blind-staggers and other ailments came to his mind—'I'll give you $75, ten cords of wood, good tackle and block with fifty feet of rope.' 'Done,' said I, and I drove away.

"Next morning another neighbor's son met me and said he would put me on to a good trade if I would stand for $10. 'Give you $5 if I make it,' said I. 'What do you think? he referred me to his own father as the man whom I could make a good trade out of.' But it wasn't so unfilial a business as one might think at first. I found that the old man had a gimpy, smart little mare, a good looker and good roadster, but she had a fatal trouble. If you cramped a wheel in turning so that it came in contact with the body of the vehicle she was at once as crazy as a loon and was sure to run away. He volunteered this much without asking me for a bill of particulars. We traded, as I felt sure I could coax her out of the miserable habit. Driving toward home, I turned up to a roadside drinking trough to let her quench her thirst. Too late to change my mind I remembered that if she turned away sharply she must hit the wagon.

"A moment later she turned toward the road; the wheel struck the iron guard on the wagon body and—well, if she didn't jump and start to run then I don't know anything about it. I threw myself upon the lines, made a quick movement, and threw her to the ground. She had already begun kicking, and as I landed on her head the air for a rod around us was full of horse's legs. A neighbor lived directly opposite where I was struggling with the frantic brute, and I shouted for help till hoarse. Finally the door opened—it was well along in the evening—and the neighbor came slowly out of the house and peered down the road. I called him by name. 'Why,' he exclaimed, 'is that you? Thunder! if I'd known that I would have hurried, but, you drunk as a fiddler, and I came down and helped him. I supposed he was at it again.' Then he fell to helping. We got the brute up and out of the broken thills, straightened up the dashboard that I had bent over as I was pitched out, then I slid home as quietly as possible. Next day, the first man that came into the yard claimed that he knew the mare, and wanted her. Seems to me I never wanted a man to have a horse so much as I did at that moment. He had a likely sort of horse. 'Make your statement,' I said, after looking his big, fat horse over. 'Well, I'll shift for $25.' 'It's a go; here's your stuff,' and we traded. I sold the new one for a good advance, and this was about the end of my trading. I quit something more than even moneywise and with a world of experience in horse trading."

"BOSS" SHEPHERD IN MEXICO.

Has Made an Enormous Fortune in the Mines at Batopilas.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The branch line of the Mexican Central Railroad, which is now being constructed from Jiminez to this place, (Parral, State of Chihuahua,) is to be extended from here to the mining camp of Batopilas. The principal mines at Batopilas are owned and operated by ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, better known as "Boss" Shepherd, formerly of Washington, D. C. He has made a big fortune out of these mines during the past fifteen or twenty years, and his wealth is now estimated at not less than $12,000,000. He seldom visits the United States, being content to remain in seclusion in the innermost recesses of the Sierra Madras. Batopilas has been visited by but few Americans. The town is shut in by towering mountains. The streets are well paved and several beautiful parks make the place a veritable paradise. Gov. Shepherd has equipped the town with a free public library of several thousand volumes of choice books; installed an electric light plant, and, in fact, no convenience which is to be found in the largest cities of the United States is lacking at Batopilas. His family reside with him there. A few years ago Gov. Shepherd purchased a fine piano in New York for his Batopilas household. The piano was shipped in boxes to Chihuahua, where the different pieces were placed on the backs of burros and carried in that manner to Batopilas, over the rough mountains, a distance of 250 miles. The house from whom the piano was purchased sent an expert along to set up the instrument again when Batopilas was reached. It is said that this piano cost Gov. Shepherd over $2,000 delivered and set up in Batopilas. Gov. Shepherd has offered a big subsidy to the Mexican Central road to secure the extension of the branch line from here to Batopilas, and it is largely through his efforts that the road is to be built.

A Joke on the Joker.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

For the last week or so a Louisville drummer, who is an incorrigible practical joker, has been staying at an up-town hotel and putting in his time chiefly in thinking up schemes for having fun. He happens to have a friend at the same house who is greatly troubled with insomnia, and when once aroused after retiring is in for a night of tribulation. A few evenings ago the Louisville man was seized by a bright idea, and, ringing his bell, told the boy to leave a 2:30 call for No. 1,140, his friend's room. "Tell 'em to be sure to knock very loud," he said, and chuckled merrily to think of the row that would be sure to follow the summons. He went to bed rather early himself, and was rambling through the happy realms of dreamland, when his door was knocked half off its hinges by a succession of terrific thumps from the outside. "Holy Moses!" cried the Louisville man, jumping up in a panic, "what the dickens is the matter?" Bang! bang! bang! went the door, like three cannon shots. "Get up! Get up!" called somebody from the hall, and then there was a sound of quickly retreating footsteps. The drummer was thoroughly alarmed. "Good heavens!" he said to himself, "the house must be on fire, and the porter is rousing the guests!" He dressed in frantic haste, buttoned his pantaloons into his vest, put on his shirt wrong side to, omitted his socks altogether, and sprinted down to the office at a record-breaking gait. Everything was strangely quiet. "What's up?" he said, breathlessly, to the clerk. "You seem to be, for one," growled that dignitary, walking out of a doze. "I should say so," retorted the drummer. "Somebody nearly broke my door down just now. What's the matter, anyhow?" "Why, that was your call," said the clerk. "You ordered a call at 2:30, didn't you?" "Yes," replied the drummer, beginning to understand, "but confound you, I ordered it for 1,140." "So you did," said the clerk, calmly, "but you made a mistake. Your room is not 1,140, but 1,116. If I hadn't noticed it on the book you wouldn't have been called at all." The drummer looked at him in silence for a moment. Then he turned, still without speaking, and slowly mounted the stairs. At 2:30 the elevator is not running.

Peanuts Grown in Canada.

From The Toronto Mail and Empire.

Samples of sugar cane and peanuts grown in Anderson Mabin's garden at 46 Richmond Street east are now on exhibition at the Agricultural Department of the Parliament buildings. Mr. Mabin, who was a slave in South Carolina at the outbreak of the American war, is enthusiastic on the subject of the growing of tropical plants in Ontario, and offered to Mr. James, of the buildings yesterday morning, to produce cotton in paying quantities if furnished with a plot of land for the purposes of the experiment.

An Enormous Negress.

From The Baltimore American.

A colored woman who actually tipped the scales at 475 pounds was the centre of attraction at Camden Station a few days ago. She seemed to enjoy attracting general attention, and gladly consented to be weighed. She was a passenger for Philadelphia.

Ex-Gov. Voorhees in Jersey City.

Foster M. Voorhees, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, visited Jersey City last

The Wanamaker Store

This is the home-making season. During these days of planning and designing and contriving, our third and fourth floors will have much of interest and value in the way of suggestion.

The Model Apartment and the Oriental Rooms and Cozy Corners will at this time especially fulfill their purpose as object lessons.

Women's Suits

A Great and Timely Bargain

This is really an extraordinary offer for this time of year.

It concerns a hundred and fifty *very* good tailor-made suits. Every one has been made during the last ten days. Every one has been *well* made. Every one is lined throughout with taffeta silk, and *good* silk. Every one is in a handsome and distinctive cloth and in correct and effective style. There isn't a commonplace feature in the whole lot.

Regular Prices, $30, $32.50, $35
Choose at $20 Each

This would make good reading in December or later. At the pinnacle of the suit-buying season, it's close to sensational.

The hundred and fifty suits will not last the day out, if we know anything about Our Public. Best be early. On sale at 9 A.M.

Furniture—Important There is a limit to the pace at which we wish to do business. Capacity to *do* bounds growth and speed. Our Furniture business, like the forces of nature, never pauses. It has the growth of vitality. This being so, advertising would seem superfluous.

Nevertheless store news must be told, and to-day's furniture tid-bit concerns a medley of *One Hundred and Twenty-five* pieces. Not all New York can be gratified with the pieces at a third off—only the favored few that elect to come early. They are all exhibition samples from a prominent, first-class cabinet maker.

14 Hall Racks of oak, at $3 to $12.
25 Music Cabinets, mahogany finish, at $4.50 to $16.50.
9 Medicine Cabinets of oak, at $4.50 to $6.25.
11 Side Tables of oak, at $5 to $20.
18 Hall Stands of oak, at $6.25 to $60.
12 Library Tables of oak, at $8 to $28.
11 Parlor Cabinets, imitation mahogany, at $15 to $42.50.

Fourth floor.

About all the Good Kinds of Dinner Sets We've been busy for several days in opening new shipments of fine French china Dinner Sets, and are now showing 26 open-stock patterns, beautifully decorated and in handsome new shapes. From this great collection, we briefly talk of just four kinds. You may safely judge of qualities and values from these:

At $62.50—113-piece set; beautiful green border decorations, with gold stippled edges and gilded handles.
At $75—113-piece set; festoon shape; gold stippled borders and gold traceries, with wreaths of flowers; gilded handles.
At $200—125-piece set; festoon shape; handsome solid gold beaded borders; flowered centers and rims.
At $210—114-piece set; raised gold decoration, rosettes in centers; pink borders; solid gold handles.

All of the above can be matched at any time.

Then there are sets from 100 to 120 pieces, all of French china, and all in the latest handsome decorations, at from $22.50 up to $350. And every set would be good value at a third more than we ask.

In American porcelain dinner ware there are many attractive shapes and patterns, and in these less expensive sets you are also offered exceedingly good values.

At $5—100-piece set in printed decorations; some also at $8.
At $10—100-piece set in flower and gold decorations; some 112-piece sets at $11 and $12.
At $13.50—100-piece set in very pretty decorations of flowers and gold.

Basement.

Men's and Women's Underwear A few words concerning the kinds of underwear best suited for present weather and that we're likely to have for a month or six weeks to come. These are light weights, but still heavy and warm enough to protect against sudden changes in temperature, yet not so heavy as to be quite burdensome. Priced reasonably enough—some like this:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

At $5 a suit—Of English pure Llama wool; "regular made" and full fashioned; light weight; drawers in short or long inseam, with seats spliced and re-enforced.
At $8 a suit—Silk-and-wool mixed, natural color; exceptionally well made and finished; drawer seats are spliced and stayed.
Silver gray Llama wool; guaranteed unshrinkable; shirts and drawers; silk finished, stitched and trimmed throughout; two inseams in drawers that are spliced and re-enforced; shirts, size 34, $2.75; drawers, size 30, $2.90; advance 15c. on each increasing size.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Women's Vests—Of white and natural colored ribbed merino; high neck; short sleeves, 85c. High neck, long sleeves; also white silk and cotton and white natural and black all-wool in short sleeves, $1 each.
At $2.75—Women's Union Suits—Of white and natural color ribbed merino; long sleeves and ankle length; fashioned throughout; silk trimmed.
Women's Union Suits—Of white all-silk, Swiss ribbed; excellent quality; in low neck, $4. High neck, short sleeves, $4.50. High neck, long sleeves, $5 a suit.

Broadway.

Warm Waists in New Styles Finely finished and prettily trimmed garments, of French flannel, cashmere and brilliantine. These seem to be even more attractive than their recent predecessors — makers adding little touches of prettiness that you'll doubtless appreciate. There are many kinds displayed at many prices, but all are inexpensive:

At $1.75—Of French flannel; in solid colors of blue, green, garnet and black; blouse front, with four wide plaits across bust; plaited back, with pointed yoke; detachable collar and cuffs. Other styles at $2.
At $2.50—Of navy blue or black flannel; blouse front with fine braid running across front; plaits in back from neck to waist; sleeves and detachable collar also braided. Others, in various qualities of flannel, up to $6.
At $2.25—Of cashmere; in solid colors of red, blue and black; blouse front of fine plaits; plaited back with pointed yoke; detachable collar and straight cuffs. Some also at $2.75.
At $1.75—Of black brilliantine; blouse front; plaited back with pointed yoke; detachable collar and straight cuffs; lined throughout.
Numerous other kinds of brilliantine waists at $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, and by easy stages up to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handsome Watches for Men and Women Select a watch here with no misgivings—no matter what the cost. To keep company with this stock a watch must come with unblemished character — thoroughly tested. In the offerings below are watches of gold and silver, fairly priced, and at all times reliable.

GENEVA WATCHES—made especially for us:
Men's 18-k. gold, open faced, full jeweled and adjusted, at $65.
Men's 14-k. gold, open-faced, at $50; hunting case, at $65.
Men's silver watches, at $35.

AMERICAN WATCHES

Men's 14-k. gold hunting case watches, at $30 to $54. Some with 14-k. filled cases Waltham, $15.50 to $19.
Women's 14-k. gold, in plain and fancy engraved cases; Waltham and Elgin movements at $17.50, and up to $40. Some with 14-k. filled cases, at $13.75 and $14.25.
Men's silver watches, Waltham, $8 to $13.50; women's American watches, $5 to $12.50.
Ask to see the Lady Lillian. A fine, full jeweled Swiss watch, with heavy silver case, at only $10.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests We are showing a splendid line of these, in fine Thibets and soft, luxurious Vicunas, and we'll guarantee to fit, and fit perfectly, any man, whatever his build may be. These kinds show how cheaply fine ready-to-wear clothing may be bought here:

At $20—Prince Albert coats and vests, of all-wool black Thibet, lined with Italian cloth and silk faced to edge; vests double breasted.
At $25—Of extra fine quality black Thibet; silk-lined throughout; vests double breasted.
At $35—Of imported black Vicuna; silk-lined; vests double breasted.

Some English stripe cheviot trousers, medium light colors, very stylish, at $6 and $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Fine Glace Fruits Are Here We sold immense quantities of these delicious French fruits last Winter, and already inquiries for them have been frequent and eager. A large importation has just come in, which we are offering in five-pound boxes at $1.50 a box. They'll be sold only that way. They're the usual 50c. and 60c. a pound glace fruits, and are sometimes sold as high as 80c. Five-pound box here for $1.50.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Electric Light Rates Reduced.

In a schedule issued yesterday, the United Electric Light and Power Company announces that it has reduced rates for electric lighting considerably lower than the rate charged by the Edison Company. The reduction, which takes effect immediately, will bring the price of electric lighting down to a gas basis, and it is asserted that the larger patrons of the electric company will get the light at a rate much below that charged by the gas corporations.

Fifth Battery Mustered Out.

The Fifth Battery, United States Volunteers, with headquarters in the barracks of the First Battery, in West Forty-fourth Street, was mustered out yesterday afternoon by Capt. Lassiter of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, after the men had been compensated for their service as volunteer soldiers by Major F. S. Harvey of the Paymaster's Department.

Tubular Dispatch Company Meeting.

At a meeting of the Boards of Directors of the Tubular Dispatch Company and the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, held at their offices yesterday, the resignation of John E. Milholland as Director of both companies was accepted. In July of this year Mr. Milholland sold to Howard Gould the controlling interest in the capital stock of the two companies mentioned and tendered his resignation as President and manager. Howard Gould was at once elected President of the companies, and the resignation of Mr. Milholland as a Director was held in abeyance pending the adjustment of certain matters.

BIG ELECTION DISTRICTS

In Three the Ballots May Prove Too Many to Handle.

UP-TOWN VOTES MAY BE LOST

New Apartment Houses the Cause of Trouble—The Election Bureau Taking Precautions.

There are at least three election districts in this borough which on election day will tax the efforts of the best clerks in the service to have the vote cast within the prescribed hours. In the First Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District there are, according to the complete returns at the Bureau of Elections, 924 voters registered; in the Second Election District of the same Assembly district the number registered is 882, while in the Thirty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District 720 voters are registered. These are the most populous election districts in the city.

Under the election law the polls this year will open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 5 in the evening. It is evident therefore that, allowing for even the largest shrinkage from the registration, averaging 7 per cent., the election officers in the first two named districts will have to dispose of an average of nearly eighty voters an hour. There are hours of the day, usually the early and noon hours, when the voting is very light. If this should prove to be the case in the districts named, many men may be debarred from voting through no fault of theirs.

Considerable anxiety is felt among voters in these districts as to the manner in which the Bureau of Elections proposes to cope with this question. There has been some talk about having the districts divided, but the law on this subject says:

The election districts existing pursuant to the provisions of law in the year 1897 in the Counties of New York and Kings shall continue with their present boundaries until at some general election for the office of Governor the number of registered electors therein shall exceed 600.

Gen. Rodenbaugh of the Bureau of Elections said he was much surprised when he saw the returns from these districts, none of which, he said, had exceeded the 600 limit in the preceding years. Lately, he said, there had been a great number of apartment houses erected in these districts, and, in the case of the Second Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District, the registration, compared with that of last year, had about doubled.

"We recognize that it will be a task to get the vote in these districts," he said, "even with a percentage of shrinkage from the registration figures, and we will make every effort within our means to get the vote in. The law does not provide for a greater number of election officers than four Inspectors, two poll clerks, and two ballot clerks. But we will choose from among the best clerks in the service the most expert and put them in these districts. The law provides that there shall be at least one booth erected for every seventy-five registered voters in a district. We usually have more, but in this instance we will have as many as possible in the space allotted. There is nothing in the law which prevents us choosing another polling place, and in these districts we will get the largest ones possible, so that there shall be no delay on that score. We will also consult with the leaders in these districts, and impress upon them the necessity of getting out their vote early. As far as I can see now, these are the only means at our command, and I feel no uneasiness about our ability to handle the situation. Under the old law, we handled once as high as 1,000 voters in one district, and under the present law we have been able to accommodate as high as 700, with something to spare. I have also found that the courts will usually provide for any extraordinary condition, and we will make the proper appeal to them if it is found necessary."

President York of the Police Board approved what Gen. Rodenbaugh had said. He expected no trouble, he said.

REGISTRATION COMPARISONS.

Revised Figures Showing Gains and Losses in All the Boroughs of the City.

The following revised registration tables show comparisons by Assembly districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and by wards in Brooklyn for the four days of the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly Districts.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	5,154	5,793	5,546	5,287
2	6,967	7,987	7,637	7,391
3	7,569	8,523	8,056	8,087
4	7,354	8,160	7,629	7,632
5	7,419	8,301	8,049	8,051
6	8,030	9,152	8,914	8,895
7	8,079	9,386	8,826	8,475
8	4,978	5,507	5,145	4,780
9	8,088	9,441	9,221	8,691
10	7,633	8,519	8,207	7,662
11	6,923	7,942	7,785	7,444
12	6,531	7,038	6,621	6,229
13	6,629	7,430	7,168	7,071
14	7,917	8,778	8,572	8,269
15	7,946	7,938	7,862	7,553
16	7,525	8,141	7,910	7,283
17	7,017	7,958	7,661	7,262
18	7,830	8,696	8,641	8,402
19	9,395	12,172	11,641	11,547
20	7,852	8,900	8,664	8,415
21	10,331	13,907	14,402	14,629
22	8,051	8,786	8,695	8,306
23	9,300	11,481	11,957	12,486
24	6,904	8,112	7,860	7,591
25	7,937	9,538	8,646	8,093
26	6,304	7,372	7,470	7,111
27	6,632	8,300	7,723	7,424
28	7,420	8,328	8,166	7,785
29	8,329	10,459	9,936	9,802
30	8,748	10,215	9,925	9,751
31	9,587	12,207	13,037	13,647
32	8,810	10,807	10,706	10,441
33	8,082	9,311	9,241	8,754
34	12,838	15,476	15,030	15,058
35	13,566	16,643	17,716	18,253
Annexed	2,673	3,315	3,771	3,784
Total	281,007	330,019	324,784	316,827
Total vote	261,540	312,846	301,888	....

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Wards.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	4,221	4,885	4,634	4,415
2	1,674	1,708	1,666	1,476
3	3,681	4,020	3,876	3,722
4	2,718	3,112	3,002	2,832
5	3,426	3,711	3,690	3,571
6	7,045	7,812	7,453	7,516
7	7,595	8,416	8,289	8,101
8	6,696	8,023	8,030	8,054
9	7,269	8,190	8,155	8,054
10	7,278	7,464	7,334	7,331
11	4,508	5,042	4,850	4,665
12	5,157	5,279	5,077	4,884
13	4,937	5,389	5,331	5,174
14	4,782	4,988	4,842	4,650
15	5,572	6,069	6,033	5,685
16	6,250	6,908	6,706	6,370
17	8,920	10,078	9,994	9,708
18	3,450	3,842	3,688	3,605
19	6,822	7,572	7,194	6,891
20	5,102	5,842	5,677	5,517
21	9,782	11,038	10,719	10,618
22	10,459	12,179	12,082	12,718
23	11,414	12,976	12,343	12,776
24	4,338	4,839	4,821	4,914
25	7,488	8,834	8,690	8,889
26	7,958	9,493	9,402	9,143
27	5,611	6,428	6,291	6,262
28	10,577	12,928	12,924	12,865
29	3,059	3,536	3,720	3,819
30	2,647	3,067	3,235	3,416
31	1,994	2,133	2,337	2,362
32	1,214	1,203	1,254	1,462
Total	183,824	207,333	203,987	201,731
Total vote	168,058	194,341	190,807	....

The total registration in Queens was 26,226 in 1897 and 25,542 in 1898. The total registration in Richmond was 12,654 in 1897 and 12,749 in 1898.

RECAPITULATION.

	1897.	1898.
Manhattan and Bronx	324,784	316,827
Brooklyn	203,987	201,731
Queens	26,226	25,542
Richmond	12,654	12,749
Total	567,651	556,849

SOLDIER'S ILLNESS LOST HIS VOTE.

Residence Forfeited Because He Lay Long in Hospital.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided that James J. Hughes, a member of the Ninth Regiment, has no right to vote at the coming election.

Hughes, when his regiment was called out, lived in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. He gave up his flat and put his furniture in storage. When the regiment returned it went, on Sept. 16, into quarters in the armory, in West Fourteenth Street. On Sept. 16 also Hughes was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from typhoid fever. He was discharged from the hospital on Oct. 18. He at once took a flat in the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and attempted to register, but was refused by the Board of Inspectors on the ground that on election day he would not have resided the requisite thirty days in the Assembly district.

Hughes applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Inspectors to enroll him, holding that, as an employe of the Government, he could not lose a residence while on service. Justice Pryor refused the writ on the grounds taken by the Election Inspectors.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

DEVERY DEFENDS POLICEMAN.

He Justifies an Alleged Assault on an Election Deputy.

Chief of Police Devery made a statement yesterday regarding the alleged assault Saturday upon Deputy Inspector of Elections E. C. Becherer, by Policeman Nussbaum, at the Mulberry Street Station, when the policeman took a naturalization paper from the deputy. Superintendent McCullagh went to the station house afterward and got the paper. Chief Devery said:

That naturalization paper should have been held in the station house as evidence, in view of the fact that the policeman made the arrest at the request of the Deputy. If Capt. Thompson apologized for his officer he went outside the bounds of his police duties. He should have sustained the officer. We owe no apologies to any one so long as we have done our duty. If the officer did not do his duty I want to know it.

The evidence should have been held at the station house. It should have been presented by the officer in court the next morning, and the Judge should have decided what was to be done with it. If he saw fit to give it to Superintendent McCullagh, well and good, but it should have remained with the police till then. McCullagh himself knew that the evidence should have been at the station house.

Chief Devery has directed Inspector Brooks to make a full investigation of the matter.

The Chief said yesterday that the police are now in possession of the registry lists and are investigating all names. Suspected places are also being investigated.

THE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

An Indignation Meeting Is Held and the Democratic Leaders Are Denounced.

Under the auspices of the Chicago Platform Democrats, a slimly attended meeting was held last night in the Murray Hill Lyceum, at which the Democratic Party and ex-Senator David B. Hill were denounced for their alleged interference in the matter of the State certificate of nominations which was not allowed filed by Secretary of State Palmer.

James R. Brown, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, after which Samuel Seabury was made permanent Chairman. Chairman Seabury, in his opening address, accused the Tammany Hall Democrats of insincerity in not upholding the principles of Democracy as enunciated at Chicago two years ago. He said there would be no necessity for their organization but for the dominating methods of Richard Croker. Referring to the fate of the State certificate he said the party petition from Ulster County found its way into the law office of David B. Hill at Albany, where he claimed it was destroyed.

"You know," shouted the speaker, "that Roosevelt and Van Wyck are but the candidates of Bosses Platt and Croker, and that these bosses represent the monopolies and money powers of the city. This organization takes the stand to-day in saying that the judiciary of this State should not be owned by Richard Croker [Hisses.] As American citizens in this most extreme crisis we will help elect the faithful Judge who, because of the faithful discharge by him of his duty, was turned down by the boss."

After the applause which followed had subsided somewhat Ezra A. Tuttle read resolutions which were declared carried.

The resolutions denounced the bosses and managers of the Democratic party in this city and State, who in 1895 gave the kiss of Judas to the name of Democracy, but betrayed its sacred principles and stabbed to the heart its loyal standard bearer, William J. Bryan."

The resolutions also denounced the leaders for "destroying or causing to be destroyed the certificate of nomination from Ulster County of the Chicago platform men in the office of David B. Hill in Albany in the last hour of the last day for filing the same."

Mr. Tuttle spoke of the great necessity of organization, and advised that every effort should be made to secure a State representation for the National Convention of 1900, so as to be enabled to cast its vote for the standard bearer of the cause of free silver, William Jennings Bryan, as a Presidential possibility in the National contest of that year. Other speakers were Clarence Ladd Davis and Edward McHugh of the International Longshoremen's Union.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A petition is being circulated by the Republicans among business men for a meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. The petition recites that the "war is not over," and that "the Spanish Commissioners are fencing for time and position" in the hope of "an anti-Administration election, which they and the nations of the Continent would interpret as a vote of censure against the Administration in the matter of the war." John Claflin is expected to preside at the meeting, and speeches will be made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, S. V. White, and others.

***

The Roosevelt League of the Independent German-Americans, with headquarters at the United Charities Building, will hold a meeting in the assembly rooms of that building to-night at 8 o'clock. The call for the meeting is addressed to all German-Americans who favor the election of Roosevelt, and it is signed by Arthur von Briesen, President; Gustav H. Schwab, Fred. W. Wurster, Louis Windmüller, Charles A. Schieren, and others.

***

The present week will be a lively one with the campaign managers of both parties in Brooklyn. The Republicans have arranged to hold district meetings every night and to wind up the week with a big gathering at the Academy of Music on Saturday night, when Chauncey M. Depew and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will make addresses. Mr. Woodruff will leave for Buffalo to-day to speak at a meeting in that city. Democratic meetings will be held in the different districts of Brooklyn every night this week.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:21	Sun sets...5:06	Moon sets...2:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:50	Gov. Isl'd...4:21	H. Gate...6:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:15	Gov. Isl'd...4:47	H. Gate...6:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Asti, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Camaterse, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
U. S. Transport, ——	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 A. M.	
Massdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp	.....	3:30 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or an arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail close at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 25.

Bleu, St. Lucia, Oct. 17.
California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 22.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 22.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Pennland, Southampton, Oct. 15.
Port Melbourne, London, Oct. 13.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Oct. 23.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 14.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 24.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Polaria, Hamburg, Oct. 13.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 18.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Britannic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Oct. 21.
Troja, Havana, Oct. 23.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Oct. 15.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 22.
Polaria, Havre, Oct. 15.

SUNDAY, OCT. 30.

Lampassa, Galveston, Oct. 24.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 20.

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 24.

SS Preston, (Br.,) Genoa Oct. 2, to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 2:55 P. M. Ordered to Wilmington, N. C., and proceeded.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Bremerhaven Oct. 10, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Ord, Santos, &c., Sept. 29, with mdes. to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Oct. 13 and Boulogne 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Porto Colombia, &c., Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 13, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:18 A. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Oct. 13 and Moville 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Guantanamo, &c., Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 24, midnight, southwest, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Kingston.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 24.—The electric lights in Gedney Channel are burning to-night.

PLUM BEACH LIGHT STATION.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the sounding of the fog bell at this station, on the northerly edge of Plum Beach Shoal, westerly side of the channel through the Western Passage of Narragansett Bay, has been discontinued. The bell cannot be re-established until the station is completed, due notice of which will be given. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 39 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 84, Paragraph 9.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 48, No. 192, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 21.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—WRECK GAS BUOY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Oct. 17, 1898, a gas buoy, painted red and black horizontal stripes and showing a fixed white light, was established in 30 feet of water (mean low water) about 150 feet S. by W. from the stern of the wreck of the sunken coal barge in the middle of the Main Ship Channel, New York Lower Bay.

The fixed white lantern light heretofore shown from the starboard forerigging of the barge has disappeared. One mast of the wreck is standing, but will probably soon disappear also.

Coney Island Lighthouse, N. E. ⅝ N.; Old Orchard Shoal Lighthouse, W. S. W. ⅜ W.; Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. W. ¼ W.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 141 of 1898.)

Bearings are magnetic.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 70, after No. 342, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 113.

Miscellaneous.

ARDROSSAN, Oct. 24.—SS Ardancorroch, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, which sld. from Portland, Me., Oct. 8 for this port, arr. to-day and reported that the heavy seas encountered on the voyage carried off the bridge and one of the boats; also that the cargo had shifted and part of it had been lost overboard.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjolt, which sld. from New York Oct. 1 for Baltic ports, arr. at Christiania Oct. 19 with a heavy list and almost out of coal. She reported having encountered heavy gales for a fortnight.

VENICE, Oct. 24.—SS Aquiloja, (Aust.,) Capt. Ticac, here since Oct. 13 from Pensacola via Newport News, while proceeding up a canal yesterday grounded and had to discharge most of her cargo before she will float.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 24.—SS Bramble, (Br.,) Capt. Postlethwaite, from New York Oct. 5 for Trieste, has arr. here with a steam pipe damaged.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 6 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New York for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Capt. Horsfall, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar Oct. 22.

Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Stetendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York for Flushing, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Planet Mercury, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New York for Hamburg, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, from Bremen for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York for Flushing, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Mary Park, (Br.,) Capt. Copp, from New York, arr. at Buenos Ayres Sept. 28.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York, arr. at Christiania Oct. 19.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Oct. 22.

SS Equatoria, (Belg.,) Capt. Daly, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Oct. 22.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Shields Oct. 22.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Tindale, from Shields for New York, arr. at Dundee yesterday.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, sld. from Palermo for New York Oct. 20.

SS Vienna, (Aust.,) (from Smyrna, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York Oct. 15.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Oct. 19.

SS Gladtow, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, (from Genoa, &c.,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York Oct. 21.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Oct. 22.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, sld. from Runcorn for New York Oct. 22.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Kenmore, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Capt. Schlyder, from New York, arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Dulling, from New York via Cork, arr. at Cardiff to-day.

SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) Capt. Reistad, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

New Rates for Electric Light and Power

OFFICE OF
THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO.,
NO. 108 FULTON STREET,
Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

As stated in our Circular Letter under date of September 30th, 1898, we have readjusted our rates for the supply of electric current for lighting, heating, cooking, and power purposes on a basis more favorable to the consumer than heretof

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Commissioners Hear Further Testimony at Anniston, Ala.

DR. SEAMAN NOW RETRACTS

Explains that He Did Not Know the Government Had Paid for the Obdam's Sick Supplies.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 24.—The War Investigating Commission sat from 9 o'clock to 5:30 to-day and examined about a dozen witnesses, including a number of volunteer officers. It is now expected that the commission will leave for Huntsville to-morrow night.

Dr. Seaman of New York, who was before the commission in Washington, has written to correct an error in his testimony. He stated that he had received only the regular army rations for the convalescents on the steamer Obdam from Puerto Rico to New York, and that such supplies as had been received up to the night previous to sailing had been received from the relief societies during the night. He continues:

"The hospital ship Relief arrived, and early the next morning I boarded the Relief and personally secured without any requisition the additional supplies enumerated in the receipt signed by me. Until my conference yesterday with Major Bradley I believed these supplies, like many others were bought by outside contributions and were not Government supplies."

The letter is dated Oct. 16, and is directed to the Surgeon General of the army.

Major David Vickers, who was Inspector General for the Second Division of the Third Army Corps at Chickamauga, attributed the troubles in that camp to the shallowness of the sinks. He also complained that the drinking water was poor. He thought the camp site unfit for so large an army, and said that at one time the beds of all the patients were on the floor and that there were some cases when they were on the ground. He said of Major Hubbard, Surgeon of the Ninth New York: "His profanity was of such a villainous character as to pretty nearly make me sick, and I know it could not have had a pleasant effect upon patients."

Lieut. Col. Bisbee, in command of the First Infantry, told the story of transportation of his regiment to Santiago. He said that the landing facilities were poor, but expressed the opinion that the only deprivation had been in not having proper food for the sick. Col. Bisbee stated that he and sixteen men were the only members of his regiment who had not been ill at some time during the Santiago campaign.

"It had been impossible to secure medical supplies," said the witness, "and if we had them we could not have carried them." He added that the army was badly broken up in that respect, and that it did not get into shape for some reason. He did not believe there was a sufficient number of doctors in the Cuban campaign. He thought the contract surgeons were capable doctors, but that they were not familiar with army methods, and did not know how to get the necessary medicines.

Col. H. M. Seaman of the Fourth Wisconsin complained that the supplies of his regiment, drawn at Camp Douglass, Wis., including clothing, shoes, arms, etc., had been poor. He did not consider the men sufficiently clad for the harsh weather, and said they suffered somewhat on account of the recent cold weather.

Col. James P. Fife of the Third Tennessee, whose regiment had been encamped at Chickamauga as a part of the First Division of the Third Army Corps previous to removal here, said the commissary supplies had been excellent in quality and ample in quantity till within the past month. Col. Fife said, in reply to questions, that a canteen had been maintained in his regiment, and beer in large quantities had been sold. Most of the receipts, amounting to $400 or $500 per day, of the canteen were from beer.

Major Otto H. Folke said that the most serious complaint in the early history of Camp Thomas was from the First Missouri, whose men claimed that their trousers were nothing more than rags and threatened to appeal to charity at home to supply their wants. There was also a shortage in tents, which became quite serious at the time of the beginning of the rainy season. Indeed, he said, there was never a sufficient supply of tentage, and it was necessary to put six men in a tent. The camp had never been completely equipped until the present time, especially in the matter of transportation facilities. He said that there was too much red tape in the Quartermaster's Department. Illustrating, he said he had had to sign his name nine times in the process of paying a bill of $20.

Dr. Charles M. Drake, in charge of the general hospital here, and who was in command of the hospital of the first division of the Third Corps at Chickamauga, was the next witness.

"There was," he said, "such a flood of disease that it was almost impossible to meet the demand for tentage and quite out of the question to anticipate it." As fast as he would pitch new tents they would fill them up. He stated that the medical supplies had been ample from the beginning, but the hospital corps has proved inefficient as nurses. "They were as a class," he said, "the very worst material that could have been found out of which to make nurses." However, he thought there had been no more serious results than discomfort to patients caused by the inefficiency of nurses. He was positive that there had been no death from starvation or deprivation.

Replying to charges made by a Signal Corps patient in the Chickamauga hospital, Dr. Drake said he had seen maggots on one occasion in a box in the hospital, but never on patients. Often they came there infected with vermin, but they did not remain so.

Major Joseph H. Heatwole, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, said the quality of the rations had been excellent. As for the quantity, a man would have to be a gormandizer to eat it.

FILIPINOS HAVE DIFFERENCES.

Aguinaldo Wants to Go to Paris, but Is Prevented by Jealousies Among His Rivals.

MANILA, Oct. 24.—Gen. Pio del Pilar, who is looked upon as being the leading rival of Aguinaldo for the leadership of the Philippine insurgents, has been summoned to Malolos, the insurgent headquarters, and has been arrested. The charge against him is disregarding Aguinaldo's authority and attempting to defy the Americans.

It is hoped that Aguinaldo's influence will prevent a conflict between the insurgents and the Americans. Aguinaldo has tried to remove several of the insurgent officers who are uneducated and unfitted for their positions, but he has been compelled to reinstate them. Aguinaldo is desirous of going to Paris for the purpose of appearing before the Peace Commissioners, but he is prevented from so doing by the jealousies existing among the insurgent leaders.

WILL LEAVE FOR MANILA TO-DAY

The Cruiser Buffalo Will Go Through the Suez Canal.

The cruiser Buffalo will leave the Navy Yard for Manila to-day. Sailing orders were received yesterday, and work was rushed all day long to get the vessel's supply of coal and stores on board. An ammunition barge from Fort Lafayette was moored alongside the cruiser, transferring the powder and shell she is to carry. The Buffalo will cross the Atlantic and go through the Suez Canal, and it is expected that she will arrive at her destination before the battleships Iowa and Oregon.

The cruiser Brooklyn, which has been in the dry dock, is now moored at her old berth, at Cob Dock, near the receiving ship Vermont. It is rumored that as soon as her repairs are completed she will be made the flagship of the European squadron. The converted yacht Mayflower went down the Bay yesterday morning and anchored off Tompkinsville. The tug Narkeeta was taken out of the stone dock and the Nina was put in her place for a general overhauling.

Stay of Execution for Roesel.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court to-day denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Louis Roesel, who is under sentence to be hanged in the Union County Jail on Friday for the murder of James Pitts. Roesel's counsel took out a writ of error, and the case will now go to the United States Supreme Court, the writ acting as a stay of execution. Roesel has already been sentenced three times.

DINNER TO ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

The Judaeans Entertain the Author and Listen to an Interesting Address.

The Judaeans met last night at the Tuxedo and gave a banquet to Israel Zangwill, at which a large number of leading professional, literary, and other prominent Hebrews were present. Dr. Danziger, the President of the association, occupied the chair, having Mr. Zangwill on his right and Judge Sulzburger of Philadelphia on his left. Among the many others present were Justice William N. Cohen, Isidor Straus, the Rev. Drs. G. Gottheil, R. Grossmann, K. Kohler, F. de S. Mendes, H. P. Mendes, and J. Silverman; M. S. Isaacs, A. F. Sulzbergsberg, J. W. Mack, Justice E. A. Jacob, A. S. Ochs, H. Mosler, S. Sterne, A. F. Hochstadter, D. P. Hays, A. Cahan, and Profs. M. Loeb and E. R. A. Seligman.

Justice having been done to the dinner, which was strictly "kosher," the Chairman rose to welcome the guest of the evening. Mr. Zangwill, who was received with tumultuous applause, said that the cordial reception he had received moved him to recall with fear the advice once given him that a literary man should remain a mystery and not show himself in real flesh and blood. When he was in Philadelphia recently a man had written him a glowing letter in choice Hebrew asking for permission to present himself in order to humbly kiss the dust off his feet. With much inward misgiving he had taken the advice of his business mentor and replied that he would be at home next day between 2 and 4 in the afternoon. When his visitor came he asked him:

"What can I do for you?" to which the enthusiastic reply was, "You have done for me—I have seen you." Probably his visitor did not mean all that that implied. Those present understood him better. He was not, he would remind them, altogether "out for dust," as a kind critic had remarked. Though even if he were he failed to see the force of the charge as a reply to his criticism on the drama.

He was glad that none of his critics had ventured the argument that he was a Jew as a reply to his criticism. He had heard so much of anti-Semitism in America—at least Summer anti-Semitism—that he was glad of this. He thought that American Jews made too much of the alleged ill-will. Rudyard Kipling had told him that the Americans were sensitive because they were "new," while Jews were "old" and could afford to smile.

He supposed that the really sensitive American Jew must be the new Jew, he who had not yet altogether shaken off the old Adam—or rather the old Abraham—nor had wholly assumed a new shape. The joke of the thing was that the very charges brought by Americans against American Jews were those which people in Europe brought against American Christians. Jews, like all other people, were made up of many different types, and it was only fair to ask that the Jew be judged by the best type.

Mr. Zangwill then entered on an eloquent sketch of the evolution of the Jew in history, and an analysis of the internal forces and sentiments which impelled the onward development of Judaism. Speaking of reform Judaism from his limited point of view since his arrival here, he said that the story of Shylock had always seemed symbolic to him in this connection, which, he feared, Shakespeare had never foreseen. The reform rabbi was of the class who thought that cutting away pounds of flesh was a better cure for undue obesity than fasting and prayer.

Unfortunately they seemed to cut away their pounds of flesh from the Kosher side rather than from the traifah. They possessed an ancient liturgy, with echoes of "old, far-off, unhappy things and battles long ago." Why seek for a brand new one? They had one in the sacred language. Why seek for one in modern journalese? This abolition of the picturesque and poetical was not necessary to reform. He feared that modern reformed Judaism had a tendency to become ossified orthodoxy mitigated by oysters.

The new Judaism need not be Christianity with Christ left out. Nevertheless he recognized how much good work the leaders of the reformed communities had done under exceptional conditions. American Judaism was contributing no mean quota to the realization of that time when the Jew shall again take his old place in the centre of the world's stage—for the mere preservation of a race was nothing to brag about unless that race contributed to the progress of civilization. The symbol of the Jew had been the toad concealed in hidden holes. But the new symbol would be the jewel that Shakespeare told of the toad carrying in its head. It was the task of Judaism to place that jewel on the brow of the future.

Judge Sulzburger, J. W. Mack, the Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes, Abraham Cahan, and Prof. Seligman spoke in eulogy of the guest of the evening, the speeches being all well received. Telegrams of apology for inability to attend were read from the Rev. Dr. Louis Grossmann and Louis Ehrich.

TRAIN STRIKES A FIRE ENGINE.

Bridgeport Fire Department Driver Meets Death in a Collision.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 24.—Fire in the Nonpareil Cork Company's factory, on Housatonic Avenue, which broke out about 11:30 to-night, caused damage to the amount of a number of thousands of dollars.

In responding to the alarm, Henry Kampf, driver of No. 6 engine, attempted to cross the railroad track at Sciview Avenue in front of a train coming from the West, but miscalculated. The train struck the engine squarely, and Kampf and one of the horses attached to it were killed and the engine demolished.

The engine was carried over a hundred feet by the train after it was struck. Kampf leaves a wife and family.

THIS YEAR'S APPLE CROP SMALL.

Excessive Rainfall and Cold During the Blooming Season the Cause.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Orange Judd Farmer to-morrow will say:

"The apple crop of the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected. The total supply from the 1898 crop of the United States is 27,700,000 barrels, compared with something over 40,000,000 barrels last year and 70,000,000 barrels in the record-breaking crop of 1896.

"The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific Coast to Maine, and in none of the States does the output of fruit approach an average. In the great apple States of the West the crop is almost an absolute failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crop of 1896. New York has only one-fifth of a full crop.

"The failure is attributed to the fact that during the blooming season there was excessive rainfalls, which washed the pollen and prevented proper fertilization by insects, while a cold wave added to the injury, and subsequently moist, humid weather was very favorable to the development of fungus diseases. The Ontario crop is decidedly short. The crop of Europe is reported below the normal."

American Mail Liner Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Admiral Schley, another of the new steamships for the American Mail Steamship Company, was successfully launched to-day at Cramp's ship yard. She was christened by Miss Jennie Pearce of this city. A large party, including some of the officials of the American Mail Steamship Company, came over from New York to witness the launch. The Admiral Schley will be used in the West Indies fruit trade and will carry mails between New York and Havana.

Donation to Sustain Oswego Schools.

OSWEGO, Oct. 24.—The taxpayers having overwhelmingly defeated in special election an appropriation to increase the public school funds $15,000, ex-Senator George P. Sloan offered the Board of Education a voluntary contribution of $8,000 rather than have Oswego public schools close. It was accepted. Salaries will be reduced and positions abolished to meet the board's deficiency.

Marshall Paper Company Assigns.

TURNER'S FALLS, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Marshall Paper Company to-day made an assignment to Joseph W. Stevens of the First National Bank of Greenfield, and G. Henry Whitcomb of Worcester, one of the Directors, and representing the Boston Trust Company.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, relief will come at once and the sufferer will soon be cured. Price only 25 cts.

SPANIARDS GET A DELAY

Limit of Time for the Evacuation of Cuba Extended to January 1.

RECOMMENDED BY GEN. WADE

Impossible for the Troops to Leave Before the End of the Year, He Says—Will Not Be Allowed to Remove Guns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—While the President was in conference to-day with Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Long, Hay, and Alger, a telegram from Gen. Wade at Havana was read, recommending that the limit of time allowed the Spaniards to vacate Cuba be extended from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1.

Gen. Wade said that it would be physically impossible for the 124,000 Spanish troops now on the island to leave before the first of the year, and he regarded the extension of time as reasonable and just. After the matter had been discussed at some length an agreement was reached, and Gen. Wade was telegraphed that his recommendation was approved.

In the meantime, however, the United States troops now in Cuba and others to be dispatched will take possession of the territory as fast as the Spaniards vacate it, probably leaving Havana until the last.

In regard to the reported purpose of the Spaniards to dismount and remove to Spain the heavy ordnance of the forts and arsenals about Havana, it was stated in positive terms that nothing of the kind would be permitted, and if this movement already had begun it would be stopped at once.

The instructions given to our evacuation Commissioners at Havana covered all these questions, and explicitly provided that only the arms in the hands of the troops and what is generally understood as impedimenta would be permitted to be taken away.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—This afternoon Señor Girauta, Secretary of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, delivered two notes to the United States Evacuation Commissioners at the Hotel Trocha, Vedado. One gave the number of Spanish troops who left Nuevitas by the steamer Miguel Gallart, the other the number of those who left Jibara by the steamer Montserrat. The total from both ports exceeded 2,000, all of whom were from the Holguin Division.

The French mail steamer Cheribon, chartered by the Spanish Transatlantic Company to assist in the work of transportation, sailed this afternoon for Spain with 900 troops and 71 officers and the families of the latter. The Notre Dame du Salut will sail to-morrow for Jibara, carrying Gen. Luque, who will embark a number of the troops of the Holguin Division. Gen. Luque will take $300,000 to pay salaries for two months to those who embark.

"CUBA FOR THE CUBANS."

A Movement to Resist the Americans Finds Few Sympathizers.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—The Cuban General José Martel has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of Cuba demanding "Cuba for the Cubans." The proclamation ends by urging all Cubans to resist the landing of the American troops by force. It is a highly inflammatory document, but finds few to indorse it.

JIBARA TO BE OCCUPIED.

Troops Sail from Santiago for the Seaport of Holguin—Smallpox Said to be Raging There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following dispatch, dated at Santiago Oct. 24, has been received at the War Department from Gen. Wood:

Telegram directing occupation of Holguin received. Troops sail to-day to occupy Jibara, now occupied. It is an important customs port and seaport of Holguin. From Jibara, occupation of Holguin can be made by rail the moment the Spaniards evacuate.

The above dispatch refers to one sent by the War Department directing the occupation of Holguin, a city in the Province of Santiago, about thirty miles from the seacoast. Jibara is on a bay on the northern coast, and, as stated by Gen. Wood, is the seaport of Holguin, which is to be occupied by the United States forces. Holguin is the seat of a judicial district.

HAVANA, Oct 24.—From Jibara and Holguin come reports of a fearful epidemic of smallpox. In many cases the dead lie unburied over fifty hours, there being no one to dig the graves. Many victims are buried in the yards of their houses. The whole district is panic-stricken.

Capt. Foraker Seriously Ill.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Capt. Foraker of the United States Military Commission, who has been suffering for the past few days with severe indigestion, awoke to-day in a very high fever, and the excessive noise of the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado, the headquarters of the commission, rendered it advisable to find him a separate house at Vedado, into which he will be moved. Dr. Laine refuses to allow anybody to see the Captain.

Miss Gould Visits Jersey City.

Miss Helen M. Gould yesterday visited the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements made by the Soldiers' Comfort Committee for the relief of sick soldiers. She was accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Gallant. They arrived at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and were received by the Rev. C. F. Coykendall, who showed them through the hospital car, which contained but three patients at the time. Mr. Coykendall said that since he had taken charge, on Aug. 30, the committee had cared for 8,846 sick soldiers. Miss Gould was greatly pleased with the system and its results, and warmly congratulated Mr. Coykendall upon his work.

J. Mullarkey, 202d New York, Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—John Mullarkey of Company M, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, died today at the University Hospital of typhoid fever. Mullarkey was brought here from Camp Meade. His home was at 192 Elizabeth Street, New York City.

Death of a New York Soldier.

ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—Andrew Blakely, private of Company D, Second New York Volunteers, died at Fort McPherson yesterday, of typhoid fever.

Sister Mary Agnes Sweeny Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Sister Mary Agnes Sweeny of St. Joseph's Hospital died of typhoid fever in that institution yesterday. On Aug. 8 she went to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, L. I., and on Sept. 26 she went to Jacksonville, Fla., where she became ill. She was immediately sent home. Sister Mary Agnes Sweeny belonged to the Order of the Sisters of Charity, the mother house of which is at Emmittsburg, Md.

Chaplain McIntyre's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial dismissing from the naval service Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon for remarks made in a lecture at Denver reflecting on Admiral Sampson and others.

Father O'Brien Cheered in a Church.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Oct. 24.—At the dedication of the new Universalist Church last night, Father O'Brien of St. Peter's Church was present. Dr. Crumm, while addressing the congregation, saw him, and in the course of his remarks said: "God bless Father O'Brien and his people." Cheer after cheer followed the words, and when quiet was restored the venerable father arose in his seat, and as the cheers were repeated again he gracefully bowed his acknowledgments to the people and the pulpit for the fraternal sentiments that had been expressed.

A LETTER TO CARL SCHURZ.

Jacob H. Schiff Criticises Him for Opposing Colonel Roosevelt's Candidacy.

Jacob H. Schiff of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and a prominent Hebrew philanthropist, has written the following letter to Carl Schurz, taking him to task for his attitude in opposition to Col. Roosevelt:

My dear Sir: As one who has been one of your disciples and admirers for many years, and who has found himself frequently at your side in the struggle for pure Government, I have read with profound regret your letter published under date of Oct. 21, in which you set forth at length the reasons why you cannot support Col. Roosevelt, and why you prefer to throw away your vote and influence, as far as the later may go to defeat his election.

You say that Col. Roosevelt and you have been life-long friends, that you have always respected him highly, and you frankly bear witness to his many excellent qualities. Now, as you appear to doubt that in the Gubernatorial chair Col. Roosevelt would administer the affairs of the State in the manner in which a man of the high qualities you affirm he possesses could be trusted to do, nevertheless you prefer to aid in defeating Col. Roosevelt, and thus to take part, even if indirectly, in placing in the supreme power in the State those whom you have never ceased to acknowledge as the enemies of pure and incorruptible government. The sole motive for this amazing action on your part appears to be your fear that Col. Roosevelt's election to the Governorship might eventually become a stepping stone to his nomination to the Presidency.

Because of Col. Roosevelt's utterances and his known attitude upon the great questions which the recent war has brought to the front, you see in this contingency a danger to the Republic, which induces you to refuse to support him by your vote, and you make public proclamation of this, your intention, for the avowed purpose of efficiently aiding, as far as in your power, in Col. Roosevelt's defeat.

But have you not considered that in thus being willing to see Tammany placed into the control of the State Government you will at the same time give the latter the most efficient and powerful assistance to gain control of the affairs of the Nation in the next Presidential campaign? And this you are willing to do rather than risk the remote eventuality of Col. Roosevelt's nomination for the Presidency should he become the Governor of the State.

Would there were many among us who possess the honesty of purpose, courage, independence, honesty of character, high aim, tolerance, and all the other great qualities which go to make up the best of American manhood and which Col. Roosevelt so eminently represents together with his singular capability to administer public office with efficiency and as a public trust.

I cannot follow your assertion that there are worse things than the placing in control of the Government those whom you have so frequently characterized as arch enemies of good Government and social order, but if anything worse does exist it is the exertion of the influence one believes himself to possess to aid placing those in power, even temporarily, who, one is convinced, are certain to lower the standard of the Government and to undermine the weal of the people.

When you yourself so ruthlessly dispel the magic charm and influence your name has so long exerted, it becomes the duty of those who have so often stood by your side to publicly proclaim that they can no longer stand by you.

INDEPENDENT MASS MEETING.

Theodore Bacon to Speak at Cooper Union To-night—Dr. Parkhurst Declines.

The first mass meeting in the interest of the Independent State ticket will be held this evening at Coper Union. Robert A. Widenmann, Chairman of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party, will preside, and Theodore Bacon of Rochester, candidate for Governor on the Independent ticket, will be the leading speaker. Other addresses will be delivered by Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Prof. Felix Adler, Robert Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union; Charles Frederick Adams, and Paul Fuller.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was invited to speak at the meeting, but declined. V. Everit Macy, who has charge of the speakers for the independent campaign, called on Dr. Parkhurst yesterday and urged him to deliver an address in behalf of the ticket. The doctor assured Mr. Macy that he was in sympathy with the movement, but he did not feel that he ought to take an active part in the campaign.

Ten thousand tickets have been issued for the Cooper Union meeting, of which 2,000 have been sent to members of the Bar Association with the request that they occupy seats on the platform. The Seventh Regiment Band will supply the musical features of the programme.

Following the opening meeting here, the Independent committee has planned other meetings at Utica on Wednesday, at Auburn on Thursday, at Buffalo on Friday, at Binghamton on Monday, Oct. 31, and at Lyons on Tuesday, Nov. 1. Theodore Bacon will speak at each. Among the other speakers will be Thomas M. Osborne, Thomas E. Kinney, candidate for Controller; Edmund E. Titchener, candidate for Treasurer; John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Paul Fuller, and Charles F. Adams.

It was stated at the Twenty-third Street Independent Headquarters yesterday that hundreds of letters are being received there daily from voters in all parts of the State voicing sympathy with the movement and intention to vote the ticket as a rebuke to "both the bosses." J. Warren Greene, who has been associated with Edward M. Shepard in the sound-money Democratic movement in Kings, has written a letter to Chairman Fuller, tendering his support and assuring him that the independent ticket will get three votes from his house.

Erastus Wiman for Van Wyck.

At a Democratic mass meeting held last night at New Brighton, Staten Island, Erastus Wiman was one of the speakers, and declared himself for the election of Van Wyck.

RIOT AT A CAR STABLE.

One Man Is Seriously Hurt—A Policeman's Narrow Escape.

A small riot occurred yesterday afternoon at the car stable of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Ninety-second Street and Second Avenue. Some fifty loafers became engaged in a general fight with a like number of conductors, motormen and laborers, and many on both sides received broken heads.

Matthew C. Walsh, a foreman of the laborers employed in making repairs, ran out to see what the row was about, and was struck on the head with a brick, alleged to have been thrown by Charles McCauley of 1,197 Second Avenue. The crowd was finally dispersed.

Walsh was taken to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance. His condition was said last night to be serious. When Policeman Jordon went to arrest McCauley the latter drew a revolver, and, pointing it at the policeman's breast, pulled the trigger. The weapon failed to explode, and the next moment McCauley was felled by the policeman's club. Further arrests in the case may follow.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commodore F. J. Higginson, U. S. N.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Lewis Morris, U. S. S. Helena.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Engineer C. W. Adams, Utica.

GILSEY—Dr. L. A. Maloney, U. S. A.; Major G. Russell, U. S. A.; Col. William Falcke, U. S. A.

HOLLAND—Col. Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago; C. H. Walcott, Boston; Augustus Knobloch, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—Bishop Jaggar, Southern Ohio.

WINDSOR, Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., U. S. A.; Commodore J. G. Eaton, U. S. N.

WALDORF—Prof. Albert, Cambridge, England; Col. Eugene Griffin, Ardsley.

The Old Farmer Declared His Applejack Was Warming and cooling, healing and soothing. Such are the well known effects of our **Old Crow Rye.**

It is the part of prudence to always have it with you at your office, at your home, and in your grip when traveling, thereby using all the caution and foresight against accidents, disease, etc., that is possible. You can rely upon it and go your way rejoicing.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

AMERICANIZING SANTIAGO

Gen. Wood Has Appointed a Council of Eight Prominent Cubans to Help Him.

POLICE SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

The School Board Will Have Ample Power to Build Up a Thorough Educational Department—Harmony Prevails.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 24.—Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, though satisfied with the workings of the Cuban committee of fifty now recommending appointments and offering suggestions for his assistance in the work of civil administration, has decided to simplify this feature by appointing eight of the most prominent members of the committee as a permanent Council to the Governor.

This Council will meet Gen. Wood three times a week to consult as to improvements in the province, and one or more members may go to different points to consider local applications for office. The members of the Council will receive salaries, though the amount has not yet been decided upon. Probably the position will be more one of honor than of profit.

One of the first matters to be considered by Gen. Wood and the Advisory Council will probably be the reorganization of the police force of the province. Gen. Wood intending to enlarge it. His idea is to make the entire police force one semi-military organization under command of an Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, having headquarters at Santiago. There will be four Inspectors, with the rank of major, with headquarters at Santiago, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, and Holguin, and sub-inspectors, with the rank of captain, at important places, smaller places having lieutenants.

The whole service will be thoroughly drilled. The mounted police will be armed with carbines and revolvers and the foot constabulary with machetes and revolvers. Gen. Wood believes that in less than six months he will have a complete and well-drilled body of men. There will be a reduction in the number of the police in Santiago; but Gen. Wood contemplates adding twelve American patrolmen for districts specially frequented by soldiers, teamsters, and Americans generally. Apparently no member of the present force dares to arrest an American, even when the police outnumber the offenders seven to one.

Several wealthy Cubans have offered Gen. Wood a quantity of land to enable him to carry out his plan of furnishing work for any who desire it. Any such applicant will be given for one year the use of a piece of land, with implements, seeds, and rations until his crops grow to enable him to supply the Santiago market with vegetables, fruit, fowls, or pork. Gen. Wood believes that no fewer than 500 men will accept this opportunity and he is confident that not only the men themselves, but the city generally, will be benefited by the arrangement. His proposal is very gratifying to self-respecting Cubans, who frankly say they are put to shame by the sight of their people receiving free rations all the time and making no effort to get work.

To-day two committees called upon Gen. Wood. The first consisted of members of the School Board, with a request to have the limits of their authority defined. Gen. Wood informed them that they were virtually vested with full power, subject in all matters to himself, but he assured them that he would carry out all reasonable plans proposed adding an expression of hope that nothing would occur to shake the confidence he now had in them.

The other committee, composed of influential Cubans, called to express thanks for Gen. Wood's efforts on behalf of the city. The spokesman of this committee assured him that the Cubans who now made complaints were for the most part those living in the United States, with whom, throughout the entire war, the majority of Cubans in the island had had little or no sympathy.

The Rev. Mr. Someillan, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is about to build a church here and establish a school, after which he will visit other Cuban cities for a similar purpose. He is of Cuban birth, but he has been living in the United States since he was a boy, and now returns after an absence of thirty years.

Gen. Wood has accepted the offer of the owner of a coffee plantation, without capital, to find work for fifty men if the United States authorities will supply the rations for two months. Rations will be given weekly in proportion to the number of men found actually at work. Five pilots have been granted licenses to take the places of unauthorized men. In the future pilots without licenses will be prosecuted.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; R. Geddes, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Steifel, M., & Brother, Ottawa, Ill.; M. Stiefel, clothing; Belvedere House.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Echols, O. J., Fort Smith, Ark.; notions; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shillito, J., Co., The Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Dickerson, white goods; 346 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Horgan, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Ford, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. Ford, dress goods and silks; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, notions and umbrellas; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Rosenheim & Abrams, Nashville, Tenn.; G. Rosenheim, carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Solomon & Bluestein, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Solomon, woolens; Broadway Central Motel.

Steiger & Forbes, Holyoke, Mass.; F. M. Forbes, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods; Hotel Vendome.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, fancy goods and notions; 67 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and black goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; George H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. Long, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Specker, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, Bridgman & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. O. Smith, fancy goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

McLean Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLean, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Cohn, silks; Hoffman House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, collars, and cuffs; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, trimmings, and stationery; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, B. Thompson, C. Wiener, furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; H. Strause, clothing, hats, and furnishing goods; 300 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fuller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. Hutter, notions and trimmings; M. Stern, domestics and linens; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, corsets and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces; O. Rick, notions; F. S. Collins, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hyrst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, notions and fancy goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

W. & J. Sloane

Have just received a large assortment of exclusive patterns of

TEMPLETON'S SCOTCH CHENILLE AXMINSTERS

in a very superior quality, suitable for Halls and Stairs, and invite an early inspection.

Broadway & 19th Street.

S. BAUMANN & CO.

White Enamel and Brass Beds, extra strong. 2.98

Cobbler Seat Rocker in mahogany..... 1.98

Oak Extension Table, nicely polished..... 3.98

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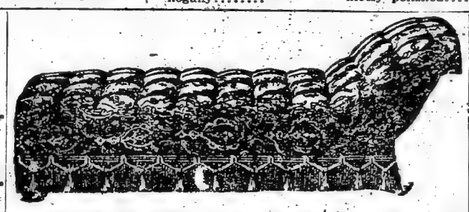

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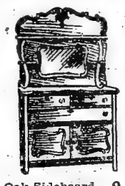

Oak Sideboard, nicely carved at 8.98

Axminster Carpets, choice patterns, 98c.

(Parties desiring facts not covered by this advertisement can write us for such information as they may require, and will receive our prompt attention.)

46th Street and 8th Ave.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Craze for Polar Research.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Never in the history of the world has there been such intense interest in polar search as to-day. No less than ten expeditions are feeling their way to the extreme north and the extreme south, and private enterprise and the public purse have given millions to aid in the work. Andrée is not counted in the list because his fate is so uncertain. Indeed, if that daring balloonist returns alive it will add another marvel to the nineteenth century.

As for those who are on their way to the north and south poles, let us enumerate: Wellman and Peary represent America; Sweden has Nathorst, Nordenskiold, and Stadling in the arctic field; Sverdrup and Borchgrevink on behalf of Norway are searching in the south

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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WANTED, A COLONIAL POLICY.

We some time ago copied an article from The London Times in praise of the President, in which we fully concurred, for making himself, in the origin and the prosecution of the war, merely the instrument of the will of the American people. That is without doubt the function of the Chief Magistrate of a republic when, by information and discussion, public opinion has been enlightened and crystallized to a definite policy. Unhappily the President has not continued to merit this praise. His retention of ALGER, after the awful mischief and the appalling danger of Algerism had been made manifest, has evoked public indignation and disgust. So far from being a compliance with the will of the country, it is a direct defiance of that will.

But to follow public opinion is by no means the only duty of a President. There are occasions on which it behooves him to lead it. The present is such an occasion. The public mind is not made up upon the question of our future. It is not informed how much of the territory which lies at our mercy we can really use, and how much would be merely a burden to us. Accordingly one hears the most various opinions, from the extreme opinion that we ought not even to retain Puerto Rico to the opposite extreme that we ought to hold all land "over which the flag has once floated"—as if it had not once floated over the City of Mexico—and even some twelve hundred islands over which it has never floated at all.

We believe that the vast majority of those who concern themselves with the discussion seek the same object. They do not desire to despoil any race of men, white or yellow. They desire that we shall employ our victory "for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate"; that we shall take so much of what we can take, and only so much as we can use with advantage to ourselves and to the present inhabitants. But how much that is they do not know.

That is precisely what they expect the President to tell them. He ought to be the best informed man in the United States upon the conditions and prospects of what have been Spanish possessions in the East as well as in the West Indies. He has better sources of information than anybody else, and he has a more direct responsibility than anybody else. His countrymen look to him, and they have a right to look to him, for enlightenment and guidance. He has been making a series of speeches which, if he had risen to the height of his opportunity, would have enlightened and guided them. Is there a single citizen of the United States who feels that he knows anything more about our colonial policy than he did before the President began to make speeches; that he has gathered anything of any value from all that moony talk about opportunities and responsibilities? "The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed."

Never was a more conspicuous failure to rise to the height of a great argument. Can anybody imagine either of the President's two living predecessors making such a series of speeches at such a juncture without saying something, something instructive, at all events something tangible? Can anybody imagine them merely drifting, and waiting for instructions from an uninstructed public opinion? The President's course is unworthy of the dignity of his office.

Since it is plain that the President does not even know what he wants, it is idle to expect that he should have any opinion upon the subsequent question what he means to do with it. Yet grave questions already confront him, questions of administration, which should be his peculiar concern, and questions of policy upon which it is his duty to recommend to Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Yet not a ray of light comes from him upon either class of questions. Our administration in our new holdings is provisional and tentative. It is drifting, and he seems disposed to let it drift. Our policy is non-existent, and he has done nothing to bring it into being.

Here is one immediate and important question upon which we must at once take ground, but upon which we have no intimation what ground the President would like us to take. Are our dependencies to be administered like the British, upon the principle of the open door, for the benefit of all mankind, or like those of other nations, for our exclusive benefit, and with the door shut against the rest of mankind? Are we to emulate the colonial achievements of England, or to repeat the colonial history of Spain?

We have a very modern instance of an exclusive colonial policy. Our neighbor The Press publishes an interesting interview with an American merchant who has just returned from Madagascar. He has abandoned his business and left the island for good, for the reason that Madagascar is closed to American trade. Our principal trade to the island before the French occupation was in cotton cloths, upon which, under the Hovas, a duty was laid of about half a cent a [illegible]. The French authorities have raised this duty, in the interest of French manufacturers, to two cents and a half, or five-fold. This has killed the American trade.

Now this is an example of Dingleyism in colonial affairs. It was the rule all over the world in the colonization of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The notion of all nations then was that the prosperity of the mother-country was the object of founding colonies, and that this prosperity was to be promoted by preventing the colonists from buying from any other country. That is still, as we see, the colonial policy of France. It has been the colonial policy of Spain. The only nation which has entirely discarded it is England, in whose crown colonies traders of every nation are admitted to trade upon equal terms with Englishmen. In our domestic politics we have clung to the mediaeval notion of exclusive trade. We have not only retained it, but we have exaggerated it, for nowhere out of China, and now not even in China, is there such a wall of exclusion as is reared in the Dingley tariff. The wall will not stand long. Our manufacturers have already had such a taste of the advantages of freer trade that they desire more. While the tariff wall is undermined at home, shall we erect it about our new dependencies abroad? Shall we give mankind the right to say that our commercial policy is as hostile to civilization as the commercial policy of Spain, which it displaces? That is one of the many urgent questions for answer to which the people look to the President, and look utterly in vain.

SPAIN'S UNFOUNDED CLAIM.

International law is undergoing revision and derangement every day at the hands of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris in their attempt to make out a case showing our obligation to assume the Cuban debt. A Paris newspaper, the Temps, presents the Spanish argument thus:

"Spain claims that there cannot be an interregnum of sovereignty; that from the moment Spain abandons Cuba, it passes ipso facto and necessarily to the United States, and that the United States cannot repudiate either its prerogative or its obligation."

Historical precedent destroys all these assumptions. The liberation of Greece from Turkish rule by the intervention of England, France, and Russia offers a strikingly close parallel to the freeing of Cuba by the United States. Greece was exhausted and never would have won her independence by her unaided arms. The fleet of the three allied powers destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino and French troops drove the last of the Turkish forces from the Mona. But the sovereignty of Greece did not pass to its deliverers. There was a National Assembly; it elected CAPODISCRIAS President; he was assassinated, and presently there was anarchy. FINLAY says: "Greece was now without any legal central authority. The executive was incompetent to act. The Senate had been abolished by the National Assembly, and the National Assembly had been dissolved by the soldiery." Here was plainly "interregnum of sovereignty." Greece was in precisely the same situation that Cuba is in to-day. She had no real Government of her own, and she was under the protection of England, France, and Russia. Cuba has only a paper Government, and she is under our protection.

Neither Greece herself nor the three allied powers assumed any part of the Turkish debt. In the treaty signed at Constantinople in July, 1832, an indemnity of £462,480—40,000,000 piasters—was allowed to Turkey as a compensation for territory still held by the Sultan's troops but ceded by the treaty to Greece. As Greece had no money she borrowed 60,000,000f. of the ROTHSCHILDS, England, France, and Russia each giving a guarantee for one-third of the loan. Out of this money she paid the Turkish indemnity. Although she lost a large part of her territory and a population that she had taxed unmercifully, Turkey got rid of no part of her debt.

If Spain had voluntarily set Cuba free no doubt the treaty recognizing the independence of her colony would have provided that Cuba should assume an equitable portion of the debt of the nation. When Norway was separated from Denmark each assumed one-half of the public debt of the former united country. At the close of the Mexican war we paid Mexico $15,000,000, but it was for territory. We had taken Texas, but we took no debt with her—not even her own debt of $10,000,000, contracted during her career as a republic previous to her admission into the Union. When the United States bought the public lands of Texas, a part of the purchase money was retained in the Federal Treasury to pay the old Texas bonds.

The principle of law that a change in the form of a country's Government or a division of its territory releases it from no obligation binds Spain to pay her public debt in full, notwithstanding the loss of Cuba. It imposes no part of the burden on Cuba, because the debt, not having been incurred for her benefit, but only for her oppression and injury, no part of it is equitably or legally due from her to the holders of the bonds. Nor can we be held responsible for a penny of it.

We might with justice have demanded from Spain a very heavy money indemnity to reimburse us for the cost of the war which her unreasonableness provoked and made inevitable. The counter proposition that we ought to pay her Cuban debt is too preposterous for discussion. It has no basis in law, morals, or history.

CROKER AND THE CONTRIBUTORS.

The legal and moral responsibility of a boss to the men who give money to the campaign fund which enables him to perpetuate his sway is a subject not worth discussing. If the contributor of "fat" has been defrauded, reproaches yield him no satisfaction, the Penal Code offers him no redress.

It is understood that Mr. RICHARD CROKER, following the universal practice in hotly contested campaigns, has collected a fund to be employed in the canvass for State offices. The contributors to this fund gave money to Mr. CROKER, or to his representatives, because they desired the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor and were willing and eager to bear a share of the expenses of the campaign.

Having collected funds with the express understanding that they were to be employed for the expenses of Judge VAN WYCK'S campaign and to promote his chances of election, Mr. CROKER interfered in the judiciary nominations in this city in an outrageous and brutal fashion, thereby arousing public resentment to a degree and pitch of intensity that endangers and may defeat the Democratic candidate for Governor. Undoubtedly this is a flagrant breach of faith. Undoubtedly, also, the campaign contributors whose money Mr. CROKER has taken and perhaps made of no avail have no direct means of redress.

But how will Mr. CROKER'S appeal be met when he next asks for funds to carry on a State campaign? Will the experience of this year encourage men to continue making campaign contributions at the request of the perfectly reckless and unreasonable boss who with mulish obstinacy presses his personal hates to the bitter end even though the ticket and the cause of his party be sent to crushing defeat?

What do the contributors to the Democratic campaign fund think about it?

A DANGEROUS GERM.

The bubonic plague is a bacteriological mystery which medical science has not yet fathomed. In attempting to fathom it and bring the disease within the field of rational therapeutics, the doctors of Vienna have established a centre of infection in that city. The mysterious germ is at work. Its victims are as yet few, but they are increasing in number. The disquieting feature of the matter is that the doctors seem to have no control over it either to cure patients or to prevent the spread of the infection. Science has let loose a demon it does not know how to manage.

Two facts reported from Vienna are sufficient to show that the nature and habits of the bacillus of the bubonic plague are unknown to the doctors. The undertaker's men who prepared for burial the bodies of those who have died of the disease are required to swathe their hands in antiseptic wrappings. That indicates a fear of infection by contact. But the priest who administered the sacrament to one of the dying patients stood outside a closed window, being forbidden to enter the room. That precaution would be taken in the case of a germ disease of which the infection was communicated through the air. Evidently the doctors have not discovered the channel of infection. They seem to know nothing about the disease, except that it spreads rapidly, is malignant, uncontrollable, and terribly fatal.

We are not surprised to hear that Vienna is terrified and almost in a state of panic. The spread of typhoid may be arrested, in spite of the evidence to the contrary afforded by our Algerian experience. The germs of diptheria, smallpox, and tuberculosis are more or less manageable. We know them all by sight and we know how to kill them. They are measurably within the control of science. But this new scourge from the East defies the investigator and kills him at his work. If an expert with the microscope and the culture tubes, knowing perfectly well how dangerous was the work, and taking every precaution, is stricken, how can the lay public hope to escape if the infection spreads? The plague may repeat in Vienna the ravages of Bombay.

Conceivably it may do more and worse. It may ravage Europe as did the old plague that swept off half the population of cities. The chances are much against such a disaster. Probably all germ diseases may be called filth diseases. Infection is favored by unclean habits and warded off by clean living. European cities are cleaner than Bombay, and the chance of an uncontrollable spread of the plague is thereby much diminished. But if the bubonic germ has other vehicles than filth and exposure should become general, the people of Vienna would have no other defense than their constitutional power to resist infection. The killing and burning of the animals that had been inoculated with the germ for the purpose of producing attenuations indicates that scientific inquiry into the nature of the disease has been indefinitely postponed. After the experience of Vienna, no city is likely to permit further experimentation.

For bland, conscienceless, perhaps unconscious disregard of facts, the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW can give odds to any living orator. We take from what The Chicago Tribune calls "the leading Republican newspaper of New York," The Sun, the following statement as to Mr. DEPEW'S speech yesterday at Hillburn, where he presented Col. ROOSEVELT to a rural audience:

"Here again Dr. DEPEW made the introductory speech, in which he alluded to the return of prosperity which had come to the country after CLEVELAND and WILSON were buried and MCKINLEY and sound money had triumphed."

This is intended to impress Dr. DEPEW'S hearers with the fact that on the main issue of 1896 President CLEVELAND and Mr. WILSON were opposed to Mr. MCKINLEY; that they were defeated and he triumphed, and that this was the cause of the prosperity that has since followed. It is possible that Dr. DEPEW made his trusting audience believe that, but does he believe it himself? Does he not believe exactly the contrary? Does he not know that GROVER CLEVELAND was a square, aggressive foe of free silver, inflation, and repudiation, while Mr. MCKINLEY was still halting, and ready to compromise? Does he not know that the same statement is true of WILLIAM L. WILSON? And knowing these things, knowing how precious to every honest public man is his reputation, will Dr. DEPEW tell us what he thinks of the injunction: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor"?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Real troubles are so numerous in this world that the unwisdom of getting excited over imaginary ones ought to be obvious to everybody. It isn't, however, and decidedly amusing proof that it isn't can be found in the fact that the dwellers on Cape Cod, especially those of them who live in Provincetown, have worked themselves up into a state of fierce indignation at what they have agreed to call a base conspiracy, hatched in Plymouth and supported by the rest of Massachusetts, to rob the peninsula of its just dues. This plot, as revealed the other day to a horrified assemblage of Provincetowners by Mr. CHARLES W. FELT—presumably a gentleman of large leisure—is nothing less than a determined effort to make folks think that the Pilgrims sailed from England straight to Plymouth, without so much as once turning their pious eyes in the direction of Cape Cod, and the plotters are particularly anxious that a veil of oblivion should hide forever the fact that the famous "compact" was drawn up and signed while the Mayflower lay at anchor in Provincetown Harbor. This cruel wrong, the Coddites have decided, shall be redressed and, if need be, avenged. Just what they will do has not yet been settled, but they are going to do something, and then, unless they are much mistaken, Gov. WOLCOTT will bitterly regret the studied neglect of Cape Cod that has characterized all his speeches on Colonial topics, and as for Plymouth—well, when people know that the inscription on her monument, by not mentioning Provincetown, betrays low jealousy and an intention to deceive, then won't the Summer tourist spend his or her vacation fund somewhere else? Such, in effect, was Mr. FELT'S eloquent address, and it elicited vehement applause from his hearers. Now, it seems to us that Cape Cod would better let well enough alone. All the details of the Mayflower's voyage are either known by or accessible to everybody who has any interest in them. Therefore an attempt to conceal the facts would be so hopeless that we do not believe such attempt has been made. And cannot the silence of which Provincetown complains be more charitably explained? The Pilgrims did go there, of course, but though they were far from particular—as is shown by their selection of Plymouth as an abiding place—they departed as hastily as circumstances would permit. Does Provincetown want to have its rejection made a matter of constant, or even frequent, mention?

—By what we cannot help regarding as undeserved good fortune, Mme. PAULMIER, who recently went gunning for an editor in a Parisian newspaper office, has been made the object of elaborate condemnation by Herr MAX NORDAU. He declares, in the course of an article contributed to the Wiener Freie Presse, that in acting as she did Mme. PAULMIER brought no credit upon herself or her sex; that what has been called her "courageous defense" of her own and her husband's honor was really a cowardly abuse of privileges and exemptions accorded to women as the physically weaker half of humanity, and that in shooting a man who had not offended her simply because she could not find the man who had she exemplified the lack of reason which, whether justly or not, is often described as feminine. These, we confess with some humiliation—it is necessarily humiliating to agree with Herr MAX NORDAU—are about the ideas which we ourselves had entertained in regard to Mme. PAULMIER, and as many other persons equally wise and virtuous had doubtless held the same opinion, the impulsive Frenchwoman is decidedly in luck. For now those who have reprehended her conduct will reverse their judgment and endeavor as soon as possible to get out of harmony with the author of that mass of calumnies entitled "Degeneration." Some people, and probably not a few, will adopt the simple device of retracting all they have ever said or thought about the case, declare that the woman must have been all right if Herr MAX NORDAU says she was all wrong, and let it go at that. Whereby Mme. PAULMIER will profit greatly, and wherefore is she fortunate. Those of us who recoil from inconsistency must resort to other means. There is one ready at hand. Herr MAX NORDAU always draws false conclusions from true premises or true conclusions from false premises. In this instance, as his article shows, the trouble is with his premises. He says: "A woman who intrudes on the privacy of a man with whom she is not personally acquainted and begins to shoot at him commits a cowardly instead of an intrepid deed. She really attacks an unarmed opponent." From this we see that her lack of personal acquaintance with her victim is what caused Herr MAX NORDAU to condemn Mme. PAULMIER! If she had been an old friend the shooting would have been commendable! Here, evidently, is our avenue of escape. We can for once agree with the genius hater and still assert that he is wrong, as always, illogical, as always, and, as always, to be ridiculed and contradicted.

—There is much significance in the pains which have been taken in England to disprove the assertion of a German critic that, though the charge of the Lancers at Omdurman was magnificent, it was not war. When the first accounts of the battle came in, they gave the impression that the little company of horsemen had attacked a vastly greater number of dervishes, either out of sheer recklessness and bravado or because of a gross mistake on the part of a commanding officer. Another nation might have been willing to accept the first theory and to rejoice over the possession of heroes who were heroic merely for heroism's sake. The Britishers did both for a day or two, but they soon sobered down, and ever since they have been busy proving that the Lancers were something, and much, more than hunters after death, however glorious. And they have succeeded. It seems that the little troop was ordered to dislodge from a "nullah," or gully, what looked like a small body of the enemy. They trotted forward in a businesslike way to perform the job, and only when they were close to the dervishes did they see that they were riding against 1,500 well-armed men. To have retreated then would have been fatal. There was nothing to do but to cut their way through—and they did it. By that time the Berserker rage was up, and the Lancers, wounded and bleeding, as many of them were, begged for "another go at 'em," but Col. MARTIN, knowing that a second charge would be at a great cost of life, gave the order to dismount, and the soldiers fired from their carbines deadly volleys into the dismayed followers of the Khalifa, driving them back into the zone of fire of the Anglo-Egyptian infantry, by which many were killed. So there was a mistake, though a pardonable one, in the circumstances, and the accusation of indulging willfully in a useless "play to the gallery" falls to the ground, much to English satisfaction.

—It is rather discouraging, of course, to learn that the mine-owners in the vicinity of Santiago are finding it difficult to get men to work for them. What, according to West Indian standards, may be good wages are offered, and yet, according to the dispatches, neither the native laborers nor the many negroes who have been starved out of Jamaica show any inclination to become self-supporting in the one way immediately open to them. But though the situation is not what the friends of the Cubans—if such there be—would like, too much importance should not be ascribed to it. The Antillean negro is the Antillean negro, wherever he may be, and he only toils as a last resort. As for the white men, it must be remembered that for them hard manual labor like mining is more or less nearly impossible. This is partly because of inherited habits and customs, partly—and in no small degree—the result of the climate. Many a Northerner has gone to the West Indies firmly resolved to show the lazy natives that intelligent industry is there, as elsewhere, a road to wealth. Six months later most of those Northerners are to be found sitting on verandas and allowing their crops to struggle with the weeds unaided. There is laziness and laziness, especially in the tropics.

—Several great hospitals of the modern kind, it is reported, are to be erected in Havana as soon as the Americans get control there. Now, hospitals are good things, no doubt, but they should not be made an excuse for neglecting or deferring the general work of sanitation. The Spaniards had some excellent hospitals, supported by the inhabitants of the capital for their own benefit, and they were always well filled. The trouble was that the city had sewers that were worse than none, and such street cleaning as the rain did not do went mostly undone. It is to be hoped that Spanish mistakes are not to be duplicated. Prevention is better than cure.

"CIVILIANISM" IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has been so earnest in its endeavor to do justice to the army in the past that I trust it will endeavor to secure justice in the future. What the public are pleased to call "Algerism" has always been known to the army in one form or another as "civilianism." If another reorganization must come, let it be conducted by those who would not usually be supposed to be most fitted for the purpose.

I would suggest that for a commission to do this there can be nothing better or more certain to take the responsibility for good or ill results than one composed of the commanding General in command of the entire army, with a general staff composed of the heads of the several staff departments. Let the Secretary of War represent the army in all its relations to the Executive and to Congress, and let him represent the Executive in all his relations to the army, and let him command the commanding General, if necessary or desirable; but let the commanding General command the entire army, staff as well as line. This can be accomplished simply by executive order and without further action on the part of Congress.

Gen. Miles has, as all our commanding Generals before him have had, a happy faculty of straightening out military matters when allowed to do it. If the army were thus placed in the hands of the men most eminent in that profession, instead of in the hands of civilians, no matter how eminent, all or nearly all reorganization would be found unnecessary.

A STAFF OFFICER.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

LANDLORDISM AND TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much that "Fairplay" states in defense of trusts is indisputable. In union there is not only strength but economy in every direction, benefit from which should accrue both to producer and consumer in the natural order of things. So evident and so inevitable is the tendency toward union or copartnership of similar interests that it is easy to predict that in the near future every industry will be syndicated. In all this there is not of necessity any sinister influence whatever—it is natural evolution.

Yet we know that there is a sinister element in trusts which "Fairplay" ignores. Some time since there appeared in one of the comic papers a cartoon representing a capitalist, manufacturer, and laborer, each looking very prosperous and happy, waiting for the gates marked Cuba to be opened. But there was one most important typical personage conspicuous by his absence; perhaps he had got there already, he usually gets there first, for there is no political sanctum of which he has not the entrée; or, perhaps, he was in the guise of the capitalist, whom he controls. This personage typifies the parasite of industry, the upas of civilization, the barrier in the path of democratic progress, and the element which converts honest co-operative enterprises into malignant trusts. I mean, in short, landlordism.

Take, for instance, any monopoly and you will find it traceable to monopoly in land, made feasible by the low, undistinguishable tax rate on the value of land. A syndicate is thus enabled to buy up secretly and hold land, not for purposes of development, but in order to shut out others from developing it. Not co-operative, but monopolistic, syndicates are formed, their area by joining hands continually increasing, and their power becoming a menace to the stability of democratic government.

H. H. L.

N. Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1898.

Religion and Morality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As regards this question of Church unity, so lately under Episcopal discussion, let me suggest that while we are waiting for a consummation so devoutly to be wished, the world might be made much better by Church competition. Let each sect undertake to offer for inspection the best brand of morality and philanthropy as taught by its preachers and practiced by their hearers, and then the charge brought against Christendom that its Bible is not its law book will lose much of its force. The law of the land enforces two of the commandments—let the churches look after the eight in regard to which it is silent.

For example, there is the third commandment, supposed to be directed against not only perjury, which is punishable by law, but ordinary, every day lying, which isn't. No other sin than this same lying is oftener denounced in the Bible, but how often is it denounced from the modern pulpit? George Eliot describes a church member in whom "the old Adam lied behind the counter all the week, while the new one interested himself in Sunday school work." It is to be feared that, among those who, (as the Prayer Book cautiously puts it,) profess and call themselves Christians there are many men and women of many sects whom this description would suit to a nicety. Surely it is full time for the churches, one and all, to strive to put down the charge brought against them by outsiders that their members have more religion than morality.

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

Our Pension System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hold extreme views as to the great amount of fraud, injustice, and political demoralization involved in our pension system, but is not a mistake made in comparing it as a National burden with the cost of the war establishments of Europe? Our pension money is drawn from all taxpayers, and at once handed back to persons who expend it for food, clothing, etc., just as it would have been expended by those who paid the taxes. The production of wealth in the United States is but slightly diminished because of the pensions, and about the only economic waste is in the cost of collecting and disbursing the money. The burden of armaments to Europe consists in the entire withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from productive industries, and in their entire support in idleness by the producing classes. This manifest difference, as a National burden, between our pension list and European war expenses is usually ignored by writers on the evils of our pension system.

SOLDIER OF 1861-65.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

A Compliment to Mr. Danforth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish to-day a letter from Mr. H. W. Mead of Brooklyn assailing in vague generalities the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor. The writer does not, because he cannot, make one definite statement derogatory to the character of Elliot Danforth. In the minds of the honest men of both parties such a weak tirade of pointless abuse is a compliment to Mr. Danforth. In singling out one particular candidate Mr. Mead in his bitterness makes it appear that he is airing some personal spite rather than any fair criticism. And if in his bitterness he cannot make one definite charge it is certainly very flattering to Mr. Danforth.

DAVID D. THOMPSON.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

Two Democratic Votes Lost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day headed "Mr. Croker as a Politician" you say that "undoubtedly it will deprive the Democratic State ticket of a great many votes"—referring to the effort to bring the judiciary into the dragnet of the machine.

Two facts demonstrate the truth of your prediction. One is that I who had intended voting the Democratic ticket will be forced to vote for the Republican or not at all—the other is that a friend of mine makes the same declaration. I conclude that if two instances have come within my knowledge it is probable that hundreds, even thousands, may do likewise. D. P. B.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

As to Justice Daly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re Justice Daly: If there were no other cause or blemish for retiring Judge Daly from his judicial position, I think, irrespective of sect, party, or nationality, that the fact of his having been allowed to retain his position on the bench for two terms, or twenty-eight years, should be quite sufficient for him to feel grateful. During his period in office he received $425,000, a very comfortable sum, indeed, drawn from the public funds, to retire on, and for poor work performed, it is alleged. Now, to be candid, shouldn't you think that Justice Daly ought to be satisfied and agree to give some other equally good and eminent lawyer a show? Surely the "Justice" doesn't think that a man has to be taken care of during the time of his dotage, or claim a life interest in the job? "He who receives a good turn should never forget it, and he who does one should never remember it."

ABRAM JORDAN.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

Mr. Gordon Is Very Much Alive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in to-day publication of your paper an obituary notice of my death. As I am very much in evidence at the present time, I trust you will not discontinue my subscription to your valued paper, and, if not too much trouble, give me the source of your information.

CHARLES W. GORDON.

Fisher's Island, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1898.

[We present our compliments to Mr. Gordon. We are glad he is alive, and trust he will so continue until long after the expiration of the period sometimes called the "allotted span." We trust, also, that he will continue a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which we shall strive, as heretofore, to make worthy of his perusal. The item of which Mr. Gordon complains was furnished by the Standard News Association. It is a blunder of a kind that happens about once in a dozen years or so. No care or foresight can guard against it, especially when the misinformation is supplied, as in this instance, by an agency which is usually trustworthy.—Ed. TIMES.]

A Popular Bond—For Speculators.

From The Springfield Republican, (Ind.)

Those 3 per cent. bonds sold to the people at par are now quoted in the market at 105¾. And few of them remain where they were originally placed. It was a popular loan only in the sense of affording a 5 per cent. popular speculation. Sold at the present quotation the bonds would have netted the Government $11,500,000 more than was actually obtained for the issue.

NUGGETS.

Cranks.

A man with a single idea is a crank. That's why so many men are not cranks.—Vaccination.

Good Reason.

He—Why are you so cold?

She—It may be because you are something of a frost.—Indianapolis Journal.

Lucky Li!

Li didn't marry the Dowager after all. It was only a joke. And it would have been no joke had the story been true.—Philadelphia North American.

The Business End of It.

A Kansas couple were married before the camera. They took each other for better or worse, but the artist took both of them for the cash there was in it.—Denver Post.

A Mystery.

"Pa," said the Alderman's little son, "is there any truth in the story that George Washington never told a lie?"

"Yes, I guess there is," was the reply.

"Well," continued the embryo statesman, "I don't see how he ever got his pull in politics."—Chicago News.

THE MELLOW DRAMA LEADING MAN.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Me eyes are black as blackest night,
Me teeth are glistening white;
Me face of tinted putty paste,
Upon it not a blight.

Me stature is of lofty height,
Me hair is raven hue;
Me voice is soft as purling brook,
A-rippling meadows through.

I placid am as any lamb,
Until me ire is raised,
And then I rear and bite out chunks
Of atmosphere, half crazed.

And those a-watching me in front,
They marvel at me power,
A raging lion thus to spring
From out a fragrant flower.

To tatters I me passion tear,
I roar and stamp me rage,
As back and forth and up and down
I tread the creaking stage.

I hurl the villian from the cliff,
Denounce him loud and clear,
And stepping then into the wings
I "shake him" for the beer.

SPAIN IN DEEP DESPAIR

Burdened with Debt, the Madrid Government Sees Little Hope for the Future.

SURPRISED AT OUR TERMS

The Spanish Commission Insists that the United States Should Assume at Least Part of the Cuban Debt.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The American Peace Commissioners were in session to-day from 10 A. M. to almost 2 P. M., when they repaired to the joint session. They took with them a carefully prepared written answer to the amended proposals of the Spaniards regarding Cuba.

The session of the joint commission began to-day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at 6:45 P. M. The adjournment was until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday next.

Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spanish Commission. Details of minor importance alone remain to be decided upon in connection with the cession of Puerto Rico, the formal transfer of which is practically accomplished.

The chief matter considered at to-day's session was the American reply to Spain's revised and renewed propositions of the last meeting, and the indications are that the Cuban question will be disposed of this week. But no details have been given out by either side regarding Spain's presentment of Friday last or the American answer to the same submitted to-day.

The consideration by the commissions of the Puerto Rican and Ladrones questions has now been merged with the Cuban question, and all the points involved are being carried forward to a simultaneous conclusion. When this has been arrived at the Philippine question will be taken up. Of course, there is a possibility of a disagreement, and if the Spaniards, if the American Commissioners decide not to assume any portion of the Cuban indebtedness, may announce their unwillingness to proceed any further with negotiations based upon the protocol.

Should the Spaniards decide to do this, it will be because they wish to excite the pity of their creditors and of other nations. The Cortes may then be asked to indorse their action.

In fact, Spaniards may even prefer a resumption of hostilities to acquiescence in the American refusal to share their financial burden. The Americans, however, have intimated to the Spaniards the possibility that Spain may at some future period be able to deal with an independent Cuban Government regarding the assumption of the provincial and municipal portions of the Cuban debt, which is estimated to have been $150,000,000 before the last rebellion in Cuba broke out, and $500,000,000 contracted since 1895.

But, should independent Cuba, as she undoubtedly would, refuse to assume more than her proportion of the debt, based on actual betterments in Cuba, and only, even in this case, of obligations contracted previous to 1895, Spain would be compelled to appeal to her people and confront them with practically seven-eighths of the debt contracted before the last revolution, and the whole $500,000,000 contracted since. Spain would also be compelled to declare her inability to meet her obligations, and this, at present, seems to the Spaniards a more bitter alternative than to accept the United States' refusal to share the Cuban debt, with all that this means, the idea being that the Spaniards would be able to call the attention of their creditors to their unyielding though fruitless efforts in their behalf.

Finally, it is said that there are persons high in the Spanish councils who claim to believe that Spain would rather submit dumbly and helplessly to decimation or dismemberment than confront this continued financial burden. One course would leave her pride unsullied, it is claimed, and the other is regarded as doubtful, if not impossible of adoption within the boundaries of national solvency.

Spain, however, will not break off the present negotiations before having proposed that the United States share half the insular debt, which, in such a proposition, may be placed at $700,000,000, the interest on which Spain would undertake to assume at a reduction of the interest rate to 2 per cent., thus, as she may urge, practically reducing it to $14,000,000, the portion proposed to be borne by the United States or guaranteed thereby.

Such a proposition would not be accepted by the United States, either directly or in behalf of Cuba.

SPAIN THINKS US RELENTLESS.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—The Imparcial to-day says: "No victor ever treated the vanquished as the United States is treating Spain. The Government has received a grave dispatch from Puerto Rico announcing that the American General there is acting toward Spain as the European nations have treated China. He ordered a Spanish steamer to embark the remainder of the Spanish troops at Puerto Rico, in spite of the protests of her Captain, who had orders to go to Havana to embark sick soldiers. Our Government will probably protest against such action."

TO CLAIM THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the American Peace Commissioners at Friday's joint meeting will definitely insist upon the annexation of the Philippine Islands to the United States.

PUERTO RICO EVACUATED.

Last Detachment of Spanish Troops Sails on the Montevideo—Insular Cabinet Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral Schley, dated San Juan, announcing that the evacuation of Puerto Rico was completed yesterday by the sailing of the last detachment of Spanish troops.

SAN JUAN, Oct. 24.—General Ortega embarked yesterday on board the Spanish steamer Montevideo and was saluted from the shore. He made a speech declaring that the island had surrendered by order from Madrid, adding that he would never have given it up without such an order.

Rear Admiral Schley and his staff are on board the Newark, and ready to start for the United States. They are only awaiting the arrival of Commander Snow, who is to take command of the United States naval station at San Juan.

Col. Hunter, Secretary of the United States Military Commission, leaves Ponce on Oct. 26 on board the Philadelphia, being in poor health.

The efficient work of the United States Commission has won popularity for its members among the people of San Juan, and a number of graceful farewells have been exchanged.

A movement has been started to send a Puerto Rican Commission to Washington in order to represent to the authorities there the needs of the people of this island.

The members of the Insular Cabinet took the oath of allegiance to the United States yesterday. They will issue a manifesto announcing their resolution to avoid partisan politics and end party strife.

About $12,000 have been collected as customs duties since Oct. 18, the day the United States formally took possession of Puerto Rico.

To Map the Coast of Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The coast survey steamer Blake, under command of D. S. Wainwright, brother of the commander of the Gloucester, has been ordered to Puerto Rico to map the coast of that island. The new operations are at the instance of the Navy Department, which during the war found the Spanish charts utterly unreliable, as evidenced in one instance by the running aground of the Massachusetts in entering Guanica on a spot indicated on the Spanish chart to have eleven fathoms of water.

47th New York at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A cable dispatch was received at the War Department to-day saying that the Chester had sailed from Ponce, taking the Forty-seventh New York to San Juan.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Julie Russell as a Star in a New Play from the French.

"CATHERINE" AT THE GARRICK

Mrs. De Moyne's Fine Acting—"The Belle of New York" and "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Annie Russell, making her first appearance in New York as a star, at the Garrick Theatre last night, acted a rôle almost similar to the one she sustained briefly some years ago in a rather slender piece by Sydney Grundy, called "The New Woman." The new play, however, is of a much more pretentious, not to say formidable, quality than Grundy's.

"Catherine" was written by Henri Lavedan, a Frenchman, who is ranked among the foremost dramatists of his country, in this hour, and it contains some characteristic philosophy and rhetoric. Dramatically it may be said to resemble, more or less remotely, not only "The New Woman" and "Caste" and "Le Maître de Forges" and "An Unequal Match," but also the irrepressible "Cyrano de Bergerac," for George Mantel is a Cyrano, minus the Gascon blood, the green moonlight, the balcony, and the nose.

For an act and a half, "Catherine," in its English dress, is a surprisingly good play, interesting in its development of a pretty love story, simple and natural in construction, and wholly logical. But when Catherine Vallon, the poor music teacher, burdened by the care of a helpless family, has been duly released from her promise to marry a poor man, in order that she may wed a wealthy Duke whom she loves, and, instead of beaming with speechless joy, argues with the poor man and refuses (for a long while) to accept the release, it seems that the logic has taken wings along with the simplicity and the naturalness. The act drop is delayed five minutes, perhaps, (it seems ten,) the interest, well-sustained until then, perceptibly flags, the spell is broken.

Yet, one can figure out, as the play goes on, that M. Lavedan means a great deal in his seemingly superfluous scene. We ought to learn from it how exquisite is Mlle. Vallon's sensibility, how fine her pride, how keen her perceptions of right and wrong. But, as a matter of fact, it only tires us.

Then comes an act which partly reminds one of the primitive humors of such plays as "The Victims" and "The Rough Diamond," though its quality changes as it nears its climax. The scene between the disillusioned young husband and the wicked, neurotic woman is certainly direct and strong, and the inevitable discovery of the two by the young wife is so managed as to make it effective, in spite of its antiquity.

As a matter of fact, everything has been done that can be done, probably, in the way of devising dramatic situations, and there is no intent to blame M. Lavedan too severely for the reminiscent character of some parts of his play. It is sufficiently modern, especially in its treatment of burning social questions, and some of its episodes are actually novel, as, for instance, the brisk and telling scene between the husband and his wife's discarded lover just before the last curtain. The ethics of this passage we do not pretend to understand, but it certainly "goes," as the saying is.

On the whole, "Catherine," though assuredly not a lively play, is an exceedingly meritorious one, relatively considered, and as for its performance, that deserves cordial recognition for its own sake. Nearly all the acting is admirable.

Miss Russell denotes the traits of Catherine with her usual graphic skill; her expression of love for her art is delightfully sincere, and her revelation of joy in the scene in which the Duke's offer of marriage is laid before her is at least equally effective. Her tears, too, are real tears, and she does not need to shed many of them for pathetic effect. It cannot be said that she is found wanting in any single scene, while in some of the most complex passages her facility is really surprising. Yet Catherine is a monotonous rôle, and heavy.

The first honors of the evening were equally shared (to speak as moderately as possible) by Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne in the rôle of the wise, warm-hearted, far-seeing dowager. This is surely the most original of all Mr. Lavedan's personages, and Mrs. Le Moyne's performance gave the rôle its full vale. She has diction, grace, style, pathos, and humor at her command, and the beautiful variety of her acting is as noteworthy as its sincerity.

For the rest, Elsie de Wolfe lends force and distinction to the disagreeable rôle of an utterly bad woman, and plays one exceedingly frank scene in an effective and artistically adroit way. W. J. Le Moyne touches with an artist's hand the simple traits of old Vallon, Frank Worthing acts with fervor, though he talks badly; Joseph Holland makes the best of a thankless part. Of May Buckley's portrayal of an afflicted girl, and Ethel Barrymore's impersonation of a well-bred, tender-hearted young lady, a few kind words might also be printed if there were time.

The costumes of Miss de Wolfe and Mrs. Le Moyne are marvels of taste and expensiveness, and the scenic dress is new and appropriate.

Duke de Coutras	Frank Worthing
George Mantel	Joseph Holland
M. Valk	W. J. Le Moyne
Baron Fromart	J. G. Saville
M. Lucas	Robert Hickman
Frederic	Francis Sedgwick
Paul	Gretta Carr
Duchess de Coutras	Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne
Catherine Vallon	Annie Russell
Helen, Vicountess de Grissolles	Elsie De Wolfe
Baroness Fromart	Dora Goldthwaite
Madeleine de Coutras	Ethel Barrymore
Blanche Vallon	May Buckley
Jeanne	Georgie Mendum
Louise	Marion Kirk

"IL TROVATORE" IN ENGLISH.

A Fair Performance by the Castle Square Opera Company.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was performed last night by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. It ought to be said that a tradition of the Italian opera stage credits "Il Trovatore" with the power to draw a large audience when all other operas fail, but of late years the public has shown a most reprehensible disposition to ignore this tradition. Last night was no exception to the rule, and there were more empty chairs in the orchestra than there are wont to be at the American in these days of enthusiasm and prosperity. This was all the more strange since "Il Trovatore" was one of the big successes of last season at the American.

It must have given old opera goers—and there were a few in the house—a thrill to behold a veiliclad Count di Luna, a Leonora in a new gown, a chorus in dresses ungnawed by the tooth of time, and some new scenery. Tradition does not associate these things with the "Pinafore" of grand opera. The management of the Castle Square Opera Company deserves much credit for the manner in which the opera was put on the stage. Especially in the anvil chorus scene was there a noticeable revival of life. The scene itself was effective, and the lights were excellently managed, while the chorus had appropriate stage business. There was a little too much electric light from the anvils, but too much is so much more unusual than too little in this opera that forgiveness is easy.

Miss Adelaide Norwood made her first appearance here as Leonora. She has sung in Boston, and pleased the public there. She is a woman of comely appearance, and has undoubtedly had experience in grand opera. Her voice is fresh, unworn, and sweet, but it is altogether too small for such a rôle as that which she essayed last night, and she was unable to cope with the florid passages with which Verdi has equipped his heroine. The honors of the evening fell to Miss Lizzie MacNichol, who sang the music of Azucena with abundant dramatic force, in spite of the fact that she was obviously suffering from a severe cold. Her experience enabled her to overcome many difficulties, and to enlist the interest of the audience, where less skillful singers would have failed in the circumstances.

"Il Trovatore" is practically a quartet opera; consequently there are only two other singers who call for special mention. These are Joseph Sheehan, as Manrico, and W. G. Stewart, as the Count di Luna. The former is gifted with a voice which has indisputable value, but he unfortunately does not always use it with good judgment. He imparted more dramatic force than usual to his work last night, and consequently won the high favor of the audience. Mr. Stewart sang the Count's music with considerable grace and warmth, but his voice and style are hardly robust enough to give the best possible results. The chorus did its work with a will, and the orchestra was simply tolerable. To-night the quartet will consist of Yvonne de Treville, soprano; Miss Tomlins, contralto; William Lavin, tenor, and Mr. Stewart, baritone.

"THE JOLLY MUSKETEERS."

Jefferson De Angelis Cordially Received in the Opera at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Jefferson De Angelis has come to this city early with "The Jolly Musketeers," his new comic opera, by Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange, but not too early to gain the warm approval at the crowded Lafayette Opera House of a host of those who had laughed at him before and found enough to laugh at again in this agreeably musical and decidedly funny production.

Mr. De Angelis shared with Harry MacDonough the applause of the evening, as well as the almost two hours' of continuous activity on the stage. Washington indicated its appreciation of the catchy numbers by demands for interminable repetitions. The quartet in the second act, by Miss Hollins, Miss Waltzinger, Miss Frederick, and Miss Hendee, proved an extremely popular incident.

More of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

That long nose of Rostand's Gascon sentimentalist has been poked into American theatricals with great effect this season. While Mr. Marsfield's fine production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is still drawing big crowds at the Garden Theatre, another English version of the French play, prepared by Augustin Daly, was acted in the Borough of Brooklyn last night. In this, which has already been sufficiently described in THE NEW YORK TIMES, (for any expression of critical opinion concerning it may best be deferred until it is seen at Daly's Theatre,) Ada Rehan appears as Roxane, Charles Richman as Cyrano, Mrs. Gilbert as the Duenna, Sydney Herbert as de Guiche, and William Owen as Ragueneau.

In Boston another version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" was produced, in a showy manner, at the Castle Square Theatre last night. J. H. Gilmour, a tall, good-looking Canadian actor, often seen here in melodrama, played the Knight of the Long Nose, to the Roxane of Lillian Lawrence, the Christian of Charles Mackay, the de Guiche of William Humphrey, and the Ragueneau of W. C. Masson.

"The Belle of New York" Again.

"The Belle of New York" began a two weeks' engagement at the Casino last night. Dan Daly, the eccentric comedian, heads the cast, and as the President of the Young Men's Rescue League and Anti-Cigarette Society of Cohoes carries most of the comic part during the two acts and six scenes of the play. He is supported by an unusually strong company of its kind. D. L. Don, as a polite Dutch lunatic, has a part that creates unbounded merriment. Catherine Linyard appears as a "comic opera Queen," Louise Beaudet as a gay Parisienne, and Helen Lord as the Salvation Army lassie.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S.—The two burlesques continue the feature at this theatre, followed by an interesting olio.

EDEN MUSEE.—New cinematographe views were shown last evening, and the Gypsy Orchestra rendered an entertaining programme.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The patrons of this house were well pleased with last night's presentation of "Jim, the Penman," by the Donnelly Stock Company, and, like the previous revivals, the entire performance was excellent.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An interesting vaudeville feast was furnished at this theatre yesterday. The bill included Mme. Janauschek in her comedietta, Williams and Walker, Kara, Bessie Bonehill, the Nawns, in the rollicking Irish skit, and Josephine Gassman.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The production of "Fanchon" by the Columbus Theatre stock company was a success, and was well received by a good sized audience. Miss Una Abell gave an admirable performance in the title rôle, and Emmet Corrigan as Landry acquitted himself creditably.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"In Gotham" continues its prosperous run. Novelties are constantly being added by Richard Carle, Josephine Hall, and the other members of the cast. The ollo which precedes the burlesque was strengthened by the addition of Kelly and Ashly, two clever acrobats, who performed their feats on a billiard table.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"Clorindy; or, The Origin of the Cake Walk," with the big cast of colored people, continues as the star feature of the bill, which includes, in adition, Camp, the Sisters Macarte, the Behrwell trio, the Metweef troupe of Russian singers and dancers, Mason and Forbes, Duncan, and Raymond and Kurkamp.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—It would be difficult to put together a cleverer or more entertaining bill than that which was presented yesterday, consisting of a sketch by Harry Lacy, entitled "Bob Rackett's Pajamas," acrobatic comicality by Caron and Herbert, the wargraph, Mlle. Orbasany, James Richard Glenroy, Robert Fischer, and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Cumberland '61," Franklyn Fyles's war drama, was creditably presented last night by a company composed of different players than when seen here last. Madeline Merli is cast as Alice Ainsley, August Halbach played the part of Gordon Grayne, Eliana Maris was an excellent colored woman, and C. Blanche Rice winsome as Pink. Grace Wolverton was the widow, Thomas MacLarney the villain, S. K. Chester the mountaineer, R. V. Ferguson the cadet, and Leslie Matthews the Indian.

THEATRE MANAGER ASSAULTED.

John Kahn of the Columbus Theatre Blames Messrs. Mordaunt and Block for His Injuries.

In a dispute yesterday afternoon growing out of money and business matters, in the offices of Mordaunt & Block, in the Knickerbocker Building, at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, John Kahn, the lessee and manager of the Columbus Theatre in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was assaulted and badly beaten. He has a blackened eye, a wound on his cheek where he was bitten, and an ugly bruise on his head. According to his story his assailants were Block and Mordaunt themselves, and he has engaged legal advice to see what redress he can obtain.

It seems, taking Mr. Kahn's statement of the case, that he had a contract with Mordaunt & Block for the production of different plays each week in his theatre by what was known as the Mordaunt & Block Stock Company. Last week "As You Like It" was produced, but after the second night the attendance was so poor and the receipts so small that on Saturday Mand Shaw, the leading lady of the company, averring that she saw no prospect of the payment of her salary, refused at the last moment to play her part. There was no understudy to take her place, and the consequence was that the performance had to be abandoned and the people got their money back.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Mr. Kahn says, he went down to the office of Mordaunt & Block to talk the matter over. He says that he noticed when he went in that Mr. Block locked the door after them. In the course of the conversation Mr. Kahn says he called attention to the fact that Mordaunt & Block owed him $240. This, he alleged, was the signal for an assault upon him by these gentlemen, in the course of which Mr. Block struck him over the eye and bit him on the cheek, while Mr. Mordaunt struck him so heavily and so repeatedly on the head with a cane that he was rendered unconscious.

When he came to his senses, he says, he found himself alone in the room, with the door locked from the outside. His cries for help attracted the attention of Herman Friedman, who has offices in the same building, and the door was broken in and Kahn released. Dr. James McCauley of 49 West Thirty-ninth Street was summoned, and cauterized the wound on the cheek.

An effort was made last night to see Messrs. Block and Mordaunt to get their side of the story, but they could not be found.

Mr. Kahn's theatre was running as usual last night, playing "Fanchon, the Cricket." Mr. Kahn has guaranteed the salaries of the members of the company for the present week. After this week the theatre will be run as a combination house.

Colored Man Shot at Coney Island.

Frederick Tabor, twenty-seven years old, a colored watchman for the Broadway Hotel, on Sea Beach Walk, Coney Island, was shot twice in the stomach last night by Robert Johnson of 27 Thompson Street, Manhattan. Tabor will die. He says that Thompson was endeavoring to break into the hotel at the time of the shooting. Roundsman Martin arrested Johnson and found the revolver in his clothes. No doctor could be found on Coney Island, and Tabor had to lie without medical attention for over an hour until the arrival of an ambulance.

ANTI-BARREN ISLAND LEAGUE.

Letters from Candidates Defining Their Position in Respect to the Nuisances.

Some time ago the Anti-Barren Island League addressed letters to the candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Engineer, and to the Senators and Assemblymen from Greater New York, asking an expression of their views and intentions, if elected, regarding the nuisances on Barren Island. A score or more replies have already been received, in which the writers, with few exceptions, give direct answers, pledging themselves implicitly to do all in their power to secure an abatement of the nuisances complained against.

Elliot Danforth, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, writes: "In reply to your letter, I would say that in the event of my election I shall favor any and all legislation that will promote the comfort, health, and happiness of my fellow-citizens. If the conditions to which you allude have existed, I am surprised that relief along the lines suggested has not already been afforded."

E. A. Bond, Republican candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, says: "If I am elected, I shall endeavor in all respects to carry out the laws of the State as they now exist, and as they shall be enacted hereafter, with a view to the greatest possible service to the State, and protection to every individual citizen. The particular matters which you call to my attention have up to this time been unknown and unheard of by me. If elected, I shall investigate with reference to them with a view to performing my duties in the premises according to the right of the case."

Martin Schenck, Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, writes: "From personal knowledge of the conditions existing, and from the several reports bearing on the case with which I am somewhat familiar, I am free to say that I would use every endeavor, if in position to be of any assistance in the case, to have the nuisance abated, and would favor the enactment of laws looking to that end."

David F. Davis, Republican candidate in the Fourth Senatorial District, Kings County, writes:

"I am constrained to believe that the charter of the Greater City of New York provides fully for the proper and just solution of the matters in complaint, and that, therefore, the Municipal Legislature, rather than the State Legislature, is the one whose views you should desire to know, and whose favorable action your league should covet. It is my desire to act in all matters as a legislator as I have acted in the past, viz., to the end that each and every individual shall have the proper and full enjoyment of his Constitutional rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If the liberties or the happiness of any citizen or body of citizens is encroached upon because some other person, or persons or corporation or corporations are going beyond what are their proper liberties, then I am for the correction of it. I think this will fully guarantee to you what would be my position upon the matters in question."

Edward H. Fallows, Republican candidate of the Twenty-first Assembly District, New York County, writes: "I beg to say that I have not had an opportunity of investigating the matter or of hearing the other side, but if such nuisances do exist, I am in favor of abolishing them by any justifiable means. As to the particular legislation you propose, I would say that when any measure may come to my practical issue in it, if I am elected I shall act on my best judgment, after an impartial investigation, for the good of the whole community, and I shall not at any time before I am ready to vote bind myself down to any particular phase of any particular question—in other words, in all questions I propose to leave myself free to act in the best light and in the last light that I can get on the subject."

All the other answers were promises in direct words to aid in the redress sought. Their writers were as follows: Frederic Storm, Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District, Queens County; William A. Sweetser, Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the Nineteenth District, New York County; Samuel Searing, Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the Third District, Queens County; Charles F. Reinhardt, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District, Kings County; Julius L. Wieman, Republican Senatorial candidate for the Ninth District, Kings County; John Patrick Broderick, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District, Kings County; George Wilbur Doughty, Republican candidate, Third Assembly District, Queens County; Charles E. Twombly, Republican candidate for Senator from Queens County; Richard Conn, Republican candidate for the Sixth Assembly District, New York County; John Ford, Republican candidate, Nineteenth Senatorial District, New York County; Bernard F. Martin, Democratic candidate, Thirteenth Senatorial District, New York County; Joseph A. Guider, Democratic candidate, Eleventh Assembly District, Kings County; Francis P. Gallagher, Democratic candidate, Seventh Assembly District, Kings County; Jacob A. Livingston, Republican candidate, Twenty-first Assembly District, Kings County; James Norton, Democratic Senatorial candidate, Queens County.

SPAIN'S CABINET CRISIS.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, Tenders His Resignation.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, has resigned.

A dispatch from Madrid last night said Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, had threatened to resign unless the Government upheld the action of Gen. Chinchilla, the Captain General of Madrid, who last week imprisoned Señor Figuerea, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and editor of the Nacional, for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor. The friends of Señor Figuerea claimed he was not subject to arrest, as he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

On Friday last Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, resigned as a protest against the arrest of Señor Figuerea.

DR. GUILFORD IN COURT.

The Bridgeport Woman Again Remanded for Fifteen Days.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who is wanted there on the charge of murder in the second degree in connection with the death of Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, was again brought up on remand to-day at the Bow Street Police Court. After she had been formally identified by Detective Cronin the prisoner was remanded for fifteen days, in order to give her counsel time to apply for a habeas corpus or to introduce some other defense.

Counsel for the prisoner, during the course of the day's proceedings, said he wished to deny the report that his client had admitted her guilt. The effect of the Magistrate's decision to-day is that the prisoner will be extradited, subject to a delay of fifteen days.

ENGINEERS MOBBED IN CHINA.

One Killed and Several Injured While Working on a Railroad.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Chinese soldiers attacked a party of English engineers yesterday (Sunday) at the Marco Polo Bridge, on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Two engineers were injured and a railway coolie was killed. The situation there is serious. The telegraph wires have been cut at Pao-ting-fu, in the Province of Pechili. The foreign envoys will hold an emergency meeting to-morrow."

China's Emperor Dead Again.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.—It is reported here to-day among the influential Chinese that the Emperor of China, Kwang Su, was "made away with" yesterday.

Plague Suspects Take Serum.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—Dr. Marmoret, the head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, has arrived here with two litres of plague serum, and all the suspects have been inoculated.

Gold Coming from New South Wales.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 24.—The British steamer Moana, Capt. Carcy, which sailed from here for San Francisco yesterday, had on board £550,000, in sovereigns.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Harold Herman John Baring and Miss Marie Heyl Churchill, which took place at St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon, attracted perhaps the largest throng of curious spectators that has assembled in and around the fashionable church since the wedding there of the young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Although an attempt had been made to prevent a crowd in the church by the issuance of cards of admission, hundreds of women obtained entrance on some pretext or other, and the large edifice was so thronged at the arrival of the bridal party that not only the body of the church and the galleries were filled, but there was hardly standing room in the aisles. A squad of police stationed outside the church, found it difficult and at times impossible to keep a passage clear for the entrance and exit of the invited guests. After the ceremony the crowd rushed around to the Churchill residence, 44 West Fifty-first Street, where the reception was held, and again blocked the way for some time. During the ceremony itself and at its conclusion many of the women in the church climbed over the backs of the pews and stood on footstools placed on the seats to obtain a better view of the bride. Rampant feminine curiosity was evident on every side.

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The interior of St. Thomas's Church, and particularly its chancel, lends itself remarkably well to decoration; the decorations yesterday, although simple, were in good taste and extremely effective. The chancel itself resembled a glade in a tropical forest, banked, as it was, with palms and giant ferns, against whose vivid greens the white chrysanthemums were well contrasted. The bridal party was unusually prompt and moved up the aisle as the church clock struck half-past 4. The ushers, who were Lindsay C. Ivory, Cecil Baring, Sydney J. Smith, Robert Shaw Minturn, Isaac Newton Phelps-Stokes, and Dr. Holbrook Curtis, came first. They wore the conventional afternoon dress, and in their white Ascot scarfs glistened the diamond safety pins, gifts of the bridegroom. They were followed by the bridegroom's sister, Miss Muriel Ursula Baring, the skirt of honor, who walked alone. She wore a gown of cream satin, trimmed with rare old lace, and a large picture hat of white material, with white ostrich plumes. She carried a large bouquet of mauve orchids.

Miss Baring's rich brunette beauty, olive skin, and dark eyes made an effective contrast to the bride's delicate coloring and light hair. The bride, who entered on the arm of her father, was unquestionably one of the handsomest that New York has seen in many years. She wore the customary gown of white satin, which, was draped with point lace. The waist was abnormally long and added greatly to the effect of Miss Churchill's naturally fine carriage. It resembled one of those seen in English fashion plates. Her tulle veil was held in place by sprays of natural orange blossoms and a superb diamond tiara. She also wore a diamond collarette, a chain of evenly matched pearls over two yards long, and a fleur-de-lis of diamonds as a brooch. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Mr. Baring, with his best man, George A. Churchill, brother of the bride, met the bridal cortege at the chancel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's. During the service Mr. Warren, the organist, played softly, and when the ceremony was ended Miss Baring stepped forward and aided her new sister-in-law in pinning back her veil. As she walked down the aisle with Mr. Baring there was a murmur of admiration.

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The reception which followed the ceremony was a crush. The invitations were limited to some 250 persons, but these must all have been present, for the house was so crowded that progress through the rooms was impossible for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Baring received standing under a bower of ferns and chrysanthemums at the north end of the main parlor. A collation was spread in the dining room, and an orchestra furnished music. The presents, which were numerous and handsome, were displayed in an up-stairs room. The feature of these was the remarkable collection of jewels, which have already been described in this column, and a huge silver salver inscribed "To Mr. John H. H. Baring from his tenants." The display of household silver was particularly varied and rich. Mr. and Mrs. Baring left about 6 o'clock.

As the bride came down the stairs dressed in a "going away gown" of dark-blue cloth she threw her bouquet to a group of young girls in the doorway. It was caught by her cousin, Miss Katherine Heyl of Philadelphia. The young couple were pelted with rice on their departure. They drove to Jersey City, where they boarded the private car of Henry Shoemaker of Philadelphia, which had been tendered them for their honeymoon trip. This car was specially decorated in their honor, and was attached to the 9 P. M. train for the South. Their first stop will be Asheville, N. C., and from there they will go to Atlanta and New Orleans. After Mr. and Mrs. Baring's departure there were a wedding dinner and speeches, and the couple's health was drunk.

It transpired at the wedding reception that the date chosen for her wedding by Mrs. Baring was the thirty-first anniversary of the wedding of her parents, Oct. 24, 1867, and the thirty-seventh of that of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Heyl, Oct. 24, 1861.

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There was not a very large attendance of well-known fashionable people at either church or house, as society is still in the country, but several familiar faces and figures were seen, and some handsome gowns were worn. An incident of the reception was the bringing down of the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Churchill, who was dressed in a dainty little white cap, coat, and shoes, and who, next to the bride, attracted most attention. Mrs. John Churchill, the bride's mother, wore a most becoming gown of cream net, elaborately embroidered with jet, and a little blue and silver bonnet. Miss Heyl of Philadelphia wore a gray cloth, trimmed with white, and a black hat, and Mrs. Thomas Paton of Philadelphia a tailor-made gown of gray cloth. Mrs. Sidney Smith wore a remarkably effective gown, a dark green cloth skirt, and a bodice of green brocaded velvet, with a red hat. Her sister, Mrs. Gen. Burnett, wore brown velvet, with a brown velvet toque. Mrs. Stanford White was in black silk, and Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith was in gray cloth. Mrs. W. G. Brokaw, formerly Miss Coudert, wore the most striking gown of the afternoon, a closely-fitting frock and bodice of black silk, elaborately embroidered in jet, with a train. Mme. Bettini looked remarkably well in gray cloth. Mrs. "Dick" Lounsbery was in black silk.

Among other gowns seen at the church or house were the following: Mrs. E. C. Holt, dress of net, black jet, and steel; Mrs. Shoemaker, violet velvet and hat of same material; Mrs. Ben Stern, beige velvet, sable trimming, hat of turquois beads; Mrs. Ledew, jet and velvet dress, black jet bonnet; Mrs. Algernite Mrs. Kugelman, violet crêpe; Mrs. Robert Osborne, black taffeta and cloth; Mrs. Jackson, white satin waist, black velvet skirt, blue hat; Mrs. Isaac Newton Stokes, shrimp pink satin, black hat; Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, brown velvet and sable; Mrs. George Churchill, old rose cloth and white satin; Miss E. G. Hubbard, Douced gown, black striped velvet and Brussels net; Mrs. John Rutherford, black velvet, heavily jetted, and blue velvet at neck and in black velvet hat.

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An incident of the Baring-Churchill nuptials created much amusement on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. About the busiest time of the day, one of the Waldorf-Astoria 'busses was seen going slowly down town over the crest of Murray Hill, toward the hotel. There were no occupants in the vehicle, but on top was a great shining new trunk of vivid yellow, on which was stamped in staring black letters "M. C. Baring." The 'bus and the trunk went into the Hotel Astoria and then the driver turned back toward Fifty-first Street for more baggage. The solemn taking away in pageant, so to speak, one by one, of the belongings of the new bride from her father's house to the hotel, where, after her honeymoon trip, she and her husband will stop, had all the effect of the ancient flitting. It was viewed by many with evident delight.

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Mr. W. S. K. Wetmore of Rhode Island, the son of Senator George Peabody Wetmore, has been the object of much entertaining on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Wetmore is on his way to Japan for a long visit, and he salied at the end of the week from Vancouver. Another guest of hospitable Californians was Arthur Hay, the nephew of the Secretary of State, a young man who is well known in New York. His ultimate destination is Honolulu, which just now is quite a place of fashionable pilgrimage, and for which he sailed on the steamer Gaelic.

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The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore was chronicled in this column a short time ago, and also the fact that it was made the occasion for an ovation. It seems that it was a general holiday for the numerous employes of Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate. An immense horseshoe of goldenrod, bearing the legend "Good Luck" in bright flowers, spanned the drive. At the arch representatives of the different agricultural departments of the estate were gathered, each group bearing a device typical of their labor. The dairymen were in white duck, and each one held the halter strap of a Jersey calf. Flowers were thrown to the bride as the carriage passed the conservatories. In the evening there was a torchlight procession, and the neighboring mountains and the entire park and gardens were illuminated with bonfires and red Bengal lights. There was a splendid display of fireworks, and refreshments were served the employes in the open beyond the conservatories. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt expressed great delight at their reception.

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An entertaining letter from Hot Springs, West Va., states that among the fashionables who have gathered there Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has been the most admired for her gowns. One of these was a Princesse dress in tan cashmere, embroidered in black chenille and gold, and it had a narrow vest of rose silk, embroidered in gold threads. With the gown was worn a close toque of black velvet, with an ornament of cut steel in front. The writer, in commenting upon Mrs. Belmont's appearance, says: "Mrs. Belmont has a beautiful figure, and she carries herself so well that the Princesse style of dress suits her perfectly. She always wears close hats, and her hair in a waved pompadour. There are a few threads of gray in her hair now," the writer continues, "but she is still a very youthful-looking, and the happiest woman I ever saw." Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have just arrived, and also Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Miss Cassini. The two new Southern beauties, the Misses Harris of Richmond, Va., who were such belles at Narragansett, are also at the Springs. They have been called the Dresden china beauties, and are to make their début in New York society at the coming Horse Show. One of these young girls wore last Friday a gown of light-brown cloth, with a long overgarment like a polonaise. It was fitted glovelike to the figure, and the seams held tight with feather bone. It was over a skirt of bright heliotrope cloth, which showed at the bottom about two inches. The gown was slashed on the sides up as to reveal the heliotrope skirt beneath. Miss Harris's hat was olive-green velvet, and her stock was of the same shade and material.

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Mr William Waldorf Astor sent out from his London offices this Summer a notice to his agents in this city instructing them that in the case of families of soldiers enlisted for the war with Spain they must disregard entirely the established Astor rent rule. If tenants were known to be in financial troubles, all possible allowances should be made. They should not be either pressed or annoyed, but the agents should wait the return of the men from Cuba and Puerto Rico. This order has just come to light in London, and the press of that city are praising Mr. Astor's patriotism and generosity.

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A large dinner will be given on Saturday at the Myopia Club at Hamilton, Mass., in honor of the club members who are heroes of the Spanish war. Among the names of those who are to be thus honored are Ensign George Peabody Eustis of Hempstead, Lieut. George H. Norman, Jr., of Newport; Lieut. R. M. Appleton, Louis A. Frothingham, Ensign Guy Norman, and Corp. Maxwell Norman, all of whom are well-known in New York society.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Mary MacDonald, the daughter, of Mr. Charles MacDonald, a niece of Mr. Gordon MacDonald, who married Miss Emily Iselin, and the Rev. Mr. Seison, a young Episcopalian clergyman in Canada. Miss MacDonald had decided to become a Deaconness of the Episcopal Church. While on a visit to Canada, however, last Summer, she met and became engaged to Mr. Seison. The wedding will take place in Canada in December. The engagement is also announced of Mr. George Brown Wright of this city and Miss May Allen of Summit, N. J.

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There was a quiet little wedding in the Congregational Church at Haydenville, Mass., on Sept. 27 last, the news of which has only recently reached the many New York friends of the young couple, although the marriage announcement was published at the time. It was that of Mr. Frederick W. Drury and Miss Josephine Stratton Sands, both of this city. Miss Sands is the daughter of the late Dr. Henry B. Sands of New York, whose untimely death a few years ago was much regretted. She is a cousin of Mrs. Joseph De la Mar, formerly Miss Nellie Sands, who is now living in Paris.

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There is a report in circulation to the effect that the Assembly balls, which, since the abandonment of the Patriarchs, have been the distinctive balls of New York fashionable society, may not be held this Winter. This report probably arises from the fact that Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, to whose energy and executive ability the success of these balls from their inception has been largely due, recently went abroad and may not return until the Spring, and certainly not before December, and that there does not seem to be any one to take her place at present. It is improbable, however, under present conditions, that the balls will be abandoned, and with the return of society to town some one will propbably be appointed in Mrs. Jones's place.

Hull-Peckham Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Louise Peckham, daughter of the late S. Townsend Peckham of Utica, N. Y., to J. Harry Hull of this city.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Medical Society of the County of New York elected officers for the ensuing year at a meeting held at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night. There were two tickets in the field and in some instances the contests were quite close.

The total number of ballots cast was 648. S. O. Van Der Poel was elected President, receiving 374 votes to 274 cast for Nathan E. Brill. For First Vice President, Henry C. Coe received 430 votes and Frank H. Daniels 212. For Second Vice President, J. Clifton Edgar received 386 votes to 254 cast for Charles E. Quimby. For Secretary, William E. Bullard received 441 votes to 203 votes cast for James E. Burtenshaw.

John V. D. Young was elected Assistant Secretary, receiving 590 votes. He had no opponent. For Treasurer John S. Warren received 340 votes and Henry S. Stearns 283. The five censors elected were Edward B. Bronson, John A. Fordyce, Eugene Fuller, Horace T. Hanks, and Walter Lester Carr.

Thirty-five delegates to the Medical Society of the State of New York were elected as follows: Edward P. Bench, Robert C. Myles, John S. Billings, Jr., John W. Brannan, Edwin Craigin, Roland S. Freeman, H. Holbrook Curtis, J. Edward Giles, James Pedersen, J. T. Joseph Bird, Carl Beck, Frederick Whiting, A. Edward Davis, Henry Norris, Bach Emmett, James F. McKernon, James E. Kelly, Augustus Caille, Joseph Collins, Wolff Freudenthal, Eugene Fuller, Lewis K. Neff, Edward S. Peck, Robert Lewis, Jr., Francis H. Markoe, D. Bryson Delevan, Ervin A. Tucker, George M. Tuttle, R. Holmes Greene, Henry Stearns, J. Clifton Edgar, George Gray Wood, George Fowler, and Oscar Holder.

A heated controversy at the meeting arose over a proposed amendment to Article VI. of Chapter 1 of the Constitution, dropping the name of Daniel Lewis, editor of the Medical Directory, as a permanent member of the Comitia Minora. The amendment was finally passed. The action was taken because all the other members of the Comitia are elective.

TYPHOID AT FORT SLOCUM.

It was reported last night that typhoid fever had broken out at Fort Slocum among the soldiers of the Twenty-second Regiment. Three cases have been reported. These men have been placed in a special hospital tent and quarantined to prevent the spread of the disease.

H. H. Hanna Offers to Assist.

William A. Prendergast, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, Brooklyn, has received a letter from H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, offering to assist him in his campaign in any way possible. The letter says in part: "The members of the Executive Committee are very desirous that you be chosen to represent your district in Congress, and to that end the committee proposes that the merchants and business men generally in your district shall not only be thoroughly informed of the importance of your election, but that they be induced to serve their own interest by uniting in aggressive efforts to secure as good if not a better majority than your people heretofore have voted."

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's New Novel

A Triple Entanglement

Complete in Lippincott's Magazine For November.

Price, 25 Cts.

The contents include: "The Horse in Folk-Lore," by Jessie F. O'Donnell; "Mercer's Best Shot," by Joseph A. Altsheler; "The Golden Gift," by J. K. Wetherill; "Oriental Stage-Craft," by L. W.; "Fanciful Predictions of War," by William Ward Crane; "A Ute Funeral," by Paul W. Beck; "The Petrified Legs," by J. Armoy Knox; "Our Soldiers' Songs," by William Ward Crane; "The Craze for the Unconventional"; "The Destroyer," by Paul R. Heyl.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSDEALERS.

MRS. BOTKIN NOT EXTRADITED.

Alleged Murderess of Mrs. Dunning Not to be Sent to Delaware for Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin will not be extradited to the State of Dela

TRAFFIC CONTRACT IS VOID

The Supreme Court Rules that Railroads Cannot Combine to Maintain Rates.

ANTI-TRUST STATUTE STANDS

Association Held to be Illegal and the Effort to Prevent Competition an Agreement in Restraint of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the Joint Traffic Association railroad case in favor of the Government and against the railroads. The case is considered one of the most important that has ever come before the Supreme Court, not only to the railroads, but to the general public, and because of the vast railway properties represented by the Traffic Association.

The association was formed on Nov. 19, 1895, by thirty-one railways, representing the great trunk lines and their network of branches. The purpose of the association, as stated in the articles of agreement, was "to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, fares, rules, and regulations on State and inter-State traffic." A similar association on a smaller scale was established among Southwestern roads, known as the Trans-Missouri Association.

The associations were soon attacked in the courts on the ground that they were in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and also of the inter-State commerce law. The Trans-Missouri first reached the United States Supreme Court, where in a notable opinion the court held that the association was illegal, being in effect a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and therefore violative of the anti-trust law. This opinion was by a divided bench, the division being very close, viz.: Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown, and Peckham holding the Traffic Association illegal, while Justices Field, Gray, Shiras, and White filed a dissenting opinion, upholding the association. Soon after this decision Justice Field gave place to Justice McKenna.

STUBBORN CONTEST MADE.

Although the Missouri case was considered somewhat of a test, the Joint Traffic Association prepared to make a stubborn contest in support of its existence. The case against it was begun on Jan. 7, 1896, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, the United States being complainant and the Attorney General directing its course. The case went against the Government in the lower courts, the Circuit Court dismissing the bill and the Court of Appeals affirming the dismissal. The Government appealed to the United States Supreme Court. An exceptionally brilliant array of counsel appeared for the association and the several railroads, including ex-Senator Edmunds, James C. Carter, and E. J. Phelps. Solicitor General Richards filed the brief for the Government.

The main contention of the Government was that the traffic agreement was a combination to prevent competition, thus constituting a contract in restraint of trade or commerce. The answer of the association maintained the legality of the agreement, on the ground that the vast needs of commerce require joint action and that such action insures uniform and just rates and prevents secret and unjust discrimination.

Justice Peckham announced the decision. He said that the Court could distinguish no difference between this case and that of the trans-Missouri case, decided a year ago, which was decided against the railroads. He said the only new point involved was as to the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust act. The Court had reached the conclusion that as railroad corporations performed duties of a semi-public character it was within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate them as provided by the Anti-Trust act. The only question then was as to the power of Congress in adopting such a measure, and as to questions of policy the Court, he said, had nothing to do.

THREE JUSTICES DISSENT.

The opinion, which was very brief, was concurred in by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown, and Peckham. Three Justice dissented, namely, Justices Gray, Shiras, and White. Justice McKenna took no part in the case, as the prosecution of the Joint Traffic Association was begun while he was Attorney General. After Justice Peckham had announced the opinion, Justice Harlan verbally expressed, with some evidence of satisfaction, his concurrence on the same ground, he said, as that set forth in the trans-Missouri case. Under the decision to-day, the decisions of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York and of the United States Court of Appeals, both of which were favorable to the Joint Traffic Association, are reversed.

In the Joint Traffic opinion, Justice Peckham gives a history of the early stages of the litigation and the main issues between the Government and the association. After pointing out the similarity between the trans-Missouri case and the present one, the opinion says:

So far as the establishment of rates and fares is concerned, we do not see any substantial difference between this agreement and the one set forth in the transmissouri case. In that case the rates were established by the agreement, and any company violating the schedule of rates as established under the agreement was liable to a penalty. A company could withdraw from the association on giving thirty days' notice, but while it continued a member it was bound to charge the fixed rates, under a penalty for not doing so. In this case the companies are bound to charge the rates fixed upon originally in the agreement or subsequently recommended by the Board of Managers, and the failure to observe their recommendations is deemed a violation of the agreement. The only alternative is the adoption of a resolution by the Board of Directors of any company providing for a change of rates, so far as that company is concerned, and the service of a copy thereof upon the Board of Managers. It is this provision which is referred to by counsel as most material and important, and one which constitutes a material and important distinction between the two agreements.

After holding that the provisions of the two cases are not essentially different, the opinion proceeds:

The natural and direct effect of the two agreements is the same—viz.: To maintain rates at a higher level than would otherwise prevail, and the differences between them are not sufficiently important or material to call for different judgments in the two cases on any such ground.

ANTI-TRUST LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

The opinion takes up the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust act, as affecting railroads. Justice Peckham says that "it is worthy of remark that this question was never raised or hinted at upon the argument in the former case. * * * he fact that not one of the many astute and able counsel for the transportation companies in that case raised an objection of such conclusive a character as, if well founded, is strong evidence that the reasons showing the invalidity of the act as construed do not lie on the surface, and were not then apparent to these counsel. * * * Upon the constitutionality of the act it is now earnestly contended that contracts in restraint of trade are not necessarily prejudicial to the security or welfare of society, and that Congress is without power to prohibit generally all contracts in restraint of trade, and that the effort to do this invalidates the act in question."

Justice Peckham comments on the fears expressed by counsel for the railroad association that the effect of these decisions would be far-reaching, rendering illegal most business contracts or combinations, such as contracts to maintain wages, contracts of incorporation for any line of business, and partnership contracts.

This makes quite a formidable list, the opinion states, but it will be observed that no contracts of the nature described are now before the court.

The formation of corporations has never been regarded, the opinion states, as in the nature of contracts in restraint of trade. The same is true of partnership. Proceeding, the opinion says:

Has not Congress with regard to inter-State commerce, and in the course of regulating it, in the case of railroad companies, the power to say that no contract or combination shall be legal which shall restrain trade and commerce by shutting out the operation of the general law of competition? We think it has. * * * The business of a railroad carrier is of a public nature, and in performing it the carrier is also performing to a certain extent a function of Government which requires it to perform the service upon equal terms to all. This public service, that of transportation of passengers and freight, is a part of trade and commerce, and when transported between States such commerce becomes what is described as "inter-State," and comes to a certain extent under the jurisdiction of Congress, by virtue of its power to regulate commerce among the several States. When the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroad companies for inter-State commerce, we think Congress is competent to forbid any agreement or combination among them, by means of which competition is to be smothered. * * * We think it extends at least to the prohibition of contracts relating to inter-State commerce, which would extinguish all competition between otherwise competing railroad corporations, and which would in that way restrain inter-State trade or commerce.

NO RIGHT TO COMBINE.

We do not think that, when the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroads, seeking the transportation of men and goods from one State to another, ordinary freedom of contract in the use and management of their property requires the right to combine as one consolidated and powerful association for the purpose of stifling competition among themselves, and of thus keeping their rates and charges higher than they might otherwise be under the laws of competition. And this is so, even though the rates provided for in the agreement may for the time be not more than are reasonable. They may easily and at any time be increased. It is the combination of these large and powerful corporations, covering vast sections of territory and influencing trade throughout the whole extent thereof, and acting as one body in all the matters over which the combination extends, that constitutes the alleged evil, and in regard to which, so far as the combination operates upon and restrains inter-State commerce, Congress has power to legislate and prohibit. The prohibition of such contracts may in the judgment of Congress be one of the reasonable necessities for the proper regulation of commerce, and Congress is the judge of such necessity and propriety, unless, in case of a possible gross perversion of the principle, the courts might be applied to for relief.

Referring to the claims of counsel regarding the general constitutional right of the citizen to make contracts, and the extent of individual liberty under the fourteenth amendment, the opinion says:

The citizen may have the right to make a proper (that is, a lawful) contract, one which is also essential and necessary in carrying out his lawful purpose. The question which arises here is whether the contract is a proper or lawful one. We presume it will not be contended that the right of the citizen to pursue any livelihood or vocation includes every means of livelihood, whether lawful or unlawful. Notwithstanding the general liberty of contract which is possessed by the citizen under the Constitution, we find that there are many kinds of contracts which, while not in themselves immoral, or mala in se, may yet be prohibited by the legislation of the States or in certain cases by Congress. The question is, for us, one of power only and not of policy. We think the power exists in Congress and that the statute is therefore valid.

OLD ARGUMENTS REJECTED.

Justice Peckham deals finally with the plea advanced that the court should retrace its steps because of "the widespread alarm with which the trans-Missouri decision was received and the serious consequences which have resulted, or may soon result." After reviewing the care taken in reaching the former decision, the opinion says:

And now for the third time the same arguments are employed, and the court is again asked to recant its former opinion, and to decide the same question in direct opposition to the conclusion arrived at in the trans-Missouri case. As we have twice already deliberately and earnestly considered the same arguments which are now for a third time pressed upon our attention, it could hardly be expected that our opinion should now change from that already expressed. We have listened to the same arguments because the eminence of the counsel engaged, their earnestness and zeal, their evident belief in the correctness of their position, and, most important of all, the grave nature of the questions involved, called upon the court to again give to those arguments respectful attention.

Referring to counsel's claim that "the only resort open to railroads to save themselves from ruinous competition is that of agreements among themselves to check and control it," Justice Peckham says:

The natural, direct, and immediate effect of competition is to lower rates, and thereby to increase the demand for commodities, the supplying of which increases commerce, and an agreement whose first and direct effect is to prevent this play of competition restrains instead of promoting trade and commerce. Whether, in the absence of an agreement as to rates, the consequences described by counsel will, in fact, follow, is a matter of very great uncertainty. Railroads may and often do continue in existence and engage in their lawful traffic at some profit, although they are competing railroads, and are without combination on rates.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

In conclusion, the opinion says:

It is not only possible, but probable, that good sense and integrity of purpose would prevail among the managers and, while making no agreement and entering into no combination by which the whole railroad interest as herein represented should act, as one combined and consolidated body, the managers of each road might yet make such reasonable charges for the business done by it as the facts might justify. An agreement of the nature of this one, which directly and effectually stifles competition, must be regarded under the statute now in restraint of trade, notwithstanding there are possibilities that a restraint of trade may also follow a competition that may be indulged in until the weaker roads are completely destroyed, and the survivor thereafter raises rates and maintains them. Coming to the conclusion we do in regard to the various questions herein discussed, we think it unnecessary to further allude to the other reasons which have been advanced for a reconsideration of the decision of the trans-Missouri case.

The judgments of the lower courts favorable to the Joint Traffic Association are reversed and the case remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, with directions to take such further proceedings therein as may be in conformity with this opinion.

No dissenting opinion was filed, it being merely announced that the three Justices named dissented.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association said yesterday that he would say nothing about the decision until he had read an official report of it. Other officials at the Central Building said that the decision did not appear to go outside of the trans-Missouri case, and they wondered why the court had taken so long to announce its finding. James C. Carter said he would read the decision before committing himself on the subject.

Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, said that his opinion had always been that the court would not reverse itself, but he held to his contention that rate agreements are not in restraint of trade, but, on the contrary, facilitate it. Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, said that the decision made imperative action by Congress, as railroad business could not be conducted in conformity with the anti-trust statute, as construed by the Supreme Court.

It is expected that the Join Traffic Association officials will take prompt action on the decision. A meeting will be held at the end of this week or early next week. The association may be changed to a Bureau of Information. A plan of procedure will probably be drawn up to be submitted to the Board of Control.

Commissioner Blanchard has rescinded the order by which train rates from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard were to be raised Nov. 1. An advance may be made a week from that date.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Two Kansas City Associations of Live Stock Dealers Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—In addition to the decision as to the Joint Traffic Association, two other opinions relating to the anti-trust law were handed down to-day by Justice Peckham.

In the case of the United States against Henry Hopkins and others, the Government sought to restrain the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange from carrying on its business, on the ground that it was an association in restraint of trade, and therefore illegal under the anti-trust law. The business is carried on at the Kansas City Stock Yard, partly in Kansas and partly in Missouri. Its members receive shipments of cattle from Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and the Territories, selling them to the big packing houses, particularly in Chicago, St. Louis, and New York. Justice Peckham's opinion, in which all the Justices except Justice Harlan concurred, upholds the legality of the association. The opinion states that the Kansas City exchange is merely a local aid to inter-State shipments, and that it cannot be considered an inter-State association.

A similar ruling was made in the case of the United States against J. C. Anderson and others, involving the Kansas City Association known as the Traders' Live Stock Exchange. In this case also the court upholds the association on the ground that it is purely local and not engaged in inter-State traffic within the meaning of the anti-trust law.

Industrial Commission's New Member.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—John L. Kennedy of the District of Columbia has been appointed a member of the Industrial Commission, vice Sargent, resigned. Mr. Kennedy is well known in newspaper and labor circles. He is the Washington correspondent of The Dayton (Ohio) Journal, and served two terms as President of the local typographical union. He is a Republican in politics.

Seeds for Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Secretary Wilson has awarded to the New York Market Gardeners' Association the contract for furnishing all the seeds to the Agricultural Department for the current fiscal year. The contract price is $70,978 and 14,238,168 packages of seed are to be furnished.

LIEUT. HOBSON ARRIVES

He Tells of the Progress of His Work in Saving Spanish Ships.

THREE MORE MAY BE FLOATED

The Vizcaya, the Colon, and the Reina Mercedes, He Thinks, Can Be Saved, but the Oquendo Is a Hopeless Wreck.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, United States Navy, the hero of the Merrimac, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon from Boston, which port he reached in the morning. He was a passenger from Santiago on the fruit steamer Beverly.

Lieut. Hobson left on the midnight train for Washington, where he goes to consult the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the plans for raising the sunken Spanish battleships Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon.

Dozens of visitors called at the Army and Navy Club to shake the hand of Hobson, and it was with much difficulty that he found time for an interview.

"It will be very fine, indeed," he said, "if Congress does grant me the $1,000,000 to raise those ships, as mentioned in the papers this morning. I have already estimated the cost of raising them, but am not prepared to make it public.

"I think that there are great possibilities for successfully raising the Vizcaya and Colon and also the Reina Mercedes, which is in the Bay of Santiago. I believe that the Colon can be raised by using air bags. Regarding the Vizcaya, which is in a worse position than the Colon, I think it would be best to build a coffer-dam around her. This can be done so as to form a sort of dock, and once the sunken vessel begins to rise it will hold her and keep her floating.

"The Colon lies on her beam ends, and her military mast is sticking out on a level with the water. Now, I would rig two large spars parallel with the military mast, one at the bow and one at the stern. I would connect the spars with chains, and along the chains from spar to spar I would attach air bags. Some of the air bags would be immersed, so that the vessel could turn neither one way nor the other. If she tries to come up on her keel, the immersed bags would stop her; if she tried to turn bottom up, the others would prevent her.

"Although we believe that we can raise the Colon, with all her machinery in her, the men had begun to take out some of the heaviest when I left. It will be necessary to lighten her, but when we begin to move her, it will be necessary to turn the vessel at a right angle with her present position. Heavy cables will have to be used to pull her broadside to the shore. Then I would open the air-tight compartments which are uninjured, and force compressed air into them. I would place air bags along the deck and try to get some into the hold. The bags, with the assistance of the compressed air, ought to lift the vessel.

"The contract for raising the Colon calls for $500,000, and as a business proposition it is worth spending that amount to see what progress can be made with her. She is in good condition, is uninjured, and cost originally $4,000,000. I would consider the Colon a valuable addition to our navy, for she is a fine boat, and was built on the most modern plans.

"The Vizcaya is damaged more than the Colon. Several explosions occurred on her during the engagement, and she is badly damaged. She could be raised, but it might cost considerable to accomplish the work. If floated she would be worth $2,500,000.

"The Almirante Oquendo is a hopeless wreck. She is broken in two, and the big crack is plainly visible. The Maria Teresa should be on her way to New York now. She should have left Guantanamo to-day.

"When the work on the Infanta Maria Teresa commenced I had fifty American laborers employed, but owing to the foul atmosphere, foul gases, and foul water we have escaped sickness, and I was obliged to fall back on Cuban laborers. These men seem to stand the work very well, and under proper supervision can accomplish good results.

"There is a growing sentiment I find among naval officers that every one of the sunken Spanish ships should be raised, and if found to be unseaworthy to be kept as relics.

"The Spanish vessels which have been and those that no doubt will be saved and put in commission should retain their names as a memento of the prowess of America."

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT BEGUN.

Well-Known Amateurs in the Contest at the Ives Academy.

An interesting billiard tournament was begun in the Ives Billiard Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, yesterday. Many of the best-known amateurs in the city have entered the tournament, and some good contests between them are expected. The entries include J. Byron Stark, Ferd. Poggenburg, Dr. L. Le May, William Gershel, Florian Tobias, William J. Arnold, L. A. Servatius, Harry S. Leech, and W. L. Douglas.

In the afternoon F. Tobias defeated W. Arnold rather easily. The evening game was much more interesting. F. Poggenburg tried to make 300 points while L. A. Servatius made 200, but he fell 16 short of the required number, Servatius winning. To-day's games will be between W. Gershel (200) and W. S. Leech (200) and W. Arnold (200) and J. B. Stark (300.) The scores follow:

F. TOBIAS, (215.)—0 1 4 5 0 0 1 1 3 1 14 2 0 0 0 1 2 4 15 0 6 0 6 2 0 0 1 1 4 2 0 6 7 12 0 3 5 1 4 0 3 0 3 2 5 8 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 1 7 11 0 0 14 1 0 3 12—Total, 215.

W. ARNOLD, (200.)—0 3 8 5 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 1 1 2 4 3 9 1 0 0 0 0 20 1 1 0 16 11 0 3 0 0 5 6 1 0 4 0 0 0 4 0 6 0 0 2 8 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 10—Total; 137.

L. A. SERVATIUS, (200.)—1 0 2 4 1 3 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 1 0 4 3 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 5 3 1 0 1 4 1 0 3 2 4 1 0 3 0 1 0 5 1 4 0 0 0 0 15 34 2 2 10 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1 3 5 5 4 1 2 0 0 3 0 9 4 1 2 9—Total, 200.

F. POGGENBURG, (300.)—0 1 0 1 0 3 3 0 4 0 6 1 13 4 1 0 9 0 0 0 0 11 0 6 8 1 0 3 2 0 12 4 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 12 8 4 3 3 0 2 0 0 28 4 15 0 7 16 0 1 0 2 5 9 1 1 1 0 0 1 7 4 0 9 0 0 3 0 1 2 1 0 2 3—Total, 284.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

John C. Munzinger Dead.

State Senator Louis Munzinger has received a dispatch from New Orleans stating that his brother, John C. Munzinger, died on Oct. 15 of yellow fever in that city, and was buried a week later. The dead man was a lawyer in New York, and achieved notoriety in 1894 by being arrested and indicted on a charge of having, in conjunction with Henry W. Beardsley, extorted money from the keeper of a disorderly house for alleged police protection. The indictment was subsequently dismissed through the efforts of his counsel, and Munzinger left the city. The occurrence was one of many that led to the appointment of the Lexow committee to investigate the Police Department.

Axminster Carpets.

SPECIAL TO-MORROW.

Choice of our entire line of best quality Axminsters with or without borderings, in a number of beautiful patterns and handsome colorings, including the new greens, terra cottas and light grounds; the regular price of these goods is $1.15 a yard. Special to-morrow,

75c. a yard.

Ehrich Bros

Sixth Avenue & 23d Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Right to Foreclose Granted to the Trustees of the Mortgages.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Judges Morris and Goff, in the United States Circuit Court here to-day, dissolved the injunction previously issued at the instance of the holders of the preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company and granted to the Trustees of the various mortgages the right to foreclose, thus clearing the way for a complete reorganization of the system.

CLOVER LEAF REORGANIZATION.

New York Bankers Said to be Raising Thirteen Million Dollars.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 24.—It is reported here that a syndicate for the reorganization of the Clover Leaf is being formed on Wall Street. The work is being done under cover of a proposition to extend the road from a point near the Indiana-Illinois line, to Chicago. It is believed that the only way to get the road out of the hands of the court is to purchase some of the Waring interests of the line.

The syndicate, through Vermilye & Co. and other New York bankers, is raising $13,000,000. Five millions is said to have been already placed in St. Louis and Chicago, and most of the remainder has been raised in New York.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

Plans for the Building in Jersey City Have Just Been Completed.

The new station in Jersey City for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to cost $400,000. The plans for it have just been completed and made public by the company's engineering bureau. The waiting room, to be built south of the one destroyed by fire last Winter, will face Exchange Place and extend along the ferry slips. The main waiting room will be 80 by 97 feet, and include telegraph, telephone, and ticket offices. The restaurant and dining rooms will each cover a space 40 by 65 feet. The frame of the station is to be steel, with copper sheathing outside, and the floors will be cement. A plaster finish on the inside walls and ceiling will guarantee against dampness.

The train shed is to be extended to the North River, so as to make it 777 feet long, or an addition of 125 feet by 256 feet. The new plan will result in passengers having but a short distance to go from leaving the ferryboats to entering the trains.

PLANS OF THE BRICE SYSTEM.

Proposed Continuous Line to Connect Chicago and Norfolk.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The managers of the Brice railroad system are preparing for a great influx of business. It was learned to-day from an incorporator of the Columbus Branch of the Detroit and Lima Northern that the last and final movement is to be the completion of a line connecting the Norfolk and Western, the Detroit and Lima Northern, and the Lake Erie and Western Junction and St. Mary's.

The work will be commenced soon and the desired end will be brought about by building a road from Peoria to Columbus, connecting in the Union Station, thus making a continuous line from Chicago to Norfolk. The work is to be under the supervision of John T. Adams, who constructed the Columbus division. It is to be completed within the next ten months.

The managers have also contracted for connecting their Michigan lines with their Chicago seaboard system by constructing a road from Detroit to Toledo. The purchase of the Ohio Southern is a means to the end desired.

The Detroit and Lima Northern will erect a fine large passenger station her, and will not share the one now being built by the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. An inter-locking switch system has just been completed by the line at this point, and a large freight depot is to be put up at once.

To Operate Old Stewart Railroad.

The old Stewart railroad which runs from Flushing to Garden City is to be operated again. The road was bought years ago by Austin Corbin, when he thought it would be a rival to the Long Island Railroad, but later it fell into disuse. The old roadbed is being cleared, and it is to be rebuilt for the purpose of transporting freight for the farmers. The freight will be brought to Bay Shore on lighters, where it will be loaded on cars.

St. Louis Southwestern Election.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Directors of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, Samuel W. Fordyce declined reelection as President, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the election of Edwin Gould. Mr. Gould is succeeded as Vice President by Russell Harding, General Superintendent of the Great Northern Railway. Other officers elected were: Secretary, George Erbelding, and Treasurer, George K. Warner.

Superintendent Harding's New Post.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 24.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern said to-night that General Superintendent Russell Harding will soon leave the Great Northern to take the Vice Presidency of the Cotton Belt system.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Various Associations at Omaha, Including the Jewish Women's Council of Philanthropic Workers.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 24.—The National Council of Women began its executive meeting to-day with a business session, and formally opened this afternoon with a public meeting in the First Congregational Church. Most of the business session was taken up with a discussion as to whether the next triennial, which is to convene next year, shall sit in two houses. It was finally left to a committee.

Susan B. Anthony, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; May Wright Sewell of Indianapolis, President of the council; the Rev. Anna Shaw, Flo Jamieson Miller of Monticello, Ill., the President of the National Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington, President of the Woman's Republican Association; Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago, President of the National Council of Jewish Women, and many others whose names are familiar were present. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln, President of the Woman's Department of the exposition.

A meeting was also held by the National Jewish Women's Council, at which reports were made by Mrs. Adams of Dubuque, Mrs. Lieberman of Kansas City, Mrs. Haas of Chicago, Mrs. Hirsch of Des Moines, and many others, covering the practical philanthropic work being done by their respective sections. The difficulty met with by the Jewish women in affiliating with the State Federation of Woman's Clubs was spoken of. This difficulty is due to a clause in the constitutions of the State Federations barring out those women who owe allegiance to any religious sect. The State Federations of Woman's Clubs are not represented in the National Council of Women.

Schooner Oscar O. Aiken Wrecked.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 24.—The schooner Oscar O. Aiken of Newport, R. I., Capt. Orr, struck on Plum Island in the darkness last night. A hole was stove in her bow and she sank. The crew was saved. She was of seventy tons burden, and had a cargo of coal.

Quarantine in Mississippi Raised.

The Southern Railway Company announced yesterday that all quarantine restrictions in the State of Mississippi have been raised and that all through car lines from New York to New Orleans, Memphis, and points South have resumed service over its system.

Illinois Land Title Act Upheld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Torrence Land Title act is upheld in a decision rendered to-day by the Illinois Supreme Court.

No Need for Worry.

Mrs. Handy—Don't you think it's unhealthy for your little girl to fondle that kitten so much? I see she has it in her arms most of the time.

Mrs. Waybrick—Oh, no, not at all. We've had it six weeks, and it hasn't been sick a day.—Cleveland Leader.

BILL POSTERS STILL STRIKING.

Employers Explain the Reason for the Disagreement.

A committee from the striking bill posters had a conference with representatives of their employers at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. The employers represented were the firms of Reagan & Clark, Van Beuren & Co., and H. Munson.

After the conference the representatives of the employers said that the cause of the strike was a sudden demand made by the men for the recognition of their union and for an agreement with the union to be signed by the employers. The men first asked for an advance of wages to $14 a week for bill posters and $10 for snipers. To this the employers agreed, as work was brisk, but soon after the men suddenly asked them to sign an agreement with the union. The employers asked for a couple of days' time to consult their counsel, but the union allowed them only a few hours, and then ordered strikes. At yesterday's conference the employers' committeemen said the union committee simply thrust the agreement before then and asked for the employers' signature, and when those were not forthcoming the men withdrew.

According to the explanations made by employers and men the difference between bill posters and snipers is that the former are the skilled and the latter are the unskilled men of the trade. A bill poster can put up any kind of poster, whether it be a single sheet or made up of several pieces, without making any mistakes. A sniper is a man who can only be trusted to put up a single sheet poster.

May Settle Ladies' Tailors' Strike.

A committee from the Social Reform Club, consisting of Charles F. Wingate and John W. Gunning, called yesterday at the headquarters of the striking ladies' tailors, at 231 East Thirty-third Street, and had a talk with Paul Schimmack and George Topfstatt, the President and Secretary of the union. They said that they had received letters from firms whose men were on strike saying they were willing to see committees from the Social Reform Club and the union. Secretary Topfstatt immediately sent out a call for a meeting of shop delegates, and it was decided to send a committee this evening to the rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, where it is believed they will find representatives of the employers.

THE CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Decision that Our Exclusion Laws Are Applicable to Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Acting Attorney General John K. Richards has rendered an opinion in relation to the status of the Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands and with particular reference to their entrance into and exit from the islands.

It is held that the restrictions placed by our exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt classes and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China providing for the departure and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers are applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, or to such persons residing there and who may wish to depart with the intention of returning.

Appointments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The President has appointed Theodore J. Armes of New York an Assistant Paymaster in the navy, and Robert E. Steele of Louisiana to be a Chaplain in the navy.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. T. F. Ward.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Ward, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Brooklyn, took place yesterday morning. The services, which were held in the church, on Sidney Place, were attended by clergymen of all denominations. Bishop McDonnell gave the final absolution, and Mgr. Duffy was celebrant of the mass. The Rev. Father Michael Fitzgerald was deacon, Father Jeremiah Brosnan sub-deacon, Father Herbert Farrell master of ceremonies, and Robert Boyle assistant master of ceremonies. The panegyric was delivered by the Rev. Father Richard P. Foley of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. The interment took place in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

E. C. Jacobs Dies of His Injuries.

E. C. Jacobs, who was crushed under the wheels of a truck and injured on Oct. 10 at the corner of Greenwich and Beach Streets, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital. Mr. Jacobs was seventy-five years old, and was well known as a peanut broker. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

The Purest of Groceries

Canned goods of every kind that is put in glass and tins, and in quantity great enough to stock a dozen ordinary stores, are in this department. The products of the very best canneries at home and abroad have representation here, at lower prices than any other house for like quality.

We sell more high grade Tea and Coffee than any other retail house in New York City.

TEA, MAYFLOWER CHOP, celebrated for its strength and flavor, real value 50c. per pound, two pound packages only, Mixed (Green and Black) Oolong, per pound, 32

RED STAR COFFEE, finest quality Pedang, Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, pulverized, roasted in the bean, nothing better, per pound, this sale, 29

VIENNA COFFEE—Blend Maracaibo and high grade coffee of great strength and delicious flavor, granulated, roasted in the bean, this sale, per pound, 19

SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, 12c.; tall cans, 10

YELLOW PEACHES, sugar syrup, 3 lb. cans, 14

LEMON CLING PEACHES, California extra standard, selected, large fruit, heavy sugar syrup, per can, 22

SLICED LEMON CLING PEACHES, finest quality, extra heavy syrup, delicious dessert with cream, 3-lb. cans, 32

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. can, case, $3.64; can, 16

VEGETABLES, 1898 packing, every can guaranteed to prove satisfactory. We do not sacrifice quality for price.

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, small stalks, case, $3.88; can, 17

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, medium stalks, case, $4.34; can, 19

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, extra large stalks, sweet and tender, 29

ASPARAGUS TIPS, extra fine, nothing but tips; case, $5.14; can, 22

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, sweet and tender; case, $2.18; can, 10

FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, $2.66; can, 12

LIMA BEANS, extra quality, fine flavor, per can, 7

WHITE WAX BEANS, small and tender, stringless, case, $1.49; can, 7

HAM and BONELESS BACON, Red Star Brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, none better at any price, not to be compared with inferior goods sold elsewhere, and a single trial will convince you of this fact; our regular price 12c.; for this sale, per pound, 9½

SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS, commonly called California Hams, Armour's finest quality, per lb., 7

MAINE CORN, packed when fresh, sweet, tender and milky, Jessamine brand, per case, $1.79; can, 8

FANCY MAINE CORN, Lily White brand, extra fine, case, $1.99; can, 9

STRINGLESS BEANS, Jessamine brand, small, sweet and tender, case, $2.42; can, 11

LIMA BEANS, Lily White brand, extra small, delicious flavor, per case, $3.14; can, 14

TOMATOES, American Beauty brand, extra large cans, red ripe fruit, fine flavor, solid hand packed, per case, $3.14; can, 14

TOMATOES, Victory brand, per can, 8

FRENCH PEAS (Fins), small, sweet and tender, per can, 16

MUSHROOMS, fine flavor and color, per can, 23c. and 19

OLIVE OIL, extra quality Italian, strictly pure; per gallon, $1.89; half gallon, 99c.; per quart bottle, 46c.; pint bottle, 28

PINEAPPLE, sliced, sugar syrup, 2 lb. can, 13

WHITE CHERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. can, 10

BLACKBERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. can, case, $1.94; per can, 9

BLUEBERRIES, large, selected fruit, finest quality; case, $2.18; per can, 10

MINCE MEAT, Anderson's holiday, 5-lb. can, 29c.; 3-lb. can, 19

MINCE MEAT, Lily White Brand, finest quality fruit and seeded raisins, used with brandy, 5-lb. jars, 59

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

His Little Discovery.

"Speaking of business marts and bargain hunters," said Gwilliams, "they are about the same thing. One is a centre of trade and the other is a trade scenter."—Chicago Tribune.

The Main Question.

"I's hyuhd white folks put in heaps o' time," said Uncle Eben, "ahgufyin' 'bout whethuh we's descended f'um monkeys. Dat ain't de question. It's whut direction is we gwine now."—Washington Star.

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THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Opening Day Brought a Large Crowd to the Track.

THREE FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Sydney Paget and William C. Whitney Are Anxious to Secure John Higgins as Their Trainer.

The Fall meeting at Aqueduct opened yesterday with a large attendance, and President Reilly and his associates were congratulated on all sides for the pains they have taken since the last meeting to add to the comforts of their patrons. One thing in particular that the patrons of the sport enjoy at Aqueduct more than at any other track is the full fields which make speculation at fair prices possible, and full fields they had yesterday. The racing, of course, was not strictly high class, but although the horses did not possess class they put up finishes interesting enough to satisfy the crowd, and make the sport pleasant, and that was all that was asked. Three favorites were successful, so that the patrons in most cases had an even break with the bookmakers, and the majority went home satisfied.

In the opening race Jockeys Moody and Coylie had a narrow escape, for The Manxman broke down and fell, and Hanwell, falling over him, kicked Moody and just stopped before rolling over Coylie. Tabouret won in a drive by a short length from Zanone, a 50 to 1 shot, and Gala Day, the favorite in the second race, made a runaway race of his. Tennith, the favorite in the third race, disappointed his backers, for he was unable to catch Tyrian, who had tried hard all year long to get out of the maiden class, and the latter won by a length and a half. Charentus was a "good thing" in the fourth race, and won as he pleased by a length and a half from the favorite, Blueaway. The favorite, Effervescent, won the fifth in a drive from Federal, and Charagrace came fast enough at the end to win by a head from Dalgretti, who should have won if O'Learx had paid attention to his business.

Sydney Paget, the racing partner of William C. Whitney, has cabled an offer to John Huggins, the trainer of the Lorillard stable in England, to come to this country and train his horses.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3 years, by Tom Schiltree-Lizzie Tabor, 106 pounds, 13 to 5 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Zanone, M. Corbett's blk. g., 5, 113, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—South Africa, Adam Beck's b. g., 5, 109, 6 to 1.....(Jones)

Midlight, 103, 15 to 1, (Dawson); Saratoga, 98, 100 to 1, (Songer); Tyrian, 98, 12 to 1, (James); Buffoon, 103, 12 to 1, (Doggett); Blarneystone, 105, 7 to 2, (Spencer); Prince Auckland, 94, 100 to 1, (McCue,) and Miss Tenny, 101, 5 to 1, (Michaels,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Hanwell, 106, 100 to 1, (Moody, and The Manxman, 112, 15 to 1, (Coylie,) started, but fell.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

1—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Glory, 106 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 94, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 102, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Gun Metal, 101, 50 to 1, (Songer;) Glenoine, 112, 20 to 1, (Turner,) and Oxnard, 104, 8 to 5, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Tyrian, P. S. P. Randolph's br. g., by Tyrant-Queen Bess, 109 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Tennith, W. H. Karrick's b. c., 112, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Maher)
3—Sol, J. McLaughlin's br. c., 112, 5 to 1.....(Clawson)

Subject, 109, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) John B. Doerr, Jr., 112, 8 to 1, (Turner;) Kilarma, 109, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Upsilanti, 109, 40 to 1, (Gatewood;) Dr. Vaughn, 112, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Alouet, 112, 10 to 1, (Dangzel;) St. Christopher, 109, 20 to 1, (Songer,) and Confederacy, 112, 20 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Doggett.....111 | Harry Crawford.....100
Banquo II.....108 | Brighton.....100
Myth.....[illegible] | General Maceo.....97
Campania.....102 | Nearest.....91
Elf.....102 | Frohman.....86
Harris.....102

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Seven furlongs.

Don de Oro.....126 | Philip.....110
Warrenton.....126 | Rusher.....106
Kinnikinic.....119 | Satin Slipper.....103
Swiftmas.....113 | Diminutive.....103
Brighton.....111 | Hilee.....96
Athy.....111 | Holdover.....94

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs.

St. Sophia.....107 | Lady Dora.....107
Ypsilante.....107 | Tenor.....107
Miss Order.....107 | Amorita.....107
Village Pride.....107 | Belle of Oakwood...107
Lady Exile.....107 | Savilla.....107
Fray Inez.....107 | La Poupee.....107

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Nana H.....111 | Woodranger.....102
Tanis.....108 | Hanlon.....102
Alamo.....108 | King Menelik.....102
Knight of the Garter.108 | Bastion.....98
Tinge.....103 | Red Spider.....94
Talesman.....105

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. One mile and forty yards.

Becky Rode.....105 | Fairy Dale.....95
Fan Rebel.....105 | Staysail.....95
Slasher.....98 | Delicate.....95
Brase.....98 | Genaro.....95
Hardy C.....95 | Emmanora.....93
Dr. Withrow.....95 | Stain.....93

Federal Steel Company's Plans.

It was reported yesterday that the newly organized Federal Steel Company had no intention of acquiring the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad property. It is declared, however, that the Steel Company has completed arrangements for the purchase of the steel plants of the Johnston Company at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penn., with a combined capacity of 400,000 tons.

FREEDMAN ON BASEBALL PLANS.

Says There Is No Truth in the Report of His Resigning.

Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Baseball Club, yesterday denied that Edward Hanlon would be secured to manage the New Yorks and that the best players of the Baltimore team would be transferred to this city. When asked if he intended to resign as President, as was reported, he smiled and said: "There is nothing in all these reports."

"Will Joyce be retained as manager?" he was asked.

"I am not ready to answer that question," Mr. Freedman replied, "but I will say that there will be a different state of affairs when the team starts out next season. We had the best-paid team in the League, but they played poorly. I did not interfere with the management of the team during the last three months of the season, Joyce having had full charge."

It was also reported a few days ago that McGraw, the Baltimore's third baseman, would play third base and manage the team. McGraw denies that he has entered into any agreement with Mr. Freedman. The latter, he admits, expressed his wish on several occasions to have him play in this city, but no offer for his services was made while he was in New York last week.

GOLF CUP FOR MISS SHELTON.

She Wins the Bushnell Trophy at Morris County.

Miss Helen Shelton began the club week of competitions on the Morris County golf links very auspiciously yesterday, when she won the silver cup given by Joseph Bushnell for women golfers. The first two rounds for the trophy were played last week, the eight women making the lowest scores qualifying for the match play rounds. Yesterday morning the semi-final round was played, in which Miss Shelton beat Mrs. William Shippen by 4 up and 2 to play, and Miss Cornelia G. Willis beat Miss Marie G. Bryce by 2 up and 1 to play.

The final round in the afternoon gave Miss Shelton the victory, and the trophy, by a score of 8 up and 7 to play, over Miss Willis. Miss Shelton holds the women's championship of the club, and her game shows that she hopes to retain the honor for another season, if possible, when the next championship contest is played on Friday. The event to-day will be a handicap match for women at 18 holes, for a cup given by Mrs. F. B. Richardson.

SLOANE'S ENGLISH CRITICS.

The American Jockey Censured for Imputing Unfairness to Judges.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The newspapers which have hitherto been almost unanimous in their praise of Tod Sloane, the American jockey, to-day denounce his imputation of unfairness upon the part of the Sandown Park judges. The Sun says:

"The best that can be wished for Sloane is that he will promptly carry out his expressed intention to betake himself with his followers out of the country. He has already received more grace than would have been extended to other jockeys." Continuing, The Sun recommends the withdrawal of his license, and calls Lord William Beresford's attention to the fact that, in its opinion, Sloane is unworthy to ride the Prince of Wales's horse in the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes.

At the first meeting of the Wolverhampton (Dunstall Park) races to-day Mr. J. Collins's two-year-old brown gelding Delivery won the Newport Nursery Handicap Plate. Richard Croker's two-year-old bay colt Bowling Green, by Rey del Rey, out of Miss Porter, was third. The betting was 7 to 1 against Bowling Green.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS OPENS.

Ninth Year Begun with Exercises at New York University—Some Prominent Members.

Before a gathering of prominent women of this city and young women law students, the opening exercises of the ninth year of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University were held yesterday morning in the Senior law lecture room. From the progress of enrollment, it is estimated the class will outnumber that of last year, in which sixty-five students were in attendance.

Miss Helen M. Gould, side by side with Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Faculty of Law, headed the procession. Miss Gould is a graduate of the class, and is Vice President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, which founded and maintains the Law Class. She wore the academic mortar board and gown of black silk, with violet trimmings. Behind them were Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, wife of a lawyer and a lawyer herself, escorted by Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell. She was also in cap and gown. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, who acted as presiding officer, brought up the rear.

Among those who listened to the addresses was Mrs. Russell Sage, whose niece, Miss Margaret Olivia Slocum, was a graduate of the Law Class last year, and who has always shown much interest in the class. Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver, wife of Judge Bookstaver, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, who is one of the class of alumnae, were also present.

In the principal address of the morning, delivered by Mrs. Munn, the course of study to be pursued and the advantages to members of the class were told. Chancellor MacCracken greeted the young women students to the field of legal learning. Dean Ashley, in his address, welcomed women not only to the acceptance of degrees, but even to the bar itself. His experience, he declared, had taught him that many women were competent to practice law. Women whom he had observed had achieved high honors in the study of law in competition with men. Some of the prizes for excellence had been won by the women students. The opening lecture was delivered by Prof. Russell.

In the list of those already enrolled for the class this season are women of considerable prominence in the social world. Among them are Mrs. Washington Roebling, Miss Gilroy, daughter of ex-Mayor Gilroy; Miss Bessie Schlesinger, daughter of Leo Schlesinger; Mrs. C. W. Romeyn, Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, daughter-in-law of Robert Bonner; Miss Norma L. Munro, daughter of Norman L. Munro; Miss Fay W. MacCracken, daughter of the Chancellor; Miss Minnie E. States, Miss Laura Hoagland, Miss Elizabeth C. Craven, Mrs. Della P. Follett, Miss Lottie W. Booth, Miss Helen Landry, Miss Helen St. Clair, Miss Agnes Thomson, Miss Grace Way, Miss Elizabeth C. Wilcox, Miss May B. Bell, Miss Emma W. Stiel, Miss S. S. Kimball, and Miss Ida Bank.

LIQUOR SELLER DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Kudlich Accuses a Detective of Having an Ax to Grind.

Detective Patrick Sheehan of the Madison Street Station yesterday morning arraigned Joseph Kalinsky, a saloon keeper, of 20 Monroe Street, before Magistrate Kudlich in the Essex Market Police Court on the charge of violating the excise law by selling liquor on Sunday.

"What is the reason for this arrest?" asked Magistrate Kudlich of the officer.

"Violating the excise law," replied the policeman. "He handed three glasses of beer through a hole in the window, and there were no sandwiches."

"That is not an answer to my question," replied the Magistrate. "You do not seem to comprehend. I will call the defendant." Then Magistrate Kudlich asked Kalinsky:

"Were there any other saloons doing business yesterday?"

"Yes, three across the street," replied Kalinsky.

"Could the officer have seen this?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, if he wasn't struck with sudden blindness."

"I thought so," replied the Magistrate with much emphasis. "This saloon is the only one out of the entire precinct that has been singled out. I won't stand for this sort of work. This policeman has an axe to grind or is a dupe for others."

"I have no axe to grind and I am no dupe," replied the officer. "I simply did my duty. I arrested the man for violating the excise law."

The prisoner is discharged," replied Magistrate Kudlich, and turning to the officer said: "Now do your worst. I have had enough of this kind of business."

Gold from Europe Yesterday.

By the steamship La Normandie from Havre, came yesterday 875,000f. in gold for the National City Bank and 50,000f. for Lazard Frères, or a total of about $185,000.

The National News Company,
26 Beekman St.,
New York

Manager's Office, October 20th 1898

The New York Times,

New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We are very much gratified with the success that has resulted from the reduction in price of 'The New York Times' to one cent per copy. We supply all the newsdealers on Staten Island and our orders in that territory have increased nearly 400%.

One of the leading newsdealers on Staten Island sold, before the reduction in price of The New York Times, 110 copies. His order to-day is 400 copies. Similar gains have been made by many other newsdealers.

Give us an early paper and thus enable us to satisfy the trade.

Very truly yours,
Thos. F. Cornick
Manager

The National News Company Supplies 250 Newsdealers on Staten Island.

BOY KILLED; FATHER CRAZED.

A Trolley Car Runs Down a Lonely Cobbler's Son.

Joseph Prizzia, seven years old, the only son of an Italian shoemaker at 807 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday by a trolley car of the Myrtle Avenue line. Only a few weeks ago his mother died, and her death seemed to have affected the cobbler's mind. The boy bore a striking resemblance to his dead parent and Prizzia fairly idolized him.

When the father learned of the boy's death his reason seemed to leave him. He raved like a madman and finally collapsed. When he revived he seemed to be insane, and last night it was necessary to send for a doctor. It was the general belief that the man would never recover from the shock. The motorman and conductor were placed under arrest.

Came from Armenia to be Married.

Just fourteen is Marian Dabaghian, who arrived on the steamship La Normandie and was yesterday passed through the immigrant depot. She had come, she said, to be married to Bagdosar Tashjian, who some time since came here from Armenia to make a home for them, and had located in Worcester. While she talked Bagdosar arrived and greeted her like a child. He appeared to be a little under forty years old. "She is going to marry me," he told the matron, and it was explained that the parents in Armenia had forwarded the little one to her future husband. They are stopping temporarily at the home of Bagdosar's sister, in this city.

Will of the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The will of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Dr. Hall died on Sept. 17 in Ireland. According to the petition filed with the will, the value of the estate is unknown. After making a number of minor bequests to relatives, Dr. Hall bequeaths the residue of his estate, in trust, for the benefit of his widow, Emily Hall, during life. She is empowered to draw upon the principal, however, if need be, in the maintenance of a home. After her death the residue is to be divided equally among the children.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

18—The Northwestern National Bank et al., appellants, vs. B. N. Freemantle, &c. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decision affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

21—Henry Hopkins et al., appellants, vs. the United States. On writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, reversed and cause remanded to that court, with directions to dismiss the bill with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of the case.

181—J. K. Anderson et al., appellants, vs. the United States. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri reversed and cause remanded to that court, with directions to dismiss the complainant's bill with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of the case.

84—The United States, appellant, vs. the Joint Traffic Association, et al. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York and for the Second Circuit reversed, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with directions to take such further proceedings therein as may be in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion ——. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Gray, Justice Shiras, and Justice White. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of the case.

240—Cyrus A. Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, and 22—George C. Everly, alias George Cully, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; in error to the United States Court for the Indian Territory.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

85—William Naeglin et al., appellants, vs. Dolo Ritas Martin de Cordoba et al.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

Ex parte: In the matter of Thomas King, petitioner, &c.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus denied.

148—Owensboro National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Owensboro, &c.; 149—Deposit Bank of Owensboro, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Owensboro, &c.; 150—Deposit Bank of Owensboro, plaintiff in error, vs. Davies County, &c., and 151—Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Owensboro, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Owensboro, &c.—Motion to advance 148 denied; but 149, 150, and 151 are advanced to be heard with 148 as one case when that case is reached in regular order.

250—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Bank of Kentucky; 357—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Bank of Kentucky; 358—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Bank of Louisville; 359—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Louisville Banking Company; 361—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. The Louisville Banking Company; 362—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Bank of Commerce; 363—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Bank of Commerce; 364—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Third National Bank; 365—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Citizens' National Bank; 385—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky; 386—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Deposit Bank of Frankfort; 404—The Third National Bank of Louisville, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al.; 405—The Citizens' National Bank, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al.; 406—The Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, appellant, vs. The City of Louisville; 407—The Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, et al.; 408—The Louisville Trust Company, appellant, vs. The City of Louisville; 408—The Louisville Trust Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument as one case, after 148. Two days' time is allowed for argument, and the municipality concerned will be allowed to open and close the argument.

426—Henry Gardes, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

427—Louis Gallet, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

430—Mast, Foos & Co., petitioners, vs. Stover Manufacturing Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

293—The United States, appellant, vs. Antonio Serafin Pena et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing on the merits.

346—The City of Attica, Harper County, Kan., petitioner, vs. the Springfield Safe eDposit and Trust Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

370—Samuel Castner, Jr., et al., petitioners, vs. W. H. Coffman & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted.

377—The Kittaning Coal Company, appellant, vs. J. L. Zabriski et al., executors, &c.—Motion to advance denied.

412—A. J. Dagge et al., appellants, vs. the Phoenix National Bank.—Motion to vacate supersedeas or for further security denied.

415—John Anderson, appellant, vs. Morgan Treat, United States Marshal.—Advanced to be heard on the merits Nov. 7, and the consideration for the motion to dismiss postponed until then. Leave is granted to D. J. Morris and Hugh G. Miller to argue the case on behalf of the appellant. The courts below will enter the proper orders for postponement of the execution of the sentence.

7—Daniel Wiley, plaintiff in error, vs. D. L. Sinkler et al.—Restored to the docket for oral argument.

217—Michael Jeske et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Nettie L. Cox et al. In error to the Superior Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin.—Dismissed on the authority of Missouri Pacific Railway vs. Fitzgerald, 160 United States, 582; Meyer vs. Cox, 169 United States, 735; McLish vs. Roff, 141 United States, 661; Insurance Company vs. Karchoff, 160 United States, 374.

336—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. John G. Warner. Appeal from The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed on the authority of Tennessee vs. Banks, 152, United States, 454; Sawyer vs. Kockersperger, 170, United States, 303. Justice White took no part in the consideration and disposition of this motion.

46—Aaron H. Zeckendorf et al., appellants, vs. Louis Zeckendorf, guardian, &c. Appeal from The Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decision affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Gray vs. Howe, 103, United States, 12; Salina Stock Company vs. Salina Creek Company, 163, United States, 117.

4—Original—Ex parte; In the matter of George R. Nichols, petitioner. 435—James Nicol, appellant, vs. John Ames, United States Marshal. Motion to assign these cases for argument Dec. 12, submitted by Solicitor General Richards, for the United States.

443—The Knights Templars' and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, petitioner, vs. Carrie 'E. Converse.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by J. K. Richards in behalf of Charles H. Aldrich in support of petition, and by James H. Hopkins in opposition thereto.

418—P. Lorillard Company, petitioner, vs. Christian Pepper.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, submitted by Frederick D. McKenney and M. B. Phillip in support of petition, and by Smith P. Galt in opposition thereto.

444—The United States, ex rel., Alfred L. Bernardin, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents. Motion to advance submitted by Julian C. Dowell for the plaintiff in error.

291—Francis C. Watson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Rhode Island.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted by Hartwell P. Heath for the plaintiff in error.

431—Charles Winston, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by George Kearney in support of the petition.

432—William M. Strather, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Samuel D. Truitt and Tracy L. Jeffords in support of petition.

432—Edward Smith, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Tracy L. Jeffords in behalf of Chapin Brown in support of petition.

352—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Lake Street Elevated Railway Company et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by C. A. Knight, T. A. Moran, and Levy Mayer, in support of motions, and by Herbert B. Turner, William Burry, and John J. Herrick in opposition thereto. Leave granted to Mr. Knight to file reply brief within one week.

419—The Continental National Bank of New York City, petitioner, vs. Mary Jenner Hellman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by James Lowndes in behalf of John L. Cadwallader and Addison C. Harris in support of petition, and by C. W. Smith, John S. Duncan, Alexander Gilchrist, and C. A. De Bruler in opposition thereto.

206—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Samuel W. Hood.—Leave granted to counsel for appellants to file an additional brief within ten days, and to counsel for appellee to reply thereto. Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Thompson for the appellant, and continued by Silas Hare and William B. King for the appellee.

Call for to-day: 266, 50, 106, (and 169 and 170,) 180, 49, 215, 15, 56, 57, (and 61,) 59.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Oct. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

1—U. S. vs. Dunbar & Son.
2—Firemen's Ins. Co. vs. J. H. Mohlman Co.
3—Welsbach L. vs. Rex I. L. Co.
4—Fayerweather vs. Rich.
5—Dick vs. Wickelman.
6—Fayerweather vs. Rich.
7—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

112—Lichvarcik vs. Berewind White Coal Mining Co.
114—Springer vs. Hegeman.
188—Hess vs. Breu & Co.
151—Sinkwin vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
158—Yoost vs. Niedlinger
161—Schofield vs. Anderson.
162—Robinson vs. So. Nat. Bank.
164—U. S. vs. Simon.
170—Weaver vs. Merchants' Central Club
182—Car vs. Bennett.
185—Cuffari vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
186—Zoni vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
188—Matchett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
190—Stowell vs. Erie R. R. Co.
21—Spinelli vs. Norton.
115—Mers Universal Extractor and Construction Co. vs. Chamberlain.
36—Bruce vs. Investors' Securities Trust.
63—Silver Peak Mines vs. Hanchett.
106—So. Bk. of State of Ga. vs. Mere. Tr. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity calendar—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

9—King vs. Anderson.
25—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
18—Nelson vs. A. D. Farmer & Son.
26—U. S. Playing Co. vs. Spaulding Brothers.
35—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
36—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
37—Venner vs. Fitzgerald.
38—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
39—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
40—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
50—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. Co.
45—Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co. vs. Losier & Bill.
51—Ball & Socket Fastener Co. vs. Cohn.
53—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

174—Sanbern vs. S. S. Santiago de Cuba.
175—Switzerland Marine Ins. Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 626, 561, 1,282, 842, 632, 635, 638, 639.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

4—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Muller.
17—Popkin vs. Subin. Appeals from the Municipal Court.
36—Popkin vs. Subin.
42—Hobkirk vs. Green.
47—Ryan vs. Wollowitz.
48—Maze vs. Nat. Gramaphone Co.
49—Kaminsky vs. Mendelson.
53—Cammann vs. Met. Steet Ry. Co.
55—Hackett vs. Edwards Merrill & Co.
56—Halsted vs. Storm.
60—Merowitz vs. Moscowitz.
63—Doherty vs. Peale, Peacock & Kerr.
66—Dougnerty vs. McMillan.
69—Sommer vs. Conhain.
70—Mosler Safe Co. vs. Hartog.
71—Kessler vs. Vera.
72—Schneider vs. Hemsheimer.
73—Juggois vs. Callan.
19—Stackfleth vs. Demuth Glass Mfg. Co.
48—Watson vs. Hamilton.
29—Schneps vs. Sturm.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Hyman.
2—Tracy vs. Dolan.
3—Same vs. Frey
4—Same vs. Falvey.
5—Same vs. Kircher.
6—Zabriskie vs. Martin.
7—Giles vs. Bohm.
8—Apfel vs. Sexton.
9—Lauer vs. Lewis.
10—Crescenzo vs. Rocky Hill Storage Co.
11—Spofford vs. Pearsall
12—Platt vs. Cornwall.
13—Grenner vs. Grenner.
14—Ahrens vs. Strong.
15—Murphy vs. Barry.
16—In re Reid.
17—People ex rel. Bierach vs. York.
18—Matthie vs. Adams Power Co.
19—Burme vs. Adams Power Co.
20—In re Am. Confection Co.
21—McMurty vs. Snow, Church & Co.
22—Koehler vs. Kessel.
23—Houghton vs. Gage.
24—Jeager vs. Koenig.
25—Wieger vs. Cohn.
26—Anderson vs. De Braeckeleer Co.
27—Ghiglion vs. Tito Buri.
28—Martino vs. Cornell.
29—Meyer vs. Hesse.
30—Schnaier vs. Nathan
31—Reynolds vs. Hatie.
32—In re Arkell.
33—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Jones.
34—Hennessy vs. Goldberg.
35—Rochmovitz vs. Rubenstein.
36—Cooper vs. Cooper.
37—In re Franklin Av.
38—People ex rel. McKiernan vs. Leubuscher.
39—O'Brien vs. Mayor, &c.
40—Brown vs. same.
41—Barren vs. Spier.
42—In re Durland Rid'g Academy Co.
43—Peffet vs. Hand.
44—Lydig vs. Jacob.
45—Ragsdale vs. Green.
46—People, &c., vs. Le Robins.
47—Polombo vs. Norton.
48—Lawson vs. Brady.
49—Fleischer vs. Furey.
50—Clark vs. Hale.
51—Trabaud vs. Trabaud
52—Greene vs. Walton.
53—People ex rel. Thileman vs. Coler.
54—Taylor vs. Wright.
55—In re N. Y. & Canada Lumber Co.
56—Hubbard vs. Housley.
57—Hetherington vs. Chapin.
58—Kyle vs. Kyle.
59—Cox vs. Hanks.
60—Klein vs. Knight.
61—Dime Sav. Bank of N. Y. vs. Pettit.
62—Leach vs. Thornburgh.
63—Cresenzo vs. Rocky Hill Stone Stor. Co.
64—Mindich vs. Mindich
65—Turner vs. City of N. Y.
66—Weinberg vs. Assestam.
67—Graham vs. Horn
68—Wandell vs. Romeyn.
69—Hartington vs. Bryant.
70—Serafino Piano Co. vs. Abbiati.
71—Shea vs. Shea.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re Marion Av.
2—Michel vs. Solner. Demurrers.
808—Tompkins vs. Brown.
816—First Nat. Bank vs. Wright. Preferred Causes.
1818—Schinotti vs. Cuddy.
1884—Gushee vs. City of New York.
1887—Boynton vs. Leber
1848—Verplanck vs. Godfrey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

1278—Messina vs. Albinger.
1244—McClenahan vs. Pirsson.
1613—Olyphant vs. Phyfe
1432—Degen vs. Degen.
1529—Schnitzer vs. Kurrus.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

6574—Gallagher vs. Dolan.
6911—Zimmerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6210—Elsner vs. Plaut.
6447—Cohen vs. Bronner.
6596—Davis vs. Toch.
6565—Gilson, Collins & Co. vs. Molloy.
3771—Kirschbaum vs. Wolpert.
6844—Holly vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
7033—Yarde vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
6033—Raegener vs. Hubbard.
6051—Raegener vs. Weed.
7043—Weidenfeld vs. Sedgwick.
6271—Moll vs. Weinstock.
6740—Whiteman vs. Smith.
4065—Spellner vs. McMullen.
6455—Keller vs. Pallidino.
5306—Sumento vs. McCallum.
5840—Schoenher vs. Hyde
5895—Wechsler vs. City of New York.
5330—Halstead vs. Kraus
6842—McKesson vs. Bronner.
7061—J. J. Eager & Co. vs. Frances.
5617—Sees vs. Schuyler.
6470—Keyes vs. Puels.
5764—Weber vs. Anderson.
5140—Paddock vs. Arnold.
5504—Frerichs vs. Koch.
6120—Landsdinger vs. Tamsen.
6150—Maher vs. Luckenbach.
6338—Rathbone vs. Cruikshank.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

1306—Rieger vs. Tribune Association.
2720—Johnson vs. McKeever.
1512—Weiss vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge R. R. Co.
2770—McCabe vs. Smith.
2348—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Clemmons.
2520—Silliman vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
3117—Hickey vs. McAdams.
2883¾—Webb vs. Andrews.
1797—Wilmyk vs. 2d Av. R. Co.
2928—Langer vs. Lyon.
2825—Hatch vs. Leonard
1034—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Agricult. Ins. Co. of N. Y.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and X., for trial.

2399—Davis vs. Hoefer.
1444—Daly vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
2054—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2049—Mandeville vs. Butler.
1870—Abe Stein Co. vs. Robertson.
2342—Wilchinsky vs. Loftus.
2216—Mulligan vs. 3d

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FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY REORGANIZATION.
To the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for deposited First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago, Illinois:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the Plan and Agreement, dated June 20th 1898, the Committee has amended the plan by striking out the clauses following:
"The preferred stock shall have exclusive voting power for five years, subject to be terminated, however, when in any one year during that period dividends amounting to 5% shall have been paid on the preferred stock.
"As soon as such dividend shall have been paid in any one year, or, in any event, at the end of five years from the date of the incorporation of the new Company, all stock common and preferred, shall have equal voting power."
The following clauses are substituted in lieu of the so stricken out:
"The title to the common stock shall be vested in Frederic P. Olcott, Walter G. Oakman, and Samuel Thorne, as voting trustees, such stock to be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York and voting trust certificates to be issued against it. The trustees shall vote the same for such Directors as shall at any election receive the vote of a majority of the preferred stock. The voting trust shall continue for five years from the date of the incorporation of the new Company, subject to be terminated, however, when in any one year during that period dividends amounting to 5 per cent. shall have been paid on the preferred stock. All dividends declared on the common stock shall be payable to the registered holders of the stock-trust certificates pro rata. Upon the termination of the trust the common stock shall be distributed against the holders of voting-trust certificates representing the same. The voting trustees shall have no power to vote for the creation of any lien or charge upon the property of the Company, or for any lease or sale thereof, except with the assent or by the direction of a majority in amount of the voting-trust certificates."
New York, October 12, 1898.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, / WALTER G. OAKMAN, / SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Two or three stocks scored advances yesterday, but declines were almost uniform. Those shares which went up were under strenuous manipulation. Tobacco Trust figured most conspicuously in the showing of strength, going up about four points. Many sensational stories were in circulation to account for the strength of the stock. None of them was true. All of them were invented offhand to help along the game of professional swindling. A corporation which issues stocks and promissory notes surreptitiously and at the same time by matched orders marks up quotations for its Stock Exchange "securities" is not a corporation with which honest men can afford fellowship. Nowhere appeared the slightest evidence that anybody independent of the inside manipulative clique traded in as much as 100 shares of Tobacco Trust stock yesterday, and the rushing of quotations upward signified not a thing but collusion and deception. The Tobacco Trust did have a little while ago about $20,000,000 of common stock. The probability is that before long it will be disclosed that the capitalization is twice what it formerly was.

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Sugar Trust manipulation did not keep pace with that in Tobacco Trust. In that quarter a decline was scored. The fact that the price of refined sugars is this week to be again reduced may be figuring somewhat as an influence. Wall Street last week was deluged with representations that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer had been figuring in the market as a buyer of Sugar Trust shares on a large scale. The basis for this has not been disclosed. The yarn was probably invented recklessly. Financial interests close to the controllers of the trust are not expectant of any early settlement of the sugar trade war—they are, indeed, expectant of early developments which will show that that war is much more a reality than Wall Street yet has come to believe.

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Two depressing factors figured in yesterday's market. One was the strained international feeling abroad involving possibilities of actual conflict between Great Britain and France. On this account Europe sold stocks freely. Before the close it was estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 shares of internationally listed stocks were thrown over here for foreign account. The lesser traders on the Stock Exchange made light of this development, insisting that in these days of civilization no possibility can exist through which such nations as France and England can come into conflict. But up to the very close foreign selling of stocks continued, and at the close was even more pronounced than in the earlier part of the day.

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Much the most sensational development of the day was the determination by the United States Supreme Court of the Central Traffic Association case—a decision wherein is virtually declared that traffic agreements between roads are illegal and within the scope of the Anti-Trust act, Congress having ample power to survey and restrict railway combinations. In so far as yesterday's market was concerned the effect of this decision by the Supreme Court was slight; but among thoughtful people in Wall Street the consequence of the court's holding received serious attention. Abroad such a determination is likely to exert depressing influence.

The fact that professional Wall Street affected utterly to disregard the Supreme Court's decision, even insisting that it was of no consequence whatever, is only in line with the reception which Wall Street has given to other similar declarations. Even the Venezuela message was received in Wall Street at the outstart as a matter to be jocular over, but it was not.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $9,000 threes, coupon, at 105⅝@105¾; $500 do., small, at 105¼; $4,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝, and $2,000 do., registered, at 126⅜.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co. pf.	½	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3⅜	General Electric	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Great North. pf.	½
Brunswick City	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Cental Pacific	1	N. E. & W.	½
Consol. Ice	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Manhattan Con.	1⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Lead Co.	½
B. & O., all in. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y. Central	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norfolk & W. pf.	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Peo. Gas., Chi.	1⅜
Consol. Gas	3½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜	St. L. & S. F., 2d pf.	½
Denver & Rio G.	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1⅜	Southern Pacific	½
Erie	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel, w. i.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Federal St. pf., w. i.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	M. & O., Mont. Div 5s	1
General Elec. deb. 5s	1	Or. S. S. con. 5s	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,175,180; balance, $6,202,252; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,125,555.

Money on call in London at 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. At to business was done at $4.82⅜@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.21⅞@5.21⅝, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94 5-16 and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 8⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 82½; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 111; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 56; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 68½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 77¼; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 33⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 111¼, and New York Central, ⅛, to 118⅛. Erie sold at 12¾ and Pennsylvania at 60½. British consols declined 15-16, to 107⅛, for money, and 1, to 108 1-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £8,000 bullion on balance.

SOME FLOWER BULLISHNESS.

Gov. Flower returns to town to-day, and from his friends come hints of early developments in the Flower stocks. Gov. Flower and his following are decidedly bullish on the stock market, especially upon those properties with which he and his business associates are identified. Much better things are talked for the stocks of all these corporations.

THE DENVER AND GULF FIGHT.

Further steps were yesterday taken in the matter of the action brought by Arthur Ritter against Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Norman B. Ream, and other members of the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, the complaint in which, as already published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was filed on Saturday in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Samuel Strasbourger, attorney for Ritter, said yesterday that the papers would be served upon the defendants during the day by the Marshal of the court, and that the Reorganization Committee would not be able to make the collection to-day as announced of the first installment of the ten-dollar assessment upon the stockholders. Ritter's attorney said that other stock or bond holders who felt aggrieved are invited to join in the suit, and that another plaintiff has already appeared in the person of a purchaser of 1,700 shares of the common stock when it sold up around 9½.

Ritter holds 100 shares of the stock. He wants to know upon what terms the committee adjusted claims between the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and if the adjustment was made in cash he wants to know from what source the cash was obtained. He is also desirous of being informed whether the defendants combined with any person or corporation to furnish $4,512,998 and received therefor cash, stock, and bonds, and, finally, he wants to be told what is each defendant's interest in the "syndicate." In the complaint a preliminary injunction is asked, restraining the defendants from enforcing so much of the plan of reorganization as calls for assent to the proposed plan and the payment of $5 per share on Oct. 25, and a further $5 on Nov. 28.

Speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Strasbourger said:

"We believe that these people have bought a lot of bonds, or their friends have, and that they are reorganizing the road in such a way as to give the bonds everything and the stock nothing. They propose to give 80 per cent. in new bonds and 60 per cent. in first and second preferred stocks, making 140 for a bond. To the stock they propose to give nothing, and, besides, are to make it pay $10 assessment. There is nothing for the stock in the issuing of these new securities that they propose; if they issue $21,000,000 additional securities and the road should earn reasonable dividends, the stock would not get a cent of it. It would go to the prererred stock, which is being given to the bondholders.

"This committee is to act for the benefit of bondholders and stockholders, but they have left the stock out altogether. Our claim is based on the fact that when a committee goes in to reorganize a road it is as a trustee, and it is well settled law that trustees have no right to make profits or gains out of the trust estate which they represent. If they do they become personally liable to the beneficiaries. Our action is brought to make them turn over any money they may have made out of the matter personally. We expect to-day to get the injunction to stop the collecting of that first installment of the assessment, which is payable to-morrow."

At the office of Messrs. J. Kennedy Tod & Co. inquirers were referred to the law office of Cary & Whitridge, but no information was there obtainable.

The following communication to stockholders of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf has been circulated in Wall Street on postal cards, bearing no signature or clue to the author:

"Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stockholders should get together at once and resist in the courts by an injunction restraining the Reorganization Committee from carrying out its inequitable plan—an injunction preventing the committee from declaring the stock valueless that will not pay the unjust assessment. The wrong of the plan can then be unfolded, and the committee forced to present another one in keeping with equity.

"Stockholders, remember that committees are simply trustees for stockholders, and their plans must be in keeping with this fundamental idea. The committee evidently failed to recognize this; the courts probably will.

"It is stated that since the road went into the hands of a receiver, in 1893, out of the current earnings, $300,000 receivers' certificates have been paid off, as well as the floating debt that existed at the time of the road going into receivers' hands. This healthy financial condition warranted not an outrageous assessment of $10 a share, and giving in return mostly junior securities. It is also stated that the value of the securities and money given to the syndicate amounts to $450,000 for $1,030,000 advanced—about 44 per cent. profit. This is an enormous profit, a monstrous tax upon the stockholders, and equity would demand the setting aside of this inequitable plan.

"Who will start the movement? Enough shareholders can be got together at once. Baltimore and Ohio stockholders have just acted by injunction."

ANOTHER ST. PAUL GAIN.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the third week in October were made public yesterday. They aggregate $921,021, and show the following increases over the same period in the six preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$97,819
Increase over 1896	142,516
Increase over 1895	58,970
Increase over 1894	251,961
Increase over 1893	4,365
Increase over 1892	93,006

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So far this month St. Paul's earnings compare as follows with those of preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$357,146
Increase over 1896	505,259
Increase over 1895	236,662
Increase over 1894	784,090
Increase over 1893	147,940
Increase over 1892	332,978

HEAVY FOREIGN SELLING.

Heavy London selling was a feature of yesterday's market. British consols declined, and in this market the arbitrage houses sold heavily in all the international stocks. Undoubtedly these sales come from uneasiness abroad over the possibility of serious trouble between France and England. Sharp declines in many stocks at the opening of the market came from the foreign liquidation.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Holders of Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock who have recently been filing petitions to prevent the carrying out of the reorganization plan were heard yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore. The preferred stockholders filed an amended petition which practically claimed that the scheme of reorganization was a fraudulent one. Attorneys for the mortgage Trustee asked time to answer the amended petition, and at the same time made a motion to dissolve the injunction which had been issued by the Court, prohibiting them from foreclosing the mortgages until the petition of the preferred stockholders could be heard.

After hearing elaborate arguments, the Court granted this motion, rescinding the previous order and thus permitting the Trustees of the several Baltimore and Ohio mortgages to file their bills for foreclosure and perfect their proceedings. The Court stated that whatever rights the preferred stockholders might have could be taken care of in these reorganization proceedings. This was precisely the point made by the attorneys for the mortgage trustees, and the dissolution of the injunction is looked upon as an important victory for the reorganization managers.

WHEAT MARKET BUOYANCY.

Wall Street gave much attention yesterday to the continued buoyancy of wheat, the price of that cereal advancing steadily all day. Again a heavy export demand was reported. Although Wall Street bulls point out the benefits which American farmers will derive from the exporting of wheat and the high prices that are being established for the cereal, the Street in general is not inclined at the moment to look upon the wheat market's strength as a bullish factor, arguing that the heavy demand from abroad signifies real alarm on the other side over the Fashoda developments.

ATCHISON'S DECREASES.

Much disappointment was evinced yesterday over Atchison's September report. The increase in gross earnings was insignificant, amounting to but little more than $2,000; and this was turned into a loss in net through a comparatively heavy increase in operating expenses, amounting to more than $11,000. For the three months to Sept. 30 Atchison's gross earnings have decreased $35,000, while the operating expenses have increased $397,000. The total decrease in income from operation is $440,000. People who have been talking dividends on Atchison preferred were not overjoyed yesterday at the September statement.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increases of $69,658 in Omaha's gross earnings for September, making an increase of $534,595 since Jan. 1.

Decision by United States Supreme Court adverse to the railroads in the Joint Traffic Association case.

Declaration of payment of 11 per cent. on General Electric preferred stock, representing part of the accumulated back dividends.

Increase of $614,250 in surplus reserve shown by statement outside banks.

Sharp decline in British consols in the London market.

Annual meeting of directors of St. Louis Southwestern Railway. Election of Edwin Gould, President, and Russell Harding of the Great Northern Railroad, Vice President.

Reports from Chicago that a syndicate has been formed to build a road parallel to the Chicago and Alton from Chicago to St. Louis.

Decrease of 2,135 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of 6,823 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling.

Decrease of $7,429 in Atchison's net income for September, making a decrease of $440,778 since July 1.

Decrease of $2,037 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $7,812 since July 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed decreases:

Cleveland, Canton and Southern	$1,846
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	20,073
Total decrease two roads	$21,919
Decrease previously reported	218,134
Total decrease 27 roads	$240,053
Increase:	
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	$1,014
Increase previously reported	688,971
Total increase 42 roads	$689,985
Net increase	$449,932

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For the third week in October Ann Arbor showed a decrease of $2,447 and St. Paul an increase of $97,819.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
3d week Oct.	$25,908	$28,355	$22,843
From Jan. 1	1,158,615	1,032,708	934,363
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week Oct.	$16,249	$18,093	$9,899
From July 1	224,688	179,058	200,262
K. C., FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	976	975	975
2d week Oct.	$86,144	$106,213	$82,441
From Jan. 1	3,608,347	3,580,256	3,386,161
K. C., MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Oct.	$23,045	$24,031	$29,563
From Jan. 1	1,078,899	872,711	865,270
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month September	$1,061,640	$991,982	$862,570
From Jan. 1	6,380,111	5,845,516	5,627,510
ATCHISON, TOP. & SANTA FE for September—			
Gross earnings	3,425,582	3,423,213	2,911,545
Op. expenses	2,369,419	2,358,034	2,028,968
Net earnings	1,056,163	1,065,178	882,577
Prop. exp. to gross	60¼	68⅝	69⅝
Taxes and rent	130,329	140,915	181,317
Inc. from opera'n	916,834	924,264	701,560
For three months—			
Gross earnings	9,196,688	9,232,025	7,954,444
Net earnings	2,018,416	2,451,217	2,188,731
Inc. from opera'n	1,587,819	2,028,597	1,653,213

LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$34,199	$28,622	$5,577
Op. expenses	18,566	16,043	2,523
Net earnings	15,633	12,579	3,054
Total income	17,376	15,062	2,314
Fixed charges	10,393	7,227	3,166
Net income	6,983	7,835	*852

*Decrease.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Oct. 22.	Changes.
Loans, dis., Investments	$63,266,500	†$25,700
Circulation	1,611,100	*6,200
Net deposits	69,276,200	*1,296,200
Deposit with C. H. agents	8,993,400	*700,900
Legal tenders and bk. notes	4,085,500	*97,800
Deposit banks and trust co.'s	12,982,500	*104,200
Specie	3,382,200	*35,400
Total reserve	$19,143,600	*$938,300
Reserve required	17,319,050	*324,050
Surplus reserve	$1,824,550	*$614,250

†Decrease. *Increase.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., Hartford.
8 shs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
$750 St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1908.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
16 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
150 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Franklin National Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
$9,000 Mo., Kansas and Eastern R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Guar. Prin. and Int. by Mo., Kan. and Tex. R. R., 1942.
$3,000 State of Arkansas 7 p. c. Bds., Apl., 1873, Coups.
23 shs. New Jersey Phonograph Co.
$10,000 Consumers' Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913, (Hypd.)
78 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
$3,813.87 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip (Hypd.)
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
$25,000 New Paltz and Walkill Valley R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
80 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
$5,500 New Paltz and Walkill Valley R. C. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$8,500 New Paltz and Walkill Valley R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$1,000 Richmond St. R'way and Electric Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
50 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
51 shs. Southern Pacific R. R. of Cal.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
38 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. and St. Louis R. R. 1st pfd.
4 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
78 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. preferred, $100 each.
20 shares Celluloid Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills of Reading, Inc.

A meeting of the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills of Reading, Inc., will be held at the Office of the Company, 81 and 83 Franklin Street, New York, on Thursday, November 10, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of passing a resolution to file application for reincorporation of this company under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
MAX H. SCHULTZE, Sec. Treas.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, November 3d, at 115 West 88th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds.

$100,000
Chic. & Northwestern Cons. Quart. 7s
$60,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st Mtge. 6s
$50,000
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford 50-Year Debenture 4s
$60,000
Canada Southern Railway 1st Mtge. 5s
$75,000
Michigan Central Air Line (1st Mtge.) 4s
$75,000
Mich. Cent. (Kala. & S. Hav. Div.) 1st Mtg. 5s
$50,000
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Consol. 6s
$100,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 5s (Chic. & Pacific Western Div.)
$50,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 5s (Chic. & Mo. River Div.)
$100,000
Philada. & Reading R. R. Con. Mtge. 6s & 7s
$50,000
Erie Railway Company 1st Consolidated 7s
$40,000
Chic., St. L. & N. Orleans Con. Gold 3¼s (Guar. by Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.)
$50,000
Ashtabula & Pittsburg 1st Mortgage 6s (Pennsylvania System)
$50,000
Allegheny Valley 1st Mortgage 7s (Guaranteed by Penn. R. R. Co.)
$30,000
Ches. & Ohio R.R. 1st Mtge. 6s (Penin. Ext.)
$30,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 6s (Chic., Bur. & Quincy System.)
$40,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st. Mtge. 7s
THESE AND OTHER PRIME ISSUES FOR SALE BY
Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

$250,000
Southern Boulevard R.R. Co.
First Mortgage
Guaranteed 5% Gold Bonds.
DATED 1895. DUE JULY 1915.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
Coupon Bonds. Denomination $1,000.
Total Issue.....$250,000.
PART OF THE THIRD AVENUE R. R. SYSTEM.

The Southern Boulevard Railroad extends from Lincoln Avenue at a point near the Harlem River in New York City, on the Southern Boulevard northward to Pelham Avenue, seven miles of track in all, forming a valuable part of the system of the Union Railway Company of New York. The entire capital stock of the company is owned by the Union Railway Company, which guarantees the principal and interest of these bonds. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage covering all the railroad, equipment, real estate, rights, franchises, and all other property of the company now owned or hereafter acquired, and the issue is limited to the amount now offered. The road has been in successful operation since 1892, and as a necessary part of the Union Railway system its value for the future seems well assured. The company possesses a valuable franchise and the mortgage has been carefully drawn.

The earnings show a handsome surplus over all charges.

The Union Railway Company of New York operates an extensive system of trolley lines extending from the Harlem River north and east through Kingsbridge, East Chester, West Chester, Pelham, and New Rochelle. The charter and franchises of the company are extremely valuable and exempt the company from several important provisions of the general railroad law. Practically the entire capital stock of the company, for which $200 per share was paid, is owned by the Third Avenue R. R. Co., and the two roads are operated as the same system, connecting at 130th Street and Third Avenue.

Earnings of the Union Railway Company for the Year Ending June 30.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Gross earnings	$490,169	$541,854	$612,831
Net earnings	183,887	218,822	224,199
Other income	999	999	668
Total income	184,887	219,821	224,867
Interest and taxes	125,961	133,431	144,709
Surplus	59,325	86,390	80,158

We offer the above bonds at 112½ and accrued interest, at which price they yield 4.37 on the investment.
SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK,
ALBANY, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.
THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.
The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.
Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, August 15th, 1898.

GOODYEAR SHOE MACH. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper Mining Company

For a long time the Boston & Montana Company was little better than a prospect or until its managers, becoming aware that the company was to be sued because of ore taken from the vein of adjoining property, purchased this property for $250,000, not because it was particularly valuable, but to prevent litigation. This property developed very rich, and Montana stock rapidly advanced from below $20 to $99. From $99 it broke to $55, and from there advanced to $249. The Directors, Managers, and Trustees during this time have been Directors, Managers, and Trustees of Butte & Boston, a property larger than Montana, and at the beginning, and for some time, recognized as having a brighter prospect than Montana. While Montana has prospered beyond all expectations, Butte has made no headway so far as giving to its stockholders any return on their investment, this notwithstanding Butte owners have paid over to its Directors, Managers, and Trustees a number of millions of dollars cash for working capital. Montana Directors, Managers, and Trustees, during the time they as Directors, Managers, and Trustees of Butte were expending millions of dollars from the Butte treasury, have paid to Montana stockholders millions of dollars in dividends, and to some of their members as commissions and in other ways for distributing the product of these mines millions more.

I am aware that my advice and my reasons therefor will meet with the usual criticism that comes to all who state unpalatable truths, but in twenty-nine years' active operations in State and Wall Streets as broker and critic of corporation worth, I have never unfairly, anonymously, or for personal gain "attacked" a security. I have never "attacked" a security without a deep feeling of

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45393
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7698	13934	18938	32249	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32286	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14024	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7984	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
383	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19033	32371	37947	45572
413	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32815	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32637	37952	45633
613	8074	14168	19247	32981	37953	45637
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19278	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46288
721	8173	14194	19338	32859	37993	46300
724	8179	14198	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46389
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14380	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8273	14376	19605	33114	38582	46448
747	8283	14382	19631	33115	38621	46452
753	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46470
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46471
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46473
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2049	8400	14580	20434	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46658
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14703	20492	33305	38740	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8469	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20573	33579	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2253	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2288	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2306	8688	14845	20639	33669	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20663	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39137	46846
3003	8922	14863	20706	33717	39203	46904
3079	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3083	8935	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34028	39292	47081
3406	8961	14925	20798	34029	39343	47091
3895	8962	14953	20825	34048	39346	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8968	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3778	8988	15025	20903	34097	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15222	20938	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20955	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20998	34206	39814	47227
3938	9088	15235	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4011	9174	15421	21017	34274	39935	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4076	9287	15560	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9305	15585	21091	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15589	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15603	21141	34314	41283	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34329	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9598	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4173	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34329	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9598	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34336	41533	47789
4213	9802	15717	22483	34358	41543	47818
4231	9811	15741	22484	34359	41544	47835
4235	9824	15770	23513	34435	41591	47883
4243	9825	15776	38514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	38516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	38522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9980	15785	38523	34515	41613	48033
4328	10002	15820	28816	34561	41623	48081
4391	10025	15824	28840	34591	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	28848	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28852	34598	41815	48135
4405	10058	15843	28854	34599	41830	48183
4407	10091	15849	28903	34601	41985	48236
4431	10135	15890	28904	34626	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4462	10175	15920	28960	34650	42169	48360
4463	10237	15930	29073	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	29074	34692	42214	48455
4495	10413	16039	29078	34702	42299	48491
4497	10414	16040	29077	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	29803	34708	42352	48536
4505	10563	16043	29844	34711	42338	48572
4506	10586	16045	29873	34712	42393	48613
4533	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16095	29138	34767	42345	48856
4543	10594	16060	29139	34768	42416	48922
4543	10595	16070	29227	34783	42439	48950
4562	10686	16089	29228	34824	42440	48997
4571	10624	16097	29220	34835	42548	45149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10733	16108	29237	34862	42708	49198
4657	10776	16130	29239	34908	43182	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	31908	43241	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4706	10829	16225	29343	35003	43325	49339
4754	10836	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4783	10903	16231	29463	35052	43327	49497
4784	10904	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10908	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	10926	16303	29530	35101	43357	49587
4868	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49692
4916	11029	16344	29632	35122	43370	49652
4983	11046	16356	29641	35123	43376	49892
4937	11048	16360	29654	35124	43378	49686
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11114	16388	29767	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43516	49703
5109	11124	16410	29678	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43861	49861
5249	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16469	29733	35187	43848	49897
5340	11173	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29745	35218	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5360	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11239	16549	29784	35340	43904	49926
5350	11240	16565	29804	35349	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35370	43917	49932
5465	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29821	35390	44090	50171
5499	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44123	50186
5517	11332	16755	29899	35395	44126	50187
5521	11360	16765	29911	35397	44127	50188
5522	11380	16781	29912	35399	44128	50189
5523	11457	16790	29941	35452	44130	50213
5543	11548	16792	29945	35465	44132	50293
5553	11553	16793	29950	35548	44136	50294
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44137	50303
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44138	50586
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50592
5571	11614	16818	29958	35618	44143	50622
5574	11646	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30035	35828	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5604	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	53111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5748	11824	16845	30140	35975	44158	51116
5819	11827	16851	30142	35985	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	36000	44160	51150
5841	11846	16883	30163	36023	44161	51163
5860	11847	16960	30170	36024	44168	51164
5863	11857	16962	30176	36025	44166	51166
5886	11891	16963	30197	36027	44169	51167
5916	11899	16966	30207	36033	44160	51206
5934	11911	17000	30216	36188	44170	51241
6061	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51244
6107	11981	17044	30258	36282	44173	51298
6108	12025	17179	30291	36257	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30332	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17173	30354	36325	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44179	51339
6191	12187	17179	30359	36413	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30303	36420	44214	51410
6223	12235	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6224	12308	17213	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30438	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51505
6244	12329	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17309	30567	36658	44303	51730
6255	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12497	17498	30692	36696	44324	52271
6330	12483	17473	30724	36713	44328	52276
6366	12493	17478	30726	36714	44329	52282
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44302	52323
6378	12501	17565	30729	36735	44363	52325
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44388	52373
6473	12512	17704	30797	36772	44419	52409
6476	12513	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6535	12686	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6604	12702	17784	30952	36777	44532	52497
6655	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17820	31101	36780	44036	52551
6725	12724	17829	31133	36791	44630	52604
6806	12764	17867	31139	36795	44641	52686
6808	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12795	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6888	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52765
6966	12833	17917	31363	36799	44683	52810
6975	12834	17921	31368	36806	44768	52829
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44797	52827
6985	12860	17921	31371	36885	44825	52828
6986	12861	17955	31378	36886	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36031	44846	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36044	44900	53033
6992	12880	18179	31411	37053	44988	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	53036
7012	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31489	37206	45100	53056
7128	13070	18333	31491	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45123	53061
7174	13088	18360	31518	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18413	31023	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45226	53093
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7283	13180	18602	31664	37514	45280	53203
7264	13196	18688	31072	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53206
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53290
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7295	13180	18802	31864	37514	45280	
7264	13196	18688	31072	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53206
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53290
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37573	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677
24	661	1292	1918	2459	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
98	714	1353	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1363	1985	2565	3145	3757
117	726	1366	2024	2572	3150	3758
127	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2599	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
220	756	1435	2051	2613	3176	3815
225	784	1442	2061	2646	3177	3826
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
258	795	1447	2095	2665	3203	3844
268	800	1458	2115	2686	3220	3888
304	815	1473	2121	2697	3238	3881
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3246	3884
322	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3837
334	843	1525	2145	2735	3280	3893
349	852	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913
354	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915
380	880	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931
385	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3933
388	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3956
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964
378	907	1570	2178	2795	3339	3967
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980
399	937	1590	2206	2819	3347	3984
404	942	1601	2218	2820	3356	3989
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2232	2830	3372	4010
412	951	1640	2243	2860	3383	4013
443	952	1646	2254	2862	3419	4024
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4033
466	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057
470	996	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086
495	1027	1732	2310	2923	3478	4096
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101
510	1098	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125
528	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4130
536	1081	1798	2336	2956	3537	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2993	3539	4134
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136
565	1129	1819	2373	2974	3552	4140
572	1148	1821	2385	2987	3563	4159
584	1152	1823	2389	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166
615	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188
633	1261	1847	2445			

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE, }
New York, October 1st, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.

27 William St., New York, October 19, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Co. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 8, 1898, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 29, 1898. The Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will close Oct. 29, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopen Nov. 9, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co.; and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1898, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secy.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.

October 10th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at noon on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of November. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1898.

The American Exchange National Bank.

128 Broadway, New York, October 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., on the capital stock, was declared, payable Nov. 1st prox.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 3d proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.

New York, Oct. 18th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed to November 1st. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1898, and will open Nov. 1, 1898, at 10 A. M.—Oct. 15, 1898.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the "PRATT COAL AND IRON COMPANY," will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 24, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	112	110	Adams Express	109½	110½	109½	110¾	.....
36⅜	36½	1,900	American Cotton Oil	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
85½	86½	15	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96⅞	96⅞	86½	86½	.....
29½	29⅞	10	Am. Malting Co	30	30	30	30	.....
78½	79⅛	180	Am. Malting Co. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
11⅛	11¾	100	American Spirits Mfg.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
111⅜	112	30,977	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	112¾	113⅝	111½	112	— ⅝
107¾	108	328	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	108½	108¼	108	108	.....
125⅞	126	95,700	American Tobacco	123	126½	123	126	+ 3⅜
124½	129	555	Am. Tobacco pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ 2½
29⅛

COLUMBIA'S DEBT PROBLEM.

Friends of the University Have Promised to Make Up Any Deficit at the End of the College Year.

The Trustees of Columbia University do not consider the problem of paying the interest on the university's debt so serious as to necessitate holding their regular November meeting to consider it. They are accustomed to skip a monthly meeting now and then, when there is no pressing business to transact, and as they consider this to be the situation now, they will not meet until December.

John B. Pine, clerk of the Board of Trustees, said yesterday that several men, whose names could not be given out, had promised to make up the deficit in the expenses of the university, if there be any, at the end of the college year, June 30, 1899. The expenses the payment of which they are to guarantee include not only the cost of running the university but the interest on the debt. "This promise," said Mr. Pine, "assures the meeting of all financial obligations for the current year. The Trustees do not believe that the deficit will be over $25,000 or $30,000 at the outside. If there be no deficit these gentlemen will not be asked to contribute."

President Low, in his report to the Trustees this month, mentioned that half of the sum he had promised to the library yet remained to be paid, and this amount, $500,000, may be used by the Trustees toward the payment of the debt. "We may use either the principal or interest, if we wish," said Mr. Pine. "Nothing has been decided, however, as to what we will do. No other plan has been put forward, nor have any steps been taken to adopt President Low's suggestion as to 3 per cent. bonds. The debt, amounting to about $3,750,000, is out at 4 per cent. interest, the most of it. A small proportion is at a lesser rate.

"The Trustees expect a good deal of help in the way of gifts during the next few years, and, together with the income from fees, this should enable the university to be run without any large deficit. If there be a deficit by June 30, 1899, it will not impose an extremely large burden on any one contributor."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The La Plata Insurance Company of Montevideo has been reinsured by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England.

J. S. Courtney has been appointed sole agent of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company and the New England Underwriters for Brooklyn.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union will be held on Thursday at the rooms of the Down-Town Association.

The Large Cities Committee of the Western Union of Fire Underwriters will meet in St. Louis to-day to take action, in accordance with the enlarged powers granted to the committee by the union at its September meeting.

The case of the J. H. Mohlman Company against the London and Lancashire Insurance Company for the recovery of a loss claim on property at 38 and 40 North Moore Street, came up before Justice Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday, and was put over until January.

The meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of organizing a new fire insurance tariff association, which had been called for to-day, has been adjourned until to-morrow on account of the death of Mrs. Washburn, wife of John G. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

The Schuylkill Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has decided to go into voluntary liquidation, and a contract for the reinsurance of its business will probably be signed to-day. The Schuylkill was organized in 1895 with a cash capital of $200,000, and on Jan. 1, 1898, possessed a net surplus of $53,903.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company has made a formal demand for admission to the State of Kansas and been refused. The company now intends to bring suit in a Federal court to compel Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department to issue the license and to enjoin him from interfering further with the Kansas business of the company.

The insurance on the buildings of E. A. & H. J. Ridley, which were damaged by fire on Friday evening, Oct. 21, was distributed as follows: On 58 Allen Street, Pennsylvania $9,000; on 56 Allen Street, Palatine $2,500; on 59 and 61 Orchard Street, American of Newark $10,000, Scottish Union and National $10,000, Lancashire $5,000, Providence-Washington $2,500, Reliance $2,500, Firemen's Fund $5,000, Springfield $5,000, Pennsylvania $5,000, Royal $10,000, Northern of England $5,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss, which is probably total on the building at 58 Allen Street and comparatively light on the other two buildings. The only insurance upon the contents was $2,500 on the property of Abram Rappaport, 58 Allen Street, which was placed in the office of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto.

Insurance Companies in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 24.—State Insurance Commissioner Campbell to-day revoked the license of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. This action was taken after an investigation of the charges made by Detroit merchants and manufacturers that stock fire insurance companies are violating the Michigan anti-compact law. This law does not apply to Michigan companies, but only to outside ones.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Forty-second Street Corner Brings a High Price—Another Central Park West Corner Sold.

Daniel S. McElroy has sold to T. J. Roberts the four-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, on a lot 28 by 36.7. The buyer gives in part payment three lots, with old buildings, on the west side of West Broadway, about 100 feet north of Grand Street, and a building on Leroy Street, near Bedford Street, on a lot 25 by 100. The price for the Forty-second Street corner is reported at about $160,000, or about $150 per square foot, which, even making due allowances for the element of trade in the deal, is a high record for up-town property. Mr. McElroy bought the property in September, 1895, for $100,000, or about $97 a square foot.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for William H. Geishenen, President of the Garfield National Bank, to Ottinger & Brother the plot northwest corner of Central Park West and Seventieth Street, 100 by 125.

Rachel Axelrod has sold the new five-story flat 20 West Ninety-ninth Street, for about $34,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the resale of the plot northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to Maximilian Morgenthau.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 794 Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 75, leasehold, one-story store building. Due on judgment, $2,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Christian G. Moritz, referee, 550 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame tenement, with store, and one and two story buildings at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,362.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 129 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 431.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 2,522 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,038.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 149 West Twenty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick stable, 27.11, by 93.6, Jacob Wall of 64 West Twenty-first Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

No. 8 Hubert Street, to a two-story and basement brick stable, American Express Company, owner; W. B. Chapin, architect; cost, $100.

No. 245 Monroe Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, Abraham Peshinsky, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 24.

ALLEN ST, e s, Lot 4, map of estate of David Dunham, 25x87.6; George V. Hartmann and others to Louis Lese and others 1

AVENUE C, w s, 83 ft s of 10th St, 25x105, Unionport; Sarah Bartnett to Mary J. R. Dillon 600

BOSTON AV, e corner of Jackson Av, 80.3x32.1x75.3; Hannah School to John H. Kearns 1

BOSTON AV, e corner of Home St, 25.4x131.4 to Jackson Av, x283; John H. Kearns to F. J. Middlebrook 1

BOSTON AV, n e corner of Home St, 172.10x32x157.8x101.5; Louisa A. Black to John H. Kearns 1

BUTLER PLACE, w s, 75 ft n of Green Av, 25x100; Bronx Realty Co. to Tillie Meurer 2,800

COLLEGE AV, w s, 240.5 ft n of 169th St, 75x92.6x irregular; E. B. Levy to Isaac Edelmuth 4,610

COLLEGE AV, w s, 165.5 ft n of 169th St, 25x92.6; E. B. Levy to Louis Silberman 850

COLLEGE AV, w s, 36.8 ft n of 169th St, 78.9x33.6x32.5x32.6; E. B. Levy to Louis Katz and another 2,715

DIVISION ST, s s, Lot 76, map of Hendrick Rutgers; East Broadway, 150, n s; East Broadway, 154, n s, ¼ part; A. L. Apelles and wife to Josephine E. Apelles 1

FOREST AV, w s, 268.6 ft s of 165th St, 20x92x91x21.1x91; Fanny Semel to Ellen J. Nevins 100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 95.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x150; Scardefield and others to John H. Scardefield and others. 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 95.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x150; John H. Scardefield and others to William S. Hughes 4,900

HAMILTON PLACE, n e corner of 141st St, 20x60x20x58.6; Albert V. Donellan to Charles H. Knox 1

LOTS 6 to 11, 15 to 17, block 2,028, and lots 7 to 11 and 22, block 2,029 map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 3d Av, n e corner 171st St, 25x100.1; Emil S. Levi to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 65,000

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 116th St, 36|3x82; John P. Clarke, referee, to Alonzo Rothschild 3,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, corner of 163th St, 25x81; Edward Liebertz to Joseph Liebertz 1

RIDER AV, w s, 305 ft n of 138th St, 75x125; John Yard, referee, to John G. Davis 6,000

RYER AV, e s, 507.6 ft n of Burnside Av, 95x87.10x100.8x100.3x100.2; Jacob Schofer and wife to Joseph E. Butterworth 100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 278.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x80; James McCartney to Charles M. Curtisand another 4,400

TELLER AV, w s, 303.9 ft s of 171st St, 135.7x121x34.11; E. B. Levy to E. J. Mallen 1,650

TINTON AV, 892, 26.4x170; Charles and Jacob Bauer to Emma Severin 7,500

WEST END AV, n e corner of 69th St, 200.10 to 70th St x e 100xs 100.5x w 18x s 100.5 to 69th St x w 82; John F. Farley to Cornelius J. Cooke 1

WORTH AV, w s, Lot 118, Map of Mount Hope; William H. McNickle and others to Celia Lowenstein 1,000

1ST AV, 1,683, w s, 25.8 ft n of 87th St, 24.8x80; Isidor Blank and wife to Franz X. Majewski 1

2D AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100; Edward Wilckens to Irving A. Kempner and another 1

2D AV, n e corner 10th St, 25x105; Thomas L. Jenkins to Allen W. Johnson 100

2D AV, 1,832, 24.9x100; Emma Severin to Charles and Jacob Bauer 1

3D AV, e s, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 50x125; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John Madden 14,000

81ST ST, n s, 226.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Henry Gentzlinger to Heinrich Jungk 1

82D ST, 317 West, 20x102.2; Henry Parsons to Gustave C. Henry 30,000

84TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Charles Gahnen and wife to Thomas J. McGuire 68,000

90TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Nathan Low 25,600

93D ST, 313 East, 25x100.8; Frenz X. Majewski and wife to Isidor Blank 1

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Edgar Coles 80,000

106TH ST, 9 West, 25x100.11; Frieda Hart to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn 30,500

114TH ST, 107 West, 31x100.11; Rosina Vigna and others to Sarah C. Fountain ..... Omitted

114TH ST, 105 West, 31x100.11; Jacques Pollatschek and others to Maria N. Anderson, quit claim 1

114TH ST, 107 West, 31x100.11; Jacques Pollatschek to Sarah C. Fountain, quit claim 1

114TH ST, 105 West, 31x100.11; Rosina Vigna and others to Maria N. Anderson. 1

114TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 70x100.11; John Acker and wife to Isaac J. Brown 1

116TH ST, 136 West, 32x100.11; James W. Taylor to Harriet A. Hartnett 100

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 25.6x99.11; Jealie N. Leo to R. H. Schlie.. 500

118TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Max J. Katz and another 9,500

117TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; James Carlew to Maria Hillenbrand 1

121ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.11; Maria N. Anderson to Louis C. Anderson 1

121ST ST, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Josephine Polk and others to Wilbur M. Gaige 500

121ST ST, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Sara D. Fountain to Josephine Polk and others 1

121ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.11; Louis C. Anderson to Rosina Vigna and another 1

122D ST, 139 East, 17.7x81.8; John D. Hastings and others to Caroline F. Budenbender 100

123D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 19.5x100.11; James J. Phelan to F. I. Tierney 1

134TH ST, 110 West, 23x99.11; John Madden to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.... 30,000

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 3th Av, 31x99.11 .....

137TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 8th Av, 31x99.11; George T. Rowe to Carrie Bendheim 100

161ST ST, n w corner of Morris Place, 180x140.6, (correction and confirmation of deed;) Louis Rasmus and another, executors, &c., to Henry F. Dreyer.....

169TH ST, s s, 211.6 ft e of Union Av, 18.11 x99.5x18.4x105.6; Edward Lieberz to Joseph Liebertz 1

Recorded Leases.

STIMMEL, Nathan, to Solomon Feiner; 103 West 80th St, 1 year 375

STEEVES, John F., and others to Armstrong; Webster Av, e s, 100 ft s of Southern Boulevard, x 25x100, 4 10-12 years 200

82D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 5x102.2; Caroline F. Fuller to Frederick de C. Booth Tucker 1

82D ST, n s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.5; Caroline F. Fuller to Frederick de C. Booth Tucker 1

RYER AV, s e corner of 180th St, Lots 22, 23, and 24, map of Mount Hope; Robert Rogers to Joseph H. Butterworth 1

UNION AV, e s, 131.6 ft s of 169th St, —x58 to 169th St x73.11x irregular; Joseph Liebertz to Edward Liebertz..... 1

156TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 50 x91; Simon Danzig and another to Diedrich Heyen and another 6,000

ASTOR, William W., to John Hild and another; 6th St, 502, 25x97, 10 years.. 750

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Amaziah L. Ashman; Broadway, s e corner of 9th St, 23.4x99.6x26.2x92.1, 21 years 4,000

LEVY, Rachel, to Dora Kalcheim; 236 Rivington St, 2 10-12 years..... 1,680

STREIFLER, Laura, to Henry Behrmann; 5 9-12 years ..... 1,200 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Louis C., to Maria N. Anderson; s s of 121st St, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years $10,500

BACH, Lewis Z., to Carl Fischer; s s of 109th St, 145 ft e of 5th Av, demand... 20,000

BEHRMANN, Henry, to Jacob Ruppert; 3d Av, n w corner of 176th St, saloon lease, demand 1,750

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to Robert Rogers; s e corner of 180th St and Ryer Av, 1 year 4,000

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to Jacob Schofer; e of Ryer Av, 507.6 ft n of Burnside Av, ½ year 5,000

COHEN, Michael, to Abraham Stern; 156 Broome St, demand 2,231

COHEN, Michael, to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman; 156 Broome St, 1 year..... 4,200

COLES, Edgar, to The Irving Savings Institution; s s of 104th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 96,000

COOKE, Cornelius L., to German Savings Bank; n s corner of West End Av and 69th St, 100.5x82, 1 year, (four mortgages) 96,000

COOKE, Cornelius L., to German Savings Bank; West End Av, s e corner of 70th St, 100.5x100, 1 year, (four mortgages).. 96,000

COOKE, Cornelius L., to German Savings Bank; s s of 70th St, 82 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 16,000

CROSBY, Florence, to The Wappinger's Falls Savings Bank, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; s e corner of 10th St and Avenue C, 1 year 96,000

DAVIS, John G., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s Rider Av, 305 ft n of 188th St, 75x125 to Mott Haven Canal, 1 year..... 5,000

DELLA MORTA, Catherine, to William F. Vause; 28 Water St, 2 years..... 8,000

DEWEY, William C., to William A. Lincoln; n s 14th St, 92 ft e of 5th Av, leasehold, 1 year 9,000

DIVERSE, Agnes, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Old Broadway, 25 ft s of 181st St, 1 year..... 500

DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Alice M. Morrison and others; 20 West 35th St, 3 years 27,000

DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Leicester Stanhope, 20 West 35th St, 1 year..... 1,250

EDELMUTH, Isaac, to Ephraim B. Levy; w s College Av, 240.5 ft n of 169th St, 1 year 1,150

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e of 3d Av, 164.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 7,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; Lots 15, 16, and 17, Block 2,028, and Lot 22, Block 2,029, map of Bathgate estate, 2 years..... 4,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block 2,029, map of Bathgate estate, 2 years.. 4,800

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; Lots 10 and 11, Block 2,028, map of Bathgate estate, 2 years.. 3,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9, Block 2,029, map of Bathgate estate, 2 years 7,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; n e corner of 3d Av and 171st St, 9 years 4,000

EXNER, Paul J., to John Cuff; n s of 90th St, 250 ft e of Park Av, 2 years.... 9,000

EXNER, Paul J., to Morris Deutsch; n s of 90th St, 250 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 1,000

FOUNTAIN, Sarah C., to Alfred E. Fountain, Sr.; s s of 121st St, 394 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 3,000

JUNGK, Heinrich, to Henry Gentzlinger; n s of 81st St, 256.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 750

KATZ, Joseph, to Judson S. Todd; s s 132d St, 325 and 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 27,000

KEARNS, John H., to Agnes L. Kiernan; n e corner Boston Av and Home St, 172.10x32 to Jackson Av, 3 years..... 22,000

KEARNS, John H., to B. Aymar Sands; n e corner Boston Av and Home St, extends Jackson Av, 1 year 3,000

LESE, Louis, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 198 Allen St, 3 years 16,000

LESE, Louis, and others to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 198 Allen St., 1 year..... 2,000

LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Augusta Liebertz; s s of 169th St, 23.2, 43.11, 100.4, 119.2, 138, and 156.9 ft e of Union Av, (six mortgages,) 3 years 16,000

LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Augusta Liebertz; e s of Union Av, 93.11 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 3,450

LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Augusta Liebertz; e s of Union Av, 112.6 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 2,000

LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Augusta Liebertz; e s of Union Av, 131.6 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 2,000

LIEBERTZ, Joseph, to Augusta Liebertz; n e corner of Prospect Av and 165th St, 3 years 2,000

LIPPSTADT, Siegfried, to Arthur Gorsch; 2,046 1st Av, 2 years..... 3,500

LOVELL, Josephine A., to the Manhatten Life Insurance Company; 31 West 32d St, 1 year 15,000

LOW, Nathan, to Colonial Trust Company; 24 West 90th St, 3 years 10,000

MADDEN, John, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of 3d Av, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, ½ year 4,000

MADDEN, John, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 3d Av, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 2 years..... 5,000

MALLEN, Edward J., to Ephraim B. Levy; w s of Teller Av, 303.9 ft s of 171st St, 2 years 825

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 3d Av and St Paul's Place, 3 years..... 20,000

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to New York Security and Trust Company; w s of 3d Av, 26.5 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 79.10xirreg, 3 years, 3 mortgages..... 30,000

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 year, 3 mortgages 3,000

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 3d Av and St. Paul's Place, 1 year..... 2,000

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n w corner of 3d Av and St. Paul's Place, 106.4x115.4x108.11 x95.11, demand 10,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Charles Gahren; s s of 84th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 27,000

McOWEN, Anthony, to Stephen J. Moran, trustee, &c.; n s of Brown Place, 70 ft n of 134th St, 3 years 4,400

MEURER, Tillie, to Bronx Realty Company; w s of Butler Place, 75 ft n of Green Av, Twenty-fourth Ward, instalments 500

MILLER, William H., to Margaret E. Martin; 44 Fulton St and 195 Pearl St, secures agreement, 4 years..... 1,239

MOORE, Thomas K., to William H. McWhirter; n s 110th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, secures material 5,000

RAMSDELL, Anna F., and Charles F. to Frank O. Brown and another, executors, &c.; s s of St. George's Crescent, at intersection; s s of 206th St; also St. George's Crescent, s s, n w corner of above, 3 years 1,500

RIORDAN, John J., to Union Trust Company, 89 and 91 Roosevelt St, 5 years.. 8,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Stephen Duncan; n w corner of Macomb's Dam Road and 152d St, 3 years..... 14,000

THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY to Isaac A. Hopper; 59 and 61 West 45th St, 1 year 25,000

THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY to Isaac A. Hopper; 59 and 61 West 45th St, 1 year 25,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., to John Cox, Jr.; e s of Lyman Place, 100 ft n of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Morris, guardian, &c., to Ray Wertheimer $2,000

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to John Twiname ..... Nominal

ANDERSON, Maria N., to Marie E. Anderson 100

BOWMAN, Henry H., trustee, to Francis A. Ray 12,100

BROPHY, Margaret, to William F. Vause ..... Nominal

BUTT, McCoskry, to Alice R. Murray.... 17,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Henriette Moses 4,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Emeline B. Philbrick 4,000

HENNESSY, Ellen M., to Abraham C. Quackenbush 5,000

PEYSER, Hannah, to the Bowery Savings Bank 12,000

SHAW, D. McL., guardian, to James H. Duffie 3,000

SMITH, Margaret A., to Helena Tuska... 2,500

SULLIVAN, Matthew, to Michael J. Sullivan 500

TABER, Eliza M., and another, executors, &c., to Anna M. Irwin..... Nominal

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK to Alice R. Murray 5,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Greenwood Cemetery 10,500

WALLACH, Leopold, to William Grupe.. 4,556

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of 149th St, —x—; Department of Buildings against J. C. Giese, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

JEFFERSON ST, 61; Department of Buildings against Michael Fay and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x 138.11; William H. McWhirter against Frank W. Gilbert and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien, and to cancel two mortgages;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Stotesbury.

MONROE ST, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x½ block, 1-30 part; 24th St, n s, 293 ft e of 11th Av, 57.8x98.9; Marie E. Jacobson against Harriet Ferry, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 116th St, —x—; 116th St, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against Joseph N. Campbell, (two actions, violations of buildings laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MORRIS AV, n w corner of Buckhout St, 75x 126; Christian Vorndran against Emil Heller and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. J. Dexter.

RIVINGTON ST, 167; Department of Buildings against Paul Hoffman and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x105, leasehold; George W. Murray against Thomas J. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

20TH ST, 35 East; Eva E. Schaefer against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kreisler.

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Elias Kempner against William Thuren, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Manne.

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against James Killpatrick, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

99TH ST, 33 West; Department of Buildings against Angelo Filocco and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

103D ST, 239 West; Department of Buildings against Lawrence Buckley, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

111TH ST, n s, 426 ft e of 7th Av, 74x100.11; Alfred Gutwillig against Mary Conway and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

123D ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 6th Av, as widened, 16.3x100.11; Charles S. Ward against Catherine L. Griffin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 50x80 x irregular; Martin Sakariasen against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and Elizabeth Meyer, contractors 190

MADISON AV, n e corner of 88th St, 100.8 x139; Allerton, Clarke Company against Frank W. Gilbert, owner and contractor. 775

WILLIS AV, 444; Peter Foland against Adolph Webber and Gus P. Bruderline, owners and contractors 22

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 100x100; also 149th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100; Charles W. Mowbray against William C. Bolton, owner; Henry P. Niebuhr, contractor 111

39TH ST, 16 West; William Nelson against John Weatherley, owner and contractor; Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Company, contractors 125

97TH ST, 319 and 321; Frederick R. Meres against Sophia Hoeberman, owner and contractor 450

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Emmet H. Smith against Sophia and August Hoeberman, owners and contractors..... 145

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Chester F. Reynolds against Sophia Hoeberman, owner, August Hoeberman, contractor.. 381

116TH ST, 370 West; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against J. Nell Campbell, owner and contractor..... 335

127TH ST 28 and 30 West; Purcell & Fay Company against John H. Schuller, Jr., owner; J. H. Eccleston, trustee and contractor 1,000

146TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100; John Catlin against Andrew Kitchen, owner; Bronx Stone Company, contractors 18

146TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100; Patrick Bergen against Andrew Kitchen, owner; Bronx Stone Company, contractors 23

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Isidore Jackson with Joseph W. Kierst, 10 payments....$20,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CYCLE CHECKING LOCK COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn yesterday sold out the office furniture and other effects of the Cycle Checking Lock Company, at 7 Warren Street, for $134.

THEODORE VAN RADEN.—Judgment for $9,771 was entered yesterday against Theodore Van Raden of 312 Washington Street, in favor of Isabel C. Sielken and Carl E. S. Van Raden, executors of the estate of Benjamin Van Raden, for the amount now due on two demand notes, made in June, 1897.

ZIMMERMAN BROTHERS.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday took charge of the place of business of Zimmerman Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks at 358 Canal Street, on an execution for $546, in favor of Max Goldberg. The partners are Abraham and Jacob Zimmerman, and they have been in business about a year.

HYMAN FURMAN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against Hyman Furman, dealer in hats and men's furnishing goods at 488 Grand Street, for $174, in favor of Hugo Freudenthal, and a keeper was placed in the store. It was claimed that Mr. Furman had given a bill of sale to Benjamin Goldberg, a relative.

NATHAN LION.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of clothing 10 West Fourth Street, under an execution against Nathan Lion for $1,078, from E. Townsend Goldberg, in favor of Forstman & Co. Mr. Lion failed in September, 1896, and has since done business in his wife's name. The stock sold out was claimed by Mrs. Lion, but an indemnity bond of $5,000 was given to the Sheriff by Forstman & Co. The sale realized about $600.

JOHN H. SHIER.—John H. Shier, dealer in fireplace settings and mantels at 123 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Ignatius Weltner, without preference. Mr. Shier was employed by firms in this line for twenty years, and started in business on his own account in October, 1896, with a small capital. The bulk of his supplies came from out-of-town manufacturers. Edward A. Alexander, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to general business depression. The liabilities are $5,000, and nominal assets about $2,000.

THOMAS J. AND GEORGE JENKINS.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an execution yesterday for $9,925 against Thomas J. Jenkins, builder, of 537 Manhattan Avenue, and George Jenkins, builder, of 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, in favor of George W. Murray on a deficiency judgment on foreclosure of a mortgage. A lis pendens was filed yesterday against Thomas J. Jenkins on leasehold property at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, by George W. Murray to foreclose two mortgages for $29,333 made by Mr. Jenkins on Feb. 1 last.

Out of Town.

ALPHEUS ARTER.—As a result of the collapse of the First National Bank of Lisbon, Ohio, Alpheus Arter, one of the heaviest depositors, closed his harness manufacturing establishment yesterday. About one hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

APPLETON WATER WORKS COMPANY.—Judge Seaman, in the United States court at Milwaukee, yesterday appointed Herman Erb receiver for the Appleton Water Works Company on a bond of $50,000. The appointment was made on motion of the Central Trust Company of New York. Default in the interest on bonds was the cause of the proceeding.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Isaac Rosenwasser filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities $14,567 and nominal assets $3,181 in outstanding accounts. The liabilities are principally to shoe manufacturers at Boston, Haverhill, Lynn, and Salem, Mass. Arthur Furber is his attorney. It is said that Mr. Rosenwasser was formerly a jobber in shoes at 59 Columbia Street, and sold out on Dec. 31 last.

Dissolution of a Corporation.

The American Finger Tipped Glove Company, whose office was formerly at 320 Broadway, has applied to the Supreme Court through Directors Joseph H. Clark of Sidney, N. Y., W. H. Tyler, Walter Giddings, and Adelbert G. Richmond of Canajoharie, N. Y., for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Pryor of the Supreme Court set down the order to show cause for Jan. 25 next. The proceeding is merely a formal one to wind up the corporation, as it ceased to do business on May 27, 1897, has no assets and no liabilities. It was capitalized at $100,000, and Messrs. Richmond and Clark owned $94,800 of the capital stock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Oct. 24, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADELBERG, Edward H.—L. P. Grosholz.. $41

ARKELL, James—Phebe J. Woodruff, executrix 5,138

ARKELL, James—Phebe J. Woodruff..... 5,189

BELLO, Franco—L. Curtis..... 45

BOSLETT, John D.—Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Works..... 23

BURKE, Martin—H. Epstein..... 123

BARNES, William D.—Albert Robinson... 423

BENTZ, Annie—G. F. Zeissig..... 63

BAUER, Adam—S. Williams..... 97

BLESSING, Thomas—J. Keresey and another 520

BRUNNER, Louisa M.—F. Korbel and another 145

BACH, Albert—W. Lafrentz..... 262

BLAKE, Laurence E.—J. Wolff and others. 636

BLADWORTH, Jessie S. and Frederick E. Hutchins—E. Childs and another..... 211

CLERIHEW, Ernest M.—C. Kropp..... 31

CZAKI, Adolph—C. Weisbecker..... 69

CONLON, James W.—N. W. Ryan and another, costs 10

COONEY, Michael J. and Mary A.—S. W. Collins, deficiency 1,286

CIANI, Dino and Victor—E. P. Scholl and another 234

CHADWICK, Matthew—the Mayor, &c., costs 107

CHADWICK, Matthew—James R. F. Kelly, costs..... 127

DEUTSCH, Jacob, by order—R. Hoe & Co., costs 23

DOUGHERTY, James—American Cereal Company 321

DURANT, William W., individually and as administrator, Heloise H. Durant, and John T. Banker—H. D. Rose..... 85

DAMON, Samuel—W. McGrath..... 39

DE LUNA, William P.—B. W. Evarts... 84

FELIX, Arthur—S. H. Jackson..... 47

FRITZ, Henry—E. P Tyson and another. 1,551

FIELD, Lillie C.—L. L. Pendergast..... 357

FLYNN, Thomas—J. McCreery and others. 558

FIELBIG, George J. and Margaretha L.—The F. O. Pierce Company..... 73

HUME, Henry J.—E. L. Collis..... 554

GLEASON, Charles R. and Margaret M.—R. L. Hamill..... 79

GILLEN, John J.—J. Keresey and another. 425

GAFNEY, James E.—F. W. Seeley..... 584

HERRINGTON, Margaretha J., and Henry Van Havenbergh—Seriel Building Loan and Savings Institution..... 694

HENLEIN, Moses—W. Reichman..... 4,190

HUNTINGTON, Addie—N. C. McGregor.. 46

HOAGLAND, William G.—Pauline Levy, deficiency 1,595

JENKINS, Thomas J. and George—G. W. Murray 9,925

KENNY, Patrick—J. Goldfield..... 122

KOEMPEL, Philip—Tobit Toy Company.. 54

KILEEN, Peter—J. Keresey and another. 851

KATZ, David—J. Cohen and another..... 35

KIND, David W.—H. Wolbach..... 37

KEITH, George T.

WOMAN DIES IN HORSE CAR.

Her Body Held by the Police for Identification.

A woman about sixty years old and handsomely dressed died in a Forty-second Street horse car late yesterday afternoon. The woman boarded the car at Ninth Avenue and rode to the Forty-second Street Ferry. When she arrived there she told the conductor that she was ill and would remain on the car. She sat still, and between Ninth and Tenth Avenues fell from her seat. The conductor and driver went to her assistance, and a policeman called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. When the ambulance arrived the surgeon said the woman had died from heart disease.

The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The woman was about 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighed nearly 200 pounds. She was of dark complexion, with gray hair dressed in pompadour style, and wore a black cashmere skirt and waist, black stockings, and a black bonnet trimmed with black velvet and violets. She wore spectacles. She carried no pocketbook or card case.

New Transisthmian Service.

Louis Wickermann of the Atlas Steamship Company returned yesterday on the steamship Atlas from a visit to Nicaragua, whither he went in connection with the purchase by his company from the Government of Nicaragua of certain railroad, steamboat, and land rights and properties. He was surprised when he learned of the decision of the Nicaraguan Government commission that the grant held by the Maritime Canal Company holds good until Oct. 20, 1899. Under the Atlas Company's present arrangement, a railroad from Greytown to Colorado Junction will complete a transisthmian service, known as the Caribbean and Pacific Company. The new service will commence next May.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references.

720 ST., 168 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; bath connecting; southern exposure, parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, large and small, to let; gentlemen only. F. G. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

PRIVATE FAMILY, BROOKLYN, ON GATES Av., near Bedford, will let to genteel adults, entire floor, 4 rooms, (2 furnished bedrooms and 2 furnished for housekeeping), with gas and coal included, at $30 monthly. Address "References Exchanged," Box 190, Times Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARCK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By two sisters as office cleaners, or take care of bachelors' apartments; best city reference. 222 East 56th St., one flight, front

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—CHAMBERmaid and laundress.—By two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; other as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to country; good reference. 230 East 95th St.; Brasiln's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to place in private family a competent chambermaid; seven years' reference. Can be seen Tuesday from 10 until 2 o'clock at 111 West 45d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat girl for chamberwork and sewing; personal references; private family. Stack's bell, 1,079 3d Av., between 63d and 64th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with laundry work; best references. 124 West 83d St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; 3 years' reference from last employer. 662 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with laundry work; best references. Present employer's, 122 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; eight years' reference. 960 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; English; in private family; good city references. E. A., 261 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid; assist coarse washing; private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 581 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; good seamstress; city or country; best references. Call, two days, at 621 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a nice German girl as chambermaid and assistant waitress; reference. 54 East 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; four years' reference. 1,152 3d Av.; Cullen's bell.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—A lady going abroad desires situation for the following servants, whom she can recommend: Cook, parlormaid or seamstress, chambermaid, and second man. Call at 40 East 68th St., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—Lady going abroad desires placing cook and useful man, married; man serves at table; highest reference. Call, before noon, 303 West 72d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; excellent bread, pastry, ice creams; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. 418 West 50th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of cooking. Good city reference. 207 East 40th St.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Neat; North of Ireland; excellent cook and laundress, or to do housework; personal reference. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in private family; three years city reference; last employer can be seen. N. D., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. 230 East 45th St.; Smith's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; excellent baker; coarse washing; private family; 3 years' city reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no washing; first-class city reference. McCarthy, 124 West 83d St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook; good baker; private family. Call, present employer's, for two days, 581 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts and excellent baker; best of city references. Mrs. Ross, 123 West 19th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer, by the day; formerly with White Howard; street and evening gowns; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a fashionable dressmaker; by day or at home. McLean, 407 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning hours; to children any age; refined young woman; teaches drawing, painting, advanced music, German, all English subjects. Miss Hagerdorn, Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess; a thorough teacher of English branches and piano; desires engagement for hours given; four years in prominent city family her reference, with others. American, Box 180, Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, having her morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVSRNESS.—By Swiss-French young lady; take charge of children; few hours daily. Mademoiselle, care of Frey, 590 Amsterdam Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Pupils; teaches English, French, German; terms moderate. 369 Central Av., Brooklyn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a woman to do washing, cooking, and ironing. 315 West 38th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a girl to do general housework. 200 East 38th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable woman as lady's maid; understands all kinds dressmaking, cleaning and dressing hair; best city reference. 18 East 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged woman, well educted in the French and German languages and having first-class references, as lady's maid and seamstress; or wish growing children, or as maid in a quiet family. S. D., care Barrow, 314 West 59th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, seamstress, and packer; willing, obliging; first-class city references. Louise, 154 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a Protestant young woman as lady's maid and do sewing; best city reference. Can be seen at Mrs. Cross's, 81 West 50th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 236 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Scotch; in private family; personal reference; $22 to $25 monthly. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent and trustworthy laundress for a small family; best city reference. R. C., 162 East 23d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent English nurse or maid to growing children; neat sewer; excellent city reference. M., care Miss Molloy, 100 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By experienced invalid's nurse; assist in doctor's office or travel with invalid; best references. A. Lundberg, care of Mrs. Petterson, 441 West 50th St.

NURSE.—For infant or young children by competent young woman; eight years' city reference. Brennan, 223 East 32d St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place young woman as infant's nurse; trustworthy and reliable. 151 West 23d St.

NURSE.—By a very reliable woman as infant's nurse; good reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By an experienced German as child's nurse; good seamstress; long recommendation in first-class American family. M. G., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing and various kinds of artificial food; best city reference; present employer can be seen. B. A., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as good seamstress; willing to assist with other work; good recommendation. 221 East 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork. 304 East 59th St.; ring four times.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl as waitress in private American family; will assist with other work if required; three years' best city reference. 244 West 12th St. No cards, unless fare paid.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; charge of dining room and silver; table decorations; best city references. 117 East 15th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a competent stenographer and typewriter; with first-class house; best of references. G. D., Box 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, accurate; moderate salary. P. S., 686 4th Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; just disengaged; highest personal testimonial from last employer; best care of silver taken. Edmund, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—PARLOR or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife as butler and parlor or chambermaid; will take place together or separate; best city and country reference. Bras, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in duties; honest, obliging; first-class city references. Butler, 154 West 25th St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Willing and obliging; good city reference. T., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; height six feet; competent and reliable; excellent references. Clay, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Best city reference. R. W., Box 299 1,269 Broadway.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; steady, reliable; all round useful man; experienced, competent, temperate; not afraid of work; good gardener; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; moderate wages; best references; city or country. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of thirty; unsurpassed personal recommendations; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy, and painstaking. C., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses; first-class driver; willing to make himself useful; city or country. Williams, grocery store, 428 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentlemen wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St.; telephone, Spring, 294.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man as coachman; English; first-class references given. A. B., 121 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—English, with a private family; can furnish the best of reference from present employer. Smith, 50 East 101st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By gardener; understands vegetables, fruit, lawns, avenues; handy at carpenter's and painter's work; best references. T. F., 108 East 10th St.

Valets.

VALET.—Thoroughly competent; out of situation on account of death; four years' highest references. A. D., care of Hoffer, 308 West 42d St.

VALET.—English; trained; good traveler; manicure, massage; excellent references. Hewitt, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN IN BROKER'S OFFICE; AT present employed. Box 9, 856 9th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A lady can often employ during the Winter a fine chambermaid; one who has personal reference and has lived in a private family preferred. Answer, by letter, J. T. H., Post Office Box 959.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress; must be first-class; small family. 318 West 81st St.

WANTED.—Operators wanted on mattress ticks, 151 and 153 East 23d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 159 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.

A pleasant Five-day trip from New York Oct. 29, including Hotels and all expenses, $25. Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Fall and Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 323d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE, discharges in bankruptcy, companies incorporated; patents $50; wages and accounts collected; legal work quickly performed in all States; low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. AMERICAN LAW SOCIETY, 49 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

POCKET BOOK LOST at or near Keith's Theatre, Saturday evening, October 22d; a suitable reward will be given for its return to ALBERT THOMAS, Room 145, Times Building.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISRAEL M. SCHLOSS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Biginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.

PETER ZUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 341 East 24th St.

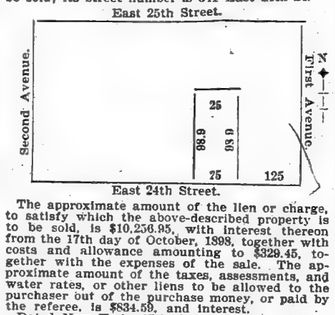

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,256.95, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $834.69, and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of October, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.

o25-2aw3wTu&F&n16

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.

o11-1aw6mTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY A. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mars or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23d day of October, 1898, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y. s27-1aw6wTu&n9

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-1aw6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 346 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE E. LIZ BENNY, LILIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH; or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannattan, New York City. o11-1aw6mTu

HADDEN, LOUIS M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen G. Paterson, Snow, Church and Company, and all creditors of the estate of Louis M. Hadden, deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why letters of ancillary administration should not issue to Stephen G. Patterson, on the estate of LOUIS M. HADDEN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attys. for Stephen G. Patterson, Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o18-1aw6wTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

LINCKS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Comptroller of the City of New York and all creditors and persons claiming to be creditors of JACOB LINCKS, late of Hoboken, N. J., deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia Lincks, foreign executrix of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o25-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, James Silver, and John Doe, composing firm of Shafran, Silver and Company, the first names John and James, and John Doe being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix; Herkimer Manufacturing Company; Herrmann Chamber Suit Furniture Company; Herrmann Bureau Company; Herrmann Desk Company; and Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works; Peerless Bedding Company; Leo J. Rice; Charles Brothers; Charles B. Conran and George H. Lary, composing firm of Conran and Lary; John Deltour; John Early; John Healy, Joel L. Isaacs and Adolph Prince, the name Adolph being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix, and composing the firm of J. Healy and Company; Harry C. Wilson, receiver of J. W. Mason and Company; Isaac Rothfeld; Thomas Stokes; Cornelius F. Sheehan; Joseph A. Rooney, as administrator, etc., of Ann Rooney, deceased; Annie Rice; William H. Robinson; Eagle Bedstead Works, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES J. RICE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sarah A. Rice, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court of said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s27-1aw6wTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....NOVEMBER 5
MENOMINEE.....NOVEMBER 12
MESABA.....NOVEMBER 19

ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT WEST HOUSTON ST. AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 14, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Our first-class Tourist Steamers will leave Cairo for the First Cataract.
Rameses III....Nov. 15 | Rameses III....Dec. 13
Rameses .....Nov. 29 | Rameses .....Dec. 20
connecting with Cook's steamers for the Second Cataract. Weekly sailings thereafter. Dahabeahs and special steamers for private parties. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Honkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 19, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
AZGEC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

TAX COMMISSION REPORTS

Methods of the State Board of Equalization Attacked.

REVENUE CODE RECOMMENDED

This Is an Opportune Time to Appoint a Committee to Draft One, Say the Commissioners.

The report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to the Mayor for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last was made public yesterday. The Commissioners in their report attack the State Board of Equalization, and suggest that the present is an opportune time for the appointment of a committee of citizens to draft a revenue code for the municipality. The report says:

The present equalization by the State Board seems to us to be an arbitrary act, and in justice to the taxpayers of this city, we must enter our protest against the increase in valuation of the real estate of this city for State purposes by the State Board of Equalization. It is not only the wealthy citizen, but the citizen of moderate means as well who feels the effect of this unjust increase; each and every one who pays taxes in this city must be affected by the result of this unwarranted action by the State Board of Equalization, a board in which this great city is not represented, although it pays nearly one half of the total State taxes. Each year a formal call is made upon this department by the State officials in relation to this subject, and this year the Commissioners, in order to help the State Board of Equalization to arrive at a fair and equitable decision in the equalization of the land values of the State, and particularly those directly affecting this city, caused to be made a thorough investigation of the methods of assessing real estate in a number of the counties throughout the State, the result showing in the most conclusive manner the injustice of the levy on New York City.

In a letter to the members of the State Board of Equalization, the President of this department demanded relief from the unloading on New York City of a disproportionate share of the State taxes. In eighteen counties of the State, the assessed valuation was returned to the State Board as being from 69 to 85 per cent. of the actual value; whereas, the investigation of this department in the same several counties shows that the real proportion of assessed and actual value is 34 to 55 per cent. Nevertheless, there was added by the State Board to the assessed valuation of real estate in this city the enormous amount of $188,753,108—a huge burden to place upon the property owners of this municipality.

Until this city is represented on the State Board of Tax Commissioners this enormous injustice is likely to continue, and the taxpayers cannot expect any relief from this tribute levied by the State.

In our last quarterly report we called your Honor's attention to certain inequalities of the law governing the assessment of personal property, and in relation to that matter we now make the suggestion that the present might be an opportune time, through you, on the recommendation of the Municipal Assembly, to appoint a committee of citizens who would be chosen from the various business interests of our city for the purpose of drafting a revenue code of our great municipality, which code shall contain a suitable and comprehensive plan of taxation for its vast financial and commercial interests, and which should have in view legislative sanction, the citizens so appointed to be selected from all the professions, trades, and employments, thus insuring full and adequate representation to all interests.

The necessity of some improvement in these laws is so evident to almost every thinking man that we believe it to be our duty to press this question upon your Honor's attention, for the purpose of relieving our citizens of some of the unequal burdens which they now bear, and also to create a public sentiment of interest and knowledge in this direction, that will conduce to a greater equalization of taxes.

J. J. SCANNEL IN CONTEMPT.

Fire Commissioner Held to Have Disobeyed an Order to Reinstate ex-Chief Delahanty.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, sitting in Long Island City, yesterday handed down a decision declaring Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell to be in contempt of Court in failing to obey the mandate of the court relative to the reinstatement of William H. Delahanty to duty in his proper grade and position in the Fire Department of the city. No infliction of penalty will follow the declaration unless the Commissioner continues in contempt and fails to obey the interpretation of the decision, which is held to have been disobeyed.

Delahanty was Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department. He was not one of ex-Mayor Gleason's followers, and was dismissed from service. The Chief appealed to the courts, and his case was pending when the new charter became operative and Long Island City lost its identity. The courts ultimately reinstated Delahanty.

The decision was that he should be restored to duty at his old rank and position. Commissioner Scannell, it is said, in obeying this order, offered Delahanty the position of a Battalion Chief, but this was refused by Delahanty, as he and his counsel held that he should be made a Deputy Chief and take rank with the former Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, who, under consolidation, became Deputy Chief of the consolidated department. Commissioner Scannell then ordered Delahanty to duty as Foreman of Engine Company No. 15 of Brooklyn.

It has been contended during the dispute that this was equal to his old position, because as Chief in Long Island City he received $800, while as Deputy Chief he would be entitled to over $4,000. The foremanship paid him more than his old position.

Counsel for Delahanty asked for a rule declaring the Commissioner in contempt. This Justice Garretson grants, but adds no penalty, because under the changed conditions of the City Government and change in the standing and rank of others the Commissioner may have been caused embarrassment in placing Delahanty and in obeying the order of the court.

The writ issued yesterday further provides that should there be a continuance of the failure at the end of ten days, upon the proper proof being presented that it exists the Court will issue an order, returnable in five days, causing the Commissioner to show cause why he should not be punished.

INFERIOR SCHOOL DESKS.

It Is Said State Prisons Sell Them at Excessive Prices.

G. Howland Leavitt, President of the School Board of the Borough of Queens, recently wrote to J. Warren Mead, Warden of Auburn Prison, complaining that the price charged for certain desks and chairs sent from the prison to the School Board of the Borough of Queens by order of Superintendent of School Buildings C. B. J. Snyder was excessive, considering the workmanship and finish. The price charged was $25, and Mr. Leavitt said in his letter that better desks could be bought in New York City for $10. In reply Mr. Leavitt received a letter from C. V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons, saying that the prices were fixed by the Board of Classification, and that if it was felt that any injustice had been done a letter should be written to Augustus Sherman, Secretary of the commission.

Meantime Edward L. Stevens, Borough Superintendent, had written to Mr. Leavitt saying that the desks had been accepted because they were needed immediately. He added: "They are heavy, poorly finished, exhibit the crudest kind of workmanship, and can in no way be compared with the roll-top desks which are on the market everywhere. Any department store in the City of New York will furnish a better desk for $10, and if the State Board of Classification has fixed the price of these desks at $25 it is evident that they have been misinformed as to the workmanship and finish. The school furniture, viz., school desks and chairs, furnished by the State Prison Department is equally inferior and equally excessive in price."

A letter, accompanied by copies of all correspondence that had passed was sent to Mr. Sherman at Albany by Mr. Leavitt on Oct. 5, as suggested, but as yet no reply has been received. The law requiring that the furniture shall be supplied by the State Commission of Prisons, under whose direction it is manufactured at the prisons, prohibits the payment of bills for similar articles to those so manufactured and supplied without a certificate from the commission that such goods at that time could not be furnished from the prisons.

A few weeks ago we put on sale a shoe called the "Model." To-day, the sales on that shoe amount to one-third our total shoe-sales.

But the shoe deserves more; for though in material it may be no better than some other $5 ready-made shoes, in shape it stands alone. It is the style that men pay twice and even three times $5 to get.

Calf, russet, patent or enamel leather; lace or button; single or double sole; for men and young men.

When you buy our suits and overcoats you buy more than the mere garment; you buy the certainty of satisfaction—your money back if you want it.

Suits $14 to $35; overcoats $15 to $40.

The comfort of perfect fitting underwear is "without price;" yet here it only takes $1.50 to fit any of you short stout men.

Our booklets will tell you more. Mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MONEY FOR BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

A Writ of Mandamus Against the Board of Education.

The Brooklyn School Board has won its fight for funds against the Board of Education. In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Justice Gaynor granted the motion of counsel for the Brooklyn School Board for a peremptory writ of mandamus against the Board of Education to compel it to pay for school uses in Brooklyn $1,605,565.49, instead of $1,279,853.84, the sum awarded to Brooklyn by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 1.

The Brooklyn School Board contended that the larger sum should be paid under Section 1,605 of the Greater New York Charter, according to the number of days' attendance of pupils resident in the borough for the school year ending July 31 last.

Bonds of Outlying Districts.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has recommended to the Controller the recognition of the following issues of bonds of outlying districts:

1. Two issues of gold road bonds of the town of Newtown, amounting to $620,000, dated June 1, 1897.
2. Union Free School District No. 2, town of Newtown, $15,000, dated Sept. 1, 1897.
3. Village of Arverne-by-the-Sea, $8,000, dated Dec. 1, 1896.
4. Richmond County road bonds, Series G, $150,000, dated June 1, 1896.
5. Richmond County 4% road bonds, Series H, $18,000, dated June 1, 1896.
6. Union Free School District No. 1, town of Newtown, $15,000, dated Nov. 15, 1897.
7. Union Free School District No. 7, town of Flushing, $50,000, dated Aug. 1, 1897.
8. School District No. 7, town of Newtown, $3,400, dated Oct. 1, 1895.
9. Village of College Point, $11,000 4% refunding water bonds, dated July 1, 1895.

City Positions Go Begging.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday was forced to adjourn examinations for five city positions, as no applicants were present. The places are those of pile-driving engineer, dynamo engineer, steam-roller engineer, examiner for the Municipal Civil Service, and supervising engineer. The latter position affords a compensation of $2,500 a year, while that of examiner pays $10 a day. The lowest salaried place pays $800 annually. The examinations for pile-driving, dynamo, and steam-roller engineers were postponed until next Monday, that of examiner to Nov. 14, and that for supervising engineer to Nov. 15.

Lecture by Dr. Elmer Lee.

About 150 persons gathered at Public School No. 29, at Albany and Carlisle Streets, last night to hear the regular Monday evening lecture of the free lecture course being held at this centre. The speaker was Dr. Elmer Lee, who spoke on the subject of "The Care of the Health."

CANDY MAY HAVE POISONED HER

Coroner Delap Investigating Death of Anna Vanderhoff.

Coroner Delap of Williamsburg yesterday had his attention called to the case of four-year-old Anna Vanderhoff, who died Sunday at her parents' home, 180 Java Street, Greenpoint, under circumstances which point to poisoning. The child died in agony after many hours of suffering. On Saturday the girl ate some candy, known as Dewey candy, which she had purchased at the store of Mrs. William Andre, 178 Java Street. An hour later she complained of severe pains in her stomach, which continued, and Dr. James La Roe of 144 Java Street was summoned. The girl did not say anything about having eaten the candy, and the physician diagnosed the case as indigestion. It was not until she died that the doctor learned of the candy incident. Dr. Henderson will make an autopsy on the body to-day.

Mrs. Andre, who went to see some relatives in New Jersey early yesterday morning, was much surprised when she returned last evening to learn that the police were looking for her. She hurried to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station. She admitted the child had bought some candy at her store on Saturday, and brought some of the candy to the station house, which she gave to the police.

Hattie Becker of 15 Diamond Street, an aunt of the dead child, told the police last night that she had purchased some candy on Saturday in Manhattan, and had given some of it to her niece. Miss Becker said she had eaten of the same candy as did other members of her family, but felt no ill effects. It was learned that the dead child had not been in good health for some time, and on Saturday had eaten, besides the candy, apples and grapes.

Sale of
Muslin Underwear.

Tuesday, October 25th.

Cambric or Muslin Gowns,
75c., 98c. & $1.25.
NainsookGowns,
$1.95.
Cambric Drawers,
75c. & 98c.
Nainsook Drawers,
$1.25.
Nainsook Chemises,
98c. & $1.25.
Nainsook Corset Covers,
—drawn in at waist.—
50c. & 75c.
Cambric Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.75 & $2.50.
Odd pieces in Gowns, Drawers, Chemises and Skirts, at greatly reduced prices.
Eider-Down Gowns,
$4.85 & $6.75.
Silk Skirts,
—in striped taffeta, umbrella shape with three ruffles,
$5.85.
—In striped taffeta with deep accordion plaited ruffle,
$8.45.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

EPISCOPAL DEPUTIES FIRM

Bishops Finally Concede Their Right to Direct Affairs of Their Own House.

REVISION OF CANONS DROPPED

Question of the Consecration of Bishops for Foreign Lands Settled—Last Meeting of the Convention To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Bishops and deputies gave most of their time to-day to reconciling differences between them on the revised constitution, in anticipation of final adjournment to-morrow. It disclosed much tenacity on the part of the deputies to direct the affairs of their own house without the control of the Bishops.

The question came up on a conference report on Article I., which recommended that the views of the Bishops on the manner of choosing members of the House of Deputies and on giving missionary deputies the right to vote be accepted. The report was warmly opposed. Francis Lynde Stetson of New York argued that this was a proposition to surrender to the Bishops the constitutional direction of the House of Deputies. The Rev. Dr. McKim of Washington also argued that the deputies should control the organization of their own house.

In the end the matter was adjusted in accordance with the sentiments of the deputies and Article I. was adopted, as was also Article V., relating to the formation of new dioceses, which had been amended by the Bishops.

The proposed amendment to the constitution affecting suffragan Bishops was referred to a special committee of five, to report to the next convention.

Final agreement was reached in both houses on the article for the consecration of Bishops for foreign lands, over which there was considerable difference, the matter being recast in such manner as to be acceptable to the Bishops.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz., the consideration of the revision of the canons. There are fifty-three, in all, of these, and the disposition of some of the delegates was averse to entering upon a discussion of the many important questions involved at this late stage of the session. Notwithstanding an expression of opinion to this effect, the house proceeded with the canons, and an amendment was adopted giving a Presbyter an equal right with the Bishop of a diocese to appeal from a Presiding Bishop for a council of conciliation to settle difficulties instead of the present canon, which gives the Bishop preference in the matter of time.

It, however, became apparent, in view of the amendments offered, that the matter could hardly be disposed of at this convention, and on the motion of Delegate Packard of Maryland the further consideration of the canons was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution of the Bishops providing for a committee of Bishops, clergymen, and laymen to consider the question of a permanent meeting place for the triennial conventions was concurred in.

All pending resolutions on marriage and divorce were sent to the special committee of thirteen appointed to consider that subject.

A motion that the joint committee on the revision of the Hymnal be authorized to pursue its work during the period intervening before the next convention was lost, it being argued that the people had not yet become thoroughly familiar with the present revision.

Considerable time was taken up in secret session in disposing of the case of the Rev. Junius M. Horner, nominated by the Bishops as the Bishop for the missionary district of Asheville, N. C. A telegram from the Rev. Mr. Swope of Asheville was read, representing that the Rev. Mr. Horner had never presided over a mission or parish, which led the sender to question whether he was qualified for the proposed office. It was explained, however, that Dr. Horner had had charge of a large school or seminary, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously.

Roland E. Gruber of Ohio was designated to-day by the House of Bishops as editor of the commission charged with preparing for Church use the translation of the Prayer Book into German. Other members of the commission are Dr. C. C. Tiffany, New York; Johannes Rockstroh, the Rev. J. P. Peters, New York, and Benjamin W. Wells of the University of the South.

Most of the afternoon was spent in considering the draft of the pastoral letter read in the churches after the conclusion of the work of each triennial council.

The Rev. George Calvin Hall of Delaware was elected Bishop for the missionary district of Kioto, Japan.

The announcement was made that the Rev. Mr. Taft of St. George's Church, New York, the first American Protestant Episcopal clergyman to enter Puerto Rico to spread the Gospel, will leave New York on Wednesday. His headquarters will be at Ponce, where he will first care for the American sick and wounded in the hospital, and then administer to whoever desires his services.

White House Dinner for Bishops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President McKinley gave a dinner to-night in honor of some personal friends among the Bishops of the Episcopal Church now in convention in this city. The guests were Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Satterlee of Washington, Bishop Leonard of Ohio, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, Samuel Mather of Ohio, Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

Winter Underwear

Ladies' ribbed Balbriggan Fleeced Vests and Drawers, value 65c. each, } 45c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed medium Vests and Drawers, white or natural grey, value $1.00 each, } 75c.
Men's heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, natural grey or Camel's Hair, value 75c. each, } 50c.
Children's ¾ Natural wool Vests, Pants and Drawers, value 55c. to 75c. each, all sizes, } 38c.

West Twenty-third St.

Ladies' Jackets & Capes.

Fine Cheviots & Meltons,
—silk lined throughout,—
$11.50.
Fine Imported Material, plain or fancy silk lined,
$14.50, $19.50 & $25.
New Driving Coats, Ulsters & Capes.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TRIED TO PASS FORGED CHECK.

Attempt to Swindle the Nassau Bank Lands Two Men in Jail—Cashed Worthless Check.

An attempt to swindle the Nassau Bank, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, by means of a forged check was frustrated yesterday afternoon, and the two alleged criminals were locked up at Police Headquarters. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a medium-sized, well-dressed man appeared at the bank and presented a check for $100 drawn on the bank and purporting to have the signature of George L. Rose of 97 Reade Street, a depositor. Paying Teller R. M. Matteson at once recognized the signature as a forgery, and, politely inviting the man to a seat outside, summoned the bank porter, George W. Boyle, and made him acquainted with the situation.

The stranger was seized and led into a private office and the Central Detective Office notified. Mr. Rose was also summoned, and he and Detective Sergeant Frank N. Evanhoe arrived at the bank at the same time. Mr. Rose at once pronounced the check a forgery. When questioned, the man, who remained cool and collected, stated that his name was John Burns, thirty years old, at present out of employment, and living at Mills Hotel No. 2, Rivington and Chrystie Streets. He expressed surprise that the check was worthless, saying it had been given to him by a man at the corner of Chambers Street and Broadway. Burns, accompanied by Detective Evanhoe, Mr. Rose, and Assistant Cashier Edward Earle, and Porter Boyle of the bank, was taken to the spot designated as that where he received the check. The unknown man was not there, and the party went to Mr. Rose's office. There the bookkeeper, William Curre, sixty years old, of 144 Greenwich Street, stepped from behind the counter, "There's the man who gave me the check," said Burns promptly. Curre appeared stunned, and simply hung his head.

The bank porter recalled that he had seen Burns in the bank about ten days ago. The latter, when questioned, frankly admitted that he had been in the bank and cashed a check for $87.50 made out similar to the last one. That check had also been given him by Curre, he said, with whom he had divided the money. It was later discovered that Burns's story was correct, and that the money had been paid without question. Curre refused to make any statement, and both men were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up. They will be arraigned this morning in the Centre Street Court, and will be prosecuted by the bank.

Rose was very reluctant to speak of Curre's case further than to say that he was an expert accountant and had been in his employ for about six months. He came here from Virginia, and is said to have been a Colonel in the Confederate Army. He lives with his wife at his Greenwich Street residence.

Experiment of Kite Photography.

William A. Eddy will begin to-day the experiment of photographing from kites the Statue of Liberty. The progress of the experiment, which may last a week, will be reported to Gen. Greely, who shipped twenty-six of Mr. Eddy's kites and photographic apparatus to Puerto Rico just before the close of the war with the intention of photographing the fortifications of the Spaniards.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Blessed be the Man Who Invented Sleep,"

cried Sancho Panza. Had he lived in modern times, he might have added, "and the man who made sleep so restful and delicious."

Our mahogany beds present the height of luxury in bedroom furniture.

Adaptations of Louis XV. designs have decorations of carved scrolls and shells, and are almost georgeous with inlays of satin-wood, box and pearl.

As noticeable, with their symbolic gold mounts and Roman emblems—are our specimens of the best Empire styles, and the elegant Colonial four-posters.

Selected materials and exact, art-loving workmanship at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

Hemstitched Luncheon and Dinner Cloths

of beautiful quality and design at

"The Linen Store"

2x2-yard Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins—$7.00, 9.00, 11.00, 12.50, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 25.00, 27.50.

2x2½-yard Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins—$7.75, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.50, 19.50, 21.50, 27.50, 30.00.

2x3-yard Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins—$8.50, 11.00, 13.00, 15.50, 18.00, 21.50, 23.50, 30.00, 33.00.

2½x2½-yard Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins—$12.50, 14.50, 16.50, 18.50, 22.50, 24.00, 30.00, 32.00.

2½x3-yard Cloth and 1 doz Napkins—$14.00, 16.50, 18.00, 20.50, 24.00, 26.00, 32.50, 35.00.

3½, 4, and 5 yards at proportionate prices.

James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFERS BEFORE ASSIGNMENTS.—After the failure in business of Moses Michel, in 1877, his wife, Eva Michel, began the millinery business, he acting as her manager and salesman. In 1889 he went into business for himself. In April, 1893, on the eve of his second failure, he sold all his merchandise and fixtures to Zeimer & Feldstein for $7,762.80, which sum he applied in part payment of an indebtedness to them of $12,000. He transferred to Miller Brothers about $13,500 of accounts as security for his indebtedness to them, and to his wife he transferred about $5,000 of bills receivable in part payment of his indebtedness to her. Ferdinand M. Blumental and others, judgment creditors of Michel, brought suit to set aside these transfers, as having been made with intent to defraud creditors. The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given in favor of plaintiffs, so far as it set aside the transfer to Zeimer & Feldstein. The Court holds, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that this firm had a right to secure themselves by the purchase of this stock and fixtures. Though they attempted to dispose of them for the purpose of liquidating a portion of their indebtedness, there was no attempt to continue the business. This transaction, it was held, was not tainted with fraud, but as to the indebtedness to Mrs. Michel the conclusion arrived at by the trial court that it was conjured up for the purpose of protecting the property of Moses Michel from his creditors is upheld, and the same conclusion is arrived at in reference to the transfer to Miller Brothers, that they were holding this property of Moses Michel to keep it out of the reach of his creditors; and that the form of making checks payable to the wife and son of Michel was simply part of the scheme, it appearing clearly that all the money went into the business which Moses Michel was carrying on in the name of his son, Max Michel.

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DUTY OF STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES AS TO PAVEMENTS.—When the Common Council of the City of Rochester determined to pave with asphalt one of its streets that was in part occupied by tracks of the Rochester Railway Company, the officers of the company were waited upon in reference to the matter. The municipal authorities were then advised by the company's officers that they could not be compelled to contribute toward the expense of repaving the street. Then, in a suit by John Conway, a taxpayer and abutting owner, against the railroad company and the city, an injunction was granted restraining the city from awarding any contract for the making of such pavement. The Court of Appeals has now reversed on order of the Fourth Appellate Division, which affirmed an order of the Special Term vacating the injunction. The Court holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that under the provisions of the general railroad law (Section 98) it is the duty of a street surface railroad company to keep in permanent repair the pavement between its tracks and for two feet outside of the tracks. It is its duty, the Court holds, when so required by the local authorities, to make such repairs and in such manner as they shall prescribe, which may include a repaving of the street. It is also the duty of the local authorities to make such request of the railroad company before entering upon the work. An abutting property owner is not liable for an assessment for that portion of the pavement required to be made by the company.

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DEMURRER TO REPLY TO A COUNTER CLAIM.—William Crosby brought suit to recover from Georgeanna Kropf the value of services of certain lawyers employed by her in various legal proceedings, alleging that title to the claims vested in him. Georgeanna Kropf counterclaimed alleged services of Henry Kropf rendered to the plaintiff, or to the lawyers. In the fifth paragraph of plaintiff's reply he asserts as a defense to one of the counter claims that no bill was ever rendered by Henry Kropf to the firm of Crosby & Powell, the lawyers referred to, for services; that no account stated was had nor contract for services ever made, and if services were performed these were gratuitous, and that no notice of assignment of the claim was given. The reply also sets up the statute of limitations as against certain items contained in a bill of particulars, and that these items are barred by the statute. To another counter claim for services by Kropf to the Eye and Ear Hospital, at the request of plaintiff, the reply says these services, if any, were rendered gratuitously, or on special retainer of the hospital. The Court at Special Term overruled as being frivolous a demurrer interposed by Georgeanna Kropf to the reply of plaintiff to her counter claim. This decision has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, the court holding, by Justice Patterson, that the demurrer was anything but frivolous.

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LEGACY TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS FOR PUBLIC USE.—S. Maretta Thrall by her will bequeathed $30,000 to the City of Middletown, of which she was a resident, for the construction of a library building, to be open to the public. The Surrogate of the county held that this legacy was exempt from the transfer tax, but the Appellate Division directed a reversal, holding that the legacy was not exempt from the tax. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the order of the Appellate Division and reinstated the decree of the Surrogate, Judge Haight, giving the Court's opinion, holds that by the express provisions of the statute taxing the property of municipal corporations such portion as is held for a public use within the corporate limits is exempted from taxation.

Thoroughly Reliable

A strong statement, but true, of the

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BLACK DRESS GOODS.

A GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY YARD.

The Manufacturers' Name Is on the Selvedge.

104 West 14th St.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS. BOX COUCHES, (Upholstered in fancy denim,) $8.75
LONG CREDIT.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.

Imported Satin Lamballe Portières,—a wide range of artistic designs and colors—3¼ yards long,
$9.75 per pair;
Usual Price $16.75.

100 pairs,—3¼ yards long, with heavy silk fringe vallance,
$12.50 per pair;
Formerly $22.50.

Renaissance Lace Curtains,—full size,—per pair,
$12.50, $18.50, $27.50.

Satin Derby Portières,—a variety of colors,—full size,
$8.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS:
Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE (Piano), Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI (Soprano), Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK (Contralto), Mr. WILLY BURMESTER (Violin), Mr. EMIL SAUER (Piano), Mme. TERESA CARRENO (Piano).
Box Office open for the sale of subscriptions on and after TUESDAY, October 25th.
Subscriptions: for Reserved Seats from $5 to $14, for Boxes $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.
MR. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Grand INTRODUCTORY CONCERT
SATURDAY EVEN'G, OCT. 29TH, AT 8:15.
Parquet $1.50, Dress Circle, $1.00, Balcony, 50c.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
Five Matinees—Friday Aft's, Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, Mch. 10.
Five Concerts—Sat. Even'gs, Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, Mch. 11.
Season Prices—Parquet $7, Dress Circle, first two rows $5, other rows $4; Balcony $3. Boxes $50.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thurs. eve'g at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinees or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
.....LAST WEEK.....Anthony Hope's romance,
The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
At 8:30. Matinée THURSDAY and Saturday, 2.
NEXT MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY,
A COLONIAL GIRL.
With Mr. SOTHERN, Miss HARNED, and the Co.
***Seats now ready.
Nov. 22—RETURN OF THE LYCEUM CO.

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-morrow (Wednesday) Ev'g at 8.15.
Sat., Oct. 29, at 2.30.
Tues., Nov. 1, at 2.30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Open 10:30 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Prof Mat. Thurs. Xtra Elec. Day Mat.
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—SUN.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE.
IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH. BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c
Next week—ROMEO AND JULIET, (in English.)

LAST WEEK IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILLIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MONDAY, OCT. 31—Begin. of Reg. Season. "CIRCUS PEOPLE." MATS. WED. & SAT.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

Harlem Opera House THE BOSTONIANS. To-night and Thurs., Robin Hood. Wed., Fri., Sat. Mat., night, The Serenade.

MURRAY HILL Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c. This week—"JIM THE PENMAN."

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
*SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c.
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FRIEND'S DEATH KILLED HIM.

Brooklyn Man Mourns Severely and Soon Passes Away—The Two Inseparable in Life.

Inseparable in life, George Wallrabe and Jeremiah Quinlan, devoted friends, were not parted even by death. Quinlan died on Sunday morning. Twenty-four hours later Wallrabe, broken-hearted and grief-stricken, joined the friend he loved beyond the grave.

Wallrabe was formerly the proprietor of the Old Iron Pier, at Coney Island. For the past year he had conducted Turn Hall, on Seventeenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Quinlan was for years manager of the Old Iron Pier under Wallrabe. Latterly he was employed as head bartender at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth, Brooklyn. He lived at 4 Webster Place. Wallrabe was thirty-five years old and Quinlan twenty-seven. Neither was married.

The two first met about ten years ago. Both were members of the Jerome Club, a well-known South Brooklyn organization, and the Damon and Pythiaslike relations of the pair formed a subject for constant jest on the part of their fellow-members.

Last Thursday Quinlan was taken ill with pneumonia. He sent a message to Wallrabe, who hurried from his business to the bedside of his friend. Anxious that Quinlan should have the best of medical treatment, Wallrabe had his friend removed from his boarding place to the Seney Hospital. Wallrabe was at the hospital day and night.

On Saturday the hospital physicians told him that his friend could not live more than two or three days at the most. This intelligence proved a stunning shock to Wallrabe. He sat with his face buried in his hands, weeping bitterly for nearly

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The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Rain, colder, possibly snow; southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat No. 2 red, 79¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c, cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN—The French Ministry, headed by Premier Brisson, resigned yesterday as the result of a vote of want of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The crisis grew out of the Dreyfus case, and was precipitated by the resignation of the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine, who declared that as the guardian of the honor of the army he could not remain in office. The downfall of the Cabinet was accompanied by serious street riots. It is said that President Faure will invite M. Alexandre Ribot to form a new Ministry. The Fashoda dispute wore a more peaceful aspect yesterday, the papers of both London and Paris discussing the chances of a friendly arrangement. Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, the distinguished French moral painter, is dead.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The first session of the Cuban Assembly has been held at Santa Cruz del Sur.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to blow up the house of James Pendill, an anti-saloon agitator of Marquette, Mich.

Edwin F. Knowlton, head of the straw goods manufacturing firm of William Knowlton & Sons, committed suicide yesterday at his sister's home, in West Upton, Mass.

Mme. de Giraud d'Agaya, an elderly Frenchwoman who may be a cousin of ex-Consul General Agaya, was prevented by Commissioner Northrup from landing in San Francisco yesterday. The officials of the Immigration Bureau, it is said, believe she is an Anarchist.

Page 2.

The Roosevelt League of Independent German-Americans met last night and organized for campaign work.

An onlooker at a political meeting on the east side was killed last night by the explosion of a fireworks bomb.

On the strength of reports received yesterday from thirty County Chairmen, Senator McCarren estimated that the Republican plurality above the Harlem will not exceed 50,000.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt reached Buffalo last night and made a long speech there to an enthusiastic audience.

There were several collisions in the fog which overhung the bay yesterday morning, but there was no serious damage.

The Executive Committee of the lawyers' movement for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen began work yesterday. The signers of the big petition will be asked to help.

Chief Devery yesterday ordered charges preferred against Policeman Meade, who, it was said, had arrested a Deputy Superintendent of Elections and then let him go. Superintendent McCullagh denied that there had been any such arrest or that he had interfered, as charged.

The Union Tobacco Company filed incorporation papers at Albany yesterday. Its capital stock is fixed at $10,000,000. Conflicting rumors, one of which is that the new concern is destined to rival the American Tobacco Company, are in circulation in reference to the plans and purposes of those interested.

In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, describes the coast defense work done and projected. Present plans contemplate the emplacement of 500 heavy guns, 700 rapid-fire guns, and 1,000 mortars. The report also gives detailed estimates for the improvement of rivers and harbors next year.

Page 4.

Robert Roe was held in $5,000 bail yesterday in Jefferson Market Court for his attempt to sell a gold brick to two young Englishmen.

The United States Peace Commissioners in Paris yesterday discussed the Philippine question, regarding which they are said to have full power to act.

Page 5.

The New York Gas and Coke Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday, with a capital of $500,000.

The members of the Eighth Regiment are undergoing physical examination preparatory to mustering out.

Miss Anna Howland Ford won the cup given by Mrs. Richardson in the golf contest yesterday at Morristown.

George Willie of Etna, N. J., is recovering from tetanus at the Hackensack Hospital, after the anti-toxin treatment.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Prince of Wales, Frohman, Swiftmas, Sister Fox, Knight of the Garter, and Brass.

Ramon Basail, teller of the Mexican National Bank, City of Mexico, was robbed of nearly $6,000 by a negress in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday.

The Board of Managers, at its meeting yesterday, decided to delay discussion and action upon the Supreme Court's decision against the Joint Traffic Association.

Page 6.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the suit to enforce the limitations of the Pullman Palace Car Company's charter must be tried.

More than 200 craft of various kinds took part in the peace jubilee naval parade at Philadelphia yesterday. Secretary Long was on board the yacht May, which headed the procession.

Page 8.

A committee has been appointed by the Controller of the Currency to pass upon the sufficiency of the securities of the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city.

The Controller of the Currency has ordered that semi-annual examinations of National banks shall be made in all cities. Forrest Raynor has been appointed additional examiner for New York.

Page 7.

In a report to Secretary Alger, Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, praises the work of his corps. He claims that it located Cervera's fleet, and that it is entitled to credit for the inception of the Santiago campaign. Incidentally he sharply criticises Gen. Shafter.

Page 9.

The public school reports for the month of September to be submitted to the Central Board to-day show an increase in attendance of over 20,000.

For the first time in three months each branch of the Municipal Assembly yesterday had a sufficient number of members present to pass resolutions calling for the expenditure of city money.

Page 12.

Prescott Hall Butler was adjudged in contempt of court yesterday for refusing to testify in the Fayerweather will case.

The Episcopal Triennial Convention in Washington ended last night with a joint session of both houses, at which the pastoral was read.

The second public hearing by the Commerce Commission of the State of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the Governor's Room at the City Hall.

James D. Hallen, a lawyer of this city, was arrested in Addison, N. Y., yesterday on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that he defrauded a woman client out of $20,000.

Policeman William Thompson was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Abell in Brooklyn, charged with arresting a respectable woman while she was on a daylight shopping tour.

Valuable jewels belonging to Edward K. Jones and J. P. Scott of the Metropolitan Club, which were intrusted by them to the club two months ago, have been taken from the safe by unknown thieves.

The law partner of William H. Stayton, who has resigned as commander of the Brooklyn Naval Militia Battalion, denied yesterday that Mr. Stayton has resigned because of any friction with the naval authorities.

The new building of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, Dean Emeritus of Tufts Divinity School, who is ninety-five years old.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 4.

FRENCH CABINET OUT OF OFFICE.

The Chamber of Deputies Refuses a Vote of Confidence.

DREYFUS CASE RESPONSIBLE

Crisis Precipitated by the Resignation of the Minister of War.

Gen. Chanoine Declared Himself on the Side of the Army—Rioting in Paris Streets.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Brisson Ministry has resigned as the result of a vote of want of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today. The action of the Chamber was precipitated by the unexpected resignation of Gen. Chanoine, Minister of War, who, referring to the Dreyfus case, declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, and that, as the guardian of the honor of the army, he could not remain in office.

The downfall of the Cabinet was accompanied by riotous proceedings in the Chamber and serious street disturbances, which the police had difficulty in quelling. After the adjournment of the chamber there was intense excitement, followed by street demonstrations, principally maintained by the anti-Semites, led by M. Drumont, in the vicinity of the offices of the Libre Parole and other anti-Dreyfus papers.

At many points the boulevards soon became almost impassable, and there were numerous collisions between the demonstrators and the police, who had been fasting since early morning. Only with the utmost difficulty was a semblance of order preserved; and in many cases it was necessary for the cuirassiers to clear the streets. This evening detachments of municipal guards, cuirassiers, and police are massed at the various approaches to the Palace of the Elysée to restrain the riotous crowds.

ROYALISTS FIGHT REPUBLICANS.

About 10 o'clock a band of youthful Royalists formed in front of the Military Club, and after cheering for the army marched, preceded by the tri-color, toward the offices of the Soleil and the Gaulois, singing "C'est Gamelle Qu'il Nous Faut." (We want Gamelle. We must have Gamelle.) Gamelle is a nickname of the Duke of Orleans, and the reference was to the story that the Duke, when entering the army, expressed the desire to eat from the gamelle, or soup bowl, of a private. On arriving at the Boulevard this demonstration, which had grown to several thousands, met a rival Republican demonstration. A violent collision took place, and the Republicans captured the Royalists' flag, which increased the tumult.

About midnight a mob of members of the Patriotic League smashed the windows and glass staircase of a shop, whose owner is said to be a Jew, at the corner of the Rue Auber and the Rue Scribe.

The vigilance committee of the Socialist party to-night issued a manifesto condemning the action of Gen. Chanoine and denouncing the "make-believe Republicans who have strangled debate in the Chamber and created a crisis." The committee has decided to organize all the Socialists and revolutionary Republican forces in the country against "military and clerical reaction."

M. Brisson, the retiring Premier, went to the Elysée at 7 o'clock this evening. In accepting the resignation of the Ministry President Faure begged M. Brisson and his colleagues to continue to act until the formation of a new Cabinet. The President signed the appointment of M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine in the retiring Cabinet, as Minister of War ad interim.

It is the general impression among Deputies that President Faure will invite M. Alexandre Ribot to form a Cabinet. M. Faure will consult to-morrow morning with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

DEMONSTRATION ANTICIPATED.

It was well known that a demonstration was likely to occur at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies this morning, and strong bodies of police were stationed in the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon and the Place de la Concorde. The Cabinet met before the opening of the session and the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, announced that he would shortly introduce a scheme for the administrative and financial reorganization of the navy. At a meeting of Progressives and Republicans it was decided not to support the Government's internal policy, but to uphold to the fullest extent the Government's foreign policy.

There was considerable disorder about the approaches of the Palais Bourbon when MM. Deroulede, Millevoye, and other Deputies arrived, accompanied by a crowd of supporters. Members of the League of Patriots who were crossing the Place de la Concorde shouted "Vive l'Armée!" and the Republican Guards were obliged to clear a passage. A conflict with the police soon occurred. A band of anti-Semites attacked and injured a Commissary of Police with loaded sticks. The ringleader, M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite League, was arrested.

M. Drumont, the anti-Semite leader, then arrived, and there were further disturbances, cries of "Down with the Jews!" and cheering for France. A detachment of cuirassiers charged and dispersed the mob. Several arrests were made.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies had no sooner opened than M. Deroulede made a violent attack upon the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine. During M. Deroulede's speech two of the Deputies, MM. Basly and Paulin Méry, engaged in a personal encounter, which caused intense excitement among the members of the House and the crowds of spectators in the galleries. Finally the Deputies rose in a body and protested against the conduct of the fighters.

MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

When the Chamber became quiet Gen. Chanoine arose and explained the conditions under which he accepted the portfolio of Minister of War. In so doing he declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, evidently referring to the question of reopening the Dreyfus case, a remark which was greeted with cheers and protests, the uproar lasting five minutes.

When Gen. Chanoine was able to resume speaking he asserted that he was the guardian of the honor of the army, and concluded by saying angrily: "I place in your hands the trust I received, and I tender my resignation in this tribune.

The announcement was received with loud cheering. Gen. Chanoine then left the Chamber, and the Premier, M. Brisson, ascended the tribune. There he was greeted with shouts of "Resign!" while the Leftists cheered him lustily.

M. Brisson said Gen. Chanoine's declaration was a complete surprise to him, as the General had been present at the Cabinet meeting which decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation. The General, M. Brisson continued, did not then raise any objection.

The Premier remarked that the Government was fully determined to uphold the civil power against the military, and he asked for a suspension of the business of the Chamber, which was granted. During this suspension M. Brisson went to the Elysée Palace in order to communicate to President Faure the resignation of Gen. Chanoine.

EXCITEMENT DURING RECESS.

While the business of the House was suspended there was an animated discussion in the lobbies on Gen. Chanoine's unprecedented course in resigning in the midst of a session and without giving a previous hint of his intention to his colleagues. The Moderate Republicans maintained that, in view of Gen. Chanoine's act, all political differences must disappear, and that Republicans of all shades must unite and face the situation.

Committees representing the Radical Left, the Extreme Radicals, and the Progressists met and agreed to support the order of the day affirming the resolution of the Chamber to make respected, under all circumstances, the supremacy of civil power, and to adjourn the discussion of the interpellations until Thursday. The Socialists also promised to support the above resolution. The Senate in the meantime had adjourned, after a brief session.

While these events were taking place there was great disorder in the streets. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon about fifty arrests had been made. The crowds were continually augmented, until the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies was black with people cheering Gen. Chanoine and the army. The cuirassiers had the greatest difficulty in clearing a way around the Madeleine and the Rue Royale. There were many encounters between the people and the police.

About ten thousand persons sang the "Marseillaise" around a bonfire made of the Dreyfusite paper entitled Les Droits de l'Homme, (The Rights of Man.) All the stores in the neighborhood were closed, in anticipation of rioting, and finally the cuirassiers, assisted by the mounted Republican Guards, succeeded in driving back another crowd, which was shouting "Spit upon Brisson!" Another big crowd held a demonstration in front of the Military Club.

THE CHAMBER REASSEMBLES.

When the Chamber of Deputies resumed business at 5 o'clock M. Brisson announced that the "irregular resignation" of Gen. Chanoine had been accepted, and that his successor ad interim would be appointed this evening. The Premier then proposed that the Chamber adjourn until Thursday next, and he concluded his remarks by reaffirming the supremacy of civil power.

After attempts upon the part of various Deputies to discuss the alleged military plot and the insults to the army, their remarks being punctuated with interruptions and cheers, M. Ribot, in behalf of his friends, including M. Méline, approved M. Brisson's statement, and added: "We have every confidence in the army, and do not wish to see it attacked. All Republicans are united on this subject."

M. de Mahy then proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to "end the campaign of insult against the army." M. Brisson refused to accept it.

M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, rushed to the tribune and demanded an immediate discussion of the resolution. He was greeted with hostile shouts, including "Sabre," "Forgery," "Razor," which caused a great uproar. The shouting of the word "razor" was probably an allusion to the suicide of the late Lieut. Col. Henry, who is said to have cut his throat in his prison cell at the fortress of Monte Valerien, after confessing to having forged one of the Dreyfus documents, though it has since been claimed the razor with which the deed was committed was not found in his cell.

M. Brisson then accepted the order of the day, proposed by M. Ribot, affirming the supremacy of the civil over the military power, which was adopted by a vote of 559 yeas to 2 nays.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

An amendment proposed by M. Berger, censuring the Government "for not causing the honor of the army to be respected," was lost by 274 to 261 votes.

M. de Mahy then proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to "end the campaign of insult against the army." The Premier refused to accept the motion, and a vote was taken on it amid such confusion that scrutiny was demanded. This showed that the Government was defeated by a vote of 296 to 243.

After the result of the scrutiny had been announced, M. Berteaux moved a vote of confidence in M. Brisson, which was rejected by 286 votes to 254. When this vote was declared the Ministers left the Chamber.

After the Ministers had withdrawn the Chamber adopted amid cries of "Down with the Jews!" the order of the day, combining the motions of M. Ribot and M. de Mahy, by a vote of 460 to 28.

A fresh tumult was aroused by the declaration of M. de Baudry d'Asson, Deputy for the Arrondissement of Les Sables d'Olonne, in the Department of Vendée, that all the Ministers except Gen. Chanoine ought to be impeached.

The Chamber adjourned to Nov. 4.

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED.

They Mark the Commencement of a New Conflict Between Civil and Military Authority.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gen. Chanoine is the fifth Minister of War who has declared himself absolutely convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and the third who has resigned on that account. His totally inexplicable and unexpected action dealt a veritable coup de Jarnac to the Cabinet and precipitated a new struggle between the military and civil authorities.

A lady who was leaving the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies after the adjournment, on being asked by a Deputy how she enjoyed it all, replied: "Immensely. Wasn't it delicious? So much better than the Comedie Française."

"Yes," replied the Deputy, "and this is only the beginning."

It is said that President Faure declined to receive Gen. Chanoine when the latter called at the Elysée after bolting from the Chamber. M. Faure sent out word that he could only receive M. Chanoine's resignation through M. Brisson. In a subsequent interview between M. Faure and M. Brisson it was agreed that the portfolio of war could only be intrusted to a civilian, in order to assert the subordination of the military authorities.

Even now it is difficult to state clearly why the Ministry resigned, but there is a very general belief that it was in order to avoid, if possible, serious street demonstrations fomented by MM. Deroulede and Drumont, who have been the heroes of the night's proceedings.

Altogether some 250 arrests have been made.

Nothing now is heard about Fashoda, but it is regarded as extremely probable that the Cabinet crisis will be utilized to put M. Hanotaux back into the Foreign Office. M. Méline is also mentioned as a possible new Premier to succeed the retiring Brisson, who succeeded him.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The days of Boulangism are returning without a Picquet to draw the sword against a factious General and without a Constans to make him cross the frontier. The Cabinet has been overturned on a mere pretext, because bands of people, collected by those defying authority while pretending to defend it, have fomented agitation and almost terror.

"In the Rue Royale the rioters tried to overturn a carriage containing three Americans, amid cries of "Down with the Jews!" Evidently the taste for street demonstrations is reviving, and perhaps on Thursday, when the Court of Cassation will meet, there will be a renewal of the uproar.

"It looks as though M. Brisson gave up in disgust a position which yielded him neither pleasure nor greatness. Nobody has any idea who will succeed him, unless, perhaps, M. Faure knows; for he is alleged to have instigated the overthrow of the Cabinet."

THE DEFEATED MINISTRY.

Had Held Office Only Since June 28—M. Brisson's Probable Successor.

The French Cabinet which has just resigned was definitely formed on June 28 of the present year, and was constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. Henri Brisson.

Minister of Finance—M. Paul Peytral.

Minister of Education—M. Léon Bourgeois.

Minister of Justice—M. Ferdinand Sarrien.

Minister of War—M. Godefroy Cavaignac, who has since been succeeded by Gen. Zurlinden and Gen. Chanoine.

Minister of Marine—M. Edouard Simon Lockroy.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Théophile Delcasse.

Minister of the Colonies—M. Georges Trouillot.

Minister of Commerce—M. Emile Maruejouls.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Albert Viger, who has since resigned.

Minister of Public Works—Senator Tillaye, who was succeeded by Senator Godin on Sept. 17.

Gen. Chanoine, whose resignation yesterday precipitated the crisis, succeeded Gen. Zurlinden to the war portfolio Sept. 19 last. He was born at Dijon in 1835, was educated at St. Cyr, served in the Zouaves and the Dragoons, and in 1869 was head of the staff of the expedition to China. He was next at the head of a military mission to Japan. In 1869 he was Gen. Bourbaki's aide-de-camp, and after serving in the war of 1870 he joined the General Staff at the War Office. In 1880 he became Colonel of the Fourteenth Cuirassiers, was sent on a mission to the Far East, became Brigadier General in 1885 and Major General in 1893, since which time and until he entered the Ministry he had been in command of the Lille garrison. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot, who is mentioned as the probable successor of Premier Brisson, was born in St. Omer, in the Department of Pas de Calais, Feb. 7, 1842. He received a classical education, and just prior to the fall of the Second Empire was chosen Secretary of the Conference of Advocates in Paris and Deputy Judge of the Tribunal of the Seine. The Third Republic was several years old before M. Ribot had his first taste of genuine politics. In May, 18777, in the crisis of the MacMahon Government, he took a leading part in the popular agitation against the reactionary tactics of the de Broglie Ministry.

Later he became one of the most prominent members of the Moderate Left, and in 1881 as one of the principal orators of the Conservative Republican Party he greatly distinguished himself. He was particularly prominent in the Chamber in 1883, and again in 1885, when he violently opposed the Tonkin policy of the Ferry Cabinet. In the late '80's he became a stanch opponent of Boulangism.

In the Cabinet formed by M. de Freycinet in March, 1890, M. Ribot received the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and retained it when the Cabinet underwent change in February, 1892. To him are credited the first steps which brought about the Franco-Russian entente cordiale. On the retirement of M. Loubet, owing to the Panama scandals, M. Ribot became President of the Cabinet, in January, 1893, and exchanged the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for that of the Interior. On Feb. 8 his Government was violently attacked by M. Cavaignac, but it managed to maintain itself until March 30, when it fell, owing to a disagreement about the budget between the Chamber and the Senate.

In January, 1895, on the election of M. Faure to the Presidency of the republic, several attempts were made to form Ministries, without success till M. Ribot was appealed to. He chose a Cabinet which lasted until October, 1895, when it fell on a question connected with the Southern railways, certain Senators and Deputies being accused of corrupt dealings. M. Ribot retired with his personal honor untarnished. Since his retirement from the Cabinet he has remained one of the most prominent leaders of the Conservative Republican forces.

M. Ribot has an American wife. She is a very beautiful woman, and is the daughter of the late Isaac N. Burch of Chicago. Her first husband was M. Demangeot, who was one of M. Ribot's closest friends. She is closely related to the Corning and Pruyn families of Albany and to the Curtiss and Burch families of Buffalo.

M. Ribot has several times been spoken of as Ambassador to London, for he has many strong ties, social and intellectual, that bind him to the English.

War Scare Subsides in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The possibility of war between England and France was the paramount question in the speculative pits to-day, and the general opinion was that a peaceable solution of the difficulties was more clearly in view than was believed yesterday. A general decline resulted, amounting to 2c. a bushel in December wheat, ½@⅝c. in corn, ½@⅝c. in oats, 12½ in pork and 5@7½ each in lard and ribs.

FRENCHWOMAN AN ANARCHIST?

Mme. de Giraud d'Agaya Not Allowed to Land at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Catherine Sophia Bertha de Giraud d'Agaya, an elderly Frenchwoman who came here from Vancouver, B. C., on the steamship Walla Walla, has been refused a landing by Commissioner Northrup on the ground that she is liable to become a public charge.

From documents found in Mme. d'Agaya's possession the officials of the Immigration Bureau concluded that she was an Anarchist. The woman says that she is a French Royalist, and lost all her money in British Columbia mining properties. She claims to be a cousin of the French Consul General in New York.

M. Edmond Brawaert, the French Consul General in this city, said last night, that Catherine Sophia Bertha de Giraud d'Agaya was in no way related to him. He thought, however, that she might be a relative of his predecessor, M. d'Agaya.

Chicago Man Killed by Carbolic Acid.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Frederick L. Clark, dairy agent of the Erie Dispatch, died today from the effects of carbolic acid. It has not been determined whether he took the liquid by mistake, thinking it was medicine, or with intent to commit suicide. Mr. Clark was about fifty-five years old, and had lived in Chicago fifteen years. At one time he was agent of the United States Express Company.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia Via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee.

For the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26th and 27th, the Royal Blue Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations to Philadelphia at rate of single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going Oct. 24th to 27th and returning leaving Philadelphia to October 31st inclusive.

Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

FASHODA DISPUTE CALMER

London and Paris Papers Talk of the Chances of a Friendly Arrangement.

LORD SALISBURY'S FIRM STAND

All Doubt Regarding the Position of Great Britain Removed by the Publication of the Blue Book—Naval Preparations.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—All interest to-day is centred in the Marquis of Salisbury's addition to the Fashoda correspondence contained in the publication of the British Blue Book on that subject. The Conservative newspapers express themselves as being highly pleased with his rejoinder to the French Yellow Book on the same subject. They declare that it dispels the idea spread by the dispatch of the French Ambassador here, Baron de Courcel, that the British Premier was willing to negotiate on the whole question. But the Liberal and Radical organs still consider that the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude admits of negotiations promising a friendly arrangement.

The entire press, however, scouts the idea of the possession of Fashoda coming within the sphere of the discussion. The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says:

"We are prepared to negotiate the question of the western frontier of the Bahr-el-Ghazal District. But we must control the Nile, both banks and watersheds, from its source to the sea."

The Globe thinks the Marquis of Salisbury has made it clear that Major Marchand must quit Fashoda without conditions, adding: "Until that is done, there can be no discussion of the French claims in Africa."

Continuing, The Globe points out the significant announcement in Gen. Kitchener's report that he sent gunboats south from Sobat toward Mashra-er-Rek, the principal trading centre of the Bahr-el-Ghazal region, with instructions to establish necessary outposts, and that before he left Sobat he completed arrangements for the maintenance of these stations. The Globe then adds:

"This move brings our position down to the eighth parallel of north latitude and the Valley of the Bahr-el-Ghazal at this moment is under the rule of the Khedive. It will be interesting to see the effect of this revelation upon the French Government."

The Pall Mall Gazette concludes from the publication of the Blue Book that the French Government has been given to understand that, wholly apart from the Fashoda question, its title to the territory abutting on the left bank of the Nile is rejected as utterly untenable, and France must accept the position or take the consequences."

The Westminster Gazette suggests as a solution that the French be granted a right of way and a circumscribed territory for commercial purposes in the Bahr-el-Ghazal District.

The French papers to-day are more hopeful, and believe that a pacific solution of the dispute will be found.

The English newspapers are full of naval particulars; but the only fresh development is an order received at Portsmouth to prepare all the ships of the fleet and the reserve for immediate mobilization. Eight additional warships there, in consequence, commenced coaling this morning, and working parties were immediately placed on board the other reserve vessels at Portsmouth.

Although not connected with the war preparations, much attention has been attracted to a request received by the Clyde shipbuilders, from the British Admiralty, for tenders for four new first-class battleships, a first-class cruiser, and twelve torpedo boat destroyers. The distinguishing feature is the increased armament, which, it is believed, will make the battleships, when ready for service, the most powerful vessels of their class afloat. They will have a speed of nineteen knots. The cruiser will be of 14,100 tons, and will be designed to steam twenty-three knots. All the vessels will mount exceptionally strong quick-firing guns.

LIEUT. CHURCHILL UNYIELDING.

Just Returned from the Soudan, He Advises a Firm Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An interesting feature of the situation was the appearance last evening on the stump of Lieut. Winston Churchill, the son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who was formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York. The Lieutenant, who has just returned from the Soudan, made an eloquent speech before a crowded audience, which included his mother.

After referring to the successful foreign policy of the Government, which, he said, had "resulted in cordial relations with the great American Republic, which speaks our language and uses our laws," Lieut. Churchill proceeded to discuss the Fashoda question, and his resolute advice to the Government not to yield was received with ringing cheers. In the course of his remarks, the Lieutenant said:

"A great military power, with which we have lived in friendship, has deliberately crossed our path, and has put an affront upon us, and it may be only a matter of a few days, or a few hours, when we shall be called upon to make a great effort to hold what belongs to us."

FRENCH-CANADIANS DISPLEASED.

They Say England Is as Unjust to France as We Were to Spain.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—The French-Canadian papers are freely criticising England's course in Egypt. Last night La Patrie, the Government organ, said that though the French-Canadians were loyal subjects of the empire, they were Frenchmen also. To-day La Minerve says:

"The English do not admit either discussion or arbitration. They simply order the recall of Marchand, and, if this demand is not complied with they are ready to make war. This reminds one of the procedure of the United States against Spain. Right is nothing to the Anglo-Saxon from the moment that he is certain that he is the stronger."

FRANCE WARNED LONG AGO.

Cecil Rhodes Says He Disclosed England's African Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says:

"Mr. Cecil Rhodes, addressing an open-air meeting here this (Tuesday) afternoon, said that four years ago he saw Baron de Courcel, (French Ambassador to Great Britain) and told him on the authority of Lord Rosebery that Great Britain would fight, if necessary, to prevent the French reaching the Nile and cutting the connection the British intended to make between the north and the south. Mr. Rhodes added that he knew the French Government was then advised that such would be England's action."

British North Pacific Squadron.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—The preparations at Esquimault, the naval depot of the British North Pacific Squadron, continue unabated. The Amphion, which it was understood would not go into dry dock until after another steamer had been dealt with, received instructions yesterday from the Admiral of the fleet to commence the necessary work immediately, and she entered the dry dock. The officers do not deny that the preparations now going on are due to the strained relations between France and England.

Demand for Marine War Insurance.

Marine underwriters said yesterday that a demand for the war clause upon policies covering cotton on vessels from Southern ports to Liverpool had been created by the uncertainty as to the preservation of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and France. The rates quoted yesterday were from one-quarter of 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent., and there is no present indication of an increase in these quotations.

BEER TO CHRISTEN A SHIP.

Brewers Ask that the Malt Beverage Be Used at the Launch of the Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—The battleship christening commission is in receipt of a novel proposition from a local brewing company, to the effect that beer, in place of champagne, be used in christening the battleship Wisconsin next month.

The brewing company supports the proposition with arguments in which it claims that, as beer is a distinct Wisconsin product, some of the largest breweries in the country being located here, it is eminently fit and proper that the malt beverage should be used in christening the big ship.

Foreign champagne, it argues, is not a proper fluid to use, especially when a native product so well known around the world is right at hand.

EDWIN F. KNOWLTON'S SUICIDE.

Straw Goods Manufacturer Kills Himself at His Sister's Home in West Upton, Mass.

WEST UPTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—Edwin F. Knowlton of Brooklyn, N. Y., head of the firm of William Knowlton & Sons, straw goods manufacturers of Upton, committed suicide this morning by shooting at the house of his sister, Mrs. Eben Batchelor, here. He was long a sufferer from neuralgia, and had been ill several days. This morning he shot himself in the head with a revolver, and died soon afterward.

Mr. Knowlton was a son of William Knowlton, who founded one of the best-known straw goods manufacturing houses in this country, and who was a State Senator in Massachusetts. He was born in West Upton in 1834, and, after receiving an academic education, entered his father's employ. He soon became so familiar with the business and showed such ability that his father put him in charge of a branch sales house in Montreal, and later in New York. He then became a partner in the concern and assumed the management of the purchasing, selling, and financial interests of the business. On his father's retirement he became the head of the firm. His brothers, George W., Eben J., and Daniel W. Knowlton, were his partners.

Mr. Knowlton was well known in Brooklyn, where he was a Director in the Brooklyn Trust Company, and of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn Clubs. Until the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary C. Knowlton, the Knowltons entertained on a large scale. She was married some years ago to Count Johannes Sierstorpff, and now lives in Berlin. She is Mr. Knowlton's only living child.

RUNAWAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Erie Express Goes Twenty Miles Uncontrolled—Engineer Dead in the Cab.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Oct. 25.—When the night express train No. 12, eastbound, arrived at this station at midnight last night, the engineer, Henry Kingsley of Hornellsville, was found dead in the cab with his head badly crushed.

After the train left Binghamton, twenty-three miles west of here, trainmen and others noticed that the engineer failed to give the usual signals at crossings and small stations and that the train was running at an unusual speed. Fireman Walter Cowgill noticed that the whistle was not blown for this station and going forward into the cab found that Kingsley was dead. The train had run at a terrific speed twenty miles without an engineer. There were over two hundred passengers on board.

Kingsley, when approaching Great Bend, leaned out of the cab window while crossing the railroad bridge to the west of the town. His head struck the iron work of the bridge. Pieces of the dead man's brains and clots of blood were found on the iron work about the centre of the structure.

GOLD FOUND IN OHIO.

Valuable Discovery at a Town North of Bellaire.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Malvern, just north of here, is in a fever of excitement over the discovery of gold in paying quantities. Specimens of quartz have assayed $23.70 gold per ton and $435 of silver to the ton.

The vein has been followed for twenty feet. It is four feet deep, and in some places six feet. The owner, Albert L. Wartman, has had several offers for the property. Many people have gone there to investigate.

Peculiar Suit for Damages.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 25.—A pecular damage suit was down for trial in the Middlesex Court to-day, but it went over for the term owing to a technicality. The suit is brought on behalf of Abbie Lowe, a child of Mrs. Lucia Lowe of Suydam Street, who was hurt two years ago through the falling of a piano stool. Damages in the sum of $4,000 is asked from the piano company which sold the stool, upon the ground that it was not properly constructed.

New Jersey Tars Welcomed Home.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Twenty of the New Jersey Naval militiamen, residents of this city, were yesterday discharged from the United States service. They had served upon the auxiliary cruiser Resolute. They arrived in this city to-night at 7:35 o'clock, and were cheered by thousands on their march from the railway station to their armory, where an informal reception was held. A formal reception to the militiamen will be tendered on Saturday by the Mayor and citizens. There will be a parade in the afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Mississippi Valley storm has moved northeastward to Lower Michigan, attended by rain from the Central Lake region, over the Middle and Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and by snow along the Mississippi River as far south as St. Louis. The temperature has fallen 20 to 28 degrees from Southern Wisconsin southwestward over Central Texas. During to-day the storm centre will advance eastward, carrying the rain area over the Atlantic Coast States. A decided fall in temperature will occur to-day and to-night in the Atlantic Coast and Middle and East Gulf States. In the region west of the Mississippi, the weather will be fair, with slowly rising temperatture. Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations except Duluth.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	40	52	52
6 A. M.	47	49	52
9 A. M.	48	54	56
12 M.	51	61	60
3 P. M.	54	61	66
6 P. M.	52	60	66
9 P. M.	50	60	63
12 P. M.	49	60	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60⅞
Weather Bureau	57⅛
Corresponding date 1897	48⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty	

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 49 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

Swiftly and luxuriously the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1 P. M. Arrives Baltimore 5:06 P. M., Washington 6 P. M. —Adv.

BATTLE OF STEREOPTICONS

Tammany Operator Throws Views on a Roosevelt Screen.

BOMBARDED BY REPUBLICANS

They Retort with Stones, and a Broadway Policeman Comes to the Rescue.

Republican mottoes and sarcastic reflections upon the tenets and personnel of the Democratic Party have been disbursed for several evenings by means of a stereopticon and screen just above the northeast corner of Broadway and West Thirty-seventh Street, and a crowd of several hundred persons has gathered nightly to imbibe political information. Tammany propaganda distributors noted the effect the Republican scheme was producing, and last night brought out a counter attraction that moved the operator of the Republican stereopticon to deep wrath, besides entertaining to a high degree a much larger crowd than usual.

Monday evening a Tammany worker zealously copied the Republican sentiments thrown upon the screen, and by last night had the retort courteous

The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure, wards off malaria, creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and maintains the health tone through this trying season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

MEETING OF INDEPENDENTS

A Good-Sized Gathering at Cooper Union in Protest Against "Boss Rule."

THEODORE BACON'S ADDRESS

Candidate Speaks, with Thomas M. Osborne, Felix Adler, R. Fulton Cutting, Paul Fuller, Robert A. Widenmann, and Charles Francis Adams.

The Independent State campaign was formally opened last night with a mass meeting at Cooper Union, at which Theodore Bacon of Rochester and Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, spoke from the same platform with Felix Adler, R. Fulton Cutting, Paul Fuller, Robert A. Widemann, and Charles Francis Adams.

The audience which gathered to hear the new Gubernatorial candidate almost filled the big auditorium. When the speaking began probably less than one-fourth of the seats were vacant. Many people went out, however, while it progressed, so that, before Mr. Bacon had concluded his address the hall was less than two-thirds full. It was an orderly and attentive audience, including many women, and it was not lacking in enthusiasm of an earnest but not noisy kind. There was hearty handclapping, but no shouting.

The platform was brightened by the presence of many women. Among the prominent men who occupied seats on it were Edward D. Page, Wallace MacFarlane, Lawrence Sexton, Adolph Openhym, Horace E. Deming, Calvin Tomkins, James W. Pryor, Abner S. Haight, Oswald Villard, John Jay Chapman, Lionel Sutro, William Scott, Joseph H. Steinhardt, Dr. H. S. Oppenheimer, and V. Everit Macy.

MR. FULLER'S REMARKS.

Paul Fuller, Chairman of the Independent General Committee, called the meeting to order and spoke for ten minutes.

"We come here to-night," he said, "a minority, but not a hopeless minority, a minority full of life and purpose, a minority that must in the end become the majority." The great question of the day, he declared, was the existence of the boss, and he lamented the fact that many of those who rallied against the boss last year were his followers now. He referred to Joseph H. Choate as "that last humble convert to boss rule," and urged his hearers not to follow the example of "that distinguished educator who, because he failed of election last year," had abandoned his political independence. Theodore Roosevelt, he said, had bartered his independence for a nomination and was now "conspiring to degrade the uniform he wore by masquerading as a political meetings." Mr. Fuller presented Robert A. Widenmann as Chairman of the meeting.

"The political situation to-day," said Mr. Widenmann, "is such that a self-respecting, thinking citizen finds himself actually forced to choose between Crokerism on the one side and Plattism on the other. He was virtually between the devil and the deep sea until, through the Citizens' Union, he was again offered the opportunity of asserting his manhood and entering his solemn protest against that political iniquity which is sapping the very foundation of popular government and is placing our rights, our liberties, and our freedom at the mercy of a pair of conscienceless, heartless bosses, wholly devoid of political principles.

"The Independent movement," he declared, is in the fight to stay. This year, next year, and every other year we will ruthlessly hit with sledge-hammer blows every cog of Croker's, Platt's, or any other machine until all are relegated to the scrap heap."

MR. BACON WARMLY RECEIVED.

The Chairman introduced the independent candidate for Governor, Theodore Bacon, who was greeted by a long-continued and vigorous clapping of hands. Mr. Bacon spoke with deliberation and in low tones, which failed to fill the hall and caused many to leave through inability to hear him distinctly. Those who could hear manifested their enjoyment of his witticisms and sarcastic thrusts by frequent laughter. He repeated in beginning, the "morituri salutamus" of the Roman gladiators, and said: "We are here to salute you, knowing that we are to die. We have submitted ourselves to this struggle, knowing that we cannot be elected. Nevertheless, we give ourselves, our names, such as they are, but not our honor, in the interest, as we profoundly believe, of the people of the State of New York."

Mr. Bacon devoted himself almost exclusively to picturing and condemning the evils of boss rule. He had been a candidate several times, he said, usually, thank God, with the conscious purpose "that he never should be elected. Nevertheless," he exclaimed, "there are worse things than being beaten for office, and one of the worst things is to submit quietly, tamely, submissively, to one out of two irresponsible bosses—that is the only word—although of course, a base word, I think—to submit absolutely to their dictation, either of the one or of both, when they have chosen to connive together as I charge them with having connived together here, as they have connived together year after year, these many years past, so that whatever shall happen, both of them shall count between themselves the reward of victory."

THE LEADING CANDIDATES.

Continuing on this line, he said:

Now, you have been given an opportuity in the coming election of doing a good many things, in which the State of New York is interested. You are given an opportunity to vote for Governor of the State of New York for one of two persons. I believe I am another—I am one of three persons—[laughter] and I do not particularly care to be looked upon as in the category of three. It is a little pleasanter to say, as I can say with confidence, that I am "not in it." But there are two. For what reasons? Now one, I believe, and take great satisfaction in thinking, is an estimable man of excellent civic and judicial antecedents. I believe that he is so far at least as the little that I know and can read, a faithful and competent servant of the public thus far, and ready and willing—certainly willing—to serve it still further. [Laughter.] He ought to be nominated for that. So far as he is concerned personally, I should not have a word to say against his having the opportunity to serve it. But he is not all there is in his case. There is behind him the word, the name, the hand of a great boss who can never be eliminated from the conditions his candidate offers.

"There is on the other part a young man of whom I should never speak without great respect for the many excellent qualities that he has displayed—civic qualities, which are the qualities that are particularly called for, as it seems to me, in the office of Governor of New York—civic qualities, and even more than that, military qualities which have been displayed in a way from which I should be very far from wishing to detract at all. But I do maintain that the qualities that are called for in time of peace for the office of Governor of the State of New York are civic qualities and personal qualities such as are not to be picked up, not to be glorified by a shout of 'How we went up San Juan Hill.' [Applause.]

"I am very glad to hear that you agree with me. Now, this going up San Juan Hill is being declared by this candidate himself from place to place around the State of New York to be the ground upon which he demands the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for a purely civic position. Now, going up San Juan Hill is a great thing to do, and when one is called upon to do it he ought to be honored for not declining or flunking from it. But the going up San Juan Hill, and I say it with some permit we to say, if I may without suggesting that I am asking for your suffrages myself on account of it—that there are lots of other people in the State of New York who have gone up other hills and against other cannon and against other rifles, and we do not ask to have any of them made Governor of the State of New York because of it." [Applause.]

A CRY OF "TIME'S UP."

Here Mr. Bacon was interrupted by a shout of "Are you for free silver?" from the audience. "I don't know him and I don't think he is a candidate in this election," was his reply. There was a cry of "Time's up," which Mr. Bacon admitted was correct, and he concluded by saying:

"I find that the State Convention, which has lately presented a name to you, which I hardly dare repeat, because so many of the audience will be quite sure that they are charging up hills for something or other; that they will be very certain if I name him to interrupt the flow of oratory which is about to be stopped anyway, but that convention has adopted this as a part of its platform: "We commend the administration of Gov. Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical. We commend the work of the Legislature of the year 1898." Now that has something to do with the election of the coming month; it has something to do, because the candidate who adopted that platform as his own declared that it was his own, and the Civil Service of the State of New York is the thing upon which the State of New York has been most earnestly called upon to support him, because of his services to the public service of the United States; because, that is, they assume that when he accepted that as a fundamental part of his own platform he could be depended upon nevertheless to support the public service of the State of New York, notwithstanding the Governor whose conduct he has formerly approved has done in two years that he has served all that he could to destroy the Civil Service of the State of New York."

When the applause following Mr. Bacon's speech had died out, there were calls for "Adler!" and "Adams!" in various parts of the hall. The Chairman, before introducing the next speaker, Prof. Felix Adler, told the audience that Mr. Bacon had gone all through the civil war as the Captain of a Connecticut company. "So, you see," he added, "we have our Teddy, too, as well as the others."

"Three cheers for Bacon, our next Governor!" yelled some one. A hearer shouted derisively: "You're behind the times," but a part of the audience responded to the former sentiment with laughter and applause, though they omitted the cheers.

FELIX ADLER'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Adler was most warmly greeted. He began by stating the current objection of many people to voting for Mr. Bacon that "a vote for him was a vote thrown away." He continued: "Mr. Bacon himself has made it very plain that he hasn't an inkling of a hope of being elected. I doubt if any of his supporters have any more hope of his election. 'Then,' it may be asked, 'why this movement?' Politics in this country are not intended merely to be educational, though every one feels that the press and the political organizations should do the work of education. In a democracy one party or the other will conduct the government, and it is expected of us at the polls to say who shall conduct the government. We might have a dozen different parties, each riding its own political hobby, and the right to govern would be decided by a mere toss-up.

"There are only two situations in which a person ought not to take the ground that it is his duty as a citizen to at least choose between the lesser of two evils. One of those situations is when the two evils are so bad that he can't make up his mind which is the lesser; in other words, when it simply goes against the grain of his manhood to vote for either side. What is the use of asking whether you prefer smallpox or yellow fever in your nouse? If these alternatives were put to us would we not as rational beings say, 'There may be a third alternative: if only I take thought betimes I may not be confronted with either of these two.' Why, we were all of one mind on this, at least 150,000 persons were of one mind on it a year ago. Something seems to have changed their minds since then.

CHANGE DUE TO CIVIC PRIDE.

"Why is it that we now find the independents who were previously united against boss rule, simply divided into one machine camp or the other. They seem to have forgotten all the evils against which they were arraigned a year ago. This serious occurrence is due to a great uprising of civic pride. All of us want to feel proud of our country. We all of us want good government, and are at the same time confronted by the perfectly relentless desire of the machines still to adhere to their old evil methods. This desire for good government, a craving for a little decency, leads people to close their eyes to those huge shadows over each party, the bosses, and simply say 'Give us a morsel of good government.' They simply cling to the good man, and blind themselves to those malarious influence which Mr. Shepard recently spoke of in Brooklyn, (referring them only to one party, strange to say), all because they are hungry. They want to be able to say: 'Look what a fine man we have got for Governor of the State of New York!'

"How about the independents! Are they not hungry, too? Do they not want good government? Why can't we vote for Van Wyck or Roosevelt? As to Van Wyck, I for my part, hesitated, I confess it, feeling very deeply that Col. Roosevelt had imported National issues, and forced us to put his construction on our votes. Col. Roosevelt said that to vote for him was to vote for his policy of imperialism and colonization. I for one, because I believe this to be the greatest danger that menaces our country, [prolonged applause,] could not vote for Col. Roosevelt on this account.

"I was asking myself whether I could not vote for Mr. Van Wyck. Then the lessons of last year's campaign occurred to me, those lessons so cruelly emphasized by Mr. Croker's present attitude on the judiciary. [Applause] I can't say that I will cancel the judiciary nominations and vote the rest of the ticket. The ticket was made up by the same men. [Applause.]

"The other reason I am not for Roosevelt is because he seems to have done more to hurt the prosperity of the independent movement than any other man in the State. His adherents say his character is so strong that he will resist the influence of the boss. Personally I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, but consider his political maxims. If you read his books you will see he believes the man of high ideals should work alongside of the man of low ideals, and keep in touch with the party. If the work of reform is to go on without the outside pressure of the independent movement, it is a hopeless struggle.

"See how Mr. Roosevelt's nomination has given his party courage to nominate inferior men for the Assembly, trusting that they will be swept into power by the enthusiasm for him. When he declined the independent nomination, he virtually refused us the power to approve good candidates. That is to take away from us the power of discriminating between good and bad.

"It is very easy to go with the swim, pleasant to vote with a party. But if we have a real spark of American manhood in us let us not believe that this government, founded by the fathers, will come down through a long line of statesmen into the hands of the Platts and Crokers." [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. CUTTING.

R. Fulton Cutting, the next speaker, remarked that the issue this year was a singular one. "The 150,000 men who supported an independent movement last year," said he, "have singularly disappeared. I suppose it is because the bosses have gone, too. They are now represented by presiding genii.

"Mr. Roosevelt is my personal friend, and I esteem his good qualities highly, but when he prostituted his fair fame and reputation for political independence to the end of thrusting upon the State a regiment of incompetent legislators, he ceased to deserve the independent vote. [Applause.] His militarism would be ridiculous if it were not dangerous at this time.

"We hope that this will be the beginning of a third, independent party, a movement which shall finally emancipate us from machine rule. [Applause.] The great majority of the men we send to Washington have no views, or, rather, only one. From the President in the White House to 'Tim' Sullivan in the Bowery, they have only one view, to be re-elected. The war was only undertaken because, as the people demanded it, the Republican Party hoped thereby to re-elect their Congressmen and President. It is a good time to start an independent movement." [Applause.]

Mr. Fuller then read a letter from Frederick W. Hinrichs, the independent nominee for Attorney General. Mr. Hinrichs scored both political parties, and the system of machine rule, and spoke of the "protest against corrupting the judiciary" as a sign that the independents had not labored in vain. He also condemned Mr. Leventritt.

THOMAS M. OSBORNE'S WORDS.

Thomas M. Osborne, independent nominee for Lieutenant Governor, spoke next. "I am a Democrat," said he, "and am in this movement because it is the only way to get the principles of the Democracy carried out. This ticket is going to be a success."

Here Mr. Osborne was interrupted by applause in which a distinct "Ha! ha!" was mingled. "I don't mean," he said, quickly, "that I shall have the pleasure of inviting my sneering friend to come and see me at Albany, but I mean that we shall do what we start out to do. One of the big parties will eventually see a great light and overthrow boss rule."

Mr. Osborne suggested that if the Independents could poll 10,000 votes this time, and get their ticket on the next official ballot, and that if Van Wyck or Roosevelt should be elected by only 5,000 votes, the independents might ultimately hold the balance of power.

Charles Francis Adams spoke last. Few people were left in the hall, but they thoroughly enjoyed his impassioned attacks on the bosses, and the jokes with which he interspersed his remarks. Something he said impelled a man in the crowd to declare that "Theodore Roosevelt never surrendered." "Yes," was Mr. Adams's reply, "but it would have been better if he had surrendered at Santiago instead of coming home to surrender his manhood for a political nomination."

MERIDEN COMPANY

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Our articles of Nickel Silver with the above imprint are of the heaviest plate on hard metal, silver soldered at every joint, comprising a complete line of Table Wares in Dinner and Tea Services, especially constructed to withstand the hardest usage, and in design and finish equal to the Best Sterling Silver.

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GERMAN AID FOR ROOSEVELT.

The League of Independent German-Americans Organizes for Campaign Work in This City.

The Roosevelt League of Independent German-Americans met last evening in the assembly rooms of the United Charities Building, elected officers, and outlined plans for a brisk campaign. It had been intended to have a mass meeting last night, but this idea was abandoned late yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to first complete the organization. Arthur Von Briesen presided last night. He opened the meeting with a brief speech in favor of Col. Roosevelt, sound money, and an honest judiciary. Roosevelt, he said, was a friend of the German-Americans, and German-Americans wanted to see him elected. Mr. Von Briesen scored Richard Croker for his attack on Justice Daly. His speech was in German, and was loudly applauded.

Dr. Gustav Scholer, President of the German-American Republican Association, was present for his organization with a proposal to hold a joint mass meeting with the league in Cooper Union on Nov. 1. His proposal was accepted, and, by mutual agreement, Mr. Von Briesen was chosen to preside at that meeting. The joint meeting was decided upon, it was said, because there are Republicans and Democrats in the organizations whose members are desirous of making their dislike for Tammany methods as pronounced as possible. The league will organize in all Assembly districts in the city, with the object of bringing German-Americans into line for Roosevelt and the Republican ticket.

The following officers of the league were elected: Arthur Von Briesen, President; Max J. Lissauer, Hubert Cillis, Gustav H. Schwab, Vice Presidents; Joseph Steinberger, Secretary; Louis Windmuller, Treasurer.

A committee of one hundred, a finance committee, executive committee, and a committee on speakers were appointed to further the plans of campaign. Otto F. Amend was chosen chairman of the finance committee and Mr. Lissauer chairman of the executive committee. Among the members of the committee of one hundred are Gustav H. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, Frederick A. Schroeder, C. Knauth, Hubert Cillis, Frederick W. Wurster, Louis Windmuller, William Mayer, Max J. Lissauer, Charles A. Schieren, Charles A. Hauseit, Leo Riess, Julius Hoffman, Hermann Schaus, Paul Goepel, Alfred Beinhauer, Otto F. Amend, Albert Erdman, Dr. Emil Gruening, Louis Bock, Henry Christ, Theodore Aub, Dr. J. P. Oberndoerfer, Dr. L. Lange, Dr. S. Breitenfeld, Henry Weissmann, Dr. E. W. Hoeber, Dr. Charles R. Du Bois, Gen Von Schack, Hugo Von Hagen, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Adolph Goepel and Leopold Stern.

POLICE REPLY TO ROOSEVELT.

Chief Devery and President York Deny Charge of Political Blackmail.

Statements were made yesterday by Chief of Police Devery and President York of the Police Board with reference to the declaration of Col. Roosevelt Monday in the course of his address at Port Jervis, where he is reported to have said:

"The debauchery of the State, or at least its attempted debauchery, by Tammany has begun already. Every brothel and every disreputable house in New York City has been levied upon to assist Tammany in purchasing votes up the State. For the tribute thus levied they are promised protection and 'wide open' running."

The excerpt was carefully read by Chief Devery, who said: "There is nothing in it. It is utterly untrue. I do not care to comment on anything Col. Roosevelt says. I will say that never a complaint on this subject has reached this office. Yes; it is utterly untrue."

"It is just ridiculous," President York said. "It looks to me much like trying to follow after Magistrate Crane. The declaration is very similar. We told Magistrate Crane that if he could bring any proof of his assertions we would be the first to act. If Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Crane, or anybody else will bring us evidence of such a practice in a single case, we will cure the evil in a very radical way."

In response to a query whether he would take any action against Col. Roosevelt for his utterance, Mr. York said: "Oh, he represents a political campaign. I don't want to be drawn into any controversy with him. We extend to him, as to any man in private life, the invitation to prove what he says, and if he can, we will be the first to help him down the evil."

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

The Worst Blizzard Ever Known in October Now Prevailing in Several States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Out of a pouring rain which had fallen here since early morning there came a howling blizzard and a drop in the temperature of 27 degrees. By 8 o'clock to-night the wind, which had been increasing all the afternoon, blew at the rate of over fifty miles an hour, and snow mingled with the falling rain. Telegraphic communication with the West and Northwest became more difficult, and broken wires were reported in several directions.

At Rockford, Sterling, Sycamore, Dixon, Streator, and several other points in Illinois a similar state of the weather prevailed. Danger to stock in country districts, and the destruction of a number of buildings were reported, but no loss of life.

At Milan, Mo., and several other points in that State the blizzard was raging with great violence, and was pronounced the worst storm of the kind ever experienced in October. A dispatch from Des Moines says that the storm in Iowa is terrific, and that the telegraph wires are down in many places in the State. The weather conditions are so bad that freight business on the railroads is nearly suspended.

From many points on Lakes Michigan and Superior word comes of a heavy gale and great fear of damage to shipping, although no damage has been reported thus far.

Light Registration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Estimates on the registration this year show a falling off of over 80,000 votes in Cook County. Most of this will come from the Republicans. Rough estimates from thirteen Republican wards show a falling off of 31,000 votes.

$5,000 to $4,500 on Van Wyck.

Joseph Vendig yesterday placed a bet of $5,000 to $4,500 that Van Wyck would be elected. Mr. Vendig left the money with Bell & Co., who have not yet informed him who took the bet.

COUNTRY DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL

County Chairmen Report Van Wyck's Strength Growing—Senator McCarren Makes an Estimate.

The headquarters of the Democratic State Compaign Committee was thronged yesterday by County Chairmen from up the State About thirty of these country leaders were present, and each reported to Senator McCarren upon the situation in his county.

Senator McCarren said afterward that the reports were very encouraging. He said they showed conclusively that Mr. Van Wyck is gaining strength all through the State. According to these reports, Mr. McCarren figured out that the Democratic State ticket will come down to the Harlem not more than 50,000 votes behind. That is about the plurality he expects to have to overcome in the boroughs of this city, and the local leaders, he says, assure him that this city will give a plurality of at least 100,000 for Van Wyck.

Richard Croker and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower called on Senator Edward Murphy yesterday afternoon. Mr. Croker was silent when asked about the object and result of the meeting. Mr. Flower would talk only about the situation in the State. He said he was thoroughly satisfied with the outlook, and felt confident of Democratic success.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Committee on Speakers, gave out yesterday a letter he had received from John S. Crosby, who, he said, had been announced by the managers of the recent Bar Association meeting at Carnegie Hall as one of their speakers. The letter is as follows:

Allow me to state that the announcement of my name as that of one of the speakers to address the Bar Association meeting at Carnegie Hall last Friday evening was made without my consent or knowledge. It has been and is my intention to support the entire Democratic ticket, and I certainly know of no good reason for opposing any candidate upon it. I never had any intention of attending the Carnegie Hall meeting; did not attend it, but filled an appointment that night made by the committee of which you are Chairman. I deem this statement due to yourself and to the committee as well as myself.

John F. Carroll, when he read this letter, said:

"That is only a mild sample of the misrepresentations that are the stock in trade of the managers of that movement. The corner stone of their structure is a huge lie. Having conspired with a Republican leader to try to elect his partner a Republican Judge, the Bar Association characterizes all opposition to this partisan plot as an assault upon the Bench."

The local campaign committee says that it is receiving every day notable accessions from the Republican ranks. It gave out a statement yesterday as follows:

Among prominent Republicans who have joined forces with the Tammany organization are Philip Smith, President of the Chester Arthur Club; Evan Thomas, and J. Eidlich, former candidates for the Assembly on the Republican ticket in the district, and John J. Corbett, formerly prominent in Republican counsels.

Francis J. Lantry, leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District, said yesterday that he held in his pocket the resignations from the Republican County Committee of three of the most prominent party workers in that district. "These Republicans," he said, "are Franklyn S. Hogg of 529 Lexington Avenue, a lawyer who was Secretary of the McKinley League of the Twenty-second District; Louis Marks of 925 Second Avenue, a member of the Republican Club of the district, and William H. Lee of 906 Second Avenue, the Marshal of the Seventh District Court, whom Mayor Strong appointed."

A FIREWORKS BOMB FATAL.

An Onlooker Instantly Killed at a Political Meeting on the East Side.

A dynamite bomb of the fireworks sort exploded last night in a political audience at First Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and Peter Bowen, sixty-three years old, employed in the Department of Highways, was instantly killed.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Julius P. Groh Association. A speakers' stand was erected on the corner, and several hundred persons were standing about watching the pyrotechnic display and enjoying the band concert that was given preliminary to the meeting.

Assemblyman C. F. Collins was about to open the meeeting when the accident occurred. The bomb was one of a series that were being fired into the air. The man in charge of the fireworks did not properly adjust his particular piece, and when it was ignited it shot across the street at an acute angle, instead of going skyward.

It struck Bowen in the abdomen, exploding with terrific force, driving the half-inch stick attached into his body. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital said the man had probably been instantly killed. The body was taken to Bowen's former home, at 606 Second Avenue. He leaves a wife and several children.

After the accident the meeting was adjourned. Mr. Groh, the leader of the association which was celebrating, was a candidate for Alderman on the Republican ticket last year. Recently he came out in favor of Van Wyck, and it was to prove his sincerity that he had assembled his men to indorse his action.

Child Burned at a Meeting.

William Weiss, seven years old, of 299 East Ninety-seventh Street, was severely burned about the face and neck by some colored fire at a political demonstration at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, last night. The child was attended by Dr. Schoonover of the Harlem Hospital, and was sent home.

WANT ADLER'S NAME SCRATCHED

Democrats in Eighth Assembly District Say Nomination Is Invalid.

The full Board of Police Commissioners listened last night to evidence submitted to show the invalidity of a petition placing in nomination Charles F. Adler for Member of the Assembly from the Eighth Assembly District by the Chicago Platform Democracy. The protestants are the Democratic organizations of the Eighth Assembly District, of which Louis A. Jaffer is the regular nominee for Assemblyman.

Adler is the regular Republican nominee for the same office, having been indorsed also by a faction of the Chicago Platform Democracy. The petition asking for Adler's nomination purports to have been signed with 543 names. The protestants submitted evidence to show that 44 of these names were either fictitious or false, and that the petition therefore having less than 500 names was invalid. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

German-American Democrats.

A mass meeting in the interest of the Democratic State ticket will be held to-night in Sulzer's Harlem River Park under the auspices of the German-American Reform Union. Ex-Sheriff Tamsen, Henry Doellinger, Herman Sulzer, William Grell, and Charles Loub will speak.

Van Wyck in Syracuse To-night.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Judge Van Wyck will remain here until 9:05 to-morrow, when he will leave for Syracuse, where he speaks to-morrow night.

Shot at Wife but Missed.

Owen Sullivan, forty-three years old, of 256 Halliday Street, Jersey City, became jealous of his wife last night, and tried to shoot her. The bullet flew wide and lodged in the wall. Mrs. Sullivan ran down stairs, Sullivan shooting at her as she ran. "I've missed you this time," he said, "but I won't the next time I shoot." He was arrested and locked up at the Communipaw Avenue Police Station.

CAPT. CHANLER'S CAMPAIGN

Congressman Quigg's Opponent Addresses Several Large Meetings.

HIS SPEECH AT LION PARK

He Criticises Col. Roosevelt's Political Tactics and Denounces Algerism—His Talk to Colored Voters.

The Fourteenth Congressional District was divided by the two candidates last night. Congressman Quigg made a tour of the east side, and Capt. William Astor Chanler took the west side, in which to continue his stumping tour. Capt. Chanler spoke at six meetings, and every one of them was an ovation for the young aspirant for Congressional honors.

Capt. Chanler has made his friends confident, and, judged by the meetings last night, there can be no doubt of his popularity. His headquarters are crowded all day and night, and when he is there he "meets all comers," as he himself puts it, and has a pleasant word to say to each.

"And I'm proud of the fact," he said last night, "that my visitors are not 'strikers.' They are not the usual crowd that infest a political headquarters, looking for favors. They are men I'm glad to meet and shake hands with, and when they tell me that they will support me I can feel that they will do it from no ulterior purposes or motives, and not because they can 'touch' me a minute later. I assure you that among the people who come here and assure me of their support are some of the very best people in this district, and men who have been Republicans up to the present time."

While Capt. Chanler was speaking a young man came up and introduced a friend.

"Another brand from the burning," said the young man; "he'll vote for you, as we will."

Capt. Chanler said something appropriate, and then remarked: "That young fellow's father was a Republican all his life. Now he and his three sons will not only vote for me, but will ask their friends to do so. They seem to delight in bringing them here and introducing them. That's the kind of thing that makes a fellow feel good, and it would be something to be proud of even if he lost his fight."

Capt. Chanler expresses the firm conviction that he will win, and he imbues his followers with this feeling. At the meetings last night it was only the mention of the names of Van Wyck and Chanler that provoked any great bursts of applause, whereas some of the local candidates named must have been better known to the crowds.

The largest meeting last night was the one in Lion Park, in the Twenty-first Assembly District. More than 2,000 people were crowded into the hall, and Capt. Chanler's entrance was the signal for a remarkable ovation. Men stood in chairs and cheered and waved hats and generally showed their feelings of admiration for the boyish chap whom they are running for Congress.

Before Capt. Chanler spoke, Charities Commissioner Keller made an address. He told of the horrors he had witnessed when the soldiers were brought to Bellevue Hospital, and led up to ar introduction of Capt. Chanler by saying that men should be sent to Congress who would be fearless enough to demand an investigation of Algerism and all that that term conveyed.

It was the cue to the audience to let itself out again, and the 2,000 people cheered themselves hoarse as Capt. Chanler came forward to make an address. Chairman Taliferro introduced him as one of the men who had stood by Gen. Wheeler, and the applause broke out again.

"Yes, I was in the war," said Capt. Chanler, colloquially, "and between you and me I am glad to get back again. I am twenty pounds under weight, but I'll charge that to the Republican Party, who reduced many a man's weight more than that. I would be the last man to detract any from Col. Roosevelt's bravery, but I don't like his conduct since the war. He led his regiment up San Juan Hill all right, and he was in front of his men, but since that time he has been behind them.

"He travels around with a bugler, who sounds a retreat or some sort of thing at every meeting, and a color bearer and a lot of Rough Riders, who look mightily uncomfortable. These things have not made friends for Col. Roosevelt. I imagine he's pretty mad at one of them who made a speech the other day.

"Our gallant Colonel led us up San Juan, and we followed like lambs led to the slaughter," said the Rough Rider, "and I hope you'll all follow him the same way on Nov. 8." [Laughter and applause.]

"That sort of hippodroming," Capt. Chanler went on, "will not do. The intelligent voter is not deceived by it. He knows, as you and I know, that the Republicans did not fight this war or win it any more than the Democrats did. I saw two Generals. One was a Republican, another was a Democrat. One weighed 320 pounds, and the other weighed 118. One lay in his hammock five miles in the rear, and the other never left the firing line. One was Shafter and the other was Joe Wheeler. [Great applause.]

"Yes, my friends, there are some National issues that we will talk about and that the Republicans will not. One is Algerism. Do you think that the methods of this man will really ever be investigated if a Republican Congress can help it? [Cries of "No, no."] I tell you I know that some of those fellows ought to have the dress coats taken off them and striped ones substituted, and I'll be one who will help do it when the time comes, because I honestly believe I'll be elected. [Great applause.]

"Senator Lodge said last night that we ought to uphold the President. I will do that gladly when he is right, but not when Alger and Hanna dictate his policy. I'll stand for McKinley when he is right, but I'll be shot if I'll stand for Alger and Hanna. (Applause.)

"Now I favor keeping every inch of ground that we have wrested from Spain, but I want to ask you whether we can trust the Republicans to govern our territories when they cannot even govern this State? We can't trust them within our own borders. How much less can we trust them thousands of miles away! The issue lies with you, and I think it is in safe hands."

As Capt. Chanler left the hall many pressed forward to shake his hand. One old man, holding the hand of the candidate, who was young enough to be his grandson, said: "I'll cast the first Democratic vote of my life for you, young man, and there are others like me."

Capt. Chanler had previously spoken at a meeting at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. From Lion Park he went to one at Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"Quigg calls me a carpet-bagger," he said there. "I live in Seventy-fourth Street and my father was a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall years before Quigg was ever heard of. That does not look like carpet-bagging, does it?"

A meeting of the Colored Democracy at the tail of a cart in Sixty-first Street was the next stopping point. Here a small crowd had been listening to some prosy speakers, but when Capt. Chanler's presence was announced the crowd swelled rapidly, although it was late.

"At a meeting of colored Republicans several weeks ago," said Capt. Chanler, "Col. Roosevelt told his hearers that he had put more negroes in office than any other man and that the colored troops could drink out of his canteen. He didn't mention a State or a National issue. That was an insult to the colored man's intelligence.

"He is as much interested in the State and Nation and its affairs as his white brother, and the candidate for Governor evidently did not think so. This is not the time for buncombe. You will not stand it any more than any one else. Fine words and a Rough Rider's uniform will not do the trick."

Capt. Chanler then spoke on the war and State issues, and kept his auditors in good humor by his stories of the colored troopers and his African experiences. After that he spoke at two other meetings.

Dr. Horton Returns to Mount Kisco.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Ira D. Horton was a prominent dentist here up to July 10 last, when he disappeared at the same time as did Maria Scoales, eighteen years old, who had been employed in the family of Zophar Carpenter. From the time Dr. Horton disappeared until to-day he had been heard from but once. The day after he disappeared, a letter received from Albany by his wife said that he had gone away forever. To-day Dr. Horton visited Mount Kisco. He went to a hotel, then to a butcher's shop, kept by a friend. A crowd gathered. Its expressions were not kindly toward Dr. Horton, and he entered a carriage and was driven away. Where he went is not known.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday, Oct. 30, will be accompanied, as usual, by the Illustrated Magazine of sixteen pages, which will contain a number of specially attractive features.—Adv.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Special Sale of Bedding.

Made to your order—Our own factory is here ready to supply you at short notice and at prices lower than elsewhere; best workmanship and materials guaranteed.

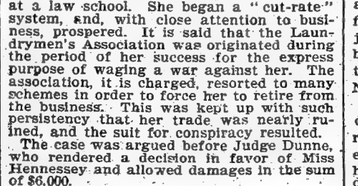

Having received another shipment of South American hair we are enabled to offer full size 40-pound mattresses, made in our own factory, in one or two parts, covered with extra heavy A. C. A. tick. The lowest price ever quoted on this quality elsewhere has been $15.00; our price 11.99

ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, our own make, in one part and covered with A. C. A. tick, special at 5.99

SPRINGS of heavy woven wire, in all sizes and adapted to iron or wooden beds, 1.74

IRON BEDS, in white enamel, in all sizes, and brass trimmed. These beds insure absolute cleanliness, positive comfort and enduring satisfaction, 1.98

(IN ANNEX.)

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast Clothing Department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles—all of which will be found in our Annex—grow in business every month. Why? Because we only sell the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

CHICAGO'S LAUNDRY WAR.

Supreme Court Sustains a Verdict in Favor of Mary Hennessey, Victim of an Alleged Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—An order affirming the decision of the lower courts was handed down by the Supreme Court to-day in the case of Miss Mary Hennessey, who, through her attorney, W. H. Tuttle, began suit about eight years ago against the Laundrymen's Association for alleged conspiracy, asking damages in the sum of $10,000. The lower courts awarded her $6,000.

The complainant established a laundry office to assist her in defraying her expenses at a law school. She began a "cut-rate" system, and, with close attention to business, prospered. It is said that the Laundrymen's Association was originated during the period of her success for the express purpose of waging a war against her. The association, it is charged, resorted to many schemes in order to force her to retire from the business. This was kept up with such persistency that her trade was nearly ruined, and the suit for conspiracy resulted.

The case was argued before Judge Dunne, who rendered a decision in favor of Miss Hennessey and allowed damages in the sum of $6,000.

LIQUOR TAX LAW DECISION.

Persons Refusing to Pay Fines Not Subject to Imprisonment.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision in the liquor-tax law case entitled "The People, appellant, against Conrad Stock." The Court holds with the Appellate Division, Second Department, that inasmuch as the liquor-tax law makes no specific provision for the imprisonment of a violator of the law when he refuses to pay a fine imposed, he cannot be imprisoned for such refusal.

Stock was convicted in Dutchess County in 1897 of selling liquor without a tax certificate and fined $300, and in default of payment it was ordered that he be committed to the county jail for a term not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine. Subsequently he was taken before Judge Barnard on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged, that Justice holding that the liquor-tax law made no provision for imprisonment in lieu of the non-payment of a fine. The Court of Appeals affirmed this judgment.

CHICAGO LABOR MEN AROUSED.

Dissatisfied with the Composition of the Industrial Commission.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Labor men in Chicago are aroused by the appointment of nine men whom they call Republican Party workers on the alleged non-partisan Industrial Commission. Only one, they say, represents the laboring men, and he is M. D. Ratchford, ex-President of the United Mine Workers of America.

John M. Farquhar, a lawyer and politician, and John L. Kennedy of Washington, D. C., are the other two alleged representatives of labor. Farquhar, the printers say, has nothing in common with labor. Kennedy is a printer, who, it is said, only recently gave up a task he had set for himself to break up the International Typographical Union. He is now correspondent for a Republican paper in Dayton, Ohio.

Already a movement has been started to defeat the confirmation in the Senate of eight of the nine appointments made by the President.

McGILL GRADUATES DINE.

New York Alumni of the University Hold Their Annual Banquet.

The third annual dinner of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University, Canada, was held last night at the Hotel Majestic, some fifty members attending. The menu card contained the names of such toothsome and patriotic dishes as filet of sole à la Kitchener and punch à la Fashoda.

ROOSEVELT AT BUFFALO

Enthusiastic Reception Accorded to the Republican Candidate Upon His Arrival There.

HE MAKES A LONG SPEECH

Asks Who, What, and Where Are the Democrats, and Promises to Punish Canal Frauds When He Finds Them.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—The greatest reception accorded to Col. Roosevelt since his Carnegie Hall meeting in New York occurred in Buffalo this afternoon and evening. When the Roosevelt party arrived an immense crowd of people was in waiting, and the streets from the Erie Railroad stopping place to the hotel were lined with enthusiastic crowds. A special train had met the candidate's party at Attica, containing a delegation headed by George Urban, Jr., Edward H. Butler, George E. Matthews, and William C. Warren. The carriages containing the party were escorted by 100 mounted men, attired as Rough Riders, and the salutation along the route amounted almost to an ovation, the carriage in which Col. Roosevelt sat being stopped several times while people shook hands with the candidate.

When the party arrived at the hotel immense crowds about the entrance forced their way into the lobby, and while the party was registering, compelled both Col. Roosevelt and Dr Depew to make a few remarks of welcome. When the candidate and his party were shown to rooms, they found they could not remain there, but were compelled to go to the parlors, where the genera' public was received for about an hour.

At 7:15 in the evening Col. Roosevelt, escorted by the Rough Riders and the Roosevelt-Woodruff Wheel Club, left the hotel and started over to the east side, where three meetings had been arranged. One of these meetings was distinctively a gathering of Polish citizens, and one an assemblage of Germans. The other speakers, in addition to Col. Roosevelt, at these meetings were Col. Abraham Gruber, John Proctor Clark, and John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State.

WARM WELCOME FOR ROOSEVELT.

After attending these meetings and speaking at all of them, Col. Roosevelt was driven to Music Hall, where the great meeting of the night had been arranged. The hall, which is the largest auditorium in Western New York, was crowded to the doors, over 5,000 people being inside the building. While the audience waited for the opening of the meeting the band of the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, played patriotic airs. Col. Roosevelt received an enthusiastic welcome when introduced by the Chairman, George Urban, Jr. Despite the fact that he had spoken at twelve meetings during the day and at three just preceding the one at Music Hall, he talked at length. In the course of his speech he said:

"The Democratic Party! A Democrat! Where are—what are—they? Is it the party of Bryan or Palmer or Hill? Who can tell? On the one side of Mr. Hill, now recognized as a leader, are the silver plank supporters of the Chicago Convention. On the other side, with averted faces from both Hill and the Chicago platform people, is the respectable element, headed by Palmer and standing for a decent financial system. In the middle, with a foot ready to turn to either side, is Hill, standing for nothing, representing nothing. On the fence, as the procession passes, is Tammany, beckoning to assist it in debauching the State as they have debauched the greatest city in the world.

"The silver part of this combination marches slightly in the van, and with votes, if not respectability or decency, commands the situation. Now they have been told to keep quiet and assist as a unit in putting the party in power in the State. Then they are promised that they will receive support when the National issue arises. Do not let them dodge, for that is a little meaner than it is to be on the wrong side. Let them say whether they are for gold or silver.

DISHONESTY IN THE CANALS.

"They prattle about dishonesty in the canals. If I am elected Governor I will see that no dishonesty is allowed, and if any man is dishonest or has been dishonest assuredly I will punish him, no matter what personal or political influence he may have. They talk about honest hands, but they do not dare to raise their voices about either honest or dishonest money. They dare not do it because they do not dare to talk on any issue unless they think they can gain votes by it.

"If you want to know the way that Republicans act when confronted with charges of mismanagement, look at the canal affair. Some few years ago a Republican Senator in the State Senate tried to have gross mismanagement of the canals investigated, but a Democratic presiding officer kept the Senate in deadlock until the matter was dropped. This year a cry of fraud was raised, and the Republican Party, through its Republican Governor, at once began and completed an investigation.

"All that I have to go on is the report of the commission appointed by Gov. Black, which report is in itself the best possible testimony that the Administration of the State sought only the closest scrutiny into the management of the canals and the widest publicity for the results of that scrutiny. My opponents can say no more than I say, namely, that I will at once take up the matter and probe it to the bottom; that wherever there has been mismanagement or faulty system, this shall be corrected if it is a matter of administration and laid before the Legislature if it is a matter for legislation, and that wherever there has been misconduct or corruption it shall be punished, no matter who the individual may be. They can say no more than this, and who do you think will keep the word best, myself or Tammany?

"You know well that every honest official whose office is to be investigated hopes for my election, and that every dishonest official hopes for my defeat, because he knows that he would have some chance to save his head where an investigation would be conducted only for political purposes, to try to make party capital, and that he would have no chance at all where the investigation would be conducted as I should conduct it."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Speaking on the subject of the New York State Volunteers, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I believe the National Guard can be improved. I was three years in the National Guard, and during this Summer I saw some service in actual warfare. I am the greatest believer in the National Guard, and I should take in it no prefunctory interest, but I should treat it as it deserves to be treated, as one of the most important interests of the State, for upon its efficiency may depend not only the welfare of the State, but even the honor of the Nation in the event of war. I shall try to see not only that the National Guard is well armed and well equipped, not only that it is managed on the best system, but also that its officers are the very best to be had. I do not believe that the National Guard should in any way be mixed up in politics, and all appointments I have to make to it shall be made solely with the view to the best interests of the Guard and the best interests of the people.

"Here again I ask you to take my past performance as a warrant for my present promise. I shall apply to the management of the National Guard and to the management of the volunteer soldiery of this State the principles I applied in handling my own regiment of volunteers in the face of the enemy. I strove to see that they were well clothed and well fed, that they received proper medical attendance, and, in short, were cared for in every way. I saw that they reached the highest point of soldierly proficiency in the performance of their duties, and in making appointments and promotions among the officers and non-commissioned officers alike I paid heed to two things: merit and public interests."

Early in the evening, while Col. Roosevelt was being awaited at Music Hall, the audience there was addressed by Chauncey M. Depew, and by Judge William K. Olcott. Mr. Depew introduced his speech by saying that it was his business to hold the fort until Col. Roosevelt arrived. Referring to the wars in which the United States had been engaged, he said they have been sentimental wars. Referring to Andrew Carnegie's interview on the Philippines, he said Carnegie thought the only thing to do was to "scuttle and run." "I believe in assuming the responsibility in the spirit of Bunker Hill." In conclusion, Mr. Depew paid a glowing tribute to Col. Roosevelt's war record, and in referring to his round robin said it was the means of bringing back our sick boys.

ROOSEVELT ON THE ROAD.

Republican Candidate and His Companions Address Crowds in Towns Between Elmira and Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—Col. Roosevelt's party left Elmira this morning at 10 o'clock. The first stop to-day was made at Corning, where Col. Roosevelt spoke particularly to the railroad men on the interests of labor, calling attention to the improvement that had been made in labor conditions under the Republican Administration. He said there was now less need of further legislation than there was of giving a fair trial to the laws already on the statute book by seeing that they were enforced. The rest of the speech at Corning was devoted to an appeal to vote for a party that would be sure to be honest, not divisibly honest, on questions of finance and many other public interests.

Dr. Depew spoke in his usual style, telling a few stories. He talked about the benefit of the Dingley tariff law and how it had assisted the cut-glass workers of Corning.

At Addison about 1,500 people gathered at the station and listened attentively to the remarks of Col. Roosevelt. Besides brief remarks upon honesty of purpose in State and National politics, he spoke of the Raines liquor law, saying: "The present excise law is the subject of attraction in this campaign. You will remember that the old excise law paid into this county $15,000, and you also know that the present law brings into the county $55,000." He asserted that the repeal of the Raines law would result in a heavy increase of taxation.

At Cameron, Steuben County, a large crowd had gathered, and Col. Roosevelt was introduced by Dr. Depew, who said: "Here is the man whom you can call on at the State Capitol in Albany next Winter. He isn't doing any rough riding at present, but he is doing straight talking." Col. Roosevelt talked upon the support of National issues in the same line as he did at other stations.

At Canisteo Col. Roosevelt spoke to about 300 people, appealing to them to stand for honest currency and honest administration of public affairs in the State. Dr. Depew spoke at greater length. He said that two years ago he had visited this place. Then all the farmers who raised sheep were poor or bankrupt, and because of the Wilson bill not a sheep in the country dared look an honest man in the face. Now things were changed, and he asked that the party which he said had changed them be supported by the vote of the State.

At Hornellsville it was decided to stop twenty-five instead of fifteen minutes. A platform had been provided there as a platform, and, the special being backed up against it, Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Depew, and John T. McDonough stepped upon it. As at Corning, Col. Roosevelt addressed himself to the railroad men. He said, in part:

"I have long been thrown in rather close ties of intimacy with certain of the leading representatives of the interests of those wageworkers who are known as railroad men. [Applause.] What I am saying to you now I have said time and again for a number of years, so you will not misunderstand the motive. It has seemed to me, on the whole, that there was no class of citizens to whom more was owing for the intelligent manner in which they help themselves and one another, and, therefore, help the community. I think that the attitude they have formally taken in reference to their own peculiar interests, simply as ordinary citizens of the State, is an attitude well worthy of imitation among all classes of our countrymen. I feel that they for that very reason should receive especial consideration—not an unfair consideration as against any other groups of men, of course, but from the great interests with which they deal, because of the fact that they form such a large body and because of the fact that they have, as a rule, performed their duties of citizenship with such intelligence, with so sharp an eye to their own interests, and so patriotic a regard for the interests of the community—for these reasons they have earned the right to receive careful and full consideration of every proposition they advance.

"I remember in New York, when I was administering the Police Department there, that on a number of occasions some of the best advice I got was from consultation with representatives of the engineers' and firemen's associations. I also consulted with the conductors' association, but it happened that I did not have matters that brought me into contact with them quite as much as the others. I think it most important that every public man should try to keep in touch with all these great labor interests of the State, not to favor them improperly, but so that he can find out what they wish, what they need, so that he can meet them half way and give it to them when it is possible so to do. [Applause.]

"I appeal to you to stand by us because we stand for a party of justice and fair play; because in this election we stand for civic honesty in the State; because we stand for an unstained judiciary, and because we stand in National matters for the coinage of honest money and for the upholding of the American flag by upholding the Administration of President McKinley.

Dr. Depew then spoke briefly. He said that everybody knew how Roosevelt had chased the Spaniards at Sahtiago, and now he was chasing the Democrats up Salt River. He was afraid that a little railroad called the Susquehanna and Buffalo would take all the business away from the Erie, Central, and other big roads after election. He had seen a sign at a station below saying "Take to the woods," and he believed that the Democrats would just crowd to that road.

As Dr. Depew was about to finish his speech some one in the audience asked where was the prosperity he mentioned. Mr. McDonough was the next speaker. He said that the shops, mills, and factories and workmen of the State all evidenced the return of prosperity. The mills at Troy and Cohoes were running on over time. The great shops at West Albany were busier than they had been for years. The returns to the Labor Bureau showed that whereas in March, 1897, one out of every four men in all the labor unions of the State was idle during the whole Winter, now only one out of every sixteen was reported idle for the quarter ended June 30, 1898, while the earnings had increased largely. Now, instead of importing manufactured goods, we are making them at home and selling them abroad. We are selling steel rails to India, steel plates for ships to Belfast, door, sashes, and blinds to Scotland, locomotives to China and Japan, wagons to Africa, glass made at Corning to all Europe, and are building battleships for Russia.

John Proctor Clarke and Rough Rider Taylor both spoke.

Short stops were made at Castile and Silver Springs, and short addresses made in those towns, as well as at Warsaw and at Depew, where there were very large crowds. Buffalo was reached at 4:30 o'clock.

Registration Case Before Grand Jury.

Deputy Superintendent of Elections Mendell yesterday presented the first case of illegal registration before the Grand Jury. The accused was John Hetherington of 403 East Seventy-ninth Street, who registered on Oct. 15. Hetherington had rented the house in Seventy-ninth Street on Oct. 1, but his wife's serious illness prevented his moving into it until Oct. 11. It was charged against him that he registered from a district in which he had not resided since thirty days before election day. The Grand Jury refused to indict him.

Answer to a Correspondent.

Henry Morgan—John Ford represents the Twenty-first Assembly District in the State Senate, and he is a candidate for re-election.

B. Altman & Co.

Newest shapes in French Calf, Kid and Patent Leather Walking Boots, also Kid, Patent Leather and Satin Slippers and Ties, for Evening and Dress occasions.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.

800 Pairs Ladies' Kid Button Boots, per pair, $2.40

300 Pairs Ladies' Kid Top Patent Leather Boots, per pair, $3.35

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

B. Altman & Co. will offer Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, a large quantity of fine Modern Rugs and Carpets, consisting of Hamidea, Gulistan, Kirman and Osmani Carpets in soft delicate colors, for Parlor, Music Room or Chamber; rich dark colors for Library and Dining Room, and, in addition, the following special lots:

100 Kazak and Mossoul Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 to 8 feet long, at $12.50

100 Kazak and Mossoul Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 to 8 feet long, at $14.50

100 Kazak and Mossoul Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 to 9 feet long, at $17.00

100 Antique Daghestan Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet wide, by 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet long, at $14.00

THE JUDICIARY MOVEMENT

Executive Committee of the Committee of 100 Begins Work.

A GENERAL APPEAL FOR HELP

Signers of the Petition for the Renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen Asked to Assist.

The Executive Committee appointed on Monday to take charge of the lawyers' movement for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen began business in earnest yesterday, and before night had its plan of campaign well outlined and all the preliminary arrangements made for a vigorous prosecution of the work committed to its care. Robert Grier Monroe, Chairman of the committee, devoted the entire day to this object, and expressed himself well satisfied with the results achieved.

One of the first acts of the committee was to prepare a circular to be sent to each of the 3,000 and more lawyers who have signed the petition for the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen. The circular, over the signature of James C. Carter, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, requests those who are willing to participate in the work in their respective Assembly districts to communicate with Mr. Monroe. The circular also says:

This committee has been organized and is prepared to conduct a campaign to uphold the independence of the judiciary. Thirty-five hundred members of the bar of this county respectfully petitioned the nominating conventions of the two great parties to act upon the principle that Judges whose terms are expiring, and who have demonstrated their fitness by their conduct on the bench, should be renominated, and that, in respect to new candidates, those only should be selected whose established character furnished an assurance to the public of competency and integrity. Tammany Hall has declined to recognize these principles and has refused to renominate Judge Daly on the ground that he did not show Tammany Hall, or its political leaders, "proper consideration."

The gravity of the issue presented by this flagrant attack upon the independence of our courts is fully appreciated by the bar of New York. They cannot discharge the duties they owe to the public and obtain justice for their clients if the Judges on the bench are to be made subservient to political or personal interests. They have appealed to the citizens of New York, whose dearest interests are thus imperiled, to rebuke this base attempt upon judicial independence and integrity. The direct way to accomplish this result is to secure the election of Judge Daly and Judge Cohen. For this purpose prompt and vigorous action is necessary. The committee asks your assistance.

Each member of the bar in sympathy with this movement should see that his views are brought to the attention of all his clients voting in this county. For this purpose the committee provides ample facilities, asking you to furnish merely the names and addresses, and, if you choose, the form of the letter and to sign the communication. Please forward to this committee the names of others in sympathy with the movement.

In similar crises the bar has made a similar appeal to citizens without distinction of party; and the appeal has been answered with decisive effect. In no previous instance has the public been so fully united in a cause as it is at present.

The committee has engaged one-half of the ground floor of the American Surety Building, at 100 Broadway, as the principal headquarters for the campaign. The rooms, beginning to-day, will be open from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M., and will be in charge of John A. Henneberry. Up-town headquarters are at the Gilsey House, where the members of the Executive Committee and others may be found every evening after 8 o'clock.

On the signs over the headquarters and on all the official printing of the committee will appear the legend "Independence of the Judiciary," which has been adopted as a campaign motto.

All the members of the Executive Committee were present at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in Mr. Monroe's office, the others being John D. Kernan, Oliver P. Buel, Anson G. McCook, Edward J. McGuire, Paul D. Cravath, and Gibson Putzel. The meeting was attended also by James C. Carter and Elihu Root. The meeting lasted nearly two hours, during which time all the details of the campaign were considered.

It was announced that Jacob H. Schiff had consented to act as Treasurer of the committee. After consultation with him today a Finance Committee will be appointed, and then the work of raising campaign funds will be begun. A committee on meetings and speakers will also be appointed to-day. A committee on printing and literature was appointed yesterday, composed of William H. Rand, Jr., Charles E. Rushmore, Samuel H. Ordway, Lewis L. Delafield, Edward B. Whitney, and Calvin Tomkins.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee every day at 4 P. M. at the down-town headquarters. At the same hour there will be a daily meeting of lawyers and others interested in the movement for general discussion of the work of the campaign. The seating capacity of the headquarters is about 300, and it is expected that the rooms will be crowded every afternoon.

One of the decisions reached by the Executive Committee yesterday was to hold another mass meeting similar in character and purpose to last week's gathering at Carnegie Hall. The meeting will be held at Grand Central Palace on Thursday evening, Nov. 3. The list of speakers has not been made up, but it is said that Joseph H. Choate is one of those who will be invited to deliver addresses.

DEPUTY ARRESTED AND LET GO.

So the Police Say, but Superintendent McCullagh Denies It.

A citizen called at Police Headquarters yesterday and complained to Chief Devery that a Deputy Superintendent of Elections had been arrested the night before for creating a disturbance in the saloon of John Wenzel, at 172 Mercer Street, and had been let go by the policeman who arrested him. The citizen said that the deputy had drawn a revolver and threatened the bartender.

On investigation, it was learned, the police say, that Policeman Frederick Meade of the Macdougal Street Station had arrested a partially intoxicated deputy under the circumstances described. Policeman Meade said that he had met Superintendent McCullagh in the street, and that the Superintendent had taken the deputy's shield, club, and pistol from him, and had then walked off with the man. Meade said he had given the man up because the bartender did not want to make a complaint against him.

Chief Devery told the policeman he had no right to hold court in the street, and that he had done wrong in giving up the man. The Chief directed Inspector Brooks to investigate the case and prefer charges against the policeman. The policeman said he did not know the name or number of the deputy, but had been told by him that he lived at 79 Greenwich Street.

Superintendent McCullagh denied that any such incident had happened. He said that no deputy of his had been arrested and let go.

A NEW TOBACCO COMPANY

Incorporation Papers Filed at Albany for a Concern with $10,000,000 Capital.

MAY RIVAL THE GREAT TRUST

Conflicting Rumors in Financial Circles Leave the Objects and Purposes of the New Organization Involved in Obscurity.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The Union Tobacco Company of America, capitalized at $10,000,000, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company's capital is composed of $2,000,000 preferred stock and $8,000,000 common stock. Its principal office is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and it proposes to manufacture and sell tobacco in all its forms. The Directors are Francis G. Ingersoll and Charles M. Billings of New York City and William M. Coleman of Brooklyn, each of whom has 250 shares of stock, which is valued at $100 a share. The company paid to the State a corporation tax of $12,500.

The attorneys for the Union Tobacco Company of America are Seward, Guthrie & Steele. Messrs. Guthrie and Steele said yesterday that, while they had incorporated the company for some of their clients, they were not at liberty to talk of the new corporation, and declined to give a hint of its plan and scope or of the real promoters of the enterprise. The men named as Directors are, as is usual in such cases, "dummies." One is a clerk; the others have no place in any Directory of New York or Brooklyn.

While the course of the stock market is not considered a correct gauge of circumstances affecting an industry, it was remarked that when the news of the incorporation of the Union Tobacco Company was published the common stock of the American Tobacco Company, which at the opening of the Stock Exchange sold at 125½, declined to 123½ but quickly rallied, and the last sale was at 130½ against 126, the last sale on Monday. At the same time, two stories, neither of which was confirmed or found to be without foundation, were current in the Wall Street district. One was that the new company was formed by men of the Tobacco Trust, or who are or have been prominently identified with it, who are dissatisfied with its management, who have unlimited capital at their disposal, through an understanding with John D. Rockefeller and others identified with the Standard Oil Company, and who proposed to start in formidable rivalry to the trust. It was further stated that at the start the new company would make a specialty of the manufacture of cigarettes, and that when permanent officers were elected they would be found to be tobacco men who have been among those at the head of the American Tobacco Company.

A more specific statement named W. H. and James G. Butler of St. Louis and W. A. Marburg of Baltimore, the latter of the firm of Marburg Brothers, bought out by the Tobacco Trust in 1891, as interested in the new company. Another report was that the Union Tobacco Company was simply a revival, under the best of financial auspices, of the Continental Company, and that a policy of comity of interest between it and the Tobacco Trust as to plug tobacco would be followed. Nobody in the lower Wall Street leaf tobacco trade appeared to have any information in regard to the Union Company.

George Arents, Treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, said last night that he had read the announcement of the incorporation of the Union Tobacco Company of America, and that he was unable from it to say who the promoters of the enterprise were or what would be the operation of the company. He declined further to discuss the matter.

HOTEL SWINDLER KEPT BOOKS.

Police Say the Lists Are a Record of His Misdeeds.

When Jacob B. Cook, who was arrested as a hotel swindler Monday night at the Grand Hotel, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, Detectives Brown and Frazer produced a list of hotels, with amounts in dollars opposite, which they had taken from the man's trunk, and which is believed to represent his swindlings. Cook is fifty-three years old, of plausible manner, and well dressed. The specific charge against him was made by the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, who said that Cook had lived at the hotel for several days following Oct. 7, and left owing $28. S. B. Pinckney, clerk of the Hotel Cadillac, at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, testified that the man had swindled his hotel out of $13. The man was held in $200 bail on the Windsor Hotel charge.

The detectives found in the man's trunk a lot of keys and the list of hotels, opposite the names of which are names said to be his aliases. The list of New York hotels is as follows:

Windsor, D. J. Curtice	$28.00
Continental, D. J. Curtice	7.00
Cadillac, D. J. Curtice	13.00
Westminster, D. J. Curtice	24.50
Marlborough, D. J. Curtice	24.50
Park Avenue, D. J. Curtice	24.50
St. Cloud, D. J. Curtice	3.00
Grand Central, J. H. Cadds	17.50
Sturtevant, D. J. Curtice	21.00
Virginia, D. J. Curtice	3.00

Then followed the entries: Pinkham, $100; Robinson Press, $100; Otto Eiseman, $100. These entries were of Boston hotels:

Quincy, D. J. Curtice	$21
United States, B. J. Clark	21
Brunswick, B. J. Clark	16
Boston Tavern, B. J. Clark	7
Mrs. Brown, B. J. Clark	25

Then followed: ——, Boston, $100; Bliss, 57 West 17, $10; Works, 56th Street, $12; Mrs. Bidwell, $35. There was also found in the man's room a copy of Vol. I., No. 1, of The Anglo-Saxon, a periodical, with the name of Curtice as editor. The offices were said to be in the St. James Building, but the detectives said that no such paper or man had an office there.

DON'T CHEAT YOURSELF.

It pays to secure the best. Why not use the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is imported from Carlsbad, and can be obtained of any reliable druggist? For all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is especially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York," on every bottle.

DEFENSES OF OUR COASTS

Work Accomplished and Contemplated Described in Gen. Wilson's Annual Report.

MANY BIG GUNS TO BE MOUNTED

Principal Harbors and Seacoast Cities Will Be Safe from Attacks from the Sea—Improvements of Rivers and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The annual report of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has been made to the Secretary of War. In consequence of the war with Spain that portion of the report relating to fortifications is most interesting. Upon this point Gen. Wilson says:

"While no hostile attacks were made upon our coasts during the war with Spain, the operations of the American fleet on the coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico have amply demonstrated the value of coast defenses, including shore batteries and submarine mines, in resisting naval attacks. It may be confidently asserted that the completion of the projects upon which operations are now in progress will practically insure the safety of our principal harbors and seacoast cities against any attacks from the sea.

"One other important deduction may also be drawn from the results of the war, viz.: The great value and efficiency of the rapid-fire gun. It is gratifying to report that not only has a considerable number of these rapid-fire guns been mounted during the year, but that provision has been made for the manufacture and emplacing of a large additional number.

"Existing projects for seacoast defenses contemplate the emplacement of about 500 heavy guns of eight, ten, twelve, and sixteen inches calibre; of about 700 rapid-fire guns of various calibres, and of about 1,000 mortars. These figures are subject to slight changes as minor revisions are made and additional localities included. The estimated approximate cost of the engineering work connected with the installation of this armament is $55,000,000.

"Since the inauguration of the modern coast-defense system, appropriations amounting to $19,110,333 have been made. There was allotted from the $50,000,000 defense fund placed at the disposal of the President $5,653,000 for work under the engineers. Provision has been made for mounting 288 heavy seacoast guns, 254 rapid-fire guns, and 312 mortars, or about 57 per cent. of the total projected armament of heavy guns, 36 per cent. of the rapid-fire guns, and 31 per cent. of the mortars. This armament is disposed at 71 localities in 29 harbors of the United States.

"The estimates for the next year are:

"Gun and mortar batteries, $4,410,000; purchase of land for fortifications, $300,000; protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications, $100,000; preparation of plans for fortifications, $5,000; sea walls and embankments, $2,500; torpedoes for harbor defense, for the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them, for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, for needful casemates, cable galleries, &c., to render it possible to operate submarine mines, and for continuing torpedo experiments, $100,000; total, $4,917,500."

Taking up the subject of river and harbor improvements, Gen. Wilson says that experiment has shown that the system of providing funds for carrying on continuously or completing certain works has heretofore resulted in materially reducing cost. He says that if this system is restricted to works fully justified by the interests of commerce, it will prove an economical one, providing the appropriations are so made as to avoid delays in payments to contractors. He points out that some difficulty has already been met with in endeavoring to convince contractors that they may look to Congress for full payment if they push their work.

Detailed estimates for the improvement of rivers and harbors next year include the following:

Lubec Channel, Me., $30,000; Bar Harbor, Me., $50,000; Union River, Me., $30,000; Carver's Harbor, Me., $25,000.

Newburyport Harbor, Mass., $100,000; Harbor of Refuge, Cape Ann, Mass., $250,000; Gloucester Harbor, Mass., $100,000; Boston Harbor, Mass., project of 1867, $150,000; Scituate Harbor, project of 1892, $165,750; Nantucket, Mass., Harbor of Refuge, $50,000; Woods Holl Channel, Mass., $75,000; New Bedford Harbor, Mass., $25,000.

Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I., $400,000; Newport Harbor, R. I., $25,000; Point Judith, R. I., harbor of refuge, $100,000; Block Island, R. I., harbor of refuge, $25,000; Great Salt Pond, Block Island, R. I., $25,000.

Duck Island Harbor, Conn., $25,000; New Haven, harbor of refuge, Conn., $28,000; New Haven, breakwaters, $100,000; Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., $25,000.

Gowanus Creek, New York Harbor, $25,000; Harlem and East Rivers, N. Y., $100,000; East River and Hell Gate, N. Y., $100,000; New York Harbor, $300,000; Hudson River, N. Y., $100,000.

Raritan River, N. J., $25,000; Raritan Bay, N. J., $100,000.

Delaware River, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, $300,000; Delaware Bay, Del., harbor of refuge, $287,500; Wilmington Harbor, Del., $175,-780; inland waterway from Chincoteague Bay, Va., to Delaware Bay, $50,000.

Patapsco River and channel, Baltimore, Md., $400,000; harbor southwest of Baltimore, Spring Garden, $25,000; Potomac River, Washington, D. C., $100,000; James River, Va., $150,000; harbor at Norfolk, Va., $25,000; Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, N. C., $150,000; Winyah Bay, S. C., $400,000; Savannah Harbor, Ga., $50,000; Savannah River, Ga., $25,000; Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida, $400,000; St. John's River, Fla., $200,000; Sabine Pass Harbor, Texas, $300,000; Galveston Harbor, Texas, $50,000; mouth of the Yazoo River and harbor at Vicksburg, $510,000.

Mississippi River, between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, $675,333; Mississippi River, between Missouri and St. Paul, $850,000; Mississippi River, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, $397,357; reservoirs at head waters of Mississippi River, $270,000; Missouri River above Sioux City, Iowa, $250,000.

Cumberland River, Tennessee and Kentucky, below Nashville, $200,000; Cumberland River above Nashville, $500,000; Tennessee River below Chattanoogn, $1,000,000; Ohio River from Pittsburg to its mouth, $500,000; movable dams Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Ohio River, $407,500; Monongahela River, West Virginia, $350,000; harbor at Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., $300,000; Illinois and Mississippi Canal, $1,427,740; Hay Lake Channel, Mich., $200,000.

Buffalo Harbor, N. Y., $435,490; Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, N. Y., $100,000; Oswego Harbor, N. Y., $50,000; Capt Vincent Harbor, N. Y., $75,000.

Deep Water Harbor, San Pedro Bay, Cal., $400,-000; Mississippi River from head of the passes to mouth of Ohio River, under Mississippi Rivers Commission, $3,488,333; Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, under Missouri River Commission, $486,000.

WITHDREW FRANCHISE REQUEST

Plainfield Street Railway Company Makes an Unexpected Move.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 25.—A public hearing was given by the Common Council last night on the ordinance granting a franchise to the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its route to the eastern limits of the city. The Council Chamber and ante-rooms were crowded with citizens, who had been interested in the agitation for better terms. After the hearing was opened many of them spoke upon the subject, nearly all protesting against the granting of a franchise in perpetuity, as is proposed in the ordinance.

Secretary Riker of the street railway company was present at the meeting, and made an address, in which he alleged that the company had never made any money in the past, and that it was the duty of the city to grant this new franchise in order that the enterprise might be made to pay. Councilman Barrows finally moved that the hearing be adjourned for two weeks. This caused Mr. Riker to announce that the company would withdraw the application, which was finally done in writing. This turn of affairs caused much surprise, but it is believed in some quarters that it is a manoeuvre on the part of the trolley company to secure concessions.

Education for Poor Boys in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—Incorporation papers have been filed for the Brightside Educational Corporation, a charitable organization in connection with the American Boys' League, which proposes to establish a town near Denver for the support and education of poor boys. A tract of land has been secured ten miles from this city, and the Brightside school for boys, which has been conducted here for the past five years, is to be established there.

Englishmen to Buy Colorado Mines.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—George Crawford has left for New York to conclude the sale of 1,000 acres of mineral land on South Mountain, Grand County, to an English syndicate for $2,500,000. Mr. Crawford is also closing a sale of mines at Twin Lakes, near Leadville, for $500,000.

THE ONLY SAFE PLACE

For your Securities and Valuables is in a Safe Deposit Box.

THE MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS IN THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, are the

SAFEST AND BEST.

NEWMAN CHILDREN'S RECORD.

Arrested So Often the Brooklyn Police Say They Are Degenerates.

According to the Brooklyn police, the Newman children of 798 Atlantic Avenue are degenerates. The latest of the Newmans to get into the meshes of the law is John, a bright boy of fifteen. John was arrested early yesterday morning charged with stealing a bicycle worth $75 from the home of Albert F. Hollahan, at 65 Livingston Street. Magistrate Steers held him for the Grand Jury.

Every one of John's brothers and one sister have been arrested at various times. Edward, fourteen years old, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing. Celia, ten years old, and William, thirteen years old, were arrested on Sept. 10 last on a charge of shoplifting. William was again arrested about two weeks ago on a charge of stealing from a grocery store. He is to be tried next Monday. The books of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Brooklyn, show that the Newman youngsters have been in the hands of the society fourteen times within the last seven years.

The father of the children died about a year ago. Their mother says she cannot control them. Neither of the parents was ever arrested.

HARBOR COLLISIONS IN THE FOG.

Several Were Reported, but None Was of a Serious Nature.

A heavy fog hung over the rivers and bays yesterday morning till 10 o'clock. A number of slight collisions occurred, and there were a great many narrow escapes. All ferries were delayed.

The General Hancock, on the 8:15 o'clock trip to Governors Island, had barely escaped hitting a tow when she ran afoul of the Pierrepont of the Atlantic Avenue Ferry. Coming back, the Hancock came near crashing into one of the Annex boats.

A collision occurred between the Glencove steamboat Idlewild and the Fulton Ferry boat Clinton off Pier 25 East River. The Idlewild had a considerable portion of her joiner work smashed, and her wheel box and paddle were broken. She was towed back to her pier by the tug W. F. Dalzell. The Clinton was not damaged. The passengers on each boat had a fright, but none was injured.

Nursery in West End Church.

Some time ago the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, had his attention called to the fact that many of the members of his congregation, as well as those of others in the neighborhood, were prevented from attending services on Sunday mornings by the fact that they could not leave their little children at home alone. He has now established a nursery and kindergarten, which is open for about an hour and a half in the chapel every Sunday morning during the time that the services are being held in the church.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:22	Sun sets	5:05	Moon sets	3:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	4:48	Gov. Isl'd	5:20	H. Gate	7:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:10	Gov. Isl'd	5:48	H. Gate	7:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Newlyn, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
U. S. Transport Obdam	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Ballanoch, La Plata	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Elms, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10

The Wanamaker Store

The Inside of a Home

THE outside of a home is a matter between your purse, your architect, your landlord and your locality. It is seldom within one's absolute control. The inside of a home is a matter largely of taste and textiles. Most women,—and a few men,—know that interior decoration is a matter more of taste than of money.

Beautiful interiors are easy to the unlimited purse, but by no means confined to it. If the home-maker is given wide possibilities in matters of choice, it compensates for limited possibilities in matters of expense, and this is the more marked when the energy of such a store as this is devoted to the cheapening of prices. Given these resources, the artistic eye and the quick judgment of effect will make the bare rooms blossom and glow at a surprisingly small cost.

It is precisely these resources that such a stock of decorative matters as is shown on our third floor supplies. We aim to give unlimited choice, not only in price, but in color and effect.

And we are constantly on the lookout for the new things. Note the new Crepe and Crete curtains, the new sash-curtain stuffs, the never-ceasing stream of lace-curtain and portiere values.

Looking Forward to the Horse Show

IT is not a whit too soon for the best dressed men in the world (New Yorkers), to be thinking of their dress accessories for the coming Horse Show. We particularly want to supply you with Shirts, Scarfs and Gloves. Orders for Dress Shirts booked now will be ready in ten days. We have in our shirts-to-order department the three different weights of Madopolam (French long cloth), used by the famous Paris chemisiers.

In Scarfs, we get the exclusive squares of Spitalfield and Macclesfield woven silk, of which we make to order your own particular shape. We have sixteen different weaves in white alone, and seventy-five in different colors and combinations.

In Gloves, We have imported a particular shade of gray velvety reindeer, which we call the "Horse Show Gray."

We anticipate inspection.

Rugs and Some Carpets The happy-go-lucky way of buying Oriental rugs is by the bale. It is quick, but uncertain. In a bale of twenty, there may be ten that are desirable. The retailer must get enough for the ten to pay for the twenty.

We buy our rugs *singly*, and pick every one with care. You don't pay for anyone's mistakes when you buy here.

If you wish the best rugs in the world, we have them, in Shirvan, Daghestan, Bokhara, and all the other makes. If you wish a maximum of effect at a minimum of cost, come in and look over some of the Wilton and other Occidental makes. We are especially strong in the serviceable and handsome rugs of English, Scotch and American manufacture.

In this connection, let us tell you of a carpet bargain. Body Brussels,—no better all-around carpet is made. High class in colors and patterns, easily swept, clean, long-lasting and cheap. We have 25 of the dollar-and-a-quarter and dollar-thirty-five patterns that we are selling

At a Dollar a Yard.

We have a number of patterns in dollar-a-yard Velvet carpets, that we sell at 80c. yard.

Third floor.

Toilet Sets Far Below Market Value Many of these handsomely decorated sets are only one-half ruling prices. The remainder of this offering is priced at about two-thirds actual value. These 'way-down figures quoted below are possible only through the immensity of our recent purchase. The economy will be best understood through inspection of the goods.

At $3.50 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; 4 decorations in underglaze prints.
At $5 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; filled-in flower and gold decorations.
At $5 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; Oriental shape; underglaze decorations.
At $7 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; shaded grounds with flowers and gilt.
At $12 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; painted flower decorations and gilded.

A Little Sale of Cut Glass This offering is notable more for cheapness than magnitude. The articles are not many, but they are exceedingly fine and exceedingly low-priced. Rich cut glass dishes, nappies, celeries and olives, many of which were $5, are now all at one price—

$3.50 Each.

Some salts and peppers with sterling silver tops, that have been moderately priced at $1, now 75c.; some with plated tops at 15c., and others of pressed glass, sterling silver tops, at 25c.

Basement.

Sensibly-Priced Jewelry We sell jewelry as we sell other things,—the best of goods, the best of goods *only*, but at the Wanamaker prices, which are prices based on cost and not on sentiment.

New things have been coming in of late. Good and reliable things, but priced this way:

At $1—14-k. gold scarf pins; with single pearl settings, at $1.75 to $7.50.
At $2 pair—14-k. gold cuff pins; links, at $3.75; men's studs, set of 3, at $2.25.
At $4 to $12.50—18-k. gold wedding rings.
At $5—Pearl brooches, with 14-k. gold mountings.
At $7.50—Ladies' 5-stone opal rings, in 14-k. setting.
At $7 and upwards—14-k. gold lorgnette chains.

Broadway.

Another Dress Goods Bargain Told you Monday morning of ten thousand yards of Drap d'Etes, at 55c. a yard. Last night there were 750 yards left, about two-thirds of which are in black. If you come here the first thing this morning, you may still be supplied. If not, perhaps this next offer may console you,—

Worsted Granite Cloths, the good kind, made in France. Forty-five inches wide, and in eight colors,—three shades of blue, two shades of dahlia, two shades of green, one shade of garnet.

Fifty Cents a Yard

It is an excellent 75c. quality.

Rotunda.

Flannelette Wrappers Surprisingly little-priced are the pretty, warm, around-home garments of figured flannelette. Here are a few kinds from many:

At $1.25—Of black or blue figured flannelette; square yoke front and back; full front and fitted back; bretelles, collar and yoke trimmed with braid; lined to waist.
At $1.75—Of large figured flannelette; pointed yoke front and back; full front; back plaited from yoke to waist; large scalloped bretelles, yoke, collar and sleeves trimmed with plaited cashmere and braid; body lined; with belt.
At $2—Of large figured flannelette; round yoke front and back; back plaited from yoke to waist; full front; yoke, collar and bretelles finished with plaited ribbon; body lined; with belt.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Cheviot Suits Priced to Please You certainly will be pleased when you see these stylish, well-made, durable suits, and then learn that there's a saving of $3 on each suit. There are two kinds. You may safely choose either.

At $12—Of blue and black rough-faced cheviot; single-breasted sack suits; serge lined; hand-made collars and button-holes. As suitable for business wear as money can buy, and the regular $15 quality.
At $13.50—200 double-breasted suits of the usual $16.50 kind; all-wool, blue and black cheviots; serge lined; lap seams; hand-made collars and button-holes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Last Touch to the Toilet We are strong believers in the merits of the Queen Mary Toilet preparations, because we make them ourselves, know what they are, and have had years of experience with converts to their excellence. But we sell other kinds if you wish them.

For instance, the Bayley English Extracts, including every one of the "special" odors.

1 oz. bottles, 87c.; 2 oz., $1.40; 4 oz., $2.80.

The Bayley Soaps,—Sandal-wood, Windsor, Honey, Rose and Cold Cream, 25c. a cake.

Perfumed Wafers for the bath, 25c. bottle.
Wright's Bath Tablets, 38c. box.
Pasta Mack, for the bath, 83c. box.
Bayley's English Soaps, 25c. cake.
Spermaceti and Essence of Bouquet, 42c. cake.
Attar of Rose Soap, 75c. cake.
Liquid Soap, 50c. bottle.
Violet Liquid Glycerine Soap, 50c. bottle.

Full lines of the fine imported products of all the notable makers.

Tenth street.

All-Silk Umbrellas at $1.75 We have them for both men and women, and you'll search long and vainly for their equals at the price. These umbrellas are of good quality silk, close-rolling, with case to match, steel rod and tassel.

For Men—26 and 28-inch, all black.
For Women—24 and 26-inch, in navy blue and black, with natural wood and Dresden handles.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The Wanamaker Store

Our Fathers Knew Something

FOLKS who read nothing but the latest novel will be surprised to find how much the best part of the world's reading antedates our little lives. For more than 30 centuries men have been writing books—good books, too—full of adventure, sentiment and philosophy. Take a single century—the eighteenth, for example. Here are some names of that period selected from the

International Library of Famous Literature:

John Vanbrugh	Voltaire	Swedenborg	George Crabbe
Fenelon	James Thomson	Oliver Goldsmith	Charles Dibdin
Massillon	Lord Chesterfield	Samuel Johnson	Gilbert White
Count Anthony Hamilton	William Collins	James Macpherson	Goethe
Montesquieu	David Hume	Laurence Sterne	Gibbon
George Berkeley	Thomas Paine	Samuel Foote	Edmund Burke
Joseph Addison	Joseph Butler	James Boswell	Andre Chenier
Alexander Pope	Mark Akenside	Thomas Chatterton [dan	Chateaubriand
John Gay	Viscount Bolingbroke	Richard Brinsley Sheri-	Samuel T. Coleridge
Lady Montagu	Horace Walpole	Henry Mackenzie	Mme. de Stael
Daniel De Foe	Thomas Gray	Arthur Young	Patrick Henry
Jonathan Swift	Bishop of Chichester	George Washington	Alexander Hamilton
William Cowper	Samuel Richardson	Burger, G. A.	James Madison
Thomas Parnell	Henry Fielding	Adam Smith	Jonathan Edwards
Le Sage	Diderot	Alfieri	Charles Wesley
Matthew Prior	Rousseau	Mme. d'Arblay	Rudolph Eric Raspe
Sir Richard Steele	Tobias Smollett	William Blake	Count de Buffon
Edward Young	John Wesley	Bernardin de St. Pierre	Schiller

Do some of these names look strange—and suggest dry reading? Not a bit of it. Nothing stupid is admitted to the INTERNATIONAL'S pages.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the successes of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. Donald G. Mitchell, equally well known as Ik Marvel; Andrew Lang, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

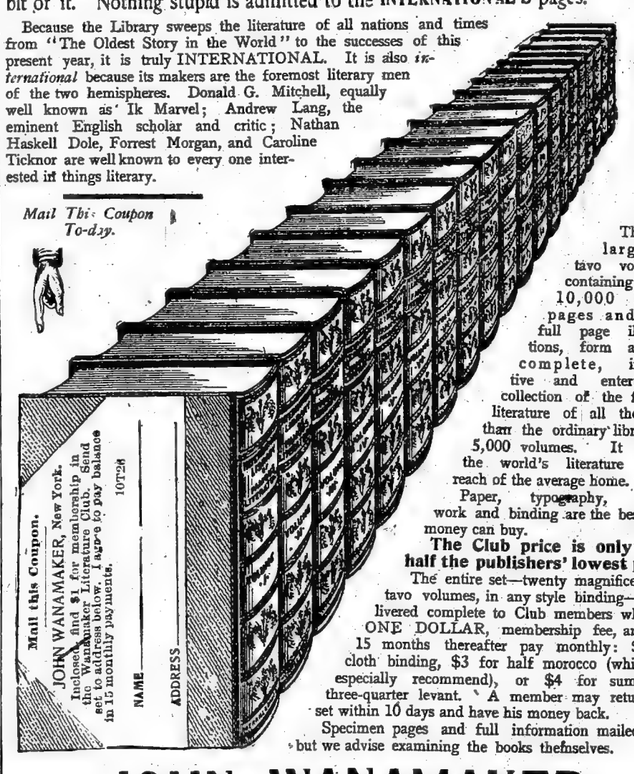

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Our Representatives Said to Have Power to Deal with the Philippine Question.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The American Peace Commission was in session all this afternoon. The deliberations of the Commissioners, however, had no relation to the question of the Cuban debt, upon which question the attitude of the United States has been strictly determined. The Commissioners discussed the Philippine question and decided upon the policy to follow. It is believed the American Commissioners have full power to deal with this matter as they may judge best in the interests of the United States.

The Gaulois to-day, referring to yesterday's joint session, says:

"It is certain that both sides will endeavor to gain time, the Americans not wishing to take up the Philippine question before the United States Congressional elections have taken place. They do not want a certain alleged mystery, previously disclosed by the Gaulois, to become known at present."

This refers to the allegation that there has been some agreement between the United States and Spain, outside of the protocol, regarding Spanish sovereignty, an allegation which The Associated Press has already declared, on high authority, to be untrue.

Continuing, the Gaulois affirms that the Spaniards are delaying a solution of the Cuban debt question until after the elections in the United States, "expecting then to get better terms," adding that it fears Spain does not perceive the advantages possible to her from the electoral situation in the United States.

THE MEDIATION OF FRANCE.

Dispatches Showing Her Action in the Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The French Yellow Book, dealing with the part France took in the Spanish-American war, was published this morning. It comprises seventeen documents, and consists of a dry record of the exchange of dispatches with Madrid and Washington while arrangements were being made for the mediation of France. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, it is shown, cabled on Aug. 4 that the United States had accepted Spain's proposal that the peace negotiations be held at Paris, saying that President McKinley considered the United States Government thereby gave to the Spanish Government a mark of its good-will and to France a token of its confidence.

Another dispatch from M. Cambon, dated Aug. 13, announces the signing of the protocol, and adds that President McKinley had warmly thanked him for France's good offices, expressing satisfaction at seeing that the negotiations would continue at Paris. To this M. Cambon replied that he was very pleased at the confidence President McKinley displayed in the French Government and its representative. M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, cabled on Aug. 13 that he highly appreciated those thanks, which, he added, were striking proof that the "White House had never for one moment misunderstood the high motives which inspired our conduct."

Secretary Day, in a dispatch dated Aug. 15, addressed to M. Cambon, announced that a suspension of hostilities had been ordered, and expressed satisfaction at the fact that M. Cambon and France had contributed to this happy result.

The Yellow Book concludes with M. Delcasse's dispatches to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, informing them of the mediation of France and summarizing the negotiations.

Cuban Railroad Matters.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Yesterday afternoon Col. Hecker of the special commission to attend to the matter of transportation, presided at a meeting of the Directors of all the railroads at this end of the island. They are anxious to do the carrying for the Government, having a wholesome fear that the United States will build its own road, which would mean their ruin. Meanwhile freight rates continue exorbitant, water and rail transportation facilities and connections are miserable, and the commerce of the country is unable to recover from its present crippled condition because of the exactions of the railway corporations.

GEN. WOOD CONGRATULATED.

Santiago Board of Trade Praises the Military Governor's Work.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 25.—The Santiago Board of Trade, representing the commerce of the province, has sent a special committee to wait upon Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, and to congratulate him upon the work he has already done. The committee also informed him that the Board of Trade had subscribed $100,000 for harbor improvements, and that the amount had been placed at his disposal to use as he might see fit. This action was entirely voluntary, and is considered to reflect the opinion of business men here as to American predominance,

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SANTIAGO.

A Shell with Which Cuban Boys Were Playing Explodes.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 25.—Last night, while two small Cuban boys were playing near the gas works with a six-inch conical shell it exploded with a tremendous noise, portions being hurled into the camp of the Fifth Immune Regiment.

Another portion struck the upper deck of the Reina de los Angeles as the vessel was proceeding down the harbor with Col. Hood's Second Immune Regiment, but fortunately doing no damage. Col. Sergeant of the Fifth Immunes, hastily sent men to ascertain the cause of the explosion. They found one of the boys dead and the other badly wounded.

HAVANA'S STEEL DRY DOCK.

Neglect Has Made It Impossible to Move the Structure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Naval officers who have visited Havana harbor recently have reported that the fine new steel floating dry dock which was purchased by the Spanish Government in England and towed to Havana just prior to the outbreak of the war cannot be moved owing to neglect on the part of the Spanish officers and also to their inability to properly manage the dock.

The structure is large enough to take in any of our battleships and is completely equipped with a system of electrical control, which in the hands of apt American mechanics would make the dock of inestimable value to the American Navy at this particular time, when there is only one dry dock—that at New York—capable of taking in our big battleships.

The American officers think it probable that the fact that the dock is in the condition described is the only reason why the Spanish officials at Havana have not already made an effort to have the dock towed to Spain as it was towed from England to Havana.

Too Many Doctors at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A cable dispatch has been received by the War Department from Gen. Wood, saying that there are six more medical officers at Santiago than the service requires. This is taken to mean that the health conditions have improved very much.

Sick Spaniards to Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following cable message has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis, at Manila, and an affirmative reply has been sent:

Spanish transport ship, expected to arrive to-morrow from Barcelona, wishes to transport to Spain 800 of the 1,100 sick Spanish prisoners of war now here. This would relieve situation. Shall permission be given?

Insurgents Withdrawn from Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The insurgents have peaceably withdrawn to the distance desired by the American officers except at Caloocan, the northern suburb of Manila. The Sixth Artillery will go to Caloocan on Wednesday. It is thought probable that there will be no opposition to this movement.

Col. Withrow Acquitted.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 25.—While Lieut. Col. C. L. Withrow of the Tenth Regiment of Immunes was acting last week as President of the court-martial which tried another officer for drunkenness and immoral conduct, the same charges were preferred against him and given to the press generally. It is announced now that Col. Withrow was acquitted by the court-martial. It is alleged that the reports of drunkenness in camp are exaggerated because of alleged spite work, and that Col. Withrow was the victim of such feeling caused by his enforcement of discipline and the arrest of officers and privates for disorderly conduct.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Charges that Chickamauga Camps Were Badly Located and that Sick Men Were Neglected.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 25.—The war investigating commission concluded the taking of testimony here to-day, and adjourned to meet at Huntsville to-morrow.

Major Charles F. King, Surgeon of the Fourth Wisconsin, who was one of the witnesses examined by the Commissioners to-day, said, in reply to a query from Gen. Wilson, that he had told men who had complained to him about the food "to go to the devil and eat what they had." Gen. Wilson remarked that he considered that it was a very improper reply, and he declined to further continue the examination of the witness.

Dr. Henry H. Lee, Major and Surgeon of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, said he had urged the removal of the camp from Chickamauga because he considered the water bad and because of the impossibility of getting [illegible] sinks. Major Benson, who was Inspector General of the First Division, Third Corps, at Chickamauga, said it had been impossible to enforce sanitary regulations at Chickamauga, because when men were arrested the courts would not punish them. He thought the camp site good, but said that some of the camps had been poorly located. He considered the men who had located the camps responsible for this state of affairs.

Major Woodbury, an engineer on Gen. Frank's staff, did not consider the site of Camp Thomas suitable for a permanent camp. He said he had after a rain seen water from the creek draining the camp, running into the in-take pipes of the camp pipe supply system. Capt. Fremont, who was Adjutant General of the Second Division, Third Corps, detailed the difficulties attending the government of the hospital of that division. He said that when attendants were complained to concerning neglect it was not uncommon for them to swear at the complainants. Dr. Fremont said Dr. Hubbard, who was at one time executive officer of the hospital, was tyrannical and overbearing.

Lieut. Col. Cabell of the Second Arkansas, who is a Lieutenant of regulars, told the Commissioners that he considered the condition of affairs at the hospital of the Second Division of the Third Army Corps horrible. He had seen a sick man lying in the rain, absolutely without protection, and had been informed by other officers that this was not the only case of the kind. The doctors did not know how to get supplies. Mule drivers acted as nurses, and, he had been told, many were in the habit of getting drunk and neglecting their patients. Dr. Schooler, he said, was the division surgeon at the time.

Fourth New Jersey Men Cold.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 25.—The Fourth New Jersey Regiment is suffering from the cold weather. There are no floors in its tents, and to-day the men appealed to their Colonel to help them. As no more lumber has been contracted for, the appeal fails.

GOLD BRICK SALESMAN HELD.

His Intended English Victims Testify Against Him.

The swindler, variously known as Robert Roe, E. A. Martin, and O. N. Norton, who was arrested Sunday for attempting to sell a gold brick to two young Englishmen, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court. J. Algernon Wood and Reginald Baiss, the men he had attempted to swindle, were in court and told the story of their dealings with Roe.

Roe's attorney, Thomas F. Dinnean, moved the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that no crime had been committed in this county. If any crime, he said, had been committed in Oregon or New Jersey or Niagara Falls, the court had no jurisdiction. He argued further that no crime had been committed, because no money had been paid over.

Magistrate Pool held that Roe's letter to Wood's father was sufficient evidence that a crime had been intended, and held Roe in $5,000 bail for trial.

SHE BURIED A CAT, NOT A BABY.

Laugh Now on Hoboken Official Who Expected to Disclose a Crime.

Assistant Health Inspector Samuel Stanton of Hoboken is much amused over the farcical ending of a mystery he investigated. It appears that Sunday night one of the tenants of the house at 110 Garden Street saw another woman, a tenant of a neighboring house, go into the yard armed with a small shovel and dig a hole. She then looked cautiously at all the windows of the surrounding houses, and stole into her house, returning with a bundle, which she placed in the hole and buried. The next morning the onlooker hurried to the agent of the house, William C. Budendender, and told him that she had witnessed the interment of a live baby.

Inspector Stanton, who heard the story, decided to disinter the bundle. He went to the yard armed with a shovel, and was not long in reaching the bundle, which was carefully lifted out, and as carefully unwrapped. The wrappings were about the body of a dead cat.

Brougham Struck by Trolley Car.

A brougham belonging to Dr. Charles E. Simons of 762 Madison Avenue had just deposited Dr. and Mrs. Simons at their door and was being turned around by the driver, John Dolan of 633 Union Avenue, when it was struck by a south-bound Madison Avenue trolley car and broken. The driver's scalp was cut and he was internally injured. He was carried into Dr. Simon's office, where his wounds were dressed, and was then sent home. The horses ran to Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where they were caught by Bicycle Policeman Rathgeber.

"Britons Called "American Pigs."

The British steamship Heathfield, Capt. McKenzie, which arrived yesterday from Spanish and Mediterranean ports, has a United States flag painted on her funnel as a house emblem. At Almeria and Malaga the sight of this emblem led to the vessel's being regarded as American, and Capt. McKenzie and his men were frequently greeted as "Yankee pigs." No violence was attempted, however, and the Britishers took the abuse in a spirit of amusement.

New England Woolen Mills to Close.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Several woolen mills in New England are planning to shut down during the coming month, it is said. A dull market is given as the cause of the proposed curtailment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A court of inquiry is ordered to meet in Boston Oct. 26, at the request of First Lieut. Jeremiah G. Fennessy, Regimental Quartermaster Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, to investigate certain allegations made in the public press of Boston as to his conduct between July 1 and Sept. 1. The court is directed to make a statement of facts found and to express an opinion on the merits of the case. Detail—Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Major Carle A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; Capt. Edward T. Brown, Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, Second Artillery, Recorder.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Graham D. Fitch, engineer officer United States Volunteers, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

First Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry, Quartermaster of the Leiter United States Army General Hospital, Chickamauga, will make an inspection of all unserviceable medical property at that hospital, with a view to its final disposition by sale or destruction, in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the Surgeon General of the Army.

Major Henry C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry, now at Omaha, will make an inspection of certain unserviceable property of the Signal Corps, now stored in the grounds of the Omaha Exhibition, for which Capt. Asbery W. Yancey, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is responsible, with a view to its sale or destruction, in accordance with such instructions as may be communicated to him by the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

Major Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits during the month of November, from Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of revolvers in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, now at West Tampa Hospital, Fla., is relieved from further duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will return to his proper station, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department: Major Francis J. Ives, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from temporary duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that post for temporary duty to relieve Major Ogden Rafferty, Major Rafferty, on being thus relieved, will return to his proper station, Willets Point, N. Y.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn P. Williamson is extended one month.

Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, is relieved from further duty at Chicago, and will report to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, and changed to a leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Tackett will proceed from New York City to Mobile and on arrival there will report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Col. Amos B. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, is detailed for duty in addition to his other duties as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to make regulations for the government of troops on transports, vice Col. Charles Third, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, hereby relieved.

The leave of absence granted Major George E. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, is extended two months.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Capt. John H. Fuchsius, Assistant Surgeon, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended five days.

Second Lieut. William S. Righter, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Benjamin B. Golden, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is extended fourteen days.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major William McC. Johnston, Surgeon Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Col. John S. Caudler, Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 23; First Lieut. Samuel Dienl, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Post Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will proceed to join his proper station, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Major Constant Williams is transferred from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Major Lipton M. O'Brien is transferred from the Nineteenth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the earliest practicable date, at the call of the President thereof, at San Francisco, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major David H. Kenzie, Third Artillery; Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; Capt. Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Third Artillery, Recorder.

Capt. Louis P. Brant, First Infantry, is directed to report to Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, President of the army retiring board, appointed to meet at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. Edward C. McDowell, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties at Chattanooga, Tenn., will relieve Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties in charge of clothing at Chickamauga Park. Capt. Zalinski, upon being relieved, will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and assume charge, under instructions of the Quartermaster General, of the construction of hospital buildings at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. S. Field is relieved from duty at Huntsville, Ala., and will proceed to Baltimore and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Major Henry C. Davis, Third Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of that regiment only, on tender of resignation.

Second Lieut. George J. Austin, Eighth Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States on tender of resignation.

First Lieut. Carl Fischer Hansen, First Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States on tender of resignation, to take effect Oct. 25.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Second Lieut. Tiemann N Horn, Second Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Henry H. Austin, Second Volunteer Cavalry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Charles T. Pollard, Assistant Surgeon, (now Major and Surgeon,) Fifth Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Morgan F. Knadler, Second Volunteer Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Knoxville, Tenn., and will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Florida, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles F. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. John H. Parker, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, to Montauk Point, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the disposal of public property at that place for which he is accountable.

First Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Griffin, Ga., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place for duty pertaining to the muster-out of Georgia volunteers.

Major David B. Wilson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Boston and assume the duty of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, to relieve Major John McF. Hyde.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. George S. Grimes, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report to the commanding officer of that post, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton P. Jones will proceed from Camp Wikoff to New Orleans, and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the army.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Col. Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Fine W. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Frederick T. Leigh, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is extended fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Transfers in the Seventh United States Artillery: First Lieut. Willoughby Walke, from Battery F to Battery H; First Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, from Battery H to Battery F.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, will proceed from Washington to Philadelphia, to pay the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Majors Clifford S. Walton and John W. Fogler, Additional Paymasters United States Volunteers, will proceed, under the directions of Major H. L. Rogers, Paymaster, to Baltimore and such other points in Maryland as may be necessary to make payments on muster-out to the Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Major James T. Chase, First New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. Duncan C. Lee, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. R. O. Haubold, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank C. McGinley, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William C. Doane, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended seven days.

The leave of absence for ten days granted First Lieut. G. S. Raiston, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended seven days.

Majors Thomas C. Lebo, Sixth Cavalry, and Joshua L. Fowler, Tenth Cavalry, are detailed as members of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for service therewith during the examination of Captains only, vice Major William D. Beach, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Third Cavalry,) and Capt. John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, who will resume their seats on the board during the examination of Lieutenants.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, Tenth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Major Eugene D. Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry, promoted from Captain, Ninth Cavalry, subject to examination.

Major Joel T. Kirkman, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted from Captain, Tenth Infantry, subject to examination.

Major Charles G. Penney, Eighth Infantry, promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry, subject to examination.

Major William H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry, promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry, subject to examination.

Capt. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry.
Capt. Henry W. Sprole, Eighth Cavalry.
Capt. Edward A. Godwin, Eighth Cavalry.
Capt. Alexander Rogers, Fourth Cavalry.
Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry.
Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. Frank West, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry.
Capt. William P. Rogers, Seventeenth Infantry.
Capt. James A. Goodin, Seventh Infantry, aide-de-camp, promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, subject to examination.
First Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, Fifth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry.
First Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, Second Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles D. Clay, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, Twenty-first Infantry.
First Lieut. Carl Reichmann, Ninth Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, First Infantry.
First Lieut. George W. Ruthers, Eighth Infantry.
First Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, First Infantry.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk E. H. Roberts is appointed for duty on board the Helena, and his appointment for duty on the Marblehead is revoked.

The order to Assistant Engineer M. Plunkett, retired, is modified; he is detached as Assistant Inspector of Machinery at Newport News, immediately.

Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews, retired, is detached Nov. 1 as senior member of the Naval and Retiring Boards at Washington.

Surgeon J. D. Gatwood is ordered to the Naval Museum of Hygiene.

Assistant Engineer I. T. Cooper is ordered to League Island Oct. 26 for examination by the Board of Medical Surgery; after examination he is ordered home and to wait orders.

Rear Admiral J. A. Howell is ordered as senior member of the Naval and Retiring Boards at Washington, Nov. 1.

Surgeon H. Smith, retired, is detached from the Michigan and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Supply.

Surgeon O. Diehl is ordered to the Michigan.

Assistant Surgeon B. L. Wright is detached from the Supply and ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign [illegible] A. McKethan is detached from the Solace and ordered to take charge of the branch hydrographic office at Savannah, Ga.

Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst is detached from the Puritan and ordered to Washington in November for examination for retirement; then home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster Theodore J. Arms is appointed, Oct. 23, on the Peoria.

Assistant Surgeon Holton C. Curl is appointed, Oct. 14, for the naval station at Bremerton.

Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre is ordered to be dismissed Oct. 24.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. Ross, Ensign H. G. Doherman, and Assistant Engineer G. A. Kolb are honorably discharged Oct. 24.

Ensign L. H. Talbot is ordered to the Peoria as watch and division officer.

Ensign W. C. Bliss is ordered to the Peoria as watch and division officer.

Assistant Engineer G. B. Massey is detached from the Resolute and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Resolute arrived at Tompkinsville Oct. 23.
Gloucester arrived at Philadelphia Oct. 24.
Wilmington arrived at Charleston Oct. 25.

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CUBAN ASSEMBLY MEETS

Representatives of the Six Army Corps Predominate in the Gathering.

CALIXTO GARCIA THE LEADER

Question of Disbanding the Army the Principal Topic of Discussion—Americans Considered Mere Temporary Visitors.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 25.—The first session of the Cuban Assembly was held yesterday at Santa Cruz del Sur. A majority of the members are military delegates, each of the six army corps being represented by eight—the First and Second Corps being stationed in the Orient District, the Third in Puerto Principe, the Fourth in Santa Clara, the Fifth in Matanzas and Havana, and the Sixth in Pinar del Rio.

The sensation of the Assembly was the appearance of Gen. Calixto Garcia as one of the delegates from the Fifth Army Corps, a fact which practically renders him supreme at the Assembly's sessions. His election to preside over the proceedings is considered a foregone conclusion, as it is conceded that he controls a majority of the delegates. The Cespedes faction is defeated. Its leaders now deny that they had any desire to discredit Gen. Garcia, and the attempt to impeach him before the Assembly will probably not be made.

The principal question for consideration will be that of disbanding the army. It is thought the Assembly will oppose disbanding until—in the words of one of the military delegates—"some assurance is received from President McKinley that he intends to observe the resolutions of the United States Congress regarding the absolute freedom of Cuba."

It being a military Assembly, the annexation party has but a small representation. One proposition to come up for discussion is that the army should remain an armed force for the purpose of policing and garrisoning the island from the beginning of next year, when the United States troops are expected to leave. The Assembly will appoint a committee to wait upon President McKinley regarding the status of Cuba, consisting probably of Garcia, Quesada, and Parraga, and it is predicted that the Assembly will remain in session, and the army, in any event, not be disbanded until the report of the committee is received. Owing to the scarcity of food and water, however, the Assembly will probably move, after a few sessions, to Marianac.

Another proposition to be brought before the delegates is the division of Cuba into four States, to be called Orient, now the Province of Santiago de Cuba; Camaguey, now the Province of Puerto Principe; Las Villas, now the Province of Santa Clara, and Occident, now the Provinces of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. Between the proposed States of Camaguey and Las Villas would be a space of land which would be a special Federal district or territory, where the capital would be built—a new inland town for this specific purpose.

A delegate will propose the trial by court-martial of all officers in the Cuban Army who have permitted their men to disband.

It is said that the Assembly intends to show the world that it considers the Americans merely temporary visitors, who will evacuate the island shortly after the Spaniards.

PEACE PROCEEDINGS BLOCKED?

President Said to Have Received Disquieting Reports from the Commission in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—During this afternoon and to-night information received by the President from Paris has been informally discussed at the White House by Mr. McKinley and several members of his Cabinet. To-night Secretary Hay, Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Smith, and Secretary Wilson were with the President for some time.

They had not been summoned to the Executive Mansion, but had dropped in to discuss with the President some pressing departmental matters which had to be disposed of before the latter left for Philadelphia. The information received from the American Peace Commission, which was said to be disquieting, was informally discussed, but, so far as could be ascertained, no action of any kind was taken.

The presence of the Cabinet members at the White House gave rise to a report that a special meeting of the Cabinet had been called to consider the Paris situation, but one of the officials who was present said that the informal conference which was had about various matters could not be dignified as a Cabinet meeting.

Precisely the nature of the information received by the President from the American Commissioners was not disclosed to-night. It is said, however, that the situation is embarrassing, if not critical, in the opinion of the Commissioners, although there is still reason for the expectation that the negotiations will not be broken off, and that they will proceed to a successful issue.

It is understood to be the belief of the President that the uncertainty which now seems to cloud the proceedings of the Joint Commission will soon be dissipated, and that an agreement will be reached that will be eminently satisfactory to the American people.

CONTEST FOR SUTRO'S WEALTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Clara Kluge, who claims to have been the contract wife of the late Adolph Sutro, to-day commenced a legal fight for some of the Sutro millions by filing an application for letters for guardianship over her two children, who are named in the application Adolph Newton Sutro and Adolphine Charlotte Sutro.

The petitioner claims that the children are the legal offspring of the dead millionaire, and asserts that they are the owners of a block of valuable property deeded to them by the millionaire in his lifetime. Mrs. Kluge's application will be heard within a few days, and if granted she will follow the first step by filing a contest to the will. Mrs. Kluge claims to have ample testimony to support her claims.

COL. WARING BACK FROM CUBA.

Col. George E. Waring, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who went to Cuba at the instance of President McKinley to investigate and report on the sanitary condition of Cuban cities, with special reference to that of Havana, returned yesterday on the steamer Yucatan. Col. Waring was ill with malaria when he reached here, and went immediately to his home, where he took to his bed. Before leaving the pier he granted a very brief interview, in which he said he had acquired a great deal of information relative to putting Havana in a healthy condition, and that he would make a report to the President just as soon as he was able to go to Washington. Later in the day Col. Waring denied himself to all callers. It was said at his home last night that he might not go to Washington to-day, as he had expected.

G. R. Fowler, British Vice Consul at Cienfuegoes, was also a passenger on the Yucatan.

Fire Brick Trust in Ohio.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Oct. 25.—William G. Hipp of the Massillon Fire Brick Company has secured options on the plant of all the leading fire brick companies of this county, and they will soon be purchased and operated by a trust. It is claimed that Eastern capital amounting to $12,000,000 is behind the scheme.

CROKER SAYS ROOSEVELT LIES

Richard Croker was asked last night if he had anything to say in regard to the assertions made by Col. Roosevelt that Tammany was levying campaign assessments on disreputable houses. Mr. Croker replied:

"It is a deliberate lie. Roosevelt is trying to mislead the people up the State. He is known for the lies he has been telling. Tammany is doing nothing of the sort."

BURGLAR ROUTED BY A WOMAN.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Mrs. A. W. Rogers, the bride of a Baptist pastor here, was left alone in the parsonage last night, her husband being absent on business. She declined the invitation of friends to sleep in their homes, but loaded a revolver before retiring.

She was awakened about 3 o'clock this morning by a noise on the side porch.

Dressing herself, she went down stairs, revolver in hand, and found a burglar packing up her wedding silverware.

She walked to within fifteen feet of him and fired.

The burglar fled, leaving the booty.

THE PUSH CART IN POLITICS.

The push cart men and their influence are regarded as the pivot on which the election of an Assemblyman in the Twelfth District will swing. Lafay Schulum, a war veteran and ex-policeman, now a cigar dealer and manufacturer at 542 Grand Street, is the Republican candidate. He is the brother of Joseph Schulum, the present Tammany Assemblyman who failed of renomination this year, while the Tammany candidate is Leon Sanders, a young lawyer. Sanders makes speeches attacking the Raines law, the election law, and the Republican canal record.

"Lafay's sure to win," said one of his supporters yesterday afternoon. "He's an old fox, and is working de pushcart men fer all dey's worth, and also der kids an' de galls. An' dat's wot will do de ting in de Twelfth.

"Dey's all popular, de Schulums, an' de family has a cinch on de Assembly in de Twelfth Deestrict, an' when Tammany turns down one, another brother or may be a son will be elected by de Republicans. See if he don't. Leon Sanders is a nice young fellow, but he won't be in it. He don't know de ropes.

"How does Lafe Schulum work with de push cart men? 'Well, he speaks to dem in Yiddish—de East Side jargon—an' dey like dat. Sanders he makes speeches in English, which dey don't well understand. He goes from house to house an' tells their women what he'll do if elected. He tole dem he'll pass a bill so dat if a push cart man is arrested in de calling he can leave his push cart as bail in de station house, just like de wheelmen leave dere wheels as bail when dey's arrested. An' when one woman asked him, perhaps de pleeceman will swipe de bananas an' neckties over night in de station house, Lafey, he says, "doan yer be afraid. I'll fix it so de peddler can take his goods home wid him, an' de pleeceman will only have de cart.' An' so he's got de push cart men's wives all solid for him.

"How many pushcart men are dere in de deestrict? Oh, about 600, an' each one controls at least two votes more, so dat makes 1,800 votes for Lafe to begin wid. An' dere is Joe Cohen, de boy orator, what is running independent agin Tammany, an' he will pull 1,000 votes. An' his brother, Joe, what was turned down by Tammany, he'll work quietly for Lafe among his frien's. An' de regular Republican vote. Lafe'll get all dat, and poor Sanders won't be in it, an' Tammany will be in de soup here in de Twelfth.

"I doan know how he manages de kids, but dey's a big crowd of dem wot parades every night with flags an' drums an' old kettles, an' dey raise old Cain a' yellin' fer Schulum. de frien' of de poor. De pleece tried to break dem up, and chased 'em, but dey run into de nex street a yellin' 'Schulum's de fren of de poor, an' Tammany is in de soup.

"Ever be about de golls? Well, you see, de Schulum brothers dey all got good-looking sons, an' dey all go to de balls an' dance wid de golls an' treat 'em to beer an' frankfurters, an' so dey've got de golls solid fer Lafe. I tell you Lafey's a foxy boy."

Lafay Schulum returned to his store late last evening, completely fagged out. "I've been making a house-to-house canvass," he said, "and have spoken to 200 people. All the men I saw promised to vote for me, and the women said they'll make their husbands give me their votes. Oh, the women are a power in politics."

Later in the evening Lafay Schulum started out on a cart illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and decorated with flags, and made a tour of the district.

The Tammany men of the district have also started to court the push-cart men, and last evening they had a mass meeting of the New York Peddlers' Benevolent Society, at 62 Pitt Street. Senator Foley, Congressman Bradley, Candidate Sanders, and Max Eckman spoke. There were about seventy or eighty peddlers present, and Mr. Eckman advised his hearers not to listen to Lafay Schulum's allurements. They said they would not.

INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

CARSON, Nev., Oct. 25.—Gov. Sadler this afternoon received a call for rifles and ammunition from citizens in and around Midas, Nye County. The Shoshone Indians near that city are planning an outbreak. All the able-bodied white men for miles around are congregating on one of the ranches, and have armed themselves as best they can to repel any attack.

The trouble arose over the arrest of an Indian, the leaders having incited their followers to resist the law. The Indians are well armed, and other tribes are expected to come to their aid.

MEXICAN BANK TELLER ROBBED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—Ramon Basall, teller of the Mexican National Bank, City of Mexico, was robbed to-day of $4,300 in drafts on American banks and a one-thousand-dollar Mexican bill, $80 in American money, and a number of railroad tickets by a negress of whom he inquired the direction to the Union Station.

Mr. Basall is making a tour of the United States inspecting the banking systems. He has been in St. Louis but a few days, and while taking a walk alone became confused and accosted the woman who was passing him on the street to direct him to the station. She led him to an obscure street, robbed him, and fled.

Mr. Basall is now without a cent, but accepts the situation philosophically, and after receiving a remittance from his home will continue his journey.

A negress suspected was arrested to-night, but no money was found in her possession.

TETANUS YIELDS TO ANTI-TOXIN.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 25.—George Willie of Etna, a drug clerk in New York, is recovering from tetanus in the hospital here. While at his home, in Etna, a few days ago, a saw which he was using slipped and inflicted a severe wound on the index finger of his left hand. The wound healed, but symptoms of tetanus developed, and Dr. Zabriskie of Westwood and Dr. St. John of Hackensack were called. They pronounced the symptoms unmistakable, although the case had not become acute and the muscles of the face and jaw were still pliable.

Willie was brought to the hospital here and all the doctors who saw him said that in the natural course of events he would die of lockjaw within a short time. It was resolved to try the anti-toxin treatment, and a quantity of the serum was obtained from New York. The serum was injected into the abdomen. Within twenty-four hours there was perceptible improvement. Within forty-eight hours the relaxation of the muscles was almost complete. To-day the patient was declared out of danger and his recovery assured.

RIOT AT SOCIALIST MEETING.

The Socialist-Labor Party held a meeting last night at Hester and Orchard Streets, which ended in a small riot. After three of the orators of the party had spoken, a fourth man got up, about 10 o'clock, and began to address the crowd.

For over an hour he continued his talk, until his audience had dwindled to a bare dozen, and the people living in the neighborhood had been driven to anger by his loud voice. Finally they could stand it no longer, and when, after solicitation, he refused to discontinue his speech, bootjacks, beer bottles, and other such articles began to whistle through the air in his direction.

A battered beer can caught him squarely on the jaw and knocked him from the cart in which he stood, and which had served as a rostrum. A perfect shower of missiles followed, and several of the friends of the orator were struck. The meeting thereupon broke up in confusion. Among the principal Socialist leaders present were Henry Senkiwertz, David Mariaman, and Lemuel Weber.

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THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Close Finishes Made a Poor Card Interesting.

LITTLE DALY OUTRODE MAHER

Kept Driving Frohman, and Beat Banquo II. a Head—Swiftmas, Warrenton, and Kinnikinic in a Good Race.

The card at Aqueduct yesterday was not by any means an attractive one, for only one race on it promised to be interesting, and even that promise faded away when at post time it was discovered that the original field of twelve had been decreased by scratches to three starters. Swiftmas, Warrenton and Kinnikinic were the three left in the race, and they finished heads apart in just that order. The race they put up was interesting after all, and so were the finishes in some of the other events. Swiftmas and Kinnikinic alternated in the lead for the first part of the seven furlong journey, and then Warrenton joined in the struggle. He should have won, but Clawson did not handle him as carefully as he might have, and Swiftmas beat him a head in a drive, while Kinnikinic finished third, at Swiftmas's throatlatch.

The second race was also a good one at the finish, for it brought out a game drive between Frohman and Banquo II., the former winning by a head. Frohman was ridden by his owner's son, J. Daly, while Maher, young Daly's cousin, rode Banquo II. His midget cousin actually outrode the crack lightweight, and his face beamed with satisfaction as he rode back to the scales to be weighed.

Prince of Wales won the first race by a head, after a hard drive with Ordeal, and Sister Fox an added starter in the fourth race, had an equally hard drive to win by a head from Village Pride. This was an instance of where the Littlefield-Walden-Reagan combination kept first and second money in the family, for Reagan, who owns Sister Fox, is related to Mr. Walden, who owns Village Pride. Knight of the Garter was the "good thing" of the day. He was by far the best horse in the race at the end, and won easily by two lengths. Nana H., the legitimate favorite in this race, was badly handicapped by having Doggett in the saddle, and finished last.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than five races; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Prince of Wales, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., by His Highness-Rosa H., 108 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Ordeal, J. Boden's ch. g., 107, 3 to 1, and even money.....(O'Leary)
3—Col. Tenny, J. McLaughlin's ch. g., 99, 10 to 1.....(Clawson)

Handcuff, 108, 7 to 2, (Doggett;) The Hub, 99, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Strangest, 103, 6 to 1, (Turner;) Belgrave, 97, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Maziel, 103, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Somers, 106, 20 to 1, (James;) Vermouth, 106, 60 to 1, (Spencer;) Vioris, 99, 100 to 1, (Weber,) and Camotop, 102, 30 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

1—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3 years, by Elmyar-Jewel Ban, 86 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Daly)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. c., 4, 108, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
3—Myth, Mrs. F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 105, 50 to 1.....(Weber)

Nearest, 91, 5 to 1, (McCue;) General Maceo, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Brighton, 108, 40 to 1, (Gatewood;) Hurns, 102, 50 to 1, (Songer;) Doggett, 113, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) and Harry Crawford, 100, 30 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:24 4-5.

1—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 113 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Maher)
2—Warrenton, W. S. Oliver's b. c., 3, 120, 7 to 1, and even money.....(Weber)
3—Kinnikinic, Milltown Stable's br. c., 4, 119, 3 to 1.....(Spencer)

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Sister Fox, F. Reagan's ch. f., by Silver Fox-Asteria, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Songer)
2—Village Pride, R. W. Walden & Son's b. f., 107, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Turner)
3—Miss Order, J. McLaughlin's ch. f., 107, 5 to 1.....(Clawson)

St. Sophia, 107, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lady Bolo, 107, 7 to 10, (Maher;) Diva, 107, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Lady Dora, 107, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Belle of Oakwood, 107, 20 to 1, (James;) Ypsilanti, 107, 20 to 1, (Gatewood;) Savilla, 107, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Tyra, 107, 15 to 1, (Cunningham,) and La Poupee, 107, 6 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 4-5.

1—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Tanis, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5, 106, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Tinge, James Adams's br. h., 6, 105, 4 to 1.....(Cunningham)

Red Spider, 94, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Wordsworth, 102, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Prime Minister, 105, 20 to 1, (Turner;) James Monroe, 99, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Bastion, 99, 30 to 1, (O'Connor; (Hanlon, 99, 30 to 1, (James;) Alamo, 108, 50 to 1, (Gatewood,) and Nana H., 111, 2 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 4-5.

1—Brass, S. A. White's ch. c., 3 years, by Gold-Stephanotis, 98 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 3, 95, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Garrigan)
3—Dr. Withrow, Charles Gorman's br. g., 3, 95, 20 to 1.....(McCue)

Becky Rolfe, 103, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) Fair Rebel, 103, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Genaro, 95, 40 to 1, (Corberley;) Staysail, 95, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Slasher, 98, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Emmanora, 95, 3 to 1, (Maher,) and Delicate, 95, 40 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Swamp Angel	107	Her Own 100
Vahessa	105	Chenille 98
Bardella	105	Come Quick 95
Sister Fox	103	Calculation 94
Juno	103	Fenetta 90
Salair	103	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Charentus	109	Marsian	103
Black Dude	106	Dalgretti	103
Estaca	106	Merlin	96

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlong.

Strangest	102	Lepida	99
Camotop	102	Water Girl	99
Leando	102	Abide	99
Overboard	102	Bessie Taylor	99
Tyran	101	Auridale	94
King's Pride	101	Holdup	94

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Warrenton	120	Sensational	102
Sanders	116	Handpress	99
Nosey	110	Filament	94
Blueaway	108	Myth	93
Estaca	106	Frohman	92
Mazarine	105		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

The Gardner	112	Kirkwood	102
Gaze	100	Col. Tenny	100
Diminutive	109	Leando	100
Tenderesse	106	Passaic	98
Turshetta	102	Anita	95
Holdon	102	Exception	95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hanwell	118	Bombardon	106
Takanassee	115	Surrogate	106
Athy	109	Gitty	106
King Menelik	108	Tillo	104
Harry Reed	109	Orthos	101
Billali	106	Teller	101

Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces that the following stakes will close Tuesday, Nov. 15: For the June meeting, 1899, The Foam, $1,500 added, estimated value $4,000, for two-year-olds, foals of 1897, five furlongs; The Surf, $1,500 added, estimated value $4,000, for two-year-olds, foals of 1897, five and a half furlongs; for the June meeting, 1900: The Tidal, $1,500 added, estimated value $5,000, for three-year-olds, foals of 1897, one mile.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Tod Sloane Wins Two Events Out of Four Mounts.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay gelding Bayard II., ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Trial Plate. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward. The betting was 5 to 1 against Bayard II. Ten horses ran over the Rous course.

The Old Nursery Stakes was won by Lord Farquhar's chestnut colt Samandal, with Tod Sloane up, at odds of 2 to 1. This race is a handicap of 5 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds. Eleven horses ran over the Rowley Mile.

Sloane's mounts in the Fordham Welter Handicap and the Criterion Stakes were unplaced. In the former he rode Sir M. Fitzgerald's four-year-old bay filly Dosia, and in the latter the Duke of Portland's bay colt Latheronwheel.

ARNOLD'S FINE BILLIARDS.

He Defeats W. Geishel and J. B. Stark in the Amateur Tournament.

William Arnold won two games yesterday in the amateur billiard tournament in progress at the Ives Billiard Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street. Harry S. Leech was scheduled to meet W. Geishel in the afternoon game, but the former failed to appear, and Arnold consented to play. Arnold was to play 200 points and Geishel 240. Both men played poorly, Arnold finishing his string in the sixty-seventh inning.

The evening game was interesting, Arnold finishing his string in the thirty-seventh inning with a run of 16. J. Byron Stark of the New York Athletic Club, his opponent, who was to play 300, had 187 points when the game concluded. Arnold gave a fine exhibition in the last fifteen innings, his driving for position evoking loud applause. Arnold's average is the best made thus far, as is Stark's high run of 35. It was decided to drop Leech from the tournament for his absence. To-day's games will be between L. A. Servatius (200) and F. Tobias, (215,) and W. Arnold (200) and L. L. Mial, (300.) The scores follow:

ARNOLD, (200)—0 0 6 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 7 16 1 3 5 4 2 0 3 2 0 1 2 0 3 0 5 6 0 1 4 2 0 3 1 0 2 2 3 5 9 1 1 2 7 9 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 15 1 4. Total, 200. Average, 2 66-67. Highest run, 23.

GERSHELL, (240)—3 1 1 0 0 0 3 4 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 0 0 4 1 0 4 2 2 1 0 2 0 7 6 2 2 1 1 1 3 5 0 0 2 1 1 0 5 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 6 7 1 1 2 0 3 0 0 1 5 6 1 0. Total, 160. Average, 2 14-33. Highest run, 22.

W. J. ARNOLD, (200)—0 4 8 1 0 3 1 8 1 0 1 3 1 0 4 0 8 0 7 1 0 1 4 5 2 2 9 0 1 0 4 8 1 0 2 1 4 1 3 0 5 11 6 16. Total, 200. Average, 5 15-37. Highest run, 20.

J. B. STARK, (300)—4 15 14 1 2 3 0 3 8 3 5 0 1 2 19 1 0 8 0 0 9 1 2 4 2 8 1 3 0 2 10 3 1 14 1 2 1 2. Total, 187. Average, 5 7-36. Highest run, 35.

Referee, Edward McLaughlin.

Chicago "Wheel Tax Fund" Invalid.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—In the appeal of the City of Chicago against Orrin C. Collins and 375 other appellees, the Court finds that the "wheel tax fund" ordinance of Chicago is invalid. The appellees filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Cook County to enjoin the city from enforcing the ordinance, which provides that all vehicles used upon the streets of the city shall pay an annual license fee. The money collected from this source was to constitute a special fund for street improvement, to be known as the "wheel tax fund."

CASTLE WILLIAMS CAPTIVES.

There Are About One Hundred Men on Governors Island Serving Sentences for Desertion.

There are now in Castle Williams on Governors Island about 100 men who have been sentenced to imprisonment for deserting. In the United States it is said that there are about 1,000 of these prisoners in army prisons, and some of them have served during the campaign in Cuba. Their terms of imprisonment vary from six months to five years. Those on Governors Island have to work each day from 7 o'clock in the morning till noon, when they have an hour for their dinner, and then they work from 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock.

This is a larger number of prisoners than were ever before in the prison in time of peace, but the officers on the island say it is simply due to the fact that the army is much larger now than it has been since the civil war. It has been suggested that as many of these prisoners did excellent work in Cuba and there served their country faithfully, that they should be pardoned for offenses such as deserting in time of peace, and the attention of the President is likely to be called to their cases.

The army regulations will not allow the records of these prisoners to be examined, and when a man is visited he is under the surveillance of a non-commissioned officer by whom all conversation between the prisoner and his visitor is heard. It was learned on the Island yesterday that many of these prisoners are volunteers who deserted from the camps to which their regiments had been sent, either before the campaign in Cuba or after. Some of the men got leave of absence and overstaid their leave.

One man, who is now serving a sentence of four and a half years, deserted before his regiment was sent to Santiago. He rejoined it again, and went through the campaign. When he went with his regiment to Montauk Point he was arrested and afterward tried, found guilty, and sentenced.

Some of the men think that this was particularly hard because the man voluntarily rejoined his regiment and exposed himself to the perils of the campaign. There are men, too, who deserted before the war, but when they thought that there was a chance to see some fighting they surrendered. Instead, however, of having a chance to fight they were sent to the post prisons, and have been there since. They are particularly mad, because if they had not given themselves up they would probably have been at liberty to-day.

Army officers, however, do not look with favor on any remittance of sentence. They claim that if discipline is to be maintained in the army, the men who disobey orders must be punished, and they do not see that a man's conduct during the war should be considered when he is to be punished.

THE WILL OF IRA SHAFER.

Decided that Widow Is Entitled to Dower Right in Real Estate.

A decision was handed down by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday holding that Mrs. Ella Shafer has a right to her dower right in the real estate left by her husband, Ira Shafer, who was a well-known New York lawyer, as well as to certain provision made for her in the will.

Mr. Shafer died on Nov. 30, 1896, and left real property valued at $100,000, but personal property insufficient to pay his debts. The Union Trust Company was appointed his executor and trustee, and brought a suit for the construction of the will. The company contended that Mrs. Shafer should elect to take her dower or else take the benefits to be derived from the provisions of the will. Mrs. Shafer received the use of the mansion, "West Lawn," as a family residence during the minority of her youngest daughter, and $1,000 a year to maintain the place. She also received the household effects, horses, carriages, &c.

Justice Freedman holds that the right of dower is paramount, and directs that a legacy of $10,000 to Howard Shafer, a son of the decedent, be paid out of the real estate.

Squadron A to Begin Rifle Practice.

The members of Squadron A are to begin rifle practice next week. Troop 1 will report for rifle practice at headquarters, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, Monday night, at 10:30 o'clock; Troop 3 on Wednesday, and Troop 2 on Thursday. Lieut. Sayre, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will be in charge.

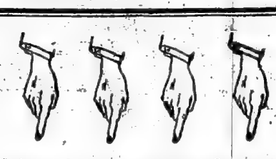

Below is an extract from the letter of a prominent New York lawyer to our House:

"I write you how greatly pleased I am with the Twenty Dollar Business Suit you have just made for me, and to say that for the price the suit is as good a fit, as good material and as stylish a cut as the suits of many of my swell friends who pay Forty and Fifty Dollars for their outfits."

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MISS FORD WINS AT GOLF

She Gets the Cup Given by Mrs. Richardson at Morristown.

MRS. SHIPPEN CLOSE BEHIND

The Latter Makes the Best Gross Score in the Handicap Match—Twenty Players Turn in Cards.

Mrs. Frederick B. Richardson offered a handsome silver cup for competition by the women golfers of the Morris County Club at Morristown, N. J., yesterday, and over twenty fair contestants took part in the match. It was a handicap tournament, played over the long eighteen-hole course. The leading golfers in the club were out, and the finish was a close one, Miss Anna Howland Ford winning the trophy by the narrow margin of one stroke. Her net score was 111 strokes, aided by the handicap of 15, for her gross score of 126 was eighth on the list.

Miss Ford was the first woman golf champion in the club, and for three seasons towered above all her rivals. After that she dropped out of golf temporarily, but recently has resumed playing, and although she does not play what is known as a long game Miss Ford showed clearly that she has not forgotten her former skill on the links. Mrs. William Shippen came close behind the winner, with a score of 112 strokes, made from scratch, the best gross score of the day.

Miss Helen Shelton, the club champion, and who won the Bushnell Cup on the former day, had to add two points to her gross record. She took 115 strokes for the course, somewhat below her usual play. Crossing the railroad track to the fourteenth hole, she sent two balls upon the track, and had to pick them up and strike over again, meaning an extra stroke in each case. The four best gross scores are in full:

Mrs. William Shippen—									
Out	5	5	5	6	9	7	6	4	7—54
In	5	6	7	11	6	5	6	6	6—58
Total									112
Miss Helen Shelton—									
Out	7	7	5	4	7	6	6	6	6—54
In	5	6	8	8	8	6	6	8	6—61
Total									115
Miss Marie G. Bryce—									
Out	6	4	5	8	8	8	6	7	6—60
In	5	8	8	6	6	5	6	6	6—58
Total									118
Miss Alice W. Post—									
Out	5	5	7	8	6	7	7	5	9—59
In	4	6	10	9	6	4	6	8	7—60
Total									119

The players who turned in scores, the score of Miss Ford being given in full, are:

	Miss Anna Howland Ford—									Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
Out	6	5	8	7	8	7	7	6	8—62			
In	5	8	9	8	5	6	7	9	7—64			
Total										126	15	111
Mrs. William Shippen										112	0	112
Miss Alice W. Post										119	4	115
Miss Alice L. Day										122	7	115
Miss Helen Shelton										115	+2	117
Miss Marie G. Bryce										118	0	118
Miss Kip										120	0	120
Miss Cornelia G. Willis										121	0	121
Miss Gertrude Hoy										147	25	122
Mrs. Henry P. Phipps										132	7	125
Miss Edith R. Catlin										134	9	125
Mrs. A. Dean										137	12	125
Mrs. M. Van Beuren										141	14	127
Miss Cara Foster										141	14	127
Miss Jane Swords										146	15	131
Miss Hannah H. Willis										169	36	153
Mrs. S. H. Plum, second										185	4	134
Miss B. Bell										169	27	135
Miss S. P. Smith										167	27	140
Miss Little										153	12	141

To-day the women will hold their competition for the championship course cup.

COMMODORE HIGGINSON DINED.

Guest of Honor at a Dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association.

Commodore Francis John Higginson of the United States Navy and commander of the battleship Massachusetts during the late war was the guest of honor at the monthly dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York at the Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, last night. In the course of a speech following the dinner Commodore Higginson, who was introduced by President Thomas Goodrich, said:

"In regard to the building up of the navy, we have had a hand-to-mouth policy heretofore. Every other nation in the world has had a building-up policy for the navy, building so many tons a year. If we are to have outlying possessions that cannot be maintained without a navy, we will have to do the same, and at the end of ten years we will have a navy worthy of the country that is ours. If we are going to increase our navy, as we intend to do, we want a Naval Reserve to man our ships, and it should be encouraged in every way."

Commodore Higginson praised Secretary Long and his administration highly.

Other speakers were Philip H. Farley, Richard E. Cochran, President of the National Association of Underwriters, and Charles Rabidan of the Produce Exchange.

Magistrate Crane Must Show Cause.

Magistrate Crane, at the Harlem Police Court, was yesterday served with papers in habeas corpus and certiorari proceedings, compelling him to show cause why he should not accept the bond of D. B. Hasbrouck, one of the officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company, who yesterday offered to go on the bond of James Leary, a motorman of the company, who, after

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THE BOSS'S ALLOCUTION.

Every intelligent citizen who read the latest allocution of Mr. CROKER to the Tammany College of Cardinals must have experienced a certain gratification. The mere fact of his making a speech is gratifying. When things are "coming his way," as he would put it, he does not find it necessary to say anything. "Boss locutus est," being interpreted, means that the boss is vexed or troubled. And when we see that the substance of his allocution is a defense of his own action in "turning down" Judge DALY, the evidence that he feels himself to be on his defense in a city in which his ticket last year won by eighty-odd thousand is equally plain and encouraging. It is not, of course, to be assumed that he has any doubts about the election of the whole Tammany judiciary ticket. The defeat of it would be a political revolution. But it is to be seen already that his attempt to control the judiciary in the city has worked such harm to the State ticket that there will hereafter be an even greater disinclination "up the State" than there has been heretofore to accept his leadership or his counsel.

So far as his immediate audience was concerned, the allocution was cleverly contrived. The sentiment which impelled him to "turn down" Judge DALY is without doubt shared by the entire Executive Committee. But his real audience was outside of the reach of his voice, as indeed the substance of his speech clearly showed. We leave to one side his personal attack upon Mr. ROOT, who is perfectly able to take care of himself, only remarking that in attacking Mr. ROOT as the instigator of the proceedings of the Bar Association Mr. CROKER shows that incapacity for appreciating widespread and public-spirited sentiments and that propensity for ascribing them to the interested machinations of some particular person which has been the ruin of many a boss before him. But the chief trouble with the allocution was that it did not appeal to anybody who was not already convinced without it. It is not conceivable that there is a voter in Greater New York who was disposed to vote the anti-Tammany judiciary ticket before Mr. CROKER made his speech whose disposition was changed by the speech. That is a serious mistake. It is not to Mr. CROKER'S interest at this juncture to "whoop up the boys," but to convince doubtful voters. If he could not say anything to that purpose he had better have held his tongue.

FALSE AND FOOLISH.

Be fair, good people, be decent, and above all don't be silly. Even a Republican partisan need not be a ranting calumniator all the time.

So we think the call for a meeting of business men at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening "to give support by their presence and their voices in favor of our own Administration and against the trickery of Spanish diplomacy" should be edited for the deletion of its falsehoods and flapdoodle. For instance, when it is asserted that "the Syracuse Convention of 1898 neither affirmed nor repudiated any plank in the Chicago platform, thereby giving all a silent assent," a statement is made that is without foundation in fact and is flagrantly untrue. The Syracuse platform is silent on National issues because Republican corruption and maladministration in the State had furnished many home issues of great importance to the people of the State. It is silent on silver and the Chicago lunacies. But the convention repudiated, suppressed, and silenced a delegate who insisted on an indorsement of the platform of 1896. That was not silent assent. It was dissent, express and emphatic.

The ardent ROOSEVELT man who wrote this call then sets this gem into his composition:

"The valor of American arms has 'scotched the Spanish snake, not killed it.' The war is not ended. Hostilities are suspended, but not necessarily closed. The Spanish Commissioners are fencing for time and for position. They hope for an anti-Administration election, which they and the nations of the Continent would interpret as a vote of censure against the Administration in the matter of the war."

This must be an appeal to fools, not to business men. It is claptrap of a very low grade. Who is going to reopen hostilities, Spain? Hearing of the defeat of ROOSEVELT, would she send out CAMARA'S fleet to prey upon our commerce and menace our unprotected coast cities? Would TORAL return and BLANCO expel the American Commissioners?

If the talk at this meeting bears out the spirit and promise of the call it will be a halcyon and vociferous proceeding, but it will gain no votes for Col. ROOSEVELT.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

When Premier BRISSON ascended the tribune of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday and declared that the Government was fully determined to uphold the civil power against the military, he intimated in no uncertain note to the people of France that a real danger menaces the republic. His words implied, what had long been believed by well-informed persons, that in order to prevent a revision of the Dreyfus trial the army chiefs were prepared to go to any lengths; his words left no doubt that he realized the grave nature of his position and that he had maintained his honest, bold front in spite of serious threats. His words, too, for these very reasons, explain the withdrawal of Gen. CHANOINE, whose status in the Cabinet had been the subject of many conflicting opinions. Just as a few days ago the alleged contemplated retirement of the Premier seemed to imply that defeat was in store for the revisionists, so for the moment the resignation of the Minister of War bore an opposite and more positive significance.

But only for the moment. The traditional vote of confidence had to be taken, and the Brisson Government was defeated by a vote of 286 to 254. And what next? If it be true, as is intimated, that M. RIBOT will form a new Cabinet, and if he succeeds in forming one, the danger of war with England is very likely over, while the Dreyfus question, which undoubtedly caused the fall of the Brisson Ministry, rears itself more formidably than ever. It is a crying pity that M. BRISSON could not have been left to complete the great work of justice he had so well begun.

NOTHING BUT WAR.

While Col. ROOSEVELT was making a speech at Cortland on Monday a rude man in the audience asked him a question about Oyster Bay and his taxes. The Colonel expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity to explain about his taxes, and proceeded to make the following statement:

"On March 25 last, when I was working night and day to get ready the fleets with which Dewey fought at Manila and Schley at Santiago—" [here the Colonel was interrupted by continued cheering]—"when I was raising my regiment—one-fourth of whom were wounded or killed on Cuban soil, and one-half of the remainder brought to death's door or beyond by fever, [cheers,] I took the pains to write both to my lawyer and to the man who had charge of my business while I was at the war that they were to see that my taxes were paid either in New York or Oyster Bay. [Cheers.]

"Owing to the death of my uncle they were not paid in Oyster Bay, where they should have been, and as soon as I found out this on going home I directed that, in accordance with the instructions in my letter of March 25, they should be paid at once in New York, and they were paid there on the first day when it was legally possible to pay them."

As a statement of the undisputed fact that the Republican candidate for Governor has paid his taxes for 1898 in the City of New York, this may be said to cover the ground. It also covers a good deal of other ground.

Can anybody imagine Gen. WASHINGTON, Gen. GRANT, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Admiral DEWEY, or any other great land or sea warrior putting that amount of the pomp and circumstance of war into an answer to a plain question about a matter pertaining exclusively to civil life?

Col. ROOSEVELT talks to the people of New York as if they were crazy to hear about the war, as if there were no other subject worth talking about. He has even sacrificed his personal good taste and the modesty that becomes brave men.

A DOCTOR ON CHICKAMAUGA.

Dr. H. A. HAUBOLD of this city, who was Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, while stationed at Chickamauga Park, read to the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, at its latest meeting, an admirable paper on "The Medical Aspects of Camp Management" at that place. It is perfectly temperate in tone, careful and clear in statement, and bears evidence of peculiar impartiality. The paper is published in the current number of The Medical Record.

Dr. HAUBOLD'S experience extended from the 24th of May to the 8th of July, when he "went to bed with typhoid fever," and his "experience stopped." The general character of the site of the camp is described in some detail. Its chief drawback was the thinness of the surface layer of soil and the extent of surface rock, making it impracticable to dig trenches more than three or four feet deep, and requiring, for safety, the change of camps every two or three weeks. The contents of the sink-trenches were, when heavy rain came, "washed out into the general waterflow and spread over large surfaces in the park. In a short time the water clarified by sedimentation, collected for a time in the deeper portions of the creek bed, and lay there, a tempting-looking extract of faeces," of which "it was impossible to keep the men from drinking." The water supply for the first few days was from Chickamauga Creek, where contamination was possible, if not unavoidable. Later it was brought from a point at which the engineers held that contamination could not occur, but it was brought through pipes laid on the surface, and was warm as well as muddy.

Typhoid fever was the only really grave disease. The sources of infection were (1) the water—not necessarily the general supply, but that which was accessible and which it was impracticable to keep the men from either drinking or bathing in; (2) the flies, which were a veritable plague, infesting the sinks and the food, and (3) the dust, which was formed everywhere and carried by the wind everywhere. Dr. HAUBOLD does not comment at all on the question whether these causes of infection could have been suppressed or modified. They existed, and an "epidemic" resulted. The character of the disease was virulent. The only treatment, in his opinion, possible was, "in a general way, fluid diet, abstraction of heat, stimulation, and rest."

For this treatment the supplies furnished were inadequate. "Tubbing was rendered impossible, because we had no tub." "Wet packing" "did little service, for the good and sufficient reason that the water from the pipes was of about the temperature of the air." "Ice was as rare as were diamonds." The supply was increased from private sources, "but never did we have sufficient in quantity to be of much service." "Milk—the sheet anchor in the nourishment of cases of continued febrile diseases—was supplied in cans and placed in a trench dug in the ground which we used as a refrigerator. In the afternoon the ice gave out; the milk soured and was rejected by both patients and stomachs." "The nursing, while not skillful, was rather better than one could expect under these trying circumstances," and Dr. HAUBOLD pays a warm tribute to the unselfish devotion of the "much-abused hospital corps man."

He sums up this phase of his experience as follows:

"These things made the care and treatment of our patients extremely difficult. While it is true that ideal treatment of typhoid fever in field hospitals is impossible, it is also true that some of the conditions were the result of lack of judgment in executive departments. Water, ice, and milk—these three things were obtainable, and we had neither of them in sufficient quantity nor of proper quality. Look once upon the spectacle of a patient, gaunt, emaciated, delirious, with sordes on the tongue, lips, and gums so thick that articulation is impossible, motioning inco-ordinately at his mouth with trembling, transparent hands, and then know that the ice was melted, the water warm and mud-stained, and the milk sour, and you will agree that, after all, tremendous effort should have been made to effect a remedy in executive departments. I make no apology for this statement, nor do I offer any qualification. War and misery have gone hand in hand as long as history has existed. Nothing will ever part them. But they should not meet first in camps of mobilization."

One chief cause of trouble—perhaps the most important—was the lack of sufficient means of transportation from Chattanooga. It ought not to have been difficult to double or even quadruple this. A private corporation, with equal available revenue and one-half the need, would have done so in a month.

MAJOR MARCHAND.

One of the painful things about the French pretension that Major MARCHAND is in occupation of Fashoda by right of conquest is the falseness of the position in which that pretension puts a gallant and much-enduring man. He is really entitled to be regarded as one of the glories of France. This particular kind of glory has not been so common in France, within this century at least, as in some other countries, and for an obvious reason. Until within the comparatively recent time when the notion of colonial expansion took hold of the French, they have been a stay-at-home people, not, like the English, a prolific people compelled to swarm to all parts of the earth from the overcrowded parent hive. No American who knows anything of what the French did in the seventeenth century in the exploration of this continent will be disposed to maintain that it is from any want of the spirit of adventurous gallantry or of the spirit of patient endurance that in the nineteenth century Frenchmen have been less conspicuous than men of other nations in the exploration of remote and unknown lands. Now a Frenchman appears to show that the spirit of CHAMPLAIN and Père MARQUETTE survives in their countrymen after all these generations. No Livingstone, no Stanley, no Kane or Nansen has ever illustrated the manly virtues of the explorer more brilliantly than they have been illustrated by MARCHAND.

The journey of this gallant Frenchman and his companions across fifteen hundred miles of equatorial wilderness, infested with hostile and savage tribes, is one of the finest things of its kind that has ever been done. It is a thousand pities that the countrymen of MARCHAND, and even the Government of his country, should have combined to discredit his exploit by confusing it with a political claim. On the other hand, it is very gratifying to see that the British feeling for MARCHAND himself is one of unmixed admiration. The London Times gave eloquent expression to this feeling, even while rejecting peremptorily the claim which had been founded upon his exploit. Praise not less hearty and unreserved has come from Gen. KITCHENER, who is one of the best judges living of the qualities that were needed to do what MARCHAND has done. He expresses "the highest admiration for the courage, devotion, and indomitable spirit of Major MARCHAND."

Of course all this is as different as possible from an admission of any claim to the territory which Major MARCHAND and his party have reached in a condition of exhaustion and destitution. It is quite compatible, as we see, with the utter rejection of that claim. Gen. KITCHENER says that Major MARCHAND'S claim that he has occupied the Bahr-el-Ghazal and the Fashoda Province "would be ludicrous if the sufferings and privations of his two years' arduous journey did not render the futility of his efforts pathetic." Lord SALISBURY may cherish the same admiration for the courage and devotion of Major MARCHAND that Admiral CERVERA showed for these qualities in Lieut. HOBSON, and yet "decline to attach any political significance to his presence at Fashoda." If the Municipal Council of Paris had named their new street after MARCHAND instead of after Fashoda, they would have honored themselves in honoring a man who had done honor to France. It is very hard upon a hero that his heroic act should be turned into a "gonfalon," much more that it should be made the basis of what seems to all disinterested observers a pettifogging claim. Such a use of his exploit does him and it a great injustice.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

The resignation of two members of the Spanish Cabinet within a week is of less importance than certain cable dispatches from Madrid would seem to indicate. While Gen. CORREA amounts to very little in Spanish politics and was thrust into the Ministry of War because no prominent naval officer would accept the portfolio, Señor GAMAZO, of no mean experience or fame, accepted the portfolio of Public Instruction as a matter of patriotism, while his sense of self-preservation caused him to shun a more important post.

This was in the middle of May last, when foreign and domestic complications threatened even the downfall of the dynasty, and in reconstructing his Cabinet Señor SAGASTA was obliged, for the most part, to take pliable second-rate men, whose lack of success would not necessarily have been fatal to the Liberal Party. Now, however, the aspect is changed; the Liberal Government, in spite of the disastrous war, is still in power, and for the so-called work of reconstruction it requires a strong Cabinet. It is doubtful if the Liberal leaders will again shirk their responsibility. We expect to see some prominent names in a reconstructed Cabinet, and we may be sure that Señor GAMAZO will have an important portfolio, very probably that of the Colonies, and Señor MAURA can doubtless be depended on.

However, should these leaders again lack the courage of their convictions, it will be impossible for the Premier to continue business with a Cabinet of mediocrities, and he will be obliged to advise the Queen Regent to form a Ministry with those gentlemen of his party who shall have obstructed his work. The possible advent of a Conservative Cabinet cannot be seriously contemplated at this time.

PURIFYING HAVANA.

Col. WARING returns from Cuba with the firm conviction that the City of Havana is in great need of a system of sewerage and that the sewage of the city ought not to be emptied into the harbor. The Spanish way, of course, has been to build sewers draining into the harbor. There is no sufficient current to carry the sewage out to sea, and the harbor has become a frightly depository of filth and infection.

It is the opinion of Col. WARING that sewers discharging their contents into the sea can easily be built in Havana. In time, with no fresh accessions of disease germs, the harbor, we suppose, would purify itself. At least, it would not be a constant source of infection, as it is now. Havana would become a healthy city.

That would be a pretty satisfactory war indemnity for us. Yellow fever is a pretty regular visitor to the Southern States. It is the only disease that causes widespread alarm among our people, disturbs business, and causes large loss. A really serious epidemic of yellow fever costs the country several million dollars. Havana is the usual origin of the infection. If that city can be purified and kept clean visitations of the yellow plague will be much less frequent.

The Administration is giving its critics ground for plausible assertion that the Peace Commission in Paris is being manipulated to secure votes for Republican candidates in the elections. What is worse, the ardent friends of the Administration are using the situation in Paris, which is clearly within the control of the President, for precisely this purpose. We should be very sorry to believe that Mr. MCKINLEY could be guilty of conduct so utterly inexcusable, but he should remember that in his case it is necessary to avoid the appearance of evil. He cannot, we suppose, pump discretion into the infirmed mind of Col. ROOSEVELT, and he cannot compel Mr. DEPEW suddenly to adopt good sense and moderation in his oratorical efforts, but clearly he can postpone any conspicuous action regarding matters at Paris until after the election, and he can make the people of the United States understand that there is not and can not be any serious "hitch" such as these two excitable stump speakers have been talking about. The President knows that when he gets ready to announce the exact terms on which a treaty can be made, those terms must be accepted. It can do no possible harm to defer the announcement until Nov. 9 and to let things take the equable course with which he has so far been quite content. Of one thing he may be sure—if he tries to get votes for his party by any obvious trickery on this subject he will lose rather than gain by it.

Col. ROOSEVELT made a thoroughly crushing answer on Monday to the question—which nobody has propounded—as to his paying his personal taxes for 1898 in this city. Now, perhaps, he will tell why he paid no taxes anywhere in 1897.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A mistake of some size and considerable importance was made, it seems to us, by "A Staff Officer," whose letter we published yesterday. He said that "what the public are pleased to call 'Algerism' has always been known to the army in one form or another as 'civilianism.'" This is more than an intimation that the mingled incompetency and malfeasance which have characterized Gen. ALGER'S exercise of power as Secretary of War resulted from the fact that he is a civilian. If this were true, it would follow logically that any other civilian holding the same office would duplicate the errors, intentional and unintentional, which Gen. ALGER has committed. And that is reduction to an absurdity with a vengeance! It is only natural—at least it seems to be inevitable—that the professional soldier should resent with more or less contempt every application of a system that subordinates his judgment in military matters to those of a man not in uniform. From certain points of view this resentment is justified; from others it is not, and the others are the ones which the American people, with great wisdom, have always occupied. Control strictly military is undoubtedly best for an army—as an army; that is, as an end instead of a means. In the United States control of the army has been and is in the hands of civilians. Some of the Presidents have been soldiers in their time, but while in office they have been expected to forget that circumstance, and their excellence as Presidents has usually been in direct ratio to their success in meeting that expectation. It would be unjust, of course, to find an explanation of Secretary ALGER'S faults in the fact that he used to be a soldier—of a sort; but it would be no more unjust than it is to find the explanation in the fact that he is now a civilian—also of a sort. More than he was a soldier and more than he is a civilian he was and is a politician, short-sighted, conscienceless, and selfish. At the head of the Navy Department there is a civilian, properly so called, and exemplifying to a highly satisfactory degree the merits of the American system.

—An episode that certainly would not have taken just the shape it did in any country in the world except England enlivened and humanized the proceedings of a London police court one day last week. Two boys, one eleven years old and the other twelve, appeared before the magistrate, the younger having obtained a summons against the elder on a sworn charge of assault. "Did he hit you?" the youthful prosecutor was asked. "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "Why didn't you hit him back?" was the next question, and instantly came the answer, in a tone that implied a struggle between indignation at the implied doubt and respect for the doubter: "Please, Sir, I did hit him back." Thereupon the magistrate sorrowfully exclaimed, "What! you hit him back, and yet are not satisfied!" And then he added: "I don't like to encourage boys to come to a police court for summonses. If I let you have the two shillings you gave for the summons will you be content?" The lad said, not very heartily, that he would, whereupon the magistrate closed the case by remarking: "That's right; withdraw the summons; and if a boy of your own age, and not too big—in that case, I would protect you—hits you again, hit him back. It's much more English; and we must expect a fight sometimes." We have a suspicion that this was advice with which some fault could be found by the recognized interpreters of British law, but we are quite sure that it was a beautiful and complete formulation of British sentiment, and that the boy who follows it will never be unpopular among the inhabitants of any part of the British Empire. A philosopher would make much of this incident, and discover in it an exemplification of many racial traits that have had a strong influence, not only in the history of England, but in that of several other countries.

—Something more than the workings of blind chance might easily be seen in the completion just at this time of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, and the consequent prominence which she will have in the peace parade at Philadelphia. This vessel, owned by a power which owes much to the United States, may well take part in the celebration of a victory that carries to many lands the freedom from ignorance and oppression which Japan has won for herself. The island empire, so far away from us in one direction as to be near in another, can sympathize with our plans, because she understands them, and will rejoice in our successes because whatever makes for civilization, whether in the East or in the West, is but a clearing of the way for her own advancement. The Kasagi and her officers should be, and of course will be, honored guests at Philadelphia, and later in this city, and too much or too friendly attention cannot be paid to them. The Japanese navy, like that of the United States, has proved itself a most efficient promoter of peace, and that the Kasagi should participate in our celebration of a war's close is eminently proper. There may be a nation or two that will view such participation with displeasure, but that is a matter of no particular consequence. The Kasagi is a good ship, because she is of American build, and she has a good crew, because they are of Japanese birth and inspired with Japanese patriotism. Hurrah for the Kasagi, and if her men hurrah for the United States the sound will be pleasant—and significant.

—Again the dispatches from Paris and Madrid are full of references to "Spanish pride" and the desperate measures which it may cause the Spanish people to take if they are not allowed to have their own way. We have heard of "Spanish pride" before and are not much frightened. Pride of this particular sort causes its owners to do a prodigious amount of talking and a microscopic amount of doing. In the last few months it has been solemnly announced that Spain would never submit to this, that, and the other thing—numbering in all perhaps 327 things. She has submitted to them all with docility. She will submit to several more when the time comes.

—Policemen are of many kinds—including good kinds. The kind they have at Sao Paulo, in Brazil, is revealed by a clipping from a paper published there and sent to us by an exiled American who, apparently, is not quite content with the way things are conducted in the greatest (territorially) of South American Republics. The clipping is in Portuguese, but with the aid of our mournful correspondent's letter we are able to gather from it the following tale: LUIGI ULACCO, an Italian, was passing the night—for reasons not recorded, but imaginable—on the ground in front of the gas works near the Porte Nova, or New Bridge. While thus engaged, a thief investigated LUIGI'S pockets and took therefrom a gold chain and Brazilian currency for which a courageous money changer would have given about ten real dollars. LUIGI awoke later, discovered his loss, and sought and, by some strange chance, found a "soldado." That guardian—in theory—of Sao Paulo's citizens gave attentive ear to the Italian's story, but when asked to take action on it he refused. So far he was only an ordinary policeman; but he also explained his refusal, which shows that Brazilian policemen are, to say the least, peculiar. The explanation was peculiar, also. "I can do nothing for you," the soldado declared. "I am an old man, I have the rheumatism, and as it is a cold night, it would not be well for me to interfere with business that does not concern me." There ends the story, and from it our correspondent thinks we can get an idea of the sort of civilization that prevails in Brazil. Well, there does seem to be a hint in that direction, but it is hard to feel indignant toward a policeman at once so frank and so logical. Some of his Northern brethren are as incompetent as he, and lack his merits into the bargain.

Our Flag in Philippines to Stay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All wars prove that, beyond the control of men, beyond the control of Governments, there is a spiritual law which executes itself. All life seems to be a battle royal between spiritual and material forces. After reading Mr. Carnegie's article on the Philippines it is not difficult to see that his knowledge of history is a trifle cramped and needs a little expansion. The American idea was not conceived by Americans. The American idea cannot be bound up between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The American idea can never be sectional, but universal. The victorious flag that represents this idea is not so much the flag of a National cause as the flag of a spiritual empire which is destined to encircle the globe. The Stars and Stripes have gone into the Philippines, Mr. Carnegie, and there it will stay, not as a flag of conquest but as the banner of liberty enlightening the world. If ever there was a section of the earth where the flaming torch of liberty was needed it was in and about the Philippines, in and about the lands of savagery and heathenism, and these spiritual laws which execute themselves will keep it there, independent of any Nation or individual. J. W. HANLEY.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

Just a Little Inconsistent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mad indeed is the brain that conceives the punishment of a wise and statesmanlike Governor (with apologies to Judge Daly). It is strange to hear Col. Rooseveit condemn the "turning down of Judge Daly" when he was a party to "a shameful debauchery" of the executive office when the renomination for Governor was refused Gov. Black. Why was Gov. Black refused a renomination? Was it because he did too little or too much for the party that "discovered him"? Our Republican friends commend his administration as wise and statesmanlike, and he should have been renominated.

The Democrats refused Judge Daly a renomination for reasons they deemed sufficient. They did not say to him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," and in the next breath say "We don't want you." They are at least consistent.

Col. Roosevelt talks too much for his own good. He should be careful not to talk again about "turning down faithful servants." X.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

Gen. Merritt's Marriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think there is a mistake in the statement made by your London correspondent of this morning that the hour's delay in the marriage of Gen. Merritt and Miss Williams was caused through "red tape," and that it was facilitated by Mr. White representing to the First Lord of the Treasury "the importance of waiving formality."

The marriage law of England is clear and well defined, and provides for weddings under three conditions:

(1) Marriage by banns, without any fee, which must be published three successive Sundays, immediately after the reading of the second lesson in the parish church of the bride and bridegroom respectively.

(2) Marriage by license, the cost of which is $5, which is given by a licensed Surrogate, and which provides that one of the parties in the marriage contract must reside in the parish in which they are to be married three successive Sundays.

(3) A special license, which can be obtained from the Bishop of the diocese, and which allows a marriage to be celebrated at any time and in any place, the cost of which is $250. It was undoubtedly this license which was obtained by Gen. Merritt, and inasmuch as it required the personal sanction of the Bishop of London, who is not a man of leisure, an hour's delay was not excessive.

Marriages by banns and license can only take place in a church or in a Non-Conformist chapel, (in the presence of the Surrogate.) The special license, expensive as it is, is regarded in England as somewhat "below color," and is very seldom obtained, a circumstance which can scarcely be understood in America, where marriages in houses are the rule, while in England they are the very rare exception.

As there is a movement on foot to obtain special uniform legislation for marriages throughout the United States, perhaps this information may be of interest to your readers. THOMAS P. HUGHES, LL. D.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

Muster Out the Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President's calls for volunteer troops were answered with alacrity from all sides. The National Guard of every State responded cheerfully to the call to arms. Home ties, business—everything was forgotten, except that the flag required defenders.

The regular army has been increased to 60,000—all the men necessary for garrison duty. The regular soldier enlists to make soldiering a business, and passes most of his time in garrison duty. The volunteer sacrifices his business at the call of the Nation, and expects to be released when the danger is past.

The volunteer's services are no longer needed. They want to return to their various vocations. "Disband, muster-out" is the cry.

Here at Fort Slocum the privates and "non-coms" of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers are cooped up in tents, freezing on the shores of the Sound—doing all kinds of menial duty, while the officers are warmly housed, not sharing the hardships of their men. Furloughs and leaves are refused, unless there is a "pull" somewhere. General discomfort and disgust reign. The war is over. Muster us out! We enlisted to fight—not to mow grass and clean roads on a Government reservation.

"NON-COM.," 22d N. Y. Volunteers.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not Enough.

An Iowa man was fined $40 the other day for squeezing a pretty girl's hand. He swore he did it by accident. The fine was too low.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Lively Campaign Prospects.

A man named Gore has been nominated for Congress by the Populists in Texas. What a time his opponents will have wading through him!—Baltimore News.

Victors Again.

"The laws of the Episcopal Church regarding marriage will not be changed."

"Who is responsible for that?"

"The men behind the canons."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Experience.

"Did you ever turn an honest penny in your life?" asked the business man, severely.

"Yes," answered Meandering Mike. "I gilded one and turned it into a five-dollar gold piece. But it didn't pay."—Washington Star.

Why He Breaks His Word.

Hoax—Jigley is thinking of setting his son up in business.

Joax—He'll never do; he's forever breaking his word.

"So?"

"Yes; he stutters frightfully."—Philadelphia Record.

HOSANNA AND HUZZAH.

Grace Duffie Boylan in Chicago Journal.

Ere ever the guns are silenced;
Ere ever the mandate, Peace!
Shall fall on the raging nations,
Shall bid all their warfare cease;
Ere ever the lamb in slumber
Lies safe 'neath the lion's paw,
We will cry to the East: Hosanna!
We will call to the West: Huzzah!

A hymn to the God of Battles,
Who giveth the conq'ring sword,
Who harks to the cry for justice,
Who bends for the weak one's word;
A hymn for the grandest triumph
E'er given the world to cheer
We will lift that the East may harken,
We will sing that the West may hear.

Far over the waving banners
The foundry's flame-plumes swirl;
And over the stoker blazons
The flag which he helped unfurl.
But if o'er our hearthstone hovers
The glory of sacrifice—
We will make to the East no moanings,
We will make to the West no cries.

The fires of conquest kindle;
The clang of our sword sounds far;
The lion purrs as he watches
His whelp at the game of war.
But ere we forget in our triumph,
And lest we grow faint in our cause,
We will cry to the East Hosannas,
We will shout to the West Huzzahs

PHILADELPHIA PEACE FETE

More Than Two Hundred Craft of All Kinds Take Part in the Naval Parade.

WARSHIPS REVIEWED BY LONG

The River and City a Mass of Color—Reception on the Battleship Texas—Hobson and Merrimac Heroes Arrive.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The peace jubilee naval parade was witnessed to-day by enormous crowds, which occupied every point of vantage on both sides of the Delaware River and loaded down every available craft to the point of danger. The yacht May led the parade, the ships of the navy being anchored in single file in midstream, the line extending from Christian to Hanover Streets, a distance of three miles.

On board the May were Secretary Long and Miss Helen Long; Lieut. W. H. Southerland, who commanded the gunboat Eagle during the war, and destroyed the big Spanish transatlantic liner Santo Domingo, and who accompanied Secretary Long in the capacity of naval aide; Mr. Finney, Secretary Long's private secretary; Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. Nagashige Kashiwabara of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, Gov. Hastings, Mayor Warwick, Congressmen McAleer, Hilborn, Harmer, Bingham, Adams, Young, Wanger, Butler, and Loudenslager; United States Senator Penrose, Major Gen. Snowden, and the Jubilee Committee.

Arrived off League Island, the southern extremity of the city, the May found the line of reviewing vessels in waiting. She promptly swung in front, and at 3 o'clock the parade began to move along the Jersey side of the anchored warships, which lay about five hundred yards distant from each other, in this order: Columbia, Mayflower, New Orleans, Texas, Marblehead, Dolphin, Topeka, Gloucester, and Winslow. The Kasagi lay at the northern end of the line, off Cramps' shipyard, where she was recently built.

As the procession moved, river and shore were one flaring mass of color. All the warships were in full dress, flags flying from bow to stern, from masthead to masthead. Trailing along behind the May were over 200 vessels of every description, handsome yachts, big excursion steamers, tugs, barges, launches, and even rowboats, all bravely decked in the National colors.

Secretary Long, with Lieut. Southerland and Capt. Evans on either side, stationed himself on the bridge of the May, and presently the Columbia, the first of the warships, was reached, and her six-pounders began to roar out the Secretary's salute of seventeen guns. With the beginning of the salute came the bugle and drum salute from the ship, and before the echoes of the first shot had been lost in the boom of the second in a veritable pandemonium of whistles, smaller guns, and the roar of the crowds broke out and continued throughout the procession.

The Texas, the Gloucester, and the Winslow received the greatest share of enthusiasm. As the May glided past the great battleship, Commodore Philip and Capt. Sigsbee stood at attention with the other officers and men of the ship, the marines presented arms, and the ship's band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

The Kasagi's officers and men were lined up like the Americans and saluted the Secretary quite as well, but as her guns are at Armstrong's, in England, the salute was perforce a silent one.

A thousand yards beyond the Kasagi the line of reviewing vessels swung round and proceeded down the river along the Pennsylvania shore. The trip down was merely a continuation of the enthusiasm and clamor, minus the guns of the warships. When the Texas was again reached the May was brought to a standstill, and at the invitation of Commodore Philip and Capt. Sigsbee, the party went over in launches to the battleship.

Here they were escorted below to the wardroom, where the Commodore, Captain, and officers received the guests. After the exchange of informal greetings, Mayor Warwick proposed the health of Secretary Long and called upon him for a response. He did so very briefly, thanking the Mayor for his words of welcome and Commodore Philip and Capt. Sigsbee for their courtesy to him as their guest. After referring to "the historic hospitality of Philadelphia, again illustrated by this magnificent jubilee," the Secretary said:

"If ever the navy was worthy of the Nation it represents it is worthy of it to-day. I appreciate the honor you have conferred on me in connecting my name with that of the Commodore. I appreciate the accident of standing on the historic deck of the Texas in the presence of the man whose glorious work at Santiago has written the name of the American flag high on the records of the honor of nations. I respond as heartily as our country does to these, our heroes, and to you of Philadelphia for honoring them as you do."

Mayor Warwick, Commodore Philip, and Capt. Sigsbee also spoke. The latter said he was deeply gratified by the universal sympathy for the Maine, but asked to be excused from speaking of the ship. "Some time I may say how I feel about the Maine, but not at this time."

Here the Mayor suggested a toast to "The Men Behind the Guns," and after three hearty cheers had been given, Secretary Long with his party returned to the May, the battleship repeating the salute as they left. It was then 5:45 o'clock, and the May steamed over to her dock to give the Secretary time to catch the 6:15 train for Boston.

Apart from the naval pageant the city passed a busy day preparing for to-morrow's civic display and receiving incoming troops for the military parade on Thursday.

Commodore Philip to-day received the following telegram:

"Can you find a place for me in the parade Thursday as a Confederate veteran and a survivor of the old Merrimac?"

It was signed by Bishop Foute of California, who is now in Washington. Mayor Warwick assumed charge of the request, and said Bishop Foute would be mounted beside Gen. "Joe" Wheeler in the military parade.

Naval Constructor Hobson and four of his Merrimac heroes reached the city this afternoon. They will be the guests of the Jubilee Committee while here and will have a place in Thursday's line.

To-night the city is gorgeous with light and color. From sidewalk to roof nearly every building is literally buried in bunting, intertwined with beautiful designs in electric lights. The City Hall carries the illumination into the skies, lines of colored lights depending from the tower on each side, while the searchlights of the warships play upon and about the Penn Statue.

As President McKinley and his party will not arrive until to-morrow, the court of honor, with its superb triumphal arch, will not be opened before to-morrow night.

PULLMAN COMPANY'S SUIT.

Action to Enforce the Limitations of Its Charter to be Brought to Trial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Supreme Court of Illinois decided to-day that the action instituted by Attorney General Maurice T. Moloney during his term of office to compel the Pullman Palace Car Company to restrict its operations to its charter limitations should stand, and remanded the case to the Circuit Court for Cook County, where it will now be tried.

Ex-Attorney General Moloney had contended that the Pullman Company was incorporated simply for the purpose of making, selling, and leasing railroad and street cars. His object was to compel the company to retire from the real estate, gas, water, heating, brickmaking, and other enterprises conducted by it at the town of Pullman and in Chicago.

HER DAUGHTER NOT AT SCHOOL.

A Woman in Freeport Fined $5 for Alleged Neglect.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 25.—Justice Bedell last evening imposed a five-dollar fine on Mrs J. T. Lavine of New York for allowing her daughter, Edith, to remain away from the Freeport public school for two days. Mrs. Lavine is only a Summer resident of Freeport, and she claimed that as she was a legal resident of Manhattan she was not compelled to send her daughter to school here.

It was shown that Edith had received instruction here, and her mother presented a certificate from Dr. G. H. Hammond showing that Edith was sick. The Court, however, held that notice should have been sent to the proper school officials. Mrs. Lavine will appeal.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WAR

Gen. Greely Demonstrates Its Value in a Report to Secretary Alger.

CLAIMS IT FOUND CERVERA

Gives His Command Credit for the Inception of the Santiago Campaign and Sharply Criticises Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to-day presented to Secretary Alger his report of the operations of the Signal Corps during the recent war with Spain. In the first section of his report Gen. Greely devotes particular attention to the organization of the Signal Corps for the war. Referring to the Santiago campaign, he says:

"Especial interest for the Signal Corps attaches to this siege, since, as is stated elsewhere, the Chief Signal Officer of the army was responsible for the inception of this campaign, which proved to be the turning point of the war."

Gen. Greeley then discussed the arrangement and installation of electrical and other appliances whereby the War Department, to all intents and purposes, was brought near to the army, and quick communication was established between the commanding General and his general officers of the Fifth Army Corps. He intimates that the corps officers in Cuba were handicapped because they were not allowed to take with them the Signal Corps telegraph train which had been sent to Tampa for the Santiago expedition. He then adds the following:

"The lack of thoroughly trained men was not the only serious factor that threatened the efficiency of the signal work. Seeing that the visual signaling which the commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps (Gen. Shafter) relied upon, contrary to professional advice, was practically impossible for land operations, and only useful between the coast stations and the fleet, it is impossible to surmise what would have been the result had it not been for the supply of insulated wire, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, etc., which Lieut. Col. Allen furnished to Lieut. Col. Green."

Gen. Greeley discusses at length the physical difficulties of maintaining communication by wire in Cuba during the Santiago campaign, but points out that at all critical periods of the campaign Gen. Shafter was kept in direct communication by telephone with his subordinate commanders, the lines being uninterruptedly maintained under an almost constant fire of the enemy. Special stress is laid upon the value of the signal corps' facilities in directing fire of the naval vessels. The arrangements were so complete and excellent that the Major General commanding was able to communicate directly with the Admiral commanding the fleet, and in addition to communicate with the War Department within twenty minutes. Gen. Greeley then says:

"Concerning this telegraphic and telephonic service which did not fall within the plans of the Major General commanding the Fifth Army Corps, and for which he made no provision, the Chief Signal Officer of the army feels it incumbent upon him to point out its absolute military necessity and value, and to indicate the extraordinary risks which any General commanding a detached army, especially one serving on a foreign soil, assumes when he leaves himself unprovided with telegraphic or telephonic facilities."

Gen. Greely is confident that, during the single month of July the lines of communication maintained by his corps in Cuba were worth more to the Nation than has been the cost of the Signal Corps of the army from its inception to the present day. He refers to the ease with which the Major General commanding the army communicated with Washington, giving important information and receiving important orders. He then adds:

In addition, it is not pleasant to surmise what might have been the fate of the fever-stricken army in Santiago de Cuba had its fortune and movements been debated by mail instead of by electrical communication.

Gen. Greely strongly commends the use of the war balloon and declares that its utility was thoroughly demonstrated. Concerning the criticism made of the balloon operations at Santiago he says:

"The forcing of the Signal Corps balloon to the skirmish line, where its position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops by disclosing their movements, and thus attracting the enemy's fire, was the action of Major Gen. Shafter through his Chief Engineer, Col. George McC. Derby, in the face of the professional advice given by Lieut. Col. Maxfield of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, who is charged with the practical operation of the balloon, and who, besides sharing absolutely every danger to which Col. Derby was subjected, in addition had his horse shot under him in a previous reconnaissance of the ground."

Gen. Greely says that "the Signal Corps failed to receive from Major Gen. Shafter in his original report even a notice that it participated in the Santiago campaign."

An interesting part of Gen. Greely's report is that which relates to the telegraph censorship. Upon this feature he says:

"There has been a misapprehension on the part of many that the Signal Corps exercised a press censorship during the war, an opinion that is entirely unfounded, as the Chief Signal Officer ignored all suggestions looking to an interference with the free and untrammeled publication of press matter, even by the most sensational and unpatriotic of journals. It may be added that the Associated Press and many of the leading journals in a most patriotic spirit, expressed freely and frequently, not only their willingness, but also their desire, to refrain from the publication of any information that would embarrass the Administration or be detrimental to the success of military operations. These offers were not invoked, and, in more than one instance, information of the highest interest to the public has never been published to this day, being held secret by press associations, newspaper correspondents, and editors, as calculated, if given publicity, to injure the National cause."

Gen. Greely refers in the highest terms of praise to the officers and agents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, the Mexican Company, the United States and Haiti Cable Company, the French Cable Company, the Direct Cable Company, and the West Indies Submarine Telegraph Company for so generously meeting the requirements of the censorship which was deemed essential by the officers of this Government. All of these lines faithfully complied with the demands of the Government, and while these demands meant in many instances serious financial loss to the companies, no serious difficulty was ever encountered by the Government with any of the companies.

Gen. Greely's report indicates that the credit for the location of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago Harbor belongs to the Signal Corps, and says:

"In the interest of history, let alone justice to the Signal Corps of the army, the truth should be told. The location of Cervera's squadron at Santiago was first made by Col. James Allen, and later verified independently by Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield, both officers of the Signal Corps. The blockading of Cervera's squadron was due to the conservative action of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, based on reports and representations made personally to them by the Chief Signal Officer of the army. Secretary Long, also to the situation, in an official dispatch says:

'All military and naval movements depend upon that point' (the presence of Cervera in Santiago Harbor.)

'On May 19 Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago with his squadron. That very day Col. Allen telegraphed in cipher to the Chief Signal Officer: 'Five Spanish vessels arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Have notified Admiral commanding.' (Sampson.) 'The Spanish flagship arrived Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral [Cervera] hastily wired Madrid.' On the following morning he added the following information: 'Pelayo and four cruisers in Santiago. No destroyer or torpedo boats arrived there.'

'This information was communicated immediately to the President, and, by his orders, to the Secretary of the Navy, who, being impressed by the assurance of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army as to the entire reliability of this report, proved himself equal to the emergency and on that very day gave such prompt and effective orders as resulted in the blockade of Santiago and the ultimate destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The report says that Col. Allen furnished cipher advices of the most valuable sort from Santiago almost daily. He first reported that the Spanish squadron was short of coal and could not renew its supply at Santiago, and also that the unarmored American cruisers off the Cuban coast "were mistaken by the Spanish for the main American fleet," "proving," says Gen. Greely, "the wisdom and efficacy of Admiral Sampson's orders by cable that the fast unarmored cruisers of the navy should perform scouting duty off Santiago." The report then adds:

"A cipher message of the 23d stated correctly that Admiral Schley was that day at Cienfuegos and Cervera was at Santiago. Meanwhile the navy had been unable to verify the fact of Cervera's presence at Santiago, and as a result the correctness of the information furnished by the Signal Corps was sharply questioned. The Chief Signal Officer, being informed that the whole campaign was conducted upon his representations, was asked to verify this information from other sources, if possible. Prompt action was taken by the Chief Signal Officer, who adopted such lines of operations that thereafter there was scarcely a day he was not in possession of information coming over one or more of the six cables leading out of Santiago.

"It is an interesting anticlimax that when Cervera's squadron was destroyed on July 3, Col. Allen, the same officer who originally reported the arrival of the fleet on the very day it reached Santiago, likewise reported by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer the fact that the entire fleet had been destroyed, which information was conveyed to the President and the country fourteen hours in advance of any other official advice."

Gen. Greely gives an account of the operations of the Signal Corps in Puerto Rico, adds some suggestions as to the telegraph lines in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and strongly advocates an increase in the Signal Corps.

PIERRE PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

Death of the Distinguished French Mural Painter.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, the French painter, is dead.

By the death of Pierre Puvis de Chavannes modern French art loses one of its most forceful, original, and able exponents. His work, ridiculed, decried, and adversely criticised for many years, finally forced its way by power of merit and by the calm, strong personality of its producer. It is no exaggeration to say that de Chavannes had become the foremost decorative painter of his time. His method and his treatment were peculiarly his own. There is a strange haunting fascination in his designs and pictures, and their very quietness of color and tone and simplicity of composition become, as they are studied, full of interest. He was essentially a decorative artist, but a decorative artist of rare power of conception and loftiness of treatment.

Born in Lyons, in 1824, he was graduated from the Lycée Henry IV., in Paris, spent two years of study in Italy and returned to Paris, where he studied successively under Henry Scheffer, Delacroix, and Couture. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1850, but from 1852 to 1859 his pictures, when sent in, only received ridicule, and were invariably refused. In 1861 he achieved his first success, when the Salon gave him a medal of the second class for his two panels of "Peace" and "War." He was offered 6,000f. by the French Government for the latter panel, but he did not choose to separate them, and so made the State a present of the second panel, thus receiving only $1,200 for the two. They were given to the town of Amiens and placed in the museum there, and he was a gainer through his somewhat Quixotic action, for the effect of the exhibition of his work was to secure him commissions for no less than fourteen of his panels for the town of Amiens.

He won the medal of honor at the Salon in 1882 for his "Pro Patria Ludus." In 1876-8 he painted the remarkable series of decorations, "The Girlhood of St. Geneviève" for the Pantheon in Paris, "The Groves Sacred to Arts and Muses," "The Vision of Antiquity" and "Christian Inspiration" for the Lyons Museum, and "The Inter Artes Et Naturam" for the Museum of Rouen. In 1888-9 he painted the hemi-cycle in the Sorbonne, one of the most dignified and beautiful mural paintings of modern times, and which well symbolizes the educational idea of the institution.

The artist painted the decorations for the staircase hall in the Boston Public Library, which was placed there in 1898, the first panel of which represents "The Muses Greeting the Genius of Enlightenment," the subject of the other five panels being "Astronomy," "History," and "Pastoral," "Dramatic," and "Epic Poetry." He received a large sum for this work, but it is estimated that his total earnings for thirty-six years of labor were only $78,400, an average of hardly $2,200 a year. At the time of his death the artist was President of the Champs de Mars Salon. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1882, and in 1889 was made a Commander of the Legion.

SUNK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamer Kenmore, from New York for the Orient, Goes Down.

PORT SAID, Oct. 25.—The British steamer Kenmore, Capt. Ellis, which arrived here yesterday from New York on the way to Aden, Singapore, and Yokohama, has sunk at her moorings in the Chalouf section of the Suez Canal. Until the vessel is raised traffic on the canal will be obstructed during the night, but will be free in the daytime.

The Kenmore is a new steamer of 2,412 tons. She sailed from New York on Sept. 30. Her agents are Funch, Edye & Co.

Kurds Attack a German Scientist.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that a body of Kurds have fired upon and seriously wounded the well-known German archaeologist, Prof. Belck, while he was conducting his explorations in the Sipandagh District.

A Duke Weds a South Carolina Girl.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 25.—At Nyon, in the Canton of Vaud, his Serene Highness Duke de Litta, ViscontiArese, to-day married Duke de Litta, Visconti Arese, to-day married the late A. S. J. Perry of Charleston, S. C.

Kiau-Chau Becomes a Free Port.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Department of State has received information from the Minister to China that the Port of Tsin-Tau (Kiau-Chau) has been opened as a free port.

69TH WANTS TO COME HOME.

Most of the Men Protest Against Doing Garrison Duty.

It was learned at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night that more than 700 members had signed the petition circulated at Huntsville, Ala., last week protesting against doing garrison duty in Cuba or Puerto Rico. A private in Company D, who arrived home a few days ago on a furlough, said that the petitions were circulated last Tuesday, and that with the exception of a few non-commissioned officers whom, he thought, were afraid of losing their stripes, every one signed. Company G, he stated, was not approached because its Captain is a son of Col. Duffy. He also said that before he left for New York he learned from a number of men that Capt. Healy of Company I had also affixed his signature.

"This report about the members of the Sixty-ninth wanting to do garrison duty is pure rot," he maintained.

"Everybody is anxious to get home, and the petition is probably in Washington by this time. An attempt was made to get up a round robin about three weeks ago, but the fact became known to Col. Duffy and other officers in some way or other, and it was abandoned for the time being."

Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment said last night that he was surprised to learn that a round robin had been circulated, as his talk with Col. Duffy on the latter's recent trip to this city gave him the impression that the men were anxious to do garrison duty. There were other members of the regiment at the armory last night who were not present in Huntsville when the petitions were circulated, but they practically admitted that they would have signed had they been in camp.

A COLLISION ON THE BRIDGE.

A Conductor's Leg Is Crushed Between Two Trolley Cars.

A collision occurred shortly after 10 o'clock last evening on the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge between two trolley cars, in which the conductor of one of the cars was badly hurt. A car of the Third Avenue line was opposite the outer end of the New York station when the trolley pole slipped from the wire. Edward C. Kurtz, the conductor, stepped on the buffer outside of the rear dashboard to adjust it, when a car of the Fifth Avenue line ran against the Third Avenue car.

Kurtz was caught and his left leg was badly crushed. An ambulance surgeon of Gouverneur Hospital dressed his injuries, and he was removed to the hospital. Both cars were filled with passengers, and for a time there was considerable excitement. James Hinman, the motorman of the Fifth Avenue car, claimed that the brake on his car was out of order. There were no arrests.

Dinner to John Lavery.

The Salmagundi Club last night gave a dinner at its rooms, 14 West Twelfth Street, in honor of John Lavery, the Glasgow artist, for whom Queen Victoria recently sat at his studio in London, and the Norwegian artist, Fritz Theulow. The latter, however, was not present, having been detained in Pittsburg. Among those present were Jean Francois Millet, Jr., and Mr. Madox of Bradford, England, both of whom spoke. Mr. Millet in French and Mr. Madox in English.

SAVED BY SUPPOSED ROBBERS.

Chicagoan Jumps Into the River to Escape Negroes Who Follow Only to Rescue Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Thomas Doyle ran away from supposed robbers early to-day and landed in their arms. He saw two men whom he thought were highwaymen, and started to run away. In his excitement he started toward the bridge, but when he saw that the men were following him closely, he turned aside and jumped into the river.

He swam to the pilings and, calling vigorously for help, turned to see his enemies beside him in the water. When the men came up to him his face whitened, and he was about to abandon his hold, but just then Thomas McGarry, the bridge tender, caught him. He said when the men continued to follow he thought they must overtake him before he could call for help, and that the river leap seemed his only safe course.

The bridge tender declares that the men meant no harm, and that instead of passing on as they might have done stopped to help Doyle out of his muddy bath.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S PLANS.

"The Merchant of Venice" to be Presented at His Theatre Nov. 16.

The twentieth season of Augustin Daly's stock company at Daly's Theatre will open on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, with a production of Shakespeare's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice," with Miss Ada Rehan as Portia, this being her first appearance in that character. The rest of the cast will include Sidney Herbert as Shylock, Charles Richman as Bassanio, George Clarke as Antonio, Herbert Gresham as Gratiano, Edwin Varrey as Old Gobbo, Wilfred Clarke as Launcelot, Blanche Bates as Nerissa, and Mabel Gillman as Jessica.

The theatre will remain dark on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 14 and 15, for rehearsals. "The Runaway Girl" will be transferred to the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Nov. 14, where it will be presented with new features and some changes in the cast. The one hundredth performance will take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 24, when a souvenir album of the principal characters will be presented to each one attending.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S ESTATE.

Much Less Property Left by the Actress than Reported.

It has been learned that the value of the estate left by Fanny Davenport was greatly overestimated at the time of her death, when it was said that she was one of the wealthiest of American actresses. Her fortune was said to amount to $500,000, and it is possible that this would not have been too high an estimate in 1892, when her will was made, but before her death it had dwindled to scarcely more than one-tenth of that sum.

It is said that the later years of her career on the stage were not successful financially, partly owing to the fact that her professional tours were frequently interrupted by illness, after she had expended large sums in equipping her companies. It is said that, in view of the reduced amount of her estate, her relatives will receive only about $30,000 in legacies and her husband, Melbourne McDowell, about $25,000 besides her manuscript plays. Under the provisions of her will, if the value of her estate had remained intact, the husband would have received at least $300,000.

An Electrical Theatre Party.

One hundred and fifty members of the electrical trades from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Connecticut, accompanied by ladies, witnessed the performance of "The Fortune Teller" last night at Wallack's Theatre. The party occupied the first rows of the orchestra, and gave a hearty reception to Miss Nielsen, Eugene Cowles, Joseph Herbert, and other members of the company. At the conclusion of the second act a bouquet of roses, in which were placed six electric lights of three-candle power each, fed by dry batteries, was presented to Miss Nielsen. After the performance the entire party entered automobiles and were taken to the Waldorf-Astoria, where supper was served.

Mrs. F. A. Kingsley Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Frances A. Kingsley, the mother-in-law of the late Henry E. Abbey, and the guardian of the former impresario's daughter, Miss Kitty Abbey, is lying critically ill at her home, at the corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Mrs. Kingsley contracted a severe cold a week ago last Sunday, which has developed into pneumonia. Mrs. Kingsley is the mother of Henry E. Abbey's first wife, and comes from Northampton, Mass., where Mr. Abbey is now buried. She was a heavy loser in the robbery and subsequent failure of the Northampton Bank, and was also largely interested financially in the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau at the time of its failure.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Bella Tomlins made her first appearance with the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre last night as Azucena in "Il Trovatore."

Israel Zangwill has been invited to deliver a ten-minute discourse upon the drama at the benefit of the Actors' Fund, to be held at the Broadway Theatre on Thursday afternoon.

The Casino management have canceled the engagement of Miss Della Fox for her appearance at their theatre Nov. 7, and instead they will continue "The Belle of New York" for an indefinite period.

"The Village Postmaster," a New England comedy-drama, by Jerome H. Eddy and Miss Alice Ives, will be revived at the Fourteenth Street Theatre the week beginning Nov. 14, with Frank Mordaunt in the leading rôle.

The management of Joseph Jefferson has changed its contemplated plans of producing thoughout Mr. Jefferson's entire season "The Rivals," and the last two weeks, beginning Monday, Nov. 7, will be devoted to a revival of "Rip Van Winkle."

The testimonial which will be tendered to Carver B. Cline at the Casino next Sunday evening promises, from the present indications, to result in a brilliant success. The programme will include several well-known stars now playing in New York, as well as the very best talent in the vaudeville line.

R. A. Roberts, who was playing the part of Sergeant Dan Doxey, and who for several nights played Robert Hilliard's part of John, Earl of Woodstock, after Hilliard had withdrawn from the cast of "Sporting Life," has temporarily withdrawn from the company to attend to some details in Mr. Litt's other productions. His place has been taken by John E. Ince.

Miss Rondebush, who with her mother was a passenger on the ill-fated Mohegan, which was wrecked off the coast of England, and who escaped death, will arrive by the steamer Etruria, due Saturday. She is bringing the body of her mother for interment in New York. Miss Rondebush is a protege of Mrs. Agnes Ethel Tracy, to whose home she will go upon her arrival.

W. M. Wilkinson, who was formerly manager for Alexander Salvini, will produce on Nov. 15 a new comedy entitled "A Stranger in a Strange Land." The scenes of the play are laid in England, and the stranger is a Cherokee chief, who has been taken over there by a Western doctor as an advertisement for his Indian bitters. The play was written by Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent.

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's has concluded to withdraw the burlesque "In Gotham," on Nov. 7, and on Nov. 7 will present a new travesty on "The Christian," written by Richard Crane, which will be continued until the regular season sets in, when a complete vaudeville entertainment will be presented with many new European artists.

Manager Frank Sanger of the Maurice Grau Opera Company completed the details for the transportation of the entire opera company to Chicago, where they will begin their season of three weeks Monday, Nov. 7. The entire company, consisting of 250 people, will leave New York over the Erie Monday morning and arrive in Chicago Tuesday afternoon, and on the following day will begin rehearsing the operas to be produced the first week.

A feature of the opening performance of "Catherine," at the Garrick Theatre Monday night, and one the audience was not allowed to participate in, as Mr. Frohman will not allow flowers to be passed over the footlights, was the receipt during the performance of two handsome bouquets. They were composed of red carnations, white roses, and violets, tied with tricolored ribbons, with notes attached addressed to Miss Annie Russell and Miss Elsie De Wolfe, which read, "With my best wishes for your success to-night. With most cordial greetings," and signed "M. Henri Lavedan."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Etc.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrangements for the Loan Exhibition of Portraits, which is to open at the Academy of Design on November 14 are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The exhibition will remain open some five weeks, and promises to be far in advance of its two predecessors. There will be one gallery devoted to portraits by old masters, Dutch, Flemish, and French, and another to portraits by the old English masters, a surprising number of which are now in this country. Tea will be served on two or three afternoons of each week by special committees composed of married and unmarried belles, and under the general charge of the patronesses, who have not yet been all chosen. There will be music on the opening day, tickets for which will be sold in advance by the patronesses.

The ladies committee for the exhibition is composed of Mesdames John Hobart Warren, Chairman; Charles B. Alexander, R. Fulton Cutting, Edmund Baylies, M. Dwight Collier, De Forest, and Miss Whitney.

The Artist Committee is made up of Charles T. Barney, Chiarman; J. Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, Edwin H. Blashfield, Benjamin C. Porter, Stanford White, and Francis Lathrop, while the Executive Committee, which will have general charge of the display, is composed as follows: Charles T. Barney, Chairman; E. Hamilton Bell, Secretary; Fred G. King, Assistant Secretary; Edward A. Smith, Treasurer; Henry Marquand, Prescott Hall Butler, Stanford White, James L. Breese, and Robert Waller, Jr.

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Echoes of the Baring-Churchill wedding were heard in the hotels, restaurants, and clubs all day yesterday. It is a little difficult to account for the exceeding amount of curiosity that this marriage seems to have created, and which was evidenced by the enormous crowd in and around the church and outside the Churchill house, and the struggle of the women present to get points of vantage, and the fierce rush to secure the flowers and plants in the church for souvenirs after the ceremony. One of the fair guests at the reception, who was fortunate enough to secure the bride's bouquet, and who is staying at a large Fifth Avenue hotel, sent the bouquet to be put in the ice box for preservation on Monday night when she retired. When she sent for it yesterday morning the empty holder and framework were alone returned to her. Every spray of the lilies of the valley, which composed the large and beautiful bouquet had been stolen, presumably by persons who wished to say that they had a souvenir of the wedding.

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After the dinner which followed the wedding reception at Mrs. Churchill's residence on Monday evening, and which was enjoyed by the parents and relatives of the bride, the best man and ushers, and a few intimate friends, the party went over to Jersey City, where the private car tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Baring by Mr. Shoemaker of Philadelphia still remained, and where they found the young couple just finishing dinner. There was again a series of fond and tearful farewells, and the health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk many times. Mrs. Baring's Philadelphia relatives, Mr. and Mrs. George Heyl, the Misses Heyl, and Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, the last of Baltimore, are at the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will remain until Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Baring, when they return from their Southern trip, will spend a fortnight at the Astoria before sailing for their English home on Nov. 16. Miss Muriel Baring, Mr. Baring's sister, will return home at the end of the week. Every one who was at the wedding is talking of Miss Baring's sweet expression and fresh English beauty, of her simple but becoming gown, and also of the profusion of jewels which the bride wore—the handsomest and most varied collection worn by any New York bride in many years.

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Mrs. Sarah Thorn Carpenter, widow of Jacob B. Carpenter of Dutchess County, and the mother of Miss Mary Carpenter and of Mrs. J. Tuckerman Tower, died at her residence, 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday. Mrs. Carpenter was Miss Sarah Thorn of Poughkeepsie. She was married to Mr. Carpenter about forty-five years ago. He died some ten years ago, leaving her a fortune and a large estate at Millbrook in Dutchess County. Of her daughters, Miss Mary Carpenter has acquired some reputation as a writer and traveler. She was one of the founders, with the late Miss Winnie Davis, of the feminine organization known as "The Little Sisters of the Quill." Mrs. Tower spent two or three Summers at Newport with her husband and family, and occupied for two Winters the Coleman Drayton house at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

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Among the guests at the Baring-Churchill reception was Mr. F. Diodati Thompson, who recently returned from another globe-trotting tour. Mr. Thompson met Miss Churchill and Mr. Baring in Cairo, where their courtship began, last Winter. He has been absent from New York this last time over a year. Mr. Thompson is persona grata at the Yildiz Kiosk in Constantinople, and has received several decorations from the Sultan of Turkey for his writings on the Turkish Empire. He has become a close student of Oriental politics, customs, and manners, but is intensely amused over the story that was cabled to New York last year that he was about to become a Turk.

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The avenue, resaurants, and shops yesterday had quite an animated appearance. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in a tailor gown of dark brown; Miss Marion Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs were on the avenue early in the afternoon. Col. John Jacob Astor, in a gray cutaway suit, was seen in the vicinity of the Knickerbocker Club. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany was driving in a hansom and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Miss Randolph, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. Henry Burnett were among others who were out enjoying the balmy, springlike weather.

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It is about settled that the Calvin Brices will remain in New York this winter and not open their Washington house. There is a rumor, which is as yet unconfirmed, that next Spring Mrs. Brice and the Misses Brice will take a London house and will entertain in the British metropolis in the same lavish and delightful manner which has distinguished them at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who are shortly to go abroad, have been credited with the possible purchase of the William Waldorf Astor cottage at Newport, of which Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Brice have had the lease for several years. In this case the Brices may not be at Newport next summer, but may prefer to remain abroad and reap the fruits of their London social campaign.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leiter and the Misses Leiter will leave Washington this winter and go to Chicago, where Mr. Leiter has leased a house on Michigan Avenue. Miss Daisy Leiter will be in New York during the Horse Show and for the first part of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived late Monday evening from the Hot Springs, Virginia, where they have been sojourning for the last fortnight. Mrs. Belmont will be busy arranging her new house, which was the old home of the City Club, and for the next month she will be in New York and Westbury, L. I. The Belmonts frequently come up to town and stop at a hotel, usually the Waldorf-Astoria, for an evening at the play, returning to their country home the following morning. Their city house will be ready in time for the Horse Show.

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The Peace Jubilee is engrossing the attention of the Philadelphians this week. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have been the chief entertainers, and the luncheon yesterday on their yacht May, tendered to the Secretary of the Navy and his party, was one of the features of the day. Miss Josephine Drexel has been in Philadelphia, and quite a number of New Yorkers have gone over for the week, among them Mrs. Ulysses Grant.

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The Marquis of Ava has returned from another expedition into the wilds of British Columbia, where he has been prospecting for gold in the interests of an English syndicate. His brother, Lord Terence Blackwood, and Lady Blackwood, who was Miss Flora Davis, of this city, are in London, where Lady Blackwood has been remarked for the charming smartness and simplicity of her tailor gowns. Her father, Mr. John Davis, and his new bride, have returned to New York, and are at their residence, on Washington Square.

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Among those leaving to-day on the Teutonic are Mr. W. C. Eustis and Mr. Raoul Duval, who are going abroad to play polo at Pau and Biarritz, Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., who have been passing some months on this side and who are returning to their London home, where Mr. Morgan is representing his father's interests; Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Dun, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hosmer of Montreal, Walter Kobbe, E. H. Lord, Frank Thompson, and Mrs. Wayne Cuyler, mother of Lady Gray Egerton. On the Paris there is quite a contingent from Philadelphia, including Dr. Alexander W. Biddle, Mrs. Biddle, Miss Biddle, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer F. Biddle, Mrs. Franklin A. Dick and Miss Dick. Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason is also a passenger, and others on the list are Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Werdmer of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Toland, L. D. White, Mrs. White, and Miss White. The Kensington will take to Antwerp this morning William T. C. Wardwell and family.

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The wedding ceremony of Miss Florence Bayard and Mr. William S. Hillis, which will take place in Wilmington on Saturday next, will be performed by the Rev. George William Douglas, D. D., of Tuxedo Park, who was formerly the rector of St. John's Church, in Washington. The wedding, owing to the recent death of Mr. Bayard, will be very quiet, and will take place at Delaware Place, the Bayard residence at Wilmington.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Chapman are passing their honeymoon in Paris. Mrs. Chapman was Miss Ethel Forbes-Morgan, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes-Morgan, and was married a fortnight ago in London.

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The wedding of Miss Kelly and Mr. E. P. Hatch second will take place this afternoon at Greenwich, Conn. Miss Kelly will wear a white satin gown draped in old lace. Her veil will be fastened by a diamond crescent, and she will also wear a crescent on her corsage. Miss Annie Kelley, the bride's cousin and maid of honor, will wear Nile green crepe de chine, with collar and trimmings of a deeper shade of satin antique. Mrs. Kelley, the mother of the bride, will wear a gown of gray peau de soie. Mrs. Preston, a sister of the bridegroom, will have a costume of combination black and white, with jetted jacket and trimmings. The "going-away" gown will be fawn-colored cloth, with a cape lined in white satin, and with a hat of white and fawn.

C. Vanderbilt, Jr., Rents a House.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will occupy Mrs. Ogden Goelet's house, 608 Fifth Avenue, during the coming Winter. Mrs. Goelet, who is Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, will remain abroad for the Winter.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Greenleaf—Adams.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 25.—Miss Margaret Adams, daughter of Mrs. William Adams, was married in Trinity Church at noon today to Louis Greenleaf, a son of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Cranch Greenleaf. The wedding was attended by a large number of Summer residents, and many society people came to Lenox especially for the occasion.

The church had been decorated by the young friends of the bride and bridegroom. The windows were banked with Autumn leaves and evergreens, which also covered the railing of the gallery in the rear. The chancel was decorated with palms, and on the altar were American Beauty roses. Chrysanthemums were also used with pretty effect.

The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church, officiated. Arthur Hyde of Bath, Me., the organist and composer, played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" as the bridal party came up the aisle.

John Greenleaf, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were Thatcher M. Adams, 2d, Herbert Parsons, J. Sanford Barnes, John Lee, Francis C. Green, and Edward Slade. The bridesmaids were Miss Marian Greenleaf, a sister of the groom; Miss Henrietta Ingersoll, Miss Lois Swann of Utica, Miss Lena Delano, Miss Frances Archbold, and Miss Nellie Soutter.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Thatcher Adams, wore a gown of white satin, with Duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, caught up with a diamond ornament, the gift of Mr. Greenleaf.

As the bride and groom left the church Mr. Hyde played the Mendelssohn wedding march.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Tams, Mr. and Mrs. William Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. De ano, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Miss Amy Brown, Mrs. W. P. Eno, Amos N. Eno, Edward H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. George Dimmock, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Storm, Miss Gertrude Gillette, Mrs. Eames, mother of Emma Eames; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Eno, John F. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes the Misses Stokes, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Miss Emily V. Sloane, Miss Lila Sloane, Dr. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre, Mr. W. Bishop, David W. Bishop, Jr., Mrs. William B. Bradford, Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Duryea, Samuel Frothingham, Miss Clementina Furniss, Clinton Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, David Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Madeline Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Hermann Kinnicutt, George H. Morgan, and Miss Morgan.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Bel Air, the country place of Thatcher M. Adams, an uncle of the bride. A wedding breakfast was also served. The bride and bridegroom then left for their honeymoon trip. They will reside in Albany at 367 State Street.

Smith—Gallaudet.

The wedding of the Rev. Herbert Stanley Smith and Miss Edith Gallaudet occurred yesterday at noon in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street. The ceremony was jointly performed by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the father of the bride and rector emeritus of the church, and the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, the bridegroom's father, rector emeritus of St. Andrew's Church. Miss Mabel Shaw, of Staten Island, a niece of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Shaw is engaged to be married to Mr. George L. Myers, son of ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Charles M. McIlwaine was best man. The ushers were Mr. Munson G. Shaw, Mr. George L. Myers, Charles G. Trumbull, of Philadelphia; Mr. Warren S. Banks, Mr. Frank D. Mead and the Rev. Mr. Sargeant. Dr. Bern Budd Gallaudet, the brother of the bride, gave her away.

The bride wore a white satin gown. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore a gown of Nile green cloth, the waist of which was trimmed in black satin rosettes and cut steel buttons. Her hat was fashioned of violet velvet and gray. A bunch of violets, caught at the side, gave it a pretty finish. Instead of the conventional bouquet Miss Shaw carried a muff of gray, upon which was fastened a large bunch of natural violets. The church was decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums. There was no reception. The Rev. Mr. Smith and his bride will reside in Lambertville, N. J., where Mr. Smith is rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Crawford—Childs.

Miss Mary Berkeley Childs, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ward Childs of 43 Downing Street, Brooklyn, and George Gordon Crawford, son of Dr. Gilmore Crawford of Atlanta, Ga., were married yesterday afternoon in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of the church, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Maury Childs, a sister of the bride, and the best man was Alexander Winchester Carroll of Carrollton, Md. The ushers were James Irvine Scott of Philadelphia, John Miner Maury of Washington, D. C.; William Haskell of Brooklyn, Joseph D. Bryan and Charles Philip Fry of Manhattan, and John W. Doniphan of Brooklyn. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will live in McKeesport, Penn.

Young—Breckwedel.

Miss Mamie E. Breckwedel, daughter of Mrs. A. Von Dohlen of 620 West Thirty-ninth Street, was married last evening to Albert J. Young at St. Luke's Lutheran Church, on West Forty-second Street, the Rev. William Busse, pastor of the church, officiating. Miss Addie Breckwedel, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G., 222 B'WAY.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
31 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

Cleveland Ter. & Valley R. R. Co.
Cleve. & Sandusky Brewing Co.
Syracuse Rap. Transit R'y Co.
Syracuse Gas Co.
New Jersey Elec. R'y Co.
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The conversion into the 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936, undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of 7% Bonds left outstanding to about $2,000,000, due and payable in 1900.

The 4½% Bonds, except for the about $2,000,000 7% Bonds yet outstanding, constitute, together with the 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The offer is now made to the holders of the 7% Bonds to refund the same into the 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1936, at the price of 104%, the 7% Bonds to be taken on a 3½% interest basis to maturity.

A statement showing the exact terms upon which the exchange is made can be had on application at the offices of the undersigned or at the UNITED STATES TRUST CO., where bonds should be presented for conversion.

This offer is subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, October 11, 1898.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
Readjustment of Funded Debt.

The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.

Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.

JOS. S. STOUT,
25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK,
60 Wall St., New York.
WM. H. BLACKFORD,
10 South St., Baltimore.
CHARLES D. FISHER,
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANNER MATTHEWS,
(Room 1002) 43 Cedar St., N. Y.
Bondholders' Committee.

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,
Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Many of the professional Stock Exchange traders covered short contracts yesterday. They had counted on lower prices being brought about through developments here and abroad, but instead of declining the market's tendency was upward, and before midday there were evidences on the tape of consequence enough to persuade the average small trader of the Street to rush to cover. Later in the day larger operators fell into the evening-up line.

No news developments of importance came. Confronting the market were dispatches from abroad reciting the Anglo-French disputations, but of more consequence still was the declaration by the United States Supreme Court that railway combinations and pools were illegal.

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Yet nothing came to pass in the market throughout the day which was other than satisfactory to interests most optimistic. In its course the market reflected the prevalent belief of wideawake traders that England and France cannot get into any serious permanent snarl. And in so far as the Supreme Court decision in the Central Traffic Association case was concerned the almost universal declaration of faith was that it would cause no trouble, no losses whatever to the railroads of the country.

When Wall Street has confidence it has confidence to spare, and yesterday's indisposition to give consequence to the United States Supreme Court's decision was quite in line with the ordinary superficial view which the Stock Exchange is generally inclined to take whenever anything whatever new develops. As a matter of fact, this Central Traffic Association determination is of importance far beyond anything that has occurred affecting railway administration in a decade. It puts wholly aside Wall Street superiority; it annuls claims in high financiering circles that vested interests are safe, needing no extraneous support—are independent wholly of grangerism. In truth, under practice warranted by this Supreme Court decision, the railroads of the country are put one against another, not as variance only, but in competition and enmity. Pools are impossible, mutual protection associations are prohibited, conjoint efforts to produce profits are held to be illegal. This means—and it is idle to try to disguise the fact that it does mean—that rate-cutting can proceed and naturally must proceed. In so far as railway management is concerned it is the signal for demoralization. Speculative Wall Street does not agree yet to this proposition, but wherever a practical railway manager is met this proposition is the statement he makes.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 threes, coupon, at 105⅝; $4,380 do, small bonds, at 105¾@105¾@105½; $3,000 do, registered, at 105¼, and $5,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1⅜
Am. Express	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅞
Am. Tobacco	4⅛	N. J. Central	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
C., B. & Q.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Midland pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Consol. Coal	4	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Gen. Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Illinois Cent.	1¼	Wabash pf.	⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Iowa Cent.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Central Pacific	¾	San. City, P. & G.	⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Pacific Coast	1⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Pullman Car	2½
Consol. Ice	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. g. 7s.	7	P., S. & L. E. 1st.	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
		U.P. coll. tr. 4½s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s. 1½ | K. C., P. & G. 1st. 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $155,922,824; balance, $11,025,234; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,620,755.

Money on call in London at 3¼@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for short and 4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong in the early trading but closed weak. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛, less 1-16, for long and 5.21¼, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par, over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 8⅜. Declined—Pennsylvania, 1, to 59⅞; New York Central, ¾, to 117; Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 32¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 111; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55½; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 66; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 82½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 110½, and Erie, ⅛, to 12⅜. British consols declined, ¼, to 107⅝, for money, and 5-16, to 107¾, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the last report: Cash in hand increased 17,780,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,220,000 marks, other securities decreased 56,060,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 51,060,000 marks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,612,107, against $10,124,415 in the preceding week, and $10,105,039 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $373,502,329, against $326,691,185 in the corresponding period of last year.

BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

Commission houses were fairly large buyers of the Granger stocks yesterday, St. Paul's heavy earnings for the third week of September furnishing a favorable argument. In neither St. Paul nor Burlington, however, were there indications of inside buying. Friends of Rock Island were buyers of that stock, but the support of the other Grangers came almost entirely from outside sources.

DENVER AND GULF ASSESSMENT.

So far as could be learned yesterday no extension of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf assessment call has been arranged for. At the office of Messrs. J. Kennedy Tod & Co. it was said that nothing of the kind was contemplated. Mr. Samuel Strasbourger, the attorney for Arthur Ritter, who is striving to restrain the payments on the ground that the assessment is not actually warranted, stated that, although he had heard of no extension, he felt sure that it would be granted. The application for an injunction restraining payment of the assessment is still pending.

TOBACCO'S NEW OPPOSITION.

Despite Tobacco Trust's notable strength yesterday, new bearishness on the stock was expressed in many Wall Street quarters because of the new Union Tobacco Company which has been incorporated in this State with a capital of $10,000,000, the avowed purpose of which is to fight the trust. It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that the new tobacco company is not to oppose the trust but is really another Continental Company organized for the purpose of taking in the several plug tobacco properties now operated by the trust. But little attention was given this report, however, except among the traders of the Stock Exchange. A well-defined rumor to which much more credence was given told that Messrs. J. D. and William Rockefeller and other Standard Oil magnates, together with members of the Kinney family, are really the moving spirits in the new organization. It was also stated that the new company will not confine itself to plug tobacco, but will manufacture cigarettes on a large scale.

FLOWER STOCKS STRONG.

All the Flower properties showed notable strength yesterday. People's Gas gained 1¼ points, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1 point, and Rock Island 1¼ points. Atchison preferred, upon which Gov. Flower and his friends are talking confidently, was also notably buoyant, selling as high as 56 and making a gain of 1 point for the day. Atchison preferred was exceptionally active, the trading in it amounting to 34,000 shares. Street gossip on all the Flower properties is most bullish, Gov. Flower being quoted as talking quite confidently of the outlook for the market in general and for those stocks with which his name is identified in particular.

COVERING IN SUGAR.

Sugar Trust was comparatively inactive yesterday, the trading in it amounting to less than 20,000 shares and its fluctuation being confined to a narrow range. The stock sold as low as 111¼ and closed with a fractional net gain. There was considerable covering by traders who for some time past have been aggressively bearish but who have become alarmed at the stock's recent steadiness. Covering operations of this sort in Sugar Trust have been going on for some time and to them is directly attributable the stock's recent firmness.

DENVER PREFERRED'S STRENGTH

Denver and Rio Grande preferred made a sharp gain yesterday, and was more active than for some time, the transactions in it aggregating between 4,000 and 5,000 shares. The stock sold up to 53⅞, where it closed with a net gain of 1⅝ points. Friends of the property who recently have not been active in the stock appeared as aggressive buyers yesterday. They talked big earnings and possible dividend increases, and were most bullish on the preferred, predicting a considerably higher figure for it in the near future. The indefinite hints of pending developments in Denver and Rio Grande affairs which are in circulation in Wall Street in all probability concern the next dividend on the preferred stock.

HEAVY LONDON SELLING.

Operations for London account yesterday were again on the selling side. The earliest London quotations were far below the New York closing, but before the opening here London prices had recovered considerably. All the arbitrage houses sold stock during the morning, although their operations were not as heavy as on Monday. What was most significant, however, was heavy selling of several of the international stocks by banking houses here, evidently for the account of important London interests.

DULLNESS IN LONDON.

The London Stock Exchange apparently has been having troubles of its own. Speculation there seems to have fallen to small dimensions, and the investment demand for London listed securities seems also to have diminished considerably. In discussing the dearth of Stock Exchange speculation abroad The London Economist says:

"With comparatively brief periods of activity, in two or three departments of the Stock Exchange, speculative business in securities has been more or less restricted for the past couple of years or more, and during the past few months in particular the complaints by members of the 'House' of outside apathy and inside stagnation have been more than usually widespread and persistent. Of course, complaints of the kind are not to be too generally accepted as really describing the conditions prevailing in the stock markets, for there is always going forward a considerable volume of investment transactions, and the oft-repeated phrase that there is 'nothing doing' is not really reconcilable with the indisputable fact that upon Stock Exchange 'pay days' during the nine months of the current year to the end of September the clearances amounted to £904,700,000, showing an increase of £92,748,000, or nearly 11½ per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year. But investment business, pure and simple, is mainly placed in the hands of old-established firms, and it is not too much to say that the majority of the members of the Stock Exchange, now numbering well over three thousand, are largely dependent for their incomes upon speculative operations, while a very substantial proportion practically do no investment business at all. In times of active gambling in stocks these latter get their share of what is going on, and oftentimes they make up for the lack of clients by dabbling on their own account. Since the collapse in cycle shares, however, the periods of speculative interest have been fewer and more ephemeral than ever, and just at the present moment the political uneasiness and the advance of the bank rate have effectually checked the disposition to launch out more freely, which some of the professional operators had begun to display.

"Entirely apart from political disquietude and the advance in the value of money, the dearth of Stock Exchange speculation by the outside public is not nearly so inexplicable as the bewailing members seem to suppose, for what has been the general experience of enterprising investors—in the past ten or twelve years more especially? To start with, there was the trust mania, with its attendant multiplication of overcapitalized and in other respects undesirable industrial ventures, largely American. Then there were in succession 'booms' in nitrate-producing companies' shares, in South African mines, in Westrallans, in cycle and motor issues, and in the group of industrial undertakings with gigantic capitals which exist in their present form by virtue of the financial genius of Mr. Hooley. In each and every one of these 'booms' enormous fortunes have been made, if not always kept, by inner rings of adventurers, oftentimes by utterly unscrupulous means, and considerable sums have occasionally been netted by fortunate outsiders. But the fortunes have been made only to a small extent, if at all, from the produce or the manufactures of the companies whose shares have passed from hand to hand; by far the larger proportion of the money netted by the millionaires, actual or reputed, and the undoubtedly wealthy capitalists, who lay no claim to that distinction, has come from the pockets of the gullible or unfortunate investors who have fallen victims to market manipulation and the most flagrant and systematic puffing of more or less hopeless concerns. Millions upon millions have passed to the fortunate or the unscrupulous few, and the many are now left with huge masses of shares which are either absolutely worthless or which could only be realized at a very serious sacrifice. This largely explains the apathy displayed by the public as a whole in regard to Stock Exchange speculation, and it may suggest to some of the financial magnates, inside and outside the 'House,' whether it is after all a wise policy, to take no higher ground than that, to enter into thinly disguised conspiracies to defraud the public by 'rigs,' 'corners,' 'making markets,' and other phases of market manipulation. Whatever advantage may accrue to the big capitalists, the Stock Exchange, as a whole, has much more to gain from the confidence and the more to gain from the confidence and the support of the public than from the wire pullers who sometimes are the less reputable of its members.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Measures adopted at meeting of Chicago-St. Paul lines in Chicago for removing the cause of the rate disturbance at St. Paul and securing a stricter maintenance of tariff rates.

Incorporation at Albany of the Union Tobacco Company of America with a capital of $10,000,000.

Increase of $167,622 in surplus net earnings of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Sale under foreclosure of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad at Little Rock, Ark.

Increase of $12,042 in Northern Central's net earnings for September, making an increase of $214,383 since Jan. 1.

Philadelphia National banks closed tomorrow because of Peace Jubilee in that city.

Increase of $9,566 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus for August, but decrease of $18,137 since Jan. 1.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange, with a subsequent decline of a cent.

Decrease of $1,512,308 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,492,932 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $123,628 in Fort Worth and Rio Grande's surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Semi-panic in the London market followed by a better feeling at the close. Exceptionally heavy rates for carrying stocks in the fortnightly settlement.

Increase of $52,928 in Northern Pacific's total net income for September, making an increase of $349,506 since July 1.

Resumption of traffic over lines traversing the South.

Increase of $117,259 in Southern Railway's net earnings for September, making an increase of $358,430 since July 1.

Meeting in Omaha to-morrow by all roads west of the Missouri River to devise some plan to revive the defunct Trans-Missouri Passenger Association.

Incorporation at Albany of the New York Gas and Coke Company, with a capital of $500,000.

Meeting of managers of the Joint Traffic Association and informal discussion of decision of the United States Supreme Court.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$5,206
Denver and Rio Grande	26,300
International and Great Northern	22,099
Iowa Central	421
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,926
Mexican Central	70,940
Mexican National	11,186
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	52,411
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	8,000
Rio Grande Western	8,800
Wisconsin Central	1,741
Total increase eleven roads	$200,090
Increase previously reported	97,819
Total increase, twelve roads	$306,909

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The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$26,000
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	870
Missouri Pacific	3,000
Texas Pacific	20,362
Wabash	148
Total decrease five roads	$50,380
Decrease previously reported	2,447
Total decrease six roads	$52,827
Net increase	$254,082

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	118	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	222
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	3	5½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	125	128
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94	94¾
Union Ferry	44¼	45¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	93	98
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26¼	27
Amsterdam preferred	65½	66½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	73	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	110
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	98	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	123	129
Standard Gas pf.	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	62½	63¾
Glucose pf.	107½	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	60
Standard Distilling	18½	19½
Standard Distilling pf.	67	69
Standard Oil Trust	414½	415½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	166½	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Breece sold at 1.00, 1,000 Phoenix at 15, 550 Standard at 1.90@1.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .06, 25 Little Chief at .16, 150 Ophir at .50, 1,200 Phoenix at 15@.16, 400 Potosi at .15, 200 Sierra Nevada at .66.

On the Mining Exchange 400 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .001½, 20,000 Justine at .03½, buyer, 30; 38,000 Old Gold, .005½@.006½, 10,000 Pilgrim at .003½@.003⅝, 5,000 Sentinel at .002½ cash @.002 cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.82	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.06	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.03
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.03	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia, B. H.	.15	Mexican	.09
Chollar	.05	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.09	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Plymouth Consol.	.09
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.55
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Occidental	.25
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.16	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.14
Breece	.90	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.11	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.10	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.14	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.14	Standard	1.70
Con. Cal & Va.	.63	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.15
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.06
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.12
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.20
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.55
Gould & Curry	.14	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & C. Creek	.05
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.67	Golden Fleece	.21
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.24
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.21
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	.35
Mexican	.10	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.17
Ontario	3.05	Work	.08
Ophir	.40		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001¼	Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	1.35
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Japan	2.80	Garfield Con.	.10½
Pilgrim	.003	Golden Fleece	.25
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Isabella	.23
Waldorf	.02	Jefferson	.05¾
Yukon	.10¼	Justine	.02½
Alamo	.03¼	Lillie	1.12
Anaconda	.65	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria	.73	Mount Rosa	.18
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Old Gold	.006
Cannon Ball	.004¾	Sentinel	.002½
Copper Rock	.09¾	Union	.20
Elkton	1.05	Work	.07¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
3d week Oct.	$85,134	$79,868	$77,529
From July 1	1,265,708	1,177,845	1,126,992
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
3d week Oct.	$593,000	$619,000	$484,000
From Jan. 1	20,033,247	18,327,340	15,929,712
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week Oct.	$198,800	$172,500	$165,600
From July 1	2,816,800	2,580,300	2,346,094
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Oct.	$117,165	$95,066	$96,949
From July 1	1,223,742	1,174,231	1,171,665
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
3d week Oct.	$44,025	$43,604	$41,466
From July 1	678,637	591,139	509,675
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	339
3d week Oct.	$84,657	$85,527	$18,678
From Jan. 1	2,613,669	1,781,324	589,640
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week Oct.	$10,707	$8,781	$5,252
From Jan. 1	416,476	308,261	282,406
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
3d week Oct.	$232,659	$161,719	$201,911
From Jan. 1	10,516,997	9,995,447	7,966,301
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week Oct.	$128,873	$112,687	$94,705
From Jan. 1	4,719,815	4,566,764	3,989,985
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
3d week Oct.	$370,215	$317,804	$315,359
From July 1	3,969,330	3,965,045	3,909,649
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	150	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	.....
29¾	30	325	American Malting Co.	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	— ⅛
78¾	79½	545	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79½	79½	79	79	— ½
120	125	140	American Coal	120	120	120	120	.....
37⅜	37¾	7,820	American Cotton Oil	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37½	+1¼
86¼	87	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86	86½	86	86½	+ ½
133	136	177	American Express	134½	134½	134½	134½	+1½
11⅝	11¾	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
112¾	112¾	19,875	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111¼	112⅞	111¼	112⅝	+ ⅝
107½	108	370	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107½	107½	— ½
97	98½	12	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	98	97½	98	.....
130	130¾	141,370	American Tobacco	125½	130¼	123¼	130⅛	+4¾
122	126	100	American Tobacco pf.	124	124	124	124	— ¾
29¼	31	100	Am. Steel & Wire	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
85¾	86½	100	Am. Steel & W. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
12¾	12⅞	11	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
35⅜	35⅞	34,217	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34½	36	34⅜	35⅜	+1
11	12	50	Ann Arbor	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
44½	45	300	B. & O., all in. pd.	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
2⅞	3	950	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	.....
65½	65¾	5,445	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅛	65⅞	64⅛	65⅝	+1
52	53	120	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	.....
24¼	24¾	200	Central Pacific	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
20⅞	21¼	591	Chesapeake & Ohio	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
116	116⅜	11,467	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅝	116½	114⅝	116½	+1½
53	54	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ½
14	14⅜	2,030	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
40	40⅜	236	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
7	7½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
26	28	306	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	27	28	26	26	—1¾
108	108⅛	20,711	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107¼	108¼	107¼	108⅛	+ ⅞
161	162	807	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160¼	161	160¼	161	.....
131½	131½	340	Chi. & Northw.	130½	131	130½	131	— ½
101⅜	101⅞	4,965	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100⅜	101⅞	100⅜	101⅞	+1¼
39	39½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	38½	39	38¼	39	— ¼
44	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45	45	45	— ¼
15	17	200	Colorado Midland pf.	16	16	16	16	+1
50		125	Consolidation Coal	46	46	46	46	+4
173½	175	375	Consolidated Gas	174	174	173	173	—1
46½	47¾	215	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	—1
102	102¼	200	Delaware & Hudson	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	+ ⅝
140	145	460	Del., Lack. & West.	140	140	140	140	—1½
53¾	53⅞	3,480	Denver & R. G. pf.	52¾	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+1⅜
11⅞	12	480	Erie	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
32	32½	824	Erie 1st pf.	31⅜	31⅞	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	16½	4	Erie 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
31½	33	20	Evans. & T. H.	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
59	60	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	59	59	59	59	.....
29¾	29⅞	1,395	Fed. Steel, when iss.	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
70¼	71½	1,737	Fed. Steel, pf., wh'n iss.	70¼	70½	70	70½	+ ¼
81½	82	1,410	General Electric	80¾	82	80¾	82	+1½
136	137	105	Great Northern pf.	136	136	136	136	— ½
45	46½	300	Hawaiian Sugar	45	45	45	45	+1
108¼	108⅝	1,060	Illinois Central	108	109	108	109	+1¼
92⅜	..	100	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅜	— ½
8½	9	300	Iowa Central	8¾	8½	8½	8½	— ½
33¼	34	200	Iowa Central pf.	33¼	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
52¼	53	616	International Paper	52½	53	52½	53	.....
86¾	87½	315	Inter. Paper pf.	87	87¼	87	87	— ⅛
15⅝	16	200	K., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16	16	16	— ⅝
62¼	62¾	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅝
190¼	193	4	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	.....
54¼	54⅝	3,070	Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝	+ ⅝
96⅞	97	7,690	Manhattan Con	95⅜	97⅛	95⅜	97	+1⅝
159	159¾	400	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158½	159½	158¾	159½	+1
90	92	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
59	60	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
125½	126	200	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	125¾	126	125¾	126	+¾
31¾	32¼	1,360	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31¼	31¾	31	31½	+ ¼
32½	32¾	600	Missouri Pacific	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
175	177	13	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	.....
92½	97¾	10	National Biscuit pf.	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97¾	.....
32½	33	810	National Lead Co.	32⅛	32	32	32	.....
109	112	4	National Lead Co. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
5⅞	6	1,685	National Linseed Oil	5	6	5	5⅞	+ ⅛
86½	88	360	New Jersey Central	85¼	86	85¼	86	+ ½
101	103	106	New York Air Brake	101	101	101	101	—2
114¾	114⅞	2,563	New York Central	113½	114½	113¼	114½	+ ¼
47⅞	49⅝	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	48	49	48	49	+ ¼
6	6¼	10	North American	6	6	6	6	.....
40	40¼	4,819	Northern Pacific	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
75¼	75¼	1,812	Northern Pacific pf.	74½	75¼	74½	75	+ ¼
14½	14⅝	650	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	.....
43	44	100	Pacific Coast	43½	43½	43½	43½	—1⅝
79	82	46	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	.....
32⅜	32¾	500	Pacific Mail	32½	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅜
117¼	117⅝	225	Pennsylvania R. R.	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	+ ¼
103¼	103⅜	3,160	People's Gas, Chicago	102½	104	102½	103⅜	+1
10	12	200	Pitts. & West. pf.	10	10	10	10	— ½
194	196	2,232	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	195	195	190½	194½	—2½
16½	16⅞	900	Reading	16⅜	16⅝	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
39	39¼	500	Reading 1st pf.	38⅞	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	200	Reading 2d pf.	18¾	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ¼
55¼	58	70	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	.....
16½	20⅜	25	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
30	30½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ½
165	172	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	165	165	165	165	.....
80	81	100	St. Paul & Omaha	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	+ ⅜
22¼	23	200	Southern Pacific	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	.....
8¾	8⅞	300	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
33¾	34	1,838	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	34	33⅛	34	+1
5¾	6	50	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	.....
27	27½	410	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
13	13½	210	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
31⅜	31⅞	8,265	Union Pacific	31½	32¼	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	63½	8,116	Union Pacific pf.	62½	63⅜	62½	63⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	¾	2,900	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	¾	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
40	44	1	United States Express	41	41	41	41	.....
6¼	6½	10	United States Leather	6	6	6	6	.....
64½	64⅝	570	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64½	64	64½	+ ½
38¾	39⅞	3,710	United States Rubber	38¼	40	38¼	39¾	+ ½
101⅜	102	438	U. S. Rubber pf.	100⅞	102	100⅞	102	+ ½
7¼	7⅜	110	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
19⅞	20½	755	Wabash pf.	19¼	20	19¼	20	+ ½
92⅞	94⅜	300	West Chicago Street	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
91½	91⅝	1,016	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90⅞	91	.....
Sales		335,126						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
10,000....101⅝
2,000....101¾
3,000....101⅝

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
8,000....109

Am Tobacco Co scrip
300@b....97
1,000....95½

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000....88

At, T & S F adjst 4s
30,000....71⅝
11,000....71¾
10,000....71⅞
10,000....71⅜
1,000....71⅜
2,000....71⅜
500....72¼
78,000....72
5,000....72¼
5,000....72⅝
12,000....72½
1,000....72⅝
21,000....72½
61,000....72⅝
Gen 4s
30,000....93¾
500....93⅝
3,000....93¾
3,000....93⅝

B & O 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
17,000....114¾
5,000....114⅞

B & O 3½s, when issued
2,000....95½

Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000....104

Cent of N J gen 5s
11,000....114
2,000....114½

Cent Ohio reorg 1st
6,000....107½

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000....85½

Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000s20F....116½

Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000....116⅜

Chicago & Erie 1st
9,000....112¾

Chi, M & St P gold 7s
10,000....160
C & M Div
3,000....160

Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West Div 5s
1,000....117¾

Chi & N W gen 3½s
3,000....103½
12,000....103

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000....104⅞

Chi Term Transfer 4s
2,000....89¾
2,000....90

Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
2,000....112

C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
10,000....99

Col Midland 1st 4s
1,000....66

Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000....97
2,000....97¼

Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000....93¾
5,000....93⅞

Det, Mac & Mar L G
3,000b3....17
3,000....17
2,000....17¼

E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
1,000....106¾

E T, V & G con 5s
2,000....114

Erie gen lien 4s
1,000....69½

Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
4,000....93½

Ft W & D C 1st
6,000....75

Int & Gt Nor 1st
41,000....123½

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000....71

Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000....99½
Total sales....

Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000....105¼
4,000....105⅝
2,000....105¼
1,000....105

Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
2,000....121½

Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
12,000....100

Met St Ry gen 5s
3,000....114¼
5,000....114½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000....88
2,000....88½
2,000....88⅞
500....88⅝
16,000....88¾
25,000....88⅞
49,000....89
18,000....89¼
55,000....89⅜

Mo, K & T 2d
21,000....62½

Missouri Pacific cons
14,000....104⅞

Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
500....78½
2,000....78

N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
4,000s3....94⅝
2,000....94½
12,000....94⅞

N Y Central 1st coup
5,000....117⅝

N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000....105

N Y, O & W con 5s
7,000....107⅞

Northern Pac 1st 6s
2,000....117

Northern Pac 1st reg
5,000....117

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000....66⅝

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
26,000....100½
16,000....100⅝
10,000....100⅜
16,000....100⅞
15,000....101
15,000....100⅝

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000....102¼

Oregon R & N 1st
4,000....114

Oregon R & N 4s
5,000....99⅜
25,000....99⅝
7,000s20F....99½
4,000....99⅜

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000....107½

Oregon S L, inc B & col trust
1,000....55⅞

Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000....105
1,000....105¼
1,000....105½

Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000....105

People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st cons 6s
5,000....116

Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000....110

Pitts & West 1st
12,000....93

Reading Co gen 4s
1,000....80⅞
12,000....80⅝
2,000....80⅞
5,000....81
15,000....80¾
5,000....80⅝
25,000....80¾

Rio Grande West 1st
1,000....87

St L & I M 1st ext 4½s
10,000....107⅛

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000....96½
16,000....97

St L S W 2d inc
10,000....31¼
5,000....31½
2,000....32

St L & S F gen 6s
5,000....119½
10,000....119⅝
2,000s20F....119⅝
5,000....119¾

St P & Sioux City 1st
1,000....131¼

San An & Ar Pass 4s
9,000....68
4,000....68¼
10,000....68½
7,000....68¼

Scioto Val & N E 4s
14,000....93

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000....97½
3,000....97⅜
2,000....97¾

So Pac of Ariz 1st
11,000....109

So Pac of Cal 1st
1,000....109½

Southern Ry 1st 5s
14,000....97½

Standard R & T 6s
1,000....76½
1,000....77

Standard R & T inc
6,000....18½

Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
1,000....93

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000....107
3,000....106⅝
9,000....107
5,000....107¼
5,000....107⅜
9,000....107½

Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000....44⅜
1,000....44¾

Tol & O C 5s, West Div
10,000....104

Union Pacific 4s
6,000....99⅜
183,000....99¼
15,000....99⅜
1,000....99½

Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
1,000....57½
15,000....58½
5,000....59

U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
26,000....77½
4,000....77¾
10,000....78
5,000....77⅞
35,000....77⅞
15,000....78
25,000....77⅞
10,000....78
10,000....77⅝
1,000....77¾
15,000....77⅞
15,000....78
5,000....78⅛
61,000....77¾
25,000....78

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000c....113½
5,000b3....113⅜

Wabash 2d 5s
1,000....88½
3,000....89

Wabash deb, Series B
1,000....30½
24,000....30¼
10,000....30½
5,000....30⅜
3,000....31

West Shore gtd 4s
10,000....110½
25,000....110
14,000....111
Registered
10,000....109½

Wheeling & L E 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000....100

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000....58⅜
57,000....58¼
5,000....58⅝
20,000....58⅞
5,000....59
6,000....58¾
Total sales....

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$305,213,479
Gold reserve	240,293,900
Net silver	7,514,009
United States notes in the Treasury	22,759,741
Treasury notes of 1890	944,748
Total receipts this day	1,059,710
Total receipts this month	31,614,865
Total receipts this year	137,022,751
Total expenditures this day	3,101,000
Total expenditures this month	45,567,000
Total expenditures this year	230,255,114
Deposits in National banks	93,691,459
Silver bullion	840,673
National bank notes received for redemption	206,759
Government receipts from customs	510,883
Internal revenue	532,825
Miscellaneous	18,001

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	355	Mechanics'	160
American Exch	167	Mercantile	167
Broadway	220	Merchants'	140
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New York	220
Commerce	206	New York County	1200
Continental	128	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	90
Corn Exchange	260	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	160	Park	320
Garfield National	1060	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155⅞
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	470	Seventh National	130
Irving	150	State of New York	108
Leather Man'f'rs'	171	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	150
Manhattan	220		

There were sales of 5 shares of Commerce at 206; 3 do. at 209, and 6 Manhattan at 225.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
3s, r., 1918	104⅞	105⅝
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	106⅞
3s, 1918, small	105¼	106¼
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	126⅜	127⅜
4s, c., 1925	127⅜	128½
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	112¼
5s, c., 1904	113⅛	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33½	35
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36
B. & O., when is'd.	30	33
B. & O. pf., w. i.	69	69½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
B'klyn Union Gas	124	126
Brunswick City	7⅞	8¾
Buff., R. & P.	30	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..
Canadian Pacific	80¾	81½
Chi. & Alton	153	155
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	72¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	33¼	34
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	88
Clev., L. & W.	16¼	17
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	21¼
Col. Midland	5	6½
Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5
Del. & Hud.	160	161
Del., Lack. & West.	139	140
Denver & R. G.	52¾	53⅜
Denver & R. G. pf.	87	87¼
Erie	11⅞	11⅞
Erie 1st pf.	31⅞	31⅞
Erie 2d pf.	15½	15½
Evans. & T. H.	31¼	31½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	59	59
Fed. Steel, when iss.	29¼	29⅞
Fed. Steel, pf., wh'n iss.	70¼	70½
General Electric	80¼	82
Great Northern pf.	136	136
Hawaiian Sugar	45	45
Illinois Central	108	109
Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	92¾	92¾
Iowa Central	8¼	8½
Iowa Central pf.	33¼	33½
International Paper	52½	53
International Paper pf.	87¼	87½
K., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16
Lake Erie & West. pf.	62¼	62¼
Lake Shore	190	190
Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	54⅜
Manhattan Con	95⅜	97⅛
Metropolitan St. Ry.	158½	159½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60
Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	125¾	126
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31¼	31½
Missouri Pacific	32	32⅝
Morris & Essex	175	175
National Biscuit pf.	97¾	97⅞
National Lead Co.	32⅛	32
National Lead Co. pf.	108¾	108¾
National Linseed Oil	5	6
New Jersey Central	85¼	86
New York Air Brake	101	101
New York Central	113½	114½
Norfolk & West. pf.	48	49
North American	6	6
Northern Pacific	39⅝	40¼
Northern Pacific pf.	74½	75¼
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅝
Pacific Coast	43½	43½
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	79½	79½
Pacific Mail	32½	32¾
Pennsylvania R. R.	117½	117⅝
People's Gas, Chicago	102½	104
Pitts. & West. pf.	10	10
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	195	195
Reading	16⅜	16½
Reading 1st pf.	38⅞	39
Reading 2d pf.	18¾	18⅞
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55¼	55¼
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	16½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29¾	30
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	165	165
St. Paul & Omaha	80¼	80¾
Southern Pacific	22½	22⅝
Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝
Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	34
Standard R. & T.	6	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27⅛
Texas Pacific	13	13
Union Pacific	31½	32¼
Union Pacific pf.	62½	63⅜
U. P., D. & G., t. r.	¾	⅞
United States Express	41	41
United States Leather	6	6
U. S. Leather pf.	64	64½
United States Rubber	38¼	40
U. S. Rubber pf.	100⅞	102
Wabash	7¼	7¼
Wabash pf.	19¼	20
West Chicago Street	93¼	93⅝
Western Union Tel.	91	91

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
13,910	Am. Sug. Refs	111⅝	112⅞	111⅝	112⅞
19,570	Am. Tobacco	125⅞	130	123⅞	130
1,830	At. T. & S. F. pf.	34⅜	36	34⅜	36
920	B'klyn R. T.	64⅞	65⅞	64⅝	65⅝
20	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	C., C. & St. L.	38¼	38¾	38⅛	38¼
8,550	C., B. & Q.	114⅝	116⅛	114⅝	116
8,260	Chi., M. & St. P.	107½	108¼	107½	108⅛
680	C., R. I. & Pac.	100⅝	101⅞	100⅝	101⅞
20	Federal Steel	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
90	General Electric	81⅝	82½	81⅝	82⅛
610	Louis. & Nash.	53⅞	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝
1,680	Manhattan	96⅛	97	95⅝	97
20	Mo. Pacific	32¼	32½	32⅛	32⅜
20	N. Y. Central	113⅝	114	113⅝	114
610	Nor. Pacific	39⅜	40¼	39⅝	40⅛
290	Nor. Pacific pf.	74½	75	74½	75
580	People's Gas	103	104	102⅞	103⅝
1,220	Reading	18	19¼	18	19⅛
10	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¾	23⅛	23½
230	Union Pacific	32	32⅝	32	32⅛
580	Union Pac. pf.	62⅝	63¼	62⅜	63⅛
20	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64	64	64
$9,740					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71⅝	71¾	71⅝	71¾
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	77½	77½	77½	77½
10,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
$70,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FISHMAN, KATZ & KAUFMAN.—Fishman, Katz & Kaufman, manufacturers of furs at 191 Mercer street, have closed up, and all the stock, it is said, has been removed from their place of business. Albert Hirschovitz got out an attachment against them yesterday for $526. They had been in business about three years. Their liabilities are currently reported to be upward of $8,000.

MORRIS MANDEL.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received a writ of replevin against Morris Mandel, dealer in furniture and carpets at 83 Essex Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $610 worth of goods sold to him by the H. B. Claflin Company. It was stated that the store is in charge of a City Marshal and that Mr. Mandel had given a bill of sale to an auctioneer. He has been in business seven years.

MORSE BURTIS.—Morse Burtis, dealer in iron pipe and fittings, at 54 John street, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Spowers, without preference. Mr. Burtis was brought up in this line with his uncle, and started on his own account in 1889. His trade was chiefly with the Navy Department and the City of Brooklyn, and he formerly did a large business with them, but of late, it is said, has not had so much of this trade as formerly. He was reported to be worth $100,000, principally in real estate in Buffalo, N. Y., and in New Jersey. Mr. Burtis said that the assignment was on account of the war, but would give no particulars of assets or liabilities. At the office of P. Q. Dickerson, his attorney, it was said that the assignment was due to business depression and poor collections.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASHLEY, Frank M.—William C. Huson	$135
BURLING, Clinton—B. C. MacIntyre	1,263
BINI, Tito, and Pietri Bessi—A. F. Ghiglione	1,905
BIGOT, Alfred and Elisa—H. L. Ensign	326
CURTIS, Louis—O. J. Stephens	35
CUNNINGHAM, Patrick—Cecilia Cahill	4,048
CABUS, Alexander G.—J. A. Cudlipp and another	74
C. AND L. HEIDENHEIMER and Oscar Uhlmann—The National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y.	2,727
DAVIS, John B., and James H. Mason—H. D. Watson	130
DUNN, Lawrence J.—A. A. Thomson and others	706
DANZIGER, William—I. D. Einstein and others	236
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—L. Schrieber and another	490
FLOOD, Bernard—Fanny Magin	885
FRIEDMAN, Abraham—Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah	65
FLANNAGAN, Howard—J. Leiser	79
FERGUSON, James C.—The Holtz & Freystedt Company	925
FIELD, Cornelius J.—C. J. Richter and another	245
GIBBS, Henry C. A., Jr.—J. L. Brush, Jr.	308
GILL, William H.—P. & F. Corbin of New York	324
GREENEBAUM, Moses—William D. Edson, Jr., and others	117
GREENEBAUM, Moses—United Dressed Beef Company of New York	413
GOLDSTEIN, William—E. Becker and another	214
GROSS, David—Citizens' Bank of Buffalo	177
GOODWIN, Edgar B.—W. R. Bell and another	125
HUGHES, Joseph J.—F. De Montebello and others	157
HOOPER, Charles T. — Frederick J. Goench	52
HOLLINS, Harry B., Fernando A. Yznaga, B. J. Burke, and Frederick Edey —S. T. Hubbard, Jr., and others	947
HARRIS, Mayer and Pincus—H. B. Claflin Company	396
HALLECK, William C.—F. H. Latter and others	132
HOUGHTON, William H.—Jay C. Wemple Company	184
JENKINS, Thomas J.—Union Granite Company	460
GEROLD, Frank—F. W. Bromell	225
JOHNSTONE, Jocelyn—Julia Peck	184
JOHNSTONE, Jocelyn—Julia Peck—J. Cotter	299
KIERAN, Mary—J. McCreery and others	101
KENT, Walter L.—Bachmann Brewing Company	365
LICHTENSTEIN, Isaac and Joseph—H. B. Claflin Company	102
LICHTENBERGER, Peter J.—John K. Krieg and others	133
LEVENSON, Michael—Otis Brothers & Co	76
LEVY, Robert—B. Stahl and another	217
MAYER, John—C. W. Johnson and another	172
MAYER, David—B. Hirsch and another	90

J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII. and X., for trial.

2049—Mundeville vs. Butler.
1870—Abe Stein Co. vs. Robertson.
1977—Matyassorios vs. Hungarian Assn.
1814—Feuerlicht vs. Voelcker.
175—Wann vs. Union Fire Alarm Co.
1777—Belzer vs. Robinson.
2589—Graham vs. Foster
2438—Alker vs. Rhoads.
1965—Boehmer vs. Hanson.
2500—Shaylor vs. O'Connell.
2322—Salmon vs. Blum.
1928—McDonald vs. Shaffer.
1948—Bielovuchich vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
2037¼—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Merges.
1848—Reum vs. Union Ry. Co.
2026—Farley vs. same.
1962—Watson vs. Page.
580—Deyeggo vs. Uffenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.
Amelia Edna Rice.
Gwen Reynolds.
John Lattimore.
Albert E. Unger.
Thomas G. Rigney.
Roxanna Smith.
Albertha Rowen.
At 2 P. M.
Adam Lovs.
Mary E. Butman.
Ella S. Ferrand.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1780—Hoffman vs. Kahn
1007—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
1711—Meyrich vs. Shanonskey.
1768—Peck vs. Astra Publishing Co.
1772—Kershaw vs. Levy.
1523—Reilly vs. Nunn.
1556—Brennen vs. Brennen.
1580—Brennan vs. Brennan.
1582—Lewis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1579—Hutton vs. Heppe.
1636—Fitzpatrick vs. Finan.
153—Rosenberg vs. Gerushym.
1575—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1816—Roedler vs. Kerrigan.
1817—Clifford vs. Nolan.
1111—Cusbos vs. Klein.
1522—Eggert vs. Byrne.
1650—Muller vs. Meyer.
1653—Hunter vs. Price.
2023½—Morris vs. Lyons
1836—Livaccari vs. Unadilla Valley R. R. Co.
1837—Williams vs. George.
1841—Samuels vs. Goldberg.
1842—Moore vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1847—Culver vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1851—Reid vs. same.
1892—Irwin vs. same.
1893—Havemeyer vs. Dayton.
1894—Sawyer vs. Walach.
1895—Casper vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2321—Haslacher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1152—Tilley vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.
1681—Ostanosky vs. Ginsberg.
1786—Weil vs. Meyers.
1273—Weiss vs. Roth.
1691—Crasswell vs. N. Y. & S. B. Ferry Co.
1236—Cody vs. Reilly.
1189—Clark vs. McWhirter.
1727—Banta vs. Harris.
1725—Berger vs. Shultheis's Fort George Casino.
1730—Same vs. same.
1150—McGinnis vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1271—Callahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1223—Apgar vs. Babcock.
1538—Ferrari vs. Aronson.
1140¼—Lange vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5804—Goldstein vs. Dunn.
1632—Dimpone vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1237—Westerfeld vs. Union Ry. Co.
1263—Fohrenbach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1859—Sonn vs. Weissmann.
1861—Tarr vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1862—Same vs. same.
1863—Vermilyea vs. Subin.
1330—Charleston vs. Jaffa.
1896—Schuster vs. Schwartz.
1897—Fischer vs. Watzfelder.
1898—Morris vs. Sire.
1899—Knuttell vs. Wierl
1900—Aaron vs. Ferrari.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1611—Carroll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1484—Abrahams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1612—Van Auten vs. Tamsen.
1633—Ross vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1670—Porter Bros. Co. vs. Inughi.
1237—Apgar vs. Fontham.
1738—Robstein vs. Moody
1741—Shapiro vs. Peck.
1625—Vermont Marble Co. vs. Wellwood.
1449—McManus vs. Healey.
1797—Gaylord vs. Banzer.
4806—Riddlephus vs. Herrlich.
1551—Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills vs. Stewart.
1746—Mahoney vs. O'Neill.
1391—Arnson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
1392—Same vs. same.
5430½—Probst vs. Shapiro.
1471—Holler vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1445—Michels vs. Digman.
229—Hirsch vs. Vomburg-Hirsch & Co.
1528—Niefach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1530—Muller vs. Schmenger.
1537—Bullock vs. Klepper.
1540—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1542—Gross vs. Simpson.
1548—Toltl vs. Stone.
5905—Mascia vs. Stoltz.
1361—Coffin vs. Southern Bank.
1351—Bosser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1438—Goddard vs. Mooney.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.
3461—Duckworth vs. Crow.
5677—Jackson vs. Moore.
4736—Valentine vs. Denver Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
582—Gallagher vs. Sayres.
3649—Keeler vs. Hansen.
5520—Kennedy vs. Lennon.
5946—Ruhlin vs. Greater New York Athletic Club.
5945—Sharkey vs. same.
5963—Steeves vs. Barry.
6030—Mackenzie vs. Sullivan.
5964—Friedner vs. Weil.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1900.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Tidd.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Felipe G. Olave.
2—William Flanagan.
3—Salvatori Gliotl.
4—Charles Schmidt.
5—Emanuel Mannheimer
6—Marie M. Wegand.
7—John Merrigaw.
8—Nicholas Spagua.
9—Anthony McDonough.
10—John Green.
10—Cornelius Buckley. Pleadings.
1—Solomon Ritt.
2—Benjamin Bernstein.
1—John Roggieri.
4—Edward Stewart, Harriet Williams.
5—Daniel J. Heller, alias Joseph Ullman.
6—Daniel Sullivan.
7—David Simon.
8—John Henry.
9—Richard Trefturth.
10—Jacob Richman.
11—William Marcus.
12—William O'Connor.
13—Samuel Weissman.
14—Michael Burkhardt.
15—James Walker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Money.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Gussie Klein.
2—Giovanni Lombardi.
3—Charles Kuharich.
4—Morris Kaiser.
5—John McGowan.
6—Annie Davis.
7—Gong Lung.
8—Giovanni Longobardi.
9—Michael J. Mulqueen.
10—Joseph Fennini.
11—Ong Han Sin.
12—Simon Buttner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Grady and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—John Welsh.
2—John Wilder.
3—Haim Wallitz.
4—William O'Leary.
5—William Kiefer, Louis Kiefer.
6—William P. Shanahan.
7—Frederick Johnson, William Hughes.
8—Giuseppe Siniscalchi, Salvatore Siniscalchi.
9—Albert Flacks.
10—Charles H. Perry.
11—Jacob Mauck.
12—Chiara Grassa.
13—John Harnett.
14—Thomas Williams.
15—James D. Healey.
16—Martin Holmes, Daniel Irving, Richard Harvey.
17—Herman Ohl.
18—Salvatore Esposito.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Thomas Murphy.
2—Charles Young, Charles Collins, Arthur Murphy.
3—Kate Stack.
4—Augusta Best.
5—George Frank.
6—Francesco Casalenovo.
7—Joseph T. Dermody.
8—Maggie Anderson.
9—Patrick Doyle.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Le Roy W. Fairchild & Co.—Norman T. M. Melliss, Termansen vs. Mathews, (two cases)—Edward L. Patterson, Matter of American Confection & Candy Company—Hugh R. Garden, Stetson vs. Sullivan—Chauncey S. Truax, Brown vs. Jacob & Skinner Realty Company—Samuel B. Paul, Pierrepont vs. Bissell—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Stieglitz vs. Malat—Louis Diamont, Barth vs. White, (two cases)—J. W. Hutchinson, Matter of John Stephenson Company—James Varnum, Walgrove vs. Prior—William T. Read.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Fleitman vs. Wellwood—Horace K. Doherty.

SUPREME COURT—Laughlin, J.—Robinson vs. MacGeagh—Lyman A. Spalding, Alexandre vs. Bixby—J. Campbell Thompson, Morrison vs. Harrell—William E. Kisselbalgh.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Interior Conduit and Insulating Company vs. Alexander, Barney & Chapin—William N. Lane, Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn vs. John Pettit—George M. Chauncey.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of John Stephenson Company, (Limited)—Albert A. Wilcox and Louis Stern.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.
470—People vs. Willis and Philips.
428—Waite vs. Trustees &c.
389—Hubbard vs. Chapman.
438—Gray vs. Sampers.
393—People vs. Coombs.
388—Montigmani vs. Crandall.
413—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
300—Gunther vs. Johnson.
396—Emslie vs. Livingston.
420—Sweeney vs. Kear.
415—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
391—Tracey vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I. Hirschberg, J.; Part II., Johnson, J.; Part III., ——, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Mattice, J.
4304—Collins vs. Mills.
4319—Alagna vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4976—Cook vs. White et al.
2733—Cannon vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1536—Lambrecht vs. Pfizer et al.
4611—Keeler vs. Wiessner.
3753—Wilson vs. Linde Co.
2388—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
4236—Taylor vs. S. I. Midland R. R.
2624—Turner vs. Nassau R. R.
4381—Franzesso vs. Perretta.
1328—Halpern vs. Nassau R. R.
1535—Hess vs. Kuhn et al.
3971—Alling vs. same.
4729—Delaney vs. Met. St. R. R.
1391—Senior vs. City of Brooklyn.
4351—Langin vs. N. Y. & Brook. Bridge.
4559—Thomas vs. Nassau R. R.
4875—Anderson vs. Howes & La More Co.
2614—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R.
4525—Rollins vs. same.
2703—Ebbitts vs. McCaldin.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. St. R. R.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
3467—Porter vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3852—Briggs vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3355—Renwick vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4886—Donovan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3941—Germania Bank vs. Hallheimer.
2974—Sperry vs. Selvage.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The accounting of Benjamin G. Gwanton, Seth C. Keyes, John F. Reickhoff, Jane Curry, William Adams, William H. Nafis, Katharina Schuch, Henry Niemitz, Margaret Farrell, David Rosell, William J. Reider, Caroline S. Crocker, Christopher Meehan, Mary C. Donnelly, Margaret L. Avery, Annie G. Dobbin, Samuel F. Engs, Annie M. Phillips, Joseph Haggerty, Leonard D. Hasford, and Augustus Schwerter.
The real estate of Philip V. R. Stanton.
The estate of Robert M. Welch, Rosanna Coyle, and Joseph Gall.
The administration of Patrick Kenney.
Revocation letters testamentary of Seth C. Keyes.
The transfer tax of James Ludwidge, Edward Moore, and Caroline J. F. Cushing.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—60—Will of Walter G. Gamble; 52—Will of Abraham Johnston.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hurd, Jr., J.—Day calendar.
577—William Schellhase vs. Charles Goldback
1126—Charles Grade vs. Nassau Electric R.R.
1160—Sarah Gaffney vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
503—Henry A. Claassen vs. Peter T. Eiseman
515—James Goodman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
666—William Head vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
187—Harlin Crandall vs. Thomas B. Sidebotham.
188—Kate W. Crandall vs. Thomas B. Sidebotham.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.
Sarah A. Coburn, robbery; Edward Hartegan, grand larceny; Hannah Machetti, Felicia Piazza, malicious mischief; David J. Baldine, grand larceny.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth St., Long Island City.
164—Held vs. Rehbein.
168—Greer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
167—Nolan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
168—Beerer vs. Carroll.
169—Ziegler vs. N. Y. & College Point Ferry Co.
21—Peabody vs. Bertrand.
179—Brazil vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
183—King vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
200—Carey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
201—Paetzig vs. Schmitz
202—Potter vs. Baptist Mission Society.
269—Rasquin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
45—Baumeister vs. Lorhard.
49—Burger vs. same.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be held for the day, if marked ready:
66—Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co. vs. Long Island City.
81—Kelly vs. same.
105—Buschmann vs. City of New York.
106—Conroy vs. same.
107—Farrell vs. same.
108—Ward vs. same.
109—Fitzgerald vs. same.
110—Woods vs. same.
111—White vs. same.
112—Downey vs. same.
113—Woods vs. same.
114—Hunt vs. same.
115—Rehm vs. same.
116—Breman vs. same.
117—Pennecke vs. same.
118—Wahl vs. same.
119—Kummich vs. same.
120—Rung vs. same.
121—Quinn vs. same.
122—Fitzgerald vs. same.
123—Duffy vs. same.
124—Downey vs. same.
126—Runyon & Cannon vs. same.
127—Smith vs. same.
128—Duro vs. same.
129—Astoria Hospital vs. same.
130—Hallett vs. same.
132—National Meter Co. vs. Long Island City.
136—Adams & Smith vs. City of New York.
147—Stern vs. same.
148—Stern vs. same.
149—Edwards vs. same.
152—Tallon vs. same.
174—Platt vs. same.
180—Leach vs. same.
181—Edwards vs. same.
188—Chapin vs. same.
189—Jeffries vs. same.
190—Munroe vs. same.
191—Astoria Homestead Co. vs. same.
192—Peel vs. same.
193—Batterman vs. same.
194—Stiff vs. same.
195—Hile vs. same.
196—Donnelly vs. same.
197—Hilfrich vs. same.
198—Johnson vs. same.
199—Hughes vs. same.
204 to 206—Bartow vs. same.
266—Petry vs. same.
268—Purdy vs. same.
275—Stevenson vs. same.
281—Van Alst vs. same.
285—Bachman vs. same.
286—Talion vs. same.
303—Hume vs. same.
308—O'Brien vs. same.
311—Suydam vs. same.
312—Colton vs. same.
318—Guild & Garrison vs. same.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Seventh Avenue Corner and Other Harlem Plots Sold—Auction Room Dealings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Norton C. Christman to Julius Fleischmann the plot northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, 125 feet on the street by half the block.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Thomas Adams to Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the plot at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 75 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on the street, and the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 200 by 89 by 200 by 93. The transaction includes all of the property on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, except the corners and all that on the north side of the street except the plot belonging to the Whiting estate and two lots belonging to a Mr. Boynton.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for A. M. McBride, to a builder, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 60 by 100.11.

George R. Read has sold for Harriet F. Strong, to Mrs. Maria G. Messenger, for about $32,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 73 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

A. Mordecai & Son have sold for Benjamin Hart two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to Thomas McGuire, for about $45,000, two lots on Central Park West, 50 feet south of Ninetieth Street. The property will be improved with a seven-story apartment house.

It is reported that Henry A. Rogers has purchased the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 West Seventy-second Street, giving in part payment a similar property, 347 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Miles & Helfer have sold for the estate of Peter Miller to Lowenfeld & Prager, the five-story front and rear tenements 37 and 39 Attorney Street, on a plot 51.6 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have also sold to Louis Lese the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 238 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to James Denning, for $2,750, the one-story brick store 794 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 75, leasehold.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Joseph A. Mount, for $5,000, the two-story frame tenement, with store, and the one and two story buildings at the rear, 550 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Henry Tietjens, for $12,300, the three-story brick dwelling 129 West Forty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 100.5; also, to William H. Redfield, for $39,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 2,522 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association of New York and Brooklyn, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, West Farms, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 3 and 5 King Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Macdougal Street, 45.10 by 73.7, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 512 West End Avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick and brownstone front dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 2,089 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.10 by 100, five-story stone-front double tenement; 318 and 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., west side, 225.3 feet north of Third Street, each 25 by 75, two five-story double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, ten lots on Morning Star Road, Elm Park, Staten Island.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Avery D. Andrews, referee, 842 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.1 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 22 by 63 by 21.1 by 67.1, five-story brick dwelling; 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 21.1 by 67.1 and irregular, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment on 842, $16,956; on 844, $16,951.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pannes, referee, 34 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 455 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 75.3, three-story marble-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,567; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jordan J. Rollins, referee, Elmwood Place, south side, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25 by 122.10 by 25 by 122.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,502.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Macomb's Dam Road, west side, 56 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, for a one-story frame shed, 18.6 by 95; Manhattan Real Estate Association of 494 Lenox Avenue, owner; A. Spence, architect; cost, $560.

One Hundredth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 68.3 and 58.11; Samuel Russell of 458 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,231 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $88,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Tweifth Avenue, for eight five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.8; Ellen Eden of 403 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; A. Spence of 56 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $160,000.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 45.8, and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 43 by 25; Oscar Willgendt of 243 Sixth Avenue, owner; J. I. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 331.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 50 by 22.5; the J. J. Gleason Company of 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $5,000.

Second Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Second Street, Unionport, for seven three-story brick flats, 25 by 62.6; J. M. Gorham of Mount Vernon, owner; A. M. Jenks, architect; cost, $56,000.

Wales Avenue, west side, 112. feet south of Westchester avenue, for two four-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 70 by 75, Joseph Rodeigus, of 1,901 Lexington avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 116 and 118 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick factory, Henry Maillard of 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; George Fox, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 153 West Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick flat, Rachel Cook of 153 West Fifty-second Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 217 West Seventy-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, Edwin M. Post of 217 West Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Bruce Price, of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 511 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Catherine Campbell, premises, owner; W. S. Wilson, architect; cost, $200.

No. 251 East Forty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick office, 16 by 18, Henry Sleman, premises, owner; John Hynes, builder; cost, $200.

L. P. Morton Places $300,000 Mortgage.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton has mortgaged for the sum of $300,000 the property at 110 to 116 Nassau Street, extending L shape to 43 and 45 Ann Street, the executors of George Bliss making the loan. The above property is part of the site formerly occupied by the Nassau Chambers, which was destroyed by fire. Mr. Morton is now building a fourteen-story office building on the site.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25.11x100; David Christie to Sarah M. Miller.....
AVENUE B, 105, 20.3x93; Solomon Gumphrecht, as assignee, to Abraham Friedman.....
AVENUE ST. JOHN, e s, 51.11 ft s of Prospect Av, 56.11x92.1x00.10x96.6; also 1,044 Freeman St; James Meehan and another to Mary Shea.....
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 925, map of Laconia Park, 25.0x92.2x25x92.2; Elizabeth H. Sias to Ellen McCarthy.....
CEDAR AV, w R. 2, lots 5 and 6, map Section A, auction sale estate Mary P. Chrystie; Michael J. Dowd to John Schreyer.....
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 106th St, 25.1x100; Maria L. De Faria to Leopold Goldhammer.....
CENTRAL PARK WEST, ws, 50.4 ft s of 90th St, 50.4x100; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Thomas J. McGuire..
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft n of 98th St, 25.3x100; William Rankin to John K. McAfee.....
COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Riving-ton St, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Solomon and another.....
DELANCEY ST, 328, 25x100; Henry Riedmuller to Adelhaid Reidmuller, quit claim
FREEMAN ST, 994; William H. Wright and another to Manuel Perez and another.....
GRAND ST, 364, n s, 17.6x75.1; John S. Conger to Sidney S. Conger and another..
GRAND ST, 364, n s, 17.6x75.1; David S. Conger to Sidney S. Conger.....
GRAND ST, 364, n s, 17.6x75.1; William F. Conger to Sidney S. Conger.....
HAMILTON AV, w s, 583 ft n of 141st St, 17x100; William H. Lake to Orlando Marine.....
LOT 293, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Benjamin Cohen to Margaret P. Boyd.....
MONROE AV, w s, 275 ft s of Gray St, 25x100; Gertrude Lemien to Kate Schuning.....
MOTT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x 100; Maria L. De Faria to Leopold Goldhammer.....
MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 117th St, \27.7x100x Irregular; Maria L. De Faria to Leopold Goldhammer.....
VALENTINE AV, 2,017, 16.8x97.4x16.8x 97.7; Rowland W. Thomas to Winslow E. Buzby.....
VALENTINE AV, 2,017, 16.8x97.4x16.8x 97.7; Winslow E. Buzby to the New York Building Loan Banking Company..
WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x89.10x86.8x130.5; Simon Danzig and another to Michael Cowen..
WALES AV, w s, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x111x50.11x78; Simon Danzig and another to Michael Cowen...
WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 62 and 63, map Norwood; Joseph A. Welch to John J. Duffy.....
WEST BROADWAY, 454, w s, 25x75; Edward Mitchell to Eliza Mitchell.....
1ST AV, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x irregular; Samuel P. Schiek to Henry Von Bergen.....
1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x84; Arthur Gorsch to Felix Levy.....
1ST AV, n w corner of 49th St, 40.6x38; Lilly R. Stern to Maria L. De Faria...
1ST AV, s e corner of 100th St, 50.11x84x irregular; Felix Levy and another to Leopold Jonas.....
5TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x 100; William J. Wilkie and another to Martin Metzger.....
11TH AV, 794, leasehold; S. L. H. Ward to James Denning.....
17TH ST, 437 West, 25x92; Robert J. Lawless and others to William P. Lawless.....
17TH ST, 437 West; Catherine Braham to Robert J. Lawless and others.....
18TH ST, 458 West, 25x92; William P. Lawless and others to R. J. Lawless, three-fourths part.....
18TH ST, 458 West; Catherine Braham to Robert J. Lawless and others.....
19TH ST, 461 West, 20x75, three-fourths part; Robert J. Lawless and others to Mary E. Lawless.....
19TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92, three-fourths part; Robert J. Lawless and others to Mary E. Lawless.....
19TH ST, 459 and 461 West; Catherine Braham to Robert J. Lawless and others.
19TH ST, 231 West, 25x95; Russell L. Tarbox to Kate Williams and others.
41ST ST, 552 West, 25x98.9; Robert L. Darragh to F. A. Tozer.....
41ST ST, 552 West, 25x98.9; Frank A. Tozer to Louisa A. Gould.....
51ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.....
51ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.....
51ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.....
58TH ST, 216 West, 25x100.5; William Haigh to James H. Hyde.....
71ST ST, 210 West, 20x100.5; James W. Whitney to Harriet A. Brady.....
85TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Rosetta Wilson to Maria L. de Faria.....
87TH ST, 45 West, 20x100.8; Grahams Polley to Lillian G. Cavanagh.....
89TH ST, 50 West, 19.11x100.8x irregular; Harriet A. Hartnett to Jacob E. McMichael and another, exchange and.....
90TH ST, 149 West, 25x100.8; Jacob Jung and another to Arthur Cassot.....
108TH ST, n s, 150.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.8x100.11; Henry F. Miller to Alice L. Christie.....
112TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100.11; Nathaniel A. McBride to John Paterno.....
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 124x 100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another to John Acker, executors.....
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Frederick Brandt to A. W. Wallander.....
118TH ST, n s, 334.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11; Annie E. Brady to James B. Brady.....
119TH ST, n s, 365 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.11; Charles Macdonald to Jennie L. Dale.....
123D ST, s s, 128.1 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x 101; Rachel Mayers to Joel M. Marx.....
124TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x 100.11; Henry Boss, Jr., to Madeline Pierce.....
134TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 30 ft to St. Nicholas Av, x—19.2x99.11; Maria L. De Faria to Leopold Goldhammer.....
136TH ST, 209 West, 17x99.11; Edwin W. De Leon to Jacqueline D. Keller.....

158TH ST, 618 East, 24x100; Konrad Kromer and another to Sophia Quintern..... 17,500
161ST ST, 563 West, 18x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to Mary H. Aldrich..... 1
163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; J. Hull Browning to John C. Barr..... 100
167TH ST, s e corner of Fox St, 25.1x100; Margaret C. Stevens to Henry Boss, Jr... 14,250

Recorded Leases.

BONIS, Samuel, to Giuseppe Sabbattino; 147 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... $2,500
FEURING, Philip, to John Gerdes; 149 Grand St, 4½ years..... 1,800
JURGENS, Henry, to Michael Murray; 1 Duane St, 7 years..... $780, 900
KOENIG, Emilie, to George M. Hollender; 3,469 3d Av, 5 years..... $504, 540
McCREADY, N. L., to the Art Lithographic Publishing Company; 141 and 143 5th Av, 5 years..... $3,200, 3,500
SCHAEFER, George, to Samuel O'Connor; 127 East 110th St, 3 years..... 360

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 52,000
ADAMS, Emma, to John S. Dickerson and others, trustees, &c.; 114 Hudson St, 5 years..... 14,000
BAUER, John, Sr., and others to Carl Muser; n w corner 3d Av and 6th St, William's Bridge, 3 years..... 4,000
BRADY, James B., to John T. Brady; n s of 118th St, 334.6 ft e of Avenue A, instalments..... 5,500
BRETTELL, Frank, to Wolfgang G. Triest, trustee; 58 East 11th St, 1 year.. 12,212
BUCKLEY, James J., and another to Joseph M. Ledwith; 754 and 756 8th Av, 1 year..... 6,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Rowland W. Thomas; 2,017 Valentine Av, instalments..... 500
CAMPBELL, Catharine M., and William to Alfred B. Robinson; w s of Clinton Av, 248.4 ft n of Tremont Av, 1 year.. 225
CAREY, Arthur J., and others to Columban J. Kelly; Brook Av, e s, 206.6 ft n of 139th St, 1 year..... 300
CASSOT, Arthur, to Jacob Jung and another; 149 West 90th St, installments... 5,000
COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; w s of Wales Av, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 1,300
COWEN, Michael, to Joseph Stender; w s of Wales Av, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 2,000
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Wales Av, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, ½ year..... 5,050
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Wales Av, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 3,550
DEPPELER, John, to The East River Savings Institution; 346 West 52d St, 1 year. 12,000
DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Bennett J. King; n s of 105th St, 380 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,000
DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Ellen M. Beam; 20 West 35th St, 3 years..... 3,500
DREYER, Henry F., and Anna to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, new, w s, 30 ft n of 161st St, 1 year..... 18,000
FITTS, FRAY & HAMPSON COMPANY to Edward M. Haviland; n s of 72d St, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.. 25,000
GOLDHAMMER, Leopold and Ella, to Maria L. de Faria; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St, ½ year..... 3,403
GROSSMANN, Adeline, to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; Lot 46, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,500
HOWES, Robert D., and another to John H. Barry; n s of 120th St 100 ft w of 8th Av, 2 months..... 2,000
JONAS, Leopold, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; s e corner of 1st Av and 106th St, 3 years..... 18,000
KINKAID, Thomas H. C., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by a lady for two Swedish maids, whom she can highly recommend; one as chambermaid, the other as waitress, in a first-class private family, where four or five servants are kept; will be disengaged Nov. 2; wages, $20 a month. E. T. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; would do chamberwork and fine washing in a small family; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 112 East 47th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; Swedish girl; wages, $20; best reference. S. Schiachtbauer, 733 East 144th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. 229 East 29th St., Donnolly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman to do up-stairs work and help with children; three years' city reference. K. M., Box 379, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; 3 years' reference from last employer. 662 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; private family or boarding house; reference. 374 Park Av.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as chambermaid; two years' reference. Prize, 360 West 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. Smith's bell, 230 East 45th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable middle-aged Scotch cook; no objections to small washing; best reference; lady may be seen; no cards. 319 East 32d St., second flight.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best reference. E. D., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; by day, week, or month; city references. 515 West 43d St. second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; good bread and cake baker; city or country; good reference. 144 East 43d St.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two sisters, Protestant, as cook and kitchenmaid, together. 126 Clinton Place, butcher's store.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has best city reference and can be seen at present employer's. 6 East 58th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; ten years' best city references. 320 East 50th St. Conlan.

COOK.—As cook in private family; best city reference. 105 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. Cook, Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Five years' reference from present employers. 65 West 50th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Man seeks employment at anything; can do heavy work; reference. Charles Diehl, 226 6th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—Seal garments altered, repaired, into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; would take work home; S. T. Taylor's system; no objection to country. Fanny, 257 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dress maker would like work in private families; first-class reference. Eagan, 324 East 30th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined, experienced North German nursery governess; takes entire charge of children from 3 to 9; elementary teaching; good sewer; excellent references. 126 East 85th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a North German as nursery governess and kindergartner; good sewer. M. Schultz, 121 East 106th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning hours; to children any age; refined young woman; teaches drawing, painting, advanced music, German, all English subjects. Miss Hagerdorn, Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, having her morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman as housekeeper in a small family; best reference from present employer. 143 6th Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as working housekeeper in small family; good reference. 157 West 33d St.; ring three times.

Housekeepers, Etc.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a colored woman to do housework. 218 West 47th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By refined woman to attend lady or growing children, or maid and seamstress in quiet family; willing to assist with other duties; first-class reference; city or country. A. M., 37 Sutton Place.

MAID, &c.—By a refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; good references. 147 West 51st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or COMPANION.—Can travel; willing to make herself useful; willing, trustworthy; best city reference. M. M., 212 West 39th St.

MAID or NURSE.—As maid or nurse by French maid. Apply Wednesday at 11 East 26th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant laundress; understands doing up shirts, collars, and cuffs; best reference; wages, $25. I. C., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by day or week. 735 2d Av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her nurse, who has lived with her for three and a half years, to care for grown child in first-class family; capable of teaching elementary branches; can highly recommend her. Call, from 10 to 3, 223 West 57th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE, &c.—By nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant; all bottle foods; assist with other duties; city or country; best references. Call Wednesday at 125 East 50th St.

NURSE.—By competent English nurse or maid to growing children; neat sewer; excellent city reference. M., care Miss Molloy, 100 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By elderly English Protestant as infant's nurse; experienced in bottle feeding; competent to take charge from birth; years' city reference. J. G., 203 East 48th St.

MOTHERLY NURSE.—To lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; eleven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—As parlormaid; English Protestant; excellent references. J. S., 330 6th Av.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid. 255 West 68th St.; White's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By first-class seamstress; willing to assist with other work; good recommendation. 235 East 88th St.; Reilly's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German maid as seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly; best reference. T. Beutler, 1,125 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. 229 East 89th St.; Donnelly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; understands carving, sribble, and wine; best reference; wages, $20 to $25. D. M. K., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By young girl as waitress and parlormaid in private family; personal reference. 246 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best city references. 185 East 81st St.

WAITRESS.—A respectable girl as first-class waitress. Call at present employer's, 47 West 48th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, accurate; moderate salary. P. S., 686 4th Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler, with footman and parlormaid, ten years' character; English; age 32; height, 5 feet 8 inches. F. P., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; just disengaged; highest personal testimonial from last employer; best care of silver taken. Edmund, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Where secondman is kept or help given; can valet; has good city and other references; wages, $45; English. G. W., Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; German; 35; sober, honest, reliable houseworker; best city reference from private family; $45. 884 3d Av., 1st floor, care Mrs. Carl.

BUTLER.—By first-class English butler; ten years' best city references; two years in last place. A. Lucas, 467 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his business; personal city reference. Butler, 114 East 53d St., first flat.

BUTLER.—English; height six feet; competent and reliable; excellent references. Clay, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Speaks French, fluent English; trained in elite service and true French cooking; eighteen months' best city references. Binard, 131 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; steady, reliable; all round useful man; experienced, competent, temperate; not afraid of work; good gardener; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; moderate wages; best references; city or country. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 40; careful driver; temperate, trustworthy; thirteen years' reference from private family. 15 West 48th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, who has ten years' reference from present employer. 610 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By gardener; florist; single; thoroughly understands management of well-kept place. Florist, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By strong single man as useful man; understands steam furnaces, pumps, machinery, brasses, and sidewalk; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—English; trained; good traveler; manicure, massage; excellent references. Hewitt, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A GERMAN AMERICAN BOY, EIGHTEEN years of age, wishes a position at anything. Pfeiffelmann, 237 East 102d St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, WISHES SITUATION IN wholesale house. W. B., Box 216, Times Office.

THE TRADES.

AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, FORMERLY with Marcotte, would work at your residence, city or country, on general upholstery. Address, for ten days, UPHOLSTERER, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Bright girls wanted for kindergarten methods with young children, St. Bartholomew's Parish House, 211 East 42d St. Call, Thursday evening, between 7 and 8.

WANTED—French maid and seamstress; city reference required. Call at 328 West 58th St., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Nurse for two children, five and seven years old; must have good city references. Call, until 11, at 104 East 79th St.

WANTED—A young woman as competent waitress and chambermaid. Apply, from 11 to 1, at 48 East 26th St.

WANTED—A first-class German or French cook; personal city references required. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 28 West 58th St.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter. Address The H. M. Co., Box 182 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and $100—distributing 311,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of New York City, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw9mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houlderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o12-1aw6wW

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerad, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 98 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carroll St. John, Alexander Pope St. John, Newton St. John, Orline St. John Alexander, May St. John Von Gundell, Gertrude St. John Wood, the City of New York, Eliza St. John Sallie French, and M. Jennette McKay, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick B. Schenck, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court to be affixed. Witness, Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. s3-1aw6wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City. New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE L. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. YOOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

303 W. 111th St.
Cent. line.

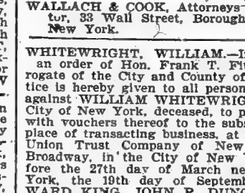

111th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125. EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o24-2aw3wM&W&n16

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure of sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.

No. 51 East 84th Street.

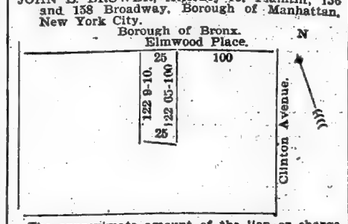

84th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 38-100 ($25,454.38) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York. o24-2aw3wM&W&n15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:

Water Street.

Front Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.94, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

o12-2aw3wW&S&o31&n3

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and

CAR BUILDERS IN TROUBLE

Receivers Appointed for the John Stephenson Company.

WANT VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION

Concern Cannot Meet Obligations Falling Due—Assets $1,175,776 and Liabilities About $800,000.

The John Stephenson Company, Limited, car builder, whose headquarters are at 47 East Twenty-seventh Street, is in financial difficulties, and Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Albert A. Wilcox of Paterson, N. J., and Louis Stern of this city temporary receivers in proceedings brought by Sullivan & Cromwell on behalf of the Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receivers was fixed at $100,000, and an order to show cause for the dissolution was set down for Dec. 6, before James M. Varnum, referee.

The application was made by Charles H. Davis, the President; Leander M. Delamater, Secretary and Treasurer; A. L. Phillips and E. P. Flint, Directors. Their petition stated that the pay rolls amounted to $4,000 a week; that there are now due and unpaid claims for materials and supplies amounting to $125,000; there are also maturing from day to day bills payable; and there are outstanding demand loans of the company which cannot be met as they fall due; the credit of the company is impaired to such an extent that it has become impossible to obtain a renewal or extension of bills falling due within a few days, amounting to $30,000. The company will be unable to continue its business and meet its pay rolls as they have matured or will mature, and the company is insolvent. It was the opinion of the Directors that it is for the best interest of the stockholders that the company be dissolved and receivers appointed, and unless the business can be continued and its contracts completed, its plant utilized and kept as a going concern, a large part of the value of the assets will be destroyed or greatly injured.

L. M. Delamater, the Treasurer, stated that the company has large obligations falling due in the next four months, aggregating over $200,000, which it is unable to meet. The company is engaged in carrying out a number of important and valuable contracts, from which, if they can be completed, considerable profit can be realized, which will be of benefit to the creditors of the company.

The assets of the company amount to $1,175,776, the principal items of which are: Cash in banks, $10,670; cars delivered and finished, $30,758; car frames up, $48,050; cars in progress, ordered, $100,335; real estate at Larchmont, $49,521; real estate in this city, $202,000; site of new plant at Bayway, N. J., $80,000; new plant, $276,445; new plant, other items, $87,383; machinery and tools, $8,951; merchandise, $152,343. The New York property is at 420 and 431 East Twenty-fifth Street, mortgaged for $10,000; 428 to 442 East Twenty-sixth Street, mortgaged for $14,000; 316 and 318 East Twenty-sixth Street, mortgaged for $15,000, and on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, value, $250,000; mortgaged for $170,000. The Larchmont property is mortgaged for $25,000 and the Bayway property is mortgaged for $16,000; total mortgages, $250,000. The liabilities are not totaled in the papers filed in court, but they appear to be $783,782, as follows: mortgages, $250,000; notes maturing from now until March 13 next, $260,000; accounts payable, $45,867; time bills payable, $71,207; obligations for goods ordered but not delivered, $17,547; bills charged to new works at Bayway, $27,957; obligations due on construction account at Bayway, $116,204.

The business was established many years ago by John Stephenson, who died on July 31, 1883, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He had not, however, been in active management for some years prior to his death. The present company was incorporated, Bradstreet's reports state, under New York laws in 1875, with a capital stock of $300,000, which was reduced to $150,000. The company has always done a large business, principally in street line cars. Some years ago the company purchased some property at Larchmont, with the view of constructing new works there, but it was afterward decided to locate at Bayway, near Elizabeth, N. J., where 117 acres were purchased and a large factory was erected, which has just been completed. A large amount was invested in the new factory, and a considerable amount was borrowed for that purpose. The company expected to pay off the loans by the sale of the New York real estate, but was unable to dispose of the latter as expected. The principal stockholders in the company are H. C. Valentine, $80,000; H. Davis, $22,000; J. A. Dockerty, $14,000; L. M. Delamater, $13,400; Noah C. Rogers, $3,200, and D. S. Egleston, $2,800.

SOLDIER GUILTY OF FORGERY.

Scully Asked to be Sentenced, but Judge Will Look Up His Record.

Alexander Scully, a deserter from the Third United States Cavalry, while it was in camp at Montauk Point, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, and was remanded to the Tombs for sentence by Judge Fitzgerald. Scully accompanied his troop to Santiago, under the command of Capt. Mackey. Upon arriving at Camp Wikoff he took his own horse and started for this city. When he arrived here he sold the horse and then went to the Fifth National Bank where he secured a number of checks, which he said were for Capt. Mackey. Soon after, Scully appeared at the bank with a check to which he had forged his Captain's name for $75. Upon presenting it the officials became suspicious and notified Capt. Mackey, who immediately sent word to the bank that the check was a forgery. Scully was then placed under arrest.

When arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, the accused stated that he had been twenty years in the United States Army and had served four years as Sergeant-Major on the staff of Gen. Shafter. He was told that he would be given the opportunity to send for proofs of his record, but he answered that he had no wish to give his friend further pain and annoyance, and requested the Judge to sentence him at once.

"I can give you anything from a month to ten years," said Judge Fitzgerald.

Scully replied to the effect that he would rather be sent away at once than be a source of further trouble to his friends. He was remanded for sentence pending an examination into his record.

COMMERCE COMMISSION MEETS.

New York and New Jersey Bridge Company Has a Hearing.

The second public hearing by the Commerce Commission of the State of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn presided. Gen. James S. Clarkson, President of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, was the first witness called, but instead of speaking for himself he introduced James McNaught, general counsel for the company. Mr. McNaught said, among other things:

"The plan proposed by the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company of building its elevated structure on the marginal wharf or place west of West Street also involves throwing spur tracks to the eastward so as to connect with all the warehouses and stores which are or may be constructed at any time along said front. This system would save wholesale merchants and warehousemen millions of dollars annually in drayage and other incidental expenses. It would greatly increase the value of all the property fronting on the east side of West Street and all property adjacent to the freight railway system available for warehouses and other commercial purposes.

"It will enable this city and all the railroads now terminating in New Jersey or in this city, to handle not only export and import traffic, but all of the city's local business at the minimum of cost, and at the same time give such traffic the speediest dispatch possible. It will contribute more toward enabling this city to hold its present percentage of the commerce of this country and regain its lost percentage than any one of the other factors contributed to the diversion of traffic, to wit, differentials, high port charges, lack of sufficient depth of water in the channel to the sea, and adequate improvements in the Erie Canal."

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

METROPOLITAN CLUB ROBBERY.

Valuable Jewels Belonging to Edward K. Jones and J. P. Scott Are Missing from the Club's Safe.

One of the strangest of recent jewel robberies has come to light at the Metropolitan Club. Several thousand dollars' worth of valuables belonging to members were taken from the club's safe in the office of Superintendent Callaghan, and no clue to the thieves has yet been found. The chief loser is Edward K. Jones, who has an office at 45 Cedar Street. Mr. Jones makes his home at the club, and who has offered a reward of $1,000 "and no questions asked" for the return of his property. The other loser is James P. Scott of Philadelphia, who left a diamond bracelet of great value in charge of the club. Both men went to Europe about two months ago and returned to find their gems missing.

Mr. Scott discovered his loss first, when he returned to New York a few weeks ago. The safe had been opened and the bracelet removed from a little case in which he had left it, and which was in the same pigeon hole in which it had been placed originally. A week ago Sunday Mr. Jones, who had returned from abroad, called for the box of valuables which he had consigned to the club's care, and the receptacle was produced. It is an old-fashioned box, with wooden frame and leather covering, and the lid is fastened on by means of screws. Mr. Jones unlocked the box, using its sole key, which he had taken with him, and found it almost stripped of its contents. The screws had been taken out and the lid removed. The thief had taken his booty, valued at about $3,000, and then put the box together again, so that it looked at a first glance as if it had never been molested.

Mr. Jones advertised the reward referred to, and also notified the House Committee of the club that he expected them to find his property or reimburse him. They have set private detectives to work on the case, and pawnshops in this city are being searched.

The thief or thieves evidently had no trouble in opening the safe. The cashier, bookkeeper, and two other clerks work in the room in which it stands. No one has been arrested yet, and none of the employes of the club is permitted by the House Committee to discuss the matter.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Hallen, Who Had Broadway Offices, Arrested for $20,000 Swindle.

James D. Hallen, who formerly had law offices at 96 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeant Cuff at Addison, a small place near Elmira, on a warrant for forgery. The complainant is a Mrs. Colwell.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau said that in the Fall of 1896 Mrs. Colwell intrusted Hallen with $20,000 to invest in bonds and mortgages. It is alleged that Hallen took the money and gave Mrs. Colwell a mortgage to which the name of Henry E. Jones was forged. The forgery was discovered by Jones's lawyer, Charles May, when the mortgage was placed on record. Mr. Jones was in Europe at the time. Hallen disappeared. Two weeks ago Capt. McClusky learned that he was on his brother's farm at Addison.

SCORCHED IN PARIS FASHION.

"Johnny St. Parr" Dragged from Motor Cycle in Fifth Avenue.

Bicycle Policeman McClelland, while at Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, Monday afternoon, saw a strange-looking bicycle going up the avenue at a tremendous rate of speed. It passed him like the wind. McClelland shouted to the rider to stop, but he paid no heed. McClelland made after the man, but the motor cycle, which was propelled by gas, led the chase to Thirty-sixth Street, where the policeman had to fairly drag the rider from the contrivance. The man could not speak a word of English, and kept saying "Je ne sais pas." He was registered as "Johnny St. Parr." Through an interpreter yesterday morning in the West Side Police Court the man told Magistrate Deuel that his name was Henry Fourisier, and that he was staying at the Hotel Martin, in University Place. He said that he had been in the country only six days, and that he did not understand the laws. He promised never to ride faster than the law allowed again. He said he had brought his motor cycle from Paris, where people could ride as fast as they desired.

ARRESTED WHILE SHOPPING.

Woman Stopped by Policeman in Brooklyn Street in Daylight.

Policeman William Thompson of the Hamilton Avenue Station was arraigned yesterday before Police Commissioner Abell in Brooklyn, charged with having arrested a respectable woman on the street. The complainant was Mrs. Anna Webb of 173 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, whose husband is the New York agent of a Philadelphia cracker firm. On Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock in the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Webb were out shopping. Mr. Webb stepped into a drug store to make a purchase, while his wife walked down the street at a slow pace, so that he might overtake her. Thompson came up to her and asked:

"What are you doing here?"

Mrs. Webb said she was waiting for her husband, and Thompson retorted:

"The —— you are. I know you."

He then placed her under arrest. At that moment Mr. Webb appeared and demanded to know what Thompson meant by arresting his wife.

"Your wife!" sneered Thompson. "I'll bet you $25 she ain't your wife."

It took the testimony of the druggist and the information that the Webbs lived next door to Sergt. O'Connell of his precinct to induce the policeman to set Mrs. Webb at liberty.

Thompson's defense was that it was all a case of mistaken identity. Commissioner Abell referred the case to the full Police Board.

AMERICAN PURITY ALLIANCE.

The Executive Committee Holds a Social Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the American Purity Alliance held a social meeting yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building. Aaron M. Powell, President, and Mrs. Anna Rice Powell, Corresponding Secretary, gave accounts of the London Congress of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, and of the present outlook of the purity movement in Europe and America. The countries represented in the congress were France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, India, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Scotland, Wales and America.

Mr. Powell said he was at the first meeting of the Federation when it was organized, twenty-five years ago, in Geneva, Switzerland. At this time every canton of that country had a government regulation of vice, and at the last meeting it was shown that in all of them but one this system had been abolished.

He spoke of the National Vigilance Association, which held its annual meeting in connection with the Federation congress. In speaking of the moral standard of this city he said: "The present wide-open way in which New York City is run under the Tammany régime, which is enough to make angels weep, offers one of the very greatest fields for work to increase morality. Great care should be taken to try to guide public opinion for the repression and lessening of vice, but under no circumstances should it be licensed or legalized."

The New York in Shape Again.

The cruiser New York, which has been in the navy yard for several weeks being thoroughly overhauled and put in shape, will leave the yard to-day and anchor off Tompkinsville, Commodore John Philip, who used to command the Texas, now flies his flag on the New York. The future movements of the vessel are not known yet, but she will probably be used as the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron for some time.

That whistling noise which often precedes membranous croup is a terror to anxious mothers. Immediate treatment with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will bring the breathing right.—Adv.

Of course, if you're going to cuddle up in the corner of some car going to and from your office and then never leave your office long enough to thaw out, why two overcoats won't be too warm.

But if you walk to business, walk during the day, are active and not sluggish, it's a medium weight overcoat you should have—it is the most sensible overcoat ever made.

Plain coverts, dark greys and blacks; herring-bone coverts, dark greys and blacks, some silk-lined, some worsted lined, some velvet collared; $15 to $40.

Our shoes, hats and furnishings are described at length in The Works of Rogers, Peet & Co. If you want them, write.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
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THE EPISCOPAL PASTORAL

Read at the Closing Exercises of the Triennial Convention in Washington.

APPEAL MADE FOR MORE ZEAL

The Church, It Says, Needs the Stirring Up of the Wills of the Faithful—What the Convention Has Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—After a session of three weeks, the Episcopal Triennial Convention of 1898 came to an end to-night. The work accomplished included a complete revision of the constitution, with many important amendments; also the adoption of a number of amendments, most of them of a minor character, to the canons. The new constitution will have to be ratified by the next succeeding convention, three years hence, before it becomes operative.

A matter which has received the earnest attention of the council has been the question of church unity, upon which an amendment to the constitution was adopted. A readjustment has been made of the boundary lines of the missionary districts in the Western and Northwestern parts in the United States. A new diocese in Indiana has been created, six missionary Bishops elected, one for the church in Brazil and the extension of the church work in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines has been discussed.

The failure of the new proposed canon on marriage and divorce caused considerable surprise, but this has been left to a committee of thirteen members to prepare a report to be made public nine months before the next convention.

To-night both houses sitting in joint session brought the convention to a close with devotional exercise and the reading of the pastoral letter. The service was a most impressive one, the bishops appearing in their full robes of office. The Rev. Morgan Dix of New York read the opening service, Bishop Gailor the pastoral, Bishop Doane made the closing prayer, and Bishop Whipple pronounced the benediction.

The pastoral recounts briefly the work done by the council. It asks that next Whitsunday, the seventh semi-centennial anniversary of the Book of Common Prayer be observed in the churches and hails "with satisfaction the wonderful harmony with which this general convention by the adoption of an amendment to our constitution has, without weakening the use or lowering the value of the prayer book, opened the way toward training congregations of Christians unused to our liturgical forms, to accustom themselves by processes of education to approach and desire them."

"We are glad," it continues; "while insisting upon the importance of keeping the public school system of education free from political intrigue or denominational intrusion, to urge all the more that it must be complemented and consecrated by the more careful and definite training in religious truth in the family and in the Sunday schools, in church schools and colleges, and in the careful teachings of the clergy of the church."

The earnest and effective work of the various organizations of the church is recognized, and attention is called to the fact that the list of communicants has grown 10 per cent. in the last three years, and that the contributions during that time exceeded those of the like preceding period by $1,150,104.

"While this record is encouraging on the one hand," the pastoral says, "yet it leaves us impressed, almost, we may say, oppressed, with the sense of duties left undone, and of opened doors into which we have not entered. We dare not face the future without a recognition of the fact that this Church needs the stirring up of the faithful to the plenteous bringing forth of the fruit of good works, of the giving of their substance and themselves to further the Master's work.

"If the fact that Christ is the Captain of the missionary hosts were infused into the belief of Christendom, Christendom would revolutionize its Christianity. For our own Church, it would mean less luxury, less extravagance of expenditure on self, less social ambition, less pride of wealth, less self indulgence of every kind. It would mean more prayer, more unselfishness and self-denial, more sympathy with the poor, the ignorant, the vicious, the outcast, the heathen; more catholicity of evangelism, and less ecclesiastical self sufficiency; more of the power of the Holy Ghost, and, therefore, the transformation of apathy into the spirit of conquest."

The nomination by the House of Bishops of the Rev. George Calvin Hall, Archdeacon, of Wilmington, Del., for Missionary Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, came before the deputies at the business session to-day, and was not confirmed. The highest testimonials were paid to the character of Dr. Hall, but, in the opinion of the deputies, his age, fifty-two years, is a bar to the successful conduct of active work in the new field and to a ready acquisition of the Japanese language.

Article IX., on which there has been some difference between the two houses, was finally agreed upon. An essential feature is that which provides for courts of appeal for the review of the determinations of courts of review on questions of doctrine, faith, or worship.

The deputies concluded their consideration of resolutions on the calendar.

A resolution proposed by the Rev. William Prall, of Michigan, was adopted directing, with the concurrence of the bishops, the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the question of the validity of the orders of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and whether the reconfirmation of the members of that faith, when they come into the Protestant Episcopal Church, is necessary and desirable. Mr. Prall explained there was a practical reason and necessity for adopting the resolution, as in his State there was a case in which the question raised had come to the front.

A resolution by the Rev. Mr. Stuck, of Dallas, proposing a memorial chapel at Jamestown, Va., where the first Episcopal church in this country was located, was adopted after being modified by giving the approbation of the Council to the idea, with a view to the future erection of the chapel.

The following were appointed members of the special committee which is to examine and report on resolutions pertaining to marriage and divorce, and prepare and print the same nine months before the meeting of the next general convention: The Rev. Drs. Hoffman, New York; Davenport, Tennessee; Mann of West Missouri; Fulton of Pennsylvania, Eccleston of Maryland, Lobdell of Western New York, and Messrs. F. A. Lewis of Pennsylvania, Stetson of New York, Miller of Georgia, Stanley of Washington, Lightner of Minnesota and Bradford of Delaware. The presiding officer, the Rev. Morgan Dix, is ex-officio chairman of the committee.

The resolutions of the Lambeth conference (London) and the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the appointment of two Bishops by the American Church as members of the proposed consultative body to consider questions of importance to the English and American churches, was made the subject of a report by the Rev. Dr. Lucius Waterman of New Hampshire from the committee having charge of the matter. The committee expressed the opinion that, in view of the fact that the Lambeth conference was a voluntary meeting of the representatives of the English Church and those in her own communion, it could not recommend any formal action on the invitation.

It led to considerable discussion, and urgent appeals were made by several of the delegates for the adoption of some expression of opinion indicating the appreciation of the American Church of the courteous action of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The opponents of any official recognition argued that to agree to the appointment of delegates to the proposed consultative body would be giving official sanction to something not having an official character in itself — recognizing something which no other organized body had done.

The committee was discharged from further consideration of the matter, and the whole subject laid on the table.

In the House of Bishops a committee was appointed whose duty it will be to consider the question of a memorial to Bishop Thomas J. Claget, whose remains are now buried in Prince George County, Md. He was the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in this country, and if the committee deems fit his remains may be disinterred for permanent deposit in the new Episcopal cathedral.

The Bishops of Springfield, Central Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Ohio, and Louisiana were appointed members of the joint committee to consider the question of a permanent place of meeting.

In each house resolutions of thanks to the presiding officers and Secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they had performed their duties were adopted. A resolution of thanks to J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, who had presented to the Church valuable Prayer Books and gifts of rare manuscripts, was also adopted.

American Missionary Association.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 25.—The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, representing the Congregational churches of the United States, began here this afternoon. At the opening exercises the address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Deawey, of this city. Reports were presented by the Treasurer and the Executive Committee. The session was closed with a concert of prayer, led by the Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, of New York. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Gordon.

PURSE SAFE IN WATER PAIL.

Solomon's Money Did Not Burn with His Store.

On the first floor of the six-story tenement at 168 Clinton Street, Hyman Solomon keeps a confectionery store. He lived alone in the rear. Policeman Rohrbach passed the store at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He saw a tongue of flame shooting out of the window of Solomon's store. The fire was seen also by a watchman, who aided Rohrbach in forcing an entrance to the store.

When the policeman got the door open Solomon crawled out between his legs. He was clad only in a night shirt, and was crying: "Mein gelt! mein gelt!" He could not tell how the fire started, he said, but he declared that his trousers, containing a purse with $40, were being consumed.

Meanwhile, the watchman turned in an alarm. Great excitement prevailed among the tenants of the house. Joseph Wolf, who lived on the third floor, carried out his grandmother, eighty-three years old, wrapped in a blanket. Children were handed across the air shaft into the adjoining tenement. All got out in safety. The fire gutted Solomon's store, doing damage estimated at $600.

After the flames were extinguished, Solomon's pocketbook was found safe in a pail of water in the rear of the house.

MR. STAYTON'S RESIGNATION.

No Trouble in the Brooklyn Naval Militia, It Is Said.

The resignation of William H. Stayton as commander of the Brooklyn Battalion of the Naval Militia has excited much comment. There has been talk that Mr. Stayton's resignation was caused by the treatment accorded the battalion in the war. This, however, was denied yesterday by John A. L. Campbell, Mr. Stayton's law partner.

Mr. Campbell declared that Mr. Stayton had resigned because he could not continue at the head of the naval militia and give his business proper attention. He said that there had been no friction between Mr. Stayton and the Government authorities. Mr. Stayton is at present in Washington.

Widow and Children in Want.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $300 for the support of a family consisting of a widow and three young children. The mother is consumptive and so unable to do more than her own housework. The woman bears an excellent character, and has long been known to the society. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Fancy Goods.

Sale of

Silver Mounted Novelties,

Shoe Horn, Curling Iron, Nail File, Button Hook, Letter Opener, Eraser, Paper Knife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush, Cuticle and Corn Knife,

Each Article, 50c. each.
" " 65c. "
" " 75c. "
" " $1.00 "

—much below regular prices.—

Also,

Cold Cream Jars,
65 cts.,
formerly 95c.

Gate Top Purses,
$4.65,
value $6.00.

Cigar Jars,
$3.95,
value $5.00.

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Sack Suits, $14 to $32.

What will you pay for your Autumn Business Suit? No matter, though—what you want is here, and whether it be high or low in price, you have the satisfaction of knowing that it is proper in every way, $14 to $32.

It's the fit of our Top Coats wherein lies the charm—of course, the fabrics, cut and make are right, $15 to $30.

Men's Underwear, $1 per garment and up.
Bath Robes, Imported and Domestic, $3.75 and up.
Our 50c. Neckwear is unequaled elsewhere.
Every pair of our $1 Gloves is guaranteed.
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Our $3 Derby looks like $5.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Merchant Tailoring Department.

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Just received a special lot of Ladies' Black Cheviot

JACKETS,

Made with high storm collars, silk lined, newest design, all sizes, Tailor-made.

These garments are fully worth $10.00. While they last we will offer them at

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CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY.

The New Building at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West Dedicated.

The handsome new building of the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Universalist,) Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of an assemblage that filled it. After an organ prelude and hymn, the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. J. Kimball Mason. Choir and people rendered the Twenty-fourth Psalm, and then George H. Carey, Chairman of the Building Committee, delivered the building to William J. Tingue, President of the Board of Trustees, who, in receiving it, pronounced the building the perfect ideal of a Christian church.

The Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams performed the office of dedication; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Leonard, Dean of Tufts Divinity School, offered the prayer of dedication; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe read the lesson from the Scriptures, and the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, preached a sermon, taking his text from Revelations: "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." The services were concluded with prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, Dean Emeritus of Tufts Divinity School.

Dr. Sawyer, who is ninety-five years old, pronounced the benediction in a clear and distinct voice. He stood in the chancel after the services, surrounded by a throng of persons eager to make his acquaintance or to recall themselves to his memory. One old man, who had not seen Dr. Sawyer in more than half a century, was most anxious to meet him once more. The venerable minister, whose well-preserved figure gives evidence of the uncommon strength that enables him to bear so easily the weight of nearly a hundred years, received and had a cheerful word and cordial grasp of the hand for all who had gathered about him. He showed no symptoms of fatigue. Dr. Sawyer preached in Orchard Street, this city, sixty-five years ago, and until within a year or two displayed an activity that was the envy of men more than a score of years his junior.

The dedication services were attended by many clergymen, including the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El and the Rev. Dr. James O. Wilson of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church. Of Universalist clergymen there were present the Rev. J. S. Shigley of Philadelphia, who is ninety-three years old; the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. J. Clarence Lee, President of St. Lawrence University; the Rev. Dr. J. M. Atwood, Dean of Canton Theological School; Prof. Lewis B. Fisher, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Dodge, and the Rev. Messrs. E. G. Mason, James D. Corby, W. R. Dickerman, E. M. Grant, V. E. Tomlinson, J. M. Payson, J. N. Emery, A. B. Curtis, Arnold S. Yantis, A. E. Wright, and Lewis E. Pease.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CONTEST.

P. H. Butler Adjudged in Contempt for Refusal to Testify.

Prescott Hall Butler, who drew up the fourth codicil to the will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, was adjudged in contempt of court by Judge Lacombe of the United States District Court, yesterday, for refusing to answer questions as to the contents and nature of the codicil. Mr. Butler was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Joseph H. Choate, on whose advice he had refused to answer.

Judge Lacombe, on Saturday, decided, on appeal of contestants' counsel, that Mr. Butler should reveal the contents of this codicil, as it was not a confidential communication after it had been duly attested and made public. Yesterday another vain effort was made by Roger Sherman of the counsel for the contestants to obtain from Mr. Butler testimony as to the contents of the codicil.

SURPRISED BRIDE AT WEDDING.

Bridegroom Then Confessed that He Had Been Married Before.

George Bonner of Jersey City and Clara Maxwell of Coxsackie, N. Y., were married on Monday night by Justice Hanna of Jersey City. Miss Maxwell gave her age as twenty years. Mr. Bonner said he was twenty-one years old. He surprised the bride, apparently, by telling the Justice that he had been married before. After the Justice had finished his catechism, Miss Maxwell asked Mr. Bonner who his first wife was. He said she was Miss Nellie Warner of Nyack. They were married at that place in 1895, and the first Mrs. Bonner died within a year of the wedding. This satisfied Miss Maxwell, and the ceremony took place.

Mrs. Bonner told Justice Hanna that she ran away from home three years ago to earn her own living, and had been employed as a saleswoman in a New York store. She said that she and her husband were going at once to Coxsackie to inform her parents of her marriage.

Dress Goods.

English Brocade Crepes. Colors are the new marine blue, castor and wood brown, aluminum grey, russe green, crimson and plum,
75 cents per yard;
Value $1.50.

English Melton Cloth, for tailor-made dresses, — 56 inches wide,
$1.25 per yard;
Usual price $2.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
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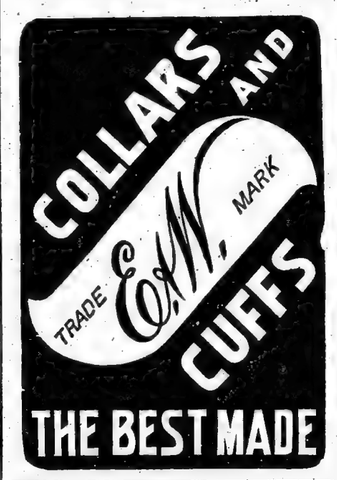

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If you prefer a luxurious and ease-imparting arm-chair, we have a large variety, and can fit both back and pocketbook, as you

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In Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Lynx & Fox.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Kneisel Quartet.
7th Season in New York.
Five Evening Concerts,
Nov. 15, Dec. 20, Jan. 24, March 7, April 4.
Three Chamber Music Matinees,
Nov. 29, Feb. 28, March 28.
Subscription sale NOW open at EDWARD SCHUBERTH & CO., 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-night, at 8:15. Rosenthal
Sat., Oct. 29, at 2:30. Tues., Nov. 1, at 2:30.
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 8:15.
GRAND INTRODUCTORY CONCERT
THE NEW YORK ORCHESTRA
EMIL PAUR, Condr. 100 Performers.
Parquet, $1.50; Dress Circle, $1.00; Balcony, 50c. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Open 10:30 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

WALLACK'S Last 4 Nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO.
In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.
JULIA ARTHUR
Monday, Oct. 31, in "A LADY OF QUALITY." Seats ready Thurs.

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Herald Square THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees To-day and Sat., 2:15. Prof. Mat. Tom'w Xtra Elec. Day Mat.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

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SPORTING LIFE. 5th Week Mat. To-day.
20 Horses. 200 People. Prices, 25-50-75-1.00.

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Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. to-day & Sat.
SAM BERNARD
The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS—Herald.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St.
VIOLA ALLEN Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
THE CHRISTIAN.
Extra Mat. Election Day.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

HARLEM Opera House. THE BOSTONIANS. To-night, Fri., Sat. Mat. & Night, "The Serenade." Thurs., "Robin Hood."

MURRAY HILL Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c. This week—"JIM THE PENMAN."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-day. Mat. To-day. Lower floor 50c. Cumberland'61 Matinée Sat., 25c

COLUMBUS Col. Theat. Stock Co. Mat. to-day. Fanchon the Cricket.

CRUSADE AGAINST PROFANITY.

Hoboken Priest to Enlist the Services of Young Men in His Parish.

The Rev. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, has decided to organize a society of young people in his congregation to begin a crusade against the use of profane words. Father Kelly says that he had learned with much sorrow that many boys whose ages range from fourteen to eighteen years were greatly addicted to profanity. He gave notice to all young men in the parish that he wanted to see them in the parochial schoolhouse to-night, and he expects a large meeting. He will then organize the association, which will be known as the Junior Holy Name Society. Its cardinal principle will be that no member must use a profane word at any time, and must request any person he hears using profane words to discontinue the practice.

Father Kelly says that any one who passes through the streets of any city and listens to the talk of boys and young men, whether at play or work, will readily understand the need for such a society as he purposes to form.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées to-day & Sat. at 2.
*SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
LAST WEEK.....Anthony Hope's romance,
The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
At 8:30. Matinée THURSDAY and Saturday, 2.
NEXT MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY,
A COLONIAL GIRL.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra: Admission, 50c. Front Seats, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved.
BERT COOTE and JULIE KINGSLEY. FLORINDY; ORIGIN OF THE CAKE WALK. Metweef Troupe, A. O. Duncan, Raymond and Kurkamp; John E. Camp, etc., and the BIOGRAPH.

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The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.
Rain, turning to snow, then fair; wind west.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,225. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¼c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Evidences of suppressed excitement were abundant in Paris yesterday, though there was no outbreak upon the public order. The city is patroled by a great force of police and guardsmen. President Faure is taking steps to reorganize the Cabinet. Gen. Kitchener and Capt. Baratier arrived in Paris last night from Fashoda, Capt. Baratier bringing Major Marchand's report, and Gen. Kitchener being en route to London. It is believed that the French have arranged to evacuate Fashoda. There was a report from Madrid that the Queen Regent and Sagasta had succeeded in persuading Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, to withdraw his resignation, at least temporarily. Many lives are reported lost in heavy storms in Macedonia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Indian Commissioner Jones says that Minnesota Indians have frequently been arrested without cause to swell the fees of the Deputy Marshals.

A fire started in a school in Chicago yesterday, but owing to the presence of mind of Miss Helen L. Vreeland, the Principal, 700 pupils were got out of the building before they knew that it was ablaze.

Nearly all the students at Central Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo., resent a professor's criticism of football, and declare that they will leave the college at the end of the term.

Joseph H. Choate, John Murray Mitchell, and others addressed a large gathering of Republicans last night at Chickering Hall. Mr. Choate compared Mr. Croker to Balaam's ass, and caused much amusement.

The President and those Cabinet officers who are attending the Peace Jubilee ceremonies at Philadelphia held a meeting late last night on receipt of dispatches from the State Department.

The trial of Jesse James, son of the notorious outlaw, who is accused of complicity in a train robbery, was called yesterday in the Criminal Court, Kansas City, Mo.

It is believed in Paris since the meeting of the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners yesterday that the Philippine problem has nearly been reached, and that it will probably be taken up at the next joint session.

A company to be known as the International Tobacco Company of the Borough of Manhattan, was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital of $150,000. Various reports are current concerning the new company.

Page 2.

George W. Mayers, a private detective, was arrested yesterday at Poughkeepsie by Secret Service men, who charge him with following a Government witness in a diamond smuggling case.

Judge Van Wyck addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in the Alhambra at Syracuse last night, and explained at length why State and not National questions are paramount in the election of a Governor.

Benjamin Witkowski has begun criminal proceedings against Henry M. McDonald, Gubernatorial candidate of the Chicago Platform Democracy, whom he charges with giving him a worthless check in payment for campaign work. Mr. McDonald cannot be found.

In a campaign speech last night in the Fourteenth Congressional District, Capt. William Astor Chanler said that Abner McKinley had "made a lot of money" out of a contract for army clothing, and promised that, when he got to Congress, there would be an investigation of that and "other contracts in which the Government was defrauded for partisan ends."

Dr. Ira D. Horton of Mount Kisco, who on July 10 last eloped with Florence Scoales, a seventeen-year-old girl, leaving behind him a wife and several children, returned to Mount Kisco last night and asked his wife to forgive and forget. She refused, however, to have anything to do with him. Later he was arrested for abduction and has furnished $750 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt received an ovation at Rochester, where he addressed two large audiences last night.

Nearly 400 letters were received yesterday by the Executive Committee appointed by James C. Carter, pledging support to Justices Daly and Cohen.

Mrs. Margaret Busse, who is said to be wealthy, was yesterday ordered by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, to pay her mother, eighty years old, $2 a week toward her support.

Secretary Long delivered a speech at the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts at Music Hall in Boston last night, in which he made an urgent appeal to the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, to support the Republican ticket this Fall, and intimated that failure to do so might be taken to imply condemnation of President McKinley's Administration.

Page 4.

The war investigating commission began the hearing of testimony at Huntsville, Ala.

Reports from all parts of New Jersey yesterday indicated an uncommonly heavy registration of voters.

The former Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa will leave Guantanamo for this country on Sunday under her own steam.

The War Department has announced the plan of reorganization of the army corps which will accompany Gen. Lee to Cuba.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan reported at Tammany Hall yesterday that Superintendent of Elections McCullagh is endeavoring to intimidate voters in the lodging house district. John F. Carroll issued a statement condemning McCullagh's alleged tactics.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday secured a batch of warrants from Magistrate Cornell about which neither would talk. Mr. McCullagh is said to be preparing 100 cases of illegal registration for the Grand Jury.

Gen. Rios yesterday offered 2,000 Cuban soldiers to help preserve order in Manzanillo, and asked only that rations should be furnished to them. Gen. Wood refused, saying that complete disarmament and disbandment were the only conditions on which rations could be obtained.

Page 5.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Bardella, Marsian, Strangest, Sensational, Diminutive, and Trillo.

After a hard-fought football game at Princeton, N. J., yesterday the Tigers defeated the players from the Pennsylvania State College by a score of 5 to 0.

Thirty-five young women candidates for the ballet and chorus, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, testified that they had been swindled out of $3 each by two alleged theatrical agents, who were held for trial.

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William Anthony, a Sergeant of Marines, better known as "Bill" Anthony, one of the heroes of the Maine, married on Saturday, Oct. 15, Miss Adela Maude Blancet of this city.

President McKinley and the other distinguished guests arrived in Philadelphia yesterday to attend the Peace Jubilee ceremonies, but the programme for the day was not carried out owing to the rain. The civic parade was postponed until to-morrow.

Two papers read yesterday before the middle conference of the Universalist Church, now sitting in this city, attracted debate. They were "The Strength and Weakness of the Modern Ministry," read by the Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood, and "Religion in Journalism and Journalism in Religion," read by the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams.

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The third annual intercollegiate golf tournament was begun yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Club. Yale and Harvard easily defeated Princeton and Columbia in the first round of the team match.

The American Cycle Racing Association has brought suit for $25,000 damages for alleged libel against Isaac B. Potter, as President of the League of American Wheelmen; Albert Mott, as Chairman of the Racing Board, and Henry Sturmey, as Secretary of the International Cyclists' Association.

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The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee yesterday elected William N. Kremer Chairman and W. W. Underhill Secretary.

The New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America held its sixth annual commemorative meeting in Jersey City yesterday.

Nikola Tesla, in the current number of The Electrical Review, claims to have solved the problem of transmitting electric energy to great distances.

Charles W. Colton has sued James I. Raymond, the President of Vantine & Co., for $323,328.17, as the price promised for his withdrawal from the firm.

City officials were jubilant yesterday over the decision of the Court of Appeals, made on Tuesday, that civil service appointments in this city shall not be affected by the Black law.

Policemen were surprised yesterday to find that their new Winter helmets were without union labels. President York of the Police Board says Spellman, the maker, "grossly violated an agreement."

At the monthly meeting last evening of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a paper was read showing the evil effects of stray electric currents on water and gas pipes and iron structures of all kinds.

After a meeting yesterday of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, where the adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court was discussed, Commissioner Blanchard gave out a statement opposing the alarmist view. He said, however, that the inter-State commerce law has been rendered inoperative and that the way has been paved for legislation.

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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

Held at Philadelphia Late Last Night on Receipt of Dispatches from the State Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Immediately after the reception to the President to-night at the Union League a meeting of the Chief Executive and those Cabinet officers who were in attendance with him at the Peace Jubilee was held at the Hotel Bellevue. Those present besides the President were Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Solicitor General Richards, in place of Attorney General Griggs.

The utmost secrecy attended the proceedings, and it was impossible to learn for what purpose the meeting was called or what subjects were discussed. J. C. Kellogg, private secretary to Secretary Hay, reached here to-night bearing important dispatches from the State Department.

The meeting lasted nearly one hour, and was held in the President's room. The local detectives prevented any one from approaching the vicinity.

Mr. Kellogg when questioned about the matter, admitted being the bearer of a message, but said that it was purely a personal one from Secretary Hay.

That it was more than some ordinary deliberation was apparent from the fact that Mr. Kellogg reached the Union League shortly before 11 o'clock and was immediately taken to the President.

He then left and went into the hotel, and the reception came to an end very shortly afterward. After the President and Cabinet had concluded their deliberations Mr. Kellogg left immediately for Washington in a special car.

It was reported some time after midnight that the President may leave for Washington in the morning, and not remain to review the military jubilee parade.

WRONGS OF THE PILLAGERS.

Indians Arrested Without Cause to Swell the Fees of United States Deputy Marshals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones, who has been for a week in Minnesota making negotiations, which were successful, with the Chippewa Indians for the resumption of peaceful relations with the Government, has returned to Washington, and to-day made a verbal report to Secretary Bliss upon his work. Commissioner Jones says the trouble is attributable to the methods of the whites in the vicinity, who are taking gross advantage of the Indians. In discussing the outbreak he said to-day:

"The origin of the whole trouble was dissatisfaction with the handling of the Indians' timber, but the immediate cause was irritation at the frequent arrests of Indians on trivial causes, often for no cause at all, taking them down to Duluth and Minneapolis for trial, two hundred miles away from their agency, and then turning them adrift without means to return home.

"I have information that there is a regular arrangement between Deputy United States Marshals and some boarding houses where the courts are located by which the Deputies are to bring down delegations of Indians as witnesses in whisky and other cases. This secures fees for the Deputies and money for the boarding places.

"The Indians were prompted to their outbreak by the wrongs committed against them, and chafed under unfair treatment. They now will go back to their homes and live peaceably if the whites will treat them fairly, which is very likely, as the whites were thoroughly impressed with the stand taken by the Indians. In this respect the outbreak has taught them a lesson."

Commissioner Jones will recommend a reform in the existing timber methods, either adopting the scheme now practiced at Menominee, Wis., of keeping the timber profits within the tribe itself by having the timber cut by individual Indians or of advertising a certain portion of the reservation each year to be sold to the highest bidder. The latter system would include both grown and dead and down timber, and the timber would have to be cut clean.

FOR A NEW INDIAN POLICY.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26.—The American Missionary Association to-day adopted the following resolutions:

We feel that the time has come for this association to appeal to its constituents and through them to the people of the United States and the Government at Washington, looking toward radical changes in our Federal treatment of these fasely termed "wards of the Nation," to the end that they become as soon as possible true citizens of the United States.

We believe that no solution of the Indian problem can be reached until the present tribal system be unrecognized, Government reservations be abolished, and the present appropriations for the material support of the Indian be discontinued.

Recognizing that our Government bears a friendly attitude toward these reforms, we would recommend both that a committee be appointed to visit the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and others who may have part in the administration, to urge immediate action that the policy now theoretically held by the Government shall be put into execution

Men Shot and Robbed by Tramps.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Two men were shot and robbed by tramps to-night at the Pennsylvania Railroad's coal chutes at Coalport, half a mile outside of Trenton, and two others were robbed, but because they made no resistance, were not injured. The men shot were William Cowan of Philadelphia and Daniel Barry of Danville, Ill. Both men had been stealing rides on freight trains, and were put off at Coalport. Cowan is seriously injured. The other two men robbed were tramps.

Shot His Wife and Killed Himself.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Mitchell Bartholomi shot his wife in the back to-night, set fire to the house, and then committed suicide. Mrs. Bartholomi ran out of the house with her son before it was consumed. She has not yet died of her wound.

Doctor and Nurse Have the Plague.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—Dr. Poch, who has been attending the victims of the bubonic plague in Vienna, together with Hoehegger, another of the nurses, have developed symptoms of the disease.

SPAIN'S HOME TROUBLES

The Critical Cabinet Situation May Seriously Interfere with the Work at Paris.

PEACE PROBLEMS GROW GRAVE

The Commissions Have Nearly Reached the Philippine Issue, Which Is the Most Perplexing of All Questions.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The American Peace Commissioners held a session of several hours to-day, prior to the joint session of the two commissions, which opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans fully realized that they are approaching the discussion of the chief question intrusted to them, namely, the future of the Philippine Islands, and it may be taken for granted that they are well prepared to take the matter up if it is broached to-day by the Spaniards.

The meeting of the Commissioners lasted an hour and five minutes, and was adjourned until to-morrow. Both the Spanish and the American Commissioners were more reticent after this session than ever before.

The Americans fully appreciate not only their own serious responsibilities, but also the delicate position of their Spanish colleagues, to the burden of whose duties there is now added the critical political situation at Madrid, which may compel the President of the Spanish Commission, (who is also President of the Spanish Senate,) Señor Montero Rios, to leave Paris.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps, in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the Queen Regent have prevailed upon the Minister of War, Gen. Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation, pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that they represented to the General that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the Cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish Peace Commission, including Señor Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of the negotiations.

The correspondent of the Temps adds:

"The net result is that an open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In any case, this has done away with the necessity for an ad interim Government, which was lately suggested as likely to be the only solution of the present difficulties."

As the peace negotiations are now nearing the discussion of the Philippine question, the Americans feel that no stage of the proceedings has so demanded their considerate treatment.

It may not be stated to-night with certainty that the Cuban question has received its last consideration by the Americans, nor that the Spaniards have accepted as ultimate the United States' refusal to assume any portion of the Cuban debt.

It may, however, be affirmed that the Philippine question was not reached to-day, but it may be discussed at to-morrow's session, which will be the first occasion during these negotiations of a joint session of the commissions being held on succeeding days, which fact is in some degree significant.

The morning papers here treat of the fall of the French Cabinet and the scenes in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday almost to the exclusion of general news. All of them, however, dwell briefly on the Spanish crisis or the split in the Liberal Party of Spain, without, however, direct reference to the Paris Peace Commission, except in the case of a new paper, La Volante, which in a Madrid article dealing with the internal situation in Spain, in summing up says:

"Whatever may be said, one way or the other, regarding the situation, one thing is apparent—that the moment is badly chosen for a Ministerial crisis. When dreadful calamities threaten Spain from the outside and at the moment when her destinies are being decided by the Paris conference, and at the moment when her flag is crushed at Puerto Rico, the Liberal Party is in a state of chaos and disagreement, and in the face of American pretensions, which are daily becoming more arrogant, Spain finds herself with a Ministry without authority.

"Never has she needed more imperatively a strong Government, one more watchful or awake to outside questions. Instead of this, miserable internal quarrels are distracting the attention of those who now ought to have no other preoccupations than the salvation of their country."

The Matin, in terminating a brief résumé of the Spanish crisis, adds: "The Council deliberated on the customs tariff of Puerto Rico, prematurely considered as no longer forming part of Spain."

SOME FEAR AT WASHINGTON.

State Department Officials Think the Disturbances at Paris Bode No Good for Peace Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible adverse effect upon the Peace Commission at Paris of an upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish cause is in such shape that the Spanish Government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any change that can be brought about. However, it may be stated that in the opinion of the State Department officials here there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to justify an abandonment of the work of the commission on the ground that the Commissioners themselves are in physical danger.

It is confidently believed that with the change of the Cabinet in France the present disorder will subside, and normal conditions will be restored. It is always possible that the Spanish Commissioners in despair over their failure to force the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape may break off the sessions, but this is not regarded as probable. It is suspected the Spanish programme is to trump up as many points of difference as possible, relying upon the sympathy sure to be excited among European nations by their abandonment of each point under compulsion from the American Commissioners as a basis for a supreme stand at the end on the Philippines.

This being the Spanish policy it is expected that when the commission takes up the subjects of Puerto Rico and the coaling station on the Ladrone Islands there will be many hair-splitting objections interposed by the Spanish to any proposition from the American Commissioners; just as many references or attempts at reference to Madrid, and just as loud protests over each little point by the Spaniards at the uncompromising attitude of the Americans as in the case of Cuba.

No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States' claim will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has a much higher opinion of the Philippine people and their capacity for self-government than it is generally supposed. He has represented to the American Commissioners that the Philippines of the northern group, meaning by that, first, the people on the Island of Luzon, and after that in order, Cebu, Panay, Leite, Mindera, and Samar, are, as a rule, intelligent, practical, and far better qualified for self-government than the inhabitants of Cuba.

Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualifications of the Cubans in this respect as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people, so that this statement is bound to have weight with the American Commissioners. But with all this, he has made no recommendation as to what should constitute the maximum or minimum demand of the Americans, and their demands consequently are likely to be based upon their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion the President may have experienced as a result of his Western trip.

CUBAN BONDHOLDERS ALARMED

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"At to-day's sitting the Spanish Peace Commissioners presented a new counter-memorandum declaring their readiness provisionally to accept an article of a preliminary treaty stipulating that Spain shall relinquish all rights to sovereignty in Cuba without formulating any other claim, and to leave in suspense all remaining questions, especially the Philippines.

"The Americans asked time until to-morrow to reply to this new memorandum. This is regarded as a favorable sign, being a slight relaxation of the rigidity the Americans had hitherto shown. They are perhaps aware that the Cuban and even the Spanish bondholders are becoming alarmed at the strange turn of the financial side of the discussion, in which Spain, the United States, and Cuba, with extraordinary unanimity and carelessness, all repudiate the Cuban debt.

"Nobody will be able to force Spain to accept the debt. For apart from bankruptcy, she could only meet the liability at the expense of her foreign bondholders, who, by a strange anomaly, would thus have to pay for the independence of Cuba. It is not likely that either the United States or any other power can or will force Spain to ruin herself by meeting the Cuban debt, and it will then either be a total loss for Europe or be paid by the Spanish bondholders.

"If, in these circumstances, an agreement cannot be effected, America will, indeed, be wise to refer the question to the arbitration of impartial men, entirely disinterested in this delicate matter."

SPANISH MINISTER WILL STAY.

Gen. Correa of the War Department Persuaded to Withdraw His Resignation by Sagasta.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, has been prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation for the present, in view of the difficulties with which the country is confronted.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday by way of the frontier, and dealing with the threatened Cabinet crisis, points out the impossibility of a change of Government, because a change would almost certainly cause the resignation of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris. He says:

"Señor Sagasta, therefore, will remain at the helm until the treaty of peace is signed, unless Gen. Weyler or the military elements give trouble. Señor Montero Rios (President of the Spanish Peace Commission) now offers no hope of obtaining anything from America for the Cuban debt. He even says that Spain must assent to the American views in this matter before the conference can proceed to settle the Puerto Rican and Philippine questions."

The Sale of Spanish Guns at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—It has been agreed by the Spanish authorities, in view of the protest of the United States Evacuation Commissioners, to leave the matter of the sale of alleged obsolete ordnance in abeyance until the question can be decided at the Peace Conference in Paris. This afternoon, however, two six-inch guns from batteries at El Vedado, just back of the Hotel Trocha, were carted away before the very eyes of the American Commissioners, presumably for shipment to Spain.

TRIAL OF JESSE JAMES, JR.

Case of the Notorious Outlaw's Son, Accused of Train Robbery, Opens in Kansas City—A Judge Objected To.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—The trial of Jesse James, son of the notorious outlaw, for complicity in the Missouri Pacific train robbery at Leeds on Sept. 23 last, was called in the Criminal Court here to-day.

Young James, and Finis C. Garr and R. L. Yeager, his attorneys, objected to Judge John D. Wofford, alleging prejudice, thus necessitating a postponement. Judge Wofford promptly called in Judge Shackleford of Boonville, and set the case for next Monday.

Prominent lawyers have been retained by both sides, a formidable array of witnesses has been subpoenaed, and a hard legal contest is expected.

The case of young James, who up to the time of his arrest for alleged complicity in the robbery, had borne an excellent reputation, has excited great interest, and many of the best men in the city have come out in his defense. Chief of Police Hayes, on the other hand, declares that he has evidence sufficient to convict James.

Frank James of St. Louis, uncle of the accused, and brother of the famed Jesse James, is in the city to attend the trial.

MEXICAN CATTLE FOR CUBA.

Herd of 25,000 Purchased in Denver for $700,000.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—One of the largest cattle deals ever made in the West was closed in this city last night. W. J. Cox of El Paso, Texas, Lee Kaiser of Denver, and A. Gonzales of the City of Mexico purchased a herd of 25,000 cattle, located in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, paying for them $700,000.

The war in Cuba has so depleted the native herds that it has created a demand for imported stock. As these cattle, because of their location, are "immune," it is the intention to send most of them to the Cuban markets as soon as they are opened.

INCENDIARISM IN MICHIGAN.

The Town of Negaunee Has Suffered Great Loss from Fires.

NEGAUNEE, Oct. 26.—Fires are of almost daily occurrence, and as nearly all show traces of kerosene, incendiarism is certain. Incendiarism has prevailed for two years, and the authorities are apparently powerless. Negaunee has had more fires in the past five months than any Michigan city of five times its size. If caught the incendiaries will be lynched.

THREATEN TO QUIT A COLLEGE.

Students at St. Joseph, Mo., Resent a Professor's Criticism of Football.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 26.—Because of criticism of football playing by Dr. S. F. Carpenter, one of the professors in Central Medical College, nearly all the students have announced their determination to leave the college at the end of the present term, to return no more.

The affair has created a great stir here where three medical colleges are located.

Student Fatally Hurt at Football.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 26.—Matthew P. Anderson, a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, died last night from injuries received while playing football on the seminary team against Dickinson College at Carlisle last Saturday. Anderson was twenty-three years of age. His home was at Crenshaw, Jefferson County.

THREE KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Train Crashes Into the Rear of Another Near Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—A rear-end collision on the Union Pacific to-day resulted in the death of three men, and the serious injury of one other. The dead are Samuel Hindman, engineer; William Ranan, fireman, and B. Shannon, brakeman.

Fast Steel Making in South Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—A mile of railroad rails an hour is the record made by the night shift at the Illinois Steel Company's mills, South Chicago, one night last week. This is claimed by officials to be the best work ever done, so far as known, in any steel mill in the world. Other world's records were broken, it is claimed during the week, among them being the record for Bessemer steel making. The amount attained by the South Chicago mills was a total of 3,004 tons in one day and one night.

Half Rates to Philadelphia.

On account of postponement of the Civic Parade in connection with the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Railroad will extend the sale of excursion tickets at one fare for round trip to and including Oct. 28th.—Adv.

QUIET REIGNS IN PARIS

Evidence of Suppressed Excitement, but No Outbreak Disturbs the Public Order of the City.

POLICE ARE OUT IN FORCE

President Faure Takes Steps to Reorganize His Cabinet—Ribot and De Freycinet Mentioned for the Premiership.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Although there is evidence of suppressed excitement on all sides here, there has been no disturbance of public order up to the prsent to-day. The police and Municipal Guards are out in strong force, and they will not permit the crowds to assume dangerous strength. But the situation was eagerly discussed by excited groups in the main streets.

President Faure this morning received in audience Senator Loubet, President of the Senate, and M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is the intention of M. Faure to form a new Cabinet as rapidly as possible, and the names of MM. Ribot and De Freycinet are the most prominently mentioned in connection with the Premiership.

During the afternoon M. Faure consulted with M. Leygues, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, who advised the President of the Republic to form a Concentration Cabinet, to include among its members MM. Ribot and Dupuys as the principal Ministers.

In the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Deputies, of all shades of opinion, expressed the conviction that M. Delcassé should remain at the head of the Foreign Office, in order to assure the continuity of the Fashoda negotiations.

The Petit Journal to-day publishes an interview with the former Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine, who explained that he resigned on account of the difference of opinion with the Premier, M. Ribot, about the Picquart affair. He added that he had not demanded the prosecution of the papers which had been attacking the army, because he considered that the penalties provided by the laws were insufficient.

The Moderate papers say that yesterday realized their hopes, and the Radical and Revisionist organs express belief in the existence of a military plot. They urge a union of all Republicans as the only means of giving stability to the future Ministry.

President Faure is taking the crisis quietly, and the belief is stronger than it was yesterday that M. Brisson fell because he wished to fall.

It is now rumored that Gen. Chanoine resigned the War Office portfolio out of pique at the refusal of the General Staff Committee to give him command of an army corps.

Extraordinary police precautions have been ordered against possible disturbances at the Court of Cassation to-morrow, when the Dreyfus revision appeal will be heard.

FIRE IN A CHICAGO SCHOOL.

Seven Hundred Pupils Were Got Out of the Building Before They Knew It Was Ablaze.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Seven hundred pupils in the Lewis School, at Sixty-first Street and Princeton Avenue, were gotten quietly into the street this morning while a fire was raging in the building.

The scholars had just assembled in their rooms for the morning studies when the blaze was discovered in her office by Miss Helen L. Vreeland, the Principal. Hastily notifying the janitor to send in an alarm to the Fire Department, she left her office and walked calmly into the room in which the eighth-grade students were quartered.

Approaching Miss Jessie E. Black, who was in charge of the room, she quietly told her that the building was on fire. Then, turning to the class, she announced that she had decided to grant the entire school a half holiday. The children were told to don their wraps, and filed out into the hall in high glee at their unexpected good fortune. The other classes were dismissed in the same way.

The doors of the Principal's office had been kept closed in order that the smoke and flames therein might not alarm the pupils, and it was not until the latter reached the street and saw the engines that they knew the real cause of the holiday.

MARRIED HER ACCUSER.

Grace Barron's Plan to Escape Charges of Defrauding Prospective Husbands Through the Mails.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Post Office Inspector Snow to-day announced that Grace Barron, a young woman of North Adams, who was indicted several months ago upon the charge of using the mail to defraud, had been married at Beaumont, Texas, to W. A. Vest, the complainant in the case.

It was charged that Miss Barron frequently advertised for a husband and that many men, after agreeing to a marriage, sent her money to enable her to meet them. They did not hear from her again after sending the money. One of the alleged victims was W. A. Vest of Beaumont, Texas, and he had her arrested early in the Summer.

Mr. Vest has notified Post Office Inspector Snow that Miss Barron had gone to Beaumont and that they had been married. He inclosed a letter addressed to him from Mrs. Vest, in which she told her husband that she had married him to clear herself of the charges in the indictment, and was going to leave him and return to Massachusetts. Mr. Vest desires that she be arrested and sent back to him if possible.

ANOTHER TOBACCO CONCERN.

A New York Company Incorporated with a Capital of $150,000—Rumors in Business Circles.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—A company to be known as the International Tobacco Company of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was incorporated, with the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital of $150,000. Its Directors are J. Edward Stoke of Stapleton, S. I.; Herman Wassermann, and Joseph H. Harris of New York City.

The incorporation at Albany yesterday of the International Tobacco Company with a capital of $150,000 following that of the Union Tobacco Company of America with $70,000,000 capital, added to the interest excited in the affairs of the American Tobacco Company. The incorporating Directors of the International, like those of the Union, are dummies. While no officer of the American Tobacco Company would talk on the subject yesterday, the conviction was strong that the International is to be the plug company of the trust, and that the Trust and the Union will be rivals in the manufacture of cigarettes.

A story that was generally believed was that the capitalization of the International will be extended to $20,000,000, or even $25,000,000, and that all or nearly all of the independent companies will be consolidated with it or the American Tobacco Company. This view coincides with a well-authenticated story of a week ago that the trust was to increase its stock by $19,000,000 for this purpose. The plan, it is said, was held over on news that the Union would be in the field under the management of former Directors and officers of the trust. No developments are expected until a permanent directorate and officers of the Union and International are elected.

American Tobacco stock, common, closed yesterday at 128¾. A Wall Street story that was much discussed had it that the incorporation of the Union was a stock-jobbing scheme organized for effect by certain manipulators who could well afford to lose the State tax of $12,500.

THE LAKE MICHIGAN STORM.

Long List of Disasters to Chicago Shipping—Several Vessels Lost, but No Lives.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The gale which began last night continued most of to-day, but at 10 o'clock to-night the wind veered to the south and the huge seas, which have been rolling on Lake Michigan for the past twenty-four hours are fast running down.

The storm brought a long list of disasters to the local schooner fleet, but there was no loss of life. A canvass of the craft at this end of Lake Michigan to-night shows the following are missing:

Aberdeen, grain, from Chicago; Delta, lumber, from Cheboygan; Biwabik, grain, from Chicago; Stafford and McWilliams.

The Delta and the D. L. Filer broke away from the schooner L. Pahlow off Port Washington last night. The Pahlow has arrived here. The Filer has been abandoned by her crew, waterlogged, off Racine, and the Delta is believed to be drifting dismasted fifteen miles off Kenosha. The Aloha went adrift from the Kalkaska and waterlogged off Crosse Point. The crew was brought ashore by the tug Perfection. Efforts are being made to-night to save the vessel. The Maxwell, Cape Horn, and Minerva lost canvas and deckloads. Four schooners are at anchor in shallow water south of the harbor, but they are safe.

The Susquehanna passed a four-masted barge, hove-to, in midlake, off Kenosha. She is thought to be the Olive Jeannette. She was riding the storm in good shape, and had no distress signals flying, so the Susquehanna did not go to her.

Among marine men to-night the most anxiety is felt about the Aberdeen. It was hoped she was at anchor off New Buffalo, but a telegram from that point says nothing has been seen of her in that region. She had not been sighted by incoming steamers, and from the report of the Tuttle, at Michigan City, the forst is feared.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 26.—The steamer H. A. Tuttle, grain laden, from Chicago, is sunk in the mouth of the river, a total wreck. The crew was taken off by the life savers after twenty hours of extreme peril. The schooner Aberdeen, consort of the Tuttle, was cast adrift on Lake Michigan last night and when last seen was laboring heavily. Her whereabouts is unknown.

The Tuttle is owned by the Nicholas Transit Company of Cleveland. Her insurance valuation was $12,000. Her cargo consisted of 76,000 bushels corn, and was insured for $27,000. The schooner Aberdeen was worth $47,000, and her cargo of corn was insured for $25,000.

KOSCODA, Mich., Oct. 26.—The steamer E. V. Gould went ashore to-day in a furious gale. The crews was taken ashore by the life savers from Tawas Point. The wind is now heavy from the north, and the Gould in all probability will go to pieces before morning.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Oct. 26.—The worst storm in twenty-five years is raging here to-day. The wrecking schooner Judd lies anchored at the mercy of the waves. At times the high seas shut out all view of the lighthouse. Hundreds are anxious for the safety of vessels that are now many hours overdue. There is a sixty-mile an hour north wind blowing.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 26.—The logs to dock property in last night's gale will amount to many thousands of dollars. Over one hundred feet of the Taylor dock was washed out. Several lumber firms suffered severely.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 26.—The tug Dixon and life-saving crew rescued Capt. Horace Acres and crew of six men from the barge D. L. Filer this afternoon. The men had been clinging to the rigging for twenty-four hours, and were half dead from exposure. The ship was abandoned. She was one of a tow of barges bound for Chicago, and broke away from the steamer Pallio off Port Washington last evening.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 26.—The steamer Republic, bound up, witnout cargo, went ashore on North Point at noon to-day. The wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and the sea was terrific.

The life saving crew of Thunder Bay Island reports that the ship is not badly damaged as yet, and that the crew preferred to remain on board the Republic. The Republic is a steel craft and one of the best built boats on the lakes. She is worth $200,000.

The steel steamer Ramapo of the Union Steamboat Company came in for shelter to-night badly damaged by the heavy sea. It is reported that another steamer is ashore on North Point, but her name cannot be learned.

DIAMONDS WORTH $3,800 GONE.

Mrs. Lewman Lost Them Between Theatre and Hotel.

The police of this city were informed on Tuesday of the loss of a diamond brooch and pin worth $3,800 by Mrs. L. D. Lewman of Atlanta, Ga., who until Tuesday was with her husband a guest at the Hotel Imperial. The jewels disappeared last Saturday. The hotel detective failed to find the diamonds, and yesterday Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau was appealed to.

Mrs. Lewman said that she carried the diamonds in a chamois bag and that they were lost somewhere between the Imperial and the Empire Theatre. The Lewmans have returned to the South.

Portrait Show in December.

The portrait show, to be held at the National Academy of Design for the benefit of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, will open on Dec. 14. The show this year will be an invitation affair, owners of pictures and artists being asked to contribute their works. The group system will be adopted, and there will be portraits of men, women, and children by leading foreign artists and by Americans, and a notable display of old masters.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The lake storm has moved eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley, increasing in strength, with rain, followed by much colder, clearing weather from the lake regions to the Gulf and South Atlantic States. In the west lake regions snow has fallen and heavy rain was reported last evening in New England and thence over the Middle Atlantic States. The twenty-four-hour temperature fall has amounted to 20 degrees from Ohio and Eastern Michigan, over the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. Much colder weather is indicated along the Atlantic seaboard for to-day, with fair weather south of New England and rain, changing to snow and followed by fair weather in New England. Throughout the Central valleys and the lake regions the weather will be fair, with rising temperature. Storm signals are displayed over the lower lakes, on Lake Huron, at Sault Ste. Marie, and along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	54	60	62
6 A. M.	53	60	62
9 A. M.	54	62	64
12 M.	58	63	64
3 P. M.	62	63	66
6 P. M.	60	60	67
9 P. M.	57	58	62
12 P. M.	53	50	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62%
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1897	56%
Corresponding date for last 20 years	50

The maximum temperature yesterday was 65 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 50 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 97 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

MEETING OF BLAINE CLUB

Joseph H. Choate

any idea as to the man he would lean upon? [Laughter]. He would draw his inspiration from Tammany Hall and Richard Croker, and it would be just as impossible to resist that seductive influence as it would be to turn back on the brink of Niagara. I should rather take a man who had served his country six years at a small salary in the Civil Service Commission, and who no one could get to budge an inch. [Long applause.]

"There is one State issue that Mr. Van Wyck did not mention. That issue is the relation between the Mayor of this city and the Governor of New York. [Laughter.] The Van Wycks are colorless men. [Laughter.] When you look at them you can see clear through them. [laughter.] and you can see Richard Croker on the other side. [Long laughter.] The Governor of the State has a great deal to do with this city. If he finds the Mayor untrue to the people he should remove him. These Van Wycks are as like, I am told, as two peas in the pod. [Laughter.] I should like to have you enumerate the crimes that Mayor Van Wyck might commit that would compel his brother, Augustus, in Albany, to remove him from office. [Long laughter.]

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

"There is another State issue. We have a measure of home rule here. How many bills, do you think, that if Robert should veto, Augustus would approve; or that Robert would approve if Augustus should veto them? [Laughter.] You cannot touch a State issue on which we are not absolutely right and on which they are not as absolutely wrong." [Applause.]

Mr. Choate, in closing, said that the great National issue was the election of a Republican majority in Congress, and added:

"A vote for the Republican candidates is a vote to sustain the work accomplished by Dewey, Schley, and Sampson. If we increase the Republican majority in Congress we shall show not only that we are proud of this work, but that we will maintain it for the good of this country and for the good of the world." [Long applause.]

He said a few words in the interest of the candidacy of John Murray Mitchell, and asked if any one in the audience knew anything about his opponent, Daniel Riordan.

"Mr. Riordan," he said, "is a discovery of Mr. Justice Divver, of fragrant memory. [Laughter.] He stands for the Chicago platform, behind which every Democratic candidate is skulking, but is afraid to confess it." [Long applause.]

SPEECHES OF OTHERS.

Chairman Weeks introduced A. E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly, as the next speaker. Mr. Baxter spoke on the war with Spain, and said:

"In taking an inventory of stock we find that we are the wealthiest Nation in the world. And we have proved to the world that in warfare, by our splendid valor and the wonderful conditions of our distributed resources, that we are the equal of any nation on earth. We give notice to all the world that we are prepared to accept any issue, just as in this campaign we notify the Democratic Party that we are prepared to face any measures that they may put forth to defeat us.

"Since Mr. Croker came into power as the ruler of Greater New York, we have seen everything 'wide open,' as they call it. That is Mr. Croker's idea of running a city, and not only has he been content with ruling New York, and the Legislature at Albany, but he even wants to reach out for the courts of justice, and just as soon as that comes to pass, or even before it comes to pass, let the danger signal be hoisted from every house."

John Murray Mitchell, candidate for reelection to Congress from the Eighth District, was the next speaker. "In a campaign," said Mr. Mitchell, "the people forget what is best for their interest and play with the subject presented to them. The trouble with us New Yorkers is that we are so rushed in our various businesses that we forget to look into politics. We fail to make a study of the various questions presented to us, and often go by signs and excitement and floating streamers to guide us. When a business man has been through a crisis like the recent free silver scare of 1896, and has elected a sound-money President, he feels that his country is safe for all time. But that is a mistake. He must work for that President just as much after his election as he did before, for the undisbanded sons of Democracy are always at work, trying to undermine and destroy the country."

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, candidate for the Senate from the Fifteenth District, opened his remarks with a strong plea for Theodore Roosevelt. Work, he said, was required to elect the Republican ticket. The Republicans couldn't expect that Roosevelt's popularity would elect him Governor. It would take the hardest kind of work on the part of every honest voter to put Mr. Roosevelt in the chair. Mr. Elsberg became popular with the audience by making his speech very short.

The last speaker was Frederick A. Ware, candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District. His speech was brief, as the audience had already begun to leave, and half the seats were empty when he began.

Republican Mass Meeting Monday.

A Republican mass meeting will be held in the Lenox Lyceum Monday night under the auspices of the Plaza Republican Club and the Campaign Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Col. Roosevelt will be the principal speaker. Other speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Strong, ex-Minister Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Anson G. McCook, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, Elihu Root, and Lemuel E. Quigg.

Chairman Odell's Daughter Sick.

Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee was not at his desk at Republican headquarters yesterday, having been called to his home in Newburg because of the illness of his daughter, which was believed to be serious. Word has been received, however, that the illness is only slight, and Mr. Odell will be able to return to headquarters to-day.

EPISODE OF A RAINY DAY.

The car was nearing Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street. The woman sitting well up in front had signaled the conductor. She was well dressed and more than passably good looking. Just as she started down the aisle a narrow strip of white appeared at the bottom of her dress.

It grew wider as she leisurely advanced, innocent of an impending calamity. Some of the passengers noticed it and waited expectantly. Gradually the thing slipped as if bent upon creating as much consternation as possible. Indeed, two irreverent young men in the far corner wagered in audible whispers as to the rapidity and time of descent.

As the woman reached the platform step she became aware that something was wrong. She glanced down in a horrified way, only to see that the strip of white had become folds of white, rapidly increasing. She gasped, clutched wildly, and at the same time strode off the step to the street. A muffled cry, another wild, despairing clutch, but too late—there it lay in a pool of water, in all its starched fluffiness, a petticoat parted ownership on a rainy day.

The impolite passengers craned their necks, grinning; the solemn-looking bewhiskered functionary in brass buttons and blue appeared stupefied. The owner of the garment stood still for an instant, prey to an infinite variety of emotions. With face burning red, she stepped rapidly out of the starchy horror, raised her umbrella with a nervous jerk, and fled precipitately to the curb. There she stopped, apparently undecided whether to go back for the thing or run and leave it to its fate.

Now the interest was intense. The motorman, puzzled at the delay, leaned over the side and took in the painful situation at once. An unctuous, seraphic smile broke over his countenance and even played tag around his broad neck. Several persons on the street, among them a Chinaman, stopped. Suddenly the conductor woke up. Jumping from the car he gathered up the mud-soaked thing.

"Hey, you there," he jerked out, addressing a startled-looking young man on the platform. "Gimme that newspaper!"

"Madame," said he, solemnly, an instant later, holding up a hastily-wrapped bundle, "allow me—"

The woman, painfully mortified, but then bent upon recovering her property, reached forward.

"Me washee skirtee velly good, twentee cent," interjected the Chinaman, who had been covetously watching the garment since its involuntary abandonment; "where you live?"

This unlooked-for intrusion, a loud guffaw from the rude motorman, and a gathering crowd brought the strange but short-lived situation to a climax.

"You brute!" she blurted out to the bland-looking Celestial. Then turning she scurried toward the entrance of a store on the corner, leaving the bundle in the conductor's hands.

A beatific smile broke through the stolid Oriental countenance. "Me velly good washman," he murmured regretfully after the retreating figure. The conductor, with an air of disgusted resignation, carefully deposited the bundle on the sidewalk.

"Go 'head, Theodore," he bawled to the motorman. "We're a minute late." And presently the car, with its load of grinning passengers, was on its way down town. As the car receded, the passengers, still looking back, noticed the Chinaman alternately eying the bundle and gazing reproachfully at the store entrance.

VAN WYCK AT SYRACUSE

Large and Enthusiastic Audience Listens to His Address in the Alhambra.

HE DEFINES THE SITUATION

Democratic Candidate Explains Why State and Not National Questions Are Paramount in the Election of a Governor.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 26.—Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received an enthusiastic greeting at the Alhambra to-night, where he and other speakers, including Elliot Danforth, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed a large audience on the issues of the campaign. Justice Van Wyck said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: When man was created, he was endowed with rich gifts, a mind to investigate and comprehend the phenomena of nature and a conscience to guide aright his intellectual forces and actions. Such blessings have their relative duties, and were confided to him in trust for the benefit, in part, at least, of his fellow-man.

"This trust imposes the necessity of an outward authority called government, binding us together in organic connection with others, which is creative of the science of law, the highest expression of the human intellect. All the constituent elements of a perfect social union must keep step in the onward march or some deformity will occur in the body politic. The gross neglect of his public duties by a public servant is a serious wound to the community, to which the citizen must from time to time minister.

"The opponents to the continuance of Republican misrule are now called upon to use the surgeon's knife in a fearless effort to remove completely a malignant cancer of corruption and inefficiency.

"I am the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Governship of this State, standing on a platform which draws a clear line of distinction between State and Federal affairs. No vote cast for me will have any other than a State significance. Our election is to be held to the end that this Commonwealth may have good government in so far as that is dependent upon the powers reserved to the States under the terms of the Federal Constitution, and not at all to the end that the authorities at Washington may be either instructed or restrained in the discharge of their duties.

"This view of the case, I need hardly tell you, grows out of the federal system of government. Were it not that the several States may give their attention to their domestic interests, unhampered by Federal policies, there would be no reason for maintaining State lines. The founders of our system of Government were careful to preserve to every State power over its own affairs. They carefully circumscribed the functions of the Federal Government, for the very purpose of enabling the people of each State to deal freely with the interests which most immediately affect their comfort and prosperity.

POWER OF THE STATE.

"It is the State and not the Federal Government that calls our cities, towns, and villages into being. The taxation imposed upon us for the support of the Federal Government is quite insignificant compared with the tribute that we have to pay annually for the support of the State Government and its subordinate municipalities. Under what conditions railroads shall be constructed and managed, canals opened up and administered, insurance companies and most of our familiar manufacturing corporations carried on, schools sustained, charities extended, highways maintained, and even dwelling houses erected, are all matters upon which the State and not the Federal Government gives us the law, and it is not too much to say that it is just because of this comparatively large allowance of local rights by the Federal authorities that our system of Government is at once the freest, the most stable, and most favorable to individual enterprise of any ever seen on the globe.

"That the individual should be restrained in no respect by the town or city, except in so far as the common welfare called for restraint, that the county should be similarly free from State interference, and the State, in turn, be correspondingly exempt from disturbance by the National power, were determining considerations with the great men who laid the foundations of the Republic.

"In standing, therefore, as we do, for the principle that State elections should turn upon State interests and not upon matters which lie wholly within the Federal sphere, we have our feet upon the very bedrock of American liberty and American prosperity. But in all this, our opponents differ from us, so they say.

"They invite the people of New York to believe that in the election of a Governor they must think of the army and the navy and the currency question, the tariff, and the foreign policy of the Federal Government. They assert that National issues are paramount, and the distinguished gentleman at the head of the Republican ticket has been at great pains to tell voters what he thinks, not of such matters as the canals, but of the course which ought to be pursued by Congress and by the United States Senate, and by the President and his Cabinet advisers.

"It might, I think I may say without impropriety, be inferred from his speeches that we were about to elect a Governor for the Philippine Islands rather than for the State in which our lot is cast. We shall see when the votes are counted on election night what the people think of these conflicting views. In the meantime, I shall proceed upon the theory set forth in the Democratic platform, and held, as I have shown, by the statesmen who called the Nation into being.

"The canal question is of the first importance. It involves the commercial future of the State. With the canals either destroyed or unexpanded to meet the growing requirements of modern trade, the State must suffer, for it is a thing to be borne steadily in mind that, however admirably the railroads serve us, there is work which they cannot possibly do. With the development of rivalry along the whole Atlantic seaboard, vast quantities of agricultural products must go elsewhere than to the Port of New York unless the waterways of this State are maintained in a high condition of efficiency.

"The railroads, I repeat, have their own work to do, but that they can be depended upon to also answer the ends of the canals is a mistake which is not likely to receive countenance from any enlightened merchant or citizen. The Port of New York is suffering to-day from the neglect of the canals, and that it will suffer more and more until the evils of maladministration in this department are corrected is not likely to be denied by any Chamber of Commerce in this State. The enormous advantage of access to the great lakes must gradually pass away from the City and State of New York unless the channels which connect them with the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Hudson River are not only well preserved, but intelligently enlarged.

THAT NINE-MILLION-DOLLAR GRANT.

"That the general body of our voters are of this mind was sufficiently proved by their vote of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals. Almost without opposition that remarkable grant was made. And here we have what may be distinctively called the canal issue of the campaign. The Republican authorities of the State informed the people, after what they said had been a thorough inquiry, conducted by their engineering experts, that, for the sum of nine millions, the contemplated improvements could be completed.

"As you all know, the sum of $9,000,000 has been expended, and the improvements promised are so far from being completed that, according to the report of a special commission appointed by Gov. Black, some $14,000,000 more will be required to do what the people were told could be effected by the first appropriation of $9,000,000. As the figures showing just what has been finished and what remains to be done have been laid before the public, I shall not trouble you with statistics. It is enough to say that the people were grossly deceived, that, as I have just said, $14,000,000 more must be raised to carry the plans adopted to completion, and incidentally that there have been gross frauds and scandalous acts of incompetency committed.

"The question in this relation before the people is whether they will allow the party responsible for these proceedings to escape punishment; whether they will confer upon the men who have so badly used the first $9,000,000 authority to dispose of the fourteen additional millions, which they now inform the public must be provided if the canals are not to be left in a worse condition than they were three years ago.

"It is at this point that our opponents meet us with the cry that 'National interests are paramount this year.' They are opposed to any consideration of the canal question. They argue that it would be truly deplorable if the voters should think of the canals instead of the evils that may flow from some Federal source two years hence. That the canal ring may continue to flourish, doing with the next $14,000,000 what it did with the first $9,000,000.

"Mr. Tilden was a grand figure in American history. He was a statesman and political economist, who fully appreciated the strength and weakness of mankind, their temptations, and the needs of the individual, and his relation, whatever his vocation, to the social compact. He had to deal with conditions in these canal frauds which correspond with much exactness, even in detail, to those with which the people of the State are now confronted.

"If elected I shall exert all my strength to overthrow in its every part the present canal ring, reeking with corruption, and purify that department of the Government as he did twenty years ago. This department remained cleansed until, as is said by Mr. Bigelow in his life of Mr. Tilden, published in 1895, (Volume II., Page 849:)

"The Constitutional Convention of New York in 1894 rashly broke down the barriers wisely erected by the convention of 1846, and successfully guarded by Tilden, as legislator, Governor, and counselor, for forty years, and has placed the people once more at the mercy of a new canal ring, which is rapidly taking shape again under its auspices.

OBSERVATIONS BY TILDEN.

"Mr. Tilden's attitude upon public questions, and the felicity and force of his expressions, lead me, in this connection, to read to you several extracts from his speeches made when Governor. In one at Syracuse, on Aug. 11, 1875, he says:

"I was called on this morning to speak some words of encouragement and hope to 400 little boys in the Western House of Refuge. During all my journey I have been frequently followed by persons, asking for their friends and for those in whom they were interested, a pardon from the penitentiaries and State prisons. I have been compelled to look into such cases and see who are the inmates of these institutions and of what they have been accused, to see what it is that constitutes the wrongs to society of which they have been convicted.

"When I have compared their offenses, in their nature, temptations, and circumstances, with the crimes of great public delinquents who claim to stand among your best society and are confessedly prominent among their fellow-citizens, crimes repeated and continued year after year, I am appalled at the inequality of human justice.

"In another extract from one on 'Farmers and Taxes,' made at the Central New York Fair, Sept. 30, 1875, he says:

"My proposition, then, gentlemen, is that the farmer, more perhaps than any other class, is interested in the question of taxation, which has been adverted to by the President of your association. The gains of the farmer come slowly and with difficulty. No fortunate speculations, no turn of the markets, no exercise of his wits, fill his little treasury. It is toil—honest, patient, industrious toil—to which alone he can look for his scanty surplus, which at the end of a year enables him to fill his little store and to meet the constantly recurring demands of the taxgatherer. I say, therefore, that he, more than any other citizen of our community, is interested in this question.

"Let the people of this State remember the demonstrated extravagance, corruption, and inefficiency of the present Republican Administration, and cast their votes according to their sound and conscientious judgment, and these public offenders, now trembling with fear at the prospect of an administration not conducted by their political friends will be made to feel 'substantial right and genuine law.'

"The Raines law, the civil service law, the question of home rule for cities, the condition to which the National Guard of this State has been reduced, the proposition for biennial sessions of the Legislature, the evil consequences of excessive legislation, and the wrong done to poor and rich alike by oppressive taxation due to rascality in office—all these and not a few other themes of real importance to the State as a whole present themselves to my mind for discussion.

"But, for the present, I must rest upon what I have said concerning them at other times during this campaign, simply indicating by my mention of them here the fact that they have lost in no degree in my mind the importance attached to them in the Democratic platform.

"The fundamental thing, however, to be remembered by every voter is that State and not National questions are paramount in the election of a Governor; that the reason why our opponents are striving to divert attention from State issues is to be found written in the record of their administration, and that what I stand for, as the Democratic candidate, is, above all other things, plain honesty in the management of our State affairs, simple, conservative, and restful government."

Senator Thomas F. Grady was the last speaker. He assailed Col. Roosevelt's record as a Police Commissioner in New York and paid a tribute to Justice Van Wyck's record on the bench.

The L. A. W. Non-Partisan.

Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, has sent a letter to the members of the league asking them to take a determined stand against the efforts of "certain political managers to make use of the League of American Wheelmen for political purposes." Mr. Potter went on to state that the league invited to its ranks cyclists of every political faith, but that the true policy of the League of American Wheelmen was to be strictly non-partisan, although it was expected that the members would ally themselves with different parties as their political opinions might impel. Mr. Potter closed by saying that although he, in common with many members, felt a deep interest in the election, he hoped that none would so far forget his duty as to extend his political arguments as a member of the League of American Wheelmen.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR GONE

Criminal Proceedings Begun Against Henry M. McDonald.

Henry M. McDonald, who was the Gubernatorial candidate of the Chicago Platform Democracy, has been made the defendant in criminal proceedings brought by Benjamin Witkowski, a notary, of 200 East Broadway. McDonald has of late been giving checks for small amounts to persons who secured signatures to nominating petitions. Some of these checks have been found to be worthless. Mr. Witkowski performed work of this kind and received McDonald's check for $37.30. He got a friend to cash it, and in the course of time it came back marked "N. G." Then, after repaying his friend Mr. Witkowski began criminal proceedings, and has been vainly trying to locate Mr. McDonald.

At his office, 32 Broadway, it was said yesterday that Mr. McDonald was not in, and later that he would not be in for an indefinite time. Where he was persons in the office did not know. He has lately moved from his house at 312 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and is said to have taken rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but he is not there now. At the former headquarters of the party, at 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, no one knows anything about him, and the janitor said that he as well as a host of others would like to locate him.

SILVER MEN MEAN TO FIGHT.

Will Carry the Contest with Tammany to National Convention.

The managers of the Chicago Platform Democracy are still hopeful, although they have lost their State ticket. It was rumored yesterday that they would close up their headquarters in Twenty-fourth Street, but the rumor was denied last evening by Secretary Brown.

"Instead of closing up," said he, "we are going ahead with our county ticket under the emblem of the rooster. We shall try to elect the Senators, Assemblymen, and judiciary ticket. We feel that there is a strong Bryan sentiment in this section, and it is our intention to foster it and keep the voters together. You can depend upon it that we shall work right on until election and keep up the fight afterward.

"We are going to the next National Convention with a contesting delegation. There will be a lot of Western Bryan men there, and they will decide between our organization, which has fought for the principles dear to the majority of Democrats, and the party that repudiates them, and will not allow its candidates for Congress to champion them.

"We will hold our ground here and build up and organize the great Bryan sentiment. We will send out literature and hold primaries. The only genuine enthusiasm of the party so far has been at the mention of Bryan's name. It alone stirred the Syracuse Convention. But Croker don't want him."

New Sugar Refinery Completed.

Carl Doscher, the sugar refiner, said yesterday that his new refinery, at Long Island City, was fully equipped, with the machinery in running order, and he expected to have his output in the market by the middle of November. As to the American Sugar Refining Company, Mr. Doscher said that he knew of no combination of independent refiners to fight the trust. So far as he was concerned, he started again in the business to make money. The Doscher refinery will have William Doane as sales agent. Adolph Pavenstedt of Pavenstedt Brothers will be at the head of the raw sugar department.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

ABNER M'KINLEY ACCUSED

Capt. Chanler Says President's Brother Made a "Pot of Money" Out of Army Contracts.

CHARGED IN CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Promises Investigation When He Gets Into Congress—The Fight in the 14th—Congressman Quigg Receives Pledges of Support.

Last night was a wet one for campaigning, and all the open-air meetings in the Fourteenth Congressional District were abandoned by both sides. But there were some large meetings in halls, for which provision had previously been made. Inspired by the vain hope that the weather would clear, some carts decorated with colored lanterns and freighted with brass bands and orators started out, and in the lulls between heavy rains the speakers sought to gather about them audiences sufficiently imbued with the political spirit to brave the dampness. One orator on the Boulevard shrieked burning thoughts to the rain until hoarseness caused him to desist. After that the cart-tail orators were shelved.

Capt. Chanler spoke to several large meetings on the east side, his audiences being composed for the most part of Germans. The Democratic candidate does not speak German, but he understands it well, and it was lucky for him that he did, for one of the meetings resolved itself into a committee to investigate the conduct of the war and the sort of food, clothing, and the general care given to the soldiers.

The meeting was held in Voelster Hall, at Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue. Shortly after Capt. Chanler's entrance the Chairman introduced him in German as the young standard-bearer of the Democracy, who was out to beat Quigg, and who would undoubtedly do them credit. The Germans gave the candidate a lousing reception. After speaking on State issues, Capt. Chanler launched himself into an exposition of the conduct of the war as it had come under his observation.

"Wie war es mit der Kleidung?" (How was it with the clothing?) shouted an auditor.

"That was Abner McKinley's part of the game," came the answer in English. "I know, gentlemen, that Brother Abner, as counsel for the firm that supplied clothing to the army under contract, made a pot of money, and as I had at times to wear some of that clothing I can speak as an authority upon its value. It was as bad as it was possible for it to be. Rotten would be the proper, if not the polite, term for it, and I want to say right here that when I get into Congress that contract, as well as many others in which the Government was defrauded for partisan ends, will be investigated."

The Germans nodded their heads approvingly. Then there came a perfect fire of questions in German relative to the food and the accommodations for the troops, all of which Mr. Chanler answered in terse sentences.

"Ah of the contracts, so far as I could learn," said Capt. Chanler, "were given out to Republicans and to serve partisan ends, much as many of the appointments to the army were made. Under the circumstances it is small wonder that the contractors and their agents reaped a harvest and the Government and the soldiers were the victims. There is a day of reckoning coming, gentlemen, when these matters will be aired before an investigating committee not appointed for the purpose of applying a coat of whitewash to everything and everybody, like the present one in Washington. Have you ever heard how that investigation is conducted? Well, you might be asked to appear before the committee and you would be asked a question something like this:

"'Now, is it not true, Mr. So-and-So, that the soldiers had four meals a day, and milk and sugar in their coffee?' and if you said no, you were excused. That committee had no further use for you. Why, you have read the papers. You have seen how many men high in station have denounced the systems in vogue, and, when they were summoned to appear before the committee, how they have become as mild as sucking doves, and sought to find excuses for the very evils that they had formerly condemned. That's one kind of an investigation, but there will be another, and I hope, with your help, to be able to take a hand in it."

The Irish residents of the district are said by Mr. Chanler's managers to have taken an active interest in his election, and many of these are said to have been Republicans. It is being told how Mr. Chanler, when in London after his return from Africa, took a keen interest in the home rule question, and met many of the leaders in the movement. His brother, Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, is now in Ireland assisting Mr. Redmond in the publication of the Waterford Independent. The Irish vote, it is said, is a strong factor in the Fourteenth, and is very heavy in the east and south sides of the district.

Robert Blissert, for years a Republican, announced in the Chanler headquarters yesterday that he would vote and speak from the platform in favor of Chanler's candidacy. Mr. Blissert, from his connection with the American Export Association, has a strong interest in the fostering of the American merchant marine, for whose interests, he says, Congressman Quigg has done nothing. Capt. Charles Campbell, Chairman of the Marine Industrial League, is also one of the speakers in the interests of Capt. Chanler.

The veterans and veterans' sons have also taken a hand in the campaign in the Fourteenth. Yesterday from their headquarters in Clarendon Hall and over the signatures of Chairman James Hennessy and Secretary Dominick Leonard they issued the following circular, copies of which are being sent out from the Chanler headquarters:

To the Voters of the Fourteenth Congressional District:

What did Mr. Quigg ever do for the veterans? Nothing.

What will he do? Same thing—nothing.

The Republican manager's call Capt. William A. Chanler a "carpet bagger!" Was he a carpet bagger when he raised a regiment to defend "Old Glory" and left everything he held dear to defend the honor of his country?

He is entitled to everything a grateful and loyal people can do for him.

Vote for that gallant young soldier, William A. Chanler, vote for him and let your friends do the same.

Mr. Quigg's managers yesterday, from their candidate's headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, issued a statement to the effect that the Congressman's stand on the sound-money question is bringing to his support many Democrats who are going to vote for him for no other reason than that he is a sound-money man. The circular states that Mr. Quigg daily receives a large number of letters from these persons, and adds: "Mr. Quigg, of course, regards these communications as confidential, but yesterday he permitted a —— reporter to see a number of them. They are as follows:" Then follows a number of unsigned extracts from the communications in question. The originals were not shown.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

Was Following a Witness in a Diamond Smuggling Case and Secret Service Men Captured Him.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—George W. Mayers, a private detective, employed by the Newcomb Agency of New York, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters here, charged with being a disorderly person. He alighted from the 3:35 train from Albany this afternoon behind two men and two women, and was arrested in the station by the men, who were William H. Theobald and William G. Flynn, United States Secret Service agents. After having their prisoner detained at Police Headquarters, the Government detectives took the women to the Nelson House, where they registered them as Mrs. G. H. Earle and Miss Crurede of New York.

The detectives say that Miss Crurede is a young lady from England, who is an important witness for the Government against Max J. Lasar, a diamond importer of 24 Maiden Lane, who is to be placed on trial in the United States Court in New York next Monday on a charge of smuggling.

"The seizure of $100,000 worth of gems was made in New York last December," said Detective Theobald. "Lasar was arrested and placed under $10,000 bail. In the Summer I brought Miss Crurede to this country as a witness for the Government. We gave her a trustworthy chaperon, and have had her always under surveillance. Since Sept. 26 we have been in the Berkshires and at Saratoga. We started for New York to-day, and at Albany discovered that we were being 'shadowed' by the private detective. Believing that he was seeking a chance to communicate with our witness we arrested him. He had note books on his person showing that he had been following us since Oct. 5."

Mayers was locked up in default of $1,000 bail for examination at 11 A. M. to-morrow. The Secret Service men expect that he will be discharged, when, they say, they will rearrest him and take him to New York. The prisoner says he knows nothing of the matter beyond the fact that he was detailed to follow the woman, and report her movements to the New York office of his employers, which he has done for the past three weeks.

Wedding Silver

Dinner Ware and Tea Sets

Superior in design and construction.

A number of new and very complete Services in the light grey finish, introduced by the Gorham Co., now in stock for immediate selection.

Pieces sold separately if desired.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

ELOPING DOCTOR REPENTANT.

Ira D. Horton Asks to be Reconciled to His Wife, but She Says No.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The sudden appearance of Dr. Ira D. Horton in this village last evening caused considerable excitement. It was the first time he had been seen since he eloped on July 10 last with Florence Scoales, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scoales. His first night in the town included several exciting experiences, and ended with his being locked up.

Dr. Horton, who was well known in society, and was Superintendent of a Sunday school, alighted from the evening train. He was disguised, but was recognized. He wore a long overcoat with the collar turned up well over his ears, though the weather was anything but cold. Over his eyes he wore glasses, and he had taken the precaution to remove his mustache.

The news of his arrival soon spread through the little village. He went direct to his former home, where he had deserted his wife and family, but found it occupied by another family. From there he went to Olmstead's fish market, where, seeing a number of people coming toward him, he was forced to take refuge in the cellar. Two of the men in the crowd, however, followed him into the cellar and compelled him to come out.

"Well," said Horton, on his reappearance, "here I am, boys. Go light with me. I have not committed murder, and you may be in the same box yourselves some day."

He was advised to get out of town as soon as possible, as the sentiment of the village was strongly against him. Accordingly, he said he would go as soon as he saw his wife, formerly Miss Eliza S. Sutton, who was living with her father at the Sutton farm. When he called there, however, Mrs. Horton refused to be reconciled or to have anything to do with him. Thereupon, in a rig which he had secured, he drove to Brewster's Station to take a train, only to find a Deputy Sheriff waiting for him there with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of abduction.

This afternoon, when brought before the Magistrate, he waived examination and furnished $750 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He then took a carriage and started for Mount Kisco. The vehicle was hooted and followed until it had outdistanced its pursuers.

Dr. Horton stated this afternoon that the young woman with whom he had eloped was serving a family in Greenwich as a domestic, and her brother Robert went there and found her. She refused to come home. Dr. Horton stated before leaving town that he and Miss Scoales had traveled as far as the Sandwich Islands.

MADE A LONG TRIP TO VOTE.

Journey of 8,000 Miles to Cast a Ballot in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Thomas C. Dawson, First Secretary of the United States Legation at Rio Janeiro, has made a journey of nearly eight thousand miles to vote. His home is in Council Bluffs, Iowa, to which place he went to-night from the Lexington Hotel.

Mr. Dawson, although a comparatively young man, is a political factor in Iowa. His work during the last campaign was especially important, and when Major Conger was assigned to the Brazilian Ministry he asked that Mr. Dawson be named as his right-hand man.

"Col. Charles Page Bryan has already done much to promote commercial and friendly relations between this country and Brazil," said Mr. Dawson. "He has a high place in the estimation of the foreign Diplomatic Corps and the Brazilian Government. He has outlined several plans for increasing the trade between the two countries."

PLENTY OF WIND AND RAIN.

Walking Was Disagreeable and Many Umbrellas Were Ruined.

This city caught yesterday part of the storm that raged from Eastport, Me., to Wilmington, N. C. New Yorkers got up to find the rain coming down in torrents, with a strong southeast wind blowing, and only stout umbrellas could be safely hoisted by pedestrians. Many of these were suddenly turned inside out, for the wind increased in velocity until it was blowing at forty miles an hour before noon. In the afternoon it stopped raining, but the sky continued threatening, and in the evening there was another downpour. The precipitation in this city during the day and evening was about ninety one-hundredths of an inch, while at Boston the rain gauge measured 1.33 inches.

Snow had been predicted in the evening, but the cold wave from the West did not travel fast enough, and near midnight the mercury at the Weather Bureau signal station registered 50 degrees. The official at the Weather Bureau said that the storm in the morning was central over Ontario and in the evening it was central over Montreal. It snowed heavily in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Alpena, Mich.

Vernacular That Means Business.

"It seems," quoth stout John Bull, "a task to make France understand
That when we've once decided we'll insist
on each demand.
Perhaps we'll be compelled, if France holds
off and hesitates
To borrow from our cousins and talk plain
'United States.'"—Washington Star.

An Era of Good Feeling.

"What's that Alabama Colonel hobnobbing with Major Stiles for, over there in the canteen?"

"Guess they're burying old animosities."

"Looked to me more as if they were drownin' 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday, Oct. 30, will be accompanied, as usual, by the Illustrated Magazine of sixteen pages, which will contain a number of specially attractive features.—Adv.

AN ITALIAN FATALLY SHOT.

Liotta Protested, Until He Became Unconscious, that He Did Not Know His Assailant, Who Was Caught.

Charles Liotta, an Italian shoemaker of 40 Spring Street, was fatally shot in the face last night at the Bowery and Rivington Street. Joseph Giuseppe of 214 Elizabeth Street, who says he is a sailor on the American Liner Paris, is a prisoner in Eldridge Street on the charge of shooting Liotta.

Henry Heur of 139 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur Groosman of 175 Forsyth Street, witnesses, told the police that they saw Liotta and Giuseppe quarreling in front of Mills Hotel No. 2, at the corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, just a few minutes before the shooting. They say the men separated, Giuseppe taking the north and Liotta the south side of the street, going toward the Bowery. At Rivington Street and the Bowery they say Giuseppe drew his revolver and fired a shot, and several other witnesses say that was the shot which hit Liotta.

After firing the pistol Giuseppe ran. He was pursued by George Mostly of 350 West Broadway, a witness, and Policeman Maher of the Eldridge Street Station. They caught him at Elizabeth and Prince Streets, the revolver still in his hand. At the station house a stiletto and $26 were found in his pockets.

In the excitement of the shooting and chase, Liotta disappeared, and for several hours could not be found. The Eldridge Street and Mulberry Street police both searched, and after some hours Dr. Emanuel Danzi of 10 Spring Street brought the injured man to the Mulberry Street Station. He explained that Liotta had come to him and asked for treatment.

Liotta resolutely contended that he knew nothing whatever of Giuseppe, and kept this story up until he finally lost consciousness in the Gouverneur Hospital. Before this, however, Coroner Hart took his antemortem statement. He told the Coroner that he was at the Bowery and Rivington Street, when two men tried to take his watch. When he resisted, he claims, one of them shot him. The bullet entered his face to the left of his nose and lodged in the base of his brain. The physicians probed five inches and could not find it, and they said Liotta would die.

TRANSPORT MANITOBA HERE.

She Brings the Third Wisconsin Volunteers from Puerto Rico.

The transport Manitoba, commanded by Capt. Quick, arrived in Quarantine at 9 o'clock last evening, after a passage of four and a half days from Ponce. The transport brought the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, under the command of Col. M. T. Moore, also ninety men belonging to various regiments in Puerto Rico who are being sent home on furlough.

The Manitoba also brought Major Stewart of the Second Illinois and several Government officials who had gone to Puerto Rico to establish postal service on the island. They visited eighty offices in the island, and will make their report in Washington.

Other passengers were Major T. M. Lancaster of the Fourth United States Artillery, F. D. Bain, Surgeon of the Second Ohio; Capt. Colby, Surgeon of the Thirty-first Michigan; Dr. L. F. Solomon of New Orleans, Health Commissioner of Louisiana, and the Rev. Father Stemper of Milwaukee.

It was reported in the Quartermaster's Department yesterday that the United States transport Obdam, which is laden with commissary and quartermaster's supplies for Puerto Rico, and which was to have sailed in the afternoon, would not leave until this morning. Among the passengers on the Obdam are Mrs. Brooke, wife of Gen. Brooke, Mrs. Michael Sheridan, wife of Adjt. Gen. Sheridan, and many wives and relatives of the officers of the Twenty-first Infantry now in Puerto Rico.

The Denver and Rio Grande.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, accompanied by a party of friends, left for New York to-day. Mr. Coppell finished his annual inspection of the Rio Grande Monday, and upon his return to Denver expressed satisfaction over the condition of the road and the improvements made since his last inspection tour. The Directors of the road will meet in New York on Nov. 3 to organize for the coming year.

C. G. Davenport, 1st Engineers, Dead.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 26.—Word was received here to-night of the death in Puerto Rico of Clarence G. Davenport, son of the Rev. J. G. Davenport, and Corporal in Company F, First United States Volunteer Engineers. Death was due to typhoid fever. The deceased had been employed for several years by the General Electric Company of New York as an electrical expert.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Robert Earle, Herkimer; John T. Mott, Republican State Committeeman, Oswego, and Senator Frank Gorman, Marylan1.

IMPERIAL—Bishop J. A. Watterson, Columbus, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut; Baroness Schufft, Berlin, and ex-Congressman Frank Jones, New Hampshire.

MURRAY HILL—Ashley W. Cole, Albany.

WALDORF—Frederick Conde, Oswego; Wyman Worthington, Paris; Joseph Leiter, Chicago, and Capt. H. H. Hosley, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Plaut, J., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats and caps; Stuart House.
White, R. H., Company, Bo

ROOSEVELT IN ROCHESTER

Republican Candidate Greeted by Cheering Crowds, Booming Cannon, and Bands of Music.

ADDRESSES MANY THOUSANDS

Speaks of Labor and Good Citizenship and Promises to Guard the State and Its Inhabitants Against Wrongdoing.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—The reception given to Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his party in Rochester to-night vied with that which he received in Buffalo last night. When the train pulled into the station it seemed as if half the population of the town was out to welcome him. Cannons were fired, cheers rent the air, and bands played, while all along the route of the march continuous ovations met him. At the hotel he was not allowed to get to his room until the people in the corridors had shaken hands with him. When he and his party went into the dining room, the crowd pushed into the halls and waited for him to come out.

Two meetings, in halls accommodating 9,000 people, had been arranged, but they were not half large enough to satisfy the demands. Col. Roosevelt attended both of them besides reviewing a monster parade, and his carriage could hardly be forced through the crowds that followed and surrounded it.

Col. Roosevelt's appearance at the halls was the signal for frantic cheering and great enthusiasm. In a great measure he reiterated his speeches at other points. Among the new things he said were these:

"I am particularly pleased that in this election there is on the ticket with me a candidate who is essentially a representative of the wage-workers. I do not wish to be misunderstood. The first and most important consideration in pushing forward a candidate should be, Is he or is he not a good citizen? But we must recognize the fact that, aside from their general interest as citizens, special groups of citizens have special interests, and just at present, where, as in this case, we have a representative of the labor interests who is on other grounds peculiarly fitted for the position to which he is nominated, it is an additional advantage to have him elected because of his connection with the great groups of citizens who collectively can be called wage-workers.

"More and more of late years we have grown to understand and sympathize with the objects of the men who have taken the lead in working for what are called the interests of labor. And more and more these men have become more reasonable in their demands and less suspicious of those who wish, as they too should wish, carefully to investigate every remedy proposed for any wrong before committing themselves in its favor. It is a good thing to have in the State administration a spokesman of the wage earners so competent as my colleague, Mr. McDonough.

"While we must always insist that the workingman, whether he work with head or hands, must keep steadily in view the fact that he must rely mainly upon himself, upon his own thrift, energy, and honesty, rather than upon the State; yet we must also remember that very much can be done by workingmen acting in groups, and that the State, too, in some cases, can do a great deal. It can help make a workingman of more value in the life and labor of the community, and when he does this it will work for the public welfare, as well as that of the workingman himself.

"It is to the interest of all of us to promote a high type of citizenship among all our people. And, therefore, the State, standing as the representative of all the people, is deeply concerned in producing a high type of citizenship and manhood. We must not lose sight of the fact that the individual himself is the most potent factor in bringing this about, nor yet of the other fact that the State, likewise, can do something toward producing this same result."

Relative to his conduct of office he said:

"I am not going to promise you as much as other men would promise you. Those who make countless promises never keep all of them. But if I am elected Governor of New York State I promise you this—and I will see to it—my promises are made as good as my words: That no man shall wrong the State; that the State shall wrong no man, whether he be rich or poor; that the laws passed to protect the interests of the workingman are carried out to the letter; that creed, color, or nationality shall make no difference; that every man shall be treated according to his merits as a man; that every man shall have the fullest liberty the laws allow.

"In my regiment of Rough Riders I had men from the North, South, East, and West; men of money and men without money. I treated the Northerner as I treated the Southerner; I treated the poor Rough Rider as I treated the rich Rough Rider; and so shall it be if I am elected Governor—every man shall be treated on his merits as a man."

It was alleged before the meetings by some persons that Col. Roosevelt would not touch on the canals, but he did, reiterating what he said at Buffalo last night. He was heartily applauded for it.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John T. McDonough, and John Proctor Clark also spoke in Rochester to-night. Dr. Depew, after referring in terms to National topics, delivered a warm eulogy of Col. Roosevelt, who would, he said, if elected Governor, meet every requirement which the most exacting citizen could rightfully expect. Mr. Woodruff devoted himself to the canal question, and said he maintained, and that the report of the Investigating Commissioners would substantiate his statement, that there was no charge of fraud or dishonesty contained in their findings.

Among those prominent in the conduct of the meetings were Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and Speaker of the Assembly O'Grady.

THE TRIP TO ROCHESTER.

Col. Roosevelt and His Companions Address Many Admiring Audiences in Drenching Rain.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—The Roosevelt party left Buffalo this morning in the midst of a drizzling rain. Col. Roosevelt said:

"I have never seen and never expect to see such a crowd and such a reception again. It was simply magnificent, and I think I have a right to feel proud."

Up to the time Col. Roosevelt left Buffalo he had made in two days forty speeches, a phenomenal record. He is in excellent voice and good health, and has evidently not yet felt the strain. The first stop of the day was made at Tonawanda, where, despite a drenching rain, at least 2,000 people crowded about the train. Col. Roosevelt spoke very briefly, merely thanking the people for coming out in the rain to welcome him.

REPUBLICAN LABOR LAWS.

He then introduced the candidate for Secretary of State, John T. McDonough, who made a speech that aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd to a high pitch. He said:

I hold in my hand a copy of The Buffalo Courier of this morning, wherein ex-Congressman Daniel Lockwood said that Col. Roosevelt in his speech at Cohoes either wilfully misrepresented fact or showed great carelessness when he stated that one of the best labor legislation on the books to-day was passed by a Republican Legislature, and signed by a Republican Governor. Col. Roosevelt was right. He did not misrepresent. Nor was he careless. If Mr. Lockwood had examined the labor law of 1897, revision of the labor laws, he would have found that that law was passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor.

He goes back to 1886 and tells you that the laws limiting the hours of labor were passed during the administration of Gov. Hill in 1886; but does he tell you that the Legislature and the Senate and the Assembly were all Republican in 1886? [Applause and cheering.] Gov. Hill did not legislate, but signed this law. He could not have done otherwise. The next law was the giving to workingmen a preferred claim for their wages over all creditors; he says that that law was signed and became an act under Gov. Hill in 1885. But it was a Republican measure and passed by Republican Legislature and Senate; and was introduced by Senator Fassett.

The next law—regarding the safety of workmen employed at a dangerous trade—he says that that law was passed in 1885 and signed by a Democratic Governor. The factory inspection law was passed by a Republican House, and the Democrats claim credit for that. The next law he alluded to was in regard to the employment of women and women in factories. He says that law was passed in 1886, and yet in that year he does not tell you that both Houses were Republican. He also alludes to the law referring to the citizens of this State as laborers on public works. That was passed in 1889. In that year both the Legislature and the Senate were Republican. He also refers to the law that all stone for municipal work is to be dressed in this State; and this he claims was passed in 1894. In 1894 both the Legislature and the Senate were Republican. That was a labor measure. The next law he alludes to was in regard to convicts, the branding act, and that law was signed by Gov. Flower, and the Court of Appeals has since declared it to be unconstitutional.

"Why did he not allude to the prison labor question? Both Houses were Republican that year. We have settled the prison question. The Democrats had the Senate and Assembly in 1892 and 1893; why did they not pass that law, when all the workingmen of the State wanted it? It was left to a Republican Constitutional Convention to settle. The laws that are most beneficial to you were given to you by a Republican Legislature. The provision of 1897, signed by a Republican Governor, is one of the best laws of the country to-day. This law incorporates and betters all previous acts. You will make no mistake in voting the Republican ticket, and in voting for Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

SPEECHES AT LOCKPORT.

At Lockport the vast number of people gathered at the Opera House seemed a surprise to Col. Roosevelt, who believed that the rain and inopportune time of the morning would keep the people away. The hall was filled to the doors, and the people went wild with enthusiasm when Col. Roosevelt entered. The speakers were Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Depew, and John Proctor Clark. Col. Roosevelt, in addition to a reiteration of former declarations, said:

"You must realize that this is an election on both State and National issues. You have registered well. You have shown by that that you are patriotically awake to the interests of the hour, and I trust and believe that you will show by your votes the same patriotic intelligence in meeting the questions that you have to solve.

"We appeal to you to stand with us because we are upholding the cause of honesty in this campaign, and because we meet all questions that confront us fairly and squarely. You need not only honesty, but also courage. Our opponents tell you that no National issues are involved. Why, gentlemen, you are electing Congressmen, you are electing State Senators and Assemblymen, who have to vote for a United States Senator. What nonsense, what untruthfulness, it is to say that National issues are not involved. Of course National issues are involved, but our opponents are afraid to meet them. That is what they mean when they say they do not have to deal with National issues this year.

"I get along all right with an avowed silver man. I think he is wrong in his views, but he has views and he stands up for them. But I cannot get along with the man who tries to balance along the middle of the ridge pole, afraid that he will fall down on one side or the other. [Applause.] Have you ever known a man whose honesty was worth counting if he has not some courage back of it? How can you trust men who dare not be honest, even with themselves, to deal fairly and honestly with the State issues? It cannot be done.

"I appeal to you because the party with which I have the honor to act has shown its zealous regard for the rights of every citizen and every group of citizens. We have talked as much as our opponents about the rights of labor, but when the chance came to act we put on the statute book four-fifths of the laws that now stand to benefit the wage-workers of the State. [Great applause.] One of the most important things in any community, where the conditions are as complex as they are in modern communities, is to secure recognition to the representatives of the mighty interests of labor. It is wise in the councils of the State in order that they shall have men to whom they can appeal as being of themselves to represent them among those who are high in the State Government.

"I am glad to say that my party this year has nominated one of the typical representatives of the great labor interests, not merely because he claims to be such a representative, not without reference to other qualifications. They took him not merely because he represented the interests of labor, but because he was a man because he represented the interests of all Americans. They took him and nominated him for Secretary of State, a representative of the wage-workers, the honorable Mr. McDonough." [Great applause.]

THE WRONG VAN WYCK.

Dr. Depew told a few pointed stories, and drew parallels upon them in favor of the Republican ticket. He urged allegiance to National issues. John Proctor Clark was heartily applauded. In part he said:

"I will quote a recent sentence from David B. Hill. He said: 'The paramount issue in this campaign is that of honest government.' [Laughter.] Why, McLaughlin and Croker met in a hotel room at 3 o'clock one morning and pulled out of their sleeves the little Van Wyck that the people thought at first was Bob Van Wyck. Why, the country weeklies for a week after were indorsing the Democratic candidate on his record as Mayor of New York. Van Wyck wanted to remain on his bench as Justice, but Croker said to him, 'You take this, or you won't get that.' And he isn't going to get either. [Laughter and applause.]

"The Democrats seriously ask the people of the State to elect a party to clean the canals that couldn't clean the streets of New York till Mayor Strong and his administration showed it how. It is colossal impudence on their part to ask the people to put the State in the hands of the same party that runs New York City. Why, Tammany put a tax on almost every legitimate and illegitimate business in New York. The Lexow investigation proved this."

"Hurrah for Bryan!" said a voice in the back of the hall.

"That's right," retorted Youngs. "I like to hear people hurrah for their favorites. What I find fault with is that Democrats don't hurrah for him. Why, they even suppress his name in conventions or meetings, so he wont be cheered."

Stops were made at Medina and Albion and at a small town called Holley. At all of these places there were enthusiastic crowds in spite of the rain. Short addresses were made.

When the party reached Rochester from the west at 2 P. M., the Lincoln Club gun squad fired a salute of twenty-five guns. Chairman Charles J. Brown of the Republican County Committee, and other prominent Republicans greeted Col. Roosevelt, who alighted from the train and shook hands with hundreds.

At 2:30 P. M. the train followed the Empire State express eastward. At Holley the stop was so short that the speech was interrupted and two men left behind. At Spencerport Col. Roosevelt gave his hearers some excise facts, and declared that the repeal of the present excise law meant an increase of taxes.

AT SAMPSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

At Palmyra there was a great gathering of people although it still rained. Col. Roosevelt said in part:

"It is of great interest to me to speak here in your town because it is the birthplace of Admiral Sampson. [Applause.] One of the works of which I am proudest is in having done all in my power while Assistant Secretary of the Navy to help Admiral Sampson teach his men how to shoot. [Applause.] And I recollect that when a member of Congress asked me what we had done with quite a large expenditure of money for powder, I told him we had burned it up. [Cheers and laughter.] And how honestly it was burned up I think you can gather from the way in which the men behind the guns in Admiral Sampson's fleet did their duty.

"I see here many men with cross muskets, some of whom, I also see, were veterans of the great war—some volunteers of the lesser war. We all doff our hats to the men who proved their courage in the years that tried men's souls in the years 1861-5. And as for the volunteers of to-day, I wish to say that I served three years in the National Guard. I was one of their number. And if elected Governor I shall see to it that the National Guard of this State is put upon the highest plane of soldierly efficiency." [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

At Lyons the party was met by Judge Charles T. Saxton and transferred in carriages to a hall that was literally jammed with humanity. Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Depew, and Judge Olcott spoke in all about fifteen minutes. The rain was pouring in torrents when the train pulled out, but when Rochester was reached, at 5:45, the clouds had cleared away.

Gov. Black Not to Enter the Firm.

It was reported yesterday that Gov. Black had arranged, upon the expiration of his term of office on Jan. 1 next, to become a member of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and that the firm after that date would be known as Hoadly, Lauterbach & Black. The attention of Edward Lauterbach was called to the report, and he said: "There is no foundation for that. No such matter has been arranged."

REPUBLICANS OF COLORADO.

Anti-Teller Silver Men Indorse Nearly All Regular Nominees.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—The committee to fill vacancies on the anti-Teller Silver Republican ticket to-day decided to place Henry R. Wolcott, the Republican candidate for Governor, at the head of the ticket in place of Simon Guggenheim, resigned. Several other vacancies were also filled by indorsing the Republican nominees.

The ticket, as completed, is as follows: For Governor—Henry R. Wolcott; Lieutenant Governor—Charles E. Noble; Secretary of State—Joseph W. Wilson; Treasurer—Frederick O. Roof; Auditor—John A. Wayne; Attorney General—Charles J. Hart; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Lucy R. Scott; Regents of State University—Harry P. Gamble, James H. Pershing, Edwin J. Temple.

This ticket is nearly identical with the regular Republican ticket, upon which the candidate for Secretary of State is, however, William H. Brisbane, and for Auditor George S. Adams.

TICKET SCALPING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In the habeas corpus proceedings brought for ticket brokers A. J. Greis, Hogan B. Cosby, and David Wasserman, who were indicted some time ago for alleged violation of the ticket scalpers act, Judge Dunne of the Circuit Court to-day held that the act was unconstitutional. Under a recent ruling, however, that the unconstitutionality of a law is not sufficient to warrant the release through habeas corpus of persons held under its provisions, the Court dismissed the petition and remanded the relators to custody.

URGENT APPEAL BY LONG

Secretary of the Navy Calls Upon Massachusetts to Rally to the President's Support.

NO PARTY ISSUE, HE DECLARES

Intimates in a Speech at Boston that Not to Vote the Republican Ticket Is to Condemn Mr. McKinley's Administration.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary Long delivered a speech at the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, held in Music Hall, to-night, in which he made an urgent appeal to the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, to support the Republican ticket this Fall, and intimated that failure to do so might be taken to imply condemnation of the Administration of President McKinley, "an Administration," he declared, "of which it may be said, as the ancients said of Athens, 'It so waged its wars that it seemed to seek only the glory of war, but it so nursed the arts of peace that it was more glorious in peace than in war.'"

In beginning his speech he said:

"I sometimes think that public men, holding positions of responsibility and stationed at the heads of various departments of the public service, get either more praise or blame than they deserve. Not all the successes that come therein are by any means due to them. Nor, on the other hand, all the shortcomings. They are only parts of the great system of the American institution.

"If its functions are performed with accuracy and success, it is because its system is right and because every personal and material factor in it is equal to the task. If it fails in any respect, the fault must be looked for not only at the head, but all along the line—in the organization, in the subordinates, in the perhaps unavoidable obstacles and sudden exigencies of the situation."

After retracing the glorious achievements of the navy during the war with Spain and expiating upon the efficiency of all branches of the service, Secretary Long continued:

"I agree with the evident proposition that with the recent extension of our territory, the new duties that are upon us, and the now enlarged importance of our sea power, the increase in our naval power should go on. But I am not one of those who would have it extravagantly expanded, and I would prefer a reasonable increase commensurate with the increased need. Too rapid a development will surely lead to a reaction in the popular mind and a tendency to the other extreme, as happened after the war for the Union.

"Nor must we forget that the increase of the army and the navy is necessarily attended with a very great increase in expenditure and, therefore, in taxation, and that in the zeal of the present moment we must stand on the old fundamental principle that under no circumstances should this become a country where the military arm is a burden instead of a defense, and that the military establishment must be subordinate by a long interval to the educational and the industrial.

"But why dwell on the navy, when that is only a part of the triumphant, responsive, and glorious Administration of President McKinley? Is there an American who is not proud of that Administration? Is there an American who will not sustain it? What were you all saying six months ago—you Republicans, you Democrats, you reformers, you sound-money men, you patriots everywhere? What were you saying then, except words of praise for the President and his performance of his duties; for his firm stand for the improvement of the civil service, for his confirming and assuring words in behalf of sound money, for his generous efforts at reuniting, in the bonds of the union of heart as well as of form, all sections of the country; for his efforts to avert the grim visage of war and to maintain peace? Where then was the failure?

"What did you mean when you crowded about him with congratulations; when, in editorial and press dispatch you had no word too cordial in his behalf; when, if you saw him or any member of his Cabinet, you had only expressions of satisfaction with his course? Is it possible that now, in the mesh and zest of a political campaign, any of you will forget all this? Does he deserve less at your hands because, reluctant to prosecute the war which Congress declared, he has prosecuted it with the utmost vigor, with unflinching perseverance, and with a swift, sure triumph of your arms on land and on sea; or, because on the first intimation of the possibility of peace, he has led the way to it by the most generous terms that ever conqueror granted to the conquered?

"There have been faults and shortcomings; mistakes here, and mistakes there. But when you sweep the field from the hilltop of fairness and good sense, and not from the swamps of partisanship, what pit of corruption or dishonesty has been exposed, and what is the result but the most complete success won at the expense of the least possible extravagance and failures?

"It is true that new problems of the gravest import have been suddenly sprung upon the country. The Administration was responsible, when Congress declared the war, that it should be prosecuted with a view to the completest and most comprehensive success. But it is not responsible for the fact that success has brought with it new phases of territorial expansion and the gravest problems of dealing with the tremendous responsibilities which the war has tossed upon the shoulders of the American Government. They will be dealt with with all the wisdom that the Administration can bring to bear, and with all that it can gather from the best intelligence, sentiment, and counsel of the American people.

"Suppose during the last two years the Democratic Party had been in power, and—if it is not too violent a stretch of the imagination—a Democratic President in the White House. Suppose during that time that the policy of the Administration had been such that North and South and all sections of the country had been welded together as never before; that the question of sound money had been so absolutely settled that the doctrine of 16 to 1 could not find expression; that a Democratic platform of the great State of New York, and, having found it in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Democratic nomination for Governor there has gone begging; suppose that under this Democratic Administration a great war had been conducted triumphantly to a swift, victorious end; that the revenues gushed forth abundantly; that the Treasury was full; that the National credit was at the very highest mark; that under the operation of improved revenue laws this abundant supply of revenue and this excellence of the National credit were assured for years to come, and that the reviving industries of the country were responding to better times.

"Suppose all this, and what, then, would be the utterance of the Democratic orator on the stump; what, then, would be the appeal of the Democratic editorial in the newspaper; what, then, would be the kindly tone of the dainty independent, pleading for recognition of this new fruition and development of the Democratic Party as conclusive evidence that it had outgrown its old limitations and at last deserved the support and confidence of the people? Let us be as just to ourselves and to our own Administration as, if the tables were turned, we should be asked to be to any other Administration that had accomplished such a result.

"A vote is not in this election the expression of a mere personal preference. Nor is it the handcuff of a party shackle. It is the expression of an intelligent weighing of principle. It is the approval or condemnation of existing government. And, looked at in that light, there is but one way in this campaign in which it should be cast, and that is for the candidates of the Republican Party.

"What man would not almost wish that his right hand had been cut off rather than not have upheld Abraham Lincoln a third of a century ago. Let no man in Massachusetts a third of a century hence hang his head because his hand did not uphold William McKinley, the disciple and the successor, not only in place but in faith, of Abraham Lincoln."

Senator Lodge also delivered an address, in which he praised the navy and Secretary Long, and also appealed to every one to sustain the President.

Referring to New York politics, he said he believed Theodore Roosevelt would be elected Governor. He said the independent voters that supported Seth Low in his campaign are supporting him now in the campaign he is making for Col. Roosevelt. He declared that a vote to-day against the Republican candidates is a vote for free silver and a vote to reopen the tariff question.

EVANS' ALE. —Adv.

Vio=Violet

Lundborg's—
Excels all other
Violet Perfumes.

BRONX WOMEN AS POLITICIANS.

Twelve of Them Hold a Rally with the Aid of Male and Juvenile Auxiliaries.

Judging by the results of a meeting of the Women's Republican Association of New York, held yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, the women of the Borough of the Bronx do not take to politics as do their sisters in Manhattan. The audience consisted of twelve men, twelve women, and six school children. Six of the men had been dragged from a game of penuchle in the clubrooms adjoining the hall; one woman got in the hall by mistake, but all sat it out, and the children were attracted by the rendering of "Yankee Doodle" on the piano.

The meeting was called for 3 o'clock, but at that time there were more speakers than hearers in evidence. Among the speakers was J. Leslie Gossin, who, discouraged by the outlook, went to Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who was to preside, and hinted that there was not likely to be any meeting, and that he thought he would be going. He said, however, for Miss Boswell, with an affable smile, threatened to report him to the State Committee, by which he had been sent. About 3:45 o'clock Miss Boswell, accompanied by the speakers, marched upon the stage. Her first care was to request that the scattered twenty-four, for the children had not yet arrived, move into the first two rows of chairs. Miss Boswell, in opening the meeting, said: "In these days of gas stoves and other inventions that lessen the work of women, we have more time to get out and do our share for the welfare and good of the country." She devoted some minutes to eulogizing Col. Roosevelt, and all the energy that the audience could command burst forth in applause as she took her seat.

While Miss Ida Wittington was playing a piano solo, a tramping of feet was heard on the stairs. Every head in the audience turned expectantly toward the doorway. Miss Boswell rose and stepped to the front of the platform to greet the approaching delegation, but quickly retreated when in walked the six school children. A giggle ran through the hall and everybody seemed to think that everybody else had been fooled.

Mr. Gossin made a brief address and recited some campaign poetry. Col. W. C. Plummer anathematized Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker. The last speaker was Douglas Mathewson, candidate for Senator in the Twenty-first District.

Miss Boswell expressed regret at there not being women enough present to organize a club, and requested those who cared to be enrolled in the association to send their names to Mrs. W. H. Davis of 218 Willis Avenue. No attempt was made to sing campaign songs, although books had been received and distributed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

Campaign Work Is Winding Up with the Committees at Washington—Democrats Keeping Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Campaign work is about over with the two Congressional committees here. The shipping of documents and other printed arguments has ceased, the effort to provide specially adapted speakers was long ago ended, and just now the managers are devoting themselves to careful study of the most dangerous localities and to assertions of confidence in victory.

The Republican Congressional Committee is much more communicative and confident than the opposition, which is limited to the Democratic committee, their regular parties having no known habitation here. Chairman Babcock, who has been apparently a good deal concerned hitherto, now wears a smile of broad contentment and a silk hat—the latter an indication to employes of the committee that he is sincerely buoyant and confident.

With the election about one working week distant the Republicans are talking freely about surely electing 160 to 165 Representatives, with the chances favoring them in about half of the fifty-seven districts that are regarded as more or less doubtful. In some of these districts the figures of the last election alone are disquieting, the political conditions as reported by the local managers appearing to be decidedly assuring to the Republican Party.

While Mr. Babcock is cheerful and willing to give out rosy stories, his rivals in the Thirteenth Street headquarters are serious and uncommunicative. This is not interpreted by Republicans as an indication of idleness or discouragement. It is known to be part of a policy of silence that is to be observed until after the election.

The Democrats are not showing their hand. It is not easy to find out whether they are hopeful about this State or that district. They smile at Senator Elkins's declaration that West Virginia is to be Republican, and they listen to the predictions of a Republican majority and make no contradiction. It looks like a "still hunt." Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott of West Virginia is one of the most sanguine members of his party. He has been making speeches at home and has just returned to look after official business. He considers the outlook very good. "Of course," he said, "there is some little dissatisfaction in Dayton's and Dovener's districts over the distribution of patronage," but he has no doubt of Dayton's election, and expects to see a solid delegation of four Republicans chosen.

The Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot beyond a doubt, although ex-Senator Davis and ex-Senator Camden are assisting their Democratic friends in the State, and making a very vigorous fight to get control of the Legislature, but they will be disappointed.

THE JUDICIARY MOVEMENT.

Many Lawyers Pledge Their Support to Justices Daly and Cohen.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred, appointed by James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, received yesterday nearly 400 letters from lawyers to whom a circular letter was addressed asking for support in upholding the independence of the judiciary. At the Gilsey House headquarters last night Col. Robert Grier Monroe said that the committee was greatly encouraged by the hearty response so far received. A large number of lawyers asked for circulars to send to their clients promising to work among them for the election of Justices Daly and Conen. In the matter of speakers, Col. Monroe said, the greatest embarrassment would result in choosing from among the many men who had offered their services.

The following have signified their acceptance of their appointments to serve on the Finance Committee: Jacob Schiff, Chairman; William E. Dodge, John E. Parsons, Robert Olyphant, and Hanford Crawford.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT GENEVA.

Grand Commandery Elects Officers—Next Conclave in Syracuse.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar held a business meeting last night, at which the following officers were elected: Grand Commander—George Nicholson of Brooklyn; Very Eminent Grand Commander—Charles Ide of Syracuse; Grand Generalissimo—James S. Manning of New York; Grand Captain General—Charles H. Armatage of Albany; Grand Senior Warden—Erastus C. Delevan of Binghamton; Eminent Grand Junior Warden—William J. Maxwell of Brooklyn; Grand Prelate—Cornelius L. Twing of Brooklyn; Grand Treasurer—George Newell of Medina; Grand Recorder—John F. Shafer of Albany; Grand Standard-Bearer—Charles D. Bingham of Watertown; Grand Sword Bearer—John Little of New York; Grand Warder—Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo.

The eighty-sixth annual conclave will be held in Syracuse the last Tuesday in September next.

Sugar Falls in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The Arbuckle Company to-day invaded this territory, and reduced the price of sugar from 5⅝ to 5¼ cents. The cut was immediately met by the Western Refinery.

DAUGHTER MUST HELP MOTHER

Richly Dressed Young Woman, After a Protest, Is Ordered to Pay $2 a Week.

An incident occurred in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning that aroused the sympathy of Magistrate Crane, and his indignation against a wealthy woman for refusing to assist her aged mother. The woman who excited the sympathy of Magistrate Crane was Mrs. Dora Metzger, nearly eighty years of age, who lives with her son, Lawrence Metzger, at 177 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City. Her son tenderly supported the old woman, and as she sobbingly told her story in a quavering voice, tears rolled down the son's face. Near the bridge stood a woman about thirty years old, attired in silks, wearing an expensive coat, and with a boa about her neck. She looked disdainfully at her brother and mother.

Lawrence Metzger, the son, said that for a number of years he had supported his mother. He was a guard on the elevated railroad and had seven children, and it was very hard for him to support his mother, but while he had a crust of bread he would share it with her, and so would his wife and his children, all of whom loved the old woman. His mother knew his condition and was greatly troubled at being a burden to him and his family, and did everything she could to lighten the burden.

A couple of days ago the mother determined to ask aid of the daughter, who is Mrs. Margaret Busse, living in a fine residence at Devoe and Ogden Avenues in High Bridge. Without his knowledge Mrs. Metzger got ferry fare, crossed the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and walked all the way from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to the High Bridge home of her daughter.

Wearied almost to exhaustion by the long walk and drenched by the rain, his mother reached the home of her daughter. She asked for aid, telling the circumstances of her son, and stated to her daughter that it was not right that the son should bear all the burden of her care. She told the daughter that she was almost to the grave, and what little time remained for her on earth she should receive some small portion of the care that she had given her daughter in rearing and educating her.

Metzger said that Mrs. Busse treated her mother with contempt and remarked that she had troubles of her own. Then his mother asked for a glass of water, which her daughter refused her. The old woman walked back to the ferry at Thirty-fourth Street and returned to his home, stopping on the way at the Harlem Police Court, where she secured a summons for Mrs. Busse's appearance in court on the ground that she was liable to become a charge on the city unless her daughter contributed to her support. Metzger said that the Busses had just sold a house for $6,000, and besides the home they lived in had several other valuable pieces of property and plenty of money. He said Mrs. Busse's husband was a contractor.

Mrs. Busse said she had eight children, but Metzger claimed she had only three, whereat Mrs. Busse said that five were dead. Mrs. Busse said that when she was first married her mother lived with her and tried to make trouble between her and her husband. Turning to her brother, she said: "That man one Thanksgiving waited at my house ten hours for a turkey. I couldn't afford a turkey, and I gave him some apples. Now this is a nice return for my kindness."

Lawyer Levy, who represented Mrs. Metzger out of sheer sympathy, told the Magistrate that it was the duty of a child to care for an aged mother. In conclusion, he said that Mrs. Metzger would be satisfied with $2 a week.

"I cannot afford to pay her $2 a week," sharply said Mrs. Busse. Then Magistrate Crane, who had all this time maintained a silence, said:

"You ought to consider it an honor to help your mother. It is your duty to assist your mother before your children. If you cannot care for your children and your mother you should send your children to an institution. You certainly must assist this old mother of yours. I took care of my mother, and I thank Heaven that I had the opportunity and the means to do so. It is a very ungrateful child who allows a mother to be a buden to any one. I will make your allowance to your mother $5 a week."

Mrs. Busse protested against this, and then her mother intervened, saying that she didn't want to be too hard on her daughter, that $2 a week would be sufficient; that she was an old woman, and with what her son gave her $2 would be enough. Then Magistrate Crane made the allowance $2 a week. Mrs. Busse still protested that $2 was more than she could afford.

"Very well," said Magistrate Crane quietly, "we will have to hold you and let the courts decide that." Mrs. Busse then got frightened and promised to give her mother $2 a week.

MRS. MAILLARD'S DIAMONDS.

Percy Butler, a valet, formerly employed at the Metropolitan Club, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having criminal knowledge of the robbery of $2,200 worth of diamonds reported last Saturday to the police by Mrs. Helen Maillard, a widow, living at 50 West Sixty-fifth Street, who says she was forced to surrender them at the point of a revolver. Tuesday evening Mrs. Maillard was visited by a small boy with the following note:

If you are ready to deal with the party who knows all about your diamonds I will guarantee that they shall be returned to you. Let me know by messenger what you intend to do.

The note was unsigned. Mrs. Maillard told the boy to go to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and report the case and to conduct a policeman to make the arrest. The boy did as he was instructed, and Detective Maher arrested Butler in front of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory at the Boulevard and Sixty-seventh Street. He took the man to Mrs. Maillard's apartment, but she was unable to identify him. No complainant appeared against him in court and he was discharged.

Mrs. Maillard said last night that later on Tuesday while in a Broadway car a man handed her a second note relating to her diamonds and disappeared before she could get a good look at him. She turned this second note over to the West Sixty-eighth Street police. Detective Sergeant Doyle of the Central Office was in conference with Mrs. Maillard for more than an hour last night, but would not say what it was about. It is thought the police are on the track of the robber.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:23	Sun sets	5:03	Moon sets	4:24

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:32	Gov. Isl'd	6:08	H. Gate	7:57
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:01	Gov. Isl'd	6:32	H. Gate	8:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Newlyn, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. Transport Obdam	.....	.....

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ballanoch, La Plata	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Massdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp	.....	3:30 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

‖Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 27.

California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 23.
Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.
Pennland, Southampton, Oct. 15.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Polaria, Hamburg, Oct. 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 14.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 18.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Britannic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Oct. 25.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Oct. 21.
Troja, Havana, Oct. 28.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Oct. 15.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 22.
Polaria, Havre, Oct. 15.

SUNDAY, OCT. 30.

Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 24.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 20.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 21.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

Brasida, Hamburg, Oct. 18.
Edam, Amsterdam, Oct. 22.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 22.
Marquette, London, Oct. 20.

Arrived.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Oct. 19 and Key West 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mall

Wanamaker's

In Black

THIS concerns some popular weaves in Black Dress Goods. They have come to us through several channels and from divers causes. A manufacturer has been relieved of certain over-production. Two staggering importers have been eased of certain burdens. A large importing business has had the way to reorganization made smooth for it. All this smacks of bargains.

Here they are:

At 45c. yd.—All-wool Cheviot Sanglier, in a rich, brilliant black; 47 in. wide; made to retail at $1 yd.

At 55c. yd.—All-wool Serge, with wool satin bayadere stripes; 50 in. wide; made to retail at $1.25 yd.

At 55c. yd.—All-wool French Drap d'Ete; 43 in. wide; imported to sell at $1 yd.

At 65c. yd.—French Crystal Cords; 43 in. wide; imported to sell at $1 yd.

At 75c. yd.—All-wool French Poplin; 39 in. wide; the regular $1.25 goods.

At 75c. yd.—Mohair-and-wool Sicilian; 47 in. wide; imported to sell at $1.25 yd.; most Sicilians are made of mohair and cotton.

At $1.25 yd.—Mohair-and-wool Sharkskin; 47 in. wide; imported to sell at $2 yd.

Fourth avenue.

The Weather and Jackets It is a safe guess that this week will be an important one in our jacket selling. The weather is promised colder, and the jackets that tempt the purchaser to delightful economies are here in force.

Choosing will never be better than now. Here, a price or two:

At $5—Of black diagonal cheviot; new round corners; fly front; tailor-back; hip pockets; self-faced; open bound seams.

At $7.50—Of navy blue or black Kersey cloth; reefer or fly front; plaited back; lined with black serge.

At $12—Of Kersey cloth, in black, navy blue, brown and tan; fly-front cutaway; coat back; strapped seams; lined with plain colored satin.

At $15—Of navy blue or black Kersey cloth; reefer front; fastened with pearl buttons; coat back; strapped seams; lined with heavy black satin.

At $18—Of Kersey cloth, in navy blue, royal blue and black; double-breasted cutaway plaited front; strap seams; lined with heavy colored satin.

At $23—Of unfinished worsted; reefer front; satin revers; velvet collar; black satin lining; fastened with crochet tailor buttons.

Second Floor, Broadway.

A Popular Shoe for Women This is a popular shoe at a popular price. It seems unjust to the rest to single it out for mention, but it's a fine wet-weather shoe, and if weather-prophets are right, will be the kind desired soon.

We call it the "Business Woman's Shoe." It is intended for the hardest sort of service, yet it is a handsome and à stylish shape, and looks dainty and pretty. A heavy sole, made flexible with a high-cost insole, rounded toe, whole foxed with box calf, tip of the same, uppers of dull kidskin, laced or buttoned.

Four Dollars a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

A Good Chance in Pictures If you have bare walls, prepare to grace them now. The art-works that we offer are termed "glass medallions," but that conveys no idea to anyone outside the charmed circle of the trade. They are large photographs on glass, tastefully framed in gilt. Most of the photographs are colored. The subjects are well-chosen,—most of the pictures are reproductions of well-known paintings and portraits.

Half prices. They have always cost you $2.50 to $8 each.

Now $1.25 to $4.

Main aisle, First Floor, and Fifth Floor.

"Spachtel" Work We have some very good values to offer in the pretty squares and scarfs and shams that come to us under this title. It is a title frequently mis-used. The real spachtel is wholly hand-work. Ninety per cent. of the goods marked with the name, however, are made on a machine. We have both kinds, hand and machine work, but we call the latter imitation spachtel.

Many of you call it "Irish Point,"—a misnomer. But the title (except for our desire to work some reforms in trade-names), is unimportant. The goods by any name are pretty and serviceable.

We place on sale to-day the machine-made goods at these prices:

Scarfs, 18x54, and Shams, 32x32, 25c. each.

This is the lowest figure at which the goods have ever sold within our knowledge.

Broadway.

Two Overcoats One for men, one for boys, and they will be quick sellers. They are values great and obvious.

The man's coat is in frieze,—black or Oxford mixed. All-wool, of course,—we wouldn't call it a good value if it were any of the cottony mixtures. It has a lining of wool cloth in a good pattern, and sleeve and shoulder linings of black satin. The accepted clothier's price for this grade of overcoat is $20. We sell it for $15.

The boy's coat is after the same general fashion, but has not the satin lining. In black, blue, brown and Oxford mixed, raw edges and velvet collar. In all sizes for ages from 4 to 12 years; at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bohemian Glass Vases, One-Quarter Off Retailing Prices Our large importations for Fall trade are now all in. A splendid display on the main aisle to-day. Beautiful vases, in the new shapes and decorations, all in gold, are shown at prices ranging from 25c. to $4. Those figures represent a saving of 25 per cent. over regular market values.

Vases, 8 in. high, at 25c.; 10 in., 50c.; 12½ in., 75c.; 14 in., $1.75 and $2.50; 16 in., $4.

Some Jugs and Plates At Half Price The jugs are of Carlsbad china, beautifully decorated in colors and gold, several shapes, and fairly priced, would be 50c. Choose from this lot at 25c. each.

Bread-and-butter and tea-plates of French china, with very pretty decorations, also at 25c. each. The kind that sells regularly at $6 a doz.

Main aisle, Broadway.

The "Pearl" Skirt and Suit Hanger In the basement you will find a demonstrator exhibiting the advantage of a new and good device. It's a new way to cure an old trouble. A device for suspending skirts and suits so that the wrinkles cease from wrinkling and the creases sink to rest.

Its name is the "Pearl," and for once the name has not been seriously misapplied. Not the least of its advantages is that it is *quick*. The garment attaches easily, speedily and effectively.

Another advantage lies in its marvelous economy of room, especially when you use the rod that is sold in connection with it. Six suits can be hung in a shallow closet, in the lateral space occupied by one when a single hook is used.

18c. each, 2 for 30c., 6 for 90c., including the closet rod.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry Into the Care of the Sick and Wounded — Deaths Caused by Premature Removals.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 26.—The war investigating commission to-day postponed the inspection of Camp Dorsee, owing to a mild snowstorm and very muddy roads. The investigation here will be directed especially to the procuring of facts concerning the management of the hospitals, and the care of the sick while the army was in Cuba. "We know all about the landing and the way the battles were fought," said Gen. Dodge to-day. "What we want to know is how the sick and wounded were cared for."

The commission began the examination of witnesses to-day with Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, who is in command in Gen. Wheeler's absence. He said the camp at Chickamauga was too crowded. That at Tampa was unsatisfactory, but it was not intended to be permanent. That at Fernandina was ideal. The food supply had been ample throughout, but Quartermasters' supplies were generally slow, and there had been especial trouble in securing tents. There was more difficulty in getting supplies at Tampa than elsewhere, because of railway congestion.

Major Charles M. Gandy, the Surgeon who was in charge of the medical supply depot at Tampa, said he had been able to fill all reasonable requisitions for medical supplies with promptness, but many bulky articles for which substitutes could be had were not supplied. He mentioned one instance of supplies ordered from New York that were not received for two months. He had fitted out the Shafter expedition for Cuba, and thought that in the main the expedition was fairly supplied. Half of the supplies he had on hand had been packed for Cuba, and he had afterward made a supplementary shipment of two wagon loads. He had heard that many of these stores came back to Tampa in the hold of the Iroquois. He gave the name of Capt. Munson as authority for this latter statement.

Gen. C. S. Carpenter said the sick at Santiago had suffered somewhat on account of the deficiency of medicines and medical supplies. Capt. George S. Cartwright, who had been aide to Gen. Kent in the Santiago campaign, said that doubtless some of the men had been hungry at times, but he thought the excitement of battle had sustained them. On the night of July 1 he had had half a hard tack for supper and the remaining half the next morning. Lieut. Farnsworth, Gen. Lawton's Quartermaster at Santiago, said that for a time it had been impossible to get full rations to the front.

Major H. S. Thomasson, Surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan, who had served in the general hospital at Montauk Point after Aug. 1, said that in August there were 600 patients in the hospital, and that there were often eight in a tent. There were in the beginning of his service not sufficient cots, and some of the men had to sleep on blankets. Some of the members of the Hospital Corps were without training. There were times when there was not a sufficient number of attendants. As a rule, the Surgeons were capable, but when he went into the institution there was a sad deficiency in numbers. He thought deaths were caused by the removal of patients before they were in condition to be moved. Yet the removals were made to make place for others who were still sick, and who otherwise would not have found a place in the hospital. In one instance he had been told to get 300 ready for removal, but when going through the hospital he had found only 70 fit to be moved, and had demanded a written order. This order he did not get, and therefore he removed only the 70. He estimated that from 200 to 500 had been thus prematurely removed.

HUDSON GUILD PEACE JUBILEE.

Dr. Adler Makes an Address on "The Duties of Citizenship."

The Hudson Guild held a peace celebration last night at 242 West Twenty-sixth Street, and extended a welcome to those members who enlisted during the war with Spain. Thirty members, most of whom were present, served in the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Two Hundred and First Regiments. Dr. Felix Adler made an address on "The Duties of Citizenship." He said in part:

"I envy you the chance you have had to serve your country. You did not go to Cuba, but you were ready to go, and did your duty. You must fight for the good of the people in time of peace. The politician who misappropriates the money raised by taxation is a thief, and the man who votes for him is his accomplice. Corrupt politicians are enemies more potent in the country's undoing than the Spaniards. Let me urge upon you never to forget that your first duty is not to the men who do you favors, but to your Master in heaven."

M'CULLAGH TAKEN TO TASK

Tammany Accuses Him of Intimidating Lodging House Voters.

SENATOR SULLIVAN COMPLAINS

Says McCullagh's Talk of Warrants Is a Ruse—John F. Carroll Makes a Statement.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan reported to the Tammany Hall Law Committee yesterday that, in his opinion, Superintendent of Elections McCullagh is trying to intimidate Democratic voters in the lodging house districts. According to Senator Sullivan, Superintendent McCullagh has announced that on election day he will arrest any voter claiming to live in a lodging house who has not slept in such house every night during the period in which, under the law, he is supposed to have resided in the election district.

This report by the Senator, accompanied by the assertion that the result of Superintendent McCullagh's statement is to intimidate many voters, aroused a great deal of interest in Tammany Hall, and especially among the members of the Law Committee. Mr. Sullivan was asked for a more definite explanation, and said:

"Something should be done in the way of informing the voters in lodging house districts that McCullagh's statements about having warrants in his possession, which he purposes to serve on election day, is a ruse. McCullagh knows that he doesn't need warrants. He can arrest violators of the election law at once, without warrants, and on his own motion. His statements are, to my mind, nothing less than intimidation. It seems to me he could be arrested for such a course

"Every one who knows anything of lodging houses knows they contain many men who are mysteries. I mean men who say little or nothing about themselves, who have to protect, or feel that they have to protect, their family name. They have reputable connections and, in many cases, their families allow them just sufficient money to live in such houses.

"These men, who are not corrupt, do not intend to take the risk of arrest by trying to vote. They don't care enough for the Democrats or the Republicans for that. They will simply stay away from the polls if they think there is any danger of getting into trouble. Not that the men care so much for themselves, or fear personal disgrace, but they refrain from having their reputable connections drawn into the mire by any public exposure which might follow."

The Tammany Hall leaders said that they intend to get an opinion from District Attorney Gardiner. In the meanwhile John F. Carroll, manager of the Tammany Headquarters, gave out the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"I see that McCullagh, with his club and pistol brigade, is still the main reliance of the Republican campaign managers. They have not yet given up their hope of overcoming the effect of the canal disclosures by driving Democratic voters away from the polls. Although they have failed in nine out of the ten cases in which arrests were made for alleged illegal registration, they do not despair of accomplishing, to some extent, the purpose for which their bureau was created, and for which the taxpayers' money will be spent to the extent of over $150,000.

"They are now filling the air with reports and rumors about great numbers of warrants said to have been secured against Democrats, on which arrests are to be made election day. The evident purpose is to try to intimidate the humble but honest voters who are not sure as to their rights under the law, on account of changes of residence or temporary absences from home.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that Chief McCullagh's contention and the ruling of Magistrate Crane on the important point of thirty days' continuous residence have not only been overruled by the higher courts, but are also controverted by the opinion of the Republican Attorney General, printed in the Official Election Code of the State of New York. McCullagh made the preposterous claim that any absence of a voter from the place of residence from which he registered during the period of thirty days previous to election rendered him ineligible to vote from that address. Here is the language of the Attorney General, quoted from Page 271 of the Election Code of the State of New York:

"RESIDENCE—MATTER OF INTENTION.—The question of the place of residence of a voter is largely a matter of intention.

"As a general proposition, it may be stated that the residence required by the Constitution is a place which a person has fixed as a habitation without any present intention of removing therefrom. A residence, once acquired, continues to be the residence of a person until such person absents himself therefrom and locates at another place with the intention of there remaining. Temporary absence, with the purpose of returning, does not effect a change of residence. (Opinion of Attorney General.)

"This point has been thoroughly looked into by the Tammany Hall Law Committee and called to the attention of the leaders of the campaign in every Assembly District.

"Democratic voters can rely upon being protected in their rights. It is not necessary to say that there are no warrants in existence based on this point or on any of McCullagh's imaginary violations of the election law. The talk on this subject is merely another phase of their assault upon the rights of the voters of this city."

BIG REGISTRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

In Some Places It Approximates the Record of 1896.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Reports received at the headquarters of both political parties show that from end to end of the State the registration for the coming election is notably heavy. Every town heard from had an increased registration, and in many the registration approximates that of 1896, which was the heaviest ever recorded in the State.

This city shows an increase of 12,509 over last year, and comes within 994 of the record made in 1896. In Jersey City 36,100 voters registered, against 23,749 in 1897 and 37,099 in 1896. Trenton falls behind 1896 only a few hundred. Elizabeth, with a few districts missing, shows almost a full registration, and many of the districts exceed the records made in them in 1896. In Paterson the same is true. The scattering reports made from the middle of the State indicate that the farmers are all registered. The returns from the south end of the State say the vote there will be very heavy.

Both parties admit the heaviness of the registration is a surprise. But neither is neglecting to claim the advantage.

McCULLAGH SECURES WARRANTS.

Said to be Preparing 100 Cases for the Grand Jury.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh had a conference with Magistrate Cornell on the bench of the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, and left the court afterward with a batch of warrants about which neither he nor the Magistrate would say anything.

Superintendent McCullagh also called at the District Attorney's office and secured the adjournment of half a dozen cases of illegal registration which were on the calendar of the Grand Jury. Mr. McCullagh said his deputies had not had the time to make proper investigation. It was said at the District Attorney's office that Mr. McCullagh was preparing 100 cases for the consideration of the Grand Jury.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE MANILA.

Gen. Otis Reports that Conditions Are Improving There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis at Manila:

"Transport City of Para leaves to-day for San Francisco, via Nagasaki. Large mail. Major Whipple, pay, and Lieut. Williams, ordnance, on board. Transports Scandia and Condor still in port. Scandia probably leaves within ten days for San Francisco. Can be utilized for freight purposes. Quiet here, and conditions believed to be improving."

MANILA, Oct. 26.—The American authorities have released some of the Spanish sailors captured during the war.

The authorities at Iloilo have cabled to Madrid, expressing their loyalty to the Spanish Crown.

Astor and Alger Out of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In to-day's list of those honorably discharged from the volunteer army appear the names of Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor and Capt. Frederick M. Alger, the latter the son of the Secretary of War.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY CORPS.

Organization of the Troops Destined to Accompany the Former Consul General to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—An order has been issued by the War Department for the organization of the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, as follows:

CAVALRY BRIGADE—Seventh United States Cavalry; Eighth United States Cavalry.

FIRST DIVISION—First Brigade—First Texas Infantry, Second Louisiana Infantry, Third Nebraska Infantry; Second Brigade—Ninth Illinois Infantry, Second South Carolina Infantry, Fourth Illinois Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION—First Brigade—One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry, Second Illinois Infantry, First North Carolina Infantry; Second Brigade—Fourth Virginia Infantry, Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Sixth Missouri Infantry.

The following assignments of general officers by the President, and of staff officers by the Secretary of War to the Seventh Corps, are announced:

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding.

Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col Joseph H. Dorst; Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. George E. Pond; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr.; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield; Chief Engineer Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore; Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Jr.

FIRST DIVISION—Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer, commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Major William S. Scott; Inspector General, Major John G. Evans; Chief Quartermaster, Major Noble H. Creager; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Major James M. Moody; Engineer Officer, Major Hugh H. Gordon; Ordnance Officer, Major John L. Chamberlain; Chief Surgeon, Major Jefferson R. Kean.

First Brigade—First Division—Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Charles H. McGill; Quartermaster, Capt. Oscar C. Guessaz; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. James E. B. Stuart; Surgeon, Major George B. Bunn.

Second Brigade—First Division—Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Jacob E. Bloom; Quartermaster, Capt. George L. Goodale; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. William B. Hale; Surgeon, Major Francis C. Ford.

SECOND DIVISION—Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Major Robert E. L. Michie; Inspector General, Major Benjamin H. Cheever; Chief Quartermaster, Major James L. Wilson; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Major Robert L. Longstreet; Engineer Officer, Major Hugh J. McGrath; Ordnance Officer, Major Frank H. Edmunds; Chief Surgeon, Major George R. Fowler.

First Brigade—Second Division—Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Robert G. Paxton; Quartermaster, Capt. Frederick W. Cole; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Theodore B. Hacker; Surgeon, Major John C. Wise.

Second Brigade—Second Division—Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Hugh D. Wise; Quartermaster, Capt. William G. Ball; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. James C. Baldridge; Surgeon, Major William S. Bryan.

CAVALRY BRIGADE (Huntsville, Ala.)—Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. John E. McMahon; Acting Quartermaster, Lieut. C. J. Symmonds, Seventh Cavalry; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. William M. Loveland.

OTHER STAFF ASSIGNMENTS.

Selections of Officers for the First, Second, and Fourth Corps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following assignments of staff officers to brigades in the First, Second, and Fourth Army Corps have been made by the War Department:

FIRST CORPS.

First Brigade, First Division, Atlanta, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. William F. Hancock; Quartermaster—Capt. Samuel A. Smoke; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. John M. Tobin; Surgeon—Major John C. F. Martin.

Second Brigade, First Division, Macon, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Theodosius Botkin; Quartermaster—Capt. Lewis V. Williams; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. William B. Cowin; Surgeon—Major Charles M. Drake.

Third Brigade, First Division, Macon, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Sherrill Babcock; Quartermaster—Capt. Samuel Baird; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Charles E. Cabell; Surgeon—Major Elmer E. Heg.

First Brigade, Second Division, Columbus, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Frederick J. Kountz; Quartermaster—Capt. Moses Walton, Jr.; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Wilson L. Davenny; Surgeon—Major John L. Macumber.

Second Brigade, Second Division, Americus, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Willard A. Holbrook; Quartermaster—Capt. Walter Allen; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Charles E. Golden; Surgeon—Major Frank Bruso.

Third Brigade, Second Division, Albany, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. William R. Sample; Quartermaster—Capt. Abraham S. Bickham; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. James C. Grant; Surgeon—Major Robert Burns.

SECOND CORPS.

First Brigade, First Division, Camp Meade, Penn.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Lucien G. Berry; Quartermaster—Capt. Laurence C. Baker; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. John Landstreet; Surgeon—Major William T. Wakeman.

Second Brigade, First Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Arthur F. Cosby; Quartermaster—Capt. John B. Rutledge; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Morton J. Henry; Surgeon—Major Henry I. Raymond.

Third Brigade, First Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. A. Wilson Norris; Quartermaster—Capt. Giles W. Holden; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Harlow L. Street; Surgeon—Major William B. Banister.

First Brigade, Second Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. James A. Colvin; Quartermaster—Capt. Chester B. Worthington; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Frank H. Lord; Surgeon—Major Philip Wales.

Second Brigade, Second Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Daniel B. Devere; Quartermaster—Capt. Richard J. Fanning; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Joseph N. Dubarry, Jr.; Surgeon—Major Joseph K. Weaver.

Third Brigade, Second Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Robert Sewell; Quartermaster—Capt. Edwin F. Barrett; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Orson Pettijohn; Surgeon—Major Charles R. Parke.

First Brigade, Third Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. William E. Horton; Quartermaster—Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Carroll Mercer; Surgeon—Major William L. Kneedler.

Second Brigade, Third Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Charles G. Treat; Quartermaster—Capt. William K. Alexander; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Don A. Dodge; Surgeon—Major William F. De Niedman.

FOURTH CORPS.

First Brigade, First Division, Huntsville, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Gordon Voorhies; Quartermaster—Capt. George S. Cartwright; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. James E. Jenkins; Surgeon—Major James D. Glennan.

Second Brigade, First Division, Huntsville, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr.; Quartermaster—Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. John P. Teagardon; Surgeon—Major William P. Kendall.

First Brigade, Second Division, Anniston, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Francis B. Harrison; Quartermaster—Capt. William M. Ekin; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Winslow S. Lincoln; Surgeon—Major Samuel G. Armstrong.

Second Brigade, Second Division, Anniston, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. James K. Thompson; Quartermaster—Capt. Edwin R. Butler; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. George B. McCallum; Surgeon—Major John P. Dodge.

Cavalry Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Charles D. Rhodes; Quartermaster—Capt. Marion M. McMillan; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Salmon F. Dutton; Surgeon—Major Henry H. Lee.

The officers named, who are now on duty with the brigades to which they are assigned, will accompany the troops to their new stations. Those not now with the brigades to which assigned will proceed to the places designated as the stations of their respective brigades and report for duty there on Nov. 1, 1898, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

SPANISH COLONEL A THIEF.

Cuban Planter's Oxen Confiscated in Violation of Blanco's Decree.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—During these last few weeks Spanish rule in the island has been marked by unbridled corruption and license on the part of every man in power.

One of the most blatant instances is that of a Spanish Colonel, who, in open violation of Gen. Blanco's decree forbidding the confiscation of cattle, went last week to a rich tobacco planter in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and, under threat of force, took a hundred yoke of oxen, pretending that he needed food for his hungry men.

The planter set a trap for the Colonel. He sent an emissary with an offer to buy cattle from the officer, who sold him fifty yoke and gave him a bill of sale. With this documentary evidence the planter made a formal protest to Gen. Hernandez de Velasco, Spanish Military Governor of the province, who shrugged his shoulders, replying that it was an obvious theft, but that he could do nothing.

Spaniards Would Enlist in Our Army.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The United States Evacuation Commissioners are daily visited by Spanish officers, who wish to enter the United States service. All such requests have been met with a negative. In view of this it was thought that the applications would cease, but, on the contrary, two or three Spanish officers put in an appearance daily at the Hotel Trocha with the same proposition.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures constant coughing. A simple cough is bad enough; but a chronic cough is dangerous. Take advice, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured. 25c.

CUBANS WANT TO GOVERN

Army's View Is that They Should Assume Control When the Spaniards Leave.

AN OFFER BY RIOS REFUSED

Proposed that 2,000 of His Soldiers Should Help Preserve Order in Manzanillo—No Disarmament, No Rations, Wood's Fiat.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—Some of the Cubans here consider that the United States is treating its allies badly in not allowing the Cuban forces to remain armed. They contend that the Cuban soldiers, who have been fighting for three years, who speak the language of the country, and who know its conditions are better fitted for garrison duty that "untrained volunteers."

The Cuban General, Mayia Rodrigues, virtually voices the sentiment of the Cuban Army when he says:

"We thank the United States for the assistance it has given us, but the time has now arrived when Cubans should be placed in the highest offices, and should prepare to take over the island on the departure of the Spanish."

Cuban extremists here are jubilant at the reported attitude of the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, where the delegates, while expressing their gratitude to the Americans, practically demand a distinctive Cuban Government. The Cuban moderates, on the other hand, regret this stand, thinking it best for the United States authorities to continue in charge of affairs for a year, at least, so as to set things going, and to prevent any complications with foreign Governments.

Those who advocate annexation to the United States are extremely anxious as to the outcome. A prominent Cuban now employed under our Government, himself a moderate and well able to judge of the feeling in Santiago, says these three parties are well defined and would probably poll about equally, but that, in the event of the extremists endeavoring to force the issue, a majority of the moderates would join the annexationists.

The Foreign Consuls are considering the advisability of appealing to the powers to prevent a too hasty recognition of the Cuban Government.

Major Pettit, in command of the United States troops at Manzanillo, and Military Governor of the city, telegraphed to-day that the Cuban Gen. Rios offers 2,000 armed men to assist the Americans in preserving order, merely asking rations in return. Gen. Wood sent the following reply:

"Certainly not. The only conditions on which rations are to be given are the complete disarmament and disbandment of the Cubans."

THE MARIA TERESA COMING.

Former Spanish Warship Will Leave Guantanamo on Sunday.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—The Infanta Maria Teresa will leave Guantanamo on Sunday next for the United States.

She will go under her own steam, but accompanied by the Vulcan, which will be prepared to render any assistance necessary.

Hotel Wanted in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—Gen. Wood is considering the advisability of granting a hotel license to any responsible applicant who would undertake to establish a first-class house in Santiago.

Santiago Customs Receipts.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—The Santiago customs receipts for September were $39,233.81. It is expected that the receipts for this month will exceed $100,000.

SPANISH TROOPS UNPAID.

Bitter Feeling Among the Soldiers—Employes of Havana Civil Departments Clamoring for Salaries.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The bitter feeling among the Spanish troops against the Government for not paying them is increasing daily and menaces possible outbreaks, entailing serious trouble before long. The Ordon Publico forces, who, as the name indicates, are entrusted with maintaining order in the city, constitute the most seditious and turbulent element. At first the Government proposed to pay only those who were discharged. Then, after protest, it offered to pay all by promissory notes, a proposal which was refused. No cash settlement has been made and the entire body expresses its dissatisfaction openly.

Yesterday eighty irregulars, Movilizados, from the Camajuani Regiment, arrived here and went to the Palace to demand pay. Their attitude before Gen. Blanco was such that he ordered them to be taken to the Cabanas Prison, on pretext of being fed there; but they have not been allowed to leave the prison and, to all intents and purposes, are under arrest. Twenty-one members of the Guardia Civil of this province also presented themselves at the Palace to demand payment. They arrived just as the Movilizados were leaving for Cabanas Prison and met Gen. Blanco's aide, who threatened them there also. The threat had the desired effect and they left the Palace without further trouble.

These incidents prove the real feeling of the troops. The possibility of an outbreak is confirmed in private conversations with the men, who threaten riot if they are ordered to embark without payment.

The demand for overdue salaries has taken an active and aggressive form in the municipal departments. Beside the mobs who daily infest the office of the Mayor clamoring for pay, threatening every variety of personal violence, and even drawing weapons, as happened one day last week, there are many individual instances of a more or less sensational character. One of the victims, an employe of the city, named Rodriguez Casares, entered the Mayor's office on Monday morning to insist upon a settlement. The Marquis d'Esteban refused, and made some excuse not entirely satisfactory to the claimant, who slapped the Mayor's face, following up the slap with a couple of well-directed blows. The attendants hustled Casares out of the building. The Mayor refused to prosecute, and endeavored to hush the matter up. The story leaked out, however, and gave rise to a good deal of unfavorable comment at the expense of the Mayor, though his friends applauded his coolness and self-restraint in not returning the blows.

Yesterday Gen. Blanco issued the following general order:

"Having received by cable on Oct. 17 a communication from the Minister of War at Madrid announcing that the troops will be paid and discharged upon their arrival in Spain, I have resolved to suspend—until the Minister of War replies to an inquiry I have since made—all further discharges, pursuant to my order of Oct. 4, of troops desiring to remain in the island."

STARVATION IN CUBA.

Miss Barton Asks the President of the Government's Intentions.

Miss Clara Barton, who has had charge of the Red Cross work in Cuba, has addressed a letter to President McKinley in which she says that there is still great suffering in Cuba, but if the Government intends to take charge of the relief work the Red Cross will retire from the field.

She expresses willingness to remain, however, if it is the President's wish. No answer to her communication has yet been made. Meantime the work of the Red Cross is being continued in Cuba.

In a letter received yesterday by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, G. W. Hyatt, Red Cross agent at Guanabacoa, near Havana, says:

The state of misery and starvation and sickness is on the increase. All of the American Commission are entirely with me in this opinion. Dr. Gastamedo, in charge of the hospital here, and the Sisters of the same, called on me immediately on my arrival, to see if they could not get some assistance. They have had no help since I left them on April 9.

We not only have the reconcentrados, whose ranks death has thinned out by the thousands, but we have the once respectable and self-supporting class, who are suffering everything and dying for the want of food. They could not go along the street and feed from garbage barrels to eke out a miserable life for a short time; nor could they beg in the streets, passing the day sitting on the sidewalks or in doorways, but could only live in despair until death came. I could give the name of an American, long a resident of Havana, a contractor of public works, who lately died in his room of starvation.

The Verdict

of the American people, after years of testing, is in favor of

Londonderry Lithia Water

as possessing all the attributes of purity, flavor, and sparkle that go to make a perfect table water.

Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every hotel and club in America.

(BOTH STILL AND SPARKLING.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

First Lieut. James T. Hardy, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, will proceed without delay to New York City and join his regiment.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteers are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 1: Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, Inspector General; Capt. James H. McMillan, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Frederick M. Alger, Assistant Adjutant General.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. E. L. Hess, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on account of sickness.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Charles O. Brokaw, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capt. John J. Lambern, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, meet at Governor's Island, New York City, at meet at Governor's Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Edward Z. Steever, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Frederick Perkins, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Maurv Nichols, Seventh Infantry.

Capt. Frank L. Polk, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will repair from Puerto Rico to Washington, accompanied by his authorized clerk, for the purpose of settling his accounts. Capt. Polk is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 20.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Orton, Fifth Volunteer Infantry, now on leave of absence on account of sickness, will proceed Nov. 1 from Atlanta to Santiago, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

Second Lieut. William W. Bryant, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major John G. Ballance, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Knoxville, Tenn., to Macon, Ga., via Galesburg, Ill.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Reuben M. Rose, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Edward W Jones, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Nov. 1.

First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Adjutant Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service as such on tender of resignation, to enable him to accept an appointment as First Lieutenant in the Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, will proceed to Jacksonville, via Savannah, and resume his duties as Chief Ordnance Officer, Seventh Army Corps.

Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now in New York City, is appointed a special Inspector to inspect coal on the Quartermaster's transports Massachusetts, Mobile, and Mohawk, and for this purpose will proceed to Philadelphia and Bath, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas S. Lowe will proceed at once from Fort Apache, Arizona, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Navy.

Paymaster's Additional Clerk A. Reynard is appointed to assist to settle accounts of the Helena.

The appointment of Paymaster's Assistant Clerk H. J. Longley is revoked when Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam is detached from the Helena.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor's order detaching him from the Gloucester and ordering him to the navy yard, Norfolk, is revoked.

Chief Engineer H. S. Ross's order of Oct. 14, detaching him from the San Francisco and ordering him to the Minneapolis, and also to duty in connection with the machinery of the Columbia and the order of Oct. 20, detaching him from the Minneapolis and ordering him to the Columbia are revoked; when detached from the San Francisco Mr. Ross is ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, retired, is detached from the Vermont Nov. 15 and ordered home.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen is ordered to the Vermont Nov. 15.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home to wait orders.

Sailmaster T. B. White is ordered to be retired Nov. 3.

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller is ordered to be retired Nov. 22.

Sailmaster W. Redstone, retired, is detached from the recei

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Rain and Fog Combined to Spoil a Promising Card.

SENSATIONAL WON WITH EASE

Nothing Could Be Seen of the Horses in This Race or in the Third Until They Were Almost to the Wire.

Racing in the rain at any place, and with any class of horses in the fields, is usually unsatisfactory, and at Aqueduct yesterday, where, in spite of Track Superintendent "Bob" Tucker's careful attention, the track was almost a sea of mud, and where the rain beat in on the spectators in the grand stand, racing was decidedly disagreeable. To add to the unpleasant conditions, a dense fog settled down over the track just before the horses were called to the post for the third race, and that race and the succeeding one were run under cover of the fog, and nothing could be seen of the horses until they were within a furlong of home. The first the spectators saw of the third race was the dim silhouette of H. Martin on Strangest, and a second after that appeared, Strangest had won easily by two lengths. Camotop, a 100 to 1 shot, finished second.

The mile-and-a-sixteenth handicap was a gift for Sensational, for no horse is more at home on a sloppy track than he, and he presumably led all the way, for he was first past the grand stand at the start, and when the field emerged from the fog he was still in front and galloping. As good as 10 to 1 was bet against his chances at the start, but at post time he was quoted at 2 to 1. There was a shout of anger from those who bet on Kirkwood in the fifth race, when Diminutive's number was run up as the winner, for to many it appeared as if Kirkwood had won. He seemed to have gotten up in time to have made it at least a dead heat, but the judges decided that Diminutive had won by a head.

Trillo, the opening favorite, gave way to old Harry Reed in the speculation about the sixth race, but the old sprinter was badly handled by Turner, who got him into numerous pockets, and he could do no better than finish second, after making up a lot of ground in the stretch. Trillo won easily enough by a length and a half, and Midlight, an added starter, was third. Marsian and Bardella were winners in their respective races.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, which have not won $500 in 1897 or 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Bardella, Mackay & McCue's b. f., 3 years, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 105 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Maher)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. f., 4, 103, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Vanessa, Mrs. M. C. Lyle's br. f., 4, 106, 10 to 1.....(Turner)

Chenille, 98, 5 to 1, (J. Daly;) Fennetta, 90, 60 to 1, (Moody;) Come Quick, 95, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) and Sister Stella, 103, 30 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:48.

1—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5 years, by Blue Eyes-Missive, 103 pounds, 5 to 2 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)
2—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 4, 106, 2 to 5 and out.....(H. Martin)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 96, 15 to 1..(O'Connor)
4—Black Dude, J. White's blk. g., 3, 106, 60 to 1.....(McDermott)

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $400; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Strangest, T. B. Alexander's b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 102 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—Camotop, Kensico Stable's br. c., 102, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....(Cunningham)
3—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., 102, 5 to 2.....(Clawson)

Hold-Up, 94, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Tyran, 101, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lepida, 99, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Water Girl, 99, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Abide, 99, 12 to 1, (Weber;) Bessie Taylor, 99, 5 to 1, (McCue;) Parker Bruce, 102, (Songer;) Grievance, 103, (Spencer,) and The Gardner, 112, (Cowman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52 2-5.

1—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Happy Days, 102 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Connor)
2—Myth, Mrs. F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 4, 93, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Weber)
3—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 3, 116, 6 to 5.....(Maher)
4—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 99, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 109 pounds, even money and 1 to 4.....(Clawson)
2—Kirkwood, F. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 102, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Tendresse, J. Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 103, 20 to 1.....(McCue)

Holden, 107, 100 to 1, (Cunningham;) Gaze, 98, 3 to 1, (Martin,) and Passaic, 95, 40 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won since July 1; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

1—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. c., 3 years, by Tristan-Fiona, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 6, 109, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Turner)
3—Midlight, Mrs. F. J. Kittleman's b. c., 112, 6 to 1.....(Clawson)

Athy, 109, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Surrogate, 106, 100 to 1, (Lambley;) Billali, 106, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prince Huckland, 99, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Teller, 101, 150 to 1, (Weber;) Hanwell, 118, 15 to 1, (Cunningham;) Bombarden, 106, 100 to 1, (Songer,) and Orthos, 101, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tabouret	110	Hanwell	103
Bona Dea	105	Blarney Stone	102
L'Alouetta	105	Blissful	101
Judge Wardell	105	Mizpah	100
Headlight II.	103	Midlight	100
Doggett	103	Ten Spot	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile and forty yards.

Blueaway	111	Oxnard	106
Bardella	108	Charagrace	103
Black Dude	107	Ruby Lips	103
Glenolne	106	Stay Sail	88
Filament	106		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, that have not won $1,000 in 1898. One mile.

Continental	116	Danforth	101
Tinge	109	Bardella	98
Swiftmas	108	Oxnard	96

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Counsellor Weinberg	112	Bessie Taylor	97
Rusher	110	Federal	95
Hilee	107	Sir Christopher	90
Claroba	100	Exit	88

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a quarter.

Doggett	110	Elin	102
Free Lance	108	Squan	101
Marshall	106	James Monroe	99
Banquo II.	104	Oxnard	98
Knight of the Garter	104	Gun Metal	88

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Foolhardy	107	St. Sophia	101
Compensation	104	Sol	101
Little Jess	101	Al. Reeves	98
Happy Knack	101	Miss Order	98
Impartial	101	Chivalrous	93
Sly Boy	101	Chanler	93

THE RACES AT NEWMARKET.

Tod Sloane Wins Two Stakes, but Is Left at the Post with the Prince's Nunsuch.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Dominie II., ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Cheveley Stakes. This race is of 20 sovereigns each, 5 sovereigns forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Seven horses ran over the Rouse Course.

A Selling Plate, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's brown filly Miss Bounce. Ethel, with Sloane up, finished second, and Mr. A. D. Shafto's bay filly Cynisca was third, in a field of twelve horses. The betting was 7 to 2 against Ethel.

The New Nursery Plate was won by Mr. Bonner's Gaiety filly, by Rose Winslow. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee, ridden by Tod Sloane, was unplaced. This event is of 300 sovereigns, by subscription of 10 sovereigns each, 5 sovereigns forfeit, for two-year-olds.

The Second Welter Handicap was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's three-year-old brown filly St. Ia, ridden by Tod Sloane. This race is of 300 sovereigns, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each, and 5 sovereigns extra for starters, the second to receive 30 sovereigns out of the plate. Thirteen horses ran over the Abingdon Mile.

Mr. H. O. White's six-year-old chestnut mare Georgic, by Clan Stewart, out of Mizapore, won the Cambridgeshire Stakes. This event is a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 500 sovereigns added, and 100 sovereigns for the second, the third to save his stake; distance, the New Cambridgeshire Course, (last mile and a distance of Across the Flat.) There were twenty-six horses in this race, and the betting was 40 to 1 against Georgic, 40 to 1 against Dinna Forget, and 50 against Hawfinch.

Owing to a bad start, the Prince of Wales's Nunsuch, ridden by Sloane; Sir J. Miller's Pinfold, and Mr. E. J. Percy's Kopley were left at the post.

Georgic took the lead at "the bushes" and maintained first place to the finish, winning easily by a length and a half. The betting was 7 to 1 against Nunsuch.

The trouble at the post was caused by Nun Nicer and Smocoth bolting. This led to a wretched start, and Nunsuch, Kopley, and Pinfold were left far in the rear.

PRINCETON WINS AT FOOTBALL.

Pennsylvania State College Defeated After Hard Fight 5 to 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Pennsylvania State College held the Princeton players down to 5 points in a game this afternoon that exceeded in fierceness any struggle the Tigers have been through this season. Princeton scored a touch-down in the first half, with very little opposition from the team from the State College. After that the boys from Bellefonte not only kept the Tigers away from their goal, but most of the playing was in Princeton territory.

The State College employed the University of Pennsylvania "guards' back play" almost entirely, and gained during the whole game almost fifty yards through the Princeton line by this. The reason for the smallness of the score and Princeton's poor showing in the second half was due largely to the fact that the field was almost as wet as a duck pond, and that a strong wind blew directly against Wheeler's punting. Most of the gains on the part of the Tigers were made by end runs by Reiter and Ayres. The latter was credited with the only touch-down.

The line-up was as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Penn. State.
Palmer	Left end	Ruble
Geer	Left tackle	Ross
Growdis	Left guard	Randolph
Booth	Centre	Murray
Edwards	Right guard	Scholl
Hillebrand	Right tackle	P. Miller
Palmer	Right end	Farr
Duncan	Quarter back	Heckle
Reiter	Left half back	D. Miller
Ayres	Right half back	Hewitt
Wheeler	Full back	Cure

Wesleyan, 28; Amherst, 0.

AMHERST, Oct. 26.—The Wesleyan team defeated Amherst at football this afternoon for the second time this season. The score of to-day's game was 28 to 0.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Arnold Defeats Mial and Tobias Wins from Servatius.

Another interesting game was played last night in the amateur billiard tournament at the Ives Billiard Parlor, W. J. Arnold defeating L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, one of the scratch men, by one hundred points. Arnold seems to have found an easy place in the tournament, he being one of the low score men, having to play but 200 points to complete a game. In all but last night's game he has won by more than his handicap. Mial did not play up to his true form last night until it was too late to win. Arnold, until the last ten innings, held his own with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club expert, who at times made some difficult all around the table shots.

The afternoon game resulted in an easy victory for Florian Tobias, who defeated L. A. Servatius by a score of 215 to 99. Servatius was to have played 200 points. The games to-day will be between W. Gershell, 200, and F. Poggenberg, 300, and L. L. Mial, 300, and L. A. Servatius, 200. The scores follow:

F. TOBIAS, (215)—3 5 0 0 0 7 3 0 1 14 1 0 2 6 1 0 19 2 8 8 0 2 13 1 0 0 0 7 1 1 0 5 6 4 10 2 11 1 15 15 0 4 0 2 0 1 3 8 9 1 11 0 2. Total, 215 Average, 3 53-54. Highest run, 19.

L. A. SERVATIUS, (200)—5 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 12 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 2 2 4 1 2 1 0 3 0 2 3 6 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 6 4 9 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 1 0. Total, 99. Average, 1 46-53. Highest run, 12.

W. J. ARNOLD, (200)—3 3 0 7 19 7 4 0 12 15 13 0 11 22 1 0 2 10 2 4 1 4 6 3 4 4 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 2 1 10 0 2 10 5 7. Total, 200. Average, 4 36-41. Highest run, 22.

L. L. MIAL, (300)—1 0 1 3 16 3 0 2 3 19 6 1 12 8 14 6 4 2 4 8 0 0 10 7 3 0 0 3 8 6 0 6 4 0 21 5 0 0 10 1 3. Total, 200. Average, 4 36-41. Highest run, 21.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Meeting This Evening Likely to be an Interesting One.

The meeting of the New York Yacht Club, to be held this evening, promises to be a very interesting one. It has been proposed that the annual dues be raised from $25 to $50, and some opposition is expected to the amendment to the by-laws.

Those who oppose the amendment want to know what the club intends to give for the extra money, and it has been intimated by some that the scheme is to make the club more exclusive. The committee on a site for a new clubhouse is to make a report, and while nothing is definitely known of the nature of this report, it has been intimated that the club is to have a shore house, and the extra dues are wanted to maintain this house.

BALLET GIRLS SWINDLED.

Thirty-five of Them Accuse Two Alleged Theatrical Agents.

Yorkville Police Court presented a gay appearance yesterday morning. There were thirty-five young women present, all of them candidates for the ballet and chorus, who in their eager desire to secure situations had been swindled out of $3 each. John Doyle of 237 East Twenty-seventh Street, Charles Dandolph of 165 East Twenty-seventh Street, and John Maxie of 237 East Twenty-seventh Street were the prisoners.

Several of the young women testified. They all told the same story. They saw in a paper an advertisement for ballet girls, with the admonition that they were "wanted quick." When the girls applied they found Doyle and Randolph at the place designated. Engagements of thirty-two weeks were promised to all of them. All that was required was $3 deposit to insure the safe return of costumes. They all paid the $3. Afterward they found out they were defrauded. None of the girls implicated Maxie, and he was discharged. Doyle and Randolph were held by Magistrate Meade in $500 each for trial.

A stately brunette made the Magistrate blush by expressing her opinion of him audibly, as follows: "I think he's real nice."

Some of the girls came from New England, and many have been taken care of by the matrons of the various police stations. One girl came from Indiana and several from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Morello's Suit Against Mr. MacKubin.

Inquiry made at the Calumet Club yesterday regarding the suit of $701.89 for unpaid board brought in the City Court by Morello, the restaurant proprietor in West Twenty-ninth Street, against Charles C. MacKubin, developed the fact that Mr. MacKubin had not been a member of the club for over two years past. Morello alleges in his complaint that Mr. MacKubin had occupied a room in his hotel from March 28, 1894, to Jan. 10, 1895, and had contracted a bill of $1,401.89 for room, meals, drinks, and messenger service, of which he had paid $700. Mr. MacKubin denies that he is at all indebted to the plaintiff. He is well connected in Baltimore, being related to the Carrolls of Carrollton, but has lived in New York for the past five years.

Jersey Trolley Lines Consolidate.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Brunswick Traction Company, which controls all the trolley lines in Middlesex County, and also lines in Somerset and Union Counties, has been merged with the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company. Judge Gottfried Krueger of Newark, Andrew Radel of Bridgeport, and E. H. Radel of New Brunswick have purchased a controlling interest in the New York and Philadelphia Company. J. Blair MacAfee, Vice President of the New York and Philadelphia Company, will retain his office, and his company will be operated under the direction of the Brunswick Company.

Wall Paper. Immense assortment, containing all that is new in high grade papers, at about cost of manufacture.

WALL PAPER, white back, in fine combinations, good quality, per roll, 4

WALL PAPER, suitable for the dining room, bedroom, hall and parlor, with borders to match, in a great variety of artistic designs, per roll, 6

WALL PAPER, a special lot that could be used for any kind of a room, per roll, 12

WALL PAPER, finely embossed, good selection of colors, per roll, 18

(2D FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Special Sale of Bedding. Made to your order—Our own factory is here ready to supply you at short notice and at prices lower than elsewhere; best workmanship and materials guaranteed.

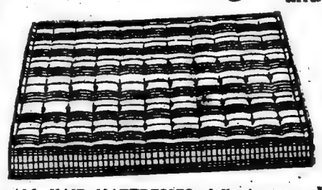

ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, our own make, in one part, and covered with A. C. A. tick, special at 5.99

SPRINGS of heavy woven wire, in all sizes and adapted to iron or wooden beds, 1.74

Having received another shipment of South American hair, we are enabled to offer full size 40 pound mattresses, made in our own factory, in one or two parts, covered with extra heavy A. C. A. tick, 11.99

IRON BEDS, in white enamel, in all sizes, and brass trimmed. These beds insure absolute cleanliness, positive comfort and enduring satisfaction, 1.98

(IN ANNEX.)

Furniture Attractions.

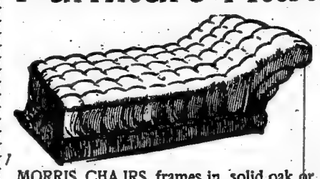

MORRIS CHAIRS, frames in solid oak or mahogany finish, reversible velour cushions, in many different colors, complete at 5.99

PARLOR SUITES.—We continue our sale of these suites, comprising fifty designs in frame and overstuffed, 3 and 5 piece sets, and varying in price from 12.49 to 249.99

NATURAL PREPARED PALMS for home decoration, four feet high and set in beautiful colored jardinieres, offered at the low price of 1.99

All hair Couches, with four rows of deep Turkish tufting and tufted sides, all spring edge, very heavily fringed, upholstered to order in your choice of colors in corduroy or velour, 11.99

LARGE TURKISH ARM CHAIRS or ROCKERS, with spring arms, extra high back and head rest. The most comfortable and beautiful chair of its kind, upholstered to order in your choice of colors, in velour and corduroy, 17.89

TURKISH CHAIRS or ROCKERS, same style as above, only upholstered in damask or fine quality silk brocatelle, 21.49

(IN ANNEX.)

Offering of Fine Rugs. To make room for new importations we place on sale the balance of our stock of best quality Japanese Rugs at the following low prices: 6x9 feet, $3.89; 9x9, $5.74; 7.6x10.6, $6.98; 9x12, $8.98.

SMYRNA JUTE RUGS, Reversible, 6x9 feet, $4.74; 7 ft. 6 in.x10 ft. 6 in., 6.98

SMYRNA RUGS, best quality, in new assortment of sizes, 6x6 feet, $10.63; 5x8, $11.24; 9x9, 25.72

(8D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ribbon Values. High grade all silk Moire Antique Taffeta Ribbon, of extra lustre and beautiful finish, in pink, light blue, cardinal, sage, cerise, navy and brown.

3¼ in. wide, worth 28c. a yard, at 19

4 in. wide, worth 35c. a yard, at 23

5 in wide, worth 40c. a yard, at 27

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Untrimmed Hat Value. Ladies' Hats of Black Velvet, in a variety of up-to-date shapes, advertised elsewhere as being made of silk velvet, our price 84

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ladies' & Misses' Mackintoshes.

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES, wool Cashmere, double texture, with plaid lining, have two capes with velvet collar, and come in navy blue, brown or black, 2.89

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES, wool Cashmere, double texture, with plaid lining and having very full double breasted cape (174 inches), 3.99

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES, wool Cashmere, double texture, lined with changeable silk or black, with one very full double breasted cape (222 inch sweep), 5.99

MISSES' MACKINTOSHES, Cashmere finish, double texture and with one cape. They are in all sizes, at 1.39

MISSES' MACKINTOSHES, wool Cashmere, double texture, have plaid lining and two capes with velvet collar. In all sizes, at 2.49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Portieres and Table Covers. Very special line of these home beautifiers at extremely low prices.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed top and bottom, of full length and width, goods that always sell elsewhere at 3.75 per pair, here at 1.98

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, extra fine quality, some with and some without fringe, some of which formerly sold at 5.75 per pair, at 2.99

TAPESTRY PANELS, 50 inches wide, 3 yards long, fully worth 6.75 each, at 2.48

TAPESTRY COVERS for couches, with knotted fringe, usually sold elsewhere at 4.75 each, at 2.99

TABLE COVERS, French Jute Velour, figured centres, two yards square, same as formerly sold at 9.99 each, at 6.99

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Clocks and Sets. The display in our clock department is of special interest to those wanting a clock or mantel set.

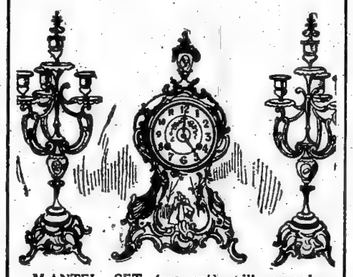

MANTEL SET (see cut), gilt ormolu, Dresden painted china panels with four-light candelabra, set complete, 18.23

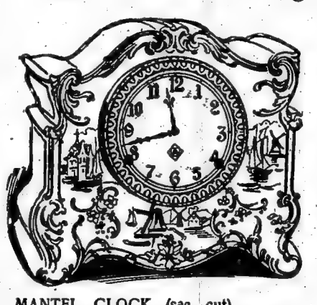

MANTEL CLOCK (see cut), large size, blue delft, 3.97

MANTEL CLOCKS, marbleized, several styles with fancy dials, your choice, 4.97

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Rich Cut Glass. At no previous season has our display of Cut Glass approached its present magnitude, but of more importance to the purchaser is the QUALITY, which is summed up in COLOR, BRILLIANCY and EXECUTION OF A DESIGN. Nothing in our display is without these POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

We are agents in Manhattan for the "STRAUS CUT GLASS," which received the medal of superiority at the "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION," Chicago.

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL, (see cut,) several shapes, and 6 handsomely cut designs, large size, 3.97

SALAD OR BERRY SPOONS, sterling silver with rich cut glass handles, each 6.47

CELERY DISHES, a variety of new designs, each 3.49

WATER BOTTLE, handsome shape, a new style of cutting, each 2.49

PRESERVE DISHES, a medium size, a new cutting, 2.47

CLARET PITCHERS (see cut), full size, handsomely cut, with sterling silver tops, three designs to select from, 6.87

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, twenty styles, cut glass with sterling silver mount, each, 49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Lamps.

We are showing the handsomest designs, most attractive finishes and best values in lamps ever before offered.

BRASS MOUNTED LAMPS, (see cut) your choice of 12 styles, with hand painted vases and 10 inch globe to match, central draught burner, complete, regularly sold for $5.00 to $7.50, 3.87

Flower Pots and Jardinieres.

We are offering a line of Jardinieres, Flower Pots, Pedestals of every size and style of decoration in the finer French, German, Hungarian, English and domestic wares.

There is every conceivable piece, from those of moderate cost to those of most elaborate decorations. There is a greater variety than can be found elsewhere, and the prices are very much lower.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Extraordinary Sale of Silver Plated Ware.

Did you ever realize the advantage of being absolutely certain of quality when buying an article? It is more necessary in silver plated ware than in other lines; you have that surety here at all times.

There are manufacturers who evade responsibility for an inferior quality by stamping their goods with a name not to be found in the reports of a commercial agency.

This sale treats of goods made by one of the best Meriden makers and so stamped. The quality is limited—the prices less than half usual rates.

TEA SETS, complete, usual price 25.00, for 9.38

COFFEE SETS, 4 pieces, which includes tray, usual price 18.00, for 6.93

CAKE BASKETS, some of their newest shapes, usual price from 4.50 to 7.50, 2.24

SYRUP PITCHERS, usual price 2.50 to 4.00, 1.59

BUTTER DISHES from 3.00 to 4.50, 1.67

SWINGING KETTLES, a variety of styles, usual price from 9.00 to 11.50, 5.34

Rogers Spoons and Forks. We have a new pattern with a new rococo border. They are regular standard plate on nickel silver.

TEASPOONS, per set of 6, 69

TABLESPOONS AND FORKS, " " " 1.38

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Italian Marble Statuary

We are making a special display of Italian Marble Statuary, principally of busts, this season's importation. They are marked one-third less than last year's prices.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Fine China and Glass. We not only have great factories of our own in all the districts that furnish the world's supply in these lines, but we also are the largest buyers in the general markets.

Lowest prices, exclusive designs and all other advantages are thus insured to our customers.

Our manufacturing facilities, both at home and abroad, are as much money savers for you as for us. Buying here you know you get china, &c., at first hands and at first hands prices, and that means no middleman's profits for you to pay.

High Grade Limoges China Decorated Dinner Sets.

The grand display of the finer qualities of decorated china that we are making has never been equalled.

It is at Limoges where Pouyats, Havilands and other celebrated china factories are located, and whose latest styles and shapes we offer at such low prices. Right in the centre of Limoges also are our own china decorating shops, constantly producing novelties that find their way direct to us, often before they are seen in the Paris market, and bearing no middleman's profit, enabling us to give our patrons advantages both in novelty and price unobtainable elsewhere.

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, 18.97

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 24.87

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41

And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21

China and Glass Novelties

Made in our own factories.

Punch Sets, Roomers and Sherbet Glasses, shapes and colors entirely new and the elaborate gold decorations make them very desirable for table use and ornamentation.

Champagne Sets.

Champagne Sets (see cut), from our Bohemian glass factory, comprising tankard and 6 glasses in colored glass, enameled flowers and gold edge, per set, 3.81, 5.87

100 dozen Carlsbad China Ramequins and Plates, floral designs in three colors and gold edge, per dozen pairs, 1.79

OYSTER SUPPER SETS, Limoges china, comprising 12 Plates, 1 Tureen, 1 Cracker Jar, prettily decorated and gilt, per set, 7.89

Richer Decorations, 9.81, 11.33, 14.87, 18.63

MAYONNAISE TUREENS, Limoges china, handsomely decorated, 1.89, 2.47 and 2.89 each,

RELISH DISHES, shell shape, 1.49, 1.97, 2.43

TERRAPIN and LOBSTER DISHES for table use, made in china to represent turtles and lobsters, per doz., 5.88, 9.87, 11.88

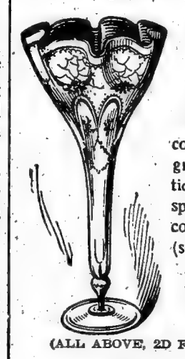

Chrysanthemum Vases.

No house in this country shows such a great variety. Attention is called to our special vases in new colors and gildings (see cut), each 1.39 1.99 2.69

(ALL ABOVE, 2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Shaving Sets

(see cut) comprising:

1 Wade & Butcher Razor, best half hollow ground; 1 Shaving Mirror, 1 Decorated Shaving Cup, 1 piece Cosmetic, 1 piece Shaving Soap, 1 Horsehide Swing Strop, 1 bottle Brilliantine, 1 bottle Bay Rum, 1 Lather Brush, 1 cake Magnesia. All of which are guaranteed quality, and much better than such as are advertised elsewhere at a higher price; set complete, 88

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets.

We are offering special values in decorated Austrian China, and some new styles just received from our own Carlsbad china works enable us to save you money in the purchase and time and trouble in the selection.

We show twenty patterns that we sell by set or single piece.

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, floral decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 11.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, new shapes and new styles of decorations in floral studies, 13.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, pansy decoration, new shapes, 18.67

DINNER SERVICE, Austrian china, painted flowers, with rich gold lace border, 27.63

(ALL ABOVE, 2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Open Stock Patterns.

Most of the above patterns and a host of others we sell by the single piece at same price as per set. Customers can thus make up sets to suit their particular requirements, and also match up breakage at any time.

(BASEMENT.)

Kitchen Crockery. Most complete and varied stock in this country. Quality always standard. Prices always lowest.

(BASEMENT.)

SENTENCE OF LOUIS ROSSE.

Cashier May Be Treated Leniently Because of Wife's Illness.

Louis Rosse, the defaulting paying teller of the Bedford Bank, Brooklyn, will be arraigned to-day in the Kings County Court for sentence. His friends expect that the sentence will not exceed a year's imprisonment. Its execution will be postponed for a short time, during which Rosse will be at large. The reason for this leniency is consideration for Rosse's wife. She is now in delicate health.

Mrs. Rosse is a niece of Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, and prior to her husband's downfall they moved in good social circles in the Bedford district of Brooklyn. Rosse was arrested over a year ago, and confessed his guilt. The news was a shock to all who knew him, for he was a Sunday school teacher and prominent socially. He was young and ambitious, and there was apparently a bright career before him. The amount of his defalcation was $6,250, which was made good by the American Surety Company. The company recently began proceedings against Rosse to compel him to refund the amount, with costs.

THREE PER CENT. WAR BONDS.

Issue Practically Completed—Highest Single Allotment $4,480.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Treasury Department has practically completed the issue of the $200,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds authorized at the last session of Congress, and the last of the temporary force of clerks appointed for duty in that connection will be dismissed next Saturday. Whatever else remains to be done will be handled by the permanent Treasury force.

The highest allotment of bonds to any one subscriber will be $4,480. Subscribers for $4,500 will receive $1,300 each, and possibly a few hundred dollars in addition. The amount, if any, however, will depend upon the result of a suit now pending to compel the Secretary to issue to subscribers about $500,000 on subscriptions rejected by the department on the ground that they were irregular.

THE BARK SARANAC HERE.

Experiences of the Vessel Captured by Spaniards at Iloilo.

The bark Saranac, which was seized by the Spaniards at Iloilo soon after the outbreak of the war with Spain, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar. The vessel sailed from this port to Newcastle, N. S. W., and from there sailed with a cargo of coal to Iloilo. While she was making that voyage she was delayed, and her agent, it was said, asked the Government to send a gunboat to protect her, but none could be spared at the time. The bark was then sold, in order that it might carry the British flag, and the British Consul here was asked to do something for her protection. He cabled to the British Vice Consul at Manila, who promised to do what he could.

Capt. Bartaby, the master of the Saranac, did not know about the outbreak of hostilities nor of the transfer of the vessel to the British flag, and on April 26 he appeared before the harbor of Iloilo flying the American colors, and was promptly pounced upon by a Spanish gunboat. Capt. Bartaby and his crew were treated very inciviliy by their captors, and when he protested, the commander of the gunboat told him to shut his mouth or he would fire a broadside into him. Capt. Bartaby however continued his protests, and protested still more when the Spaniards failed to anchor the bark properly. A guard was put on board, and during their stay there they did much damage to the vessel, cutting away the upper spars and rigging and ripping up part of the deck. Finally the Saranac was released at the instance of the British Consul.

Bureau of American Republics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics decided to-day to reappoint the present provisional director, Frederic Emery, subject to its future action. No definite term was fixed, but it is understood that the present management will continue as long as the interests of the bureau seem to require. Mr. Emery, who is Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, has had charge of the Bureau of American Republics since the death of the former director, Joseph P. Smith, in February last.

BETRAYED BY EXTENSION TABLE

William and Robert Underwood of 228 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, were locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night. It is charged that they tried to steal an extension table from the furniture store of Samuel Goldsmith, at 2,027 Third Avenue, while Goldsmith was asleep at his counter. It is said that the men would have succeeded had they not quarreled about the direction they should take after getting out of the place.

William wanted to go one way, Robert another. They pulled each in his chosen direction until the table came apart and fell with a crash, waking the sleeping merchant. He called the police and caused the two arrests.

For Fast Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Navy Department to-day entered into contract with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of the thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers Hopkins and Hull.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

HOW TO REBUKE CROKER.

A great many Democrats are so incensed at CROKER for his insolent attempt to reduce the bench to a condition of vassalage that it is their present intention to vote the entire Republican ticket.

It is worth their while to inquire whether this is the most effective way to rebuke the Tammany boss. Let them think it over soberly and carefully.

Let us suppose that there are 50,000 such Democrats. They vote the straight Republican ticket from top to bottom by making a cross in the circle at the top. Their votes will be counted for Judge DALY, to be sure, but will anybody be able to say that this remarkable increase in the Republican vote is a rebuke to CROKER? Republicans would attribute it to the popular enthusiasm for ROOSEVELT. Secretary ALGER would interpret it as a grand vote of confidence in him and in his management of the war. Our neighbor The Sun would say it was an indorsement of the policy of imperialism, of the Administration, and of Mr. PLATT'S inflexible determination to put down Bryanism with an iron hand. If GEORGE ALDRIDGE should declare that it was an indorsement of him and a rebuke to those who have criticised his work as a cane deepener, who could disprove his statement?

There is no rebuke to CROKER in a vote for the whole Republican ticket. It is wasted, buried, and lost in a maze of ambiguous interpretations.

If a Democrat who hates the boss for his arrogance and his vindictiveness, and who wishes to smite him for his attempt to dictate to the Supreme Court will mark a cross opposite the name of Judge DALY; while at the same time voting for the Democratic candidates for Governor and the State offices he will make his blow felt. He can do it in no other way. The number of votes by which Judge DALY ran ahead of the Republican ticket would be the measure of the public desire to rebuke CROKER. It would be clear that they were Democratic votes. Their meaning would be clear also. If their number was large they would give great encouragement to a movement to depose CROKER from a position in which he is able to do incalculable harm to the Democratic Party in every campaign.

An independent voter is always intelligent enough to cast his vote with discrimination and good judgment. The independent votes that defeated MAYNARD in 1893 were not so cast. They buried MAYNARD, to be sure, but they sent to undeserved defeat good Democratic candidates for the State offices and elected a lot of Republicans who had been put upon the ticket by PLATT without the remotest idea that they would be elected. That regrettable blunder ought not to be repeated this year. The only way to put CROKER in the pillory is to elect Judge DALY without defeating the State ticket.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

There are not lacking organs of French opinion which will proclaim the fall of the Brisson Ministry to be a vindication of "the army." If that were true, it would be very bad for France. That the hateful and savage spirit which has resented any inquiry into a "thing judged" most suspiciously, and which has proscribed and banished a French writer for being courageous and truthful, should dominate France against the light which has lately come upon these things, would be an appalling thing for the nation.

But it is not so. The vote by which the Brisson Ministry fell shows how right and reason have been making their way. Remember that the present Chamber of Deputies was elected upon the Dreyfus issue, pledged by the fact of its election not to consent to reopen the case upon the evidence which had then come to light. Remember that it was to this body, so constituted, that Gen. CAVAIGNAC gave his assurances in July that DREYFUS had been justly condemned, and fortified them by producing three pieces of what he called, and possibly thought, documentary evidence. Upon these assurances and this evidence he appealed for a vote of confidence in the Ministry which had refused to reopen the case, and upon this appeal but two dissenting votes were cast. Then came the inquisition of HENRY, resulting in his confession of the forgery of that one of the pieces of documentary evidence upon which the persecutors of DREYFUS had most relied, and in his "assisted suicide." Meanwhile the indignant words of ZOLA and the facts of the case had been making their way under the surface. The Ministry, which in July had refused to order the revision, found itself politically compelled to advocate revision, and met the Chamber in the new session with that proposal. One alone of them dissented when the Chamber met, the Minister of War, whom his colleagues tax with bad faith, and whose hysterical behavior seems to show that the influence of the army had been used to bully him out of his own convictions. The Brisson Ministry, opposing revision, found in July a solid Chamber behind it. The Brisson Ministry in October, advocating revision, finds itself beaten by 296 against 243. Evidently such a victory is Pyrrhic. Evidently truth is mighty and will prevail.

THE NEW RAILROAD ERA.

The calmness with which railroad men and the holders of railroad shares have received the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Joint Traffic Association to be illegal must be attributed to the hope or expectation that in some way the railroad managers will be able to "get around" a law of Congress upheld by the court of last resort. It is a matter of small moment that the stock market did not go to pieces when the decision was published. Wall Street is often scared by shadows while maintaining great composure in the face of real peril. It is a little remarkable that railroad men of experience should show so little perturbation, or, being perturbed, should cover it so well.

In truth the day when the decision was rendered was a momentous one in the railroad history of the country. It closes the era of reckless rate-cutting tempered by more or less binding agreements to suspend hostilities and maintain rates and opens an era in which every railroad must carry on an independent business, and must fix its own rates low enough to attract traffic, yet high enough to pay expenses and some profit, or else must go to the wall.

Railroad pooling has been a benefit to the country in one way at least. The unlimited rate-cutting for which it was the only discovered remedy demoralized the business of the whole country by making the value of railroad securities, representing the investment of thousands of millions of capital, altogether uncertain and indeterminable. The railroad interest could not be so seriously shaken without shaking the whole business structure. It is too great a part of it. Pooling is better for the country than rate wars—there is no doubt about that outside of the ranks of the Populists. Low freight rates are of no appreciable benefit to a manufacturer who has no goods to ship, and the tendency of rate wars is invariably to kill trade. But that is all past. Joint agreements to maintain rates—that is, pooling—have been declared by the Supreme Court to be in violation of the anti-Trust law, the constitutionality of which the decision incidentally affirms, and of the Inter-State commerce law. The language of the decision is simple, its reasoning convinces. Congress has power to regulate trade and commerce between the States, it has declared that combinations to maintain rates at a higher level than would prevail under open competition must not exist. The Joint Traffic Association is such an association; it must therefore dissolve. The court did not pass upon the policy of Congress in enacting the anti-Trust law. For aught we know to the contrary, the Judges may have deplored the necessity of affirming the constitutionality of an unwise law. But they have affirmed it, and the railroads must obey. In the present temper of the people and with a Congress exhibiting in both branches a spirit of hostility to corporations, it is a waste of time to talk about repeal. It is a condition that confronts the railroads. They must meet it.

Except where ruinous competition has been occasioned by the building of railroads for which there was no demand and little business, it ought to be possible to manage the traffic of a railroad as the business of any other corporation is carried on. That is, the managers, knowing their fixed charges and, approximately, their operating expenses and the amount of business naturally tributary to their road, ought to be able to fix and maintain a freight and passenger tariff that would yield an income sufficient to pay all charges and leave a profit to the share capital. Every railroad that is a public necessity and that has been organized and built and is operated on sound principles ought to be able to do this. The roads that fail to do it will be of three classes. One class is the roads that never ought to have been built, the roads intruded upon a field already supplied with railroad facilities and yielding only an amount of traffic that cannot be divided with profit. The second class is made up of the roads that are deliberately trying to build up their own business by destroying that of their rivals. The third includes railroads that have been heavily overcapitalized. Active competition, unrestrained by traffic agreements, will produce heavy deficits in the balance sheets of these roads. Their reckless rate-cutting will of course affect the business of the sound roads. But the sound roads will stand it the longest. The inevitable tendency will be for the sound roads to buy up the unsound or rate-cutting roads, either before their bankruptcy or after. Some that have this habit are and long have been bankrupt. In the not very remote future it may be that a Congress that intended unrestricted competition will find that it has stumbled into practically unrelieved monopoly. A few great companies will control the railroad business of the country. The railroads of New England are now substantially all in the hands of three companies, the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Albany, and the New Haven. What has happened there will happen in other parts of the country. The number of competitors for the trunk line and trans-continental business is likely to be diminished by open competition.

It is a time now to tax the capacity of railroad managers to the full. A general war of rates would be madness. It would check returning prosperity and the increasing business that promises to furnish traffic for all the roads. Economy of management and rates established reasonably, with reference both to the cost and the value of the service rendered, are two points of railroad policy that commend themselves to managers now. The railroad that can adapt itself to the new condition and thrive under open competition will demonstrate that it is sound and ably managed.

"APATHY" AND M'KINLEYISM.

It has been an axiom of American politics that there was no withstanding a successful war. To the military victors have belonged the political spoils. The only exception was the sequel of the Mexican war. The Whigs, who had opposed the war, carried the next Presidential election after it. But they were not only greatly assisted by the defection from the Democratic vote of the Free Soilers under VAN BUREN and ADAMS, but they nominated the popular hero of the war, and won mainly on TAYLOR'S "war record."

Here in a hundred days the navy and army of the United States have smashed Spain completely and shown that in naval and military strength she was "a hollow shell," as Gen. SHERMAN said about the Confederacy. A victory so rapid, brilliant, and decisive ought, according to the precedents, to have secured the retention of power by the party in power, and to have resulted in a largely increased Republican majority in Congress. All the Republican stump orators, from the President down, have been making the most of the defeat of Spain, and yet it does not excite popular enthusiasm in favor of the party. In place of popular enthusiasm comes from all parts of the country the Republican complaint of an "apathy" exceeding even the customary apathy of "off years." Here in this city Mr. CROKER has dispelled apathy by injecting into a dull canvass the very lively issue of his right to control the judiciary. But everywhere else apathy prevails. Why is this?

The Republicans have only themselves and the President has only himself to blame. The people are not blinded, as he would like to have them, by the glare of the Spanish victory. They see that even with Spain we have gone to the verge, and with a real fighting power we should have gone over the verge, of a frightful disaster. In so far as the narrowness of our escape comes from the numerical insufficiency of our army and navy, the whole country is to blame for it, and the negligence of Congress has been representative of the public negligence. But our belated and hasty efforts for preparation were unintelligent. They were unintelligent in legislation, which proceeded upon the absurd assumption that amateur soldiers under amateur officers were the professional equals of professional soldiers under professional officers. They were unintelligent, if they were not worse than unintelligent, in administration. Such an incompetency as that which Secretary ALGER has shown before, during, and after the war suffices and should suffice to condemn any Administration responsible for it and him. The President had the choice opened to him to unload ALGER or to try to carry him. He has chosen to carry him, and he must take the consequences. Algerism has become McKinleyism.

This is not all. The people have not made up their minds what, of the possessions we may claim as the prize of war, it would be to our interest and to the interest of mankind that we should take. Upon this question they look to the President for "light and leading," and they get none. If he himself knows what he wants he gives them no inkling of it, but wraps up his meaning in a cloud of verbiage of which nobody can make anything. He seems to be waiting for instructions from the public opinion which it is his business to instruct. The private soldiers of the American Army have been praised by foreign critics for their "initiative." Nobody has praised, or is likely to praise, the President for that quality. If he had as much of it as an average colored trooper he would have told his countrymen what he thought they ought to do with the Philippines.

Instead of the elation and confidence which naturally follow a successful war, the present temper of the American people is one of doubt and bewilderment. More than that, there is a feeling of indignation against the official leaders who are not the natural leaders of the people, of indignation for their incompetency in war, of indignation for their helplessness in the face of a victorious peace. This is the explanation of the general apathy of which the true description would be general disgust.

WHAT WE HAVE TO DO WITH ABROAD.

Foreign observers emphasize the political aspects of the successive increases in the foreign rates of discount. The political situation is indeed more acute than when London set the example followed by Berlin and Paris. But there is operative a cause more general and permanent than rumors of war. Nations sometimes fight, but they are always hungry, and nowhere else than here can they get their daily bread. There is no novelty about this nor about exports of food in almost any dimensions. Current shipments averaging daily a million bushels of grain, with rising prices, have been seen before in times of war, war panics, and famines. What distinguishes the present situation is that "abroad" is now taking from us about an annual three hundred millions of manufactures. This, of course, diminishes foreign capacity to pay for what it must have in products which it does not need. Neither can it any longer, or at least any longer in equal degree, pay us in our own debts or in those paper evidences of value received called securities. In its usual fashion Europe returned us those documents when Europe thought we were ruined and bankrupt. The alternatives, with or without war, are that Europe must go without bread or pay in gold or borrow here, in volume perhaps unprecedented. But, upon the whole, Europe cannot borrow here until she has paid all who want their pay for goods sold.

Now, when there is inquiry for sterling, there is such a supply from those who have a right to call for funds from abroad that the prospect of a reversal of the current is not at all commensurate with either foreign needs or our ability to supply it. When foreign discounts rise and New York sterling falls to rise, the merchandise balance being as it now is, we are likelier to get gold than to lose it. We certainly are in position to demand gold, or a higher rate of interest for foregoing gold, than is current here. This is apparent from the absence of any reflex activity in the markets for money or stocks. Time has been when a rise of discounts around Europe would have prostrated the market for shares, sent sterling soaring, and put money at a premium above 6 per cent. Now there is not a trace of this. In short, we are witnessing something like a declaration of financial independence and a revelation of a new financial America comparable with Europe's discovery of a new military America. There are those here more confident of the former than of the latter. However that may be, it is interesting to watch what Europe will do with its difficulties about its balance of power and its balance of trade.

"We must go on with the work of the canals, but that work must be done with absolute honesty and absolute efficiency. Now—and I ask you to think of this for a moment—it is more than likely, for their own corrupt purposes, politicians and contractors always seek to establish a canal ring. Under which administration is that canal ring most likely to spring up? Under an administration of RICHARD CROKER or an administration of mine? You know well under which."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

RICHARD CROKER is not going to be the administration. He is not running for office. If Col. ROOSEVELT means to ask whether he or Judge VAN WYCK in the Governor's chair would be the more likely to tolerate a canal ring, we answer without hesitation that such a ring would be more likely to flourish under a Republican administration. It is not a question of "springing up." The Aldridge ring is full grown. It is deep-rooted. Try as he might, ROOSEVELT could never destroy it, for the whole enormous power of PLATT'S machine would be against him. Some of the protectors of the ring even he would not wish to offend. A Democratic Governor would delight in destroying the whole gang of plunderers. It would be meat and drink to him and monstrous good politics. Trust a Democrat to probe a Republican scandal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—England's new Criminal Evidence Act has gone into effect, and both those who opposed its passage and those who favored it are watching the results with great interest. So far the expectation of sensational developments has been disappointed. Persons accused of crime are availing themselves in considerable numbers of the privilege, now accorded them for the first time in the history of English jurisprudence, of testifying in their own behalf, and of summoning their wives or husbands to the stand as witnesses for the defense, but there is as yet no sign of the radical change in the character of British tribunals which Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL prophesied. Convictions and acquittals have been about equally numerous under the new procedure. As might have been expected, the discussion of the act continues actively, for its opponents are unconvinced by defeat, and its advocates are not quite reassured by success. Two facts, according to The London Standard, emerge from the cloud of controversy. One is that a very great preponderance of legal authority was in favor of the change, and the other is the need of utmost care in the application of the law if serious mischief is to be avoided. Just what form the serious mischief will take is far from obvious to American observers, accustomed as they have been for many years to trials conducted on exactly the principle that seems so revolutionary to our cousins, but the apprehension is, apparently, that cross-examination of the prisoner-witness may degenerate into an inquisition of the kind that prevails in French courts. To guard against this the English act forbids any questions tending to show that the prisoner has ever been charged with or convicted of other crimes than that mentioned in the indictment. The only exceptions are when the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined on his behalf with a view to establish his good character, or he has given evidence of good character, or impugned that of the witnesses for the prosecution.

—That the merchants and other residents of Santiago whose immediate interests would have been endangered by any opposition to or conflict with the existing authorities, whoever the latter might be, should have treated Gen. LAWTON with the utmost courtesy, and that they should have been generous with complimentary resolutions both to him and to Gen. WOOD, are facts that do not necessarily prove much in regard to the administrative ability of those two officers. Indeed, cynics, and especially cynics familiar with what by Anglo-Saxon observers is often called the insincerity of Spanish courtesy, might say that these demonstrations of affectionate and admiring regard for alien conquerors exercising despotic powers were to be taken as evidence of the most dubious sort. The case is very different, however, when the members of the Santiago Board of Trade voluntarily suggest the collection of an additional import duty, the proceeds to be applied by the American Governor to the dredging of the harbor and the building of new piers and warehouses. This has just been done, and it is certainly a culminating mark of confidence and esteem. When men ask to have their taxes raised it is obvious that they are thoroughly content with the way in which the money collected is used, and Gen. WOOD may well be proud of the reputation which he has so soon acquired in a difficult and delicate position. The people of Santiago, too, deserve warm congratulation on the readiness with which they have appreciated and adopted a system of municipal management which was entirely unfamiliar to them. It takes men of more than ordinary intelligence instantly to see the benefits to be derived from novel methods.

—Peru's latest "revolution," according to a correspondent at Lima, has had consequences not less surprising to Gen. CACERES, the restless politician who engineered the movement, than it was disagreeable to a vast majority of the Peruvian population, who are fairly well content with the existing order of things, and are desirous only of peace and good order, the conditions requisite to recovery from the effects of previous disturbances. The adherents of Gen. CACERES are said to have been assisted with money and arms by certain neighboring Governments that are jealous of the progress which Peru has been making. The rising began in the usual South American way. Armed bands suddenly appeared at several points, attacking isolated plantations, imposing forced contributions, and stealing money and cattle. The revolutionists seem to have expected the mass of the people to welcome the prospect of a change, and that the rebel groups first formed would instantly be joined by all the malcontents in the districts where the flag of revolt was raised. These hopes proved ill-founded. The Government acted with energy, and the inhabitants of the various regions in which the movement was started have not only refused to extend sympathy to the marauders, and denied them every sort of assistance, but they have stood loyally by the authorities. The principal conspirators were soon lodged in prison, where they are now confronting a future which they know will give their fortitude a severe test. But though the Cacerists were soon put down, much harm to the interests of the country has been done. The confidence of native and foreign capitalists was gravely impaired, and business of all sorts was prostrated for the time being. Encouragement is found, however, in the ease with which the revolt was suppressed, for its inception, judged by the precedents supplied by history, threatened a prolonged and disastrous period of confusion.

—By demanding that the Wisconsin be "christened" with beer, instead of with champagne, the Milwaukee brewers have put an end, it may be hoped, to any further attempts in the direction of ascribing moral influence to the use of this or that liquid as the means of fastening names to warships. Whether the brewers intended to do so or not, they have turned the whole question into a joke, and when a controversy becomes ridiculous it usually ends. That some formal ceremonies should attend the launching of a vessel, whether the vessel be for public or private uses, is harmless enough, and even proper enough, but it hardly seems judicious to keep up the practice of a rite which, though now purely secular, parodies a religious ceremony with an accuracy that cannot fail to be offensive to people of sensitiveness and good taste. The effort to turn the ceremony in this particular case into an out-and-out advertisement will deprive the custom of what little attractiveness it may still have retained, and will give it a new significance so utterly discordant with the old one that its complete abandonment may confidently be expected.

—La Patrie, the official organ of the French-Canadians, is reminded by England's course with respect to Fashoda of the cruel tyranny with which the United States has treated Spain. "Right," it says, "is nothing to the Anglo-Saxon from the moment when he is certain that he is the stronger." That is indeed amusing; it also casts some light on the feeling of France for this country. The French-Canadians, as is well known, are considerably more French than Canadian, and just as their language is in a way more really Gallic than that of Paris, so their opinions can be taken as expressing more frankly the real opinions of France than do the numerous interviews with cosmopolitan Parisians that have been supplied to us. And the French-Canadians believe that the United States was utterly wrong and that Spain was utterly right in the recent argument! Well, well, well!

An Appreciative Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription to your paper, which I have taken for the past twenty years continuously, permit me to express my personal appreciation of the many excellent features which make THE NEW YORK TIMES unique among the daily papers of the city, more particularly the Saturday and Monday supplements, to which you have added another—the reduction in price. It is a matter of congratulation for those who are interested in a clean and independent press that THE TIMES, containing "all the news that's fit to print," is put within the reach of all.

BENJAMIN S. SANDERSON.
The Rectory, Bath, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Close Quarters.

"Is your flat crowded?"

"Crowded? We can't yawn without opening a window."—Chicago Record.

A Coincidence.

It seems a little strange that the promises of the politicians always make their appearance in the chestnut season.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Brain Market.

It may be quite expensive, but it is less trouble to get your brains at the butcher's than at the school teacher's.—Boston Transcript.

Transcontinental Tracks.

England's proposal to build an iron road right through Africa is in part conditional on France making tracks the other way.—Philadelphia Times.

A Disappointed Pessimist.

"Mr. Junks looks even more dismal than usual since his marriage."

"Yes; he must have found wedded life less annoying than he expected."—Chicago Record.

AS EVERY CANDIDATE SEES IT.

From The Washington Star.

Who dares insinuate that I am working for myself?
Who entertains the thought that I'm inspired by love of pelf?
Who says I'm animated by the hope of sordid gain
In buckling on my armor to go forth in this campaign?
Of course, there'll be a salary when to this place I'm sent,
But it's better I should have it than my wicked opponent;
I'm moved by generous impulse and I cannot still its throb;
The country must be saved, and I'm the man to do the job.

I won't stand back for coaxing, as old Cincinnatus did;
When this glorious Nation calls me, it can never say I hid;
I don't assume false modesty—far worse than vulgar pride;
It's freedom that is threatened, and I'm rushing to her side!
Posterity would scorn me if things didn't turn out right
For letting diffidence prevent my mingling in the fight;
For standing on Fame's threshold without strength to turn the knob;
The country must be saved, and I'm the man to do the job.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A rainy day at this season, when the suburbs and Autumn resorts are still filled with people from the cities who linger on out of town to enjoy outdoor sports, which can be so pleasantly indulged in during the Fall months, brings much disappointment. The golfers are less deterred by rain than the devotees of other sports, and so the intercollegiate match at Ardsley yesterday went bravely on, but the cyclers had to put by their wheels, and there was little driving, riding, or walking possible. In town the day was also a dreary one, and there was little life or social movement visible. Delmonico's, Sherry's, and the Astoria restaurants were fairly well filled at the luncheon and again at the dinner hour, but there were comparatively few New Yorkers at any of these places, and the day was an "off" one from the social standpoint.

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The clubs have begun their Winter entertainments, and the custom of monthly, or even fortnightly, lectures, readings, and "smokers" at even such clubs as the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, University, and Calumet seems to have become a permanent one. There will be an entertainment at the Calumet Club this evening, arranged by Mr. John Nicholas, a member of the club, in which Max Unger and other professionals, together with some amateurs, will take part. The first meeting of the season of the New York Yacht Club will also be held this evening at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue. There will be a large attendance of members, as the suggested amendment to the constitution doubling the dues and making them $50 instead of $25 has aroused much opposition.

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Mrs. E. T. Cushing, formerly Miss Roby, is again to the front this Autumn, with Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Jr., and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, in the runs of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and at Tuesday's nine-mile drag hunt she was one of the first in at the death. Mrs. Smith Hadden is not riding this season. Mrs. Clarence Mackay is one of the most interested of the Meadow Brook women in the hunts, and follows each run as far as possible along the highways in her smart little trap. The Meadow Brook runs are more largely attended and more successful this Autumn than for many years past.

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The suicide of Mr. Edward F. Knowlton of Brooklyn will be a terrible shock to his daughter, Countess Sierstorpff, who was devotedly attached to her father, and who was his inseparable companion before her marriage. He was so lonely after this daughter's marriage that he invited a niece to live in his handsome house in Brooklyn under the care of the lady who had been his daughter's companion, but she soon married, and he then invited another niece to live with him to take her place. He was a very domestic man. The greatest sympathy is expressed for Countess Sierstorpff, who, through and by her sweetness of character and good looks, had won many warm friends in New York society during the two Winters that she went out here before her marriage. Mr. Knowlton's death has started the inquiry as to what has become of the younger Count Sierstorpff, who came here at the time of his brother's marriage to Miss Knowlton and remained here for some time. He spent two Summers at Newport, where he was prominent in the social life of the place, and where his engagement to certain belles was frequently rumored.

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Mr. James Bryant Lindley, who recently suffered a serious accident by falling from a cable car and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, is improving slowly, and his recovery is now assured. His brother, Dr. Charles L. Lindley, who was formerly house physician at Laurel-in-the-Pines at Lakewood, and who is now in Natal, South Africa, married a Mrs. Lunt of Newburyport, Mass., and not a Mrs. Marshall of Chicago, as was recently stated.

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The Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who is credited with taking up the cause of the striking women's gowns tailors through the Consumers' League, in which she is interested, with Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. L. Newton Phelps Stokes, and other prominent New York women, was Miss Louise Barnewall. She is a woman of decided character, and has always been much interested in economic matters. Her daughter, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, inherits much of her mother's executive ability, as do also her younger daughters the Misses Mabel and Alice Van Rensselaer.

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To the list of débutantes of the coming Winter, which is unusually small this year, can be added Miss Augusta Robbins, a daughter of Mr. Horace W. Robbins; Miss Ethel Thornell, a daughter of Mr. Henry Thornell; Miss Ethel Jacquelin, a daughter of Mr. John H. Jacquelin, and the twin daughters of Mr. Lucien H. Niles, Miss Madge and Miss Florence Niles. From all indications December, the month devoted to débutante receptions and teas, will be woefully lacking in these pleasant events this year.

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It is a long look ahead to Easter, but with the waning of the Autumn wedding season there is already talk of the marriages of next Spring. There will be three large weddings in Easter week, those of Mr. James Burnett Lowell of Boston and Miss Harriet Worden, daughter of Mr. Daniel Worden; of Mr. John Iselin, son of the late John Iselin, and Miss Caroline Goodridge, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, and of Mr. De Witt Sage of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Alice Babcock, a granddaughter of Mr. Samuel Babcock.

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Mrs. Leon Lewman, the young Southern woman who lost several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, which she claims were taken from her trunk in a New York hotel recently, is one of the most prominent and handsomest young matrons of Atlanta, Ga. She was Miss Idoline Edwards of Atlanta, and was married a year ago. Among the jewels lost by Mrs. Lewman was her husband's gift on her wedding day, a rarely beautiful diamond sunburst, which fastened her bridal veil, and which was valued at a high figure.

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Among the arrivals at the Holland House yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., who sailed on the Teutonic, and Miss Susan De Forest Day. Miss Day is preparing for another Winter cruise on her steam yacht Scythian, on which she lives during most of the year. Her brother, Mr. George de Forest Day, who was married last Spring to a young Frenchwoman, is cruising on his schooner yacht Fleur de Lys in the Mediterranean.

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The wedding yesterday in Philadelphia of Mr. Rogers L. Barstow, Jr., of Boston and Miss Rebecca Taylor Newbold, was attended by many New Yorkers, as well as Bostonians. It was the most fashionable wedding that has been celebrated in Philadelphia for some time past. Miss Lena Carstairs of Philadelphia was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Julia and Miss Amy du Pont of Wilmington, Del., Miss Julia Merryweather of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Barstow of Boston, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. Ezra Barstow was best man, and the ushers were Count Ladislas de Tiesbach, H. A. Curtis, Philip Richardson, Philip Dalton, John M. Little, Harry Hudson Smith of Philadelphia, and W. B. Johnston of Washington.

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Much interest was expressed in the clubs and drawing rooms yesterday in the marriage of Miss Helen King, formerly of this city, and daughter of the late John A. King, and the Baron von Giskra, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation to Switzerland, and which took place in Trinity Episcopal Church in Berne. While best wishes were expressed for Miss King's happiness and many cables of congratulations were sent to her mother and herself, regret was also expressed that by her marriage to a foreign diplomat Miss King is probably permanently lost to New York society. She is a remarkably handsome young woman, very much the same style as Mrs. Harold Baring, and was the centre of a circle of friends and devoted admirers here. The young couple will reside for the present in Berne, and Mrs. King will remain with them for the Winter.

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What may seem to be a peculiar fad in America is just now the fashion in Paris and especially with the American residents of the gay capital. Whenever there is a riot, a change of administration which brings out the blue-bloused mob, or "a manifestation," all Paris society flocks to the spectacle. White police tickets—the passe partout within the lines—are distributed most generously, and the terrace in the Tuileries gardens, which overlook the Place de la Concorde, is reserved for spectators, who have with them these necessary bits of pasteboard. They look on at the conflicts between the military and the mobs as an American audience would at Barnum's show. One American woman in Paris said recently that since 1848 she had only missed one "manifestation," and that was because she was ill with the grip on the day on which President Grévy abdicated. She had even braved the vitriol and the bullets of the Commune.

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And still there are echoes, very faint this time, of the Baring-Churchill wedding on Monday. An advertisement offers a liberal reward for "a sable boa with eleven tails, lost on Monday afternoon at the Churchill wedding, at St. Thomas's Church." The address where the finder is requested to bring this boa does not reveal the identity of the owner, who probably wishes to remain incognito.

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The Hon. Rowland Leigh, who is to marry Miss Mabel Gordon, the daughter of Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Peace Commission, in Savannah, Ga., on Saturday next, is the third son of the Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, in England. His eldest brother, Francis Dudley Leigh, married Miss Helen Beckwith, who is known as "Baby Beckwith," one of the belles of New York some years ago. Miss Beckwith met her husband at the country house of Mrs. Bradley-Martin, and was married to him in 1890. The Baron Leigh has just celebrated his golden wedding. His wife is a sister of the present Duke of Westminster and aunt of the Princess of Teck, the wife of Prince "Dolly" of Teck, a brother of the Duchess of York, who is the future Queen of England. The bride of next Saturday, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, will be connected by marriage remotely perhaps with the reigning house of Great Britain. Her husband is thirty-nine, and has adopted the law as his profession. He is an Oxford graduate, and has the degree of Master of Arts. Stoneleigh Abbey is very near the picturesque ruins of Kenilworth, forever associated with that famous novel of Sir Walter Scott and the direful fate of Amy Robsart.

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Miss Mary Ridge Montgomery, daughter of the late John M. Montgomery, M. D., was married to Harry Bancroft Livingston yesterday morning. The ceremony was celebrated by the Right Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, D. D., Bishop of Los Angeles, assisted by the Rev. E. R. Armstrong, one of the clergy connected with Trinity Church. The wedding was a very quiet one, owing to the recent death of the bride's mother. About forty of the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom witnessed the ceremony. The wedding ceremony was followed by a nuptial mass.

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Miss Beatrice Wright will be married to George Chapman at Trinity Church at noon next Monday. The bride is the daughter of the late E. Kellogg Wright, who died three years ago. He was President of the National Park Bank and a Vestryman of Trinity Church. The bride lives with her mother, at 172 West Fifty-eighth Street. George Chapman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Chapman, who reside in Italy. He was graduated in the class of '92 at Harvard, and is now in the office of the Astor estate. The maid of honor will be Miss Mary Soper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Soper, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Theodora Comstock, a cousin of the bride, of Rome, N. Y.; Miss Leslie Bright, daughter of the late Dr. Edwin Bright, and Miss Alice Watson, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas L. Watson. William G. Hibbard of Chicago, a classmate of Mr. Chapman, will be the best man, and the ushers will be John Hubbard, another classmate; Albert Huidekoper, a cousin of the bridegroom, of Meadville, Penn., and S. Brinkerhoff Thorne of Yale, class of '95.

ROSENTHAL, THE PIANIST.

His First Recital Given at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The great majority of music lovers in New York City elect to regard the first artistic concert as the beginning of the musical season. Therefore, in spite of the fact that we have already had opera performances well worthy of the serious consideration of all devotees of the tone art, it must be recorded this morning that the musical season of 1898-9 began last night, when Moriz Rosenthal, the famous Roumanian pianist, made his reappearance at Carnegie Hall. It will be recalled that when Mr. Rosenthal was in this country last he was taken with typhoid fever in the great city of Chicago, and after a dangerous illness, forced to return to Europe and indulge in a long period of rest. It was a most unfortunate termination of a season which opened with every promise of high pecuniary success. Public sympathy was enlisted, and the announcement that Mr. Rosenthal would return this Fall was received with pleasure.

He was greeted with much cordiality last night by a thoroughly representative audience. All the cognoscenti were present—pianists, conductors, musical managers, great and mean; poets, magazine editors, and habitues of piano halls. The salvo of applause which met the short pianist when he came upon the scene was that of people who knew his professional importance, and plumed themselves on being present at his reappearance in America. The enthusiasm which was evoked by his performances was that of people accustomed to hearing the best that the world affords in the way of piano playing, but who are prone to let fancy master judgment in their expressions of joy.

Much good ink has been spilled and many pounds of excellent type worn in reprinting the extravagant opinions which have recently burned their way under sea along the electric cable in regard to Mr. Rosenthal's playing in Germany and London. Those sent from Germany are not worth the paper on which they are printed, because musical criticism in the land of the Teutonic scoffers at American pork is notoriously a marketable commodity. That which comes from England is honest and well meaning, but England seldom hears a pianist with such a technic as Rosenthal's, and there are few inexperienced judges of piano playing not gullible by him who does all things fast.

So far as Mr. Rosenthal's recital of last night revealed the present state of his powers, he is precisely the same pianist, in the fundamental qualities of his art, as he was when he made his début here a decade or so ago. He elected to make his re-entry with a recital, and his programme contained not a single number calling for a revelation of either profound intellectuality or moving emotion. The compositions chosen for the first part of the list touched only the chords of graceful sentiment of gallant romance, and ebullient spirit. Those selected for the second part were virtuoso pieces of the poorest and palpriest pattern, with the exception of Henselt's "Si oiseau j'etais," which is neatly made and gracious in character.

The A flat sonata of Weber which opened the recital, is a work that carries one's mind back to the bravery and minnesong of "Euryanthe." It is brilliant, romantic, high-colored music, plainly the offspring of the muse that gave birth to the "Oberon" overture. Mr. Rosenthal may have been nervous; he did not look it. His hands may have been cold or his spirits damp with the penetrating downpour of a raw and gusty night. At any rate he played the sonata in a hard, rude, and even boisterous manner. His fingers went swiftly and accurately, but their tips were shod with horn, not with velvet. There was not a single spark of vital feeling in the work from beginning to end.

The next number was the B flat minor sonata of Chopin, and this the pianist played, in plain truth, very badly indeed. He chose to fire his bolt in the funeral march, but aside from the exquisite beauty of tone with which he sang the legato theme, he played even that movement without an artistic distribution of his dynamic gradations. The final movement—which, with the worst possible taste, he separated from the funeral march—he played with a hard staccato effect, which quite ruined it. Some minor pieces by Chopin, including the pianist's enormously difficult arrangement of the D flat valse, he played with delicious clearness and with considerable beauty of tone.

But when he reached the "Don Juan" fantasy of Liszt, Mr. Rosenthal let loose the torrent of his technique, and before such a stupendous revelation of mastery of the keyboard all commentators must pause for want of adjectives. It was amazing, thrilling, even alarming. The "Weigenlied" and "Si oiseau j'etais" of Henselt and Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice" brought the recital to an exciting finish. There was the customary scene of enthusiasm when the programme was concluded. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Rosenthal will play again, with, let us hope, a more convincing display of his higher powers.

Woman Killed by a Train.

The passenger train from Whitestone due in Long Island City at 7:30 o'

MAY EVACUATE FASHODA

Reported in Diplomatic Circles that France Has Arranged to Withdraw Maj. Marchand's Troops.

SALISBURY OPENS THE WAY

He Suggests that as France Had Not Notified Britain of the Expedition in Advance, the French Should Retire.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Soir hears in diplomatic circles that France is prepared to evacuate Fashoda, with the reservation that she shall receive some compensation, to be arranged hereafter.

"This result," says the Soir, "is the outcome of a new argument advanced by Lord Salisbury to the effect that, as the dispatch of the Marchand mission was not notified to Great Britain in accordance with custom, Great Britain is entitled to dispute Major Marchand's right to hold the territory occupied.

"As the Quai d'Orsay is thus placed in a false position through the fault of M. Hanotaux, the predecessor of M. Delcasse, the latter is forced to recognize the justice of the British objection."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs a curious report that Major Marchand has been requested to withdraw from Fashoda by the way he reached it.

Another report was in circulation in the city this evening that the Rothschilds had been informed that France had agreed to evacuate Fashoda, but the Foreign Office has no information on this subject.

The activity in naval preparations continues on both sides of the Channel.

Lord Salisbury held the usual Foreign Office reception this afternoon. The French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, was conspicuously absent. It is assumed, therefore, that whatever proposals he bears from Paris were communicated yesterday to Sir Thomas Sanderson, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

RETURNED FROM FASHODA.

Gen. Kitchener and the French Officer Bearing Marchand's Report Traveled Together from the Soudan.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 26.—Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Capt. Baratier, the bearer of Major Marchand's Fashoda report, arrived here from Alexandria, Egypt, today on board the Messageries steamer from that port. During the voyage the two officers dined together and cordially conversed on the customs of the tribes and peoples each had met.

The British Consul here met Gen. Kitchener on landing, and Capt. Baratier received an affectionate greeting from his mother and brother.

Gen. Kitchener and Capt. Baratier left for Paris on the same train. A crowd which assembled on the platform cheered Capt. Baratier, and a delegation from the naval and commercial schools presented him with a bejeweled insignia of the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor, to which his appointment has just been announced.

A deputation from the Geographical Society of Marseilles, after congratulating Capt. Baratier, proceeded to Gen. Kitchener's saloon car. There the spokesman of the French party expressed admiration of Gen. Kitchener's remarkable campaign and work in behalf of civilization, and thanked him for the courtesy he had extended to Major Marchand and his colleagues. The General thanked his visitors warmly and eulogized Major Marchand, whose expedition, he said, has excited the admiration of the whole world. The train then departed amid shouts of "Vive Baratier!" "Vive Marchand!"

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gen. Lord Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan, and Capt. Baratier, the French officer who brings Major Marchand's dispatches from Fashoda, arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. Gen. Kitchener left the railway station unnoticed.

Capt. Baratier received an ovation from hundreds of members of the Patriotic League and others. M. Marcel Habert, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, on behalf of the Patriotic League presented Capt. Baratier with a gold medal. The friendly demonstrations continued until Capt. Baratier reached his residence. There was no further incident.

ENGLISHMEN ON FASHODA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The keen desire to hear the views of the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, on the Fashoda question was satisfied this evening by his speech at Aberystwith, Wales.

He said it was the urgent duty of every one, without regard to political differences, to support the Government in maintaining the rights of the empire in the present crisis, a crisis "specially dangerous, owing to the unexampled situation in France."

This evening was witnessed a great outpouring of men on the Fashoda question. Speeches were made at various places by the Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade; Sir John Gorst, Vice President of the Committee of Council and Conservative member of Parliament for Cambridge University; Mr. George Wyndham, Under Secretary of State for War; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament for Leamington. All recognized the gravity of the situation, but declared that, even at the risk of war, it was impossible for Lord Salisbury to recede from his position.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says: "Cecil Rhodes, addressing a meeting here to-day, (Wednesday,) said that Great Britain owed to Lord Rosebery her retention of Egypt and the occupation of Uganda."

THE EMPEROR IN PALESTINE.

HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 26.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here at noon yesterday and landed during the afternoon. The town was decorated profusely, every house flying German and Turkish flags. Turkish troops lined the streets and the band of a cavalry regiment played the German anthem as the Emperor and Empress landed.

After landing their Majesties entered carriages and were driven direct to Mount Carmel, at the foot of which a German-American mission colony is situated.

Damages for Cutting the Manila Cable

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At a meeting to-day of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Chairman, said the company's claim against the United States for cutting the Manila cable has not yet been admitted. The occupation of the Philippine Islands by the American forces, he added, had given a great impetus to the project of building a Pacific cable; but, he added, nothing definite has yet been arranged.

China Will Punish the Rioters.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—In response to the demand of the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, the Empress Dowager has issued an edict directing the punishment of the Chinese soldiers who on Sunday attacked a party of English railway engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge, on the Peking-Hankow line.

To Save the Mohegan's Cargo.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mohegan, Capt. Griffiths, which was wrecked near The Lizard Head on Oct. 14, bound from London for New York, has been examined by a diver, who reports the cargo to be salvable. It has been arranged to land the recovered cargo at Falmouth docks.

Many Victims of Storms in Macedonia

SALONICA, European Turkey, Oct. 26.—Terrific storms have swept over Macedonia, doing an enormous amount of damage, and causing considerable loss of life. In one instance a caravan, consisting of 47 persons and 100 horses, was engulfed in the river Galloo and all were drowned.

Sixty Drowned on Japanese Steamer.

KOBE, Japan, Oct. 26.—The Japanese steamer Mijagala was sunk to-day, almost immediately, after having been in collision with the Japanese steamer Kinshiu-Maru. Sixty Japanese were drowned.

A HOUSE FOR LADY CURZON.

L. Z. Leiter Buys Her a Place in Carlton House Terrace.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Mr. L. Z. Leiter of Washington and Chicago has purchased the premises at No. 1 Carlton House Terrace, London, for his daughter, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Vicereine of India, for £40,000 ($200,000). The house is next door to the residence of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons.

Carlton House Terrace, at the northeast corner of St. James's Park, is a row of twenty-two magnificent residences, with a colonnade of marble pillars. It takes its name from Carlton House, which formerly stood on the site now known as Waterloo Place. The locality is one of the most exclusive in London.

American Missionaries Held in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 26.—Two American Protestant tract distributers have been arrested at Arequipa, capital of the Peruvian province of the same name, charged with distributing papers contrary to the State religion. The State Attorney will apply for their release.

PEACE FETE SPOILED BY RAIN.

Civic Parade at Philadelphia Postponed Until To-morrow—The President and Other Guests Arrive.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—President McKinley and other distinguished guests arrived here this morning, but the day's jubilee programme, which included the civic parade, was not carried out owing to the rain which set in at 5 o'clock this morning and continued with little intermission all day.

Early in the day the Citizens' Jubilee Committee met at the Mayor's office and concluded to postpone the parade until Friday. The object of carrying the civic parade over to Friday was to permit the military and naval street parade to proceed to-morrow, as previously arranged. The re-dedication of Independence Hall, the exercises in connection with which were to have taken place this morning, was also postponed until Friday.

The special train bearing the President and party over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Washington reached here at noon. The party comprised the President, Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, Solicitor General Richards; the President's Secretary, Mr. Porter; Private Secretary Cortelyou, and Major Hopkins. The party was met at the station by a reception committee and escorted to the Bellevue Hotel, which will be the home of the party during their visit.

The first cheer accorded the President was from the engineer of a locomotive which lay on the track of the Presidential train, and to him the President repeatedly bowed and finally tossed a badge from his coat.

Vice President and Mrs. Hobart arrived from Washington a half hour earlier than the President, and were escorted to the Hotel Stratford, where quarters had been reserved for them.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles also arrived shortly after noon, and were taken to the Hotel Walton. Gen. Miles was accompanied by Brig. Gen. Gilmore, Lieut. Col. Allen, and other members of his staff, and Capt. A. Paget of the British Navy, who went through the entire war as a spectator for his Government.

Gen. Graham and his staff arrived from Camp Meade early in the afternoon, and are quartered at the Lafayette.

A dinner and reception in honor of President McKinley were given at the Union League Club this evening by the Board of Directors of the league. President C. Stuart Patterson of the league welcomed President McKinley, and the latter responded with a simple word of thanks. Among those at table were Vice President Hobart, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Alger, Gen. Miles, Commodore Philip, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. Sigsbee, Gens. Shafter, Wheeler, Chaffee, Patterson, Sumner, Lawson, Young, and Sickles; Capt. A. Paget of the Royal British Navy, Gov. Hastings, and Mayor Warwick.

At the reception which followed there were fully 4,000 guests. The President stood in one of the side rooms, and the line of visitors passed and shook him by the hand. Naval Constructor Hobson was among those who shook hands with the President, and he received a kindly word of greeting.

The only speech made by the President was a brief one as he was leaving the Union League shortly before 11 o'clock. An immense crowd had gathered in the street outside the building. Mayor Warwick and Naval Constructor Hobson passed out the door just ahead of the President, and upon reaching the top of the steps leading to the sidewalk the Mayor presented Hobson to the people. A great cheer arose, and the hero of the Merrimac bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment.

Then the President was introduced to the vast concourse by the Mayor. When the cheering which followed had subsided President McKinley said:

"You have cheered the President of the United States and also cheered a hero of the late war. If you will be patient a few moments you will have an opportunity to cheer other heroes of the Merrimac."

The President then withdrew, and was escorted to the hotel.

A moment later four of the crew of the Merrimac came from the building and were presented to the crowd. They received a tumultuous greeting. The Merrimac men then retired and the crowd in the street gradually dispersed.

The President will to-morrow review the military parade, and he expressed his regret that he will not be able to remain to see the postponed civic parade on Friday. He says there will be an important Cabinet meeting on Friday morning, which will require his presence at Washington, and, furthermore, he desires to begin the preparation of his message to Congress. He leaves for Washington to-morrow night.

TRIED TO RIDE INTO A SALOON.

Men in Rough Riders' Costumes Do Damage in Clinton Place.

Two men in the costume of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, mounted on ungainly horses, last night tried to ride into the saloon at 118 Clinton Place, of which George Feldhufen is the proprietor. They demolished a $20-plate glass door and did other damage.

A policeman offered to arrest both men, but Proprietor Feldhufen said he would make no complaint, as he wanted no trouble with Col. Roosevelt. He seemed to think that the Colonel would in some mysterious manner try to get revenge. The policeman says it is probable that the men were "campaign" Rough Riders, as their uniforms were new, and looked like those worn by the campaign marching clubs.

BATTLED OVER FAMILY TROCHA.

Fierce Struggle Between Seller of Meat and Vendor of Fruit.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—As a result of the crossing of an imaginary trocha, drawn down the middle of a store at 182 Broome street, there was a family quarrel yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Rosa Amada stands accused of atrocious assault upon Jacob Hochberg. According to Hochberg's story the woman tried to split him with a butcher's cleaver, and succeeded in cutting him and tearing out some of his hair.

Mrs. Amada's husband's sister married Hochberg. The store has been a sort of family concern, Hochberg selling meat on one side and the Amadas selling fruit and vegetables on the other. By mutual consent the families did not cross the middle line of the store without invitation or after asking and receiving permission. Yesterday afternoon a young son of Hochberg violated the arrangement and invaded the territory of his aunt. She shoved him back, but he waited until she had her back turned toward him and then violated the compact again and became involved in fisticuffs with a cousin. Mrs. Amada is alleged to have used considerable force in driving the invader across the frontier. Then the invader's father became involved and the defending force took up arms, but violated boundary rights in so doing, as she is alleged to have crossed the line and grabbed from the butcher's block the cleaver and sharpening steel. The cleaver was taken from the irate woman, but she kept the steel long enough to jab it into Hochberg's arm. Then she fastened her fingers in his hair and held on until hair and scalp parted company.

To-day business progressed on both sides of the trocha, but both sides kept closely within their own reservation and no friendly gossip was exchanged.

MEETING OF UNIVERSALISTS

Two Papers of Especial Interest by Drs. Atwood and Adams.

FIRST ON MODERN MINISTRY

Debate Follows a Dissertation on "Religion in Journalism and Journalism in Religion."

The Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood, President of the Theological School of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams, pastor of All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, presented papers before the middle conference of the Universalist Church, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, last evening.

Dr. Atwood's subject was "The Strength and Weakness of the Modern Ministry." After stating that the elements of strength in a minister, ancient or modern, are partly within and partly without him, the speaker said:

Our modern minister is thought by some to be the intellectual and spiritual inferior of his predecessor of a former age. I have given careful attention to this question for many years. And while I am painfully aware how many potent influences are drawing on our young men of force and ambition to keep them from the ministry, I am not able to perceive that the average of capacity or culture or sincerity has fallen since I began to study the problem.

Dr. Atwood said that if the minister is not less his difficulties are more. The competition is sharper than ever before. He must enter the race against a world filled with interesting distractions—competitors with the Church and pulpit for the interest and co-operation of men and women and even children. Again the strenuousness of the demand deflects some ministers from the right line. "I much fear," said Dr. Atwood, "that there are more ministers in our day than formerly who are vainly attempting to race it with the press, the stage, the club, the wheel, the lodges, the saloon. It is as if Remenyi threw away his violin and trusted his fame to a sonorous music box." The speaker's conclusion was as follows:

Yet the Church fully holds her own. There are fewer failures than in business, fewer interruptions than in commerce, fewer blunders than in state craft. In enterprise, in steadiness, in comprehensiveness, in consciousness, in enthusiasm, the modern ministry still holds the lead among the great activities of mankind.

A debate followed the paper, led by the Rev. J. M. Payson.

"Religion in Journalism and Journalism in Religion" was the theme treated by Dr. Adams. He said the reason there are so many decent newspapers and why there will be more, is that even the newspaper "which is out after dividends" can look for a fair return among people who demand honesty, decency, and fair play. The modern journal, moreover, pays increasing attention to the affairs of the religious world. The place and power of religion are more justly estimated. Speaking of the publicity given to affairs by the press, Dr. Adams said:

Readers are kept aware that the religious people are awake and at work. They learn to reckon with the church and their ideas as a very positive force in human life. In this way, too, the press has helped the religious world to know itself. It has helped the sects to understand one another. The Protestant reads the words of Archbishop Ireland and likes them, and thinks better of the church they represent. The Catholic reads a sermon of Brooks or Abbott, and has a better opinion of the school for which they stand.

Dr. Adams, treating of another aspect of his subject, said:

The modern journal helps the clergyman and the lay worker to measure the temper and the conditions of the world in which he lives and labors. If any man has need to read the newspaper, the whole of it—financial columns, sporting news, amusements, jokes, advertisements, everything—it is the modern minister.

The conclusion of his paper, after advising religious persons to avoid the demoralizing newspapers, was:

If a depraved press depraves society, it is because it takes a depraved society to deprave the press. There will be vicious journals as long as there are vicious readers. When men and women will only buy clean newspapers, the journalism of the age will be as white as the driven snow. Perhaps we shall have such newspapers when we walk the streets of the New Jerusalem.

Debate also followed this paper, opened by Charles M. Skinner of Brooklyn.

Other papers read before the conference yesterday were "Is Religious Faith Decaying?" by the Rev. Lewis B. Fisher, and "The Value of the Church to the Young Man," by Prof. H. Austin Tuttle, Jr., of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. This evening Dr. Clair McKelway will speak on "Good Citizenship," and the Rev. H. N. Couden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, on "Patriotism in Religion."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Invitations have been extended to 2,500 clergymen of this city to attend a performance of "The Christian" next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells," the play which is to inaugurate the regular season of the Lyceum Theatre, Nov. 22, is now in rehearsal at that house.

Director Max Gabriel, who for many years has been conductor and director of the musical affairs of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, has resigned, and will hereafter devote his time to composing music. He will be succeeded by Richard Stahl, who has been musical director for Hoyt & McKee.

Frank Perley, who last year produced the dramatization of Ian MacLaren's book, "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" in Washington and Chicago and then disbanded the company, has decided to revise the play in January with a competent company, and produce it in this city.

With the arrival of the North German Lloyd Liner Ems from Genoa last night the first detachment of the Maurice Grau Opera Company reached this country. These passengers comprised the greater part of the Italian chorus and the ballet. Among the passengers were Signora Eugenia Mantelli, the contralto, and M. E. Dufriche.

J. H. Stoddard, who is now appearing in vaudeville, has been engaged for the leading rôle in "Red, White, and Blue," a patriotic American play, by James Schomberg and Frank J. Keenan. Mr. Stoddard will be seen in a somewhat unfamiliar rôle, that of Father Savage, a naval Chaplain. The play will receive its initial production at the Grand Opera House, on Monday, Nov. 28.

The mysterious disappearance of Richard Kirch, the German actor, who was to have been one of the leading men at the Irving Place Theatre this season, was up to last night unsolved. Mr. Conried continued his diligent search for the actor yesterday without any result, and in the event of his non-appearance before Monday night he intends to bring proceedings against Mr. Kirch for breach of contract.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children notified Richard Mansfield Tuesday night that he must withdraw the two children, Bessie Harris and Katie Harris, from his company, as they are under seven years of age. Mr. Mansfield complied with the request, but thinks the action on the part of the society was unjust, particularly in the case of the elder girl, Bessie, who is within two months of the required age, and who appeared with Mr. Mansfield throughout his entire engagement last year in "The First Violin," and also in Augustin Daly's production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Weber & Fields's Music Hall will shortly occupy the property adjoining the present playhouse, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street. Friend, House & Grossman, attorneys for the above firm, have secured for them a lease of the corner property from John Jay White of Litchfield, Conn., for a term of twenty-one years from May 1, 1899, which also includes the music hall building. This will give Weber & Fields's property a frontage of 140 feet on Twenty-ninth Street and 110.8 feet on Broadway, for which they have agreed to pay an annual rental of $35,000. It is the intention of the lessees to erect an addition to the present building.

Emil Paur and Nathan Franko appeared before the Board of Directors of the Musical Mutual Protective Union yesterday to secure another hearing for the cornet player, E. N. Lafricain, who was brought to this city from Boston by Mr. Paur to play with the Philharmonic and New York Orchestras, but rejected by the Examining Committee of the Union as a member on the grounds of incompetency. Mr. Paur and Mr. Franko presented a petition signed by twenty-five members as required by the constitution to grant an applicant another hearing, and the Directors decided to consent to his appearance with the New York Orchestra Saturday evening. Mr. Lafricain will have another examination to-day at the headquarters of the union, Third Avenue and Ninety-first Street, when it will be definitely decided as to his competency.

Very Swell.

"Chollie says he is in favor of expansion."

"How on earth did he ever happen to have an idea on the subject?"

"I don't know, but I think it struck him as something swell."—Indianapolis Journal.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Smith—Moen.

Mr. Howard Carroll Smith, a son of Mr. Charles Stewart Smith of this city, and Miss Katherine Lyall Moen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Moen of 309 West Seventy-seventh Street, were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock in Christ Church, Western Boulevard and Seventy-first Street. Bishop Neely of Maine performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's. The bride's attendants were her sister, Miss Mary Warren, maid of honor; flower girl, Miss Juliet M. Shaw, and bridesmaids, Miss Katherine Lyall Miss Marian Bradford, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, Miss Beatrice de Forest, Miss Grace Smith, and Miss Madelaine Van Zile. Mr. Smith's best man was Mr. Stewart Duncan. The ushers were Mr. Le Carche Moen, Mr. George Edgar Hume, Mr. George B. Agnew, Mr. Harward Warren Cram, Mr. J. Earl Sheffield, Mr. Edward Lytton Patterson, Mr. Cornelius R. Agnew, and Mr. A. R. Moen.

The bride was gowned in white satin. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore a gown of white mousseline de soie with a mull sash of the same shade. Her costume was completed by a short white veil. The bridesmaids wore similar gowns and veils, with pink sashes. They carried bouquets of pink roses. The little flower girl was gowned in white. Mr. Henry Carter, organist of the church, gave special musical selections before the ceremony. The reception which followed the ceremony was attended only by the relatives and personal friends of the families. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will sail in two weeks for Europe, to be absent three months.

Borg—Wallach.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Wallach and Myron J. Borg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, took place at noon yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wallach, the bride's brother and sister-in-law, 10 East Eightieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, pastor of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, pastor of Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The bride was given away by her brother, Leopold Wallach. The room in which the wedding took place was prettily decorated with palms, chrysanthemums, dahlias, and other flowers, and a floral bower was erected at one end of the room, where the officiating clergymen stood. Mr. Borg was attended by his brother, Sydney Borg, as best man. The ushers were Edward Schafer and Myron Schafer, cousins of the bridegroom; Harry A. Levy, Leo Arnstein, Edgar Hellman, and Alfred Cook. The bride, who wore white satin with a tulle veil, was attended by her niece, Miss Rita Wallach, as maid of honor. Miss Beatrice Borg, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Addie Wallach, another niece of the bride, acted as bridesmaids. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests drove to the Waldorf-Astoria, where a wedding breakfast was served. Several hundred guests were present. Mr. Borg is connected with the firm of Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, of which his father is the head. He and his bride will spend about two months in a European trip, and on their return will live in this city.

Ryan—Cunningham.

Miss Rose H. Cunningham, niece of ex-Senator Thomas F. Cunningham, and Matthew W. L. Ryan were married yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 West Fifty-first Street. The Rev. John Ryan, brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony and afterward celebrated a nuptial mass, a number of clergymen of the diocese assisting, among them Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney, the Rev. Father Thomas Wallace, the Rev. Father John D. Roach, the Rev. Father C. J. Cronin, and the Rev. Father P. N. Breslin. The church was decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums. Edward J. Heaney acted as best man, and Miss Lola Cunningham, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Master William Ryan acted as page. Vincent D. P. Ryan, Edward Keenan, Patrick Walsh, and Charles F. Copper were the ushers. The bride, who wore white duchesse satin, tulle veil, and orange blossoms, and carried a rosary of amethysts and a Prayer Book, was given away by her brother, Nicholas J. Cunningham. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan sailed on the American Line steamship Paris for Europe. After a few days in London and Paris they will go to the Riviera for the Winter.

Babcock—Sloan.

Miss Lillian A. Sloan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Kellogg Sloan, and Augustus Frapnie Babcock were married last evening at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Charles W. Homer, rector of the church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. The maid of honor was Miss Louise I. Shannon, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary F. Sloan, sister of the bride; Miss Grace Sloan of Baltimore, Md.; Miss Lillia Bearns, and Miss Carolin Sherer of Manhattan. The best man was Edwin Gates Babcock, and the ushers were Frederick C. Truslow, brother-in-law of the bridegroom; Frank Theodore Sloan, brother of the bride; Frank Hedge, and Graham F. Blandy. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 275 Washington Avenue. After an extended bridal tour, Mr. and Mrs. Babcock will reside at 476 Washington Avenue.

Gay—Bowdish.

Miss Jennie Campbell Bowdish, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Wellesley Campbell Bowdish, former pastor of Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, and Charles Richard Gay were married at the Embury Church, Decatur Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Strobridge, the present pastor of Embury Church, and the Rev. A. C. Bowdish, uncle of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Claudia M. Hemlot, of Passaic, N. J. The best man was Robert M. Gay, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Oscar Steengraef of Plainfield, N. J.; George W. Shaw, Walter A. Roden, and Frederick F. Phillip, all of Brooklyn. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William H. Ziegler, 34 Eighth Avenue. After an extended Southern tour, Mr. and Mrs. Gay will make their home at 411 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Wallace—Sahler.

Miss Susie Hasbrouck Sahler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hasbrouck Sahler of 123 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, and William Wallace, Jr., son of the late Dr. William Wallace, were married yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Edwin Ladd of Rutherford, N. J., a cousin of the bridegroom, at the home of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Watson of Denver, Col., niece of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Florence Southerland of Manhattan and Miss Florence Farman of Brooklyn. Dr. Henry Wallace, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Dudley Upjohn and Harry Munn, both of Brooklyn, were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will live with Mr. and Mrs. Sahler.

Ingalls—Gordon.

Miss Mary Gordon, daughter of Robert William Gordon of St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton, Richmond Borough, was married to Walter Renton Ingalls of Manhattan at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Stapleton, last evening by the Rev. Alonzo L. Wood, rector of the church. Miss Caroline S. Martino of Saugerties acted as maid of honor, and Robert C. Ingalls, a brother of the bridegroom, served as best man. The ushers were Dr. W. F. Hopkins, Harry Creighton Ingalls, Philip Hamilton Gordon, and C. Walter Stuart. Gregor and Douglas Kilduff served as pages.

Ham—Chadwick.

Miss Mary Horton Chadwick, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. John White Chadwick, and Henry R. Ham were married yesterday at the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn, of which the bride's father is pastor. The bride was attended by Miss Hattie Tefft. The best man was William Ham, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were H. Murray Lamont, Warren Jacobs, Harry Farwell, and M. L. Smith. The marriage ceremony was performed by the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Ham will live on the Park Slope.

Avery—Schuck.

The wedding of Mr. Ledyard Avery and Miss Anna M. Schuck, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schuck, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 808 St. Nicholas Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Patty, rector of St. Luke's Church, performed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. Harry F. Deignan. Mr. Charles F. H. Anger, Mr. Otto Orp, Mr. Augustus Schuck, and Mr. Anthony Schuck were the ushers. A supper followed the ceremony.

Becker—Smith.

The wedding of Miss Grace Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Alpheus Smith of 228 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. James P. Becker of Syracuse took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. John Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss May Smith, sister of the bride, and the flower girls were the Misses Gladys and Helen Worstell. The best man was George Becker, brother of the bridegroom.

Griffith—Roberts.

Miss Gertrude Roberts, daughter of James Roberts, of 157 Kent Street, Brooklyn, and Howard Griffith were married last evening at the home of the bride by the Rev. Lewis Francis, pastor of the Kent Street Reformed Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Sparrow and Miss Estelle Sprague, and the ushers William Howe, William Winter, George Whittemore, and Edward Roberts, all of Brooklyn.

Loring—Wicken.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Miss Marie Louise Wicken was married this afternoon to Daniel Alden Loring, Jr., of New York, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, 527 North State Street. The Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, rector of St. Chrysostom's Church, officiated.

The house was decorated in white and yellow chrysanthemums and palms. The bridesmaids, both cousins of the bride, were Miss Harriet Eckstein of Cincinnati and Miss Cornelia Holabird of Evanston. They were gowned alike in white silk mull, and their bouquets were of yellow chrysanthemums. George E. Landers of New Britain, Conn., was best man. The groomsmen were Newcomb B. Cole of Cleveland and Nelson Burr of New York. Walter Kink of Chicago and Harold Kauffman of St. Louis were the ushers.

Following the ceremony a reception was held from 4:30 to 6.

Hatch—Kelley.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 26.—Miss Helen Menzies Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mumford Kelley, was married to-day to Edward Payson Hatch second, of New York City. The ceremony took place in Christ's Episcopal Church at 3:30 o'clock, the Rev. M. G. Thompson officiating. Miss Anna Kelley of Chicago was maid of honor. David Arthur McKinlay attended the bridegroom as best man, and the ushers were Dr. James C. Johnston, Augustus N. Hand, Duncan R. Preston, George R. Preston, Albert B. Ashforth, and Frederic H. Hatch. A reception at the bride's home followed the wedding.

Hobbs—Allen.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 26.—Miss Louise Allen, daughter of Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was married to-day to Alexander F. Hobbs. The ceremony took place at the Allen home, and only the relatives and the immediate friends were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha Allen, and by Miss Belle Shedd. Mr. Hobbs was attended by William K. Hamilton of Montreal, the former home of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John M. Green of the Eliot Congregational Church. The bride was given away by her father.

Ireland—Howell.

ISLIP, L. I., Oct. 26.—Charles Oliver Ireland and Miss Maude Howell were married in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, East Islip, to-day by the Rev. Ralph L. Brydges, the rector. The maid of honor was Miss Frankie O'Neill, and the bridesmaids Miss Jennie Ireland, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Leila Howell, a sister of the bride; Miss Belle Wicks, and Miss May Hunt. The bridegroom is a son of ex-Supervisor John E. Ireland, and is assistant cashier of the Amityville Bank. The bride is a daughter of Assessor George B. Howell.

Barstow—Newbold.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Rogers Barstow of Boston and Miss Rebecca T. Newbold of this city were married to-day in St. Mark's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Mortimer. The maid of honor was Miss Lena Carstairs. The bridesmaids were the Misses Amy Dupont, Alice Barstow, Julia Dupont, and Julia Merryweather. Ezra Barstow was best man and the ushers were Messrs. H. H. Smith, H. A. Curtis, John M. Little, Count L. de Diessbach, John P. Dalton, and W. B. Johnson.

DOUBLE WEDDING AT WESTPORT.

Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sherwood Married Simultaneously.

WESTPORT, Conn., Oct. 26.—There was a double wedding here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The brides were sisters—Miss Alice May and Miss Harriet Edna, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sherwood. The respective bridegrooms were Louis Henry Irwin of New York and Vernon Henry Yarnall of Boston, Mass. The ushers were Charles Wheeler, I. Dougherty, and Arthur Orchard, all of New York; Arthur P. Sherwood, brother of the brides, of Westport; George C. Curtis, and R. K. Mansfield of Norwalk, Conn. There were no bridesmaids.

Preceded by the ushers, the bridal party moved up the centre aisle of the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity to the accompaniment of a nuptial march performed by Richard Percy, organist of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, in the choir of which for many years Miss Alice M. Sherwood, now Mrs. Irwin, has filled the position of contralto. There was interest to learn how the rector of the church, the Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, would, at one and the same time, employing a ritual which contemplates but one couple, proceed with the marriage of twice that number. What appeared to be a problem was solved by a transposition of words, using them in the plural, instead of the singular, in that part of the ceremony where troths are plighted, and repeating to each the words of the formula.

At the island home of the sisters there was a brief reception, at the close of which the bridal tour was begun. The respective future homes of the couples will be New York and Boston.

"BILL" ANTHONY TAKES A WIFE

The Maine Hero Married Over a Week Ago Miss Adela Maude Blancet of This City.

William Anthony, a Sergeant of Marines, better known as "Bill" Anthony, married on Saturday, Oct. 15, Miss Adela Maude Blancet. The ceremony took place at the parsonage of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 22 Seventh Street, the Rev. F. H. Smith officiating.

"Bill" Anthony is one of the Maine heroes. He was on the battleship the night she was blown up in Havana Harbor, and was then orderly to Capt. Sigsbee. When the vessel was blown up, Anthony started for Capt. Sigsbee's cabin, and in the darkness ran against him. He saluted, apologized, and then said: "Excuse me, Sir, I have to inform you that the ship is blown up and is sinking." He was the last but one to leave the vessel. Capt. Sigsbee in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy recommended that Anthony be made a Sergeant for his soldierly conduct, and Secretary Long promptly acted on the recommendation. Anthony is forty-four years old. He ran away from home when a boy and enlisted as a soldier. He became a Sergeant, and on getting his discharge after serving for fourteen years, joined the marines.

The wedding was a private one. One carriage took the bridal party from the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Kreitsch, at 111 East Seventy-fifth Street. There were present besides Mrs. Kreitsch, Mrs. Blancet, the bride's mother; Mrs. Lena Kreitsch Reapple, and Henry Reapple.

Last week Sergt. Anthony wrote to the Rev. Mr. Smith a letter, in which he said: "I thank God every hour of my life for His goodness to me. He preserved me in all the perils of war from the fire of the enemy and from disease, that I might enjoy the blessings that are now mine."

Member of Seventy-first Married.

William A. P. Hennigan and Miss Alice A. Smith of King's Bridge were married Tuesday evening by Justice of the Peace Winfield S. Weed, in Jersey City. Hennigan served in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers during the war.

OFFICERS OF THE 71ST DINED.

The Men Hold Their Last Gathering Before the Muster Out and Have a Jolly Time.

A complimentary dinner was tendered to the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment last night by Messrs. Hawk and Wetherbee, the proprietors of the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. The dinner was strictly a Seventy-first Regiment affair, and no outsiders were allowed in the banquet hall. The dinner was important as being the last gathering of the officers prior to the mustering out which begins at the armory to-day.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the Chaplain, made the speech of the evening. He praised the men of the Seventy-first for their courage and obedience to orders, and stated that Company C of the regiment was in the firing line before the Sixth and the Sixteenth United States regulars reached that point.

It was that company that forded the creek long before the regulars had come up. Gen. Lawton had stated that the soldiers who crossed the creek would be cut to pieces, as the Spanish were ambuscaded at this point, but Company C, with Lieut. A. L

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G., 222 B'WAY.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

John H. Davis & Co.
10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Will buy or sell the Bonds of the
MINNEAPOLIS BREWING CO.,
RICHMOND R'WAY & ELECTRIC CO.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 Broad St., New York.
INVESTMENTS.
Wanted, Bonds of any corporation, steam railway or street railway, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Also buy and sell securities dealt in in any market.
Private wires to principal cities.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred and Common Stock;
SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock;
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred Stock;
NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and
Preferred and Common Stock, and
PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:

The Advisory Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization has formulated a plan for the Reorganization or consolidation of the above-named railroad companies, and the undersigned have consented to undertake as Managers the consummation of the Plan.

Deposits of the above-mentioned securities must be made with the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, of New York, on or before November 1, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such Bonds or Stocks will be accepted except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Suitable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary for all securities deposited.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OR FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated October 12, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY,
Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

With few exceptions, in a market where total transactions were beyond 300,000 shares, yesterday's changes were for the better. No great advances were scored, though in two or three parts of the market the anxieties of the short interest showed in a covering movement which seemed more intent upon getting the stocks needed than in taking them carefully. In Rubber Trust, in Sugar Trust, in Jersey Central, and in a few other conspicuous shares this tendency was made especially clear.

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As a result of the recent advances in market values there has been a very decided diminution of the short interest. In some particular quarters the borrowing element is practically eliminated. Sugar Trust shares still lend at a premium, and in some parts of the market borrowing charges are still the rule; but generally there are marked differences in conditions now compared with what were ruling a week ago in so far as involves the quantity of available stocks.

***

In the business world almost every development is encouraging. Railway earnings continue to average higher and higher. The United States Supreme Court's decision in the Joint Traffic Association case is something of a deterrent—however soothingly interested authorities may talk—and the foreign political situation is other than helpful. But in Wall Street there seems to be developing confidence that the Congressional elections are to result in sound money victories, and that the next Congress will be beyond suspicion of cheap money influences. This reflects a very decided change in Wall Street sentiment and is of more than passing consequence.

***

Europe continues to sell stocks here, not so much because of doubt as to American values, but rather on account of uncertainties at home. London sales of standard railway stocks do not continue in the volume shown some days ago, but there is still persistent selling every time the market shows strength. Higher money rates seem probable abroad, and this may lead to further liquidation of foreign interests in our securities.

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In so far as careful observation can determine there is small indication of actual current interest in the New York stock market upon the part of interests of the first consequence. The biggest men of the financial world are not only declaring it to be advisable to watch and wait just now rather than be active, but they are practicing what they preach. The Wall Street market is thus left almost wholly in the hands and within the control of relatively small traders.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $371,500 threes, coupon,, at 105¾@105⅝@107⅛; $80 do., small, at 105¼; $4,000 do., registered, at 105⅛; $50,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 126¾, and $20,000 fives, coupon, at 113¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	2½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
B. & O. all in pd.	½	Mo. Kan. & Tex. pf.	1¼
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	1⅛	Nat. Lead Co.	1
C., Mil. & St. P.	½	N. J. Central	2
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Pacific Mail	½
C., L. & W. pf.	½	Pullman Car	1½
Consol. Gas.	3	St. L. Southwestern.	½
Consol. Ice	¾	St. L. Southw'n pf.	⅞
D. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	½
Gen. Electric	1	Un. pd.	⅝
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	2
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Laclede Gas.	½	Wabash pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spts. Mfg. pf.	½	International Paper.	1
Am. Tobacco.	⅛	Manhattan Cons.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1¼	Michigan Cen.	1½
B., R. & P.	2	N. Y. Air Brake.	¾
Canada South.	½	St. P. & Om.	½
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	3¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

St. Louis Southwest 2d 1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	4½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Erie, gen. lien	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,667,842; balance, $7,222,140; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $878,076.

Money on call in London at 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.24⅞, less 1-16, for long and 5.21⅞, less 1-16, @5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39⅛ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—2½@7c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ½, to 12¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 111¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56½, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 33. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 111¾; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 68⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 117¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60¼, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77½. Reading sold at 8½, Atchison at 13, and Canadian Pacific at 83¾. British consols advanced 1, to 108⅝, for money and 108¾ for the account. The Bank of England gained £145,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f. 65c, and Exchange on London at 25f. 41c.

DENVER PREFERRED'S STRENGTH.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred made a further advance yesterday, selling up to 54½ and retaining most of its gain to the close. Again insiders were the most conspicuous buyers, and again there were intimations in such quarters of dividend developments of consequence. Action upon the semi-annual dividend on Denver and Rio Grande preferred will not be taken for some time yet, but official intimations are to the effect that there may be an increase in the rate. It is probably upon such hints that inside interests are buying the stock. London houses also took small amounts of Denver preferred yesterday.

FLOWER STOCKS STRONG.

Again yesterday the Flower properties showed strength. Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 66 and People's Gas up to 104. Rock Island made a fractional gain for the day, selling above 102. Atchison preferred fluctuated within narrow limits, but showed steadiness. Business associates of Gov. Flower were buyers throughout the market and continued to talk confidently of the outlook.

THE INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

Practically all of the conspicuous industrial stocks made gains yesterday. Sugar Trust was the leader of the group, and was notably strong, selling up above 115, and retaining nearly all of its gain to the close. It made a net advance of 2½ points on transactions of more than 83,000 shares. Chiefly the buying of the stock represented covering by traders, among whom the sentiment on Sugar Trust seems to have become more bullish than for some time. Comparatively large sales of Sugar Trust were again made by brokers who, at irregular intervals, for some time past have been steady sellers, and whose operations have been generally looked upon as coming from inside interests.

In Tobacco Trust there were wide fluctuations, the stock selling as high as 130½ and as low as 127¼. It closed below 129, with a net loss of 1⅝ points. All sorts of rumors regarding the Tobacco Trust and its new opposition were in circulation. One story told that the Trust has acquired the Lorillard plant, although this was generally denied and was not given much attention except among the traders, who were the largest buyers of the stock. About the only authentic bit of news regarding Tobacco Trust affairs was the announcement that the new Union Company is to fight the Trust in the cigarette field, where heretofore it has held undisputed sway. The buying of the stock yesterday was chiefly by professional traders, who are quite bullish on it. Heavy sales of the stock above 129 were in some quarters looked upon as inside liquidation.

Both the Rubber stocks were strong, the common gaining 2 points on transactions of more than 10,000 shares. Lead common made a gain of 1 point, Leather preferred showed firmness on small transactions, and the other stocks of the group all made gains.

SENTIMENT ON THE GRANGERS.

Of all the Grangers yesterday there was buying of excellent character, carried on in a most confident way. Commission houses took round lots of St. Paul and Burlington, and of both of these stocks there was also considerable out-of-town buying. Boston houses were all buyers of Burlington, while many purchasing orders in St. Paul came from Chicago. In Rock Island, insiders and friends of ex-Gov. Flower were actively bullish. Burlington's September statement is due on Friday, and friends of the property are placing much confidence in this. On all of the Granger stocks general sentiment seems to be bullish.

LONDON DOES NOT BUY.

Before the opening of the New York market yesterday the London market had recovered from previous weakness, and foreign quotations for international stocks were nearly on a parity with Tuesday's New York close. Arbitrage operations were small and were about evenly divided between purchases and sales. There was no indication, however, of a disposition abroad to buy back stocks liquidated in the New York market during the past few days. Of only one stock—Louisville and Nashville—was there any consequential London buying, although some of the purchases of Denver and Rio Grande preferred came from this source. On all other international stocks London sentiment seems to be bearish. New York Central's decline to 116 came from selling, which was said to be for the account of London investment interests.

PACIFIC STOCKS LAGGARD.

Of late the Pacific stocks have shown an indisposition to share in the upward tendency of the general market, both Northern Pacifics and Union Pacifics hanging back and merely holding their own. Of the stocks of both roads there has been quiet selling by people who were buyers when they were at their highest, over a month ago, and who held on through the subsequent decline. This selling has not been at all heavy, but it has been large enough to keep the stocks down in the absence of any aggressive buying. Yesterday the sales of this character were lighter than heretofore, and there were indications that the supply of stocks from such sources is about exhausted. Both the Northern Pacifics moved up fractionally, and Union Pacific common also showed quiet strength. Selling by London houses of Union Pacific preferred kept that stock from advancing, although good buying kept it firm.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"From the West come indications of growing uneasiness since new work is not as rapidly taking the place of orders filled. There seems to be the usual anxiety about Winter work, intensified now by the knowledge of what individual plants can do when pushed to the utmost, as they have been during the past few months. In many cases the record of plants has been a revelation even to their managers, and has certainly put additional pressure upon the sales departments.

"Mr. Carnegie, in an interview, takes the ground that, since we cannot increase consumption, therefore the capacity is beyond our legitimate requirements. This would foreshadow a continuance of low prices and of a vigorous movement in the export trade.

"It is interesting in connection with the export trade to note the tonnage placed according to official reports during the first eight months of the current year:

	Gross tons.
Pig iron	128,130
Bars	3,720
Bars or rods, (probably sheet bars)	16,819
Railroad iron bars	1,350
Rails	196,128
Billets and blooms	17,588
Hooks and bands	6,524
Sheets and plates	19,227
Structural iron	23,188
Wire	47,840
Nails	18,763
Total	476,375

"This does not include such items as pipe and pipe fittings, valued at $2,856,405, nor machinery, &c., whose weight it is impossible to estimate.

"While many items in the above table are small, relatively speaking, in the aggregate we must be exporting at a rate which cannot be far from an equivalent of 800,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

"Statistically the pig iron trade is in an excellent condition. We know that to be the case in regard to foundry and forge irons, and new evidence to the same effect is offered by the Bessemer Pig Iron Association.

"In spite of this there is an easier feeling in steel in the Central West and a tendency toward lower figures in finished material. The wire nail manufacturers have decided to lower prices.

"Report has it that negotiations are again on foot among the wire interests looking toward a further concentration, or, if that movement should fail, the formation of a second large associated group.

"No really very important transactions have come to the surface during the past week, but it is likely that there will be developments at an early date which will enable the trade to gain a clearer insight into the influences which will shape events next year. Prominent among these will be the attitude of the rail makers, who are not expected now to do anything toward advancing prices, should they take concerted action."

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, acted favorably upon the application for the listing of 227 additional Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds, issued under mortgage dated Oct. 1, 1895, and given to secure an issue of $7,000,000 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, numbered from 1 to 7,000, and due Oct. 1, 1945. Under date of June 10, 1896, April 14, 1897, and Dec. 22, 1897, the Governing Committee adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Stock List that bonds to the amount of $6,398,000, numbered 1 to 6,398, both inclusive, be admitted to the list. The recent application covers 227 additional bonds, numbered consecutively from 6,399 to 6,625, both inclusive.

The company's application gives the following resume of the purposes of the additional bonds and of the financial condition of the property:

The mortgage under which said bonds were issued bears date of Oct. 1, 1895; is for the amount of $7,000,000; becomes due Oct. 1, 1945; is issued to the Central Trust Company of New York as trustee, and the bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, coupons being paid April 1 and Oct. 1 at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

The additional bonds covered by this present application were issued under authority of the Board of Directors. Ten of them were applied toward the purchase of ten first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Sea View Railroad Company, issued in part payment of the reconstruction of that railroad as an electric railroad, and the proceeds of the remaining 217 bonds have been applied to the cost of the construction of extensions, additions, and improvements on the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, of which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is the lessee, the amount of such construction expenditures being repayable by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company at the termination of the lease. Since the last application to the committee for the listing of bonds, the equity of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in such expenditures has increased $749,261 to Sept. 30, 1898, and the money for such construction other than the proceeds of the 217 bonds referred to above has been provided out of the surplus profits of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and other funds. The purpose for which these amounts were expended include the extension of the company's lines over the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, the continued conversion of tracks from horse railroad construction to electric construction, extension of tracks, and additions to power plant and car equipment.

The following is a statement of the stocks, bonds, and equities owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company:

Entire capital stock Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, par value	$200,000.00
Equity in 999-year lease of Brooklyn City Railroad Company to Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—	
Construction account of Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company against Brooklyn City Railroad Company for extensions and improvements on leased lines, amounting Sept. 20, 1898, to	4,387,356.79
Entire capital stock, Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, par value	2,000,000.00
Entire capital stock, Sea Beach Railway Company, par value	650,000.00
Entire capital stock, Sea View Railroad Company, par value	190,752.54
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Sea View Railroad Company, par value	52,500.00
First consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, par value	255,000.00
*First mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company, par value	2,000,000.00
*First mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Brooklyn City Railroad Company, par value	1,627,000.00

*Composing guarantee fund for performance of Brooklyn City Railroad Company's lease.

The following is a statement of the present funded indebtedness of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its constituent companies, with the amounts of annual interest and rental charges:

Interest.	Outstanding.	Rate. P. C.	Annual Charge.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold bonds	$6,625,000	5	$331,250
Brooklyn Heights first	250,000	5	12,500
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban—			
Firsts	3,500,000	5	175,000
First consolidated	2,384,000	5	141,700
Jamaica and Brooklyn Road Company, firsts	240,000	5	12,000
Sea Beach Railway Company, firsts	650,000	4	26,000
Sea View Railroad Company, firsts	52,500	6	3,150
Rental, Brooklyn City Railroad Company, stock	12,000,000	10	1,200,000
Brooklyn City Railroad Company bonds, viz.—			
First consolidated	6,000,000	5	300,000
Brooklyn Crosstown	200,000	5	10,000
Calvary Cemetery and Greenpoint	200,000	6	12,000
New Williamsburg and Flatbush	200,000	4½	9,000
Greenpoint and Lorimer	125,000	6	7,500
Grand Street and Newtown	200,000	5	10,000
Total interest charges and rental			$2,250,100
Less interest on bonds owned			197,250
Net fixed charges, entire system			$2,052,850

Following is a statement of the operations of the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, and the balance sheet of the Rapid Transit Company for Sept. 30, 1898:

Gross earnings	$5,912,891.82
Expenses, (including taxes)	3,717,621.97
Net earnings	$2,195,269.85
Other income	242,881.24
Gross income	$2,438,151.09
Fixed charges	2,069,930.85
Surplus	$368,220.24

BALANCE SHEET, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, SEPT. 30, 1898.

ASSETS.

Investment account	$22,663,719.22
Treasury bonds	375,000.00
B. C. R. R. Co. const., equity	4,387,356.79
Interest receivable	51,898.36
Sea Beach Railway stock	1.00
Cash	152,007.20
Coupon deposit	550.00
Individuals and companies	17,000.00
Total	$27,647,532.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$20,000,000.00
Mortgage bonds	7,000,000.00
Coupons	6,975.00
Accrued interest on bonds	164,575.00
Bills payable	112,000.00
Vouchers	1,079.07
Sea Beach Railway contract	1.00
Taxes accrued	12,102.00
Profit and loss, (surplus)	350,800.50
Total	$27,647,532.57

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The following securities were also admitted to the Stock Exchange list:

Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company—$2,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. refunding gold coupon bonds of 1948, Nos. 1 to 2,500 inclusive.

Colorado Midland Railway Company—$135,000 additional preferred stock, represented by voting trust certificates to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $4,779,800.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company—$158,000 additional consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1945, Nos. 13,082 to 13,239 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $13,239,000; Nos. 1 to 13,239 inclusive.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company—$2,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, Nos. 1 to 2,500 inclusive.

General Electric Company—$2,351,200 new preferred 7 per cent. cumulative stock.

Wisconsin Central Company—Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston) certificates of deposit, stamped "Issued at New York Transfer Office, Manhattan Trust Company," for $7,943,300 common stock and $2,454,200 preferred stock of the Wisconsin Central Company. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional certificates of deposit for common and preferred stock, amounting in the aggregate to $12,000,000 for common stock and $3,000,000 for preferred stock, as the same shall be issued for stock deposited.

United States Rubber Company—$4,125,000 additional preferred stock and $3,500,000 additional common stock, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $23,525,500 preferred stock and $22,686,000 common stock.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—$2,255,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold guaranteed coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 1,217, 1,243 to 1,696, 1,701 to 1,711, 1,725 to 1,733, 1,742 to 1,756, 1,761 to 1,770, and 2,296 to 2,834 inclusive.

Pullman Palace Car Company—$18,000,000 additional capital stock, to be added on Nov. 15 to amount now on the list, making total amount listed at that date $54,000,000.

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The Governors yesterday received the resignation of Mr. John C. Kilbreth from the committee. Mr. Kilbreth had one more year of his term to serve.

MR. MORGAN'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has been absent from New York for more than a fortnight, returned to his office yesterday. People who talked with Mr. Morgan during the day came away from him expressing much confidence in the outlook for the stock market. They quoted Mr. Morgan as talking quite hopefully, basing his belief in higher prices on the excellent underlying conditions. He shows no uneasiness, they said, over the several temporary disturbances now affecting values.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Annual meeting American Type Founders' Company. Old Directors and officers re-elected.

Sales of Mechanics and Traders' Bank at auction at 91½ and on the Stock Exchange at 100.

Union Pacific and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies purchasers of certain securities and claims sold at public auction.

Increase of $2,691 in San Francisco and North Pacific's net earnings for September, making an increase of $2,759 since July 1.

Annual meeting "Big Four" stockholders. Retiring Directors re-elected.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling.

Incorporation at Albany of the International Tobacco Company with a capital of $150,000.

Increase of $25,873 in Chicago Great Western's surplus, after dividends for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Announcement by the Chicago Great Western that about Nov. 1 it will restore through rates on all business from Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan points to St. Paul and Minneapolis via Chicago.

Western dispatches stating that the St. Paul has about completed a deal by which it will secure the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad, ninety-two miles long.

Announcement by the Chicago and Alton that on Nov. 1 it will reduce its proportional rates on flour for export from Kansas City.

Decrease of $4,668 in net earnings of Allegheny Valley for September, making an increase of $72,361 since Jan. 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$4,875
Chesapeake and Ohio	22,688
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2,886
Kanawha & Michigan	847
Lake Erie & Western	5,883
Louisville & Nashville	51,310
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	934
Rio Grande Southern	1,504
St. Louis Southwestern	29,900
Southern Railway	39,749
Total increase 10 roads	$160,576
Increase previously reported	306,909
Total increase 22 roads	$467,485

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$4,800
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	11,287
Minneapolis & St. Louis	14,601
New York, Ontario & Western	14,829
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1,560
St. Louis & San Francisco	11,214
Toledo & Ohio Central	2,848
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3,229
Total decrease 8 roads	$64,368
Decrease previously reported	52,827
Total decrease 14 roads	$117,195
Net increase	$350,292

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	112	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	222
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51¼	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	3	6½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue, consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	101	103
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	40¼
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94	94¾
Union Ferry	44	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26¾	27¼
Amsterdam preferred	65½	66½
Amsterdam 5s with interest	100	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	93¼
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	85	90
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (int. on.)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	86
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	49	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	123	129
Standard Gas pf.	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	116¾
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63	63½
Glucose pf.	107½	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular 6 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	13½	19½
Standard Distilling pf.	66⅝	67½
Standard Oil Trust	414½	415½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	102
Wagner Car Company	166½	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	115	20	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	.....
29½	30	200	Am. Malting Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	— ¼
79	79½	10	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	.....
87½	37⅝	2,520	American Cotton Oil.	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37½	.....
86¼	87½	180	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜	+ ¼
134	136	17	American Express	135	135	134½	134½	.....
11⅞	12	850	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	35	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	34	34	34	— ¼
115	115½	74,930	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112½	115¼	112¼	115½	+2½
108¼	109½	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1
128¾	129	75,240	American Tobacco	130	130½	127⅞	128¾	—1⅜
29½	31	100	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	— ½
85	87½	400	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	85¼	85¼	84¼	84¾	—1¾
12¾	13	105	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	.....
35⅜	35⅞	14,179	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
44	44½	600	B. & O., all in. pd.	44½	44½	44	44½	+ ½
31	31½	100	B. & O., when issued.	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
68¼	69	100	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	27	620	Bay State Gas	27⅜	27⅜	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
65⅜	65¾	6,685	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66	66	65¼	65⅝	.....
8½	8¾	100	Bruns. City	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
..	34	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	30	30	30	30	—2
51¾	52½	300	Canada Southern	53	53	52½	52½	— ½
25	26	800	Central Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	21¾	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
153	155	10	Chicago & Alton	154½	154½	154½	154½	.....
116⅝	116¾	13,230	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116	116¾	116	116¾	+ ⅜
144	144¾	800	Chicago Great West.	144	144¾	144	144¾	+ ½
41½	42½	1,300	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	40½	42⅜	40½	42	+1½
71	72	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ¼
108½	108⅝	20,355	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108¼	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝	+ ⅛
162¼	163	1,705	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	161	162¼	161	162¼	+1¼
131½	131¾	202	Chicago & Northw.	131½	131½	131¼	131¼	+ ¼
101⅞	102	7,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102	102⅛	101½	102	+ ⅛
39	39½	325	C., C., C. & St. L.	39½	39½	39	39	— ½
45	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Col. C. & I. Dev., pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
175	176½	110	Consolidated Gas	176	176	176	176	+3
47½	48	500	Consolidated Ice	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ¾
90	91	200	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	91	90	91	.....
102	103	25	Del. & Hudson	103	103	103	103	.....
54¼	54⅜	4,530	Denver & R. G. pf.	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54⅜	+ ½
128	..	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	129½	129½	129¼	129½	+1½
12⅜	12¼	332	Erie	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
32¼	32⅜	800	Erie 1st pf.	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	30	2,012	Fed. Steel, when iss.	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
70⅝	70¾	2,557	Fed. S. pf., when iss.	70½	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ¼
12	15	100	Ft. W. & R. G.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	—1¼
82¼	83	920	General Electric	82	83	82¼	83	+1
137½	137¾	200	Great Northern pf.	137½	137½	137½	137½	+1⅝
45	..	152	Hawaiian Sugar	44⅞	46	44½	44½	.....
108¾	109	583	Illinois Central	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅜
51	52¼	1,500	Inter. Paper Co.	52½	52¾	51	52	—1
34	34½	200	Iowa Central pf.	33½	34	33½	34	+ ½
15	16	25	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
48	48½	330	Laclede Gas	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	+ ½
91	93	25	Laclede Gas pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
63	63¾	406	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ¾
55¾	56⅞	12,080	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	56¼	54¾	55⅞	+1⅛
2	5	200	Manhattan Beach	2	2	2	2	.....
96⅝	96¾	2,955	Manhattan Con	96¾	97⅛	96¾	96¾	— ½
159½	159⅞	2,768	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159¾	160	159	159½	.....
105	107	504	Michigan Central	106½	106¾	106	106	—1½
128	128	300	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	126	126	126	126	.....
32¾	33	2,040	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32	32⅞	32	32¾	+1¼
32¾	33	520	Missouri Pacific	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
32¾	33¼	200	National Biscuit Co.	32⅞	33	32⅝	33	.....
96¼	97¾	20	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	.....
23	33¼	200	National Lead Co.	33	33	33	33	+1
109¼	112	107	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
5⅞	6	825	National Linseed Oil.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
87	88	610	New Jersey Central.	88	88	88	88	+2
100¼	103	250	New York Air Brake.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾
114¾	114¾	1,959	New York Central.	114¾	114¾	114	114¾	+ ¼
190	192	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	192	192	.....
..	..	10	N. Y. Lack. & West.	126	126	126	126	.....
49¼	50	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+ ½
6	6¼	1,000	North American	6¼	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	8,886	Northern Pacific	40⅜	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ¾
75¼	75⅝	352	Northern Pacific pf.	75	75½	75	75¼	+ ¼
14⅜	14¾	450	Ontario & Western.	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
27	30	44	Oregon Short Line	28	28¾	28	28¾	.....
43	44¼	160	Pacific Coast	43	43	43	43	.....
32	33⅜	1,370	Pacific Mail	32⅜	33¼	32¼	33¼	+ ½
117⅞	118	424	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅝	117⅞	117⅝	117¾	+ ¼
103⅜	103⅝	4,515	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	104	103⅛	103⅜	.....
195	196	671	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	194	196	194	196	+1¾
16⅝	16¾	250	Reading	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
38⅞	39	300	Reading 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	.....
62⅜	63¼	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62⅛	.....
30	30½	10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
5¾	6	1,350	St. Louis Southw.	5	5⅜	5	5½	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅞	4,804	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13¾	13¾	11⅜	13⅜	+2⅛
79¾	81	400	St. Paul & Omaha.	79½	79¾	79¼	79¾	+ ½
22¾	22⅜	100	Southern Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	.....
83	84	900	Southern Railway	84	84¼	84	84½	+ ½
34½	34⅝	2,350	Southern Railway pf.	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34½	+ ½
28¼	28¾	5,535	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	27⅛	28¾	27⅛	28½	+1¼
32¼	32⅜	3,350	Union Pacific	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅜
63⅝	63¾	5,813	Union Pacific pf.	63¼	63⅝	62⅞	63⅜	.....
6⅝	6¾	400	U.P.,D. & G.,1st in. pd.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
64¾	64⅝	321	U. S. Leather pf.	64½	64¾	64½	64½	+ ¼
41¾	41⅞	10,300	United States Rubber.	40	41¾	40	41⅜	+2
103¾	104¾	1,800	U. S. Rubber pf.	102¼	103⅝	102¼	103¾	+1⅝
20½	20¾	500	Wabash pf.	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ½
119	125	1	Wells-Fargo Express.	119	119	119	119	.....
93¾	94⅝	300	West Chicago Street.	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ¼
91¼	91½	445	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
3	3¼	200	W. & L. E. 4th as. pd.	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
Sales.		324,109						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Met St Ry gen 5s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
500	102	2,000	114⅝	58,000	97
2,000	101¾	5,000	114½	50,000s15F	97
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Mexican Inter 1st 4s		1,000	97
3,000	83	10,000	78¼	5,000	97⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	78¾	20,000	97⅛
3,000	88	Mil, L S & W 1st		12,000	97⅛
At, T & S F adjst 4s		5,000	137	4,000	97¼
4,000	72⅝	Minn & St L con 5s		100,000	97
31,000	72¾	1,000	100¼	24,000	97¼
9,000	72⅝	Mo, K & East 1st		20,000	97⅜
10,000	72⅝	3,000	99¾	10,000	97¼
15,000	72⅝	2,000	100	St L S W 1st	
22,000	72¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		13,000	79½
41,000	72⅝	6,500	89	10,000	79¾
79,000	72¾	1,000	89	23,000	80
10,000	72¼	15,000	89¼	2,000	80¼
2,000	72⅝	20,000	89¾	4,000	80
Gen 4s		5,000	89¾	3,000	80¼
22,000	93¾	5,000	89⅞	7,000	80¼
500	93⅝	5,000	90	5,000	80¼
47,000	93⅞	Mo, K & T 2d		5,000	80⅝
B & O 5s, 1885-1925, eng		43,000	62¼	1,000	81
certfs		30,000	62¾	11,000	80¼
20,000	114¾	9,000	62⅝	St L S W 2d inc	
B & O 3½s, when issued		5,000	63	5,000	31⅜
10,000	93½	10,000	63¼	5,000	31⅞
B & O 4s, when issued		15,000	63⅜	5,000	32⅛
3,000	95⅝	Mo, K & T of T 5s		3,000	32½
7,000	95⅞	2,000	83	11,000	32
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust		Mo Pac 1st col 5s		5,000	32½
Co certfs		15,000	71	3,000	33
3,000	89	Mobile & Ohio, Mont-		10,000	33⅛
Brooklyn R T 5s		gomery Div 5s		3,000	33½
5,000	104	4,000	102	30,000	34
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Morris & Essex con gtd,		1,000	34¼
5,000	116½	registered		2,000	34½
3,000	116	1,000	140	10,000	33½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Nash, C & St L con		4,000	34
3,000	89¾	4,000	103¼	18,000	33½
Cent of N J 1st cons, 1899		N Y Central & Hudson,		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
2,000	102¼	Lake Shore col 3½s		15,000	68¼
Cent of N J gen 5s		3,000	94⅞	3,000	68⅜
4,000	114	45,000	95	15,000	68½
Ches & Ohio 4½s		Mich Cent col 3½s		22,000	68¾
3,000	85¼	17,000s20F	93¼	So Pac of N M 1st	
3,000	85⅛	8,000	93¼	10,000	109⅝
10,000	85⅛	45,000	93	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	85⅜	N Y, C & St L 4s		2,000	97⅝
1,000	85¼	4,000	105	2,000	97¼
7,000	85½	25,000s3	105	15,000	98
1,000	85¾	14,000s20F	105	45,000	98⅛
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	105½	9,000	98¼
2,000s20F	116⅞	N Y, L H & H 4s cons		4,000	98
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		deb cts, small bonds		Standard R & T 6s	
20,000	116⅝	500	160	2,000	77
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s		N Y & Nor 1st 5s		Standard R & T inc	
3,000	91¼	1,000	123	8,000	18
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s,		N Y, O & W con 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Series A		2,000	107⅞	25,000	107½
2,000s20F	106	Norf & W Ry con 4s		1,000	107¼
1,000s20F	106½	2,000	82¾	5,000	107½
Chi & Mil Div		9,000s20F	82½	3,000	107¼
5,000	160¾	Nor Pac 1st 6s		20,000	107
Chi, M & St Paul, H &		5,000	117⅛	5,000	107¼
D Div 6s		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		10,000	107
1,000	109	5,000	100¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		18,000s20F	100⅜	7,000	44
124,000	105	21,000	100⅞	6,000	44¼
Chi Term Transfer 4s		74,000	101	15,000	44½
12,000	90	30,000s20F	100⅜	10,000	44¾
Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st		2,000	100¾	10,000	44¾
5,000	106	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		5,000	44¾
Col Midland 2-4s		6,000	66¼	5,000	44⅞
2,000	57	1,500	66⅜	17,000	45
Den & Rio Grande 4½s		2,000	66⅝	5,000	45¼
1,000	106⅜	27,000	66¾	5,000	45½
Des Moines Union 1st		Oregon R & N 4s		20,000	45⅛
1,000	102	7,000	90¾	Union Pacific 4s	
Erie gen lien 4s		15,000	90¾	5,000	90⅝
3,000	68½	Oregon S L 1st con 5s		55,000	90½
Erie 4s prior bonds		3,000	107½	5,000	90⅜
1,000	90½	Income A 5s		31,000	90½
Ft W & D C 1st		4,000	75	Registered	
3,000	74¾	6,000	75¼	4,000	90½
1,000	75¼	Inc B & col trust		U P, D & G 1st, Trust	
2,000	75½	10,000	56	Co certfs	
Gal, Har'g & San An,		Penn Co 1st col 5s		5,000	78
Mex & Pac 1st 5s		15,000	71	28,000	78¼
5,000	98¾	Pitts, C & Tol 1st		42,000	78
5,000	99	1,000	107½	25,000	78¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1951		Pitts & West 1st 4s		5,000	78
5,000	112	3,000	93	10,000	78¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s		Reading Co gen 4s		50,000	78¼
6,000	105	4,000	80¾	27,000	78⅜
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		1,000	81	134,000	78½
2,000	71	3,000	80¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	70¼	7,000	80⅝	2,000	113⅜
4,000	70	18,000	80¼	3,000	113½
6,000	70½	15,000	80¼	1,000	
Kings Co Elev 1st		10,000	80⅝	Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	50	15,000	80¾	1,000	89½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		Rio Grande West 1st		Wabash deb, Series B	
3,000	105¼	4,000	87½	12,000	31
L S & M So 1st coup		Rome, Wat & Og cons		5,000	30¾
1,000	107¾	12,000	128	West Shore gtd 4s	
L S & Mich So 3½s		St Jo & G I 2-3-4s		3,000	111
12,000	107	2,000	80	West Shore gtd 4s, reg	
Louis & Nash, S & N		St L & Iron Mt, Arkan-		500	109½
Ala gtd 5s		sas Branch ext 5s		W N Y & P gen 5-4s	
80,000	100½	3,000	107	1,000	53½
Unified gold 4s		St L & S F 2d, Class B		W N Y & P inc	
5,000	90¾	6,000	116¼	2,000	13½
Manhattan Ry con 4s		St L & S F gen 5s		Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust	
2,000	92½	4,000	105¼	Co certfs	
		St L & S F gen 6s		4,000	58½
		4,000	119⅞	2,000	58⅝
Total sales				$2,716,500	

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Consolidated Ice Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock, payable Nov. 15. Transfer books close Nov. 4 and reopen Nov. 16.

The Reorganization Committee of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, announces that a majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and of the general mortgage bonds have been deposited under the reorganization agreement, which is, therefore, declared operative. In compliance with numerous requests the time for the deposit of all classes of securities under the plan has been extended to Dec. 1, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as the committee may dictate.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New York—Shumla, Martin Link.

New Jersey—Heislerville, Harry Dornell; Port Oram, Edward S. Hanse.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
3s, r., 1918	105	105½
3s, c., 1918	105⅞	106⅛
3s, 1918, small	105½	106½
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112½
4s, r., 1925	126⅝	127¼
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128¼
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼
5s, c., 1904	113	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	120	125
Am. Dist. Tel.	32	40
Am. T. & C.	97	98½
Am. Tobacco pf.	125	128
Ann Arbor	11¼	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston & L. pf.	106½	..
B'klyn Union Gas	124	126
Buff., R. & P. pf.	75	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..
Canadian Pacific	81½	82
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	53½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	70	72¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	29
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	33½	34
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	88
Cleve., L. & W.	16	17
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	21
Col. Midland	5	6½
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½
Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5
Col., H. V. & T.	3¼	3¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	24	..
Consol. Coal	50	..

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Del., L. & W.	140	145
Den. & R. G.	12¾	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul. S. S. & A.	2½	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Eighth Avenue	360	..
Erie 2d pf.	15¾	16½
Ev. & T. H.	31½	33
Ev. & T. H. pf.	59	60
Flint & P. M.	10	15
Flint & P. M. pf.	33	38
Green Bay & W.	30	..
H. L. & Claflin	89½	92
Harlem	353	..
Homestake	55¼	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	98½	100
Ill. Steel Co., t. r., stamped	92⅜	..
Int. Paper Co. pf.	86½	87
Iowa Central	8½	9
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	5
L. E. & W.	14	15
Lake Shore	190½	193
Long Island	46	54
Mah. Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Manhattan Central	4¾	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Minn. & St. L.	27	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	91¼
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	..	10
Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
Mobile & Ohio	25	27
Morris & Essex	175	177
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. Coal	36	43
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34¼
Norfolk So.	55	66
Nor. & West.	12	14
Ont. Mining	5	6
Ore. R. & N.	52½	56
Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	76
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	79	82
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	59	62
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	43½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	67¼
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	10	12
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Reading 2d pf.	18¾	18⅞
Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Rome, W. & O.	126	..
*Rio Grande W.	27	29¼
*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	58
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20⅝
St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7⅞
St. P. & Duluth	20	24
St. P. & D. pf.	88	90
St. P. M. & M.	168	172
St. P. & O. pf.	158	..
Sullivan certfs.	50	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Standard R. & T.	5¾	6
Texas Pacific	13½	13¾
T. P. Land Trust	6	7½
Third Avenue	153	155
Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
Twin City R. T.	26	30
U. S. Express	41	44
U. S. Leather	6	6⅜
Wabash pf.	7¼	7½
W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	16¾	17¼

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37½	37½
27,700	Am. Sug. Refs	112¾	115¾	112½	115⅜
11,010	Am. Tobacco	129½	130¾	127¼	129
10	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
500	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36	35⅝	35⅞
150	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11	12	12	12
990	B'klyn R. T.	65⅜	66	65¼	65⅝
100	Bay State Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6,280	Chi., B. & Q.	116¼	116½	115⅞	116½
5,570	Chi., M. & St. P.	108⅜	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
380	Chi., R. I. & P.	101¾	102¼	101¾	102
60	Cent. of N. J.	87½	88	87½	87½
1,760	Louis. & Nash.	54⅞	56⅛	54⅝	55⅞
1,230	Manhattan	96⅞	97¼	96½	96⅞
200	Mo. Pacific	32¾	33	32¾	33
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
10	N. Y. Central	114½	114¾	114¼	114¾
580	Nor. Pacific.	40⅜	40⅝	40	40⅜
70	Nor. Pac. pf.	75¼	75⅜	75¼	75⅜
570	People's Gas	103⅜	103⅞	103	103⅞
460	Reading	16½	16½	16½	16½
50	Southern Ry.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
10	Southern pf.	34	34	34	34
560	Tenn. C. & I.	27	28⅜	27	28¼
10	Union Pacific	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
820	Union Pac. pf.	63¼	63⅝	62⅞	63¾
170	U. S. Rubber	39¼	39¾	39¼	39½
50	U. S. Rubber pf.	103	103	103	103
10	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20
59,440					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$60,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72¼	72¼	72½	72¼
15,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	45¾	47¼	45¾	45¾
10,000	U.P.,D. & G. 1st	73½	73½	73½	73½
$85,000					

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week October	$146,839	$141,964	$127,581
From July 1	2,266,324	2,137,394	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week October	$252,963	$230,275	$205,425
From July 1	3,749,789	3,603,814	3,188,441
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
3d week October	$102,100	$106,900	$97,500
From July 1	1,396,021	1,252,191	1,196,380
**CLEVELAND, LORAIN &

COLLEGE GOLF IN THE RAIN

Yale and Harvard Are Victors in the First Round.

FINAL TEAM MATCH TO-DAY

Princeton and Columbia Both Meet Defeat by Heavy Scores—Good Golf Under Bad Conditions.

Wet weather of the most pronounced kind, flooded greens, where a ball had to be popped up into the air from a skilful lifting stroke to jump into the hole instead of being run up gracefully by the putter; slippery tees, which absolutely refused to furnish firm standing room for the players, besides the inconveniences of wet clothing and water-soaked shoes, were among the few uncomfortable conditions which the college golfers had to face yesterday when they began their third championship tournament on the links of the Ardsley Club. The rulers of the elements and the college golfers have never been able to arrive at any harmonious relations. Ever since the intercollegiate golf competition was started, the first round has been played in the rain, but yesterday eclipsed all former records, and every one of the twenty-four players came into the clubhouse at the close of his eighteen-hole match soaked completely through from head to foot. The golf, however, was very good, and the scores did not suffer as much as might have been expected.

The contest, which was the first of the four days' tournament, was the first round for the team championship. As on the two previous occasions, the same colleges were represented, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia, each team consisting of six players. The result, also, showed no deviation from former events, Yale and Harvard were the victors and they will meet to-day in the final round. For the last two seasons Yale has won the team championship, and should she win to-day, the silver cup given by the Ardsley Club will be transferred to the Yale gymnasium as its permanent property.

Three of New Haven's able golfers who played on the team in May have been lost to the college by graduation. In this respect Harvard has been more fortunate, and her team has also been strengthened by three men who could not play last season. Her chances of winning are brighter than ever before, and the six Cambridge golfers are going to play the best golf they know against their Yale opponents to-day.

Neither Princeton nor Columbia was able to give even the semblance of a close match to their opponents. Their golfers played plucklily, however, Princeton putting up much the stronger game, but their best was not up to the standard of Yale and Harvard, and not a man scored a single point. Harvard triumphed over Princeton by 26 holes, while Yale rolled up the large number of 42 over Columbia.

F. C. Havemeyer scored the largest number for Yale, winning by eleven holes over his Columbia opponent, B. W. Smith. John Reid, Jr., who repeatedly won the chief trophy in the St. Andrew's tournament, made the lowest score of the day by strokes in his match with Stuyvesant F. Morris, whom he beat by four holes. The scores were:

John Reid, Jr., Yale—

Out	4	4	3	3	5	6	4	7	5—41
In	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—42
Total									—83

Stuyvesant F. Morris, Columbia—

Out	4	6	5	5	4	6	4	7	6—47
In	5	6	3	4	4	6	5	4	5—42
Total									—89

Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., played the best game for Columbia. His opponent was Walter B. Smith, the Yale golf champion, and who was runner-up to Findlay Douglas for the amateur championship of the United States in the big National tournament at Morris County. Fellowes led by one hole at the end of the first half, and honors remained even up to the fourteenth hole, when Smith won three holes in succession and finished a winner by four holes. The scores were:

Walter B. Smith, Yale—

Out	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	6—44
In	4	5	6	5	3	4	4	5	5—41
Total									—85

Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Columbia—

Out	5	5	5	4	4	6	5	4	5—42
In	5	6	4	5	4	5	5	5	6—45
Total									—87

Courtlandt D. Barnes, a Yale freshman, beat L. Rhoades by eight holes, and E. F. Hinkle, a new Yale man, won his match by the same number. T. M. Robertson, who was on the team last year, defeated W. H. Dixon by seven holes, after a good match. The scores were:

T. M. Robertson, Yale—

Out	4	4	4	3	5	6	4	6	5—41
In	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—44
Total									—85

W. H. Dixon, Columbia—

Out	5	4	5	4	6	6	5	5	6—46
In	5	5	4	5	4	6	5	6	6—46
Total									—92

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and the present intercollegiate champion, James F. Curtis, all won their matches by comfortable figures from their Princeton opponents. Their scores show steady work, and were as follows, the Princeton contestants not keeping cards:

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Harvard—

Out	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	6	5—45
In	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	6—43
Total									—88

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard—

Out	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	7	5—47
In	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	7—41
Total									—88

James F. Curtis, Harvard—

Out	6	4	6	2	6	5	4	6	5—44
In	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	7	6—46
Total									—90

George C. Clark, Jr., the Harvard golf champion, was drawn against the Princeton champion, Chester Griswold, Jr., and won by five holes. Gardiner G. Hubbard made the greatest number for Harvard, defeating A. D. Childs by seven holes, and J. E. Averill beat Douglas Bonner by three holes.

Besides the final round for the team championship to-day, the qualifying round will be played in the afternoon for the individual championship, the final round of which will be 36 holes, on Saturday. The personnel of the team, showing the score by holes, follows:

YALE.	Holes.	COLUMBIA.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	4	S. F. Morris	0
Walter B. Smith	4	Cornelius Fellowes, Jr.	0
T. M. Robertson	7	W. H. Dixon	0
C. D. Barnes	8	L. Rhoades	0
F. C. Havemeyer	11	B. W. Smith	0
E. F. Hinkle	8	B. Darrach, Jr	0
Total	42	Total	0
HARVARD.	**Holes.**	**PRINCETON.**	**Holes.**
Joseph H. Choate, Jr.	3	J. P. Kellogg	0
W. B. Cutting, Jr.	4	H. L. Wilson	0
James F. Curtis	4	John Stuart	0
G. G. Hubbard	7	A. D. Childs	0
George C. Clarke, Jr.	5	Chester Griswold, Jr.	0
J. E. Averill	3	Douglas Bonner	0
Total	26	Total	0

CYCLISTS' TROUBLES IN COURT.

American Association Sues Others for $25,000 Damages for Libel.

Isaac B. Potter, as President of the League of American Wheelmen; Albert Mott, as Chairman of the Racing Board, and Henry Sturmey, as Secretary of the International Cyclists' Association, have been sued for $25,000 damages by the American Cycle Racing Association for alleged libel. Mr. Potter was served with a summons and complaint in the action by the attorneys for the plaintiffs. The American Cycle Racing Association is composed of P. T. Powers, A. G. Batchelder, James C. Kennedy, and William A. Brady.

The alleged libel was uttered on Oct. 24 last. It consisted of a warning to cyclists who contemplate taking part in the big six-day race which the American Cycle Racing Association proposes to give at Madison Square Garden in the week beginning Dec. 5.

Catholic Young Men's Union.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Catholic Young Men's Union to-day elected the following officers: President—The Rev. William T. McGuirl of Brooklyn; First Vice President—Bernard M. Bogan of Rahway, N. J.; Second Vice President—Daniel P. Toomey of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer—E. P. Gallagher of Philadelphia. Mr. Gallagher is the only new officer on the board. John J. Brady of Albany declining nomination for the Secretary and Treasurership. The union will meet next year at Newark, N. J.

Austin Corbin Estate Wins a Suit.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Judge Lathrop of the Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of the New England Mortgage Security Company vs. J. F. F. Brewster and others, holding that the "Austin Corbin party," so called, is entitled to have counted its votes which were cast at the annual meeting of the corporation, held some time ago, and that William G. Bosworth of New York and Austin Corbin, Jr., are, respectively, President and Treasurer. The estate of the late Austin Corbin is a large holder of the stock, and the suit was the outcome of a contest over the control of the corporation at the June meeting, the Corbin party desiring to oust Messrs. Brewster and Sherman, who were holding the offices of President and Treasurer, respectively.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue and Boulevard Corners Sold—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Ottinger & Brother have bought the plot northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 100.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Thomas R. A. Hall the plot southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Second Street, 105 feet on the Boulevard by 125 feet on the street. The buyer is a builder, who will erect a six-story apartment house on the site.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Paul B. Pugh to an investor, for $106,000, the two five-story double flats 217 and 219 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, each 33.4 by 90 by 100.

Joseph Toch has sold for J. C. Sanders, to Emil Green, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 245 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

A. L. Gruetzner has sold for John J. Lyons, for $20,000, the five-story double flat 479 Morris Avenue.

The plot 60 by 100.11 sold through Slawson & Hobbs, for N. A. Bride, is on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 140 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, not on One Hundred and Eleventh Street, as was reported yesterday.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for A. B. Carrington the four-story high-stoop residence 597 West End Avenue. Mr. Carrington takes in part payment a country place at Short Hills, N. J.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the five-story flat 62 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John F. Comey, for $15,500, the five-story brick dwelling 842 St. Nicholas Avenue, 22 by 63 by 21.1 by 67.1; also, in foreclosure, to same plaintiff, for $13,500, the five-story brick dwelling 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 21.1 by 67.1 and irregular.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to W. R. H. Martin, for $27,862, the three-story stone-front dwelling 34 West Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 75.3; also, in foreclosure, to Ella J. Breckinridge, for $5,850, the two-story frame dwelling Elmwood Place, south side, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25 by 122.10 by 25 by 122.7.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to Charles Muller, for $27,500 each, the two five-story double flats 318 and 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, each 25 by 75; also, at executor's sale, to John M. Moore, for $5,600, ten lots, each 25 by 125, on Morningstar Road, between Innis and Sherman Street, Elm Park, S. I.

Auctioneer William M. Ryan announces an attractive offering of suburban lots for Saturday, which, although the season for such events has passed, promises to be a success. The property consists of 150 lots at Edgewater, N. J., on the Palisades, opposite One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and is easily accessible by the Franklin, West Forty-second, or West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street ferries. The sale is held by order of the executors of the estate of Isabella Kearney, and the lots will positively be sold for what they will bring. Under the terms of sale 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, extending through to the land of the New York and Harlem Railroad, north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6¼ by 216.5¾, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, southeast corner of Valentine Avenue and Clark Street, Fordham, 75 by 110, with an "L" 25 by 25 at the southeast corner of the plot, two-story frame dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,336.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 426, 428, and 430 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenements and factory and a three-story brick factory at the rear; 835 Washington Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 103.1½, one-story frame building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 36 New Chambers Street, southwest corner of Rose Street, triangular plot, 35.2½ by 31.7 by 17.11½, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Lot 23 on map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, in Van Nest, Westchester County; all title and interest of Anton Hermanny, Jr., on July 22, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 112 Sheriff Street, east side, 150 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Louis Goldstein on Sept. 1, 1898.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 5 Sixth Avenue, west side, 59.9 feet north of Carmine Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,007.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.2; Minnie Schluter of 312 East Ninety-first Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 135 feet west of Broadway, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 86; Henry Miller of 100 Broadway, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 64 and 66 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85; Jobst Hoffmann of 26 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 51; William Wood, owner; E. L. Messenger of 191 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 195 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 30 by 53; Z. D. Schullenberg of 2,457 Second Avenue, owner; F. D. Camp of 97 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for seven five-story brick flats, 27.6 and 30 by irregular; Mary McNamee of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; John C. Buow of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $202,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 85 and 87 Front Street, to a five-story brick office building, John H. Caswell of 11 West Forty-eight Street, owner; Thomas Rae, architect; cost, $2,200.

No. 80 Irving Place, (rear,) to a two-story brick studio, Mrs. A. E. Tracy, premises; owner; Hoppin & Koen, architect; cost, $500.

No. 285 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, owner; D. D. King, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 8 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, William W. Astor, owner; A. Bryant of 117 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

Loring Place, southwest corner of Oxford Place, to a two-story brick stable, Miss H. M. Gould of Tarrytown, N. Y., owner; S. H. Mapes, architect; cost, $225.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Mechanic Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Peter Webb, owner; Lemuel Pierce, architect; cost, $1,400.

Aldrich Court Mortgaged.

Among the mortgages recorded yesterday was one for $250,000, covering the office building known as Aldrich Court, 41 to 45 Broadway, extending through to 17 to 21 Trinity Place. The mortgage is given by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Aldrich to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and has five years to run.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.

CONVENT AV, 183, e s, 49.11 ft s of 150th St, 16x50; Robert B. Saul to Kate E. Ennis $100

EAGLE AV, w s, 251.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x129; Nicholas Eckert to Andrew and Mary Slinski 17,000

ELIZABETH AV, n s, 300 ft w of Main St, 275x100x254x100; A. W. Wallander and wife to Annie F. Brandt ..... Exch.

GREENWICH ST, e s, lot 26, map of Abraham Wilson, 26x80x25x72; Cornelia G. Hayes to Merchant Refrigerating Company 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x95; George W. Allen to Alpheus J. Goddard 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lot 737, map of Section C of the Vyse estate; Anette A. Olsen to Dennis Donohue 4,010

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, at e s of property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 140.5x irregular; also 98th St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Sanford B. Stifter to Lily R. Stern 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x125; 103d St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x100.9; Mitchel Valentine to Caroline W. L. Weinstock, quit claim 1

3D AV, n e corner of 171st St, 22x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Louis Ludgens 10,500

3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 100x175; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Emil Goldner 30,000

3D AV, e s, 164.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x125; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Peyser Bookstaver 21,750

25TH ST, s s, 138.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Oscar T. Marshall to Esther Levy. 50

25TH ST, s s, 138.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Benjamin Lechner and wife to Esther Levy 50

102D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Michael Ganly to Margaret Ganly. 1

114TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Peter H. Wemple to Fred B. Wemple 100

133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Maria L. de Faria to Leopold Goldhammer 1

161ST ST, n s, 99.11 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to A. C. Alexander 14,550

176TH ST, widened, s w corner of Boston Road, 76.9x73.8x113.2x81.4; Thomas Kelly to William J. O'Rourke 3,000

176TH ST, widened, s w corner of Boston Road, 76.9x73.8x113.2x81.4; William J. O'Rourke and another to Thomas Kelly. 3,000

Recorded Leases.

EVERARD, James, to Charles Faas; 24 West 28th St, 9 1-12 years $4,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Jacob Cohen; 56 and 60 Columbia St, 8 years 2,900

HANDLEY, Richard H., to Catharine Hunt; 1022 1st St, s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11, 20½ years 400

WHITE, John J., to Joseph M. Weber and Lewis M. Fields; Broadway, s w corner of 29th St, runs n 110.8 x w 30.8 x n 24.5 x w 15.3 x s 98.9 to 29th St, x e 140.5, 21 years 35,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDRICH, Elizabeth W., to The Seamen's Bank for Savings; 41 to 45 Broadway, and 17 to 21 Trinity Place, 5 years ..$250,000

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 17th St, 250 ft w of Union Square West, 1 year. 30,000

AVALLONE, Raphael, to Clifford L. Miller; s s of 150th St, 125 ft w of Morris Av, secures building agreement 2,500

BOERICKER, Emil, Trustee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of 3d Av, 164.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year, (2 mortgages) $47,250

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Mina Rosenzweig; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,000

DONLON, William, to Grace L. Eckley; s w corner of 169th and Fox Sts, demand. 600

DUFFY, John T. and William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 34 East 20th St, 1 year 27,000

DWYER, Thomas, to the National Surety Company; 34 West 98th St, demand... 10,000

FOLEY, Johanna, to Patrick Foley; e s of King's Bridge Road, 151.6 ft n of 175th St, 5 years 500

FRANK, Fanny, to Louis Levy; n s of 98th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 2,000

FREELAND, Isabella J., to Emma E. Cattus and Hunter, trustee; w s of Macdougal St, 20 ft n of 3d St, 3 years. 8,000

GOLDNER, Emil, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of 3d Av, 125 ft n of 171st St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 66,000

HENCK, Frances N., to Henry G. Trevor, 659 Bouer Road, 5 years 19,000

JOHNSON, Henry J. and Helen M., to Adelia J. Waldgrove and others, executors, &c.; w s of Cambreling Av, 75 ft s of Columbine St, 3 years 5,000

KOECHING, Charles and Emma, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84 Perry St, 3 years 7,500

LANGE, John G., to John G. Gillig and another, executors; 250 West Broadway, leasehold, demand 1,600

LARKIN, John J., to Joseph L. Riedinger; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 309 ft n e of Quarry Road, 1 year 500

LUTJENS, Louis, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n e corner of 3d Av and 171st St, 1 year 14,000

LUTJENS, Louis, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n e corner of 3d Av and 171st St, 1 year 10,500

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Charles F. Emery; n w corner of 3d Av and St. Paul's Place, installments 500

McDOWELL, Alexander, to the City Real Estate Company; 2,376 8th Av, 3 years. 21,000

SCHAEFER, Amelia C., to Joel S. Mason and another, executors, &c.; s s of 91st St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000

SCHAEFER, Amelia C., to The Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 88d St, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 24,000

SCHORDING, Frank, to John C. Sauer; n s of 43d St, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 1,500

SCHWARZ, Rudolph W., to Charles Faas; 425 West 28th St, store lease, secures notes 11,500

SHIELDS, Annie V., to Lewis Hahn; n e corner of Bathgate Av and 172d St, 3 years 3,000

TRAPNELL, Joseph, jr., to John Schickling; w s of 3d Av, 52 ft s of 170th St, 1 year 850

WENDT, Herman, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 3d Av, 75.8 ft n of 90th St, 1 year 12,000

ZIMMERMAN, Maria and Charles, to Harlem Savings Bank; part of Lot 21, map of the village of Morrisania; also s s of 3d St, 100.7 ft w of Washington Av, 1 year 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKERT, John H., to Fannie L. Strouse, 1-6th part $1,000

BORTLEY, Edward, to Margaret Wood. 3,500

HORRMANN, William, to August Horrmann 600

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to The State Bank ..... Nominal

MORGENTHAU, Henry, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 20,000

MORGENTHAU, Henry, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 20,000

QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Frederic B. Middlebrook ..... Nominal

REILLY, Mary E., administratrix, &c., to William J. O'Rourke 250

Mechanics' Liens.

ORCHARD ST, 177; Union Stove Works against Brumer & Goldstein, owners and contractors 150

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 198.3 ft s of intersection of Sedgwick and Undercliff Avs, 20.4x183.5 ir Undercliff Av x29x122.11; Henrietta F. Longstaff against the Morris Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; B. M. Gray, contractor 150

WALES AV, e s, at intersection of Port Morris Branch Railroad, 23x—x85x121; Robert J. Howe against Elizabeth Maxwell, owner; John Damm, contractor. 86

WILLIS AV, 114 to 118; Robert J. Howe against — Hottenroth and others, owners; Fred Damm, contractor 60

13TH ST, 522 East; 522 East; Edward Barbig against Jacob Levy, owner and contractor 1,340

32D ST, 45 West; A. M. Zink against the Cass Realty Company, owner; E. Wetterer & Co., contractors 68

34TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Thomas P. Galligan against the Victorian Hotel Company, owner and contractor 1,300

85TH ST, 146 to 152 East; Blazo & Chase against the Turn Verein in the City of New York, owner; John Weber & Sons and Manhattan Concrete Company, contractors 180

123D ST, 180 East; Gabriel Valente against Joel M. Marx, owner; Arcangelo Anclere, contractor 23

130TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; A. M. Blazo and another against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, contractor 150

174TH ST, 776 East; Bartelstone Brothers against Christian Skoeillin, owner; Henry Schopper, contractor 65

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD, s s, 248.11 ft e of Woodruff St, 50x152.2x62.6x108.10; Fanny Crompton against Charles W. Crompton, (action to cancel deed;) attorney, W. L. Flagg.

BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 54x irregular; Theresa Sommers against William H. Busey and others, (2 actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Mathot.

CLINTON AV, s w corner of Spring St, 100x100 x100x—; Duncan McGibbon against Lillie M. Wilson and others, (dower;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 50x100; John McL. Nash and another, trustees, against Simon Haberman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

5TH AV, w s, 55.1 ft n of 28th St, 19x100; Mike Lakner against Julia M. Coggill and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. I. Sire.

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Mary A. Odell against Valentine Moseline and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. B. Odell.

71ST ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Paul Dartignenave against Anna J. Lenno and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

72D ST, 446 East; John G. B. Heath against Thomas Monaghan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Heath.

90TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of Madison Av, 40x100.8; Henry D. Greenwald and another against John Loy, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. F. Kuh.

109TH ST, s s, Lot 48, gore Lot No. 1, and part of Lot 47, map of Third Av tract, formerly property of B. P. Benson and Dr. Van Arsdale; Charles K. Buckley against Vito A. Ciuffi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Burr, Coombs & Wilson.

118TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.10; Bertha Guthaner against Pauline Wittner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

121ST ST, 508 East; August Fuchs, executor, &c., against Louis J. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

123D ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 6th Av, widened, 16.3x100.11; Charles S. Ward against Catherine L. Griffin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

150TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; George F. Farrell against George Pickel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

164TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x105.10; John F. Steeves and others against Charles Fisher and others, (action to declare mortgage void;) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 106, 169, and 170—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. The United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Argument concluded by Frank W. Clancy for the appellant. Leave granted to counsel for appellant to file an additional brief on or before Oct. 31.

No. 130—William C. Fitts, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. McGhee and Henry Fink, receivers, &c.—Argued by William J. Wood for the appellants and by Milton Humes for the appellees. Leave granted counsel for the appellees to file an additional brief within five days, and to counsel for appellants to reply thereto.

49—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by A. Leo Knott for the heirs of James Markham Marshall.

Call for to-day: Nos. 49, 215, 15, 56, 57, (and 61,) 59, 60, 62, (and 63,) 64, 66.

Calendars for Thursday, Oct. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

151—Sinkwin vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
164—U. S. vs. Simon.
182—Car vs. Bennett.
185—Giffari vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
188—Matchett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
190—Stowell vs. Erie R. R. Co.
21—Spinelli vs. Norton.
115—Merz Universal Extractor and Constructor.
116—Weill vs. Kearn.
111—Dunham vs. same.
112—Gerber vs. same.
1701—Copeland vs. Lessem.
1707—Hartmayer vs. Gray.
1709—Friedman vs. Fargo.
1812—Levine vs. Cowen.
1824—Moore vs. Kelly.
1825—Same vs. same.
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WALES AV, e s, at intersection of Port Morris Branch Railroad, 23x—x85x121; Robert J. Howe against Elizabeth Maxwell, owner; John Damm, contractor. 86

W

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 748 Harlem.

1.—65 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Large rooms; second floor hall room; parlor dining room; reference.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; bath connecting; southern exposure; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by a lady for two Swedish maids whom she can highly recommend; one as chambermaid, the other as waitress, in a first-class private family, where four or five servants are kept; will be disengaged Nov. 2; wages, $20 a month. E. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid, and sewing; best city references. 1,591 Lexington Av. Clark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in a hotel; no objection to going short distance. Call or address, for two days, 454 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chamberm aid and waitress; good city references. 259 West 19th St. Ring Pryor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl; good dressmaker; capable, trustworthy, willing; first-class references; city or country. Gray, 308 East 88th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—SECOND MAN.—A lady going abroad desires to find situations for the following servants, whom she can recommend: Cook, parlormaid or seamstress, chambermaid, and second man. Call at 45 East 68th St., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two colored girls; one first-class cook, other chambermaid and waitress; best references. 326 West 53d St. Cartridge's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; excellent bread, pastry, cake baker; ice creams; where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, or HOUSEWORK.—In small family; nine years' reference; no cards. 305 East 35th St., 10 to 12.

COOK and BAKER.—Understands business; good manager; small private family; personal reference; employer seen. 244 East 44th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent French cook; private family, best references; wages, $40. A. M., 37 East 28th St.

COOK.—By good cook; first-class reference; thoroughly understands her business; country and city; reference. 141 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has best city reference and can be seen at present employer's. 6 East 58th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as cook and laundress; excellent baker; city reference. 213 East 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Strictly first-class; will fit at patrons' residences, completing work at home; terms very reasonable; highly recommended. Robes, 117 West 10th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker formerly with Switzer, (late Guerin;) more customers; home or by the day; latest imported cut, fit, style, finish. McKeon, 138 East 98th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a North German as nursery governess and kindergartner; good sewer. M. Schultz, 121 East 106th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning hours; to children any age; refined young woman; teaches drawing, painting, advanced music, German, all English subjects. Miss Hagerdorn, Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, having her morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in a small private family; no cards. 150 East 46th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By refined woman to attend lady or growing children, or maid and seamstress in quiet family; willing to assist with other duties; first-class reference; city or country. A. M., 37 Sutton Place.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Care Mrs. Horgan, 271 West 38th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By a French girl as maid or nurse in family going to Europe. Can be seen at 247 Lexington Av., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private family; best city reference. L., Box 363, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. 1,215 3d Av., Norris's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her experienced nurse, who has lived with her for three and a half years, to care for own child; capable of teaching elementary branches; can highly recommend her. Call 10 to 3 at 223 West 57th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing; take full charge from birth; six years' city reference, last employer. 220 West 69th St., Mellen's bell.

NURSE.—By neat girl as nurse to grown children, and chamberwork; best reference. 900 2d Av., butcher store.

NURSE.—By German Protestant; brings children up on sterilized milk; reference; city or country. A. S., 240 East 79th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city reference from last employer. 255 West 68th St.; White's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress or parlormaid, with first-class references. Call at 360 West 45th St. for two days, second floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress or chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference; private family. Jeppeson, 163 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best reference. 330 West 53d St., care of O'Connor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; just disengaged; highest personal testimonial from last employer; best care of silver taken. Edmund, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; just disengaged. Laurent, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class German, 35; sober, honest, reliable houseworker; best city references; wages, $40. 884 3d Av., first floor. Care of Mrs. Carl,

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his business; personal city reference. Butler, 114 East 53d St., first flat.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references. Butler, 177 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—English; height six feet; competent and reliable; excellent references. Clay, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By butler in private family; best of references. E. Lindquist, 213 East 40th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By married man as coachman; understands care of horses; careful driver; city or country; attend furnace; milk; will be found sober and reliable; five years' first-class city reference from last employer. J. D., 162 West 56th St

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—Age, 40; careful driver; temperate, trustworthy; thirteen years' reference from private family. 15 West 48th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—As second man or butler; by Frenchman in private family; understands furnace, brass, windows, and all kinds of housework; not afraid of work; good references. French, 130 West 25th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young German in American or English family at anything. L. A., 26 State St.

Valets.

VALET.—English; trained; good traveler; manicure, massage; excellent references. Hewitt, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, FORMERLY with Marcotte, would work at your residence, city or country, on general upholstery. Address, for ten days, UPHOLSTERER, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing 311,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Office boy; age not over sixteen. Insurance broker, Box 268, Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PERSONAL.

WILL ANY ONE WHO WITNESSED ACCIdent, 5:30 P. M., Friday, July 1, at Astor Place, and who conversed with neighbor on 4th Av. car regarding the gentleman who was thrown from car and broke his knee cap, kindly send address to F. C., Room 20, 111 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

TELEPHONES, SIMPLEX INTERIOR, SOLD cheap; warranted. Mail information free. Salesmen wanted. HARPER & SON, 253 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

POCKET BOOK LOST at or near Keith's Theatre, Saturday evening, October 22d; a suitable reward will be given for its return to ALBERT THOMAS, Room 145. Times Building.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

AUCTION SALES.

JONES, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order by Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New York, dated October 17, 1898, the undersigned will sell by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the third day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the following described debts and claims belonging to the estate of CHARLES A. JONES, deceased:. Demand notes made by Wm. H. Metcalf, Geo. B. Mallory, George H. Proctor, and F. C. Ryder.

The undersigned will also sell at same time and place, first and second mortgage Bond of Gainesville Water Company, interest in Schooners Andrew Adams and Alicia B. Crosby, and all other undisposed of stocks, bonds, and securities belonging to said estate.

CLARA M. JONES, Executrix.

HOWARD CAMPBELL, Attorney for Executrix, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. o20-1aw8wTh.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1898, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK—Policy of Life Insurance issued in 1885 by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, face value $10,000, age of insured 76 years, premiums paid to date.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT C. HENCKEN, plaintiff, against GAUDITA CAVINATO, MARIE BRENASTI, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, and Margaret G. Earle, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Gaudita Cavinato and Maria Brenasti, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22nd day of October, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 24th, 1898.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, STANLY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. Dated New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-1aw6mTh.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh.

MASSETT, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph S. Massett, George S. Massett, Thomas Albert Massett, Stephen F. Massett, Mary Elizabeth Massett Jackson, Edward L. Massett, and to all other persons the next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James C. Shannon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the County of New York, deceased;

Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WHITMAN & DEANE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-1aw6wTh.

McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mrs. Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, John F. McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia E. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Stewart, Mrs. Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre, late of the county of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

se22-1aw6wTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898. CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s23-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1898, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466:) Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on the line parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3d, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

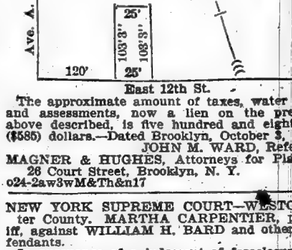

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five ($586) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. o24-2aw3wM&Th&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESter County. MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southerly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, known as lot Number seventy-nine (79) on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-two (82); northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, for which the above property is to be sold, is Fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars, $(75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 68 Fifth Ave., New York.

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a.p. means European plan, a.p., American; cp., open

Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, cp. all yr. ap. $3 up

Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kanmore, a. p., $3 up

Baltimore, Md. ... The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bevan House. Larchmont-on-Sound, cp. to Dec. 1

Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. $3 to Nov. 1

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up; ap, $3 up

London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

do St. Ermin's. {Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff

New Orleans, La. ..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up

do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up

New York ..... **Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up**

do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way) ap. $1 up

do ..Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2

do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up

do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up

Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5

Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5

do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up.

do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELLRS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

K. Friedr'ch. Nov. 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM | K. Fried'h, Nov. 29, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise ..... Thursday, Oct. 27, noon
H. H. Meier ..... Thursday, Nov. 17, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems ..... Saturday, Oct. 29, 11 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria. Nov. 5, 11 AM | †Aller ..... Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM | *Ems ..... Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismar'k, N. 19, 11 AM | *Augusta Victoria, Dec. 17, 11 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | **Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.**

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg, resumed in March.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y. to Hamburg Direct.

Pennsylv'a, Oct. 29, 3:30 PM | Palatia, Nov. 12, 2:30 PM
Brasilia, Nov. 5, 9 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 19, 9 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis ..... Nov. 16 | St. Louis ..... Dec. 7
St. Paul ..... Nov. 23 | St. Paul ..... Dec. 14
Paris ..... Nov. 30 | Paris ..... Dec. 21

*Pennland ..... Saturday, Oct. 29, Noon

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Noordland ..... Nov. 2 | *Southwark ..... Nov. 16
Friesland ..... Nov. 9 | Westernland ..... Nov. 23

*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE ..... NOVEMBER 5
MENOMINEE ..... NOVEMBER 12
MESABA ..... NOVEMBER 19

ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 29 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against NATHAN BASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by E. Goldstücker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said line of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less. The said premises being known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 241 East 75th Street:

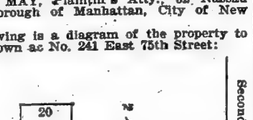

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,586.23, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESter County.—FRANCIS PROBST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-two, (72,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-two (82); northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is fifteen hundred and fifty-one and 87-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon
Majestic, Nov

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION

City Officials Jubilant Over the Court of Appeals Ruling.

CHARTER PROVISIONS PREVAIL

Appointments in This City Not Affected by the Black Law—Comments on the Matter.

The officials of the City Government were jubilant yesterday over the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People against Keller, affecting the civil service rules, which were handed down on Tuesday. The question which has been under dispute since last Spring was recognized as a vital one by the Municipal Administration, affecting nearly every appointment made by the Mayor since the formation of the greater city.

The decision sustains the contention of Corporation Counsel Whalen, which was to the effect that the city was under the civil service rules provided for in the charter, and was not affected by the Black civil service law, which would require the submission of the rules of the State Board and their approval by that body before they became operative.

The proceedings were brought by George E. Leet, who was Superintendent of the City Hospital, against Commissioner of Charities Keller to procure his reinstatement, but the real question at issue was the validity of the civil service rules approved by the Mayor on March 5, 1898. The Civil Service Reform Association was the real complainant in the case, and the decision affects 6,000 employes of this city.

It was contended that the rules were invalid for the reason that Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1898, which was signed by Gov. Black on March 31, required a submission of the civil service rules of all cities to the State Board before they could become valid. That law, it was claimed by the City Administration, was aimed directly at the City Administration of Greater New York, and sought to nullify absolutely the work of the municipal Civil Service Commission appointed by Mayor Van Wyck. Corporation Counsel Whalen advised the Mayor that the charter provided for the appointment of a local Civil Service Commission, and that the rules formulated by that body became operative upon the signing of them by the Mayor under the charter provisions and were effective without the approval of the State Board. Under this interpretation of the law the appointments to the city offices were made in defiance of the State law. It was contended that the rules adopted by the municipal Civil Service Commission under the charter on March 5 were independent of those of the State Board, and did not require their approval.

The test case was decided formerly at Special Term by Justice Kellogg, and an appeal was immediately taken to the Appellate Division. That court last June upheld Corporation Counsel Whalen, holding that New York's civil service rules were an independent system, not affected by the State laws of 1898. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, and was argued in the early part of this month by Julius M. Mayer and Attorney General Hancock for Leet and Theodore Connolly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the Commissioners.

The decision is looked upon as a great victory for the city administration. Corporation Counsel Whalen admitted yesterday that if the decision of the Court of Appeals had been against the city then all the appointments made by the present administration would have been illegal and the City Government would have fallen, at least temporarily, into a state of chaos. "The decision," said Mr. Whalen, "is based on the ground that the State civil service laws of 1898 are not retroactive, and therefore the municipal laws of March 5, 1898, stand whether the new rules and amendments adopted since the State laws were enacted must receive the approval of the State Commission before they can become operative remains in doubt in my mind until I can obtain a copy of the decision. But that is a matter of comparatively little consequence, as the whole fight has been upon the question whether the rules of March 5 were operative."

President Charles H. Knox of the New York City Civil Service Commission said yesterday that the decision of the Court of Appeals practically decided the contention as to whether or not the commission comes under State regulations. He refused to discuss the matter at length, however, pending the receipt of the decision.

George McAneny, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, also refused to discuss the matter at length until he had read the decision of the court. "There were three issues involved," said he. "It seems pretty clear that the first of these issues has been decided favorably to the claim that the local civil service system existed when the State Civil Service act of March 31 was passed and was therefore not affected by it.

"The remaining issues were whether amendments made by the State Board after March 31 were valid and whether the provisions of the act forbidding removals from competitive positions, except for good cause, apply to New York City. There are conflicting reports in regard to the decisions on these latter issues which may have an important bearing on the future conduct of the local commission."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Borough Boards Are Advised Not to Expend Any Funds Involved in Litigation.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Education yesterday the following resolution, offered by Mr. Mack at the request of Mr. Kelly, who was absent, was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the local proceedings undertaken by the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn looking to such apportionment of the general school fund for the last six months of the current year as will seriously curtail the amounts of money at the disposal of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, Queens and Richmond, it is deemed expedient by this board to advise the various borough boards of the impropriety of making operative at the present time any regulations or by-laws which contemplate the expenditure of funds the title to which is the subject of such legal proceedings.

Mr. Maxwell of the Brooklyn Board said he hardly thought this resolution should be addressed to Brooklyn. "Our schedule," he said, "is very much lower than any of the other boroughs. It seems to me that it should be addressed to the boroughs whose schedules are higher."

Mr. Mack explained that the resolution was intended simply as an appeal to keep in trust the funds involved in litigation.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings for Manhattan and Bronx reported the need of school accommodations in the vicinities of One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Boulevard, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Wadsworth Avenue. Negotiations having been made for sites in these localities, the committee recommended that the board insert the sum of $375,750 in the budget to be devoted to the purchase of the property. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Buildings reported favorably on renewing the leases on the following places: Public school 119, in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, annex to Public School 86, at Ninety-sixth Street and Park Avenue; annex to Public School 54, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; annex to Public School 115, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Mott Avenue; 1,637 First Avenue, 58 and 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 122 Avenue C, 1,458 Amsterdam Avenue, 306 East Ninety-sixth Street, and 453 St. Nicholas Avenue. A resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to request the Controller to execute the leases of these premises was adopted.

The resignation of Capt. Howard Patterson as commander of the training ship St. Mary's was accepted. When the war with Spain began Capt. William H. Reeder, who was in command of the ship, was detached by the Navy Department, with Lieut. Chester M. Knepper, Lieut. Andrew T. Long, and Ensign Henry A. Wiley, for service on the fighting ships. It was decided that these officers should be reinstated on Nov. 1.

Jacob Warner, formerly an inspector, who was suspended without pay pending an investigation, was dismissed the service because of his own statement of neglect of duty made at the hearing of the charges against C. B. J. Snyder.

The question of the disbursement of library funds was discussed, but not disposed of. It will be taken up at the next meeting.

HELMETS LACK UNION LABELS.

Yesterday morning several cases of new Winter helmets for policemen arrived at Police Headquarters. The recipients, who had to pay $1.72 for each helmet, weighed them in the balance and found them wanting. They were without union labels. That any of "the force" should be obliged to display headgear which might be the product of "scab" workmen was a disagreeable thing for the policemen to contemplate, and it caused some talk. Some days beforehand a committee of union labor men had called at Police Headquarters and asked the Commissioners to have the policemen's helmets made by union workmen.

The maker of the hats, John H. Spellman, had agreed, according to President York, to have the helmets made by union men. Mr. York was indignant yesterday at learning that the headgear lacked union labels. "Spellman has grossly violated an agreement with the Commissioners and has played us false," said he. "Two weeks ago my attention was called to a statement that Spellman was having the helmets made in a non-union shop in Philadelphia. It was then too late to do anything, or I should have had the contract taken away from him. If that had been done the men would not have had their Winter helmets for a long time. I say that Spellman has played a mean trick, and while I am a member of the board he will not make another helmet for the department. I don't blame the Hatters' Union for protesting, but it is not the fault of the Commissioners."

An effort was made to see Mr. Spellman last night, but he could not be found. His shop was closed, and at his previous residence, the apartment house at 222 West Twenty-third Street, it was said that he had moved away two months ago and his present whereabouts was unknown.

LEGAL NOTES.

IMPROPER CLAIM FOR ARCHITECT'S SERVICES.—The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment dismissing Lewis K. Davis's complaint in his suit against the New York Steam Company, to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed against the company's property, with respect to which the plaintiff alleged he performed work as architect and consulting engineer. The agreement was that he was to do his part for "the sum of 3 per cent. on total cost of the work," "payments to be made on monthly estimates." Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, holds that these words plainly meant "proportionate payments of his compensation, to be made upon monthly estimates, of each month's progressive work; in other words, payment each month of 3 per cent. upon the estimated cost of each month's work." The company accepted the offer, conditioned upon the agreement terminating in twenty-four months from June 1, 1896. "This condition relates plainly," Justice Barrett said, "to the running and continuous payments contemplated by the previous words. The defendants seemingly were unwilling to continue these monthly payments indefinitely. They wished such payments, as well as plaintiff's services, to stop in twenty-four months, whether the work was completed or not. * * * As plaintiff gave no evidence of such monthly estimates, nor of any fact entitling him to payment upon this construction of the contract, his complaint was properly dismissed. His action ignored any such construction, and was brought upon an entirely different theory, namely, that he was entitled to 2 per cent. upon the estimated total cost of the work, upon an alleged custom entitling architects under contracts of this nature, upon completion of plans and specifications, to 2 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the work. The Court holds that it was impossible to split plaintiff's services in the manner suggested. The Court, in its decision, did not consider the underlying question whether plaintiff was entitled to the protection of the mechanic's lien law.

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LIABILITY OF ASSIGNEES.—The Special Term of the Supreme Court affirmed the referee's report upon an accounting by Adolph Ludeke as assignee of Edward Thrall, overruling the assignee's exceptions. This decision has been modified by the Appellate Division. The main question presented on appeal was whether the payment of $2,500 made by the assignee to the assignor's landlord in settlement of all claims against the assignor of the assigned estate was valid. At the time of the assignment Mr. Thrall was in possession of 3 Maiden Lane, as a jewelry store, under a lease which expired on May 1, 1900, at $9,000 a year. The assignee took possession of the premises and used them for auction sales of goods until the middle of April, 1896, and he paid the rent to May 1. The landlord agreed with the assignee, in February, 1896, for the surrender of the premises on April 13, and for the release of the assignor on payment of $2,500 in full settlement of all the landlord's claims, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court. The assignor, who had no notice of the application to the Supreme Court, objected to the compromise. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, holds that as the assignee acted in good faith and the compromise was greatly to the benefit of the assignor and to the assigned estate, it should be upheld. The referee and the court below in effect charged the assignee personally with this payment, upon the ground that he exceeded his power, in that he was limited by the terms of the assignment to the payment of past debts. Justice Barrett holds that this was not the payment of a new debt, created subsequent to the assignment. "The assignor's liability under the lease," he said, "was certainly not a new debt, created after the execution of the assignment. The contract and the entire liability of the assignor thereunder existed upon the date when the assignment was delivered. The assignee was directed to pay debts due and to grow due; in other words, sums payable under existing contracts, whether due in presenti or payable in futuro."

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TAXING PROPERTY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The Town of Perth, Montgomery County, assessed for taxation property within its limits owned by the City of Amsterdam, consisting of water pipe, conduit lines, and about two acres of land used for dams. The Supreme Court, at Special Term, in certiorari proceedings, declared the assessment illegal, but a reversal of the order on appeal is now affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The court holds that the principle of the common law that property held by municipal corporations for public use was not liable to taxation, has been modified by Section 3 of the tax law of 1896, which declares that "all real property within this State, and all personal property of municipal corporations of the State, held for public use," are exempt from taxation, but which adds: "Except the portion of such property not within the corporation." "It thus appears," Judge Bartlett, who gave the opinion, said, "the Legislature was of opinion that public policy required if a municipality saw fit to acquire valuable property within the boundaries of another municipality, it was only just to the latter that the former should pay its share of the local taxes. It is only within recent years that municipal corporations have found it necessary generally to acquire title to property beyond their boundaries. The rapid growth of the great cities of the State has made the question of an adequate supply of wholesome water of paramount importance, and all the larger cities have been forced to acquire extensive property rights in the natural water supply of adjacent territory. In many instances cities have condemned or purchased a large amount of real estate within the limits of some neighboring municipality, in order to secure a water supply, and unless liable to local taxation thereon, the taxpayers owning the remaining real estate are subjected to greatly increased tax burdens. As between these taxpayers and the municipality receiving all the benefits under this transaction, natural justice suggests that the latter should be assessed for the purposes of taxation on the property so acquired outside of its corporate limits."

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SAVINGS BANK SURPLUS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.—The Newburg Savings Bank having been assessed for taxation upon its surplus of $414,849, brought certiorari proceedings, in which the assessment was vacated. The Assessor contended that as the depositors' accounts can be closed at any time, and as they can only demand that which stands to their credit on the books, it must, therefore, follow that as to the surplus fund, the bank is not their debtor. The Court of Appeals has now upheld an order which affirmed the decision of the Special Term. Judge Gray, who gave the court's opinion, holds that the provisions of the tax law of 1898 make it clear that every interest in the properties held by a savings bank is vested in the depositors and that the bank can acquire no interest therein. "The legislation of this State confirms the view that this surplus should not be taxed, because at one time, in 1866, and in 1867, the statutes were directed to cover the assessment for taxation of the surplus of savings banks, which now the tax law indicates otherwise, and in 1892, which is now superseded by the tax law, the statute of 1866 was repealed, and the amendment of 1867 not being revived, must be held to have fallen in-

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

JOINT TRAFFIC DECISION

Commissioner Blanchard's Opinion of Its Probable Effect.

WAY PAVED FOR LEGISLATION

The Inter-State Commerce Law Substantially Declared Void — Does Not Take Alarmists' View.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association met again yesterday and considered an official report of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Joint Traffic case. When the meeting adjourned Commissioner George R. Blanchard gave out the following expression of opinion:

"The decision of the Supreme Court naturally attracts widespread attention by reason of its influence upon the railway earnings and securities of the country, and also because it may affect their patrons by stimulating dissimilar and non-permanent rates and fares under the misnomer of 'competition.'

"While I therefore greatly regret the decision, it is now the interpreted law of the land and must be loyally observed. It nevertheless forcibly illustrates the power which may be exercised by one mind which becomes a majority in a paramount court of the Nation. I am not, however, one of the alarmists who believe that railway properties are to be immensely damaged thereby. Our contract did not accomplish all its purpose because, from the first, it encountered the opposition rather than the support of the Governmental authorities. It will, therefore, continue, for the time being, an anomaly, that the law of the land, passed for the declared purpose of securing uniform methods, is substantially declared void and a trust inoperative. Every member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission thoroughly well understands that even the most reasonable rates cannot be maintained without railway co-operation and understanding of some sort. For example, the inter-State law provides for non-discrimination between localities. How is this parity of cities and districts to be accomplished unless the lines leading to and from different localities substantially agree? The same law provides for non-discrimination between individuals. How is this also to be achieved except by conference and an aggregated determination to stop the vices which produce such reprehensible discriminations?

"I quite concur in the view expressed by President Fowler of the Ontario and Western Company that the ground is now cleared for an endeavor to secure such legislation at Washington as will remove these apprehensions in this country as they have been in England from all uncertainty and doubt. I thoroughly believe that in the evolution of the railway problem in the United States, which is the greatest one presented for solution, the ultimate result will be to confirm the general public, as our patrons and most trade bodies are now fully convinced, that uniformity of rates made and secured by the reasonable and properly guarded co-operation and approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is better than demoralized, uncertain, preferential, and spasmodic rates made at the will of small individual companies, but involving all other companies and patrons in their results under the cloak of competition.

"When these fair purposes and proved results shall be fully explained and understood I have no doubt that the National legislators will be persuaded by the railway and mercantile interests that the purposes of the Inter-State act can surely be best fulfilled by a spirit of co-operation with the carriers rather than by antagonisms. I have great pleasure in noting that Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commission has already announced similar general views."

What Canadian Pacific Officials Say.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Vice President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, speaking of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the legality of the Joint Traffic Association, said it would have the effect of breaking up the traffic associations in the United States, thereby leaving each company to make its own rates and presenting opportunities for roads so disposed to inaugurate rate wars, although he did not look for any. Its application to Canadian roads would only be general, and the effect would be light. Sir William Van Horne, President of the company, concurred in what Mr. Shaughnessy had said, and added that the bulk of the business of the Canadian lines was, of course, in Canada, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States would not affect them.

Bad for Shippers, Mr. Ingalls Says.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" Railway, who returned to the city from Virginia to-day, said when asked about the effect of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Joint Traffic Association: "I have no doubt the association will have to dissolve. When the Sherman anti-trust law was declared to apply to railroads we knew that the present agreement between lines could not stand. This will be worse for the shippers than for the railroads. I look to see demands from every commercial body in the country for Congress to pass a law legalizing agreements between railroads as to rates, &c. In the meantime it becomes a question of honor and self-respect for every railroad manager to look after his own revenue and act conservatively in a crisis like this."

"An Outrage," Says President Ripley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—E. H. Ripley, President of the Sante Fé system, says in reference to the Supreme Court decision against the Joint Traffic Association: "As a lawyer I do not care to express an opinion as to the law laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, but as a matter of equity I consider the decision an outrage. The treatment of railroads by the Government is outrageous. A railroad is either a private corporation or a public corporation. If the former, it should be left alone; if the latter, then it should be protected, and this the Government does not do."

Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—The stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, at a meeting held here to-day, elected the following Directors: James D. Arnett of Cleveland, Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati, and George A. Farlow of Boston. The Directors elected are those whose terms expired to-day.

NEW JERSEY COLONIAL DAMES.

Society Celebrates the Founding of the Old Town of Bergen.

The New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America held its sixth annual commemorative meeting in Jersey City yesterday. The morning session was held at the Carteret Club house, Bergen Avenue and Church Street. The historical event celebrated was the founding of the old town of Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, in 1660. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. John L. Scudder. The response for the society was made by Mrs. Thomas J. Craven. The morning exercises closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The afternoon exercises were held in the old Bergen Reformed Church, which is the successor of the original church established in 1640. An address was delivered by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the church. In it he gave a concise history of the town. Miss Annie Beaston of Camden then read a paper on the Constitution of the United States, the exercises closing with the singing of "America."

Hawaiian Postage Stamps Good.

Postmaster Van Cott has received an order from Postmaster General Smith to the effect that hereafter, and until further orders are received, Hawaiian postage stamps shall be received at their face value for the payment of postage on all articles mailed in Hawaii, whether for delivery in the United States or elsewhere.

Figured plush some way doesn't sound quite right, does it?

But many of the most carefully dressed men are now using it for waistcoats; all the high-priced tailors are strongly urging it.

We, already, have them ready to wear, $8. All the other good sorts of fancy waistcoats; some as low as $4.

Be as noisy as you like with your waistcoat, so long as you keep quiet with your coat and trousers.

Our stock is quiet—some say too quiet; but the quiet kind is the right kind, and we want to sell only what is right. Suits, $14 to $35; overcoats, $15 to $40.

If there is anything you want to know about our $5 Model shoe, our $3 Derby, or any of our many furnishings, "The Works of Rogers, Peet & Co." will tell you. Mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROOKLYN PHENIX IN KANSAS.

Insurance Superintendent McNall Enjoined from Revoking the Company's License in That State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 26.—The Federal Court to-day issued a temporary injunction restraining Insurance Superintendent McNall from revoking the license of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Mr. McNall wrote to the President that he would revoke the company's license if it persisted in using the Clarkson rating book. This suit was to prevent him from doing so.

Superintendent McNall recently revoked the license of the State Agent of the Phenix for making use of the Clarkson system of rates in alleged violation of the State anti-trust law. Eugene Harbeck of Chicago, the company's Western Manager, went to Topeka and appointed another agent. The company then decided to apply for an injunction in order to prevent any further interference on the part of the State Insurance Department.

FIRE INSURANCE ORGANIZATION.

The Tariff Committee Elects William N. Kremer Its Chairman.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee met yesterday for the purpose of effecting its organization. William N. Kremer, President of the German-American Insurance Company, was elected Chairman, and W. W. Underhill, President of the United States Fire Insurance Company, was chosen Secretary. A general plan of work was briefly discussed, and an adjournment taken until to-day.

Mason A. Stone, President of the Greenwich Insurance Company, has declined to serve on the committee. As there have been no other declinations, it is probable that the committee will begin active work at once. There is a general opinion among underwriters that the withdrawal of small companies and a large loss ratio for the last two months of 1898 will do much toward paving the way for the favorable reception of the plan of the Tariff Committee when it shall be completed. The Schuylkill, the Allegheny, the New Jersey State Fire, and the Commercial of Cincinnati are regarded as the first of a comparatively large number of companies which will decide to go into voluntary dissolution before their net surplus has disappeared, on account of the demoralization in rates.

Insurance Law in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 26.—State Insurance Commissioner Campbell to-day revoked the license of the Northern Assurance Company of London on the ground that this company has written insurance in Michigan in other manner than through a duly authorized agent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The United States Casualty Company will retire from the State of California.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union will be held to-day.

Thomas C. Foster of Philadelphia has been appointed agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

The appointment of J. L. Maitland & Co. of Chicago as Western representatives of the Colonial Assurance Company of New York was reported yesterday.

R. B. Greenwood has been elected Secretary of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, Conn., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. B. Doherty.

The Nominating Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association has practically completed its work. William N. Kremer of the German-American has been named for President, and A. H. Wray of the Commercial Union for Treasurer. George M. Coit of the Royal will be on the Executive Committee, and Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe and George P. Sheldon of the Phenix of Brooklyn will be named as two of the three members of the new Deviation Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Committee on Fire Patrol of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, Superintendent A. C. Hull presented his report as delegate to the annual meeting of the International Association of Fire Chief Engineers and Superintendents of Salvage Corps, which was held at St. Louis Oct. 18 to 22. Superintendent Hull confined his report chiefly to a detailed plan for a school of instruction in fire patrol service, which might be employed by cities and towns not equipped with the best methods of fire protection.

Bridge Laborer Instantly Killed.

Patrick O'Hagan, a laborer who was employed on the new East River Bridge at the foot of South Fifth Street, Williamburg, was instantly killed yesterday by being struck by a falling boom. O'Hagan was standing alongside William O. Porter, the Superintendent of the work on the north caisson, when an eyebolt fastening the boom of a floating derrick broke. The end of the boom fell, striking O'Hagan on the head and fracturing his skull. Porter, who received several abrasions on his face and shoulder, was attended by a doctor and went home. O'Hagan was removed to his home at 885 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

To Muster out the 114th Regiment.

Orders have been issued for the muster out of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which was organized to take the place of the Fourteenth Regiment while the latter was in the United States service. The muster out will take place next week, it is expected.

Stern Bros
having added largely to the facilities in their
Ladies' Tailoring Dep't
are now prepared to make to order all styles of
Tailored Garments
in exclusive designs at
Very Moderate Prices
West 23d St.

Ehrich Bros
OFFER TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,)
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN
DINNER SETS.
At $5.89—Set of "Pitcarn" thin English Porcelain, decorated in neat underglaze colored sprays.
At $12.98—Set of "Warwick" China in most dainty shape, nicely decorated in violet, pink or blue, hand-painted sprays.
Any broken piece can be matched at any time.
At $14.59—Set of "Carlsbad" China complete with Soup Tureen, beautifully decorated in lavender or pink flowers and gold edges.
At $19.98—Set of "Limoges" China warranted strictly first quality, entirely new shape, handsomely decorated in blue or lavender wild flowers.
6th Avenue and 23d St.

TO TRANSMIT ELECTRIC POWER.

Tesla Claims to Have Solved the Problem—Will Send It Through Air.

Nikola Tesla describes, in the current issue of The Electrical Review, a possibility in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at high pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at many natural sources of power, notably at Niagara Falls. The announcement is now made that by employing at natural sources of power apparatus which Mr. Tesla has invented capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarefied atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced. At a distant point where the energy is to be used commercially a second terminal is maintained at about the same elevation to attract and receive the current, and to convey it to earth through special means for transforming and utilizing it.

With the article an illustration is presented, showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal with an estimated electrical pressure of two and a half million volts. The Electrical Review comments upon Mr. Tesla's article as follows:

"Tesla now proposes to transmit without the use of any wires through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream—a tale from the "Arabian Nights." But the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described in our present issue, make it evident that his work in this field has passed the stage of laboratory experiment, and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world regardless of distance."

FORMER PARTNER SUES.

Colton Wants $323,328.17 from the President of Vantine & Co.

A suit brought by Charles W. Colton of Pelham Manor against James I. Raymond, President of the association conducting business in this city under the name of Vantine & Co., has been transferred in the Supreme Court of this State, in Westchester County, to the United States Circuit Court, at the instance of the defendant. The record papers were filed with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court in this city yesterday. Mr. Colton, who was formerly Vice President of the Association of Vantine & Co., is suing to recover $323,328.17, which he declares is due him under an agreement between himself and Mr. Raymond.

In his complaint Mr. Colton sets forth that Mr. Raymond, who lives in Stamford, Conn., was formerly a partner with himself in the firm of Vantine & Co., and that when a stock company was formed under the same name, Mr. Raymond was made President and he Vice President. On Aug. 3, 1898, Mr. Colton alleges, Raymond proposed to him that if he would resign as Vice President and sever his connection with the business, and if his brother, George W. Colton, the company's agent in Japan, would also resign, Raymond would turn over to the plaintiff a one-quarter interest in the business, less the amount of any sums that Colton might owe the company. Mr. Colton further alleges that on Jan. 1, 1898, the stock of the company was worth $2,056,084.25, he declares that he accepted Mr. Raymond's proposal, but that the latter failed to fulfill his part of the contract. He therefore asks judgment in the sum of $323,328.17, with interest from Aug. 3, 1898.

Lockwood & Hill of 115 Broadway are the lawyers for Mr. Raymond. They said yesterday afternoon that the answer to Mr. Colton's complaint was not ready to be filed, and that in the meantime Mr. Raymond had no comment to make relative to the case.

WOMAN'S ARREST AN OUTRAGE.

So Says Justice Pryor in the Case of Emilie Hejtmanek.

Ex-Judge Alfred Steckler made an application that he be substituted as attorney for Emelie Hejtmanek, in place of Theron Davis, to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The motion was granted. The application brought out the fact that the woman, Emilie Hejtmanek, lives at 1,334 First Avenue with her husband and four children, the youngest of whom is six months old. She is an officer of the Society Vetava 45 of the Union of Bohemian Ladies of America, and was arrested on Saturday on an order obtained from Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court, in an action brought against her by the President of the union for the conversion of $704, the property of the society. At the time of the arrest the four children were left behind in the house unattended.

Lawyer Davis, for whom ex-Judge Steckler has been substituted, secured the reduction of the woman's bail bond from $500 to $1, obtaining her release, and for this watched $75, but Justice Pryor would allow him only $35.

Justice Pryor said the arrest of the woman in such an action was an outrage, and she could sue for false arrest. He believed that if all the circumstances had been explained to Justice Cohen, who had granted the order of arrest, the order would have been vacated.

The woman says she owes the Bohemian society nothing, and is not guilty of the conversion charged.

Big Damages for Injured Boy.

A jury in the Supreme Court, Justice Garretson, sitting in Long Island City yesterday, awarded James McInroy, a boy, a verdict of $12,000 against the David Stevenson Brewing Company. On Aug. 20, 1897, the boy was knocked down and run over on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Manhattan, and permanently injured by a wagon belonging to the defendant company.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
THE RIGHT SETTING
for the most restful of cosey-corners is an artistic couch. You may have a plain box couch, waiting for a finishing touch. Here it is:
TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS
$2.00 each.
"Comfort Money" is what you save by using our "Long Credit."
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(Antique Oak.)
$6.50
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F. BOOSS & BRO.
IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
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LATEST DESIGNS IN
Jackets, Capes & Collarettes
In Seal, Persian, Russian Sable, Chinchilla and all other Furs.
Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.
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NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.
MR. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Grand Introductory Concert
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29TH, AT 8:15.
Parquet, $1.50. Dress Circle, $1.00. Balcony, 50c.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
Five Matinees—Friday Afts, Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, March 10.
Five Concerts—Sat. Evenings, Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, March 11.
Season Prices—Parquet, $7; Dress Circle, first two rows, $5; other rows, $4; Balcony, $3; Boxes, $50. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 29.
Five Concerts. Thurs. evg's at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Saturday Aft., Oct. 29, at 2.30.
Tuesday Aft., Nov. 1, at 2.30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Open 10:30 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way, Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Prof. Mat. To day Xtra Elec. Day Mat.
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—SUN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.
Extra Mat. Election Day.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company. The Big Farce Hit.
ON AND OFF.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50C. Mat. Sat.
2 BIG BURLESQUES | SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK. IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

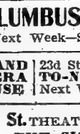

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2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
Three hours of steady laughter.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Turning away money. It's a Snapper. The Turtle

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EDEN MUSEE
NEW WAR GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

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Next Week—Sardou's "In Spite of All."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT—CUMBERLAND '61. Next Week—"TEMPEST TOSSED."

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS. Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society." 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. *SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES, Manager
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COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box Office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. LAST WEEK Anthony Hope's SOTHERN
The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
At 8:30. Matinee THURSDAY and Saturday, 2.
*NEXT MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY,
A COLONIAL GIRL. With E. H. Sothern.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra: Admission, 50c. Front Seats, 75c.
Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved.
BERT COOTE and JULIE KINGSLEY.
CLORINDY: ORIGIN OF THE CAKE WALK.
Metwee Troupe, A. O. Duncan, Raymond and Kurkamp; John E. Camp, etc., and the BIOGRAPH.

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IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH. BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c
Next week—ROMEO AND JULIET, (in English.)

WALLACK'S Last 3 Nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. | In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.
Monday, Oct. 31, JULIA ARTHUR in "A Lady of Quality." Seats ready To-day.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh westerly winds becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,226. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The French Court of Cassation yesterday received a report from M. Bard, to whom the evidence in the Dreyfus case had been referred, favoring a revision of the proceedings of the court-martial. It is predicted that the court will decide that no act of treason was committed, which will have the effect of quashing the charge against Dreyfus and releasing him without another trial. President Faure has called upon M. Charles Dupuy to form a new Cabinet. Prince Louis Napoleon, the Bonapartist candidate for the French throne, is reported to have negotiated a loan so large as to preclude its being required for private purposes. It is reported in Paris that the British Cabinet has determined to proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. Gen. Lord Kitchener arrived in London yesterday, and was greeted by an immense crowd which manifested great enthusiasm. —Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The schooner St. Peter's foundered off Sodus Point yesterday. It is believed that eight or ten persons were drowned.

It is reported in Boston that the entire North Atlantic Squadron is soon to be assembled at New York, prepared to menace Spain, if necessary.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois is quoted as saying that he will shoot to pieces with Gatling guns any train that attempts to enter the State with "a mob" of imported laborers.

While Charles Knowlton was walking through the marble yard of Swope & Co., in Camden, N. J., yesterday, he came upon the body of an old friend, Charles King, and, throwing up his hands, fell to the ground dead.

The Spanish Peace Commission in Paris has accepted the terms of the United States respecting Cuba, Spain yielding the sovereignty of the island and assuming liability for its debt. All differences respecting Puerto Rico and the cessation of the Island of Guam to the United States have also been arranged and the Commissioners are practically ready to take up the Philippines question.

It was discovered yesterday that Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who returned last Tuesday from Havana, where he was sent by President McKinley to inspect the sanitary condition of the city, has yellow fever. His apartments were quarantined, his wife, who is an immune; his stepson, and a servant remaining with him. Steps were taken to thoroughly disinfect the Yucatan, the vessel on which he arrived.

Page 2.

Augustus Van Wyck, Democratic candidate for Governor, returned home yesterday from his speaking tour up the State. He said he felt sure of the success of the entire ticket.

In a speech at an east side mass meeting last night ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss declared that the Police Department is as corrupt as in the days before the Lexow investigation.

John Phillips, Secretary of the United Hatters of North America, has written a letter to John P. Carroll defending the contract under which the policemen were supplied with non-union helmets.

Supt. Aldridge has prepared a defense of his management of the canals, and wants to give it out. It was said last night at the Fifth Avenue that Senator Platt and his managers, who conferred about it, are in doubt over the advisability of allowing the document to go out from Republican headquarters. It may, however, be published to-day.

Page 3.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday denied a charge made by Franklin Matthews that the town is run wide open.

Beginning next Monday, Col. Roosevelt will spend his time up to election day, except for a trip to Troy and Albany, speaking in and about the city.

Col. Roosevelt addressed two large audiences at Syracuse last night. He said that a vote for Justice Van Wyck would be a vote for Richard Croker.

Private Detective Mayers, who was arrested in Poughkeepsie for shadowing Treasury agents, was discharged yesterday. He came to this city, and will appear to-day before the United States District Attorney.

President McKinley reviewed many of the heroes of Santiago and Puerto Rico from the army and navy yesterday at the Philadelphia peace jubilee, and spoke at night at a banquet given by the Clover Club. He held a public reception in the evening at the Academy of Music.

Page 4.

The War Investigating Commission left Huntsville last night to inspect Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park.

The mustering out of the Seventy-first Regiment was formally begun yesterday. It will take about ten days to complete the work.

The Chief Justice of Canada has awarded Victor H. MacCord $40,000 in the arbitration of his claim against Peru for outrages committed upon him while he was a United States Consul in that country.

Page 5.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were: Headlight II., Blueaway, Swiftmas, Clarobs, Knight of the Garter, and Chivalrous.

Page 6.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club presented three lots to the club last night, on condition that the new home have a seventy-five-foot frontage and that the annual dues be raised from $25 to $50. The offer was promptly accepted. The new house will be situated in the Fifth Avenue club district.

Page 9.

The New York Wool Warehouse Company of 260 West Broadway has gone into the hands of receivers.

The belief was general in Wall Street yesterday that the new Union Tobacco Company is a crystallization of the chief anti-trust forces.

Page 10.

Harvard beat Yale for the team championship at the Ardsley links.

Page 12.

William A. Eddy secured several photographs of the Statue of Liberty yesterday with a camera suspended in mid-air.

A man obtained box seats in the Harlem Opera House Wednesday night by presenting forged letters purporting to be signed by Richard Croker and ex-Judge Charles Welde.

The attorney for John W. Rapp, inventor of a system of fire-proof flooring, alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday that the Department of Buildings of New York was persecuting Mr. Rapp.

Philip R. M. Hildreth, a member of Squadron A, shot himself at his mother's home yesterday. The family denied that he committed suicide, but declared that his death was due to accident while cleaning his revolver.

The fight between the nephews and nieces of William Henry Moore for the possession of his estate has just been decided by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Moore was over eighty years old and eccentric. He died in a Bowery hotel last February, leaving a valuable estate.

After two months of married life J. F. Welling, proprietor of the Manhattan Towel Supply Company, abandoned his wife in a local theatre, leaving her there while he went ostensibly to get a drink. When he did not return she was forced to borrow a nickel for street car fare to get home. She found all the furniture gone and a note telling her to go to her mother. Yesterday Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court granted Mrs. Welling $100 counsel fee and $8 per week alimony pending a suit for separation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 2.

SPAIN WILL PAY THE CUBAN DEBT

Her Commission in Paris Yields to the American Demand.

PHILIPPINES QUESTION NEXT

All Differences Regarding Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam Arranged.

Spaniards Finally Convinced that the Terms of the United States Must Be Accepted.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Spanish Government, through the Peace Commissioners of Spain, has accepted the negative view of the United States Peace Commissioners toward the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt. The American Commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume for the United States the entire or joint responsibility for the Spanish financial conditions. Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, and his colleagues, with faithful insistence, sought another result, but they have failed to obtain it, and have finally abandoned the effort and agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace.

Though, through several sessions, the Spanish Commissioners had before them the irrevocable presentation of their American colleagues, it was not until Monday that the Spaniards became absolutely convinced that the Americans had, from the outset of their refusal to accept the Cuban debt, meant exactly what they said. In spite of the fact that the Spanish Commissioners had doubts of succeeding, their hope was so keen and their contention so vigorously prosecuted that the final conviction of their inability to win their point brought to the Spaniards such a shock of depression that, as reported in these dispatches at the time, there were grave doubts as to the continuance of the negotiations.

Señor Montero Rios, after Monday's session, would have resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Peace Commission had he not believed that his so doing might greatly weaken, and possibly unseat, Señor Sagasta's Government. For this reason Señor Montero Rios retained his position, and at yesterday's session, acting under the conviction arrived at on Monday, the Spaniards announced that they would forego further argument on the Cuban debt, and agreed that, practically in the terms and absolutely in the spirit of the protocol, the article concerning Cuba should go forward into the final treaty.

Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over and claim to Cuba without other terms or conditions. The meeting of yesterday, though short, was long enough to yield this conclusion. All differences, if any existed, regarding Puerto Rico and the cession of the Island of Guam to the United States, were also arranged, and the Commissioners found themselves practically ready to begin the consideration of the Philippines question, which will be taken up next week.

The Spaniards have learned that the Americans purpose to perfect a peace treaty if direct methods, patient effort, and painstaking consideration on their part can secure that result. The adjustments already accomplished will stand in the final treaty unless opposing views and positions on the Philippines question develop hereafter and bring to naught the efforts of the Commissioners.

Another session of the joint commission was held to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock and continuing two hours.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Belief There that This Government Will Take Possession of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The intimation conveyed by the American Commissioners to the Spanish Commissioners at Monday's session of the peace conference in Paris, that the position of the United States with respect to Cuba and the Cuban debt could not be regarded as subject to change, and that consequently the American Commissioners were ready to proceed with the consideration of other heads under the protocol, had the desired effect. The one concession as to Cuba that our Commissioners will make will be to guarantee on behalf of the United States that life and property shall be secure in Cuba. This responsibility the United States will assume only until such time as a stable government shall be formed in Cuba.

Undue significance has been attached to the despatch of a special messenger from Washington yesterday to the President at Philadelphia. Almost every day a long report has come by cable from Judge Day, President of the American Commission of Paris, telling what has been accomplished, what the Spanish Commissioners were seeking, and what the American Commissioners proposed to do at the next meeting. The President has gone over these reports very carefully in company with Secretary Hay, and sometimes with military or naval experts if their advice seemed to be necessary. Yesterday's report was very long, and, as a vital stage in the negotiations had been reached, it was thought advisable to send a confidential clerk to Philadelphia with the document.

It is expected that the Commissioners will now take up the subject of the Philippines. The American Commissioners have given this subject much attention, but so far it has never appeared before the Joint Commission save in the shape of one spasmodic effort made by the Spaniards at the very beginning of the sessions to have the United States abandon Manila as a precedent to further negotiations on the subject of the Philippines.

The American Commissioners, among other things, have been looking into the subject of the Philippine debt, about which there is much ignorance at this end of the line. It is unlikely that the same rule will be applied to that debt as was insisted upon relative to the Cuban debt. In other words, if the United States annexes the Philippines, which seems now to be the logical outcome of the situation, it might be reasonably contended that at least so much of the debt as represents moneys expended for the improvement of the islands should pass to the United States with the title. The situation is regarded as materially different from that in Cuba, where the United States gains nothing, for with the annexation of the Philippines we would acquire a territory almost as large as the British Islands with a population of more than 8,000,000 people.

It will be for the American Commissioners to arrange the details of the transfer of the Philippines to the United States, as it is expressly stipulated in the peace protocol that the disposition of the Philippines shall be arranged by the Peace Commissioners. There is ample warrant, unlike the case of Cuba, for full discussion of all questions of the Philippines debt, municipal and insular.

SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

She Will Not Surrender the Islands Without a Diplomatic Struggle.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government has good reason to believe that the United States intends to retain the Philippines on the ground that President McKinley must satisfy public opinion. The Government believes that the American Commissioners will argue the necessity of thus deviating from the spirit and text of the protocol on the ground that the condition of things in the Island of Luzon and the Archipelago renders it impossible for America to abandon her native allies or for Spain to re-establish her rule without heavy sacrifices of men and money; and, finally, because Spain could not be allowed to retain possession except under conditions unpalatable to Spaniards and to their colonial traditions.

"Spain, however, cannot yet believe she will be deprived of the Philippines without some pecuniary compensation, in addition to a recognition of the Philippine loan of 1896. Therefore, upon the question of the Philippines, the Spanish Commissioners will make even a stronger resistance than they have made over the Cuban debt."

Captured Spanish Guns Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Some of the cannon captured at Santiago are now on their way to the United States. These pieces will be stored at Governors Island until disposed of by Congress.

A BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

Five Redskins Killed by a Sheriff's Posse in Oregon—One White Man a Victim.

BAKER CITY, Ore., Oct. 27.—A special from Canyón City states that a young man, who was a member of the Sheriff's posse, has just returned to Canyon City with a report of a desperate fight which occurred between the whites and a renegade band of Indians. The nineteen men and five buck warriors were about forty feet apart when the battle began. George Cuttings, son of David Cuttings, received a ball in the left arm, the missile passing through his lungs.

One of the Indians who was shot and killed fought with desperate courage. After being repeatedly shot he continued fighting with his rifle until it was empty, then fired his revolver until the muzzle dropped so low that the bullets struck the ground near the dying redskin's side. George Cuttings, after he received a wound, started, in company with M. Mosier, for Izee, near the scene of the trouble. The wounded man became so weak that he was left near the trail propped up against a tree.

When a searching party went to look for Cuttings they found his dead body near a spring where she had crawled. The posse continued pursuit, and after a running battle killed all five Indians.

Settlers have been sent to Canyon City for more ammunition, stating that the Indians are gathering around Izee in large numbers.

The trouble arose over the Indians accusing the whites of stealing horses.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN DROWNED?

The Steam Barge L. R. Doty of Cleveland, Ohio, Reported Lost in Lake Michigan.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The steam barge L. R. Doty of Cleveland has probably been wrecked and twenty-five members of her crew are believed to have been drowned in Lake Michigan. Wreckage of the vessel has been found and identified by the owners, who have not heard of the barge's arrival at any port, although she is long overdue.

WRECKED ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Schooner St. Peter's Founders Off Sodus Point—Eight Lives May Have Been Lost.

SODUS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—About noon today, five miles northwest of Sodus, on Lake Ontario, the three-masted schooner St. Peter's, of Cape Vincent, sank with all on board, save one, the Captain, who was rescued in an unconscious condition.

Word was sent to Charlotte that the distressed vessel had been sighted near Pultneyville, and the tug Proctor started with the life-saving crew. When within a mile of the St. Peter's the crew on the Proctor saw the distressed ship sink. In ten minutes the tug was cruising about the spot where she went down. The Captain of the St. Peter's was picked up in an unconscious condition. After half an hour had been spent in looking for the other members of the ill-fated crew, the tug started for Sodus Point, where medical assistance was secured for the Captain. He is still unconscious, so it is impossible to learn the number of men who met death. It is known, however, that the whole of the Captain met a watery grave. Eight or ten persons at least perished. The Captain will recover.

Olen Jolley and Jacob Vosburg of this town were standing on the shore when the St. Peter's went down. They saw two men standing at the mast when the waters swallowed them. It is thought that the St. Peter's lost her rudder, and that the heavy seas caused her to spring a leak.

Eight Sailors Rescued at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Eight seamen, comprising the crew of the brig Starlight, bound from Haiti, to New York with logwood, were picked up from two open boats last Saturday morning, and landed here today by the Norwegian fruit steamer Simon Dumois, Capt. Rhodes of the Starlight said that his vessel had grounded on Hog Sty Reef, on Oct. 17. All had remained by the brig until she began to break up.

FELL DEAD BY FRIEND'S BODY.

Camden Man, While Walking Through Marble Yard, Makes a Sad Discovery and Sinks to the Ground.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 27.—Charles King, a well-known resident of this city, was found dead in the marble yard of Swope & Co., at Eleventh and Federal Streets, this morning. Charles Knowlton, an old friend of the dead man, was the first to discover the body. As he walked through the yard he threw up his hands and cried out, "My God, it's King!"

Passers-by hurried toward Knowlton, who sank to the ground beside the body of a man, but when they reached the spot he was dead. Knowlton was also well known in Camden, having been the Superintendent of Furbush & Gage's machine shop for many years. A warm friendship had existed between Knowlton and King, and his friends think that the discovery of King's dead body caused heart failure.

Mrs. Knowlton, when informed of her husband's death, sank to the floor unconscious, and her condition is regarded as critical. Dr. Knowlton, a son of the dead man, who is studying at the university at Heidelburg, Germany, was notified. Miss Knowlton, a daughter, was to have been married next week.

GOV. TANNER'S THREAT.

Quoted as Promising to Use Gatling Guns on Trains Bringing "Mobs" to Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—A special to The Times-Herald from Madison, Ill., says:

"'I reiterate that I will not tolerate this wholesale importation of foreigners into Illinois, and if I hear that a mob is to be brought into this State, such as was taken into Virden, I care not on what railroad it comes or for whom, I will meet it at the State line and shoot it to pieces with Gatling guns.'

"So declared Gov. Tanner in a speech delivered before 1,200 auditors gathered at the Knights of Pythias Hall in this city. It was the concluding statement in an address largely devoted to defense of his course in the recent mine riots at Virden. The Governor reviewed at great length the causes leading up to the rioting. He held the operators at fault in their dealings with the strikers, and then, reverting to his acts when the crisis came, he said:

"'When the United States Government found it necessary and deemed it just to forbid the importation of foreign labor into this country I felt that I was fully justified in the course I took at Virden. That trouble never would have occurred if the negroes had not been brought here to take the places of white men. The importations were representatives of the scum of the country—ex-convicts and worthless characters generally—and the State of Illinois should not be made a dumping ground for such reprobates. I do not propose to allow the operators to bring these people here, and I took what I considered, and still consider, the proper means to prevent it.'

"Then followed his uncompromising declaration that any train entering the State under similar conditions in the future would be met at the border and shot to pieces with Gatling guns."

RUMORED NAVAL MOBILIZATION

Report that Sixteen Warships Will Assemble at New York Prepared to Menace Spain.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—It is reported here that the entire North Atlantic Squadron will shortly be assembled at New York, ostensibly for fleet drill, but prepared, if need be, to make a hostile demonstration in Spanish waters should any hitch occur over the peace negotiations.

It is said that the force, when assembled, will comprise the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas; the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the cruisers Marblehead, Detroit, New Orleans, Topeka, Newark, and San Francisco, and the gun vessels Scorpion, Mayflower, Gloucester, Marietta, and Newport. In point of numbers, this fleet would represent the largest aggregation of warships ever brought together in American waters for drill work.

If the ships assemble and opportunity presents, undoubtedly drill will be carried out. It is common talk among the officers of the fleet that there is necessity for some fleet exercises at once, and it is the impression that the big force about to be brought together will actually be given some drill under conditions closely approaching those of battle.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Admission as to Cost Price of Property Pleases the Assessors.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—John D. Rockefeller appeared before the Board of Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant at North Tarrytown to-day and submitted to examination relative to the cost and value of the property owned by him in Mount Pleasant. Mr. Rockefeller testified that the property in the town owned by him cost when purchased $653,000. He had made some improvements upon it, but would at the present time sell the property at 65 per cent. of its cost to him, and allow the purchaser to pay only part of the price, the balance remaining on bond and mortgage.

Mr. Rockefeller's admission of the cost price and that he had made some improvements was gratifying to the Assessors, who have assessed the property at $687,000. They claim Mr. Rockefeller's testimony shows this valuation to be under the true one instead of being excessive, as has been claimed.

A TIN PLATE CONSOLIDATION.

The Plan Is to Pool the Interests of All Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—The consolidation of most of the tin plate manufacturing plants in the country was completed at the Chicago meeting several days ago, according to the statement of one of the promoters to-night. He said the corporation would be capitalized at $50,000,000, and would buy outright the plants and operate them.

D. G. Reid of Richmond, Ind., will probably be elected President of the corporation, and the general offices may be located in Chicago, with branch offices in the principal cities. There are 305 mills in the country, working and under construction. These have a capacity of 7,000,000 boxes of tin plate a year.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS'S WILL.

All Her Real and Personal Property Left to Her Mother.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The will of Miss Winnie Davis was admitted to probate here to-day. The document was prepared on Feb. 11, 1898, when Miss Davis was about to sail for Egypt, and by its terms she gives and bequeaths to her mother, Varina Howell Jefferson Davis, all her real and personal property and any returns that may come from literary work. The instrument further says: "I beg her to give a remembrance out of my jewelry to my dear cousin, Anna Smith, and to my dear, dear old nurse, Mary Ahern. My dear mother is to judge what she would like to give my dear sister, Margaret Hayes, and her children to remember me by. She will know what I wish done."

"I sign this in the Gerard Hotel, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

"VARINA ANNE DAVIS."

Mrs. Pulitzer's Carriage in Ditch.

The carriage of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, driven by Hanson Willis, ran too near the excavation along the street car tracks at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, and toppled over into the ditch. Mrs. Pulitzer and her maid, who was with her in the carriage, were thrown out, but were not injured. The horses were badly scratched. Mrs. Pulitzer was driven to her home, at 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, in another carriage.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Fair weather prevailed last night in all sections of the United States. During the last twenty-four hours the temperature fell ten to twenty degrees in the northeastern States and continued below the normal east of the Mississippi. West of the Mississippi seasonable temperatures are reported. No disturbance of marked severity appears within the region of observation.

To-day the temperature will rise throughout the central valleys and thence eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Fair weather will prevail except along the Upper Mississippi River and in the western lake region, where conditions will favor showers. Showers are also likely to occur along the South Atlantic Coast and in the lower Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	51	44	50
6 A. M.	49	43	49
9 A. M.	52	44	50
12 M.	58	51	54
4 P. M.	60	52	52
6 P. M.	58	48	50
9 P. M.	54	45	47
12 P. M.	55	43	45

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49⅝
Weather Bureau	46¼
Corresponding date 1897	54⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	52

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. was 72 per cent.

Full-page portrait of Mr. James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and the New York Clearing House Association, in the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of The New York Times of Sunday, October 30th.—Adv.

A VICTORY FOR DREYFUS

M. Bard, Reporter of the Court of Cassation, Urges Revision of the Prisoner's Case.

CONVINCED OF HIS INNOCENCE

The Evidence on Which He Was Found Guilty Not Entitled to Credence—Belief that the Charge of Treason Will Be Quashed.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Court of Cassation, which is to decide upon the question of reopening the case of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, opened at noon to-day. M. Bard, to whom the evidence in the case had been referred, presented a strong report in favor of revision.

The belief is general to-night that the Court will pronounce neither for revision nor for annulment of the judgment of the court-martial. Either course would entail awkward consequences, as it would involve a new trial of the case. To avoid this it is expected that the Court will decide that as the affair now presents itself, there has been no treason, and that, therefore, the condemnation pronounced upon Capt. Dreyfus by the court-martial cannot be upheld. This would have the effect of quashing all the proceedings since the commencement of the case, and the prisoner would be released at once, without the necessity of meeting the charge before a new tribunal.

M. Dupuy, who has been called upon to form a Cabinet, was interviewed as he was leaving the Elysée this evening. He said the question of Dreyfus's revision was purely judicial, adding: "No honest politician will decline to accept the decision which shall be given." M. Ribot, who is expected to be a member of the new Ministry, has always been regarded as being favorable to a reopening of the case.

The hall of the Court of Cassation was very full of people when to-day's proceedings were begun, but there was no demonstration around the Palace of Justice. The gates, however, were closed as a matter of precaution, and only ticket holders were admitted. The few spectators about the palace were kept moving by the police, and inside the building Municipal Guards were stationed in all the corridors leading to the court room.

Maître Labori, who was counsel for M. Zola during the latter's famous trial, was seated among the lawyers occupying the first row. Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner, was provided with a seat in a corner. She was represented by Maître Mornard.

The Dreyfus appeal case was called immediately after the opening of the court. Reporter Bard opened the proceedings by referring to the excitement and scandals caused by the case even before the appeal for a revision of the trial was lodged. He then reviewed the history of the case from the arrest of Dreyfus, and said his condemnation was for one of the crimes which inspire universal horror, and it struck one of those in whom the country had the most confidence.

Continuing, M. Bard spoke of the efforts made to obtain a revision of the case, referred to the denunciation of Major Esterhazy, and reviewed the appeal of Mme. Dreyfus for a revision of the case. M. Bard said this appeal was based on the assumption that the bordereau was written by Major Esterhazy. He then pointed out that there were suspicious facts to justify the request for revision. Mme. Dreyfus contended that her husband did not write the bordereau, which some of the experts testified he did write. The Court, therefore, would have to examine these facts and decide whether a revision was justified.

M. Bard added that the appeal for revision was decided upon in consequence of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession that he had forged a document in the case; but M. Bard said this forgery was committed in 1896 and could not alone be regarded as ground for a revision or for an annulment of the judgment rendered in 1894.

Nevertheless, M. Bard said, Lieut.-Col. Henry had committed forgery. His evidence was the most crushing against Dreyfus, and the evidence of a forger was open to suspicion. There was, therefore, the presumption of innocence, based upon fresh facts, which led to the appeal for a revision of the case, and there was also ground to ask whether another new fact had not been brought to light and if Dreyfus was really the author of the bordereau and the note written to Major Esterhazy, and found in the apartment of Mlle. Pays, in which the writer asked what he should do respecting the bordereau.

M. Bard next read Col. Du Paty de Clam's report of the arrest of Dreyfus, then a Captain of French artillery doing staff duty, in which the Colonel said that Dreyfus, while writing to his dictation, "betrayed intense excitement." "But," M. Bard added, "the photograph taken of this writing does not give the slightest indication that Dreyfus was laboring under excitement."

Dreyfus, M. Bard also said, denied to Col. Du Paty de Clam that he ever had relations, directly or indirectly, with foreign powers. Col. Du Paty de Clam's report further showed that Dreyfus had to write incriminating documents in ten different ways, sitting and standing, with and without gloves, and with ordinary and broad-pointed pens.

M. Bard cited further facts favorable to revision, and expressed astonishment at the manner in which the whole affair had been conducted. He referred to the fact that the residence of Col. Picquart had been searched, while the residence of Major Esterhazy, who was directly accused, was not searched. The reporter also severely criticised Major Ravary's report on the charges against Major Esterhazy, and he further said that the handwriting experts, Belhomme and Varniard, were lunatics whose testimony was unreliable.

After referring to the fact that the experts who examined the bordereau differed widely in opinion, M. Bard expressed the belief that if the bordereau was the principal factor in the condemnation of Dreyfus, on the testimony of experts, his condemnation ought to be revoked.

Great stress was laid by M. Bard on Col. Picquart's letter of July 14, 1898, to the Minister of Justice, in which he gave seven principal arguments against the probability of the guilt of Dreyfus, including the impossibility of Dreyfus procuring the plans of fortresses and projects for the movements of troops undetected, whereas Major Esterhazy had free access thereto.

This letter also cites interviews which Col. Picquart had with Gens. Billot and Gonze, in one of which the Colonel said: "With the proof in my hands, I have established the innocence of Dreyfus."

To this Gen. Gonze replied, according to the letter to the Minister of Justice: "What is it to you if Dreyfus is on Devil's Island?"

Col. Picquart—But he is innocent.

Gen. Gonze—You know Mercier (former Minister of War) and Saussier (former Military Governor of Paris) are mixed up in this affair. Do you wish to compromise them?

The letter concluded by saying that on leaving Gen. Gonze Col. Picquart declared that he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus and he proposed to fight the matter out and reveal what he knew. These statements of the Reporter caused a sensation in court.

After further reference to Col. Picquart's charges that the Ministry of War and the General Staff had tampered with documents and had manufactured evidence in the Dreyfus case, and a presentation of the contradictory statements of Col. Picquart and the Minister of War relative to the secret documents alleged to have been communicated to the court-martial, the hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The court house was emptied quietly. There were no demonstrations and no cries of any sort. During the session, however, an anti-revisionist mob, numbering about 100 persons, and headed by MM. Drumont, Millevoye, and Lasies, shouting "Vive l'Armée!" and "A Morte les Juifs!" (Death to the Jews,) attempted to enter the Court of Cassation. The passage of the mob was barred by the police and large reinforcements were sent to guard the approaches to the court.

The Courrier du Soir says that the revelations in the report of M. Bard as to the part played by some members of the general staff have produced a strong effect in military circles and are "likely to result in a reaction tending to put an end to the antagonism between the civil and military authorities."

The most sensational part of M. Bard's report was the shorthand notes of the examination of the late Lieut. Col. Henry by M. Godefroy Cavaignac, then Minister of War, after Henry's forgery had been discovered. These notes showed that the confession of forgery was only obtained with the utmost difficulty, Henry stoutly denying, and then prevaricating to the effect that he only added one phrase to the genuine letter, and then, when driven to the last corner, protesting that he acted for the country's good.

The drift of M. Bard's conclusions was that Comte Esterhazy was the real culprit, but that his condemnation would have meant the ruin of the Intelligence Department. M. Bard animadverted severely on the withholding of the secret dossier from Dreyfus himself, as the presenting of the documents to Dreyfus could not have compromised the national interests, he said, and the course adopted was in flagrant violation of the rights of French citizens since 1786.

Although the proceedings thus far are so favorable to Dreyfus it must not be assumed that there will be any real clearing up of the mystery. It looks, rather, as though an attempt is being made to stifle the real truth by liberating Dreyfus without a new trial. It is asked by the Dreyfusites, if the secret dossier exists, as alleged, what good purpose can be served by the Court of Cassation giving a decision without seeing it, since that is the only real proof, if any, of the guilt of Dreyfus?

To-morrow's sitting of the Court of Cassation is awaited with the most intense anxiety.

THE BRISSON MINISTRY'S FALL.

Gen. Chanoine's Resignation Timed to Conceal the Dréyfus Dossier.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Brisson Cabinet was overturned ostensibly because it failed to protect the army from slander. The real facts are that the Ministers, constantly, but vainly, urged the slandered staff officers to take proceedings against their slanderers. Gen. Mercier, Gen. Zurlinden, and Gen. Chanoine all declined to assist the Government to vindicate the army's honor, on the plea that it was useless to proceed against 'filthy newspaper rags.'

"Gen. Chanoine's resignation was timed to prevent the civil power getting hold of the Dreyfus dossier. It was calculated that if he went out, slamming the door, the Government would be beaten by Parliament, afraid of having the army and the people against it. The coup was fixed for to-day, (Thursday,) but M. Deroulede's sting provoked Chanoine to precipitate the matter.

"However, the desired object has been accomplished. M. Brisson was unable during the suspension of the sitting of the Chamber on Tuesday to obtain M. Faure's signature for the nomination of a new Minister for War. Had he succeeded, the secret dossier would now be before the Court of Cassation, but M. Lockroy, as an ad interim War Minister, cannot take the initiative. The custodians of the dossier can refuse to let him see it.

"Gen. Chanoine is one of the few Generals in active service who was closely linked with the army of the Empire. He is a son-in-law of Gen. Froissart, the late Prince Imperial's tutor. M. Brisson probably chose him for the War portfolio because he was on excellent terms with the Russian Court and the French General Staff.

"The Court of Cassation seldom draws ladies. To-day the novelist "Gyp" (Comtesse de Martel de Janville) and many other richly dressed women were there. The sitting of the court resembles a chapter meeting in a cathedral, where passions can have no place, as they have in other courts. Nevertheless, M. Bard's report was listened to with breathless interest, and a child could understand it. There were no legal technicalities; the facts were allowed to speak for themselves. No conclusion was suggested, but there were conclusions to which one could not help coming. M. Bard's report cannot be otherwise than favorable to Dreyfus."

M. DUPUY FOR PREMIER.

Called Upon by President Faure to Form a New Ministry—His Career in Politics.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—President Faure, at 9 o'clock this evening, asked M. Dupuy to form a Cabinet, in succession to the Brisson Ministry, which resigned on Tuesday. M. Dupuy has asked until to-morrow to decide, but he will doubtless accept the task unless unforeseen difficulties arise.

It is thought that the new Cabinet will be composed in part as follows:

M. Dupuy—Premier and Minister of the Interior.
M. de Freycinet—Minister of War.
M. Constans—Minister of Justice.
M. Delcassé—Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Ribot—Minister of Finance.
M. Bourgeois—Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Charles Dupuy, who has now been called by President Faure to form a new Cabinet, has twice been President of the Council of Ministers. It was during his second Premiership, which lasted from May 26, 1893, to Jan. 14, 1895, that Capt. Dreyfus was arrested, tried, and convicted. Gen. Mercier was then Minister of War; President Faure was Minister of Marine, and M. Delcassé, who is down for the Foreign portfolio in the new Cabinet, was Minister of the Colonies. President Carnot was assassinated about a month after the Dupuy Ministry was formed; Casimir-Périer, on his election to the Presidency, June 27, 1894, continued the Dupuy Ministry in office. M. Casimir-Périer had been Premier immediately preceding M. Dupuy's appointment.

The fall of the Dupuy Ministry was precipitated by the refusal of the Chamber to approve the course of the Government regarding the Southern railways, a question which provoked much scandal, the burden of which, however, fell upon M. Ribot, who succeeded M. Dupuy as President of the Council. This was the climax of a long series of incidents which rendered the President's tenure of office obnoxious to him, and on Jan. 15, the day after the Dupuy Ministry was defeated in the Chamber, he resigned his office. The story recently published in a London paper that he resigned on account of complications with the German Kaiser growing out of the Dreyfus case has never been confirmed by any trustworthy authority. Such is a brief résumé of the conditions under which M. Dupuy last held the Premiership.

M. Dupuy, who was born at Puy, Nov. 5, 1851, is a graduate of the Ecole Normale, where he was at one time a teacher of philosophy. He was first elected to the Chamber from Haute-Loire, in 1885, and was re-elected in 1889, 1893, and 1894. He was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in the Ribot Cabinet, in 1892, and President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, in April, 1893. He became President of the Chamber of Deputies in December, 1893, and succeeded to the Premiership in May, 1894. In politics he is an ardent Conservative Republican. In the Presidential election by the National Assembly after the assassination of M. Carnot, he stood third. Out of a total vote of 845, M. Casimir-Perier received 451, M. Brisson, the late Premier, 194, and M. Dupuy 97, the others being scattered among numerous candidates.

LOAN TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Bonapartist Candidate for the Throne Obtains a Sum Too Large for Private Purposes.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"I learn that Prince Louis Napoleon, who was supposed to have rejoined his regiment in Russia, is really at Geneva, where he has raised, on special security, a loan of such dimensions as excludes the hypothesis of its being required for private purposes. Prince Louis has long been the candidate of the Bonapartists for the French throne, in preference to his brother, Prince Victor."

The Czar Friendly to Dreyfus.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—According to the National Review, Emperor Nicholas of Russia has become an advocate of Dreyfus revision.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

WARING HAS YELLOW FEVER

The Colonel Is Shut Up in His Apartments in Second Avenue with His Family.

DR. DOTY MAKES A STATEMENT

Explains Why the Yucatan, on Which the Colonel Came from Havana, Was Not Quarantined—Vessel to be Disinfected.

It was discovered yesterday that Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who returned in bad health from Cuba last Tuesday, was suffering from yellow fever. He is in his apartment at 175 Second Avenue, with his wife, his stepson, and a servant, all of whom have been quarantined.

Health Commissioner William T. Jenkins, who made public the nature of the Colonel's illness, said last night that he believed the patient would recover, but he was reticent when asked regarding how serious the case was.

Col.

MOSS ATTACKS THE POLICE

Says Corruption Is as Rank as in Days Before Lexow.

OPEN VICE ON THE EAST SIDE

Statements from Rabbis and Christian Clergymen in Confirmation—Chief Devery Scored.

At a mass meeting held last night at New Prospect Hall, 48-52 Orchard Street, under the auspices of the Republican Club, ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss discussed the alleged corruption existing in the Police Department. Mr. Moss made a bitter attack upon Chief of Police Devery. He charged that Devery was but the tool of Richard Croker and Tammany politicians.

"Vice, as it existed before the days of the Lexow investigating committee, has again come back upon the city," declared Mr. Moss. "As in the old days, it is allowed to flourish for the revenue it brings to a certain few."

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong presided. Long before the appointed time a large crowd had collected inside the hall and out. When Col. Strong appeared, escorted by members of the Republican Club, he was received with a cheer which brought smiles of satisfaction to his face. Among the speakers were Myer S. Isaacs, Charles H. Treat, Charles H. Murray, John Steibling, Alfred D. Ommen, Otto A. Rosalsky, and Assemblyman Charles Adler. All were heartily greeted.

William J. Leary, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, called the meeting to order, and introduced Col. Strong, amid yells of approbation, as "one of the best Mayors New York has ever seen."

Col. Strong stood for fully five minutes, unable to speak owing to the cheers of his admirers. He spoke for honest money and an honest judiciary, and concluded as follows, interrupted by such cries as "Good for you, Colonel!" and, "You're all right!" Expressed with great warmth: "Speaking of the past administration in the city of New York, I will say: Let them turn the garish sunlight upon the act of every officer and Commissioner under my administration. I will give them $1,000 for every dollar they find which has been dishonestly expended. I close my remarks by introducing to you one of those very Commissioners."

Frank Moss plunged into his chosen subject without rhetorical preliminaries. His speech was constantly interrupted by shouts of approval. He said:

"I think that to many of you I am not a stranger. In times past I have worked hard and risked my personal safety to deliver the unfortunate people of this district from oppression, worse, often, than that which those left behind them in Europe. Many times have I heard the sorrowful tale of those who suffered from bad men, while the present Chief of Police was Captain in the Eldridge Street Station House. Do you remember how Capt. Devery denied that there were any disorderly houses, and how we found them and raided them, and convicted their keepers?" After speaking of the Lexow investigation and the incidents which attended the appointment and disposition of Chief McCullagh, Mr. Moss continued:

"Then they looked around for a new Chief, and they found one who was Richard Croker's friend—the same Capt. Devery, whom you remember as the Captain of this precinct against whom so many witnesses testified, and who commanded this precinct when vice controlled it. There was an old and serious charge against Capt. Devery then in the Commissioners' hands, but that made no difference. And was it not Mr. Devery who, in this very precinct, in 1895, gave orders to his policemen at the polls to stand the Republican watchers on their heads, and did not his policemen obey those orders? Was it not for this kind of efficiency that Mr. Croker wanted him to be Chief?

"Friends, your district has again become a shame and a disgrace to you, and a blot upon our city. I am sure that you do not want it so, but those whom you elected to be your servants have become your masters, and it is only because you have Mayor Strong's old Police Magistrates left over that the old days of oppression, brutality, and false imprisonment are not yet fully returned.

"I have walked through your streets and have seen shocking sights. The strange women are on every hand; they loll out of the windows and stand in the doors and sit on the pavement, and they nod and wink and call for custom, and nobody makes them afraid. Your little girls, swarming in the great tenements and crowded streets, look on in wonder and fall into the snares.

"The gambling games are running, and those who from the poor men money that should be paid for bread and rent. The police have glass eyes and see nothing, ears of wax, and hear not. Let me read you the statements of several citizens, both Jew and Gentile."

Here Mr. Moss read an affidavit by the Rev. Barnett Silberman of 95 Henry Street, rabbi of the Congregation Tiferereth Israel, 126 Allen Street, who swore that for the last three months each day, and every time that he had occasion to go to and from the synagogue, he has witnessed women of low and immoral character in close proximity to the synagogue, soliciting in the presence of men and women entering the house of worship. He says it is utterly impossible to teach morals when such a state of affairs exists, and if it continues he will have to advise the female members of his congregation to remain at home, lest they be corrupted.

Isaac Zimmermann, President of the Tifereth Israel Congregation, makes a similar affidavit. Trustee Trilling, Trustee Solomon, and Trustee Barnett, all make affidavits sustaining Rabbi Silbermann.

Mr. Moss then read signed statements from a number of citizens and from several Christian pastors. The Rev. Benjamin F. Saxton, pastor of the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, said the district about his church is getting so bad that the people of his congregation have to leave the neighborhood for their children's sake. He says he was solicited not less than twenty-one times in a single block. He says the men who live on the earnings of the women are a menace to the safety of any reputable citizen who ventures into the street, as these have on several occasions brutally beaten persons whom they suspected of hostility to their traffic. He says he saw one such outrageous attack committed, and that in the presence of a policeman from Eldridge Street, and instead of stopping it he urged the assailants on. He says he has furnished evidence to Capt. O'Keefe, but that it has been ignored.

Another letter from the Rev. S. C. Hearn of the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was read. In addition, Mr. Moss read many other "statements from citizens," in which evidence was given in unprintable detail. Mr. Moss concluded:

"There are many reasons why the city at large should rebuke Tammany and Mr. Croker, and destroy them in time, but in this district there are special reasons for righteous indignation, and I urge you to strike a blow at the power that is threatening your safety and liberty, and the purity of your homes. Vote against the whole Tammany ticket, and give our gallant leader, Theodore Roosevelt, a splendid majority in this district."

As Mr. Moss finished Col. Strong found it necessary to leave the hall to speak at another meeting at Houston Street. A large crowd followed him. Those who remained listened to speeches by Assemblyman Adler and others, residents for the most part of the district.

McCULLAGH PLANS 1,000 ARRESTS.

Says He Will Prevent the Casting of 18,000 Fraudulent Votes.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was at Republican Headquarters last night and talked with several of the leaders. Superintendent McCullagh said that his bureau would prevent from 18,000 to 20,000 fraudulent votes from being cast.

"Before Nov. 1 I will have warrants out for 1,000 men who have registered illegally," he said, "and probably as many more before election day. These at least will be prevented from voting, and the effect of their arrest will be to frighten many thousands of men who had intended to cast fraudulent votes."

Superintendent McCullagh said that in his investigation of east side illegal registration cases he sent both a Republican and a Democratic Inspector to each district so that there could be no chance of political considerations influencing their work.

ODELL CALLED THE BLUFF.

Made a Syracuse Man Back Down, But Later Bet $1,000 on Roosevelt.

A man who gave his name as L. C. Carter of Syracuse walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and, flourishing what appeared to be a roll of bills, called out loudly an offer to bet $1,000 even that Van Wyck would carry the State. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, who happened to be passing, offered to take the bet, whereupon the Syracuse man confessed that he had only $20 with him, but said he would be ready to put up the rest this morning. The wager was not made.

Later in the evening Len Wager, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic Campaign Committee, heard of Chairman Odell's offer and went down to the Fifth Avenue with $1,000, prepared to take it up. He met Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, who was prepared to represent the Chairman, and the bet was soon closed—$1,000 even—Wager taking the Van Wyck end and Fox the Roosevelt end for Chairman Odell.

POLICE HELMETS IN POLITICS.

Secretary Phillips of the United Hatters Defends the Police Board and Tammany.

John Phillips, Secretary of the United Hatters of North America, has written a letter to John F. Carroll in reply to a circular letter to labor unions scoring Tammany Hall and the Police Board because of the fact that the new Winter police helmets were made in a non-union factory in Philadelphia. The circular urged union men to support Roosevelt. It was issued by certain union hatters employed in a Brooklyn factory whose owner is said to have desired the police contract. Mr. Phillips's letter was given out at Tammany Hall yesterday. It is, in part, as follows:

> A few days ago a circular was handed to me in which reflections were cast on Mr. John H. Spellman and also on Tammany Hall in connection with the contract for making police hats. Permit me to give you the facts in the case.
>
> The contract for making the hats was given to Mr. Spellman by the Police Commissioners, and he at once took steps to have them made by the same union men who had done the work on the Summer hats for the police. They were satisfied with the prices offered, but the consent of the local Executive Board could not be secured, and, according to the laws of the association, the men were obliged to decline the work. Under these circumstances Mr. Spellman had no other alternative but to pursue the course he did.
>
> At a meeting of the Brooklyn Hat Finishers' Association, Oct. 14, 1898, a resolution was introduced protesting against the hat contract being given to non-union people, and requesting that the attention of the Police Board be called to the matter. The resolution was defeated by about a four-fifths vote. The members present refused to censure either the Police Board, Mr. Spellman, or any one else connected with the matter. The printed circular to which I refer was issued by the introducers of the resolution which had been voted down by the association.
>
> Mr. Phillips's letter ended with praise of Mr. Spellman as one of the best friends the union hatters have. Mr. Phillips and Mr. Spellman were at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon when the letter was given out. Mr. Spellman was questioned about the charges made by President York that he (Spellman) had broken faith with the Commissioners in not having had the helmets made by union men. He said that he could not remember any agreement to do so. He said: "I don't wish to contradict President York, but I have no recollection that the word 'union' was used when the contract was made. The reason that I had the helmets made in a non-union shop was to get this shop unionized."
>
> "What about President York's declaration that he will give you no more contracts?" he was asked.
>
> "Oh, well," was the answer, "he will feel differently when he hears both sides of the question."

BOURKE COCKRAN RIDICULED.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin Replies to His Carnegie Hall Speech.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin of Fordham has written an open letter to W. Bourke Cockran in reply to Mr Cockran's speech at Carnegie Hall, Oct. 21, at the meeting held under the auspices of a committee of the Bar Association. Among other things Mr. McLaughlin says:

> When Boss Platt secured your services last year for Gen. Tracy, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and you, whom I have heard so often in Tammany Hall pouring along the town torrents of abuse of the Republican Party, deserted to that party and elevated your resounding lungs quite as loudly in denunciation of the same Tammany which had lifted you out of obscurity and poverty to fame and wealth, the hollow mockery of such a spectacle excited pity and disgust. On all sides the remark was heard, "Another gifted Irishman gone astray."
>
> The sorry thing you attempted to draw as a boss has neither shape nor form, neither length, breadth, nor thickness, and was no more like Mr. Croker than a whale. Children amuse themselves sometimes at school by drawing fantastical images, with the head of one animal on the body of another, with resemblance to monsters and other prodigies. But your caricature of a boss, which you called Richard Croker, beats the famous Gerrymander himself for unnatural monstrosity and palpable absurdity. This comes of catering to silk-stocking Puritans who hate the party and race you once professed to love.
>
> If your attempt and that of your Republican congeners to make a "Brahmin caste of our Judges was not insincere, I could easily answer your arguments in regard to the judiciary. But everybody understands your purpose and aim. Mr. Root will discover that you are as worthless an auxiliary to him this year as you were to Mr. Platt and Gen. Tracy last year.

JUDGE VAN WYCK HOME.

The Democratic Candidate Feels Confident of Success.

Augustus Van Wyck returned to the city yesterday morning. He has not yet completed his tour of the State, as he has an engagement to speak at Utica Monday night, Oct. 31.

Mr. Van Wyck called at the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee later in the day and had a short conference with Senator Edward Murphy, Chairman McCarren, and Chairman Campbell. None of these gentlemen would say anything about the subject or result of the conference. Mr. Van Wyck would only say that he had returned full of confidence in the result of the campaign. He was absolutely sure, he said, that the whole Democratic ticket would win.

Tammany's Campaign Committee has arranged to close the canvass in this city by a number of meetings in the theatres on Sunday, Nov. 6. Meetings will be held in the evening at the Thalia, Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and American Theatres, and in the afternoon at the Star Theatre. Thomas F. Grady will speak at the Star, American, and Thalia. A long list of speakers has been prepared, and there will be at least a half dozen talks at each of these theatres.

Ex-Senator Hill to Speak Here.

The Business Men's Democratic Association, is preparing for a rally at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Theodore W. Myers will preside, and speeches will be made by ex-Senator David B. Hill, ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, and Perry, Belmont.

Union County (N. J.) Conventions.

ELIZABETH, N. J. Oct. 27.—Owing to the resignation of Foster M. Voorhees as Senator from this county, an election for a State Senator is to be held in Union this year instead of 1900. The Republicans today named ex-Judge Joseph A. Cross of this city as their Senatorial candidate, and the Democrats named Councilman George A. Ford as his opponent. The Republicans renominated Robert G. Houston, George A. Squire, and Roger Murray for Assembly, and the Democrats named Mulford Scudder, Francis Higgins, and Dennis F. Collins.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2 A. M.—140 Centre Street; occupied by George Schlogel; damage, $200.

8:15 A. M.—231 Elizabeth Street; occupied by G. Carabinse; damage, $25.

8:15 P. M.—324 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; occupied by Frank Hopkins; damage, $25.

9:10 P. M.—204 East Eleventh Street, occupied by Herman Ulrich; damage, $100.

9:25 P. M.—216 East Forty-fifth Street; occupied by Mrs Love; damage slight.

9:40 P. M.—213 West One Hundred and Ninth Street; occupied by Owen Reilly; damage slight.

10:40 P. M.—253 West Thirty-third Street; occupied by Alice Burkett; damage, $10.

Capt. Henry E. Waterman Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Henry E. Waterman, Captain of the United States Engineer Corps, died at 2 o'clock this morning from spinal meningitis. He contracted the disease while on a recent trip down the Mississippi, and was brought back sick two weeks ago. He leaves a widow and one child. He was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1882, and had been stationed here for three years.

ALDRIDGE MAKES DEFENSE

He Prepares a Lengthy Statement on His Management of Canals.

MAY BE GIVEN OUT TO-DAY

Platt and His Managers Confer and Seem to be Afraid to Let It Come from Republican Headquarters.

An elaborate and detailed defense of the Republican administration of the canals, prepared by George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, is now in the hands of the Republican State Committee.

It may be given to the public to-day, or it may be withheld until after the election. There is difference of opinion among the Republican leaders as to the propriety of publishing it at this juncture. Mr. Aldridge insists on its publication. He has been impatient, it is said, for an opportunity to have his side of the case put forward as prominently by the Republicans as the charges against canal management have been by the Democrats, and he is understood to have chafed under the policy adopted by the State Committee of having Republican speakers, including Col. Roosevelt, ignore the canal question, except to promise reform if there should be found to be need for it.

Finding that the State Committee did not purpose undertaking any defense of his connection with the expenditure of the canal improvement fund, Superintendent Aldridge, it is alleged, set out to do it himself. To this determination is attributed the speech which Lieut. Gov. Woodruff started to deliver in Rochester Wednesday night, but which he was prevented from making by confusion in the hall. It was alleged in dispatches from Rochester that this trouble was caused by Roosevelt Republicans who regarded the Lieutenant Governor's effort to defend Superintendent Aldridge's record as impolitic and calculated to injure the ticket's chances. At the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday this was denied.

Chairman Odell said that his advices by telegraph and telephone from Rochester represented that there was no serious disorder at the meeting, and that whatever confusion there was proceeded from the efforts of people outside the hall to get in. Mr. Odell knew nothing, he said, of the other story from Rochester that Col. Roosevelt had looked over Mr. Woodruff's canal speech in advance and protested against its being delivered.

Political lookers-on about the Fifth Avenue yesterday were inclined to see a connection between Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff's speech in defense of Superintendent Aldridge, delivered from the platform on which Mr. Aldridge sat, and the statement prepared by the Superintendent and now in the hands of the State Committee. This statement, which is understood to go into the subject of the canal expenditures exhaustively and to be a full presentation of Superintendent Aldridge's case, was examined yesterday at a conference between Chairman Odell, Senator Platt, and Executive Chairman Barnes.

Chairman Odell said afterward that the statement might be made public to-day. It was understood, however, that it would not be given out from State Headquarters, where there is a belief that its publication at this time is unwise.

POLITICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ex-Gov. Busiel of New Hampshire Says Federal Office Holders Are Imposed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Ex-Gov. C. A. Busiel of New Hampshire has preferred charges with the Civil Service Commission against the members of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire for assessing political contributions upon Federal office holders in that State and has written to the Controller of the Currency complaining that the First National Bank of Concord is aiding and abetting the violation of the civil service law by acting as the agent of a United States official in soliciting political subscriptions from other United States office holders.

Ex-Gov. Busiel's complaint to the Civil Service Commission was sent to Commissioner Proctor Oct. 17, and on Oct. 22 Mr. Busiel sent to the Commissioner a copy of a circular calling for political contributions issued by the Republican State Committee. The circular was signed by William F. Thayer, Treasurer. It stated, among other things, that in the pending campaign no help could be expected from the National or Congressional Committee. "We must look to those who are honored by the party in this State," the letter ran, "to meet the expense of the campaign. Knowing the interest you feel in Republican success, I take the liberty of asking you to contribute $...., which you will send by check or money order in inclosed envelope to the Treasurer of the committee."

The amount of the assessment had been cut from the circular, and also the name of the official to whom it was addressed. Ex-Gov. Busiel in his letter gave the names of several office holders who could substantiate the charge that these circulars were issued and sent to them. In his letter ex-Gov. Busiel says that he is a Republican and has no desire to injure his party in the State, but that he feels compelled from the highest motives to call attention to these violations of the civil service law. Commissioner Proctor has written to ex-Gov. Busiel stating that the circulars issued by the Post Office and Treasury Departments and asking for any additional proofs Mr. Busiel may possess. He also sent copies of the decision in the Curtis case, in which Gen. Curtis, then a member of Congress from New York, was fined $500 for soliciting political contributions as Treasurer of the State Committee. The Civil Service Commission will investigate Mr. Busiel's charges. Ex-Gov. Busiel has also revived a complaint filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission some eight years ago against the Boston and Maine Railroad for issuing illegal passes.

Citizens Against State Ticket.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Citizens' Union Club, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, held last night at 627 Madison Avenue, a resolution was passed declaring that the candidates for State offices headed by Theodore Bacon for Governor are not the nominees of the Citizens' Union, and that the members of the club should not allow themselves to be influenced by the fact that these independent candidates are using the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union.

McDonald Warrant Recalled.

Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, recalled the warrant issued for the arrest of Henry M. McDonald, the candidate for Governor on the Chicago Platform ticket, issued at the instance of Benjamin Witowski. Magistrate Pool declared that the warrant had been canceled and that no further warrant would issue in the case from that court until Witowski appeared and explained why he gave the matter publicity. Witowski charges McDonald with having given a worthless check to him.

Run Down and Killed by a Train.

A man, supposed to be John Burns of Dettler's Lane, Riverdale, N. Y., was instantly killed by a north-bound train on the New York and Putnam Railroad, near King's Bridge station, last night. The man, who was walking on the track, was thrown a great distance by the pilot of the engine, and was dead when picked up. The body was taken to the King's Bridge Police Station.

Duke of Orleans Goes to Brussels.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The Duke of Orleans has started for Brussels.

Specially interesting features in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art, free with the issue of to-morrow. One cent.—Adv.

MR. KNUDISON'S VIEW SCOUTED.

Chicago Architects Say Electricity Does Not Endanger Buildings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The assertions of Engineer A. A. Knudison of New York that electricity is damaging the subterranean metallic work of buildings is not regarded seriously by some of Chicago's most prominent architects. They declare that owners and tenants of modern buildings have nothing to fear from electric wires properly adjusted.

D. H. Burnham, who was Superintendent of Works of the World's Fair, was not inclined to regard the views of Mr. Knudison seriously. He declared that they were ridiculous and would not be accepted by any competent architect. A. C. Hankland, who was general engineer of construction of the World's Fair, was of the opinion that the paper referred to as having been read by Engineer Knudison was not the work of a practical man.

MR. GAGE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Makes an Address—Reception in His Honor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage made an address here to-night before the students of the Eastman National Business College, the occasion being the forty-ninth anniversary of that institution. The subject of the address was "The Treasury Department," and its purpose was to exhibit the department's operations and methods. He gave a history of the department from the time of Alexander Hamilton down.

Secretary Gage was accompanied on his visit to Poughkeepsie by his wife, and the Daughters of the Revolution took advantage of the stay of Mr. and Mrs. Gage in the city to give a reception in their honor this afternoon. The reception was held in the old Gov. Clinton house, the home of the first Governor of New York, now owned and occupied by the Daughters of the Revolution.

WANTED THE POLICEMAN'S SEAT.

Chicago Citizen Claimed Street Car Rights Above a "Deadhead's."

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—John Osterlund of Fifty-fourth Street and Wentworth Avenue boarded a crowded Wentworth Avenue car at Thirty-first Street this afternoon, and, finding no seat vacant, was forced to hold on to a strap. He finally espied Officer E. Leech of the First Precinct Police Station seated in a corner of the car, and, approaching the policeman, demanded his business there.

The police officer looked up in surprise, and demanded to know what was wanted.

"Why, I want the seat. Stand up and allow a person who has paid for his fare the privilege of occupying a seat. You're a deadhead, anyhow."

Officer Leech disputed Osterlund's right to a seat. Osterlund, it is alleged, used vigorous language, and Officer Leech decided that if he was to be unseated he would not give Osterlund the satisfaction of occupying the seat, and placed him under arrest.

RUBBER SHOES TO COST MORE.

The Trust Gives Notice That Prices Will Advance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Rubber overshoes and boots, the trade in which is said to be surpassing all records, owing chiefly to the long-continued rainy weather, will cost more after next Tuesday. The Rubber Trust, which controls the manufacture of rubber goods, will add 5 per cent. to its list prices on that day, and in trade circles it is said dealers will tack on a little more in price.

According to C. B. Allen, local manager of the Rubber Trust, the trade cannot complain that the advance was unexpected. "Dealers and jobbers had notice that prices would be advanced Nov. 1 in ample time to enable them to lay in their stocks for the Winter," said he. "Our company was desirous that they should do so, but a great many have not. The consequence is that it is difficult to execute one-half the orders received, and the mills are weeks behind in their deliveries. The demand is phenomenal. I cannot say anything as to any further advance, as price lists are not made up here."

A COUNT HELD IN CHICAGO.

He Is Accused of Obtaining $8.75 Under False Pretenses.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Count Leopold de La Boritz of Bucharest, Roumania, was arrested to-day on a charge of obtaining $8.75 by false pretenses. The Count claims he is a victim of a clever confidence game in which it was intended that he should be swindled out of $6,000. As a result of his suspicions he caused the arrest of Marvin Victor Henshaw, teacher of dramatic art, and L. E. Henshaw and D. J. Halinan, lawyers. Count de La Boritz came to Chicago several days ago upon the solicitation, he says, of Ernest Salvator, a playwright. The Count became interested in a play written by Salvator, and was introduced to Marvin Victor Henshaw. Henshaw, according to the Count, agreed to stage the play if Boritz would furnish the money.

The Count did not have any ready money, but volunteered to send to his home in Roumania for the necessary amount. Henshaw gave him $8.75 with which to pay for the cablegram, and when the money was not forthcoming a warrant was obtained for the nobleman's arrest. Boritz was arraigned in the Criminal Court to-day, but the hearing was continued until Nov. 1. Mr. Henshaw and the two lawyers deny any attempt was made to defraud the Count.

TOOK A BOY BY THE EAR.

An Old Man Gets a Seat for His Wife in a Trolley Car.

A man and a woman, well dressed but of unconventional bearing, emerged from the Grand Central Station yesterday noon and boarded a south-bound Fourth Avenue electric car. The man's hair and beard were of snowy whiteness, but his frame was stalwart and his manner exceedingly brisk and hearty. The woman was slight in figure, gray-haired, and slightly bent with age. It was evident that the couple were man and wife. There were no vacant seats in the car, and nearly all of the passengers were women.

The man glanced up and down the car sharply as if surprised that no person offered a seat to his aged helpmate. He espied a district telegraph messenger boy snugly curled up in one corner, apparently deeply engrossed in the contents of a paper-covered book.

"Here's a seat, Hettie," said the old man, leading his wife to the corner where the boy sat. Thrusting forth a muscular hand, the man calmly closed his thumb and forefinger on the boy's left ear and gently, but firmly, lifted him out of the seat. "Hettie" obeyed as a matter of course her husband's behest to sit down, and before the astonished lad could gather his wits for a verbal protest, the old man placed a dime in one of his hands and gave him a slight shove toward the door, saying "There, sonny, you go out there and sit on the brake."

The boy looked up into the stern and rugged face of his assailant, then down at the dime. With philosophic instinct he pocketed the coin, uttered a laconic "sure," and a few seconds later he was contentedly reading his book on the rear platform.

Chicago Underwriters in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Chicago Underwriters' Association is in a bad way. Charges of unfairness, rate cutting, and general duplicity have been bandied about for some time, and various members have been fined for infringing upon rules. E. M. Teall, President of the association, said to-day that unless a reform was speedily effected the association would be disbanded. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges. The committee is composed of E. M. Teall, Chairman; J. H. Moore, S. A. Rothermel, W. S. Warren, John H. Law, W. H. Ebbert, and H. W. Marsh.

Sued for Exposing a Patient.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Dr. Simon Polak, a prominent physician, is defendant in a suit for $10,000 damages, brought by Miss Winne Windhurse of 2,804 North Grand Avenue, in the Circuit Court here. For the last ten years, until recently, she was under Dr. Polak's treatment for an affliction which destroyed the use of her limbs. She alleges that Dr. Polak wrote an article for a morning paper describing her case and referring to it as remarkable, and subjecting her, she claims, to embarrassment and ridicule.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

TRIALS ON THE MANITOBA.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Suffered Great Hardships Going to Puerto Rico in the Cattleship.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 18.—The Forty-seventh New York Regiment is indignant at the treatment it received on the cattle-boat Manitoba, in which it was brought here from Newport. The men of the Forty-seventh want their relatives at home and the authorities in Washington to know what they suffered on their voyage. The story of their outrageous treatment your correspondent is able to give from personal observation.

In the first place the ship was filthy. Despite an attempt to whiten her up below with lime, noisome odors of the cattle she had carried made the air stifling between decks, where the men were compelled to swing their hammocks closer than ever cattle were crowded. The plumbing of the six washtubs provided was defective; the tubs themselves had been clogged with dirt and refuse by the crew and were entirely useless throughout the voyage. The closets became disarranged, not once, nor twice, but continuously for five days, making of the ship a veritable pest.

The stench in the ship was sickening, but that was not the worst of it. The decks leaked, and vile liquids dripped through at night into the very faces of the men asleep in their hammocks. Clothing was ruined. There was no water to be had with which to wash, and for the first three days none to drink except that which was warm and murky, and which was to be secured only by much labor at a rickety hand pump.

On Thursday members of the crew hawked ice water through the ship at 5 cents a drink, or 10 cents a cup, reaping rich harvests, and then the men began an investigation, which resulted in their learning they were buying ice that had been provided for their use.

It is due to Capt. George C. Butcher of Company F to say that he very promptly saw that the men were righted in this respect, and thereafter a hogshead was kept supplied with ice water.

Apples and mineral waters were also sold to the men at stiff prices, and a rumor became prevalent throughout the ship that they had been supplied for free distribution by the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Forty-seventh. It is for them to say whether or not this is true.

As to the food, it can be truthfully stated that none was served that was fit to eat save hard tack. There were several stews, but maggots floated to the top, and it was only those with the sturdiest of stomachs who had the hardihood to skim them off and go ahead with the meal. Hundreds of pounds of putrid meat were condemned by Surgeon Major John F. Gibbons and thrown overboard.

All the foregoing and more will be eagerly testified to by 1,200 men, who were needlessly caused much suffering, from which some sickness has come. They submit that (to call it by no harsher term) some one is blameable for gross mismanagement and indifference as to their welfare. Their Colonel is John G. Eddy. The men ask for an investigation.

The transport Manitoba, which arrived here Wednesday night from Puerto Rico, was passed by the Health Officer yesterday morning and in the afternoon proceeded to Weehawken to transfer the Third Wisconsin men to trains for the West. The Third Wisconsin Regiment numbered 787 men and officers under Col. M. T. Moore. The men were all in good health, but not at all prepared in the matter of clothing for the climatic conditions they found here. Deputy Quartermaster Gen. Kimball lost no time, however, in getting suitable clothing to them, and when they had got into underclothing and heavy suits they were ready to talk with enthusiasm of their campaign experiences in Puerto Rico.

The Manitoba made the run from Ponce in four and a half days. The army officials had not expected her till to-day, and as the bids for transporting the Wisconsin men were not to be opened till noon, some delay resulted. The West Shore Road, which secured the contract for transportation, at once arranged for cars, and these were expected to be ready some time during the night. It was expected that they would leave early to-day.

LAWYER HELD FOR FORGERY.

Byram Charged with Presenting $15,000 Check to a Newark Bank.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—George W. Byram, a lawyer of this city, having his home at 30 Burnett Street, East Orange, was arrested to-night upon the complaint of Uzal McCarter, manager of the Fidelity Bank of this city, upon a charge of forgery and fraudulent bank operations. The arrest was made by Detective Bell of East Orange, who had been watching for Mr. Bryan in East Orange while the detectives of Newark were searchingk for him in this city.

The specific charges of Mr. McCarter is that Byram forged and uttered a check for $15,000 upon the First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y. According to Mr. McCarter, Byram did some expert financiering, besides handling the check, and succeeded in getting $500 on the strength of it. Byram had drawn several checks against the bank, it is alleged, one of them being a certified check for over $10,000. He then proceeded to do some rapid check exchanging, according to the charge, but was detected in time to save several banks from loss.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

L. L. Mial and F. Poggenberg Were Victorious in Yesterday's Games.

Many local clubmen witnessed the game last night between L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Florian Tobias in the fourteen-inch balk line amateur billiard tournament at the Ives Billiard Academy. Mial won after a long-drawn-out but not uninteresting game. He was to play 300 points and Tobias 215. Mial ran out in the sixty-first inning, averaging a fraction less than five. In the fifteenth inning he gave a brilliant exhibition of diversified billiards, scoring 48 and beating the best run of 35 made by Stark on Tuesday night. Tobias played an erratic game throughout, although at times he made some brilliant shots. A follow and a kiss shot from the long cushion in the fifty-ninth inning was the best shot of the night.

The afternoon game between F. Poggenberg of the Liederkranz and W. A. Gershell was also a long-drawn-out affair, but was a close game. Poggenberg ran out in the seventy-ninth inning, his opponent, who was to play 240, having 227 when the game ended. The scores follow:

W. A. GERSHELL. (240)—16 0 0 4 0 0 1 4 2 9
6 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 2 4 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 6 2 6 0 3 0
1 8 0 0 3 3 0 5 1 5 0 4 4 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 5 5 3
0 0 4 13 1 0 2 1 7 2 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 16 1 0 4 7 0
Total—227. Average—2 69-79. Highest run—24.

F. POGGENBERG. (300)—0 0 7 21 0 0 0 1 0 10
28 0 6 3 0 1 3 15 0 1 1 20 15 0 0 3 7 21 2 0 0 3
0 7 3 0 4 2 1 12 0 1 0 0 4 3 20 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 7
1 0 0 14 3 8 1 1 4 13 2 0 0 4 10 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1.
Total—300. Average—3 63-79. Highest run—28.

L. L. MIAL. (300)—0 0 0 10 22 0 1 1 1 13 4 0 0
0 48 26 0 3 0 14 1 1 1 0 0 10 24 0 6 1 1 0 0 0 1 0
6 0 0 0 9 18 0 0 14 1 1 14 8 15 1 0 7 0 0 0 4 0 12
0 1. Total—300. Average—4 56-61. Highest run—48.

F. TOBIAS. (215)—0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2
6 5 4 1 0 0 3 6 5 1 6 0 6 1 0 3 0 4 0 7 0 0 0 0 1
0 0 3 2 18 2 3 0 10 6 5 0 3 0 4 4 6 6 4 11 0. Total—146. Average—2 13-30. Highest run—18.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

Roosevelt and "Tinned" Beef.

From The St. Louis Republic.

If Teddy Roosevelt isn't careful, he's going to destroy a lot of confidence reposed in him of late by an intensely patriotic people.

In his report to the War Department the sturdy Colonel of the Rough Riders, in giving his views as to the treatment of Uncle Sam's forces in the field, lodges a bitter complaint against the Commissary Department because of the "unpalatableness of the tinned roast beef" which the Rough Riders and other troops were compelled to tackle. The report was written with a pencil, in Teddy's own handwriting.

It will surprise and astonish the admirers of the plucky young Wild West-Knickerbocker. Not that he complained of unpalatable food, but that, American as he is, he should have used the rank Britticism "tinned," when all good and loyal Americans say "canned." Teddy had the right to kick if he received poor grub, but to say that the grub was "tinned"—there's the rub!

Good Americans won't know what to make of Teddy for a while now. For all they know he may call an elevator a "lift," his baggage his "luggage," his trunk checks his "brasses," his luncheon his "tiffin." And to think that he fought so splendidly for Old Glory in the tropics! Many a heart is aching right now over this new light on Teddy Roosevelt.

If he had only written "canned" instead of "tinned!"

STEREOPTICON BATTLE HALTS.

Emanuel I. S. Hart Arrested for Throwing Democratic Campaign Mottoes on a Republican Screen.

A little man, with a head of hair considerably thinned by time or trouble, but wearing an expression of placid submission to fate, walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in charge of an officer last night and cheerfully saluted the bystanders with: "Do I look pinched? Do I look pinched?" He truly was, and that in the zealous service of Tammany Hall.

The little man was Emanuel I. S. Hart, forty-six years old, of 408 West Nineteenth Street, a lawyer and a stereopticon expert. After his pedigree had been taken and he had striven to put the Celtic Sergeant in good humor by the remark that his grandmother was Irish, it developed that he had been arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Deuel, charged with violating the Penal Code section which says that no man shall interfere with another man's lawful business. The complainant was Irving B. Brower of 256 West Ninety-first Street, a rival stereopticon artist who has erected a screen at 1,380 Broadway and has recently been throwing advertisements on it from the roof of 1,372 Broadway, having leased both premises. Among these luminous designs were various campaign mottoes, which Republican politicians had paid Mr. Brower to display. Mr. Hart is the man who has been throwing Democratic mottoes on Mr. Brower's screen, using his office, at the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway, for his stereopticon. His mottoes were especially designed to offset the Republican declarations, and the disastrous effect almost led to a pitched battle Tuesday night.

Last night Mr. Hart, whose interest in the enterprise is both pecuniary and sentimental, renewed the vivid warfare. No sooner would Mr. Brower's machine cast the familiar portrait of the Rough Riders' Colonel upon his snowy screen, than Mr. Hart would print the word PLATT darkly on the candidate's broad brow or encircle his neck with the image of a brass collar, on which the same hateful letters were traced. When the benign features of the Lieutenant Governor beamed from the screene upon the noisy crowds in the street, Mr. Hart's stereopticon would write the legend, "Chairman of the State Canal Stealing Commission," beneath his artistic waistcoat.

Not a reference to the gory charge up San Juan Hill or a stab at Mr. Croker but Mr. Hart's stereopticon was ready with a pert and irritating reply. The operator's choice lexicon contained the following gems among others:

Roosevelt stopped the children from dancing on the sidewalk.

Roosevelt stopped the working men's wives from buying food on Sundays.

Roosevelt drove disorderly women into the tenement districts.

Roosevelt locked up decent storekeepers for supplying the Sunday wants of the poor.

Roosevelt revived Sunday blue laws to make expense for the workingman and trouble for the housewife.

Under Roosevelt it was a question if the poor man had a

ROOSEVELT AT SYRACUSE

Addresses Two Large Audiences Aggregating in Numbers Five Thousand People.

REPLIES TO JUDGE VAN WYCK

Says a Vote for the Democratic Candidate Would Be a Vote for Croker, and Insists Upon National Issues.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 27.—Syracuse vied with Rochester and Buffalo to-night in its reception to Col. Roosevelt. When the train rolled into the station at 4:30 o'clock 1,000 persons had gathered to welcome him. St. John's Cadets, from the Military School at Manlius, were part of an escort that led the procession down to the Yates Hotel.

For two hours Col. Roosevelt did nothing but shake hands with people, and then had difficult work in getting time to retire for a brief rest. He had refused to go to dinner at ex-United States Senator Hiscock's house, saying that he was out for political and not social purposes, and dined at the hotel. At 7:30 o'clock he was escorted by marching clubs from Oswego and other places to the State armory, where an entertainment had been held for the benefit of the soldiers at the front. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged with people and brilliant with light.

At the armory fully 2,000 persons, principally women and soldiers, greeted him, and he spoke briefly on the volunteers and the National Guard. It was late before he could get away from the crowd, each member of which desired to shake him by the hand.

In the meantime Dr. Depew had opened the exercises at the Alhambra Rink, where at least 3,000 people were packed in, waiting to see and hear the candidate. Dr. Depew spoke at length on National issues, and John Proctor Clarke and John T. McDonough on State issues, while Mason Mitchell told the story of San Juan Hill.

When Col. Roosevelt entered the hall, after having literally been dragged through the crowds that surrounded the building, he was received with an ovation that lasted for many minutes. When he was finally able to make himself heard, he said, in addition to those things that he has reiterated at several places:

"My distinguished opponent last night repeated the assertion that he was running only on State issues, and that a vote for him would have no significance except as to State issues. Now, I am inclined to think that the chief significance of such a vote would be that it would be a vote for Mr. Croker, but it would have other significance also. Mr. Van Wyck himself is as careful to keep the name of Mr. Bryan and the free silver question out of his speeches as his party was to keep it out of its platform, but the presiding officer of the meeting was careful to bring that name in, and the enthusiasm of the meeting seems to have been mainly for Mr. Bryan and for free silver.

"The fact of the matter is that it is impossible to discuss with a sober face a proposition like that for the first time in our history this State election, which incidentally involves the election of thirty-four Congressmen and a United States Senator, has no concern with National politics. If that were true, the Democratic Party, as such, would not have made any nominations at Syracuse. If that was so the Democrats would not have nominated candidates for Congress this year. Mr. Van Wyck and the Congressmen are all running on the same ticket. He is running on a platform which distinctly asserts that the Democracy is a National party, and says it is true to those Jeffersonian traditions or something of the kind. The reason they did not state whether Jeffersonian traditions included gold or silver was merely because they were afraid to.

"In short, the pretense that National issues are not involved in this campaign is simply silly. State issues are involved and very deeply involved, the most important of them being as to whether or not Mr. Croker shall be given control of the State as he now has control of his city. Mr. Croker has recently given startling proof that no record of merit, no record of distinguished service, will avail a Judge if he fails in the primary point of showing 'a proper sense of his obligations to Tammany Hall.' When he does this with a Judge, you can rest assured he will do it infinitely more with any other official. Mr. Croker tolerates not the slightest rebellion in those that serve him, as the people of New York State put on his yoke they will have themselves to thank if they find it heavy.

"But though I agree with my opponents that Mr. Croker is an important issue in this campaign, he is not the only issue. The candidates for Congress running on the same ticket with Mr. Van Wyck, not to speak of the candidates for the Legislature, have all discovered that they, too, are running on State issues, and they, too, are careful to refuse to say so much as a word on the question of honest finance. Personally, I don't blame them much for refusing if the head of their ticket also declines to speak, but I earnestly advise them not to give false reasons for refusing to speak. National issues are involved in this campaign, and the reason our opponents do not allude to them is simply and solely because they are afraid to. That is all there is about it, and any pretense to the contrary can be dismissed with good humor as one of the merely comic incidents of the campaign.

"I say 'comic,' but it has a serious side. It argues ill for our people that the representatives of a great party should venture to take such a position. The men who stand outright for free silver are wrong, but at least they have principles and they uphold them. But the men who dare not say whether they are for or against free silver and meanly try to shuffle out of the dilemma into which they are brought by their own cowardice by pretending that free silver is not an issue—these men are entitled to the contempt of every one.

"We meet our opponents on every issue, State and National. They say much in denunciation of the present excise law. There are two or three points in which I should like to see that law amended, but I want to call your attention to the fact that it has made a net gain of $9,000,000 annually in the revenues of the State. Here in Onondaga County, under the old law you received $102,000, and under the new law $238,000, a net gain of $136,000. Remember that the revenue will have to be raised somehow. The $9,000,000 will have to be paid by the taxpayers in some form, and I counsel you to think well, you tradesmen, farmers, and mechanics, before you vote that your State tax shall be raised one-half and your local taxes in about the same proportion, for this is the effect the repeal of the law would mean.

"Mr. Croker is especially solicitous as to the honesty of the canal administration. If I am elected Governor I will thoroughly investigate the canal matter. If there has been fault in the system it shall be remedied; if inefficiency or corruption in any individual it shall be punished. My opponents can say no more than this. Which is more apt to go into the matter with distinct determination to do exact justice, Tammany Hall or myself? And under which administration do you think it most likely that a canal ring would grow up and flourish?"

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had been asked to speak and, although suffering from a severe attack of tonsilitis, made a brief address, in the course of which he said that Justice Van Wyck had failed to make out a case against the present Republican administration.

There was an overflow meeting at another hall, but even then one-half of the people could not be accommodated.

SPEECHES DURING THE DAY.

History of the Fourth Day of Col. Roosevelt's Tour—Many Large Audiences Addressed.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 27.—A beautiful, crisp morning greeted the Roosevelt party when it prepared for its fourth day of rapid campaigning. The hour of leaving Rochester made it unnecessary for early rising and the party was breakfasting at 9 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt has not yet felt the strain of the great number of meetings. Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff's voice has almost entirely failed him.

The first stop of the day was at Canandaigua, where about 2,500 people had gathered. As the train pulled in the fire and school bells rang, and the children were dismissed from the schools so that they could see the hero of San Juan. Cannon fired and a band played, while the people cheered and the committee escorted the candidate to the platform erected near the train. It was gayly trimmed with flags and with palms. Upon the platform near the front sat an old Republican named Theodore S. Crosby, and when Dr. Depew was introducing Col. Roosevelt he said: "When an enthusiastic Republican ninety-six years old can come out on such a cold day as this to give us greeting, what should we expect of men between twenty-one and ninety-six?"

Col. Roosevelt was received with cheers and was presented with a basket of fruit and a bunch of flowers. He took as his text the reduction of State taxes, and said in part:

The tax rate under Republican administration has been very low, and I believe you want it to continue so. If I am elected Governor I will make it my business to see that every useless office or commission is abolished, or its work merged into that of some other similar but not overworked body. You must not forget that the present excise law against which our opponents talk and prate produces a great revenue, and reduces the taxes of the State and of your county. I am not prepared to say that the law is perfect. It may need some changes, but if our opponents have their way and return to the old immoral law you will find that they will have to increase your taxes more than one-half. I don't believe that you will care for that.

AT CLIFTON SPRINGS.

At Shortsville and Clifton Springs there were large audiences. At the latter place he said:

I served for three years in the National Guard, and I am frank to say if I am elected I will prove my friendship to that organization by making it the best on earth.

An equal meed of praise belongs to every soldier who did his duty, whether the call came to him across the seas or whether there fell to him the infinitely harder task of waiting through the long weary months for the call to action which never came. Those who were not sent across were less fortunate than those who were. They had to face death. They had to face suffering, and they did not have the chance to experience that stern joy in battle which would have atoned for all.

They were less fortunate, but they are entitled to every whit as much credit as the men who went, and that is something that I preached in my own regiment, for only about half of my men were able to go, and the one thing that I would not permit in the regiment was the slightest allusion that would make so much as a hair's breadth of discrimination between the man who went and the man who stayed, for to all equally belonged the glory.

At Geneva there was an immense crowd of people and the party had to go to a stand from which to talk. John T. McDonough was the first speaker. He said that he felt as if he knew Geneva, for his labor bureau at Albany received reports from the big factories at Geneva. He wanted also to congratulate Geneva because its representative in the Senate had placed upon the statute books one of the greatest revenue making laws in the State. In conclusion Mr. McDonough referred to the Republican principle of the tariff, calling attention to the fact that the election of Congressmen brought the matter forward as a campaign issue, and urging the workingmen to vote for men who would advocate the continuance of a National policy that, he said, had opened shops and factories and reduced the percentage of unemployed men in the Empire State from 25 per cent. in 1897 to 6 per cent. in 1898.

SPEECH AT GENEVA.

Col. Roosevelt followed Mr. McDonough. He said in part:

I wish I had a chance to speak to you more at length than I have. There are two points upon which I wish to speak. In the first place, Mr. McDonough, who has just spoken to you, has been himself a wage-worker. He knows, because he has been one of them, what great groups of our citizens, whom we speak of collectively as wage-workers, want and need. It seems to me well worth while to have in the councils of the State a man who can tell us what their feelings and instincts are.

I have spoken of the wage-workers; let me speak for the moment of two other groups of our citizens. Nothing has pleased me quite so much in all the campaign as to have the veterans of the great war, the men who fought from 1861 to 1865, through the long years that tried men's souls, who faced everything for those four years, so that the flag that had been rent in twain could once more be made whole; to have these come forward and extend the hand of comradeship to us who fought in the lesser war, but who hope we do not show ourselves entirely unworthy of those who went before them.

In the next place, the thing that I care most for is the support of those who were my fellow-volunteers in this war. It seems to me that nothing stands so well for the Republican Party as the more than willingness with which hundreds of thousands of young men sprang forward at the call to arms last Spring. I believe that there were ten anxious to go for the one the country had need of to go. I wish to call attention to a fact which was brought out in the career of my own regiment. But one-half of my regiment was able to go to Cuba, the other half stayed in Florida. One thing that I would not permit in my regiment was so much as an allusion that would show any kind of difference between the man who did his duty by going and the man who did his duty by staying at home.

Just before the train pulled out an old soldier on the platform jumped up and called: "Three cheers for our next United States Senator, Dr. Depew," and they were given with a will.

At Seneca Falls about 1,500 people were gathered. Dr. Depew and Col. Roosevelt both spoke briefly, Col. Roosevelt speaking on civic honesty as he had at other places.

GREAT CROWDS AT AUBURN.

The reception at Auburn was equal to those at Buffalo and at Rochester. Business was almost generally suspended and the streets were thronged with people. Special trains had come in from Ithaca, Union Springs, Cayuga, Aurora, and Moravia, and long before the train arrived the three meeting places, Music Hall, Court House, and Burlis Opera House, were jammed to the doors, and hundreds of people who could not obtain admission crowded the station, where they gratified themselves by cheering for the candidates.

Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Depew spoke at every meeting, while Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John T. McDonough, Pohn Proctor Clarke, ex-Senators Vedder and Laughlin, William M. Ivory, and William J. Youngs distributed themselves at the other meetings. Col. Roosevelt's reception at all three meetings was most enthusiastic. He spoke on the issues that he had talked upon at other points, not forgetting a defense of the excise law as a revenue producer. Dr. Depew was received as usual with the heartiest kind of applause at each meeting, and at one was cheered as a candidate for the United States Senate. Speaking of the trip of the week, he said:

I noticed one thing which was new to me in this, of all the many canvasses that I have had in this State since I was a voter, and that is I did not meet anywhere in the thousands upon thousands whom we spoke to a single Republican who was not going to vote the Republican ticket this year. There were plenty of gold Democrats who were going to vote for Roosevelt. [Applause.] And to my surprise there were plenty of silver Democrats who were going to vote for Roosevelt, because under the declaration of the Democratic State platform, which leaves them out, they are political orphans, and the Republican Party, with that charity which has always characterized it, proposes to adopt those orphans for Roosevelt.

John T. McDonough was received with much favor and spoke entirely upon the subject of the improvement of labor conditions since Republicans came into power. The improvement was due to the Republican Party policy, he said, and every workingman "should cast his vote for President McKinley's representative, Theodore Roosevelt."

William J. Youngs of Queens County, who has had entire charge of the trip and has found little time to talk, spoke for the ticket in eloquent terms and created great enthusiasm. At all the meetings each speaker was applauded to the echo, and there was more genuine enthusiasm than at any other place on the line, the audiences waiting to hear all the speakers and not merely Col. Roosevelt.

Dr. Depew, Col. Roosevelt, and ex-Senator Vedder all paid tribute to Secretary of State William H. Seward, who was a resident of Auburn, and received ovations when the mention was made.

The party stopped for two hours in Auburn, all the time being occupied by speech-making. When the train left at least 2,000 people were at the station cheering their good-byes.

A CANE FOR COL. ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Depew and Other Traveling Companions of the Candidate Remember His Birthday Anniversary.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Col. Roosevelt's train had hardly pulled out of Rochester this morning before Col. William J. Youngs notified Col. Roosevelt that Dr. Depew wished to see him in the dining car forward. As they passed through the train the politicians and speakers followed on and in a few minutes there was an unusual gathering in the big dining car. At the head of the car sat Dr. Depew, and Col. Roosevelt took a seat near him with a look of great surprise upon his face as he saw all the others file in. There were in the party Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator Wilcox, Judge Olcott, John Proctor Clark, John F. McDonough, ex-Senator Vedder, ex-Senator Laughlin, William J. Youngs, Forest Commissioner Babcock, and a half dozen newspaper men. Dr. Depew, when all were seated, arose and said:

This morning we start upon our trip under singularly auspicious circumstances. We have ascertained that this is the fortieth birthday of our candidate for Governor. [Applause.] With the ordinary man forty years is a climacteric, and from that period he begins to run down hill—[Judge Olcott: "Too bad!"]—but with the Colonel his fortieth year is to be marked by his elevation to a higher place than he has ever held before, with a larger appreciation by his fellow-citizens of his worth as a man, citizen, and soldier. [Applause.] There is a camaraderie among soldiery in war which is marked afterward by associations of loyal legions and grand armies. But there is a camaraderie in politics, notwithstanding jealousies are charged as existing among politicians. On a trip like this, lasting a week, where we have come into constant communication and communion with each other, where we are in touch with the people every day and compare notes as to the trend of popular sentiment, there are intimate acquaintances acquired and friendships formed which last through life.

I am sure every one who has been privileged to be upon this very remarkable political trip has come closer to the Colonel than in an ordinary life of acquaintance would have been possible, and the closer, we have come the more we have appreciated his honesty, fairmindedness, ability, and courage, and the more we have loved him.

Now the speakers on this train in the simplest kind of a way have gone to a Rochester shop this morning and purchased a cane; [laughter] it is not a thing of beauty, nor a joy forever, but it will be with the Colonel always, we hope, as a souvenir of our regard. It is not expensive, but with the limited means which we have, and the drain which has been made upon our resources during this trip, [laughter] we have from the surplus of our McKinley prosperity bought this stick, and I now have the pleasure, on behalf of all of us, both speakers and representatives of the press, to give to the Colonel this memento, with our unanimous wishes for his prosperity, long life, and happiness, and increasing honors from his fellow-citizens.

When the cane was handed over, it was accompanied by a box of beautiful flowers, and for a few moments Col. Roosevelt seemed unable to answer Dr. Depew. Presently he said:

Mr. Depew, I am really very much touched by what you all have done, and I appreciate it greatly. I could not get any idea of why I was sent for to come here until Mr. Depew mentioned the fact that it was my birthday. I assure you—indeed, I don't think I need to assure you—how greatly I appreciate the kindly feeling that has grown so steadily, not only between myself and the other speakers for the Republican ticket, but between myself and the gentlemen of the press.

One of the things that has touched me particularly throughout this campaign has been the fact that the men with whom I have done intimate work in the past have almost without exception, without regard to their political faith, come forward to help me now. Mr. Avery D. Andrews, who was with me on the Police Board; two Southern Democrats, ex-Confederates, Mr. John R. Proctor and Mr. Hugh Thompson, who were my colleagues on the Civil Service Commission, and almost every officer whom I knew at Santiago—Generals, Captains, Lieutenants—all have written or telegraphed to me godspeed. Newspaper men of both political parties, representing all of the different papers, with whom I was thrown most intimately in Washington, have telegraphed me hearty congratulations and well wishes.

All of that I have appreciated very, very much, because it comes from the men who have known me best. I understand fully the obligation it imposes upon me—obligations as binding as anything a platform could impose because of these unspoken obligations I incurred through the friendship and support given me in such a way by the men who have known me best and most intimately. [Applause.] I shall feel doubly bound to act in the future so as to make them feel more than justified in their action.

The cane is of solid ebony, with a chased gold top.

INTERRUPTIONS AT ROCHESTER.

Dr. Depew and Mr. Woodruff Deny They Were Treated Disrespectfully.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—Dr. Depew was very much surprised to receive a telegram from a New York paper at an early hour this morning, asking if he could explain the interruption of his speech last night. He said:

"The only interruption I heard was when there were cries for me to speak louder. There was the usual noise in the rear of the hall, and Lieut. Governor Woodruff was so hoarse that it was difficult for him to make himself heard. The interruptions, if they could be called so, were no greater than those that always occur.

Lieut. Governor Woodruff also received a query, and said:

"It is absolutely untrue that I had an unruly audience, or that I was compelled to stop speaking. I was in bad voice, suffering from tonsilitis, and I had to stop several times, so as to have the noise in the back of the house stopped. It was the usual noise of a crowded house. I was courteously treated."

ROOSEVELT'S CITY PROGRAMME

He Will Spend Next Week, Excepting One Day, In and About the City.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will reach this city from his swing around the State at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. From that time until the election, with the exception of one day, his time will be spent in canvassing the territory of Greater New York.

According to the programme mapped out for him by the Republican County Committee, Col. Roosevelt will make two speeches to-morrow night. He will hurry from the train to Prohibition Park, Staten Island, and, after addressing a meeting there, will return to Cooper Union, where he will speak to a mass meeting of Irish-Americans.

On Monday evening, Oct. 31, the Colonel will speak in Brooklyn and at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. On Tuesday night, Nov. 1, he is scheduled for speeches before a German meeting at Cooper Union; at Urbach's Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue; at Cosmopolitan Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and in Yonkers. On Wednesday he will tour Long Island, speaking at Riverhead, Patchogue, Flushing, and Long Island City.

The Republican candidate will run up to Albany on Thursday, Nov. 3, for a speech there and at Troy. The next day he will be back in Brooklyn, where he will address a series of meetings. On Saturday, Nov. 5, he will be heard at two noon-hour open-air meetings—one at the corner of Broome and Sheriff Streets and the other in front of the Sub-Treasury on Wall Street. That night he will speak at Cobb's Hall, Abingdon Square; at Walhalla Hall, and to an open-air meeting at the corner of Marion and Spring Streets.

O'BRIEN DENOUNCES CROKER.

"As Much Worse Than Tweed as Tweed Than an Honest Man."

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, formerly leader of the Young Democracy, returned to town yesterday from Saratoga. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and took occasion to declare himself for Roosevelt in this campaign.

"I was against Tweed," said Mr. O'Brien, "and I am against Croker now. Croker is as much worse than Tweed as Tweed was worse than an honest man."

Mr. O'Brien put down Roosevelt's election as practically a "sure thing."

$500 REWARD FOR VIOLIN BOW.

Gift from St. Petersburg's Mayor, Some One Took It from Theobaldi.

The music which Ole Theobaldi draws from his violin these days is plaintive and sad. Ole has no heart for lighter strains. His treasured bow—presented to him by the Mayor of St. Petersburg, Russia, has been stolen, and so anxious is he to get it back that he offers a reward of $500 for its return.

The man who lost the bow and is willing to give so much for its return is a Norwegian, a master of the violin, and a pupil of Ole Bull. Theobaldi at present is boarding at 1,595 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He came to this country several months ago to give concerts, but has not yet begun his public appearances. The violin bow was presented to him, he says, by Mayor Kowlousky of St. Petersburg, in November, 1893, after he had appeared at an imperial musicale.

Theobaldi says that the bow was stolen from him while he was in the Post Office, Manhattan, on Tuesday. It was wrapped in a cloth with another bow. Theobaldi laid the bows down while he was looking over his mail, and some one, he says, made off with it. The missing bow, Theobaldi claims, was worth $1,000. It was of beautiful workmanship, and was studded with diamonds.

Eighteen Nurses Graduated.

The commencement exercises of the class of '98 of the Training School for Nurses of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital took place last night in the hall of the hospital. There were eighteen women in the class. They were: Mrs. Elizabeth Aisdorf, Miss Mary Bertha Beach, Mrs. Emma Huntington Curtis, Miss Elmore Gerard, Miss Zula Henneberger, Miss Jean Maud Hunter, Miss Ivy Ingraham, Miss Alice Russell Kelly, Miss Caroline Nicholson Lewis, Miss Frances Notter, Miss Anna Belle Mac Rae, Miss Mary Urquhart Mac Rae, Mrs. Adelaide Rush, Miss Elizabeth Simpson, Miss Lena Agnes Sutcliffe, Miss Emma Blanche Swayze, Miss Belle Thomas, and Miss Caroline Frances Vail. The programme opened with introductory remarks by the President, Dr. St. John Roosa. Dr. Miller, Assistant Treasurer, presented the diplomas. An address was made by the Rev. J. L. Parks, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church. A reception to the graduates and their friends followed.

Specially interesting features in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art, free with the issue of to-morrow. One cent.—Adv.

THE PHILADELPHIA JUBILEE

President McKinley Reviews Soldiers and Sailors Who Fought the Spaniards at Santiago.

SPEAKS AT THE CLOVER CLUB

Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter Shake Hands Cordially and Are Applauded—Other Noted Commanding Officers Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—President McKinley was the guest of honor at the Philadelphia peace jubilee to-day and to-night. During the day he reviewed the heroes of Santiago and Puerto Rico on parade, and to-night he was the conspicuous figure at the jubilee banquet of the Clover Club. A public reception in his honor was held in the evening at the Academy of Music.

At the Clover Club banquet he met nearly all of the distinguished visitors to the city, and the leading citizens of Philadelphia as well. Among the two hundred who sat around the table were the following:

Vice President Hobart, Secretaries Alger and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Sumner, Gen. McKibbin, Commodore Philip, Judge Michael Arnold, United States Senator Boies Penrose, William H. Crane, Charles H. Cramp, Commodore Casey, Commander Cowles of the Topeka; Gov. L. A. Cooke of Connecticut, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, Gen. A. W. Greely, Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Commander Mead of the Marblehead; Lieut. Commander Adolph Marix, Lieut. A. P. Niblack of the Winslow; Archbishop Ryan, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Gov. Ebe W. Tunnell of Delaware, Gov. J. H. Tyler of Virginia, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright of the Gloucester, and others.

President McKinley was given an enthusiastic reception when he entered the beautifully decorated dining room along with Postmaster General Smith and Secretaries Alger and Wilson. In response to the patriotic introduction of Col. McClure, the President of the club, the President said:

"I cannot forego making acknowledgment to this far-famed club for the permission it has granted me to meet with you here to-night. You do not seem half so bad at this stage as you have been pictured. No one can unfold the future of the Clover Club. [Laughter.] It has been so gratifying to me to participate with the people of the City of Philadelphia in this great patriotic celebration. It was a pageant the like of which I do not believe has been seen since the close of the civil war, when the army of Grant and Sherman and the navy of Dupont, Dahlgren, and Porter gave the great review in the Capital City of the Nation.

"And I know of no more fitting place to have a patriotic celebration than in this great city, which witnessed the first consecration of liberty and of the Republic. As I stood on the great reviewing stand witnessing the soldiers and sailors passing by my heart was filled only with gratitude to the God of battles who has so favored us, and gratitude to the brave soldiers and sailors who had won such signal victories on land and on sea, and had given a new meaning to American valor.

"It has been especially gratifying to me to participate not only with the people of Philadelphia, but with the people of the great West, where I have recently visited, in doing honor to the American Army and the American Navy. No nobler soldiers or sailors ever assembled under any flag. You had with you to-day the leaders at Santiago, Puerto Rico, and Guantanamo. We unfortunately had none of the heroes of Manila with us. But I am sure that our hearts go out to them to-night, and to the brave Dewey and Otis and Merritt, and all other gallant men that are now sustaining the flag in the harbor city of Manila.

[A voice: "How about Hobson?"]

"The American people are always ready for any emergency, and if the Merrimac is to be sunk there is an American officer to do it. He succeeded in doing what our foe had been unable to do—sink an American ship. [Applause.]

"I ask you, gentlemen of the Clover Club, to unite with me in toasting the army and navy of the United States, without whose valor and sacrifice we could not celebrate the victory we have been celebrating to-day. Not only the men at the front, not only the men on the battleships and in the battle line, but the men at home with ambition to go to fight the battles of American civilization should be the recipients of the gratitude of the American people."

When he finished his speech, the President left the hall to go to the reception at the Academy of Music. As he passed from the room Gen. Miles entered. The head of the army received an ovation as he pressed through the crowd to his seat next to Gen. Shafter. The latter arose as Gen. Miles approached, reaching out his hand, cordially greeting his chief. The public exhibition of good feeling between the two Generals was greeted with almost deafening applause.

Gen. Alger responded briefly on behalf of the army, and Capt. Evans was called upon as a representative of the navy. He thrilled his hearers with a simply told story of the battle of Santiago, filled with personal reminiscences.

Gen. Miles made an extended address in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the American soldier and sailor.

At the Academy of Music the President held an informal reception for two hours. With Secretaries Alger and Wilson he stood on the stage and shook hands with a long line of people, who passed in one door and out another. There were no speeches made, and after a light luncheon had been served the President was escorted back to his hotel, and shortly afterward, at 11:30 o'clock, the party returned to Washington.

THE PARADE AT PHILADELPHIA.

President McKinley and Other Dignitaries Review the Heroes of the War, Who Were Loudly Cheered.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—For three hours to-day President McKinley witnessed a review of troops in the peace jubilee parade.

It was military and naval day of the jubilee, and 25,000 men marched in a brilliant and spectacular pageant. Within a semi-circular enclosure of the reviewing stand in the court of honor, the President stood throughout the entire procession.

Mrs. McKinley viewed the procession from a small stand on the top of the conservatory of the Lippincott mansion, immediately behind the larger stand where her husband stood. Over the President's head hung a canopy bearing on its face the coat of arms of the United States, and surmounted by the new President's flag, for the first time unfurled in the United States. The flag was only recently adopted by the War Department. To the left of the stand was the coat of arms of Philadelphia.

During the parade the President was surrounded by a small party consisting of Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Postmaster General Heath, Private Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou, Major Warwick, and a few members of the Jubilee Committee.

Mr. McKinley arose early this morning, and after a light breakfast taken in his apartments, he and his party were driven in open carriages along the route of the parade, about seven miles in length. The drive was of course marked by incessant applause from the crowds. While driving up Broad Street the party passed Gen. Miles and his staff, who were riding to the place of formation. The moment the General's sword made its salutory sweep, the President arose in the carriage and raised his hat, holding it aloft until they had passed. Returning to the Bellevue, the Presidential party was escorted by a squadron of the First City Troop of cavalry across Broad Street to the reviewing stand, where they had been preceded by Gens. Shafter, Lawton, and Chaffee with their aides and a party of ladies. Ten minutes later, at 11:25 o'clock, the platoon of the Emergency Corps, which held the head of the line, reached the stand, and from then until 2:30 o'clock the soldiers and sailors tramped on in splendid marching order, every sword raised in salute, every gun presented.

Major Gen. Miles, as Chief Marshal, rode at the front until he reached his special reviewing stand, at Broad and York Streets, the northern end of the route. Here he dismounted, and from the stand watched his men file past.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler rode behind the Governors, his gray head bared for some minutes before and after the Presidential stand was reached, and bowing repeatedly to the President's waving hat and the applause of the others of the party and the people generally.

Gen. Sumner, Capt. Evans, Commodore Philip, Capt. Sigsbee, Col. Huntingdon, with his marines of Guantanamo fame, all received tumultuous greeting, but, after all, perhaps the loudest ovation was that given Hobson and his Merrimac crew. They rode on a tally-ho, and as they reached the reviewing stand, all rose, faced the President, and bowed their bared heads.

So far as any body of men was concerned, perhaps the Twenty-first Regular Infantry, "The President's Own," received the greatest tribute. They marched 300 strong under Col. McKibbin, and the memory of their valorous deed at the storming of San Juan Hill stirred the people to a thunderous clamor of applause. The Twenty-first carried the colors presented to them by Mrs. McKinley, who called them "The President's Own," and also those given by a lady of New York City.

The Tenth Cavalry, colored, were dismounted, and to them the President repeatedly flourished his hat.

Huntingdon's marines, who made the first hostile landing on Cuban soil, were immediately preceded by the Marine Band. With them trotted along a kid brought from the tropics, and, arrayed in glowing colors. Of course, the highest degree of local enthusiasm was bestowed upon Col. Hulings and his Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. His flank movement in the fight at Coamo, Puerto Rico, had not been forgotten. The Presidential party joined in the applause. The sailors were no less well received than the soldiers. There were lines of jackies from the Texas, Gloucester, Marblehead, Topeka, Mayflower, with a few scattering men from the Yosemite, Yankee, and other ships.

The rear of the line was held by the Grand Army of the Republic and their allied military organizations. As these ancient warriors filed past they saluted the President in their own way. Some waved their hats, others timorously raised their hands in the conventional way. While several companies halted, turned, and, fronting the Chief Executive, presented the tattered old battle-flags. One of the posts carried a battery of two guns and saluted with a shot from each as the stand was passed. The President responded with a sweep of his hat and continuous bows.

Between two of the G. A. R. posts rode in a carriage Harry L. MacNeal, who had charge of a gun on the Brooklyn and who crawled out over the side of the ship while under fire, to extricate a fragment of shell which had become fixed in the muzzle.

Passing the Presidential stand, the troops marched in company front formation in three-step cadence, one-third faster than the regular time. In nearly every instance the marching was almost faultless.

As the last line of soldiers and the body of police behind them passed the stand the crowd broke through the ropes and made a rush towards the President's enclosure. He merely bowed his acknowledgments of the cheering and then withdrew to the rear of the stand to the residence of Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, immediately back of the stand.

Here the party took luncheon and shortly afterward the President retired to his hotel, where he spent the afternoon in rest.

PRISON AS A CURE FOR LOVE.

Quackenbush's Arrest for Forgery Said to be on a Tenderloin Woman's Account.

Daniel McLaren Quackenbush, who is the son of Lambert S. Quackenbush, a wealthy lawyer, and who was arrested last Friday charged with having forged his father's name to a check for $243.50 on the Chatham National Bank, was still a prisoner in the Tombs yesterday, and spent the day without sight of a visitor. His case will come up again for a hearing, at the Centre Street Court, on Monday next, when, if his parents' present attitude is maintained, the details of young Quackenbush's Tenderloin career will be laid bare.

The Quackenbushes are wealthy. The elder Quackenbush is the senior member of the law firm of Quackenbush & Wise, at 163 Broadway, and lives in a brownstone mansion at 3 East Ninety-fourth Street. The son never knew what it was to want for money until recently, when the pace he had set as a man-about-town and "all-around good fellow" inevitably became too hot at last, and, in order to keep in funds, his father says, he resorted to forgery. "I don't see why the public should be interested in this case," said the father yesterday, when questioned concerning his son. "It's only a case of a bad boy. He had been wild and had not lived at home for a long time, and at last he forged my name to a check in order to obtain money."

All further information was refused by the father, who referred questioners to A. J. Wise, his partner, who had appeared in the police court on Wednesday as young Quackenbush's counsel. The young man was remanded in $1,500 bail and his attorney appeared particularly anxious that the bail be not furnished.

Young Quackenbush is to be allowed to remain in prison a few days longer, it is said, at least until he promises to leave forever the woman who, his family says, has brought ruin upon him and disgrace upon his relatives. The name of the woman is said to be Marjorie Hart, who came to New York several years ago as a typewriter. She soon drifted into the Tenderloin and crossed the path of young Quackenbush, and the two joined hands in a wild career of dissipation. The young man is said to have spent many thousands of dollars in her company.

The father has not visited the son since the latter's arrest, but the young man's mother called at the prison on Wednesday morning and had a long talk with her boy. Upon leaving she gave instructions to the Warden to allow no one to see her son. When this request was made known to the son he said cheerfully that his mother's wishes were his pleasure. A few minutes later Miss Hart called to see him, armed with a pass from the Commissioner of Correction. Her request was refused and she went away crestfallen.

The utmost secrecy is being observed concerning the case. The Warden of the prison denied on that any one except young Quackenbush's mother had called at the Tombs to see him.

DETECTIVE MAYERS DISCHARGED

Man Who Shadowed Treasury Agents Agrees to Appear Here.

L. A. Newcome, proprietor of a private detective agency at 63 Park Row, and the employer of George W. Mayers, who was arrested in Poughkeepsie on Wednesday for shadowing United States Treasury detectives who were guarding Miss Crurede, went to that town yesterday to secure the release of his man. Mayers was discharged in Poughkeepsie by Recorder Brown. Secret Service Agent William G. Flynn attempted to rearrest him. He had no warrant, but Newcome agreed to bring his detective to New York.

Newcome, Mayers, and Flynn arrived in New York about 3 o'clock, and all three were reticent regarding the affair. At Newcome's office, it was learned that Mayers was "all right," and that he would appear before the United States District Attorney to-day. Newcome would not say to any one why Mayers had been employed to follow the Federal detectives and Miss Crurede, who is regarded as an important government witness in the diamond smuggling case against Max J. Lasar, a diamond merchant, at 24 Maiden Lane. Lasar and Miss Crurede were formerly great friends, the Government officials say.

Reception to Spanish War Veterans.

Representative citizens of Brooklyn, E. D., irrespective of politics, joined last night, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club of Williamsburg, in a reception to officers and privates who participated in the war with Spain. The celebration was in the rooms of the Amphion Musical Society, at Clymer Street and Division Avenue, and among the guests of honor was Capt. Taylor of the Tenth Cavalry, colored, who was twice wounded in the battles before Santiago. Henry Jones was Chairman. Among the speakers were the Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul; the Rev. Cornelius Twing of Calvary Episcopal Church, and Thomas P. Peters, editor of The Brooklyn Times.

DON'T CHEAT YOURSELF.

It pays to secure the best. Why not use the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is imported from Carlsbad, and can be obtained of any reliable druggist? For all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is especially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York," on every bottle.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is the ONLY whiskey on the market that is required by the government to affix the proprietary (medicinal) stamp. In other words

"DUFFY'S MALT"

IS TAXED AS A MEDICINE.

This only confirms what the proprietors have always claimed—what all the doctors know and what millions of people have learned from its use.

It is a medicine! It is a tonic! It will do you good. Take it according to directions.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

POLICE DEPARTMENT ATTACKED.

Charge that the Town Is Run Wide Open Denied by Chief Devery.

Franklin Matthews recently published an article in Harper's Weekly called "Wide-Open New York," telling of a number of poolrooms and dives of various sorts in the city. Four days ago Chief Devery wrote to Mr. Matthews, saying that he had read his article, and asking for evidence of specific cases of lawlessness. This letter and his answer to it of yesterday were given to the press by Mr. Matthews.

In his answer to Chief Devery Mr. Matthews charged that "evidently" some one was allowing poolrooms to exist in the city, had told the police not to interfere with excise violations, and had "told the police to arrest street walkers in large numbers and thus drive them into houses, where the old-time system of tribute can be exacted." He hinted that Chief Devery was not sincere in asking for information, and offered to take the Chief on a tour through the town, in company with Richard Croker or President York, and show him the various dens which he had described in his article, besides giving him a list of others.

Chief Devery said last night: "Mr. Matthews's statements are untrue. No one has told the police not to molest certain offenders or has ordered them to apprehend street walkers in large numbers for the purpose named. If a single specific instance of wrongdoing is brought to my notice I will apply the remedy at once. If Mr. Matthews will come to my office I shall be glad to consult with him. I shall certainly not accept his invitation to go on a tour about

The Wanamaker Store

Concerning Your Furs

WITH the touch of colder weather, the Fur Store claims a hearing.

Furs, like horses, diamonds and rugs, must be bought either with knowledge or with trust. It is well, then, to buy where you can buy in confidence. In this store you are surrounded with all the precautions that a life-time of training can suggest, and have a perfect guarantee in addition.

A larger assortment of the kind of furs you want has seldom been shown. A point to make of it is that every piece is fresh and new. We have carried from last season absolutely nothing. Styles are the styles of to-day.

The power of the house has been given to the matter of putting the prices as low as they can be pushed. We claim no miracles of merchandising;—fur is fur. But these are prices fair and reasonable, and they are lower than any other figures we have found on equal goods.

We have made special efforts in the line of the smaller furs, and in the good and handsome, but not high-priced furs. Here is a hint or two, but of course the style and "put-together" of the article should be considered with the price:—

At $6.50—Genuine Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, circular shape, with 8 tails.
At $5—Fine grade Electric Seal Scarf, trimmed with 8 tails.
At $8.50—Scarfs, full circular shape, of selected raccoon; 8 tails.
At $7.50, $10 and $12.50—Collarettes in combination of Electric Seal and Persian Paw.
At $15 and $22.50—Blue Fox Scarfs; animal shape.
At $7.50—Plain Electric Seal Collarettes; 9 in. deep; well made and lined.
At $10—Astrachan Collarettes; 10 in. deep; made of whole skins.
At $25—Collarettes of extra choice quality Electric Seal; 12 in. deep; top collar and ruffle of Electric Chinchilla.

An Important Underwear Item A very decided bargain in women's underwear. The goods are of balbriggan, ribbed, and of seasonable weight. They are finished in silk and trimmed throughout. Fleece-lined. If you do not think these the best value at the price you have seen this season, why,—don't buy. But you will buy. We only wish there were more of them.

Vests and drawers,

30c. Each.

Broadway.

Women's White Suede Gloves, 75c. Only one drawback to this remarkable offering of white suede gloves. There are only 900 pairs. They came out of the Customs Wednesday. Finished with two clasps.

75c.

You cannot get them at any other time for less than a dollar a pair.

Broadway.

High Class Merchant Tailoring There are twenty-seven years of experience back of our clothing business. Every year of it has been given to the problem of lowering cost without touching quality except to improve it. It is a difficult problem, but we have had our successes.

Offers like this have helped:

A number of new patterns in fancy cheviots and worsteds for men's finest clothing. Made *to your measure* for $25 for a single-breasted sack suit. Before we secured these cloths and determined to take a considerable loss on them, we were asking $30 and $35 for this same service, and charging a low price. Workmanship, *best*, of course.

Boys' Knee Trousers About six hundred pairs in the two lots below. Not enough, perhaps, for the prices are crowd-bringers. Sizes are for boys 3 to 16 years:

All-wool cheviot knee trousers, well made and durable, and made to sell at $1. 50c. a pair for these.
Knee trousers of English corduroy; the kind that sells regularly at $1—cheap at that price—are 75c. a pair now.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs This is a clean-up of a small lot of initialed handkerchiefs, of generous size and of excellent quality. 25c. each. If the price were 35c., you'd consider it only moderate.

Broadway.

Slippers and Shoes Here's a great deal of comfort for a very little money. Felt slippers for men and for women. Not over handsome, but the very incarnation of foot comfort. Fifty cents for the men's, thirty-five cents for the women's. Dressing slippers of velour, with carpet soles,—so easy to slip into or out of that you realize why "slippers" may have been so called. Thirty cents a pair.

The maker who produced these box-calf shoes for men never expected to see them retailed at $3 a pair. His figure was $5. Two dollars never was easier saved. Your size is in the lot, and if you come early enough will find some patent leather shoes among them.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

An Interesting Lot of Lamps You can burn them for illumination, if you wish, but they are primarily intended for decoration, and made in the handsomest shapes and in the richest colorings, accordingly.

If the maker had had more room in his factory you would have to pay $5, $7.50, $8 and $10 for these. But he needed the space they occupied, so you pay

$3 for all the $5 sorts, $5 for the $7.50 to $10 sorts

These all have globes. Then there is a lot of 20 very fine lamps that sell right along for $35. Very handsome lamps, indeed, with 14 in. globes. Take them at

$22.50.

Basement.

Women's and Misses' Black and Colored Petticoats A splendid line of these in the new Fall styles. You're not asked to pay much for them—some as low as 75c., and they're excellent values, too. These are of black sateen, percaline lined, with deep umbrella ruffle lined with crinoline. There are others of sateen priced by easy stages up to $2; and some of pretty colored percaline and Italian cloth, in various fancy stripes, at $1 to $2.50. Misses' petticoats, of moreen, in numerous colors, all reasonably priced.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Toilet Articles of Cut Glass and Sterling Silver. A manufacturer eager to close comes to us with a proposition that meets with instant approval,—his stock at half value. It finds a brief abiding place here, while on its way, by pleasant half-price paths to you.

Pungents of fine cut glass, with enameled sterling silver tops; some set with genuine amethysts, garnets and turquoise, at $1.50 to $5.75.
Large smelling salts bottles, with sterling silver tops, enameled and jeweled, at $2.85 to $5.75.
Cream and vaseline jars, with enameled sterling silver tops, at $2.

Broadway.

Another Sale of Books In Sets Here's a duplication of our recent remarkable offering of books, almost the entire lot of which you took in a single day. We were fortunate enough to obtain a fresh supply, and gladly share our good fortune. All nicely cloth bound, well printed on excellent paper. In the collection are these:

Edna Lyall's Novels. 6 vols. $1.
Washington Irving's Works. 6 vols. $1.25.
Green's History of the English People. 4 vols. $1.
J. M. Barrie's Popular Works. 3 vols. 50c.
Cooper's Sea Tales. 5 vols. 75c.
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. 5 vols. 75c.
Friends in Council. Arthur Helps. 4 vols. 85c.
Martineau's History of England. 4 vols. 72c.
Amelia. Henry Fielding. 2 vols. 35c.
Tom Brown Books. Thomas Hughes. 2 vols. 35c.
Macaulay's Essays and Poems. 3 vols. $1.35.
Irving's Life and Voyages of Columbus. 2 vols. 35c.
Twenty Years After. Alexander Dumas. 35c.
Lamb's Essays. 2 vols. 35c.
Language and Poetry of Flowers. 2 vols. 35c.
Adventures of Gil Blas. 2 vols. 35c.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

French Cherries and Chocolate-Covered Nougats at 20c. lb. Both of these are our regular 30c. goods, and even at that price they're much lower than the market. For a few days we'll sell the delicious cream-covered and chocolate-dipped cherries at 20c. a pound. Fine chocolate-covered nougats at the same price.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Mrs. Damato Acquitted.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Carmela Damato, whose trial for the alleged killing of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ursula Damato, lasted seven days, was acquitted to-day, the jury having been out twenty-two hours. There was an attempt at a demonstration when the verdict was announced, but the Court quickly suppressed it.

New Post Offices in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Post Office Department has ordered the establishment on Dec. 1 of military Post Office stations in Cuba at Daiquiri, Guantanamo, Baracoa, San Luis, Manzanillo, Cibara, and Holguin.

Electricians on a Jaunt.

The New York Electrical Society held its one hundred and ninetieth meeting last evening at the Pearl Street station, Brooklyn, of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. W. S. Barstow, chief engineer of the Edison Company, delivered an address, after which an inspection of the station was made. The members of the society, numbering about 250, then boarded trolley parlor cars in waiting and were taken to the central station of the Edison Company at Bay Ridge. After inspecting this plant the party returned to town, a collation being served aboard the cars on the return trip.

MUSTERING OUT THE 71ST

Will Take About Ten Days to Finish Work Begun Yesterday.

IN STATE SERVICE NO LONGER

Gen. McGrath Says Volunteers Are Relieved of All Responsibility to the National Guard.

The mustering out of the Seventy-first Regiment was formally begun yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, when the regiment assembled in the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. A guard was mounted, and Capt. Levison was officer of the day. The clerical work attendant upon the mustering out is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Each company has furnished a detail of men to assist the First Sergeants in making the many necessary reports. Capt. Brett, of the regular army, assigned to muster out the Seventy-first, yesterday directed the company sergeants how to expedite their work. It will take about ten days to complete the work of mustering out.

The physical examinations begin this morning at 9 o'clock, and will be conducted by Surgeon-Major W. D. Bell, and four assistants. Each member of the regiment will be made to sign a health certificate setting forth when, where, and what injuries he received in the war, if any. This is done, Capt. Levison said, in order to protect the government from considering any possible unjust pension claims later. There are now approximately 1,100 men in the regiment, to whom in all the Government owes many thousand dollars. The average amount due each private is $125.

This is the first New York volunteer regiment to face the actual muster-out process. The Ninth did not begin on Oct. 20, as scheduled, and the Seventy-first, which was the first in the field, has now the later honor of being the first to reenter civil life. The future of the Guard is expected to develop out of the conditions attending and immediately succeeding the muster out.

How many men will be left in the Guard after the muster out of the volunteers is the crucial question. It was discussed all through National Guard circles yesterday. Some maintained that the old guardsmen would have to ask for their discharges before they could get out of the State service. Others claimed that they were free from all obligations to State military duty. Among the latter was Major Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, who in 1894 was Adjutant General of the State, and also Inspector General. Gen. McGrath has been in the National Guard for more than thirty years, having served in every grade from private to Major General. When seen yesterday he said:

"No volunteer who was in the National Guard at the time of his enlistment in the United States service can be held for State military duty for a single minute. The instant he entered the service of the United States, that instant he was relieved of all responsibility to the military establishment of the State."

"It is claimed, General, that the men were still in the Guard, being simply off on leave of absence."

"This is absurd and is a contention that will stand no test of examination. A leave of absence is granted by a power that can revoke that leave. Now, suppose that during the war with Spain a riot had broken out in this State, and the Governor, remembering that he had plenty of soldiers who were absent on so-called leave, had sent an order to this effect: 'Report at once to your State regimental headquarters for duty.' The State soldiers then in the United States service as volunteers would simply have laughed at such an order. The going into the service of the United States had once closed the contract with the State. Besides, how could any soldier hold two commissions in different military establishments at the same time? One might as well expect to be Attorney General of the United States and Governor of a State at the same time. The holding of the two positions at the same time is contrary to the spirit of our institutions."

"Will the men have to ask for discharges before they can escape State military duty?"

"If the National service exempted them from further military obligations, I do not see how they can be compelled to put themselves in the position of begging for a discharge, which is theirs by right. My opinion is that no enlisted man can be held to do State duty whether he gets a discharge or not.

"Another point I want cleared up is that no National Guard regiment went to the war. No body of troops can go anywhere without orders. Imagine the Seventh Regiment or any other command getting together some day and marching off somewhere without orders. The idea is impossible. I have yet to see an order issued sending the regiments of the National Guard into the National service. They were ordered to Peekskill and to Camp Black as guard regiments, but after that they became simply individuals and enlisted as such.

Members of 71st to Vote in Armory.

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment will vote in their armory next Thursday, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. The Captain of each company will appoint two Republicans and two Democrats from his company to act as Election Inspectors. As each man votes he will give his home address, and the returns will be sorted out and sent to the officials of the respective election districts in which the voters live.

CURING HOGS OF CHOLERA.

The Government Has a Remedy That Works Well.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—During the past two years the Department of Agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in the use of serum as a remedy for hogs affected by cholera or swine plague. The experiments were conducted by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the results were eminently satisfactory, proving that the dreaded disease can be successfully treated easily and inexpensively.

The losses suffered by the farmers of the United States annually from hog cholera aggregate an enormous sum. In Iowa alone during 1896 it is estimated that the hog raisers lost through the ravages of disease $15,000,000. Scores of remedies have been tried, but nothing even approximating a specific for the disease has ever been discovered until the Department of Agriculture began its experiments. Summarizing the results of the experiments, Dr. Salmon said that 80 per cent. of the hogs treated in droves have been saved, while in the droves affected with cholera and not given the serum treatment quite 80 per cent. were lost.

Last year the experiments were conducted in Gage County, Ia.; the results showing a loss of only 20 per cent. of the affected droves. This year the experiments have been extensive and far-reaching. The bureau treated 922 hogs. Of these 170 died, the number saved being 81 out of every 100. The loss was only 19 per cent. On the other hand, 1,107 hogs in other droves were observed and not subjected to the serum treatment. Of these 870 died, showing a loss of 79.8 hogs out of every 100. Speaking of the treatment, Dr. Salmon said:

"The cholera serum is procured by keeping apart for treatment an animal—a horse or a cow—and injecting into its blood a small amount of the blood of a cholera-diseased hog. This will sicken the subject, but he will recover, when another dose will be administered, and so on time after time, until finally his blood becomes so impregnated as to render him practically cholera proof. Then this blood is let and the clot drawn off, leaving the thin, yellowish portion, which is the serum. This is used to inject into the diseased hogs and operates to render them likewise cholera proof, or even cures them of the disease after it has developed."

Cumberland and Ohio Bonds.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 27.—The Court of Appeals this morning affirmed the case of the Louisville and Nashville vs. Schmidt, Trustee, appealed from the Jefferson Circuit Court. The case is one branch of the suits growing out of the sale of bonds to extend the Cumberland and Ohio. The Court holds that the Louisville and Nashville must pay into court $90,000, and 10 per cent. interest. This interest was guaranteed by the Louisville and Nashville on $250,000 of Cumberland and Ohio bonds. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Full-page portrait of Mr. James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and the New York Clearing House Association, in the illustrated Magazine Supplement of The New York Times of Sunday, October 30th.—Adv.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Deficiency of Medical Supplies in Cuba and Unsuitable Transports—Commissioners Go to Chattanooga.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 27.—The War Investigating Commission began its work to-day with Capt. Augur, who was in the Quartermaster's Department at Tampa. He said that for a time the department was swamped there and he attributed the congestion to the railroad.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth New York said his command had never lacked commissary supplies; but that there was some delay in furnishing quartermaster's stores. The sick had been well cared for, and while he had seen some criticism in the New York newspapers, he had heard none from the men. He thought most of the sickness originated in the swampy camp at Tampa. There they had to dig only six inches for water, and there were no tent floors. He said there had been sixteen deaths in the regiment.

First Lieut. Conklin of the Second Artillery said he was the only member of his battery who had not been sick as a result of the Cuban campaign, but he did not think the sickness could have been prevented. Major Lobe, in command of the Sixth Cavalry, said there had not been sufficient medical supplies in Cuba, and that the transport Gate City, in which the command came North, was poorly suited to the purpose. Capt. Stretch of the Tenth Infantry said he did not remember having drawn a full ration while in Cuba.

The commission held a session at night, and after examining a few witnesses, left for Chattanooga at 11 o'clock. To-morrow will be devoted to an inspection of the site of Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park.

Half a Company Disabled.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—Forty-nine members of Company K, Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, Capt. Fulkerson, claim disabilities incurred in camp at Chickamauga and Lexington during the Summer. The disabilities claimed range from weak eyes and deficient hearing to ailments of a more serious nature. The causes assigned and sworn to by the men in nearly every case are damp, cold quarters and impure water.

Court of Inquiry for Lieut. J. A. Bell.

When the cruiser Resolute was in Havana Harbor Commander Eaton made a report in which he said that Lieut. John A. Bell, who was navigator of the Resolute, was unfit professionally for promotion. Lieut. Bell at once asked for a court of inquiry, and his request has been granted. The court will meet at the Navy Yard next week and is composed of Capt. Nicol Ludlow, Commander W. S. McKensie, and Lieut. Commander J. A. Rodgers. Lieut. Bell was formerly junior aid to Rear Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Concessions to Spain at Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—Spanish Commissioners who arrived here from Iloilo have induced Gen. Otis, the American commander, to arrange that coasting steamers bound from Manila for insurgent ports shall first call at Iloilo, and thus pay the imposts twice. The merchants are protesting against this action. Gen. Otis has sanctioned the visit of the Spanish steamer Buenos Ayres to Manila, while on her way to Spain with a large number of Spanish soldiers on board.

Postal Facilities at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—United States Postal Agent Vaille, at Manila, has submitted a report to the Post Office Department. He says evcrything is moving satisfactorily, and that the largest business houses report the mail facilities much better than at any time under Spanish rule. He speaks in glowing terms of the islands, expressing the hope that the United States will retain them. He says there is room for millions of people, and that the country is not surpassed by any portion of the United States.

The Garrisoning of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The report of Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Pacific, regarding the facilities for a camp at Honolulu has been received at the War Department. It is not favorable, as he finds the ground on the higher levels is covered with rocks, while the lowlands and valleys are swampy, the lands being used chiefly for rice cultivation. There are no good drill grounds, and he advises that as few troops as possible be sent to Honolulu. Camps cannot be established to any advantage, and it will be necessary to construct barracks for troops stationed there.

The Sixth Massachusetts Returns.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The United States Army transport Mississippi, Capt. Goudie, arrived here this forenoon from Arecibo, Puerto Rico, with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, United States Volunteers, on board. The officers and men were royally welcomed by Gov. Wolcott and other State officials as well as by thousands of Bostonians and large delegations from the towns in which the various companies belong.

Red Cross Schooner Wrecked.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The Red Cross schooner Kate, which left Key West on Oct. 19, with a cargo of stores and medical supplies from the Red Cross Society for the Cuban forces under Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, at Sancti Spiritus, was wrecked Oct. 22 on San Carlos reefs, Province of Pinar del Rio. The crew was saved, but the cargo was lost.

Havana's Insane Treated Cruelly.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The Mazorra, an asylum for the insane, which is a municipal hospital, appears to have been disgracefully managed. The records of the last fifteen months show there were 632 deaths there out of 700 inmates.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Stockholders.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—The stockholders of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad held their annual meeting in this city to-day, and elected a new Board of Directors. Norman B. Ream and Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, representing the interests of the late George M. Pullman, were dropped from the directory. Mr. Pullman owned a large amount of bonds in the company, but after his death the administrators of the estate disposed of his interests.

The new Board of Directors is made up as follows: John Lowber Welsh, Philadelphia; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia; H. M. Howe, Philadelphia; William S. Taylor, Philadelphia; Alexander McDonald, Cincinnati; A. Hecksher, New York; H. P. Merwin, New York; A. E. Stillwell, Kansas City; E. L. Martin, Kansas City; W. S. Woods, Kansas City; Robert Gillham, Kansas City; J. McD. Trimble, Kansas City; C. A. Braley, Kansas City.

The Danbury and Norwalk Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The annual meeting of the Danbury and Norwalk Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held at the stockholders' hall, Railroad Building, in this city, this morning. The following Directors were elected: F. S. John Lockwood, Charles P. Clark, John M. Hall, Benjamin R. English, George J. Brush, Tobin Hill, Edmund Weedy, Charles E. Merrill, and J. P. Treadwell. Officers were elected as follows: F. S. John Lockwood, President; Charles P. Clark, Vice President; William E. Barnett, Clerk; C. F. Robinson, Treasurer.

New York and New England Directors

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—At the annual meeting to-day of the New York and New England Railroad Company Directors were elected as follows: Francis L. Higginson, Boston; N. W. Rice, Boston; Charles L. Lovering, Boston; Jesse Metcalf, Providence; Edward C. Buckland, Providence; Frederick J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.; D. S. Plume, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles P. Clark, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Bacon, New York; John Doane, Chicago, and E. D. Robbins, Hartford, Conn.

The Newcastle and Akron Railway.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 27.—All work on the construction of the Newcastle and Akron Railway has been stopped. The road bed was nearly completed and fully $1,000,000 had been spent in the last three months. The cessation of work bears out the rumor that Brice has secured control of the Pittsburg and Western and will use that road between Akron and Pittsburg.

THE 47TH CALLED TO ARMS

Victims of a Practical Joke the First Night They Were Encamped in Puerto Rico.

THE PICKET LINE ALARMED

Experiences of the New York Regiment Near Ponce—Accidental Shooting of Private John Valentine of Brooklyn.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 19.—This has been a day of much excitement and shooting, intentional and accidental, for the men of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteeers, of the Borough of Brooklyn, now in camp two miles northeast of Ponce.

It was their second day in camp since embarking on the United States transport Manitoba, at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., on Monday of last week. The Manitoba dropped anchor in the port of Ponce on Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, after a voyage of 1,763 miles, in five days and two hours. For some unexplained reason the men were kept sweltering on board ship for two days after arrival, with meagre rations, actually hungry.

As soon as tents were up yesterday afternoon a picket of thirty-two men was thrown around the camp, and strict instructions given to allow no natives within the lines nor soldiers to pass without.

The men of the Forty-seventh had been told by other troops already here—perhaps in jest—that bands of guerrillas were camped in the countless hills throughout the island, and that from time to time they had made thieving depredations on the commissary stores of other regiments stationed here, hence it was not without some nervousness that the younger men of the regiment went on guard after nightfall, being unwary of the practical jokes of soldiers camped in the field.

Until after midnight the moon shone brightly, myriads of stars were visible, and all went well. The trouble began at 4 A. M. All was inky black at that hour, when a rifle shot and cries of "Halt!" "Halt!" were heard from Post 17, which extended from a stretch of cornfield to a cactus-grown ravine, a distance of less than 200 feet.

More cries of "Halt!" a fusillade of rifle and pistol shots, and then the long roll of the drum brought the men tumbling from their tents, guns in hand, and in all stages of excitement, most of them eager for the fray.

And now is heard the long roll in the camps of the First Kentucky and Third Wisconsin Volunteers near by, and so on throughout every regiment from here to the sea, six miles away, awaking nearly 7,000 men an hour ahead of time.

And all over what? Well, the man who fired the first shot, a youth of twenty Summers, Private G. A. Smith of Company F, who lives when at home at 878 Broadway, Brooklyn, says he saw three husky-looking men, dressed in white, trying to get into camp by way of the cornfield. When he challenged them they slid back and hid, and he called the Corporal of the Guard, Stanley, of F. With Stanley came the officer of the guard, First Lieut. Joseph S. Gillman of Company G. As Stanley and Gillman came running up the three men showed their heads again, and Smith fired. Then Lieut. Gillman began emptying his revolver, and Corp. Stanley was a good second with his rifle. Cornstalks were ruthlessly shot down, and the firing became general all along the line. Some of the boys thought it a good chance to learn how hard their guns would kick, while others fired hardly knowing what they did. They had a bad attack of the "rattles." They had never fired a shot before.

When some semblance of order was finally restored Capt. Edward J. Olden of Company B, who was Officer of the Day, ordered all hands who had fired a shot placed under arrest, and they were summarily divested of their guns and cartridge belts.

They lined up as follows: Corp. Stanley of Company F, Privates G. A. Smith of F; Gebhart, Nager, Wallace, and Hoffman of H; Cruger of B, Cavanagh of A, and Dennin and Donohue of L.

Drummer Kern and Bugler Neubert were hauled over the coals for sounding the long roll without orders from a commissioned officer, and Sergeant of the Guard Anthony C. Szkalla of Company M was scolded for having permitted them to do so. The last-named explained that he was kept busy preventing the balance of the guard from using up their cartridges.

After an investigation by Col. John G. Eddy, those placed under arrest were returned to their quarters and admonished to "shoot" no more.

The "accidental" shooting occurred later in the day, just after dinner, and must be added to that long list of fatalities where an "unloaded" weapon is "playfully" pointed at the victim.

The victim in this case is Private John Valentine of Company A, whose home is on Park Avenue, near Throop Avenue, in Brooklyn. He was shot through the neck and shoulder, and now lies in the hospital fighting for his life. It is feared paralysis has set in. The man who did the shooting was First Lieut. Arthur Meyer of Company A.

Still another case of shooting is one in which Private Harry Sohn of Company H, and whose home is at 107 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, lost a piece out of the rim of his campaign hat and a chunk of scalp. This happened away from camp in the City of Ponce about 7 o'clock last night. Sohn says he thinks he was shot at from a window in the fashionable section of the city, where the wealthy Spaniards who remain are very bitter against the American soldiers and hesitate not at assassination if chance of discovery is slight. Sohn was carried unconscious to the hospital of the First Kentucky Volunteers, and a squad of soldiers scoured the section in which he was found in quest of his assailant, but without evail. To-day Sohn is able to be about again, with his head swathed in bandages.

Altogether, things seem to be picking up a bit for the boys of the Forty-seventh after their quiet rendezvous at Camp Black and Summer vacation with the swell folk of Newport.

Forty-seventh Troops at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 27.—The United States transport Chester arrived here to-day with a portion of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, having left several companies at other ports of the island.

A VERDICT AGAINST PERU.

Ex-United States Consul MacCord Awarded $40,000 by the Chief Justice of Canada.

WASHINGON, Oct. 27.—The award of the Chief Justice of Canada, to whose arbitration was submitted the claim of Victor H. MacCord against the Government of Peru, for damages sustained by reason of imprisonment during one of the revolutionary outbreaks there, has been received at the State Department. Mr. MacCord is awarded $40,000.

The payment of this amount will close a diplomatic controversy which has been in progress between the United States and Peru for some years, this Government having persistently, but fruitlessly heretofore, urged reparation for Mr. MacCord. The settlement of the case provides that the money must be paid to MacCord within six months from the date of the award. The arbitrator was the Right Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, P. C.

MacCord was the Consular Agent of the United States at Arequipa, Peru, in 1885, and also Superintendent of a railroad. During a revolution he was thrown into prison and his life threatened for the purpose of extorting money to overthrow the constitutional Government of Peru. His original claim was for $200,000. The amount of damages claimed by Secretaries Olney and Sherman was $50,000. Secretary Sherman offered to compromise the case at $35,000. This was rejected by the Government of Peru, so the claimant receives $5,000 more than the State Department offered to take.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, will proceed to Santiago, and thence to Guantanamo, Baracoa, and Sagua de Tanamo, in order to examine and report fully upon the extent and condition of the telegraph lines in the Department of Santiago, the availability of timber supplies in the country for their reconstruction, and other essential points connected with the reconstruction of such lines as are necessary for military purposes.

Major Winfield M. Clark, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, now on leave of absence, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty.

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties at Lexington, Ky., will relieve Major Leon S. Roudiese, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, of his duties as Depot Quartermaster at that station.

Major Charles Morton, Fourth Cavalry, recently promoted from Captain, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and join that portion of the Fourth Cavalry stationed at that post.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain Welford D. Weaver, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to New York City and report to Major Folliot A. Whitney, Sixth Infantry, for assignment to recruiting duty.

Capt. Martin M. Marshall, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, now at Anniston, Ala., will proceed to Atlanta, and report to Col. Edward E. Drave, Subsistence Department, Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf, and purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Majo. Henry F Hoyt, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on completion of his attendance before the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, is relieved from further duty at Anniston, Ala., and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. E. G. Dufour, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to Sandy Hook proving ground, on official business pertaining to the test of experimental fuses for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Erskine Hewitt, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 21.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Gross, Sixth Infantry, will be discharged from further medical treatment at the post hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will resume the sick leave of absence granted him.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles W. Conner, First Virginia Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry: Capt. Guy Carleton from Troop L to Troop G, Capt. William E. Almy from Troop G to Troop L, and Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts from Troop L to Troop G.

Orders of Oct. 10 directing Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, to report for examination for promotion before the board at Governors Island, New York City, is revoked.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Madison Barracks, New York, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. William H. Powell, Ninth Infantry; Major Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry; Major Thomas Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon William W. Calhoun, Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander L. Ladd; First Lieut. Joseph Frazier, Ninth Infantry, recorder

The following-named officers will report to Col. William H. Powell, Ninth Infantry, President of the examining board, appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry D. Styer, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieut. John P. Finley, Quartermaster, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, Ninth Infantry.

Major Eugene T. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Santiago and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Subsistence Department, of his duties at that place, and while on such duties will have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lieut. Col. Osgood, on being relieved, will proceed to Washington, and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army.

Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Subsistence Department, will proceed with his two authorized clerks to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Subsistence Department, of his duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry, is further extended two months, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Stem.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Seventh Artillery, is extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, Eighth Infantry, is further extended two months, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence from Sept. 6 to Dec. 1, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Seventh Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Major Henry I. Raymond, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is extended one month and five days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles J. Kenworthy will proceed from Huntsville, Ala., to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, chief mustering officer for the State of Maine, at Augusta.

Capt. Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery, chief mustering officer, Niantic, Conn., is appointed a special Inspector for the purpose of inspecting unserviceable Quartermaster's property which may be submitted to him by Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, Subsistence Department, purchasing and depot Commissary at Augusta, Ga., will make not to exceed one journey per month on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department, from Augusta, Ga., to Greenville, Spartanburg, Columbia, and Summerville, S. C.

First Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Fifth Artillery, in addition to his present duty, will report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, commanding Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that hospital, to relieve Capt. John W. McHarg, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, of those duties. Capt. McHarg, on being relieved, will proceed at once to Savannah, Ga., and assume charge of the construction of hospital buildings at that place under instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Russell, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department: First Lieut. William H. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and from temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and, on the completion of his examination for promotion, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty in charge of the hospital recently established on Bedlow's Island, New York Harbor, to relieve First Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, Lieut. Smith, upon being relieved, will return to his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Volunteer Signal Corps: Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, Fourth Army Corps, temporarily on special duty in New York City, will proceed to and take station at Washington, D. C., to relieve Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, of his special duties relating to the muster out of the Fifth and Seventh Volunteer Signal Corps companies. Lieut. Col. Reber, upon being thus relieved, and when relieved of his duties, under the direction of the Major General commanding the army, will proceed as soon after Nov. 1 as possible, to Knoxville, Tenn., and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, for duty as Chief Signal Officer, First Army Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James S. Kennedy, United States Army, will proceed from Chambersburg, Penn., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The leave of absence granted Major Hernan D. Money, Jr., Fifth Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon, will report, upon expiration of his sick leave of absence, to Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Christian Briand, Quartermaster, Fifth Volun

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

How "One-Armed Charlie" Got $400 from a Stranger.

BUT STAYSAIL DID NOT WIN

The Victim Was Told that the Horse Couldn't Lose, and He Parted with His Money for a While.

Every once in a while a little story crops out on the race track which puts to shame the wildest flights of a detective's imagination as he explains to a newspaper man the subtle art with which a gold-brick operator or a green-goods man separates a victim from his money. There are more gullible men to the square inch on a race track than ever the rural districts could boast of, and one of them had a narrow escape yesterday. He was a middle-aged man, with a look of superior wisdom and a smile of expectancy, and he waited impatiently while the betting was going on in the second race for a newly-made friend to make his appearance. Finally, a one-armed man made his appearance, and, walking up to him, hurriedly remarked:

"It's on." He told the anxious one that he had bet the money on Staystill, the good thing, and that after the race both of them would be rich. Staysail was quoted in the books all the way from 100 to 1 to 300 to 1, and had a splendid chance to win if the other four starters fell down, but there his chances ended. The nervous man had been induced by his new friend to bet $400 on Staysail, and the nervous man had given the stranger his money to bet. When Staysail finished last the nervous man became suspicious, and upon investigating the matter learned that his money had not been placed. He told Detective "Bob" Pinkerton, and the smooth-tongued man was caught, after he had thrown the $400 away. It was picked up by Detective Pinkerton, and the fellow was arrested. He would not give his name, but was identified as "One-Armed Charlie," a well-known character on the local tracks.

The racing of the day was excellent, but there was one incident that was unsatisfactory. This was the placing of Judge Wardell second when in reality he was third, and Bona Dea second. Judge Cozier is as honest as any turf official who ever fourth race. Knight of the Garter in the beep at fault yesterday, and the hisses that greeted his placing must have told him so.

Headlight II. won the race easily, and Blueaway had an equally easy victory in the second race. The third race had only two starters, Danforth and Swiftmas, and the latter won in a gallop, as did Claroba over a fair field of two-year-olds in the fourth race, Knight of the Garter in the fifth, and Chivalrous in the sixth had also very easy victories.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 4-5.

1—Headlight II., G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5 years, by Grenada-Long Girl, 107 pounds, 7 to 2 and 2 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Judge Wardell, Adam Beck's b. g., 3, 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Bona Dea, W. C. Daly's b. f., 3, 105, 10 to 1. (O'Connor)

Tabouret, 110, 10 to 1, (Michealis;) L'Alouette, 105, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Mizpah, 100, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Blarney Stone, 103, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Blissful, 101, 8 to 1, (Maher,) and Ten Spot, 105, 6 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

1—Blueaway, J. P. Robinson's b. c., by Getaway-Blue Maid, 111 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Charagrace, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 103, 11 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Oxnard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 106, 7 to 1.....(Jones)

Black Dude, 108, 60 to 1, (McDermott,) and Staysail, 88, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, that have not won $1,000 in 1898, weight ten pounds below the scale. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44 1-5.

1—Swiftmas, Deimel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 108 pounds, 1 to 5. (Maher)
2—Danforth, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 101, 6 to 1. (OConnor)

Won in a canter by three lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., by St. Savior-Columbia II., 100 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2. (Songer.
2—Federal, J. P. Martin's br. c., 95, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Counsellor Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., 112, 3 to 5.....(Clawson)

Hillee, 107, 5 to 1, (Cunningham;) Rusher, 110, 8 to 1, (Spencer,) and Sir Christopher, 90, 60 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10 1-5.

1—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. c., 4, 104, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. c., 4, 106, 4 to 1.....(James)

Gun Metal, 88, 25 to 1, (Moody;) Marshall, 106, 30 to 1, (Cunningham;) Doggett, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Ein, 102, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Squan, 99, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and James Monroe, 99, 60 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Chivalrous, J. L. Holland's b. g., by Runnymede-Genevieve, 93 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(McCue)
2—Kilarma, W. L. Oliver's b. f., 98, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Crown, Wright & Co.'s b. c., 98, 10 to 1. (Moody)

Compensation, 104, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) J. B. Doerr, Jr., 104, 6 to 1, (Turner;) Sol, 101, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Imparial, 101, 15 to 1, (James;) Sly Boy, 101, 4 to 1, (Garrigan;) Chanler, 93, 30 to 1, (Phelan;) Happy Knack, 101, 30 to 1, (Maher,) and Little Jess, 101, 50 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Vermouth	104	Strangest	92
Somers	104	Anitra	89
Rare Perfume	102	Clap Trap	89
Colonel Tenny	96	Sister Fox	88
Handcuff	94	Lamity	84
Bessie Taylor	93	Savilla	84

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Warrenton	118	Gala Day	111
Swiftmas	118	Frohman	108
Bardella	115	Dan Rice	104

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Seven furlongs.

Kinnikinic	124	Handpress	110
L'Alouette	117	Sensational	110
Diminutive	110	Tinge	108
Manassas	110	Nana H.	106
Swamp Angel	110	Hilee	95

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Mazarine	107	Ruby Lips	95
Estaca	106	Glonoine	94
Tanis	105	Campania	94
Continental	104	Filament	94
Brighton	103	General Maceo	92
Talisman	102	Nearest	91

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kirkwood	106	King's Pride	101
Sir Florian	105	Holdup	98
Holdon	104	Imitation	98
Greatland	104	Colonel Tenny	98
Tendresse	103	Leando	98
Tyrshena	102	Belgrave	93

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Banquo II.	105	Wadsworth	99
Tanis	105	Her Own	99
Talisman	102	Athy	99
Brighton	102	Charlie Rose	97
Oviatt	102	Fennetta	86
Philip	100	Saratoga	86

DIRECTUM SOLD FOR $20,000.

W. E. Spiers of Glens Falls Buys the Fast California Trotter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—J. E. Greene of this city, representing the Greene estate, has sold Directum to W. E. Spiers of Glens Falls, N. Y., for $20,000 in gold coin.

Directum is now eight years old, and when a four-year-old made a glorious campaign throughout the East, proving himself to be the champion trotter. He wound up the season by reducing the world's trotting stallion record to 2:05¼.

Directum was bred by the late John Green of Dublin, Contra Costa County, Cal. He is by Director, dam Stemwinder, by Venture.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Jockey Sloane Wins One Event out of Six Mounts.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting to-day, Leopold d'Rothschild's three-year-old brown colt, Vatel, won the Houghton Handicap. D. Seymour's three-year-old bay filly, Rory O'More, ridden by Tod Sloane, at odds of 5 to 2, finished second. Fourteen horses ran over the Two-Year-Old Course.

The Bretby Nursery Handicap was won by W. E. Oakley's two-year-old chestnut colt Doddington, by St. Angelo, out of Flint. Morgante, the property of Lord Durham, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished third. Nine horses ran over the Bretby Stakes Course. The betting was 100 to 30 against Morgante.

The Third Welter Handicap was won by Lord Dunraven's three-year-old bay gelding Sea Fog, ridden by Sloane. Seventeen horses ran over the Bretby Stakes Course. The odds against Sea Fog were 7 to 1.

The Dewhurst Plate was won by the Duke of Westminster's chestnut colt Frontier. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caiman, ridden by Tod Sloane, at odds of 8 to 11, finished second. Seven horses ran over the last seven furlongs of the Rowley Mile.

A two-year-old selling plate was won by Lord Durham's chestnut filly Wellhope, by Kendal, out of Weardale. Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's bay filly Madame Delicieuse, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, was unplaced in a field of ten horses. The betting was 5 to 1 against Madame Delicieuse.

A free handicap was won by Sir M. Fitz Gerald's three-year-old chestnut colt Heir Malo. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Elfin, ridden by Sloane, was among the nine starters, but was unplaced. The betting was 11 to 10 against Elfin.

GOLFERS AT RICHMOND COUNTY.

Albert E. Paterson Wins the Gold Medal for the Lowest Score in the First Round.

Over sixty players gathered on the golf links of the Richmond County Country Club at Staten Island yesterday to take part in the club's first open golf tournament. The gold medal for the best gross score in the qualifying round was won by Albert E. Paterson of the home club, who did the course in 83 holes. His record is:

Albert E. Paterson, Richmond County—
Out.....6 5 4 5 4 5 5 6 5—45
In.....5 6 4 4 4 4 3 5 3—38
Total.....83

Sixteen qualified for the chief trophy, the Richmond County Cup, and the next eight for the Consolation Cup. They are as follows, with the results in the first match play round for each trophy:

Richmond County Cup.—First Match Play Round—Otto Hockmeyer, Harbor Hill, beat Otis L. Williams, Richmond County, 4 up and 3 to play; C. S. Stout, Richmond County, beat P. R. Bonner, Fairfield, 3 up and 1 to play; J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow, beat George E. Armstrong, Staten Island Cricket, 1 up, (19 holes;) Douglas Bonner, Princeton, beat C. W. Talntor, Richmond County, 5 up and 4 to play; James Park, Richmond County, beat J. R. Chadwick, Richmond County, 1 up; Percy King, Richmond County, beat E. O. Schuyler, Richmond County, 1 up, (19 holes;) Albert E. Paterson, Richmond County, beat W. H. Busk, Richmond County, 4 up and 3 to play; J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley, beat W. A. Hamilton, Staten Island Cricket, 5 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Match Play Round—C. A. Fry, Richmond County, beat W. W. Lowery, Richmond County, 6 up and 4 to play; Paul B. Cook, Harbor Hill, beat H. W. Slocum, Staten Island Cricket, 2 up and 1 to play; R. M. Littlejohn, Oakland, beat A. P. Kelley, Knollwood, 2 up and 1 to play; W. K. Jewett, Richmond County, beat W. D. Arbuthnot, Harbor Hill, 1 up.

The tournament will be continued to-day.

Cheap Football Rates to West Point.

The West Shore Railroad will run special trains to West Point to-morrow on the occasion of the Yale-West Point football game. Trains will leave the foot of Franklin Street at 11:20 A. M. and 12:45 noon, and from the foot of West Forty-second Street at 11:35 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. The round trip rate will be $1.25.

Yale Freshmen Win at Football.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 27.—The Yale Freshmen eleven this afternoon easily defeated the Brown University Freshmen eleven. The score was 28 to 0.

BLAZING OIL SET DRESS AFIRE.

Mrs. Hopkins Narrowly Escaped Burning to Death in Her House.

Mrs. Frank Hopkins, whose husband is a clerk in the Twelfth Ward National Bank, had a narrow escape from being burned to death in her rooms on the fifth floor of the apartment house at 363 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street last night. Mrs. Hopkins was lighting a lamp, which she had just filled. Some of the oil dropped on the outside of the lamp and caught fire, exploding the lamp. Her clothing caught fire, and in an instant she was a mass of flames. Her screams brought Thomas E. Lynch, who lives on the third floor, to her aid. He tore part of her clothing from her and then wrapped her in his overcoat. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, but how seriously she had been injured could not be ascertained last night.

Victim of Tramps' Bullets Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—William Cowan, one of the men shot by tramps on the outskirts of the city last night, died to-night at St. Francis Hospital. The Trenton police arrested about a dozen of the tramps to-day, several of whom had revolvers. They were placed in jail and the police are trying to connect them with Cowan's murder.

R. H. MACY & CO

Macy's 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

A Blanket Opportunity

You can save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of blankets purchased of us. We keep all grades, from a low-priced cotton to an all-wool California. We allow no misrepresentation; when we say all wool we mean all wool.

EXTRA HEAVY COTTON BLANKETS, 10-4, 69c; 11-4, 89
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS, 10-4, $1.74; 11-4, 2.49
CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, pretty borders; 10-4, $3.74; 11-4, $4.99; 12-4, 6.24

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Down Comfortables.

A large assortment to select from, so vast, indeed, that we quote but a few money saving specials:

COMFORTABLES, figured sateens on both sides, and filled with pure down, 2.89
COMFORTABLES, covered on both sides with pretty figured sateen, filled with pure down and finished with ruffle, 3.49
COMFORTABLES, covered with sateen on both sides, of extra fine quality and filled with pure down, 3.49
COMFORTABLES, sateen covered on both sides, with ruffle, filled with pure down and of extra fine quality, 4.49
COMFORTABLES, covered with figured silk on one side and figured sateen on reverse, filled with pure down, 6.64
COMFORTABLES, same quality and description as above, but with ruffle, 8.84

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Purest Candies.

Purity and freedom from dangerous ingredients characterize all our candies, as in our own factory we avoid the undesirable and select those that are absolutely safe.

Cocoanut Cream Kisses, made of the finest San Blas Cocoanuts, grated fresh every day; the cream melts in your mouth, per pound, 18
Assorted Chocolates, choice quality, per pound, 34
Assorted Walnut Bonbons, for which you have paid 60c and 80c per pound for no better quality, in all flavors, per pound, 36

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Child's & Misses' Reefers & Jackets

100 Misses' Fall Jackets at way down prices. A leading cloak manufacturer's sample line, in a variety of cloths and designs, offered at very much below real value. In Kersey, Melton and Rough Materials, all lined in silk or satin throughout. Colors are modes and tans, some navy, mostly black, sizes 14 and 16 years, average worth $15.00, your choice at 9.98

CHILDREN'S REEFERS in fancy mixtures, predominating colorings of Brown, Green and Blue, sailor collar, with plain cloth and braid in applique effect, sizes 4 to 14 years, 3.49

CHILDREN'S REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14 years, in all the new shades of Montagnac Cloth, trimmed with straps of plain cloth, buttons and braid, with cape forming revere, 4.69

MISSES' KERSEY JACKETS, lined throughout with satin rhadame, double breasted box front, handsomely tailored, colors blue, black, green and brown, sizes 12 to 18 years, at 7.49

CHILD'S GRETCHENS, sizes 4 to 10 years, in pretty shades of all wool materials, lined and interlined, with Vandyke collar handsomely trimmed with braid, 4.38

Child's Dresses.

CHILDREN'S ONE PIECE DRESSES, of fancy wool plaids, prettily trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, 1.96

CHILDREN'S ONE PIECE DRESSES, of cashmere and wool novelties, daintily trimmed with fancy braids, sizes 6 to 12 years, 2.98

CHILDREN'S ONE PIECE DRESSES, of fancy wool novelties, trimmed with contrasting colors and fancy braids, sizes 4 to 14 years, 4.88

CHILDREN'S DRESS SKIRTS of good quality Oxford coverts, tailored seams, also fancy plaids, all percaline lined, 24 to 36 length, 1.96

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Sporting Goods.

RUGBY FOOTBALLS of good quality leather at 74, 82, 98
FOOTBALL PANTS of duck at 63 and 88
FOOTBALL JACKETS of duck, 33
FOOTBALL VESTS of duck, 49
STRIKING BAGS, double end, made of good quality leather, complete with ropes and hooks, 99 to 2.61
STRIKING BAGS, single end, made of good quality leather, complete with rope and hook, from 74c. to 4.56
BOXING GLOVES, extra good quality of kid, warranted hair stuffed, colors tan, ox blood and green, at 98
MEN'S BOXING GLOVES, of kid, hair stuffed, at 1.42
IRON GOLF CLUBS, cleek, lofter, lofting mashie, driving mashie, niblic and driving irons, at .87
WOOD DRIVERS and brassie drivers, with dogwood and beech heads, seasoned hickory shafts, .87
GOLF BALLS, "Henley," "Woodley Flyer," "Silvertown" and "Eureka," per dozen, 2.97
IVER JOHNSTON ROLLER SKATES, full nickeled steel, heavy rubber cushion, and boxwood rollers, cost $3.00 to manufacture; our price, per pair, .98

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Bicycle Sundries.

Mostly little things and all at little prices.

Novelty Illuminating Lamps (for cycle parades, etc.), 4
Hodgman Luggage Carriers, 9
Hodgman Rim Cement, brush top, 9
Lacing Cord (15 yds.), 9
Cleveland Blue Enamel for spokes, 9
Bicycle Hangers (double hook) 17
Barnes Wrenches, 18
"American" Cyclometers (10,000 miles,) 29
"Veeder" Cyclometers, 63
"Standard New Era" Cyclometers, 66
Mesinger Saddles, 74
Cycle Watches and Holders, 96
Myers Home Trainer, 1.16
LAMPS—
"Tip-Top," 89
"Scorcher," 91
"American," 1.24
"Electro-Gas," 2.44
"Search Light," 2.49
"Calcium King," 1899 Model, 3.16

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Everything pertaining to the proper Apparel for Man or Boy.

New Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats at prices much lower than elsewhere. The materials are strictly high grade and in an assortment of choice patterns; they are tailored and trimmed in a first-class manner, and can be relied upon to wear well.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits, the product of a leading manufacturer of fine clothing and comprising high class worsteds and cassimere effects, in all new designs and colors, hand finished and equal to high grade custom made, lined with fine serges and Farmer's satin, mostly single breasted style, in stouts and regular sizes, offered elsewhere at $18 and $20; early callers will have the advantage; our price, 12.49

MEN'S SACK SUITS, double breasted, in fine rough cheviots, broad satin facings, all hand finished, dressy and stylish, good value for $20.00, 14.99

MEN'S SACK SUITS, double breasted, made of black and blue imported Vicunas, with broad silk facings, all hand finished, unsurpassed in fit or finish, offered elsewhere at $25.00; our price, 17.49

BOYS' TWO PIECE SUITS, double breasted, at $4.38.—All wool double and twist cheviot; trousers have double seat and knees; stitched throughout with silk and strengthened in all such parts as are prone to wear, 4.38

MEN'S OVERCOATS of highest quality patent beaver cloth, lined throughout with pure dye silk, a handsome dressy garment, equal to first-class custom work in every detail, and offered elsewhere at $35.00; our price, 24.99

MEN'S OVERCOATS, fine Montagnac, edges piped with velvet, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, velvet collar; lowest price ever quoted; elsewhere $25.00 to $30.00; our price, 21.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS of exceptionally fine blue and black Kerseys, lined with plaid worsted, lap seams, satin yoke, correct shape; easily worth $18.00; at 12.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS in all wool blue and black Kerseys, with velvet collars, lined with fine Farmer's satin, sleeves lined with satin; this is a very fine, serviceable coat and is worth $14.00; our price, 9.49

BOYS' TOP COATS of all wool blue Kersey, tailor finished, French facings and lined with fine farmer's satin, sleeves are silk lined, sizes 4 to 10 years, 4.38

BOYS' REEFERS of Navy Blue Chinchilla, all wool, fast colors, and with plaid linings, trimmed with broad mohair braid, in sizes from 8 to 15 years, 4.38

BOYS' OVERCOATS of all wool Kersey, fast colors; well made and finished, lined with farmer's satin, sizes 15 to 19 years 6.24

MEN'S TROUSERS, strictly all wool, in neat checks and stripes, well made, correct shapes, worth $3.00, 1.88

MEN'S TROUSERS, very fine Cassimeres, new designs and colorings, worth $3.50, 2.49

MEN'S TROUSERS, made of pure worsted, in new designs and colorings, worth $5, 3.98

BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS, all wool, strongly made, patent band, hip pockets, ages 4 to 16, worth 75c, .44

For morning, wedding or afternoon reception the correct garment is a double-breasted frock coat with single or double-breasted vest, made of black undressed worsted or Vicuna in black or Oxford. We have just received a new line of these goods made especially for us, of material that will look well and wear well and tailored accordingly. The Coats are of the proper length and are faced to the edge of the buttonholes with the best quality Merveilleux silk.

COATS AND VESTS, of fine Black Vicuna, silk lined throughout, 22.49
COATS AND VESTS, of Undressed Worsteds, silk lined throughout, 21.84
COATS AND VESTS, of Black Vicuna, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, 18.74
COATS AND VESTS, of Black Diagonal, lined with best Farmer's satin, 12.49
TROUSERS to be worn with the above in a variety of patterns and of very fine worsteds, sold elsewhere at $6.00, 4.99

Custom Tailoring.

This department is complete in every detail. From the medium price garment to the very finest that can be obtained is here at prices one-third less than exclusive tailors charge.

To better acquaint the public with our facilities to produce strictly custom made garments we offer Men's Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Cutaway Suits to order in best makes of domestic and foreign Cheviot, Worsted, Cassimere and Vicuna Suitings at the low price of 18.74

Men's Overcoats to order, wool dyed Kersey in all shades, black and blue, Oxford and mixtures, lined with Farmer's satin, serge or woolen lining, with satin yoke and sleeve lining, at 19.94

Unexcelled facilities for making all kinds of Riding Breeches, Liveries and Uniforms of every description at lowest prices in the city.

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

Men's & Boys' Shoes

of extra quality—all styles—up to date in every respect—all widths—all sizes—fit and look well and are unapproached for service.

CONTINUATION SALE of balance of Men's Shoes made up by one of the best manufacturers in the East to retail at $3.00 and $3.50, and consisting of calfskin with dongola tops, welted and stitched soles; also patent leather, with kid tops, in five styles of toes; your choice while they last, 1.94

MEN'S "GOLD STANDARD" SHOES, our own make, in calfskin, with double soles, calf lined bulldog and broad toes, 3.13

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER CALF SHOES, with kangaroo tops, hand welted, lace style, 3.74

MEN'S FOOTBALL SHOES, tan color, "Princeton" Cleats, 2.49

BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, made of firm calfskin, with soles of good weight, have round toes, sizes 12 to 5½, and for which you usually pay 1.75, here at 1.24

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Men's Hats.

Our Men's Hats contain all the style, service and satisfaction of the high priced hatters' $3.00 and $4.00 Hats. There is no difference between them except the name in the crown and the price on the tag.

MEN'S SILK HATS made from imported French Silk in the latest approved Fifth Avenue Block, equal to the best Silk Hats offered elsewhere at $7.00 and $8.00, and which we iron free of charge, 4.99

MEN'S DERBY HATS in all the leading shapes, in black and Malay, made throughout of the finest Fur Felt and trimmed with best Silk Band and Binding and Cheveril Russia Sweat; sold elsewhere as high as $5.00, 2.99

MEN'S ALPINES in black, Maduro, Havana and pearl, with black band and in pearl color with pearl band, in all heights of crown and width of brim, made of fine Fur Felt and trimmed with Silk Band and Binding, imported pebble goat sweat band, here, 2.49

DERBYS AND ALPINES.—Our Special Derbys in black Malay and dark Rio, Alpines in black, Madura, steel, Havana and pearl, made of strictly Fur Felt, trimmed with silk band and binding and full leather sweat, equal to any hat offered elsewhere at $3; our price, 1.88

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Fall Dress Suitings.

MIXED TWEED SUITINGS, 36 inches wide, all wool, in six colorings, regularly retailed elsewhere at 39c. per yard, our price 24

CHEVIOT PLAIDS, all wool. The same grade of cloth that in 46 inches we have sold freely all season at 79c. we are now able to offer in 50 inches at 74

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Medicinal and Toilet Goods.

Special Cut Price Sale for this week only.

Blands Iron Pills, 5 grain, U. S. P., 100 in bottle, 10
Macy's Malt Extract, equal to the best, 10
F. S. Cleaver's sweet English Lavender Soap, box, 21
Matchless Lung Protector, 31
Macy's Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, full 16 oz. bottle, 44
Eclipse Lung Protector, chamois lined, 74

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Black Dress Goods

This Department is now replete with all the newest and most desirable fabrics of the season. Below we quote a few special lines:

ENGLISH MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, a complete line of these goods, 45 in. wide, prices range from 39 to 1.49
STORM SERGES. These goods are manufactured from the finest combed yarn, steam shrunk and sponged, 45 in. wide. We will replace any of these serges that have shrunk or spotted with new goods. Imitations of these fabrics sold elsewhere at 60c. and 65c. per yard; our price 49
CHEVIOTS, the leading fabric of the season. We carry an immense stock of these goods in 8 different wales; also rough Zibeline and smooth effects; all steam shrunk and sponged; guaranteed not to spot or shrink; 50 to 52 inches wide. Price, yard, .69, .79, .98, 1.24
CREPONS in 10 good styles, 42 in. wide; also Poplin Velour 45 in. wide, Surah Serge 50 in. wide. None of these goods are worth to-day less than 98c. per yd. While the lots last, 69
ENGLISH CREPON AND FRENCH NOVELTIES, very stylish materials in 30 odd designs, all this season's importation and worth $1.25 to $1.50 per yard, now at 98
A lot of the most desirable Black Dress Goods that we have ever offered, including Travers, English Crepons, French Crepons and Novelty Effects on Poplin Grounds, 42 to 44 in. wide, at 1.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Velveteens & Corduroys.

Velvets are exceedingly popular this season for Ladies' Suits and Waists. Velveteen has all the desirable softness and richness of a silk velvet and at about half the cost. We show an immense variety of the new Fall and Winter shades.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' and Child's Shoes.

Child's and Misses' Spring Heel Button Shoes in Fine glazed kid and box calf—very neat and serviceable.

In sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.44; sizes 11 to 2, $1.74, and sizes 2½ to 5, 1.94

LADIES' BUTTON SHOES, of our own make, with cloth tops, kid foxed, patent leather tips, have hand sewed welt and are made on new and stylish lasts. They are easily worth $5.00, and we offer them at 3.74

LADIES' JULIETTE SLIPPERS, of extra fine kid and with patent leather tips, the acme of comfort in leather and suitable for street and house wear, regularly offered at 2.50 a pair elsewhere; our price, 1.69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Notions and Dress Makers' Supplies.

Skirt Binding Braid, Alpaca, 4 yards, wide, per piece, 6
Alpaca, 5 yards, extra wide, per piece, 9
Mohair, 5 yards, extra wide, per piece, 14
Brush Edge Binding, wool, colors, 3c; black, 4
Velveteen, 1 1-4 inches wide, double warp, black only, 5 yards, per piece, 9
Tubular cotton Bone Casing, silk stitched, all colors, 9 yds. to piece; regular value, 10c; per dozen, 54c; per piece, 5
Dress Belting, silk faced, 10 yards, ordinary value 75c. per piece, 29
Tolson's Double Belting, woven to fit the waist, per yard, 4
Collar Shapes, woven, per yard, 7
Collar Shapes, cut out and ventilated, each, 7
Skirt Yokes, woven in shape, 26 in., 10c; 30 in., 11c; 36 in., 14
Silk Loom Elastic, white, ⅜ in., 9c; ½ in., 10c; ⅝ in., 12c; ⅞ in., 15
Black, ½ in., 8c; ⅝ in., 9c; ⅞ in. 13
Lisle Loom Elastic, finest quality made, black or white, ⅜ in., 3c; ½ in., 4c; ⅝ in., 4c; ¾ in., 5c; ⅞ in., 5c; 1 in., 6
Spring Hooks and Eyes, all brass, white or black, size 3 and 4, per gross, 15c; per card, 3
Dress Shields, double cover, 2, 10c; 3, 12c; 4, 13c; 5, 13
Hook and Eye Tape, per yard, 9
Sewing Machine Bobbins, all sizes, box of 200 yards 5
Sewing Silks, Keystone Brand, 100 yard spools, per doz., 29
Sewing Silks, Keystone Brand, ½ ounce spools, each, 9
Tubular Bone Casing, silk stitched, all colors, 9 yds. to piece; regular value, 10c; per dozen, 54c; per piece, 19
Sewing Silks, Keystone Brand, 10 yd. twist, black, per box of 25 spools, 19
Dress Stays, double steels, covered with a waterproof material and put up in a fine tubular Bone Casing, all sizes and colors, per doz., 5
Tape Measures, folded sateen, each 2
Needles, English make, 50 in a paper, each 4
Pins, finest jet enamelled, English make, per box, 6
Pins, in books, black and white, assorted, each 4
Pins, in boxes, glass heads, jet, mat or white, sizes 1¾ to 6 in., per box, 2
Queen's Own English Pins, all brass, 4 sizes, full count, per paper, 4
Enamelled Stocking Darners, with handles, ea., 3
Wood Handle Shoe Hooks, all sizes, ea., 3
Celluloid Glove stretchers, value 50c., 12

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 8TH AV. SIDE.)

Extra Values in Night Shirts.

NIGHT SHIRTS, fancy trimmed, made from Homestead Muslin and neatly trimmed with guaranteed fast color imported woven trimmings cut full width in body, 52 in. long, full felled seams and continuous facings, 39
NIGHT SHIRTS, of twilled muslin, extra heavy cloth, well made throughout, cut full and long, 39
NIGHT SHIRTS, made from good heavy Flannelette, full felled seams, pearl buttons, a choice selection of neat designs, 39

Also better qualities at proportionately low prices.

Men's Wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, in all this season's best designs, best make and finish. Sold elsewhere at $5.00. Our price 3.74

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Cigar Specials.

We never sacrifice quality to price. La Causerie, long combination filler, Sumatra wrapper.

Favoritas, box of 50, 1.74
Conchas finas box of 50, 1.99
Puritanos, box of 50, 2.09
Conchas Especiales, box of 50, 2.24
Bouquet, box of 50, 2.74
Regalia Especial, box of 50, 2.99
Rothschilds, box of 50, 3.12
STOGIES, Macy's Winners, box of 50 49
Good domestic Cigars, Connecticut wrapper, box of 50, 54
Deliso, Excelsior, Connecticut wrapper and long combination filler, box of 50, 1.49
For a good, short smoke try our Brownies, box of 50, 49
Ponies, box of 50, 84

(ANNEX.)

Men's Shirts.

Unlaundered shirts, made in our own workrooms, from "Utica Nonpareil" muslin, 3-ply 2,100 pure Irish linen bosoms, all hand-worked button and eyelet holes, in fit and workmanship equal to custom made, a regular $1.00 shirt, at 68

In Annex & 1st fl., Main Build., 14th st. side.)

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast Clothing Department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars, Smokers' Articles, Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper—all of which will be found in our Annex—grow in business every month. Why? Because we sell only the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

New York's State Library Report.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Statistics for the library report of 1898 show 217,933 volumes in the State Library, besides 43,525 volumes in the traveling libraries, or a total of 201,458 volumes, exclusive of duplicates. Of the 9,999 volumes added to the State Library proper during the year, 4,117 were given, 2,812 were acquired by exchange and by binding serials and pamphlets, while only 3,070, or about one-third of all the accessions, were bought. Of the 21,366 new pamphlets, 20,706 were gifts, 609 exchanges, and only 51 purchases.

Pitched from Truck to His Death.

John Mullen, forty-five years old, a stableman employed at P. Lynch's stables, 540 West Sixteenth Street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon. He was directed to go out with Francis Cook, a driver, and assist him to take on a load. Mullen stood on the truck, and as it passed 609 West Thirty-seventh Street the horses shied and plunged forward. He was thrown headlong to the pavement and his neck was broken, causing instant death.

The Brick Paving Consolidation.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Oct. 27.—William G. Hipp, prime mover in the organization of the so-called paving brick trust, states that the consern is not to be a firebrick trust, but a paving combine. It is not the intention to increase prices, but to prevent their being cut. Those particularly interested are the manufacturers of the Hocking Valley, the Canton district, the Ohio Valley, and the Galesburg, Ill., district. Mr. Hipp has just returned from New York, where he arranged for the $15,000,000 that will be needed to complete the organization.

Portraits of Gen. Kitchener and Major Marchand in the Illustrated Supplement of The New York Times, Sunday, October 30th.—Adv.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
Three Months.....2.25
One Month.....75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
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One Year.....$2.50
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One Year.....$1.00
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One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.75

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHAT IS GOING ON AT PARIS?

What is the matter at Washington and at Paris? Has the Administration any definite idea of the nature of the Peace Commission's work? We think not. It is apparently letting things drift in a haphazard way. ALGER's management in the camps and at the front is closely copied in the proceedings at Paris.

The country is amazed to hear reports of an "ultimatum" delivered to the Spanish Commissioners, and of a "crisis in the negotiations." Our ultimatum to Spain was delivered through M. CAMBON at Washington, and was accepted when Spain signed the protocol. That was the crisis of the peace negotiations. It was passed in safety. If a new crisis has arisen the Administration must have blundered.

What is the President's notion of the function of his Peace Commissioners? Did he send them to Paris with instructions to "negotiate" a treaty ab initio? If he did, the protocol that secured to us the fruits of our victories is worthless. If the President did not instruct the American Commissioners that they were sent, not to negotiate a treaty, but to draw up one the conditions of which were already agreed upon, he missed every point and forfeited the great advantage we had gained by securing Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace at a moment when the calamities of war had freed her mind from pride and delusion.

The proceedings of the commission have dragged on unconscionably. The treaty should have been concluded in two weeks. But our Commissioners have been weak and infirm of purpose. They have permitted Spain to gain time by the introduction of totally irrelevant matters like the Cuban debt, only yesterday settled. Didn't the President know when he instructed the Commissioners whether we were to assume the Cuban debt? Are they, their valuable time, and the success of their undertaking to be at the mercy of every pretension that Spanish audacity may urge upon them?

If the President had in view an original negotiation at Paris he should have appointed to the commission men of experience in large affairs and of ability commensurate with their task. If he imposed upon his Commissioners purely Ministerial duties he ought to have made their path straight before them by sufficient instructions. The Commissioners of the conquered nation have taken the lead at Paris and have kept it, while in the flabby condition of the mind of the Administration at Washington the work of drawing up the treaty has been allowed to drift into a state of confusion.

Is there politics in this flagrant mismanagement? Has the commission been allowed or encouraged to get into an entanglement for effect on the Fall elections? Unfortunately, the well-known fondness of the Administration for making political capital out of public business invites the accusation which has repeatedly been made. Such an abuse of power would be infamous and full of peril. If the suspicion becomes confirmed in the minds of the people nothing can save the party of President MCKINLEY from a disastrous defeat on the 8th of November.

But whether it results from politics and premeditation or from incapacity and ignorance the proceedings of the Peace Commission thus far are a discredit to the Administration.

THE ONLY MAN WHO DOESN'T DODGE.

The silencing of TIMOTHY WOODRUFF is the most cowardly and disgraceful act of the Republican campaign.

Here is a man, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who has the courage to make a positive, definite statement about the canal scandal. He faces an audience boldly and declares that there have been no frauds, no stealing, no bad management; that the nine-million fund was properly and honestly expended, and he maintains that there is no charge of fraud and dishonesty in the report of the Canal Investigating Commission. What happens to him? He is warned not to make that speech by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who is going about the State dodging the canal issue, skulking behind the shelter of a miserable "if." He is "talked out" of his chance to speak in this city and in Brooklyn by the calculated prolixity of the speakers who precede him. Finally he attempts to deliver his speech in Rochester, the home of GEORGE ALDRIDGE, and he is howled down by the audience. It does not appear whether the howling was done under orders from ROOSEVELT and the Republican State Committee, or whether it was an expression of uproarious dissent on the part of ALDRIDGE's townsmen to any plea in his defense. In either event it was indecent and cowardly.

But the part taken by ROOSEVELT in silencing WOODRUFF is deeply discreditable. There are two possible positions for the Republican Party in respect to the charges of canal mismanagement. One is to put on a bold front and deny utterly that there has been any mismanagement, declare that the charges are "bosh," and defy the accusers to prove their charges. The other is to accept the proved findings of the canal report, and denounce the thievery and incompetence of the canal management. Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF has had the pluck to take the first named position. He was a part of the canal management. He defends himself and his associates like a man. He does not say I will inquire into my conduct and "if" I find myself guilty I will put myself in jail. That would be contemptible. ROOSEVELT, who does not blush when his fellow-orators tell of his bravery in battle, takes neither one position nor the other. He hides, dodges, and runs away. Over the matter of his own speeches he has unquestioned control. But when he denies freedom of speech to his associate on the ticket he creates a situation that is novel in the politics of this State.

TIMOTHY WOODRUFF is the most respectable and manly figure of the Republican campaign. He is no dodger, he does not skulk, or say that "National issues are paramount." He talks State issues. ROOSEVELT and the rest silence him. They are afraid of State issues. They dare neither to defend nor to accuse the men of the Platt machine who are smirched by the canal report. WOODRUFF's analysis of the canal report and his defense of ALDRIDGE, ADAMS, and of himself is not in the slightest degree convincing, but at least he has the courage to look his accusers in the face.

THE HOFFMAN CASE.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury is to the effect that HOFFMAN, the non-union marble worker, who killed PATRICK ROCK, a striker, on Oct. 14, "fired in self-defense." This verdict is not conclusive, and HOFFMAN has been held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. In a criminal trial the facts preceding the killing will come out, and we shall probably learn how far there was anything that the law can call malice aforethought, either in the assault upon HOFFMAN or in his use of the revolver.

The case as it stands shows how very imperfect is the development of the trades union in this country as an organization for the promotion within legal limits of the rights and interests of its members. The facts that are admitted on both sides are that a strike existed in the yards of BAKERSON & EISLE; that HOFFMAN was at work in the yards, not being a member of the Whitestone Association of Marble Workers, to which the strikers belonged; that on the afternoon of the 14th, as he was leaving the yard, he became engaged in a fight with men, one of whom, at least, was ROCK, a striker, whom he shot, and who died from his wounds. As a non-union man, in these circumstances, can hardly be supposed to have attacked the strikers, it is reasonably probable—and the Coroner's jury so declares—that HOFFMAN was assaulted, and in self-defense shot one of his assailants. Whether he was in such peril as justified the killing is a matter that a full trial must determine. What appears from the known facts is that the strikers, or some of them, resorted to violence, either to prevent HOFFMAN from returning to the job they had refused, or to avenge his taking it.

In this case the strikers clearly put themselves in the wrong, and brought upon the principle of trades unions discredit and injury. As our readers are well aware, we have always regarded the union of wage-earners in all lawful efforts to secure the best terms attainable for themselves as not only justifiable, but a necessary development in the progress of industry. It is in strict accord with the principles on which society rests in the United States. It has already accomplished much good, and if kept within the limits we have indicated, it is bound to accomplish much more. of co-operations or other forms of the organization of wage-earners is as wrong and as futile as to resist the formation of corporations or other forms of the organization of employers.

But the right of men to combine in a trades union is only one of the common rights covered by American law, of which the right to work on any terms one may choose to accept is another. In the case of HOFFMAN, it is charged by his friends that he and others of his race were arbitrarily excluded from the union, which they wished to join, and instances of such a policy are not unknown. But that has not necessarily anything to do with this case, save so far as it may show that HOFFMAN knew he was the victim of oppression, and was thereby more strongly impelled to defend himself with arms. The main thing, and one which all intelligent trades unionists must try to enforce upon their fellow-members, is that they cannot and will never be able to sustain their claim to deprive any man of his right to work. If they could, they would undermine the very basis of their own organizations; but whatever might be the consequences to themselves, the American people will not allow them to impair that sacred and essential right.

THE APPEAL IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

To American lawyers the report made yesterday to the Court of Cassation by M. BARD will appear to be a rather anomalous procedure. He is apparently an investigator appointed to inquire into the case and report the results of his inquiry to the court. A referee may, in our practice, perform a function somewhat analogous. But the closest analogy is that of the English practice in criminal cases, where the upper court is called upon to decide whether, in view of all the facts brought before it, there is legal and equitable ground to order a new trial. But in the English practice the court has to undertake this investigation for itself, and cannot depute it to an agent. In France it seems that it can so depute it. M. BARD's report as to the Henry forgery is what every lawyer in Europe and America knew that it must be, and that is that a paper produced after a conviction, in order to justify the conviction, cannot have any validity whatever, and that its necessary total invalidity cannot be increased or diminished or in anywise affected by the discovery that it is a forgery. The confession of HENRY, in other words, does not in the least affect the legal aspect of the Dreyfus case.

This obvious fact renders the report of the "counselor" to the Court of Cassation all the more noteworthy. For, after pointing out that the proof that a document which was not presented at the trial was forged cannot possibly affect the verdict, M. BARD goes on to show that there are circumstances in the case which do affect the verdict. The same man who has avowed that he has forged a paper intended to satisfy public opinion of the justice of the sentence of DREYFUS, and who followed his avowal by an "assisted suicide," was one of the chief witnesses against DREYFUS. Obviously his credibility as a witness is affected by the subsequent discovery that he was the forger of a document in the case in which he testified, or in any other case. And it is for the interest of justice that the court should be allowed, or should allow itself, to take that relevant fact into consideration. M. BARD goes even further than that. In his capacity of the organ of the court he makes an argument for revision which will strike American lawyers as rather political than legal, but which is none the less sound and cogent. Taking everything into consideration the court in effect asks him, Is there probable cause to believe that injustice was done in the conviction of DREYFUS? And he answers that there is. His report will certainly carry great weight with the court. It will not carry less weight on account of the demonstration in the Chamber of Deputies that French public opinion, which three months ago was solid against revision, is now almost equally divided.

OUR NAVAL FORCE AT MANILA.

There seems to be no doubt that Spain has protested against our dispatch of two battleships to reinforce Admiral DEWEY. There is as little that the protest is quite groundless. It is that kind of stickling for the letter of an agreement against the spirit which is commonly and justly described as pettifogging. It is quite absurd to talk of the dispatch of these ships as a reinforcement to our force at Manila as against Spain. The naval power of Spain at Manila and throughout the Philippines has been destroyed, and there can be no question of a little more or a little less in counterbalancing a force which does not exist. It is certainly not against Spain that these preparations are directed.

Possibly they constitute a precautionary measure against the insurgents. In that case Spain ought to be extremely obliged to us, supposing that she has hopes of reoccupying the Island of Luzon. The more we beat the insurgents the less she will have to beat them. It may be a precaution against the Germans who, during our military control of Manila Bay, have exhibited an indecorous and indiscreet curiosity to know what there might be in it for them. In that case Spain evidently has no grievance whatever. She could not reconquer the islands if we evacuated them to-morrow. She was very near being driven out of them before we appeared there at all. If we withdrew and left the islands to her, to possess but not to sell, she would be in all the better position because we had kept a strong enough force there to discourage both the native insurgents and foreign intermeddlers. She ought to be obliged to us.

The fact that she views our preparations for a naval reinforcement, which cannot possibly arrive before the "disposition, control, and government of the Philippines" are finally determined, is unfortunate for Spain, because it produces the impression that she is pursuing the negotiations in the spirit of a pettifogger rather than in the spirit of a statesman.

The situation in Paris is a curious commentary upon the futility of political prophecy. A fortnight ago it seemed that a most exciting foreign question offered the readiest mode of escape for France from perplexing questions of home politics. The foreign question seemed to be rapidly ripening for an explosion, when suddenly the domestic question took the precedence and produced the explosion. The result is that nobody in Paris seems now to be thinking at all of the burning question of last week, of which all London is still thinking and talking. That is one very good reason for expecting an amicable settlement of the question raised by the arrival of Major MARCHAND at Fashoda. Another and equally good reason is to be found in the hearty expression by Gen. KITCHENER of the gallantry of the French explorer. Nations are childish in many respects. and the truly dangerous international questions are not practical but sentimental. To soothe ruffled national susceptibilities nothing could be better than that the victor of Omdurman should go about singing the praises of the adventurous courage and at the same time of the "charming cordiality" of the French Major, as it seems that he is now doing. Gen. KITCHENER professes himself "ignorant of diplomacy," but that does not prevent him from being the most efficient diplomatist in the British service.

Gov. TANNER of Illinois persists in proclaiming his intention to defy the Constitution of the United States and, without even the pretext of State law, to determine what laborers may or may not be brought into his State by the railways. He is evidently a little uneasy as to his position, for he tries to bolster it by the precedent of the United States law which forbids the importation of laborers under contract. That is no precedent at all. In the first place, this prohibition is contained in a law of Congress. Gov. TANNER's policy is contained in his personal proclamation only. In the second place, Congress has a clear right to make such prohibition at the ports of the United States. TANNER has no right at all, and the Legislature of Illinois could not give it to him if it wished. Every act of TANNER and every act of the militia under his orders, interfering with the free entrance of laborers from other States into Illinois, or with the operation of inter-State railways transporting such laborers, is as lawless as the famous railway strikes. We wonder what has become of the pluck of the railway men in that State, and of their lawyers. Surely there must be a legal way to bring the law to bear upon this official outlaw.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In commenting on the death—one is strongly tempted to say the assassination—of HAROLD FREDERIC, The Chicago Standard, a paper which speaks with recognized authority for the Baptist Church in the Middle West, enters an earnest protest against a continuation of the immunity from prosecution for their crimes which the "Christian Scientists," thanks to a general misunderstanding and misapprehension of the phrase "religious freedom," now enjoy and abuse in this and many other countries. The idea that any unfortunate victim of mental or physical lesions or any shrewd and conscienceless exploiter of human credulity can defy the law and practice the rites of any cult, no matter how degrading, vicious, or dangerous, provided the dupe or the knave takes the precaution to call the cult a "religion," is, of course, a wild absurdity, a delusion, which has no basis in reason or the statute books. "The law," declares The Standard with perfect accuracy, "cannot interfere with religious opinions unless they lead to infractions of well-known principles of morality and public policy; but in such cases it should act promptly. Mormonism encounters the law when it leads to polygamy. 'Christian Science' should feel the law's restraint when it leads to suicide and manslaughter.'" That it does both in numerous instances is known to everybody who has paid even slight attention to this monstrous and horrible fraud. The case of HAROLD FREDERIC is at once maddening and pathetic. All his years the man had lived and fought for the realities, the sanities, and the honesties of life. Finally a cell or a duct in the overworked brain gave way and left him temporarily and partially incapable of distinguishing between the true and the false. Nature, aided by science, would have soon repaired the injury, but at the moment when the clear eyes were darkened and the strong mind was helpless, a miserable creature appeared, stretching out rapacious hands for the sick man's gold. She got it—and HAROLD FREDERIC is dead. There is ground for hope, however, that this is not quite the end of the tragical episode. The woman who killed Mr. FREDERIC has confessed her utter lack of legal qualifications to act as a doctor, and that she accepted fees for treatment. Counsel for the executors warned her, while she was testifying before the Coroner's jury, that she was in a "serious position." If England has any justice she will soon be in a prison, and stay there for a very considerable period. Would that every one of her rivals might bear her company.

—After an investigation, presumably careful and accurate, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. WILLIAM A. JONES, has reported to the Secretary of the Interior that the recent revolt of the Pillagers was the result, not of a thirst for blood or hatred of the restraints imposed by civilization, but of shameless and persistent crimes committed by white men, some of them officials in the Government service and sworn upholders of the law. The Commissioner has not yet made public the names of the criminals or taken steps for their punishment, but of course—we hope it is of course—he will soon do so. Witnesses to sustain every word in his report are numerous and eager to speak. The evidence of several of them has already been outlined in this column, and they all agreed with Mr. JONES in declaring that these Indians are a well-disposed people who ask only an opportunity to become self-supporting farmers on their own land, but who were driven to desperation by the thefts and oppression of Deputy United States Marshals and their accomplices in the neighboring towns. These officials, not the Indians, should be held responsible for the blood that was shed, and if they are not the Government, for far from the first time, will be a sharer in the guilt of its servants. The remedy for abuses like those which have grown up in Minnesota is, of course, the abolition of the reservation system, and the complete abandonment of the pretense that the Indian tribes are "nations," to be dealt with as alien and unassimilable entities, instead of as men and women like other men and women, and with rights and duties no greater and no less than those of the ordinary inhabitants of the country. It is possible, though not probable, that under this new policy a few of the Indians would prove incapable of change. For such we have almshouses, prisons, insane asylums, and graveyards. The great majority would become citizens more or less good—and the Indian problem would at last be solved. The present method is a demonstrated failure.

—Mr. BENJAMIN KIDD is a scientist and a philosopher. It is true that he is considerably more revered by people who are not scientists or philosophers than he is by people who are, but it is none the less true that his "Social Evolution" was a notable contribution to serious literature, and that his opinions deserve thoughtful attention even when they do not command intelligent assent. Mr. KIDD, it may surprise our lion hunters to know, has been in this country for several months. Being a man of modesty and good taste, his arrival was not announced by the loud sound of trumpets, and he did not proclaim his impressions of America while on his way from the pier on which he landed to the hotel in which he passed his first night in the New World. He has therefore been able to make a leisurely tour of many States, and to study our tricks and our ways without himself being an object of humiliating curiosity. Mr. KIDD could not escape the keen eye of Boston, however, and there he was forced to deliver, this week, a lecture on "The Problems, of the Philippine Islands." It was a rather interesting lecture, not because it showed any particular knowledge of our pretty archipelago. but because it illustrated so well the mingled accuracy and inaccuracy of the lecturer's information. For instance, he said that, after talking with people in all parts of the United States, he had discovered that those of us who do not reason believe in seizing all the territory we can get hold of and in keeping a stiff upper lip to the world, while those of us who think are restless and anxious at the prospect of new responsibilities. That, surely, is both true and false at the same time. Entirely true were the assertions that the United States must become a world-power whether she wants to do so or not, and that the trade of the future will be largely with the tropics, because they are the most productive part of the earth. Entirely false were the assertions that the tropics cannot be governed from the temperate zone, and that colonists from the North cannot live and prosper under a vertical sun. India and Egypt disprove the first statement, and the whole trend of modern medical authority is against the second. Curiously enough, Mr. KIDD closed his warning against expansion by quoting somebody who said that blind instinct is sometimes wiser than careful reason.

THE BAR ASS, AND BALAAM'S ASS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had Mr. Choate, speaking at the Blaine Club's Carnegie Hall meeting last night, had that "familiarity" with the story of Balaam and his ass which he claimed for himself and his audience he would not have likened Richard Croker to that particular member of a much-abused class of animals.

Fortunately for the composure both of the speaker and the spoken at, the Bible is rarely consulted by the Republican Party, so that Mr. Choate's face and mouth, which "twitched with suppressed mirth," may still twitch on unsobered by further information.

The true story of Balaam (Numbers, xxii.,) is that Balak, King of the Moabites, bribed Balaam (with promises) to go out and curse the Children of Israel, much as the Republican Party persuaded the Bar Association to 'hold up" the Democratic Party's judicial nominations. Accordingly, Balaam, having saddled his ass, as the association seemed for a time to have saddled Croker's organization in favor of its nominees, started out with his "shady" friends, the Moabites.

In the case of Balaam, the story goes that "God's anger was kindled against him" because he went, and the angel of the Lord (in this case popular sentiment against an alliance of bench and bar) stood in the way for an adversary against him. "The ass (Mr. Croker, Mr. Choate says,) "saw the angel and turned aside," and Balaam (the Bar Association) smote the ass to turn her into the way (by threatening to oppose the Democratic ticket;) but the angel stood in the path, and on each side was a wall, (a healthy popular sentiment against long terms in office,) and the ass (Mr. Croker) thrust herself into the wall and crushed Balaam's foot. (the allusions by which Mr. Choker silenced Root, Cockran & Co.) Then Balaam smote the ass again, and "Balaam's anger was kirdled," and he smote her again.

At this point the Lord (not "fright," as Mr. Choate said,) opened the mouth of the ass, (Mr. Croker,) and she said unto Balaam, (the Bar Association): "What have I done unto thee that thou hast smitten me these three times?" And Balaam said: "Because thou hast mocked me," (his pride was hurt,) "I would that there were a sword in my hand, for now would I kill thee," (a sentiment shared by the figurative Balaam.) And the ass said: "Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine, and was I ever wont to do unto thee?" In other words, hasn't Tammany always given good Judges?

The sequel to these "asinine" remarks is not alluded to by Mr. Choate, but the outcome was that the Lord "opened the eyes of Balaam and he saw Public Sentiment, with a sword in his hand, standing "in the way," and he (Balaam) bowed down his head and fell flat on his face. And the angel said: "Wherefore hast thou smitten thine ass these three times? Behold, I went out to withstand thee because thy way is perverse (he had gotten into bad company) and thine ass saw me and turned these three times. Unless she had turned from me, surely now also I had slain thee and saved her alive." And Balaam said: "I have sinned, for I knew not that thou stoodest in the way against me. Now, therefore, if it displeases thee I will get me back again." It is presumed that the Moabites had by this time cleared out, as will our friends the Republicans in like case.

Unhappy Balaam! Prophetic, farseeing ass! Joyous orator, filled with childhood memories of Holy Writ. W. W. B.
New York Bar Association, Oct. 27, 1898.

IN JUSTICE TO BALAAM'S ASS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your paper of this morning the report of the speech of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate last evening before the Blaine Club. In it he compares Richard Croker to Balaam's ass. He said: "Until the ass spoke nobody in the world imagined what a perfect ass it was." And again: "Why did the ass speak? It was because he was frightened." So I have read again the twenty-second chapter of Numbers. I am not here concerned for the reputation of Mr. Croker or of Mr. Choate. But I do not like to hear Balaam's ass abused. The children of Israel were invading the territory of Moab, and Moab sent messengers to bribe Balaam to curse the invaders. Balaam consulted, and God said, "Thou shalt not go with them; thou shalt not curse the people; for they are blessed." Moab further urged, and Balaam again consulted, God telling him this time, "If the men come to call thee, rise up and go with them; but yet the word which I shall say unto thee, that shalt thou do." So "Balaam rose up in the morning and saddled his ass, and went with the Princes of Moab. And God's anger was kindled because he went, and the angel of the Lord stood in the way for an adversary against him." This angel the ass saw at once, and turned out, although the rider saw nothing of the sort, and smote Richard. Again and again the performance was repeated, and not till Balaam had beaten Richard the third time, and the Lord had opened the mouth of the ass to remonstrate, did the Lord open the eyes of Balaam to see what his ass had seen all along.

I submit that of the three dramatis personæ representing the children of Israel in this story, the ass was not only the most but the only worthy one. Balaam hankered for the rewards and honors offered by Moab, after "God" had forbidden his going for them; "God" told Balaam to go if the men came for him again, and then was angry because he went. But the poor maligned ass, whose name has been for so many long centuries the synonym for stupidity and obtuseness, saw the angel and swerved at the cost of repeated beatings and of the risk of death, which Balaam said he would inflict if he had a sword. The ass was the only one of the three deserving the respect and admiration of right-thinking men.
Brooklyn, Oct. 27, 1898. S. W. GREEN.

Mr. Choate's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am no friend of bossism, and I do not know or care about Boss Platt or Boss Croker, but I confess I was surprised at the coarse and vulgar attack of Mr. Choate on Mr. Croker at the Blaine Club meeting, as reported in this morning's papers, the more so as I have always looked upon Mr. Choate as a man of refinement and education.

Leaving aside the bad taste of dragging the Holy Scriptures into a politicians' fight, it must be admitted that such low language as attributed to Mr. Choate in his speech does not constitute a refutation of Mr. Croker's charges. On the contrary, such injudicious talk will certainly injure the prospects of Col. Roosevelt's campaign.
New York, Oct. 27, 1898. GOG.

THE ORDERS TO SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with considerable hesitation that I venture to write this letter, for I know that you are disinclined to encourage the Sampson-Schley controversy, and will therefore not be disposed to publish this production, but I am sure that very many of your readers would be glad to receive an answer, editorially or otherwise, to the following questions:

First.—Is it not a fact that neither Sampson nor Chadwick took any part whatever in the battle of Santiago, being at least ten miles from the scene of action?

Second.—Is it not a fact that the general order, issued by Samson beforehand in respect to the plan of battle, was the result of a conference held by the Acting Rear Admiral with Commodore Schley, Capt. Philip, and the other Captains of the North Atlantic Squadron, and not the individual conception of William T. Sampson?

Third.—Is it not a fact that Admiral Cervera gave orders to each and all of his ships to sink the Brooklyn, but to run away from the battleships?

Fourth.—Is it not a fact that the United States board of naval experts unanimously reported that the Brooklyn landed more effective shots on each one of the Spanish ships in turn than any or all of our battleships?

Fifth.—If these questions are answered in the affirmative, are not Schley and Cook entitled to more credit than Sampson or Chadwick?

Lastly.—Was it not an act of gross official favoritism to jump Capt. Sampson over Commodore Schley in the first instance, and is it not an act of great injustice on the part of Secretary Long and his toadies to malign Schley in order to exalt his personal friend, Sampson?

Mr. Editor, the army scandals under Secretary Alger are bad enough, but the injustice and favoritism displayed by Secretary Long are equally so. Let us trust that the people will show their disapproval of these unworthy officials next month by electing each and all of the various Democratic candidates by huge majorities.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
New York, Oct. 26, 1898.

Predicts Democratic Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This State generally swings a hundred thousand one way or the other. I expect and predict that it will go over a hundred thousand for the Democratic ticket, and I'll tell you why. The people of this State are not easily fooled. Judge Van Wyck goes before them and shows that immense frauds have been committed by the Republicans in power, to the extent of millions. What does Col. Roosevelt say in reply? That if such frauds have been committed he will turn the thieves out. But who does he say he will put in their places? Why, more Republicans. Now, I believe the people feel too deep a sense of the wrongs committed to keep the Republicans in power and further reward those who have plundered the treasury, or to encourage their political organization for further robbery.

That is not the way to do business. The Republican Party is responsible as an organization. The cry of Col. Roosevelt of "War! War!" in answer to the charges of Judge Van Wyck is childish and does not tend to increase the confidence of the people in him as an executive, however much they may admire him as a soldier. It will be a cyclone, Mr. Editor, for the people are waiting patiently to rebuke such trifling with their interests and with their consciences.
EUGENE BLOODGOOD BEEBE.
New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

Pulling the Wool Over Their Eyes.

From The Sun.

Dr. Depew made a speech on the Steuben County sheep. It was worthy of a crowd a hundred times as big, but it could not possibly have met with a more appreciative reception. Here is the speech:

"When we were here two years ago I had occasion to meet the Steuben County sheep, and you will remember, no doubt, that the Steuben County sheep did not at that time dare look me or any other honorable American in the face. [Cheers.] The people who owned the sheep did not come down here looking as they do now. The wool farmers of Steuben were 'busted' under the beneficent action of the Wilson bill. [Laughter.] On yonder hills (and it's a shame that you would not let them come down to the station) I see the sheep in the high places standing on all four feet and lifting such voices as Providence has endowed them with in loud acclaim for the Republican ticket. [Applause.]

"They are the same sheep which you farmers were selling three or four years ago for $1 apiece, and which you have just been buying for three times as much. [Applause.] They know their friends, and so do you. [A voice: "Right, Chauncey."] They can't vote, but you can, and you will. [Great cheers.] Three cheers for the American flag, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt! Hip, hip!"

"Whoop! Whoop! Whoop! Hurrah!" shouted the people of Canisteo in response to the waving of Dr. Depew's hat as the train drew out from among them.

NUGGETS.

At a College Examination.

"What is the best insulator?" asks the professor of physics.

"Poverty."—New York Observer.

Family Resemblances.

Aunt—Whom does your new little sister most look like, your father or your mother?

Little Emma—Both; she has no teeth—that's like mommer. And she's hairless, like popper.—Toronto World.

A Bad Cust.

Mr. Lawhead—Why do you treat me so coldly? Why didn't you answer the note I wrote you last Thursday?

Miss Brushley—Sir, I don't wish to have anything more to say to you. You began your note by saying you "thought you would drop me a line" I want you to understand that I'm not a fish.—Chicago News.

Reason Enough.

Teasing Friend—What makes that new baby at your house cry so much, Tommy?

Tommy (indignantly)—It don't cry so very much; and, anyway, if all your teeth were out, and your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them, I fancy you'd feel like crying yourself!—New Orleans Times-Democrat

Appreciated It.

"Believe me, Mr. Spoonamore," replied the young woman, with feeling, "that I am sensible of the honor you have done me in offering me your hand. I appreciate it—"

She paused, coughed slightly, and went on: "At its real value."

Nothing further was said, and presently the young man took his hat and faded away.—Chicago Tribune.

LOVE'LL SHOW THE WAY.

Edward Singer in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When the ol' world seems so gloomy en the skies ain't lookin' bright,
When it seems ez dark in daytime en ez lonesome ez at night,
It sends ez in a ray o' light's a kinder strugglin' through
When you think o' some ol' friend you know'll shake the hand o' you.

When you think about the dark spots o' the times that uster be,
En gazin' at the future all is lonesome that you see,
There's one time when your mind gits on to happy thoughts awhile,
En that's when mem'ry shows you that ol' sweetheart's happy smile.

So I jist don't keer how lonely past er future looks to you,
You'll allus find somehow the skies'll turn from gray to blue,
You'll allus find them lightin' up—don't keer how dark the day,
En when they light you'll allus find it's love that shows the way

COMMODORE MORGAN'S GIFT

Presents Three Lots to the N. Y. Yacht Club for a New Home.

IN FIFTH AVENUE DISTRICT

The Offer Made on Condition of a 75-Foot Front Building and an Increase of Dues.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, at the meeting of the New York Yacht Club last night, presented the club with three lots in the new clubhouse district, near Fifth Avenue, provided the club would build a house on the property. The most important business of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee appointed some time ago to select a site for a new clubhouse. This report was read by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard, and it made two propositions to the club. One was to build a house of fifty-foot front and the other was that the house should have a seventy-five-foot frontage. After the report had been read, Mr. Fordham Morris moved that the club purchase three lots in the new clubhouse district that were mentioned in the committee's report and that bonds be issued to raise money to build the new house.

A lively discussion was expected because it was known that some of the members were opposed to the scheme. Commodore Morgan, however, put an end to all opposition by stating that he was anxious that the club should have a good house and that he would purchase three lots and present them to the club on two conditions: one was that the new house be built on land having a frontage of seventy-five feet, and the other was that the club dues be raised from $25 to $50 a year. The announcement of this offer took the members by surprise and they cheered Mr. Morgan enthusiastically. As soon as he had made the offer to give the land Commodore Morgan left the meeting and the chair was occupied by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard. A brief discussion followed, and each member who spoke thanked Mr. Morgan for his kind offer. It was then decided to build a clubhouse with a frontage of seventy-five feet on the land donated by Commodore Morgan, and the committee was authorized to prepare plans and the ways and means for doing so. The by-laws were also amended so that the annual dues shall be $50.

Oswald Sanderson, on behalf of the Secretary and the small boat owners, put in a plea to have their boats enrolled in the club. An amendment was finally carried admitting boats of thirty feet water line, provided they were suitable, and had accommodations for cruising. This amendment will have to be passed at the next meeting of the club before it is finally adopted.

Secretary Oddie read a letter from Rear Admiral Dewey, thanking the club for the honor they had conferred by electing him an honorary member of the club.

The Defender syndicate, W. K. Vanderbilt, E. D. Morgan, and C. Oliver Iselin, presented the club with a handsome model of the Defender. This model is the finest in the club and is made to scale.

The following members were elected as a Nominating Committee to select officers and committees to serve next year: C. Oliver Iselin, Percy Chubb, Seymour L. Husted, Jr., Percy F. Pilpott, Harrison B. Moore, Philip Schuyler, Edward M. Brown, Arthur Ingraham, Oswald Sanderson, Francis H. Davies.

The following new members were elected: Thomas Carmichael, Abbot S. Rogers, Howard Willets, Commander Joseph G. Eaton, United States Navy; John R. Thomas, Lieut. H. W. Harrison, United States Navy; Henry G. Timmermann, Daniel Lord, Lieut. Frank Marble, United States Navy; Bryce L. Allan, Ensign William H. Buck, United States Navy; Joseph E. Widener, Ensign John R. Edie, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch, United States Navy; Edwin Gould, Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Leonard, United States Navy; P. C. Stewart, A. Y. Stewart, F. S. Pearson, Pay Inspector Henry T. Wright, United States Navy; Commodore Charles O'Neil, United States Navy.

JERSEY WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET

State Federation Begins Its Fourth Annual Session.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—The fourth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs began here to-day in the First Baptist Church. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe opened the morning session with prayer. After the convention had been called to order by Miss Cecilia Gaines, the State President, Mayor A. N. Mack made an address of welcome on behalf of the city. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson followed on behealf of the Women's Clubs of Elizabeth, and Mrs. J. A. McClary of Rahway spoke for the Women's Clubs of that city, which are associated with Elizabeth's clubs in entertaining the women. Miss Gaines responded in behalf of the Federation.

During the afternoon Mrs. Howe made a short address and recited her poem, "The Battle Hymn of Freedom." Miss A. de W. Fuller, Corresponding Secretary, in her report, stated the Federation now consisted of seventy-four clubs, with a total membership of 4,500 women. During the last two years the growth of the Federation had been very large.

"Our clubs, one and all," said the Secretary, "have taken the principles of the General Federation into consideration and have worked earnestly in the interest of education—from the kindergarten to the university. We have in our membership many of the school teachers of the State, and their influence is felt in our progress."

A full ticket was presented and the election will take place to-morrow.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Officers Elected at Concord, N. H., for the Next Term.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 27.—The American Missionary Association to-day elected the following officers: President—The Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., Illinois; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Massachusetts; the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D., Missouri; the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., New York; the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Ohio; Charles L. Mead, New York. Corresponding Secretaries—The Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., New York; the Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D., New York; the Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D., New York. Recording and Honorary Secretary—The Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., New York. Treasurer—H. W. Hubbard, New York. Auditors—Charles N. Schenck, New York; Edwin H. Baker, Connecticut. Executive Committee (for three years)—The Rev. Howard S. Bliss, New Jersey; Frank M. Brooks, New York; the Rev. Elijah Horr, D. D., Massachusetts; Clarence Kenyon, New York, and Willis D. Thompson, New Hampshire.

The President nominated as Standing Committee for the current year, the Rev. C. M. Southgate, Auburndale, Mass.; the Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., Dorchester, Mass.; the Rev. W. B. Thorp, Binghamton, N. Y.; the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Officers of the Society Elected at Toledo for the Year.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee elected the following officers to-day: President, Gen. Grenville E. M. Dodge of Iowa; Vice President, Col. W. A. Jenkins, Chicago; Col. James Kilbourn, Columbus; Capt. Joseph Dickerson, Seattle; Gen. R. A. Alger, Detroit; Capt. J. A. Thull, Des Moines; Col. Charles Parsons, St. Louis; Gen. R. W. Healy, Chattanooga; James R. Stack,

THE FASHODA CONTROVERSY

British and French Governments Actively at Work on the Question.

A PROTECTORATE OVER EGYPT

Report in Paris that Great Britain Has Decided to Proclaim Her Supremacy—A Cabinet Council Held in London.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office to-day. All the members of the Cabinet were present, and the meeting lasted two hours. When the Ministers left the Foreign Office they were smiling, and did not give any indication of serious apprehensions as to the future.

The French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, saw the Marquis of Salisbury immediately after the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting.

Speaking at Huddersfield this evening, Sir Edward Gray Liberal Member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, who was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Lord Rosebery in 1895 and announted in the House of Commons the policy of the Rosebery Government regarding Egypt, strongly indorsed the policy of the present Government regarding the Fashoda question.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—It is reported here this evening that the British Cabinet, at today's session, decided to proclaim the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt.

President Faure received M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day, and had a long conference with him. M. Delcassé had a long talk this afternoon with Capt. Baratier, the French officer sent to Paris by Major Marchand with the latter's report of his explorations and arrival at Fashoda.

BRITISH CABINET'S ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Although nothing official has transpired regarding the deliberations of the Cabinet Council yesterday, The Times says it may be taken for granted that the decisions reached are in full agreement with the policy formulated in the recently published Blue Book.

The Daily Mail understands that an arrangement has been arrived at which removes all danger of friction with France.

Judging from the tone of the papers in general, whose editorials are seemingly inspired, the Cabinet has decided that there can be no question of any concession in the nature of an outlet to the Nile for France. The whole Valley of the Nile must be restored to Egypt, though freedom in trading facilities will naturally be granted to France, as to the world generally.

GEN. KITCHENER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum arrived here this afternoon and was greeted by the Commander in Chief of the British forces, Gen. Lord Wolseley, and other high military officials. The Grenadiers formed a guard of honor at the railroad station, and Gen. Kitchener received an ovation from the enormous throngs of people assembled to welcome him back from Egypt. The scene of enthusiasm was almost unprecedented.

The crowds at the Victoria Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway were so dense that the police were unable to cope with them. The barriers and the police cordon were carried away together, and the multitude surged into the reserved portion of the station.

As the Sirdar issued from the royal waiting room, expecting to step into his carriage, he found himself confronted with an impenetrable mass, cheering, gesticulating, and shouting "Bravo, Herbert! God bless you, my boy!" "Cheers for the avenger of Gordon!" and kindred cries. His face beamed with pleasure at the popular greeting.

When he attempted to make his way through the crowd his hat was crushed and the police had to save him forcibly from the attentions of enthusiastic guardsmen, who desired to carry him on their shoulders through the throng. All attempts to clear a passage were futile. The Sirdar was forced to retire, and was finally smuggled out of the station through a distant corner of the building.

Similar scenes on a smaller scale were enacted at Dover earlier in the day, when Gen. Kitchener arrived there from Paris. He was frantically cheered by the enthusiastic crowds of people assembled to welcome him home. The general was met at the landing stage by Maj.-Gen. William Francis Butler, the Military Commander of the district, and by the Mayor, and corporation and local functionaries. An address of congratulation was presented to him.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Evenement this morning published an interview with Gen. Kitchener, in the course of which the British officer is quoted as saying:

"I am only a soldier and am ignorant of diplomacy, which is not my business. I hope the diplomatists will succeed in settling the difficulty amicably. I can only praise the French, particularly Major Marchand, who received me at Fashoda with charming cordiality. I shall always retain a pleasant souvenir of that reception.

"The situation is rightly regarded as most critical, but I cannot approve of those who say war is the only solution. A calm, courteous discussion will give a solution acceptable to both nations. I have entire confidence in diplomacy, and perhaps my opinion of Major Marchand's exploit may contribute to the result which we all desire."

Marine War Insurance.

President Anton A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company said yesterday that there had been no further developments in regard to marine war risks beyond the receipt of numerous inquiries from shippers and consignees. He said: "I do not expect any considerable demand for the insertion of the war clause, as I do not anticipate an interruption of the existing diplomatic relations between Great Britain and France. The chance of a general European war in such an event is too great to warrant any such expectation."

THE KAISER IN PALESTINE.

HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 27.—Yesterday Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria visited Caesarea and the Plain of Sharon. This morning they started for Jaffa.

JAFFA, Palestine, Oct. 27.—Their German Imperial Majesties arrived here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, escorted by a large cavalcade of Arabs and Turkish cavalry. They were accompanied also by the Vali of Damascus and the Governors of Jaffa and Jerusalem, with large suites. A multitude of natives came a considerable distance to meet them. The German squadron left Haifa simultaneously and steamed toward Jaffa, in a parallel line with the royal advance by land, which was somewhat slow, owing to the nature of the country.

The Weed Commission Unofficial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Inquiry at the Navy, Department demonstrates the absolutely unofficial character of any such commission as that said to be headed by Smith M. Weed, which was recently at Nassau, British West Indies, in conference with President Heureaux of San Domingo. It is believed here that Mr. Weed is the representative of an American syndicate which has agreed to administer most of the affairs of the Dominican Government, collecting the customs receipts in return, and paying a large sum yearly to the officials of the island. There is no truth in the report that a proposition has been made to acquire Samana Bay as a United States coaling station.

Salvage from the Mohegan.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Work on the sunken Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mohegan, wrecked near Lizard Head on Oct. 14, resulted in thirty-one bales of merchandise being salved yesterday. Boisterous weather prevents anything being done to-day.

The Plague at Samarcand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—It is now recognized that the epidemic prevailing at Samarcand is the true plague. The mortality is high.

Major A. W. Billings Dead in London.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Major A. W. Billings of Brooklyn died in London to-day.

ARREST OF INDIAN WITNESSES.

Commissioner Jones Maintains His Charges of Collusion Between Deputies and Boarding House Keepers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 27.—United States Marshal O'Connor last night sent the following telegram to W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:

"The Associated Press dispatches to-night quote you as saying that you have information of an arrangement between the United States Marshal and certain boarding house keepers for board of Indian witnesses. Are you correctly quoted?"

"If Mr. Jones stands for the interview," said the Marshal, "I shall have something to say on the subject that will perhaps make fully as interesting reading as the statement which he is reported to have made, but till I have an acknowledgment of the genuineness of the interview from the Commissioner himself I prefer to believe that he has been incorrectly quoted."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Promptly on receipt of United States Marshal O'Connor's telegram to-day, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones telegraphed the following reply:

"Associated Press dispatches mentioned by you in message of to-day are correct, but interview as sent out from here said Deputy Marshals, not Marshal."

Commissioner Jones refused to discuss the matter.

NEW MEXICO AND STATEHOOD.

Gov. Otero Presents the Territory's Claims for Admission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Gov. Miguel A. Otero of New Mexico, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, vigorously renews his representations for the early admission of New Mexico to Statehood and portrays the undeveloped resources of the Territory awaiting capital. He estimates the total population of the Territory now at 282,900, including an Indian population of 25,000.

Of the 1,100 officers and men from New Mexico in the war with Spain at least one-half were National Guardsmen. The report embodies a letter from Col. Roosevelt, written from Santiago under date of July 25, commending the behavior of the New Mexico troops in the Rough Riders regiment. The report lays special stress on the possibilities of irrigation, and says all the water now wastefully running away will be strictly utilized to a high degree, and that meanwhile individual enterprise is erecting a multitude of windmills throughout the Territory.

GLOBE TROTTERS IN TOWN.

The McIlraths of Chicago Have Traveled 28,000 Miles on Bicycles.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Darwin McIlrath of Chicago, who are making a tour around the world with their bicycles, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Pennland from Southampton. They started on their long journey from Chicago Oct. 10, 1895, and wheeled their way to San Francisco in fifty-five days. They took a steamer for Japan; where they spent four months wheeling, and then crossed to China, where their real trials began. They went 1,600 miles up the Yang Tse Kiang valley to the Province of Hunan, into which foreigners are not permitted to go. A number who have attempted it have been massacred, but in ignorance of the fact the McIlraths entered the forbidden ground. They were set upon and stoned, but were eventually rescued by officials and provided with an escort to safe territory.

Then followed the journeys through Burmah, India, Persia, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, and Great Britain. While crossing the Kuhsud Pass in Persia Mrs. McIlrath had her great toes frozen, and her husband was obliged to amputate a portion of the one on the left foot. The McIlraths say that they have traveled 28,000 miles on land and alone, and the expense of their trip thus far has been about $11,000. They are members of the Century Road Club of America, and on the last stage of their journey to Chicago will be escorted by relays of members of the club. They will start after a rest of a few days in this city.

BROOKLYN ROADS AGREE.

Kings County Elevated Gets Permission to Operate Over the Bridge.

A temporary agreement was signed yesterday by the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, and Commissioner of Bridges Shea permitting the Kings County Company to operate its trains over the Brooklyn Bridge. The agreement provides that the Kings County road shall operate trains and convey passengers in the same manner as the Brooklyn road, passengers to be transferred to the local bridge trains during the rush hours without additional fare. One Kings County train is to be operated to two Brooklyn trains. If the former road in the midday hours requires more service it may operate more trains, always provided that such additional operation shall not, in the opinion of the engineer of the Brooklyn road, militate against the traffic demands of his line. Between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kings County road may arrange to operate either through trains or in conjuction with the local bridge service.

The Kings County road must pay the Brooklyn road $83.33 per day for the operation of not more than 883 cars, and 10 cents for the operation of each additional car, the additional revenue to go to the city. The agreement does not affect any existing agreement between the Kings County road and the city, and may be terminated by either party on fifteen days' notice.

May Convert Hotel Into a Club.

It has been suggested by a number of the habitues of the Hotel Normandie-by-the-Sea, and certain of the property owners adjoining, to convert the hotel into a club. As planned, the club would comprise all the buildings and contents which have been used in connection with the hotel, including the large cottage on the beach, with sufficient ground south of the hotel proper for building ball room, cottages, &c. This stretch of land has a frontage on the ocean of over 1,200 feet, running from the ocean to the Shrewsbury River. It is proposed to issue 500 bonds, at $500 each, for the property, the present owners to receive $200,000, the balance of $50,000 to remain in the treasury for improvements. These bonds will be issued through a company, and will draw 5 per cent. interest. Bondholders only will have the management of the club. A prospectus has been sent out, with a circular letter soliciting subscriptions.

Lectures at the Food Show.

The cooking lectures and teas in the Concert Hall at the Food Show at Madison Square Garden are features of the exhibition which the women appreciate. Mrs. Lemcke will talk this afternoon upon "Mistresses and Servants," and to-morrow the topic will be "The Model Wife." To-morrow will be Children's Day, and school children accompanied by adults will be admitted at a reduced price upon application to the manager's office.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

During the engagement of Augustin Daly's stock company in Philadelphia two weeks ago, Tyrone Power, one of the members of his company, married Miss Edith Crane.

The final payment of $51,000 in settlement for the purchase of the remaining bonds of the old Casino Company was made yesterday by Henry B. Sire, the present owner of the Bijou Theatre. In making this payment Mr. Sire secured his title to the property, and becomes the absolute owner. Mr. Sire stated last night that there would be no change in the present management of the house, and the George W. Lederer Company would continue producing their plays and occasionally presenting other attractions. As for the future policy of the Bijou Theatre, Mr. Sire said that after this season Miss May Irwin would continue there during the entire season and present her own attractions.

Charles Frohman has secured the English rights for the production of "The Christian" from Hall Caine, the author. The arrangement entered into does not include the Australian rights, and it is understood in making this contract with Mr. Caine that Mr. Frohman will have to produce the play in some prominent theatre in the West End of London, subject to Mr. Caine's approval. The disposing of this right to Mr. Frohman, it was said last night, reflected not at all on Miss Viola Allen, who up to two weeks ago had the refusal on the play for that territory. She voluntarily surrendered it, because it would be impossible to fulfill her engagement in this city, which her managers intend continuing a long way into the Spring season, and then go abroad to fill an engagement in England.

M'KELWAY ON CITIZENSHIP

The Brooklyn Editor Speaks of the Evils of Bossism.

DECLARES FOR EXPANSION

As We Make Our Communities, He Says, So Will We Make Our Colonies.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, delivered an address on "Good Citizenship" before the Middle Conference of the Universalists, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, last evening. He took the position that the best citizenship is that which is critical rather than credulous, which analyzes rather than eulogizes, and which demands an account of stewardship rather than resents such a demand as a reflection upon a party or an administration.

He said in part: "Good citizenship, while not incompatible with intense partisanship, is likely to be impaired by it. Current denunciation, for instance, of bossism is a case in point. A man who denounces bossism, yet who only denounces one boss when there are two or more, strives to arouse a sentiment not against bossism itself, but for his boss and against the other boss. This is an unfairness which is incendiary and contagious, but which ought to be ridiculous and self-defeating. The only salvation for our country is to discount its political canvasses. Parliamentary language should be imposed on political speakers and on political writers by public opinion.

"You will find every party out of power painting the condition of things when it left power in contrast with the condition of things which its opponent has brought about, and insisting that the people prefer when they interrupted its ascendency. If this were true, then one party should be kept in all the time, and from that it would follow that there should be only one party at all, and from that it would follow that opposition would not be a form of justifiable and salutary energy, but a moral offense that should be punished as criminal or parried to insanity. This would resolve democracy back to theocracy with all the cruelties and blunders which that theory of rule on earth has inflicted by the hands of fallible, sinning, and savage men.

"The theory that any alleged abuse or those responsible for it can be trusted with an investigation of itself or of themselves is a reductio ad imbecilitatem. And it does not go down with good citizenship, which believes in the light and in turning the light on, and it will have the light and it will turn it on. It intends to find out, for instance, why our soldiers suffered more from their own Government than they did from the enemy. It intends to find out why the richest nation in the world was the poorest in its available resources for the prevention of preventable diseases, and for the cure of curable ills. Probably the noblest intention which can be attributed to the American people at this time is this resolution to go to the bottom of the causes of the failure of facilities dictated by humanity, as the right and claim of those engaged in a war for humanity. Neither editorials nor speeches of denial, disclaimer or discouragement will be found to be a reply to the argument and to the appeal carried to the people by the emaciated human documents in uniform who everywhere in our States challenge the pathos of hearts of sensibility and arouse the indignation of considerate and reasoning minds."

This part of Mr. McKelway's speech was heartily applauded. On the subject of expansion he said:

"I am an expansionist because what I believe to be good for America I believe to be good for the world, and what I believe Americans have done and can do for themselves, that, I believe, they can do by, for, with, and through all other races. But because I am an expansionist, I am, if I may make the word, a localist, likewise, and intensely so. Only as we make our communities and our counties what they should be will we make our colonies, our provinces, or our dependencies what they ought to be."

In an address on "Political Ideas," the Rev. W. S. Crowe of this city said that the advantage of the war in cementing the various sections of the Union was worth all it had cost.

"Patriotism in Religion" was the subject of an address by the Rev. H. N. Couden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives. The conference then adjourned sine die.

NATHANIEL CHILDS A SUICIDE.

Known Among Theatrical Men as a Playwright and Press Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Nathaniel Childs, press agent of the "Way Down East" company, which is playing at a local theatre, died to-day at the Jefferson Hospital. He swallowed forty-five grains of morphine Tuesday, after which he shot himself in the head.

Mr. Childs was a well-known theatrical man. His home was in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in 1869. For several years he was editor of The Boston Traveler. He entered the theatrical profession in 1876, and wrote a number of plays. At one time he was advance agent for Henry Irving, and for ten years acted in the same capacity for Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

The failure last December of the play "Little Miss Nobody," in which he was interested, made him despondent, and he began to drink. He was about fifty years of age. He leaves a wife.

APPEAL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

The Cincinnati Council Deplores the Desecration of the Sabbath.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The Cincinnati section of the Council of Jewish Women, at its last meeting, decided to issue the following appeal:

"Dear Madam: We, the Council of Jewish Women, whose aim it is to do all in our power to further the interests of Judaism appeal to you for aid and encouragement in the following worthy endeavor:

"We earnestly petition our Jewish women to lay aside the week day avocations on the Sabbath, to refrain from shopping, and to attend with their children, faithfully and conscientiously, divine service in the house of worship; thereby fostering in and keeping alive in the heart and home the spirit of our faith.

"We ask this in the name of our council, in the name of Judaism, present and future, and, above all, in the name of Him who chose Israel from among all peoples to be the preserver and disseminator of the glorious truth of religion upon which rests this civilized world."

Shopping and other work is forbidden on the Jewish Sabbath, and this appeal is only an effort to bring about a return to earlier and more careful observances of the Sabbath.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

Plan for the Liquidation of Its Affairs under Consideration.

It is expected that Mr. Heath of Washington and Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank of this city, the special representatives of the Controller of the Currency, appointed to examine the assets of the suspended Tradesmen's National Bank, will complete their task this week. The question which they are to answer is whether or not the bank, through its directors, is in a position to settle at once and in full with all its depositors.

It was learned yesterday that depositors representing $600,000 of the bank's liabilities had agreed to accept certificates of deposit bearing interest varying from 4 to 6 per cent. and payable in installments at three, six, nine, and twelve months. This would leave about $1,500,000 to be paid at once in cash. The greater part of this sum is already in hand, and it is reported that certain banks have agreed to advance the remainder on collaterals held by the Tradesmen's National Bank, and also to guarantee the certificates of deposit. It is said that Messrs. Heath and Poor are now inquiring into the terms of this offer, which, if genuine, would remove all obstacles to the liquidation of the bank.

Pious Fanatics at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 27.—A case of fanaticism of the extreme type has been discovered here when Nell Thompson, colored, died while being taken from the home of Mrs. Minerva Williams, who is said to call herself a representative of Christ, and who has been preaching the doctrine of fasting as a means of grace. The Thompson woman practiced this doctrine, having gone without food for eight days and seeping in the river bottom on a piece of matting in pursuance of what is said to be Mrs. Williams's teachings. The mater is to be investigated.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Bright skies and fresh, if somewhat too cool, breezes made social life in town and country yesterday a decided contrast to that of Wednesday, when the rain and gray skies depressed every one. Fifth Avenue saw many familiar forms and faces during the morning and afternoon, and there were few if any empty tables at the fashionable restaurants at the luncheon and dinner hour. Miss Emily Hoffman was walking on the avenue, and looked very well in a stylish, tailor-made gown of gray cloth and a small hat trimmed with pink ribbons. At the Astoria there were registered Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, from Lenox; Mr. A. Cass Canfield, and also Messrs. Richard and Stanley Mortimer, Senator Gibson of Maryland, Secretary of the Treasury Lyman Gage, from Washington, and Mrs. Alexander Brown, who was lunching with her sister, Mrs. Willie James of Baltimore. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has been at the Holland House with the Misses Morgan, left there yesterday for Highland Falls, but will return on Monday.

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The fashion of coming to town for a few days at this time and stopping at a hotel, as is evidenced by these names registered at favorite hostelries, is fast growing among New York society people. It is so much more convenient, even if one has a city house, if one has the means, to put up at a hotel for a few nights or days, and it must be confessed it is decidedly more amusing, especially during the Spring and Autumn, when one is more apt to find the life of the town centred in and around these places.

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The annual Autumn dance given by the Governors of the club will take place in the clubhouse at Tuxedo this evening. As usual, the pretty circular ballroom will be decorated with Autumn leaves, ferns, palms, and chrysanthemums, and there will be a supper and a cotillion with favors. Every room in the clubhouse has been reserved, and there are few cottages open which will not have guests for the occasion. The Barclay silver wedding, which will be celebrated to-night, unfortunately clashes with this Tuxedo dance, and will keep many people in town who would otherwise have gone out to it. Several New York women, notably Mrs. Gen. Burnett, have organized parties to go out to the dance, and there are already many people stopping at the clubhouse, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. W. Forsyth, Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Davies, Miss Davies, Mrs. John Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pooler, and Messrs. Philip Allan, F. J. Dieter, and Fernando Yznaga.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, who will celebrate their silver wedding to-night at their city residence, 603 Madison Avenue, were married in Baltimore on Oct. 28, 1873. Mrs. Barclay having been Miss Clara Wright of that city. Mr. Barclay, who has never been in business, having inherited a fortune, is the brother of Mr. James Barclay, who married first Miss Bell, and for his second wife, Mrs. Sloane, formerly Miss Dixon, and Mr. Sackett Barclay, who married Miss Cornelia Barclay. Their children are Messrs. Wright and Henry Barclay, Jr., Miss Gertrude Barclay, and two little daughters. The Barclay country residence, at Lenox, Bonnie Brae, situated on the south slope of the mountain at the north end of Lake Mahkeenac, is one of the prettiest of the older houses at Lenox, and has always been noted for its hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay have spent the last few Summers, however, with their family at Southampton, L. I., where they have been prominent in the social doings. Mr. Barclay is a noted whip, and is devoted to the turf. There are few couples in New York society who are more genuinely popular or who have a wider circle of friends than Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, and their silver wedding celebration this evening, the cards for which were received with much surprise, as no one credited that they had been married a quarter of a century, is exciting the greatest interest. It is understood that a vaudeville performance will be the feature of the evening at this silver wedding celebration, and that this will be followed by a supper served at small tables.

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The married daughters of Judge and Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Page Brown, and Mrs. G. de L. Dodge, are all to be present at the celebration of their parents' golden wedding on Nov. 8. The Pryor family consists of six children and fifteen grandchildren, and these will all be together at the celebration. Mrs. Dodge is coming from Paris to be present. Some sixteen hundred invitations have been issued by Judge and Mrs. Pryor for the reception at their home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, which will precede the family celebration of the happy event.

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The death of Mr. Robert S. Hone, which took place at Newport on Wednesday, was not a surprise. Mr. Hone was eighty-three years old, and had been nearly blind and very feeble for some years past. He has been devotedly nursed and attended by his unmarried daughter, Miss Anne Hone. He was the last child of the old Mayor Philip Hone, whose diary gives such interesting side lights on the history of old New York. Mr. Hone married Miss Russell, a daughter of the late Charles H. Russell. She died in 1872. Their children are Charles Russell Hone, who married Miss Hoey, a daughter of the late John Hoey; Robert G. Hone, who is well known in New York society and club life; Mrs. H. W. Fuller, and Miss Anne Hone. Mr. Hone's funeral will take place in Trinity Church, Newport, and he will be buried in the Island Cemetery, at Newport.

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Cards have been received from Mrs. John C. Churchill of Louisville, Ky., for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Mathilda Churchill and Mr. Hermann Danforth Newcomb, a son of Mr. Victor Newcomb of this city, formerly of Louisville. The wedding will take place at the Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville, on Nov. 9. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, brother-in-law and sister of Mr. Newcomb, did not wait for the wedding, but sailed for England last week.

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Mr. Frank Otis and Miss Weidenfeld, sister of Mr. Camille Weidenfeld, are to be married next month. The wedding will be a very quiet one, owing to the recent death of Mr. James Otis, and will be celebrated in a Roman Catholic Church in this city, as both Mr. Otis and Miss Weidenfeld are members of that church. Mrs. George Munroe, formerly Miss Martha Otis, and a niece of Mr. Frank Otis, has recently returned to New York from Paris after an absence of some years, in order to assist in the settlement of her father's estate, the late James Otis. Mrs. Munroe has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederic Edey at Bellport, L. I.

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The engagements are announced of Mr. Walter Ames Stebbins, son of Mr. James H. Stebbins of this city, and Miss Kathleen Brown-Clayton Danberry, daughter of the late Robert C. Danberry, of Brighton, England, and of Mr. Charles Edward Dickinson, son of the late George C. Dickinson of Albemarle County, Va., and Miss Alys Kent Tinsley, daughter of Mrs. John B. Tinsley of Richmond, Va.

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The many friends of Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke in New York are congratulating them by letter and cable on their most miraculous escape from the burning of Abington, their beautiful country seat in Scotland. The fire seems to have occurred at night, and the children had a thrilling rescue from the nursery, and were brought to a cottage on the grounds. All the library, nearly all the furniture, many valuable pictures, and a greater part of Lady Colebrooke's jewels were lost. Among these was a famous set of pearls which Lady Colebrooke wore at one or two large entertainments last Winter in this city. She is the sister of Sidney and Almeric Paget, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney in the Autumn of last year. Lady Colebrooke attracted much attention at the last Horse Show by her beauty and her gorgeous gowns. She afterward accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Whitney to Aiken, and she was of the party on the day on which Mrs. Whitney met with her severe accident which has made her ever since an invalid.

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California is just now the ground of pilgrimage for many who have discovered that this is one of the most delightful periods of the year to spend upon the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker arrived last week in San Francisco from New York in their private car Emelita, and have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs of this city. Miss Rutherford and Miss Emma Wallace Rutherford, Mrs. Crocker's daughters, accompany them. They are at the Crocker residence, 1,100 California Street. They will stay in the West several weeks and return for the Horse Show.

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Mr. H. Maitland Kersey is also in San Francisco, having arrived there from Victoria, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane were registered on Friday last at the Hotel Rafael, and Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson at the California. Other New Yorkers in California were Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Whitney, who are returning from Honolulu. Mr. John Mackay is also in San Francisco.

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The usual run of the Meadow Brook hounds took place yesterday over the lowlands. There will be another run to-morrow. There is some talk of a hunt ball to be given at the hotel at Garden City about the middle of next month. Several of the Meadow Brook Club left yesterday for the Genesee Valley, where there will be an interesting steeplechase, of which Mr. Craig Wadsworth is a judge. The steeplechases at Meadow Brook will take place on Election Day.

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There have been within the last forty-eight hours a number of deaths in prominent families, which will throw many people in mourning this Winter. On Wednesday Miss Hannah Townsend Lawrence died at her residence at Bayside, L. I. She was the daughter of the late Judge Effingham Lawrence and Anne Townsend, and is consequently related to nearly all of the Long Island Lawrences and Townsends.

Miss Hannah Lawrence was one of the most remarkable women of the present and the older régimes in New York society. She was extremely popular and very clever. She was literary in her tastes and an authority on the history of the Long Island families. She assisted in the compilation of that delightful book "The Letters of a Girl of Eighty Years Ago," of which Mrs. John Van Rensselaer was the author. Her elder sister, Miss Jennie Lawrence, lived for many years at the old New York Hotel with Miss Oglesby, and is now with her brother, and another sister, Miss Helen Lawrence, opened with Miss Barnwell a millinery shop some years ago and still has charge of it, Miss Barnwell having married and retired. Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Mrs. Henry Alexandre are her nieces, and among her cousins are Mrs. Clarence McKim, Mrs. James Winslow, and Mrs. Hunter. Miss Lawrence toward the end of her life became interested somewhat in Spiritualism.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander have been at the Plaza Hotel this week, having come up from Tuxedo. They will return for the dance this evening. The Countess of Orford still remains at the same hotel. Among other New Yorkers who have recently come to the city are Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies and Miss Augusta McKim Davies, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt.

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The tragic death of young Philip R. M. Hildreth, yesterday, will call to mind to many traditions of the old New York Hotel, of which his father was proprietor in the full tide of its social glory.

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There is little that is startling in news from Newport. There are still a few families who linger there and who seem determined to remain until Thanksgiving. Mrs. Lyman Josephs has returned to her cottage on Purgatory Road, after a long visit to Baltimore. Mr. Mortimer Brooks has been in his cottage this week, and Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont has paid a flying visit to Belcourt. Mr. Cope Whitehouse and Mr. Arthur Kemp are the two latest names added to the list of resident property owners paying taxes. Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin gave a small luncheon at Snug Harbor, Bellevue Avenue, this week. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are yet at Newport, and Mrs. Lawrence's brother, Mr. Edward H. Bulkley, is visiting them. Louis Lorrillard, Jr., has gone South on a hunting trip, and the Frank Key Pendletons have closed their cottage.

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The Summer residents on the Rumson Road, Seabright, are not closing their cottages with much alacrity. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ward and Mr. George Ward are at their country seat, as are also Mrs. John G. Neeser and the Misses Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong, Miss Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan closed their cottage at the Highlands of Navesink on Wednesday and have opened their town house, at 11 Madison Square North.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kirtland—Scribner.

Mr. Michel Kirtland and Miss Elizabeth Scribner were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, Mr. John M. Scribner, 240 West Fifty-sixth Street. Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Mary Scribner was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids; Miss Jennie Yearance, niece of the bride, served as flower girl. Master Alexander, a nephew of the bride, and Master Lawrence Bailey, were pages. Mr. Clement Herbert Kirtland, a brother of the groom, was his best man. The ushers were Dr. Trimble and Mr. Eugene Lacy of Washington. The small pages held the white ribbons that formed the aisle down which the bridal procession came.

The bride wore the customary gown of white satin. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bride's attendants wore gowns of white embroidered chiffon over cerise silk and carried bouquets of American Beauty roses. The pages wore black velvet Louis XV. suits with powdered wigs. American Beauty roses formed the principal decorations of the house. Southern smilax and white chrysanthemums were also in evidence about the drawing room. An orchestra screened from view by palms played during the reception which followed the ceremony.

Ritch—Decker.

Dr. Amos M. Ritch of 711 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miss Belle Louise Decker of 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, were married on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Saxton of Orange, N. J., and Frederick Sierkin acted as best man. The ushers were Dwight C. Austin, Charles O. Armstrong, John A. Coburn, and William Green. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William H. Hudnut, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn.

Wilcox—Lewis.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of David Wood Lewis of 22 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and Frederick D. Wilcox of Deposit, Broome County, N. Y., were married last evening at the home of the bride by the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. The maid of honor was Miss Cornelia Lewis, sister of the bride, and the flower girl was her niece, Miss Evelyn Lewis. The best man was the Rev. Dr. Liggett of Deposit, and the ushers were Frank H. Cothren, George Cruikshank, Sidney Austin, and Frank Whitlock. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox will live in Deposit.

Baruch—Viertel.

Miss Mary Viertel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Viertel, and Harry N. Baruch were married Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Schwed of this city at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,835 Madison Avenue. The maid of honor was Miss Clementine Baer, a relative of the bride. S. Baruch, a brother of the bridegroom, served as best man. The ushers were Monroe Stern, Hugo Marks, and S. Viertel.

Fish—Wagener.

Miss Louise Clara Wagener, daughter of August P. Wagener, and John Joseph Fish were married at St. Cecelia's Church, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, yesterday morning. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Michael J. Duffy. Miss Katharine Fish, a sister of the groom, was maid of honor and John Weed was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will live at No. 77 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Answers to Correspondents.

"DISMISS."—The expression "muster out" is correct.

"DEMOCRAT."—He has not. Justice Daly has often been confounded with ex-Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas.

Specially interesting features in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art, free with the issue of to-morrow. One cent.—Adv.

SILAS SADLER PACKARD DEAD.

Founder of the Business College Which Bears His Name Succumbs to Gastritis—His Career.

Silas Sadler Packard, the founder and Principal of Packard's Business College, died yesterday morning at his home, 17 West Eighty-second Street, of gastritis. He had been ill for some time.

Mr. Packard was born in Cummington, Mass., April 28, 1826. He was the fourth son of Chester Packard, whose father, Abel Packard, was one of the earliest settlers of Cummington. In 1833 Chester Packard went to Fredonia, Licking County, Ohio, with his family, traveling the entire distance from Troy, N. Y., by water. The boy Silas had the ordinary advantages of the district school until the age of fifteen, when he went for two terms to the Granville Academy. He had a natural taste for grammar, mathematics, and penmanship. At the age of sixteen he commenced to teach, taking his first classes in penmanship. In 1845 he went to Kentucky, and remained there over two years, teaching school and painting portraits. He removed to Cincinnati in 1848, and was employed as a teacher of penmanship in a commercial college there.

In 1851 he taught in the Lockport (N. Y.) Union School, and two years later removed to Tonawanda, where he established The Niagara River Pilot, which he conducted until 1856, when he became associated with Bryant & Stratton in the management of their Buffalo school. He came to New York in 1858 and established his business college. This institution was the first tenant of the Cooper Institute Building. In 1863 it was removed to Broadway and Twenty-second Street, in 1870 to Broadway and Eleventh Street, and in 1887 to its present quarters at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Many years ago he educated, without cost to themselves, thirty young women, to prove to the business community that he had at command a number of well-trained and efficient women clerks who were not only able to work, but were willing to do so, and who could readily supplant inefficient office boys and young men who depended upon their sex to hold their own.

As the first president of the Business Educators' Association of America, whose initial session was held in this city in 1878, he outlined a course of procedure that was the keynote to the work that has been done in business colleges throughout the country. In 1896 he assumed the first Presidency of the more important body, the Commercial Teachers' Federation. He represented the City of New York at the Atlanta Exposition in the committee appointed by Mayor Strong for that purpose; also upon the Citizens' Committee in charge of the Grant Memorial dedication exercises.

As a clubman he was one of the founders of the Ohio Society, and at the time of his death was its First Vice President. He was also a member of the Union League Club, the Lotos Club, the Players Club, the Twilight Club, the Schoolmasters' Club, the Colonial Club, the West Side Republican Club, the National Educational Association, the Commercial Teachers' Federation, the New York Commercial Teachers' Association, the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, and the Institute of Accountants.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Floyd Williams Tomkins.

Floyd Williams Tomkins, one of the best-known residents of Brooklyn, died at his home, 293 Van Buren Street, yesterday, of heart failure superinduced by old age. He was the son of the late Capt. James Tomkins. Born in this city in 1815, he was educated at a private school, and subsequently went to France, where he completed his education, returning to New York about 1840. In 1844 he entered the employ of The New York Observer as bookkeeper, and was gradually advanced until, in the early seventies, he became one of the propriet

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G., 222 B'WAY.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 252 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 1 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 11 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
Readjustment of Funded Debt.
The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.
Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.
JOS. S. STOUT,
25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK,
60 Wall St., New York.
WM. H. BLACKFORD,
10 South St., Baltimore. } Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES D. FISHER,
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANDER MATTHEWS,
(Room 1002) 43 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,
Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of CONSOLIDATED ICE CO.,
23D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
New York, Oct. 26, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable November 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 4th, 1898. The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M., November 4th, 1898, until November 16th, 1898. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, unless otherwise instructed.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company.
N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.
Columbus, Ohio, October 24th, 1898.
The coupons due November 1st, 1898, on the Ohio and West Virginia Railway Company's First Mortgage seven per cent. bonds will be paid on and after November 1st, 1898, on presentation at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.
N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898 C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 26, 1898.
91st Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1st.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2d.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 21, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., on the capital stock, was declared, payable Nov. 1st prox.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 3d proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 18th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed to November 1st. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, October 25, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1898.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, October 25th, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable November 10th.
Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

The Hormignero Central Co. of Cuba,
New York Office, No. 69 Wall St.—The coupon, No. 10, due on Nov. 1, on the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at this office.
LORENZO M. GILLET, Treasurer.

United States Express Company,
49 Broadway, New York, October 24, 1898.
130TH DIVIDEND.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Nov. 1 at 3 o'clock and reopened Nov. 16.
THEODORE F. WOOD, 2d Vice-Pres. and Treas.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 24, 1898.
The COUPONS due Nov. 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the "PRATT COAL AND IRON COMPANY," will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

The security market shows some broadening tendencies, almost 400,000 shares being traded in yesterday, and the list of transactions including about 100 different issues. Standard railway stocks generally advanced, this being especially true of those in which dealings were heaviest.

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London was a moderate buyer of stocks here, and some commission house buying was in evidence. Both of these developments were new, for while commission brokers have recently been practically doing nothing London has been a free seller.

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In the bond market even more firmness showed that in stocks. Here many conspicuous issues scored advances, and some bonds which lately have been under pressure recovered sharply.

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Activity and strength in bonds reflects continuing investment demands akin to what was in evidence at the beginning of the broadening stock market a few months ago. It has been some time since transactions in bonds reached yesterday's figures—over $3,500,000.

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Money market conditions show further inclination toward lower rates, time money being offered yesterday in abundance at figures below any recently quoted. On no side is heard any of the old bear complaints of stock market troubles imminent, because of money market squeezes. This bugaboo cut a consequential figure a month or so ago, but those Wall Street interests which were most worried then are now apparently confident that present ease is to continue—even that lower interest rates may soon prevail. Especially is this true in local banking circles.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $1,000 3s, registered, at 105¼; $1,000 do, coupon, at 105⅞@105¾@105⅞, and $200 do, small, at 105⅞.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt, Co.	½	Minn. Iron, t. r. Sts.	1
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	¾
Canada South.	½	Nat. Lead Co.	1
Canadian Pacific.	1⅝	N. J. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio.	½	North American	½
C., M. & St. P.	1	Penn. Railroad	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. Southwestern.	½
C., L. & W. pf.	1⅛	St. P. & O.	1¼
Consol. Gas.	1	Texas & Pacific	¾
D. & R. G. pf.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Erie	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Lake Erie & West pf.	½	W. Chi. Street	¾
Louis. & Nash.	½	Western Union Tel.	⅛
Michigan Central.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅞	Inter. Paper Co.	2¼
C., H. V. & T.	1½	Inter. Paper Co. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. L. Southwest pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	1	St. P., M. & M.	4½
Great North. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. in.	1
Long Island 4s	1⅝	Tenn. C & I. Bds.	
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1	6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Green Bay deb. B.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
O. & M. Sp. Div. 6s	3		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $136,904,284; balance, $6,458,969; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $406,934.

Money on call in London at 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 15-16 per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount@par. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were regular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ½, to 13; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 65½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 57⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 117⅞; Erie first preferred, ½, to 32⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 77½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 111¼, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 111⅞. Atchison sold at 13½, Canadian Pacific at 83⅝; Pennsylvania at 60¼, and Reading at 8½. British consols advanced ⅛ to 109 1-16 for money, and 1-16, to 109⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the last report: Total reserve increased, £606,000; circulation decreased, £142,000; bullion increased, £464,687; "other" securities increased, £1,834,000; "other" deposits increased, £2,124,000; public deposits decreased, £600,000; notes reserve increased, £632,000; Government securities decreased, £905,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 49 per cent., is now 48.65 per cent., against a decline from 48.30 per cent. to 47.63 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

In Paris rentes sold at 101f. 87½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 35c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased, 875,000 francs; Treasury notes current increased, 37,700,000 francs; gold on hand decreased, 550,000 francs; bills discounted increased, 96,200,000 francs; silver on hand increased, 25,000 francs.

WESTERN SENTIMENT BULLISH.

The West becomes bullish. Chicago is buying Granger railroad stocks. The advance of St. Paul yesterday was to some extent helped along by a pool in which Chicago financiers have joined.

PAPER TRUST WEAK.

International Paper stock was one of the weak features in yesterday's market, the preferred dropping a point, while the common shares fell between two and three. It develops that differences of opinion exist among insiders as to the advisability of paying an immediate dividend upon the common stock. Such dividends were freely predicted when the stock was some points higher than it sells at now.

DENVER PREFERRED AND LONDON.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred sold up to 55½ yesterday and closed above 55, showing a gain of nearly 1 per cent. Again there was inside buying, but yesterday's purchases were more largely for the account of Europe. One speculative interest also took about 700 shares of the stock.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS STRONG.

The ado over local gas company fights loses something of its vehemence. A large short interest has accumulated in Consolidated Gas and some other stocks on the recently much advanced theory that a reckless warfare of rates was sure because of the New Amsterdam Company's ambition to quickly accumulate a long list of customers. Various signs appear suggesting that such stock market campaigning has been somewhat overdone. Consolidated Gas rose a whole point yesterday on insignificant transactions, and New Amsterdam's quotation was similarly advanced.

BEAR FACTORS DIMINISHING.

Mr. Henry Allen, head of the Stock Exchange house of Henry Allen & Co., expressed his views on the security market outlook to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Mr. Allen sees reasons for cheerfulness in almost every feature affecting the situation, and looks for rising values generally. Mr. Allen said:

"Taking the market as a whole, I am inclined toward bullishness. The strength shown by stocks, one or two industrials excepted, during the pressure recently exerted, shows that American security holders continue unshaken in their confidence. They believe in their intrinsic worth, and neither home nor foreign alarms can alter that feeling.

"One of the fears relied upon to depress the market has been that in regard to the complexion of the next Congress. In some quarters it has been asserted rather confidently that the sound-money forces would return to Washington diminished in numbers—even in a minority. Closer scrutiny of the situation will, I think, furnish very strong evidence that such a result is altogether out of the question. It is becoming more and more apparent as the day of election approaches that there is going to be another sound-money majority in the next House. Following such an event—and there seems to be no reason whatever to doubt it—there will be a time of healthy industrial and commercial activity, extending over the next three or four years. Confidence will strengthen, the advocates of cheap money will thereafter recede from their hopeless position, and the excellent underlying conditions which are being reported as to general business will have opportunity to make themselves felt to their full extent.

"The existence of troubled relations between the leading powers of Europe has also been advanced as a reason for bearishness. Conflict in that quarter is exceedingly unlikely, however. And the demand for American cereals in either event is not going to be any less. Western business will be immense this Fall, and the Granger roads are assured of earnings that will eclipse anything in their previous history. This is the view commonly taken by those who have given the railroad conditions of the West most consideration, and who are in touch with the realities which must eventually govern these conditions. All such stocks as Rock Island and St. Paul should be brought to a market value of 120 on the basis of 5 per cent. dividends.

"Foreign buying must return with confidence to this market. When scares pass away the investor from abroad will be largely interested in American securities. It is difficult to see what he can better do with his funds. No securities are anywhere being offered for sale which promise him an investment that can prove nearly so satisfactory.

"After the present doubts peculiar to the election have joined the numerous other bearish contentions of those who belittle the natural strength of securities and the inspiriting business conditions existing everywhere, I am firmly of opinion that the market will be stronger than at any period of buoyancy in its recent experience."

THE SUGAR TRADE WAR.

Sugar Trust was again strong in the early trading yesterday, selling up close to 116, but toward the close it weakened and broke sharply, selling down to 112½, and closing with a net loss of about 2 points. Transactions in the stock approximated 90,000 shares, it being by far the most active issue of the day.

The most important development regarding Sugar Trust yesterday was the report that the Doscher refinery is to commence operations on Monday, this being supplemented by rumor from lower Wall Street that the Doscher schedules are already out. Much attention was also given to a discussion of the relations between the Trust and the Wholesale Grocers' Association. It was pointed out by trade authorities that the grocers are now able to make demands upon the Trust which hitherto would not have been listened to, the association having assurances from outside refineries upon which to base calculations.

An advance in refined sugar was reported, following upon the advance in the price of raw sugars. It was significant, however, that this advance was not led by the Trust, but by independent interests.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S DIVIDEND.

A Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad says that it is now certain that a dividend upon the company's common stock will be declared next month.

CLOSER TRAFFIC RELATIONS.

Though Philadelphia business was yesterday suspended, it was estimated in Wall Street that much of the buying of Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway stocks came from that quarter, where it is said that assurances are current in high circles that the Pennsylvania management is ready to join in closer traffic relations with the Vanderbilt system than ever hitherto—that, indeed, certain annoying rivalries hitherto existing are about to be extinguished.

MYSTERY IN TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust fluctuated wildly in the first few minutes of trading yesterday, transactions being made at 126 and 128 practically at the same time. Thereafter the stock varied between 128 and 129½, and closed showing a small fractional gain for the day. There were further indications of liquidation by inside interests.

No actual developments concerning Tobacco Trust affairs came to light during the day, and mystery still surrounded the pending war and the two tobacco concerns recently organized. It was reported that a new company having for its purpose the absorption of the American Tobacco Company and of plug interests now outside of the Trust is to have a capital of $75,000,000, half of which is to be common and half preferred stock. Many rumors regarding the consolidation of the plug tobacco manufacturers were in circulation. It was not, however, claimed by insiders that the Liggett & Meyers establishment is to go into the combination. In fact, there have been recently many secessions among tobacco trade interests who were formerly willing to enter the Continental Company, these concerns having now, it is said, decided to cast their fortunes with the Liggett & Meyers Company.

READY FOR DIVIDENDS.

An officer of the Chicago and Great Western Company has received from the London Directors of the road (including Mr. William Lidderdale, ex-Governor of the Bank of England) assurances that dividends upon the preferred A stock of the company can be begun immediately after New Year's.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

The Granger stocks were in small supply yesterday, and there was very fair demand for all of the group. Commission house clients who have been maintaining their bullishness on the stocks and refusing to liquidate during the decline, now seem disposed to average their holdings.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Vote of stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company to increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Election of Joseph M. Byrne of this city to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Demand for proxies for Burlington's annual election. Premium offered for their use.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Decrease of $9,338 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $46,452 since July 1.

Correctness of the report that the St. Paul had purchased the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad doubted by Vice President Bond of the St. Paul.

Meeting of newly elected Board of Directors of Union Pacific. Present officers re-elected.

Decrease of $6,260 in Cleveland, Canton and Southern's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $3,735 since July 1.

Atchison and Pike's Peak first 6 per cent. stricken from the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Payment begun by Northwestern and Omaha Companies of interest on their respective funded debt due on Nov. 1.

Increase of $112,554 in Union Pacific's net earnings for September, making an increase of $502,063 since July 1.

Meeting in Chicago of representatives of all the railroads interested in immigrant traffic for the purpose of making an agreement for a division traffic and the adoption and maintenance of certain rates by all lines.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,374
Chicago Great Western	4,206
Evansville and Terre Haute	2,375
Flint and Pere Marquette	4,308
Total increase 4 roads	$12,263
Increase previously reported	467,485
Total increase 26 roads	$479,748

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$1,085
Evansville and Indianapolis	494
Ohio River	4,006
Total decrease 3 roads	$5,585
Decrease previously reported	117,195
Total decrease 17 roads	$122,780
Net increase	$356,968

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	222
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	3	5½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	40¼
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94	94¾
Union Ferry	44	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87¼
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam preferred	65½	66½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20¼	21½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus G-s	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	85	90
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standardd Gas, New York	125	129
Standard Gas pf.	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	87½	89½
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63	63½
Glucose pf.	107½	108¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	19	20
Standard Distilling pf.	67½	69½
Standard Oil Trust	418	420
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	160½	163

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	28½

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Oct.	$34,346	$32,072	$34,611
From July 1.	542,693	505,696	493,501
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
3d week Oct.	$122,816	$118,610	$102,529
From July 1.	1,804,546	1,754,761	1,499,199
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
3d week Oct.	$71,990	$73,075	$59,180
From July 1.	1,134,270	1,136,249	923,974
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Oct.	$6,621	$7,115	$5,404
From July 1.	110,809	112,487	97,906
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Oct.	$25,328	$22,953	$20,189
From July 1.	403,642	413,194	329,976
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
3d week Oct.	$63,486	$59,178	$49,485
From Jan. 1.	2,407,277	2,205,658	2,099,754
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Oct.	$23,228	$27,234	$22,979
From Jan. 1.	778,419	774,675	795,748
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	$62,913	$53,690	$62,496
Op. expenses	56,635	41,202	51,713
Net earnings	6,228	12,488	10,783
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	183,350	144,122	190,464
Net earnings	22,633	26,368	37,511
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	353,630	356,367	338,976
Expen. and taxes.	248,566	241,965	234,475
Net earnings	105,064	114,402	104,501
Pro. ex. to g. e'rn.	70¼	67⅞	69¼
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,089,379	1,151,180	1,135,226
Net earnings	337,294	383,746	394,640
UNION PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	1,722,618	1,766,705	1,423,231
Op. expenses	901,826	1,058,467	861,005
Net earnings	820,791	708,237	562,226
Pro. ex. to g. e'rn.	52⅞	68⅛	60⅝
From July 1 to September 30—			
Gross earnings	4,793,280	4,793,995	4,179,355
Net earnings	2,173,542	1,671,479	1,594,033

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exch'ge	163	Mechanics'	160
Broadway	220	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers'	87	National Uplon	130
Chatham	290	New York	220
Commerce	206	New York County	1200
Continental	128	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Corn Exchange	260	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	160	Park	320
Garfield National	1050	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155⅞
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	480	Seventh National	130
Irving	150	State of New York	108
Leather Manfrs'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	150
Manhattan	200		

There was a sale of 30 shares of Chatham at 200.

Portraits of Gen. Kitchener and Major Marchand in the Illustrated Supplement of The New York Times, Sunday, October 30th.—Adv.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼c.

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On the Stock Exchange 2,200 shares of Phoenix sold at .19@.18@.19.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 300 Brunswick at .15, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .71, 500 Ophir at .55, 800 Phoenix at .17@.18, 1,000 Union at .20 seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .001¼ cash; 13,000 Cannon Ball at .005 cash @.004⅝, 3,000 Justine at .02@.01⅞, 69,000 Old Gold at .005½@.008 buyer 30 @ .006⅛, 4,000 Pilgrim at .004, 900 Rocky Mountain at .05 cash @.03 cash; 5,000 Sentinel at .002 buyer 5, and 100 Work at .08 buyer 10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.81	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.06	Kings. & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.14	La. Cross	.07
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.14	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.10	Mexican	.10
Chollar	.05	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.06
Con. Cal. & Va	.60	Plymouth Con	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.53
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Con	1.75
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Kingston & Pem.	.12
Alamo	.03	La Crosse	.14
Argentum Juanita	.02	Leadville Con	.07
Anaconda	.50	Little Chief	.20
Belcher	.07	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.16	Moulton	.20
Breece	.90	Mollie Gibson	.21
Brunswick Con.	.16	Mount Rosa	.16
Cripple Creek Con.	.07	Ontario	3.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	.50
Chollar	.08	Occidental	.40
Crown Point	.07	Portland	1.40
Chrysolite	.12	Plymouth	.10
Con. Cal. & Va	.70	Gold M. Co.	.16
Creede & C. C.	.04	Phoenix	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Potosi	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Pharmacist	.03
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Quicksilver	.25
Crescent	.03	Quicksilver, pf.	4.00
Deadwood Terra	.45	Specimen	.02
Eureka Con	.20	Savage	.05
Father De Smet	.10	Sierra Nevada	.60
Gold & Globe	.02	Standard	1.25
Gould & Curry	.13	Small Hopes	1.00
Golden Fleece	.18	Union	.20
Hale & Norcross	.85	Union Con.	.20
Homestake	50.00	Utah	.06
Horn Silver	1.15	Victor

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13883	18891	32082	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45419
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45445
258	7686	13934	18938	32259	37820	45449
280	7704	13985	18952	32261	37859	45460
288	7758	13959	18946	32266	37859	45422
293	7762	13953	18950	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	18980	18990	32288	37880	45465
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
341	7954	14033	19015	32359	37901	45507
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
852	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14123	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37953	45687
618	8105	14173	19249	32721	37915	45859
618	8106	14174	19237	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46250
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46258
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14834	19508	33023	38405	46421
735	8202	14837	19510	33032	38531	46424
736	8234	14842	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14903	19515	33060	38583	46428
749	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19608	33124	38668	46463
1074	8325	14477	19609	33127	38701	46475
1108	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8365	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1807	8365	14521	20576	33245	38709	45506
1808	8366	14526	20577	33271	38712	46516
1641	8365	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2095	8422	14683	20472	33303	38720	46658
2098	8423	14697	20474	33304	38727	46663
2099	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8443	14725	20489	33306	38750	46673
2211	8445	14726	20501	33307	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2238	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38938	46733
2235	8484	14838	20604	33599	38939	46804
2288	8659	14841	20621	33114	38967	46813
2289	8656	14842	20627	33613	39116	46813
2266	8686	14845	20639	33606	39117	46820
2416	8738	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33711	39119	46844
2815	8823	14857	20670	33715	39123	46815
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46904
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39238	46907
3083	8951	14882	20755	33737	39262	47011
3274	8958	14891	20757	34007	39292	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3885	8962	14953	20825	34048	39346	47092
3727	8964	14955	20826	34084	39384	47114
3788	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
4763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47170
3788	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47202
3820	9033	15102	20955	34157	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34169	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20905	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15257	20909	34206	39814	47257
3934	9086	15253	20911	34237	39832	47233
4004	9093	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9135	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4023	9210	15517	21067	34294	40011	47355
4076	9287	15569	21082	34304	40039	47387
4092	9308	15585	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9368	15589	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9369	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9370	15591	21113	34312	41253	47389
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41285	47411
4189	9515	15618	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4169	9529	15630	21645	34318	41356	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34322	41422	47489
4189	9583	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9586	15629	21918	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4206	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	28483	34358	41533	47816
4231	9907	15741	28485	34382	41560	47820
4233	9924	15770	28513	34385	41501	47883
4243	9925	15776	28514	34405	41004	47937
4249	9951	15781	28521	34409	41007	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9960	15795	28814	34517	41615	48043
4328	10002	15829	28816	34501	41623	48081
4361	10027	15832	28540	34301	41677	48082
4403	10027	15830	28548	34305	41745	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34596	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28794	34598	41982	48183
4307	10091	15849	28903	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15861	28904	34626	41989	48258
4481	10172	15906	28905	34628	42021	48276
4482	10175	15920	28960	34650	42100	48340
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42187	48126
4482	10238	16031	28975	34696	42214	48435
4491	10413	16039	28976	34702	42290	48491
4501	10419	16040	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	18041	28993	34708	42323	48535
4505	10533	16043	28994	34711	42328	48572
4506	10585	16045	29053	34748	42339	48613
4530	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16068	29139	34768	42416	48922
4541	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48959
4562	10686	16088	29228	34834	42508	48967
4571	10684	16097	29229	34835	42548	48149
4572	10685	16163	29234	34857	42577	49165
4613	10758	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4627	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34948	43291	49274
4668	10829	16189	29244	34958	43293	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4754	10836	16229	29357	35029	43323	49484
4793	10863	16231	29403	35032	43327	49497
4784	10864	16232	29405	35053	43328	49546
4831	10868	16253	29520	35069	43336	49570
4850	11028	16309	29533	35101	43357	49587
4868	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4919	11029	16334	29622	35122	43370	49652
4933	11049	16358	29624	35125	43376	49892
4937	11048	16360	29664	35124	43378	49699
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43413	49697
4978	11118	16388	29967	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16389	29670	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16395	29671	35131	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29689	35172	43841	49710
5210	11138	16412	29708	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11150	16435	29729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16469	29733	35187	43848	49907
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29745	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29746	35264	43851	49922
5368	11241	16504	29747	35265	43853	49923
5378	11289	16549	29791	35340	43901	49926
5399	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11252	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35389	44063	50073
5490	11282	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29832	35399	44080	50171
5499	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16747	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16755	29873	35393	44125	50186
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29899	35396	44127	50188
5523	11360	16765	29911	35397	44130	50189
5531	11437	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16799	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11556	16763	29950	35546	44137	50294
5556	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50622
5571	11614	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5574	11696	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30035	35878	44147	50720
5580	11721	16828	30036	35884	44148	50059
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	50101
5664	11730	16835	30067	35880	44152	50139
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	50186
5704	11787	16841	30122	35893	44154	50111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	50115
5828	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	50116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35980	44159	50143
5840	11844	16888	30169	35990	44160	50150
5848	11846	16859	30169	35992	44161	50183
5860	11847	16860	30170	36004	44166	50164
5863	11857	16902	30171	36033	44167	50169
5885	11801	16903	30197	36072	44168	50167
5916	11899	16906	30207	36113	44169	50206
5986	11911	17000	30214	36183	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17169	30291	36237	44174	51826
6115	12044	17170	30322	36238	44176	51827
6121	12111	17171	30353	36237	44177	51829
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51838
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51839
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44212	51878
6215	12212	17181	30368	36420	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51454
6224	12306	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51556
6229	12310	17224	30540	36536	44250	51595
6234	12311	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17350	30647	36658	44301	51730
6255	12416	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17425	30699	36681	44319	52121
6321	12481	17108	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36718	44328	52276
6338	12480	17478	30726	36714	44339	52288
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44335	52323
6378	12506	17568	30729	36765	44338	52329
6379	12507	17607	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44410	52400
6476	12513	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30878	36775	44529	52438
6580	12566	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6604	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6658	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17890	31101	36780	44536	52551
6725	12724	17839	31132	36795	44603	52804
6806	12764	17867	31139	36795	44641	52636
6808	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12790	17876	31200	36797	44643	52705
6838	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52709
6966	12822	17917	31343	36799	44681	52810
6973	12834	17921	31368	36806	44768	52820
6984	12843	17992	31370	36878	44790	52828
6985	12860	17923	31371	36885	44823	52829
6986	12861	17955	31378	36886	44823	52891

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1288	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	660	1295	1904	2457	3060	3677
29	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1962	2526	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
69	698	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3757
117	726	1368	2024	2572	3150	3758
127	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2599	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
189	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3784
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
220	756	1435	2051	2618	3176	3815
226	754	1442	2061	2648	3177	3820
291	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
258	795	1447	2095	2685	3203	3844
268	800	1456	2115	2686	3220	3868
304	815	1473	2121	2697	3238	3881
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3240	3884
322	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886
331	841	1528	2144	2725	3285	3857
334	843	1524	2145	2735	3286	3893
339	849	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913
354	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915
360	880	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931
362	892	1551	2162	2777	3319	3938
368	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3950
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964
378	907	1570	2178	2795	3239	3967
392	929	1598	2197	2807	3345	3980
397	937	1590	2206	2819	3347	3984
404	912	1601	2218	2820	3356	3980
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2232	2830	3372	4010
412	951	1620	2243	2860	3383	4018
413	952	1640	2254	2862	3419	4024
462	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4032
466	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057
470	996	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086
495	1027	1782	2310	2923	3478	4096
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101
510	1056	1752	2315	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3577	4125
523	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4120
536	1081	1788	2336	2956	3537	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	3539	4134
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159
584	1152	1823	2388	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166
615	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188
C33	1261	1847	2445	3048		

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE, }
New York, October 1st, 1898.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, August 18, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

8	443	1550	1938	2104	2547	2780	3020
22	460	1588	1950	2197	2565	2812	3084
26	1311	1621	1954	2218	2612	2824	3085
92	1340	1651	1955	2214	2621	2826	3106
137	1360	1668	1972	2250	2646	2832	3123
152	1376	1738	2000	2318	2678	2855	3131
156	1379	1740	2001	2347	2708	2862	3133
236	1402	1750	2048	2408	2720	2898	3158
263	1406	1778	2085	2409	2732	2899	3203
280	1451	1781	2087	2413	2736	2901	3265
284	1505	1835	2097	2462	2745	2908	
384	1530	1855	2102	2465	2754	2957	

as the numbers of the ninety-four bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the election of Directors for the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 170 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM McDOWELL,
Stockholder of said Corporation.

To the Stockholders of the American Malting Company.

You are hereby notified that the Annual Stockholders' Meeting will be held on Thursday, November 10th, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 82 Montgomery Street, in the City of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on the 21st day of October, 1898, until said meeting has been held.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD MERRICK, Secretary.

The Nassau Bank,

New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.

The Annual Election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Home Bank,

303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 7, 1898, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, November 3d, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock. F. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 27, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
30⅛	31	1,475	Am. Malting Co.	30⅜	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	70¾	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
37⅝	37¾	2,340	American Cotton Oil.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	+ ¼
37	37½	53	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	38	38	38	38	
134	136	55	American Express	134	135	134	135	
11½	11⅞	716	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
33	34½	4	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	34	34	34	
113¼	113⅝	90,851	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114⅜	115¾	112½	113¼	−1⅞
108¾		210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
30	30¼	409	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	30¼	30¾	30½	30¾	+1⅛
125⅞	129	28,765	American Tobacco.	128	129½	126	129	+ ¾
11¾	12	50	Ann Arbor	12	12	12	12	
12¾	12⅞	923	At. T. & S. F.	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
36	36⅜	9,363	At. T. & S. F. pf.	36	36⅝	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
44	44½	200	B. & O., all in. pd.	44½	44½	44½	44½	
68¼	69	100	B. & O. pf., wh'n iss.	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
2¾	2⅞	200	Bay State Gas	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
65½	65⅝	4,690	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65½	− ⅛
53	54	500	Canada Southern	53	53	52½	53	+ ½
81⅝	82¼	200	Canadian Pacific	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+1⅜
25	28	630	Central Pacific	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
21¾	22	2,380	Chesapeake & Ohio.	21½	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
116½	117	26,085	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116½	117⅛	116⅜	116⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	14½	2,045	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
42	42½	1,425	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42½	43⅜	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅜
108⅝	108¾	49,429	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108¾	109⅛	108¾	109⅛	+1
102	103	510	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	162½	163	162	102	− ¼
131½	132	800	Chicago & Northw.	131¾	132	131⅜	131⅞	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	24,850	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102	103⅝	102	103⅝	+1⅜
33½	34	100	Chi., Term. Trans. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
39¼	40	1,150	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	39¼	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅛
46	47	420	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	46	47	46	47	+1½
15	10½	20	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	15	15	
20½	21½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	20½	20¼	20½	
3	3½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	−1½
176	177½	352	Consolidated Gas	176	177	176	177	+1
48½	49	625	Consolidated Ice	48½	48½	48	48	+ ¼
102	102½	491	Delaware & Hudson.	103	103	102¼	102½	+ ¼
55¼	55⅜	3,135	Denver & R. G. pf.	54½	55½	54¾	55⅜	+ ⅝

HARVARD WINS AT GOLF.

Her Team Defeats Yale for the Championship at the Ardsley Links—Match Furnished Sensations.

Harvard won the golf team championship yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, beating Yale, the victor of the last two seasons, after a match which in some features is unprecedented in American golf annals. This, however, was not the only sensational event of the day, for James F. Curtis of Harvard, and the present intercollegiate champion, failed to get a place among the qualifying eight contestants in the afternoon for the individual championship. He took 95 strokes for his round, while 91 was the maximum qualifying figure. The lowest score was made by Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., the ablest golfer in Columbia, who did 83 strokes.

The team contest was played in the morning, and the unexpected finish of a tie at eleven holes each was the result. The play-off in the afternoon, which after considerable discussion was played over the entire course, went in favor of Harvard by twelve holes, her team of six men scoring sixteen holes to four for the New Haven lads.

Yale lost her third successive victory and permanent possession of the team championship cup by an easy little three-foot put. It was played by T. M. Robertson, one of the ablest of the newer Yale golfers, and who demonstrated his ability in the morning by defeating W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., by three holes. Had Robertson sent his ball, at that critical stage of the game, into the hole, Yale would have won the most hotly-contested team match ever played, by one hole.

Robertson and Cutting were the last to finish the round in the morning, and as they came down to the home hole the Yale man was three ahead. The score then was eleven holes for each, and consequently the decision of the match rested upon the winning of the last hole. The entire body of Yale and Harvard golfers, and many representatives from Columbia and Princeton, crowded around the green anxiously awaiting the result. On his fifth shot Robertson lay within three feet of the hole, and as Cutting overputted, sending his ball nearly six feet beyond, and just missed by half an inch going down in six, the Yale contingent confidently looked for a victory, and her team prepared to give Robertson a rousing cheer. The Yale man putted, missing by four inches, and his clubmates ground their teeth in bitter disappointment. The hole was halved in seven strokes, tying the game.

Then arose the question, which for nearly half an hour occasioned a heated discussion. Yale insisted that the tie, according to the rules regulating individual match play rounds, should be played off by one hole for each pair. Harvard vehemently declined to accept this method, claiming that the rule was not intended to apply in the matches between teams. Both sides were stubborn, and it began to look as though the tie would never be played off. Finally Yale, gracefully and sportsmanlike, yielded, and the match was played over the full course, the scores also counting in the qualifying round for the individual championship. The pairing in the team match, with scores by holes, is:

YALE.	Holes.	HOWARD.	Holes.
Courtlandt D. Barnes.	3	J. H. Choate, Jr.	0
John Reid, Jr.	4	George C. Clark, Jr.	0
E. F. Hinkle	0	G. G. Hubbard	9
F. C. Havemeyer	0	J. E. Averill	2
Walter B. Smith	0	James F. Curtis	0
T. M. Robertson	3	W. B. Cutting, Jr.	0
Total	11	Total	11

The match in the afternoon resulted in quite a reversal of form in several cases, Robertson, who had previously got the better of Cutting, was turned down by three holes, the same as he had won by in the morning, and Barnes, who had furnished a veritable surprise by defeating Joseph H. Choate, Jr., allowed the Harvard golfer to win by eight holes. Hubbard won his match against Hinkle by five holes, while Havemeyer and Averill played a tie game. The only Yale players to win were Reid, who beat Clark by two holes, and Smith, who defeated Curtis by the same number, making a total of sixteen for Harvard and four for Yale. The team championship cup will therefore remain in the possession of Harvard until next Fall.

The qualifying round for the individual intercollegiate championship brought out only twenty players, but only eighteen scores were turned in. Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., of Columbia led the field with eighty-three strokes, and next to him came John Stuart of Princeton with eighty-seven strokes. The first eight qualified to continue the contest to-day at match play, and they are, with complete scores:

Cornelius Fellowes, Jr. Columbia—
Out ..... 4 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 5—40
In ..... 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 7 5—43
Total 83

Chauncey H. Murphey, Princeton—
Out ..... 5 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 5—45
In ..... 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 6—43
Total 88

John Reid, Jr., Yale—
Out ..... 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 5—39
In ..... 5 6 3 6 4 7 7 5 6—49
Total 88

Walter B. Smith, Yale—
Out ..... 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5—40
In ..... 6 5 4 7 5 4 5 5 8—49
Total 89

J. Stuart, Princeton—
Out ..... 5 4 5 4 5 7 4 6 5—45
In ..... 5 4 3 6 4 5 5 5 5—42
Total 87

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard:
Out ..... 7 6 5 3 5 5 4 5 5—45
In ..... 5 6 4 5 4 5 5 5 7—46
Total 91

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Harvard:
Out ..... 4 4 4 4 7 5 4 6 7—45
In ..... 5 5 4 5 4 6 5 5 7—46
Total 91

W. H. Dixon, Columbia:
Out ..... 4 5 4 4 6 5 5 5 6—44
In ..... 6 4 4 4 5 6 5 6 7—47
Total 91

The others, with total scores, are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. D. Childs, Princeton	46	46	92
J. G. Averill, Harvard	45	47	92
F. C. Havemeyer, Yale	43	49	92
James F. Curtis, Harvard	47	46	93
H. L. Wilson, Princeton	46	47	93
T. M. Robertson, Yale	45	49	94
Chester Griswold, Jr., Princeton	47	48	95
George C. Clark, Jr., Harvard	47	48	95
S. F. Morris, Columbia	51	48	99
L. Coggswell, Jr., Yale	47	52	99

The eight eligible players were drawn to play this morning as follows: Smith and Fellows, Cutting and Murphey, Dixon and Choate, Reid and Stuart.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling in Fifty-second Street Sold—Sale for Improvement in Nineteenth Street Reported.

John N. Golding has sold to Henry Sanford, ex-President of the Adams Express Company, for about $75,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling 50 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

Gustave L. Morgenthau has bought from the New York Turn Verein the building formerly occupied by it, 66 and 68 East Fourth Street, running through to Third Street, on a plot 50 by 192.

It is reported that Jacob D. Butler has bought and resold to John F. Scannell, with a building loan, the old four-story house 39 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Francisco Bianchi, for about $80,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 20 East Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Ducret & Eddison have sold the five-story double apartment house No. 63 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99 to P. Stahl on private terms.

Max Hart has sold to Bridget Whelan, for about $23,000, the five-story flat 63 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.

John N. Golding reports the following rentals: 18 West Thirty-seventh Street, for Anna L. McCreery, to Mary C. McKay; 20 Gramercy Park, for Stuyvesant Fish, to William Schall, Jr.; 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, for Sarah W. Downer, to Joseph T. Tower; 6 West Forty-seventh Street, for Edward L. Coster; 50 East Fifty-third Street, for Dr. Cutler, to W. D. McKim; 65 West Forty-fifth Street to Edward Prime; the stable 193 Lexington Avenue to H. Harkness Flagler; the stable 50 East Fifty-first Street to Joseph Pulitzer, and the store 499 Fifth Avenue to Udall & Ballou.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold at public auction to Harry A. Monroe, for $28,000 each, the two five-story flats 68 and 70 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 33.4 by 100.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Annie Carter, for $17,750, the plot on the east side of Mott Avenue, extending through to the New York and Harlem Railroad, north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6 by 216.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jessie Meyer, for $10,200, the three-story brick building 36 New Chambers Street, southwest corner of Rose Street, on a triangular plot 35.2½ by 31.7 by 17.11½; also, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiffs, H. Koehler & Co., for $146, all title and interest of Louis Goldstein in the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 112 Sheriff Street, 25 by 100; also, by order of the Sheriff, to Weber & Anderson, for $230, all title and interest of Anton Hermanny, Jr., in the three-story frame dwelling on Harrison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, west side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, 25 by 90.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John M. Knox, trustee, for $13,750, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 5 Sixth Avenue, 18 by 70.

To-Day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Thompson, referee, 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 415 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,609.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 238 and 240 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $27,872; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 1,992, 1,994, and 1,996 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of Alden Place, 50 by 75, three-story frame tenements, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $6,350; subject to other mortgages for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 220 Hudson Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 17.80 by 52.8; Daniel Mooney of 29 State Street, owner; J. B. Cushman, architect; cost, $12,500.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 87; Mrs. Peppi Wertheim of 279 Delancey Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of the Boulevard, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.9; Mary A. Cannon of 360 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; George J. Eberts of 82 Lawrence Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, Second and Third Avenues, for an one-story iron and frame house for trainmen, 54 by 86; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; J. Waterhouse, architect; cost, $6,000.

Eleventh Street, southeast corner of Dry Dock Street, for a two-story brick stable, 22.1 by 106.4; G. E. Chisholm of Morristown, N. J., owner; W. N. Elbert of 328 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for six five-story brick tenements, 25 by 87; Frederick Haas of 514 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $95,000.

Poplar Street, south side, 151.4 feet east of Forest Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 331.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 50 by 23; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $4,000.

Virginia Avenue, west side, 101.3 feet south of Ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings and shop, 18 by 28; Annie Hantz, owner; Jacob Hantz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 19 Jay Street, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; Mohlman estate of 120 Broadway, owner; C. W. Aitkens of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 108 feet east of the Boulevard, to a one-story frame pavilion; Philip Dietrich, owner; S. L. Modes, architect; cost, $500.

No. 436 East Houston Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Nathan Wolfeld, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, to a one and two story frame structure, 40 by 100; Thomas Bailey, owner; Kerby & Co., architect; cost, $500.

No. 550 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick storage house; William L. Brangan, owner; T. L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Sedgwick Avenue, corner of University Avenue, to a one-story frame boiler house; University of the City of New York, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 27.

AVENUE A, w s, 95.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Bertha Krefft to Stephen Melichar. $21,500

BRISTOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Jenning St, 22.6x59.3x irregular; Joseph Miller, Jr., to George Walter and others. 1

COLUMBINE AV, s s, 50 ft e of Jefferson Av, 50x75; Charles H. G. Ebert to Francis Heine. 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 206.4 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x85.8x17.5x90.7; David Mair to Henry and James Cleland. 4,500

FOX ST, n w corner of 165th St, 50x89.8x irregular; Benjamin Korminsky to Ernest Hantman. 1

HARRISON AV, w s, 75 ft n of Morton Place, 50x144.1x irregular; Carrie J. Singhi to Beulah P. Beckley. 1

INTERIOR LOT, n s of alley 89 ft n of Watts St, runs e — x n 11 x w — x s 11; James T. Pyle to Cornelius J. Purcell and others. 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Webster Av and 71 ft s of 168th St, and 80 ft w of Brook Av, runs s 25x e 43.2 to Mill Brook, w 25, w 37.4; Augustus N. Morris to William Hendrickson. 700

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Mayer S. Auerbach to James W. Wilsey. 1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 116th St, 27.11x82, George P. Butler to Henry Rieper and another. 1

RUTHERFURD PLACE, 4, 20.3x94; Harry T. Payne to Alice E. Bloom. 1

RUTHERFURD PLACE, 4, 20.3x94; Frank A. Bloom to Harry F. Payne. 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Plot 2, map of William O. Giles; Sarah E. Harney to William C. Hanna, Jr. 1

SIMPSON ST, or Fox St, w s, 40 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x irregular; Frank Del Baiso to Angiola Ciuffi. 4,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 35 ft s of Briggs Av, 50x100; Christiana Uihlein to Margaretha Uihlein. 1

STANTON ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 58x100; Louis J. Levy to Augustus Prentice. 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 138th St, 200 ft to 139th St x102.9x irregular; Henry Morgenthau and others to Thomas S. Williams. 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 138th St, 200x102.9x irregular; Thomas S. Williams and wife to M. B. Brown. 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Guss Diener to Winslow E. Buzby. 3,700

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Winslow E. Buzby to Jane McDonald. 3,700

TAYLOR ST old, s s, 148 ft w of Madison Av, 16x92.5x16x92.4; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Annie Kelly. 4,015

UNION AV, w s, 245 ft s of 151st, or Beck, St, proposed, 20x100; Eugene H. Hammond to Karl Helmrich. 5,380

VAN CORTLANDT PARK AV, s e s, 270 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 39.11x48.11x36.6x64.11; Marble Hill Real Estate Company to Joseph Sinsheimer. 1

VILLA AV, n w corner of Potter Place, 96.3x100x98.2x100; Charles A. Runk, referee, to Anna F. Ramsdell. 3,600

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft s of 179th St, old line, 24.10x irregular; Samuel Dodge to William Muller. 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, 190.2 ft w of Wales Av, 150x79.11x139.6x124.11; Wilhelmina E. Heming to William Mohr. Exch.

3D AV, 1,315, e s, 56.3x105; Augustus Prentice to George Rosenthal. 1

3D AV, s s, 132 ft n of 141st St, 125x91.6x 100x142.1; Edward E. McCall, referee, to William H. McCord and others. 150,100

4TH ST, 75 East, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. 1

4TH ST, 25 East, also strip n s of 4th St, 138.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, 0.6x62.10; Elias Kempner to Hannah S. Cole. 40,000

7TH ST, 129, 25x97.5; William Waldorf Astor to Conrad Siemon. 16,250

50TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. 1

53D ST, 160 West; Agnes B. D'Esplen to Jeannette Scheider. 1

57TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x83x25.1x84.9; Frances Gaywood to F. G. Farley. Gift

69TH ST, 309 East; Mary Sternheim to Terence Gannon. 1

77TH ST, 329 East, 16.8x102.2; Jonas Weil and another to Paul Hollmann. 1

88TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.8; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Eliza Segelken. 37,500

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100; Elias Kempner to Emilio Vigna. 35,000

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x100.8; Emil Loewenthal to Minna Loewenthal. 1

104TH ST, 58, s s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Mohr to Wilhelmina E. Henning. Exch.

104TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; John G. Kramer to Frank Koob. 18,500

111TH ST, n s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; Aminda Bergener to Leopold Kaufmann. 1

113TH ST, 13 West, 15.6x100.11; City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company to Giovanni Turini. 1

113TH ST, 13 West, 15.6x100.11; Giovanni Turini to Gabriel Endlich. 1

133D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Arthur F. Ducret and another to James T. Fitzpatrick, ¼ part. 1

136TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Ernest Hammer to Benjamin Korminsky. 1

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to George Connor. 1

161ST ST, 563 West, 18x99.11; Mary H. Aldrich to Julia Schwartz. 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to George Fennell; 211 East 4th St, 20 years. $550

BLAKE, Robert L., to Albert Morrel; Lenox Av, s e corner of 142d St, 5 years 1,000

BOHLING, Cathrine, to John H. Bruns; College Av, 489, s w corner of 148th St, 5 years. 780

ESTATE HENRY R. A. CAREY to the New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 111-113 East 125th St, 7 months and 5 years, renewal. 1,000

GLASSHEIM, Nathan, to Celestine Solquers; 57 Macdougal St, 3 years. 1,080

GOLDHAMMER, Leopold, to Charles Rosenbaum; Mott Av, 416, n e corner of 144th St, 3 years. 660

KELLY, Henry, to Joseph Patton; 422 West 42d St, 5 5-12 years. 1,080

MURRAY, Joseph, to John Eckhoff; Park Av, 1,009, 5 years. 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDRICH, Mary H., to Cecil Charles; n s of 161st St, 246.9 ft e of the Boulevard, 9 months. $2,500

ALLIGIER, Edouard, to Charles C. Spoerry; 1,633 to 1,637 Bathgate Av, 1 year. 115

BECKLEY, Beulah P., to Charles S. Ward; w s of Harrison Av, 75 ft n of Morton Place, 3 years. 5,000

BECKLEY, Beulah P., to Frederic E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executors, &c.; w s of Harrison Av, 75 ft n of Morton Place, 2 years. 1,500

BRONNER, Eliza H., to William H. Bronner; s s of 93d St, 133 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 1,000

BROWN, David S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 102d St, 1 year. 70,000

BURNAP, William H., to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company; Lots 356, 357, 358, 373, 374, and 375 on Map 651, laid out by J. McCormick, City Island, 3 years. 6,000

CARRINGTON, Elizabeth D. and Augustus B., to Charles H. Van Hise; 469 West End Av, 1 year. 1,000

CIUFFI, Angiola, to Marie Josephine Baiso; w s of Simpson, or Fox, St, 40 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years. 600

COLE, Hannah S., to Elias Kempner; 25 East 4th St; also n s of 4th St, 138.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, 0.8x62.10, demand. 24,000

CONNOR, George, to James T. Barry, s s of 143d St, 200 ft w of Brook Av, 2 years. 3,800

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwiser; 22 Rivington St, demand. 15,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 22 Rivington St, 5 years. 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and another, trustees; 75 East 4th St, 5 years. 80,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 336 East 5th St, 5 years. 28,000

ECKHOFF, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,009 Park Av, saloon lease, demand. 1,300

FISCHER, Henry, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 218 East Broadway, 5 years. 43,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 205, 205½, and 207 Division St, 5 years. 44,000

GANNON, Terence and Margaret, to Mary Sternheim; 309 East 69th St, 5 years. 10,000

GORLIN, Samuel, to Henry M. T. Beekman; 492 and 494 Water St, ½ year. 19,000

GUTTENBERG, Joseph B., to Louis Frank; 2,914 3d Av, 5 years. 10,000

HALL, Edwards, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s 66th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year. 5,000

HANNA, William C., Jr., to Sarah C. Harney; Plot 2, map of land of William O. Giles, West Farms, 5 years. 1,500

HEINE, Frances, to the Mount St. Vincent Co-operative B. & L. Association; s s Columbine Av., 50 ft e of Jefferson Av., installments. 3,250

HELLMAN, Leopold, to Rosa Lauterbach and Leopold L. Baruch; 329 East 77th St, 5 years. 8,000

HELLMAN, Paul, to Jonas Weil and another; 329 East 77th St, installments. 2,000

HENDRICKSON, William, to Mary Van Zandt; w s of Brook Av, 71 ft s of 168th St, 3 years. 1,000

HENDRICKSON, William, to Louisa B. Giacius; w s of Brook Av, 71 ft s of 168th St, 3 years. 1,500

HENNING, Wilhelmina E., to William Mohr; 58 East 104th St, 1 year. 1,600

HOFFMEYER, Anton W., and Hans C. Clausen to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 74th St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, ½ year. 1,000

HOFFMEYER, Anton W., and Hans C. Clausen to Margaret and John J. Radley, executors, &c.; s s of 74th St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 1½ years. 2,000

HOPKINS, Lenoy, and others to John C. Gulick; n s of 138th St, 113 ft w of Fulton Av, new line, 3 years. 4,000

JUDSON, Thaddeus A., to George C. Engel Company; 3d Av, w s, 60.5 ft n of 65th St, 40x83.6, leasehold, installments. 2,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; s s of 11th St, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 1 month. 8,000

KELLY, Malachi, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; old s s of Taylor St, 148 ft w of Madison Av, old line, 2 years. 2,700

KORMINSKY, Benjamin and Jennie, to Ernest Hammer; n e of 136th St, 75 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years. 2,500

McCORD, William H., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of 3d Av, or Boston Road, 112 ft n of 141st St, 112 ft to 142d St x91.6 to Alexander Av, 1 year. 110,000

McCORD, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,597 Madison Av, 5 years. 14,000

McDONALD, Jane, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 100 ft s of Mansion St, installments. 2,700

McKEAN, John, to Celeste Moll; 61 East 117th St, 5 years. 28,000

MELICHER, Stephen and Aloise, to Bertha Krefft; w s of Avenue A, 95.4 ft s of 71st St, 2 years. 1,500

MEYER, Elizabeth, to William Fisher and another; n w corner of Elton Av and 155th St, ½ year. 645

MULLER, William and Louise, to Samuel Dodge; w s of Webster Av, 125 ft s of 179th St, 3 years. 2,000

OLSEN, Anette A., to Edward J. Deegan; w s of Simpson St, 57.6 ft s of Freeman St; also s e s Intervale Av, 65.2 ft s w of Freeman St, ½ year. 683

PERRIN, PAYSON & CO. to the Bowery Savings Bank; w s of Walnut Av, 139.5 ft n of 141st St, 1 year. 20,000

PERRIN, PAYSON & CO. to Randolph Hurry; w s of Walnut Av, 139.5 ft n of 141st St, 1 year. 3,000

PRENTICE, Augustus, to Louis J. Levy; n s of Stanton St, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 1 year. 12,000

RAMSDELL, Anna F. and Charles F., to Virginia F. Myers and another, trustees, &c.; n w corner Villa Av and Potter Place, 3 years. 2,750

ROSENBRANS, Charles W., to Helen E. Deuel and another; n s of 21st St, 60 ft e of 10th Av, leasehold, 1 year. 2,000

SEGELKEN, Eliza, to Abigail B. Watkins; s s of 88th St, 410 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years. 20,000

TOWNSEND, Priscilla H., to Josephine Wandell; 820 Greenwich St, ½ part, 2 years. 1,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Elise Kempner; s s of 92d St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, demand. 14,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Elise Kempner; s s of 92d St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, demand. 35,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas S., to the Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and 138th St, 200.1 ft to 139th St, 3 years. 42,000

WILSEY, James W., to Mayer S. Auerbach; w s of Madison Av, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 9 months. 17,000

WILSEY, James W., to Mayer S. Auerbach; w s of Madison Av, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 9 months. 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSH, John W., and others to Mary F. Sidman. Nom.

LIVINGSTON, John, to George Lowder. $1,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William H. Collins, two assignments. 4,000

QUACKENBUSH, Retta R., to Charles W. Parsons. 1,250

ROBUSTO, Frank, individually and as executor, and others to Henri Strasbourger. Nom.

TODD, Judson S., to Continental Trust Company. Nom.

TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee. Nom.

THOMPSON, Mary C., to Cyrus Hitchcock. 1,400

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society to Henry Morgenthau and another. Nom.

ZIMMERMANN, Annie, to Jacob A. Zimmermann. 3,548

Mechanics' Liens.

MONROE ST, 250 and 252; Ludwig Tremel and another against Abraham Levy and D. Goldstein, owners and contractors. $3,280

WILLIS AV, 444; Elise Otto against Adolph Webber, owner; Gus P. Bruderlein, contractor. 100

7TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 132d St, 25x90; Frank Indelli against Thomas Brodie, owner; Brodie & Hauretty, contractors. 857

127TH ST, 29 and 30 West; William N. Tobin against John H. Schuller, Jr., owner and contractor. 1,750

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Frank T. Morrill against John H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, owner and contractor. 650

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON AV, 1,078; Mayer S. Auerbach with James W. Wilsey, (11 payments). $17,000

Lis Pendens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Clara L. Smith and another against Leopold R. Trei and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

PARK ROW, s e s, 40.2 ft n e of Ann St, 25x 63.1x25 to Ann St x12.3x0.6x52.3 to beginning; Joseph Pulitzer against National Life Association and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

SUBURBAN ST, s e corner of Briggs Av, 35x 100; Susan R. Kendall against Stephen A. Whisten, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

1ST AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x95; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John W. Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; Henry M. Denton against Heyman Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Stitt.

17TH ST, n e s, 421 ft n w of 2d Av, 15x92; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Franklin Blen, trustee, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

134TH ST, 542 East; Marianne O'Gorman against Adolph Offenberg and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

49—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by A. Leo Knott for the heirs of James Markham Marshall, by John Howard for the heirs of John Marshall, by Holmes Conrad for The United States, by John Howard for the heirs of John Marshall, and by A. Leo Knott for the heirs of James Markham Marshall.

Call for to-day: Nos. 49, 215, 15, 56, 57, (and 61,) 59, 60, 62, 64, 66.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

151—Sinkwin vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
188—Matchett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
190—Stowell vs. Erie R. R. Co.
21—Spinelli vs. Norton.
115—Merz Univ'l Extractor & Construc. Co. vs. Chamberlain.
36—Bruce vs. Investors' Securities Trust.
157—Baumeister vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
184—Cataropolis vs. Lawrence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity calendar—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

25—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
26—U. S. Playing Card Co. vs. Spalding Brothers.
35—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
36—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
37—Venner vs. Fitzgerald.
38—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
39—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
40—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
50—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. Co.
51—Ball & Socket Fastener Co. vs. Cohn.
52—Same vs. same.
49—Orvis vs. Midland Hotel Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 617, 642, 605, 608.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess until Wednesday, Nov. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Merriam vs. Merriam.
22—Boessneck vs. Am. Surety Co.
8—Rom vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Worch vs. same.
5—Drachliss vs. Alasker Untersteuzung Verein.
6—Stones vs. Stones.
7—Hansing vs. Scott.
8—Baldwin vs. Bliss.
9—Minturn vs. Calhoun
10—Streep vs. Maurer.
11—Koss vs. Jackson.
12—Price vs. Jones.
13—Ahrens vs. same.
14—Rose vs. Durant.
15—Hover vs. Hover.
16—Zellcker vs. Lakestraam.
17—In re Herlfelder.
18—Leach vs. Thornburgh.
19—Tracy vs. Dolan.
20—Same vs. Talvey.
21—Same vs. Kircher.
22—Same vs. Frey.
23—Rochowovitz vs. Rubenstein.
24—Cox vs. Hanks.
25—De Brackelaer vs. Lowther.
26—Stein vs. Kane.
27—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
28—Steinback vs. Plock.
29—Hunt vs. Hunt.
30—Thomson vs. Perkins
31—People, &c., vs. Florie.
32—Guthauer vs. Wittner.
33—Bode vs. King.
34—Bailie vs. Bailie.
35—Cody vs. Wilson.
36—Goldmann vs. Emden.
37—Alcorn vs. Lumley.
38—Bartles vs. Waterman.
39—Holahan vs. Moore.
40—Wilkie vs. Curtin.
41—Matthie vs. Wheelman.
42—Newell vs. Dernberg.
43—Tiessenhausen v s. Piercy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re Public Park.
2—Sutphin vs. Feltner. Demurrer.
808—Tompkins vs. Brown Preferred Causes.
1884—Gushee vs. City of New York.
46—Ann E. Bae.
47—Johann C. Loew.
48—Edward J. Mahon.
49—Anna Muller.
50—William Bloomfield.
51—William Bloomfield. At 10:30 A. M.
Ephraim McDowell,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1398—John Hagan. 1408—Ann Maria Winters.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1580—Brennen vs. Brennen. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1273—Weiss vs. Roth.
1727—Banta vs. Harris.
1225—Apgar vs. Babcock.
1259—Cody vs. Reilly.
1729—Horgan vs. Shultheis's Fort George Casino.
1730—Same vs. same.
1150—McGinnis vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1271—Callahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5804—Goldstein vs. Dunn.
4632—Timpone vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1257—Westerfeld vs. Union Ry. Co.
1263—Fohrenbach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1859—Sonn vs. Weissmann.
1861—Tarr vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1832—Same vs. same.
1830—Charleston vs. Jaffa.
1900—Aaron vs. Ferrard.
1196—Goldberg vs. Moynihan.
1065—Wyckoff vs. Jacob.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1633—Ross vs. 3d Av. R.
1397—Apgar vs. Fontham.
1741—Shapiro vs. Peck.
1625—Vermont Marble Co. vs. Wellwood.
1551—Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills vs. Stewart.
1391—Aronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
1392—Same vs. same.
1361—Coffin vs. South Nat. Bank.
1797—Gaylord vs. Banzer.
864—Lidolphus vs.

SOME CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

The President Will Take Many Offices Out of the List.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—It is understood that a Presidential edict removing a large number of Government offices from the civil service probably will be promulgated shortly before Thanksgiving Day. The order is one which has been in contemplation for many months, having been deferred from time to time owing to pressure of war business. As at present determined upon, the order will affect upward of six thousand places. It will include Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue who are authorized to become Acting Collectors actually serving in that capacity. There are about two thousand of these deputies.

The largest class affected is the corps of examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau, of whom there are in all over 4,100. There seems to be a general understanding that it will be better to have these left out of the civil service, although Secretary Bliss, while understood to favor such action, would not recommend it. Over three thousand of these surgeons, it is stated at the Civil Service Commission, have never been classified under the civil service law. The order will clear up the misapprehension as to the actual status of the whole corps and place them all outside.

About fifty officers (Deputy Marshals) heretofore reported as classified, but concerning whose status there has been some doubt because of their being in the judicial branches of the service, are expected to be placed in the exempt class. There are other scattering positions, including some of a fiduciary and confidential character, which will aggregate possibly several hundred. This is the scope of the order as now outlined in official quarters, but it is subject to further modifications before being finally passed upon.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Kirkwood, E. Tomlinson.
New York—Chipmonk, R. F. Gardner; New Oregon, C. W. Chilli; Peruville, R. W. Watson Mount; West Hampton Beach, Winfred F. Jessup; West Branch, John G. Simon; Withey, C. L. Bentley.

HOTELS.

Hotel Majestic,

Central Park West, 72d to 71st St.

A number of elegant suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms (with baths connecting), which have been in course of redecoration and refurnishing, and were not finished in time to be shown during the regular renting season, are now completed.

Owing to the lateness of the season guests renting by the year or for the season may now obtain most advantageous rates.

Inspection invited.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER.

BREVOORT HOUSE,

A homelike hotel of an established reputation.
FIFTH AVE. AND 8TH ST., N. Y.
NEAR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.
Large and Sumptuous Apartments.
European Plan, $1 per day and upward.
American Plan, $3 per day and upward.
Special terms to permanent guests.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8:30 P. M., with music, $1.25.
JAMES & MEYER, Proprietors.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,

59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

1.—85 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Large rooms; second floor hall room; parlor dining room; reference.

50TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; second floor; fourth floor large room; with board; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, attractive, square room; running water; bathroom adjoining; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PLEASANT, LIGHT FURNISHED ROOM, near Madison Square, for gentleman. 117 East 26th St.

PERSONAL.

WILL ANY ONE WHO WITNESSED ACCIdent, 5:30 P. M., Friday, July 1, at Astor Place, and who conversed with neighbor on 4th Av. car regarding the gentleman who was thrown from car and broke his knee cap, kindly send address to F. C., Room 29, 114 Broadway, New York.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 37th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—SECOND MAN.—A lady going abroad desires to find situations for the following servants, whom she can recommend: Cook, parlormaid or seamstress, chambermaid, and second man. Call at 45 East 68th St., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

COOK.—Competent; private family; understands creams, jellies, desserts; last employer can be seen; city or country. 255 West 68th St., Plunkitt's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two educated girls, in small family, fine flat; one fine cook and baker; other upstairs work and waiting; two years' reference. Box 5, 1,563 3d Av.

COOK.—By Scotch woman; thorough cook; understands all kinds cooking; economical; good references. 817 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; 3½ years' personal reference from last place. Mary Fay, 540 West 50th St., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, French, and English; private family; good city references. S. A., 150x 320, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman as cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 509 6th Av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as cook. 216 West 36th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman to work by the day or week. Mrs. Peryment, 414 West 36th St.

Dressmakers.

A—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. A. PARKER, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Altmans; would like to go out by day; best references. 436 East 56th St., Bayer.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Lessons in English, French, Latin, and the elements of Spanish would be imparted in an institution or family in return for board by an experienced, refined American lady, who seeks position as governess; undoubted reference. La Verdad, Box 198, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady going abroad desires to place her French governess, whom she can recommend; excellent French; will take entire charge. Call at 45 East 68th St., from 12 until 3 o'clock.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having morning hours, disengaged, as visiting governess; English branches, German, rudiments, or French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as housekeeper; good baker and laundress; can take entire charge of household; personal references. Inquire Janitor, 101 East 92d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; will be found willing and obliging; best personal reference. 214 East 36th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl not long in the country; in private family; would like to assist laundress and chambermaid. Mrs. Harvey, 317 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would take home or out by day; first-class city reference; dryed in open air. Laundress, 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference; employer seen. Mary Allen, 147 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; in a private family; understands all kinds of laundry work; no chamberwork. 237 East 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class ironer to assist laundress in a private family; reference. Mrs. Hill, 180 Avenue A.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in private family. Call, for two days, at 874 6th Av., third bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; plain sewing; eleven years' personal city reference. 363 West 58th St., ring Davis's bell.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—Graduate, wishes care of invalid mentally or physically afflicted; over four years' practical experience; first-class reference. S. Nicolson, 361 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—Refined; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress. 112 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take charge of baby from its birth; good reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By respectable North of Ireland young woman; no objection light chamberwork; satisfactory reference. 555 West 44th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By an American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city reference. 1,791 1st Av., E. C.

Washing.

WASHING.—By young woman washing at home; open-air drying. McKee, 244 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET—CHAMBERMAID or PARlormaid.—By reliable French Swiss couple experienced in general duties; good sewer; 35; no family; excellent references. Bernaud, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; just disengaged. Laurent, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references. Butler, 177 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—By butler in private family; best of references. F. Lindquist, 213 East 40th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of neat appearance and careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages, and stylish driver; strictly sober; willing and obliging; four years' personal reference. F., 130 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—Married; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; only those willing to pay fair wages need apply. Kearin, 219 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; excellent horseman; first-class city driver; understands care of horses and carriages. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. M. C., 9 East 52d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands furnaces, pumps, brasses, waiting, care of horses; drive; absolutely temperate; single; 34; good appearance; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, Box 380, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Age 23; assist with waiting; understands valeting and furnace; strictly temperate and honest; city reference. A. Collins, 80 East 115th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and kitchenmaid for country; one hour from New York. Call Friday, 10 o'clock, 30 East 36th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and $1 on all distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

SUPERINTENDENT.

The position of Superintendent of The Mount Sinai Hospital is vacant. Applications should be addressed, in writing, to Mr. Isaac Wallach, President of The Mount Sinai Hospital, before Nov. 15th.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.
35 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

153TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopened, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute, Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Languages.
New York Branch, Private, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary.
Special Courses.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 40th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

20 WEST 44TH ST.

Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

NATIVE PARISIAN EXPERIENCED AND successful, would exchange tuition, tutoring, or coaching for home in family or school; highest testimonials. MADEMOISELLE, 110 West 14th St., telegraph office.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 85. Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

TELEPHONES, SIMPLEX INTERIOR, SOLD cheap; warranted. Mail information free. Salesmen wanted. HARPER & SON, 253 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—MARIE GIRARD YORK, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES EDWARD YORK, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County. —Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated October 25th, 1898.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.

To Charles Edward York: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 27th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the new Court House, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on said date.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1898. Yours, &c.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York. o28-1aw6wF&d9

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-1aw6wF&n11

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 28, 1898. PHILIP B. VEILLER,
Assignee.
GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City.
my27-1aw6mF.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of September next. Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri.

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 643 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORAH H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s22-1aw6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, née Kohnen; Anna Leue, née Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or for which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Franz Joseph Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. s23-1aw6wFri&no4

MILLER, DOROTHEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Glaser, Adam Glaser, Carrie Schiebel, Emma Oliver, John Glaser, Christiane Bauer, and Jacob Bopple, also called Beple, children of Frederick Beple, deceased; George Stollsteimer, Anna Katharine Grau, and Dorothea Kienle, children of Anna Stollsteimer, deceased; Anna Maria Michel and Rosina Baldendorf, children of Mary Sauter, deceased; Wilhelmina Weber, Frederick W. Schroeder, administrator of Dorothea Schroeder, said Dorothea Schroeder being also called Doris Schroeder; Theresa Glaser, Anna Schmidt, and Mathilda Dougherty, and to all persons interested in the estate of DOROTHEA MILLER, also called and known as Dorothea Muller, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Michenfelder and Charles Glaser as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
o21-1aw6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SALA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA,
Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-1aw6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. FRANK L. HALL, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PENNIMAN, CHAS. RICHMOND.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Penniman and Pauline de Brimont Dannery, the heirs and next of kin of CHAS. RICHMOND PENNIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Penniman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, a testament dated at Paris, April 4th, 1896, and a will dated at Paris May 27th, 1876, duly proved as the last will and testament of Chas. Richmond Penniman, together relating to real and personal property, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of New York, at said county, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
J. W. ROOT, HOWARD, WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o7-1aw6wF

WANAMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANAMAKER, Administratrix.
HENRY D. HOPSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ISRAEL M. SCHLOSS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
PETER ZUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 341 East 24th St.

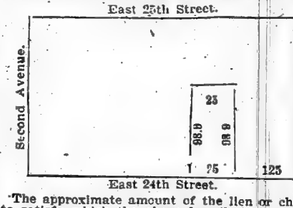

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,256.95, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $329.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $834.59, and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of October, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
o25-2aw3wTu&F&n16

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PARIS EXPOSITION

and back for

$100.

A pamphlet showing how to do the **Exposition in 1900, see Liverpool, London, etc., all expenses included,** can be obtained from us.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Friedrich, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM | K. Friedrich, Nov. 29, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Nov. 24, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....Saturday, Oct. 29, 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar,

SUIT TO RECOVER $200,000

R. S. White Claims Stock Does Not Belong to Caroline A. Herbert.

SHE MUST NOT DISPOSE OF IT

Judge Shipman Grants Injunction—Plaintiff Says Father Was Feeble at Time of Alleged Transfer.

Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday issued a temporary injunction restraining the Union Typewriter Company of New Jersey from transferring 2,000 shares of the stock of the company to Caroline A. Herbert, or to any one whom she might designate, pending the hearing for a permanent injunction, which is set down for next Friday. Caroline A. Herbert is also restrained by the same order from disposing of the stock in question to any person.

The injunction was granted on the motion of Raymond S. White, the son of Andrew J. White, of this city, who died in London Sept. 23. The suit is brought by Mr. White as the executor of his father's will, and the Union Typewriter Company and Caroline A. Herbert are named in the complaint as joint defendants. The complaint recites that the will of Andrew J. White was duly admitted to probate on Oct. 17. At the time of his death, it is alleged, Andrew J. White had in his possession 2,000 shares of second preferred stock of the Union Typewriter Company, of the par value of $100 per share. In 1896, it is stated, temporary certificates for this stock were issued to Andrew J. White, which were exchanged for permanent certificates in 1896.

The complainant says that on Oct. 8 he made a partial examination of the stocks, bonds, and other securities left by his father, and found that the 2,000 shares of stock were missing, and, although he had since made diligent search, he had been unable to find them. Last Monday he was informed by the transfer agent of the typewriter company that Caroline A. Herbert had presented the certificates for these shares, indorsed in blank, at the office of the company, and demanded that they be transferred to her name. The certificates, he says, are now in the possession of the Union Typewriter Company.

The complainant further states that he has examined the returned checks, books, and papers of his father and does not find any evidence that Andrew J. White ever parted with the shares of stock in question. He demands that the certificates of stock be returned to him or that judgment be rendered in his favor in the sum of $200,000 against the defendants. The shares of stock are numbered consecutively from 493 to 509 and 523, 524, and 525.

In an affidavit accompaning the complaint, Raymond S. White says that just prior to his father's death he had a conversation with him, in which his father referred to this stock, saying that the income from it would be sufficient to support himself and his mother, stating particularly that the income was $30,000. He was also told by his father that he would find the stock in his safe. He says further that he first met Caroline A. Herbert in July last in London, that she is not related to the deceased and had no claim upon him, and so far as he can learn had no business dealings with Andrew J. White. Caroline A. Herbert arrived in New York last Friday, and on Monday presented the certificates of stock for transfer. He also says that he believes it is her intention to leave for England and thus escape from the jurisdiction of this country. He further alleges that at the time of the alleged transfer of stock, Dec. 10, 1896, the deceased was seventy-three years old, in feeble health, and with impaired mental vigor.

Accompanying this affidavit is one made by George K. Gilluly, the Secretary of the Union Typewriter Company, to the effect that on Monday last the certificates of stock in question were presented to him for transfer by Caroline A. Herbert; that they were indorsed on the back with the name of Andrew J. White, bearing the date of Dec. 10, 1896, but that the name of the transferee and the name of the attorney were missing. Mr. Gilluly further states that at the last annual meeting of the company, in the Spring of the present year, Mr. White was present and voted on these 2,000 shares of stock.

OLD MR. MOORE'S ESTATE.

The Fight Between His Nephews and Nieces Decided by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

William Henry Moore, an octogenarian, died in February last in the Occidental Hotel, in the Bowery, and it was thought at the time that he had left an enormous estate. Old Mr. Moore was well known in the lower section of the city, especially among the curbstone brokers of New Street. His eccentricities were many. In the light of recent events, it appears that one of the most marked of these was a habit the old man had of loaning money to divers irresponsible parties and taking their notes for the loans. In this way a sad hole was made in his estate, a contest over the administration of which has just been decided by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Moore died intestate, and immediately after his decease twenty-three nieces and nephews in various parts of the country—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, and other places—fairly fell over one another in their anxiety to get a chance at the administration of the estate. Bitter war was waged between the factions represented by the relatives of each of several applicants for letters of administration.

The first applicant for such letters was Charles E. Monell, President of the Charles E. Monell Company, manufacturing druggists at 2 First Avenue, who is a nephew of the decedent. His application was filed Feb. 17, on the day that the old man was buried, in Orange County. A short time later two other nephews—J. Owen Moore of Washingtonville, N. Y., and George Whitlock of Brooklyn—made a similar application, and within a few days still another nephew—James Henry Reeve, an employe of the Post Office Department in Washington—also applied. The various nieces and nephews divided themselves into factions, each branch espousing the cause of one or the other of the applicants, and charges and countercharges of more or less serious character were made on all sides. Mr. Monell alleged incompetency and dishonesty on the part of Moore and Whitlock, but when it seemed that he had no chance to be appointed administrator he made a renunciation of his rights in favor of Mr. Reeve. The other relatives made similar renunciations of their rights to the various contestants, and the fight in the courts went merrily on.

Finally Surrogate Fitzgerald appointed John A. Mapes to pass upon the claims of the various contestants and to inquire into the value of the estate. At the various hearings the charges made by Monell against Moore and Whitlock were investigated and proved to be groundless, and the referee filed a report recommending that Moore and Whitlock be appointed administrators, a recommendation which the Court has just indorsed by granting letters to these nephews. It was also discovered that the estate had a nominal value of $200,000, but that the actual value of the good assets was only about $30,000, and the administrators were required to give bond in the sum of $60,000. Maas & Goldberg, the attorneys for the administrators, are now engaged in an examination of the assets of the estate.

In recommending the appointment of Moore and Whitlock, the referee says that he puts aside Mr. Monell's claim because he is indebted to the estate to the amount of over $14,000, on a note made in November, 1897; that he is insolvent, and that a receiver in supplementary proceedings has been appointed for him. Mr. Monell and the Monell Company have just been sued for the recovery of the money.

Kafir Here to Become a Missionary.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Pennland from Antwerp was Jerry Menz. Menz is a young Kafir who comes to this country to prepare himself for work as a Christian missionary among his own people. He will go to Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Ga. His native place is King William's Town, South Africa.

Fuerst Bismarck's Quick Trip.

Cable advices received yesterday by the agent of the Hamburg-American Line announced the arrival of the steamship Fuerst Bismarck at Cherbourg after a voyage from New York in 6 days 10 hours and 15 minutes, beating the record held by herself to that port by 33 minutes.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

LEGAL NOTES.

BEQUEST TO YALE COLLEGE UPHELD.—William Lampson, who died about eighteen months ago in the town of Le Roy, N. Y., where he had amassed a fortune of over $500,000, by his will, made less than two months previously, gave to Yale College property yielding a clear annual income of more than $10,000. The testator's nearest living relative was an aunt, Laura A. Brooks, residing in Minnesota. Upon her contest of the will, the Surrogate of Genesee County held that the bequest was not invalid under the laws of this State. That decision has been upheld by the Fourth Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Adams. The Court held that Yale College (a non-stock corporation) is not one which, under the laws of the State of New York, could be incorporated under the membership corporations low, (Chapter 559 of the Laws of 1895,) as under Section 30 of Article II. of that act a membership corporation may be created "for any lawful purpose except a purpose for which a corporation may be created under any other article of this chapter, or any other general law than this chapter," and under Chapter 184 of the Laws of 1853 the Regents of the University of the State of New York were empowered to incorporate universities or colleges which, "in addition to the powers which may be vested in them as aforesaid, shall have the general powers of a corporation under the Revised Statutes of this State," and the same authority is continued by Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1892, as amended by Chapter 859 of the Laws of 1895, thus bringing corporations of this kind within the exception contained in the membership corporations law. The Court also held that Section 6 of Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, (the only section of that chapter not repealed,) limiting the property which corporations organized under that act may hold, and providing that a gift to such corporation, contained in any will which shall not have been made and executed at least two months before the death of the testator, shall be invalid, even if held to have been incorporated into the membership corporations law, has no application to Yale College.

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THE ARREST WAS NOT SHOWN TO BE AUTHORIZED.—In a suit by James Penny to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company, for an illegal arrest and imprisonment, the plaintiff alleged that while he was attempting to board a New York Central train, at Highland, N. Y., for Newburg, for which place he had a ticket, an employe of the company arrested him and locked him up in a baggage room, searched him and subjected him to other indignities. There was no proof on the trial of the purchase or possession of the ticket for Newburg, and the person who made the arrest and the one who guarded Penny were shown not to be employes of the railroad company. It appeared, however, that the person who made the search was a detective in the company's employ, and subject to the direction of its law department. A judgment recovered by the plaintiff on the trial has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, which held, by Justice Hatch, that although a master was responsible for the authorized acts of his servant, although they be not only negligent, but reckless, wanton and willful, yet unless acting within the scope of authority, a master is not responsible for his servant's acts. There being no proof that the detective's acts were committed within the scope of his authority, the company was not liable. "There exists a wide scope of employment of persons for detectives which scarcely has connection with crimes or criminals," Justice Hatch said, "and in which no arrest is authorized or contemplated. Under such circumstances there would exist no authority for holding the master responsible for the arrest, detection, and search of an individual."

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EXECUTORY CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF A MONUMENT.—Christ Dechow in March, 1893, agreed to pay L. Wegenaar & Son $415 for the making and erection of a granite monument "free from unnatural spots and rust." After its delivery and his noticing discoloration thereon which he thought indicated the presence of rust, Dechow paid a portion of the purchase price upon being assured by the vendor that such discolorations were only surface marks or stains caused by the iron bands used in shipping, and would disappear by the action of the elements or could be removed by the application of oxalic acid. Dechow stated to the seller at the time that if the monument did not come out all right it would go hard with him. Afterward, notwithstanding the fact that the application of water and oxalic acid did not remove the rust spots, Dechow made another payment in reliance upon Wegenaar's assurance that the spots would disappear after one or two heavy rains. The rains, however, in fact, increased the size and discoloration of the spots. In a suit by Louis Wegenaar, as surviving partner, to recover a balance claimed to be due upon the contract, the Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below in favor of the defendant, holding that the latter, although the vendor was guilty of no actual fraud in inducing him to delay his rejection of the monument, was not precluded from thereafter notifying the vendor of the defect, and informing him that the balance of the contract price would be ready as soon as he produced a satisfactory monument as per agreement, such notice being held to be equivalent to a refusal to accept the monument.

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QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A dismissal of the complaint of Jennie Schermerhorn, as administratrix, in her suit to recover from the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company for the death of Minna Schermerhorn, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. A train of cars upon the defendant's railroad, approaching a highway crossing in the village of Herkimer, N. Y., at a high rate of speed, gave no warning of its approach, until it had reached a point about 500 feet distance from the crossing. At this point, and while a horse, ordinarily gentle and easily controlled, was drawing a buggy along the highway at a point 100 feet distance from the crossing, and not more than half that distance from the railroad track, at a place in the road too narrow to enable him to turn, the locomotive whistle was sounded, and the horse, becoming frightened, became uncontrollable and dashed upon the track. A collision resulted, and the decedent, a young woman riding in the buggy at the invitation of the driver, was killed. Justice Adams, who gave the unanimous opinion of the court on appeal, held that the decedent was not guilty, as a matter of law, of contributory negligence.

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HE HAS NO LIEN.—A correspondent asks: "Has the owner or lessee of an apartment house or flats the right to hold furniture or household goods and wearing apparel for an arrearage of rent?" He has not. His only remedy is to levy, after securing judgment, upon property of the tenant not exempt from sale on execution.

FORGED MR. CROKER'S NAME.

Letter Was Good for a Theatre Box Till Fraud Was Detected.

A handsomely-dressed young woman and a man called on Manager Blumenthal, of the Harlem Opera House, Wednesday night, the man presenting two letters, one purporting to be from Richard Croker and the other from ex-Judge Charles Welde. The letter bearing Mr. Croker's signature was written to Judge Welde and asked him to "take care" of the bearer in Harlem. The Welde letter was to Mr. Blumenthal, and asked him to extend the courtesy of the theatre to the bearer. Mr. Blumenthal gave the man and woman a box.

One of the manager's friends found that the letters were forgeries, though they were written on the paper of the Democratic Club and of the Harlem Democratic Club. The man was accused by Mr. Blumenthal. He feigned indignation, then confessed that he had written the letters himself. He and the woman were ejected from the house. The manager said that the man was a friend of prominent politicians, and decided not to have him arrested.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday, Oct. 30, will be accompanied, as usual, by the Illustrated Magazine of sixteen pages, which will contain a number of specially attractive features.—Adv.

Never has there been such exquisite neckwear as now.

Never have our stores had so great a variety, so tasteful an assortment; it equals any one's—no matter how exclusive, no matter how high-priced.

A few examples:

The design of this scarf was taken from the arms of Dianne de Poitieres, favorite of Henry II.

This from tapestry hangings in the mansion of Anne d'Autriche.

This from a corsage worn by Marie Antoinette.

This from a table service of Bernard de Palissey.

These cost $2; but we have splendid scarfs at 50 cents.

What applies to neckwear applies to all the other furnishings.

Underwear, dressing gowns, bath robes, handkerchiefs, gloves, shirts, pajamas, mackintoshes, umbrellas, half-hose, golf stockings, trunks and bags.

What applies to furnishings applies to clothing, shoes and hats.

Suits $14 to $35; overcoats $15 to $50; Derbys $3; Model shoes, $5.

See our booklets, mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TROOPER SHOOTS HIMSELF

P. R. M. Hildreth of Squadron A Found Dead in His Room.

THE FAMILY DENIES SUICIDE

His Mother Says Death Was Due to an Accident While Cleaning a Revolver—Was Ill with Malaria.

Philip R. M. Hildreth, a member of Squadron A, and a son of the late David M. Hildreth, shot himself with a revolver at his mother's home, 48 Irving Place, yesterday morning. He died almost instantly. The family is very reticent over the tragedy, but told the Coroner's physician, Dr. Hamilton Williams, that his death was due to an accident while he was cleaning his revolver. This was the same statement made later in the day by Mr. Hildreth's brothers, Walter E. Hildreth, manager of the D. M. Hildreth estate, and D. Morgan Hildreth, a lawyer of this city.

Young Hildreth served in the Puerto Rican campaign with his troop, under Gen. Miles. He was employed as cashier of the firm of William R. Grace & Co., and at the breaking out of the war obtained leave of absence, with the expressed intention of entering the Government service. Since the return of the troop on Sept. 10, Mr. Hildreth had not been well. He spent some time at Long Branch, and then went to Urbana, N. Y. When Hildreth returned to the city, a few days ago, he resumed his position as cashier, but the seeds of disease already sown made his work a burden, and it was soon noticed by Mr. Grace and Treasurer Schafer that he was unfit for work. He complained of extreme lassitude and headaches. He was advised to go home and take a rest. Wednesday night Hildreth was delirious, and did not know Mr. Schafer when he called to inquire about his condition. Mrs. Hildreth was greatly alarmed, and the family decided to send for Dr. Austin R. Flint in the morning to diagnose his case, but the call for the physician was never made until after death had intervened.

Mr. Hildreth's death occurred about 8 o'clock. Shortly before, it was said, his mother had gone to his room, on the third floor, and found him apparently asleep. It was not long after when the butler heard a shot, and, running up stairs, knocked. He heard no response, and, opening the door, he found young Hildreth lying, dressed, on the floor, a revolver by his side, and a bullet hole in his right temple. He summoned Mrs. Hildreth, and messengers were sent to Coroner's Physician Williams and to the young man's brothers. The police did not learn of the tragedy until some time later, and when an officer from the East Twenty-second Street Station arrived all information was refused him.

When Dr. Williams reached the house he found that the body had been removed to the bed. He was told by Mrs. Hildreth and the butler that the shooting was accidental. It was emphatically denied that Hildreth had intentionally killed himself. Dr. Williams later on made this statement:

"I found that the bullet had gone through his head and had barely broken the skin on the opposite side. Death undoubtedly followed instantly. If the shooting was accidental, the wound was in a most peculiar place for the bullet to have entered, as it went through in a straight line. Whatever it was, I do not think the shooting was premeditated. The butler told me that when he arrived he took up the revolver and removed all the shells. According to his statement, they were all empty except one. He said Mr. Hildreth had been cleaning his revolver, and, as proof of this, a chamois skin and other cleaning materials were on the floor. I saw some of the shells, and they were empty. I shall make my report of the case to the Coroners' office as one of accidental shooting.

"Now, on the other hand, Hildreth was suffering from malarial poisoning, and, as every physician knows, the disease tends to produce a state of melancholia and what may be called emotional impulse. This is common in cases of acute malarial poisoning. Whether it was a case of suicide or not is not for me to say. A Coroner's jury must decide that."

Young Hildreth's death came as a great shock to his employers, the members of his troop, and, in fact, to all those who had known him. The family is an old one in New York. His father, who died two years ago, was well known in the hotel business and left a large estate. He was the owner of the West End Hotel in Long Branch, in addition to which he had property in this city, Long Island, and in the western part of the State.

Young Hildreth was twenty-five years old and unmarried. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1893, and almost immediately after entered the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. as a junior clerk. He was rapidly advanced, and became cashier in October, 1897. His friends in Squadron A and in the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. are reluctant to believe that he intentionally killed himself.

"His death must have been an accident," said young Mr. Grace last night. "Down here we all loved him. In college there was not a more popular man than he. We knew that he was pretty well worn out and needed a rest. If he killed himself it must have been due to illness. He had no love affairs and had no possible cause to worry over financial affairs or anything else that I know of."

Young Hildreth was an enthusiastic soldier, his fellow-troopers say, and had made himself universally liked in the squadron. He intended yesterday to have turned over his accoutrements to the troop. One of his friends pointed out as a coincidence that when the body was found by the butler it lay directly under the sabre which he wore during the campaign and which he had hung on the wall, together with other mementos of his experience during the war.

BEST & CO
TURKISH BAZAAR

Boys Like To Be Well Dressed.

Why not gratify them? To be well dressed does not necessarily mean expensively dressed. On the contrary,

Perfect fit, correct style, colors that last, and shapes that stay,

All the qualities for which our clothing is noted, can be had at the following low prices:

Sailor Suits, fall weight Serges, handsomely embroidered, 4.85 to 6.50
Jacket Suits, all wool, fast color cheviots, 5.00 to 8.50
Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and cassimeres, 10.00 to 15.00
Sailor Collar Reefers, wool covert mixtures and fast color chinchillas, 5.00 to 8.50

60-62 West 23d St.

TAKING MID-AIR SNAP SHOTS.

W. A. Eddy Secures Several Novel Views of the Statue of Liberty.

William A. Eddy found the weather yesterday, after two or three days' delay, favorable to getting a bird's-eye view photograph of the Statue of Liberty. He has a varied collection of his kites over on Bedlow's Island, and before he has finished his work he will have taken fifty or sixty mid-air snap shots of the goddess. He took four yesterday from varying heights—the first ever taken, from an altitude, of the big statue.

The first kite sent up yesterday morning was a Bluehill umbrella expansion kite of four feet diameter, which contains two cells, opened by an umbrella-like mechanism. This was followed by an Eddy kite, triangle shape and seven feet across. These, when once up, were connected to a common cable, and then an American flag, 7 by 4 feet, was sent up. A sudden gust drove the line into a sag, which reached the water, and eventually dragged the kites and flag down into the bay.

A new line of kites was sent up after noon. It consisted of a box kite of 5 feet diameter, sent up 1,500 feet, followed by a flag 4 by 7 feet; then an Eddy kite of 7 feet diameter was sent up to an elevation of 900 feet, and a hundred feet below that the camera was suspended. The exposures were entirely successful, and when Mr. Eddy has completed his work, taking the statue from various directions as the wind permits, including one, if possible, which shall have the lower end of Manhattan Island in the background, he will make a report to Gen. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

WIFE ABANDONED IN THEATRE.

Mrs. J. F. Welling Left Without Even a Nickel for Street Car Fare.

Mrs. Nellie Amanda Welling, through her counsel, J. Power Donnellan, applied to Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday for an allowance of $35 a week alimony and $350 counsel fee, pending the determination of an action for a separation which she has commenced against her husband, Joseph Francis Welling, proprietor of the Manhattan Towel Supply Company, on the ground of abandonment and failure to support.

Mr. Donnellan said that Mrs. Welling married the defendant on Aug. 4 last, and that he abandoned her in Keith's Theatre on the afternoon of Oct. 4, leaving her without even a nickel to pay her fare to their home at No. 160 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The defendant, counsel said, asked his wife to accompany him to a matinee at the theatre, and after they had been there a short time left her ostensibly for the purpose of getting a drink. She waited until 6 o'clock, but he did not return, and at last, as she had no money, and it was pouring rain, she had no appeal to an usher for five cents to pay her car fare home. When she arrived there she found that the defendant had stripped the house of every vestige of furniture and had disappeared. A letter left by her husband for her advised her that the furniture had been mortgaged and that the mortgage was about to be foreclosed. It also advised her to go to her mother. The week before, it is said, Mr. Welling had induced his wife to give him her diamond earrings, worth $225.

In defense Mr. Welling said that the earrings had been bought by him on the installment plan, and that he could not pay the installments, and that his wife was extravagant and made things uncomfortable for him in every way.

Justice Bischoff granted Mrs. Welling $100 counsel fee and $8 a week alimony.

SAYS INVENTOR IS PERSECUTED.

Rapp's Lawyer Accuses the Department of Buildings.

The Department of Buildings was charged by Lawyer Julius M. Mayer, in the Supreme Court, yesterday with "wickedness, persecution, and prosecution," on the hearing of a motion made on behalf of the department for the discontinuance of an action for an injunction instituted by the department against Louis M. Jones, Nathaniel F. Jones, Robert T. Lyons, and John W. Rapp.

The real defendant in the suit is Rapp, who is the inventor of a system of fire-proof flooring. Nathaniel F. Jones is owner of an office building which has been erected at Duane and Elm Streets, in which Rapp's system was used. The first four floors had been completed when the department applied for an injunction restraining Jones, Lyons, the architect, and Rapp from proceeding with the work, on the ground that the Rapp system was contrary to the express letter of the statute. The argument for the continuance of the injunction pending trial came up before Justice Bookstaver, who, on Aug. 16 last, denied the motion. Assistant Corporation Counsel Eugene Otterbourg yesterday asked Justice Bischoff to discontinue the action against all the defendants.

Mr. Mayer opposed the motion on behalf of Rapp, and said that the defendants, Louis M. Jones and Lyons, did not appear on the motion, but that Nathaniel F. Jones also opposed the motion for the discontinuance of the suit against him, and asked that the cause be placed on the preferred calendar.

Mr. Mayer said that this application was a most extraordinary one and was not made in good faith, but was an attempt to drive his client out of business because he was distasteful to the Building Department. He said that prior to Jan. 1 last, when the present department came in, the Rapp system had been used in over 1,000 buildings in the city. Mr. Ottenbourg denied the charge of bad faith.

Justice Bischoff said that the main question was whether the Rapp system was a violation of the building laws, and it was necessary that that matter should be decided on the trial. He therefore granted Mr. Mayer's application.

Lineman's Fatal Fall from a Pole.

William Shanahan, thirty-two years old, of 329 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, a lineman, was employed yesterday in changing the circuits on the police telegraph. He climbed a pole at Bergen Avenue and Montgomery Street, but had hardly taken a seat on the arm when he lost his balance and fell. He struck squarely on the top of his head, fracturing his scull. He died at the City Hospital an hour later.

Specially interesting features in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art, free with the issue of to-morrow. One cent.—Adv.

Friday & Saturday.

Sale of Boys' Clothing.

Sailor & 2-Piece Suits, $3.95.

Reefers, Chinchilla and blue or brown Frieze—ulster or velvet collar, —sizes 3 to 16 years,— $4.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Hints About Corsets

Many customers need expert advice regarding the corsets they should wear—we not only give such advice, but properly adjust and fit the corset to the customer.

Our corset department is complete in every respect. Not only all standard makes can be found there at the very lowest prices, but many special styles not to be obtained elsewhere.

SPECIAL TO-MORROW.

Also about 25 dozen assorted styles of odds and ends and broken sizes, of popular makes, nearly every popular brand, all of exceptional quality. A vast variety to select from, long, medium, and short lengths, white, drab, or black, all heavily boned and silk flossed; all of these corsets worth from $1.50 to $2.25 per pair, special at..... 98

We offer as a special inducement, Imported "Z Z Rene" Corsets, in fine quality Sateen or Coutil, white and drab, heavily boned, silk flossed top and bottom, 2 sides, steel top finished with neat embroidered edge to match, perfect in every detail, sizes 18 to 36, would be a bargain at $1.98 per pair, special at..... 1.49

Ehrich Bros
Sixth Ave. & 23d St.

WOMEN POLITICIANS SPEAK

"Current Event Day" with West End Women Republicans.

PARTY APATHY IN BROOKLYN

Women of the Borough Fatigued Making Comfort Bags—Signs of Moral Obliquity.

"Current Event Day" with the West End Woman's Republican Association did not attract as many lady politicians yesterday as the allurements of a man speaker had the preceding week. But some half-dozen new members were proposed, and among those elected was Mrs. John McCullagh, wife of the Superintendent of Elections. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson announced from the chair that an invitation had been received from a fellow woman's political club to a "political social," including in its features of entertainment the reading of psalms, music, and speeches. Mrs. Robinson was so much impressed, apparently, with the anticipated effect of this combination that she read the notice twice.

Mrs. James Fairman had been instrusted with the paper of the day, supposed to be relative to "Progress." It consisted chiefly of a long essay upon the silk industry. Mrs. Fairman paid a tribute to Miss Helen Gould, as an example of a woman who was assisting the world toward welcome progress.

That there was a lurking suspicion of apathy in the Republican Party—at least in Brooklyn—was one of the revelations Mrs. Andrew Perry of Brooklyn disclosed to unwilling ears. During the war with Spain, Mrs. Perry said, Republican women had labored severely for the comfort of soldiers and had made "oh, so many" comfort bags and other necessities. As a result, they were weary to an extreme, and they had not recovered at the present speaking. Party apathy was not Mrs. Perry's subject, however—just an episode. Her talk was to have been on "Intemperance in Brooklyn," with an inference that local Tammany government had caused its increase in a frightful fashion. Mrs. Perry advanced as evidence of Brooklyn's deterioration the fact that on the preceding Sunday she saw boys throwing dice for nickels in the street. "Really, in the street," she reiterated, "and for 5 cents a throw." Mrs. Perry further declared that the barrooms of Brooklyn had of late experienced remarkable prosperity of business, due, she averred, to the expectation of Van Wyck's election.

Mrs. E. H. Champney of Manhattan quickly followed Mrs. Perry's remarks by asseverations that if Brooklyn was bad Manhattan was worse. There are other worse places than Brooklyn," Mrs. Champney said, and her fellow-members applauded, feeling vaguely that a point had been scored somewhere. Mrs. Champney went on to boldly declare she knew many saloons were keeping open Sundays and after hours, and that she knew "for a fact" that their side doors were frequently unlatched during these seasons.

A "current event" that led Miss Helen Varick Boswell to expatiate for several minutes to the apparently entire approval of the association was the existence of four Van Wycks. "We did not know much about them until recently," Miss Boswell said. "We know too much about one at present, and too little about another. Of the other two we know almost nothing, except that they will be provided with fat places if there is a Van Wyck for Governor."

Mrs. Clarence Burns said that cutting down the school funds would inevitably result in weeding out the "fads," as they were called—cooking, sewing, and the like—from the system of public education. As she declared she thought every woman should protest against such a cutting down, she was warmly applauded. She then went on to explain the situation of the striking tailors and to assert her sympathy for them.

"Even if you do not belong to the Four Hundred," she said, "I believe many of you wear tailor-made gowns. I do, for one. Several lady members started to turn and see.] If we can do anything at all for these poor tailors, I think we ought to do it. They ought to have the support of every member of this club."

Mrs. Robinson immediately added, warmly, that the strikers claimed all her sympathy.

Owing to time consumed on the memorable occasion of the previous meeting when Sereno E. Payne talked an hour and a half, Mrs. J. G. Wentz, whose paper on "How Our Soldier Citizens Vote," was scheduled for that day, had read it to only the valiant three or four who remained until the last of the session. Accordingly she read it again yesterday. Mrs. Wentz was led to speak of Col. Roosevelt. "The name of Theodore Roosevelt can never be forgotten," she said. "He represents the Republicans. They are the only party that has any common sense at the bottom of it." [Long applause.]

Charles H. Treat, it is expected, will address the ladies at their next meeting. Mrs. Robinson closed yesterday's meeting with an admonition to all the ladies to turn out and bring their friends, reminding them that the association met at 3:15 o'clock sharp.

Searching for Missing Rough Rider.

Search is being made to locate Private Henry Fletcher of Troop K of the Rough Riders. He, like Trooper O'Brien, previously reported missing, is supposed to be in some local hospital or private soldiers' rest. He enlisted in San Antonio, Texas, on May 21, and on Aug. 26 obtained leave of absence from Captain Woodbury Kane. Nothing more is known of him.

Registered Trade Mark.

For Home Decoration

The renaissance lace center pieces, scarfs and doylies with Pink, Light Blue, Green and Straw Colored watered silk centers are quite new and very beautiful. Some of these have sprays of embroidery on the silk which adds to the rich effect. Exclusive designs in white renaissance doylies, tea cloths, scarfs, luncheon cloths, etc.

Duchesse and Arabian lace center pieces with doylies to match.

"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Daniell & Sons.

SALE OF LADIES' GLOVES.

Friday and Saturday.

2-Clasp Embroidered Kid Gloves, in Reds, Tans and Browns, at

75c. Worth $1.25.

BROADWAY, EIGHTH STS. NINTH

One sure way to encourage a boy's pride is to dress him in the "latest."

Blue & black diagonal cheviot, Suits, (ages 14 to 19), (double & single breasted sacks). $8, $10, $12 & $15.

With silk faced lapels, $16 & $18.

Also of attractive checks and plaids, at prices from $8 to $20.

Top-Coats & Overcoats, (ages 14 to 19), $8 to $18, of stylish cloths and fashionably correct in every particular.

Children's 2-Piece Suits, $3.50 to $10.

Children's Reefers, $4 to $8.50.

Full line of extra stout sizes, in 2 and 3-Piece Suits, $5 to $10.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHIPPENDALE IN THE DINING-ROOM.

In Chippendale's day, people at first began to tire of the old-time heaviness; and the ingenious Chippendale helped them out.

He invented all sorts of arrangements for the disposition of the various articles used at the table; with such skill, thought and charm that many of his designs are unrivalled to-day.

Here are examples: Antique Oak Sideboards at $26.00, with drawers for silver and deep wells for wine.

Extension tables and chairs, in mahogany, English and Antique oaks, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS:
Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE (Piano), Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI (Soprano), Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK (Contralto), Mr. WILLY BURMESTER (Violin), Mr. EMIL SAUER (Piano), Mme. TERESA CARRENO (Piano).
Box Office open for the sale of subscriptions on and after TUESDAY, October 25th.
Subscriptions for Reserved Seats from $5 to $14, for Boxes $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Saturday Aft., Oct. 29, at 2.30. Tuesday Aft., Nov. 1, at 2.30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. LAST WEEK Anthony Hope's SOTHERN
The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
At 8:30. Matinee THURSDAY and Saturday, 2.
NEXT MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY,
A COLONIAL GIRL. With E. H. Sothern.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra: Admission, 50c. Front Seats, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved.
BERT COOTE and JULIE KINGSLEY.
CLORINDY: ORIGIN OF THE CAKE WALK.
Metweef Troupe, A. O. Duncan, Raymond and Kurkamp; John E. Camp, etc., and the BIOGRAPH.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 8:15.
GRAND INTRODUCTORY CONCERT
NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.
EMIL PAUR, Condr. 100 Performers.
Parquet, $1.50; Dress Circle, $1.00; Balcony 50c. Seats now on sale at box office.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST AND 8TH AVE
IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH. BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
Next week—ROMEO AND JULIET, (in English

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Open 10:30 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company.
The Big Farce Hit.
ON AND OFF

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee, 2:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE

LAST WEEK IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MATS Wed. & Sat. 2.
THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.
MONDAY, OCT. 31—Begin. of Reg. Season.
"CIRCUS PEOPLE." Comedy by Schoenthan.

Crowds Again! But 10 Times More! Mat. To-day
CASINO! DAN DALY THE BELL OF N. Y.
Engagement Positively Restricted to 2 Wks. Only.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Turning away money. It's a Snapper. The Turtle

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

HARLEM Opera House. THE BOSTONIANS in "THE SERENADE." Evs. 8:20. Mat. 2:15. Oct. 31—Yankee Doodle Dandy—Great Casino C

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee, 2:30.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box Office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way, Ev'gs 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Xtra Elec. Day Mat.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

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Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées).
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOVEMBER 12.

WALLACK'S Last 2 Nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.
Monday, Oct. 31, JULIA ARTHUR in "A LADY OF QUALITY."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Bro

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair, rising temperature, winds southeasterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,227. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Before the French Court of Cassation yesterday the Public Prosecutor joined the Reporter, M. Bard, in urging a revision of the Dreyfus case. M. Dupuy has informed President Faure that he will accept the task of forming a new Cabinet. There is no ground for the report that Great Britain will declare a protectorate over Egypt, but it has been decided that Major Marchand's expedition must evacuate Fashoda, and that afterward the questions raised by France regarding access to the Nile may become the subject of negotiations. Major Marchand has arrived at Khartoum on his way to Cairo as the personal bearer of the final portion of his report to the French Government, but his expedition remains at Fashoda.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Prof. B. C. Crocker of Andover, who was to have been married this week, became insane and has been taken to a sanitarium.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago, whose speculations in wheat resulted disastrously a few months ago, is reported to have purchased the Rhode Island Locomotive Works at Providence.

A freight train crashed into a stationary troop train at Hummelstown, Penn., yesterday. Six soldiers were injured, two seriously.

Admiral Dewey has sent a rabbit's foot he carried to a New Brunswick man who sent him a coat of arms made out of postage stamps.

The Acme Wrecking Company of San Francisco has made a request on the Navy Department for authority to raise the battleship Maine.

From the bench of the Court of Common Pleas at Cleveland, Ohio, Judge Dellenbaugh yesterday accused Judge Lamson and a member of the bar of circulating a lie about him.

A burglar at St. Louis replaced articles he had taken from a soldier's pockets on Thursday night, with a note explaining that he "could not rob any one who defended his country."

The rumor of the wreck of the steamer L. R. Doty in Lake Michigan has been confirmed. Her crew consisted of sixteen persons, all of whom are believed to have been drowned.

Page 2.

Judge Van Wyck will make several up-State addresses next week.

A statement issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the exportation of wire nails from the United States has grown from 1,547,078 pounds in 1888 to 22,894,099 in the present year.

A trolley car political parade was held up and down Eighth Avenue, from Fourteenth to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, last night. It was arranged by the Seventh Assembly District Tammany organization, and about twenty-five cars participated.

A ratification meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighth Assembly District was held last night at New Prospect Hall, in Orchard Street. The hall was crowded to the doors, and the speakers took occasion to reply to the attack made by ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss Thursday night.

The Tammany Hall Law Committee met yesterday to consider Superintendent McCullagh's action in getting warrants for men who have registered. The committee is to contend that the execution of the warrants must not be withheld until election day.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt, after spending another day of campaigning and traveling through three counties, made two speeches at Utica last night.

Superintendent Aldridge returned to Albany yesterday, after failing to secure the consent of Senator Platt and Chairman Odell to publish his canal statement as campaign literature.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday decided in the case of James Norton, Democratic nominee for Senator in Queens, that a candidate may file nomination papers up to midnight of the last legal day for filing.

Chairman Blumenthal of the Tammany Campaign Committee predicted yesterday that the Democratic ticket would be successful in this city by 95,000 plurality. Chairman Odell expressed confidence of Republican success, but gave no figures. Other Republicans claim a victory by from 30,000 to 50,000 plurality in the city.

Page 4.

A woman was shot and killed in Long Branch yesterday by a friend, who declares the affair was an accident.

The Right Rev. Edmund M. Obrecht, O. C. R., was consecrated Abbot of Gethsemane by the Bishop of Louisville yesterday.

The members of the war investigating commission yesterday began their personal inspection of the site of Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga Park.

An insane farmer killed a passenger on a street car in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday and wounded a Police Captain and an ex-policeman who arrested him.

A military board has been appointed to make recommendations to the President for brevet promotions and the award of medals of honor and certificates of merit for distinguished war service.

Page 5.

The convention of the Women's State Federation closed at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday.

The civic parade, the last of the three peace jubilee pageants at Philadelphia, took place yesterday. More than twenty thousand men, ten bands of music, and 150 floats took part in it. Some of the floats were very elaborate.

Page 6.

Calixto Garcia has been chosen permanent Chairman of the Cuban Assembly. The Cespedes faction expects Gomez to court-martial Garcia.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, arrived at Manzanillo last evening on the gunboat Hist and inspected the public buildings. Crowds gathered to see him and Lieut. Young, the commander of the Hist, whose prowess in the fight with the Spanish gunboat flotilla there on July 1 is remembered with awe by the inhabitants of the town.

Page 7.

Katie Boose, eleven years old, of Linoleumville, Richmond Borough, was arrested yesterday, charged with having robbed the Post Office at that place.

Col. Waring's condition yesterday changed a little for the better, but his physicians were still unable to say whether or not he will survive the yellow fever. He is in his apartments in Second Avenue, and the health authorities say there is no danger to others.

Page 9.

Charles A. Schieren, Alexander R. Smith, and Benjamin L. Fairchild of the New York State Commerce Commission appeared before the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday to make inquiries, with a view to determining the causes of the decline of shipping at this port.

Page 10.

Dress reform was discussed by the Women's National Council at Omaha yesterday.

The moon shone brightly last evening during the last race at Aqueduct. The winners of the various races were Sister Fox, Warrenton, Kinnikinic, Estaca, Tyrshena, and Wordsworth.

Walter B. Smith and John Reid, Jr., both of Yale, will meet in the final round today on the Ardsley links to decide the individual college championship for the coming year. The women of the Morris County Golf Club held their semi-annual championship event, the result ending in a tie between Miss Helen Shelton and Mrs. William Shippen. The golfers at the Richmond County Club, Staten Island, continued their open tournament, the consolation cup being won by R. M. Littlejohn.

Page 12.

Sea bass are being caught in considerable numbers from the Battery sea wall.

Magistrate Kudlich will report at the meeting of Magistrates on Monday the refusal of the Gerry society to take a girl committed to its care.

A runaway horse, which dashed over the north roadway of the bridge yesterday afternoon from Brooklyn to Manhattan caused much excitement.

Three-year-old George Reardon, who lived at 226 East One Hundredth Street, was killed by a trolley car yesterday at One Hundredth Street and Second Avenue.

The trial was begun yesterday before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, of Ella Mae Watson's suit for $50,000 damages for the loss of her husband. Mrs. Page, the defendant, fled from the courtroom when called to testify.

In accordance with his offer made at the meeting of the New York Yacht Club Thursday, J. Pierpont Morgan bought yesterday and presented to the club the property 37 to 41 West Forty-fourth Street, on which a new clubhouse will be erected.

The death of George Stanfield in a room of the Fulton Chess Club, 112 Fulton Street, has started the report that the place is a poolroom. The police state that they have been notified heretofore that it was a poolroom, but have never been able to secure evidence to prove the assertion.

Robert Graham, a merchant of this city, has just returned from a trip to Puerto Rico. He went there for the purpose of investigating the conditions, with a view of ascertaining how far they would allow American products to be placed successfully in the Puerto Rican market. He makes a statement, giving his views on the subject.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

LEITER'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

Young Chicago Speculator Said to Have Purchased the Rhode Island Locomotive Works at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 28.—It was stated this afternoon, on authority which appears to be unquestioned, that Joseph Leiter, son of the Chicago millionaire, who during the last year was much talked about owing to his extensive wheat dealings, has purchased the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, and that it is his purpose to begin the manufacture of locomotives under the patents the concern holds, and also manufacture the Wheelock stationary engine under patents owned by a Chicago firm.

The price paid for the property cannot be learned, but it is thought to be near a million dollars. Mr. Leiter is understood to represent a syndicate of rich iron and steel men, who are bent upon monopolizing all the big plants like the Rhode Island Locomotive Works.

He has been in this city during the past two weeks on three different occasions, and each time he stopped at the exclusive Hope Club. This was probably in pursuance of the policy of the people interested to keep all information regarding the deal from the public.

Eugene Mason, who bid the property in at the last sale, said as far as he knew no definite plans were under way. Herbert J. Wells, President of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, which is Trustee for the Locomotive Works, was seen at the bank, and while he did not say there were no plans for a sale of the property under consideration, he did say they had not reached a point where he cared to do any talking about them.

He seemed somewhat surprised that any information of the deal had become public, and declined to state with whom the deal was being effected, either in behalf of the owners of the property or the prospective buyers.

At one time the Rhode Island Locomotive Works formed one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the State. The plant was originally built for the manufacture of the Burnside rifles, and during the civil war many thousands of arms were made. Then locomotives were made here and sent all over the world, but trouble came and the concern failed. Since that time it has been practically idle.

At the sale of the property last Spring one of the bidders was Frederick Sayles of Pawtucket, who wanted the property to turn it into a cotton manufacturing plant. But evidently the price was too high, and Mr. Mason, representing the bondholders, bid it in.

The capacity of the factory is large. When running on full time it gave employment to 1,000 hands.

VACCINATION IN CHICAGO.

Liberty League Claims that the Law Does Not Require Inoculation of School Children.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Letters were received by the Board of Education and the Board of Health this morning from J. H. Randall, Secretary of the People's Liberty League, asking by what authority the officials of these departments act in the matter of compulsory vaccination of school children.

The letters assert that some one is continually leading the Superintendents and teachers of the schools and the children and their parents astray by the frequently reiterated assertion that the children must be vaccinated before they can enter the public schools. The letter adds that this information is imparted, and the impression conveyed to the minds of those affected by it, that the law is plain in the matter, when, the officers of the Liberty League assert, they know there is no law on the statute books requiring anything of the kind.

Superintendent Andrews says that the vaccination is required by the rules of the board, and that if there is no ordinance compelling it, as is asserted, it may have to be abandoned.

HOUND DEFEATS A WOLF.

Dog Saves a Cow Herd Attacked at Prospect Lake, Col.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 28.—A cowherd, Mike Sullivan, was attacked by a large gray wolf at Prospect Lake to-day while attending his cattle. He flourished his club, but the beast snarled and refused to retreat.

Matters were getting serious for the man when a Russian wolfhound appeared and a fierce fight followed. The hound was shaken off and the wolf escaped into the lake, but returned to shore soon, as the water was quite cold.

The fight between the wolf and hound was renewed. This time the latter fastened on to his antagonist's neck, and held it until a few well-directed blows from a club ended the struggle.

STARVING LABORERS RESCUED.

Chicago Workmen Imprisoned in a Water Tunnel for 48 Hours.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Nineteen workmen who had been imprisoned forty-eight hours without food or fuel in the northwest water tunnel crib, three miles out in the lake, were rescued by tugs early this morning.

The workmen usually are brought ashore every night by the company's tugs. Last Tuesday night the tug Tacoma went to the crib in the storm, but the waves were running so high that it was found impossible to make a landing. The tug tried several times to get close enough to the big crib to take the men on board, but every effort resulted in failure. Late Tuesday night the tug was compelled to turn back without having accomplished the object of its mission.

The laborers on the crib suffered intensely from cold and hunger and were compelled to huddle together near the boilers to keep from freezing. Wednesday the tug Tacoma made another futile effort to reach the crib. Supplies were carried on the boat in the hope that the tug could get near enough to throw them on to the crib. The sea was running too high, however, and the wind was blowing a hurricane. After rolling on the heavy waves the tug was forced to return.

Early this morning the tug made another trip to the crib and this time effected a landing and took the cold and hungry laborers aboard.

BRITISH AFRICAN POLICY

No Ground for the Report that a Protectorate Over Egypt Will Be Declared.

MARCHAND MUST QUIT FASHODA

Afterward the Questions Raised by France Regarding Access to the Nile May Become the Subject of Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There does not seem to be the slightest ground for the report that the British Cabinet has decided to declare the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt. It was based solely on a "London dispatch to The Paris Soir. The papers do not comment upon the statement made, and The St. James Gazette alone alludes to the subject, urging the Government to adopt such a course.

The Pall Mall Gazette summarizes the result of the meeting of the British Cabinet yesterday as follows:

"1. Marchand must be withdrawn unconditionally, and no undertaking or promise can be given to discuss the questions raised by France in regard to access to the Nile and such like.

"2. When Marchand is withdrawn it will be determined whether the questions raised admit of discussion and under what conditions the discussion can be proceeded with.

"3. Every possible facility will be afforded to assist in Marchand's withdrawal by whichever route selected.

"4. If Marchand is not withdrawn there will be no interference with his remaining at Fashoda, nor date fixed for his withdrawal. Necessarily, reinforcements will not be permitted to reach him. He will be treated courteously, as a foreign visitor, and will be regarded in no other light.

"5. Therefore, it is left to France to adopt any active measures to precipitate a conflict."

The Pall Mall Gazette adds that it has good reason to believe that while Russia has counseled France to tide over the difficulty and avoid war, she has promised to throw her weight in the scale at no distant date, for the purpose of bringing the whole Egyptian question and the British occupation of Egypt to the front for settlement.

The first Cabinet Minister to speak publicly since the Cabinet Council yesterday was Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, who, when addressing a meeting this evening at Galashiels, Scotland, declared that it was the settled policy of the Government that the Valley of the Nile must be Egyptian territory.

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Rosebery's Government, in a strong speech to-night at Greenock, indorsed Lord Salisbury's attitude toward the Egyptian question and referred with the greatest satisfaction to the "prospect of an Anglo-Saxon entente."

Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, had another long interview at the Foreign Office to-day with Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MAJOR MARCHAND AT KHARTOUM.

On His Way to Cairo to Report to the French Government.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—A boat recently dispatched to Fashoda has reached Khartoum on its return journey with Major Marchand on board. The Major deemed it necessary personally to bring to Cairo the unfinished portion of his report of his explorations. Capt. Germain was left in command of the French mission at Fashoda.

Major Marchand left Fashoda on Sunday and arrived at Khartoum this morning. He will start for Cairo to-morrow. As the other Frenchmen remain at Fashoda, Major Marchand's departure from there is not regarded as a settlement of the question as to the possession of that place.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The morning newspaper editorials regard Major Marchand's movement from Fashoda to Khartoum as indicative of a yielding on the specific question in controversy, although the position is officially unaltered. It is assumed that he will push on to Cairo, in order to be in direct communication with the French Government, and that on reaching there he will represent to Paris the impossibility of remaining at Fashoda under existing conditions, and will ask authority to withdraw his entire force.

The Times says: "The desire ascribed to France to raise a general discussion ought to be in itself sufficient answer to the ridiculous rumor circulated in ill-informed quarters yesterday (Friday) that we intended to play into her hands by declaring a protectorate over Egypt. Nothing could be more unlikely at the present moment."

The Daily News takes it for granted that Major Marchand will come to Paris.

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says: "I have excellent authority for the assertion that Major Marchand left Fashoda on his own initiative but that he will demand permission to withdraw the mission, since his men are dying of hunger and disease."

The special correspondent of The Daily News at Omdurman telegraphs: "I have reason to believe that Major Marchand is waiting for instructions to withdraw the French mission from Fashoda."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"If France directs Major Marchand to retire from Fashoda she will refuse to enter any ulterior negotiations, preferring to leave the question quite open and awaiting a more favorable opportunity to reopen it."

Honors to Gen. Kitchener.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Gen. Kitchener, whose elevation to the peerage was announced on Sept. 26, takes the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspall, in the County of Suffolk. It is said that a letter of welcome and congratulation from the Queen, in her Majesty's handwriting, was handed to Gen. Kitchener on his arrival at Dover. Twice to-day he visited the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, at the second interview having a long talk with the Prince.

DEWEY CARRIED RABBIT'S FOOT.

The Admiral Sends It to a New Brunswick Man.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 28.—T. Harvey Beam, a young man employed as clerk in a store in this city, recently sent to Admiral George Dewey at Manila a copy of the coat of arms of the United States surmounted by crossed flags, the whole being very ingeniously made of fragments of postage stamps. With the picture he sent a request that the Admiral give him as a souvenir the pair of shoes he wore during the battle of May 1. Last night he received a letter from Admiral Dewey, acknowledging the receipt of the picture and request. The letter says in part:

"I am sorry I cannot send you what you request, for I have a great many pairs of shoes and never wear the same pair two days in succession. Consequently I have not the least idea which pair I wore on May 1. I send you a souvenir, however, of that memorable day. It is a rabbit's foot I have had for some time and which brought me luck. May it bring you as much. Very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

A PROFESSOR BECOMES INSANE.

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—The wedding of Prof. Benjamin C. Crocker of Phillips Academy to Miss Anna M. Hills of Boston, which was to have taken place this week, has been prevented by a sad event that has caused deep regret in this community.

Prof. Crocker, who for several years has been one of Andover's leading Professors, was stricken with nervous prostration while reading a paper before his class two weeks ago, and has just been removed to a sanitarium, bereft of his reason. The physicians say he is hopelessly insane.

Prof. Crocker was to have been married to Miss Hills in the Old South Church in Boston. The invitations had been issued, the bridesmaids and best man chosen, and everything arranged for the ceremony.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Reports from Paris Encourage the Administration to Hope for an Early Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President was enabled to lay before the Cabinet today very encouraging reports from Paris regarding the progress of the peace negotiations. The Administration now fully believes that the negotiations will be concluded much sooner than was expected from the outlook a few days ago.

It can be stated authoritatively that the Commissioners have not yet begun the discussion of the Philippines question, and that it will not be taken up until next week. Since the Spaniards have found that the American Commissioners mean exactly what they say, and that their presentation of the case of the United States is in reality an ultimatum, the uselessness of prolonged debate, it is said, has become apparent to the Spaniards, and it is now believed that the Philippines discussion will be less protracted than was expected some days ago. The recent action of the United States Government in intimating that the negotiations were proceeding much too slowly has had its effect upon the Spanish Commissioners, and they are not likely to debate the remaining propositions to the length that they did the settlement of the Cuban debt.

The United States has not assumed or guaranteed the so-called municipal debt of Cuba or Cuban municipalities, but it is expected that such debts will be paid by the municipalities incurring them, for by no reasoning could they be charged upon Spain. Our Government, it is said in official circles, would look upon any attempt at evading the payment of such debts as repudiation and dishonest, and whatever Government is established in Cuba will be expected to see that these obligations are carried out in good faith. Moreover, some of the bonds of Cuban municipalities are held by citizens of the United States, and the United States might insist that the investments of her citizens in such securities be made good. The State Department has no information as to the amount of these municipal liabilities.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

Our Commissioners Will Submit a Memorandum to the Spaniards.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The American Peace Commissioners at their session to-day drew up a memorandum on the subject of the Philippine Islands, which, it is expected, they will place before the Spanish Commissioners at the joint session which is to take place next Monday.

This formulation is based on the crystallized judgment of the five American Commissioners, gained each for himself from the conditions presented in a careful examination of many persons and papers acquainted with and bearing upon the Philippines. Whether or not there be divergent views among the American Commissioners, they will stand as a unit before the Spaniards. Whether differences of view may have existed or shall in future exist, the entire commission will array itself firmly behind and in support of the preponderating opinion therein. This statement may be accepted as disposing of any rumor that resignation might follow any member's variance of opinion from that of his American colleagues.

Each member of the American Commission has separately formulated his views regarding the Philippines in his own terms, and all have been forwarded to Washington. The transmission has been by mail and cable, and this individual expression of views on the Philippines has thus been forwarded in order that President McKinley might have the advantage not only of the conclusions of each Commissioner, but the added advantage of each Commissioner's diction and personality in the determination of the ultimate instructions or advice to the commission. The Americans are expected to present an expression of their expectations as to the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines at next Monday's joint session, and they will look for final counsel from Washington on the subject tomorrow.

A report from Madrid, via a New York newspaper, reached here to-night to the effect that the Spanish Peace Commissioners will retire, protesting, from Paris, because the Americans disregard the Spanish propositions. The correspondent of The Associated Press submitted the report promptly to a member of the Spanish Commission, who declared it "stuff," and authorized a denial.

The new paper La Volente this morning discussed the Philippines question, saying: "The Americans could well make concessions to compensate for their rigor on the Cuban question." Quoting the Philippines article of the protocol, the paper remarked: "The wording is vague and forecasts the Spanish contention relative to the meaning of the words 'control' and 'disposition.'" In conclusion, La Volente said: "Spain is minus money and a fleet to re-establish order, and it would be more prudent to allow the Americans to do so, Spain claiming a money indemnity in exchange for her sovereignty over the archipelago, which it would be difficult for the Americans to refuse."

The Gaulois takes the view that the Cuban question was not settled by itself, and that by counter-concessions on the Philippines question an arrangement mutually satisfactory will be reached. The Gaulois then remarks: "But, in the meanwhile, no decision is possible before the elections, which is according to the desire of the American Commission."

"A BURGLAR, BUT A PATRIOT."

St. Louis Robber Replaces Articles in a Soldier's Pockets with an Explanatory Note.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—"I am a burglar, but a patriot. I may be wicked, but I would not rob any one who defended my country."

This inscription was found on a piece of brown paper in the trouser's pocket of Eugene P. Walton, a furloughed member of the First Mississippi Volunteers, when he awoke this morning at his boarding house, 1,508 Washington Avenue.

The burglar had gone through Walton's pockets, but finding papers which showed him to be a soldier, replaced the articles and wrote the foregoing note.

LOSS OF THE L. R. DOTY.

Rumor of the Wreck in Lake Michigan Confirmed—Sixteen Men Reported Drowned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The loss of the steamer L. R. Doty, with her entire crew, during the gale of Tuesday is now confirmed. Wreckage brought here has been fully identified by Capt. Ellison of the steamer George Williams, which belongs to the same line, as having come from the Doty.

The Olive Jeanette, which the Doty had in tow, was towed into Chicago to-day. Her crew confirmed the loss of the steamer.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The steamer L. R. Doty was owned by the Cuyahoga Transit Company of this city.

The principal officers of the vessel were: Christopher Smith, Captain; Henry Sharp, first mate, and W. J. Hossle, second mate.

The Doty was a wooden steamer and was built at West Bay City, Mich., in 1893. Her capacity was 1,700 net tons. She was 291 feet long and 41 feet beam. Her insurance valuation was $190,000.

A Chicago Man Probably Murdered.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The body of a man supposed to be William J. Manning of Chicago was found near a lonely road seven miles from Peoria, Ill., last night. Circumstances surrounding the finding of the body indicate that murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. William J. Manning, proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel, is missing from his home.

The fastest train from New York to Washington is the "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Its time is Five Hours.—Adv.

MORE HELP FOR DREYFUS

The Public Prosecutor in Paris Joins M. Bard in Urging a Revision of the Case.

ESTERHAZY MIGHT TESTIFY

Though Acquitted of Writing the Bordereau, He Has Since Confessed to Its Authorship—Gen. Gonze Denies Picquart's Charges.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—At to-day's session of the Court of Cassation, in the Palace of Justice, M. Bard, the reporter, concluded his report of the Dreyfus case. He said that the Court should make every investigation necessary to enlighten its members and place the whole truth in evidence. It was for the court, M. Bard added, to decide what remained to be done. The task was a delicate one, but that was no motive to avoid it. He concluded by remarking: "You have a great duty to fulfill. Do what your consciences dictate."

M. Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, followed. He urged that an investigation be ordered concerning the divergency of the testimony of the experts who examined the bordereau in 1894 and 1897, and also to ascertain whether secret documents were communicated to the members of the court-martial.

The Public Prosecutor, M. Manau, followed M. Mornard. Addressing the Judges, he said:

"Nobody can now take the Dreyfus affair out of your hands. Nor can you relinquish it without dereliction of duty. Your decision must constitute for everybody the very expression of truth and justice. Revise the trial, then, gentlemen, or at least prepare the road for its revision."

M. Manau declared that the court could not annul the sentence imposed upon Dreyfus without a retrial of the prisoner. He added: "You must fix the responsibility. If Dreyfus is innocent, the culprit must not go unpunished."

The Public Prosecutor, continuing, proceeded to argue on the same lines as M. Bard, urging a revision of the trial, and dwelling upon the fallibility of the handwriting experts. He also suggested that Major Esterhazy should testify on the subject of the bordereau, saying:

"He can admit its authorship with impunity, since a court-martial has acquitted him of being the author of it. But what a service he has rendered to the country in confessing that he is its author, and what a service he will render to unhappy Dreyfus."

M. Manau concluded by denouncing "the villainous attacks on the partisans of revision," and made a strong plea that the court be not influenced by outside pressure, but that it decide in favor of a revision of the case and the immediate provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

At this stage of the proceedings M. Bard read a letter from Gen. Gonze to the President of the Court of Cassation, in which the General said:

"I have just heard of a memorandum introduced in court yesterday, in which Picquart accused me of a dishonorable action. I have never previously heard of this memorandum, and I wish to deny most formally Picquart's allegations. I think my word is of greater value than that of a man imprisoned on the suspicion of forgery."

The reading of the last statement called forth loud protests in court. M. Bard said that as Col. Picquart's memorandum was publicly read, it was only justice to read Gen. Gonze's denial. The President of the court ordered that the General's letter be added to the documents in the case, and the court adjourned.

The proceedings of the court to-day were devoid of sensation. A significant point was the revelation of the fact that Gen. de Boisdeffre gave orders, after the Dreyfus case was supposed closed, for the dossier containing the bordereau to be burned, and expressed surprise afterward to find that his orders had not been executed.

Thus far the War Office has not been represented in the present proceedings, and there is still but little hope of the secret dossier being produced, especially if M. Dupuy succeeds in forming a Cabinet, which, however, looks somewhat doubtful. He was Premier during the Dreyfus trial, and his appointment delights the anti-Dreyfusites, who see in it an indication that President Faure has a greater sympathy for the army than for the discovery of the truth.

It is asserted that the father-in-law of Dreyfus has received a letter from the prisoner in his own handwriting. Formerly only copies of his letters were transmitted, and the new departure is regarded as a favorable sign.

Judge Day and Senator Gray of the United States Peace Commission, visited the Court of Cassation to-day, while M. Manau, the Procurator General, was reviewing the Dreyfus case. Provided with a letter from Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, to the Presiding Judge, the two Americans, with the Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, proceeded to the Department of Justice, where, after much formality and to the subsequent surprise of Gen. Porter, an order was secured from the presiding Judge to admit the Commissioners.

Upon their entrance into the courtroom the fifteen Judges constituting the court bowed a dignified greeting, without verbal welcome. The visitors were shown to seats on the bench, and witnessed the proceedings for an hour with deep interest. Mme. Dreyfus was present in the courtroom.

The newspapers here are sharply divided into two camps, one of them highly praising M. Bard's report to the Court of Cassation as clearly setting forth the truth and proving the innocence of Dreyfus, and the other insisting that the report was merely a pleading in favor of the prisoner.

FRENCH MODERATES SHOCKED.

Hesitation to Believe that Dreyfus Was Punished Unjustly.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—In moderate circles, according to the Paris correspondent of The Times, where a serious effort is being made to discover the truth in the Dreyfus affair, the impression left by the report of M. Bard, official reporter to the Court of Cassation, and by the petition of M. Manau, the Procurator General, is "profound, painful, and discouraging." The correspondent of The Times continues:

"The thought which weighs like a pall on the country seems to be a reluctance to believe in the complete innocence of Dreyfus, because such a belief would involve such terrible censure of those responsible, knowingly or unknowingly, for his condemnation."

M. Dupuy to Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. Dupuy has formally informed President Faure that he will accept the task of forming a new Cabinet.

THE GOLD "FIND" IN OHIO.

Evidence that the Precious Metal Exists in Paying Quantities.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The gold excitement at Malvern is still spreading, and there now seems to be sufficient evidence to indicate that gold really exists in paying quantities. The details so far from the field have been meagre because of its out of the way location, and the infrequency of travel from that district to this point.

Jacob Gepfert, whose home is in Malvern, arrived here to-day. In speaking of the new Eldorado, he said:

"It is difficult to find out just what there is in it for Alfred Wartmon, a newcomer, who has purchased a $4,000 mining outfit. Some of the reports have been shown to me and they are more promising than the one made by Wartmon, which shows about $23 of pure gold to the ton of quartz. There is one assay, made at the instance of a Malvern man whose name I am not privileged to mention, which shows between $50 and $60 of gold to the ton.

"If it is all a scheme to raise the price of real estate on the part of Wartmon and other farmers, they should begin selling pretty soon. Many of them have now been offered more than twice the value of their land, but they are still holding on and say they will not sell at any price."

The big quartz crusher will be in operation within a day or two.

WANTS TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Acme Wrecking Company's Request for Authority to Undertake the Task May Be Granted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Acme Wrecking Company of San Francisco has made a request on the Navy Department for authority to raise the battleship Maine. The company has had experience in raising vessels on the Pacific Coast, and representations have been made to the department as to its ability to accomplish the task in Havana Harbor.

It proposes to blow the mud from under the wreck by means of streams of water, and then to pass chains under and attach them to framework connected with a system of steel barrels. These barrels will also be placed in the wreck and utilized wherever they can be made available.

The company simply asks authority to raise the Maine and bring her to this country. If the Government wants the ship after she reaches the United States, the company will want to be paid salvage money through condemnation proceedings. In case the Government did not want the ship, the company would exhibit her in different large seacoast cities of the United States. No money is demanded from the Government by the company.

It is stated at the department unofficially that in case the company is found reliable the authority asked will no doubt be given.

LIE PASSES BETWEEN JUDGES.

Sensational Statement Made from the Bench of the Cleveland Court of Common Pleas.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—As a result of a story which has been circulated during the past two or three days to the effect that Judge F. A. Dellenbaugh of the Common Pleas Court had received half of an attorney's fees in a big divorce case tried before him, the Judge to-day made a sensational statement from the bench. At the opening of court the Judge arose and said:

"I wish to beg the pardon of attorneys and litigants for being a little tardy this morning. I have been delayed by reason of certain stories—lies—which have been circulated against me. Attorney Vernon Burke is the instigator of these stories and Judge Lamson of this court has been the conduit through which they were given publicity. I will only say now that a bar meeting will determine which of these men, Burke or Lamson, is the most malicious liar."

Burke is a State Senator and a well-known attorney. He was the leader in the opposition to the election of M. A. Hanna for United States Senator in the State Legislature last Winter. Judge Lamson is one of the Common Pleas Judges. Judge Dellenbaugh is a very intimate friend of Senator Hanna.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR OBJECTS.

Policemen Must Not Solicit Contributions in a Church Voting Contest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mayor Harrison issued an order to-day warning members of the Police Department to refrain from using their official positions to solicit contributions to assist superior officers in voting contests for diamond stars and similar emblems.

For over a month a voting contest for the most popular policeman has been in progress at All Saints' Catholic Church. The prize offered is a diamond-studded star, and the two principal contestants, it is said, are Lieut. Matthew Hanney of the Third Precinct, and Lieut. Clancy of the Nineteenth Precinct. The patrolmen in these stations, it is alleged, have been making a canvass.

"I will not allow that kind of thing," said the Mayor. "It looks bad and it must be stopped. The only thing the police should solicit contributions for is the Policemen's Benevolent Association."

TROOP TRAIN IN COLLISION.

Six Soldiers Injured, Two Seriously, at Hummelstown, Penn.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 28.—An accident occurred to a train on which the Ninth Ohio colored troops were coming to Camp Meade from Philadelphia to-day. The train had reached Hummelstown over the Reading Road, and was waiting to be switched on to the branch road that goes to Middletown, when a freight train from Harrisburg came along on the same track, and before it could be flagged crashed into the troop train, smashing the rear car and injuring six men.

The severely injured are Floyd Stewart, whose leg will have to be amputated, and Hugh Travers. Both were taken to private hospitals in Hummelstown. The slightly injured are Emanuel Mack, Benjamin Brings, Luther Whittier, and Benjamin Williams.

Minister Out Fishing Sees a Whale.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 28.—Rev. Edgar Page Stites and Stilwell Hand, a prominent merchant, were out fishing in an open boat to-day, and when about five miles off the coast they saw a whale. The whale was moving slowly up the coast, and not desiring to be in his immediate neighborhood the fishermen started for home.

Trolley Hits Wagon; Man Will Die.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 28.—Henry Roll, thirty-eight years old, of Waverly, while driving along Newark Avenue tonight was fatally injured by a trolley car colliding with his wagon. Mr. Roll was thrown from his wagon and rolled under the car wheels. Both his legs were crushed and broken and his skull was fractured. He was taken to the hospital.

Shoshone Indians Quiet.

CARSON, Nev., Oct. 28.—A special courier from Nye County, the scene of the recent Indian scare, reports that all dread of an uprising among the Shoshones is past.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The barometer is low over the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region, and is high in the Northwest and over the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Light rains are reported in the Missouri Valley and the west lake region, and snow was falling last evening at Cheyenne. Rain is also reported along the South Atlantic Coast. The temperature has risen over the Eastern half of the country, and has fallen in the Northern Rocky Mountain region and the Upper Missouri Valley. The indications are that cloudy weather and showers will prevail to-day in the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley and the western lake region, and that rain will fall in the Atlantic Coast districts from Southern Virginia to Florida. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic Coast States, and will fall in the States of the Lower Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	53	38	41
6 A. M.	52	38	40
9 A. M.	63	44	45
12 M.	67	50	48
4 P. M.	65	51	50
6 P. M.	59	47	50
9 P. M.	57	47	48
12 P. M.	57	50	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 225 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46¼
Weather Bureau	45½
Corresponding date 1897	56½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	50

The maximum temperature yesterday was 55 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 38 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 67 per cent.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

SOUND-MONEY MEN MEET.

Six Hundred People Attend a Business Men's Mass Meeting.

S. . WHITE AMUSES AUDITORS

John Claflin Presides, and Gen. Woodford, ex-Mayor Strong, and Others Also Speak in Carnegie Hall.

What the tickets of admission described as a "Business Men's Grand Mass Meeting" was held last evening in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Republican County Committee,

you what that paper said in regard to it. 'False and foolish. Be fair, good people; be decent, and, above all, don't be silly.'

A WORD TO THE TIMES.

"That is a fair demonstration to my mind that while there was not enough honesty in the Syracuse convention to make a deletion of the free silver plank, there were enough of them in force to make a deletion of a delegate who dared to speak the truth in regard to what they all knew to be the truth. [Applause.] Come now, Brother TIMES, let us be fair, be decent and above all, don't be silly.

"That is what I have got to say now to you in regard to this part of the proposition. Now, let us see where the falsehood is. I have a friend who is of an investigating turn of mind, who wrote immediately down to the National Congressional Democratic Committee at the headquarters, in Washington, for some literature, and they sent him back the Democratic Campaign Book, Congressional Elections, 1898. It had Stephen N. White, Senator from California, as Chairman of the committee, (Stephen seems to be a family name with the Whites.)

"It had my friend Osborne from Dakota as Secretary, and a list of thirty or forty free silver men. It says it is prepared by the authority of the Democratic Congressional Committee for the Congressional campaign of 1898. It is a volume of 271 pages, and the first item in it is the Chicago platform of 1896, printed in full. No deletion with them. [Laughter.] On page 18 the second article begins, which is on the money equestion, and is so headed, and the first sentense is:

"'The batteries of the money reformers must not be silenced, nor domestic issues lost sight of because we have been engaged in a foreign war. The battle of the standards must go on. The free coinage of silver must remain the dominant issue in the coming campaign.'

"Be fair, Brother TIMES, and quote that to-morrow, won't you?

"Page 10 says: 'That is the important question, (the free coinage of silver;) far more important to the American people at this time than it has been in the past, and must not be lost sight of in the present war. The battle of the standards must go on, and while we are overthrowing tyranny in Cuba we must not forget to give a stinging blow to gold plutocracy at home.'

"It has occurred to me why that has not been printed, and may not be printed to-morrow. THE TIMES gives you 'All the News That's Fit to Print' for 1 cent, but just before a Congressional election in a great commercial city, where the interest of every man is against the free coinage of silver, it may not be fit to print what the Democratic Party is really doing. [Applause.]

CALLS DEMOCRATS COWARDS.

"There is an old saying that 'All the world loves a lover, and all the world hates a coward.' I arraign the managers of the Democratic Party in the State of New York in this campaign as being cowards, knowing that they dare not present this issue in this campaign, [applause,] and if they did do it, it would tear down the whole fabric, Tammany Hall, Dick Croker, and the whole outfit. [Applause.]

"It would be an interesting question, if you could only get at it, to know how much money was paid by certain high dignitaries and high priests in the temple of Democracy in the State of New York to that convention to keep the word 'silver' out. I am not able to tell you how much it was; but being something of a speculator sometimes, I would like to give a twenty-five-thousand-dollar check for the money, and I should not have any doubt that I would get more than two dollars for one." [Applause.]

Mr. White then went on to arraign the candidates for Congress on the Democratic ticket for their failure to come out boldly on the issues.

"I urge you not to forget," he said in conclusion, "to notify your neighbors when they are going to the polls that secretly, stealthily, sneakingly, cowardly, in the State of New York, bravely in other States, where there have been thirty-one conventions out of about forty-two that have been held that declared, the Democratic Party is seeking to debase your currency. Do not let an accident of that kind follow your votes, but see to it that your neighbors vote early and often [laughter]—I mean, to make every one of your neighbors vote to keep the money sound, and give to us the prosperity which we deserve."

GEN. WOODFORD APPLAUDED.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was then introduced, and he received hearty applause. He said that State issues were to be his theme. The Democrats, he said, had harped on State issues, and Judge Van Wyck had spoken on nothing but the canals and the National Guard.

"It fell to my lot," said Gen. Woodford, "to be the Chairman of the Committee upon Platform at the recent Republican State Convention, and I personally drew the plank in the Republican platform which touches the canal question. I confess that I was not then and am not now familiar with all the details of this canal matter.

"During all last Winter I was engaged in duties at Madrid, and that did not permit me to walk very carefully the berme bank of the Erie Canal. [Applause.] But I did know of the charges that were made during the Winter and early in the Spring against the management of the canals.

"And I know that the Governor of our State asked and obtained the authority to appoint a commission which examined into the condition of the canals; I did know, and I do know, that every ground of specific accusation against the canal matter has been obtained from and through the report of a commission whose majority were Republicans, appointed by a Republican Governor, and that the Republican Party of the State of New York has no use for Republican thieves and no use for Democratic thieves, and so we drew this plank of the Republican platform [applause] and pledged the candidates whom we nominated at Saratoga, to continue the investigation which Gov. Black had fearlessly begun.

"We pledged these candidates if wrongdoing be ascertained to punish the wrongdoes without fear or favor." [Applause.] Our Democratic friends impugn our interest because we prefix that word "if" and say that it is the duty of Theodore Roosevelt to pronounce guilty now without investigating further.

"Now, Col. Theodore Roosevelt all last Winter was engaged at Washington in fitting out certain vessels, in provisioning certain vessels, in arranging for certain operations, and in selecting the men who, when the test came, sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay and hoisted our flag. [Applause.]

"I do not suppose that at Washington Theodore Roosevelt, while engaged in that duty, did have the opportunity to thoroughly investigate canal scandals at that time, nor have I learned that my esteemed friend, Augustus Van Wyck, in the leisure of his judicial occupation at Brooklyn, ever dreamed or said one word about canals." [Laughter and applause.]

Gen. Woodford then told at length how in 1891 a deadlock was caused in the Senate of the State by Democrats unwilling to have their own frauds in canal management investigated.

"When error is charged," Gen. Woodford went on, "with Republican Senate, Republican Assembly, and Republican Governor the Governor asks the authority to investigate, the Republican Legislature votes the authority to investigate, the Governor appoints the commission, and every cartridge that my friend Van Wyck or my eloquent friend Croker has for use in this campaign was made by the honest investigation of Republican officials.

"Now, we meet the issue fairly; we make no disguise. The Republican Party has pledged Theodore Roosevelt to go to the bottom of this thing, and Theodore Roosevelt has pledged himself to the people that he will; and if you want a rigid, fearless, effective investigation make Theodore Roosevelt Governor, [applause,] and do not let a Democratic State Government investigate the Democratic contractors who did more than one-half of the work on the canals. [Applause.]

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"Then my judicial friend the Democratic candidate for Governor waxed very pathetic over the National Guard. I am an old soldier (applause) and an old National Guardsman. (applause.) My friend Roosevelt is a young soldier, (applause,) and he was for three years a National Guardsman. (Applause.) Theodore Roosevelt has pledged himself to the young men of the State of New York that if he is elected Governor he will put the National Guard upon the highest plane of possible efficiency, and Theodore Roosevelt will do it. (Applause.)

"And then my eloquent friend, the Big Indian of Tammany Hall [laughter]—I see he has taken to making speeches lately and so I call him eloquent—and my judicial friend, the candidate for Governor, attacked the excise law. That law is not perfect. There are things in it which ought to be changed. It is very difficult to make a law reaching over this entire State that will not bear hard somewhere. But that excise law does one thing. It turns into the State and the country treasuries $12,000,000 that are levied upon the appetite of our people. [Applause.] If no man wants to pay the tax he can evade it by leaving the beverage alone." [Applause.]

Gen. Woodford then went on to say that behind every candidate on the Democratic ticket was the face of Richard Croker, and behind every convention was the influence of Richard Croker, "and the fight to-day is between Richard Croker on the one side and Theodore Roosevelt on the other." [Applause and cheers.]

COL. STRONG'S REMARKS.

Judge F. W. Collins of Nebraska made an address on National issues, and as he finished the crowd began to file out. Suddenly some one called out Mayor Strong's name and the crowd stopped and took up the shouting. The Mayor wagged his head negatively, but he was finally persuaded to say a few words.

"You're the best Mayor New York ever had," shouted a man in the audience. The Mayor smiled. "That expression is getting rather stale," he said.

"But it's true," yelled the irrepressible auditor.

"It's a little late to speak now, after all this eloquence," said Mr. Strong, "but I want to say that, in my opinion, no man was ever better fitted by God for the work of rooting out evil than Theodore Roosevelt. He's worse than a rat terrier when it comes to that. [Laughter and applause.] Every one knows that with Col. Roosevelt in the Governor's chair, there will be no little schemes that he won't puncture.

"It seems to me that the Democrats have ignored every issue but the canal scandal. Why, in my opinion, it would have been better for us to have lost the whole nine millions than to let free silver rule New York, and it would be cheap at that.

"I believe that we should indorse the President's policy in this last war, and in no uncertain tones let the country know how the Empire City and State stand on the silver question."

ASSURANCES TO CAPT. CHANLER.

Independent Support Promised in Letter to Quigg's Opponent.

William Astor Chanler, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, has received the following letter:

Dear Sir: I have read your several speeches, as I have followed your campaign with much interest. Your remarks to the German element (so to speak) meet with my hearty approval, and if my individual vote counts for anything you will certainly have it. By the way, I know of a great many other "independents" who are going to vote and work for your election and help you make good your pledge "to investigate army contracts."

Not being an "influential citizen," my name will be of no use to you. So will sign myself as an "INDEPENDENT."

New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

ELECTION DEPUTY ARRESTED.

One of McCullagh's Men Accused of Registering Illegally.

Enrico Alfanna, a real estate dealer of 210 Mulberry Street, one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, was arrested at his residence last night on a warrant procured by Capt. Thompson of the Mulberry Street Police Station from Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Court, charging him with illegally registering.

Alfanna registered in the Tenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District on Oct. 15. It is said that he has not lived in the election district long enough to be entitled to register. When arrested, Alfanna wore his shield and carried his club and pistol. He was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station, but was soon bailed out.

GUARDING THEIR CLUBHOUSE.

O'Donnell's Friends Expel Alleged Tammany Men from Among Them.

The recent attempt to deprive Joseph F. A. O'Donnell of the Independent Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Thirtieth District by stealing his nomination certificate on the last day when it could be filed has resulted in a quarrel in the Independent Democratic Club of the district. Dr. S. J. O'Neil and Owen Gray, who had charge of the papers and certificates at the time of their disappearance, were last night, at a meeting of the club, expelled from its membership. The members charge that these men were in the scheme to defeat O'Donnell in his endeavor to obtain the independent nomination—that in fact they sold out to Tammany. This charge both men emphatically deny.

As a result of the trouble O'Neil, who had in times past paid the rent for the club and had the receipts made out in his name, has, in anticipation of last night's action, been endeavoring to dispossess the members. To this they took decided objection. They purchased a dozen or more cots and now that number of men sleep in the club quarters each night. The members say they will do this until the first of the month, when they will pay the rent themselves.

O'Donnell, whose friends at the last moment obtained new certificates and signatures and thus assured his nomination, is making a vigorous canvass.

No Odds in Election Bets.

A. de Cordova of the Stock Exchange bet $2,500 even yesterday on the election of Theodore Roosevelt with E. B. Talcott of Bell & Co. Washington Seligman bet even on Roosevelt with several persons to the amount of $1,400.

Gov. Black to Speak Monday Night.

In addition to the speakers already announced for the mass meeting under the auspices of the Plaza Republican Club at Lenox Lyceum Monday night, Gov. Black has accepted an invitation to deliver an address.

UNCLE SHOOTS HIS NIECE.

Murderer at Leonora, Kan., Then Attempts to Commit Suicide.

LEONORA, Kan., Oct. 28.—William Elliott followed Miss Fannie Lashell and her sister home from a dance and, shooting over the head of the sister, who tried to save her, killed the first named in the street. He then fired three shots into his own body, and may die.

Elliott came here from Chicago three weeks ago. Notwithstanding he is the girl's uncle, he had persisted in paying her attentions. The shooting was the result of her refusal to marry him.

THREE RUN DOWN TOGETHER.

Men's Bodies Picked Up on Railway Tracks Near Mamaroneck.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Three men were cut to pieces by a train on the New Haven Railroad, between Larchmont and Mamaroneck, last night. Their mangled bodies were found this morning. The bodies were picked up and taken to Mamaroneck. It is thought that the men were walking toward New York, and that they were together, all being run down and killed by one train.

Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon this afternoon made an investigation and came to the conclusion that the three victims were laborers. They were each about thirty years old. In a pocketbook found on one of the men were pieces of paper with the names, John Lindstorm, Berlin, Conn., and Ernest Helborg, Hartford, Conn., written on them. On another body was a piece of paper, bearing the name Charles Linderwall, 506 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York. There was nothing found in the pockets of the third man. The three victims had very little money. The bodies are at Colter's morgue awaiting identification.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Part of the Regiment Reaches Boston from Puerto Rico.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—Into the harbor this afternoon came the hospital ship Bay State, with 113 of the sick and convalescent soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers from Puerto Rico. Besides the boys of the Sixth, twenty members of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers and one member of the Fifth United States Artillery were on the ship.

Two men of the Sixth died on the passage from Arecibo. They were Sergt. William E. Walter, Company E, Framingham, and Paul T. French, Company C, Milford. French died of typhoid fever on Oct. 24, two days out from Arecibo. His body was buried at sea. Sergt. Walter succumbed to a spinal disease on Wednesday, and his body was inclosed in a casket and brought to this port.

The Bay State left San Juan Friday of last week and Arecibo the next day. There are still twenty-one men of the Sixth Regiment in Puerto Rico. They are in the hospital at Utuado. The regiment has been furloughed.

Martinez Campos Goes to Paris.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—Marshal Martinez Campos, after an audience with the Queen Regent and a prolonged conference with the Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, left this evening for Paris with important papers for the Spanish Peace Commissioners.

Sales Agent Marshall to Retire.

Thomas H. Marshall, general sales agent for the American Sugar Refining Company, will retire on Monday on account of ill health. In a couple of weeks he will go South for several months.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Men's Colored Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Winter weight, regularly sold at $2.00 each, to-day —Saturday, at $1.45

SAYS UNION TOOK AWAY JOB.

Edward Lauer Brings Suit for $5,000 Damages Against a Brewers' Union.

Edward Lauer, a journeyman brewer, has, through his counsel, August P. Wagener, brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Journeyman Brewers' Union, No. 1, of New York, for $5,000 for having compelled the Bechtel Brewing Company of Staten Island to discharge him from its employ and take another union man in his place. Lauer says in his complaint that he worked at the Bechtel brewery for three years, and that that brewery and several other breweries had made an agreement to employ only union men, members of that union, whenever they were in need of help.

The plaintiff claims that he was a member of the union in good standing and not in arrears for dues. On June 11 last, he alleges, the union passed a resolution to the effect that any member of the union employed in a brewery for a certain length of time was to be taken from his employment and his name placed at the end of a waiting list of unemployed members, and the man at the head of the list was to take his place. The man thus deprived of work was to remain out of work until his name on the list was reached in rotation.

Some time ago the walking delegate and other officers of the union, the complaint alleges, notified the Bechtel Brewing Company verbally and in writing that Lauer could no longer work there, and threatened to order a strike in the brewery if he was not discharged. The company, Lauer goes on to say, was willing and anxious to retain him, but told him that it had to discharge him in consequence of threats made by the union.

The plaintiff goes on to say that it is impossible for him to find work at his trade, as the union controls all that are known as union breweries, and will not allow him to work in any of them until his name is reached on the waiting list in rotation. This, he says, would take about two years. He was earning $18 a week. He has a wife and two children to support, and is compelled to work at whatever job he can get out of his trade at much lower wages.

Secretary Pommer of the union said last evening that Lauer would have a hard job proving that any such resolutions as he alleges had been passed by the union. Four of the Bechtel Company's journeymen were sick, he said, and Lauer, who had been working in another brewery at $15 a week, went and worked in the place of one of them without applying through the union to do so.

TROUBLE AT CAMP HAMILTON.

Soldiers Resent Steps Taken to Keep Them from Causing Disturbances in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28.—On account of the shooting affrays that have marked the presence in Lexington of the troops from Camp Hamilton, and of the general disorderly conduct of the men, Gen. Sanger, division commander, a few weeks ago issued an order allowing but two passes issued from one company at a time, and compelling all soldiers to be back in camp by dark. This stringency has affected the line officers as well.

In the Third Kentucky, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and Twelfth New York there is open mutiny. Last night the members of these regiments secretly agreed to rebel against doing any camp service until the order was modified concerning the issuing of passes. The plan, as detailed by one of the men of these regiments, was that when the battalions went on dress parade yesterday afternoon the men were to stack arms and refuse to further drill until a change was made in the order of issuing passes.

The officers got wind of the matter and at the last moment an order was issued suspending dress parade for the present.

A modification of the order will probably be made, but if it is not, serious trouble is threatened.

EXPORTATION OF WIRE NAILS.

Has Increased from 1,547,078 to 22,894,099 Pounds in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Representative Dingley can no longer hope to derive any revenue from nails. He evidently expected to do so in July, 1897, when he put a duty of $12 a ton on cut nails and of ⅛ to 1 cent a pound on wire nails. At the very time he advocated these duties the prices of nails were falling and the exports advancing, the prices having persisted in dropping in spite of our tariffs.

Since then the price per pound of nails has fallen so far that the duty imposed to keep down foreign competition is out of all proportion to the value of the goods, which British manufacturers are admitting they cannot produce at such low rates.

Like some other recent statements issued from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, one issued to-day on cut and wire nails is chiefly interesting and valuable as showing how needless and unprofitable is any duty whatever on nails of any description.

This statement sets forth that the exportation of wire nails from the United States has grown from 1,547,078 pounds in the fiscal year 1888 to 22,894,099 pounds in the fiscal year 1898. It appears that our wire nails go to every grand division of the globe and to practically every country.

Wire nails began to make their appearance in 1882. The following table, giving the production in the United States of cut and wire nails from 1892 to 1897 shows the gain in popular favor which wire nails are making:

	Cut Nails. (Pounds.)	Wire Nails. (Pounds.)
1892	450,781,900	471,952,400
1893	394,893,300	506,594,500
1894	242,506,000	588,180,100
1895	212,980,400	584,140,300
1896	161,587,000	471,986,000
1897	2?3,679,900	898,724,600

Notwithstanding the evident gain in popularity shown by these figures, the prices of wire nails have steadily fallen during this period.

NEW ENTERTAINMENT LEAGUE.

Religious Organizations of Young People Club Together.

The Committee on Organization of the People's Entertainment League met at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last evening, to perfect the details of organization. The bodies represented in the committee are the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, the Baptist City Young People's Union, the St. Mark's Boys' Club, the Educational Alliance, the Loyal Temperance Legion, the Patriotic League, and several Christian Endeavor societies.

The aim of the league is "to bring together the agencies directly interested in the intellectual and moral growth of life, for systematic co-operation in supplementing the existing public education with wholesome amusements and enjoyments in ways that will work toward the completion of the human educational system. S. V. Tsanoff, the Secretary of the league, said that the movement had been approved by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, and other leading churchmen.

Steamer Narrowly Escapes Aerolite.

Capt. Fisher of the Belgian steamship Galileo, which arrived last night from Brazil, reported that on Oct. 20, during a heavy thunderstorm a large aerolite fell into the sea, close to the vessel, with a report like a cannon, and splashing so high that the water fell on the decks. Almost at the same instant lightning struck and split the planks of the main deck.

Man Killed at Newburg Shipyard.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 28.—John Youngberg, an ironworker on J. Pierpont Morgan's new yacht Corsair, in the shipyard here, was instantly killed this morning by falling from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet.

VAN WYCK TROLLEY PARTY

Demonstration of Seventh Assembly District Tammany Men.

EIGHTH AVENUE THE COURSE

Twenty-five Cars Carry Red Fire, Sparks, and Yells Up and Down the Line—Speeches at the Finish.

Residents along Eighth Avenue and passers who crossed or congregated upon that thoroughfare last night saw a curious spectacle. A long line of trolley cars, bunched as near one another as safety permitted, swirled by, to the accompaniment of wild yells, the sputtering of fireworks, and the baleful gleam of red fire. Owing to the congestion of cars, the current was weak and the lights gleamed but dimly, leaving the interiors of the cars in semi-gloom, in which shadowy forms tossed and gesticulated, shouting with might and main. Timid mammas who had not been warned and little children watched the strange procession with awe.

It was what the promoters claimed to be the first underground trolley political parade ever held, and the [illegible] event was engineered by the Seventh Assembly District Tammany Organization, which has headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue. It was also nominally a sort of public opening of the Eighth Avenue underground trolley road as far as it has been completed, but the demonstration was political, and those who heard the ejaculations and words of good cheer issuing from the interiors of the cars did not mistake it for anything else.

Under the impression that it was a sort of an excursion of residents and business men of the avenue, as evinced in his invitation, President Vreeland furnished twenty-five cars, in which, also nominally, the residents, business men, and their wives and children were to bowl cheerfully along. The feminine and youthful elements were notable for their small representation, and what the parade lost by their absence it made up in Tammany fervor. Following plans that it reserved, instances miscarried considerably, each election district was to have a car, under the election district's Captain. James W. Boyle, the Tammany district leader, was in superintendence of the whole.

Tickets had been issued, but the appearance of the empty cars just below Fourteenth Street, at 8:30 o'clock, was the signal for a general scramble in which youthful persons of Democratic sympathies piled several deep into the seats. The policemen worked hard, but could not dislodge all the unticketed ones, and when the line started up the avenue the election district apportionment was sadly broken.

A section of the Ninth Regiment Band was in the leading car, which was further filled with delegations from the Ninth Regiment in uniform. The next car was devoted to Ninth Regiment men, and Leader Boyle and some of the favored ones followed in the third. After that it was first come first served. On the front and rear platforms of each car were enthusiastic young men with sticks of red fire and other less sturdy pyrotechnics.

As the line started with each car blazing with yellow sparks or lurid in artificial light, it was something of an impressive sight, and it impressed a crowd of several hundred spectators to the point of cheering until throats were hoarse. The band sent forth a series of lively tunes, and the side streets quickly poured out crowds of expectant sightseers. On the sides of the cars were cloth strips with printed mottoes like "Republican Rascality Has Increased Our Taxation," and "We Are for Home Rule." Apart seemed especially provocative of campaign repartee between the "trolliers," as they called themselves, and the pedestrians.

As the head of the line neared the Grand Circle, a small parade of colored politicians of Republican persuasion, as boldly announced on a banner they carried, were made the recipients of a vigorous hissing and highly sarcastic personalities relative to Theodore Roosevelt and those who followed his fortunes. Having passed the colored voters without other than vocal violence, the parade continued as quietly as 2,000 yelling voices permitted to Harlem precincts, where many of the houses were decorated somewhat in honor either of the official opening or for Mr. Van Wyck.

At some corners there were even small bands of Tammany persons who extended greetings with fireworks and cheering. On the return the paraders met with about the same reception, minus the burned fireworks and lessened by the huskiness of many voices. The official stop was made at Seventeenth Street, where a stand had been erected, paper lanterns strung, and a general scheme of decoration carried out. However, owing to the cold wind or the fatigue of the trolley car parade, the majority of the participants sought shelter under neighboring roofs, and only some 300 or 400 remained to hear the speechmaking and jollification that had been arranged.

James D. McClelland, Cornelius Donovan, James E. Duross, and M. C. Millner made addresses and were warmly welcomed. They explained how the Seventh Assembly District Tammany organization had an especial interest in the occasion, in that it was due to the efforts of many of its members to a considerable extent that the extension of the underground trolley to Eighth Avenue had been accomplished so early. As originally planned by the railway officials, they said, Sixth Avenue was to be equipped with the underground trolley system first, and then Eighth Avenue at their leisure. Owing to the organization's efforts, however, the work had been done simultaneously with that in Sixth Avenue and completed, partially, at the same time.

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S WARRANTS

Tammany Law Committee to Contend that They Must Be Executed Before Election Day.

The Law Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of the getting of warrants by Superintendent McCullagh. There were present: Asa Bird Gardiner, Edward Browne, Rollin M. Morgan, William G. Stillings, F. B. House, Victor Dowling, Arthur C. Butts, and J. F. McIntyre.

It was reported to the committee that it was true that Superintendent McCullagh had obtained warrants. A number of them, it was said, had been issued last Monday in some of the Police Courts. The committee purposes to appeal to the Federal law as prescribed—by the United States Revised Statutes, Section 5,515, which makes it an offense for an election officer to delay executing a warrant for any one charged with illegal registration. It cites an opinion of Justice Choate, as follows:

Purposely omitting to serve warrants (until election day for the purpose of preventing people from voting, would be a breach of duty on the part of the Chief Supervisor or the Deputy Marshal.

It also cites the following opinion of Justice Blatchford:

It makes no difference whether this Marshal had these warrants or not, it is just as much an offense for him to threaten to arrest people on election day to prevent their voting, as it would be to keep back a warrant and execute it on that day for that object.

We (referring to himself and to his associate, Judge Choate,) both agree that where a man can be arrested before election day as well as not, he ought to be so arrested. If there is any delay in arresting him where he could have been arrested before that day, it must be presumed to be for the purpose of preventing him from voting and consequently unlawful.

STATEMENT FROM M'CULLAGH.

Says He Has a Great Many Warrants for Would-Be Voters.

Superintendent McCullagh said yesterday that the story that he had procured 20,000 warrants for arrests in election fraud cases was absurd. He said, however, that he had a great many warrants for persons in Westchester, Queens, Richmond, Coney Island, and in Manhattan.

"Those persons who say and those who think that all the work done by me is a bluff," said the Superintendent, "will find out that it is not so. I know what I am doing, and I mean what I say. I have done all I could to secure evidence against the men, and I feel certain that the Grand Jury will find it sufficient for them to make indictments. I have affidavits from a number of proprietors of lodging houses stating that a number of men who have registered from their places have not lived there at all.

"Any one who imagines that I do not know what I am doing and that I cannot prove that there has been any illegal registering, is mistaken. I have had no trouble with the District Attorney, as has been alleged. I might say, too, that I have warrants for some people who are well known in politics."

EX-GOV. FLOWER SPEAKS.

Republicans Criticised for Trying to Evade State Issues.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower presided at a mass-meeting of Democrats held in this city to-night, and made his first speech of the campaign. He criticised the Republican managers for diverting public attention from the real issues by mixing up the outcome of the war with politics. He said that the real issue was the administration of the State Government.

Mr. Flower spoke at length on the alleged canal frauds, and said that "here was either criminal negligence or downright thievery." He said nobody suspected Gov. Black of profiting out of the frauds, but he was unable to prevent or to correct them. In closing Mr. Flower called attention to the record during the years of Democratic control. He said: "The State's financial standard was never higher than under Democratic rule. There was not a dollar of State debt. Appropriations were rigidly pruned and tax rates were the lowest in the State's history."

DAVID B. HILL AT ELMIRA.

Roosevelt's Legislative Record and Other Questions Discussed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, addressing a Democratic mass meeting here to-night, charged the Republican State organization with an intention to betray the proposed legislative biennial session amendment, and called upon the Republican candidate for Governor to define his position on that question.

He also charged that Col. Roosevelt, when a member of the Legislature, was antagonistic to the interests of labor and that he voted against the bill to submit to the voters of the State the abolition of convict contract labor in the State prisons. He referred sarcastically to Col. Roosevelt's Corning speech, in which the Colonel said he had seen a great deal of light upon labor problems during the last fifteen years, and asserted that Col. Roosevelt had been at least fifteen years behind the times in regard to all the measures which had been passed for the benefit of the labor organizations by the State Legislature.

He then touched upon Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's recent speech on the canal investigation, and cited instances in which he alleged fraud had been committed, saying in this connection: "It doesn't take too much extravagance or too much negligence to make a fraud."

He concluded his speech with a prediction of the success of the entire Democratic State ticket. He said that the Republicans need not fear but that the Democrats would repeal the objectionable features of the Raines law. The Democrats would keep all their promises and give the people an excise law which would bring local revenues. The Democrats would also eliminate all unnecessary offices, he said, and save the State the money which is required to maintain them.

Mr. Hill did not make any mention of the National Democratic platform or the silver issue, except to say: "We will cross no bridges until we come to them. Nineteen hundred will take care of itself."

MR. VAN WYCK'S SECOND TOUR.

He Will Make Several Speeches Next Week—Manhattan Club's Action.

Augustus Van Wyck will start on another speaking tour up the State on Monday. That night he will speak at Utica with David B. Hill. Mr. Van Wyck will speak at Poughkeepsie Nov. 3, at Albany Nov. 4, and at Troy Nov. 4. This, it is said, will end his personal canvass. The Democratic Campaign Committee does not expect that he will speak at all in this city.

Elliot Danforth, on the other hand, will speak almost every night until Nov. 8. Yesterday he spoke in his old home, Middleburg, Schoharie County. To-day he speaks in Rome, Monday in Port Jervis, Tuesday in Long Island City, Wednesday in Ithaca, Thursday in Nyack, Friday in New York City, Saturday afternoon in Norwich, and Saturday night in Binghamton. He closes with a speech in his present home, Bainbridge, on the night of Monday, Nov. 7, the day before election.

The Manhattan Club has volunteered the services of an auxiliary campaign committee. This was done at a meeting of the club Thursday night, and the offer was accepted by the Democratic Campaign Committee yesterday. The members of the committee are John F. Agnew, Judge George Van Hoesen, Charles A. Jackson, Isidor Straus, John C. Maximos, John Van Glahn, John C. Thompson, William F. Sheehan, D. Allan Fitch, Frank K. Pendleton, James F. Deering, Louis F. Doyle, William Gilbert Davis, William M. Hoes, and William S. Andrews. They called at Democratic headquarters yesterday and had a talk with Senator McCarren.

NO POLICE RETURNS IN BROOKLYN.

Citizens Must Cross the River to Learn How the Election Goes.

For the first time in the history of Brooklyn, no election returns will be given out at its Police Headquarters. This is the ukase from Mulberry Street. The figures, as usual, will be gathered by the Brooklyn police and taken to the station houses. From there they will be transmitted to the borough police headquarters in the Municipal Building, which will send them direct to Mulberry Street. Brooklyn citizens who wish to learn from the police returns how their borough is going will have to cross the river.

Not even the returns on the vote for Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second District will be given out in Brooklyn, although neither Manhattan nor the Bronx will vote for these officers.

Staten Island Hotel Burned.

Carl Janssen's hotel in Richmond Road, near Grasmere, S. I., was destroyed by fire last night. The flames started in the kitchen and spread through the two-story building so rapidly that little of the furniture was saved. The volunteer firemen laid a relay line of hose to Foley's Pond, half a mile from the scene of the fire, and finally got one stream on the fire. By that time the building was burned down. The loss is about $7,000.

J. Bull and G. Washington.

From The Colorado Springs Telegraph.

And now England is going to put up a monument to George Washington. This long-lost-brother business is being carried to extremes.

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Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

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MAKE ANSWER TO MR. MOSS

Speakers at Eighth Assembly District Tammany Meeting Reply to His Attack.

LIKENED TO AN AUCTIONEER

Congressman Bradley Says He Is Always Ready to Knock Down to the Highest Bidder — Justice Stiner, Mr. Jaffer, and Others Speak.

New Prospect Hall, in Orchard Street, near Grand Street, was packed to its utmost capacity last evening with voters of the Eighth Assembly District, and several hundred were turned away because there was no more room. The occasion was a ratification meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighth Assembly District, and Louis A. Jaffer, the Democratic nominee for Assembly, had promised to reply to the attack that had been made upon that part of the city by ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss.

The replies to Mr. Moss's attack began in fact before Mr. Jaffer arrived, and soon after the Chairman, ex-Alderman Benjamin, opened the meeting and introduced Justice Joseph H. Stiner, who said that Mr. Moss was a liar. Then he charged Mr. Moss and Dr. Parkhurst with driving the "poor unfortunate women of New York from pillar to post into tenement houses."

"As God is my judge," he added, "I am telling the truth. I have had landlords come before me and ask me to put the women out of the tenements so that they should not contaminate the other tenants, and when I asked them who had put them there the landlords said they had been driven there by such men as Moss and Parkhurst. Look at their pretended character. I say, let the first man without sin cast the first stone, and I'll be darned if Frank Moss will cast it."

Just then Candidate Jaffer entered the hall and was received with loud applause and cheers, and when the speaker remarked: "It seems to me as if Mr. Jaffer has not a cinch, and he will be all right on Election day. This is a Democratic year. We don't want any rough riding in Orchard Street, but honest men will come on Election day and do their duty. Do not fear McCullagh, but go to the booths on Election day and votes the entire Democratic ticket."

Alexander Rosenthal, who followed, also had a whack at Mr. Moss in the course of his remarks, and said that Frederick Grant resigned from the Police Board as he was disgusted with Mr. Moss, who was the President of the board, and said he would not serve with men who drove policemen to do improper things.

When Candidate Jaffer was introduced the audience applauded for fully thirty seconds, and then he announced that he was out for fight, and not to talk to ex-Police Commissioner Moss, whom the people had repeatedly condemned. [Hisses.]

"He told you," continued the speaker, "how grand he was and how hard he worked for reform. We'll tell him that the people know what he did to this district when he was Police Commissioner. There are as many good people here as in any other district, and perhaps more than in some. We have many honest workingmen, many honest small tradesmen, and many students who burn the midnight oil so that they may distinguish themselves later on in life. Is crime as prevalent here as in the Tenderloin? If we look at things rightly, the man who assails this district should be condemned."

Mr. Jaffer then referred to his Republican opponent, Assemblyman Adler, who he said had done nothing more during his four terms than go bail for a few push-cart peddlers who had been arrested for violating a petty city ordinance. It would have been better if Mr. Adler had urged the passage of a law which would have prevented the arrest of those poor men for trying to make an honest living.

Morris Grabarsky, the next speaker, addressed the audience in Yiddish. When the speaker told them a story of the old country, they roared with laughter. "A peasant in Russia," he said, "went into the forest to cut wood, and, fearing that the wild animals might attack his donkey, he dressed it out in his coat and hat, and went to his work. When the wild beasts came, they thought it was a man, but the fox, who is the most foxy of all animals, asked the donkey to take off his hat so that they might see what kind of man he was. And so if you take off Roosevelt's uniform, you will find the old Police Commissioner, who persecuted us when we tried to make a living."

Congressman Bradley was then introduced. Mr. Moss, he said, always had his red flag out, like an auctioneer ready to knock down to the highest bidder. The speaker knew that from personal experience when he was Assistant District Attorney. He held the red flag between two factions in Chinatown, and knocked down to the one that flattered Parkhurst. As President of the Police Board, he defended a criminal charged with murder. The policemen who tried to fix the guilt where it belonged were abused and browbeaten and insulted by him who should have protected them.

Mr. Bradley continued: "Mr. Moss is afraid that we will send a committee to investigate him. He was known as one of the few men who would carry away a red-hot stove without gloves and then have the nerve to return for the pipes. He does not want any change, because he fears we will investigate his acts. If he wants any further reference let him come to me, and I'll give it him."

Blind Dog on Suicide's Chest.

John Craps, thirty-two years old, who made a fortune and lost it in laying artifical stone sidewalks, committed suicide by shooting last night in his room at 175 East Sixty-ninth Street. Craps formerly lived in a fashionable house on the upper east side, but was obliged to move with his wife into a furnished room in Sixty-ninth Street. Yesterday his wife went out to look for another room. When she returned last evening she found him dead in the bed and a dachshund, which went blind on Thursday, lying on his chest whining pitifully. Craps left no explanation of his deed.

State Commission in Lunacy Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The State Commission in Lunacy to-day announced the administrative results attained in the State Hospital system during the fiscal year which has just ended. The recoveries for the year in the entire system were 1,018, as against 951 for the year immediately preceding, and the average per capita charged—covering disbursements of all kinds for food supplies, medical care, and treatment, clothing, repairs, &c.—was $184.16, the lowest rate which has prevailed at any time since the inauguration of the State-care system.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANH

COL. ROOSEVELT IN UTICA

The Republican Candidate, After a Day of Ovations, Makes Two Speeches There.

HE ARRAIGNS THE DEMOCRATS

Charges that They Filibustered for Two Weeks to Prevent an Investigation of the Alleged Canal Frauds.

UTICA, Oct. 28.—Utica gave Col. Roosevelt a great reception to-night. The party arrived at 7 o'clock and crowds thronged the station yard and the vicinity of the hotel. When the speakers of the party had dined they were grouped off to attend the two meetings arranged for the accommodation of the immense crowd. At the Music Hall meeting, Col. William E. Griffith, private secretary to Gov. Black, presided, and the speakers, besides Col. Roosevelt and John T. McDonough, who spoke at both meetings, were John Laughlin, Commodore P. Vedder, and William J. Youngs. At the meeting at the skating rink, County Chairman George E. Kloch presided, and the speakers were John Proctor Clark, William K. Olcott, and Mason Mitchell.

Col. Roosevelt devoted himself largely to an arraignment of the Democratic Party upon matters of State taxation. He called attention to the fact that over $9,000,000 a year was now raised by indirect taxation of corporate interests. He said:

"Deducting all extraordinary expenses, which aggregate $7,374,364, the figures show the cost of the State Government this year to be $184,396 less than in 1893, deducting similar extraordinary expenses for the year. The revenues of the State have been increased to meet these additional burdens by raising $1,800,000 more from the inheritance tax during the past five years than was raised during the five years preceding and by raising $3,309,000 from the tax on corporations during the past five years more than was obtained during the preceding five years, a total of about $5,000,000 in five years, or $1,000,000 per annum.

"This has been accomplished, not by imposing a heavier inheritance or corporation tax upon each individual and corporation, but by making all pay in exact proportion, when before thousands were permitted to escape taxation altogether, and with the assistance of the present excise law, which has turned into the Treasury of the State and the Treasuries of the counties over $33,000,000 in three years and over $12,000,000 during the past year, of which the State Treasury received between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 and your county a share triple what it did under the old law. That is the record of the party I ask you to uphold by your votes."

Speaking of the canals he said that any investigation of alleged canal frauds had been opposed by Democrats. He said:

"Our opponents, when that was asked for, filibustered for two weeks to prevent the investigation being made. When last Winter, under a Republican administration, a similar investigation was asked for, it was granted at once, and a commission was appointed by the Governor, as to whose probity and integrity no possible doubt could arise. The results of their work have been published broadcast throughout the State, and I understand that that report is now being subjected to scrutiny by an eminent jurist, a Democrat, to see whether legal proceedings under it can be had.

"I have read it, and I wish to state again what I have before, that if the abuses existent in the canals prove to be due to any defect in the system I will see that the system is changed. [Applause.] That if it appear that any public officer has been guilty of inefficiency or extravagance he shall be removed. [Applause.] And that if it appear that any man has been guilty of corruption he shall be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or party consideration, to the uttermost of my power." [Applause.]

In closing he made this appeal:

"And now I want to touch for just one moment before closing on the National issues which they are dumb. Remember, you of New York, that we have seen in the last two years a great increase of prosperity; that we are better off than we were two years ago, but not yet as well off as we should be. If the Nation, and especially if the great State of New York—the greatest State in the United States—reverses the policy adopted at the polls two years ago, if they show fickleness, if the voters of this State seem to make up their minds that they will once again go back and wander in the slough from which they have only just painfully emerged—if they do that they will put a clog on the wheels of prosperity, they will dam the flood of progress, and they will have themselves to thank for it if the conditions of life once more grow hard, as they were three or four years ago.

"My opponents ask you to vote only as New Yorkers. I ask you to vote as New Yorkers; I ask you to remember every State issue; I ask you to keep in mind carefully every matter concerning the welfare of New York. But I ask you also to remember that you are not only New Yorkers, but Americans; that you have interests, not only in the State, but in the Union—which is greater than any State—that your welfare is bound up with the welfare of the Nation, and that the honor of each man of you is sensitive to the honor of the flag. I ask you to remember that you cannot, if you would, help having your ballots this Fall have their effect throughout the Union. You cannot vote a half ballot, you cannot put a caveat on your ballot that will only be heard of in the State of New York. As New York goes on Nov. 8, so the friends of honest finance, the believers in National honor throughout the Union will be elated or cast down.

"At present our Peace Commission is sitting in Paris, striving not only to secure for America the fruits of the victories won in the tropic seas of the East and West last Summer, but trying to secure a stable, free, and orderly government for the people of those islands in the tropic seas which we freed from the cruel tyranny of Spain." [Great applause.]

Then he added:

"We count upon the men who carry their sovereignty under their own hats to overcome the votes of those who are herded to the polls like cattle by their masters."

A TOUR IN THREE COUNTIES.

Col. Roosevelt Speaks to Audiences Composed of Oswego, Jefferson, and Oneida Citizens.

UTICA, Oct. 28.—The Roosevelt party was not hurried this morning, for the special train was not scheduled to leave Syracuse until 11:30 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt and the other speakers had a good, long rest, although the candidate was up at 8 o'clock. The schedule called for a tour of three counties—Oswego, Jefferson, and Oneida—with more stops for scheduled speeches than any day since his trip began. Dr. Depew left at midnight last night for New York on important business. Senator Stranahan, ex-Senator Sloan, and State Committeeman J. T. Mott joined the party at Syracuse this morning, accompanying it to Oswego.

The first stop was made at Phoenix, where about 600 people had gathered. A cannon awakened the echoes of the surrounding hills, and the crowd cheered heartily. Ex-Senator Sloan introduced Col. Roosevelt, who spoke briefly, devoting the greater part of his remarks to excise matters. He said:

I am glad to have a chance of speaking to you, but I am sorry that it should be for so short a time. I wish I had an opportunity to speak to all of the voters of this State face to face on all of the issues involved in this campaign, National as well as State. You have great interests as New Yorkers in the campaign, but you have greater interests as Americans. Our opponents try to persuade you that you can vote only on State issues. If you follow their advice no Republican will vote for a Congressman or for a member of the Legislature. You know that National issues are involved. They know that National issues are involved. All they mean is that they dare not meet them. We meet them on every issue, State and National.

They have clamored much about the present excise law. Here in Oswego County the old excise law brought into the county $21,000 and the new $46,000. Aside from the benefit to the State, if you wish to pay these taxes yourselves; if the people of the State wish to pay out of their own pockets $9,000,000 surplus given for the excise tax, let them do it. But realize what it means. If our opponents have their way and repeal that law your State taxes will go up just one-half more next year and your county taxes in proportion. They ask you to think of it. So do I. And the longer you think of it the more I shall be pleased.

I ask you to vote, not only as New Yorkers, but as Americans. I ask you to vote as citizens of the great State of New York, but also as citizens of the United States, which is greater than any State. You cannot cast a half ballot, a ballot with a caveat on it that shall be held to affect only the State of New York. As the citizens of this State vote, so the friends of honest money, the friends of National honor, throughout the length and breadth of the Nation, will be elated or cast down. Great State issues are involved. The greatest State issue is honesty.

Tammany says that it wants to get hold of the State to administer it honestly. [Laughter.] Why should you think that Tammany would break its record? [Great laughter and cheers.] Tammany prattles about honesty in State matters, but it does not dare touch National issues.

LABOR REPRESENTATION.

At Fulton over 2,000 people, including a uniformed campaign club, greeted the candidate. Here occurred the first interruption of the day. Col. Roosevelt was speaking of the great work of the Grand Army veterans in the civil war and the corresponding work of the army in the late war, when a railroad man in the rear of the crowd called out:

"What about us being represented on the Railroad Commission?"

"I'm glad you asked that question," answered the candidate. On every commission in the State that has to do with the interests of labor there should be a labor representative, and, if elected, I shall see that there is one."

There was a burst of applause, and during it the railroad man shouted back:

"Then I'll vote for you."

"Thank you," answered Col. Roosevelt. "I want to say that I think that question was asked honestly, and I can and will answer every question asked in that way. There is not an issue that we cannot meet our opponents upon, and there are many that they dare not meet us on."

He then went on to talk upon excise in the same manner as at Phoenix.

LARGE MEETING AT OSWEGO.

At Oswego Mayor J. D. Higgins was the presiding officer at a meeting that embraced over 5,000 people. On the armory, opposite the grand stand, the windows and roof top were crowded with men in volunteer uniforms, and Col. Roosevelt, after the applause had subsided, talked to them particularly. He said that an equal meed of praise was to be given to the man who fought actively in the war and the man with equal bravery who went to the front but who was compelled to stay in camp. Every man who donned the uniform was entitled to the greatest praise and admiration for his bravery. He then spoke of the improvement in the tax rate, and said that many of the improving revenue laws were put on the statute books by residents of this county, notably Mr. Steele. He paid a high tribute to the honesty and ability of Excise Commissioner Lyman, and said that no official in public life to-day had made such a record as he had. The law had been administered merely as a tax law, he said. Nobody had been oppressed and no unfair prosecutions allowed.

Col. Roosevelt gave the figures for the county, as at other stations, and said that the tax rate had been greatly lowered. He devoted some time to the charge, made several times heretofore, that the Democrats did not dare to mention silver, their last platform, or their candidate.

John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State, talked on labor issues. He applauded Mr. McKinley and the protective tariff law, and quoted statistics of his bureau to show the improvement in this State under the protective tariff of our big industries.

An incident of the meeting was the appearance on the platform of Mr. and Mrs. John Morrow, father and mother of a member of the Ninth Infantry who went up San Juan Hill. With tears streaming down her cheeks the mother told how her son came home to die. Col. Roosevelt spoke some kindly words to her, saying, "Your son died in a glorious cause."

Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo said that everything had warmed up so for the Republican Party that during the trip to-day Col. Roosevelt had been presented with a basket of strawberries. He asked an indorsement of the Republican Party, National as well as State, platforms. He said:

If you want honesty in State affairs, you don't want to vote for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor who helped in the Maynard steal of the Senate. I don't think you want to place such a man in the presiding officer's chair in the Senate.

Mason Mitchell told the story of San Juan Hill, amid great enthusiasm. The meeting was one of the largest yet held while en route.

Between Oswego and Watertown, where the train arrived at 3:25, stops were made at Mexico, Pulaski, Richland, Sandy Creek, and Adams, and at each place there was a splendid assemblage. At Pulaski Roosevelt spoke from a platform. He said:

Now I want to say one word to you on something concerning a matter about which you should be proud. We have this year a low tax rate. We only need to raise $12,000,000 by direct taxation. The reason for that is that there are on the statute books three or four Republican laws put on by Republicans, one a citizen of your own county, Mr. Steele, which in the aggregate secured the collection of about $9,000,000 revenue to the State. I refer to the tax on corporations—a tax put on by Mr. Steele—by which we collected about $2,400,000; and the tax on inheritances, put on by Senator Vedder, from which we collected $1,800,000, and the excise law, which turns into the State Treasury $4,000,000 and over. Our opponents would like to repeal that law, but I don't believe you will let them do it, and then have to pay additional taxes.

ADVISES ALL TO VOTE.

At Richland a platform had been constructed. Col. Roosevelt said:

I am glad to see you here to greet me, but I want to impress upon you that it is much more important that you should go to the polls on election day. Come out. Come yourselves and see that every neighbor comes. It is not only your right to vote, but it is your duty if you are indeed freemen and American citizens. I want to see every man vote. I would rather have you come to the polls even if you voted against me than have you shirk your duty. Our opponents are relying solely upon one hope. They are making the boast that the country vote will stay at home. They know that they cannot win if a full vote is cast, and hope that you who live some distance from the polls will fail to do your duty and will stay at home. Look to it that you falsify their hopes. Look to it that you are true to your duty as citizens of New York State and citizens of the United States. Show that you have the civic pride that will make you not only exercise yourselves your privilege as free men, but see that your neighbors exercise it also.

OVATION AT WATERTOWN.

At Watertown occurred one of the greatest ovations that have yet been given the candidate while en route. At least 8,000 people were gathered in the open square in the heart of the city, and the police had difficulty in making way for the party. Col. Roosevelt, E. A. Bond, the candidate for State Engineer, and John T. McDonough, the candidate for State Treasurer, occupied the stand. Mr. McDonough spoke at some length on the labor question, and then Col. Roosevelt was announced. His reception amounted to an ovation. He spoke for some time, in part as follows:

"I am doubly glad to address you at Watertown, because you, here, contributed your sons and brothers to the Ninth Regular Infantry, which was down at Santiago with me. I saw their valor. I was an eye witness of the gallantry with which they faced death, when their country called for them. One thing that I feel we have learned during these past few months is the debt we all owe to the regular army, to the men who, quietly and uncomplainingly, asking for no reward, striving to do their duty by the flag, pass their lives making ready so that they may acquit themselves well when the hour of supreme sacrifice arises.

"I am also glad that from this town there came so many of my fellow-volunteers of the Seventy-first New York. [Applause.] A little later I think I will ask you to cheer, both for the regulars and the volunteers. [Applause.] Nothing pleased me more than to read in the papers that at the meeting of the officers of the Seventy-first New York they had done me the honor to single me out for special praise for having stood by them and helped them in the time of need. Praise from my fellow-volunteers is very dear to me.

"You here at this time are vitally concerned in the question of taxes. You have a lower tax rate than you have ever had before this year. Our opponents propose to repeal the excise law, which is now the greatest revenue-producing law on the statute books. Remember that the law gives us more than $9,000,000 net over what the previous law did. If you repeal it, you will have to face the fact that this $9,000,000 will have to be raised somehow; that you will have to pay it out of your own pockets. The tradesman, the farmer, and the mechanic will have to make up the deficit. You will have to see your State taxes next year made half as great again, and your county taxes increased in proportion. I ask you to stand by us in this campaign, because we stand for civic honesty in the State and for financial honor in the Nation."

The stop was thirty minutes long, and it had to be extended because when the police got Col. Roosevelt to the train a dense crowd demanded a speech and he had to address them.

Stops were made at Altmar, Camden, Williamsport, and at each place there were large crowds. Utica was reached about 7 o'clock.

ROOSEVELT CHEERS IN CHURCH

Given at Reception to Soldier Members —No Seventy-first Men Wounded in the Back.

A reception was given last evening at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street, to the ten members of the congregation who served in the war with Spain, six of whom were members of the Seventy-first Regiment. The church was decorated with the National colors, and the pulpit was draped with a large flag. Addresses were made by Dr. A.Monae Lesser, chief surgeon of the Red Cross Society; Col. Henry H. Adams, Post Commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; Orderly Sergt. Young of the Seventy-first Regiment, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, and the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, the pastor of the church. Dr. Lesser said, in part:

"You have heard reports that the Spaniards shot at the Red Cross. I can assure you that, as far as I know, there must be some error in that. True, they shot at a Red Cross train between Aguadores and Siboney, but the shooting ceased after we displayed the Red Cross flag.

"When I returned the first question asked was whether it was true that the Seventy-first did not fight. All I can say is that I treated forty-five wounded Seventy-first boys, not one of whom received a wound in the back. The regiment was sent forward to act as reserves, and not to attack. When the company of men ahead of them was mowed down by the field guns, the Seventy-first went forward, and, while some of their officers were overcome with sunstroke and fatigue, the boys fought like heroes."

Dr. King spoke of the war against Spain as the first instance in history when one nation went to war with another nation from purely unselfish motives. Dr. Wright, the pastor of the church, in his introduction of the speakers eulogized Dewey, Shafter, and Sampson, and then predicted the re-election of McKinley as President of the United States and the election of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York. His mention of Col. Roosevelt's name was enthusiastically cheered, and the other speakers were liberally applauded.

COLORED MEN PARADE.

Senator Platt and Others Review the Procession in Fifth Avenue.

Senator Thomas C. Platt reviewed last night from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel a parade of colored men of the Eleventh Assembly District. The parade was composed of about 1,000 or more persons, bearing transparencies, banners, and flambeaux. One of the transparencies bore the legend, "These voters are not sold."

Senator Platt, with Chairman Odell and Candidate for the Assembly Frederick A. Ware, stood in the balcony until the procession passed. He did not speak and responded only with a bow and smile to the cheers of the crowd.

The parade formed in West Twenty-seventh Street, at Sixth Avenue, and marched down Sixth Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, and through that street to Fifth Avenue. It was led by Samuel Moran and Christopher Stewart.

A mass meeting was afterward held in Republican Hall, 139 and 141 West Thirty-fifth Street, at which speeches were made by ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana, W. L. Plummer, and W. H. Davis.

Republican Mass Meetings.

At the Cooper Union meting to-night Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John T. McDonough, Edward Lauterbach, W. J. Prendergast, and Gen. Michael Kerwin will speak. Another mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union Monday night. It will be under the auspices of the Republican Club. Col. Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew will be among the speakers.

24-HOUR DAY FOR CANDIDATES.

They May File Nomination Certificates Up to Midnight.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday reversed Justice Gaynor's decision in the case of James Norton, and directed that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue requiring the Clerk of Queens County to receive and file as of Oct. 14 Norton's certificate of nomination. Norton is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in Queens, and the County Clerk refused to receive his certificate because it was not presented to him at his office within the time prescribed by law. The last day on which Norton could file his certificate was Oct. 14, and it was presented to the Clerk at his home between 10 and 11 o'clock at night.

The opinion is written by Justice Hatch, who points out that it is necessary for judgments, mortgages, and similar documents to be filed before the hour fixed for closing the office, as the act of record might affect the rights of third parties, but that no such question could arise in the case of a nomination certificate. The election law gave the candidate the whole day of twenty-four hours in which to file it.

The Appellate Division affirmed Justice Gaynor's decision directing the Clerk of Queens County to omit from the ballot to be used by the voters within the limits of the new County of Nassau the names of the Queens County candidates.

ALDRIDGE SEES PLATT AND ODELL.

They Won't Publish His Canal Statement as Campaign Literature.

George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and held a long conference with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. He also saw Senator Platt. Mr. Aldridge came to consult with these party leaders about the statement of his connection with the canals which he had submitted to them on Thursday, and which he was anxious to have made public through the State Committee.

After the Superintendent had returned to Albany, Chairman Odell said that, if the matter was published at all, it would be given out by Mr. Aldridge himself, and at Albany he presumed. The State Committee, he said, had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Aldridge took the copy of his letter back to Albany with him. It was doubted by the Republicans about the Fifth Avenue Hotel whether it would be made public until after the election, in the face of the opposition of Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell.

Smith Charges Intimidation.

On Wednesday last Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, issued an order to the Board of Election Inspectors of the Fifteenth Election District, Thirty-fourth Assembly, compelling it to reconvene today to take the registration of Charles F. Smith. On Thursday Smith disappeared. Yesterday a friend of his went to Percival E. Nagle, one of the political leaders of the district, and said that Smith had been threatened with arrest by certain Republicans if he should register, and was being threatened and followed by detectives. The result was that he had been frightened, did not know what to do, and was afraid to venture out. The matter will be investigated.

The President's Registration Affidavit

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Affidavit for registration has been received from President McKinley by Thomas F. Turner of the city Board of Elections. In answering the usual questions as to age, residence, &c., Mr. McKinley states that his temporary residence is in Washington, but gives 815 West Tuscarawas Street as his real residence. This is the old McKinley homestead. The President swears it is impossible for him to be in Canton on any registration day.

Electric Advice for Roosevelt.

A campaign novelty was introduced last night at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth Avenue, where from the front of a business building overlooking Greeley Square flashed an electric sign reading:

"No Tax Dodging."
"Be Honest, Ted."

Shall We Keep the Philippines?

Public opinion is divided as to the wisdom of keeping the Philippines. Wise statesmen are found on both sides of the question. Public opinion, however, is all one way in regard to the wisdom of everybody keeping their health. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is widely used. This medicine is both preventive and cure for malarial fevers, stomach disorders, torpid liver, and impure blood. It is agreeable to weak stomachs and soothing to the nerves.

If You Wish

A very fine Rose Perfume, ask for Rose of Arden—Lundborg's.

MERIDEN SILVERWARE

SOLID SILVER
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE

Prepared expressly for this season's requirements. Embraces everything made in silverware, either for household or personal use, including chests in matched pieces of spoons, forks, cutlery, etc.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS,
MADISON SQ. 208 5TH AVE.
Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

National and State Officials to be Voted For Nov. 8.

NEW SENATORS IN 31 STATES

Twenty-one States Will Elect Governors and Many Others Will Vote for Minor State Officers—What Different States Will Vote For.

At the election of Tuesday, Nov. 8, all the States except Maine, Oregon, and Vermont, which have already had such elections, will vote for members of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Territorial delegates will also be elected in Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

In twenty-three of the States Legislatures are to be elected, which will choose Senators of the class of 1905. Some States, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Vermont, have already chosen their Senators of this class. The States that choose Legislatures that will participate in the election of United States Senators at their coming sessions are Maine, which has already elected a Republican Legislature to elect a successor to Senator Eugene Hale; California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. This makes a total of thirty-one new Senators for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Those already elected are Louis E. McComas, Maryland, (Rep.); Hernando de Soto Money, Mississippi, (Dem.); Marcus A. Hanna, Ohio, (Rep.); Joseph Simon, Oregon, (Rep.); Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island, (Rep.); Redfield Proctor, Vermont, (Rep.,) and John W. Daniel, Virginia, (Dem.)

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Maine, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont have already elected State officers this year. New Governors will be elected in November in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—twenty-one States in all.

The following will show the officers to be voted for in the several States:

Alabama will elect nine Congressmen.

Arkansas will elect six Congressmen.

California will elect a Governor and other State officers, seven Congressmen, and members of a Legislature, which will choose a successor to Senator Stephen Mallory White, (Dem.)

Colorado will elect a Governor and State officers and two Congressmen.

Connecticut will elect a Governor, a full set of State officers, four Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, (Rep.)

Delaware will vote for a State Treasurer, a State Auditor, and one Congressman, and elect a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator George Gray, (Dem.)

Florida will elect a State Treasurer, three Railroad Commissioners, two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Samuel Pasco, (Dem.)

Georgia, which has already elected Allen D. Candler, (Dem.,) Governor, a full State ticket, and a Legislature which is overwhelmingly Democratic, will elect eleven Congressmen.

Idaho is to elect a Governor, a complete State ticket, one Congressman, and a Legislature.

Illinois will elect a State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, three Trustees of the State University, twenty-two Congressmen, and a portion of the Legislature, one-half of the State Senators voting for a successor to Senator Cullom, whose term expires in 1901.

Indiana will elect a Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Statistician, Geologist, Supreme Court reporter, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, thirteen Congressmen, and a State Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator David Turpie, (Dem.)

Iowa will elect a Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Judge of the Supreme Court, two Railroad Commissioners, and a clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court. It will also elect eleven Congressmen and a State Legislature.

Kansas will elect a Governor and a complete list of State officers, a Legislature, two Congressmen-at-Large, and seven district Congressmen.

Kentucky will elect eleven Congressmen.

Louisiana will elect three Railroad Commissioners and six Congressmen. A Legislature was chosen in April.

Maryland will elect six Congressmen.

Massachusetts will elect a Governor and State officers, thirteen Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, (Rep.)

Michigan will elect a Governor and State officers, twelve Congressmen, and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Julius C. Burrows, (Rep.)

Minnesota will elect a Governor, State officers, seven Congressmen, and a Legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, (Rep.)

Mississippi will elect seven Congressmen, including a successor to William Franklin Love (Dem.) of the Sixth District, whose recent death leaves a vacancy in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Missouri will elect a Judge, a Superintendent of Schools, a Railroad Commissioner, fifteen Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Francis Marion Cockrell, (Dem.)

Montana will elect a Chief Justice, Associate Justice, and clerk of the Supreme Court, one Congressman, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Lee Mantle, (Rep.)

Nebraska will elect a Governor and other State officers, six Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator William Vincent Allen, (Pop.)

Nevada will elect a Governor and other State officers, one Congressman, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator William Morris Stewart, (Rep.)

New Hampshire will elect a Governor, two Congressmen, and a State Legislature.

New Jersey will elect a Governor, eight Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator James Smith, Jr., (Dem.)

New York will elect a Governor and State officers, thirty-four Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., (Dem.)

North Carolina will elect nine Congressmen and a Legislature.

North Dakota will elect a Governor and State officers, one Congressman, and a Legislature which will elect a successor to Senator William Nathaniel Roach, (Dem.-Pop.)

Ohio will elect a Secretary of State and minor State officers, and twenty-one Congressmen.

Pennsylvania will elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs; two Judges of the Supreme Court, two Congressmen-at-Large, twenty-eight District Congressmen, and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, (Rep.)

Rhode Island will elect two Congressmen.

South Carolina will elect a Governor and State officers and seven Congressmen.

South Dakota will elect a Governor and other State officers, two Congressmen-at-Large, and a Legislature.

Tennessee will elect a Governor, three Railroad Commissioners, ten Congressmen, and a Legislature to succeed Senator William B. Bate, (Dem.)

Texas will elect a Governor and State officers, thirteen Congressmen, and a State Legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Roger Q. Mills, (Dem.)

Utah will elect a Judge of the Supreme Court, one Congressman, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Frank J. Cannon, (Rep.)

Virginia will elect ten Congressmen.

Washington will elect two Judges of the Supreme Court, two Congressmen, and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator John L. Wilson, (Rep.)

West Virginia will elect four Congressmen and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Charles James Faulkner, (Dem.)

Wisconsin will elect a Governor and State officers, ten Congressmen, and a Legislature which will elect a successor to Senator John Lendrum Mitchell, (Dem.)

Wyoming will elect a Governor and other State officers, one Congressman, and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Clarence D. Clark, (Rep.)

Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma will each elect a Territorial delegate to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES.

Chairman Blumenthal Predicts 95,000 Democratic Plurality in This City —Republicans Confident.

Tammany's Campaign Committee, of which Maurice B. Blumenthal is Chairman, has made a canvass of this city for the purpose of estimating the Democratic vote. Its estimate was completed yesterday, and it places the Democratic plurality at 95,000.

Mr. Blumenthal, speaking for the committee, said:

"I have words of only the highest praise and commendation for the members of my committee for their work. Not one receives a penny in compensation for his services. I do not hesitate to report that in the ensuing election the tickets of the Democracy should be successful in this city by a plurality of not less than 95,000."

"We shall carry the State," said B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, yesterday, after he had conferred in person with forty-three county Chairmen, representing every section of the State.

These representatives of the party organization besieged the office of the State Chairman all day. They came in response to his summons. When the day was over the Chairman said:

"I have talked with leaders from forty-three counties of the State. I can say that the reports they make are satisfactory. We shall carry the State."

A poll of the State by election districts is now in progress, and will be completed probably this week. Until then, Mr. Odell says, he does not care to give figures.

Other Republicans about State headquarters who are less chary about predictions than the Chairman declared yesterday that the reports from the interior and from this city showed that Col. Roosevelt would have not less than 30,000 plurality in the State, giving the Democrats all the doubtful counties. These calculations conceded New York County to the Democrats by 60,000 and Kings by 5,000. They also put counties like Erie and Ulster in the Democratic column.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee said yesterday: "Things are looking brighter for us every day, and the other fellows are correspondingly depressed. Roosevelt will have 50,000 plurality in the State. I expect to carry my own district by 6,000 or 8,000. I believe we have a good chance of electing our judiciary ticket."

FELL DEAD IN HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. Frederick Frank Stricken with Paralysis While Speaking in Mission Chapel, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Frederick Frank, a well-known preacher in the missionary field, was stricken with paralysis at 9 o'clock last night while speaking in the pulpit of the Mission Chapel, 16 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. In the midst of his discourse on the "Power of Christianity," he staggered, fell to the floor, and died in a few seconds.

Rev. Mr. Frank was married, and resided at 82 Williams Avenue, East New York. He was born in Germany in 1853, and came to the United States when a boy. He became a student at the Philadelphia Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was educated and ordained. About a year later he organized the Zion German Lutheran Church, on Liberty Avenue, near Wyona Street, Brooklyn. After he had the church started on a successful course he left it to take up missionary work.

He preached in many of the jails and other public institutions, and also held meetings in the poor districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Among the residents of those districts he was known as the "Rev. Frank the Missionary." About three months ago he began holding regular meetings in lodging houses on the east side.

JUBILEE BICYCLE PARADE.

Arrangements for Big Demonstration on Monday Night Completed— Col. Downs Grand Marshal.

The Wheelmen's Jubilee Organization met last night in Golden's Riding Academy, in Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street, to make final preparations for the jubilee parade on Monday night. More than eighty members were present, many of whom were women. Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment was chosen to act as Grand Marshal. He will ride at the head of the procession in a motor carriage.

The parade will be formed with the military and naval division resting in Tenth Street, west of Broadway; the cycling clubs in Tenth and Eleventh Steets, west of University Place; the ladies' division in Ninth Street, west of Broadway; the Brooklyn and Long Island division in Ninth Street; the decorated and unattached riders' division in Waverly Place, with the New Jersey division immediately behind, and the grotesque and manufacturers' divisions in Washington Place. Capt. Edward Peterson, Chairman of the organization, will be at the Brevoort House every evening after 5 o'clock to meet representatives of clubs desiring to take part in the parade.

President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen, who was invited to review the parade from the stand at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, sent a letter of regret, saying that he could not be present. Recorder Goff and Magistrate Simms have been invited to sit in the reviewing stand, as well as Col. Roosevelt, Judge Van Wyck, and Mayor Van Wyck.

Among the features of the parade will be a bicycle hose cart in charge of New York firemen. The line of march will be as follows: Start at Broadway and Tenth Street; down Broadway to Fourth Street, to University Place, to Washington Square North, to Fifth Avenue, and up Fifth Avenue to 122d Street. The parade will start at 8:30 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA TO DEWEY.

Congratulations Telegraphed to the Admiral by Mayor Warwick.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Mayor Warwick sent the following cablegram to Admiral Dewey at Manila at the conclusion of the jubilee ceremonies to-day:

"Philadelphia has just concluded her jubilee ceremonies, during which she extended hospitality to the President, his Cabinet, and the victorious commanders, soldiers, and sailors of the Spanish-American war. Though absent, you have ever been present with us in spirit. We send hearty congratulations to you and those under your command for the glory you have brought to the Nation.

"CHARLES F. WARWICK, Mayor."

Father Keefe Bids Friends Farewell.

The Rev. Father Richard J. Keefe, formerly of the Holy Cross Church, and who was recently appointed pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Tompkins Cove, N. Y., met the members of the Holy Cross Lyceum at 321 West Forty-third Street last night to bid them farewell. Father Keefe founded the lyceum seventeen years ago. Nearly all the members were present, including Justice James A. O'Gorman, Edward O'Flaherty, and John Farrell, who made addresses. The members of the Holy Cross Lyceum will present to Father Keefe a purse. Nearly $5,000 has already been raised.

Lieut. Wientge of Rough Riders Dead.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Oct. 28.—First Lieut. Frederick W. Wientge, Troop I, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, died this afternoon of typhoid fever, contracted at Tampa. He was formerly in the regular army and the New Jersey militia.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Subscribers to a University Fund Not Satisfied with Its Use.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 28.—Mr. McIver, formerly United States Consul at Yokohama, has returned to Japan in the capacity of attorney for the American subscribers to the "Dosshia," or Christian University, of Tokio. This university was founded a number of years ago. It was aided to the extent of $300,000 by generous Christians of New York and other Eastern cities, who sought thereby to plant the Gospel in Japan, where Buddhism controls a great majority of the educational institutions. Some time ago the object of these subscribers was set at naught by changing both the constitution and Trustees of the university so that it became virtually non-religious in character. Its tendency was toward the utmost liberality in religious affairs.

This condition of affairs being directly opposed to the terms upon which Americans contributed so liberally, they have sent Mr. McIver to demand that the former provisions of the university's charter shall be restored and that all members of the Faculty and Board of Trustees shall be Christians. If these demands be not complied with, Mr. McIver is instructed to forthwith demand the return of the $300,000. It is believed in Tokio that these demands will be complied with one way or the other.

Gen. Miles in Town.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his aide, Major M. P. Maus of Washington, arrived in this city last night and went to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Settled with the Wrong Road.

From The Emporia (Kan.) Republican.

Some old fellow living in the southwest part of the State got into a scrap with a railroad conductor on account of the irregularity of his ticket. He lost a portion of his whiskers and was ejected from the train. He was so grieved over the affair that he engaged Joe Waters as his attorney to bring suit against the road. Joe made up his suit and presented it to Balie Waggener, the attorney of the Missouri Pacific. Waggener declared that he had never heard of the case and knew nothing about the affair. But Waters pressed him so closely that a compromise of $500 was finally agreed upon and paid. Joe then wrote to his client, inclosing half of the sum received, saying that he had settled with the Missouri Pacific. His client wrote back that he was satisfied with the amount received, but it wasn't the Missouri Pacific he was riding on, but a branch of the Southern Kansas.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:25	Sun sets...5:00	Moon rises.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:00	Gov. Isl'd...7:35	H. Gate...9:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:33	Gov. Isl'd...7:59	H. Gate...9:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 29.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ballanoch, La Plata....	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool.....	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

An Important Dress Item

IT'S the item of underwear, and more important a matter there cannot be. This branch of our business receives extreme attention, and very flattering patronage. It is not an easy branch of retailing in which to attain prominence. There are few things in all the dry goods list that are more "staple." To offer better and better goods at lower and lower prices is to disturb foundations deeply set.

Yet we have done, and are doing it.

The foreign markets are watched rigorously and eternally by people who do nothing else than watch and buy abroad. Our imports are immense and come direct. Our position at home needs no telling. We grip both foreign and domestic markets firmly.

Consequently—the best goods, cheapest. Also, if they interest you the highest class and rarest novelties.

Here are some prices that carry their own teachings:—

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1.50 a suit—Of medium and heavy weight merino; exceptionally well made and finished in white and natural color.

At $2 a suit—Of medium and heavy weight merino; silk finished and trimmed; drawers have re-enforced seats.

At $3 a suit—Of medium weight silver gray merino; also in heavy weight, white or natural colors; silk trimmed, stitched and finished; drawers in short or long inseam.

At $4 a suit—Of winter weight merino; in white and natural color; full fashioned and regular made; silk trimmed, finished and stitched throughout; shirts have silk fronts; drawers in short or long inseams.

At $5 a suit—English pure Llama wool, medium weight. Also natural colored merino in heavy weight; cashmere fronts on shirts and drawers; the latter have re-enforced seats and come in short and long inseams.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Women's Vests and Drawers, at 30c. each—Of winter weight balbriggan; white and ecru; fleece-lined, silk trimmed; silk ribbon at neck; pearl buttons; value, 50c. a garment.

Women's Vests and Drawers, at $1 each—Of medium and heavy weight merino; white and natural color; nicely trimmed and finished.

Women's Vests and Drawers, at $1.50 each—Of white and natural colored merino; regular made and fashioned throughout; vests in long or short sleeves.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Heavy weight white and natural colored merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; warm and durable; at these prices per garment: size 18, 20c.; 20 and 22, 25c.; 24 and 26, 30c.; 28 and 30, 35c.; 32 and 34, 40c.

Natural colored merino vests, pantalettes and drawers of fine quality; exceptionally well finished throughout; size 18, 30c.; advance 5c. on each increasing size.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 35c. or 3 for $1—Unusually good value in several kinds of seasonable weight half hose. Medium and heavy weight cotton in all-black; split feet and unbleached feet. Also medium weight in tans, slates, navy blue and cadet blue. And medium and heavy weight cashmere in black and natural color.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c. a pair—Fast black cotton stockings in medium and heavy weight. Also seasonable weight with split soles and unbleached feet. And fast black lisle thread stockings, Richlieu ribbed through to toes.

At 38c. or 3 for $1—Fleeced lined cotton stockings, in all-black and unbleached feet. Also fast black cotton, all-black; split feet and unbleached feet. Same in extra size legs in all-black and unbleached feet.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c. a pair—Narrow ribbed fast black cotton stockings; with double knee and spliced heels and toes; elastic and durable.

Broadway.

New Prices in Tailor-Made Suits The word "Reduced Prices" has always a charm, but it is never sweeter than at such a season as this on such goods as these. These are the first reductions of the season, and they are on goods that need no reduction to sell them. The bargain comes for other reasons.

At $8.50, were $11—Suits of two-toned wide-wale serges and coverts; made with fly-front or tight-fitting waists; silk lined; new style skirts, some with flounce, percaline lining.

At $12, value $14—Suits of covert mixtures; fly-front and double-breasted jackets; lined with satin rhadame; percaline lined skirts, some with flounce.

At $13.75—Suits of mixed tweed, fly-front jackets, satin faced revers; entire suit silk lined. An extra value.

At $20, value $30—Suits of tailor cloths, in a variety of colors; beautifully made; lined throughout in richest taffetas; exquisite shades.

At $30, values up to $42—Of elegant broadcloths and cheviots, in black and blue; made with new tight-fitting 30-inch cutaway; beautifully silk lined throughout.

Dresses and Wraps for Girls It was years ago that home-made dresses for the children were in the line of true economies. Nowadays they are really extravagances. Besides, style counts for a good deal. Unless you are a talented dress designer and have unlimited time, it is cheaper to buy than to make, and there will be more satisfaction in it.

Could you make a good and stylish little reefer for $3.50 worth of time and material? We sell one at that price that is really a handsome little garment.

There's even a stronger argument in these stylish little dresses. There is one style at $1.25, for ages from 4 to 12 years, that is a surprise at the price.

These girls' and misses' garments are chosen just as carefully as our famous stock for women, and the variety is nearly as large.

Dresses (Girls' and Misses'), $1.25 to $42.
Reefers for Girls, $3.50 to $20.
Misses' Jackets, $7 to $28.
Misses' Capes, $5.50 to $15.
Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes for Big Men and Some for Women and Some for Boys There are only 394 pairs of these men's shoes and all are in sizes larger than 8. Soles are welted and stitched, and while the very latest shapes are not among them, the shoes are good-looking and stylish. A dollar and seventy-five cents a pair. They would cost you $3 if there were more of them.

A woman's glazed kid shoe at $2 a pair. It has "common-sense" or rounded toe with tips, and it will wear as well as it looks and it looks as well as the best.

A sample lot of Boys' Shoes at $1.50 a pair. The sizes are from 1 to 5, but there are only a few pairs to each size. Average value will run over $2.50. An easy way to save a dollar.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Trimmed Hats, $6 You would never guess the price on these by looking at them, however hard you studied and however well you know millinery. They are just from the trimmers' hands and go on sale this morning. You would judge them, if you judged accurately, to be $8 and $10 hats. But the price is

$6 Each.

Chiefly Toques and short-back Sailor shapes, with breasts and wings.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Glace Gloves 65c. 2,500 pairs of a very good glove at a very low price, as a short-lived attraction. They'll not last long.

They are fine, soft, well-made gloves, in tans, modes, browns and greens, and in black and white. They will fit and they'll give you an astonishing return in wear and looks for the price of them.

Sixty-five Cents a Pair.

Tenth street.

Men's Shirts At 75c. There is no reason why these should not be sold at $1.50. They are worth it. They are exact duplicates of some of our own $1.50 shirts, same goods, same patterns. Made from Gros, Roman & Co.'s French percales and D. & J. Anderson's madrasses. They come from our own factory, and they were cheap because they were made from "short ends" of goods.

75c. Each.

Ninth street.

A Scarf Fortissimo This is a crashing climax to a long crescendo of scarf values. We have possessed ourselves of 3,000 Men's Imported Scarfs that we can sell at

Fifty Cents Each.

All new, all fine, all in attractive and most-wanted patterns and colors. Many of them are scarfs that you would have to pay a dollar and a half for at any other time. Most of them are fair dollar values.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Dependable and Fairly Priced Boys' Clothing Saw a sample of an extra fine quality of blue chinchilla, recently, and immediately took all the manufacturer had — enough for 500 reefers. They're here now, in sizes 3 to 10 yrs. Double-breasted, button to neck, velvet collar; lined throughout with very good red flannel; regulation army buttons. The price is $4.50, but you'd take them uncomplainingly at $6.50.

At $5—Frieze overcoats, blue and brown; stylish and serviceable; 4 to 12 years. These are the $6.50 quality.

At $6—Blue and Oxford mixed frieze; lined with Italian cloth; velvet collar; 4 to 12 years; $7.50 would not be dear.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

FATAL FIRE AT OSWEGO.

Tonkin Boiler and Engine Works Watchman Perishes in Flames.

OSWEGO, Oct. 28.—The plant of the Tonkin Boiler and Engine Works was reduced to ashes early this morning. The origin of the fire is yet a mystery. The wooden structure burned quickly and the flames had a good start before the alarm was given.

The watchman, Otto Snyder, lost his life. He was fifty-four years old and leaves a family. Snyder had a Newfoundland dog, which also perished.

The plant was established four years ago by J. J. Tonkin of Oswego, and the Jermyns of Scraton, Penn., and, with its equipment, cost $105,000. The insurance is $40,000.

WOMAN KILLED BY FRIEND

Mrs. Emma Hibbetts Shot at Long Branch by Harry Brooks.

THOUGHT TO BE ACCIDENTAL

Brooks Says He Jokingly Pointed the Revolver at Mrs. Hibbetts, When It Was Discharged.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Emma Hibbetts, wife of George Hibbetts of Park Place, near Seventh Avenue, was shot and killed this afternoon at her home by Harry Brooks, a friend. The affair was at first believed to have been a murder, but the belief is growing that Brooks's claim that it was accidental is correct. There is no known motive for an intentional shooting. Brooks is now in the county jail at Freehold.

Brooks is twenty-one years old. The woman shot by him was about thirty-five. Brooks has been well known and well thought of. He came here from Connecticut some years ago and entered the employ of William White, a baker. White died and Brooks married the widow. Mrs. White and Mr. and Mrs. Hibbetts were close personal friends, and Mr. and Mrs. Brooks continued the friendship.

Mrs. Brooks wanted to go to Slocum's Island, near Pleasure Bay, to-day to visit some friends. She did not know how to provide for her husband's dinner if she went away, and Mr. and Mrs. Hibbetts came to the rescue by suggesting, it is said, that Brooks take his dinner at their house. According to the best authenticated story, after dinner Mrs. Hibbetts proceeded to wash the dishes and Brooks sat in the kitchen talking to her. They joked and conversed, according to Brooks's story.

Last Summer Brooks was employed as night watchman at Monmouth Beach, and while on duty he carried a revolver, and after his duty ended he continued to do so. He had the revolver in his pocket to-day, and drew it out and examined it. He says that jokingly he pointed the revolver at Mrs. Hibbetts as she stood a few feet from him, and said:

"Bim, I'm going to shoot you."

Both laughed and just then the revolver went off. Mrs. Hibbetts screamed and collapsed. Her scream was heard by several persons, and they said Brooks came out of the house shouting:

"I've shot her; some one get a doctor!"

Brooks then leaped over a fence and disappeared. Mr. Hibbetts was at work in Edwards's mill, a short distance away, and was soon at the house. His wife was dead when he arrived, and the doctor said she was dead when she fell. The bullet entered the left breast a little above the heart and passed completely through the body. The course was slightly upward, apparently bearing out Brooks's statement that he was sitting down when the shot was fired.

Brooks had been last seen heading toward Pleasure Bay. Three officers started after him, and met Brooks returning in a stage accompanied by his wife. Both Brooks and his wife say they were first going to the Hibbetts house and then Brooks was going to give himself up to the police. The officers placed Brooks under arrest. He was hysterical when he learned that Mrs. Hibbetts was dead. He thought her only wounded.

MURDER ON A STREET CAR.

A Police Captain and an ex-Policeman Wounded in Capturing a Madman at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—W. G. Shockley, an insane farmer of Auburn County, Ga., cut the throat of J. D. Bishop and wounded Police Captain John Thompson on a street car here to-day. Robert McCoy, an ex-policeman, in effecting the capture of the demented murderer, was seriously but not fatally stabbed. Bishop died instantly.

Shockley called at the police station during the morning and asked to be locked up as he was going insane, but was thrown out of the station. Shockley then called on Gov. Atkinson and asked for protection, and while the Governor was telephoning the police the insane man departed.

Shockley was sitting next to Mr. Bishop in the car, and without a word drew a razor, reached around, and nearly severed his victim's head from the body. Shockley is under arrest

FOR BREVET PROMOTIONS.

Board Appointed to Make Recommendations of Rewards for Distinguished Service During the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of officers will assemble at Washington on Nov. 9, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of making recommendations for brevet promotions and the award of medals of honor and certificates of merit for the officers and enlisted men who participated in the campaigns of Santiago, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

The following is the detail for the board: Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, United States Volunteers, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army; Brig. Gen. H. V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Adjutant General will furnish the board with all the information for its action. The awards will be made practically upon the recommendations of superior officers. It is necessary, however, to have the board take the numerous recommendations which have been made and classify them in a manner that will enable the President to grant the brevet ranks and award the medals according to the merits of the different officers and men.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President has made the following appointments:

Surveyor of Customs, Peoria, Ill.—Richard W. Burt.

Interpreter to the United States Consulate, Hankow, China—Stephen P. Parchet of Maryland.

Medical Inspector, with Relative Rank of Commander—Surgeon Nelson M. Felbee, United States Navy.

Chief Engineer, with Relative Rank of Lieutenant-Commander—Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick C. Bieg, United States Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, with Relative Rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade)—Assistant Paymaster John H. Merriam, United States Navy.

The Cuban Evacuation Commissions.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—At this morning's joint session of the Evacuation Commissions of the United States and Spain no conclusions were arrived at except as to matters of detail and of little importance. Thus far all matters of importance have been regularly referred to Paris for decision by the joint Peace Conference. Señor Atilano Colomo, one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Havana, has placed at Gen. Butler's disposal, for the remainder of his stay here, a handsome carriage and pair, with coachman and footman.

Cuban Ladies Mend an American Flag.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The Stars and Stripes floating of late over the Hotel Trocha having become somewhat damaged by the rough weather, a number of young Cuban ladies called upon Major Gen. Butler this afternoon and asked permission to repair it. Gen. Butler readily consented, had the flag hauled down, and handed it to the young ladies, who triumphantly bore it away to be mended.

Quarantine at Havana to be Raised.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—On Nov. 15 the quarantine against yellow fever will cease, so that steamers between Havana and Tampa can carry passengers without immunity certificates. About that time Rear Admiral Sampson will leave for the United States to attend the wedding of his daughter, and it is the intention of Major Gen. Butler to go to Washington before the latter part of next month.

Mrs. Botkin's Trial in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin must stand trial here in the Superior Court on the charge of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., by sending her poisonous candy. The Grand Jury, after a prolonged session, has voted to indict her.

INVESTIGATING CHICKAMAUGA.

The President's Commission Personally Inspects the Conditions at the Site of Camp Thomas.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The war investigating commission's special train, which arrived at Chattanooga during the night, ran down here to-day and the commission immediately began the inspection of the site of Camp Thomas, which is now practically abandoned as a military camp.

The Commissioners were called upon at the train while it lay in the station at Chattanooga early in the morning by Gen. H. V. Boynton, who is in command of the camp. He accompanied the party to the park, explaining by the use of maps and other devices the location of the various commands and giving much general information concerning the situation from first to last. At the park station, Gen. Boynton had vehicles in waiting for the party, and the inspection tour was well under way by 10:30.

It is now understood that the principal work here will consist of a careful survey of the camp site. A large amount of testimony bearing upon conditions here has already been taken, and the Commissioners express a desire now to look the ground over with the hope that they may be able to form conclusions which they have been unable to reach from the conflicting statements. As there are but very few troops left, it is not believed that much time will be consumed in taking testimony.

Second Georgia to Remain in Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator Bacon of Georgia to-day obtained the consent of the President to the Second Georgia Volunteer Regiment remaining in the United States service. The First and Second Georgia Regiments were ordered mustered out some time ago, but a large number of the men in both regiments preferred to remain in the service. The order of the President will allow the men of both regiments who want to go out to do so, while those who wish to remain can go into the Second. It is thought there will be more men than vacancies in the regiment.

More Troops Sail for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Major Gen. Merriam has notified the War Department of the sailing yesterday of the transport Indiana from San Francisco for the Philippines with 31 officers and 756 enlisted men of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers. The transport Ohio also has sailed with 28 officers and 778 enlisted men of the First Washington Volunteers. When the troops en route to Manila arrive there Gen. Otis will have under his command approximately 17,500 men.

Major Bement Ill at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A cable dispatch from Manila announces the serious illness of Major Robert B. C. Bement of the Volunteer Engineers. He was appointed from St. Paul, Minn. He has a bad case of typhoid fever.

Commerce in the Philippines.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—Col. Morales, representing Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander, concluded a commercial agreement with Gen. Otis yesterday. The Manila customs authorities are authorized to clear Spanish or American ships for Iloilo, Cebu, or Zamboanga. For Calpez, Tacloban, Catbalogan, Misamis, and Surigao they will require Spanish Captains and a guarantee of legitimate commerce. For Dumaguete, Camiguin, and Cycan they will require the sanction of Gen. Rios. Calling at other Visayan ports is forbidden. Gen. Rios reserves the right of search in all cases, and he can prohibit crews from landing.

Col. W. J. Bryan Much Better.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—Col. W. J. Bryan, who has been ill at his hotel since his arrival here, is much improved, and received a number of callers to-day. The Corps Surgeon says that he has a light form of typhoid fever. Col. Bryan says he is not ill enough to require his wife to make the journey here from Nebraska, and she will not come unless his illness becomes serious.

GETHSEMANE'S NEW ABBOT.

The Right Rev. Edmund M. Obrecht Consecrated at the Kentucky Monastery with Impressive Ceremonies.

GETHSEMANE ABBEY, Ky., Oct. 28.—With the impressive ceremonies that accompany an event so rare, the Right Rev. Edmund M. Obrecht, O. C. R., to-day received the solemn blessing that accompanies the consecration of an Abbot of the Monastery of Gethsemane. The Right Rev. William George McCloskey, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, presided over the ceremonies and conferred the blessing, assisted by members of the Catholic clergy and monks of the abbey. The ceremony began at 9 o'clock in the large chapel connected with the abbey, and did not reach an end until after noon.

When all was ready, there arose in the stone church the sound of chanting, and as the monotone grew louder the procession was seen coming into the church. First was the long row of monks in their cowls, chanting the old church music. Following came the visiting Abbots, five in number, then the Abbot-elect, clad in plain priestly garments, attended by his attendant Abbots, the Right Rev. M. Francis Strunk of Mount Olivet, Alsace-Lorraine, and the Right Rev. M. Alberic Dunlea, Abbot of the New Mellary. Then came the assistants to Bishop McCloskey, and then the Bishop.

Slowly the procession made its way to the altar, while the Trappists chanted and the congregation was on bended knee. The ceremony of consecration was impressively simple. The high mass was celebrated by Father Jenkins of New Hope. Bishop McCloskey performed the consecration ceremonies. Abbot Obrecht was prostrated before the Bishop, and made the customary offering of two lighted candles and two measures of wine. Then he received the ring of his authority, the mitre, and the wooden crozier of the Trappists. The Abbot-elect read the oath of allegiance to the monastery, and its pledge to do good to the poor, the needy, the stranger at the gate, and the monks. The ring signifies the wedding to the monastery, and the crozier the staff of the shepherd to lead the brethren to safety and new life.

Bishop McCloskey read the Latin service impressively, and Father Obrecht made the responses. Later he assumed the robes of the abbot, the Bishop placed the mitre on his head, and the abbot took his place on the throne. Here followed another impressive ceremony. The Trappists each knelt and kissed the hands and lips of their new Superior. Bishop McCloskey gave the new officer the kiss of brotherhood, and the consecration was at an end.

Father Edmund is the third abbot of this monastery to be consecrated in the United States since its foundation, in 1848. There are but two monasteries of this, the Trapist, order in the United States—this one at Gethsemane, and the other called New Mellary, near Dubuque, Iowa. Gethsemane is a little world in itself. There are about seventeen hundred acres of land in the domain, this land being under cultivation. Within the stone walls that surround the buildings and the property all that is needful for the wants of the hundred or more monks is raised or made, so that they are practically independent of the outside world. And these wants are severely simple. One meal and one lunch satisfies their wants. With the sun they retire to rest or meditation. There is no converse between them at any time, and many among them are said to have almost lost the power of speech through long-enforced silence.

The daily routine of the monk's life is interesting to read about, yet it seems monotonous enough. He rises at 2 A. M., goes to the chapel and chants his breviary until 4 o'clock; then follows private devotions, and at 8 A. M. breakfast. He works in the fields or vineyard until 11 o'clock, then stops for a three hours' rest, which in Summer usually includes a nap. Work is resumed until 6 P. M., when lunch is served. Then comes an hour of leisure, followed by devotion, and at 8 o'clock he retires. His is a peaceful, silent life, with ample leisure for reflection.

It is not true that the monk day by day and inch by inch digs his own grave, as has been asserted in several books written about Gethsemane, but it is a fact that when one grave is filled the next is marked off and possibly begun. If the failing brother desires, he can go out and view the spot where his earthly remains may shortly rest, but he is not expected or required to dig the grave.

Explosion Kills Three at Lake Linden.

LAKE LINDEN, Mich., Oct. 28.—Boiler No. 8, in the Calumet and Hecla boiler house, exploded at noon to-day, killing three men instantly and burning another seriously.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau, Makes His Annual Report to Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A large part of the burden of equipping the United States Navy for the war with Spain fell upon the Construction Bureau of the navy, and in his annual report Commodore Hichborn, the Chief Constructor, furnishes many interesting details as to the extent of this work, involving the transformation of more than 100 merchant craft into effective naval vessels at short notice.

Looking to the future, the Chief Constructor invites attention to the importance of properly equipping and maintaining the plants at the minor naval stations along the coast already established, and he submits estimates for that purpose, averaging about $25,000 in each case. He says that to keep the nucleus of a force of mechanics at these stations small work should be constantly under way, and proper storehouses should be erected to keep sufficient quantities of material on hand.

Besides the long list of vessels purchased by the Government for use as auxiliary cruisers, the report says that ten vessels were accepted by the Government from builders during the last fiscal year. These were the Iowa, the Helena, the Nashville, the Wilmington, the Annapolis, the Marietta, the Newport, the Vicksburg, the Foote, and the Wheeling.

The work on the battleships has been held back to an appreciable degree by the impossibility of procuring armor when it was needed. The progress made on some of the torpedo boats has not fully met the requirements of the contracts. Therefore, it is suggested that in awarding contracts the department should limit builders unfamiliar with torpedo boat or naval work to a single vessel, in order that they may not on an apparent saving of a few thousand dollars obtain their experience at a heavy expense in delay and annoyance to the Government.

The Chief Constructor declares that the naval engagements of the past few months have thoroughly justified his course in making fire-proof the woodwork placed in our war vessels. He produces figures to show that serious inconvenience was experienced owing to the lack of dry docks during the past year, and says the necessity for hastening the construction of the new docks is strongly evident.

The behavior of all classes of our naval vessels throughout the various conditions of the war is set down as a source of gratification to the Construction Bureau, where the greater part of them were designed. The behavior of all, both in action and in general service on the blockade, appears to have been such as to thoroughly demonstrate their integrity and their suitability for the service for which they were designed.

The Chief Constructor pays a tribute to the indefatigable labors of the construction corps during the war, and expresses the opinion that the increase in its personnel has hardly been as rapid as the demand upon its services. Therefore it is urged that the department continue the liberal policy it has recently followed in assigning officers to the corps.

BOY KILLED BY ACID.

Playmate Knocks Bottle from a Shelf with a Whip.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Oct. 28.—Willie Ketcham, the three-year-old son of George Ketcham, a Northport business man, died to-day at his parents' home from an unusual and peculiar accident.

He went to the home of his cousin, Harold Taylor, yesterday to play. The youngsters were amusing themselves, young Taylor having a whip in his hand. He pretended to be driving horses, and cracked the whip about the room. The lash struck a bottle containing carbolic acid which was on a shelf. Young Ketcham was standing under the shelf, and the falling bottle of carbolic acid went all over him.

His head and shoulders were frightfully burned and he inhaled much of the fumes. A doctor was summoned, and he worked over the boy all night, but could not restore Ketcham to consciousness. He remained in a comatose condition until to-day, when he expired.

Lye Burns a Boy Fatally.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Herbert Armstrong, two years old, of 11 South Fourth Street, Harrison, died to-day at the home of his parents. The youngster while playing about the apartments of his parents this morning upset a can of hot lye which was on the table, and the lye going over him caused fatal burns.

Bicyclist Killed by Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—John Gardipa, thirty-five years old, of 353 Warren Street, was killed on Broad Street to-night. He started to cross the street on his bicycle and was run down by a trolley car. He was thrown from his wheel to the pavement, and when picked up was dead. His body was caught by the wheels and somewhat mangled. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for one month from Oct. 11 is granted Second Lieut. Edward Skeel, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William S. Hart, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., is detailed by the Secretary of War for service as professor at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Arthur R. Joyce, Adjutant, Tenth Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. George B. Duncan, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon, on or about the 1st day of November, will proceed to New York city, and report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of service of New York volunteers.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits from Philadelphia to the works of the Pennsylvania Iron Company, Lancaster, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast gun carriages.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed fifteen visits from the Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., during the months of November and December, on official business pertaining to the inspection of Winchester rifles in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Third Artillery,) is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Volunteers, and will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report for duty to the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

First Lieut. John H. Estill, Jr., Third Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Major Benjamin Alvord, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness and extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, is further extended one month and fifteen days on account of sickness.

Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to Griffin, Ga., and report to the chief mustering officer for duty as assistant mustering officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary, and Ordnance Officer, in connection with the muster-out of service of volunteer troops from the State of Georgia.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31: Capt. James G. Blaine, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Edward Murphy, Second Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Samuel W. Belford, Assistant Adjutant General.

Second Lieut. William D. Forsythe, Nineteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop B, and will join that troop upon its arrival in Puerto Rico.

The extension of leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Major Robert E. L. Michie, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery, aide de camp.

Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. John Robertson, Sixth Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Fifth Cavalry are relieved from mustering duty, to take effect at the earliest practicable date, and will join their regiment: Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, First Lieut. Jesse M. C. Carter, and First Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell.

Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, Fourth Army Corps.

Capt. John W. Miller, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, when discharged from further treatment in the Garfield General Hospital, will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and join his regiment for muster-out therewith.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Carey Congdon, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Humphrey Bate, Jr., is further extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Dabney.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, is further extended twenty days, on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted First Lieut. John C. McArthur, Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, Third Infantry, will proceed to Milwaukee and report to Capt. Edwin F. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary, and Ordnance Officer, in connection with the muster-out of service of volunteers from the State of Wisconsin.

Major James M. Bell, First Cavalry, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service to take effect on expiration of his sick leave of absence, with station in Baltimore. He will proceed to Baltimore at the proper time and relieve First Lieut. Charles Miller, Sixteenth Infantry, receipting to him for all Government property for which he is responsible. Lieut. Miller upon being thus relieved will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles J. Goff, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City, and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, depot Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster, and as Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Minnewaska, relieving Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, of those duties. Major Wilson, on being thus relieved, will proceed without delay to Savannah, Ga., and assume his duties as chief Quartermaster, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Lawrence W. H. Peyton, Fourth Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Samuel F. Bottoms, Sixth Artillery, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, with station at Rochester, N. Y., to date Nov. 1.

Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, will join that regiment upon his muster out as Lieutenant Colonel, Second Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect upon his muster out of the volunteer service, is granted Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General, will report to the Adjutant General of the army for instructions.

Order of Oct. 15, honorably discharging from the Volunteer Army of the United States, Major William H. Arthur, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) as Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, to take effect Oct. 31, is revoked.

Second Lieut. Claude B. Sweezey, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Hunsville, Ala., and report to Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Col. Albert P. Morrow is detailed for service as professor at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Logan, Col., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, (colored, Seventh Cavalry;) Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon; Major Mott Hooton, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Murtagh, First Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, Adjutant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colorado, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Major George W. H. Stouch, Twentieth Infantry, promoted from Captain, Third Infantry, subject to examination; Capt. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Martin B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry, and Capt. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, Second Infantry; Major George H. Torney, Surgeon; Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; Major James Miller, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. William H. H. Chapman, Seventh Infantry, recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, Second Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. Henry Seton, Fourth Infantry, and Capt. George H. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles J. Fromberg, Fifth Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, Twelfth Infantry, is further extended two months, on account of sickness.

Col. Willard Young, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed from Montauk Point to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.; Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., and Savannah, Ga., on official business pertaining to his regiment, and on arrival at Savannah, he will report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Quartermaster, Sixth Infantry, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Calvin H. English, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is further extended to include Oct. 3, on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Quartermaster, Seventh Infantry, now at Fort Logan, Col., under medical treatment, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and join his regiment.

Capt. Matthias W. Day, Ninth Cavalry, recently mustered out, as Lieutenant Colonel, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to join the Ninth United States Cavalry on or before Dec. 1.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Mack Richardson, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. W. G. Barney, Adjutant, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. H. P. Shupe, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, from Oct. 4, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry.

Order of Oct. 4 directing First Lieut. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, to report to Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, is revoked.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Samuel Q. Robinson, Surgeon; Major Lawrence C. Carr, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed, to meet at the call of the President thereof at Santiago, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Major Samuel Q. Robinson, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Santiago, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, Third Cavalry, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of dis

THE PHILADELPHIA JUBILEE

More Than Twenty Thousand Men Take Part in the Great Civic Parade.

FLOATS MANY AND ELABORATE

Arts, Sciences, Trades, the War with Spain, Anglo-American Unity, and Historical Events Illustrated—Independence Hall Re-dedication.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The last of the three great peace jubilee pageants, the civic parade, which was postponed on Wednesday owing to the rain, took place to-day and was witnessed by immense crowds. Visitors from all over the State, as well as from many places in other States, swelled the numbers of local sightseers who naturally were out in force.

The exercises of the day opened with the re-dedication of old Independence Hall, the historic building from which the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of the new Republic on July 4, 1776. The buildings which had from time to time since that date been added for use as offices of the municipal authorities, have all been recently removed, and the famous hall is now in its original form.

The re-dedication exercises were presided over by Gov. Hastings, and were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brownson.

The anthem "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was sung by 3,000 pupils of the public schools, accompanied by the First Regiment Band. A memorial poem, composed by Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, dedicated to the peace jubilee, was read by Daniel W. Hutchin, Principal of one of the local schools. "Columbia" was sung by the scholars, and then followed an oration by Mayor Charles F. Warwick. The ceremonies closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the school children, and in which the vast concourse of people which had gathered in Independence Square joined.

The civic parade started from Broad and Cumberland Streets promptly at 11 o'clock, headed by Major Gen. George R. Snowden and staff of thirty mounted aides. The route of the parade was exactly the reverse of that of yesterday's military procession, starting at Cumberland Street in the northern part of the city, where yesterday's parade ended. From Cumberland Street the procession moved south on Broad Street to Market Street; thence east to Fifth Street, then one block to Chestnut Street, west on the latter thoroughfare to Broad Street, south on Broad Street to Snyder Avenue, and there dismissed.

The parade was divided into ten divisions, each division in charge of a Marshal and an assistant. It is estimated that there were more than 20,000 men and ten bands of music in line, and at least 150 floats.

Especially handsome were the floats illustrative of the arts. The float of the School of Design for Women dealt with the Renaissance, the subject being "Peace Receiving the Homage of the Industries." The other art schools were represented by floats typifying classic art and the mechanical trades. There were also a weaver at his loom, a dyer at his vat, a printer at his press, a potter molding his clay, with many other symbolic figures.

The commercial museum had floats descriptive of Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. Four natives in costume were on the Hawaiian float, which also carried bags of sugar, coffee, and other products. The same idea was pursued on the other floats representing our newly acquired colonies. "A Trifle Embarrassed" showed Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia standing at the threshold of the "United States Foundling Asylum," at their feet a group of dusky children representing Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, clamoring for recognition.

One of the most striking floats was that representing the interior of the old Ross house, with Betsy Ross exhibiting to Washington and Hancock the first American flag ever made. It was called "The Birth of the American Flag." Another historical scene represented was "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

An elaborate display was that styled "Our Reunited Country." It showed a group of American soldiers, among whom stood with clasped hands a Confederate and a Union soldier. "After Many Years" was the title of a float representing John Bull and Uncle Sam clasping hands across the bows of their respective cruisers.

Other floats showed Hobson's raft, Dewey at Manila, the Red Cross ministering to wounded soldiers, the heroes of the war, &c. The evolution of the army and navy was illustrated by bodies of marching men dressed in the costumes of the different periods of American history, from 1778 to 1861.

Three hundred employes of the Custom House and 1,000 of the Post Office marched near the head of the line, and after them came large delegations from secret and benevolent orders.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle turned out 2,500 men and a half dozen floats typical of the order. The Patriotic Sons of America had 1,800 men and several floats; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics had 5,000 men; the Ancient Order of Hibernians 5,000, and many other societies of various character were largely represented.

German, Italian, Slavonic, and colored organizations had places in the parade, and even the Chinese societies turned out 200 men, who made a fine appearance and gained much applause.

The fire companies marched with their ancient and modern machines.

The remainder of the line was made up of trades displays. The butchers and the barbers and the cigarmakers and the bakers and almost every other line of trade were represented by large bodies of men and many descriptive floats.

One of the events of the day was a reception aboard the new Japanese cruiser Kasagi by Capt. Kashiwabara and the officers of the ship. The function was in the nature of a farewell, as the Kasagi, which recently went into commission, will shortly sail for England, and after receiving her guns continue to Japan.

Among those who attended the reception were Gen. Sumner, Commodore and Mrs. Philip, Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Folger, Lieut. Commander Marix, Gov. and Mrs. Hastings, Mayor and Mrs. Warwick, Ambrose Bierce, Buffalo Bill, and a large number of State and city officials, army and navy officers, and distinguished jubilee guests.

NEW JERSEY WOMEN'S MEETING.

They Elect Officers and Close Their Convention.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 28.—The convention of the Women's State Federation closed here to-day. The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth; Vice Presidents—Miss Elizabeth Vermilye, Englewood; Mrs. Kate B. Horton, Cranford, and Mrs. Fanny J. Taylor, Newark; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Minnie H. Magie, East Orange; Recording Secretary—Miss Mary W. Butler, Montclair; Treasurer—Miss Madge Smith McClary, Rahway; Auditor—Miss J. Hartshorne, Short Hills; Directors—Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Plainfield; Miss Bella Snyder Caldwell, and Mrs. Emma W. Newbury, Jersey City; Miss Jenkins Boonton; Mrs. Van Horten, Jersey City, and Miss Endicott, Atlantic City. Miss Gaines, the retiring President, said that she hoped to see the State Federation amalgamated into a National federation.

The following clubs, it was reported, had joined the federation: Seven Oak Club, Bridgeton; School Teachers' Guild, Newark; Town Improvement Association, Montclair; Allegro Club, Bayonne; City Improvement Society, New Brunswick, and Women's Civic Federation, Elizabeth. The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of sociological topics.

Some Benefits from Wealth.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, (Dem.)

Since Jan. 1 more than $15,000,000 have, according to a recent authority, been given to various charitable or other public institutions by the wealthy men of the country. Facts like these do not figure in the speeches of the demagogues who are doing all in their power to make the masses discontented with their lot, but they are not entirely forgotten by thinking people.

When, for example, could people ride so far for so small a fare? When had they access to so many free libraries, museums, and similar desirable places? When were there more or better musical entertainments to which they had free access? When was more done for the poor? In the history of the world there never was a people favored in these respects like the American people.

But the demagogues never speak of these things. Their whole cry is about the "selfishness of rich men" and the "slavery of the masses." Their whole notion is to decry a better work than they themselves are doing.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

W. H. Barch of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed agent of the Thuringia-American Insurance Company of New York, which has just been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in Ohio.

William Neiracher of Cleveland, General Manager of the Western department of the Fire Extinguisher Company, is in town in relation to the Western business of the company.

The informal opening of the rooms of the new Underwriters' Club, at 73 William Street, on Nov. 3 and a formal reception and luncheon on Nov. 15 were announced by the House Committee yesterday. The officers of the club are Paul E. Rasor, President; Marshall S. Driggs, Vice President, and Harry Hall, Secretary and Treasurer.

The insurance on the stock of Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., 57 Greene street, was offered yesterday for a period of one year and eleven months at a sale of 30 cents for three years, and a considerable portion of the line was successfully placed at that rate.

The difficulty between Squire, Hahn & App of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company is believed to be in process of adjustment. This firm recently secured an injunction restraining the Manhattan from transferring its general agency for Ohio to Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw of Chicago, pending the settlement of a general agency contract held by Squire, Hahn & App. Mr. Squire, who is in town in regard to the matter, said yesterday that it was his personal opinion that the injunction had been applied for as the result of mistaken impressions, and that an amicable settlement was to be expected.

The insurance on the property of 832 Broadway, which was damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On stock of the Heller & Bachrach, Manhattan, $25,000; Atlanta Home, $5,000; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; British America of Toronto, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; British American of New York, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; Capital $2,000. On the stock of Bauman & Spelding, Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Palatine, $10,000; Manhattan, $10,000; Aetna, $10,000; Traders' of New York, $7,500; New York Underwriters' Agency, $7,500; Royal $5,000; New York Fire, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Connecticut, $3,500; Atlanta Home, $3,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,500. Goldstein & Cellar will adjust the losses.

The insurance on the property of George Schlegel, 138 Centre Street, which was damaged by fire on Wednesday, was distributed as follows: Continental, $10,000; Royal, $5,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Underwriters' Agency, $5,000; English-American, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Merchants' of Newark, $5,000; Pacific, $3,000; Springfield, $3,000; Pennsylvania, $3,000; Fire Association, $3,000; Firemen's Fund, $3,000; Magdeburg, $2,500; Citizens', $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; United Firemen's, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Reliance, $1,500; Union of Philadelphia, $1,500.

FRANCE'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

Its Decline Shows Subsidies Are No Help to Costly Shipbuilding.

From The London Engineering.

According to a writer in a recent issue of Le Yacht, the French Mercantile Marine has fallen away into a very unsatisfactory condition. Thus, whilst the tonnage of British merchant ships increased 53 per cent. during the decade 1886-96, and that of Germany increased 107 per cent. in the same time, that of France has actually diminished. The decrease, it is true, is only 1 per cent. or so; but, in view of the fact that every other European nation shows an augmentation in merchant tonnage, the situation seems to demand examination, in order to ascertain the reasons which have led to France proving an unenviable exception. Even nations such as Spain and Italy have shown greater activity in this matter than France. The former during the decade in question increased her merchant tonnage 30 per cent., and the latter 68 per cent. The French flag, according to Le Yacht, has almost disappeared from the Far East and from the Pacific, and this in spite of heavy bounties granted by the Government to encourage French shipping. Several causes have been proposed to account for this stagnation. Among others, it is asserted that the treaties with England by which equality of treatment is secured to ships of either nation using the harbors or docks belonging to either State act prejudicially to French interests. Thus in France all docks and harbors are owned and operated by the State, whereas this is the exception in England, where private ownership is more usual. The private docks, according to Le Yacht, are not bound by the treaties in question, and accordingly can and do favor their own boats. The great difficulty which French shipowners experience is, it appears, to get outward freights, and it is asserted that, being unequally treated at private owned docks in England, the French ships are unable to obtain these freights from English ports. The principal reason adduced for the diminution of the French mercantile marine is, however, said to be the excessive cost of cargo boats built in French yards. The price is said to be 35 per cent. 40 per cent., 80 per cent., and even in certain cases 100 per cent. more than for equivalent boats built in England. To secure the heavy bounties granted by the Government the ships must be built in France, and this increased capital expenditure thus necessitated more than offsets the advantage to be derived from the bounties. The reason given for the heavy cost of shipbuilding in France is that the yards there have been laid out exclusively for naval work, and the same care in design and workmanship demanded for this class of vessel is given to small tramp steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement.

Appropriate to a Stray Cur.

From The Washington Star.

Mr. Blykins had been reading his newspaper and was looking thoughtfully at the vacant wall, when his wife said:

"Well, have you decided? You know I said I would leave it entirely to your judgment."

"Have I decided on what?"

"On a name for the dog. You said you would think up something while you were down town to-day."

"Is that dog still around the house?"

"Why, of course he is. And I don't see why you should speak of him in that way. I have always wanted a dog."

"Certainly. I am glad he came. I was afraid he might have strayed away. Name him Hector."

"That's so common."

"Well, call him Carlo."

"But so many dogs are named Carlo."

"Call him Pinkie."

"That isn't a bit appropriate. He's a mastiff, I think."

"You want something appropriate and unusual?"

"Yes."

"Well, let's see. That dog came into our possession quite unexpectedly; some of us are in favor of keeping him and some are not, but it seems a great deal easier to take care of him than it does to get rid of him. Let's call him 'Philippines.'"

Death Ends a Romance.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The death of Mrs. Clarence Pedigo at the City Hospital Thursday was the closing act in a sad little romance. About a year ago Miss Jennie Copeland and young Clarence Pedigo were secretly married, and only when the Louisville Legion was on the point of leaving Louisville for the war was the secret revealed. Since the departure of the young husband for Puerto Rico a baby girl was born that soon sickened and died. Two weeks ago the mother was taken to the City Hospital, and Thursday her battle for life ended in defeat.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is a wonderful remedy for lung trouble, gives relief at once, eases coughing, allays all inflammation and by its healing influence soon effects a cure. Price 25c.

ENGLAND'S DECLINING TRADE.

Official Summary of Reasons Why Her Competitors Are More Successful.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In a memorandum from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade to the Secretary of the department, issued as a blue book this morning, the opinions of her Majesty's diplomatic and consular officers on British trade methods abroad are crystallized. This memorandum sets forth that during the last few years numerous references have appeared in the various reports to the Foreign Office on the methods adopted by the principal trade rivals of the United Kingdom in their competition for foreign trade abroad, and on the apparent supineness of British traders in meeting this competition. Besides calling attention to this, the Consuls suggest the adoption of certain measures which they consider would be advisable for British traders to take with a view to retaining their pre-eminence. A selection of the views expressed in the reports issued between January, 1896, and the present time is given in the blue book. These extracts show that there is a general opinion among the Consuls to the effect that for the United Kingdom to maintain her commercial supremacy, which has hitherto been practically unassailed, it is necessary for British traders to adapt themselves more to the requirements of their customers in order to retain their hold on existing markets and to take advantage by the employment of new measures and methods of every opportunity of obtaining a footing in fresher ones.

The reports also indicate that the following are some of the causes which are considered as tending to place British trade at a disadvantage in those districts where, especially of late years, foreign competition has been more than usually keen.

1. The disinclination of British traders (a) to supply a cheaper class of goods; (b) to be content with a small order at first; (c) to study a customer's wishes; (d) to adopt the metric system in calculations of weight, cost, &c.; (e) to grant credit facilities.

2. The scarcity of British commercial travelers in comparison with those of other nationalities; their ignorance of the language of the countries they visit, and the endeavor to supply their place by a lavish distribution of catalogues and other matter printed in English only.

3. The inferiority of the British to the German and American methods of packing.

4. The additional cost of goods caused by the high rates of freight on British lines of steamers.

5. The frequency of strikes in the United Kingdom, tending to cause uncertainty in the delivery of orders.

6. The development of technical education in Germany, and the greater attention paid in schools to modern languages, added to the system of sending young Germans all of over the world to acquire a practical knowledge of the language, business habits, &c., of other countries.

The departmental note to the Secretary of the Board of Trade introducing the memorandum says it must be remembered that the alleged disinclination of British traders and manufacturers to supply cheap goods, to accept small orders, to give long credits, and to be responsible for loss in exchange, may arise in great measure from most of these firms possessing already steady and established businesses, and not caring to embark in more hazardous undertakings. Foreign firms, and especially German houses, on the contrary, are, it is pointed out, often in a smaller way of business, and have therefore more to make and less to lose by taking up new lines of trade under more risky and troublesome conditions.

The Island of Anticosti.

From Le Soliel, Quebec.

Down to the end of the eighteenth century the Island of Anticosti belonged to a French family, who received it, as in the case of the other seignorial properties of the country, from the King of France. From that period to 1884 it belonged to the Forsyth family. On Sept. 10, 1884, the island was sold by licitation before the protonotary of the Superior Court, in the matter of Bury Leslie, to a Mr. Stockwell for the sum of $101,000. Mr. F. W. Stockwell, who became proprietor of it in virtue of this licitation, which was in execution of a judgment of the Superior Court for Saguenay, (Cause No. 432,) received his title from Charles Duberger, then prothonotary, and not from the Government. Mr. Stockwell took his brother, Mr. T. G. Stockwell, into partnership with him in the enterprise of developing the island, which they retained until July 3, 1895, when it passed into the possession of an English company. "The Governor and company of the Island of Anticosti by deed passed at Quebec before Meredith, notary." The new company had its head office at 19 Pancreas Lane, London, and was represented in the deed of sale passed before Mr. Meredith by R. N. W. Campbell, Advocate, of Quebec, duly authorized to that effect. Later this company became insolvent, and Mr. Henry Hendrick was appointed liquidator. On Nov. 30, 1895, Mr. Hendrick gave a power of attorney to Mr. W. C. Gibsone, Advocate, to sell the island, which he did in December, 1895, to Mr. Menier, who paid £25,000, or $125,000, for it, and who was represented in the transaction by the late Hon. George Irvine, duly authorized by him to that effect.

OPPOSED TO EUCHRE PLAYING.

New Organization in Riverhead Rival to the Women's Clubs.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 28.—There are no less than a dozen euchre clubs in Riverhead, but a new club will be organized on Monday night. It will be known as the Young People's Club, one of the by-laws being against euchre playing. The call for the organization of the new club was sent out by Mrs. J. Fred Downs and the meeting will be held at her home.

The members of the dozen euchre clubs are all women. No men are permitted to join the clubs, and they are present only perhaps twice during the Winter, when "gentlemen's nights" are given. The young women say it is a harmless amusement to play euchre for prizes. They do not hint that the young men of the village are behind the scheme, but say that the persons trying to organize the opposition club are only jealous because they are not over clever when the playing of a hand of euchre is concerned.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., will preach to-morrow evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue.

The cornerstone of the new St. Martin's Roman Catholic Church, at Amityville, L. I., will be laid to-morrow afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop McDonald of Brooklyn.

"Dr. Parkhurst's Theory of Depravity and Reform," will be the subject of the Rev. W. S. Crowe's discourse in the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., of Yonkers will preach both morning and evening to-morrow at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

The Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, D. D., of San Francisco, Bishop of California, will preach to-morrow morning in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.

"An Old Piece of Poetry" will be the sermon to-morrow morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The subject of his evening sermon will be "Shams."

At the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning on "People Dissatisfied with Ordinary Spheres." At the evening service his subject will be, "The Hen as a Heavenly Teacher."

"The Raines Law and the Liquor Traffic" will be the subject for discussion to-morrow in the class in present day problems and the Church, that meets at the Broadway Tabernacle every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The speaker will be Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society.

Anniversary service will be held to-morrow in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park. The service will be in commemoration of the union of the church with St. Ann's Church. Services both morning and evening will be conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans.

A course of public lectures on "The Religion of Israel from the Earliest Times to the Exile" will be delivered during November at the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, under the auspices of the American Committee for the Study of Religions, by Karl Budde, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the University of Strasburg.

The annual convention of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues will be held Monday at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue. At the evening session Gen. O. O. Howard of Burlington, Vt., will deliver an address on "The Work of the Christian Commission During the War."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

All Saints' Day Will Be Observed by Many Churches in the City Next Week.

MEMORIALS TO BE UNVEILED

Services at Church Missions House—The Celebration at St. Bartholomew's—Addresses to be Made by Visiting Clergymen.

All Saints' Day, which comes on Tuesday, Nov. 1, will be observed in many of the churches and places of worship in the city this year. At several of the churches services for the unveiling and consecration of memorials to the dead will be held.

Services will be held in the chapel in the Protestant Episcopal Church Missions House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. There are a number of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the city at this time, here on their way home from the General Convention. Most of these visiting Bishops will take part in the services in different Episcopal churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn to-morrow, and a large number of them will be present in the Church Mission House on Tuesday, when an altar will be consecrated to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. W. S. Langford, for many years Secretary of the Board of Missions. This altar was erected by the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. At this service the Bishop of Alaska will make an address and the Bishop of Japan will say the consecration service. Other missionary Bishops, including the Bishop of Shanghai, will assist.

The painting in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, which covers the entire end of the west chancel wall, will be unveiled on All Saints' Day. The painting is entitled "The Light of the World." It has been six years in execution, the artist spending much time abroad in study, with special reference to this great work.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor rector, a bronze bust of the late rector, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, will be unveiled. The memorial was given by the incarnation parish, and at the unveiling the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. John C. Brooks, rector of Christ Church, Springfield, Mass.

On All Saints' Day will also be commemorated the consecration of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The present rector is the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour. The commemoration will begin on Monday evening with an address by Bishop Potter. On Tuesday morning, in connection with the morning service, the rector will give a historic sketch of the church. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel will make an address in the evening. On the following Sunday Bishop Coleman of Delaware will preach.

Calvary Chapel, in Twenty-third Street, near Third Avenue, will celebrate on the eve of All Saints' Day the twenty-fifth anniversary of its consecration. The celebration will begin to-morrow, with addresses by the vicar of the chapel and the rector of the parish. The anniversary sermon will be delivered on Monday evening by Bishop Walker of Western New York, who was connected with Calvary parish for twenty-one years. A part of this time he was vicar of Calvary Chapel.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Nov. 6.

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SUBJECT—Hezekiah's Great Passover. Second Chronicles, xxx., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Yield yourselves unto the Lord, and enter into His sanctuary:—Second Chronicles, xxx., 8.

The last King of Judah whose history has come before us was Joash, who repaired the Temple of the Lord. It was the first time, so far as the record goes, that this had been done for more than a century. From the close of his reign to the beginning of that of Hezekiah, another full century had passed away. During that time four kings sat upon the throne of Judah—Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham, and Ahaz.

Most of these kings did things which were "right in the sight of the Lord," (xxv., 2; xxvi., 4; xxvii., 2,) but they were not all necessarily righteous things, for a thing may be "right" and yet not "righteous." It was "right" for them to build fortresses, to increase commerce, to beautify and make comfortable their cities and the homes of their people, and to destroy the "high places" and the "groves." But these were not always "righteous" acts. They were often done from purely selfish and worldly reasons, and not at all with any recognition of God, for the promotion of His glory, or for the upbuilding of His kingdom among men. It has been so in every age of the world, and in all the dealings of men with material things. It is so to-day in our own midst, with a great deal of what we call public spirit, enterprise, and the pursuit of happiness.

As a consequence of doing such "right," rather than "righteous," things in Judah while the nation, as a rule, appeared to be prosperous, it was all the while steadily becoming more and more corrupt, more and more alienated from God, and more and more rapidly hastening to decay. In this, history has often repeated itself, although it has not at all times been clearly seen. A mountain stream, as it leaps from crag to crag, clearly shows that its course is recklessly toward the great ocean where it will be lost. But when it spreads itself out in the valleys and makes green the fields which feed man and beast, or becomes the medium of commerce and trade as in our great northern lakes, it is not so easy to see that it is still tending to the same deep sea. When, however, it leaps over the barriers which, for a time, have checked its speed, and we see it rushing on through the rapids, and hear the roar of Niagara, we realize, as we did not even in the beginning, that it is still plunging on its downward course.

So it has been often with nations, and with individuals. So it was in Judah during the more than one hundred years which passed away between Joash and Hezekiah. For a large part of that time—under Amaziah, Uzziah, and Jotham—the stream was spreading itself out in the great valleys. God's service was maintained and even fostered, and on the surface all appeared well. But the high places were not taken away; as yet the people did sacrifice and burnt incense on high places." (2 Kings, xiv., 4.) This is the repeated declaration under each of these Kings. (2 Kings, xv., 4, 35.) Even to the end of Jotham's good reign, it is written, "the people did yet corruptly." (2 Chronicles, xxvii., 2.) So the stream kept pressing on, and on, until at last, under Ahaz, the Niagara was reached, and we stand in awe as we behold it. Then it spread out again—under Hezekiah—into a placid lake, like the lake which the Indians named the Ontario, because it appeared to them so "beautiful." During another hundred years it then flowed on, more or less rapidly, until it was lost in the great ocean of the Babylonian captivity.

THE HISTORY OF AHAZ.

To appreciate the "beautiful" reign of Hezekiah and the reform which he accomplished, we must look briefly at the history of his father, Ahaz. He ascended the throne at the age of twenty, and reigned sixteen years. He enjoys the melancholy and peculiar distinction of not having a single good thing said of him. "He walked in the way of the Kings of Israel, and made also molten images for Baalim. Moreover, he burned incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom, and burned his children in the fire after the abominations of the heathen, who the Lord had cast out before the children of Israel. He sacrificed also and burned incense in the high places, and under every green tree." (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 2-4.)

To punish him for his idolatries, "God delivered him into the hands of Rezin, King of Syria," and into the hand of Pekah, King of Israel. (2 Chronicles, xxviii, 5.) The circumstances were these: The power of Assyria, in the East, was every day growing more and more threatening. To oppose to it a united front, Rezin, King of Syria, and Pekah, King of Israel—as we learn from Isaiah vii., 1-16—made a league to overthrow Judah, that they might set upon the throne of David, "the son of Tabeal." This confederation greatly alarmed Ahaz and his people. "His heart was moved, and the heart of his people, as the trees of the wood are moved with the wind."

When his fears were thus aroused, God made an earnest appeal to him to turn from his evil ways. By His express command Isaiah went to him to bid him not to fear, but to trust in Him, assuring him at the same time, "If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established." But Ahaz would not turn, and he would not believe. He could not see how he could be delivered by trusting in an invisible power. No rebellious sinner ever can see this. In vain did Isaiah reason with him and offer to prove that he spake by Divine authority. He said to him, "Ask thee a sign of the Lord. Ask it either in the depth, or in the height above." But even a sign would not convince him, and he said proudly and scornfully, as he turned away, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt," or try, "the Lord."

Rejecting the favor of God, Ahaz had no power to resist his enemies. Some of his distant cities were captured by Rezin, and the people were carried away to Damascus. In one day Pekah, King of Israel, slew 120,000 and carried off 200,000 prisoners to be sold into slavery. This, however, was prevented by the intervention of the prophet Oded, with some of the leading men of Samaria. So the prisoners were not enslaved, but returned to their homes in peace. (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 6-15.)

To break up the league between Rezin and Pekah and to secure help against the Edomites and the Philistines, who had invaded his land, Ahaz looked to the King of Assyria, Tiglathpileser. With silver, gold, and treasures, taken from the temple, he sent messengers to him, saying: "I am thy servant and thy son; come up and save me out of the hand of the King of Syria, and out of the hand of the King of Israel, which rise up against me. (2 Kings, xvi., 7.) The appeal was successful, and the King of Assyria took Damascus, and slew Rezin, her King. Then to express his gratitude, and to do him homage, Ahaz visited him in Damascus. There he saw a heathen altar, which greatly pleased his aesthetic taste, and copying it he sent the design to Urijah, the priest, with directions to have a duplicate made for his own use. This was set up at the entrance of the Temple, and largely took the place of the brazen altar of sacrifice.

THE DESPOILED TEMPLE.

Thus Ahaz became the willing vassal of the King of Assyria. To satisfy his demands, Ahaz was obliged to still further despoil the Temple, even to robbing it now of its brass, as he had before of its silver and gold. (2 Kings, xvi., 7-17.) Then he "shut up the doors of the house of the Lord"; closing it entirely against those who still feared God and desired to worship Him, "and he made him altars in every corner of Jerusalem." (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 24.) At the early age of thirty-six he died, with his country in ruins, himself despised; and he was refused a King's burial. (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 27.)

It was when everything was in this condition that Hezekiah ascended the throne at the age of twenty-five. He was of a very different spirit from his father, and we naturally ask, What influences made him so different? When the son of a good man turns out badly the natural law of spiritual gravitation, when unrestrained by divine grace, we think, sufficiently explains the matter, and it does. But not unless there is a personal, and willing yielding to that law, and a personal and willing resistance to the influences of divine grace which would counteract it. So when the son of a bad man turns out well, we may be sure that there has been just as positive a personal and willing yielding to the influences of divine grace and a resistance to the law of gravitation. That Hezekiah was better than his father was no accident. He himself had much to do with it. He yielded himself to the influences for good which surrounded him rather than to those which were evil.

His mother was undoubtedly a godly woman. Her name was "Abi." (2 Kings xviii, 2,) or "Abijah," (2 Chron. xxix., 1)—the one meaning "My Father," and the other, "The Lord Is My Father." She was the daughter of Zecharian—who may have been the counselor of Uzziah, (2 Chron. xxvi., 5,) and the friend of Isaiah, (Isa. viii., 2.) If so the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Amos, and Micah, and perhaps others whose names have not come down to us, would naturally be welcome guests in his mother's house, and as his boyhood turned into youth he would not only be an eyewitness of the great changes going on in his country, but he would be familiar with the explanations of them given by these holy men of God. He would also be cognizant of their public efforts to bring his father and the people back from their idolatries. Their earnest words evidently made a deep and lasting impression upon him.

It is not strange, therefore, that we find the very first act of his reign was to begin the long-needed reform. It was based on a deep conviction of sin and on an implicit confidence in the promises of God, (29, vi., 11.) No reform is ever really valuable and enduring which has not this basis. Anything else is merely outward and refers to conduct alone. This is from within and begets character.

In the very first month of the first year of his reign Hezekiah began to carry out his convictions. His first act was to throw wide open the two-leaved doors (1 Kings, vi., 34) of the Temple, (xxix., 3.) This was the only way of entrance into that "hallowed" place. (1 Kings, ix., 3.) By this act he declared that henceforth every one who wished could find God. It was a very significant of a great Gospel truth. It speaks to us of Jesus Christ, who Himself declares: "I am The Door," (John, x., 9;) "I am The Way, The Truth, The Life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me," (John, xiv., 6.) This is the only "Way" by which any man can enter into fellowship with God, but it is "The Way" by which every man can enter in, if he will.

Entering in through this Door is the beginning of every true reformation.

Then Hezekiah gave directions to those who were to minister in this service to prepare themselves for it. "Sanctify now yourselves," he said, "and sanctify the house of the Lord God of your fathers, and carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place," (xxix., 5.) Everything and everybody must be made clean. This is the second step in God's service, for He "hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto holiness," (1 Thess., iv., 7.)

This cleansing process required the united efforts for a whole week of all the priests and Levites who could be gathered together. It "began on the first day of the month," and it was completed "on the eighth day." (xxix., 17.) Then they presented themselves before the king to be accepted through the appointed sacrifices. (xxix., 20-36.) It was a day of great thanksgiving and joy. But this did not complete the consecration or the rejoicing.

A FEAST OF REDEMPTION.

It must have been the beginning of the Jewish year, when Hezekiah ascended the throne. On the fourteenth day of "the first month," therefore, the Passover Feast should have been observed according to the Law. (Ex. xii.) But the day came before the people were ready for its proper observance. So Hezekiah availed himself of that provision which appointed the fourteenth day of "the second month." (Numb. ix., 10, 11.) To gather the people together to this great feast, which commemorated their redemption, he sent out and issued a proclamation inviting all "from Beersheba, even to Dan," but he sent swift-riding postmen "throughout all Israel and Judah" to carry the invitation to every place.

No one was to be denied the privilege of partaking of this feast. Although all Israel had become so idolatrous and corrupt that within six years (comp. 2 Kings xvii., 1, with xviii., 1) it was delivered into captivity, and blotted out as a nation, yet Hezekiah sent his message even to the people of that land, with an earnest entreaty that it be accepted. But, like the Gospel message to-day inviting men to come and partake of the great Redemption of Jesus Christ, many received it with indifference, and many with derision. The record is—"The posts passed from city to city through the country of Ephraim, and Manasseh, and Zebulun; but they laughed them to scorn, and mocked them." Some, however, "humbled themselves and came to Jerusalem." To all such it was a time of peace and gladness—"there was great joy in Jerusalem—for since the time of Solomon, the son of David, King of Israel, there was not the like in Jerusalem." (v., 26.)

As the fitting conclusion of all this, at once and everywhere, the idol images were overthrown and destroyed, the groves were cut down, and even "the brazen serpent that Moses had made"—that striking symbol of our Lord's death, (John iii., 14,)—Hezekiah ordered to be broken in pieces. The symbol had become an idol, and so it, too, must be destroyed. Sacred and venerated as it had been for generations it was in itself only "nehushtan"—"a piece of brass." (2 Kings, xviii., 4, margin.) "Thus did Hezekiah throughout all Judah, and wrought that which was good and right and truth before the Lord his God." (xxx., 20, 21.)

It is an example worthy of study and worthy of imitation by every one, for every true reform in life is to be accomplished in just the same way. It is not to be simply a new life in the sight of men, but a new relation to God. It must be accomplished by turning to Him in penitence and with faith in Jesus Christ by the renewing and sanctifying of the Holy Ghost, and a joyful resting in the blood of Atonement shed for our redemption.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How long a time intervened between Josiah and Hezekiah, and what Kings sat upon the throne of Judah during that time?

What is said of the difference between "right" and "righteousness"?

How is the relation of the prosperity to the overthrow of the kingdom illustrated?

What is said of the character of Ahaz, and what were the circumstances under which he was punished?

How did he treat Isaiah's efforts to lead him to trust in God, and what were the consequences?

How did he undertake to overcome his enemies, and what was the result?

At what age did Hezekiah ascend the throne, and how is his character accounted for?

What is said of his mother, and of the influences surrounding him?

What was the basis of the reform he undertook, and what was his first act?

What directions did he give to those who were to fulfill God's service, and how were they to find acceptance with God?

When did he celebrate the Passover, and what means did he take for its observance?

What was done after celebrating the Passover, and what is said of its instruction to us for every true reform?

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 25th Anniversary.

Octave of services beginning Sunday, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock. Historical sermon by the rector, the Rev. Henry M. Barbour; Sunday evening at 8 o'cl

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SHALL WE PAY FOR THE PHILIPPINES?

The proposition that we should assume the debt which Spain has incurred in failing to conquer Cuba was, in military language, "the first line of defense" of the Spanish Commissioners at Paris. They have fallen back upon their second and real line of defense in the proposition that we should pay for the Philippines.

Why on earth should we? Men do not buy liabilities. They buy assets. It has been shown, over and over again, that the whole value of the trade of the Philippines, as that trade has been in Spanish hands, would be very far below the cost of policing the islands. What the value of the trade might be, under an enlightened and intelligent administration, is a question purely conjectural and speculative, upon which we have no data for an adequate answer. Moreover, what do we mean by enlightened and intelligent administration? Do we mean that the Philippines are to become the citadel of the spoils system, the happy hunting grounds of QUAY and PLATT and HANNA? That is the direction in which the proposition looks to exempt some six thousand places from competition and return them to favoritism. Nothing is more certain than that, with those dependents of the bosses who cannot earn their keep at home drafted off to run the Philippines, the cost of running them will be greater than the returns so long as that lovely system is continued.

Here is another and even more important question: Are we to open the Philippines on equal terms to all mankind, as England opens her colonies, or are we to hold them, as France and Germany hold their colonies, as an exclusive preserve for our own citizens? In the first case, it is certain that we should not, at least for many years to come, do the greater part of the business. It would be at once snapped up by English traders. Why should we pay all the cost of management for less than a controlling share of the business, when we should lose money if we did all the business. That is one of the reasons which influenced this journal months ago, in suggesting a joint protectorate, on the basis of "the open door," between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. The other commercial powers might well be called upon to help pay the cost of policing the islands to which they had equal access with ourselves.

On the other hand, if our notion is to extend to the Philippines the blessings of Dingleyism, and to revert to the seventeenth century view of imperialism, the Philippines will more than ever be a liability rather than an asset. Nobody in our day has made that scheme of "expansion" pay either directly or indirectly. France and Germany and Spain all have to face deficits in their colonial budgets, and Spain desires to transfer her deficit to us. Why should we assume it? Much more, why should we pay for assuming it?

Because of our obligations to our allies, say the more heated imperialists. Such obligations do not exist. Acting under orders from Washington, our commanders in the Philippines have steadily refused to recognize the insurgents as our allies. They have no sort of claim upon us. These orders from Washington are one of the few exhibitions, we may say they are the only exhibition, of "high reason" and statesmanship which have emanated from the capital since the beginning of the war. If we withdrew from the islands to-morrow, Spain would find it hopeless to reconquer them. They would be derelicts to be taken possession of by the first comer who could coerce the insurgents, and if the views of the first comer went beyond a mere naval station the first comer would find that his enterprise would cost far more than it would come to. The most experienced purchaser in the international market is England, and England distinctly declines to bid. She would be very glad to have us take over the islands. Naturally. A good many Americans have shown themselves inclined to oblige her, when it seemed that the islands were to be had gratis. But to pay for them? That is another thing.

What an immense boon to this country would be a vertebrate administration of the Government!

THE WISE WAY.

We presume that most of the Democrats who have determined to rebuke CROKER'S assault upon the independence of the judiciary are adherents of the principle that municipal and State elections should be held at separate times and be determined, the one by municipal and the other by State issues. The proposition that the people of this city ought to be free to manage their public affairs as a business independent of State and National politics has come to be generally accepted among enlightened men. That principle guided the Constitutional Convention in providing for the separation of city from State and National elections. It is the fundamental principle of our city charter, so often and so recklessly disregarded by a Republican administration and Legislature.

If the Democrats who accept this principle attempt to punish CROKER by voting the entire Republican ticket, as many of them in their just resentment are now minded to do, they will be guilty of an inconsistency and, in our judgment, will do a very foolish thing. They can effectively rebuke CROKER and still vote the Democratic State ticket. That is the intelligent and by far the most telling way to sustain the independence of the bench. It has the additional and weighty advantage of dissociating local questions from State questions.

Every friend of good government ought to be not less eager to rebuke PLATT for the scandals and corruptions of which the men he put in State offices have notoriously been guilty than he is to rebuke CROKER for his impudent assumption of control over the conduct of Judges. Why exalt one boss in putting down the other?

The intelligent voter can smite both bosses hard this year. The election of Judge VAN WYCK will express the stern judgment of the people upon the corrupt, profligate, and defiant Republican administration. The election of Judge DALY will destroy half of CROKER'S power. Elect both.

THE NEXT STEP FOR THE RAILWAYS.

Two explanations have been offered for the quiet way in which the managers of the larger roads have taken the latest decision of the Supreme Court closing what seemed the last avenue to a national agreement as to rates. One, suggested by Mr. SLOAN, is that the Joint Traffic Association did not do the work that was expected of it, so that its final condemnation by the Supreme Court only brought it sooner to the end that could not have been long delayed. The other is to be found in the statement of Mr. BLANCHARD, that now the way is cleared for securing legislation that will permit the maintenance of fair and uniform charges.

There is, no doubt, much truth in what Mr. SLOAN says. His view is taken by other railroad men of experience and knowledge. The Joint Traffic Association labored under many difficulties. The powers lodged with its officials were necessarily of doubtful legality, were from the first disputed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and were believed by some of the parties to the association itself to be liable to the fate that has just been visited upon them. Even had they been clearly legal so that the association could confidently have appealed to the courts to sustain them, they were hardly adequate, and the regulations agreed upon were from time to time open to important and, as it proved, safe evasion. Unquestionably some of the officials nominally bound by the association are shedding no tears over the Supreme Court decision and welcome it with a sense of relief.

Others, like Mr. BLANCHARD, who have sought to make the best of the association plan, and who have a very keen appreciation of the absolute need of doing what it was meant to do, now turn to the prospect of changing the law with some confidence and hope. They reason that if the real situation is made clear to Congress legislation will, after a while, be secured which will protect the legitimate interests of the owners of the railroads and at the same time obtain for the public the best and largest service practicable at the lowest rates.

The plan proposed by this class of railroad experts is in substance that the various roads should be permitted to come to an agreement upon rates, which, when approved by a properly constituted Government commission, should be put in operation and made capable of enforcement by law. Certainly from the point of view of the outside observer the principle of this plan is sound. It has been criticised as impracticable and that is a point of great importance, to be settled only by thorough investigation. But if it can be carried out it has much in its favor. In the first place, it ought to secure that uniformity of charge and treatment that is the avowed object of the inter-State commerce law. In the second place, it puts in the hands of the railway managers themselves the task of protecting and harmonizing their various interests in the first instance. In the third place, it gives the Government a direct and adequate supervision of the rates, which can be charged only under its authority. And, finally, it permits all the powers of the law to be used to punish evasion and to protect equal rights.

So far as we can see, the only alternative to legislation on this principle is a long and severe struggle ending in the absorption of the weaker roads by the stronger, nor is it certain either that this result can be avoided, or that in the long run it might not be the best practicable outcome. But, however that may be, those who believe in the maintenance of the present system under effective Governmental supervision are bound to consider very carefully the plan to which we have referred.

EVIDENCE THAT PEOPLE ARE STIRRED UP

Ex-Police Commissioner FRANK MOSS says the hotels are "full of repeaters."

Chairman ODELL of the Republican State Committee declares that he has positive information that the Democrats have planned to poll thousands of illegal votes on election day.

A newspaper reporter has offered to give Chief of Police DEVERY conclusive proof that the town is wide open and that dens of vice and iniquity abound.

RICHARD CROKER says Judge DALY has not been an upright Judge.

In all these allegations we see evidence that a brisk political campaign is drawing to its heated close. But on reading these and many other like charges we feel moved to remark that if full justice is done the courts for several weeks after election will be occupied either in the trial of the accused for their misdeeds or the accusers for slander.

IS IT TO BE A STEP BACKWARD?

In 1896, when Mr. MCKINLEY was the candidate of the Republican Party for President, THE TIMES, in common with many other journals usually opposed to his party, advocated his election for one reason, among others, which he seems to have forgotten. This was the very strong pledge given by his party that "the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable," followed by his own explicit pledge that in the reform of the civil service there should be, "no step backward."

During the first year of Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration he observed his party's pledge and his own with a fair degree of fidelity, and his order extending the application of the rules and forbidding arbitrary removals was very encouraging. The latter part of the order has been very imperfectly enforced, but the President has had so many other things to occupy and perplex his mind that we are inclined to deal gently with him on that point. Now, however, it is announced that he is about to exempt some 6,000 places from the operation of the rules deliberately made by his predecessors. This would be a distinct violation of his party's pledge and a very discreditable violation of his own. We shall reserve further criticism until we know that he really will do this preposterous thing and know exactly to what places his order shall apply. For the present we call his attention—his very serious, and, if he will pardon the phrase, his prayerful, attention—to the fact that neither ARTHUR and HARRISON, Republicans, nor CLEVELAND, a Democrat, ever did or proposed to do an act so outrageously at variance with their own professions and so opposed to the highest interests of all parties as this would be.

THE NAVY IN THE WAR.

No naval officer is better qualified to draw useful conclusions from the history of naval operations during the war with Spain than Capt. CHADWICK. His position as Captain of the flagship New York gave him opportunities for observation and deduction which were scarcely equaled by any other officer, excepting his chief, Admiral SAMPSON, while he can preserve a more independent and critical attitude than is possible to an officer more immediately responsible for the conduct of operations.

It should follow, and it does follow, that Capt. CHADWICK'S paper in the November Scribner's on "The Navy in the War" is of high importance and value, as well as interest. The conclusions which he draws may have been to some extent anticipated by the officials of the department, but they will be in great part new to the public and to Congress, and it is of the greatest importance that the military and naval lessons of the war should be properly interpreted to and by Congress.

The first of Capt. CHADWICK'S conclusions is that the monitors are unavailable for general service. They are too slow to accompany a squadron, they have altogether too short coal-endurance, they are horrible things to inhabit, especially in tropical climates. Moreover, they are not steady gun platforms in a seaway. The only function with which they can safely be intrusted is that of harbor defense in smooth water.

On the other hand, the dynamite cruiser promises to be a most important adjunct to more "all-round" fighting ships. The explosion of such dynamite shells as the Vesuvius "coughed up" at Santiago has a very serious physical effect and a moral effect that is really terrific. The bravest men cannot fight their guns when they are confronted with the chance of an explosion that instead of killing or wounding a few men, or disabling a gun, may annihilate a battery or a fort or a ship.

As to the torpedo boats, upon which so much money has been spent in all the leading European navies, the verdict of our war is the Scotch verdict of "nothing proven." The Spanish boats were not boldly handled, and our own were required to do too much miscellaneous duty to fulfill their own special function.

While the torpedo boats were not handled to the best advantage, the lesson of the war seems to be that the real reliance of the country for a naval fighting force must be upon battleships and armored cruisers. Capt. CHADWICK speaks severely of the worse than worthlessness of protection which does not protect against gun-fire. The protected cruiser and the commerce destroyer have their uses, and very valuable some of their uses are. But for fighting a powerful enemy the battleships and the armored cruiser most constitute the backbone of the navy.

THE SATURDAY ISSUE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has notified all newsdealers that, beginning with Saturday, Nov. 5, the Saturday issue of THE TIMES, including the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, will not be returnable. Unsold copies remaining in the hands of dealers cannot be returned. We have accordingly requested newsdealers to limit their orders to the number they are confident they can sell. It must be evident to any reader of newspapers that the Saturday edition of THE TIMES, consisting of twenty-eight pages, including the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, equivalent to twenty pages of the regular issue of THE TIMES, cannot be sold at one cent a copy unless the entire issue is disposed of, which is the case only when no returns are allowed. It would be a poor business policy to supply the news stands beyond the expectation of their regular sales in order to meet all possible transient demands and then redeem all unsold copies, which would be a loss to the publisher.

The profits of the newsdealer upon a single copy of a one-cent newspaper are small. It is with a view to reducing to a minimum any possible loss they may incur on unsold remainders of the Saturday issue that we have urged them to limit their orders to a number they are confident they can sell. We now appeal to readers of THE TIMES to co-operate with us in the attempt to protect the newsdealers against loss by ordering the Saturday TIMES in advance. If everybody who wants the Saturday TIMES, with its Book Supplement, will leave an advance order with the newsman, not only will everybody be sure to get the paper, but the newsman will sell his entire stock and suffer no loss on unsold and non-returnable copies.

It is a pretty good one cent's worth, a complete daily newspaper with a literary supplement of sixteen pages containing book reviews and book news, criticism, comment, sketches of men and women of letters, reminiscences of the older generation of writers, chapters of literary history, letters from book readers, and a review of art matters. If one wants it the sure and easy way is to give an order to have it supplied regularly at the house. Many of those who do not order in advance will be disappointed, we fear, if they expect to find the Saturday issue of THE TIMES on news stands after the early morning hours.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Writing in The Iron Age, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE asserts that he is a "stanch protectionist"—which can hardly be called news—and then proceeds to define his position in a way that may cause just a few other "stanch protectionists" to depress their eyebrows and contract the muscles around their lips. Mr. CARNEGIE says that he would have duties of the protective kind imposed "only when we have reason to believe that by temporary protection we can furnish the consumer the supply of any given article better and cheaper than he has ever been able to purchase it abroad." Then he adds: "If we cannot do that, I do not believe in protecting. If we can do it, I do believe in protecting." This has a very fair sound, but it is hard to recall the name of any protected manufacturer, except Mr. CARNEGIE, who has ever admitted that the period of his "temporary" need of Governmental assistance was likely soon to come to an end. Infant industries are curiously slow in attaining maturity, however vigorous their growth, and even many engaged in that industry with which Mr. CARNEGIE is most closely connected still remain in mortal terror of foreign competition, although, according to his own proud admission, and according to common knowledge as well, it has for some time been able to meet the strongest of its rivals on their own market places.

—It is reported from Santiago that customs dues to the amount of about $100,000 will be collected there this month. This sum does not seem large at first thought, but account must be made of the fact that until very recently the business of Santiago was at a complete standstill. Even now trade is carried on under many difficulties, chief of them being uncertainty in regard to coming changes in the currency and in the form of government. There is, of course, every reason to suppose that the commerce of the port will steadily increase as conditions become stable and the confidence of the merchants is restored, but even if the collections only continue at the present rate the total for the year will be $1,200,000. This, when compared with the amount which the Spanish officials used to turn into the treasury, throws almost blinding light on the methods of those particularly able financiers. At Havana, for instance, the customs, in the good old days so sadly lamented by Spaniards, the total product—so far as the home Government was allowed to know—amounted to something like $475,000! And Havana is the capital of the island, the seat and centre of its trade, while Santiago is only a minor port to which come supplies for a region comparatively barren and in great part uncultivated. Under the former rule, and when commerce and industry were untroubled by civil war, the total annual revenue from Cuba averaged $26,000,000, of which customs duties from all the coast cities furnished about $14,000,000. The latter figure, while the insurrection, or revolution, rather, was going on, fell to $9,000,000. If the United States can send to the island a few more men like Gen. WOOD, there is no reason why more than that cannot be collected and applied to public purposes, even before Havana falls into our hands, and by the time the Cubans come into their own it may well be that they will have learned to appreciate the benefits of official honesty and a strict accounting for public funds. Object lessons are valuable to others than children. New York was content with dirty streets till it had a chance to see some clean ones, and now a return to the old conditions would be too dangerous to be risked by any administration.

—With characteristic appreciation of the picturesque, Mr. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, in the account of the Puerto Rican campaign contributed by him to Scribner's Magazine, makes much of the brisk informality shown by Ensign CURTIN when he, first of the American invaders, landed at Ponce. This young gentleman, whose picture portrays a person at whom a barber, if asked for more than a hair-cut, might be excused for smiling, went ashore from the little Wasp in a rowboat. Ponce is two miles back from the water, so there was nobody to receive the unexpected visitor except an underling of the military commander. This person instantly foresaw a delightfully long course of negotiations, but the Ensign was in a hurry. He wanted a surrender, and he wanted it instantly. The Captain of the Port thought that the only man who could surrender might possibly, just possibly, be reached in half an hour. Without a moment's hesitation the Ensign decided that if an American could go to the city in that time, a Spaniard could come from it in a period as short. So he asked where the telephone was, had the commander called up, and announced that "if he doesn't come down here in a hack in thirty minutes and surrender, I shall bombard Ponce." Unfortunately for the story, another officer now appeared on the scene and extended the half hour to a whole hour, an absurdly long time, in Ensign CURTIN'S estimation, but even as it was, the Spanish Colonel had to hustle in a way that tried his dignity severely. Mr. DAVIS thinks that the Ensign deserves a place in history as the boy who demanded and received the capitulation of a city by telephone, and such will doubtless be the case. Compared with capitulations by stately commissions, sitting two or three hours a week, this method certainly has its advantages, and especially its economies.

—"One of the most arrant delusions of the day" is the description which The Philadelphia Medical Journal, in discussing the death of HAROLD FREDERIC, gives of "Christian Science." The fact that for many years Mr. FREDERIC had lacked reverence for doctors, and had found amusement in reviving MOLIÈRE'S gibes at the medical profession, seems to have chilled the current of the Philadelphian's sympathy, for, though he devotes several emphatic phrases besides the one just quoted to the miserable superstition that is now working incalculable harm in many parts of the world, they are only incidental to an attempt to prove that a resort to "Christian Science" was what might have been exepected from one who treated the followers of ESCULAPIUS with disrespect. The conclusion is decidedly illogical. Up to the time of Mr. FREDERIC'S last illness his most intimate friends had no reason to suppose, or even to suspect, that he had the slightest leaning toward this or any other delusion. And if he had been inclined that way it would inevitably have been known, for the believer in "faith cure" is invariably a would-be proselyter, and more than ready to reveal his folly to all who will listen. Doctors indulge in so much squabbling among themselves, and are so ready to say harsh things about each other, that it is little wonder laymen occasionally laugh at them all. The Medical Record would better stick to its own science and leave literary criticism to others. Its comments on "Theron Ware" are not impressive.

—Ominous warning is given by The Richmond (Va.) Times as to what will happen if the negroes of North Carolina continue their attempts to dominate the white inhabitants of that State. A South Carolina paper, The Columbia State, has already more than intimated that "brethren across the line" will get help in case of need, and The Richmond Times says: "No doubt of it, and we wot that Virginians would also rally to the call. Blood is thicker than water. We say this, not to arouse race prejudice nor in any riotous spirit, but simply to impress upon the black men how helpless they are in any conflict with the whites, and how reckless they are to provoke such conflicts." It is distinctly terrible that words like these, the more alarming because of their studied moderation, should be addressed by one class of American citizens to another class, but the reports from North Carolina reveal the existence of conditions that threaten to become intolerable, and the negroes there evidently need some wise advisers much more than they need political offices.

OUR DRIFTING FOREIGN POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "What Is Going on at Paris" is both timely and pertinent. It leads directly to the belief that the Peace Commission is drifting and awash in the to them unknown sea of diplomacy, or that it is being ruthlessly manipulated from Washington in aid of the Republican campaign.

While the people are each day becoming more and more convinced that the form of treason involved in the making of "political capital out of public business" is rife in this Administration, another solution, offered by the present deplorable condition of the State Department, will, perhaps, be less galling to our pride in our institutions.

It is generally known that Mr. Hay, the present Secretary of State, has been but twenty-five days in office, during which time the President has been "showing himself" in the West or at the Philadelphia "Peace Jubilee," giving his new Secretary no opportunity to get from him the drift of public affairs, lost by a two years' residence in England. It is not generally known that no First Assistant Secretary has as yet been appointed to succeed Mr. J. B. Moore, and that for some weeks the Third Assistant Secretary has been absent on his wedding journey, leaving the whole Department of State at this critical diplomatic juncture, so far as skilled guidance is concerned, in the hands of the Second Assistant, Mr. Adee, a man of broad experience and long training in the department, but naturally enough unable to shoulder the execution of our unformulated foreign policies and direct the vast routine business of the department besides.

In view of this situation, is it any wonder that the Peace Commission is keeping its mouth shut and day by day hoping against hope that somebody will come back to Washington, to politics alone, and attend to the public business? In other words, remember that "Public Office Is Public Trust."

BAUDOUINE.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

Tree Planting Inexpensive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opinion seems to prevail that tree planting in our streets means the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, whereas, the fact is that the usual charge is only $10 per tree, its life being guaranteed for one year, and protected by a suitable iron guard, while, for a scientifically planted tree, guaranteed for two years and well protected, the charge is only $20. The nurserymen recommended by this association have their reputations at stake for good work, and have generally given satisfaction. If any complaint should arise from work improperly done, it would be promptly investigated by this association, and the nurseryman would be held accountable.

Numerous applications are made daily by mail to the office, 64 White Street, and the necessary printed forms, giving full information on the subject, are sent to all applicants by the next mail. This is the most favorable season of the year for setting out trees, and in order to obtain the best results orders should be placed now with the nurserymen.

AN OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

New York, Oct. 26, 1898.

A PLEA FOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Remembering the denunciations which THE TIMES, The Post, and New York independents heaped upon the Republicans for turning the government of the city over to Tammany by throwing their votes away on Tracy, I am at a loss to understand why some of these same independents now propose to turn the State Government over to Tammany by throwing their votes away on Bacon. Mr. Schurz, in an able editorial in Harper's Weekly of Jan. 29 last, entitled "Our Monarchy," said: "It is not a mere jest when people call Richard Croker King of the City of New York. * * * Indeed, it is to serve what may be called the imperial ambition with which his astonishing success in New York City has inspired him—the ambition to extend his rule beyond the boundaries of the city over the State, and even over the Nation." And Mr. Schurz warns "amiable and well-meaning Democrats, who, it seems, are already persuading themselves that from the shadow of King Croker's throne may issue the beneficent counsels and influences which are to reunite the distracted Democracy of the country on a platform of acceptable compromise and lead it to victory. If they are wise they will most carefully avoid all contact with this incurable rottenness." Is not this good advice of Mr. Schurz more applicable to-day since Croker has demonstrated the truth of the above prediction and has extended his power to control the judiciary and the party machinery of the entire State? In this same article Mr. Schurz attributes Croker's success in capturing New York City to the Republicans who threw away their votes on Tracy. How can Mr. Schurz, in advising independents to vote for Bacon, which is a half vote for Croker's man, escape his own inexorable logic? Independents are advised to aid in fixing Tammany rule more firmly on the city and extending its baleful rule over the State, instead of voting for Roosevelt, known to all men to be an efficient enemy to machine rule—a man who has as a legislator, as Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy demonstrated that he is a man of exceptiona. administrative ability and of unquestioned courage and integrity. But some independents would rather turn the State over to Croker than vote for an "expansionist," however able and honest he may be. Theodore Roosevelt believes that it is our duty to accept the responsibilities thrust upon us by the war, and that it is the best thing for the country so to do, and he is above everything a patriotic American. Some of the independents believe that expansion will not prove beneficial to the country. It may be demonstrated in the future, as it has been in the past, that the evils predicted by the opponents of expansion are imaginary evils. In 1803 Josian Quincy and other wise men predicted that the purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson would destroy our form of government and bring untold evils upon the country and like predictions have been made by honest and wise men over every acquisition of territory made since 1803, and these wise men were mistaken. Now, however we may differ on expansion, we are agreed that civil service reform and sound money are essential, and that the election of Roosevelt will advance the cause of both these reforms. Will the defeat of Roosevelt check "expansion"? Do not the history and traditions of the Democratic Party prove that if in power it would be the party of expansion? Did not Mr. Hill in his recent speech try to prove that the Democrats were more responsible than the Republicans in bringing on the war with Spain? Have we not already acquired Hawaii and Puerto Rico and are not both parties pledged to give good government to those islands and to Cuba and the Philippines, and is it not our duty to do this, no matter what we may think about the policy of expansion? Will we be better enabled to give good government to these islands by electing the ardent civil service reformer Roosevelt Governor of New York or by aiding Croker to capture the State of New York and the National Government? As a free trade, gold standard, civil service reform Democrat, I consider Crokerism in the East worse than Bryanism in the West. And I cannot hope for the triumph of true Democracy until the party repudiates both.

GOLD DEMOCRAT.

A Woman's Reasons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been stated with apparent pride that the Democratic candidate for Governor appeals neither to hero-worship nor military enthusiasm.

Why not hero-worship? Carlyle, after lamenting the decline of hero-worship, writes, "I say great men are still admirable. I say there is at bottom nothing else admirable. No nobler feeling than admiration for those we feel to be in any way superior to ourselves dwells in the human heart." He goes on the explain how every epoch needs great men—great by being good, and wise to discern what the time wants "with valor to lead on the right road thither." As to military achievement, what is it all worth if it does not bring manly men to the front? Our late hurly-burly's done, the battle's fought and won. We have gained glory and territory. But these will prove only a new National danger unless courageous, unselfish, honest manhood is developed out of these experiences. The tone lately adopted of belittling the men whose devotion and heroism gained our victories, or with equal heroism made up our patiently waiting army, is a poor encouragement to like devotion should other needs arise. Republics are said to be ungrateful; we are in danger of proving the truth of the saying.

I am a woman, and one who would say "No, thank you," if the ballot were offered me, but I would like the power to vote just once, and for Theodore Roosevelt, and for these reasons: I believe in hero-worship, and he is a hero and a representative of heroes. Bad leadership and hampering red tape are to be thanked for the most distressing features of our war. Roosevelt ignored leadership and led on to victory. He snapped red tape and got the boys sent home before it was too late. But the chief reason for voting for him is that he has proved himself in politics to be without fear and without reproach. Because he is a good and wise man, and, above all, that he will have the valor to lead in what he honestly believes to be the right road.

B. B.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

And He Talked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And he talked and he talked and he talked,
And he talked in the wind and the rain;
And the burden of all he would say was
That "I, Teddy Roosevelt, licked Spain."

Chorus—
And he talked and he talked and he talked
And he talked and he talked and he talked
And he talked and he talked and he talked
and he talked
And he talked and he talked and he
talked.

And he talked and he talked and he talked
Of the Spaniards that blew up the Maine.
And out of revenge for the sailors that died
That "he, Teddy Roosevelt, licked Spain."
Chorus—

And he talked and he talked and he talked
In the same egotistical strain,
But the burden of all he did say was
That "I, Teddy Roosevelt, licked Spain."
Chorus—

R. M. JACOBY.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Rich Man's Malady.

Another California millionaire is suffering from a surplus of post-mortem wives. It seems to be a regular malady in that State. —Baltimore American.

Recriminations.

Mrs. Weddcash—You know I made you what you are!

Weddcash—That's right, woman; gloat over your work!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Great Tactician.

"Cousin Josephine hides her deafness with great tact."

"How?"

"She talks all the time."—Chicago Record.

A Rich Trait.

"Dawson's an awfully extravagant chap."

"Yes, he is."

"Has he got much money back of him?"

"I'm afraid he has—more, in fact, than he has ahead of him."—Harper's Bazar.

The Rising of the Moon.

On board ship a wife was trying to comfort her seasick husband and change the current of his thoughts. "Darling, has the moon come up yet?" she asked. "It has, if I swallowed it," was the weak-voiced reply.—Western Medical Review.

BESIDE THE STRICKEN BRAVE.

To Her, who, when the fight is done,
Beside the stricken brave
With him who lost and him who won,
Stretches a hand to save—

Who counts it only victory
In love to minister—
A people's thanks, from sea to sea.
A people's heart to Her!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

Ensign Worth Bagley.

(The First United States Officer Killed in the War.)

Not vain, not vain the purple flood
That laved the Winslow's deck,
Not lost, not lost thy young heart's blood—
Thy fair youth's seeming wreck,
The death-damp on thy sailor brow
Beside the Cuban shore—
For Duty's soul is holier now,
And shall be evermore!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

GEN. WOOD AT MANZANILLO

Military Governor of Santiago Province Inspects the Public Buildings of the Town.

LIEUT. YOUNG POPULAR HERO

Crowds Assemble to See the Plucky Commander of the Hist—Rios Trying to Prevent the Disbanding of His Troops.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 28.—The United States gunboat Hist arrived here this evening with Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Military Department of Santiago, who was accompanied by Lieut. Matthew Hanna. On landing, Gen. Wood was received by Col. Pettit and his adjutant, and subsequently reviewed Pettit's regiment, which, with the band, executed a march past. Gen. Wood then visited the barracks, hospitals, palaces, Custom House, and Post Office.

There is practically no sickness in Col. Pettit's regiment, and yellow fever has been unknown here for several years. Manzanillo is small, compact, and in good sanitary condition.

Lieut. Lucien Young, the commander of the Hist, created more excitement on landing than even Gen. Wood himself. Crowds gathered at the wharf to see the young commander, who, with Lieuts. Helm and Jungen of the Hornet and Wompatuck, defeated a whole flotilla of Spanish gunboats at Manzanillo on July 1 last.

The population of Manzanillo considers Lieut. Young a hero and a terror, and thinks he ought to be an Admiral, for, although the Spanish shore batteries in that engagement continued to bombard the American gunboats, it is generally admitted here that it was the shooting of the Hist that caused he people to flee to the mountains. In many parts of the city are still visible the marks of the Hist's shells.

Lieut. Victor Blue, who has been inspecting the wrecks of the Spanish gunboats, considers it quite impracticable to raise them, but he believes the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which the Spaniards ran ashore in the hope of saving her cargo when pursued by an American warship, can be raised, as she appears to be in good condition. A local merchant, however, claims to have purchased the hull and its contents from the Spanish authorities.

Col. Pettit reports that the Cuban Gen. Rios is apparently making every effort to prevent the disbanding of his troops. The Cuban commander wishes all the owners of the sugar estates in the neighborhood to tell him how many men they can employ and will guarantee to supply all required on condition that only soldiers are employed.

The planters unanimously refuse to be parties to such an arrangement, considering that it would be a trades union of the worst possible kind, and would also tend to keep up the Cuban military organization, which, in the interests of the island, the planters are particularly anxious to break up. In their opinion it would be better to have no commerce than to attempt it on such conditions.

THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 28.—According to reports from the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, Gen. Calixto Garcia has been chosen permanent Chairman of the organization. Gen. Maximo Gomez is expected there to-morrow or next day, and it appears that the Cespedes faction believes it can count upon the help of Gen. Gomez to break the authority of Garcia.

The Cespedes faction expects Gen. Gomez to appoint a court-martial to try Gen. Garcia for offenses covering practically everything from murder to petty larceny; but the probability is that Gen. Gomez, recognizing Garcia's ascendency in the Assembly, will not force an issue.

YELLOW FEVER AT GUANTANAMO

Postmaster Spicer Succumbs to the Disease—One Case in the 3d Immunes.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 28.—Major Norman, Surgeon of the Third Immune Regiment at Guantanamo, reports that there is only one case of yellow fever among the men, and that the victim in this instance is already convalescent.

W. E. Spicer of Boston, Mass., the Postmaster at Guantanamo, died yesterday. His disease was diagnosed at a type of yellow fever.

To-day Capt. José Preval of the Cuban Army, a popular young officer, and a nephew of Gen. Mayia Rodriguez, was buried with military honors.

Blanco's Heavy Tax on Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Wilson brought up at the Cabinet session to-day the fact that Blanco is still charging $10 a head for beef cattle going into Cuban ports controlled by the Spaniards, while the United States is admitting beef cattle free of duty to ports controlled by American officials. The Cabinet concluded that it has no power at present to change this state of affairs, and that Blanco must bear the responsibility for it. As soon as the United States take possession of various ports, however, this will be changed. Some of the ports near Havana will be opened to the free entry of beef cattle and other things that may result in benefit to Cuba.

North American Trust Co. in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The North American Trust Company, the United States fiscal agents here, have rented a three-story building at 85 Havana Street, at the corner of Lamparilla Street. The Trust Company will open a bank there at once.

Money for Discharged Spanish Soldiers

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has been instructed by the Minister of War, Gen. Correa, to pay to each discharged soldier remaining in Cuba the sum of $24.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President Fixes Thursday, Nov. 24, as the Day of National Rejoicing This Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

The approaching November brings to mind the custom of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings he has vouchsafed to us during the past year.

Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving as this. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credit has been improved and strengthened, all sections of our common country have been brought together and knitted into closer bonds of National purpose and unity.

The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of so brief duration and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

I do therefore invite all my fellow-citizens, as well those at home as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of National thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship, for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year, for the mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil, for the continued prosperity of the people, for the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the Divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come.

In witness whereof, &c.,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

WARING'S CONDITION GRAVE

The Colonel's Physicians Unable to Say Whether He Will Survive the Fever.

TEMPERATURE TRIFLE LOWER

Still Kept in His Apartments in Second Avenue—Other Tenants Remain in House—No Danger, Health Authorities Declare.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., lay all day yesterday in his fourth-floor apartments at 175 Second Avenue, in one of the most thickly populated districts of the city, battling against the yellow fever. The uncommon circumstance caused no excitement in the neighborhood, and residents on the same floor with the fever patient came and went with perfect freedom. Col. Waring's condition was serious. Yesterday a consultation of physicians, including several yellow fever experts, was held at his residence at 1 o'clock. Present were Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, the family physician; Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief of the Department of Contagious Diseases, and Dr. John H. Huddleston of the Board of Health.

The consultation lasted nearly an hour. At its conclusion it was said that Col. Waring's condition might be said to be somewhat improved, inasmuch as his temperature had decreased from 103 degrees on Wednesday night to 98.5, but it was added that variations of temperature were the usual symptoms of the disease, and it could not be definitely stated that the patient was safe from an attack of the fatal black vomit.

The experts of the Health Board repeated their assurances to President Murphy that Col. Waring's removal from his home to North Brother Island would surely cause his death, and arrangements were completed for treating the case at the patient's residence. President Murphy issued a statement in which he said:

"I wish to assure the people of this city that, with the precautions which are being taken by the department, there will not be the slightest danger of the spread of the disease. My fellow-Commissioners and Dr. Charles F. Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent, assure me that there is not the slightest danger of the spread of the disease even to the people in the same house. We have thoroughly competent and courageous physicians on duty in the apartment at all hours of the day and night, they being engaged for this purpose on shifts of eight hours each. No one else is allowed to enter the apartments where the sick man is except his wife, who is an immune. Nothing from the house is allowed to pass into the drain pipes without being first disinfected, and the physicians themselves are disinfected thoroughly each time they leave the house. Aside from the front door, there is no other outside communication with the apartments, except by the dumb waiter, by which provisions are sent up, and everything that is sent down is disinfected."

There are six other families residing in the Second Avenue house. The physicians of the Board of Health yesterday warned the tenants that they remained in the house at their own risk, but assured them at the same time that there was not the slightest danger of the disease being communicated, and unofficially advised that they put themselves to no inconvenience for fear of contagion. Thus far this advice has been acted upon. The janitor will permit no one except the tenants to enter the house. In front of the only unlocked door leading to the Waring apartments was stationed constantly yesterday a Health Inspector. Many callers appeared throughout the day and left cards and messages of sympathy for Col. and Mrs. Waring, and a large number of telegraphic dispatches of sympathy were received.

Dr. Blauvelt said yesterday after the consultation that Col. Waring's condition was grave, but that there was no reason why the disease should necessarily result fatally. Should the case not prove fatal, he said, there was no means of determining how long it would take to run its course.

Dr. Blauvelt maintained that it would have been impossible on last Tuesday when Col. Waring arrived in the city for the Health Office to have diagnosed his illness as yellow fever. The disease is detected by a certain combination of symptoms, which separately might be taken as indications of some of the simplest forms of illness, such as colds, biliousness, &c.

Health Officer Doty, when questioned yesterday concerning the action of the Quarantine authorities in allowing the passengers of the Steamer Yucatan to land within less time than the prescribed five days after leaving an infected port, said:

"In consideration of the fact that from this time to the latter part of April or May the stringent Quarantine regulations relating to the detention of passengers arriving from Havana are practically dispensed with, Col. Waring and all the other cabin passengers were allowed to proceed with the steamer to the pier. Not the slightest danger to the public health need be apprehended from the case of Col. Waring."

The Yucatan brought on her last trip from Havana twenty-eight cabin passengers, of which six came second class. The latter, including three Chinamen, were detained at Quarantine one day. The twenty-two first-cabin passengers were permitted to land at once, and are now scattered all over the country.

The Yucatan was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected yesterday, the operation consuming the entire day. All of Col. Waring's effects were taken to the disinfecting plant at the foot of East Seventeenth Street.

Dr. Stimson said at 8:30 o'clock last night that his patient was conscious and seemed to be resting easily, but was being constantly watched for symptoms of the approach of black vomit. A trained nurse was admitted to the apartments last night, and will assist Mrs. Waring and her son in attending the case. Mrs. Waring has spoken much in the past of epidemics of yellow fever. She is the daughter of a German physician who came to this country with his wife and a large family of children in 1833, and took up residence in New Orleans.

Two weeks after their arrival yellow fever broke out in the city and every member of the family died except Mrs. Waring, who was one year old at the time, and a sister, who was nineteen. The elder sister gave music lessons and brought up and educated her younger sister. The elder finally became Mrs. Phelps, the wife of a wealthy wholesale grocer of New Orleans. She sent her younger sister to Germany to complete her education, and upon the latter's return she became Mrs. Yates, having married the junior member of the grocery firm of Phelps & Yates. Mrs. Yates had two children—a son, who is now assisting in the care of his stepfather, and a daughter, who is living in Minnesota.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Yates went to live with her daughter in the West and there met and married Col. Waring eight years ago.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS HONORED

Sons of the Revolution Present Their Founder with a Medal.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28.—In appreciation of the labors of John Austin Stevens, founder of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the society has presented him with a medal, beautifully wrought and suitably inscribed. The decoration was specially designed and will have no duplicate. The insignia received by Mr. Stevens was accompanied by the following letter from Frank Warrington, President of the society:

"My Dear Sir: Some time ago the Board of Managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York requested Mr. Hatch, their Treasurer, to order an insignia for presentation to you in commemoration of your services as founder of the society many years ago. It is not intended that the presentation of this insignia shall be a public ceremony. The society appreciates your patriotism and your energies in organizing an association whose object will ever be to transmit to posterity the admiration of our country for the officers, the soldiers, and the sailors of the Revolution who gave liberty to our country.

"The life of the society has not been without vicissitudes; but when clouds darkened the horizon your wise counsels prevailed and brought sunshine to our fears and hopes. Please permit me, therefore, to ask your acceptance of this gift, with the best wishes of our society for your health and happiness, and in grateful remembrance of the pleasure we have always taken in our association with you. The noblest tribute that can be paid to your patriotism is the fact that the society organized by you now numbers over two thousand members. That of itself is the proudest monument you could ask for to your energy and patriotism.

"Pray accept for yourself my assurances of kindest and grateful regards."

Mr. Stevens forwarded a letter of thanks to the society to-day.

OUR NAVY IN CHINESE WATERS.

Admiral Dewey Cables that American Interests Are Safe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department that everything is quiet at Peking, and that American interests in China are not in danger. The Petrel is at Taku, the seaport of Tien-Tsin, and as navigation of the Pei-ho River, upon which Tien-Tsin is situated, closes in November, no attempt will be made to send the vessel up that stream. The Boston has sailed from Taku for Chee-Foo. The auxiliary cruiser Nero, whose coal recently caught fire in Chinese waters, is of no use on the Asiatic station, and will be sent to San Francisco.

In pursuance to a plan formed long before the war with Spain began, the Helena was ordered to go to the Asiatic station, having been built with especial reference to her usefulness in shallow Chinese waters. The war outbreak caused her to be recalled from the European station when she was about to proceed to Asia. It is now expected that she will sail about the 1st of November for China, going by the way of the Suez Canal. An agreement had been made by the United States Government that in case of resumption of hostilities with Spain, the Helena shall not be used against that country. The Monocacy has been in a Chinese port during the entire war, but by a similar agreement she was allowed to remain. A Spanish torpedo boat was allowed to remain in a South American port by a similar agreement.

China Fears a Foreign Attack.

PEKING, Oct. 28.—There is a general movement of Chinese troops toward the coast of the Gulf of Pechili. It is understood to be due to an apprehension of an attempt by a foreign power to seize the railway.

BANQUET OF OLD ETONIANS.

Honors to British Representatives in India and Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The banquet of Old Etonians, given in London to-night to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, the Earl of Minto, the new Governor General of Canada, and the Rev. Dr. Welldon, Bishop designate of Calcutta, proved a remarkable gathering. The Earl of Rosebery presided; and the company of 230 guests included Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, and Baron Roberts of Candahar and Waterford, Commander of the British forces in Ireland, with many of the most prominent and brilliant men in the kingdom.

Lord Rosebery's speech was for the most part a eulogy of the guests of the evening, with many references to the importance of the respective posts they have been called to fill.

The Earl of Minto, responding to a toast to his health, referred to the great possibilities facing Canada in view of the "sympathetic kinship of the United States."

Lord Curzon, who, on rising, received a great ovation, spoke on Indian matters.

Lord Roberts, in proposing the health of Lord Rosebery, said the British nation owed him a debt of gratitude for breaking his four years' silence by a patriotic speech which had relieved and satisfied the feelings of all Britons.

PRUSSIAN DIET ELECTIONS.

The Radicals Gain a Dozen Seats from the National Liberals.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The returns in the election now in progress for secondary electors continue to come in slowly; but enough have been received to indicate that the balance of parties in the next Prussian Diet will be but slightly affected. The Radicals will gain perhaps a dozen seats, won largely from the National Liberals. Though numerically the changes are unimportant, the result is significant because rendering it impossible for the Rightists to command a majority, while the Radicals will have vastly more power than in the old House.

Herr Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, is returned for both Berlin and Hagen, but will probably sit for Hagen. The Centrist party is practically unchanged.

Emperor William in Palestine.

JAFFA, Palestine, Oct. 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany proceeded to-day on horseback to the camp at Babelwad and expect to reach Jerusalem on Saturday. Replying yesterday to the address of welcome in behalf of the German Catholics of Palestine, Emperor William said he was pleased to seize the opportunity of declaring, "once and for all, that my Catholic subjects may always be sure of my imperial protection, when and where it may be required."

German Military Precaution.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Government has prohibited the use of post cards bearing views of German fortifications.

San Domingo's President Arrives.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28.—The cruiser Montgomery arrived from Nassau at 4 o'clock with President Heureaux of San Domingo and Smith M. Weed aboard.

MISSING MAN IN HOSPITAL.

Jersey City ex-Justice in Albany, Chief Murphy Intimates.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City yesterday announced that William P. Douglass, the ex-Police Justice of that city who mysteriously disappeared from the Albany boat Dean Richmond on Sunday, Oct. 9, had been found and would probably return to his home to-day or to-morrow.

Chief Murphy intimated that Douglass was in a hospital, and had been under the care of physicians almost from the day he arrived in Albany. His ailment, the Chief said, was mainly of a mental nature.

Found Dead in Soldier's Uniform.

A man who wore a soldier's canvas coat and trousers, and who was riding in a Pennsylvania freight car when last seen alive, was found dead beside the tracks near the Hackensack River, Jersey City, late Thursday night. His skull was crushed, and it is supposed that he fell from the train. The only article found in the pockets was a candle.

Mme. Bernhardt in "Medea."

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Mme. Sara Bernhardt made a successful appearance this evening at the Theatre de la Renaissance in Catulio Mendes's version of "The Medea" of Euripides, the Greek dramatist.

A Necklace of Black Diamonds.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The only black diamond necklace known to exist in this country or Europe is that owned by Mrs. Celia Wallace of the Auditorium. Mrs. Wallace has been fifteen years collecting them, and has searched for the perfect stones in every jewel market of the world. They are found more often in the diamond mines of South Africa and in rare instances in South America.

The black diamond, as its name signifies, is as jetty as a piece of coal, perfectly transparent, and with all the luster and glisten and brilliant rays of its white sister. It is used as the mourning stone of the Russian Court. The necklace is composed of fourteen pendants, hung on a fine platinum chain. Each one has a black diamond centre, set closely around with a row of steel white diamonds from the Jaeger mine, South Africa.

The black stones in this larger pendant and in the two to each side of it are eight karats each. The rest are a trifle smaller. Between each pendant, hanging like a pierced dewdrop, is a single white diamond, while directly above the larger pendant is a nine-karat white Indian diamond of unusual beauty. For this single stone unset Mrs. Wallace paid the neat sum of $6,000.

The necklace was worn for the first time at the Jubilee ball, it having been completed but a short time. It was set by a Chicago house. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of the necklace, as no two stones were bought at the same time and none of them was set, but it is rudely estimated at $65,000.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH BURGLAR.

Butcher's Clerk Surprises an Intruder, and Is Stabbed Three Times in the Breast.

Peter Kronenberg had a desperate struggle with a burglar early yesterday morning in his room at College Point, and was stabbed three times in the breast with a butcher's knife. He is in the Flushing Hospital in a critical condition and may die. The burglar escaped and no trace of him has been discovered.

Kronenberg is twenty-four years of age, big and powerful and a member of the German Turn Verein. He is employed in the butcher's store of Samuel Dreyfuss as a clerk. When Kronenberg had finished his work last evening he went to Mulhenbrink's Turn Hall. He remained there until after midnight, and then went to his room over the butcher's shop. He had undressed himself and was making preparations to retire, when he heard a noise coming from the shop. He waited a short time, and as the noise continued, decided to investigate. He did not wait to put on any of his outer garments, but hurried down stairs in his underclothing.

He saw the thief and asked him what he was doing there. Instead of replying, the burglar picked up one of the big butcher knives and advanced toward the clerk. Kronenberg struggled with him for the possession of the knife, but the burglar, who was about his height and weight and powerfully built, retained it, notwithstanding Kronenberg's desperate efforts. When an opportunity presented, the burglar plunged the knife into Kronenberg's left breast. He withdrew it and sent it back into his breast twice more, the last thrust narrowly missing the heart. The clerk felt faint by this time and was compelled to release his hold on the burglar, who then ran out of the store.

Kronenberg made a feeble cry for aid, which were heard. Neighbors were immediately summoned and a search made for the thief. The villagers, armed with pistols, clubs, and guns, patrolled the streets for hours, but did not find him. He undoubtedly escaped on one of the trolley cars bound for Long Island City.

GIRL ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

Katie Boose Arrested for Robbing the Linoleumville Post Office.

Katie Boose, aged eleven years, and a daughter of John Boose of Linoleumville, S. I., was arrested yesterday by Detective John Smith, charged with having on several occasions robbed the Post Office at that place. The Postmistress, Pauline E. Decker, has of late missed several small amounts of money from the cash drawer. Miss Decker, besides being the Postmistress, conducts a country novelty store in the same building. The Boose family lives in the building over the store.

Miss Decker has watched in vain and laid several traps to catch the thief, but without result. She notified the police, and yesterday the girl was arrested. It is said that the child, after the Post Office was closed, entered by way of a transom window five feet from the ground, which she reached by climbing on a chair. She then relieved the till of its change, tucking the money securely under her dress. It is said that the arrest was made upon evidence furnished to the police by Floyd Decker, who saw the child enter the Post Office.

The youthful prisoner was arraigned before Justice Croak at New Brighton yesterday. She was committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children pending an examination.

ALMOST FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Ship Osorno Reaches Port After Severe Trip—One Sailor Drowned.

The German ship Osorno arrived here yesterday after a very severe voyage from Bordeaux. She was consigned in sand ballast to Gustav Heye She ran into a storm on Sept. 19, when in latitude 41.27, longitude 45.05. The wind came out of the southsouthwest, and sails had been reduced to storm canvas, but the first outfly reduced this to ribbons, and the ship was hove over on her beam ends.

The ballast shifted and she remained down and fell off into the trough of the sea. The sand had been placed entirely in the hold, and the fact that the vessel was provided with a between deck, preventing the sand from further shifting, alone saved her from capsizing. The gale lasted twenty-four hours. To relieve the ship the crew went aloft and cut away the topgallant mast, but the main yards still dipped the water, and the vessel lay at an angle of 80 degrees.

For eleven days the seamen worked in the hold, seeking to right the ship. The ballast was shoveled to windward and shored up to hold it there. Their efforts were eventually successful, and the Osorno was able to get under canvas again and square away for port. While the storm was at its height Fred Falhland, twenty years old, was washed overboard and drowned.

WALTER BROWN HOLT DEAD.

He Was One of the Claimants to a Vast Estate in England.

Walter Brown Holt, an ex-soldier of the United States Army and a claimant to the immense Holt estate in England, died Thursday morning, at 53 Watts Street, of bronchial pneumonia. He was fifty-two years old and unmarried.

For ten years he had served in the Fourth United States Cavalry, and for the four succeeding years in the Sixth United States Infantry. Most of this time he had spent in Western posts, in California and around the Yellowstone. He was a member of the relief forces on the way to reinforce Gen. Custer at the time of the Custer massacre, and he also saw service against Sitting Bull in the Black Hills. He frequently would tell of having traversed parts of the country over visited before by white men except Government soldiers. He was honorably discharged from the army in 1883, and had been variously employed in this city since that time.

He was a grandson of Stephen B. Holt, who constructed the United States Hotel, at Pearl and Fulton Streets, and was one of the claimants to the supposed Holt estate, that is said to have been in Chancery for about 200 years and is estimated by some to approach $80,000,000 in value. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at his home.

New Hamburg-American Line Service.

Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line announces that the twin-screw service of the company between New York and Hamburg, heretofore direct, will hereafter include a stop at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in France, and provision will be made for a through trip to Paris or London. This service is carried on by the vessels of the Pennsylvania class. There will be added to this fleet in the Spring the steamships Graf Waldersee and the Patricia, which are now building, and which are somewhat larger than the Pennsylvania.

W. I. Ryan's Home in Flushing Burned

The house owned and occupied by Washington Irving Ryan on Percy Street, Flushing, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The members of the family were in the dining room when the fire started in the parlor. The flames spread rapidly, and but very little of the contents of the house was saved. The loss on the house is said to be about $7,500, and on the furniture about $5,000. Among the articles burned was a $1,000 piano. The cause of the fire is not known.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. K. W. Selleck.

Funeral services for the Rev. Dr. K. W. Selleck were held in the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night. The Rev. Dr. Odell, pastor of the church, officiated. The trustees of the church acted as pall bearers. Interment will be at Pine Plains to-day.

700-Pound Turtle for the Aquarium.

The Aquarium yesterday received an acquisition in the shape of a 700-pound loggerhead turtle. It is 4½ feet long and 2½ feet wide, and a derrick was required to transfer it from its crate into an exhibition tank. The turtle was caught by Capt. Frederick Ostman in a fish trap at Watch Hill.

Will Run Trains Over Bridge Tuesday.

The Kings County Elevated Railroad, it was announced yesterday, will begin operating its cars across the Bridge Tuesday, under the terms of the agreement entered into by the company with the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company Thursday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, the second daughter of Octavius White and sister of Mrs. Ledyard Stevens. Mrs. Stevens has been a widow some years. Her husband was a cousin of Mr. Alexander Stevens, the father of Mrs. Ladenburg. Since her husband's death Mrs. Stevens has resided with her parents. Her mother was a Miss Chanler. Mr. Mostyn is an Englishman of long residence in New York. He was engaged some years ago to Miss Annie Murray, now Mrs. Yulee. He has been connected for years with the Astor estate. The wedding will take place very shortly.

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The annual Autumn dance given by the Governors of the club took place last evening in the clubhouse at Tuxedo. The circular ballroom was gay with its decorations of bright-colored Autumn leaves. Yellow was the shade most in evidence, but sufficient red was mingled with it to produce the desired contrast. The stage, transformed into a bower by the foliage, was occupied by Sommer's Hungarian Band. On the opposite side of the room another leafy nook was filled by Giesminn's string orchestra.

The cotillon was led by Mr. Amory Carhart and Mrs. Charles Alexander.

The usual order of dancing was reversed. The cotillon took place before supper, and general dancing followed afterward. The favors distributed during the six figures of the former were Van Wyck and Roosevelt badges and flags.

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The gayeties at the clubhouse yesterday really began in the afternoon. Just before 5 o'clock numbers of the cottage residents gathered in the large front hall. The big fireplace held its goodly share of blazing logs, which shed their warm glow over the numerous small tea tables and the fair women presiding there.

Everything was informal. Wraps—most of them crimson—were tossed carelessly on some convenient divan or chair, and added to the picturesque effect of the scene.

Music was not wanting to complete the occasion.

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Several dinner parties at the clubhouse preceded the dance. The largest of these was that given by Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives to forty-two of their friends. It was served in the ballroom.

Among those present were the Prince and Princess Troubetzkoi (Miss Amelia Rives, the novelist), who will be the guests of Mrs. Walker Breese Smith until next Monday. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard also gave a dinner, at which there were twenty covers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Garrison gave another of eight covers.

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Among those present at the dance from the cottages were Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hyde, the Livingston cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Edison Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough and their guests, Mr. James Brown Potter and Miss Fiil Potter; Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. George Work, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. George Griswell, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Barker, daughter of the Governor of Bermuda; Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. Thomas Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Miss Eloise Breese, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. F. de P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Riggs; Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. Rudolph P. Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith.

Some of the guests of the clubhouse were Mrs. A. T. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mr. L. J. Pooler, Mrs. St. John Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, Mr. George L. Ronalds, Dr. and Mrs. Rushmore, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seaton, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Walker Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lane Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Barnwell, Mr. G. R. Preston, Mr. Bonaparte, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Miss Soley, Mr. N. Robinson, Mrs. John Wolfe, Mr. C. H. Arnold, Mr. G. L. Ingraham, Mr. G. F. Baker, and Miss E. Slone, the guest of Mrs. C. B. Alexander; Miss Anna Potter, Miss Thomas, daughter of Gen. Thomas; Miss Dodge, daughter of Mr. Geo. E. Dodge; Miss Julia Bradley, and Miss Helen Clarkson.

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Musicales have been the chief evening entertainment at Tuxedo. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander gave one on Thursday evening, after her return from the city. A musicale given by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will this afternoon follow closely upon the heels of the dance.

Miss Isadora Duncan to-night will give in the ballroom a dance recital of Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Informal dancing will then be the order of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay celebrated their silver wedding last night at their town house, 603 Madison Avenue. After the reception supper was served on the second floor. The table, in the shape of a Maltese cross, seated forty-two people. It was decorated with ferns and white chrysanthemums. Lander, who played at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, furnished the music for this anniversary of that event.

A programme somewhat out of the order of a vaudeville performance followed the repast. This consisted of singing by Miss Edith Speyers and several darky recitations by Mrs. Henry Gielow. Mr. John Nicholas also gave negro impersonations. An informal dance followed.

Mrs. Barclay wore a silver gray satin gown, embroidered in the same color, slippers to match the costume. She carried a large bouquet of pink orchids and roses.

Miss Barclay was gowned in cherry and black satin, embroidered in silver.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mr. Searle Barclay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Nichols, Miss Frances J. Campbell, Mr. H. A. Barclay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Di Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Harris, Miss Valentine Whiting, Mr. Lawrence Atterbury, Miss Edith Speyers, Mr. Henry Von L. Meyer, the Misses Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. William Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn C. Stuyvesant, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Mr. Louis Kellar, Mr. Arthur Slade, Mr. John Nicholas, Mrs. Richard Dana, Mr. George L. Smith, Mr. Gerald Benkard, Miss Mabel Drake, Mr. H. Batcheller, Mr. William de Peyster, Mr. Batcheller, Mr. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. Henry Asher Robbins, Mr. J. A. Stokes, and Mr. Wright Barclay.

Among those sailing on the Lucania today are Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Ruth Hoe, and Robert Hoe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Lord, the Rev. and Mrs. Gerald Moore, E. M. Paget, and R. C. Perkins. Mrs. Herbert is returning to England with her two children, after a brief visit to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, her parents, here. Mr. Herbert has already gone to Paris, where he has a diplomatic position. Mrs. Herbert will join him.

She was present at the christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., which took place at St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday morning last. At this christening only Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Miles G. Bromley, the great aunt of the child, were present, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert also attended the luncheon which followed the christening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Sr.

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The Rev. and Mrs. Gerald Moore, who sailed on the Lucania with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, are an English couple, who have been making a tour of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Lord are on their honeymoon trip. They were married last Saturday at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Mrs. Lord was Miss Tiffany. Out to Pennsylvania, which sailed yesterday for Hamburg, among other passengers were Miss Louisa Whitney and Miss Helen B. Winslow.

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Dean and Mrs. Hamilton Schuyler, who were married last week at Rye, N. Y., will have a reception this evening at the Holland House, and on Monday evening next will be given a reception at the residence of Dean Schuyler's father, the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, at Orange, N. J. Mr. Schuyler is Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral at Davenport, Iowa. Mrs. Schuyler was Miss Irma Chandor.

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The bright, warm sunshine and soft airs of yesterday brought out quite a crowd of promenaders on the avenue, and the fashionable restaurants were well filled at noon and again at evening. Among those on the avenue were Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and her niece, Miss Daisy Post. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a light-brown cloth suit and cape, and Miss Post a blue tailor-made gown with small hat to match. Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Gen. Burnett, and Mrs. Orme Wilson were also seen driving and walking. More and more familiar faces are visible every day now on Fifth Avenue and the season is near at hand. Mrs. John Clinton Gray is at the Manhattan, and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson are at the Astoria. Mrs. Watson has decided not to open her house on East Thirty-fourth Street, as she had intended, as Mr. Watson finds it necessary to return to Ireland in December, and she intends to accompany him. Messrs. Frank and Harry Watson are in London and may remain abroad all Winter.

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Mrs. Marion Story will give this morning a breakfast to the members of the Westchester Hunt. There will be a meet in the afternoon. There are several large house parties in the neighborhood of the Country Club. At Jacob Lorillard's All Breeze, Westchester, are Miss Pauncefote, the daughter of Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and Mr. Tower, First Secretary of the embassy.

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Among the passengers expected on the Auguste Victoria are Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Miss Anna Short, Mrs. Louis di Zerega, Miss Matthiessen, Mr. D. Lynch Pringle, Mr. Romain Simmons, Mrs. Dexter Hawkins, Miss Pratt, Mr. Arthur W. Blake, and the members of the Maurice Grau opera troupe, including Mme. Emma Eames-Story and her husband, Mr. Julian Story; Mme. Marcella Sembrich and her husband, Prof. Wilhelm Stengel; Mr. Jean de Reszke, Mr. Edouard de Reske, Mr. David Bispham, M. Pol Plançon, Mr. Ernest Van Dyck, Mr. Adams and Miss Suzanne Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau and Miss Grau.

Schultzberg—Brenton.

Miss Mary J. Brenton, daughter of the late Capt. Francis J. Brenton, United States Navy, and the Rev. A. F. Schultzberg, assistant rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, were married last evening at St. Ann's by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Arnold of Detroit, Mich., and the best man was Dr. Charles G. Molin of Brooklyn. A reception at the parish house followed the ceremony. After an extended wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Schultzberg will live in Radnor, Penn., as Mr. Schultzberg has accepted a call to St. Martin's Church there.

Bad Habits of Paper Cutters.

From The Hartford Courant.

The innate depravity of inanimate things is well known. An umbrella will refuse to open when it begins to rain. Shoe strings break when you are furthest from a base of supplies, and buttons come off when you are furthest from the domestic repair shop; the pernicious habits of collar buttons and stove pipes are so well known as to be proverbial. If any man doubts that a perverse and ill-conditioned soul lurks somewhere in a needle, let him try to sew on a suspender button The furnace takes advantage of zero weather to get out of order just as the bath-tub does of the first warm, oppressive days of June. The cunning of slippers is another example. The pair never hide together, but one will get into an old arctic in the hall and the other will retreat to the furthest corner under the desk, and, with an instinct like that of the bugs which pretend to be pieces of twigs, will turn itself sole upwards so as to match the floor. How a knife gets into the pocket of the waistcoat you are not wearing is not known, though the fact is well established. If you wish to break a pair of eye-glasses get a novel you especially wish to read and sit down with it before an open fire. Note particularly that the spring will not break before you become interested. If the book is dull or if you are forced to read it, the glasses will remain quiescent. Or, if you are straining your eyes they never break. Why this is so, no one knows. "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy." The principle is well understood. Try to lose a thing and you cannot rid yourself of it, try to preserve it and it will lose itself.

The habits of paper-cutters are marked by a sly and humorous originality. If you leave one in a book you are certain to mislay the book. It will be noticed that when a paper-cutter gets beneath the papers on a desk it never goes to the bottom so as to be uncovered when the papers are lifted up in a mass. It gets in the middle between the leaves so that it eludes notice. Furthermore, if you turn the leaves over one by one, it will—unless very large like those made of a walrus horn—slip unperceived from between the leaves you have examined to a hiding place between those you have turned over, and this not once but twice. The large-handled cutter mentioned above cannot hide, but goes into another room. The following experiment is recommended. Put two silver paper-cutters, two thin ivory paper-cutters, and one of hard wood on a table where there are no papers or books. If you want a paper-cutter badly enough, if you must have one and cannot brook a moment's delay, they will all disappear at once. They can perform their tricks without any accessories as Signor Blitz used to perform his in a dress coat on the middle of the stage.

We suggest to stationers the following inventions to counteract the diabolic slyness of paper cutters: First, furnish them with a strong and unmistakable perfume. Then unless a man had a cold he could find one as a setter finds a quail; second, cover them with luminous paint strong enough to send a phosphorescent glow through paper. Then the gas could be turned down and the whereabouts of the paper-cutter discovered. Third, put in the handle an electric bell which would start ringing when the table or desk was hit a smart blow. Fourth, use the edge of the right hand. Men lose their heads but never their hands.

To this list it may be objected that the hand leaves jagged rents on the leaf. But unless one watches a paper-cutter closely it will leave the fold and get into the leaf. It may be said that if nature had intended the edge of the hand to be used as a knife, she would have made it sharp, which would have interfered in shaking hands and with the glorious business of courtship. To this it may be answered that nature did not make paper-cutters; if she had she would have provided some means of counteracting their cunning depravity. As she has not done so we are thrown on our own poor resources.

How Rheumatism Makes Liars.

From The Washington Star.

"Rheumatism makes more liars than any other disease," said a physician to a Star reporter; "though the people most affected by it are unconsciously afflicted, as far as their lying is concerned. Ordinarily an attack of rheumatism, coming and going, lasts about three weeks. The second week is generally the worst as far as pain is concerned. The first week the sufferer devotes to his or her own cures. They failing to quiet the attack and the consequent pain, the second week is taken up with trying the various remedies suggested by friends and acquaintances. As the third week enters, the sufferer in the meantime having about made up his or her mind to let the disease have its own way, having given up the hope of trying to cure it, the patient is ready to try as many things and remedies as come along, and generally does so. It matters not how nonsensical they are. One says wear a pewter ring on the second finger of the left hand, another to drink great quantities of water, another to consume a half dozen lemons a day, another to carry horse chestnuts in your pockets, and so on. By the end of the third week the rheumatism has passed away, and praises are sung to every ear in favor of the last remedy tried The entire credit is given the last thing tried, and while it may not have done any more good than if the patient carried a brick in his overcoat or dress pocket, if that was the particular thing last done it will be for all time heralded as a cure certain and reliable. Here is where rheumatism makes liars of people. It is rare that a sufferer from rheumatism is ever told to consult a physician. That seems to be the last thing thought of in cases of rheumatism, though nearly the first thing in nearly all other attacks of disease. Curiously enough, in nearly all the springs, medicated baths, and other sure cures the patient is told that twenty-one baths or twenty-one days of drinking the water is necessary. Here comes in the three weeks again, and I suppose it is necessary. It is at best a troublesome complaint, and it rarely yields until it has run its course, to return on the slightest provocation."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry W. Domett.

Henry W. Domett of this city died at Sharon, Conn., where he had been spending the Summer, yesterday. Mr. Domett was born in 1824. He had been a sufferer from heart disease for some time past, and went to the country last Spring, hoping that a change of air and scene might benefit him. His death was due to heart disease, and was not unexpected. Mr. Domett was a man of rare cultivation and literary taste. He had a small inherited income, but when quite a young man took up newspaper work, which he followed until failing health compelled him to relinquish it. He was connected for many years as an editorial writer with The Evening Express, and when that paper became The Mail and Express he remained with it as its art critic. He was a graceful and intelligent writer on art and literary topics, and was the correspondent for some years of The Boston Transcript and other out-of-town newspapers. He was a bachelor and spent much time at the Century Club, of which he was an old member. His funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Charles A. Sheldon, 130 Sherman Avenue, New Haven, Conn., to-morrow.

Edward R. Powers.

Edward R. Powers, Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, who was fifty-six years old, died of pneumonia at 138 West Twenty-first Street on Thursday. He had been ailing for several weeks, but was at the Exchange on Monday. Mr. Powers was a native of Massachusetts and came to New York in 1865. He was market reporter for The Journal of Commerce, when in the Fall of 1871, Benjamin F. Voorhees, Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, died, and he was appointed to the position, which he filled to the satisfaction of the members until his death. Mr. Powers joined the Twelfth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., in 1879, and retired as Quartermaster a

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 Broad St., New York.
INVESTMENTS.
Wanted, Bonds of any corporation, steam railway or street railway, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Also buy and sell securities dealt in in any market.
Private wires to principal cities.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
77 St. Sacrament St. Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

$50,000,
5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.
SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Price and particulars on application.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. 5th Avenue Bank, B'klyn.
28 shs. Electro Silicon Co.
$5,000 Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. 1st Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Bonds, 1945.
$1,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R'way Co. 3½ Per Cent. Bd., 1997.
$3,000 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 Per Cent. Convt. Deb. Ctfs.
$2,000 Erie R. R. Co. Gen'l Lien Gold Bds., 1996.
$10,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 3½ Gold Bds., (Lake Shore Coll.)
35 shs. National Park Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
12 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
20 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R. R.
75 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
90 shs. Chic., R. I. & Pacific R'way Co.
50 shs. Cleve., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis Ry. common.
77 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R'way Co. Prefd.
100 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
80 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
80 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Prefd.
11 shs. Erie Railroad Co. 1st Prefd.
For account of whom it may concern.
123 shs. Phenix National Bank.
17 shs. N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st Prefd.
$4,000 Staten Island Electric R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Bds., 1945.
$10,000 Tacoma & Columbia River R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Bds., 1937, Sept., 1898, Coups., (Hypd.)
8 shs. Harbor & Suburban Building & Savings Asso. of New York.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. of N. Y.
11 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
10 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,411,453, against $1,463,779 last week, and $1,034,787 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,385,917, against $1,477,223 last week, and $1,028,868 in the same week of last year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Various specialties in yesterday's stock market scored substantial advances. In only one or two conspicuous quarters was there any show of weakness. The list of net changes for the day was overwhelmingly on the side of gains.

More in view than anything else on the Stock Exchange was the manipulation in Tobacco Trust shares, helped along by the official announcement of the formation of a pool to take over and syndicate some of the important plug tobacco manufactories of the country—capitalizing the scheme at $75,000,000, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The most important of the manufacturers of plug tobacco are not included in the consolidation so organized, but assurances of big profits to be made by the new trust were so enthusiastic that it was fairly easy to pump up the price of Tobacco Trust stock on the Stock Exchange—though, as a matter of fact, the American Tobacco Trust's profit through the new combine lies in the fact that it is relieved of the tremendous annual loss which its own plug tobacco enterprise has been imposing. Thus, so far as the new plug tobacco trust is concerned, it offers to the cigarette trust chiefly a hospital service. That, however, is no trivial help, if reliance can be placed on semi-official estimates that the cigarette trust's annual losses in plug-tobacco making have been averaging $1,000,000 per year.

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Next to Tobacco Trust activity, Sugar Trust shares had most conspicuousness, being traded in beyond 30,000 shares, without showing a change at the end of the day of as much as one-eighth of 1 per cent. While all the rest of the market was strong, Sugar stood still, was in no sense responsive to manipulative efforts extended by professional traders disposed toward the idea that strength put into Sugar Trust quotations might be of assistance in furthering advances in Tobacco quotations. At the beginning of next week the new Doscher refinery is to be in actual operation, and at that time whatever sugar trade war is to take place will doubtless start with more or less liveliness.

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Outside of the flagrant manipulative games played in the trusts, the general market showed healthful development. What seemed altogether to be natural strength showed among standard stocks. Commission house transactions amounted to more yesterday in stocks like Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, and some of the Vanderbilt shares, than has been the aggregate for all the week preceding.

In the bond market there was extension of the investment buying which has been day by day growing more a factor. The new Government 3 per cent. issue rose to a new record price, selling in large volume at 106. Financial institutions of the first importance have recently been large absorbers of these bonds, and similar investment buying has been in evidence also in almost every one of the high class railway mortgage issues.

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Some of the prominent specialties reached importance in volume of transactions. The Federal Steel issues were especially active, and both common and preferred shares scored handsome advances, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit was similarly strong on intimations that developments of extraordinary importance are almost ready for announcement.

As foreshadowed here yesterday, the attacks upon local gas securities have recently been much overdone in a speculative way, the fact showing conspicuously in the course of yesterday's market, where Consolidated Gas jumped up 5 full points and the lesser local gas properties followed closely after. A significant rise, too, showed in Edison Electric Illuminating Company's stock, where an order to purchase less than 500 shares lifted the quotation over 11 points. A little while ago the professional bears of the Street were pounding Edison Electric on the theory that in the threatened gas war the electric lighting companies' earnings must largely diminish; yesterday's advance suggests something of how little professional bearishness can proceed toward a profit when confronted by business management at once prudent and progressive.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $695,500 3s, coupon, at 106@105⅞@106; $200 do, small, at 105½; $22,500 do, registered, at 105¼@105⅝@105¼; $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128¼; $42,800 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅞, and $200 do, small, at 110¾.

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In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 78⅞

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1¼	Federal Steel pf., w.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Inter. Paper Co.	2⅛
Am. Express	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Minn. L. t. & p., sta.	4¼
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	½
Ann Arbor	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
B. & O., all in. pd.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Brooklyn Trans.	1¼	Pacific Mail	¾
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Canada Southern	½	Pitts., F. W. & Chi.	3
Central Pacific	1¼	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Midland pf.	¾	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Consol. Gas	5	Southern Pacific	⅜
Consol. Ice	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	½	Third Avenue	1½
Den. & Rio G.	1¼	West Chi. St.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	11⅞	West. Union Tel.	¾
Federal Steel, w. i.	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	1⅛
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1¼
Chi. & Northw. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	St. L. Southw.	½
Laclede Gas	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st.	1
Cleve., L. & W. 1st pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1
Erie general lien.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
L. & N., P. & A. 1st.	1¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st,	
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1½	t. r.	1¼
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Ore. S. L., inc. B.	1⅝		

Bond Declined.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $122,840,578; balance, $8,078,778; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $846,284

Money on call in London at 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅜@$4.85½ for demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.24⅝, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞@5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛, and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of October to-day will cover sixty-four roads, and will show 3.91 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase	Decrease
Alabama Gt. South.	$34,346	$1,374	....
Ann Arbor	25,908	....	$2,416
Atlantic & Danville	12,437	404	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	146,839	4,875	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	85,334	5,266	....
Canadian Pacific	593,000	....	26,000
Central of Georgia	154,888	11,600	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	232,983	22,888	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	102,135	....	4,809
Chi. Great Western	122,816	4,206	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	71,990	....	1,085
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	921,027	97,819	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,783	600	....
Chi. & West Michigan	42,228	7,127	....
Clev., Akron & Col.	18,468	53	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	29,345	....	11,287
Den. & Rio Grande	198,800	26,300	....
Det., G. R. & West.	26,732	....	1,375
Evans. & Indianap.	6,622	....	494
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,328	2,375	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	63,487	4,308	....
Ft. Worth & R. G.	19,112	2,886	....
Georgia	39,644	....	1,518
Grand Rapids & Ind.	38,069	....	2,363
Ill. Cen., Ia. & M.	8,399	....	399
Traverse City	935	104	....
M., G. R. & Ind.	2,673	100	....
Grand Trunk	494,620	....	41,307
Chi. & Gr. T'k.			
Det., G. H. & M.			
Intern. & Gt. North.	117,165	22,099	....
Iowa Central	44,025	421	....
Kanawha & Mich.	11,326	847	....
K. C., P. & Gulf	64,657	....	870
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,707	1,920	....
Lake Erie & Western	73,252	5,883	....
Louis. & Nash.	462,630	51,310	....
Mexican Central	232,659	....	29,060
Mexican National	123,873	11,186	....
Minn. & St. Louis	46,351	....	14,601
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	113,251	406	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	370,215	52,411	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	583,000	....	3,000
Central Branch	28,000	8,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	78,036	....	14,829
Norfolk & Western	264,500	46,748	....
Northern Pacific	667,520	58,562	....
Ohio River	23,228	....	4,007
Oreg. R. R. & N.	193,439	....	2,783
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	18,781	934	....
Pitts. Bess. & L. E.	26,238	15,824	....
Pitts. & Western	59,130	....	7,883
Rio Grande Southern	9,546	1,504	....
Rio Grande Western	79,400	8,800	....
St. J. & Gd. Island.	31,260	....	1,560
St. L. & San Fran.	153,850	....	11,214
St. Louis Southw.	169,000	29,900	....
Southern Railway	517,876	39,749	....
Texas & Pacific	208,250	....	20,362
Tol. & Ohio Central	35,545	....	2,848
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	48,577	....	2,572
Wabash	295,960	....	148
Wheel. & Lake Erie	31,299	....	3,229
Wisconsin Central	110,025	1,741	....
Total (64 roads)	$8,864,423	$545,345	$212,048
Net inc. (3.91 p. c.)	....	333,297	....

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"The week which elapsed since the 21st inst. was one of the most remarkable on record for the rapidity, frequency, and violence of the fluctuations in our exchange market. The upward movement commenced just a week ago with a jump of ½c in demand, sterling, cables, followed by another jump of about ¾c last Monday, and still another of ½c last Tuesday morning, succeeded the same afternoon by a break of 1c. On Wednesday a partial recovery took place, amounting to about ½c. Yesterday (Thursday) the market opened strong at 4.86¾@4.87 for cables, and $4.86 for demand, but broke within an hour of the opening, losing fully ½c from the highest point. During all that time, sixty-day sterling never moved over ¼@½c from where it stood a week ago. Francs, on the other hand, both short and long, took a plunge of ¼@⅜ per cent. on Wednesday, advancing again to the same extent yesterday. Reichsmarks hardly varied ⅛ per cent. during all that time.

"For the upward movement in sterling the threatened outbreak of hostilities between France and England was mainly responsible. The decline in francs was caused by the disturbances in Paris, which seem to have induced French capital to seek a place of safety in London, and a consequent demand for sterling until the price had gone up to the unheard-of figure of 25.43, while francs here declined ¼@⅜ per cent. This took place last Wednesday. Yesterday (Thursday) the fears seemed to have all disappeared, and sterling again returned to 25.35, and francs here advanced fully ¼ per cent.

"The fluctuations of sterling in Paris and of British consols in London show how serious the situation must have been. British consols last Tuesday morning had actually declined to 106⅜, while the Fashoda difficulty was at its height. That same afternoon, however, they recovered to 107⅜@108, and yesterday took a further jump up to 109 1-16@109⅜.

"While the depression was proceeding, immense amounts of securities were returned here, causing a proportionate demand for exchange, particularly for short sight and cable. The latter at one time stood at 1@1¼c above the demand rate, and demand sterling nearly 4c above the sixty-day rate. Fortunately, we had the wherewith in abundance to satisfy all demands, having our accumulations to draw from besides the large amounts of grain and cotton bills received this week."

WEST CHICAGO BUYING.

West Chicago Street Railway stock moved up another point yesterday on buying understood to be for Metropolitan Street Railway interests. The Widener-Elkins contingent is said to have been picking up West Chicago at odd intervals for some time past. The road's earnings are most encouraging. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 23 were $33,025, a gain of $8,857 over those of the corresponding week of last year.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Active demand for Government 3 per cent. bonds. New high record price.

Decrease of $20,104 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $116,773 since July 1.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $1,100,635 additional Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company preferred stock.

Failure of railways interested in immigrant traffic to come to a rate understanding at their meeting, owing to the absence of representatives of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago Great Western.

Increase of $18,884 in New York, Susquehanna and Western's net earnings for August.

Decrease of $52,326 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $376,666 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Bell Telephone Company's statement for September expected to show largest gross output of investments in its history.

Decrease of $38,241 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for September, but increase of $27,331 since July 1.

Increase of $1,175 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for September, making an increase of $6,423 since July 1.

Decrease of $29,104 in net earnings of Wabash for September, making a decrease of $167,195 since Sept. 1.

Election of E. W. V. Rossiter of the New York Central Vice President and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank in place of Alfred Van Santvoord, resigned.

Call issued for a meeting of the Joint Traffic Association to be held on Nov. 4 to consider railroad situation as likely to be affected by the recent adverse decision of the Supreme Court.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Business has been more affected by foreign affairs than many realize. London's apprehension of war first caused advance in wheat and fears of monetary pressure here. Then came confidence in London, with a flight of French money across the Channel, and stock markets here advanced, while wheat fell. Mobs in Paris did not mean to influence American interests from New York to San Francisco, but electric wires have made the world small. So the wires moved a cargo of wheat from the Pacific Coast, started $2,500,000 more gold from Australia to this country on London account, and the selling of American securities one day and buying the next. There has been no domestic change of much importance, and the rise in prices of Western railroad stocks indicates that the Supreme Court decision against the Trunk Line Association is considered helpful to railroads.

"Reports of earnings have helped, for October thus far exceeding last year's by 5.7 per cent. and those of 1892 on the same roads by 7.1 per cent., with a third of the mileage included. September reports, including 60 per cent. of the total mileage, show increase of 3.8 per cent. over last year, and 2.4 per cent. over 1892.

"Cotton rose to 5¼ cents last week, but has fallen to 5⅛ cents in spite of heavy frosts in part of the growing region. This expresses strongly the belief that no curtailment of yield is possible that will affect the surplus more than the closing of Eastern mills one month in three, and the reduction of consumption abroad. For European mills, as well as those of this country, have surplus stocks produced from the high-priced cotton of last year which they cannot profitably market. There has been some closing of mills at the South, and also some reduction of wages. The frosts seem not to have damaged the crop appreciably, but a yield much smaller than has been expected will exceed, with old stocks, the quantity the world can consume.

"Wool dealers have reached the conclusion that, with the heavy stocks on hand, it is no longer a question of profit but of avoiding losses, and concessions have brought a big increase in sales for the week, though for four weeks the aggregate has been only 14,898,900 pounds, against 36,394,008 last week, 28,320,100 in 1896, and 26,538,503 in 1892. Little more than a year ago the wool speculation reached its climax, and prices and sales decreased. Now Ohio holders are asking 2 to 3 cents less than a month ago, having 75 per cent. of fine and 40 per cent of medium wool yet on hand, while 10,000 bales of wool are offered to foreign bidders who may decide to export it. Colder weather has made somewhat more demand for goods and yet not enough to change the situation materially.

"When the Brocton strike against free instruction of new hands by machine companies began, it was supposed that New England works generally would be brought in. The increase of only 22 per cent. in the Massachusetts production, against 66 per cent. in other States, from 1880 to 1890 shows how such operations have resulted, and since 1890 Massachusetts shipments have increased only 20 per cent. The shipments have been only 343,814 cases, against 328,157 last year, about the same in 1896, and 300,260 in 1892 for the month of October, but buyers for Spring still hold off.

"The iron manufacture has still a good demand, late as it is, but the makers are depressing prices by bidding against each other, although in the average of all quotations the decline has been less than one-half of 1 per cent. from the highest point. But the wire nail manufacturers have reduced prices 5 per cent., and the rail manufacturers, according to current reports, have decided not to advance prices, and there is a prospect that the heavy demand for products will be further encouraged by the later quotations."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Irregularity in prices and trade movements has been rather more marked this week than for some time past, but measured by all the usual standards of business development the situation is one of exceptional activity and even strength. The active foreign demand at advancing prices for American cereals and their products appeared to have culminated early in the week in a virtual war scare market, in which the highest prices reached since early in August were recorded.

"Business failures for the week number 219, as compared with 213 last week, 218 in this week a year ago, 246 in 1896, 299 in 1895, and 253 in 1894.

"Bank clearings show a slight gain over the week preceding, and make very good comparisons with corresponding periods in preceding years, aggregating $1,325,469,488, a fractional increase over last week, 11 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 36 per cent. larger than 1896, 22 per cent. in excess of 1895, 45 per cent. larger than the corresponding weeks of 1894 and 1893, 14 per cent. in excess of 1892 and 1891, and 7 per cent. larger than in 1890.

"The industrial situation has many points of interest in it. The cotton goods trade is closely following the workings of the plan of restriction adopted by the Fall River print cloth mills. Much is hoped for from the reduction in output pledged to occur between now and Feb. 1. Mills employing 3,500 operatives shut down this week, but the non-inclusion of mills producing similar goods in other New England cities and lack of knowledge of the extent to which those concerned will seek to extend the foreign outlet for these goods are cited as uncertain features in the outlook for a continuance of present firm quotations. The movement of the raw product to market, stimulated probably to some extent by removals of quarantine restrictions, is now far in advance—300,900 bales at least—of last year, and expectations of a heavier crop than last year is a bearish feature more than offsetting reports of killing frost throughout the South. Prices are consequently lower and speculation lags.

"Sales of wool are of increased volume, at some markets the heaviest reported for months past, but much of this, particularly at Boston, is reported moved at concessions caused by changing of bank loans. The manufactured product remains slow of sale at first hands, but advices of good retail buying are more numerous, as a result of cold, inclement weather, particularly West and South.

"The iron and steel situation continues without much change, though shading of prices of Bessemer pig iron and billets testifies to the desire of producers to maintain activity in the face of the confessedly quieter tone of business. Pig iron's statistical position remains very strong; Southern makers are reported to have heavy orders booked, and the export movement grows steadily, in spite of the high range of ocean freights. Features this week are large sales of plates by Eastern mills for shipment to Australia. This year's foreign shipments of iron and steel will prove by far the heaviest in the country's history, and unquestionably have saved the home trade from having to accept prices lower even than those ruling, which, it is acknowledged, leave very narrow margins of profit. In other industries, the report is generally of plenty of work, but at prices which tend to confirm the views of those who claim that profit margins have been permanently reduced. Instances of this are found in the reports of 52,000 more people employed in New York State industries now than one year ago, and in the reports of implement manufacturers, that on a total business 40 per cent. in excess of last year, profits have not been proportionately increased.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,560,991 bushels, against 4,582,773 bushels last week, 5,811,-281 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,628,000 bushels in 1896, 2,743,014 bushels in 1895, and 2,934,372 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year, the exports of wheat aggregate 66,771,880 bushels, against 78,283,594 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,424,376 bushels, against 2,397,191 bushels last week, 1,589,193 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,649,425 bushels in 1896, 1,970,561 bushels in 1895, and 146,522 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year, corn exports aggregate 46,778,810 bushels, against 48,609,554 bushels during the same period a year ago."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	222
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	25	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	356	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stocks	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40¾	40¾
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	94¾	95½
Union Ferry	44	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	123
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Va. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28
Amsterdam preferred	67½	68½
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	100¾	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20¾	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93¾	94
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas 6s	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	83	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	95
Standard Gas, New York	125	129
Standard Gas pf.	143	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	80
Western Gas	87½	88¾
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	102¾	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63¾	64
Glucose pf.	107½	108¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex. div.	113	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	19	20
Standard Distilling pf.	68	68¾
Standard Oil Trust	419	420
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	166½	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼c.

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On the Stock Exchange, 3,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .15.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,200 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 500 Anaconda at .55, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .85, 400 Hale and Norcross at 1.00, 400 Mollie Gibson at .24, 300 Mount Rosa at .20, 600 Phoenix at .16, 500 Sierra Nevada at .70

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 28, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31	32	1,100	American Malting Co.	31½	32½	31½	32	+1⅞
79½	80	265	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	38¾	3,080	American Cotton Oil.	37⅝	38½	37⅜	38¼	+ ⅞
87¼	88	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
135	137	210	American Express	135⅝	136	135⅝	136	+1½
11⅜	12	100	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
34	34½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
118¼	113⅜	31,529	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112⅞	113⅝	112¼	113¼	
108	108¼	393	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ½
30	30⅜	125	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
85	85⅛	100	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ½
133⅞	134	78,400	American Tobacco	128⅜	134¼	128⅞	134	+5
12	12¼	100	Ann Arbor	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	617	At., T. & S. F.	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅞	7,542	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
44½	45	300	B. & O., all in. pd.	45	45	45	45	+ ½
32	32½	400	B. & O., when iss.	32	32	32	32	+ ½
69½	70	200	B. & O. pf., wh'n iss.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
2¾	2⅞	100	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
66⅝	66⅞	34,413	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65⅝	67⅛	65⅝	66⅝	+1¼
126	127	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	126	126	126	126	+1
53¼	53⅜	110	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ⅛
81⅝	82	100	Canadian Pacific	81⅞	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞	— ⅛
26	26⅜	900	Central Pacific	26	26¼	26	26¼	+1¼
21⅜	21⅞	450	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	
117¼	117⅜	17,930	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	117	117⅝	116⅞	117⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	14½	2,400	Chi. Gr. West.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
42	42½	450	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	
7	8	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¾	7¾	7	7½	+ ¼
23	28	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
109⅞	110	23,481	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	109⅞	110¼	109⅝	110	+ ⅜
132¼	132⅝	1,382	Chicago & Northw.	132	132⅝	132	132½	+ ⅜
177½		100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	177½	177½	177½	177½	— ½
103⅜	103⅞	10,935	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103¼	104¼	103¼	103⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	62	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34	34½	287	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
39½	40	236	C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
85	88	18	C., C., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	
46½	47	360	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
20½	21¼	130	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21	21	21	+ ½
5	6¼	35	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	
15	16¼	350	Colorado Midland pf.	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
3	3⅜	350	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
181	182½	2,764	Consolidated Gas	179	182¼	179	182	+5
48½	49	200	Consolidated Ice	48½	48⅝	48¼	48⅞	+ ⅛
103	103½	956	Del. & Hudson	102⅞	103½	102⅞	103	+ ½
13	13⅜	100	Denver & R. G.	13	13½	13½	13½	+1¼
55¼	55½	420	Denver & R. G. pf.	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
	144	525	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	136	141	136	141	+11½
12⅜	12⅝	498	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
32	32⅜	373	Erie 1st pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅜
31¼	31⅝	17,943	Fed. Steel, when iss.	20⅞	31⅝	29⅜	31½	+1⅜
72⅜	72⅞	17,981	Fed. Steel pf., when is.	71¼	73	71¼	72⅝	+1⅞
81½	81⅝	136	General Electric	81⅜	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	— ¼
137	137½	300	Great Northern pf.	137	137½	137	137½	+ ¼
47	47½	10	Hawaiian Sugar	45½	45½	45½	45½	
108¾	109¼	1,475	Illinois Central	109	109⅝	109	109	+ ⅛
95		20	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	94	94	94	94	
9	9¼	100	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	
52	52¼	700	International Paper	51¾	52	51¼	52	+2¼
87	87½	12	Int. Paper pf.	87	87	87	87	
15½	16	640	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16¼	16½	15½	15½	
48	48¼	330	Laclede Gas	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	— ⅜
61	62¼	10	L. E. & W. pf. ex div.	61¾	62¾	61⅜	62¾	
56¼	56⅝	4,210	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅛	56⅝	56¼	56¼	
95¼	95½	14,450	Manhattan Con	96⅝	97	95	95⅝	
161⅜	162	7,786	Met. Street Railway.	160	162½	159¼	162	
90½	92	40	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	
60	60½	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	— ¼
131	132	1,550	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	127½	131¼	127½	131¼	+1⅛
10⅜	11¼	120	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
33½	34	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ¼
33¼	33⅜	1,760	Missouri Pacific	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	
32⅞	33	100	National Biscuit Co.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
34	34½	465	National Lead Co.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
5	5½	1,610	National Linseed Oil.	5⅛	5⅞	5	5	— 1⅛
99	101	25	New York Air Brake.	101	101	101	101	
115	115¼	1,280	New York Central	115	115½	115	115¼	+ ⅛
189	191	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190½	190½	190½	190½	
50¼	50½	1,025	Norfolk & West. pf.	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅜
40⅜	40⅝	10,560	Northern Pacific	40½	41	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅜
76	76¼	4,190	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅞	76¼	75⅞	76¼	+ ¼
14½	14⅝	130	Ontario & Western.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
53	58	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
42¼	44	200	Pacific Coast	43	43	43	43	
58½	62	112	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
33⅞	33½	400	Pacific Mail	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
117⅜	118	560	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
104½	104½	12,100	People's Gas, Chicago.	104	104⅝	103⅞	104⅜	+ ½
171		100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	175½	175½	175½	175½	+3
197	198	1,316	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	196½	198	196½	198	+1½
16½	16¾	600	Reading	16½	16¾	16¼	16¾	
38⅝	40	2,975	Reading 1st pf.	39½	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
18⅞	19⅜	800	Reading 2d pf.	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
56½	58	8	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	
17	20⅝	10	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	
63	63½	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63¼	63¼	62½	63	— ⅛
29¼	30	710	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼	
5⅜	6¼	100	St. Louis Southw	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½
13	13¼	1,551	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13⅛	13¼	13	13	
168	172	220	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	168	168	168	168	
81	82¼	550	St. Paul & Omaha.	81¾	82½	81⅜	81⅝	+ ⅝
23	29⅜	500	Southern Pacific	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
8⅜	8⅝	900	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	2,192	Southern Railway pf.	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	6¾	800	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
28½	28¾	1,355	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
		101	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	100	100	95	95	
13⅞	14⅛	1,550	Texas Pacific	13⅜	14⅞	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅜
153	156	310	Third Avenue	151½	154	151½	154	+1½
32⅝	32¾	5,882	Union Pacific	32¾	32½	32⅜	32⅝	
64¼	64⅝	6,925	Union Pacific pf.	64	64⅝	64	64¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	6¼	750	U. P., D. & G., 1st pfd.	6	6	5¾	5⅞	
42¼	45	131	United States Express.	44	44	43	44	
6¼	6⅝	125	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
65	65¼	1,565	U. S. Leather pf.	64¾	65⅝	64¾	65	+ ¼
42½	42⅝	4,840	United States Rubber.	43	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
102¼	102⅜	837	U. S. Rubber pf.	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	2,420	Wabash pf.	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
95⅞	98¾	500	West Chicago Street.	95	95⅜	95	95⅞	+1
92½	92⅝	1,185	Western Union Tel.	92½	93	92½	93	+ ⅝
Sales.		377,334						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Del., L. & W.	140½	145	N. J. Central	88½	89
3s, r., 1918	104¼	105¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
3s, c., 1918	106	106⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
3s, 1918, small	105½	106½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	31	34½
4s, r., 1907	110⅞	111¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	Nor. & Western	12	15
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½	Eighth Avenue	360	..	Nor. & Western pf.	31	34½
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128½	Erie 2d pf.	16¼	17	North'n Pacific	55	66
4s, c., 1925	127½	128¼	Ev. & T. H.	31½	33	North American	6¼	6½
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼	Ev. & T. H. pf.	59	60	Ont. Mining	5	..
5s, c., 1904	113⅛	113⅜	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	O. R. R. & N. pf.	74	76
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Ore. Short Line	28	32
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	H. B. Claflin	89½	92	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	79	82
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Homestake	55	..	Penn. Coal	340	..
Adams Express	110	115	Ill. Central, l. l.	98½	100	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Iowa Central pf.	34	34½	Peoria & Eastern	3½	5
American Coal	120	125	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	45½
Am. Dist. Tel.	32	40	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	67¼
Am. T. & C.	97	98½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Pitts. & W. pf.	9½	10½
Am. Tobacco pf.	123	129	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Quicksilver	1½	2
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	36	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Quicksilver pf.	6½	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new		5½	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..	Laclede Gas pf.	92	94	Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Brunswick City	7¾	8¾	L. E. & W.	14	15	Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P.	..	75	Lake Shore	112	114½	Rio Gd. W. pf.	65	67½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	Long Island	45	52	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Bur., C. R. & N.	78	..	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	St. L. & S. F.	7¼	7½
Chi. & Alton	153	155	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	20	22
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..	Manhat Beach	2	6	St. P. & Dul.	20	22
Chi. & East. Ill.	53	55	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & Dul. pf.	87	90
Chi. & E. Ill pf.	105	106	Mexican Central	4¾	5	St. P. & Om. pf.	160	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sil. bull. certs.	61	62
Chi., Gt. W. deb.	70	72	Mich. Cent.	106	108	Sixth Ave.	200	..
C., M. & St. P. pf.	160	162	Minn. & St. P. & S.	..	..	T. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
Cleve., L. & W.	15	17	Mob. & Ohio	10	10	Tol. & O. C.	..	22
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mob. & Ohio pf.	25	28	Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	⅝	Morris & Essex	175	177	Tol., Peo. & West.	20	20
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	96¼	97⅜	Twin C. R. T.	26	30
C. & H. C. & I.	4	5	Nat. Lead pf.	109½	115	Wabash	7¼	7½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	..	National Starch	4	7	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Com. Cable	179	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	65	W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid	3	3½
Consol. Coal	47	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	16¾	17¼
Colorado Fuel pf.	90	94	New Cent. Coal	36	42			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,500	Am. Sug. Ref.	112⅞	113⅞	112	113¼
42,420	Am. Tobacco	128⅜	134	128⅜	133⅝
190	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞
5,700	B'lyn Rapid T.	65⅞	67¼	65⅝	66⅝
600	Bay State Gas.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Chi. Southern	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
7,440	C., B. & Q.	117	117⅜	116⅞	117¼
7,150	C., M. & St. P.	109⅞	110¼	109⅝	110
1,380	C., R. I. & P.	103½	104¼	103½	103⅞
50	Ches. & Ohio	22	22	22	22
30	Col. Fuel & Iron.	20½	2 1⅛	20½	2 1⅛
10	Fed. Steel	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
650	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56¼
3,080	Manhattan	96⅞	97	94⅞	95¼
160	Mo. Pacific	33½	33½	33½	33⅝
2,110	Nor. Pacific	40½	41⅜	40½	40⅞
100	N. Pacific pf.	76	76⅜	76	76¼
1,640	People's Gas	104¼	105	104	104½
140	Reading	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16⅜
20	Southern pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34½
10	Tenn. C. & I.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½
140	Union Pacific	32⅞	33	32⅞	32⅞
810	Union Pacific pf.	64	64⅝	64	64½
130	U. S. Leather pf.	65	65	65	65
30	U. S. Rubber	42½	42½	42⅜	42⅜
10	Wabash pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
280	Western Union.	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅝

62,860.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$40,000	A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
30,000	St. L. S. W. 2d. 34	34¼	34¼	34	34¼
25,000	Texas Pacific 2d. 46	46	46	46	46
10,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st. 80⅝	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
10,000	Wis. Central 1st. 59½	60⅛	59½	59½	60⅛

$135,900.

Iron and Steel Trade Flourishing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Iron and Steel will say to-morrow: "The unvarying report among makers and shippers of iron and steel is that specifications are coming in freely. The fact is that the country is getting on a consuming basis, broader and deeper than any precedent. Never before, for example, have there been purchased such large quantities of copper and galvanized wire for telegraph and telephone lines as now. Independent telephone lines are going up in large numbers. Lines are radiating out into the country, and prosperous farmers are obtaining telephone service. Another branch of industry that is consuming wire at an unexampled rate is the bed spring and mattress factories."

Nicholls the Publisher Fails.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The failure is announced of H. S. Nicholls, the well-known publisher of rare and curious works. His liabilities are estimated at £10,400.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES STEAM HEATING COMPANY.—Judgment was obtained yesterday for $4,120 against the James Steam Heating Company of Brooklyn by Henry B. Boyle, on four notes of the company to the order of the John Simmons Company.

HENRY W. KOHRING.—Henry W. Kohring, who has a restaurant and saloon at 11 and 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, confessed judgment yesterday to the Consumers' Brewing Company for $4,532, balance due for a cash loan on Sept. 22, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. He has been interested in the place for a year, and purchased the interest of his brother in it on Sept. 21 last.

H. SOKOL & SON.—H. Sokol & Son, manufacturers of clothing at 136 East Broadway, have closed up, all the stock is said to have been removed, and only the counters, safe, and some empty packing boxes were left. Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received two writs of replevin, one from E. T. Goldberg, for $206, and the other from Oberstein & Kohner for $255. They have been in business as a firm since June, 1897, and claimed a capital of $8,700. Henry Sokol, the senior partner, was for fifteen years a dealer in books.

JAMES TOBIAS.—James Tobias, manufacturer of cloaks and furs at 6 Clinton Place, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Bab without preference. The Sheriff also received an attachment against him for $331, in favor of Philip Horowitz. Mr. Tobias has been in business since January, 1893, was of Tobias & Ernst to Jan. 1, 1895, of James Tobias & Co. to Jan. 1, 1898, and alone since that date. He was formerly located on Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, and moved to Clinton Place in June last. The assignment is attributed to dull trade and poor collections. The liabilities are estimated at $10,000.

AGNES K. HICKEY.—Agnes K. Hickey, widow of P. V. Hickey, publisher of The Catholic Review and various lines of books, with an office at 47 Barclay Street, Manhattan, and plant at 218 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to William Angelo of 237 Broadway, with preferences of $1,750. Mr. Hickey died in 1889, and the business has since been conducted under his estate. The business is an old-established one, having been founded twenty-eight years ago. Mr. Angelo said yesterday that the assignment was made to prevent any one creditor getting ahead of another; there was no money coming in, they could not make collections, some claims were coming due, and there was no money to pay them. There are ample assets to pay all claims if the accounts can be collected. He expects to be able to collect them and put Mrs. Hickey on her feet again. The liabilities will not exceed $7,000. The printing plant in Brooklyn is a large and valuable one.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Abraham Littman of 714 Fifth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Herman Joseph, his attorney, said that he was formerly a manufacturer of furs at 113 Mercer Street, on his own account, and also a partner in the firm of Littman & Amster, cloak manufacturers at the same address, who failed a year ago. His liabilities in his individual business are $15,541, and on the firm account $14,617. He has no assets. He has twenty-five creditors, and the firm has forty-four creditors.

Henry Alexander of 56 Lenox Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,182 and no assets. There are two creditors in this city for $1,600, four in Philadelphia, $6,218; seven in Pittsburg, and three in Cincinnati. Mr. Alexander was formerly a merchant tailor in Cincinnati, with a branch store at Pittsburg, and made an assignment in Jan., 1897, to Walter L. Granger of Cincinnati.

Hannah Schweitzer of 102 East Ninety-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,590, due to four creditors, and no assets. Herman Joseph, her attorney, said that she was formerly a dealer in poultry in Washington Market, but went out of business ten years ago.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 219 failures in the United States during the week, against 213 for the previous week, and 218, 246, 299, and 253 in the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 85; New England, 33; Southern, 32; Western, 39; Northwestern, 7; Pacific, 13, and Territories, 5. Canada had 23, against 24 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALCAN, Mary—M. D. Lederman	$99
ALEXANDER, John V.—L. Levinson	458
BARRETT, James E.—Third Avenue Railroad Company	109
BARRY, David, and Patrick Ryan—John F. Steeves and others	1,425
BELLEVILLE, Arthur L.—H. P. Whittaker and others	34
BARNES, Charles W.—J. Brown	30
BIRD, Theodore L.—Consolidated Ice Company	47
BERNHARD, Max—H. Gaunt and another	238
CLARK, Teresa C.—I. Steinhart, executor	138
CANEY, Grace—M. Gerber and others	145
CARPENTER, George H.—Anna Parker and others	214
CHRISTMAN, Peter J.—H. H. Jackson and others	66
CASSIDY, Martin—F. Delsace and others	732
CASSIDY, Martin—New York Shield Company	347
CAMPBELL, Herbert M.—Sager Manufacturing Company	665
CANTON, Rodulfo G.—H. C. Smith	9,082
COHN, Edward—Manhattan Electric Light Company	47
DOLZ, Leopoldo—A. L. Del Costello	137
DUFFY, Michael—W. McKenzie	25
DISTLER, Goodwin A. and John—Armstrong Cork Company	64
DOLAN, James F.—J. Gallagher, by guardian	2,798
DREYFUS, Joseph—A. C. Stephens	50
EISENBACH, George—Louis Kraus and another	113
ENGBROCK, Robert, or E. Robert—F. O. Pierce	50
ELLER, John C. and Frederick—R. Gordon and another	357
EICHOLD, Charles, and Edward A. Miller—Randolph Guggenheimer	1,362
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—W. E. Hardt and another	596
FREEMAN, Frederick B.—H. Clarke and another	206
FOEHRENBACH, Michael—Pennsylvania Glass Company	1,539
FONTHAM, Charles F.—H. J. Apgar	494
KAUFMAN, Simon—C. Todd	112
KAHN, Arthur J.—A. Pinover	52
KEHOE, John—D. F. Magner	518
KEARNEY, Michael—Manhattan Electric Light Company	85
KOHRING, Henry W.—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited	4,532
KAYSSER, Louis W.—A. S. Nichols	47
LAPIN, Elias—J. M. Cohen, costs	83
LEWIS, Abraham—L. Greenebaum	11
LOWNDES, Robert J.—Thomas Lehigh Coal Company	554
LANGE, Annie A. M.—Mills, receiver	492
LENAHAN, Catharine, administratrix—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	204
LANGENZEN, Fanny—Louis Goldschmidt and others	1,157
LIPPMANN, Louis—W. Levin	519
MESENANZ, Luibarnie—I. H. Roof	37
MOMAND, Ragland—I. Heineman	318
MANLEY, John J.—I. H. Harris	72
METZ, Bernard—T. Y. Brown	935
MURPHY, John L.—H. Simms	72
MANNING, Richard—Third Avenue Railroad Company	109
McENANY, Owen—G. S. Hasbrouck	288
McKNIGHT, Thomas—J. Lawlor	135
McKNIGHT, Thomas—J. Lawlor	154
McDONALD, Henry M.—A. R. Shaffer	4,290
McCONE, Alexander C.—A. S. Nichols	459
OPPENHEIMER, Max—T. D. Hooper and others	895
PETTIT, John—Market and Fulton National Bank	6,073
PICK, Jacob, and Harry Rosenberg—S. W. Schapira	348
ROSENBERG, Morris—D. E. Keating	9
ROBLEE, James—I. Heineman	442
RYAN, Thomas F.—R. H. Landale	511
STAFFORD, Eliza—M. A. Lewis, costs	86
SUMMERS, Patrick—W. Rhinelander and others	941
SIMPSON, Henry—F. Voeller and others	85
SCHAEFER, William—Manhattan Electric Light Company	90
STEIBER, Charles, W. and John Carlin—W. E. Elderd	358
SELWOOD, William H.—C. L. Richerson	141
STUHRMANN, John D.—G. H. Heinbockel and another	508
SAYER, Octavio, Jr.—P. J. Gallagher	232
SUBIN, Jacob—E. F. Vermilye	145
STEWART, John—Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills	1,121
STANDARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW York and J. Carlton Ward—Chatham National Bank	1,178
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—James A. Mullaney and others, individually and as executors, &c.	481
THE ROBERT C. MARTIN COMPANY—R. Main	180
THE LONG ISLAND MILL AND CONstruction Company—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	99
THE JAMER STEAM HEATING COMpany—H. B. Boyle	4,120
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. McCance	80
THE MAYOR, &c.—H. McNevins	36
THE MAYOR, &c.—R. Duncan	76
THE GREATER NEW YORK ATHLETIC Club—Gus Ruhlin	776
THE GREATER NEW YORK ATHLETIC Club—Thomas Sharkey	2,101
WALTER, Henry, $81.25; F. Steiffer, $28.95; W. P. Nagle, $28.95; G. W. Jones, $27.45; J. W. Commerford, $30.77; B. F. Clark, $49.94; D. Tracy, $27.77; J. W. Casey, $72.56; E. O'Brien, $97.74	43
WIELANDT, Nicholas—E. Wendt	168
ZIMMERMAN, Leopold and David Forshay—Elias Hell	139

The following are for amounts entered against City of New York—W. W. Egan, $30.75; C. Flynn, $85.27; T. Nugent, $81.25; F. Steiffer, $28.95; W. P. Nagle, $28.95; G. W. Jones, $27.45; J. W. Commerford, $30.77; B. F. Clark, $49.94; D. Tracy, $27.77; J. W. Casey, $72.56; E. O'Brien, $97.74.

Total sales $5,075,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Amer Tob Co scrip		Kentucky Central 1st 4s	
19,000	95	5,000	91
8,000	95½	L S & M South. 1st reg	
At. Top & S F adjust 4s		40,000	106⅝
5,000	72⅞	L S & M South 3½s	
80,000	73	7,000	107⅛
1,000	72⅞	Lex

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Moonbeams Lighted the Horses Home in the Last Event.

TYRSHENA A FAIR FILLY

Other Winners of the Day Were Sister Fox, Warrenton, Kinnikinic, Estaca, and Wordsworth.

Racing by moonlight is a novelty rarely enjoyed by the metropolitan racegoers—at least not since the old days of night racing at Maspeth, when a racing farce was carried on under a combination of moonlight and electric light. But the moon shone brightly, round and full, in the eastern sky, while the last race was being run at Aqueduct yesterday, and some of the superstitious players bet on Wordsworth, whose colors of gold and purple nearest approached the colors of the moon and sky. They cashed their bets, too, for Wordsworth won easily from Dalgretti, who was afterward disqualified, and his second place given to Sister Stella.

On the whole the racing was only second-class sport, nor were the finishes in many of the events exciting. Sister Fox, who showed fair form early in the year, won a really clever race in the opening event at five furlongs, for she was left standing flat-footed at the post and had to run all around her field in order to get up within striking distance. She did get through eventually and managed to win by a neck in a drive from Handcuff. There were only three starters in the second race, at a mile and forty yards, and of them Warrenton was made the favorite over Swiftmas. The race resulted as the betting indicated, Warrenton first, Swiftmas second, and the outsider, Dan Rice, last. Kinnikinic won the third race after a drive with Sensational, and Estaca just beat Ruby Lips a head for the money in the fourth race. The two-year-old race, at three-quarters of a mile, proved an easy one for Tyrshena, who has improved greatly recently. She won like a stake filly from Kirkwood, who had to use his limit of speed to beat Leando a head for the place.

THE SUMMARIES.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than two races; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $469 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Sister Fox, F. Regan's ch. f., by Silver Fox-Astena, 88 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. (Moody)
2—Handcuff, W. C. Smith's br. c., 94, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Meddlesome, Arthur White's ch. c., 92, 10 to 1.....(Michaels)

Rare Perfume, 102, 3 to 1, (Jones;) Prince of Wales, 102, 9 to 5, (Maher;) Somers, 104, 30 to 1, (Turner;) Camotop, 100, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Bessie Taylor, 93, 30 to 1, (Weber;) Claptrap, 89, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Vermouth, 104, 12 to 1, (Spencer,) and Anitra, 89, 25 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:44 1-5.

1—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., by Florist-Addie Warren, 118 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.. (Clawson)
2—Swiftmas, Dennel & Farrell's b. c., 118, even money and out.....(Maher)
3—Dan Rice, S. Levy's ch. g., 104, 60 to 1.. (H. Martin)

Won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27.

1—Kinnikinic, Milltown Stable's br. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Filbert, 108 pounds. (even money and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 110, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 4, 110, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Tinge, 108, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) Manassas, 110, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Hilee, 95, 6 to 1, (McCue,) and Nana H., 106, 5 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards.

1—Esflica, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 4 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-La Cienza, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(H. Martin)
2—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 3, 95, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 104, 3 to 1.....(Maher)

Gloneline, 94, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Campania, 94, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Filament, 94, 100 to 1, (Makin;) Mazarine, 107, 4 to 1, (Turner,) and General Maceo, 92, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 1-5.

1—Tyrshina, J. Rowe & Co.'s ch. c., by Tyrant-Shina Van, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (Moody)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 106, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(O'Connor)
3—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., 98, 4 to 1.. (Clawson)

Holdon, 104, 40 to 1, (Cunningham;) Belgrave, 93, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Imitation, 101, 15 to 1, (Jones;) King's Pride, 101, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Sir Florian, 105, 30 to 1, (Songer,) and Tendresse, 103, 4 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $500 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 3-5.

1—Wordsworth, Adam Beck's b. g., 4 years, by The Bard-Loyalty, 99 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Songer)
*Dalgretti, Fleming & Black's b. g., 4, 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Sister Stella, H. T. Griffin's b. f., 3, 99, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Brighton, Mrs. M. C. Hyles's ch. g., 4, 102, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Myth, 102, 8 to 5, (Clawson;) Her Own, 99, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prilip, 100, 100 to 1, (Eutonia Fennetta, 86, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Saratoga, 96, 20 to 1, (J. Daly;) Talisman, 102, 30 to 1, (Cowman,) Lucinda, 105, 6 to 1, (Grimes,) and Athy, 99, 30 to 1, (Gisbourne,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Dalgretti finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Effervescent 109	Grievance 91	
Claroba 103	Lamity 90	
Miss Order 95	Tut Tut 85	
Aurelia 94	St. Amelia 84	
Morning 93	Fallela 84	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Brentwood 104	Merlin 102
Blarneystone 104	Tyrian 102
Black Dude 103	Flax Spinner 97
Nearest 103	

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Warrenton 126	Handpress 102
Ben Eder 120	Brighton 94
Gala Day 116	Charlie Rose 92
Nosey 113	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Savory 112	Last Time 105
Captain Sigsbee 112	Lepida 102
Ninety Cents 109	Tyran 102
Lady Lindsey 109	Fool Hardy 100
The Gardener 106	Sir Christopher 97
Overboard 105	Cavalleria 97

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Free Lance 110	Myth 104
Charentus 108	Blueaway 103
Regulator 106	Marsina 103
Gala Day 105	Danforth 102
Tanis 104	Hurns 99
Dorsett 104	Frohman 90

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages. Seven furlongs.

Regge May 105	Lady Disdain 108
Tabouret 104	Fleeting Gold 103
L'Allouette 103	Come Quick 108
Sagacity 103	Queen of Beauty 98
Blissful 103	

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Two Firsts, Three Seconds, and One Third for Sloane.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At the last day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day J. H. Musker's two-year-old bay filly School Girl, with Tod Sloane up, won a Free Handicap. There were nine starters, and the betting was 9 to 2 against School Girl.

Golden Bridge won the Second Limekiln Stakes. Prince Soltykoff's three-year-old bay colt Leisure Hour, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second, and James R. Keene's four-year-old chestnut colt Voter was third. Six horses ran over the Rowley Mile, and the betting was 7 to 2 against Leisure Hour.

The Old Cambridgeshire Handicap was won by the Prince of Wales's bay filly Nunsuch, ridden by Tod Sloane. Seven horses ran over the Old Cambridgeshire course, (1 mile and 240 yards.) The betting was 6 to 1 against Nunsuch.

The Houghton Stakes was won by R. A. Oswald's bay colt Scintillant. Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's Landrail, at odds of 3 to 1, ridden by Sloane, was third. Seven horses ran over the Rowley Mile.

A Selling Welter All-Aged Stakes was won by McNeil. Cranesbill, the property of Lord Harewood, and ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second, and A. Hahoe's brown filly Rose Shoot was third. There were ten starters in this event, and the betting was 5 to 1 against Cranesbill.

The Criterion Nursery Handicap was won by F. Alexander's chestnut filly Solennis, by Lourdes, out of sister to Peace. J. H. Musker's bay filly School Girl, ridden by Sloane, was second, and the Duke of Portland's bay colt Manners was third. Fifteen horses ran. The betting was 2 to 1 against School Girl.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Season at the Ranges Will Be Extended Until the First of December

—Scores Made Yesterday.

The shooting at Creedmoor yesterday was under the supervision of Col. C. H. Gaus, Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice for the State. Col. Gaus officially announced that the season would be extended until the 1st of December, and that every Friday and Saturday in November would be supplementary days. Fridays, which have heretofore been for marksmen and sharpshooters, would hereafter be for marksmen and experts, and Saturdays would be sharpshooters' day instead of experts'. The scores of the day follow:

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E	4	3 3 4 4—18	2 3 4 2 4—15—33
Corp. H. A. McGuire, Co. H	4	4 3 4 3—18	3 5 4 4 4—20—38
E. Fischer, Co. L	3	4 4 4 4—19	3 4 5 2 3—17—36
Paul F. Howard, Co. H	5	3 4 4 4—20	5 4 5 3 3—20—40
C. S. Lunz, Co. H	4	3 4 4 3—18	4 3 5 3 2—17—35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E	4	4 4 5 5—22	4 5 5 4 3—21—43

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

A. Nelson, Co. I	5	2 3 3 4—17	5 3 4 3 0—15—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

B. Crane, Co. A	5	4 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 4 4—20—43
A. Nelson, Co. I	5	5 3 4 5—22	4 4 4 5 5—22—44

On Oct. 14 Sergt. W. H. G. Teague, Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, qualified as a sharpshooter, with a score of 23 at 500 yards and 21 at 600 yards; total, 44.

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. J. A. Barnard, Co. K	5	5 5 4 5—24	5 4 3 5 4—21—45
Sergt. J. L. Jardon, Co. A	0	4 4 3 4—15	5 5 4 3 4—21—36
W. N. Croxton, Co. G	4	4 4 5 5—22	3 3 4 3 0—13—35
J. F. Diskin, Co. G	3	4 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 4 3—17—34
A. J. Hyatt, Co. E	3	3 4 4 4—18	5 5 4 4 4—22—40
George C. Illium, Co. D	4	4 3 4 3—18	5 5 5 5 3—23—41

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lieut. G. S. Towle, Co. D	4	5 5 5 5—24	4 2 4 4 4—18—42
Corp. F. M. Crossett, Co. F	5	5 5 3 4—22	4 5 4 4 3—20—42
Corp. F. X. O'Connor, Co. I	4	5 4 4 4—21	4 4 5 4—21—42
G. L. Baldwin, Co. H	5	4 4 4—22	4 4 4 4—20—42
A. C. Briner, Co. G	5	5 4 2 5—22	4 5 4 5—22—44
W. N. Croxton, Co. G	5	5 4 5 5—24	3 4 3 5 3—18—42
J. F. Diskin, Co. G	3	5 4 4 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21—44
N. W. Greene, Co. A	4	4 5 4 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19—42
L. S. Petree, Co. G	4	4 5 4 5—22	5 5 5 4 2—21—43
E. A. Ware, Co. D	4	3 4 4—20	4 5 5 4 5—23—43
C. L. Winkelman, Co. G	5	5 5 5 3—23	5 5 4 4 5—23—46

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

R. T. Maguire, N. C. Staff	3	5 5 4 4—19	3 4 4 4 4—19—38
Gun Mate C. S. Mott, 3d Div.	4	3 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 3—16—35
Yeoman L. M. Josephthal, N. C. Staff	3	4 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 4 4—19—35
A. E. Colgate, 2d Div.	3	0 4 4 4—15	4 3 4 4 0—15—32
H. E. Davis, 3d Div.	3	4 3 4 3—17	4 0 3 3 4—14—31
I. K. Farrington, 4th Div.	4	4 3 3 2—16	4 4 4 5 0—17—33
C. L. Murray, 2d Div.	3	3 4 3 4—17	0 4 3 3 4—14—31
H. W. Perham, 4th Div.	3	4 2 4 4—17	4 4 4 0 3—15—32
C. J. Thomen, 2d Div.	3	5 5 3 3—19	4 4 0 4 4—16—35

SHARPSHOOTER.

R. T. Maguire, N. C. Staff	4	5 5 4 5—23	4 5 3 3 5—20—43

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

W. J. Dalton, Co. K	4	4 5 3 3—19	3 0 5 5 4—17—36
F. C. Edwards, Co. K	3	4 3 3 4—17	4 4 4 3 2—17—34
J. R. Parker, Co. C	2	3 5 2 4—16	3 5 4 0 4—14—30
H. Parrish, Co. C	3	5 4 4 4—20	5 0 4 0 5—14—35
E. A. Powers, Co. K	4	3 5 2 4—18	4 5 3 0 5—17—35
J. L. Preuss, Co. A	3	4 3 4 3—17	5 4 4 5 3—21—38

SHARPSHOOTERS.

P. G. Farquharson, Co. K	4	5 4 4 4—21	4 4 4 5 4—21—42
W. C. Hambler, Co. I	5	5 4 4 4—22	5 4 4 3 4—20—42
C. N. Herbert, Co. K	5	4 3 4 5—21	4 5 4 4 4—21—42
F. A. Hopson, Co. I	5	5 4 5 5—24	4 4 3 3 4—18—42
W. E. Rumbald, Co. I	5	4 5 5 5—24	2 5 5 5 2—19—43

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. J. S. Barnes, Jr., Troop 1	4	4 5 4 4—21	5 4 4 4 4—21—42
F. W. Duryea, Troop 2	4	3 4 2 4—17	4 4 0 3 5—16—33
S. H. Watts, Troop 2	4	4 5 3 2—18	4 4 4 0 4—16—34
A. R. Whitney, Troop I	4	3 4 4 4—19	3 3 0 3 3—12—31

SHARPSHOOTER.

Corp. G. De W. Williamson, Troop 3	4	4 5 5 5—23	5 4 2 3 4—18—41

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

A. Conrow, Co. D	4	4 4 4—20	5 5 4 4 4—22—42
F. H. Senior, Co. D	4	5 5 4 4—22	0 4 4 4 4—16—38

SHARPSHOOTER.

A. Conrow, Co. D	5	4 5 5 3—22	5 4 3 4 4—20—42

Troop C.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. J. Weir	5	4 0 4 3—16	4 5 5 5 5—24—40
A. W. Christopher	2	3 3 3 5—16	3 4 3 3 3—16—32
A. Fiala	4	3 2 5 3—17	5 4 4 3 4—20—37
Alex. Jardon	4	3 4 3 5—19	3 3 4 3 3—16—35
F. B. Ogilvie	3	4 4 3 4—18	0 3 3 5 3—14—32
W. J. Storke	3	4 5 4 3—19	4 4 4 5 0—17—36

SHARPSHOOTER

F. B. Ogilvie	5	5 5 4 4—23	5 4 2 4 3—18—41

One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. Charles H. Jones, staff	4	5 3 4 4—20	2 4 2 0 2—10—30
Capt. A. M. Hamilton, staff	3	4 4 4 3—18	3 4 3 0 3—13—31
Lieut. J. Chambers, Co. B	3	4 3 4 5—19	4 2 3 3 4—16—35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. C. H. Jones, staff	5	4 5 4 3—21	5 4 5 4 3—21—42
Capt. A. M. Hamilton, staff	4	5 4 4 4—21	4 5 5 4 3—21—42

Second Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.

C. W. Byers	4	3 4 3 4—19	3 3 3 3 2—14—33
E. H. Ensell	3	3 4 2 3—15	4 3 5 4 3—19—34

Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. A. Mitchell, Co. I	5	4 3 4 4—20	3 4 3 2 4—16—36

SHARPSHOOTER.

Capt. A. Mitchell, Co. I	5	5 5 4 3—22	4 5 4 4 4—21—43

Thirteenth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Oscar Boy, Co. C	3	3 5 3 3—17	4 3 4 5 0—16—33

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Sergt. John A. Opel, Co. B	4	4 3 3 4—18	4 3 4 4 4—19—37

Seventeenth Separate Company.

MARKSMAN.

G. P. Long	5	2 4 4 4—20	5 0 4 4 4—17—37

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Major C. P. Dillon, staff	4	5 4 4 5—23	4 4 5 5 5—23—45

Beagle Club's Field Trials.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Oct. 28.—The National Beagle Club continued its field trials today. In the continuation of the Class A event the judges announced winners as follows: First prize, Reed's Splitter; second, Kreuder's Blanch; third, Guystead Kennel's Maywood. The reserve went to Reed's Bell Barton.

Gardner Knocks Out Kelly.

"Sam" Kelly of this city and Oscar Gardner of Omaha, two bantam weights, tried conclusions last night at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, with the result that in the fourteenth round of a twenty-round bout Kelly was knocked out by a heavy blow. The fight was a scientific one from start to finish, with Gardner the aggressor.

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It must be very encouraging the success that you are having in your new departure.

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GOLF VICTORIES FOR YALE

Individual Championship Lies Between Smith and Reid.

HARVARD PLAYERS DEFEATED

Choate and Cutting Both Survive to the Semi-Final Round—Final Match at Ardsley To-day.

Walter B. Smith and John Reid, Jr., will be the competitors to-day in the final round of the intercollegiate tournament for the individual championship. Both are Yale students, so that, even with the loss of the team championship, there is consolation in the New Haven ranks over the fact that one of the chief honors is sure to fall to Yale. While Yale has maintained the ascendency in team contests during the last two seasons, it has never been her good fortune to win the individual championship. Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, held the honor first, and the victor last May was James F. Curtis of Harvard.

The final match to-day on the Ardsley links will be 36 holes, and, for the competitors, it will practically be a repetition of their match a few days ago on the New Haven golf links, when Smith beat Reid for the Yale championship. The former is the favorite, but he is more liable than Reid to be seized with erratic tendencies in golf, and he will have to play up to his best game to get the better of Reid, who has been playing splendid golf this week.

His semi-final round yesterday afternoon with Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of Harvard, was a magnificent exhibition. He won by 6 up and 4 to play, and his game was almost perfection in approaching and putting. The first two holes, 205 and 225 yards, respectively, he made in three strokes each, at the first landing eight inches from the hole on his second shot and about three feet from the hole on the second green. Reid halved the third hole in 4's from three-foot put when Choate's ball was lying so close to the hole and in such a direct line to Reid's ball as to make it almost a stymie. Reid almost had to graze his opponent's ball to get in the hole, but he did it nicely. His steady work and excellent play on the green gave him the lowest score of the week for the first nine holes, 38 strokes, and a lead of four holes. Of the next five played, Reid made two, and three were halved, the match ending at the fourteenth hole. The scores:

John Reid, Jr., Yale—										
Out	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	—38
In	4	5	4	5	4					—22
Total, 14 holes										—60
Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Harvard—										
Out	4	5	5	3	5	6	4	5	6	—46
In	6	5	4	5	5					—25
Total, 14 holes										—71

Walter B. Smith met W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., of Harvard, and they had a closer match, Smith winning by three up and one to play. Ordinary golf marked the first nine holes, honors ending even. Cutting was playing a stiff game, and held the match a tie up to the fourteenth hole. Then Smith won three holes in succession and closed the match. The scores were, the bye-hole being played out:

Walter B. Smith, Yale—										
Out	6	4	5	4	5	5	4	7	5	—45
In	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	6	—40
Total										—85
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard—										
Out	5	7	6	3	5	6	4	5	5	—46
In	6	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	—46
Total										—92

The victories in the first match play round played in the morning all went to Yale and Harvard competitors. John Stuart of Princeton showed the greatest strength of the four defeated contestants. He played with John Reid, Jr., and forced that veteran Yale golfer to play his best without taking any chances. The Princeton man gave his opponent a surprise by making the first two holes. Reid, however, soon overhauled him, but honors closed even at the end of the first nine holes. Reid got his first lead at the tenth hole, but he was unable to get more than two ahead at any time, and Stuart kept the game well in hand up to the seventeenth hole, when he had to relinquish it in Reid's favor by two up and one to play. The last hole was played out and the scores are:

John Reid, Jr., Yale—										
Out	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	—42
In	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	—41
Total										—83
John Stuart, Princeton—										
Out	4	4	6	3	6	8	5	5	4	—45
In	6	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	7	—45
Total										—90

The other match that was entirely played out was between W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Chauncey H. Murphey of Princeton. The former began brilliantly by taking the first three holes, but Murphey got in some good work before the finish, and was not defeated until the seventeenth hole was played out, when Cutting won by three up and one to play. The last hole was played out and the scores were:

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	7	6	—43
In	4	5	4	5	4	10	5	5	5	—47
Total										—90
Chauncey H. Murphey, Princeton—										
Out	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	8	5	—45
In	5	4	3	5	5	6	6	6	5	—45
Total										—90

Walter B. Smith had for his opponent Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., the ablest Columbia golfer. The latter was not equal to the best golf of standard of Yale and was defeated by five up and three to play. The scores were:

Walter B. Smith, Yale—										
Out	4	4	4	3	6	5	4	7	5	—42
In	6	4	4	4	5	4				—27
Total, 15 holes										—69
Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Columbia—										
Out	4	4	6	3	7	6	5	7	5	—47
In	4	5	4	5	4	5				—27
Total										—74

W. H. Dixon, the second Columbia representative, was beaten by the highest score of the round, six up and five to play, by Joseph H. Choate, Jr. The latter played a very steady game, going out in forty-one strokes.

The summary of the two match-play rounds follows:

Intercollegiate Championship.—First Match Play Round—Walter B. Smith, Yale, beat Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Columbia, 5 up and 3 to play; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard, beat Chauncey H. Murphey, Princeton, 3 up and 1 to play; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Harvard, beat W. H. Dixon, Columbia, 6 up and 5 to play; John Reid, Jr., Yale, beat John Stuart, Princeton, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Walter B. Smith beat W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., 3 up and 1 to play; John Reid, Jr., beat Joseph H. Choate, Jr., 6 up and 4 to play.

CLOSE GOLF BY WOMEN.

Tie for the Championship of the Morris County Club.

Miss Helen Shelton and Mrs. William Shippen finished the semi-annual competition yesterday for the championship of the Morris County Golf Club in a tie, each scoring 111 strokes for the eighteen holes. Miss Shelton was the previous champion, and the tie will be played off next week. Eight women finished the match, and their names and scores follow, those of Miss Shelton and Mrs. Shippen being given in full:

Miss Helen Shelton—										
Out	5	5	6	5	7	8	7	5	7—	55
In	5	7	8	7	6	4	6	8	5—	56
Total										111
Mrs. William Shippen—										
Out	5	6	6	8	7	5	5	6	6—	54
In	6	7	7	8	7	5	4	7	6	—57
Total										111

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan	61	58	119
Miss Alice L. Day	62	60	122
Miss Kip	58	63	121
Miss C. G. Willis	58	69	127
Miss A. W. Post	66	62	128
Miss Alice Strong	60	69	129

The women's foursome match on the previous day was won by Miss Shippen and Miss Strong in a score of 122 strokes from scratch. Miss Marie G. Bryce and Miss Kip were second with 124 from two strokes handicap. The men will play their championship contest to-day. The present champion is Henry P. Toler.

FINE BILLIARDS BY STARK.

New York A. C. Expert Wins Two Games in the Amateur Tournament.

There was not a vacant seat in the Ives Billiard Academy when J. B. Stark of the New York Athletic Club and L. A. Servatius began their game in the amateur fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament last night. Stark's fine playing in the afternoon game brought out the crowd, and it witnessed the best playing of the tournament thus far. Servatius had a handicap of 100, he having to play 200 to Stark's 300. The New York Athletic Club expert, however, won easily, running out in the forty-seventh inning, Servatius having tallied 130 when the game ended.

In the twenty-ninth inning Stark gave a splendid exhibition, running fifty-four before missing an easy draw to the cushion. This is the best run of the tournament. Throughout this remarkable run he showed rare judgment in speed, having to drive for position from time to time. In the thirty-ninth inning he got the ivories in a good position, and clicked off thirty, including a clever open-masse shot. The stroke ball was then inches from the object balls, which were spread. The shot was cleanly made. In the forty-sixth inning he made another long masse. Servatius played an erratic game at times. He seemed unable to draw his ball.

In the afternoon, Stark defeated W. L. Gershell, who was handicapped to play 240. He ran out in the forty-first inning, making the best average of the tournament. He made double figures in twelve innings. The scores follow:

J. B. STARK, (300.)—0 5 3 0 8 1 0 26 1 0 20 26 3 0 0 8 23 10 10 0 0 8 26 10 7 1 3 4 7 5 19 27 2 2 4 2 0 11 2 0 10. Total, 300. Average, 7 13-41. Highest run, 28.

W. L. GERSHELL, (240.)—1 31 4 4 1 0 3 1 1 3 16 2 3 14 2 1 9 2 0 1 5 8 0 2 8 0 6 1 1 2 3 2 0 11 0 0 0 3 4. Total, 195. Average, 4⅞. Highest run, 31.

J. B. STARK, (300.)—0 0 12 14 0 4 4 0 4 0 0 1 7 21 1 3 1 10 15 0 1 0 4 11 3 1 10 10 54 0 5 7 0 15 1 3 1 0 30 7 21 3 2 4 0 7 3. Total, 300. Average, 6 38-47. Highest run, 54.

L. A. SERVATIUS, (200.)—0 4 0 2 0 10 15 1 3 5 0 1 14 4 0 0 0 0 5 4 1 0 5 0 1 7 3 4 1 1 1 0 2 0 10 0 2 0 0 5 2 0 2 3 2 0. Total, 130. Average, 2 18-23. Highest run, 15.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

Golfers at Richmond County.

The Consolation Cup tournament was finished yesterday in the open contest on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. The trophy was won by R. M. Littlejohn of the Oakland Club, who beat Paul B. Cooke of the Harbor Hill Club in the final round by 4 up and 3 to play.

TO SAVE GUTTENBERG TRACK.

Stockholders Will Release Property from Hands of the Receiver.

A number of stockholders of the North Hudson Driving Park Association, which owns Guttenberg race track, met last night at Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, and decided to subscribe a fund sufficient to take the track out of the hands of the receiver, to whom it was assigned some time ago. The object of the stockholders is to prevent their interests from being sacrificed. The track was to have been sold last week, but owing to an injunction secured by several of the stockholders from the Court of Chancery, the sale was postponed until Nov. 10.

The liabilities of the association are over $60,000. Ten thousand dollars was subscribed last night, and it is expected that at the meeting to be held on Nov. 10 a sufficient amount will be raised to release the track from the hands of the receiver. Arrangements will probably be made to organize a syndicate and sell the track in building lots, unless the prospect of reviving racing in New Jersey becomes brighter than it is now. The track is valued at $200,000.

Chicago Racing Association's End.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Edward B. McKey was appointed receiver to-day of the Chicago Racing Association upon the petition of De Witt H. Curtis, one of the stockholders, and George H. Kuhl, a creditor of the association, who filed a bill in the Circuit Court to wind up the affairs of the concern.

Yale-West Point Football Match.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 28.—The Yale football eleven left for New York shortly after noon to-day. They will play the West Point cadets to-morrow at West Point.

SHORT SKIRTS AND MORALS.

Dress Reform Discussed by Women's National Council at Omaha—True Dividing Line of the Body.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28.—Dress, particularly the short-skirted kind, was the main topic of the Women's National Council today.

A report from the Committee on Dress was presented by Mrs. Frances W. Leiter of Mansfield, Ohio. It announced that the dress bulletins had had to be suspended for lack of funds.

The Rev. Anna Shaw who presided, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Louise Barnum Robbins of Adrian, Mich.; Mrs

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer
will sell at auction
TO-DAY,
Saturday, Oct. 29, at 1:30 P. M.,
on the grounds
AT EDGEWATER, N. J.,
on the Palisades, opp. 114th St., N. Y. City,
by order of Executors of the Estate of
ISABELLA KEARNEY, DECEASED,
150 Choice Building Lots 150
This property is located on high, healthy, level ground, convenient to STORES, SCHOOLS, and CHURCHES. The DEPARTMENT STORES of NEW YORK deliver goods to PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.
Home seekers and speculators are directed to these lots, as they are within 7 miles of the City Hall, New York, and accessible by trolley cars connecting with the NORTH RIVER FERRIES from FRANKLIN ST., 14TH ST., 42D ST., and 130TH ST., NEW YORK.
RESIDENTS of NEW JERSEY take Hudson County trolley cars to EDGEWATER.
TERMS MOST LIBERAL.
CASH, HALF CASH, OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
5 per cent. discount allowed for cash, 2½ per cent. for half cash. Savings banks depositors will be allowed interest for money drawn to purchase lots at this sale.
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF COST TO PURCHASER.
SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
This sale will be held under a
MAMMOTH TENT.
BAND OF MUSIC. LUNCH BEFORE SALE.
Maps and full information at the office of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Twenty-third Ward (Bronx), New York City. Accessible by Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue. Trolley lines and Harlem River Branch N. R. R. from 129th Street L. Station to Hunts Point Station.
Maps and particulars with Augustus C. Brown, Referee, 120 Broadway; Wilson and Wells, plaintiff's attorneys, 48 Wall Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York

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Geo. R. Read,
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10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE "PARK MADISON,"
Madison Avenue, S. E. Cor. 25th Street,
FACING MADISON SQUARE.
Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.
The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience.
For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.,
(6380) and 10 Wall St.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident

107TH ST., 64 EAST,
Near Madison Av., seven rooms and bath; all light; finely decorated; perfect order; heated halls.

18TH ST., 12 WEST.—Apartment to let, seven attractive rooms; in fire-proof building; occupied by owner; rent moderate. Apply to janitor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,
BOULEVARD & 63D ST., NEW YORK.
A modern fireproof family hotel of the first class, conducted on the American and European plans, for the accommodation of those who want the best at reasonable cost.
Easily and quickly accessible by electric, cable, and elevated cars from all parts of the city.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE VIRGINIA,
COLUMBUS PLAZA,
53th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York.
The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. FOWELL,
Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,
59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST.
One of the most desirable apartment houses in the city; absolutely fireproof; all modern improvements; restaurant of superior excellence; apartments furnished or unfurnished.
E. N. WILSON, Manager.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Randolph, 12 W. 18th St.
Nine large rooms and bath; newly decorated throughout; for permit or plan address
J. A. SHEED, 635 Park Avenue.

RENTS REDUCED, 56 WEST 93D STREET, (Station Street.)—Six rooms and bath. Steam heat and hot water supplied; $28 to $32. Small, select families. Apply on premises or 127 West 42d St.

1,049 PARK AV., NEAR 86TH ST. LOCATION Excellent and accessible; apartments six large rooms; steam heat; rents, $21 to $28.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

8th Ave., Nos. 47 and 49,
junction of 4th St. and facing Jackson Square; double, single flat, 6 large rooms and bathroom; $25 to $29.

2D AV., 1,400 AND 1,451, NEAR 75TH ST.—Floors, 5 large rooms, with water and gas, improvements, $12 to $15. 697 and 857 1st Av., 2 and 3 rooms, $5.50 to $8.

PEARL ST., 120, NEAR WALL ST.—5 rooms and bathroom, $21; also 3 and 4 rooms, $15 and $17; very quiet and clean house.

PRINCE ST., 159.—Three very light rooms, $13.50; 253 St., 438 and 442, corner Avenue A, 2, 3, and 4 excellent light rooms, $9 to $14.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORE, WITH LIVING ROOMS, GOOD BUSINESS locality, plate-glass front; suitable for crockery or dry goods store, &c. 1,443 2d Av., near 75th St.

STORE, WITH PLATE-GLASS FRONT AND 3 living rooms; rent, $15. 697 1st Av., near 40th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40,000 feet floor space, between 18th and 31st Sts. and west of 9th Av. Eastern Sash, Door and Glass Company, 654 West 30th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PLEASANT, LIGHT FURNISHED ROOM, near Madison Square, for gentleman. 117 East 26th St.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 97th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.
CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable North of Ireland girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city references. 530 West 47th St.

Cooks.
COOK.—Family having just given up housekeeping desires to secure permanent position for cook; excellent reference from last employer, who may be addressed, Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St.

COOK.—By a good cook; can be seen at her present place; five years' reference. Call, Monday, 65 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 6 East 58th St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family, or private boarding-house. 155 East 33d St. Ring four times.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, French, and English; private family; good city references. S. A., Box 320, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.
DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaking and tailoring; dinner and reception dresses; perfect fit; out by day. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St.

Governesses.
VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having morning hours, disengaged, as visiting governess; English branches, German, rudiments, or French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.
LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 719 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in private family. Call, for two days, at 874 6th Av., third bell.

Nurses.
NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her experienced nurse, who has lived with her for three and a half years, to care for grown child; capable of teaching elementary branches; can highly recommend her. Call, 10 to 12, 223 West 57th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; 11 years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By respectable North of Ireland young woman; no objection to light chamberwork; satisfactory reference. 555 West 44th St.

Washing.
WASHING.—By respectable woman; take home family washing, or go out by day; city reference. 323 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.
COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of neat appearance and careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages, and stylish driver; strictly sober; willing and obliging; four years' personal reference. F., 130 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes good position for his coachman; can highly recommend him; six years' reference from present employer. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; excellent horseman; first-class city driver; understands care of horses and carriages. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced all-round man; five years' good city reference. M. F., 112 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. M. C., 9 East 52d St.

Miscellaneous.
COLLECTOR or POSITION OF TRUST.—By man of experience; competent and reliable; will collect for salary or commission; references or security if required. A. D. F., 616 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—Graduate, wishes care of invalid mentally or physically afflicted; over four years' practical experience; first-class reference. S. Nicolson, 364 Lexington Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced Protestant nurse or nursery governess for three children under ten years of age; French or English preferred; must be a good seamstress. Call, Saturday or Monday, between 11 and 1, at 5 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2408, 150 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary.
Special Courses.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Helburn School
No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, MISS RUTH MERINGTON, Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION.

133TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
76 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
177 West 79th Street,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily after September 18th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 316 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A retired and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM F. KING, plaintiff, against BELLE F. KING, defendant.—Action for separation. Trial desired by plaintiff in New York County.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 21st, 1898.
WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
To Belle F. King, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Wm. N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, October 28, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.
WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. o29-1aw6wS&d10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 50 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-six feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 29½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence westerly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.
STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 29½ and 30 Front Street:

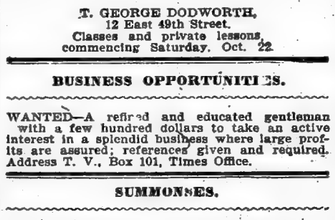

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.
STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
o12-2aw3wW&S&o31&n8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLFF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

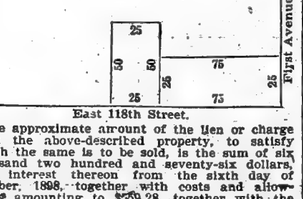

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $359.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot, for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $8,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
o12-2aw3wW&S&n2&4

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.
To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898.
BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.
JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-1aw6mSa

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6m8

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against or interest in the estate of GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. o29-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6m8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN C. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. HOLCOMB, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Gresmpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mr. SLOAT, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is a brother of said Grace V. Sloat; Mr. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat at No. 253 West 72d Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be of exactly the same name as herself; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditor, next of kin, or otherwise, and to all persons having a right to administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall S., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-1aw6wS...

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.
For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth

MYSTERIOUS CHESS CLUB

Police Have Been Told that the Place Where George Stanfield Died Is a Poolroom.

RIGID INVESTIGATIONS MADE

Capts. Smith and Killilea Say that They Never Found Any Evidence to Warrant Closing Up the Place —Its Members Unknown.

A chess club in the heart of the busiest section of New York, open between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., may seem rather odd to the devotees of the silent game, who generally find pleasure in playing it in their homes and at their clubs after the cares and troubles of the day are over. The idea of New York business men in the Wall Street section running out of their offices "for a game of chess" may appear to have something of a comic-opera touch.

Yet Charles Barker, proprietor of the Fulton Chess Club, Room 6, in the building at 112 Fulton Street, claims to be such a man, and had not George Stanfield, a man of wealth and social position, dropped dead in this club on Thursday afternoon, it might still be keeping up its mysterious career. The police have been told that the Fulton Chess Club is nothing more nor less than a poolroom.

George Stanfield, son of the late Mark Stanfield, at one time proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, who lived at The Stonington, 1,515 Broadway, left his home about 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and evidently went direct to the Fulton Chess Club. He was there at 2:30 o'clock and was talking to Barker, when he became faint and sank into a chair. Barker sent a man for Dr. W. H. Farrington at the Astor House, but Stanfield was dead when Dr. Farrington arrived. His death, according to Dr. Donlin, the Coroner's physician, was due to heart disease.

The mysterious manner in which the dead man's body was removed from the rooms of the Fulton Chess Club and the lateness of the hour when his death was reported to the police caused an investigation to be begun. A story was told that the club was a poolroom. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES knocked at the door, he found the place vacant and no one to give any information regarding it except William Cox, the elevator boy, who said that it had only been open for half an hour yesterday; that it had no attendants, and that its members were unknown to him. Capt. Smith, the officer in charge of the Old Slip Police Station, was next interviewed.

"Did you ever hear of this club before Mr. Stanfield died?" Capt. Smith was asked.

"Yes, I have," was the answer.

"Is it true that the place is a poolroom and not a chess club?"

"It is my belief that it is not a poolroom."

"Did you ever investigate it?"

"I have investigated it a dozen times," said Capt. Smith, "and on the orders of Chief Devery. It has been running for some months, and some time ago a report came to Police Headquarters stating that the club was a poolroom. I was ordered to keep a strict watch on it, and for days I had officers, both in uniform and citizens' dress, watch the rooms, and my instructions were to watch them closely. I even had officers stationed there from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. during its hours. I told them to make written statements to me, and each of these statements says that the club was not in violation of the law. At least a dozen different officers made the same statements, which I can produce."

A search was made for Barker, and he was not found at the address given in the directory, 1313 Second Avenue, the landlady saying that he had given up his rooms and had moved to Long Island some time ago. The exact place was unknown to the woman.

Finally Detective John Turley, whom Capt. Killilea had ordered to look into the matter, and who was standing in front of 112 Fulton Street, pointed out Barker, who was walking along the street. As Barker approached the spot where the detective was standing he said "Good evening," in a pleasant manner and stopped.

"I am sorry there is any mystery about it," he said. "The gentleman died suddenly from natural causes, I suppose, and I can assure you that no one regrets it more than I do. I don't want anything in the papers if I can help it. Mr. Stanfield was in my office about fifteen minutes. He was talking to me when he became very pale. He sank in a chair as a friend of his came in, and with this man's aid I laid Mr. Stanfield on a lounge. I sent a man for a doctor, but Stanfield died in a minute or two. That's all."

"How many members has the Fulton Chess Club?" Barker was asked.

"It has a fair membership. I will give no names. I do not care to drag other gentlemen into this affair. I can see no sense in all the fuss that is being made over it."

"Is any betting on horse races done at the Fulton Club?"

"No."

"Isn't it an odd thing for a chess club to be established in the busiest part of the city? Chess is usually played by men when they have lots of time to spare."

"I suppose men can play chess when they like."

"Has your club any by-laws or rules and regulations?"

"Such things are unnecessary."

"Is it true that it is used for pool selling or some other form of gambling, and not for chess?"

"It is not true."

Here Barker excused himself and was off. He refused to answer any more questions, and said that he could not stand being bothered so.

The elevator boy, William Cox, said that he had often seen men going into the room, but he did not know them or the nature of their business. Frequently he had seen drinks going up to the club from the café below, but he was sure that the club had no attendants.

Dr. Farrington was asked if the room had the appearance of a poolroom when he was in it. The doctor replied that he was wholly unacquainted with the appearance of poolrooms, and was only in Barker's front office, and took no notice of anything in it except the dead man.

An investigation of the place was made by Capt. Killilea some months ago. He said: "I heard that the place was a poolroom, but I could get no evidence. I shall not stop in my efforts to find out now, however.

A tour of the offices at 112 Fulton Street brought no further light as to the exact use of the rooms occupied by the club. Every one said that it was a quiet place, and as its occupants never made any disturbance no one ever paid any attention to it. On the fourth floor there is a door on which are painted the words "No Admittance." The elevator boy says he has seen men enter the "No Admittance" door freely. Last night this door was locked. No one has been found who has been in the second room of the Fulton Chess Club, adjoining the room where Mr. Stanfield died.

RUNAWAY HORSE ON BRIDGE.

Dashes Over the North Roadway and Causes Much Excitement.

A runaway horse was responsible for a great deal of excitement on the north roadway of the bridge late yesterday afternoon. Charles E. Farrington of 492 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, the owner of the horse, left it standing at Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, while he was attending to some business in the neighborhood.

The horse, which was attached to a light business wagon, took fright at a passing trolley car and bolted down Washington Street. The wagon struck a post near the bridge entrance and the horse broke free. The animal galloped on to the north roadway of the bridge and continued at a furious pace to the Manhattan side, where it was stopped by two policemen. In its flight across the bridge the runaway horse frightened the passengers on the trolley cars and caused a stampede among the few wheelmen who were riding across at the time.

Appeal for Woman in Need.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 in aid of a single middle-aged woman of excellent character, who is in great need. Since she was seventeen years old she has worked for her living, having supported her father and mother for the first twenty years of this period. She has the prospect of work, which she could take if she could get better and more abundant food for a time. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

WANTS $50,000 FOR HUSBAND.

Mrs. Watson, an Actress, Sues Mrs. Page, Who Flees from the Courtroom.

The trial of the action brought by Ella Mae Watson an actress, against Mrs. Antoinette Page to recover $50,000 damages for the alleged alienation of her husband's affections, was begun in Trial Term, Part VII., of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Beach and a jury. Mrs. Watson is about thirty-five years old and says that she was married to Watson in Meadville, Penn., on June 24, 1884. At the time of their marriage Watson was a horse breeder of independent means, and owned the Edgehill Stock Farm. Finally he became interested in the hotel business in Florida, and in 1890 he and Mrs. Watson came to New York, when the latter went upon the stage. While he was in Virginia several years ago Mrs. Watson found letters among her husband's possessions that caused a breach and she at once left him.

According to A. H. Hummel, who appears for Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Page had twice been married before she became the wife of Watson, in Bayonne, N. J., on Jan. 6, 1894. Mrs. Page's first matrimonial venture was with Chauncey W. Marshall, a Brooklyn millionaire. Then she married Dr. Emmett D. Page.

In her defense to the suit Mrs. Page declares that Mrs. Watson was never married to the man over whom they are at odds.

After Mr. Hummel had made his opening address to the jury he turned to Justice Beach and said: "I call Mrs. Page as my first witness." Immediately there was a flurry among the counsel for the defendant. Mrs. Page had been about the corridor just outside of the courtroom a few moments before. Mr. Snedeker, counsel for Mrs. Page, said that his client had not been subpoenaed in the case, and therefore it was not imperative for her to be present in court.

Upon the application of Mr. Hummel, Justice Beach granted a short adjournment in order that messengers might be sent out to look for Mrs. Page. A clerk from Mr. Hummel's office and one from Mr. Snedeker's office rushed into the corridor at the same time. After a short wait, Mrs. Page, escorted by both of the clerks, appeared at the door of the courtroom. The trio stopped at the door and there was a short consultation. Mr. Hummel jumped to his feet and called to Mrs. Page to come into the courtroom, saying that she was wanted as a witness.

"I object," shouted Mr. Snedeker. "Are you a court officer?" he asked, turning to Mr. Hummel.

"I am," answered the lawyer, "and so are you. As a lawyer you are an officer of the court."

While the commotion was going on, Mrs. Page suddenly broke away from her escorts and rushed along the corridor. She ran down the stairs from the third floor to the ground. Several persons were sent after her, but she refused to return to the courtroom.

Mrs. Page's lawyers said that she was ill and unable to be in court. Mr. Hummel admitted that Mrs. Page had not been subpoenaed, and Justice Beach adjourned the trial to Nov. 7.

LEGAL NOTES.

MUNICIPAL LIABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.—A judgment on a verdict for $3,500, which was secured by Charles Williams in his suit against the City of Brooklyn for damages for injuries he received by stumbling over a large flagstone while walking with a friend on the sidewalk on Hamilton Avenue, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The flagstone was from three and a half to five inches higher than the sidewalk. It appeared that the plaintiff tripped and fell violently and fainted. On recovering consciousness he had a violent pain in his head, and a bunch as large as his fist above his right groin, and he had sprained his ankle and skinned his knee. He was attended by his physician for nine months, and then went to a hospital for an operation for hernia. After his discharge, two months later, his weight had fallen from 210 to 124 pounds. There was evidence that in March, 1896, two months before this accident, two persons had fallen over this stone, and that the attention of a policeman had been called to the condition of the walk two years previously. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gave the opinion on appeal, held that the city was chargeable with the knowledge of the policemen, after a reasonable length of time, to enable them to inform their superiors, and that actual notice was not necessary in such a case. As to the defendant's claim that Williams had unreasonably refused to have an operation for the hernia performed the day after the accident, when the hospital surgeons advised it, the court held that he was not bound to submit blindly to professional advice. He was entitled and bound to exercise reasonable judgment, and if his conduct was that of a reasonably prudent man he was within his rights in refusing to submit to an operation, and could not be charged with negligence in that respect. Adding the pain and suffering to the physician's charges and loss of earnings, the court held that the verdict was not excessive.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Sarah J. McElwain brought suit in the Supreme Court, in Monroe County, against the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and in her complaint alleged that the company issued its policy of insurance to her upon the life of her husband, in consideration of the payment of a premium and of certain warranties and agreements contained in a written or printed application. Her husband, she averred, signed no application for, and had no knowledge of such insurance, and therefore the policy was invalid. She had no knowledge of, how, or by whom the application was made out, and before discovering that the policy was invalid she had paid certain premiums to the company, of which, upon learning that her husband had never made any application for the insurance, she demanded the return, which demand was refused. The complaint was dismissed on the trial upon the ground that the facts stated in it did not constitute a cause of action. The Fourth Appellate Division ordered a reversal, holding, in an opinion per curiam, that a cause of action was stated, and that in such a case a waiver by the defendant of strict conformity to the requirements of its contract of insurance, by the issue of a policy without any formal application having been made therefor, was a matter of defense to be established as such, and could not be regarded as admitted by such a complaint.

JUDGMENT AGAINST PETTIT.

A Massachusetts Syndicate Proposes to Arrange with His Creditors.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave judgment for $6,073.38 against John Pettit in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank. This amount represents the principal, interest, and costs of action of a note for $5,800, signed March 10, 1898, by William E. Booth, a real estate dealer, and indorsed by John Pettit, the former head of the Pettit Realty Company and now a fugitive.

A judgment in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank against Mr. Booth was given some time ago, but, owing to an agreement, proceedings were commenced against Mr. Pettit, who had negotiated the note with the bank. Service was by publication, and the case went by default of the defendant.

Mr. Booth, when seen yesterday, first said he made out the note at Mr. Pettit's request "as a favor to him." Mr. Booth occupies an office in the Bennett Building, part of Mr. Pettit's holdings. Later Mr. Booth declined to make any explanation, and seemed indignant that the case had come to light again. It was learned, however, that the bank would press no claims, waiting a settlement of the estate.

A development of interest in connection with the litigation over the note is the revelation that the claims against Mr. Pettit and his estate will soon be settled. A Massachusetts syndicate proposes to arrange with the creditors. The property and holdings of John Pettit, exclusive of the Bennett and Beekman buildings, are estimated at $3,000,000.

Julius Newton in Bellevue.

Julius Newton, fifty-four years old, formerly a stock broker, who was arrested on a charge of embezzling $500 from the banking house of A. A. Housman & Co. of 52 Exchange Place, and committed to the Tombs, was yesterday removed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. It is understood that friends will place him in a private sanitarium.

Meritorious medicine like the Lung and Throat cure—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a boon to humanity.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE PUERTO RICAN MARKET

Robert Graham's Views as to the Feasibility of Placing American Products There.

EXISTING TARIFF LAWS A BAR

A Double Duty in Some Instances—Good Market for Flour, Cornmeal, Corn, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Canned Goods.

Robert Graham, a merchant of this city, has just returned from a trip to Puerto Rico, which he made for the purpose of investigating the conditions there personally, with a view of ascertaining how far those conditions, as they existed at present, would allow American enterprise to place American products successfully and profitably in the Puerto Rican market. On his return the officers of the Merchants' Association asked him to give them the result of his experience. This he did in the following statement, which sets forth the conditions as they affect trade and commerce pretty thoroughly:

"In submitting to you my views on Puerto Rico, I will merely consider and tell you of a few of the principal facts that came under my observance. In starting, permit me to say that I do not pretend to be a skilled observer; but I have endeavored to be an impartial and honest observer of many matters of personal interest to me in a business way, and with a view to future business.

"The first thing that possibly would interest you in regard to Puerto Rico is its existing tariff laws. The President of the United States has apparently caused a translation of the Spanish tariff laws to be made and applied them for the time being, as the laws in effect until Congress acts. Under their operation now these laws are really more of an oppression than the old Spanish law, for the reason that the Spanish law, while it had a very heavy duty against all foreign countries, also had a provision for goods imported from Spain, admitting them at, approximately, a 10 per cent. duty, but they have no 10 per cent. provision in regard to the United States. The United States pays just as large a duty as any other portion of the world.

"Of course the merchants there, as soon as war was declared, allowed their stocks to become greatly reduced, calculating that the island would go to the United States, and that then they would be able to import their supplies at a lower rate of duty. They are obliged to buy supplies, such as flour, &c., no matter what the duty may be, and while we were there they were perfectly willing to give us any quantity of orders for such things as they were in the habit of using, but could not see their way clear to do so until some action is taken by the Government to reduce the duty. This, in many cases, is from 100 per cent. to 250 per cent., and even 350 per cent., so that when they come to import goods from the United States under the present tariff it will cost the merchants more than before, as they have no 10 per cent. provision as they had under the old Spanish law.

A DOUBLE DUTY ON SOME GOODS.

"To an American the Spanish law appears peculiar, but I will not enter into details at this time, as there can be no doubt but that the President will take the matter up in due course of time. However, as I was saying, to the casual observer the law strikes him as being very peculiar, owing to the fact that there is a sort of double duty in many instances. For instance, there is a duty on carriages, we will say, amounting to 250 or 300 per cent. in addition to the cost of a carriage from a foreign country, then there is an additional duty on that duty of 50 per cent., called a surtax. Of course this applies only to a few articles. The duty on liquors is much lower than in this country; the duty on certain other goods, low in this country, are excessively high; but, in any case, all the iniquities of the old Spanish tariff are continued without the lightening of the burden given them by Spain by admitting goods from Spain at a comparatively low rate.

"The next thing of importance is the currency. They allow that the approximate value of the peso of Puerto Rico is about 42 cents. When we entered into the island the President issued a proclamation taking the Puerto Rican and Spanish money at the valuation of two for one, but they had no method of enforcing this, and they could not imprison a man for not recognizing this if he did not want to. The merchants and bankers and money-lending class, who have been lending money to the planters and others about the island, naturally say that it is going to hurt them. They had been juggling with the currency, and at different times of the year, according to the condition of export or import for that one period, the exchange had been running for gold all the way from 50 to 75 per cent. premium. Of course there was a certain amount of that value recognized in their dollar under those conditions, but this has been done away with, and to-day the only thing that remains is the actual valuation of the dollar.

"In taking their dollar at the rate of two to one the Government is really allowing them more than their dollar is worth, but the banks, seeing no provision for enforcing the rate, the President would have refused to recognize it, and the rate of exchange was $1.75; that varied from $1.80 to $1.90, and even down to $1.60 for one of our dollars. Of course this fluctuation in values has been largely a gambling process by the bankers and money lenders on the action of the United States. There is also an apparent and combined action by the bankers and some of the merchants there not to agree and get some action from the Government raising the fiat value of their money, so as to have their money taken at as high a rate as possible. Not so much for the $5,500,000 of currency that is afloat in the island, as for the fact that they are creditors for the $50,000,000, approximately, that is owing. If they can get their money taken, for instance, at the rate of $1.50, this $50,000,000 that is owing has to be paid in our money, allowing them at that rate of exchange. And they are fighting to get the value of their money made as high as possible, as by that they benefit to that extent on the debts that are due to them.

MASSES NOT GREAT CONSUMERS.

"Naturally they have got very easy dupes in the average citizen of the island, because he looks only at the few dollars that he may have in the provincial currency, and thinks that he is a gainer by having them exchanged at as high a rate as possible, forgetting that what he gains in the one case he loses by having to pay his indebtedness at the same increased ratio, and what he owes is probably much more than the amount of actual currency that he may have on hand. One of the members of a large banking concern has come to the United States and presented a brief to our Treasury Department, stating and setting forth the reasons why the fiat value, or a certain portion of it, should be recognized by the United States. Of course this has a very material bearing upon the commercial interests of the island, because even such goods as could be bought to advantage they are afraid to touch, for the reason that they cannot get at any approximate value of their coin, and as they have to buy exchange from the bankers to pay our bills they are naturally at a great disadvantage.

"The banks there are of a peculiar character. They have no such thing as a National bank, nothing but private banks, and the banknote of one city is not good in another. It is actually true that you cannot exchange the bills at face value at any great distance from the city in which they were issued. Their bills are peculiar to this extent. The Bank of Ponce issues a note nearly a foot in length, and bearing coupons along the edge, allowing for the interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. This is to encourage circulation of the currency. These coupons are punched as you pass them in.

"In regard to Puerto Rico, and the people of Puerto Rico, the masses are not great consumers of goods. They live very cheaply, their wants being small in the way of clothing and articles to eat. However, there is a market in that island for anything they do use. There is a market for flour, cornmeal, and doubtless for corn. While grown there in small patches, I think most of their grain is sent to them from the United States. I did not see a grist mill in the whole island. Of course there may be a few there, but I did not happen to see them.

"The markets there are somewhat different to ours, inasmuch as they have been buying English, Spanish, and French goods. There are certain goods that they will use quite freely. They will be of carriage and transportation goods, and goods pertaining to that class, and all goods pertaining to the horse. The horse there is entirely different to the animal we know by that name here. The biggest horse there would weigh about 700 pounds, and the average about 600 pounds, so that all horse clothing and horseshoes, and everything else will have to be comparatively smaller, practically the pony size in this country.

COFFEE CHIEF EXPORT FACTOR.

"When it comes to such things as iron and brass beds, they have been buying those in England. No bed is of any use in that country unless made with four high posts, a provision for covering the bed with mosquito netting. The beds there are six feet long, instead of six and a half feet. Our bed springs made here would not fit unless made somewhat shorter. Then mattresses are not used at all; a blanket is thrown over the springs, a sheet over that, and a sheet over the sleeper, and a blanket convenient for emergency.

"Dry goods are very freely bought by the wives of the better class of the Spanish and Puerto Ricans. They use about the same materials as used by a similar class here. The people in the interior, however, have no great use for dry goods.

"There would be a large demand for agricultural implements. The island is very mountainous, but there is a border of lowland running all the way from two to four miles wide surrounding the island, almost completely, used for growing sugar cane, while coffee is chiefly grown on the hills and mountain sides. On the plateaus a very small amount of tobacco is grown, which will be no factor at all in this market. It is, however, of very good quality.

"The imports are about $19,000,000 and exports about $30,000,000. The largest factor in export is the one of coffee. The coffee of Puerto Rico is certainly very high-class, but it does not seem to be appreciated in this country. The ship owners with whom I conversed said that there was very seldom that they brought coffee to the United States. About 90 per cent. of the coffee grown in Puerto Rico is sent to Cuba, Spain, and France. They get much better prices in Spanish-American countries and in France than in the United States.

"Next to the coffee exports is that of sugar, and then following that undoubtedly it would be some form of fruit. There is no doubt but that ultimately the island will become very large growers of citrous fruits, and pineapples and bananas. Frost is not known in any section. There are very few orange groves in the sense as known in California and Florida, while along the public highways oranges, limes, and lemons are frequently found growing wild. Cocoanuts grow principally on the coast. In the interior, as you get up into the mountains, the country is certainly beautiful, and I should think a very delightful place of residence after it has become fit for a white man to live in. The sanitary conditions are very bad. Sanitary science receives no attention at all.

BIG MARKET FOR HARDWARE.

"With regard to hardware, there is an enormous market. The sugar planters in the interior are buying the heavy American cast-iron stove and using it with considerable satisfaction. In other parts of the island, if properly introduced, oil stoves would be an enormous feature. At present a sort of brick counter, with three or four holes in the top, is used for cooking, &c. As to the method of baking, I think this is done mostly by professional bakers, and the so-called hotels have an arrangement similar to that of the baker. There are only a few cheap oil stoves used, as most of the natives could not use them without some sort of an educational campaign.

"The peasants are very poor, and their wants are very limited, the largest expenditure perhaps is for rum. In the merchant class there are many very well-to-do. The planter class, whether for sugar or coffee, require considerable capital in their business. The bulk of the peasants farm a little and raise enough stuff for their own use, and work for the planters. Of the population, approximately 800,000, only about 10 per cent., are fairly well-to-do. There are only two classes in the island, that is, the merchant or planter class and the farm laborer or peasant class. There is no well-defined middle class.

"There is a large market for canned meats; in fact all canned goods. No fresh meat can be kept there. There are only three very small ice plants on the island; two in Ponce, with a capacity of two and a half tons per day each, but as a rule one is broken down. There is a plant of a somewhat larger capacity just across the bay from San Juan, at Bayamon. The killing and the supply of fresh meat on the island is a monopoly sold by the Spanish Government to certain concerns, no one else being allowed to enter the business.

"The consumption of codfish on the island is simply enormous. I should think it is a very large factor in the ordinary diet of all classes. While the adjacent waters teem with fish there is very little caught, only small lots which are sold in the market places by local fishermen for immediate consumption, as there are no means of keeping it for transportation. The salt fish is shipped from Nova Scotian provinces; it was formerly shipped from the United States, but changes in the tariff and other laws have destroyed that business for us.

"So far as I could find out, but little more than 10 per cent. of the people there can read and write out of the total population. With regard to schools, the facilities are very limited. They have their country schools and their district schools, and the laws are very good in regard to compulsory education, but are never enforced. Many of the children in the country districts up to six or seven years of age run about absolutely naked; occasionally you see such things in the larger cities, but younger children usually."

Answers to Correspondents.

"M. MOOR."—There will be no school system established in Cuba until after the American occupation of the island. The only arrangement of the kind made thus far is at Santiago, where Gen. Wood has opened temporary schools for the children of that city.

The subject of overcoats is now occupying the thoughts of most men, for the backs of most men feel the need of one.

If you belong to the frozen variety, of course it's the heaviest sort that you want. Here's a thoroughly good kersey for $15 and a silky Montagnac at $50, with everything in warm overcoats between.

But our medium-weight overcoats are the "ticklers" of every active man's fancy; they are the common-sense overcoats for all men who do much walking.

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They're from Coverts with plaid linings woven on to the goods.

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CIVIL SERVICE DECISION

Whalen and Knox Agree in Their Estimate of It.

MAIN QUESTIONS PASSED OVER

Corporation Counsel Says Court of Appeals Has Not Decided Them Fully.

The decision affecting the civil service rules given by the Court of Appeals in the case of Leet against Commissioner Keller of the Charities Department was read with deep interest yesterday by city officials upon the arrival of the full text from Albany. Corporation Counsel Whalen said:

"In this case there were two questions raised, both in the Appellate Division and in the Court of Appeals; first, whether the amendment to the civil service law of the State applied to the City of New York, and, second, if it did, could an effect be given it which would invalidate all existing civil service regulations in this city. The Appellate Division passed squarely on the first one, and held that the amendment of 1898 to the general civil service law of the State did not apply to the City of New York.

"In the Court of Appeals Justice Gray's opinion sustains the contention of the city on both grounds; that the law of 1898 did not apply to the city, and, even if it did, it did not make invalid the rules of the Civil Service Board previously existing.

"The Court of Appeals has, however, decided the case upon the second ground only—that, even assuming that the law of 1898 applies to the City of New York, the Mayor had two months to approve the civil service regulations, and the State Civil Service Board three months in which to pass upon such regulations approved by the Mayor.

The Court held, therefore, that the relator was lawfully removed, he having been removed under civil service rules held to be valid by the Court.

"It will be seen by this statement that the condition of the law as laid down by the courts on this question at present is, that the Appellate Division has unanimously decided that the law of 1898 does not apply to the city, while the Court of Appeals has decided that even if it did, a retroactive effect could not be given it, so as to protect the relator in the present case. It cannot be said, therefore, that the Court of Appeals has passed squarely upon these two general questions, and therefore the decision of the Appellate Division covering the entire question and holding that the law of 1898 does not apply to New York City, remains unaffected by the decision of the Court of Appeals."

Charles H. Knox, President of the Civil Service Commission, said in regard to the opinion:

Judge Gray, in the Leet case, concurs entirely with the court below. The opinion of the Court also says that in any event the decision of the lower court in the Leet case was right, because, whether the State Civil Service Board has any power over the city regulations or not, it had no power over the regulations that were legally in force on March 31, and, therefore, the decision in that case could not be retroactive. In other words, it seems that it was not necessary for a majority of the court to pass on the larger question discussed first in the opinion of Judge Gray. I do not understand that the Judges dissent in any way from the first position taken in Judge Gray's opinion. They simply say that it was unnecessary to pass on the larger question in order to decide Leet's case.

"The result is that on the broader question we have now the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division and of Judge Gray, and of the other Judges of the Court of Appeals follow a well-settled rule, that only enough shall be decided in any case to decide the point involved in that case, leaving any questions undecided that are not necessary to decide the case at the bar. And I do not understand that any of the other Judges of the Court of Appeals have expressed, by concurring in the second ground stated in Judge Gray's opinion, anything adverse to the first ground in the opinion; they simply did not consider it necessary to a decision in the Leet case. So far as I can see, the Leet case only is decided, and the broader question as to appointments since July 1 is now covered by the decision of the Appellate Division. I agree with Mr. Whalen in his idea of the case."

CHILD KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

George Reardon Run Over at Second Avenue and One Hundredth Street.

Three-year-old George Reardon, who lived with his parents at 226 East One Hundredth Street, was killed by a Second Avenue trolley car yesterday morning. He and several other children were playing on the crossing at One Hundredth Street when they saw a car rapidly approaching, but, with youthful recklessness, they gave the car time to near the crossing before leaving the track.

It is the custom in some places for cars to slow down when approaching a street crossing, but this car dashed upon the crowd of screaming children, who scattered out of harm's way with the exception of George Reardon, who fell beneath the wheels. The car was immediately brought to a stop, and after some difficulty the boy was extricated, but he died before the arrival of an ambulance.

The motorman, Edward Tampion of 301 East Eighty-ninth Street, and Frederick Watts of 387 Avenue A, were placed under arrest. One of the motormen was a new hand and was being taught the work.

Karl Hecking Gets Four Years.

Karl Hecking, who was arrested a month ago, charged with grand larceny, and who has boasted that he had married so many women that a trolley car could not hold them, was convicted yesterday in Part I., General Sessions, before Judge Newburger, and sentenced to four years in prison.

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Tattersall Fancy Vests, $5 to $7.50.
Hats: Derbys & Alpines, $2.50 & $3.
"The Paraqua" Street Glove, $1.

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Parquet, $1.50. Dress Circle, $1.00. Balcony, 50c.
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Five Concerts—Sat. Evenings, Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, March 11.
Season Prices—Parquet, $7; Dress Circle, first two rows, $5; other rows, $4; Balcony, $3; Boxes, $50.
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Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thurs. evg's at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
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OCT
1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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$1 Per Year.

IS ALL THE WORLD TO WRITE BOOKS?

Along with reports of an unusually large output of books from the publishing centres this Autumn comes the statement that publishers were never so deluged with manuscripts as they have been within the past few months. The large number of books published can in part be explained as an effect of the war; scores of books intended for the Spring were held back in consequence of the absorbing demands the war made on the minds of readers.

But how shall we explain the increase in manuscripts? Not to the war can this fact be wholly ascribed. It is undoubtedly true that the war has furnished new topics—in actual accounts of the conflict, in books on Cuba, past and present; in books on the Philippines, and books on military and naval topics. But manuscripts of this class have furnished a small part of the items making up the great manuscript total. We must seek elsewhere for a more potent, more general cause—a cause, moreover, which we fear promises to be permanent. This writing habit has been growing upon the whole human race. Time was when to have written a book gave a person some degree of distinction. Men and women were pointed out as the authors of certain books, and these books, once named in educated circles, were recognized. But that time has measurably gone by. To have written a book nowadays is to have done what thousands of others have done and are busily engaged at this very hour in doing. The statement amounts to little more than does the statement that a certain person has designed an office building, has invented a labor-saving machine, has constructed a new kind of street-car rail, or a wagon.

And the cause, once we reflect on the intellectual history of the past twenty or thirty years, is plainly to be seen. It lies in the spread of education, the improvement of the common schools; the increase in attendance at colleges at a reduction in expenses; the enormous increase in libraries, free and not free; the spread of such systems of instruction as the one at Chautauqua, the free traveling libraries, and the general decline in the cost of books and magazines. To get an education has become a mere matter of taking the time to get it. It lies within the reach of all who desire it. And hence we have had a tremendous growth in the number of those who know how to write—who have acquired ideas, power to express themselves, and self-confidence enough to say what they think in print.

All this does not of necessity mean good results for literature. Unfortunately, it means the contrary, provided we regard the highest interests of literature. To be the author of a book ought to mean something more than to write sixty thousand words and get them printed. A true book is not alone an inanimate object. All true books have souls. But scarcely one in a hundred so-called books possesses that adjunct. The pity of it all is that in this flood of literature the one book endowed with the breath of immortal life must struggle so long in the deep waters and malarial marshes where thrive the unworthy and profitless thousands.

There seems to be something like apathy among our American collectors, as far as old music is concerned, and by old music we mean compositions or scores of 400 years or more ago. Literature tells of a manuscript volume of music in the Bodleian Library containing compositions ranging between the years 1400 and 1440. "There are 280 folios of sacred and secular compositions by Dufay, Binchois, Brasart, Tapissier, Carmen, and others," but general musical acquaintance with old composers, so far as we are concerned, seems to begin with Palestrina. Before him we know little or nothing. The value of the volume in the Bodleian Sir John Stainer at once comprehended, and Novello is to publish an account of the manuscript, with callotype fac similes, a life of Duffay, a key to the transcription of the fifteenth century music, and an essay on the music by Sir John Stainer. Only those who have been fortunate enough to read this old music know how pleasingly quaint it is.

The cover of The Century for November was designed by Grasset, the famous poster man of Paris. It shows Alexander mounted on Bucephalus and applying the check rein with uncommon vigor. The effort on the part of the Conqueror of the World of that period is an energetic one, since it sends his sword and the fillets of his wreath all flying. In the background is the Macedonian town, with its temples. The colors are quiet and staid, contrasting with the action of the mounted horseman. "Poster" as a means of illustration has been subject to such bad treatment that we rather call this work of Grasset's a clever picture. The print introduces Prof. Benjamin Wheeler's serial, "The Life of Alexander." Bucephalus! That has been always deemed to be the embodiment of equine superbness, but it may be news to some of the horsy ones, with classic tastes, of course, to learn that according to the latest researches Bucephalus was not a horse but a mare.

Who would have thought that the actual business of that most delightful writer, Kenneth Grahame, is to run up long columns of hard figures and to strike balances? Mr. Grahame is closely associated with that wonderful dame, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, London. Do children run riot and play hide and seek around the vaults of the Bank of England? The former Secretary of the great financial centre of the world, having retired after more than forty-five years of service, Mr. Kenneth Grahame has been appointed Deputy Secretary.

Pearson having advertised his new magazine telling how he had given an order for a million of copies, "the largest order ever given a printer," Harmsworth, with his magazine, follows suit, and says he will print "over two millions of Harmsworth's Magazine," or 341 tons of his commodity. Harmsworth's Magazine, a copy of which is before us, is truly British. On the cover there marches past a line of "beef eaters," resplendent in red, yellow, and black, with their halberds on their shoulders, the Tudor arms, flaming hatbands, and rosettes in their shoes. As to the contents, it is fair. There are two detective stories, several popular articles, and, to favor the Anglo-American alliance, there is an article entitled "American Wives of English Husbands," with nice illustrations.

THREE NEW BOOKS.

Gen. Wheeler's on the War, Marion Crawford's on Rome, and Short Stories by Harold Frederic.

THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.*

Gen. Wheeler's volume is so soldierly in its brevity, so characteristic in its terseness, that it is quite as much biography as history, but its very brevity increases its value. Any one desirous of details can easily find them in the acres of "picturesque writing" that have been produced by one class of war correspondents, and in the burning periods of others raging at the spectacle of official neglect and commissioned ignorance.

Gen. Wheeler's appointment; his report for duty to Gen. Wade; Gen. Shafter's assumption of command; the embarkation, and the diary of the voyage, occupy twelve pages; no more. The landing and the battle of Las Guasimas, with the official reports of Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Young, and Col. Wood, the elegantly transformed account given by a Spanish newspaper, and THE NEW YORK TIMES's comment upon it, are compressed into twenty-five. The battle of Fort San Juan is described in two chapters, in which are included the reports of Gen. Wheeler, Gens. Kent and Young, Col. Wood, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt.

The sixth chapter takes up the question of the regulars and volunteers, and the behavior of the Seventy-first New York, and disposes of both very briefly, and then the author describes the admirable defenses of Santiago, and the plan of investment by extending the American right. This—with the naval battle, the dispatches from the President and Gen. Miles; the negotiations with Gen. Toral; the truce for the removal of non-combatants; an account of Gen. Escario's advance and its result—carries on the tale for two more chapters.

The ninth opens with the simple statement that Gen. Wheeler's illness did not compel him to leave his command, and tells of Gen. Garcia's engagement with Pando; the bombardment of Santiago; Gen. Miles's arrival and assumption of command, and the overtures for peace. The next four chapters give the story of the capitulation, with accurate reports of the conversations between the Commissioners, and complete details as to the surrender of arms.

After these, in which the writer's appreciation of Spanish sensitiveness is pleasantly apparent, comes the chapter recounting the ceremonies of taking possession and descriptions of the strong landward defenses, the fortifications, and the wrecks of the fleet. A few pages describe Santiago and the neighboring towns and country and reprehend the Spanish economic treatment of Cuba. Brief outline portraits are given of the general officers on both sides, and of the Spanish civil officers, and a few words in regard to the rich young Americans in the ranks end the story of the cavalry in Cuba. The troops are taken home in a few more words.

The tale of Camp Wikoff occupies one chapter. It is perfectly well known that Gen. Wheeler has not learned how to grumble, and that he dwells upon the popular generosity which made Camp Wikoff endurable rather than upon the shortcomings of officials is not surprising. Nor is it strange that he should regard the spirit of the soldiers themselves as more worthy of contemplation than anything said by their friends, or by those aroused to defend them. The mustering out of the regiments and farewells, the closing chapter of the first part, are included in seven pages. The official dispatches, arranged in proper order, occupy the second part, furnishing the material needed by the military critic and the strategist.

Gen. Wheeler's own criticism of the war is that the American loss in killed and wounded was larger in proportion to the number of men engaged than the losses in Napoleon's wars. "Not bloodthirsty, but not sparing of blood," is the best that Napoleon's eulogists can say of him. It will require more skillful diversion than railway speeches and misquotations from Mrs. Browning to divert the attention of the American people from administrative deficiencies causing an expenditure of blood more extravagant than the Corsican's.

The volume is simply bound in rough blue cloth, and is illustrated by a photogravure portrait of Gen. Wheeler and five maps.

ROME THE IMMORTAL.*

Whatever audience may have been in the mind of the author, Mr. Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis" will be approached by most readers from one of two distinct points of view—that of the person familiar with, perhaps an inhabitant of, Rome; and that of the person who has never been there, but has, as every intelligent person must have, an intense interest in that historic city. It was in no vainglorious spirit that its early authorities set up their golden milestone at the foot of the Capitol hill, "from which landmark

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* THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN. By Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Boston: Lamson, Wolff & Co.

* AVE ROMA IMMORTALIS. Studies from the Chronicles of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan & Co.

all the distances in the Roman Empire were reckoned, the very centre of the known world," for this was a simple expression of fact; and, in a sense, it still remains literally true that "all roads lead to Rome."

It is a very fortunate circumstance for us that the two cities of the world greatest and most interesting in their different ways should have found chroniclers so apt for their work as Sir Walter Besant in London and Marion Crawford in Rome. Familiar as a child with the oldest and most historic part of "old Rome," for his father was that Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, known to us as the maker of the Statue of Liberty which adorns the dome of the Capitol in Washington, and spending a large part of his life there ever since, Mr. Crawford knows the Eternal City with an intimacy few foreigners can ever gain, and his remarkable ability as a descriptive writer insures the most vivid presentation of this knowledge that could be hoped for. His studies in history and archaeology have been ample to gather for us all that is most interesting in the remote past, while his own experience reaches back to the days before the existing régime when not only the monuments, but many of the customs and traditions of the classical and mediæval city were still to be studied. This enables him intelligently and sympathetically to reconstruct and restore for us pictures of the life and activities of the ancient town, the manners and morals of its people, and to revivify the storied places that crowd upon one another as one threads the narrow streets, pauses in the squares, or enters palaces and churches whose foundations were laid, perhaps, long before the Cæsars, and whose walls have echoed through many centuries to the tramp of the men and the voices of the women who wove never-to-be-forgotten lives into the marvelous fabric of Rome the Immortal. It is no wonder that the author finds 700 pages no more than sufficient for rapid glances at the marvelous succession of municipalities and powers and civilizations whose remains, here overlying one another, there inextricably mingled, constitute the history of this world-capital; but so keen are these glances, so sharp are the figures, that give life to the relics of place and scene, brought forth for a moment from the obscurity of the past and contrasted with the figures that to-day stand in the same places, that the book will be a handy encyclopedia—an invaluable local guide—to both dwellers and visitors in the Eternal City.

It is, however, by the far greater public which has never seen Rome that the book must mainly be read, and it is from that point of view that it ought mainly to be judged. Leaving to archæologists a critique of its statement of facts of history, or its casual explanations of relics and legends, (in the general substantial accuracy of which we may well trust,) let the present reviewer content himself with inquiring how well the author has portrayed for the intelligent stranger the city where twenty centuries have left their monuments side by side, and where a vigorous municipal and social life still goes on. The only answer can be that the attempt has been a success. No book upon Rome in existence brings so vividly and luminously to mind the scenery and life and meaning of the city as this one, for the reader is constantly made to see how in its inward as well as its outward life the Rome of to-day is a child of the Rome of the past, and the characteristics of its citizens are formed of a mosaic of inherited traits, as its streets and edifices are erected out of stones acquired long, long ago and used and reused again and again.

After unrolling rapidly before our eyes a panorama of history, Mr. Crawford explains the very ancient division of the city into wards or "regions," each having its name, insignia, and well-understood bounds. There were more or less strongly at various periods semi-independent parts of the municipal whole, and their elected Captains were the acclaimed leaders of the people—that indefinite, dormant, but fearful force with which every tyrant had ultimately to reckon and still must. There are fourteen of these regions, each having special characteristics—geographical, historical, architectural, and personal. Each has been the scene of events commemorated by buildings and monuments that still exist, or the sites of which are known, that every one must become acquainted with if they are to "know their Rome," and each has been dominated by certain great families, which have unified the people and doings of their region about them, and made it a little realm in itself. Not the least is the last one, Borgo, the suburb, "within whose limits stand St. Peter's, the Vatican, and the mausoleum of Hadrian—the biggest church, the biggest palace, and the biggest tomb in the whole world"; and besides that the Castle of St. Angelo, garrisoned continuously for the last thousand years.

Beginning with Monti, which included the hilly, principal part of the Augustan city, and which, as the home of the Colonna clan, witnessed some of the most stirring events of the turbulent Middle Ages, Mr. Crawford takes us upon ramble after ramble through all the regions in succession. It is the Rome of to-day we traverse, riding in our carriage or tram car, or more often walking. We make railway stations and hotels and modern churches and public offices points of guidance, and the worldly, political Italian capital of to-day is constantly impressing itself upon us. Nevertheless we are most pleased when our genial and talkative guide withdraws us a little from the crowd to listen to the story of some wall or column or towering structure, half in ruins, half grand, that we might easily have overlooked; or steps aside through a Titanic portal into a castle or temple erected perhaps a thousand years ago upon foundations a thousand years earlier; or raises the leathern curtain of some dim, quiet little church, where a volume of ghostly tales would not suffice to hold the stories of fact and legend that cling to its antique walls. In Rome one may "condescend to be romantic for an hour, because in Rome such deeds have been dared, such loves have been loved, such deaths have been died, that any romance, no matter how wild, has larger probability in the light of what has actually been the lot of real men and women. * * * No capital in all the world has such contrasts to show within a mile of each other—one might almost say within a dozen steps."

It is because this sense of poetry and romance appeals so strongly to Mr. Crawford's mind that he has found Rome so attractive; and it is because he is able to communicate to us so vividly his appreciation of it that we enjoy this, his book of facts, as if it were one of his glowing books of fiction.

The two volumes have all the elegance of appearance characteristic of the press of the Macmillan Company, and are bountifully illustrated, having about thirty excellent photogravure reproductions in sepia of photographs of buildings and scenes in the city, and a large number of pen-and-ink sketches or reproductions of old-fashioned engravings scattered through the text. There is also a map of the present city, and an admirably full index.

STORIES BY HAROLD FREDERIC.*

In this collection of stories by Harold Frederic, England and America are brought together as they long have been through that gifted pen. Although written for boys and in the most direct and simple style imaginable, the American stories in the book suggest many qualities of the author who could write "March Hares" and "Gloria Mundi." They are full of details, which undoubtedly were drawn from Mr. Frederic's early experience of the cold Winters of Oneida County and a certain amount of sturdy poverty. The boys whom he chooses for his heroes are not afraid of cold or of work, and do not hesitate to confront hardship in order to do a kindness for a friend.

They have simple, primitive tastes, and their pleasures are those that involve a skillful use of hand and eye, and a considerable amount of physical courage. They are not afraid to confess their sins, and nothing seems to them so little commendable as to sink and fail in the presence of personal danger. At the same time they have hearts that are gentle toward the weak, and impulses of protection. In the first story Job, the "hired boy" of a milk dealer, whose place was on the tablelands of the Adirondack region, finds an opportunity to save the life of a comrade, who has deserted from the army in order to look after his old father. In time of war the moral of the tale might be a somewhat precarious one, as Mr. Frederic, with characteristic ardor, justifies the desertion and demands the sympathy of the reader for the deserter. In the second story a little drummer boy plays a curious part in the Battle of the Wilderness. He is taken from a village home, which is described with the fidelity of close associations:

"On the river road below the tannery, away back in New York State, there stood for many years a small house, always surrounded in Summer by sunflowers and hollyhocks and peonies that enwrapped it as in a beautiful garment. It seemed that flowers grew nowhere else as they did for the Widow Hornbeck. There was no other such show of lilacs in Juno Mills as that which early May brought for her front yard. The climbing roses, which covered the whole front and side of the poor, little house, were only of the simple, old sorts—the Baltimore Belle, the Yellow Scotch, and the ordinary pink brier—but they bore thick clusters of delightful blossoms. And in the Fall, when the frosts had nipped and blackened other people's flowers, the asters and nasturtiums and gladiolus in this wee patch appeared unhurt by the weather.

"When there was to be a wedding in the village or some celebration at the church or the schoolhouse, the children always went to the Widow Hornbeck to beg for flowers. Often they found her sitting out in her yard among the plants she loved—a mild-faced, patient little woman, with thin, bent shoulders, and hair whitened before its time, and she would be poring through her spectacles over the same big book spread open on her knees."

A boy coming from such an environment might not be such a manly youngster as Washington Lafayette Hornbeck turns out, but he could hardly fail to keep some untainted memories, and these patches of "living green" in Mr. Frederic's writing, whether for old worldlings or for young lads, are what bear striking testimony to a certain lovable and refreshing side of his character.

The English stories go back to the Wars of the Roses, and are told with a delightful mingling of modernity with the old warlike spirit to the expression of which Mr. Frederic was so well adapted. The tale of the boy Dockon subduing himself and his lusty tastes to the charm of Andreas, a worker at the then new craft of printing, if read allegorically, might well suggest the union of two opposing natures in the vivid personality so recently withdrawn from the range of our knowledge. The boys who read his final message to them will know that Mr. Frederic wrote on the side of stout hearts and honest speaking and against cool friendship and neglect of old people.

*THE DESERTER AND OTHER STORIES. A Book of Two Wars. By Harold Frederic. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company.

STORIES OF BISMARCK.

In The Cornhill Magazine the Baron de Malorite tells an amusing story of Bismarck's smartness and how he outwitted the Austrian Post Office. It was a common thing on the Continent to have at each Post Office what has been designated as the "cabinet noir," and in that particular "dark" room all suspected letters were examined, and under the general heading of suspect the letters of a supposed murderer or swindler were classed with the correspondence of a Foreign Minister. Unquestionably, with their spy mania in France, if the chance is offered, all letters which are believed to contain state secrets are opened. It was in 1852, and Bismarck and the Baron were in Frankfort. Bismarck entered a small grocer's shop. The future Chancellor drew out of his pocket two letters. "My hands are rather cold," said Bismarck to the shop boy, who was weighing a Dutch cheese, "and oblige me with a sheet of writing paper, some sealing wax, and a pen, for I want to address these letters." Then Bismarck complained that his hands were so frozen that he could not use a pen, and that he could not write with his gloves on, and wouldn't the boy please address the letters? Then Bismarck passed to the boy the letters, and on a piece of paper was the address of another grocer in Berlin. The lad copied the address and Bismarck paid for the writing paper, envelopes not being in use then, and added a tip for the boy. There was a fine, greasy look about the letters, and certainly the fragrance of Dutch cheese. Going out, the Chancellor told his friend that that was the way he outwitted the Austrians. The Thurn and Taxis postal administration had in its employ Austrians, and if the letter had been directed in his own handwriting it would have been read by those most interested to outwit him. Sometimes, for the fun of the thing, Bismarck would write something or other, address it carefully, so that it might fall into the hands of the cabinet noir, and so befool the Austrians. Of course, the Berlin grocer was in Bismarck's confidence. Bismarck said to the Baron: "Pray do not smile, but be grateful; it may prove some day a most acceptable contribution to your professional baggage as a diplomatist. And now let us go in; it is luncheon time, and we have earned our food." Question: Was all correspondence sacred to the Chancellor? The pith of the joke lies in this, for the astute Baron concludes: "I may add that I profited by this advice in 1866, when the Prussians, after occupying Hanover, indulged in opening the letters of all Hanover patriots. I remembered the lesson given me at Frankfort, and it answered so well—much to the annoyance of my mother's brother, whom they had appointed Governor General—that I could not resist expressing my gratitude to Herr von Bismarck for having taught me the trick."

M. RECLUS'S GREAT GLOBE.

According to Prof. Elisée Reclus's recent paper, read before the Royal Geographical Society, he is still bent on the production of a great globe. Cartography, Prof. Reclus says, has done fairly well, but the globe as we have made it amounts to little or nothing. Make a globe six or twelve feet in circumference, and then the loftiest peak of the Himalayas is only represented by one-twenty-fifth of an inch in height, a mere nothing, hardly perceptible. As to other fairly tall elevations they would not be indicated at all. Pseudo relief maps, Reclus says, are, for the major part, silly exaggerations, magnifying what are the actual elevations. When a globe is constructed large enough to show at least one-millionth part of the earth in real proportions then we may try to represent the heights and depths as well as the planimetric dimensions.

Even then highlands of 3,000 feet would barely appear, but when we made summits of 10,000 or 12,000 feet these would be distinctly visible. A huge globe on the scale of 1 to 100,000 is what M. Reclus wants. A skilled Swiss cartographer and relief maker proposes making such a relief of Switzerland, and it is possible that it will be shown at the coming Paris Exhibition. What the distinguished geographer wishes to bring about is a co-operative plan for the construction of such a globe, each country to produce its own section, keeping to the proportions of the Swiss one. Then at some time in the future all the parts are to be joined in one harmonious whole. Of course, there will be many gaps. Looking over the reports of the Geographical Society relative to this gigantic globe, the exact size, in fact, of it is not mentioned.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace long ago proposed a hollow globe, but, as it would have to be seen from the inside, we think details would escape observers. How insignificant would be the Eiffel Tower alongside of this huge ball if it is ever to be constructed; and a Ferris Wheel would be but as a child's hoop. Geography and cartography have notably improved since Dean Swift's time, when he wrote:

> "Geographers in Afric maps
> With savage pictures fill their gaps
> And o'er inhabitable downs
> Place elephants for want of towns."

The Art Students' League is to have a series of monthly exhibitions this Winter, in its rooms in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibitions will be open to the public the Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following the first Wednesday in each month. The exhibition which opens on Nov. 3 will comprise pictures and studies by Mr. Frederic Crowninshield. In December will be shown work by John La Farge, in January by Edwin H. Blashfeld, in February by Rowland Hinton Perry. Later there will be work by Arthur W. Dow, Frank Duveneck, J. H. Twachtman, and others. There will be sketches and studies shown, as well as finished work, so that the student can in many cases trace the growth of picture and decoration from its conception to its completion.

1898

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Hamlin Garland's Life of Grant.*

What is the use of another book about Gen. Grant? This is the question that Mr. Garland has had to answer, and he has answered it, answered it in a manner that is in the highest sense satisfying and delightful. We have, besides Grant's own memoirs, had so many facts given us concerning Grant's life and career that we had believed that a new biography could, at the most, but be a compilation of other men's work. But we were wrong. Mr. Garland has proved our error in a way that leaves no doubt.

Mr. Garland has not only presented in an orderly manner and in a lucid and charming style those facts about the life of Grant which we have already known; he has gone much further; he has done much more. He has spent some three years conducting investigations with a view to gathering new data concerning Gen. Grant, has visited every place where Grant ever lived, has interviewed all friends and acquaintances of Grant now living, has examined many unpublished letters relating to Grant, and indeed has spared no efforts to possess himself of all information concerning Grant that was in any way to be obtained. And these researches—scholarly, thorough, painstaking, conscientious, and almost unlimited in extent—have not been in vain. For Mr. Garland has added many new and interesting facts to those already known of Grant's career.

This not only entitles Mr. Garland's biography to a place in the literature of Grant, but gives to it a historic value. But we may go even further in our praise. Besides the diligent scholarship of the investigator, Mr. Garland shows himself possessed of those higher and rarer qualities of the biographer—a keen mind that lays hold of essentials and never lets masses of detail becloud those essentials; a mind which rejects details that have no value or intent, and employs details with the single view to bring out more clearly essentials, a thorough and appreciative comprehension of the character of the man about whom he is writing, not as a fixed and undeveloping number of qualities, but as a thing changing and unfolding, growing and expanding with years, with circumstances, with experience of men and things, with joys and sorrows, with health and sickness, with great opportunities, great difficulties, great responsibilities, and great successes; a realization that behind and beyond this changing character lies a temperament steady and unvarying; an understanding that the man of whom he is writing is weak as well as strong, and a fearless readiness to speak of the weaknesses as well as of the strength; and with all this Mr. Garland writes admirably, is content—a thing rare among biographers—to keep his own personality in the background, and adds to the patient diligence of the scholar a deep and enthusiastic love of his subject which cannot but inspire his readers.

Thus Mr. Garland has written not merely the career of Gen. Grant; he has without exaggeration painted in clear colors, with all its lights and shadows, the life of Grant—of Grant the child, far in the growing West, viewing daily the tremendous processes of cultivation and destruction which go together when a land is ceasing to be forest and beginning to become fields and villages; of Grant the boy, at school, at play, and at home; of Grant the youth, at West Point; of Grant the husband, the lover, the father; the fearless fighter in the Mexican War; then of Grant the man who has been drinking, who is without a vocation, who must ask his friends for help; poor, dependent, bent, sad, and ashamed before his folk—the man who has failed; and then of Grant in the civil war—the man of the hour, no longer bent, no more dependent, but straight, firm, self-confident—the man who knew how to fight it out on one line till Lee surrendered; of Grant the President, beset by difficulties, charged with such words that, like Washington, he too could have described himself as attacked "in terms so exaggerated and indecent as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even a common pickpocket"; and then, last sad scene, of Grant the suffering man, dying serene in the consciousness that his people once more loved him, once more believed in him.

Mr. Garland has not—nor was it to be expected that he should—shown new or hitherto unknown sides in Grant's character that we have known so well. Grant's reticence, amounting almost to silence, his gravity, his simplicity, his straightforwardness, his fixedness of purpose, his dependence in time of failure, his confident self-reliance as a soldier and as a commander of men and armies, his aversion to all pomp and circumstance, his undeviating resolve, his patience and gentleness. But merely to know a man as possessed of certain qualities is no more than to know that Othello was jealous and that the Venus of Melos is beautiful. Mere catalogues of qualities are nothing. One must read Othello, one must see the Venus of Melos. After that one may say understandingly: "This painting, that piece of sculpture, is beautiful; this character is possessed of certain qualities," and the abstract statements have meanings, for they are supported by perceptions of the things themselves.

So it is with this life of Grant. It shows to us not a mere figure draped with certain qualities, but it shows a living moving man; it shows how a great man thought and felt and acted in things great and little, and that is an inspiring sight to any one.

It would be pleasant to go into details about this book; to quote incidents; such as that of the phrenologist's prophecy that Grant would be President of the United States—one of those delightful and remarkable ex post facto prophecies that always are discovered about great men; or to quote the entertaining accounts of the debating society to which Grant belonged as a schoolboy, where he argued on such questions as "Resolved, That females wield greater influence in society than males," and gallantly proved the affirmative of this proposition; and "Resolved, That it would not be just and politic to liberate the slaves at this time," where he again victoriously upheld the affirmative; and—favorite topic for the schoolboy moral philosopher—"Resolved, That Socrates was right in not escaping when the prison doors were opened to him;" and, "Resolved, That America can boast of as great men as any other nation," a proposition against which Grant then argued, and the truth of which his own life—if that were necessary—has so well proved. So, too, it would be pleasant to tell of the West Point life—of the boyish feasts held surreptitiously in bedrooms, at one of which where, a chicken being roasted in Grant's room and an officer suddenly coming in and remarking, "Mr. Grant, I think there is a peculiar smell in your room," Grant, having just hid the chicken and the saucepan, impassively remarked, "I've noticed it, Sir." So, too, is Grant's sentimental proposal of marriage very charming. "Julia," he said, "you spoke just now of clinging to me." (They were driving over a dangerous part of the road.) "I wonder if you would cling to me all my life?"

And one is inclined, too, to speak of his extraordinary courtesy—of the manner in which he (the victor) arose and walked over to Gen. Lee, who was seated—Lee being the older man—when they first met to negotiate the terms of surrender. Many incidents of such nature occur; and one thinks of them, or, maybe, of Admiral Craven's words to his pilot as they were stepping out of their sinking ship: "After you, Sir;" and of a hundred such instances in our history and begins, perhaps, to think that, for a nation notorious for its lack of chivalry (or even common politeness) we do pretty well once in a while.

And of those great "moments sudden" in Grant's career when he showed himself made of the stuff great men are made of; as where having received his first commission in the civil war as Colonel of the Seventh District Illinois regiment, a then wretchedly disciplined body of men—and having been introduced to them and called upon for a speech, he arose, small, undistinguished, in his civilian's garments, and said: "Men, go to your quarters"; or of that great moment when first Grant and Lincoln met.

But Mr. Garland's is a book that may be opened and quoted from at any page; and when that is the case the only thing is to read the entire book—than which nothing better can be done. For good biographies are rare—and especially is this the case concerning the lives of the great men of our land; so that those of us who are not of sufficient breadth to be cosmopolitan, but are unfortunately still so circumscribed in our notions as to think that patriotism is a fine thing and to believe that ours is the first nation in the world will not only find it a source of inspiration to know intimately a great man but will find as well a source of pride in believing that in the man's great qualities are expressed some of the essential and enduring traits of our people.

*ULYSSES S. GRANT. His Life and Character. By Hamlin Garland. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 1898.

A Discouraging Book.*

This book is dedicated with accentuated notes of admiration to Maurice Maeterlinck, the apostle of grewsome honors, who with uncanny power has painted some of the most shocking aspects of human misery. Mr. Benjamin Swift plainly aspires to be a more or less humble follower of the author of "Les Aveugles." He believes in the cheering nature of insanity as a subject for artistic fiction, and he has offered for the public delectation a story of madhouse mutterings and ghastly love. "The Destroyer" is undoubtedly the tender passion which poets like Petrarch, Dante, and Shakespeare have endeavored to extol, and upon whose glory the fetid imagination of Mr. Swift glowers like a snake eying from the damp shadows of rank grass a spot of sunlight in a forest dell.

There is nothing intolerable in the actual relations of the men and women described in "The Destroyer," and that is perhaps the only praise which can be awarded to the novel. There is, to be sure, a fleeting glimpse of the nether side of Parisian life, but it is not treated in a manner to bring the flush of indignation to the cheek of the reader. Yet it cannot be said that this novel leaves a feeling of cleanliness on one's hands when they put it down. The reader feels that he has been for a brief time dwelling in a charnel house, and if he be inclined to troubled sleep he is like to hear the gibberings of lunacy in his dreams. For one of the lovers of the utterly inhuman heroine marries her and goes mad on his wedding day. The other lover rescues him while he is wandering in Paris in his demented state, takes him to his own country house in England within sight of the home of the heroine, and keeps him there. While he has the madman in durance this lover, who once prepared for the priesthood, makes love to the widowed wife, or permits her to grow in love with him, which in the end amounts to the same thing.

Of course this is a state of affairs which cannot endure, and eventually the woman goes to her insane husband, who forthwith has a lucid interval, and dies in her arms. This tale is told in a most turgid and spasmodic style. The personages of the novel act and talk like a lot of half-educated bookworms suffering from acute hysteria. If there ever was a community of such creatures anywhere it must have been in an asylum. The heroine of the story, who is called Violet because she closely resembles a blossom of night-blooming cereus, keeps a diary in which she writes the burblings of a morbid mind. She is a woman whom no one could love without being insane or becoming so; and as a just punishment she has a nice old Russian uncle who falls in love with her and proposes marriage under a German law which smiles on unions of such consanguinity. The young lady's father is a neat-handed old scoundrel, who has an illegitimate daughter. The uncle is on the eve of discovering the proof of this when the father fires a gun and frightens the horse which the uncle is riding, and that is the blessed end of the amiable old scoundrel from Russia.

It is altogether a most discouraging book, this "Destroyer." It is discouraging to think that a man who has sufficient application and industry to grind out 313 pages of handsomely printed English will deliberately use those qualities in a pitiable endeavor to spread and perpetuate the literature of the Slough of Despond.

*THE DESTROYER. By Benjamin Swift. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Moore's "The Fatal Gift."*

Mr. Frankfort Moore does not always have a remarkable story to tell, but he has an entertaining way of telling it. "The Fatal Gift" will please a goodly number of readers without, perhaps, leaving an indelible impression upon the age in which it was produced. The tale begins in Ireland, in a really captivating style. Indeed, no part of the book is more skillfully written than the opening chapters. Here we are introduced to one of the fabulously beautiful Misses Gunning in the act of committing the folly which long afterward destroys the happiness of her life. Her beauty is something to rave about, and no one knows it better than she does. In spite of this knowledge, which ought to be of high practical value to her, she elopes with a foppish and shallow-pated villain named Feversham, who has about as much idea of marrying her as he has of usurping the throne of France. Alighting at an inn, she has the good fortune to fall in with one of Mr. Sheridan's players—for the story is in the day of Richard Brinsley's father—Mistress Ann Bellamy, who is acquainted with Feversham and instantly recognizes the familiar dramatic situation.

By the simple strategy of the actress the beautiful Miss Gunning is rescued from the gay deceiver and taken back to her home without her parents being any the wiser. Here we meet the other Miss Gunning, Betty, who is the more beautiful of the two, and who is also the more serious. We meet also their mother, who has a fond parent's full realization of the market value of two such daughters, and who looks forward to London, Mayfair, and ducal coronets. There is also a father, who is a very weak imitation of a certain Captain Costigan of immortal memory. Mr. Moore lamely attempts to apologize for this gentleman by saying that he became the model for all subsequent fathers of that particular type. If he had been presented to us before Jack Costigan that would have been satisfactory; but as he does not play a very serious part in the story he may be dismissed without further comment.

In due course of time Mrs. Gunning and her daughters migrate to London. They are largely influenced to this movement by the appearance of bailiffs in the household

*THE FATAL GIFT. By F. Frankfort Moore. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

(Continued on Page 716.)

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

and the predictions of a soothsayer that the daughters will make brilliant marriages. In London the beautiful Misses Gunning meet with many lively adventures, some of which are the result of enmity on the part of other women, coupled with a readiness to play upon Mrs. Gunning's social aspirations. Every one will enjoy reading the somewhat improbable episode of the two gorgeous young Dukes who are introduced to the girls, take them to Vauxhall Gardens, and turn out to be envious women in disguise.

More ingenious and convincing is the manner in which Mrs. Gunning defeats one of the schemes of the envious ones, who send her a spurious invitation to a ball given by a certain Duchess. Mr. Moore tells in a most entertaining way how the now aroused mother succeeds in securing a genuine invitation and how her two beautiful daughters make the social sensation of the season at this ball. Maria, too, here learns from the lips of Lord St. Albans that he loves her. Betty is so fortunate as to win the love of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who is plainly enough a nobleman in nature as well as by title. The characters in Mr. Moore's tale are well sketched, and the incidents are brisk and various. Perhaps, however, the greatest charm of the book is its representation of some of the quaint features of London life in those days. It was a time of wit and gallantry, and we are not much astonished at the public disturbances occasioned by the struggles of the populace to see the two beautiful girls, who will command the sympathy of every reader.

William Black's "Wild Eelin."*

Thomas Carlyle once said to William Black, "I have read your stories, Sir, and they are very amusing, very amusing, indeed; but when are you going to write a real book?" If Carlyle were still in the world, which he made wiser but not merrier, he would undoubtedly be saying something of the same kind again to Mr. Black. That gentleman is still writing his amusing stories, but the world is still waiting for his real book. It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Black continues to be the most promising novelist of our time. His novels have so many admirable qualities, so much that seems to hesitate upon the borders of real greatness, that one never ceases to wonder what is lacking. Yet, somehow, Mr. Black never enters the promised land. He never has that burst of genjune inspiration which seems to be continually approaching. He writes well, at times most admirably, as witness the opening sentences of "Wild Eelin":

"The calm of a Sabbath morning lay all along the wide valley; not a sound disturbed the perfect silence, save now and again the call of a curlew or the soft winnowing of a peewepe's wings; the pools in the Garva River—deep and dark and tea-brown under the wooded banks, but of a bold, clear turquois blue out in the open—were still as glass; while the shallows down by the ford, where the water raced and chased and glanced and glittered over the beds of pebbles, were so far away that the continuous smooth murmur of them was hardly audible in the basking and sunlit air."

Except for the pernicious stringing of clause upon clause with the factitious aid of semicolons when separate sentences would be stronger, that is as pretty a bit of description as one need wish to read. "Wild Eelin" abounds in writing of that kind, which certainly gives atmosphere and color to the story. The heroine, to come to the human interest of the tale, is a very lovable young woman, though there is no manner of doubt that many men and most women will feel more at home with the subsidiary personage, Lily Nelle, a very plain and womanly creature of a most domestic type. Those who recall "Madcap Violet" will not be altogether at a loss to know what to expect of this wild girl, who is in temperament much the same sort of a being.

But Wild Eelin is a highly intellectual young woman, with decided literary ability. This "cacoethes scribendi" it is that brings her into intimate acquaintance with one Archibald Gilchrist, a newspaper man, who very naturally falls heels over neck in love with her to his own misfortune. He is the real hero of the book, yet it is never clearer that he will not be her husband than when she accepts his offer of marriage. She does it because she desires to protect herself against the pig-headed wooing of a most reprehensible young nobleman, who has all possible bad qualities, including the stupid obstinacy of a dull mind. Yet he is not a very convincing personage despite the careful elaboration with which the author has drawn his character.

Even less satisfactory is young Somerled MacDonald, the Canadian railway king, who loves Eelin and is loved by her, but does not do or say anything of serious import throughout the novel. Eelin does not discover that she loves him till after she has plighted her troth to Gilchrist, and that young man does not learn the state of her affections till she babbles it to him in the delirium of a fever. This is one of the strongest parts of the story, and when Archibald hastens off to tell Somerled that he must go at once and set matters straight between himself and the woman he loves, the reader naturally expects a happy ending. But Mr. Black has elected to adopt an unhappy one, a method always justified when the natural evolution of character in a story demands it. But in this book it seems wholly unnecessary and, therefore, needlessly painful to the imaginative reader. But on the whole "Wild Eelin" is a good novel, in spite of the fact that it never touches greatness.

*WILD EELIN. By William Black. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

Another Tale of Ancient Rome.*

This new novel, dealing with life in Rome in the first century of our era, and the persecution of the Christians under Domitian, may be cordially commended to the readers of "Quo Vadis." It seems to have been founded partly on the author's impression of the two busts of Domitia Longina, one in the Chiaramonte Gallery of the Vatican museum and the other in the Florence Gallery, and partly upon the tradition that that Princess became a Christian. Its epoch embraces the closing years of Nero's reign and those of Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Its account of the rise of the ignoble Flavians is particularly interesting, and its picture of the Emperor Titus is notably lifelike.

It is chock-full of classical lore, and its elaborate descriptions of travel by land and water, of domestic life and public entertainments, of a wedding and a funeral, may be relied upon by those thirsting for such information. St. Luke is one of its personages, and the incident of the collision averted by him is one of its most dramatic passages.

Another personage is Nero's chum, Paris the actor, who is here represented as a freedman and a convert to Christianity under the influence of the Good Physician. The narrative contains many graphic touches.

*DOMITIA. By S. Baring-Gould. Illustrated by Izora C. Chandler. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Maarten Maartens's New Story.*

When new books from well-known authors appear we naturally expect an excellence in their working out at least equal to their former productions. Maarten Maartens after a long silence has in his present book well sustained his former reputation. It is a tale of English life. He has left the environments of Holland, with which he has made us familiar, and has given us a story with a decidedly British flavor.

The opening chapters are tinged with melancholy. They have to do with the death of the wife of Anthony Stollard. Anthony Stollard, a man of sensitive and artistic nature, inclined to solitude, journeys to Italy, seeking solace, and is there saved from the gambling craze by "her memory." Meanwhile his brother, Sir Henry, dies, and Anthony succeeds to the baronetcy. Through the cares and worries of public life he neglects his daughter, Margaret, and leaves her without suitable companions in his country home. Loneliness and the desire to provide a mother's care for his daughter finally induce him to marry a second time.

Margaret is a unique character in the novel. The manner in which she clings to the memory of her dead mother is particularly touching, for her father attempts to obliterate all recollections of her mother from the child's mind. The minor characters are well drawn. They include Anthony Stollard's mother-in-law, who manages his household, and, contrary to the general rule, the two appear to get on very well together. Then there is Sir Henry, a matter-of-fact gentleman, very good at heart, and a whimsical French valet who wishes to leave Sir Anthony's service, and to accomplish this he offers a very remarkable excuse. François explains to Sir Anthony that several prominent German doctors have discovered that the pronunciation of the English language produced cancer in the throat, and therefore not wishing to run any risks he is determined to leave. He recommends his brother as his successor, seeming to have overlooked the probability of cancer attacking him. Lady Mary Hunt is a fashionable and frivolous woman, but kind hearted and in love with Sir Anthony.

The absence of a villain is one thing which the reader will probably notice. This character has become a great feature in the modern novel, and the present story, in its omission of him, is a pleasant exception to the ordinary rule. The nearest approach to this type is Lady Mary Hunt, who is, perhaps, merely thoughtless. She introduces Anthony Stollard to the Monte Carlo gambling halls, but afterward shows her true nature by a kind deed well wrought. She finally becomes Sir Anthony's wife. "Her Memory" is a powerful story and should be classed with honor among this year's books of fiction.

*HER MEMORY. By Maarten Maartens, Author of "God's Fool," "Joost Avelingh," "The Greater Glory," &c. Cloth. Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages, 328. Price, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Tales By Col. Higginson.*

To those who think of history not merely as a collection of records in which plans of government and civilization play a prominent part, but also as an outgrowth of strange superstitions and legends, in which a vast ignorance of much that we hold common is displayed, this collection of tales will have a great attraction. In grouping them Col. Higginson has started, like a mariner, with the legends that kept near the European shore of the Atlantic, then he has moved on toward the open sea, and finally has reached the American shores and the mouth of the great St. Lawrence.

"Every tale in this book," he says, "bears reference to some actual legend, followed more or less closely, and the authorities for each will be found carefully given in the appendix for such readers as may care to follow the subject further. It must be remembered that some of these imaginary islands actually remained on the charts of the British Admiralty until within a century."

The legend that is identified with "The Island of Demons" is quite as picturesque as the immortal history of Robinson Crusoe, and in the notes a brief account of the adventure is given in the old French of Marguerite of Navarre in her "Heptameron." As Col. Higginson tells the story with its amplifications, when Francis I. sent Cartier forth a second time upon his American explorations he sent with him the Sieur de Roberval, whom he commissioned as Lieutenant and Governor of Canada and Hochelaga. Marguerite Roberval, his fair and romantic niece, was to go with her uncle upon the expedition, and promptly fell in love with Etienne Gosselin, the son of a notary, whose passion for the sea and for nautical construction had kept him a shipbuilder. On the long voyage the situation developed, until at last Gosselin and Marguerite were secretly married by a Huguenot minister. When this act of insubordination was made known the vessel was directed toward a rocky island known to the sailors as l'Isle des Demons. The unhappy couple were put upon its shores with Marguerite's old nurse and a store of provisions and ammunition. The husband yielded first to hardships and distress of mind, then the old nurse succumbed, and finally the child who was born to Marguerite. For two years and five months Marguerite remained upon the island, "ainsi, vivant, quant au corps, de vie bestiale, et quant à l'esprit, de vie angelique," passing her time, when she was not defending herself against wild beasts, in reading, contemplation, prayers, and orisons, having a mind joyous and content in a body emaciated and half dead. "Then as she stood upon the shore some Breton fishing smacks, seeking codfish, came in sight. Making signals with fire and calling for aid, she drew them nearer; but she was now dressed in furs only, and seemed to them but one of the fancied demons of the island. Beating up slowly and watchfully toward the shore they came within hearing of her voice, and she told her dreary tale." She was taken back to France and received with great honor by all the ladies, who willingly sent their children to her to learn to read and write, and at this worthy trade the rest of her life was passed.

Other tales more or less fanciful are those of the Arthurian romances, the legend of Harold the Viking, and that of the Irish knight Maelduin, the Welsh story of the Castle of the Active Door, and the Spanish legend of Antillia, where Columbus was recommended by Toscanelli to stop on his way to India.

As a boy's book nothing could be more delectable than this collection of valuable myths told in Col. Higginson's direct and interesting style.

*TALES OF THE ENCHANTED ISLANDS OF THE ATLANTIC. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. 1898.

Spanish Literature.*

"Spanish Literature" is the fifth volume of the series of Literatures of the World edited by Edmund Gosse, of which the four preceding volumes are French, Ancient Greek, Italian, and Modern English. Mr. Kelly has confined the scope of the book entirely to Castilian literature. This was doubtless necessary on account of the constant need for compression in order to prevent it from exceeding the limits prescribed for the volumes of the series, (about 350 pages.) It is an excellent idea to have these histories as short as is compatible with accuracy and reasonable completeness, but it is a question whether the literary history of a country like Spain can be written in this compass without omitting much which should find a place there and neglecting many authors who should, at least, be mentioned. It is from this necessity of constantly compressing that no attention whatever has been paid to the other languages of the Spanish Peninsula, the Asturian, Galician, Basque, and Catalan. This is particularly unfortunate in the case of the first three tongues, which fully deserve at least some consideration for their influence upon Castilian literature, if not for themselves. Catalan, as the author truly says, "is so singularly rich and varied that it might well deserve separate treatment; its inclusion here would be as unjustifiable as the inclusion of Provençal in a work dealing with French literature."

Nevertheless, in spite of the limitations placed upon him by the shortness of space, Mr. Kelly has succeeded in producing an excellent manual. He has not, for the sake of bringing in a greater number of the lesser-known names of Spanish authors neglected giving to the great writers an adequate treatment. This method, while it is not, of course, so comprehensive, is yet by far the better way. The minor authors of any past age or period of literature are of no interest except to a student of that epoch, for to the general reader they are nothing but names, if they are as much as that. M. Brunetière has, indeed, carried out this method so far in his recent "Manuel de la Littérature Française," that in the body of that work there are hardly any names of authors whatever or at least any details, of their lives and personalities. Mr. Kelly has, as we have said, pursued this scheme, and with him it was necessary. But he has been forced to leave out many writers worthy of at least brief consideration. Yet, on the other hand, we should feel grateful, inasmuch as in this way we have been spared reading of the names and dates of a great number of authors whose works are never read and who are known only by their occasional recurrence in histories of literature, whose pages are burdened with them.

In his first chapter the author shows that Spanish literature began with the Roman conquest, and emphasizes the fact, which is too frequently lost sight of, that the Roman authors of the Silver Age were Spaniards as well as Romans, and that Seneca, Lucan, Quintilian, Martial, and the Emperor Hadrian were the earliest Spanish writers. As in the case of the other Romance languages, Spanish had its origin in the gradual breaking down and demoralization of the pure Latin of the classics into the "sermo plebeius," the language of the Roman soldiers, which they forced upon the conquered people of Gaul and Spain. During the so-called "Dark Ages," this process of disruption went on, until finally we see emerging the germs of new languages, the French, the Spanish, and the Italian, and the other Romance languages. If we except the "Misterio de los Reyes Mages" and a few other unimportant "mysteries" and semi-religious liturgical plays, the earliest monument of truly Spanish literature is the "Poema del Cid." This poem, which probably dates from the middle of the twelfth century, (1135-75,) is the story of the exploits of the great national hero of Spain, the Cid, and of the marriages of his two daughters. As it has come down to us it is incomplete and mutilated, and, like so many of the old epics, it has been so touched and retouched that it is probable that we have lost part of the original poem by the attempted improvements of unskillful hands. Yet, after all, it is no unworthy companion, in the author's judgment, to the Chanson de Roland and the Nibelungenlied. It can hardly be said, however, to equal those great epics, for it is an obvious imitation of the Chanson.

For 200 years after the appearance of the "poema" Spanish literature was in a state of transition, a formative period, when a great number of poems, histories, plays, and, in fact, essays, in every form of composition, was written. They are for the greater part not noteworthy. They were written in something which was a mixture of Spanish, Arabic, and Latin. But by the time of Columbus and the great discoveries the language had so nearly taken its modern form that the books of that period can be easily read by any one acquainted with modern Spanish.

We come now to the age of Lope de Vega and Cervantes, (1598-1621,) the "Golden Age" of Spanish literature, the period of the composition of the immortal "Don Quixote," the greatest expression of Spanish genius in letters, and one of the masterpieces of all literature. Lope de Vega, by nature a great dramatist, ruined the quality of his work by his supernatural fecundity of production. His 2,000 plays, with a very few exceptions, have been forgotten, and justly so.

From the time of these writers until the present century Spain produced nothing really great. The quantity was large enough, but its quality was not good enough to give it a high rank. But during the present century there has been, so to speak, a literary revival throughout all Spain. A new school arose in the eighteenth century whose productions were largely influenced by the study of French literature.

*A HISTORY OF SPANISH LITERATURE. By James Fitz Maurice-Kelly. D. Appleton & Co. 1898.

1898

But this has to a great extent been thrown off, and at present there is a literature which is national, both in tone and in inspiration.

The chief defect of the book has been mentioned before—namely, the exclusion of many writers on account of its shortness. One other drawback to some readers will be the fact that all the quotations, which are very few in number, are given in translation. This is a mistake, for not only is it impossible to render the spirit of the work, especially of the old epics, into modern English, but a large part of the interest and value of the quotations lies in their language itself, in which it ought to be possible to see the change from the "sermo plebeius" to the Spanish language of today. A single extract from the "Poema del Cid" will show the futility of attempting to render the spirit of the poem:

"Among them, gentlemen! Strike home for the love of charity!
The Champion of Bivar is here—Ruy Diaz—I am he!"

These, however, are small defects in an excellent work. Mr. Kelly is to be congratulated on having produced a book which is a clear and eminently readable history of Spanish literature.

Remington's "Crooked Trails"*

In many cases stories and books are spoiled by illustrations which are not adequate expositions of the text, and ideals grow up in the minds of readers that are far from being borne out by the foreign pictures that are pressed into service and are made to serve whether or not. This is not the case with Frederic Remington, for his illustrations of subjects like that he has now drawn for treatment are most charming and artistic. They commend the book even if the text were unconsidered. We are more accustomed to think of Mr. Remington as an illustrator than as an author, but when it is found that he can accomplish much in both directions we have a rare combination that it is very hard to match.

In "Crooked Trails" Mr. Remington has collected together ten sketches or stories that have to do with the Western country and frontier life, of which he is so very fond, and of which in "Pony Tracks" we have previously seen evidences of his skill with pen and pencil. Hunting outlaws and other game on the plains in the North and Southwest is perhaps not as refined and exalted a theme as we might desire, but the incidents are full of life and action, not to mention the incidental death element that enters and finds a place in the recital. There is a certain charm about woodcraft as Mr. Remington presents it. The stories are certainly spirited and recall days now largely passed but which still live and find a welcome place in story told at the San Antonio Club and elsewhere. Mr. Remington writes from the artistic point of view, which he never forgets. It is hard to forget that which we know and love, and reading his story of "The Essentials at Port Adobe," for example, we may, if we choose, read art between all of the several lines that go to make up the structure and superstructure of it.

The same is true as well of the other word pictures he presents. The stories are realistic and have in them a dash of the picturesque, but, except for the pictures, one would not wish to go over them often. The soul that invests and reinvests such a story as "Robinson Crusoe" with a vital and a living interest and causes it to be read and reread will not be found in "Crooked Trails." The cunning satire of "Gulliver's Travels" is sought after in vain. They are sketches, faithful and realistic as Vassili Verestchagin in any of his paintings, but the art rises far above the literary work. Some men seem at first glance to be equally good along many lines, but a searching and critical test usually develops the fact that in some one department even the most versatile men rise higher than in the other things. If Remington were not an artist he might have stood out as a writer, but as it is few will contend that his pencil is not greater than his pen. In "Joshua Goodenough's Old Letter" we have a very excellent picture of life in the American Army in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In the portrayal of ranger life Mr. Remington is well equipped, and the sketch given us in this story is drawn from the best models. We are shown Indians, scouts, rangers, regulars, and the sort of an army that figured in the campaign against Ticonderoga. Mr. Remington does not conceal the truth; he shows us the cruel side of war, and all the pomp and circumstance are stripped off and shown to have been only shams and impediments then as now. The treatment given all of the incidents, marshaled never so skillfully, affords excellent opportunities for illustrations that have been improved, and in no case do we find anything unsatisfactory as to pictorial adornment. The charm of the book lies in its illustrations, and worshippers of Remington have here another shrine where their idol may receive their homage so richly deserved. In the other stories that form a part of the present book we find the same things presented, only from other points of view. Now Mr. Remington takes us up into the Hudson Bay country, and then we are led captive by him in Mexico and Florida, and his art always lures and never disappoints. His theme is, however, always the same, and the city and town confined man who reads his book will marvel at the life Mr. Remington spreads out befor him.

*CROOKED TRAILS. Written and illustrated by Frederic Remington, author of "Pony Tracks." Cloth, decorated cover, rubricated title page, 8vo, pp. 151. New York: and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Sketches and Studies in Italy and Greece. By J. A. Symonds. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

England and the Hundred Years' War. By C. M. C. Oman, M. A. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Heroes of Our War with Spain. By Clinton Ross. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

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The War with Spain. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Manual of the History of French Literature. 12mo. By Ferdinand Brunetière. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

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Mexico and the United States. Romero. Royal octavo. New York: Putnam. $4.50.

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Stonewall Jackson. By Lieut. Col. Henderson. Royal octavo. New York: Longmans. 2 vols. $10.

A Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. Cambridge: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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Cartoons of the War of 1898. By Papers. 16mo. Chicago: Belford, Middlebrook & Co.

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Wild Animals I Have Known. By Ernest Seton Thompson. 12mo. New York; Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

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Holy Bible; Teachers' Edition. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

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The Old Testament and the Critics. By Williams. 12mo. Chicago: C. H. Keer & Co. 50 cents.

A Book of Cats. By Mrs. Chance. 12mo. New York: Dutton & Co. $1.

A Laboratory Manual. By Austin & Conat. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolff & Co. $1.25.

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Sonnets from the Portuguese. By E. B. Browning. 18mo. London: G. Bell & Sons. $1.

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Songs by Laidlaw. 16mo. New York: William R. Jenkins. $1.

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Tony Drum. By Edwin Pugh. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The Modern Man and Maid. By Sarah Grand. 16mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

Belle. By the author of Miss Toosey's Mission and Laddie. 18mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

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HENRY REEVE'S MEMOIRS

Thackeray, Balzac, Liszt, Malibran, Guiccioli, Macaulay, the Bonapartes, Froude, and the Queen.*

In the memoirs of Henry Reeve, who was an English journalist and for a time the editor of The Edinburgh Review, we find the record of a useful man. The anonymity of the English man of the press kept Reeve, perhaps, from being better known. Henry Reeve, who was born in 1813, sprang from a literary stock, his father, a Norwich doctor, having been among the early contributors of The Edinburgh Review. The young man was educated at Norwich, then went to Geneva, but did not enter any university. Early in life he lived in Paris, and came in contact with such people of distinction as Victor Hugo and Cousin. In 1835 Reeve writes to his mother:

"Thackeray is flourishing, and after the opera we took tea and had a long talk of the doings of French artists. He complains of the impurity of their ideas and of the jargon of a corrupt life, which they so unwisely admit into their painting rooms. Thackeray's drawing—if I may judge by his note-book—is as pure and accurate as any I have seen. He is a man whom I would willingly set to copy a picture of Raphael's—as far, at least, as the drawing goes; but he does not seem likely to get into a system of massive coloring, if I may judge by what he said."

No one questions Thackeray's literary ability, but he was about the last man to whom either the drawing or coloring of a Raphael could be intrusted.

Writing further of Thackeray, Reeve adds:

"I have seen a good deal of Thackeray this last week. That excellent and facetious being is at the present moment editing an English paper here, in opposition to Galignani's. But what is more ominous, he has fallen in love, and talks of being married in less than twenty years. What is there so affecting as matrimony! I dined yesterday with his object, who is a nice, simple, girlish girl—a niece of that old Col. Shawe whom one always meets at the Sterlings'."

The editor of these memoirs questions the "English paper" Thackeray was to edit. This glimpse of that great romance writer, Balzac, is ot exceeding interest:

"The most remarkable visit I have recently made was to M. de Balzac, and I am indeed embarrassed by the attempt to give you the faintest idea of this extraordinary man: such a singular contrast of profound philosophy—more of intuition than of analysis—combined with the variety and prodigality of an Eastern story teller, expressed in a copious and brilliant language, frequently degenerating into the violence or rising into the ostentation of positive insanity. I have never met with. Balzac was seated in an elegant apartment, situated at the very extremity of this side of Paris, which he took because from some whim or strange reason the house is called 'La Fabrique de l'Absolu.' To this Fabrique we found our way, and at the end of a long, low room, as it were, between a study and a boudoir, we found the Magician himself, surrounded by proofs and manuscripts, which he was correcting and composing with a rapidity that sets all the printers of Paris at naught. He talked chiefly of himself, with the most boisterous and fantastical self-acclamation, for it was more than approbation; above all, he drew out the lines and castrametation of his great work before us, to which all that he has at present written belongs, and which will contain the circumstances of human life in all their variety, the motives and principles of human action in their irrevocable tendencies, and, thirdly, the causes of activity, and of thinking, and willing, in their permanent unity—a work which will reach at least to forty enormous volumes, and will in all probability remain incomplete from the death or madness of its author—the builder of a Babel which he intends to be a mark to all nations, and to overshadow the earth."

Balzac must have been thinking over his "Comedie de la Vie Humaine" in 1835. Three years before young Reeve at Venice had met Sir Walter Scott. He writes:

"We had the grand apartment at the Leone Bianco on the Grand Canal, till the ex-Empress Maria Louise turned us out of it. She was on her way to Vienna to see the Duc de Reichstadt, who was dying. Sir Walter Scott was also in the hotel. I saw him at the Academia. My dog Trevor jumped into his gondola, which amused him; but he was paralyzed and a mere wreck."

De Tocqueville, Saint Beuve, Ampere, he dined with. Mr. Reeve's musical taste was excellent, for he thus describes a Liszt concert:

"Liszt had already played a great fantasia of his own, and Beethoven's twenty-seventh Sonata, in the former part of the concert. After this latter piece he gasped with emotion as I took his hand and thanked him for the divine energy he had shed forth. At last I had managed to pierce the crowd, and I sat in the orchestra before the Duchesse de Rauzan's box, talking to her Grace and Mme. de Circourt, who was there; my chair was on the same board as Liszt's piano when the final piece began. It was a duet for two instruments, beginning with Mendelssohn's "Chants sans Paroles," and proceeding to a work of Liszt's. We had already passed that delicious chime of the "Song written in a Gondola," and the gay tendrils of sound in another lighter piece, which always reminded me of an Italian vine, when Mrs. Handley played it to us. As the closing strains began, I saw Liszt's countenance assume that agony of expression, mingled with radiant smiles of joy, which I never saw in any other human face except in the paintings of Our Saviour by some of the early masters; his hands rushed over the keys, the floor on which I sat shook like a wire, and the whole audience were wrapped in sound, when the hand and frame of the artist gave way; he fainted in the arms of the friend who was turning over for him, and we bore him out in a strong fit of hysterics. The effect of this scene was really dreadful. The whole room sat breathless with fear, till Hiller came forward and announced that Liszt was already restored to consciousness, and was comparatively well again. As I handed Mme. de Circourt to her carriage, we both trembled like poplar leaves, and I tremble scarcely less as I write."

At that time, the greatest of songstresses was Malibran, and he writes his mother of his emotions when he learned that she was dead. (1836.)

"I have not recovered from the emotion with which I have just learned the death of Malibran. I keep turning over in my mind the various occasions and parts in which I saw her, just as one recalls every passage in the life of some dear departed friend; the whole array of her powers passes before me like a pageant; the waiting grief of her Desdemona, the passion of her Amina, the heroism of her Arsace, the truth of her Fidelio—it was in that part I saw her for the last time; and all these several shapes are like the vanities of a dream, having one soul to animate them. * * *

"Malibran was not made for age, and I never saw her without feeling that the light was wasting rapidly in proportion to the intensity of its splendor. She snapped like a string, she is fallen like a bird from its perch; and I trust I am not wrong in thinking that, of all the blessings with which Providence gilds and enriches the children of genius, that of early death, in the glory of the bright sunshine of their lives, is not the least. Those whom the gods love die young; and Malibran is gone to join the Raphaels, the Novalis, and those happy spirits who shared the gifts of the angels upon earth. We shall tell our children's children of her incomparable sweetness; and I trust that England will build a monument of pure silver over her grave."

Returning to London, here is a glimpse of the Guiccioli, which is curious, because the lady, according to Reeve, had literary tastes.

"I have been a good deal at Gore House lately, attracted and amused by Mme. de Guiccioli, who is staying with my lady. Having recently made the acquaintance of Lady Byron, it is very curious to me to compare the manners and character of her celebrated rival. The Guiccioli is still exceedingly beautiful. She has sunbeams of hair, a fine person, and a milky complexion. Her spirits are wonderful, and her conversation brilliant even in the most witty house in London: Besides which, she alone of all Italian women knows some things. Besides a fine taste, which belongs to them by nature, she has a good share of literary attainments, which, as her beauty fails, will smooth a track from coquetry to pedantry, from the courted beauty to the courted blue."

The young man must have been intimate with Sydney Smith, and Smith made fun of Macaulay, for Reeve writes:

"We got Sydney on the overpowering topic of Macaulay. Macaulay is laying waste society with his waterspouts of talk; people in his company burst for want of an opportunity of dropping in a word; he confounds soliloquy and colloquy. Nothing could equal my diversion at seeing T. B. M. go to the Council the other day in a fine laced coat, neat green bodied glass chariot, and a feather in his hat. Sydney S. had said to Lord Melbourne that Macaulay was a book in breeches. Lord M. told the Queen; so whenever she sees her new Secretary at War she goes into fits of laughter. I said that the worst feature in Macaulay's character was his appalling memory; he has a weapon more than any one else in the world's tournament. 'Aye, indeed,' said S. S.; 'why, he could repeat the whole History of the Virtuous Blue-Coat Boy, in three vols., post 8vo., without a slip. He should take two tablespoonfuls of the waters of Lethe every morning to correct his retentive powers.'"

Here is the description of the perfectly artistic dinner at Chorley's, that red-headed musical critic, crabbed Samuel Rogers, so cordially detested:

"Chorley's dinner was wonderfully brilliant. The Amphitryon sat between Juliet and Desdemona—Fanny Kemble and Pauline Viardot. The Cushman did not appear, but Edward Devrient came, and the Halles. Conversation on the decline of the drama in England, Mrs. Kemble declaring society had outgrown the theatre, and Devrient maintaining this was impossible in the country of Shakespeare. It ended in my challenging Fanny K. to read a French play, in Halle's playing a magnificent sonata, in Devrient's reading the Oster-tag scene from 'Faust,' in Viardot's singing, and in Fanny K.'s reading 'Antony and Cleopatra' compressed. However, before we reached the later portions of this splendid programme I was obliged to go home to do some work."

In 1840 Reeve first appeared in politics, not openly, but as an intermediary. He may have been sent by the English Government; anyhow, he met Thiers, and tried to smooth over matters between England and France. He held then a minor Government position. At about this time, 1840, he commenced his connection with The London Times, Barnes being the editor, and for fifteen years Reeve wrote leaders for the Thunderer. He tells how his service was continued for fifteen years up to 1855, in which time he had contributed "2,482 full paid articles, receiving for them £13,000." Then in Delane's time there was a row. Reeve says his articles were garbled. He resigned, "and fell back on The Edinburgh Review."

In 1850 Reeve wrote in diary the following:

"The great talk of the day is Macaulay's Vols. III. and IV. of his history, which has, upon the whole, disappointed people. Expectation had been raised too high; 25,000 copies were sold the first day, weighing sixty-one tons, and all the world set to work to read the book. But it wearies by the sustained effort of the style, and having looked into some of the authorities I am astonished at its inaccuracies. There is a capital article in The Times of to-day on the book by S. Lucas. The bluader about Schomberg was discovered by myself, on a hint from Panizzi. I wrote to Macaulay on it, and he admitted it to be 'a blemish.' Sir J. Stephens said to me that it was 'the most valuable and inimitable of books,' but with all its brilliancy, there is a want of temper, of truth, and of taste about it which makes me feel I had rather not have written it."

The mistake that cocksure man Macaulay made was that he had put Schomberg to rest in Westminster Abbey, whereas it was at St. Patrick's. Louis Napoleon at Gore House Reeve does not mention, but some one writes him a letter about the Prince in 1882, describing Louis in his younger days.

"At one time of my life I knew Hortense and Louis Bonaparte intimately. Hortense was an agreeable woman—very French, but lively and full of anecdote. She had been, and was, très galante, but with decency. When I knew her at Rome she was near fifty, and though not handsome, had still the appearance of once having been a desirable woman. * * * Her son was then with her—a youth of my own age, with whom I was intimate without liking him. He was cold, disagreeable, and full of pretension; silent and reserved in his own family, and anxious for distinction, which no one seemed willing to accord him. believe—contrary to the usual opinion—that he was the son of Louis Bonaparte; he was like him. He was short, not ill-made, but ungraceful; his face was plain, his skin bad, complexion muddy; small pig's eyes, a coarse nose and mouth, lank hair; with little expression, and what he had far from good. Neither I nor any that then knew him thought him at all clever. I remember he got into a ludicrous scrape by intruding in female attire into the apartments of the mistress of the Spanish Ambassador, whence he was kicked out with every circumstance of ignominy."

As editor of The Edinburgh Review Reeve was, as he should have been, autocratic. He always favored anonymity. Froude's "The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon" he did not like, and so an unfavorable criticism appeared in The Edinburgh Review. This is Reeve's letter to Mr. Longman:

"Dec. 26, 1891.—I thought it best to tell Froude frankly that the review of his book ("The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon") in The Edinburgh would be an unfavorable one. At the same time I disclaimed in the strongest language any disposition to make a personal attack on himself. Unfortunately, he seems to ascribe adverse criticism of his works to personal animosity, which, in his case, is entirely wanting.

"It is a painful necessity. Froude and his book are too important to be passed over in silence. But the judicial character and consistency, and, I may say, honor, of the Review absolutely require that the truth should be told about the book. I should consider it a derogation to my duty to the Review if, from personal motives or affection, I suppressed an adverse criticism of a work which imperatively demands an answer. * * * I have modified so far as is any expressions which appeared to be of too censorious a character; but it is impossible to avoid condemning a mistaken book because the author is a personal friend. 'Judex damnatur si nocens absolvitur' is our motto."

Innumerable are the extracts which can be taken from this volume. We conclude with this happy description of the gillies' ball at Balmoral, when the Queen was young:

"We drove up to the castle, which is eight miles off, through a fine wooded glen, in the moonlight. On arriving we waited in the library, when arrived Lady John Russell and her boys, the Farquharsons of Inverceaid, young Peel, the William Russells, the Duke of Argyll, and then the Court. Nobody was in mourning, as it was a birthday; the Queen in white, with a floating sash of royal Stuart tartan from her shoulders; about half the men in kilts. The Queen made a circle, and then we went into the ballroom, where about a hundred and fifty of the tenants, servants, &c., with their wives and daughters were assembled. Reels then began, which were danced with great energy, and also jigs—very droll. Prince Arthur danced like mad, and Princess Alice was 'weel ta'en out' by the gamekeeper. I stood in a corner talking with the Duke of Argyll, &c. At last the Prince came round and conversed very courteously for ten minutes. * * * All this lasted two hours, and then the Queen withdrew into the supper-room, where there were sandwiches and champagne. She went round again and talked to Lord Melville, behind whom I was standing, and then made me a very gracious bow, but without saying anything to myself."

*MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY REEVE, C. B., D. C. L. By John Knox Laughton, M. A. Longmans, Green & Co.

JOHN HATCHARD.

Famous in His Time as an English Bookseller—Facts in His Life.

"Piccadilly Bookmen" is not a new book, for it was issued some five years ago, but it contains the life history of a famous second-hand bookseller and publisher, John Hatchard, and the little memoir by Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys is so neatly written, holds so much real literary nutriment in it, like "an egg full of meat," that some notice of the book will be found of decided interest.

For an introduction let us tell of the watchful care Hannah More had for Macaulay when he was a lad, for she divined his talents. Trevelyan, in his "Life of Macaulay," informs you that Zachariah Macaulay, the historian's father, knew the bookseller Hatchard well. Hannah writes many letters to the boy Tom. She had received from him "two letters, so neat, and free from blots. By this obvious improvement you have entitled yourself to another book; you must go to Hatchard's and choose." Macaulay never forgot Hatchard. The books Hannah had told him to select impressed the shop and the keeper of it on his mind, so when Macaulay one day met Hatchard in a Clapham stage Macaulay confided to him "his purpose of writing a history of England."

John Hatchard, the proprietor of that famous book shop in Piccadilly, was born in 1768 and died in 1849. He was apprenticed to one Bensley, a printer, but he did not like the place and left it. In 1782 he was bound to a Mr. Ginger, and later to a Mr. Clarke. Both of these personages kept old books for sale, and here John learned the business. He tells how his apprenticeship expired Oct. 18, 1789, "and on the 19th my friends congratulated me (at my father's expense, a good supper and flowing bowl of punch, with some good songs, toasts, and sentiments.") John Hatchard having entered the service of Mr. Thomas Payne, (no connection of the American Tom,) left him in 1797 and commenced business for himself at 173 Piccadilly, and beginning with a capital of £5 died in 1849 worth £100,000.

What memories of "Snuffy Davis" are there not associated with this biography? There is some moderate interest felt today in a small octavo pamphlet, which has for title "Reform or Ruin: Take Your Choice." That is a startling headline. Then you may read, "By John Bowdler, Esq., London. Printed by John Hatchard, No. 173 Piccadilly, 1797." But the publication of that trashy pamphlet was the beginning of the fortunes of the house of John Hatchard. We do not care a penny to-day for John Bowdler, and have but slight interest in his ridiculous son, Thomas Bowdler. Such a papa; such a son. For did not T. B. emasculate and mutilate Shakespeare, and has not the man's name gone down to posterity in the word "Bowdlerising"? But "Reform or Ruin" had a grand success in 1797-8, and that was John Hatchard's lucky hit.

Sellers of old books in those days cemented literary friendships, for they were more or less learned. Dr. Samuel Johnson's father, Michael, of Litchfield, was one of the early types of this class of booksellers. It was in Tom Davies's bookshop, Russell Street, Covent Garden, that Johnson met his Boswell; and Davies had a pretty wife, which Churchhill signalizes, for he reports that when the lexicographer looked at her he said "Lead us not into temptation," and the virtuous Mrs. Davies having overheard him, the doctor whispered to her, when she saw his confusion: "You, my dear, are the cause of this." But Samuel was not invariably of a pleasant humor. This truly good and great man had once earned a meagre pittance by working as a cataloguer for another bookseller, Osborne, and once on a time Johnson knocked Osborne down by hurling a heavy folio at his head, adding insult to injury by calling him a "blockhead." "Sir, he was impertinent to me, and I beat him," was what the doctor said, and there can be no doubt that Osborne's punishment was deserved. Near Payne's there was Robert Dodsley's shop known as "The Tully's Head," and here came Johnson, Burke, Young, Akenside, Walpole, and Warton.

What were the magazines in vogue when John Hatchard set up business? There were no Edinburghs and Quarterlys. The publications in demand were The Gentleman's Magazine, The European Magazine, The Monthly Review, and The Christian Observer. What has been very much hammered into us was the composition of the Clapham sect, and belonging to this coterie were Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Zachary Macaulay, and Inglis. They were all Hatchard's patrons. Zachary Macaulay was a truly pious person, distinctly narrow-minded, and so he forbid his son's reading novels—and possibly Thomas chafed over the restriction. One day young Macaulay smuggled a contribution into The Christian Observer, and it was in praise of Fielding. When he was fourteen Thomas Macaulay made an index for The Christian Observer, and ever afterward, though acknowledging that a book without an index is an impossibility, he held the makers of indices in low estimation, for he wrote "index makers in ragged coats of frieze, the very lowest of the frequenters of the coffee houses * * *"

Hatchard's was very probably a resort of the Tories, Debrett's being headquarters for the Whigs, and politics had then undoubted influences over literature. Lord Beaconsfield says "in those days when literary clubs did not exist, and when political clubs were very limited and exclusive, the booksellers' shops were social rendezvous." He then tells that his father often met at Hatchard's Mr. Pye. What do we remember to-day of Henry James Pye, who was Poet Laureate, succeeding Warton? Who knows or repeats a line of Pye's epic "Alfred," which was famous in 1801? Isaac D'Israeli, his son says, was indebted to Pye for encouragement and sympathy, and both of them frequented the Piccadilly shop.

Crabbe changed his publisher, chose Hatchard, and in 1807 appeared a volume containing "The Parish Register," "Sir Eustace Grey," and "The Birth of Flattery." Jeffrey was nice, The Edinburgh Review lauding the book, and Hatchard worked off the whole edition. A copy was sent by the author to Sir Walter Scott, and from that gift came a pleasant correspondence which Lockhart reproduced. Scott referred to himself as "fagging as a clerk," and Crabbe takes that up and writes:

"But how 'fag as a clerk'? Clerk is the name for a learned person, I know, in our Church, but how the same hand that held the pen of 'Marmion' holds that which a clerk fags, unless a clerk means something vastly more than I understand, is not to be comprehended."

Then Crabbe adds that he would "love to read law reports; that is, brief histories of extraordinary cases, with the judgments," and his conclusion is: "I have often thought of consulting Hatchard, whether he knew of such kind of reading." Crabbe's son, in his life of his father, remembers calling one day at Hatchard's in search of his sire, and the bookseller bidding him to "look around," and "there stood my father reading intently, as his manner was, with his knees somewhat bent, insensible to all around him."

Hatchard himself put on, what was natural to him, the garb of utter respectability. "He always dressed in a semi-clerical style, as he thought befitted his connexion."

1898

Did a Church dignitary want a book, Hatchard assumed the proper deferential manner. In one room of the shop were old-fashioned chairs "to match the customary occupants." All this was "considered a part of the business, and as much care as possible was taken not to disturb the slumbers of those who fell into the hands of Morpheus." Then, outside, Hatchard had provided a bench for the accommodation of "the flunkeys who rode on the platforms behind their masters' carriages."

The Duke, for there never was of late times but one Duke, often rode up to the Piccadilly shop, and would dismount and unbend and take a chair. Once he did so when some pamphlets were to be sold at auction. A pamphlet had been originally sold for a shilling. His Grace wanted it, and his orders to purchase it were imperative. The pamphlet was started at 2s. 6d. and was knocked down to Hatchard for his Grace's account for £93, and the Duke "admired the obedience to his orders, which were carte blanche to buy the pamphlet."

With the connection Hatchard had with Tupper this notice must conclude. Martin Tupper's first series of "Proverbial Philosophy" was produced by Rickerby, (1838,) and Rickerby was rather a printer than a publisher. The second series had Hatchard for publisher, and for a long time Tupper made yearly his £500 to £800 from the books, and the profits aggregated in all some £10,000. While John Hatchard and his son Thomas were alive Tupper got along very comfortably with them, but when the two died Tupper took his "Proverbial Philosophy" to the Maxons, then came a decline in the demand for the books. Perhaps Tupper wanted to find himself catalogued with Alfred Tennyson.

How to Open a New Book.

From "Modern Bookbinding Practically Considered," by William Matthews.

"Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so go on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the centre of the volume. Do this two or three times and you will obtain the best results. Open the volume violently or carelessly in any one place and you will likely break the back and cause a start in the leaves. Never force the back; if it does not yield to gentle opening, rely upon it the back is too tightly or strongly lined.

"A connoisseur many years ago, an excellent customer of mine, who thought he knew perfectly how to handle books, came into my office when I had an expensive binding just brought from the bindery ready to be sent home; he, before my eyes, took hold of the volume and tightly holding the leaves in each hand, instead of allowing them free play, violently opened it in the centre and exclaimed: 'How beautifully your bindings open!' I almost fainted. He had broken the back of the volume, and it had to be rebound."

Griffin's New Views of Us

An old critic, Sir Lepel Griffin, has been talking in London of our literature—or our want of it. Before a gathering called the Linton Club he said:

The true greatness and distinction of a nation is not primarily due to its warriors or even its statesmen, who hurry across the world's stage in storm and tumult, but to its writers, either in literature or in science, who have reduced the sum of human misery and added to human happiness, and whose accumulated wisdom is the best inheritance of all succeeding generations. If you desire to see an example of the deadening influence of the exclusive struggle for wealth and material prosperity on the higher life, you have only to look across the water to the United States of America, which is rich and powerful, with an enormous territory and a rapidly increasing population. But the Americans have not yet realized that these advantages do not of themselves confer national distinction and that if their country were to sink beneath the ocean to-morrow it would in history fill a very small place compared with that of the tiny Republic of Athens. In America, at any rate among the men, education is so directed to commercial ends, and in its higher branches the scientific is placed so much above the literary method, that the soul and the imagination are starved and the power of original literary production seems decaying, which is an unnatural and dangerous symptom in a young and vigorous community.

The old race of writers of distinction, such as Longfellow, Bryant, Holmes, and Washington Irving, have died out and the Americans who are most prominent in cultivated European opinion, in art or literature, like Sargent, Henry James, or Marion Crawford, live habitually out of America and draw their inspiration from England, France, or Italy. I was reading the other day a little book called "Kokoro," written by an American, full of grace and delicate fancy, but the author had lived for many years as a professor in a university in Japan. The greatest of English critics of this generation, Matthew Arnold, in the last essay he ever wrote, discussed an opinion which I had expressed in a book on "The Great American Republic," that there was no country in which a cultured human being could live with less pleasure than in America; and when I heard him deliver his first lecture in New York I realized the truth of this remark and how deep a gulf in sympathy lay between the critic and his audience.

But I will not dwell on the shortcomings of our American cousins, when we have so many of our own. We have, in a different degree, the same defects, which are, indeed, inseparable from the conditions our modern life. I believe that the degeneration of the pure literary habit and instinct is but a passing phase of American life and that Americans will, with the larger National ambition which is now possessing them, take in time a worthy place in the Temple of Parnassus. That such may be the case I earnestly desire, for I am one of those who look to the cordial and sympathetic union of England and America as the most important factor of the history of the twentieth century. That this feeling is shared by the best and most distinguished Americans I am convinced, and in evidence I would read to you one graceful sentence from a letter to me of the American Ambassador, written a few days before he left England to take up the responsible position of Secretary of State: "I sometimes feel that the only advantage we Yankees possess over you is that we have two native countries, while you have one."

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"'Concerning Isabel Carnaby' is beyond doubt a book to be read. It is a book with a great deal of fresh and interesting observation in it; the leading characters are really studied, and the detail is obviously from life. Miss Fowler has sympathy and understanding, and her range is a wide one. She can describe a Nonconformist circle in the provinces, and pass from that to society and politics in London, or house parties in the country, and seem equally at home in all of them. She writes without malice, yet with shrewdness and humor."—Westminster Gazette.

These books are for sale by all booksellers, or they will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

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A Great Rarity for the Lenox Library.

The Lenox Library, which contains so many precious original books relating to the early history of the New World, has lately added to its collection, through the kindness of one of its Trustees, a most important piece of Americana, of which but two other copies are known, the British Museum possessing one and the Imperial Court Library of Vienna the other. It is Schöner's "De Nuper Repertis Insulis ac Regionibus," a small Latin pamphlet of four leaves, bearing the date of 1523. This very copy sold for a low price in Maisonneuve's sale of 1867 in Paris, and later could not be traced. Last month, however, it turned up in Catalogue No. 61 of M. Spirgatis of Leipsic, where it was priced at 480 marks, and came a little later to the Lenox. In the Maissonneuve sale, where it figured as No. 1,186, it was bound with Houter's "Rudimentorum Cosmographico," and was then (1867) noticed by Harrisse, who, in his "Additions" to his "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," assigns to it the date of Houter's tract, 1540. It is now bound by itself, and apparently was separated from the Houter long before it reached the Leipsic bookseller.

Johann Schöner of Carlstadt, the author of "De Nuper Repertis," &c., and a celebrated German mathematician of the sixteenth century, is perhaps best known to present day scholars by the series of terrestrial globes supposed to have been made by him in 1515, 1520, 1523, and 1533, the first, second, and fourth of which are still preserved at Frankfort, Nuremberg, and Weimar, respectively. The title of the Latin pamphlet in question, (which was one of Schöner's numerous published works,) reads as follows, translated into English: "A Letter from Johann Schöner of Carlstadt concerning the Islands and Countries which have been recently discovered under the Command of the Most Serene Kings of Castile and Portugal; and a Terrestrial Globe for those who wish to follow the course of the Voyages. Dedicated to the most distinguished and eloquent Reimar von Streitberg, Canon of the Church of Bamberg."

The late Charles H. Kalbfleisch, the importance of whose collection of works on American history and geography is well known, never was able to secure a copy of the rare pamphlet of the professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. Referring to Varnhagen's reprint, St. Petersburg, 1872, he said in 1889, in a letter to a friend, that it was as near to the original as he ever expected to get. "There was a copy," he wrote at another time, "in Maissonneuve's catalogue of 1867, which sold very cheap. It was the one from which Harrisse got his inspiration. I tried very hard a few years ago to get them to trace it, but they had no knowledge of its destination. There are, I believe, but three copies known."

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Young people to-day like to read the Henty books,—so Mr. Henty has written for them a story of American history which will appear as a serial in St. Nicholas for the coming year; and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, author of "Jan Vedder's Wife," will furnish a historical romance of Old New York; and Mrs. Laura E. Richards will contribute a serial; and there are to be good things from many writers,—Mrs. Burton Harrison, Lieut. Robert E. Peary, Lloyd Osbourne, Mrs. Charles D. Sigsbee, (the wife of the *Maine's* commander), Poultney Bigelow, and others. Gelett Burgess is to contribute a series of remarkable pictures and verse about the "Goop Babies." Every number of St. Nicholas will be as good as can be made.

Keep in mind the fact that the young people of to-day are just as anxious to read St. Nicholas as you used to be,—and how many of them can you subscribe for and make happy?

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A Chinaman's Memory.

From "China in Transformation," by A. R. Colquhoun.

"The intellectual capacity of the Chinese may rank with the best in Western countries. Their own literary studies, in which memory plays the important part, prove the nation to be capable of prodigious achievements in that direction. It is stated in Macaulay's Life that had "Paradise Lost" been destroyed he could have reproduced it from memory. But even such a power of memory as he possessed is small compared with that of many Chinese, who can repeat by heart all the thirteen classics; and it is as nothing to that of some Chinese, who, in addition to being able to repeat the classics, can memorize a large part of the general literature of their country.

"A Chinese acquaintance of mine was able at the age of sixty-five to reproduce, verbatim, letters received by him in his youth from some of his literary friends famous as stylists. When pitted against European students in school or college the Chinaman is in no respect inferior to his Western contemporaries, and, whether in mathematics and applied science, or in metaphysics and speculative thought, he is capable of holding his own against all competitors."

Sale of Medals.

Will some of the medals recently given to our brave soldiers and sailors be ever put up at auction? There are many vicissitudes in life. Sales of military and naval medals are by no means uncommon in England. Lately a Victoria Cross, awarded to Private M. Murphy, military train, 1858, for an act of bravery at Azinghar on April 15, 1858, during the pursuit of Koer Singh's army, was, together with his medals for the Mutiny, with bars for Lucknow and the Relief, sold at Messrs. Debenham, Storr & Sons' rooms, Covent Garden. After a keen competition the lot was sold for £44. The East India Company's gold medal for services in Ceylon, 1795-6, realized £37; the same company's silver medal for Khelat-i-Ghilzie and the medal inscribed "Ghuznee-Cabul, 1842." (within two wreaths,) £37; a group of three naval medals, including the medal for Benin, 1897, £10 10s., and a West African medal for Mivele, 1895, £7.

OCT

BOOKS I BEST REMEMBER.

Under the title "Books I Best Remember," arrangements have been made by THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for a short series of papers by writers of experience and repute, who have read widely in the current literature of their times. The wish of the editor has been to show through these articles which books have best survived in the recollections of readers who have all their lives been in contact with current literature. Readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW with recollections embracing the same periods it is hoped will find these recollections interesting for comparison with their own. The first paper in the series was published in the issue of Oct. 22. It was written by Mrs. Sherwood.

Second Article.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton.

"I love to lose myself in other men's minds. When I am not walking I am reading; I cannot sit and think. Books think for me. * * * I can read anything which I call a book."—Charles Lamb.

So many things have been said in praise of books that merely to name these eulogia would require almost the space of an Alexandrian Library. I suppose that the true account for this multiplicity of reference is to be found in the fact that nothing material is so allied to human kinship as is a book. Out of all these varied ascriptions—of conspiring homage and gratitude, few can be chosen that offer a more pungent or pictorial report than Emily Dickinson's startlingly vivid lines, where she says:

"There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away,
Nor any coursers like a page
Of prancing poetry.
This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of toll;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears a human soul!"

I think the first complete volume—and it was in board covers—that could be called a book to which my attention was directed was Webster's American Spelling Book. In this, at two and a half years of age, (for I had learned the alphabet earlier,)a teacher pointed out to me the perpendicular columns of words and taught me to read the adjacent sentences into which they were simply formed. There were pictures there to give interest to the text, and, to this day, I clearly recall a certain strange sensation and delight which a book first made upon me, just because it was a book, and not particularly because it was that book.

I perceived that it was something different from the teacher's chair and table, though when closed it seemed no less material. It had ideas and a spiritual content, and it told me something. When I got to the pictured story of "The Milkmaid" and "The Boys in the Farmer's Apple Tree"—the good farmer who made first pellets of grass with which to drive them out before he tried what virtue there might be in stones—I saw fully what books and reading meant. Of course there was a high flavor of moral teaching mixed with its attempts at entertainment and literary instruction, but this was by no means ill-planned. When the English Reader, made by the good old Quaker, Lindley Murray, came along as a close second to it, the didactic element was overpowering and at high tide.

This book would be thought far too advanced now for a child of five or six; but it was in those early years, as well as much later, that I read it, and was thus introduced to Pope and Johnson and Addison and Goldsmith, as well as to other names of conspicuous note in English literature. The book would be called antiquated now, but if the effect of reading it could be traced and summarized, I doubt if the mental stimulus and culture it has afforded to thousands would not be shown to be equal to that of any one book among those which have worked to drive it out of recent use.

I confess it lifted my mind up on tiptoe, so to speak, at first; it was too strong meat for the adolescent mind to assimilate all at once—but it all became clear and lucid in later years. Those sonorous sentences that had long become permanent fixtures in the memory, though not clearly comprehended in the days of their introduction, were a blaze of light at last. For thirty years the book, perhaps, has had no living existence, but the children who were nurtured upon it, though they live three times thirty years, will not fail to remember its far-away reverberations. Some of us doubted, as children, that selected passage from Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" where he rather credulously remarked of Niagara Falls that, notwithstanding their great height, "it is said that the Indians sometimes went down it in their canoes in safety." We know now that whoever may have been Goldsmith's informant on this matter it was certainly not one of the Indians who had tried that experiment

As evidence of the book's enormous seriousness there is in one of its editions a footnote by Murray apologizing for the insertion of a passage that seemed to him to border upon levity, and he seems to shrink from the responsibility of it as if he had committed a cardinal sin. But what is amusing about the apology is that no one is so tenderly conscienced to-day as to be able to detect any particular levity in the passage whatever. In spite of these minor matters, the English Reader was one of the mind-shaping books of its era, and they are still a numerous people who acknowledge its influence and who both remember and reverence it.

A book that gave you boundless delight, and which was thumbed more and cherished more highly than were any of my toys, was the one given to me in my sixth year, if not earlier. The particular edition of it was titled, "Mother Goose's Quarto Book of Melodies." To step out of the dignified and stately English Reader, where to smile was almost to commit a crime, into this metaphorical circus tent, with its various Punch and Judy like characters, where all was roistering levity and general "high jinks"—with no more thought of sin or moral obligation than there is in conic sections or the chapters on the binomial theorem—was to enter an entirely new world. For me the world was a radiant fairy land, an enchanted, wondermaking domain. Whether it was "Old Mother Hubbard," "Ding-Dong Bell," "The Old Cow That Jumped Over the Moon," "Bobby Shaftoe," "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," or "Humpty-Dumpty" that I read, or whatever else in that savory and never-to-be-forgotten mélange, the door of romance was opened and life was changed on that book's parentally permitted arrival. I wonder if Lindley Murray ever saw it. I am sure William D. Howells thanks his stars that he saw and enjoyed it before he laid down the realistic edict as the rule for literature.

None of Mother Goose's readers, perhaps, could have explained how

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her."

And afterward how

"He put her in a pumpkin shell,
And there he kept her very well."

But it all tickled the fancy and gave inexplicable delight. To the child who has no long experience to set against such relations, Mother Goose was true enough. How could he who is so fresh born and expecting wonders—in fact, meeting wonders daily—doubt that these might be true somewhere? There was, at any rate, a vraisemblance in their telling that even the grown reader cannot quite quit himself of. The coming down of the Man in the Moon, the man who jumped into the bramble bush, with such sorrow at first and such success on the repetition, and the death and burial of Cock Robin, were not, of course, according to the ordinary way of things; but the story of Jack Sprat and his wife and the old woman who lived only upon victuals and drink, which "were the chief of her diet," as well as many others of the collection, were merely grotesque—not impossible.

What a medley of nonsense they all made—and yet was there ever anything more stimulating and delicious? It must be a sad child, and a rare child, who must go through life without feeling their hypnotic spell. My copy of Mother Goose was square, and covered by yellow-papered boards, and I have never since—to my regret—been able to find its exact duplicate. The palpable error, started early in this century, which says that Mother Goose was a real personage, who lived in Boston the century previous, has stuck to its foothold with surprising tenacity, but it has no show now in any intelligent court. The etiology of Mother Goose's tales is too distant to trace. The stories no doubt came from the table lands of Asia and from the far-back Aryan race. They were probably in various forms told to children the world over many thousands of years ago, and have a date and lineage similar to those that belong to the well-known and similarly universal children's games.

The Rollo Books and others of a close kinship to them I remember as fairly entertaining, but they did not waken my boyish enthusiasm or make a deep mental imprint upon me. I much preferred Mungo Park's "Travels in Africa," which was alive with a delightfully strange and indomitably heroic experience. A book that was never very noted which Paraclete Potter of Poughkeepsie published in 1810 lingered in my grandfather's garret far past its day and fell into my hands when I was six years old. I still recall its primitive simplicity and its antique flavor. Its hold upon my memory, though, comes from the fact that it furnished me the first piece I was ever taught to declaim.

I read the "Arabian Nights" very early, and somewhat clandestinely, for I found the book from time to time was moved about to be out of my reach. It was doubtless not an exactly fit mental pabulum for those very early days, when the world is all before one; but I am sure it brought me no permanent harm. What it did bring me was breathless pleasure, the spirit of the Orient, and a sense of the richness of human aspiration that were all a revelation. The magic of Aladdin' lamp, the story of the Forty Thieves—how they still stir and excite the youthful mind! The atmosphere of the Nights' stories was far enough away from the New England and Middle States environment, and when you woke up from their absorbing spell the day's routine and even the landscape's perspective became dun-colored and tame and prosy enough. You had been reveling in its doctrine of hedonism and unrestricted liberty, and then were plunged back into the chill realities that belong with stern tasks and dutiful living—with no mental hashish at hand for their mitigation.

In the way of humor there were still existent upon the library shelves available to me Sam Slick's works, but I heard them read and quoted by older people oftener than I opened them. Then, too, there was an odd little book—of no known paternity, so far as I am aware—entitled, "Thinks I to Myself: A Serio-Comic Tragedy," which was not a little naïve and amusing, and full of touches of a certain keen anatomy of mental human nature. Every once in a while this little, long duodecimo, in boards, may be seen in some old bookstall; so that it would seem there was quite a large edition of it called for in its prosperous days. But how sad and solemn an old book that has outlived its generation, and is obsolete to the next, appears! If the book was once humorous, there will be no more smiles between its covers—only dust and mold upon them.

I believe that the first book of literary criticism that engaged my serious attention was "The Living Authors of America," by Thomas Powell. It was not great criticism—it was even thin and superficial, and not always intelligent; but its great importance to me was its introduction to my notice of several authors of whom I knew little. Here in extracts I got my first taste of Emerson, my early knowledge of Margaret Fuller as a literary personality, and some extended acquaintance with Poe, Longfellow, Bryant, Cooper, and other notabilities.

But there was still another book of poems that stirred me deeply, partly because it came at an impressible period of my life, and partly because it had some truly poetic worth, and bespoke large things. This book, in that chocolate-colored cloth under which the Ticknor & Fields house have stored such immeasurable literary wealth, was Alexander Smith's "Life Drama." On its appearance The London Times, The Spectator, and other English critical voices made for it a hearty acclaim. They said it was Shakespearean, and gave it other adjectives of but little less magnitude. After a little time there came a reaction from this praise; Sydney Dobell, a real poet, and others with Smith were satirised in a group as the "Spasmodic School" of poets—particularly in a poem built on the lines of the "Life Drama" and titled "Firmilian."

In spite of all this, I have always preserved a certain fondness for Alexander Smith. He wrote more than a few good lines, as these are which linger in my memory, from which I quote wholly:

"Although its heart is filled with gold and ores,
The sea complains upon a thousand shores.

All things have something more than barren use,
There is a scent upon the briar;
A tremulous splendor fills the Autumn dews,
Cold moons are fringed with fire."

But there were certain extravagances in the "Life Drama,' like the following quatrain, which made it easy to caricature it and make it seem ridiculous. This quatrain is part of a lyric addressed to a young lady:

"My soul leaped up beneath thy timid kiss,
What then to me were groans,
Or pain, or death? Earth was a round of bliss,
I seemed to walk on thrones."

Alexander Smith died young, but he left besides his verses some books of prose, one of which, a series of essays titled "Dreamthorp," is a very delightful production. I shall always keep this volume among the books that deserve not to die, and the "Life Drama" not far away—the latter as a reminiscence provoker of past pleasure.

I should have said at an earlier point than this that the bound volumes of the old Penny Magazine, as well as the Chambers Miscellany, made very attractive books when they were more current than either of them can be again, and that my indebtedness to the former especially is very great. The Hans Christian Andersen stories I enjoyed also when they came somewhat later. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Origin of Species" were epoch-making books in their respective ways, but, heretical as it may be to say it, I never could read the very famous one first named a second time—it was so helplessly unliterary, and, it seemed to me, in certain chapters so half-sickly melodramatic. William Blake's poetry, especially his "Songs of Innocence," had for me a rare charm from my first acquaintance with them. His song of "The Tiger" is one of the truly inspired poems—not less so, in fact, than Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner." What a stupendous and startling thought he embodies in this line:

"Did he who made the Lamb, make thee?"

There were two books, not altogether unallied in their spiritual content, that I read at about the same date, which wrought an unforgetable effect. I mean that tenderly introspective book, titled, "Thorndale," and the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli." Filled were both of them with a dreamy seriousness and deliciously poetic reverie. The former has its echo in "Amiel's Journal" and its counterpart in Matthew Arnold's favorite "Obermann."

Can any one forget the urbane and gentle and dignified "Spectator" of Addison and Steele? I have never been able to do so. Nor have I lost the remembrance of the charm of a multitude of Oriental works such as the "Sakuntala" of Kalidasa. This author has been called "The Shakespeare of India." The "Tripataka," the "Shammapada," and the "Zenda Vesta" have passages that often come to mind, as do some of Mahommed's sayings in his so-called "Table Talk." It was Theodore Parker's liability to take his text from some of these writings that caused Lowell, when describing in his "Fable for Critics" the condition of one who should go to hear this preacher, to write as follows:

"You won't know beforehand
Whether you are to be Bibled or Koraned."

I must dismiss Omar Khayyám the Elder, Edda, Gulliver, and Munchausen, and Evelyn and Pepys to not be carried too far a-field.

To speak of Joubert is to take us to one of the keenest sentence makers of France, but both the English and American editions of his maxims fall to render more than a part of his work. Among isolated books here and there that were impressive, I may name Hamerton's "The Painter's Camp," Judd's "Margaret," that idyllic New England story; Thoreau's "Walden" and "Week," and Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." But I could never, as some seem impelled to do, while seeing the latter's literary worth, and not affected by its portentous form, make of it the basis for a religious cult. But, chacun a son gout. Rossetti's volume, that brought the "Blessed Damozel," added a new pleasure to life.

If Landor is so famous as to be outlawed from this company I have summoned, he is so little read as to deserve admittance to it. For years I have kept close at hand, while having his other writings accessible, Stedman's and Aldrich's "Cameos," which is an admirably well-chosen selection (as the authorship would guarantee) of Landor's verse. If a Greek of the classic age could come back to us—one of eminent literary genius, and should express himself in our tongue—he would not be more Greek or more classic than was Landor.

But as memories of books thicken, there seems to them no end. Even Blackstone beckons in the backward perspective as having had literary and thought-inspiring significance. It is best, perhaps, to shut out here the clamoring figures that make a call to be named. I feel in laying down the pen and dismissing the topic as if I had gone partly through an immeasurable forest and touched only here and there a tree.

JOEL BENTON.

1898

BOOKS AFTER SCHOOL DAYS.

Suggestions for Two Classes of Readers, Common School and College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You would confer a favor by giving me a list of books that would be proper to give to a young man just out of a country school, who has had a common education, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. Also, kindly give me a list of books that would be suitable for a young man who has just graduated from such a college as Yale, Princeton, &c., and greatly oblige

AN OLD READER.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

"An Old Reader" gives us what would, in the slang of the day, be termed "a large order." It is an order peculiarly difficult to fill, because we have no clue as to the capabilities or tastes of these young men, nor have we any hint in regard to their love of reading or the books that have hitherto occupied them.

If the young man from the country school has no acquaintance with literature, it will be well for him to begin with the classics of boyhood, "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," "Gulliver's Travels," and "The Swiss Family Robinson"; then "The Jungle Books" and "Captains Courageous," by Kipling; Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Coral Island," (Ballantyne,) "The Treasure Island," (Stevenson,) Dickens's "History of England," and "Rollo's Tour in Europe." While these are suitable for young readers, boys of from ten to fifteen years, they would not be found too childish by any adult who had missed them in his youth. We do not know any books better fitted to inspire a boy with a love of reading and a longing for a wider excursion into the field of literature. These may be followed by biographies of the great men of our own country—and of these the name is legion—by "Plutarch's Lives," "Poor Boys Who Became Famous," (Bolton,) "Greek Heroes," (Kingsley,) "Adventures of Ulysses," (Lamb,) "The Talisman," "Ivanhoe," "Guy Mannering," "Quentin Durward," and "Kenilworth," (Scott;) "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield," (Dickens,) "The Last Days of Pompeii," (Bulwer,) and Smiles's "Self-Help" and "Character."

In poetry, the young reader's library should contain "The Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion," (Scott,) "Lays of Ancient Rome," (Macaulay,) "The Iliad of Homer," (Pope,) "The Prisoner of Chillon," (Byron,) and the collection "Open Sesame," in several volumes. Besides these, the series known as "Stepping Stones to Literature," from the Fourth Reader to the end, five volumes in all, are full of admirable selections. "Cum grano salis," we add Abbott's "Little Red Histories," (which, with Shakespeare, Lincoln was wont to say, taught him all the history he ever knew,) and "The Henty Books." The fault of Abbott's histories is that the author always holds a brief for his hero or heroine, whether it be Napoleon I. or Mary of Scotland. But he makes history living and interesting, and to those who have not the time to read larger and more philosophic works the information given by these bright little books will be found valuable enough to offset their too evident one-sidedness.

As for Henty, his many volumes are all historic, and, we believe, accurate. Boys seem to read them eagerly, although they are "history and water." Perhaps the water will evaporate and the history abide. An adult would probably cry for mercy before completing a single volume, but it is an undeniable fact that boys like these stories, nearly fifty in number. They cover many epochs of history, and are certainly far better mental pabulum than the apotheosis of bootblacks, newsboys, and juvenile criminals. "Two Years Before the Mast," Dana; Nansen's, Peary's, and Dr. Kane's books of arctic exploration, and Livingstone's and Stanley's volumes of African travel are all fascinating and healthful.

"Gulliver's Travels," "The Arabian Nights," and other works needing expurgation or abbreviation, are excellently well edited in Ginn's "Classics for Children," in itself an admirable library for the young. While a list of books suited to any special person is to be presented with diffidence and with the assurance that it is a thing elastic and not arbitrary, a list for a young and unknown college alumnus must be relegated into the region of the impossible. Not only has he already studied many of the works of those placed by common consent among the immortals, but his mind must have taken a certain trend, not to be ignored in his future reading. It does not follow, however, that he is to be left without guidance in mapping out a course for himself. Upon the threshold of his literary life, he can do nothing better than to read more than once Frederic Harrison's essay on "The Choice of Books." It will be well if he can possess himself of that essay, and of the same author's edition of the library of Auguste Comte. Then in "The Pleasures of Life," by Sir John Lubbock, he will find much that is charming and suggestive in two chapters, "A Song of Books" and "The Choice of Books." The latter concludes with a list of one hundred books particularly recommended for general reading. When this list appeared, many other lists were at once suggested by noted men of letters. Some of these were collated and bound together, and may still be obtainable. Of course, Sir John Lubbock's is open to criticism, as any other would be. We would suggest the substitution of Newman's exquisite "Apologia," that masterpiece of English, for Wake's "Apostolic Fathers"; the addition to the poets of Tennyson, Browning, and Mrs. Browning, as well as some collections of miscellaneous poetry, such as "The Fireside Encyclopaedia"; of Herbert Spencer to the philosophers, if only his "Social Statics" and "Data of Ethics"; of Carlyle to the essayists, and to the biographies his "Life of John Sterling," Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay," and Stopford Brooke's "Life and Letters of Frederick Robertson." We would not say of Miss Austen, "'Emma' or 'Pride and Prejudice,'" for "Pride and Prejudice" is by far the superior. Thackeray cannot be left without his "Henry Esmond," or, for the sake of "him whose heart was as a little child," without his "Newcomes." Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" and Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" might reluctantly be omitted, if the omission would make room for George Eliot's "Romola" and "Middlemarch." But emendations and addenda will inevitably suggest themselves to this or to any one of the "Best Hundreds" which followed Sir John Lubbock's. He himself refers his readers wishing more extended lists to Comte's "Catechism," Pycroft's "Course of English Reading," Ireland's "Books for General Readers," and others.

Most admirable remarks on the subject of reading are to be found in "Letter CLV." of the "Life of Rev. Frederick Robertson" mentioned above. Naturally, no one confines himself wholly to these "best books" that have become classics, nor is it well that he should. Heeding, upon the whole, all that Harrison and Robertson say so incisively on the subject of "multifarious reading," it is, nevertheless, true that a chance acquaintance in a book is often as charming and refreshing as he is sometimes found in the flesh. But a few weeks ago the writer met one in The Outlook—"Youth: A Narrative." It was something not to be missed. It came, to use its own words, "as a gift, as a grace, as a reward" to all who love what is lovely in language and vivid in narrative. And so it will often be; but he who makes these chance acquaintances must be quick to discern; he must not need, as Mr. Beecher used to say, "to eat the whole ox in order to know the flavor of the beef."

After all, just as much depends upon how one reads as upon what one reads. There is the school-girl type of reader, whose sole interest in "Hamlet" would be to know whether the gloomy Dane married Ophelia. There is the conscientious, perfunctory type, who clings to "lists," and goes through all the books recommended with impartial dullness. And there is your true book lover, who seems to have a genius for finding a soul in the very waifs and strays of literature, and who often gets out of a book a great deal more than the author ever dreamed of putting into it. Think of the charm evoked by Macaulay and his sister from those dreary old romances of which nobody else ever heard. And when the magicians passed away and a younger generation essayed the books, where was the witchery? All gone. The fairy gold had turned to withered leaves. "To him that hath shall be given." That is the universal law. What we get from a book depends upon what we bring to it. And so we would say to every young reader: In life and in literature keep the best company, but don't be cold-blooded about it. Bring to your book friends, as to your flesh and blood friends, your own best. It is the paradox of literature that, while its highest aim is to improve humanity, he who reads for improvement alone misses the improvement he seeks. Bear always in mind Mrs. Browning's noble lines:

"Mark then. We get no good
By being ungenerous even to a book,
And calculating profits; so much help
By so much reading. It is rather when
We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge
Soul-forward, headlong into a book's profound,
Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth,
'Tis then we get the right good from a book."

A Paper in Pure Irish.

From The Athenæum.

The paper is to appear weekly at Ath Cliath, which is the name by which the once Danish city of Dublin is known wherever Irish alone is spoken, and its price is pingin, a penny. It begins with "Nuaidheacht," paragraphs of news, such as accounts of the election of Mayors, local celebrations, and other Irish intelligence. This is followed by paragraphs of foreign news under the heading "Tar lear," beyond sea. Three columns of correspondence follow, and are succeeded by "Filidheacht," poetry or literature. A leading article, entitled "Teanga na hEireann" (the language of Ireland,) concludes the Irish part of the journal. Three pages in English follow.

SPANISH WAR BOOKS.

Fifty-two of the Best Ones in the Latest State Traveling Library.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The craving of the reading public for Spanish literature seems to increase rather than diminish. The New York State Library head, recognizing this fact, has just filled out another of its popular traveling libraries. It contains fifty-two of the best volumes on "Spanish War." The works are as follows:

Harper's "Armies of To-day." Illustrated. New York, 1893. (Military systems and manners of United States, England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Mexico, with chapter on European military situation; popular.)

J. L. M. Curry's "Constitutional Government of Spain." Illustrated. New York, 1889. (Aims to show growth of free government. Valuable as a sketch of facts, but the facts reveal little true progress.)

F. T. Jane's "All the World's Fighting Ships." Illustrated. London, 1898. (Portrait details of over 1,000 warships, giving descriptive notes and statistics in English, French, German, and Italian.)

E. S. Maclay's "History of the United States Navy, 1775 to 1894." Illustrated. 1898. (Standard history of naval affairs disproportionate treatments and occasional errors, but admirable in the main.)

A. T. Mahan's "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future." Illustrated. Boston. 1897. (Eight essays reprinted from magazines. Strong plea for naval defenses in the interests of a righteous peace.)

Theodore Roosevelt's "American Ideals." New York, 1897. (On manly virtues and practical politics, State legislation, civil service reform, administering the New York police force, Monroe doctrine, &c.)

J. R. Spears's "History of Our Navy." New York, 1897. (Dwells chiefly on romantic and picturesque aspects, treating briefly and incidentally of naval administration and development. Profusely illustrated.—Dial.)

F. R. Stark's "Abolition of Privateering and the Declaration of Paris." New York, 1897. (Part I., a not very lawyerlike discussion of the right of capture of private property at sea; Part II., a concise comparative sketch of privateering before 1856; Part III., sensible comment on the Declaration of Paris as to privateering.—American Historical Review.)

C. F. Tucker's "Monroe Doctrine." Boston, 1885. (Concise history of the causes of its promulgation and of its various applications to 1885.)

G. E. Wilmot's "Development of Navies During the Last Half Century." Illustrated. New York, 1892. (Development of means of ocean warfare in Europe, specially England, in the United States and South America.)

H. W. Wilson's "Iron-Clads in Action." Boston, 1897. (Invaluable to students of naval history and science, and intensely interesting to the lay reader.—Bookman.)

R. W. Gilder, "For the Country." New York, 1897. (Written for patriotic occasions and in memory of great soldiers.)

Edmondo de Amicis's "Spain and the Spaniards." Illustrated. New York, 1894. (A clever succession of word pictures describing a tour through Spain during the brief reign of King Amadeus, 1871-3.)

A. S. Brown's "Madeira and the Canary Islands." Illustrated. London, 1896. (Complete guide for invalids, tourists, and residents, with statistics, notes on history and conditions, and excellent maps.)

H. T. Finck's "Spain and Morocco." New York, 1891. (Two months' outing described by a good observer and swift sketcher.—Atlantic Monthly.)

Hans Gadow's "In Northern Spain." Illustrated. London, 1897. (Travel in unfrequented mountain regions where Spanish life may be seen in unchanged mediæval backwardness.)

C. B. Luffman's "Vagabond in Spain." Illustrated. New York, 1895. (Straightforward record, without literary pretensions, of a tramping tour. Considerable information about social conditions of the people.)

Gaston Vuillier's "The Forgotten Isles." New York, 1896. (Many beautiful illustrations by author. His freshness of outlook, keen observation, and ready sympathy give him wide range of interest.—Academy.)

F. B. and W. H. Workman's "Sketches Awheel in Modern Iberia." Illustrated. New York, 1897. (Observations on nature, people, and art in Spain by two bicycle travelers of good courage and cheerful philosophy.)

H. R. Whitehouse's "Sacrifice of a Throne." New York, 1897. (Life of Victor Emmanuel's second son, King of Spain from 1871-3. Clear in statement and analysis of motives.)

David Hannay's "Don Emilio Castelar." Illustrated. New York, 1896. (A sketch of the political history of Spain rather than a biography of the man.—Academy.)

J. A. Harrison's "Spain." Illustrated. Boston, 1881. (Outlines of history from earliest times to 1878.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Latimer's (Wormsley) "Spain in the Nineteenth Century." Illustrated. Chicago, 1898. (Outline of recent Spanish history, with chapter on Cuban affairs. Readable and excellent for popular use.)

Julius Bien & Co.'s map of Philippine Islands and adjacent seas. New York, 1898.

F. Jagor's "Travels in the Philippines." London, 1875. (Interesting description of natural features, social conditions, products, industries, people, archæologic remains, &c.

Henry Norman's "People and Politics of the Far East." Illustrated. New York, 1895. (Travels and studies in the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies, Siberia, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, and Malaya.)

John Foreman's "Philippine Islands." Illustrated. London, 1892. (Historical, geographical, ethnographical, social, and commercial sketch of the Philippine archipelago and its political dependencies, the Ladrones and the Carolines.)

Military map of the Island of Cuba. New York, 1898. Military map of the Island of Puerto Rico. Washington, 1898. (Both published by Adjutant General's office.)

M. M. Ballou's "Due South; or, Cuba Past and Present." (Describes Cuba and life and conditions there with considerable detail. Written in 1885.)

Raimundo Cabvera's "Cuba and the Cubans." Philadelphia, 1896. (By a Cuban. In reply to a Spanish book which seriously misrepresented Cuba. Describes country, people, social, industrial, educational, and literary conditions. Arraigns Spanish Government and advocates autonomy.)

R. H. Dana's "To Cuba and Back." Boston, 1887. (A picture, still interesting, of the island's life, conditions, and resources in 1859.

C. W. Eves's "West Indies." London, 1897. (Sketches briefly history and conditions, giving special attention to British colonies. Good maps and photographic illustrations.)

A. C. N. Gallenga's "Pearl of the Antilles." London, 1873. (Study of the Cuban insurrection, its causes and problems, made from personal observations in 1873.)

Charles Kingsley's "At Last; a Christmas in the West Indies." (Sketches the characteristic traits of the life around him and the natural phenomena of the world about him.)

F. A. Ober's "In the Wake of Columbus." Boston, 1893. (The author, Special Commissioner representing the Columbian Exposition, followed the courses of Columbus among the West Indies, collecting interesting data.)

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's "Where the Trade-Wind Blows." New York, 1898. (Twelve West Indian stories. Uncommonly successful in portraying alien types of character and morals.)

F. A. Ober's "Under the Cuban Flag; or, The Caciques' Treasure." Boston, 1897. (Romance of the Cuban insurrection. Glorifies insurgents' cause, and is full of excitement and bloodshed. Character drawing and sentimental side weak.)

J. H. Bloomfield's "A Cuban Expedition." London, 1896. (Personal experience of a young Englishman who participated in a filibustering expedition forty years ago.)

R. H. Davis's "Cuba in War Time." New York, 1898. (Press letters, wanting continuity, but throwing vivid light on proceedings which have ruined one of the finest islands in the world.)

Grover Flint's "Marching with Gomez," &c. Boston, 1898. (Not only the most novel and entertaining account of the insurrection yet written, but, so far as it goes, the most authentic.—Nation.)

John Guiteras's "Free Cuba, by Merchan and Others." Philadelphia, 1898. (Sketches of history, conditions, and the causes and justification of the present rebellion, written by representative Cubans.)

Murat Halstead's "Story of Cuba, Her Struggles," &c. New York, 1896. (A newspaper correspondent's study. His view of future relations between Cuba and the United States is somewhat rose-colored.)

James Rodway's "The West Indies and the Spanish Main." New York, 1896. (Story of the Nations.) (History of the land surrounding the Caribbean Sea. It is crowded with facts and has great merit as an accurate study.)

Rowan and Ramsey's "The Island of Cuba." New York, 1896. (Part I., descriptive: physical conditions; Part II., historical; Part III., political and commercial. Accurate; offers information rather than entertainment.)

A. S. Hershey's "Recognition of Cuban Belligerency." Philadelphia, 1896. (In demonstration of the right of the United States to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.)

Bulwer and Landor.

From the Memoirs of Henry Reeve.

Bulwer, notwithstanding his deafness, could hear the solitary hiss which mingled with the thousand plaudits. The sweetest flowers prick him with a thorn and the gayest insects sting him as they pass. He came into our box after having received a complete ovation, and the first words he uttered were: "A great many enemies in the house to-night." Poor fellow! who had so much talent with so little greatness; so much success, and so little happiness. That asp, his wife, sends over an abusive letter from Paris to The Morning Post just so that it may appear on the morning of the day fixed for bringing out his play.

Landor, you know, is quite as vain of not being read as Bulwer is of being the most popular writer of the day. Nothing can equal the contempt with which he treats anybody who has more than six readers and three admirers, unless it be that saying of Hegel's, when he declared that nobody understood his writings but himself, and that not always. Lady B. said the truest thing of Carlyle's productions that ever was uttered; she called them "spangled fustian"—a homely, rough stuff, sparkling with genius in the seams.

Cambridge and the Poets.

From Blackwood.

Cambridge has been always the home of poets—a nest or nursery of singing birds. It has been said—and perhaps with a little exaggeration—that Cambridge produced the martyrs, while Oxford burned them, and so it might be said that Cambridge has cherished her poets, while Oxford usually expelled them.

Clough and Matthew Arnold are happy exceptions, but Shelley was sent down from the university for airing his atheistical opinions, and the Jacobin Landor had to leave Trinity for firing a gun across the quadrangle at the windows of his opposite neighbor, who happened to be a Tory. But, as a matter of fact, nearly every English poet worthy of the name, who was at a university at all, was—for a time at least—a member of one or another of the colleges on the Cam. Chaucer's connection with Clare (his "Solere Hall") must, we fear, be consigned to the region of romance, but Milton was undoubtedly at Christ's, and his mulberry tree is still the object of attention in that charming little garden—the loveliest thing in its way in all Cambridge.

STERNE'S LETTER BOOK.

Found in France and Recently Exhibited in London—"Tristram Shandy."

There was recently discovered at Montpellier, in France, and exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, a manuscript volume of the highest interest, a short account of which may be acceptable to the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW:

This is an original letter book of the author of "Tristram Shandy," and consists of the signed, corrected, original drafts of sixteen long letters, all in his own neat and legible handwriting. Besides these there are letters from others, which Sterne has copied into the book to explain his replies. That the volume was intended for publication is shown by the following inscription written by Sterne on the cover:

"Fothergill, I know, has some good ones—Garrick some—Hall [i. e., John Hall-Stevenson] * * * has received hundreds, they have been wrote most of 'em in too careless a way—besides he's careless—Govr. Littleton's lady (Miss Macartney) numbers—Countess of Edgecomb—Mrs. Moore of Bath—Mrs. Fenton, London—cum multis aliis. These all, if collected with the large number of mine and friends in my possession, would print and sell to good end. Hall has by him a great number, wch. with those in this book and in my Bureau, and those above, wd make 4 vols. the size of Shandy—they would sell well, and produce 800 pds. at the least."

But the last letter is dated Jan. 6, 1767, and shortly afterward he carried the volume with him to France on his famous Sentimental Journey and left it there; and, although some of the letters have found their way into print from other sources, still the main part of the volume is unpublished—which is probably for the best after all.

The letters cover the entire eight years over which the publication of the nine volumes of "Tristram Shandy" was extended, 1760-67, and they naturally contain much matter relating to that work. Curiously enough, the first and last letters relate, respectively, to the first and last volumes of "Tristram Shandy." The first letter, of five quarto pages, dated Jan. 1, 1760, speaks at length of "Shandy," Vol. I. of which was then preparing for publication. His correspondent had given him to understand that the book did not altogether meet with his approval, (the author had evidently sent him part of the manuscript.) "I concluded," says Sterne in one part of the letter, "you had not spoke out, but had stronger grounds for some discouraging Hints upon 'Tristram Shandy' than what your good nature knew well how to tell me—particularly with regard to the point of prudence as a divine, &c.—and that you really thought in your heart the vein of humor too light for the color of my cassock. A meditation upon the four last things had suited it better, I own—but, then, it must not have been wrote by me." Fothergill, he says, in the same letter, has been preaching to him on the text of "Get your preferment and then write, and welcome," but he objects that "Suppose this self-same preferment is long o' coming, and for aught I know I may not be prefer'd till the resurrection of the Just." He goes on to defend the licentiousness of Tristram Shandy: "I deny it. I have not gone as far as Swift. He keeps due distance from Rabelais, and I from him. Swift says 500 things I dare not say—unless I was Dean of St Patrick's." He refers at length to various incidents in the first volume, and ends: "After all, I fear Tristram Shandy must go into the world with a hundred faults; if he is so happy as to have some striking beauties, merciful and good Judges will spare it as God did Sodom for the ten Righteous that are therein."

As a point of purely bibliographical interest it may be pointed out that, although in Lowndes's "Manual" it is stated that the first edition of Vol. I. of "Tristram Shandy" was dated 1759, this letter shows that on Jan. 1, 1760, it had yet not gone to press. And further on we find a letter from Mr. Brown of Geneva to John Hall-Stevenson dated as late as July 25, 1760, and beginning: "Tristram Shandy has at last made his way here." While on the subject of "Tristram Shandy," it is interesting to note that the author intended to issue a tenth volume. Writing from London on Jan. 6, 1767, he says: "I miscarried of my tenth volume by the violence of a fever I have just got thro'. I have, however, gone on to my reckoning with the ninth, * * * and if to-day's Advertiser is to be depended upon, it shall be safely delivered by Tuesday."

A famous letter to Eliza, of seven quarto pages, is included in the volume. It is addressed to "My Dear Bramine," and signed "The Bramin." It is very characteristic of Sterne, but the style of these letters is too well known to make it necessary, or, indeed advisable, to give extracts. What does Thackeray say? "There is not a page in Sterne's writings but has something that were better away, a latent corruption—a hint, as of an impure presence." And Sterne's hints are very forcible. He expresses his devotion in flowery language and delights in capping his rhetorical climax with a ribald simile. His devotion is much the same, no matter who his correspondent; but his similes are various and original.

A favorite paragraph in his various letters—and one to which he gives great pains in polishing and correcting—is devoted to reproaching his correspondents for forethought and overcaution in that which they write to him. "Lord defend me," he writes to Miss M. Macartney, "from all literary commerce with those who indite epistles as Attorneys do Bonds, by filling up blanks, and who in lieu of sending me what I sat expecting—a letter—surprise me with an essay cut and clip'd at all corners. To me, inconsiderate soul that I am, who never yet knew what it was to speak or write one premeditated word, such an intercourse would be an abomination; and I would as soon * * * as have a hand in anything of this kind unless written in the careless irregularity of a good and an easy heart." He begins this letter thus: "An urn of cold water in the driest stage of the Driest Desert in Arabia, pour'd out by an angel's hand to a thirsty Pilgrim, could not have been more gratefully received than Miss Macartney's letter—pray is that Simile too warm? or conceived too orientally? If it is, I could easily mend it by saying with the dull phlegm of an unfeeling John Trot, (suivant les ordinances.) That Yrs. of the 8th Inst. came safe to hand." The letter is long and interesting, and ends by his speaking of some one who had asked that he should be forgiven "for the Volumes of Ribaldry he had been the cause of." "Now I say, God forgive them—and t'is the pray'r I constantly put up for those who use me most unhandsomely—the Bishop of Glocester, [i. e., Warburton,] who (to be sure) bears evils of this kind, so as no man ever bore 'em, has wrote me a congratulatory Letter thereupon—the Summ total of all wch is, that we bear the sufferings of other people with great Philosophy—I only wish one could bear the excellencies of some people with the same Indifference—and that I was not so much, as I am Yrs. L. Sterne."

He was anxious that Hogarth should engrave frontispieces for "Shandy," and the following letter to his friend, Berenger, was not improbably intended for the artist's eye, for Hogarth was known to be not insensible to flattery. At any rate, it brought about the desired result very quickly. "My dear Berenger," Sterne writes, "you bid me tell you all my wants—what the deuce can the man want now? What would I not give to have but ten strokes of Hogarth's witty chisel at the front of my next edition of 'Tristram Shandy,' (the vanity of a pretty woman in the hey-day of her triumph is a fool to the vanity of a successful author.) * * * Now the loosest sketch in nature of Trim's reading the sermon to my father and my Uncle Toby will content me. * * * What shall we do? I would not propose a disagreeable thing to one I so much admire for the whole world: You are a hard-faced, impudent, honest dog. * * * Begin thus: Mr. Hogarth, my friend Shandy—but go on your own way, as I shall do mine, all my life."

Mrs. F. (probably Mrs. Fenton) had written from Bath, inquiring whether Tristram Shandy were a married man or not, and he writes her a long and very plain letter of six pages about it. Portions of a description of himself may be quoted: "Why, my most adorable, except that I am tolerably strait made, and near six feet high, and that my nose (whatever as an historian I say to the contrary) is an inch at least longer than most of my neighbor's—except that—that I am a two footed animal, * * * let me whisper I am now 44, and shall this time 12 months be 45. * * * That a lady of yr wit would not give a brass farthing for a dozen such. * * *" This letter is signed T. Shandy.

His own interesting personality is a favorite topic with him, and one upon which he is always ready to gratify the curiosity of unknown correspondents. Scattered through his letters are many descriptions of himself, and a letter of four pages to Mr. Brown of Geneva is entirely devoted to the subject: "You are absolutely right in your conjectures about me," he says, (this is in answer to a letter, also in the volume, which Brown had written to Hall-Stevenson, hazarding conjectures about Sterne's personality.) "First, that I am a queer dog—only that you must not wait for my being so till supper, much less till an hour after—for I am so before I breakfast. Second, for my conning Montaigne as much as my pray'r book—there you are right again, but mark a 2d time, I have not said I admire him as much; tho' had he been alive, I would certainly have gone twice as far to have smoked a pipe with him as with Arch-Bishop Laud or his Chaplains, (tho' one of 'em by the way was my grandfather.) As for the meanness of my speech, and contemptibility of my bodily presence, I'm the worst Judge in the world of 'em—Hall is ten times better acquainted with those particulars of me and will write you word. In yr conjecture of my smoking Tobacco—there you are sadly out—not that the conjecture was bad, but that my brain is so—it will not bear Tobacco. * * * Be assured, I am an unworthy Labourer in the Vineyard—and I verily believe some of the Lords of it wish me out—being under terrible alarms that I may one day or other do more harm than good in it."

Besides those referred to above, there are in the collection several very interesting and humorous letters to various ladies, including Mrs. Vesey, (published,) Miss Sally T., and others. There is a letter to Lord Spencer, and a correspondence between Sterne and his intimate friend, John Hall-Stevenson, the author of the licentious "Crazy Tales" and of a "Continuation" to Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." Here, too, are the two famous "Ignatius Sancho" letters on the subject of slavery, and a letter purporting to be from Jenny Shandy, detailing an incident which "the Shandy family desire may be the second chapter of your next book." Sterne may have found this letter useful to show those who attacked "Tristram Shandy" that which he must have written had he been a more conscientious biographer. It is difficult to think of any other reason for its existence.

Much more might be written about this Letter Book, but enough has been said to give an idea of its nature and contents. The volume has been illustrated with a number of views of York and of Cambridge, and Sterne's college there, and bound in morocco. A fine mezzotint portrait, engraved by Fisher, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, forms a frontispiece to the book. The inscription reads like a satire: "Laurence Sterne, A. M. Prebendary of York, Vicar of Sutton on the Forest, and of Stillingfleet near York."

EDWIN A. DENHAM.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The sale of the pictures and art objects owned by the late Brazilian Minister to Washington Señor Mendonca will be an event of the coming art season. Señor Mendonca, who went to Lisbon after leaving Washington, but has now retired to private life, has long been esteemed one of the most discriminating collectors of the day. His art treasures are many and of superior quality, and the collection contains much that has a literary and historical flavor is well.

The dinner given by the Salmagundi Club in the gallery of its cosy little clubhouse in West Twelfth Street on Tuesday evening last in honor of the Norwegian and Scotch painters Fritz Thaulow and John Lavery brought together not only the members of the club but a number of well-known New York artists for the first time this season. Thaulow was unfortunately prevented from attending at the last moment. Lavery, who with Mr. Thaulow served on the jury of admissions at Pittsburg, returned home on Wednesday.

Among new pictures at the Blakeslee Galleries is a portrait of James, first Duke of Hamilton, by William Dobson—a three-quarter length, notable for the quiet, dignified pose, serious, sweet expression, the rich color quality, and fine rendering of the costume and its details. The color is almost as rich as that of Lawrence, and the textures of the black silk skirted doublet, the broad lace collar, and the blue ribbon of the garter are remarkably rendered. There is also an excellent female bust portrait by Pourbus, notable for its extremely fresh and cool flesh coloring.

Arthur Tooth & Sons are showing an extremely fine plate of Peter Graham's spirited Royal Academy picture of last year, "Crossing the Stream," which depicts a small drove of highland cattle fording a stream at nightfall, and with a gathering storm in the sky. The plate has been engraved by J. B. Pratt.

Following the exhibition of the original drawings by the brothers Rhead for the forthcoming edition de luxe of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" at the Keppel Gallery, there will open there on Nov. 2, to be continued until Nov. 18, an exhibition of etchings and dry points by Paul Helleu, whose subjects are the artist's wife and children, whom he has portrayed in varied costumes, groupings, and poses. There will be an exhibition of original drawings of C. D. Gibson, made during the year, in this gallery from Nov. 20 to Dec. 10.

Heroes of the recent war with Spain are now in the hands of artists, and portraits of this or that naval officer or military commander are being painted, exhibited, or announced for exhibition all the time. A portrait of Admiral Dewey, by John Mason, is now on view at the Kraushaar Gallery, 1,257 Broadway. The portrait has many strong points, and is worth a visit and inspection. It will be noticed at greater length another day.

The exhibition of some five hundred oils, aquarelles, and pen-and-ink drawings by the French artist James Tissot, who is now in America, and which is anticipated with much interest in art circles, will open at the American Art Galleries in this city about Nov. 15. The collection will afterward be exhibited in Chicago, Phiadelphia, Boston, and Washington. The several large paintings illustrating the story of the prodigal son, which M. Tissot painted some years ago, will be shown at the same time.

There are 122 canvases in the exhibition of the Society of Western Artists in the Detroit Museum of Art which are pronounced by the local critics of Detroit to be excellent. This is a good proportion. The pictures are for the most part by Western artists, but some Eastern men are represented. A glance at the catalogue does not show any pictures that are particularly known to fame.

The event of the week in art circles was the death of the noted French decorative painter, Puvis de Chavannes. There are few, if any, artists of our time that have impressed themselves as strongly upon it by sheer force of merit as Puvis de Chavannes. Like all masters, the secret of his first success was faith in himself, but like all great masters he was obliged to struggle for many years against neglect, opposition, and, the worst of all obstacles to success, ridicule. The pictures which he did for the Boston Public Library are the only works that he executed for any public building outside of France. Through all dilettanteism and pettiness of ideas and methods he held firmly to his high ideals, and no man of this day did more to sustain the dignity of art. It is a pleasure to remember that the dead painter had completed his seventy-third year, and that he had lived long enough, unlike some of his illustrious predecessors, not only to obtain recognition, but to find himself honored in two worlds.

The Architectural League will hold its annual exhibition in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, from Feb. 11 to March 4, 1899. The last day for the delivery of exhibits will be Thursday, Feb. 2.

A series of art talks has been arranged in the course of free lectures for the people, and these are being delivered at Public School No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson Streets, on Monday evenings. The subjects for the lectures on Oct. 31 and Nov. 7 and 14 are: "Recent Tendencies in American Art," "How to Judge a Picture," and "How Pictures Are Made." On Nov. 21 Mr. Barnet Phillips will talk on the "Potter's Art," and on Dec. 5 J. S. Hartley, the sculptor, will talk on "Plastic Art." All the talks will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

OCT

1898

Early Poems of Shelley Recovered.

Admirers of Shelley's poems are familiar with the poet's love for his first sweetheart, Harriet Grove, but few of them have ever heard of Mrs. J. F. Hussey, whose father, the Rev. Charles Henry Grove, was Harriet's brother. Mrs. Hussey's name will, however, be hereafter familiar to readers of Shelley, for it was she who not long ago found the little volume "Original Poetry," which Shelley had sent to her aunt—his first sweetheart. The poems were bound in half-calf, with the third canto of "Childe Harold" and three other poems by Byron. There was nothing outside the volume to indicate that the book contained any verses except Byron's.

Surprised at his find, V. E. G. Hussey of Dorchester wrote to John Lane, the London publisher, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"I am writing to ask if you would be inclined to undertake the republication of some early original poems by Shelley, of which my mother, Mrs. J. F. Hussey, is in possession, and of which her copy is, so far as can be ascertained, the only one now extant.

"The work in question is entitled 'Original Poetry, by Victor and Cazire,' the production of P. B. Shelley and an anonymous collaborator. The book was published at Horsham in 1810, and consists of about sixty octavo pages."

This was last June. Mr. Lane lost no time in going to Dorchester. He returned to London with the little volume, and showed it to Dr. Richard Garnett. Dr. Garnett was highly elated over the "find." He had been on the lookout for a copy of these poems ever since September, 1859, when he placed a newly purchased periodical on the shelves of the library of the British Museum. This was "Stockdale's Budget," published in 1827. Stockdale was a publisher who dealt largely in what the book trade calls "remainders." In looking through this "Budget" Dr. Garnett came across Stockdale's story of Shelley and this volume of poems. Briefly stated it is this:

Shelley went to Stockdale in the Autumn of 1810, and requested him to "extricate him from a pecuniary difficulty in which he was involved with a printer." Stockdale did not remember how the trouble was settled, but on Sept. 17, 1810, he received 1,480 copies of a thin royal octavo volume in sheets. Shelley told Stockdale that the poems were the joint production of himself and a friend. The next morning's Chronicle contained an advertisement of the work.

Shortly after the poems were published Stockdale says that in looking through the book he found one which he recognized as the production of M. G. Lewis, author of "The Monk." He told Shelley of it. Shelley expressed "the warmest resentment at the imposition practiced upon him by his coadjutor," and prevailed upon Stockdale to destroy all the copies in his possession. Only about 100 had been put into circulation. One of these Shelley had sent to his sweetheart, Harriet Grove. As many of the poems were addressed to her it may be easily surmised why she laid them away.

Here is a specimen poem, with the title "Ghastave or, the Avenging Demon":

Hark! the owlet flaps her wing,
In the pathless dell beneath,
Hark! night ravens loudly sing,
Tidings of despair and death.

Horror covers all the sky,
Clouds of darkness blot the moon,
Prepare! for mortal, thou must die,
Prepare to yield thy soul up soon.

Fierce the tempest raves around,
Fierce the volleyed lightnings fly,
Crashing thunder shakes the ground,
Fire and tumult fill the sky.

Hark! the tolling village bell
Tells the hour of midnight come,
Now can blast the powers of Hell,
Fiend-like goblins now can roam.

The "Lost Shelley" has just been published by John Lane.

A Library on the Revolution.

William L. Stone of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is recognized as an eminent authority on the early history of this country. He wrote for Appleton's Encyclopaedia and Encyclopaedia of American Biography more than 100 different articles. He is also the author of a number of books, among them being "Revolutionary Letters" and "Burgoyne's Campaign and St. Leger's Expedition." His "History of the City of New York" is well known.

Mr. Stone's collection of books on Revolutionary subjects is acknowledged to be the most valuable extant. It comprises more than 3,000 volumes. There are also more than 350 volumes relating to Burgoyne's campaign. Many of his books consist of manuscripts neatly bound. His library is made more attractive by preserving in each volume, where possible, engravings, scraps, &c., relating to places or incidents therein described.

There are autograph letters from Gen. Marinus Willett, the hero of Oriskany, and afterward Mayor of New York City; Mrs. Janet Montgomery, wife of Gen. Montgomery; Isaac Sears, the leader of the "Liberty Boys," and George Washington. There are also letters and locks of hair from George Clinton and Col. Trumbull and a tiny gold slipper that Lady Harriet Ackland wore on her watchguard through the Burgoyne campaign. This was given to Mr. Stone by her nephew, the late Lord Carnarvon, who was Lieutenant Governor of Ireland.

There is an autograph letter of Benedict Arnold, written while in the West Indies; a passage from one of Gen. Burgoyne's plays, in his own handwriting; a military order written by Fraser, who fell at Saratoga; the diary of Capt. Fausch, commander of Burgoyne's "Maynau" artillery; a manuscript of 170 pages, and "Burgoyne's State of the Expedition." There is also the narrative by the Marquis de Chastellux put in type during his voyage back to France, and the narrative by Lamb, an Irish officer on the British side, who became a schoolmaster after he returned home.

One of the most interesting works is the narrative of Sir Henry Clinton in relation to his conduct in North America, with special reference to the issue of the campaign in 1781. This book was printed at Dublin in 1783. In it the British commander gives many excuses for not preventing Washington from uniting his forces with those of Rochambeau on the Chesapeake.

Besides his books, Mr. Stone has a varied collection of aboriginal relics, and quite a number of fine paintings, one of which is a Rembrandt representing an old Dutchman gleefully pulling a cat's ear.

One of the most highly prized of all Mr. Stone's treasures is an engraving of Queen Victoria and a letter of thanks bearing the signature of Lord Palmerston, both of which were sent to Mr. Stone's father in acknowledgment of a copy of the "Life of Brant," the famous Mohawk Indian, of which the senior Stone was the author. The engraving represents the Queen in her robes and crown, soon after succeeding to the throne.

The senior Stone—William L. Stone—was the editor of The Commercial Advertiser from 1818 to 1844. He has a secure place in American historical literature as the author of "The Life of Joseph Brant." Thurlow Weed was Mr. Stone's apprentice at the typesetter's case, and cherished many pleasant recollections of his chief.

Mr. Stone's ability as a historian of the Revolutionary period was recognized when he was appointed Centennial Historian for the State of New York, in 1876. He is a member of numerous historical and literary societies in this country and in Europe.

Emile Zola's New Book.

According to Le Temps of Paris, Emile Zola, during his exile in Switzerland, has been at work on a new novel, which will form the first of a series of four stories following the trilogy, "Lourdes," "Rome," and "Paris." The new novel is to be entitled "Fécondité," meaning fertility or abundance. The heroes of these four novels, whether in figurative prototype or in fact, it is said, will be the four evangelists, Matthew, Luke, John, and Mark.

It is also reported that M. Zola has in hand a history of the Dreyfus case; but this, from all accounts, is likely to be a posthumous work.

"Two Little Runaways," announced by Longmans, Green & Co., is a new story for children. Full credit is given by the author, James Buckland, to "Les Aventures de Jean-Paul Choppart," by Louis Desnoyers, from which it is in the main adapted. The illustrations, over eighty in number, are by Mr. Cecil Aldin, who, Mr. Buckle says, "visited Normandy in order to make himself familiar with the scenes which form the background of this production."

"Some Of My Dogs."
FRANK R. STOCKTON.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

for the week of November 3. Other contributions to the remaining issues of 1898 will be:

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Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Maine, has just issued his New List of Books. It is a charming *bibelot* in itself of some 64 pages, exquisitely printed in red and black, and comprises some 40 titles, ranging in price from 25 cents to $20.00.

Those who have yet to see these editions should favor Mr. Mosher with their names, that this List may be mailed them, postpaid, before the Holiday rush sets in.

TWO LECTURE COURSES.

What Will Be Done on the Platform for Art, Literature, and History in New York and Brooklyn.

Two courses of lectures that have been given in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and in Brooklyn for several years ought to be more widely known—the course of free lectures given by the Board of Education under the supervision of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and the Brooklyn Institute course, of which Prof. Franklin W. Hooper is the director. Many lectures pertaining to science and travel are given, but a large portion of the lists in each system are composed of topics that relate to art, literature, and history. In order to show the extent to which the latter classes of topics are embraced in the courses the subjoined articles have been prepared:

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

In the free lectures to the people given by the Board of Education, subjects have been selected and the assignments made for the first quarter of the present school year. Thus far some twenty-eight places have been designated as lecture centres, to which will doubtless be added other places from time to time, as the season advances and opportunity offers.

The present course is the eleventh that has been given, and the growing popularity of these lectures is evidenced by the enlarged attendance, which, beginning at 22,149 in 1888, was expanded to 509,571 in 1897-8. An increased interest has been developed in the lectures arranged in courses and a gratifying regularity in the attendance has been noted on the part of those interested. At the close of each lecture a discussion takes place regarding it, which lasts not to exceed one hour. This affords an opportunity for asking and answering questions that would be impossible otherwise. The use of what is called the "platform library," which consists of an available selection of books relating to the lecture subject has been introduced. The books are placed upon a table on the platform, and at the conclusion of the lecture distributed to those desiring to supplement the spoken lecture by a reading course. This idea was introduced experimentally as a feature last year, and from the encouragement received will be continued this season. The co-operation of the New York Free Circulating Library and the Aguilar Free Circulating Library, which makes the idea practicable, will be likewise continued as heretofore. The demand for these books has far exceeded the supply and indicates a widespread interest in the scientific, artistic, and literary subjects treated.

The lecture affords one of the easiest methods of acquiring knowledge on the part of the masses, and illustrated, as many of them are, by lantern projections, the subject matter is firmly fixed in the mind and memory of those to whom, were it not for these lectures, contact with such knowledge would never come. There has been a tendency manifested in some quarters to criticise these lectures insomuch as there is in some districts inadequate primary school accommodations, but it would appear that no little benefit is being derived on the part of adults from the delivery of them, and that, while the juvenile portion of the community should not be forgotten, it would perhaps seem as if the parents and adults in the world had some educational rights.

The formation of the reading habit on the part of even a small class and the establishment of an appreciation of the world's best literature, whether it be in art, science, history, or literary fields, is worth much to a community, and it is not well to overlook this fact. The amusements of a people are indexes of character, and those who find something alluring in the lyceum lectures are better citizens than those whose delights, whose relaxations, take grosser forms. Because a man chances to be poor it does not signify that he has no love of the beautiful, that he is indifferent to art, that culture means nothing to him. The past and the present both point to the fact that there is among the humbler classes in the world a yearning for education and the refinement that belongs to it. The popularity of this lecture course teaches us this, if it teaches us nothing else. The management has wisely provided for a wide distribution of the places for holding these lecture meetings, so that contact is had with scattered areas and many people, and no one locality is overlooked intentionally.

At the Educational Alliance the lectures given will be historical. The following syllabus has been prepared: Nov. 3, "Andrew Jackson and Reconstruction," H. W. Elson; Nov. 10, "Administration of Grant," H. W. Elson; Nov. 17, "From Hayes to the Present Time," H. W. Elson; Nov. 24, "Colorado and the Grand Cañon," T. Douglas; Dec. 1, "Washington and Oregon," S. T. Willis; Dec. 8, "Alaska and the Klondike," J. B. Burnham; Dec. 15, "Prairie, Mountain, and Shore," Charles M. Skinner.

At Columbus Hall some of the same lectures will be repeated, and in addition thereto will be given those named below from the official bulletin: Oct. 31, "The Yosemite Valley," Miss Mary V. Worstell; Nov. 21, "Mexico," Walter Phillips Terry; Nov. 28, "Brazil and Guiana," Florence J. Stoddard; Dec. 5, "Chile and Argentina," Florence J. Stoddard; Dec. 12, "New Zealand," H. H. Lusk.

At St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall the course will be along literary lines, and will deal with American and English poetry, as follows: Nov. 2, "James Russell Lowell," Prof. Lewis Bevier, Jr.; Nov. 9, "William Wordsworth," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 16, "Samuel Taylor Coleridge," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 23, "Sir Walter Scott," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 30, "Lord Byron," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 7, "Percy Bysshe Shelley," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 14, "John Keats," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes.

A course of lectures on American history is provided for at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, in West Fifty-seventh Street, as follows: Nov. 4, "From Reveille to Taps. Reminiscent of Field and Camp," Paul Kamerer; Nov. 11, "Growth of the Union," Miss Jennie M. Davis; Nov. 18, "Alexander Hamilton," G. H. Crawford; Nov. 25, "Thomas Jefferson," Wm. G. McGuckin; Dec. 2, "Andrew Jackson," H. A. Cushing; Dec. 9, "Frederick Douglass, the Fugitive Slave," Walter Allen; Dec. 16, "Henry Ward Beecher," Major J. B. Pond.

At the Young Men's Christian Association in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the lectures will be on ancient history. Prof. W. H. Goodyear will deliver the course. His subjects and dates follow: Oct. 29, "The Place of Greek Sculpture in General History;" Nov. 5, "The Place of Greek Ornament in General History;" Nov. 12, "The Early Civilization of Ancient Italy;" Nov. 19, "Early Days of the Roman City and Roman Italy;" Nov. 26, "The Civilization and Relics of the Roman Provinces;" Dec. 3, "Historic Monuments of the City of Rome for the Time of the Empire;" Dec. 10, "Ruins and Relics of Pompeii; Dec. 17, "Roman Syria and the Ruins East of the Jordan."

Three courses of lectures will be given at Institute Hall. Some of the more interesting topics will be: Nov. 4, "George Washington in the Revolution," John Coleman Adams; Nov. 11, "New York Indians and Their Famous League," Francis W. Halsey; Nov. 18, "American Political Parties: Their History, Principles, and Organization," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers; Nov. 25, "The President of the United States: How He Is Elected and How He Governs," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers; Dec. 2, "The Congress of the United States: How It Is Constituted and How It Makes Laws," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers; Dec. 9, "Popular Government in England: A Comparison of English and American Governmental Institutions," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers; Dec. 16, "The Government of Cities in America and Europe," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers.

The lectures, and those who will deliver them at Public School No. 3, follow: Oct. 31, "Recent Tendencies in American Art," A. T. Van Laer; Nov. 3, "Tennyson," Stockton Axson; Nov. 7, "How to Judge a Picture," A. T. Van Laer; Nov. 10, "Shakespeare's Life and Art," William H. Fleming; Nov. 14, "How Pictures are Made," A. T. Van Laer; Nov. 17, "A Drama: Its Nature and Laws of Construction," William H. Fleming; Nov. 21, "The Potter's Art," Barnet Phillips; Nov. 24, "Othello," William H. Fleming; Nov. 28, "Delft Ware: Its Origin, Development and Making," J. Perry Worden; Dec. 1, "Othello," William H. Fleming; Dec. 5, "Modern Art," J. Scott Hartley; Dec. 8, "Othello," William H. Fleming; Dec. 12, "Art and Industry," Miss Alice Donlevy; Dec. 15, "Othello," William H. Fleming.

Public School No. 5 will have the following American History course; Oct. 31, "From 'Reveille to Taps,'" Paul Kamerer; Nov. 7, "The Experience of a Private in the American Army," Paul Sturtevant Howe; Nov. 14, "Historic Lake Champlain," Miss Jennie M. Davis; Nov. 21, "Battle Fields of the Revolution," Francis W. Halsey; Nov. 28, "Sumter to Appomattox," Prof. T. H. Roberts; Dec. 5, "Our Presidents," Prof. T. H. Roberts; Dec. 12, "The Historic Iroquois Indians," Mrs. Harriet M. Converse.

Public School No. 10 will take up the consideration of literature, and the lecture subjects will deal with masters in the field. The dates and subjects follow: Oct. 31, "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," illustrated by an exposition of the construction of "Merchant of Venice" and "Midsummer Night's Dream," Prof. Albert H. Smyth; Nov. 7, "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," illustrated by an exposition of the construction of "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "King Lear," Prof. Albert H. Smyth; Nov. 10, "William Wordsworth," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 17, "Samuel Taylor Coleridge," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 24, "Sir Walter Scott," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 1, "Lord Byron," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 8, "Percy Bysshe Shelley," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 15, "John Keats," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes.

A course on the history of New York will be given at Public School No. 14, as below: Nov. 3, "Half-Forgotten Episodes in Metropolitan Life," 1784-1850," Daniel Van Pelt; Nov. 10, "A Review of All the Boroughs and the Last Half-Century, 1850-1898," Daniel Van Pelt; Nov. 17, "Historic Traces in New York To-Day," Dr. F. B. Kelley; Nov. 24, "History of Central Park," Miss Alice Donlevy; Dec. 1, "History of Greater New York," Mrs. Westover Alden; Dec. 8, "The Iroquois Indians," Mrs. Harriet M. Converse; Dec. 15, "Battlefields of the Revolution," Francis W. Halsey.

The allotment for Public School No. 33 is a course on American history. Its bulletin is: Oct. 31, "The Founders and Patriots of America," John Quincy Adams; Nov. 7, "North American Indians," F. S. Dellenbaugh; Nov. 14, "Alexander Hamilton," G. H. Crawford; Nov. 21, "Patriotic Women," Gen. George B. Loud; Nov. 28, "Andrew Jackson," H. A. Cushing; Dec. 5, "Abraham Lincoln," J. H. Littlefield; Dec. 12, "Frederick Douglass, the Fugitive Slave," a biography of a wonderful man, Walter Allen.

The lectures given at Public School No. 50 are for women only. The topics selected are those that are connected with or which appeal especially to women. Some of the more interesting in this course are: Oct. 28 "The Women of Shakespeare," Prof. H. E. Mayne; Nov. 19, "Patriotic Songs and War Songs," Miss Kate S. Chittenden, illustrated with songs by C. J. Bushnell; Nov. 26, "Songs of Women," Miss Fannie G. Levy, illustrated by many vocal selections.

Public School No. 61 will have a course on literature, in part as under: Nov. 4, "Tennyson; the Man and His Work," Wilson Farrand; Nov. 11, "An Evening with Dickens," Miss Adela Rankin; Nov. 18, "Adam Bede," Miss Ida Benfey; Nov. 25, "James Russell Lowell," H. M. Johnstone; Dec. 2, "Les Miserables," Miss Ida Benfey; Dec. 9, "Longfellow," H. M. Johnstone; Dec. 16, "John Greenleaf Whittier," H. M. Johnstone.

The lectures given at Institute Hall and some others will be repeated at Public School No. 66. Public School No. 75 will have some interesting treatments and expositions of literary subjects: Oct. 29, "Macbeth," Mr. Robert R. Benedict; Nov. 5, "What Books to Read and How to Read Them," Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, as well as a repetition of some of the lectures on history given at Institute Hall.

Some of the lectures given at Public Schools No. 61 and 75 will be repeated at No. 81, and in addition thereto will be given: Nov. 1, "Burns and Scotland," Charles H. Govan; Nov. 8, "The Life of Sir Walter Scott," Charles H. Govan; Nov. 15, "Nicholas Nickelby," Mrs. H. O. Dellenbaugh; Dec. 13, "The Library and the Community," Frank P. Hill.

Public School No. 85 will study American history in its lecture course in the below indicated topics: Nov. 4, "Jefferson and His Party; Rumors of War," H. W. Elson; Nov. 11, "Second War for Independence and What It Did for America," H. W. Elson; Nov. 18, "Two Great Southrons—Jackson and Calhoun," H. W. Elson; Nov. 25, "Van Buren to the Mexican War," H. W. Elson; Dec. 2, "The Mexican War and What It Meant," H. W. Elson; Dec. 9, "Fall of the Whig Party: Its Place in History: Its Two Great Leaders," H. W. Elson; Dec. 16, "The Great Political Duel Between the North and South Preceding the Civil War," H. W. Elson.

The most interesting features of the course at Public School No. 86 will be found in five lectures that will be given on the history of Australasia. To those whose attention has not been directed to this country these lectures will be in the nature of a revelation. The lectures will all be given by H. H. Lusk as per following syllabus: Nov. 17, (1.) "Australia. The Last of the Continents;" Nov. 24, (2.) "From Convicts to Colonists," a popular sketch of the settlement of Australia from the era of Botany Bay to the gold discoveries; Dec. 1, (3.) "Australia Today;" an account of the resources and development of the six colonies of Australia; Dec. 8, (4.) "New Zealand;" the evergreen island; a popular account of the discovery, productions and early inhabitants of New Zealand; Dec. 15, (5.) "From Cannibalism to Citizenship;" an account of the settlement of New Zealand and its present social condition.

American history will hold sway in the course at Public School No. 96, as follows: Oct. 27—"From Reveille to Taps: Reminiscent of Field and Camp," Paul Kamerer; Nov. 3, "Our War with Spain," G. H. Payson; Nov. 10, "The Experience of a Private in the American Army," Paul Sturtevant Howe; Nov. 17, "Sumter to Appomattox; an Interesting Review of the Civil War," Prof. T. H. Roberts; Nov. 24, "Our Presidents," Prof. T. H. Roberts; Dec. 1, "The Ride That Saved an Empire"; this lecture recounts the deeds of Marcus Whitman, the explorer. J. Wilber Fairbank; Dec. 8, "From Log Cabin to White House," a lecture on Lincoln, Prof. T. H. Roberts; Dec. 15, "A Ride with Kit Carson," Col G. Douglas Brewerton.

Selections from the lectures delivered at Nos. 14, 50, and 96 will be duplicated at No. 98. In addition to the duplications slated for delivery at Public School No. 135, those which are here noted will be found noteworthy: Oct. 31—Men and Women of '76, S. M. Fuerst; Nov. 7—Historic Lake Champlain, Miss Jennie M. Davis; Nov. 14—The American Indian, Gen. T. J. Morgan; Nov. 21—Growth of Union, Miss Jennie M. Davis; Dec. 5—Turning Points in the Civil War, Rossiter Johnson; Dec. 15—The Other Side of the World: a Description of Australia and New Zealand, Herbert S. Renton.

Prior to 1883 the idea of giving free public lectures was only the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but the growth and development of the extension lecture movement is perhaps one of the most encouraging and hopeful signs of the times. The success which has marked the courses of lectures hitherto given in New York has stimulated interest in the idea in other cities, and as a result Boston and Chicago have followed where New York has led, and it is not unlikely that we may look for a still wider application of the lecture platform as an educational power.

THE BROOKLYN LECTURES.

The annual prospectus of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has recently been issued. The season of active work began on Thursday, Sept. 29, and will close on Saturday, June 3, 1899. To a member of the institute, the number of anniversary addresses, lectures, exhibitions, and department meetings to which access is possible is 550, or about fifteen for each of the thirty-six weeks of the season. There are few persons interested in art or science, in any way, who cannot find something attractive in the programme here outlined. The field covered is very wide and is divided into twenty-nine different and distinct departments, so that a specialist need not trouble himself with anything outside of that which appeals to and interests him.

The Department of Fine Arts has arranged an especially attractive series of lectures. They have lantern illustrations, and are given under the joint auspices of the Departments of Painting and Fine Arts, on Friday afternoons. Two lectures in this course have not yet been delivered, viz.: Nov. 4, "Contemporary American Art"; Nov. 18, "Contemporary American Art," (continued.)

Prof. William H. Goodyear, President of the Department of Archaeology, will, in his series of illustrated lectures, treat of "Etruscan and Early Roman Art and Architecture," on the dates and subjects named below: Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, "The Ruins and Relics of Pompeii: The Domestic Life of Antiquity"; Monday evening, Nov. 7, "Roman Syria and Roman Ruins East of the Jordan." Many new lantern photographs, shown in this country for the first time, will constitute features of these lectures.

"The Higher Beauties of Painting" will have treatment at the hands of Prof. John C. Van Dyck, L. H. D., of Rutgers College, who will give his lectures on Tuesday afternoons, on the following dates and subjects: Jan. 3, "The Picture as a Form of Expression"; Jan. 10, "Truth, or the Point of View"; Jan. 17, "Individuality, or the Personal Element"; Jan. 24, "Imagination, or the Creative Faculty."; Jan. 31, "Pictorial Poetry and Feeling"; Feb. 7, "Religious Art."

Mr. W. M. R. French, Director of the Chicago Art Institute, will consider "The Qualities Upon Which a Painting Depends as a Work of Art," in three lectures, on Tuesday afternoons, as follows: Feb. 14, "Composition, Light and Shade"; Feb. 21, "Color and Expression"; Feb. 28, "The Analogy Between Literature and Painting."

The subjects assigned to Prof. Arthur Lincoln Frothingham, Ph. D., of Princeton University are on Roman architecture, and are as follows: April 14, "The Early History of Roman Architecture"; April 21, "The Relation of Roman Architecture to Roman Life"; April 28, "The Religious, Political, and Military Life of the Romans, as Illustrated in Their Architecture"; May 5, "The Architectural Records of the Social Life of Rome"; May 12, "The Architecture of the Roman Homes"; May 19, "Roman Cities—Their Ruins and Their Reconstruction."

Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen's course will be on "English Painting," in the history of art. The dates and subjects will be as follows: April 18, "Causes of Late Development of Painting in England; Growth of Contrasting Characteristics, Realism, and Mysticism; Favorite Subjects, Portraiture, Genre, Landscape." April 25, "Hogarth, Reynolds, and Gainsborough; Discovery of Man and Nature; Blake the Visionary." May 2, "Development of Landscape; Wilson, Crowe, Constable, Turner; Love of Light, Air, Color." May 9, "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, Its Ideal; the Search for Truth; Respective Influences of Woolner, Holman Hunt, Millais, and Rossetti." May 16, "Influence of William Morris and John Ruskin on Arts and Crafts; Especial Study of Burne-Jones and Leighton." May 23, "Vitality and Versatility at Present; Divergent Groups of Artists, as those of Glasgow, Munich, &c.; Chief Living Artists."

Other lecturers will be Mr. Edwin Howland Blashfield of New York, on "Mural Painting;" the Rev. William H. Ingersoll of Brooklyn on "The Christ Ideal in Sacred Art," and J. Perry Worden of New York on "The Famous Delft ware of Delfthaven."

The loan collection of paintings, numbering some 430 canvases and other works of art, opened on Nov. 1, 1897, will be continued throughout the year, and additions thereto will from time to time be made. Some of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn appear as contributors to this collection, and are represented therein by paintings loaned. Numerous gifts to the art collection have been made during the year just passed, the most notable, in addition to those recently described in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, having been the collection of Mr. James A. H. Bell of Brooklyn, whose entire collection of paintings in oil and water colors, bronzes, and other works of art recently passed into the possession of the Brooklyn Institute by deed of gift. The department has very largely increased its collection of casts, which are deposited for exhibition purposes and study with the institute museum. The present outlook for the institute is very bright, and the work outlined for the art department is very attractive.

The Department of Philology will also present a feast for those to whom the English language and literature have a significance above and beyond mere words and printed text without regard to merit.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of New York has prepared a course of lectures on "English Authors of the Later Victorian Period," as follows: Nov. 1, "William Morris"; Nov. 8, "Matthew Arnold from 1872"; Nov. 15, "Rudyard Kipling."

Mr. Henry A. Clapp of Boston will interpret "The Plays of Shakespeare" on the dates given herewith: Nov. 22, "Romeo and Juliet"; Nov. 29, "King Richard I.I."; Dec. 6, "King Henry V."; Dec. 13, "King Lear"; Dec. 20, "King Lear," (continued;) Dec. 27, "The Tempest."

Prof. Richard Burton, (formerly editor of The Hartford Courant,) of the University of Minnesota, will be heard on "The Modern Novel." His lectures and dates will be: Dec. 19, "The Early Life of Fiction"; Dec. 22, "The Novel of Analysis"; Dec. 29, "Realism in Its Abuses"; Jan. 2, "Realism in Its Triumphs"; Jan. 6, "Romanticism, English and Continental"; Jan. 9, "Romanticism, American."

"Chaucer" will be considered by Prof. Manuel I. Drennan, M. A., of New York, on Tuesday afternoons, as below: March 7, "Chaucer and His Times"; March 14, "The Prolegomena of Chaucer"; March 21, "The Canterbury Tales"; March 28, "Troilus and Cressida"; April 4, "The Legend of Good Women and Minor Works"; April 11, "Chaucer's Contemporaries and Successors."

Series of authors' readings, dramatic readings, and institute extension courses of instruction are also in contemplation, arrangements having for the most part been completed for all of these. Among those who will be heard in this way will be Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith of New York and Miss Mary French Field of Chicago.

French, German, Greek, and Latin literatures will have places in the institute work, and will attract those who are specially interested in those directions. Reading circles will also be formed during the year for special subjects and the study of special themes.

Derivation of Anaconda.

From Notes and Queries.

It is simply "henakandaya," the Sinhalese name for the whipsnake, Passerita (Dryophis) mycterizans; the first portion of the name, hena, meaning "lightning," and the second, kanda, "stem, trunk," (-ya being the masculine nominal termination.) But, though the origin of the word "anaconda" is thus made evident, there remains to be explained how the name of the graceful whipsnake came (by some extraordinary blunder) to be misapplied to the monstrous rock snake, Python molurus.

This mystery, unfortunately, I am unable to solve; and I am quite at a loss to understand how the error originated. It is all the more inexplicable in that the veracious Capt. Robert Knox, in his "Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon," published in 1681, gives on page 25 a description of the python, under its proper name of Pimberah, (Sinhalese pimbura, from pimb-, to hiss or blow.) As a Dutch translation of Knox's work appeared at Utrecht in 1692, and seems to have had a wide circulation, the error should have been easily detected and corrected.

1898

SALES AT AUCTION.

Early American Bibles and First Editions Sold in Philadelphia.

The noted Philadelphia collection "of early American Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymnals," first American edition of standard English works and early Pennsylvania imprints, which was thought at first to be Judge Pennypacker's, but was admitted at the sale to be the property of Howard Edwards, was sold last week by Davis & Harvey of Philadelphia. The Bibles and parts of the Bible did not fare very well. Aitken's Bible bringing $215 and Saur's Bible $51, and many of the lots selling for much less than the cost of cataloguing. Plainly, it is not profitable, in an auction sense, to collect many editions of a book. One of the most interesting of the books from Washington's library sold for $95, and a collection of rare Masonic pamphlets for $80. The extremely scarce first edition of the "Proposed Book of Common Prayer" brought only $68, (Holbrow's, as noted below, fetched $115 in 1892,) and the rarest book in the collection—the first American edition of "Paradise Lost"—was knocked down at $29. The latter is such a great rarity that for years it has been familiar only to most collectors through the description in Charles R. Hildeburn's "Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania." The chief prices were as follows:

Lot 26. A collection of ten pamphlets directed against Masonry, 1827-1851, in one volume, $80. Bought by Mr. Thatcher. The volume contained Morgan's rare "Illustrations of Masonry," but it was the second edition. Binley's copy of the first edition (96 pages) sold for $24. The second edition has 92 pages. Both are dated 1827.

Lot 42. Barton's "Dissertation on the Freedom of Navigation and Maritime Commerce," Philadelphia, 1802, with the rare portrait of author, presentation copy, $12.50. Bought by Mr. Grover.

Lot 117. "Journal of Congress for 1775," Philadelphia, press of William and Thomas Bradford, Philadelphia, 1775, $18. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 144. Dickinson's "New Essay on Constitutional Power of Great Britain," London, 1774, copy belonging to Charles Melish, the Loyalist, portraits and views inserted, $18. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 170. "History of Lord Fairfax of Virginia," made up of magazine articles, illustrated with portraits, deeds, and maps, including the rare and possibly unique "Survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia," in one volume, $67.50. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Lot 205. Map of New Amsterdam, the second existing view of the city, Amsterdam, 1650-56, No. 8 in Asher's list, $13. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Lot 311. Pamphlets relating to Mason and Dixon's Line, illustrated with portraits, views, and maps, in one volume, $18. Included rare "Pea Patch Island" pamphlet.

Lot 441. Proud's "History of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1797, two volumes, good copy, $17.50. Deane's copy, a better one, original boards, uncut, fetched last Spring $16.50.

Lot 537. Thompson's "Inquiry Into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawnese Indians from the British Interest," London, 1759, bound with "The Second Journal of Christian Frederic Post," London, 1759; Hopkins's "Address to the People of New England," Philadelphia, printed by Franklin Hall, 1757; "Remarks on the Quaker Unwashed," Philadelphia, printed by John Morris, 1764; "Reply of Provincial Council," and "Biographical Sketch of Chas. Thompson," all inlaid to folio and bound together in one volume, and extra illustrated with fifty-seven portraits, maps, views, manuscripts, &c., $112.50. Bought by A. J. Bowden. This was a most important collection of matter relating to the Pennsylvania Indians. Hopkins's "Address" is a rare Franklin imprint. Brinley's copy brought $8, and to-day would bring more. Only one other copy is said to be known of "Remarks on the Quaker Unwashed." Brinley's was bound with five other tracts in one volume, which fetched $75.

Lot 550. Livingston's "Review of the Military Operations in North America," Dublin, 1757, $27. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

Lot 665. Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies," Harrisburg, 1896, $22. Extremely high price.

Lot 821. Prayer Book, Paris, 1554, with book plate of William Penn, and said to be Penn's copy, $25. The genuineness of the book plate was questioned.

Lot 853. Cornwallis's copy, with book plate, of "Select Pieces on Commerce, Natural Philosophy," &c., London, 1754, $15. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Lot 730. "The Book of Common Prayer," London, 1745, with alterations made in manuscript by S. Sarnin from Franklin's "Abridgment" of 1773, Oxford, 1745, $35. Bought by Mr. Bache.

Lot 740. Volume of the Old Testament in Greek Septuagint given to David Evans by Franklin and bearing inscription to that effect by Evans, $20. Bought by Judge S. W. Pennypacker.

Lot 818. Shakespeare's Works, Philadelphia, printed by Bioren and Madan, 1795, first American edition, with preface by Judge Hopkinson, eight volumes, $90. Bought by George D. Smith. This copy was previously sold (in December, 1891,) for $6.25 a volume.

Lot 822. Milton's "Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained," Philadelphia, 1777, Robert Bell, two volumes, with portrait by Norman, $29. Bell, as Mr. Hildeburn has said, was, with the exception of Andrew Steuart, the first to republish here standard English works.

Lot 1,359. Brown's "Self-Interpreting Bible," New York, 1792, the first printed in New York State, $15. Bought by James Terry.

Lot 1,368. The Bible used in New York Fort Chapel, $37.50. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Lot 1,376. The Bible once owned by George Whitefield, $55. Bought by Mr. Schrively.

Lot 1,387. Saur's German Bible, Germantown, 1743, the first Bible printed here in a European language, three leaves repaired, $51. Bought by A. J. Bowden. Saur printed an edition of 2,000 at 18s. a copy. He sent twelve copies to his friend, the Rev. H. E. Tucker, of Frankfort, Germany, eleven of which have been traced and are known to be in libraries in Wolfenbüttel, Frankfort, Dresden, Stuttgart, Hanover, Berlin, Weimar, Wernigerode, Cassel, and Gotha, Germany. One of these, with notes by Luther, is in the possession of Dr. J. Haeberlin of Frankfort. Dr. Wright in his "Early Bibles of America" traced thirty-nine copies of the Bible, most of them in this country. Brinley's copy, now in the Library of Congress, sold for $350 in 1881. Baker's, in 1801, brought but $52.

Lot 1,388. Saur's Second German Bible, 1763, $10. Another copy, Lot 1,389, $21; Lot 1,390, Saur's Third Bible, 1776, $16. Brinley's copy of the third Bible fetched $35.

Lot 1,391. The Holy Bible, Philadelphia, 1790, first American edition of the Douay Bible, $60. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Brinley did not have a copy.

Lot 1,445. Robert Aitken's Bible, Philadelphia, 1782, the first published in this country in the English language, in one volume, $215. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Not as good a copy as Baker's, bound in two volumes, for which the Library of Congress paid $650 in 1891. Another copy, title page partly supplied and lacking two leaves, fetched $300 in 1895 in Boston. Aitken had printed the "New Testament" in 1777 and again in 1778, 1779, and 1781. Dr. Wright traced thirty copies of the "Bible" of 1782, two of them in England, the remainder here. The British Museum, the most interesting of all, was given Ebenezer Hazard by Aitken. Later it became Lea Wilson's.

Lot 1,532. "A Collection of the New Testament Commands," Boston, 1777, $15. Bought for Library of Congress.

Lot 1,553. "New Testament," Philadelphia, 1789, $40. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 1,554. "New Testament," Wilmington, 1781, $18. Bought for Library of Congress. (The Congressional Library secured, in addition, an exceedingly large number of the later editions of the Bible and parts of it.)

Lot 2736. "Book of Common Prayer," Philadelphia, Hall & Sellers, 1786, the first edition of the "Proposed Book of Common Prayer," $68. Bought by George D. Smith. This was one of the cheapest books in the sale. T. V. Holbrow's copy, a fine one, brought in March, 1892, at Bangs's, the record price of $115. In the "Journal of General Conventions" the late Bishop Perry (whose library has just been dispersed) said that "a rarer book connected with American church history can hardly be named."

A history of the British Navy, translated from a German source, seems curious enough, yet that is the work that E. P. Dutton & Co. will present about the middle of November. Its full title is "The British Navy," translated from the German of Capt. Stensel by A. Bonnenschein.

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Several books of college stories have recently come to hand. The latest announcement is of a little book in press at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s, entitled "Three Freshmen," by Jessie Anderson Chase; the tale is about the adventures of three girl students at Smith College; one of the "Freshmen" comes from Chicago, one from Virginia, and the third from Boston.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Dewey's War, or the War of 1898?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war between the United States and Spain is usually styled the Spanish-American, or the Hispano-American war, on the principle that the name of the defeated nation should be placed first. All recent wars have been so styled, it is said. Thus, the Chino-Japanese, the Greco-Turkish, the Franco-Prussian, &c.

Conceding the point as to the recent usage, there is much to be contended for in opposition that appeals to reason—there is much in the nomenclature of older international struggles that establishes wiser precedents to follow. Why should the names of the principals figure at all if some circumstance exists that would be more descriptive? Take only the modern period and that part of it since the beginning of the seventeenth century and consider the names of some of the great wars. It will be seen that other considerations than those which have governed recent war-naming moved the men who gave names to the older wars. At any rate, for the greater part this is true. The greatest war of the century, as regards length, devastation, military genius, and some other respects, was entitled the Thirty Years' War. Then there was the civil war in England, called by the Cavalier party the Great Rebellion, and going to the Continent there were the war of Orleans and the war of the Fronde in France. Yet it is freely conceded that historians do speak of the Spanish and Dutch war of Louis XIV. and Charles II.'s reigns. In the eighteenth century there was at the beginning the war of the Spanish succession when Marlborough won so much glory for English arms. Later occurred the Northern war between Charles XII. and Peter the Great. Following were the Polish and Austrian wars of succession, in which title the object of the contest was set forth, as it was in the Silesian war less distinctly. The famous seven years' war, in which Frederick the Great figured as hero and Pitt mastered France, was certainly a better title than any that could have been derived from the names of the combatants. And coming down to the nineteenth century it is clearly seen that the great wars in Europe in which the French Republic and Napoleon fought European coalitions were best described in their names as wars of the first, second, &c., coalitions. Our own war with Great Britain was named for the year of its outbreak. It is true the next National war of the United States of any consequence is entitled the war with Mexico, or the Mexican war, and as there was only one the title is descriptive.

Wars have sometimes been humorously titled as "the war of Jenkins's Ear." This was the conflict between England and Spain, beginning in 1739, and was caused in part by a merchant Captain named Jenkins exhibiting in Parliament an ear, which he claimed the Spaniards had cut from his head in time of peace in the West Indies.

If the name of the principal hero were given to wars, as was once the case in the collective sense, as the wars of Alexander, the wars of Charlemagne, the wars of Napoleon, although no particular war was so entitled, a better name even than the war of 1898, which is the one given to the recent contest by Richard Harding Davis, would be the Dewey war. Surely the hero who both began and closed the struggle, and whose achievement in the outset in Manila Harbor on the 1st of May, was the most brilliant stroke of naval warfare since our civil war, deserves any honor that could be paid to valor and strategy such as he displayed.

The chief objection that can be urged to the name Spanish-American is that it confuses the reader's mind. The wars of independence might be and sometimes are so styled. Thus the reader would not on any allusion that did not otherwise explain itself be able to decide whether the war of the Spanish-American colonies with the mother country for the establishment of independent republics was intended or the war between Spain and the United States. On that particular point no obscurity could arise if the contest were entitled the war of 1898. CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, Sept. 19, 1898.

Milton's Sonnets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the death of Milton, the sonnet disappeared from English poetry until 1750, when it was revived by one Thomas Edwards. Then it seems rapidly to have become a popular form among those minor poets who dared to find in the poetry of the Elizabethans something more truly poetical than anything in the fashionable couplets of Pope. It is hard for us to-day to realize how the influence of Pope dominated among the poets of the eighteenth century, from Oliver Goldsmith down to Phillis Wheatley. An excellent exposition of the subject occurs in the article on Pope in the "Warner Library." The sonnets of Edwards and others provoked no little opposition from the literary leaders of the day. The article on Edwards in Kippis's "Biographia Britannica," complains that the public is already nauseated with sonnets, the metrical form being too curious to allow any genuineness of sentiment. I have not access, at present, to the "Biographia," and cannot quote the article in question; neither will I be sure that I have spelled the editor's name right. The date of the article may be about 1765.

Dr. Johnson, who adored Pope and Dryden, who called "Lycinas" disgusting, and who objected to the irregularity of Milton's blank verse, was a sturdy opponent of the "romantic movement" in nearly all its phases. He had a virile understanding, and in spite of his insensibility to the purely poetical qualities of Shakespeare, the introduction to his edition of Shakespeare is one of the most interesting of all pieces of Shakespearean criticism. But he treated the imitators of Milton and of other early poets with standard Johnsonian bearishness:

"Endless labor all along,
Endless labor to be strong"

—was his comment on a poem written in the metre of "L'Allegro," by one John Dyer, and entitled "Grongar Hill." Johnson showed little love for the poetry of Collins or of Gray, except the "Elegy," which he cordially praised. He hated Percy and the ballad lovers most heartily, the more heartily, no doubt, because so much of the most characteristic ballad poetry came from Scotland. It is not surprising, therefore, that sonnets did not escape his sarcasm.

Johnson's remark about Milton not being able to "carve heads out of cherry stones" was quite unnecessary. The following lines show, I think, that Milton was not incapable of an elegant trifle:

SONG ON MAY MORNING.

"Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flowry May, who, from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Hail, bounteous May, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing;
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long."

Slight as this song, in a certain sense, is, it is also highly characteristic of the great poet who wrote it. Milton was not a close observer of the world around him. Yet we know that when the austere student quit his books and let the fresh country air blow on his cheeks, his heart throbbed with the beauty of all things beautiful as only a poet's heart can. Like nearly all of Milton's early poetry, the song just quoted is particularly happy in the use of allegory. Another short poem of Milton's, too exquisite to be called in any sense a trifle, is the one purporting to have been written "At a Solemn Music," and beginning:

Blest pair of Sirens, pledges of Heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse.

I think that second line is one of the most musical Milton ever wrote. Few poets, by the way, in writing of music, convey so deep a conviction that the poet's mind is still haunted by strains of music that have died on the ear. Few poets can so bring us into the presence of beautiful music or so waken in our own minds forgotten harmonies.

So much for Milton's ability to do small things gracefully and even greatly. But with regard to Milton's sonnets, I confess that even after reading Mr. McCreedy's letter I have grave doubts. My censure was intended to apply merely to matters of form, but, after re-reading the sonnets of Milton, it seems that even in spirit a large portion of them deserve no high praise. There are eighteen sonnets in all. Of these nearly half are in every sense below the standard of poetic excellence that has made Milton great. There are perhaps three that deserve Wordsworth's praise for their "soul-animating strains," but these three deserve it so nobly that it would be crude pedantry to blame a certain sonnet of Wordsworth's, full of delicate and discriminating metaphor, for not being a complete and accurate catalogue of the subject of which it treats. The three sonnets that seem to me to be trumpets in Milton's hand are those addressed to Fairfax and Cromwell and the one on the Piedmont massacre.

There are a number of Milton's sonnets in which the form is good, but the academic, Latinized style of the poet is never entirely at ease in the measure, which should properly be more or less lyrical. Sometimes one is reminded of a giant in chains; at others of the unfinished medallions of Michael Angelo, where a great genius has been too impatient to give itself perfect expression in a small compass. The nobility of the thought in some of Milton's sonnets can hardly be overpraised. I suppose the sonnet on the poet's blindness appeals to us all more and more as we come to recognize our limitations.

With regard to Wordsworth and Rossetti, I did not mean to be dogmatic. The question is partly one of taste. But my own feeling certainly is that while more or less inferior to Rossetti in technique and in sensuous perception, Wordsworth is, on the whole, very much superior to Rossetti, because in his best poetry, sonnets and other kinds, Wordsworth has given finer expression to higher poetical faculties. Wordsworth's imagination sometimes carries us up to the height where we see Shakespeare and Milton. His defects were not on the side of feeling. It is well attested that he had a powerful emotional nature, though somewhat slowly roused. It is his defective humor and that lack of constructive and dramatic ability, of which Mr. McCreedy speaks, that sometimes render Wordsworth an easy mark for ridicule. But the subject is a long one. HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

When the Elzevirs Were Printers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Bangs' auction rooms on Oct. 18 I purchased a little book thus described in the catalogue:

390. Russia seer Moscoria itemque Tartaria, commentario Topographico atque politico illustratae. Engraved title. 24mo, vellum. Lugd. Bat.: Elsevir, 1630.

What puzzles me is this: I understand the Elzevirs did not begin publishing until 1083. My little 24mo. is a miniature gem. The pages are as fresh and the print as clear as when it came from the press of "Lugd. Batavorum, ex-officina Elzeviriana," (that is the imprint on the title page,) but I should like to know how it comes to be called an Elzevir. Possibly you, or some of your bibliophile readers will be so kind as to enlighten me. C. M. S.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

[The Elzevirs were printers at Leyden from 1580 to 1712, and our correspondent's little book is therefore a genuine Elzevir. See Putnam's "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages." We cannot readily see how our correspondent understood that "the Elzevirs did not begin publishing until 1683."—Ed.]

Bradford Club Publications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir—Can you help me through your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW to some information about the "Bradford Club"? Where can its records be found? Also a complete list of its publications?

Also, what is or was the "Brownson Literary Union"?—(presumably of New York.) Are its records open to an outsider?

Thanking you for the courtesy of an early answer, G. W. HARRIS.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

[About the "Brownson Literary Union" we have no information. The history of the "Bradford Club" is as follows: In 1857 "The Club," the first book club founded in New York, was organized by William J. Davis, J. B. and C. C. Moreau, Charles Congdon, William Menzies, Robert Macoy, and J. Carson Brevoort. Melvin's "Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in 1775" was published in 1857, and the "Diary of Washington" in 1858. In 1859 some of the original members, including Menzies and the Moreaus, withdrew and started the "Bradford Club." The following are the publications of the "Bradford Club":

"Papers Concerning the Attack Upon Hatfield and Deerfield by a Party of Indians from Canada, Sept. 19, 1677," edited by F. B. Hough, New York, 1859.

"The Croakers," by Drake and Halleck, New York, 1860.

"The Operations of the French Fleet Under Count de Grasse in 1781-2," edited by J. G. Shea, New York, 1864.

"Anthology of New Netherland," by H. C. Murphy, New York, 1865.

"Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in the Conquest of Florida," translated by Buckingham Smith, New York, 1866.

"The Northern Invasion of 1780," notes by Hough, New York, 1866.

"The Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens," memoir by Simms, New York, 1867.

An extra number—"Memorial of John Allen," by E. A. Duyckinck—was issued in 1864. An interesting account of the club will be found in Mr. Growall's "American Book Clubs." Probably Mr. Charles C. Moreau, the only living organizer of the club, knows of the whereabouts of its records, but we should not imagine that they would, in any case, be accessible.—Ed.]

Collectors Who Amuse Their Friends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No wonder your correspondent was cross because you are inclined to be jocose in THE SATURDAY REVIEW about collecting the paper covers which go around bound books. You are quite capable of ridiculing my wife, who is saving up the wrappers which come around the parcels she is receiving daily from the department stores. Maybe you would be inclined to "sneer" at her collection of old broomsticks. As a friend of THE TIMES I advise no comment on my wife's fads, because broomsticks, new or old, have a certain potency. Anyhow, THE SATURDAY REVIEW literature as THE TIMES gives it to me is both delightful and instructive, and an occasional bit of fun in it I approve of. J. H. A.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

Poor Richard's Wisdom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it to be supposed that the sayings of "Poor Richard" were without exception original? Among those quoted in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 15 is the following:

"The heart of the fool is in his mouth, but the mouth of the wise man is in his heart."

Readers of the Apocrypha may find in Ecclesiasticus, xxi., 26, this:

"The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the mouth of the wise is in their heart."

Boston, Oct. 21, 1898. H. I.

[Some were original and others paraphrases of the wisdom of other minds, ancient and modern.—Ed.]

Two Books from Los Angeles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I called attention to a book from Los Angeles called "Some Philosophy of the Hermetics," and now I would like to call attention to another book from the same source called "Some More Philosophy of the Hermetics." The latter is a sequel to and really a continuation of the former, but it is much more complete and really has a great deal of valuable philosophy in it.

In our intensely practical and materialistic age these books may seem almost too transcendental, but they seem to me to very plainly mark a healthy reaction and to promise more spirituality for the future. I do not use this term spirituality in its usual theological sense, but rather as an antithesis to materialism. The chapter on hell is the finest little essay I have ever seen on the subject, and in its vivid truth and sensible philosophy it is approached only by Olive Schreiner's "The Sunlight Lay Across My Bed." There is not a chapter but is filled not only with fine thoughts, but also many things to make us think for ourselves and find new meanings for commonplace things. There is only one exception I can take, and that is, the author gives love a secondary place, as if he (or she) had forgotten that without love man is either an animal or an automaton, and all the philosophy and religion in the world cannot make him otherwise. But there are so many really good things in the book that we are inclined to think that this was a slip of the author, and we hope all readers will accept it as such. CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., Oct. 24, 1898.

Poetry Not Dying Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to address an appeal to the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

Many times of late I have had to combat—because I believe that there is "as good grass to grow as ever grew"—the sweeping assertion made by many that English poetry is a dying art. It is claimed that since the Shakespearean age, which was the zenith of poetry in our language, a gradual decline has been in progress, only occasionally broken by such men, who have failed to rejuvenate anything but themselves, as Keats, Byron, and Tennyson. Furthermore, that the art as an art is dead, and that with the exception of Tennyson one may count on his fingers the poets who have produced in the latter half of this century poems which are really poetry. And this country it is added, can lay claim to no great poet, nor ever will, because it is "a child of old age."

Now, when I attempt to refute these assertions—as I believe any sane and combative person would—I am asked for something more material than reasoning; I am asked to point to a great poet of to-day. That I find I cannot honestly do; but I point to one of great promise, Stephen Phillips. I am then told that his lines are labored, and in many instances obscure and structurally imperfect, as were Robert Browning's, and consequently he is not a gem of "purest ray serene." While I admit the possibility of obscurity to some "surfacial" readers, and the presence of defects, I deny that he is a labored poet. A certain degree of obscurity is unavoidable, and, in fact, desirable, in his style; and defects may be remedied, especially in one who is young, as I believe Mr. Phillips is.

However, what I ask is that some reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will come to my assistance in routing these pessimists and cynics. HERBERT H. C. EVERETT.

New York, Oct. 20, 1898.

Maria Louise Pool's Novel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A notice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of a recent novel by Maria Louise Pool, first published in Lippincott, and later in a volume under the title "Friendship and Folly," by L. C. Page & Co., is so exceedingly clever that it seems a pity to pick flaws in it and disclose its weak points, or rather its one weak point.

The writer harks back to the dear old Galaxy days, when Evelyn Inness had not been born, and all the wickedness of the world had not been uncovered in fiction, when the reader's desire for something wilder than Sunday school tales was gratified by stories which, as the critic truly says, were very good, indeed; but he goes on to say of the present volume:

"The title half tells the story and indicates its nature."

It is sad to be obliged to cut the ground from under this statement by revealing the truth that "Friendship and Folly" was not Miss Pool's title, and could hardly, therefore, give any clue to the character of the story. Miss Pool named the book "Mere Folly," and under this name it was published by Lippincott. The title was changed by the later publisher.

The story was not exhumed from a pile of dusty manuscripts and remodeled, but sprang, fresh and glowing, from the fertile brain of the lamented author, with—as the present writer thinks—the touch truer, the art finer, the whole atmosphere infinitely more charming than anything in her "earlier manner."

If death had not cut short her bright career, Miss Pool would have made a reputation in a wider and more brilliant field than that covered by her distinctively New England novels.

Since the bad heroine is never really old-fashioned and still floats, "bewitching and irresistible," through the mazes of society, why not extend to her the tolerance we are so fond of granting to worse sinners and count her aberrations as, for the most part, "Mere Folly"?

AMANDA M. HALE, M. D.

Rockland, Mass., Oct. 18, 1898.

Fierce and Many-Sided.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A great and many-sided controversy is being fiercely waged in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on the subject of the sonnet, although just exactly what questions are being disputed it is hard to determine. Certain upholders and admirers of the sonnet have most unwisely sought to strengthen their position by submitting divers and sundry efforts of their own, with a result anything but favorable to them.

Major E. H. Ruffner of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is one of the recent recruits to the ranks of the disputants, contributing a column article for the purpose of showing "why sonnets are not poetry." One is constrained to the opinion that Major Ruffner has read too many of the sonnets growing out of this controversy. One is also constrained to say that Major Ruffner is unduly excited. Such as have read these sonnets will agree that the soldier's column of argument was entirely unnecessary to prove his point.

But Major Ruffner does not confine himself to these particular sonnets, but delivers his broadsides at the sonnet generally, irrespective of country or authorship.

According to Major Ruffner's theory,

poetry is something chaotic, disordered, free, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable. It cannot be subordinated to rules. In his estimation it is as the song of the free mocking bird, the carols of lesser songsters, or the sweep of the Summer storm. Yet are not the songs of the birds the result of the operation of laws? And is it not so with the storm? Each species of birds has its peculiar song, and it sings no other. Certain atmospheric conditions, resulting from the operation of laws, produce storms, varying in degree and character according to the laws from which they result, by which they are governed. How, then, when the great Poet has set metes and bounds to His own infinite poetry in His great volume of Nature can Major Ruffner say that man can set no metes and bounds to his finite songs?

Major Ruffner is guilty of confusing his images. In one place he seems in the picture of the free mocking bird to typify the poet singing without rule or rhyme. In another place the caged mocking bird represents poetry reduced to metes and bounds by man. This, of course, destroys the analogy.

We do not know how Horace would have fared with the sonnet, but it is true that Longfellow was no master with this form of verse. Yet because he could not, it is not to be argued that Milton or Shakespeare could not put poetry into a sonnet. It is true that many sonnets contain little poetry, that the form tends to produce artificiality, and that its only complete justification is perfection. Yet it is not clear why a poet who can write fifty lines of poetry cannot, if he has the ability, put poetry into fourteen lines. The poet who writes a sonnet must also be an artist.

Major Ruffner might be regarded as a poetical Anarchist did not his very license result in law. He practically nullifies all that he has said when, toward the conclusion of his article, he declares: "A singing poet, who has his love, or who loves nature, &c., is never weary of telling their beauties in any fashion that may come to his lips."

Lions and Bores in Clubs.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW takes a contemporary to task for saying that because the membership of a new club in that city embraces such distinguished elements it cannot lack for good company and good talk. THE REVIEW'S point is undoubtedly well taken. As a rule the great majority of clubs, social, literary, artistic, and otherwise, are chiefly frequented by terrible bores.

The Librarians of New Jersey.

On the 25th of this month the ninth annual convention of the librarians of New Jersey was held at Passaic. There were present about forty delegates, representing the libraries in the leading cities of the State. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Frank P. Hill, the Librarian of Newark. The Rev. Ame Vennema made an address of welcome, referring to the many benefits the use of books gave. In his speech Mr. Hill thanked the Rev. Ame Vennema for his cordial welcome. The special literary business of the convention being now in order, Miss Hitchler of the New York Free Circulating Library read a paper on "Selection of Books for Libraries," and Miss Hunt of Newark followed with "Some Means by which Children May Be Led to Read Better Books." A strong paper and an effective one was by Miss Haines, the topic being "Slum Novels and Other Fiction in Relation to Public Libraries." Miss Haines handled her subject thoroughly, and cited names of trashy and wicked romances, in which there was "no light, no hope," nor a single redeeming influence. The meeting was an important one, and must be productive of good results.

In the afternoon a committee of five reported on the nomination of new officers, when the following officers were elected: President—Frank P. Hill of Newark; First Vice President—W. C. Kimball of Passaic; Second Vice President—Prof. Richardson of Princeton University; Third Vice President—Morris Strachan; Secretary—Miss Hunt of Newark; Treasurer—Miss C. C. Lambert of Passaic.

A Memorial of John Eliot

It is proposed to establish at Jesus College, Cambridge University, England, the venerable institution of learning where were laid, in a large degree, the foundations of the learning and piety of John Eliot, the apostle to the American Indians, a "John Eliot Memorial Prize Fund" of £250, the interest upon which shall be used to encourage superior knowledge of the Hebrew language, for which Eliot had great reverence. It is also purposed to establish in the same college a "John Eliot Memorial Scholarship Fund," the interest upon which shall be used for a superior scholar in all the studies leading to the degree of A. B. Eliot, as is well known, was entered as a pensioner at Jesus College on March 20, 1619, where he was graduated in 1622 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He had always a great love for his Alma Mater, and presented to her a copy (now preserved in the college library) of the first edition of his "Indian Bible." His missionary work here was supported by friends of the English society called "The Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Indians in New England," and it is not unfitting, therefore, that Americans should assist the Memorial and Scholarship Funds. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., Roxbury, Mass., the present successor of Eliot in the first church there; to Frederic B. Eliot, Hudson River Bank, Columbus Avenue, New York City; to Ellsworth Eliot, M. D., 48 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City; to the Rev. John T. Lockwood, Widford Rectory, Ware, Hertfordshire, England, and to the Rev. F. J. Foakes-Jackson, Jesus College, Cambridge University, England.

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"J. MCNEILL WHISTLER.

"London, Sept. 30, 1898."

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Harold Frederic's last and posthumous novel, "The Market Place," will appear shortly as a serial in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia before being published in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The story has to do with the fortunes of a daring speculator, and, incidentally, with the corruption existing among the titled Directors of English companies. Though written before the Hooley disclosures, it seems almost a prophecy of this cause célèbre. A critic recently wrote: "Mr. Frederic's pictures of English society and English country life are the best and most convincing that have yet been given to us by a novelist."

Charles Scribner's Sons present to-day Thomas Nelson Page's "Red Rock"; Henry van Dyke's "The Lost Word," a Christmas legend of long ago, with illustrations by Corwin Knapp Linson; "Gainsborough and His Place in English Art," by Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery, Ireland; "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History," by George Meredith, and in the new edition of George Meredith's works two new volumes, "The Tragic Comedians" and "The Shaving of Shagpat"; Oliver Herford's "The Bashful Earthquake" and other fables and verses; Cy Warman's "Frontier Stories"; Mary Platt Parmale's "A Short History of the United States" and "A Short History of England."

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish Nov. 5 a play by John Oliver Hobbes, which has been very successful upon the stage in London. It is entitled "The Ambassador." The same house will also present on that date Marion Wilcox's "History of the War with Spain." In it Mr. Wilcox will show the formative influences which brought about the inevitable struggle; his first chapter will present a brief history of Spain with this aim in view. A brief sketch of former Cuban rebellions will be given, and the events which almost caused the United States to intervene in former years portrayed. The blowing up of the Maine and the direct causes of the Spanish-American war will be fully elaborated. Besides a history of the events of the war itself on land and sea, will be given a Constitutional history of the conflict, viewed not only from Madrid and Washington, but from the principal capitals of Europe. Mr. Wilcox, who is one of the editors of Harper's Weekly, has enjoyed peculiar facilities for presenting a valuable and interesting book on his chosen subject.

With the November number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly the price will be reduced to 10 cents a copy. Among the features of this number, which include a handsome cover in colors and gold, is an illustrated series of articles on "Greater America," with contributions by Col. A. K. McClure, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Senators Chandler and Davis. Clara Barton has written on "Red Cross Work in Cuba," Walter Camp on "Football," and Mrs. Frank Leslie on "The Southern Woman."

Among the well-known writers for the coming year announced by The Youth's Companion as contributors to its pages are Stockton, Howells, Bret Harte, William Black, James Payn, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins, the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, John D. Long, Carl Schurz, Andrew Lang, the Marquis of Dufferin, and the Marquis of Lorne. Mr. Howells will soon contribute a short story of a Western boy, entitled "A Pocket Full of Money." Miss Wilkins's sketch, which is of New England life and character, will be called "When Serceny Maria Went to School"; "With the Eyes of Youth" is the title of a two-part autobiographical sketch from the pen of William Black. Henry M. Stanley, Peary, Greely, and Markham will write of explorations in their several fields, and Poultney Bigelow will tell about spy-ridden Russia. Celebrities such as Gen. Grant, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Robert Louis Stevenson, and others will be presented to the readers through the medium of anecdotal portraits drawn by their sons or daughters or intimate friends.

It was recently stated in a leading monthly literary magazine that Stephen Crane had returned to England "as soon as the shooting match was over." This is a mistake. The author of "The Red Badge of Courage" is in Havana, hard at work on a novel based on scenes in the late war. It is nearly completed, and will be presented as soon as possible by Frederick A. Stokes Company, which predicts a war of critics over the work.

"From Reefer to Rear Admiral," by the late Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, is announced by Frederick A. Stokes Company for early publication in 1899. In it are given the recollections of a busy naval life from 1828 to 1883, bringing in Farragut, Porter, Rogers, Sands, as well as Gen. Jackson, Grant, Garibaldi, Dom Pedro I., and others. The Mexican war, the civil war, and the slave trade off the West African coast receive special attention.

"The Queen's Story Book," which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in November, is similar in character to the "King's Story Book" of last year. It might be termed an English history of fiction, as each reign is represented by a chapter or scene from some famous historical novel. The volume is edited by George Laurence Gomme, who contributes also an adequate introduction and notes. Mr. Gomme is also editor of Longmans Series of Historical Novels, of which McFarlane's "Reading Abbey" is just published, covering the reign of Stephens.

Perhaps the most important political article of the season, at any rate the most important offered by Scribner's Magazine, will appear in the December number, and is entitled "On America and Colonial Expansion." The author is Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, who is not only one of the greatest English political leaders of the day, but has a wide experience in colonial affairs and politics, is the greatest advocate of British expansion, is an ardent friend of the United States, an advocate for an Anglo-American entente cordiale, and a firm believer in American imperialism.

A large first edition of Herbert Elliott Hamblen's "Tom Benton's Luck" has been sold in advance of its publication by the Macmillan Company. The English edition was also out of print before the book appeared.

A school of fiction and playwriting will shortly be started in London. The Principal of the new academy is Dr. A. Black, who is a step-brother of Maarten Maartens. Tuition by correspondence is said to be a feature. Among the patrons are noted Miss Florence Marryat and Mrs. L. T. Meade. We believe that there has been in existence in New York for several years a school of playwriting attached to one of the numerous academies of elocution and oratory.

Stanley J. Weyman's new novel, "Castle Inn," will be published Nov. 1 by Longmans, Green & Co. Readers who were unable to find a hero in Mr. Weyman's "Shrewsbury" will be amply repaid by finding two in "Castle Inn," and, better yet, a heroine, whose charms recall Mlle. de Cocheforet in "Under the Red Robe."

The November announcements of G. P. Putnam's Sons include "Historic New York," in two volumes, by many authors, this work being the second series of the Half Moon papers, edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce, Ruth Putnam, and Eva Palmer Brownell; "The Story of the Civil War," Part II., by John Codman Ropes; "Roman Africa," by Gaston Boissier, author of "Cicero and His Friends" and "The Country of Horace and Virgil"; "Some Poems," by J. Hooker Hamersley, entitled "The Seven Verses"; "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," being impressions and translations of Morris Hewlett, and "A Shorter Course in Munson's Phonography," by James E. Munson.

The paper-covered libraries published by G. W. Dillingham Company will have distributed among them seventy of the books formerly published by Robert Bonner's Sons, including many popular books by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mrs. Harriet Lewis, Honoré de Balzac, Amelia E. Barr, Laura Jean Libby Leon Lewis, Robert Grant, Anna Katherine Green, and other writers.

"Maude Adams in the Little Minister" is the title of a little édition-de-luxe souvenir published by R. H. Russell. Within appropriately designed covers are a dozen or so sheets of heavy half-tone card bearing reproductions in crayon and India ink of the principal scenes in which Miss Adams appears in Mr. Barrie's well-known play. The frontispiece is a half-tone reproduction of a photograph of the actress as she appears off the stage.

Two new books are announced by Dodd, Mead & Co., which will be published as soon as possible. One is Maurice Leudet's "The Emperor of Germany at Home," being a translation from the French, with sixty-nine portraits and illustrations. The other book is an illustrated volume by "Rouge et Noir," entitled "The Gambling World."

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's latest successful novel in England, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," appeared from the press of D. Appleton & Co. Oct. 28. There were also presented Max Pemberton's "The Phantom Army" and "The Story of the Railroad," by Cy Warman, author of "The Express Messenger." Mr. Warman's book is in the "Story of the West" series, which is edited by Mr. R. Hitchcock. The latter has written a preface to the book, in which he says: "'The Story of the Railroad,' as Mr. Warman has sketched it in his graphic pages, is not a history of proselyting, of finance, or of politics, or of the scientific side of construction. Very naturally these topics and other essential phases of this great subject are touched upon, but in large part this book is the story of the strange life which began with and accompanied the building of a transcontinental highway. Armies of men under thousands of officers shared this life, and vanished when their work was done, leaving the ashes of their camp fires and unnumbered nameless graves."

As an indication of Richard Harding Davis's growing popularity the following four volumes of fiction published by Charles Scribner's Sons may be noted as having reached extraordinary figures: "The King's Jackal," (25,000;) "Soldiers of Fortune, (58,000;) "Gallegher, and Other Stories," (40,000;) "Cinderella, and Other Stories," (13,000.) Any one of the above items any author might be proud of, but when it is considered that one young man has written four works of fiction of which nearly 136,000 copies have found readers, the result is truly extraordinary to contemplate.

The announcement that Richard Harding Davis's "The War of 1898," drawn principally from his magazine articles, will be published some time in November by Charles Scribner's Sons, has been made, but an important addition to this is in the news that Col. Theodore Roosevelt is also to write the story of the war for the same house. Col. Roosevelt's work will first appear in the form of articles printed in Scribner's Magazine, probably beginning with the January number. His first installment will be a picturesque story of the Rough Riders from the inception of the original idea to the mustering out of the famous regiment. This story will probably occupy five or six numbers. There will also be sketches by both plainsmen and city-bred riders, who belonged to the regiment, and there will be illustrations by Dwight L. Elmendorf, and also photographs by William Dinwiddie Hastrohmeyer, H. C. Christy, and others.

Dr. Richard Burton, who has just taken up his work as Professor of English at the University of Minnesota, will have a book of essays issued by Copeland & Day in November, entitled "Literary Likings." Dr. Burton's "Dumb in June" is said to be meeting with pronounced success.

Mr. Howells, in a recent article in Literature, speaking of New Haven as "a literary centre" because it was the residence of Col. J. W. De Forest, the author of "Overland" and "Cape Beaumont," called attention to the fact that it was several years now since a new book had come from the New Havener's pen—not since the recent revival of interest in historical fiction. Col. De Forest has now chosen to appear again, taking for his theme a story placed at the time of the American Revolution. It is called "A Lover's Revolt," and is to be published Oct. 31 by Longmans, Green & Co. He has chosen the Concord fight and the battle of Bunker Hill as the salient episodes. His treatment of the red-coat soldiers, however, may not altogether please our British cousins, because the author is alive with prejudices that existed forty or fifty years ago in this country.

Nearly 20,000 copies have been sold of "What One Can Do With a Chafing Dish," by H. L. S., formerly published by John Ireland. G. P. Putnam's Sons will in future have their imprint on this little volume.

"The Welsh People: Their Origin, Language, and History," is the title of a book to be presented shortly by the Macmillan Company. The volume includes the report of the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire, which has been carefully edited with notes and appendices by John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College and Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford, and David Brynmor Jones, Q. C., M. C. The book is a thorough study of the Welsh race.

E. L. Voynich's "Gadfly," according to its publishers, Henry Holt & Co., has gone into its fifteenth edition, while Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" has entered upon its sixth.

The introduction which Rear Admiral Sampson has written for "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee" contains high words of praise for the Naval Militia. The work, which will be published Nov. 5 by the Doubleday & McClure Company, is "drawn from the diary of No. 5 on the after port gun," and is edited by H. H. Lewis, late United States Navy. Admiral Sampson says, in speaking of the Naval Militia: "The conclusion of the Spanish-American war released them from their voluntarily assumed position in the regular navy, but when they returned to civil life they carried with them the consciousness of duty well done at Santiago and Cienfuegos and wherever their guns were used in hostile action. In a word, the Naval Reserves manning the Yankee, in common with those on board other vessels in service, proved their aptitude for sea duty, and made apparent the wisdom of the Government in calling them into active service."

William Doxey, at the Sign of the Lark, San Francisco, has in press "The United States Volunteer Calendar," being a series of six spirited designs, with cover by L. Maynard Dixon; "Hawaii Nei," by Mabel Craft; "The Sonnets of de Heredia," translated by Edward Robeson Taylor, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Purple Cow," by Gelett Burgess.

"Historic Pilgrimages in New England," a narrative of Puritan and Pilgrim times and pre-Revolutionary periods, by Edwin M. Bacon, is in press at Silver, Burdett & Co.'s, as is a new book on universal history by Robert H. Labberton, LL. D.

"Remington's Frontier Sketches," by Frederic Remington, published by the Werner Company, has gone into its third edition, as has Hezekiah Butterworth's "Story of America." "Spain in History," by Prof. James Harrison, is in its second impression, and Leopold Schenck's "Determination of Sex" is in its third.

Prof. David Starr Jordan will have published Nov. 4 by D. Appleton & Co. a new work on evolution.

The Art Amateur for November has for its color plate a gorgeous mass of chrysanthemums in white and yellow. Montague Marks's London letter tells about Painter Watts's scheme for perpetuating the brave deeds of the humble classes and the alleged finding of the portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire by Gainsborough, and the counterfeiting of old English silver. Among other contributors are Roger Riordan, Miss Dee Beebe, Emil Adan, France B. Aulloh, Marshal Fry, and Anna B. Leonard.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's famous story, "The Man Without a Country," in a new edition, has just been presented by Little, Brown & Co. It contains a preface giving an account of the circumstances and incidents of its initial publication, and a new introduction by the author, written with particular reference to the war with Spain. The same publishers also announce "Belle," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," and a beautiful new edition of "The Little Flowers of St. Francis of Assisi," translated from the Italian, with a brief life of St. Francis, by Abby Langdon Alger, with engravings from the painting of St. Francis by Morello in the Milan gallery, and "St. Francis Is Preaching to the Birds," from the painting attributed to Giotto.

Howard M. Jenkins, author and publisher of Philadelphia, announces that he has in press for early issue "The Family of William Penn, Founder of Pennsylvania: His Ancestors and Descendants." Mr. Jenkins is already the author of a memorial history of Philadelphia. The new book may attract certain notices owing to the fact that an attempt was recently made to rob the grave of William Penn in an English churchyard.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will soon publish a new book by Dean Goulburn on the Lord's Prayer.

"Was Christ Born in Bethlehem?" a study on the credibility of St. Luke, by W. M. Ramsay, D. C. L., LL. D., professor in Aberdeen University, will shortly be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A new dictionary of the ancient Egyptian languages is contemplated for publication in Berlin. It is stated that the Kaiser has made himself financially responsible for the enterprise.

While the Doubleday & McClure Company have brought out several new books this Fall, the demand for their old ones has been such that their presses have been pushed to the utmost. An idea of the popularity of some of the works of this house may be judged from the following data: Ruth Ashmore's "The Business Girl," is in its ten thousandth; Neltje Blanchan's "Bird Neighbors," twenty thousandth; "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," by the same author, ten thousandth; A. Conan Doyle's "Songs of Action," second edition; Hamlin Garland's "The Spirit of Sweet Water," ten thousandth; Dr. Maurus Jokai's "The Nameless Castle" has had its first edition exhausted before publication; 28,000 copies of Rudyard Kipling's "The Day's Work," have been sold, and 10,000 more are in press. "Tales from McClure's" is in its forty-four thousandth; Bliss Perry's "Little Masterpieces," seventy-six thousandth; Mrs. S. T. Rorer's "Good Cooking," eleven thousandth, and Mary E. Wilkins's "The People of Our Neighborhood," fifteen thousandth.

According to the Osservatori Romano, Pope Leo XIII. is engaged on an important literary composition, which is said to be in the form of a Latin Ode to the memory of Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary. Last year, it will be recalled, his Holiness composed a Latin Ode to France.

"The King's Rivals," announced by Longmans, Green & Co., might be termed a romance of the peerage. The scene opens on the sandy wastes of Cape Cod and soon shifts from Provincetown to Hampton Court, in the heyday of the Restoration, with la Belle Stewart and Charles himself in the centre of the stage. It is the author's first book. The same publishers have in press "Sacred Scenes and Mysteries," a new book by the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier College, this city. Some of the chapters are well known to Catholic readers, having appeared in The Messenger of the Sacred Heart and other periodicals.

Longmans, Green & Co. report an increasing demand for "Problems of Modern Industry," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. The work, it will be recalled, deals with many phases of labor and social conditions.

A curious and doubtless interesting volume called "The Piano Book," being the story of the piano forte, its players, its composers, &c., will be published about Dec. 1 by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Prof. George F. Atkinson of Cornell University has written for Henry Holt & Co. "An Elementary Botany," which will shortly be published. Among over 500 pictures are many full-page landscapes in half-tone, which serve to illustrate a remarkably full treatment of ecology, which concludes the volume. The earlier chapters first trace physiological processes, one by one, through an ascending series of typical plants; the morphology of these plants is then taken up, the treatment of the flowering groups forming an introduction to plant analysis.

Among the Autumn announcements of D. Van Nostrand Company are "Autocars; or, Horseless Vehicles," by Dugald Clerk; "Petroleum Motor Cars," by Louis Lockert; "Krupp's Steel Works," by Felix Schmidt and A. Montan; authorized translation from the German by F. C. G. Moeller, with eighty-eight illustrations, quarto, cloth, and "Sanitary Microscopy of Drinking Water," by George C. Whipple.

Three new books are announced by George Routledge & Sons. They are entitled "Nothing but Nonsense," by Mary Kernahan, grotesquely illustrated by A. Ludovici, printed in colors by Edmund Evans; "The Travelers and Other Stories," written and pictured by Mrs. Arthur Gaskin, and "A Small, Small Child," by E. Livingston Prescott, author of "The Rip's Redemption," "Scarlet and Steel," "Red-Coat Romances," &c.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
SUNDAY, OCT. 30.

FEATURES.

A DISTINGUISHED FINANCIER
Full-page portrait of James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and The New York Clearing House Association.

BY RAIL TO KLONDIKE
Story with five illustrations descriptive of the new railroad that has just been constructed from Skaguay to White Pass City—one of the most remarkable pieces of railroad building ever undertaken.

KITCHENER AND MARCHAND
Portraits of two men upon whose personality so much centres at the present moment.

GERMANY'S EMPEROR
Emperor Wilhelm's visit to the Holy Land, with pictures of the German Emperor and Empress, and the army manoeuvres at Westphalia. Picture of Emperor Wilhelm in front of the Chateau Wilhelmshoehe in the new uniform which he is to wear in the Holy Land.

NOTABLE PORTRAITS
Reproductions of Mr. Wilhelm Heinrich Funk's oil paintings of Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith of Cluny, the last of the Scottish Chieftains; of Lady Aberdeen and her daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon.

CAMP WALWORTH
Extremely entertaining pictures of this famous institution for convalescent soldiers, 316 East Fifteenth Street, opened through the generosity of Miss Helen M. Gould.

THE DRAMA
Portraits of R. J. Dillon as Father Lamplough and Frank Keenan as Brother Paul in "The Christian"; Florence Rockwell, Theodore Babcock, Jillis Cpp as Lady Beauvedere in "The Ambassador"; Margaret Angline as Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac"; Joseph Jefferson in "The Rivals"; William Courtleigh in "Sporting Life"; Alma Murray as Beatrice Cenci, Robert Browning's favorite actress; James K. Hackett and Mrs. Hackett, (Mary Mannering,) in camp at Chain Lake, Indian Lake, the Adirondacks.

EASTHAMPTON, THE RESTFUL
Description of this famous Summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers and artists.

MUSIC
Portraits of Denis O'Sullivan in "The Little Corporal." Scene from "The Little Corporal," and a new portrait of Della Fox.

BUSY WEST STREET
Scenes along this, the most crowded thoroughfare in New York City.

FICTION
"The Wheel of Gold," by E. H. Lacon-Watson.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Showers; fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,227. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular and reactionary.

FOREIGN.—The Court of Cassation granted a revision of the Dreyfus case yesterday, but failed to order the release of the prisoner pending a supplementary inquiry which will be instituted. A French Cabinet has not yet been named to succeed the retiring Ministers. Major Marchand is returning from Fashoda to bring his report to the French Government, and this is regarded in London as the starting point of peaceful acquiescence on the part of France. Chinese soldiers are massing at Peking since the foreign powers sent detachments there to protect their respective interests. Emperor William and his party have arrived at Jerusalem after an interesting journey through historic lands. Gen. Kitchener has been received in London on his return from Fashoda with great cordiality. It was announced yesterday that all the powers have accepted the invitation of the Czar of Russia to meet for the purpose of promoting permanent peace among all nations.—Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

Sir Henry Irving's illness is more serious than was at first reported.

David A. Wells, the economist, is seriously ill at Norwich, Conn., and his death is believed to be imminent.

Secretary Hay and President McKinley held a conference yesterday, presumably about the peace negotiations at Paris. It is understood the Administration is firm in the purpose to hold the entire Philippines.

Col. George E. Waring died yesterday morning of yellow fever, at 175 Second Avenue. His body was cremated last night. The city health authorities say there is no danger of contagion.

The French bark Duchesse Anne is in quarantine at San Francisco, where she arrived yesterday from Hongkong. The Captain and a sailor died during the voyage, and it is reported that they succumbed to the bubonic plague.

A laborer was in a big sewer pipe in Chicago yesterday when the water was turned on to test it. He was shot out into an open trench by the flood, and has filed a claim for damages against the Department of Public Works.

Page 2.

Four Daly-Cohen mass meetings will be held this week under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred.

Isaac H. Klein said yesterday that the Citizens' Union may nominate no successor to Col. Waring's place on the State ticket.

Page 3.

The Lenox Republican Club of 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt came back to the city last night and addressed audiences at Prohibition Park, S. I., and at Cooper Union, where a meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish-American Union.

Mr. Croker, in an interview yesterday, declared that the city was now in better condition morally than when Col. Roosevelt was in office. He said the waste of money had been stopped, and asserted that there had not been a single scandal connected with the Van Wyck administration. He predicted a Democratic landslide at the coming election.

Page 4.

Miss Maud Roudebush, the opera singer, returned from Europe yesterday and told of her experiences at the time the Mohegan sank.

Miss Sylvia C. Coffin, a Red Cross nurse, died yesterday at the Post Graduate Hospital of typhoid fever contracted in Puerto Rico while nursing soldiers.

Lawyer Frank H. Collier's skull was trephined at the County Hospital, Chicago, yesterday. He stood the operation well. A cyst found on his brain will be removed later.

Pension Commissioner Evans states that 2,905 American sailors and soldiers had died up to Sept. 30 as a result of the Spanish war, and that 107 of this number were officers.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., was arraigned in court in San Francisco yesterday. The case went over until Saturday next.

Secretary of State Hay, questioned yesterday concerning the concession to construct the Nicaragua Canal, said he had been promised to a new syndicate by President Zelaya, admitted that this Government would object to such a concession.

The President, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin held a long conference yesterday concerning the occupation of Cuba. Gen. Lawton was present at the meeting for a time, and gave the President information as to the conditions in the island.

Page 5.

The Committee of Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city has advised the Controller of the Currency that it will be prepared to pay 100 cents on the dollar to all depositors.

President Schurman, in his annual report presented to the Trustees of Cornell University yesterday, says the past year has been the most prosperous and in many ways the most memorable in the history of the university.

President Harper of the University of Chicago has announced that before Jan. 1, 1900, the university authorities probably will have secured sufficient additional gifts to meet the conditions attaching to John D. Rockefeller's offer of $2,000,000 to that institution.

Page 6.

Maurice Grau, Managing Director of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, arrived with some prominent members of his company on the Auguste Victoria yesterday. Mr. Grau says the coming season of grand opera will be the most brilliant America has ever heard.

Page 7.

An American priest has brought from Rome a story to the effect that Cardinal Satolli is in disfavor with the Pope.

William A. Bode, cashier of the Orange (N. J.) Savings Bank, shot himself yesterday, and may live. His accounts are right.

Escorted by a brass band and about 400 admirers, Charles F. Smith last night went before the Board of Registry of the Fifteenth Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District and registered. The board had previously refused to register him.

Page 8.

John Reid, Jr., of Yale, won the individual intercollegiate golf championship on the Ardsley Club links, by defeating Walter B. Smith, his classmate, by the score of 6 up and 5 to play.

The Third Battery of Brooklyn occupied the pistol ranges at Creedmoor yesterday, and very few of the men failed to qualify as marksmen. The other ranges were well patronized, and more expert qualifications were made than on any preceding supplementary day.

Page 9.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Grievance, Flax, Spinner, Warrenton, Lady Lindsey, Frohman, and Fleeting Gold.

The reorganized Orange Athletic Club football team was defeated by the Riverside Athletic Club of Newark yesterday by a score of 6 to 0.

Page 11.

The United States hospital ship Missouri arrived here yesterday with sick, wounded, and convalescent soldiers and others, in all numbering 271 passengers, from Puerto Rico.

Page 12.

The new trolley line between Bound Brook and Plainfield, N. J., was opened yesterday.

Capt. A. G. Midford, a marine engineer, has written a letter severely criticising Lieut. Hobson's wrecking operations near Santiago.

Group VIII. of the New York State Bankers' Association met yesterday. Gen. Thomas L. James made an address, and new officers were elected.

An indictment was found yesterday against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for violating the law limiting the hours of labor of street railway employes.

The young wife of a New Jersey volunteer wrote to Secretary Alger recently asking her husband's discharge. Her request was at once complied with, and the soldier returned last night to his bride in Hoboken.

Naval Constructor Hobson appeared before the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs in Washington yesterday to report on the progress and prospects of the wrecking operations on the Spanish warships at Santiago. It is said that over $1,000,000 is needed to complete the work.

The cruiser New Orleans, in command of Capt. William M. Folger, arrived in port yesterday, the first time she has been here since she left to join the blockading squadron off Havana. The men complained bitterly of the treatment they had received, but Capt. Folger and Ensign Poor said the officers had not been unnecessarily severe with them.

Page 14.

The reserves of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, were called out yesterday to rescue Policeman Coughlin, who was held prisoner in a saloon.

Page 17.

A new cavalry squadron is to be organized in Brooklyn, with Capt. Bertram T. Clayton in command.

Page 19.

The annual report of the Dawes Indian Commission, made public in Washington yesterday, urges the need of educational facilities for the white residents of the Terrtiory.

Page 23.

The Civil Service Reform Association has addressed a letter to Controller Coler relating to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, and asking him to recognize its construction of the decision.

Dr. Dwight B. Hunt, who is accused of taking money from his wife, Mrs. Eliza Wilson Hunt, by means of false representations and threats, yesterday obtained five days' extension of time in which to answer the complaints.

George L. Nichols, counsel for Mrs. Caroline A. Herbert, against whom Raymond S. White has brought proceedings to prevent the transfer to her name of $200,000 worth of stock, said yesterday that the stock in question belonged to his client, and that Mr. White's suit would be actively contested.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
National Guard Notes.—Page 24.
Business Troubles.—Page 23.
Insurance Notes.—Page 23.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 17.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 16.

A DISARMAMENT MOVEMENT.

Started in Boston in Support of the Czar's Proposal—An Appeal to Wealthy Americans.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—A movement has originated in Boston to arouse a strong American response to the proposal of the Czar for the gradual disarmament of the nations. It is felt that if an effort were made to work up public sentiment, that if the mass of the people realized the immense amount of the good things of life which could be bought with the $800,000,000 the armies of Europe cost every year, there would be an imperious popular demand for the stoppage of the military expense.

An appeal written by Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, formerly Miss Lucia True Ames, with whom the idea originated, has already been sent to some of the wealthy people of the United States. Her belief is that there are at least fifty persons in this country who could easily spare $300,000 to help on the work. It is only the cost of luxuries, she says, the price of a yacht or other things, which are paid for pleasure.

A copy of her appeal will be presented to the Vanderbilts, to Miss Helen Gould, to Philip Armour of Chicago, and to many others who might be disposed to have their names attached to a great movement for international disarmament. The Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale is working to propagate the Czar's idea. It is proposed that a mass meeting be held to forward the promotion of the peace sentiment, and that Bishop Potter of New York be asked to deliver an address. Mrs. Mead's letter contains the following statements:

"My object is to present a plan whereby some wealthy American can co-operate with the Czar to make the results of his initiative effective and beneficent. Let some wealthy man or woman who desires to achieve a result which would far outshine in beneficence even the emancipation of the slaves devote, say, $800,000 at once to this end.

"Let him or her announce to the Czar, the Kaiser, Queen Victoria, President Faure, and President McKinley that he or she offers a prize of $50,000 to be given to the writer or writers among his or her countrymen who shall, under specified conditions, present the best plan for gradual disarmament and for a method of settling present and future international difficulties without war."

DAVID A. WELLS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Believed at Norwich, Conn., that His Death Is Imminent.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 29.—David A. Wells, the noted economist, is seriously ill at his home, in this city, and his death is considered to be only a matter of a few hours at the most. Mr. Wells has been in failing health for several months, and has been sinking rapidly for the past two weeks. His age, which is seventy years, discourages all hope for his recovery.

LIVED MONTHS WITHOUT SLEEP.

Rich Indiana Farmer Afflicted with Insomnia Commits Suicide.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Oct. 29.—Robert Crooks, who disappeared early this morning from his residence at Osceola, was found to-night suspended by a rope from the rafters of his barn.

Mr. Crooks was instrumental in founding the town of Osceola, four miles east of here, and was a pioneer sawmill owner of Northern Indiana. The deceased was one of the first officials elected in St. Joseph County. He was eighty years of age. His estate and personal property are valued at $100,000.

He had been suffering from insomnia, and the local physician who had his case in charge says it was the most peculiar on record, Crooks having lived without sleep for months. All efforts to produce sleep had failed.

OPPOSE FOUR-CENT FARE LAW.

Injunction Against the City Council Applied for by Cleveland (Ohio) Railways.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The City Council recently passed ordinances imposing a four-cent fare on the big and little consolidated railway systems. To-day both companies began suit in the United States Circuit Court, asking for an injunction preventing the city from carrying the ordinances into effect.

The ground taken by the companies is that the action of the City Council amounts to an attempt to arbitrarily seize private property.

A temporary restraining order was issued, good until Dec. 1, when the case will be heard.

The Cleveland Bar Scandal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29.—An effort was made at the meeting of the Bar Association yesterday to take into consideration the alleged accusation of State Senator Vernon Burke, made to Judge Ong, that Judge Dellenbaugh, while serving as Judge, occasionally sent cases to Burke, the latter dividing the fees with him. The bar refused to take action. Senator Burke claims that he never averred that such transactions occurred after Judge Dellenbaugh went on the bench. To-day several attorneys, friends of Judge Dellenbaugh, filed charges against Senator Burke with the Investigating Committee of the Bar Association. They accuse Burke of unprofessional conduct involving moral turpitude.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

DREYFUS GETS A REVISION

The Court of Cassation Will Institute a Supplementary Inquiry Into the Case.

THE PRISONER NOT RELEASED

There Was No Public Excitement When the Decision Was Made Public—The Next Step for the Prisoner Outlined.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Court of Cassation has decided to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case, and will institute a supplementary inquiry. The court, however, has not ordered the release of Dreyfus.

The decision has created no public excitement, and complete tranquillity prevails on the streets.

M. Yves Guyot, in the Siècle to-day, asserts that the secret documents in the Dreyfus case were burned some days ago.

The decision of the court, textually, is as follows:

"In view of the letter of the Minister of Justice, dated Sept. 20, 1898, in view of the arguments of the Public Prosecutor denouncing to the court the condemnation pronounced by the first court-martial of the military government of Paris on Dec. 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus, then a Captain of artillery attached to the General Staff, in view of all the documents in the case, and also of Articles 443 to 446 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, amended by the law of June 10, 1895, relative to the admissibility of an application in proper form for revision;

"Whereas, The matter has been brought before the court by the Public Prosecutor, in virtue of the express order of the Minister of Justice;

"Whereas, The application comes within the category of the cases contemplated in Article 443, and has been introduced within the period fixed by Article 444;

"Whereas, The judgment, a revision of which is demanded, has the force of a chose jugée;

"Whereas, The documents produced do not place the court in a position to decide all the merits of the case, and there is ground for making a supplementary inquiry;

"For these reasons the court declares the application to be in proper form and legally admissible, and states that it will institute a supplementary inquiry, and declares there is no ground at the present moment for deciding on the Public Prosecutor's application for a suspension of the penalty."

The Judges of the court were occupied for three hours and a half in considering the judgment.

The public, whose admission to the court was regulated with the greatest care, awaited the decision with marked calmness. During the suspension of business the public crowded into the lobbies, and there was evident anxiety to hear the result, but there was no demonstration when the court rose.

At the opening of the Court of Cassation M. Mornard resumed his argument in behalf of the Dreyfus family, insisting that the bordereau was not in the handwriting of Dreyfus or an imitation by him of the writing of Major Esterhazy. The latter hypothesis, counsel continued, was absolutely improbable. If it was an imitation, the author of it must be a third party. If it was no imitation, the author of the bordereau, he asserted, can only be Major Esterhazy himself.

Continuing, M. Mornard pointed out that the honor of the army was not involved in the doings of court-martial, as, like other courts, they can err without their honor suffering. After M. Mornard had closed his argument, the court retired to deliberate.

HOW INQUIRY WILL BE MADE.

The "supplementary inquiry," which the Cour de Cassation has decided to institute in regard to the Dreyfus case, means that the criminal branch of the court before which M. Bard has explained the worth of the Dreyfus dossier, will weigh the legal aspect of the evidence presented before the court-martial to determine whether from such evidence Dreyfus was justly convicted.

The nature of this evidence is set forth in the indictment, which was made public for the first time about a year ago. Besides the allegation that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau there are a number of suppositions tending to show that "might" have written it. This is all the legal evidence in the case. It will be reviewed by the Judges, and the question whether it was strong enough justly to convict the defendant will be decided.

Should the Judges determine that the evidence did not justify conviction, the sentence will be set aside. If they are in doubt, they may recommend to the Minister of Justice that the question of reasonable doubt demands another trial; or they may sustain the sentence of the court-martial.

Should they declare that reasonable doubt exists as to the justice of the conviction, the Minister of Justice may order a reversal of judgment, in which case the Cour de Cassation would not only review the justice of the court-martial's verdict, but examine into the validity of the sources by which it was produced, and moreover fix the responsibility should it be determined that illegal evidence had been presented before the court-martial, or that evidence had been presented in an illegal way.

In the present aspect of the case, it is not within the province of the Judges to do this as the order from the Ministry of Justice was limited to a revision of the trial.

FRANCE WITHOUT A CABINET.

M. Dupuy Has Not Yet Succeeded in Making Up the List of Ministers.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—M. Dupuy hopes to complete the Cabinet to-morrow. It is announced that M. de Freycinet has accepted the War Office portfolio subject to the provision that the selections for the remaining Cabinet officers meet with his approval.

M. Paul Peytrals, Minister of Finance in the late Cabinet of M. Brisson, has declined to accept the Colonial portfolio, on the ground of ill-health.

The Anti-Semite members of the Chamber of Deputies have issued a manifesto to the country, declaring that the Government of the republic must be divorced from Jewish influences, "which are ruining it and subjecting France to the yoke of the Jews."

RUSSIANS FEEL FOR DREYFUS.

It Is Believed that the Czar Sympathizes with Him.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—An article in The National Review, writen by L. J. Maxse, who has previously shown himself to be well informed in the Dreyfus affair, has caused some stir. He affirms that the Czar has now become a convinced Dreyfusard, and is taking a sympathetic interest in the prisoner.

The National Review adds that there has been great astonishment and indignation in French Ministerial and the higher military circles of France by the publication in Russia of two outspoken articles by M. Zakrewski, President of the Russian Appeal Court, declaring that the Dreyfus court-martial amounted to a return to the lettres de cachet and the days of the Bastile, and also criticising the prosecution of M. Emil Zola. It is asserted that the Russian Government received remonstrances from Paris in the interval between the articles, efforts being made to have M. Zakrewski silenced or removed. But, it is added, the attempt failed. This is looked upon as being evidence of a remarkable change of opinion in Russia.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

M. Cavaignac's Alleged Scheme to Seize and Imprison the Leading Dreyfusards.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Strange rumors have reached the public ear as to what might have been if the revelations of the last two months in the Dreyfus affair had not been made. M. Cavaignac is credited with having nursed the bold scheme of seizing and imprisoning the principal Dreyfusards, including M. Scheurer Kestner, the late Vice President of the Senate; M. Clemenceau, whose daily attacks on Esterhazy still continue in the Aurore, and M. Joseph Reinach. This feat would have been subsequent to Esterhazy's dismissal from the army. Then we have had the famous miltary plot. Two correspondents who have incautiously referred to this matter have been incontinently expelled, so it is well to be prudent.

One of them, by the way, was a German, an ex-officer in the Prussian Army, who described Paris as in a state of revolution, which was indeed an exaggerated picture; while the other was a very amicable Italian of the name of Mazzini, whose punishment was indubitably greater than his offense. He had taken a scrap of so-called news from La Patrie, announcing the arrest of two French Generals, and the telegraph office declined to transmit more than a portion of his story, with the result that it appeared in print in a form quite different from that which its author had originally intended to give it. La Patrie is the most ferociously patriotic and anti-Dreyfusard of papers, so that it is really the irony of injustice that Signor Mazzini should be made to suffer on its account.

The plot itself was a nine hours' wonder, and nothing more. Persons who stand in close relation with members of the Government consider that there was indeed something in it, and that Bonapartism has made another, though ineffectual, effort to raise its legendary head. Bonapartism, like Orleanism, is such a hopeless moribund force that no attempt on the part of its few remaining adherents to play a serious and practical political rôle can ever again be successful. But it is the one medium through which the army can be approached when the interests of the army and of politics clash together. This has always been so. It was the case when Boulanger tried to fire the army with a political creed. He was forced to go to Prangins to meet old Jerome Napoleon, who gave him some excellent advice and promised him the Little Corporal's sword if ever he succeeded in winning back the lost provinces, Alsace and Lorraine. Boulanger knew perfectly well that without the Bonapartist interest to back him he could never induce the army to take part in a revolutionary movement.

The "plot" then was based upon two admirable but somewhat remote possibilities—first, that the mass of the army would share the indignation felt by a clique of Generals at the recent attacks upon the organization of the general staff, and, secondly, that there subsisted at the bottom of the souls of the strikers, who during the past three weeks have kept Paris in a state of apprehension, a sufficiently intense party spirit against the Jews, representing capital, and Dreyfus, the presenting the news, to induce them to join in a military movement destined to bring about a coup d'état.

This latter theory shows how little the "conspirators" were in touch with life and the practical questions of the day. In point of fact, the mass of the working classes care not one jot about Dreyfus or the Dreyfus question. Moreover, there is nothing, as a rule, in the experience of obligatory military service through which they have passed to make them particularly tender with regard to their former chiefs, and all they wanted was that the wages which had been promised to them should be paid. They achieved their aim in a great measure, and returned to work, more or less contentedly.

The ill-timed attempt to bring about a strike of the railway laborers, undertaken by the Guérard syndicate, proved quite abortive. This is not perhaps surprising in the face of the fact that Guérard's syndicate represents only 6 per cent. of the entire body of railway servants throughout France and the promises but though this still-born protestation did no harm to the public at large, beyond the fright caused to them by the spectacle of large hordes of soldiers occupying the railway stations, and guarding the lines, it was extremely injurious to the interests of the railway servants themselves. The theory is now widely broached that a railway strike, involving as it does not only great public interests but also the entire system of national defense, should be brought within the scope of the penal laws. And never has public opinion been better disposed than now to look at the question from this particular point of view.

Beyond the Dreyfus question there is no problem of vast importance before the country. There is, of course, the Fashoda incident, but it is well to insist upon this, that the English press has taken a far more alarmed and irritated view with regard to this matter than has the French press. Of course, it may be said that the French have that calm and expectant attitude of people who know themselves to be in the wrong, and have nothing to lose that belongs to them, and only to gain what is clearly the property of others, supposing a compromise to be arrived at, but it is also true that public feeling is not deeply concerned in Fashoda. You will never get the average Frenchman to take a real interest in his colonies.

The new Income Tax bill, introduced in the Chamber by M. Peytral, has caused very hostile criticism from most political camps. It is not far-reaching enough to suit the thorough-going anti-capitalists, and is described by the Moderates as a sumptuary law of the worst kind. Taxation is to be calculated, according to this scheme, on the chief basis of house rent, as hitherto, but also according to external signs of wealth, such as servants, real estate, horses and carriages, &c., and it is liable to be changed every year.

No French Government has yet dared to tax French servants, who are a powerful and intelligent body, and they may be counted on to protest loudly against the provisions of the new bill.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IRVING'S ILLNESS SERIOUS.

Actor Has Been Confined to His Bed at Glasgow for a Fortnight.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Henry Irving's illness is more serious than was at first reported.

He has already been confined to his bed at Glasgow for a fortnight.

WASHED OUT OF A SEWER PIPE.

Chicago Laborer Was Working There When the Water Was Turned On.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A current of water was turned into the sewer in Twenty-sixth Street to-day for the purpose of testing it. Immediately afterward screams were heard on the inside of the big main.

"Help! help! I am drowning! Save me!" came from the open end of the pipe.

The laborers heard the voice and looked at each other in astonishment. The next moment a comrade, M. F. Sullivan, shot out of the opening headforemost. He floated a distance of ten feet in the trench below before his fellow-workmen recovered from their surprise and went to his rescue.

He has now filed a claim for damages against the Department of Public Works.

Wagon Smashed; Man and Horse Safe.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29.—A curious accident occurred this afternoon on the Orange Mountain cable road, which carries passengers and vehicles up the mountain to St. Cloud. As a car was starting from the bottom, John O'Rourke, a contractor, drove up and asked the conductor, who had already given the signal to start, to wait for him. The conductor gave a second signal and opened the gate. The engineer did not hear the second signal and started the cable just as the horse stepped onto the car. Horse, wagon, and driver were thrown among the rocks at the foot of the hill. The wagon was demolished, but neither Mr. O'Rourke nor the horse was hurt.

SPAIN DODGING HER DEBTS

Seems Willing to Make Any Material Sacrifice If We Will Assume Her Obligations.

OUR EASTERN POLICY FIRM

It Is Believed that the United States Commissioners Will Claim the Philippines—The Islands Burdened With Debt.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—While the Spanish and American Peace Commissioners now stand upon the threshold of the Philippine question, it seems probable, in the light of this hour, that the United States will take over the entire archipelago. This view is the focus point of the best unofficial opinion.

During the four days just passed those in touch with, though possibly not in the confidence of, the Commissioners, have felt the concentration of tendencies toward the standpoint indicated as likely to be occupied by the United States representatives at Monday's session of the two commissions.

In 1897 Spain issued by royal decree bonds in the sum of $40,000,000, to which were pledged the revenues of the Philippines and to which the Spanish national guarantee was added. From these $40,000,000 of obligations Spain realized $36,000,000 in cash. These $40,000,000 represent the Philippine debt, which is entirely outside of the $700,000,000 of the so-called Cuban and Spanish general debt. The conditions also differ, the Philippine debt having been created by royal decree because the archipelago was not a parliamentary colony, while the so-called Cuban debt was created by law, and the difference raises the question of the non-responsibility of the Philippines, when removed from the sovereignty under which its resources were pledged.

Should the United States absorb the Philippines, none but officials yet know whether they would assume a part or all of this debt, or more than the Philippine debt. The Americans have declined to assume any of the Cuban debt, because Cuba is not theirs, but in deposing Spain in the Philippines the Americans acquire the territory, and it is believed there will be some financial assumption by the United States.

A QUESTION OF MONEY.

At this point rises the question of how much financial relief might reconcile Spain to her loss of the Philippines. Some well-informed persons believe that Premier Sagasta has determined to be rid of the Philippines, and would direct his commission to sign a treaty by which the United States should take the islands and assume the $40,000,000 of debt.

The internal social condition of Spain is cited by such believers as being too weak to longer maintain a colonial empire. Spanish conservatives are known to be now advising an abatement of Spanish arrogance, which they urge would be ridiculous as opposed to the power of the United States, and they demand that Spain's commission shall not withdraw from the conference, but shall remain to perfect the peace treaty.

This adjuration finds support in the Parisian press, which to-day declares that resistance is impossible, and that Spain should abandon the archipelago. Spaniards now in Paris declare that the Philippines are a drag, and assert that if Spain would lift a cry of joy to be relieved of them if the terrific debt pressure should be thus lessened. On the other hand, Spaniards at home are clamoring that their commission should bolt the conference and, returning, thus fulfill the highest duty.

There are Spaniards in Paris who insist that, should the United States take the Philippines without a large money consideration, Spain's commission should return and the nation, bidding its soldiers in Cuba and elsewhere again to take up arms, achieve thus a glorious martyrdom to national honor.

In these contending currents the Spanish Commissioners are awaiting the American declaration on Monday, and they declare they cannot sign a treaty of peace involving the loss of the Philippines to Spain.

The writer has heard this flat allegation, unaccompanied by financial condition or proviso, but thus far the Spanish commission has been unwilling to concede the probability of its withdrawal from the conference. The American side involves the determination between quitting the Philippines entirely or taking the entire group. Had Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet and immediately retired, no American would have been concerned for the non-possession of the Philippines and the lack of obligation for the conditions of their people which has been imposed upon the United States.

Such an obligation, it is now felt, exists, which cannot be discharged save by the control or possession of the entire archipelago. The Americans feel that there is no possible geographical line for dividing the Philippines. Were they to retain the Island of Luzon another power, possibly inimical now or hostile in the future, might occupy Mindanao or any of the nearby islands within cannon reach of Luzon.

Again, it is thought, jealousy caused by the advantages of the natives under American control on a single island would become the source of unending bickering and possible complications between the United States and other powers possessing other islands of the group.

While commercial advantages may be held in part as a reason for the United States taking the entire group, it is small hazard to say that the chief concern of the American Commissioners has been to adopt a course which shall honorably meet the high demands imposed on the United States by the condition of the natives and the territory, should both be now suddenly surrendered to Spain, who is confessedly unable to compel peace, thrift, or moral conditions in the archipelago.

IN CASE OF NO AGREEMENT.

It is appreciated by Spaniards and Americans alike that should no treaty result here hostilities will continue, and both sides clearly understand that in such event the American fleet would immediately possess the Philippines beyond question and without money consideration to Spain. The Canaries would then be an object of interest to the United States, and possibly other Spanish possessions.

Close observers here express the belief that if, in the event of renewed hostilities, the United States approached the Peninsula, no European power, in the present international condition, would involve itself on behalf of Spain. Should the American and Spanish Commissions approach a deadlock on the subject of the Philippines, Spain, before retiring, would doubtless propose arbitration. But careful observers here express the view that the submission of the case to any European power at the present time would be tantamount to the submission of a dispute to arbiters already involved in differences affecting possibly the case proposed to be submitted.

On Monday next the United States Commission will, in American fashion, lay their case on the Philippines openly and comprehensively before their Spanish colleagues, and it is probable that the Spaniards will then first raise the point whether the protocol purposed to question Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. Significantly touching this point is a recent utterance by the Madrid Imparcial that the Spanish Commission should not remain in Paris if the intentions of the protocol concerning the Philippines were not carried out with the utmost rigor.

On the eve of the Philippine negotiations there is unofficial anticipation that no treaty will be signed which involves the loss of the Philippines to Spain without large financial consideration, and it would not cause surprise should the Spaniards, at some stage of the consideration, withdraw as a body, or if some members should resign, effecting the same result.

The American Commissioners to-day received from Washington full advices in response to the submission of their individual views regarding the Philippine question, and two sessions were held to consider these replies.

WILL CLAIM THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary Hay and the President Have an Interview—Our Policy in the East.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Hay had an interview with the President to-day, presumably relating to matters before the Paris Peace Commission, but nothing is known of the contents of dispatches which may have been received from Mr. Day. It was intimated, however, that our representatives in Paris probably would be prepared to take up next week and submit to the Spanish members a distinct proposition on the Philippine question. It is fairly assumed, however, that this proposition may be subject to change as the negotiations progress.

On the general subject of the Philippines members of the Cabinet are unusually reticent, and this fact is assumed by some to indicate that up to this time the Administration itself has not fully determined upon what it will or will not demand in this connection beyond the fact, as heretofore stated, that the entire archipelago must remain in the possession of the United States.

This determination has undoubtedly been reached and under no circumstances will this Government, through Paris representatives, consent to a treaty which does not involve a complete surrender of Spanish sovereignty therein. It may be further stated that this Government will not assume any Spanish debt or obligation, possibly beyond the guarantee of certain municipal obligations which have been incurred in substantial municipal improvements.

The debt which Spain has incurred in her efforts to put down insurrections will neither be paid, assumed, nor guaranteed by the United States. This, in fact, is quite certain, was distinctly stated to our Commissioners before they left Washington. Whether or not this Government would consent to the payment of any sum of money to Spain for any part of her territory taken possession of by the United States, should any be found to be due upon a final settlement of the account, cannot be stated at this time, and it is believed that this particular feature of the question has never been raised in the President's conferences with the members of his Cabinet.

Advices from Paris are to the effect that there is no change in the peace situation there. The Administration has the same hopeful feeling of success that was entertained at the Cabinet meeting, and the statement is reiterated that negotiations are in a fair way to be brought to a speedy termination.

In the Philippine question the conclusions of the United States Government will be based upon what is believed just and proper, and, as in the case of the Cuban article of the protocol, the United States position will be in effect an ultimatum. If accepted by the Spanish Commissioners, as is believed to be likely, the details would then remain to be arranged, but no difficulty is anticipated after the main question is settled.

SAYS THE COUNTRY IS UNSAFE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton in an address before the Graduates' Club of Harvard College last evening expressed sentiments which are likely to arouse as much discussion among Harvard men and others as has followed many of Prof. Norton's recent utterances. The speaker's subject was "The New America." In course of his remarks he reviewed the conditions which made this Republic in many ways an experiment in the history of democracies. Continuing, he said:

"No one would have thought the American Nation so devoid of sense as to go to war in the beginning of the hot season in a tropical climate and without any adequate preparations to carry that war to a successful issue.

"This war was a revolution. The old America came to an end with the declaration of war. The new America threw over many of the old ideals, which have been maintained by this old America and substituted for them those of the other nations of the world. We must make up our minds to the new conditions. We are to be a military Nation. Moreover, all brutal tendencies will be encouraged by the recognition of force as the last appeal by the central government itself. And, too, entanglements with other nations must arise. Meanwhile we have no leaders, and hence we find ourselves with great responsibilities and no guidance for the ignorant, reinforced, inflammable populace, and we are allowing events to carry us into the most dangerous situations. The whole system of government needs to be revised and reorganized. The pension list is a list of corruption and has lowered the morals of the recipients, while it has increased the National indebtedness.

"Is there nothing to be done? The situation is to be met with courage and a determination to get the best out of a bad case."

Prof. Norton advocated leaving the Philippines to the care of Spain.

PLAGUE ON A FRENCH BARK?

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The French bark Duchesse Anne has arrived in port from Hongkong, flying the yellow flag. Both the Federal and State quarantine launches put out to the vessel, and soon the news came back to port that there had been two deaths on board during the voyage from the bubonic plague.

Capt. Cervary, master of the ship, was the first to succumb to the disease. He was sick only a few days, and died on Aug. 20. Nearly a month afterward a sailor named Menier was stricken with the plague, and on Sept. 9 he died and was buried at sea. The bark was ordered into quarantine.

CLAIMS $7,000 PRIZE MONEY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 29.—A claim has been filed with the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury by James H. Kelley, a first-class fireman on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, for $7,000 prize money which, he declares, is due him from the Government.

Kelley says that the sum of $700,000 prize money is due the crew of the St. Paul for the capture of the British ship Restormel, with coal for Cervera's squadron, and the disabling of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Rain is reported in the Atlantic Coast States and the western lake region; elsewhere fair weather prevails. An area of low barometer has moved from the Upper Mississippi Valley over Lake Michigan and a second storm area has appeared on the North Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen in the Western and Northwestern States, and has remained nearly stationary east of the Mississippi. During to-day the Lake Michigan storm area will move eastward attended by cloudy weather and showers from the lake regions and the Ohio Valley over the Atlantic Coast States. In the Mississippi Valley and thence to the Rocky Mountains fair weather will prevail. Snow may be expected in the Lake Superior region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	57	45	50
6 A. M.	58	45	49
9 A. M.	52	47	48
12 M.	53	51	51
4 P. M.	52	52	51
6 P. M.	49	51	50
9 P. M.	45	51	50
12 P. M.	42	47	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49¾
Weather Bureau	42¾
Corresponding date 1897	51
Corresponding date for last twenty years	51

The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 45 degrees at 3:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

New Direct Line to Havana.
The Southern Railway and F. C. & P., the "Florida Short Line," announces that on and after December 1st the Florida East Coast Steamship Co. will put in service between Miami and Havana direct, steamships "Miami" and "Lincoln," sailing from Miami twice a week. Connections will be made from New York by the Southern Railway Fast Mail, giving daylight arrival at Havana. For full particulars address New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

COL. GEO. E. WARING DEAD

The Attack of Yellow Fever Terminated Fatally Yesterday at His Home.

BODY CREMATED LAST NIGHT

City's Health Officials Give Assurances that There Is No Danger of Contagion—Col. Waring's Career—Tributes to His Memory.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who had been ill with yellow fever, died at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning in his apartments at the Rutherford, 175 Second Avenue.

His physician, Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, and a nurse were the only persons at his bedside when he died. Mrs. Waring and her son, John P. Yates, were in an adjoining room awaiting the end, which they then knew must soon come, as the disease had assumed an inevitably fatal turn a few hours before, and the physician had informed them that Col. Waring was beyond human aid.

Five hours after death the body, in a hermetically sealed coffin, had been taken in charge by officials of the Health Department and was on the Quarantine tug Franklin Edson, speeding toward Swinburne Island. The tug arrived at 4 o'clock. The body was cremated at 10 o'clock last night. In the meantime extraordinary precautions had been taken by the Health Department to disinfect everything in Col. Waring's apartments and his effects, so that by no possible

case of Proctor, the astronomer. There are many other cases where the patient had been treated in a private house without the extension of the disease.

In my experience on Swinburne Island I both had cases and performed autopsies on yellow fever patients where neither the attendants, nurses, nor others contracted the disease.

The conclusion is positive, that in this climate and under the conditions of municipal sanitation and regulations enforced by this department, there is not the slightest danger of the extension of this disease.

If a secondary case were likely to occur, which is improbable, it would be only among the members of the immediate family, who had been constantly engaged in nursing Col. Waring, and, so far as is known, Mrs. Waring, herself an immune, is the only person who was so exposed.

The diagnosis of this case was positive; there remained no doubt as to the identity of the disease after the report of the diagnosticians who were sent to Col. Waring's house. It was reported by them as undoubtedly yellow fever, and not as simply a suspicious case; consequently the action taken was based on a positive knowledge of the character of the disease, with which this department had to deal.

The three men who saw this case were positive as to the diagnosis, Dr. Stimson concurring. There was, therefore, no question that this "may be a case of yellow fever," as appeared in an interview in the daily press; it positively was.

At the request of Mrs. Waring the body is taken charge of by the Board of Health for removal to Swinburne Island, where it will be cremated.

Mrs. Waring has tendered her thanks to the Department of Health for the courteous treatment accorded her.

The passengers on the Yucatan besides Col. Waring were Miss Lena C. Dell, Robert M. McCulloch, F. Strauck, A. Blatherwick, Leonard D. Greenhall, Antonio A. Roffinag, Thomas S. Jerome, Wallace Framer, M. Rochiter, W. J. Clark, Rafael J. Pedrajas, Carl Heynan, F. C. Fernandez de Castro, Johannes Erickson, Charles C. Faulver, Y. O. Tinker, J. C. Jack, G. G. Fowler, N. J. Hazelwood, Ernest A. Longa, R. Rochiter, Edward Sturzennegger, Miquel L. Pividad, A. B. MacMailen, Wong Ye, Loi Lee, and Li Chu.

The destinations of these passengers are unknown. Dr. Doty said yesterday afternoon that no memoranda were made.

"Our laws governing ships arriving from yellow fever ports are good," said Dr. Doty yesterday. "There is absolutely no reason for any fear among the people of New York. Yellow fever germs could never propagate in such a temperature as this. New York is outside of the yellow fever belt altogether. If it were in Alabama or Mississippi in midsummer there might be some cause for fear.

"All the cases that we have had in our hospital have generated in the port from which the patient sailed, and have generally developed two or three days after arrival here. I have frequently taken a yellow fever patient from a Panama boat—a man from a crowd of thirty or forty, and while he has died of the fever, I have never, no, never, known of a secondary case. There are belts of country where yellow fever germs grow, and others where they do not. This is another belt where they do not. During the Summer of 1856, when the fever was so bad in Panama, we had thirty cases in the hospital, and our doctors slept in the same building with the patients, when the temperature was 96 degrees, and then did not catch it."

CAREER OF GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

Eminent as an Engineer, Soldier, Public Officer, and Writer.

George E. Waring's career was an active one, and it covered a broad sphere of usefulness. As successive stages he was eminent as an agriculturist, sanitary engineer, soldier, and writer. For many years he had been regarded as an authority on sanitary engineering. He was born in Poundridge, this State, July 4, 1833, and received his early education at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He studied agricultural chemistry with Prof. James J. Mapes, and during the Winter of 1854-5 he made an agricultural lecture tour through Maine and Vermont. Horace Greeley, about that time, was devoting much attention to scientific farming, and in 1855 he induced Mr. Waring to take charge of his farm at Chappaqua. After conducting Mr. Greeley's farm on shares for two years Mr. Waring was appointed agricultural and drainage engineer of Central Park, where he remained for four years.

The present drainage system of Central Park was designed by Mr. Waring, and it was he also who prepared the soil of the Mall, and set out the four rows of elms upon it.

When the call for volunteers was issued at the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Waring was one of the first to offer his services. He served for three months as Major of the Garibaldi Guards, and in August, 1861, he was appointed Major of cavalry by Gen. John C. Fremont. Joining Gen. Fremont in St. Louis, Major Waring organized six companies of cavalry under the name of the Fremont Hussars. These companies were subsequently consolidated with the Benton Hussars, to form the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, of which Waring was commissioned Colonel in January, 1862. In this capacity he rendered efficient service up to the close of the war, chiefly in the Southwest.

From 1867 to 1877 Col. Waring resided in Newport, R. I., where he became the manager of the Ogden farm. He gave all of his time and thought to the subjects of agriculture, cattle raising, and sanitary drainage. After 1877 he devoted himself to professional practice as an engineer of drainage. In June, 1879, he was appointed expert and special agent of the Tenth Census of the United States, with charge of the social statistics of cities, and for a long period after that he was a member of the National board of Health. He was the inventor of numerous sanitary improvements, chiefly in connection with the drainage of houses and towns. After the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis, in 1878, he devised a system of sewerage which was accepted by the municipal authorities of that city, and since that time has been generally adopted. Col. Waring established the engineering firm of Waring, Chapman, & Farquhar in this city. It was under his direction that the sewerage systems of Birmingham, Ala., and Brunswick, Ga., were constructed.

HOW HE CLEANED THE STREETS.

It is upon his remarkably successful work as Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York City that Col. Waring's chief fame rests. In the face of innumerable obstacles and stubborn resistance he overthrew a deep-rooted system of slothfulness and corruption, and established a businesslike and effective system of street cleaning, which actually gave to New York clean streets. Col. Waring was appointed by Mayor William L. Strong on Dec. 29, 1894, to succeed William S. Andrews, and he took charge of the Street Cleaning Department Jan. 15, 1895. When Mayor Strong was questioned regarding Col. Waring's politics he said: "I don't know what his politics are, and I don't care. I want the streets of New York cleaned, and I am told that Col. Waring is just the man to see that the work is done." Col. Waring accepted the appointment at considerable pecuniary sacrifice. He was obliged to give up a large and lucrative professional business, but he held clearly defined ideas about the cleaning of the streets in a great city, and he was ambitious to demonstrate their practical utility. His success in the demonstration forms one of the most interesting and most gratifying episodes in the history of this municipality. Within a year he supplanted the old and inefficient system with an honest, alert, well-disciplined, and self-respecting street cleaning corps, in the control of which politics had no sway.

"I had long had the conviction," remarked Col. Waring about one year after his acceptance of Mayor Strong's commission to "clean the streets," "that the only reason why there had been so much difficulty about the cleaning of the streets of New York was that the public got into a way of thinking that it was useless to attempt to do anything with that which it was the interest of the politicians to control. I believed that if the people were once interested in the question, and it were known that it was possible to disregard the ideas of the politicians, they would show such a desire for reform in this particular that political influence would have no weight against them. This was the reason I did so many things that were considered 'injudicious,' 'dramatic,' and perhaps even foolish. My plan was to force the department on to the attention of the people in every possible way, and I knew that the easiest way to do this was to introduce the personal element and make myself as Commissioner as conspicuous as I could." When Col. Waring announced his intention of uniforming the rank and file of his department he was jeered at by the political antagonists of his new methods, and was good-naturedly laughed at by his friends and well-wishers. Many of the last-mentioned class openly expressed the fear that the dressing of the street sweepers in white uniforms would bring ridicule on the whole movement.

Ideas on this subject underwent a gradual and radical change, however, and the first annual parade of the Department of Street Cleaning under the reform administration effected a wonderful revolution in popular sentiment. The admirable display made by the "White Wings" on that occasion put a sudden quietus on the public disposition to ridicule them, and at the same time won the hearty and practically unanimous applause of the multitude. Col. Waring took great pride in the first public parade of the Street Cleaning Department, which occurred on May 26, 1896. There were 1,500 sweepers in line, marching in excellent military formation in squads of twelve; more than 600 ash carts and trucks, sweeping machines, &c., an exhibit of carts from each stable competing for prizes for general excellence, and special exhibits showing the operations of the department. Many citizens, including political opponents of Mayor Strong's administration, publicly congratulated Col. Waring on this interesting exhibition of his efficient forces.

RELATIONS WITH EMPLOYES.

Assured of the fact that their terms of employment depended solely upon their own behavior and ability to do their work properly, the employes of the Street Cleaning Department began to manifest a personal interest and pride in their work. Col. Waring allowed no political influences to interfere with them, but he encouraged them to strive for promotion by faithful attention to duty. He organized a conference "committee of forty-one," to which representatives were elected by the sweepers and drivers, and which held weekly meetings to discuss freely every detail of work, relations with the Commissioner or their immediate superiors, discipline, duties, pay, &c. In Col. Waring's hands the reorganized street-cleaning force became a powerful and effective instrument of municipal cleanliness and sanitation. The street-cleaning reform in New York became a matter of comment and emulation in all the large cities of this country, and its effectiveness was clearly apparent in the improved healthfulness of the tenement districts. One of Col. Waring's important achievements was the stopping of the widespread custom of storing trucks and other vehicles in the public thoroughfares, particularly over night. He had a long and bitter fight against strong opposition, but at the end of five months he won a complete victory, and about 60,000 "wheele squatters" were compelled to seek private stables and storage yards. Other reforms of various degrees of importance were instituted by Col. Waring.

One of the first things that Mayor Van Wyck did after assuming the reins of government of the Greater City of New York, on Jan. 1, 1898, was to appoint James McCartney to succeed Col. Waring as Commissioner of Street Cleaning. There was no criticism of Commissioner Waring's methods, but the Mayor's act reflected Tammany's preference for a man of its own in that important place. Commissioner McCartney lost no time in publicly declaring that "New York will have the same old 'white-wing brigade' as long as I am Commissioner. I fully recognize the excellence of Col. Waring's management for the last three years, and the people of this city can rest assured that I shall leave nothing undone to maintain the standard of efficiency reached."

An incident that marked Col. Waring's administration of the Street Cleaning Department and which showed his clear sense of duty was his spirited controversy with Gen. G. H. T. Collis over the rights of veteran soldiers employed in his department. Commissioner Waring's displacement of a veteran of the civil war because he was unable to do the work required in the position he held evoked a sharp criticism from Gen. Collis, which included a reminder of the value of the services rendered to the country by the soldiers of the civil war. Col. Waring promptly responded, explaining the reason of his action, and incidentally calling attention to the fact that, inasmuch as he served in the civil war himself, he could not be justly accused of lacking respect for the veteran soldiers. It was simply a question of getting the city's work done properly, and he knew of no law that either required or permitted him to maintain any sinecures.

The retirement of Col. Waring from office elicited many expressions of regret from the general public, and several of the employes of the department took occasion to express their high personal regard for their retiring chief. After rendering such assistance as he was able to his successor he returned to the practice of his profession. He found time, however, to prepare and publish an instructive volume, which he dedicated to William L. Strong, on "Street Cleaning and the Disposal of a City's Waste: Methods and Results and the Effect Upon Public Helth, Public Morals, and Municipal Prosperity." It was only a few weeks ago that Col. Waring received an independent nomination for State Engineer and Surveyor.

HIS WORK IN HAVANA.

Col. Waring was requested by the War Department, on Oct. 3, to accompany Lieut. Col. Livermore of the Corps of United States Engineers to Havana to join the Board of Engineers previously sent there by this Government to look after the location of camp sites. Col. Waring was assigned to the duty of investigating the sanitary condition of the different towns where troops were to be located and to report what steps were necessary to be taken to place them in good sanitary condition. Col. Waring was in Havana for about two weeks, studying the drainage and sewerage of that city, and during that time he visited every part of the town, and some parts were far from being in a clean and healthful condition. He reached New York on Tuesday, Oct. 25, on the Ward Line steamer Yucatan, and proceeded at once to his home, complaining of feeling unwell. He thought that me was merely suffering from a cold, and he telegraphed to the War Department that he would be unable to start for Washington on the following day, as intended, to submit his report on the result of his observations in and about Havana.

During his busy life Col. Waring was connected with various journals, and after founding the American Jersey Cattle Club, he edited the "Herd Books" of that organization from 1868 to 1881. Other products of his pen were: "Elements of Agriculture," published in New York, 1854; "Draining for Profit and Draining for Health," (1867;) "Horse Book of Husbandry," (1870;) "A Farmer's Vacation," (Boston, 1875;) "Whip and Spur," (1873;) "Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Farms," (1876;) "The Bride of the Rhine," (1877;) "Village Improvements and Farm Villages," (1877;) "Sanitary Condition of City and Country Dwelling Houses," (1877;) "Tyrol and the Skirt of the Alps," (New York, 1879;) "How to Drain a House," (1885,) and "Sewerage and Land Drainage," (1888.)

Col. Waring had a wide acquaintance socially and professionally both in this country and in Europe. Although a man of strong convictions and a strict disciplinarian, he developed engaging social qualities and made many friends. He was keenly observant of current events and was a constant and discriminating reader. He was a public-spirited man in the broadest sense, and in recent years he gave aid and encouragement to several worthy projects designed to enhance the public comfort and welfare. Col. Waring was a member of the Century Club, the Union League, the Authors' Club, the Players, the New England Society, and the Somerset Club of Boston.

TRIBUTES TO COL. WARING.

Mayor Van Wyck, upon hearing of Col. Waring's death, ordered the flag on the City Hall to be placed at half-mast.

Ex-Mayor Strong paid a high tribute to Col. Waring's ability. He said:

"The death of Col. Waring came to me like a thunderclap out of a clear sky. I was not acquainted with Col. Waring until I became Mayor, in December of 1894, when I was looking around for a proper person to clean the streets of the City of New York, Col. Waring was suggested. I found him to be just the man I wanted. As a sanitary engineer I doubt if Col. Waring had an equal in this or any other city, and I am quite sure he had no superior. He was a thoroughly educated and intelligent man, and he brought his education and intelligence into requisition not only in cleaning the streets, but for the disposition of the garbage. If he had been given time to perfect his system the entire work would have been self-supporting, and perhaps would have yielded an income to the city.

"Col. Waring was an untiring worker, perfectly honest and truthful, and, I think, will always be remembered by the city as the first man who ever thoroughly organized the Street Cleaning Department and made every man in his employ feel that he was an American citizen equal to any other American citizen.

"I have never before made this public, but Col. Waring was frequently consulted by sanitary engineers of other cities, and had two or three opportunities of taking hold of the work in other cities at two or three times the salary he was receiving in this city. He declined them all, believing that the great work accomplished in this city would eventually be appreciated by the City of New York and rewarded. While his salary was small, the work he did was really great, and his fame will live and grow brighter as the years roll on."

Mrs. Waring has received the following telegram from Secretary Alger at Washington:

"The unexpected announcement of your noble husband's death has filled all our hearts with sorrow. Please accept my most sincere sympathy in your great bereavement."

HIS PLACE ON CITIZENS' TICKET.

Isaac H. Klein said yesterday that nothing would be done at present to fill the vacancy on the Citizens' Union ticket caused by the death of Col. Waring. "We may not fill the place at all," said Mr. Klein. "Certainly we will not do so at once."

The Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union met yesterday afternoon in the East Twenty-third Street headquarters. No action was taken regarding the death of Col. Waring. A further meeting was called for Monday afternoon, and resolutions will then be adopted.

THE JUDICIARY CAMPAIGN.

The movement for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen, under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred, will be pushed vigorously this week, according to the programme outlined yesterday at the committee's headquarters, 100 Broadway. That programme includes four mass meetings to be held during the week.

The largest of these will be at Grand Central Palace on Thursday evening, when ex-Park Commissioner J. Hampden Robb will preside, and John E. Parsons, Joseph H. Choate, and John D. Kernan, will speak. On Tuesday evening there will be a meeting at Apollo Hall, on Clinton Street, near Broome, with Joseph Larocque, John De Witt Warner, Henry White, Abraham Sabasohn, and James Byrne as the speakers. On Wednesday evening, there will be two meetings, one in Majestic Hall, at 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the other at Columbus Hall, in Sixtieth Street, west of Columbus Avenue. Everett P. Wheeler, Simon Sterne, Wallace MacFarlane, J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., and Franklin Pierce, will speak at Majestic Hall, and Oliver P. Buel, James A. Byrne, and Edward J. McGuire at Columbus Hall.

The Committee of One Hundred has had prepared a form of letter to be sent by lawyers to their clients, urging them to vote for Justices Daly and Cohen, and stating the causes of the fight the committee is waging for the "independence of the judiciary." Already 5,000 copies of this letter have been sent out, each signed by a lawyer who is personally known to the recipient.

The students of Columbia University have volunteered to assist in the work of instructing voters at the polls on election day about how to split the Democratic ticket so as to vote for Justices Daly and Cohen.

The lawyers of the Twenty-third Assembly District will meet to-morrow to organize for the judiciary campaign.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 29.—The War Investigating Commission closed its sitting here to-night by hearing the testimony of some residents as to the condition at Chickamauga Park while the troops were there and giving their conclusions as to the causes of the sickness of the soldiers. These witnesses defended the climate as salubrious and healthful and generally attributed the prevalence of disease to the habits of the volunteers.

At midnight Gen. Dodge's private car was detached from the special train to permit the train to depart for Knoxville with all the Commissioners on board except Gen. Dodge Col. Sexton, and Dr. Conner. These three members of the commission remain in Chattanooga until to-morrow night, when they will leave here for Lexington, Ky., proceeding thence to Cincinnati, Chicago, and Detroit, and taking testimony at each place in turn. They probably will be at Lexington Monday and Tuesday. The majority of the commission expect to spend those two days at Knoxville and to proceed to Washington direct.

Major Edward T. Comegys was the first witness examined to-day. He was Medical Purveyor here during the life of Camp Thomas. He accounted for the sickness in Camp Thomas by saying the men did not know how to take care of themselves. He thought the Colonels and regimental Surgeons were to blame.

Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, who acted as Chief Commissary of Subsistence for Camp Thomas, said the sinks were very badly cared for, and that the stench near the camp at night was simply stifling. He also said the discipline was very slack, and that there was general negligence of cleanliness and sanitation. He did not accept the theory that the formation of the ground was such that the sinks could not be made deep enougs.

Drs. Baxter and Boyd, local physicians, were called to testify in regard to the case of Sergt. Frank, who died here during the Summer as the result of a railroad accident. Dr. Baxter said that notwithstanding the fact that the man was in a state of profound shock after the accident, Dr. Samuel D. Hubbard, Surgeon of the regiment, insisted upon removing the wounded man to Chickamauga Park. The man died on the way out, as he (Baxter) had predicted he would. Dr. Baxter told of one train of Wisconsin sick which he had seen on its way home without a medical officer or medical supplies.

J. C. Howell, railroad station agent, told of an instance in which fifty-four sick men, being part of a Wisconsin command, had been placed on a train and started to their homes without medical supplies or physicians, and without furloughs or transportation papers. They were taken off the train at Chattanooga and their wants administered to by members of the relief societies.

Ira J. Haines, a private, acting as a member of the Hospital Corps, who said he had been a practicing physician in Louisville, Ky., for eight years, charged that patients had been treated for typhoid fever when they plainly had pneumonia. He said there were several such patients, and he gave the name of Vincent Flora of the Third Illinois as one of them, this, he said, being as plain a case of pneumonia as he had ever seen. He said he considered some of the physicians incompetent. He also charged that appointments were made in the hospital upon political influence.

Dr. F. B. Stapp, a local physician, detailed a visit to the hospital of the Second Division of the Third Corps in August, saying he had found if overcrowded and dirty, and with no physicians in attendance at the time. Dr. Stapp said he had seen a great deal of drunkenness among the soldiers in the city, but that he had never heard of any especial effort to close the saloons and other places of vice. He had seen drunken soldiers lying in the streets, and he was sure much of the sickness at Camp Thomas was due to the habits of the men.

Edward Betts, engineer of the Chickamauga Park commission, said there was an ample supply of water for the troops at all times, and that there would have been space for 15,000 more troops on the pipe line.

The Schuyler Reception.

Dean and Mrs. Hamilton Schuyler gave a reception yesterday afternoon at the Holland House to their relatives and a few intimate friends. The Rev. and Mrs. Schuyler, who was Miss Irma Chandor, were married on Oct. 19 at Rye, N. Y.. A large reception will be given to them to-morrow evening in Orange, N. J., at the home of the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Anthony Schuyler of that place. Mr. Schuyler is the Dean of the Episcopal cathedral at Davenport, Iowa.

Among those present at the reception yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Loney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Abbott; Miss Gertrude Schuyler, Miss Sophie Schuyler, Mrs. P. C. Costello, Miss Costello, Mrs. Frank Lane, Miss Carpenter, the Rev. Percy Grant, Miss Margueretta Schuyler, Mrs. Charles B. Kelcey, Mrs. Clarence Satterlee, the Rev. and Mrs. Claudius M. Roome, Miss Florence Mosher, Miss Burbank, Mrs. Edward Ashley, and Mrs. Bartlett.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:45 A. M.—28 Bond Street, American Transfer Company; no damage.

1:50 A. M.—Creston Avenue and Kirk Place, Ira Batcheldek; damage, $500.

6:20 A. M.—146 Avenue C, Carl Wagner; damage, $25.

12 M.—209 West Thirty-second Street, F. W. Dietzel; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—157 West Houston Street, Charles Lose; damage, $10.

3:35 P. M.—83 Cherry Street, William Neilson; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—20 Ann Street, occupant unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LUBEC, Me., Oct. 29.—The sardine factory of the Royal Packing Company was burned to-night. Loss, $7,000. The company employed seventy-five hands.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 29.—The printing and bookbinding establishment of J. & A. McMillan, on Prince William Street, this city, was badly damaged by fire this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss exceeds $25,000; insurance, $16,000.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 29.—Nearly the entire business portion of this town, including thirteen business houses, the telephone exchange, and the Opera House, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $60,000; insurance only $1,600.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

Catarrh

In the head, with its ringing noises in the ears, buzzing, snapping sounds, severe headaches and disagreeable discharges, is permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not daily with local applications. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and make a thorough and complete cure by eradicating from the blood all scrofulous taints. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

B. Altman & Co.

PORTIÈRES, DRAPERY MATERIALS, PANELS, ETC.

FOR INTERIOR FURNISHING AND DECORATIONS.

A very desirable stock of Portières is being shown, suitable for Halls, Parlors, Libraries, Dining and Bed Rooms.

Fabrics for Hangings, Draperies and Furniture Coverings, including Louis XVI. stripes, Satin Damask, Wool Tapestries, Silk Velvets and Velours, Plain Satins, Corduroys, etc.

Decorative Tapestry Panels in sizes large enough to cover entire walls, Table Covers, Couch Covers, Fringes and Trimmings.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Reversible Silk Portières, "Ermine de Bretagne" suitable for Halls, formerly $24.00, at . . $16.00 Per Pair.

Derby Satin Portières in a variety of shades, 8.75 "

NOTICE—A DISPLAY AND SALE OF RARE ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS WILL BE HELD IN A FEW DAYS, AFFORDING COLLECTORS AND CONNOISSEURS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING VALUABLE SPECIMENS OF ORIENTAL ART.

Rug Department, Third Floor.

B. Altman & Co. are now displaying in their recently remodelled and greatly enlarged department for ART PORCELAINS, on Third Floor, a large and fine collection of Curios, Art Pottery, Bronzes, Marbles, Clocks and Lamps in odd and exclusive designs, among them several rare specimens from world-renowned manufacturers.

Gilt Regulator Day Clocks (run 400 days); Carriage Clocks in Gold Bronze and Sterling Silver, Enamelled Cases.

Vienna Bronze Novelties, Gun Metal and Royal Copper finish.

Limoges Enamelled Plaques and Vases on Sterling Silver.

Hand-Painted Porcelains in Florentine frames, and subjects copied from Paintings in Salon of '98.

Rich examples of the latest Cloisonné decorations in Royal Hungarian Pottery.

Specimens of Lobmeyer's Kuh Hof Glassware for Cabinets.

Smoking Sets, Cigar Cabinets, Liquor Sets and Desk Pieces.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

WOODRUFF ON THE CANALS

Lieutenant Governor Makes Reply to Judge Van Wyck's and D. B. Hill's Attacks.

REFERS TO ELLSWORTH BILL

He Addresses Big Mass Meeting at Brooklyn Academy of Music—Mr. Depew and Col. W. M. Byrne of Delaware Make Speeches.

Timothy L. Woodruff made an address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. He talked about the canal scandal in the most vigorous manner, and about the Ellsworth "gag bill." He also denied that he had been hissed off the platform at Buffalo, and he talked about the attack in yesterday's Brooklyn papers on his administration of the Park Department. Mr. Woodruff had been sick all day with a heavy cold, seeing no visitors, and it was said that he was threatened with pneumonia. Notwithstanding this, he composed a speech, went down to the Academy, and delivered it. He was pale and weak, and several times his voice failed him.

The Academy was crowded. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Kings County Executive Committee, who introduced James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, as the presiding officer. Mr. McKeen announced that Alexander E. Orr, an independent Democrat, had been asked to preside, but had been unable to do so. He then made a short speech, in which he said that Judge Van Wyck stood for "Anarchy and repudiation." He talked principally about expansion, and argued that if expansion was an evil it was the Democratic Party which had always stood for it. "No, fellow-citizens," he said in conclusion, "it is not the militant imperialism of Col. Roosevelt which alarms our Democratic friends—it is his militant Republicanism."

As Mr. McKeen ceased, Mr. Depew and Mr. Woodruff appeared on the stage and were heartily cheered. Mr. McKeen at once introduced the Lieutenant Governor. He looked pale and sick as he stood waiting for the enthusiastic cheering to subside enough to let him be heard.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," he began, speaking evidently with painful effort, "if ever I wanted the full power of my voice and all my mental and physical energies, it is to-night, for I have many things to say to my friends and fellow-citizens of Brooklyn. The impairment of my voice and strength is due to the fact that I have tried to keep the pace for the past two weeks set for me by a man of iron, [Applause,] who has demonstrated already in this campaign that he is as fearless and dashing a leader of political forces as in the battles about Santiago he proved himself of military forces. [Applause.] The only men on our trips who were able to keep the pace set by Col. Roosevelt were my young friends Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Chauncey M. Depew. Indeed, it has been a marvelous stumping tour, and all of us who have participated in it firmly believe that the counties above the Harlem River will roll up one of the largest majorities ever given to a Republican ticket. [Applause.]

"As I have said, there are many things I want to say to you to-night, and, among others, I propose to briefly refer to the canal question. [Applause.] I hope you will carefully note all that transpires this evening, for my reference to the canal question will undoubtedly lead the yellow journals of New York and some of the other Democratic papers who are imitating them to say to-morrow morning that I was hooted and hissed from the platform in Brooklyn, [laughter,] a statement which I did make in reference to the speech I delivered last Wednesday night in Rochester, when, as a matter of fact, as Mr. Depew here, who was present, will bear me out, there was not during my speech a hiss or howl or a sign of disapproval of what I said—indeed, not even a single interruption of the slightest character, except applause and demonstrations of approbation. [Applause and cheers.]

"The gross misrepresentations concerning the Rochester meeting are fair samples of up-to-date Crokerism, and yet last March Richard Croker made the following statement in The New York World concerning the newspaper libel law which some of our Democratic friends are trying to hold the Republican Party exclusively responsible for: 'Public men should have a chance, which they don't have now, and this bill is designed to protect them. If the newspapers treated public men as they should, there would be no need of such a law, and it would not be proposed. It is a good bill, and I am in favor of it.'

"Just ten years ago, standing in this place, a Governor of our great State, defiant and exultant, uttered the famous declaration, 'I am a Democrat.' A week ago he spoke again in this place. There was no note of defiance or exultation, nothing above the low level of miserable carping criticism of the great political party now in power in the State and Nation.

"Now I propose to talk about the canal question. [Applause.] Do you suppose that I am going to permit the false statements of Judge Van Wyck, made in Buffalo and in Rochester and in Syracuse, and the false statements of David B. Hill, made here in Brooklyn on the subject, to go unanswered, when every one of them can be refuted by quotations from the report of the investigating committee without any argument on my part whatever? Eight here I want to cite two of the most palpable misstatements made on this subject by Judge Van Wyck. He made the statement that the report of the investigating commission stated that only sixty-five miles of the canal had been completed; on Page 16 of the report the statement is made that covering sixty-five miles of the canal had been completed, but immediately beneath on the same page is given the amount of each section of each one of the canals which had been completed at the time of the investigation, footing up 230 miles out of the 456, or a little more than half. [Applause.] Again,

"Judge Van Wyck says that the law covering the advertising for bids was modified so as to exclude the great contract-competing centres of New York and Brooklyn. As a matter of fact, 55 per cent. of the entire sum was paid to New York and Brooklyn papers, [applause,] the original law simply having been modified so as to leave the matter in the discretion of the Superintendent of Public Works, instead of compelling him to advertise in all the counties through which the canal passed and also the Counties of New York and Kings. [Applause.]

"I think it was a perfect outrage for Mr. Croker to put Judge Van Wyck, who is entirely competent to discuss all manner of National issues, upon the stump to talk on State issues, about which he knows nothing. I want to say right here that there is nothing inconsistent in the position taken by me that the commission's report does not charge dishonesty, fraud, or corruption, and the statement made and reiterated by Col. Roosevelt, that if there shall prove to be fault in the system of canal management, he will correct the fault, and if there is incompetency he will remove the incompetents, and if dishonest, punish the dishonest officials; for I subscribe most heartily to this statement made by Col. Roosevelt.

"Ex-Senator Hill knows something about the canals. He knows that they were in a wretched condition when turned over in 1895 to the care of the Democratic Party. He knows that the $1,000,000 of the so-called improvement fund which was spent for repairs, had to be so expended before the improvement would proceed because of the neglect of Democratic officials. He knows that the $9,000,000 estimate for the improvement of the canals was made in the Summer of 1894 to the Constitutional Convention by Edward Hannon, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Works, and he also knows that this report was largely prepared by Martin Schenck, then in the employ of the Department of Public Works, who is now the Democratic candidate for State Engineer. Ex-Senator Hill also knows that in 1892, in marked contrast with the attitude of the Republican Party last Winter, an attempt to have an investigation into the canal management, then under Democratic control, led to a dead-lock in the State Senate, which lasted for several weeks, to the detriment of the interests of the people of the State, for the sole purpose of preventing the investigation of Democratic departments. [Applause.]

"Ex-Senator Hill says of the Investigating Committee reports: 'The report shows corruption and fraud.' We have asked for nothing more than a careful reading of the report of the Investigating Commission, which does not charge corruption, fraud, or dishonesty, but simply criticises systems, laws, and methods, and throws doubt on the wisdom of certain expenditures. Hill says $1,000,000 was actually squandered. The commission says $1,000,000 was improperly expended—to the aggregate of about $70,000, for newspaper advertising for bids which the Commissioners thought might have been saved, but which the Superintendent of Public Works thinks was necessary to get more bidders and therefore lower bidders; some $125,000 for deepening the canal at Lockport to get more water from Lake Erie; $50,000 for preparations of plans which the State Engineer claims were absolutely necessary. These were simply questions of judgment between those who spent the money and those who investigated the expenditure. Hill says the contracts have not been left to the lowest bidders. The commission says: 'Prices have been reasonable and as low as could be expected. There was actual and not apparent competition between the bidders for work, and the contracts were awarded to those who appeared to be the lowest.' It is well known that over 70 per cent. of the contract work was done by Democrats.

"My attention has been called to an article published to-night in a Brooklyn newspaper, and my friends have urged, against my natural inclination, that I should refer to it this evening. The article is in relation to my conduct of the affairs of the Brooklyn Park Department during the ten months of 1898, while I occupied the position of Commissioner of Parks. There is not a statement in this article which cannot be most readily refuted or explained by a mere statement of simple facts. For instance, the principal charge is that I did not let contracts for improvements and building of roads to the lowest bidders. There are on file in the Park Department opinions by Corporation Counsel McDonald and Corporation Counsel Burr and the firm of Johnson & Lamb to the effect that under the general law the Commissioner of Parks is not required to even advertise for bids for contracts, but for my own protection, and in the belief that it would be to the public interest, I did advertise for bids for every contract I awarded, [applause,] and in every instance the contracts were opened in the presence of the contractors and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder." [Applause.]

Mr. Woodruff concluded with a prophecy of Republican victory, and was enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Depew, the next speaker, confined himself exclusively to National issues. He spoke of the great change in the industrial and commercial conditions of the country since McKinley was elected, and contrasted its present prosperity with the conditions prevailing in 1896. He then took up the silver question, saying:

"The Democratic Party in 1896 had an attack of hysteria. This is a domain which has heretofore, in the pathology of medical books and the experience of married men, been exclusively confined to nervous women. [Laughter.] To suppose that sixteen ounces of silver were worth one of gold when it took thirty-two ounces of silver to buy one of gold was a fine freak of the imagination. [Laughter.] When a young man of commanding presence and glowing eloquence, who was unknown to the convention and unknown to the country, drew a glittering picture of the 'crown of thorns and the cross of gold,' the convention went wild, and he was nominated for President. The trouble with Col. Bryan, for whom I have great respect as a soldier, [great laughter,] but not so much as a politician, [laughter,] was that he undertook to give reasons for his metaphors. When Col. Bryan hitched silver and wheat together he knocked the wind out of silver."

"I asked a Democratic candidate for Congress," said Mr. Depew, "what he was going to do about free silver, about the tariff, about the President's policy for the Government of these great possessions when it is submitted to Congress. He said, 'I'm going to vote to repeal the Raines law.'" [Laughter.]

The next speaker was Col. William M. Byrne of Delaware, who said in part: "The Democrats cannot justly rebuke McKinley for the manner of performing his duties in the war with Spain, nor can they successfully assail his political principles; for he has made this an American war, fought by American soldiers for American principles. 'Imperialism!' the Democrats cry out, seeking to destroy a party by an epithet. Well, if they are afraid of the doctrines of a Caesar, why do they make friends with a Croker? How far will you let this man extend his imperial sway? You have permitted him to bestride your great city like a Colossus, and will you now let him so get the start of your majestic State that in it he will bear the palm alone? Where will be the honor and glory of New York unless our independent voters rise and crush this imperial and despotic boss? Bold to a degree, he has forgotten the last of Shakespeare's warning, 'Be not too bold.' Let the Democrats remove the beam from their own eye; the Republicans will not be swerved from their duty to the Nation by the antiquated and jejune policies of the Democratic Party.

"Were our fathers frightened at Louisiana? did they fear Florida? Did they tremble at Texas? Did our own great Seward refuse Alaska? and shall we grow timid because of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, of Cuba, and of Dewey's glorious conquest at Manila? Our faces are turned toward a brilliant future. Under our gallant Captain we do not know the meaning of retreat. Peace wrought by the force of a brave people will come to bless a Nation bold and strong enough to fight the battles of the lowly just. Let us follow our brave Captain without fear. In war he led us to certain and speedy victory; in peace he will secure us prosperous greatness with honor. 'He has the strength of ten because his heart is pure.' Firm, vigorous, intrepid, and courageous, the destinies of the Republic were never intrusted to safer and better hands than those of the distinguished war President and Christian man, William McKinley. Our soldiers and sailors at Santiago and Manila added an immortal page to our country's history. Our duty begins where theirs ended. They by their bullets enlarged the domain of American liberty; and we, by our ballots, will keep that liberty intact and indistructible."

CHARGES AGAINST WOODRUFF.

Brooklyn Contractor Says Gross Irregularities Were Practiced in the Park Department Under Him.

Controller Coler is pressing his investigation of the Park Department of the former City of Brooklyn. Following upon the disclosures recently made by the Controller's experts concerning the purchase of the Forest Park lands, other matters of a similar character relative to the conduct of the affairs of the old Brooklyn Park Department, developed by Mr. Coler's investigation, became public yesterday. This time the disclosures deal with the Glenmore Avenue improvement, the Eastern Parkway extension, the return cycle path contract, the contract for the West Drive in Prospect Park, and the awarding of contracts to Michael J. Dady when he was not, it is alleged, the lowest bidder, all under the administration of Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, now Lieutenant Governor.

James A. Cody, a member of the firm of Cody Brothers, contractors, made public a sworn statement yesterday, in which he alleges that gross irregularities were practiced in the Park Department under Commissioner Woodruff. The affidavit given out for publication by Mr. Cody is understood to be similar to one in the hands of Controller Coler's experts. Mr. Cody's statement is a lengthy one. In it

ROOSEVELT BACK IN TOWN

Makes Addresses at Prohibition Park and Cooper Union.

IRISH-AMERICANS CHEER HIM

They Are Addressed Also by Messrs. Woodruff, Egan, McDonough, and Purroy.

Col. Roosevelt returned to New York City yesterday, reaching the Grand Central Station at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on the special train that had carried him on his second stumping tour of the State. Before the evening closed he addressed two audiences in widely distant parts of the city.

Col. Roosevelt was welcomed at the station by some 300 people. Hugh McRoberts, the Republican leader of the Borough of Richmond, met him there, and the Colonel got into a cab with Mr. McRoberts, after remarking that he had delivered just 100 speeches during the week, and was driven to the Battery. Thence he was conveyed by the tug Gov. Flower and a special trolley car to Prohibition Park, in Staten Island, where his first address of the day in New York City was made. The same car and tug brought him back to Manhattan Island, and about 10:20 o'clock P. M. he entered Cooper Union, to talk to a packed house of enthusiastic auditors.

The Cooper Union meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish-American Union. Admiration for Col. Roosevelt was evident in every roar of approval which the orators drew from the audience, and found its culminating expression in a frantic and extended demonstration when the hero of the evening appeared that might have done credit to an able-bodied audience of thrice the size. The occasion was enlivened by a band whose repertory included as many of the melodies of Erin as American airs, and the green flag, stamped with the Irish harp, was beside the Stars and Stripes. A large portrait of Roosevelt hung behind the stage.

The list of Vice Presidents included Hugh Duffy, John W. Donovan, Gen. Michael Kerwin, and P. J. Quin. David J. Naughtin opened the meeting shortly after 8 o'clock and introduced Patrick Egan, who was Minister to Chile under President Harrison. Mr. Egan said:

"In Col. Roosevelt [applause] we have the embodiment of the broadest and boldest type of American manhood. [Cheers and applause.] He has ever shown himself the loyal friend of our people, as I well know from experience, because when I was treacherously attacked from the rear while engaged in distant Chile in defending and upholding the dignity of our legation and our flag, the first man to spring into the arena and gallantly undertake my defense was Theodore Roosevelt, although at that time we had never met.

COMPARED TO JAMES G. BLAINE.

"A year ago he manfully spoke out against an obnoxious British alliance, and the other day he boldly faced death on the bloody slopes of San Juan [applause] in his devotion to the doctrine of liberty for all oppressed peoples. There is combined in Theodore Roosevelt all the broad liberalism of James G. Blaine, with the courage and dash of fighting Phil Sheridan. [Prolonged applause.] For these qualities we Irish-Americans admire and love him. Aye, and will elect him, too. [Cheering.]

"I can state now from positive information that no Republican since James G. Blaine [applause] has ever received so large an Irish-American vote as will be cast at this election for Col. Roosevelt." [Applause.]

Mr. Egan closed his remarks by introducing a colored quartet, which delivered campaign songs, dwelling for the most part upon the inevitable election of "Our Teddy." Following the efforts of the quartet W. A. Prendergast said:

"We need not refer to the story of the war. It was bravely fought and gloriously won. The men who followed the flag bore it in triumph, and the men who died that the flag might be honored and be saved were Democrats as well as Republicans. [Applause.] The charge is untrue that we have tried to extract from the history of the war any undue party advantage. We give credit where it is due. We give credit to Fitzhugh Lee, [Applause.] We give credit to gallant Joe Wheeler. [Cheers.] All we say to the other side is: 'Give credit to Theodore Roosevelt!'" [Long applause.]

John T. McDonough, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, was the next speaker. He told his hearers that the enthusiasm they were displaying was being displayed all through the State.

"Every one of the acts passed in favor of labor in this State was passed by a Republican Assembly and Senate," he said. He cited the prevailing rate of wages law, the law giving preference to employes in case of assignment, the law giving workmen preference in mechanics' liens, and the factory inspection law, which he said the Republican Party in this State had given to the workingmen.

"For years," he went on, "the car drivers had been trying to get a law passed providing that they should work only ten hours a day. Some of them were working sixteen hours, and one man testified that he didn't have timie to see his own children. The Democrats had the Governor in 1892 and 1893, and had both houses. Why didn't they pass a law of that kind? They got as near to it as they could. They got it to Gov. Flower, and he vetoed it. [Hisses and yells.] It remained for the Republican Party to pass a law making it a misdemeanor for a street car company to let its employes work sixteen hours a day."

"One company was indicted to-day," called out a young man in the audience.

"Good!" exclaimed Mr. McDonough, and he stopped in the midst of his speech to clap his hands. After a defense of the protective tariff, he urged his hearers not to vote against the Raines law. "It is not a prohibitive law," said he. "You can get all the beer you want—if you will pay for it. [Laughter and applause.] Before this law went into effect there was one liquor store in the State for every 200 people. Now the number has been greatly reduced, but still nobody need go dry." This sentiment found favor with the audience. Mr. McDonough concluded with a eulogy of Justice Daly.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who followed Mr. McDonough, was obliged to wait for some time till the applause that greeted his appearance had died out. Gen. O'Beirne stirred his audience to enthusiasm by his prophecy of victory for Roosevelt and his reference to the candidate's Irish blood. He spoke of Roosevelt as at one time "endeavoring to become the Chief Magistrate of the Nation" but the allusion passed unnoticed in a long sentence.

OVATION FOR WOODRUFF.

The speaker was interrupted suddenly by the approach of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The crowd burst into a terrific roar, and when Mr. Woodruff got fairly in he was greeted with three tremendous cheers.

"The advance guard has arrived," shouted Gen. O'Beirne.

"Hooray!" shouted the audience. "The hour of glory," continued the General, "is near at hand. [Tremendous applause.] Let me introduce to you our glorious, magnificent young candidate for Lieutenant Governor."

More applause followed as Mr. Woodruff rose, and three more cheers for him were given. "The condition of my voice and impairment of my condition is an evidence," said he, "that the advance guard has not arrived. My ill-health is due to the fact that for the past two weeks I have been trying to keep the pace set by a man of iron. [Applause.] He is as capable of leading the campaign for good government as of leading the regiment on the hills of Santiago. [Cheers.] The only two men who could keep pace with Col. Roosevelt on his stumping tour were my two young friends, Gen. Woodford and Dr. Depew."

Mr. Woodruff explained that he had come over from Brooklyn on a promise to be back in an hour and see Gen. Woodford and Dr. Depew safely to their homes, at which the crowd half choked with glee. The speaker took a hasty departure amid further cheers, and Gen. Michael Kerwin was obliged to get up and say a few words. He gave the credit of the conduct of the war to the Republican Party, and urged that the Administration be sustained. He rapidly grew tired of speaking just to fill the breach till Roosevelt came, frankly said so, and sat down after a few minutes.

Henry D. Purroy, who sat on the platform, was then called into service, and a portion of his following scattered through the room applauded tremendously. "Who's all right? Purroy!" they yelled, and "We like him, yes!"

"I doubt my right," began Mr. Purroy, "to speak at all. ["You're all right!" shouted an admirer.] I am not a Republican," continued Mr. Purroy. "I am only a rebel Democrat. [Loud cheers.] A man whose very nature revolts against the servility and sycophancy which existed last year in the Democratic Party; [applause,] a man who refused to let any leader hide away in England and put over us a disreputable deputy to rule in accordance with orders from over the sea." [Applause.] Mr. Purroy characterized the Mayor as "a very petty, ordinary Judge, selected to be a puppet in the City Hall," and threw the audience into a tempest of delight by his remark:

"I hold Col. Roosevelt to be a better Democrat than that nominee for Governor, put there to be a mere jumping jack to obey a string from Fourteenth Street!"

ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION.

At this juncture the band struck up, a hum of expectation stirred the crowd, and culminated in a growing cheer, and a few moments later Col. Roosevelt stepped upon the stage, to be greeted by one of the most deafening demonstrations ever vouchsafed a candidate in this city. The audience cheered and whistled and screamed and flung things in the air for about five minutes, one old woman gayly waving American bunting before the candidate's eyes. Col. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"If there has been any one thing for which I have stood, in deed as well as in word, it is that all Americans should be treated as Americans without regard to creed, birth, or nationality. When I was Police Commissioner I treated each man on his merits, as any of the men in blue can tell you. So it was in dealing with my regiment before Santiago.

"I ask you to support us in this campaign on State issues and National. There is no issue which our adversaries dare to raise, upon which I will not meet them more than half way. First among the issues is that of an upright and independent judiciary. I ask the support of all Republicans and brave Democrats, not only to help us in the effort to keep Judge Daly on the bench, but also to strike down those who refused to renominate him, because he would not bow the knee to Baal—those who are responsible for the attempt to drag the ermine of a Judge through the mire of the basest partisan politics.

"We stand for sound finance in National matters, and we desire not only to keep our fame untarnished by repudiation, but to help the Peace Commission, now sitting in Paris, in its effort to obtain a permanent and lasting peace. We stand for honesty and courage. Honesty is a poor thing if courage is not back of it. I cannot get on with the man who does not dare to tell his beliefs because he wants the votes of those who hold opposite beliefs.

"Our opponents talk of corruption in State matters.

Some one in the audience called out, "What about the canals?"

Col. Roosevelt replied: "You cannot ask a question which I will not answer. If I am elected I will probe the canal affairs to the bottom. If there is fault in the system, then the system shall be changed. If there has been any wrongdoing on the part of any public official, he shall be punished to the fullest extent of my power, and there is not a corrupt politician in the State who does not believe that.

"I ask your support, because we stand for civic honesty and National honor, and because we have the courage to tell you where we stand."

The meeting closed with Col. Roosevelt's speech. The strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Red, White, and Blue" mingled with the applause which followed.

An overflow meeting in Eighth Street was addressed by Daniel V. Clancy, D. J. Hanlon, John F. Kearney, and Frank McArdle.

ROOSEVELT ON STATEN ISLAND.

Col. Roosevelt visited Staten Island last night for the first time during the campaign. The meeting addressed by him at Prohibition Park, Port Richmond, was a large one and most enthusiastic in its demonstrations of approval. It had been announced that Col. Roosevelt would speak at 7:30, but he did not arrive at the park until 8:45 o'clock. The crowd, which contained many women, waited patiently until Col. Roosevelt did appear, and then gave him a rousing reception.

Col. Roosevelt spoke only about twelve minutes. His voice was not in very good condition, but so quiet were his auditors, except when Col. Roosevelt made a good point, that he was plainly heard all over the Auditorium. He said, in part:

"My opponents make much of the administration of the canals. I have said already that if I am elected I will probe that matter to the bottom. I will change the system if it is wrong, and if any man has been guilty of corruption or inefficiency I will see that he is punished wholly without regard to his politics. This is my promise.

"Now, let me claim your attention to a bit of performance in the past to illustrate how I shall keep that promise. A number of years ago it fell to me, as Chairman of a legislative committee, to investigate the various departments in New York City. I employed counsel for the purpose. The senior counsel is yet alive, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham. His name is a name of honor, not only in the knowledge of the bar, but in the knowledge of all good citizens.

"I employed him because I knew he was not only a good lawyer, but an absolutely upright and fearless man, and all my instructions to him were that he was to find out wrong-doing wherever it existed, and to punish the wrongdoer, whoever he was. If I am elected and have to conduct any investigation, I shall have it conducted by some man like Wheeler H. Peckham, and all I shall tell him is that I wish every piece of wrong-doing ferreted out, and that if it exists, I shall have it brought home to the wrong-doer, wherever and whoever he may be.

"In a speech yesterday ex-Senator Hill, with his habitual cynicism, in declining to touch on the silver question said he would cross that bridge when he came to it in 1900. Yet at the very moment he was speaking in behalf of the party which is running silver Congressmen throughout this State. He well knows that we have come to the bridge already.

"You have got to cross that bridge this Fall. If you cross it the wrong way, you will certainly find it difficult, and it may be you will find it impossible to recross it two years hence. Every man who believes in honest finances is wholly without excuse if at this election he fails to support our ticket.

"The most important of all State issues is that of an upright judiciary, for it is an issue of fundamental right or wrong. I earnestly hope we shall elect Judge Daly. But that is not enough. You must strike down the men who have put Judge Daly's retention on the bench in jeopardy; you must strike down the party which seeks to make the Judge a cringing servant of the political dictator of the moment."

THE LAST DAY AFIELD

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 29.—The Roosevelt party started from Utica upon its last day's tour this morning at 9:30 o'clock, going down the Central Road and making its last stop at Schenectady. The speakers have stood the strain very well, when the great amount of work that has been done has been considered. Col. Roosevelt has made over ninety speeches since last Monday morning and has traveled 2,000 miles. He has addressed, roughly estimated, 500,000 people. He was not hoarse when he began to-day, but John Proctor Clark and ex-Senator Vedder have lost their voices temporarily. The trip has been a memorable one, and more points have been covered than by any candidate in years.

The newspaper men and speakers have presented William Young and Capt. Joseph Dickey, who have the tour in charge, a round robin expressing their appreciation of the management of the trip.

The first stop of the day was made at Herkimer, and at least 1,500 people were gathered to meet the speakers. Two bands of music played as the party proceeded to the stand, a cannon roared, and all the factory whistles were blowing a welcome. The Fairfield Cadets were present in uniform, as were also a number of volunteers. Ex-Senator Sheard introduced Col. Roosevelt, who spoke first to the volunteers, telling them that if they did their whole duty they were entitled to as much praise as the man of opportunity. He spoke particularly to the "man with the dinner pail," and congratulated them that a representative of labor was on the ticket in the person of John T. McDonough.

MEN ADVISED TO VOTE.

At St. Johnsville about 700 people gathered at the train. Col. Roosevelt made an appeal to them to come out and vote. At Fort Plain, although the village is some distance across the river from the railroad station, there was a great crowd of people, a band, and the cadets from the Clinton Liberal Institute. At Palatine Bridge a short stop was made, and at each of these stations Col. Roosevelt repeated the sentiments expressed at St. Johnsville. He said in part:

I am glad to have the chance of seeing you. I doubt if there is any town of the size to which it is more necessary than to this, that the tide of prosperity should not be checked. Two years ago we were not having very good times. Two years ago the people of this State and of this Nation realized the danger that was upon them, and declared decisively for protection and honest money. Now, don't make a mistake, do not think that only State issues are involved. They are involved, and very important ones, too; but National issues are also at stake, and if it should be the will of the people to reverse the policy of the Nation on the question of sound finance and the question of protection, you will find that the flood of progress is dammed and there will be an immediate check to the wheels of prosperity, and you will have yourselves to thank for it if there are suffering and misery among you.

I am very glad to see you here, but what I especially want is to have you come to the polls election day.

[A voice: "We'll be there."]

I am sure you will. I know how hard it always is in the country to drive two or five or ten miles to the polls, and I know our opponents are counting upon that vote staying at home. They are not holding many meetings in this county. They don't want to discuss the issues. They are afraid to. They are trusting that the Republican country vote will not come out. They are trusting also to those people who feel that, as they voted against free silver two years ago, this year it is no longer an issue. I can get along all right with a free silver man; he has principles, and he dares to stand up for them, but I cannot get on with cowards who dare not say whether they are for or against free silver, because they hope to get the votes of the believers in both and are entitled to the votes of neither. I ask you to keep in mind all State issues. The deeper you ponder them the more pleased I shall be.

At Palatine Bridge there was a very interesting incident. The engineer of the train had expressed a desire to see Col. Roosevelt and shake hands with him, but could not leave his engine to go to the rear car. Somebody told Col. Roosevelt about it, and he said in his emphatic way: "Well, I'll go and see him if he can't come to me." He walked forward to the engine, and, after shaking hands, said, "I'd like to ride to the next station with you," and up he climbed and sat in the cab until Fonda was reached, expressing great interest in all the mechanical arrangements.

At Fonda Col. Roosevelt spoke to about 1,500 people and touched on New York City affairs. He said, in part:

I am very glad to have the chance of speaking to you, even so briefly as I must to-day. I wish I could discuss all of the issues of this campaign with you. I have time to allude to but one or two. In the first place I ask your support in this election, because we stand for the cause of civic honesty. Our opponents speak about the canals. They say that there is maladministration in them. If I am elected Governor I will probe that matter to the bottom. If the system is wrong, I will see that the system is changed, and if there has been corruption or inefficiency on the part of any public official, wholly without his political consequence, I shall see that he is punished to the extent of my power. [Cries of "Good."]

I ask you also to remember that we stand for an upright judiciary. Nothing is so vital to our people as to have our Judges kept untainted and independent. Woe to the people of the State if they permit, at any time, the men on the bench, the men who may at any moment have to decide upon the life, the liberty or the property of each citizen here—woe to the people if they allow the men on the bench to feel that they must pay heed primarily to the will of the party dictator and only secondarily to their oaths of office and to what the people need.

Down in New York County this issue has now been raised. Do not think that it can be kept there. If you allow our opponents, who control New York City, to control the State, what they have done to the Judges of New York City that they will do all over the State. And remember that Mr. Croker's Governor can send Mr. Croker's Judge to any county in this State if it seems to him expedient and necessary. I am not afraid of what will happen at this election if the men who believe in righteousness only take the trouble to come out and vote. I am glad to see you here. I thank you for coming to see me. But I want you to come to the polls—that is the most important point. [Cries of "We will be there." We think you will. Our opponents hope you won't be there, and I ask you to falsify their predictions. [Cries of "We will."] We ask you to support us not only on State issues, but because we dare to tell you how we stand on National issues.

AMSTERDAM'S DEMONSTRATION.

Amsterdam was reached at noon, and there was an immense crowd, the factories having all shut down and added their quota to the assemblages along the streets. The big Opera House and the other meeting places were inadequate to hold half of the people. At both meetings Col. Roosevelt spoke. He devoted himself to the issues touched upon by him at other places. Alluding to National affairs and Senator Hill's statement that there was no need of touching them this year, he said: "Why don't they withdraw their candidates for Congress?" Speaking of the claims to honesty of Tammany, he said, sarcastically: "Tammany may be honest? Can you believe it?" There was a roar of approval. Later on, when he said, "When I speak of Tammany I never know whether to say he or it," there was hearty applause and laughter. He touched on the preservation of the honor of the judiciary. He dwelt upon the rights of labor and Mr. McDonough's candidacy and his sympathy for labor. His statement that his actions on the stump had proved that he always kept his promises on the stump caused a perfect tumult of applause from the galleries.

William J. Young followed Col. Roosevelt, and held a big audience at the Opera House for some time. He appealed to the voters to support Col. Roosevelt, because in supporting him they supported the National Administration and President McKinley. He told some stirring little incidents illustrating Col. Roosevelt's personal traits and character. Other speakers at the meetings were ex-Senator Laughlin and Mason Mitchell.

THOUSANDS AT SCHENECTADY.

The demonstration at Schenectady was of an unusual nature. The presiding officer was the Rev. Dr. A. A. V. Raymond, President of Union College. The great Edison works and the locomotive works were closed and all the men in line of march. The crowd about the stand in the public square was composed of thousands of the men from these shops and they were most enthusiastic. When the stand had been reached and Dr. Raymond had been selected for Chairman, a workingman leader made an address of welcome on behalf of the workingmen of Schenectady, and his remarks were punctured with enthusiastic applause. He said that the workingmen of the State had not forgotten the services of Col. Roosevelt while he was Police Commissioner, in behalf of labor and the laboring man.

Dr. Raymond made an address, touching mainly upon Col. Roosevelt's honesty of purpose. Every patriotic or honest man in the State should vote for Theodore Roosevelt, he said.

Col. Roosevelt said that one of the things that pleased him during the campaign was the fact that the workingmen of the State had come forward to support him, not because of any promises, but because everything that he had promised on the stump he had fulfilled afterward. What labor needed was not stump promises, but a good-will promise that would be fulfilled after election. The laboring man should have State aid to better his condition, and it should be freely given.

There were at least 8,000 persons in the square, and they listened with great care and respectful attention. The train staid for an hour and a half, and then left, to proceed without stop to New York.

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$8.50 to $10.50.

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We clothe Boys and Girls of all ages to 18 years.

60-62 West 23d St.

MR. CROKER ON THE ISSUES

He Declares the City Is in a Better Condition Morally than Under Roosevelt.

WASTE OF MONEY IS STOPPED

There Has Not Been a Single Scandal, He Asserts, Connected With the Van Wyck Administration—A Landslide Predicted.

Richard Croker was asked yesterday if he had seen the article in Harper's Weekly in which it was said that this city was now "wide open." He replied:

"Yes, and it comes in very bad grace from that paper. It must be still in the minds of the people of this city that one of the members of this firm attended the scandalous Seeley dinner—one of the most infamous exhibitions ever given in this country by Herbert B. Seeley at Sherry's less than two years ago. The dinner was marked by one of the most revolting exhibitions ever given in public or private in New York City. Mr. Harper took a prominent part in that affair, and from the statements made by some of the guests he provided some entertainment for the diners. One of the notorious dancers was called 'Little Egypt.' Yet this is the man who at the present time is crying down the splendid municipal government of our city.

"Mr. Harper would be able to tell for himself whether New York is at the present time a 'wide open' city if he desired to investigate the matter, but this he has not done. He has another man sign an article attacking the Municipal Government of New York. At the time that dinner was given the city was under the so-called 'reform Police Board,' of which Mr. Roosevelt was President. Mr. Roosevelt tried to stifle the investigation of this notorious affair and protect his high-toned friends, who were plainly violating the law. Three of the men implicated were indicted for participating or aiding in this disgusting orgy. Mr. Harper was subpoenaed to testify before the Police Board as to what part he took in this affair, which startled the moral senses of the city, but his influence with Mr. Roosevelt and the reform Police Board shielded him. The doings at this dinner disgusted the people of the community to such an extent that Mr. Roosevelt was forced to yield at last and an investigation of the affair was started. It was said, as I remember, at the time that every person at that dinner was guilty of a crime in aiding and abetting an immoral display."

HIS OPINION OF NEW YORK.

"Do you think that New York is in a better condition morally now than it was under the régime of Roosevelt?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"There is no doubt about that. The people of New York are enjoying at this time a splendid, economical, just, and broad municipal government under the administration of the Police Department. The notorious spy system introduced by the so-called reformers has been done away with. The police officials do not have to go around now with disguises to detect crime. They have trained men who can find out criminals and who do their work systematically. Too much praise cannot be given to the Police Department as at present administered by Chief Devery. Under the old régime men were placed in dress suits to parade the streets and detect the poor, unfortunates and arrest them.

"No crime is committed during the present administration to detect crime. We were told last year when we swept these so-called reformers out of existence by the same men who are making these charges now that the city would be overrun with crime. They said the streets would be filthy, and predicted all kinds of mismanagement in the city's affairs.

"We point to-day with pride to the condition of the city. The streets are clean. The moral tone of the community has been improved. The disgusting work done by police spies under the direction of Col. Roosevelt no longer is permitted to disgrace the city and shock the world."

WORK OF CONSOLIDATION.

"To think that the affairs of the five great boroughs consolidated on Jan. 1, containing over ninety separate townships and municipalities, should be formed into one compact system of government, and that this government should be organized in six months on an economical and progressive basis is worthy of admiration by all good citizens. This work had to be done under a charter which was conflicting and which led to many tangles in the city's affairs. All these have been straightened out.

"We point proudly to the present administration and we ask citizens of all classes and of all businesses to compare the condition which exists now with the condition of the city a year ago. Business is better in all branches. Evidences of this are plentiful. I asked one business man here to-day how he was getting along. He said promptly that he was doing much better than under the reform régime.

"How do you compare the present city administration with that of Mayor Strong?"

"The waste of public money under the so-called reform administration has been stopped. There has not been a single scandal of any kind connected with the administration of Mayor Van Wyck. You will remember that scandal after scandal came out every month during Mayor Strong's term.

Every department was affected. Charges were made in the newspapers, and many damaging accusations against the régime of the reformers were proved. The people showed what they thought of their management of public affairs by sweeping them out of office. During the last month of Mayor Strong's administration the enormous sum of $20,000,000 was saddled on the taxpayers. Those in power did this to hamper the administration of Mayor Van Wyck, but their efforts have failed.

CLEAN, HONEST GOVERNMENT.

"There is no doubt but that New York is enjoying at this time a clean, honest, economical government. I have traveled in many cities abroad, and it is with pleasure that I look around New York and see the way affairs are being conducted. We have done away with the spy system, and the Police Department, under Chief Devery, is organized so that crime can be stamped out without degrading the members of the force and placing decent public servants in humiliating positions. There is no question but that New York is better governed, is more clean and more honest than any of the cities of Europe I have visited during the last ten years."

"What do you think the result will be in the State election this Fall?" was asked.

"I do not think there is any question about the election of Augustus Van Wyck. He is a man of spotless character, who served fourteen years on the Supreme Court bench. His nomination came unsolicited, and he got the first news that he had been named for Governor from the newspapers. The information that we obtain from all over the State is very encouraging from both Republican and Democratic sources.

"The Republican Party has betrayed the trust the people reposed in it. In New York State the voters are aroused to the issues of the campaign, and are bound to put in control of State affairs an honest and economical government, instead of the corrupt officials who now control."

EXPECTS A LANDSLIDE.

"Will you predict by what majority Augustus Van Wyck will be elected, Mr. Croker?"

"I will not attempt to make any predictions as to majority, as it seems to me like a landslide to the Democracy."

"Have you read the personal references to you that Mr. Roosevelt has made in his speeches?"

"Yes, and I do not intend to reply to them in any way. He is trying to mislead the voters in this campaign. The real issues he has dodged, and he wants to keep on dodging until election day. In this campaign it is not a question of the personality of any man, but a question of principles. Mr. Roosevelt has talked about me, but what he has said is so trivial as to merit no reply from me.

"The dignified and manly canvass being made by Judge Van Wyck is gaining for him the respect and support of all good citizens, irrespective of party affiliations. Mr. Roosevelt's canvass is being carried on in a Wild-West manner. It is very much like a circus coming to town wherever he goes. The people of the State want, I am sure, a man who will dignify the Governor's chair at Albany and prove a worthy successor to Marcy, Seymour, and Tilden.

MAIN ISSUES DODGED.

"Mr. Roosevelt is belittling the high office of Governor of New York State, which is second to none in the country, when he goes through the State carrying on a Wild West show and hoping thus to win the votes of the people to elect him. The issues are much larger than personalities in the minds of the people. This kind of a campaign is being carried on to dodge the main issues and drag personalities in a campaign which should be carried on with dignity and reason.

"Business is better all over the city. Every local business man will tell you the same thing. If these gentlemen who are now criticising were in power they would make of this city a New England Quaker town. If these men know of any violations of the law it is their duty to bring the matter to the attention of the District Attorney, and I am sure vigorous prosecutions will follow.

"I want to say one thing in closing. They are the same people who a year ago predicted that such dire things would happen to the city if the candidate of Tammany Hall was elected. Look at the condition of the city to-day, and how can you help realizing what a wise, safe, and economical set of city officials are at the head of all the departments?"

THE REGANS CANNOT VOTE.

Claim as Much Right to Vote as Col. Roosevelt—To Appeal from Justice Pryor's Decision.

W. H. Regan and his three sons, Charles M., Dennis, and John F., will not vote at the coming election. So Justice Pryor decided yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Regan, Sr., is a lawyer, and now resides at 259 East Forty-eighth Street. He and his three sons tried to register in the Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-second Assembly District on Saturday last. They admitted that though the house had been taken on Oct. 1 they could not occupy it until certain repairs had been completed, and had not kept there until the night of Oct. 14. The Inspectors of Election refused to register them on the ground that they had not become residents of the election district thirty days before election day.

The Regans then applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Inspectors to register them, and contenoded that it was their intention when the house was taken to have resided there before Oct. 9 last, and that they were prevented from so doing because the house was not ready. The right to vote rested on the intention they claimed. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis Oliver pressed this argument on Justice Pryor very strongly, but the Justice held that the residence in the election district must have been acquired by actual occupation thirty days prior to election day. He therefore denied the application for the mandamus.

Mr. Regan and Mr. Oliver announced that they would bring the matter to the Court of Appeals if necessary. Mr. Oliver said that the same question arose as in the case of Col. Roosevelt, and that if Mr. Regan and his sons had no right to vote, neither had the Republican candidate for Governor. Of course, said Mr. Oliver, if Col. Roosevelt had no right to vote he was ineligible for office.

Robert Blissert for Van Wyck.

Robert Blissert, one of the founders of the Central Labor Union, has sent out a circular stating that he has left the Republican camp and is supporting the Democratic ticket. He says he had been induced to enter the Republican campaign by being told that the success of their ticket would be a victory for the patriotic measures for which he had strenuously labored. But he says he became astonished at their devious methods, hypocritical practices, treacherous devices, and false representations. He learned from the legislative records that Col. Roosevelt, when a member of the Assembly, had opposed important measures proposed by organized labor, and had complacently voted on the side of the corporations against the Railroad Commission bill.

Where to Get Election Returns.

The Police Department of New York cannot understand how the Brooklyn Police Department received the impression that election figures are to be given out only at the Headquarters in Manhattan. According to information had at Police Headquarters yesterday, there will be no change in the method of getting out these figures. As heretofore, the returns can be had at the local Police Headquarters in Brooklyn and the other boroughs. The consolidated returns will be got together in Mulberry Street, as usual. All who care to learn the result of the election, it was said, can do so by inquiring, as in previous elections, at the various Police Headquarters.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO VOTE.

Secretary Alger Issues an Order for His Department Employes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Alger has issued the following memorandum for chiefs and bureau officers in the department bearing on the question of requests made by employes for leave to go home and vote:

"When request is made by employes of the department for leave of absence to enable them to go home to vote, permission, irrespective of party, will be granted, if it can be done without detriment to the public service; the time so absent to be charged against the annual leave authorized by law, or, if leave is exhausted, the time absent to be without pay."

THE VIRDEN MINING STRIKE.

Injunction Suits Against Miners Withdrawn by the Coal Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—The injunction cases against Edward Cahill and twenty-five other miners of Virden, brought by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, enjoining the miners from interfering with the operation of the mine, were to-day withdrawn in the Circuit Court by the complainant.

It is believed this is preliminary to an effort to again arbitrate the differences between the company and its employes.

BUYING UP TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Continental Company Said to be After Another Concern in Ohio.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Albert Rose, an expert accountant, arrived here last night and is going over the books of the P. J. Sorg Company. It is reported that a deal is on to sell the factory to the Continental Tobacco Company.

Dispatches from New York announcing the addition of the Wilson & McCallay factory of this city to the combine have created a surprise, as no one suspected that the stockholders were contemplating the sale of the factory to the Continental Company. Officials to-day admitted the sale, but say the price paid for the factory is larger than has been announced.

The changes in the possession of the factories, it is thought, may prove advantageous to the city, as they may be run more regularly and with fuller time hereafter.

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Our styles are individual or else created from our own ideas, thereby avoiding the conventional models to be found at all the best dressmakers'. Our prices are not extortionate, but represent only a fair value.

We are showing a superb assortment of

Silk Waists (Dressy and Plain),

Long Evening Mantles,
in silk and light cloths.

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Tailor Costumes $50.00 to $75.00.

And on our 2d floor

Dressmaking Department
exclusive and original designs in

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Reception & Street Costumes, Tea Gowns, &c.

Girls and Women of all ages require a special tonic to maintain health, strength and happiness.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS are a scientific iron tonic. They enrich the blood, improve the appetite, and promote the well being at all stages from infancy to old age. At all druggists. A dollar box lasts 17 days.

MR. CROKER TO DEAF-MUTES

The Tammany Chieftain Addresses a Mass Meeting in Webster Hall.

ANTICS OF THE INTERPRETERS

Amusing Methods Employed to Translate Political Expressions Into the Sign Language—The Words of Mr. Croker.

Richard Croker addressed a mass meeting of deaf mutes last evening in Webster Hall, in Eleventh Street, near Fourth Avenue. The audience, or rather spectators, came early, and lingered about the place, waiting for the Tammany Chieftain and talking to each other in their sign language.

Some Republican deaf mutes attended and tried to convert their acquaintances, but one red-haired man indignantly replied in sign language that he was a Democrat to the backbone, and would vote for Van Wyck. The Republican tempter thereupon desisted. Other similar occurrences were noted.

The addresses were all made by vocal speakers, and were interpreted to the audience by experts in the sign language. When one speaker remarked that they were after Republican scalps, the interpreter conveyed the idea by making a circle with his finger on the top of his head, giving the hair a tug, and then dangling an imaginary scalp in front of him.

After scalping the Republicans Justice Stiner, who was speaking, remarked that Gov. Black had not even been allowed to hang on to the tail of the Republican elephant. In reproducing this thing the interpreter put his hand behind him and pulled at the tail of his clawhammer coat, and the audience laughed and clapped, lifting their hands up high to show the effect.

When Mr. Croker was introduced he was received with much applause, and began by telling them how glad he was to have an opportunity of speaking to them, and wished that they could hear his voice and talk back to him.

Then he said: "I want to tell you about that excellent, high-toned, and thorough Democrat whom we have placed in nomination for your support for Governor of this State. I want to tell you how he got the nomination.

"Augustus Van Wyck has been a Judge in the courts of Brooklyn for fourteen years, and he left the bench without a spot or blemish on his character. I had been elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in Syracuse. I like other delegates left home without knowing what that convention was going to do. Augustus Van Wyck was nominated by the convention, and the first intimation that he got of it was through the public press. This was unlike the candidate, whose nomination was made by a few leaders of the Republican Party before the Republican delegates had left their homes.

"We believe we will give you for Governor a man who will prosecute the Republican Party for its misdoings during the past two years—namely, the canal scandal, the Force bill scandal, and the Raines law. We believe that Mr. Van Wyck will prosecute those who violated their oath of office. He will go to Albany as no man's man, but as a man of the people.

"I want to tell you and to instruct you as to how you are to cast your ballots on Nov. 8. The issues, the false issues, that will be brought up by our opponents, pay no attention to, because they will spring up many issues to deceive the people. Vote the straight ticket under the star, and you will make no mistake. There is always danger in scratching. There is danger of your losing your vote; therefore vote under the star.

"Now I will say say something about the Bar Association, how it is made up, and how it has fooled the people. It is no more nor less than a law library, with from twelve to fourteen hundred members, and there are eight thousand lawyers in the city. The so-called Bar Association is run in the interest of a few rich corporation lawyers. Those corporation lawyers at convention times always tried to get the Democratic Party to indorse their favorites.

"I will go into personalities, although I do not like to do so. Root and Choate, the leading lights of the Bar Association, are reputable lawyers, well educated, able men who manage to manipulate the 1,200 members as they choose. These gentlemen run it to suit themselves. They are connected with the largest corporations and trusts in the country.

"It is very rarely that they defend poor men, but the trusts are their clients, and it is therefore in their interest if they can procure as Judges gentlemen whom they can meet in trying their cases. These very same men come to the Democratic convention and ask us to place their candidates upon our ticket, and when we refuse they call a meeting in Carnegie Hall to protest against an outrage upon the judiciary, those trust and corporation lawyers.

"They go to the meeting in Carnegie Hall, which is supposed to be non-partisan, but is really managed by the Republican Party. They select a committee to show that they are non-partisan, but really to pull the wool over the people's eyes.

"These very suave men always put themselves up above their party, but to-day they have brought themselves down to its level by calling meetings and working hand in glove with the Republican Party under the guise of reform.

"One is Elihu Root of the Republican Club, that was always supposed to be above the party, but to-day is down to its level and belongs to the Platt organization.

"Col. Roosevelt was one of those reformers. He came from Oyster Bay and delivered himself to Platt, and thus parted with his independence to those who betrayed their trust with

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA

Conference on the Subject Between the President, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

GEN. LAWTON ALSO PRESENT

Thinks no Difficulty Will Be Experienced in Managing the Cubans Pending the Formation of an Independent Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The President, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin had an extended conference to-day, the principal topic under consideration being the occupation of Cuba. After the conference, Secretary Alger said that it related to what regiments should be sent to Cuba as an army of occupation, and to what points. He declined, however, to discuss the matter, and said that the details of the movement would not be made public.

It is understood that there is no disposition to change the date, Jan. 1, fixed for the assumption of control by the United States. The questions discussed to-day related mainly to transportation, ships, equipments, landings, and camps. The reports of the Cuban Military Commission and of the Army Board sent to investigate and locate sites were considered. Gen. Lawton was present during a part of the conference and gave the President some information concerning conditions in Cuba.

The reports of the board appointed to select sites gave a list of articles which would be immediately necessary, and the department has directed the issue of advertisements for them. Col. Hecker and Col. Lee, Quartermaster with the board, have been ordered to Washington to report more in detail and to assist in the preparations for the embarkation of troops to Cuba.

During his conversation with Gen. Lawton, the President expressed his gratification at the victorious conclusion of the campaign in Santiago Province and at the manner in which the officers and men conducted themselves.

After his visit to the White House, Gen. Lawton declined to discuss the recommendations which he will make to Secretary Alger respecting future operations of the army and the Government generally in Cuba. It has not been definitely determined whether Gen. Lawton will return to the command at Santiago, but the General expressed the opinion that he probably would not.

It is yet too early, said Gen. Lawton, in response to questions on the subject, to express an opinion as to the time it will be necessary for this Government to maintain military supervision of the Island of Cuba. This will have to be determined entirely by the course of future events. The Cubans are, generally speaking, Gen. Lawton added, a quiet, tractable people. He did not think there would be any trouble in managing them, so far as this might be necessary pending the formation of an independent government on the Island.

So far as the cities are concerned, Gen. Lawton did not believe there would be any difficulty in maintaining discipline and order, and in the country agricultural districts the formation of a constabulary composed of natives would bring about the desired results.

Inventory of Ordnance at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Capt. Brooks has been assigned by the United States Military Commissioners to make a detailed inventory of every gun mounted on the fortifications of Havana, as agreed upon at yesterday's meeting of the joint commission. The Captain began work this morning in company with two Spanish officers appointed by the Spanish side. This is the first step taken by the commission to investigate on its own account the ordnance existing here.

Seventy-two Spaniards Die at Sea.

PONTA DELGADA, Azore Islands, Oct. 29.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, Capt. Deschamps, from Havana on Oct. 12, via Gibara, for Cadiz, with repatriated Spanish troops on board, has arrived here. There were seventy-two deaths on board the vessel during the voyage.

Supplies for Sick Soldiers at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 29.—The steamer Port Victor, from San Juan, arrived to-day bringing relief supplies for the sick soldiers in charge of Edward A. Sumner of New York, counsel for the Helen Gould War Relief Association and the Lipton fund, and Peter Flint, also a New York lawyer.

Congressman Dalzell at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 29.—Congressman John Dalzell of Pittsburg, Penn., a member of the Ways and Means Committee, accompanied by a party of friends, arrived last night from Ponce on the transport Panama.

NEW MAYOR OF SAN JUAN.

The Munoz Cabinet's Unpopularity Among Puerto Ricans.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 29.—Señor Francisco del Valle has been appointed Mayor of San Juan in succession to Señor Villamil, the late Spanish Mayor.

Political agitators continue their statements regarding the unpopularity of the reappointment of the Munoz Cabinet. Of twenty-four San Juan Councilmen appointed by Gen. Brooke five have declined to accept the positions, stating that they will not serve under men who administered Spanish affairs.

It is thought that the general opinion is that Gen. Brooke is pursuing the best possible course in the circumstances, although men of good standing consider the retention in administrative positions of this Cabinet whose members they declare were identified with the Spanish oppressions is a hardship for the natives.

Fourth Ohio Leaves Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 29.—The United States transport Chester left to-day with the Fourth Ohio Regiment on board.

DEATH OF A RED CROSS NURSE.

Miss Coffin Contracted Typhoid Nursing Soldiers at Puerto Rico.

Miss Sylvia Catherine Coffin, a Red Cross nurse, died at the Post Graduate Hospital yesterday of typhoid fever contracted in Puerto Rico. Miss Coffin volunteered for service as a nurse early in the war, leaving here July 2 for Florida, where she served in the camps there for a time. Subsequently she sailed on the transport Lampasas from Tampa for Santiago de Cuba with troops and a party of Red Cross nurses. The party was turned away from Santiago by quarantine, and thereupon joined Gen. Miles's expedition in Puerto Rico. There Miss Coffin nursed the fever-stricken soldiers, returning with some of them on the Lampasas to Fort Monroe. On Aug. 24 she was taken with the fever, which yesterday resulted in death.

Miss Coffin was an experienced nurse, trained at old St. Luke's in the seventies. She was at one time Superintendent of the St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, N. J., where she was known as "Sister Sylvia," and afterwards was matron of St. John's Guild Hospital for Children, New York City. She was a daughter of the late James Gardiner Coffin of Pittsburg, Penn., and a sister of William A. Coffin of this city.

PASSENGERS FROM ABROAD.

Cunarder Etruria Had a Very Severe Voyage—Two Sailors Hurt.

The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, which arrived yesterday, had a very severe voyage, and several casualties were caused by the roll and pitch of the vessel. One of the crew was thrown violently to the deck on Tuesday and two of his ribs were broken. On the following day another of the crew fell and broke his leg.

Among the passengers on the Etruria were Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, who will go to Washington to-morrow; John R. Drexel, Capt. Cradock, Harry S. Foster, M. P.; Major Francis H. French, R. H. Ingersoll, Col. and Mrs. George Maunsell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maurice Robeson, E. J. Seeley, and J. Watson Harod.

F. W. Houghton, Superintendent of the Maritime Exchange, and his daughter were among the passengers who arrived from the Windward Islands yesterday on the steamship Pretoria.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Vienna from Smyrna was Col. J. Madden, ex-United States Consul at Smyrna, and family.

OUR LOSS IN THE WAR.

Deaths Among American Soldiers and Sailors Number 2,906, of Whom 107 Were Officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, who is in this city stopping at the Great Northern Hotel, states that up to Sept. 30 the war with Spain had caused the loss of the lives of 2,906 American soldiers and sailors. He further declared that the statistics of his office show that the percentage of deaths in camps from disease during last Summer was much less than during the civil war.

Commissioner Evans, being asked for further particulars, spoke as follows:

"During the rebellion 40,000 men were killed in battle and 380,000 perished in camps and prisons. From official figures which I have recently completed, covering a period from May 1 to Sept. 30, I find that the total number of deaths as a result of the war with Spain was 2,906. Of this number 107 were officers. At Santiago the loss of life was 22 officers and 222 men. This is an average of 1 officer for every 10 men. At Cardenas 1 officer was killed. Since the battles on Cuban soil 61 men have died of wounds received in service.

"The total number of American soldiers that have died in camps from disease is 80 officers and 2,520 privates, or an aggregate of 2,600. This is remarkable in view of the terrible climatic disadvantages, and it fully verifies the soldiers' adage that disease kills more men than bullets. There have been 600 claims for pensions filed to date as a result of the war.

"In the Cuban campaign the loss of so many officers is accounted for by the fact that Spanish sharpshooters hid in the trees and dense foliage, used smokeless powder, and picked off the officers with ease. I recall one case in particular—that of Capt. Knox of the First Cavalry. The Captain was shot in the back. The ball penetrated his kidney, liver, and lung, and broke two of his ribs. He is alive to-day, and the President has promoted him."

Commissioner Evans says that the loss of life resulting from the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor will be placed on the same basis as mortality in battle. He holds that the general law providing for indemnity to sailors and soldiers in the Federal service will apply to the explosion at Havana.

"Thus far only fifty-five claims have been presented from relatives of the boys who went down with the Maine," said the Commissioner. "Every one of them will be pushed through. It is no more than right that the dependents of the men who went to watery graves in Havana Bay be provided for by the United States Government."

NICARAGUA CANAL SYNDICATE.

This Government Would Object to a New Concession from Nicaragua, Secretary Hay Says.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. — Secretary of State Hay's attention was called to-night to a report from New York that the new syndicate which purposed to construct the Nicaragua Canal had been dissolved because of an intimation from the State Department that the Government would disapprove of a fresh concession from Nicaragua.

"I do not know anything about the origin of that report," said the Secretary, "but as to the objection of the Administration to a new concession, that has been its attitude for some time. The Administration would be gratified to have the pending matter taken up by Congress when it meets, and when Admiral Walker's report on the canal will be ready for consideration. A concession granted in the meantime would be unsatisfactory, as a matter of course."

It cannot be ascertained that any formal objection has been made to the granting of a new concession, and it is not officially known by State Department officers that there is a prospect that the concession to Messrs. Eyre, Washburn, and Cragin will be granted.

Persons familiar with the methods of business in Nicaragua intimate that the willingness of President Zelaya to grant a concession would not necessarily be an assurance that the concession would become effective. The Nicaraguan Congress would have to be dealt with after that; then it would be necessary to deal with Costa Rica. Nicaragua and Costa Rica study each other's preferences. Indeed, each is likely to do the thing the other objects to having done. As a large section of the canal touches Costa Rica, the consent of that Government must be obtained unless the concessionaries expect to get along without the permission of Costa Rica.

There is no doubt that Nicaragua will be reminded, if the movements for a new concession proves to be supported by the Government, that the United States will expect to maintain the interests of its citizens in that country, and the history of the maritime canal will be referred to to show that it was not considered by Nicaragua or the United States to be an abandoned undertaking.

As the United States Commission was in the country only a few months ago to make a careful survey, just for the purpose of informing Congress as to what is practicable, and what will be the cost of a canal, it is not considered probable that the President of Nicaragua has been so discourteous as to talk about a new concession before hearing the result of Congressional consideration of the chances for acting upon the old one.

COLLIER'S SKULL TREPHINED.

Chicago Lawyer Stood the Operation Well—Cyst on His Brain to be Removed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Frank H. Collier, the lawyer, was operated on at the County Hospital to-day by Drs. T. A. Davis and E. C. Fortner. His skull was trephined and a gutta percha plate put in. By his side during the operation was Miss Lillie Rowland of Elgin, who is engaged to marry him.

Before going upon the operating table he produced his will bequeathing his property to his son John and his daughter Beatrice, and cutting off his other daughter, Emily, with a dollar.

When the trephining had been performed it was seen that there was no pulsation of the brain, a condition indicating a cyst. The bone removed showed an abnormal condition, which the doctors thought was due to an injury. On one edge it was a quarter of an inch thick, while on the other its thickness was but a sixteenth of an inch. There was also a scar on the dura. It is probable that after a time the surgeons will remove the cyst, but it was thought better not to do so to-day.

Collier stood the operation in capital shape, and when he recovered his senses he said: "I feel bully. Where's my bone?"

POLITICS IN A SCHOOLROOM.

William Bell Did Not Want the Teacher to Hang Up Roosevelt's Picture Without Van Wyck's.

Eleven-year-old William E. Bell, who attends Public School No. 89, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, has won fame among his playmates as a Democrat. The boy, who is in the sixth grade of the grammar department, is an unusually bright lad. He is the son of William J. Bell of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, an expert accountant connected with the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. Since the opening of the campaign he has worn a Van Wyck button, of which he is very proud. He is also well informed on political matters, and never lost an opportunity to say a good word for the Democratic candidate.

On Friday afternoon one of the boys in his class presented to the teacher, Miss E. Jenny Lloyd, a picture of Col. Roosevelt that he had evidently obtained from some political headquarters. The teacher received the picture, unrolled it, and was in the act of pinning it up on the blackboard in front of the class when young Bell's indignation got the best of him, and he cried out, "Don't put it up; don't do it." The class was amazed for a moment; then some of the boys began to applaud and others to hiss. As soon as the teacher recovered herself, her pointer descended with a resounding whack on the desk, and she called for order. Then she explained that she did not have any intention of putting the picture on the wall for any political purpose, and that her only thought had been to show it as the picture of the Colonel of the Rough Riders.

Miss Lloyd, however, took her scholar's advice, and, rolling the picture up, placed it in her desk. When young Bell was seen at his home last evening he said that he didn't think it was fair to put Roosevelt's picture up without Van Wyck's, and he objected.

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HORSE SHOW AT GENESEO.

Valley Hunt Club's Annual Event Attracts Many Visitors—Winners of Classes for Hunters.

GENESEO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The annual horse show of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club was held on the Big Tree Farm, near this village, to-day. Thousands of people gathered to witness the contests and sports. There were noted horsemen and prominent people present from all the large cities of the State, and the display of handsome turnouts was never more conspicuous. Following is a list of the winners of the several classes:

Class 1.—Lightweight Green Hunters—George Austen's Canuck first, T. Cary's Monte Cristo second, J. Mahoney's Devil Kin third.

Class 2.—Heavyweight Green Hunters—H. Wadsworth's Royal Gift first, T. Cary's Rara Avis second, H. Wadsworth's Desmond third.

Class 3.—Lightweight, Qualified Hunters—J. S. Watson's Major Max first, Mrs. E. H. Walker's Egyptian second, T. Cary's Outlaw third.

Class 4.—Heavyweight, Qualified Hunters—William Littauer's Headlight first, C. W. Wadsworth's Lottery second, George Austen's Detective third.

Class 5.—Thoroughbred Hunters—J. W. Colt's Samoset first, J. W. Colt's Jubilee second, T. Cary's Round View third.

HARVARD 'VARSITY EIGHT.

Three Trial Crews Selected to Meet in a Race Next Month.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—From all the candidates for the Harvard crew, who hitherto have been rowing in fours, three trial crews of eight have been selected. These crews will meet in a race during the last week in November to test their merits as possibilities for the 'Varsity eight. It is expected that Mr. Storrow and Mr. Mulford will each coach one crew, and that the third will be in charge of Pope Donovan at the Weld Boat Club. The three eights are made up as follows:

	Higginson's Crew.	Perkins' Crew.	Weld Crew.
Bow	Swain,	Watson,	Holling,
No. 2	Hayes,	Swift,	Coonly,
No. 3	Glidden,	R. R. Dubois,	Pierce,
No. 4	Gilchrist,	Byrd,	Wood,
No. 5	Adams,	Kernan,	Sheafe,
No. 6	Hodges,	Perkins,	Tilton,
No. 7	Higginson,	Bedford,	Bedford,
Stroke	Harding,	Hawkins,	Merritt,

The quarters of the Harvard 'Varsity crew, Red Top, near New London, have been sold, and the deed has been transferred to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which is running an extension through the property. The amount received, $3,000, will be devoted to Harvard rowing interests on the Thames.

THE CHICAGO WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

Prospect That the Temperance Union Will Abandon the Building.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The programme for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 11 to 16, opens Friday morning with a memorial service.

The temple matter will come up Monday and will call out a lively discussion, as the question of giving it up by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been discussed and decided at all Fall State conventions. Out of twenty-six States holding Fall conventions twenty vote against the temple, giving 275 votes against 84 for it. It is said that 100 at least of the official roster will vote against, and many States, holding Spring conventions that have not had a chance to vote on the question, are known to disapprove.

KANSAS WHEAT HELD BACK.

Farmers, Free from Debt, Await the Coming of Higher Prices.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—Kansas farmers refuse to sell wheat at present prices. This year's crop of 60,000,000 bushels, together with 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of old wheat, is piled up in the farmers' granaries and elevators awaiting higher prices.

This has resulted in the closing of many mills in the State, and has naturally affected railroad traffic. Several months since the Kansas railroads made preparations for a big rush in wheat shipments, but their trains are going out empty. Thousands of freight cars were required for use, but they have not been needed.

The farmers of the State are financially independent, having paid their debts from previous crops, and can afford to hold their wheat indefinitely.

CHARGE AGAINST MRS. HITCHENS

New York Woman Accused of Robbery Taken to Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens, charged by Poolseller Frank Herdic with having robbed him of $1,500 here during the trotting races, arrived to-night from New York. She was accompanied by the Sheriff of this county, Henry Bosworth; her husband, John S. Hitchens of Glens Falls, N. Y.; her brother-in-law, George E. Adams, and her sister. Adams fell off the car step as they were leaving the train and seriously hurt himself. He was able to go to the Court House with the party, however, Mrs. Hitchens's attorney, E. P. Farrell, met them there, and, after consultation, County Judge Bullock admitted Mrs. Hitchens to bail in $1,500.

Sheriff Bosworth says Frank Herdic wired him he would be here Wednesday, and the trial will be held on that day before Judge Bullock, who will hold the woman over to the Grand Jury if he finds there is sufficient evidence.

Three Dead Rabbits That Cost $60.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 29.—It cost J. Harry Green of North Plainfield $60 last evening for bringing three dead rabbits shot in New York into the State of New Jersey. He had been hunting up New York State about a week ago, and thought that, as he had not killed the rabbits in New Jersey, there was no occasion for him to conceal his game when he started home. Game Warden Sebring of Bound Brook, however, got wind of the matter and investigated. He found that there was a fine of $20 for each rabbit found in the possession of any one in New Jersey before the open season arrived. The law said nothing as to where the game was shot; all that it provided for was the possession of the rabbits. Mr. Green consulted a lawyer and found that, although he had killed the rabbits in New York, he was guilty of a technical violation of the New Jersey law, and he paid the fine.

MISS ROUDEBUSH'S ESCAPE

The Opera Singer Tells of Her Experiences When the Mohegan Sank.

HER MOTHER WAS A VICTIM

The Young Woman's Story Brings Out the Condition of Affairs on the Vessel—She Says There Was No Panic.

Miss Maud Roudebush, known on the operatic stage as Maud Roudez, who lost her mother, Mrs. L. S. Grandin, through the wreck of the Atlantic Transport steamship Mohegan, and had herself a narrow escape, arrived here last evening on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria.

Miss Roudebush was dressed in deep mourning and showed marked traces of the awful strain of which she has been a victim. The passengers and officials treated her with every consideration, and on landing at the Cunard pier the customs officers were equally considerate in facilitating the handling of her baggage.

Miss Roudebush recounted her experiences in the disaster off the coast of Cornwall, and, while she was unable to say anything that could throw light on the cause of the vessel's going onto the rocks, her story brought out the condition of affairs after the vessel struck.

HER VOICE SAVED HER.

"I am alive to-day," said she, "simply through the fact that my voice had been trained, and I understood how to make my cries for help heard. My mother and I left London on the ill-fated Mohegan Oct. 13, and everything went well until the evening of the 14th. At the time the ship struck it was, so far as I can judge, about 7 o'clock, and my mother had gone into the dining saloon, where dinner had just begun.

"Suddenly there was an awful sound as though the ship's bottom was being torn out. My mother and myself got up from the table and walked to the stairs to go to our rooms. At that time no one seemed to know what was the matter. Stewards continued to serve the dinner, and it was only when Charles Duncan, who was on the ship, shouted out, 'To the life preservers!' that we realized that a serious accident had happened.

"My mother and I reached the head of the stairs, where our stateroom was, when we met two of the deck stewards. We had in the meantime secured life preservers, but we were unable to put them on. As we stood there bewildered, the stewards offered to assist us up stairs. There was no panic at that time, for as I looked back into the dining saloon I saw a number of persons still seated at the table. I think I must have been about four minutes after the ship struck when without warning every light went out. I shall never forget the scene as we went on deck. There appeared to be absolutely no panic, yet every one that we could see was working with desperation to save himself or herself. It was growing dark. I saw no officers and heard no orders given. Two boats had been swung out to be launched. One was filled with sailors, but at the last minute before it was lowered Mr. Pemberton threw his wife and child into the boat, following himself. Then their maid jumped and fell into the boat, almost by a miracle, and she too was saved.

ACTION OF THE STEWARDS.

"I turned to the two deck stewards, who were still by our side, and asked them what we must do. They said me ought to get to one of the boats. We followed them as they crawled into a boat, and they assisted us after them, explaining that our only hope lay in the boat's floating free of the wreckage when the ship should go down. We had been there a little time when one of the men climbed over the side and out. The other was about to follow, when I asked him what he was doing. He turned to me and said: 'My God! we can't die like this. We've got to try something else.'

"At my request the man assisted us out of the boat also, for there was no one to lower it. The shrouds were filled with men, who, I learned next day, were sailors. The deck stewards, my mother, and myself started for the rigging also, but the stewards decided to try another boat. I noticed that many of the boats had not been unfastened, and there seemed to be no attempt to launch them. We reached one of the boats, and, as before, the two deck stewards assisted us in. The steamer's deck was now at a slant, and it was evident that she would soon go down. In the boat with us were Mrs. Compton Swift, Dr. Fallows, Mr. Duncan, and a number of others whose names I cannot remember. For a few minutes we sat there terrified, and then the question arose as to what we should do to save ourselves."

HER BOAT CAPSIZED.

Miss Roudebush was not clear as to just what was done, but suddenly, with the settling of the steamer, a wave struck the boat and it was capsized. She was under it. "I felt," said she, "as though I had gone to the bottom of the sea. Consciousness had almost left me when I came up and found myself imprisoned under the boat, only my head above water, and scarcely room enough to breathe. I think if I live to be a thousand years old, I shall never forget the hour which followed, and I owe my rescue only to the fact that I was able to throw my voice, and kept it up.

"Tossed about and unable to see anything, I clung to a seat of the overturned boat and screamed. Close beside me was old Mr. Duncan, and he shouted as loudly as he was able. But his shouts grew weaker, and then they stopped. I didn't dare to think what had become of him. My mother, I knew, had been in the boat, but that was all. I did not know where she was now. You can imagine the horror of the situation when I felt the head of a drowned man bumping against me. I was in despair, when suddenly the boat was turned violently over, and I fell exhausted in the bottom, still clinging to the seat. The next moment I was grasped by strong hands and thrown violently into a lifeboat.

"Mrs. Compton Swift was also in the boat and was saved. My mother was either caught in the wreckage or was held fast under one of the seats, for the men in trying to release her chopped off one of her feet. I believe she would be alive to-day had medical aid reached her at once, for she was a vigorous woman, not yet forty-five years of age. We were carried ashore at St. Keverine, and I remained there three days. My mother died from shock and injuries.

DECEIVED BY BOAT'S NAME.

"Both my mother and myself believed that the Cleopatra was not a good boat, and we would have refused to have sailed had we known that her name had just been changed to Mohegan. I went to the inquest, but was told that I was not wanted, and I do not know to this day what caused the disaster."

In reply to questioning, Miss Roudebush said:

"The opinion of John Hyslop that the lifeboats were difficult of access, I believe is true, and I can say myself that they were double-railed as has been stated, and that the rail was almost as high as one's chin. They were chained down. If Capt. Griffith was responsible for the wreck, he had certainly gone out of his mind.

"As I remember it, he left the bridge at 4 o'clock, leaving the chief officer in command. The chief officer was relieved at 6 o'clock by the third officer, who, I understand, was young and inexperienced. The fact remains that the boat went on the rock and that, despite the fact that those on shore saw her course of danger, and sent up rockets of warning, I saw no officers who were apparently in authority during the excitement."

Miss Roudebush lost twelve trunks, two of which contained music, as well as curios gathered during six years abroad. She expects to put in a claim to the Atlantic Transport Line for damage. She has just finished an engagement at the Covent Garden, London, and comes here to join the Grau Opera Company.

A number of the friends of those who perished in the disaster met Miss Roudebush on her arrival to ask if she could give any tidings of the missing. Among them was W. H. Reid of Stamford, Conn., whose father-in-law, F. W. Lockwood, and his daughter, Mrs. A. B. Gumbrecht, were lost on the vessel.

The Farragut Beats Thirty Knots.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—The torpedo boat Farragut made another speed trial to-day. She made several short but very fast races against time, and attained better than thirty knots' speed. She will doubtless be given her Governmental trial trip some time next week.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Contest in the Vermont Legislature Over the Proposed Reorganization of the Vermont Central.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 29.—This city has been crowded for the past few days as never before in its history. Visitors have come from all sections of the Commonwealth and from other States to watch legislation and enjoy the social festivities, of which the programme of the week has been full. It has been termed "The Revolutionary, Military, Historical, and Legislative Week," but unexpectedly was added "Railroad Week," because of the various railway measures and projects that have been presented to the General Assembly for action, as much to the surprise of the railway managers as to that of the people.

When the bills were introduced to reorganize the Vermont Central and to extend the Rutland Railroad from Burlington to the Canadian boundary line, the members were given to understand that no opposition would be made to the project either by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Vermont Central, or the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. But as some of the members discussed the Central's scheme they discovered that both the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Vermont Central were opposed to the Rutland Railroad extension.

Much excitement prevailed among the members of the House as bill after bill affecting the railroad interests of the State was introduced. The first bill provided for the incorporation of the Rutland Canadian Railway, by which the Rutland Road will be allowed to extend its line north to Canada. Then came the bill to incorporate the Champlain Construction Company. The other important railroad bill came later in the day, and rather as a surprise. It provided for the reorganization of the Central Vermont Railway Company, that is said to be in direct opposition to the bill to incorporate the Vermont Central Railway Company, which is understood to be fostered by the Grand Trunk Road of Canada.

The last bill provides that no alien corporation shall secure control of the Central Vermont Road, but that stockholders of the road shall themselves refund the present indebtedness. The Grand Trunk bill provides that the $10,000,000 indebtedness of the road shall be taken up and $2,000,000 added to it. Incidentally, the bill aims to secure the floating indebtedness of several hundred thousand dollars, which the Trunk bill does not. The bill further provides that if a majority of the stockholders cannot agree upon a scheme of reorganization, the courts shall appoint a master or masters who shall devise a plan, always providing that the control of the road shall not go to an alien or foreign corporation.

A public hearing before the Railroad Committee has been demanded by the Grand Trunk interest, and the committee has called upon Mr. Ranlett of the Vermont Central to print a copy of the present reorganization agreement, so it can be referred to in the consideration of the measure. The whole matter will be fully investigated before any legislative action is taken.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 29.—A hearing was held yesterday afternoon and evening before Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court, in which the unsecured creditors of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, representing claims aggregating about $1,500,000, asked leave to be made defendants in the proceedings to foreclose their mortgage upon the road. This may affect pending legislation.

NEW YORK ROAD ORGANIZED.

Buffalo Terminal and Lake Shore and Michigan Central Connection.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—A certificate incorporating the Fort Harbor and Terminal Junction Railroad Company of Buffalo, with a capital stock of $100,000, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

The company proposes to build a steam surface railroad for the transportation of freight only from a junction of the Terminal Railway of Buffalo with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway at Smokes Creek, to Buffalo Harbor, at Stony Point, in West Seneca, Erie County, a distance of four miles.

The Directors are Edward T. Hingston, Stephen Lockwood, Munch Kellander, Herbert Meldrum, Stephen T. Lockwood, William E. Hingston, Harry L. Lockwood, Charles McAllester, and John H. Lockwood of Buffalo.

Chicago Terminal Contract.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad has practically closed a deal with the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railroad, which is expected to add $125,000 to its annual income. The road is seeking a terminal at Chicago, it being proposed to extend the line from St. Louis, now terminating at Peoria, to this city. It is understood terminal facilities at Chicago will be furnished by the Terminal Transfer Company for $125,000 a year.

Soldier Badly Hurt While Hunting.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 29.—While out shooting this morning, Wallace J. Van Pelt, a member of Company F, Third New Jersey Volunteers, was accidentally injured by the blowing open of a breech of a Flobert rifle which he was about to fire. He pulled up to fire at a bird with the rifle, but the ball seemed to choke in the barrel, blowing open the breech and badly injuring his face. At first it was thought his eyesight would be lost, but Dr. Chodek hopes to save both eyes.

Rubber Company Closes Its Works.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 29.—The Pacific Rubber Company closed its works to-day. The fires in the furnaces were drawn, and the numerous employes discharged. Lawyer E. S. Atwater, representing a number of the stockholders, has applied to the Court of Chancery for a receiver. It is said there is a possibility of the company reorganizing, but it is remote.

MRS. BOTKIN ARRAIGNED.

San Francisco Court Adjourns the Alleged Murderess's Case to Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was formally arraigned in Justice Carroll Cook's court to-day upon the indictment found by the Grand Jury, charging her with the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del.

Objection was made to the document. Mrs. Botkin pleaded not guilty, and her case went over until Saturday next to be set for trial.

The Attorney General of Delaware has instructed Detective Emory to employ an attorney to get the Botkin case into the United States Supreme Court. A writ of habeas corpus will be applied for in the District or Circuit Court. Should the application be denied, an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

There is only one possible obstacle to such a course. The District Court or Circuit Court which denied the application might also refuse to allow an appeal. Such refusal is very rare, and was held by Judge Sawyer to be beyond the power of the lower court in habeas corpus cases, but District and Circuit Courts refused to permit Durrant to appeal. They took the ground that the request for leave to appeal was frivolous and made with intent to hinder and delay the course of justice.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The President has appointed John W. Lutz of Ohio Consul of the United States at Arica, Chile, and Edward E. Garrett Receiver of Public Moneys at Boise, Idaho.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—The Rev. Dr. Nevin, Rome, Italy.

GILSEY.—Maurice Grau, Paris; Edouard de Reszke, Paris.

MURRAY HILL.—Archbishop Francis Lewis, Ontario.

WALDORF.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Col. M. P. Maus, United States Army; Lieut. S. Nicuyama, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; L. H. Kelleny, dress goods and silks; 52 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. McCornac, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., notions, cloaks, and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Audette, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Leboutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Kiem, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Shapinsky, S., & Brother, Louisville, Ky.; S. Shapinsky, notions and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Commander W. H. Reeder is ordered to command the St. Mary's Nov. 1.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper is ordered to the St. Mary's Nov. 1, as executive officer.

Gunner C. B. Babson is detached from the Monterey, ordered home, and to await orders.

Acting Gunner J. Donald is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Monterey by steamer of Nov. 19.

Lieut. S. Morgan is detached from the Olympia, ordered home, and to await orders.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack is detached from command of the Winslow, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Olympia by steamer of Nov. 19.

Ensign C. A. Brand is detached from the Winslow, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Machias.

Lieut. F. A. Wilner is detached from the Monadnock, ordered home, and to await orders.

Lieut. C. E. Fox is detached from command of the Morris, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Monadnock by steamer of Nov. 19.

Ensign J. S. Doddridge is detached from the Boston, ordered home, and to await orders.

Ensign H. H. Hough is detached from the Morris and ordered to the Boston by steamer of Nov. 19.

Commander C. S. Sperry is detached from the navy yard, New York, Nov. 10, and ordered to command the Yorktown.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick is granted leave for two months with permission to leave the United States.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett, retired, is detached as Chief of the auxiliary naval force Oct. 31 and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Spratling is detached from the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Nov. 10, and ordered to the naval hospital, Yokohama, by steamer of Nov. 19.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Stoughton is detached from the naval hospital, Yokohama, and ordered to the Asiatic Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. J. Blackwood is ordered to the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

Chaplain R. E. Steele is ordered to the naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

Assistant Engineer L. T. Gibbs is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. W. Bostwick, Lieut. J. H. Colwell, Lieut. J. W. Weeks, Lieut. W. H. Stayton, Ensign F. H. Silvers, Assistant Engineer R. E. Bruckner, and Mate J. O'Brien are honorably discharged Oct. 28.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Wheeling sailed from San Francisco for Mare Island Oct. 28.

The Dolphin arrived at Annapolis Oct. 28.

The Montgomery arrived at Charleston Oct. 28.

The Lebanon arrived at Washington Oct. 29.

The Boston sailed from Chee-Foo for Taku Oct. 29.

The Supply sailed from Brooklyn for League Island Oct. 29.

ABOUT FURS

Sables, Sealskins, &c.

FROM C. C. SHAYNE.

Alaska Seals caught on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring Sea are the best. The pelt is strong, the fur dense, handsome and durable. The average cost is $40 per skin. Northwest Coast, China, Japan and Lobos Island Sealskins cost less than one-half, on an average. Their pelt is not as strong nor the fur as durable as the Alaska, but like the Alaska, they are dyed in London, and it takes a good judge to tell the difference when made up. They are all

CORNELL'S ANNUAL REPORT

Expansion of Material Resources Was Unprecedented, President Schurman Says.

THREE VALUABLE DONATIONS

Clinical Outfits of the New York Hospitals at the Service of Students of the Medical College Presented by Col. O. H. Payne.

ITHACA, Oct. 29.—At the Fall meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, held to-day, President Schurman presented his sixth annual report.

Under the head of "The Year in General," President Schurman says of 1897-8:

"It is within safe bounds to say that the year has been the most prosperous and healthful and in very many ways the most memorable in the history of the university. Not only has the attendance been larger than ever before, but, owing to the great advance made in recent years in the standards of admission to nearly all courses, a striking improvement has been wrought, and is now markedly visible in the scholarship of this augmented body of students.

"And while the intellectual life of the university runs so high, the year has witnessed a hitherto unparalleled expansion of its material resources. Apart from the completion of the great hydraulic laboratory and dam at Triphammer Falls, the enlargement of Sage Chapel, now practically finished, and the addition to Morse Hall, which is already begun—all of which have been charges on the existing resources of the university treasury—the records of the year are illustrated by three splendid benefactions.

"The mansion of the late Chairman of the board was conveyed by his sons—Dean Sage and William H. Sage—to the university as a memorial to their father, to be used as an infirmary, and they not only fitted it up and equipped it for that purpose, but for its perpetual maintenance they presented with it an endowment of $100,000. The State of New York, following the precedent of the legislation establishing at Cornell the State Veterinary College, established this year the New York State College of Forestry, which, like the Veterinary College, will be maintained by the State and administered by Cornell University. The laboratory of this college will be a demonstration area of 30,000 acres of forest in the Adirondacks, which the State purchases.

"But the most splendid gift of the year is due to the generosity of a new benefactor, whose munificence has enabled the Board of Trustees, without expending one cent of its income, to establish a great department, which had long been needed to round out the educational work of the university—a department of medicine; and it is the ambition of this generous benefactor to make the Cornell University Medical College, which has just been organized, second to none in the world."

GROWTH IN SEVENTEEN YEARS.

The report gives the following table of the expansion of Cornell during the years 1881 to 1898:

	1881.	1898.
Buildings and grounds	$689,465.00	$1,796,372.86
Equipment of departments	253,509.00	1,135,308.12
Invested funds	885,307.84	6,446,818.21
Total property	2,206,974.38	9,378,499.19
Receipts from tuition	14,750.00	121,205.83
Total income	99,186.80	583,050.73
Total expenses	128,751.80	570,586.36
Salaries	93,182.05	286,185.72
Staff of instruction	49	196
Students	399	1,835
Degrees granted	85	424
LIBRARY.		
Volumes	41,222	211,278
Pamphlets	11,965	35,000
Total	53,187	246,278

President Schurman states that ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower was, on Oct. 30, 1897, elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in succession to Mr. Sage.

"The total number of persons receiving instruction at the university in 1897-8," continues the report, "was 2,131. Exclusive of those attending the Summer schools (203) and those attending the Winter school in agriculture (93,) there were regularly enrolled 1,835 students. This is the largest attendance ever registered, exceeding that even of 1893-4, which was the last year of low entrance requirements for the great majority of undergraduates and of free tuition for all graduates."

A whole section of the report is devoted to the part played by Cornell men in the war.

Discussing the various departments and colleges of Cornell, President Schurman notes among the signs of increasing prosperity for the Graduate Department that "an unprecedentedly large number of graduates, having satisfactorily completed their candidacy, received the Ph. D. degree—23 persons, which is 50 per cent. higher than the number for any preceding year."

STUDIES BY FRESHMEN.

Under the head of the Academic Department the choice of studies by freshmen (now entirely free) forms the topic of chief interest. It has been found "that there is a large preponderance of electives in languages, being 524 to 351 of all other studies. In the latter figure are included 160 courses elected in science, 80 in history and political science, and 77 in mathematics. The most popular sciences are chemistry and physiology; yet more courses are elected in Latin than in both together."

In respect of the College of Law, President Schurman notes that 26 regularly enrolled students were college graduates and there were 42 juniors and seniors in other departments electing law, so that 23 per cent. of the whole number of law students at Cornell have or will have a baccalaureate degree before being graduated in law.

The work of the College of Agriculture is summed up by President Schurman in his quotation from Director Roberts:

"It is doubtful if anywhere on this continent so extended, wide-reaching, and universal efforts are being made for the promotion of agricultural knowledge among all classes as are being made at the present time by Cornell University."

The instruction given and results attained in the State Veterinary College are such that President Schurman stamps with his approval Director Law's statement that "We may justly claim that we have already achieved the object of our foundation—the improvement of veterinary education—and we may confidently hope to raise the character of the whole veterinary service of this State and, incidentally, that of others."

The Roswell P. Flower Library, purchased from a gift of $5,000 received from ex-Gov. Flower, gives the college, the report says, "superior library facilities among the schools of the continent."

A special traveling fellowship of the annual value of $1,000 has been established in the College of Architecture, but it needs an endowment of $20,000.

The great hydraulic laboratory of the College of Civil Engineering has been completed, and Prof. Gardner S. Williams has been put in charge.

Concerning the Graduate School of Railway Mechanical Engineering, with Prof. Herbert Wade Hibbard at its head, which has just been added to Sibley College, President Schurman says:

"Students trained in the Graduate School of Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture have for some time been working in all the great shipyards of the country. If the new school meets with only an equivalent degree of success, it must become enormously useful to the engineering profession and to the country, in so far as the railway interests of the country surpass in magnitude those of its shipyards, and, indeed, of any other single field for the application of engineering skill."

THE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY.

Concerning the New York State College of Forestry, which was established by act of Legislature in March last, President Schurman says:

"There have been arranged a full four-year course leading to a degree of Bachelor of the Science of Forestry, a one-year special course, and a one-term synoptical course. The four-year course is planned to give a thorough knowledge of all branches of the profession and to prepare men to manage and administer forest estates for private owners or for the State or National Government, and also to teach the profession in colleges, which are likely in the near future to establish chairs of forestry science and practice.

"This course comprises in its first two years the basal or preparatory studies of mathematics, natural science, engineering, political economy, &c., its last two years being devoted to the purely professional subjects. The one-year special course is planned for farmers, lumbermen, and others not desiring a general scientific training, but wishing to acquire such technical and practical knowledge of forestry as will enable them to manage more intelligently and economically their own woodlands. Finally, the one-term synoptical course will meet with the requirements of students of political economy and others wishing to make a brief survey of the subject of forestry as a matter of general education.

"The greater portion of the teaching of the college will, of course, be done at the university, but every student who takes the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Forestry will have taken two Summer courses of at least six weeks each in the forest, and a considerable portion of the instruction of the senior year, which is purely professional, may be given, if practicable, in the woods; besides which experiments and investigations will be continually carried forward upon the Adirondack area by the teachers of the college.

"By way of practical field instruction, also, it is expected that trips for the inspection of lumber camps, logging operations, transportation methods, and mills will be very useful and regularly resorted to."

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The event of the year, and one of the epoch-making events in the whole history of Cornell University, was the establishment of the Medical College.

"For Cornell University," says the report, "situated as it is in a small city, the ideal of a medical college would be one which should be located in New York City, but which should at the same time utilize the scientific instruction offered in the Academic Department at Ithaca. In practice this means provision for a full four-year curse in New York, with the duplication at Ithaca of the first two years of the course—the scientific basis of medicine—anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, histology, &c. For Cornell University, therefore, Huxley's saying is especially true, that 'the question of medical education is, in a very large and broad sense, a question of finance.'

"Such is the ideal of a medical department for Cornell University, considered from the point of view of the curriculum. To complete the ideal it is only necessary to add that the department will be a real part of the university, under the same government and control as other departments, and like them, wholly independent (for salaries, &c.,) of receipts from tuition.

"Thanks to the generosity and wisdom of Col. Oliver H. Payne this ideal is an actuality. All the advantages of Cornell University, rural and urban, will be combined for the fortunate student of the science of medicine. The great hospitals of New York City, with which an unusually large proportion of the Faculty are connected in the capacity of surgeons or physicians, make it imperative that the last two years of the course should be taken by all students of the college in that city, where the opportunities of clinical instruction are literally unsurpassed.

"The Faculty of the Cornell University Medical College is entitled to utilize for teaching purposes the clinical material of Bellevue, City, Maternity, Gouverneur, Harlem, Almshouse, Workhouse, Incurables', Randall's Island, and Fordham Hospitals, besides many other hospitals and dispensaries in the city, upon whose visiting staffs the medical Faculty is represented.

"On the other hand, in the great scientific laboratories already existing on the university campus at Ithaca are opportunities of instruction in the sciences underlying the profession of medicine, and embraced in the first two years of the curriculum, which are not surpassed in this country, if, indeed, they are anywhere equaled."

A site for the permanent home of the medical college has been purchased at a cost of $150,000. It comprises the entire First Avenue front of the block lying between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, a space of 100 by 200 feet. The cost of the new buildings, President Schurman said, will undoubtedly be three or four times the cost of the site.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The report closes with a section on the financial situation of Cornell, which shows that the donations received in 1897-8 footed up $197,126. The total income for the year, including State appropriations of $25,000 for the State Veterinary College and $35,000 for the College of Agriculture, was $643,050. Cornell had invested on Aug. 1, 1898, $6,200,399, which bore the average rate of interest of 5.825 per cent Of this, $4,027,368 is in old investments, bearing 6 per cent On this large portion of Cornell's capital not more than 5 per cent. can be expected when in a few years it falls due and has to be reinvested.

President Schurman therefore calls for more gifts, and points out that "every benefactor of Cornell University has felt that his investment here was a good one, paying in the best sense of the term, as the fund has been well managed, and its fruit has been the education and elevation of the race."

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Conditions to Secure John D. Rockefeller's Offer of $2,000,000 Likely to be Met.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—President Harper has announced to the members of the senior class at the University of Chicago that before Jan. 1, 1900, the university authorities, in all probability, will have secured sufficient additional gifts to meet the conditions named by John D. Rockefeller in his last offer of $2,000,000 to that institution, which was that he would give this sum provided an equal sum were raised from other sources before the end of next year.

In this connection Dr. Harper said that when the $2,000,000 shall have been secured it will be used to establish and develop technical schools, such as law, medicine, and applied sciences.

Of the $2,000,000 to be raised to claim the offer of Mr. Rockefeller, nearly $1,500,000 has already been secured.

CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION.

Charges Against New Hampshire Republican State Committee Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Civil Service Commission has ordered an investigation of the charges preferred by ex-Gov. Busiel of New Hampshire against the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire for making political assessments upon United States officials in that State.

An agent of the commission has been sent to New Hampshire to begin the proceedings.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

Directors Say They Will Pay 100 Cents on the Dollar to Depositors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, has received from the Committee of the Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York, which failed recently, a letter expressing satisfaction with the Controller's action in appointing a committee to pass upon the assets of the bank, with a view to its going into voluntary liquidation.

It also states that "within a week after such authority is given the bank will be prepared to pay 100 cents on the dollar to all depositors, that is to say, $1,750,000 on demand and $650,000, with interest, in certificates of deposit, payable on or before the expiration of four months."

A Woman as Pastor's Assistant.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—The Rev. D. H. Martin, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, is to have as assistant Miss Edith V. Currier of New York. Miss Currier is a graduate of the School of Christian Workers, in New York, and for several years she has been connected with the Olivet Mission. Miss Currier will be a pastor's assistant, but not an assistant pastor. At no time will she occupy the pulpit, but will confine her efforts to furthering the charitable and social work of the church. A special feature of her duties will be that of canvassing for contributions among the non-church going public. She will also lead the cottage prayer meetings, which have been a feature of the Clinton Avenue Church for some time. Miss Currier succeeds the Rev. Henry M. Mellen, who resigned as assistant pastor last May to accept another charge. She will come to Newark the first week in November.

Art Classes in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The convicts in the art class in Sing Sing Prison have advanced so much that the scope of the class is now confined to special branches. Courses in linear and perspective drawing have been completed. The classes are now specially studying the five orders of architecture. To give expression of ideas and forms into quick reality, modeling in clay has just been commenced. There are about 200 convicts in the art department, and the teachers are also prisoners. When the men finish the course, it is said, many of them will be excellent artists.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:27	Sun sets...4:59	Moon rises..5:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:44	Gov. Isl'd...8:14	H. Gate...10:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:15	Gov. Isl'd...8:39	H. Gate...10:28

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

Cyprian Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coity of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 30.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 28.
Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 24.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 22.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Polaria, Havre, Oct. 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 20.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 21.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

Brasida, Hamburg, Oct. 18.
Edam, Amsterdam, Oct. 22.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 22.
Marquette, London, Oct. 20.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

Albamo, Havre, Oct. 19.
Astrakan, Shields, Oct. 19.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 22.
Johannesburger, Shields, Oct. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 25.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Georgian Prince, Manchester, Oct. 20.
Nueces, Galveston Oct. 27.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Oct. 22.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, Oct. 29.
Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 29.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Frazer, Bermuda Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Oct. 22 and Queenstown 23, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg Oct. 20 and Southampton and Cherborg 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Tubo, (Br.,) Moses, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 10, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitten, Hull Oct. 15, with mdse. and passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Vienna, (Aust.,) Heglich, Trieste, &c., Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Miller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Drumpark, (Ital.,) Figari, Singapore 160 days, with mdse. to James W. Phyfe & Co.—vessel to Punch, Edye & Co.

Ship The Hahnemann, (Br.,) Brown, London Sept. 10, in ballast to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.

Bark Kremlin of Boston, Bray, Trinidad 15 days, with asphaltum to the Columbia Construction Company—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 29, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind east, blowing a light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Aquila, (Nor.,) for Moes, &c.
SS General Whitney, for New Orleans.
SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Ems, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Pennland, (Belg.,) for Southampton.
SS Orizaba, for Havana, &c.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Critic, (Br.,) for Leith, &c.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Adana, (Br.,) for Adelaide, &c.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Wineland, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Batoum, (Br.,) for London.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, OCT. 29.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:25 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Rhynland, (Belg.,) Capt. Hannah, arr. at Southampton from New York to-day; passed Hurst Castle at 6:25 A. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, sld. from Havre for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, New York for Flushing, passed the Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, Liverpool for New York, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Tantalus, (Br.,) Capt. Hannah, New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Buckingham, (Br.,) Capt. Cole, arr. at Hull from New York yesterday.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, Genoa for New York, arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, arr. at Bristol from New York to-day.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, sld. from Barbados for New York Oct. 27.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Naples for New York at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. von Borell, sld. from Bremen for New York to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Goodwin, sld. from Calcutta for New York Oct. 28.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Oct. 25.

SS Manx, (Br.,) Capt. Filley, from Coronel and Montevideo, sld. from St. Lucia for New York Oct. 27.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, arr. at Genoa from New York via Marseilles yesterday.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, arr. at Venice from New York via Palermo yesterday.

SS Loyen, (Br.,) Capt. Stiles, from Huelva, sld. from St. Michael's for New York Oct. 20.

SS Corinthia, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar; no date.

SS Diamante, (Braz.,) Capt. Oestermann, New York for Shoreham, arr. at Christiania Oct. 24.

SS Liverno, (Ger.,) Capt. Bode, New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco Oct. 26.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

Spoken.

Ship D. H. Watjen, (Ger.,) Capt. Wicke, Hamburg for New York Oct. 1, was spoken in lat. 45, long. 21, (by bark Prince George.)

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District gives notice that the First Channel Gas Buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes, showing a fixed white light, in Rockaway Inlet, south side of Long Island, N. Y., having been damaged by collision, was taken up for the Winter on Oct. 29, 1898, and replaced by a second-class can buoy, painted like the gas buoy, black and white in perpendicular stripes.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Andorinha, (Br.,) which was towed out of the recent fire at South Brooklyn, beached, and filled, was pumped out and hauled off yesterday and taken to the Merchants' Stores, Brooklyn. She is badly damaged from the fire, and her day as a sailing ship is probably ended. It is expected that she will be sold and turned into a barge.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Salvage of cargo of the Norwegian steamer Colin Archer, Capt. Larsen, from New York for Stockholm, previously reported ashore at Aarre Jaederen, Norway, Oct. 23, and since a wreck, has been expected, but boisterous weather so far prevents anything being done.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Remuneration for salvage on the British steamer Jane Kelsall, Capt. Petersen, from Philadelphia for Copenhagen, previously reported sunk off Luter Light, Norway, on Sept. 6, amounting to 2,000 kroner, (£112 10s.,) has been paid.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The French bark Ville de Dieppe, Capt. Josseaume, at Dieppe since Oct. 1 from Philadelphia, while in dry dock Oct. 26 had a fire in the hold. Plates were opened and twisted. It will take some time for repairs.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The British steamer James Turpie, Capt. Watson, when leaving Bristol yesterday for Newport, collided with the British steamer Newby, Capt. Clark, from the Dardanelles Oct. 10, bound inward, and was slightly damaged. The damage to the Newby, if any, has not been reported.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Fountain Typewriter No. 1.

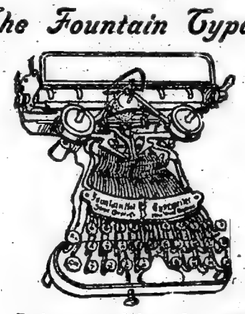

Is a high grade, low priced typewriter.
It is perfect in construction and operation.
It is durable and speedy.
It has visible writing and the Universal keyboard.
It is the only high grade, low priced typewriter on the market.
We advertised it for the first time last Sunday, and have already sold a great number.

It is a machine the excellence of which speaks for itself.

Its Price Is---$35.

The machines are being shown on the main floor—just back of the Fountain—in a special department devoted to typewriting machines—the only typewriter department in New York City. Unusual facilities for trial and examination have been provided, and the machines will be sold with this guarantee:

Guarantee Covering the Fountain No. 1 Typewriter:

If within six months from date of sale any part of the machine gives out we will repair and replace such part free of charge, provided the typewriter is delivered to us, express charges prepaid. Any typewriter can be used on trial 10 days, and if not entirely satisfactory the purchase price will be refunded, provided the machine is returned in good order.

The Aftermath of the Great Sale in the Cloak Dept.

Last week's sale broke all previous records in Cloak, Suit and Waist selling, just as the values offered excelled any and all the previous efforts in value giving. Before we can once more resume the even tenor of our ways we must clear away all traces of this extraordinary event, and close out the broken lots it left in its wake. We will do this to-morrow at prices that cannot fail to accomplish the desired end.

SEVEN GREAT BARGAIN LOTS FOR MONDAY'S SHREWD SHOPPERS, each one well worth a special trip downtown.

LOT 1—A special assortment of **Ladies' Odd and End Tailor-Made Suits,** with silk lined jacket and percaline-lined skirt, plain or fancy trimmed, tight-fitting, fly-front and double breasted. Regular $15.00, $16.50 and $18.00 suits, for Monday to close, choice at *10.00*

LOT 2—**Ladies' Tailor-Made Capes,** braided and satin trimmed, lined throughout with silk serge, full sweep and deep storm collar, value $12.00, for Monday special *8.90*

LOT 3—**Ladies' High Class Tailored Top Coats,** of Tan and Royal Kersey, also black, extra quality, lined throughout with extra quality silk, value $20.00, for Monday, special *13.75*

LOT 4—**Ladies' Black and Navy Kersey Top Coats,** neatly tailored, satin lined throughout, strap seam trimmed, double-breasted, value $13.50, for Monday, special *8.75*

LOT 5—A special purchase of **All Wool Flannel and Cashmere Wrappers,** some trimmed with braid and ribbon, others with velvet ribbon, value $6.00, for Monday, special *3.90*

LOT. 6—**Electric Seal Collarettes,** extra quality, satin lined, trimmed with short ruffle of electric seal, value $18.00, for Monday, special . *11.50*

LOT 7—Just 100 **Skunk Scarfs,** extra quality, trimmed with ten tails and two heads, value $8.00, Monday, special *5.00*

Something You Ought to Know.

We are agents for the celebrated **G. & S. Trunks.** Besides being the most conveniently arranged, this is the strongest trunk made, with patented malleable iron binding, hickory slats and other trimmings, riveted to solid basswood box. The prices are no higher, in fact lower, than other first-class trunks are sold for by special dealer.

Shoe News.

The new Ease-Welt Hygienic Shoe and the new Ease-Welt Wet-Proof Shoe are for women who have due regard for their health. These shoes positively prevent cold or damp from reaching the feet, for the insole is made of hygienic felt, which is a non-conductor of cold or wet. The sole is as flexible as any turn or slipper sole, and there are 12 different styles in lace or button. The Wet-Proof Shoe is fitted with a cork sole and waterproof lining. We have taken a Hygienic and a Wet-Proof Shoe, and cut straight through from toe to heel, and this will show you just how the shoes are made.

Heretofore shoes of this grade and style were never sold for less than $5. Now they are to be obtained, but at this store only, for *3.50*

In addition to these shoes, there will be the following special for Monday:

Woman's Toilet House Slippers, made of kid, patent leather and kid, with cloth backs, Adonis style, with silk bow and buckle, which regularly sell for $1.75 and $2. To-morrow, very special at *1.00*

Holiday Photos and Portraits.

We wish to impress upon intending patrons of our Photographic Studio the necessity of placing their orders at the earliest moment possible for Photographs, Crayons, Water Colors, Pastels, Sepias or Miniatures, which may be wanted for the holidays, as considerable time is required to do large work properly, and the more time you can give us the better the work will be.

We also wish to inform any who have not visited our Mammoth Photographic Studio of its exceptional facilities for producing a vast quantity of excellent portraits, and cordially invite the inspection of the handsome displays of every conceivable style and size of Photographs, from miniature to life-size, as well as of fine Crayons, Water Colors, Pastels and Sepias, to be seen in the enormous Reception Room of the gallery.

On Enlarged Portraits our artists have already gained an enviable reputation for the excellent quality of the work, and hundreds of satisfied customers speak with pleasure of the portraits made for them.

Special care is exercised in the making of our Carbonette and Ivoryette photos, the superior quality of which, and the fact that our prices for these popular pictures are much lower than elsewhere, are responsible for our ever-increasing patronage.

We attach a few special offers, which cannot be duplicated in the city:

12 Petite Carbonette Photos, per dozen *1.00*
12 Ivoryette Photos and 3-4 life size Water Color . . . *4.50*
12 Ivoryette Photos and 3-4 life size Crayon *4.00*
12 Carbonette Photos and 3-4 life size Sepia Portrait . *6.50*

Elevators either side 6th Ave. Main entrance. We have no agents.

Fancy Goods.

There are many suggestions for Xmas presents in this department. We would like you to visit it, even if you leave your pocketbook at home. Here are a few sample prices:

Velour and Tapestry Lambrequins in Oriental designs; actually worth $2.75 Monday *1.95*

Art Gingham Covered Sofa Pillows, with ruffles, size 18 by 18 inches, actually worth 35c.; to-morrow *23c*

Stamped Plaid Cushion Tops, with backs and ruffles, in six different shades, actually worth 29c.; to-morrow *21c*

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Trimmed Millinery.

We have just received a very clever and stylish model from Paris that is confined exclusively to us. It is a felt hat, trimmed with velvet, fancy ribbon and chiffon, and executed with such admirable skill and taste as to make it at once a popular favorite. It is especially adapted for street wear. We have made exact copies of it, having given the work to the most skillful fingers on this side of the water. We have used imported material in the making. To properly introduce these hats we shall sell them Monday at a very special price, each *7.00*

Hundreds of other styles, trimmed in accordance with every whim of fashion, in endless variety, and at very low prices considering the excellence of our work.

Untrimmed Millinery. A marvelous offer for Monday, and for Monday only. We shall sell to-morrow all of our Untrimmed Fur Felt Hats in black and colors, which regularly bring from 85c. to $1.25, for 69c. The original prices will be left on the tickets. You may take your choice of any fur felt hat marked from 85c. to $1.25 for only . *69c*

TELESCOPE HATS, of fur felt, the popular hat this fall for cycling, etc., a variety of colors, regularly sold at $1.25, here to-morrow, at *85c*

Ostrich Feathers. The great success of our recent sales of Ostrich Feathers has brought all the manufacturers to our doors, seeking our immense outlet for merchandise, and we have been fortunate enough to be able to purchase a lot of 100 dozen Black Amazon Plumes at a wonderfully low price. They will be offered to you in the same way, and an opportunity of buying beautiful goods at a fractional price is thereby given you. Note the prices:

Black Amazon Plumes, brilliant and showy, each special at *1.75*
Natural Wings, imported, in colors only, value 69c., Monday each . . *39c*

Chinese Jade Bracelets.

To-morrow we shall offer 1,000 Chinese Jade Dyed Bracelets, the present fad and destined to be even more popular later. Each bracelet is packed in its original box, with the Chinese characters explaining its origin. Heretofore they have been considered cheap at 25c. They are wonderful bargains at to-morrow's price, choice of any style, color or size for *10c*

In the Glove Department.

TWO GREAT SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

First, the sale of the famous P. & P. (Pings & Pinner) Ladies' Gloves. We have sold about two-thirds of the purchase already—the last third will no doubt be exhausted within a day or two.

65c. for choice of all the Pings & Pinner Ladies' $1.00 gloves.

85c. for choice of all the Pings & Pinner Ladies' $1.25 gloves. Every shade—all sorts of blacks—all sizes—and every pair warranted absolutely perfect.

Second, the sale of the E. K. Scheftel & Co. stock of Men's Gloves.

Lot 1—Men's One and Two Clasp High Grade Kid Gloves, in the stylish shades of tan, English red, ox-blood and brown, Sewed pique Overseams, full Outseam (Dent cut), with Paris point or Anchor backs, in medium weight skins for dress and heavier weight. Dogskins for driving or street wear. Not a pair worth less than $1.00. Choice at, per pair . . . . . *59c.*

Lot 2—Men's One and Two Clasp Finest Gloves, made of fine Mocha Reindeer, English Cape and heavy French kid; the proper shades of gray, craven tan, English red and slate; sewed full pique, English Outseam (Dent pattern), or cable overseam, with all the fashionable back stitchings. Values up to $2.00. Choice per pair at *79c*

Every pair strictly warranted perfect. A full window in Sixth avenue will display them Monday.

Dress Trimmings. Whatever is stylish and proper is here, and at a price which seems improperly low compared with other stores:

Ostrich Feather Boas, black or fast colors, guaranteed not to crock, the kind that may be recurled, 1 1-4 yards long, $4.65; 1 1-4 yards long, heavy and long flue, $7.90; 1 yard long, heavy and long flue. *4.90*

Cut Steel Belt Buckles, with turquoise, amethyst or other stones, with back piece and 2 side pieces to match, actually worth $1.50 and $2.00, to-morrow, choice at. *69c*

Black Cut Jet Dress Trimmings on Net, 1 1-2 inches wide; Jet Gimps, 1 to 1 1-2 inches wide.

Silk Gimps, 1 to 2 inches, each actually worth from 50c. to $1.00, choice to-morrow, per yard. *25c*

That Busy Basement of Ours

Is always full of bargains—that's the reason it's busy. Here are a few of to-morrow's special offerings:

IN LAMPS & CHINA.

Lamps — Banquet Style, all with centre draught burners, finished in gold, bronze or gun metal, and fitted with columns of onyx, bronze, Dresden china and porcelain, complete with exquisite globes, Baccarat, St. Louis, and other high grade makes. These lamps are worth from $2.50 to $5.00; tomorrow your choice at . . *1.85*

French China Dinner Sets, 102 pieces—pretty shapes—artistic decorations in natural colors, including soup tureen; they are from the celebrated potteries of "LANTANIER," at LIMOGES, FRANCE, and are actually worth $30.00 at *14.50*

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, fancy shapes, including soup tureen, all beautifully decorated with gold, a regular white and gold set, actually worth $20.00, at *9.75*

GRAND OPERA SINGERS HERE

Maurice Grau Arrives with Prominent Members of His Company.

BRILLIANT SEASON PROMISED

Jean de Reszke Delayed by the Illness of His Wife — Sketches of the New-Comers.

Maurice Grau, Managing Director of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, arrived on the Hamburg-American Liner Auguste Victoria yesterday. He spoke enthusiastically of the prospects for grand opera this season. "This season of grand opera will be the most brilliant America ever knew," he said. "We will have a larger number of greater artists than ever before, and the répertoire will be more varied than in former years. Many of the singers will be strangers in America, and opera lovers may be assured of a freshness and flavor as yet unapproached."

On the Auguste Victoria were many of the singers who will appear in grand opera here. Among them were M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Herman Devries, M. Pol Plançon, Signor Enrico Bevignani, and Herr Franz Schalk, the conductor; M. Louis Saar, assistant conductor; Julian Story, M. Pierre Baudu, Herr Paul Schumann, stage manager; Signor Pietro Nepoti, Mme. Emma Eames, Miss Muthilde Bauermeister, Miss Suzanne Adams and her husband, Leo Stern; Fraulein Olga Pevny, Miss Louise Meissinger, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, M. Albert Saleza, M. Ernest Van Dyck, Herr Andreas Dippel, and Herr Adolph Muhlmann.

Until the last three days the trip over had been unpleasant, Mr. Grau said, the sea being rough and nearly every passenger falling a victim to sickness. Mr. Grau was one of the few who escaped. Many of the singers had complained at the start, but the three days before reaching America had been fine, and all were in good spirits on arrival. Mr. Grau said he had little to add to the information already printed in this country.

To-morrow Mr. Grau and his singers leave for Chicago, where they will open the season Nov. 7. They will return to New York to open here Nov. 28, and the season will be continued until March 25, unless circumstances otherwise direct. The répertoire will not include many new operas, Mr. Grau said. Such as Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" would be tried, but the world of opera was already informed of the new ventures.

Jean de Reszke was not upon the Auguste Victoria, although passage had been booked. When asked about the report that M. de Reszke had refused to come to this country, and at last only consented to come with the understanding that he would not sing in Chicago, Mr. Grau said it was absolute nonsense. The rumor in opera circles was that M. de Reszke was disgusted at the apparent apathy to his efforts evinced by Chicago hearers of opera, and that he intended to show his displeasure by refraining from visiting the lake metropolis. Mr. Grau denied that there was the least ground for such a rumor, which he characterized as ridiculous.

"M. Jean de Reszke is ready to sing in Chicago, and will be delighted to sing there," he said. "That absurd rumor spread from the reluctance to leave his wife, who is ill. His brother-in-law is also ill, and M. de Reszke does not wish to leave them just now. He is coming to this country, however, most certainly. He will sail for New York Dec. 14."

With some of the other singers, Mr. Grau virtually admitted he had experienced some trouble before they would agree to sing in America this season. Another rumor has been that Mme. Emma Calvé objected to coming here. Mr. Grau declined to say how Mme. Calvé felt upon the subject. He also declined to say that he had persuaded his company to come here with great difficulty and disposed of interrogations with the reflection, "Well, we've got them here at last."

Of the singers new to American audiences, Ernest van Dyck is probably the most famous. Born in Antwerp in 1861, he forsook legal studies in favor of music. Until 1882 he believed his voice was a baritone, but on a visit to Paris he learned he had a powerful tenor. At a musicale he became acquainted with Massenet, who induced him to devote his life to art. An accident put him into great prominence. He was about to sing the principal rôle in "The Gladiator" one night in June, 1883, fell ill, and Massenet, greatly troubled, applied to M. van Dyck, the evening before the performance, to take the rôle. M. van Dyck studied with Massenet the whole night preceding the performance and won a great triumph. His reputation was made from that time. He became one of the strongest advocates of Wagner in Paris, and the memorable first production of "Lohengrin" in Paris, in 1887, sang the title part. In October, 1888, he made his début in Vienna, where he has since remained. He has also appeared in all the great cities of Europe and in London, and has always been well received.

Although an American girl, Miss Suzanne Adams has not been heard here in grand opera. She left Cambridge, Mass., at an early age to study in Paris, where she made her début at the Paris Opéra in 1894 in the rôle of Juliette. At Nice she was also heard as Marguerite of Navarre in "Les Huguenots." Last Summer she made her début in London, singing Juliette, Marguerite, Baryvlee, Micaela, and Donna Elvira. She recently married Leo Stern, the 'cellist.

Adolph Mühlmann is a Russian, who was originally intended for the priesthood. His début was made in Rotterdam, and from there he went to Breslau, where he remained six years. He appeared the early part of this year at St. Petersburg, where among other things he sang Kurwenal to the Tristan of Jean de Reszke.

Frau Schumann-Heink has been on the stage for nearly twenty years. She began her vocal studies when only thirteen, and made her début when seventeen in October, 1878, as Azucena in "Il Trovatore," at the Court Theatre, Dresden. She was in Hamburg eight years. Her first appearance in London was made the past Summer, and her share in the Wagner performances was warmly praised. She is now under engagement to the Royal Theatre of Berlin, with the privilege of a long vacation each year, this condition enabling her to be heard here.

Lilli Lehmann and Victor Maurel are among those who will appear here under Mr. Grau's direction. Mme. Lehmann will sing Wagner parts, and M. Maurel will be heard in "Falstaff," "Les Huguenots," and other operas. Among the other singers for which Europe has been taxed by Mr. Grau, Mme. Lillian Nordica sails for New York Nov. 5, and Mme. Melba, Mme. Marie Brema, and Mme. Emma Calvé are coming later, at a date unknown.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Work of the Song Birds, the Players, the Composers, and the Librettists in Various Parts of the Earth.

Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, a pianist and organist, announces that he will give eight analytical recitals in this city in the course of the season. He will talk about rhythm, melody, imitation, counterpoint, sonata form, programme music, and kindred topics, and will illustrate each lecture with performances of suitable compositions. In his prospectus, Dr. Hanchett puts Chopin's A flat ballade on the list of programme music illustrations, and supplies it with the following programme, signed, "H. G. H.":

"With what confidence does a young knight look beyond to deeds of glory that shall win him fame and favor! To the maiden of his choice he reveals in glowing words his anticipations of combat and victory. In dreams he almost sees the foe and hears the clash of arms, as with lance and sword he rushes on his mailed antagonist and lays him in the dust.

"Not so the maiden. Though she may be proud of the brave cavalier she loves, full of hope for his success, and withal of lightsome air and sunny face, yet in her heart she fears. She broods upon those weary weeks and leagues, and spends full many an hour alone in woful sadness. His absence drags along, and as the days go by without a word or token, the dance that seemed at first so witching and so gay, grows wearisome and dull. The charm of music better serves, yet e'en the tuneful melody but leads at last to gloom and dark forebodings.

"Yet grief cannot shut the door to every ray of hope. Rumor, creeping in, encourages with hints that he is nearer than she thinks, triumphantly returning. No, it cannot be! And yet he was so brave and strong; surely he must have won his way 'gainst each opposing arm.

"Thus hope grows stronger in the fight with fear, until, behold! amid the plaudits of the throng the lover victor comes again, crowned with trophies fair from many a conquered field, and yet at last himself compelled to yield and own the mastery of love."

Possibly Dr. Hanchett has discovered all that in Chopin's "A Flat Ballade," but how does it happen that Chopin didn't?

A good many persons have wondered at the failure of Xaver Scharwenka in this country. This is a mystery which it is not especially difficult to explain. Mr. Scharwenka came to this country to teach. He staid here five years and never learned to speak our language. A music teacher who cannot speak English cannot get along very well in New York.

Three prima donnas stand ready to sing Eva in "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan in the coming season. They are Marcella Sembrich, Emma Eames, and Marie Engle. The latter has recently added not only this part, but also Bertha in "Le Prophète" and Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser" to her repertory. Miss Engle is not always wise in her choice of rôles, but she will certainly be heard to her own advantage and to the delight of the public if she sings the forest bird in "Siegfried."

It is rumored, by the way, that a surprise is in store fore operagoers in the shape of a débutante. Her name is Mathilde Bruguiere, and she is described as a pupil of Victor Capoul, the once-adored tenor, who had no voice, but could make love like a nightingale. Miss Bruguiere is hardly a vocal pupil of M. Capoul, because she had studied singing before she began her work with him. Last Spring after the German opera season had closed, Miss Bruguiere spent many long and laborious hours on the Opera House stage trying to acquire a knowledge of grand opera routine from M. Capoul in order that she might appear this Winter. Her voice then in the empty house, and with only a piano accompaniment, sounded rich and powerful. But an orchestra and an audience often deaden the vibrancy of a moderate voice. It is confidently asserted by those who ought to know that Miss Bruguiere will turn out to be a jewel. If that should be the case Mr. Grau will have prima donnas to lend.

Alexander Lambert, the well-known pianist, is also one of the most accomplished amateur photographers in the city. If his conservatory should ever cease to be remunerative he may follow the illustrious example of Mr. James Lawrence Breese.

"La Modella del Lippi," a four-act opera by Oreste Bimboni, whose admirable conducting of opera in this country is still fresh in the memory of most of us, is now in rehearsal in Florence, the composer's native city. The work was originally produced under his direction in Berlin in 1882; then in San Remo, Barcelona, and Bucharest. Of the first performance the Berlin National Zeitung spoke in high praise, saying: "Bimboni, the most excellent conductor that an Italian company ever brought with it, has given us the first fruits of his dramatic muse with great success. Everything that could signalize a successful first performance was richly there: applause, wreaths, recalls, orchestral 'Tusch.' * * * Mr. Bimboni's music purposely seeks to avoid the well-worn paths of the Italians—one could almost believe that the maestro had tried to build a sonorous bridge, to connect a foreign country with Germany, a St. Gotthard Tunnel in notes. * * * Bimboni has 'discarded' the melodic trumps of the Italians, whether of Donizetti or of Verdi. * * * The score contains very pretty, expressive combinations of timbres that produce a captivating impression." The Fremdenblatt, too, was no less enthusiastic. The impending performance in Florence will interest many of the composer's friends and admirers in this country.

Victor Thrane, the New York musical agent, has engaged Eugene Ysaye, the famous violinist, and Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, for a concert tour around the world, to begin next Spring. Sieveking, the famous disappearing pianist, will come to America under Mr. Thrane's management in 1900. Mr. Sieveking will probably prove to be a twentieth century pianist.

Stockholm has an Opera House which is said to be the finest in Europe, although others have a larger seating capacity. It took seven years to complete it, and the cost was more than $1,600,000. Private enterprise made the scheme possible, although the property has already passed into the possession of the municipality. The building contains a restaurant and shops, which are rented and pay some of the expense of the undertaking, which is an ambitious one for a city of less than 300,000 people. The seating capacity of the theatre is out of all proportion to the size, and much of the great space which the architect has provided is utilized for foyers and promenades. The decoration of the interior is said to be tasteful, although very florid and elaborate. The decoration of the royal box has been done by the most eminent artists in Sweden and Norway. Over the stage are the angels which occupied the same place in the old Opera House, erected in 1753. Some of the mural paintings in the King's box were done by Prince Eugene, his youngest son. The crowning glory of the new theatre is that part which lies behind the curtain. The stage is said to be the largest in the world, even exceeding in size the stage of the Opera House in Bayreuth. Every possible appliance to aid the purposes of the theatre has been supplied, and the electrical apparatus is said to be especially complete. An entire scene can be changed in a few moments. The scenery is moved on an elevator somewhat similar to that in use at the Madison Square Theatre. The orchestra pit, which is below the level of the orchestra stalls, will hold 100 players. The theatre is said to represent the best achievements of the modern builders. It was recently dedicated with a historical performance that included scenes from two operas by Swedish composers.

Oscar Weil, who used to be known to readers of Harper's Round Table—then Young People—as the composer of dainty and melodious music for the equally dainty and melodious juvenile operettas written by the late H. C. Bunner, is now writing most excellent musical criticism for The San Francisco Argonaut. In a recent number of that journal Mr. Weil complains pathetically of the decline of musical taste in San Francisco, as shown by the small attendance at some good chamber music concerts and the large assemblage of persons curious to hear the trills of a new colorature singer. Mr. Weil confesses, however, that the vulgar curiosity to hear feats by virtuosi rather than music by musicians is not confined to the Pacific Coast.

"In Chicago Nordica Garden" has arrived in Chicago, and all the west side is now trying to find out what a Khayyam is and why it had to suffer from Rubaiyat. The original Eastern quartet—Mrs. Ford, Miss Hall, Mr Gordon, and Mr. Bispham—will sing in Chicago on Nov. 4 and 5.

M. Jean de Reszke's decision not to sing in Chicago is now meeting with its just reward. The Sunday Chronicle of that city says: "Chicago will have to bear with what fortitude it may the announced determination of Mr. John de Reszke never again to sing in this city. Mr. de Reszke, it appears, was criticised by the Chicago newspapers during his last appearance here, and he takes fearful revenge by depriving us of the priceless boon of hearing him sing. It is the penalty of lèse majesté, and though some people may treasonably declare that Mr. de Reszke is really a better advertiser than a singer, the shock will be severe, nevertheless. We shall, however, endeavor to bear up under it, for, after all, Chicago is a big city and Mr. de Reszke cannot visit vengeance upon a municipality like that which was visited upon a woman—Mme. Nordica—who failed to fall down and worship a somewhat mature tenor with a tin-whistle voice. We shall pull through somehow."

There will be more of this sort of thing, and we shall hear a good deal about Jean's poor singing. A tin-whistle voice, quotha? Send, then, for Tamagno, who shall play the lion and roar so that Chicago shall cry, "Let him roar again!". Chicago will pull through. Yes, that is easy. But how about poor Grau?

Louis Gallet died in Paris a week ago yesterday of consumption. M. Gallet, who was sixty-three years of age, combined the writing of librettos with a post in the administrative department of the French hospitals. For some years he was director of the Lariboisière Hospital, whose doors he opened wide to a number of sickly and impecunious poets: MacNab of the Chat Noir, Dezamy, &c. He wrote the libretto for the "Coupe du Roi de Thule," (his first work,) the "Roi de Lahore," "Patrie," "Ascanio," "Thais," "Frédegonde," and others too numerous to mention, for he was just a little more prolific than most librettists.

It would be wrong to rank him among the poets, but Saint-Saëns exclaimed, on hearing of his death, "It is a part of myself that disappears." He was also highly valued as a collaborator by Gounod, Paladilhe, Massenet, Bizet, Godard, Joncières, and Bruneau. He was the only director of a French hospital who was liked by both doctors and patients. A tall, grave man, with a long iron-gray beard and flowing gray hair, he might have been taken, by those who did not know him, for a philanthropist or an artist, and without being quite one or the other, he was nevertheless deserving of all the sympathy he received. He leaves behind him the memory of a sufficient and praiseworthy worker in both walks of life to which it had pleased Providence to call him.

Good old Dr. Hans Richter fell asleep in Wagner the other night at his first London concert, and now an ingenious London critic has discovered upon the countenance of such works as the preludes to "Tannhäuser" and "Die Meistersinger" that sickly hue of premature age which Loge saw on the faces of the Walhalla coterie when Fasolt and Fafner took to the woods with Freia. It seems that the two works were played stiffly and coldly, and here is the result on the English critic:

"All this suggests a significant explanation. We have all hitherto taken it for granted that this conductor and this music stand as pioneers. In the face of that conclusion Time steps in with that inevitable way which Time has and makes the old revelation, which comes to us all as a shocking novelty, that every work of art grows old, that not from the greatest conductor in the world can you expect the feat of preserving any modernity intact, that no natural law can be set aside, and that repetition is the destroyer of the bloom of all musical art to conductor, orchestra, and audience. But here a singularly curious point comes in. Without aiming at any excess of subtlety, we may explain it thus briefly. The work of great art which is slowly stiffening into a classical form has neither the exciting quality of the purely modern work nor the grandeur of the enduring creation which has altogether lost its modern sentiment. For this reason, it may be, the 'Tannhäuser,' the 'Meistersinger,' and the 'Tristan' extracts did not seem last night to possess all the effectiveness which once they had in Richter's hands.

"On the other hand, the comparatively modern 'Parsifal' selection and the nobly classic 'Eroica' Symphony were as good as good could be. With the first one caught that feeling of ethereal spirituality which seems to belong to it as by right; with the second there was unfolded under this finely competent direction all that massive strength, that intimately essential power, that magnificence of resource for which Beethoven in the 'Eroica' is recognized definitely and completely for the first time as himself in the history of music. These experiences, then, were given last night by the great German conductor—the sensitive beauty of a purely modern work and the stately grandeur of a purely classic composition. Yet in the remainder of the concert, with its half failures, there seems to be indicated a lesson greater than either of those experiences. That lesson sang, like the nightingale in Tennyson's poem, 'of what the world will be when the years have died away.' We got a glimpse of Wagner, in a word, as he will stand before the world before very many years have passed over our heads."

Ibsen's daughter, Bergliot, appears as a singer in concerts in Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Prague, and Budapest before she goes to Rome.

American violinists at present studying in Berlin are Herbert Butler of Omaha, Max Ghulka of New York, Harry Samuels of San Francisco, Adolph Loeb of Cincinnati, Daniel Visanska of Columbia, S. C.; James Murray of Holyoke, Eric Holt of Boston, Marat Von Ende of Chicago, and Nathan Lepkowitz of New York.

Nikisch is in receipt of another offer, this time from the Royal Opera at Budapest. His contract with the Leipsic Gewandhaus, which is for life, makes his acceptance of this impossible.

Nashville has a new Philharmonic Society, which was formed on Wednesday, Oct. 19. Its nature is explained by The Nashville Banner: "This society is composed of a coterie of Nashville's most talented women—singers, violinists, and pianists who are prominent in all that is best in the musical movements of the city and who have delighted Nashville time after time with their brilliant performances. Many of the charter members have been prominent in the Wednesday Morning Musicale since its formation and have only left that club this season, and in doing so decided to organize another one, believing that the city needs and can support a larger number of musical organizations. The society will meet every other Wednesday morning at the homes of the various members. During the season several musicales will be given, to which their friends will be bidden. Already several persons have announced their intention of entertaining the society this Winter, and a brilliant future opens before it."

Oxford University has had a fit of conscience on the subject of musical degrees, largely stimulated by the exhortations of Prof. W. A. Hadow, the author of the admirable "Studies in Modern Music." The plan is to confine the candidates for musical degrees to three years' residents already holding the B. A. Sir Frederick Bridge and a few others called a meeting to protest against this, but nothing came of it. The new regulations will therefore now, it is assumed, be passed, and after the date on which they are to come into force (at Cambridge it is 1900 for the Mus. Doc. and 1902 for the Mus. Bac.) no one will be able to take a musical degree at Oxford, Victoria, or Cambridge until he has kept nine terms, and, in the case of the Mus. Doc., has graduated in some other faculty. This, of course, practically confines the candidates for musical degrees to the choral or organ scholarship holders, who must be in residence, or to men of wealth and leisure.

However, non-residents can still obtain musical degrees elsewhere. At no other university is residence required. The London University degree stands even higher than Oxford or Cambridge, and no more onerous qualifications are demanded than the passing of most stringent musical examinations under Dr. Harford Lloyd and Sir Walter Parratt, and the payment of £5 for Mus. Bac. and £10 for Mus. Doc. At Durham and Dublin there is an ordinary literary besides stringent musical examinations. At the Royal University of Ireland, besides the musical, the candidate must pass the matriculation and first university examinations. At Edinburgh there is a preliminary literary examination, and the candidate must matriculate. At the Universities of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Wales there are no musical examinations, and only honorary degrees are conferred. Musical degrees are conferred upon women at the Universities of London, Durham, Ireland, and Edinburgh, but not at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

It should be added that Englishmen place a high value on musical degrees, but that the people of all other nations have elected to look upon them with the most light-minded indifference.

Henri Marteau, the distinguished violinist, offers a prize of $100 to the American-born composer who will submit the best unpublished sonata for violin and piano before Feb. 25, 1899. M. Marteau will produce the selected work. Those who desire further information are referred to The Concert Goer, a paper published in the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street.

The programme of the third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given at the Boston Music Hall last night, was as follows: Goldmark's overture, "Im Frühling"; air from Weber's "Oberon," Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique," Elizabeth's air from "Tannhäuser," and Liszt's first Hungarian rhapsody. The soloist was Mme. Johanna Gadski.

The admirers of Grieg will be glad to learn that an interesting cycle of songs of his, "Das Kind der Berge," Op. 67, has just been published by Peters; also an arrangement in piano 4-hands form of some symphonic dances for orchestra. These are quite new works, completed only last Summer.

Intending visitors to Baireuth next Summer are informed that the dates of the Wagnerian performances have been fixed. There are to be two cycles only of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," namely, on July 22 and the three following days, and on Aug. 14, 15, 16, and 17. The first (and perhaps the second) of these cycles will be conducted by Richter, and should Jean de Reszke attend the festival he will probably appear in "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung." For "Die Meistersinger" July 28, Aug. 1, 4, 12, and 19 have been set apart. "Parsifal" is to be given seven times—on July 29, 31, Aug. 5, 7, 8, 11, and 20—under the conductorship of Mottl.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday.—"Romeo and Juliet," Castle Square Opera Company, American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.—Moritz Rosenthal, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.

Thursday.—First subscription concert, Astoria Hotel, 9 P. M.

Friday.—First public rehearsal, Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.

Saturday.—First concert, Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Francis Wilson continues to travesty Napoleon in "The Little Corporal" at the Broadway Theatre to the delight of thousands.

The Kaltenborn String Quartet's three concerts will take place in Chamber Music Hall on the evenings of Nov. 22, Jan. 17, and March 14. At the first concert Florence Terrel will be the pianist, on Jan. 17 Henry Holden Huss, and on March 14 Bruno Oscar Klein. Mr. Huss will assist in the production of a new trio by himself and Mr. Klein in that of a new sonata of his own for violin and piano.

Mr. Moritz Rosenthal, the famous pianist, will give his third recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday at 2:30. He will play the following programme:

Sonata, Op. 81.....Beethoven
Nocturne.....Field
Aufforderung Zum Tanz.....Weber
Sonata, Op. 53, B major.....Schytte
Nocturne, E flat major, }
Ballade, A flat major, } .....Chopin
Mazourka, C sharp major, }
Lindenbaum.....Schubert-Liszt
Etude de Concert.....J. V. Schlozer
Tanz Arabeske.....Josefy
Wiener Carnaval.....Rosenthal

The Women's String Orchestra will give three concerts in Mendelssohn Hall on the evenings of Dec. 31 and April 11, and the afternoon of Feb. 7.

To-day's announcements mention eleven concerts, not included in the general calendar published last week.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, preceded by the customary public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. Adele Aus der Ohe will be the soloist, and the programme will consist of Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Brahms's B flat piano concerto, and Beethoven's seventh symphony.

Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" will be sung at the American Theatre next week by the Castle Square Opera Company. Few, if any, of the operas in the répertoire scheduled for the season will attract a greater attention from the music lovers of this city, as they are rarely afforded the opportunity of hearing this master work in English. Their appreciation is being emphatically evidenced by the brisk demand for seats for the series of performances. From the scenic standpoint the production promises to surpass that of "Faust," so sumptuously presented by this organization last year. Its background gives even greater occasion for a brilliant succession of stage pictures and a more exquisite variety and beauty of costume. Its rendition will tax to the full the resources of the company. On Monday night the cast will be as follows: Romeo, Mr. Lavin; Mercutio, Mr. Stewart; Tybalt, Mr. Pache; Capulet, Mr. Chase; Friar, Mr. Witherspoon; Benvolio, Mr. Aspland; Gregorio, Mr. Knight; Paris, Mr. Moulan; the Prince, Mr. Veron; Juliet, Miss de Treville; Page, Miss Macnichol; the nurse, Miss Palmer. During the week Mr. Sheehan will alternate as Romeo, Miss Norwood as Juliet.

The first concert of the series of symphony concerts for young people to be given under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch at Carnegie Hall this season will take place on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 26. The orchestral selections will be as follows: Theme and variations from "Emperor" quartet, J. Haydn; overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn, and "Ride of the Valkyries," Wagner. This will be preceded by short verbal explanations, illustrated by the orchestra. The plan is to present the musical theme first as a melody complete in itself, then as short phrases and motives; also some of the methods employed by the composer to utilize a theme in musical development through treatment by different instruments, rhythmical variations, and harmonic and melodic changes.

The announcement that Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, musical critic of The New York Tribune, is to deliver a lecture at the Lyceum Theatre on Nov. 15 will certainly be regarded as an important event in musical circles. The lecture is entitled "How to Listen to Music," and will be illustrated by a performance of Beethoven's fifth symphony by the American Symphony Orchestra, Sam Franko, conductor. Three o'clock is the time arranged, to permit the attendance of scholars as well as teachers, and the Lyceum should hold a goodly audience. At the conclusion of the lecture the entire symphony will be rendered by the orchestra, which during the progress of Mr. Krehbiel's lecture, will illustrate the more important phases of this well-known and most popular of Beethoven's symphonies.

Adele Aus der Ohe, who will play at the Philharmonic concert next week, will be heard in two piano recitals in Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoons of Nov. 15 and 22. This is the first opportunity she has had to be heard in New York City in recitals in many years. Included in her programmes will be many of her own compositions.

The date for the reappearance of Madeline Schiller, the renowned pianist, is Nov. 29, instead of the 28th, as previously announced. She will be heard in a grand orchestral concert in Carnegie Music Hall in the evening. Mr. Emil Paur will direct.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give the first two of its concerts this season at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening, Nov. 9 and 10, when Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, its famous conductor, will make his reappearance after an absence of ten years. Mr. Moritz Rosenthal will be the soloist on both occasions. The programmes are as follows:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9.

Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Concerto for pianoforte in E minor, No. 1..Chopin
Mr. Rosenthal.
Variations on a theme by Josef Haydn, } Brahms
(Chorale Sancti Antoni,) Op. 56 A.... }
Symphony in C minor, No. 5.....Beethoven

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

Symphony in C major, No. 2.....Schumann
Concerto for pianoforte, No. 1.....Scharwenka
Mr. Rosenthal.
Tone poem, "Don Juan".....Richard Strauss
Prelude and Isolde's Love Death from } Wagner
"Tristan and Isolde".....}

Mme. Melba, Mme. Gadski, and other artists with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Sig. Seppilli, conductor, will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 22, at a concert in aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery.

MR. ROSENTHAL'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience at the Pianist's Second Entertainment.

Mr. Moriz Rosenthal, the famous Roumanian pianist, gave his second recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. It is, of course, hardly to be expected that a player who has neither long hair nor melting moods should fill that vast auditorium with the palpitating femininity that makes the true matinée audience, yet there was a large assembly in the hall yesterday afternoon, and it was an enthusiastic one, too. Mr. Rosenthal's programme consisted of the following compositions: Sonata in A major, Mozart; "Etudes Symphoniques," Schumann; the G flat nocturne, A flat ballade, and A flat valse, Opus 42, of Chopin; Liszt's transcription of Schubert's "Hark, hark, the lark"; the pianist's own arrangement of "At the Fountain," which is a 'cello piece by Dandoff; Rafael Joseffy's "Tanz Arabeske," Rosenthal's "Papillons," and Liszt's tarantelle on "La Muette di Portici" music.

It is impossible to say, without a violation of artistic conscience, that in the performance of this programme Mr. Rosenthal did anything that ought to stir the heart of any one except other pianists. No doubt his stupendous technical feats caused the hair even of the most long-haired of them to stand on end; but it has been admitted from time immemorial that hair and the highest conditions of the human heart have no immediate relations. Mr. Rosenthal can always feel that, if he does not melt, he interests, astonishes, and sometimes quickens the pulse of the most phlegmatic listener.

His performance of the Mozart sonata yesterday was not technically impeccable, for there were two indubitable slips and a good deal of cloudiness in some of the passage work. But it was a strong, symmetrical and reposeful reading, replete with the finest classicism of style. The "Etudes Symphoniques" Mr. Rosenthal played with prodigious power and swiftness, but at a sacrifice in the finale of the whole breadth and dignity of the music. The Chopin nocturne was played with a brittle and glassy tone and an utter absence of that peculiar wooing melancholy which is a fundamental element of this and most other Chopin nocturnes.

The irregularity of the Roumanian pianist's work was shown by the difference between his playing of the nocturne and that of the A flat ballade. He evidently lacked sympathy with the nocturne, but not with the ballade, which he played in a genuinely lovely style, calling for nothing but the warmest praise. There were grace, warmth, and virility in the conception, and rippling clearness, gorgeous variety of tone, and well-arranged climaxes in the execution of this number. It was without a question the most musical piece of work on the programme.

Mr. Rosenthal cannot play "Hark, Hark, the Lark!" He should drop it from his repertory. It is saddening to hear it played so flippantly as it was yesterday afternoon. The next three numbers belong to that class of music in which Rosenthal has no equal. No one else can play with a staccato touch thirds, sixths, and other double-note combinations as fast as he can nor with such singularly translucent tone, and as for the repetitions in the Davidson bit, they must have caused the other pianists to sigh with despair. Mr. Rosenthal will play again next Tuesday afternoon.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY REGATTA

Sophomore Eight Wins the Race for the Class Crews.

The Columbia University Boat Club held its Fall regatta yesterday afternoon. There were two half-mile races—the first between the freshmen of the college and School of Applied Science, the other between the various class crews of the university.

In the race between the freshmen the college crew pulled off ahead of the Science boys, and maintained the lead to the finish. Vulté, No. 6 in the Science eight, broke his oar in the early part of the race. In the college crew were: Bow, Jackson; 2, R. H. Bateson; 3, Colie; 4, Kelly; 5, Spencer; 6, Fiske; 7, Johnson; stroke, Bradley, (Captain;) coxswain, Stroebigh. Science: Bow, Williamson; 2, Scharnder; 3, C. W. Bateson; 4, Armstead; 5, M. C. Aneerney; 6, Vulté; 7, Brown, (Captain;) stroke, Washburn; coxswain, Powers.

Three crews were entered in the second race. The classes of 1901, 1900, and '99 were represented. This was won by 1901. The crews held together half way down the course, then 1901 pulled slowly away from the others, beating 1900 by one length, 1899 following about three feet behind. The crew of 1901 consisted of: Bow, Falconer; 2, McClay; 3, Henderson; 4, Stevenson; 5, Meyer; 6, Le Prince; 7, Nash; stroke, Mitchell; coxswain, Fuller. The referee was J. A. B. Cowles, who coached the crew last year. Judges—J. P. Howe, H. W. Schoemaker.

STATUS OF RACING CYCLERS

A Legal Question in the Suit Against the League of American Wheelmen.

APPEAL FOR RECOGNITION.

International Cyclists' Association Asked to Receive the American Racing Cyclists' Union—To-morrow's Parade.

In the event of the suit of the American Cycle Racing Association against the officers of the League of American Wheelmen for alleged libel being carried into court, it is expected the legal status of the league's relations to cycle racing will be established for some time to come. Until the desertion of the leading racing men, and their organization into a body to control the sport, the status of the League Racing Board was not seriously questioned. Now that the racers may claim they have an antagonistic organization to look out for their interests, and with no other purpose, many wheelmen are watching the outcome of the present suit with a deal of interest. Action in the suit hinges upon a circular, purporting to have been issued by Henry Sturney, Honorable Secretary of the International Cyclists' Association, and quoted in the League Racing Board's bulletin, sent out by Chairman Albert Mott from Baltimore. Coming, as it did, on the heels of rumors that a professional cycling racing promoting concern of this city had instituted the revolt of the racers, it appears to have incensed the members of the American Cycle Racing Association. President Isaac B. Potter of the league declines to discuss the suit. P. T. Powers of the racing association intimates that the attitude of President Potter and Chairman Mott is due to the charge that the association is blamed by them for the secession of the leading racers, a charge which Mr. Powers denies.

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E. C. Bald, President of the American Racing Cyclists' Union, has written to Henry Sturney, Honorable Secretary of the International Cyclists' Association, requesting that official to suspend his decision upon the status of the American Racing Cyclists' Union until the racers may present their case for a detailed hearing. Bald writes that the new association of the racing men is, or by next season will be, the body most fitted to control the sport. In anticipation that the International Association will recognize the suspension and other punishment imposed by the League of American Wheelmen upon the deserting racers, Bald asks that Mr. Sturney delay this announcement until there has been an opportunity for further correspondence. The international championship meeting next year will be held at Montreal, and as the meeting promises to be a lukewarm success, without adequate American representation, Bald intimates it would be well to make some arrangement to have the leaders of the American Racing Cyclists' Union on hand. Owing to the agreement between the League of American Wheelmen and the International Association, the rulings of the American body must be recognized by the international organization. Bald asks for the recognition of his association and its reception as a member of the International Association as the most feasible course out of the dilemma.

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Over forty clubs have sent in entries for the Wheelmen's Jubilee Parade to-morrow night. Nearly a score of motor carriages, including the novel tandem tricycle, brought to this country by Henri Fournier, the Frenchman, who has entered all three of his motor vehicles, and other types are entered. Many of the clubs have prepared elaborate decorations and illuminations for the parade. The Theatrical Wheelmen have entered a "float." The Madison Wheelmen will have an illuminated cycling exhibit.

Invitations to participate in the parade have been mailed to every regiment in New York City and vicinity by the committee in charge. The entries for military men, whether they were sent in as complete organizations or individual riders, have been accepted free of charge. It is expected that besides the sailor laddies from the Brooklyn, there will be other cycling detachments from the sister ships of the navy that are now anchored in the waters about New York. Several ladies' clubs, including the Lady Vigilants and the Lady Roosevelt Rough Riders, have entered the ladies' divisions. The first prize for ladies will be a $65 sewing machine.

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Official announcement was made last week that the retail price for standard chainless models next year will be $75, and that the high-grade chain-driven wheels will sell for $50. Rumors of this decrease were advanced weeks ago, and cycle dealers generally professed to believe that the scale mentioned would be adopted, so that the announcement created no especial sensation.

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Major Taylor, who threw in his lot with the American Racing Cyclists' Union, and a short season later asked for reinstatement in the League of American Wheelmen, has been granted his request by Chairman Mott, who announced in a recent bulletin that the colored rider's suspension expired Oct. 22. In the some bulletin Mr. Mott announced that Thomas W. Eck, the veteran trainer, and one of the most familiar figures on the cycle track, has been suspended and ruled off all L. A. W. tracks in every capacity until a large number of claims, for which Mr. Mott alleges Mr. Eck is responsible, are paid. Milton Brown, a popular amateur, has been transferred to the professional class. A communication from the International Cyclists' Association is also acknowledged. It informs of the suspension by the ruling racing body of Belgium of a number of foreign riders, among them some of the visitors familiar to wheelmen last Summer, including F. W. Chinn of England and Tommasselli and Pontecchi of Italy. Other items of racing interest given out by Mr. Mott are as follows:

L. B. Cabanne, St. Louis, is fined $50 and suspended until the fine is paid, for competing in unsanctioned races at St. Louis, Oct. 15 and 16.

Charles Ferguson, Robert Harmon, H. H. Hough, Charles Gignoux, Arnold Jeuhne, A. Bechestobill, L. O. Gilliam, St. Louis, Mo., are fined $25 and suspended until the fine is paid, for competing in unsanctioned races at St. Louis, Oct. 15 and 16.

Frank H. Dunlop, Cape Girardeau, Mo., is ruled off all L. A. W. tracks in every capacity, for promoting unsanctioned races.

Will J. Coburn, J. McKenna, J. Matherson, R. E. Cannon, S. E. Arthur, Willie Nunn, Dr. Patton, F. A. Kage, Ed Beard, Ed Pott, H. L. Albert, Clarence Givens, Al Woody, Al Channe, Tony Kammer, John Taylor, Will Hatch, Dave Coburn, D. A. Dougherty, St. Louis, Mo., are ruled off all L. A. W. tracks in every capacity for officiating at unsanctioned races.

Transferred to the professional class: Charles Ferguson, Robert Harmon, H. H. Hough, Charles Gignoux, Arnold Jeuhne, A. Bechestobill, L. O. Gilliam, St. Louis, Mo., Clause B; T. J. Haydon, Chattanooga, Tenn., Clause A; H. J. Bill, New Haven, Conn., Clause B; W. A. Rutz, New Haven, Conn., and S. B. Wheeler, Danbury, Conn., Clause A.

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Affairs of the Bushwick for the rest of the year will be conducted by the following committees appointed by President Delaney: House Committee—W. Urquhart, S. W. Wood, H. H. Hillis, J. Lammerdin, W. Dyatt, C. Brown, and J. Juell; Entertainment Committee—W. H. Schirmer, H. Budd, F. Richter, and T. Mor

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TRIP

Many Apprehensions Among Foreign Powers as to the Political Turn It May Take.

RUSSIA IS MUCH CONCERNED

The Imperial Party's Journey Through Historic Lands to Jerusalem—The Sultan's Costly Gifts to William.

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BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The official relations between Germany and Russia have been ruffled recently. This fact, although denied by the Government organs, was obtained from a person in high authority, and one of the most striking proofs of the accuracy of the statement is that Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just visited Paris and Vienna, but he ignored Berlin. The German newspapers noted this, and have commented upon the omission. Another significant fact is the hostile tone of the entire Russian press, in which the rapprochement between Germany and Great Britain is described as an underhand plot against Russia, which the latter is justified in keenly resenting, in view of her friendliness to Germany in China and in the recent tariff negotiations.

Moreover, Emperor William's visit to the Orient is characterized as an impudent attempt to undermine Russian influence in Turkey and the position of the Orthodox Church in Palestine. The Russian clerical authorities fear German Protestant rule in Jerusalem, where the Orthodox pilgrims are ten times more numerous than those of all the other creeds together. It is said that Russia, in order to counteract the Anglo-German agreement, has come to a closer understanding with Austria, by which those two countries and France will jointly oppose the increasing influence of Germany in the Orient and will in no case permit Turkish cessions to Germany.

The bulk of the German newspapers express the opinion that Emperor William's trip will yield little tangible good, but will create much jealousy on the part of the interested powers, who will endeavor to destroy any German projects in Asia Minor. The German comic papers are also poking fun at the Emperor and his new crusade, leading in some cases to prosecutions on the charge of lèse majesté. The police confiscated the last number of Simplicissimus owing to its publication of a poem entitled "In the Holy Land," ironically congratulating Palestine on receiving such august visitors and saying Golgotha will be able to boast not only of hearing the last words from the Cross, but the first of Emperor William's.

The German newspaper correspondents with Emperor William highly praise the lavish hospitality of the Sultan of Turkey, which, however, has created intense dissatisfaction among the Turks. Placards have been posted in the mosques and in the streets of Stamboul, denouncing the extraordinary sums spent on the Emperor, which money, it is pointed out, comes out of Mohammedan pockets.

It is said the Sultan offered to present Emperor William on the occasion of the latter's arrival at Jerusalem with the famous "Chamber of the Last Supper," the German Emperor thanked the Sultan and declined the proposal on the ground that the building also contained Turkish religious relics. The Emperor, it is further asserted, will get some other valuable present instead.

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Moreover,

STATISTICS OF BASEBALL

Official Fielding Records of the National League Players for the Season of 1898.

LA CHANCE'S GOOD SHOWING

Davis, Tiernan, and Warner the Only Local Players Among the Leaders — Jennings Carries Off Short Stop Honors.

President N. E. Young of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs has just issued the fielding records for the past season, and they are full of interest for devotees of the game. It is interesting to note that La Chance of the Brooklyns, who was spoken of by the press throughout the circuit as being a second-rate player, leads the first basemen. Joyce of New York is third from last. Daly of Brooklyn heads the list of second basemen, but he took part in only twenty-three games. Reitz, the Washington player, has the excellent record of .956 for 132 games. Gleason of New York, who is looked upon as the peer of second basemen, made a poor showing this season, ranking seventeenth in a list of twenty-two. Davis, the local player, is well up in the list of short stops, of whom Jennings is at the head, and Tiernan practically ranks first in the list of fielders, Freeman, the only player ahead of him, having played in only twenty-nine games. The catchers' record is interesting. Warner of New York, Donahue of Chicago, Bergen of Boston, and McFarland of Boston have caught in more than a hundred games. Warner's record is .948 for 107 games, and he ranks fifth in the list. The following are the records of players who took part in more than fifteen games:

Name and Club.	Games Played.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
FIRST BASEMEN.						
La Chance, Brooklyn..	75	814	24	9	847	.989
Clark, Pittsburg	57	599	28	8	635	.987
O'Connor, Cleveland ..	69	590	34	8	632	.987
Beckley, Cincinnati ...	116	1172	54	18	1244	.985
Tebeau, Cleveland	88	948	37	15	1000	.985
McGann, Baltimore	145	1406	65	24	1495	.984
Decker, Lou. & St. L..	166	1050	31	19	1100	.986
Tenney, Boston	117	1081	65	21	1167	.982
Tucker, Brook. &St. L.	145	1566	81	29	1676	.982
Everett, Chicago	149	1530	64	34	1628	.979
Vaughn, Cincinnati ...	40	364	8	8	380	.979
Wagner, Louisville	76	723	43	19	785	.976
Doyle, N. Y. & Wash..	61	553	31	15	599	.975
Davis, Lou. & Pitts...	87	901	44	24	969	.975
Douglas, Philadelphia.	146	1240	80	33	1353	.975
Farrell, Washington ..	28	245	12	7	264	.973
McGuire, Washington ..	96	327	27	10	364	.973
O'Brien, Balt. & Pitts.	20	199	4	6	209	.971
Joyce, New York	129	1261	86	41	1388	.970
Carr, Washington	20	203	6	9	218	.959
Anderson, Was. & Bkn.	17	171	9	9	189	.952
SECOND BASEMEN.						
Daly, Brooklyn	23	58	75	2	135	.985
Crooks, St. Louis	65	185	199	15	399	.962
Reitz, Washington....	132	395	402	33	760	.956
McPhee, Cincinnati ..	128	298	387	32	717	.955
Quinn, Balt. & St. L..	70	156	209	18	383	.953
Lowe, Boston	147	403	446	43	892	.952
De Montreville, Balt..	123	295	388	37	720	.949
Tebeau, Cleveland.....	31	88	98	10	196	.949
Ritchey, Louisville ...	73	211	211	23	445	.948
Lajoie, Philadelphia...	146	434	431	48	913	.947
Padden, Pittsburg	128	393	406	41	750	.945
Cross, St. Louis	149	213	349	32	595	.945
Smith, Louisville	30	75	88	10	173	.942
Hallman, Brooklyn ...	124	266	422	42	730	.942
Connor, Chicago	136	325	427	40	730	.936
Gleason, New York....	143	389	463	58	890	.935
Jennings, Baltimore ..	27	75	71	11	157	.929
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati .	29	72	83	12	167	.928
Stafford, Lou. & Bost.	30	63	83	13	159	.919
Childs, Cleveland	109	271	375	49	695	.915
Eagan, Pittsburg	16	46	60	10	116	.914
THIRD BASEMEN.						
Nash, Philadelphia ...	20	33	33	3	69	.956
Wagner, Louisville ...	62	104	122	13	239	.945
Wallace, Cleveland ..	142	206	345	33	584	.943
Collins, Boston	132	246	333	40	619	.935
Irwin, Cincinnati	135	229	303	36	568	.935
Clingman, Louisville ..	129	123	199	28	350	.920
Shindle, Brooklyn	120	154	239	41	434	.906
Smith, Washington ...	47	65	73	15	153	.902
McCormick, Chicago ..	134	156	314	52	522	.900
Hartman, New York ..	122	142	283	54	477	.887
Gray, Pittsburg	137	176	256	58	490	.882
McGraw, Baltimore ..	137	141	166	44	351	.875
Lander, Philadelphia ..	97	129	174	44	347	.874
Casey, Washington ..	22	22	46	10	78	.872
Meyers, Washington ..	56	38	64	18	120	.850
Wolfe, Wm. & Brook.	72	71	103	35	209	.832
Abbatichio, Phila....	17	24	24	11	59	.814
SHORT STOPS.						
Jennings, Baltimore ..	114	286	364	49	699	.944
Ely, Pittsburg	148	310	533	52	895	.942
Quinn, Balt. & St. L..	39	66	143	15	224	.933
Davis, New York	121	251	420	57	728	.931
Corcoran, Cincinnati ..	153	349	564	68	981	.931
Clingman, Louisville ..	75	168	266	33	467	.929
McKean, Cleveland ...	151	299	429	56	784	.928
Long, Boston	142	376	471	67	914	.927
De Montreville, Balt..	28	71	102	14	187	.924
Maarcum, Brooklyn ..	93	198	360	40	697	.919
Cross, Philadelphia ..	149	409	528	84	1021	.917
Ritchey, Louisville ...	79	189	220	40	449	.911
Smith, St. Louis.....	51	75	166	24	265	.909
Dahlen, Chicago	141	369	410	78	857	.909
Sullivan, St. Louis....	25	56	68	13	137	.905
Wrigley, Washington..	98	251	321	67	639	.895
Mercer, Washington ..	21	38	67	17	122	.860
Hall, St. Louis.....	35	50	103	32	185	.827
La Chance, Brooklyn..	48	107	141	40	288	.823
Gatans, Washington ..	16	22	41	19	82	.768
FIELDERS.						
Freeman, Washington..	29	38	4	0	42	1.000
Tiernan, New York....	103	130	10	2	142	.986
Griffin, Brooklyn.....	134	319	19	7	345	.979
Kelley, Baltimore.....	123	234	16	7	257	.973
Green, Chicago.....	47	89	9	3	101	.970
Holliday, Cincinnati...	26	61	7	2	64	.969
Burkett, Cleveland....	148	266	18	10	294	.966
Foster, New York.....	20	28	1	2	31	.964
McFarland, Cincinnati.	15	26	1	1	28	.964
Delahanty, Philad'phia.	142	300	20	12	332	.964
Clark, Louisville.....	147	346	22	14	382	.963
McAleer, Cleveland....	102	239	15	10	264	.962
Brodie, Pittsb. & Balt.	65	164	9	7	180	.961
Stahl, Boston.....	125	200	15	9	224	.959
McBride, Cincinnati...	120	289	20	13	322	.959
Blake, Cleveland.....	115	222	11	7	255	.959
Dexter, Louisville....	99	152	14	7	173	.959
Flick, Philadelphia....	133	242	25	13	280	.954
Hoy, Louisville.....	138	340	27	18	385	.953
Keeler, Baltimore.....	128	210	12	11	233	.953
Anderson Wash. & Bkn.	116	238	22	13	273	.952
Cooley, Philadelphia...	138	349	16	19	384	.950
Brown, Washington....	15	36	1	2	39	.949
Duffy, Boston.....	151	328	14	19	361	.949
Turner, St. Louis.....	34	49	2	3	54	.945
Donovan, Pittsburg....	147	239	21	16	276	.942
Smith, Cincinnati.....	122	280	15	18	313	.942
Selbach, Washington...	130	314	23	21	358	.941
Stenzel, Balt. & St. L..	143	314	15	21	350	.940
Stafford, Louis. & Bos.	48	88	5	6	99	.939
Miller, Cincinnati.....	152	294	22	21	337	.938
Jones, Brooklyn.....	147	239	19	17	275	.938
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati..	28	65	5	5	75	.933
Harley, St. Louis.....	141	316	25	25	366	.932
Holmes, St. L. & Balt.	135	286	18	23	327	.930
O'Brien, Bal. & Pitts..	107	191	11	20	222	.930
McCarthy, Pittsburg...	137	294	18	24	336	.928
Van Haltren, New York.	165	299	21	25	345	.927
Gettman, Washington..	137	232	17	20	269	.926
Dowd, St. Louis.....	132	213	22	19	254	.925
Isbell, Chicago.....	26	42	7	4	53	.924
Mertes, Chicago.....	58	94	11	9	114	.921
Ryan, Chicago.....	143	269	21	25	315	.920
Lange, Chicago.....	109	267	18	25	310	.919
Sheckard, Brooklyn....	105	212	15	21	248	.915
Franks, Cleveland.....	17	40	2	4	46	.913
Donovan, Washington..	19	38	3	4	45	.911
Smith, A., Brooklyn...	26	40	0	4	44	.909
Grady, New York.....	27	32	8	4	44	.900
Wilmot, New York.....	34	34	4	4	42	.905
Hartzell, Louisville....	21	26	2	3	31	.903
Mercer, Washington....	19	16	1	4	41	.902
Hamilton, Boston.....	109	193	8	23	224	.896
Thornton, Chicago.....	34	64	6	8	78	.897
McCreery, N.Y. & Pitts.	85	148	10	19	177	.893
Doyle, N. Y. & Wash..	37	37	4	5	46	.892
Nance, Louisville.....	22	28	2	5	42	.881
Heidrick, Cleveland....	19	27	5	6	38	.848
Chance, Chicago.....	15	24	6	6	36	.833
Gettig, New York.....	18	13	1	3	17	.824
CATCHERS.						
Zimmer, Cleveland..	18	82	19	3	0	104	.971
Murphy, Phil.&Pitts.	30	92	42	4	1	137	.964
Powers, Louisville....	22	73	20	2	2	99	.959
McGuire, Wash'gton	92	382	96	14	7	499	.958
Warner, New York.	107	640	142	20	23	825	.948
Clements, St. Louis.	85	276	81	9	11	377	.947
Donohue, Chicago .	117	451	107	23	9	590	.946
O'Connor, Cleveld.	47	154	54	7	5	220	.946
Robinson, Baltimore	77	291	70	12	11	384	.940
Kittridge, Louisville	88	257	84	13	9	363	.939
Criegg, Cleveland..	81	316	98	18	9	441	.939
Chance, Chicago....	27	61	14	2	3	80	.937
Bergen, Boston.....	119	487	110	24	17	638	.934
Peitz, Cincinnati...	100	329	87	25	5	446	.933
Ryan, Brooklyn.....	79	292	95	18	10	415	.932
McFarland, Philа...	118	425	141	20	22	608	.931
Bowerman, Pittsb..	63	244	86	14	11	355	.929
Schriver, Pittsburg.	93	202	125	13	14	429	.926
Wood, Cincinnati...	27	97	26	7	3	133	.925
Sugden, St. Louis..	59	182	94	20	2	298	.923
Clark, Baltimore...	68	291	70	14	19	394	.916
Grim, Brooklyn.....	50	157	57	12	8	234	.915
Yeager, Boston.....	36	160	35	12	7	214	.911
Farrell, Washington	60	186	82	21	6	295	.908
Vaughn, Cincinnati.	33	101	36	7	7	151	.907
Smith, Brooklyn....	20	63	26	10	2	101	.881
Grady, New York...	47	219	59	16	22	316	.879
Wilson, Louisville..	29	98	35	10	8	146	.876
Snyder, Louisville..	15	40	14	2	6	62	.871

Handball in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Eugene Caselli, the Brazilian handball player, this afternoon defeated James Fitzgerald, champion of Ireland, and his partner, Martin Goggan, in two games. The scores were: 21 to 10 and 21 to 13.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

A Sale of $20,000 Worth of High Class Dress Stuffs at Lower Prices Than Have Ever Before Been Known for Such Splendid Goods.

In point of value-giving this offering is without a parallel in the history of Dress Goods retailing, and it is most opportune, coming as it does so early in the season. It is one of those supreme merchandising triumphs which demonstrates the power of organization, and which emphasizes the economical helpfulness of the department store. By no other means could such a wide-spread opportunity be brought within reach of the thousands who will profit thereby. So much for the occasion—Now for the goods themselves.

They come to us fresh from one of America's leading importers and wholesalers of fine Dress Stuffs. In quality and patterns they are as good and desirable as any that have ever been sold at two and three times our prices. Most of them are imported fabrics, but there are also many of American Manufacture. Any of them can be bought with absolute confidence, for there's not an unworthy yard in the entire collection.

We've divided the assortments into four lots and they're distributed throughout our Dress Goods Department on the main floor of the new building.

Lot 1--At 29c. a Yard, Worth 65c. Yard.

An assortment of Mixed Fabrics.

Lot 3--At 69c. a Yard, Worth $1.25 and $1.50 Yard.

46 in. Silk and Wool Novelties.
48 in. Corded Poplin Silk Bayadere Stripes
46 in. Figured Worsted Suitings in plain shades.
46 in. Imported Travers Novelties.
44 in. Worsted and Silk Novelties.

Lot 4--At 98c. a Yard, Worth $2.00 to $3.00 Yard.

48 in. Imported Bayadere Novelties.
44 in. Imported Silk and Wool Novelties.
44 in. Imported Crepon Granites.

Lot 2--At 49c. a Yd., Worth 85c., $1.00 & $1.25 Yd.

42 in. Imported Corded Travers.
44 in. Corded Epingline.
45 in. Foreign Granite, illuminated.
46 in. Two Toned Diagonal Suiting.
44 in. Imported Novelties.
44 in. Silk Mixed Bayadere Novelty.
43 in. Pebble Suiting Changeant.
44 in. Imported Figured Granite in plain colors.
45 in. Cheviot Suitings.
44 in. Imported Silk Mixed Novelties.
42 in. Novelty Plaids.
43 in. Foreign Travers.
44 in. Figured Illuminated Novelties.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS. ABRAHAM AND STRAUS. ABRAHAM AND STRAUS. ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

REID IS COLLEGE CHAMPION

Yale Player Wins the Highest Intercollegiate Golf Honor.

WALTER B. SMITH DEFEATED

Victory Taken by Six Holes and Five to Play—A Contest with Many Exciting Features.

John Reid, Jr., who shares with Walter B. Smith, the honor of being the ablest golfer in Yale, won the individual intercollegiate championship yesterday in the final round of the tournament on the Ardsley Club links. He won the coveted honor by the score of 6 up and 5 to play. The final match was 36 holes, and at the close of the morning round of 18 holes Reid had a lead of two holes. He gradually increased the lead in the afternoon, although Smith fought stubbornly, and at the end of the thirteenth hole, or thirty-first in all, brought the contest to a close.

It was a well fought match, and, with the exception of the last few holes, when Smith's game was evidently affected by the realization that he was defeated, very evenly played. In the morning round Reid did the course in 83 strokes and Smith 85, and in the afternoon the former did better, 80 strokes, while Smith repeated his 85. The bye-holes were played out, so the total for the entire thirty-six holes was 163 strokes for the new champion and 170 for the defeated man. So small a difference as seven strokes for thirty-six holes tells clearer than many words how closely and hotly the game was fought.

As has been the case in the past two tournaments, the college championship honors have been divided between Yale and Harvard, with one exception, when in the first tournament over a year ago Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton won the individual championship. Last May this honor went to Harvard, James F. Curtis defeating the victor of yesterday in the final round. The peculiarities of golf were exemplified in the present tournament in the fact that the former champion failed to get a place among the qualifying eight. Meanwhile Reid has shown steady improvement, and will now hold the highest college honors for the coming year.

Reid has improved very much in his game since last year, and his recent work on the links will justify the statement that he is one of America's steadiest golfers. About two weeks ago he won the St. Andrew's Cup, and holds the record of 82 strokes for that club course. He also won for the second time last August the Saratoga Golf Club Cup, and at Morris County in the big amateur event he was one of those who qualified in the championship class. Smith in that tournament won his greatest honors, as he met Findlay Douglas in the final round for the championship of the United States, and so holds second honors. Barely a week ago he beat Reid in the final round for the Yale championship, an honor that Smith has held for two seasons. He is a Chicago man, and learned the game on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club less than three years ago. Reid is a member of the St. Andrew's Club. Both are in the senior class.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather yesterday, particularly in the morning, a fair crowd of spectators was on hand to watch the start and to show its appreciation of good golf at intervals by applause, worthily bestowed. There were many occasions when an excess of golf enthusiasm was both excusable and commendable. Particularly was this true at the start, when Smith began so brilliantly as to give expectations that he would be the victor.

He began by getting a 220-yard drive, rolling a few yards beyond the hole, which is 205 yards from the tee. It was the first time the green has been driven during the week, and it is a rarity at any time. Long drives, however, are Smith's specialty, and he made several during the match from 200 to 230 yards. His second shot took him within four feet of the hole, and he went down in 3, Reid playing faultlessly in 4. Smith sprang a still greater surprise when he made the next hole, 225 yards, in 2 strokes from a twenty-foot put—a brilliant mark in the week's golfing record. This was hot golf with a vengeance, but Reid did not quail, and he made the third hole, 290 yards, in 3, getting a perfect approach and a fifteen-foot put.

The short one was halved, and then Smith made one, giving him a lead of 2 at the fifth hole. Reid, by clever approaching and putting, in which respect he was superior to his classmate, made the next three holes, but Smith got the ninth, playing out very cleverly from a bad place on the edge of the quarry, and the first half of the morning round ended even. Smith did the nine holes in 39 strokes and Reid in 40.

Reid now proceeded to forge ahead. It was a slow process, and was only accomplished through the most accurate work. The most remarkable hole among the other nine was the fifteenth, 355 yards, which Reid made in the low number of 4. Both drove into the high grass, but Reid got out with a magnificent second shot, while Smith took 3, but the third carried him near the green. He putted up close to the hole on his fourth, and, with Reid twenty feet distant for the latter's fourth shot, the chances were one to a thousand that it would be a halved hole. Reid, however, did the totally unexpected thing of making the hole, and it was well applauded. The first eighteen holes finished in Reid's favor by two holes.

In the afternoon Smith again repeated his performance of winning the first hole in 3 from a long put. Reid took the second, and when he made the short fourth, 122 yards, beautifully in 2 he was 3 ahead. A poor put by Smith on the next placed Reid 4 ahead, and at that figure he finished the first nine holes. One of Smith's best holes was the tenth, 275 yards, which he made in 3 strokes, getting a 220-yard drive and a 35-foot put. That, however, was the last hole he took. Reid made three in succession, closing the match by 6 up and 5 to play. The bye-holes were played out, and the full scores were:

FIRST ROUND.

John Reid, Jr., Yale—									
Out	4	4	3	3	6	4	4	5	7—40
In	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	7—43
Total									83
Walter B. Smith, Yale—									
Out	3	2	4	3	5	5	5	6	6—39
In	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6—46
Total									85

SECOND ROUND.

John Reid, Jr., Yale—									
Out	4	4	4	2	5	5	4	7	4—39
In	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	6—41
Total									80
Walter B. Smith, Yale—									
Out	3	5	4	3	6	5	4	5	6—41
In	3	5	4	5	6	6	4	5	6—44
Total									85

Total for the 36 holes: Reid, 163 strokes; Smith, 170 strokes.

Ardsley Golf Championship.

The qualifying round at eighteen holes for the men's championship of the Ardsley Club was played yesterday. The eight best players qualified to continue the contest at match play as follows: A. De Witt Cochrane, 83; H. S. Brooks, 90; H. M. Billings, 90; Dr. W. Gill Wylie, 90; E. S. Jaffray, 92; Victor Thorn, 94; B. H. Adams, 95, and E. K. Beddall, 96. Some of the other players were M. M. Van Beuren, 97; M. S. Paton, 98; J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., 99; W. M. Chrystie, 100; Daniel Bacon, 101; H. B. Gayley, 101; F. L. Eldridge, 102; P. F. Murphy, 102; W. S. Thorne, 104; W. H. Paterson, 105, and C. Converse, 107.

Games on Hillside Club Links.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 29.—The contest for the Mrs. Charles Fisk Cup was concluded this afternoon, on the links of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club. J. H. P. Wharton won the cup, making 12 points, while Carl Walz and A. R. Fisk tied, with 9 points each, for second place. Wharton now holds the cup as his personal property. There was also a match game between the team from the Baltusrol Golf Club and the Hillside team, the latter winning easily by a score of 18 to 6.

Indian Doctor Died Suddenly.

In the ten-cent lodging house at 4 and 6 East Broadway, Prof. Augustenous Maudette, an Indian doctor, died alone and unattended yesterday afternoon. He was about sixty years old. Little could be learned of him except that he lived at 109 Race Street, Philadelphia, and came to the lodging house on Thursday night last about midnight. He was not seen again until found dead yesterday afternoon, not having been disturbed, at his own request. He is said to have lived among a tribe of Indians, and was the favorite "medicine man." He was profusely tattooed. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Shot an Albino Deer.

From The Maine State Press.

Among the deer brought to Bangor on Friday was a handsome albino, or white deer, with a good set of antlers, shot on the east branch of the Penobscot by Fred Hubbard of East Berlin, Conn. The deer will be mounted whole by a Bangor taxidermist.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Third Battery of Brooklyn Occupied Pistol Ranges—Many Qualify as Experts.

The Third Battery of Brooklyn occupied the pistol ranges at Creedmoor yesterday, and very few of the men failed to qualify as marksmen. The other ranges were also well patronized, and more expert qualifications were made than on any preceding supplementary day.

Gen. Butt and Col. Gans were both on the grounds throughout the day, and Lieut. Beasley of the Third Battery was the physician in charge. The scores were:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. W. C. Fisk, Co. D	3	4	4	5	3—19	0	3	3	3—12—31
Lieut. W. H. Brainard, Co. C	5	4	5	4	4—20	3	0	3	4	3—18—38
J. E. Cleaves, Co. D	3	4	2	3	3—15	5	3	4	3	4—19—34
F. J. Clarkson, Co. B	4	3	3	4	4—18	4	4	0	4	4—16—34
L. F. Eggers, Co. C	3	5	5	3	3—19	3	3	3	3	3—15—34
D. Ferguson, Co. A	3	3	3	3	5—17	4	4	4	3	4—19—36
Charles T. French, Co. D	4	3	3	4	4—18	5	4	2	4	3—18—36
S. Homans, Jr., Co. I	4	5	4	0	4—17	4	3	4	0	1—15—32
J. H. Hudson, Co. C	3	4	4	4	3—18	4	3	3	0	2—12—30

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	4	3	5	5	4—21	5	5	5	4	4—24—45
Sergt. R. M. Kollock, N. C. S.	5	6	5	3	5—23	5	4	5	5	4—23—46
J. J. Finlay, Co. B	5	4	4	4	4—21	4	4	5	5	4—22—43
F. K. Nixon, Co. G	4	5	5	5	3—22	4	5	4	4	5—22—44
L. Pinder, Co. D	4	5	4	4	4—22	5	4	4	4	4—21—43
B. W. Wenman, Co. I	5	5	4	5	5—24	5	5	5	3	0—18—42

EXPERTS.

Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G	4	5	4	3	4—20	4	3	4	5	5—21—41
Sergt. J. P. Stewart, Co. B	4	5	3	4	4—20	5	3	4	4	4—20—40
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	4	5	4	5	3—21	4	4	4	4	3—19—40
Corp. E. S. Coy, Co. D	4	4	5	5	5—23	3	4	4	4	3—18—41
C. L. Ackers, Co. B	5	3	5	3	5—21	4	5	3	4	3—19—40
T. A. Ball, Co. D	5	5	4	5	3—22	4	4	5	4	3—20—42
J. H. Clarkson, Co. B	5	5	4	3	5—22	0	5	5	4	4—18—40
W. M. Phillips, Co. D	4	5	4	4	4—21	4	2	4	4	5—19—40
L. Pinder, Co. D	4	4	4	4	5—21	4	3	5	2	5—19—40
C. Robinson, Co. G	5	4	3	5	4—21	4	4	4	5	4—21—42
W. B. Short, Co. D	5	4	4	5	4—22	4	4	4	5	5—21—43
A. E. Wells, Co. E	3	5	5	3	4—22	4	3	5	4	3—19—41

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. C. G. Wingate, N. C. S.	4	3	3	3	3—16	4	3	2	4	3—16—32
E. F. Decker, Co. C	4	4	4	3	3—19	4	3	3	4	4—18—37
J. C. De Witt, Co. G	4	5	4	4	5—22	4	3	4	4	4—19—41
P. W. Engs, Co. A	3	3	3	5	4—18	4	3	5	4	0—16—34
W. H. Ferguson, Co. I	4	3	4	3	4—18	0	5	2	4	2—13—31
A. Findlay, Co. G	4	4	3	4	3—18	4	4	4	3	3—19—37
W. E. Finnegan, Co. C	4	4	3	4	2—17	4	0	4	2	3—13—30
F. C. Moffat, Co. K	3	5	4	5	4—21	4	5	0	3	3—15—36
H. F. Rollins, Co. A	4	3	3	3	3—16	3	3	5	0	4—15—31
W. H. Sammis, Co. C	4	4	3	4	3—18	4	3	4	3	3—18—36
W. J. Scovil, Co. F	2	3	4	2	4—15	3	5	5	2	3—18—33
R. T. Sheldon, Co. A	3	3	3	3	4—16	3	5	3	4	5—20—36
A. M. Summers, Co. D	4	0	3	4	4—15	4	4	5	4	4—21—36
T. Tate, Co. H	4	5	4	0	5—18	0	4	3	4	5—16—34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. G. F. Hamlin, Co. I	5	5	4	4	5—23	5	4	5	3	4—21—44
E. C. Barnum, Co. K	4	5	5	3	4—21	5	4	4	5	3—21—42
A. G. Findlay, Co. G	4	5	5	5	4—23	3	5	5	3	3—21—44
F. W. Rollins, Co. A	4	4	5	5	5—23	3	4	5	3	4—19—42
A. M. Summers, Co. D	4	5	5	5	3—22	4	3	5	4	5—21—43

EXPERTS.

Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B	5	5	5	5	3—23	5	3	4	3	5—20—43
Sergt. W. A. Stopford, Co. E	3	4	5	5	4—21	5	5	4	4	4—22—43
Corp. B. T. Morehaus, Co. K	5	5	5	5	5—25	4	3	4	4	4—19—44
G. H. Barnum, Co. K	5	5	4	2	5—21	4	4	4	3	4—19—40
A. G. Findlay, Co. G	4	4	5	5	4—22	4	5	5	5	3—22—44
P. H. Martin, Co. E	4	5	4	3	4—21	4	5	0	5	5—19—40
H. L. Buydam, Co. I	4	4	5	5	5—23	4	4	3	4	5—20—43

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Charentus Was Beaten by Clawson's Attempt to Play.

YOUNG DALY WAS NOT NAPPING

Reversals of Form Have Been Frequent at the Track, but a Few More Examples Were Given Yesterday.

Some day or other, when he is brought up with a round turn by the Stewards for not riding his horses out, Jockey Clawson will realize that, while it may be pleasant sport to indulge another rider, and then beat him out, that it is not what the public or the racing officials care to see. Clawson tried this trick once too often yesterday, very much to the cost of the backers of the favorite, Charentus, and, although it was apparent that Clawson was not criminal in his intent, that fact nevertheless failed to appease the wrath of those who bet on Charentus.

The latter was the favorite in the mile-and-forty-yard race, while Frohman, who was ridden by ten-year-old "Johnnie" Daly, had only a poor support. Young Daly, who a few days ago beat his cousin "Danny" Maher with Frohman, took Frohman to the front, but Charentus was pounds better than the leader, and could have caught him at any stage of the race. But Clawson thought it a good idea to indulge the midget jockey, so he rated along through the stretch, acting as if he was trying in vain to pass him. It was a fatal mistake to make with a jockey of Master Daly's training, for every scion of the family that has produced "Father Bill" and "Brother Mike" is a born horseman, and knows about horses and the ways of jockeys almost from the cradle. Instead of fooling Daly, Clawson was being fooled by the midget, and when it came to a final drive, in which Clawson felt confident, Master Daly, with rare judgment, managed to keep his mount going long enough to win by a head.

It has been said time and time again that where there is no class among race horses there cannot be form, but there can be a semblance of form, no matter what sort of horses run. The racing at Aqueduct has been of a sort to make those who attempt to follow form weep, and there were several startling reversals yesterday. The same thing has been true of the racing every day since the meeting opened, but the season is so far advanced now that the players submit without a murmur, in the hope of "getting aboard" at the proper time and squaring up accounts for the season.

Effervescent, the favorite, was beaten in the first race by Grievance, but she had no more right to have lost the race than Charentus had to lose to Frohman. Fleeting Gold was another "good thing" that went through in the last race.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For allies two years old, which have not won $700; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Grievance, T. J. Healey's b. f., by Hindoo-Miss Used, 91 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1. (Weber)
2—Effervescent, E. G., Hughes's b. f., 110, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (Hirsch)
3—Lamity, Turney Brothers's b. f., 90, 5 to 1. (Mooney)

Morning, 94, 12 to 1, (Corberley;) Miss Order, 95, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Tut Tut, 85, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) St. Sophia, 85, 30 to 1, (Weisse;) Fallela, 84, 100 to 1, (J. Daly,) and Auridale, 94, 200 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 1-5.

1—Inspriner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., by St. Symphorian-Distaff, 97 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5. (McCue)
2—Blarneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. g., 104, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1. (H. Martin)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 102, 4 to 1. (O'Connor)

Nearest, 104, 2 to 1, (Spencer;) Black Dude, 105, 30 to 1, (James;) Tyrian, 102, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) and Brentwood, 107, 30 to 1, (Turner,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

1—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 3 years, by Florist-Addie Warren, 126 pounds, 1 to 4. (Clawson)
2—Brighton, Mrs. M. C. Lylee's ch. g., 4, 8 to 1 and 1 to 4. (O'Connor)
3—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. h., 5, 120, 12 to 1. (Jones)

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $600. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. M. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Modred-Momento, 109 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3. (Spencer)
2—Captain Siegbert, Turney Brothers's b. c., 112, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3. (H. Martin)
3—Tyran, P. S. P. Randolph's br. g., 97, 30 to 1. (Songer)

Ninety Cents, 109, 60 to 1, (Weber;) Cavalleria, 97, 300 to 1, (McCue;) Sir Christopher, 97, 300 to 1, (Boland;) Overboard, 105, 30 to 1, (Maher,) and Savory, 112, 200 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:44 4-5.

1—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3 years, by Himyar-Jewel Ban, 90 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5. (J. Daly)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. g., 4, 108, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4. (Clawson)
3—Blueaway, J. P. Robinson's b. c., 3, 103, 8 to 5. (Maher)

Regulator, 106, 100 to 1, (McDermott;) Danforth, 102, 50 to 1, (Miggs,) and Hurns, 99, 150 to 1, (O'Brien,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies, three years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:26 4-5.

1—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Flying Fish, 103 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1. (O'Connor)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 104, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (Moody)
3—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 103, 6 to 5. (Spencer)

Queen of Beauty, 98, 100 to 1, (McCue;) Sagacity, 103, 6 to 1, (Clawson,) and Regie May, 105, 100 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

TOD SLOANE WINS AGAIN.

Sir J. Thursby's Colt Trevor Achieves Victory at 3 to 1.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the first day's racing of the Hurst Park Autumn Meeting, to-day, Sir J. Thursby's four-year-old b. c. Trevor, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, won the Molesey Park Autumn Handicap. This race is of 500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, second to receive 75 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Twelve horses ran over the course, a distance of one mile, and the result was as follows:

Sir J. Thursby's four-year-old br. colt Trevor, by Juggler, out of Chevrette. 1
Lord Stanley's five-year-old ch. h. Golden Rule, by Royal Hampton, out of Meteora. 2
Mr. Jersey's (Mrs. Langtry) four-year-old ch. c. Brayhead, by Arklow, out of Contour. 3

The betting was 3 to 1 against Trevor.

The racing fever of the last few weeks has called forth protests from various quarters. Henry Labouchère, in Truth, referring to Tod Sloane, denounces "the nauseous jockey worship, which was such a discreditable and idiotic feature of the turf twenty years ago."

Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, in a speech, has also decried this mania, saying:

"They worship this god to such an extent that if Tod Sloane, supposing his nationality did not stand in the way, were to become a candidate for Epsom, it is doubtful if the present member would have a chance."

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The championship season will open this week with the game between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge on Saturday. What the outcome of the match will be no one of course can say with any positiveness; but, taking all the facts into consideration, the chances seem to favor Harvard by a small margin. Nor is this overlooking in the least Pennsylvania's strength. It is a truth that, individually, Pennsylvania has undoubtedly as strong a team as any in the field this year. Overfield as centre, Hare and McCracken as guards, Goodman and Carnell as tackles, Gardner as quarter back, and Outland as full—all of these are splendid players. They do not seem, however, to be able to get into the swing of team play, but go ahead in a spasmodic, spiritless manner, which is deadening to good general work. Then, too, while Outland is a good man at back as a line bucker, it must be admitted that that is not his proper position, and that, were Pennsylvania as strong as she should be in the back division, Outland would be kept at his proper position as tackle. It is in this back division, however, that Pennsylvania falls short of expectations—certainly so as compared with Harvard. Reid, Dibblee, Haughton, Daly, and Kendall are unquestionably much stronger in combination and general play than Outland, Harrison, Gardner, and Coombs; while from the kicking standpoint Pennsylvania is decidedly out of it. To offset this is Pennsylvania's advantage in the line over the Harvard men, who do not seem to put enough life into their work—having force, but lacking momentum. They show a tendency, too, to fumble, and it was very apparent in the game with the Chicago Athletic Association that its interference could be materially improved upon, the interferers at times actually getting in the way of the runners. Of course, undoubtedly in the week's practice yet remaining these defects will be materially remedied. In that case, supposing both teams improve about on an equal ratio, Harvard would still seem to have a litttle the advantage, in the fact that her backs are strong enough, in proportion to the strength of the Pennsylvania backs, to more than offset the weakness in her forward division.

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Other games that are scheduled for the week are not without interest. Yale is to play the Chicago Athletic team in New Haven on Saturday, and as Harvard triumphed over the Chicago combination by a score of 39 to 0 Yale may have her hands full to equal it. Princeton will play West Point at West Point; and here for the first time this season an opportunity will be afforded to compare the scores of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale with the same team. Yale having played West Point yesterday, while Harvard earlier in the season rolled up a score of 28 to 0 in her favor. Cornell will play Williams at Buffalo on Saturday, but this game, usually so interesting, will not unlikely be a walkover for Cornell, as the Williams players are not in the first class. Those who remember the drawn battles between these teams in '95 and '96 will not fail to comment on Cornell's striking advance in football during the past two years. Even last year the Ithaca students showed how strong they were as compared with their old-time rivals, whom they defeated by a score of 42 to 0. Other games, all on Saturday, are Lehigh and Lafayette at Bethlehem; New York University and Syracuse at Syracuse, and Carlisle and Dickinson at Carlisle.

***

Since first they started to play together in the championship lists—as far back as '83—Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania have met exactly nine times. Of these games Harvard has won four and Pennsylvania five, so that if Harvard wins on Saturday next each team will have an equal number of victories credited to it. In light of the coming match the scores of these past games may be interesting. They are, with the dates on which they were played, as follows: 1883—Harvard, 4; Pennsylvania, 0. 1884—Pennsylvania, 4; Harvard, 0. 1886—Harvard, 28; Pennsylvania, 0. 1890—Harvard, 35; Pennsylvania, 0. 1892—Harvard, 26; Pennsylvania, 4. 1894—Pennsylvania, 18; Harvard, 4. 1895—Pennsylvania, 17; Harvard, 14. 1896—Pennsylvania, 8; Harvard, 6. 1897—Pennsylvania, 15; Harvard, 6. From this it will be seen that though Harvard has actually lost one more game than Pennsylvania she has nevertheless a total score of 123 points against her opponent's 66.

***

The value of a good man who is reasonably sure of kicking a goal from the field was perhaps never better illustrated than in the Cornell-Princeton game. With the ball on the Princeton thirty-yard line, Cross of Cornell undertook to drop a goal from the field, but though the chance was comparatively easy he failed and threw away one of the several opportunities that Cornell had to score. This was one of Princeton's narrow escapes; but narrower still was the scape when Starbuck of Cornell, by remarkable play, broke through the entire Princeton line, and had practically a clear field before him. Had he not been troubled with a sore knee, which prevented him running fast, there is no doubt he would have got over for a touch-down instead of being downed on the five-yard line. And here, reviewing that particular match, it is very manifest that if Cornell had been just a trifle stronger in this line-breaking play, or Princeton a little weaker in defensive work—one or the other—Cornell would have won.

***

Clergymen seem to be coming more and more to the front as football players. Cullen, the big Yale centre, is a clergyman, hailing from Nova Scotia, taking a post-graduate course at Yale; Cheebro, Cullen's opponent at centre in the Brown game, is studying for the Baptist ministry at Brown; while Reiter, who played such a star game for Princeton in the Cornell game, is a post-graduate, also preparing for the ministry.

***

McBride of Yale is doing some superb kicking this year. In the game with the Indians at each punt he seldom failed to send the ball sixty or sixty-five yards, surprising even the Yale coaches by his excellent work.

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A committee has been appointed in Columbia University to take steps toward the organization of a 'varsity team for next year. There is no reason why Columbia should not be heard from in the football world.

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Manager William Hale Thompson of the Chicago Athletic Association football team has made arrangements with James J. Frawley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Football Committee for a game between the Chicago Athletic Association team, now at Newton, Mass., and the eleven of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The game will be played on Manhattan Field Wednesday.

Steep tailor bills are a thing of the past. Our special sale of black vicuna for coat and vest, with a neat striped trousering, suit to order $20.00, are exceptional value.

Special line of English box kersey and meltons, blues, blacks, oxfords and browns, overcoat to order, $20.00.

Your protection is a year's guarantee or money back.

SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

FOOTBALL AT CAMBRIDGE

Carlisle Scores a Goal, but Loses to Harvard by 11 to 5.

PROSPECT OF THE CRIMSON

Better Prepared for the Game With the Pennsylvania University Team Than Was the Case a Week Ago.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Carlisle Indians scored their usual goal from the field in the football game on Soldiers' Field this afternoon, but Harvard won through hard, clean, and at times brilliant work, by a score of 11 to 5, making the first touchdown through poor head work on the part of the Indians, and another in the second half by beautiful runs by Dibblee.

With the Pennsylvania game only a week off, the Harvard eleven has but little time left in which to put on the finishing touches before lining up for its first big contest of the year. What the outcome of that game will be is less doubtful, perhaps, than it has been for several years past. For Harvard is playing a strong, fast game; her men are in the best condition, and play well together. Not for years has a crimson eleven gone into a big game with better equipped men.

The Harvard coaches are sanguine. They have seen a marked improvement in the team during the past two weeks, especially at the centre of the line, where Jaffray has replaced C. Sargent and where Boal and Burden, at either guard, have become fairly invincible. Here was Harvard's weakest point at the opening of the season. At tackle Mills and Donald are surest of playing in the big games, with Haughton and Burnett as substitutes. However, there is a possibility that Haughton may start the Pennsylvanian game instead of Mills. He is playing well of late, his chief fault being that he is apt to run behind his own line when the play is apparently around the opposite flank. Donald is a veteran player, who can be counted upon to do good work. He breaks through nearly every time, and tackles cleanly, and on the defense he is equally effective in preventing any gains through his position. Mills is playing a fast game, and has improved since last year.

Cochrane and Hallowell will undoubtedly be the ends to play against Pennsylvania and Yale. They are both "sandy" fellows, and are not apt to get hurt. Their work has been steadily improving, and it is safe to say that Harvard has as good a pair of ends as any in the country. Richardson and Lewis will make excellent substitutes if needed.

Behind the line, the men are quick in starting with the ball, and follow their interference well. The interference work of the team as a whole is one of the most encouraging features of their play.

Dibblee continues to be a wonder, and it is said the Pennsylvania men are decidedly anxious about him. He is undoubtedly the greatest halfback playing football in the colleges to-day, and if he gets the smallest chance he is expected to carry the ball over Pennsylvania's line. Warren and E. Kendall are the next best halfbacks. Warren is more experienced, plays harder, and will probably be the man finally chosen as Dibblee's running mate. He is quicker in starting than Kendall.

Daly continues his excellent work at quarterback. His one great fault is in catching punts, for he frequently fumbles. But his punting is remarkable, and his running with the ball, if he catches it, is in true Dibblee fashion. Reid, at fullback, has improved in his style of play. He is rather slow in starting, but he plays hard and follows his interference well in running. He has not been given much show at punting, as Daly has done the bulk of that.

The line-up of to-day's game was:

Harvard.	Position.	Carlisle.
Cochrane, Farley	Left end	Archiquette
Donald	Left tackle	H. Pierce
Boal	Left guard	Scott
Jaffray	Centre	Smith
Burden	Right guard	Redwater
Mills, Haughton	Right tackle	B. Pierce
Hallowell	Right end	Rogers
Daly	Quarter back	Hudson
Dibblee	Left half back	Miller
Warren	Right half back	Seneca, Cayon
Reid	Full back	Metoxen

Umpire—Budd of Lehigh. Referee—Garfield of Williams. Linesmen—Holden of Harvard, Wheelock of Carlisle. Touchdowns—Reid, Dibblee. Goal—Cochrane. Goal from field—Hudson. Total score—Harvard, 11; Carlisle, 5. Time—25-minute halves. Attendance, 7,000.

PENNSYLVANIA, 23; CHICAGO, 11.

First Score Against the Red and Blue for the Season.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The University of Chicago football eleven succeeded this afternoon in crossing the University of Pennsylvania's goal, the first time the red and blue has been scored against this season, the final score being: University of Pennsylvania, 23; Chicago University, 11.

For the first few minutes of play the Chicago boys simply carried the Quakers off their feet, and it looked as though they were going to have a walk-over, but then the Pennsylvania men took a brace and played something like their true form. They held the heavy backs of the maroons by their beautiful defensive work, and would then plow through the heavy Chicago line for good gains, only to lose the ball by a miserable fumble. Gardiner was the chief offender in this respect for the red and blue, while Herschberger made some miserable attempts at catching Hare's low twisting punts. The line-up was:

University of Pennsylvania.	Positions.	University of Chicago.
Fotwell	Left end	Henry, Schmall
Goodman	Left tackle	Mortimer, Cleveland
Hare	Left guard	Burnett
Overfield	Centre	Speed
McCracken	Right guard	Rodgers
Carnett	Right tackle	Webb
Hedges	Right end	Hammill, Cassels
Gardiner	Quarter back	Kennedy
McMahon, Harrison	Left half back	Clarke
Coombs	Right half back	Herschberger
Outland	Full back	Slaker

Touch-downs—Clarke, Outland, 2; Harrison. Goals—Herschberger, Outland, 3. Goal from field—Herschberger. Referee—Mr. W. H. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Paul J. Dashiel, Lehigh. Time—35-minute halves.

WEST POINT'S GOOD FIGHT.

Yale Men Compelled to Work for Victory—Score, 10 to 0.

WEST POINT, Oct. 29.—The Yale-West Point football game here this afternoon resulted in a score of 10 to 0 in favor of Yale. It was the best played and most exciting contest witnessed here this season. The West Pointers put up a good fight, Yale having to work very hard for the points it scored. The line-up was as follows:

West Point.	Positions.	Yale.
Smith, W. D.	Left end	Hubbell
Heidt, Schnell	Left tackle	Allan
Burt	Left guard	Brown
Betteson	Centre	Cullen
Ennis	Right guard	Marshall
Foy	Right tackle	Chamier
Baender	Right end	Coy
Kromer	Quarterback	Sullivan
Waldron	Left halfback	Marvin
Humphrey	Right halfback	Ware
Romeyn	Fullback	McBride

Score—Yale, 10; West Point, 0. Touchdowns—McBride, 1; Marvin, 1. Umpire—Mr. Thompson of Princeton. Referee—Mr. Vail, University of Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Cadet Harris and Mr. Francis of Yale. Time—twenty-minute halves. Attendance, 5,000.

FOOTBALL GAMES AT ORANGE.

Athletic Club Defeated by the Riversides—Y. M. C. A. Teams Tie.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29.—Two interesting games of football were played on the Orange Oval this afternoon between the reorganized Orange Athletic Club football team and the Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, and the Orange Young Men's Christian Association and the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association of New York.

In the first game the Orange Athletic Club team was beaten by 6 to 0. Six minutes after play was begun Orange had forced the ball almost to the Riverside line, when Paddleford, the Orange quarterback, fumbled, and Clark, the Riverside left guard, made a touchdown after a run of 55 yards. Bird kicked the goal.

In the game between the two Young Men's Christian Association teams neither side succeeded in scoring.

Cutler School Wins at Football.

In a football game noted for fine team work, the Cutler School eleven defeated the representatives of the Mount Vernon High School, at Mount Vernon, yesterday morning, by a score of 5 to 0. In the first half Cutler was within a few yards of the home team's goal line several times, but the latter's fine defensive work kept the New York lads from scoring. It looked as though there would be no scoring in the second half, but a few minutes before time was called, Capt. Warren, aided by good interference, carried the ball around Mount Vernon's right end for a touchdown. A large crowd witnessed the game.

PRINCETON DEFEATS BROWN.

The Tigers Win a Game in Drizzling Rain at Providence—Score, 23—0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Brown University was beaten by Princeton to-day by a score of 23 to 0. The game was played in a drizzling rain before about 1,500 persons. In the first half Brown held Princeton well, and only after sixteen minutes' play were the Tigers able to shove Reiter over for a touchdown, from which Wheeler failed to kick goal. The end of the half found the ball in Brown's possession on Princeton's forty-five-yard line.

In the second half Reiter and Black went through for touchdowns, and in a scrimmage Brown lost the ball on a fumble and it rolled outside of the bunch. Poe, Princeton's left end, picked it up and sprinted fifty yards, aided by beautiful interference, for a touchdown.

Brown was weak in her defensive plays, while Princeton was equally weak in offensive movements. It was a clean game from beginning to end, none of the players being seriously injured.

Princeton.	Positions.	Brown.
Poe	Left end	Murphy
Geer	Left tackle	Hapgood
Edwards	Left guard	Wheeler
Booth	Centre	Melendy
Crowdis	Right guard	Carter
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Sheehan
Palmer	Right end	Hunt
Duncan	Quarter back	Pratt
Black	Left half back	Washburn
Reiter	Right half back	Richardson
Wheeler	Full back	Bates

Referee—Mr. Rockwell, M. I. T. Umpire—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Linesmen—Messrs. Wing, Brown, and Coke, Princeton. Touch-downs—Reiter, 2; Black, Poe. Goals from touch-downs—Wheeler, 3. Time—Two 20-minute halves. Score—Princeton, 23; Brown, 0.

Knickerbockers Win at Football.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's football team met and defeated the eleven of St. John's College yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval. Two twenty-minute halves were played, and although the college boys made a plucky fight, they were no match for the Knickerbockers, whose line they found impossible to break through. It was dark before the game was completed, the score being 51 to 0.

Other Football Games.

At Rochester—Hamilton, 47; University of Rochester, 0.

At Annapolis—Naval Academy, 18; Lafayette College, 0.

At Ithaca—Cornell, 6; Oberlin, 0.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 24; Trinity, 0.

At Amherst—Amherst, 10; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 0.

At Bethlehem, Penn.—Lehigh University, 0; Bucknell, 0.

A REMARKABLE BILLIARD SHOT.

F. Tobias Makes a Difficult Masse in the Amateur Tournament.

Florian Tobias, who defeated J. B. Stark last night in the amateur fourteen-inch balkline tournament, at the Ives Academy, made one of the most difficult shots ever completed on a modern billiard table. It was in the fiftieth inning that Tobias found both object balls "frozen" on the short cushion, each ball being inside the balklines. His stroke ball rested a few inches from the black ball and about six inches from the short cushion, in a position where a carron was impossible. His only chance of scoring was by a long massé. He got the proper "English" and the stroke ball reached the cushion, kissed the one object ball, and then bounded out about six inches and curved in and kissed the other ball. The play electrified the crowd and they shouted for fully half a minute. Edward McLaughlin, the veteran billiardist, said that it was one of the best massé shots ever made. He said it might be called a "massé draw," and required a heavy and accurate stroke to make it. Tobias, who was to play 215 to Stark's 300, showed rare skill in "drawing" the ball throughout the game. He has a masterly stroke, but does not always play well, because of his hurried manner in making a shot. His one hundred and fiftieth shot, a long draw, with "English" from the long cushion, was another shot that set the crowd cheering.

Stark began the game in promising style, completing his first "century" in the twelfth inning. From then on he began to fall off in his playing, while on the other hand Tobias improved.

The afternoon game between W. J. Arnold and W. G. Douglas, resulted favorably for the former, he winning with 80 points to spare. F. Poggenberg defeated W. G. Douglas in the game decided late on Friday evening. Scores:

F. POGGENBERG, (300)—4 1 0 5 1 21 0 5 4 6 0 2 1 0 15 13 0 0 0 8 0 2 0 3 11 1 1 21 1 0 9 4 1 0 3 1 0 9 0 1 2 1 6 0 9 0 1 9 33 19 0 13 19 1 1 5 1 19 9. Total, 300; average, 4 56-61; highest run, 33.

W. G. DOUGLAS (200)—4 0 3 4 2 8 15 8 3 0 2 4 1 5 4 3 0 0 0 1 6 1 2 3 1 2 2 1 4 4 5 0 7 7 3 1 2 8 1 1 4 8 2 0 4 5 4 10 3 0 0 0 0 0 6 4 9 0 0. Total, 189; average, 3 33-20; highest run, 15.

W. J. ARNOLD, (200)—1 1 1 6 0 0 6 1 2 0 0 5 3 0 3 0 0 3 0 2 0 25 9 0 3 22 2 0 2 1 5 1 9 0 0 16 0 2 9 6 10 0 7 4 18 2 1 4 1 13. Total, 200; average, 4 4-49; highest run, 25.

W. G. DOUGLAS, (200)—6 11 1 0 0 2 1 4 6 5 1 2 3 0 0 6 1 0 1 0 1 0 3 7 2 2 4 3 5 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 2 2 1 2 1 0 1 2 1 2 0. Total, 190; average, 2 1/2; highest run, 28.

J. B. STARK, (300)—6 3 9 1 5 0 15 5 0 0 29 27 0 2 0 0 1 0 7 1 11 0 0 0 0 13 6 1 0 10 6 1 10 1 0 0 0 2 3 8 0 3 1 1 3 8 0 2 5 0 4 0 0 2 0 1 0. Total, 221; average, 3 53-56; highest run, 29.

F. TOBIAS, (215)—0 4 0 11 2 6 1 2 0 2 12 1 4 0 4 2 2 1 4 5 4 0 4 0 0 1 3 5 2 0 11 5 2 8 0 12 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 15 4 0 7 1 8 7 2 1 4 14. Total, 215; average, 3 44-57; highest run, 19.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A.D.MATTHEWS & SONS

The items quoted are a sample of what we are doing, but they only suggest a few of the unusual values of the vast assortment. A visit will amply repay by becoming acquainted with exquisite productions of every conceivable kind from the leading markets of the world. (All goods marked at our small profit system.)

Good News for Chocolate Drinkers.

A cup of Stollwerck's Pure Cocoa FREE and a demonstration how to make it right. Then, if you purchase a trial half-pound box, we give you a silver-plated gold bowl spoon with your favorite battleship engraved on it. (In the basement.)

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edgings, 3 to 5 inches wide, extra value, 15c. per yard.

Hamburg Edgings, 4 to 6 inches wide, extra value, at 19c. per yard.

MILLINERY.

Women's Black Short Back Sailors, $1.25 quality, at 58c.

French Fur Felt Alpines and Trimmed Sailors, with ribbon band and quill, $1.48 quality, at 58c.

Children's Tam o' Shanters, cloth and velvet, at 39c. and 69c.

Misses' Trimmed Hats, all colors, special at $1.47, $1.69, $1.87.

Black Ostrich Plumes, fine quality, hard, fine, and good black, three-quarter length, special at 19c., 39c., 48c.

Fancy Feathers and Wings, all colors, at 19c.

Lace Curtains.

A Leading St. Gall manufacturer accepts our offer for **500 Pairs of Irish Point Curtains** at 25 per cent. less than cost to manufacture. The entire lot placed on sale Monday at surprisingly low prices for reliable goods. Come early and secure the choice designs.

Irish Point Curtains.

White or Ecru, value $4.25, $5.85, $6.25, $6.85, $7.98, $9.65; our prices, $2.98, $3.98, $4.48, $4.89, $5.94, $7.35 per pair.

Nottingham Curtains, four specials for Monday only, usual prices $1.45, $2.19, $2.89, $3.69; our price, 98c., $1.55, $1.98, $2.50 per pair.

Tapestry Curtains, all the newest colorings, $1.98, $2.50, $3.98, $4.75, $5.98, $6.50, $7.98 per yard.

Tapestry Table Covers, special for Monday, 6-4, 69c.; 8-4, $1.25; 10-4, $1.50; 12-4, $1.89.

Hand-made Opaque Shades, mounted on good spring rollers, with fixtures, 36x72, value, 65c., at 39c. each.

1,500 yards Tinsel Crepe Cloth, 5c. per yard.

Nottingham Lace, for vestibule doors, in Irish Point and Renaissance effects, 30 inches wide, 23c., 25c., 30c. per yard.

Reversible Tapestry, suitable for furniture covering or drapery purposes, instead of 85c., special at 60c. per yard.

Estimates furnished on Window Shades at special prices for first-class work.

Silver-Plated Toilet Sets

Sale will commence Monday; five new patterns. These sets are full quadruple plate and consist of round French plate mirror, with long handle, large size hair brush, with best bristles, large size dressing comb; three of these patterns are exclusively ours, and have proved to be the best selling Toilet Ware we have ever handled. The graceful outline and artistic decorations recommend them at once to the purchasers. Plain burnished, with bead edge, rose pattern with large shield and daisy pattern, also with shield. We engrave these sets with handsome monogram, free of charge. The three pieces complete in silk or plush-lined case; special at $4.98; prices should be $7.50.

SILVER WARE.

The most reliable and artistic assortment of Silver Ware to be found and the following prices illustrate that we sell at the shortest profit.

Quadruple-plated Soup Tureens, on feet, plain burnished finish, fluted design, handsomely embossed lid, $3.69; cannot be duplicated for twice the money.

Ladle to match, Ar plate on nickel silver, 89c.

Cracker Jars, peach blow glass bowls, quadruple plated, embossed gold lined lid, regular price, $2.00; special at $1.29.

Crumb Sets, tray and scraper, satin finished, engraved or plain burnished, special at $1.25.

150 Quadruple-plated Butter Dishes, on feet, satin finish, beautifully engraved, regular price $2.10; special for Monday only, at 98c

Quadruple-plated Footed Fern Dishes, colonial and floral designs, white porcelain linings, special, at $1.98

Two other New and Beautiful Designs, at $2.69 and $2.98.

Artificial Fern Fillings, most natural and artistically arranged, $1.75 each.

TEA SETS.

Quadruple plated on hard white metal; every one is a money saver. Each set consists of Coffee or Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, some are plain burnish finish, others satin finished engraved, all are new and pretty designs, and fully guaranteed; $6.50 sets, $3.96; $8.75 sets are $5.50; $9.98 sets are $6.75; $10.98 sets are $7.48; $12.00 sets are $8.39.

Quadruple-plated Trays to match sets, large size, rococo and bead borders, special at $1.98.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston St. and Smith St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

DRESS GOODS.

The selection of the world's best manufacturers is here in the fullest variety and in every desirable color, including new Blues, Grays and Oxfords and every other shade that is in vogue this Fall.

Tailor Made Suitings.

50-inch all wool tailor made Suitings, come in all shades, 89c. per yard.

54-inch all wool tailor made Suitings, no lining required in this weight of material; come in plain and mixed colorings; 79c. per yard.

52-inch very fine twill back French colored Broadcloths, in large range of colors; special, 89c., $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

54-inch all wool French Vicuna Cloth, in Browns, Blues, &c.; as a leader, $1.10 per yard.

Black Broadcloth.

Special line of very fine Black Broadcloth (twill back), all wool, perfect black, at 89c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.

Colored Dress Suitings.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

in new and seasonable goods.

48-inch (wide) French Dress Goods, guaranteed strictly all wool, come in Browns, Navy Blues, Olive and Oxford Mixed, every yard worth one dollar; special at 49c. per yard.

1 case, 46 pieces, 40-inch Navy Blue and Black Storm Serge, only 19c. per yard.

100 pieces all-wool Dress Flannels, in all colors, only 19c. per yard.

56 pieces 38-inch all wool Stripe and Check Dress Flannel, suitable for waists and misses' school dresses, only 29c. per yard; positively worth 50c.

Black Dress Goods.

Big values—New goods.

50-inch all wool Black Homespun Cheviot, the 50c. quality; as a leader, 25c. per yard.

50-inch English Mohair Brilliantine, fine, lustrous quality, only 59c. per yard; considered good value at 79c.

Black Cheviots.

Special line Black Cheviots for tailor made suitings at 49c., 79c., 89c., $1.25 per yard.

Fine Black Dress Goods, suitable for separate skirts, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.

Silks. Silks.

Our silk aisles are stocked with all the staple and novelty Silks of the season. We court an inspection of all our lines.

EXTRA SPECIALS.

Black Taffeta Silk.

27-inch very wide all silk Black Taffeta, fine, lustrous quality, only 58c. per yard; would be considered good value at 80c.

Fine Black Taffeta Silk at 39c. and 45c. per yard.

Colored Taffeta Silks.

50 pieces 75c. and 79c. quality plain and changeable colored Taffeta Silks, marked on our counters, choice, 53c. per yard.

35 pieces French Taffeta Silks, in good range of colors, a big leader, only 38c. per yard.

Fancy Taffeta Silks.

$1.00 to $1.10 quality fancy Silks, choice, 69c. per yard.

85c. to 90c. quality fancy Silks, choice, 59c. per yard.

New Plaid Silks, 79c. per yard; worth $1.00.

New Liberty Satins, very fine, 75c. per yard.

Black Satin Duchesse.

38 pieces all-silk Black Satin Duchesse, only 45c. per yard; worth 69c.

Imported Black Satin Duchesse, wear guaranteed special value at $1.00, $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00 per yard.

Lining Silk Serges.

Another lot 45 pieces Silk Serge Lining Silks, only 25c. per yard.

Velvets. Velvets.

Another lot 100 pieces colored and black silk finish imported Velvets, for waists, &c., only 29c. per yard.

50 pieces black silk finish Velvet, 25c. per yard.

A one-dollar quality colored and black Velvet, (imported,) here on our counters at 58c. per yard.

Black Silk Velvets.

The best makes, perfect black, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50 per yard.

Seal Plush.

50-inch Seal Plush, best make, two big leaders, $3.25 and $4.00 per yard.

New Cloakings.

BIG VALUES.

50-inch all-wool Cloakings, 98c. per yard; good value at $1.50.

50-inch imported Boucle Cloakings, $1.25 and $1.48 per yard; worth $1.50 and $1.75.

MILLINERY.

Here is an opportunity not to be passed—Black silk and velvet Hats, very heavily trimmed with ostrich plumes, at $7.98.

Natty Turbans, with full cloth crown, trimmed with a roll of net and quills, at 89c.

Good quality French Felt Hats, in all the desirable shapes, black and colors, at 49c.

50 dozen new, fancy Feathers, Birds and Wings, worth from 39c. to 69c., Monday at 19c. and 25c.

15 dozen Ostrich Plumes, eleven inches long, brilliant black and hard flue, at 98c.

Ready to Wear Outer Garments for Ladies.

All the fashion critics can require and economy seekers wish for will be found in our great Cloak and Skirt Stock.

Ladies' Jackets.

French Kersey Cloth Jackets, lined throughout with heavy black satin lining, box fronts, new style sleeve, sha

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Greater Variety of Properties Appears in a Week of Increased Dealings.

LOT BUYING STILL A FEATURE

No. 5 East Forty-second Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—Election Causes a Lull in the Auction Room—This Week's Schedule of Sales.

The increased variety evident in the week's business has been its most noticeable feature. Throughout the gradual improvement which the market has shown since Oct. 1 the sales of vacant property have so overbalanced all other classes of dealing as to make any belief in a general activity rest on a rather slight foundation. In the last week, however, there have been several transactions which have made the lot buying of less importance and have given to reports a fairly well-balanced appearance.

The price at which the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street figured in trade early in the week occasioned considerable talk. Mr. McElroy, the seller, is authority for the figure given in these columns, and while by comparing this with recent prices for full lots in the same neighborhood it is simple enough to make $160,000 appear exorbitant, yet, with a view to the element of trade in the deal, the price does not seem beyond reason. There is, moreover, a recognized ratio in value between inside and corner lots, but what formula can be deduced by which the prices of full lots the value of such a key as this little corner can be determined? But with all the talk a good many thousands could be taken off the reported price and still leave a high record per square foot for up-town property.

A Broadway transaction in the shape of the sale of the building 678 Broadway, for Leo Schlesinger and others, supplied a feature that has long been lacking in realty reports. This property was bought by Mr. Schlesinger last January. It has been reported sold on one or two previous occasions, but its present sale for about $156,000 cash comes opportunely to add its influence to generally improving conditions.

If not as prominent as during the last few weeks, the dealing in vacant property has been of good proportions. The purchase of a site for the New York Yatch Club's new house, by J. Pierpont Morgan, the acquisition of nearly all of the remaining lots in One Hundred and Fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive by a firm of operators, and the sales of fine corners on Madison Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Central Park West, and the Boulevard—these with a number of smaller transactions have shown that unimproved property is keeping pace with the increased activity in other branches.

Several fine dwellings have changed hands, notably 50 West Fifty-second Street, bought by ex-President Sanford of the Adams Express Company. On the east side the operators have been more than usually active and their dealings, together with scattered transactions in dwellings and apartments in the upper part of the city, make the total of the week's business the best which the Fall season has yet experienced.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Negotiations which have been pending for some time for the sale of 5 East Forty-second Street were closed yesterday. The property is a five-story brownstone-front dwelling, altered for business purposes, on a lot 20x100.5. It was sold by W. B. Taylor & Sons for the Sniffen estate, and the buyer is Daniel B. Freedman.

It is reported that A. Newbold Morris and Caroline Orcutt have sold to the Central Brewing Company the block front on Exterior Street, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, extending west on either street to within 348 feet of Avenue A, a plot equivalent to about fifteen lots. It is understood that the buyers will erect a brewery on the site.

Ottinger & Brother have sold to Charles E. Moore the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet east of Morningside Avenue, 100 by 100.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold to Paul B. Pugh the plot on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 82.8 by 100.

J. E. Briggs has sold for Giblin & Taylor the four-story dwelling, with extension, 50 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.8.

E. C. Potter has sold the three-story dwelling, 415 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 16.4 by 50 by 99.11.

Lorenz F. H. Weiher, Jr., has bought the plot on the east side of Washington Avenue, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 by 300.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for the estate of Jacob Schell to Mary Abbett Post, daughter of the late Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, a villa plot in Arverne, Borough of Queens. It is on Storm Avenue, fronting on the ocean. Mrs. Post is having plans prepared for a twenty-thousand-dollar summer residence.

The Auction Room.

The general desire among those who had scheduled offerings in the salesroom to hold off until after election has been apparent during the week, with the result that voluntary offerings were adjourned almost without exception. Auctioneer Ingraham sold the two five-story flats 68 and 70 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street for $28,000 each, and a buyer was also found for the dwelling 129 West Forty-sixth Street at $12,300. Interest in foreclosures was well sustained, a fair proportion of the offerings going to disinterested parties.

The scarcity of voluntary sales makes the outlook for this week but little more promising. An adjourned executor's sale of the lot, with frame dwellings, extending along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Morris and College Avenues, is down for Wednesday, and on the same day Auctioneer Harnett will sell, at public auction, the five-story flat 240 West Sixteenth Street, and, by executor's orders, the dwelling 13 East Eightieth Street.

The largest foreclosure of the week involves ten dwellings—78, 80, 86, 90, 92, 94, and 96 Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, and 309, 311, and 323 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. To-morrow the building at the southeast corner of Washington and Hubert Streets will be offered, and on Thursday's list is the building 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, 144 feet west of Broadway. Nos. 28½ and 30 Front Street, near Broad Street, will be sold on Thursday.

A large tract, comprising about 117 lots, on Lafayette Avenue, Longfellow, Whittier, and Bryant Streets, will be put up, under foreclosure proceedings, by Auctioneer Wells on Wednesday.

There were recorded last week 285 mortgages, for $3,737,143; of which 108, for $1,124,995, were at 5 per cent.; 136, for $1,277,519, were at more, and 42, for $1,334,629, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 296 mortgages, for $3,722,102; of which 136, for $1,706,167, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $617,935, were at more, and 38, for $1,398,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayers, referee, 391 to 395 Washington Street and 27 to 33 Hubert Street, being the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 79.9 by south 50 by west 9.9 by south 25 by west 70 by north 75, six-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $46,976; subject to another mortgage for $100,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 65 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 257 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,570.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, S. B. Brownell, referee, 2,383 Hoffmann Street, west side, 527 feet north of Belmont Place, or King's Bridge Road, 25 by 100, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,697.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,556.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Arthur Smith, referee, 13 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 183 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,148.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. Buckley, referee, 428 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northeast corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 58.5¾ by 20 by 59.11¼, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,301.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Anthony Avenue, west side, 796 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 44.9 by 79.9 by 40 by 79, vacant. Due on judgment, $873.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John C. O'Conor, referee, 1,930 and 1,932 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 54.6 by 70, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $43,845.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 535 to 547 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 100.5, stoneyard, with one-story buildings. Due on judgment, $27,621.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 144 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 48.9, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $25,420; subject to another mortgage for $100,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 215 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 188 feet east of Third Avenue, 22 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 369 College Avenue and 370 Morris Avenue, being the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between the avenues named, 25 by 76.8 by 28.1 by 89.7, two three-story frame dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 240 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 263.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.7 by 103.3, five-story brick flat, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 13 East Eightieth Street, north side, about 237 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 512 West End Avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 55 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 485 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,048; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Murray, referee, 501 to 509 East Seventieth Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 125 by 100.5, five-story brick factory, with one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $37,188.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, Faile Street, southwest corner of Gilbert Place, runs south 100 by west 150 by north 75 by west 13.7 to Hunt's Point Road by north 21.2 to Gilbert Place by east 297.6, vacant; Faile Street, east side, 200 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, 214.7 by 203.8 by 253 by 200, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, northeast corner of Bryant Street, 200 by 503 by 208.8 by 461.7, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, northeast corner of Longfellow Street, runs east 50 by north 100 by east 150 to Whittier Street by north 307.10 by west 50.6 by northwest 132.5 by west 70.6 to Longfellow Street by south 514.7, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Whittier Street, 200 by 95.1 by 200.1 by 99.9, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Longfellow Street, 200 by 101.2 by 219.2 by 92.9, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Bryant Street, runs south 105.7 by west 46.2 by west 5.8 by northwest 154 to Lafayette Avenue by east 161, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing, $50,429.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 28½ and 30 front Street, north side, 66.8 feet east of Broad Street, 18.8 and 19.3½, respectively, by 72.7, two four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $25,474.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, J. Campbell Thompson, referee, 664 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 98 feet east of Willis Avenue, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,920.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 78, 80, 86, 90, 92, and 94 Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, each 18 by 85, six three-story brick and stone-front dwellings; 96 Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 18.11 by 85, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling, with extension; 328 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Edgecombe Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, and 309 and 311 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 190 feet east of Edgecombe Avenue, each 17.6 by 99.11, three three-story brick and stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on 78, 80, 86, 90, 92, and 94 Edgecombe Avenue, $14,061 on each; on 96 Edgecombe Avenue, $15,104; on 309, 311, and 323 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, $11,975 on each.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles P. Hallock, referee, northeast corner of Prospect and Main Streets, in the former town of Pelham, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,917.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 2,295 First Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 75, together with 349 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 25 by 50, five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,385; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 96 Columbia Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25.1 by 87.2; Solomon & Lemontz, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 40 feet west of Park Avenue, for three five-story brick dwellings, 19, 20, and 21 by 59; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $63,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and shop, 25 by 100; J. Henry Yeckel of 166 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; A. Balschun, Jr., of 669 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Grand Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; also, Grand Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 26 by irregular; Rachel Green of 358 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 6 Columbus Avenue, to a two-story brick office building, with store; Paulist Fathers, owners; John Crocall, architect; cost, $500.

Twenty-first Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling and store; Rebecca Farrington, owner; A. Henderson of 305 West Twenty-first Street, builder; cost, $400.

No. 308 East Eightieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Louis Grolle, premises, owner; Newmann & Duncan of 244 West Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 357 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

No. 306 East Ninety-sixth Street, to a three-story brick school; estate of Edward D. Conolly of 156 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Henry A. Conolly of 226 East Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $8,900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 29.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 49 ft n of 176th St, 23x75; Mary Seiferd to Mary E. Bowles	1	
BROADWAY, s e corner of 130th St, 31.9x100x26.7x101.7; Louisa Hintz to City Real Estate Company		200
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 94th St, 75.8x100; David E. Oppenheimer and another to Joseph Pinchbeck and another	1	
CHERRY ST, 63, s e s, 20x63.7x19.11x 63.7; John W. Healy to Mary Healy	1	
CHERRY ST, 17, 19, and 21, s s; John W. Healy to Mary Healy	1	
COLLEGE AV, w s, 715.5 ft n of 169th St, 25x92.6; E. B. Levy to John Shannon		850
JACKSON AV, e s, 90 ft s of 156th St, as monumented, 150x87.6; George E. Fowler to Frederick H. Callbeck		100
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 122d St, 17.7x81.8; Caroline F. Budenbender to M. Gress	1	
LOT 196, map of village of East Tremont; Daniel W. Kennedy and wife to Frank J. Patterson	1	
LOTS 38 and 39, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to St. Luke's German Lutheran Church		1,000
MADISON AV, w s, 51.10 ft s of 113th St, 25x75; Marinus Sepp to Solomon G. Proops and wife	1	
PENFOLD AV, s s, 137.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 25.3x130; Nellie Rice to Edward M. Scudder		50
SEDGWICK AV, e s, Lots 1 to 5, and part Lot 6, map of estate of David McLeod; Charles H. Davis and another to Davis & Sanford		4,000
STANTON ST, 164, 25x75; Samuel Greenfeld to Pincus Benenson		19,600
5TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x110; Solomon G. Proops and wife to Marinus E. Sepp		Exch
6TH AVE, w s, 50.9 ft n of Carmine St, 18x70; William J. A. McKimm, referee, to John M. Knox		13,750
6TH AV, 918, s e corner of 52d St, 22.11x80; M. J. Kelly and others, executors, to Agnes Lynch		20,175
15TH ST, 119 West, 15x104; Michael J. Kelly and others, executors, to Mary E. Corr		18,225
18TH ST, 120 West, 25x—; Michael J. Kelly and others, executors, to Agnes Lynch		22,500
38TH ST, 236 East, 20x72.6; Moses Greenebaum to Henrietta Greenebaum		1
64TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Gitel Dreicer to A. J. Kramer		1
133D ST, s s, 346 ft w of 7th Av, 54x99.11; Lincoln McCormack and wife to Cortland Belts		1
152D ST, n s, 325.5 ft w of Boulevard, 24.7 x199.10; Michael J. Kelly and others, executors, &c., to Agnes Lynch		5,400
152D ST, n s, 300.10 ft w of Boulevard, 24.7x199.10; M. J. Kelly and others, executors, to Agnes Lynch		10,800
152D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Boulevard, 25x 199.10 to 153d St; Michael J. Kelly and others, executors, to Farrell F. O'Dowd		5,400
182D ST, s s, 82.6 ft w of Park Av, West, 16.8x80.9x16.8x85.3; the Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt		1

Recorded Leases.

DAVIDSON, Mary M., to Ninteenth Ward Bank; 953 3d Av, n e corner of 57th st, 3 years		3,000
ORMISTON, Annie, and another to James E. Newcomb; 118 West 69th St, 3 years		1,800
ROBITZEK, Benjamin, to Franz Geutzel; 619 Union Av, 1 11-12 years		696
SOUTHMAYD, Charles F., and another, trustees, to Joseph T. Wortendyke; 45th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5, 20 years		400

Recorded Mortgages.

BENENSON, Pincus, to Samuel Greenfeld; 164 Stanton St, 1 year		2,000
BERNHARDT, Charles A., to Rose Schwaab; s s of 182d St, 65.9 ft w of Park Av West, 3 years		2,800
BEYER, Meyer, to Maximilian Morgenthau; n w cor 140th st, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, one-half year		32,500
BOWLES, Mary E., to Mary Seiferd; e s of Bathgate Av, 49 ft n of 176th St, 5 years		3,500
BREESEN, John J., to Bronx Borough Bank; Lots 62, 63, and 64, mapof 65 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, 24th Ward, 3 months		500
BROMMER, Pauline and Alois, to Marie Eichler; n s of 86th St, 257 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year		6,000
CALLBECK, Frederick H., to George G. Dutcher, as committee, &c.; e s of Jackson Av, 90 ft s of 156th St, demand		3,750
CALLBECK, Frederick H., to George E. Bowne; e s of Jackson Av, 90 ft s of 156th St, 1 year		6,000
CALLBECK, Frederick H., to Roxanna N. Turner; e s of Jackson Av, 127.6 ft s of 156th St, demand		3,750
CALLBECK, Frederick H., to Mary S. Croxson; e s of Jackson Av, 108.9 ft s of 156th St, demand		3,750
CALLBECK, Frederick H., to Martense B. Story, trustee, &c.; e s of Jackson Av, 146.3 ft s of 156th St, demand		18,750
CARRAGHER, James E., individually and as executor, &c., to Carrington S. Smith; 61 West 11th St, 1 year		1,500
COSGROVE, Patrick, to Henry Buckley; s s of 134th St, 225 ft e of Trinity Av, 3 years		2,500
GOWDEY, Sanford S., to Margaret T. Martin; n s of 136th St, 199.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 68x200 ft to Cypress Av, 4 years		3,000
LAPP, Michael, to Josephine Hess; n s of Spring St, 50.6 ft e of Mulberry St, 2 years		17,500
LYNCH, Agnes, to Michael J. Kelly and others, executors; n s of 152d St, 300.10 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years		8,000
LYNCH, Agnes, to Michael J. Kelly and others, executors; n s of 152d St, 325.5 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years		2,750
MEYER, Elizabeth, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n e corner of Brook Av and 162d St, demand		5,000
MOORE, Ida E., and H. Morton Moore to Moritz Falkenan; n w corner of 7th Av and 111th St, 1 year		7,000
O'DOWD, Farrell F., to Michael J. Kelly and others, executors, &c.; n s of 152d St, 350 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years		2,750
PINCHBECK, Joseph and J. Arthur, to David E. Oppenheimer and another, s w corner of Central Park West and 94th St, 1 year		37,500
SEPP, Marinus E., to Solomon S. and Theresa Proops; w s of Madison Av, 51.10 ft s of 113th St, 2 years		2,000
SHANNON, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; w s of College Av, 715.5 ft n of 169th St, 2 years		550
WEST, Whitney A., to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 141st St, 481.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year		500

Assignments of Mortgages.

HINZE, Adolph, to Christian and Caroline Wagner	$13,534
KANE, John P., executors, &c., to Eugene H. Pomeroy	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

MONROE ST, 250 and 252; Ludwig Treniet and another against Levy & Goldstein, owners and contractors	3,280
MONROE ST, 250 and 252; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City against Levy & Goldstein, owners; Rody McDermott, contractor	550
ST. ANN'S AV, 15 to 19; William D. Grant against Rufus L. Robinson, owner and contractor	544
WILLIS AV, 444; Gustav P. Bruderlein against Adolph Weber, owner and contractor	550
WILLIS AV, 444; Henry Weiss against Adolph Weber, owner; Gustav P. Bruderlein, contractor	45
1ST ST, s s, 324.9 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x125; Mark E. Stevens against Antonio Russo, owner and contractor	1,600

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 391; Sanford Simons against Catherine or Katie F. Wagner and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Phillips.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 369 ft n of Tallmadge St, 16.3x79.6x16.11x71.3; Magdalena Roden against Maria Murray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

3D AV, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Charles Trueman, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Linton B. Matthews, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

45TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 22x82.1x25x94.2; William H. Williams and another, trustees, against James Bienenfeld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Williams.

46TH ST, 103 West; William Wicke and others, executors, &c., against Minna Duncan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

56TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25.6x67.1; Mary C. Moen against Frank M. Weiler and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hitchings, Palliser & Moen.

65TH ST, 234 West; Thomas P. Setz against Charles H. Galliker and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

88TH ST, n s, 391 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; The Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Elizabeth C. Morrissey and another, administratrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

161ST ST, n s, 209.10 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 18x99.11; Edwin Shufeldt against William Broadbelt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.

Please Don't, Mr. Secretary.

From The Country Gentleman.

This is the title of a very sensible editorial in The Practical Farmer, which we copy in full:

Our accomplished Secretary of Agriculture is reported to have made the remark recently that "we shall teach to the Asiatics better methods of farming." If this means that the honorable gentleman will send investigators to the Philippines, Hawaii, &c., to look into the agricultural possibilities in those islands, to issue bulletins for the edification, education, and perhaps amusement of the people there, we can only express the hope that he will reconsider his plans. No greater mistake could be made than to try to aid the competitors of our own farmers, and thus to help flood our already overstocked markets with additional stuff. We, on our home soil, are entitled to first consideration. The salvation of the American farmer, it is true, lies more largely in himself than in the Department of Agriculture; but if any help is to be extended, we think charity should begin at home. Let the Asiatic farmer look out for himself.

Our contemporary might have added that the present Secretary's operations in the direction of establishing experiment stations in Alaska deserve only condemnation; and so do all schemes of every name and nature for bringing into cultivation, at the public expense, any portion of our arid territory. However it may have been in the far distant past, and however it may be in the far distant future, it is certain that whoever aids in the increase, except by individual effort, of the land under cultivation over which the American people have control, is at the present time distinctly the enemy of the public good.

Science and Edged Tools.

From The Baltimore American.

The cultivation of plague bacilli will, doubtless receive a check from its unexpected results in Vienna. Science may add to its triumphs in subduing a dangerous disease, but public opinion will hardly approve of the risks of introducing it first. Even scientific zeal must have prudent limits. It matters little if an epidemic can be held in check the ordinary way, by quarantining vessels, if it can be induced through the laboratories. Some of the European scientists are so eager for discoveries that they are apt to forget they are handling edged tools.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street West.

A Great Array of Values.

Our ceaseless efforts to give you something newer and better than you had before, and at more advantageous prices than equal qualities can be obtained elsewhere, bring the multitudes to this Great Store—easy of access by all Elevated railroads, and all Street Car Lines, with their systems of transfers, bring you close to our doors. These few items are typical of the matchless bargains that prevail throughout every one of our 46 Departments:

Furniture Economy.

The money a prudent housekeeper saves by taking advantage of our remarkable offerings is just so much increase to the income of her husband—this is why you see so many buyers in this department.

$19.75 for $28.00 Sideboards.

25 quartered oak Sideboards in eight different patterns, all with large French plate mirrors and rich carvings. Never less than $28.00. Monday and Tuesday, $19.75.

$14.95 for $26.00 China Closets. 12 of them quartered oak, round glass ends, some with carved galleries, usually $26.00; Monday and Tuesday $14.95.

$10.95 for $18.00 Tables.

50 Extension Tables, heavy carved bases, quartered oak tops, 8 ft. long when extended, usually $18.00; Monday and Tuesday, $10.95.

$1.75 for $2.75 Chairs.

Four different patterns in quartered oak, box seat, hand-caned Dining Chairs, always $2.75; Monday and Tuesday, $1.75.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street West.

Waists and Sacques.

Do you remember the great response we had to those Waists we offered last Monday? Here is another chance, and that you can't afford to overlook:

WAIST of fine black brilliantine, front nicely tucked, lined throughout, well worth $2.50; Monday **$1.79**

STYLISH WAIST of all-wool plaid with silk stripes, also of fine quality ladies' cloth in blue or black, embroidered with white silk polka dots, worth fully $3.75, Monday **$2.98**

DRESSING SACQUE of all wool eiderdown; red, pink, blue, gray; all sizes; the 79c. goods Monday **59c**

DRESSING SACQUE of fine quality eiderdown; large sailor collar, bound with satin ribbon; red, pink, blue, gray; excellent value for $1.75, ... **$1.29**

Muslin Underwear.

A remarkable opportunity for Monday. All well-made goods, the kind that insures absolute satisfaction; prices in your favor:

LADIES' MUSLIN and CAMBRIC GOWNS, prettily trimmed with embroidery, val. and torchon laces; high, square and V neck, in various styles **95c**

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN SKIRTS, deep flounce, trimmed with two insertions and deep ruffle of torchon and Point de Paris Lace, also umbrella ruffle, with deep embroidery and double hemstitched ruffles . **95c**

CAMBRIC UMBRELLA DRAWERS, with wide insertion and ruffle of fine Point de Paris Lace and embroidery . . . **95c**

Surprise in Curtains.

Quantity—Quality—Style, all these you are positive of finding here, with a giving of values for MONDAY and TUESDAY that will long be remembered.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, choice designs:

Were	$6.00	$7.50	$8.50	$9.50 pair;
At	$4.50	$5.25	$6.50	$7.50 pair.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, in real lace effects:

Were	$2.25	$3.00	$3.50	$4.50 pair;
At	$1.75	$2.00	$2.25	$3.25 pair.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, net centres:

Were	$25.00	$30.00 pair;	
At	$19.50	$24.50 pair.	

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, all the new colors, $5.50 pair grade at $3.98.

SILK CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS, all colors.

Were	$7.00	$8.00	$9.50 pair;
At	$4.90	$6.00	$7.50 pair.

LOUNGING PILLOWS, COUCH COVERS, SCREENS, ARMORS, WINDOW BOXES, ETC., AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street West.

Carpets and Rugs.

It will do you good to see our great Carpet Floor; a large and choice stock, brimful of wonderful savings—it's the little prices that keep this department thronged. These values for Monday and Tuesday cannot be duplicated elsewhere:

90c. for $1.25 Carpets.

BEST QUALITY AXMINSTER CARPET, borders to match, this season's patterns; $1.25 quality at 90c.

$1.00 for $1.25 Carpet.

Extra heavy body Brussels, borders to match, latest designs; $1.25 grade at $1.

$1.10 for $1.45 Carpet.

Best Wilton Velvet, borders to match, all this season's $1.45 goods at $1.10.

$35.00 for $40.00 Rugs.

Wilton Rugs, choice patterns, size 9x12 feet, $40.00 kind at $35.00.

$18.50 for $22.50 Rugs.

Heavy Axminster Rugs, beautiful designs and colors, 9x12 ft.; were $22.50, at $18.50.

40c. for 60c. Oilcloth.

Extra heavy quality floor Oilcloth, in effective patterns; 60c. grade at 40c.

50c. for 85c. Linoleums.

Heavy 85c. Linoleum, special at 50c.

India Rugs.

A magnificent collection, the balance of a prominent importer's stock, at fully 1-3 less than prices prevailing elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE

At 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, NOON,

117 LOTS,

portion of property known as GILBERT HOMESTEAD, on and near

HUNTS POINT ROAD and LAFAYETTE AV.,

Twenty-third Ward (Bronx), New York City. Accessible by Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue. Trolley lines and Harlem River Branch R. R. from 129th Street L. Station to Hunts Point Station.

Maps and particulars with Augustus C. Brown, Referee, 120 Broadway; Wilson and Wallis, plaintiff's attorneys, 48 Wall Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct.,

sells at Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17,

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,

500 EAST 12TH ST., near Av. A, two five-story brick front and rear tenements; lot 25x103.8.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Maps from Philip A. Smyth, 11 Pine St.

S. De Walltearss, Auctioneer,

OFFICE 171 BROADWAY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of the Stock and Fixtures of THE JAMES HARRIS PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH COMPANY, S. DE WALLTEARSS will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., at NO. 210 8TH AV.,

THE STOCK OF PAINTS, COLORS, OILS, VARNISHES, WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, Wall Papers, Oil Tanks, Scaffolding, Ladders, Pots, &c.; STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES, SAFES.

BY ORDER OF HUNTINGTON PAGE, ASSIGNEE OF Frank B. Vanderveer and Robert E. Lalor. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

Choice & Valuable Boulevard Lot

Under direction of ROYAL S. CRANE, Esq., Referee, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction,

THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1898,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOULEVARD LOT, situate on west side of Boulevard, 15.2½ north of 122d St., with 1½-story and 2½-story frame buildings thereon; size of lot, 25.2½x146x irregular. Messrs. HILDEN & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attys., 141 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars at office of attorneys or with auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

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Five Hundred and Three Fifth Av., Offers

SANITARY BACHELOR APARTMENTS, Three Forty Three Madison Avenue, Furnished and unfurnished, Choice and Central,

Handy to Sherry, Delmonico, Clubs, Hotels, Depots. Electric and elevated roads. One, two, three, or four rooms. Valet. Breakfast. Telephone.

A MILLION MILLION.

Adam Could Not Have Counted It by Working Steadily to This Hour.

From The London Telegraph.

Prof. Wagstaff, whose very name suggests a pleasing first cousinship to Shakespeare, has lately been amusing himself and his audience at Gresham College by speculations as to what might have happened if the father of our human race had given up delving and taken to figures. Let us suppose that Adam had set himself to count a million million; or, in figures, 1,000,000,000,000. We will imagine that he could count three in a second, which, though not exactly rapid cyphering, will be found ample, if taken continuously. Now, if 6,000 years have elapsed since the gracious amenities of Eden formed the cradle of humanity, Adam would have been working for 189,216,000,000 seconds and have reached a total of 567,648,000,000 figures. In other words, his task of counting a million million would still have been unaccomplished by over four hundred thousand millions digits. All of which goes to prove what? There are many possible conclusions. The first is, of course, that Prof. Wagstaff is a very ingenious and by no means melancholy mathematician; but that hardly needed proof. A second deduction, which we advance with all humility, is that if Adam had only had habitual recourse to harmless dissipation of this arithmetical kind, instead of betraying marital weakness and a fondness

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Manufacturing Retailers.

Correct Top Coats and Capes.

In the artistic blending of fit and style—in proper and becoming effects—lies the charm of the "Jonasson" outergarment; always distinctly exclusive.

HERE Just received from our wholesale dept. a number of Highly Desirable Velour Capes and Jackets, plain-braided or jetted, which will be offered at

$22.50, $30.00 & $37.50,

Equal to 50 per cent. less than actual value.

In addition will place on sale

Tailor Coats of Fine Kersey—Cheviots or Venetians, superior silk linings—(Retail value $20) **$13.50**

Tailor Coats of Kerseys and Cheviots—silk lined —(Retail value $13.50) **$8.75**

Also showing new styles of Ladies' Ulsters in Kerseys and Coverts **$25.00** and **$35.00**

Ladies' Suit Dept.

HERE Will offer New Tailored Suits of Venetians, Coverts and Cheviot Serges—all colors—new circular skirts, tight-fitting or fly front jackets — (Retail value $22.50) **$15.00**

Also a number of Separate Dress Skirts of Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silks—(Retail value $20) **$13.50**

Broadway at 12th St.

GOLF STILL KEEPS ACTIVE

Open Tournament This Week Will Be on the Westchester Golf Club's Links.

MANY GAMES AT MORRISTOWN

Intercollegiate Team Championship May Be Lengthened—Neat Form of Club Statistics Made by Essex County Committee.

During the coming week the big event will be played on the links of the Westchester Golf Club, between Westchester and West Farms. The club has a very good nine-hole course, and those golfers who played in the club's first open tournament last November were well pleased with its sporty features. It is in much better playing condition now, and there is sure to be a good array of golfers on the links Thursday morning when the qualifying round for the chief trophy begins. The tournament will continue through Saturday, and besides the principal cup there will be several other prizes worth playing for. Entries close on Wednesday with George Fox Tiffany, Secretary of the club.

The intercollegiate championship tournament, which closed yesterday, finishes the big events of National importance for the year. The contest was the second intercollegiate meeting held this year, but the fact was due to a change last Spring in the time of holding these events. It was found that the Fall of the year was more convenient for the majority of students, as in May, when the previous two events were played, attention is directed so strongly upon the approaching examinations as to prevent many students from taking the time necessary for a four-days' tournament.

Hereafter the competition for team and individual championships will be held in the Fall, and, although the recent contest was the second in one year, it was held so as to prevent a year and a half from intervening before another match. Some of the good golfers will not be seen in the college ranks next year. Walter E. Smith, the champion of Yale, and John Reid, Jr., both graduate next June, and their places cannot be readily filled. They are a tower of strength to any team, and besides standing in the top ranks of college golfers, they are among the ablest players in the United States.

James F. Curtis of Harvard and the former inter-collegiate champion will also be graduated in June. His medal play round to qualify among the eight for individual championship honors was a disappointment, for he failed to get in the eligible list. His match play rounds with Walter Smith, however, were well fought, although it was clear that his claim to the inter-collegiate championship was on the wane, for in the famous tie game between Harvard and Yale, Smith won by one hole, and in the play-off the latter was victorious by two holes; narrow victories, to be sure, but sufficient to show his superior strength.

The next annual meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Golf Association will be held during the Winter, and besides the election of officers, several questions affecting the future government of the championship contests will be brought up for final settlement. Harvard will bring up the point which she advanced without avail last week, that the final round in the team championship match should be 36 holes instead of 18 holes. While it is not probable that another team match will end in a tie, it was clearly shown last week that 36 holes is an advantage in making a fair test of championship golf and avoiding all possible difficulties. The final round in the individual championship was changed last week to 36 holes for the first time, and there is little doubt that the same idea will prevail in the final team championship round.

One of the neatest plans of compiling in a brief but comprehensive form the golf records of a club has been devised by the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass., near Boston. Golf is the popular pastime there, and many of the ablest players in New England are members of the club. The record of golf statistics, which has just been published in the form of an ordinary circular, shows that during the season which has just closed fifty-nine members won prizes. Mrs. Robert C. Hooper heads the list with seven trophies to her credit. The next largest number is three, won by five members, among whom are two women, Miss Elsie Cassatt, who is one of Philadelphia's best women golfers, and Mrs. Philip Dexter. Twelve members won two prizes, and all the others had to be content with one. Among those in the latter class are T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, Richard H. Dana, Mrs. Thomas C. Thacher, Miss N. C. Sargent, Ralph Sanger, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Merrill.

The men's driving record of the club is held by Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., at 204 yards, and Miss Harriot S. Curtis holds the woman's record, at 146 yards. The latter is also the woman champion of the club, and she secured a place among the eligible class for the women's championship in the recent tournament at Ardsley. Clay A. Pierce holds the men's record for the course, 84 strokes, and Miss Elsie Cassatt holds the women's record, at 109 strokes. The mixed foursome record of 99 strokes is held by James F. Curtis, the former intercollegiate champion, and Mrs. Robert C. Hooper. Malcolm B. Stone holds the men's championship. The total number of entries in all competitions during the season was 859, the largest number of women in any event being 14 and the largest number of men in a single event being 58. Twenty-eight separate competitions were held, among the list being one family foursome. The Golf Committee of the club consists of Robert C. Hooper, J. Warren Merrill, Charles J. Morse, Philip Dexter, and Harry S. Hall.

The Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., which has just finished a very successful club week, has arranged more competitions for November than in former years. Several baseball and golf events have been arranged for the caddies and the women who have learned the game on the Morristown Field links will play for a cup given by R. H. McCurdy, the first contest coming next Thursday. On election day there will be a thirty-six-hole handicap for men, and on Thanksgiving day an eighteen-hole handicap will be played. The last match of the year will be the final contest for the Captain's cup, on Saturday, Nov. 26. After that the links will be closed until next April or May. No one can say that the Philadelphia women are not both able and enthusiastic golfers. A team of seven made a trip to Toronto last week and played a match with the woman of that club. The Philadelphians came home happy in a large victory, having won by 51 holes to 5. The winning team consisted of Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss Edith B. Burt, Miss K. K. Cassatt, Mrs. Battle, Mrs. Riley, and Mrs. J. C. Patterson. The Toronto women will probably visit Philadelphia for the return match later in the season.

Norman S. Dike, president of the Dyker Meadows Club of Brooklyn, has given a cup for competition by the members on election day, and William A. Putnam has given the second prize. Albert E. Jennings has given a trophy to be known as the championship cup, which must be won three times to become the victor's property.

THE MISSOURI REACHES PORT.

Hospital Ship Brings Sick, Wounded, and Convalescent Soldiers from Puerto Rico.

The United States hospital ship Missouri arrived here yesterday with sick, wounded, and convalescent soldiers and others, in all numbering 271 passengers, collected at the ports of Ponce, Arroyo, and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. Most of the patients were suffering from malarial or typhoid fever or dysentery. Two had died—L. Burton Bradish, Corporal, Company A, Third Illinois, and Henry M. Morrison, private, Company H, Fourth Ohio. Bradish was buried at Mayaguez, and Morrison at sea.

The Missouri was berthed at the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn, and Surgeon Major Appel superintended the distribution of patients to local hospitals. There were eighty-four cases that required the use of litters. Forty-four of these were taken to St. Peter's and the Long Island College Hospitals and forty were transferred to the Bedlow's Island Hospital. About 50 of the 140 convalescents aboard were also sent to the two Brooklyn hospitals for a few days' treatment prior to starting for their homes, and others were taken in charge by E. M. Moulton, Miss Helen Gould's agent, who took them to the Women's War Relief Home, on East Fifteenth Street. About half of the sick are volunteers, mainly from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio regiments. The regulars belong mainly to the Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry and the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Artillery, besides a great many connected with the Hospital Corps.

The men suffered some from the change of climate in coming out of a tropical country, the more from the fact that there is no steam heating apparatus on the Missouri. Major Arthur, in charge of her sick, said that the vessel was badly in need of repairs. She was so hurriedly prepared for a hospital ship that she went to sea without much of the equipment in the way of auxiliary machinery required. Before she again leaves these defects, it was said, will be remedied.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

3 EAST 47TH ST.—Mrs. T. W. Dale, formerly 120 Madison Av., and Hotel Belvidere, Larchmont, N. Y.; references.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; sanitary plumbing; prompt attendance; moderate price; board.

43 EAST 21ST ST.—Boarders by week; also table board.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

65 PARK AV., COR. 38TH ST.—Large, handsome rooms on second floor; parlor, dining room; references.

73D ST., 104 EAST, 3 doors from Park Av.—Fine suite of rooms, second floor, private bath, or singly; back parlor, foyer hall, for physician or married couple; single rooms for gentlemen; superior cuisine; table guests.

78TH ST., 120 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; refined family; table board; references.

168 EAST 72D ST.—Doctor's office; large reception room, foyer hall adjoining; board optional.

605 MADISON AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10 EAST 47TH ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; large back parlor; southern exposure; reference. 10 East 47th St.

20 EAST 31ST ST.—Choice of two beautifully furnished rooms in small, strictly private family; gentleman with best references only need apply; terms reasonable.

44TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; hot, cold water; private bath if desired; gentlemen.

72D ST., 108 EAST.—Large, attractive, square room; running water; bathroom adjoining; parlor dining room; references.

347 WEST 123D ST.—Large, furnished room, private house, for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

A LADY HAVING A MODERN, WELL-FURnished, and completey appointed home in East Orange, would like two or three adults to board for the Winter. Address B., Orange, N. J.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

HEATED PARLOR, CONNECTING ROOM; suitable for physician or two gentlemen; home comforts; private family. 68 East 49th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Saturday, blue enameled WATCH; diamond-studded; Garden Theatre to Cadillac Hotel, then to 241 West 44th St.; handsome reward. W. J. ALLEN, 223 West 43d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Builder's loan, to be converted into permanent loans on completion of a number of frame cottages about $2,500 each, by responsible builder in Flatbush; will give bond. Box 10, 359 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—$5,000 with a like amount in established export business that will pay 50 per cent. D., Box 147 Times.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Owen Paper Company's property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply Dr. GIDDINGS, on premises.

CAFE, RESTAURANT, AND BAR.—Admirably located on lower Broadway. Address, CAFE, Box 1,051, P. O., N. Y.

DISCHARGES FROM ALL DEBTS under new bankruptcy law quickly obtained. O. A. MICHEL, 309 Broadway, Room 801.

DENTAL PARLORS.

HANOPHY'S DENTAL PARLORS, 111 & 113 W. 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires a situation for a very respectable and highly competent Scotch young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or maid to elderly lady. 1,032 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; would do fine washing in a small family; several years' city reference. 112 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young woman as chambermaid, and assist with children; best city personal references. 263 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; do plain sewing or fine washing; small private family; excellent city reference. 644 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl; good city reference, C. D. B., 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing. 514 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class, in furnished or boarding house; best reference. 217 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and parlormaid; best city reference; country or city. K. D., 168 East 38th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By educated young man as companion to young or elderly gentleman going to a Winter resort; references; salary no object. Companion, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By a useful companion; good reader, writer, sewer, and packer; useful in sick room; personal references. Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By an Englishwoman; capable, experienced, and skilled in dainty cooking and in the preparation of invalid's food; shopping, marketing, &c.; position in good private house; would travel with an invalid; highest city references. S. A. P., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a experienced cook; all kinds of cooking; best of reference; city or country; also experienced laundress; all kinds of fluting; best reference; city or country; together or separate. C., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent American cook; soups, entrees, meats, desserts; two years' city reference last employer, four from another; no objection to country. Call, Monday, at 145 West 14th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; front door.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook in private family; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; best reference; lady can be seen. Call Monday, 33 West 45th St.

COOK.—Family having just given up housekeeping desires to secure permanent position for cook; excellent reference from last employer, who may be addressed, Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; no objection to apartment; best city reference. 423 7th Av., near 33d St.

COOK.—Thorough city experience; excellent baker and pastry cook; industrious, painstaking, and faithful; four years' personal references. 263 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

COOK.—By experienced Swedish cook in high-class family; four years' good city reference; thoroughly understands all branches English cooking. G. N., 650 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; good city reference. 456 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; good baker; assist with washing; reference. 326 West 40th St., care Mrs. Strapp.

COOK.—By first-class French and German cook where kitchenmaid is kept; takes entire charge of kitchen; highest references. 100 West 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; also chambermaid and fine washing; best city reference. Call, 9 to 12, at 322 West 53d St.; Cain; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a competent Welsh woman as good family cook; washing, &c.; five years' reference. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent French cook; willing to live in country. E. G. F., 152 West 133d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, French, and English; private family; good city references. S. A., Box 320, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Frenchman as cook in private family; real cuisine bourgeoisie. G. N., care of Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a colored girl as first-class cook; best of references. Carturide, 326 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; city reference. 798 6th Av.; Pettigrew's bell.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter and fitter; few more first-class families to go out by the day; references exceptional. Dressmaker, 21 Irving Place.

DRESSMAKER.—$4 to $6; French dressmaking; cutting, basting, 50 cents; out by day. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—As dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; day or home. H. Just, 303 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wishes more work out by day in private families; reference. J. C. Smith, 205 West 141st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—The parents of a young girl very highly and conscientiously recommend their visiting governess; has taught their daughter most successfully for five years; refinement, thoroughness, pleasant methods, and an excellent influence are her qualifications for laying a superior foundation; English and music; morning hours only. Tutoring, Box 216, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced, thoroughly reliable North German nursery governess; take entire charge of children over four; elementary teaching; good sewer; excellent references. 126 East 85th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an American as refined visiting governess; companion; English, French, music; $12 month; highest references. Graduate, 203 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess, with first-class city references, wishes engagements; take children out if necessary. Mme. Gellet, 285 7th Av., near 23d St.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, well recommended governess; Swiss-French; desires pupils few hours daily. Richard, 23 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; afternoon engagement; hour, daily; $12 monthly; references. R. E. A., 1,269 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having morning hours, disengaged, as visiting governess; English branches, German, rudiments, or French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By North German; best references. Call, Monday, from 10 to 3, at 44 West 45th St., present employer.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady of experience as working housekeeper or seamstress in family where there are children. Miss Boswell, 349 7th St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged lady; perfectly competent to take charge of refined home; small salary; references. A. L., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper in bachelor's apartment or hotel, or widower's home; references. M. Kng, 202 East 35th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a working housekeeper; private, school, or hotel; best city references. E. F., 146 West 49th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper; best references given. E. Hyslop, care R. Scott, 117 West 137th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By respectable young girl in linen room, or assist with housekeeping; best reference. 514 West 51st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; speaks French, German, and sufficient English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and all kinds of white sewing; good packer; city references. M. G., 761 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged dressmaker; good hairdresser; go by week or month; in private family; best reference. Jeanne, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Mrs. Morgan, 271 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French lady as lady's maid and seamstress; best city references. Louise, 156 West 24th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced cutter and fitter in private family as maid and seamstress; city reference. Experienced, Box 46, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent at hairdressing, packing, traveling, dressmaking, languages; reference. Call or address L. W., 216 East 83d St.

MAID, &c.—By young girl as maid and seamstress and assist with chamberwork; best reference. 205 East 41st St.; ring Mulhern's bell.

MAID OR NURSE.—By French girl as maid or nurse in family going to Europe; can be seen at present employer's. 247 Lexington Av.

MAID.—Speaks three languages; town or country; good reference; excellent needlewoman; R. A. dressmaker. K., 640 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl; five years' city reference. C. D. B., 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best references. Burge, 340 West 47th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; fine family work at home; shirts, collars, and children's clothes a specialty; city reference. Address, by card, (will call,) Mrs. J. Benson, 580 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent person as first-class laundress; in a private family; wages, $20 to $25; best city references. 452 6th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in an American family; best of city references. B. D., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; excellent shirt ironer; first-class city references; wages, $20 to $25; no chamberwork. W. M., 990 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; city references. W. H., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—As competent laundress in a small private family; no cards. Apply 14 West 13th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; good city reference. M., Box 279, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; good city reference. 719 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman wishes bachelor's washing to do home. 391 7th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as nurse to children; understands her duties; assist chamberwork if necessary; wages, $16 to $18; country preferred. 242 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By experienced Swiss woman as nurse to children over three years old; speaks French and German. Call, Monday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, 13 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced English nurse for grown children; speaks French; willing to leave city; excellent references. Nurse, 205 West 95th St., Dillon's bell.

NURSE.—A lady would like to place good, faithful infant's nurse. Apply Monday morning at 149 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse to growing children; 3½ years' best city reference. Y. A., 162 West 32d St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse; will assist with light housework. M., 769 9th Av., care of Mrs. Nichols.

NURSE.—By a refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By experienced woman as nurse to nervous or demented ladies; hospital experience. Nurse A., 329 3d Av.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse; confinement cases taken; good references. 305 West 48d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady wishes place for competent infant's nurse; can take charge from birth; understands all kinds of bottle food; city or country; can be seen at present employer's. M. E., 492 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By thorough, practical seamstress; fine hand, machine work; family wear, flannel, silk; excellent helper at housekeeping; care of invalid; speak German. 884 Lexington Av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands dressmaking children's clothes, cutting and fitting; willing to assist with chamberwork or wait on lady. 92 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady desires position for German seamstress and maid to growing children. Call at present employer's Monday and Tuesday, 20 East 65th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced French seamstress in private family; excellent dressmaker; willing; best reference; permanent position. 322 West 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a strictly first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; references. K. C., Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young married woman, French, as very good seamstress; willing to act as maid. W. G., 213 West 28th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family; understands wines and salads; good carver; capable and fill butler's place; wages, $22, $25; best reference. S. M., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; small private family; English; good city references. 261 West 36th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take butler's place; best reference. Call Monday. 332 West 52d St., care Coles.

WAITRESS.—As competent waitress in a private family; best references. M., Box 38, 1,242 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By first-class laundress; excellent skirt ironer; all kinds of laces and flutings; would like washing of few good families home; best reference, Mullen, 162 East 39th St.

WASHING and IRONING.—By woman; washing and ironing to do at her home; best reference. 318 West 49th St.

WASHING, &c.—By young woman washing, ironing, housecleaning; private family; reference. E. F., 306 West 41st St., Room 3.

WASHING, &c.—Washing or day's work; terms, $1. Keogh, 214 East 38th St., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH TAUGHT BY SWISS FRENCH LADY; experienced; successful teacher. Frey, 590 Amsterdam Av.

SECRETARY.—By a lady as private secretary; by the day or hour; would read to, go about with, and do shopping for invalids; references given. Secretary, Box 321, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—By an experienced young lady; American; with first-class house. Jennie M. Robbins, 1,568 Madison Av.

TEACHER.—By North German young lady for engagement or single lessons for morning hours; teaches English, German, French, and music; highest references; moderate terms. I. E., Box 777, 1,242 Broadway.

WELL-RECOMMENDED WDMAN WANTS work by day or week; willing, obliging. 321 East 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET—CHAMBERMAID or PARlormaid.—By reliable French Swiss couple experienced in general duties; good sewer; $6; no family; excellent references. Bernaud, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—French-Swiss; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; just disengaged; wages, $45 to $50. Delley, 152 West 26th St.

Caretakers.

DURING ABSENCE OF OWNER, occupancy of house or apartments wanted by refined family; three adults; small rent; best reference. Spring, Box 108 Times Office.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class French chef; highest references. L. L. Box 273, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman having disposed of his carriage horses desires to obtain situation for his coachman; English, single; smart, sober neat, honest, trustworthy; excellent and stylish driver; fully competent; strong references; city or country. Mr. W. J. Caesar, 45 Wall St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—By all-around useful man as coachman, gardener, furnace; experienced, competent, temperate; generally useful; not afraid of work; single; milk, &c.; best references; wages, $15 month. C., Box 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Of neat appearance; careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; stylish driver; strictly sober; willing and obliging; four years' personal reference. T. C., 466 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable married man; careful driver; city or country; understands flowers, furnace, milking; fifteen years' first-class city references, five from last employer. J. D., 37th St., Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; without incumbrance; first-class city driver; thoroughly capable in every respect; highest reference from leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN, USEFUL MAN.—By single Swiss; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages, driving, furnaces, flowers, and garden work; personal city reference. John, 5 Morris St.

COACHMAN.—With first-class hansom cab and horse will make engagement with private party, by the week or month; strictly temperate; careful city driver; highest reference. Goetz, 255 West 68th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; good references; last four years coachman and foreman on gentleman's country place; married; age, 38; small family. A. P., 202 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires situation for his coachman; perfectly sober; first-class man in every respect. Coachman, 205 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires situation for his coachman; perfectly sober and first-class man in every respect. Coachman, 205 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes good position for his coachman; can highly recommend him; six years' reference from present employer. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Four years with last employer; city or country. J. L., 8 East 52d St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Single; thoroughly capable; willing and obliging; best references. F. G., care of Anglim, 115 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; 40; careful driver; temperate, trustworthy; reference from private family 13 years. 15 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced all-round man; five years' good city reference. M. F., 112 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. M. C., 9 East 52d St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACE MAN.—By Swede to attend furnaces; city reference. V., 1,269 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, CARETAKER.—Unusually competent and reliable married man is recommended for situation on account of abilities, disposition, and interest taken in everything on the place; trial desired; moderate terms. W. J., Box 668 Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a thoroughly competent and trustworthy man; Protestant; married; understands any work required of him on a gentleman's place, which fourteen years' reference will testify to. D., Box 216 Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By competent man; long experience in all branches; good reference. Alba, Box 366, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By North of Ireland Protestant; private family; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best personal reference. Browne, 15 West 48th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly trustworthy; understands furnaces, pumps, machinery; care of horses; good driver; highest recommendation. Reliable, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By colored man to attend furnaces; generally useful; best reference. Jackson, 43 West 34th St.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—By a Swede as valet, butler, or second man; age, 29; understands his duties; disengaged Nov. 1; no objection to leaving city; personal references. Johnson, 716 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

VALET and BUTLER.—By first-class valet and butler; private family or single gentleman; understands massage; best references. G. B., care of Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR or POSITION OF TRUST.—By man of experience; competent and reliable; will collect for salary or commission; references or security if required. A. D. F., 616 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

DAY'S WORK.—By industrious colored man in store or private place; sober; large experience; best reference. J. G., 39 West 44th St.

FRENCH COUPLE, HUSBAND CHEF, WIFE maid, seamstress; both well recommended; family or gentleman's place. George, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

JANITOR.—By workingman and wife as janitors; thoroughly competent; best of reference; one or more houses; husband understands use of tools. D. D., 329 3d Av.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—Graduate, wishes care of invalid mentally or physically afflicted; over four years' practical experience; first-class reference. S. Nicolson, 364 Lexington Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By young man, 25; is good penman; has some knowledge of bookkeeping; sober and honest; references. Otto Windels, 66 James St.

PORTER, DRIVER, &c.—By young colored man as porter, driver, waiter, or useful man; best references. Jones, 121 East 97th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, SWEDISH COOKS, $20 TO $60; laundresses, kitchenmaids, waitresses, nurses. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced saleswomen for first-class cloak and fur trade; best of references required. Apply at once, Superintendent's office, second floor, L. S. Plaut & Co., the largest dry and fancy goods house in New Jersey. "The Bee Hive," Newark.

WANTED—Lady in every town and city to sell Dr. Roy's celebrated Complexion Specific. Lady agents are making good salaries. Applicants sending $1 will receive one box with full instructions for successful work. Roy Medical Company, 835 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—An experienced Protestant nurse or nursery governess for three children under ten years of age; French or English preferred; must be a good seamstress. Call, Saturday or Monday, between 11 and 1, at 5 West 37th St.

WANTED—For temporary work in fire insurance office, young lady writing exceptionally good hand. Address, in own handwriting, with references, A. C., Box 185 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN can make larger commission by sale of our accident insurance and identification outfits than from any other method; quick sales. Apply Columbia Company, 71 Broadway.

AGENTS.—Side line or local agents; factory reducing staff of traveling salesmen will grant commission on uncovered ground; free samples; cash commissions. P. O. Box 1,371, New York City.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,

Will Sell

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3d,

Commencing Twelve o'Clock, Noon,

AT 47 LIBERTY ST.

(For Geo. M. Corning, Assistant Secretary, New York Life Ins. & Trust Co., as Trustee,)

Held as Security

FOR BANK CREDITORS,

CONSISTING OF

DIAMONDS

and other Precious Stone Jewelry,

WATCHES,

Silver Novelties, Etc.

OVER 2000 RINGS

in Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, Scarf Pins, Brooches, Diamond and Pearl Necklaces.

Many rare and choice gems in every variety of setting.

Stock will be on

EXHIBITION

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

Absolute Sale and peremptory, by order of

STERN & RUSHMORE,

ATTORNEYS,

40 WALL STREET.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER

Corner of Broadway & Prince St.

CARRIAGES

of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of

BROUGHAMS

and

COUPE ROCKAWAYS.

Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city. Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Party going abroad offers for low prices first-class coupé rockaway; used four months; cost $650; also fine cutunder, extension top family surrey, with two elegant clothes and plated harness; cost $485; price, $175. 45 West 44th St.

FOR SALE—A handsome bay horse, nine years old, fifteen hands three high; sound and kind; good single or double; can be driven by a lady. Apply Private Stable, 338 West 70th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dr. Nathaniel W. Conkling will preach at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH Street and Sixth Avenue, Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12 noon; 4:15, (choral evensong,) and 8 P. M. The Rt. Rev. John Mills Kendrick, D. D., Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, will preach at the 11 A. M. service.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Oct. 30, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "William Ewart Gladstone"; all interested are invited.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission.

HOBSON WANTS $1,000,000

That Amount Required to Save the Santiago Hulks.

BEFORE NAVAL BUREAU CHIEFS

He Explains Condition of Colon and Vizcaya—Hull of the Latter Intact.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Naval Constructor Hobson arrived in this city to-day from Philadelphia, where he took part in the Peace Jubilee, and this afternoon appeared before the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs for the purpose of explaining the condition of the Spanish ships wrecked off the coast of Santiago and the progress and prospects of the efforts which are making for their recovery.

It is said that over $1,000,000 will be required to continue the operations, and the Secretary of the Navy desires to know what chance there is of success before authorizing the expenditure of so large an amount of money.

The action of the department will be based upon the report of the Board of Bureau Chiefs after the examination of Naval Constructor Hobson.

Constructor Hobson gave a great deal of detailed information as to the condition of the wrecks. He was of the opinion that it was useless to continue the wrecking company any longer, and that the results did not warrant the $800 per day it is receiving. Constructor Hobson said that in his opinion the Colon and the Vizcaya could be raised and brought to dry docks at New York or Norfolk at a cost of $500,000 for one and $400,000 for the other, and possibly both could be brought in for $400,000 each. The Government would, of course, take the risk of expending $200,000 on each of the vessels, and in the end find it was unable to raise them.

Lieut. Hobson wanted authorization to expend from $800,000 to $900,000 on the two vessels. He said the hull of the Vizcaya was intact, and he proposed to build a coffer dam around her and bring her to the surface, after making repairs necessary to float her.

Lieut. Hobson also gave the bureau chiefs information concerning the Reina Mercedes and the Merrimac. The former could be easily raised, he believed, for it was apparent that she had been only scuttled. The Merrimac could be raised, and he said she must be removed from the mouth of the harbor in some way.

The board will have another meeting on Monday, and possibly make some recommendations to the Secretary regarding the wrecks off Santiago.

HOBSON'S WORK CRITICISED.

Accused of Wasting Much Money at Santiago—Obsolete Methods Employed, Capt. Midford Says.

Capt. A. G. Midford of 48 Wall Street, a marine engineer, who was consulted by Lieut. Hobson in regard to the raising of the Spanish cruisers sunk off Santiago, has written the following letter, protesting against the methods employed by the Lieutenant in that work:

"I beg to enter my protest, as maritime and hydraulic engineer against the extravagance contemplated by Lieut. R. P. Hobson in the proposed salvage of the Spanish vessels wrecked by the American fleet off Santiago, because:

"First—The vessels can be raised by scientific and economical methods readily comprehended by competent engineers, and which would accomplish the work speedily and efficaciously without the expenditure of anywhere near the vast sum which Lieut. Hobson states will be necessary.

"Second—The money already wasted on air bags that explode or are destroyed by chafing against the vessel could have been saved to the Government if proper methods had been employed. The sum already spent on air-bags would have paid a large proportion of the cost of saving the Colon if proper methods had been employed. Everyone practically connected with maritime salvage knows that the 'air-bag theory' was exploded twenty years ago. The employment of air bags at this period is either retrogressive or ignorant. Lieut. Hobson would not have used air-bags if he had granted me the time to explain to him why they were inefficacious when he called at my office on July 26 last. The Lieutenant, at that time, feared the effect of the heavy sea on the Colon, and was in a great rush to begin work immediately. I told him at the time that the Colon could remain where she was for a considerable length of time without the slightest injury; he knows now that I was right. He knows now, too, that when I told him that the air-bags would chafe and destroy themselves, I was correct, witness his desire to obtain a steel cage to protect the air-bags from chafing.

"Third—It is absurd to use steel cages to protect air bags from chafing, for they will chafe against the meshings of the cage, or the lashings which secure them to the cage. That must be evident to even a layman.

"Fourth—Lieut. Hobson endeavored to employ pontoons. In a letter which I wrote him on July 29 last I told him that endeavoring to tow pontoons from one port to another would result in disaster to the pontoons. That has happened. Furthermore, pontoons would not be practical, even if they reached their destination. They cannot be used in a swell or a seaway.

"Fifth—The methods for raising the Colon, as outlined by Lieut. Hobson in an interview on the 25th inst., are absurd:

"(a) He suggests creating buoyancy in the Colon, and hauling her broadside to the shore, and proposes using the airtight compartments of the vessel, attempting to make them temporary pneumatic caissons. The absurdity of this method is evident to the engineer. It was proved so in the attempt to raise a steamer off Delaware Breakwater a few years ago. This vessel reached the surface keel uppermost.

"(b) Placing air bags under the military mast to prevent the Colon from keeling over when the buoyancy is created is against the primary principles of mechanics. Any power sufficient to be useful could not be transferred by the mast. The mast would snay in two.

"(c.) To beach her for any purpose is bad engineering. The vessel can and should be righted and raised at one operation. This can readily be done. To carry her into shallower water is also bad engineering. The weight on her beam ends would be injuriously increased as she passed into shallow water. The vessel is never safer than when she is in deep water. To move her into shallow water increases the difficulty of raising and righting her.

"Sixth—To successfully save the Colon or any other vessel submerged below the main deck and on her beam ends, she must be righted and raised by one operation. In order to raise the vessel the power must be controllable from the surface, by one man, so that it may be exerted forward or aft, starboard or port, or any combination of these, as the centre of gravity requires.

"The air bags, even if they did not abraid, chafe, and destroy themselves, would always seek the highest level attainable, regardless of the requirements of the operation. Hence, the effort would be exerted at the highest point. This would be fatal, for it would turn the vessel over if sufficient power was exerted. Sufficient power in this case means power to raise her. Hobson knows that vessels on which air bags have been used have come keel up. For that reason he does not dare attempt to right her where she lies, which is the proper place for that operation. His employment of spars, &c., to preserve the vessel's equilibrium is farcical.

"Seventh—He is equally in error in his proposed method for raising the Vizcaya. There are methods more feasible and more economical.

"Eighth—It is an error to suppose that Lieut. Hobson raised the Maria Teresa. He merely stopped a leak, pumped her out, and floated her off. That is not an engineering feat at all.

"There is nothing in this that I did not tell Lieut. Hobson before he began his operations. Everything I predicted to him was based on sound engineering knowledge. I have yet to hear of a single instance in all his operations in which I prophesied wrongly. He has wasted a vast sum of money and is about to ask the Navy Department to waste an even greater sum. Therefore, I no longer feel myself in honor bound to remain silent."

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE

Such Furniture elegance and choice as our stock presents can be seen nowhere else in America.

Added to this the moderate prices at which the goods are marked, lowest possible for equal grades, is a further claim on the attention and consideration of buyers.

Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture for both city and country homes.

Exclusive novelties from Paris, London and Vienna (own selection and importation).

Separate Department devoted to English Brass Bedsteads (over 70 patterns), ranging from $18.50 to $500.00.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

BROOKLYN RAILWAY INDICTED.

Charged that the Brooklyn Heights Company Has Violated the Labor Laws.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for misdemeanor against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company on a charge of violating the so-called ten-hour labor law. The indictment was procured by the Knights of Labor. A committee representing that organization began a month ago to agitate the matter, producing witnesses and placing them at the disposal of District Attorney Mareau and the Grand Jury.

The indictment is the first to be found under Section 384 of Chapter 416 of the Laws of 1897. This section provides that any street railway corporation that shall require more than ten hours of labor, including one-half hour for eating, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours by its employes, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $1,000 for each offense.

It is charged in the indictment against the Brooklyn Heights Company that William Morey, employed by the company as a motorman on the Gates Avenue Line, worked elever hours and eight minutes on Oct. 17 last. Two counts are named in the indictment. The first count charges that the company required Morey to do more work in twenty-four hours than the law allows; the second count charges that the company permitted him to do that amount of work. The trial, it is expected, will soon be brought up in the County Court.

BRIDE OBTAINED DISCHARGE.

A Woman's Request Moved Secretary Alger to Favor a Soldier.

John Kehoe, a member of Company M, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, stationed at Camp Meade, Penn., returned to his home, 52 Clinton Street, Hoboken, last night, having been discharged. Kehoe was married to Miss Kate Van Cleff while she was on a visit to the camp at Sea Girt in September. It was expected then that the regiment would be mustered out in a few days.

Mrs. Kehoe finally wearied of waiting, and on Thursday she wrote to Secretary Alger asking him to order her husband's discharge. He telegraphed a reply to the effect that he would do so at once. He then telegraphed to Camp Meade, and yesterday Kehoe received his discharge, and was soon on his way home.

LADIES' TAILORS' TROUBLES.

The Plan of Opening a Co-operative Shop Is Discussed.

Paul Schimmak, Chairman of the striking ladies' tailors, and G. Topfstatt, the Secretary, called yesterday on Edward Kelly, President of the Social Reform Club, and he gave them some advice as to the best part of the city in which to open a proposed co-operative ladies' tailor shop for the strikers. He suggested the district immediately east of Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Streets. They went out and selected a store, upon which they will report.

Pietro Cane, it was reported, called on Mrs. Frederick Nathan, and took a measure for a coat and skirt as trial garments to be made by the strikers. They will be of the finest material, which will be difficult to fit.

It was also reported at the headquarters of the strikers that a prominent employer had lost so heavily during the fight with the employes that he contemplated selling out his business. The employers, it was further said, had put up forfeits of $1,000 each not to withdraw their opposition to the men until the end of the year.

The Will of Rachel McAuley.

The will of Rachel McAuley was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office yesterday. The value of the estate is not given. To Bernard McAuley she leaves all her books, with the exception of those upon drama and Christian Science. Those on drama are bequeathed to the Woman's Professional League, while those on Christian Science are to be given to Laura Humber. To the Woman's Professional League the testatrix also leaves $250. All of the personal estate of the testatrix is to be divided among Susan M. Warner, Ella S. Shirley, and Anna J. C. Wilson. To the first mentioned the testatrix leaves $500 in trust for the use of her colored servant, Charlotte. The will also gives $250 to the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The residue of the estate is to be divided up according to the laws of the State.

Secretly Married in New York.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Although Miss Katie B. Tierney of 681 Market Street, this city, and William Wyer of King's Bridge, N. Y., were married in June last, the wedding has just been made known by the couple. The reason for not divulging the marriage before was the opposition which the relatives of the groom made against the match. The wedding took place on June 19 last in St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, New York City, the Rev. Father A. W. Slattery performing the ceremoney. Since the wedding the bride has been living on Camden Street, this city, and Mr. Wyer has lived at his home in King's Bridge. The couple will now take up house.

Alleged Embezzlement in Germany.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Lambert Wilt, charged with the embezzlement of $50,000 from the Dresden Savings Bank, is being sought in Chicago. The local police officials received a letter from the head of the Dresden Police Department to-day, requesting them to search for Wilt, who, it is believed, came here shortly after his alleged defalcation, last September. Wilt, who is thirty-two years old, the letter says, was Controller of the bank named, and prior to his departure from Dresden was a leader in social and political circles of that city.

Newfoundland Herring Fishery.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 29.—The Newfoundland Government to-day announced its policy regarding the Winter herring fishery around the south and west coasts of the island. It has decided that no herring shall be sold to American, Canadian, or local fishing vessels for less than $1.25 per barrel, which is 25 cents higher than has ever been charged before. The Government explains that the gradual depletion of the herring supply compels the colony to protect its interests in this manner. All the American vessels now in colonial waters have agreed to pay the increased price.

Meritorious medicine like the Lung and Throat cure—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a boon to humanity.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow
Special Values in
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Heavy Black and Blue English Cheviot Serges, double-breasted reefer, coat and skirt with stitched seams, at $19.50
Real value $24.00

of Heavy Black and Blue English Serges, lined throughout with silk, fly-front reefer, tight fitting flounced skirt, at $27.50
Real value $35.00

Stern Brothers
Bric-a-Brac and Objets d'Art
Are now displaying on third floor
Bronzes, Curio Cabinets, Desks and Porcelains
from models after the new
French "Secession" Art School
Special Offering, To-morrow, Monday
Royal Worcester Vases at $4.95 to $29.00
Formerly $8.25 to $46.00
Teplitz Vases, at 95c to $14.50
Formerly $2.00 to $24.50
Also a number of choice pieces of
Crown Derby, Vienna Ware and Coalport China
At Decided Reductions
Goods Purchased now may be laid aside or delivery at the Christmas Holidays
West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros
To-morrow, in their
Dress Goods Sections
Another purchase of
French Drap d'Ete
45 inches wide, in the most desirable shades, at 48c
Regular value $1.25 yd.
Also
Paris Novelty Dress Goods
at 95c, $1.25, $1.95
Heretofore
$1.35, $1.95, $3.85 yd.

Stern Bros
Monday, in their
Linen Dep'ts
Special offering of
Damask Tea Cloths
Knotted Fringe and Open Work
36 in. square 45 in. 54 in.
98c, $1.25, $1.75
Hemstitched
36 in. square 45 in. 54 in.
98c, $1.45, $2.25
Hemstitched and Open Work
36 in. square 45 in 54 in.
$1.25, $1.85, $2.45
Also a large collection of
Embr'd Linen Scarfs Tea Cloths and Centre Pieces
At
Greatly Reduced Prices
West 23d St.

Stern Bros
offer to-morrow, in
Upholstery Dep't
Third Floor
Special Values in Lace Curtains
Irish Point, at $4.95 / $6.75 / $7.75
Renaissance, at $9.75 / $13.75
Formerly $12.50 & $16.25 pr.
Marie Antoinette, at $13.50 / $17.50
Formerly $15.00 & $22.50 pr.
Lace Bed Sets
Full Sizes
Irish Point, at $4.50
Renaissance, at $14.50
Derby Satin Curtains, at $7.75
Formerly $11.25 pr.
West 23d St.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

Appeal Made for Funds for the Erection of a New Building.

The Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital, now at Lexington Avenue, Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Streets, some time ago decided to erect new buildings more modern in construction than the present, erected twenty-eight years ago, and containing all necessary improvements called for by modern medical science. They think that now is an opportune time to commence this work. They have already secured a suitable site, comprising the block on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, and are now maturing plans for the erection of the proposed buildings.

It was at first proposed to raise the amount required for the erection of the building by issuing bonds bearing a low rate of interest, but the Directors, feeling that the payment of interest, amounting to about $25,000 a year, would be a serious drain upon the resources of the institution, have decided to appeal to the public, and to collect the amount required without the issue of interest-bearing obligations. They hope to have no difficulty in securing the amount required.

During the twenty-eight years it has occupied its present building, Mount Sinai Hospital has treated within its walls some 55,000 patients, averaging at the present time about 3,000 a year. Of these fully nine-tenths are absolutely free patients, and with a more modern building and better facilities the management would be able to double its sphere of usefulness. In admitting patients the hospital is limited only by its capacity; its work is entirely unsectarian, the only claim necessary being the worthiness of the applicant.

Committees have already been formed to solicit subscriptions for the new hospital building, and the hope is expressed that the public will respond generously, so that the work may be begun at an early date.

Ohio Bank to Quit Business.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The Second National Bank to-day decided to go into liquidation. It is perfectly solvent and has a surplus of $120,000, but lack of business caused the semi-annual dividend to fall to 2 per cent., and the officers concluded to quit business. The capital stock is $200,000.

Vantine's
ARE SHOWING
ORIENTAL
UPHOLSTERY
AND
DRAPERY FABRICS
FOR
TURKISH
AND
MOORISH
ROOMS,
COSEY CORNERS,
ETC.

Vantine's
ANTIQUE ORIENTAL
EMBROIDERIES
FOR
CURTAINS,
PORTIERES,
TABLE
AND
COUCH
COVERS.
We have just received a new invoice which is now open for inspection.
877 & 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th streets.

THE NEW ORLEANS ARRIVES

Men on the Cruiser Bitterly Complain of the Treatment They Have Received.

SAY OFFICERS WERE SEVERE

Capt. Folger Thinks They Have Some Cause for Grumbling, but Denies that the Men Have Been Ill-Treated.

The cruiser New Orleans, in command of Capt. William M. Folger, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Philadelphia, where she had been taking part in the peace jubilee. This is the first time the cruiser has been here since she left to join the blockading squadron off Havana. In the afternoon she went to the navy yard, and is now moored at the Ordnance Dock, just astern of the Rainbow.

The New Orleans has been in commission since last April. She was then in the Thames. As soon as she arrived here she was overhauled and then sent to join the squadron off Havana, and later with the fleet at Santiago. After the fall of that town the New Orleans went to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and while in that harbor she was the flagship of Rear Admiral Schley.

The men and officers are glad to get back to New York, and the men are particularly glad, because they claim that they have had a very hard time on the ship ever since she left port. While the New Orleans was in Philadelphia the men made some very bitter complaints against Capt. Folger and the officers, and yesterday, when the New Orleans reached port, they repeated their charges. They say that they have been harshly treated, had to do hard work under very trying conditions, had bad food, and have been refused shore leave. The men decline to give their names when making their complaints, because they are enlisted men, and are liable to be court-martialed if they criticise their superiors too freely.

One marine said that when the vessel sailed away for Cuban waters there was not a more willing set of men on any ship in the navy. Now the men, he said, will do their duty, and that is all. "We have had to live on salt pork and hard tack ever since we left here," he continued. "The officers, however, had all the fresh meats and vegetables that they wanted. We have had no shore leave, although we have had plenty of opportunities to go ashore if the Captain had been inclined to let us go. The punishments for trivial offenses have been very severe. Men have been made to sit in the boats in the broiling hot sun for offenses that most Captains would have overlooked. I hope that there will be an inquiry, so that officers will be prevented from treating their men unfairly. I don't think many of the men who now form the crew of the New Orleans will reenlist."

A sailor told of ill-treatment through not having shore leave, and when asked where he could have been allowed to go ashore said that the vessel was in port at St. Thomas, but no one was allowed ashore except officers. He complained of the food, and said that when the New Orleans arrived here there were twenty-nine tons of hard tack, which had been put on board on the other side of the Atlantic. "This hard tack was not placed in tin boxes as it is in this country," he said, "and it was condemned by the authorities. We ran short of provisions through the Celtic not coming when she was expected, and we received this hard tack that was positively unfit to eat."

One case of punishment that the men complain of was that of Belanger, a coal passer. For some trivial offense the men say he was made to do six hours extra work, and that he was ill at the time and ought to have been in the sick bay. Capt. Folger was seen at the ship, and he invited the inquirer to go on board and talk freely with the men. In answer to the charges he said:

"There seems to have been some complaining on the ship, but you know that tack has no find fault, and that is invariably does so when he returns to port. In some things I think that the men have just cause for complaint. The New Orleans is a fine warship, but she is not a comfortable boat to live on. She was built for the Brazilian Navy, and for service in hot climates. In such regions as this the ship is very cold. In my room I get a little warmth from an oil stove, and the officers do the same. The men are a little better off than the officers in this respect, because their berth deck is warmed by the steam pipes, but that is not pleasant in hot climates like off the Cuban coast.

"Now, as far as the charges are concerned. In the first place the food is the same that is served on all vessels in the navy, and the officers had much about the same fare as the men did. We got fresh meats and vegetables whenever we could, but sometimes the supply ships did not come when expected, and we had to fall back on our stores. When in San Juan we had all the fresh foods that we wanted.

"The men had no shore leave because they were at no time in port long enough to allow them to leave the ship until we got to Philadelphia. Then I allowed 300 of the men, those who had not been punished for any breach of law, to go ashore. One has to make distinctions of that kind with a big crew of men. I told the men that as soon as they reached this port they should have three days' leave, and the first watch will go off to-night and the others will go when they return.

"Belanger was punished for shirking. The Chief Engineer reported that the coal passers were shirking, and Belanger, after a trial, was sentenced to two hours' extra work; not six hours, as the men say. He was not ill at the time, as the report of the medical officer shows. I tried to make things as pleasant as I could for the men. They want an inquiry, do they? I wish they could get it. I think things would show up very differently from the way they expect. As to making the men sit in the boats, this was done because I thought that it was more humane to put them there—and they were kept in the shade, too—than to keep them cooped up below in the heat. The men thought this punishment hard when they had to do it, but before it was made a punishment they could not be kept out of the boats.

"While on blockade duty, every one slept on deck. I slept on the bridge, the officers were on the quarter deck, and the men slept by the guns. They were frequently called to quarters in the middle of the night. We were at war, and war is not a picnic cruise. Some men were caught asleep at post. This is a serious offense. On other ships men asleep on post have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. I gave some men found guilty of this offense five days in irons. In the case of one man who infringed one of our rules, instead of punishing him when off Cuba, I waited until we got to Philadelphia, and had him tried and punished there because I thought it more humane. I think that the trouble is not among regular naval men, but among the short-term men—men who enlisted for a year when the war began and who are not used to being on a warship. One or two of those who growl will soon cause discontent among many in a big crew. Now, don't you take my word for what I have said, but ask the officers and find out what they think."

Ensign Charles L. Poor said: "We have been away now nearly six months, and there has been no shore leave for the men and only for a few of the officers. When we were in St. Thomas for twenty-four hours we could not allow the men ashore, because we were liable to be ordered away at any moment. Those few officers who went ashore were notified to be back at the ship as soon as possible after a signal was given. It was impossible under these conditions to allow the men ashore. At Key West, where we coaled, we were quarantined, so no one could go ashore. As to the food, we have had the regular rations, such as they had on other ships. Capt. Folger ordered that the old hard-tack was not to be given to the men. The trouble with the rations has been that there were so many new men on board who were not used to man-of-war life that they did not know how to serve their food properly. There are different messes in the ship, and each mess has its cook. This cook gets the rations, and prepares the food. Now, I think that some of these cooks did not know how to properly prepare the food, and when it was served it was not palatable.

"There are 400 men on the New Orleans, and it was only intended that she should carry 300. Of our crew 200 are short-term men, and these are the men who cause the trouble. Dr. Cordeiro went among the men and showed them how to prepare their food. Capt. Folger, instead of being harsh with the men, has been very kind and considerate, but you will find kickers on every ship. If the other warships that came to this port had not been given so good a reception, there would have been growlers, who would have made themselves heard then."

Dr. Cordeiro, who examined Belanger, the coal passer, who was to do two hours extra duty, says that the man went to him and said he was sick. He thought he was at first, and not knowing of the punishment put him on the list. He examined the man, who appeared to be delirious, but after a careful examination the doctor was satisfied that the man was shamming, and that there was nothing the matter with him.

The New Orleans is to be overhauled while in the yard, and the work of putting in a steam plant, which Capt. Folger had notified the department was necessary, will begin to-morrow.

Runaway Horse Chases a Train.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29.—A horse belonging to Anthony Paula, a junk dealer of this city, became unmanageable last night in East Orange and ran away. Paula was thrown out of the wagon, and the animal headed for home. When the horse came to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad crossing he turned off from the macadam and took to the ties and ballast, making the cracked stones fly as he chased after a west-bound train toward Brick Church. At the Brick Church station the train had a few seconds' start, but the horse kept on at top speed, narrowly missing collision with several people who tried to divert him from his course. At Hickory Street he came to grief, plunging into an open ditch across the tracks. Fortunately, the engineer of an east-bound train just leaving Orange station saw the accident and stopped his train in time. The animal was dragged off the rails little the worse for its run, the train meanwhile waiting.

New Jersey Colonel to Resign.

Word was received in Jersey City yesterday from Camp Meade, Penn., to the effect that Col. Robert G. Smith, commanding the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, would send in his resignation on Monday. The dispatch added that Col. Smith gave no cause for his proposed action, but it was supposed to be prompted by business reasons. It was expected that Lieut. Col. Gilmore would succeed to the command.

Daniell & Sons BROADWAY, EIGHTH TO NINTH STS.
UNUSUAL DISPLAY
OF
NEW SILKS AND VELVETS,
DURING THE COMING WEEK WE SHALL OFFER:
Imported Moire Velours, silk and wool, choice combinations, the cost of import $1.25 . . . . . 65c. yard.
Chrystal Bengalines, silk and wool, 20 colors, at . 50c. yard.
Tartan and French Plaids at . . . . . 85c. yard.
A Bright, Rustling Black Taffeta . . . . 55c. yard.
Heavy Lustrous Black Satin Duchesse,
27 inch 85c., 24 inch 75c., 20 inch 60c. yard.
Satin and Taffeta Brocades, small and large designs, largely under the manufacturer's cost price, at . . . . . 65c. yard.
Plain and Changeable Taffetas at . . . . 58c. yard.
A new shipment of Lyons Silk Velvet, polka dot, finely embroidered, at . . . . . $1.25 yard.
The new "Feuillage" Lyons Silk Velvet, new colors only, at . . . . . $1.25 yard.
32-inch Black Velour du Nord, for coats and wraps, value $2.50, at . . . . . $1.75 yard.
19-inch Croise Silk Velvets, one hundred new colorings, at 89c. yard.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
DOMESTIC RUGS
At Reduced Prices.
WILTON RUGS
4.6 x 7.6 ft. $10.00
4.6 x 12 ft. 16.50
8.3 x 10.6 ft. 27.50
9 x 12 ft. 32.50
In brilliant Oriental colorings or the most delicate of flower tints.
Taste, richness and variety characterize our entire carpet and rug department.
Wedding Gifts—Happy combinations of utility and beauty at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

104 West 14th Street.
COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS.
Wilton Velvets, $1.10 PER YD.
(Regular Price, $1.50.)
LONG CREDIT.

GROUP VIII. BANKERS MEET.

Gen. Thomas L. James Makes an Address and New Officers Are Elected.

Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, presided yesterday at the annual meeting of Group VIII. of the New York State Bankers' Association, at the Down Town Club. There was a large attendance of bank officers of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond. In the audience were members of the Council of Administration of the New York State Association.

Chairman James, in his retiring address, congratulated the group on the realization of the predictions made a year ago of the revival of commercial and industrial activity, and that gold is the yardstick by which values are measured, and the standard money of the merchant. Gen. James, reviewed the progress of commerce during the year and the war with Spain, and said that its financial management reflected the highest credit on one of the banking fraternity, Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.

In the future the speaker saw what he termed alarming shadows in the opposition to banking interests by the element that makes possible the Socialistic and Populistic agitation, and the rivalry between banks and trust companies. He referred to the tendency toward the absorption of small banks by larger ones as a result of this competition, and advised careful consideration of the subject of branch banks and the wisdom of inducing Congress to modify the law, so as to permit their establishment. He also advised the group to meet frequently and for self-protection to study and discuss earnestly all topics of importance. Secretary and Treasurer Charles H. Stout, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic made a report of the transactions of the year.

On motion of S. G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard National Bank, the following ticket for the ensuing year was nominated and elected:

Chairman—Eugene H. Pullen, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank Dean, cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank; Executive Committee—Alvah Trowbridge, Vice President of the National Bank of North America; A. Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton National Bank; Scott Foster, President of the Peoples' Bank; Alfred C. Barnes, President of the Astor Place Bank; Samuel Woolverton, cashier of the Gallatin National Bank.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Pullen and Dean, and a luncheon was served.

NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE.

More Than Three Hundred Graduates Attend the Fall Reunion.

The annual Fall reunion of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College was held yesterday afternoon in the assembly room of the college building, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. More than three hundred of the Alumnae, representing every class since the founding of the college, and a number of invited guests were present. A dainty souvenir of the occasion in the shape of an ivy leaf was given to each member of the audience. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Kasson C. Gibson, who was recently elected President of the Associate Alumnae.

The next number on the programme was a vocal solo by Miss Edith J. Miller, the contralto soloist at St. Bartholomew's Church. She sang "When Love is Gone," by C. B. Hawley, and "Come, Sweet Morning," an old French melody. "Art" was the subject on which J. Wells Champney made an address, illustrated with charcoal sketches. Mr. Champney sketched, among other things, the profile of a young college graduate, and with the aid of chalk and charcoal depicted man's appearance through the different stages from youth to extreme old age. Following this was a violin solo by Albertus Shelley.

Commissioner Jacob W. Mack of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Normal College, was among the invited guests. Mr. Mack made a short address, speaking in glowing terms of the college and its future. At the conclusion of Mr. Mack's address, Dr. Hunter, the President of the college, made a few remarks. The programme was concluded with the singing of "The Ivy Leaf," a college song composed for the occasion by Miss Helen Gray Cone, an alumnae of the college. The guests were then invited into the tea room, adjoining the assembly hall, where a collation was served.

City Could Not Legally Lease Park.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The disputed question whether the City of Yonkers had a legal right to lease property for a public park was decided by Judge Jesse Johnson, in the Supreme Court, here to-day in the negative. It was in a suit brought by Francis T. Holder against the City of Yonkers to recover $2,250 for land rent for one and a half years. The lease provided that the land should be used only for a public park in the City of Yonkers at an annual rental. Judge Johnson said he doubted whether a case could be found where a municipal corporation had acquired, purchased, or maintained a public park of square other than under the statutory authority. He said he did not think the Yonkers city charter authorized the lease except by the power of the local assessment and not at the expense of the entire city.

Passaic's New Y. M. C. A.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 29.—The cornerstone of the new Young Men's Christian Association Building was laid this afternoon in the presence of Mayor Andrew McLean and a large number of citizens. An address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Philo F. Leavens of the First Presbyterian Church, and the cornerstone was laid by Edward Kip, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Whitehead of the North Reformed Church. The new building will be a handsome one. It will be on Lexington Avenue, just opposite the main Erie Station, and will cost $25,000.

Sunday
Oct. 30-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

WEBER PIANOS.

"A Harmonious Creation of Art."

Uprights and Grands in all styles of plain and fancy cases to match any style of furniture, **$400** to **$2,000** and upwards.

WHEELOCK PIANOS.

A high grade piano, containing everything that expert knowledge and ample facilities can provide; these instruments have stood the test of nearly twenty-five years of active competition and have given unqualified satisfaction to purchasers. **$290** to **$450** and upwards.

STUYVESANT PIANOS.

A durable, reliable Piano, of good tone quality, and
FULLY WARRANTED,

$185 and upwards.

These instruments are superior to many of those advertised at from $225 to $300.

Purchasers of WHEELOCK or STUYVESANT Pianos who desire to exchange them for new WEBERS may do so at any time within one year from date of purchase and receive credit for the full amount paid.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

Our terms upon the

INSTALLMENT PLAN

are most liberal.

Parties living at a distance may order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument proving as represented, or it may be returned at our expense.

Catalogues mailed free on request.

Weber Warerooms,

Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th St.

Orders for Tuning and Repairing Received.

23d Street Le Boutillier Bros.

New Life in an Old Business.

This firm announces that they have remodelled and greatly improved their store. New departments have been added and others enlarged. The same progressive ideas have been manifested in the addition of a better quality of fresh goods in all the departments, and signs of the infusion of a new and vigorous life are seen throughout the entire establishment.

COLORED TAFFETA SILKS.

58c., value 75c.

An extraordinary Bargain in goods just fresh from the loom.

3,000 yards French, all wool, 46 in. wide, COLORED DRAP d'ETE,

48c., actual value $1.25.

LACES.

Point d'Alencon, Point de Venise and Point Gaze,

39c., actual value 75c.

OPERA SHADES in Long Evening Suede Gloves 12, 16, 20 & 24 button lengths,

$1.00

Cannot be duplicated under $1.50 to $3.00.

LADIES' SILK PETTICOATS.

Extra quality, three silk ruffles,

$6.50 value $10.00.

REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.

$6.00 and $9.00 value $8.00 to $15.00.

ALL BRASS BEDS, any size,

$15.00 to $30.00 value $20.00 to $42.00.

SATIN QUILTS, extra size,

$1.50 value $3.00.

West Twenty-third Street.

AXLE LIGHT ILLUMINATION

How the Trains of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Are Electrically Lighted.

CHEAP, NOVEL, AND CERTAIN

The Electricity Is Generated by the Rotation of the Axles—The Plan Outlined—No Longer in Its Experimental Stage.

Train lighting by electricity generated from the car axles has, according to President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system, had a successful test on this system since 1896. Mr. Ripley adds to his commendation, "Electric light is unquestionably the coming light for railroad trains."

The Santa Fé has fifty-four cars equipped with this light by the National Electric Car Lighting Company, which has introduced its system of illumination on other railroads and in the cars of the Wagner Palace Car and the Pullman Companies, so that the innovation is much beyond the tentative stage and in a fair way of being generally adopted. The lighting of cars by electricity has hitherto been dependent on storage batteries and electric plants at the principal train terminals for charging the exhausted batteries, with various intricacies of connection between cars to be arranged and a number of mechanical difficulties to contend with, to say nothing of the necessity of a large staff of electricians and skilled mechanics.

The axle generating system has important economies, and simplifies the scheme of utilizing energy derived from friction. Its apparatus does not differ greatly from that employed in stationary electrical light plants, where secondary batteries are used to store current. The essential parts are a generator for producing the current, two batteries for receiving, storing, and discharging the current, and a switchboard for rectifying and distributing the current.

The current is obtained from the dynamo, which is operated from the rotation of one of the axles of the car. The current is accumulated in the storage batteries, so that when the car is charged, at the time of the equipment, sufficiently to furnish light for sixteen hours, the dynamo will furnish additional current for keeping the lights burning during an indefinite period, so long as the car is kept in running service. When side-tracked, standing in the stations, or when from any other cause the car is laid up or stopped, the storage batteries keep the lights burning for a period of sixteen hours, and they are ready for service at any time. The light does not come from the dynamo direct, but from one of the storage batteries, and, being free from the fluctuations due to direct dynamo current, is clear, steady, and constant, whether the car is traveling at a high or low rate of speed, or whether it is entirely at rest. The dynamo does not begin to generate current until the train has attained a speed of from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and the apparatus has, therefore, no retarding effect on the starting of the train.

The intensity of the light can be controlled when desired by a device known as the "dimmer." At night this is a popular arrangement with those who desire rest. The output of the generator is properly registered, so that a brakeman should at once discover anything amiss with the machinery on the truck. The wiring differs little from ordinary house wiring. The conductors are more liberal to provide against a drop in line on account of the low tension accompanying the use of secondary batteries in this case. The standard installation of an ordinary coach consists of 260 candle-power, divided up in various sized lamps, according to the interior architecture of the car. Provision is made against accidents to the dynamo by an arrangement by which two cars may be connected and the disabled car be taken to the terminal with electric light from the batteries of an adjoining car. Before making the connection, however, the light switch in the disabled car is turned off, and also one-half of the lamps are turned out in both cars. If this is omitted, and all lamps in both cars are permitted to burn from one battery, such battery would be discharged too quickly and the fuses protecting it burn out. For the two classes of cars in the United States, ordinary passenger cars and sleeping cars, two standard equipments are provided.

The National Electric Car Lighting Company has added several features for the comfort of the traveling public, the most popular of which is the use of electric fans, which can be operated in connection with the light. Because Chairman Chauncey M. Depew's private car was equipped with axle light illumination and devices, it was chosen for the removal recently of Mrs. William C. Whitney.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES TO ABUTTING OWNER.—The Supreme Court, at Special Term, in Brooklyn, gave Lawrence Powers judgment for $5,000 in his suit against the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company for damages to his property, at Flatbush and Fifth Avenues. The late General Term, by a divided court, reversed the judgment, and now the Court of Appeals has reversed that tribunal and ordered judgment for the plaintiff. The company's chief engineer testified on the trial that to make the curve easier they ran the elevated structure close to plaintiff's property in turning the corner. Judge Bartlett, giving the opinion of the Court of Appeals, says: "It needs no argument to show that the railroad structure, within a few feet of the property, and with its columns in the sidewalk, is a permanent damage, and will impair the value to some extent of any building that may be erected. It not infrequently happens that property in a neighborhood may be generally increased in value by the advent of an elevated railroad, while certain property, by reason of the close proximity of the structure, may be damaged."

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PERSONAL LIABILITY OF CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—Frank B. Chapman brought an action to recover $8,973 from Patrick Lynch, upon the ground that the latter was a Director of the American Dairy Salt Company, Limited, which owed the plaintiff that sum, and defendant and his associates had failed to file the annual report required by the statute during the years 1881 to 1888. The Court of Appeals, in affirming a judgment of the late General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Fourth Department, in favor of the defendant, holds, by Judge Haight, that an action of this nature is one upon a statute for a penalty, and hence subject to the three years' provision of the Statute of Limitations; that a contract by a business corporation, organized under the act of 1875, for the manufacture of salt, to receive money in special account upon deposit, as was the case here, is ultra vires, and the depositor's right of action for money so received by the corporation accrues at once, and the three years' statute, on default made in filing the report, begins to run at once against an action of this kind. When the cause of action has once accrued, and the limitation has run against it, the bar becomes complete, notwithstanding subsequent defaults, and neither subsequent partial payments by the corporation nor the crediting of interest by it upon the debt periodically extends the running of the statute against the action for the penalty.

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CONTRACT FOR THE CONTINUING SALE OF GOODS.—The A. S. Holmes Refining Company began an action in the Supreme Court in Erie County, in 1893, to recover $1,079 from the United Refiners' Export Oil Company for export oil delivered during November, 1892. It appeared on the trial that A. S. Holmes entered into an individual contract for the continuing sale and delivery of oil, against which he drew drafts upon the purchaser in excess of the value of the oil delivered. Subsequently, no new or modified contract having been entered into, oil was furnished to such purchaser by the A. S. Holmes Refining Company, and the action was for the oil which, subsequent to its incorporation, it had consigned to the defendant. The question arose under the evidence, whether, until after the oil in question had been furnished, the purchaser had notice of the incorporation of the company. The Fourth Appellant Division, where, after verdict directed for the plaintiff, the exceptions were directed to be heard in the first instance, has sustained the exceptions, and ordered a new trial, holding, by Justice Ward, a question was presented for the jury whether the purchaser had a right to assume that when such oil was shipped it was on account of A. S. Holmes, and that A. S. Holmes and the A. S. Holmes Refining Company were the same, and whether the minds of the parties to the action ever met on any new contract or arrangement different from the contract made with Holmes.

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STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—Sarah D. Hawkins, an aged woman, in August, 1897, conveyed real estate worth about $4,000 to Henry A. Doolittle, a lawyer, solely that he might, in his own name, prosecute a claim against one Morey relative to the premises. The attorney, upon his part, verbally promised that when he had enforced her demand, or if he failed to do so, he would reconvey to her. In a suit by Mrs. Hawkins after the death of the attorney against Watson T. Dunmore, as executor, and others, to enforce the parol agreement for the reconveyance to her of the premises, Justice Hiscock, in the Oneida Special Term, has given judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the agreement was, in view of the fraud upon her rights, enforcible against his personal representatives, notwithstanding the provision of the Statute of Frauds against parol agreement relative to lands.

NAVY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

To be Organized Among the Jackies on Board Our Warships.

General Secretary Morse of the International Young Men's Christian Association Committee will organize the first association of the kind in the United States Navy Tuesday evening at the New York Navy Yard. This organization has grown out of the work during the past Summer of the Army and Navy Christian Commission. The commission is not now in existence, but the work is continued under the direct supervision of the International Committee. William B. Millar, the head of the department, is now in England studying the methods of Christian work in the British Army and Navy.

Among those who will take part in the organization Tuesday evening are Commodore J. W. Philip, Commandant Miller, and about thirty others prominent in Christian work in the navy. The majority of the attendance will be enlisted men from the war vessels in the harbor.

The object of the work is not the organization of an association exclusively, but rather the securing in the navy of members of existing associations. There will be prepared and issued to men in the navy who pay the usual small association fee required of all members a certificate of membership. These certificates will bear the name of the battleship to which issued, and they will be valid in any association building along the coast of the United States. These are above twenty in number, so that at whatever port the ship is the men on board who hold these certificates will be at home in association buildings.

Coming Lecture by Chaplain Wilson.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, new York Volunteers, will deliver a lecture at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Wilson was at Chickamauga all Summer, and will talk on the "Lights and Shadows of Camp Life" for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's.

Macy's

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Underwear Values.

LADIES' TIGHTS, Swiss Wool, in black, ankle length, closed and open, 1.49

LADIES' WOOL TIGHTS, in white and natural (color knee length) 1.19

LADIFS' VESTS AND PANTS, ribbed Merino, white and natural color (Axford cut), worth $1.00 and $1.30, 79 and 94

(1st. fl., main build., 6th.av. side.)

Silk Waists.

We offer two very special numbers.

LADIES' WAISTS, Heavy Black Taffeta Silk, lined throughout, tucked bias or crossbar, self collar, worth $4.50, at 2.89

LADIES' WAISTS, Black and Colored Satin Duchesse, lined throughout, tucked bias, self collar, worth $5.50, at 3.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE SPECIALS THAT MAKE THIS WEEK AN ERA OF BARGAINS WELL WORTH REMEMBERING.

Millinery Confidentials.

Although we have a great many importations we are not going to speak of them. The artistic instincts of our own designers as shown by their creations, color schemes, &c., more than prove that we do not have to await incoming steamers for Theatre Headwear, Bonnets or smart Walking Hats. Incidentally, the designer in one of the Parisian houses is an American, and—there you are.

Why go into detail about the Hats we have in stock? The very one we might describe—stylish and all the rest of it—would not become you.

If you are ready to buy your Winter Millinery do not bother about the style or coloring; come to us and we will do the thinking for you.

We make Feather Boas and Fans at your order as well and cheaper than any other house in New York. "How can we?" It is a plain case of cause and effect. We manufacture them ourselves right here, thus abolishing the middleman's profit, and you, our customer, get the full benefit.

A Blanket Opportunity.

You can save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of Blankets purchased of us. We keep all grades, from a low priced cotton to an all wool California. We allow no misrepresentation. When we say all wool we mean all wool.

EXTRA HEAVY COTTON BLANKETS, 10-4, 69; 11-4, 89

FINE QUALITY BLANKETS, 10-4, 1.74; 11-4, 2.49

CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, pretty borders, 10-4, 3.74; 11-4, 4.99; 12-4, 6.24

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Down Comfortables.

A large assortment to select from, so vast indeed that we quote but a few money saving specials:

COMFORTABLES, figured sateens on both sides, and filled with pure down, 2.89

COMFORTABLES, covered on both sides with pretty figured sateens, filled with pure down and finished with ruffle, 3.49

COMFORTABLES, covered with sateen on both sides, of extra fine quality and filled with pure down, 3.49

COMFORTABLES, sateen covered on both sides, with ruffle, filled with pure down and of extra fine quality, 4.49

COMFORTABLES, covered with figured silk on one side and figured sateen on reverse, filled with pure down, 6.61

COMFORTABLES, same quality and description as above, but with ruffle, 8.24

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

	DWIGHT ANCHOR MILLS SHEETS. Plain Hem.	Hem. stitched.	UTICA MILLS SHEETS. Plain Hem.	Hem. stitched.
54x90,	28	37	31	37
63x90,	34	41	34	41
72x90,	38	47	38	44
81x90,	43	51	43	49
90x90,	47	54	46	54
90x99,	51	59	49	59

PILLOW CASES. Plain Hem.	Hem. stitched.		Plain Hem.	Hem. stitched.
42x36,	9	13	8	12
45x36,	10	14	9	14
50x36,	11	15	11	15
54x36,	12	16	12	16

PILLOW CASES. Good quality muslin

	Plain Hem.	Hem. stitched.		Plain Hem.	Hem. stitched.
42x36,	5	7	50x36,	7	9
45x36,	6	8	54x36,	8	10

(1ST. FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Oil Cloths.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS, from one of the best makers, all choice patterns:

The usual 25c. quality at 19 | The 40c. grade at 26

The 30c. grade at 23 | The 50c. kind at 33

LINOLEUMS, the 50c. quality, genuine cork fabric, 39

LINOLEUMS, in one of the highest grades made, 6 and 12 feet wide, at 81

(IN ANNEX.)

Silk Values Unapproached.

We have added many attractive features to our present extensive and varied collection of rich Black, Colored and Fancy Silks. The styles are new and catchy; the color combinations are exquisite, denoting the refined taste and excellent skill of the producer. There are silks by the mile for full costumes and for stylish waists, for skirts and petticoats; hundreds of styles to select from, every conceivable color in the plain and changeable rustling taffeta, silks for linings, trimmings and fancy work; in fact, silks suited for any and every purpose, and our prices, as usual, will be found much below what similar qualities are offered at elsewhere.

Black Silks.

BLACK SATIN BAYADERE, 24 inch, worth 70c., 49

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, 23 inch, worth 75c., 59

RICH BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, worth 85c., 69

HEAVY BLACK BROCADED DUCHESSE, worth $1.00, 79

BLACK BROCADED GROS GRAIN, very rich, 99

BLACK BROCADED SATIN, worth $2.00 and $2.50, now 1.25 and 1.48

Colored Silks.

IVORY WHITE SATIN BROCADE, full 27 inches wide, sold elsewhere at $2.50, special at 1.69

TAFFETAS, superior quality, satin bar plaid, 99 and 1.24

SATIN DUCHESSE, splendid quality, cream and white, plain and brocaded, 99 and 1.24

RICH NOVELTY SILKS AND SATINS, in a magnificent collection, worth $1.00 and $1.25, now 79 and 99

COLORED TAFFETAS, special offering of a choice line, full 24 inches wide and good value for 75c., while they last, 59

CHECK TAFFETA, excellent quality, full 20 inches wide and worth 75c., now, 49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Dress Goods.

WORSTED GRANITE CLOTH, the good kind, made in France, 45 inches wide and in eight colors, advertised elsewhere as excellent 75c. quality, but there sold for 50.; our price has been and is 44

IMPERIAL SERGE, in ten good Fall shades and black, 42 inches wide, special value, per yard, 24

LADIES' CLOTH and MELTONETTES, in a large assortment of colorings, 52 inches wide, per yard, 49

CHEVIOT, strictly all wool, this season's most desirable fabric, in navy blue and black, 50 inches wide, per yard, 59

IMPORTED VIGOUREUX SUITINGS, in three different styles, 44 inches wide, all this season's goods, and we could not duplicate them for less than $1.00; our special price, per yard, 59

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Special Offering of Imported Shams and Scarfs.

We have secured an importer's Autumn sample line, which necessarily contains the prettiest and daintiest patterns, and offer them at Macy prices, which always means a saving, often as much as one-half.

SPACHTEL SCARFS, 12x36 to 20x54 in., 29 and 39

SPACHTEL SCARFS, 12x36 to 20 x54 in., 49

SPACHTEL SCARFS, 15x36 to 20 x54 in., 59

SPACHTEL SCARFS, 20x54 in., 69 and 89

SPACHTEL SHAMS, 29 to 89

SWISS SCARFS, with embroidered frill and inserting, 20x36 in., 20x54 in., 39 to 69

SWISS SCARFS, hemstitched and inserting, 20x54 in. 89

SWISS SHAMS, with embroidered ruffle and inserting, 49 to 69

SWISS SHAMS, hemstitched and inserting, 89

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Specials in Rugs.

Our Oriental Rug Stock comprises a complete line of all grades and sizes. Some stores announce they do not buy their Oriental rugs by the bale and consequently they do not make the bad ones pay for the few good ones generally obtained in their bale purchases. We would say we buy all our Rugs in bale lots, but only those kinds of bales that prove to be desirable in every respect. Those who do not purchase in bale quantities always have to pay the importer or jobber their usual profit, which means a difference on Oriental Rugs of not less than 25 to 40 %, and sometimes more.

A large assortment, comprising about 1,000 Choice Antique and Persian Rugs and Carpets, ranging in prices, 44.84 to 309.24

CARABAGH and SHIRVAN RUGS, averaging in sizes 3.6 x 4.6, 5.99

CARABAGH RUGS, average size 3.0x4.0 feet, 2.99

Upholstery.

Estimates and designs furnished for all kinds of interior decorations, cosey corners, &c. Shades and slip covers to order at prices much lower than elsewhere. Lace curtains cleaned equal to new; all at Macy prices, which always means a saving, often as much as one-half.

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, worth 6.75, 7.50, 9.75 and 11.00 per pair; special for this sale at 5.74, 6.24, 7.94 and 8.94

LACE CURTAINS, handsome Irish Point, worth $5.50 a pair, at 4.49

LACE CURTAINS, handsome Irish Point, worth $7.50 a pair, at 5.98

LACE CURTAINS, handsome Irish Point; also Point de Paris, Renaissance and Point Arabe patterns, worth $9.00 a pair, at 6.98

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, extra fine quality net and workmanship, worth $11.00 a pair, at 8.99

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, some of the finest qualities made, in Brussels, Irish Point, Renaissance and Point Arabe effects, worth $5.50, 7.00 a pair, at $3.98 and 4.99

IRISH POINT VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS, extra heavy quality and open-work pattern, 18 inches wide, worth 60c. to 75c. a yard, 44c. and 57c.; 27 inches wide, worth $1.50 to $2.00 per yard, at $1.19 and 1.49

DOMESTIC BAGDAD PORTIERES, fringed top and bottom, Oriental colors, worth $4.50 per pair, at 3.44

PORTIERES, same as above, without fringe, at, per pair 2.82

Cut Glass Supremacy.

Our present display of Cut Glass outrivals that of ahy previous season and outclasses all others in quality, quantity and price. Of special interest is our showing of Cut Glass with sterling silver mounts.

We have CLARET JUGS, fifty styles, sterling silver mounts, upward from, 6.87

BERRY or FRUIT BOWLS, handsomely mounted in sterling silver, and twenty distinct styles, upward from, 6.87

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

The grand display of the finer qualities of decorated china that we are making has never been equalled.

Decorated Dinner Sets.

DINNER SETS, underglaze decoration, 3 colors, 6.87

DINNER SETS, porcelain, blue or gray, 7.87

DINNER SERVICE, decorated, pink and green sprays, 9.87

DINNER SERVICE, fancy floral design and gold edge, 11.87

(BASEMENT.)

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad China, new shapes and new styles of decorations in floral studies, 13.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad China, pansy decoration, new shapes, 18.67

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges China, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, 18.97

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland China, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 24.87

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges China, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland China, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41

And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Most of the above patterns and a host of others we sell by the single piece at same price as per set. Customers can thus make up sets to suit their particular requirements, and also patch up breakage at any time.

Sale of Silver-Plated Ware.

There comes to us from one of the best Meriden manufacturers a very large lot of goods of the highest grade in quality and finish. Every piece bears the stamp and trade mark of the manufacturer in full. They are offered at less than half regular prices. Here are a few sample values:

TEA SETS, comprising Tea Pot, Coffee Pot; Sugar, Cream and Spoon Holder, worth $25.00, at 9.48

CAKE BASKETS, some of their newest shapes, usual price from $4.50 to $7.50, 2.24

SYRUP PITCHERS, usual price $2.50 to $4.00, 1.59

BUTTER DISHES, usual price from $3.00 to $4.50, 1.67

SWINGING KETTLES, a variety of styles, usual price from $9.00 to $11.50, 5.34

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Groceries.

Vegetables of 1898 packing, every can guaranteed to prove satisfactory; however low the price the standard quality is always maintained.

LIMA BEANS, Victory brand, case, 1.54; per can 07

LIMA BEANS, Jessamine brand, small and tender, case, 2.18; per can 10

FANCY MAINE CORN, Jessamine brand, sweet and tender, case, 1.79; can, 08

FANCY MAINE CORN, Lily White brand, extra fine, nothing better, case, 1.99; can 09

STRINGLESS BEANS, Eclipse brand, case, 1.49; can, 07

STRINGLESS BEANS, Jessamine, small, fine flavor and color, case, 2.42; can, 11

SUCCOTASH, fancy Maine, Lily White brand, extra fine, nothing better, case, 2.42; can, 11

PETIT POIS (large sugar Peas), case, 1.49; can, 07

EARLY JUNE PEAS, Lily White brand, finest goods packed, selected with great care—sweet, tender and fine flavor. EARLY JUNE, case, 2.18; per can, 10

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case 2.66; per can, 12

EXTRA SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 3.14; per can, 14

EVAPORATED CALIFORNIA PEACHES, large fruit, per pound, 13

EVAPORATED CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, large fruit, per pound, 18 and 15

PRUNES, California large fruit, 2 pound package, 19

ORANGE MARMALADE, pound glass jar, 13

RED CURRANT JELLY, strictly pure fruit and sugar, 10 ounce glass, 17

HOME MADE PRESERVES, pure fruit and sugar—Apricot, Damson, Strawberry, Peach, Pineapple, Quince, Raspberry, Red Cherry, Blackberry, Mince Meat, 5 pound jars, 49

LAUNDRY STARCH, Argo gloss, extra quality, 5 pound box, 17

SEA FOAM WASHING POWDER, 4 pound box, 14

BORAX SOAP, extra fine, box of 100 large cakes, 3.24

FLOATING SOAP, Lily White brand, box of 100 cakes, 2.99

RED STAR COFFEE—Finest quality Padang Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor; roasted and ground fresh daily; granulated, pulverized, roasted in the bean, per pound, 29

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Cigars.

IMPORTED, LORD BEACONSFIELD CAMELIAS, box of 50, at 5.49

LA MADRUGADA, Reinas Especiales, finest of clear Havana, made in our own factory, equal to the imported, box of 50 at 4.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Wines and Liquors.

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Genuine Jas. E. Pepper (5 years old), this sale, gal., $2.24; bot., 49		
Canadian Rye, Wilson's old empire liqueur quality, bottled in bond, Government guaranteed 1890, per bottle, 99		
Monogram Rye Whiskey (8 years old), per gal, $5.38; bot., 1.23		
Ramsay Scotch Whiskey (6 years old, per gal., $4.19; bot., 99 (The above prices include the jug.)		
Imported Wines.—The celebrated Clossman & Co. Bordeaux high grade wines 25 to 40 per cent. less than sold elsewhere.		
Pontet Canet,	10.99	9.99
Chateau La Grange, 1878,	14.99	
Grand Vin Chat La Tour, 1874,	14.49	
Barsac,	7.74	6.74
Sauterne, 1884,	8.49	7.49
Chateau Doisy Haut Barsac, 1884,	8.99	7.99
Haut Sauterne, 1881,	11.99	10.99
Imported Rhine Wines.—Gebruder Eckel, Deidesheim, Rheinfalz, Laubenheimer,	6.24	5.24
Niersteiner,	6.64	5.64
Hockheimer,	7.24	6.24
Hattenheimer,	7.74	6.74
Burgundy, imported in glass. Macon Blanc,	8.99	7.99
Macon Vieux,	10.24	9.24
Beaune, 1889,	10.74	
Santenot Volnay, 1885,	12.74	11.74
Sparkling Wine.—D Leiden, Cologne. Mosele Muscatel,	19.49	18.49

(This identical wine is sold elsewhere at $24.)

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

The History of the War with Spain Is Leaking Out Through Official Reports.

NO LONGER ANY SECRECY

How Washington Is Made Beautiful by the Planting of Shade Trees—Queer Names of Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—When the war broke out and it was considered desirable and necessary to maintain the greatest degree of secrecy about the preparations at once hurried forward to put the seacoast in a state of defense and to increase the defensive and offensive power of the navy, the standing orders not to communicate information about those preparations to the press were reiterated with a degree of emphasis that could not be safely disregarded. Nearly all the interesting offices in the War and Navy Departments were guarded by messengers, who demanded cards of introduction or commands from headquarters before passing the visitor. As a result of the restrictions placed upon officers, the information that was permitted to get out was usually communicated on the sly or not until after it was quite safe to give it. The War and Navy Departments are getting over the habit of secrecy formed in midsummer, but it is not yet so easy as it was a year ago to induce bureau chiefs to discuss conditions and prospects. A great deal of information that has hitherto been guarded in the bureaus is coming out in the annual reports, and when Congress is asked, as it will be in a few weeks, to authorize expenditures on a scale more liberal than usual for the army and the navy, the members who are to vote the money for a larger army and a more adequate navy will have the opportunity to see what an adequate army was considered to be in face of a foe that was supposed to know what fighting was, but which turned out to be totally unworthy of the armament and army that was raised to subdue and expel him. Two reports that have been submitted to the press serve to illustrate the progress that was made in a few short weeks, when the people were alarmed and the Government was at liberty, with a fat purse at its command, to provide everything in the way of men, ships, guns, projectiles, and gun positions that might be recommended by the officers educated to decide these things for the civilian class. When Secretary Alger and Secretary Long submit their reports, it is to be assumed that they will make careful chapters to show how the army and navy were expanded, but in the meantime a glance at the reports of the Engineer in Chief of the army, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, and the Chief Constructor of the navy, Commodore Philip Hichborn, will afford an advance opportunity to gain a pretty good idea of the effect of stimulation upon two departments that had moved along in a peaceful way for so many years that it might have been suspected that the war spirit would not be easily or effectively aroused in a few weeks.

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Congress has for years manifested an indifference to the subject of coast defense, an indifference that was only provoked into ridicule by the late Mr. Tilden's suggestion that something like $25,000,000 should be expended upon the defenses of the coast at once. In President Cleveland's first term, and while Mr. Endicott was Secretary of War, a plan that came to be known as the "Endicott" plan was formulated for the construction and armament of the most important defensible points along the Atlantic and Pacific shores. But progress was slow. President Cleveland expressed satisfaction, in 1896, in his last message to Congress, to find that an advance had been made. Three years before there was but one high-power gun in position for the defense of the whole coast. Nine twelve-inch, twenty ten-inch, and some smaller guns had been "approaching" completion in 1893; in 1896 there were completed twenty-one twelve-inch guns, fifty-six ten-inch, six-one eight-inch high-power breech-loading steel guns, ten rapid-fire guns, and eighty twelve-inch rifled mortars. The number of guns completed and in process of construction was 428. While emplacements were in process of construction little was said about guns mounted, the work of getting new guns into their places seeming to have dragged. But the contemplated system of defense was about one-fifth completed at the time the President wrote. Now see what war will do! According to Gen. Wilson, provision has been made, under old and new acts, for mounting 288 heavy seacoast guns, 254 rapid-fire guns, and 312 mortars, or about 57 per cent. of the total projected armament of heavy guns, 36 per cent. of the rapid-fire guns, and 31 per cent. of the mortars. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were ready for armament, or completed, 387 emplacements. The drive of the war preparations made it possible to announce, at the end of the year, 330 emplacements ready or in process of construction. But the hurry is seen in other figures. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were mounted a total of 106 guns of large and small calibres. At the close of the fiscal year 1897-8 the number of guns mounted was 291, or an increase of 185, and there were 142 emplacements ready for armament, and 197 under construction. So that the war promises to give us in good season about six guns for each one ready for use in the Spring of 1897. An engineer officer who went over this showing declared, with great thankfulness, "The war has advanced us five years in three months."

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An almost equally interesting showing is that made by the reports of the Chief Constructor and the Chief of Ordnance of the navy. The regular navy, according to Commodore Hichborn's report of 1897, consisted of 141 vessels. This list was increased, partly as the result of the war, to 189 vessels, bought, or in process of construction, while an auxiliary navy of 123 vessels was provided to be armed and equipped for fighting and scouting purposes. During the fiscal year, including of course the period of the war, Commodore O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance, completed 132 guns of all calibres at the naval gun foundry, and 620 guns of different calibres were assigned to the uses of vessels of the regular and auxiliary navy. Excepting only in the cases of the Albany and the New Orleans, purchased in England from the Brazilian Government, and accepted with their Armstrong guns on board, the navy did not buy any foreign guns, except of small calibre, with their ammunition. Neither powder nor projectiles, nor any war material, excepting that referred to, was puchased by the Bureau of Ordnance out of the United States. And while the army did not have a chance to test the quality of its ordnance, the navy guns were subjected to tests that were in every respect gratifying. Wherever used the reports came back that guns, mounts, turrets, and ammunition worked well. The most satisfactory condition found, in the estimation of officers of the navy, was that of a department stocked sufficiently well, though not always with modern guns, to be able to provide not only for regular but for auxiliary vessels. Hereafter it is expected that no difficulty will be encountered in getting appropriations for surplus stocks of guns and mounts, to say nothing of money to provide additional ships to the number really required when there is a state of war. The guns of to-day will last a few years, but in the course of time they will be obsolete. That day, too, must be provided against.

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The general public, when it goes to the Senate during the sessions of that body, has had reason to learn that about all of the conveniences found at that end of the Capitol Building are for the use of Senators first and for others after, and every Senate employe has learned that lesson so well that not one of them who values his place would venture to overlook or disregard it. As the number of visitors has been perceptibly increasing from year to year, the number of disappointments at elevator doors constantly increases. There have been but two elevators from the basement to the halls of the second story, and one has been for some time so exclusively for Senators and members of the press that the visiting American citizen only comes within distant sight of it. To reach the second story and the galleries there are two long flights of stairs to be ascended. Young people, who are indifferent to a little exercise, more or less, may not care about the latest improvement provided at the Schate end of the Capitol, but to others, particularly those kind souls who act as guides for all their friends who come to Washington, the introduction of a new elevator in the hall of the Senate east front, will be a matter to celebrate. This elevator is for the "dear public" exclusively. Nobody ever enters the building by the hall in which it is set up, but thousands pass the end of the hall each week to call upon Senators in the general reception room. It is in a hall with niched walls, and the intention was, some years ago, to put Vice Presidents in the niches when the supply of niches in the Senate Chamber had run out. As the number of Vice Presidential busts now exceeds the number of niches in that chamber, it is about time to put these hall niches to the use for which they were intended, and the new elevator is planted right in front of a niche that would otherwise be very desirable if any place out of the main chamber can be consiuered acceptable by those who are interested in Vice Presidents.

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The American Society of Municipal Improvements is one of the bodies meeting in convention here this week. Its delegates were from many ambitious cities, and all were eager to learn the secret of Washington's attractiveness. To do this a great deal of sight-seeing was necessary, but William P. Richards, Assistant Engineer in the Engineer Department of the District Government, gave the convention much interesting information about "Tree Planting in the Streets of Washington." The first commission named to supervise the systematic planting of trees in the streets served unchanged for twenty-five years. This commission indicated a few essential qualities for shade trees, stateliness and symmetry of growth, ample foliage, healthiness, cleanliness, submission to transplanting, elasticity, and freedom from offensive odors. Now the 78,000 trees along the streets and avenues would, if placed thirty feet apart, shade an avenue reaching from Washington to New York. Thirty varieties have been tried, but seven-eighths of the trees are comprised in less than twelve varieties. Silver maples are four times as numerous as any other variety. New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island Avenues are all planted with American elms, which seem likely to disappear from the scheme of shade trees in consequence of their attractiveness for the elm beetle and also their liability to be split by wind storms. There are 5,000 buttonwoods and 5,000 American lindens. Most of the lindens are on Massachusetts Avenue, four rows, four miles in length. About $20,000 is expended upon trees each year, most of it in the care of old trees. But there are always plenty of vigorous young trees ready to be set out in case of the removal of a dead or injured tree, and the care taken to protect the young trees costs 35 cents a tree. About the only streets that lack trees are Pennsylvania Avenue for a part of its length, F Street, where business has developed at the expense of the trees, and Seventh Street, another business thoroughfare. But even these streets have plenty of trees for most of their length.

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"Mosby's Men" held a reunion at Manassas, Va., a few days ago, and there was spinning of war stories by Confederate veterans and some contributions to the occasion by Union men who live near the scene of the gathering. Mosby's daring was recalled in several stories, one of which, told by a farmer living within ten miles of Washington, was about the capture of Gen. Stoughton at Fairfax Court House. With twelve men Mosby advanced on a rainy night, captured the first line of pickets, and carried them along to the second, making them and the pickets of the third line his prisoners. He had more prisoners than his twelve men could guard. Alone, Mosby proceeded to the house in which Gen. Stoughton lay asleep. The guard at the door was captured and disarmed and obliged to guide the Confederate General to the room of Gen. Stoughton. The General was impatient when he was nudged and called. With some bad language he ordered his disturber to leave him and not disturb him again. "Did you ever hear of Mosby?" he asked Gen. Stoughton. This had a startling effect upon Gen. Stoughton. "Have you caught the damned rascal?" he asked, turning over in bed. "No," said Mosby, "but he has caught you. My name is Mosby, and you are my prisoner." And with that Gen. Stoughton was requested to rise and dress himself. He was scarcely convinced yet that he had been captured, and could not believe that his pickets were prisoners like himself, and that his personal guard was overcome like the others; but a pistol presented at his head convinced him that argument was not what was needed then, that he had better dress and travel with the "guerrilla," and trust to luck to get away. With his twelve men Mosby brought away all the pickets, and turned the General and the others over to the rebel authorities at Gordonsville. Col. Mosby was not present at the reunion of his men and their admirers, but two of his daughters were.

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A man whose business naturally leads him to observe peculiar names directed attention a day or two ago to a few names that he considered queer in the army list. "Here is Ovenshine and here is Smoke," said he. "Those strike you as odd when they come together, as do Dowdy and Dandy, which occur very close together in the Register. Then, when I come across the name of Summerhayes I cannot help but think of that officer named Tinfrock, though why one should suggest the other I cannot explain. Mothersill always sounds a little odd to me, and so does Byroade, and one of the most appropriate names I happen to think of is that of a Paymaster named Thrift. There are others, but these are the only ones that occur to me from day to day as somewhat improbable."

E. G. D.

POLICEMAN PRISONER IN SALOON

Brooklyn Reserves Called Out to Rescue Coughlin.

The reserves of the Hamilton Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, were called out yesterday morning to rescue a policeman who was being kept a prisoner in a saloon at 185 Hamilton Avenue.

Peter Toulson, the saloon keeper, caught James Dougherty of 663 Hicks Street ringing his doorbell, and locked the boy up in the rear of the saloon. Policeman David Coughlin of the Hamilton Avenue Station, who was in plain clothes, went into the saloon and demanded to know why the boy was kept a prisoner.

"What business is that of yours?" asked Toulson, excitedly.

"I'm an officer," said Coughlin.

"I don't care a rap if you are," said the saloon keeper, waxing more and more excited. "Lock the doors!" he yelled to several men in the place.

The doors were promptly locked and Coughlin was a prisoner. Somebody informed the Sergeant at the station house of Coughlin's predicament, and a patrol wagon full of men was sent to the rescue. The police had to force an entrance to the saloon. Toulson was arrested, and was later held for examination in the Butler Street Court. His explanation was that he did not know that Coughlin was really a policeman.

Mortimer S. Bate Exonerated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About two weeks ago an article appeared in your paper stating that Mortimer S. Bate of this city had been arrested on a civil charge in an action, in which I appeared as attorney, connected with the sale of certain suburban property. I have since learned that Mr. Bate was entirely free from any intentional impropriety in regard to the transaction alluded to. The facts stated in your newspaper were substantially correct, but I have been informed that while Mr. Bate was originally connected with the association exploiting the lots in question, he had long since separated himself from it, and the contracts to which he was originally a party had been assumed by others, and he supposed himself to be entirely free from any responsibility in the matter. He was naturally surprised at the institution of the suit against him, but on realizing that he had assumed an obligation in the matter, he promptly came forward and paid off the entire indebtedness in cash. ALFRED C. CORVAN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1898.

New Life in an Old Business.

Messrs. Le Boutillier Brothers of Twenty-third Street announce that they have remodeled and greatly improved their store. Broad aisles have been cut through, and the store entrance widened and made more inviting. New departments have been added and others very much enlarged. The addition of a better quality of new and seasonable goods in all the several departments is a further evidence of the new and vigorous life that pervades every department of this old-established and reliable firm.—Adv.

CHICAGO WEATHER-BEATEN

Much Damage Done by Lake Waters Driven Over the Sea Wall.

ARTISTS ENJOY A "CAMPFIRE"

Their First "Frolic" of the Season—Mayor Harrison on Municipal Reform—Boy Made a Beast of Burden.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A storm has been over all the lake, and the muddy, distracted waters have been driven back over the sea wall of the city, and have done much damage. It will cost the Commissioners $38,000 to repair the injury done to Lincoln Park alone; and along the northern lake boulevard, and the tracks of the Illinois Central on the south side, the destruction has been great. Not for more than four years has the lake been so turbulent, nor have the towing tugs and the life-saving station been so hard worked.

So malignant and tragic has been the spectacle of the lake that thousands of persons, in spite of bitter cold, have stood along the esplanade watching the struggling schooners out at sea, and the frantic leaps of the yellow waves against the breakwater. The lives of the crib keepers have been in jeopardy, and all of the cribs sustained damage, the roof of the crib keeper's house at the North Crib being washed away. Many schooners missed the harbor and are tugging at anchor half way between Chicago and the Calumet. None of the passenger boats is leaving port.

The rain has been falling almost constantly, sometimes in driving sheets, as if the lake had resolved itself into a mighty migratory wave. Such weather, it is unnecessary to say, is a serious drawback to business, pleasure—and registration. But notwithstanding all this the great city moves on, and has its imperative way, and in the continual twilight of the storm-darkened streets the people worm in and out, bedraggled, but amiable, in throngs that are never ceasing. Citizens, impelled by a sense of duty, have stood out in the pelting rain, waiting for a chance to add their names to the registration list and bring it up to the poll of previous years, which thing has now been done. Democrats and Republicans alike claim to have gained in party strength by this sudden accretion of names to a list which for a time looked pitiably meagre, and these contending opinions appear to indicate that the canvass is to be close.

Neither did the rain keep the artists away from their first frolic of the season among the studios of the Fine Arts Building. This occurred on Wednesday evening, and the new studios throughout the tenth floor of the magnificent art building were thrown together, as, owing to the presence of a series of folding doors, it is possible to do, and the artists in fantastic costumes "made a night of it." They were bidden to a campfire, and entered one of the rooms to be greeted with a huge pile of blazing logs, which, upon inspection, proved to be a scenic affair of red and yellow paint and much canvas. Tents were set up about the studio, kettles swung on cranes, and the cooking of coffee was conducted by pleasing looking gypsies of decidedly Anglo-Saxon aspect, in brave toggery of hoop earrings, bandanas, and abbreviated but flamboyant skirts.

The Little Room, the somewhat exclusive coterie of writers and artists, has begun its Winter sessions, and meets in the studio of the portrait painter Ralph Clarkson. Mr. Henry Fuller will stay at home this Winter. Hamlin Garland is in town, and everybody is getting back from everywhere. It is probable that creative musicians will be invited to join this Winter, under the same conditions inflicted upon writers, that they give no evidence of their abilities at the Little Room. The Chicago Woman's Club and the exclusive Fortnightly have completed their beautiful rooms in the same building, and it would be difficult to find club rooms more artistic than these.

Wednesday last Mayor Harrison spoke before the Woman's Club on the subject of municipal government. "Personally," he said, "I am a believer in one-man power." He advocated an upper and lower legislative house for municipalities, and the instrustment of the Mayor with a veto power. He believed that, intrusted with such responsibility, a man at the head of a city's affairs would act with great conscientiousness, knowing that the awards and the vengeance of the people would be directed to him personally, and that he could excuse himself for the administration of affairs by no feint of divided power.

It developed in the course of the discussion which followed that the tax records for Chicago, including all of the suburbs annexed, are less than they were sixteen years ago. In fact, it is slowly dawning upon the people that one reason for intolerably dirty streets and a generally neglected city is the failure to pay taxes. Commissioner McGann, whose business it is to look after the 2,500 miles of streets and the almost equal number of miles of alleys, is an excellent official handicapped past belief for want of money and the power to act. Judge Tuley made a decision only this week forbidding a five-year contract for the disposition of garbage. The disposition of the city's garbage has become a terrible question, owing to the fact that under the present system of valuation there is no money for crematories, nor yet—as Judge Tuley has decided—the right to incur debt beyond a certain sum, which sum has already been reached.

But garbage is not a pleasing subject, and to get the fumes of it out of the nostrils it may be well to mention the rose-perfumed gardens of Persia, and Liza Lehmann's cycle of songs which put in lyric form the words of Khayyam. Steinway Hall was crowded with an audience of musicians and poetry lovers, in spite of pelting rain, last Tuesday, when Mrs. Crosby, the well-known exponent of Wagner, introduced the lines of the old tentmaker in their musical setting. Miss Osburn, the soprano; Miss Evans, the contralto; G. W. Clark, the baritone, and Mr. Willans, the tenor, interpreted with much artistic ability the warm and fitful music of the talented London woman.

The Christian Scientists are about to buy Robert Collyer's old church, at Walton Place and Dearborn Avenue. It is less than a year ago that they completed their classic temple on the south side, and now that church turns away each Sunday several hundred persons. In spite of such melancholy tragedies as that of Harold Frederic, which occur with frequency, and the several cases of madness in this city which have resulted from fanaticism on the subject, or remorse for actions incited by a belief in the theories of Christian Science, the sect continues to grow daily. The ground and edifice of Unity Church, about to be purchased by the Scientists, is valued at $203,000.

The Chicago Underwriters' Association is threatened with disorganization, to the agitation of many men. It was organized for the benefit of fire insurance underwriters, and its primary object was to encourage the construction of good buildings, maintaining a system of inspection on risks, whereby the destruction of property by fire is minimized, and the establishment of legitimate practices in underwriting and the equalization of rates of premiums. An investigation by a special committee has brought to light evidences of dishonesty, violations of the rules of the organization, and a variety of offenses which are regarded as fatal unless corrected. A general and open exposure is to come.

The case of mysterious window breaking at Banker Merrill's house has developed very much as prophesied in last week's letter. The most improbable person is the guilty one, and the windows were broken from within the house, or at least by an inmate of the household, a young nephew of Mr. Merrill. The police have been withdrawn from the case, although the members of Mr. Merrill's family refuse to admit the guilt of the young man.

A most pathetic case has come before the Illinois Humane Society. Jacob Stops, a Pole, during all the Summer and Fall has been using his six-year-old son as a beast of burden, harnessing him to a cart, which the father filled with junk picked up about the street. While other little fellows have been at play with their wagons, this poor child, in rags, half fed, beaten and overburdened, has dragged the wagon from early till late through the muck and mire of filthy alleys, under the brutal surveillance of his father, who addressed him as some men speak to their horses. The boy will no longer be so afflicted.

Frank Collier was ejected from the rooms of the County Hospital because he tried to run the whole institution and deported himself in such a manner that neither Christian martyr nor insanity expert could endure it. Mr. Collier made a brilNant fight to gain admission, but failing, went down to the Elgin Insane Asylum for twenty-four hours to regain his mental equilibrium. He is back, putting his affairs in order before submitting to the operation which he hopes is to restore his reason and good judgment, and which must now be conducted in his own home. Incidentally, he has personally seen to the Fall house-cleaning at his residence, having the place freshly kalsomined and the draperies cleaned. He did not like to die before the housecleaning was done, he said.

R. B. P.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Dr. Oliver Lodge has followed up his appreciative sketch of Lord Rayleigh's work in The New Review by a similar sketch of Lord Kelvin in a Liverpool paper. No kinder man for such an office exists, for Dr. Lodge is possessed of an open-hearted geniality which leads him into excesses of panegyric even in cases where other men might be chary of enthusiasm for fear of committing themselves. Those who would like to know what Lord Kelvin has done besides inventing the age of the world, the siphon recorder, and the Thomson galvanometer, will be interested in a brief summary of his theoretical achievements, which cover the fields of thermo-dynamics, thermo-electricity, and half a score of other abstruse branches of science. He first worked out the law of electric oscillations, which Hertz confirmed experimentally, and which has led to the modern development of what is called "wireless" telegraphy. The connection between ether and matter, and the vortex theory of matter, are subjects to which he has devoted enough labor to form another man's lifework. If ever the physical meaning of the term matter, if ever the constitution of the universe, is reduced down by general agreement to simplest elements—namely, ether and motion—it will be Lord Kelvin's work that has led to it. In addition to the foregoing, both the definition and the experimental determination of absolute zero temperature are due to him; so are the abstruse mathematical calculations on which is based all our knowledge of the action and perturbations of tides.

A most remarkable gradual upheaval of land is taking place around Hudson Bay, the upheaval extending over a larger area of ground than any other recorded instance. Driftwood-covered beaches are now twenty to seventy feet above water, many of the old harbors have become too shallow for ships to enter, and various new islands have appeared. In a few centuries, if the upheaval continues at the present rate, the shallow bay will have entirely disappeared.

According to Messrs. Bone and Wilson, in a paper to the Chemical Society of London, acetylene gas, when exposed in sealed glass tubes to the sunlight, is gradually decomposed, and a faint brown deposit is observable at the end of two or three days. This deposit is being investigated, but it appears to be a dense hydro-carbon. Something useful may yet be made of this discovery.

A recent traveler among the Indians of Catuquinarn, in the Amazon region, between he Rivers Embyra and Embyrasu, says they employ a wireless telephone. It is made by digging a hole in the ground inside the house and laying the bottom with coarse sand well piled. On this is laid a wooden drum, or hollow cylinder of wood, half-filled with fine sand and layers of broken wood, bone, and powdered mica. The upper part of the cylinder, which is empty, rises above the floor of the hut, and is closed by leather, then wood, and lastly india rubber. Outside the cylinder is packed round with fragments of wood, leather, and resins, which is covered with hard rubber at the level of the soil. To use the apparatus the drum is struck by a wooden hammer, and the vibration is evidently transmitted through the soil. The answer is heard in the drum, which acts as a resonance chamber. Messages can thus be sent over 1,500 yards from house to house.

M. De Menaceine, a Russian doctor, concludes from observations that persons who blush, laugh, or weep readily, and whose pulse quickens easily, are most liable to sleeplessness, which he declares arises generally from overwork of mind or body, or emotional excitement just before bed time. There is an excess of blood in the brain which dilates the blood vessels, and may paralyze them. Extreme cold produces the like result. Some think that more sleep is required by persons deficient in the red corpuscles of the blood. Many authorities agree in supposing that sleep is needed in proportion to the strength of the consciousness.

The latest use of glass is instead of gold as a material for stopping decayed teeth. It answers splendidly, and is far less conspicuous than the yellow metal. Of course, it is not ordinary glass, but is prepared by some new patented process which renders it soft and malleable. Glass, too, is being extensively used for church bells. It can be toughened so that there is no risk of it cracking, and the tone is said to be beyond anything yet invented, perfect, soft, and sonorous.

The Icelanders are now agitated about the fishing interest, which brings not only Danish, British, and French, but even American boats to their shores in large numbers. The Icelanders begin to fear that all this competition will cause a dearth of the fish, which for them would mean starvation. Every fishing season about 1,000 foreign boats arrive at the island, of which 160 are French, mostly from Brittany. The supply of fish is declining, some think because of a change of currents or a failure of nourishment, others because of the British and American steam trawlers. The Bretons are said to keep outside of the shore limits and respect the rights of the natives better than the British or Americans. By day these are said to keep a proper distance, but after dark to run inshore, and, as the Danish Government has only one gunboat to watch the coasts, they can often do so with impunity. Moreover, the Danes themselves have started a company of steam trawlers, and the Icelanders, unable to get protection from Copenhagen, are now in favor of home rule or independence.

An electrical omnibus has lately been put in service experimentally in Berlin. It has accommodation for twenty-six passengers, measures 23 feet in length by 6½ feet in width, while its weight, including the battery, is 6.65 metrical tons. The battery, which consists of 120 cells, contained in twenty-four boxes, weighs about one and three-quarter tons, and is stated to have a capacity sufficient to run the vehicle a distance of sixty kilometers (thirty-seven and one-half miles) at a speed ranging from six to twelve kilometers per hour. The motor is geared to the front axle of the omnibus.

A match has been invented in France which can be transported with safety, will strike anywhere, and which is made without the use of the white phosphorus, the ingredient which exerts such a deleterious effect upon those who work with it. The composition used in the new matches is a mixture of potassium chlorate and phosphorus sesquisulphide. It is stated to be practically non-poisonous.

The largest tin factory in the world is situated on Sulo Brani, an island in the Bay of Singapore. It turns out monthly 1,200 tons of tin, more than the product of Cornwall, and more than that of Australia. The ore comes from Selangor and Perak, in Malacca.

The excavations at Pompeii during the past year have resulted in the discovery of an unfinished temple, near the "sea gate," which appears to have been deserted by the workmen at the very moment of the catastrophe. Tools, carvings, masonry, have been left just as they were, the light thrown upon the methods of the Roman stone artist being very valuable. Hard by the ruined city, in a plot of private ground, has been found one of the finest and most interesting mosaics of antiquity. It consists of a group of seven philosophers, one of whom is reading from a scroll, and contains in the background a view of the Athenian Areopagus. The mosaic, which was apparently new, and had never been put down, has been acquired by the Government, and will shortly appear in the Naples Museum.

One of the most interesting features of modern industrial chemistry is the synthetic production of odorous substances, closely related to the odors of flowers, plants, and animal materials. It was recently announced that the German chemists were producing musk, one of the costliest of perfumes, artificially. Such success has been achieved all along this line that not only are the perfumes used in toilet soaps and coarser manufactures made synthetically, but also in the éssences named after flowers. The new essences are said to be more persistent than the natural odors. That known as "Parma violets," for example, is made of ionone, mellowed down with small amounts of other extracts. Some of these recent compounds are heliotropine, (heliotrope,) ionone, and iraldine, (violet;) jumarine, (new-mown hay,) terpineol, (lilac,) berganiol or linaloyl acetate, (bergamotte,) nerolin, (neroly,) jasmin oil, anisic aldehyde, (hawthorn,) geraniol, (rose geranium,) carvol, (caraway oil,) and safrol, (oil of sassafras.)

THE HEAVENS IN NOVEMBER

The Month Will Furnish a Fine Show of Meteors.

TWINKLE OF THE FIXED STARS

An Explanation of a Poem of Childhood—The Planets on Friendly Terms.

November is the month in which the celestial rockets are most numerous, and from the 11th to the 15th we may expect to see them shooting through the sky in vast numbers—far greater than in August, when we so frequently were called upon to admire their brilliancy. The bright objects that furrow the sky appear to emanate from the constellation Leo, not far from the star Zeta. This shower of stars will be repeated more abundantly next year, when it will reach its maximum. An accepted explanation of the phenomena is as follows:

A swarm of billions of meteoric corpuscles circulates around the sun along a very elongated orbit, which extends as far as Uranus, and takes about thirty-three years to travel. This immense celestial highway is strongly inclined upon the track which the earth follows in its yearly travel round the sun, but cuts the terrestrial orbit at the spot where our planet passes about the middle of November. We expect to encounter this swarm only every thirty-three years, but it is disseminated along its orbit over a vast extent of hundreds of millions of miles, so that the passage of these migratory birds of the heavens lasts many years. The main body of this celestial army will reach us next year. Astronomers are in consequence giving great attention to the subject, so as to complete their knowledge of one of the newest and most curious chapters of contemporary astronomy—the relations existing between comets and shooting stars. These swarms of meteors may be likened to a gigantic assemblage of cosmic dust which, in spite of its immensity, is invisible, for we discern the shooting stars only on their introduction into our atmosphere. Did our atmosphere not exist, we should not be aware of there being anything of the nature of shooting stars.

The cosmic corpuscles are very small, mere specks of dust that are set on fire while crossing the heights of our atmosphere—many, many miles above our heads on the average. They come to us at fabulous speed, and their motion, slackened by the resistance of the air, transforms them into luminous particles.

As the sun approaches the Winter solstice its movement in southern declination decreases materially, and seven degrees for the month is all that it succeeds in accomplishing. That our days are far shorter than they were last month is a fact plainly evident to us all, and the increasing chilliness tells us that we shall have some time to wait until Old Sol takes up the merry gait that brings him again up here to warm and brighten us.

LUNA TO MEET OLD FRIENDS.

The moon has the phase of last quarter on the 6th, on which day there is conjunction with Mars. There is new moon on the 13th, first quarter on the 20th, and full moon on the 27th. On the 2d there is conjunction with Neptune, which again occurs on the 29th, the planet being almost three degrees south of the moon. On the 5th Mars and Luna are at their closest during the early hours of the day. On the 12th the waning crescent and Jupiter have a somewhat distant meeting, followed on the 14th by one between the moon and Uranus. The closest event of this kind for the month takes place on the 14th. Some few hours after meeting Uranus our satellite draws very near Mercury, and the following day passes at a somewhat greater distance from Saturn. Venus and the growing crescent come quite near each other on the 15th, showing that these four planets, Uranus, Mercury, Saturn, and Venus, are fairly well bunched together, and all are in close proximity to the dividing line between the evening and the morning stars.

The heavens at this time have not very many of the planets that we have been used to seeing all Summer and in the early Autumn. Our favorites are now so close to the sun that we cannot see them in their accustomed places, and when next they appear it will be as morning stars under Jupiter's commanding presence until fair Venus once more asserts herself and forces him to retreat vanquished.

While the planets have left us, their legacy is a host of beautiful stars that come smilingly, twinkling their brilliant lights in increasing numbers, above the eastern horizon. We have now learned to really distinguish the planet from the star, as the former's light seems always so much the more steady. All light from distant stars passes through masses of atmospheric currents, fine wavy streams in motion, now resembling a dense and violent snowstorm, now taking the form of interwoven lattice work or woven-wire fence, and again recalling in appearance rippling water illuminated by the sun. The air waves constantly divert the star rays from parallel lines, so that a star, instead of appearing sharp, becomes a confused mass of points heaped together and constantly dancing as the waves pass in front of the great lenses that our largest telescopes have. The image of the star is thus blurred like that of a stone seen in the bed of a running brook, or like an indifferent composite photograph sometimes made by having all the members of a class taken on the same photographic plate. The solution of this little piece of poetry so familiar to our childhood—

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!"

may perhaps be found in the foregoing explanation if we assume the query refers to the twinkle part. It is found that the small waves are the cause of the scintillation of the fixed stars, with which every one is familiar. In passing before the eye the waves dart the light first one way and then another; spreading it out like a spectrum, which gives the colors noticed in twinkling.

MOVEMENTS OF PLANETS.

Neptune is a morning star and is to be found in the constellation of the Bull, but too far from Aldebaran, the brightest star of the group, to have it aid in the identification of the planet. While, as has already been said, there will be two conjunctions this month between the moon and the wanderer, neither of them is sufficiently close to give us an exact idea of the planet's location.

Mars is also a morning star, but beyond the fact of being in conjunction with the moon on the 5th there is very little for him to do this month in the way of contributing to our interest or amusement. He is in the constellation of the Crab, but none of the stars of that group is visible to us in the November evenings.

On the 11th Mercury and Uranus are in conjunction, and on the 14th the former planet and the moon are at their closest for the month. Later, on the 18th, Mercury and Saturn meet, followed two days after by a meeting between Mercury and Venus.

All of this sociability is due to the fact of Mercury's drawing away from the sun while the others are approaching. We are denied some beautiful celestial pictures in not being able to see all the wonderfully beautiful bodies moving about in such close proximity.

Uranus, after meeting Mercury on the 11th, is in conjunction with the moon on the 14th, and then nothing of particular moment occurs until its conjunction with the sun, on the 25th. After this Uranus joins the morning galaxy. Jupiter has long since established himself as supreme ruler of the morning, and we now have him to usher in the day, as he rises an hour and a quarter ahead of the sun and shows himself in the beautiful hues of early dawn, that so gradually fade away as the more powerful light of the sun comes up behind them.

Saturn and the moon are in conjunction on the 15th, and Mercury and Saturn on the 18th. These phenomena are followed on the 24th by another meeting between Saturn and Venus, the former at that time moving with less comparative rapidity toward the sun than he was when the two planets met last month.

Venus, fair and beautiful, has almost passed from our sight for the present, and we are obliged to take on faith all that is said about her meeting the other planets. When next we see her lovely face the new year will be here and the Queen will be among the morning stars, when only the early risers can see her.

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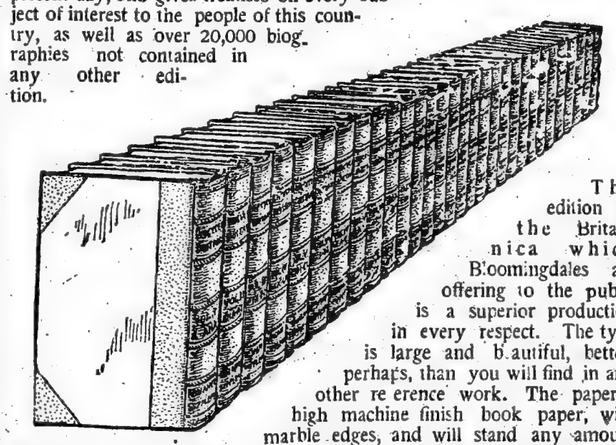

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From Sunday Times, Oct. 30, 1898.

HINTS ON SANITARY LIVING.

Dr. D. H. Kress Tells of the Dangers That Confront Us and How to Avoid Them.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 29.—Dr. D. H. Kress, a leading physician of Battle Creek, recently said: "The disastrous results of bad sanitary surroundings which have caused so much disease and death in the army since the outbreak of the recent war have served to call attention afresh to the necessity for a better knowledge of health laws in this country. That which has happened in camp is liable to happen at home. Instances of unsanitary home life attract slight attention, owing to their isolation. Such instances occurring in camp are given publicity promptly. Indisputable scientific discoveries have demonstrated that germ life plays the leading rôle in practically all of the diseases of the human body.

"A person with a sound constitution, an active liver, normal skin, healthy kidneys, and strong heart action, is in little danger from germs. Germs lie in wait for weak people. There are two things they do not like. One is sunshine and the other open air. The garret, with its bats and owls, its cobwebs and dust and debris, is an ideal health resort compared with the cellar, dark, dingy, and damp, with its decaying vegetables and musty smells. The musty whiff which comes from the hidden nook in the cellar is populated with a flock of disease germs compared to which the frogs which were sent to plague Egypt were but a very lonely company. In a famous lecture, Henry Ward Beecher once said:

"'The thoughtless farmer permits his potatoes to rot in the cellar. The arising miasma finds its way through the floor and permeates carpets and furniture and beds. Baby falls sick of a fever, and presently is carried tenderly away to its tiny mound in the cemetery. Its grief-stricken parents mourn for a season, and finally become reconciled

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The political differences of the present time have come to involve the question of the welfare of the National Guard, and the adherents of the Democratic candidate demand reorganization; the adherents of the Republican candidate and the candidate himself promise that the National Guard shall be restored and fostered and well managed if another opportunity is afforded.

If I may be permitted through your columns to emphasize the idea that "reorganization of the National Guard" is a question of statesmanship and not of military ability, I will thank you.

It is too late in the present era to expect the several States to maintain at their own expense a volunteer army for National purposes other than purposes of self-preservation.

For all requirements of a National character on the frontier there is only one standby, and that is the regular army; and no penny-wise pound-foolish alternative to a just and wise enlargement of the regular army should now be successfully advocated. As our frontiers become enlarged or our provinces are menaced, the National Government must be given through the regular army the means of protection; and as the necessities or "destinies" of our people require the enlargement of our frontiers or the increase of our provincial or colonial territories, the National Government must be provided with the means of accomplishing these by its regular army.

The Nation cannot be kept in such a state of eager expectancy that all trustworthy men capable of bearing arms shall stand ready to rush to standards for those purposes unless we became a military Republic and a Nation of conquerors; nor is it proper so to conduct the Government that all men shall be expected so to hold themselves, with the understanding that they will be permitted to serve according only to their allegiance to one or another political faith whose party is in power.

From the earliest period the militia have lived, moved, and had their being solely as a defensive body. As a defensive body they were superb at Lexington and at Bennington.

Since the Revolutionary War they have not been of much use to their country against a foreign foe, except on paper. But against the foes of government and social order the militia have ever been and still remain the chief and only defense of the democratic-republican form of government which our States represent. The fathers of the Republic and their sons for a few generations regarded the youth of the country who would not learn how to drill and manoeuvre and organize into military bodies, who would not learn how to use a rifle and foster a spirit of soldierly obedience in their cities, towns, and villages as poor citizens. Gen. Knox, first Secretary of War, advocated depriving a man of all rights of citizenship, including voting, if he did not serve as a militiaman.

As a matter of statesmanship, it must be decided whether at this date our youth should still, as a body and with universal respect and encouragement, learn the rudiments of military drill and discipline, under the laws of the State, and be induced to form a body of patriotic citizens which shall be available for defense and for the maintenance of order wherever required, mainly at their own expense, and while pursuing the various callings of civil life.

It is certain that the State cannot do that if a policy be followed which looks to the enlistment of the most unfortunate of the laboring classes, and undertakes to clothe, feed, and house them at the expense of the State. Those who advocate that policy are the fin de siecle reformers who have no more use for the patriotic citizen who paraded in this city in 1871 to enforce the right of an Orangeman to celebrate his holiday as freely as an Englishman might celebrate on St. George's Day.

There can be no objection to doing away with the volunteer militia, and leaving the maintenance of social order to the police and to a well-armed constabulary or gendarmerie, provided the people are ready to stand the expense and provided the encouragement of the individual training of our youth in all the elementary accomplishments of a soldier is no longer desirable.

We have our imperialistic duty as a Nation portrayed by our Republican friends, and at the same time we have the idea suggested that our National Guard shall be managed as the volunteers were managed during the late war, which, of course, means that the majority of those who can get anything better to do than volunteering will keep at a great distance from the National Guard.

"Disorganization of the National Guard" is fairly descriptive of the plan of reorganization of the National Guard, of any amateur soldier who intends to play soldier with the militia, and who does not approach the subject as a statesman.

The first attribute of a member of the volunteer militia should be character; next he should be a member of the community desirous of perfecting himself in all the elementary duties of a soldier, and he should be early taught that thorough subordination and implicit obedience are the prerequisites of success. He should have, and should jealousy guard, the time for this duty. He should have officers who have themselves been thoroughly trained and who are gentlemen commanding respect because of their attainments.

The youth should be made to feel the confidence reposed in them by the State and the duty they may have to perform at any moment, and here they may be made to appreciate the difference between a military school drill and one which may have a practical use at any time. Service should be made attractive, and such pride should be evoked as would win the hearty cooperation of members of companies in creating an esprit de corps; and, except for the essentials which appertain to the performance of military duty, men should not be deprived of the ballot.

By the observance of these as cardinal principles, the volunteer militia will grow by virtue of the energetic and manly character of the young men of the State. Gold lace and officialism will always make shallow men ridiculous and dangerous. Common sense and practical recognition of the intelligence and ambitions of our young men will be of the greatest service in permitting the volunteer militia to accomplish the function for which it alone is available.

It is a matter of statesmanship how the law shall be framed and applied to the creation of good commands and good regiments. West Point and the army supply the standards for soldierly attainment. The country will supply the men when they are required for any emergency, if while on a peace footing and not organized for war we maintain a martial element in the men of the land and an ambition in the youths not to permit our Republic to fall below those which have kept their liberties by eternal vigilance and by popular health, and not by subsidized agencies.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

AN ARGUMENT FOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a long-time reader of THE TIMES, from choice and conviction, and having time only to read one morning paper, I am glad to express my satisfaction felt in noting the steady maintenance of its high standard, both in the news columns and on the editorial page. And no praise can be too strong for its all-round excellence as a daily journal to be read in the homes of the people. Hitherto assenting to its conclusions, following the clear, temperate, and enlightening discussion of political questions and issues, I now, for the first time, do not see how the cause of good government will be served by doing what THE TIMES advises. Though the political issues are not the present time somewhat mixed and the political conditions confusing, there appears to be one vital issue to be decided now—namely, shall the State business be conducted and managed in the Croker way or in the Roosevelt way? This question can be answered by this November, 1898, election, and no supporter of good government should let his attention be diverted by other issues from answering it or postponing such answer to a later election. Shall the Croker Tammany "organization" extend its rule from the City to the State of New York? This is the first bridge before us. We can cross others when we come to them. As one of the firm friends of THE TIMES, I hope that it does not countenance the talk that even if the boss Croker is on one side, the worse boss, Platt, is on the other side, and the case presented to voters is, in that view, Croker vs. Platt. Such talk seems to me misleading; for on all the evidence I have gathered from THE TIMES's columns it appears that Judge Van Wyck is Croker's man, and Col. Roosevelt is neither Platt's nor any other's, but his own man. I think that the readers of THE TIMES, which has stood for integrity, efficiency, and moral courage in the public service, for civil service reform, and against political spoilsmen in city, State, and Nation, as well as for a revenue tariff, sound money, public economy, and other National reforms, will only be carrying out the principles it has steadfastly held and ably maintained by voting for Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, the Independent Citizens' candidate for Lieutenant Governor, a gold Democrat for Congress, and Daly, Cohen, and Taft for Judges of the Supreme Court.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

A DEMOCRAT FOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In State and National elections I have never voted any but the Democratic ticket; but as a citizen interested purely in good government, and as a believer in gold as the standard of value, I do not see how I can be expected to vote the Democratic ticket this year for these reasons:

1. The so-called Democratic ticket is too autocratic. Judge Van Wyck was nominated really by Messrs. Croker and McLaughlin. He is not the choice of the rank and file of his party. Roosevelt, on the other hand, is not a bosses', but a people's candidate.

2. A vote for the so-called Democratic ticket is really a vote to put Mr. Croker in control of the State Government, as he already is in control of the City Government. Nobody claims unusual force of character for Judge Van Wyck, and a newspaper friendly to him tells us that since 1882 he has "been closely associated" with Boss McLaughlin—not the best kind of training for the office of Governor. Indeed, that fact gives small assurance that he will not be a mere puppet, with Mr. Croker as master of the show.

3. While the Republican candidate is well and favorably known, and has rendered his country many useful services (at small pecuniary profit to himself) as legislator, Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, publicist, and soldier, the Democratic candidate is chiefly known as a Judge who for fourteen years has drawn a large salary.

4. The canal question is a mere business question, the settlement of which can more safely be intrusted to Theodore Roosevelt, a man known throughout the land as a man of sterling honesty, unusual executive ability, and independence of character, than to Mr. Croker and his horde of hungry office-seekers.

5. A vote for the so-called Democratic ticket means a vote for the re-election of Senator Murphy to the United States Senate, and the consequent misrepresentation of the people of this State in Congress on the money and many other questions.

6. The Democratic platform, while it contains some planks that seem to me very sound, has nevertheless (due perhaps to its avoidance of the money question) too much of a "springes to catch woodcocks" air about it to suit me. Its insincerity is as palpable as the nomination of the brother of the Mayor of New York City for Governor of New York State is unsound.

P. T. A. NEUMANN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1898.

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When, in the early Spring, the President's call for volunteers brought the young men of America to their feet, Dr. Francis Lieber, son of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and grandson of the famous jurist, was practicing in Washington and lived a bachelor in his boyhood's home. The call brought at once the offer of his services to the country and he accepted a contract as acting Assistant Surgeon, receiving orders assigning him to immediate duty with Battery A of the Sixth Artillery, commanded by Capt. John T. Honeycutt, at Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla. This post was a wretched aggregation of broken-down sheds long abandoned as a post, and the young Surgeon soon found abundant occupation for his professional skill. For months this large battery, composed mainly of recruits, had no officers beside its Captain and the Contract Surgeon, both overwhelmed with innumerable responsibilities and anxieties. The necessities of the case required that the Surgeon, in addition to his proper functions, should assume many of the duties of a line officer, which he did with a cheerfulness and untiring zeal that won the admiration of his commanding officer, the devotion of his men, and the affection of his friends. During all the hot, tedious, trying Summer these two devoted men spent their life's blood, drop by drop, in a heroic struggle against wretched conditions for the comfort and well-being of their men. Dr. Lieber, notwithstanding the overwhelming labor of his many official functions, went among them as a personal friend, and endeared himself by repeated acts of kindness and interest, to which many a heart in the command has since paid the tribute of tears. Although never robust, his ardent temperament bore him up until a few weeks ago climate and exhaustion did their perfect work. The company had been ordered to St. Augustine, but Dr. Lieber and some of the sick were left behind at Fort Clinch to shift for themselves. At first he refused to yield to the disease and worked among his sick, himself a fever victim. Then came the terrible storm that smote the South Atlantic Coast and tore from his little hut the roof that sheltered him, leaving him exposed a whole night to the fierce torrent and hurricane, while the sea, raised to a tidal wave, flooded his room to a depth of several feet. This terrible exposure was his death warrant, for, although removed to a hospital and tenderly nursed by his mother, he died in a few days after very great suffering, following to the grave his Captain, companion, and devoted friend, John T. Honeycutt. His body was brought to Washington by his mother, and thence, after testimonials of affection and admiration such as are seldom called forth by so young a man, was laid to rest at Arlington.

It is difficult to attempt to do justice in words to so rare a character as that of Francis Lieber. Nothing but personal contact and intimacy could bring full appreciation of the many tender qualities of his heart and the sunny attributes of his disposition. He was first of all a man of pure soul and earnest religious fervor—a communicant and reverent churchman—wholly reserved and unobtrusive in his religious life; a devoted and home-loving son and brother, with whom no pleasure compared to that of the family fireside; a conscientious and untiring student of his profession, and withal a generous, sunny affectionate friend and companion. No soldier on the field of battle ever rendered his life for his country with more unselfish patriotism, and the right to be laid to rest wrapped in his country's flag was never earned by more heroic devotion than was manifested in the brief military career of this stainless young civilian who perished far from the battle field, in the ruins of an abandoned fort, a victim to duty perfectly accomplished.

Dr. Lieber was born at St. Paul, Minn., June 6, 1869; died at Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 10, 1898. Through his mother he was a grandson of Gen. E. B. Alexander, a distinguished soldier of the old army and the Mexican war. He was a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '91, and served subsequently two years in the Philadelphia hospitals. He spent a year and a half in professional study in Vienna and Berlin, and, returning to Washington, was connected with the Emergency Hospital and demonstration of physical diagnosis in the Georgetown University. As an instance of the esteem his character inspired among men of mature age it may be mentioned that Horace Howard Furness came from his home in Pennsylvania to attend the funeral in Washington. Beloved by all who knew him, and especially mourned by his professional associates, his life was entirely beautiful and his death wholly glorious.

C. W. L.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. PECKHAM.

The following open letter has been addressed to Wheeler H. Peckham:

"In a letter of yours recently printed in The New York Evening Post you state your intention of voting for Col. Roosevelt on the sole ground of an 'honest State administration.' You score the Republican Party most severely for its failure to do anything toward the settlement of the money question and for its gross incompetency in its management of the war. At the same time you assert your belief that 'the Democratic Party of New York State under its present leadership, is incapable of giving the State an honest administration.' Therefore you vote for Col. Roosevelt, who you think is. You speak of the Democratic Party as 'my party,' yet you have not a word to say in regard to the Republican Party of New York State under its 'present leadership,' nor of the record it has made during the past two years for an 'honest administration' of State affairs.

"Is not this both inconsistent and misleading? As to your contention that 'honest government' is the only real issue at stake in this election, I fully agree with you. It is the keynote of all Judge Van Wyck's addresses and of the Democratic campaign. It is your apparent belief, however, that Judge Van Wyck will not have the character or independence to resist the corrupt influences in the Democratic Party, while Col. Roosevelt possesses those qualities in sufficient degree to resist like tendencies in his own party.

"Will you kindly inform me, as a fair-minded man, what ground you have for that belief? It is true that Col. Roosevelt in the positions of public office that he has already held has displayed to a large degree the qualities you attribute to him. Have you any right, however, on the other hand, to assume that Judge Van Wyck will be so pliable in the hands of the bosses as to be 'incapable of giving the State an honest administration'? Is this not a very unjust charge to make, however indirectly, against a man who has established such a reputation as Judge Van Wyck's in the community where he has so long resided? Do you also consider that the record which a party has made, no matter how bad, is not to be considered when it appeals to the people for a renewal of its lease of power? However independent Col. Roosevelt may be, do you not consider his refusal of the independent nomination and his public indorsement of Gov. Black's administration a concession to Platt's leadership that augurs ill for the future? Would Gov. Roosevelt dare to incur the enmity of Platt, when by so doing he would blast his chances of being President Roosevelt? However all this may be, the assumption that Judge Van Wyck, with the spotless record he has thus far made in public life, is 'incapable of giving the State an honest administration' appears to me not only extremely unfair but entirely unfounded.

"INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

"New York, Oct. 25, 1898."

THE INDEPENDENTS' MEETING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed with some amusement the notice in The Sun of the first Independent mass meeting at Cooper Union last night. I should suggest to that paper the advisability of their reporter attending night school to learn arithmetic. That witty gentleman having no knowledge of the simple art of counting, would do well to consult his fellow reporters when it becomes necessary to count, for he will find that they arrived at very different conclusions from his in regard to the attendance.

I have always understood that the hall in Cooper Union can accommodate 2,000 people, and according to The World not 500 of the seats were empty. But The Sun is right in one particular—1,500 people is a small proportion of those who attend political meetings in this city. A small proportion, but those who ridicule it will do well to remember that the greatest and most successful of all movements toward right did not begin with 1,500, or even 500 against 500,000, but with one man against the world. Let The Sun and all those who are tempted to ridicule this movement remember that it is not the scoffer that comes off victorious in the end. And let all men cease to underrate us, for we are not children, as some would have you believe, but, as one of last night's speakers aptly phrased it, "Grown American men who are not in the fight for a reform, but because they know it is the right one, and that the right in the end will conquer."

ROLAND B. CLINTON.

New York, Oct. 26, 1898.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publications in the press of the country upon the date following that upon which it was announced that Admiral Schley was about to leave Puerto Rico to return to the United States suggest an apparent desire (on the part of those giving currency to this alleged correct statement of the movements of Schley's squadron preceding its arrival at Santiago) to produce a feeling unfavorable to that gallant officer and an enlarged halo about Sampson, while the former is absent and unable to at once protect himself by giving his side of the story. No one who knows Schley will, in the opinion of the writer, believe for one moment, until he learns it from that officer himself, that he has been so wanting in that first requisite, obedience to commands from a superior, as to have refused to carry out such orders as he may have received unless they were discretionary. And in the light of the evidence adduced, does it not appear that these orders were of that nature, for we are informed that on May 21 Sampson sent orders to Schley by the Marblehead that Cervera's ships were probably at Santiago, adding, "If you are satisfied they are not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago."

The Marblehead delivered these orders to Schley on May 24. The day previous Schley had sent word to Sampson that he was "by no means satisfied that the Spanish squadron is not at Cienfuegos," giving his reasons therefor. On the 24th Schley sent word to Sampson that he had "ascertained that the Spanish squadron is not here, (Cienfuegos,) and that he would proceed on to-morrow, the 25th, to Santiago, but was short of coal." On the 26th he arrived off Santiago, no one, not even Sampson, having any positive knowledge that Cervera was in that harbor. Nor did Sampson know of it until Schley sent word to him on May 29 that he has discovered that Cervera was there, and thereupon Sampson soon after joined him, assuming command of all forces. Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn is reported as saying: "I will say this much, however, as far as my knowledge goes we on the Brooklyn had no definite information that Cervera's fleet was in the harbor of Santiago until we located it there ourselves. And, as to the printed statement that Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul informed Admiral Schley that Cervera's fleet was in Santiago, I want to say that I heard the Captain tell the Admiral that he did not think it was in there, and that, in fact, Sigsbee got his information that it was there from us."

The statement is made in the account by one present on the Texas that "on Saturday, May 28, at noon Commodore Schley made this general announcement from the flagship, (Brooklyn:) 'In accordance with orders, we have started for Key West. Owing to collier's breakdown Harvard reached us Friday morning with dispatches received at Port Antonio from Navy Department ordering us to wait here until further instructions, cruising not further than fifteen miles from Santiago. Sampson is coming around the east side of Cuba. It is believed that the Spanish fleet is in Santiago Harbor. We will stay here until further orders, as long as we have coal enough left to go to Haiti, where we have coaling vessels at Gonaives Bay.'" Therefore it was "in accordance with orders" to do so that Schley started for Key West, and yet the papers that are determined to eliminate Schley from the renewn attaching to the destruction of Cervera's fleet and make Sampson the hero of a fight which he was not within ten miles of, attempt to hold him (Schley) responsible for what might have occurred had Cervera escaped from Santiago, and continued his game of hide and seek, and the consequent prolongation of the contest, and its resultant conditions, and all this because he obeyed orders and started for Key West.

The advancement of Sampson to a Rear Admiral over the heads of older and higher officers requires the confirmation of the Senate to sustain the promotion, and in the light of the fact that the law of the United States permits this advancement only for "conspicuous bravery in the face of the enemy," it is somewhat difficult to understand how Sampson, who has had no such experience as yet on record, can receive confirmation of his improper advancement to a Rear Admiral, and the writer, for one, trusts he will fail. The writer, when in Washington very recently, was informed that Schley had many enemies, and the course of events would sustain the statement, although a finer, nobler fellow does not live.

JUSTICE.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

THE ATTACK ON MR. LEVENTRITT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the Bar Association, and an active practitioner for some years, and entirely in the interest of fair play, I desire to add my protest to the many others expressed and unexpressed against any impression that the resolution of the Bar Association attacking Mr. Leventritt voices the general opinion or judgment of its members or the bar of New York City.

I have known Mr. Leventritt for several years professionally, having been opposed to him in several litigations, and can testify to his uniform courtesy, fairness, and professional honor. In my judgment, he is in every respect thoroughly qualified to fill the office for which he has been nominated, and a canvass of the bar will prove that he is generally so regarded. No active lawyer can avoid creating animosities—it is the penalty of success. Every honorable lawyer is desirous of maintaining a high standard of the bar and fully realizes the importance of elevating only the best men to the bench. It is untrue to say that a few members of the Bar Association reflect the prevailing opinion of the bar, and it is exceedingly doubtful that many of the members of the Bar Association, and particularly those who attended the meeting last Saturday night, have any personal acquaintance with Mr. Leventritt.

It is extraordinary that members of the bar, who by education should be particularly qualified to weigh legal evidence, should condemn a man upon charges which have been absolutely refuted and disproved, and then, in the absence of any other specific charge, characterize him generally as immoral and unfit for office. At any other time, and under other circumstances, such an act would be condemned as outrageous and disgraceful by these same men. Although he has lived in this community and has been in active practice for many years, only one specific act has been selected as a condemnation of his professional life, and this one has been conclusively disproved.

The crusade against Mr. Leventritt, especially by innuendo, is a disgrace to our people. If a long and honorable career count for nothing when a member of the bar is sought to be elevated to the bench, and his character be attacked upon charges which have long since been disproved, and such attacks are continued maliciously, or for partisan and selfish ends, then, indeed, is there little hope for any member of the bar to receive from his fellow-citizens the common treatment which is accorded to the meanest subject in any land.

It is only just to make public the fact that there are some lawyers who believe that Mr. Leventritt is entirely qualified to occupy a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and I trust that you will give due publicity to the fact.

A. L. JACOBS.

New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

Opinion of a Well-Wisher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription, permit me to say THE TIMES has been doing miracles ever since the present régime began, and, possibly, can continue doing the miraculous by maintaining the high quality and character of the paper at a reduction from 3 to 1 cent. Its friends and well-wishers—who must be "a great multitude of people"—sincerely hope so, and, no doubt, a majority of them would be quite reconciled to a restoration of the former price if necessary to a continuance of the general excellence and superiority of THE TIMES as a newspaper.

EDWARD HUBERT NOYES.

Milford-on-Delaware, Penn., Oct. 18, 1898.

A Campaign Slogan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the following sentiment as a campaign slogan sums up the political situation in this State in reference to Roosevelt:

Roosevelt the tax dodger!
A "brave" in war;
A slave in peace—Platt's slave!

A TAXPAYER.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

Compliment and Prophecy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a check to extend my subscription to the daily. I took your paper with the idea of continuing it through the Summer vacation, only to find it so trustworthy and suggestive and clean that I wish to continue it, partly for the sake of the young people of my family. Of course I do not agree with you in everything. You have too many ideas. Your WEEKLY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is worth the subscription. I believe that Roosevelt will be elected because three-quarters of the voters under thirty and half of those above thirty are going to vote for him. I believe that he will be an independent and energetic Governor because he has hitherto shown himself an independent and energetic man. However, your opinion is worth far more than mine. Your exposure of the evils of political methods applied to army appointments commends itself to all good citizens, to no class more than the returned soldiers with whom I have had opportunities to talk.

It is pleasant to be able to read reports and discussions in which one is not obliged to feel an undercurrent of unworthy motives.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 18, 1898.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER
FOR THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.
CUT THIS OUT.

If you have any love for art or desire to have a portrait made for a holiday present, we shall be pleased to have you call and see our work.

If you will compare our portrait work with the work of other houses you will readily see the difference between fine art and the cheap gaudy imitation work now being done by 99 out of every 100 art studios. We employ the best portrait artists in the United States.

Our regular price for a crayon portrait is $5.00; water color, $10; pastel, $15.

NOTICE—For the next 30 days we will make either a crayon, water color or pastel portrait and put it in a very neat frame for $1 only.

We make you this offer, feeling confident that you will recommend our work and that the portrait we make you will be the means of us getting many orders in the future. Persons living out of the city may send photograph and one dollar by mail. You will receive portrait and frame one week after we receive your order.

If you don't find our work just as represented and your portrait satisfactory to you in every respect, we will pay you back the one dollar and let you have portrait and frame entirely free of charge.

Remember—This order is good 30 days only.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 3d, 12 o'clock, Noon,
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HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 65 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS
e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Atlantic City, NJ. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap. $3up
Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Baltimore, Md. ... The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House. Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do St. Ermin's. { Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York ..... Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do ..Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1.
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep, 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up.
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

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For Individuals and Parties.
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Tickets Only, for Individual Travelers, to all Winter Resorts at Home and Abroad. Send for Illustrated Programmes (stating which required) to
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Steamers leave San Francisco.
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For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
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EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 7, Jan. 30, Apl. 17
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 5, Feb. 27, May 8
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Jan. 2, Mch. 27, May 29
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AORANGI.....Nov. 17 MIOWERA.....Dec. 15
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Leave Jan. 21, Feb. 4 and 18. Long tours, $585, give 6 days at Constantinople, 4 days in Athens; option of 1, 2 or 3 weeks in Egypt or Palestine, (with $70 side trip to 1st Cataract of Nile, $35 Galilee trip, &c.) Short tours, spending 3 weeks in Egypt and Palestine, $430.
Special Round World Party, $1,400. Leaves Nov. 29; Hawaii trip, $500; Japan and China trip, $850. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East and West.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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Trains leave Grand Central Station:
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8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important stations.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL, Daily—for Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
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Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 10 to 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
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1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St.,

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week, on the anniversaries of their weddings, to—

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, (Miss Pomeroy,) Oct. 30, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, (Mrs. Langdon,) Nov. 2, 1872.

Major and Mrs. Theodore Kane Gibbs, (Miss Barrett,) Nov. 4, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, (Miss Anna Russell,) Nov. 5, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, (Miss Lena Potter,) Nov. 3, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Adair Campbell, (Blanché Havemeyer,) Nov. 1, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis McCagg, (Miss Edith King,) Nov. 2, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, (Miss Leila Alexander,) Nov. 2, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, (Miss Georgie Heckscher,) Nov. 1, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Condé Thorn, (Miss Louise Floyd-Jones,) Oct. 30, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely Hunt, (Miss Virginia Upshur,) Nov. 3, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. George Munroe, (Miss Martha Otis,) Nov. 6, 1889.

And to Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd, (Miss Gwynne,) on their tin wedding, Nov. 7, 1888.

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The social programme for the week which opens this morning is not a lively one. There will be comparatively few weddings, which have been the features of the past three weeks. The week will fire, however, the opening gun of the Winter season in the auction sale of Horse Show boxes and seats at the Madison Square Assembly Room on Friday afternoon. While there is little on the week's programme to bring the many people who are still in the suburbs and at the Autumn resorts to town, there is at the same time a lull in social events at these places, and, as more familiar faces are seen on the avenue and at the fashionable hotels and restaurants daily, it is evident that with the golf tournaments and other country distractions of the early Autumn over, the drift of society is toward the town, and that the tide has turned from country to city.

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The near approach of the time when the belles and beaus will have decided where they and their friends will sit during the important week of the Horse Show, brings the show itself more into prominence as a topic of interest this morning. The opening day will be Nov. 14, or two weeks from to-morrow, and it has not been possible to engage rooms for this Horse Show week at the three most fashionable hotels in the city for ten days past. This fact would of itself indicate that the show of this Autumn will at least be more largely attended by wealthy people from other cities than for some years past, but it does not necessarily indicate that its social glories will be as great as in the past. The show itself has unquestionably changed during the past three years, not only in the character and general atmosphere of the box-holding element, but also in the character of the exhibitors. The professional, who exhibits to aid his business, has been crowding the amateur at the New York Horse Show, just as he has been crowding him at Horse Shows everywhere else, to the wall, and the New York Horse Show is no longer an event, as in the past, where the members of New York society can display their favorite steeds in friendly rivalry.

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The managers of the New York Horse Show seem to have wisely adapted themselves to the changed conditions. They may have personal regrets that the people who make the tone of New York society, to whom the crowd looks up, and follows, and whose manners and dress they copy, are each year more and more conspicuous by their absence, but they are seemingly content as long as the prestige of the past attracts a sufficient number of visitors from other cities to fill the boxes vacated by the smart New Yorkers, under the fond imagination that they are for the time being in close touch with New York society, and to have the horse dealers carry off most of the prizes. They are content even with these changes, because the public still patronizes the show with consequent goodly receipts. An out-of-town correspondent gives as an instance of the lowering of the tone of the Horse Show last year, the presence in one of the boxes of a woman with a fine police record, with an estimable Boston family in the box on one side, and an equally estimable family from Chicago in the box on the other side. He says very truly, "This was a great misfortune, but as neither the people from Boston nor those from Chicago knew the lady, (sic,) and as her gowns and jewels were quite worthy of the Show, not much harm was done. Still, this would never have happened a few years ago."

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Of course, every effort will be made to prevent any occurrence of this sort happening this year, but the rush for the Horse Show boxes on the part of people from other cities becomes greater every year, and it is impossible for New York men, to be sure of the identity of all the purchasers, or even if they are, to control the donation or sale of these boxes on any one night or afternoon. The members of New York society who are still interested in the show, and they are many in number, will be found at the Garden during Horse Show week more in the mornings and afternoons, and they will go there more to see the horses and less to be stared at and to display their costumes than in former years, for the novelty of being thus stared at and caricatured and written up and down in the yellow journals has worn off.

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The open-air Horse Show, which, beginning next Spring, will probably be held each year at Manhattan Field, will, if its projectors are not deceived in their reading of the social barometer and by their experience at Newport and other out-of-town shows, be the really fashionable one of the year hereafter. This open-air show will afford an opportunity to study fine horses under less artificial conditions than the Garden Horse Show affords, and, being a new enterprise, the managers, for a time at least, can probably keep the professional element a little in the background. They are going to make every effort to do this and to give the amateur a chance once more to assert himself.

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The equine side of the Garden Horse Show promises to be better than ever before this Fall. The prizes offered amount to $33,000, not including a number of special prizes offered by individuals, and there will be 114 classes in which entries will be made. All the animals, before they enter the ring, will be examined by competent veterinary surgeons. The judges will be requested to pass upon horses more for true action, which ought to help those who breed horses especially for legitimate carriage use. There will be a racing class for trotters, a special department for pacers, and fifteen classes of hackneys, while "high-steppers" are to be judged by their all-around action only. The show will certainly have a large number of entries of new horses, in consequence of the new rule which excludes all former prize winners from the open classes. This gives the owners of new and untried horses some show of winning, so long as they do not have to compete with the champions of former years.

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November's first week will not be as filled with weddings as was October's last. Mr. George Chapman and Miss Beatrice Wright will be married in Trinity Church at noon to-morrow. The bride is a daughter of the late Mr. E. Kellogg Wright. Miss Mary Soper will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Watson, Miss Leslie Bright, and Miss Theodora Comstock, a cousin of the bride. Mr. William G. Hibbard of Chicago will be the best man and the ushers will be Messrs. John Hubbard, S. B. Thorne, and Albert Huidekoper. Mr. Gilbert R. Livingston and Miss Anne Lorraine Wheeler will be married on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, 731 Park Avenue, and at noon on the same day, Mr. John Sargent of Boston and Miss Constance Carryl, a daughter of Mr. Charles E. Carryl, an old member of the Union Club, will be married in Grace Church chantry. The ceremony at Mr. Livingston and Miss Wheeler's wedding will be very quiet, and will be witnessed by only the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple, but the reception which will follow will be a large one. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent's wedding will also be a quiet one, and will be followed by a small reception at Mr. Carryl's residence, 33 West Ninth Street.

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Saturday will bring the wedding in Washington of M. Henri de Sibour and Miss Rita Clagett, a niece of Mrs. Ethan Allen of this city. Next week will be filled with the music of wedding bells, for it will bring the marriages of Mr. Beverly W. Robinson and Miss Madeline Wall, at New Brighton, S. I., of Mr. William Fuller Griggs and Miss Carolyn Cowles Lee at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of Mr. Robert G. Mead and Miss Elsie Cleveland at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, and of Mr. John Gelston Floyd and Miss Elisabeth Wells at the Church of the Ascension, in this city, on the same day, Wednesday, Nov. 9, and on the following day, Thursday, Nov. 10, the marriages of Mr. Frederick Prime Delafield and Miss Elsie Barber in Trinity Chapel, of Mr. George C. Kellogg and Miss Grace Olyphant in the South Church, and of Mr. William Fahnestock and Miss Goetchius in St. Bartholomew's, all in this city, and of Mr. George X. McLenahan and Miss Caroline Duer at New Haven.

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Weddings of the early Winter not already announced in this Sunday column will be those of Mr. Augustus J. Smith and Miss Julia Hard in St. Bartholomew's, on Jan. 18, and of Mr. E. A. S. Lewis and Miss Alice Stuart Walker in this city during the second week in January. There is even now talk of the Easter weddings, among which will be those of Mr. James Burnett Lowell of Boston and Miss Harriet Worden, daughter of Mr. Daniel Worden; of Mr. John Iselin and Miss Caroline Goodridge, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, and of Mr. De Witt Sage of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Alice Babcock, granddaughter of Mr. Samuel Babcock.

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The Philadelphia peace jubilee, which took place in the "City of Brotherly Love" on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, was attended by many New York society people, many of whom went over Tuesday and remained for the rest of the week; but these for the most part put up at the hotels, as Philadelphia city houses have not yet as a rule been opened for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer seem to have been doing the lion's share of entertaining. They have occupied each day a private box in front of the Bellevue, and they have been giving luncheons and dinners on board the May and at their residence. Mr. Van Rensselaer and his stepdaughter, Miss Fell, were in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria in the beginning of the week. Miss Fell is still a very young girl. Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Miss Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sturgis were among the others who are known in New York society. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs-Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, and Col. and Mrs. James Elverson, Jr. also entertained.

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The calico ball at the Merion Cricket Club on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, is being looked forward to here as well as in Philadelphia, and a number of New York men are going on for the event. The annual Yale-Princeton football game, which will be played at Princeton this year on Saturday, Nov. 12, is exciting the entire State of New Jersey. The usual large delegations of men and maidens from New York will attend the game, and the scant accommodations at Princeton will be taxed to the utmost. The usual difficulty in procuring seats for this game by people who are not graduates of Yale or Princeton, who have no relatives at either college, and who have no influence at court, is being encountered even at this early day. Those people who intend seeing the game and who have not secured accommodations for lunch in advance, had best arrange to take their lunch with them, for there will be little chance of getting any in the small town of Princeton. Those who went to the game at New Haven well remember the almost impossibility of procuring anything to eat in New Haven, and that town is ten times the size of Princeton. It is to be hoped that the day set for the game will not be a cold or stormy one, for too much of the sickness during our Winters is directly traceable to exposure at these annual football games. This exposure was bad enough when the games were held within the limits of New York City, but when held out of town, and consequently involving a railroad journey of one to two hours going and coming, the fatigue of the day, added to the exposure, becomes too great.

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The steeplechase meeting to be held under the auspices of the Meadowbrook Club, on Mr. William C. Whitney's farm, at Westbury, L. I., on election day, Nov. 8, is the chief event of interest in the near future, not only to members of the Meadowbrook set, but to those of the hunting set everywhere. The first race is to be for the Mackay Cup, for hunt teams of two, and is to be a run of three miles over a natural flagged country. The winning team will receive a silver cup presented by Mr. Clarence H. Mackay. There will follow in succession an open steeplechase for a Lady's Cup, a steeplechase for the Meadowbrook Cup, off registered hunters; a post entry race for qualified hunters, and a hunters' flat race. The committee in charge of the meeting is composed of Messrs. C. Albert Stevens, Robert L. Stevens, S. D. Ripley, Sidney Paget, and R. N. Ellis. The Meadowbrook Hounds now meet twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday, and the runs have been unusually good during the past week.

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Mr. Pierpont Morgan's liberal donation to the New York Yacht Club of three building lots in New York's Pall Mall, West Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, was the sensation of the week in the New York club world, and was a decided surprise. While every member of the club has expressed his appreciation of Mr. Morgan's liberality and generosity, the opinion has been expressed that it is not altogether a wise thing for so representative an organization as the New York Yacht Club to become a beneficiary of any one of its members. It is not likely, however, that any question will arise in the club's future or its relations to the public which could make its indebtedness to Commodore Morgan a source of possible weakness or danger. Meanwhile the club has voted to double its annual dues, which will provide sufficient income for the running of the new and handsome clubhouse it proposes to build on the site given by Mr. Morgan and which is near the home of the Bar Association.

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The season of club entertainments has begun, and from now on until May art exhibitions, smokers, vaudeville shows, and other diversions will follow in rapid succession in the clubhouses of New York. The Up-Town Association, the successor of the old Aldine Club and of the Business Men's Association, which has its handsome rooms on the top floor of the Mohawk Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, will have what it calls a Spanish war night to-morrow evening. There is to be a supper, and Capts. Taylor, Chadwick, and Higginson are expected to be present and to give an informal account of their experience during the blockade of last Summer in Cuban waters and of the Santiago naval battle. The Calumet Club had its first entertainment for the season on Thursday evening. This took the form of a smoker, and the programme arranged by Mr. John P. Nicholas, was gone through with to the great satisfaction and pleasure of the members and guests of the club. There was playing by the Eureka trio of colored banjoists, feats of strength by Max Unger, sleight-of-hand performance by Horace Golden, and songs by "Tim" Cronin, the comedian. Mr. S. Fisher Miller and Mr. Nicholas also sang.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, who leased her Newport villa last Summer to Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, has taken it out of the hands of the real estate agents. She will live there herself next Summer, and she will entertain for her daughter, Miss Dora Havemeyer, who has been prevented from making her début by various bereavements in the family. Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Havemeyer's niece, will make her New York début this Winter. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs and a niece of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs. Some very handsome entertainments will be given in her honor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks will occupy their Newport cottage until after Thanksgiving. There will be occasional trips to the city for the wedding shopping for Miss Josephine Brooks, who will be married to Mr. "Jack" Livermore on Dec. 6, and for the Horse Show and the play, but the villa will not be closed.

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There are still vague legends of a fancy ball, which is to surpass all other entertainments of the same character, and which it is said will be given at the close of this Winter's season. Rumor points to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish as the hostess of the occasion, but so far there has been nothing definitely settled.

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When the young Vanderbilts gave up the house on Thirty-sixth Street, which they had leased for one year only from Mrs. Richard Irvin, there was a general wagging of heads by people who did not know anything about it, and predictions launched of a possible reconciliation between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and his son. The taking for the Winter of the residence of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, which was exclusively stated in this column, followed the report from Newport that the young people and the head of the house of Vanderbilt had become reconciled. This was received with quite a liberal pinch of salt in this column. All the arrant nonsense which was printed about doves of peace and baby hands was given a "knock-down blow" by the announcement that on Wednesday last the baby of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was christened at St. Thomas's Church, which is not the worshipping place of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and that only the Wilson family were present at the ceremony. Because the Goelet residence contains a ballroom, and is a very roomy affair, grand entertainments by the young Vanderbilts are on the programmes of the same people who know not of what they write.

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There was an afternoon run with the Westchester Hounds yesterday. The meet and breakfast was at Mr. Marion Story's. The meets for the week will take place on Tuesday and Saturday. On Tuesday it will be at Tom Paine's monument and on Saturday at the country seat of J. Borden Harriman. Subsequent meets will take place on the estate of Mrs. S. C. Rutter, the Reynal residence, and at Unionville. There was also another run of the Meadow Brook yesterday. The Richmond County Hunt met at the Country Club in the afternoon and the throw-off was at the Tyson farm on the Richmond Road.

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There will be the weekly electric light exhibition of horses at the American Horse Exchange on Tuesday, and as there are many people in town this will be quite an event in the "horsey" set. The sale of the coaching stable of Mr. John R. Townsend, the proprietor of the road coach "Good Times," will take place the same afternoon.

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The Junior Badminton Club will meet this Winter in the Berkeley School Armory in West Forty-fourth Street. The officers of the club are: Mr. Philip Livingston, President; Mr. S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Treasurer, and Mr. Francis T. Kemble, Secretary. The Executive Committee: Mr. George B. Agnew, Mr. P. Chauncey Anderson, Mr. Arthur M. Hunter, Mr. Francis T. Kemble, Mr. Philip Livingston, Mr. S. Schieffelin Stebbins, and Mr. George De Witt Williamson. The Tournament Committee: Mr. Spotswood D. Bowers and Mr. E. Percy Bramwell. Patronesses: Mrs. John G. Nesser, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Howard Henry, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Charles De Rahm, Jr., Mrs. Gouverneur Kemble, Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor.

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The purchase by Mr. Henry Sanford of a handsome house just off Fifth Avenue at 50 West Fifty-second Street, gives a promise of entertainment this Winter. Mr. Sanford has just married a young wife, who has a large circle of friends in New York, and who has been identified with the "shore" set at Black Rock and other Summer resorts along the Sound. Mr. Sanford is very wealthy. He has lived in comparative retirement for years. His son, Samuel Sanford, has devoted his life to music, and his granddaughter, Miss Kittie Sanford, married three years ago Mr. Victor Thorn. Mr. and Mrs. Thorn live in a very handsome house on West End Avenue, which was given them as a wedding present by Mr. Henry Sanford.

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Quite a commotion has been caused in France, where everything just now is more or less in a ferment of excitement, by the statement of M. le Vicomte A. de Royer, the well-known French authority on heraldry, that a French aristocracy does not exist. He estimates that out of the 45,000 so-called noble families in France, some 25,000 have not the least claim to bear the title, and of the 20,000 having such a claim, there are only some 450 existing houses which are sang pur and sang d'azur.

Many of the nobles of to-day owe their titles to Napoleon, and others again received them at the Restoration. The Papal authorities still confer "Baron," "Count," or "Prince" on any pious-minded individual who will contribute liberally. The truth of this statement is easily verified by an examination of the Almanach de Gotha. Fifteen years ago, there were but few French Ducal houses and still less of the lower quality recorded in its pages, and to-day it has added some sixty families. All of these present pedigrees from the days of the invasion of the Goths or the visits of the Romans, and many old houses have been revived by intermarriage with the wealthy bourgeois class.

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Among those who have taken advantage of Papal and other grants of nobility have been several personages well known to Americans. One of these was a brother of Dr. Thomas Evans, the American dentist, and a native of Philadelphia. This other Dr. Evans was for a long time a partner of his brother, but the difficulty which led them to separate is said to have been the elder brother's disapproval of the younger's aspirations for a title. It is this Dr. Evans who has within the last fortnight been in New York who had himself created Marquis d'Oyley. This was an extinct Irish title, and the last bearer of it made himself famous by introducing at dessert a small napkin to place under the finger bowls, and which to this day bears his name. During the day, in business hours, when the dentist was at his "parlors," he was plain Dr. Evans, but at 6 o'clock a magnificent equipage with armorial bearings and men in livery took him away for his drive in the Bois and to his handsome hotel in a fashionable quarter of the city. He then changed his identity completely, and was the Marquis d'Oyley.

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The absurd predicament in which the young Duke of Manchester found himself when visiting Paris last week is indicative of the topsy-turvy spirit which at present is everywhere in the French capital. The Duke had arrived from Melbourne the week before, where he has been for the past six months. He crossed the Channel for a few days in Paris, and was immediately hailed by the press of that city as the hero of an Oriental plot. He was an agent to restore the Duc d'Orléans. The Duke was consequently interviewed by the Figaro. His reply is naïve. He said: "I have just arrived from Australia, and leave to-morrow for England. I am only staying in Paris for a few hours to visit the art galleries. I am fond of France, and am grieved that any one should believe I come here otherwise than as a tourist and friend. All this plot story is a childish invention of which I comprehend neither the origin nor the end." And, having delivered himself of this fiat, the "American" Duke, as he is called, because his mother was Miss Consuelo Yznaga of Louisiana, took his departure from Paris.

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Mrs. Eugenia Bacon will lecture upon and exhibit the stone portrait of the Christ face for the benefit of the charity fund of the New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow afternoon. The title of the lecture is, "The Christ Face in Art and How It Was Found in Nature."

***

Paris is still crowded with Americans, and at Montreaux a number are trying the grape cure, which is considered excellent for dyspepsia. Among those who are at the hotels there are Miss McTavish, Miss Cooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Stern. Among the Americans in Paris recently were Mrs. Sybil Sanderson-Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, Mrs. John Westervelt, Miss Emma Thursby, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready, and Mr. G. M. Tooker. Mrs. Douglas Grant gave a luncheon at the Hotel Ritz to Prince Henri d'Orléans. The Marchioness of Anglesey was one of the guests. Her husband, from whom she was divorced, died the same evening at his country place in Wales.

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A recent letter from Paris states:

"Mrs. Walden Pell, the doyenne, or oldest member of the American colony, and leader of American society in Paris, gave a dinner, followed by a superb party, recently, to celebrate the eighty-eighth anniversary of her birth. The dinner was a very merry one, the table admirably decorated with roses of every hue, and light, clustering ferns. The dear old lady, who never looked more hale or hearty, and who is simply marvelous in health and spirits, age having dealt most tenderly with her, wore a beautiful gown of black satin trimmed all over with passementerie, glittering with steel and diamant, spangles, and superb point lace. In her hair figured diamond-headed pins, diamond ornaments fastened her corsage in front, while diamonds glittered abundantly on her small lace-mittened hands. The dinner guests included her oldest and most intimate friends, while the younger generation came in the evening to cut the frosted birthday cake, ornamented with eighty-eight candles, and to listen to the delightful concert, in which Mrs. Eames-Story, Hollmann, and Miss Angela Anderson were duly appreciated and applauded.

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"Fourteen ladies sat round the convivial and hospitable board in the Avenue Montaigne: 'Dear Aunt Orly,' as Mrs. Pell is called by so many other than her numerous nieces, Mrs. Munroe, Mrs. Lamson, Mrs. Leroy, Miss Reed, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Ritchards, Comtesse Soltyk, Mrs. Field, Miss Bryant, Miss Fagnani, and Miss A. Anderson. There were, as usual, several after-dinner speeches and toasts, but Mrs. Pell's little allocution specially deserves mention. 'My dear friends,' said the well-beloved and highly popular old lady, 'I am here with you again to celebrate another anniversary, that of my eighty-eighth birthday. I need not repeat with what pleasure I see you all around me, assuring me of your love and affection, which I appreciate so fully. Many of you have known me from my birth; I beg your pardon, I mean many at this table I have known from their birth, which makes a difference to your advantage. We are glad that peace has been proclaimed, and we are all proud of the glorious achievement of our dear President and all our brave soldiers of the army and navy. Let us drink to the health of our President and to that of the good fellows who fought so valiantly and well for the great cause of humanity.' Mrs. Munroe then proposed the health of the hostess, and that of Comtesse de Miranda, unavoidably prevented from attending her old friend's party owing to ill-health. Miss Bryant raised her glass to the health of Miss Stella Anderson, Mrs. Pell's favorite niece, who resides with her, and who returns from her American holiday at the end of the month, and to all absent friends; after which some charming complimentary verses by M. André Mahoudeau were very prettily read by Miss Fagnani, most becomingly gowned in pale gray satin and white lace, and wearing a lovely necklace of pink coral and diamonds, after which the orchestra struck up 'Hail Columbia,' and the reception commenced.

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"Mrs. Pell received her large number of guests standing, and not until the concert began did the dear and charming old lady seek the haven of her cozy armchair. Mme. Eames-Story looked very handsome in white and a constellation of diamonds, and sang magnificently, in French and Italian, Hollmann's 'Chanson d'Amour,' accompanied by the renowned 'cellist, and was encored several times. Among the evening guests were Mr. and Mme. Benjamin Constant, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Luchermeyer, the élite of the American colony, and several Spaniards of note. The festivities were kept up until 1 o'clock, an excellent supper being served before the conclusion of the fête, that might indeed be designated as the Fête de Fleurs, inasmuch as the entire suite of salons resembled a conservatory of rare blossoms, so many and varied were the floral tributes addressed to the kind-hearted, generous, and clever philanthropist."

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From a London correspondent comes the following gossip concerning the grandchildren of well-known Americans:

"Mr. Winston Churchill is going back to India shortly to rejoin his regiment. He has been in London a good deal lately with his mother. His letters to The Morning Post about the Soudan campaign were exceedingly interesting, and there is little doubt that when he gives up soldiering for politics, which he intends to do before the next general election, he will make a name for himself. The Duchess of Manchester and Lady Alice Montagu have left London for Portresina for the Winter. They have taken a doctor with them for the journey, which will be made as easy and little fatiguing as possible. Lady Alice is rather better, but still very delicate, but her friends are very hopeful that the perfect rest and good air of the Engadine may set her up. I hear, however, that she looks very fragile."

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Society Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Richards have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Harriet Monfort, to Mr. George Stillman Ryer. The wedding will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 130 West Eighty-sixth Street. Miss Richards will have her sister, Miss Ethel Richards, as flower girl, and Miss Adele Ryer, the sister of the bridegroom, as maid of honor. Mr. Charles S. Richards, a brother of the bride, will be best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Charles B. Beckwith, Mr. Willard Fisher, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. William F. Mohr, and Wr. Walter R. Wheeler.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Beveridge of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Walter Conwell Shoup of this city. Miss Beveridge is the daughter of the late U. W. Beveridge, for many years a prominent resident of Washington.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Defender is still at New Rochelle, but she will got to Bristol some time this week, and then work on getting the yacht in racing shape will begin. The yacht will be hauled out on the new ways that are being prepared at the Herreshoff yard, and as soon as she is hauled out the weak metal that is now on her, and the frames and rivets that have corroded, will be removed and others put in their places. Whether the aluminium topsides will be taken off and bronze or steel substituted has not yet been decided. A piece of aluminium was taken from the yacht some weeks ago and tested as to its tensile strength, and it was found to be as good as when the metal was put on, so it is probable that no change will be made.

Capt. Charley Barr has been selected as the skipper for the Defender, and he has been to New Rochelle preparing the yacht for her trip to Bristol. Capt. Barr is a Scotchman, but he has been in this country for a number of years and is now a naturalized American citizen. He first won fame as the skipper of the forty-footer Minerva, which he raced so successfully when that yacht first came over here. Later on he was the skipper of the Wasp, when that yacht was owned by Archibald Rogers. Then he had a season in the Gloriana. When the Navahoe went to England Capt. Barr was her skipper, but he resigned the position and returned to this country in time to assist his brother John Barr on the Jubilee. When the Vigilant went to England, under the flag of Commodore George J. Gould, Charley Barr was the skipper, and he sailed her successfully in all the races here. His next yacht was the schooner Colonia, owned by Commodore Clarence A. Postley, and he has been on that yacht until this year, when the Colonia was not put in commission.

The mate of the Defender is Capt. Nelson, who had charge of Perry Belmont's auxiliary Satanella. There are now on the Defender fourteen sailors, who are to take the yacht to Bristol. C. Oliver Iselin, William E. Iselin, and J. G. Beresford will also make the trip on the yacht.

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The subject most talked about in yachting circles just now is the princely gift of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan to the New York Yacht Club of three lots of land on Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, on which the club will erect a house to cost $200,000. The gift was a big surprise to the members of the club who were present at the meeting, and it is needless to say that after such a munificent offer was made there was no opposition to the new clubhouse project. Commodore Morgan is now doing more than any one man ever did for yachting. He has given the land for the new clubhouse, and the three lots cost $148,000; he is building a yacht for himself to take the place of the Gloucester, which he turned over to the Government at the beginning of the war; and he is defraying the cost of building a yacht to defend the America's Cup, and next year will pay the cost of running the new yacht. To build a racing yacht nowadays costs considerably over $100,000, and it can easily be reckoned what it will cost to race the yacht, when it is known that there will be a crew of sixty men on board, and these men have to be paid and fed. The crew is only one of the many items of cost in maintaining a racing yacht.

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The New York Yacht Club has had a city house since 1871. That year it moved into the rooms of the American Jockey Club Building, at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. The club remained there for thirteen years, and then moved to its present quarters, at 67 Madison Avenue. When it moved to its present home the membership was about 350; now it is more than 1,250, and it is still growing.

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Many yachts have gone into Winter quarters at Greenport, N. Y. The most notable are the following: Schooners Atlantic, Eisemarie, and Katrina; sloops Valkyr, Genia, Gretchen, Awa, Never Again, Nimpoy, Pigeon, Drone, Marguerite, Artair, Sabrina, Syce, Resolute, Grampus, and Lynx; steamer Magnet. There are hauled out at the yard of the Construction Company the steamers Ardath, Ella, Thelma, and La Mascotte; sloops Canopus, Asthore, Clytie, Exile, Hattie, Ottalie, Departure, Consternation, Poco, Hermes, Alene, B. O. B., and Gadabout.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

Roller polo is to be played in this city this Winter and the Grand Central Palace will be the centre of the sport. Roller polo has been very popular in New England for several Winters, and a league has been formed there and tournaments are arranged for each season. It has been thought that the sport might become popular here and those who have interested themselves in the game have secured a franchise in the Southern New England Polo League. The team that is to be organized will be under the management of Robert Conn. The other clubs in this league are from New Haven, Derby, Danbury, South Norwalk, and Stamford. The league season opens on November 7, but the local team will not be ready until a week later. The schedule of games will be made up in a few days. Roller polo is very similar to polo played on horseback or ice polo. It is an exciting game and the promoters of the New York team think that the public will take great interest in the contests.

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The Nomination Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club have made the following selection of candidates to be voted on next month: President—James E. Sullivan; Vice President—Joseph Hamblen Sears. House Committee—P. L. Arnold, G. S. Whitson, Wendell C. Phillips, W. J. Patterson, and Chandos Fulton. Billiard Committee—A. B. Miller, F. A. Brauneis, and George Heywood. Bowling Committee—Charles B. Young, J. F. Townley, and J. T. Headley, Jr. Entertainment Committee—Peter T. Austen, Bert M. Cole, Herbert C. Tuttle, L. W. Bond, and H. D. Myers. Swimming Committee—D. E. Graham, A. G. Sivori, and W. L. Keresey. Gymnasium Committee—J. H. Yocum, J. T. Mahoney, and W. M. Paterson. Shooting Committee—Alfred Brennan, Reginald H. Sayre, and A. M. Lemercier. Bicycle Committee—J. L. Hawes, R. E. Moran, and C. R. Fletcher.

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College men are talking about the next intercollegiate boat race, and it looks as though the discussions between the representatives of the colleges would have just as troublesome a time as they did last season Yale and Harvard will row whatever happens. This they have agreed on, but what Cornell will do is a mystery. The Ithacans are the champions, and ordinarily what they want ought to have some weight in arranging the race, but there is a disposition among Yale and Harvard men to freeze them out. Cornell wants to meet Yale in other sports, particularly in football, but Yale is not anxious to admit the Cornell players into its circle. Cornell men know this, and it is said that if Yale will not meet Cornell at football Cornell will not row Yale. To be declared the champions Cornell has to be beaten on the water, and much as the Yale men would like to row without Cornell next year, it cannot be done without Yale losing some honors. The annual race between Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia is a certainty. Yale will not enter this race.

Yale will only row one race next year, that with Harvard. Cornell may enter that contest if she wants to; if not, the Yale crew will not strive for the championship. There will probably be lots of talking and conferences before an agreement is reached.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania crew Lester Kintzing, 1900, was elected captain. He rowed No. 5 in the victorious crew last Spring at Saratoga, and was a member of the freshman crew of 1897. At a meeting of the crew it was decided to retain Ellis Ward as coach for next season. Ward has been coach of the Pennsylvanians now for three years, and they have won one college race. Many say that this victory was won on a fluke, and that Pennsylvania will never win again under the same coaching.

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Fred Rubien of the St. George's Athletic Club announces the following programme for the Winter season: Nov. 1, beginning of checker championship; Nov. 24, Thanksgiving Day, cross-country run; Nov. 26, decennial celebration, smoker, and addresses; Nov. 28, decennial celebration, ladies' night; Dec. 1, beginning of billiard tournament; Dec. 51, ladies' night; Jan. 4, beginning of chess championship; Jan. 18, gymnastic competitions; Jan. 28, smoker; Feb. 6, beginning of billiard championship; Feb. 8, lecture; Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, cross-country run; March 8, stereopticon; March 15 and 17 wrestling championship; March 25, smoker; April 5, ladies' reception; April 22, smoker.

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The Interstate Association has just closed a very successful season and now plans are being made for the season that is about to open. Elmer E. Shaner, the Secretary of the association, says that during the season 471 shooters took part in the tournaments, 7,217 live birds were trapped, 60,145 targets were trapped, and $13,757.20 was divided in purses. The seventeenth annual Grand American Handicap Tournament will be held at Elkwood Park, N. J., April 11, 12, and 13. The entrance fee is $25, and the Interstate Association guarantees the purses to be worth $1,500 and all surplus money. The annual meeting of the association will be held on Dec. 15.

***

Three tournaments will begin at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club this week. The first in the series of members' handicap contests in the gymnasium will be held on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 8:40 P. M. Entries will close with J. J. Frawley, Chairman Gymnasium Committee, on Tuesday, Nov. 1. The events will be putting 16-pound shot and running high jumps. Beginning with next Tuesday a handicap handball tournament, open to all members, will be held in the courts of the club. Prizes will be given to the winner and runner up. The number of games and method of playing the tournament will be determined after the entries are received. Beginning with the same date and under similar conditions, a squash racket tournament will be held. Liberal handicaps will be allowed in both tournaments. It is the intention of the committee to hold these tournaments monthly.

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The All-Star Bowling Club, which was organized by H. Thompson of Chicago a few weeks ago, has not yet accepted the challenge issued by the Greater New York team for a series of games for $1,000 a side, the winner to receive the entire amount of the gate receipts. Samuel Karpf, manager of the Greater New York Club, posted a forfeit of $100 in Chicago last week to bind the match, but H. Thompson is still to be heard from. The latter was in New York recently, and secured John Baemermann, Jr., the National champion, and McLellan, for his team. These men were members of the Greater New York team while on its tour in the West last year, and are among the crackajacks of this city. Manager Karpf has signed C. K. Starr and F. Gerdes to fill their places, so that the local team will not suffer by the absence of Boemermann and McLellan. Other members of the local team this year are J. Sohl, A. Paulsen, and E. Haas.

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Mantles, Capes, Collars, Muffs, Boas and Skins of exceptional beauty at intrinsically low figures.

Moire Persian (Baby Lamb)
Jackets and Mantles, trimmed Sable, Chinchilla, etc., from superior skins, and perfect in design, make, and fit.

Seal Skins (Alaskas) best London dye
Jackets variously trimmed, exquisite models, also Mantles, Capes, Collars, etc.

The Various Foxes
Silver Foxes, Blue Foxes,

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

"Catherine," at the Garrick Theatre, is a play that ought not to be missed, though it is not very lively, and it does contain scenes, in Act III., that carry you back to the popular theatrical sentiment and humor of the fifties. It ought to be seen, by all persons who make a point of seeing everything dramatic that is worth while, because it was written by Henri Lavedan, a writer of great Parisian renown, and it is always worth while to be able to measure up, play by play, the merits of foreign dramatists with those who choose their subjects and do their work nearer home. It ought to be seen, also, because it is surprisingly well acted, and good acting is, presumably, the principal thing we seek in the theatres, though it must be admitted that our search is often futile.

Of course, a play that can be well acted must be, in one sense, a good play, and the first half of this comédie of Lavedan is good, in all senses. Until the next to the last scene in Act II. (using "scene" as the French employ it) the illusion is perfect. We are permitted to peep in one morning at a mansion in the Faubourg St. Germain, and one afternoon at the humble lodgings of a needy sacristan, and there is not a touch of theatricalism, of the strain of "preparation," in what we see and hear. The talk, sentimental, ironical, impassioned, or flippant, seems the natural expression of feeling and opinion, and is true to the several natures indicated. Nothing truer, prettier, less artificial than the scene at the piano between the young Duke and the poor but high-spirited little music teacher could be asked for by M. Lavedan's severest critic. Hélène's disingenuous confession may remind some blasé folks of scenes in other plays, but I can honestly declare that the illusion was not shaken by it for me last Monday night. The emotion seemed as real as the satin on the furniture and the sunshine succeeding the rain in the park beyond the drawing room windows.

This is not only the best part of the play, but it is superior in mere verity, if not in dramatic interest, to any scenes in any other play now on exhibition here. The talks of the generous, sensible Duchess with her children and friends, the scene in which Catherine reluctantly promises to wed the mechanic, the visit of the Duchess to the attic apartment, the tremulous excitement it causes in the Vallon household, and Catherine's reception of the offer of marriage are all exquisitely lifelike.

Then comes the drop. It is not worth while, surely, to go into particulars again, but with the second scene between Mantel and Catherine the quality of the play changes, and it never again reaches the excellence of its beginning, while it is not of the same quality in any two of the succeeding scenes. The behavior of the small boys and their father in the Chateau of de Coutras and its effect upon the relations of the young husband and wife give one the impression of a cheap picture painted in primary colors for the vulgarest market. The whining interlude of the consumptive girl, to whom the ingenue is so very kind, (having nothing else to do in the whole play, poor thing,) is certainly superfluous, the actions of the young wife are purely conventional, though the reasons she gives for them in her talk may be somewhat better, and the last half of the play is saved from utter flatness only by two violent lapses into sheer theatricalism, the first a neurotic and licentious exhibition that exactly fulfills its purpose in shocking the apathetic spectator, the second a scene between two men that is not to be explained by reason, but is forcible and brings the play to a happy conclusion none too soon.

I fancy that folks who pay much attention to theatrical affairs have already been bored by the praises dinned into their ears since last Monday night of the acting of Mrs. Le Moyne, and I should be sorry to endanger Mrs. Le Moyne's popularity by helping to make people tired of the talk about her. Her portrayal of the good Duchess is chiefly notable for the variety of tone she lends to that noble lady's very long speeches, and the absence of pompousness and posing. One remembers the dowagers of the Union Square plays in the era of Fanny Morant and her finishing school for actresses with a sort of shudder, and wonders what Mrs. Le Moyne might do with the self-satisfied female parent in "Les Bourgeois de Pont d'Arcy" and the Countess with a dark past in "The Two Orphans." That very letter scene with which this play of "Catherine" begins, with its gentle family weeping and its supply of good advice, would be enough in itself to endanger the life of the play if it were treated in the good old hysterical way. Mrs. Le Moyne's moderation and tact make it positively interesting.

Miss Russell is very charming in all the moods of Catherine Vallon, from her first appearance until the offer of marriage is received, and is not unpleasing in the less agreeable, post-honeymoon moods of the young Duchesse de Coutras; but the part is monotonous, and it does not nearly bring into play all the talent of the actress. Mr. Le Moyne's unfailing skill of composition is exerted in the rôle of the old organist, and the artistic discretion of Elsie de Wolfe is as plainly apparent, in her treatment of the neurotic rôle, as her dramatic force, her earnestness, and her fine sense of pictorial effect.

As for the acting of Mr. Worthing, which is also noteworthy, that is a matter not so easily dismissed. To say that Mr. Worthing is a good actor, or that he acts well, does not suffice. His gusty delivery and frequent vocal slips are not attributes of good acting; he does not always look his part. When one sees Mr. Worthing in a modern rôle, one sometimes gets the idea that he would be better suited in costume plays; but who that remembers his Charles Surface and his Proteus will not declare that his proper field is the drama of contemporary life? Mr. Worthing's awkwardness and his tricks of speech will doubtless be taken as symbols of his genius if he ever becomes a "great actor," and it must be confessed that the fervor he can put into the portrayal of such a rôle as the Duke de Coutras and his graphic expression of some of the Duke's moods make the possibility of his becoming "great" seem not so very remote. A lucky hit in a particularly congenial and telling part has brought fame and fortune to many a player of smaller artistic intelligence and less force than Worthing.

Mr. Frohman has made it a point, in transplanting this "popular success" of the Théâtre Français, to reproduce exactly the scenic setting used in Paris. The first and second scenic pictures, a luxurious drawing room and the dingy living room of a cheap apartment, are both delightfully French in their appointments. The third scene is also French, but exclusively theatrical and conventional in its combination of indoors and outdoors and the chromolike quality of the geometrical flower beds and walks on the back-cloth. Presumably the insistence on one steady glare of light all through the play, with no attempt to reach the imagination through the eye by a skillful blending of tones, is also in imitation of the classical House of Molière.

Mary Shaw, an actress of extraordinary technical ability, ripe intelligence, and keen artistic sympathy, lately acted Shakespeare's Rosalind in Harlem, and her only reward was to be taken to task by "critics" (Heaven save the mark) for not knowing her part, because in reply to Celia's query in Act. I., "But is all this for your father?" this Rosalind replied, "No, some of it is for my child's father." Yet this is the reading accepted, in preference of Rowe's emendation, "father's child," in the latest and most authoritative of all critical editions of Shakespeare, the new Cambridge, and is the form followed in the Oxford edition, edited by W. J. Craig, and in many, if not most, of the older editions, including that of Johnson and Steevens. Indeed, except in some of the commoner stage versions, this adherence to the exact text of the First Folio has been general. Coleridge, to be sure, accepted Rowe's emendation, on the ground of Rosalind's purity, but Theobald, than whom a saner and wiser editor of Shakespeare never lived, held to the "childes father" of the 1623 edition, and explained the use of so gross a phrase in the mouth of a maiden very sensibly and satisfactorily. The manner of speech in Shakespeare's time was very free, and the turn of Rosalind's speech is eminently Elizabethan. Dr. Furness, in his splendid variorum edition, refuses to discuss this disputed reading, but remarks that we should measure every age by its own standard. Clearly his own good judgment inclines him here, as in the case of most other hotly disputed passages, to adhere to the fountain head, the First Folio.

All this is ancient, of course, and it would not be worth going into again, if the flippant habit of these times were not to pass judgment without knowledge. An actor of Shakespeare who adheres to the purest and most respected text ought surely not to be assailed for ignorance and carelessness in the public prints.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

SOTHERN AND JULIA ARTHUR.

"A Colonial Girl" at the Lyceum—"A Lady of Quality" Again.

Mr. Sothern, continuing at the Lyceum Theatre his annual engagement, which has been made memorable thus far by the success of Anthony Hope's charming play, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," will produce to-morrow night "The Colonial Girl," by Abby Sage Richardson, of wide repute as a student of dramatic literature and history, and Grace Livingston Furniss, who has written a number of clever pieces for private theatricals. Mrs. Richardson is also known as a playwright. This play already has been acted elsewhere by Mr. Sothern and his company. It has been praised for its picturesqueness, its pleasing love scenes, and its fluent, sparkling dialogue.

The scene is laid in New York City during the Revolutionary War. A jilted young gentleman marries an unsophisticated country girl in order to spite the jilt. In time the bride realizes, to her sorrow, the purpose for which she was wooed and wedded, and the jilt, become a widow, tries to regain her influence over the husband. An intrigue against the young wife involves a number of self-satisfied young British officers in the army of occupation. The young husband is in sympathy with the rebel cause, and for a time in danger of betrayal. The growth of his love for the good young woman he has married, and their joyful reunion, are said to be happily set forth.

There are also, it is said, capital scenes of comic relief, involving a brusque young American and an English girl to whom he is clandestinely wedded, and the play has at least one thrilling climax.

The setting, we may be sure, will be as handsome and elaborate as possible. The pictures, by Mr. Unitt, include a colonial interior, beautifully decorated and furnished. The distribution will include Mr. Sothern as Godfrey Remsen, the young husband; Miss Harned as the wife, Miss Warren and Mr. Selten as the comic couple, Owen Fawcett as an old servitor, C. P. Flockton, Arthur Lawrence, and Marshall Stedman.

Julia Arthur returns to town this week, and will begin a long engagement at Wallack's as Clorinda in "A Lady of Quality." This piece was still drawing great crowds when Miss Arthur's engagement was closed last season, and its recurrence was therefore inevitable. Most folks know is a not too expert dramatization of a novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett, and that it owes its remarkable success largely to the facile, powerful, sympathetic, and natural acting of Miss Arthur. Pictorially this portrayal has uncommon charm, and dramatically it is as discreet and tasteful as it is thrilling. There is no false note sounded in the expression of any of Clorinda's varied moods. The garden scene, with the rebuke of Oxon, the libertine, and the episode of the killing of the rascal linger vividly in the memory.

Miss Arthur's present repertory includes not only "A Lady of Quality," but "As You Like It," "Ingomar," "Camille," and "Mercedes." Her supporting company includes W. S. Hart, White Whittelsey, Horace Lewis, Robert McWade, Joseph Allen, William Herbert, Thomas Bridgeman, Florence Conron, and Ethel Knight Mollison.

"Cyranose de Bric-a-Brac" will be produced at Weber and Fields's Music Hall next Thursday night. Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith wrote it, parodying "Cyrano de Bergerac" and John Stromberg has composed a musical setting. Unintelligible Lewis Fields will be Cyranose, enigmatical Joseph Weber Ragueneau, complacent Peter F. Dailey the Count de Guiche, statuesque Fay Templeton Roxane, Yiddish but well-meaning David Warfield Le Bret, confidential Lee Harrison the doorkeeper, and comely Nellie Beaumont the lunch counter girl, while the Angeles sisters, Rose Beaumont, Josephine Allen, and Frankie Bailey will also be involved in the proceedings.

The first four acts of Rostand's drama will be travestied. In the Hotel de Bourgogne scene the play on the mimic stage will be, singularly enough, a perversion of Hall Caine's "Christian," with Charles Ross, Mabel Fenton, and John T. Kelly in the principal parts. It is said that the scenery and costumes will be very handsome and the chorus girls of surpassing loveliness.

Heinrich Conried will begin his annual term of German plays at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night, with the first performance in this country of the "Circusleute" of the brothers von Schönthan. An English version of this comic play was in rehearsal at Daly's once, and Henry E. Dixey and Cissy Loftus were to take the parts of the old clown and his daughter, to be acted to-morrow night by von Seyffertitz and Anna Braga. The piece was never produced, however. But in "The Circus Girl," which has since had a long run at Daly's, all the fun of the third act of "Circusleute" has been incorporated by the British officers. So that the Schönthan comedy, which has been uncommonly successful in Vienna and Berlin, will not be wholly new to the habitual theatregoers of New York.

This week's play at the Columbus Theatre will be "In Spite of All," announced in the advertisements as Sardou's. This is Steele Mackaye's very free adaptation of Sardou's "Andrea," and it was first acted at the Lyceum Theatre, in this city, in 1885, with Minnie Maddern Fiske, Selina Dolaro, and Richard Mansfield in the cast. New York had previously seen two other versions of "Andrea"—namely, "Anselma," by Leander Richardson, and "Agnes." The last was, indeed, the original of the play. It was written by Sardou for Agnes Ethel, then fresh from her triumphs in "Frou-Frou" and "Fernande," and produced to open the Shook and Palmer régime at the Union Square Theatre, in 1872, where it ran 100 nights. Paris did not then know the play, which was afterward acted there under the title of "Andrea." "In Spite of All" departs widely from the Sardou plot.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew still draws great crowds in "The Liars."

BIJOU THEATRE.—This will be the last week of Sam Bernard and "The Marquis of Michigan."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life" begins the sixth week of its engagement to-morrow night. It draws crowds.

CASINO.—Dan Daly, in "The Belle of New York" revival, will begin the second week of his engagement to-morrow night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The Casino's musical burlesque called "Yankee Doodle Dandy" will be presented for this week.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield begins the fifth week of his engagement to-morrow night in "Cyrano de Bergerac."

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Another souvenir performance is announced for "The Turtle" Nov. 7, which will be the seventy-fifth performance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Tempest Tossed," Walter Sanford's new comedy drama, will receive its first production in this city to-morrow night.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—During the tenth week of its season the Donnelly Stock Company will present Joseph Derrick's funny comedy called "Confusion."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott comes to this theatre for a limited engagement of two weeks, during which time he will be seen in "Sweet Inniscarra."

DALY'S THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" continues to play to comfortably filled houses and bids fair to continue so until Miss Reham's opening for the regular Winter season.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Joseph Jefferson will continue "The Rivals" for two weeks more, when a revival of "Rip Van Winkle" will be made as the concluding attraction of his engagement.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The Hawthorne sisters will make their reappearance in a new operetta entitled "Lily of Laguna," and the burlesque "In Gotham" will enter upon the last two weeks of its engagement. The vaudeville programme has been strengthened.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Hotel Topsy Turvy" will enter upon the second month of its engagement to-morrow evening, and as the performance approaches Nov. 14 the management announce that souvenirs will be distributed to women patrons.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"On and Off" is now in its third week, and the little farce has settled down to a long run in the city. A special company will play the piece in Boston, and Mr. Frohman will make his production in London Thursday evening, Nov. 24.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The burlesque "The Mock Turtle" will be the chief feature of the bill for the week beginning to-morrow afternoon. Various specialties will augment the programme to a duration of over three hours, and the burlesque "A Warm Reception" will serve as a finale.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—This week's long programme is made up of the following attractions: Robert Hilliard in "The Littlest Girl," Bessie Bonehill, Kara, the Nawns, Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper, Polk and Kollins, Earl and Wilson, the War-Graph, the Nielson sisters, and Frank A. Lawrence and Marie Wilma.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Cinematographe exhibits moving pictures hourly and new views are used each week. In the wax work collections many changes have been made and hours of pleasant entertainment can be secured studying the hundreds of groups and figures. At each afternoon and evening concert a pleasing programme is given by the Gypsy Orchestra.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Miss Attalie Claire, late one of the prima donnas of the Castle Square Opera Company, will make her début in vaudeville to-morrow. In addition, the other entertainers will be Miss Maggie Cline, John W. Ransone, Caron and Herbert, Milton and Dolly Nobles, Tim Cronin, the three Rossi brothers, Foy and Clark, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. Keith's entertainers this week will include Harry Woodruff in "A Bit of Instruction"; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis in a new piece called "An Artist's Dilemma"; Glacinta, Della Rocca, the violinist; the biograph with its new moving scenes of current interest, including the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and a number of other interesting features.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen, in "The Christian," remains at this theatre two weeks longer, when the play will be performed out of town for a fortnight, returning to the Garden Theatre to remain for an indefinite period. The feature this week will be the special performance Thursday morning at 11 o'clock to clergymen of New York and vicinity, after which Mr. Caine will address the clergymen on the play, its motives and character, and the result of his observations in the slums of New York compared with the "underground" districts of London, and particularly on the application of Christianity to the practical life of the slum districts. He will also invite the clergymen present to discuss the subject matter of his address.

Last Days of the Food Show.

The food show at Madison Square Garden will close on Thursday night. The concert hall is the resort in the afternoons of hundreds of women interested in Mrs. Lemcke's talks upon various subjects and her demonstrations of cooking. To-morrow Mrs. Lemcke will talk on "Carving," and the menu for her cooking lesson will be champagne ham, asparagus à la vinaigrette, potato croquettes, and charlotte. Tuesday evening an illustrated lecture will be given by Dr. William H. Tolman on a "Labor Institute," illustrated by over 100 views. Down stairs in the exhibition hall the smallest locomotive in the world carries passengers in the miniature train of box cars.

NEW HOME FOR BOYS' CLUB.

A Site May Be Secured Near the Old Quarters.

A new building is soon to be erected for the Boys' Club, which now occupies a basement of four rooms at Avenue A and St. Mark's Place. The club was established in 1876. The need of larger quarters has become imperative since the school was put in charge of Francis H. Tabor.

A man whose name the Governors will not now disclose has offered to furnish the sum necessary to pay the cost of a new home. At a meeting held at the Union League Club Friday evening a committee, composed of Warren N. Godda, E. H. Harriman, Henry O. Taylor, T. W. Porter, reported that they hoped to secure a site in the locality of the present home.

It is the intention of the Governors to provide ample accommodations and amusements for boys of all ages. The cost of the new home will probably be not less than $150,000. The attendance at the club last year was 74,901, and it has greatly increased this Fall.

A NEW COMEDY BY JONES

"The Manoeuvres of Jane" Produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

WINIFRED EMERY'S NEW ROLE

A Whimsical Comic Piece, with Half a Dozen Good Character Studies, by the Author of "The Liars."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the Haymarket Theatre to-night, "The Little Minister," after a very long run, gave place to the new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones called "The Manoeuvres of Jane," which has been in preparation a long while. The performance was well received. Winifred Emery has a rôle full of sprightly humor as Jane Nangle, while Cyril Maude contributes another clever piece of character acting as young Lord Bapchild.

The first scene opens on an October afternoon in the river parlor at Chaney Court, an old English mansion, and from the room can be seen the estuary of the River Chaney, with the meadow land on the opposite shore. Jervis Punshon, a shrewd and polished Englishman, explains to Mrs. Beechinor, his sister, that he has just received a telegram from Mr. Nangle, in which that gentleman says that as he is suddenly called away to the Cape he is bringing his daughter Jane and Miss Constantia Gage by the afternoon train. Jervis sees the chance for a little matchmaking for his sister, and also that she shall undertake the management of a wayward girl, immensely rich, who has been neglected, her mother having died when she was a baby, and her father being too busy to take much notice of her himself.

The fact that Mrs. Beechinor had kept a young ladies' school for some six years induced her brother to believe that she would manage Jane admirably, and so he had told Miss Nangle's father when he had sought advice as to what he could do with her while he was traveling. Jervis did not think it worth while mentioning that while the said school was in existence one of the girls had run away and married the Drill Sergeant, with the result that the school had somewhat ingloriously closed. But still, as Mrs. Beechinor remarked, this was an accident that might happen to any school mistress, and the girl was not a nice girl.

Miss Pamela Beechinor, who has a habit of always putting in an appearance just at the wrong time and of overhearing conversations not intended for her ears, is discovered at the table, listening intently to all that is going on. Jervis and his sister are busily engaged in discussing the possibility of the successful management of Miss Nangle, and regretting that Lord Bapchild was such an utter fool as to necessitate them to feel that they ought to arrange his marriage for him, when Lady Bapchild appears upon the scene, followed shortly after by her son, a peadntic young man, with a nervous, finicky manner. He is in a situation of great perplexity, having had to dismiss his steward, Crosby, for one week he discovered him kissing Miss Belward, to whom the steward said he was engaged, while the next week he was doing the same thing with Miss Cheadle, and so he had to go, Jervis in the meantime reminding Bapchild that Crosby was an active fellow and was perhaps engaged to both of them.

Bapchild is now considering the advisability of engaging a handsome young fellow, George Langton, for the vacant post, but as Bapchild's ambition is to preserve the character of the estate and make it a model one, he wishes everybody in his employ to be extremely circumspect in behavoir, and Langton, who promises to try to be so, is ultimately engaged, though he feels it would not be wise to go to the length of promising to be a model to everybody on the estate. The arrival of the visitors shows Miss Nangle to be a girl of a very violent temper, who is sure that she will die if she has to stay a week in that "hole," as she terms it, and wants somebody to take her away—a marked contrast to Miss Gage, who appears delighted with everything and everybody, and has not been in the place five minutes before she has taken Bapchild to show her the "model pigs."

In placing his daughter under Mrs. Beechinor's care, Nangle informs that lady of his daughter's many faults, including, he has just found, the receipt of clandestine letters, from whom he knows not, and written in terms of sickening familiarity; when he is pulled up very shortly by Jane announcing that she has been shown some of the letters he wrote to Lady Charndon before he became engaged to her mamma, and has heard of his behavior with a French governess, and other escapades of his youth. To her father, however, it is not a question of how he behaved when he was young, but rather how he can let her profit by his experience. But Jane's idea is that it is mean to profit by other people's experience, that they have been at all the trouble collecting it, and that she wants to profit by her own. Mrs. Beechinor wants to take her in hand immediately, and she does so, but with no result beyond causing a "scene" between Miss Nangle and her father, who refuses to ever allow her to marry the clandestine correspondent.

After the wordy battle, in which Jane comes out triumphant, the new steward enters, when it is learned that he is the writer of the letters, and deeply in love with Jane. The lovers' meeting is observed by Pamela, who avows her intention of telling her mamma, but is dissuaded from so doing after a continued shaking, and the threat of the many dreadful things that will happen to her if she tells tales. The interest which Miss Gage has first taken in the farm and Lord Bapchild is seen to be deepening, while the fact that Jane has her George at Chaney Court transforms the place for her. Mrs Beechinor, on the other hand, believes that it is her own iron will that is so quickly working wonders. The curtain falls on the first act with Mrs. Beechinor assuring Jane that she is going to be very happy at Chaney Court, and Jane thoroughly agrees with her.

JANE'S MANOEUVRING BEGINS.

The second act takes place in the handsome drawing room at Chaney Court, on an April afternoon some six months later. We find Jane reading to Constantia a letter she has received from her father, threatening her that unless she gives up all thought of marrying a beggar, whose identity he has not discovered, he will take her out to the Cape with him. In the meantime he is coming to the Court to see her, and hopes to arrive there that night or the next morning. It seems George has had a splendid offer from California, and if he started at once he would be in an exceptionally good position in two years, but Jane feels she cannot let him go out so far for so long, and Constantia has to admit that it is rather awkward. Therefore, Jane feels that a crisis has arrived, for she cannot go on pretending to be fond of Lord Bapchild any longer, and wonders how it is that Constantia wishes to be Lady Bapchild. She need scarcely do that, though, for Constantia has not a penny in the world. Jane feels that she has done everything that she can to place Constantia in a favorable light in Lord Bapchild's eyes, but on this point they cannot quite agree.

Jervis has now decided to take Bapchild in hand and bring about his marriage with Jane, and upon broaching the subject to him Bapchild informs him, in the most matter-of-fact way, that he is giving the matter every consideration. He has already pressed her hand somewhat warmly and at the same time smiled, but that was all, for he has not definitely decided whether he wishes to marry. Jervis, after very considerable trouble, makes Bapchild promise to row Jane across the river to Canchester to meet her father, and on the way to propose to her. Jane happening to come in at the moment, Jervis calmly tells her of Bapchild's arrangement, and leaves them together. But Jane cannot quite see going alone, and will only consent to accompany Bapchild on the understanding that Constantia goes with them, it being afterward arranged between Jane and Constantia that just as they are starting Jane shall be taken ill, thus leaving Bapchild to take Constantia alone.

George having come to the conclusion that Mr. Nangle's coming to the court means that he will take his daughter away, secures a promise from Jane to go up to London with him that night and marry him on the morrow, Constantia to go with them. Pamela is seen sneaking into the conservatory, but, being observed, she marches boldly in, and Jane sends her off on a commission into the village which will take her a good hour to execute. They come to the conclusion that it will be better for them to meet at the "Magpie," at Southwich, at 9:30, and are congratulating themselves on the success of their plans, when Pamela appears and announces that she is sure there is something going on, and that she is saving up all she has learned, so that there may be a thorough good row in the house. Prebendary Bostock, his wife, and daughter pay an afternoon call, and in their presence Pamela endeavors to tell her mother what is happening, but she is promptly told to go and sit down. Constantia leaves with George, the former soon returning to tell Jane that they have succeeded in getting rid of Pamela for one evening at least. Pamela had followed them to the boat, and in her anxiety not to miss anything had got in after them, when Constantia suddenly jumped out, George rowing Pamela to the opposite shore, where he intended to leave her for the night.

Lord Bapchild comes to see if the ladies are ready for the row, and Jane excuses herself from going by saying that, with the strange sick feeling she has, she is sure she could not stand the motion of the boat, but that she wishes to send a most important message to her father by Constantia. Bapchild would like to explain to the family that only Miss Gage is accompanying him, but Jane tells him she will do that, and they depart. Jane leaves to meet George, and a few moments later a telegram arrives from Mr. Nangle to say that he cannot come that night, but will do so on the morrow by the early morning train. Mrs. Beechinor rushes on in the most excited manner, announcing that there has been an accident, the gardener having seen Lord Bapchild in the distance in a boat with one oar broken and then as he was taking the other oar from the lady with him it somehow fell into the river, they got into the current, and were being carried out to sea. Amid the general consternation the dinner gong sounds for dinner, and the curtain falls on the second act.

THE COMPLICATIONS ARE ALARMING.

At 11 o'clock on the same evening we find Jane alone in a private room at the "Magpie" at Southwich, raging at being left in the lurch, while the landlord is asking what she is going to do, and whether she will not go to bed. Go to bed in that place, Jane says; it is impossible, but the landlord does not see it, for he and his family have done it regularly every night for twenty years. George suddenly bursts into the room and explains that he could not leave Pamela before, or he would have done so, and even now he has had no time to get dinner. A furious scene follows, which ends in Jane telling him that she will never marry him, and the first scene of the third act closes with Jane, sobbing, left in the care of the landlady.

We are next introduced to the parlor of Miss Dodd, schoolmistress at Pilstow-on-Sea, at 7 o'clock the next morning, she being seated partaking of her breakfast. A knock is heard at the door, and upon it being opened we see Lord Bapchild and Constantia both looking very wet and disreputable. Miss Dodd, after considerable hesitation, decides to admit them while she runs to ask the clergyman's advice what she ought to do, as she finds they are not married. Bapchild, therefore, at the instance of Constantia, informs her that they are engaged, and this makes matters easier, though Miss Dodd still persists in going for her advice. Constantia goes to the glass to do up her hair, and on the plea that her fingers are numbed with the cold, asks Bapchild to fasten up a knot of her hair. He does so, admires it, and in a moment of thoughtlessness takes her in his arms, presses kisses on her lips, asking her to become his wife; but he has no sooner done so than his face shows that he has gone further than he intended.

Constantia, however, says she is proud of the honor he has done her, and would like to telegraph to her mother, but Bapchild persuades her not to go quite so far as that, and they start together for Chaney Court.

In Act IV. we return to the drawing room at Chaney Court, the time being 8:30 on the same morning. A footman is showing in George and informing him of how his Lordship has been carried out to sea with Miss Nangle; that Miss Beechinor is missing, and her mother has been marching about the park half the night with a lantern. George is seated writing a note, which he leaves on the table, when Jane enters through the conservatory. He tells her of Connie having been carried out to sea with Bapchild, but she expresses the greatest unconcern as to what has happened to Connie, and calls him a coward. Another scene results, but with mutual forgiveness they decide to get married in spite of everybody. They have just gone when Lady Bapchild, Mrs. Beechinor, and Jervis enter, Lady Bapchild sobbing bitterly for the loss of her son, whom she believes to be drowned. The letter from Langton is found on the table, and from it they discover that Pamela is quite safe, and will return that morning, and this news is immediately followed by a telegram from Bapchild announcing that they are returning to Chaney Court by the first train.

Mr. Nangle now appears on the scene, and Jervis is delighted that he should come at such a happy moment, when they are all waiting to congratulate Bapchild on his engagement to Jane. Flattering compliments are bestowed upon Mrs. Beechinor for the excellent way she has of managing young ladies, and the conversation turns upon the forthcoming marriage, which Jane, from a hiding place in the conservatory, overhears. Prebendary Bostock, his wife and daughter, Sir Robert Bowater and his daughter, have come to offer their congratulations to the young people, when Bapchild and Constantia put in an appearance and startle everybody.

Sir Robert, in an effusive manner, congratulates them both, but Jervis informs him that that is the wrong lady. The explanations that ensue show that Bapchild has not been out to sea with Miss Nangle at all, in fact that nobody knows where she is, and Constantia alarms them all by the announcement that she has accepted Lord Bapchild's pressing offer to become his wife. Pamela rushes on, and although her mother endeavors to stop her, she tells all she knows about every one. The visitors find an excuse for leaving, and Jervis rates Bapchild soundly for his behavior, the latter endeavoring to explain that it was all an accident. Connie comes to introduce Bapchild to her mother, and takes him off most unwillingly.

Nangle comes to Jervis to ask what he is to do. He does his utmost to dissuade George from marrying Jane, but when he sees it is all in vain he withdraws his opposition on the understanding that he is not to be asked to give his consent. Bapchild is somewhat consoled by the thought that his bride-elect has told her mamma that they will be pleased to see her at the Court for a day or two occasionally, but that they do not think it will be advisable for her to make long visits there. Mrs. Beechinor returns to find that everything has turned out excellently, and immediately begins to moralize on the necessity of young girls being guarded, but is cut short by Jane.

BROOKLYN CAVALRY SQUADRON.

To Be Formed with Capt. Clayton in Command.

Brooklyn is to have a cavalry squadron, with Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, who commanded Troop C in the Puerto Rican campaign, as its commander. The squadron is to be formed of Troop C and Troop CC, which latter was organized to replace Capt. Clayton's command while it was in the Government service.

Under the plans proposed Troop C will be divided into two divisions, and each division will be raised to a full troop from the members of Troop CC and new recruits. The command should then be officially known as Squadron Two, Troops C and D, Capt. Clayton taking rank as Major.

Plans for the Snake Show.

Preparations for the Snake Exposition at Grosvenor Hall, 152 East Fifty-seventh Street, are being pushed rapidly. The show will open on Nov. 12. An interesting exhibit to appear will be a huge diamond rattlesnake with a number of flourishing youngsters. This proud parent was sent to a scientist in this city from Orlando, Fla. Another feature will be a collection of reptiles from the vicinity of New York, comprising those species which prey upon injurious creatures of the field. Special attention has been paid to the reptiles of New York State. Scientists enumerate fifteen species as inhabiting the State, two of which number are venomous. Judges have already been selected to decide upon awards, which will be in the form of engraved certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE. Continuous Performance, Refined Vaudeville. 58th St., 3d Av. 25c., 50c.
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Next Week—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

WALLACK'S EV'NGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2.
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 31st,
JULIA ARTHUR.
Direction of A. H. Canby.
Presenting Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's
A LADY OF QUALITY.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KEITH'S
Continuous Performance, Noon to 11 P. M.
1st and 2d Balconies.....25c.
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Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved in advance.
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Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Ellis: New Act.
C. W. Littlefield, Herbert's Dogs, Ciacinta Della Rocca, Metweef Troupe, Meson & Forbes, &c.
BIOGRAPH: Splendid Views of the Coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

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EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
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SATURDAY MATINEE.
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Election Day Mat. THE RIVALS
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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
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"I recommend 'Catherine' to everybody."—Alan Dale.
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and a great cast presenting
CATHERINE,
By Henri Lavedan.
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Thursday evening, November

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A LESSON FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

What sort of men are we going to use to do the Government business in Puerto Rico, in Cuba, so long as we have business to do there, in the Philippines, if we take them, in Hawaii?

That is the most important question, and in some ways the hardest to solve, of all those growing out of the war. No doubt we have a plenty of the right sort of men. Our business enterprises show that. They secure energy, intelligence, honesty, tact, adaptability, without any serious difficulty. It may be assumed that if the Government business in outlying possessions could be turned over to business men on some system by which they would be fairly compensated, the work would be done well. That is, of course, impracticable, but it is not at all impracticable to apply in the selection of agents the standard and methods in use in business. The chief trouble would be in getting rid of the unbusinesslike, ineffective, and essentially corrupt means of choice now largely prevailing in the Government service.

We are frequently told that England has done this kind of work, and done it superbly—which is true—and that we can do it is well as she does, which is true only if we learn by her experience. That experience has been very costly. If we should begin by applying our general system of political appointments, we should begin very much as she did, and we should have to learn a terrible lesson, as she had to. Her lesson involved not only many millions in treasure and many thousands of lives, but corruption, demoralization, and disgrace. Ours, though it would be on a smaller scale, might easily bring consequences of the same nature. If we would shun these, we must profit by her failures, and begin at the point where she abandoned the system that produced the failures, where she substituted the plan of appointments on open competition for the plan of patronage, of appointments for partisan or personal favoritism. To illustrate by a concrete example, we should have to turn down the system represented by ALGER as she turned down the one represented by WARREN HASTINGS.

So far as the example of England is concerned, this is the one fact that we must clearly grasp and firmly retain if we hope to draw any profit whatever from that example. The long history of the British rule, not only in India, but in all her foreign possessions, but more especially in those where alien and relatively backward races have been dealt with, is simply the history of the necessity of abolishing patronage and depending on fitness, secured by competition open to all. The success attained, which is now the admiration of the world, naturally diverts attention from the painful process by which it was attained. But that process was forced on the rulers of Great Britain by a series of poignant experiences. For a long time the privileges of the India Company, granted by the British Parliament, were purchased and sustained by the patronage at its command distributed, as was Crédit Mobilier stock, by OAKES AMES, "where it would do most good." The result was a state of things on a large scale very much the same as from time to time we have experienced in our Territories, and in some "rich" offices of the various departments from a like use of patronage. Where the evils and the scandals grew too great to be ignored, a beginning of reform was made by requiring examinations for admission to the service, but the privilege of applying for examination was still retained and used as the privilege of appointment had been. The result is stated in EATON'S history of "Civil Service in Great Britain": "There was corruption, there was inefficiency, there was disgraceful ignorance, there was a humiliating failure in the Government to command the respect of the more intelligent portion of the people of India, and there was a still more alarming failure to overawe the unruly classes."

Finally, in 1853, patronage was formally abolished and the right to appear as a candidate for examination for admission to the India service was accorded to "any person being a natural born subject of her Majesty." A commission, of which MACAULAY and Lord ASHBURTON were the leading members, drew up a body of regulations providing for open competition. Twenty years later a commission in which Lord NORTHBROOK and Lord NAPIER were members, reported on the working of the new system as follows: "In our opinion the civil service is filled by officers of merit and ability, and we are confident that they will be found fully competent to discharge the duties which they have to perform, and to supply statesmen and administrators of high distinction in the different branches of the administration."

This is the lesson that England in India has to teach us. She has tried our patronage system and it broke down, as it is bound to break down with us if we try it in our outlying possessions. She tried the merit system and it succeeded, and by that system alone can we hope for success.

THE HONOR OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

That the Cour de Cassation would decide to examine the verdict of the court-martial that convicted ALFRED DREYFUS was to be expected after M. BARD'S daring address; that the decision of the Judges should be for a revision was also looked for. Public opinion demanded a reopening of the case; the order of the late Minister of Justice invited that the reopening be in the terms of revision of trial. The Criminal Bench of the court will now weigh the evidence noted in the indictment drawn up by Commandant BEXON D'ORMESCHEVILLE Dec. 3, 1894, to see if it sustains the verdict of the court-martial. Of course, it will not sustain it. Nobody would hang a dog on the mass of suppositions contained in the Acte d'Accusation. DREYFUS will be freed, and the honor of the French Army will remain intact.

But what of the secret evidence? What of the rascals who brought about the most atrocious perversion of justice of the age?

That the court-martial condemned DREYFUS on secret evidence there is absolutely no doubt; the presence of such evidence was demonstrated by the Sandherr article in l'Eclair of Sept. 15, 1896; the fact of its existence was confirmed by admissions made by Government witnesses at the first Zola trial, and doubly confirmed by M. BARD before the Cour de Cassation. But it is not for the Judges to consider this evidence. They will be told by the War Office that none exists; that none has ever existed.

As has already been pointed out in these columns, an order from the Ministry of Justice, not for mere revision of trial, but for reversal of judgment, would have forced the court not only to examine the legal aspect of the court-martial's verdict, but to fix the responsibility for the crime against the prisoner—this crime which consisted of convicting an innocent man on a piece of forged evidence read by Gen. MERCIER behind the backs of DREYFUS and his counsel. To cover this illegality the army chiefs have coerced the civil Judges, and have even threatened the Constitution. To perpetuate it Lieut. Col. HENRY committed forgery. To hide it forever from the gaze of the devoted people of France nas been M. SARRIEN'S unenviable privilege—a privilege now legally sanctioned by the Cour de Cassation.

It is all magnificently simple. The bordereau, the only legal evidence against DREYFUS, the bunch of insinuations in the indictment, will be repudiated; the prisoner of the Ile du Diable will be set at liberty; the members of the court-martial will acknowledge their mistake; the honor of the general staff will be rehabilitated, and the face of France saved. But the guilty will remain unpunished. The stain scarring the features of French justice will remain.

COLONEL WARING.

What more cruel stroke could there be of the irony of fate than the death of GEORGE WARING from a filth-disease? The cleaning of the streets of New York, for the first time during the memory of its oldest inhabitant, was the most conspicuous and doubtless the most widely beneficial of his works. But it was only one of many good works of the same kind that he had performed within the last twenty years of his life, after he really settled to his true vocation. It is quite forty years since he began to interest himself in sanitary problems, being then already the engineer charged with carrying out the system of drainage in Central Park. But "the Waring system" of sanitary drainage was the growth of many years, and the first extensive application of it was in the drainage of Memphis, after the epidemic of yellow fever in 1878.

The theoretical and practical knowledge which he had acquired in his profession of sanitary engineering supplied part of his equipment for the work to which Mayor STRONG invited him. But this was not the whole nor the chief part of his equipment. This special knowledge was of great value to him in contributing to a solution of the scientific problems connected with his work, especially to the problem of "final disposition," of which he was not allowed to remain in office long enough to reach a complete solution. The really indispensable part of his equipment was the administrative ability which he brought to the work, and with this it seems safe to say that his military experience during the civil war had more to do than his experience in civil life. He found the street-cleaning force a rabble, and he left it an army. He would doubtless have done as effective work in reorganizing the police as he did in reorganizing the Street Cleaning Department if he had been put in sole charge of that with full power. The first parade of the street-cleaning force was the most cheering demonstration that has ever been made to the citizens of New York of the possibilities of their Municipal Government. The force that paraded amid the plaudits of its fellow-citizens was composed in great part of the same men who had composed it before. But whereas it had been composed of men who owed their places to "politics," and whom nobody had ever thought of applauding any more than they had thought of applauding themselves, it had become a force of men who owed their places to the faithful performance of their work, and who had had self-respect infused into them by the consciousness of that fact. It is not the quality of the recruits that makes the difference in the efficiency of armies. It is the quality of the discipline. That it be just, as well as inflexible, is its chief requirement, and this was met in the organization of the street cleaners. Every man knew that if there was no favoritism toward him there was equally none toward any of his fellows, and that his place in the force was what he himself made it. To carry out such a system, in the face of a band of politicians, was a great task. Not only was it accomplished, but by sheer force of justice and manliness the man who had introduced the system induced the very district leaders to acquiesce in it. If it had been left to the district leaders, the man who had firmly and yet genially resisted and defied their efforts to control him in the discharge of his duty would probably have been continued in his place.

Nobody has more cause for gratitude to Col. WARING than the political heelers and henchmen of whom he made men. But there is not a man or a woman or a child in New York who does not owe him gratitude for making New York, in every part, so much more fit to live in than it was when he undertook the cleaning of the streets. No man who ever lived in it deserved better, no man in modern times who has undertaken to serve it as a municipal official has deserved so well, that his statue should be set up to perpetuate the memory of a public benefactor.

THE EARLY FROST AT CARNEGIE HALL.

What on earth is the matter with the sound money cause in this State? The meeting of business men in Carnegie Hall on Friday evening called to save the country by arousing the legions of the gold standard to a more active interest in Col. ROOSEVELT'S campaign was a gloomy and disheartening fizzle. The call was loud and hortatory, the speakers included business men eminent for their probity, their public spirit, and their devotion to the cause of honest money. But in that great hall only 600 persons assembled.

Can it be that the insidious poison of 16 to 1 is working in the veins of the Republican business men of this community? Or do the intelligent business men of New York decline to be fooled by the loud bawling which ROOSEVELT and his co-workers keep up about sound money as the great issue, knowing that the real issue of Republican corruption in the State Government is not a good one for them to discuss? Either way, that Carnegie Hall meeting was a revelation of apathy calculated to appall Chairman ODELL.

Deacon WHITE undertook to have a little fun with THE TIMES, but he jokes with difficulty wno faces an audience of six hundred in a hall having a capacity of three thousand.

A ONE CENT PARIS PAPER.

They certainly do "do these things differently in France."

A copy of The Petit Journal of Paris for Sunday, the 9th of October, shows it. The Petit Journal is sold for 5 centimes (a trifle less than 1 cent) a single copy, and the subscription for one year in the department in which Paris is situated is 18 francs, or $3.38 a year. There are four weekly supplements, two illustrated, one at 1 cent, the other at 3 cents, one, agricultural, at 1 cent, and one devoted to the fashions at 2 cents each number.

The paper has four pages of six columns, each column 21 inches in length, making 504 inches printed in type, averaging somewhat larger than that of THE TIMES, so that each page contains approximately five-sixths as much matter as a page of THE TIMES. The four pages of The Petit Journal are equivalent to a little more than one-third of ten pages of THE TIMES.

The number of Sunday, the 9th, is fairly typical of the usual issues of the paper, except that the occurrence of the strike gives local news greater relative importance. It may interest our readers to know how the contents of this number are distributed. To make the principle of selection more clear we give the percentages: Feuilletons, (continued stories,) 20 per cent.; advertisements, 23 per cent.; news of the strike, 13 per cent.; markets, (mostly Stock Exchange,) 9 per cent.; sports and theatres, 8 per cent.; Dreyfus affair, 5 per cent.; one "editorial" article, 5 per cent.; foreign news, less than 1 per cent.; the remaining 16 per cent. of space is given to miscellaneous news, chiefly from the departments, and largely descriptive of official receptions, fêtes, &c.

The news in The Petit Journal is presented very soberly and with no attempt at sensational effect. To the exciting events of the strike, for instance, only one prominent headline is given, with a modest cross line for each division of the news, while the report itself is almost meagre and is bare of any descriptive rhetoric. The news of crimes and the courts is not conspicuous, and is given with entire simplicity. What we have called the "editorial" article is a discussion of the problem of establishing storage batteries for the convenience of electric vehicles throughout France. It is mildly humorous, but sensible. Of any other comment or of any coloring to the news there is none. The feuilletons, or stories, of which installments of two are given, both relate to crime and mystery, but are by no means "dreadful." The advertisements relate chiefly to dry goods stores, with a third, perhaps, devoted to medical preparations. The style of language is simple, correct, a little stiff, never smart or vulgar.

The circulation of The Petit Journal is very large, and is among all classes in pretty fair proportion to their relative numbers. Its aim seems to be to satisfy moderately the curiosity of all and offend none. To an American reader it would seem curiously inadequate. Very large numbers of Frenchmen do not find it so.

THE KAISER AT JERUSALEM.

Since it became fashionable, about eight hundred years ago, for European monarchs to visit Jerusalem there has been no queerer pilgrim to its shrines than the present Kaiser of Germany. His country was not very extensively represented in the earlier and "personally conducted" crusades of the Western monarchs. Some of these were as active-minded and "hustling" as he is himself. But all of them, from GODFREY DE BOUILLON to RICHARD the Lion Hearted, went on business. They found it at once a duty and a pleasure to go as fighting men, and to inflict personal contusions on the Paynim who had usurped the holy places. In modern times we believe that no reigning monarch has visited Jerusalem. That, of course, would be to the Kaiser an additional reason for going—for it would be a "record." But in the long catalogue of pilgrims there is no more incongruous figure than this curious combination of the most effete mediaevalism and the most up-to-date modernity.

The ordinary pilgrim to Jerusalem is—or at least before COOK he was—a pensive and picturesque tourist. The Kaiser is certainly picturesque, consciously picturesque, and he has devised some clothes suitable for an Emperor to wear at Bethlehem, from which he is reported to derive a high satisfaction. But if there is anything in the world that he is not, it is pensive. WALTER BAGEHOT has remarked of Lord BROUGHAM that if he had gone to Coventry, instead of lounging with grooms and porters on the bridge and shaping the city's ancient legends, he would have been bustling all over the town, and the startled inhabitants would think twenty people had been there. That is the nature of the Kaiser. Unless the people of Jerusalem have experienced an American drummer, they will not at all know what to make of the Kaiser. And the fun of it is that instead of figuring himself as a modern hustler, the Kaiser regards himself as a war lord of the early fourteenth century. The incongruity of his going on pilgrimage, with or without boiled pease in his shoon, has been anticipated by the poet:

Ease her! stop her!
Any passengers for Joppa?

THE TIMES'S LONDON CORRESPONDENT, MR. HENRY NORMAN.

To most of our readers, we presume, Mr. HENRY NORMAN, who succeeds the late HAROLD FREDERIC as London correspondent of THE TIMES, needs no introduction. His fame as correspondent of The London Chronicle from all countries of the world that have of late yielded subjects of living interest to the journalist's pen, including the United States, has spread wherever daily newspapers are read. His new audience, however, will doubtless be pleased to know something more about Mr. NORMAN.

He is an Englishman, born in Leicester on Sept. 19, 1858, but a graduate of Harvard. His education was begun under private tutors in France; he joined the class of 1881 at Harvard and graduated with it; afterward he spent two years in study at Leipsic. Mr. NORMAN'S first work of a public nature in this country was his appeal in a pamphlet published in 1892 for the preservation of Niagara Falls. The State of New York and the Dominion Government soon afterward acquired the land on both sides of the falls as a public park. For some years he was a member of the staff of The Pall Mall Gazette, undertaking important foreign correspondence. After a period of travel in the Far East he joined the staff of The London Daily Chronicle, for which he has done his best-known work.

Two visits to this country as correspondent of The Chronicle have attracted attention to the high quality of Mr. NORMAN'S work. His dispatches from Washington after the Venezuelan message gave the English people a clear understanding of President CLEVELAND'S position and of the feeling of the American people. They assisted materially in producing a change of policy in the British Foreign Office and a change of view among Britons. Again, just after the beginning of the Spanish war Mr. NORMAN hurried to Washington, and his cable dispatches to his paper, the most important of which were published by American newspapers simultaneously with their appearance in London, showed the same grasp and foresight in interpreting large international affairs.

Mr. NORMAN has been a very great traveler and a maker of books. His explorations and observations in the Balkans, Egypt, Japan, China, Korea, Siberia, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula have borne fruit not only in much newspaper writing, but in the less transitory form of his "Peoples and Politics of the Far East," "Real Japan," "Sketches and Studies in the Balkans," and more recently "The New East." It may interest readers of THE TIMES to learn that he married, in 1891, MENIE MURIEL DOWIE, granddaughter of Dr. ROBERT CHAMBERS, and known in the world of books as the author of "A Girl in the Carpathians."

Mr. NORMAN'S service with THE TIMES begins on Sunday next, Nov. 6, when the first of his cable letters will be published.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Henry Cow is the name of a Maryland experimenter in lemon culture in that State.

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Some Virginia voters are liable to be misled on election day. A man named Kimmel has been nominated for Congress, and by the Prohibitionists!

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Wall-eyed pike, white bass, and channel catfish have just been placed in quantities in Greenwood and Hopatcong Lakes in New Jersey, where heretofore the small-mouthed black bass has reigned supreme.

***

Nashville, Ill., boasts of a hen that laid the largest egg on record, as hens' eggs go. The egg weighed 5½ ounces when laid—which is 4 ounces above the average—was 10 inches long and 5¾ inches in circumference. Of course the monstrosity was named Chicago as soon as it was discovered.

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Senator Fairbanks of Indiana has instituted a new sort of campaigning in his State. The time-honored cart-tail harrangues to voters have been abandoned for speeches from the rear platforms of trolley cars, on which the Senator goes scurrying through the rural districts of his State.

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When Admiral Schley gets home from Puerto Rico he will have swords to sell. The State of Maryland, Boston, Philadelphia, and members of the Royal Arcanum each have splendid weapons ready to present to him, and there are several sections of the country yet to be heard from that had similar schemes under way.

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A Louisville woman labored so energetically at combing her hair last week as to break her collar bone. Another woman in Ohio nearly burned an eye out with a curling iron, and a third, this time in Kansas, had all her hair burned off because her curling papers caught fire accidentally. Necessary evils, say the women.

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Through the efforts of The Montreal Herald a fund is being raised for the proper restoration of the Nelson Monument in that city. The shaft is in a pitiable condition, owing to the city's neglect, and there isn't public spirit enough among the city fathers to make an appropriation for the work, which the citizens will now have performed.

***

A Maryland farmer has a grade Durham calf that at four days old was but 11½ inches high and weighed but 16 pounds. He was too small to reach up to his natural source of food supply, and so has to be fed from a bottle. At last accounts the calf was thriving, frisky, and promised to live for a brilliant career with dime museums and circus side shows.

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Four weeks ago a party of deer hunters on the California Coast range killed the first white deer seen in that country for many years. The following week a Connecticut hunter went into the Maine forests and brought down one of the purest albino deers ever killed there. A big white deer was seen by several hunting parties in New Hampshire last week, but he has thus far escaped the scores of bullets that have been shot in his direction.

***

Can it be possible that those terrible Yankees have secured a foothold in the army of her Majesty in the Dominion of Canada? The papers of that section have a story to the effect that Lieut. Col. F. Minden Cole of the Second Montreal Artillery bought up 30,000 Snider rifles, once used by the Canadian troops, at 80 cents each, and is now retailing them to the Canucks at a very satisfactory speed at $3 each. The thing is all fair enough, for he got them at a public sale, but the thriftiness of this officer reminds some Canadians of that of the hated Yankees this side of the border line.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not intend to be disrespectful to the high office of President of the United States whatever opinion may be entertained of the fitness of its occupant. But I do protest against Mr. McKinley's perpetual use of the word "humanity" as applied to his inhuman policy or for political purpose of inaugurating a war at a season when he, as well as all of us, knew it meant death to thousands of the best manhood of our country. Not only that, but I object to this language in his Thanksgiving proclamation:

"The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war; but as we were compelled to take up a sword in cause of humanity we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict was of so brief duration, and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war."

If the Almighty has been on our side, why was He not so altogether? Did He, like the President, not know His own mind from the beginning, and did He make use of half way measures? If He was on our side, why was He not wholly so? Why did He permit all the suffering and death from fever or even the loss of a single life among those who went to Cuba in the execution of His holy will and purpose? The declaration of the President will not hold water.

There were loss of life and disaster on both sides, although the victory was as Napoleon said it generally should be when "God was on the side of the heaviest artillery." Certainly, the Almighty and the devil could not have been playing at cross purposes with the Americans and the Spaniards at the same time. Why will not the politicians and the clergy recognize the fact that "God works by general, not by partial, laws," and leave "special providences" like these out of the account?

The simple fact is that 70,000,000 rich and strong people have overcome 17,000,000 poor and effete people by their superior intelligence, gunnery, and equipments. There was no miracle of Divine Providence in this. Had the war resulted in any other way it certainly would have been a miracle such as is not chronicled in the history of nations, and a standing monument of the cowardice and impotence of this Nation and its Government. It is said that "we are a great people and we can afford to be generous." The generosity as yet has not been apparent, but we can afford to be modest as well, and it would not be amiss if we had a little more of that virtue.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

BALAAM'S ASS VINDICATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion from Mr. Choate down during a few days past as to the character of Balaam's ass. Fortunately our minds have had no misgivings or uncertainty as to the character in modern history between whom and the noted beast of ancient history Mr. Choate drew a comparison. So we may bend all our intellects to vindicate Balaam's companion.

The discussion has recalled to mind a Scriptdral conundrum taught us in the days of our grandmother concerning Balaam's orator beast. The conundrum triumphantly vindicates the Scripture beast from any comparison with Tammany or other "bosses" of New York City and State. Nor does it intimate any hope that all such when St. Peter has refused them entrance into another city may be admitted into a beasts' heaven!

"In ancient times the Scripture doth record,
Lived one who never did offend the Lord.
The truth he spake, and ne'er did sin commit;
Though in Christ's kingdom cannot have a seat."

M. M. S.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

THE CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hon. Simeon Baldwin's "Modern Political Institutions," with its chapter on "The Exemption of the Accused from Examination in Criminal Proceedings," is published at the very moment of the arrival of English papers describing the first workings of "The Criminal Evidence act, 1898." By this statute, a prisoner is allowed to testify in his own defense if he choose, and the prosecution is not allowed to comment on his silence if it please him to refrain. The act went into force two months from Aug. 12, which in some courts was interpreted as meaning Oct. 12, and in those where the Magistrates held that the two months did not expire until midnight of Oct. 12, the trials of those who pleaded not guilty were delayed until Oct. 13, that they might not be defrauded of anything which they could claim under a different construction of the law. The cases reported are of two classes, jury cases and those decided by that sometimes benevolent, sometimes judicious, sometimes tyrannical, but always enigmatic creature, the London Magistrate.

In one of the latter a very large lady of some sixty Summers, accused of coming home drunk, throwing a decanter at the head of her very small husband, and compelling him to run into the street for protection, testified that he picked up the decanter, that she tried to take it away from him, and that he was accidentally cut. Moreover, she declared that he had fourteen times been convicted of assaulting her, and had knocked out her teeth. The Magistrate ordered her to give bonds to keep the peace, or in default to go to jail. A man accused of stealing a watch denied it and was acquitted; two men accused respectively of stealing small articles from a firm of saddlers and of feloniously receiving them, testified that one sold them with his employer's permission, and that the other bought them, and both were acquitted, but this bit of justice was dispensed by an Alderman. A man who had struck a woman testified that she put her face between his and his wife's and was impudent, and the wife went a step further and declared that the prosecutrix struck the prisoner, but he had his fine and costs.

Of the jury cases, one was that of three small boys who, desiring to go to Barnet Fair, borrowed a horse and trap from a stable keeper, by the uncommon method of forcing the door of the stable at 2 o'clock in the morning, helping themselves to horse, harness, and trap and a bag of fodder. A cruel policeman intervened at this point and refused to believe that the loan was intentional, but the boys were so fervent in their declarations that they meant to return the property early in the afternoon before the owner would need it to let it, that both Judge and jury decided to overlook their neglect to make a formal request for a loan. Here the defendants confirmed one another by their evidence, but in the case of a master plumber and his laborer, accused of robbing a wharfinger, the two contradicted one another flatly and neither escaped, although at least one would have been found innocent had the case been left to the lawyers. Of a group of four bicycle thieves, two women were acquitted on the ground that the husband of one of them had corrupted them, and the fourth, a boy, received a light sentence on the same ground, the husband being given nine months' hard labor by way of teaching him to steal by himself. A burglar, arrested for loitering with a jimmy and running away when an officer approached, preferred not to testify and allowed himself to be convicted of a long series of burglaries.

At Norwich, one of the towns warranted to produce at least one absurdity a day, a groom, charged with unlawfully wounding a man, entered the box and denied the statement, whereupon the Recorder observed that if he were acquitted that trial alone would fully justify the passage of the act. The jury, without doubt impressed by this sapience, found the man not guilty, and the Recorder again broke forth in wisdom, saying that the calling of the prisoner had had a "very considerable effect upon the judgment, and this being so it was quite clear that a very beneficial act of Parliament had been passed." The plaintiff's opinion is not stated, and this is a pity.

A disgusted reporter says that the effect of the new act is to lengthen proceedings, and probably this will be even more perceptible as prosecutors awake to the importance of strengthening their cases by calling many witnesses, but on the other hand, the length of dockets will be somewhat diminished now that the success of a malicious accusation is doubtful in jury cases. As for the petty Magistrate, it is hardly to be expected that anything short of a complete, cosmical overturn will change his fashion of deciding all cases in accordance with his private prejudices. M. N.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1898.

47TH BOY'S FATHER INDIGNANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest sincerely and respectfully that next month we should have two holidays, one to be a day of humiliation for the disgraceful manner in which war has been conducted and our soldiers treated, the other (the usual one) a day of thanksgiving that, notwithstanding the incapacity manifested by their superiors, the soldiers were brave enough to vanquish the Spaniards. We should also thank God that, having an enemy at all, it was Spanish.

The Puerto Rican letter in your issue of the 28th is frightful—and it is true. At all events, I, and doubtless others, have received the same sort of intelligence, intelligence which has drawn tears from many a mother and curses from many a father. The subjoined extracts corroborate part of your correspondent's dispatch:

"Dearest Mother: I write you this letter from that dear, dirty little isle of Puerto Rico. The cities—as they are called by courtesy—Ponce and Puerto Ponce—are the dirtiest little holes I've ever been in, but the country outside is very beautiful. It is awfully hot down here, hotter than mid-July in New York. What must it be in Summer if this is the Winter? We marched nine miles in the heat, and I tell you it didn't do a thing to us. * * *

"I spent $7 coming here on board ship. We got nothing but hardtack and coffee. I made a bargain with the cook at $1 a day, and so got along quite well. M."

Now, Sir, I venture to assert that in no other country in civilization could such a thing happen to a soldier. And yet we laugh at the Chinese and their methods. The question is, who is responsible, President McKinley, Secretary Alger, or Col. Eddy, or all three together?

FATHER OF A 47TH BOY.

Brooklyn, Oct. 29, 1898.

THE INDEPENDENT TICKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a widespread tendency among voters to consider that they are limited in their choice to the Democratic or the Republican ticket. Many are satisfied with neither. They believe that a Republican victory this year would mean aid and comfort to the Platt machine, a condonation of the infamies of the present State administration, and an approval of militarism, and that Democratic success, on the other hand, would mean a strengthening of the Hill-Croker machine, a forgiveness of the Maynard fraud, and an encouragement of the unsound money heresy. They say openly that they do not like the situation, but that they must do their best to select the lesser of the two "evils." A suggestion that they should cast in their lot with the independents, whose candidates and political principles and objects they heartily approve, is not favorably received. They say that they do not wish to "throw away their votes" upon candidates who "cannot be elected." This is the sole reason why thousands of the class I refer to hesitate this year to support the ticket which is headed by Theodore Bacon and are painfully endeavoring to decide whether the outcome of the Saratoga Convention or of the Syracuse Convention is the "lesser evil." This reason seems to me to be wholly fallacious. I cannot conceive of a more effective method of "throwing one's vote away" than to cast it for candidates of whom he does not approve or in support of political methods or principles which he detests. Nor is the preconceived belief that certain candidates "cannot be elected" a reasonable ground in itself for declining to vote for them; they cannot be elected if people will not vote for them and they can be elected if a sufficient number vote for them. The only way of determining the possibility or the impossibility of their election is for all those who desire their election to vote for them and to persuade others to vote for them. Besides, even if it be conceded beforehand that certain candidates cannot be elected, those who believe in the cause which they represent should vote for them nevertheless, for a large vote is more likely than a small one to promote the cause and lead to its growth and hasten its ultimate success. If every one were to be scared off from support of an incipient reform in politics by the fear that it could not succeed, the existing machines would have a perpetual lease of our public affairs, and the mass of the people would be obliged either to forego the elective franchise altogether or to become mere dummies to register the decisions of one or the other of the contending bosses. All accomplished reforms have begun with a very few individuals, who were willing to work for them without expectation of immediate success; they have grown slowly, and have been accompanied by discouragement and disappointment of all kinds, but have finally succeeded because those who believed in them would not admit that they were "throwing away" their efforts for a cause that was foreordained to failure. And so it is with this independent movement, which has for its object the complete destruction of the "boss system." It will eventually succeed—either that, or else the "boss system" will become a permanent institution in this country and take the place of democracy; for democracy and the boss system are as wide apart as the poles, and cannot exist together. One or the other must be destroyed wherever they meet—there is between them an "irrepressible conflict."

J. WARREN GREENE.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

FACTS FOR A CRITIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Criticism to be effective should have facts for its basis. A letter in this morning's issue of your paper signed "Baudouine" seems to me to lose much, if not all, of its force, by reason of his failure to recognize this truism. He says, "it is not generally known that no First Assistant Secretary of State has as yet been appointed to succeed Mr. J. B. Moore." Attentive readers of our daily papers have known for some weeks of the appointment of Mr. Hill, who is now giving active attention to his duties. He further says "that for some weeks the Third Assistant Secretary has been absent on his wedding journey." The fact is that Mr. Cridler was married on the 11th of October, sailing for Europe the following day, and is now, unless his plans have been changed, on the ocean homeward bound. During his absence the State Department has been under the supervision of Secretary of State John Hay and his two assistants, Hill and Adee.

It seems to me small and unjust to offer criticism such as "Baudouine" indulges in. I have seen both Mr. Adee and Mr. Cridler working nights, alternately, at the State Department, after a hard day's attention to duty. A visitor to the State Department during the recent war may have seen cot beds in the room adjoining Mr. Cridler's office. These cots were used every night by one of the Assistant Secretaries, and by one of the many faithful and hard-working clerks in the department.

As the merit(?) of "Baudouine's" criticism lies in statements which are not facts, it is not necessary to attempt to follow his argument. My sole desire is to see justice done to those whom I know to be intelligent and industrious servants in high places.

E. C. HOVEY.

New York, Oct. 29, 1898.

A READER'S COMPLIMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my humble judgment THE NEW YORK TIMES is the cleanest, neatest, and best of all the metropolitan journals. The ability displayed in treating general news as well as financial, commercial, political, and industrial matters is worthy of the highest commendation, and entitles the paper to the fullest support of an intelligent public. While the political sentiments of the paper follow in a groove directly contrary to mine, I cannot but recognize the spirit of fairness which appears to be a controlling motive, as it is of an order that begets no feelings of acrimony or malevolence.

It is only recently that I have had THE NEW YORK TIMES come regularly to my home every morning, and I assure you it is a welcome guest and takes precedence over any other paper, and will continue to do so as long as the high standards now maintained are adhered to. You are doing a great work in furnishing "All the news that's fitt to print" after so worthy a fashion.

There is ample room for just such a journal, and I sincerely hope that the proper spirit of public appreciation will be shown that will make your undertaking as financially remunerative as it must at present be both pleasant and agreeable.

GEO. H. ROWE,
149 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Man's View.

"But surely you believe that nature intended the sexes to be equal, don't you?"

"No. That's absurd A woman can't make a good cigar."—Chicago Tribune.

Convincing.

Customer—Really, now, are these eggs fresh?

Grocer—Madam, if you will kindly step to the telephone and call up our farm, you can hear the hens that laid those eggs still cackling.—Boston Globe.

A Good Thing.

Lambkin—But, really, is there any money in this thing you are pusning so energetically?

Wolfson—There will be, my dear fellow, when the subscriptions for the stock come in.—Boston Transcript.

Reformed.

Mrs. Wendover—They say Grace Willings has married a man with a past.

Mrs. Fripperson—Yes, he ran for office once. But we should be charitable. He is leading a blameless life now—Cleveland Leader.

Refutation.

"What does that man mean by saying you made all your money out of politics?" exclaimed the indignant friend.

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum. "It ain't accurate, anyhow. It was in politics that I made my money."—Washington Star.

A TASTE OF PERSIMMONS

Duz yo' see dat coon-trac' leadin'
Sortah zigzag up dat bark?
Hist yore tail up, Mistah Possum,
We mought come back arter dark;
Lawz, yo' tinks dem ripe pussimmons
Wuz hung dar fur yo' ter eat,
But I 'lows dat odder pussons
Fines dem mighty nice 'n sweet.

Shake de tree now, slow 'n keerful,
Shore's yore bawn yo' bettah mind,
Ef yore mouf shets on er green one,
Heap ob punishment 'twill find.
Yo' kint jedge nowise by lookin',
Cos de way dat purty skin
Hides erway dem nasty puckahs
Am er right down shameful sin.

Like some peeple yo' meet up wif,
Mighty pleasin' fur ter see,
Jes yo' hit dem fur er bargin,
Den yo'll find how mean dey'll be!
Fur dar's heaps ob folks what's hangin'—
Useless-like dis yarth erbout,
Cos de frosty tech ob trouble
Ain't done brought dere sweetness out.

W'en dar am er soul dat's wuth hit,
Den de Lawd's sharp disserpline
Leabs dat heart all sof' 'n tendah,
Shetin' lub's sweet juice wifin,
So yo'd shorely bes' be keerful
W'en yo're ready fur ter shake
At de tree ob wuridly knowledge
Les' some blundah yo' mought make.

Bruddah Coon, yo' heah me talkin',
Bettah curl dat tail up tight!
Tink we'll take er foolish notion
Fur ter shine dem eyes ternight,
Yo' am mastah han's at playin'
In dat game ob grab, I 'low,
But dem odder moufs am wat'rin'
Fur dem ripe pussimmons now!

—Mrs. O. B. MERRILL.

THE SIRDAR'S RETURN

His Delicate Compliment Paid to Commandant Marchand.

WAR RUMORS FROM MADRID

Alleged Desire that Blanco Burn More Powder Before Retiring.

Funeral of Harold Frederic—Some Farewell words and Tributes and Reminiscences—The Outcome of the Inquest Intimated.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Lord Kitchener, one of whose steely virtues is that he has never flinched from telling a man he didn't like him, was honestly pleased to see a number of American faces ready to greet him on his landing at Dover yesterday. A man of few words, he makes no secret of the deep content with which he views the drawing together of England and the States. I cannot claim to have interviewed Kitchener myself, but one who was with him at Fashoda says that the Sirdar's genuine admiration of the plucky expedition of Commandant Marchand and his men was very clearly evinced. Indeed, more than all the wiles of diplomatists and the descriptive prose of Lord Salisbury's dispatches, the few plain, hearty words spoken by Lord Kitchener in France of the Frenchmen have contributed to the improved tone now prevailing.

Lord Kitchener himself is reported to have modestly owned that, though he beat the Khalifa, he was only to be himself beaten by Marchand's heroism, helplessness, courtesy, and courage. This is a note which, as has been stated in former dispatches, was wanting in the English press, and had it been sounded earlier, with less flavor of the London policeman's cry of "Move on!" much of the bitter feeling might have been spared, and many a feverish stock broker would have slept soundly at night.

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Wild Rumors from Madrid.

Advices from Madrid telegraphed to me to-day by way of Bayonne reveal a curious condition of things in that highly imaginative capital. My informant has it that in high military quarters all eyes for the moment are turned from Manila to Cuba, and men are waiting in attitudes not unlike that of street arabs, who have flung hissing fireworks on some far-off sidewalk and await with terrified pleasure the coming explosion. Madrid rumors, as we now know from many months' experience, belong to that high order of fiction in which the threads of silken truth are deftly interwoven with shoddy imaginings. But some little practice helps one to pull out the threads from the innuendoes, and threats are flying round as to Blanco's immediate action in Cuba, and the significant statement is made over and over again that before he definitely quits the island there must be more powder burned. Unusual and apparently successful means have been made during the last ten days adapted to conceal the subject-matter of instructions issued from the home Government to Havana, but it is quite freely hinted that there is no place for Blanco's soldiers in Spain until they have fleshed their swords or made some decent target practice. Whatever may be the attitude of Blanco himself, some pretty plotting has been going on in Madrid, and more than one homekeeping General is talking with pride of the glorious chances Blanco's men still have of dying for their country.

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Farewell to Harold Frederic.

We have said farewell to what once was Harold Frederic. Last Monday, just such a late Summer morning as Harold used to delight in, his body was taken by road to Woking through the quiet Surrey lanes, which he loved to explore and knew more about than most Englishmen. Many a time, ordnance map in hand, have we driven through the quaint old Kent and Surrey villages together, examining this or that old church or storied English home, oftentimes simply in search of those ancient trees which had a peculiar fascination for the author of "Gloria Mundi." From London soon after midday a train took many friends to Woking, where the English cremation society has established a crematorium. A simple service followed in the little chapel and then the casket was carried into an adjoining building and laid on a movable trolley opposite rails leading to the closed furnace door. As the English executor of Harold"s will, it was my sad duty to look on his face for the last time. Reverently and gently an attendant removed the casket lid and uncovered the features we are to see here no more.

Then I heard what seemed to me, absorbed in many thoughts, the far-off voice of an official asking me whether this was Harold Frederic. It was, indeed, but the dear face, so young, so peaceful! One look, and those near me covered the calm features for the last time. The furnace door flew open, revealing a long iron chamber glowing red. In another second the door had closed, and two hours afterward a mere handful of ashes was all that remained of our great friend; gone at forty-two, he who ought to have had years before him, he who did such great work in fact and fiction, and who had it in him to become one of the greatest writers of the present century.

The end is sad, doubly sad, for it need not have come so soon.

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Frederic's Kind Words.

Some years ago, when Frederic was first in England, there died amid painful surroundings a young poet to whom I with others was most deeply attached; and Harold then helped me in words which come home to me to-day. He wrote: "You say your poet friend is gone with half his work undone, and there is nothing more you yourself can do. My dear fellow, I am no preacher, but I will buffet you to-night with a text all my own. You can make your dead friend live once more by finding out what he would have wished and then doing it. Many of the tears shed on the graves of to-day dry all too soon. What lives and does not perish is the act of the man who stands over his dead friend against all comers and assailants, for the defenseless dead too often have a bad time of it."

I have tried in these latter days not to forget the hurriedly pencilled expressions of that loyal friend and kindly comrade whose outer words were often as rough as the Irish homespun which covered the true heart beating under it.

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Friends at the Funeral.

The car that conveyed the casket was crowded with wreaths of rare flowers from many friends. Members of the National Liberal Club, where he was one of the most prominent figures, sent rare exotics, and perhaps the most beautiful of all was the wreath from his brother journalists of the American press in London, to whom I and all those who tended Harold in his last days must express our deepest and truest sense of their loyal sympathy with their dead colleague. Frank Harris, who two days before had in The Saturday Review paid a fine tribute to Harold's memory, sent a floral offering with a few deeply moving words; and from distant Newcastle came another such from Aaron Watson, an old and faithful friend.

Among the many who accompanied the chief mourners from London were J. M. Barrie, F. G. Aflalo, W. Heinemann, Joseph Lawrence, President of the Linotype Company; Arthur H. Pollen, Runciman and Utley from The Saturday Review, Brandon Thomas and W. Fisher of The London Daily Chronicle. It was a small gathering, which would have been larger had not the delays rendered inevitable by the inquest made it difficult to say until quite the last moment at exactly what hour the cremation would take place. In this country, when a man dies under circumstances which make a Coroner's inquest imperative, the Home Office steps in and permission to cremate is only obtained after a tedious formality. It was not till 8 o'clock last Monday morning that I received as executor a warrant from the authorities giving power to commit to the furnace at a definite time and place the mortal remains of Harold Frederic.

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The Tribute of Mr. Lawrence.

Frederic's friend Joseph Lawrence writes of him to-day: "Frederic was equally at home in Paris and Berlin. He numbered among his friends men like Clémenceau in Paris and Bamberger and Richter in Berlin. As you know, I have been Frederic's guest at the Savoy in London more than once, and have met at his table George Wyndham, now Under Secretary for War; Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Alfred Milner, the present Governor of the Cape, and Col. John Hay, late American Ambassador, who held Harold in the deepest honor and esteem. Indeed, the last word I had from Col. Hay before he left for the United States was on the day of my daughter's wedding at Brompton Oratory, when Hay seemed deeply concerned about Frederic's illness, and desired me to convey his earnest sympathy. A few months before that, when none of us foresaw this cruel end, Frederic and Hay were together at a dinner given by my son-in-law, Arthur Pellen. I heard Hay, who was sitting close to me, chide Frederic for not accepting an invitation to his own little daughter's birthday party a few days before. Hay said to Harold, 'You ought to have come to please the little girl. You know even Ambassadors' little girls appreciate little attentions from men of fame.' Frederic, in his boyish way, pleaded with a graver meaning than we then understood that he was not quite the thing, but added: 'All right; I'll come round some afternoon quietly and see the little lady.'" So far Joseph Lawrence, to whom "Gloria Mundi" is dedicated. Hardly an hour passes without bringing to me similar tender loving memories of the man who is gone.

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Frederic's Prophecy.

How well Frederic knew his Europe and the marionnette strings of diplomacy which are pulled in the secret corners of European Chancelleries! It is only thirteen days ago since he told me, against all the panic feeling which then was possessing England, that France would not fight for that fever-swamp Fashoda. Since then the war risks of Lloyds have gone up to high figures, only to fall again, and the contents-bills of evening newspapers have more than once contained prophecies that war would be upon us before dawn; yet it comes not, nor is it likely to come just yet. Late this afternoon I visited that distinguished English seaman who had sent messages of kindly sympathy, and, after telling to the great sailor's ears the story of his dead friend's last days, I ventured to ask him when the first shot would be fired. "Not yet," was the answer, "for I am going away on six weeks' leave to-morrow." The gentlemen of France will, I am sure, have the thoughtful courtesy to await his return before invading this underrated island.

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Mr. Frederic and Walkley.

An academic dramatic critic, Mr. A. B. Walkley, who is never entirely happy unless he is quoting Aristotle or vivisecting bad burlesque writers, is one of the few critics here who has courage almost in excess of his own convictions. It is perhaps in consequence of this exuberant quality that, after his visit to the States on Postal Congress business, he made many amusing and subacid remarks on American men and manners. This used greatly to amuse Frederic, for whom Walkley had sincere affection. The last time they met in my presence was in one of the cozy angles of the Liberal Club smoking room. I remember watching with keen amusement the interchange of warlike missiles between these two fast friends—Walkley firing off his pretty barbed pongun pellets of Oxonian wit and Frederic battering him with that heavy ball and blank cartridge fire of fact and fiction which Harold, when well, had always in reserve.

This week, in The Star newspaper, the true-hearted English critic says some words in which appreciative affection is the dominant note, and to-day he has an article in The Daily Chronicle on the subject, which, next to Egypt, is uppermost in English minds. To-day I quote his final words: "Good women have control of our sick rooms; we men trust them and love them, and know well that in the long run our trust is not misplaced. In the long run, I say, because there is danger which comes from weakness of good women for religious sentiment divorced from knowledge and working in the wrong place."

A delicate description this of that Christian science to which English public opinion is now applying a rougher verdict and a coarse, if candid, condemnation.

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Progress of the Inquest.

The adjourned inquest on Wednesday was mainly occupied in the dissection of Mrs. Altralie Mills, the lady who as a healer professed and yet did not profess to cure Frederic. One of the ablest young men at the bar, Theobald Mathew, a son of Judge Mathew, and himself a personal friend of Harold, was briefed by the executor, and for one long hour or more tried hard to find out what exactly was meant by Christian Science. Two things came out with convincing clearness. One was that Mrs. Mills, whose diamond earrings, rustling silk dress, and Regent Street boots remind one but indifferently of the early Christians, had received pay for several weeks at the rate of at least one guinea weekly, presumably for applying remedies to a deadly disease she could not define, and of the workings of which she professed herself disdainfully ignorant. Anyhow, she got her guineas and killed the man as surely as if she had held a drowning child's head under water; for if ever anything was clearly proved by diagnosis and autopsy in this world, it is that Harold Frederic on Sept. 20 was a sick man, but not sick unto death.

With care he had a dozen years before him. Then enter Christian Science, with Altralie Mills, the healer, at a guinea a week. When some thirty days later, thanks to the wife of Stephen Crane, the doctors regained possession, it was but to tend the last hours of a dying man. Next Wednesday this adjourned inquiry will surely end, and till then English mouths are practically shut. But when the Surrey jury have said their say, whatever that may be, you will rightly or wrongly hear a howl of execration from the north to the south of England.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces the engagement of Mr. Henry Norman as its London correspondent. Mr. Norman's first cable letter will appear in THE TIMES of next Sunday, Nov. 6.

GEN. KITCHENER'S OVATION.

His Homecoming Attended by Many Invitations and Overtures.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Gen. Lord Kitchener has been overwhelmed with social invitations since his return to England, but he is disposed to take a rest. He has been asked by two English publishing firms to write a book, and an American agent has been trying to get him to consent to a lecturing tour in the United States. But the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces has declined all these propositions.

The statement that Gen. Kitchener served in the French Army during the war of 1870-71 was confirmed this week by an interview with his stepmother at Dinan. She said he had just received his commission in the British Army, and went to France on a holiday visit to his father, who had settled at Dinan. Young Kitchener, in spite of the opposition of his father, who feared he would lose his British commission, joined the Dinan Mobiles and set out against the Germans. At Laval he ascended in a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and caught a severe attack of pleurisy, which compelled him to return to Dinan and cut short his career in the French Army.

Germany's Sympathy with England.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The French crisis is anxiously watched in Germany. In the Fashoda question the German Government, as well as the German newspapers, distinctly side with Great Britain, as British dominion over the Soudan is held to be in every respect better for German interests, especially from a commercial point of view. The German Foreign Office and Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, have received several memorials from the German Chamber of Commerce, including that of Cologne, calling attention to this fact and urging German support of Great Britain.

THE CZAR'S PEACE ASSEMBLY.

All the Powers Have Accepted the Invitation and Will Send Three Representatives Each.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that all the powers have now accepted the Czar's invitation to send delegates to the proposed disarmament conference. Each power will be represented by three delegates, and it will be a record diplomatic assembly in point of numbers.

Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is going to Livadia, where he will confer with the Czar on the outlines of the programme which will be submitted to the delegates of the powers. The Russian Minister is very optimistic as to the result of the conference.

Germany Wants More Canals.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The big canal bill, to which Emperor William has publicly referred, is now ready for introduction into the Diet during the coming session. It provides for the expenditure of 400,000,000 marks—192,000,000 marks for the Midland Canal, 68,000,000 marks for the Dortmund-Rhine Canal, 50,000,000 marks for waterSheds, &c., in the Oder district; 40,000,000 marks for the Berlin Stettin Ship Canal, 30,000,000 marks for the Masovian Canal, and 20,000,000 marks for the improvement of the Weser River. When the scheme is executed, the main waterways of Prussia will be connected from the eastern extremity of the empire to the harbors of the German Ocean.

Mussulmans Executed in Crete.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Oct. 29.—Five more of the Mussulmans convicted of taking part in the massacre of British soldiers on Sept. 6 were executed to-day. In addition, four Bashi Bazouks have been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. Since the departure of the Turkish troops a number of additional guilty Mussulmans have been discovered daily. It also appears that the Turkish officers appropriated the valuables looted by their soldiers.

German Navy Will Use Smaller Guns.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The German Naval Department, acting upon special reports from the Naval Attaché of Germany at Washington and others, has resolved to discard the use on board German warships of guns of the largest calibre. The largest used up to the present has been 11½ inches. Henceforth 9½-inch guns will be the highest calibre constructed.

Mrs. Merritt Has Typhoid Fever.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Gen. Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt are still in London. Mrs. Merritt is suffering from typhoid fever. Although her condition is not serious, her sickness will necessitate her remaining here for some time.

New Governor of Georgia Inaugurated

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—Allen D. Candler was inaugurated Governor of Georgia at noon to-day. In the course of his inaugural address, Gov. Candler, referring to the question of colonial expansion, said it would not do for us to wander too far into the realms of experiment. "Our safety," he continued, "is conservatism and a rigid adherence to the precedents of the past. We should resist all dangerous innovations. We should cling to the constitutional right of local self-governemnt, and oppose, in every legitimate way, the constantly increasing tendency of the agents of the Federal Government to encroach upon the reserved rights of the States."

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Differences as to the Best Methods of Attaining the Ends Desired.

THEIR LEADERS GROWING OLD

Maximilian Harden's Trial for Lese Majeste—Schiller's Commercial Spirit—The Increasing Popularity of Lortzing's Musical Compositions.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—It cannot be said that the annual meeting of the German Social Democratic Party, held last week at Stuttgart, served any other purpose than to emphasize once again the differences of opinion in regard to the best way of getting to the millennium which obtain among the members of the "Party of the Future." All the innumerable cliques, and they are nearly as numerous as the members of the Congress, may be ranged under two banners, that of moderation and that of the Draufgeher, the fire-eaters, who have not the patience to await the sure, although slow, development of things which the moderate section of the party contends is taking place.

The most violent of the speakers at this year's session was a woman, Frau Zetkin, who bitterly upbraided the chiefs of the party with their lukewarmness and general lack of aggressiveness, and she has followed up this verbal attack with a letter of the same tenor to the chief party organ, the Vorwaerts. It is not likely, however, that the violent section of the party will be able to do very much at present, for two reasons. In the first place, just at present there is nothing in particular to complain about, the Kaiser's threats to treat the promoters of strikes as common felons and to have the police and military use their weapons in dead earnest in the case of street brawls not yet having been put into practice. On the contrary, in spite of the petty grievances of the Agrarians and other classes, German industry has never been in more healthy condition, and it is becoming every day a more successful rival of that of other nations.

Secondly, the chiefs of the Social-Democratic Party are all getting well on in years. Liebknecht, Bebel, Singer, Auer, and von Vollmar are all either over fifty or very close to it, and are becoming more and more opposed to anything like violent aggressiveness. It would not be surprising, if some such thing should occur as the shooting down by policemen of one or two innocent citizens on the occasion of a street fight, to see a violent defection of the aggressive section of the Social-Democratic Party, while the party leaders would still counsel moderation.

A TRIAL FOR LESE MAJESTE.

The forthcoming trial of Maximilian Harden, editor of the weekly, Zukunft, for lèse majesté not only promises to be a journalistic cause célèbre, but possesses a particular interest for Americans, in that the "Zukunft" lately published the most sympathetic and appreciative article on the United States (by Prof. Muensterberg of Harvard College), that has appeared in the German press for years. The articles, which are supposed to contain the insults to His Majesty are entitled "Poodle Majesty," "Letter to the Emperor," "Truth's Revenge," and "My Grandfather's Clock." It is stated that a great many paragraphs will be quoted by the Public Prosecutor from earlier articles by Harden in order to prove the general tendency of his hostility to the Emperor and his Government, which is supposed to spring from Harden's love for Prince Bismarck. The trial is likely to take up a number of days, on account of the numerous articles which must be read entirely to the Court.

It will be generally found that the great poets and artists who have had the good fortune to get on materially well in life have had a more or less commercial vein in their make-up. An example of this truth is afforded by the correspondence between Schiller and Privy Counselor Kirms concerning a performance in Lauchstaedt of the "Wallenstein" cyclus, the occasion for the publication being the one hundredth anniversary of the production of "Wallenstein." The proposal having been made to give a performance of the plays in Lauchstaedt, Schiller wrote to Herr Kirms as follows: "Privy Counselor Goethe wrote me that you wished to have my plays produced at Lauchstaedt, and that I was to send in the first two, which are at present in my hands. However great a guarantee might be given me by the theatre authorities that my manuscript would not get into wrong hands, I have still several grounds for not wishing to have my two pieces given in that vicinty. I can therefore give my consent only conditionally.

"The condition is that all the money taken in at the second performance of 'The Piccolomini,' as well as of 'Wallenstein,' be passed over to me, for, although I fully recognize the honor of having my pieces produced before the reigning family in Weimar, I feel th no way bound to entertain any such consideration for a public of another class, and must think in such a case rather of my own advantage. If you should care, even with these conditions, to have the pieces given at Lauchstaedt, I would like to request, besides having the greatest care taken for the safety of the manuscript, that the part of Thekla, which was to be given to a new actress, be placed in no other hands than those of Mme Voss, and the rôle of Fräulein Neubrun given to Mlle. Maticzeck."

It will be seen that Friedrich von Schiller was by no means above getting all he could out of his plays financially, and that, if he allowed them to be produced at Weimar gratis, it was simply and solely for the sake of another kind of advantage—namely, advertising. It is, for an American, certainly one of the saddest things in the study of European literature and art to observe the obsequiousness and hyper-humility almost invariably shown by the giants of genius, such as Wagner and Schiller, toward crowned heads, were these ever so empty.

THE OPERAS OF LORTZING.

A German composer whose operatic works are given perhaps more often in Germany than those of any other, not excepting even Wagner, is gradually coming to his rights, so far as "outward visible signs" are concerned. This is Albert Lortzing, who was born in 1803 in Berlin, and died in the same city in 1851. Lortzing was "the most German" composer who ever lived. All his melodies are particularly Teutonic in character. Even the lightest of them never seems common or trivial, although nearly all of his works are comic in character. Besides the undoubted popularity of his operas there is one other reason why they are so often given in Germany, and that is that no royalty is necessary. Whenever "Carmen" or "Lohengrin" is given a royalty must be paid to the heirs of Bizet or of Wagner, and this makes it impossible for the small theatres to give many works by the more modern composers. Lortzing, however, like Mozart, Mehul, Boildieu, and many others, costs nothing, and the consequence is that there is scarcely a theatre in all Germany that does not produce at least two or three of his operas every Winter.

That this element of inexpensiveness is by no means the chief reason for Lortzing's popularity with theatre managers is sufficiently proved by the fact that his works are more given by the court theatres than anywhere else, and such operas as "Tsar and Carpenter" and "The Armorer" form parts of the regular répertoire of Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Munich, and Karlsruhe. Lortzing died just before the copyright law came into effect in Germany, with the result that any theatre is privileged to produce any or all of his works without paying the slightest royalty to his heirs. The Lortzing children, on the advice of friends, attempted during the lifetime of the old Emperor to exact the payment of royalties on numerous performances of their father's works given up till that time at the Royal Opera House. The Crown won its case, and consequently the heirs of one of the most popular Germans of the century, and one whose popularity is more vital to-day than at the time of his death, have had the bitterness of knowing that their father's works were filling the opera houses of Germany night after night for years and they were receiving nothing from it all.

To the honor of old Emperor William it must be recorded that at the time when the Lortzings lost their suit against him he generously sent them a sum of money in order to show his appreciation of their father's genius, and, if I am not mistaken, they are now enjoying a small royalty from the Royal Opera House. Other signs of the awakening conscience of the German people, that has ever loved the man's works, but never bothered itself about his personality, are apparent, and one of them is the intention to unveil a pretty statue of him, which has been modeled by the young sculptor named Hans Eyerding of Kassel. It will be, to be sure, almost a repetition of the monument to Robbie Burns, for in life he did indeed ask for bread, and now they give him a stone.

MUSICAL TASTE IN VIENNA.

An interesting letter of Lortzing's, written from Vienna in 1848 to his friend Gollmick in Frankfort, has just been published for the first time, and throws a peculiar light on musical conditions in the Austrian capital at that period. It shows also how completely Leipsic was the middle-point of musical life in Germany during the days of Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Moscheles. That was the heyday of Leipsic's glory, which is now on the wane, for the reason that the old musical capital is no longer without lusty rivals. Lortzing complains of the lack of interest in Vienna of the best kind of music.

"Musical life here," he writes, "pleases me in no way. The taste is horrible. With us in North Germany, I have no doubt that the masses get more pleasure out of 'Norma' than 'Fidelio,' but still a large part of the public pin their faith to the truly beautiful. Here there is nothing but Italian music, or music which belongs to that school. Beethoven is now no longer known. As long as I have been here there have been given, outside of two oratorios, 'St. Paul' and 'Elijah,' only two concerts spirituels, in one of which a Beethoven symphony was performed; and I have been in Vienna now a year and a half! Little Leipsic gives every Winter twenty-four grand concerts. Indeed Leipsic may well stand as the model for all great cities. Nothing is known here of Spohr or Marschner, and if anything of theirs is perchance given the public goes to sleep at once. On the other hand, Balfe is the man of the period; one opera of his has been given over eighty times. The great Verdi is also very popular in Vienna, as well as, of late, an Englishman by the name of Wallace, who, however, composes in the Italian way, and has captured the hearts of the Viennese with an opera called 'Maritana.' Oh! Oh! Oh! The Italians and Strauss have much on their consciences.

"As for my modest self—since I am modest enough to talk about myself also—I have disappeared entirely. Outside of 'Czar and Carpenter' none of my works has been much of a success. Performers for my operas are hard to find anyhow, and in Austria they simply do not exist. * * * Well, my dear friend, the poor composer who is obliged to live by his work loses his head; it is hard for him to know what to do."

Lortzing died before his works had attained one-tenth of the popularity which they now enjoy; in fact, he sank into the grave a bitterly disappointed, poverty-stricken genius.

EDWARD BRECK.

INDIAN COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Urgent Need of Educational Facilities for White Residents of the Territory—Work of the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The annual report of the Dawes Indian Commission, bringing the work of that body in reorganizing Indian Territory up to date of early this week, was made public to-day. It urges the need of some provision by the National Government for educational purposes in the Territory.

While the funds and resources of the several tribes, properly managed, can probably supply sufficient support for the schools of the citizen Indians, it says, yet the white residents cannot share in them and must look elsewhere for the means of educating their children. If the white residents are to receive any aid from the United States, it must be from the outside by direct appropriation. If they are left without any such aid it will be a harsher treatment than has been meted out to the residents of any other Territory, and will be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

There are believed to be between 250,000 and 300,000 white residents in the Territory to-day, and well-nigh 30,000 of them children of school age. They are there to stay, making homes for themselves and destined to be a part of the body politic of a State. While some of them, living in the towns, are anxious to educate their children, and may be able to some extent to do so from their private means, yet it is quite different with the poor pioneers in the country who constitute by far the larger part of this white population.

They, however anxious, cannot of themselves command the means or the opportunity to educate their children. Consequently, a very large proportion of this 30,000 children of school age, increasing in number every year, are in danger of growing up in ignorance.

Summing up the results of the year's work, the commission says:

"The Indian laws in force in the Territory, and the Indian courts which administered them, have given place, with a few unimportant exceptions, to laws corresponding to those of Arkansas on the same subject matter, and have been made applicable to all persons in the territory, without distinction of race.

"United States courts are to administer and United States officers to enforce these laws. Provision has been made for the allotment of all the tribal lands of the Territory equally among all its citizens, attained as to nearly all of them upon terms agreed to by the tribes by popular vote. By the agreements and the Curtis act, the many thousands of white residents in the towns, unable heretofore to obtain title to the land on which they have built their homes, and sometimes expensive business houses, can now purchase at a fair appraisal these lands.

"Whatever rights, civil or political, are enjoyed by the citizens resident in any territory of the United States, the same rights are now secured to the citizen Indian, and largely to the white resident, also, in Indian Territory."

CHIPPEWA INDIAN TIMBER LANDS.

Charges in Connection with Their Sale Found to be Groundless.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Bliss has been investigating the alleged scandals in connection with the sale of timber lands of the Chippewa Indians, and will treat the subject in his forthcoming report to Congress.

The charges upon investigation are shown to be utterly without foundation. Under the treaty of 1869 the United States has advanced to the Indians over $2,000,000, and as yet has been reimbursed only to the extent of $600,000. The expense of estimating the cost of the timber lands which are to be sold has been rather heavy owing to the fact that there have been several boards, but the present board is doing its work with perfect satisfaction.

The Secretary's report will clear up the misapprehension which exists in certain quarters regarding the sale of these timber lands.

The Shoshone Indian Trouble.

BAKER CITY, Oregon, Oct. 29.—A telephone message from Canon City states that Columbia Joe and nine warriors came into Prairie City yesterday and informed the citizens that there would be no further trouble. Settlers are arming themselves, however. Three of the Indians, wounded in Thursday's battle, will die. This will make a total of seven killed since the trouble began.

ROBERT S. HONE'S FUNERAL.

Many Friends from New York and Newport Attend the Services.

NEWPORT, Oct. 29.—The funeral of Robert S. Hone occurred at Trinity Church this morning in the presence of many relatives and friends, a number coming from New York. The remains rested in a heavy black broadcloth-covered casket, which was banked with floral offerings. The service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by the Rev. Emery H. Porter, pastor of Emmanuel Church, Newport, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Stone, pastor of the Berkeley Memorial Church, Middletown. A quartet sang several hymns, and the remains were conveyed to the Island Cemetery and there interred next to those of Mr. Hone's wife.

Among the cottagers present were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry A. C. Taylor, Frederick Sheldon, Senator Wetmore, A. B. Almon, William R. Travers, John Hone, Julien T. Davies, Thomas J. Gibson, Philip Dowling, Stuyvesant Leroy, Edward R. Wharton, A. O.D. Taylor, F. S. G. D'Hauteville, John N. A. Griswold, Edward T. Potter, Daniel B. Fearing, Col. Edward M. Neill, the Rev. Dr. Gillis, Charles H. Russell, Charles Russell Hone, Jr., and Mr. Auchincloss.

Earthquake Shocks at Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt in this city early to-day, each being about ten seconds in duration. The disturbance was not severe enough to be noticed generally except in high buildings and on seismographs. The trend of the shocks was in a northerly and southerly direction.

PECULIAR DUTCH CUSTOMS

Quaint Features of Funeral and Marriage Ceremonies in Holland.

MOURNERS IN GALA ATTIRE

Grotesque Spectacles Which Make the Stranger More Inclined to Laughter Than Tears—Lavish Entertainment of Betrothed Couples.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 15.—One of the most curious of old Dutch customs still rigidly held to in Holland is the manner in which the last offices for the dead are conducted. However strenuous is the endeavor to impress solemnity, there is produced on the truly modern mind the reverse effect, particularly when one meets a funeral on the road to the Jewish burial ground in The Hague or elsewhere.

When a man dies, be he prominent or obscure in the circles of his class, the announcement of death is printed upon huge cards, bordered with black. They set forth that Johannes Baptista Adolphus Josephus Snouck-Hongronji, for instance, has died. The Dutch put on every name at such occasions, and most men have as many as I have given. Then follows: "We sadly regret we must make known to you that our beloved father, father-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, uncle, grandfather, grandfather by marriage, great-grandfather, has died." Then follow, according to age, the names of all the members of the surviving family, and they continue till that of the last born of the most collateral branch is brought in. A statement is then made as to whether visitors will or will not be received before the burial takes place.

These cards are brought to the door by two individuals who might grace any scene under Sir Henry Irving's management, so elegant as well as extraordinary is their attire. Their suits are of fine black broadcloth, with swallow-tailed coats ornamented with large silver buttons and black-knotted cords. At the knees of their breeches are costly buckles of silver, studded with stones. Their well-rounded calves show to advantage in black silk stockings. Their low shoes are adorned with buckles of large size. On the heads of these superb personages are black silk cocked hats, with ornaments of silver and black rosettes, while from the extreme tip of the hat floats a black crape "weeper," about four inches wide and two yards long. These men ring the bell of each house and present the card. They travel always in pairs, but usually on opposite sides of the street. When it is a very young person who has died the stockings worn by these pompous beings are white, and sometimes the "weeper" also.

This is the manner of giving notice of the funeral. When one comes to the house one finds all the male members of the family, as well as friends, in evening dress and white tie, or "frac," as it is termed in Holland. Before leaving the house one is expected to partake of a luncheon of cold meats, sandwiches, coffee, and wine. At many old shops where mourning is supplied, they advertise also "glasses and tankards."

The hearse is a marvel to behold. It is covered with plaited black cloth, with deaths' heads in silver grinning on each of the four corners. At the sides are streamers which are held by the pallbearers, who walk beside the vehicle. There are no doors to the hearse, all of the sides being open. On the top, very high up, sits the driver, wearing a black cocked hat with a "weeper" and a long black cloak, with two holes in front for the reins to go through. The cloak reaches down to the wheels and has a heavy black fringe. It is spread from the neck of the driver over the two sides of the seat and over the dashboard, coming down to the horses' tails. On the horses are coverings of black, with holes for their eyes.

Behind the hearse come the mourners, in number according to the wealth or generosity of the family. All are in "frac" with tall hats. As these suits are provided by the undertaker the fit is not quite perfect; when the mourners are short and their coattails are long, or vice versa, it is rather difficult for one to fall in with the idea that somebody is burying his best or perhaps his best friend. The mourners are always hired from two classes—shoemakers and tailors. Back of the mourners come the carriages, and before the hearse, very like two drum majors, walk the elegant personages already described.

At the grave a clergyman is seldom seen. All is silence till the earth is thrown in, and then the most curious thing of all occurs. The eldest son, if there be one, and if not the eldest daughter or the father or the widow, addresses those assembled around the grave. They are thanked in the name of all the family for their presence there and a brief sketch of the last days of the deceased person is given.

In every city or town in Holland you will find a Rosemary Street. In olden days only undertakers lived in them, the rosemary, being, in the language of flowers, specially dedicated to the dead.

The outward signs on the houses where some one has died are original in the extreme. In North Holland, when the dead person was a Protestant, a long black mantle, such as the undertaker wears when he goes to the grave, is hung in the middle of the front door. In the case of a Roman Catholic a tall black cross is placed on the doorstep.

In Deventer, and in towns all along the river Yssel, a brass lantern with a half-burnt candle is hung out on one side of the door, the side indicating the direction in which the funeral procession is to start. If the deceased person was unmarried the lantern is hung with white and green ribbons. In Zeeland they set out what is called lijkstroo (corpse straw.) It is made up in bunches and has some bits of green boxwood tied on the ends. For a child one bunch is put out, for a young person three, one single and two bound together; for a grown person seven bunches, three bound together and four together.

In Zeeurosch Vlaander, where they are very poor, the undertaker sets the bier up on end beside the door. The placing of it to the right or left of the door tells if a male or female has died, and the number of the stones which hold the loose straw laid on the bier indicate whether the person was married or single, Protestant or Roman Catholic.

In North Brabant they put bits of wood painted red on the straw in place of stones. Straw seems always to have been an insignia of death. It dates back to the early centuries, when it was hung out of those houses where the "pest" had entered. It was always accompanied by these words on a board: "Hou af! De dood is in huis." (Away! Death is within.) Near Brussels small black flags with deaths' heads on them are hung out with a lantern containing a half-burnt candle.

But I turn from this theme to a happier one—weddings. Weddings are entered into here with boisterous enjoyment. Two weeks before a marriage takes place, cards are sent out declaring that the banns have been published. This is called an "undermarriage." The card also announces when the final marriage is to take place. The wedding itself is a small affair, and the civil marriage is the only one recognized by law.

A church wedding is usually looked upon as a concession to either fashion or sentimentality, and is called a "consecration of the marriage." The couple enter the church behind the family members, bridesmaids, and other attendants. They are shown to seats before the whole assembly, and the clergyman comes in with two witnesses long after the others have been seated. He first makes a prayer, then delivers a sermon on a suitable text, which usually brings the bride to tears. After that the couple are married in about the same manner as they were in the Stadhuis. Then a hymn is sung and the blessing given. The whole occupies about an hour and a quarter. Before leaving the church a huge Bible is presented to the groom.

During the two weeks of waiting between the "under marriage" and the real marriage, all the wedding festivities take place. The happy couple are literally surfeited with dinners, balls, and theatre parties, and all manner of practical jokes are played on the pair. At the dinners toasts innumerable are given, and at each the whole company rises from the table to sound and touch glasses with the bride and groom, who never rise. Then they all fall into the song of "Lang zullen ze leven in hun gloria." Among the peasants the idea of this continued reveling is not to allow the couple a night of sleep, if possible, before the wedding day.

In place of wedding cake wedding candles are given—"bruid-zuikers," they are called. They are handed round by children, and are served in flower-trimmed baskets. When the married pair depart for their wedding trip there is no frolicking or fun such as throwing rice and old shoes. It is not often that there is dancing at wedding festivities.

After the honeymoon is over the couple come home to a quiet existence, and their friends take little notice of them. No more dinners or parties are given in their honor. They settle down to the home life which is the strength of Holland's people, the three chief attributes of which life are economy, comfort, and cleanliness.

The regularity of the housekeeping is disturbed by nothing when once begun. Servants are so trained to the customs and hours for each special line of work that nothing but death would bring about a change, so that even if a young woman on her marriage has not learned the system, her maid's habits and movements will soon put her into the household track.

Key baskets are as numerous among wedding gifts as pie-knives in America, for "lock up" is the keynote of advice given to the daughter as she departs from the maternal care. A "doofpotje," (an extinguisher for a smoldering turf, consisting of a handsome brass pot with a lid that fits tight,) is often in miniature given by the father of the bride, with the good-natured request to have it set on the mantel-piece of the new home. From this has arisen the saying, "Put it in the doofpotje," when family differences arise.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SENHOR MENDONÇA, THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER, RETIRES FROM DIPLOMACY.—Word comes from a trustworthy source in Rio de Janeiro that Minister Salvador de Mendonça has asked the Brazilian Government to retire him from diplomacy, and that his request has been granted. It will be recalled that Senhor Mendonça left the Brazilian Legation in Washington a few months ago to assume charge of that in Lisbon. The Senate, however refused to sanction his transfer, and he asked to be recalled. Senhor Mendonça was very popular in Washington, where he had been at the head of the Brazilian Legation since 1889.

He began his career as a journalist in 1870 by founding in conjunction with Guintino Bocavnoa, who later became Foreign Minister under Dom Pedro, the first republican paper published in Brazil. It was first issued at St. Paulo, and later on at Rio. In 1872 Senhor Mendonça gave up political journalism and devoted himself to the commercial interests of his country, and he soon resumed his pen, this time, however, in editing an industrial paper, The Globo. In 1875 ill health forced him to give up journalism altogether. Dom Pedro, although naturally disliking republicans, had a great admiration for Senhor Mendonça, and at this juncture, hearing of his desire to travel, the Emperor offered him the Consul Generalcy in New York. This he accepted, and until his appointment to Lisbon, he resided in this country. He served as Consul General in this city until 1889, when Brazil became a republic. He was then appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Senhor Mendonça is very wealthy, and while in this country gathered together some very valuable paintings.

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THE POPE'S CIVIL LIST.—The Italian statute called the Law of Guarantee, promulgated in Italy after the taking of

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

The aigrette should be heartily condemned for humanitarian reasons. There is no particular reason why women should wear this little article of adornment anyway. There are hundreds of other things just as pretty which can be obtained without the cruelty necessary in procuring this little bit of bird plumage. But notwithstanding the tender-hearted half of the world still persists in wearing the airy, expensive little ornament which is the wedding crest and also becomes the funeral plume of a poor little bird. But as the aigrette obtains, there is no harm in telling the story of one which actually did good service:

It was last Sunday, in a Brooklyn Episcopal Church. The aigrette was in the hat of a bright and shining light in the church, a rosy-cheeked matron. Being rosy-cheeked, healthy, and warm-blooded the matron felt the artificial heat of the church to be excessive, and it took so much of her efforts to use her fan that she was unable to stand during all parts of the church service where every good church man or woman is expected to stand. Now, back of the matron was a good little boy who did stand. The aigrette, if it had been placed in a normal position, standing erect, would not have figured in this story, but as it is, it had a tilt backward, and when the small boy stood directly back of the hat which it adorned, it swept directly across his face. It goes without saying that the small boy made the best use of his opportunities and placed himself directly back of the hat and within range of the aigrette. This may not have been the best thing for the aigrette, but that had nothing to do with the small boy. His delight and interest were excessive. The matron was not so engrossed in devout thoughts that her head was kept all the time in one position. That was delightful. At one time she bent her head forward to look at her fan, and the aigrette jumped forward. Then with an alert movement the head was held straight again, and the aigrette came dashing back with a vigorous assault directly at the small boy. Next the matron turned her head gently to gaze affectionately at her own smaller small boy, who sat beside her, and the aigrette passed languishingly across one side of the larger small boy's face, and, as the head turned again to allow its owner to observe the choir, the aigrette swept across to the other side of his face with a full sweep. It was never certain what would be the next point of attack of that aggressive aigrette, and it kept the small boy in a constant state of alert interest. It was almost as much fun as playing Cuban war. It may not be a method prescribed in the canons of the church for conducting the religious education of small boys, but there are mothers who would say that almost anything—even an aigrette—is justifiable if it will keep a small boy quiet during a church service

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Here is something that ought to make the Brooklyn housekeeper who is anxious about the sanitary condition of the Brooklyn water supply very happy. A naturalist prowling around the reservoir last week made a discovery. In the big tank of water he found swimming and disporting themselves in the most enjoyable manner quantities of yellow perch, pickerel, and eels. Now, the old-time housekeeper would be filled with horror at this information and examine her drinking water with a microscope for fear of absorbing at some time a big eel unawares. But the scientific present-day housekeeper is better posted and knows that the fish in the reservoir insure the purity of the water. The perch and pickerel make away with all the insects that fall into the reservoir and the eels dispose of all decayed and effete matter which is so dangerous to health. The fish may not be able to destroy germs, but they absorb all the unhealthful substances in the water which, taken into the system, prepare it for the inroads of microbes of all kinds.

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It is unfortunate that everything interesting to be said about clubs should not always be to their credit. The New York Woman's Press Club is a most interesting organization in many ways. Very little about either press men or women finds its way into print. They form a part of the important machinery which keeps the press of the country going, but, like most machinery, the live forces in newspaper work are kept as much as possible out of sight. This fact, however, would be no reason why columns should not be written about the New York Woman's Press Club. It is a hybrid organization, counting among its members all sorts and conditions of women, with the exception of newspaper women. It has been said that no woman was allowed to join the organization unless she had taken oath that she had never written a single word for the great world of readers; but that was sarcasm, for in reality every member has probably written something, or else she thinks she may write something, or else she has read a paper before the club which was reported, or at the least she has had her name printed as being present at the annual club dinner, so it is all nonsense about never having been in print. Occasionally, too, the Press Club, which is a large body and has its web of members spread all over the city, catches a fly in the shape of a real live newspaper woman, always, however, from out of town. This poor little fly, being a stranger and anxious to know some of her kind, makes straight for the Woman's Press Club, pays her initiation fee of $10 and her annual dues of $5 and settles down with a feeling of relief, thinking she has taken the first step toward getting into business. After her first meeting she says to herself: "How nice it is that they don't talk shop! Still, I should learn more if they did; but the tea was good." She goes to two or three more meetings and still she hears no more shop talk, though she probes a little for it. She goes to one or two more meetings, and by that time she has learned some things which surprise her about the New York press women as seen in the New York Press Club, and furthermore she is doing a little writing, and has not time to spend a whole afternoon listening to papers and drinking tea. Then she sends in her resignation and finds herself $15 poorer if not that much wiser.

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But it was this Fall that the Press Club distinguished itself. It is ostensibly if not really a press club, and supposedly looks at the world from the standpoint of the press. It says it does, and says so in capital letters. So when one day a charming Southern woman who has been doing some reportorial work in New York happened in to a meeting she sat down calmly and confidently to wait for her report until some unimportant business was transacted. "We are transacting business now," volunteered a club member, crossing to where the Southern woman sat and glancing suspiciously at the pencil which was lying idly in her lap.

"So I see," said the Southern woman innocently, "and I have not commenced to take notes."

"I will speak to the Officer of the Day," said the member. She went forward and the Chairwoman of the day came hurriedly down from the platform. "Mrs. Blank," she said to the reporter, indicating the member, "will give you all the necessary information if you will just go outside so that the talking will not disturb the meeting." Mrs. Blank took the Southern woman outside, where, at some length, she told her—nothing about the Press Club, but a long history of a charity of her own which she was anxious to have the newspapers, with their wide influence, promote. When she had finished, the Southern woman, as she had not yet the report for which she had come, again entered the hall. Mrs. Chairwoman espied her promptly.

"A motion to adjourn the meeting for ten minutes is in order," she cried.

The large gathering looked surprised, but the motion was put and carried. The Chairwoman came hurrying fussily down the hall to the reporter, who was again sitting with her pencil in her lap.

"I am so sorry," she said; "but, you know—know—we—I—"

"Oh-o-o-o-o!" exclaimed the Southern woman, a great light breaking in upon her. "You want me to go?"

"We—ll, yes," said the Chairwoman.

The Southern woman laughed softly to herself as she walked down the street. She had been put out of the New York Woman's Press Club because she was a reporter. Its members, judging her by their own standard as so-called press women, had concluded she would not have judgment enough to keep out of print the commonplace details of the business they were transacting. She met the two women who had spoken to her at another club a few days later.

"Why didn't you report us the other day?" said Mrs. Blank, with a note of indignation in her voice.

"Yes, indeed," said the Chairwoman; "you are one of us, you know; we depend upon you."

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"Let me tell you a secret," said the man, in confidential tones, "and one that I have been all my life in learning. If you want to keep your knives sharp use a file. It is the best and simplest way in the world."

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The woman in the car watched the girl sitting opposite her with great attention. There was a mystery to be solved and she could not solve it. The girl wore a linen collar, and coming from between the edges of that collar was a little gold chain, four or five inches long, with a little gold heart on the end of it. There was nothing strange about the heart or about the chain, but the location was certainly unusual. What there was at the other end of that chain and why it should be in that peculiar place the woman's ingenuity could not make out. But patient watching accomplishes many things. The car came to a sudden standstill; there was a blockade. The woman wondered to herself what time it was and wished she knew without the trouble of taking out her watch. The girl across the way evidently wished to know the time also, and it was no trouble for her to do so. She took hold of that little chain with the heart at one end, gave a quick pull, and out from her collar came a little gold watch. She opened it, closed it again with a satisfied air, gave it a little push down inside the collar, and the mystery of the chain was solved.

"That's a very good scheme, too," said the woman who was watching; "if you only have a small watch. You can't lose it and not a single underwaist ribbon comes into view when you take it out."

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The woman who has had straw mattings on her floors since early Spring and is only now beginning to put down some of her carpets learned a new wrinkle concerning the latter the other day. The carpet man told her: "When your clean carpet is down," he said, "get some naphtha, put it in a watering can, and sprinkle your carpet with it quite thoroughly. Then sweep it to bring up the nap and you will be surprised to find what a bright, fresh-looking carpet you have."

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On the semi-occasional occasions when the ordinary citizen finds himself out in the city streets in the middle of the night, a season later or earlier in the cities than in smaller places, he does not find the night world so very different from the day world. On the principal streets there is more or less passing. From 2 o'clock to 3 it is the quietest, the time between the arrival of early and the departure of late workers, and on the side streets it is throughout the night dark, quiet, and uninteresting. That is in the parts of the city where the ordinary citizen goes; but there are other parts where the middle of the night is a busy time. The buyers for the early markets are at the wharves making the first purchases at 2 o'clock, and an hour or two later in the market squares the retail dealers are making their purchases and business is lively. The ordinary citizen does not get around here because, for one reason, it is out of his way, and for another, in these parts of the city there is apt to be found a rough class of people whom one does not care to meet alone. The citizen may be prompted by curiosity to go there sometimes, but the citizeness, no matter how much she is interested in humanity, never does; it is no place for her. But that does not mean that there are no women there. There are, and they form the most pitiful sight that the citizen sees in any part of his study of city life. They are old women, many of them, and none are young. They have come for the refuse of fruit or vegetables thrown out by the dealers, things partially decayed or overripe. It is a big harvest, and, used immediately, the women find much that is good. But it is a sad sight to see old, shabby, white-haired women out among coarse, rough men, picking up the refuse from the street in the chilly air of the early morning. Some of them belong to the class known as tramps, who beg and pick up enough food in this way to get them lodging and board in the rear-basement boarding houses kept by other women for just such poor creatures as these. It is the end of a worthless, dissipated life; but there is nothing sadder in the whole city.

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A woman wrote a poem the other day which was a sad plaint against the passing of the apron. It made a very good subject for a poem, though the common sense of it was not so apparent. Naturally, women under present conditions, who obtain their exercise by riding the bicycle instead of assisting at pig killings, buttermaking, and other primitive undertakings, do not find the same kind of wearing apparel useful. In five minutes—it may be a somewhat less time—after a live pig goes into a model abattoir in Chicago it is ready to come out again, a clean and comely article of commerce, and can be shipped to New York and sold for less money to the housekeeper than it would have cost her to do the work in a small, private fashion. There may be women who regret that they are not now living under conditions which enable them to prepare the sausages which appear on the family table, but there are reasons why it is more agreeable not to do so. And the same with buttermaking. On the surface it appears to be a cleanly and enjoyable occupation. It always has been in poem and romance, in which it has figured to some extent, but in reality it is a laborious process and there is no real reason for regretting that butter can be made in quite as satisfactory and equally cleanly way in factories and at a more reasonable price. But as both pig killing and buttermaking are somewhat out of fashion as domestic employments, it naturally follows that aprons are not so much in vogue. They would be inconvenient on the wheel, if not absolutely dangerous, and they would not make for good shots in golf.

But at the same time the apron is sufficiently in evidence to keep the sad poet from mourning that it and the femininity of women are disappearing. They form an important feature at fairs, where the most profitable table is the apron table; they are to be found in the shops, even the fluffy little muslin affairs with pockets which were never of any earthly good, but which in a true old-fashioned feminine fashion cost a good deal to make up and to keep in order. One of the prettiest pieces of fancy work in evidence at a Summer resort this past season was a pretty little apron of some kind of coarse blue material made after the design of a quaint Dutch apron picked up by a traveler in Holland. It was to be a gift. Yes, the apron still obtains, but if in these good new times it is not as much in evidence as it was formerly there are practical reasons for it, reasons which no one should regret—not even the poet, as ignoring the present conditions enabled her to write a poem which would sell.

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But talking about writing; well, writing is in fashion nowadays. Perhaps it always was. But just now there is no man, woman, or child who is not running over to an exploding point with a desire to write—for a consideration. That is the first and principal idea, but as it is not so easy always to get the consideration, the would-be writer donates a few original contributions to some small periodical or local paper, and the name in capitals at the end gives the writer a very warm and comfortable feeling inside. Fortunately for the world at large there is not room in the world of print for all the writers who would like to get in. It is a large world, and, like an omnibus, is warranted always to hold one more, but there are limits. Sometimes the limitations are to be found in the would-be writer. The following is a conversation that took place between a would-be and a had-to-be writer, the would-be having come to the had-to-be for advice:

"Now, I think," said Miss Would-be, "that my forte lies in the line of serious work; something like essays on abstract subjects, thought, and friendship, or something of that kind."

"Ye—yes," hesitated the had-to-be, "but, you see, newspapers are usually devoted to some extent to news, and I should say that in periodicals of other kinds they were more likely to leave such subjects, if they touched them, to older writers who have a name."

"Well, I am very good at descriptions," said Miss Would-be, nothing daunted, "how would descriptions of churches do?"

"Ah, you know that there is not so much space given to the descriptions of churches by secular periodicals; perhaps people are not so much interested in them as they should be."

"Well, if they don't like churches," said Miss Would-be, indignantly, with a trace of tears in her eyes, "I suppose I could go home and write up the maple sugar camps—"

"Just the thing," broke in the had-to-be enthusiastically. "Do it by all means just as soon as the season opens." But whether that was not sufficiently high class work for Miss Would-be or she never got around to it, the maple-sugar season came and went, and the Printing World may have a corner for Miss Would-be, but she is not there yet.

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The woman who is taking out her last Winter's garments and giving them a good airing to let the odor of tar and camphor evaporate that the members of her family may not give evidence of the odors when they first put on their thick apparel, has all her coat hangers in use. She has a great many of them, for she uses them not only for her own and her husband's coats, but for her own skirts, and they hold these out and keep them in excellent condition in ordinary seasons. This year she does not use them so much for her skirts, for these fit so closely that if she is not careful they stretch. But she has enough of the coat hangers to hang all her coats, furs, and many things upon to put them on the line. They are well spread out in this way, and there are no clothespins to make marks upon them.

WHEN PAPA'S SICK.

When papa's sick, my goodness sakes!
Such awful, awful times it makes.
He speaks in oh! such lonesome tones,
And gives such ghas'ly kind of groans,
And rolls his eyes and holds his head,
And makes ma help him up to bed;
While Sis and Bridget run to heat
Hot water bags to warm his feet,
And I must get the doctor quick—
We have to jump when papa's sick.

When papa's sick ma has to stand
Right side the bed and hold his hand,
While Sis she has to fan an' fan,
For he says he's "a dyin' man."
And wants the children round him to
Be there when "sufferin' pa gets through;"
He says he wants to say good-bye
And kiss us all and then he'll die;
Then moans and says his "breathin's thick"—
It's awful sad when papa's sick.

When papa's sick he acts that way
Until he hears the doctor say,
"You've only got a cold, you know,
You'll be all right'n a day or so,"
And then—well, say! you ought to see,
He's different as he can be,
And growls and swears from noon to night
Just 'cause his dinner ain't cooked right,
And all he does is fuss and kick—
We're all used up when papa's sick.
—JOE LINCOLN in L. A. W. Bulletin.

DISCORD IN WOMEN'S CLUBS.

It is generally admitted by the sterner sex that women are made of finer clay than they. Piety, unselfishness, and the mother's instinct that prompts woman to befriend the young and the helpless seem special attributes of true womanhood, and therefore as workers among the poor and suffering, women are universally recognized as powerful agents for good. Their being philanthropists, however, does not necessarily imply the certainty of their fitness by constitution and temperament for taking the initiative in organizing charitable work. On the contrary, the very sentiment that runs through all their labors of love, and so touches with grace lowly acts and plebeian duties, is apt to interfere with the mechanical routine work which must devolve upon institutions or organizations of any kind.

Allusions by men to women's committees are usually uncomplimentary. It is said that none ever existed without internal dissensions, open quarrels, or general disunion. Of course, such a sweeping assertion must be taken cum grano. There are women and women; committees and committees. A level-headed, broad-minded mother or spinster may be as capable of conducting a meeting as her husband or brother, but in the elements constituting the club or association, of which a sensible woman may be Chairman, there will likely be found some of the illogical and wayward specimens of humanity which the ordinary man deems typical of all womankind, and it is because of the capacity of these illogical specimens for mischief that women's organizations rarely run as smoothly as those conducted by men.

In the history of the thousands of clubs, societies, and associations directed by men, public discord is rare, and one hears of fraud oftener than of disunion. Women, as a rule, through a wrong idea of independence, chafe under the discipline of any authority, and all the more if such authority has been delegated by themselves to one of their own sex. In every organized body there must be a guiding mind, yet women are jealous of the power to guide, after they have given it to one of their number, and resent its exercise. Furthermore, many of them are prone to be dominated by petty spite. In a word, they are less tolerant of the success of one of their own sex than men are.

During the past ten years woman's part in affairs outside her home has increased marvelously, but unfortunately much of the knowledge concerning her activity is gained through the airing in the newspapers of ever-recurring squabbles in her charitable, patriotic, religious, and musical undertakings. It is well known that the loyal descendants of the old Colonial and Revolutionary families are unable to pursue the even tenor of their ways in harmony, though they meet on the common ground of just pride in the achievements of their ancestors, who toiled together in the laying of this Republic's firm foundations. The "Dames" and the "Daughters" are leagues apart in sympathy, and these two great divisions have split again into other factions, and party spirit is uncompromising in each. Yet the forefathers of these bellicose women smoked their evening pipes peacefully together and on Sundays knelt in the same log church.

Music hath charms that soothe the savage breast, but it has been only another means of stirring bitter strife beneath the feminine bodice. The National Music Teachers' Association existed in peace, so far as is known, for nearly twenty years, but bristled with battles royal as soon as a woman's auxiliary was created. This new departure existed only for a year, and then subsided into a woman's committee, out of which grew the Federation of Women's Musical Clubs. The Chicago Convention of the National Music Teachers' Association brought forth further controversies in the papers. Though these fanciful recriminations have been less in evidence during the stern reality of our late war, yet the embers of the fire which started the feminine explosion in the midst of the National Musical Teachers' Association still smolder, and perchance the male members now regret that ladies' fingers were ever allowed in this pie.

The Woman's Republican League of Brooklyn furnishes a very recent verification of skeptical man's prophecy that harmony in a woman's club is an impossibility. In this instance most of the officers and the members of the Advisory Board resigned in a body.

Even in charitable work, vanity and selfishness have caused several organizations to suffer financially and socially. From the West came lately an indignant wail over a pushing individual who was assuming the credit of work done by some public-spirited ladies in aid of a noble charity, and last Spring New York witnessed similar aggressiveness on the part of a young married woman. She joined two Entertainment Committees of patriotic associations, and in each case "euchred" the originators out of their just dues of acknowledgment, and so determinedly did she "boss" each entertainment that several prominent New York women withdrew the light of their countenances in consequence. This same individual, by the way, was once "rapped over the knuckles" by Miss Gould, who, much as she dislikes publicity, was obliged to denounce in the papers the unauthorized use of her name by this irrepressible musical dame.

A more serious case, where lack of judgment caused unfavorable criticism in two continents and interference with noble work, arose among the good women of the temperance cause. Lady Henry Somerset has often evoked a perfect storm of adverse comment by her pronounced views, and the death of that noble woman, Miss Frances Willard, is believed to have been hastened by the internal troubles of the organization to which she was devoted until the end.

The King's Daughters, with their record of unceasing kindly acts, year in and year out, have not escaped the general verdict that women cannot work long together in harmony. A smaller branch was created by a well-known New York dame, who averred that none but ultra-strict and orthodox church members should belong to this association. Sisterhoods and church workers of various denominations have often split into branches when it was found that the leading spirits did not pull well together, because they believed they could do better work on more independent lines.

Knowing the great and good work the Red Cross has done at home and beyond the seas, it may surprise some people to hear this society criticised; yet, with due honor to Miss Clara Barton, who is the head and front of it all in America, it is a fact that more than once there has been found in it a lack of order and management of detail which has not been the case with the Red Cross branches in Europe. To be specific, while Miss Barton was away on one of her errands of mercy, a New Yorker interested in the work, and spending a few days in Washington, drove twice to the headquarters of the society in that city. The place was apparently deserted; neither ringing nor knocking at the door could arouse any response; the steps were unswept, and a "cobwebby" silence hung over the house, which, seemingly, was uninhabited. Inquiries at the nearest drug shop elicited the information that no one was known to be there save a caretaker who semi-occasionally put in an appearance. So the charitably disposed traveler, yetsked the dollars which otherwise would have found their way into the coffers of the Red Cross. Yet this was at the headquarters of a National aid society.

Again, when on account of the catastrophe in theSea Islands a few years ago the inhabitants were in want, Miss Barton nobly went to the rescue of the sick and starving negroes and poor whites. Here her line of action was such, however, that numerous protests followed, and many thousands of dollars were telegraphed for, and the money which was sent was not always acknowledged, and in some instances, even where money had been sent to aid her for specific purposes, any accounting of it was positively declined. In fact, the accounts of the society for years seemed to be a private and personal matter with its head. One more instance of what is regarded by many as womanlike inattention to details: No answer was received from Miss Barton to an offer made her of the professional services of one who, in addition to those services, had also money and unbounded energy to contribute. It has been suggested, and no doubt correctly so, that if a body of philanthropic men had been in charge of the same work, all moneys would have been strictly accounted for and all offers of help at least acknowledged.

Since last Spring, how many women have started patriotic relief work, and how much endurance and perseverance has been shown in their well-directed efforts to aid the men who fought for their country, and to aid the families of absent soldiers and sailors! Yet how deplorable that hand-in-hand with the beneficial results should go the inevitable element of discord—in all ranks, from the ultra-fashionable charitable sets to the lowest village sewing bee for the "boys." For, be it noted, that class of distinctions are as rigidly observed among the feminine devotees of philanthropy as they are in the various social sets.

Divers reasons prompt different women to take up this kind of work. With some it is love of excitement and novelty; with others the desire and hope to associate with neighbors a shade higher in the social scale than themselves; others again do it for love of notoriety and because of innate vanity, and a longing to be noticed for their good deeds and praised for their labors. This is clearly demonstrated by the antagonistic feeling existing between various patriotic associations which are supposed to have a common aim. A lady interested in all the work that is being done for our soldiers had occasion to attend the meetings of more than one of the relief societies; she duly applauded the spirit of charity in each, and was amazed to hear one speak slightingly of another's work. Noticeably was this so on one occasion when a well-known member of New York's most exclusive set, connected with Red Cross work, was asked about the Women's National War Relief Association's work at Montauk. The lady's aristocratic nose tilted of its own accord as she coldly observed that she believed "there was something of the sort there."

These incidents but accentuate the fact that when women review the work done by women they need bear in mind constantly the lesson of the mote in their sister's eye and the beam in their own. All honor to what they have accomplished these past years, months, and weeks, yet shame to the unworthy motives that prompt many noble acts, and can be traced from the Four Hundred's smart set to the lowest type which have fallen to the depth of stealing into the ranks of legitimate nurses for the sole purpose of immorality.

Perhaps, however, philanthropy, pillared by mistakes and unworthy motives, is better than gossip over chiffon and reputations. But the best is often unrecorded; the quiet self-sacrifice of women—the widow's mite for the country's good—is lost to sight in the vast poor box of public opinion, yet is surely treasured by angels in highest heaven.

The Congress of Mothers, now in session, has branches throughout the States, comprising hundreds of earnest thinkers and broad-minded women, yet they have failed to keep their association free from internal friction. In this State there have been splits. The City Mothers is an offshoot of the State society, and there is much feeling between the branches that is quite the reverse of sympathetic. Some of these disputes have already been discussed in the papers. When a Congress of Fathers is established, it will be interesting to learn if like squabbles arise over electing and re-electing officers.

As the record of so many women's organizations passes before the mind, the thought naturally occurs that it would be curious to have an exact record of every one that has existed during the last decade, to note how many of the number survived their second anniversary without serious dissensions.

Is there not a remedy for the friction and contretemps so often found where women preside? Are the women suffragists going to right this, among the many wrongs they expect to sweep away? Time may solve these questions and teach the coming woman more control over her emotions under some circumstances, and the lesson of obedience to orders from properly constituted authority. "She who would rule must first learn to obey," and woman must win the unselfish wisdom of applauding all good work done by other women. These lessons well learned will not only raise woman vastly in the esteem of the other sex and give her a still higher position in the world's affairs, but increase her power of doing good in womanly ways, for

The rights of women, what are they?
The right to labor and to pray,
The right, when others curse, to bless
The right to succor in distress,
The right to lead the soul to God
Along the path the Saviour trod.
H. D. R.

CARING for your health, and studying simple, everyday economy, you will see to it that no baking powder but the Royal enters your kitchen. The low-grade, cheap powders contain alum and lime and injuriously affect the stomach and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HIS POINT OF RECKONING.

The dear coming man
Who, in eighteen years more,
Will add one to our National vote,
Was walking one day,
As a toddler can,
The long garden path, to explore and to scan,
With both pocketed hands in his coat.

I met him apace,
And he stopped as I said,
From above the tall top of my rake,
"How old are you, pray?"
Aglow with new grace,
He lifted his curl-covered head to my face,
And said, "Three, on my last birthday cake."
—ALICE CRARY in What to Eat.

SKIRTS WARRANTED TO SHRINK.

That Is What the Brooklyn Woman Mycologist Asks For Nowadays —Men Learning to Cook.

There bids fair to be a revolution in shopping in Brooklyn, and if there is it will be because of the Brooklyn Mycological Club.

"Is this skirt warranted to shrink?" asked a woman in one of the big Fulton Street shops one day last week, as she examined a pretty tailor-made cloth suit.

"To shrink?" queried the astonished saleswoman. "Certainly not; it is warranted not to shrink."

"Well, then, it will never do in the world," said the shopper with a disappointed note in her voice, as she passed on, with a lingering glance at the pretty gown. "And that just suited me, too."

It is not that the Mycological Club is at all frivolous; for it is not. It is one of the most serious organizations in the city, and is devoted entirely to the interest of science. The desire on the part of the shopper, who was a Mycological Club member, for a skirt that would shrink was entirely praiseworthy and utilitarian. The idea was developed on one of the club's field outings.

These take place every Saturday, and with praiseworthy, diligence the club scours the country for fungus growths of any and all kinds. Just at present the fungus to be found in the largest quantities is the puff ball, and as this is an edible species and found in reasonably good numbers, the field meetings are well attended. There were at least twenty enthusiasts out the other Saturday when the club went to Richmond Hill on a foraging excursion, including the New York club members, who were invited to join in the Brooklyn hunt.

Now, mushrooms are no respecters of persons, and they grow wherever they please, and very often in places where a good gown ought never to be taken by a careful wearer, so the dress question has become a serious one with the feminine mycologists. Dame Fashion has not as yet decreed what a sensible woman shall wear on a mushroom hunt. The Mycological Club members do not play golf—there is no time for that and to hunt mushrooms, too—and bicycle skirts without bicycles, well, they are too short altogether. What can a poor mycologist do! Hitherto she has worn her good street gowns, and when she spent the whole of the next day picking out burrs of all sorts and conditions she usually wished she hadn't. But last Saturday, when the club went to Richmond Hill on its weekly trip, light was thrown on the dark subject.

One woman mycologist had on the prettiest of gowns—a genuine tailor suit, in every respect like the other gowns the other mycologists were wearing, but with one difference. This gown was short, three or four inches from the ground, just a pretty length for a short walking skirt, and the other long-skirted mycologists gave vent to many oh's and ah's of envious admiration.

"Such a pretty length!" said one.

"Did you have it made on purpose?" cried another.

"Why didn't you have the braid put on in a design of conventionalized mushrooms?" queried a third. That was going out in a private car in which a few members of the party were treated to special transportation. Even the presence of one of the men mycologists could not suppress the enthusiasm. The question of a suitable walking skirt is one of great importance.

"I'll tell you a secret," said the woman of the mycological gown as she took her seat after displaying all its advantages and beauties. "This isn't a new gown at all; it's a tailor gown of just two years ago, and it shrunk in this way quite of its own accord, but as you can see, it is exactly the right length."

And that is the explanation of the shopper who was shopping for a gown that would shrink. It is so practical to have a tailor gown for two years for street wear and then to have it just right for outing and without the trouble of making a single alteration.

And the mushrooms?

Oh, yes; there were a good many of them found that day, but that is almost another story. No one thought about gowns, long or short, when the mushroom fields were reached. There was coffee first at the house of a Richmond Hill member, and on the strength of that and the invigorating air the mycologists individually and en masse climbed hills, descended valleys, and crossed golf grounds at the risk of life and limb. It was on the golf ground that a near-sighted member had a strange mycological experience. Golf grounds are often prolific fields for the mycologist, and several specimens of campestris had been found when every one was attracted by the cry of the member.

"Oh, I have found the strangest mushroom," she said. "I think it is a puff ball."

All the members came hurrying up. That is a mycological practice. The single cry of a discoverer brings the whole party, like a flock of hens. Some one else came, too. He did not belong to the club. He was one of the golf players.

"Madam!" he called, frantically, "Madam!" as he came nearer, "please do not touch my ball."

Then the gathering of mycologists gently melted away, and the near-sighted member, if she made other strange discoveries during the day, made no remark concerning them.

It was a day of long tramps. From Richmond Hill the party walked at a rapid pace to keep ahead of the ever-nearing sundown, across to the Jamaica Road, down the road and through the fields, in the cars to the end of the line, and then across more fields; and it was growing dark and nearly 6 o'clock when the party broke up.

The leader could have said then with truth, "We are seven." There were only seven, of twenty odd who started in, at the finish—three men and four women.

"And they say women can't tramp!" exclaimed a physician who was one of the party. "Every woman here has walked twice as far as any ordinary woman ought to this afternoon."

But it was a successful afternoon, and one of the masculine mycologists had enough puff balls to give a mycological dinner party the next day. While the women members are learning to take long tramps, the men are learning to cook.

TWO.

A winning wile,
A sunny smile,
A feather;
A little talk;
A moonlight walk
Together!

A tiny doubt,
A pretty pout,
Capricious;
A blushing miss,
A stolen kiss,
Delicious!

You ask mamma,
Consult papa,
With pleasure;
And both repent
This rash event,
At leisure!
—From McAll's.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The slight mannishness in wearing apparel that women are now affecting is giving both hands and feet a chance to breathe. It was impossible to find gloves in America at one time that had the general effect of the man's glove, but the most stylish gloves are now made after the design of the masculine article, and are worn loose and comfortable. They have wide, overlapping seams, a single clasp or one pearl button, and to cover the wrist there is an extra length below the button, as in the latest men's gloves. These gloves come in white or in the colors used by men for street and business wear. They are of finer material and better finish than the English gloves the girl who liked mannish effects has been sending abroad for, and, naturally, they cost much more, but they are worth the money.

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There are some charming soft shades in silks this year, shades which look as if a little mist had been thrown over them—pretty greens with a sage tint and soft blues and pinks. Some of these come in embroidered taffetas. These have the little polka dot or diamond embroidered upon them, and are extremely pretty. Some of them are made up in combination with plain silks for petticoats, the embroidered silks being used for the ruffles.

***

Little girls, like their elders, are having their silk gowns covered with net this year, and it is a pretty fashion for the little ones. A pale blue or pink silk gown, covered with a white dotted net has a youthful effect not to be found in all children's gowns. A gown of silk with many full ruffles of ruffled or ribbon trimmed chiffon around the low-cut neck, which outlines the gimp, is pretty, but it is not childish and not suitable for a little girl. A charming little silk gown for a child is in a small figured silk, which is always pretty and childish. It is trimmed around the low neck with a little narrow ribbon, or rather two narrow ribbons, white over black ruffled on. Black and white are not pretty combinations for children in many cases, but with only a tiny edge of the black showing below the white it merely accentuates the trimming. The little skirt is trimmed similarly with narrow white ribbon over black, ruffled on in a graceful pattern of the popular empire knots. Those on a figures blue silk leave nothing to be desired.

***

The man who thinks it costs a woman a small fortune to dress does not understand all her necessities. A woman is as particular about that part of her clothes worn underneath as that which the world sees; or she should be if she is not. And she can carry this feeling to any extent. For instance, there is the big gold hook exactly in the shape of the ordinary every-day hook, which fastens into an ordinary every-day eye, which is secured to the corset to support the skirts. That hook in plain gold will cost $5. In the Duchess of Marlborough's trousseau to every pair of corsets was fastened one of these gold hooks. If the hooks are set with jewels, diamonds, sapphires, or emeralds, they will cost many times as much as the one of plain gold. And the corset clasps! The steels for the front, covered with white kid, have in each of the little gold buttons, over which a gold loop fastens, a diamond which will cost $58 at the lowest calculation. If they come direct from a jeweler's they will cost more. And the clasps for side elastics, also gold, with a diamond or two set in one or two places where they will be least in the way, will cost $55; and there are only two or three small items purchased, and a good sum of money expended.

***

The coats with long rounded backs grow prettier and prettier as the season advances. What could be prettier than a black velvet coat of this kind with a collar and big broad lapels of rich brown sable? There is nothing to which the woman so easily accommodates herself as the styles.

***

Persian colors are obtained to a great extent in the softer shades. Whole gowns are made of the material with the shawl effect, and one with a pale blue ground, the figures in soft tones which blend with it, is lovely. A blouse of a delicate shade of silk, with a narrow front of some soft white material, has long lapels and standing collar of silk in Persian colors, with a charming effect.

HORSEWOMEN IN BROOKLYN.

The Riding Season About to Commence —The Horse Has Downed the Bicycle Again.

The horse is in and the bike is out at the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn. It was not that way a few years ago. Then they had to put on a bicycle annex to the club, and it looked as if the club to a man and woman was going to ride and drive wheels in the future. Perhaps it was not quite so bad as that, but it was said that the horses felt so badly about it that all the drivers had to put stiff check reins on their horses to keep them from showing how downhearted they felt. But this year check reins can be given up, and there are prospects of a lively season.

The women of the club form an important part of its personnel. At the horse show there last year, of one class of women riders, one of the judges said they had never seen better riders anywhere. That is a great deal to say of the women in a private club, for such an organization is not like a public riding school, where may be found women who have ridden all their lives.

The women of the Riding and Driving Club are only members by courtesy; they are the wives and daughters and sisters of the real members, and they may not have been riders and drivers when the club was organized, but they are now, many of them. They have been provided with such pretty parlors and dressing rooms that they have to ride to take advantage of them, if for nothing else.

There are few women at the club in Summer, most of them being out of town, and it is not until after the New York Horse Show that the indoor season really begins. There are some seventy-five women then who come regularly four or five times a week to ride or drive. Many of the best riders have learned to ride there.

"The best age to learn is from twelve to fourteen," says Riding Master Harry Taylor, "but there are a great many women who do not commence until they are much older. There is one woman here over fifty who learned to ride, and she rides a horse now that takes some very good jumps. We have a good many women who can do that and are good cross-country riders. In this weather they go out around Flatbush frequently, ride through the fields, and take some of the fences.

"I suppose English women, as a whole, are better riders than Americans. They have a milder climate and more weather for riding. A number of the women in the club here go abroad in the Winter and do a little riding over there.

"It takes an ordinary woman only three months to learn to ride, though, of course, she improves all the time after that, and will be able to jump her mount in a year. There is a difference, of course, in different people. We have the hurdles here, and the ladies jump their horses from two feet to three feet six and four feet. Some of them take higher jumps, but not many.

"The bicycles went out last Fall to a great extent, and many of the members here sold their wheels and came back to horses again. Some of the ladies here drive, but there are more riders. They drive all they care to in conventional ways, and when they come to the club they prefer to ride for exercise.

"No, it is not difficult to find a good woman's saddle horse, only you must have a good horse, and if you have a good horse, you must pay for it. A woman's horse must be well gaited and well bitted. A horse now is only ridden on a walk, trot, or a canter, but it must have a good even gait and not pull too much on the bit. If it did, a woman would not be strong enough to hold it. The back of the horse makes no difference. The saddle goes on, and the back is padded out to fit it.

"A woman learns to ride on a saddle, but without reins. When she has learned to keep her seat, she can have the reins, and by that time she does not lean on them, only using them to guide her horse.

"Having ridden a bicycle makes no difference in a woman's learning to ride horseback, unless it gives her more confidence. On the horse she has to learn to balance her body, and on the bicycle she has to learn to balance the front wheel. The regular women's riding classes will begin before long."

READY FOR THE CONVENTION.

Everything Expected to Run Smoothly at the Great Gathering of Clubs This Week.

The annual convention of the New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs, which will open on Tuesday, will find everything in readiness. The local committees have spared no trouble in arranging for the delegates and planning for a well-conducted meeting. There are many workers on all committees, and everything possible has been done in advance.

The badges, pretty, hand-painted affairs, were given out to the proper committees last week. Delegates have been requested, as far as possible, to present their credentials on Monday, that there may be no crowd at the opening of the meeting.

Mendelssohn Hall, at which the convention is to be held, will be beautifully decorated. The members of the Chiropean Club, Brooklyn, gave $100 for this work, and the Committee on Decorations has been chosen from that club.

One important part of the business the convention will transact will be forming a decision as to whether the action taken last year, prolonging the term of office of the President from one to two years, went into force last year or will begin this year. In the latter case the term of office of the President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, ends this year, and a Presidential election, which will cause some excitement, will follow.

The President of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, Mrs. W. B. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga.; the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. W. Kendrick, Jr., of Philadelphia; the Treasurer, Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, Mo., and the Auditor, Mrs. C. P. Barnes of Louisville, Ky., will be the guests of the New York clubs during their stay at the convention.

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Newport Coil
The finest invention of this age—it is to arrange the hair with great advantage into a stylish coiffure; any lady, with no experience of a hairdresser, can adjust with ease this indispensable
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because same is made of all long, even and natural wavy hair; absolutely no stems are used; this hair is fastened on a soft, flexible patented ring; same will always keep its shape, no

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Apotheosis of War.

Thus through the beating of the reveille,
Through bloody conflict blent with gray and blue,
Until the breath of peace, with solemn hush,
Has stilled the throbbing of the last tattoo;

Until the form of Justice, pale and wan,
Arising from the iron reign of Mars,
Has laved her garment in the well of truth,
And lifted up her glories to the stars;

Has bound a halo on each sunken mound,
And washed the field and cleansed the blood-stained stream,
And in the night-watch trailed her mantle down
The fair Valhalla of the warrior's dream.

For hands are clasped across the bridge of years,
And hearts are knit that cold and severed lay
Upon a shrine where Fame's unerring shaft
Engrafts the cypress on the deathless bay;

Where memories live, reft of the barb that stings,
And valor dwells, robbed of the thorn of hate;
Where union lifts the war-cry of to-day
Above the trappings of a trampling fate.

Ay, turn, old world, to see them proudly stand,
A warp of gray upon a woof of blue;
Ay, pause to see a brutal horde storm-swept
In freedom's name by prowess tried and true.

They pledge the free-born blood that knows not fear,
Nor ever knew the touch of conquering hand;
For death—then with their faces to the foe—
For life—the strength and sinew of the land.

Yea, theirs the deeds of Puritanic brawn,
And theirs the flower of Southern chivalry;
Yea, theirs the land—blest be the earth that shrines
The ashes of a Lincoln and a Lee!

For truth dies not, and by her light they raise
The flag whose starry folds have never trailed;
And by the low tents of the deathless dead
They lift the cause that never yet has failed.

—VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE in Harper's Magazine for November.

Possibilities of the Arctic Circle.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The close of the century discloses for the first time in the world's history a practical purpose to develop the resources of the Arctic Circle. The discovery of gold in the Klondike has sent a flood of immigrants into a territory which was supposed to be almost uninhabitable. And now scientists of Great Britain are making a careful investigation of enormous deposits of iron ore, some distance from Stockholm, Sweden, within the area included in the Arctic Circle. These new ore fields are apparently of limitless extent and of the greatest possible value to the iron industry of Great Britain, which is rapidly finding itself unable to compete with the cheap products of American ore. These Swedish deposits are said to be among the most valuable ever discovered on either continent.

Following the discovery of gold in Alaska, this may be taken as an indication that the mineral wealth of the Arctic regions may ultimately lead to the establishment of a large population in those parts of the world nearest the North Pole, which have hitherto been little explored, because of their inhospitable climate. An ingenious philosopher has outlined the theory that the precious metals of the world will be found in greatest abundance in the Arctic regions, because, when the world was a molten mass, revolving on its axis, the tendency of all metals was, naturally, toward the axis or the poles, and that when the plastic mass solidified, the gold and silver were concentrated near the Poles.

Growing House Flowers.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

The ordinary furnace-heated house is a bad place in which to grow plants. The air seems to have had all the dampness removed, and that moist condition so conducive to a good growth in plants is not found. This may in a measure be overcome by means of evaporation, which, while not supplying a great amount of moisture, should do something toward relieving the bad condition of the atmosphere. Place jars or pans of water in, around, or about the furnace, hang buckets of water down inside the furnace pipes below the registers, or place them anywhere that rapid evaporation may be induced. Keep all the plants in light, airy locations, but away from drafts.

Never consign a well-grown specimen palm to a corner of a room, though it may look better there. Its beautiful appearance will last a short time only in the dark, close place. It may seem strange to some, but the very best place in the house, if the temperature can there be maintained at an even point, is the kitchen, because of the constant evaporation of water as it puffs forth from the spout of the teakettle.

Hanging in Chains.

From The London Daily News.

The ghastly practice known as "hanging in chains," which was carried out with all its attendant brutalities as late in the present century as the year 1834, will be recalled to mind this afternoon, when a complete set of gibbet-irons, formerly kept in Boston Jail, Lincolnshire, will be sold in a well-known auction room in Covent Garden. In the older county maps it was customary to denote the exact spots upon which these horrible instruments of torture were erected which, in the year above mentioned, were finally abolished by act of Parliament.

Nasty Speeches.

From Longman's Magazine.

An old cleric once said to a young man who had published some volumes which had been very successful: "Your popularity is quite gone." There was no call earthly to say such a thing, even if it had been true. And, in fact, it was quite the reverse. But the aged cleric wished it had been true. Thus Brougham, when some of Lord Campbell's later biographies sold wonderfully, explained to that judge and author that "people had to make up their sets."

Don't Look for a Job in Honolulu.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Dew is so heavy that the stock is never watered, and the walk to every house is paved with heavy slabs cut from the trunk of pulu fern trees, forming a soft and fine-wearing pavement; the wound in the tree heals at once. Bananas, wool, and hides are also exported, while tropical fruits grow in abundance, among them bread fruit, pineapples often weighing twelve pounds, avocado pears, peaches, tamarinds, limes, lemons, citrons, guavas, strawberries, raspberries, ohelo-berries, grapes, mountain apples, &c. I would not advise any one without capital to come to the islands; even skilled labor is a drug on the market, as many of the Chinese and Portuguese are skilled laborers, with whom you would have to compete in wages. Professional and mercantile careers are overdone here, the stores carrying large modern stocks, and the total white population only numbering a few thousand; the bulk of the population includes Portuguese, Chinese, Japs, and natives, all of whom trade at Chinese stores, with which a white man could not compete. Capitalists can still find safe investments with large returns in stocks of plantations, railways, &c.

Camelry?

From The London Daily Chronicle.

In the course of the second attack upon the zareba the Camelry, under Major Tudway, had rather a close shave of being cut off. An army of about 10,000 dervishes, all fresh, came out from the hills and made straight for the Camelry and Col. Broadwood's Egyptian Cavalry, under the impression, apparently, that they were infantry. That, at any rate, is the only way that the dervish tactics can be accounted for.

Reade's Eccentric English.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Reade's use of the English language, too, was eccentric, not to say ludicrous. In "A Simpleton," when he wished to signify that two people turned their backs on each other in a fit of temper, he wrote, "They showed napes." Describing the complexion of the Newhaven fishwives in "Christie Johnstone," he says: "It is a race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of rosewoodizing." In "Readiana" he describes a gentleman giving a lunch to two ladies at a railway restaurant as follows: "He souped them, he tough-chickened them, he brandied and cochinealed one, and he brandied and burnt-sugared the other." (Brandy and cochineal, and brandy and burnt sugar, being Reade's euphemisms for port and sherry, respectively.) While he was preparing his series of articles on Old Testament characters he read what he had written to John Coleman on one occasion and came to this startling passage in his argument:

"Having now arrived at this conclusion, we must go the whole hog or none."

Coleman objected to this phrase.

"You don't like the hog, I see," said Reade; "well, it's a strong figure of speech and it's understanded of the people; but—yes, you are right; it's scarcely Scriptural—so put it goes."

The Season's New Dances.

From Harper's Bazar.

The new dances, like almost everything else, are to have a military tone this Winter. The American Society of Professors of Dancing has so decreed. "Carpet knights" will be more than an empty phrase. Terpsichore will not exactly carry a musket, nor trip in time to "hay foot, straw foot," but she will indulge in mimic battles and most warlike-sounding names. Admiral Dewey, who has been sponsor for everything from towns to tops, gives his name to a new figure for the cotillion. In the Dewey figure, after marching and countermarching, the lines of opposing dancers carry on a brisk battle with confetti, whose colored paper ribbons fairly enmesh the company in a great rainbowlike web.

There are still other military figures—the Charge of the Light Brigade, the Stars and Stripes, and the Imperial Guards. The Cadet Lancers, instead of being danced in squares, becomes really a diagonal dance, with resulting figures in the shape of triangles and stars. It is claimed that the five-step schottische will share the extraordinary popularity of the two-step. The new schottische is a rather difficult dance, but that will probably be one thing in its favor.

The Average Man.

When it comes to a question of trusting
Yourself to the risks of the road,
When the thing is the sharing of burdens,
The lifting the heft of a load,
In the hour of peril or trial,
In the hour you meet as you can,
You may safely depend on the wisdom
And skill of the average man.

'Tis the average man and no other
Who does his plain duty each day,
The small thing his wage is for doing,
On the commonplace bit of the way.
'Tis the average man, may God bless him,
Who pilots us, still in the van,
Over land, over sea, as we travel,
Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence,
All mingling in shadow and shine,
We may count on the every-day hero,
Whom haply the gods may divine,
But who wears the swarth grime of his calling,
And labors and earns as he can,
And stands at the last with the noblest,
The commonplace average man.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Harper's Weekly.

A Dreadful Assault.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Mr. Justice Ball, an Irish Judge, was noted for his amusing manifestations of ignorance, but whether they were real or pretended has never been clearly established. He tried a case in which a man was indicted for robbery at the house of a poor widow. The first witness was the young daughter of the widow, who identified the prisoner as the man who had entered the house and smashed her mother's chest. "Do you say that the prisoner at the bar broke your mother's chest?" said the Judge in astonishment. "He did, my lord," answered the girl; "he jumped on it till he smashed it entirely." The Judge turned to the Crown Counsel and said, "How is this? Why is not the prisoner indicted for murder? If he smashed this poor woman's chest in the way the witness has described, he must surely have killed her." "But, my lord," said the counsel, "it was a wooden chest."

Alfred Noble and Dynamite.

From The Spectator.

This great inventor, the son of a Swedish inventor, was a man of great daring and extreme sensitiveness, due, it is believed, to physical ill-health. While his dynamite was distrusted he did the most reckless things with it, digging a quantity of the dangerous substance, for instance, out of a cask with a knife; yet "he was particularly susceptible to headaches caused by bringing nitroglycerine into contact with the skin; they affected him so violently that he was often obliged to lie down on the ground in the mine or quarry in which he was experimenting." He was a man of vast reading and much poetic feeling, being, moreover, so fastidious that he never could find a wife whom he thought up to his intellectual level.

He was deeply disappointed by not being made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and had, we gather, in his nature an element of whimsicality which his great wealth, not all made from dynamite, for he was at Baku a great petroleum dealer, enabled him to gratify. "Being very nervous, and tiring of the pictures around him, he had made an arrangement with one of the largest picture dealers in Paris, by which he could select any pictures he liked and have them hung on his walls. As soon as he was tired of one set he sent them back to the dealer and selected others in their stead." He was the inventor of cordite, and died in 1896 at the age of sixty-three, leaving his large fortune for the diffusion of scientific instruction.

Sir Colin Campbell.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Russian horsemen were coming on fast, and a grim silence fell on the Highlanders. Then, as the beat of the hostile troops sounded deeper and louder, a curious quiver ran down the long two-deep line of the Ninety-third. The men were eager to run forward and charge. "Ninety-third, Ninety-third," rang out the fierce voice of Sir Colin Campbell, "d—— all that eagerness!" He had previously ridden down the line and told his soldiers, "Remember, there is no retreat from here, men. You must die where you stand." And from the kilted privates came the cheerful answer: "Aye, aye, Sir Colin; we'll do that." The Russians were now within range, and the fire of the Highlanders rang out sudden and sharp. A few horses and men came tumbling down, and the Russian cavalry wheeled instantly to the left, threatening the right flank of the Highlanders. Campbell, a cool and keen soldier, saw the skill of this movement. "Shadwell," he said, turning to his aide de camp, "that man understands his business." So, too, did Campbell, who instantly deflected his line so as to protect his right, and met the advance with a destructive volley, before which the Russian horsemen at once fell back.

Caprice of the Muses.

Of old the Muses sat on high,
And heard and judged the songs of men;
On one they smiled, who loitered by;
Of toiling ten, they slighted ten.

"They lightly serve who serve us best,
Nor know they how the task was done;
We Muses love a soul at rest,
But violence and toil we shun."

If men say true, the Muses now
Have changed their ancient habitude,
And would be served with knitted brow,
And stress and toil each day renewed.

So each one with the other vies,
Of those who weave romance or song:
"On us, O Muse, bestow the prize,
For we have striven well and long!"

And yet methinks I hear the best
Come murmuring down from Helicon:
"They lightly serve who serve us best,
Nor know they how the task was done!"
—MISS EDITH M. THOMAS in The Dial.

The Passing of Autumn.

The wizard has woven his ancient scheme;
A day and a starlit night;
And the world is a shadowy-penciled dream
Of color, haze, and light.

Like something an angel wrought, maybe,
To answer a fairy's whim,
A fold of an ancient tapestry,
A phantom rare and dim.

Silent and smooth as the crystal stone
The rivers lie serene,
And the fading hills are a jeweled throne,
For the Fall and the Mist, his Queen.

Slim as out of aërial seas,
The elms and poplars fair
Float like the dainty spirits of trees
In the mellow dreamlike air.

Silvery-soft by the forest side—
Wine-red, yellow rose—
The wizard of Autumn, faint, blue-eyed—
Swinging his censer, goes.
—ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN in the November Scribner's.

In an Old French Town.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The very name of the hotel at which the traveler alights will help to foster the illusion that he has put not only miles, but centuries, between himself and his ordinary surroundings. Its sign, de la Haute Mère Dieu or de l'Image, carries him back to the days when men relied for safety in their journeys rather on the hand of an unseen Protector than on the latest sanitary patent of Jennings. So, too, the names of the streets serve to strengthen the same impression. Here he can sip honey with the Bourdon blanc, caper with the Chèvres qui dansent, caracole on his destrier by the side of the Quatre fils d'Aymon, hunt Huguenots in the Rue des Renards, or make the best of both worlds with the Chapeaux Violettes.

The houses that rise on either side of these quaintly named and tortuous streets are in keeping with the Old-World atmosphere. They belong to every age and every style. Here is one with high-pitched roof and timbered front, its three stories jutting out one above the other, like an inverted staircase. Another, decorated with the broken escutcheon of some noble family, fascinates the passer-by with the grotesque figures into which its joists are carved, or that grimace from the gable-ends. On the door of a third, huge nails trace mysterious hieroglyphs, some Protestant's confession of faith, or some Leaguer's curse on Henri Quatre. A fourth, of less ambitious type, bears upon its front the symbols of a burgher's noblesse de la cloche. A fifth, standing back a few paces from the street, with a stone-paved courtyard, where pigeons are wooing with all the formal courtesies of Sir Charles Grandison, has an iron gateway, worked in the style of Louis XV., with marvelous interlaced branches, the masterpiece of some unknown Jean Lamour.

Genius a "Sport."

From The Humanitarian.

Through all time men of genius have scoffed at and have ridiculed the attempts of purse-proud old "richesse" to create superior orders of manhood. Nor is this a matter for wonder; they were and are ridiculous. Yet these attempts are repeated every hour. Considering them one would suppose that wealth, titles, dignities are talismans which insure virtue and honor and personal worth and beauty in those to whom they descend. Talismans are ridiculous, and so are titles. Nobility is of blood and not of garters, royal sponsors, and christening robes. Pedigrees, portraits, and family history, when truthful, tell us a great deal about the nobility of a race. Titles, quarterings, and patents are worthless; and the production of a great genius is, in general, as bad a sign as the production of a great profligate. Races that produce geniuses should be avoided; the best is the second best—the normal.

Genius, as some one (Victor Hugo, I think) has finely said, is a promontory stretching out into the ocean of the infinite. Look for the descendants of Shakespeare, Bacon, Macaulay, Wellington, Nelson, Gibbon, Swift, Voltaire, Carlyle, Bonaparte, Goldsmith, Spencer, Milton, Cromwell, Disraeli—to take a few names at random—and you will find that they are not. For the genius is always a transgressor of the normal—a "sport." He is never symmetrical. Such a one Nature likes not, and she makes provision for the extinction of his race.

An Italian Peasant.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The Poletti's little cottage stands in a field and is semi-detached. Like many of their class in Italy, they have a great love for and pride in their home. The furniture is well polished, the tools and utensils arranged with an attempt at decoration, and all is clean and neat. It is a two-roomed house. On the ground floor the kitchen, where the boy's bed stands under the stair which leads to the upper room. Here are two large beds, one for the parents, the other for the two girls. In the kitchen stand a walnut-wood table and a sideboard of antique design, an heirloom of the mother's, a walnut chest holds the bed and table linen, and another old chest the best clothes; the everyday clothes are kept in a chest upstairs. They try to add something every year to the house linen; sometimes the mother and daughters beg the use of a little plot of ground, which they sew with flax, and the year following they spin and weave it themselves, borrowing a loom from a farmer. Their stock compares favorably with that of the better off English cottager, to say nothing of the quality of this home-made linen compared to mar bought cheap at a country shop.

In 1893 they possessed seven and a half pairs of linen sheets, seven large and small tablecloths, three counterpanes, three warm quilted coverlets, and six towels. The mother had six chemises, the father eight shirts, and the rest of their clothing in the same decent proportion.

Did Dr. Johnson Eat Horse?

From Notes and Queries.

Dr. Johnson in his journal mentions the interesting fact that he had on a certain day had "palfrey for dinner." Now these three words have caused not a little trouble to the critics, and for this reason, that they know not what palfrey really is. It has been suggested that palfrey is a clerical error made by the doctor himself for pastry. But the doctor wrote so legibly, and there is so much difference between the words palfrey and pastry, that this position is not at all tenable. Palfrey is defined in Johnson's celebrated dictionary as "a small horse fit for ladies," and some have thought that the doctor (whose feats as a trencherman were notorious) may have broken a record on the day in question, and disposed of a small horse. All these and other conjectures are wrong, and we will proceed to give the correct explanation.

The word palfrey (sometimes pamfrey by the interchange of l and m) is still in use among the rustics of Scotland and the North of Ireland, and means young cabbages when they first come to table in the Spring. Such cabbages have not begun to "close," or become solid in the centre. They are generally spoken of as "early pamfrey," and are considered a luxury. Dr. Johnson probably picked up the word from his friend Boswell, or from some other Scotch acquaintance.

Former Parliamentary Privileges.

From Good Words.

The privilege of freedom from arrest enjoyed by members of Parliament is confined to civil matters; but, since the abolition of imprisonment for debt, this immunity has been shorn of most of its utility. Formerly it was a very useful privilege. Disraeli says of one of the characters in his first novel, "Vivian Grey," that "the only way to keep him out of the House of Correction was to get him into the House of Commons." Parliament was then a convenient haven of refuge for "splendid paupers." There are three at least well authenticated instances on record of members who got elected to the House of Commons in order to escape the consequences of their heavy liabilities.

In one case an English member named Mills, who owed £23,000 and for whose arrest a warrant was in the hands of the Sheriff, avoided imprisonment by purchasing a seat for one of the old "rotton boroughs," in 1807, for a sum of £1,000. In another case an Irishman named Bourke was confined in the King's Bench Prison, about seventy years ago, in execution for a considerable debt. His friends got him elected for an Irish constituency, but he never entered the House. On his release after election he fled to the Continent and remained there. Again, in 1825, the year before Disraeli published "Vivian Grey," a man who was in prison for debt was returned for Bererley, a small English borough, and was forthwith released on a warrant issued by Mr. Speaker. It was a case, in real life, of from the House of Correction to the House of Commons.

Regret.

I hear a bird that sings of yesterdays,
A lonely bird, but none so lone as I,
Whose life is leaden as a wintry sky,
O heart, how weary are Love's woods and ways
When trod in singleness! The sight obeys
The soul, and sees no beauty far or nigh
Unless the soul says "Look!" And so I sigh
Thro' this fair Spring when I should tune my praise.

I know not why the bird is sad, God knows;
And He knows why my heart makes out no song.
For I am burdened with the grievous wrong
Of hard words said to one whose calm repose
I would give all to wake. * * * Ah, dear, how long,
How dark the night until your eyes unclose.
—J. J. BELL in the November Pall Mall Magazine.

The Sikhs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Sir Lepel Griffin has placed on record his conviction that the Sikhs form the backbone of the Indian army, for the following reasons: Ghurkas, though at least equally valuable as infantry, are by no means so plentiful, and are an independent race. Pathans are apt to become homesick and dislike to be stationed at any great distance from their native land. Difficulty is experienced in enlisting pure Rajputs in any number. But the Sikh is always ready to enlist and to undertake duty across the "Black Water," even should that duty be to fight an epidemic in Hongkong or to chase Arab slave dealers in Central Africa, if only he be well paid, (for the Sikh has several Scottish qualities.) He is equally good as horse or foot, at defense or in attack; he appreciates the value of discipline and is devoted to his duty.

Secret Societies.

From The Spectator.

In Rome there was not such a tendency to secret societies because of the immense awe in which the Roman held the State itself, which was worshipped as a protecting deity. But the Emperors feared the secret society, and forbade all combinations except those which would be known in our time as benefit and burial societies, and it is probable that one cause of the hatred inspired by the Christian Church in Rome was due to the fact of the secrecy which seemed to clothe it around. It has been suggested that, after a time, the Church secured recognition as a burial society, and so the catacombs were constructed with the permission of the Roman Government, because they were connected with this idea of a burial club. In modern as in ancient times secret societies have greatly impressed the popular mind, although the motives for the formation of these bodies have been different. Not religion so much as politics and supposed personal advantages have been the impelling causes of most modern secret bodies.

China is understood to be honeycombed with secret societies, whose object is mainly the overthrow of the present dynasty and an expected regeneration of the empire. But the most modern of great States is scarcely more exempt than is the most ancient from the secret society. America counts its secret societies by the score, and their membership by the hundred thousand. The annual convention of one of these bodies brings thousands of persons by special trains to one of the great cities which eagerly compete for its presence, and the processions with the curious badges and costumes are quite a remarkable feature of these cities.

In Europe the Carbonari were a real power, and were supposed to be a much greater in the struggle for Italian unity until the open movement associated with Mazzini and Garibaldi practically ended the reign of secrecy. But at the present time all over Southern Italy and Sicily the secret society with its "theory of the dagger" is a very real and important fact. There seems little in common between the Mafia and the harmless temperance societies of England, but these latter have in some cases their oaths, ritual, and passwords, their gatherings being absolutely secret, and having, therefore, an attraction for many who are thus gathered in rather by the romantic attraction of mystery than by reason of the avowed object of the society. The popularity of students' clubs in Germany is partly due to good fellowship, but partly to the mysterious attraction of some kind of "initiation" rite.

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As in the case of our recent great Combination Sale in this department it will be advisable for intending purchasers to get here early

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FINANCIAL.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
Readjustment of Funded Debt.
The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.
Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.
JOS. S. STOUT, 25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK, 60 Wall St., New York.
WM. H. BLACKFORD, 10 South St., Baltimore. } Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES D. FISHER, Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANDER MATTHEWS, (Room 1002) 43 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Much has happened in Wall Street during the past week—and much outside of Wall Street of consequence to Wall Street. Greatest importance was involved in the decision by the United States Supreme Court of the Central Traffic Association case—a decision which declares that combinations to control rates are illegal, in conflict with the National anti-trust law.

In so far as Wall Street is concerned the anti-trust law up to this time has been considered a dead letter, a subject for jocularity. Further from all Wall Street expectations was this determination of the Supreme Court of the country. On many sides are heard declarations from more or less important railway authorities averring that the court's declaration is insignificant. Many railway Presidents and Managers, many financiers identified with the market for railway securities, many politicians in the employ of railway companies—many, very many, such oracles—have gotten quickly upon record in assertion that this conclusive decision is immaterial, that existing combinations to control rates have really amounted to nothing, that their prohibition is without bearing, and that, anyway, the next Congress can be asked to make pooling legitimate. Distinguished authorities so quoted would not enjoy parallel column comparisons between statements now made and views expressed only a little while ago. No personal element, however, in any sense enters into sensible consideration of the situation. Conspicuous railroads have through combinations been trying to head off illicit elements in competition, have been working to maintain rates through pledges one to another of good faith, have been attempting to keep traffic charges at a remunerative figure through co-operation. This determination by the United States Supreme Court is that Congress, having authority, prohibits such co-operative work. To aver that such a decision is insignificant and of no consequence is to make a declaration which even casual observers must recognize as insincere. The immediate effect of the Supreme Court declaration is to put railway against railway, to accentuate every element of competition, to provoke rate wars, to offset, even to obliterate, all that co-operating corporation effort has been strenuously aiming at.

On the Stock Exchange there has been during the week rather free and easy acceptance of the oracular averment that Supreme Court decisions count for nothing, that if rates cannot in co-operation be maintained they are still likely to be as good, and even better, with competition enforced. And on this basis the stock market has ruled strong.

Such optimism has in it more of cheerfulness than common sense.

International factors have commanded small attention on the Stock Exchange during the week, though some such have been of more than passing consequence. High rates for money continue abroad, and further advances are not improbable. The spirit of unrest seems to be pursuing most of the peoples of Europe. Half a dozen foreign Governments are snarling at one another's heels. During much of the week relationships between France and England have been so strained that immediate war seemed more than once almost certain. Wall Street, however, has dismissed as utterly unimportant every possibility of disturbance through such developments. Europe has been during most of the week a free seller of American stocks, England and Germany both letting go large lines of investments for some time held.

Of more consequence than any other news from Europe have been announcements, off and on, of grave snarls resulting through the peace convention at Paris, wherein the United States and Spain negotiate final war results.

But the financial temper here has refused utterly to show sensitiveness over any collision or lack of conclusion in that quarter. In the face of this, however, foreign advices received by important Wall Street bankers have throughout the week been persistently suggesting suspicions that Spain is dealing unfairly and that of a sudden there may be some dramatic political play to international galleries—representatives of the Messrs. Rothschild even suggesting that French politicians are inclined to listen to Spanish co-operation proposals. Such scarecrows do not count for as much now as once they might, for the average business man of the United States is convinced amply of the safety of trusting the clear disclosure of intrinsic values, compared with which fabricated bugaboos count not at all.

More strength has been shown in the New York stock market's general course during the past week than at any time since the climax of the Summer boom in quotations was reached. Many reasons are advanced to explain this, but chiefly significant is the fact that important interests lately out of the market have returned to activity. Conspicuous in this class—really chief among its leaders—are ex-Gov. R. P. Flower, his friends and followers. In the market's current course the Flower stocks have been more conspicuous for strength than any others, and those interests with which Gov. Flower's party is identified have had leadership in essential ways. For earnest, aggressive, successful campaigning Wall Street has had in recent years nothing to compare with the splendid performance which uniformly follows outspoken faith by the Flower crowd—for when in the market Gov. Flower and his friends are not given to petty hide-and-seek games, but openly declare themselves positively and with explicitness, and in the present better feeling prevailing in Wall Street a very great majority of operative factors have origin or relationships in the Flower quarter.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Messrs. Rockefeller, and other important leaders in the financial world are recognized as taking position with Gov. Flower on the side of confidence in current values, and the market in its upward course has chiefly reflected what such operators of highest consequence are doing. On the Stock Exchange the little fellows are all bearish, most of them short of stocks. The genuinely big men of Wall Street are not hiding the fact that their stand is on the bull side.

An inspiriting feature of current security markets appears in the breadth of the market for bonds. Such transactions on the Stock Exchange last week reached larger figures than have been made by any recent totals, approximating $20,000,000, and being practically double the aggregate of the preceding week. In this are reflected sustained and growing investment demands. Practically every conspicuous mortgage dealt in was quoted at an advance, and some gains were substantial quite beyond ordinary averages.

It is the continual contention of bears on stocks that the public is out of the market, and that transactions in securities come only from professional quarters. This argument can have no force touching the bond market, where developments show material extensions of public interest. Conspicuous bonds gained during the week from one to ten points, and only in exceptional cases were there net changes other than advances.

Government bonds have shown not only strength but buoyancy, activity in the new 3 per cents. going quite beyond any similar transactions recorded for months past. At the end of the week the 3 per cent. issue shows a new record price, actual transactions taking place at 106⅜.

Cheap money shows in this connection as especially influential. Among all the operating factors in the market none surpasses that of the current abundance and ease of funds.

In one part of the market danger signals show and are warranted amply—in trust stocks, where flagrant manipulation is challenging disaster. Tobacco Trust, Sugar Trust, and a host of lesser trusts have been wheeled into position where, if of a sudden intrinsic values begin to tell and natural liquidation be induced, the general market may have to stand against the stress of what can be little short of a trust stock panic.

Of a sudden the Tobacco Trust—issuing stock surreptitiously—proclaims that it is advantaged by the formation of a trust in plug tobacco making because plug tobacco competition has been inflicting it with losses of over $1,000,000 a year—this being now officially stated with as much positiveness as a little while ago it was officially declared to be false.

In the sugar trade such independent refineries as have agreeable relations with the Sugar Trust have of a sudden taken themselves out of the market as sellers of refined product by advancing their selling rates a fraction beyond the figures at which the trust is willing to supply the market. This leaves the trust free to carry on the aggressive campaign which is scheduled to begin the coming week against new invaders of the trade. It is officially stated that the Sugar Trust's managers have specifically agreed to pay hereafter—during the pendency of the fight now beginning—only such dividends as are currently earned. Thus, if for the present or the next quarter the exigency of "war" involves losses, dividends will be suspended altogether, no drafts being made upon accumulated surplus. Small doubt can now exist of the earnestness with which Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar Trust, approaches the difficulties of his trade's situation. Mr. Havemeyer has never been accused under any circumstances of being too pacific, and this is hardly likely to be a time for him to make a quick surrender.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was irregular, and, on the whole, reactionary. Many of those stocks which during the week have shown continued strength made fractional losses, as was natural, in view of their previous buoyancy. The professional character of much of the buying during the week was shown yesterday by the heavy sales made by Stock Exchange traders who were "evening up." These sales, however, were generally well absorbed by newly bullish speculators.

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The market was fairly active, total sales approximating 210,000 shares. In the bond market there were transactions in more than $2,500,000 bonds. Again the trading was largely professional, although in the Granger stocks and in some others of the standard shares, commission houses were more or less active.

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Greatest activity showed in the industrial group, of which Tobacco Trust was the feature. On transactions of nearly 70,000 shares, that stock ran up to 138, and closed at 136½, with a net gain of between 2 and 3 points. Again manipulation was plainly evident in the stock's fluctuations. There was no news regarding the property except repetitions of calculations of the benefits to be derived through the formation of the Continental Tobacco Company. Again Sugar Trust stood still, transactions in it amounting to less than 10,000 shares. The stock fluctuated within a range of 1 point, and made the smallest fractional gain.

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Granger shares, under the lead of Burlington, showed weakness. That road's heavy decrease in September surplus earnings materially affected the stock. The Pacific stocks were reactionary, and this was true of the standard shares generally. Local stocks showed notable strength. Consolidated Gas running up about 6 points and Third Avenue Railroad making a gain of between 8 and 9 points.

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The real features of the market were the Federal Steel issues, in which the trading was heavier than ever before and in which notable strength was shown. The preferred stock sold at 74 and the common above 32. Both retained the greater part of their advances to the close. The buying of the stocks was largely by interests identified with the management of the company. Minnesota Iron stock was also conspicuously strong.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in deposits of nearly $16,000,000. Loans increased more than $10,000,000. Surplus reserves increased nearly $2,700,000. The banks gained in cash holdings about $6,600,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $216,000,000, which is $26,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $761,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $687,000,000.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $34,500 3s, coupon, at 106@106⅛, a new high record.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Minn. Iron, t. r., sta.	1⅞
Am. Express	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas	½	Pacific Mail	½
Consol. Gas	4½	Pullman Car	½
Federal Steel, w. i.	½	Quicksilver pf.	½
Federal Steel pf., w.i.	1	St. L. Southwest.	½
Internat. Paper	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Internat. Paper pf.	1½	Third Avenue	8½
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	W. & L. E., 4th as. paid	½
Michigan Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

B. & O., all in. paid.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., R. & Q.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Chi. & Northw.	½	Union Pacific	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅞	Western Union Tel.	⅛
N. Y. Air Brake	1⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. & N. 1st, P. & A. 6s 2

N. Ry. of Cal. 1st 5s 1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,518,276; balances, $7,490,065; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $364,110.

Money on call in London at 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¾@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@4.85½ for demand, $4.86⅝@4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅝@5.24⅝, less 1-16 for long, and 5.21⅞@5.21⅞, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Slight. 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

RAILROADS WILL NOT SUFFER.

Much comment has been made regarding the calmness with which Wall Street received the recent news of the decision which pronounced illegal the traffic agreements between the railroads of the country. Mr. Thomas Powell Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company and a Director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, an authority of consequence on railroad matters generally, in a statement to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, yesterday, presented views explanatory of the seeming indifference to the subject in railroad and financial circles. Touching on Atchison matters, Mr. Fowler spoke approvingly of the action of the management in improving the system, believing that better results will be secured by this conservative policy than by the adoption of any course looking merely to immediate effects. Mr. Fowler said:

"In regard to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the traffic association matter, there is this to be said: The agreement known as the Joint Traffic Association contract has never been of much consequence or effect, because its legal status was questioned and the parties to it were aware that no steps would or could be taken to enforce it.

"I think it would have been unfortunate had the Supreme Court reversed the decision arrived at in the trans-Missouri case. The Supreme Court has been bitterly assailed in many parts of the country by Populist speakers and writers, who have endeavored to create the impression that the highest judicial authority in the land is favorable to corporation interests. Had the decision in the case been to declare the agreements lawful there is no doubt whatever that people throughout the country who are suspicious of or dissatisfied with the Supreme Court would have believed that corporation pressure had been brought to bear upon it in some way.

"I believe that rates will be maintained even better than they have been in the past, because, as I have said, none of the parties to the recent agreement was absolutely certain as to its validity. So far as the corporations are concerned, I do not think that the decision of the Supreme Court was an unfortunate one for them.

"Business is good all around. This is the condition reflected in every commercial centre. The opinion generally prevails that permanent improvement has set in and that business prosperity is to endure—that it rests on a solid foundation. Railroads are showing the results of a better demand for many kinds of products, and continued encouragement is likely to be found in the developments in this department. Western business is especially flourishing.

"The future of the Atchison system is, in my judgment, a very bright one. Mr. Ripley (the President) and all the officials of the company have devoted their time and attention and a good portion of the net earnings of the property in improving its physical condition and in putting it in shape to show large net earnings in the future.

"The condition of the roadbed and equipment of the Atchison Company has been vastly improved from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean, and the acquirement of the San Francisco line will be of very great value hereafter to the system as a whole. I look for continuous improvement in the earnings of the property, both gross and net. At the present time the results of the management's policy are such that the road is in a position to withstand a crop failure or any other of the misfortunes with which all Western lines have occasionally to contend.

"Betterments have figured largely in the calculations of the Directors. They are working for the long run—not for this year or next, but for all time. That is the safest course to insure lasting results. That is their policy—one of conservatism—a wise and proper one. Present effect is not the end desired; it is rather permanent future results."

BUSINESS AND ITS PROMISE.

Mr. Frank Tilford of the widely known grocery firm of Park & Tilford, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam, and a Director in many powerful corporations, talked yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the business and financial outlook. Mr. Tilford's position in the business world gives him exceptional opportunities for observing the trend of affairs, and for making shrewd calculations as to general prospects. At the present time he is altogether hopeful regarding the situation, seeing no adverse factor, except the uncertainty regarding pending Congressional elections. With another free-silver defeat, Mr. Tilford looks for a period of unprecedented business activity and prosperity. He said yesterday:

"Judging from my own business and from what I hear from business men in other lines, trade at the present time is fully up to all that can be expected of it. In a great many branches there is activity and progress and a generally good condition of affairs. I do not hear many complaints from merchants, except as to election uncertainties, which, for the moment, are causing some hesitation. Otherwise, business here in the East seems to be fulfilling expectations.

"There seems to be a very good demand for goods by retailers. In the grocery line I do know that retail business this Fall has been quite good. And I have learned from experience that whenever retailers are doing well jobbers and wholesalers and manufacturers find small cause for complaint. For some time past there seems to have been a steadily increasing demand from consumers, and although because of the coming elections sales by manufacturers and wholesalers may have diminished, retailers are experiencing activity, and are rapidly depleting stocks in many lines.

"That there should be some hesitation shown in trade circles because of election uncertainties is only natural. Every business man must appreciate what would come from free-silver victories; every thoughtful man must realize what demoralization we would have should these coming elections result in a free-silver Congress. With such an uncertainty hanging over them, men are quite naturally hesitant to make moves in any direction. From what I can see, this disposition to watch and wait for developments is evident in all parts of the country. And, of course, in the great trade centres it is more pronounced than elsewhere.

"The same uncertain and hesitant feeling is even more in evidence in financial circles. There free-silver victories would have their first effect, and among financial interests there is a very logical inclination to do nothing while the present political crisis—if it may be so called—is still unsettled.

"To my mind, almost everything in the future of American business depends upon these coming Congressional elections. Gains by the free silverites will necessarily shake confidence throughout the country. The progress which has been made since the silver defeat in 1896, and which has been based largely thereon, will have gone for naught if now the 'cause' of bimetallism is to show life again. Personally, however, I do not fear the result of the elections, because I cannot believe that the American people will now give their support to silver theories any more than they did two years ago. In fact, I feel altogether confident that the result of the November polls will be in every way satisfactory to business and financial interests.

"And for that reason I have every confidence in the future of the country's commerce. I can see nothing adverse in the question except the silver question and its disposition by the voters in another ten days. If, as I fully believe, these elections show once more that free-silver fallacies are impossible of success among the American people, there is every reason to expect three or four years at least of widespread business prosperity in this country.

"Every underlying factor is favorable to continued progress and expansion. We have money in plenty, and among the business community there is the necessary confidence to employ that money in business ventures. I cannot see why we should fear any retrogression or depression unless general confidence is shaken. And the only thing in sight that can shake that confidence is a revival of the silver scare.

"If you want my own personal opinion on the outlook, I say frankly that I am most optimistic. Why there should be any doubts as to American progress I cannot understand. Certainly general conditions in this country were never better, and certainly there never was a time when there was greater promise of development of our resources than at the present. To me the outlook seems altogether bright. The one dark spot is the silver cloud, and that, in my opinion, is soon to be swept away."

BREADSTUFFS AND STAPLES.

The Chicago and local wheat markets during the past week have been active and irregular. Recessions in quotations of the chief cereal followed the top-notch point yet reached of Tuesday. They corroborated an explanation that cheap wheat interests, mainly milling, and especially in Kansas, had made a determined effort, through manipulation, to coerce the farmers who are holding their wheat into letting go at the prices of a week ago.

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To appreciate the recent fluctuations, a glance at the closing prices in Chicago and New York during the past fortnight is of material help. These tables show them:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 22.
December	64½	65⅛	65⅝	..	68	66⅝	67¾
May	65⅝	66¼	66⅝	..	68¾	67⅛	68⅝

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 22.
December	71⅜	72¼	72⅞	74½	76⅞	74⅝	76½
May	70⅝	70⅞	71¼	72⅜	73⅞	72⅝	73⅝

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 29.
December	67¾	70½	68¼	67⅛	68¾	66⅛	66⅛
May	68⅜	70⅞	68⅝	67⅛	67⅝	67	67

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 29.
December	76½	77⅞	76⅝	75	74⅝	74½	73⅝
May	73⅝	75½	74½	73	72⅞	72½	72⅛

This showing establishes a loss during the past week of 1⅝c in December and May at Chicago and a recession of 2½c in December and 1½c in May at New York, while wheat held firm above the quotations of Oct. 15. Taken all in all, the position of staple cash wheat and coarse cereals and their derivatives is vastly superior to that of a months ago and better in some respects than that of a year ago. The record stands:

	Oct. 29. 1898.	Sept. 29, 1898.	Oct. 29. 1897.
Cash wheat	.75½	.74½	$1.03¾
Cash corn	.37⅞	.31½	.30⅝
Cash oats	.29	.25	.24½
Flour	$4.00	$3.90	5.20
Lard	5.25	5.12½	4.50
Pork	9.00	8.75	9.00

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The decline in wheat has left its statistical position unchanged, and the market solely at the mercy of demand and supply. For instance, no sophistry or manipulation can change the expert reckoning on the world's crop of 2,640,000,000 bushels and the drain on it for actual consumption of 2,480,000,000 bushels. This leaves but 160,000,000 for replenishing reserve stocks that were wiped out by the past year's season of unthrift and speculation. No other source of supply of even secondary importance exists outside of the United States. And into the local market have come two danger signals for shorts of no inferior portent. Last week 140,000 bushels were negotiated for Rio Janeiro and Argentine marts, and 150,000 bushels were bought for Gibraltar on Spanish account. This last transaction will be duplicated in the current week. These deals have been in a market active in the ordinary foreign engagements and with milling operations on a record scale, with railroad resources taxed to the utmost and to car famines in Iowa, a situation promising agricultural wealth and prosperity for carrying interests.

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The estimates of The Corn Trade News are conceded to be able and in good faith. According to them, the European requirements will aggregate something like 360,000,000 bushels of wheat. Russia, Roumania, and Eastern Europe are counted on for 160,000,000 bushels—these countries furnished 140,000,000 bushels last year—and America must necessarily furnish 200,000,000 bushels, and this without adding to the depleted world's stocks and bringing them up to a normal figure—not the abnormal condition of last year, simply because there were practically no stocks. This authority assumes the American crop of Winter and Spring wheat at the high figure of 650,000,000 bushels. Accepting this without discussion; the distribution, by the same authority, of our chief cereals: home consumption, 342,000,000 bushels; seeding, 68,000,000 bushels; exports, 180,000,000 bushels; reconstruction of reserves 70,000,000 bushels. This estimate, however, does not take into consideration the needs of Minneapolis alone for milling, over 90,000,000 bushels. Nor does it consider the Pacific basin, and the demand that is surely to come for our breadstuffs as a post-bellum result, or the appearance of Russia in our markets as a buyer of wheat.

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All these estimates do not consider the position of Argentina eight weeks hence, the condition of Winter wheat here and abroad, and the disturbed condition of European politics with the issue of the Peace Commission at Paris.

A YEAR'S GREAT RECORD.

Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, in an address to New York bankers yesterday at the Down-Town Club, reviewed financial and business conditions, saying:

"The past year has furnished an unprecedented record, both in domestic and foreign commerce and progress. That unfailing barometer of trade the clearings of our banks has during the same period revealed the high-water mark of business advance. We have imported, in payment of the balance of the obligations the rest of the world owes us, in round numbers, $100,000,000 in gold, and our exports of American merchandise—to say nothing of breadstuffs—in excess of our imports reach the colossal figure of $500,000,000. For the nine months of the present calendar year our exports are $100,000,000 in excess of those for the corresponding period in any other year, while the excess of exports over imports is likely to be as great this year as last. As has been truthfully said by one of the bankers of New York in his financial circular, a new and eager demand for our surplus wheat has recently developed. This will bring out a large amount of the cereal that has been held back by our farmers, and will further increase railway tonnage. Never before have the Western agricultural districts been as comfortable and prosperous as now. The fact that so large a part of this year's wheat crop has been held back for higher prices shows that the growers have not been forced to sell. For the first time they could hold back their grain and yet have money on which to live, and also for the purchase of unwonted comforts and luxuries. This means business for the home merchants, the Eastern jobbers, and the manufacturers of the entire country, and it means large return freights for our railroads."

"Since our last meeting the country found itself suddenly plunged, for the first time in its history, into war with a nation across the sea that does not speak the English language. You are familiar with the unprecedented achievements—a single campaign on land and, between sunrise and noon, the entire destruction of two Spanish squadrons with the loss of but a single American life and no material injury to our warships—which shows the scientific mastery of naval warfare and modern armed warships by American seamen. An English Admiral has said that the fights at Manila and at Sanitago were, on the part of the United States naval squadrons, simply target firing—sad target firing for Spain.

"But there is another feature—more particularly of interest to us, perhaps—of which public mention has not been made. I think for the first time in the history of international conflict, a war has been begun and ended without impairing the credit of both of the nations engaged in it. The credit of the United States was even higher after the war was in progress than it was before the declaration of war was made; and it placed its war loan upon the market at a rate of interest which establishes the credit of this country in even rank with that of Great Britain, until now the foremost financial nation of the world.

"In the year in which we have driven Spain from the Western Hemisphere and practically from the Eastern as well, this country has done the largest business in its history, and has won, in the markets of the world triumphs unsurpassed. This Republic has revealed itself to the American people as standing upon the threshold of an era of trade with the rest of the world which will soon rival the magnitude of that which Great Britain has so long enjoyed. These are features of a year of war which especially appeal, with their full significance, to the bankers of the United States.

"Notwithstanding these happy omens, we cannot look into the future without seeing some alarming shadows. There is, first, the unreasonable opposition to the banking interests of the United States by that element which makes possible the Socialistic and Populistic agitation; and, second, the fierce rivalry that exists between banks and trust companies, the latter of whom enjoy all the privileges of National and State banks, and others of far more profitable character, without incurring any of their responsibility or restraints or expenses. This is a matter of serious import to us all; and I only refer to it in order that you may carefully consider whether there will grow out of this condition tendencies which hereafter may be of serious consequence to the National and State banking interests."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	225	230
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79¼	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County incs.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40½	41
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	95¼
Union Ferry	43	43¼
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	70½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	108½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28½	29
Amsterdam preferred	68⅝	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20½	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93¼	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus G-s	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	104
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	105	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	129	134
Standard Gas pf.	147	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	64	64¾
Glucose pf.	107½	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93	94
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt &

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 29, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	115	10	Adams Express	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
31½	32½	1,000	American Malting Co.	31½	32½	31½	32½	+ ½
70⅝	80¾	304	Am. Malting Co. pf...	80	80¼	80	80¼	+ ½
120	125	50	American Coal	120	120	120	120	.....
38¾	39	1,535	American Cotton Oil...	38½	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
87½	88	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	88	88	88	88	.....
135	137	310	American Express	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	+ ¾
11½	12	54	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
34	34½	6	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	.....
113¼	113⅝	9,440	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. ...	113	113¾	112⅞	113⅝	+ ⅛
107⅞	108¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	108⅞	108	108¼	.....
85¼	85⅝	10	Am. S. & W. Co. pf...	85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	.....
136¼	136¾	67,300	American Tobacco ...	134	138	133½	136½	+2½
128	130	10	American Tobacco pf.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	.....
12⅝	13	210	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	35¾	6,638	At., T. & S. F. pf....	35⅞	36¾	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
44½	45	100	B. & O., all in. pd....	44½	44½	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
32	33	100	B. & O., when iss.....	32	32	32	32	.....
68⅝	68⅞	9,833	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	67¼	66¼	66⅞	— ⅜
126	127	119	Brooklyn Union Gas..	126¾	126¾	126¾	126⅝	+ ⅛
81¾	82	700	Canadian Pacific	82	82	82	82	+ ¼
26	26¼	925	Central Pacific	26½	26½	26	26	— ¼
21¾	22	400	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
115⅜	116	12,915	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	117¼	117⅜	115⅞	115⅞	—1⅜
14	14¼	1,060	Chicago Great West..	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
42¼	42⅝	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	42⅜	42⅝	42	42	— ⅜
7¾	8	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	7	7	7	7	— ½
100¾	100⅝	10,117	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	110	110	109⅛	109⅝	— ⅝
160	162	37	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	162¼	162¼	160	160	— ½
131¼	131⅜	382	Chi. & Northw.....	132	132	131¾	131⅝	— ⅛
102⅞	103⅛	5,143	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104	104	103	103	— ⅞
8⅝	9	168	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	185	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	.....
38⅜	38¾	500	Cleve., C., C. & St. L..	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
74½	75½	22	Cl., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	89	88	88	.....
16	18¾	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
46¾	47	420	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
20⅝	21⅜	180	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
186¼	188½	3,315	Consolidated Gas	184¾	188½	184¾	186½	+1½
48¾	48⅞	100	Consolidated Ice	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
101⅜	101⅞	335	Delaware & Hudson..	102¼	102¼	102	102	—1
55	55½	630	Denver & R. G. pf....	55⅜	55⅞	55	55	— ¼
12½	12¾	200	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	+ ⅜
32⅜	33	327	Erie 1st pf.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	100	Erie 2d pf.....	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
32	32¼	11,466	Fed. Steel, when iss..	31⅜	32⅜	31½	32	+ ½
73⅞	74	12,048	Fed. S. pf., when iss..	72⅞	74	72⅞	73⅞	+1
81½	82¼	100	General Electric	82	82	82	82	+ ¼
137	138	300	Great Northern pf....	137¼	137½	137¼	137½	+ ¼
108¾	109	1,025	Illinois Central	109	109¼	108	109	.....
52½	53	247	International Paper...	53	53	53	53	+1
87	87½	425	Int. Paper pf.....	87½	87¾	87½	87½	+1½
15⅞	16⅛	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	16¼	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
56	56¼	4,075	Louisville & Nashville.	56¾	56⅞	55⅞	56⅛	— ⅛
95¾	96	4,595	Manhattan Con	95½	96½	94⅜	95¼	— ⅛
160¾	161½	2,693	Met. Steel Railway....	162¾	163	160¼	160½	—1⅞
107¾	...	200	Michigan Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
90	92	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
132	132½	1,300	Minn. Iron. t. r., std..	132	133	132	133	+1⅞
33	33¼	305	Missouri Pacific	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
176	177	8	Morris & Essex.....	176	176	176	176	.....
61¼	61⅝	369	National Linseed Oil..	6	6¼	6	6½	+1½
85	88	500	New Jersey Central ..	89½	89½	88½	88½	.....
95¼	100	125	New York Air Brake..	98	98	98	98	—1⅝
114⅜	115	900	New York Central	115	115	114⅜	114¾	— ⅛
48⅝	50	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	50	50	50	50	— ¼
6⅝	6⅞	100	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	.....
40½	40⅝	4,887	Northern Pacific	40⅝	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅜
75⅞	76⅛	2,522	Northern Pacific pf....	76¼	76¾	76	76	— ¼
74	76	115	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	74½	74½	74½	74½	+1½
28	32	30	Oregon Short Line	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	.....
33¼	33⅝	220	Pacific Mail	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
117½	117⅝	200	Pennsylvania R. R....	117½	117½	117¼	117½	— ⅜
102¾	103⅜	7,780	People's Gas, Chicago.	104½	104⅝	103¼	103⅜	— ½
198	198½	902	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	198	198¾	198	198½	+ ½
6¾	6⅞	100	Quicksilver pf.....	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
165½	165⅞	190	Reading	165¾	166	165¾	165¾	— ⅜
39	40	120	Reading 1st pf.....	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	30⅛	2,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	29¾	30	29⅜	30	+ ½
5⅞	6	1,000	St. Louis Southw	6	6	6	6	+ ½
12⅝	13	320	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13	13	12⅝	13	.....
81	82	100	St. Paul & Omaha.....	81	81	81	81	— ⅝
23	23¼	150	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	300	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	.....
34⅝	34¾	3,834	Southern Railway pf..	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	.....
6⅜	6⅝	130	Standard R. & T.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
28	28½	235	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
13⅞	14¼	100	Texas Pacific	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
162	165	927	Third Avenue	158	162½	158	162½	+8½
32¼	32¾	3,230	Union Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ½
64	64⅛	4,655	Union Pacific pf.....	64⅜	64⅝	63⅞	64	— ⅛
5⅜	6	20	U.P., D. & G.,1st in.pd.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
61	63	100	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
65	65⅝	910	U. S. Leather pf.....	65¾	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
41	41¼	1,715	United States Rubber.	42	42	41¼	41¼	—1¼
102	102½	525	U. S. Rubber pf.....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	310	Wabash pf.....	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
95¾	95⅞	500	West Chicago Street..	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	— ⅛
92¾	93	110	Western Union Tel....	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅝	800	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
16¾	17¼	150	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	16¾	17	16¾	17	.....
Sales.....		210,076						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
4,000..... 83
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000..... 88
At. T & S F adjst 4s
10,000..... 72⅞
50,000..... 73
9,000..... 72⅞
13,000..... 73
40,000..... 72¾
10,000..... 72⅞
12,000..... 72¾
5,000..... 72⅝
10,000s3..... 72½
5,000..... 72¾
8,000..... 72⅝
Gen 4s
500..... 95
37,000..... 94¾
25,000..... 94⅞
5,000..... 94¾
50,000..... 94½
B & O 3½s, when issued
76,000..... 95¾
B & O 4s, when issued
25,000..... 94¼
B & O con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co certfs
20,000..... 118¾
B'klyn, Queens Co & Suburban con gtd 5s
20,000..... 103½
7,000..... 104¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s
7,000..... 116½
Bklyn W. & W Co 5s
2,000..... 88
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000..... 100¼
Canada Southern 2d
1,000..... 109¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
4,000..... 90⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000..... 86½
62,000..... 86⅝
4,000..... 86⅛
6,000..... 86¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
10,000s20F..... 117½
20,000..... 117⅜
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
16,000..... 110⅝
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
10,000..... 103
1,000..... 103½
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000s3..... 112
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
1,000..... 102
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
5,000..... 106½
Chi & Pac West Div 5s
2,000..... 118
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000..... 136¼
Chi Term Transfer 4s
4,000..... 89½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
44,000..... 100
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
1,000..... 83
Detroit City Gas 5s
7,000..... 93¾
10,000..... 93⅞
12,000..... 94
10,000..... 93
10,000..... 93½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000..... 114½
Erie gen lien 4s
5,000..... 70¼
Evans & T H gen 5s
8,000..... 95
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000..... 99
Ft W & D C 1st
4,000..... 76
Green Bay & W deb, B
5,000..... 4½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
10,000..... 70
L S & Mich So 3½s
10,000..... 107
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st
1,000..... 109½
Unified gold 4s
6,000..... 90⅜
Met St Ry gen 5s
80,000..... 114¾
50,000..... 115
Mo, K & East 1st
4,000..... 100
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
50,000..... 89⅞
30,000..... 90
10,000..... 90
10,000..... 90
10,000..... 90
Mo, K & T 2d
11,000..... 64½
5,000..... 64
8,000..... 64¼
7,000..... 64¼
10,000..... 64⅜
7,000..... 64½
Mo Pac 1st cons
5,000..... 105¼
60,000..... 105½
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000..... 81¼
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
4,000..... 77½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
15,000..... 95¾
6,000..... 96
47,000..... 95⅞
162,000..... 96
Mich Cent col 3½s
33,000..... 93⅞
N Y Cent deb 4s
10,000..... 106⅜
3,000..... 106½
1,000..... 105½
6,000..... 105¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000..... 102¾
2,000..... 103
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000..... 83⅞
25,000..... 84
2,000..... 83¾
3,000..... 84
1,000..... 83⅞
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
25,000..... 67
10,000..... 66⅞
60,000..... 66¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
19,000..... 100⅞
31,000..... 100⅞
30,000..... 100⅞
21,000..... 100⅞
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000..... 103½
8,000..... 103¾
Oregon R & N 4s
24,000..... 100
Oregon S L inc A 5s
6,000..... 76
500..... 75½
5,000..... 76½
inc B & col trust
16,000..... 57¾
5,000..... 58
3,000..... 58½
27,000..... 58½
3,000..... 58¼
Pitts & West 1st 4s
6,000..... 93½
Rome, Wat & Og cons
4,000e10F..... 128⅛
Reading Co gen 4s
25,000..... 81½
10,000..... 81¾
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000..... 87½
2,000..... 87¾
5,000..... 88
3,000..... 88¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000s10F..... 98¼
2,000s15F..... 98¼
5,000..... 98⅜
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000..... 105¾
St L & S F G M 6s
6,000..... 120½
St L S W 1st
3,000..... 81¼
6,000..... 81
2,000s20F..... 81¼
St L S W 2d inc
10,000..... 34¼
11,000..... 34½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000..... 69⅜
41,000..... 69½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000..... 98½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000..... 99
5,000..... 98¾
Standard R & T inc
11,000..... 19⅜
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000..... 94¼
Union Pacific 4s
85,000..... 93⅜
500..... 93⅝
20,000..... 93⅞
5,000..... 100
2,000..... 99⅞
12,000..... 100
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
5,000..... 60½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000..... 80½
10,000..... 80¾
40,000..... 80⅝
35,000..... 80¼
33,000..... 80½
3,000..... 80¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000..... 107
Tex & Pac 2d inc
6,000..... 45¾
5,000..... 46
10,000..... 45¾
4,000..... 45½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000..... 114
10,000..... 114½
Wabash deb, Series B
20,000..... 32⅜
5,000..... 32½
10,000..... 32⅝
10,000..... 32
1,000..... 32¼
10,000..... 32
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000..... 111
500..... 110⅝
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
15,000..... 60¼
35,000..... 60⅜
20,000..... 60¾
20,000..... 60⅞
15,000..... 61
55,000..... 60⅞
15,000..... 60⅝
10,000..... 60¾
10,000..... 60⅝
2,000..... 60⅜
20,000..... 60¼
Total sales..... $2,546,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—West Chicago and Strawboard were the only two active stocks to-day. For the former there was a stiff demand, the selling starting at 95½ and going as high as 96⅝. Strawboard stocks wabbled somewhat. They opened at 34, crept up by quarters to 35¾, and closed at 35½. Five thousand Union Loops 5s were traded in at 102. Biscuit was steady at 96¼ and 96½. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	35½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	69¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139
National Biscuit Co.	32¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96¼
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	30
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf.	85¼
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	3
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	25
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4⅝
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	25½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	24
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	45
N. Chi. St. R. R.	222½
W. Chi. St. R.	95⅜
South Side El. R. R.	74½
Lake St. Elevated	12¾
Lake St. El. 1st pf.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 69¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 12⅞. Declined—New York Central, ¾, to 118; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 111¾; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 78⅜; St. Paul, ⅜, to 113; Atchison, ¼, to 13¼, and Reading, ¼, to 8½. Canadian Pacific sold at 83⅞. Louisville and Nashville at 57⅞, and Erie first preferred at 33½. British consols advanced ¼, to 109 3-16 for money and 109¼ for the account. The Bank of England lost $91,000 bullion on balance.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—For a Saturday, to-day's market was a good one. Trading was fairly active, especially the commission house part of it, and prices were firm throughout the list, although finals were small fractions under the best. Substantial gains, however, were made in Consolidated Traction of Baltimore, 25⅜ to 25⅞; Electric Storage Battery common, 40 to 40¾, and Welsbach Light, 44 to 45½. In the remainder of the list the changes—generally advances—were limited to ⅛@⅜. The close was firm at these figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	24	24½
Choctaw pf.	40	40¼
Lehigh Valley	10⅝	10⅞
Pennsylvania	58⅜	58⅞
Reading	8 3-16	8¼
Reading 1st pf.	19½	19⅝
Reading 2d pf.	9¼	9⅜
Philadelphia Traction	91½	92
Union Traction	19⅝	19¾
West. New York and Penn.	3⅛	3⅜
Consolidated Traction, Baltimore	25⅜	26
Consolidated Traction, New Jersey	50¼	51
Electric Storage Battery	40⅜	40¾
Elec. Storage Bat. pf.	47½	48
Marsden	6⅝	6¾
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	20⅜	20½
United Gas	120	120¾
Welsbach Light	45¼	46

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $7,886,802. The imports of specie were $1,048,451, and the exports of specie $1,078,280.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government conds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	New Cent. Coal	35	42
3s, r., 1918	105¼	105⅜	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½	N. Y. & N. H.	189	191
3s, c., 1918	106	106½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¼	13
3s, 1918, small	105½	106¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	135	140	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	...	Eighth Avenue	360	...			
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½	Ev., & T. H.	31½	32½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34½
4s, r., 1925	126½	127½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	59	60			
4s, c., 1925	127½	128½	Flint & P. M.	11	15	N. Y., O. & W.	14½	14⅝
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¾	Flint & P. M. pf.	33	38	Norfolk South	55	66
5s, c., 1904	113	113½	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	Nor. & Western	12	16
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Ont. Mining	5	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	H. E. Claflin	89½	92	Ore. R. & N.	53	56
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Harlem	353	..	Pacific Coast	42½	44½
			Hawaiian Sugar	47	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	78	82
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Homestake	55	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58½	62
Am. Dist. Tel.	32	40	Ill. Central, l. l.	98½	100	Penn. Coal	340	...
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	28¾	30½	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., stamped	96	...	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. T. & C.	97	98½	Iowa Central	8⅝	9¼	Peoria & Eastern.	3½	5
Ann Arbor	11½	12½	Iowa Central pf.	33½	34½	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	43½
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	36	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	67¼
B. & O. pf., w. i.	69	70	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	P. Ft. W. & C.	174	178
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Pitts. & W. pf.	9½	10½
Bay State Gas	2⅞	3	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Quicksilver	1½	2
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..	Keokuk & West	29	32	Reading 2d pf.	19	19⅝
Brunswick City	7½	8¾	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Buff., R. & P.	34	75	Laclede Gas	48¼	48½	Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	75	...	Laclede Gas pf.	93	94	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Bur. C. R. & N.	78	..	L. E. & W.	14	15	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Canada Southern	53	53⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	61	62½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Chi. & Alton	152½	155	Lake Shore	192	194½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	52	56½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	...	Long Island	45	...			
Chi. & East. Ill.	53	55	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104½	106	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½	Manhattan Beach.	2	5	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	62½	63½
Chi., Gt. W. deb.	70	72	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	21	23
Chi., Ind. & L.	26	30	Mexican Central	4⅝	5	St. P. & Duluth	20	25½
Chi. & N. W.	177½	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & D. pf.	88	90½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	177½	..	Minn. & St. L.	27	28	St. P., M. & M.	168	172
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	61	St. P. & Om. pf.	160	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	⅝	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	10	Sil. bull. certs.	61	62
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3½	Mo., K. & T.	10⅝	11	Sixth Ave.	200	...
Col. Midland	5	6½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32½	32¾	Tenn. C. & I. pf.	85	100
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	Mobile & Ohio	25	28	T. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
C. & H. C. & I.	4	5	National Biscuit	32⅞	33	Tol. & O. C.	...	28
Col. H. V. & T.	3	3⅝	National Biscuit pf.	96	97½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	45
C., H. V. & T. pf.	...	23	Nat. Biscuit pf.	96	97½	Tol., Peo. & West.	34	40
Com. Cable	180	..	National Lead	32¼	34	Twin C. R. T.	26	30
Consol. Coal	47	..	Nat. Lead pf.	109½	115	U. S. Express	43	44
Consol. Ice pf.	90	94	National Starch	4	7	Wabash	7¼	7½
Del., L. & W.	140½	145	Nat. St. 1st pf.	...	65	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20			
D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital:	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	% Cl. Res've to Dep's.
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,780,000	$2,400,000	$1,000,000	$13,380,000	25.4
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	14,416,000	5,731,000	1,504,000	18,724,000	38.6
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' Nat.	13,331,900	3,453,700	1,217,100	16,137,300	28.9
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' Nat.	10,059,000	2,618,000	726,000	10,113,000	33.0
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	10,713,100	3,657,200	2,067,300	22,620,100	25.3
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,393,000	902,000	284,000	5,431,000	22.5
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	28,648,300	25,653,700	3,317,500	102,157,500	28.3
300,000	6,996,400	Chemical National	24,277,400	7,188,400	1,618,800	26,147,600	33.6
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,788,400	1,175,500	358,300	5,558,100	27.5
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	7,801,800	1,241,800	664,300	6,727,200	28.3
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,908,700	170,300	97,200	1,114,800	24.0
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,144,000	250,000	133,000	1,176,000	32.5
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	999,100	102,300	146,000	900,800	27.5
600,000	482,600	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,818,700	1,742,400	187,500	5,004,500	26.5
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,878,500	488,700	128,100	2,274,500	27.1
1,200,000	518,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,833,700	453,900	249,300	2,893,500	24.5
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	25,836,000	4,358,000	3,167,000	22,339,000	33.4
5,000,000	3,602,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	28,677,500	2,764,000	3,235,200	23,529,500	25.4
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	6,880,700	1,742,200	211,800	6,726,100	29.0
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National	11,705,200	2,282,900	691,200	11,916,900	24.9
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,705,900	577,600	423,100	3,849,500	29.8
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	10,460,400	4,522,000	639,200	19,182,300	28.0
450,000	988,600	Chatham National	5,997,300	730,300	666,600	6,006,900	26.7
200,000	264,800	People's	1,792,400	332,100	543,500	2,749,900	31.8
700,000	554,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	11,679,900	2,345,800	1,050,500	13,837,100	24.5
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	37,170,700	10,583,100	2,402,400	47,380,700	27.4
1,000,000	368,000	Irving National	3,589,100	507,700	153,000	3,852,000	27.6
600,000	378,400	National Citizens'	2,555,100	513,600	161,500	2,822,000	23.8
500,000	266,600	Nassau	2,301,700	359,400	350,700	2,794,500	25.3
900,000	974,100	M'f'et & Fulton Nat.	5,818,800	1,228,900	982,100	6,325,300	29.8
1,000,000	154,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	5,481,900	884,100	234,900	4,077,100	26.9
1,000,000	1,260,800	Corn Exchange	9,319,400	1,421,700	1,121,000	10,477,200	24.3
1,000,000	605,200	Continental National	5,667,000	1,307,700	295,200	6,153,900	26.5
300,000	403,600	Oriental	1,853,000	221,000	397,000	1,940,000	31.8
1,500,000	5,615,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,482,000	5,222,000	1,160,000	25,080,000	25.4
2,000,000	3,235,900	National Park	37,497,000	13,575,000	2,568,000	49,435,000	32.6
250,000	¤154,700	East River Nat.	1,265,600	162,000	165,000	1,324,900	35.1
3,200,000	2,030,200	Fourth National	24,322,900	4,706,300	2,640,700

THE COMING HORSE SHOW

Owners of Blooded Equines Preparing to Win Blue Ribbons.

MANY WELL-KNOWN EXHIBITORS

The Rough-Riding Club, Which Gave Its First Ride Last Night, Promises to Eclipse the Cossacks.

Owners of fine show horses—North, East, South, and West—who will send their animals to the fourteenth annual show of the National Horse Show Association, to be held in Madison Square Garden during the week beginning Nov. 14, are making preparations now for their exhibits, for each succeeding year the competition for blue ribbons grows keener, and new exhibitors are coming into the field. The entry lists for this year's show, which closed a few days ago, show about the same number of horses entered as last year, with about all the old exhibitors and quite a number of new ones in the field. Among the newcomers are people from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Canada, to say nothing of many from New York and this immediate neighborhood. A host of jumpers will come from Virginia, and some new ones from Canada, where they seem to be able to get good fencers. Among the newcomers in the hunting classes are the Eldridge Fox Hunting Club, Charles Henry Savage, J. S. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Price Collier, F. O. Beach, R. Sterling Clark, Willard Parker, Jr., C. F. Hercamp, C. W. Smith & Co., Miss Madeline Knowlton, Col. Robert Baker Chister & Carter, William Sowers, and J. Rulon-Miller. Among the old exhibitors will be found J. W. Colt, J. Lee Taller, Charles E. Mather, Victor E. Mather, Mrs. Adam Beck, William Littauer, R. H. Halsted, George J. Gould, and Gen. W. M. Healey. There are also many newcomers in the carriage horse and harness horse classes, among them being L. V. Harkness, Joseph F. Bradley, J. L. Thompson, W. A. Dobson, J. A. Burden, Jr., W. P. Thompson, Crow & Murray, E. H. Landon, A. S. Biglow, Albert C. Bostwick, Thomas W. Lawson, Dr. C. C. McLean, W. F. Tooker, Jr., Emil E. Gabler, Dr. F. R. Ellinwood, and Miss Amalia Kussner.

In the stallion classes J. Howard Ford, G. Shirley Carter, George Pepper, Major W. M. Grinnell, Mrs. W. G. Loew, Helen D. Gallatin, Mrs. H. A. Brown, and Miss May Muurling are newcomers. Old and well-known exhibitors, such as George J. Gould, Miss Louisa W. Galliner, Mrs. G. Howard Davison, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. John Gerken, Miss Marion Halloway, Mrs. C. A. Doremus, Miss Henrietta Wetherbee, Miss Louise W. Ladew, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind will also show their horses.

The tandem classes will bring out the exhibits of William J. M. Shaw, Philip F. Heraty, J. L. Conaway, J. M. Thompson, and Clarence H. Mackey, newcomers in this field, while all of the old exhibitors will be represented too. In the driving classes Col. Kip, Frank Ferguson, E. T. Stotesbury, J. W. Cooke, and H. N. Bain will try conclusions as in other years, while Col. John Jacob Astor, A. J. Cassatt, F. C. Stevens, R. F. Carman, and Robert Belth will try for prizes in the hackney classes. Of course the Village Farm trotters will be there, while Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy sends a couple of youngsters to meet them. Frank D. Beard, Edward Kelly, and William Hendrie, whose colt Martimas won the Futurity this year, will show in the thoroughbred classes. With all this new blood meeting the older exhibitors, there ought to be some rattling good contests in most of the classes. Those who have won prizes in other years are likely to have to look to their laurels or they will be displaced.

Among those suitable for coming hunters are Pagan, Othmar, and Applegate. Mares include Clemence and Miritje. The number of trotters this year is smaller than usual, although the quality is fully as high. Among the four-year-old stallions are Helr-at-Law, Master Cole, and Burlingame; three-year-old Stallions Bowbells, Jr., and The Earl. Among the fillies there are a two-year-old, Alvaretta, and the yearling Hannah Wilkes, both owned by Gen. Tracy. In breeding classes Chimes will be shown with his get, while brood mares, with two of their brood, include Addie Lee, Princess Royal, and Nettie King. In the class for racing trotters will be found, among others, Dare Devil and Cresceus, each with a record of 2:09¾. In the driving class Col. Kip will show Silk Purse and Emoleta. Mr. Cooke will have Altamont in, and Frank Ferguson will exhibit San Pedro. Among the standard and non-standard roadsters are some old horses and some new ones with great hopes are to be shown. There will be such as Silk Purse, Watercres, and Water Maid of Col. Kip's string, and C. J. and H. Hamlin's Emeline Chimes, E. T. Stotesbury's Fanchon, and Mr. Cooke's Altamont. Of the pairs Gracesek and Silk Purse, Water Maid and Watercress, Miss Louisa and Miss Hammond, Fanchon and Anna Travillon are among the entries. The contests for the horses and best appointed road rigs, in pairs and singles, and added interest in the champion prizes for both, will be a feature of the show, among those entering in these classes being W. M. V. Hoffman, C. F. Wood, Col. King, George H. Smith, E. T. Stotesbury, J. S. Bratton, and J. W. Cooke.

The hackney classes should be interesting, particularly in the herd class, when F. G. Bourne's Enthorpe Performer, A. J. Cassatt's Cadet, and the Hillhurst Farm's Barthorpe Performer will meet in the arena with four of their get. There are some good three-year-old stallions, including Langton Performer II., Typhoon, Enthorpe Performer, and Rocket III. There is a long list of two-year-olds and yearlings yet to be tried, while among the brood mares will be found Lady Sutton, Applause, Viscountess, and Lady Fife. As might have been expected, the horses in harness, carriage horses, tandems, high-steppers, &c., are well represented, the class in some cases being so large as to be unwieldy. For horses not exceeding fifteen hands high there will be in the arena such good ones as Whirl of the Town, Tom Noddy, Lady Primrose, Lord Brilliant, and Lieutenant Wilkes. For pairs of the same kind Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life, Lady Primrose and Glorious, Lord Brilliant and Lieutenant Wilkes, and Sly and Artful may be expected to make things interesting. Horses only fifteen hands high are represented by Adonis, Lookaway, Coxie, Brown Donna, and Newcomer, while the pairs of the same description are Hassan and Lookaway, Duke and Holley, Cyrano and Roxane, Sir Walter and Sir Gilbert, and Sampson and Sigsbee.

The usual display of four-in-hands will take place, those showing being Charles F. Bates, G. B. Hulme, E. H. Wetherbee, Conaway and Heraty, J. S. Bratton, A. C. Bostwick, J. Dickman Brown, R. F. Carman, and E. D. Jordan.

A lot of new saddle horses is entered in the half-dozen classes by old and new exhibitors, among them being Headlight, Beverly, Lord Minto, Lakewood, Pampiro, Geraldine, Glenmore, American Beauty, Flashlight, Belladonna, Spark, Little Swell, and Fayette McCord. The change in the conditions in the hunter classes bars out entirely a good many of the old horses that have been fixtures of the shows for a number of years, but some good ones have come in to take their places, and competition is likely to be keen among the fencers. There is a long list of entries in the various classes, among them being Irish Boy, Yellow Aster, Fellowship, Columbine, Good Fellow, Vengeance, Blue Rock, Becky Sharp, Captain Garland, Khedive, Beresford, Tecumseh, Foxy Quiller, Kingpin, Quadrille, Headlight, King Crow, Thunder, Shamrock, Klondike, Leonora, Richmond, Chappy, American Beauty, Belfast, Mascot, Graylock, Welcome, Top Rail, Vulcan, and Ruby.

There are some old and some new ponies in harness, stallions and brood mares, and mares, all likely to be well worth seeing. The heavy draught stallions, horses, and delivery wagons, and cab horses and hansom cabs will have their innings, while the municipal police horses will be there, as usual. The Street Cleaning Department horses and carts will be shown, and the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, which was won last year by Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, will be put up for the second time.

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As a result of the meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria recently for the purpose of organizing an open-air horse show association, the New York Horse Show Association has been formed, with a capital stock of $20,000. Four-fifths of the total amount of the stock has been subscribed by well-known horse show exhibitors. It was not thought necessary to capitalize for a larger amount, for the association has leased the Manhattan Field and the clubhouse, grand-stand, and stables, on which $80,000 was expended when another horse show association gave its open-air shows there in 1892 and 1893, are still in good condition, and only an expenditure of not more than $1,500 will be necessary to place them in perfect condition for show purposes. A large number of special prizes will be obtained, having already been offered. Option on Manhattan Field, where the show is to be held, has been secured, and legal steps are now being made to incorporate the association, which will be accomplished as soon as the total capital stock has been placed.

S. W. Taylor was chosen to preside at the meeting, with Harry E. Field as Secretary. Among those present were Elisha Dyer, Jr., P. F. Collier, Albert C. Bostwick, Howard Willets, J. Stevens Ulman, A. J. Nutting, George B. Hulme, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Charles F. Bates, O. S. Cockey, Thomas M. Hilliard, Edward F. Murphy, and J. F. Baudouine. The election of Directors resulted in the selection of the following: E. V. R. Thayer, F. C. Stevens, Albert C. Bostwick, Eben D. Jordan, George B. Hulme, A. J. Nutting, Howard Willets, O. S. Cockey, E. T. H. Talmage, S. W. Taylor, and Harry E. Field. The Directors held a meeting immediately and chose the following officers, with the office of President left open: Vice Presidents, F. C. Stevens and E. V. R. Thayer; Treasurer, Albert C. Bostwick; Secretary and Manager, Harry E. Field.

In addition to those whose names have been mentioned, stock of the company has been subscribed for by George Gould, W. J. Best, Thomas W. Lawson, James J. Coogan, William H. Pollock, and others. The clubhouse, grand-stands, and boxes will seat 5,000 persons, and there are accommodations for 300 horses. The undertaking has met with universal support, and there is every indication that the initial show of the New York Horse Show Association will be a phenomenal one. It is proposed to introduce into the exhibitions novel features, which will be not only spectacular in their effect, but instructive as well. It is proposed to give, among other features, a direct representation on the grounds of coaching incidents of a hundred years ago, and also an old-time hunt meet. The New York Rough Riding Club has been asked to participate in the show, which in itself will be a great attraction.

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Samuel Walter Taylor, the leading spirit in the organization of the newly formed Rough Riding Club, which began riding at Durland's Academy last night, has been elected President of the club, and if his suggestions prevail the club will be second to none in the excellence of the horsemanship of its members. Capt. Rawson Turner, formerly of the British cavalry, and the man who introduced tent-pegging among the riding clubs in this country, has been appointed Instructor. Both Mr. Taylor and Capt. Turner ride like Cossacks, and if the twenty-five members who have enrolled are equal to them in feats of horsemanship, the ring at Durland's, which has been engaged by the club for every Saturday night during the season, will see more startling feats of rough riding than all the Wild West shows of the country can produce. A favorite trick of the Cossacks is to ride neck to neck with their horses, and with bodies erect, feet in the air. On such a charge the Rough Riding Club will create a sensation in the show ring.

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Thousands of men and women who have read of the great stallion Meddler, for which William C. Whitney and his racing partner, Sydney Paget, recently paid $49,000, have had a desire to see the horse—the only one that ever beat that great English racer, Isinglass, and to satisfy this desire the National Horse Show Association has asked Mr. Whitney to exhibit the stallion at the horse show. Mr. Whitney sent a favorable reply, and the son of St. Gatien and Busybody will be the centre of attraction for many. Meddler looks a thoroughbred from fetlock to forelock, and is an animal of the advanced type. He has a splendidly shaped head, with a chest that is deep and powerful, and his limbs are the ideal of strength and equine symmetry.

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The public coach Good Times, which made quite a record through the recent coaching season, will be sold, with the horses of John R. Townsend, at the American Horse Exchange on Tuesday. In addition to having been driven daily to the coach, the horses offered have been driven during the season by Mr. Townsend as pairs and tandems.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

An interesting question as to the pay of medical officers ordered on duty at Creedmoor has been raised. Under Section 151 of the Military Code pay is not allowed to officers and men parading for rifle practice. This is held to refer to the annual general practice of the troops at the several ranges, to which the State furnishes the transportation. On the other hand, suppose a surgeon is ordered to proceed to Creedmoor, not with the organization of which he is a member, but on special days when supplementary practice is held. On such days the orders require a medical officer to be present, and those detailed for this duty have to pay their own transportation and find their own subsistence, without any reimbursement from the State. While General Headquarters holds that under the paragraph of the code in question no pay can be allowed, some medical officers point to that section of the code which says that "any commissioned officer assigned to special duty shall be paid duty pay for the time actually employed and his necessary traveling expenses, when such payment is authorized by the Commander in Chief." Medical officers ordered to Creedmoor on special days, and not with their organizations, claim this detail comes under the head of "special duty," for which pay and the cost of transportation are due. The Judge Advocate General, it is understood, is to be appealed to in the matter.

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It is considered very positive that Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, when discharged from the volunteer service, will not again assume command of the Seventy-first Regiment, and his probable successor is already being talked of. In this connection the name of Major Avery D. Andrews of Squadron A has been mentioned, but there is a disposition in the regiment to keep the Colonelcy in the family and not seek an outsider. Friends of Col. Wallace A. Downs, Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, and Major Frank Keck are already active in their behalf.

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Lieut. Col. Charles J. Selter of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, having been honorably discharged and reported for duty to the Adjutant General of the State, has been assigned to duty in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, as Lieutenant Colonel. This now raises the question as to what is to be done in the case of Adjt. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, who was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth a few days since, but who has not yet been commissioned. It is contended that the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth rightfully belongs to him, as Lieut. Col. Selter is an officer of the Twelfth Regiment, and the only Twelfth Regiment that now exists, under the Tillinghast mix-up, is in the United States service at Lexington, Ky.

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Capt. Charles E. Warren of Gen. Smith's staff has been detailed as Inspector of Drills in the Fifth Brigade, and is visiting the several armories for this purpose. The Captain, although a close observer, is a perfectly fair critic, and is not of that class of Inspectors whose only aim seems to be fault finding.

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The recent disorder in the Twelfth New York Volunteers at Lexington, Ky., incident to the shooting of one of its members by the Provost Guard of another command by no means robs the regiment of its reputation of being one of the best drilled and most reliable commands in the service. Many officers from other regiments who have witnessed the drills of the Twelfth are simply amazed at the finish of the evolutions, and the remarkable execution of the manual of arms. In this connection the following letter will be of interest:

Kentucky Association,
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1898.

Col. Robert W. Leonard:

My dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to send you the prize of $500 awarded to the Twelfth New York for the best regiment in the Third Division of the First Army Corps. Very truly yours,
J. HULL DAVIDSON, President.

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Lieut. Col. Thomas J. O'Donohue, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Smith of the Fifth Brigade, has secured some valuable relics from the battlefields in Cuba. These include a Mauser rifle and belt full of cartridges, found alongside the dead body of a Spanish sharpshooter. The belt contains 180 rounds of cartridges, which shows that some of the Spanish soldiers at least were not short of ammunition.

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The veterans of the Seventh Regiment held their annual meeting and dinner at Sherry's last Monday night, which proved one of the most successful held in a long time. There are 1,340 members in the organization, and there were 22 deaths during the past year. The Treasurer's report showed a cash balance to the credit of the organization as follows: Benevolent fund, $11,334.80; reserve fund, $4,022.86; general fund, $261.41; aggregate cash on hand, $16,619.16. The following military officers were elected for the ensuing term: Major—Henry L. Freeland; Paymaster—Harris B. Dick; Surgeon—Dr. Moreau Morris; Commissary—Frederick A. Goodwin; Chaplain—The Rev. Claudius M. Roome; First Company, Lieutenant—G. A. Yost; Second Company, Lieutenant—Charles S. Gaubert; Third Company, Captain—Franklin R. Barnes; Fourth Company, Captain—Henry H. Holly; Fifth Company, Lieutenant—Robert S. Ferguson; Sixth Company, Captain—Archer V. Pancoast; Seventh Company, Captain—Frank W. Drake; Eighth Company, Lieutenant—William A. Hoe; Ninth Company, Lieutenant—Parker D. Handy; Tenth Company, Captain—P. F. Macdonald. Following the business meeting came the dinner, the members assembling by company.

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Lieut. Robert Mazet of Company D, Seventh Regiment, is the Republican candidate for Assemblyman for the Nineteenth District. He is an officer well known and esteemed throughout the Guard, and served in the Assembly in 1897.

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In Squadron A all the officers and non-commissioned officers will report at the armory to-morrow night for preliminary instruction in carbine practice under Lieut. Sayre. The practice on the armory range will begin Nov. 14. Each troop will continue its mounted and dismounted drills until Nov. 30. The following committees have been appointed for the ensuing year: Recruiting—Louis B. Gawtry, George B. Agnew, Emlen T. Littell, E. Victor Loew, and Irving Ruland. Entertainment—Lieut. Robert K. Prentice, Walter Alexander, Francis C. Huntington, William W. Heaton, and James M. A. Darrach. Athletics—Edward M. Ward, Robert Emmet, William C. Cammann, William R. Wright, and Wolcott P. Robbins. Finance—Alfred B. Maclay, Howard C. Smith, and Augustine C. Smith. New Armory—Major Avery D. Andrews, Capt. Howard G. Badgley, Seymour Le G. Cromwell, Henry S. Thompson, and Augustus D. Shepard, Jr. War Records—Lieut. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Edward L. Patterson, Charles E. Pellew, Horace Barnard, and Lloyd McK. Garrison. The War Records Committee has been appointed to collect and preserve in appropriate permanent form a complete record of the service rendered during the late war by Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry; Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., and by the active and honorary members thereof as individuals. Members of the squadron who at any time have been enlisted or commissioned in the volunteer army of the United States are cautioned by the commanding officer that upon their discharge from the United States service, by resignation, muster out, or otherwise, they immediately assume their original rank and status in the squadron, and must accordingly be taken up for duty. If they do not so report, and are not granted leave of absence by the proper authority, they will necessarily be carried as absent without leave.

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Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, has elected a Second Lieutenant in the person of Color Sergeant George E. Throop of Squadron A. Private Denis Whelan of this company has been promoted Corporal. He is one of the old reliables of Company F. Company G, commanded by Capt. Harriman, at its first drill turned out sixteen files and made a very excellent showing. This company has decided to hold a stag entertainment on Jan. 12 at the armory. Capt. J. M. Wainwright, who recently resigned from the Twelfth Volunteers, has been assigned to command Company C, of the One Hundred and Twelfth. Service at Chickamaugua and Lexington has not made the Captain look any stouter, although he says he lived on the fat of the land, and thinks he is thirty-one pounds heavier than when he volunteered in the United States service.

***

Capt. William G. Bates, who served as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., and was recommended for the brevet of Major for services in the Manila campaign, is engaged to be married to Mrs. E. L. Johnson, who has been a widow for about two years. She is the daughter of J. Scott of New York City. Capt. Bates is one of the best-known military men in this State. He is a member of the Union League and New York Athletic Clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society, the Seventh Regiment Veterans, and the Psi Upsilon. At the outbreak of the war with Spain Capt. Bates, who was Adjutant of the Seventy-first New York, entered the United States service with the regiment and left it when Col. Greene was later appointed Major General of volunteers, to serve on the staff. Capt. Bates has the reputation of being one of the most efficient Adjutants in the Guard, and his services as a volunteer officer were highly commended by Gen. Greene.

***

An amusing incident occurred to Capt. Graff in the Ninth Regiment Armory a few nights since. It seems the Captain issued an order that no one should be allowed in his company room without his permission. He himself came in the next evening in civilian dress and sought to get into the room. The employe of the gallery refused to permit him to enter and doubted his identity as Captain. The young officer imitated Roderick Dhu for a few moments, and alluded to the fact that a word from him would bring enough of his doughty warriors of Camp Thomas fame to break in the door, but even this bellicose suggestion was of no avail, and the Captain had to go and get himself identified before he could get into his own company room. The Captain now thinks of putting his photograph on the door of the room.

***

Corp. M. Y. Carr of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, who has beeen very ill with typhoid fever, has recovered, and he visited some of his old comrades at the armory last Tuesday night.

***

Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, will hold an entertainment and dance early in December at the armory. Recruiting in all the companies of the regiment is quite steady.

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Second Lieut. W. S. Pollock, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, has resigned.

***

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment broke the record in the provisional regiments last Tuesday by having a regimental drill at which he paraded eight companies of twelve files each, with full ranks. Some of the officers and men were naturally a trifle green, and lacked the ease and familiarity with the evolutions of their veteran commander, but it was a very creditable drill, nevertheless. The men were fully uniformed, attentive, and neat in appearance, and maintained distances and dress of fours very well. Another regimental drill will be held next Tuesday, at which Col. Francis intends to use a little more "ginger." Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first will also review the regiment the same evening, which will add to the interest of the occasion.

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The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, will shortly hold a review and reception. The date for the event is now in the hands of a committee, of which Lieut. Hathaway is the Chairman.

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First Lieut. George E. Laing of the Third Battery, recently elected, has passed the brigade board.

***

The situation in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at Huntsville, Ala., is similar to that of the Ninth. The men all want to leave the service, but the officers, who are receiving big pay, all want to remain, and consequently give out the most rosy colored reports regarding the condition of the regiment and the contentment of the men.

***

The Rev. W. J. B. Daly, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, has been preaching a series of sermons on dogmatic questions in St. Mary's Catholic Church at Huntsville, Ala., the programme being as follows: Oct. 9, "The Marks of the Church of Christ"; Oct. 16, "Christ Is Present in the Blessed Sacrament"; Oct. 23, "Confession and Absolution from Sin"; Oct. 30, "Conscience and Eternity"; Nov. 6, "Relics, Indulgences, and Catholic Devotions."

The Tug Penacook Launched.

A tug that has been built at the navy yard was successfully launched yesterday morning. It is to be named Penacook. The boat is 75 feet long, is built of steel, and will have a speed of about fourteen knots. The tug was built under the supervision of Naval Constructor Bowles. Boatswain Burns is now in charge of the Penacook, and when she is completed she will go to Key West for service.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

More Tempting Benefits for the Alert Shopper.

To-morrow will be another forceful illustration of the working of this store for the benefit of the alert shopper.

The whole problem of our successful selling is summed up in our ability to put merchandise in the hands of the people at such low prices. This always requires an individual knowledge of merchandising, gained only by experience. It is not learned in a day, nor through forcing of goods by pretending that they sell.

It is the store's inimitable individuality that impresses character and worth upon every article that passes over its counters and honestly gives the purchaser more than can be gotten anywhere else.

Money and Time Saving Garments.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits, Jackets, Coats.

AT $16.50 TO $31.00 INSTEAD OF $24.00 TO $45.00.

Among others, here are 50 Tailor-Made Suits, an assortment of styles and materials, beautifully made and perfect fitting, the sizes are 34, 36, 38. They were made by a leading manufacturer. We bought them at a price that gives you a very noteworthy opportunity to-morrow. The prices are $16.50, $21.00, $31.00; their real value $24.00, $32.00 and $45.00.

Jackets.

$7.50, REAL VALUE $10.75.
Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, 23 inches long, double breasted, with revers collar, box sleeve, colored satin lining.

$9.98, REAL VALUE $14.50.
English Kersey Cloth Jackets, superior grade, reefer front, elaborately trimmed with stitching and straps of material, lined with fancy silk.

$11.50, REAL VALUE $17.50.
Fine Tailor-made Kersey Cloth Top Coats, trimmed with straps of material and lined with stripe taffeta silk. Also three other styles equally as attractive at $8.50, $10.50 and $13.75, real value $13.25, $15.00 and $21.00.

AT $4.50, $5.25 AND $5.90.
50 Cloth Capes in Black Kersey, elaborately trimmed with braid and straps of material, assorted lengths.

Skirts.

$5.90, REAL VALUE $8.50.
Apron Flounce Separate Skirts, in English Cheviot, fine grade, apron flounce trimmed with three straps of black satin, percaline lining, velvet finish.

For Misses and Children.

$3.50, REAL VALUE $5.75.
Children's Reefers, 6 to 14 year sizes, in fancy mixtures and double-faced material, trimmed with combination braid and plain cloth.

$7.75, REAL VALUE $11.25.
Tan Covert Cloth Reefer Jacket, lined with red satin, pearl buttons; also blue Boucle Jackets, shield front, high storm collar, strap seams, lined with red satin.

$6.25, REAL VALUE $9.75.
Tan Covert Cloth Reefer Jacket, lined with brown tailor serge, velvet collar.

Rare Prices for Furs.

Sealskin Jackets, guaranteed Alaska, Rice's London dye, containing all the newest features, extraordinary value, $122.50 and $150.00.

Alaska Sable Collarettes, 10 inches long, full sweep, $11.25.

Alaska Sable Muff, fine grade, $5.50.

Mink Cluster Scarfs, 2 heads and 5 tails, $5.25.

Full Animal Scarfs, with head, tail, and feet; in Red Fox, $8.75; Black Fox, $11.75; Blue Fox, $13.75.

Electric Seal Cluster Scarfs, 8 tails and two heads, $2.50.

Fur trimmings, one inch wide, in Alaska Sable, $1.05.
Mink, $1.09.
Astrachan, 42c.
Ermine, $1.69.
Broadtail Persian, $1.10.

Another Flurry Among the Ribbons.

6c. to 29c. instead of 13c. to 58c.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

15,800 yards extra quality all silk double faced cord edge Satin Ribbons, all colors and all the new shades, at less than one-half the regular prices. Compare and see if you can match these prices anywhere.

1 inch 6c. instead of 13c.
1 1-4 inches 8c. instead of 17c.
1 5-8 inches 10c. instead of 20c.
2 1-8 inches 12c. instead of 25c.
2 1-2 inches 14c. instead of 30c.
3 inches 17c. instead of 35c.
3 1-2 inches 19c. instead of 40c.
4 1-4 inches 25c. instead of 48c.
5 inches 29c. instead of 58c.

An Event in Colored Dress Goods Remnants.

This is an accumulation of over 1,200 short lengths, not so very short, however, for some of them are 7 yards and down to 1 1-2 yards. They are remnants from the most desirable and fashionable goods because necessarily from the fabrics we are selling every day and most in demand. The pick of our stock, pretty novelties, plaids, stripes, mixtures, plain things, cloths and cloakings. The prices are 1-4 to 1-2 of the regular, and that's under exaggeration. It's really an early morning opportunity.

39c. Dress Goods for 19c.

This is a lot of thirty pieces of all wool and silk, noil and wool, Dress Fabrics, American made, 40 inches wide, four of the best styles shown this season. They are sold regularly for 39c.; our price to-morrow is 19c.

A Chance in Black Dress Goods.

The blacks! They are always beautiful; richness is there, the refined dressy appearance, always appropriate, and with a bit of color what is more tasteful? These are prices, too, that don't often happen for such qualities:

49c. FOR 75c. KIND.
47 inch all wool Satin Berber Brocade.

59c. FOR 85c. KIND.
47 inch all wool French Granite Cloth.

69c. FOR $1.00 KIND.
42 inch Mohair and Wool Bayadere.

79c. FOR $1.25 KIND.
42 inch Mohair and Wool Broche.

Something Good in Wrappers.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25.

An assorted lot of Flannelette Wrappers in good full colorings, some braid trimmed, others trimmed with cashmere, full skirts. Included in this lot are Negligee Gowns in dainty pink, blue, also light stripe, lace and embroidery trimmed.

Also Flannelette Dressing Sacques in pale pink, light blue, fancy figures, collar trimmed with ruffle, all at 79c.

A Celebrated Corset at $2.48 Instead of $3.25.

This is an opportunity for Monday only. We have 150 of our celebrated Melba ZZ Corsets; they are made of extra quality black lasting, long waist, full hips, heavy boned, nicely trimmed on top with lace and ribbon, sizes are 18 to 30. We make a special price of $2.48. The virtues and value of this corset are so well known that it means early coming for those who purpose profiting by this offer, as the regular price is $3.25.

Lamps at Half Price.

A lot of Lamps of the latest styles are marked at half ordinary prices. They are of the squat shape and reception styles, handsomely decorated, with globes to match. All are fitted with best centre draught burners. The metal parts of some are finished in gilt and some are bronze.

$3.00, were $6.00.
$3.50, were $7.00.
$3.75, were $7.50.
$5.00, were $10.00.
$7.50, were $15.00.

Temptations in Silks.

These silks are more than usually tempting, the artist in every weave and warp, that delicate feeling for color that the French use to charm the world, and the prices are irresistible.

The Colored.

AT 69c. 3,000 yards 20-inch all silk Taffeta, changeable and plain effects, newest colors and combinations, bright, cheerful, strong.

AT 79c. 1,500 yards 21-inch all silk, satin, Liberty, fine, soft, lustrous, all the new fancy and staple colors for street and evening wear.

AT 89c. 700 yards 20-inch all silk novelties, fancy, plain Taffeta, bright, new colorings and designs, Ombrie, Cannelle and Pompadour stripe Taffeta.

AT $1.00. 500 yards all silk Novelty stripes, fancy stripe Taffetas, new designs and combinations in lace effects, Pompadour stripe Taffeta, exquisite colorings in evening tints, rich satin and Taffeta stripes, Ombrie effects.

The Black.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 65c. 19-inch all silk black Taffeta, good, strong cloth, bright lustre.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF 85c. 22-inch all silk black Taffeta, fine bright and lustrous quality.

AT 85c. INSTEAD OF $1.00. 21-inch all silk imported black Dress Taffeta, brilliant cloth, rustling quality, well adapted for full costumes.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25. 22-inch all silk black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, large variety of new patterns in large and small designs, extra heavy and very serviceable fabric.

C. J. Bonnet et Cie's Celebrated Lyons Black Silks.

Dress Taffeta.
Duchesse Satin.
Peau de Soie.
Satin Radzimere.

Seasonable Underwear at Unseasonable Prices

15c. FOR 25c. to 45c. KIND.
Children's fine quality White Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, pantalettes and drawers to match; vests, 20 to 32; pantalettes, 20 to 30; drawers, 26 to 32.

25c. FOR 39c. KIND.
Women's extra quality shaped ribbed Cotton Fleece Vests, handsomely finished, high neck, long and short sleeves, with drawers to match.

50c. FOR $1.00 TO $1.50 KIND.
Women's and Men's Colored Merino Vests with long sleeves; also drawers, medium and heavy weight, natural and camel's hair, in broken sizes.

39c. FOR 50c. KIND.
Women's extra quality English Black Cashmere Hose, spliced merino heels and toes.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

Hints for Home Decorations.

Prices That Are Extraordinary.

To-morrow we've a display of Lace Curtains that will interest you greatly. The designs, the styles and the extent of the assortment are the best ever shown in the city. Point Arabe, Brussels, Marie Antoinette, Renaissance, Point de Paris, Irish Point.

150 pairs white Irish Point at $4.50, were $5.75 and $6.75 pair.
75 pairs, $6.90, were $8.25 and $8.75.
75 pairs, $9.25, were $11.00 and $12.00.
500 pairs Renaissance at $5.25, $9.00, $18.00 and $22.50.
150 pairs attractive designs in Nottingham Renaissance and Brussels effects at $2.50 pair, were $2.90 and $3.25.
75 pairs at $3.25, were $4.00 and $4.50.

Waists and Petticoats! Such Prices!

The constant incoming of new Wsists is beyond description, and all worthy of notice, too, for their novelty and becomingness. Velvets, Silks, Flannels. Made for wear, fit, comfort, style.

Notice the assortment of Petticoats, also.

Waists.

AT $2.79; REGULAR, $3.98. A choice lot of Velveteen Waists in assorted colors, including black, made with bias tucking down front, lined throughout.

AT $3.98. 50 only of Black Taffeta Silk Waists, tucked yoke and collar, also an assorted lot of Velveteen and Corduroy Waists, in navy, garnet, and green, tucked front; others black and white stripes, made Bayadere; choice of all.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.00 AND $6.75. 200 assorted Waists, in fine taffeta, black satin and velvet, black and colors; included in this lot some choice taffeta silk waists, in stripes and plaids and plain colors, tucked, corded, and full front.

Colored Petticoats.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.50. A splendid lot of black sateen Petticoats, umbrella shape, deep corded flounce, lined throughout with Domet flannel.

AT $4.98. A choice lot of Silk Petticoats, in black and changeable effects, umbrella ruffle, corded, full size.

AT 98c. Flannelette Underskirts, in blue and pink, with lace insertion and edging.

A Merchant Tailoring Event

Of Unusual Interest to Every Man.

If you really want to and can afford it get the exclusiveness of the $70 tailor; we don't dispute that it is desirable. But if not, why pay the ordinary tailor a good deal more for service that's no better and often not as good as we give you. For instance, here's one opportunity for to-morrow: We will make you a Prince Albert Coat and Vest of Vicunas, Cheviots or unfinished Worsteds, excellent quality of cloth, durable, dressy and stylish, black or Oxford, lined throughout with best quality of Merveilleux Silk, correct shape and perfect fitting, for $19.50. Can you get the same anywhere for less than $35 to $40?

Or what of opportunities like these among many others:

AT $14.75.

An Overcoat of Black, Blue or Brown Kersey, heavy weight, lined with a double warp mohair serge, correctly made and up to date in every particular, at $14.75, or the same lined throughout with heavy satin to match, at $19.75. Suits, Trousers, Dress Suits, Tuxedos. All at a substantial saving.

Three 48c. Inducements for Men.

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS.

White pure linen set-in bosoms, Utica Nonpareil and Homestead Muslins; they are splendidly made and have every good shirt improvement, at 48c.

NIGHTSHIRTS.

Men's plain white and fancy trimmed Muslin Nightshirts, 54 inches long, and as generous in width as a dollar Nightshirt, at 48c.

BOYS' NIGHTSHIRTS.

Boys' plain white Muslin Nightshirts, reduced from 75c. to 48c. each.

An Onyx Table Sensation.

ON 3D FLOOR.

But there are only 20 of them, Onyx and Brass, beautifully made, artistic designs, ornamental, odd shapes and heights, and really at an almost given away price. For instance, there is one elegant table, an $80.00 one, that we offer at $25. The prices may seem fictitious, but here are some of them:

$1.75, reduced from $3.50.
$2.00, reduced from $4.00.
$3.50, reduced from $6.50.
$4.00, reduced from $8.00.
$5.00, reduced from $10.00.
$7.50, reduced from $15.00.
$9.00, reduced from $18.00.
$25.00, reduced from $80.00.

OCT

The New York Times.

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The New York Times
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OCTOBER 30, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A thoroughbred English gentleman is about as fine a specimen of the genus gentleman as civilization and a good digestion produce, but we have noticed recently, around the corridors of certain hotels specimens of humanity which resemble the small London swell of Punch's caricatures. They are almost as intolerable as the familiar American imitation of the article, having more egotism but less conversational powers. A fairly intelligent but home-bred American once said to an Englishman whom he had met at the house of a friend, "Why, I should have taken you for an American, because you don't drop your h's." It may interest some Anglomaniacs to know that certain of their ideals of hotel-corridor fame above noted have a way of dropping their h's. But whence and whyfore this sudden influx of Punch's caricatures? One would think that we had enough to bear with English-plated Americans, withput their models coming over here with their cockney dialect. Still, we repeat that the English gentleman is all right.

***

In regard to the growing unpleasantness and relations that, to use the language of diplomacy, have ceased to be friendly between England and France, the parody of an old nursery rhyme is recalled. There is no doubt that the position of France is most humiliating, made so because she must repudiate the wild, bellicose attitude of the Parisian press. She is worthy of all sympathy, and so is Marchand, who suggests the French terrier trained to poach on a neighbor's preserves. The dog has been cut off in his rampage by the watchful dog of the house, a bulldog. Kitchener is the bulldog. It is to be hoped that their respective masters may not come to blows over the incident, and that the terrier may be allowed to depart in peace. Still, should blows be delivered and returned, the moral of the above-mentioned verses should not be forgotten. The quotation runs thus:

"With the under dog in the canine scrap
'Tis well to sympathize,
But place your pile on the other pup—
Therein discretion lies."

***

As one sits in a dentist's chair and inhales ether instead of gas, if the operation is an uncommonly delicate one, the pictures presented to the mind's eye pass rapidly through strange phases of evolution. The first visions are distinct, clear-cut, but exaggerated; then they begin to change, having less detail but more vividness; then they lose outline and appear to be mere gross patches of bright color on a whirling, lurid background, meaningless, confused—and then oblivion. Later comes the awakening, and an insatiable craving for reality. The mental phenomenon produced by the dentist's chair and ether is suggestive of the evolution of yellow journalism. We recently came across a copy of one of the journals of saffron hue that tends to demoralize the impressionable New Yorker, which bore the date of July 1, 1871. Even at that date the headlines showed a fine flavor of atrocious taste, for they read, "The Red Spectre," "Sporadic Shakes," "That Old Earthquake Once More On Its Muscle." And thus from exaggerated headlines yellow journalism has developed along the lines of ether hallucination, and it has very nearly reached the last stage of the dream.

***

Perhaps the most cheerfully accommodating person in the world is the hotel man; his position is a singularly philanthropic one; he must constantly toss his bread out upon the waters. Sometimes it returns to him; more often it doesn't. Still, he cannot afford to study the ways of discrimination, and he keeps on tossing. Just now mine host is deliberating on two problems the successful solving of which means the saving of several hundred dollars a year—how he can prevent the general public from using his stationery, his blank address cards, his matches, and his toothpicks, placed at the clerk's desk for the sole comfort of his guests; how can he prevent outsiders from having their mail addressed to his house, thus causing extra clerk hire for which there is no return? It is noted that some hotels in this city have removed their writing rooms from the first to the second floor, with an appreciable decrease in expenses. The letter problem, however, is still unsolved, and is likely to remain so.

***

This is by no means the least interesting part of the year in which to take a walk up Fifth Avenue, whether in the afternoon or evening or at night. Probably few avenues in the world present the varied contrasts of life and solitude that one finds there. In the afternoon all is motion; the sidewalks are crowded with stylishly dressed men and women, and the streets rumble with the rush of vehicles of all descriptions, and one crosses the street practically at the risk of life. In the evening the pedestrians have thinned out and are arrayed in more sombre garments, but the rush of carriages continues. And later one may walk several blocks without encountering a soul, but still the carriages rumble by over the shining pavement that resembles ice under the glare of the electric lights; at length all is still. The solitude is so complete that one can scarcely imagine the life and animation of the afternoon.

JAMES T. WOODWARD.

WALTER BAGEHOT, in his essay on "The Growth of Capital," says that he once heard a business man of great experience lay down this principle: "A man of business ought not to be overcautious; he ought to take what seem good things in his trade pretty much as they come; he won't get any good by trying to see through a millstone. But he ought to put all his caution into his 'reserve fund'; he may depend on it he will be 'done' somehow before long; and probably when he least thinks it; he ought to heap up a great fund in a shape in which he can use it against the day on which he wants it."

The principle approved by Mr. Bagehot's business friend is that adopted in the management of the Hanover National Bank by its President, Mr. James T. Woodward, also President of the Clearing House Association, whose portrait appears upon the first page of this issue of THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT. There is this difference. In mercantile business the "reserve fund" is heaped up as a reliance and protection in the event of large losses through unfortunate ventures or the misbehavior of the markets; in conservative banking a large reserve is held, not against losses incurred by the bank itself, which are not supposed to occur, but against sudden and unusual demands of depositors in times of stringency or panic. To meet such demands it has always been Mr. Woodward's policy to maintain a large cash reserve. His bank is noted as being one of the great reservoirs of actual cash in the financial district. Yet, at the same time the management of the Hanover National Bank is active, energetic, alert to make money for its stockholders, taking its full share of interest in the large operations which constantly appeal to New York capital for their carrying out. It is this fortunate combination of business prudence with sound judgment, ability, and trust in himself that makes Mr. Woodward so successful a banker. It is a very easy matter to run a safe bank. A bank that kept a 75 per cent. reserve would be safe, for its depositors' checks would always be honored on presentation. But such a bank would not make any money for its stockholders, and all banks are organized and managed with a view to making money. The Hanover Bank pays 10 per cent. dividends to its stockholders, yet it maintains a strong reserve and has never refused accommodation to its dealers, not even in times of stringency. Of course anybody will see that a bank that is making money is a safe bank, a bank that is worthy of the confidence of its depositors because it is all the time growing stronger. That is the best kind of banking, at once safe and profitable. Such management makes a sound bank, and sound banks, that not only stand unshaken in times of panic but continue to accommodate their dealers with the loans they need then more urgently than ever, are the basis of confidence in every industrial and commercial community.

Before he became a bank President Mr. Woodward had the very great advantage of a mercantile training and experience. Born in Maryland of English stock and of a family that traces its history in this country back to the Colonial days, he passed in that State the years of his youth. Coming to New York soon after the war, his first business connection here was with the importing house of Ross, Campbell & Co. His good business judgment and habit of observing closely the conditions of trade, not merely in his own special branch but throughout the general field, gave value to his opinions on commercial matters. In the early seventies he became a Director in the Hanover National Bank. His acquaintance among the important men of the financial district was broadening, his experience was ripening. In 1877 the large interest of the well-known bankers, J. & J. Stewart, in the Hanover Bank, was bought by Mr. Woodward and his late brother, William Woodward, Jr. He was elected to the Presidency of the bank, and retired from the importing firm in which he had become a partner.

Mr. Woodward has been President of the Hanover Bank since that time. When he assumed the Presidency the deposits of the bank were $6,000,000. They are now $45,000,000. There could be no more striking or sufficient evidence of the wisdom of his management. A bank must have the confidence of the business community or it will get no deposits. On the other hand, if the management of a bank is wise, safe, and able, if its surplus is increasing, and if is of constantly growing importance, deposits will flow to it. Men who keep large and active accounts will make use of it because of their confidence that it will always have plenty of cash to meet their needs; and that other class of depositors, much esteemed by bankers, who leave large deposits and seldom draw checks, seek such a bank because they know it is safe, The fact that the deposits of the Hanover have increased nearly eightfold under Mr. Woodward's management, and have reached a figure which gives to that bank the distinction of being one of the three banks having the largest deposit accounts among the associated banks of New York City, is ample proof that he has won and enjoys the confidence of the business community.

But Mr. Woodward has a broader sphere of influence than that which he fills even as the President of a great bank. That attentive observation of the general conditions of the money market, of trade, and of business, which was characteristic of him at an early period in his mercantile career has become a fixed habit. It has given value to his opinions and made him a man to be consulted in the financial district. In the preliminary discussions of large investments, in negotiations that precede bond sales by the United States Treasury, and in the determination of financial policies Mr. Woodward's views are influential and always incline to the side of safety and of prudence. He has a characteristically positive way of expressing his opinions, which is often observed in men whose conclusions are the fruit of ripe thought, and may therefore be given with confidence.

At the meeting of the Clearing House Association held on Oct. 4 Mr. Woodward, although he had not sought the place, was elected President of the association, an office at once of much dignity and responsibility. It may be said that he has earned this mark of confidence from the associated banks by his years of conservative and successful banking. The Clearing House is something more than a piece of machinery set up for the purpose of effecting the daily exchanges between the banks. It is the vigilant guardian of the financial interests of the commercial community, and in fact of the whole country, and a tower of observation over all banks, and in practical effect a guarantor to the business public that no bank can go far in the path of imprudence or of unsound methods without detection.

Like a wise man, Mr. Woodward refreshes his mind and heart by a lively and sustained interest in the pleasant things of life that take one out of the wearing round of business cares and keep the lamp of youthful spirit perpetually alight. He is a model of punctuality and of industry in the performance of his duties, but upon occasion, when the season and the weather are propitious, he loves to visit his plantation in Maryland, where it is said that he delights to hunt across country, maintaining worthily a tradition of sport that was once the favorite pastime of American gentlemen. In the town Mr. Woodward finds an agreeable relaxation in the duties and pleasures of social life and in the companionship of sociable and communicative men. He is esteemed as a man of marked amiability, an agreeable and entertaining companion, and one whose close friendships, while chosen with discretion, are strong, lasting and loyal.

He is a member of numerous clubs, among them being the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan, the Tuxedo, and the Riding Club.

Mr. Woodward has always been averse to entering the management of corporations other than those in which he holds a substantial interest. Among those, however, with the management of which he is identified is the Union Trust Company of this city, in which he is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

STEAMER GODDARD GOING THROUGH MILES CANYON ON THE WAY TO DAWSON.

REMOVING THE DEBRIS OF A BLAST NEAR WHITE PASS.

AUTUMN.

Little lakes of blue 'mid isles of gray,
Thousand, thousand isles in silver sheen.
Summer beckons faint and far away,
Lands of Summer, isled in seas of green.

Birds are homing in the evening sky,
Clouds or birds, gold-winged, and rose above.
What fine company flies home on high?
Like the Dove of Pentecost, the Dove.

Little souls in flight so sure and bold,
Living gold on gold and flame on flame,
Flying south before the Winter cold,
To that Land where never Winter came.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

OCTOBER.

Red leaves are in the water
And red leaves under foot,
Red hips I pluck for fruit,
I, April's daughter.

The wind, my hound, before me
Runs swift and whimpers, chid;
A crystal casket-lid
Of sky bends o'er me.

A rainbow arches over
My head, and bids me hope all;
My jewel is the opal,
The rain, my lover.

I, clad with running water
And shod with gleaming mist,
Bring ye to Winter's tryst,
I, April's daughter.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

IN SHADOW.

The world was fair, and very fair;
Blue sky and sunshine everywhere,
But 'mid the flowering of the world
One little bud kept closely curled;
In vain the wooing sunshine smiled,
The little bud was not beguiled.

But when the night wept wild with rain,
Upon the desolated plain,
Night, through her shadows, saw unclose
The petals of the hidden rose:
A rose of love, to scent the years—
Ah! turn and take it, through your tears!
—E. NESBIT in Black and White.

A LOVE SONG.

Come into thy garden, my love, my sweet;
The flowers are lifting their heads;
They wait for the sound of thy coming feet,
And, smiling, stretch forth from their beds.

Come into thy garden, my dear, my love,
And hark to the birds' merry lays;
The golden sun shines in the blue skies above,
And the humming bees join in thy praise.

Come into thy garden, my sweet, my dear;
I stand at the old trysting place;
To me all is dark when thou art not near,
And bright when I gaze on thy face.
HERMIONE J. KENNEDY in Madame.

1898

BY RAIL TO THE KLONDIKE.

MUCH has been said heretofore of the hardships experienced by the Alaskan gold seeker in the course of travel over the snow-clad "passes" and through the narrow, winding, and difficult trails. As time progresses, however, with it progresses the construction of a railroad that will lessen the burden of travelers tenfold, and by the end of the next mining season will have totally eliminated the hardships of the trip over Chilkoot Pass and made the journey one of pleasure. Already the railroad in question has begun to bid for the dollars of the next Summer's tourist, and up to date is carrying miners and miners' outfits from Skaguay to White Pass City. Ground has been broken up to the border of the British territory, and it will not be long before the White Pass and Yukon Railway will be carrying passengers and freight through to Fort Selkirk, Northwest Territory. Fifteen hundred men are steadily engaged at the front on the work of construction.

The building of this railroad has been as fraught with difficulties as is a nut full of meat. Whole sides of massive mountains have been blasted away, and holes have been drilled through almost impregnable masses of rock and earth; in fact, in places where a few years ago human beings would have thought it an impossibility to go, there now lies a narrow, winding, ribbonlike strip which constitutes a railroad. The accompanying illustrations give but a vague idea of the difficulties of building this road through the Klondike districts.

The road is now in operation as far as White Pass Village, a distance of fourteen miles from its starting point, and has cost its promoters a trifle over $1,200,000. Work was begun in June last. The company was given the right of way along the principal streets of Skaguay, and from three miles north of there to the summit of White Mountain the work has been almost entirely rock cut. At Porcupine Hill, seven miles from Skaguay, which has been one of the most trying points for the packers on account of the steep climb, it was necessary to make a sixteen-foot open cut through the solid rock. A large amount of blasting was necessary, and before the summit was reached 250 tons of dynamite and blasting powder had been used. The one tunnel on the line is 500 feet in length. The heaviest grade is 3.9 per cent., and it is obtained without a switchback.

The road is narrow gauge, (three feet,) and White Pass Village, to where it now operates, is within four and one-half miles of the "divide" by wagon road and eight miles by the route the railroad takes. The company is handling freight through to any point on its line, and even beyond its terminus. This is done by transferring the packages to packers at White Pass Village, who carry them on and deliver them at Lake Bennett. The arrangement made with the packers enables the railroad company to bill freight from Skaguay through to Lake Bennett, and they are even issuing bills of lading to Dawson City. The freight rate from Skaguay to Lake Bennett is about 12 cents per pound and 24 cents from Skaguay to Dawson City.

There are more restrictions placed upon the shipping of freight over this road than in the case of any other railroad in the world. For instance, packages must be confined to weights not exceeding 125 pounds, and must be in such form that they can be readily placed upon the back of pack animals. Everything shipped must be securely "burlapped," and such perishable commodities as flour, feed, sugar, potatoes, and meats must be doubly and trebly sacked.

Considering the difficulties encountered by railroad managements in the United States in the Winter by snow blockades, it makes one wonder whether or not the managers of this little narrow-gauge road will be able to fulfill their promise to operate every foot of the completed portion of the road all Winter. Like every other Northern road, they will depend upon snow plows to keep the track clear. Then there will be snow-sheds erected at the most dangerous points.

The rolling stock of the road consists of five locomotives, twenty flat cars, two passenger cars, and one baggage car. There is in course of construction at Seattle twenty additional flat cars and thirty box cars, which will be shipped to Skaguay in a "knocked down" condition, to be set up at Skaguay in time for the increased Spring rush to the gold fields by gold hunters and tourists. There are also four more passenger coaches being made ready for the Spring rush. The rolling stock is equipped with modern appliances, such as the best air brakes and automatic couplers. At Skaguay the company is erecting and equipping extensive machine shops. In fact, the equipment will be so complete that a locomotive can be built there if occasion requires it, and there is no class of repairing that they will not be able to do for themselves.

The scenery along the route of this furthest north railroad is said to be the grandest on earth, and the company anticipates that the many hundreds of tourists who annually make the boat trip to some seaport in Alaska will hereafter extend their journey to include a trip over their road. Work will necessarily have to be suspended on the track during the extremely cold months, but operations will begin again as soon as possible, and it is hoped by the officials that by June next they will be able to deposit freight and passengers from their cars on to the docks at Lake Bennett, whence the steamers to Dawson City will make the trip a pleasant one. Considering the fact that the work of construction was begun only in June last and that the road extends from the sea level to a point 2,280 feet above that in a distance of fourteen miles, the road may justly be considered a triumph in American railway building.

The opening of the road took place on July 21 last, and was celebrated by a "grand excursion," the first ever given in the frozen Klondike region. An accompanying illustration shows the excursion train, which consists of the first locomotive and cars taken there.

The latest information is to the effect that ground has been broken on Canadian soil, and that work is being pushed as rapidly as possible in an effort to complete as much of the roadbed as possible before the ground freezes too hard to permit the work. The road is being built under three charters—that of the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company, obtained in the United States; the British Columbia-Yukon Railway Company, obtained in British Columbia, and the British-Yukon Railway Company, obtained of the Canadian Government. The stock is all owned by the White Pass and Yukon, which is the parent company, however, and the road is being operated under that name. S. H. Graves of Close Brothers & Co. of Chicago is the President of the company; E. C. Hawkins, formerly of Denver, is Chief Engineer and Superintendent. The present headquarters are at Seattle, Washington, where E. B. Hussey is in charge.

A ROCKY POINT PREPARED FOR BLASTING.

THE RAILWAY TRACK NEAR SKAGUAY.

OCT

MAJOR GEN. HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER, LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, K. C. M. G., K. C. B.
Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Commander in Chief of the British Forces in Egypt.

LORD KITCHENER AND HIS BOGEY

I SHALL speak of the "Bogey" first because he has not received the consideration he merits as a brave man—not even from his own countrymen, who are quite capable of making a scapegoat out of him when he has served the purpose of the Government by drawing popular attention for the nonce away from the doleful Dreyfus tragedy. If Commandant Marchand succeeds in doing this he will have served well the army whose uniform he wears. But his ultimate failure will be registered in the minds of the French people when he makes the inevitable journey down the Nile at the expense of the British Government. His toiling journey of 1,600 miles eastward through swamps, over mountains, along sluggish stagnant water courses, and among wild men and amid all the fever and pestilence of an equatorial Africa will be forgotten; he will be reproved for not having reached Fashoda earlier, and he will receive as a reward for one of the most remarkable journeys ever made a premature old age of seclusion and oblivion and the decoration of the French Geographical Society. The latter will be as hard for his adventurous spirit to endure as the former. There is no possible escape for him from either.

As to Kitchener, Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, he will receive the rewards that Parliament always showers upon a thoroughly popular and substantial hero, and his old age will doubtless be spent in a comfortable chair in Downing Street or in the House of Peers, where he will fight over again to full benches the conflicts with the enemies of England and of civilization, just as the Duke of Wellington did. The Sirdar, like poor Marchand, will have no choice in the matter.

Imagine for a moment the positions of these two men reversed; suppose that France, and not England, had crept up the Nile, and with a fatalism worthy of the believers of the Koran, after three years of careful deliberation and consummate generalship, had annihilated the dervishes at Omdurman, only to find that a brisk English officer had forestalled her at Fashoda—what eulogies would not the Anglo-American press have sung! And the British lion aroused would straightway have made his position impregnable. The outburst of radical pride and enthusiasm would not permit him to suffer the fate of a Gordon, and Americans would vie with their British cousins in exclaiming, "Oh, what a glorious day for the Anglo-Saxon race!" But because the bold, patient, and long-suffering little commandant is a Frenchman, and hence a citizen of a declining nation, whose army chiefs just now are held up to the execration of the world, it is all very different. Marshand has deserved a different fate. He had the misfortune, however, to be born a Frenchman.

Commandant (lately Captain) Marchand is about forty-two years of age, and is scarcely taller than Napoleon I. His African career began in 1896, when he was sent out from the Congo to M. Liotard's assistance with twenty white men and 500

Commandant Marchand,
The French Officer Who Has Placed the Tricolor at Fashoda.

Senegalese tirailleurs. He remained at Tambura for a while, and then organized two expeditions, one under Lieuts. Margin and Largeau, whose objective point was Meshrer-rek, and the other under his own command. He bore orders, it is said, to put up the tricolor wherever possible, and to make "treaties of protection" with the local chiefs, and to place as far as possible a belt of territory from the Congo to Abyssinia within the sphere of French influence. His expedition, after various reconnoissances, took up its line of March in August, 1897; in October it was heard of at Fort Hassinger, the extreme French post on the Upper Ubanghi; the rumor arrived in Paris in December that he had reached Fashoda. Subsequent events, however, have shown this to be premature. Between October, 1897, and June, 1898, no authentic news came from him to the civilized world. But the persistency with which the rumor of his alleged arrival at Fashoda was constantly reasserted was remarkable. At length in June last his family received from him a letter dated on the Sueh, Dec. 1, 1897, in which he mentioned that he was about to "embark on the Sueh for Abyssinia." On July 24, Capt. Marchand, in recognition of his African services, was placed on the list of next promotions as Commandant. His full commission to that rank has lately been sent out from Paris.

After leaving Fort Hassinger Marchand probably ascended the Sueh, and made northward 150 miles to Wau. This town is not without its sometime importance, for Gessi Pasha had at one time the intention of making it the chief station of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province. It is well situated at a point of the river whence large flat-bottomed craft could convey goods throughout the year to Meshra-er-rek, and bring back the stores and supplies sent up from Khartoum. From Wau to Meshra-er-rek, a distance of about 130 miles, was doubtless traversed in the early part of the year. Junker made the journey from the latter place to Fashoda in 1880 in twelve days' time.

Behold the little Frenchman at Fashoda! His best officers have fallen victims of disease or the bullet, the Senegalese have been reduced to a handful of starving, mutinous men, and there are no Abyssinians to use the 6,000 reserve rifles that he has brought with him. But he has obeyed orders; his work is complete. He has covered by reconnoissance a large and important tract of country, has covered it in a thorough and systematic manner, with a view to securing a permanent influence in those regions. But where are his promised reinforcements? Where is Prince Henri d'Orléans, he who had promised to "rescue" his little countryman by French rifles in the hands of his friends, the subjects of the genial Menelak?

Marchand believed that his doom was sealed; he could see before him only a death like that which had befallen the neglected Gordon; his brave little band had but to die as the Old Guard had perished at Waterloo. Possibly in his distress and desperation he felt like flinging at his superiors in Paris the word that Cambronne is said to have cast in the teeth of the English on that memorable field. Still the dervishes did not arrive. At length came the Sidar, and explained why Marchand had not been annihilated. The Sidar had annihilated the dervishes.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum is six years older than his "bogey," and he stands several inches over six feet, and with steady, passionless eyes he looks imperiously above men's heads. His whole character, almost his career, his victories, are stamped upon his face. It is a face that neither appeals to affection nor arouses dislike; it is an impassive face, as impassive as the Sphinx; but it reveals the brain behind, a brain made inhumanly unerring by a fine sense of discrimination and an imperous will. "You should feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at the Paris International Exhibition," writes Mr. G. W. Steevens, "British Empire Exhibit No. 1, hors concours, the Soudan Machine." Frenchmen might be able to appreciate the irony of the situation at Fashoda if a portrait of poor Marchand accompanied the exhibit.

"And," continues Mr. Steevens, "his officers and men are wheels to the machine; he feeds them enough to make them efficient, and works them as mercilessly as he works himself. He will have no married officers in his army; marriage interferes with work. Any officer who breaks down with the climate goes on sick leave once; next time he goes, and the Egyptian Army bears him on its strength no more."

Some students of Egyptian affairs have said that had Kitchener not gone to Egypt he would never have been known as other than a painstaking, hard-working, unsociable subaltern officer; the Egyptian campaigns have offered him extraordinary opportunities. His way of doing things at first, while eminently satisfactory to his commanding officers, made him unpopular with his comrades. In the early days in Cairo he was called a martinet by the officers that hung around the cafés. Now the officers no longer hang around the cafés, nor have they since Kitchener has been Sirdar. Once he was asked why he did not allow his officers to go to Cairo during the season, and he replied: "If it were to go home, where they could get fit and I could get more work out of them, I would. But why should I let them go to Cairo?"

It is strange how faults of a social nature are regarded as the measure of one's character so long as one is not famous. When Kitchener was not famous there could be no question as to his unpopularity, and all because he was uncongenial. Napoleon was uncongenial, and as a student at St. Cyr he was unpopular. To the superstitious both may seem to be children of destiny. The same mystic mark is upon each face.

After the victory at Dongola, a couple of years ago, the Sirdar went to London to confer with the British Government. He was a hero then, but not as big a one as he is now; he was not so big that his imperious way did not give offense in certain quarters, and he returned to Alexandria a month before his time in order to escape being lionized in Mayfair. His departure, however, was not quick enough to avoid a ball given in his honor by the Lord Mayor. He went, and eye-witnesses say he was very ill at ease. Everybody acknowledged that he was a gentleman, but he was about as frigid a gentleman as had ever graced a joyful function. All London was unutterably shocked when the news came in the following Spring from the Soudan that Kitchener had, after a battle, given orders to kill the wounded dervishes. But while society recoiled in horror and said that it had expected nothing less from a man who was so forbidding socially, the British soldiers who had been, and who were still, in the Soudan, were loud in their praise. They knew the soldiers of the Mahdi. They knew that these fatalists of the Koran, after being wounded would conceal a pistol or a cimeter-shaped knife in their clothes. When the surgeons or ambulance men were giving aid, the dervish would wriggle out of their grasp, and, perhaps with his last spasmodic effort, deal a death blow to one who would have saved his life.

And now when the crowning victory of all has been achieved and the power of the Khalifa broken for all time, the British officers, who dubbed the young Major of engineers in the cafés of Cairo as "that duffer of an iceberg," or "that duffer of a martinet," have naught but words of awe-gasped praise for Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. They understand the work the Sirdar had to do, and recognise the genius that was hidden behind his idiosyncrasies; the soldiers worship their commander, for to them his impervious nature, impenetrable to all human weaknesses, seems little short of godlike. Yet, had he been beaten, how all his negative virtues would have been magnified as gross and unnatural faults. But he has been victorious; prodigiously victorious, and his apotheosis is in order.

Marchand is without doubt a brave man, who, with Col. Picquart and a few others, might cause France and her army to be honored and respected. Evidently it is not the Soudan, however. The pity of it all is that Marchand, like Picquart, will have toiled in vain, simply because they two are the most glorious types of a decaying degenerate nation. Kitchener is the embodiment of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, and what he does endures. It is for the great good of civilization that this should be so.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

From a Photograph by E. Jacobi, Court Photographer, Metz.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT THE ARMY MANOEUVRES IN WESTPHALIA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

It is a well-known fact that no man living so delights in rigging himself out in new costumes and uniforms as his Majesty the German Emperor, and it is even maliciously said that his satisfaction upon being made an Admiral or a General in a foreign service has more to do with the trying on of the new regalia than with the honor itself. However this may be, it is a fact that Kaiser Wilhelm is the most photographed man in Europe, not alone by the "snapshotists," but by the numerous Court photographers, who are commanded to appear at certain times and places, and for whom the Kaiser poses with great gusto. While at the château of Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, this Summer, his Majesty was measured for his new tropical uniforms to be worn during his much-talked-of trip to the Holy Land. The newspapers state that over sixty different poses were taken by Photographer Tellgmann in the courtyard of the château, one of which is reproduced on this page. It represents the Emperor in the tropical uniform of a Prussian General. His Majesty's known predilection for the picturesque is well exemplified by his choice of a body guard for his trip, a portion of which consists of a company of colonial troops, whose gala uniform is gray with a rakish slouch hat with a large feather in it, and high yellow boots.

The ostensible object of the journey to Palestine is the dedication of the German Protestant Church of the Redeemer, which will be performed with great ceremony in the presence of their Majesties. Behind this, it is generally conceded, lurk many other considerations of a political and commercial character. That a high official of the railway department is to accompany the expedition is looked upon in political circles as significant, and in the opinion of most people there can be no manner of doubt that his Majesty of Germany intends to bring back advantages that will cover the vast expenses of his journey a thousand times over.

E. B.

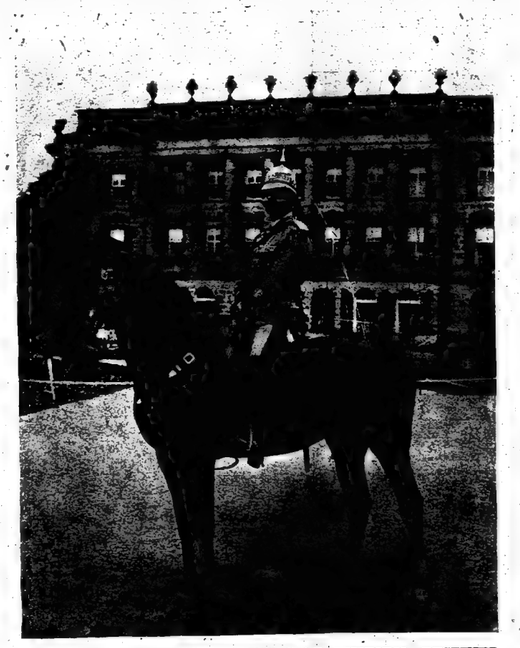

EMPEROR WILLIAM II. IN HIS NEW UNIFORM DESTINED FOR WEAR IN THE HOLY LAND.
From a Photograph Taken by F. Tellgman in Front of the Chateau at Wilhelmshoehe.

ON LOVE'S WAY.

On the swift wings of my desire
I sped
To where the sacrificial fire
burnt red
In mighty flame upon Love's Shrine;
and there
I knelt—in silence more divine
than prayer.
I knelt, the while a noble throng
passed by,
Young maids who found in Life's sweet song
no sigh:
Each held, so tenderly! a tame
white dove,
A Virgin Offering to the Name
of Love!
Then came a Form who bore
strange flowers,
Plucked on the Elysian shore
in hours
Of languorous delight! Her breath
was faint
With heavy odor, bringing death
and taint
To the pure lilies that I pressed
closer,
And ever closer, to my breast:
closer
Until their petals drooped and grew,
a mass
Of loathsome fairness! Then I knew,
Alas!
Too long had I been lingering on
Love's way,
And sorrowing always, must pass on—
for aye!

—JAN LIS in St. Paul's.

IRISH IDEAS.

From The Spectator.

A country woman walking through the streets of Limerick caught sight of a small coffin displayed as a gruesome trade sign in an undertaker's shop window. "Oh, glory be to God!" she exclaimed, "is it possible that coffin can be intinded for any livin' craature?" The owner of a valuable horse was very indignant with his stable boy for having allowed the animal, which he had taken out for a morning trot, to take head. "The divil a bit o' me could sthop him, Sir, for I had no spurs," was the boy's strange excuse.

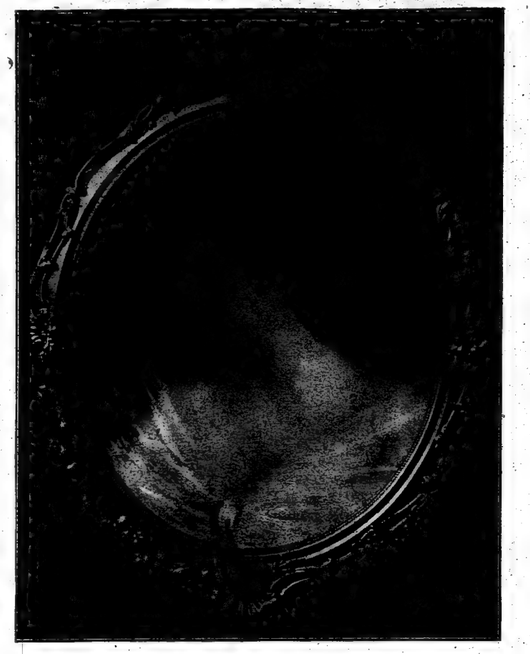

MRS. J. CLINCH-SMITH.

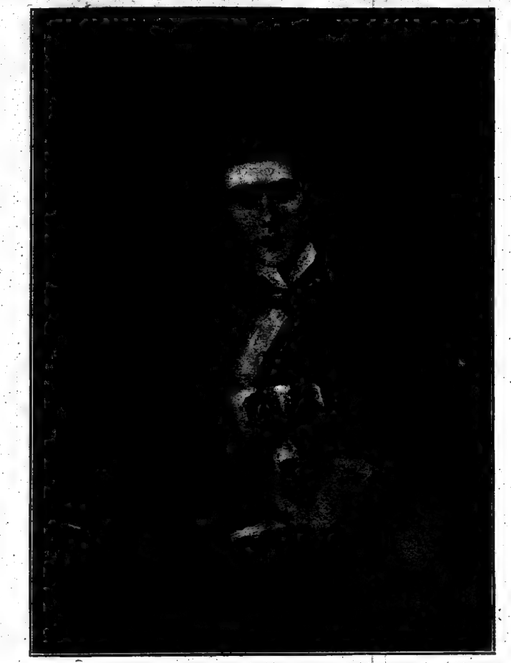

LADY MARJORIE GORDON.

WILHELM HEINRICH FUNK has forged rapidly toward the front rank of young portrait painters in America during the past five years. Mr. Funk was born in the old free city of Hanover, Germany, in 1865. He studied in the schools at Munich, and then went to Paris, where he wandered through the art galleries for weeks before deciding what line of painting he would follow. During his student days in Munich he had been most attracted by the work of Franz Hals and his pupils, and further study at Paris convinced him that they were the masters he would follow. Mr. Funk did not study in any atelier, but was self-taught. He felt the need of money to continue his art education, and so came to America about ten years ago. Here he began to work as an illustrator, and did a series of portraits for The Century Magazine, which brought him some deserved reputation. He returned to Paris for further study, and about five years ago came back to New York, where he established a studio, and has been painting diligently ever since.

A strong and correct draughtsman, Mr. Funk's figure work and his portraits have won him the commendation of those best critics, his fellow-artists. Last Summer he went to Ottawa by request, and there painted portraits of Lady Aberdeen and of her daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon, which are reproduced herewith. He may go to Scotland, where Lord and Lady Aberdeen now are, during the Winter to paint another portrait of Lady Aberdeen. The present one is to hang in the Government House at Ottawa.

Some of Mr. Funk's best portraits have been those of well-known New York men and women, and he has had for his sitters, among others, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, the wife and daughter of Judge Dillon, who were lost on the ill-fated La Bourgogne; Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith, and Mr. John Du Fais. The portrait of Mrs. Clinch-Smith is reproduced in this Supplement. It is the best example of the artist's lighter work, having a delicate scheme of color, white and pink against a pearly gray background, and rare refinement of treatment. Perhaps the strongest of Mr. Funk's portraits of recent years are those of Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Bainbridge Smith, and the last of the Scottish Chieftains, the venerable Laird Cluney, which was painted for one of the old Chieftain's relatives in Canada. These

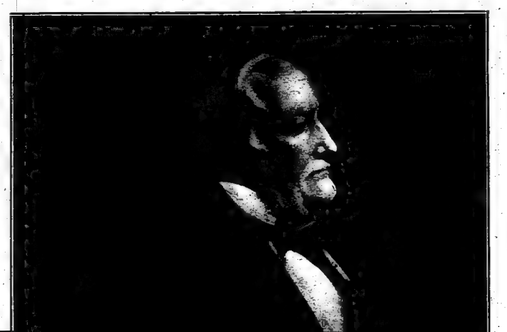

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three portraits evidence Mr. Funk's power of characterization, and are virile works. That of Lady Aberdeen in particular has strength of drawing, good pose, fine expression, and rich color. Particularly noticeable in Mrs. Bainbridge Smith's portrait are the color and the texture of the white hair. Mr. Du Fais's little bust portrait, which depicts him in his red golf coat, with his fine thoughtful head supported by his hand, is an excellent likeness, and has good flesh color.

Several of Mr. Funk's portraits will probably be shown in the loan exhibition of portraits to be held at the Academy of Design in December in aid of the Orthopedic Hospital. His studio is on the top floor of the Hartford Building, at Broadway and Seventeenth Street, where he has excellent light and an atmosphere of comfort which makes it a very attractive place to visit. J. B. T.

CAMP WALWORTH.

A feature of the great relief work carried on by the Women's National War Relief Association, which is appreciated probably more than any other by the soldiers, is Camp Walworth, at 316 East Fifteenth Street. This is an ordinary city residence, fitted up by the association, of which Miss Helen M. Gould is Vice Directress General, for the reception of convalescent soldiers. Its opening was made possible by Miss Gould's gift of $25,000 to the association for the purpose of extending its relief work.

Since early in September soldiers on sick leave and just out of the hospitals have had

READING ROOM AT CAMP WALWORTH.

the doors of Camp Walworth thrown open to them to allow them fully to recuperate before rejoining their regiments. After being registered here they are sent to the different hospitals in the country, which have, with scarcely an exception, offered as many beds as the association wishes to use. Soldiers also who are simply on their way home, and who find it necessary to spend the night in the city, are freely cared for overnight.

No less than 2,000 soldiers have been taken care of since Camp Walworth was opened. The daily arrival of soldiers numbers about 30, but the camp has disposed of as many as 200 in one day, due to the arrival of a transport ship. The accommodations of the building will allow 60 men to be boarded and lodged without discomfort.

The camp is named after Mrs. Ellen Harding Walworth, the Directress General of the association, who is in charge of the society's branch at Montauk Point. The building is becoming well known in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant Park by the continual presence of soldiers on the steps and near the railing.

DRESDEN CHINA.

Upon my bedroom mantelshelf,
With many knick-knacks laden,
Two figures stand, at either end,
A china man and maiden.

So lovingly they sadly glance,
As if to say, "Come nearer!"
While each replies, "Alas, I can't!
But, Love, you're all the dearer!"

She holds a crook in one plump hand,
Her hair is bright and golden,
Her dress is flowered and furbelowed
In dainty fashion olden.

He wears a three-cocked beaver hat,
And coat of satin yellow,
With dark-brown eyes, and powdered cue,
He is a handsome fellow.

A gun is slung across his back,
But you need never fear it!
A heart has long been his sole aim,
Ah! if he were but near it!

And still they smile and sadly glance,
As if to say, "Come nearer!"
While each replies, "Alas, I can't!
But, Love, you're all the dearer!"

—St. Paul's.

TACITURN MEN.

The late Mr. Parnell was a rather taciturn man. One night in the early eighties, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, when he and some of his followers were suspended for persistent obstruction in the House of Commons, he went up to the distinguished Strangers' Gallery with a colleague to watch the subsequent course of events in the House. Noticing that he was very preoccupied and abstracted his colleague said: "A penny for your thoughts, Mr. Parnell." "Well," replied the Irish leader, "I was thinking how it had never struck me before that there are so many bald-headed members in the House."

Gen. Grant was also a man of remarkably few words. He used to pass hours in company without ever opening his lips. During his visit to this country he dined at Apsley House, the guest of the second Duke of Wellington. A very distinguished company was present to meet him. He spoke in monosyllables only during the dinner, but when the ladies had retired he remarked aloud to his host: "My lord, I have heard that your father was a military man!"

AN ELIZABETHAN LETTER.

I have sent the a letle provision agen this time, but I cold wish it were much beter. Ther is a goose pye, a neter tounge pye, and a mutton pastle for standers for thy table this Crismas, for a nede, I knowe they will last tell twelftide, for they are now newe baked. I have sent the a goose and 6 capens alive for feare they wold not last tell ye holy dales if they had bin killed, but I wish the to kill them on Saterday at ye furdest lest they growe worse. * * * I prethe doe so much as bestoe for me vjd or viljd in sumé oringes or lemons or lj pouns siterns and sende them downe nowe by Hale * * * and so with my best wishes to thee and Kitt I rest,

THY MOTHER, S. D.

—From "Antiquities and Curiosities of the Exchequer."

PLUCKY CAPT. PAGET.

It was in a fight in Puerto Rico, writes Richard Harding Davis, in Scribner's, that a shrapnel shell struck the road within ten inches of the foot of the British naval attaché, Capt. Paget, and lifted five Wisconsin volunteers off their feet and knocked them down. For a moment Paget was lost to view in a cloud of dust and smoke, from which no one expected to see him reappear alive, but he strode out of it untouched, remarking, in a tone of extreme annoyance, "There was a shell in the Soudan once did exactly the same thing to me." His tone seemed to suggest that there was a limit to any man's patience.

A few minutes later, a solitary tree beneath which he was sitting was struck by another shell which killed two and wounded three men. Paget, who had been in a dozen campaigns, took it all as a matter of course, and assisted one of the wounded men out of the range of the bullets from the side of a steep and high hill. The sight did more to popularize the Anglo-American alliance with the soldiers than could the weightiest argument of Ambassadors or statesmen.

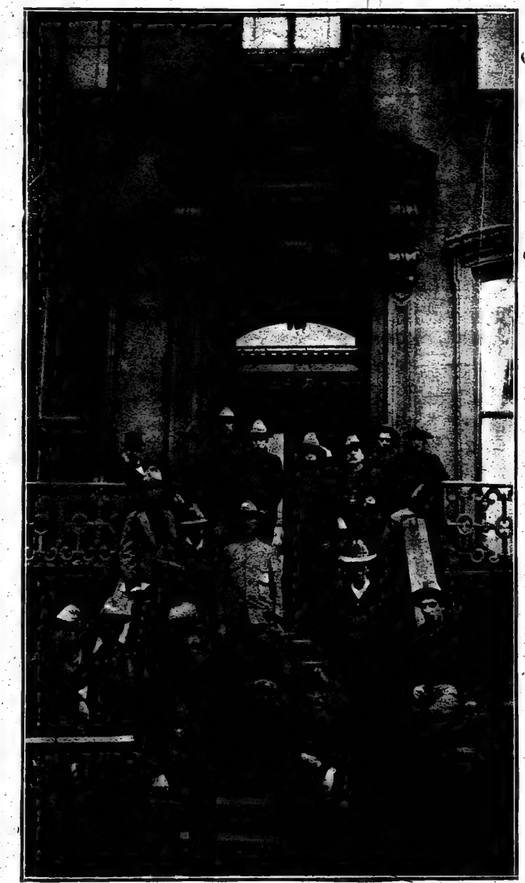

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS ON THE STEPS OF CAMP WALWORTH.

An Institution Established Through the Generosity of Miss Helen M. Gould.

Small Holes People Crawl Through.

Mrs. Hoyle—What was that you were talking in your sleep last night about standing pat? Isn't that something about card playing?

Mr. Hoyle—Standing Pat? Oh, no. Pat is our office boy, and I was talking about not being able to stand his impudence much longer.

REGISTERING NEW ARRIVALS AT CAMP WALWORTH.

The Soldiers' Equipage Is Checked and Placed in the Compartments at the Side.

THE DRAMA

Florence Rockwell.
Copyr't, 1897, by G. C. Rockwood.

MARGARET ANGLIN, who acts so well the part of Roxane, the precieuse, in "Cyrano de Bergerac," was born in Ottawa, Ontario, April 3, 1876. Her father was then Speaker of the Canadian lower house, and was a representative of New Brunswick, owning and editing The Freeman, a newspaper published at St. John. He died two years ago. Miss Anglin was a pupil at the Sacred Heart academy, in Montreal, until her seventeenth year, and also dwelt for a while in Toronto. She came to New York in the Fall of 1893, and began to study for the stage. At one of the late Mr. Wheatcroft's matinées in the Empire Theatre Miss Anglin first acted in public, the piece being "Christmas," a one-act sketch, by Martha Morton. Her "professional" début was in the rôle of Madeline West in "Shenandoah," when Charles Frohman revived that play at the Academy four years ago. In Buffalo, the next Summer, Miss Anglin acted various rôles with a stock company. She was one season in James O'Neill's company and one in Sothern's, playing Meg in "Lord Chumley."

Julie Opp is winning golden opinions in the English "provinces," where she has been acting with George Alexander's St. James's Theatre company the showy and attractive rôle of Lady Beauvedere in "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes. The "possibilities" of Miss Opp are great, and she has not lacked recognition either in England or her own land. Before long she will be a "star." Pinero has praised her, Alexander and Daniel Frohman have given her good parts, Clement Scott has marshaled glittering adjectives in her favor, and Richard Le Gallienne has called her "wonderful."

Mr. Hackett and his wife (Mary Mannering, the "leading lady" of the Lyceum,) were in the Adirondacks last Summer. The picture shows them in their camp at Indian Lake. Miss Mannering shot the doe which occupies the centre of the stage.

The London Sketch, from which we reproduce the portrait of the English actress

Frank Keenan.
Brother Paul, in "The Christian."

Alma Murray, says Robert Browning regarded her as "the poetic actress without a rival." She treasures ten letters of Browning praising her acting. Once he speaks of her as his "own special heroine." Miss Murray has acted Mildred Tresham in "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," and impersonated also on the platform or in drawing rooms Pippa, Colombe, and Constance in "In a Balcony."

MARGARET ANGLIN,
Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac."

A Yarn About Ducrow.

Many anecdotes are told of the famous Andrew Ducrow, manager of the historic Astley's, in London, in the thirties. He it was who cried out at a rehearsal of a too "talky" play, in which his celebrated performing horses were to be introduced, "Cut the dialect and come to the 'osses." One morning at rehearsal Herr Cline, a tight-rope performer, refused to ascend from the stage to the gallery as a dangerous experiment. "What!" said Ducrow, "afraid of hurtin' yerself, I suppose? I'm not pooty, and have nuthin' to fear. Give me thur pole." And in his dressing gown and slippers he ascended and descended—an attempt amounting almost to madness, at which even the most practiced performers who were on the stage shuddered with fright.

"Les Trois Mousquetaires" Again.

Sydney Grundy gives to the world these facts and opinions about his own new dramatization of "Les Trois Mousquetaires," which Tree will produce in England and Charles Frohman in this country: I have selected a group of incidents and tried to build them up into a play. I begin and end much earlier than Hamilton. I do not reach the death of My Lady, who is free to pursue her career of villainy through yet another play before she finally perishes. But if my play holds together, it will be held together by the fleur-de-lys. Therefore I

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ALMA MURRAY AS BEATRICE CENCI.
Robert Browning's Favorite Actress.

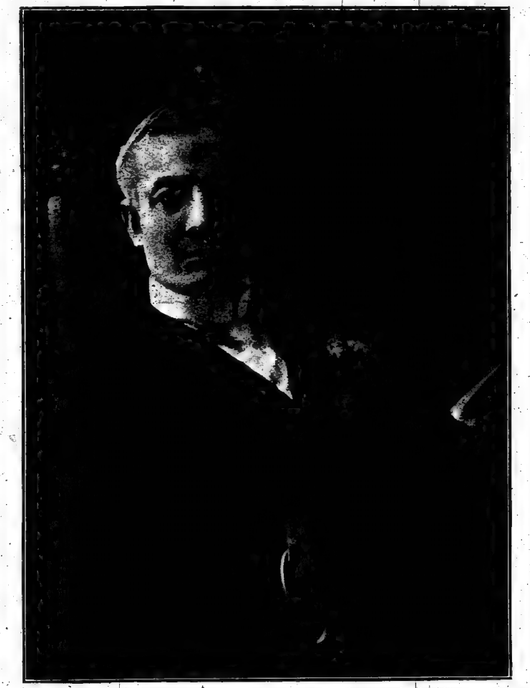

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH.
Lord Woodstock in "Sporting Life."

begin with it, boldly annexing the audaciously melodramatic introduction of Dumas and Macquet's version. No Macquet ever conceived that. It is Dumas all over, and in my opinion necessary to cast a malign halo over My Lady the instant she appears in the play proper. The audience

R. J. Dillon.
Father Lamplough, in "The Christian."

should see that fleur-de-lys through all her finery before anybody else sees it. I have not omitted "the tragedy of the bedroom," but I have omitted the bed. Yet am I greatly daring, for I have ventured to use the old device of concealing a character in a suit of armor. The first-nighter, fresh from "Little Miss Nobody," may squirm a little, but he'll get over it. The grand difficulty of making a play out of "The Three Musketeers" is that it is so apt to degenerate into a panorama; a "deus ex machina" spares the audience a whole scene, and no other machine would be as good, and I don't see why the musical stage should monopolize a device that distinctly belongs to the dramatic. With the safety of the Queen and the discomfiture of the Cardinal I end, I hope, before midnight.

The Stage in Shakespeare's Time.

John Churton Collins, the distinguished essayist and Quarterly Reviewer, has been lecturing on the theatre of Shakespeare's time. The typical theatre then was of wood, circular or hexagonal in form, being modeled externally on the general structure of the old amphitheatres for bull and bear baiting. The interior was fashioned after the manner of an inn yard. The pit was scorched by the sun, while the actors were protected by a thatched pent-house. The scenery was supplied by the imagination of the audience, but what was lacking in scenery was made up in noise and bustle, things being kept very lively in that direction. The most numerous class among the audience were roystering prentices. On the stage and in other parts were fashionable dandies, swashbucklers, writers, and actors. These, it is interesting to know, always had a free pass. The play lasted two hours on an average, and, considering the din, the noise, and the smells which accompanied the performance, one was, Mr. Collins presumed, not sorry when "the actors dropped on their knees to pray for the Queen."

Another Anthony Hope Play.

"When a Man's in Love" is the title of still another new play by industrious Anthony Hope, produced in London at the Court Theatre. It was originally called "A House of Cards." The chief scene, in Act. II., shows a game of poker in progress at the house of the hero, Captain Hilliard. The plot concerns the love for Lady Mary Thurston, a widow, of Captain Hilliard and the millionaire Perceval Dekker. For underplot we have the skittish Mrs. Millindale flirting with the Earl of Pitkeithley, while her husband, the Professor, has gone on a wild-goose chase after Russian industries across the plains of Siberia. The third act presents an amusing episode. The Hon. Frank Athelstan is an "enfant terrible." He has conceived the idea of inviting his friends to a party for the exhibition of his auto-photo arrangement. There is an actual affair on the market, but the Hon. Frank has developed its possibilities, and, by the aid of this invention, everybody is "snapped" at awkward moments.

New Plays in France.

In February "Cyrano de Bergerac" will be withdrawn at the Porte St. Martin in Paris and Coquelin will produce "Plus que Reine," by Emile Bergerat, in which he will appear as Lucien, Napoleon's brother, with Jane Hading as the Empress Josephine. The play takes its title from the forecast of the palmist who reads Josephine's hand: "You will be 'more than Queen.'" As already announced, Sarah Bernhardt will have a Napoleon play, too, and Rostand will write it around the story of the young King of Rome and Fanny Elssler. Jules Lamaitre has finished a new play, "Un Aventurier," and is going to make a piece called "La Princesse de Clèves" for Mme. Bernhardt. Jean Richepin has finished "La Gitane" for the Renaissance and "Les Truands" for the Odéon.

EAST HAMPTON THE RESTFUL.

THE booming of the surf along the coast of Long Island between Fire Island and Montauk is nowhere mellower in Summer than at East Hampton, nowhere sterner in Winter storms. A line of dunes begins at Wainscot, where the waters of the ocean often make a breach in the broad plain of sand and add more salt to the rippling expanse of Georgica Lake, and continues past East Hampton village as far as Amagansett and beyond, hardly interrupted at the two life-saving stations that guard this stretch. Here and there, inland, are links of ancient lines of dune which enterprising city folk have selected for sites of villas or which still await their Summer resident. From time to time the grassy inner slope of the seaward dunes has been scooped away by a storm and shows a face of white or yellow sand which makes a most picturesque blot on the zigzag streak of pale green that is seen against the gray or sapphire sea and the more tender hues of the sky. A special feature of the landscape is the inland water like the Great South Bay and Shinnecock Bay on a similar scale; for these lakes, ponds, and pools reflect the outer line of dunes and prepare the eye for the sight of the ocean beyond. Such are Mecox at Watermills, Georgica between Wainscot and East Hampton, and the Pond at the last mentioned. They give variety and interest to the view whichever way one approaches East Hampton bathing beach.

There are at East Hampton a Casino, golf links, and several churches, not to speak of the Post Office and the druggist's; but the real centre of East Hampton for its Summer folk lies on the seaward edge of the town; it is the bathing beach. It is not a fashionable beach like that of Narragansett Pier, or Southampton, a score of miles to the southwest, but one where men, women, and children go to bathe without caring for looks or asking what is the correct thing in bathing suits. Right and Very Reverends, authors and artists, clergymen and lawyers, old men and women, matrons, hordes of college boys and half-grown girls, children and babies, shout, shriek, dip, and swim, while the crest of the sandy slope is fringed with friends and relatives looking on, and a beachman with cork jacket round his body stands or sprawls by the edge of the surf to give confidence to timid bathers.

East Hampton bathing beach prides itself on the absence from its annals of any drowning disaster. There is no float rising and falling out beyond the line of breakers, no lifeboat permanently on guard off shore, only a line of buoys on three sides of a quadrilateral within which swimmers are asked to remain. The bathhouses are open for three or four hours in the morning and afternoon; at other hours people must shift for themselves and take their own risks if they venture beyond their depth. Some of the city folk complain of the primitive arrangements of the bathhouses; others clamor for a float which might form a resting place in a seaward swim, as at Narragansett Pier, but there are many who like the roughness of things and stoutly maintain that a float or a guardboat tempt a great many weak swimmers beyond the surf, and, while meant for safety, are really causes of danger. Even in peaceful, sleepy, bucolic East Hampton there are people energetic enough to hold strenuously to different sides of a question as burning as a bath.

The beach at the favorite bathing hours, from 11 to 1, is the place of social meeting with which the dances at the Casino cannot for a moment vie. Dances and dinners, even driving parties and picnics, are few and far between. Strange to say, the people who visit East Hampton as villa owners, as hirers of houses, or passing boarders, regard it as a place of rest and relaxation from city forms and customs. Many of the children are allowed the supreme happiness of running barefoot the greater part of the day, and simplicity in costume is still the unwritten but accepted law for ladies. The red golf jacket, 'tis true, lights up the distant fields picturesquely and disillusions one at nearer approach with its crude color, as is the way of such articles of attire; but the red jacket is only the successor of the striped and wonderful blazer, and, like it, a species of careless dress.

How long will East Hampton retain this sensible and wholesome attitude? It is hard to say. The railway now gives access to thousands, whereas in former years only hundreds cared to brave the tiresome six miles of dust to and from Bridgehampton station. Two elements in the Summer guests work conservatively, the artists and the clergy, neither class usually burdened with money and neither anxious to be saddled in Summer with the round of party, dinner, and visit give-and-take which is such a time-devourer in the city.

East Hampton is restful not only because people have so far avoided the absurdity of repeating in Summer the same things they do in Winter, but because the moist atmosphere predisposes to quiet, acting soothingly on excited nerves. Its Summer climate is less foggy, and when cold less sharp, than that of Newport. Even the landscape adds to this charm of restfulness, for while more varied in natural features than any spot on the coast between Montauk and Fire Island, with the one exception of Shinnecock Hills, its level lines of dune and lake and woodland insinuate quiet and peace into the mind, one knows not how.

The law as to the sale of liquor has been enforced; the one man in the township who is charged with selling it in secret has failed and his store is closed. Discouraged, too, is the boy with a gun, after several years of active work on the part of a game society, so that the robins and catbirds are capable of perching on the cord of your hammock as you lie in the ocean breeze; Bob White stands boldly on the top rail of the fence uttering his musical call as you jog by behind the old gray nag in your buggy, and the clear, cool whistle of the meadow lark rises dewy and pure from the pastures. The woods abound with rabbits, squirrels, opossums, and raccoons, though possum and 'coon are rarely seen by daylight, and this increase of small game has encouraged the foxes. Now and then as one passes down the rough bush roads a streak of reddish color across the sandy track ahead tells of the presence of the wily one. Wild geese and ducks are not so plentiful as of old, but later in the season they still come to settle in the quiet bights of Lake Georgica. Fishing eagles and kingfishers are numerous, and their quarrels as the osprey passes to its eyrie in some treetop in the woods far over toward Sag Harbor are comic from the cowardice of the big bird and the pugnacity of his chattering foe.

Off this coast the sea life is of course abundant—mackerel, bluefish, weakfish, and scuppaug in Summer, codfish in Winter; but it must be said that the natives do not draw from the ocean the revenue they might. If the Long Island Railroad would introduce tank cars for the transportation of fish alive, a flourishing business might be built up. As it is, although fish directly from the sea are peddled in East Hampton, there is not enough to supply Summer wants, and New York must furnish large quantities of the inferior article, which has lain nobody knows how many days on ice. Some seasons there are when whales appear off East Hampton and venturesome natives put off in chase, usually in command of Capt. "Josh" Edwards, a whaler of renown; but the number of men who know enough, or are energetic enough, to second him effectively has become less and less. But to the Summer visitor the whale as a picturesque monster is more atractive than as a commercial venture, for people can remember the case of a stranded whale which made the coast uninhabitable for a goodly stretch before the elements reduced the bouquet de baleine to a reasonable malodor. At times an easterly storm will pile seaweed in such heaps on the beach that the result is scarcely less fragrant than that stranded whale. Another drawback to the city person with a delicate nose which used to exist has all but disappeared, namely, the manuring of fields with fish caught in pound nets, a custom that had more than one inconven-

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—"HAPPY CHILDREN ALL AT PLAY."

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—"HOME SWEET HOME," JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S HOUSE.

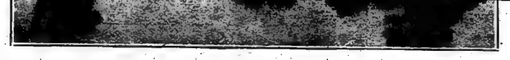

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—VILLAGE SKATING POND AND GRAVEYARD.

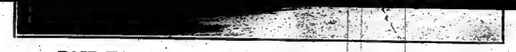

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—PRESENT VILLAGE HALL.
The First Academy Built on Long Island.

lence. It used to be said that lockjaw and carbuncle were given by these fish spoiling in the sun, perhaps through the agency of flies.

The village street of East Hampton is very wide and shaded by elms, chestnuts, catalpas, and ailanthus trees of good size. Here and there an old mill turns its drowsy sails or holds its bare vans quiet against the sky. In one part of the street is the low-lying village pond, fringed with willows, where the skating is sheltered by the surrounding houses and tree rows. The Winter climate is said to be delightful, not so soft as that of Newport, but never very rigorous, just the spot for the last years of John Howard Payne, who lived in the little gray box of a house near the Episcopal chapel, not far from the Congregational Church and overlooking one end of the old village churchyard, which occupies a conspicuous place on a slope within the bounds of the broad village street. Very bare, small, and simple is the home of the author of "Home, Sweet Home," but there is no reason to suppose that bay windows, balconies, loggias, turrets, and fancy finials would have made his own home sweeter.

The village itself is separated from the ocean and the full blast of the sea winds by the ornamental trees, orchards, barns, wide stretches of pasture and marsh, and the distant fringe of dunes. Those who settled East Hampton two centuries ago had enough of the severity of nature without planting their houses close to the ocean, but the city man who lives for the greater part of the year amid bricks and pavements cannot get close enough to the grateful harshness of the coast. More and more he is pitching his Summer quarters near or directly on the dunes where the never-ending surf whitens in irregular sheets of foam and the noise of the falling waves rises and swells with gentle or terrible power as the barometer shifts. The trend of villa building is toward the bathing beach of East Hampton, and another movement is toward Georgica Lake and Wainscot, which lies beyond, where there is another bathing spot frequented for these thirty years past by a number of families well known in New York, New Haven, and Brooklyn. Wainscot has its golf links, too, and the villa people on its side of Georgica, like those on the East Hampton side, use the shoal waters of the lake for their catboats and punts. Famous crabbing and eeling are there. When the ocean is too ugly of mood to permit bathing in the surf, there is still-water swimming in Georgica. The time is not distant when this picturesque lake, with its bights and bays like the fingers of a hand, will be closely set with Summer residences.

One of the first academies opened on Long Island still stands on the wide street of East Hampton, but it is now the village hall and harbors the village newspaper. That building, the Paine homestead, and the Lyon Gardiner house are the most notable old buildings in the place, which has a friendly and well-to-do appearance from end to end. The village hall gives architecturally the keynote for many farmhouses and more pretentious villas with its unpainted shingles and hipped roof. The windmill has not been used as a feature of the large villa as it has at Southampton, where the late Wyllys Betts and Mrs. Hoyt introduced the idea. The Casino is a wide-spreading, handsome, and hospitable structure with its broad piazzas and dancing floors; so far an inn is lacking, but next Summer one is to be built between the Casino and the village street, and in time doubtless the wide pastures that lie between the line of dunes and the Casino will be dotted with residences and East Hampton will no longer consist of a single street, but of many.

None of the old towns that dot the seaward side of Long Island has quite the same air of quiet and picturesqueness that East Hampton presents. Southampton is too crowded and fashionable, West Hampton and Quogue too monotonously flat, Amagansett too straggling and unkempt, Bridgehampton commonplace by comparison. It is to be hoped that no large hotels and no very costly country places will ever be built there, for the result is likely to be that the quiet, homelike, easy-going air of the place will be destroyed and those who know and love East Hampton will regretfully turn their backs and seek some other place where there is a chance for rest and pensive sojourn among country sounds and picturesque views of shore and sea.

CHARLES DE KAY.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—"MORNING DIPS AND MORNING LOUNGES."

THE PRINTER AS HUMORIST.

Since the "new humor," says The Academy, shows a tendency to revert to what Mr. Andrew Lang calls the "old drivel," it is satisfactory to note that the printer, whom an American writer has justly described as the greatest humorist of the age, continues to maintain his reputation.

In an article in a London paper last week the action of "The Three Musketeers" was described as a fight between "fiends and demigods." The printer, with his customary felicity, changed "'fiends" into "friends." Of course, it may be objected that this particular joke is not new. There is an old story as to a death announcement in The Times being followed by the line, "Fiends will please accept of this intimation." And not long ago a well-known Baronet was stated in a fashionable column to have "gone shooting yesterday with a party of fiends."

The printer probably knew nothing of these antecedent witticisms, and his stroke of humor was done, so to speak, off his own bat. Les beaux esprits se recontrent sometimes.

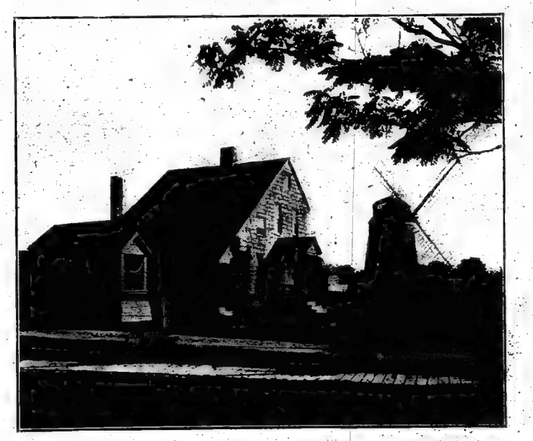

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—WINDMILL COTTAGE, "ASLEEP BY THE GRAVEYARD."

"DAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY."

Varina Anne Jefferson Davis, born in Richmond, Va., 1864; died September 18th, 1898.

Fair sister South, we mourn with thee thy dead.
She, like a flower in the storm, was born
In thy beleaguered capital forlorn—
Cannon her lullaby, above her head
Thy proud though tattered battle-flag outspread;
Her heroes, thine—they who had nobly worn
The gray; her cause, the Lost. She did not mourn,
But all thy hearts in love and courage led.
She was his child, thy Chieftain's; he was thine,
Their names together in thy legendry
Immortal shall the Muses now enshrine.
Back to Virginia, back she comes to thee:
Lay her beside him. O'er their endless sleep
Glory and tenderness shall vigil keep.

—HENRY TYRRELL in Collier's Weekly.

BURTON AND TOBACCO.

Tobacco, divine, rare, superexcellent, tobacco, which goes far beyond all the panaceas, potable gold, and philosopher's stones, a sovereign remedy to all diseases. A good vomit, I confess, a virtuous herb, if it be well qualified, opportunely taken, and medicinally used; but as it is commonly abused by most men, which take it as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague, a mischief, a violent purger of goods, lands, health, hellish, devilish, and damned tobacco, the ruin and overthrow of body and soul.—The Anatomy of Melancholy.

Didn't Know Her.

From The Chicago Record.

Teacher—Bobby, if your mother gave your sister six apples to divide equally with you, how many would you get?

Bobby—None.

Teacher—Why, Bobby, you'd get three apples.

Bobby—You don't know my sister.

MUSIC

Denis O'Sullivan,
In "The Little Corporal."

IT is most unfortunate that the so-called musical public of this town should have reserved its first outburst of enthusiasm for the initial piano recital of Moritz Rosenthal. Not that Rosenthal is not worthy of enthusiasm, but because he is a virtuoso is it to be regretted that the connoisseurs of music elected to make their first appearance on the season's stage on Wednesday night. It would have been much more unto the glory of art if they had disported themselves and their expressions of rapture at the performance of "Il Trovatore" at the American Theatre on Monday evening. That certainly was not a virtuoso performance, for the star of "Il Trovatore" in the pure and holy Italian mind is the tenor who can sing the high C in "Di quella pira." The tenor of Monday night was Mr. Joseph Sheehan, who could not sing a high C even if his salary were raised to the level of that of a Tamagno.

But "Il Trovatore," without a high C is by no means "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet left out. It is a string of melodious gems which any man may enjoy, provided he has the good sense to take them as they come and not set to work to find out what it is all about. Somewhere or other there was once a man of whom it was said:

"He told her the story
Of 'Il Trovatore.'"

Oh, who would not rejoice to meet that man! Undoubtedly W. S. Gilbert knew something about the story. Did it ever occur to you that Little Buttercup, who "mixed those children up, and not a creature knew it," was a burlesque on Azucena? The cases are precisely the same, but some of the rest of the story is different, for it is quite impossible to derive Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., from the Count di Luna and his waltz-song, "Il Balen." Manrico is not unlike Ralph Rackstraw, and perhaps Leonora resembles Josephine with her sad plaint of "sorry her lot who loves too well."

It is not possible to get satisfaction out of the libretto of "Il Trovatore," yet the work has certain points of dramatic force and some of emotional significance. With these the stupid bawling of the high C in "Di quella pira" has nothing to do. That is a piece of throat acrobatics designed for the evocation of delirious bravi from the Italian waiters who occupy the standing room behind the orchestra rail. The aria, "Ah, si ben mio," which immediately precedes "Di quella pira," is a really graceful and sentimental piece of melody, but it is rare that a tenor robusto can sing it. It certainly is not a shining bauble in the string of Mr. Sheehan's vocal pearls. This tenor is not a Rosenthal of the larynx, yet thousands of persons go to the performances in which he takes a prominent part and enjoy them most intensely.

"Ah," says the introspective Wagnerite, "they are the mob, the great un-Wagnered."

Yet there was a time when the whole world was un-Wagnered, and in those days there were men, women, and children who could bask in the sunshine of Haydn and Mozart, revel in the glories of Mendelssohn, dance in the splendors of Weber, and quake before the thunders of Beethoven. The people who go to the American Theatre may possibly prefer Verdi to Wagner; that is a matter of far less importance than that they should prefer Verdi fairly well performed to "The Mother of the Girl I Loved" on the one hand or a bottle of pianistic absinthe on the other.

The respectable ensemble of the American Theatre makes far more for the education of the musical taste of this public than the marvelous digital gymnastics of Moritz Rosenthal.

Furthermore, the intellectual qualities of Mr. Rosenthal's playing demand on the part of the hearer an already accomplished musical education. One must be a musical thinker to follow an interpretation by such a keen mind. Not one in a hundred of the people who go to hear Rosenthal discern that quality of his art. To the vast majority of his hearers he is a pianist who plays difficult music very fast. He dazzles, he amazes, he even frightens them. But he does not chasten their hearts because he never touches them, and he does not educate their taste, because they see only the gymnastic side of his work.

On the other hand, the people of the Castle Square Opera Company are doing a real, valuable, and lasting educational work. They are making a large number of plain, practical, progressive Americans acquainted with good music, which they have hitherto heard blatted by brass bands or smashed into jangling fragments by Beelzebub's chosen weapon of musical degradation, the street piano. It is better to hear "Il Balen" sung in its proper place in the opera by an ordinarily good baritone than it is to hear it played in Central Park on Sunday afternoon by a bad military band. It is far better to hear the "Miserere" by orchestra, soprano, and tenor than by a dirty Italian, a crank, and a monkey.

"Il Trovatore" is one of the operas which a company like the Castle Square can hope to give with fair results. It is not a work which calls for subtlety of art in the interpretation. Its emotions are painted in elementary colors, and its music is built on elementary rhythms. Broad, vigorous treatment is all that this highly spiced work of Verdi demands. Now it is in broad and vigorous treatment of music that the Castle Square Opera Company excels. It is hardly to be expected that this organization would give a fine performance of a work requiring extreme delicacy and polish. Perhaps that may account for some of the shortcoming of its "Faust." It may possibly be necessary to recollect this same condition in considering its performance of "Romeo and Juliet."

But let us hear "Romeo and Juliet," by all means. The more works the company produces the better. It is, perhaps, not too much to hope that the time is not far distant when the Castle Square Opera Company will be prepared to present, and its audience to receive, a new production. A company which is in the habit of learning and performing works new to its repertory need not fear for the outcome of an experiment in the direction of offering a work new to the repertory of its audience.

The Metropolitan Opera House as a provider of avenues for the advance of operatic art is about as valuable as a steam calliope. Over the portals of that temple of vocal glory ought to be inscribed "All hope (of novelties) abandon, ye who enter here." The public has been thoroughly scolded because it will not go to the Metropolitan to hear new works, but the public should not be blamed at all. During all the years of the present management the allurements of the Metropolitan have been great singers, and this year we are respectfully invited to consider a list which embraces the names of more famous singers than were ever brought together in one company before. These people are Mr. Grau's marionettes, and it is by making different combinations of them that he expects to attract the public. He will have an enormous success. There is no doubt about that. But does any sane man labor under the delusion that there can be any permanency in such a system?

Suppose that the steamer bringing Mr. Grau's song birds across the Western ocean should go to the bottom. When would there be opera at the Metropolitan again? Not till a new crop of world-famous singers was raised. Meanwhile the patrons of the house would go without opera and struggle to content themselves with a shallow pretense of listening to symphonies at the Astoria. Equally, meanwhile, the patrons of the Castle Square Opera Company would go on enjoying performances as good as those now given in the American Theatre. These performances would continue even if Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Stewart and Miss Treville and Miss MacNichol were to vanish into the dim past. There were people who were so unobservant of the real nature of these performances as to wonder what would become of the company this year without Grace Golden.

Far be it from the present writer to decry the charms of the ex-soprano of the Casino. But if the humble opinions expressed in this place are of any value, it may not be amiss to say that they incline to the belief that the performances have been not a little improved by the disappearance of Miss Golden, who was rapidly acquiring the self-consciousness and public superiority of a genuine prima donna. No, a good stock opera company is a highly valuable thing to have in a metropolitan community, and although the earnest members of the Castle Square company will presently be thrown into the shade by the dazzling effulgence of the stars of the Metropolitan Opera House, they can console themselves with the thought that they are really doing more substantial work for the cause of music in this town.

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Considerable sensation has been made in European musical circles by the publication of Count Leo Tolstoi's direct refutation of the morbid theories which his father set forth in "The Kreutzer Sonata." Count Leo's definition of art is that "if a man feels delight, gladness, sorrow, despair, courage, or despondency, and the transition from one to another of these feelings, and expresses these feelings by sounds, so that the hearers are affected by them and experience them as they were experienced by the composer," he is an artist. Meanwhile the "Kreutzer Sonata," a most delectable composition of Beethoven for violin and piano, continues to be as peaceful a piece of music as ever gladdened the hearts of amateurs. Any confiding husband may serenely allow his wife to perform this composition in company with her music teacher in the perfect assurance that it will never arouse in her any emotion more dangerous than that which might be caused by gazing upon one of Mr. Cole's pictures by the Voyage of Life," or reading a novel by William Dean Howells.

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The popularity of Mr. Francis Wilson and "The Little Corporal" is beyond dispute. The operetta has been drawing large and well-pleased audiences at the Broadway Theatre, and the smiles of the "star" have increased in geniality with each succeeding week. The operetta does not commend itself to praise on high artistic grounds, but it contains an abundance of incident and pleasing stage pictures, and it will certainly prove to be a valuable acquisition for Mr. Wilson.

W. J. HENDERSON.

SOLDIERS OF FRANCE IN EGYPT,
From "The Little Corporal."

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.

DELLA FOX.

OCT

1898

BUSY WEST STREET.

THE busy New Yorker, hurrying to and from his business life, will recognize the following illustrations depicting a portion of his environment during that tumultuous part of his existence which is known to both ferry and railroad men as the "rush hours."

It is not to be wondered at that during this portion, at least, of his daily trip the New Yorker is unconscious of the interesting things at all times surrounding him and that his country cousins see more of New York than does the man who lives all his life in the rush and whirl of the busy city. Stand a few moments on Cortlandt Street, near Washington, and watch the human kaleidoscope. Never was a more interesting panorama spread before you, or one more instructive to the student of human nature. Go only a single block south to Liberty Street, and the scene changes. Instead of a multitude of people thronging the street periodically, as the Pennsylvania ferryboats come in, one sees hundreds of busy drays and trucks, all hurrying to the various freight stations, docks, and warehouses that form the centres of our mercantile world.

West Street, Looking Toward the Battery.

But it is at the Erie Station that traffic may perhaps be seen at its best, as the great width of the street at that point and the proximity of the American Line steamers make the street and dock a busy place at all times. To the lover of horses the Erie station is a favorite lounging place. There the horses enjoy their noonday lunch of oats, and the fine white horse in the foreground, which has finished its oats, is watching with great interest the actions of its mate, which in quiet content is still engaged with its nose-bag of grain.

Get on one of the West Street horse cars and ride up the street. It is the same all the way. At the steamboat wharf of the

Pennsylvania Railroad Footbridge, Foot of Cortlandt Street.

People's Line to Albany the camera shows the same "never ceasing trucking," and on returning to Cortlandt Street a snap shot taken from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's foot bridge over West Street shows the east side of the street almost vacant. The trucks have blocked the street below Liberty; and the street cars are lined up for a wait which the passenger never fails to condemn, as, watch in hand, he sees the seconds ticked off and knows that he has barely time enough and none to spare if he would catch the next boat to States Island or to the Jersey Central Railroad. It is a great temptation, when a person wants to get from the Fall River boat to the above-mentioned stations, to jump on the first Belt Line car that comes past. The

TRAFFIC AT THE ERIE RAILROAD STATION.

car is bowling swiftly along and there is hardly a truck in sight. So the car is boarded and all goes well until Cortlandt and Liberty Streets are reached, where seemingly all the teams in Greater New York and most of those in New Jersey have congregated. Then the fun commences—fun for the man who is not trying to catch a boat—and he watches the victim with ill concealed amusement as the latter snaps his watch case and jumps to

TYPICAL SCENE AT THE HEAD OF CANAL STREET.

his feet as if he would leave the car and try for the boat on foot.

But the "victim" knows from bitter past experience that it is of no use to try to get there on foot, for the car he is in is sure to pass him before he has gone half way, so he can only sit down again, possess his soul in patience, and wait until the living blockade dissolves. It will not pay to leave the car at Rector Street, that busy, yet seemingly quietest of all streets, where the Sandy Hook Route used to deliver its passengers. If the "hurry-up" man leaves the car there, with the intention of taking the "L" cars to the ferry, he will be pretty sure to spend five miserable minutes on the "L" station platform wishing that he had walked or had staid in the street car—and, as he rushes down the "L" stairs to find the ferryboat fifty feet from the dock, he usually sees the car he left at Rector Street standing quietly in front of the ferry-house, where it had arrived previous to the boat's departure.

Perhaps the limit of human endurance is reached as the car stands blocked in a seemingly hopeless tangle of trucks, drays, and wagons at Liberty Street. In desperation, the passenger leaps from the car and "streaks it" on foot down toward the Battery. In a few moments, the very car he has just left passes him at a speed which precludes the possibility of boarding it, and the car will not stop for signals or anything less than a four-horse team squarely across the track. That car is making up time, and the passenger who was in a hurry is left behind. Then the crowd of teams melts away as if by magic, and a glance at the engraving shows only two or three teams where a moment ago there was a hundred. And not a team is to be seen on the down track! Neither does another car come along. They are all blocked again, and it is "walk anyway" now. If he makes good time, the perspiring pedestrian may reach the dock in time to see

The "Sandy Hook Route" Station Foot of Rector Street.

the next boat come in. And, as it usually lies in the slip quite a while, he will have ample time to cool off before exposing himself to the cool breezes of the harbor.

Truly, West Street is an institution worthy of much study. It is a part of a curiosity, too, in its way; for, although it is West Street, it extends along and lies exactly parallel with North River, while South Street lies along East River! And then West and South Streets run in directions nearly parallel with each other. While South Street is a most busy thoroughfare, neither that street nor busy Broadway can compare with the peculiar traffic and conditions to be found at all times in West Street, the main freight artery of Greater New York.

J. F. H.

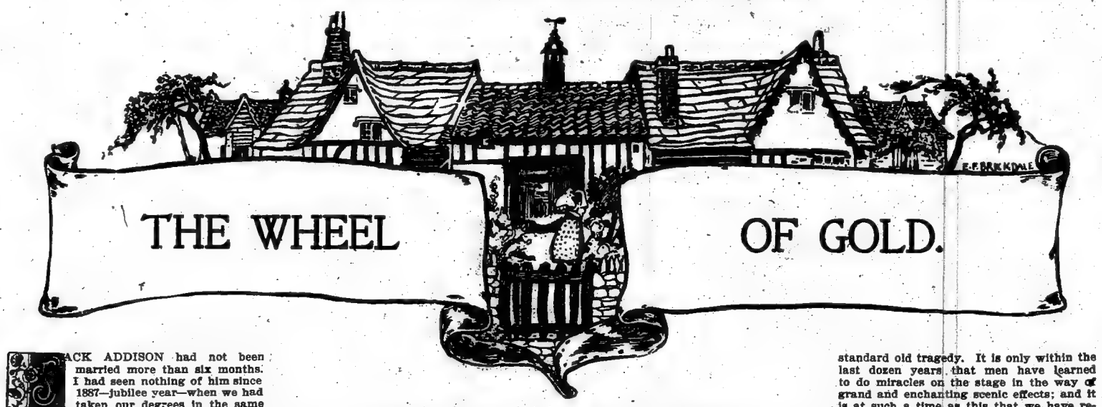

THE WHEEL OF GOLD.

JACK ADDISON had not been married more than six months. I had seen nothing of him since 1887—jubilee year—when we had taken our degrees in the same batch. We had been friends at Cambridge, not perhaps very intimate, but with that kind of friendship that consists in playing whist or poker in each other's rooms and walking together down to the boathouse most afternoons. I had thought of Addison perhaps half a dozen times since I came down from the 'Varsity; probably my image had crossed his mind about as often. Nevertheless, though I would not have walked more than half a mile for the pleasure of seeing him, it was with unaffected cordiality that we shook hands in Piccadilly the other day. Chance meetings are always agreeable, and even to come across an old enemy is better than nothing. The pleasantest evening I have spent for years was after a casual encounter with old Larking, who used to lick me regularly every day my first term at school.

Of course Jack asked me to dinner. It is the Englishman's custom, when, having exhausted all the obvious topics of conversation, he can think of nothing else to say. I accepted, because just then I was not sorry to get a dinner for nothing. Besides one is always curious to see the sort of girl who has cared to throw herself away upon an old friend.

Jack, it seemed, was now partner in a firm of brewers, and apparently had plenty of money. These brewers have always rather roused my envy—probably because I do not know anything about the business. To the casual observer from the outside they all seem to enjoy a sufficient income without overworking themselves. Anyhow, Jack had a very comfortable little house, nicely furnished, and gave me a very fair dinner, good without being ostentatious. The wine was excellent, and Mrs. Addison proved to be a charming woman. She was extremely pretty, with that Irish combination that I have always thought so effective—blue eyes and hair rather darker than common. She was also a lively talker, without a trace of shyness. Jack, when at college, was the shyest man I ever knew; but it is a commonplace that men of this sort always contrive to secure the best wives. I confess she fairly fascinated me, and we talked together the greater part of dinner. When she rose to leave us I noticed she wore in her bodice a little gold brooch in the form of a bicycle wheel, with a large diamond for the hub. As I held the door open for her to pass out I asked her, laughingly, if she too had fallen a victim to the general craze.

"It is my talisman" she said, with a smile at Jack. "You must ask him about it."

"Hullo!" I said to Jack when she had gone, and he was getting out the cigars—"a romance, eh? Out with it, old chap."

"It was my wedding present to her," replied Jack, handing me a Cabana. "The reason why I chose it is a long story."

"Armed with a cigar and a cup of coffee—black, please, and one lump—I can stand anything." Jack handed me the cup, and began with a preliminary cough.

"It was two years after we came down," he said, "that I made the acquaintance of the lady who is now my wife. She was then Miss Trefusis, and lived with her father, old Gen. Trefusis—poor fellow! he died before we were married—in a retired village in Devonshire. The General was a good old chap, and I won his heart by allowing him to beat me at golf. The fact is, I had gone down to Devonshire so as to be near Westward Ho! You remember I was one of the few men who were enthusiastic golfers before it became the rage?"

"You got your blue for it, I remember."

"Well—if you call that getting a blue. Anyhow, Westward Ho! has always been one of my favorite links, and there it was that I first met the old General. I can remember as well as anything the first time I saw him. He had driven off from the seventh tee, and lost his ball in the rushes. I was just behind him, playing a round myself and as he had gone well off the line, and seemed to have no chance of getting on to it again, I thought I might as well play on. Unfortunately, as frequently happens in such cases, I pulled my drive badly, and landed in a clump of rushes just in front of his nose. I never remember hearing more violent language in my life. However, I apologized profusely, and, by a curious coincidence, we found the two balls lying close together in the same clump. That pacified him, and as he was also playing alone we finished the round together.

"That was the beginning of quite an intimate friendship. We got to playing together frequently, and at last he asked me over to dine at his place. I had brought my bicycle with me—it was one of the good old sort, with a 56-inch wheel, you know—and I rode over in the afternoon, carrying my dress clothes in a bag. I saw Dolly that evening for the first time, and I need not tell you that I lost no opportunity of seeing her again. Soon it became quite the regular thing for me to ride over in the morning for luncheon—it was about five miles off—and drive back with the General for a game in the afternoon. Then we would return to dinner, and I would ride back on my machine after a cheroot and a game of billiards at about midnight. It was perhaps the jolliest time I ever had in my life."

"Except of course just now," I suggested, mildly.

Jack closed his eyelid. "Exactly," he continued. "Well, thissort of thing went on for some three weeks, until I was madly in love. I turned the matter over in my mind and decided to make an effort. I had a little money of my own—not much, you know, but enough to marry on if we did things quietly—and I thought, somehow, that Dolly was aware of my intentions, and did not altogether disapprove of them. My holiday, too, was coming to an end, and I could not prolong it for more than a few days further. So I made up my mind to propose on a certain Saturday. It was not a fortunate choice, and if I had not been one of those men who hate changing their minds"—I smiled, for Jack was known at Canbridge for the most vascillating of men—"I should certainly have put it off. Nothing had gone well that day. The General had been altogether off his play, and was not in the best of tempers. I myself had foozled every other drive, and you know what that means. I had beaten him, but there had been no pleasure about the game. Even when we got back, a good deal earlier than usual, I remember noticing that Dolly was not quite as pleasant to me as usual. However, I asked her to come and have a game of billiards after tea, meaning to get the job over."

Jack stopped, and there was a long pause.

"Well," I said, "what happened? She accepted you, I suppose."

"No!" he continued. "She refused me point-blank. The fact was, I must have hurried it too much, you know. I was determined to get it over, and I suppose I was too abrupt. The poor child was taken completely by surprise, or said she was. So, for that matter, was I. It was all over in ten minutes."

I began to grow interested. "What did you do then?" I asked.

"There was only one thing to be done. I got on my machine and rode off. I can tell you I was in a devil of a state. I neither looked nor cared where I was going. After about an hour's hard riding—it was just 7 o'clock, for I remember looking at my watch—I found myself about fifteen miles from home, and beginning to get hungry. I sat down on a milestone and reviewed the situation. It was very sad. I felt as if my life had come suddenly to a blank wall. It was no longer worth living. These are the usual symptoms, I believe. You will understand my sensations?"

"Like Marius among the ruins of Carthage," I suggested.

"I can afford to laugh at it now, but I can tell you that just then it was no laughing matter. I must have sat there for more than an hour, thinking. Then I realized it was time to be getting home, for, after all, even a disappointed lover must have supper. I thought sadly of what I should do. Of course, I had to go; I could never see her again, never play the old General at golf or billiards again. Well, it had been a very pleasant time while it lasted. The next morning would witness my departure—forever.

"I mounted the old Humber, and set off wearily homeward. Then a sudden resolve seized me. Once more I would go by her house, and cast a glance at the roof that sheltered her. It was a fine Summer night, and I should still be home well before dark. I started, first slowly, then, as the thought of my folly came across me, faster and faster, until I was riding a good twelve or thirteen miles to the hour—not such a bad pace on one of those old sky-scrapers.

"Close to where old Trefusis lived there is a long hill, with a sharp turn near the bottom. It has now been marked with a danger-board, but at that time there were but few of those useful inventions about. In any case, had there been a dozen, it is not likely that I would have stopped for them. I was reckless that night, and to have broken my leg—perhaps even my neck—would have rather pleased me than otherwise. So at least I fancied as I tucked my legs over the handle bars, preparatory to a good rush down.

"She simply whizzed along. Never before, or since, have I felt the air rush past me with such velocity. I had come to the brow of the hill at a good pace, and made no effort to check myself before the descent. There was nothing for it but to keep cool, and watch for the turn. I felt intoxicated, exhilarated to madness by the speed. I laughed aloud, and gave a shrill halloo of triumph. I was nearly at the turn.

"A woman's scream for help rang out as I negotiated the corner. Like a streak of lightning I shot round, the angle judged to a nicety, though I shaved a stone at the edge of the grass by a miracle. Fifty yards further down were two figures, a man and a woman, their backs toward me, running. The woman was in front; it was a chase.

"I saw at once my game, and held on without a sound. The Humber was racing along at close on forty miles an hour, the rubber tires making no noise on the hard ground. There were none of your clanking chains in those days. The girl—for I could now see that it was a girl—ran nobly, but the ruffian was gaining upon her. In three seconds I should have caught him.

"Suddenly, in a flash, I recognized the girl. It was Dolly! The sight nerved me to a frenzy, and, as my wheel caught her pursuer in the back, I uttered a most bloodcurdling yell of triumph.

"The smash was terrific, and if I had not put my legs over the handles I should have been killed to a certainty. As it was, I came off remarkably well, with a bruise or two, and rather cut about the hands."

There was a pause. "That was how it happened," concluded Jack: "Shall we adjourn to the drawing room?"

"She was netted, I suppose, by your heroism?" I surmised, as we rose.

"Well—you see—I had to carry her home," exclaimed Jack, who seemed reluctant to finish the story. "She had fainted at the critical moment."

"I see. And how about the robber?"

Jack laughed. "I left him there, and, what was rather curious, I never saw him—or the remains of my machine either, for that matter—again. The man was only a common tramp," he added, as he thought that accounted for the double disappearance.

"One more question," I urged, as we ascended the stairs. "Why was Miss Trefusis—Mrs. Addison—walking in a country lane alone in the evening?—if the question is not indiscreet."

"It is most indiscreet," said Jack, solemnly. "She has confided to me since"—and he nudged me forcibly in the ribs—"that she had thought it just possible she might happen to meet me again along that road."

"I have never allowed him to ride a bicycle since," said Mrs. Addison, with a smile, as we entered the drawing room.—E. H. LACON-WATSON in Country Life Illustrated.

NO MORE TRAGEDY.

Thirty years ago Edwin Booth played "Hamlet" 100 nights in New York. With three times the population, writes Mark Twain in The Forum, how often is "Hamlet" played now in a year? If Booth were back now in his prime, how often could he play it in New York? Some will say twenty-five nights. I will say 300, and say it with confidence. The tragedians are dead; but I think that the taste and intelligence which made their market are not.

What has come over us English-speaking people? During the first half of this century tragedies and great tragedians were as common with us as farce and comedy; and it was the same in England. Now we have not a tragedian, I believe; and London, with her fifty shows and theatres, has but three, I think. It is an astonishing thing, when you come to consider it. Vienna remains upon the ancient basis; there has been no change. She sticks to the former proportions; a number of rollicking comedies, admirably played, every night; and also every night at the Burg Theatre—that wonder of the world for grace and beauty and richness and splendor and costliness—a majestic drama of depth and seriousness, or a standard old tragedy. It is only within the last dozen years that men have learned to do miracles on the stage in the way of grand and enchanting scenic effects; and it is at such a time as this that we have reduced our scenery mainly to different breeds of parlors and varying aspects of furniture and rugs. I think we must have a Burg in New York, and Burg scenery, and a great company like the Burg company. Then, with a tragedy tonic once or twice a month, we shall enjoy the comedies all the better. Comedy keeps the heart sweet; but we all know that there is wholesome refreshment for both mind and heart in an occasional climb among the solemn pomps of the intellectual snow summits built by Shakespeare and those others. Do I seem to be preaching? It is out of my line; I only do it because the rest of the clergy seem to be on vacation.

CHINESE PIRATES.

It has been asserted that China was a fond mother of pirates before the first pyramid was built, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, but, whether or no, it is certain that in no part of the world has this profession flourished during the present century as on the coast of China. The piratical centres, now as half a century ago, are Amoy and Macao. Methods have changed somewhat in the past few years by reason of the vigilance of the armed cruisers that prowl around. The pirates no longer cruise boldly in the open seas; but, learning from their spies that a richly laden junk will leave a given place on a given date, they plan to intercept the vessel in the shoal water near the coast or in some river or arm of the sea where meddlers are not likely to be found. They succeed in rifling the cargo, and, if necessary, in scuttling the ship, in perhaps two cases out of six. We hear of these occurrences only when the vessel attacked happens to be British. Not more than four years ago a steamer brought into Shanghai the crew of a small bark which had been rifled by pirates and set on fire.

UNITED.

I lost you, love, this time last year,
I found you but to-day;
I had so much to tell you, dear,
So many things to say!
If but the feet of Death would wait,
The life of Time go on—
But Death is knocking at the gate,
And Time is dead and gone,
My love!
And Time is dead and gone.

I lost you, and I find you now,
And Death has found us both;
He comes to seal our lover's vow,
To bind our broken troth.
And naught shall come between the two
That once his power has wed—
No matter what the world may do
When we are gone and dead—
My love!
When we are gone and dead.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Amicable Adjustment.

From Fliegende Blaetter.

"I want you distinctly to understand, Emil, that when your colleague's wife has a new hat I want one, too."

"Calm yourself, my dear; we've settled it between us. You're neither of you going to get one."

Those Exorbitant Fees.

From The Detroit Journal.

Papa—We must cut down our family expenses.

Mamma—Well.

Papa—Can't Robbie be induced to accept a regular salary for taking his medicine?

A Sure Sign.

From Fliegende Blaetter.

Farmer—Look here, my son, it is time to repair our mill. The artists are beginning to paint it.

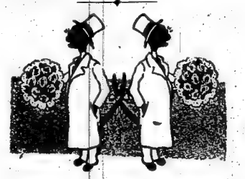

OCT

The Most Beautifully Illustrated Book of the Coming Holiday Season.

THE STORY OF ROME.

The New Book by F. Marion Crawford

STUDIES FROM THE CHRONICLES OF ROME.

AVE ROMA IMMORTALIS.

"A book which no one who loves the Eternal City can afford to leave unread."—THE TRIBUNE, N. Y.

"The author is always absorbingly interesting: especially so when he writes of Rome."—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

By the Author of "Corleone," "Saracinesca," "Casa Braccio," Etc., Etc.

The Story of Rome.

Elaborately Illustrated with Photogravures and Many Drawings in the Text.

To the authorship of these volumes Mr. Crawford brings an unusual and unequaled equipment. He was born in Italy, where his childhood and youth were spent in the Eternal City. For many years he has been a close student of the old Latin and Italian Chronicles, in many of which there are true stories more tremendous than any writer of fiction would dare to invent, and his own memory runs back to a state of society which already seems almost as remote as the middle ages. He begins with a brief historical study of the rise of Rome with sketches of some of the men who made her greatness, and afterward takes in turn the fourteen different regions or wards into which the city is divided, describing each as it has been and as we see it now, and giving the histories of people who lived and fought and loved and died in them, leaving their names and their memories to haunt the stones forever.

The book will be a delightful companion in rambles about the city, while its historical value and romantic interest entitles it to a permanent place in any library.

TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX.
Half-tone reproduction of photogravure in AVE ROMA IMMORTALIS by F. Marion Crawford. It should be remembered that a photogravure loses greatly in the process of reproduction.

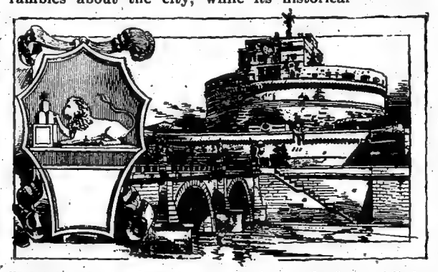

HEADPIECE FROM AVE ROMA IMMORTALIS, showing the device of Region XIV. BORGO, one of the fourteen Regions or Wards into which the City of Rome has been divided since mediæval times.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, author of "Hugh Wynne," etc., wrote after reading the proofs:

"I have not for a long while read a book which pleased me more than Mr. Crawford's 'Roma.' It is cast in a form so original and so available that it must surely take the place of all other books about Rome which are needed to help one to understand its story and its archæology. . . . And again:—*"It is the most—oh, far and away the most—interesting book that I have ever seen about Rome. It fascinates me."*

And The New York Herald comments:

"It is no mere guide book to the sights and scenes of the Eternal City, though it contains all the best features of a guide book. Nor is it a mere chronicle of events, though admirable also in this respect. It adds to these features a brilliant conspectus of social and official life under the dual rule of King and Pope."

The Classical Mediæval and Modern City,

ST. PETER'S AND POPE LEO XIII.

The closing chapters of the second volume round out the work by adding a most interesting account of St. Peter's and of the central figure of Papal Rome, Pope Leo the Thirteenth, in the course of which occurs the following interesting comparison:

In the matter of physique, there is, indeed, a resemblance between Leo the Thirteenth, President Lincoln and Mr. Gladstone—long, sinewey men all three, of a large bony constitution and indomitable vitality, with large skulls, high cheekbones, and energetic jaws—all three men of great physical strength, of profound capacity for study, of melancholic disposition, and of unusual eloquence. It might also be said that these three men represent three distinct stages of one type—the real or material, the intellectual and the spiritual.

But whether he is describing the life of Pope or artist or of a mediæval baron, the Tritone on a spring afternoon, or one of the strange processions of the Coromania, he makes us *see* as well as understand his subject.

Interesting Traditions of the Mediæval City.

A Discussion of Italian Art.

Mr. Crawford's wide acquaintance with the histories and legends of the great houses of Mediæval and later Rome has before this been noticed by those who are familliar with his novels, among which the most popular have always been those which treat of Italian society. Nor does the book deal with the passing of events merely, even on so crowded and absorbing a stage. Among the digressions which are of special value is one on the development of Italian art. He traces its growth out of the early handicrafts, touching on the influence of civilization and progress upon the artistic development of the world.

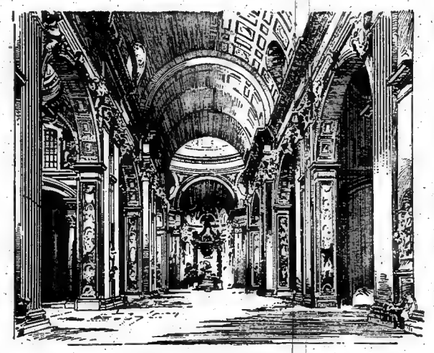

INTERIOR OF SAINT PETER'S

The *New York Tribune* says in a long review:

"This book, which is so romantic and enthusiastic, is also very sympathetic. . . . The scheme is, on the whole, ideal. It makes the narrative uncommonly tangible and vivid, so that for all the mist of romance that is flung over the city each famous building, each heroic or sinister or pathetic figure, stands out effectively in its proper place. . . .

"The book is invaluable, an addition to the literature of Rome which will not only rejoice the hearts of travellers seeking a guide, but give instruction and delight to those whose fate it is never to see the Eternal City except from a great distance."

For sale by any bookseller. Two Vols., Cloth, 8vo, $6.00 net. Send for a descriptive circular to

(A large paper edition selling at $12.50, net, has been entirely sold out before publication)

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OCT

1898

A WASTE OF ENERGY.

Father—How did young Jenkins like my turning off the gas last night at 10 o'clock.
Daughter—Why, Papa! I—he—er—we didn't know that you did.

Dangerous.

From The Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

Doctor—I hope your husband followed my prescription.

Mrs. Chubbs—No, indeed! If he had he would have broken his neck.

Doctor—Broken his neck?

Mrs. Chubbs—Yes. He threw it out of the fourth-story window.

No Necessity for Agitation.

From Fliegende Blaetter.

Wife—Look here, Emil, if your colleague's wife gets a new hat I must have one, too.

Husband—Keep calm about it. We have come to an agreement that neither of you is to have one.

A Curious Circumstance.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"It is odd but true," said the cornfed philosopher "that the man who speaks without thinking is the one most apt to say what he thinks."

Time to Begin.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The President—Is the list of football players thoroughly advertised?

The Dean—It is.

The President—Then I guess we might as well open up the college.

Can't Be Fooled.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

"Bobbie, how many sisters has your new school fellow?"

"He has one, mamma. He tried to stuff me up by saying that he had two half-sisters; but he doesn't know that I study fractions."

They look well,
wear well,
and are well made.

"Priestley"

Black
Dress
Goods.

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Will not Scratch

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Write for free booklet.

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Wavy Switches

Make Beautiful Coiffures. One of our Wavy Switches coiled with your own hair will make you look attractive and becoming. We can match any shade of hair, having a large and varied stock to select from.

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JOHANN HOFF'S

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to be wonderfully strength-giving when fatigued from overwork, and gladly acknowledge its great value as a most efficient tonic."

Viola Allen

Johann Hoff's
Malt Extract
Gives Strength

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Showers, then clearing and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,228. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French Court of Cassation by Saturday's decision obtained complete control of the Dreyfus case, and the chances for the discovery of the truth are considered better than they would have been if the court had merely ordered a new trial by court-martial. It is expected that the court will order the prisoner to be brought to France at an early stage of the inquiry. The French press is manifesting a conciliatory spirit regarding Fashoda, apparently with a view to preparing the public mind for the recall of the Marchand expedition.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A football team composed entirely of girls has been organized in Dunellen, N. J.

A little Brooklyn girl accidentally wounded her uncle, a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, while handling a revolver.

Patrick Dillon killed his five months' old nephew in Brooklyn yesterday by imprisoning the child in a folding bed by mistake.

A raid was made on a poker room on Saturday night by a detective who before locking up the proprietor compelled him to cash the chips of the customers.

Señor Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission in Paris, is ill, and there may be no joint session to-day. The American case regarding the Philippines is ready for presentation.

Explosive cartridges were found in the handbags of two passengers aboard the Philadelphia from the Spanish Main at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Saturday, and the two men were arrested and held under suspicion of being Anarchists.

Delegates from the chief towns of Puerto Rico met at San Juan yesterday and passed resolutions for the use of the special commission to be sent to Washington. It was clear that the inhabitants are proceeding on the faith that the United States will grant the island territorial rights.

The cremation of the body of Col. Waring was completed yesterday morning at Swinburne Island. The widow will take charge of the ashes. There will be no public funeral service.

Jackson, the colored man who was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of his son, whose mangled body was found on the railroad tracks at Ted Neck, N. J., has confessed to Sheriff Herring and Deputy Sheriff Jackson, the latter say, that he murdered the boy with an iron bolt.

Page 2.

Gov. Black will make his first speech of the campaign at Lenox Lyceum to-night.

The Police Magistrates at their meeting to-day may decide to transfer Tenderloin prisoners from the West Side Police Court to Jefferson Market.

Two sisters of Union Hill, N. J., died yesterday within an hour and a half of each other. One had been ill with consumption, and the other, worn with fatigue, was taken ill with pneumonia.

The Committee of One Hundred, which is conducting the campaign for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen, has issued an appeal for funds. A call for volunteer watchers for Election Day has also been made.

Republican shopkeepers in the Eighth Assembly District were complaining yesterday that they had been persecuted by the police because they displayed pictures of Republican candidates in their windows. Capt. O'Keefe of the Eldridge Street Station stoutly denied that there was any ground for complaint.

The Democratic campaign managers yesterday made public a confidential letter sent to Republican County Chairmen by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. It advises the publication of the signatures to the Citizens' Union Party petition as the names of Democrats who had declared for Roosevelt.

Page 3.

Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge issued a reply to the report of the Canal Investigating Commission, in which he denies all the charges against his administration and accuses the Commissioners, in connection with others, with responsibility for the insufficiency of the appropriation of $9,000,000.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday a letter written on behalf of Justice Van Wyck and expressing the latter's regret at his inability to accept the union's invitation to address it was read. Col. Roosevelt's reply has not yet been received. The union decided to change its quarters at the end of the year.

Page 4.

The allotment of space for United States exhibits at the Paris Exposition has been increased 35,000 square feet, making a total of 210,000.

Page 7.

The National Civil Service Reform League has written to President McKinley in regard to the proposed changes in the civil service system.

Guy H. Reynolds, who was well known in connection with Lillian Allen Reynolds's suit for annulment of marriage and $50,000 damages, and who had preferred a charge of forgery against Mrs. Cornell, died on Saturday from pneumonia.

A report from Manzanillo says that Gen. Wood, who has just visited that point for the purpose of establishing the American system of government, found great difficulty in the work on account of the differences among certain factions of the Cubans, nearly all of whom want office.

Page 10.

Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, spoke at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday on "The Raines Law and the Liquor Traffic."

Dr. De Costa, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday, discussed the outcome of the recent Episcopal General Convention.

The congregation of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday celebrated the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the building.

The anniversary of the consolidation of St. Matthew's and St. Ann's Churches was celebrated yesterday at St. Matthew's Church. Much comment was caused by an anonymous newspaper advertisement, evidently inserted by some opponent of consolidation.

The Rev. F. M. Foster, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-third Street, yesterday preached on the subject, "The Christian Cannot Consistently Vote." One of the reasons given was that the Constitution does not recognize God as the Supreme Ruler and as the source of authority in the Government of the United States.

The British steamship Ormesby, twenty-three days out from Shields, in ballast, was swinging at anchor off Liberty Island yesterday, when her Captain received instructions to unload his ballast and take in 3,800 tons of grain for Europe by midnight to-night. The charterers, it is said, can save about $10,000 by the operation. Their time is worth $7 a minute.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

Suicide in a Detroit Hotel.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—A man who registered at the Michigan Exchange Hotel as J. H. Granfill killed himself this afternoon just as police officers were attempting to prevent the act. The stranger had not quitted his room all day, and through the transom was seen to be pacing about flourishing a revolver. The officers burst in the door, but Granfill shot himself just as a detective grasped his arm. The suicide had previously taken morphine from a bottle labeled by a London (Ontario) drug store. Only 1 cent was found on his person.

The War Investigators Going West.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—The War Investigating Commission is expected to arrive in Lexington from Chickamauga at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. The programme of the committee for the day is not definitely known here. It is thought, however, that it will not remain here more than one day, leaving for Cincinnati probably to-morrow night.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—adv.

DREYFUS TO HAVE JUSTICE

The Court of Cassation Now Has Absolute Control of the Prisoner's Case.

ALL SECRETS MUST COME OUT

The Dossier, If Still in Evidence, and the Evidence of the Highest Army Officers Available to the Tribunal.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—By yesterday's decision the Court of Cassation obtains the most absolute control over the Dreyfus case. It can demand and examine any documents whatever, including the dossier, of any case bearing upon the Dreyfus matter, and can examine under oath any witness, however high his position. In short, if the Court makes a sincere use of its powers, the truth will have a much better chance of being discovered than would have been the case had it merely ordered revision before another court-martial, whose members might have been actuated by a desire to shield the General Staff.

Having concluded its inquiry, it can present a new dossier to either a civil or a military court for the final decision. Its proceedings will not be public, and there can, therefore, be no objection to a communication to it of the alleged secret dossier, if this is still in existence, while the numerous Generals who have expressed their belief in the guilt of Dreyfus will now be called upon to explain the grounds of their convictions.

Although the liberation of Dreyfus has not been ordered, the Court can order him brought to France at any moment, and will probably do so at an early stage of the inquiry. The Court refrained from ordering his release yesterday because it would have been a presumption of his innocence.

M. Paul Deroulède of the Patriotic League turned the patriotic manifestation at Le Bourget to-day in memory of the soldiers who fell there in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 into a revolutionary demonstration against the decision of the Court of Cassation. He delivered a violent anti-Dreyfus speech. M. Marcel Habert, member of the Chamber of Deputies, followed with a still more inflammatory harangue. There were, however, no disorders.

As President Faure left the Grand Opera House to-night about 11 o'clock he was greeted with prolonged shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" and "A bas les Juifs!"

Comte Esterhazy, it is reported, has written to several generals demanding money, under threats of exposure. The Figaro announces that Comte Esterhazy has been deprived of his membership in the Legion of Honor.

Most of the Paris papers approve the decision of the Court of Cassation, although The Gaulois and The Eclair declare that even now the outcome of the case is by no means certain. The Liberté bows to the decision, but does not think it will end the agitation.

The Dreyfus decision seems to have delayed a solution of the Cabinet crisis. M. de Freycinet is again hesitating to accept the portfolio of Minister of War on the ground that, in view of the rôle the Protestants have played in the Dreyfus case, it would be inadvisable for two Protestants, himself and M. Ribot, to hold the portfolios of War and Justice.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says the decision of the Court of Cassation on Saturday was given by a vote of 9 against 4.

POSITION OF GEN. MERCIER.

If a Secret Dossier Is Produced It Will Convict Him.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, pointing out that a curious dilemma has now developed in the Dreyfus affair, says:

"If the secret dossier is now communicated to the Court of Cassation, it is conceivable that it may incriminate Dreyfus, but it will certainly convict Gen. Mercier, the Minister of War at the time of the conviction of Dreyfus, of a criminal violation of law in communicating to the court-martial documents that were not communicated to Dreyfus and his counsel. It is said that it was in order to shield Gen. Mercier, who acted thus, owing to his weakness or his ignorance, that all subsequent Ministers of War have adopted an obstinate attitude.

"If, on the other hand, there has never been a secret dossier, the whole case rests on the bordereau, and must fall to the ground. How, then, since Lieut.-Col. Henry's admission of forgery, could the Generals still have declared Dreyfus guilty?

"The allegation that the dossier, if there be one, contains a letter from Emperor William to Col. Schwarzkoppen (German Military Attaché in Paris) is utterly improbable, in view of the Emperor's character and habits. He could never have written to a Military Attaché."

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

A Powerful Emergency Squadron to Go to Gibraltar—French Colonies Menaced.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—There has been the greatest activity to-day at Devonport, the site of the largest arsenal in Great Britain and of two of the finest dock yards in the world. The Government is assembling an emergency squadron, which it is understood will go to Gibraltar.

Despite the fact that the wind has been blowing almost a gale the second-class battleship Colossus arrived from Holyhead, the first-class battleship Howe from Queenstown, and the first-class battleship Benbow from Greenock. The third-class cruiser Calliope, which was on the way to the Canaries, was intercepted, and has returned unexpectedly to Plymouth. Other war ships are coming to join the squadron, and the Government has ordered 200,000 tons of coal.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 30.—Commotion prevails at Esquimault and in the clubs of the city frequented by naval men. Admiral Palliser is said to have received a long cipher message from the Admiralty, and immediately Her Majesty's ship Amphion, the fastest cruiser of the station, was ordered to prepare for sea. She will sail at once for Coquimbo to meet her sister ship, the Phaeton, and from there the two will proceed to Tahiti, the French settlement of the Society Islands.

The flagship Impéreuse, which has just returned from Comox, is also coaling, and the Leander has been ordered also to return from Comox to prepare for any move that may be decided upon. The other ships here are the Diogo, Sparrowhawk, and Icarus.

The opinion among naval men is that England is dispatching fleets from Halifax to the West Indies and from Esquimault to Tahiti to show the French how utterly her colonies would be at the mercy of the British should she make any warlike movements.

FRANCE TO YIELD FASHODA.

The Recall of the Marchand Expedition Is Foreshadowed.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The French press is beginning to manifest a much more conciliatory spirit regarding Fashoda, apparently with a view to preparing the public mind for the recall of the Marchand expedition.

THE PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

Another Case Results Fatally, but No More Are Expected.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—The death is announced of Fräulein Pecha, one of the two nurses who attended the late Herr Barisch of Prof. Nothnagle's pathological laboratory, the first victim of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Vienna.

Fräulein Pecht died after suffering prolonged agony, despite enormous injections of serum. Her remains were buried at daybreak, with the same speed and precaution as marked the burial of the remains of Dr. Muller. The other suspected cases have practically recovered, and it is believed that no more will develop.

In order to prevent crowds assembling, all traces of the graves of the victims have been removed.

PEACE WORK MAY BE DELAYED.

Senor Rios, President of Spain's Commission, Is Ill—Status of the Philippines Question.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, is ill. This causes some doubt this evening as to whether there will be a joint session of the commission to-morrow. If he is unable to attend, it is unlikely that the Spaniards will consent to enter the conference to take up the Philippine question for initial consideration.

There is a strong impression, which has been growing here recently, that the Spanish, upon receiving definite assurances of the American determination to take the entire Philippine group, will quit the conference. However, the Spanish newspapers arriving here to-day are found to have wheeled into line with the Epoca of Oct. 27, which demanded that the Spanish Commissioners sign a treaty in Paris, no matter how onerous the conditions imposed by the Americans.

Despite this attitude of the Madrid press, and despite the statement made on Friday last to the correspondent of The Associated Press by a Spanish Commissioner, who denied that the Spaniards had any intention of withdrawing, the Americans here will not be surprised if one or more of the Spanish Commissioners resign and practically close the negotiations. This feeling is based upon the fact that Señor Rios early last week would have resigned if his so doing would not have imperilled the Sagasta Ministry, and the reasoning is that if, while pressing the Cuban debt, which is not mentioned in the protocol and which the Spanish Commissioners insist should not be left to Spain alone, Señor Rios were inclined to resign, he might, in the open field of contention as to the Philippines, feel that resignation would help Señor Sagasta, on the ground that the demand of the United States for the entire Philippine group would be extortionate.

It is believed here to-night, on the eve of taking up the main question, that the Spanish Commissioners are not likely to acquiesce in any treaty that the Americans would sign. In the Philippine discussion two wearisome contentions are likely to be raised by the Spanish. The first is on the protocol phrase, "control, disposition, and government" of the archipelago, the Spanish doubtless holding that the word "disposition" does not involve possession, though they know that "possession" was originally written in the protocol and changed to "disposition" on M. Cambon's insistence in behalf of Spanish sensibilities. Collateral to this is a second contention, possibly to be merged with the first, that when the protocol was signed there was an exterior moral agreement between M. Cambon and Judge Day that neither the protocol nor its terms should in the treaty negotiations involve Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine Archipelago.

On the latter point, Judge Day, through the Associated Press, has already pointedly denied the existence of an actual, constructive, or implied understanding outside of the protocol, either verbally or in correspondence; and this denial is supported by the French Yellow Book. M. Cambon, however, has given the matter some significance by omitting to deny the report, although the alleged existence of a secret understanding, exterior to the protocol, was first printed in the Paris papers and reiterated directly and by inference.

The joint session, if it is held to-morrow, will begin at 2 o'clock. The American case is ready for presentation.

The President Still Confident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—At an informal session of the Cabinet, held to-night at the White House, the peace negotiations at Paris were referred to, but were not seriously considered, it is understood. This statement is borne out by the fact that Secretary Hay was not a party to the conference. It is said authoritatively that no new developments in the Paris situation have arisen during the last thirty-six hours. The President is said to believe that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion sooner, perhaps, than is generally expected.

Anxiety in Madrid.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"There is much anxiety in Madrid as to the result of Monday's joint sitting of the Peace Commissions. Inasmuch as Spain only accepted the Cuban articles of the Protocol conditionally, on a subsequent agreement being arrived at on the Philippines question, she will strenuously resist any infringement of her rights in the Philippines without compensation."

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Arrangements for the Departure of Gen. Lee's Command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—No definite determination has been reached as to the date when the troops now at Savannah will be sent to Cuba. A prominent Administration official said to-night that the departure of Gen. Lee's corps would be dependent, to a certain extent, upon the movements of the Spanish forces in evacuating the island. The American troops, he said, might sail this week, and they might not sail for a month. It is the intention of the Administration, however, to land Gen. Lee's corps in Cuba before the 1st of January. That date has been fixed definitely as the time for the final evacuation of the island by the Spaniards.

Arrangements for the landing and camping of the American forces practically have been completed in Cuba, although some of the details have not been worked out yet. Col. Hecker and Col. Lee have been recalled from Havana to secure their aid in the working out of these details.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee came to Washington from Richmond last night, but remained only until an early train this morning. His business was purely private, and he called upon no War Department officials. Important orders will be sent to him early this week relating to the movement of his corps, but as yet the War Department has not disclosed their nature.

OFFICERS TO LEAVE HAVANA.

Cols. Hecker and Lee Summoned to Washington by Secretary Alger.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Col. Hecker and Col. Lee of the United States Special Transportation Commission received cablegrams from Washington last night directing them to return to Washington by the first steamer available. The date of Col. Hecker's departure is doubtful, but Col. Lee will leave to-morrow by the Ward Line steamer Seneca.

Col. Lee's departure will leave the Commissions on Transportation and the Selection of Camp Sites without a Chairman and the Quartermaster's Department without a disbursing officer. Dr. O'Reilly, upon whom the Chairmanship of the two commissions will devolve, will be appointed to Gen. Wade's staff as Head Quartermaster.

CONSTABLE DOWLING MISSING.

Workmen Near Carteret Said to Have Threatened His Life.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 30.—Chief of Police Wright of this place has for several days been assisting the local constables of Carteret in efforts to ascertain what has become of John Dowling of Carteret. The belief is he was murdered.

Dowling was a constable. On the morning of Oct. 18 he went to New Brunswick in connection with some court business. He started for home late in the afternoon, and reached Rahway, en route for Carteret. Instead of going directly home, he went to see William Weber, a friend, who keeps a saloon in Cherry Street. He remained talking to Mr. Weber until about 10 o'clock, when he started for home. His purpose in visiting the saloon was to invite Mr. Weber to his house on Thursday evening last, when one of Dowling's daughters was to have been married.

From the time Dowling left Weber's place no trace of him can be found. Carteret is a small village near Staten Island Sound, not far from Union Grove. In the vicinity are clay pits and brickyards, and these employ a tough lot of foreigners. Some of these men are known to have threatened the life of the missing constable because he arrested them. Two men who made such threats openly are no longer to be found, and the authorities are now working up the theory that the constable was murdered and his body thrown into the sound.

OMAHA EXPOSITION SCANDAL.

The Assistant Manager of Exhibits Arrested for Forgery, and Threatens Other Exposures.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—H. B. Hardt, assistant manager of the Exhibits Department and General Superintendent of the Transmississippi Exposition, was arrested to-day on two warrants charging him with forgery. Hardt declares that he will make some counter charges to-morrow that will cause more of a sensation than his arrest in exposition circles. The impression is that Hardt will charge crookedness in other departments, and at least claim leniency because he is not alone guilty.

In the meantime a large number of exhibitors representing interests in all parts of the country, are crying fraud, and demanding a rehearing and readjustment of awards which they boldly claim Hardt manipulated for value received last week. The warrants for Hardt's arrest were sworn to by H. S. Cochrane, representing Scofield S. Shumer and H. A. Searle of the Monarch Mining Company.

Just before the awards were made last week a certain element among the exhibitors held an informal meeting, in which Hardt was publicly presented with a purse containing over $1,000. When the award list was examined the discovery was made, so it is alleged, that many of those who contributed drew prizes.

A MARINE DIES AT OMAHA.

Said to be the First Fever Victim of His Corps.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—George Self, a member of the United States Marine Corps, who died here of typhoid fever, was given a military funeral to-day. It is said Self was the first member of the Marine Corps to die from disease since the beginning of the campaign against Spain.

Self had seen service throughout the campaign in Cuba. He was also among the escort of Admiral Cervera to the United States. He arrived in Omaha sick Oct. 7, and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died. He was twenty-five years old. Nothing is known of his antecedents other than that he was enlisted from Leonardstown, Md., three years ago.

CHICAGO CHURCHES FOR SALE.

Seven Religious Edifices, Abandoned for Various Reasons, Now in the Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Seven churches, some of which were at one time among the most prosperous in this city, are now advertised for sale. The church buildings now bearing "For sale" signs are: First Dutch Reformed, First Christian, Old Welsh Presbyterian, Zion Tabernacle, formerly St. Paul's Universalist; Fifth Presbyterian, St. Paul's Lutheran, and the former K. A. M. Temple, now owned by the Congregation B'nai Sholom.

In some of these cases the edifices have been abandoned because of strife in the congregation, which has led to the disbandment of the organization. In other cases the change has been brought about by the transformation of the locality in which the church building is situated. Either the locality has deteriorated and made removal desirable, or property has so increased in value that it paid the congregation to sell and remove to another site.

Some of the buildings are being put to unusual uses. One is used as an armory for cadets. A religious newspaper is printed in another, a dancing hall and a negro fortune teller occupy a third, and small sects use the others for meeting places.

ORMONDE REPORTED SOLD.

Believed in San Francisco that the Horse Brought $50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—If reports speak truly, Ormonde, "The Horse of the Century," the animal for which W. O.B. McDonough paid $150,000 a few years ago, will soon be on his way back to England.

It is said that the Duke of Westminster, his former owner, has offered $50,000 for the famous thoroughbred stallion, and that Mr. McDonough is likely to accept.

It is said that the Duke of Westminster has been trying for some time past to gain possession of the horse. He offered $30,000 several weeks ago, but the information was conveyed to him that a much larger sum would need to be forthcoming before Ormonde would be allowed to leave California.

A CHICAGO CHURCH FIRE.

Blaze in the Fourth Presbyterian Attributed to an Incendiary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. T. C. Hall, son of the late Dr. John Hall, was recently pastor, and which is facetiously called "the millionaires' club," are investigating a fire which was discovered in the building yesterday morning. They believe that it was the work of an incendiary, who kindled a fire by means of kerosene at the rear of the building. The oil formed a pool on a plank, which was shoved through a basement window, and the fire spread from this to the wainscoting and ceiling of the lecture room. It was put out after only $400 damage was done.

What seems to confirm the incendiary theory is the fact that some one stole the bucket with which the janitor was fighting the fire and which he put down when he ran out to sound the alarm. No oil is used in the church, and it must have been put upon the plank and thrust through the window from the outside. The police are working with the Trustees to discover who did this.

Lockjaw Patient Entirely Well.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 30.—George Willey of Etna, who contracted lockjaw and was cured at the hospital here by the injection of tetanus antitoxine into his stomach, was discharged from the hospital to-day as completely cured. Dr. Zabriskie of Westwood and Dr. St. John of Hackensack, who treated him, both pronounced him perfectly well.

Missing Soldier May Be Demented.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 30.—Constable Marsh of Westfield reported to the police here to-day that Sergt. Henry S. Weber of the First New Jersey Volunteers, whose home is in Westfield, is missing. The report says the soldier is probably demented. He is twenty-eight years old, and wore a mustache and goatee. He had on a brown suit and a heavy black overcoat and black derby hat when he went away from home. He is 6 feet 1½ inches in height.

Fatal Crap Game in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—A man named Quinn, a discharged soldier from the Second Kentucky Volunteers, shot and fatally wounded Roy Morgan this afternoon. The trouble between the two was over a crap game.

Howard Gould's Yacht Goes to Sea.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Oct. 30.—Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, with Mr. and Mrs. Gould aboard, passed out of the Capes this evening.

FOND UNCLE KILLED BABY

The Folding Bed Was in His Way and He Closed It.

DID NOT SEE INFANT INSIDE

The Mother Soon Stepped Into the Room and Discovered the Awful Mistake, but Too Late.

Patrick Dillon has been boarding with his brother and sister-in-law at 735 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The Dillons had a five months' old baby named Frank, of whom his uncle was very fond.

Yesterday morning the uncle went out to get the morning papers, and on his return went into the front room to read them. A folding bed was open near the window. It had been open and empty when Dillon went out for his papers, and he paid no particular attention to it except to notice that it was in his way.

He pulled a chair up to the window and tried to read, but the open folding bed was in the way, and he could not get near enough to the light. Dropping his papers, he stepped over to the folding bed, closed it, and placed it on end in a corner, in its regular disguise as an article of furniture.

The way was now clear, and he brought his chair up to the window, disposed himself comfortably, and began to read. Half an hour passed, and his sister-in-law entered the room. She cast a surprised look, first at Dillon and then at the folding bed.

"Where's the baby, Pat?" she asked, evidently thinking he had taken the child into another room.

"The baby?" returned Dillon, without looking up from his paper, "I don't know—hasn't been here since I came in."

"Who took him away?" asked Mrs. Dillon.

"Took him away from where?" asked Dillon, still engrossed in his reading.

A suspicion of the truth flashed across the mother's mind. She sprang forward and grasped her brother-in-law by the arm, crying out in a voice of anguish:

"Did you close the folding bed?"

Surprised, Dillon dropped his papers and looked at her in a puzzled way. "Yes, it was in my way," he said.

The mother rushed to the bed and began with distracted hands to open it. Still utterly unable to understand what was wrong, but beginning to see that some terrible disaster had occurred, Dillon helped her. The article of furniture was again a bed stretched out on the floor, and the mother, hastily turning down the sheets, disclosed the lifeless body of the baby. She had placed the baby in the bed during Dillon's absence, and it had rolled under the sheets and gone to sleep before he came in.

The woman's distracted cries brought her husband into the room. The unhappy young man who had killed the child, almost beside himself with grief and horror, tried in vain to comfort them, and pleaded for forgiveness without being heard. At last, in desperation, he rushed out of the house and went to the Borough Police Headquarters, where he told what had happened. He was at once arrested and locked up in the Gates Avenue Station. He will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court to-day on a charge of homicide.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS CLASH.

Track-Laying by One Company Interfered with by Another, and Police Are Called Out.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Last night at 12 o'clock several hundred men began to lay tracks in Plymouth Place south from Polk Street for a storage battery or underground trolley line of the General Electric Company, which has held a franchise for this territory for two years. By many it is thought that this is but a development of the plan of the Chicago City Railway Company to gain an overflow line into the heart of the city to relieve the congestion of its cable lines. The laborers worked till after 2 A. M., when the Western Indiana Railway Company determined to put a stop to it.

By the orders of some one a freight train was backed down Plymouth Place and derailed in such a way as to stop work. The rival gangs clashed and revolvers were drawn, whereupon the police were called out. In order to derail the cars the train was run against the side of the freight house, demolishing it. To-day injunctions were served at the instance of the railway against the officials of the Installation Company, which was laying the tracks. In the meanwhile, however, a car had been put on the newly laid track and kept moving all day. The courts will act on the matter to-morrow.

CONFESSES HE SLEW HIS SON.

Jackson Tells a Sheriff that He Struck the Boy with an Iron Bolt—Involves His Wife.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Jackson, the colored man who was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of his son, little Louis Jackson, whose mangled body was found on the railroad tracks near Tea Neck last Summer, is said to have confessed that he murdered the boy, and that his wife, Louis's stepmother, was his accomplice.

At the trial witnesses testified that the boy was drowning in a pond, while Jackson stood on the bank looking on. Jackson admitted this, but denied that he had thrown the boy in. The latter, he said, had fallen in, and he was afraid to go after him. He admitted that when the boy had been rescued he started with him to Tea Neck and reached the point where the State claimed he placed him on the rails to be cut to pieces by a train. He claimed, however, that his son fell asleep, that he left him by the side of the public road, and that the boy must have awakened, wandered on to the tracks and been killed by a train.

Sheriff Herring and Deputy Sheriff Jackson, who took the man to State prison after his sentence, say that on the way their prisoner admitted that he murdered the child. He declared, according to the Sheriff and his Deputy, that the story he told upon the stand that the boy fell into the pond was untrue, and that really he tried to drown him. This failing, he took the lad away toward Tea Neck, and when at the spot where the mangled body was found, took an iron bolt and struck the boy a blow on the stomach, which killed him. He then placed the body upon the rails and waited for a train to pass over it, after which he went home.

He is said to have added that the case of the State showing his wife had been instrumental in trying to get rid of the boy was not only correct, but that it was she who planned the murder.

Prosecutor Stagg said to-day he was not yet in possession of the reported confession in detail, but knew the main features of it. He would within a day or so decide just what action to take. Jackson would probably be brought back to Hackensack and taken before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Jackson, being in jail, could be kept there until disposition of her case had been made.

The Prosecutor added that he might himself go to Trenton and take Jackson's statement in full, and that if the prisoner confirmed the statement of the Sheriff and would make oath to it, then the case against Mrs. Jackson would be pressed at once.

A FOOTBALL TEAM OF GIRLS.

Dunellen, N. J., Now Boasts of Such an Organization.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—Plainfield and vicinity boasts of a number of girls' basket ball teams, in which the fair young athletes have distinguished themselves by vigorous playing and a thorough comprehension of the game, but it has remained for a number of ambitious girls in Dunellen, a suburb of this city, to make their début on the gridiron with a football team composed entirely of girls.

The club was organized a few days ago as a result of an agitation for some out-of-door sport in which they could secure vigorous exercise. The young women who have taken the initiative in the football practices are Misses Emma Craig, Mamie Toel, Bessie Vail, Edith Boice, Sarah Ward, Louise Brakeley, and Josie Dealaman, all of whom belong to good families and shine not only in the social affairs of the place, but are active in the local church circles.

The members of the team have decided to have a uniform consisting of a blue skirt, a white sweater, heavy shoes, ankle pads, and a blue cap. Yesterday the athletic girls accompanied the regular Dunellen football team to Westfield, where a match game was played.

EXPLOSIVES IN HANDBAGS.

Passengers on the Philadelphia Suspected as Anarchists, and Arrested at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 30.—A sensation was caused here yesterday on the arrival of the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia from the Spanish Main by the discovery in the handbags of two passengers of a number of explosive cartridges containing dynamite.

The discovery was made by the customs officials, and the passengers were arrested on the supposition that they were Anarchists.

The police, who fear that others belonging to the gang have escaped, are making a strict search.

The Red D Line steamers operate between New York and Venezuelan ports, stopping en route at Ponce.

DETECTIVE HAD CHIPS CASHED.

Customers of a Poker Room Lose Nothing by a Police Raid.

Detective Mooney of the Church Street Station on Saturday night made a raid on a room on the top floor of 68 West Street, kept by John Ackerman. Around a green-covered table were six men, all engaged in playing poker. In front of them were red, white, and blue chips that represented about $40. When Ackerman found himself in the hands of the police, he figured he might as well be killed for an old sheep as a lamb, and he got up, saying he was ready to go to the police station. The six players, too, were much perturbed for a moment, but Mooney assured them that he did not intend to lock up any one but the proprietor.

"What about these chips?" demanded Mooney.

"Oh, I guess they will take care of themselves," replied Ackerman.

"Yes," said the detective, "but these men want money for them. Come, you have the cash, so just start in and cash these gentlemen's chips. If you don't, I will make it go much harder for you at court. Here, I will count them up."

So saying Mooney seated himself at the table, and arranged the ivory wafers in stacks, and quickly figuring the value of them, announced to Mr. Ackerman just what he had to pay. Ackerman decided to take the officer's advice, and the six players got their money and left the place breathing eternal friendship for Mooney. Ackerman was taken to court yesterday, but his case was adjourned.

SOLDIER SHOT BY HIS NIECE.

A Little Girl in Brooklyn Accidentally Wounds Her Uncle.

Frederick Gerling, a soldier of the Fourteenth Regiment, after enduring the privations of camp life and coming home safe and sound from Chickamauga, was shot yesterday in his home at 4,262 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Gerling, who is 26 years old, has been a hero to his friends and relatives since his return, and they never tire of hearing his stories of the camp. To no one is he more of a hero than to his little seven-year-old niece, Elizabeth Hinz, who sits by the hour and listens with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks to her soldier uncle's adventures.

Yesterday she entreated him to show her his revolver. Gerling good-naturedly agreed and passed it over to her, with a caution to leave the trigger alone. The little one was careful to obey this admonition, and fingered the weapon for awhile, asking innumerable questions about its different parts.

"And how do you shoot it, Uncle Fred?" she asked, at length, raising the revolver as well as her little hands could grasp it, and pointing it unsteadily at him. "This way?"

As she spoke there was a report and a flash, and Gerling gave a cry, staggered and fell. The child's frightened screams brought the other members of the family into the room, and the wounded man was lifted up and carried to a bed. A physician was sent for, who examined Gerling and found that he had received a painful, but not dangerous, wound in the left leg.

MR. WELLS NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Economist's Physician Declares the Rumor Is Unfounded.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 30.—Dr. W. K. Tingley, physician to David A. Wells, the economist, says to-night that rumors of the serious condition of the patient are unfounded. Mr. Wells is seventy years old, and recently took cold, which aggravated his debilitated condition. He is apparently in no immediate danger of dying.

Although he has required the attendance of a nurse for more than a year he has continued his work on the famous series of papers on economic questions which he is anxious to complete.

London Visited by a Tornado.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—During a severe storm last night a small area, about a half mile square, around Denmark Hill, Camberwell, London, was visited by a veritable tornado. Cabs were overturned, windows, doors, lamp posts, trees, and chimneys blown down, and a number of houses unroofed. The contents of numerous hawkers' stalls were carried hundreds of yards in the air by the wind, and many people were injured by the flying débris, which also did immense damage to property.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Since Saturday night a storm of moderate strength has moved from Lake Michigan eastward off the New England Coast attended by rain from the lake regions over the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic Coast States. A storm centre has appeared in the region north of Montana, causing warmer southerly winds in the Rocky Mountain Districts. The temperature is generally below the normal in the central valleys and thence to the Atlantic Coast. Fair and cooler weather is indicated in the Atlantic Coast Districts, the upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region for to-day. Fair weather will continue in the Southern States. In the central valleys and the Western States the temperature will rise with rain in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley. Storm signals are displayed on the lower lakes and information signals are displayed on the coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	39	46	49
6 A. M.	30	47	48
9 A. M.	42	46	48
12 M.	50	48	51
3 P. M.	47	50	52
6 P. M.	43	49	51
9 P. M.	41	50	50
12 P. M.	41	46	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49⅝
Weather Bureau	47½
Corresponding date 1897	41⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	50

The maximum temperature was 54 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 44 degrees at 2:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 93 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 56 per cent.

THE DEATH OF COL. WARING

The Cremation of His Body at Swinburne Island is Completed.

NO PUBLIC FUNERAL SERVICE

Every Precaution to Prevent Spread of Yellow Fever Is Being Taken—The Alliance Star League's Tribute.

The cremation of the body of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who died on Saturday morning from yellow fever, was completed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the crematory of the Board of Health on Swinburne Island. The ashes will be held at the disposition of Mrs. Waring. Mrs. Waring had not decided last night just what disposition will be made of the ashes, and this will not

GOV. BLACK TO TALK HERE

He Will Make His First Speech of the Campaign at Lenox Lyceum To-night.

VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

The Effect of the Rumors of Disloyalty on the Part of Black, Payn, and Aldridge.

Gov. Frank S. Black will speak at Lenox Lyceum to-night, in support of the candidate who defeated him for the Gubernatorial nomination at the Republican State Convention.

This will be the Governor's first appearance on the platform in this campaign, and, with the exception of his presiding at the Roosevelt meeting in Troy on Thursday night, the only one. The fact that this appearance has been delayed so long and that the Governor's speeches for Col. Roosevelt are to be so few in number, taken in connection with certain other recent developments of the campaign, have caused comment of a nature unfavorable to the Governor's friends among Republicans in this city.

These other developments include the receipt at State Headquarters of rumors that the friends of Gov. Black in Rensselaer County and of Louis F. Payn in Columbia County are not making the fight for Roosevelt in good faith. It is also intimated that Republican prospects in Monroe, the home of George W. Aldridge, are not as bright as they might be if Mr. Aldridge had exerted himself as he is capable of doing. At Democratic State Headquarters claims are made of heavy gains in each of these counties, and the Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel say that if these claims prove well-founded it will be a direct reflection on the party loyalty of Messrs. Black, Payn, and Aldridge.

It has been noted that, although Gov. Black made a general tender of his services after the ticket was made at the Saratoga Convention, he has really held aloof from the State Committee throughout the campaign, and such communications as have passed between him and Chairman Odell and Barnes have been of the most formal and perfunctory character.

Up to last night, Chairman Odell knew nothing officially of the Governor's intention to speak here, nor was he prepared to give any intimation of what he would speak about. The arrangements, it appears, were made entirely through the local committee. It has been further noted that Superintendents Payn and Aldridge have been conspicuous by their absence from the Fifth Avenue headquarters since the canvass began. Each of them has paid one perfunctory visit there, and they have taken no part in the frequent conferences of State leaders that have been held in Chairman Odell's room.

The rumors that have reached headquarters of the alleged lukewarmness in Gov. Black's county of Rensselaer, Mr. Payn's county of Columbia, and Mr. Aldridge's county of Monroe have been somewhat vague, but they have been sufficient to make the managers there fear that they are not totally baseless, and to take steps to stir things up in those counties as much as possible.

Added to these grounds for complaint against the friends of Gov. Black is the publication of Superintendent Aldridge's defense of his canal administration on the very eve of the election and in the face of the opposition of Senator Platt and Chairman Odell. These leaders had agreed that the best way for the canal issue to be handled was just as Col. Roosevelt handled it, declining to go into details, avoiding a defensive attitude, and making a general promise of reform.

When Col. Roosevelt made his reference to the canal question in this city at the opening of the campaign, declaring that if there had been crookedness he would see that it was punished, the men in charge of his campaign declared that that was exactly the proper treatment of the subject, and with the approval of Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, the method has been adhered to.

Mr. Aldridge's publication of a detailed defense, it was asserted last night, threatened to destroy the good effects of this policy, and was, many Republican observers said, calculated to injure Col. Roosevelt's chances by putting the party on the defensive on the whole canal question. Those Republicans were inclined to charge up the publication of the Aldridge defense as another count in the indictment of disloyalty against the leaders who were defeated at Saratoga. They thought that Mr. Aldridge was willing to hurt Col. Roosevelt in order to strengthen himself, and that Gov. Black had been a party to the performance.

The poll of the State now being made at Republican headquarters shows a bad state of affairs in Rennselaer County. It is pointed out, however, that there has long been a bitter factional fight there, and that, as it is the home of Senator Murphy, the Democrats will make a herculean effort to carry it, so that not all the Republican falling off ought to be charged to Gov. Black's lukewarmness. Mr. Odell said he expected an unusually big Republican majority in Columbia County.

In spite of the alleged disaffection of the Governor and his close friends, the Republican managers are confident of success. Chairman Odell said last night, referring to the estimates of the result of the election published by three morning papers, all of which predicted the election of Justice Van Wyck as Governor, that he felt "more confident of Roosevelt's election than ever."

REPUBLICAN PLAN EXPOSED.

Democrats Get Hold of a Confidential Letter Sent to County Chairmen.

A copy of a confidential letter addressed to an up-State Republican leader and signed by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, was in the hands of the Democratic campaign managers at the Hoffman House yesterday. The letter was as follows:

Dear Sir: Inclosed is a list of persons in your county who signed the petition of nomination of the Citizens' Union Party. Upon this petition appears the name of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. Doubtless there are a number of men on this list who signed this petition for the purpose of making trouble. If you consider it wise, would it not be well to publish the names of these men as the names of Democrats who have come out for Roosevelt? Certainly, if they have signed the petition for his nomination, they must favor his election as Governor. Your local newspapers will help you out.

Please return the list when you are through with it. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.,
Chairman Executive Committee.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

Mr. Barnes's attention was called to the letter. "Yes, it's all right," he said. "We sent it to all the County Chairmen in the State. The presumption is that the Democrats who signed the independent petition did so in good faith. If they didn't, they could hardly afford to admit it. I don't know whether any of the County Chairmen published these names or not. I suppose some of them did and some of them did not."

DEMOCRATIC RALLY IN BRONX.

Senator Grady, ex-Gov. Abbott, and Others, Speak.

Democrats in the Borough of the Bronx to the number of 1,800, counting the women, gathered in the Metropolis Theatre, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, last night to attend the meeting of the Tammany Hall Association of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. Martin Lipps presided. Senator Thomas F. Grady was the first speaker. He said, in part:

"I was in Syracuse some time since when I learned that Col. Roosevelt was to be in town the next day. I wrote him a note asking why Gov. Black was turned down and why 'Tim' Woodruff was turned up. He didn't condescend to answer. I thought the reason that Gov. Black was turned down was that the Republicans were dissatisfied with his record for the past four years, but I could not understand why Timothy was not made to bear his share of the burden of disgrace, unless it was because he occupied so small a position that he was too insignificant to notice.

"Col. Roosevelt talks continually about his campaign in Cuba, and calls everybody in the audience whom he can 'comrade.' Yet I was in a district the other night where he was fighting a gallant soldier, who was in Cuba before he arrived there, and who staved after he came home."

"Chanler," was shouted from all parts of the hall.

"Yes, he's the man," said Senator Grady, and the audience shouted itself hoarse.

Senator Grady was then followed by Senator Guy. Among those on the platform were Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx; Assemblyman Richard H. Mitchell, Alderman Lawrence McGrath, Commissioner of Charities Keller, John M. Linck, and G. K. Ackerman.

Rally of German-Americans.

The Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union will meet this afternoon at the headquarters in the Grand Central Palace to complete arrangements for the demonstration which the union purposes making in favor of the Democratic State ticket at Cooper Union on Wednesday night. One of the features of the evening will be a parade of German-Americans from the districts below Forty-second Street to Cooper Union. All the candidates on the Democratic State ticket have been invited to attend the rally.

Frank Moss, ex-President of the Police Board, is advertised to reply to Richard Croker's interview on "wide-open" New York, published in yesterday morning's papers, at a mass meeting at Cooper Union tonight under the auspices of the Republican Club. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, will preside. Chairman William Leary of the Campaign Committee announced yesterday that no tickets would be issued for the meeting, but that the hall would be thrown open to everybody.

Justice Van Wyck Going to Utica.

Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Democratic candidate for Governor, will leave the Grand Central Station at 8:30 o'clock this morning for Utica, where he will speak tonight from the same platform with ex-Senator David B. Hill. Justice Van Wyck will return to this city from Utica, but will go up the State again on Thursday. He speaks at Poughkeepsie on Thursday, at Albany on Friday, and at Troy on Saturday.

Col. Roosevelt at Home.

OYSTER BAY, Oct. 30.—Col. Roosevelt reached his home about 11 o'clock this morning and spent a quiet day with his family. He received no visitors except local friends. This afternoon the Colonel said that while his voice was giving him a little trouble it was holding out well. The day's rest would undoubtedly do it good. The hard work the Colonel has been doing during the last two weeks has taken some of the color out of his face, and this morning he looked tired.

A PRIEST CHLOROFORMED.

Father R. V. Moise of New Orleans Overpowered by Invading Robbers and Left Almost Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 30.—The Rev. Father R. V. Moise, rector of the Church of St. Francis of Assissi, was chloroformed by three robbers, who entered his room in the rectory this morning.

The robbers, fearful lest he should awake while they were striving to open the steel safe, which stood in one corner of his room, spread a snare of broken glass around his bed, so that when he awoke and leaped from his bed to the floor he stepped upon a piece of broken glass and severed an artery in his foot. Then the three thieves threw themselves upon him. Weak from the combined effects of the chloroform and the loss of blood, he was unable to offer much resistance.

They beat him brutally about the head and body, striking him with the butt end of a pistol. Finally one of the armed men leveled a weapon at the rector and forced him to open the safe. Then they escaped with their booty, leaving him on the floor more dead than alive. Until daylight broke he remained prostrate where they left him. When the cook came she saw him lying on the floor and gave the alarm. The thieves left behind them a note of the most brutally sarcastic tone, thanking the good man they had beaten and robbed for the "hospitality" he had shown them and the "gift" he had made them.

FELL 209 FEET IN A MINE.

Rudolph Neaumann of San Francisco Accidentally Killed in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Rudolph Neaumann, General Agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, while inspecting the Sitka mine Unga on Oct. 10, fell 209 feet to the bottom of the shaft and was instantly killed. His remains were brought to this city on the steamer Portland to-day.

Mr. Neaumann was a nephew of Paul Neaumann, formerly connected with the Hawaiian Government, and was well known on this coast and in New York. He was a member of the Bohemian Club and prominent in social circles. For twenty years he had been interested in Alaskan affairs and every season made a trip of inspection for the company with which he was connected.

REPORT FROM THE WHALERS.

The Arctic Fleet Up to Oct. 10 Had Made About $1,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The steamer Portland, which arrived here to-day from St. Michael, brings important news of the Arctic whaling fleet.

The catch up to Oct. 10 was one of the largest on record—representing in round numbers about $1,000,000.

Calvary Chapel's Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Calvary Chapel, 220 East Twenty-third Street, began yesterday morning. At 7:30 A. M. there was an address by the vicar, S. H. Watkins, and a sermon by the Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, in which he told of the success of the chapel in former years. There was an organ recital at 7:30 P. M., and a sermon by the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks. This evening the Right Rev. W. D. Walker will preach the sermon.

Death of the Rev. Samuel Mutchmore.

The Rev. Samuel Mutchmore, one of the most prominent ministers in the Presbyterian Church, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia of kidney trouble, aged sixty-nine years. He had been ill for about a year. He was pastor of Memorial Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, for many years. Prior to that he had charges at St. Louis and Louisville. He leaves a wife and several children.

Woman Stricken on a Train.

Mrs. Charlotte Van Borstel, sixty-three years old, a widow, of 511 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, while on a Fifth Avenue car of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad last night was taken suddenly ill. She was removed from the train at Sixteenth Street, and an ambulance was summoned, but she died before its arrival. The body was removed to her home. Death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy.

Glass Struck a Passer-by.

William Carr, who lives at 114 Frost Street, Williamsburg, while passing Germania Hall, 121 Franklin Street, last night, was knocked senseless by a beer glass thrown by some unknown person. Carr was struck on the forehead and concussion of the brain followed. He was removed to his home in an ambulance.

Tennessee Troops for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The transport Zealandia, with the First and Second Battalions of the First Tennessee Regiment, numbering 530 men, sailed this afternoon for Manila.

Miss Sickles Married in Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—At Irun, in Guipuzcoa, Spain, Mr. D. E. M. Crackanthorpe, Secretary of the British Embassy in Madrid, yesterday married Miss Ida Sickles, daughter of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:30 A. M.—154 West Thirty-second Street; Fred Merrett; damage, $5.

5:40 A. M.—17 James Slip; James Mahoney; damage, $700.

8:40 A. M.—50 Clinton Street; Simon May; no damage.

6:05 P. M.—633 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Wise & Co.; damage slight.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CONTEST OF JUSTICES

Committee of One Hundred Appeals for Funds to Carry on Its Campaign.

WATCHERS ARE ALSO WANTED

Chairman Preble Tucker Issues a Call for Volunteers—The Coming Mass Meeting in the Grand Central Palace.

The Committee of One Hundred, which is conducting the campaign for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen, has issued an appeal, through its Committee on Finance, for funds in aid of the work. The appeal states that "the committee intends to make a resolute effort through meetings, the wide distribution of circulars, advertising, and other desirable modes for arousing public attention, which will require a large expenditure, and liberal subscriptions are needed."

Contributions, it is stated, should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the committee, 27 Pine Street.

Preble Tucker, Chairman of the Committee on Watchers, has issued a call for volunteers as watchers on election day, in which he says: "The intricacies of the election law make it essential that the canvass of the vote in this county should be watched by at least two expert watchers, preferably lawyers familiar with the election law, and prepared to make the necessary legal protests against infractions thereof. The election of our judicial candidates may depend upon the care and vigilance with which this work is done. At the last election, in one election district alone, ninety votes subsequently declared by the Court of Appeals to be valid were thrown out by the election officers.

"Experience has shown that many votes can be saved to a candidate by means of well equipped and vigilant watchers of the count. The ordinary party watchers cannot be depended upon to do this work. You are therefore most earnestly urged to volunteer the services as watcher of the count on election day. Your duties will not begin until 3:30 in the afternoon of that day, and will terminate with the finish of the canvass the same evening."

Robert Grier Monroe of the committee said yesterday:

"The circular letter from lawyers to clients promises to be very effective. Many lawyers preferred to send individual letters to clients. The circular letter was for lawyers who did not care to especially prepare a letter of their own. The demand for this has been extraordinary, at least 10,000 having been sent out up to the present time.

"It is our intention to send out this week literature to voters explaining precisely and concisely the vital issue at stake in this struggle of lawyers and business men for the independence of the judiciary. Since our committee organized last Monday, the work has progressed much more rapidly than even the most sanguine members could have foreseen. The work of the Committee on Meetings has been entirely shaped.

"At the mass meeting in the Grand Central Palace next Thursday night, J. Hampden Robb, a prominent Democrat, will preside, and among the speakers will be former Railroad Commissioner John C. Ferran, a fervid supporter of the Democratic Party in 1896; James C. Carter, and Joseph H. Choate. Prominent Democrats and Republicans will speak from the same platform at every meeting. All the work of the committee is of a strictly non-partisan nature.

"The demand for tickets at the Grand Central Palace meeting is as great as at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Applications for tickets should be sent to Henry De Forrest Baldwin, 100 Broadway.

"A force of active workers, which has given and will continue to give material aid in this campaign, are the 600 or more law students in the various law schools. Practically the entire corps of teachers is in sympathy with the movement to maintain the independence of the judiciary. Many have promised to act as watchers at the election polls on election day."

SUNDAY SCHOOL PROGRESS.

Meeting of the Eastern District Association Held in Williamsburg.

The Eastern District Sabbath School Association held its annual meeting Saturday night in the First Baptist Church, Keap Street and Lee Avenue, Williamsburg. President George R. Valentine presided.

Howard A. James, the secretary, read the annual report, which showed that the total number of scholars was 16,172, representing 45 schools. During the year a new school was added to the association, a branch to the German Reformed Emanuel. The schools contributed during the year $14,-563.47.

Samuel H. MacDowell, Vice President of the association, addressed the delegates on the change of date of the annual meetings from the Fall to the Spring. He declared that the meetings in the Fall did not receive the attendance or accomplish the good they should. The remarks of Mr. McDowell were put in the form of a motion and will be presented before a special meeting of the association.

A vote of thanks was given to Howard A. James, the retiring Secretary, for his faithful work. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the old officers, with the exception of Mr. James. They are as follows: President—George R. Valentine; Vice President—Samuel H. MacDowell; Recording Secretary—M. V. R. Weyant; Corresponding Secretary—A. C. Mitchell; Treasurer—George E. Maulton.

CURFEW FOR NEW JERSEY.

The Women of Plainfield Are Agitating the Proposition.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—The women of Plainfield who are at the head of the Woman's Town Improvement Association have always wielded more or less influence among the members of the Municipal Government, though they have never taken an active part in any political movement except two years ago, when they did their best to have the constitutional amendment adopted making it constitutional for women to vote if the Legislature so decreed.

The progressive women, however, have for some time had a deep-seated, high regard for the curfew bell idea as being necessary for the proper conduct of the rising generation, and now as the time for the city election approaches the town improvement women are beginning to agitate the propriety of having an ordinance adopted by the Common Council making it compulsory for children under sixteen years old to be off the streets at 7 o'clock in the Winter and 8 o'clock in the Summer.

The matter was broached by the improvement women a year ago, but it was laughed down at that time. Since then they have enlisted a number of prominent citizens in favor of the movement, and now they calculate that by agitating the curfew bell as a municipal problem they can arouse sufficient interest to have the idea become an issue in the campaign. Once it becomes a live issue, the women feel that no candidate will have the temerity to oppose it.

It is the purpose of the Woman's Association officers to circulate literature explaining the curfew plan and telling of its benefits where it has been tried in several Western cities, and also to conduct a vigorous personal advocacy of such an ordinance. In this way they hope to inject enough enthusiasm and interest in the plan to bring it conspicuously before the public, who then may learn to appreciate its benefits as felt by the improvement association members.

Would-Be Train Wreckers Arrested.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 30.—Officials of the Western and Atlantic Road have arrested Charles Luke, Thompson Vann, and Lex Cantrell near Acworth, Ga., on suspicion of having attempted on the night of Oct. 8 to wreck a passenger train on the Western and Atlantic Road. One of them has confessed his guilt.

Maine Artillery Going South.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The transport Mississippi, with four batteries of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, sailed at 7 o'clock this morning for New York, en route for Savannah and probably Havana. The Mississippi will probably reach New York to-morrow noon.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

3,500 YARDS 24-INCH IMPORTED BLACK VELVETS, WILL BE OFFERED TO-DAY, MONDAY, AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE PRICES:

$2.00 QUALITY AT $1.10 PER YARD.
$2.25 " " 1.28 "
$2.75 " " 1.85 "

HE PROTECTED "DE INNOCENT."

Martin's Picturesque Version of an Affair for Which He Was Arrested.

According to Detective Mooney of the Church Street Station, the toughest young man in the precinct is David Martin, who lives with his widowed mother at Cedar and Greenwich Streets. Martin, who has served five terms of imprisonment, lately returned from a two years' sojourn in Sing Sing for burglary. On Saturday night Policeman Trum of the Church Street police caught him attempting to rob a drunken seaman at the corner of Dey and Greenwich Streets, and he was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. Martin leered at the Court, the policeman, and the complainant, and gave his version of the affair as follows:

"Judge, dis is de tru't. Dis cop here found dis bloke here on de walk. I wus standin' in de middle of de block, but could see dead easy to de corner. When de cop gits to de bloke he told 'im to git on 'is pins, an' when de bloke didn't, because he is too drunk, den dis cop chases his big bunch of fives in de bloke's mug.

"I says, 'Dis ain't on de level,' and yells to de cop to sneak, and den he waltzes up to me an' asks if I am runnin' de precinct. Den he works dis 'trat box a minute an' says, 'Say, youse come wid me. I'll make a case of highway agin youse, see?' an' send youse away again, see?' And yer Honor sees how he is tryin' to do it, but yer Honor ain't goin' to let a men be sent away fer protectin' de innocent. Dat's a cinch."

Magistrate Olmsted decided that the innocent would be better protected if Martin was locked up, and held him for trial in $1,500 bail.

THE LADIES' TAILORS' STRIKE.

The Men Hope Soon to Start a Co-operative Shop.

The Executive Committee of the Church Association for the Improvement of the Interests of Labor met yesterday afternoon in Amity Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and discussed the women tailors' strike. It was decided to hold an executive session this evening in the lecture room of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, to complete arrangements for starting a co-operative shop for the strikers. A report will be made to the Social Reform Club to-morrow evening.

The committee that had been appointed by the strikers to select a place for a co-operative shop said it had found a house at 18 East Thirtieth Street where three floors could be secured at special terms until May, when the entire building could be leased. It was also rumored that some society women were willing to advance as much as $50,000 to start a co-operative establishment for the strikers.

Secretary Topfstatt of the union said yesterday that the union would have models at the next Horse Show on which will be exhibited riding habits which the members of the union are prepared to make.

A VISIT TO MOUNT LORETTO.

Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Guests of Father Dougherty.

The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and many other prominent Staten Islanders were on Saturday the guests of Father John J. Dougherty, Superintendent of the Mount Loretto Home at Pleasant Plains, S. I. The party consisted of over 300 persons, many of whom were ladies. They went to Pleasant Plains on a special train.

There was a drill by the 1,200 boys of the cadet corps and interesting exercises of every character. Luncheon was then served and the guests were shown over the buildings and grounds.

The new St. Joseph's home for girls will be finished shortly, and will be dedicated on Thanksgiving Day. The mausoleum in which will rest the remains of Father Drumgoole, the founder of the mission, will be completed shortly.

HAVANA'S TACON THEATRE.

Mr. Manzanilla, Who Says He Owns It, Warns Prospective Purchasers.

TACON THEATRE, HAVANA.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to deal with the above property except through the owner, J. J. Manzanilla, 142 West 104th St., New York.

Mr. Manzanilla, who caused the foregoing advertisement to be inserted in a Sunday newspaper, came to New York about two years ago from Havana, where he was understood to have accumulated a fortune in the sugar exporting business. The Tacon Theatre, of which he says he is the owner, is the finest playhouse in Havana, located in the best part of the city.

Mr. Manzanilla said yesterday that he understood that certain persons had come to New York to negotiate for the purchase of the theatre, and that he had published the advertisement as a measure of precaution. He said that he considered it necessary to do this in order to protect his interests, but declined to answer when asked if there was any dispute over the title to the property.

Policeman's Queer Delusion.

Policeman Thomas Hallaman, attached to the Mulberry Street Station, was sent to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity by Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning. Hallaman is thirty-six years old and lives with his wife and family at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. His wife said that up to two years ago he was a confirmed cigarette fiend and contracted a nervous disease, which finally caused his mind to weaken. Hallaman labored under the hallucination that he owned the whole of New York City. At the Mulberry Street Station, where he was transferred from High Bridge a week ago, it was not known at first whether he was joking or crazy.

Daylight Robbery in Mott Street.

Thomas Dorani, seventeen years old, of 234 Mott Street, and Frank Martocci, twenty years old, of 225 Mott Street, were locked up late last night on complaint of Daniel Maie, seventeen years old, of 221 Mott Street. Maie reported to the police last evening that earlier in the day the two boys had robbed him in a hallway near his home, taking 55 cents, all the money he had. When arrested in a cafe in Elizabeth Street, Dorani had a file and candle in his pocket, and the other boy had a revolver. They are suspected of having committed other robberies.

For Education in the South.

A union meeting in the interest of educational work in the South and of Claflin University of Orangeburg, S. C., will be held on Friday evening, Nov. 4. The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley will preside and addresses will be delivered by a large number of able ministers and educators. A feature of the meeting will be the musical programme, in which the Claflin University Quintet will assist.

In Interest of Atlanta University.

A public meeting in the interest of Atlanta University and of the higher education of the negro is to be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Sunday evening. Hamilton W. Mable, President Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Theological Seminary, and President Horace Bumstead of Atlanta University will address the meeting. Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preside. Dr. Gerrit Smith, assisted by the Union Seminary choir, will have charge of the music.

Gospel Mission Meetings.

Gospel mission meetings for men and women are being held every evening at the Industrial Christian Alliance, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan Streets. This evening the speaker will be the Rev. John S. Allen; to-morrow, Ralph Bryant; Wednesday, George H. Perkins; Thursday, Rufus W. Frost; Friday, the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, and Saturday, Arthur W. Milbury.

TROUBLE IN THE EIGHTH

Republican Shopkeepers Complain of Police Persecution.

DENIAL BY CAPTAIN O'KEEFE

Those Making Accusations Say They Have Displayed Pictures of Republican Candidates in Their Windows.

Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District have been complaining that some of them who have stores and have displayed the pictures of the Republican candidates in their windows have been subjected to annoyances and persecutions by the police and other authorities when they refused to remove the pictures.

Leonard A. Snitkin, one of the leaders of the Lincoln League, a Republican club at Grand and Forsyth Streets, said yesterday that many tradesmen in the district who are Republicans were annoyed by Tammany politicians and the police because they had the temerity to hang up pictures of Charles S. Adler, the Republican candidate, and he mentioned the names of several of them.

Mr. Snitkin also said that he had himself been threatened with personal violence by Martin Engel, the Tammany leader of the district. He said: "Last Monday night there was a contest at Police Headquarters between Adler and Jaffer, the Tammany candidate, as to which of them was entitled to the Silver Democratic nomination in the Eighth, and Rosalsky appeared as counsel for Adler, but the board decided to throw out both petitions.

"Well, as I was going down stairs Engel came up to me and said: 'See here, Snitkin, if you don't stop speaking about me, I'll gouge your eye out. So you'd better look out.'

"Said I to him: 'Engel, I'm merely repeating what your own candidate, Jaffer, said about you three months ago when he was with Barney Rourke.' Jaffer had said awful bad things about him, and had charged him with the meanest kind of practices. Engel scowled at me and passed on and has never spoken to me since."

There is a saloon on the ground floor of the building where the Lincoln Club has its headquarters, and the proprietor has covered the windows with colored pictures of the candidates of both parties, and Roosevelt, in his gorgeous uniform of Colonel of the Rough Riders, hangs complacently alongside of Augustus Van Wyck, and Adler and Jaffer, the opposing candidates for Assembly, seem to be hobnobbing with each other. The proprietor, it is said, loves Republicans and Democrats alike, and all are welcome to sample his beer at 5 cents a glass and take their choice of candidates without any further charge.

When Capt. O'Keefe of the Eldridge Street Police Station was asked about the charges made by the Republicans, he indignantly denied that any of the police of that precinct were interfering with either the Republicans or the Democrats of the district.

"We are altogether impartial," he said, "and pay no attention whatever to any one's politics. We confine ourselves to the preservation of peace and order in this precinct."

M. Goldenberg of the firm of Horn, Scharf & Goldenberg, wholesale candy dealers at Forsyth and Hester Streets, is one of the alleged victims mentioned by Mr. Snitkin. Mr. Goldenberg said yesterday: "About a couple of weeks ago a policeman asked me to take down from my windows the pictures of Charles Adler and the other Republican candidates. A day or two later the policeman charged me with violating the law by incumbering the street with straw and boxes. I tried to explain, but the policeman seized me and dragged me to the station house without giving me time to put on my coat and hat. He could not substantiate his charges in the station house and I was released. Last Thursday a Tammany leader came to the store and ordered me to take down the pictures, but I refused, and he threatened to have the Bureau of Incumbrances take away every box from the sidewalk as well as the soda-water fountain in front of the store. But the pictures are still here and will stay here until election day."

Another alleged case of police persecution was that against A. Finkelstein, a Republican election district Captain, who lives on the top floor at 92 Orchard Street. Mrs. Finkelstein is an ardent a Republican politician as her husband, and although she and Capt. O'Keefe admire each other, politics have made them enemies. Mrs. Finkelstein had decorated all the landings of the fire-escape of the house with large placards on which are painted the words "Vote for Charles Adler," and also hung out a large picture of that candidate from the third-story window.

"Hasn't Capt. O'Keefe large mustaches that stand out from each side of his face?" asked Mrs. Finkelstein yesterday. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Well, I just thought so," continued Mrs. Finkelstein. "Several days ago I was walking along the street, talking to a lady, and Capt. O'Keefe passed and looked at me, and said to a man, 'That woman has a magnificent set of teeth,' and I replied, 'And you have a fine mustache.'

"The other day, when I was looking out of the window, whom should I see but Capt. O'Keefe with another man, and they called the policeman who was standing on the opposite side and asked him for his book which contains the names of the residents of the houses in his beat, and then his man came up stairs and told me that I must take down the picture and all the transparencies.

"I said I'd do nothing of the kind, because this is a Republican house. There was a Tammany man on the third floor, and he pulled down the picture. Capt. O'Keefe may have a fine mustache, but if he comes around to make me take down the transparencies I'll throw him down stairs. The transparencies are going to remain where they are until after election."

Man Suffocated by Gas.

Paul Carignan, forty-six years old, a metal burnisher, was found dead in his room in his boarding house, at 69 Grand Street, yesterday afternoon. Gas was escaping from a jet that was turned on full, and the windows were closed. Carignan was in an intoxicated condition Saturday night, and it is supposed by the police that the turning on of the gas was accidental.

CAN'T BEAT KING BARLEYCORN.

From The Washington Post.

"There's nothing more in the name of a horse than there is in the name of anything else," said the Hot Sport of Fourteenth Street and the Avenue, the other night, "but when I got up against a list of horses that ran in an all-aged race at Morris Park, New York, a couple of days ago, I felt like makin' a couple o' side steps and shying. There's a handbook or two made on the ponies in this town, but I didn't think I wanted any of that race. Here are the names of the horses that ran in that race: General Maximo Gomez, General Calixto Garcia, Admiral Dewey, Captain Sigsbee, General Shafter, General Miles, and King Barleycorn. Now, this is a pretty good bunch of nags, and they all read pretty close together in the dope book. I didn't want to play General Shafter to lick General Miles, or vice versa; I didn't want to put my coin on General Gomez or put it on General Garcia, nor did I want to play Captain Sigsbee to canter away from a horse with so good a name as Admiral Dewey. So, says I to myself, 'Look a-here: King Barleycorn in his day has got away with just as good people as Dewey or Miles or Shafter or Gomez or any of 'em. King Barleycorn is bound, all conditions being equal, to get away with anybody that sticks to him long enough. King Barleycorn has never been much of a friend of mine, but I'm not going to saw off my dust on any of those other horses to beat other horses with names just as good. So I'll put my humble little ten-spot on King Barleycorn to win.'

"King Barleycorn got away from the post a rank last, but he won the race galloping, by eight city blocks, to speak a little in extenso and I won my five-to-one bet on him. Which is why I say that you can't beat King Barleycorn, even in a horse race."

A TYPICAL ENGLISH SOCIALIST.

Something About Dr. Watt and the Social Cry That Is Made Against Him.

Annie C. Muirhead in The Boston Transcrip

The English Socialists are the modern knight errants who believe it laid on them as a duty to uphold the cause of the weak and oppressed; no matter at what sacrifice to themselves, whether by making themselves ridiculous, or by interfering with their own pecuniary interests, or what. They are often original and picturesque personalities, and one is grateful to them, if for nothing else, for infusing a little romance into the dull routine of everyday life, and for breaking "the monotony of a decorous age."

One such quixotic Socialist I know in the person of a country doctor, who is a member of several Socialist societies at once—one not being enough to satisfy his activity and his ambition. He is an Irishman and has the Celtic characteristics of pugnacity to the full. He cannot help trailing his coat, and is only too delighted when some one steps on it.

He is tall and handsome—of which little facts he is well aware and innocently vain—and heightens the effect by dressing picturesquely, in a loose flannel shirt, with broad, turn-down collar and soft silk tie, omitting a waistcoat, and wearing a crimson silk sash round his waist instead of suspenders. A soft-crimmed hat on top of somewhat flowing locks gives the necessary finish to his Whitmanesque appearance. His sash sometimes takes the place of pockets, and can accommodate an astonishing number of articles; as I found to my convenience once when marketing in the country in his company. Even a large jar of marmalade disappeared into its folds without causing any perceptible protuberance.

Wherever he goes his picturesque figure attracts attention, and his genial Irish manner easily wins the confidence of simple folk, like our country shopkeepers. The whole village was soon interested in our shopping, and when we inquired in vain for mint at the greengrocer's, a little woman standing near volunteered to procure us some, rather than have us disappointed, and trotted with us the whole length of the village to her own little garden, whence she supplied us liberally and refused recompence.

Dr. Watt has had a somewhat exciting career, although for twenty-four years he was doctor in the same little Yorkshire village. During that time he had been waging war with the Squire of the place, and was evicted at last—though it took all those years for the Squire to get rid of him. Time after time, a rival practitioner had been subsidized in the hope of starving out Dr. Watt by stealing his practice, but the people remained his loyal patients. He and his family were boycotted by society, but that made no difference. When at last the lease of his house had expired, the Squire, who was sole landlord in that district, seized the opportunity to refuse to renew it. Dr. Watt, defiant to the last, refused to budge, on account of some illegality of notice, and was literally turned out at the last moment, his household goods being heaped up on the village green in front of his house. Whereupon the owner organized an impromptu auction on the spot, and made what dramatic capital he could out of the situation in haranguing the crowd on tyranny of landlordism. The Squire's own sister was on Dr. Watt's side, and gave him shelter till he had time to look about him, but it proved impossible to hire another house on the property, and he was forced to shake off the dust of his feet against it, and depart to fresh woods and pastures new.

The reason of this persecution was that Dr. Watt had been acting almost exactly the part of Ibsen's "Enemy of Society." The stream from which the villagers got their drinking water had been in a scandalously unsanitary condition when Dr. Watt first went to Horringham, and after several outbreaks of typhoid fever he wrote to the proper authorities and insisted on having the matter put to rights; and the ratepayers who had to bear the expense, chief of whom was the Squire, bore him a lasting grudge for this—incredible as it way appear.

The incidents of Ibsen's play were curiously anticipated in this village drama, even to the throwing of stones through the windows; only they were not thrown at the doctor's windows in his case, but at the parsonage windows, the vicar being one of his allies. Matters were afterward made so unpleasant for the vicar in consequence of his partisanship that he, too, was forced to retire.

With other vicars Dr. Watt was not on such friendly terms. One man he had himself been the means of turning out of the living for refusing to administer the sacrament to a dying woman for no adequate reason, but simply because the vicar's infallible mind chose to consider that she had not sufficiently repented of her sins. As the poor woman explained:

"He thinks I don't repent because I don't cry about it, but I never was one of the crying sort!" Dr. Watt, who always went straight to headquarters, wrote off in indignant haste to the Archbishop. The Archbishop, having examined into the case, sent his own Chaplain to administer the rite and reprimanded the incumbent; who forthwith resigned.

On another occasion, when an atheist was being buried with religious ceremonies, Dr. Watt, who knew that the man had died an atheist, felt that an unfair advantage was being taken, and rode post haste across the country to the scene of the funeral. Arrived at the grave barely in time, he threw himself off his horse and rushed out into a speech of protest, in the course of which he drew comparisons between the atheist's life and that of the orthodox, not specially favavorable to the latter, emphasizing the courage of the dead man at the time of a smallpox scare in the village, when the atheist had been the only person besides the doctor who would go near the home to carry food to the quarantined inmates. (There was a superstitious dread of smallpox in those days, which was well shown by the fact that when the same patient died, the coffin bearers had to be made drunk before they could be induced to carry the coffin.) In little ways like these, Dr. Watt made himself objectionable to his neighbors. Always the hot-headed champion of what he considered the weaker side, one can quite understand, nevertheless, how he was the sort of a man whom his enemies would call "a pestilent fellow." His actions may not have been always conciliatory or well-considered, but at least they were calculated to make people think. And if that can be done by the brandishing of shillelahs—perhaps that's as good a way as any other.

AMERICAN WIRE NAILS.

Used in Practically Every Country on the Globe.

From The Washington Star.

The rapid growth in exportation of American manufactures is illustrated by some figures which the Bureau of Statistics has recently compiled regarding the exports of wire nails. This compilation is the result of a recent publication in The British Iron and Coal Trades Review, which says that "it is clear that the United States threatens Europe with a serious competition in the nail trade, despite the fact that it is a highly finished product and involves the employment of a large amount of skilled labor." This compil

MR. ALDRIDGE'S STATEMENT

Superintendent of Public Works Makes His Reply to the Canal Investigating Commission.

ACCUSES THE COMMISSIONERS

They and Others Are Charged with Having Been Responsible for the Insufficiency of the Appropriation of $9,000,000.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge to-day gave out a statement relative to the report of the Canal Investigating Commission. He says that the findings of the commission are not warranted by the testimony or the facts and that what were mere rumors and stories of mismanagement, and which were denied under oath, are reported as findings.

He calls attention to the facts that the commission commended the quality of the work done on the canals under his direction and that it found that the contracts were regularly awarded and properly enforced. "The commission acknowledges, moreover," he says, "that the freest publicity was given in the matter of calling for proposals and that actual competition among contractors invariably resulted. The commission fails to find any condition, any official act, or any intimation that would warrant a suspicion that I have profited, either directly or indirectly, through the prosecution of this work, and I am minded that had they found to the contrary they would not have been at all slow in reporting such finding."

Taking up the subject of responsibility for the estimate of $9,000,000 for the canal improvement work, Mr. Aldridge says:

One of the chief functions of the commission, and that phase of the whole subject which started rumors resulting in the investigation, was largely lost sight of by the commission, both in its conduct of the inquiry and in the report. I refer to the main subject—Why was the $9,000,000 not sufficient for doing the work directed to be done under the improvement law, and who is responsible for leading the public to believe that that sum would be sufficient? This question is passed over lightly by the commission in its report, though I conceive it to be a most important one. The statement by the commission that the original estimates were based on insufficient data is not at all satisfying, in view of the fact that the amount called for was several million dollars below the estimates of the State authorities, based on what the commission acknowledges was insufficient data.

I had supposed that those who conducted the campaign in behalf of canal improvement before the Constitutional Convention, and finally before the Legislature, and who were instrumental in obtaining estimates from the State Engineer, would be called upon by the commission to explain the manner in which that campaign was conducted, and also to say how the estimates of the State Engineer had been rejected and several millions arbitrarily cut off in the amount asked for, and also as to what it was actually and honestly expected by them would be accomplished with the $9,000,000. I made bold to suggest the calling of certain gentlemen who could and would have given evidence on this line. It was not thought wise by the Commissioners to act on my suggestion. I leave it to the public to judge what was the basis of their wisdom, only pointing out the fact that certain members of the commission were actively associated with the leaders, if they were not themselves the leaders, of the campaign for canal improvement.

One of the facts which would have been ascertained as a result of the inquiry on the line suggested by me would be that the member of Assembly who introduced the bill calling for the appropriation of $9,000,000 had in his desk at the time that bill was introduced a bill identical with that bill, except that it called for several million more dollars. The fact would have been ascertained also that the introduction of the bill was delayed pending a conference of gentlemen interested in the subject of canal improvement; that the conference took place, and that the main subject of the discussion was as to whether the larger or smaller amount of money should be asked for. It would have been ascertained that the line of the discussion did not run as to whether the work could be accomplished with the $9,000,000, instead of the larger sum, but rather which sum the people were the more likely to grant.

I am aware that these suggestions will have no weight with those people who are pleased to accept a report or a report as an indictment, even after it has been denied and the denial corroborated, but I do believe the thinking public, composed largely of fair-minded men who have no wish to see one of their fellow-men unjustly accused, and who are not prone to charge an official with dishonest motives, even where the accomplishing of a beneficent act is involved, will be able to see that there may possibly be a motive in the refusal and failure of the commission to satisfy the public on points of deception involved in the question of canal improvement. Perhaps, also, they will see that it was highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, in order to blind the public as to the responsibility for this deception, to cast aspersions, accuse by innuendo and condemn by wholesale, officials having to do with the expenditure of the improvement funds, even though the work were well done, and even though no suspicion of dishonesty could attach to the public officials in order that they might read their titles clear to further appropriations.

Mr. Aldridge says it is not remarkable that the commission was able to point out instances in which money was expended which might have been saved if all the circumstances to be encountered had been known in advance. He calls attention to the magnitude of the work and says that all such undertakings cost more than the original estimates.

Superintendent Aldridge discusses the complaint in the report that $1,000,000 from the improvement fund was expended for work which should have been paid for out of the ordinary or extraordinary repair fund, and contends that the money was properly expended. He takes up each piece of work cited by the commission, and defends his action by pointing out that the cost of the work done in restoring the hundreds of miles of tow path to a passable condition was properly payable from the improvement fund, in view of the fact that the tow path had been made impassable by reason of the improvement work.

He defends his action in expending a large sum for advertising the work to be done, and says on this point: "The assumption of the commission that I was influenced to distribute the advertising among a large number of papers by political motives is best answered by a reference to the fact that a detailed examination of the lists of papers in which the advertisements appeared will reveal that a large share, if not actually the majority, of the papers were those hostile to myself and to the party to which I belong, and also that this was especially true of New York City papers. Had I not made free use of the newspapers, and thus failed to give wide publicity to the plans and specifications for work, with a result of little competition, I would have been open to the charge of endeavoring to assist favorite contractors."

As to the criticism of the commission that an excessive number of Inspectors was employed, Superintendent Aldridge denies absolutely that an unnecessarily large number was employed during the seven months referred to in the commission's report, from May to November, and says that, contrary to the commission's suggestion, the work was not closed down during those seven months. During the open season the work progressed materially. Such work as the cutting of stone for vertical walls, timbers, &c., went on at his direction, and the work of raising the tow path, the slope walls and bridge abutments, dams, and other improvements, and furnishing roll in the tow path was prosecuted, and all of this work required the services of inspectors. There was no inducement for him to employ an unnecessary number, from a political standpoint, for the reason that all such employes were appointed from the civil service eligible list.

As to the use of cinders for lining on rear slope walls, Superintendent Aldridge declares that as soon as it came to his attention that the specifications were being violated in this regard he gave immediate and explicit orders that the use of cinders should be abandoned for that purpose, and declares that the practice was promptly abandoned. The stories to the contrary come from employes who had been discharged for incompetency and infractions of discipline. As to the criticism that the material from the excavation of the canal was not deposited on the embankment to raise the tow path, he declares that it had been found by experiment that the material was absolutely unfit for the purpose, and that its use, had it been continued, would have entirely interrupted navigation.

Superintendent Aldridge, defending the action of the department in the matter of extra work and special agreements, says they were necessary in the prosecution of the work, since conditions which could not have been foreseen, and which the commission acknowledges could not have been foreseen, were met with, and that only by special agreements could this extra work be accomplished. The cost to the State in the aggregate, he says, does not overrun what would have been the cost had all the conditions been known.

"I wish to say finally," says Mr. Aldridge, "that every expenditure from the $9,000,000 can be justified in a court of law. No work has been done and paid for out of the fund excepting that which needed to be done, and which is incident to the general improvement. The sweeping statement that $1,000,000 has been unlawfully expended I repudiate as false, as I do the other suggestion that $1,000,000 or more has been wasted. Because a sum aggregating upward of $2,000,000 has been expended for work which hurried plans and surveys could not foretell as needing to be done, is not warrant for any man or any body of men to make the sweeping statement that that sum has been misspent. The proofs that that sum has been misspent or spent unlawfully do not accompany the report.

"I repeat, that every item specified as spent unlawfully was regularly passed upon by the Canal Board, whose members are in every way qualified to judge of the regularity of such expenditures, since they were familiar with the canal law and with all special acts, as well as with the condition of the canal before the improvement began. It is a point of difference of opinion between the Investigating Commission and the Canal Board and should be regarded as such. It does not warrant the version which sensational party papers are pleased to place upon it, and which after several repetitions has actually been translated into a direct charge of missappropriation of funds.

"One of the eminent engineers attached to the commission has been so fair as to say that the whole trouble lies with the system. While I am willing to be judged by my acts, I claim it as unfair that I should be held responsible for a system that has been the outgrowth of three-quarters of a century's conduct of the State's affairs. This same engineer has also said that the State Engineer and myself have done as well as, and accomplished as much as any others could have accomplished under the same conditions, and also that the money paid out has procured as much work done as could probably be expected. I desire to go further and make the prediction that if the improvement is to be continued no better work will be obtained or less money expended for the same character and amount of work."

STANDS BY THE CANAL REPORT.

Frank Brainard Will Not Discuss Mr. Aldridge's Charges.

The members of the Canal Investigating Commission who reside in this city are Darwin R. James, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, Frank Brainard, and A. Foster Higgins. The only one of these who could be found last night was Mr. Brainard, and he declined to discuss Mr. Aldridge's charge that members of the commission and others had been instrumental in getting the appropriation of $9,000,000 for the canal improvement, knowing that sum would be insufficient. To a NEW YORK TIMES's reporter he said:

"The report is in the hands of the Governor, and he is required to transmit the same to the Legislature. Under the circumstances, I do not think it proper for me to discuss the report in any way. It, however, speaks for itself."

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Justice Van Wyck Unable to Accept the Invitation to Address the Organization.

Replies to the invitations sent by the Central Labor Union to the Democratic and Republican Gubernatorial candidates to visit that body and explain their views upon organized labor were received yesterday. A brief letter from Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee stated that Col. Roosevelt had been out of the city, and that the invitation of the Central Labor Union would be referred to him upon his return.

Another and longer letter was received by Secretary Pallas from Chairman P. H. McCarren of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and read as follows:

Dear Sir: Your invitation to the Hon. Justice Van Wyck to attend the meeting of the Central Labor Union on Sunday, the 30th inst., has been referred to me.

On behalf of Justice Van Wyck I would reply that owing to his engagements that he must keep next week he is obliged to regret his inability to be present, and to say that he is in hearty sympathy with every movement that has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the laboring men of every description, and he points to the platform of the Democratic Party in this State as an evidence of the position of the Democracy toward the laboring interests of the Empire State, and he assumes that the people whom you represent are entirely familiar with the record of the party concerning labor legislation.

Believing that he will receive the favorable consideration and support of your organization, he remains yours truly,

P. H. McCARREN, Chairman.

The letters were placed on file, and the body will wait to hear what Roosevelt has to say.

Delegates William A. Farley and Philip Kelly, in behalf of the Arbitration Committee, reported on a case of an alleged non-union man whose discharge from work had been asked for by the Eccentric Firemen's Union. On investigation the committee had found the case to be one of persecution by the union in question of an innocent and hard-working union man.

John Kesley was the victim of the persecution. He had formerly, the committee said, been a member of the Steam Fitters' Helpers' Association, had served as Master Workman of that body, and was highly respected there. He changed his occupation, becoming an oiler in a newspaper machine room, and obtained a transfer from his union to that of the Eccentric Firemen that is connected with District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor.

Kelsey, the committee continued, lived on Staten Island, and somehow or other he incurred the hatred of some in the union, and his failure to attend a quarterly meeting was seized upon as a pretext for imposing a fine upon him. He was willing to pay the fine, but at the time was not given to him, and he was suspended. During this suspension he kept paying his dues, and when he asked to be reinstated and offered to pay his fine and a new initiation fee his request was refused, and the Central Labor Union was asked to demand his discharge.

The committee went on to say that Kelsey had been a good union man for thirteen years and that it would be wrong to comply with his union's demand.

The meeting passed a resolution concurring in the report of the Arbitration Committee.

Delegate Johnson reported, in behalf of a committee that had been appointed to find another meeting place, where both union beer and cigars were sold and union waiters were employed. The committee visited several places, but found only one hall, at 213 East Thirty-third Street, where everything was union. "In one place in Eighth Street," said Delegate Johnson, "the proprietor said he was obliged to have non-union beer, but was willing to accommodate us on our meeting days by buying a keg of union beer and putting it on a buck in the meeting room." The committee recommended that the strictly union hall be engaged.

"What will you do with the Labor Exchange?" asked Delegate George H. Warner of the Machinists. "It is a solid organization and no flyaway scheme, and is also a part of the Central Labor Union that created it."

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union remarked that he understood the Labor Exchange was one of the "pluck me" stores, where employers compelled their workmen to trade at.

"It is nothing of the kind," retorted Warner. "We have already supplied 22,000 union cigars there, and we can supply union shoes, too. I'll bet that most of your shoes are non-union, and if Brother Kelly pulls off his shoes he may find that they are also non-union. Brother Kelly is ignorant."

"We all know that you are the wise man of the Central Labor Union," sneered Kelly.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union 144 exclaimed angrily: "There are plenty of good union manufacturers whom the exchange undersells, and who have a right to make a living. Your Labor Exchange cigars come from Pennsylvania, and they are enough to kill any man who smokes them for a year."

"Oh, you are crazy!" exclaimed a delegate.

"No, I am not crazy, but I am telling the truth," replied Brown.

The meeting decided to move its quarters at the end of the year, and to take the Labor Exchange with it.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said that the opponents of that organization had induced the members of the Board of Pharmacy to revoke the certificates of members of the league and prevented them from earning a living at their trade.

He mentioned a certain N. Francis Murray, who, he said, had been daring enough to boast of his connection with the league, and then went on to say: "At a meeting of the Board of Pharmacy Murray's certificate of registration as a pharmacist was revoked in order that he might be thrown out of his position and deprived of his means of livelihood on the grounds of error."

Shot to Death in a Newark Saloon.

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 30.—James Mullen of Geneva, N. Y., was killed and James Ryan of New York was badly wounded in a saloon row among horse jockeys last night. The shooting was done by Charles Moon of this city, who became implicated in the quarrel.

CASTORIA.
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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Wild Boar Tusks, Stag and Other Handles,
Solid Silver Mountings with Steel Prongs.
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HOW TO MARK THE BALLOT.

What the Election Law Provides When the Voter Would Split His Ticket.

The following letter of inquiry calls for information respecting the election laws that is of more than the usual popular interest this year, owing to the large number of persons who desire to vote for Justice Daly on the Republican ticket and yet to vote the Democratic State ticket:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon me for asking for a little further information as to the method of voting the Democratic ticket entire, except for Judge, the Democratic candidate thereto being replaced by Daly, who is the Republican ticket. Will placing the X in the circle at the head of the Democratic ticket not be interpreted to mean a vote for the candidate named therein? Will that candidate be left out in the count if I put a cross opposite Daly's name on the Republican ticket? If so, that is what I wish to do. If not so, what can I do?

A TIMES READER.

New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

Perhaps the best way to make the provisions of the law plain to "A TIMES Reader" and others who, like him, are in doubt, is to suppose the tickets of the two principal parties (the others being negligible) to be before the reader for his choice, thus:

Emblem. O REPUBLICAN.	Emblem. O DEMOCRATIC.
Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.
Woodruff.	Danforth.
Other State Officers.	Other State Officers.
Congressman.	Congressman.
Legislative Nominees.	Legislative Nominees.
Cohen,	Andrews,
Daly,	Fitzgerald.
Taft.	Leventritt.

The names of the judicial nominees are given in the foregoing order, because that is their order on the certificates of nomination filed with the Police Board, and Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, said yesterday that they would be put on the official ballot in their order on the certificates.

The law contemplates and provides for straight party and for split tickets. If a voter wishes to vote a straight party ticket he can do so by making a cross X mark in the circle above the name of the party at the head of the ticket, providing he makes no cross mark in the voting space before any name on any other ticket. If, as in the case of "A TIMES Reader," he wishes to vote the Democratic ticket in the main, but to have his ballot counted for Justice Daly on the Republican ticket, the manner in which he should proceed is governed by Rules 4 and 5 under Sub-division 2 of Section 110 of the election law, which are as follows:

Rule 4—When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, as two or more Justices of the Supreme Court or Presidential Electors, and the names of the several candidates therefor are printed under the title of the office for which all are running, and the elector shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the voting space before the name of one or more of a group of candidates for such office on other tickets, providing that he shall not have marked the names of two or more of such candidates upon the same line upon the ballot, he shall be deemed to have cast his vote for all the candidates for such office so individually marked and for those marked in the circle, except for those candidates under such circle so marked whose names are upon the same line on the ballot as the names of the candidates so individually marked, or written in the blank column, unless in addition to making the voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket he shall also have made a voting mark before each one of the persons candidates for such office for whom he desires to vote on the ticket so marked in the circle; provided, further, however, that:

Rule 5—When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, as two or more Justices of the Supreme Court or Presidential Electors, and the names of the several candidates therefor are printed on any ticket under the title of the office for which all are running, and the elector shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the voting space before the name of more than one of the candidates for such office printed on the same ballot or other tickets, or by writing the name or names of a candidate or candidates in the blank column, he must also indicate by voting marks in the voting spaces on the ticket so marked in the circle the individual candidates of the group of candidates on such ticket for whom he desires to vote, or his vote shall only be counted for the candidates for such office which are so individually marked on other tickets, or written in the blank column.

Gen. Rodenbough, upon being asked for an official interpretation of the foregoing rules, as they apply to the question propounded by "A TIMES Reader," said:

"If your correspondent places a voting mark in the circle at the head of the Democratic ticket and another in the voting space before Justice Daly's name, his vote will be counted for all the candidates on the Democratic ticket except Judge Fitzgerald, whose name will be on the same line of the ticket as that of Justice Daly. If the voter is indifferent as to which one of the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court he 'scratches,' that method will answer his purpose, but if he wishes to vote for both Judge Daly and Judge Fitzgerald, the only way for him to proceed after marking the circle at the head of the Democratic ticket is to place a voting mark in the space before the name of each of the candidates for the Supreme Court for whom he desires his vote to be counted. In that way he can vote for Justice Daly and for any two of the Democratic candidates, but he must be careful not to place voting marks before more than three names, as that would invalidate the vote as far as the candidates for the Supreme Court are concerned. When the ballot is marked as I have described, the cross at the head of the column counts in favor of all the State, Congressional, and Legislative candidates on the Democratic ticket, while the vote for Justices of the Supreme Court is determined solely by the individual crosses."

Voters should exercise care in making up a split ticket, for it has been decided that if an elector in voting a split ticket does not place his mark in the voting space and opposite the name of the candidate voted for, according to the strict letter of the election code, his ballot cannot be counted.

ADVICE TO CARELESS VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me a few remarks in reference to your leader on "How to Rebuke Croker."

It is not the argument, but the method advised, that I wish to discuss.

To the best of my knowledge, if a voter should follow your advice in voting for Judge Daly he would simply lose his vote for the Supreme Court Judges, because to place a cross in the circle under the emblem means that the voter wishes to vote a "straight" ticket. Now placing a cross in front of Judge Daly's name would mean, of course, that he wished to vote for Judge Daly, but he would virtually be voting for four candidates. This being impossible, his vote for Supreme Court Judges would be thrown out. To vote for Judge Daly, he must make a cross in front of Judge Daly's name and in front of the names of two more candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeship. Then he will be sure of having his vote counted.

Now as to the vote of the intelligent citizen. It seems to me that he ought to be encouraged to take more pains, not as to his right of franchise, for he does that, but as to the method of exercising it. I mean he ought to ascertain "how to vote." He thinks himself too smart, too intelligent to inquire about that, but it is due to this overconfidence that the up-town districts show such a large number of "thrown-out" ballots after the polls close. The illiterate and less intelligent voters have the method drilled into them for weeks, and for that reason seldom make mistakes. I have been watcher in Italian districts, and out of 350 votes cast only one was disfranchised.

Now let the intelligent voter take the trouble of getting a "sample ballot" to study at home, not by putting it in some pigeon-hole of his desk or the newspaper file, but by looking at it carefully and reading the instructions thereon, and on Nov. 8, before going to the polling place, let him look at it again and then vote as the instructions read, and he will be sure of having his vote counted. S. SCHMALBACH.
827 East Thirteenth Street, New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

INDEPENDENCE OF CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hornblower's letter in your issue of the 19th inst. is certainly interesting reading, and must be especially so to those Democrats who during the last few years have drifted away from their party on account of its free-silver tendencies and its corruption in this city under the auspices of Tammany Hall. "To sum up the matter in a word," writes Mr. Hornblower, "the Democratic Party in this State is wholly right. The Republican Party is wholly wrong on State and National issues, with the single exception of its position upon the silver question, and this question has absolutely no relation to State politics." One is tempted to make on such a delightfully sweeping statement as this the philosopher's observation—"important if true"—and thereupon take up again one's quest of light on the duty of an independent Democrat on election day.

Mr. Hornblower prepares the mind of the reader for the above-quoted edict by stating that the voter should not be influenced by the argument that a Democratic victory will give comfort to the free-silverites throughout the country, and argues, it is conceded with much force, that the result of one election in this country does not furnish us with any reliable indication of the result of the next. However, it is not a question of the next election, which will not occur for some time, but of the immediate encouragement a Democratic victory here would give to the propaganda brought by the country of not only free silver, but of what generally goes with it in the West under such leaders as Altgeld. Now, it is submitted that if the Democratic Convention had wished to prevent the success of its party in this State giving any comfort to the demagogues who have dragged the name of Democrat in the mire of Populism, it would have come out squarely in its platform for Democratic principles pure and undefiled, even to the extent of repudiating in so many words the Chicago platform of 1896. I do not suppose that Mr. Hornblower would have us believe that the Syracuse Convention omitted all reference to the free-silver question and Bryan simply and solely because it desired to confine its campaign to State issues.

When Mr. Hornblower reaches in his review of the political situation the question of personal qualities and independence of the candidates, it seems to me that he is face to face with the question, the determination of which should decide, the vote of all those in doubt. The effect of the election on imperialism or free silver or any other purely National issue is and can be only indirect, and no matter what the result may be, one will hear as many interpretations put upon its meaning as there are different shadings of political belief. But the result of electing the candidate that is most likely to be free from the dictation of the party bosses and to administer the State Government honestly and capably will be a direct and immediate gain, and its beneficial effect to our own State cannot possibly be depreciated by theories as to what the significance of the vote is as regards questions which properly have nothing to do with State issues.

This seems to me to be the subject on which the independent voters must read your paper would welcome information, and it does not seem that Mr. Hornblower has given us much. He does, it is true, state as an indication that Judge Van Wyck will be independent of the rule of the bosses that he accepted the nomination at their hands with the greatest reluctance. I have gathered from the newspapers that the Judge's reluctance to be the recipient of the nomination for Governor at the hands of the Democratic Party was caused more by the Judge's desire to receive a nomination for the Supreme Court Justiceship at the hands of the same party. Col. Roosevelt's career seems to indicate a most striking independence, and his services on the Civil Service Commission and the New York City Police Board make at least a good prima facie case of independence.

Will not Mr. Hornblower or some other Democrat who has returned to the fold give us some further evidence of Judge Van Wyck's independence, which will make at least as good a prima facie case as Col. Roosevelt has made? Not only facts which show that he is a gentleman and has honest intentions, for it requires more than these to maintain independence in the face of the tremendous and sinister influence that will be brought to bear on the successful candidate, Democratic or Republican, by the party leaders. Honest intentions are good to start with, but there must be the steadfast and fearless character to carry them out. MEREDITH HARE.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

BAR ASSOCIATION'S ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The judiciary question of this campaign has been invested with grave and serious importance by the action of the Bar Association. The electors should consider very carefully the ominous consequences that would ensue if the precedent were once set of intrusting the Bar Association, or rather one or two bosses of the organization, such as Root and Choate, with the task of selecting the Judges of our courts of record. That our Judges should be under obligations for the positions which they hold to Root and Choate and their hangers-on in the Bar Association is something far more dangerous than that they shall be indebted for their nomination and election to their respective political organizations. It is not charged, even by Judge Daly, in the bitterness of his resentment, that his political organization ever asked him for anything other than the favor of the appointment of a certain person as clerk, a favor that could be asked by any one. The political organization never appeared before him as counsel; never asked him to lean toward plaintiff or defendant in any action.

Seldom, indeed, has there been a more atrocious manifestation of virulent partisanship and tricky politics than that of Root and Choate in utilizing the Bar Association to bolster up the failing fortunes of the Republican Party in this campaign by furnishing it with some semblance of a local issue. The zeal of Root and Choate in developing this scheme is in keeping with their record, which is that of men who are professional reformers between elections, but who complacently fall into line behind their master when the campaign opens. Under the constitution of the Bar Association, they may have had some justification for singling out Judges Daly and Cohen for recommendation to the voters. They had no warrant, however, for stigmatizing Mr. Leventritt on the flimsy evidence before them; on evidence which might be utilized by some Assembly district "spellbinder," but which a Bar Association should have rejected with contempt.

It would even be difficult, however, despite the Constitutional provision, to find any warrant in reason for selecting just Judges Daly and Cohen for recommendation, except the mere fact that they are Judges. The same reasoning should have impelled a recommendation of Judge Andrews, notwithstanding that he has been a year off the bench, and certainly Judge Fitzgerald. No one will pretend that either of the two selected are so conspicuously pre-eminent as jurists.

Altogether the episode is so disgraceful as to render it imperatively necessary that the Bar Association shall immediately provide for the absolute elimination of politics, or that a Bar Association shall be organized which should establish as a fundamental principle that it shall never in any manner whatsoever be utilized for political purposes; that it shall not for the furtherance of partisan ends besmirch the character of candidates in order to elevate others who have a nine months' incumbency of a position to commend them, or who owe their position to preferment at the hands of a political boss as the price of stifling "independent" aspirations.

There need not be the slightest apprehension that the pettifogging methods employed by the Bar Association manipulators will have the slightest effect in the campaign. But self-respecting members of the legal fraternity should see well to it that the profession is not disgraced by allowing their representative professional organization to be used for such base political chicanery.

MAX COHEN.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

THE TWO PARTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State elections have assumed a singular aspect. The differences between the two old parties appear to me to be of no vital importance, yet the attitude assumed by the Republican faction strikes one as being very hypocritical and fantastic—hypocritical, in view of that party's pretensions of horror and abhorrence of Democratic "corruption," and fantastical, in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's pranks and devices under the guise of "Rough Rider." I am disappointed and disgusted in this connection. I always took that gentleman to be a man of sense and sterling worth. I ever admired his courage and "independence" of character; that is to say, I believed him to be a man of parts and intrinsic merit. But it is impossible any longer to disguise the fact, in the light of recent revelations, that he is a mere timeserver and politician; while, as regards his abilities and sterling worth, he stands greatly in need of common sense and moral courage. No one disputes his physical courage. But an aspirant for Gubernatorial honors in an enlightened State stands in need of something more than animal qualities. I would not give a fig for a man of physical courage only, for such a one may or may not be an extremely mischievous and turbulent factor in all matters about which he directly concerns himself—just as a bull in a china shop is apt to be. The Asiatic tiger is a "courageous" beast, and the lion, of all animals, is the "king," in so far as "courage" is an attribute; yet either one would be an extremely disagreeable beast with which to come in direct contact. Just so, only in minor degree, is the man of uncultivated temper and understanding, who is conspicuous chiefly on account of his physical "courage," he is pretty sure to develop into a public nuisance. The best thing to do with such a character is to retire him into the "cold shades," for a period at least.

But if Mr. Roosevelt's courageous parts were compounded of moral and physical elements, leavened by pronounced intellectual attributes, in sufficient proportions as thereby to constitute him a true man of parts and attainments, and such as to stamp him as pre-eminently a safe, firm, and independent public man, one would rejoice, as an independent, in his election over the Democratic nominee for the Governorship of this State. As it is, however, I fail to see wherein he merits a greater degree of esteem and support in this contest than his opponent, and I can readily conceive the probability of his being held in much less esteem. For really, between the Republican and Democratic Parties in this contest, there is, as I have observed, but little apparent difference. There are no vital issues at stake, in my humble opinion, and both parties are tainted with common corruption, duplicity, and treachery. Both parties make common protestations of regard for the public interests, and both betray the public trust once elected to office. Both parties are fertile in electoral tactics, and are expert and conscienceless regarding their devices and methods. Both alike are prolific in their denunciations of the "corruptions" and malpractices of the other. The Republicans in particular are experts in this connection; yet if ever corruption were rampant and had attained special magnitude in any particular political faction; it has so attained it to the Republican faction under the Black administration. The only difference in degree of guilt and culpability between the corruptions of the Republican and Democratic Parties, in my estimation, consists in manner, rather than in matter. The Republicans rob us like gentlemen; the Democrats like highwaymen. The Republicans steal by the millions, and their nefarious mulctings find their way into the coffers of the favored few; while the Democrats steal on a minor scale, and their pilferings find their way into the pockets of a number. The Republicans "legislate" their steals into "respectable" seemliness, under pretenses of either "patriotism" or "canal improvements." They either "protect" or "improve." By these means they delude the people and pilfer with impunity—instance the McKinley tariff and the canal steal. As between the two evils, then, I am disposed to prefer what I believe to be the lesser, and in default of an independent ticket I shall vote the Democratic way.

ST. GEORGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1898.

AN INDEPENDENT'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the courtesy of your columns, and for this and past favors return thanks?

Having participated in several so-called independent movements in Brooklyn, and always, as now, an ardent Republican, my present position seems to be generally misunderstood. I am not less firmly intrenched in my political faith than heretofore, but I have foreworn allegiance to "boss" politics and ring methods, which, it seems to me, is the logical conclusion an honest man must arrive at, sooner or later, having once set out to secure for his party, in city, State, or Nation, results based on honesty in the administration of public affairs. The independent movement that elected Mr. Schieren and gave to Brooklyn the best administration ever had was followed by the election of a machine candidate and the machine administration of Mr. Wurster, with the usual machine results.

He entered office with such a load of pre-election obligations, it may fairly be said he never secured control or direction of the various departments of city government.

There is not a loyal Republican in Brooklyn to-day who does not blush whenever he realizes his moral responsibility in connection with that election. The records of the Grand Jury tell the shameful story to all who will read. The effect on the Republican Party is best expressed by calling attention to the magnificent majority for Mr. Schieren, approximating 33,000, whereas Mr. Wurster had less than 2,000. The independent movement resulting in the election of Mr. Strong in New York secured like good results for the time being, followed by the defeat of Mr. Low, which was the direct result of machine methods and boss rule, many Republicans at the dictation of the boss voting for the Democratic nominees to insure the defeat of the independent candidate.

Every movement thus far has been followed by a relapse leaving the Independents where they started, but also leaving the boss in possession, and sometimes two bosses in coalition.

Conclusively this shows that party reform cannot be had within the party while the "boss" controls party machinery. No movement of the people, at its inception, is strong enough to overpower the "boss" intrenched behind the party machinery.

The activity of many Brooklyn Independents is being beautifully illustrated by their agility in supporting successively first the independent and then the machine nominations, and always playing into the hands of the "boss." To be successful, independent efforts must be independent, and must also be continuous. Mr. Black's election was followed by Mr. Aldridge's appointment, and per consequence the canal scandal.

What we escaped by the defeat of Mr. Aldridge in the Saratoga Convention we inherited as an ante-election obligation, controlling Mr. Black's action after inauguration. The general situation to-day is the direct result of ring methods, with a "boss" to run it.

It would seem no Republican, desiring the good of his party, and cognizant of the facts, can fail to join in a protest against them.

That is precisely what I am doing, having learned from experience that nothing short of this will ever prove effective. No other course will ever destroy the existing coalition between the two leading parties, through the party "bosses," and consequently, we must step outside of party lines in order to destroy party machines.

To do this, it is necessary to create an organization pledged, irrespective of party affiliations, to an honest administration of public affairs in the Empire State.

For this reason I am in the independent movement, and here I shall abide until the Republican Party in this State has broken the shackles that bind it to a machine and a "boss," who has made the party in New York a disgrace to the party in the Nation at large for many years.

On National lines I have always been, and always expect to be, a Republican, but I am unalterably opposed to the sacrifice of fundamental principle to party expediency in municipality, State, or Nation.

The independent movement is gaining strength everywhere, and it behooves the Republican Party to take cognizance of the fact, or it will lose its supremacy in the National Government.

I labored as best I knew for many months in recognition of that fact, to bring about a situation that would consolidate every independent vote on the head of the Republican ticket in this State.

The original resolution to nominate a full State ticket was offered by myself in the Central Cities Committee of the Citizens' Union. It was debated for months, and finally referred to a committee of which I was a member. An independent movement outside the Citizens' Union was then started, and as soon as practicable a ticket was put in the field.

The Citizens' Union Central Cities Committee indorsed it with only three dissenting voices.

Conference after conference was had with Mr. Roosevelt.

He was, as I believe, fairly and honorably committed to the independent movement, and such action on his part was in keeping with all that was known of his previous political record.

When it became apparent to the "boss" that no candidate that could be put in nomination could successfully oppose him on the independent ticket, he sought to destroy the independents by nominating their candidate.

The conditions made are shown by the action had. Suddenly Mr. Roosevelt discovered he had always been an organization Republican! Such political claptrap never before deceived any one.

The result was the immediate and irrecoverable loss of 60,000 Democratic voters who would have sustained and elected him on an independent ticket, but who would not vote for him as the exclusive candidate of the Republican "boss" and organization. They immediately returned to their party fold, preferring their "machine" to ours.

Who can blame them?

If Mr. Roosevelt is defeated, he has defeated himself!

If a third party is founded, indirectly it was founded by himself, at the dictation of another.

His action immediately consolidated in one body all those independents who, irrespective of party affiliations, demand honesty in the administration of public affairs and intensified their feelings of opposition to the existing party organizations and "bosses."

Their ultimate triumph has been postponed, but only to a time that will destroy the Republican Party in this State, for it is a fact that whenever the independent vote does not support the Republican Party, it will be defeated in the State of New York. The situation was explained to Mr. Roosevelt with the utmost care at the conference had with him at the City Club in New York. He refused to listen to an appeal made by myself, on behalf of the Republican Party, and was doubtless honest in his convictions when he did so, but he threw to the winds his much-vaunted independence of a lifetime, and it seems to me, a fair deduction to say, he acted in accordance with the understanding and agreement had with his new commander, the "boss" of the Republican organization.

The existing situation cannot be befogged by the injection of National issues into this campaign. The present National Administration needs not the defense of parties or individuals at this time. The integrity of the Executive who has established for himself a place in the hearts and affections of the American people not exceeded by a single predecessor unless it be the martyr President.

The independents are not making war on the National Administration, but on the maladministration of bosses and rings in coalition for evil purposes in the State of New York and the demoralization and corruption that is the logical result. They are tired of and ashamed to see the Executive and the Legislature controlled by a "boss" and unable to enact a single statute without his sanction. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

It remains to be seen who is mad in this struggle. Irrespective of the results of this campaign it may ultimately prove the independents are actuated by honorable motives and are quite as honest, manly, and fair in the conduct of their campaign as those whose present occupation seems to be limited to personal abuse.

It is quite within the possibilities of the case that when their position is clearly understood the people will have something to say in defense of their rights and interests, and in time they will see action through an independent movement rather than through discredited party machines, and at the dictation of party bosses, is a necessity.

Then, once more, let us hope the Republican Party will have become strong enough to run without a "boss," and in the State of New York represent honestly the principle of government by the people. A golden opportunity to consolidate the independent votes in the Republican Party has been lost. Thrown away!

Thrown away, in order that the "boss" might vent his spite on and destroy the independents. Instead of which, he finds a third party confronting him that will abide until he and his machine are swept from power.

The position called for magnanimity and patriotism. He has shown no evidence of either. As a place hunter for men who will do his bidding, he is a triumph; as a boss, he is a tyrant; as a leader, a failure.

For and because of the reasons stated, I shall vote for the independent ticket, headed by Theodore Bacon for Governor, Thomas M. Osborne, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

I can wait on the fullness of time to vindicate my course, and all I ask of the good citizens of Brooklyn is to believe me honest in principle, sincere in motives, and earnest in effort, until the contrary can be established. ABNER S. HAIGHT.

No. 8 Spencer Place, Oct. 26, 1898.

To cure that Gout drink
Londonderry
Lithia Water.

W. & J. Sloane

Have made important additions to their superb line of novelties in Extra quality

AXMINSTERS, VELVETS and TAPESTRIES,

in richly colored designs, and plain decorative shadings, made by the

ALEXANDER SMITH & SON'S CARPET COMPANY exclusively for their Retail Department.

Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:28	Sun sets...4:58	Moon rises...6:00

High Water This Day.

| A. M. |

The Wanamaker Store

French Cashmeres

A Bargain Really Great

GIVEN fair weather, this is a tale of a day. There are 2,500 yards of these goods this morning;—there will be none left to-night.

You know the quality? Of the Henrietta class, but heavier than the usual Henrietta. Heavy, yet fine,—there are 78 twills to the inch, as against 60 or 65 in the kinds you oftenest meet.

There are eighteen shades in the assortment, running a chromatic scale from a very dark green to a very delicate pink, and including almost all the wearable tones of blue, brown, green and gray.

Regular value, a dollar a yard, and sold at that price everywhere.

Price, 55c. a Yard,

as long as they last. The goods are almost all 48 inches wide. The narrowest is 45 inches.

A Glimpse of Little Paris

The little French Store, second floor. Here daintiness is domiciled, and excellence has its habitation. It claims your admiration with the frank imperiousness that is permitted only to acknowledged beauty.

Matinees, Negligees, Tea Gowns and Lingerie, and the greatest of these is Lingerie. Description of such a collection is utterly futile. One could but clutch hopelessly at the term "Exquisite" and launch himself into a sea of words.

Mlles. Poret and Corne, Mme. Agnes and Levey Freres supply most of these indescribably exquisite things. You recognize in looking them over what possibilities lie in needle-work, when the best-trained fingers in the world follow the promptings of the world's greatest exponents of daintiness.

Every article here is our own express selection and importation, and most of the finer pieces were made especially for us.

It is a feature of the store that should not be overlooked by visitors any more than by intending purchasers of the finest Lingerie made in the world.

Women's Capes, Wraps and Coats We hate commonplace things almost as badly as we hate trashy things. We cannot say that too often. A garment may be made and trimmed to perfection, but it must have more than that to recommend it.

When you join the thousands a day that examine and buy wraps here you will understand what else a garment must have to secure admission to our exclusive circles of wrap society.

Not that it must be costly. We have many styles at only $5, that are valued visitors here, and others at $6,50, $7.50, and $10, that are high favorites.

Style, merit, reliability of stitch and color, fair price and good workmanship. Those are the passwords, and the coat or cape applicant must possess them all.

Women's Jackets, $5 to $130.
Golf Capes, $9 to $44.
Capes, $5 to $500.
Opera Wraps, $17 to $500.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Cashmere Wrappers Comfortable, of course. But no less attractive. The materials are in various pretty colors, and the garments are both stylish and well trimmed. Prices begin at $3.50 for a wrapper of good quality cashmere, in navy blue, garnet or black. It has a full front, with 3 rows of satin ribbon running bias, and a fitted back with Watteau plaits; pointed bretelles, sleeves and collar trimmed with ribbon; lined to waist. A very good value, as are the many other kinds, which run up to $11.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Sash Ribbons Here's a lot of very handsome sash ribbons, 6½ and 7 inches wide. Patterns are Roman stripes and fancy checks, and very effective patterns they are. The rest of the story can be told in four words and a few figures, thus:

Regular Prices, $1.25, $1.50 Choose at 50c. a yard.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Imported Collars These are the round corner kinds, both turned points and straight standing—stylish collars, good dressers say. Besides they have a little arrangement that prevents the scarf from rising upward,—you'll appreciate that. 25c. each.

Ninth street.

All for the Children Fast approaching Winter days find us as always ready to supply the needs of the little ones. Cute little bonnets, warm and stylish coats and dresses, and the popular kilt suits for boys, are all shown in excellent assortment. Priced to win your approval, too.

COATS
At $2.75—Of plain and fancy materials; large collars, trimmed with braid or ribbon; 2 to 4 years.
At $4.25—Of plain materials; variously trimmed with plain and fancy braid.

DRESSES
At $2.25—Of navy blue and cardinal cashmere; Gretchen waists of small plaits; revers of velvet, trimmed with braid and buttons.
At $3.50—Of navy blue and cardinal cashmere; full waist, round yokes; yoke and bretelles trimmed with rows of white braid.

KILT SUITS
At $2.75—Boys' kilt suits of flannel; box-plaited from neck; sailor collar and belt; embroidered in black.
At $4.75—Boys' blouse suits of cheviot; shield front; handsomely braided and embroidered with red and white.
At $7—Boys' vest suits of black velvet; handsomely braided with silk braid and trimmed on vest and jacket with buttons.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Best Shoes for Women's Wear We mention three sorts, two at top-prices, one at a medium price. We have never known better values at either.

Our shoe business is extending the circle of its friends at a rate that is decidedly a delight and something of a surprise. So long as we can offer shoes like these at these prices there need be no fear of that circle's ever narrowing.

At $6—Finest black kidskin, with patent leather tips; flexible welted soles and Louis XIV. heels; either laced or buttoned; a high class boot that custom shops usually supply at $10 and $12.
At $6—A high cut, laced shoe, with broad heavy soles, stout uppers, lined with natural leather; square heels; brass eyelets; for golfing, stormy days or hard tramping; has the swagger masculine foot effect.
At $3—Of kidskin; welted stout soles; patent leather tips; square foxings, military heels; durable, handsome, and cheap in price only; every detail looked after as in the high-cost shoes.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Quadruple Plated Ware at Unusually Low Prices Doubly interesting this, for the prices are doubly cheap—you gain by our large buying, you gain by our large buying *cheap*.

Some pudding dishes, covered and uncovered, several pretty designs, are $4.75 each. Regularly they bring $8 and $10.
Handsome butter dishes at $2.50 each. The $3.50 and $4 kind.
Syrup cups, some with trays, others with patent tops, at $2 each.
Candle sticks, at $2.25.

Basement.

A Show of Beautiful Draperies Glad to be able to tell you of these popular madras and crete curtain goods, interest in which has been growing so rapidly during the past year. A splendid new collection has just come in from noted Scotland mills. Rare effects, choice colorings, and excellent quality, and the moderate cost of these handsome goods will doubtless keep them in good favor for a long time to come. In this new lot are:

Soft toned crete curtains at $7.50 and $8 a pair.
Richly colored madras curtains at $10 and $10.50 a pair.
Cream colored 50-in. madras at 35c. and 40c. a yard.
50-in. madras, beautifully colored, at 70c. and 75c. a yard.
There's also a new shipment of fine Japanese embroideries, comprising silk and satin mantel lambrequins at $1.50 to $23 each; table covers at $1.25 to $13.50, and pillow squares at 65c. to $1.75.
A few handsome pillows made up of these goods at $4 to $9.50.
Velour table coverings, slightly damaged, are newly priced, thus: $7 kinds for $4; $8.50 kinds for $5, and $12.50 quality for $7.

Third floor.

Fine and Fairly Priced Table Linens Time was when table linens were for the few only. Advanced methods of manufacture have brought goods of flax down to easy reach. And with our restless searchers for the world's best and the direct and enormous buying we do, offerings of fine qualities at less-than-usual prices, like the following, are frequent:

TABLE LINEN
35c. yd.—Good grass bleached German; 54 in. wide; a few washings will whiten.
45c. yd.—Heavy, well made, half bleached; 56 in.
50c. yd.—Bleached Irish damask; 67 in.
75c. yd.—Handsome bleached damask; 67 in.
$1 yd.—Extra heavy, grass bleached double damask; 70 in.
$1.35 yd.—Satin finish Scotch damask; 72 in.

NAPKINS
$1 doz.—20-in. Bohemian drill.
$1.50 doz.—18-in. German damask.
$2.25 doz.—22-in. bleached Scotch damask.
At $2.75 doz.—Full bleached Irish damask.
$3.25 doz.—Full bleached double damask, Scotch.
$3.75 doz.—Satin finish Flemish double damask.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailor-made Suits A little story of suit values that should sing itself into the hearts of contemplating purchasers, and give no rest until the desired suits are their own. Selection will be easy enough. Assortment unexcelled anywhere. These, as suggestions:

At $10—Of blue or black serge; silk-lined jacket, and percaline-lined skirt; well-made and good-looking.
At $13.75—Of mixed tweeds, in grays and browns; entire suits silk-lined throughout.
At $20—A variety of desirable shades of tailor cloths; beautifully silk-lined throughout; exceptionally low priced.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine White Aprons Only about 100 when the store opens. Be early if you'd share in the good fortune. White aprons, with fine embroidery insertions and rufflings, $2, $3 and $4 qualities. Pick at $1 each.

Broadway.

The New Steamer Rugs Handsome golf capes these will make. They've just come in—have backs of light and dark brown, blue, green and dark gray, with plaid linings. On view to-day.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Janowski the Chess Player on La Touraine—Iceberg in Midocean.

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Touraine had a fine view of a big iceberg on Thursday morning. The berg was seen in latitude 45 degrees 58 minutes, longitude 49 degrees 12 minutes. La Touraine passed close to it.

Among the passengers on the French steamer were E. de Bocande, agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique in New York; Jacques Bars, the tenor; M. Albers, the baritone, and his wife; Prof. and Mrs. Charles E. Dena and Miss Dana, Legrand Howland, Joseph Peabody, Count Gérard de Lancry Prouleroy, G. G. Juillard, Manuel Lepuente, and Daniel Janowski, the chess player, who is going to meet the Kentuckian, Jackson W. Showalter, ex-champion of America, whom he challenged at Cologne. Though of Polish extraction, Mr. Janowski has lived ten years in Paris, and at the Café de la Regence he has met all the leading players of France. Mr. Janowski took third place at Vienna, fifth at Nuremberg, fourth at Berlin, and had a like standing in the Budapest game.

One of the most conspicuous features of his playing is described by his critics as his weakest point, and that is his apparently unconquerable disposition to adopt brilliant tactics, which are not always the safest ones when pitted against a strong player, yet he is said to be a much-feared man in a tournament. After playing with Showalter, Janowski will make a tour of this country, playing match games, and giving blindfold exhibitions.

Brakeman Has a Fatal Fall.

George McCarthy, thirty-one years old, of 121 Nelson Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., was employed as a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. While at work in the Bay Street freight yard at Jersey City yesterday he fell from a car and fractured his skull. He died while being removed to the City Hospital. His relatives were notified, and the body was removed to New Brunswick.

William P. Douglass Returns Home.

Ex-Judge William P. Douglass, who mysteriously disappeared from an Albany Line steamboat, leaving a suit of clothes in his cabin, and was at first supposed to have committed suicide, has returned to his home, at 16 Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City. This was admitted last night by Mrs. Douglass, who declared that her husband was ill and would neither see any one nor make any statement.

Big Cargo of Soda Nitrate Arrives.

The British steamship Venetia arrived yesterday from Iquequ with 5,001 tons of nitrate of soda, consigned to W. R. Grace & Co. It is said to be the largest cargo of nitrate of soda ever brought to this port.

The Wanamaker Store

What Do You Know of the Famous Old Classics?

MANY a man who missed a college education has wished for a familiar acquaintance with the famous old classics, but most of those who have attempted to read them in translations have been discouraged at the outset.

He naturally begins with Homer, but the greater part of the Iliad and Odyssey are dull reading for any except the classical scholar. The same is true of Virgil's Aeneid, Herodotus, Æschylus, Plato, Demosthenes, Cicero, Livy, Horace and the other great writers of the Golden Ages of Greece and Rome.

There are large portions of these writings, however, which are alive with charm and interest. The editors of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE have selected for you the best from each of these great writers.

Their qualifications for this choosing are beyond question. Andrew Lang, one of the editors, is everywhere acknowledged as the greatest living student and translator of the classics. The selections are not mere scraps and tasteless bits but poems, orations, stories and mythological legends in their entirety.

Only one-tenth of this great Library is devoted to the classics, but this portion alone is well worth the Library's entire cost to anyone who cares to know about these great writers who lived and died ages ago. You couldn't purchase this classical literature alone for many times the cost of the entire INTERNATIONAL. The following names, selected from this part of the Library, suggest its range and scope:—

Ethics of the Heroic Age	Hyperion	Xenophon
Atalanta in Calydon	Athene	Demosthenes
Eros and Psyche	The Labors of Hercules	Pausanias
Damon and Pythias	Thucydides	Plutarch
Sappho	The Pass of Thermopylæ	Lucian of Samosata
Anacreon	The Spartans	Sallust
Greek Wit: Aristippus, Bias, etc.	Greek Myths	Cicero
Homer and Homeric Themes:	Macaulay's Horatius and Virginia	Cæsar
Achilles and Agamemnon	The Story of Lucretia (Livy)	Cleopatra
Parting of Odysseus and Calypso	Tyrtæus's War Songs	Quinthian
Odysseus and the Cyclops	The Olympic Games	Catullus
Menelaus and Helen of Troy	Herodotus	Lucretius
Song of Phæacia	Æschylus	Horace
Ulysses	Sophocles	Tacitus
Circe's Palace	Euripides	Pliny
The Golden Fleece	Aristophanes	Seneca
Virgil:	Plato	Juvenal
The Cylops	Alcibiades	Epictetus.
Dido in Love	Socrates	

Do some of these names look strange—and suggest dry reading? Not a bit of it. Nothing stupid is admitted to the INTERNATIONAL'S pages.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the successes of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. DONALD G. MITCHELL, equally well known as Ik Marvel; ANDREW LANG, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

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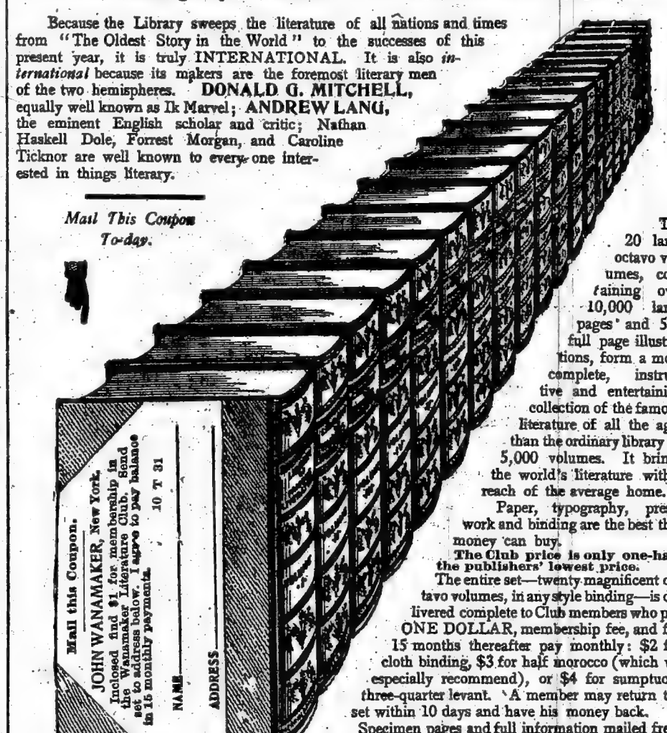

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OUR POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General Arraigns the Star Route System—Cost of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The immense work of transporting the mails throughout the United States is dealt with in the annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Willam S. Shallenberger, which was made public to-day. The main feature of the report is a vigorous arraignment of the existing star route methods. Mr. Shallenberger refers to the present system of speculative bidding for star routes as "discreditable to the Government." He says the bidders cut a little under the old contract prices and risk being able to sublet at a profit. The competition results in the greater part of these contracts being awarded at very low rates, some bidders or their agents often using deceit and misrepresentation in securing sub-contracts from poor and ignorant men as principals and sureties.

"Then there are the unscrupulous contractors, it is added, who fail to pay their carriers, which causes hundreds of claims against the contractors to be filed in this office and necessitates voluminous correspondence to get the claims adjusted. Again there will be a bidder who in his inexperience and eagerness, will make his bids at rates lower than those for which he can secure subcontracts. There follows a general failure to perform the service awarded him, and the department is put to the trouble and expense of arranging temporary service and reletting the contract."

The conclusion drawn is that the profit to contractors must be considerable, and if the department could deal directly with the men who do the work, the total amount paid by the Government being put into the service without any margin to speculative middlemen, it would undoubtedly produce better mail service. It is conceded that exclusion of speculative bidders would increase the cost to the Government, and recent examinations at the request of Congress indicate that the additional cost would be $1,500,000, which, however, would go into effect gradually.

The belief is expressed that a considerably larger sum for faster transportation would be well expended if it resulted in improved equipment, "as many of the horses and vehicles now used in carrying the mails present such a dilapidated and disreputable appearance as to be a strong argument in condemnation of the present system."

The report shows the number of mail routes at the close of the year was 33,795, total mileage, 480,461, and averaging on each route nine trips per week. There were 434,362,691 miles traveled on these routes, costing almost $167 per mile of length each, or almost 12 cents per mile traveled. The total annual rate of expenditure for both routes within the United States and in the foreign mail service is $58,628,454.

The report commends the use of the pneumatic tubes, but voices the regret that in some cases the tubes are not fully utilized. This service in Boston is especially cited as operating twenty-one hours daily and carrying all the first-class mail. The New York Postmaster, however, takes the position that it has not been possible to make such reductions in the regular mail wagon trips as it was thought would result from instituting the tube service.

The expenditure to railroads for mail transportation, so far as shown by accounts stated to Sept. 30, was $30,449,837.

Concerning the Railway Mail Service, the report shows there were 1,268 miles of traveling Post Offices, and recommendation is made for a reclassification of the service; legislation requiring newspaper publishers to make primary separation of their papers and periodicals for mailing; requiring postal clerks to wear a badge instead of the present regulation cap, and for general establishment of postal stations in railroad stations.

For ocean mail transportation in the fiscal year $1,215,400 is estimated. Over 4,000,000 letters and postal cards have been distributed in transit in our international sea Post Offices, and only 1,500 errors were reported.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Increased Allotment of Space for United States Exhibits.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Director of Exhibits J. H. McGibbon received yesterday from General Commissioner Peck, at Paris, a telegram announcing that 35,000 square feet of additional floor space had been allotted for United States exhibitors, and that he had secured every special concession demanded. The floor space for American exhibitors at present amounts to 210,000 square feet, besides ground for a Government building and space for a pavilion in which agricultural implements will be installed and a complete railway train will be in operation. Mr. McGibbon said yesterday that it is probable that Commissioner Peck has also secured space in which to install the furniture exhibit.

Director McGibbon said that Mr. Peck's statement that he had secured every special concession demanded meant that he had secured the choicest locations for the American exhibits. They will be places with those of England, Germany, and Russia.

The division of floor space is as follows: Educational department, sciences, and arts, 12,000 square feet; general machinery and electricity, 50,000; transportation and civil engineering, 20,000; agricultural and food products, 24,000; horticulture, 4,000; forestry, chase, and fisheries, 4,000; mines and mining, 8,700; general manufactures, including furniture, decorations, threads, textiles, and wearing apparel, 57,000; army and navy, 6,000; chemical industries, 5,000; social economy, 2,200; fine arts, 10,000.

The above figures do not include about 10,000 square feet of floor space, the allotment of which has not yet been made known to Mr. McGibbon. Applications for exhibition room are still coming in, and are said to be from the largest and most desirable manufacturing concerns in the country.

CURRENCY AND CONGRESS

Pleas for the Election of Representatives Pledged to Support Sound Money.

LETTERS SENT TO H. H. HANNA

Voters Urged to Take Such Action at the Polls as Will Prevent Control of the Next House by Silver Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—A statement regarding the importance of the election of a sound-money House this Autumn was made public to-day by H. H. Hanna, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference. Mr. Hanna in his statement says:

"I regard it as of the greatest importance to the business prosperity of the country that the House of Representatives chosen next month should have a clear majority for sound money. This issue is being obscured in some quarters, and an effort is being made to evade it. It cannot be evaded in Congress, nor could the effect of a silver victory be obscured in its influence upon the prosperity of the country. It is almost, if not quite, as important as it was in 1896 that the friends of sound money should act together to secure a majority in the next Congress.

"The country is upon the threshold of a revival of business activity, which will mean work for many hands and increased wages in many pockets. The election of a silver majority in the House might not check this revival absolutely in respect to current production, but it would exercise a far-reaching effect by preventing the organization of new enterprises requiring time for their development. The abandonment of such enterprises would react upon all industries and interests by diminishing the demand for capital and the employment of labor.

"What I consider important, and what I think the business community generally consider important, is that the majority of the next House shall be pledged to organize the House for sound money. The really important question is not so much the exact shade of opinion professed by a candidate upon the money question, but whether he intends to vote for a speaker who is a friend of the gold standard or a supporter of the free coinage of silver.

"This question, in my opinion, ought to be squarely answered by every candidate for Congress: 'Will you vote under any circumstances for a candidate for Speaker who is favorable to the free coinage of silver?' A candidate who answers it in the affirmative or who evades it should not receive a single sound-money vote from either party, no matter what haze he seeks to throw over his personal views upon the silver problem.

"I think the importance of the election of a sound-money House is beginning to be appreciated throughout the country, and that the issue will be more distinctly drawn during the closing days of the campaign than it has thus far been. I am receiving a great many letters referring to the importance of this issue and the necessity for a sound-money victory. The writers have given me permission to make their letters public, and I have chosen the following as representing the views of some of the most thoughtful and influential men of the country:

"Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont says:

"The safety of the Nation and the maintenance of our National honor demand the election of a sound-money House. It is plain from the declarations of the Democratic leaders that they still regard the money question as the principal issue between the two parties. The election of a Democratic House would mean the immediate passage of a bill providing for the double standard. Such a calamity would be worse than the war with Spain or the yellow fever epidemic among our troops.

"John Claflin of the H. B. Claflin Company of New York says:

"General prosperity seemed almost at hand when the Maine was blown up. That sad event and the subsequent war with Spain greatly retarded progress in many directions. Now that that war is over, improvement in business seems almost certain unless the coming Congressional elections should shake the confidence of lenders and investors by sending to Washington Representatives who do not realize the close connection between an absolutely safe and undoubted currency and low rates of interest.

"The present time offers an opportunity to this country which it has not had before. The great accumulation of gold in the Treasury renders it practicable now to correct the evils of our currency without the slightest danger, and a correction of those evils, insuring absolute stability of value combined with flexibility which would give facilities for borrowing to the farmer and the planter greater than ever before enjoyed, would certainly mark such progress for our whole country as has not been experienced since the resumption of specie payments in 1879.

"Ex-Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois says:

"The importance of electing a sound-money delegation from Illinois has compelled me to announce to the public that I will vote for Mr. Isaac R. Mills, the Republican sound-money candidate for Congress, against Mr. B. F. Caldwell, who is the so-called Democratic candidate, and who, if elected, will vote, as he says, the unlimited coinage of silver on the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold, with enforced legal-tender quality.

"I regard the election of a House on the sound-money issue as of the greatest and most decisive importance.

"William E. Dodge of New York City writes:

"We must elect Congressmen who are above prejudice and sectionalism, and who can be relied upon to stand squarely by sound money and the proper adjustment of our present unfortunate and dangerous currency and banking system. The curious silver fallacy has not died out. Sordid interest and old prejudice still continue to work against wise, conservative action.

"The money question, however adroitly hidden in the platforms of some late Democratic conventions, is still the great issue between parties and must be fought out to the end. There is need of strong work on the part of all citizens and a hearty and generous support of all agencies for educating the people.

"Seth Low of New York City says:

"As I see the need of the hour, it is fundamentally important that the Republicans should control the House, and thus control both its organization and the legislation to be had upon this subject. A member of Congress who is a sound-money Democrat, from this point of view, is undoubtedly much to be preferred to a Democrat who stands upon the Chicago platform of 1896, but if the sound-money Democrats of the country are wise they will take pains to be sure that sound-money Democrats elected to the next Congress are such as will consent to no organization of the House which is not distinctively friendly to the sound-money cause.

"Because it is so difficult for a Democrat who differs from his party perhaps only on the issue of sound money to vote otherwise than with his party for the organization of the House, I think that the sound-money men throughout the country, irrespective of party, ought, in this crisis, to support Republican candidates for Congress wherever possible. If this opportunity is lost, the whole financial question slips back again to where it was in 1896, and we must fight out again the old issues, with the disadvantage to the sound-money side that nothing has been accomplished. On the other hand, if the sound-money men can organize and control the next House of Representatives there is no reason to doubt that the present House will pass a satisfactory bill upon the subject which will in due time be passed by the Senate, for the bill reported by the Banking and Currency Committee has the approval of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention and of almost all students of the subject who have examined it carefully.

"Foresight and forethought on the part of the people of the country who believe that sound money is fundamentally important to every interest in the United States seem to be all that are needed in order to place this question at last in the way of a permanent solution.

"John K. Cowen of Baltimore, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, says:

"I do not see how any Democrat who believes in the gold standard and stable currency can possibly vote in this campaign for a Democratic candidate. The Democratic Party, as a National party, is to-day hopelessly committed to the free-silver and greenback heresy. To-day the Congressional campaigns are being run by the Democratic Congressional Committee, which is free silver from top to bottom.

"Now what can a so-called 'gold Democrat,' elected on the Democratic ticket from Maryland or elsewhere, do in Congress? In the very nature of the case he must support the Democratic candidate for Speaker, that Democratic candidate will, of course, be an out-and-out free-silver man—16 to 1. A Democratic Speaker, if elected, will have the appointment of the committees, and any one who knows anything about legislation at Washington realizes that Congressional government is government by committees.

"I happen to be brought into close contact with large financial operations. I do not hesitate to say that the election of a Democratic House by the present Democratic organization would have a strong tendency to depreciate every American security, both on the Exchanges of this country and abroad. The financiers of Europe would regard such an election as a step backward, and the timid capitalists would fear to invest in our securities. Capital at home would likewise hesitate to make new investments, and many enterprises would be delayed and restricted while capital was waiting to see what would be done.

"Everything now points to an unusually prosperous period for some years ahead. We have unquestionably turned the corner, left hard times behind us, and are now on the upward road. The manufacturing, mercantile, and large financial interests would receive a shock and a chill if a free-silver House was to be elected, and if a Democratic House was to be elected under the present Democratic organization it would be a free-silver House with a free-silver Speaker.

"It must be perfectly clear to every impartial observer that the Democratic Party as it is now constituted intends to force the free-silver issue in 1900. Why should we handicap ourselves now with a Democratic House and be required again in 1900 to renew the fight, when the so-called gold Democrats within the party will be found voting with the free-silver Democrats for Bryan?

"Stuyvesant Fish of New York, President of the Illinois Central Railway Company, says:

"The campaign of 1896 was notably one of education, and that our people then learned much about finance was shown in Mr. Bryan's defeat. It remains, this year, to push the good work then begun to a conclusion by electing both a House of Representatives and a Senate which will carry out the pledges made by the Republican Party in 1896. Failing this, the commercial progress of the country will for a time be set back; but as 'truth is strong and will prevail,' the work, though now neglected, will be done over again, and more thoroughly, at some subsequent election.

"Let us seize the present opportunity without subjecting ourselves to the risk of another panic, which will surely come if the slightest question is allowed to remain or arise as to the power and intention of the Federal Government to at all times redeem in gold each and all of its promises to pay dollars.

"J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, writes:

"The election to Congress of any man who advocates the debasement of the currency—a lowering of the standard of value—is a menace to the Commonwealth. The money question overtops all other questions.

"Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin of Boston says he believes it to be of the highest importance that a sound-money Congress be elected in the coming election."

LETTER FROM MR. HARRISON.

The ex-President Asks Indianans to Vote for Sound Money and to Stand by the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Chairman Hernley of the Republican State Central Committee recently invited ex-President Harrison to take part in the campaign. Mr. Harrison has sent a letter in which, after saying that important legal business will occupy his time for several weeks, he discusses National questions as follows:

In New York, where I was recently, the Democratic Party has pushed aside the free-silver question and is making a campaign upon the theory that National issues, and especially the free-silver question, are not involved.

In Indiana the case is quite different. The Democratic Party here has affirmed with emphasis the Chicago platform of 1896, and in our own district I understand the Democratic candidate for Congress is strongly urging upon the people the issue of free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Now, whatever may be the case in New York, here a Democratic success would distinctly set forward and strengthen the propaganda for free-silver coinage. In New York many gold Democrats who affiliated with the Republican Party in 1896 are saying that the silver issue is not involved, but men of that faith certainly cannot say so in Indiana. It seems to me that it would be a distinct setback for the cause of honest money and a distinct injury to the State of Indiana if, in a year so prosperous as this, a majority of our people should vote for the free coinage of silver.

Honest money Democrats who have hoped that that issue might not meet them again in a Democratic National Convention will help to make its appearance there certain if they aid in securing a Democratic victory in Indiana this year.

The apparent settlement of that issue in 1896 contributed immensely to bring the prosperity which we now enjoy, to give confidence to capital, and to secure work and wages in good money to the workingmen. These classes were awake then to the vital importance of this issue, and responded with an overwhelming negative. It would be an unpleasant thing to contemplate if, while in the enjoyment of the fruits of that victory, any of those who supported the cause of sound money in 1896 should now, either from lethargy or pique, or through the influence of minor questions, be led either actively or passively to give their aid to the revival or perpetuation of this disturbing influence.

I cannot understand why any Republican in the State should withhold either his influence or his vote from the Republican ticket. Small differences as to the details of Administration and smaller differences growing out of personal disappointments should be put utterly aside.

Another consideration I think should strongly influence the voters of the State. The Nation went into a war with Spain, supported by the moral sentiment of the great majority of our people of all parties. It was felt that as to Cuba there was a distinct call on the United States to interpose for the ending of Spanish cruelty and misgovernment there.

The firing line have been withdrawn and our ships are largely in our own harbors, after achievements on land and sea that have given increased fame to American arms; but our foreign relations are still acute and unsettled, and the appeal to which the response was so generous and non-partisan at the beginning of the war, to stand by our own country and its Executive and administrative officers, should still be felt and responded to.

Our election results should not give, or even seem to give, encouragement to those who would find in our discords and divided counsels their advantage.

Our British cousins have the good habit of standing by when their nation is conducting delicate and irritating foreign questions.

SINE WAVE TELEGRAPHY.

Recent Experiments on Ocean Cables Promise Important Results.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The annual report of Gen. Greely refers at some length to the discoveries of two young physicists, Prof. A. C. Crehore and Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, who have lately pursued under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the army certain scientific investigations that promise to work a revolution in methods of ocean telegraphy. Gen. Greely expresses his belief that these discoveries and inventions have assumed such form as to be of the greatest value to the commercial world.

The discoveries outline the true scientific method of telegraphy known as the sine wave system. The superiority of the system having been decided by experimental apparatus, the next step was to construct transmitters for actual commercial conditions. Two special appliances were devised, one for operating land lines and the other for the transmission of messages over long cables. The cable transmitter was completed and the land instrument advanced when the late war interrupted the work, which has only lately been renewed by direction of Gen. Greely.

The first practical tests of the cable transmitter have just been made through the courtesy of George Clapperton, and other officials of the Commercial Cable Company of New York. The experiments were made over the cable between New York and Canso, which has a length of 827 knots. These tests were made between Sept. 25 and Oct. 16, and were very successful.

The necessity of increased speed over ocean cables, Gen. Greely's report says, while not generally appreciated, is strikingly obvious when examined from a commercial standpoint. Since every cable spanning the Atlantic Ocean costs several millions dollars, the value of any discovery that will increase the working power of these cables is at once apparent. Gen. Greely says he has no hesitation in expressing his opinion that the sine wave system, which admits of easy duplexing, will within a year or two increase very materially the working capacity of every cable to which it is applied.

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GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Racing Will Shift Next Week from New York to Washington.

STRANGE SPORT AT AQUEDUCT

"Tod" Sloane's Popularity with the British Racing Public Has Fallen Off Considerably Since He Attacked the Officials.

Eight more days of racing remain of the Queens County Jockey Club's allotment of fourteen days, and then the scene of racing will be shifted from the metropolis to Washington. It is just as well perhaps for many who are engaged in racing at this season that the end of the season is so near at hand, and it is perhaps a fortunate matter for the speculative public, too, for some of the performances at Aqueduct have been of a weird sort, and the searchlight of investigation would perhaps bring unpleasant things to the surface. It is not that the Queens County Jockey Club countenances anything of the sort, for Mr. Reilly and his associates are ambitious and have made every effort to have the sport at their track kept clean and as free from scandal as is possible, but horsemen, especially the owners of cheap horses, have ways of their own by which the necessary money for Winter oats may be secured, and if some of them have not used this knowledge during the Aqueduct meeting the results in some of the races seem to imply that they have.

A number of jockeys, too, might find it to their advantage to do better work than they have done since the meeting opened. "Shadow" Burns has not been much in evidence at Aqueduct to excuse the defeat of his mounts by blaming the shadows that fall across the track for frightening them, but he has several successors. Doggett seems still to be pursued by some "hoodoo" when he has the mount on a favorite, but, as a matter of fact, the "hoodoo" might be chased away if he did not lose so many lengths with his mounts on the outside of his field when making the turns. Another thing that might tend to break the influence of his "hoodoo" would be a disposition to ride his mounts out instead of giving up all idea of winning when his mount is not in front at the head of the stretch. He might have done better with Nana H. one day early in the week if he had avoided these things, but in spite of the fact that the mare trailed in last on that occasion, and again finished in the ruck a few days later with another jockey up, it would be well for bookmakers, and speculators as well, not to hold her too cheaply, for she is much better than her races would indicate, and will probably win before the Aqueduct meeting ends.

Jockey Clawson is another who might find it advantageous to ride his mounts out for every ounce of speed they have in them, for he has a good engagement with a prominent stable for next season, and it would be a good thing to ride in a manner to retain the confidence that his previous work has won for him in the estimation of the public. On Saturday he threw a race away with Charentus purely for the sake of having some fun with the ten-year-old jockey Daly, the son of "Brother Mike" Daly, and nephew of the famous "Father Bill." He had a horse under him that was much better than Frohman, who won, but he thought it a pleasant pastime to "jolly" little Daly. But "jollying" is an art that any member of the Daly family can give California boys cards and spades at and a beating as well, and this much Master Clawson learned to his sorrow. The backers of Charentus also learned it, too, to the tune of thousands of dollars, but for them there was no redress. Instead of being "jolted," the youthful scion of the Daly family had "jollied" the more experienced jockey, and his chubby face showed that he realized it, for as he got Frohman home a winner by a head, after a clever piece of finishing, it was wreathed in a tantalizing grin. Clawson looked thoughtful, and may have been taught an invaluable lesson.

The card for to-day at Aqueduct is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sparrow Wing	110	Exit	101
Lady Dora	107	Miss Order	101
Vinaxe Pride	107	Coquina	98
St. Sophia	104	Crown	98
Incandescent	104	Fallela	98
Lady Exile	101	May Landis	93

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Doggett	110	Tanis	103
Free Lance	110	Banquo II.	102
Estaca	106	Talisman	102
Knight of the Garter	106	Merlin	94
Continental	104	Frohman	90
Myth	103	Charagrace	88

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. About seven furlongs.

Kinnikinic	124	Swamp Angel	103
Swiftmas	122	Takanassee	102
Sanders	110	Dan Rice	95
Blueaway	109	Prince Auckland	93
Sensational	108	His Majesty	90
Diminutive	105	Exception	88

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Camotop	110	Leando	100
Anagram	108	Bessie Taylor	99
Greenland	108	Colonel Tenny	98
Rare Perfume	108	Lepida	95
Handcuff	102	Morning	95
King's Pride	101	Holdup	92

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Nosey	106	Bona Dea	99
Gloneine	104	Prince Auckland	91
Blarneystone	100	Ruby Lips	88
Flax Spinner	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. One mile.

Game Boy	110	Becky Rolfe	107
Staysail	107	Judge Magee	95
Hardy C.	107	Imitation	95
Genaro	107	Happy Knack	95
Stain	107	Pirate M.	93
Dr. Withrow	107	High Water	92

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When Tod Sloane became a popular idol in England he achieved what few Americans, of no matter what calling, have in Great Britain, but the pity of it is that he did not retain the hold he had taken on the British public. People in England showed more enthusiasm over Sloane's successes than was ever manifested by them over their own Fred Archer's triumphs, for they followed him from meeting to meeting, betting on his mounts blindly, no matter what horse he rode, nor against which, and he could have had anything within reason for the asking from them.

Turf writers fought against giving up their ancient prejudices against anything foreign on the English turf, but in the end were obliged to lay down the pens that had formerly poked fun at the American jockey's methods, and to take up new ones to praise the methods that made Sloane seem almost a wizard on a horse's back. They found scientific reasons for his successes, showed that his crouching position, which lessened the resistance to the wind, gave his mount an advantage of twenty pounds, and even counseled their English jockeys to copy his style of riding.

But, like most idols of an hour, Sloane has had his fall, and in this instance it was because of the personality which has made him unpopular with many people here. Sloane seems to think that Sloane is the race track, Sloane is the Steward, the Jockey Club, starter, and all the officials combined, and that anything contrary to the standard of right fixed by Sloane is wrong. The actions of the racing officials in England did not suit him, and he did not hesitate to say that he was being treated unfairly. That statement sealed the doom of his popularity, for in several instances the English racing officials saw to it that he was given satisfaction when irresponsible parties tried to injure him, and no matter what else may be said, the English racing officials are known to the English public to be fair men—lovers of fair play. Sloane's star of popularity in England is on the wane, even though the fact remains that he is a splendid horseman, and has shown English jockeys some things they did not know about riding race horses.

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Ben Halladay, the long-distance champion, did not win many races at Morris Park, but the Morris Park Handicap, and the Municipal Handicap were rich enough to make his owners, Eastin & Larable, the leaders in the list of winning owners. Among the stables that won $1,000 or over were:

Eastin & Larable	$9,645	Deimel & Farrell	$1,697
Rogers & Rose	5,370	J. J. McCafferty	1,690
James Galway	4,975	W. A. Pinkerton	1,625
P. J. Dwyer	3,935	C. Fleischmann's Sons	1,593
E. O. Pepper	3,905	A. J. Joyner	1,580
Sydney Paget	3,315	James McLaughlin	1,560
S. C. Hildreth	3,211	George J. Long	1,425
W. H. Clark	3,135	M. L. Hayman	1,290
F. V. Alexandre	2,615	C. Littlefield, Jr.	1,255
Oneck Stable	2,380	F. J. Miles	1,200
Bromley & Co.	2,280	O. L. Richards	1,200
W. B. Jennings	1,955	Goughacres Stable	1,175
A. H. & D. H. Morris	1,915	J. A. McCormack	1,105
W. Hendrie	1,905	J. W. Schorr & Son	1,055
W. L. Oliver	1,895	L. E. Madden	1,040
E. S. Gardner & Co.	1,845	M. Clancy	1,020
F. R. & T. Hitchcock, Jr.	1,842		

***

Samuel Gamble has been East for some months collecting choice trotting stock to take to California. He left Terre Haute recently for the Golden Slope with the string. Among the lot is Garnetta, by Axtell, out of Alice Black, sister to the promising Woodtell, that was killed this season by jumping from a car. She has been bred to Grand Baron, 2:18. Another is Bertella, by Axtell, out of Merrythought, 2:22, by Happy Medium, dam of Lurline McGregor, 2:11¼. The third is La Delta, 3, by Bow Bells, out of Lottie Thorne.

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Frank Caton, who for several years has been training and driving trotters in Russia, has returned. He has been remarkably successful, the stable winning from April, 1897, to April, 1898, 266,000 rubles. In his stable is the famous filly Cleopatra, by Prince Warwick, (American,) out of an Orloff mare who won thirteen straight races as a three and four year old, netting $14,000.

***

Ornament was sent to Kentucky last week to take his place in the stud owned by H. P. Headley and W. L. Norton. The son of Order has taken on flesh, and at present is in superb condition. He should make as great a name for himself in the stud as he has gained on the turf.

***

Briar Sweet, the best filly of the year, has been shipped west, together with the rest of the string trained by Walter B. Jennings. Some of this stable will be raced at San Francisco during the Winter.

WHEELMEN'S JUBILEE PARADE.

Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath Will Lead the Parade Up Fifth Avenue.

With fair weather the wheelmen's jubilee parade to-night promises to be an interesting event. The parade will be formed with the right resting on Broadway, at Tenth Street. The line of march will be down Broadway to Fourth Street, through Fourth Street to University Place, through University Place to Washington Square North, to Fifth Avenue, and up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The parade will start at 8:30 o'clock. The order of formation will be as follows:

Grand Marshal—Milo M. Belding.

Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath, the world girdlers, escorted by the Century Road Club of America, couriers.

Band on bicycles.

First Division, Military and Naval—Capt. Staubach, Marshal.

Second Division, New York Club—Dr. Le Roy, Marshal.

Third Division, Women's Clubs—Adolph Stahl, Marshal.

Fourth Division, Long Island Clubs—H. B. Fullerton, Marshal.

Fifth Division, Decorated Wheelmen—Perry Ansorge, Marshal.

Sixth Division, New Jersey and Out-of-Town Clubs—Thomas Lynch, Marshal.

Seventh Division, Grotesque Riders—J. M. Campbell, Marshal.

Eighth Division, Unattached Wheelmen—Lester W. Bond, Marshal.

Ninth Division, Trade Display and Automobile—Sidney B. Bowman, Marshal.

Col. Wallace S. Downs, who had accepted the position of Grand Marshal, will be unable to officiate, owing to the delay in mustering out the Seventy-first Regiment. Recorder Goff and Judge Simms will act as judges. The reviewing stand will be at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS.

Ocean County Club at Lakewood Abandons Its Tournament.

The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood has decided to abandon its open golf tournament, scheduled for Nov. 17, 18, and 19. That week therefore is vacant for any ambitious club that has not yet been able to crowd in an open event. It is also rumored that the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, may abandon its November tournament. The club held one last Spring, and probably believes that one is sufficient for a year.

On Nov. 10 there will be a thirty-six-hole scratch medal play tournament at the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., open to amateurs and professionals. The first prize will be $100, with second and third money prizes for the professionals, and a silver cup for the amateur winners. The Greens Committee reserve rights as to entries.

James H. Oliphant, President of the Crescent Athletic Club, has offered a cup for competition by the golf members, and Cornelius B. Van Brunt has given a consolation cup, to be played for at the same time. The first contest will be held next Saturday, and only those members are eligible to compete who have won a scheduled tournament. The eligible list includes A. G. Adams, Charles Adams, F. Boultbee, George S. Barnes, H. S. Bowns, W. S. Banks, William M. Campbell, George C. Cassells, R. F. Krackowizer, C. E. McMahon, H. G. McKeever, Sidney Maddock, F. O. Merrill, G. H. Moore, A. L. Norris, J. C. Powers, H. G. Plimpton, W. B. Rhett, W. R. Robinson, E. L. Snedeker, J. M. Sloane, W. T. Smith, James L. Taylor, W. R. Thompson, Dr. H. A. Tucker, and C. B. Van Brunt.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

James A. Tyng and Mrs. William Shippen Win at Morris County.

The semi-annual championships for men and women of the Morris County Golf Club were decided last Saturday on the club links near Morristown, N. J. James A. Tyng won the men's event, defeating Henry P. Toler, who won the championship last Spring by eight strokes. It was a thirty-six-hole match. Ten members turned in scores, and they are, the score of the winner given in full:

James A. Tyng—First round:

Out	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	6—50	
In	4	5	6	6	7	4	4	5	5—46—	96
Second round:										
Out	4	4	4	7	6	5	6	4	6—46	
In	4	6	5	6	4	3	5	5	5—43—	89
Total										185

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Henry P. Toler	99	94	193
W. L. Thompson	104	100	204
F. D. Bacon	102	103	205
Robert Grannis	104	103	207
John I. Blair, Jr.	108	100	208
A. H. Bond	105	104	209
A. Ward Ford	107	105	212
W. Fellowes Morgan	112	114	226
Oliver Adams	112	114	226

The tie for the women's championship between Miss Helen Shelton and Mrs. William Shippen was played off and the latter won by two strokes. The scores are:

Mrs. William Shippen:

Out	5	4	6	7	7	7	8	8	5—57
In	6	7	7	10	8	5	4	6	7—59
Total									116

Miss Helen Shelton:

Out	5	5	8	6	9	7	7	4	6—57
In	4	7	10	7	7	5	6	7	8—61
Total									118

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The story in circulation, to the effect that the excellent showing made by the Carlisle Indians in the first half of their recent game with Yale was due to the fact that they knew the Yale signals, is scarcely to be credited. The truth is, as even impartial Yale men must be forced to admit, the Indians had more dash and quickness than Yale at the outset and showed themselves better and surer tacklers. The difficulty was that they did not seem to be able to stand the pace. One thing clearly is certain, that it was not a knowledge of the Yale signals that enabled Hudson, the Carlisle quarter, to kick a goal from the field at the 45-yard line.

***

Speaking of Hudson, it is not too much to say that he is one of the best, if not the best, field-goal kicker playing. He has a surprisingly happy faculty of kicking goals at unexpected times—as a reference to last year's games will show.

***

It is a remarkable fact that this year as well as last the Carlisle Indians lost their game with Yale by almost the same number of points. Last year's score was 24 to 9; this year the score was 18 to 5. The Indians' score last year with Brown was 14 to 18, and with Pennsylvania 10 to 20, losing in each case.

***

Not including Saturday's games, but including all others, a total of the scores made by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell shows that in the number of points scored Pennsylvania is easily the leader, with Princeton second and Harvard third. Cornell follows very closely, while Yale is far behind. The figures are: Pennsylvania, 277, against their opponents' 15; Princeton, 220, against their opponents' 0; Harvard, 202; opponents, 8. Cornell, 197; opponents, 17; Yale, 126; opponents, 11. Princeton, it will be seen, is therefore the only college that has not been scored against, with Harvard next, with eight points against her, six credited to Bowdoin, and two to Amherst. Yale's eleven are made up of six points by Brown, and five by the Indians; Pennsylvania's adverse fifteen were made in the single game against State College; while Cornell's seventeen were made as follows: Colgate, 5; Indians, 6; Princeton, 6.

***

Wesleyan continues her very creditable record, having beaten Amherst (who scored against Howard) by 28—0, and Williams by 23—0.

***

At present it looks very much as if Pennsylvania State College might become a very formidable factor on the gridiron for next season. Her victory over the University of Pennsylvania (15—5) was fairly won, if ever victory was, while in her game with Princeton that team had all it could do to score its single five points, and at the same time keep State College from scoring.

***

As was expected, Yale will undoubtedly have the benefit of ex-Capt. Hinkey's services as coach in a very few days. Hinkey is now at his home in Tonawanda, and was asked by letter several days ago to go to New Haven. He replied that he would be unable to do so. The Yale men, however, would not take no for an answer, and immediately telegraphed that he must come. And of course that means that he will shortly be seen in New Haven.

***

Now that Wheeler, last year's full back on the Princeton team, has come into the game again, Princeton stock has risen considerably. Wheeler easily ranks with the best men in the back division in the country, being a superb punter and one of the most aggressive line breakers playing.

***

Superintendent McNair has refused to allow the Annapolis team to meet West Point this season, so the much-vexed question whether, in football matters, the landsmen or the seamen have at present the stronger arm cannot be settled.

***

The formation of the National Football League, made up of clubs in Newark, Bayonne, New York, Paterson, and neighboring towns, has been completed and the schedule arranged. The first game will be played Saturday at Arlington, between the Arlingtons and Baysides, and the last not until Feb. 27. All told, about fifty-five games will be played.

***

In practice the other day, Outland of Pennsylvania made ten goals out of twelve tries from the 30 and 35-yard lines, while Hare took a goal from the 50-yard line.

***

Yale has more cripples than any other team on the field; but happily for her she has fewer important games before the championship matches than any of the other colleges, and her players will in consequence have a much better opportunity for recuperating.

***

There will be a striking innovation in the game between Wisconsin and Chicago University on Nov. 12, in that the coaches are not to be allowed on the field during the game.

FRENCH BOXERS IN ENGLAND.

Attempt to Popularise Self-Defense by a New Style of Kicking.

From The London Daily Mail.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the arrival of the professors of the so-called French style of boxing, and people who are qualified to express an opinion begin to see in the exhibition a huge joke. It is from the humorous side of "Les Boxeurs Français" that Mr. C. Dundas Slater, the up-to-date manager of the Alhambra, expects the biggest results, and he fully expects that the show will draw the public, who will come to laugh and be amused rather than to learn the intricacies of the French art of self-defense.

On Monday next the French boxers, who are professors in French gymnastic schools, will give their first public display at the Alhambra. "La Savate," the old style of "scientific" kicking, has died out, and "Le Chausson" has taken its place. According to Savate rules, the kick could only be delivered on the leg from the knee downward, but the French have brought their art to such a pitch of "scientific" perfection that the blow can now be delivered in any part of the body from the head to the foot. Frenchmen do not see anything unsportsmanlike in the use of the foot, any more than in the use of the fist, as a weapon of attack, and in a circular issued by M. Georges d'Armorie, the manager of the troupe, he agitates for the use of "all fours" as Nature's gifts.

This is not the first time that Gallic professors have tried to inculcate the mysteries of their art into English minds, but it is the first time that the matter has been gone into so seriously as to obtain a show at an important house like the Alhambra. The "boxeurs" will box as well as kick, and will use eight-ounce gloves and have their feet covered with stout gymnasium shoes. Boxing and kicking will both be illustrated, and all the exercises of the lead, the parry, the counter, and the upper cut will be shown by means of the legs and feet, as well as by the arms and fists.

According to the rules of the French box, a competitor can catch his opponent by the foot, if the kick is so unadroitly delivered as not to touch the spot, and throw him over. He can then rest on his hands and do the back kick, in donkey fashion, or he can catch his opponent's jaw on his knee and deliver an upper cut in that fashion, which would mean an awful blow. But Mr. Slater does not think there will be any great damage done, as the fighting will be more of the exhibition class. But he does think there will be a great deal of amusement, and he declared, "The audience will go into fits of laughter, as the show is one of the funniest in the world."

M. d'Armorie is anxious to popularize, or, as he says, "vulgarize, in this, the country of sportsmen par excellence, a method of self-defense very little known here"; but it is hardly likely that his efforts will meet with much success, and the main reason is that this really is the country of sportsmen who look upon men that kick as a degrading and cowardly set of curs. But for all that, they will go to the Alhambra to see "Les Boxeurs Français," just for the fun of the thing. Whether or not they will have any sympathy with the professors of the Chausson from "gay Paree" is quite a different matter.

Savings Banks in Schools.

From The Chicago News.

It does not need reference to the well-known maxim, "Just as the twig is bent the tree inclines," to show the importance of inculcating frugal, saving habits among children. Practically, however, in most schools this is a matter of precept only, and even that is not in most cases made prominent by proper insistence. The difference such habits wisely directed may bring about in the lives of children is certainly vast enough to make the subject of inculcating habits of thrift and economy a feature of the public schools.

This has been done in many of the schools of the city, as shown in The Daily News yesterday, by the establishment of the penny savings bank system, through the aid and co-operation of the teachers and certain banks. The system is so arranged as to require but little time on the part of teachers and Principals. The Tilton school, up to last June, had savings amounting to $400, the system having been in operation since the 22d of March last.

One of the immediate and gratifying results in that school of the saving habit, according to the Principal, has been the practical abolition of gum chewing and cigarette smoking—results in themselves worth all the extra time and attention given by the teachers, to say nothing of the benefit financially and physically to the children themselves.

LEE HAS A CHINESE FARM

It Is Near Washington, and the First One in the East.

FOUR ACRES OF QUEER CROPS

Success of a Celestial in Cultivating the Strange Herbs for Chop-Suey and Other Celestial Delicacies.

From The Washington Star.

From the flatiron to the plow is a long stride, but it has been taken by one Chinaman in the District, and the results have amply compensated him for the gold venture.

Lee Poit, a moon-eyed Celestial, arrived in Washington last April, with his savings tied up in a buckskin bag. He came directly from California. Lee found the laundry field crowded, and his capital was too small for him to consider the establishment of a grocery store.

One Sunday Lee dined at the Chinese restaurant on Lower Pennsylvania Avenue. Lee, who has an inquisitive mind, questioned the proprietor about the source of supply for the many queer vegetables and herbs which form a part of every Chinese dish, and learned that they all came from St. Louis, two days distant by rail from Washington. None was raised nearer the capital. Here was Lee's chance to invest his money, and he was quick to see it.

The next day Lee began to visit the suburban districts in search of a suitable place for his farm, and after a week he decided upon a little four-acre tract of land near Terra Cotta Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as the spot best suited for his purposes. The owner of the land has a number of colored farming tenants, but he was mildly surprised when Lee, with an interpreter, for Lee speaks little English, called upon him "to lent farm." Mr. Lynch made the rent reasonable, and in an hour Lee was in possession of the farm. His entire outfit, aside from his clothing, consisted of two four-gallon watering pots and a yoke, such as the coolies in China use for carrying burdens.

Lee got down to business at once. The day after he took possession he employed a colored man, who lives near by, to plow up his little farm. Seeds were obtained from San Francisco, and Lee worked all day and sometimes on moonlight nights in his little farm. Beds were laid out in regular checker-board fashion, and with a hoe, borrowed from a neighbor, Lee pulverized the soil, carefully removing every stone.

FIRST CROP A FAILURE.

At first there were many things to contend with. Lee did not understand the new soil, and his first crop was a failure. Then he began intensive farming. Large quantities of fertilizers were put on the beds and a new crop was planted. Every morning before the sun was up, Lee, with his yoke on his neck, watering pot on each side, watered the tender sprouts of green, which were just bursting out of the ground. His water supply was obtained from a ditch 100 yards from the beds, and the operation was tedious. With the energy and perseverance of his race, Lee would plod back and forth between the ditch and the beds until every plant on the place was given its share of water. Again in the evening were the beds watered by the same slow process.

Finally Lee's unremitting toil began to tell. The crop, forced by fertilizers and water, was even better than the industrious owner had hoped for. It matured rapidly and was gathered and taken to the city, where he received an advance on St. Louis prices for it. Since then Lee has gathered four crops, and another is now ready for the market.

STRANGE VEGETABLES THAT THRIVE.

In all Lee's farm there is not a single plant which is known to his neighbors, who are thoroughly familiar with American farming. Near the railroad there are half a dozen rows of what he calls Chen Fok, or Chinese cabbage. The plant looks not unlike a huge turnip, but the taste is peculiar, hot and slightly spicy. Below the cabbage bed, supported on sticks which take the place of trellis work, there are a number of rows of yepmein, a little green gourdlike melon, which is much sought after by Chinese epicures. Lee has been particularly successful in raising these, and they bring excellent prices. Further on there are melons, hard, queer-shaped things, a whitish green in color. They ripen in November, and when full grown sometimes weigh as much as sixty pounds. When they ripen these melons will be the first ever brought to Washington. There are none raised, it is said, nearer here than California.

On the hillside, just back of the barn, several beds are planted with aromatic herbs and strange-looking vegetables with unpronounceable names. Many of these help to make up that mysterious but none the less toothsome dish known as chop-suey. The plants are all dwarfish, but very luxuriant. Beans a foot long, bent and twisted in every conceivable shape, take up a couple of beds. They are black in color, and have a sweetish, insipid taste. Chinese lentils are given space in the beds, and they are very successfully raised. Next year Lee intends to attempt the cultivation of bamboo sprouts in the damp land along the ditch. If he succeeds his income will be materially increased, as the sprouts now used at the restaurants are all imported in cans from China, and are very expensive. Every morning Lee gathers his vegetables in large sacks, and prepares to go to the city. The sacks are attached to the yoke, and with his heavy load the industrious Celestial trudges down the road to University Station, a mile away, where he takes an electric car for Washington. All his produce is spoken for the day before, and it is easy work for him to deliver it. It is all sold on Lower Pennsylvania Avenue, where the Chinese colony is located, and before noon Lee is back and at work on his farm.

Health Depends

chiefly upon the condition of the stomach. If the stomach is not performing its proper functions, you cannot enjoy good health. The genuine

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when taken with meals, will aid the stomach to perform its duty—keep it in good order, and thus enable you to secure the full benefit of your food.

Prof. Pietra Santa of Paris, writes: "As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, which will act not only as a tonic, but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant."

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All Others are Imitations

POOR AMERICAN POLITICIANS.

Mr. Carnegie Corrects a Statement that Wealth Is Necessary to an American Career.

Letter to the Editor of The London Spectator.

"Mr. Bayard has the honorable distinction, rare among prominent American politicians, of having died a poor man." These words we find in The Spectator of Oct. 1, foremost and most powerful of all the organs which labor for the unity of our race. Never were more surprising words written. So far from Mr. Bayard being a poor man, as "prominent American politicians" go, he was able to accept the Ambassadorship to Britain, which very few are, and was quite well-to-do. Prominent American politicians of his rank (Cabinet Minister, Senator, Ambassador,) rarely die as rich as he. There is not in the Senate to-day more than perhaps half a dozen out of the ninety who have the assured income which the lamented Bayard possessed, and in the House of Representatives not, perhaps, more than a score out of the 354. Consider even the past Presidents in our day. Lincoln had no fortune, neither had Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Cleveland, or Harrison. These were all very much like the present President, Mr. McKinley, very poor men; not one of them had sufficient income to live at the rate of £1,500 per year when they retired—only one of them had anything like that—and President McKinley is said not to be nearly as "rich."

It is not seldom that the most prominent American politicians leave no provision for their families. President Grant's book provided for his. Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" did the same; but for President Garfield's family a public subscription was necessary. Ex-President Hayes turned poultry farmer for a living. Ex-President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland have returned to the practice of their profession. Secretary of War Stanton, and his successor, Secretary of War Rawlings, left no provision for their families. There is one reason why the most ambitious public men do not seek wealth. It is fatal before a nominating convention. No candidate for the Presidency, for instance, would be thought of who had a large income. There never has been a comparatively rich President since Washington, (and I think Madison,) who had Virginia estates. The choice of the people for any high office, and especially for the Presidency, must have a record of hard work, plain living, simple tastes, and honest poverty. The only rich Vice President in our time was Mr. Morton, whose extraordinary personal charm made him a universal favorite and excused his fortune.

Some of the extreme Western States of small population have sent a rich Senator now and then, but this class passes away as the States become populous. In short, Mr. Editor, there is no record for "honest poverty" among politicians in any country comparable to that of the great Republic. Whether it be well for the political leaders of a nation to die generally as poor as die the prominent public men of the United States, may be a question, but that poverty has been and is their lot almost without exception admits of no question. I have known many of the prominent politicians of the Republic, of both parties, and perhaps as much of their affairs as most, and I cannot recall the name of more than one or two who died rich, and not one who made anything but pecuniary loss through political life. They have had to live upon their salaries, and have done so, rarely leaving even modest provision for their families. If The Spectator will investigate the facts, I am confident it will regret the words quoted, which are bitterly unjust and cannot fail to sting. I am, Sir, &c.,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Skibo Castle, N. B., Oct. 4.

Philadelphia's Wealthy Men.

From The Philadelphia Times.

William Weightman is now the owner of more real estate in value than any other of our citizens, with the possible exception of John Wanamaker. Mr. Weightman next year will probably pay the largest tax on real estate of any man in the State, although allowing for his payments of mercantile taxes, Mr. Wanamaker will continue to be, as he is now, the largest individual taxpayer. Discussing the question as to the comparative wealth of our very rich men, a well-informed broker says: "It is a popular error that Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg has more wealth than any other Pensylvanian. I should say that that place belongs to at least one Standard Oil magnate of Pittsburg. He could, I have no doubt, count up nearly $40,000,000 of assets. Mr. Carnegie probably comes easily next, and probably Mr. Weightman is a close third. The latter is worth more than $12,000,000, and the former probably between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. Unless it is Mr. Wanamaker, whose wealth is notoriously estimated, but is not now less than $10,000,000, there are probably no capitalists in this city whose wealth can be counted in more than seven figures. The late A. J. Drexel left about $30,000,000, but his estate has been divided. There are two Philadelphians who may possess fortunes of nearly $10,000,000. These interesting gentlemen are A. J. Cassatt and Henry Charles Lea. The real estate holdings of the latter are enormous, and the investments of the former are very large. Of the traction trio, as they are sometimes designated, Mr. Elkins, Mr. Widener, and Mr. Dolan, the former is to be put at the head of the list in point of wealth. Mr. Elkins's fortune is generally, and I think conservatively, estimated at $6,000,000, that of Mr. Widener at $4,000,000. Mr. Dolan must also be a very wealthy man. He is conspicuous in more varied enterprises probably than any other of our millionaires. I should say that John Dobson's wealth nearly reaches, if it does not exceed, $10,000,000. Of the politicians James McManes is the most wealthy. Probably no man who has been closely identified with politics in Pensylvania, except perhaps J. Donald Cameron and Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg, has so much wealth as Mr. McManes, who is probably five times a millionaire. Magee may not be worth so much. Cameron probably is worth more. There are twenty men in Philadelphia who are worth $5,000,000 and over, and nearly 200 whose wealth exceeds $1,000,000. In fact, I made up a list some time ago of 145 men who I had reason to know are worth more than a million."

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Monday, October 31st

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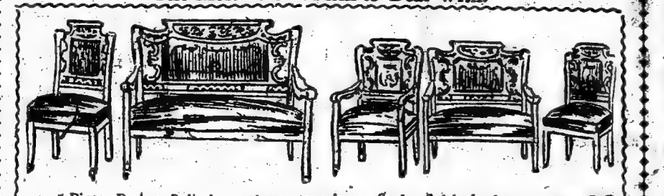

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COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference from last employer; no cards. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; excellent bread, pastry, cake baker; ice cream; personal city reference; where kitchenmaid is kept. 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook; good baker; very reliable; good city reference; no cards. 212 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a private American family; no washing. 137 West 51st St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; to go out by day or week cooking luncheon and dinner; city or country. Mrs. Horlock, 220 East 25th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; city or country; city references. 219 East 25th St., Room 15.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good plain cook and first-class laundress; city or country. 215 East 26th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; good city reference. 456 West 49th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—As dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; day or home. H. Just, 303 East 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Lessons in English, French, Latin, and the elements of Spanish would be imparted in an institution or family in return for board by an experienced, refined American lady, who seeks position as governess; undoubted reference. La Verdad, Box 198, Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; English branches, German, rudiments, or French; highest references, Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By North German; best references. Call, Monday, from 10 to 3, at 44 West 45th St., present employer.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper; best references given. E. Hyslop, care R. Scott, 117 West 137th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework; good cook and laundress; good reference. 641 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Mrs. Morgan, 271 West 38th St.

MAID, &c.—By young girl as maid and seamstress and assist with chamberwork; best reference. 205 East 41st St., ring Mulhern's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; would assist in chamberwork; first-class reference; an American family preferred; no cards. 1,215 3d Av., Harris's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes ladies' or gentlemen's fine washing home; good reference. Donnelly, 333 East 39th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl to take care of growing children, chamberwork, and plain sewing; ten years' personal city reference from last employer. 257 West 63th St.; ring Plunket's bell.

NURSE.—By respectable North of Ireland young woman as children's nurse; no objection to chamberwork; is reliable; satisfactory reference. 555 West 44th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her thoroughly experienced nurse who has lived in her employ for seven years. Apply at 48 East 64th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take full charge of an infant from its birth; good city reference. 64 West 46th St.

Seamstresses.

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THE NEW ROOSEVELT

Col. ROOSEVELT is still in the conditional mood. He will soon be in the past tense. Certainly the people of this State are too intelligent to wish to have as their Governor a man who refuses to talk to them honestly and frankly about the public business which he asks them to intrust to his management.

So long as we were permitted to suppose that the Republican candidate had not read the report of the Canal Investigating Commission his amazing way of treating the notorious scandals growing out of the expenditure of nine millions for deepening the canals could be excused on the ground of ignorance. At Utica on Friday evening Col. ROOSEVELT declared that he had read the report. Yet he continued to treat the proved findings of that commission precisely as he had treated them in his earlier speeches. Here is his reference to the subject:

"I have read it, and I wish to state again what I have before, that if the abuses existing in the canals prove to be due to any defect in the system I will see that the system is changed. [applause;] that if it appears that any public officer has been guilty of inefficiency or extravagance he shall be removed, [applause,] and that if it appears that any man has been guilty of corruption he shall be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or party consideration, to the uttermost of my power."

That "if" is costing the Republican ticket a great many votes. To be entirely frank about the matter, men now see that they have been mistaken about Col. ROOSEVELT's character, courage, and independence. They thought him incapable of such truckling. The THEODORE ROOSEVELT of their dreams was a man who would throw away a thousand Governorships rather than curb his tongue when speaking of a public crime. They see him stooping to deceptions and dodgings in his campaign that destroy both their respect and confidence.

The Roosevelt idol was damaged a good deal when the Colonel was found to be hobnobbing with PLATT before the nomination. He shocked all except his machine supporters when he unreservedly indorsed the administration of BLACK. His prancing jingoism disgusted the thoughtful, and his disingenuous parading of the non-existent sound-money issue to cover up the issues of Republican corruption which he dared not discuss filled all conscientious voters of his party with misgiving. Now, although he has read the proofs, he has the hardihood to treat the canal frauds as not proved, and to relegate that issue to the time when he shall be Governor; and he goes about on terms of campaign intimacy with GEORGE ALDRIDGE, the responsible author of the canal iniquities.

This explodes the Roosevelt myth. The stalwart reformer and fierce foe of public corruption tumbles from his pedestal, and in his place appears the smirking and plausible politician, motley with his many disguises, slippery and evasive, condoning vice, dodging and paltering with a public crime, and consorting familiarly with smirched men.

We no longer put faith in Col. ROOSEVELT's promises to punish crime after he gets into office. He has forfeited his title to be trusted. In his campaign he stands upon the bank of a pool of corruption. He declares that it is not corruption. He wallows in it and says it is good. If he will do that now the profligates and thieves have no more reason to fear him than they have had to fear BLACK.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT in the Governor's chair and aspiring to the President's chair would still dodge and palter. The "bee," that notorious destroyer of manly spirit, would never permit him to incur the hostility of so powerful a boss as ALDRIDGE or to offend PLATT by persecuting his friends. The canal frauds would go unpunished, and until the canal frauds are punished the people of this State will never vote another dollar to complete the work in which Republican officials have buried nine millions.

The election of THEODORE ROOSEVELT means beyond much doubt the ruin and abandonment of the canal system of New York.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The announcement frankly made to THE TIMES by the Secretary of State that the Administration would look with disfavor upon the grant of a new canal concession by the Government of Nicaragua and that it would be gratified if Congress, when it meets and receives Admiral WALKER's report, would take up "the pending matter" is one of great interest and importance.

The "pending matter" is the bill guaranteeing $100,000,000 of bonds for building the Nicaragua Canal under the concession granted to the Maritime Canal Company. The terms of the bill give the Government practical control of the enterprise and of the completed canal. It is not impossible, in view of recent vivid illustrations of the need of a trans-isthmian canal, that the Government may decide to build as well as own and operate the canal.

The concession to the Maritime Canal Company will not expire until Oct. 31, 1899. Its concession from Costa Rica has still four years to run. This concession is essential, as the route runs in part through Costa Rican territory.

The reference in the dispatch from Washington printed in THE TIMES yesterday to the dissolution of the syndicate organized here to carry out the Nicaragua project gives further evidence of the interest of the Government in the completion of the canal. It is understood that the syndicate was dissolved, after ample capital had been secured, because of intimations from Washington that the Administration would prefer not to be embarrassed by having too many canal companies and concession seekers in the field. The arrival in Nicaragua of a party of representatives of this defunct syndicate and the report that they have applied for a concession are facts of interest in the situation. Evidently this means that some of the parties to the syndicate have decided to go ahead on their own hook. It remains to be seen whether they will pursue their plans in disregard of the objections of the Government.

With the Administration actively favoring the prompt construction of a canal and Congress reflecting the popular belief that a ship channel between the two oceans is an imperative National necessity, it is unlikely that the coming session will pass without definite action. The arguments from commercial necessity have always been held to be convincing as to the need of a canal. Our possession of Hawaii and our prospective interests in the Philippines make further delay unwise and unsafe. The voyage of the Oregon was an object lesson, which her return voyage to Manila, just begun in company with the Iowa, repeats and emphasizes. We have very good reasons for believing that a complete understanding exists between the United States and Great Britain which will remove any difficulties that might be expected to arise out of the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by which each power bound itself not to seek exclusive control of any canal that might be constructed across the isthmus. The time was never more propitious for the undertaking.

A VERY PRACTICAL SERVICE.

Among the numerous public services rendered by the late Col. WARING there is one that deserves particular attention because of the qualities required in him and its bearing on some of the most important questions of modern social and industrial life. We refer to his system of securing efficient work and settling all disputes in the force of the Street Cleaning Department.

The essential idea of this system was that every complaint by or against any workman or any officer of the force should be brought before a committee in which the workmen and the officers were equally represented, should there be carefully examined and candidly discussed, and, if possible, should be adjusted by common agreement. Only in case of disagreement between the representatives of the workmen and of the department was the matter referred to Col. WARING for final decision. How well this system worked is shown by the fact that during its existence only a small number of cases—three, if we remember correctly—had to be sent to the head of the department, and these were decided in favor of the view taken by the workmen and against that taken by the officers.

The principle applied by Col. WARING is one that may be applied in a very large proportion of the cases in which considerable bodies of men are employed. It is true that in the Street Cleaning Department he had certain advantages. The wages were high, and there was no competition with other employers as to the task to be accomplished. On the other hand, he had to deal with men mostly of the grade of unskilled workers, the great body of whom had been used to lax discipline involving much favoritism and some downright corruption. His principle was, in one sense, novel; it was absolutely unknown in public administration, and practically so in private business. It owed its force to common sense and fair dealing, but the prospect of making that force effective was, on the face of things and in the light of general experience, not brilliant. On the whole, most men would have said that the difficulties far outweighed special advantages, and that the experiment was visionary and hopeless. Col. WARING made it a complete practical success.

The qualities that enabled him to do this are of the highest value and are relatively rare, though some of them ought not to be. In the first place, he had a profound confidence that fairness would work. He was a very just-minded and candid man himself and believed that at heart the average man was so. Then he was a man of natural courage. Of cool judgment and unusual foresight, he habitually knew what trouble he might have to face, but it is doubtful if it ever occurred to him to turn back from it. If his judgment was at all misled concerning it, it was apt to be through his eagerness to overcome rather than to avoid difficulty. When he laid down the novel principle that was to guide the relations of his force it did not take long to convince every one concerned that it would be firmly carried out. Finally, what we call executive capacity was with him a native quality, developed by long and varied training. In this case it showed itself especially in his choice of subordinates, made with the single purpose of getting the best for the particular task. One of the most trustworthy was a Tammany man from the old force, who all the politicians expected would be among the first to go. Others were from widely varying walks of life, but they had this in common—each was fit for his work.

It is clear that this experiment, with its success, is of substantial value with reference to what is called, by both employers and employed, the "labor problem." It was a distinct acknowledgment that there are two sides to all the questions involved in that problem; that it is neither fair nor practicable for either party to enforce its own views solely. And it was, within its own limits, a demonstration that the differences which are inevitable can be better adjusted for all concerned by agreement reached through discussion based on full knowledge than by more or less blind conflict. In other words, Col. WARING courageously applied the principle that underlies democratic society to a complex and troublesome business, employing a large number of men, not above the average in intelligence, for a considerable period, and applied it with complete success. This, it seems to us, is a service which, if he had rendered no other, entitles his name to grateful remembrance by all sensible and right-thinking men, and appeals to no class more strongly than the workingmen, of whom, indeed, in the truest sense, he was always one.

THE CHANGE IN ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW.

A correspondent of THE TIMES set forth yesterday some interesting facts as to the working of the new law in England by which a person accused of crime is now allowed to go on the witness stand and testify in his own behalf. It is a curious instance of English conservatism that this change has been so stoutly resisted and for so long a time after it had been made in the United States, and had worked extremely well. But it is to be remembered that in England the general view taken of the courts is quite different from that taken with us, and is one that makes all change much more difficult. The fact that all the more important Judges are appointed for life by the Crown and the further fact that their discretionary powers are in many respects much greater than those of our courts tend to preserve their idea of the law from general criticism and require a strong public opinion to secure action by Parliament. In our country numberless experiments are constantly being tried in the various State courts. The instability of legislation regarding these has its disadvantages, but it has some good effects, and the greater ease with which a real reform can be got is one.

The Saturday Review of London, which has been very zealous in the general cause of law reform, welcomes this as "a step in the right direction," but a halting one. It is of the opinion that one provision of the law will be of much service to the habitual criminal. So long as an accused person refrains from bringing up his own previous good character as a defense, and does not make any accusation against the prosecution, "no question may be put to him tending to show what his past history has been, however bad his past may have been, or however important it is that his character should be known." This is an immunity not accorded to other witnesses who both in England and in this country are often subjected to cruel and impertinent inquiries. Nor does it seem in the interest of truth and justice. If a man's past throws light on his credibility as a witness it does not cease to do so when he is accused of a crime and denies it. It is certainly fair to infer if a man has really been condemned for crime in the past that he is more likely to be guilty of the one of which he has been accused. The protection thrown about the habitual criminal by this provision—for he is the only one who will avail himself of it—is probably a survival of the time when most accusations were malicious and the courts were the only defenders the accused had. That state of things has long since passed away. It is open to question, at least, whether in our day the criminals do not come pretty near being a privileged class.

A LESSON FOR MR. ALGER.

One of the curious apologies offered for the breakdown of the War Department in its care of the soldiers in the war with Spain is that things were as bad during the civil war. This is a convenient statement for the obvious reason that it cannot easily be disproved. It is simply impracticable to make any accurate comparison, but of one fact there is no doubt whatever, and that is, if the experience of the civil war had been studied and its lessons learned and applied, the care of the soldiers would have been much—very much—better in the late war than actually it was. One lesson especially would have been of inestimable value—that afforded by the organization, methods, and achievements of the United States Sanitary Commission. What these taught is very simple. It is this: Given the intense desire of the country that the army should receive the best care possible and the unlimited resources of the Government, an organization, official or semi-official, could have been formed, with men of adequate ability and experience, that would have provided supplies, physicians, nurses, &c, with prompt and convenient means of transport, and reduced sickness, suffering, and death to the lowest attainable level in every mobilizing camp and in the three expeditions that were sent out.

It is fair to infer that this could have been done, because in the civil war, conducted on a far larger scale, so much of this sort of work was done by a purely voluntary association, the officers of which had no official authority, and imperfect official co-operation, with revenues and supplies obtained solely by gift. The secret of the efficiency of the Sanitary Commission is an open one, and the War Department in the Spring of this year was in duty bound to know it and to apply it. It was the secret of doing the business it undertook on business principles, through carefully chosen and devoted agents, with no thought of politics and with the sole purpose of doing the work in the best way. Undoubtedly in its chief executive officer, Mr. FREDERIC LAW OLMSTED, the commission had a man of very rare gifts, but had the Government sought sincerely and wisely, there is no question that from the American people of to-day a man of equal fitness could have been secured.

Some ten years ago the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion published a series of letters from the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission during the peninsular campaign in Virginia in 1862, written by Miss KATHARINE PRESCOTT WORMELEY. These have recently been republished by ROBERTS BROTHERS of Boston, under the title of "The Cruel Side of War." In the introduction the general plan of the Sanitary Commission is briefly but very clearly set forth. The letters themselves, written on the spot by one actively engaged in the work of the commission at one of the most trying and serious crises of the famous campaign, including the transfer of the army from the Pamunky to the James River, and a series of bloody battles, with the care of thousands of sick and wounded men, give a most impressive and accurate idea of what that work was and how it was done. We refer our readers to this little book because it covers an experience in the civil war singularly like that of SHAFTER's expedition to Santiago. An unhealthful climate, arduous operations, an army moved rapidly and in much confusion, with imperfect provision for the wounded and sick—these are common to both. But what is to be noted is that in Virginia an enormous amount of suffering and loss of life was prevented by the work of the Sanitary Commission, which, with reasonable forethought and fidelity, might have been imitated in Cuba.

The Sanitary Commission obtained from the Government four large transports, with some tenders and smaller boats. The transports were fitted up as hospital boats, and made regular trips from and to New York, Fortress Monroe, and Washington. The commission provided from its own stores the necessary supplies—beds, bedding, linen, clothing, stimulants, special varieties of food, delicacies, &c. Each of the vessels was duly fitted out, and, as far as possible, supplies were kept at headquarters, first on the Pamunky, and afterward on the James. All the supplies on the vessels and elsewhere were properly sorted and packed, marked and instantly accessible. The force of assistants was small and greatly overworked, but they were zealous, capable, under intelligent guidance, and what they did told. The transports, as they came into the hands of the commission, were filthy. It took a day to cleanse them, a day to put up the bunks, a day to ship the supplies—this was done by four young men and four young women, under the charge of the Director of Transportation and Commissariat—and the vessel was ready. On these boats some thousands of sick and wounded men were received, promptly and quietly made as comfortable as possible, and then taken North. Nor was this the only work of the commission. Take this single extract from a letter written June 8, 1862, after battles:

"The past week is wholly indescribable. Our own boats filled up calmly and comfortably with the wounded on Saturday. Then the Government boats began to fill, and such fearful scenes as we have passed through since then until noon of yesterday, I would not tell you if I could. From 500 to 800 men have been sent down daily; no authorized officials to receive them; no arrangements made of any kind. * * * No stores, no beds, no hospital stewards, no food, no stimulants. Then it is that the medical authorities fling themselves on the Sanitary Commission, and the commission gives everything with a generous hand. It has done all that has been done on three-fourths of the Government boats, and that at the last moment, without notice, and when its supplies were heavily taxed in fitting out its own boats. * * * Never did men work as ours have worked."

Such a passage as this gives some color to the plea of the War Department that the department in the civil war was also unequal to its task. But it shows how defects were in part made up. The system by which they were thus made up was at that time so well worked out, its achievements over the whole field of operations from the Potomac to the Mississippi were of such value, its record is so complete and instructive, that there is no excuse thirty years later for the utter failure to study, know, and adopt its simple and adequate principles.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Courteous objection is made by one of our Albany readers to the expression in this column of the wish that all practitioners of what, by a double falsehood, is called "Christian Science," might expiate in jail the consequences of their violations alike of reason and of law. This, our correspondent thinks, was not a "recommendation permeated by a broad liberality and toleration."

Well, THE TIMES is not afraid to confess that its liberality and toleration have limits in many directions, and that neither of them covers delusions at once dangerous and degrading, or the acts of persons who, to common knowledge, inculcate suicide as a religion and turn homicide into a profitable trade. If that is narrowness THE TIMES is content to be narrow. Another point which our correspondent attempts to make is that interference with "belief" will result in intolerable oppression. "The gold monometallist," he says, "might easily argue that, whereas certain persons are publicly agitating the adoption of financial methods calculated to work untold harm to our currency, and in their propaganda bring many weak-minded persons to agree with them, therefore these mischievous agitators should be imprisoned and deprived of their liberty until they see fit to recant their heresy. And in precisely similar language might the silver advocates retaliate." That is truly a strange argument. Men believe what they choose in regard to finances, just as they do in regard to the healing of diseases, but in the former case they are prevented from doing what they please until they can persuade a majority of their fellow-citizens that what they please to do would be advantageous to the Nation. If, as the law now stands, anybody refuses to pay his debts in hundred-cent dollars he will immediately be subjected to what our friend in Albany describes as "violent and coercive measures." The same course should be pursued when the "Christian Scientist" makes himself a criminal, not by believing this or that, or arguing in favor of this or that, but by presuming to render services which the law says shall be rendered only by persons with qualifications which the "Christian Scientist" utterly lacks. Tolerance is a most excellent thing, but like other excellent things it can easily be carried too far.

—One more word concerning this wretched superstition: We have noticed in many papers a disposition to couple "Christian Science" with Mormonism. That is cruel injustice—to Mormonism. To be sure, the arguments which justified a vigorous effort to suppress one custom of JOSEPH SMITH's followers fully warrant equally severe measures against those of Mrs. MARY BAKER EDDY, but there the analogy ceases. Polygamy apart, Mormonism, while not admirable as a whole, does possess certain meritorious features and many which are inoffensive. The man who invented it was a rather absurd humbug, but later his system was modified and manipulated by marvelously intelligent and practical people. They founded a little nation in a desert and made it self-supporting. They solved more than one problem that has proved too much for other economists and philosophers, and they not only practiced, but they were highly successful in making others practice, certain rude virtues of a very valuable kind. And polygamy itself, it must be remembered, is not incompatible—at least up to a comparatively recent period the most advanced part of humanity did not deem it incompatible—with true greatness of mind and a correct walk in life. "Christian Science" can offer no such excuses for existence. Originated by a woman who could not write two sentences of intelligible English to save her life, it demands of its followers a complete and permanent abandonment of reason, an obstinate denial of facts, and a blind neglect of the teachings of universal experience. For not inconsiderable numbers Mormonism is an elevation, mentally and physically; "Christian Science" is a degradation to all who believe in it, and a danger, far from inappreciable, even to those to whom it is most abhorrent. Voodooism, not Mormonism, is the "religion" with which the latest vagary of weak minds should be grouped.

—Among the most difficult problems which our acquisition of Puerto Rico presents are those connected with the numerous concessions which the Spanish rulers of the island have granted to foreigners. Take, for instance, the situation as regards railway franchises. In 1884 it was decided to build a road circle the whole island and running to several inland cities. An English syndicate made a survey and offered to do the work, but its terms were not approved, and the concession went finally to a French company. Construction began in 1887 under a guarantee from the Spanish Government of 8 per cent. interest on an average expenditure of $18,000 in gold per kilometer, the estimated total cost being between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. The company's contract gave it a complete monopoly of railway transportation in Puerto Rico, but it built only such portions of the line as presented few engineering difficulties, and even now, after eleven years, only isolated sections, such as from San Juan to Aricibo, and from Ponce to Yauco, have been completed. The Government gave the company $800 per month for working expenses, besides the stipulated interest on the amount invested, and it appropriated 75 per cent. of the total receipts. The concession is still in force, and includes the right to build some 350 kilometers of additional line. The question is whether the United States will or will not recognize the continuing validity of the old agreement. If it refuses to do so, complications with France are more than likely to arise, for that country may be expected to support the claims of its capitalists. Many other concessions in the shape of monopolies for tramways, gas works, match factories, and various industrial enterprises were similarly granted to persons not Spaniards, and all of them would be voided by an enforcement in the island of the fundamental principles of American law.

—Such interest as was taken in the President's war investigators when they began their cautious questionings of judiciously selected officers has now disappeared, and by the time they are ready to report the public will have forgotten their very existence. Distrusted from the beginning, the Commissioners soon turned distrust into disbelief, and now, even if they should criticise the conduct of the war with some severity, nothing whatever would be settled. The object of the inquiry was made almost ludicrously obvious by the treatment which was received by the few witnesses adverse to the Administration that received a hearing. That object, everybody believes, was to draw a favorable comparison between this year's happenings and those of the civil war, and the absurdity of that course is self-evident to disinterested observers. The people have decided that a real investigation can be expected only from Congress, and they are not bothering their heads about the proceedings now in progress.

—Once a year there is delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in London a "Harvelan Oration," in the course of which some eminent doctor passes from a eulogy of the discoverer of the blood's circulation to a consideration of whatever medical topic he considers of the highest and most timely interest. This year the orator was Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, and after praising the mental and moral attributes of the great HARVEY he took up and vehemently denounced the new "conscientious scruples" by which compulsory vaccination has been abolished in England. "I stigmatize it," he said, "as a piece of panic legislation—a lamentable concession to ignorance, fraught with serious peril to the whole community, and unworthy of the duty and dignity of any British Government. By many of us the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination was considered by no means too strong, but, alas! it has been left to the countrymen of EDWARD JENNER, by sanction of what has well been termed a "tremendous experiment," to place England, hitherto foremost in State medicine, in a humiliating position before the world. Let us try and imagine to-day the contempt our HARVEY would have felt for the men who so treated the revelations of truth sought out from nature." The assembled lights of medical science applauded these remarks vigorously and unanimously.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A Canadian mint, where the gold of the Klondike and other producing sections of the great Northwest may be minted, is demanded by the Canadian Bankers' Association, which had its annual session in Toronto last week. The home Government is to be petitioned to permit the necessary action in the premises.

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Whitwyck Hose Company of Kingston, N. Y., thinks it has the finest parade carriage in America. It cost $10,000, is decorated in gold and silver, with a lot of imported statuettes, fire bells, nine signal lamps, and a mass of carving and filigree work. Of course it is useless for fire purposes, but it is "a daisy" at parades.

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Friends of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee have advised him not to enter the Senatorial race in Virginia for the seat of United States Senator Martin, which will be vacant in 1901. Gen. Lee has a host of political enemies in the State, and they will all oppose him because he is suspected of being opposed to the 16 to 1 silver business, though he never so declared himself, being in Cuba at the time of the Bryan campaign. Senator Martin wishes to succeed himself, and Congressman William A. Jones, Attorney General Maguire, and ex-State Senator Walton Moore are already in the race for the place. The real contest begins with the election of a Legislature a year hence, yet political fences are being rapidly erected thus early.

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It is well within the memory of men still young and interested in such matters when experts declared that Iron and Pilot Knob Mountains in the Ozark range of Missouri was declared to be hills of iron that would average over 60 per cent. of easily mined ore to the ton. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in mining companies that exploited the territory, and the stockholders made many thousands of dollars for a short time. Now St. Louis papers advertise those "hills of solid iron" as for sale for farming or stock raising purposes. The iron and the miners have both gone. The "hills of solid iron," of which geographies of a generation ago told, have been stripped of their riches. Those proved to be only caps and pockets of iron ore, which were completely exhausted after a few years of mining, and there is not enough ore on either hill at the present time to pay for the expense of mining it. Scientists have now agreed that the deposits were aqueous and not igneous, as they at first decided.

A POST-MORTEM STORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Great Roosevelt and Depew Railroad Circus and Special Political Menagerie which is now rushing through the State must leave a weird impression with the people who listen to the "words, words, words" of oratorical stars. The late world-renowned manager of the sawdust ring would have wished for no better programme of humbug, for Mr. Barnum believed that humbug paid. And so it did, but Mr. Barnum always had the people's half dollars in his pocket before the people got the humbug, but the traveling show of 1898 is not out after half dollars, but votes, and the people will have plenty of time to think over the humbug before they pay for the show.

For instance, they are told every day from the tail end of a car that the flag must wave forever; that the President must be supported; that the dignity of the army must be maintained, and that the only way to do this is to vote against the Democratic ticket. It is not even attempted to tell these people just why this should be so, and the railroad train starts up and is off before the people have a chance to ask. But they do a good deal of thinking afterward. They remember plainly enough that in the Spring when war was declared, and the flag needed men to take it from its peaceful staff and follow it far across the sea and to fight for it, yes, they remember well how they themselves, their sons, their neighbors, and their neighbors' sons enrolled their names in answer to the proclamation of the President, and that the enrollment was free from either political, sectional, or religious coloring. And now, to tell these people on the after day that they must vote the Republican ticket or undo all their good work of the Summer, let the flag droop, hamper the President, and impair the army! This idle talk will hardly gather votes, for the people of to-day are thinking more about politics than they ever did before, and they want facts, and if they do not get them from the Roosevelt and Depew combination they will gather them from another source.

The people demanded the war, they fought the war, and they won the victories, and with this record of the wisdom of public sentiment they may be depended upon to vote for the right man, and public sentiment to-day points clearly to Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. Depew seems to be gaining a reputation, especially at Hornellsville, where he spoke to-day, for second sight. He told the people that he saw prosperity about him, and a man without a job asked him, "Where?" With the vague generality that has characterized the campaign speakers of the Platt coterie, the famous orator replied, "Everywhere," and then, seeming to realize the ambiguousness of the reply, he began to specify by saying that a hundred men were to go to work in a glass factory, and that every train had its full complement of cars, and what more he might have told will never be known, for the train on which he stood pulled out of the station, and the man without a job is looking around for the glass factory that wants a hundred hands, and if he don't find it before election day he is going to vote for Van Wyck.

I remember that in Albany, some years ago, there lived a very popular Irishman named Mike Looney. Mike was a politician with a considerable following, and worked very hard during the week preceding a hard election. He found he was sick one day, and doctored himself for awhile, but without relief, and when he was finally unable to leave the house on election day he sent for doctors.

They treated him with no success, however, and he died. The day after his death the two doctors called again, and after offering expressions of their sympathy to Mrs. Looney, the elder of the two cleared his throat to make known the real object of their visit. "We would like," he said, "to hold a post-mortem on the body of your husband." "A poost-morjem; and phat moight thot be?" said the widow, in astonishment. "Oh, it's just something to find out what he died of. What disease he had, you know."

"An' is it to foind out phat was the matter wid him that ye'll be for havin' a poost morjem? An' phy didn't yez have the poost morjem before he died, and not be coming here now, whin he's bein' dacintly waked? To the divil wid yez, inyhow."

Now the case of the Republican Party of this State is a little different from that of Mr. Looney, insomuch as the autopsy has been held before election and the voters know that it will die on Nov. 8, and that the demise will be obstructions of the alimentary canal, together with a combination of diseases. NICKOLAS NIX.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

REMEMBERING COL. ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much is being said by the Republican campaign speakers about the record of Col. Roosevelt, but they fail to speak of that part of it New Yorkers are most familiar with—when he was President of the Police Board of New York City.

We remember how old, unused (by universal consent) laws were put into operation, wasting the time of the Police Department, and causing much annoyance to a large proportion of our citizens.

We remember the "Roosevelt dudes," sent out to trap unfortunate women; we remember how excess followed excess, until it was positively unsafe for a woman, reputable or disreputable, to be on the streets at night unattended. New York remembers Col. Roosevelt as both high-handed and autocratic.

In his official capacity and among his colleagues, all who disagreed with his erratic course he regarded as personal and public enemies, and in this regard he seems not to have changed.

It is probable that the charge on the heroics of the people made by Mr. Roosevelt will be better remembered than his charge as Colonel of the Rough Riders on San Juan Hill. And it is not difficult to imagine that when Col. Roosevelt made the remark attributed to him that "one Rough Rider was equal to ten volunteers," he was standing, in full uniform, before a looking glass. Such a remark is entirely in keeping with Col. Roosevelt's character, for ever since his entry into such public life as permitted it, he has made of himself a notoriety-loving spectacle.

Why Col. Roosevelt has, by positive insinuation, if not by direct allegation, charged the Democracy of this State with disloyalty, or in what manner he considers the Santiago campaign has fitted him for the Governorship are questions equally hard for a layman to understand and decide. In the first case, charity would impel us to believe his meaning to be that Democracy is antagonistic to imperialism, which assuredly it is. In the second case, the only plausible explanation seems to be that he expects something more substantial than the "well done" which the American people have bestowed so generously on Col. Roosevelt and his regiment. Undoubtedly Col. Roosevelt was a brave soldier, and did his duty well, but this fact does not warrant him in using his war record as a shield for a corrupt party as the price of his nomination by that party, nor does the part he took in the war either make him the custodian of the flag or a necessary factor in the peace negotiations, as he seems to imagine.

It will be, indeed, surprising if the voters of this Empire State allow the wool to be pulled over their eyes in this manner.

Col. Roosevelt's record has been marked by self-conceit, arrogance, usurpation of power, inconsistency, pernicious activity, bigotry, and fanaticism, and in this campaign he has added deceit to this list of accomplishments.

Or does his record as a soldier blot out all of this, together with the corruption of the present administration?

The Democracy of New York State has placed in nomination for your suffrage Augustus Van Wyck, long a Supreme Court Judge, a man with a spotless record—cool, sober-minded, honest, impartial, and simple in personal character—a true disciple of Thomas Jefferson.

Voters of the Empire State, the choice is with you. W. G. THORNTON.

Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1898.

DR. GILMAN'S GOOD ADVICE.

From The Washington Star.

Dr. Gilman, like a true American and a man of courage, reads history with comfort and encouragement on this point. He is not cast down because Spain, after 400 years, has registered a disastrous failure with colonies. Nor because France has done so little with them. He very properly turns to England and finds there a success which has blessed the world. And what England has done we may hope to do. Why not? We are of the same stock. We are moving in the same direction, and we employ in our progress many of the same agencies. England has trod no path of roses. Nor shall we tread such a path. But as she went forward we must go forward, minimizing no obstacles, nor faltering before the greatest of them.

The duty of the hour, as Dr. Gilman sees it, calls for a careful and thorough examination of the whole question presented. Men in office as well as men out of office should study it in all its aspects. The country needs the best possible guidance, and therefore those who shape its policy toward the new possessions should proceed cautiously and with full understanding and appreciation of what is before us.

This is the true note to sound at this time; and coming from high and thoughtful sources it will have an influence for good wherever it is heard. It will have an especially good effect in offsetting the pusillanimous pessimism of men like Prof. Norton, of Harvard, which has come to attach as a stigma to American scholarship in connection with the country and its future.

NUGGETS.

He Was Slandered.

Edith—They are telling some strange stories about young Mr. Weasle.

May—Yes; but I can scarcely credit them, for he plays golf divinely.—North American.

A Natural Sequence.

"The doctors had a consultation yesterday."

"What was the result?"

"I understand that the family lawyers are now in secret session."—Brooklyn Life.

Changing the Fish.

A down-East paper says the factory erected to extract gold from sea water is to be used as a sardine canning establishment. It came pretty near being that when Jernegan used it, only he worked upon suckers instead of sardines.—Denver Post.

To be Sure.

"In London they call a store a shop, don't they?"

"Yes."

"And an elevator's a lift, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Then I suppose they call an elevator boy in a store a shoplifter?"—Chicago Tribune.

Self-Convicted.

After he had kissed her and pressed her rosy cheek against his and patted her soft, round chin, she drew back and asked:

"George, do you shave yourself?"

"Yes," he replied.

"I thought so," she said. "Your face is the roughest I ever—" Then she stopped, but it was too late, and he went away with a cold, heavy lump in his breast.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE TANGLE IN TODDVILLE.

George V. Hobar in Baltimore American.

I wisht the Board of In-quiry would come down here an' set
On this here question which has got us in a mighty fret;
The town is all upsot because nobody seems to know
Jest who should git the credit and jest where the laurels go.

It happened thisaway, to wit: Jim Jenkins owns a mule,
An ornery little cuss with which nobody dasts to fool;
His legs behind are thirteen-inch projectiles, an' fer fight
They show up better than them guns containin' dynamite.

It happened jest a week ago down in Jim Jenkins' shed,
A tramp broke in an' tried to steal most everythin' he had.
The mule was sleepin' in that shed, an' Mr. Tramp says, "Gee!
I reckon I'll jest make this mule move these here goods fer me!"

The tramp he goes to work an' packs the loose things iyin' round,
Then, with a prod, he starts to wake the mule 'at's sleepin' sound.
The mule rose slowly to his knees, fer action cleared each hoof—
Bang! went his thirteen-inchers, an' the tramp went through the roof.

Jim Jenkins at the time was down at Diggses grocery store,
An' didn't reach the scene until the fightin' it was o'er.
But when he saw ject what his mule had done he swelled with pride,
An' posed as hero of the day 'fore all the country side.

Some people says, "Jim Jenkins, you ain't got no cause fer airs!
It wasn't you 'at went an' laid the tramp up fer repairs."
"Why not?" says Jenkins. "Didn't I tie up that mule jest so
His heels could reach intruders and proceed to lay them low?"

Some other folks they says, "Why, Jim, when all this happened you
Was at the store a-talkin' crops with Diggs and Deacon Crewe!"
"I know," says Jim, "where I was at; but can't you fellers see
This mule has kicked accordin' to the plans layed out by me?"

Says Deacon Crewe, "We 'preciate the good the mule has done;
He gits the credit, but fer you—you ain't deservin' none!"
"You're wrong, thar, deacon," answers Jim; "accordin' to the rule
The glory ought to come to me—the man behind the mule!"

I wisht the Board of In-quiry would come down here an' say
Who gits the credit fer the work so nobly done that day.
The question agitates us all—in store an' church an' school:
Does Jenkins git the laurels or does Mr. Jenkins' mule?

CUBANS EAGER FOR OFFICE

Clamoring for Patronage at Manzanillo, They Greatly Worry Gen. Wood.

HIS WORK IN THE PROVINCE

The Mayoralty and Municipal Government of the Towns Eagerly Sought by Rival Factions Among the Insurgents.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 30.—The visit of Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, has been instrumental in bringing all the elements among the Cubans to the front. No fewer than 3,000 insurgents, of whom 500 are officers, want offices, and their clamor almost amounts to a demand.

There are two leading factions, one headed by Gen. Jesus Rabi and the other by Gen. Rios. At present most of the offices are held by representatives of the Rabi faction, including the Mayoralty and the Custom House Inspectorships. Gen. Wood, in order to pacify the Rios faction, has given them six positions on the rural police force and turned over to one of their people the lighthouse at Cape Cruz, together with several other minor appointments.

But neither party is satisfied, each thinking that it ought to have all the offices. Gen. Rios does not dare express his opinion publicly of Gen. Rabi, but he feels that this is his district, as he has had the nominal charge of it for three years, and that it ought to belong to him, so far as appointments of Cubans to office are concerned, and all the more so because he represents Gen. Calixto Garcia.

The majority of the insurgents here have no money and go about living from hand to mouth and wondering what will happen next. Armed men are not allowed rations. As the Cubans will not disband and will not work, nothing remains for them but to strut about the city with machetes and revolvers. Some of them are poorly clad, others appear in long-legged patent leather boots, with shining spurs, carrying superbly wrought Toledo machetes. A few wear immaculate white suits and Panama hats. These are for the most part the New York contingent.

Except when he is on board the gunboat Hist, which brought him here, Gen. Wood is besieged by these seekers for office. Among the interviews he has had was one with Gen. Rios, who wanted the Mayor of Manzanillo, one of Rabi's faction, dismissed, and his own man appointed to the Mayoralty. Gen. Wood asked him on what grounds the dismissal could be sustained. He said, "Is not the Mayor a competent officer? Has he not an excellent reputation? Did he not serve bravely and effectively throughout the entire war?" To all this Gen. Rios replied in the affirmative; but he insisted that his own nominee was entitled to the position because he was a Rios man. The interests of the city and the locality were apparently minor considerations in the mind of the Cuban commander. But this appears to be the case everywhere among the Cuban insurgents.

Gen. Wood and Col. Pettit regard the outlook as rather discouraging. Still, they hope some means may soon be found to break up the Cuban Army. The members of the rank and file are anxious to go to work, but the leaders refuse to allow them to do so, and the men do not dare desert, as they would certainly be shot if captured.

Gen. Wood is hoping that the other towns he will visit in his trip around the province will not present the same vexatious conditions as prevail here, where the Cuban problem is presented in a very difficult form, the most difficult he has yet encountered.

It was necessary to send a detachment of the Fourth Immune Regiment, under a Sergeant, to the Rigney plantation, in order to compel the armed Cubans to allow men to work there. The undertaking, however, proved successful, and 200 men are now regularly employed.

The latest advices from Santa Cruz del Sur, the meeting place of the Cuban Assembly, do not report the arrival there of Gen. Maximo Gomez, but there are persistent rumors that the friends of Gomez, who are delegates to the Assembly, will endeavor to embarrass Gen. Callxto Garcia and his supporters.

Lieut. Young and the officers of the Hist have been most enthusiastically welcomed here by the Cubans, who are grateful for the help many times extended to them. The gallant little boat during the war was as much an object of love to the Cubans along the coast as of fear to the Spaniards. She was quite as well known to both parties as the New York City Hall is to the residents of the metropolis.

Lieut. Young has formally claimed on behalf of the United States Navy the wrecks of the Spanish gunboats that went ashore or were sunken by the United States gunboats in the memorable engagement off Manzanillo on July 1.

After a final conference with Col. Pettit regarding the management of the district, Gen. Wood left for Santiago at noon today on board the Hist. On Wednesday he will proceed to Guantanamo, from which point, after first returning to Santiago again, will leave for the north coast of the province, to be gone probably a week or ten days.

Two companies of Col. Pettit's immunes are to be sent immediately to Bayamo.

THE KAISER AT JERUSALEM.

His Spectacular Entry Into the City—Religious Observances.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 30.—The approach of their German imperial Majesties to the city yesterday was made through triumphal arches and amid banners, garlands, and ever-growing crowds, displaying in every way their enthusiasm and delight. The formal entry through the Jaffa Gate was heralded by the roar of guns at the citadel, where the Turkish band played the German anthem.

From the Tower of David Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria proceeded on foot amid wild cheering to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where they were received by the Catholic, Greek, and Armenian clergy, whose Patriarchs presented addresses eulogizing the devotion of Emperor William, who has since conferred decorations upon the Patriarchs. Their Majesties then proceeded to the German Evangelical Church, where the pastor presented an address. At 6 o'clock in the evening a reception was held at the German Consulate, and later there was a general illumination of the city, with a display of fireworks.

To-day the imperial pair attended service at the Evangelical Church in Bethlehem, afterward paying a visit to the Church of the Nativity. The weather to-day has been beautiful, and everywhere the greatest enthusiasm has been displayed.

Emperor William and the Empress, while at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, visited the various portions of the sacred shrine and spent ten minutes at the scene of the Crucifixion. Their return from the church was the occasion for another outburst of popular enthusiasm, palm branches being strewn along the way and the cobble stones held with carpets.

After the excursion to Jericho Ijevad Pasha, former Grand Vizier, recently Turkish Governor of Crete, and now attached to the person of Emperor William as a special representative of the Sultan, will leave the imperial suite. It is rumored that this is due to some unpleasantness.

Emperor William has sent his portrait in brilliants to Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, who was among the high Ottoman dignitaries that received the Emperor and Empress in Constantinople.

Turkish Warships Behind Time.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"According to private information received here, Emperor William's reception at Haifa, Palestine, was anything but a success. The Turkish ironclads that were ordered to fire a salute did not arrive until four hours after the Emperor's departure, and nobody was allowed to witness the imperial landing from the windows."

The Empress Elizabeth Interred.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—Yesterday the remains of Empress Elizabeth of Austria were transferred to their final resting place in the vaults of the Capuchin Church, where they rejoin beside the remains of Crown Prince Rudolph.

The Pope to Discuss Anarchy.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says the Pope will shortly issue an encyclical on Anarchism.

Hail Destroys Fruit in France.

MENTONE, France, Oct. 30.—This district was visited by a terrific hailstorm this afternoon, which is continuing this evening. The stones are of immense size. The olive and lemon crops have been completely destroyed.

A Great Fire in India.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.—Yesterday a great fire in Serinagur, one of the capitals of Cashmere, in the Vale of Cashmere, destroyed all the public buildings and many residences. One man was killed. The damage is estimated at ten lacs ($500,000.)

The Steamer Chicago Disabled.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The German steamer Karlsruhe, Capt. Bardeleben, from New York for Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands to-day and signaled that in longitude 18 she spoke the British steamer Chicago, which reported that her machinery was disabled and could not be repaired at sea. The Karlsruhe offered her assistance, but she declined it.

The Chicago is a new steamer of 7,800 tons. She sailed from Newcastle, England, on Oct. 23 for New York in command of Capt. Marshall, and is consigned to Sanderson & Son.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MENELEK'S THRONE SAID TO BE IN DANGER.—The Italia Militare of Rome reports that according to trustworthy advices from Italy's African Province of Erthrea rebellion is on the point of breaking out in the dominions of the Negus. It seems that Menelek and his Lieutenant, Ras Mangascia, have quarreled. Ras Mangascia, it will be recalled, badly defeated the Italians at Makale, Dec. 20, 1895, and later on executed some of the most daring and victorious movements against the forces of Gen. Baratieri. Mangascia had seized and thrown into prison an envoy sent to him by Queen Taitu, Menelek's wife, and, on hearing of this insolent action, the Negus at once began preparations for marching an army against Mangascia. The latter asked the Italians for assistance, which Col. Trova, commanding at Massowah, declined to give. The Colonel, however, immediately telegraphed to Rome for instructions. It is not yet known, if a strong offensive alliance could be formed with Ras Mangascia, whether the Italian Government would again enter the field against the Negus in the hope of regaining some of the territory it lost in 1896.

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DE ROUGEMONT'S FAMOUS PREDECESSOR.—"Louis de Rougemont," the modern Robinson Crusoe, is still the talk of London notwithstanding the fact that his preposterous swindle has been revealed and his identity as Henry Louis Grin, a Swiss, fully established by The Daily Chronicle. Just now that journal finds it necessary to explain letters which are flowing in from all parts of the United Kingdom purporting to come from former residents of Australia, who knew Mr. Grin out there, and who positively assert that the man calling himself Louis de Rougemont is altogether a different person. One letter comes from a writer signing himself "Thomas Singleton," and is dated at "Union Bar, Union Street, Birmingham." Through it The Chronicle is informed that the correspondent knows a Henry Louis Grin who is not the person who has been identified with "M. de Rougemont." The journal asks to be placed in communication with the writer's Henry Louis Grin. But the revelations made have had little influence apparently on the eager crowds of English audiences living in the Provinces to hear the remarkable story teller lecture on his adventures. "M. de Rougemont's" managers, however, have cancelled all engagements fearing. It is said, to be accused of swindling should they present their client as "M. de Rougemont." Some of the London papers are recalling the career of a greater impostor even than "de Rougemont," one that, while the more remarkable because he was never successfully exposed. His name was George Psalmanaazaar, of whom Disraeli the elder wrote that "he defied and baffled the most learned." Psalmanaazaar, who said he was a Formosan Japanese, appeared in London in the early part of the last century under the protection of a crafty clergyman named Innes. The latter, who attached his name to a little volume on religious meditation entitled "Modest Inquiry After Moral Virtue," was soon discovered to be a forger and disappeared. Psalmanaazaar survived the shock and gained many believers. Formosa was little known then, and the alleged native from that island had the effrontery not only to invent an alphabet which he asserted was Formosan, but a language as well. This language he wrote backward like Hebrew, and some of the most learned grammarians of the day described it as correct in syntax. In 1702 he brought out a translation, in what he alleged to be Formosan, of the English Prayer Book, and he collected subscriptions to send a shipload of the books to the island in the Pacific. In 1704 he published in London a work entitled "An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, with Accounts of the Religion, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants," by George Psalmanaazaar. It went into the second edition, but is now very rare. When the few persons in England and on the Continent who had actually visited Formosa undertook to question some of his statements, he coolly told them that they were impostors and liars. At length Psalmanaazaar repented and wrote a confession in which he said he was born in the South of France, and was of Arabian extraction. He lived to a penitent old age, and died in 1763.

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THE VATICAN ON THE KAISER'S TRIP.—The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Holy See, recently contained an inspired article explaining the address that his Holiness made a few weeks ago to French pilgrims in Rome, which almost called forth a remonstrance on the part of the German Government. The writer in The Osservatore declares that the Pope's words had nothing to do with the Kaiser, and that they were consciously misinterpreted by the Italian Liberal press, thus producing a hostile impression in Berlin. Some Catholic newspapers were even led astray in regard to the withdrawal of Herr von Buelow, the Prussian Minister at the Vatican, The Osservatore says that he retired for domestic and personal reasons, and his action was indorsed by his Government, which has presented his successor in the usual form. The journal asserts that Judaism and Freemasonry are the causes for the continued and widespread idea that his Holiness entertains other than the most friendly sentiments toward the Kaiser.

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GEORGE N. CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy-designate of India, will be succeeded in the office of Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, the Queen having recently approved the latter's appointment. Mr. Brodrick is a member of Parliament from the Guildford division of Surrey. He is three years the senior of his predecessor, and like him, is a graduate of Balliol College. He first entered Parliament in 1880. He at once gained some prominence in the debate over the Irish Land bill, and, in 1886, Lord Salisbury gave him the Financial Secretaryship at the War Office. He was one of the instruments in causing the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's last and Lord Rosebery's first administration by the resolution which showed that the Government had allowed the stores of army ammunition to become insufficient. Since then he has been kept in the middle ground by his party leaders, and has served as a quiet mouthpiece for the Premier in the Commons. Like Mr. Curzon, who is also the son of a peer, Mr. Brodrick has protested against the law which in time elevates him to his father's seat in the upper house.

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THE KEY TO THE WEALTH OF THE NILE.—It is pointed out in the British scientific journals that from a practical as well as a political point of view France must not be allowed to remain at any point in the Nile Valley. The civilized nation possessing command over the Upper Nile northward from the confluence of the Blue and the White Nile would have it in its power to convert Egypt into a desert in a few weeks. Above the site of Khartoum the waters of the rivers could be easily diverted to the eastward. But it is also the opinion that should any extensive cultivation be carried on in the Upper Soudan demanding of necessity elaborate irrigation the same unfortunate fate would befall Middle and Lower Egypt. At present in the month of June, before the Nile begins to rise, the water is diverted by the barrage below Cairo into canals which carry it through the cotton fields of the delta. At that time the Nile can be crossed on foot just below the dam. If it were not for the strict system of control there would not be sufficient water for the crops. It is asserted by such experts as Dr. R. W. Felkin, who knows Egypt thoroughly, having been there at the time of the Mahdi's revolt and since, that if the tongue of excellent land lying between the Blue and White Niles were irrigated not a drop of water would be left for Egypt. The River Atbara is dry in Summer, except for stagnant pools; the Blue Nile gives a scanty supply, and the French at Fashoda would control the White Nile, which draws its Summer supply from the great lakes and the Bahr-el-Ghazal. According to Lord Cromer's recent report the cotton crop of Egypt is worth £10,000,000 a year, the rice cultivation in the south of the delta is extensive, and the sugar industry is becoming every month more important. In the Dongola Province, which is being reclaimed by Lord Kitchener, there was in 1897 a population of 58,000, of whom, owing to the ravages of war, 40,000 were women and children. Of the 70,000 acres capable of cultivation there, only 20,000 are now occupied. Lord Cromer has no doubt that as soon as permanent peace is assured the province will become self-supporting. The territory that would be controlled by France, should she remain in possession of Fashoda, is vast, and report shows that most of it could be cultivated, if properly irrigated. Such irrigation, it is declared by men who know, would bankrupt Egypt and turn the Nile Valley into a desert incapable of sustaining a soul.

A NEW MURAL PAINTING

A private view was given Saturday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church of a mural painting, "The Light of the World," by Francis Lathrop, which has been executed on an order from the brother, children, and wife of the late George Kemp. Since the order was given Mrs. Kemp has died. The painting, which has occupied all Mr. Lathrop's time and attention for nearly two years, was completed last Summer. It fills the entire wall space of the chancel above the altar and reredos, and has a surface area of nearly 800 square feet, with a semi-circular border around the top. It measures 30 feet in height and 28 feet in width, and is painted on canvas, which has been cemented and rolled on to the wall, a process now extensively used in interior decorations, and which was employed in the Hotel de Ville and other public buildings in Paris, in the Boston Public Library, and the Astoria Hotel in this city. The picture has a massive frame of Arabesque design, with the subject text from Mark xiii., 26, 27: "The Son of Man coming in the clouds with great power and glory," in Gothic letters. This frame was designed and modeled by the artist and was cast under his supervision.

The picture, which will be dedicated at a special memorial service, to be held in the church to-morrow, All Saints' Day, is not only the most important work that Mr. Lathrop, who has achieved deserved fame for his decorative work, has produced, but will take high place among the more important mural paintings of the country. The artist did the interior decoration of St. Bartholomew's several years ago, and he has made this last painting to complement the church decoration. There are 78 figures or heads in the composition, and most of these, even in the remoter groups, are above life size. The figure of Christ, which is the centre of the composition, is of heroic size.

The scheme of color of the picture is white, gold, and purple, and the picture is so placed that the side lights of the chancel illuminate it even on a dark day and invest it with a joyous atmosphere. The keynote of the composition is one of triumphant rejoicing. The figure of Christ, wrapped in voluminous garments falling in fine folds, advances in a cloud of light, with arms extended in a gesture of protection and welcome, while numerous figures of the elect and saints, robed in white, purple, and gold, are massed in the foreground on either side of the figure of Christ. Two angels holding palms, one on the right and one on the left, are the marshals of this heavenly host, some of whom are kneeling in attitudes of devotion and some of whom are praying. Others, again, stand or kneel with downcast eyes and bowed heads, but all show awe and wonder in their attitudes and expressions. Above this host two angels, Faith and Hope, are depicted as about to place a crown on the head of Christ, and on either side are groups of trumpeters. On the very top and coming from the circle around the centre figure another group of angels looks upon the scene below. Two seated angels are below the figure of Christ on either side, and on the right and left are still two angels, one bearing a harp and another a lyre.

The treatment of light in the picture is both masterly and effective. The figure of Christ itself, which is the central point of the light mass, is modeled out of the light, the rays converging and forming the lines of drapery. In looking closely at this central point, it is seen that the figure of Christ, with the lights above and below, forms the upright of a great cross, the angels holding the crown forming the arms. The outlines of the draperies melt imperceptibly into the surrounding cloud like setting. It is impossible to describe in cold type the beautiful color and light effect and the strength and power of Mr. Lathrop's painting. It should be seen and studied by all lovers of art and decoration.

Contributions to Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions in response to its recent appeals for funds to provide board for a widow sixty-nine years old, to place in a home an old German couple, to provide prolonged medical care for a crippled young woman, toward the support of a widow seventy years old, and toward the support of a man seventy-two years old, formerly a civil engineer: E. A. W., $100; C. H. Coster, Mrs. E. C. Marshall, H. C. F., C. W. B., and W., $50 each; R. E. S., $20; Miss M. Babcock and R. S., $10 each; cash, through Evening Post, and B., $5 each; R. G. P., $4. Also the following contributions to assist a widow eighty-five years old who lives alone in an attic: Jordan L. Mott, Lawrence, A. L. L., E. B. W., J. B. J., and cash, $10 each; H. S., K. Otani, C. H. P., Alice B. McNamee, Mrs. Winfield Scott, A. M. S., A. H. J., H. R. W., "In memory of Lilian Morris Beebe," and E. Chamberlin, $5 each; R. G. P. and C., $2 each; Mrs. Clarence Satterlee, $3. Also to tide an abandoned wife and children over a period of distress, G. Whittell, $20; J. P., $10; R., cash, L. H. P., W. T., and E. R. S., $5 each; A. N. B., $2; J. C. Giffing, E. H. C., F. W. B., cash, E. J., M. L. J., Harold, and F. H. D., $1 each. As sufficient money has been received for the last two cases no further contributions for them are required.

The Coming Dinner to Gen. Miles.

Arrangements for the banquet to be tendered Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 11 are well under way. The occasion promises to be a notable one, and many prominent people will be present. Among the members of the Executive Committee are Charles C. Beaman, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, ex-Gov. O. Vincent Coffin, Collis P. Huntington, and Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Red Cross Society.

Benefit for a Blind Journalist.

Col. Fred C. Hamilton, Chairman of the benefit fund now being raised for Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, who is dangerously ill with a painful nervous affliction, reports that the arrangements for the benefit entertainment at the Broadway Theatre Sunday evening, Nov. 13, are fast nearing completion, and the cast will be named next week. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, is daily in receipt of letters from people of note in the musical and dramatic professions, volunteering their services.

Knox Memorial Chapel Dedicated.

A service for the dedication of the Knox Memorial Chapel, in Forty-first Street, near Ninth Avenue, was held last night. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Collegiate Church, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. The pastor of the church, the Rev. William Vaughan, made the prayer of dedication, which was in accordance with the liturgy of the Reformed Church in America. Seated behind the pulpit was the Rev. John G. Fagg of the Middle Church, Seventh Street and Second Avenue. The cornerstone of the chapel was laid on Nov. 27, 1897. The edifice cost $150,000, and is in the Gothic style of architecture. Prior to the occupancy of the building yesterday services were held at 514 Ninth Avenue.

A Speaking Acquaintance.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Yes," said Mr. Jones, when a certain girl's name had been mentioned, "I know her to speak to, but not by sight."

"You mean," cut in the prompt corrector, —"you mean that you know her by sight, but not to speak to."

"Do I?" asked Mr. Jones, anxiously.

"Of course, you do. You have seen her so often that you know who she is, but have never been introduced to her. Isn't that it?"

"No, that isn't it. I never saw her at all to know her, but I speak to her nearly every day."

"How can that be?"

"She is the telephone girl at Central."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sunday in town is yet dull, and yesterday, with rain and leaden skies, was absolutely cheerless and uncomfortable. The churches were not crowded, and in many of the pews of those in the fashionable district there were strange faces. At the cafés and restaurants, where society and those who are pleased to call themselves by that misused word, "bohemian," congregate, there was some promise of the Winter season. It was pleasant to see again Edouard de Reszke, Pol Plançon, and the others of the opera troupe surrounded by their friends. Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis are to begin their Sunday evening musicales very shortly, and it is rumored that Mrs. Charles Yerkes will make her début in society, and will entertain also on Sunday evenings at her magnificent house on Fifth Avenue. Music will be one of the attractions.

***

An engagement announced yesterday was that of Miss Augusta McKim Davies, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies and Mr. Louis Ogden of the Union Club. Miss Davies is a handsome young woman and a great favorite in society. Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies have lately returned to town for the Winter. There has been no formal announcement, but the young people are receiving the congratulations of their friends. The date of the wedding has not been fixed.

***

During the past week there have been several delightful musicales and stag parties given by bachelors at their apartments. The Baron von Munchaussen was the host on Saturday to a number of the members of the different clubs, where he has been entertained, and Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther gave a delightful musicale on Thursday, at which his sister, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Henry Burnett, and Mrs. Howland Pell poured tea. Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood are in town for the Winter, having closed their country seat on the Rumson Road this week. Mrs. Bloodgood, who has just emerged from a period of mourning, will give some delightful entertainments this Winter at her town house, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street.

***

Among those who arrived on the incoming steamers were Mr. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Louis di Zeregа, Mrs. Dexter Hawkins and Miss Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck, and Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Jennings. Mrs. John R. Drexel will remain abroad for a much longer period, possibly for the entire Winter. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is reported on the cabin list of the Campania, which sailed on Saturday from Liverpool.

***

A wedding of much interest to-day is that of Miss Mabel Gordon, the daughter of Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Peace Commission, and the Hon. Rowland Leigh, the third son of Lord and Lady Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, England. The ceremony and reception will take place in Savannah, Ga., the home of the bride's parents. It was announced for Saturday, but was postponed until to-day to enable some of Mr. Leigh's relatives to be present. Although only a barrister at law, Mr. Leigh is related to some of the noblest houses in England. By the marriage of his first cousin, Lady Meg Grosvenor, the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, with the Prince "Dolly" of Teck he is connected with royalty itself, as the Princess May of Teck is the Duchess of York, and the Tecks are first cousins to the Queen. This match is considered in England far more brilliant than the Baring-Churchill affair, as Mr. Baring is only a commoner. An elder brother of Mr. Leigh married the great New York beauty Miss "Baby" Beckwith. The marriage was said to have been arranged by Mrs. Bradley Martin.

***

The venerable Mrs. Walden Pell, an account of whose birthday dinner in Paris was given yesterday in this column, has published a book for private circulation among her friends. It is an autobiography and embraces her recollections of American and Continental society from 1810 to 1897. Mrs. Pell has been urged to publish these memoirs, which are filled with interesting gossip and anecdotes of people well known through several generations.

***

Mr. George Lord Day has arrived at Lisbon in his yacht, the Fleur de Lys, and he is reported as having exchanged salutes off Finisterre with the Spanish cruiser Charles V. Mr. Eugene Higgins is at Bordeaux, and with a party of friends will take a cruise on the Varuna. Mr. James Gordon Bennett with the Namouna is en route to join the German Emperor. In his party are Mr. Henry Ridgeway, Baron Maurice Gourgaud, and M. Jules Stewart, the painter.

***

Among the Americans who are returning this week are Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, who have been absent a year, traveling through Egypt in the Winter and making a cycling tour in France during the Summer; Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mme. de Keratry, (on their honeymoon trip,) Dr. Hamilton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dickinson, Mrs. F. M. Blodgett, R. de Madrazo, the painter; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Iverson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bell. The Princess Wrede, the Baroness Braunsck, and the Count de Valmont are among the titled people who have also sailed for these shores. In Paris there still linger M. de Courcey Forbes, who has been visiting his sister, the Duchess de Praslin; Mr. and Mrs. Pell Haggerty, Mr. Wyllys Pomeroy, and Miss Pomeroy.

***

There has been much concern in England over the failing health of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. He is at present in Ireland. His eldest son, who holds the title of the Marquis of Ava by courtesy only, is in Canada, and is well known in New York society. Rumor at one time made him a suitor for the hand of Miss Grace Wilson, who afterward married Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The second son of "Lord" Dufferin, as he is called, Sir Terence Blackwood, married Miss Flora Davis of this city, the daughter of Mr. John Davis.

Rumor is also busy obtaining new possible suitors for the hand of Miss Goelet. The fact that she was a guest of the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie recently is sufficient for gossips to say that she has refused an offer of marriage from the Earl of Shaftesbury, the brother of the Countess.

***

Many of the New Yorkers who went to Philadelphia last week for the jubilee remained over Sunday. On Saturday there were several tally-hos and breaks from Philadelphia at Media, Penn., where the Fall meeting of the Rosetree Hunt Club was held. Mr. S. Megargee Wright had in his party Mr. Gould Redmond of New York, Mr. Rittenhouse Miller, Mr. Benjamin Chew, Miss Julia Biddle, and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright. Mr. John A. Conaway had Mr. Creighton Webb, Mr. Barton Willing, Mrs. Alfred Norris, Miss Wanamaker, and Mrs. Conaway. On Mr. Davis Stevenson's break were Miss Natalie Hatch, Miss Robinson, Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., and Mr. Sandy Hatch.

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The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Evert Jansen Wendell was celebrated on Wednesday evening last at Wayne, Penn. There was a large reception given, at which there were many guests from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Mr. Wendell is seventy-two years of age, and his wife is several years younger. They are related to the Wendell, Schuyler, Quincy, and Whittier families, and a grandson, Mr. Jacob Wendell, Jr., lives in this city. Another grandson, Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, was a great favorite in society, and died last year.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, who have been spending the Summer in Paris, where Mr. Torrey has been painting several portraits, will sail for New York next Saturday. Mr. Torrey's portraits of Mrs. Gen. Burnett and Judge Truax will probably be seen at the portrait show at the Academy of Design in December.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Norton Winslow, who have been abroad since March, 1897, will probably not return home until Spring. They have become well-known figures in the American colony in Paris. Mr. Winslow is known as "Le Bicycleur Americain" in Paris, and spends a large part of each day upon his wheel.

***

Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, formerly Miss Helen Chanler White, who are to be married soon, have taken an apartment in the Bienheim for the Winter. The wedding will be a quiet one. Mrs. Stevens, since her widowhood, has, with her children, resided with her father, Dr. Octavius White.

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As people of means and leisure return to town there begins to be more and more discussion of the question as to whether the three large and enormously costly restaurants, with their palm garden and café annexes, now open on Fifth Avenue between Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Streets, can all be financially successful in the near future at least. Those who take the negative side of the question argue that New York has not yet a sufficiently large number with long purses addicted to the public restaurant habit to give all three establishments adequate patronage, and that one at least must inevitably succumb. Their opponents argue that the number of wealthy people who prefer to occupy apartments and rooms in New York during the Winter at least, and to lunch and dine out rather than to have the care and trouble of keeping house, is much larger than is generally supposed, and is continually increasing, and that to these patrons of the three great establishments must be added the throng of strangers constantly passing through or tarrying in the city for a few days or weeks. These two classes, it is urged, can, and will, of themselves support the restaurants in question.

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The proprietor of the newest of these establishments probably relies more for success upon the fashionable prestige which his ballrooms in his older and now vacated building further down town have acquired during the past few years, and also upon the reputation his cuisine has secured at a famous casino owned and run by him at a fashionable Summer resort. His neighbor across the way also and rightly looks for success to the still older prestige of his family name and the cuisine of his establishment, in New York. The third and largest of all these restaurants is really an annex to a tremendous and superb hotel, and has hundreds of patrons at hand among the guests who register there daily. Only time can determine the very interesting question of the three restaurants.

GUY H. REYNOLDS DEAD.

Man Whom Lillian Allen Reynolds Sued for Annulment of Marriage Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Guy H. Reynolds, one of the heirs to the Fayerweather millions who became well known about two years ago in connection with a suit for annulment of marriage brought by Lillian Allen Reynolds, died from pneumonia Saturday in his apartments on the second floor of the flat house at 58 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. For several weeks he had been ailing, and about ten days ago he contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia. The body will be shipped to Rutland, Vt., to-day, and funeral services will be held there at the home of his wife's parents Tuesday.

Mr. Reynolds was thirty-six years of age and was the son of John B. Reynolds, a millionaire residing in West Fifty-third Street, who is the owner of the Ozark onyx mines at Phoenix, Arizona. In October, 1881, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Pauline McDaniels of Rutland, Vt. Subsequently, it was alleged that he married Lillian Allen in Saratoga and lived with her for some years. He denied the charges and claimed that the woman was trying to blackmail him.

Lillian Allen Reynolds then began a suit for the annulment of her marriage with Guy H. Reynolds and for $50,000 damages. The case was heard in 1896, and according to the story told by the plaintiff she met Mr. Reynolds at the Hotel Empire in Saratoga. He became very attentive to her and proposed marriage. She agreed and they were secretly married in the parlor of the hotel on May 21, 1895, by the Rev. Charles Dudley of Eagle Spring, N. Y. He left her the day following on a business trip East, and she kept the marriage secret at his request.

In 1895 Mrs. Reynolds decided to sue for divorce and was surprised to learn from Mr. Reynolds's lawyer that he had a wife living at the time of her marriage. Then she began the suit for the annulment of the marriage and damages, which she won by default, as Mr. Reynolds was in Europe. Mr. Reynolds on his return had the case reopened, and it was submitted to ex-Judge Donohue, as referee, in August, 1897. Mrs. Reynolds repeated her story, which was denied and declared to be a fabrication by Mr. Reynolds. He admitted meeting her in Saratoga, but said that he had never proposed marriage to her, and produced checks to prove that on the day of the alleged marriage he was in Rutland, Vt.

Among the witnesses for Mrs. Reynolds was a Mrs. Cornell, who testified that she was present at the marriage. The referee decided in favor of Mrs. Reynolds and the decision was confirmed by Judge Chase. Last August Mr. Reynolds had Mrs. Cornell arrested on a charge of perjury. She was confronted in the Centre Street Police Court by the mother and sister of Mrs. Reynolds, who testified that she was not present at the ceremony. The case is still pending. Since the annulment was granted, Mrs. Reynolds has been married to William Klopman.

MISS FLORA SHAW.

Something About the Colonial Editor of London's Thunderer.

From The Montreal Herald.

Miss Flora Shaw, colonial editor of The London Times, made the entire journey from London to Dawson City in thirty-one days, braved the privations and dangers of the Shaguay alone and unaided, traveled the long miles of the Yukon, to Dawson and back, without female companions, and without reliance on other than her own indomitable spirit and her trust in the innate chivalry of the race. And when it is added that not an insulting word or look greeted her throughout the journey the justification for her faith is complete. The stories which Miss Shaw will have to tell of her experiences during that toilsome six weeks in the Far Northwest, of how rough miners kept unruly tongues in check when in her presence, waited at dangerous places on the trail to help her pass them, confided to her their simple tales of "loved ones left behind," and in a hundred little ways and by a hundred little offices, showed their sympathy and respect—these stories will be such as to increase the reader's faith in the basic soundness of human nature.

Miss Shaw evidently is a strong believer in the axiom that "she travels the faster who travels alone," and in her journeys for The Times invariably travels as an individual unit, attaching herself to no party and not assuming the responsibilities and delays that might be incident to companionship. But it must not be assumed from this that Miss Shaw is of a masculine character. On the contrary, she is an English lady, quick in all the sympathies of her sex, but endowed by nature with a power of will, of observation, and of expression that have found ample verge and room in the subject to which she has devoted all her energies—the relations of England and her colonies, with particular reference to the development of the world empire that is evolving from the mother land and her beyond-sea possessions. To this work Miss Shaw has brought an enthusiasm which carries her through difficulties that would daunt almost all mankind, as well as womankind. Her reward has been found in the unique position she holds as one of the leading authorities on those questions, now of such pressing interest, that relate to the empire as a whole. It may be said of Miss Shaw without exaggeration that she has not been by any means the least of the forces working for the unification of the empire. Her judgment may sometimes be questioned, her conclusions combated, but of her wide knowledge of the men who are empire building, her acquaintance with the movements of which they are the motive power, her enthusiasm, her courage, and her intellectual ability it is not easy to speak too highly. Miss Shaw is certainly one of the remarkable women of the age.

She Got Things Mixed.

From The Interior, Chicago.

Mary has begun the study of English as a written language, and one of the first rules she had to learn was that "All names of the Deity should be written with capital initials." It was a part of her school exercise to present the rule with examples of her own selection. So she faithfully copied the rule, and then, for illustration, added, "as, for example, Methodist and Presbyterian." Her teacher had a good many quiet laughs during the day as she thought of Mary's rule and its examples, but probably Mary was not the only person who got the names of the Deity and the names of the denominations a little confused in her thinking.

Cut in Wages in the South.

From The Textile Manufacturers' Journal.

It is not well for the Northern cotton manufacturer to take too much joy to himself over the reduction in wages in the Southern cotton mills, for back of it may be what may be called an ulterior motive. Competition from the North has not been so severe as to compel this movement, at least facts do not indicate it. Because a syndicate of mills reduces wages it does not follow that it is done to prevent Northern mills from taking their market; they may have found home competition severe, or they may have been actuated by a greedy desire

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES

The National Reform League Writes to President M'Kinley.

APPEAL FOR MERIT SYSTEM

An Argument that No Positions Should Be Taken Out of the Classified Service.

A letter has been addressed to President McKinley by the Civil Service Reform League, in the matter of the proposed changes in the existing civil service system. It reads as follows:

On behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, the undersigned, members of its General and Executive Committees, express to you the solicitude which persistent rumors that material changes are to be made in the civil service rules have caused, as they believe, to all who hold that the benefits of good government and pure politics can be secured to this country only through the faithful and practical application of the principle that office constitutes always and in all respects a trust for the good of the whole people.

It is reported that through the changes in contemplation a large number of positions now filled either through promotion or after open competitive examination will be withdrawn from the protection of the rules and restored to that class wherein both appointment and retention depend wholly upon the favor of the department officer, or of others who, directly or indirectly, exercise this power. The league submits for your consideration the certainty that such changes, whatever their motive, and however plausibly they may be explained by those by whom they are suggested, will be greeted alike by the friends and enemies of the merit system as a step backward—a step the more significant because it will be the first step backward avowedly taken by the executive branch of the Government since the civil service law took effect.

We present with this address a brief statement of facts relative to certain positions and classes of positions said to be within the scope of the changes proposed, for which we respectfully ask your consideration.

The merit system in our public administration has proved its worth. Experience has shown that wherever the hostility of appointing or governing officers has not been an impediment it has improved the personnel of the branches in which it has been established, and reduced the public expense; while in other branches where the rules have not applied the case has often been notably the reverse.

In the classified force of the departmental service at Washington alone during the period from 1883 to 1896 the saving effected annually through increased efficiency has been estimated, in the official reports of the Civil Service Commission, at

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
71 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 Broad St., New York.
INVESTMENTS
Wanted, Bonds of any corporation, steam railway or street railway, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Also buy and sell securities dealt in in any market.
Private wires to principal cities.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company.
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway
Acting President, AUGUST BELMONT. Vice President, WILLIAM A. NASH.
Manager, THOMAS L. GREENE. Chief Consulting Auditor, STEPHEN LITTLE.
Consulting Engineers, W. B. PARSONS, F. S. PEARSON.
Chief of Corps of Engrs. Secretary and Treasurer, HENRY B. SEAMAN. EDWARD T. PERINE.
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The Audit Company examines and reports upon the accounts and financial condition of corporations, copartnerships, and individuals, and examines and reports upon the physical condition of railroad, manufacturing, and other properties.
Its services are of value to investors, financial institutions, borrowers of money, Directors of corporations, merchants, firms, and purchasers of properties.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO.
Subscriptions, When Issued, Dealt In.
ALSO
Preferred and Common Stock,
WHEN ISSUED.
Correspondence Solicited.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
2 WALL ST.
Telephones 4835 and 4836 Cortlandt.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company.
General First Mortgage 4% Bonds, dated August 2d, 1886.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 102½ and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of $53,020. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 5th day of November, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
REORGANIZATION.
A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds, and of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12, 1898, the said plan and agreement have been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.
In compliance with numerous requests, the time within which holders of all classes of bonds and stock may deposit their securities under the plan has been extended to and including December 1, 1898, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned.
Dated October 21, 1898.
By Order of Reorganization Committee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—Builder's loan, to be converted into permanent loans on completion of a number of frame cottages about $2,500 each, by responsible builder in Flatbush; will give bond. Box 10, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due November 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company Series "B" 5s
Long Island City and Flushing R. R. 1st..... 6s
Long Island City and Flushing R. R. Con..... 5s
Metropolitan Ferry Company 1st..... 6s
Hoboken Ferry Company 1st..... 5s
Village of Cold Spring, N. Y., Water..... 4s
Franklin County, Ohio..... 4½s
Inman Compress Co. 1st..... 7s
City of Iowa City, Ia..... 6s
King County, Washington, School District No. 28..... 6s
Snohomish County, Wash., School District, No. 46 4s
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 13. 4s
Council Bluffs, Iowa, School District..... 4½s
City of Minneapolis, Minn.,
Permanent Improvement..... 4½s
Railway Aids..... 7s
Bridges..... 8s
November 15, 1898.
School..... 4s
Permanent Improvement..... 4s
Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund..... 4s

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1898, an installment of interest (being the second installment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 2, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1898. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1898, and will remain closed until November 2, 1898. H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 7, 1898.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 27, 1898.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after November 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 127.
The usual quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable November 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business November 1st, 1898. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close November 1st, 1898, and reopen November 16th, 1898.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 13th, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.
Coupons and dividends on the above maturing November 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT., on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at noon on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of November. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1898.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1898.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 5, 1898.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, October 24, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after November 1 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., New York, Oct. 29, 1898.
Coupons of the following-named companies, maturing Nov. 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date:
Dallas & Waco R. R. Co.
Roonville Railroad Bridge Co.
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st Mtge. Extension.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treasurer.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 26, 1898.
91st Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1st.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 24.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank.
128 Broadway, New York, October 21, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., on the capital stock, was declared, payable Nov. 1st prox.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 3d proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Co.
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Coupons maturing 1st November, 1898, will be paid at Mercantile National Bank, New York; Old Colony Building, Chicago, and 20 Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
FRANCIS N. WHITNEY, Asst. Sec'y.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 18th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed to November 1st.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, October 25, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1898.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due November 1st, 1898, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and from Minneapolis and Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., No. 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, October 25th, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable November 10th.
Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, No. 470 Broadway.
New York, Oct. 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%,) payable on and after Nov. 1st next. The transfer books will be closed to November 1st, 1898.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 24, 1898.
The COUPONS due Nov. 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the "PRATT COAL AND IRON COMPANY," will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.
Coupons due November 1st, 1898, from both the First Mortgage and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, 54 Wall St., New York City. L. S. OWSLEY, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street seems to have firmly persuaded itself that there need be no further apprehensions as to the sound-money complexion of the next Congress, which will be elected a week from to-morrow. And this confidence is likely to be the key to stock market activity during the coming week, as it was during that just ended. Last week's buoyancy was the discounting of sound-money victories, and toward the close of the week this discounting disposition seemed to be extending to the smaller speculators of the Street, who on Friday and Saturday were eager buyers of all conspicuous stocks.

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It seems to be the widespread feeling in the Street that the defeat of silver at the polls on Nov. 8 and the establishment of a sound-money Congress will clear the way for another great stock market boom. That there should be buying in anticipation of this by people who are confident that the elections are to result favorably is natural and was to have been expected. That sort of thing always occurs in Wall Street prior to some like important development. But it must be admitted that so far the discounting of sound-money victories has been done largely by the professional traders and smaller commission house speculators. Many of the most important of Wall Street's conservative interests are still waiting and watching and advising their friends to wait and watch likewise.

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Continued activity during the coming week is altogether likely. In the trust shares manipulative games have gone along merrily, and they will probably go along in the same way, for the public is showing a persistent desire to have its fingers burned. Tobacco was rushed up last week, making a net gain of nearly 15 points, and at the close of the week all Wall Street, except where conservatism rules, was wildly and enthusiastically bullish on the stock, just as all Wall Street was wildly and enthusiastically bearish on the stock when it was down around 111 a fortnight ago.

In many quarters of the market real genuine strength is shown. Standard shares are moving up, not rapidly as some industrials are, but steadily and naturally. Yet the recent buying of them seems to have been influenced more by election prospects than by the promise of any developments in the properties themselves. In fact, it is an election market, and one in which news of political developments in various parts of the country is likely to prove all-powerful for the next eight days.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The St. Paul Globe does not join heartily with certain well-informed men in regard to the general pessimistic tendency of the wheat market of the Northwest. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the world's supply is coming prominently to the front in the shape of figures in a way that affords indication of far less values being placed upon the product than those of last year.

It is always a mistake on the part of farmers to follow up a year of very high prices for wheat, such as the last crop year was, with overplanting and overcropping. A high price one year stimulates overproduction the next year, and the farmer inevitably suffers from falling into this practice.

American producers, this year, are confronted with an aggregate gain over last year of 98,000,000 bushels. There is at present a world's increase estimated in Europe of 236,000,000 bushels over the crop of 1897. Even in Russia the latest figures indicate an increase that has not been heretofore regarded as possible.

It is folly to talk about the Argentine crop and its possibilities, for it is not harvested until January and February, and reports from that source are simply used as blinders. What our own producers must look to is the present condition prevailing in Europe. There have been, unquestionably, gains in almost every European locality, and only very slight depreciation in the Asiatic crops so far as indicated.

Wheat stocks were extremely low at the beginning of the present crop year, but there has been a freer marketing of new wheat, both in the Winter and Spring wheat sections, than was anticipated. The process of gaining in stock supplies has been slow, and in a degree which has had a depressing effect upon the market.

This is no year in which to make comparisons with former years this side of 1891, so far as the month of September is concerned. There is something in the way of approximation of volume between 1891 and 1898 to be considered, and the figures are given below as of the date of Oct. 1 for the years between 1889 and 1898, as follows:

	East of Rockies.	Pacific Coast.	Totals.
1898	18,857,000	4,671,000	23,528,000
1897	31,508,000	6,251,000	37,759,000
1896	63,975,000	5,454,000	69,405,000
1895	55,078,000	9,760,000	64,838,000
1894	92,100,000	9,674,000	101,174,000
1893	71,108,000	7,162,000	78,270,000
1892	59,845,000	8,153,000	67,998,000
1891	36,727,000	9,317,000	46,044,000
1890	27,976,000	6,105,000	34,081,000
1889	26,734,000	9,514,000	36,248,000

The general stock of the country at the different dates named is shown, and it will be observed that the American stock is considerably smaller than last year; about one-third less than in 1895 or in 1896.

An outline of the condition of things abroad shows that the stocks in European markets Oct. 1, 1898, were about 15,000,000 bushels below those of 1897 at the same date. The stocks of America and Europe combined are about 66,000,000 bushels, while a year ago they were 95,000,000 bushels, or about 30,000,000 bushels more.

The following are some of the figures in regard to stocks in Argentina and Australia, together with those in Europe and afloat, as well as in the United States and Canada:

Europe and Afloat—Oct. 1, 1898, 42,400,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 37,030,000; Jan. 1, 1898, 71,600,000; Oct. 1, 1897, 57,300,000.

United States and Canada—Oct. 1, 1898, 23,525,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 13,393,000; Jan. 1, 1898, 60,834,000; Oct. 1, 1897, 37,759,000.

Australia—Oct. 1, 1898, 2,600,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 3,200,000; Jan. 1, 1898, 870,000; Oct. 1, 1897, 870,000.

Argentina—Oct. 1, 1898, 736,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 736,000.

Totals—Oct. 1, 1898, 69,264,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 54,359,000; Jan. 1, 1898, 133,304,000; Oct. 1, 1897, 95,929,000.

The situation, from a general point of view, so far as the producer of wheat is concerned, is not at this time highly encouraging, much as we would like to see it so. This has been a year of excessive production of wheat, not only in this country, but the world over. These experiences do not bring about high prices. The low stocks of wheat existing throughout the country are being so rapidly replenished that an advancing price is not to be anticipated. The export demand is not yet a settled point. It may come later, but it is not likely to be anything more than spasmodic for some time to come.

Covering of shorts by bears is about the only quantity that is likely to be productive of profits or stimulation in prices for several weeks to come. There is good ground for belief that the later months of the crop year will see better prices.

GROCERY TRADE ACTIVITY.

Wholesale grocers are in the midst of their heaviest Fall rush, and the packing rooms are working night and day. October, say the wholesalers, is their heaviest shipping month of the year. Canned goods, which retailers seldom display conspicuously in hot weather on account of the tendency to discoloration by insects, &c., are now going out in large quantities. The new crop of dried fruits, preserves, &c., is also coming in and going out on a large scale. An advance of 20 cents per barrel in the price of flour was made at the opening of the present week. The gain was in sympathy with the advance in wheat caused by the fears of impending difficulty between France and England in the Nile country. Prices of sugar have held steady for the last week. It is now expected that the new Doscher refinery will be in full operation by the first of next month—fully a month earlier than was anticipated. It is expected that some of the refineries of the American Company will then either shut down or reduce their output, as there must then be an immense accumulation of stocks. It is not believed that any of the new refineries can be induced to curtail output unless the trust can secure the adoption of some sort of trade agreement—something that is not credited in local circles.—Chicago Tribune.

ONE BRITISH VIEW.

Henry Labouchère, in discussing the American financial outlook in London Truth, says:

"The silver men are altogether out of it, and the sound-money platform is the only possible one now. Currency reform may therefore be looked for as being in the air, and the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Gage, will thus get his opportunity. Advices from all parts of the United States are to the effect that there is exceptional business activity, and the accession of trade with the new colonies alone will create remarkable expansion. There is thus sweeping over the country a remarkable wave of prosperity, and all well-informed authorities agree that no matter what temporary set-backs may precede it, an important and general advance in American railroad stocks must come about in the near future."

EXPORT TRADE EXPANSION.

The German correspondent of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter makes a statement this week which, to most persons, will seem extraordinary. Writing from Chemnitz, he says:

"Half an hour ago a manufacturer of this city told me that the United States are going to emancipate themselves from this and all other foreign markets much sooner than their most sanguine friends anticipated. He says America makes hose much better, price against price, than does any country on earth. He says he saw wonderful goods, elegant goods, at the $1 a dozen limit; goods that no one here or in Nottingham equals for that money. He doesn't know what Chemnitz and Nottingham are going to do, nor do I. He said the United States are sending underwear to London; that your heavy hose would sell here against any and all competitors. Is not this carrying coals to Newcastle?"

In another part of his letter he adds:

"A recent arrival here says that the United States can run off in six months their own needs in hosiery; that they could compete successfully here or anywhere with foreign-made hose and underwear; that London buys United States underwear now. This being so, isn't it about time for the United States to get up and go out into other markets? What is the matter with making a move toward China? Its 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 men and women will want your kind of clothes one of these days."

Report of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand increase, 278,000 pesetas; silver in hand increase, 1,100,000 pesetas; notes in circulation increase, 1,486,000 pesetas.

FAILURE IN PORTLAND, ORE.

George A. Steel and the George A. Steel Company File Petitions in Bankruptcy.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 30.—George A. Steel and the George A. Steel Company have petitioned the United States Court to be declared bankrupt and to be discharged from all indebtedness. The combined assets are given in the petitions as $150,000 and the liabilities $411,000.

Mr. Steele's failure is due to his efforts to support with his own fortune the East Side Electric Railway, between Portland and Oregon City.

Arrangements had been made to float the bonds of the company when the panic of 1892 set in, and the sale was not consummated. The company was then placed in the hands of a receiver, and recently the road was sold at foreclosure.

Montreal Cheese Exporter in Trouble.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 30.—A demand of assignment has been made upon J. C. Warrington, one of the largest cheese exporters in Canada, and who also operates largely in Northern New York. It is understood that the demand will not be contested. The liabilities are at present unknown, but will be large.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oster Hotel Company of New York City, to carry on a hotel business; capital stock, $1,200. Directors—John Henry Oster, Louise Oster, and Daniel J. Pierce, New York City.

The Engel-Hager Beer Cooler Company of Buffalo, to manufacture coolers for liquors; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—George Engel, Otto F. Hager, and Max Whale, Buffalo.

Excelsior Lithographing Company of New York City, to carry on a general lithographing company; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Arnold Weiss, Casper Hermann, and William P. Stewart, Jr., New York City.

Olive Growers' Company of New York City, to deal in olive and other vegetable oils and to manufacture soap; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—David M. MacKaye, William J. Dudley, and James S. Laing, New York City.

A Husband's Economy.

From The New York Weekly.

Mr. Spriggs—My dear, it won't be necessary for you to go to the auction at Mr. Sellout's to-morrow.

Mrs. Spriggs—There may be two or three things there that I want, and, besides, I enjoy going to auctions.

"There won't be any auction there."

"Why not?"

"I stopped in to-day and bought everything he had at private sale."

"Everything? Private sale? Are you crazy? What in the world did you do that for?"

"Because I didn't want you to go to-morrow and pay three or four prices for everything."

DIVIDENDS.

The United States Leather Company.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of this Company, due November 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN UNION GAS Company, due November 1st, 1898, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. B. HOLLINS & CO., 15 Wall St., N.Y. D. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. F. F. OGSTON, Secretary.
New York, October 24, 1898.

North End Street Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. F. F. OGSTON, Secretary.
New York, October 24, 1898.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, November 3d, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

AUDITORIUM PLANS INVITED.
Ground and elevation plans are invited for an Auditorium Building which shall meet the following requirements: 1. Location on a lot open on all sides. 2. Cost above foundations not to exceed $200,000. 3. Inside measurements as nearly as practicable 150 ft. by 250 ft. 4. Seating capacity, including gallery, to be about 7,500. 5. With a stage in the clear of 80 to 100 ft. in width and of 60 to 75 ft. in depth, with dressing rooms, &c., outside foregoing dimensions. 6. Building to contain committee rooms, reception rooms, &c. 7. There will be awarded for the best plan, exclusive of the accepted plan, the sum of $50, and to the second best $25. 8. On each plan shall be stated the estimated cost and each shall be marked with some device for identification, and said device with the architect's name to also be inclosed in a sealed envelope. Right is reserved to reject any and all plans. Envelopes and plans to be marked "Plans for Auditorium," and to be addressed to Auditorium Committee, Confederate Veteran Reunion, care of the South Carolina Loan & Trust Co., Charleston, S. C., by Nov. 15th.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for erecting and finishing a detached building, consisting of a kitchen building, dining room, and accessory rooms adjacent to the branch group; also for warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply, plumbing and drainage, and electric wiring and fixtures for said detached building at Ward's Island, for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to noon P. M. on Wednesday, the ninth day of November, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City at which time and place the Board will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals had at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Each bid must be enclosed in a envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work to which the bid refers.
GEORGE L. DODGE, Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	5 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾@.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05
Lard prime	5.22½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.23

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Flour steady; special brands, $4.10@$4.35; hard patents, $3.50@$3.75; soft patents, $3.45@$3.55; hard straights, $3.10@$3.20; bakers', $2.40@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65½@66½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@65¼c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 2 corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 oats, 24¼@24½c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, 35@48½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01½@$1.02½; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.85@$4.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.10@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.64; granulated, $5.14.

COTTON.

Notwithstanding the fact that the influences reaching the cotton market on Saturday were mostly of a bearish nature, and some of them decidedly so, the decline in prices was at the most only 4 points after the market had opened steady at a decline of 1@3 points from the prices of the previous day. The English cables reporting 1 2-64d net decline in futures and spot sales of only 7,000 bales were decidedly disappointing. The market closed quiet and steady at a net loss of 3@4 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.10	5.10	5.09	5.08@5.09
December	5.17	5.17	5.14	5.14@5.15
January	5.21	5.21	5.18	5.18@5.19
February	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.22@5.23
March	5.30	5.30	5.27	5.27@5.28
April	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.32@5.33
May	5.38	5.38	5.36	5.36@5.37
June	5.42	5.42	5.40	5.40@5.41
July	5.44	5.45	5.44	5.43@5.45
August	5.48	5.48	5.46	5.46@5.47

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices 1-16c lower, on the basis of 5 5-16c for middling upland, and 5 7-16c for middling gulf, as compared with 6 and 6¼c respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: Galveston, 4¾c, 1-16c decline; New Orleans, 4⅞c; Mobile, 4¾c; Savannah, 4¾c, 1-16c decline; Charleston, 4¾c; Wilmington, 4⅞c; Norfolk, 5c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Memphis, 5c; Augusta, 5c, 1-16c decline; St. Louis, 5c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	20,907	5,314	12,722
Thus far this week	20,907	5,314	12,722
Since Sept. 1	744,040	121,253	470,743

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—Middling upland, 3 1-16d; December-January, 2.60½@; January-February, 2.60½b; February-March, 2.61½@; March-April, 2.62b; April-May, 2.63b; May-June, 3ds; June-July, 3d ½b; July-August, 3.01½b; August-September, 3.02b; October, 2.62s; October-November, 2.61½@; November-December, 2.60½@.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73¾	73⅞	73⅜	73¼
May	71⅞	72	71¾	72
Corn—				
December	38 1-16	38 1-16	37⅞	38
May	39	39⅛	39	39
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	5.22

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	65¾
December	66	66½	65⅝	66⅛
May	67	67	66 9-16	67
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	32
December	32	32 7-16	31⅞	32⅜
May	34	34 5-16	33¾	34¼
Oats—				
October	23	23½	23	23½
December	23 5-16	23 11-16	23¼	23¾
May	24 5-16	24⅝	24¼	24⅞
Lard—				
December	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85
January	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.92½
Ribs—				
December	..	..	..	4.62½
January	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.62½
Pork—				
December	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85
January	9.00	9.02½	8.95	9.02½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was further weakness in the wheat market Saturday, resulting from a continuation of favorable political affairs abroad and weakness of the European markets. Liverpool closed ½@½d lower, and Paris wheat, although called firm, was but partly 5 points higher, while flour was from 45 points higher to 5 points lower, and Antwerp closed ¼f off.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—October, 64c; December, 63⅝@63¾c; May, 65c; No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c.

DULUTH, Oct. 29.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; October, 66¼c; December, 63¾c; May, 66¼c.

Corn.

The market lost ½@½c Saturday, showing its greatest weakness at the start, with a slight rally near the regular close. In addition to a decline of ¼@½d at Liverpool the market was affected by prospects of larger receipts West and the decline in wheat. The trade was quiet, with local houses inclined to unload. Exporters bought 28 loads, all ports. No. 2 corn closed 1½c over December, free on board, afloat. On the Curb December ranged from 38c to 38¼c, closing at 38¼c bid.

Oats.

No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28¼@30½c; track white, 29@33c; No. 2 white clips, 31c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58@58½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, 54c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 53½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 38@41c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47½@51c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—43@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York track.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90@$4.25, latter old; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.45@$1.65, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.95@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 73@75c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, spot, and to arrive, $13@$

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE

At 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, NOON,

117 LOTS,

portion of property known as

GILBERT HOMESTEAD,

on and near

HUNTS POINT ROAD

and

LAFAYETTE AV.,

Twenty-third Ward (Bronx), New York City.

Accessible by Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue. Trolley lines and Harlem River Branch, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., from 129th Street L. Station to Hunts Point Station.

Maps and particulars with Augustus C. Brown, Referee, 128 Broadway; Wilson and Wallis, plaintiff's attorneys, 48 Wall Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 277 WEST 42d Av.; can be seen from 1 until 5.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—Private dwelling, 156 East 87th St., $1,800; excellent neighborhood; new decorations and improvements; admission by caretaker; would sell. R. T. VARNUM, 62 William Street.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

DURING ABSENCE OF OWNER, occupancy of house or apartments wanted by refined family; three adults; small rent; best reference. Spring, Box 108 Times Office.

HOTELS.

The Manover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.

RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired.

D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,

69 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.

A. W. EAGER, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS

Adjoining the Westminster Hotel,

EAST 16TH ST. AND IRVING PLACE.

A few handsomely furnished suites of seven rooms to rent at reasonable rates to permanent tenants. Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining rooms a la carte or table d'hote.

THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME COMBINED WITH THE INDEPENDENCE AND CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL.

I. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

West 85th St.

No. 78—Corner apartment; 8 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, extra wide, light; electric lights free; hall boys; elevator; $1,050 for the year.

West 85th St.

Nos. 74 & 76—Inside apartments; 7 & 8 rooms and bath all light; hardwood floors; hall boy; electric lights free; $55 to $75 per month.

Apply on premises.

APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS.

CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST.

Newly decorated, sanitary plumbing; rented for past ten years at $1,200; will be leased at greatly reduced price.

Mrs. LESLIE, 143 Fifth Avenue.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 21TH ST.

Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

107TH ST., 64 EAST,

Near Madison Av., seven rooms and bath; all light; finely decorated; perfect order; heated halls.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

245 BROADWAY.—Choice front desk rooms and an office to rent; low rates. Apply Room 14.

SUMMER RESORT.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY HAVING A MODERN, well-furnished, and completely appointed home in East Orange, would like two or three adults to board for the Winter. Address B., Orange, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN MURRAY HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.

o30-law6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Douglas Matthewson, No. 285 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 285 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

my9-law6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, JOHN A. & S. HAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

o3-law6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.

s19-law6mM

SHERIDAN, FARRELL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mathew Sheridan, Philip Sheridan, Edward Sheridan, Margaret White, Margaret Sheridan, Alice Sheridan, Mary Quigley, and Rose Sheridan, and to the following persons, respectively, whose residence cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, if living, or if dead, to their respective descendants, heirs, and next of kin, all of whom and whose residences are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, to wit: John Sheridan, James Sheridan, Margaret Feeny, and Elizabeth Kelrnan, and to all other heirs and next of kin, if any there be, of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, who are unknown and whose names and place of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Jane Sheridan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, purporting to relate or relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FARRELL SHERIDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

o24-1aw7wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boorman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.

my16-law6mM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators. E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.

o24-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB ROMBERG, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. RICHARDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said line of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less. The said premises being known as Number 241 East Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 241 East 75th Street:

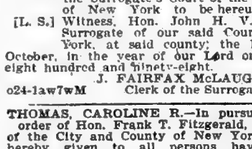

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,588.33, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant seventy-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:

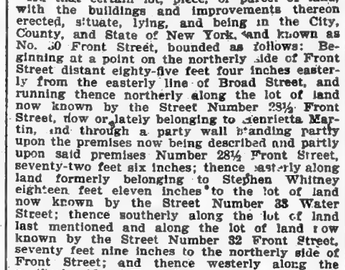

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,576.99, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $626.04, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $49.22, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

o31-2aw3wM&Th&n21

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1898, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466;) Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on the line parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3d, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

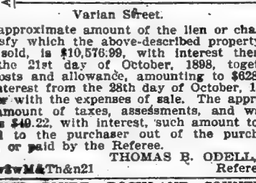

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five ($585) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

o24-2aw6wM&Th&n17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against NATHAN BASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said line of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less. The said premises being known as Number 241 East Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 241 East 75th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,588.33, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly along Third Avenue twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on the land hereby conveyed and partly on the land adjoining the same on the north, thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street and part of the distance along the centre line of the said party wall one hundred feet and seven inches, more or less, to the easterly line of the New York Common Lands as the same is laid down by Isaac T. Ludlam, C. S., on a map on file in the Comptroller's Office in the City of New York, dated June, 1827, and entitled "Atlas of the Common Lands belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York"; thence southerly along said easterly line of the Common Lands as laid down by said map and on a line nearly parallel with Third Avenue, but slightly diverging therefrom, twenty-five feet more or less to a point distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, measured on a line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, and thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and one feet and eight inches, more or less, to the place of beginning; the southerly side wall of the said building being also a party wall. Together with the right, title, and interest whatsoever the same may be which Margaret O'Hara had at the time of the execution and delivery of the mortgage mentioned and described in the amended complaint of, in, and to the narrow strip of land about five feet in depth in the rear of the piece or parcel of land above described, and of the full width thereof, and at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage in fence therewith, and in the actual occupation of the said Margaret O'Hara.—Dated New York, October, 28, 1898.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

D. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

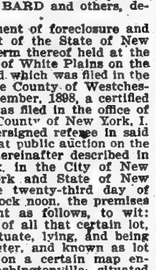

52d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,188, with interest thereon from October 18, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.68, with interest from September 27, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $1,657.70 and interest.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o31-2awM&Th&n22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESter County. MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of Sept., 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Township of East Chester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Northwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-two (82); northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

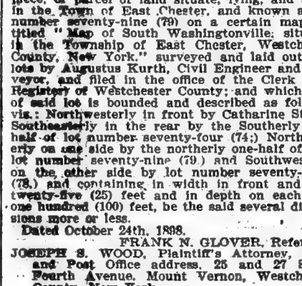

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is nineteen hundred and fifty-one and 87-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or not less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 18th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT, MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

o17-2aw6wM&W&n18

INSTRUCTION.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

438 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

THE FEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

DRISLER SCHOOL.

9 EAST 40TH ST.

FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges

Circulars on application.

Reopens Oct. 3d.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, NEW YORK.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary.

Special Courses.

Address SISTER SUPERIOR,

6 and 8 East 46th St.

THE MISSES GRAHAM.

(Successors to the Misses Green.)

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.

New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt. and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address

THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

20 WEST 44TH ST.

Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 80th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

Miss Walker's School for Girls.

Miss Roberts, Principal. For particulars address Miss Walker or Miss Roberts, 148 MADISON AV.

FRENCH TAUGHT BY SWISS-FRENCH LADY; experienced, successful teacher. FREY, 590 Amsterdam Av.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

VOICES CULTIVATED TO HIGHEST PERfection by finished pupil of the matchless Marchesi of Paris; terms moderate. Address SINGING TEACHER, 230 West 50th St., or call 3 to 8.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. R. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 East 49th Street.

Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 316 Broadway, N. Y.

DENTAL PARLORS.

HANOPHY'S DENTAL PARLORS,

111 & 113 W. 125th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 48th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE L. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. YOOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

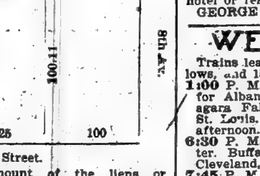

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01 with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o24-2aw3wM&W&n16

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 13, Noon
Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon | Cymric, Dec. 14, 3 P. M.

Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward. First Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Nov. 5, 10 AM | Lucania, Nov. 26, 1 PM
Campania, Nov. 12, 1 PM | Etruria, Dec. 3, 9 AM
Umbria, Nov. 19, 10 AM | Campania, Dec. 10 Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S

ORMESBY'S QUICK LOADING

Captain Learns He Must Ship Grain in Twenty-four Hours.

3,600 TONS TO GO ABOARD

Had Just Arrived from England—Chartering Time Worth $7 a Minute.

The British steamship Ormesby arrived here yesterday in ballast, after the slow voyage of twenty-three days from Shields. Her master, Capt. Robinson, was greatly astonished on swinging to at anchor off Liberty Island at being hailed by two tugs. The tug Captains announced that they had instructions to dock the steamer at once at Beard's Stores, Erie Basin, and that she was to get on a big cargo before midnight to-night.

The haste was due to the fact that Peter Wright & Sons, the vessel's charterers, had engaged to load 3,600 tons of grain for European account, and that unless it was loaded before 12 o'clock P. M. on Oct. 31 they would have to accept November freights, involving a difference of about $10,000 on the cargo.

The Captain said that he did not see where his owners, R. Ropner & Co. of West Hartlepool, were going to profit by the proceeding, but he said "Go ahead," and his vessel was duly docked. Then a big gang of men was set to work getting out the sand and stone ballast on to barges, and that work was to be completed at 12 o'clock last night.

The grain was to go in partly in bulk and partly in bags, and it is being rushed in to-day on record time. A little figuring shows that the work of getting that grain aboard in twenty-four hours is worth to the charterers about $7 a minute.

When Capt. Robinson observed yesterday that a reporter was an interested spectator of the work aboard, he said: "See here, you, I don't want you to go to writing any such yarns about me as one of those yellow journalists put in the paper the last time I was here. I had a few monkeys with me that time I picked up in the East, and—well, that reporter fellow must have been trying to walk the straight and narrow path, with sea legs. He told as how those monkeys tore all my charts to pieces. I'd get in a pretty fix with my owners now, wouldn't I, if they should see that, and think I'd put up with such 'monkey' business as that?" and the Captain winked at his little pun. "But that was not all," he continued. "Just to know how near the truth that scribe got—he says that the monkeys broke my barometer and that all the quicksilver ran out. Think on't, man, and mine an aneroid barometer."

And putting the end of the index finger of his left hand to the left corner of his nose the Captain let out a laugh that echoed through Erie Basin, and he swung round to continue his business talk with the charterer's man.

THE RAINES LAW DISCUSSED.

Robert Graham Talks Regarding the Liquor Traffic at the Broadway Tabernacle.

"The Raines Law and the Liquor Traffic" was the subject discussed yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the class in the present-day problems and the Church, in the parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. The speaker was Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society. Several hundred persons were present.

"There is no subject on which there are wider opinions," said Mr. Graham, "than on the liquor trade, and New York has the hardest political and social questions to deal with of any city in the world. This is because of the many nations that are represented in the city."

Mr. Graham said he had been a student of the subject of the liquor traffic since 1881. At that time he said, there were in this city 10,397 saloons and 7,531 sellers of food. In 1895 there were 9,197 saloons and 658 churches and public schools. This gave a proportion of saloons over the churches and schools of 16 to 1. Seven years ago, he stated, the organized liquor trade amounted to forty brewers, who owned chattel mortgages on saloons amounting to $4,949,568. In 1881 the number of primary and district meetings held in saloons was 1,002, in comparison with 283 meetings held in independent places.

With reference to the Raines law he said: "When this law first came into public notice I wanted to know what it meant, and I went to Albany to investigate. I met Mr. Raines and talked with him regarding the law, and told him frankly that there were some points in it upon which I did not agree with him. I told him I did not care to urge any plan for total prohibition, as I believed that impossible. I put the question to Mr. Raines: 'Are you prepared under any amount of pressure to incorporate in your law the opening of liquor saloons on Sunday?' His reply was: 'No pressure will compel me to open saloons on Sunday.' He wanted to know why I asked the question, and I told him it was because in my opinion the saloons should be hermetically sealed on the Sabbath day.

"Under the excise law," Mr. Graham continued, "liquor saloons were opened ad libitum, but under the Raines law a material check, a sort of brake, was put on them. There were in the State of New York, in 1885, 72,660 saloons, as against 60,883 in 1896-7. The receipts under the excise law in 1885 were $2,921,268, and under the new Raines law during the past year $11,658,962, showing an excess under the latter régime amounting to $8,737,701. The arrests in the State under the excise law in 1885 were 33,487, and under the Raines law in 1897 they were 26,833.

"A few years ago I began an investigation into the life of the people of the lower east side. I selected as the field for my investigation the area lying within Grand Street on the south, Fifth Street on the north, Broadway on the west, and Essex Street on the east. Part of the outcome was as follows: The entire population of this area was 94,016, made up of 12,522 Germans, 22,239 Russians and Polish Jews, 16,986 Italians, 33,000 natives, and 5,000 miscellaneous. There were in this area alone 563 saloons and only 17 churches. How plainly this shows what a standing menace the liquor saloon is to the morals of the city.

"And what is the remedial measure for this evil? It is simple but not easy—to put men in power who will honestly and fearlessly execute the law."

Mr. Graham spoke of the "hotels" and the "sandwich dodge" as some of the faults in the Raines law which would be corrected if the proper persons were placed in power.

The subject for next Sunday afternoon will be "Social and Industrial Problems of the East Side." The speaker will be the Rev. John B. Devins, pastor of Hope Chapel.

Watchman Found Dead.

Roland Patterson, forty years old, of 210 Lenox Avenue, a watchman employed in the new stable of Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at 216 West Fifty-eighth Street, was found dead in the cellar of the stable yesterday morning. The body was discovered by the watchman's little son, Edward, in the cellar is an excavation open at the top, in which were placed a number of pipes. This excavation was at the foot of the steps, and it is supposed that Patterson fell during the night while making his way below and pitched headlong into the hole. A widow and four children survive him.

Appeal in the Cherry Juice Case.

Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department has ordered an appeal to be taken from the recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in the cherry juice case of Mihaloyitch, Fletcher & Co. Ex-Judge Somerville, Chairman of the Board of Classification, decided that the cherries were dutiable as "fruits preserved in spirits." This was in favor of the importers. The Treasury Department takes the ground that as wild red cherries are not fit for food purposes, and are generally and exclusively used in the manufacture of the cherry juice of commerce, they should be classified by customs officers as plain "cherry juice," containing either more or less than 18 per cent. of alcohol.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

SERVICE AT ST. MATTHEW'S.

Anniversary of Consolidation with St. Ann's Church—An Anonymous Advertisement.

The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans, the rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, preached an anniversary sermon on the consolidation of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's Churches into one parish yesterday morning. He went over the progress made by the church since the consolidation, and stated that the new St. Ann's Church at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue would be ready for use in two weeks. He gave a little description of the church and said that the deaf-mutes would have the exclusive use of it, and instead of having one Sunday service, as they were accustomed to in St. Matthew's, and in former days in St. Ann's, at 222 West Eleventh Street, they would have three. The church was to be theirs. Dr. Krans suggested that the St. Matthew's Church property be increased by the additional purchase of adjacent property, saying that the church was now too small for the uses of the growing congregation. He said the outlook for both St. Ann's and St. Matthew's was propitious.

After the services, an advertisement which was printed yesterday morning was shown to Dr. Krans. It was as follows:

NEMESIS.—First anniversary of the completed robbery of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes of $169,000. Three of those who made this iniquity possible are dead within the year. See Romans xii., 19.

The verse in the Scriptures referred to reads thus: "Avenge not yourselves, beloved, but give place unto wrath, for it is written, 'Vengeance belongeth to me; I will recompense,' said the Lord."

Dr. Kraus said he did not consider it worth while to notice the advertisement, as it was probably the work of some one who was demented. Dr. Kraus declared there was nothing in the statements made in the peculiar and unusual notice; that Bishop Potter sanctioned the consolidation, and that the consolidation was regular and had the sanction of both legal and ecclesiastical authorities. The idea of having two churches in one parish was that of Bishop Potter, and the parish was in a prosperous condition. He said that there were about 300 deaf-mute communicants of the church, largely in excess of the number who were communicants of the old St. Ann's Church. The deaf-mutes' church would be in charge of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, whose father began the work in the old St. Ann's Church. Dr. Gallaudet was rector emeritus of the parish. He regarded the matter of consolidation as so thoroughly established that it could not be subverted.

John H. Comer, former Senior Warden of St. Ann's Church, was seen at his home, 39 West Eleventh Street, in the afternoon. He smiled when he read the advertisement. He said he did not know who wrote it, and denied positively that he knew anything about it. "It was substantially a robbery," he said, however. When asked if he knew the three persons who it was said had died in the last year, Mr. Comer smiled and said he knew of two, but it would be scarcely right to mention their names.

Mr. Comer said that St. Ann's contributed $169,000 to the consolidation and St. Matthew's only $40,000. He said that the effort was being made to secure the $33,000 endowment for the deaf-mutes, and thought it might be successful, because he could find no one to aid him in opposing it, and he did not have money enough to oppose it himself. He admitted that the endowment was for the deaf-mutes of the Parish of St. Ann's, but objected even now to the transfer of the money. He thought the money should go to the care of the deaf-mutes outside of St. Matthew's parish.

When asked why it was that Dr. Gallaudet favored the union, he said it was incomprehensible to him. Mr. Comer admitted that the deaf-mutes formed a small part of the congregation of St. Ann's, but said the speaking congregation was large. He referred to the contributions made, saying that one woman gave $10,000 for the benefit of the deaf-mutes. Mr. Comer said that he frequently met former members of the church who deplored the consolidation. St. Matthew's Church was too far up town for old men like himself to attend.

FACTS ABOUT RAILROADS.

A Statement Showing Their Wonderful Growth and the Vast Amount of Business Done Annually.

Duane Doty, a well-known railroad man, has prepared a statistical statement from the latest official reports pertaining to the entire railroad systems of the United States. The statement dates to Sept. 1, 1898.

There were in 1830 just twenty-two miles of railroad in this country. There are now 244,560 miles, including 58,000 miles of yard tracks, sidings, and turnouts. At the average value of $60,000 per mile, the 186,500 miles of traveling trackage are worth $11,191,000,000. It is estimated that one-seventh of the wealth of the United States is represented by the railroads.

There are employed in all 850,000 persons, and the total salaries paid will show an average to each employe of $565 per annum. There are 450 employes to every 100 miles of road.

Exclusive of sleeping cars, there are now 1,325,000 cars of all kinds in use. Inclusive of them, there are 28,000 passenger, mail, and express cars being used. The railroads carried 550,000,000 passengers during the past year and received for this service $275,000,000. The roads had to carry a passenger 500 miles to earn $1. The net earnings of the roads for the year were a little more than $1,000,000 a day.

There are 100,000 new freight cars needed every year to replace the ones worn out, to say nothing of those required for new roads and the natural increase of freight business. The railroads of this country could use to advantage 200,000 more freight cars than they now have.

There are now 36,000 locomotives in use, 10,000 of them being in passenger service. There are 37 cars to every locomotive, or 7 cars to every mile of road. Each passenger engine handles on an average of 50,000 passengers during a year, and each freight engine draws 30,000 tons of freight. The freight trains for the year ended Sept. 1 carried 760,000,000 tons of freight, and every ton was carried on an average of 125 miles, making in all 95,000,000,000 tons of freight carried one mile. At the present average freight rate the railroads last year had to carry a ton of freight 1,530 miles to make $1, and the freight work done was equivalent to carrying one ton 1,300 miles for every man, woman, and child of the population.

One passenger was killed for every 2,250,000 miles carried. Two-thirds of those accidently killed lost their lives at stations, highway crossings, and while trespassing upon tracks. The theory of probabilities requires a passenger to travel 75,000,000 miles to be tolerably sure of getting killed. This is equivalent to riding continuously on an express train for over 400 years. One passenger only was injured in every 4,500,000 miles of travel.

The Marriage Is Legal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly answer the following question? Also, please print the question in your correspondence column. In Kent's Commentaries on American Law, Vol. II., Page 56, Kent claims that a marriage acknowledged before witnesses is a legal marriage: A young man made the assertion in the presence of a young lady, her mother, and a gentleman, that the young man was going to perform a civil marriage ceremony according to the custom of some Russian Hebrews, which is as follows, to wit: That the young man place a ring on the young lady's finger, with the words, "With this ring you shall become my lawful wife." It was said in the presence of witnesses. Is it legal, as the mother knew the intentions of the young man's love? Is there any better authority on law than Kent?

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

If the words used are understood by the parties as indicating a present intention to marry, and they act accordingly, the ceremony would constitute a legar marriage.

To Have a "Spanish War Night."

The Up-Town Association announces a "Spanish-War Ninght" for to-night at 8:30 o'clock at its clubrooms, 111 Fifth Avenue. Prominent officers of the army and navy and war correspondents will be present and relate their experiences and observations. Capts. Chadwick, Taylor, and Evans will be among the guests.

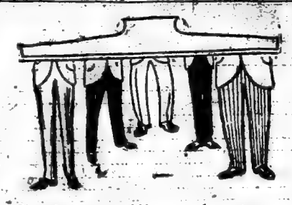

So busy telling about overcoats (by the bye every sort of good overcoat from $15 to $50 is here) that we've shamefully neglected your legs.

A test of good-clothes-making is perfectly fitting trousers.

Here are trousers for long-legged, short-legged, slim-legged, fat-legged, bow-legged—all-sorts-of-legged men; all sorts of patterns; rough or smooth cloths; $4 to $10.

Maybe you are more interested in other things—the $5 Model shoe for instance; the $3 Derby; the $1.50 underwear for stout men. But we can do so much better face to face.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHRISTIANS AND THE VOTE

The Rev. F. M. Foster Argues That They Cannot Consistently Use the Political Franchise.

THE CONSTITUTION DEFECTIVE

Does Not Recognize God as the Supreme Ruler and as the Source of Authority in the Government of the Nation.

The Rev. F. M. Foster, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third Street, preached yesterday on the subject, "The Christian Cannot Consistently Vote." He said, in part:

"There is a class of citizens, known as the Scotch Covenanters, who do not vote. They take no part in politics. Waves of political excitement roll over and off them as water rolls off a rock. They are rapped over the head, yet maintain their course with all conscientious fidelity. 'Why don't you vote and help down the rascals?' is hurled at them from all quarters as the roar of the contest deepens. But they plod on with invincible determination.

"Why a Republican does not vote the Democratic ticket, or vice versa, is readily discerned. Any half-witted, beer-soaked man is supposed to be competent to utter his denunciation of the one and his commendation of the other—to grasp the great principles which separate the two great parties and the philosophy of party affiliation. But let a man reject both platforms, and all platforms, and because the Government is itself administered on principles essentially wrong and productive of much wickedness, he is regarded as out of joint with republican institutions. Indeed, the man who votes for the devil, straight, is held to have better discharged his duty.

"But to be more specific. The Christian citizen does not deny himself the ballot because of dissatisfaction with the candidates. Oftentimes these are open to just criticism. In the present elections, the leading candidates are probably above the average in intelligence and Christian virtue.

"Nor because of what is, or of what is not, in party platforms. These, in recent years, do not take a high rank in political philosophy or statesmanship. They are written to win votes, and yield frequently to the baser elements, though sometimes great and broad principles, with an uplift, are set forth.

"Nor yet because they do not believe in Government. They are ardent supporters of republican institutions, and forego the ballot to sacrifice. They believe in the broadest rights of the citizen consistent with good order. They love their country and seek her highest welfare.

"The reasons why it is believed that the elective franchise cannot be consistently used by the Christian may be, in brief, stated as follows:

First—Because the Lord God Almighty, whose dominion is throughout the whole earth, is not recognized as the Supreme Ruler and as the source of authority in the Government of the United States. (See Preamble to Constitution; also Article VI.) Three positions as to the source of authority may be maintained: (a) That it resides in and emanates from the ruler—the divine right of Kings. This political philosophy has long since been rejected. (b) That authority resides in and emanates from the people. This is the political philosophy of the Constitution of the United States. It is a step in advance of the former, but is only less hurtful in application, for 30,000,000 of freemen held 4,000,000 in bondage only forty years ago. (c) That authority in the State comes from Almighty God, the righteous lawgiver and judge. This is the teaching of the Scriptures. God declares Himself to be 'King of kings and Lord of lords.' This is the basis of sound political philosophy. To it nations will yet come.

"Second—Our Constitution does not recognize the law of God, nor come under the obligation to obey it. There is no intimation that God's law is to be the basis of the Nation's legislation. God is dethroned in so far as the Nation is able to make this an accomplished fact. 'We, the people' enthrone ourselves on the seat of supreme authority. We have assumed all responsibility for law and order, and the execution of justice in these dominions, and are determined to run the Government on lines which suit ourselves. Herein is the principle of slavery and despotism. As a consequence, much unrighteousness and iniquitous legislation is set forth as the supreme law of the land, as witnesseth the liquor traffic, easy divorce, Sabbath desecration, and, in some places, licensed immorality. We are attempting to guide a great Nation through stormy seas without the help of the God who instituted the State and the great laws which He set as lights along the dangerous coasts.

"Third—The voting citizen must swear that he will maintain and uphold all this wrong and destructive legislation, as well as the wrong done to the Nation's Lord. He must swear that laws legalizing the liquor traffic, laws allowing easy divorce, laws allowing and commanding the desecration of the Sabbath, as in pleasure, business, and the mail service; laws licensing immorality, &c., shall be, though the Christian citizen knows them to be contrary to the law of God, the supreme law of the land. It is maintained that the Christian cannot take such oath for himself, or by proxy through the candidate he elects to office."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION'S WORK.

Dr. De Costa's Views on the Divorce and Other Questions Discussed.

Dr. De Costa preached last evening at the Church of St. John the Evangelist on the outcome of the recent Episcopal General Convention. Without going into every detail, the speaker covered the principal points, dealing first with the missions, which, he said, had been a complete failure and would continue to be so, "until the people wake up to a sense of the fact that the Bishops themselves form the divinely appointed Board of Missions and that the money and the power should be placed in their hands."

Alluding to the divorce question, Dr. De Costa said:

"After a long and thorough agitation nothing has been done in the matter, the proposed canon prohibiting the marriage of divorced persons having been defeated. Heretofore many of the clergy have stood upon the old canon which allows of the remarriage of the 'innocent party,' but not a few, upon mature consideration, will no longer consent to use the liberty, but will refuse absolutely to remarry any person, while husband or wife, as the case may be, is living.

"In reality, if we could only know it, no canon is required. All that is needed is to repeal the present canon and then stand upon the marriage service, which, properly understood, is a sufficient canon, requiring the minister to say at the close, 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder,' for if any person may remarry while the other party is alive, then the marriage service is a farce and the sacrament profaned.

"The plea set up for the right of the 'innocent' party to marry, if allowed, would overturn the foundations of society. Some things in life are irrevocable, and these are mistakes the consequences of which each individual must abide, and should abide, without any unmanly or unwomanly repining.

"If there are things to regret there are also causes for congratulation. For instance, the Hymnal has escaped the would-be revisers. Not that the Hymnal is perfect, but the people are heartily tired of having it pulled to pieces, not to mention the expense of new editions; while the last revision only gave the opportunity to insert No. 595, which is a reflection upon literature. Let us bear present ills rather than fly to those we know not of."

DR. MACARTHUR ON CHURCH UNITY.

Addresses on the Subject at the Episcopal Convention Criticised.

"Church Unity and the Episcopal Convention" was the subject discussed last evening by the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, of which he is the pastor. He said in part:

"There are few subjects regarding whose discussion there is so much meaningless talk as the subject of Church unity. When the addresses on the subject delivered at the recent convention at Washington are analyzed it will be seen that each speaker really meant to say, 'Come and join my church.' There is a vast difference between organic and essential union. There are churches in this city which recite the same creeds and bear the same denominational name, which differ in their essential spirit more widely from one another than do other churches which bear separate denominational names.

"Would the proposed unity be an advantage to the cause of God as a whole? He is a reckless speaker who would affirm that religion would become greatly advanced if there was but one great church organization. During the century now nearing its close 150 great foreign missionary societies have been organized and the Bible has been translated into 280 languages or dialects, and nine-tenths of the human race have heard the Gospel of Christ. It is absolutely certain that not one-tenth of this great amount of missionary work would have been perfected if all denominations were merged into one great organization.

"We had absolute Christian unity during the Middle Ages, and the Church was largely corrupt and the world wrapped in the darkness of ignorance and superstition. We had church unity in the Philippines, in Puerto Rico, and in Cuba. Was such unity in itself a blessing? I am not one of those who mourn over what is called 'the scandal of a divided Christendom.' The fact is that we have now a vast deal of essential Christian union.

"The spirit of fellowship born of love to the same Lord and Master is vastly more desirable than a mere external bond of ecclesiastical organization, which may be utterly lacking in true Christian love and service."

Evangelist Varley at Carnegie Hall.

Henry Varley, the English evangelist whose sermons preached in this city twenty-four years ago in Barnum's Hippodrome were the talk of the day, gave two addresses in Carnegie Hall yesterday before crowds that filled the building. The meetings were totally devoid of excitement. Mr. Varley spoke in the evening on the "Three Religiuos Sinners, of All Types the Worst." These three sinners, he said, were Cain, the rejected; Koran, the unbeliever, and Balaam, who asked Jehovah to curse the Israelites. He dealt principally, however, with the life of Cain. Mr. Varley will deliver an address for men only on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock at Carnegie Hall.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS'S MEDAL.

Letter of Thanks for the Tribute of the Sons of the Revolution.

The following reply has been received by Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, to his letter accompanying a medal presented by the society to John Austin Stevens in commemoration of his services as founder of the society:

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your kind and flattering letter of Sept. 28 last, and of the handsome badge of the Sons of the Revolution which accompanied it.

That it is presented to me by the Board of Managers in recognition of my having conceived the idea of a society founded on a broad National basis gives to it a peculiar interest, and that it bears the inscription to me as founder of the institution adds to the object itself a value beyond price. The great growth of the New York society is of itself proof of the esteem in which it is held, and of the wisdom with which it has been managed under your own long and able direction. The prosperity of its various sister societies in other States is evidence of its National character. The institution of numerous other organizations of kindred nature and purpose is witness of the need of such societies to maintain and develop the American spirit of our forefathers, through which American independence was established and through which alone it can be upheld.

There have been dark hours in the history of our society. The outlook is now bright. If we avoid the quicksands of political entanglements, of personal ambitions, and of social discord the future is secure.

Will you, my dear Mr. Tallmadge, kindly convey to the Board of Managers my hearty thanks for this graceful act, and to Mr. Hatch my appreciation of the elegant manner in which their resolution has been executed? As you justly say, my connection with the Sons of the Revolution is a source of infinite gratification to myself and will be cherished by my children as a proud heritage.

Accept for yourself the expression of my personal obligation for the manner in which you convey to me this memento of a society in which we have been alike interested from its beginning.

Your grandfather and mine were brothers in arms, and shared the dangers and triumphs of many a field. With such memories need I say how grateful it is to me to receive this token through you? Very sincerely yours,

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.

Newport, Oct. 11, 1898.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Style Is the Dress of Thoughts,"

so one look at a person's home reveals his thoughts and character. Choose furnishings here; they will always speak well of you.

WILTON VELVETS,
$1.10 a yd.
(Value, $1.50.)

Immediate selection is advisable, as they go quickly at our reduced prices. Whatever is needed for the home, we can furnish for either
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
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NOVELTY SILKS,
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Over 30 different patterns, including novel Broché effects, Cannelé Stripes, Romanesque Stripes, Checks, Pekin Reps, Polka Dots, Barrés, Warp Prints, Ombré Plaids, and Bayadére Armures.

These have either Taffetas or Satin ground; all at the uniform price,
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This is the logical time for the purchase of Carpetings and Housefurnishings.

Our immense sales during the past two weeks indicate a choice assortment

AT RIGHT PRICES.

Continued Special Sale of
BODY BRUSSELS
(In exclusive designs.)
The most economical and satisfactory medium-priced carpets made.

"NEW HARTFORD" RUGS.
The finest domestic rug made, equal in effect and wear to an Oriental.
At about 1-3 the Price.
OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
for Kitchens and Halls, in extra widths.

FURNITURE.
NEW STOCK at POPULAR PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CHURCH 130 YEARS OLD.

Congregation of Old John Street Church Celebrates the Anniversary.

Although lacking a permanent pastor, the congregation of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the edifice with an elaborate devotional programme. The dedication of the church occurred on Oct. 30, 1768. Prior to the opening of the building the congregation worshipped in the rooms of Philip Embury, in Barracks Street, (now Exchange Place.) The old structure has been twice enlarged, and the last dedication took place on Jan. 4, 1818.

The Sunday school session yesterday began at 9:15 A. M., and was followed by a love feast, which was in charge of the Rev. W. H. De Puy. The Rev. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Missionary Society, presided at the preaching service. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D., editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Christian Advocate.

A platform meeting was held in the afternoon, at which the Rev. A. D. Vail presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. O. Wilson of St. Andrew's, this city; the Rev. C. E. Wilding of Hedding Memorial Church, Jersey City, and the Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D. The young people's meeting in the evening was in charge of James S. Coward. The Rev. Dr. Stanford presided at the last preaching service, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Henry Baker of Wilmington, Del.

Church's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The exercises in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, began yesterday morning, and will be continued for over a week. Holy communion at 7:30 o'clock was followed by morning prayer and litany three hours later. The rector, the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, delivered the sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the church. In the evening at 8 o'clock Bishop William F. Nichols of California preached.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL CELEBRATE.

Three Anniversaries at Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Ray Foote of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Willoughby and Throop Avenues, Williamsburg; the forty-sixth anniversary of the Throop Avenue Mission Sunday school, and the thirty-first anniversary of the Throop Avenue Church Sabbath School were celebrated yesterday by the members of the Church Society and children of the Sunday school. Services were held in the morning, afternoon, and evening, and all were largely attended.

At the morning service Dr. Foote preached, and reviewed the growth of the church from the time when he assumed charge, on Nov. 1, 1873.

The children of the two Sunday schools continued the celebration in the afternoon. Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, one of the original members of the church society and Superintendent of the Sunday school, presided and made an address, while Frank R. Hibbard presided at the mission school. Addresses were made by the Revs. Louis O. Rotenbach, Arnold W. Fismer, William J. Hutchins, and Roland S. Dawson. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Robert G. Hutchins and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke delivered addresses.

The celebration will continue to-night, to-morrow, Wednesday, Thursday, and ending Sunday.

Chaplain Chidwick at St. Stephen's.

The Rev. Father Chidwick, the Chaplain of the ill-fated battleship Maine, celebrated mass at St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning, and delivered a brief address, in which he thanked the members of the church for their prayers for him and the others saved from death in the blowing up of the Maine. It was a great satisfaction to him, he said, to know that the Catholic people, from the highest to the humblest, had offered a silent prayer as soon as they learned of the disaster. Father Chidwick is the guest of the Rev. Charles Colton. He will leave this morning for Peterboro, Canada, where his sister is critically ill.

New Jerusalem Church's New Pastor.

The installation of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth as pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, will take place on Friday evening. Mr. Smyth has been for sixteen years the pastor of the New Church Society of Roxbury, Mass.

Daniell & Sons.
PICTURE & FRAME DEPT.
Special Announcement.
Eighth Annual Sale of Framed Pictures, Engravings, Etchings, and Water Colors by the most celebrated Artists of Europe and America.
The Sale will be on
MONDAY, Oct. 31st,
TUESDAY, Nov. 1st,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2d.
A discount of 25 per cent. will be taken off from regular prices.
BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

WATERS PIANOS
Our warerooms at 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St., will remain
OPEN EVENINGS
Until Jan. 1. Call and see us.
200 Pianos to select from. PRICES LOW. TERMS EASY. Our 3-YEAR SYSTEM gives you THREE YEARS' time, without interest.
Second-hand Pianos at GREAT BARGAINS; payments only $5 per month.
Send postal for catalogue.
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$1.65,
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TRADE E & W. MARK
THE BEST MADE

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wednesday afternoon, November 9th, at 2:15.
Thursday evening, November 10th, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Rosenthal.
Wed. Aft. Programme: WEBER, Overture, "Euryanthe"; CHOPIN, Concerto for Pianoforte E minor No. 1; BRAHMS, Variations on a theme by Haydn; BEETHOVEN, Symphony, C minor No. 5.
Thurs. Eve. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony, C major No. 2; SCHARWENKA, Concerto for Pianoforte, B flat minor; R. STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Don Juan"; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Love Death (Tristan and Isolde.)
Subscription tickets, and single tickets for the first two concerts now on sale at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) at regular prices, 75c. to $1.50.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
THIS MONDAY, at 8:30, a new play entitled
.....A COLONIAL GIRL.....
.....A COLONIAL GIRL.....
.....A COLONIAL GIRL.....
.....A COLONIAL GIRL.....
By Grace L. Furniss and Abby S. Richardson.
.....A play of Old New York.....
with E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned, & Co.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
Nov. 22—THE LAWNEY OF THE WELLS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:30. JOSEPH JEFFERSON EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager COMEDY COMPANY.
LAST WEEK OF THE RIVALS. ELECTION DAY MAT. THE RIVALS.
Com. Mon., Nov. 7. RIP VAN WINKLE
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
JULIA ARTHUR.
Presenting Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townsend's
A LADY OF QUALITY.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Romeo and Juliet IN ENGLISH, BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c 50c. 75c. $1. Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c
Next week—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
NOON TO 11 P. M.
Balconies, 25c. Admission, 50c.
Front Orchestra, 75c. Box Seats, $1. Boxes Res'd.
HARRY WOODRUFF, CHAS. T. ELLIS & BIG BILL. BIOGRAPH: Coronation of Welhelmina.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, Opening of the Regular Season, and Every Eve'g. Sat. Mat. first time
"CIRCUSLEUTE." (Circus People.)
Comedy in 3 acts by Fr. V. Schoenthau.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs. 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Glowing Pictures, 60 Matchless Women.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
3RD WEEK. XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. The Big Farce Hit.
ON AND OFF.

14TH ST THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Reserved Orch., Circle, or Balcony, 50c.
2 Weeks Only. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
Mat. Election Day. Last Times of SWEET INNISCARRA.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

Broadway Theatre Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
Last 2 Weeks, FRANCIS WILSON and Company.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Furiously Funny French Farce. The Turtle

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c.
42d & Lex. Av. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c
This Week—CONFUSION.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE BRONX.

Railway Facilities of the Borough to be Greatly Increased.

Extensive plans have been made for the development of the Union Trolley Company's lines in the Borough of the Bronx, which will not only give additional transit facilities in outlying portions of the district, but will reduce the fare from Yonkers to Harlem.

About two weeks ago a new trolley line was opened for traffic between King's Bridge and Yonkers. This line will be connected with the present High Bridge line by tracks laid along Sedgwick Avenue, and then through cars can be run from Harlem Bridge to Yonkers. Another important branch of the system now in course of construction runs between Mount Vernon, Pelham, and New Rochelle. Arrangements have also been completed for the laying of a double track from West Farms along the West Farms road to Morris Park, and then along Morris Park Avenue to Bronxdale.

In addition to this, it is the intention of the company, as soon as the bridge over West Farms Creek is completed, to connect the Unionport line with the Westchester and Boulevard lines, and on this road cars will be run on the loop system—that is, they will go over the present line through Westchester and Unionport, and down over the new line to Harlem Bridge.

Daly's
RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Eve., 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2:30.
Rosenthal.
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schubert's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

ST. NICH

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 29....	1,993,871
Same week last year.....	1,457,999
Stocks to date this year.....	85,668,183
Corresponding date last year..	65,078,560

Bonds for the week.....	$19,361,100
Same week last year.....	8,122,700
Bonds to date this year.....	672,716,670
Corresponding date last year.	449,086,548

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

NO ADVERSE FACTORS.

Confident and Cheerful Views On the Financial Outlook of Mr. W. L. Trenholm.

Ex-Controller of the Currency William L. Trenholm, President of the North American Trust Company, prominent among conservative authorities in the American world of finance, takes an inspiriting view of general business conditions, seeing nothing in the situation seriously threatening—industrially, commercially, or financially—while much appears full of robust encouragement. Mr. Trenholm to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES said:

"The present position of business and money in the United States has been brought about by movements of produce and capital familiar to all observers of those affairs.

"Enormous crops sold abroad at unusually high prices have, of course, greatly enriched the country. The benefits have been distributed among farmers, middlemen, carriers, commission houses, &c., and have thus been spread over very nearly the entire area of the country. The most prominent effect of this foreign marketing of our agricultural produce has been to keep the rate of sterling exchange very near to the specie importing point, and, as a consequence, to have caused considerable imports of gold, besides preventing the export of our large product in that metal, thus adding to the gold reserve of the country and fortifying public confidence in the stability of the currency.

"Another very important factor in the present situation has been the large expenditure by the Government in connection with naval and military operations, and this expenditure has tended to enrich manufacturers, carriers, and others whose services or whose products were thus purchased.

"Two occurrences illustrate in a striking manner the strength of the monetary situation here. One is that the subscription of $200,000,000 to the Government war loan has gone into the Treasury without producing a ripple of excitement upon the surface of the money market. And the other is that the late decision of the United States Supreme Court against joint traffic agreements, &c., has failed to produce any appreciable effect upon the stock market. The latter circumstance is very significant because it would appear to indicate the absence of any organized combination to depress the prices of securities. It can hardly be doubted that if such a combination had been in existence the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court would have been used as the basis of an attack upon at least those securities which might be supposed to be immediately affected by it. That no effort was made to turn the decision to such purpose would seem to demonstrate the absence of a bear combination, and the absence of such combination would also appear to indicate that no considerable number of those who are the best informed as to stock values and movements and the most interested in producing fluctuations in prices of securities think that present prices are likely to decline or can be forced down to any considerable extent.

"This being the present condition of things, there would appear to be every prospect of widespread and general prosperity in the near future, provided there are no international disturbances which, by creating uncertainty and apprehension, may neutralize the proper effect of cheap and abundant money and profitable productive industry here. There seems to be every reason to hope that England and France will accommodate their differences and that the United States and Spain will come to a conclusion as to terms of peace honorable and satisfactory to both parties.

"If these expectations are realized the new year will bring to the people of this country abundant means and fresh fields for the exercise of American ingenuity and enterprise. Our manufacturers have been already extending their markets in Europe, and now that attention has been so concentrated upon the possibilities of an enlarged trade with the people of the East and West Indies, it can hardly be doubted that every favorable opportunity for our entering those markets will be turned to the best advantage.

"Cuba, doubtless, will present great attractions, and the people of that island should in time become valuable customers of ours. And we ought to find there and in Puerto Rico a constantly enlarging market for our productions.

"I am aware that there is apprehension in some quarters lest the bright prospects now before our business men may be clouded by the results of the approaching elections. To be specific, it is feared that if the Democrats control the next House of Representatives the apprehensions which heretofore disturbed business and which were temporarily set at rest by the elections of 1896, may again arise. I do not think so.

"On the contrary, I think that if it becomes evident that the Democrats will control the next House, this circumstance will operate as a spur to the Republican Party leaders to make use of their present majority to carry out their pledges of 1896 as to a reform in the currency by means of such legislation as will constitute a bar to future disturbance of values by the agitation for unwise legislation. In other words, that they will do for the money question what they have done for the tariff question, having been equally strongly pledged on both these questions by their platform of 1896.

"Further, if the next House is Democratic the gain to that party will be very widely distributed over the Union, with a preponderance of sound-money Democrats filling the seats won from the Republicans. Such a House, sitting under a Republican Administration, may be relied upon to be prudent and conservative in all its actions, especially when its leaders will have always before their eyes the issues that must be met in the Presidential election of 1900.

"Another consideration which seems to negative the idea that the results of the present election may hold back or diminish the flood tide of business prosperity which seems to be now running so strongly is that the new House, if Democratic, will probably not be called into session for more than a year after the election; and, indeed, in these times things move too fast for people to be deterred from profitable business operations by the apprehensions of what may possibly take place ten or twelve months hence."

FROM CRIPPLE CREEK.

Dividends That Colorado's Gold Mines Have Recently Yielded to Investors.

Steadily increasing gold production in Colorado's Cripple Creek district, as evidenced by the steadily growing prosperity of the big mining corporations whose interests are located in that section, is attracting more and more attention in the financial world. Moneyed interests both at home and abroad are looking with growing favor on Cripple Creek, not only upon its gold mines, but upon its business enterprises and the railroads which derive sustenance from its industries. One important British financial interest has been a steady buyer of Denver and Rio Grande securities during the last six months, solely on account of confidence in coming development and progress in the Colorado gold mining industry, from which the road derives large traffics. And Denver and Rio Grande's recent earnings have been reflecting Cripple Creek improvement, both in mining and in general business.

The latest announcements of dividends on Cripple Creek mining properties show that the distribution of mining dividends in that section continues to grow larger with the increased interest which is being developed in gold mining. The total amount of dividends so far declared during October reaches nearly $250,000 and some companies yet to be heard from are expected to make a favorable showing. This is also exclusive of good paying properties which only make their dividend announcements quarterly, and whose statements are not given out in the present month.

Dividend declarations for this month up to the present time bring the total for 1898 to over $2,131,000, October's increase over September amounting to $83,000. Taken by months the showing is:

January	$151,000
February	283,100
March	154,025
April	201,500
May	249,000
June	146,000
July	276,750
August	268,000
September	159,000
October	242,750
Total	$2,131,125

The monthly average for the ten months of 1898 represents over 100 per cent. increase over the dividend figures of the corresponding period of 1897, the monthly distribution last year being $1,262,995, or an average of $105,249.58. In other words, if the average of the past ten months of 1898 is maintained during November and December, the total will be $2,557,347.50, or over double what it was in 1897. Although the production from the Cripple Creek district has shown such steady advancement during the present year in the matter of dividends, it has made even greater strides.

Dividends paid by the public mining companies operating in the Cripple Creek district since the camp was started amount to over $6,000,000. As a matter of fact it is very much over that sum, the exact amount being $6,490,844.93, or nearly six and one-half millions. The total is made up as follows:

Previous to 1897	$3,096,724.93
In 1897	1,262,995.00
Ten months of 1898	2,131,125.00
Total	$6,490,844.93

Should November and December average as well as the previous ten months, the year's total will almost reach $7,000,000.

Calendar for the Week.

More than ordinary interest attaches to this week's list of corporation meetings, dividend payments, &c. Around the 1st of November the number of corporations acting upon their dividends and the number of books closing and dividends to be paid is always unusually large, and these, together with the heavy interest disbursements, make the period at times one of importance in financial circles. Following is the list of dividends and meetings for the coming week:

Monday, Oct. 31.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company—Books open.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Books close.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Books close.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Albany Street Railway—Dividend payable.
American Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Bergner & Engel Brewing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Dividend payable.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable.
Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Interest payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Hamilton Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, Kansas City, Mo.—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Light Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Bank—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable.
National City Bank—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
North and West Branch Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway—Dividend payable.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Books close.
Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Books close.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway—Dividend payable.
Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—Dividend payable.
Sprague Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad—Dividend payable.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United States Express Company—Books close.
Worthington Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Albany Street Railway—Books open.
American Exchange Bank—Books open.
American Steel and Wire Company—Books open.
American Tobacco Company—Books open.
Bergner & Engel Brewing Company—Books open.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books open.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Books open.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Books open.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Books open.
Great Northern Railway—Books open.
Greenwich Bank—Books open.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books open.
Nassau Bank—Books open.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Books open.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books open.
New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Books open.
Sprague Electric Company—Books open.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
United Electric Securities Company—Books open.
Worthington Pump Company—Books open.

Thursday, Nov. 3.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway—Books open.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway—Books open.

Friday, Nov. 4.

Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.

Saturday, Nov. 5.

Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Books close for payment on the preferred stock.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The market last week stood the strain of the various adverse circumstances remarkably well, finishing with a more cheerful tone regarding the future. British consols were firm and rose ⅝ of a point.

The entire American department felt the influence of general selling, but, owing to New York's consistent support, it closed with a decided improvement in all active securities. Among the advances were Wabash B debentures, which rose ⅝ of a point; Wabash preference, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé gold bonds, ½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, ¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ½; Northern Pacific ordinary 1. Among the declines were Norfolk and Western consolidated, which fell ½ point; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½; Louisville and Nashville ordinary, ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ⅛; Central Pacific ordinary, ½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅛; Erie, ½; Norfolk and Western ordinary, ⅝; Southern, ⅛, and Union Pacific, ⅛.

Discount for three months' bills continued steady at 3⅝. The rates on call loans were from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sales Oct. 29. Bid.	Closing Sales Oct. 29. Ask'd	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 29, 1,966,761.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 29, 1898.
*157½ February 10.	*97¼ April 28.	210	215	+ 1	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	110	110	110	110	165	290
88 August 16.	24 July 6.	81½	83½	+ 2½	American Bank Note Company	13,750,000			29	29½	28	29½	...	4,110
87¾ August 16.	76¼ May 6.	79½	80¼	+ 1¼	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	79½	80¼	79	80¼	...	1,504
46¼ July 9.	25½ September 14.	27½	30½	—	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000			28	30½	28¼	30¼	...	1,176
92¾ July 9.	71¼ August 27.	85¾	87½	— 3¼	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	86¼	86¾	84½	86¾	...	869
39¾ August 26.	15⅞ March 25.	38¾	39¼	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100			36¼	38½	36¼	38½	21½	19,705
89¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	87½	88	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	86	87½	86	87½	74½	518
120 October 25.	120 October 25.	120	...	...	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	5	120	120	120	120	...	100
146 July 26.	131½ January 5.	135	137	+ 3½	American Express	15,000,000	July 1, '98.	2½	134½	136¾	134½	136¾	117	769
15¾ July 9.	6¼ January 20.	11¼	13	+ ⅞	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,584,000			11¼	12½	11¼	11½	8¾	1,920
41¾ August 26.	33 March 26.	33	34½	+ ⅞	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,966,000			34	34½	34	34½	28	210
142¾ August 26.	107¾ March 26.	113¾	115¾	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Company	58,958,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	112¾	115¾	111¼	113¾	141¾	257,902
116 January 3.	103 March 12.	107½	108½	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,368,000	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	106½	108¾	107½	108¼	113	1,711
*98 September 16.	*88 March 29.	97	98½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	98	98	98	98	93	12
153¾ September 19.	83¾ January 4.	133½	136¾	+ 14¾	American Tobacco	25,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	128	138	123	136¼	83¼	498,775
128 August 26.	*123 January 20.	128	130	+ 2	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	124½	124½	124	124	110	665
15 February 3.	*10¾ August 8.	11½	12¾	..	Ann Arbor	3,233,000			12	12	12	12	10¾	200
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 26.	12¾	13	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			12¾	13	12¾	12¾	12½	1,968
37½ August 27.	22¾ March 12.	35½	35¾	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000			35¼	36¾	34¾	35¾	25¾	112,379
45¼ September 19.	39¼ September 14.	44½	45	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	44½	45	43¾	44¼	...	2,150
85¾ September 16.	61 October 15.	82	83	+ ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				82½	83	82	83	...	600
72¾ September 16.	63 October 12.	69	70	..	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	...	400
5½ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	2⅞	3	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	4¾	2,070
89¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	86⅞	89½	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			85¾	87¼	84¼	86¾	34	68,321
128¾ August 12.	106 March 26.	125	127	+ 1¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	125	126¾	125	126¾	129	419
14 June 6.	7⅛ October 4.	7½	8¾	+ ¼	Brunswick City	5,000,000			6½	8½	8¾	8¾	...	335
34 September 7.	25 March 12.	...	34	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			30	30	30	30	...	100
57⅞ February 5.	44½ March 12.	53	53⅜	+ ⅜	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53	53¼	52½	53¼	55¼	1,145
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	81¾	82	+ ¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	81¾	82	80¼	82	70¾	2,550
26¾ September 23.	11 April 23.	26	29¾	+ 2	Central Pacific	25,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	25	26¾	24½	26¾	24	3,005
28 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	21¾	22	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,583,400			21¼	22	20¾	21¾	9	6,215
166¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	152½	155	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	155	155	155	155	162	110
120 August 18.	85⅞ March 26.	113¾	116	— ¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,062,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	116¼	117¾	114¾	115¾	95¾	198,472
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	53	55	— ⅛	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	53½	53½	53½	53½	55	100
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	14	14½	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,214,600			14¼	14¼	13¾	14⅛	15¾	13,910
43¾ October 27.	28 March 15.	41½	42¾	+ 2	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000			40¾	43¾	40¾	42	38	3,711
11 July 27.	*5¾ April 4.	7¼	8	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			7	8	7	8	8	1,110
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	28	30	— 2¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000			27	27	25¾	25½	26	689
115 September 8.	83¾ April 21.	100¼	100⅝	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,200	Oct. 2, '98.	2½	108¾	110¼	107½	109⅝	93½	183,318
163 October 27.	140 April 25.	160	162	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	33,461,400	Oct. 21, '98.	1¾	160¼	163	159¾	162	129¾	3,123
132½ August 25.	113¾ March 12.	131½	131¾	..	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,980	July 6, '98.	2½	131¾	132⅜	130¾	131¾	123¾	3,761
178 October 21.	163 January 3.	177½	...	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,800	Oct. 6, '98.	1¾	177½	177½	177½	177½	163	100
108¾ June 1.	80 March 25.	102⅜	103⅛	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	101⅞	104¼	100⅝	103	86¾	62,928
9½ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¾	9	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8¾	9	8¾	9	...	930
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	34½	34½	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			33½	34¾	33¾	34¾	...	672
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	*38¾	38¾	+ ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	38¼	39¾	38¾	39¼	35½	2,411
90½ August 16.	77½ March 9.	84	87½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	88	88	88	88	...	40
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	16	16⅞	— ⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000			16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	...	400
53½ September 8.	*40 August 15.	46½	47	+ 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	45¼	47	45	47	...	1,600
2½ January 7.	1⅞ October 26.	2	3¼	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. preferred	500,000			1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	...	100
20⅞ January 13.	17 March 12.	20¼	21¾	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			20¼	21¾	20¾	21¾	23¾	410
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	5	6¾	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			5	5	5	5	...	112
*18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	15	16¾	+ 1½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800			16	16¼	16	16¼	19?	603
8¼ February 10.	3⅜ October 28.	3	3¾	— 1	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300			3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	6	500
46 October 25.	40 May 17.	47	...	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	46	46	46	46	...	125
205½ June 9.	164 October 3.	186½	188½	+ 9	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	177	188½	173	186½	197	7,628
52 September 2.	37¾ March 25.	48⅞	49¼	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	47	49	47	49	...	2,020
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	90	94	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2½	90	91	90	91	...	32
114½ February 3.	101¾ October 17.	101⅝	101⅞	— 1	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	103	103¼	101¼	102	113	3,659
159 February 3.	140 October 19.	140½	145	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,300,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¾	142	142	140	140	155¾	980
15½ September 7.	10 April 26.	12½	13½	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			13	13¼	12¾	13¼	12	400
57⅞ September 6.	40 April 21.	55	55¾	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	53⅝	55¼	53¼	55	24½	14,490
141 October 28.	*125 April 22.	135	140	+ 14½	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	125	141	128	141	123	727
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛	Erie	112,232,700			12¼	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	15⅛	1,845
43⅜ February 11.	29½ April 22.	32⅜	33	— ⅝	Erie first preferred	42,844,800			32¼	32¾	31¾	32¾	36¾	3,489
21⅝ February 11.	15½ April 22.	16¾	17	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000			16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	18⅝	204
34 September 26.	*20 February 17.	*31½	32½	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug. '93.	1½	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	28	20
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	59	60	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	59	59	59	59	...	100
16⅜ January 31.	10 May 19.	12⅝	15	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	13	100
28 March 15.	*19 October 24.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,535,000	Mch 15, '98.	2	16	16	16	16	...	12
32⅜ October 29.	29 October 17.	32	32¾	+ 2	Federal Steel Company	46,000,000			29¼	32¾	29¼	32	...	89,238
74 October 29.	69½ October 19.	73⅞	74	+ 3½	Federal Steel Company preferred	62,000,000			70¾	74	70	73⅝	...	42,788
84¾ September 22.	76 September 15.	81½	82¼	+ 3½	General Electric	18,276,000			79	83¼	79	82	...	4,087
190 June 30.	122 July 1.	137	138	+ 1½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	131	137½	135¼	137½	...	2,922
45⅝ October 17.	15⅞ April 22.	47	...	+ 1	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			45	45	45	45	...	462
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	108¼	109	+ ⅝	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	108¼	109¾	107¾	109	102¼	6,590
93¼ October 18.	30⅜ October 11.	96	...	..	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts, stpd.				92¾	93	92¾	93	...	720
10½ April 22.	7¼ March 18.	8¾	9¼	..	Iowa Central	8,480,600			8½	9	8¾	9	8¾	400
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	33½	34½	..	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,000	Apl., '93.	1	34	34	33¾	34	38	500
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	52½	53	— ½	International Paper Company	13,040,400			53	53	49¾	53	...	5,353
93 August 22.	85 September 27.	85¾	87½	+ ½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	87	87½	86	87½	...	1,142
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	15½	16½	— ⅞	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			16	16⅜	15½	16⅜	24¼	2,085
54⅞ August 9.	37⅛ March 25.	48¾	48½	+ ¾	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	43	790
96¼ August 8.	83 March 12.	93	94	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	92	92	90¼	91	...	57
23½ August 22.	12 October 11.	14	15	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,940,000			15½	15½	15½	15½	17¾	150
83 August 19.	53 October 10.	61	62½	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	64	64	62¾	63½	75	1,116
198 August 4.	170⅜ January 4.	192	194½	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, '98.	2¼	190	190	190	190	170	34
89½ January 31.	44 April 14.	58	59¾	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	55	56¾	55¾	56¾	56¾	42,433
5¼ January 24.	2 August 31.	2	5	..	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000			2	2	2	2	...	200
120¼ January 14.	90 October 3.	95¼	96¾	— 1¾	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '93.	1	97	97¼	94¾	95¼	101¾	47,461
171½ January 14.	125½ March 26.	159½	161¾	+ ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	153½	163	153¼	161¾	161¾	17,391
114¾ February 8.	99¼ March 12.	107¾	...	+ ¾	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	106½	107¼	106	107¼	105¾	894
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	27	28	— ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			27¼	27¾	27½	27¾	...	125
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	90	92	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	91	91	90¾	91	85	85
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	59	61	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	60¼	60¼	60	60	53¾	450
183 October 29.	123 October 12.	132	132½	+ 7	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped				127	133	125¾	133	...	3,700
14¾ January 26.	10 April 13.	10¾	11	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11	11¼	10¾	10¾	13¾	220
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	32½	32¾	+ 1⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			31¾	32¾	31	32¾	32¾	6,315
38¾ August 11.	*22 March 12.	33	33¾	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	33	33¾	32	33¼	30¾	5,484
*176 October 10.	*167½ January 4.	176	177	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	175	176	175	176	170	21
39⅝ August 23.	26½ March 26.	32¼	34	+ 1¾	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33	34¾	32	34¼	34¼	2,025
*110 August 24.	90 April 12.	109½	115	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	110	110	110	110	103¾	856
23¾ May 23.	12½ September 17.	6¾	6¾	+ 2	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000			4¾	6¾	4¾	5⅞	17	8,880
43¾ August 15.	30⅝ August 1.	32⅞	33	..	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000			33½	33½	32¾	32¾	...	1,440
99¾ August 9.	94⅜ August 1.	96	97¾	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97¾	97¾	97	97	...	54
88¾ January 8.	83¾ October 17.	86	88	+ 1¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	85¼	89½	85¼	88½	92⅞	1,895
103 September 19.	94 April 5.	95¼	100	+ 5¼	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	2	104	104	96	96	...	1,490
120¾ August 8.	105 March 26.	114¾	115	— ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	115¾	115¾	113¾	114¾	108¼	11,329
195¾ August 22.	*173¾ January 7.	189	191	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	20,785,100	Sept. 30, '98.	2	190¼	192	190¼	190¼	...	25
15¾ January 31.	*11 October 12.	11¼	13	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			11	11	11	11	14	50
*126 October 26.	*120 April 20.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	126	126	126	126	120	10
56¼ February 7.	42¾ March 12.	49¾	50	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	48¼	50¾	48	50	42½	3,030
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6¾	6¾	+ ⅞	North American	39,733,100			6¼	6¼	6	6¼	4¾	1,633
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	40¼	40¾	+ ¾	Northern Pacific	70,800,000			40¾	41	39¾	40¾	18¾	50,393
79⅞ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	75⅞	76⅛	+ ¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	75¾	76¼	74¼	76	52¾	14,299
*10 October 19.	7 March 5.	...	...	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900			9	9	9	9	...	12
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	14½	14⅜	— ¼	Ontario & Western	58,113,000			14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	16⅜	3,080
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	53	56	+ ¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	...	100
77½ August 31.	63½ March 20.	74	76	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	73	74¼	73	74¼	68½	365
37¾ August 27.	19⅜ January 3.	28	33	..	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			28	28¾	27¾	27¾	18¾	74
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	42½	44½	— 1¾	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	43½	43	43	43	...	491
91 June 28.	*70½ October 25.	78	82	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	...	46
69 September 17.	57 July 20.	58½	62	+ ½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	59½	59½	59½	59½	...	112
35¾ August 22.	21 April 21.	33½	33¾	+ ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	32¾	33¾	31½	32¾	30¾	3,782
120⅝ February 7.	110⅜ March 12.	117½	117⅝	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	120,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117¼	118⅜	117¼	117⅜	113¾	2,175
108 August 31.	86⅝ March 26.	103½	103⅝	— ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	104	104¾	102	103¾	96¾	37,923
5¼ February 11.	2⅜ October 6.	3½	5	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			3	3	3	3	...	15
175¾ October 28.	*168 February 25.	174	178	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, '98.	1¾	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	...	100
10 October 25.	5⅝ June 11.	9½	10¼	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			10	10	10	10	...	225
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	198	198½	+ 2	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	197	198½	190½	198½	171¼	6,401
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	5¾	6¼	+ ½	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4%	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...	100
23⅜ January 6.	15½ March 26.	16½	16⅝	+ ¼	Reading	69,900,000			16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	23¾	3,340
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	39	40	+ ¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			39¾	40¼	38¾	39¾	40¾	6,415
29 January 6.	17⅝ October 17.	19	19⅝	+ 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			18¾	19⅛	18⅝	19	29	1,500
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	56½	58	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	55¾	56¼	55¼	56¼	46	78
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17	20⅝	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			16½	16½	16½	16½	15	35
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7¼	7⅝	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,880			7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	6¾	824
68¾ August 22.	52½ March 12.	62½	63½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	63¼	63¾	62¼	63	51¾	520
34¾ August 24.	22½ February 24.	29¾	30¼	..	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,355,700	July 6, '98.	1	30	30	29½	30	20¼	1,320
6¼ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	5¾	6	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			5	6	5	6	4¾	3,050
14¼ August 18.	7¾ March 12.	12¾	13	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			11¾	13¾	11¼	13	9¾	9,300
*90½ September 2.	78 April 20.	88	90½	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,703,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	90	90	90	90	80¾	129
172½ October 14.	*121½ January 8.	168	172	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	168	168	168	168	123¾	529
97 August 17.	86 March 12.	81	82	+ ½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	80	82½	79¾	81	79½	3,438
160 September 15.	*138 January 5.	160	...	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	160	160	160	160	144	40
25¾ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	23½	..	Southern Pacific	108,232,200			23	23½	22¾	23¾	20¾	1,410
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8¾	8¾	..	Southern Railway	119,999,000			8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾	9¾	2,170
36⅞ August 27.	23⅜ March 26.	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅞	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33¾	34⅞	33	34⅝	30¾	17,903
10½ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	6⅞	6¾	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			6	6½	6	6½	4¾	1,524
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	28	28¼	+ 1¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	27½	28¾	26¾	28¼	20¾	10,375
*100 October 28.	*80 August 17.	85	100	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '98.	4	100	100	95	95	...	101
16¾ August 24.	8¾ March 12.	10⅞	14¾	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific	36,795,700			13	14¼	13	13⅜	11¾	2,020
194½ February 16.	145 October 13.	162	165	+10	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	161½	162¼	151¼	162¼	...	1,389
34½ August 30.	16¼ March 25.	32¾	32⅝	— ⅝	Union Pacific Railway	61,008,960			32¾	32¾	31½	32¼	...	28,587
67⅝ September 6.	46⅝ March 12.	64	64⅜	+ ⅜	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Oct. 31, '98.	1½	63½	64⅝	63½	64	...	53,779
10¼ February 18.	⅜ October 25.	...	...	— ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900			1	1¼	½	½	...	16,351
6¾ October 26.	5¾ October 26.	5¾	6¼	— ¼	Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf t. r., 1st in. pd.	27,894,900			5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾	...	1,670
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	43	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	41	44	41	43	47	132
8¾ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	6¼	6¾	..	United States Leather	61,500,000			6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	7¾	735
74½ August 22.	53¾ March 26.	65	65⅝	+ ⅛	United States Leather preferred	60,969,200	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	64½	65¾	64	65½	63½	5,681
48½ August 17.	14½ March 12.	41	41¼	+ 1¾	United States Rubber	20,166,100	Feb. 15, '97.	2	39¾	43¼	38¾	41¼	...	34,613
109¼ August 17.	60 March 12.	102	102¾	+ ⅞	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,300	Oct. 31, '98.	2	102	104½	100¾	102½	65	6,893
9¾ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7¾	7⅞	..	Wabash	28,000,000			7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅝	7⅝	410
24¼ August 31.	14¼ March 7.	20½	20⅝	+ ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			20	21	19¾	20½	19	5,345
*125 August 31.	*112½ May 3.	120	125	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	119	119	119	119	102¾	1
102¾ January 8.	87¾ April 25.	95¾	...	+ 2	West Chicago Street	13,133,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	93¾	95¾	93¾	93¾	...	2,300
95⅞ August 17.	82¾ March 26.	92½	93	+ 1⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	91¾	93	90¾	92¼	88	6,344
4¼ October 5.	3 October 24.	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4th ass't paid	10,894,880

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898.

BONDS.

Week Ending Oct. 29.

Sales Week End'g Oct. 29. $19,381,900	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101½	101⅞	36
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	109	109	109	109	8
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	83	83	83	83	10
American Tobacco scrip	95½	95½	94½	95½	*246
Ann Arbor 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95⅞	95	93⅝	94½	$15½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72½	73	71⅞	72⅝	1,710½
Balt. & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	20
Baltimore & Ohio extended 4s, tr. rects.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	11
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	95½	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	419
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	93½	94½	93½	94½	634
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. rects.	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	42
B. & O.-S. W. 1st inc., Series B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	31
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	89	90	89	90	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 1st 5s	103	104½	103	104½	62
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104½	104	104	17
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116⅞	116	116⅝	44
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	80	80	88	88	15
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109⅞	109	109½	9
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝	62
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	36	36	36	36	10
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	12	12	12	12	3
Cent. of Ga., Macon & Northern Div. 5s	92	92	92	92	1
Central of New Jersey 1st consol. 7s, 1899	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	4
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114⅞	113⅝	114	32
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	49
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	85½	86½	85	86¼	417
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	116⅜	117	116⅜	116⅜	13
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	104	104½	104	104½	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	103½	103½	103	103½	46
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	116	117⅜	115½	117⅜	60
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	16
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	102	102½	102	102	8
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	11
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90	90	80½	80½	107
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & St. Louis refdg. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	5
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	99	100	99	100	69
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106	107	106	107	15
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	7
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s	57	57	57	57	2
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97¼	97⅜	97	97⅜	68
Detroit City Gas 5s	93⅞	94	93	93½	100
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	17¼	17¼	17	17	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114	114½	114	114½	15
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛	3
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91	90½	91	61
Erie general lien 4s	69	70⅜	68½	70¼	73
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	94½	95	94½	95	15
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	93½	93½	93¾	93½	4
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	75	76¼	74⅜	76	47
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5s	60	60	60	60	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99	20
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Green Bay debenture, B	4	4½	4	4½	10
General Electric debenture 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111⅜	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	2
Illinois Central 3½s	102	102	102	102	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	112	112	112	112	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93¼	93¾	93½	93¾	48
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st refdg. 5s	103	103	103	103	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	44
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	55½	55½	55½	55½	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105¼	105⅞	104⅝	104⅝	34
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	70½	70½	70½	70½	7
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	72	72¾	67½	70	166
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88⅝	90½	88	90	427½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	63	64½	62⅝	64½	650
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	50	50	50	50	5
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105½	23
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100	100	99½	100	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	40
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	2
Lake Shore 3½s	107	107¼	107	107	29
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	104	104	104	104	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	121½	122	121½	122	12
Long Island general 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	13
Louis & Nash. Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	9
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	100	100½	100	100½	62
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119½	119	119½	5
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 6s	107½	107¾	106½	106½	10
Mahoning Coal 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	17
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117½	117⅞	117½	117½	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114⅞	115	114⅞	115	198
Mexican International consols	78½	79	78½	79	43
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137	137	137	137	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	100	100	99⅝	100	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	83	83	2
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	71	73½	71	73½	73
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	81	81½	80	81½	30
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104⅞	105½	104⅝	105½	70
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 6s	102	102	102	102	9
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78	77½	77½	6½
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	10
Morris & Essex con. 7s 1914, registered	140	140	140	140	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131½	131½	131½	131⅝	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103¼	106½	103¼	103¼	4
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	107	107	107	107	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94¾	98	94½	98	827
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	89¾	95	89¾	95	12
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	98⅞	98⅞	98	98⅞	168
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	5
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	118	118	118	118	13
New York Central debenture 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106½	25
New York Central 3½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	72
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	106¼	105	105¼	2
New York & Greenwood Lake 5s	109	109	109	109	2
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	10
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
New York & New England 7s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 4s, deb. ctfs., small	160	160	160	160	1
New York & Northern 1st 5s	122	123	123	123	10
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	16
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107½	107⅝	107½	107¾	9
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	85	88	84½	88	42
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	82⅝	84	82⅝	83½	111
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66⅞	67¼	65⅞	66⅝	360
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100⅝	101	2100½	100⅝	5304½
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117¾	117¾	117	117¾	4
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	117	117	117	117	5
Northern Railway of California 5s	102¼	103⅝	102¼	103⅝	42
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Northwestern sinking fund 6s, registered	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Northwestern general 3½s	105½	106½	106	106	15
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 6s	100	100	100	100	1
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	4
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	131
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	7
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	107½	108¼	107½	108¼	28
Oregon Short Line Income A	74¾	78¼	74¾	76¼	965
Oregon Short Line Income B	85½	85½	85	85½	245
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	8
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	5
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	10
Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	110	111	110	111	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s	93	95½	93	95½	42
Reading general 4s	81½	81⅝	80¾	81¼	441
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	87¾	88¾	87½	88¾	35
Rock Island general 4s	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	218
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 1st	128	128	128	128	15
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-6s	80	81	80	81	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	107⅜	107¾	107¾	107⅝	15
St. L. & Iron Mt., Arkansas Branch 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	5

BONDS.	Week Ending Oct. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	96⅝	96¾	96½	96⅝	968
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	96	96½	96	96½	7
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105½	105¾	105¼	105¾	76
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119½	120¼	119½	120¼	52
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	116½	116⅞	116¼	116¼	6
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	116¼	116½	116	116	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	80	81½	79¾	81	245
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	31¼	34½	31¼	34½	221
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	106½	106¼	106¼	106⅜	35
St. Paul gold 5s	100	100	100	100	10
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 6s	117¾	118	117¾	118	7
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	160	160¾	160	160¾	38
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	130	130	130	130	4
St. P., Minn. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	111	111	111	111	11
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	68	69¾	68	69¾	272
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93	93	93	93	15
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97½	98¾	97¼	98¾	26
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	100	100½	100	100½	21
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	28
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Southern Railway 5s	97½	99	97¼	98¾	177
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	76¼	77	76	77	6
Standard Rope & Twine income	19½	19½	18	19⅜	70
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	93	94½	93	94½	13
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103	23
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107½	107½	106¾	107	145
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	44⅞	46	44	45¾	336
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	3
Toledo & Ohio, Central Western Div. 5s	104	104	104	104	10
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	91½	91½	91½	91⅜	10
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	91¼	92	91¼	92	22
Union Pacific new 4s	98⅝	100	95⅝	100	8804
Union Pacific new 4s, registered	99¼	99½	99½	99½	4
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	57¾	60¼	57½	60½	50
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r.	77⅞	80¾	77⅛	80¾	1,822
Virginia Midland general 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	8
Wabash 1st 5s	113⅝	114½	113½	114⅜	78
Wabash 2d 5s	88½	89½	88½	89½	34
Wabash debenture, Series B	31	32½	30¼	32	273
Washington Central 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	3
West Shore 4s	110¼	111	110¼	111	65½
West Shore 4s, registered	109½	110	109½	110	53½
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	53½	53½	53½	53½	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	13½	13½	13½	13½	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, tr. receipts	100	100	100	100	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	59¼	61	58¼	60¾	511
Total sales					$18,076,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898

United States 5s, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	52
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	*428
United States 4s, 1907, small	105½	105½	105½	105½	*2
United States 3s, coupon	105⅝	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	1,122½
United States 3s, small	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	*53
United States 3s, registered	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105¼	30½
Total sales					$1,283,300

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	2
Total sales					$2,000
Grand total					$19,381,900

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98¼	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	108	Apr. 27	110¾	Oct. 28
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111⅝	Oct. 25
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129¼	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	126¾	Oct. 26
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117¾	Apr. 19	128¾	Oct. 28
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112¾	Oct. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	113⅛	Oct. 26
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 2s, 40-59, 1918, coupon	106¾	Oct. 29	104	July 23	106¾	Oct. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	105¾	Oct. 19	104¾	Oct. 12	105¾	Oct. 28
United States 3s, 10-20 1918, reg.	105¾	Sept. 29	104¾	Oct. 5	105¾	Oct. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	105½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105¼	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	96	Aug. 5	96	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93¼	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93¼	Oct. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	75½	Oct. 28	66	Apr. 22	78¾	Oct. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4¼	Feb. 15	7¼	Oct. 14

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	173	Oct. 12
Central National	146	June 9	135	June 9	145	June 9
City	1160	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	206	Mar. 2	200	May 12	200	Oct. 27
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	Oct. 28
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 24
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	280	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	490	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	490	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 18	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 26
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	226	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175½	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135½	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	250	Oct. 22	253	Jan. 26	250	Oct. 29
Phenix	90	Oct. 17	85	Aug. 11	90	Oct. 18
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	96¼	Jan. 20	96¼	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 16	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	135	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Apr. 30
Butchers & Drovers	98	Nov. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	390	March 22
Citizens'	122	Nov. 18	Seaboard	160	July 19
East River	140	Nov. 23	Third National	98	March 14
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30			

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 30.—The market last week was extremely firm, although naturally there was some doing because suitable delivery and price were no longer obtainable. Cop yarns for prompt delivery were wanted, but could not be obtained, and bundles for export were very quiet. The strong Indian cloth demand continues large, but the bulk was turned down because price limits were unacceptable.

China took fair lines during the week, and the South American and other smaller markets continued buying moderately.

A period of comparative idleness is now expected, as production all around is enlarged long ahead.

Gladbach reports continued large yarn sales, forward delivery, to manufacturers. Accounts from Rouen describe prices there as irregular and sagging.

	Range, Or Year 1908. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	99½ Aug 24	91 Jan 20	98½ Aug 31	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	80 Aug 13	81 Apr 23	80 Oct 30	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	99¼ Aug 15	95 Apr 28	95½ Oct 29	94½	95
Do., registered	85 Mar 22	93¾ Mar 23	85½ Mar 23	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	73½ Sep 7	54¾ Mar 12	72¾ Oct 30	72¾	72¾
Atlantic & Pacific income.	¾ Jan 7	1 Jan 1	1 Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	.. ..	.. ..	82½ Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	96¾ Jun 24	95 Jan 5	96¾ Sept 30	..	90
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118¾ Feb 11	100 Apr 8	113 Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	115¾ Sep 9	113¾ Sep 18	114¼ Oct 10	113	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	115¾ Aug 11	80 Jan 12	115 Oct 5	..	..
Do., registered	113½ Jul 18	108¾ Jun 17	113¾ Unty 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	115¼ Sep 16	90 Jan 25	114¾ Oct 26	114¾	..
Do., do., registered.	113¾ Jun 27	95 Feb 4	111½ Aug 1	..	..
Do., extended 4s, 1955, tr. receipts.	119 Sep 15	117½ Oct 24	118¾ Oct 28	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	118¾ Sep 9	97 Apr 6	118¾ Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾ Aug 19	103 May 24	116 Aug 22	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	116¾ Oct 29	97 Apr 6	118¾ Oct 29	..	..
Do., do., registered.	112¾ Jul 20	112¾ Jul 20	112¾ July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	101 ..	.. ..	99 Sept 28	..	..
West Va. & Pittsburg 1st g. 5s, 1990.	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongahela River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ July, 02	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	107¾ Oct 28	99 Jan 27	107¾ Oct 28	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int'g 5s, 1950	.. ..	.. ..	102½ Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off.	105 Aug 9	100 Jul 21	105 Aug 12	102½	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	75 Oct 8	75 Oct 6	75 Oct 6	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	107¼ Jul 28	103¾ Jun 24	107¼ July 28	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105 Sep 26	98½ Jan 17	105 Oct 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	82 Sep 28	76 Sep 18	82 Sept 26	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	27½ Sep 8	27 Jun 6	27½ June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	5¾ Sep 21	6¼ Oct 27	6¾ Oct 27	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	122½ Jul 12	120 Jul 9	122½ July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	108 Aug 13	100 Oct 27	100 Oct 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	105¾ Jan 31	104 Aug 17	105 Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	.. ..	.. ..	108 April, 02	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	115 Oct 14	112 Jul 1	114 Oct 18.	115	..
Bkyn., Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	104¼ Aug 20	103 Oct 27	104¼ Oct 29	104	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1924	94¾ Aug 23	79 Apr 8	90 Oct 27	89½	90
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	.. ..	.. ..	43 Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid.	68 May 24	68 May 24	68 May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid.	98 Jun 27	86 Jun 27	86 June 27	..	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts. 1st gtd.g.6s, 1942	.. ..	.. ..	70½ De 14, 07	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	94 Aug 23	80 Apr 14	92 Oct 28	01¼	02
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	106⅝ Sep 22	91 Apr 2	104 Oct 27	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	.. ..	.. ..	74 Sept., 06	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	108 Aug 19	104¼ Jan 18	108¼ Oct 11	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	127 Jan 26	127 Jan 26	127 Mar 2	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	124¾ Aug 25	122 Jul 16	123 Aug 31	124	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14, 97	121	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	.. ..	.. ..	106 Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	100 Feb 4	104¾ Jun 17	107¾ Oct 20	107½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	101½ Sep 23	100 Apr 23	107 Oct 4	105	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 10, 07	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
Canada Southern 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111½ Jun 28	107¾ Apr 27	100½ Oct 20	109¾	110
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111 Feb 17	105 Apr 16	100½ Oct 29	109¾	110
Do., do., registered.	.. ..	106 Jan 30, 97	.. ..	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93¼ Feb 18	87 Apr 21	92½ June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	110¼ Jan 13	114 Mar 25	114½ June 8	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92¾ Apr 29	90¾ Oct 29	90¾ Oct 29	90	90½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½ Jan 6	35¾ Oct 11	36 Oct 28	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15¾ Jan 6	10 Sep 23	12 Oct 28	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	4¼ Jan 21	4¼ Jul 28	4½ Sept 18	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92 Jan 6	91 Oct 14	92 Oct 24	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	86½ Sep 6	86½ Sep 6	86½ Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	90 Jul 9	85¾ Jan 19	89 July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	102½ Oct 26	102½ Oct 26	102½ Oct 26	102½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112½ Sep 24	112½ Sep 24	112½ Sept 24	113¾	..
Do., conv deb. 6s, 1908.	110¼ Feb 15	110 Jul 21	110 July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	115 Jun 30	109¾ Apr 27	114 Oct 28	113¾	114
Do., do., registered.	114¾ Feb 14	108¾ Apr 28	111¾ Oct 14	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	103½ Feb 18	97 Sep 30	99 Oct 6	..	..
Do., 6s, 1912.	93 Feb 18	90 Jan 6	91 July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s, 1921.	110 Mar 4	110 Apr 28	114 Oct 11	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	.. ..	.. ..	104 No 13, 07	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts.	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898.	103 Feb 25	103 Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102 Feb 21	102 Feb 21	102 Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103 Oct 20	101¾ May 5	103 Oct 20	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	105 Feb 23	101 Oct 3	102½ Oct 12	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	.. ..	.. ..	84½ Sept., 98	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	100¼ Feb 23	100 Feb 23	102 Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	101 Jan 18	101 Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	104 Jun 29	101 Mar 17	103¼ Oct 5	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	.. ..	.. ..	98 Aug 6, 97	101	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	103¾ Sep 30	100 Jan 6	103¾ Oct 20	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40 Feb 2	40 Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pan mort. fund. 6s, 1898	101¾ Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	101¾ Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½ Feb 14	118 Oct 5	118 Oct 5	115½	118
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	121¼ Sep 29	115½ Apr 20	118¾ Oct 11	118¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	111 Jan 7	111 May 21	110¾ Oct 28	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116 Oct 19	113 Jan 3	116 Oct 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	90 Aug 16	73½ Mar 26	86½ Oct 29	86½	86½
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½ Jun 30	99 Apr 22	104¼ Oct 28	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	95 Sep 30	80¾ Jul 29	93 Oct 4	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½ Feb 7	95 May 24	95½ May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s, 1902	104 Jan 13	97½ Apr 11	101¾ Oct 21	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113¾ Apr 21	111 Sep 10	111 Sept 10	111½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111 Jan 7	107 Mar 23	108 June 15	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107 Jul 20	107 Jul 20	107 July 20	108	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Oct., 95	100½	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110¼ Jul 30	105 Mar 25	108¾ Oct 12	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	118 Jun 20	113¾ Apr 20	116¾ Oct 26	116¼	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107 Feb 24	103¾ Aug 8	105 Sept 16	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	111 Oct 11	104¾ May 16	110½ Oct 20	110½	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	121½ Aug 26	104½ Mar 25	117½ Oct 29	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	111 Aug 23	108¾ Feb 17	111 Aug 23	..	110½
Do., do., 4s, 1919.	104 Sep 4	98 Apr 1	100 Oct 12	101	104
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	103 Sep 23	97 Apr 1	102 Oct 19	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	100 Jun 9	90 Jun 15	100 Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jan., 96	105	107
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	103¾ Oct 12	95 Mar 25	103½ Oct 29	102⅝	..
Do., do., registered.	97¼ Mar 19	97 May 9	97 May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123 Jan 29	119 Mar 9	120 Sept 30	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st g. 6s, rd. cur. 6s, 1907	116¾ Sep 9	114¾ Jul 15	116¾ Sept 9	..	117½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1034.	132 Aug 26	112 Apr 19	132 Aug 26	..	132½
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	103½ Jan 10	101¾ Jan 11	103 Oct 20	..	..
Do., do., registered.	104½ Jun 7	101 Jan 4	109¾ June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	109 Feb 11	100¾ Jan 14	105 Sept 12	102½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½ Jun 10	112 Feb 25	114 Oct 7	113	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92 Aug 24	80 Mar 12	91 Oct 26	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	107 Aug 23	90 Mar 20	102 Oct 20	102	104½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold R. D., 1902	160⅝ Oct 26	140 Jan 29	160 Oct 26	160	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	152½ Sep 28	137½ Jan 3	152½ Sept 28	160	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	160 Oct. 25	140 Jan 13	160½ Oct 28	160	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	160 Oct 26	138 Jan 4	160 Oct 22	160	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	160 Oct 21	139¾ Jan 5	160 Oct 21	160	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119¾ Jan 19	116 May 16	117 Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1910.	110 Mar 14	110 Mar 14	110 Mar 14	113½	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	116 Feb 8	114¼ Apr 20	119¾ Oct 20	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼ Jan 13	128 Aug 15	129½ Oct 11	129	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	109 Oct 26	106 Oct 26	109 Oct 26	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121 Jan 28	118 Mar 11	118¾ July 19	119	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	118 Oct 27	111 Apr 26	118 Oct 29	117½	118
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117 Feb 10	110⅝ May 23	115¼ Oct 20	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110 Jan 17	107 Jan 3	109¾ Apr 18	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113¾ Mar 2	112 Apr 21	112 Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115⅞ Oct 12	111 Apr 29	115⅝ Oct 12	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115 Feb 7	111 Apr 1	113¾ Oct 15	..	..
Do., Far. & So. asau. g. 6s, 1924.	127¾ Jan 27	127¾ Jan 27	127¾ Jan 27	125½	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916.	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Jul 0, 97	108¾	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114 Jun 21	109 Apr 7	112 Sept 21	111	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107 Feb 4	103 May 3	106¾ Oct 20	106	..
Do., do., registered.	105½ Feb 19	104¾ Feb 19	105½ Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½ Jan 19	120 Mar 15	120¼ Oct 24	120	122
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	122 Feb 7	117 Apr 30	123 Oct 15	121	124
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	140 Jan 13	133 May 6	143¾ Oct 21	143	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116¼ Feb 15	113 Apr 27	115 Oct 12	115	..
Do., do., registered.	116¼ Feb 15	112¾ May 27	114¾ Sept 23	115	116¾
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	124½ Aug 26	113¾ Jun 2	117¾ Oct 24	..	..
Do., do., registered.	117¾ Oct 24	114 Jun 14	117¾ Oct 24	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	112 Sep 28	106 Apr 2	108¾ Oct 8	..	..
Do., do., registered.	107½ Jul 13	107¾ Jul 13	107¾ July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	120 Oct 6	114 May 23	120 Oct 6	..	..
Do., registered	119 Feb 21	117 Mar 8	117 Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	110¼ Feb 9	107¾ May 18	110¼ Oct 1	..	..
Do., do., registered.	105¾ Mar 10	106¾ Mar 10	106¾ Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118 Sep 26	111 May 9	118 Sept 26	..	..
Do., do., registered.	117¾ Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107 Feb 9	104 Mar 8	105¾ Oct 20	105	..
Do., registered	103 Jan 10	103 Jan 10	103 June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	103¾ Aug 10	90 May 16	103 Oct 25	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾ May 26	106 Apr 21	107¾ May 26	106⅝	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¼ Apr 12	101½ Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	.. ..	.. ..	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117 Jan 12	117 Jan 12	117 Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	100 Mar 3	100 Mar 3	100 Mar 3	108¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105 Apr 22	105 Apr 22	105 Apr 22	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	108 Oct 21	108 Oct 21	108 Oct 21	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137 Jan 6	132½ May 21	137 Oct. 26	136	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	113¼ Oct 18	113½ May 28	118 Oct 22	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	134 Mar 22	133 Mar 22	134 Mar 23	134	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135 Feb 26	133 May 19	133 May 19	133	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	113. Apr 21	112 Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132 Apr 21	129¾ Jul 28	132 Oct 21	131	..
Do., do., registered.	131½ Jan 29	128 Apr 2	130 Aug 12	131	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107⅞ Feb 2	104¾ Mar 25	107 July 22	..	..

	Range, Or Year 1908. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., reb. g. 4s, 1988.	105½ Aug 11	103¾ May 7	105¼ Oct 25	..	..
Do., do., registered.	105¾ Aug 18	103¾ May 11	101 Sept. 08	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	90 Aug 12	90 Jan 16	90 Oct 15	..	..
Do., 1st 5½s, 1905.	70¾ Feb 11	69¾ Jan 10	70 Feb 2	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	.. ..	.. ..	68 Mr 18, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	108 Feb 17	108 Apr 21	108¼ Aug 26	..	..
Do., 4s, small.	.. ..	.. ..	100 Aug 15, 97	..	..
Chi. St. P. Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	126 Jan 24	126¼ Apr 25	126¾ Oct 29	126	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	126 Oct 1	123 May 12	126¼ Oct 6	126	..
Chi. St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	126 Jan 28	126 Apr 16	126¼ Oct 26	121¼	126½
Chi. & Win. Ind. 1st 6s, 1919.	.. ..	.. ..	110 Jul 22, 07	106	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1963.	122½ Feb 17	117¾ Apr 1	120¾ Aug 20	..	..
Chicago Great. W. 4s, Sers. A, 1947.	90¾ Aug 27	70¾ Mar 26	89¾ Oct 29	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	.. ..	.. ..	96¾ Nov., 98	105	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	.. ..	.. ..	119 Oct 20, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1987.	.. ..	.. ..	108¼ Mr 12, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113 Oct 25	107½ May 10	113 Oct 25	111¾	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ April, 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	74½ Oct 21	66 Sep 19	74½ Oct 21	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82 May 13	82 May 13	82 June 29	..	..
Cleve., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	91¼ Sep 21	83 Jan 8	91¾ Sept 21	90¼	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100 Aug 30	90¼ May 9	100 Oct 29	..	101
Do., do., registered.	93 Mar 15	90 Mar 24	90 Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1940.	.. ..	.. ..	97 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	86¼ Jan 18	80 Jun 18	87 Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	95 Oct 4	89 Feb 27	95 Oct 22	92¾	95
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1990.	103 Feb 11	96¾ May 17	101¼ Oct 3	102	101
Do., hon. 4s, 1990.	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	.. ..	.. ..	114 Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Feb 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	80 Aug 18	70 Mar 14	75 Oct 21	75	80
Do., income 4s, 1990.	22 Sep 6	14 May 7	19 Sept 27	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	105½ Mar 5	102 May 9	104 Aug 28	104	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137 Jan 17	131¼ Jun 8	135¾ July 28	132	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	127¾ May 11	127¾ May 11	127¾ May 11	..	132
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	107 Oct 28	100 Mar 18	107 Oct 28	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	121 Sep 9	121 Sep 9	121 Sept 9	121	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-8-4s, 1947.	61¾ Sep 2	50 May 29	57 Oct 23	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	73 Sep 1	65 Aug 8	66 Oct 27	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931.	.. ..	.. ..	68½ My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $35 paid	70 Sep 2	70 Oct 1	75½ Oct 21	75	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61 Feb 14	54 Jan 11	61 Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128 Jan 15	122 Apr 4	122 Apr 4	122½	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	128 Jul 22	125¼ Jan 3	126 July 23	125	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144 Jan 4	137¾ May 21	141½ Oct 8	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	.. ..	.. ..	109 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113½ Feb 28	107 Apr 21	108¼ Oct 17	109	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½ May 26	136 Apr 18	139 June 30	141	..
Do., registered.	140 Oct 26	140 Oct 26	140 Oct 26	140	..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	138¼ Jan 20	136¾ Jul 8	137 Sept 19	137	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	.. ..	.. ..	118¾ No 17, 97	116	118
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	108 Aug 1	108 Aug 1	108 Aug 1	105	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	148 Sep 18	143 May 7	146 Sept. 13	143	..
Do., do., registered.	.. ..	.. ..	143 May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	128½ Jan 25	120½ May 6	125 Aug 31	120	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	115½ Jan 27	110 Apr 21	116 Oct 11	116	..
Do., do., registered.	.. ..	.. ..	116½ Mr 22, 97	116	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	147 Sep 27	147 Sep 27	147 Sept 27	147	..
Do., do., registered.	145 Feb 18	141 May 6	141 May 6	146	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	98¼ Aug 17	80 Apr 8	97⅝ Oct 28	97¼	97⅝
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	111¾ Aug 22	108 Apr 5	110¾ Sept 20	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	86¾ Oct 8	85¾ Jan 3	85¾ Oct 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	106⅝ Oct 28	106⅝ Oct 12	106⅝ Oct 28	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	102 Oct 3	97 Jan 6	102 Oct 28	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. id. g. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19 Aug 8	16 Oct 20	17 Oct 27	16	18
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107¾ Ma. 9	104 Jan 3	106¾ Oct 16	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	92¼ Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½ Sep 9	101 May 2	112½ Oct 27	..	..
Erie- 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116 Feb 1	112¾ Jan 4	113 July 26	114	115
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	119½ Aug 2	116½ May 20	119¾ Aug 2	117	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	113 Aug 22	108 Apr 11	112¾ Sept 7	112½	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	118 Jun 7	113 May 23	117 June 26	117	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	114 Mar 23	104½ Feb 10	104½ June 3	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	147¾ Feb 11	138 May 6	143½ Oct 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	143 Jan 13	140 May 27	141 June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	133 Feb 25	133¾ Apr 12	139 Sept 20	136	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	133 Jun 6	133 Jun 6	133 June 6	130	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	106 Feb 11	106 Feb 11	106 Feb 11	102¼	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	113¼ Aug 9	108 May 2	112⅝ Oct 25	111¾	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913.	.. ..	.. ..	102 Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	109 Oct 24	107 Sep 12	100 Oct 27	109	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	94½ Aug 12	84¾ Apr 28	91 Oct 28	91

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 29	87½	Apr 5	97½	Oct 22	..	..
South & North Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	103	Jan 2	94	Feb 5	100¼	Oct 28	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91	Oct 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	105	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Jan 13	90	Apr 28	92½	Oct 28	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114¾	Apr 6	117½	Oct 27	117¼	118
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 28	101	May 5	104	Oct 6	104¼	104½
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108¼	Apr 28	115	Oct 29	114½	115
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	121¾	Oct 13	121	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121¾	Oct 28	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	122	Oct 28	122	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	62¼	Oct 13	62½	Oct 13	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	..	..	..	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	..	..	..	11¾	Sep 16,98	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	79	Oct 28	70⅝	Feb 10	79	Oct 28	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	..	..	..	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	..	..	..	..	42¾	No 12, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	..	..	..	..	..	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142¼	Oct 14	143	Oct 13	143	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	109¼	Oct 26	109¼	Apr 26	109¼	Oct 26	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	..	..	..	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	..	..	..	121¼	Au 31, 97	121½	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	90	Oct 29	89¾	90
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	64½	Oct 29	64	64½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	89	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st M. ext. gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	83	Oct 26	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	..	Aug 11	70¼	Oct 28	70½	Oct 28	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	89½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	83	Oct 29	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¾	Sep 23	93¾	Apr 1	100	Sep 29	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	105½	Oct 29	105	105½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	103½	Apr 26	112½	Oct 17	112¾	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	85¼	Jan 19	81¼	Oct 29	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	73½	Oct 28	72	75
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	105	Oct 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jan 30	105¾	Sep 20	109	Oct 11	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	110¾	Oct 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107½	July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	105	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107	Oct 26	107	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100¼	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	98¾	Oct 29	..	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	96½	Oct 27	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	124	Oct 20	118½	May 24	124	Oct 21	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	..	..	..	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 26	77½	Oct 29	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	May 27	102	Oct 26	..	102¾
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	..	..	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¾	Oct 27	128	Apr 4	131¾	Oct 27	..	132½
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	108⅜	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103¼	Oct 26	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119¼	Jun 23	113¾	Apr 21	117⅝	Oct 25	117⅝	..
Do., do., registered	133	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115¾	Aug 24	117⅝	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110⅜	Oct 20	110⅜	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	102	Apr 1	110⅜	July 15	110¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 6s, 1883-1904	106¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	110¾	Feb 21	110¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106¾	Oct 29	102	Apr 9	106½	Oct 29	106½	..
Do., do., registered	101¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 6	104¾	Feb 5	106½	..
Do., deb certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106¼	Oct 14	100	Apr 6	106	Oct 14	102¾	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾	June 30	104¾	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107½	Oct 3	105¼	Jul 22	107½	Oct 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Jul 6	104⅞	Jul 6	104¾	July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	85	Jul 30	81¼	Jun 22	83¾	Oct 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	91	Oct 17	91	Oct 17	91	Oct 17	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	96	Oct 29	95¾	95⅞
Do., registered	98	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	95	Oct 28	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	111	Oct 25	102¾	Apr 25	111	Oct 29	111	111½
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	110	Oct 28	110	110¾
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	..	..	..	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	90	95
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107	Sep 22	108¾	Oct 29	108¾	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	104½	Oct 24	104½	Oct 24	104½	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	..	..	..	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	128	Oct 22	119¼	May 12	128	Oct 26	127	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	110	Oct., 94	114½	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	..	..	..	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	Oct 26	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¼	Oct 19	102	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 8	108	Oct 27	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅜	Feb 9	105¾	Jun 30	106¾	Oct 28	105	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Jun 23	113¾	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	117½	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾	June 16	117	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107¼	Oct 28	102	Apr 7	107	Oct 29	106½	107
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	115½	Oct 17	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 15	102¾	May 25	105	Oct 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121½	June 21	128	..
Do., do., registered	126¼	Jan 20	125¼	Jan 20	125¼	Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	105¼	Oct 29	105	105¼
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161	Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	160	Oct 26	145	Jan 6	160	Oct 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126¾	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	126¾	126¾
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	125½	Feb 6, 97	113	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	127½	Oct 24	110	Feb 11	121¼	Oct 24	121	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct 21	113½	Jul 19	115	Oct 21	116	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar	107⅞	Oct 26	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	103	Oct 22	90	Mar 16	103	Oct 29	102¾	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¼	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117⅝	Oct 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117	Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131¼	Oct 13	129	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101¾	Sep 30	100¾	Apr 21	100⅝	Oct 29	100⅞	101
Do., registered	101¾	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100½	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	66¾	Oct 29	66¾	67
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88	Oct 27	88	90
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	115	Oct 10	104	Jan 5	115	Oct 15	112	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123	Sept 12	123	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	113	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	124	128
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	93	Oct 25	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	83⅞	Oct 29	83	84
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84	Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14¾	Jan 20	8¼	Sep 7	8½	Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Sept 10	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., cn. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	11¼	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. f., all in, paid	62¼	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61¼	June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1906	111	Apr 20	111	Apr 20	114	Oct 25	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅞	Aug 19	89	Apr 26	100	Oct 29	99⅞	100¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	Oct 21	118	Apr 16	128¾	Oct 28	128½	129
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1929	..	..	..	..	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	106¼	Oct 28	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	76½	Oct 29	76	77
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	58½	Oct 29	58	59
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105½	Oct 28	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	101½	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¾	Sep 15	108	Apr 21	114¾	Oct 19	114½	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	113	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd. 1942	113⅜	Sep 28	108	May 9	111½	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd. 1942	..	..	..	..	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104	Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	..	..	..	128	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	110½	Jul 8, 97	115	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	108	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	..	..	..	113¾	April, 98	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	..	..	..	110	Jan 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	..	..	..	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	114½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	99	Oct 20	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., cn. Trust Co. certs.	96	Feb 15	95½	Oct 7	95¾	Oct 7	93	90
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 28	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¼	Jun 2	18¼	Jun 2	18¼	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 23	80¼	May 23	90	Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107½	Oct 26	107¼	Oct 28	107½	Oct 28	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 95	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	111	Oct 29	106	Apr 2	111	Oct 29	111	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	95¼	Oct 13	76¾	Apr 28	93½	Oct 29	93½	94
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	57	Oct 6	39	Jun 15	56¼	Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	57¼	Oct 8	37¼	Oct 6	57¼	Oct 8	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	81¼	Oct 29	80¾	81½
1 Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	76¾	Apr 25	88¼	Oct 29	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	71½	Sep 28	54	Feb 2	71¼	Sept 28	..	72
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	81	Oct 28	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	116	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	116¼	Oct 26	116	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	116	Oct 27	116	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	113¾	July, 96
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¾	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	120¼	Oct 29	120¼	121
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98¼	Apr 25	106¾	Oct 29	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	123¼	Jun 23	97¾	Apr 14	100	Oct 4	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	60	Apr 26	78¾	Oct 27	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 18	90	Apr 6	96½	Oct 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81½	Oct 27	70	Apr 28	81	Oct 29	81	81½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	34½	Oct 29	33½	34½
St. Paul City Ry-Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	113	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	105	Oct 20	105¼	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121½	Oct 11	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	124½	Oct 21	123	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	133	Oct 14	128	Jan 15	133	Oct 14	132	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	111	Oct 27	105½	May 10	111	Oct 28	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106¾	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	102¼	Oct 21	94¼	Jan 10	102¼	Oct 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	130	Oct 27	130	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 20	112⅜	Sep 22	113	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	106¼	Apr 12	110½	Sept 7	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 29	113	Aug 29	113	Aug 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P., 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	100¼	Oct 29,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104⅜	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	98¼	Oct 29	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103¼	Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99⅜	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	96	Oct 20	96	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	..	..	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd. 1937	112	Sep 13	107½	May 25	111⅜	Oct 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	113	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85½	Oct 19	76¾	Apr 2	85¾	Oct 20	82	85
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	73	Jan 6	73	Jan 6	73	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	69¼	Oct 29	69	69½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	109½	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103	Oct 27	96¾	Jan 3	103	Oct 27	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¾	Oct 12	100¼	Jan 4	100¼	Oct 27	108	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110¼	Aug 10	102¾	May 20	108½	Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Aug 16	92¼	Jan 6	102¾	Sept 29	104	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jul 25	87⅜	Sept 20	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105¾	Jan 5	106¾	Oct 28	106	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	99	Oct 28	87	Apr 28	98¾	Oct 29	98¼	98¾
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101	Sept 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	..	..	..	112½	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118	Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 13	105¼	Jul 14	107¾	Oct 26	107	107½
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112¼	Feb 28	115	Sept 22	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114½	Oct 20	107	Apr 16	114½	Oct 29	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	123½	Oct 26	121	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g.

OCT

...ERIE—
...Net earnings ... 1,482 ... 1,324 ... 1,324
...Net earnings ... 2,964,000 ... 2,648,000 ... 2,648,000
From July 1 ... 3,291,000 ... 2,942,000 ... 2,942,000

BUF., ROCH. & PITTS. for September—
Gross earnings ... 332,221 ... 313,224 ... 352,118
Op. expenses ... 208,000 ... 206,324 ... 277,244
Net earnings ... 124,221 ... 106,900 ... 74,874
From July 1—
Gross earnings ... 1,998,945 ... 1,927,946 ... 2,054,495
Net earnings ... 697,621 ... 680,397 ... 841,941

CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—
Gross earnings ... 2,565,000 ... 2,344,000 ... 2,295,000
Op. expenses ... 1,503,971 ... 1,294,037 ... 1,009,252
Net earnings ... 1,062,514 ... 1,050,951 ... 785,739
Prop. exp. to gross ... 59% ... 55% ... 44%
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—
Gross earnings ... 18,254,522 ... 16,396,340 ... 14,980,339
Net earnings ... 8,358,907 ... 6,040,851 ... 5,861,361

CHI., BUR. & QUINCY for September—
Gross earnings ... 3,298,552 ... 3,414,243 ... *$764,548
Op. expenses ... 2,202,980 ... 2,321,647 ... 1,794,885
Net earnings ... 1,095,572 ... 2,092,596 ... 1,030,694
Prop. exp. to gross ... 67% ... 68% ... 63%
Charges ... 280,000 ... 270,000 ... 276,202
Surplus ... 815,567 ... 1,162,163 ... 465,462
From July 1 to Sept. 30—
Gross earnings ... 11,070,547 ... 11,311,316 ... 9,023,166
Net earnings ... 4,369,365 ... 4,797,754 ... 3,663,637
Surplus ... 1,729,332 ... 2,186,486 ... 1,065,031

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING, for the year ended June 30, shows:
Gross ... 1,501,431 ... 1,205,150 ... 1,586,917
Op. exp. & taxes ... 1,063,007 ... 980,228 ... 1,146,745
Net earnings ... 438,224 ... 224,565 ... 440,172
All income ... 443,688 ... 229,790 ... 442,752
Interest ... 287,874 ... 300,875 ... 287,274
Balance ... 144,794 ... 25,915 ... 146,478
Dividends ... ... 50,000 ... 100,000
Surplus ... 144,794 ... *21,086 ... 45,478
*Deficit.

LEHIGH VALLEY railroad system for September:
Gross ... 1,979,512 ... 1,742,675 ... 1,917,960
Expenses ... 1,246,110 ... 1,219,827 ... 1,261,937
Net ... 733,401 ... 522,848 ... 656,023
Proportion ex. to gross ... 63 ... 70 ... 66
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—
Gross ... 15,424,904 ... 13,064,881 ... 15,450,239
Net ... 4,136,587 ... 3,416,512 ... 3,225,927
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. for September—
Gross ... 1,932,060 ... 1,716,109 ... 1,883,533
Expenses ... 1,741,814 ... 1,751,722 ... 1,545,457
Deficit ... 109,267 ... 35,613 ... *41,905
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—
Gross ... 12,480,265 ... 12,596,744 ... 12,536,760
Deficit ... 925,206 ... 332,859 ... 540,502
Both companies for September—
Net ... 624,137 ... 497,384 ... 596,727
From Jan. 11 to Sept. 30—
Net ... 3,200,630 ... 3,068,653 ... 2,686,425
*Surplus.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for September—
1898. ... 1897. ... 1896.
Gross ... $5,790,129 ... $5,859,620 ... $5,176,339
Op. expenses ... 3,567,428 ... 3,709,723 ... 3,371,728
Net ... 2,222,711 ... 2,149,911 ... 1,804,611
Prop. exp. to gross ... 61½ ... 63¼ ... 65⅛
For nine months:
Gross ... 48,039,073 ... 46,788,773 ... 46,061,173
Net ... 14,727,916 ... 14,731,116 ... 12,711,716
Western lines in September:
1898. ... 1897.
Gross ... Inc. $188,100 ... Inc. $559,200
Net ... Inc. 15,500 ... Inc. 388,700
For nine months:
Gross ... Inc. 2,458,600 ... Dec. 357,500
Net ... Dec. 335,800 ... Inc. 726,800

PHILA., READ. & NEW ENG. for September—
1898. ... 1897. ... 1896.
Gross ... $55,461 ... $93,469 ... $45,465
Op. expenses ... 35,109 ... 53,007 ... 41,691
Net ... 20,352 ... 28,462 ... 22,774
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—
Gross ... 495,401 ... 489,834 ... 513,468
Net ... 130,380 ... 170,549 ... 150,914

PITTSBURG & WESTERN for August—
1898. ... 1897. ... Changes.
Gross ... $298,262 ... $271,585 ... *$27,987
Op. exp. ... 216,311 ... 212,787 ... *3,024
Net ... 82,441 ... 58,798 ... *24,943
From July 1 to Aug. 31:
Gross ... 563,908 ... 549,252 ... *14,650
Net ... 155,116 ... 155,750 ... †634
*Increase. †Decrease.

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA for the year ended June 30—
1898. ... 1897. ... Increase.
Gross earnings ... $1,354,535 ... $1,216,484 ... $138,331
Op. exp. ... 889,948 ... 777,490 ... 92,458
Net earnings, including rents ... 464,887 ... 438,994 ... 45,893
Int., taxes, and rentals ... 352,991 ... 326,787 ... 28,904
Net income ... 132,196 ... 112,207 ... 19,989

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Oct. 22 to Oct. 28, 1898, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Navahoe	Gonaives	$1,500
Abydos	Pto. Cabello	7,060
Abydos	Curacao	8,113
Abydos	Guayra	38
Altai	Limon	2,000
Alianca	Colon	20
Normandie	Havre	100,000
American Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	540
Abydos	Curacao	38
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	8,301
Abydos	Curacao	18,710
Abydos	Guayra	1,072
Normandie	Havre	280,910
Yucatan	Havana	5,000
Abydos	Curacao	588
Abydos	Pto. Cabello	600
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	451
Alianca	Colon	1,595
Alianca	Corinto	400
Altai	Greytown	1,436
Alianca	Colon	20,952
Alianca	Corinto	93
Abydos	Curacao	150
Gold Bullion—		
Lucania	Liverpool	$12,889
Alianca	Panama	1,325
Alianca	Colon	2,616
Altai	Greytown	1,650
Manitou	London	1,813
Fr. Maurits	Pt. au Prince	328
Alianca	Corinto	500
Abydos	Guayra	900
Port Melbourne	London	1,840
Lucania	Liverpool	184,027
Silver Bullion—		
Port Melbourne	London	760
Manitou	London	753
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	Pto. Plato	2,090
New York	Sanches	1,329
New York	St. Domingo	237
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Lucania	Liverpool	97,330
Total		$1,048,451

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Oct. 24 to Oct. 29, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
25	Camelense	Manaos	S. C. (Peru)	$11,300
25	Paris	London	S. C. (Peru)	20,200
25	Paris	London	S. C. (Br.)	4,300
25	Paris	London	G. B.	506,856
26	Seneca	Havana	G. C. (Fr.)	223,500
27	Santiago	Santiago	S.C. (U. S.)	1,800
28	La Normandie	Havre	S. B.	19,777
28	Lucania	London	S. B.	422,890
28	Lucania	London	S. S. (Mex.)	5,958
Total				$1,216,581

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
21	Allegheny	Cartegena	S. C., (Col.)	$1,065
21	Prins Maurits	Haiti	G. C. (U. S.)	8,000
22	Seguranca	Progreso	G. C., (U. S.)	2,060
22	Caracas	Laguayra	G. C.	36,000
22	Caracas	La Guayra	G. C., (Span.)	4,082
Total				$1,267,698

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue com. m. 5s	103½	111
Atlantic Avenue pref. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	96	...
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	92	105
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	115	116
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	98	98
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 6s	114	117
Brooklyn City R. R.	225	230
B'klyn City & Newtown, stock	310	...
B'klyn City & Newtown, 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	55	58
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	83
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	...
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	...
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	141	143
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	60	61
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	79	83
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	250	...
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	106	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. cfts	101	...
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115½	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	106
Eighth Avenue	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	106	112
42d St. & Grand Street	360	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	75
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Kings County incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	...	75
North Shore Traction com.	8	12
North Shore Traction pf.	73	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	14	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	...	101
Second Avenue stock	178	183
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	12	14
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	...
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Third Avenue Railroad	157	162
Twenty-third Street	310	...
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	30	32
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	102	104
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	95½	95½
West End, (Boston)	87	87¼
West End (Boston) pf.	109	110
Worcester Traction common	11	13
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40¼	41
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf.	95	95½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
Union Ferry	43	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	170
Atlantic	150	160
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	195	...
Brooklyn	370	390
Central	1400	...
Colonial	245	255
Continental	190	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	355	...
Franklin	230	240
German-American R. E.	15	30
Guaranty	400	...
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	...
Knickerbocker	275	...
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Insurance	150	158
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	...
Manhattan	175	...
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	...
Mercantile	400	...
Metropolitan	300	...
Nassau	155	...
National Surety	...	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	...
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	...
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	...
Standard	115	...
State	190	...
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	290
Union	1150	...
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	290
United States	1225	...
Washington	240	...

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	...
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	225	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	...	100
German-American	440	...
Germania	255	280
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	...
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	...
New York	110	115
Niagara	165	170
North River	130	135

Transportation, Coppering and Gaslight Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	...
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	110	115
Rutgers	100	110
Manhattan	73	90
United States	110	115
Westchester	220	...
Williamsburg City	270	...

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	300	...
American Exchange	165	...
Astor National	300	...
Astor Place	235	...
Bowery	395	...
Broadway	225	230
Butchers & Drovers	67½	72½
Central	160	170
Chase	275	...
Chatham	230	232
Chemical	3000	4100
Citizens'	130	135
City	1050	...
Colonial	130	...
Columbia	...	125
Commerce	207	209
Continental	123	130
Corn Exchange	270	285
East River	130	...
Eleventh Ward	225	...
Fifth Avenue	2750	...
Fifth National	220	...
First National	2750	...
First Nat. of Staten Island	...	160
Fourth National	165	...
Fourteenth Street	...	166
Gallatin	310	320
Gansevoort	...	100
Garfield	1050	...
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	...
German Exchange	205	...
Greenwich	165	...
Hamilton	110	...
Hanover	400	...
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	...	145
Hudson River	140	...
Importers & Traders'	...	480
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	...
Lincoln	750	...
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	...	110
Mercantile	167½	...
Merchants' Exchange	115	...
Merchants'	148	...
Metropolis	...	400
Mount Morris	100	...
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	...
National Union	230	...
New Amsterdam	250	...
New York	225	235
New York County	1200	...
New York National Exchange	95	...
Nineteenth Ward	...	110
Ninth National	...	85
North America	130	...
Oriental	140	...
Pacific	175	185
Park	345	350
People's	200	...
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	200	...
Produce Exchange	115	...
Republic	156	...
Riverside	100	...
Seaboard	176	...
Second National	450	...
Seventh National	125	...
Shoe & Leather	93	...
Sixth National	275	...
State of New York	105	...
Twelfth Ward	125	...
Twenty-third Ward	100	...
Union Square	175	...
Western	150	160
West Side	275	...
Yorkville	185	...

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	93½	102½
Boston & Providence	283	282
Cayuga & Sus	190	...
Columbus & Xenia	200	...
*Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	...
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	...
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	...
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	...
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	191	...
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	...
Mahoning Coal	120	...
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	...
Naugatuck	245½	...
New York & Harlem	365	380
N. Y., Lack. & West.	124	125½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	206
Old Colony	193	194
Oswego & Syracuse	202	...
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	...
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	...
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	165	...
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	140
Providence & Worcester	200	...
Rome & Clinton	125	...
Troy & Greenbush	140	...
Utica & Black River	165	...
United N. J. R. R. C. Co.	258	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	...

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	95	100
American Caramel	35	...
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	7
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	47
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	...
Am. Typefounders, new stock	48	51
American Graphophone	137½	142¾
American Graphophone pf.	145	155
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	...
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	...	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	112½	125

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Concluded.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	...
Celluloid Company	17	21
Central & South Amer. Tel.	108	111
Chas. Pokomoke Tel. stock	60	...
Claflin (G. B.) 1st pf.	93	97
Claflin (G. B.) 2d pf.	90	96
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	23½	24¼
Consolidated Fireworks com.	...	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	...
Crumps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	189	189¾
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Company	98½	...
Erie & Western Trans.	...	90
Electric Vehicle	15	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	64	64¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	107½	108
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Great Falls Ice	115	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	89	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3¾	4½
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	...
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	...
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	108	110
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	...
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	...	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	60	70
Lanston Monotype	65	75
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	...	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	50	60
Mergenthaler Linotype	184½	185¾
Michigan Pen. Car com.	14	15
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	61½	63½
Mosier Safe Co. pf.	...	100
National Sew pf.	...	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	55	75
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	...
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	154	...
Nicaragua Construction	9	13½
Northwestern Telegraph	115	...
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	...
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	21	21½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	2
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	...
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	104
Simmons Hardware com.	122	125
Simmons Hardware pf.	110	113
Singer Mfg. Co.	400	420
Standard Distilling	19¼	20
Standard Distilling pf.	68	68¾
Standard Oil	415½	419½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	...
Swift & Co.	98½	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	58	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	...
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	39	...
Union Switch & Signal	72	74
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter, 1st pf.	100¾	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
United States Envelope pf.	95	99
United States Envelope 1st 6s	105	107½
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
United States Glass pf.	...	75
Wagner Palace Car	169½	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	315	325
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	97	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64	64¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	93½	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20¼	21
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105½
Central Union Gas con. deb., 5s	107½	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	104½	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	106½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	109	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106½	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	116	117
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	101	103½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	38	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	87
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	95
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	83½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	100¼	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85¼	87½
Grand Rapids stock	86	87½
Grand Rapids bonds	98½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104½	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	300	315
New Amsterdam	28½	29
New Amsterdam pf.	68½	69½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100¾	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	104
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	129	134
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York pf.	147	150
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	89
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	103¼

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $2,679,225. The banks now hold $28,091,350 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $10,221,300, an increase in specie of $5,295,700, an increase in legal tenders of $1,328,800, an increase in deposits of $15,781,100, and an increase in circulation of $22,900.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 29,'98.	Oct. 22,'98.	Oct. 30,'97.
Loans	$687,232,600	$677,011,300	$567,200,500
Specie	161,346,500	156,050,800	101,611,300
Legal tenders	55,138,600	53,809,800	78,995,300
Net deposits	701,574,200	745,793,100	625,339,200
Circulation	15,538,500	15,515,600	16,071,300

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

Specie	$161,346,500	$156,050,800	$101,611,300
Legal tenders	55,138,600	53,809,800	78,995,300
Total reserve	$216,485,100	$209,860,600	$180,606,600
Reserve required against deposits	190,393,350	186,448,275	156,334,800
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$26,091,350	$23,412,325	$24,271,800

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,091,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,988,775	62,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,663,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,825,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,900	47,686,375	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,975	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,675,875
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,025	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,075
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,706,900	46,616,100	22,230,075
June 4	52,240,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,390,050	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,238,150	21,917,350
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,850	40,638,100	21,774,625
July 23	45,012,000	47,361,575	18,409,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,900
Aug 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,982,725	9,466,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,817,700	8,839,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,250
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,827,150	15,350,400	16,528,025
Oct. 8	18,743,500	12,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,980,900
Oct. 29	26,091,350	24,271,800	17,983,225

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$26,091,350	1893	$48,787,475
1897	24,271,800	1892	3,988,675
1896	17,983,225	1891	12,338,525
1895	17,384,400	1890	701,975
1894	63,864,900	1889	1,120,475

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$7,886,902
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	5,429,948
From Jan. 1, 1898	350,284,495
From Jan. 1, 1897	408,871,281

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1898	$8,812,107
Week ended Oct. 26, 1897	10,105,089
From Jan. 1, 1898	373,502,329
From Jan. 1, 1897	326,091,153

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$1,017,060
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	190,329
From Jan. 1, 1898	93,230,802
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,215,530

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$273,582
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	20,624
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,643,742
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,740,546

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$16,530,076

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$743,478
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	109,206
From Jan. 1, 1898	84,387,060

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$31,391
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	70,068
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,094,122
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,975,744

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$804,708
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	965,789
From Jan. 1, 1898	38,702,709
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,910,473

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$773,317
Week ended Oct 29, 1897	895,121
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,638,067
From Jan. 1, 1897	36,434,729

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$1,048,451
Week ended Oct. 22, 1897	270,497
From Jan. 1, 1898	97,294,924
From Jan. 1, 1897	15,991,274

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$1,078,290
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	986,413
From Jan. 1, 1898	47,322,913
From Jan. 1, 1897	65,656,019

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$49,708,011

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$29,839
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	895,916
From Jan. 1, 1897	52,954,745

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty or ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £464,687 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49, became 48.05 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 560,000f. gold and gained 23,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.24⅝, less 1-16, for long and 5.21⅞@5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 29	$701,118,826	$46,483,841
Oct. 22	766,380,565	50,573,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	880,056,949	48,631,032
Oct. 1	774,094,971	41,099,298
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,263
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,895,001
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,900,091
Sept. 3	838,054,779	43,585,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,082,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,063,593
Aug. 13	778,612,656	40,709,251
Aug. 6	741,184,272	36,354,966
July 30	644,523,386	30,372,795
July 23	639,290,419	45,140,482
July 16	730,980,050	47,100,858
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,378
July 2	823,685,832	62,660,979
June 25	655,280,887	43,187,823
June 18	763,438,221	47,176,999
June 11	747,874,044	37,218,325
*June 4	770,788,421	61,451,405
May 28	706,979,309	40,485,291
May 21	756,408,491	44,379,081
May 14	819,486,962	46,980,199
*May 7	723,146,694	42,782,689
April 30	891,893,596	61,233,799
April 23	688,186,250	35,985,111
April 16	690,847,708	35,534,274
April 9	685,823,326	34,540,229
April 2	762,981,674	55,580,882
March 26	811,333,204	38,966,193
March 19	798,966,566	43,966,655
March 12	780,222,918	39,548,584
March 5	804,287,877	50,181,177
*Feb. 26	572,511,549	37,026,483
Feb. 19	904,907,610	45,220,390
Feb. 12	892,186,892	37,052,704
Feb. 5	923,220,888	34,222,457
Jan. 29	826,014,446	31,378,574
Jan. 22	833,227,095	46,081,852
Jan. 15	891,187,232	46,965,005
Jan. 8	1,042,897,284	63,870,889

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,529,000	July	1898	3½	*188	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 30,	1898	50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43
32	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16,	1898	1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40
*35½	36	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....		..	40¾	Feb. 7	34	Jan. 4	*35
5	6	**B. & O. Southwestern pf**	9,670,700	.....		..	7⅞	Feb. 3	*5	Aug. 30	5⅜
106	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,420,000	July,	1898	2	106½	Oct. 19	*105	Mar. 9	106⅜
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,600	.....		..	28	Aug. 22	24¼	Sept. 28	24½
..	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½
78	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	2	*78	Oct. 19	*65	Mar. 10	*78
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1,	1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166
104½	106	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	5,830,700	Oct. 1,	1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	*104
26¼	28½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,100	.....		..	30⅜	Aug. 26	20	Apr. 21	*28
70	72	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July,	1898	4	73½	Sept. 7	*71	Aug. 4	73½
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,738	Sept. 1,	1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*163½	June 24	*173
..	⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....		..	⅞	Jan. 28	½	Apr. 7	½
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1897	4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75
23	..	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23
4	5	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....		..	7	Aug. 22	4½	July 5	5
180	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	978,325	July 15,	1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½
..	16	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	.....		..	20	June 10	8⅞	Apr. 21	14½
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2,	1898	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....		..	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67
2½	3½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....		..	3	Sept. 20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3
6	7	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....		..	8⅜	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¼
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....		..	66	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157
390	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1898	3¾	*362½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362½
..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	4,800,000	May 16,	1898	1	7½	Oct. 18	*7⅝	Oct. 18	*7⅝
11	15	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	1,298,200	.....		..	15	Aug. 22	*9⅛	Apr. 15	14⅞
33	38	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15,	1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	37
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October,	1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*105
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....		..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30
89½	98	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Oct. 15,	1898	1½	94	Aug. 26	*87½	June 20	*89
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1,	1898	1¼	..	.....	.....	.....	*34½
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1,	1898	1¼	..	.....	.....	.....	9¾
353	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1,	1898	2	*352	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 5	*352
55	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Oct. 25,	1898	50c.	*80	Oct. 19	43	Apr. 2	*80
98½	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898	2	*99	Oct. 1	*94	Feb. 2	*99
5	6	**Kaunvha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....		..	6⅜	Jan. 2	5⅞	Oct. 11	5⅞
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....		..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15,	1895	90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898	1	3½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....		..	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	.....	.....		..	180	May 2	*180	May 2	*188
45	52	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2,	1896	1	59½	Aug. 10	40	Jan. 10	*52
45	52	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1	1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30,	1898	5	*123	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152
4½	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....		..	5¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5¼
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,400	.....		..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30,	1898	2	*60	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*60
5	10	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....		..	¢10	Oct. 19	6¼	Mar. 11	¢10
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....		..	122	Oct. 19	23	Oct. 19	122
25	28	Mobile & Ohio	5,230,000	Feb. 28,	1898	1	32½	Feb. 4	24⅜	Apr. 19	*27½
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60
4	7	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	.....		..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8
65	..	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1,	1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 23	65
10	20	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893	6	30	Jan. 15	15	June 23	27
35	43	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3,	1898	2	43	Sept. 13	40	Oct. 18	40
60	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76
31	34½	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....		..	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 26	34¼
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11,	1898	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15,	1893	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124
12	16	Norfolk & Western	66,000,003	.....		..	17	Feb. 7	*11	Oct. 19	*14
5	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1897	75c.	*5	June 11	*3	Mar. 8	*4¼
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 2,	1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*323	Mar. 23	*340
1	1¼	Peo., Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000	.....		..	2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 3	*⅞
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	2	*118	July 27	*118	July 27	*116
42¾	43½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....		..	47½	May 2	38⅞	Jan. 5	43
67	67¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Jan. 27,	1896	2	71	Feb. 7	57	Mar. 23	66
1½	2	**Quicksilver**	5,706,700	.....		..	2¼	Jan. 27	1⅝	Sept. 30	1¾
185	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*186	Oct. 13	*182	Jan. 20	*186
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 30,	1898	2	32	Aug. 23	*27½	Jan. 11	*27½
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	69¼	Aug. 27	50½	Mar. 15	*67½
126	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1¼	*126½	Oct. 20	*116¼	Mar. 26	*126½
6	7	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....		..	8¾	Feb. 11	5½	Mar. 7	*5¾
20	23	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5,	1887	3	27	Aug. 11	*17½	July 9	21
61	62	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....		..	60⅝	Sept. 8	56	May 3	60⅝
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1,	1898	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*141½	Jan. 22	*144½
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October,	1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½
6	7	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....		..	9½	Aug. 19	5	May 27	7
28	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893	1	25	Sept. 7	*12	Aug. 26	25
45	..	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25,	1890	1¼	48	Oct. 19	*27	Aug. 26	48
26	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,910,000	.....		..	30¼	Sept. 2	18½	Apr. 14	30
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1,	1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	½	..	.....	.....	.....	64
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898	2½	..	.....	.....	.....	*215½
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30,	1898	3½	..	.....	.....	.....	165
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898	3½	..	.....	.....	.....	167
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23,	1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7⅛	Jan. 5	8
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,006	.....		..	*83⅝	Sept. 23	63⅜	Sept. 22	*88
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....		..	3⅞	Jan. 17	1¼	Sept. 8	2
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....		..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼

Closing Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	*186	Feb. 5, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
32	40	American District Telegraph	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
*35½	36	Ann Arbor pf	*35	Oct. 22, 1898
5	6	**B. & O. Southwestern pf**	5⅜	Oct. 14, 1898
106	..	Boston Air Line pf	106⅜	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
..	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	*81	May 3, 1898
78	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	*78	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	29¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
104½	106	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	*104	Oct. 21, 1898
26¼	28½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	*28	Oct. 14, 1898
70	72	Chicago Great Western deb	73½	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	120	June 4, 1898
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	*173	Aug. 11, 1898
..	⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	½	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	75	Aug. 10, 1898
..	23	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	23	Aug. 18, 1898
4	5	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	5	Oct. 18, 1898
180	..	Commercial Cable	*180	July 15, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	May 24, 1898	
..	16	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	Apr. 21, 1898	
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	67	Sept. 16, 1898
2½	3½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	3	Sept. 20, 1898
6	7	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	157	July 23, 1898
390	..	Eighth Avenue	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	*7⅝	Oct. 18, 1898
11	15	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	14⅞	Aug. 26, 1898
33	38	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	37	Oct. 17, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	*105½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	*30	Oct. 1, 1898
89½	98	**H. B. Claflin Co**	*89	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	*34½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	9¾	Dec. 11, 1897
353	..	Harlem	*352	Oct. 14, 1898
55	..	Homestake Mining	*80	Oct. 19, 1898
98½	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	*99	Oct. 11, 1898
5	6	**Kaunvha & Michigan**	5⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	15	Sept. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	30	July 17, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	3½	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	*188	July 7, 1898
45	52	Long Island	*52	Oct. 18, 1898
45	52	**Maryland Coal** pf	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	*152	May 31, 1898
4½	5	Mexican Central	5¼	Sept. 19, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	*60	Sept. 23, 1898
5	10	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	¢10	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	122	Oct. 19, 1898
25	28	Mobile & Ohio	*27½	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	June 1, 60	June 1, 1898
4	7	National Starch Mfg. Co	Apr. 25, 8	Aug. 26, 1898
65	..	National Starch 1st pf	Mar. 23, 65	Oct. 17, 1898
10	20	National Starch 2d pf	Jan. 15, 27	Aug. 11, 1898
35	43	New Central Coal	Sept. 13, 40	Oct. 19, 1898
60	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	Jan. 31, 76	Aug. 9, 1898
31	34½	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	Mar. 26, 34½	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
12	16	Norfolk & Western	Oct. 19, *14	Oct. 20, 1898
5	..	**Ontario Mining**	Mar. 8, *4¼	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	*330	Oct. 8, 1898
1	1¼	Peo., Dec. & Evansville	Jan. 3, *⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	July 27, *116	July 27, 1898
42¾	43½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	May 2, 38⅞	Jan. 5, 1898
67	67¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	Mar. 23, 66	Oct. 21, 1898
1½	2	**Quicks

OCT

1898

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 21
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
C. H. & D. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Nov. 5	Oct. 23	Nov. 9
Cin., Sand. & Cleve. pf.....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Geo. South. & Florida 1st pf.....	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Geo. South. & Florida 2d pf.....	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
L. E. & W. pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Nov 15	Oct. 29	Nov. 16
Nash., Chat. & St. L.....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
North & West Branch.....	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
North & West Branch (extra).....	1	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).....	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pitts., Va. & Charleston.....	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western (quarter).....	¾	Nov. 5	Oct. 31	Nov. 5
Rome, Watertown & Og. (quarter)..	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
St. P., Minn. & Man. (quarter)....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Seaboard & Roanoke.....	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre..	4	Nov. 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany, N. Y., (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Columbus (Ohio) St. Ry.....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
Consol. Traction, Pittsburg, pf.....	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
D. D., E. B. & B. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Duquesne Traction, Pittsburg.....	2	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
G. F., Sandy Hill & Ed. (quarter)..	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 11	Nov. 1
Met. Street Ry., Kan. City (quarter).	1	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Pittsburg Traction.....	3½	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15

BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange National.....	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)...	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Bank of State of New York.....	3	Nov. 10	Oct. 25	Nov. 11
Fourteenth St. (semi-annual).....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Germania (semi-annual)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 1
Greenwich (semi-annual).....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Nassau (semi-annual).....	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 28	Nov. 2
National City.....	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Pacific (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Central (bi-monthly).....	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)...	10	Nov. 1	Oct. 2	Nov. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)..	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 2	Nov. 2
N. Y. Security & Trust.....	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American District Tel.....	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
American Steel Casting.....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.....	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
American Tobacco.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Anaconda Copper Mining.....	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Bergner & Engel B'g (semi-annual).	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 28	Nov. 2
B. & E. Brewing pf. (semi-annual)..	$4	Nov. 1	Oct. 28	Nov. 2
Boston & Montana Copper Mining..	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra).....	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 5
Canton Company.....	50c	Nov. 7	Oct. 28	Nov. 8
Chicago Edison (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Consolidated Ice.....	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 16
Ed. El. Ill. of Boston (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
General Electric pf....	11.66 2-3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
G. Rapids Gas Light (semi-annual)..	3	Nov. 21	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Hudson River Tel. (quarter).....	1	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Mu'pal Gas L., Albany, (quarter)....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Mu'pal Gas L., Albany, (extra).....	½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
New England Tel. & Tel.....	$1.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter).....	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
People's G. L. & Coke (quarter)...	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 14	Nov. 26
Pullman Palace Car Co. (quarter)..	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Railway Equipment Co. of Minnesota (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter).....	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Sprague Electric Co. pf.....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Standard Distillery & Distributing Company pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Nov. 8	Oct. 29	Nov. 9
United Electric Securities pfs.....	$7	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
United States Envelope pf.....	$2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Express (semi-annual).....	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Welshach of Canada.....	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Worthington Pump pf.....	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Vicksburg.....	Oct. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
American Malting	Oct. 21	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Annual
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.....	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
Ft. George & 11th Ave. R. R.....	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Home Bank.....	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Houston & Texas Central.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Special
Kingston & Pembroke.....	.....	.....	Nov. 21	Special
Knickerbocker Trust.....	.....	.....	Nov. 10	Annual
Manhattan	Oct. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
Nassau Bank.....	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Annual
New Orleans & Northwestern.....	.....	.....	Nov. 2	Annual
North End Street Railway.....	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Third Avenue Railroad.....	Nov. 2	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Annual

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Breece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	600
Brunswick	.15	.15	.15	.15	3,000
Phenix	.14	.19	.14	.19	7,120
Standard	1.80	1.90	1.75	1.85	1,650
Total sales.....					12,370

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.05	.05	.05	3,200
Anaconda	.55	.55	.55	.55	500
Best & Belcher	.15	.17	.15	.17	300
Brunswick	.15	.15	.15	.15	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	.90	.90	.90	.90	900
C. & C. Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Hale & Norcross	.80	1.00	.80	1.00	700
Little Chief	.22	.22	.22	.22	725
Mollie Gibson	.24	.24	.24	.24	400
Mt. Rosa	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Mexican	.17	.17	.17	.17	400
Ophir	.37	.55	.37	.55	1,350
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Phenix	.15	.18	.15	.16	3,000
Potosi	.15	.15	.15	.15	400
Small Hopes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Sierra Nevada	.66	.70	.66	.70	700
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Union	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Total sales.....					17,175

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cannon Ball	.05½	.05½	.05	.00¼	30,000
G. Magnet	.002	.002	.001¼	.001¼	6,400
Justine	.03	.03¼	.01⅞	.03½	30,300
Old Gold	.008¼	.008	.006½	.007	193,000
Pilgrim	.003½	.004	.003½	.003⅝	29,000
Rocky Mt.	.08½	.10	.03	.03½	154,800
Sentinel	.002½	.002¼	.001⅝	.001	240,000
Work	.08	.08½	.03	.08½	400
Total sales.....					762,900

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 27, 1898	£31,608,481	.....
Oct. 28, 1897	31,923,171	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 27, 1898	73,656,191	£49,120,128
Oct. 18, 1897	75,382,287	48,261,142

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 27, 1898	24,780,000	12,765,000
Oct. 28, 1897	26,507,000	13,654,000

RUSSIA.

Oct. 27, 1898	100,357,000	3,668,000
Oct. 28, 1897	115,221,000	4,148,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 27, 1898	35,382,000	12,501,000
Oct. 28, 1897	37,970,000	12,414,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 27, 1898	11,051,000	5,350,000
Oct. 28, 1897	9,228,000	10,520,000

ITALY.

Oct. 27, 1898	14,798,000	2,234,000
Oct. 28, 1897	15,632,000	2,340,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 27, 1898	4,315,000	6,671,000
Oct. 28, 1897	2,630,000	6,702,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 27, 1898	2,845,000	1,422,000
Oct. 28, 1897	2,753,333	1,376,667

Total for the week	£238,792,822	£93,731,123
Total preceding week	238,549,280	93,225,964
Corresponding date last year	320,251,791	99,425,809

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

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Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

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OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.
E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
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W. H. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

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HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

$50,000

5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.

SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Price and particulars on application.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 29, total transactions included 1,963,871 shares of stock, $18,076,600 bonds, with $1,283,300 Government and $2,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 30, '97.	Oct. 29, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.....	1,457,989	1,963,871	*535,872
Banks	72	222	*150
Mining	950	16,250	*15,300

BONDS.

	Oct. 30, '97.	Oct. 29, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.....	$7,862,700	$18,076,600	*$10,213,900
State	6,000	2,000	†4,000
Government	254,000	1,283,300	*1,029,300

*Increase. †Decrease.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co....	2¼	Federal Steel	2
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1¼	Federal Steel pf....	3½
Am. Cotton Oil....	1⅝	General Electric	3½
Am. Cot. Oil pf....	1½	Gt. Northern pf....	1½
Am. Express	3⅝	Hawaiian Sugar	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Louis. & Nash.....	1
Am. Tobacco pf....	2	Minn. Iron tr. r., sta.	1
Brook. R. T.....	1	Mo., K. & Tex. pf...	1⅝
Brook. Un. Gas.....	1⅜	National Lead	1½
Central Pacific	2	Nat. Linseed Oil....	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A..	2	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pullman Car	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac...	1	Reading 2d pf.....	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf..	2	St. L. S. W.....	1⅜
Col. Mid. pf.....	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	1¼
Consolidated Gas ...	9	Third Avenue	10
Den. & Rio Grande..	1	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.....	1½	West Chi. St.....	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	14½	West. Union Tel....	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf..	3¼	Del., Lack. & W....	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf...	2¾	Manhattan	1⅜
Col. H. V. & Tol....	1	N. Y. Air Brake....	5½
Del. & Hudson.....	1	Pacific Coast	1⅜

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio. 4½s..	1	O. & M., Sp. Div 7s.	3
C., B. & Q. conv. 6s.	1⅜	P., Shen. & L. E. 6s.	2
Erie, genl. lien....	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s....	1¼
Fl. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st....	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s....	1⅜
Long Is. gen. 4s....	1⅜	St. L. Southw. 1st ..	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 1st....	1⅜	St. L. Southw. 2d...	3½
Mo., K. & T. 2d.....	1½	St. P., M. & M. 6s..	1
M. & O., Mont. Div. 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s...	1⅜
N. Y. C. L. S., col. 5½s	1½	Southern Ry. 5s.....	1¼
N. Y. S. & W. gen..	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s...	1
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s.	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I. 1st 5s.	1½
Nort. & W. con. 4s...	1¼	U. P. col. tr. 4½s..	2¼
Or. Sh. Line con. 5s.	1⅜	U. P., D. & G. 1st tr. r.	1⅞
Or. Sh. Line inc. A..	1	Wabash 2d	1
Or. Sh. Line inc. B..	2⅜	Wabash deb., B.....	1
		West Shore 4s.....	1
		W. C. 1st tr. r.....	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 2-3-4s. 1 | K. C., P. & G. 1st....2

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61 3-16c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

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52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.
Fair; rising temperature; winds shifting to fresh southerly.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,229. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Advices from London yesterday fell of extraordinary activity in the British Navy and the probable calling out of the volunteers in anticipation of trouble with France. The feeling of unrest at the British capital furnished more color to the war rumors than at any time since the Fashoda dispute arose. France, according to reports from Paris, will recall the Marchand expedition, but will demand a full understanding of England's position with reference to the whole Egyptian question, and in this confidently expects Russia and, perhaps, Germany to join. Emperor William has curtailed his trip in the Holy Land on account of European complications, and will return to Germany earlier than was expected. The powers in China are entertaining a proposition to jointly take possession of the railway from Shan-Hai-Kwan to Peking unless the Chinese Government promptly withdraws its troops to a safe distance from the line.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

P. D. Armour, it is said, lost a large sum yesterday as the result of a squeeze in October short ribs engineered by a syndicate of "English" packers.

The ex-Spanish warship Maria Teresa sailed from Caimanera, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va., yesterday, escorted by the Vulcan and the Leonidas.

Cooper Union was filled last night by men and women who heard ex-Police Commissioner Moss make reply to Richard Croker and charge immorality in the city under Tammany rule. Chauncey M. Depew opened the meeting with an address.

At the joint meeting of the Peace Commissions yesterday the Americans formally demanded the entire group of the Philippine Islands, refusing to assume any of the debt of the islands except that which covers expenditures for improvements and betterments.

Page 2.

Seven Generals are mustered out of the volunteer service by an order issued yesterday by Secretary Alger.

There are now ten State tickets for the approaching election in Colorado, but only four candidates for the Governorship.

The lawyers of the Twenty-third Assembly District organized yesterday to assist the Committee of One Hundred in the judiciary campaign.

Dr. S. J. O'Neil, at a ratification meeting last night in the Thirtieth Assembly District, announced his return to the Tammany organization.

Four thousand wheelmen took part in the jubilee cycle parade on Fifth Avenue last night. Thousands of people crowded the walks along the route.

A man and woman at Cleveland, Ohio, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by binding themselves together and jumping into the lake. They were rescued.

The Tammany Hall Law Committee yesterday decided to inform Superintendent of Elections McCullagh that he is violating the law by delaying the execution of warrants.

Countess Adeline Schimmelman, who is making a tour of the lakes doing evangelistic work, fell from the gang-plank of her yacht at Detroit on Sunday night and was nearly drowned.

Judge Van Wyck, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a large audience in the Opera House at Utica last night. He dwelt at length on the canal scandals. Ex-Senator Hill also delivered a speech.

Dr. Silas C. Swallow, "Honest Government" candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, accuses Democratic State Chairman John M. Garman of offering to "sell out" certain counties to Senator Quay.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt made a flying tour of Brooklyn, before coming to Manhattan last evening, and he finished it ahead of schedule time. Many devious ways had to be traversed to get to various stages, and one climb in particular, the Colonel remarked, reminded him of San Juan Hill.

Page 4.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa have arrived at Bahia, Brazil.

Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that the Joint Traffic Association would be dissolved and that it was hoped that a restricted pool might be formed.

The Court of Appeals has sustained an injunction which forbade creditors of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle to foreclose their mortgage upon the Hotel Normandie.

Experimental trips between St. Petersburg and this city are to be made by the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen, with a view of establishing a direct line between Russia and the United States.

Page 5.

The Society of United Hebrew Charities held its annual meeting at Temple Emanu-El.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Village Pride, Banquo II., Swiftmas, Rare Perfume, Nosey, and Dr. Withrow.

Page 7.

Members of the war investigating commission heard testimony yesterday at Knoxville, Tenn., and at Lexington, Ky.

John Reed, the notorious swindler, has escaped from the custody of a Massachusetts State prison keeper and is now at large.

Lambert Wilt, who is wanted at Jungbunzlau, Bohemia, on the charge of robbing a savings bank there, of which he was teller, was arrested with his wife and her aunt yesterday at St Louis.

A majority of the representatives of the Cuban Army at the council in session at Santa Cruz del Sur are said to be in favor of disbanding the army and dissolving the insurgent Government.

Col. Leonard of the Twelfth New York yesterday told the President's investigating commission that he had to expend large sums to purchase necessary medicines and shoes for his men which the Government officers neglected to supply.

Page 12.

The memorial to the late architect, Richard Morris Hunt, was formally turned over to the city yesterday, George B. Post representing the donors.

The Ninth Regiment was not mustered out yesterday. A question has been raised as to the standing of the officers who did not receive their commissions promptly.

Ex-Police Justice William P. Douglass of Jersey City said yesterday that his disappearance and absence of six weeks were caused by insomnia and neuralgia.

The Ward Line steamship City of Washington, which arrived yesterday morning from Havana, was detained by Health Officer Doty for disinfection. She will be released this morning.

Mrs. Waring, her son John P. Yates, and Miss Gilfillan, the nurse who attended Col. Waring to the time of his death, returned yesterday to the apartments in the Rutherford, 175 Second Avenue, which had been thoroughly disinfected.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday passed the city tax budget, amounting to $93,520,082.03. A cut of $19,020,185.02 was made. Several appropriations were attributed by the Controller to abnormal conditions resulting from consolidation.

William R. Grace said yesterday that a Nicaragua canal will be built by a new company under the Cragin-Eyre concession. President Hitchcock of the Maritime Canal Company said the canal would be built under the old concession. The Nicaraguan Congress has unanimously approved the agreement made between President Zelaya and Messrs. Eyre and Cragin, by which the latter are authorized to construct a canal.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Pages 9 and 10.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

$700 Burglary in Flatbush.

A seven-hundred-dollar burglary was committed in Flatbush on Sunday night. The house of Ferdinand Weber, at 225 Ocean Avenue, was entered during the absence of the family and all the silverware in the place was taken. The burglars gained an entrance by forcing the catch of one of the front parlor windows.

A well-dressed man is armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, merchant tailors, 19 West 26th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR IN LONDON

British Naval Preparations Are Pushed with Great Activity.

SHIPS TAKING ON FULL CREWS

Arrangements Being Made for the Formation of Squadrons for Defense.

It Is Believed that Orders Have Been Issued for the Mobilization of Troops Without Delay—France Not So Greatly Excited.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The British naval preparations are being pushed with great activity, and there is a spirit of unrest and uncertainty in London. The aggressive tone of some of the French papers and the vigorous and well defined movement for national defense in England and France alike are not reassuring in the least.

The British Emergency Squadron is gathering at Davenport with all possible speed. Seven battleships and one cruiser have been thus far designated to join this squadron. Officers and sailors have been hurriedly recalled from leave of absence, several battleships and cruisers at Portsmouth are taking their full crews on board, and other warlike preparations are being made.

A number of signalmen now on duty with the British Channel Squadron, which arrived at Gibraltar this morning, have been ordered home for service, it is presumed, on board the auxiliary cruisers, if the latter are required for active service.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest this morning of a supposed Russian spy at a fort near Harwich. The man was already under surveillance and went to a redoubt, where he tried to obtain some information from a sentry regarding the fortifications. He was promptly arrested, and inquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

It was also asserted to-day that the commanding officers of the London volunteer regiments had received orders to prepare for immediate mobilization, and it was asserted that the different artillery corps have been informed as to the forts on the southern and eastern coasts to which they have been allotted.

Yesterday (Monday) a sudden order was received at Dover for an experimental mobilization of the defense forces. All the heights and forts were smartly occupied, in a manner giving full satisfaction.

The arsenal at Woolwich is working until 11 o'clock every night, the Government having given large order for guns, searchlights, and other naval equipment.

The British Channel squadron has cast anchor off Gibraltar.

The advices from Paris in the special dispatches this morning add little to what was already known regarding the situation at Fashoda. It is believed that Capt. Baratier is taking only verbal instructions for Maj. Marchand.

The idea prevails at the French capital that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, while there on his recent visit, promised Russian support in reopening the whole Egyptian question, and that Major Marchand will be instructed to fall back and maintain his occupation of all Bahr-el-Gazel posts.

The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, says: "England has been and even now is so near war that the Government has carried its preparations to the furthest limit of the preparatory stage. It has been arranged to call out the reserves and militia and to mobilize the volunteers simultaneously, and to form large camps at various important railroad junctions, where rolling stock and locomotives will be concentrated.

The Daily Mail this morning publishes no news regarding England's war preparations, explaining that silence is due to a letter from the War Office asking it not to publish "anything which might be useful to a possible enemy."

"We intend to ascertain to-day," says The Daily Mail, "from the War Office and the Admiralty exactly what kind of news it would be permissible to publish."

The Daily Mail confirms the reports of unexampled activity at the French dockyards, notably at Toulon, where the coast forts have been experimenting with melinite shells against an old gunboat.

The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says an Egyptian battalion has been dispatched to Fashoda.

Most of the papers are full of alleged war preparations, despite the undoubted fact that the authorities are doing their best to discourage publication and are even denying statements that have already appeared.

SHIPS COALING AT VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 31.—The departure of her Majesty's ship Amphion Sunday for the Society Islands, the French colony in the South Seas, did not end the activity at the Esquimault naval station. As soon as she left the wharf at the dockyard the dockyard crew was detailed to get the dry dock in readiness for the reception of her Majesty's ship Leander. She, too, is to go on a long voyage, or at least be in readiness for any duty that she may be called upon to perform.

The most significant feature outside of the departure of the Amphion, however, is the activity on her Majesty's ship Imperieuse, Admiral Palliser's flagship. Sunday a large number of men were given shore leave, a very unusual thing on Sundays, and this morning she commenced coaling. It is understood that she goes out under orders on Thursday, but it is not likely that she will follow the Amphion, as that would leave Esquimault with a small fleet, the Leander, Icarus, two torpedo boat destroyers, and two torpedo boats.

FRANCE WILL MAKE DEMANDS.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Eclair to-day says it learns on reliable authority that the Fashoda question will be settled favorably to Great Britain by the recall of Major Marchand. France, the paper adds, yields all, reserving only the question of the right to the Bahr-el-Ghazal district, which she does not consider as belonging to Egypt.

Continuing, the Eclair remarks: M. Delcassé, however, has now decided to raise the whole Egyptian question, which should have been done from the first, and thus avoid the humiliation of yielding to the British ultimatum. When the question is thus enlarged, France will not be alone in its discussion with the Marquis of Salisbury. Egypt interests all the powers. Russia has promised M. Delcassé its most effective assistance, and, besides, Germany has the biggest interest, in view of her vast African possessions and trade in the Far East that the Suez Canal should not become exclusively British, and is disposed to support Franco-Russian arguments for a definitive settlement of the Egyptian question."

PREPARATIONS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 31.—Every available shipwright in this city has been engaged by the naval authorities here, and orders have been given to prepare the battleships and other vessels for sea as soon as possible. Saturday the men worked all day, something unprecedented in the dockyard here.

The great activity displayed is the result of messages from the home authorities. The battleship Renown, the cruisers Pelican and Cordelia, the gunboat Columbine, and two torpedo boats are now here and will be fitted out as soon as possible. So far they have not been ordered away, but instructions are hourly expected.

BRITISH SAILORS IN A WRECK.

They Were Being Hurried to Her Majesty's Pacific Squadron.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 31.—The special naval train carrying 133 sailors and 11 officers to Esquimault for the British Pacific Squadron was derailed east of Rat Portage at 1:30 o'clock this morning by a broken rail. The tender, two baggage cars, and three colonist cars went over the embankment, ten feet high. Frank Flockney and William Miller, boys from the training ship Agincourt, of Chatham, England, were killed. Samuel Harrison, stoker, of Edinburgh, and Thomas Burns, seaman, were injured; also a man named Smith from Papineauville, Quebec, who was stealing a ride.

The men were being hurried to the Pacific for duty on account of the Anglo-French controversy.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO RETURN.

He Is Curtailing His Visit to the Holy Land—Will Not Go to Jericho.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 31.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany are curtailing their visit to the Holy Land. They have abandoned their trip to Jericho, owing to the European complications, and it is also believes they will not go to Syria.

Their Majesties, this morning attended the consecration of the Church of the Redeemer. The ceremony, in which the natives took a leading part, was most impressive and was marked with the greatest pomp.

It is understood that their Majesties will remain here for some days. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Empress Augusta Victoria attended the opening of the German Orphanage in a vineyard near Bethlehem. Their Majesties have spent considerable time amid the scenes connected with our Lord's nativity. They have visited the Pool of Bethesda, the traditional site of the Ascension, and the Garden of Gethsemane, and have enjoyed the magnificent view of the Dead Sea and Plains of Jericho to be had from the summit of the Mount of Olives.

Attired simply and like an ordinary tourist, the Empress has charmed her hosts by her unaffected grace of manner. Emperor William, too, has appeared as a simple pilgrim, not courting demonstrations. Nevertheless the Imperial visitors have been everywhere accompanied by picturesque throngs—for the most part silent, in accordance with Oriental custom—consisting of swarthy Bedouins, fierce-looking Kurds, Jews, Levantines, and Europeans, a heterogeneous mixture that could not be assembled in any other city in the world.

Various reasons are ascribed for the Emperor's curtailment of his trip, but it is said that the main cause is the excessive heat and the discomfort of travel. Nearly forty horses have already succumbed, and the Emperor has, therefore, decided to return to Haifa from Jaffa by sea. It is now believed that he will go to Damascus.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. Dupuy Has Succeeded After Many Difficulties in Making Up His List of Ministers.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—M. Dupuy.
Minister of Justice—M. Lebret.
Minister of War—M. de Freycinet.
Minister of Marine—M. Lockroy.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Delcassé.
Minister of Finance—M. Peytral.
Minister of Public Instruction — M. Leygues.
Minister of Commerce—M. Deloncle.
Minister of the Colonies—M. Guillain.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Viger.
Minister of Public Works—M. Krantz.

M. Dupuy's Cabinet as now formed consists of four Conservative Republicans and the rest are Radical Republicans. Of the eleven names, MM. Dupuy and de Freycinet have been Premiers of France, and MM. Lockroy, Peytral, Delcassé, and Viger have been Ministers in former Cabinets. MM. Lockroy, Peytral, Viger, and Delcassé held their present portfolios in the late Brisson Cabinet.

Concerning the Minister of Marine, who succeeds himself from the Brisson Cabinet, it may be interesting to know that "Lockroy" is merely a pseudonym, or nom de guerre, his real name being Edouard Etienne Antoine Simon. He is a well-known Deputy and journalist, and was born in Paris in 1838.

M. de Freycinet, (Charles Louis de Saulces,) who is down for the portfolio of War, was born at Foix in 1828. He was educated as a civil and mining engineer at the Ecole Polytechnique. Later he was engaged on several scientific missions for the Government. After the war of 1870, he was appointed Prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne. From 1876 to 1882 he was a Senator from the Department of the Seine. He accepted the portfolio of Public Works in the Dufaure Ministry of 1877, and was continued under M. Waddington, whom he succeeded in December, 1879 as President of the Council. Since them he has several times been Premier and Minister of War and once Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has also made his mark as an author of economics on engineering works. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences of the French Institute.

Théophile Delcassé, who succeeds himself as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born in 1852, and is a Doctor of Letters. He began his public career in journalism.

Paul Louis Peytral, the new Minister of Finance, was born in Marseilles fifty-six years ago. His youth and early manhood were passed as an apothecary in Marseilles; he also held the office of Conseiller Général for his department. He was elected to the Chamber in 1881. He entered the Cabinet formed by M. de Freycinet in 1886 as Under Secretary of State to the Minister of Finance, who was then M. Sadi Carnot, later President of the Republic. After retiring from the Ministry he became President of the Budget Commission. From 1888 to February, 1893, he served as Minister of Finance in the Floquet Cabinet. In politics he is a Radical Republican.

The new Minister of Public Instruction, Jean Claude Georges Leygues, was born in 1857. He studied law in Villeneuve-sur-Lot, his native town, and in 1874 he founded there the Republican journal L'Avenir du Lot et Garonne. He was first elected to the Chamber in 1889. He is a fairly well-known author and poet.

Marie Albert Viger, who is slated for the portfolio of Agriculture, is a doctor of medicine, fifty-five years of age. He was elected to the Chamber as a Radical Republican in 1885, and as a member of the Extreme Left he introduced many economic reforms. He has given much attention to the study of school systems, and has constantly fought for the reform of the school system in France. M. Ribot called him to his Cabinet in 1893 as Minister of Commerce.

Ther are two MM. Krantz, well known in France, Jean B. S. and Jules F. E., cousins, one an engineer and the other a retired naval officer, who served as Minister of Marine in 1891, and later thrice as Minister of Marine and of the Colonies; his Ministerial career ended in 1889. It is unlikely that either of these gentlemen is the M. Krantz, who is slated for the portfolio of Public Works.

M. Deloncle, down for Minister of Commerce, is a brother of the late Capt. Deloncle of the ill-fated French Line steamer La Bourgogne, and a rabid expansionist.

THE DREYFUS CASE IN HAND.

Counselors Appointed to Proceed with the Supplementary Inquiry—The Secret Documents Not Forthcoming.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The criminal section of the Court of Cassation this afternoon appointed counselors to proceed with a supplementary inquiry into the Dreyfus case, and counsel for the Dreyfus family went to the Ministry of War for the purpose of studying the secret documents in the case.

M. Lockroy, who is still acting as Minister of War pending the installation of his successor, M. de Freycinet, raised difficulties about delivering the documents, and only allowed counsel to inspect certain of them.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, dilating upon the fact that the Dreyfus affair occurred under M. Dupuy's former Premiership and when President Faure was Minister of Marine, says:

"It is disquieting for the revisionists that M. Faure now confers the Premiership upon M. Dupuy, as these two are called upon to screen their former colleague, Gen. Mercier. Certainly the combination occurs somewhat tardily, now that the Court of Cassation is in possession of the affair; but, on the other hand, M. de Freycinet, the new Minister of War, has never faced difficulties, but has always turned from them or eluded them.

"He is past master in the art of meeting great questions by petty solutions, and I fear that under him the bright sunshine demanded may change into a rushlight, illuminating only a tiny corner of the mystery. Not that M. de Freycinet is likely to burn or withhold the secret dossier, but there are such labyrinths in his brain that you never know what Ariadne could discover the clue. We may expect any surprises rather than a clear solution. Nobody, however, denies the superiority of his nature, and it may be hoped that, being satiated with office and having probably pronounced the dream of supreme power cherished so many years, he will place his great subtlety and adroitness at the service of the highest cause of truth and justice, without trembling before any one—he who has hitherto always trembled before somebody."

ARMOUR CAUGHT IN A SQUEEZE.

Said to Have Lost Heavily on October Short Ribs Forced up by a Syndicate of Packers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—P. D. Armour lost a large sum to-day as the result of a little squeeze in October short ribs, if the gossips on 'Change know whereof they speak. It was the last day of the October delivery, and ribs, which could have been bought with comparative ease on Saturday at $5.30 a hundred pounds, and on Friday as low as $5 12½, were apparently scarce with the price soaring up toward $7. The price was only stopped at $6.75 by private settlement of about 3,000,000 pounds.

There is no telling where the deal would have gone had the people running it pushed it to extremes. They demonstrated their absolute control of the situation. It was the culmination of a deal by a syndicate of what are known as the "English" packers, with a number of concerns associated with them, said to have been against John Cudahy and P. D. Armour—though his representatives deny it—and had been under way for something like two months.

Just who constitutes the syndicate has not yet been made public, but it includes Swift & Co., the Chicago Packing Company, the Continental Packing Company, the International Packing Company, and probably the several commission concerns which are made up of the people largely interested in the packing companies named. The acting head of the combination was Samuel MacClean, the manager of the Anglo-American Packing Company.

Up to Saturday night all the members of the syndicate had ribs to sell for October delivery at $5.30. This morning there were practically no offerings, and on the buying of 250,000 pounds by Logan, Lamson, and other commission concerns the price was put up from a nominal opening at $5.37½ to about $5.62½. A. H. Farnum, toward the latter part of the session, was credited with buying 100,000 pounds at $6.75, and a few minutes later it was practically confirmed that a private settlement had been made on 2,050,000 pounds at $6.75. MacClean, who acted for the people running the deal, confirmed a private settlement on the quantity, but refused to say with whom the settlement had been made.

It was generally understood that Mr. Farnum had something to do with this particular deal, and nine out of ten persons in the provision pit believed that Mr. Armour had finally come in after stubbornly standing out on a big short line. The quantity of ribs on which a settlement had been made was raised by common gossip to 3,050,000 pounds after the close. No one but the people in direct interest know just what settlements were made privately to-night on the basis of closing prices.

MAKES ARTIFICIAL TOBACCO.

New Jersey Chemist Lays Claim to An Important Invention.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 31.—Charles Efros, a chemist living at Fanwood, claims to have invented a substance that is virtually tobacco in everything except the presence of the poisonous essence of nicotine. The artificial tobacco, it is claimed, contains all the qualities of the natural weed, as in appearance, odor, taste, burning quality, and effect. It cannot be detected from the actual tobacco growth, it is said, except by investigation or chemical analysis.

Before another year is passed it is stated that three factories will be equipped with machinery for its manufacture, and that the tobacco market will be revolutionized by its being put into competition with the natural product of tobacco. As a test, Mr. Efros, it is said, has produced a small quantity of it, and experts on tobacco who were allowed to smoke it pronounced it the genuine article till informed of its real nature.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Fair weather has prevailed except in northern Rocky Mountain and middle and northern plateau regions, where rain is reported. The temperature has risen throughout the central valleys and has fallen decidedly west of the Rocky Mountains. A storm centre has moved eastward over the British Northwest territory and is central over Manitoba. There is some evidence of a cyclonic development south of Havana.

Fair weather with slowly rising temperature is indicated for the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley; local showers and cooler weather with rain is indicated from the middle and northern Rocky Mountain districts over the middle and Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Western lake region to-day. By to-morrow the rain area will probably extend to the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

Storm signals are displayed over the southern part of the Florida Peninsula and at Key West, also on the lakes at Pepin, Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, and Green Bay section, and information signals on the Gulf Coast from New Orleans to Tampa, and on the Atlantic Coast at Jacksonville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	41	44	49
6 A. M.	38	44	49
9 A. M.	44	50	52
12 M.	50	55	56
3 P. M.	52	53	54
6 P. M.	51	53	51
9 P. M.	51	47	48
12 P. M.	52	46	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50¾
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1897	46
Corresponding date for last twenty years	49

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 11 A. M., and the minimum 43 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

WE HOLD THE PHILIPPINES

United States Commissioners Formally Announce This at Paris to the Madrid Government.

SPANIARDS ASK FOR TIME

The Demand Causes Surprise and Disapproval at Madrid—No Debts Assumed Except Those Incurred for Betterments.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At the joint meeting of the Peace Commissions to-day the American Commissioners presented a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of Philippine Islands and to assume such proportion of the Philippine debt as has been spent for the benefit of the islands or their inhabitants, in public works, improvements, and permanent betterments.

It was also set forth that the United States would not assume any part of the Philippine debt which had been incurred by Spain for the furtherance of military of naval operations to quell insurrections of the natives.

The session was eventually adjourned until Friday, in order to give the Spaniards time to prepare a reply. The session to-day lasted a little over an hour.

It was shortly before 2 o'clock when the ten Commissioners confronted each other across the table on which in 1783 Benjamin Franklin and his colleagues signed the treaty of independence of the United States. Outside, the carriages of the two commissions were drawn up on the graveled drive, awaiting the pleasure of the Commissioners.

The day was bleak, with flying clouds, fitful sunshine, whirling leaves, and raw air. The President of the Spanish Commission, Señor Montero Rios, whose health at one time was so precarious as to threaten an indefinite adjournment of the sessions of the commissions, had improved to the extent of enabling him to attend to-day's meeting. He arrived at the Foreign Office in a closed carriage, with his colleagues, shortly after the Americans reached the meeting place.

The Spanish Commissioners took their accustomed places at the historic table, the afternoon light full in their faces, while the Americans ranged themselves opposite, with their backs to the light, and with the interpreter standing at the end of the table, on the right of Judge Day and the left of Señor Montero Rios.

Secretary Moore, upon the request of Judge Day, passed to Mr. Ferguson, the interpreter, the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines, which were read to the Spaniards in their own tongue by a rapid rendering from the English, in which they were written. Although the Spanish Commissioners did not betray anxiety, their attention to the reading was keen. They had anticipated that the United States would take over the islands, but the terms and details of the transfer had all along been a subject of speculation.

The reading disclosed the fact that the United States Government had determined to possess for itself certain territory and parcels of land bounded by and lying within such parallels of latitude and longitude as mark the limits of the Philippine Archipelago. The presentment specifies that the United States will reimburse Spain to the extent of her "pacific expenditures" made in the archipelago. This phrase "pacific expenditures" is employed to differentiate the expenditures by Spain in combating insurrections in the Philippines. It is held by the Americans that the war debts of the islands must be logically assumed by Spain as the inevitable hazard to a nation resorting to arms to enforce order in its own territory.

Such is the determinative and, therefore, the vital portion of the presentment made by the American Commissioners to-day, and it is to be observed that, while the main proposition as to possession and financial responsibility is clear and definite, many details have been left to the developments of the discussion between the two commissions. Thus, while the Spaniards are to-night quite certain that the United States intend to reimburse them for "pacific expenditures," they remark that they are not enlightened as to whether the Americans expect to endorse the Spanish obligations to the extent of "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago, or whether they will hand Spain a lump sum of gold large enough to cover Spain's outlay so designated.

Possibly the American Commissioners themselves are not at this moment fully determined on this point. It is unlikely, however, that the Americans will care to become identified in the slightest degree with Spain in her responsibility to her creditors. The clearer method seems to be to hand to Spain spot cash, or something as good, and to bid her apply it on her debts by whatever name known, or to put it in her wallet for whatever use she may elect.

While the United States has designated "pacific expenditures" as those they will reimburse to Spain, the presentment of the American Commissioners to-day did not demand either a schedule or an inventory of the same from the Spaniards. But the suggestion naturally raises an inquiry as to the kind and quantity of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the Philippines, and some light may be given on that matter now.

There is considerable traffic between the islands, and some time ago a system of light-houses became necessary. Spain set out to supply this, and projected forty-eight light stations. Of these she has already constructed seventeen of the first class and sixteen of the second. What they cost is not yet known here, but in American waters those of the first class cost from $25,000 to $250,000 each; so that, on an average basis of the minimum cost in the United States, Spain's thirty-three lighthouses may represent an outlay of $825,000.

Spain has constructed breakwaters at Manila, at an expense not yet known here, and wharves of small value along the Pasig River. She has recently built barracks for four thousand men, now occupied by American troops, the cost of which is not yet ascertainable.

At Cavite Spain had built a naval station, which, before it was sacked by the natives, was said to be equal to the Mare Island station, and may then have been worth $2,500,000. Whether or not the last two items can be strictly designated "pacific expenditures" must be determined in conference; but the lighthouses, water improvements, barracks, and naval station are necessary to the United States as the owner of the Philippines and are deemed worth a fair price.

Spain has also built some schoolhouses, which the Americans are willing to take over at cost.

The Spanish Commissioners listened attentively, though not without some evidence of impatience and surprise at the financial suggestions in the American presentment, and finally asked until Friday to consult the Madrid Government and make reply.

Adjournment was then taken to that day. After the conference dissolved the Spanish Commissioners expressed the opinion that the American demands would create in Spain; as they had upon her Commissioners, an exceedingly grave impression. Were the Spanish Commissioners pushed to a final determination to-night they would reject the American demands, but the changing tone of the Spanish press recently urges the consummation of a treaty of peace, however rigorous, the argument being that, although the Spaniards bow to the American demands, the Commissioners do not acknowledge the justice or admit the legality of them.

To-night the Spanish Commissioners feel that the United States, to all intents and purposes have not offered any financial inducement to Spain to cede by treaty any part of the Philippines. Had the American Commissioners even offered to take over the entire Philippine debt of $40,000,000, the Spaniards affect to feel that it would have been as nothing, and they regard to-day's propositions as so meagre as not to warrant even a schedule of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago.

HOW MADRID VIEWS OUR CLAIM.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The news that the Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris had referred to the Government a formal demand of the American Commissioners for the absolute cession of the entire Philippine group caused the greatest surprise in Madrid.

The strongest feeling prevails that the Government should protest energetically against what is considered as a violation of the spirit of the protocol.

LONDON COMMENT ON PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times editorially this morning expresses its frank satisfaction at the decision of the United States Commissioners to take the Philippines. It says:

"The arrangement is undoubtedly the best that could be made both for the inhabitants and for all interested in the trade and progress of the Far East. Upon this point, as upon others, Spain has no choice but to yield, since her warmest partisans no longer maintain that she has either the means or the wish to renew the war.

"The same irresistible logic of facts controls the question of the Cuban debt. The United States can dictate their own terms. At the same time, we are bound to draw attention to the serious consequences of the policy upon which the American delegates have insisted."

The editorial then proceeds to back up the recent contention of its Paris correspondent, who has argued that Spain could only meet the Cuban debt by sacrificing her foreign bondholders, "who, by a strange anomaly, would thus have to pay for the independence of Cuba."

The Daily News editorially echoes the views of The Times regarding the Philippines, and says: "For Great Britain the American retention of the archipelago should be nothing but a gain. In saying this we assume that the United States will not extend their exclusive tariff laws to the colonies, but will allow the manufacturers of the world free access."

AS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

The Commissioners Were Instructed to Demand the Philippines—The President Favors This Course.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The advices from Paris to the effect that the United States Peace Commissioners have demanded the cession to the United States of the entire Philippine group is in line with the instructions that have been issued to the representatives of the United States. Up to a very recent date the United States Commissioners had no precise instruction upon this vital point.

Of course before they departed from Washington much consideration had been given to the subject by the President, Secretary Day, Assistant Secretary Moore, and the members of the commission. But there was a lack of data as to the financial and political affairs of the Philippines, and so it happened that when the United States Commissioners sailed they were not committed beyond change to any line of policy.

A majority of their number leaned toward a restriction of the demands to be put forth as to the Philippines, varying all the way from the retention of Manila Bay and the immediately surrounding country to the acquisition of the whole Island of Luzon. That represented about the extreme demand that was in mind when the commission left. But since that time the President has become convinced that there is a great popular demand for the annexation to the United States of the whole Philippine group, and he is disposed to defer to that sentiment.

Besides, there is ground to believe that, in an unofficial manner, possibly through informal communication with Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent in Paris, or perhaps through some direct dealing between that chieftain and Admiral Dewey, the United States Commissioners have satisfied themselves that the difficulties in the way of annexation, so far as they might be expected to depend upon the will of the natives, have been very much exaggerated. If this be so, then there has been removed as a factor in the calculations one of the most disturbing elements, for it could scarcely be contemplated with equanimity that our Government, after having expelled the Spaniards, should willingly be placed in the position of attempting to govern an unwilling people.

It cannot be learned definitely what money consideration is to pass with the title to the Philippines. Indeed, there is reason to believe that even the United States Peace Commissioners have not yet been able to fix the amount exactly. Assuming that they are to repudiate all portions of the debt of the islands which does not represent money spent for actual betterments, it will be seen at once that the task presented to the Commissioners of differentiating this debt is not an easy one, particularly in view of the notoriously loose financial methods of the Spanish colonial authorities. That this debt should be assumed by the United States in some portion is said at the State Department to be inevitable if annexation is to follow.

The conditions presented are entirely unlike those in Cuba. In the latter case there was justification in international law and precedent for our refusal to be saddled with the debt when we had received no tangible asset. But in the case of the Philippines, rich and well populated, the United States would acquire what in the eyes of the world is a most valuable possession, and it is believed that the holders of all Government obligations, without regard to nationality, would insist that the lien should pass with the property.

Quite unofficially, but in a manner to carry conviction as to the accuracy of the information, the Spanish Commissioners some days ago were allowed to know what the United States' purpose as to the Philippines was, once the conclusion was arrived at. So they are not taken completely by surprise by the demand presented to-day at Paris, and are likely to be prepared to proceed rapidly with this last article of the protocol.

THE MARIA TERESA SAILS.

Ex-Spanish Warship en Route from Caimanera, Cuba, to Norfolk, Va., Escorted by Vulcan and Leonidas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Navy Department has received a telegram from Caimanera announcing the sailing from that place for Hampton Roads of the Maria Teresa, which is up to this time the only one of the Spanish ships sunk at Santiago to be floated. She is under command of Capt. Harris, who was detached from command of the Vulcan for that purpose. Commander Blow assumes command of the Vulcan, and his place on the Potomac is taken by Commander Craven.

The Teresa sailed from Caimanera at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Vulcan and the Leonidas. These vessels will escort the Teresa most of the way to Norfolk. The Cincinnati also started with the Teresa, but she was to go only as far as Cape Maysi and thence across to Port Antonio.

It is probable that with fair weather the Teresa will reach Hampton Roads about Tuesday next. There she will be surveyed by the Naval Board, which will report to the department the probable cost of putting her into condition for naval service. The advices so far received at the department indicate that this is going to be an expensive undertaking, but, nevertheless, it will be carried forward as much from sentiment as from practical considerations.

In the absence of a specific order from Secretary Long to consider the subject, the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs has not undertaken to pass upon the expediency of prosecuting the attempts to raise the other Spanish ships sunk July 3. Constructor Hobson is now in New York, and he may be called upon later to explain his views.

The majority of the board appears to favor the continuance for a short time of the work on the Colon, until it is shown that the vessel can or can not be raised, and to raise the Reina Mercedes, allowing the Vizcaya and the Oquendo to remain on the bottom.

MOSS REPLIES TO CROKER

The ex-President of the Police Board Charges Immorality Under Tammany Rule.

COOPER UNION HALL FILLED

Chauncey M. Depew Opens the Meeting with an Address in Which He "Stakes His Life" on the Election.

Every part of the large hall of the Cooper Union was filled last night at a meeting held under the auspices of the Republican Club, principally to hear Frank Moss, ex-President of the Police Board, make reply to the latest utterances of Richard Croker. Some utterances of Mr. Moss created a sensation, notably the reading of a circular he said was sent by

week between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M. Trusting that you will give this your immediate attention, I am, yours very respectfully,

"MARTIN ENGEL, Chairman."

It ought to be enough for you to see these infamous places, to suffer the insults of their inhabitants, and to learn as you have learned that it is fruitless to complain of them to the police, and to see the names and pictures of the Tammany Hall candidates in their windows; it ought to be enough for you to notice the stream of disorderly people who are in constant communication with the Tammany Hall leaders—but this lucid and convincing circular, signed by the Accredited leader of the Eighth Assembly District, one of Mr. Croker's personal cabinet, is overwhelming proof of the connection with crime of the organization which is asking you to vote for Mr. Van Wyck. [Great applause.]

THE SEELEY DINNER CHARGE.

Mr. Moss then referred to the controversy between Chief Devery and Mr. Matthews, and said the only answer Croker could make was that one of the Harpers was at the Seeley dinner. He added:

Does it explain Mr. Matthews's charge to say that, even if all of the publishers of Harper's Weekly attended the Seeley dinner? Mr. Croker's virtue seems to be greatly exalted and he cites the holding of that dinner by a private party in private rooms under secrecy as a proof of the bad government that Theodore Roosevelt gave to the city from a police standpoint when he was in the Police Board. He loses sight of the fact that it was a newly made Captain of Mr. Roosevelt's board that had the nerve to break in on that exclusive party, to stop the exercises, and to arrest the intended performers. We have not been told of the many orgies indulged in by public men under previous administrations that no Police Captain dared interfere with, and I doubt whether some of the men who are prominent in public life now would care to have that subject fully ventilated, but if the Seely dinner, held by a private party behind closed doors, was so awful as to condemn the Roosevelt administration of the Police Department, what shall we say today about the Dewey Theatre, openly run with a city license, under police surveillance, patronized by men, women, and children, a theatre boasting the Tammany cause, displaying the Tammany emblems, right opposite Tammany Hall violating the building and fire laws, antagonizing the Building Department even of the present Government.

Mr. Moss then referred to other places of resort where vice was rampant, and which he declared were under police protection.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Swallow Accuses Democratic Chairman Garman of Offering to "Sell Out" to Senator Quay.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 31.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the "Honest Government" candidate for Governor, charged tonight that Democratic State Chairman John M. Garman had made a proposition to United States Senator Quay to "sell out" the State Democracy. In support of his accusation, Dr. Swallow produced an affidavit sworn to by E. C. Miller, a traveling man of this city. Miller swears that on Sept. 8 last he met on a train between Williamsport and Philadelphia Charles E. Keck, a Wilkesbarre lawyer, who told him he was on his way to see Quay with a message from Garman. Keck being a Republican, is said by Miller to have explained his selection thus:

"Garman told me that he had lots of men in the Democratic Party, but none that he could trust with a mission of that kind. The proposition is that if certain legislation and favors in certain counties are given to Garman he will insure those counties for Stone, and he will offer positive evidence that he can deliver the goods."

W. A. Stone is the Republican candidate for Governor.

Miller alleges that he and Keck went together to the Republican State Committee's headquarters, but that Senator Quay was in Atlantic City, and Keck went there after him. When they met in Philadelphia next day, Keck told Miller, the latter swears, that he had "laid the proposition before the old man, and he thought well of it," and that he was then arranging a meeting between Quay and Garman.

Dr. Swallow said that Mr. Miller's statement was corroborated on many points by documentary evidence, and that Mr. Miller voluntarily related the story. The doctor said he made it public at this time in response to the recent denunciation of him by Chairman Garman in his denial of the charge made by Dr. Swallow that the leaders of the Democratic Party had sold out to "the Quay machine."

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 31.—Senator Quay passed through here late to-night on his way from Philadelphia to his home in Beaver. When his attention was called to the charge made by Dr. Swallow of a proposition from Democratic State Chairman Garman to "sell out" the Senator said:

"The charges are absolutely untrue. I have never had an interview with either Mr. Keck or Mr. Garman."

TEN TICKETS IN COLORADO.

Four Candidates for the State Governorship—Middle of the Road Populists Shut Out.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—The time allowed by the law for making changes in the State tickets expired at midnight. The Middle of the Road Populists will have one State ticket, the court deciding at the last moment that the party has no standing. There are ten State tickets, but only four candidates for Governor. Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, heads the Democratic-People's Party, the Teller Silver Republican, the National Populist, and the Liberty-Union tickets; Henry R. Wolcott heads the Republican, the Silver Republican, (anti-Teller,) and the Western Republican tickets. The other two candidates for Governor are Robert H. Rose, Prohibition, and Nixon Elliot, Socialist Labor.

Through the decision of the courts in regard to emblems, the Teller Silver Republican candidates for the Legislature and county offices in this and several other counties will appear on the ballot under the emblem of the other faction of the Silver Republican Party, which has fused with the Republicans on the State ticket. This fact, it is generally believed, will cause many Silver Republicans to vote the straight Republican ticket.

GENERALS MUSTERED OUT.

Army Officers to Quit the Volunteer Service—Gen. Worth Promoted Prior to Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following general order mustering out of the volunteer service prominent officers of the army was issued by Secretary Alger late this afternoon:

By direction of the President, the following-named general officers are honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States, to take effect on the dates set opposite their respective names, their services being no longer required by reason of the muster-out of volunteer regiments:

Major General—William Montrose Graham, (Brigadier General United States Army,) Nov. 30, 1898.

Brigadier Generals—Emerson H. Liscom, (Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-fourth United States Infantry,) Dec. 31, 1898; Charles A. Whittier, Dec. 31, 1898; Theodore A. Baldwin, (Lieutenant Colonel Tenth United States Cavalry,) Dec. 31, 1898; Harry C. Egbert, (Colonel Twenty-second United States Infantry,) Dec. 31, 1898; Willis J. Hulings, Dec. 31, 1898; William S. Worth, (Colonel Sixteenth United States Infantry,) Oct. 31, 1898, having been appointed Brigadier General United States Army.

Gens. Whittier and Hulings will proceed to their homes.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

Col. W. S. Worth, who has been mustered out as a Brigadier General in the volunteer service and appointed to the same rank in the regular army, vice Gen. Coppinger, was wounded at San Juan, and will be placed on the retired list immediately. He probably will be an invalid during the remainder of his life.

He had a good record in the civil war, having been brevetted twice for gallant and meritorious conduct. His retirement will leave another vacancy in the grade of Brigadier. Several applications for promotion to this rank, with an understanding that retirement shall follow, have been made, and the matter is being considered by the President.

The officer who has been selected for the permanent place is Major Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, second in command in Manila. He will serve about a year before retiring.

The Carter Case Before the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is expected that the case of Capt. Carter of the Engineer Corps will be disposed of this week. The papers in the case are now with the President, and have received his careful consideration. The friends of Capt. Carter have petitioned the President for a hearing to present some statements as to facts and law in the case. This request has been granted by the President, and he will hear the case during the week.

Another Good Thing About Evans'.

To the science of brewing is added the perfected art of bottling. That's why EVANS' ALE won its way, and governs the ale brewing industry of the world to-day.—Adv.

MR. PIPP

"PAYS THE BILL" IN NUMBER NINE OF C. D. GIBSON'S SERIES OF SKETCHES "THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP" IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF

LIFE

OUT THIS MORNING. TEN CENTS PER COPY OR FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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JUDGE VAN WYCK IN UTICA

Democratic Candidate for Governor Deals at Length with the Canal Scandals.

THE OPERA HOUSE PACKED

Ex-Senator David B. Hill Also Speaks on Campaign Issues, and Both Visitors Receive an Enthusiastic Welcome.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Judge Augustus Van Wyck and David B. Hill addressed an audience of nearly 3,000 enthusiastic people, crowded into an Opera House having a seating capacity of less than 2,000, in this city to-night. Arrangements were made for an overflow meeting in the street outside, and here a good-sized crowd listened to remarks on the campaign by local orators.

Judge Van Wyck reached Utica at 1 P. M. and was driven to the Butterfield Hotel, where during the afternoon he held an informal reception and was introduced to many of the leading Democrats of the city and county. Mr. Hill arrived at 6:37 P. M.

Preceding the meeting there was a parade of the local Democratic clubs, which then escorted the speakers to the Opera House, where Smith M. Lindsley of this city presided. Both Judge Van Wyck and ex-Senator Hill were greeted with an outburst of applause which prevented them from speaking for some minutes.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

Judge Van Wyck was the first speaker. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Democrats and all Lovers of Good Government: In this presence I bow in respect and reverence to the memory of the best balanced leader, in mind and heart, that the Democracy of this State has ever had.

"He was kind in heart, gentle in manner, and in touch with the masses, poor and rich alike, and just to all. He appreciated our institutions in all their bearings to National, State, and municipal interests. He knew what belonged to each, and to each, as a matter of course, he afforded its rights. In thought and in act he was pure, fraternal, just, and able, and, without thought of self, he loved his fellow-man. He was surpassed by none in the full conception of all the duties of citizenship. The force of his example to the public men of this State can never be overestimated. He was a Democratic in every fibre. Such was Horatio Seymour, and how sadly our country now needs men of his high standard!

"The Republican candidate for Governor seems fond of asking the question why I do not discuss National issues with my opponents. My answer is a simple one, and has been made in almost every public utterance since my nomination, namely, that such issues can in no way be involved in the functions of the Governor of this State, and that the questions which must necessarily concern his official action should be brought to the attention of the voter to enable him to act wisely upon election day in casting his ballot; that the consideration of important National or international questions which should have immediate concern with the duties of the Governor and should influence his selection, should not be intermingled with and clouded by a discussion of National and international questions.

"There are some evidences that our opponents have of late become convinced that State issues have a little to do with the coming election in this State. At first they were quite convinced, not only that National issues were paramount, but that it would be a waste of time to do more than say if there was anything in the State Government that needed correction, they could be depended upon to furnish the remedy.

"They still avoid anything like a full and frank discussion of the main State issues, but they have brought themselves to acknowledge that it is not altogether wrong to turn aside occasionally from the weighty problems before the Federal authorities to the consideration of enough of our home affairs to show that they are not wholly neglectful of them.

"The present Lieutenant Governor and member of the Canal Board and candidate for re-election has even gone so far as to inform his hearers that the special report on the canals made by the commission appointed by Gov. Black, has been quite misunderstood by nearly everybody, and that when rightly read it is rather an approval than a condemnation of the manner in which the $9,000,000 voted by the people for the improvement of our waterways has been disposed of.

THE ROCHESTER DEMONSTRATION.

"In addressing the citizens of Rochester last week, I declared as to matters of canals, I think it unnecessary to speak at length in a city so well informed upon the subject,' and there also said 'it is enough for me to mention only a very few of the leading and undeniable facts.' The happenings in the Republican meeting in the same hall in Rochester the evening following my address have so demonstrated the correctness of this statement, as shown by the manifested feeling of the people as to the charges of fraud against the canal ring that we are not required to present further evidence of the frauds, for the citizens of the entire State are now familiar with the iniquity.

"Rochester is the home of Mr. Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, who administered this canal trust of $9,000,000. He has controlled for many years the local Republican Party, which had a large majority in that city. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee which welcomed to the city the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the latter a member of the Canal Board, and a candidate for re-election, and an aspirant for his continuance as a member of such board; Dr. Depew, and others. He accompanied them upon the stage, and while he sat during the meeting apparently believing that a false defense of the canal frauds would provoke no resentment from his own townsmen of his own political proclivities.

"This confidence led this band of travelers to grow bold in their desperation (knowing that they had been pressed with their faces to the wall) in an attempt to turn around and once again face the people by presenting a false and contemptible defense of the canal outrages to what they supposed would be a friendly audience. The present Lieutenant Governor was put forth as the instrument.

"He repeated his statement that some of the investigating commission had informed him that they did not intend to charge fraud in their report by the instances of actual fraud set forth, and that a Democratic member of the investigating commission had put in and seduced the six other unsuspecting members to sign such report, which set forth these very acts and instances of fraud. The Republican candidate for Governor, in his Buffalo speech, attributed the authorship of the report to George Clinton, a Republican, calling attention to the fact that he was sitting upon the platform.

"I repeat here that this report bristles with evidences of fraud in every paragraph, and stamps as false this slander of a commission composed of George Clinton of Buffalo, Franklin Edson of New York City, Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, Darwin R. James of Brooklyn, and Messrs. Frank Brainard, A. Foster Higgins, and William McElroy. Desperate indeed must be this cabal in their effort to continue in control of our State Government, when they resort to such an infamous effort to blind the people and to stay their anger until Nov. 8.

"Can it be wondered at that the honest indignation of the audience upon which they sought to impose, and whose silence they would construe to assent, if not indorsement, should rise in open revolt, and should not permit the speaker to continue in this attempt to so use them? Or is it a matter of surprise that they should break silence with hisses of contempt and disapproval, resenting the insult to their intelligence and honesty?

"This scene was reported in the partisan and independent press of the State. It threw this band of travelers into disorder, and it would be well to mark this conflict in their hasty statements, by which they try to soften the blow of such honest indignation on the part of that audience, gathered here on State Superintendent of Public Works, who was in charge of the trust for canal improvements, was at home.

AN EVEN GREATER BLUNDER.

"The Republican candidate for Governor and his companions first assert that the Lieutenant Governor undertook such defense against their wishes and advice. But, forsooth, this was a greater mistake than that made by his associates; it was an express admission of the truth of the frauds set forth in the report and of the charges against them, an admission which, up to this time, was only implied by the silence of the Republican candidate for Governor and his associates upon the subject.

"Another effort must be resorted to to lessen the stroke of justice, so all in unison declared that 'tonsilitis' silenced the Lieutenant Governor. But it was not inflamed tonsils; it was the indignation of an honest and intelligent audience, inflamed by an uncalled-for insult to their honesty and intelligence and a resentment against an unjustified and cowardly insult to the honorable commission who investigated the canal frauds and conservatively and leniently set them forth in their report.

"The Lieutenant Governor's so-called defense could have been still presented to the public through the friendly as well as the unfriendly press of the State, but the test of its efficacy did not warrant the undertaking. Tonsilitis does not block up all the channels through which information may be conducted to the public.

"The candidate for Governor still rests upon his own statement that he is honest and will investigate, and 'if' error or fraud shall be found he will correct them and punish the wrongdoers. He asks the people to crown the efforts of public offenders with success by electing him Governor, so he can investigate and punish them 'if' he, their candidate for Governor, should find them guilty. Was ever before such a proposition calmly submitted to an intelligent and just-minded people?

"Did they disapprove of the statements of their associate, the Lieutenant Governor, because they then first discovered the truth of the charges of fraud, or because they then first discovered that the public had discovered the frauds?

"Mr. Aldridge, who, with his associate members of the Canal Board, administered the sacred trust of the canal fund, has this day, three months after the canal investigation commission made its report, and only a few days before the election, made a statement in the hope of saving his party from defeat and himself from further prosecution, in which he virtually concedes that this commission, a quasi-court, authorized to try on sworn evidence the questions submitted to it, has rendered judgment convicting him and his party of inefficiency, bad and dishonest administration, and says that the judgment is not justified by the evidence, and now, at this late date, a few days before election, makes this motion for a new trial as against the weight of evidence—upon the same evidence, and not upon newly discovered evidence, and the Republican administration still refuses to make public the evidence upon which the commission rendered its judgment.

"Mr. Aldridge is not the first defendant who complained of a verdict of 'guilty,' and is now only making the usual motion for a new trial.

"Let the people turn the rascals out, to the end that new accountants may examine the books and correct the evils, that the ill-gotten gains may be recovered for the State Treasury, and punishment meted out to the offenders as a warning to those who may be tempted in the future to violate a sacred public trust, and to the end that an honest and efficient administration of the business affairs of this State may soon be restored.

MORE ROOSEVELT PROMISES.

"The distinguished gentleman who heads the Republican ticket has also, I notice, gone so far as to say that, if elected, he will, in case he finds that there has been any wrong done, make an example of the offenders. I notice, too, that he has taken occasion to say a good word for the Raines law, and incidentally to present himself as an exceptionally ardent friend of labor.

"This, I must say, indicates an improvement over the attitude he first assumed. By degrees, perhaps before the campaign closes, the Republican campaign managers may become convinced that they were somewhat mistaken in declaring against the discussion of State issues, and that, after all, it is quite right, as the Democrats have contended from the beginning, for the voters to elect State officers for strictly State reasons.

"The attitude which the Democratic Party takes, I may at once explain, in respect to the canal ring, is that the men and the party responsible for them ought to be turned out of office. It does not seem to us safe, or in accordance with American experience, to intrust the cleansing out process to the hands of agents nominated by the perpetrators of the abuses.

"Reform will never make great progress if the people permit a party to escape from responsibility by the extremely simple device of substituting a new agent for one who has fallen into disrepute because he was its too obedient servant. That the agent should be punished all men agree, but that the principal should be permitted to continue business without loss, under a cover so easily obtained as a new mask, is what very few rational minds will assent to.

"The manner in which the nine millions placed at the disposal of the Republican administration of this State by the authority of the people for canal improvements has been used up is one of the most shocking scandals in the recent politics of America.

"If there ever was a sacred trust, this was one. It affected the commercial welfare of the whole State; it concerns directly the livelihood of more than 5,000 persons engaged in various ways in the canal business itself and their families; it involves in a notable degree the trade of 180 cities and towns, and it was most solemnly assumed before the voters, under pledges that due investigation had shown that, for the sum asked, namely, $9,000,000, the greatly needed improvements could be carried out.

"To invite the people, in the light of all these facts, to continue the party in power which has expended $9,000,000 without accomplishing more than one-third of the work undertaken is surely an audacity implying the utmost conceivable contempt for popular intelligence.

"Despite the recent diversions of our opponents into the field of State issues, we may depend upon it, ladies and gentlemen, that they base no hopes of success upon anything to be accomplished in that quarter. The more the interests of the State are kept in view by the voters, the more certain it is that their verdict will be in favor of the Democracy.

"That this is [illegible] fully by the Republican Committee is sufficiently indicated by the arrangements made for bringing to their assistance [illegible] men of National distinction from [illegible] States, one of whom, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, informed his hearers the other evening that they ought to wait for the Canal Investigating Commission made their report, not knowing that this had been done last August.

"I need not tell you that the oratorical recruits do not come here to enlighten the people of this State on the subject of canals, the Raines law, the civil service, home rule for cities, and similar matters. The favor they propose to bestow upon this Commonwealth is to divert attention from State issues. Despite the charms of their discourse, the plain New York citizen will be expected to forget all about State issues, which, from a Republican point of view, will not bear discussion.

THEIR EFFORTS UNAVAILING.

"But, happily, the signs multiply that no such arts will avail. The line of distinction has been too clearly drawn in the minds of the people between State and National issues to admit of any obliteration at this late day. It is a peculiarity of truth that, although it may, for a time, be excluded from the minds by falsehood, when once it has become firmly seated its subsequent expulsion is impossible.

"Had the people of the State of New York fallen under the delusion at the outset of this campaign that they were to deal, in the matter of electing a Governor, with affairs of National concern, it might have been difficult to bring the sober facts to their convictions in time to affect the result this year. But with the right conception first firmly lodged in their minds the risk is small indeed that the mere sophistry of campaigners, who have other ends than the welfare of the public to promote, will avail to cloud their judgment.

"I stand before you as the candidate of the Democratic Party, but not as that alone. I am pledged to a work of needed reform, to a vindication of the principles of administration that concern all honest men, irrespective of partisanship, to the striking down of undisguised robbery in the public life of the State, to the bringing to bear on the forces of the State of simple honesty, to the re-assertion of home rule rights for every city in the State, to the reinvigoration of the National Guard of the State, to the defense unimpaired of personal liberty against a system of repression which depends upon the spy for its enforcement and devotes public revenues to the enlistment of appointees, to the carrying out in good faith of the civil service laws of the State, and, broadly, to the repudiation of the pestilential pretense that the interests of the cities of the State are other than coincident with the well-being and material prosperity of the cultivators of the soil in our interior counties.

"It is to these ends that, as the candidate of the Democratic Party and every one of its honest adherents in this campaign, I ask your votes, and declare myself the servant of the whole people."

EX-SENATOR HILL'S REMARKS.

Ex-Senator Hill, in the course of his remarks, ridiculed the Roosevelt party as a wild West Show. If, he said, the issue is to be made on the services in the late war of Democrats and Republicans, Democrats need not shrink.

Black was not renominated because of the Raines law, the canal scandal, and his starchless civil service. Roosevelt indorses Black's record. It was silly to say there was no fraud in the canal work. There was ignorance, incompetence, extravagance, and violation of law from beginning to end. He asked Roosevelt to give his honest opinion of Black's starchless civil-service measure, declared Republicans would smother the bill for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and made a strong plea for Van Wyck as one who would follow in the footsteps of Marcy, Tilden, and Seymour.

He reviewed the services of noted Democrats in the late war, and when some one asked, "How about Bryan?" he reviewed Bryan's services in the field, and closed by predicting the election of Van Wyck.

TAMMANY WARNS M'CULLAGH.

Tells Him He Is a Law-Breaker—Miles Asked to Help Twelfth Regiment Voters.

The Tammany Hall Law Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon received a report from the special committee appointed to look into the work of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and his men. This report was in the form of a letter to Superintendent McCullagh, informing him that he was guilty of a misdemeanor in delaying the execution of his warrants. The special committee says that it has found that only about fifty warrants have been secured by the Superintendent. It was decided to send the letter to the Superintendent.

The Law Committee received a report that the Twelfth Regiment was likely to experience difficulties in regard to voting under the special act passed last July by the Legislature. It was then decided to send the following telegram to Gen. Miles:

"We are creditably informed that Col. Leonard, Commander of the Twelfth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., in a public interview in The Lexington Herald expressed himself as being opposed to the idea of holding an election in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 874 of the laws of the State of New York, 1898, and also stated to members of said regiment that he would order the regiment on duty upon election day to prevent the holding of the election and that voting by soldiers was subversive of military discipline. The law imposes the duty upon commanding officers of regiments commissioned by this State to receive ballots sent by the Secretary of State and that they make provisions for such election.

"We ask on behalf of the Democratic Party of the City of New York that you inquire into these facts and take such action as will enable the citizens of this State now in the service to vote in accordance with the provisions of the law.

DR. O'NEIL BACK IN TAMMANY.

Welcomed by Organization Men of the Thirtieth Assembly District.

Dr. S. J. O'Neil is once more a full-fledged member of Tammany Hall. The formal treaty of peace between the doctor and the organization leaders in the Thirtieth Assembly District took place last night at a Tammany ratification meeting at Exchange Hall, 160 East Eighty-sixth Street. Col. Franz Mayer returned to the organization with Dr. O'Neil. At the meeting Dr. O'Neil was introduced by Chairman Joseph Moore, and said, "I wish it understood that I never considered that I was fighting against the Tammany organization. I also want it understood that at no time was I a candidate for Senator. I never gave my consent to the placing of my name upon the ballots by the Independent Democratic Party. My trouble was a personal one with the leader of this district. I have been convinced that I was not altogether in the right. Myself and friends are here to-night to show that we are true to Tammany."

Dr. O'Neil was loudly cheered. Hundreds of Tammany men present congratulated him on his return to the organization.

ORATORS CHALLENGED.

Tammany Asks Republican Speakers to Debate Issues with Democrats.

A challenge to Republican campaign orators to meet Democratic speakers in joint debates on the issues set forth in the Democratic platform was issued yesterday from Tammany Hall.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman of the Tammany Speakers' Committee, referring to the charges of the Republican managers that the Democrats are dodging issues, said:

"I am prepared to have members of our committee meet any persons designated by the Republicans from now until election day at any time or place and debate with them the canal frauds, the Raines law, the Force bill, the increase of taxation in the State, and any of the other matters which make up the platform on which the State and county tickets of the Democracy stand. This applies to Col. Roosevelt or any other Republican."

When this challenge was shown to Chairman Odell at Republican State Headquarters he said: "If Mr. Blumenthal will take in sound money, the independence of the judiciary, and wide-open New York among the subjects to be discussed we will give him all the joint debates he wants."

Van Wyck Bettors Offer Odds.

E. B. Talcott of Bell & Co. announced yesterday that he was prepared to bet for

Rookwood Pottery.

The public is cordially invited to inspect a notable and novel display of this famous ware. Experiments covering a period of eighteen months have resulted in producing new features in decoration of the most artistic and pleasing character.

Davis Collamore & Co., Ltd.
Broadway and 21st St.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have just placed on sale a new pattern of forks and spoons and table service generally, upon which their artists and die sinkers have been employed for many months.

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to see this new pattern before making a decision.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

clients of this Stock Exchange firm $50,000 on Van Wyck at odds of 10 to 9.

FRANKLIN S. HOGG'S POLITICS.

An Affidavit that He Expressed a Wish to Join Tammany.

A report was published recently that Franklin S. Hogg, President of the McKinley Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District, had expressed a desire to join the Democratic ranks. Mr. Hogg denied the report, and said he was still a Republican. As a result of Mr. Hogg's denial three Democrats have made the following affidavit, which was given out last night at the Democratic Club:

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

William H. Lee, Louis Marks, and Thomas F. Baldwin, being each duly sworn, depose and say, that on Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898, at about 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. Franklin S. Hogg met with deponents at the office of Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York, at 148 East Twentieth Street, and in our hearing made the following statement: "I am tired of belonging to the Republican organization. I now wish to join the Democratic organization of the Twenty-second Assembly District and work faithfully for its interests. My father was a Democrat, and a friend of John Kelly. My mother is a school teacher. Her sympathies are with the Democracy and I am sorry that I did not always belong to Tammany Hall, for at my christening my parents wanted me to be named after John Kelly, and Mr. Peter Bowe promised to take care of me if I joined Tammany Hall.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
THOS. F. BALDWIN.
LOUIS MARKS,

Sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1898.
FREDERICK FISCHER,
Commissioner of Deeds, N. Y. Co.

POLITICAL RUSH AT COLUMBIA.

Democratic and Republican Youths Bloody Each Other's Noses.

Republican and Democratic blood was sprinkled freely yesterday morning about the Columbia campus. The students found floating from the flagpole a banner on which was inscribed in large black letters: "Vote for Teddy the Tough Rider," and "Down with the Republicans." Some upper classmen prepared to haul the standard down. Twenty stalwart Democratic youths grouped themselves about the flagpole and declared that the banner should stay. They were reinforced by as many more. The Republicans drew to one side. Thirty feet from the pole they formed a compact wedge and awaited the word to attack.

There was a yell and a rush, and next moment 100 students were fighting as if for their lives, the Republicans struggling to reach the pole. In case of success, by an unwritten college law, they would have been entitled to remove the flag without molestation. Several men made flying leaps over the Democratic heads. One of them was seen to emerge from the mêlée clad in his shoes and the remnant of a shirt. Much clothing was torn and many noses were bleeding. The defenders were being hard pressed when there was a sudden cry of "Faculty!" There was an instant untangling of legs and arms and the legs were put to use in getting the offenders out of sight.

No one was seriously hurt in body or temper, although many black eyes were in evidence later in the classrooms. The college janitor, with a ladder, removed the obnoxious flag while the Democrats groaned in chorus.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1 A. M.—35 Cherry Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

2:35 A. M.—177 West Ninety-third Street.
5:40 P. M.—252 East Houston Street; James Toblas; damage, $200.
6 P. M.—147 West One Hundredth Street; William Pollack; damage, $150.
8:15 P. M.—29 East Thirteenth Street; Louis E. Scott; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Fire this morning destroyed the barn in the rear of the Hooker Hotel and gutted the hotel building, causing a loss of $10,000. Insurance, $7,000.

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 31.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the leaf tobacco factories of Schoolfield, Boatwright & Co., and partly wrecked the adjoining factory of Schoolfield & Watson, manufacturers of smoking tobacco. The loss on buildings is estimated at about $24,000. The insurance is $17,000. Schoolfield, Boatwright & Co. estimate the loss on stock and fixtures at about $47,000, covered by about an equal amount of insurance. They saved about $30,000 worth of manufactured goods. Their loss on stock in process of manufacture and machinery is about $10,000, fully offset by insurance. The fire originated from the overturning of a gasoline stove.

Big Shipments of Spirits to Japan.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—A solid train of twenty-three cars of spirits has just been shipped to Japan, sold to the imperial Government, to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder in the Government works. They go as a special train to San Francisco. The shipment made nearly 1,000,000 gallons. The Japanese Government is buying enormous quantities, and two more large shipments will go on in November.

JUBILEE BICYCLE PARADE

Thousands View the Wheelmen's Pageant on Fifth Avenue.

4,000 RIDERS WERE IN LINE

Nearly Every Club in the City Represented—Army and Navy Division Receives an Ovation.

The bicycle jubilee parade in celebration of the National victories on land and sea brought out thousands of people last night. They crowded the sidewalks along Fifth Avenue from the Washington Memorial Arch to One Hundred and Tenth Street, where the parade practically disbanded. About 4,000 wheelmen took part in the parade, and this included nearly every club in New York City and a large representation of unattached wheelmen. It was a spectacular pageant, each wheelman displaying a lamp or lantern of some kind, and a number of clubs were provided with colored fire, all of which added splendor to the parade.

The parade proper started at Waverley Place and Fourth Street and passed through the Memorial Arch and up Fifth Avenue. It was nearly 9 o'clock when the word to start was given, and it was after 10:30 when the reviewing stand at One Hundred and Eighth Street was reached. President Randolph Guggenheimer of the City Council, representing the Mayor; President Clausen of the Park Department, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Magistrate Simms, and Dr. Myrick were present to review the cyclers.

The parade was divided into nine divisions, each in charge of a Marshal, and there were couriers and aids galore. M. M. Belden, Jr., Vice Consul of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, led the pageant, which was preceded by a detachment of twenty-five members of the bicycle police squad. At several points along the line Grand Marshal Belden, who wore a gray uniform and campaign hat, was mistaken for Col. Roosevelt. At Thirty-first Street some one in the crowd yelled "There's Teddy Roosevelt." Mr. Belden enjoyed the joke and gravely bowed to the yelling crowd. A band on bicycles followed, and then came Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath, who have recently returned from a trip around the world. The Century Road Club of America acted as escort to Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath.

Capt. Stauback and the detachment from the army and navy were received with cheers all along the line. The blue jackets representing the Massachusetts, Resolute, and Brooklyn made a fine appearance. Then there was the Firemen's Club, which showed an apparatus propeled by firemen, which resembled a hose cart with every equipment for fighting fire.

The division which comprised the decorated wheels and the grotesque division were enjoyed by the crowd more than anything else in line with the exception of the army and navy division. Some of the wheelmen and wheelwomen in the decorative division went to great expense, apparently to win one of the two prizes offered. In the grotesque division every rider tried to look and be funny. There were Uncle Sams, Chinamen, clowns, Indians, and nearly every nation was represented.

People roared with laughter when an ingenious chap, rigged out as the "toughest coon lady in Thompson Street," passed. He was closely followed by a representative of the "Panhandlers' Union," who had numerous tomato cans attached to his wheel. The rear division of the parade, which was known as the trade display, included everything in the line of automobiles and bicycles and tricycles propelled by naphtha and petroleum.

The parade passed the Democratic Club at Richard Croker and a number of others came out and watched the pageant. Mr. Croker was compelled to raise his hat time and again in acknowledgement of the wheelmen's cheers.

COUNTESS SAVED FROM DEATH.

Adeline Schimmelman, the Evangelist, Falls from the Gangplank of Her Yacht at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—Countess Adeline Schimmelman of Denmark, who is making a tour of the lakes doing evangelistic work, had a narrow escape from drowning last night. While crossing a plank from her yacht to the dock, the plank slipped, precipitating the Countess into the river.

When finally rescued by her son's efforts she was unconscious. To-day she is confined to her room, but the attending physician says she will recover, although she is suffering severely from the shock.

WOULD-BE SUICIDES RESCUED.

Man and Woman at Cleveland, O., Jump Into the Lake Together.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31.—A desperate attempt to commit suicide was made early to-day by Rose Laurier, aged twenty-two, of 840 Lave Street and J. E. Cleckner, aged thirty-two, of 264 Case Avenue. They walked out to the end of the dock of the Cleveland Yacht Club, at the foot of Erie Street, tied themselves together with strips torn from a bed sheet, and jumped into the lake.

Two Lake Shore Railroad detectives were in the vicinity and witnessed the act. They at once ran down and dived into the water after the couple, whom they rescued after a struggle. Both were taken to a hospital.

Cleckner is a conductor on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road. Beyond saying that they were tired of living, the couple would give no reason for their attempted suicide.

A Suicide with a Fortune Waiting.

The body of Frank P. Fluri, twenty-seven years old, of 1,793 Amsterdam Avenue, who disappeared on Friday last, was found last night in a rear room on the fourth floor of the unoccupied house at 467 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. Fluri had evidently committed suicide by inhaling gas. He was a gasfitter and plumber. His father died some time ago, and left an estate worth $80,000, which was to be equally divided between four brothers when the younger one, Charles, became of age. This younger brother attained his majority Sunday. No cause can be assigned for the suicide.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. R. Nelson, Kansas City; ex-Congressman Jesse Spaulding, Chicago; David Martin, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee, Connecticut.

WALDORF—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; Gov. William A. McCorkle, West Virginia; Count and Countess Villars, Paris.

WINDSOR—Judge W. G. Hawkins, Pittsburg; W. H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Penn.

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Lindeke, Warner & Schemeler, St. Paul, Minn.; J. M. Forest, dress goods, silks, 504 Broadway; St. Lazard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Hoyt, notions and fancy goods; A. Hoyt, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Cottrill, notions and fancy goods; G. G. Baldwin, laces and embroideries; Hotel Cadillac.

Tuteuer & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tuteuer, cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; M. Jonas, notions, fancy goods, and furnishing goods; 631 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. H. Wells, stationery; E. H. Moore, furnishing goods; Knox, laces and embroideries; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, jewelry; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Adam, dry goods; 57

GOV. BLACK ON THE ISSUES

He Speaks with Roosevelt and Others at the Lenox Lyceum.

FIRST CAMPAIGN APPEARANCE

He Defends the State Administration and Praises Alger—Root, Woodford, Strong, Quigg, Depew, and MacArthur Also Heard.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gov. Frank S. Black, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, ex-Minister Steward L. Woodford, and half a dozen other prominent orators met upon the stage of the Lenox Lyceum last night to take part in a "Grand mass meeting in ratification of the Republican nominees, under the auspices of the Plaza Republican Club and the Campaign Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District."

It was Gov. Black's first appearance on the platform in this campaign. There was no doubt that many of those present had come out to hear and see him, for they began calling for him as soon as they recognized his face on the stage; and they afterward listened to his speech with so close an attention that the lulls of silence between some of his phrases were almost painful.

The large hall of the Lyceum was packed. On the main floor the crowd was so thick that many women had to stand in the aisles and along the walls. The stage was so thronged by the prominent men invited to take part in the meeting as Vice Presidents that it looked decidedly uncomfortable up there. The galleries were even worse. In both of them men and women were standing in great numbers, as there was not room for those who wanted to hear the speakers of the evening.

It was a mixed audience, men and women being in almost equal proportion, and the fashionable dresses of Fifth Avenue were ranged with the plainer ones of the east side. Some young persons had provided themselves with rattles to applaud the speakers with, the noise of which instruments sounded so much like a hiss that the speakers seemed confused by this new method of manifesting approval.

All of the audience did not get inside. Part of it remained close to the doors throughout the meeting and struggled hard and noisily to get into the hall. A policeman stationed at the door complained that there were more "deadheads" trying to get in than at any meeting he had seen lately. When asked what he meant by "deadheads," he said that he meant persons without tickets. Most of those who got inside had tickets of admission.

There was little decoration. The election cards of the candidate for the Senate for that district were posted and long strips of red, white, and blue bunting and ropes of evergreen were stretched from the central point of the dome to the sides of the hall. Palms and other plants adorned the boxes at the rear of the first gallery. The stage, also, had a fringe of leaves and grass.

A tremendous reception was given to Gov. Black when he came upon the stage and when he rose to speak. This reception was almost as warm as that which was later in the evening accorded to Col. Roosevelt. The Governor had just arrived in the city, and had hardly had time to drive to the Netherlands Hotel and freshen up for the evening before his turn came to speak. In order to give him more time, the order of speaking was changed, and Elihu Root was placed before the Governor.

Col. Roosevelt was received with a tremendous demonstration. This demonstration began on the street long before he reached the hall, and could be heard so distinctly that it put an end abruptly to Mr. Depew's speech. It soon swept into the hall, and seemed to lift the Colonel of the Rough Riders off his feet and land him upon the platform in a sort of warm wave. The audience greeted him with an outburst of cheers, and Mr. Depew shouted above the din: "Ah! there he comes!"

The audience manifested its good humor throughout. It listened and waited patiently from 8 o'clock until after 11, when Col. Roosevelt came, and it applauded almost every utterance of the evening. It responded most vociferously to every reference to President McKinley, and gave a cheer for Secretary Alger, when Gov. Black spoke of his able administration of the War Department.

The sentiment that provoked most applause was the assertion of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur: "I am glad that I am in New York to-night, and not in heaven." This was cheered and applauded for almost a minute.

The meeting was opened by a short speech by Edward W. Harris, President of the Plaza Republican Club, who named ex-Mayor Strong as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Strong said:

STRONG PREDICTS SUCCESS.

"We are out in this campaign for three things: Good government, sound money, [applause,] a sound money delegation to Congress from this State, and for the election of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. [Cheers and applause.]

"And there is still another very necessary thing for us to do, and that is to elect a Legislature that will send a sound money Senator from the State of New York to properly represent the people. [Applause.]

"I have no fear of the result myself. We have a few timid friends, however, to whom I can say: 'You don't give full appreciation to the wishes and good sense of the citizens of the Empire State, [applause,] when you say to them that there is any faltering and any fear that our citizens will cast their votes against our having a currency in this Nation that is not as good as any currency on the face of the globe.' [Long applause.]

Col. Strong then introduced Elihu Root amid great applause.

Mr. Root said, in part:

"We have a very interesting campaign, most startling in many of its characteristics and, I should say, most promising in its outlook, were it not for the fact that we rest to-night under the cloud of the supernatural influences of our adversaries, which is supposed to bring success to the runner of the policy shop.

"We have in this campaign a number of gentlemen endeavoring to make their way from New York to Washington by way of the canal, a most extraordinary route, and I apprehend that if instead of the mileage they had an allowance, the journey would bankrupt the Government.

"I wish to say a word on the judiciary. It is an issue which came into the campaign unexpectedly, which came in on personal grounds. Mr. Croker avows the right to control the occupant of the bench. Now for the first time the people have presented to them the issue of whether they wish their Judges to understand that they hold their office and administer the law upon tenure of obedience to a political leader.

"This isn't a question merely whether the Judges of the Supreme Courts are to obey Richard Croker or any other political leader. It is a question whether the people are to give their assent to the State's great degradation which will follow. It is a question whether the lawyer who goes into court representing property, representing the poor, for liberty, for freedom, and all the variety of rights as dear to the poor as to the rich, whether this lawyer is to find them denied at the instance of some political subordinate who has crept into the back door and whispered to the Judge."

Col. Strong then introduced Gov. Black, as follows:

"On a Democratic banner to-day I saw that the supreme issue of this campaign is the canals. [Laughter.] We who have been Republicans all our lives have been fighting the Democrats for years on many principles. Years ago they did have solid principles as well as the Republicans, but to-day they have only the one supreme issue—the canals.

"Now you are going to listen to a man who has been the Governor of this State for the last year and ten months [loud applause,] and when his administration passes into history it will be said of him that he has stood like a rock for good laws and good, sound government." [Prolonged applause.]

As Gov. Black arose the audience stood up to cheer him. It applauded for a minute or two, cheering him several times. He then spoke as follows:

GOV. BLACK'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

The reason for my appearance is to be found rather in the gravity of the present situation than in any expectation that my counsel will either instruct or entertain. I believe, however, that upon those problems where the interests of all the people centre, there cannot be too free discussion. It is in deference to wise and salutary doctrines that assemblies like this so frequently come together. I have availed myself of the privilege which these surroundings afford to express some considerations, which, although not new, are always vital and important.

The duty existing between public servants and the people is not wholly on one side. The servant owes to the people diligence, faithfulness, and integrity, the protection and advancement of public interests, no matter what stands in the way. But when these things are done the contract is not yet fulfilled. There remains yet undischarged a most important part, for the people owe that servant encouragement, commendation, and support. This latter half of the obligation is too often overlooked. Criticism is apt to be bestowed where approbation is due. The eyesight is too keen toward the small defects in the process, too dim toward the large resulting benefits. A single blemish will sometimes so fix the attention of the captious that the most beneficent performance may go unobserved.

In the whole career of this people there is no single event which has more fully illustrated the American character than the war with Spain. The prompt response, the personal sacrifice, the bravery and skill in battle, the chivalric kindness to the prostrate enemy—all these conspire to raise the American name, and but yesterday their praises were repeated by every tongue. But the war is over now, and already the lesson imparted by it is beginning to grow dim.

Let us remember that into this conflict we plunged with almost unanimous accord, and the last man who yielded to the flaming impulse was the President of the United States. Cautious and thoughtful, he feared the sacrifice. If peace and honor could have been maintained, that was his choice, but when once the floods descended, he bore himself with such dignity and courage, such want of ostentation, that he drew nearer even than he was to the hearts of the people. You cried for war with such resistless fervor that you forced him into it unprepared. In less than four months he brought you out of it victorious. Have you so soon made up your minds not to sustain him?

And with him through all this tempest stood one whom I shall name, because he has so often suffered at the hands of the unthinking and the unjust—a hero in the last war, a statesman in this, courageous, upright, the Secretary of War has stood, performing his duty, and has not been swerved therefrom either by the perils of war or the aspersions of his countrymen.

In the presence of such a record, how small must be that spirit that now arraigns the National Administration, and asks that it be convicted!

And in the war just closed New York has played a brilliant part. Of all the men who went to war, more than one-twelfth were hers. The best equipped battalions that entered the field bore the initials of this State, and none surpassed them in the services they rendered. But high as the standard of New York was held, it did not escape the critical assault of those who believe that whatever is said to the discredit of their State is just so much proof of the wisdom of those who say it. I have made this allusion to New York's position in the war because it may be grouped among those State subjects which are now in process of debate. I am the more ready to discuss these issues because of the belief I entertain that State and National issues cannot be safely separated.

REPUBLICAN STATE RECORD.

I am the more ready also to discuss State issues because I believe those issues, as framed by the Republican Party here, are right. No case is fairly made that suppresses any fact, and no campaign is fairly conducted that does not discuss all the issues. A party should be judged no more by what it has done than by what it has prevented, and in the selection of public officials the people should consider the character and record of those who ask to be trusted. Upon its record the Republican Party in this State can afford to be judged, and with the promise that I will not keep you long I ask you to devote with me a brief space to its dispassionate consideration.

Four years ago, upon that party's return to power, it found the Capitol at Albany still unfinished. After a continuous Democratic reign of more than twelve years, after an expenditure of more than $20,000,000, that unsightly pile stood as it had for nearly twenty years, unchanged in outward aspect, except through the ravages wrought by time, and the day of its completion was not in sight. To-day it stands a finished structure, expressing in its history the methods, the purposes, the integrity of the two great parties under whose control it passed. Twenty years of rust, decay, and disappointment; four years of progress and fulfillment.

The same management that stigmatized the Capitol was fast accomplishing the ruin of the forests. That vast northern domain which constitutes the chief value of the State's possession, was with gradual yet rapid pace passing from the State's control. Private greed was clashing with the public interest, and in every case the latter was wiped out. Hundreds of thousands of acres, worth millions of dollars, had, through dishonesty and neglect, passed beyond recall. The lumberman was supreme, the destruction of the forests and the dependent supply of water seemed decreed, and the riot of private greed was in full sway. Few men realize to-day the importance of this subject, which future years will demonstrate. The progress of destruction has been stopped, thousands of acres have been reclaimed through the machinery of the law, and thousands more by purchase. The first school of forestry in the United States has been established, its footing secured, and the State of New York has again taken the lead in a subject whose importance has long been recognized and studied by the advanced nations of Europe.

Upon every question of moral advancement the Republican administrations of this State have impressed themselves. The elective franchise, which has more than once been rescued by that party from debasement, has been raised again toward a freer, fairer exercise, by the enactment of a primary law. The will of the people must find a free expression under a government like this, or else such government will become the tool and property of the alert and powerful influences which corruption can always command. The work was but half accomplished in protecting the ballot at the polls; the other half was done when the rights of the voters at the primaries were made easy and secure. The secret ballot in this State was the work of the Republican Party, and it has now supplemented that work by the most enlightened primary law possessed by any State.

I am aware of the varying opinions even among members of my own party upon two subjects of legislative action—biennial sessions and the amendment of the civil service law. Both these actions would, I believe, if submitted to the people, be overwhelmingly approved.

By the biennial sessions resolution New York has taken the first step to place herself in line with the enlightened policy of a large majority of the States of the Union, saving expense, avoiding frequent elections, reducing the volume of legislation, and the likelihood of too frequent changes in public servants.

By the civil service amendments she has dared to take the ground that sense, experience, and character stand for something in American politics—that what a citizen is and does shall not be entirely subordinate to what he knows; that those in places of great responsibility shall not be handcuffed and blindfolded while the business of their office is done by others whose character they do not know, and in whose selection they had no voice.

The Republican Party passed and takes the full responsibility for the Raines law, which has reduced the number of saloons in this State from more than 33,000 to less than 28,000, and at the same time increased the revenue from the sale of liquor from less than $2,000,000 to more than $11,000,000.

It passed the Metropolitan Elections bill, which prevents as far as legal enactments can the frauds and crimes against the elective franchise, which have for many years branded the City of New York. It has begun and will carry through to a just determination the investigation of the canals, that subject which for more than half a century has been the fruitful source of scandal and plunder. It has reduced the rate of taxation in the State to the lowest point, with but two exceptions, in over forty years, and nearly all these things were done by a Legislature whose adjournment was the earliest since 1815.

These are the things the Republican Party has done. What it has prevented, the chiefs of Tammany Hall, at least, do not need to be told. Upon this record the party will stand or fall, but it expects to stand.

THE UNREPENTANT DEMOCRACY.

And who are the claimants who now ask you to repudiate that record? Who are these clamorous pretenders who would have the investigation of the canals intrusted to their hands? They are the direct heirs and successors of the infamous Tweed ring of 1870, and the equally infamous canal ring of a later day. Who are these fluttering saints rending the air with denunciations of the Force bill? They are the beneficiaries of a stolen Senate. They are the conspirators who have defiled the bench. They are the perpetrators of those rapes against the franchise, which have covered their names with infamy for all time. It will be many a day before the people of this State will accept the promises of this chastened Democratic spirit until it forgets the deeds done in the carnal, Democratic flesh. Repentance is not alone by word of mouth, but by works meet for repentance. And the people will not be deceived by the present outcry proceeding from the inner recesses of the Democratic fold. The cry is not because any portion of those within have arisen to rebuke the sins of their associates. It arises only from those in the outer circles who are striving valiantly for a place nearer the centre of supplies. Nobody has reformed; it is still the old case of competitive unfitness.

The policy of the Republican Party in this State should be continued. In some respects it will be, no matter who may succeed next month. I say to you and to all the people of this State that in one respect at least the course of the present administration will be adopted and pursued. The subject I mean is the investigation of the canals. It is a subject not only of vast importance, but one which involves the most careful and protracted examination. No man should be excused if found to be guilty and no man should be marked without sufficient proof. No political exigencies will drive me forward unprepared, and when once the evidence is clear no considerations will retard for a single day the just and proper disposition of the case. The subject shall be so left that no matter who my successor may be, he will not be permitted to choose whether he will proceed. He will be compelled to proceed.

Fellow-citizens, the time is near at hand when argument must stop and the issue be decided. You must declare whether Theodore Roosevelt shall be elected Governor, who, some think, may prove to be too honest, or Tammany Hall, against whom that charge at least has never yet been made. If I could say one word which would follow you this year and as long thereafter as you vote it would be the admonition to found your politics upon the broad lines of the country's welfare, remembering that the Nation is not safe while the States are in jeopardy. Do not be moved by the changing emotions of each campaign as sands are shifted by the impetuous currents of the sea, but planting yourselves upon the firmer basis of National policies, stay there to the end.

As soon as Gov. Black finished his speech and the applause died away, Chairman Strong introduced Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

WOODFORD ON THE WAR.

Gen. Woodford spoke upon the war with Spain. Among other things, he said:

"War came, and the Spanish flag was swept from Manila Bay. The flag of red and yellow—the flag of blood and the lust of gold—has disappeared from where it had floated triumphantly for three or four centuries; and a new era dawns. I know not what the future is to be. I think I realize, as few of you can realize, all the difficulty and responsibility and the danger that is in that future. But I am glad that my party, the Republican Party, the party of faith in the Nation and of faith in the future, is charged with the solution of this difficulty; shrink from that solution. [Cheers and applause.]

"As I have said before I repeat to-night; I may not say that wherever our flag has gone there our flag must stay, but this I do say—that wherever our flag has gone for the sake of liberty, humanity, and civilization, there it must stay, and, God helping us, stay forever." (Loud cheering.)

FROM PRAYER TO POLITICS.

Chairman Strong introduced the next speaker, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, with a quotation from the Bible—"Whosoever knoweth his duty and doeth it not, he shall be beaten."

Dr. MacArthur spoke, in part, as follows:

"I have just come from a missionary prayer meeting to take part in this missionary political assembly. [Laughter.] There is no contradiction in my creed in praying for the coming of the kingdom of righteousness and in speaking for Col. Roosevelt and indorsing William McKinley. [Laughter and applause.] If a man cannot put his religion into his politics, he must either have a very poor religion or else his politics must be pretty bad. [Laughter.] If a man is so interested in the other world that he cannot do his duty in this, he is likely not to get into a world better than this. [Laughter.]

"Some of you could not help being Americans. I chose to become one. [Laughter.] And I never was so proud of the glorious flag of the Nation as I am to-night, and I think that the worst use to which we could put the flag is to haul it down after it has been run up in the interests of civilization and humanity."

Dr. MacArthur devoted the rest of his time to an eulogistic review of Col. Roosevelt's record.

Lemuel E. Quigg next spoke upon the nomination of Judges by Tammany Hall and upon his own Congressional campaign.

DR. DEPEW'S PROPHECY.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke in part as follows:

"For the past forty years on the night before the election I have predicted how the State was going, and thirty-five times I have been right. My prediction this year is first, that when the sun goes down on the night of the election, Theodore Roosevelt will be Governor, and, second, that the Legislature will be Republican in both branches."

While Dr. Depew was still speaking, cheering was heard in the street outside. In a moment the entire audience arose and sounded a tumultuous greeting to Col. Roosevelt, who appeared at the back of the stage.

"Now let me take the place that Col. Roosevelt took at Santiago Hill," said Mr. Depew. "He said, turning to his men, 'Come on, boys!' Now I say, [turning to Col. Roosevelt,] 'Come on, Col. Roosevelt! Come on, Teddy,'" and one salvo of applause followed another before the candidate could make himself heard.

ROOSEVELT PRAISES THE POLICE.

Col. Roosevelt spoke for the most part about the war and national issues. He referred to the part that the police may play in the coming election, as follows:

"One of the saddest things in connection with Tammany Hall during the past ten months is what it has done with its public servants. Let me speak one word for the police. I know them well, and after two years' experience I wish to say that I question if there is a finer body of men in all the country than the thousands who wear the blue uniform. It is no fault of theirs if they are used for wrongdoing. I know them—I know they hail the chance to do what is right."

It was nearly 11:30 o'clock when Col. Roosevelt ceased speaking. Although the names of several other speakers were on the list, the meeting closed with Col. Roosevelt's address, and a rush was made for the speakers' platform, where both Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Black were compelled to shake hands with several hundred enthusiastic men.

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FOR A NEW BAR ASSOCIATION.

Charles Strauss Says the Movement Is to be a Success—Plans of the Enterprise.

Charles Strauss, the lawyer, who heads a committee formed with the purpose of starting a new bar association in the city, said yesterday evening that he felt confident the movement would be successful. "The new association is to be a much broader affair than the present one," said he. "I have had its formation in mind for two years, but did not think it was necessary until the recent action of the present bar association led me to believe that an association of its character which took action on public matters, ought to be thoroughly representative. We have dropped work entirely on the movement, however, until after election. We don't want the old howl raised that it is a Tammany movement. We want the association to have no political complexion, and Republicans who might otherwise accept an invitation to join it, might be deterred if we pushed things now, for fear that it was a Democratic organization."

Mr. Strauss has appointed a committee of twenty-five to aid him, most of whom are Democrats, though not all of these are members of Tammany Hall. Some of the members are Republicans. He is a member of Tammany, but says that the movement has nothing to do with that body. "As far as plans have progressed," said he, "the intention is to establish an organization which will truly represent the active working bar of New York. It should be understood that this organization is in no sense to be a rival or competitor of the old one. There is abroad simply the feeling that while the present Bar Association numbers only about 1,200 members, there are among the other 6,000 lawyers in the city a sufficient number of reputable practitioners to form a new organization two or three times as strong numerically as the old one, and very much more representative.

"There is a strong inclination to make the association cover the bar of the entire city, which would furnish an available list of several thousands more, from which selection for membership might be made. So far as any plans have been discussed, the tendency is to have a building down town fitted really as a workshop for lawyers, where they can resort during the day or after hours, and have the conveniences of an extensive library, a stenographic force, consultation rooms, and possibly accommodations for luncheon. Naturally the requirements for membership have not been settled. Personally, I believe that the terms of administration should be broad enough to give every lawyer of good reputation an opportunity of membership, without respect to creed or politics.

"One of my colleagues has suggested that there be established an associate class of members, like, for instance, students, who may be admitted to the use of the library upon a member's card, without any payment. The general idea for our association is that we have a $50 initiation fee. It would be easy to get 1,200 good men to start with, which would give us an immediate fund of $60,000.

THE JUDICIARY CAMPAIGN.

A meeting of lawyers of the Twenty-third Assembly District was held at 100 Broadway yesterday for the purpose of forming an organization to co-operate with the Committee of One Hundred in the judiciary campaign. A campaign committee was formed, composed of E. J. Dunphy, Julius M. Mayer, Rudolph Dallin, William O. Gantz, E. T. Rice, Jr., Newell Martin, Joseph H. Sutton, and Carl A. Hanemann. This committee will begin work at once.

George M. Curtis has written a letter in reply to one from James C. Carter regarding the judiciary nominees. Mr. Curtis says that although he signed a petition recommending to the Democratic and Republican conventions that the Justices then on the bench be retained, his party had nominated a judicial ticket since then which he felt bound to support. He says he "cannot fail to see that by the interjection of a collateral issue, the attempt is being made to affect the result of the State contest."

CAPT. EVANS TALKS BATTLE.

The Up-town Association had a patriotic evening at their rooms, 111 Fifth Avenue, last night, and heard some notable speakers, including Capt. Evans of the Iowa, and Lieut. Hobson. Charles E. Merrill and Messrs. Ellsworth and Dimmick had the programme in charge.

After a series of interesting stereopticon views shown by Dwight L. Elmendorf, Capt. Robley D. Evans was introduced. He made a remarkably effective address, touching first on the preparations for the war made in the American fleet. He spoke of the determination of the navy, while the vessels were lying off Key West, awaiting the word of war, to avenge the Maine, "in spite of hell." He added: "Honestly, I don't think we cared much about the Cubans."

Capt. Evans gave a most graphic account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago. "There were two most interesting moments in the battle," said he. "The first one was when the four Spanish cruisers, coming out of the harbor, got clear, and were in a position to ram any one of our battleships. We all had our torpedoes ready and were going to swap off with them if they should try to torpedo us, but the poor chaps, I believe, were so thoroughly rattled that they forgot all about trying to torpedo or ram us and just started to run out of the way as fast as they could.

"The other interesting moment was when Taylor of the Indiana, whose battleship was the closest in toward the Spanish, caught sight of the Spanish torpedo boats on the way, and thought the rest of us couldn't see them. He ran up the signal 'Enemy's torpedo boats coming out.' Dick Wainwright, in charge of the Gloucester, which lay in toward shore, misread the signal. He took it to be, 'Gunboats attack the enemy's torpedo boats,' he said. He started right in after those torpedo boats, and we came near sinking the Gloucester. I said to myself: 'Well, here's some devilish new torpedo boat come from somewhere,' and turned two eight-inch guns on her. One of my officers then said to me: 'Captain, if you don't look out you'll sink the Gloucester.' 'Why,' said I, 'where the divil is the Gloucester?' Sure enough, there she was in between spitting fire as hard as she could."

Capt. Evans described the scene in which Capt. Eulate tendered him his sword, and he declined to take it. The audience applauded to the echo.

Lieut. Stanton of the navy then gave an interesting talk, and Judge Henry E. Howland also spoke. "The American eagle," said he, "is pretty apt to keep whatever he stretches his wings over."

Col. Downs described a portion of the Seventy-first Regiment's campaign, and then Lieut. Hobson, who was heartily received, talked of what he had seen in Cuba while on an official visit to the army. He described a dinner at which Gens. Miles, Wheeler, and Shafter sat down, and which consisted of one hardtack apiece, fried bacon, and coffee. The commanding Generals, in his opinion, fared as poorly as the men.

THE TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The United States Supreme Court to-day announced its decision sustaining the constitutionality of that feature of the tax laws of New York which lays a tax on foreign corporations doing business in the State, according to the capital employed.

Judge Shiras, in announcing the court's opinion, said the law was settled that a State might impose such conditions for permitting a foreign corporation to do business within its limits as it judged expedient and that it might make the grant dependent upon the payment of a specified license tax or a sum proportioned to the amount of capital used within the State. This was not, the court held, a discrimination against the products of outside States.

Justice Harlan announced the dissent of himself and Justice Brown. He said the former decisions of the court had been uniform against State laws which favored domestic firms, corporations or persons as against these from other States. If each State set up a system of special taxes on these outside bodies, these two Justices continued, it would in the aggregate amount to a sort of protective tariff system, overcoming the freedom of trade between the States.

BOSTON BANK TO CLOSE.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The stockholders of the Tremont National Bank were notified to-day that the affairs of the bank would be at once wound up and the business and the good-will transferred to the Eliot National Bank. This action was decided on at a meeting of the Directors this afternoon. It is an entirely independent move, and bears no direct relation to the liquidation of the other nine banks.

The Tremont Bank was incorporated in 1814, being the sixth oldest bank in the city. Its capitalization formerly was $2,000,000, but it was reduced to $1,000,000 a couple of years ago. Its surplus fund is now about $121,000.

ROOSEVELT'S FLYING TOUR

The Republican Candidate's Quick Trip Through Brooklyn in a Carriage.

DEVIOUS WAYS TO PLATFORMS

One Climb in Particular, the Colonel Remarked, Reminded Him of San Juan Hill—Sulzer's Park Meeting.

Col. Roosevelt set out to speak at six meetings in Brooklyn last night before winding up in Manhattan, and from exactly 7:24 o'clock, when he addressed an open air meeting at the Invincible Club in Fulton Street, near Nostrand Avenue, until 9:19, when his party took a tug at South Fifth Street for Sulzer's Park, in Harlem, he had accomplished the task on schedule time and with eleven minutes to spare.

The trip was unique in more ways than one. Among other things it revealed to the man who is not up in the ways of private entrances to Brooklyn halls, more devious ways and labyrinthian passages to reach the various stages than he ever before dreamed of. In one hall the candidate and his party were conducted by guides through half a dozen rooms, through dark passages and up dark stairways, to burst in upon the stage before a crowd, howling like dervishes.

The climax was reached at Knickerbocker Hall, when the Roosevelt party, unable to get into the hall in the orthodox way, was conducted by mysterious guides through a stable yard reached by a long lane, up a winding outside iron stairway leading to a fire-escape in the rear of the stage, finally to crawl through a window before it could reach its destination. And the way was lighted by enthusiastic Republicans armed with lanterns and guarded by Brooklyn policemen. Col. Roosevelt said this climb reminded him of San Juan Hill. This remark fell upon willing ears, and there was much noise thereat.

The most remarkable thing about the invasion of Brooklyn last night was the furious ride of the Colonel's immediate party and the half dozen cabs of newspaper men which followed in the pace set by Col. Roosevelt's horses was much like a charge. The horses ran part of the way, and the long procession through the boulder-paved highways of Brooklyn was an object lesson, a startling innovation to the early retiring inhabitants of the upper part of the town and a nerve-racking experience from the bumping to every one except the candidate. He unblushingly said he liked it.

Col. Roosevelt reached the Invincible Club in company with Walter B. Atterbury five minutes ahead of time. They had come from the Fifth Avenue Hotel where they had had dinner. Here they were joined by Messrs. Woodruff and Dady and several others. The Invincible's grounds were lighted up, and the inhabitants living on the next street had hung lanterns out of their rear windows. The crowd was large.

The Chairman of the meeting, in introducing Col. Roosevelt, said that he appeared against the advice of his physician, but when the candidate began to speak, his voice appeared to be as strong as ever. He made a talk lasting about three minutes. In one point of his speech, just after Col. Roosevelt had appealed for the votes of everybody in sight and had been confidently assured that he would get them, one man yelled out: "I am a Democrat, and you'll get mine." "Thank you, my friend," responded the Colonel; "I want the votes of every honest Democrat and Independent," and then he went on to charge dishonesty on the part of Mr. Croker and the leaders of the Democratic Party.

There was great cheering in Turn Hall, in Sumpter Street, when the party came in. The hall was filled, and as the Colonel appeared the crowd rose to its feet and thousands of flags fluttered to the strains of a patriotic selection by the band. Just as Col. Roosevelt started to speak, a rather good looking young woman threw a bunch of roses at his feet. He stooped, picked them up, and fastened one in his buttonhole to the great delight of the young woman, who blushed and looked pleased.

At Schiellein's Hall, in Atlantic Avenue, Col. Roosevelt devoted himself to talking about labor. He referred to Henry Weissman, a labor leader of the district, whom he said had aided him, and then said that all the laboring men knew that he never went back on his word. "I would go out of my way," said he, "to see to the interests of the wage worker, because upon him rests the security and prosperity of the country. I wouldn't have said this if Mr. Weissman were not here to tell you that my acts in the past bear out what I say now."

The meeting at this was tremendous, and when the crowd had gotten through telling Col. Roosevelt that he was "all right," and the Colonel had assured them that he was, Col. Dady jubilantly remarked to Mr. Woodruff: "Say, Tim! That was a ten-strike! Say! we've gained a thousand votes right here."

The Palm Garden in Hamburg Avenue was reached at 8:33, amid a shower of red lights, fireworks in general and cheers. Inside the hall before Col. Roosevelt could be heard, he had to mount a table.

As he came in a little girl in the front row got up in her chair and with wide-open eyes gazed wonderingly at the candidate. Presently she sat down looking disappointed:

"What's the matter?" asked her father.

"Why, why, I thought he was a great big man," she lisped, "an' had a sword and a pistol, 'tite sin'r big a'-tall."

At Knickerbocker Hall Mr. Woodruff, who had preceded, threatened to deprive the crowd of the pleasure of hearing Col. Roosevelt if the noise wasn't stopped. It was here that the climb up the fire-escape ladder was taken. Col. Roosevelt made a speech a minute and a half in length. The hall was crowded and Col. Dady's estimate of the gain in votes went up in direct ratio to the general noise.

The crush at Sulzer's Park was tremendous. It was reached after the ride up the river, lasting about half an hour. Fully 3,000 persons were in the hall. There had been many speakers, and part of the crowd was leaving when the Colonel's party hove in sight. Then they surged back, and the ovation Mr. Roosevelt received was fully as enthusiastic as he had received in Brooklyn. At this meeting he devoted a part of his speech to Mr. Croker.

"Croker has recently seen fit to attack me in regard to the Seeley dinner," said the Colonel in sarcastic tones. The crowd laughed. "He said I would not have tried them if I could have helped it. He judges others by himself. [Shouts of laughter.] I could have helped it by raising my hand," went on Col. Roosevelt, "by raising my hand. But I was bound that the law applied to Avenue A should also apply to Fifth Avenue. [Tremendous cheering.] I was determined that equal justice should be shown to every one. It was that fact that galled Mr. Croker."

The allusion to the Seeley dinner created something of a sensation in the hall, and for fully three minutes the applause was tremendous.

In the rest of his speech Col. Roosevelt referrred frequently to Mr. Croker, attacking him on his opposition to Justice Daly.

From Sulzer's Park the party went to Lenox Lyceum.

Before starting on his speaking tour, Col. Roosevelt spent the greater portion of yesterday at Republican State headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he received callers, dictated letters, and consulted with the party managers.

Commander Brownson of the Yankee was one of his callers, and ex-Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews was another. Major Andrews said it was enough to explain his position, being a Democrat and intending to vote for Col. Roosevelt, that Col. Roosevelt was an admirable man. "There are a great many Democrats who will vote as I do," said he. "I don't mean independent Democrats, either. Many organization Democrats and strong partisans will vote for Roosevelt because he is a man they admire. They aren't saying much, naturally, just now."

Driver and Team Killed by a Train.

MERRICK, L. I., Oct. 31.—An east-bound train on the Long Island Railroad shortly after 8 o'clock this morning crashed into a truck loaded with cracked stone, and driven by Robert Fitzsimmons of Brooklyn. Fitzsimmons and his team of horses were killed and the wagon wrecked. The accident was due to Fitzsimmons being unable to see the track on account of a building.

Shall We Keep the Philippines?

Public opinion is divided as to the wisdom of keeping the Philippines. Wise statesmen are found on both sides of the question. Public opinion, however, is all one way in regard to the wisdom of everybody keeping their health. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is widely used. This medicine is both preventive and cure for malarial fevers, stomach disorders, torpid liver, and impure blood. It is agreeable to weak stomachs and soothing to the nerves.

B. Altman & Co.

MODERN AND ANTIQUE ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES.

Turkish, Indian and Japanese Embroideries and materials for general decoration, also for furnishing Smoking Rooms and Cozy Corners.

WILL OFFER TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

100 Lounging Cushions, covered with Turkish Gold Embroidery on Satin, at . . . . $3.90 Each.

Embroidered Bragas for Cushions and various fancy work, at . . . . 75c., $1.25 and $1.75

Ceasarian Embroideries in soft color effects, at $3.00, $4.00 and $6.00

Farrackabad Prints, 2x4 yards, . . . $3.50 Each.

All the Comforts of Home
FOR A SMALL WEEKLY PAYMENT.

The best recommendation is found in the fact that our competitors imitate us.

Although we have reduced the price of our improved FOUR (4) ROOM FLAT, the goods we offer are superior in style and quality.

PARLOR.
Wide Wale Velour Parlor Suit, 5 pieces.
Cherry Pier Mirror, beveled glass.
Cherry Parlor Table.
Brass and Onyx Lamp, silk lamp shade.
Pair White and Gold Frame Pictures.
1 Handsome Large Rug, 7.6x10.6.

4-Room FLAT,
COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AT
125.00

BEDROOM.
1 Antique Chamber Set, 5 pieces.
1 Bed Spring.
1 Toilet Set, 10 pieces.
1 Mattress, 1 Comfortable, 1 Oak Rocker.
1 Oak Chair, 1 Pair Pillows, 10 yards Matting.

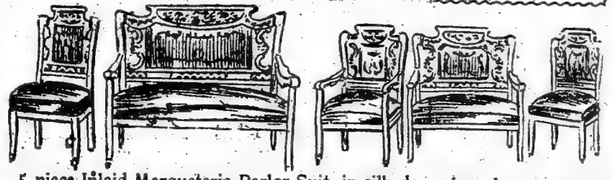

5-piece Inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suit, in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; worth 28.00. **17.50**

DINING ROOM.
1 Oak Sideboard.
6 Oak Chairs
1 Oak Dining Table.
1 Tea Set, 56 pieces.
1 Handsome Table Cover.
15 Yards Matting.

LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.

KITCHEN.
1 Oak Kitchen Closet.
1 Range.
3 Kitchen Chairs.
1 Set Tinware, 25 pieces.
1 Kitchen Table.
12 yards Oilcloth.

Out-of-town customers will find it advantageous to deal with us, as we make such orders a specialty.

J. BAUMANN & BRO.,
1479, 1481, 1483 3d Ave., at 84th St.
Open Saturdays Till 10 P. M. 84th St. Station "L."

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

Gerry Agent Agnew Arrests Two Women, Who Are Locked Up.

Gerry Agent Agnew last night arrested Rosina Staiver, fifty-two years old, of 92 East Tenth Street, and Mary Landis, thirty-one years old, of 303 East Thirty-sixth Street, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Meade in Yorkville Police Court, charging them with kidnapping the five weeks' old girl baby of Mrs. Ellen Kelly, address unknown. Agent Agnew and the police authorities refused to give any information as to the arrest.

The sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Staiver went to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where her mother was locked up, later in the evening. She said her mother and Mrs. Landis were midwives. Eight or ten days ago, she said, a woman from Newark came to her mother's house and said she wanted an infant to adopt. Mrs. Staiver and Mrs. Landis procured the infant, which they are charged with kidnapping from another midwife whose name the girl did not know, for a consideration of $10. The infant is now in Newark.

MAGISTRATE CRANE GENEROUS.

He Gives a Baby Carriage to a Complainant in Court.

Magistrate Crane signalized his re-appearance on the bench in the Harlem Police Court several weeks ago by giving a five-dollar bill to a poor women who had been dispossessed. Since that time his sympathies have been appealed to by all sorts and conditions of people. The janitor of the court house is kept busy erasing cross marks on the steps of the building, which he says is the vagrant's alphabet for a "good thing" inside.

Yesterday Mrs. Laura Mosher of 957 Bergen Street, Jersey City, caused Harry Sim, the janitor of 364 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to be summoned into court. Mrs. Mosher quickly enlisted the Magistrate's sympathies. She said that she used to live at 364 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

When she left the place she left a baby buggy and a doll carriage. She told Sim if he would take care of the carriage he could have the doll carriage, but when she called for the baby buggy Sim said he had given it away, and all that was there was the doll's carriage. Sim told the Magistrate that he thought Mrs. Mosher had given him the baby buggy and he had given it to a family who had moved out of the city. Mrs. Mosher demanded either her baby buggy or the money, and said:

"Oh, that dear little sweet baby buggy! I shall never see it again. Why, oh why was it taken from me!" Then Mrs. Mosher wept copiously.

"How much did that buggy cost?" asked Magistrate Crane.

Mrs. Mosher stopped weeping and putting her forefinger to her forehead began to think.

"Seven dollars, your Honor," she replied.

"Will you be satisfied if you get another buggy that cost me $25?" asked the Magistrate.

Mrs. Mosher said she would try to be satisfied, though there was a look of disappointment as if the $7

The Wanamaker Store

A Preview of the Holidays

Art Products of Four Nations

FRANCE, Italy, Austria, Germany are represented in the General Assembly of Holiday Goods that salute you from our Bric-a-brac Art Room—basement—to-day.

The thought of Christmas is abroad, and Wanamaker's is an oracle of the Holidays, whence emanates the festive spirit of the glad season.

Just now we print nothing about holiday business and the prices of holiday things. We simply proclaim the advent of Bronzes from France, Marbles from Italy, Pottery from France, Germany and Austria. Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Teplitz, Carlsbad,—a veritable pan-municipal show of the latest art merchandise from the cities most distinguished for co-operative products of the fine and mechanic arts.

There are statuettes, busts, vases, plates, toilet things, table articles—all things produced in glass, china, marble and bronze. It is a duty owing to yourself to see that roomful of bric-a-brac.

Another Dress Goods Surprise

This time, black dress goods;—black Mohair Crepons, in six patterns. Like the two previous offers, it will be a matter told in the morning and ended by night.

These are French-made. A regrettable part of the transaction that brings them here at this price is, that we have agreed not to mention the maker's name. Perhaps, after all, it would not mean much to you, but it would surprise the trade somewhat, for it is a very famous name indeed, and seldom associated with a little price.

The goods do not lend themselves well to verbal description,—few black goods do. Imagine the very highest grade mohair-crepons you have ever seen sold at a dollar and a half a yard, and you will get a fair idea of them. They are heavy, rich, highly lustrous and new.

85c. a Yard.

That is a little more than half price. The goods were on the looms less than sixty days ago, and only came through the custom house last week. If you want *black*, you cannot do better than look at these quickly.

Two Important Suit Items Women's suits of our own sort, these, from our own matchless collection at less than their fair prices.

Their former prices were low; their present prices are irresistible. The reduction is wholly in your interest,—there is nothing the matter with the suits, as you will acknowledge with emphasis when you see them.

At $15—Of mixed coverts and camel's hair checks, fly-front and tight-fitting waists; jackets silk-lined; correctly hanging skirts, beautifully finished; values up to $25.

At $22—In a variety of exquisite tailor mixtures and serges; most all beautifully silk-lined throughout; values up to $37.

Second floor, Broadway.

About the Lillian One of our specialties, and one of the best. It is a corset, or, rather, it is thirty-seven corsets.

We give you in the Lillian everything that you get in a made-to-order corset, except the bill. That is why we have so many different styles. We can fit anybody, and in this connection the word "fit" is not a word to be used lightly.

We know of no corset so good as the "Lillian," and we spent years in hunting. It is made by the best maker in Europe. It is fitted here by acknowledged experts.

Prices vary between a dollar-and-a-half and twenty-one dollars. The higher priced ones are the finest corsets made in the world. The lower-priced ones are the finest made for the prices.

These three are especially popular:

An $1.50—Of white coutil; medium waist; well boned; two side steels. At $2—Same with corded bust; lace trimmed; white and drab.

At $3.75—The Lillian abdominal corset; low bust and long over hips; with webbing; white and drab.

At $4—Of real whalebone; bias cut; long waist; medium bust, and gored hips and bust.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Taffeta Silk Waists Very attractive new styles in this late arrival of taffeta waists. More than that, however. These are of unusually excellent quality silk. Well made, too, and priced to your liking. There's a handsome waist for $5. It's a Roman striped taffeta; full front and pointed yoke and plaited back; straight cuffs and detachable plaited collar. Others of solid colors, stripes and plain blacks, all with pretty new effects, at $6 to $15. A fine black waist of excellent black taffeta, at only $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The New Silk Velvet Hats Handsome hats in the latest approved styles, and the kind that sell regularly at $1.75. This lot will go at $1.10. You may get elsewhere a cheap-looking velveteen hat for that. These are of fine silk velvet.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Made-to-Measure Overcoat Here is another bid for popularity on the part of the Men's Tailoring Store. It is a companion offer to that of a $35 sack suit made to your measure for $25, which has increased our acquaintance by hundreds a day.

Now we offer to make you an overcoat to your measure for the same price,

$25.

It will be made of frieze,—which is undoubtedly exactly the cloth you desire, it being the favorite of the season,—in black or in an Oxford mixture. It will be lined throughout with a fine grade of satin. It will be cut and trimmed and finished in the very highest style known to the sartorial art, and it will fit you as if it cost $50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some New Neckwear For Women Arrivals of pretty new pieces in many styles almost daily at this season. To-day, some new stock collars with bow effects in lace and chiffon. Also a lot of liberty silk neck ruffs with plaited ends. The latter are the usual $2 kinds, but here now at $1.45 each.

Tenth street.

Separate Skirts Fifty of them here at a low price, — Five Dollars each. One of the most interesting offers of its kind that we have been permitted to make in some time.

You will recognize the value as soon as you see the skirts. They are made of serge,—good serge,—in black or blue, with a flounce and two rows of strapping. Lined with percaline and thoroughly tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Fine Shoes We take three kinds out of a great stock of all-worthy shoes, because these seem to deserve particular mention. At the prices quoted equal qualities are rare offerings:

At $5—Of oxide kid; the soft, dull kind; thick soles, filled with cork; square heels; laced; a splendid walking shoe.

At $5—Of chrome kidskin; soft and fine; turned soles; neat tips of patent leather; laced; medium heels.

At $2—Of good, firm kidskin; solid soles and medium heels; patent leather tips.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

A Line of Towels There's a very full line of the famous "Old Bleach" towels in this stock. And here are others, the telling of which must be interesting, because they're good, and low-priced as well.

Huck towels, fringed, at $1.20 a dozen.
Bleached hemmed Huck towels, $1.50 doz.
Heavy hemmed Huck towels, at 18c. each.
Hemstitched Huck Towels, at 25c. each.
Fringed Huck towels, damask border, at 35c. each.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

RAILROADS WANT A POOL.

Mr. Depew Says the Joint Traffic Association Will Be Dissolved—No Attempt to Evade Laws.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Joint Traffic Association, which has been declared by the United States Supreme Court to be an organization in violation of the anti-trust provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law, was asked yesterday what course the railroad managers propose to pursue. He said: "The Association will be dissolved and a statement of the existing conditions governing the operation of railroads in this country will be submitted to Congress and to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and those bodies will be asked to assist in framing a law that will meet these conditions. Although the object of our Association was, primarily, to enforce the Inter-State Commerce Act, it appears that we have no right to exist under the law. There certainly will be no attempt to defy or evade the law.

"Competition between railroads differs entirely from competition in trade. For illustration, there are eight lines of railroad between New York and Chicago, four or five lines between New York and St. Louis, several lines between New York and Cincinnati, and lines between New York and Peoria. The Western places named are all reservoirs into which large territories pour their products and in which freight is gathered and sent out by the different lines. Now, the railroad rate to New York from either Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Peoria, affects all the other rates. A bankrupt railroad company, however, which has no obligations to meet to the investors who put their money into its securities, will arrange with some big shipper to give him the whole of its transportation facilities at a ruinously low rate. The other railroads, obeying the law, simply let the bankrupt line take that business at its cut rate, while they endeavor to keep up a rate which is regarded as reasonable and remunerative.

"The bankrupt line gets deeper and deeper in debt, but the big shipper, to whom it has given the low rate, if his privilege is continued long enough, drives all of his competitors out of existence or absorbs them. Thus a trade trust, or combination, is created through the operation of the very law which was enacted to prevent such combinations. A trade combination formed in this way possesses powers almost unlimited; it dictates to the producer the price it shall pay him for his products; it dictates to the consumer the price that he shall pay, and it dictates to the railroads what the freight charges shall be. These large combinations, when thus formed, distribute their freight only among the railroad lines which agree to protect them by not giving equally low rates to any competitors. Consequently there is no chance for any competitors. The business of the large combinations becomes so vast that no railroad line, nor several lines, can afford to do without their traffic. If this condition keeps up for five years more the entire business of the country will be in a very few hands. Even the great grain business will be controlled by a small number of firms.

"The Joint Traffic Association has been weak because is could not form a pool under existing laws. It has been unable to impose penalties for violations of its agreement, and it therefore could not offer its members the protection necessary to prevent rate-cutting to get business. All that the railroads ask is the right to contract among themselves, or, in other words, to form a pool. There are three provisions which they are willing shall govern such a pool. The first is that no pool can be made unless it is approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission; second, that the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall have supervision of the operations of the pool and, third, that the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall have power to abrogate any clause of a pooling agreement that it may regard as unjust or unsatisfactory, and also to change the rates if they shall appear to be unreasonable. Thus the whole matter of a traffic pool would be under the immediate supervision of the Government.

"The railroad companies do not care how much the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are enlarged. All that they desire is that the laws shall be so adjusted to present conditions as to enable the railroads to conduct their business on a stable basis and earn a reasonable return on the capital invested. As matters now stand we cannot lawfully make any agreement, no matter how beneficial its purpose may be.

"A serious condition confronts the railroads of this country. If legislative relief fails, then it will be a case of the survival of the fittest. It will not mean the bankruptcy of all the railroads, but it will inevitably result in the concentration of the railroad business of this country in the hands of a very few corporations."

AIR MOTORS ON THE CENTRAL.

Experiments with electric motors and compressed air motors have been in progress on the New York Central Railroad for more than a year, with a view of finding some practicable method of hauling passenger trains through the Fourth Avenue tunnel without the annoyance of smoke. President Callaway is so well pleased with the results produced by one of the air motors that he has authorized Superintendent Van Etten to put it into actual service on the Putnam division of the New York Central.

As soon as the necessary details can be arranged some of the trains leaving the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station on the Putnam division will regularly have compressed air as a motive power instead of steam. If this method of moving trains works successfully under all conditions it is proposed to utilize it in hauling the passenger trains through the long Fourth Avenue tunnel. Various electrical motors have been tried for this purpose but in no instance have entirely satisfactory results been reached.

There are some of the officers of the New York Central, however, who believe that eventually the motive power of the entire system will be changed from steam to electricity or compressed air. The first step to be taken in ....s direction is the clearing of the Fourth Avenue tunnel of the steam and smoke nuisance, and whether this is to be accomplished by the compressed air or by electricity depends largely on the practical working of the compressed air motor on the Putnam division.

GEN. EARLE WINS HIS CASE.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision which saves for Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle the Hotel Normandie.

When the General leased the hotel New Netherland, in June, 1893, he purchased from W. & J. Sloane the carpets, hangings, draperies, and upholstery for $74,000, and from the Phoenix Furniture Company the furniture for $180,000. To secure these companies Earle gave promissory notes and executed an agreement that he should acquire title only after all the notes were paid. He paid one or two of the notes as they matured, and in December, 1893, some of the notes being unpaid, an extension of time was granted him and a new set of notes executed, to secure which he executed to George H. Robinson, as trustee for these companies, a mortgage upon the Hotel Normandie and all its contents, at the same time making a payment on account of his indebtedness.

Earle was dispossessed from the New Netherland, and W. & J. Sloane and the Phoenix Furniture Company took possession of their property at the hotel and resold the property to Messrs. Stafford and Whittaker, the present tenants of the New Netherland, realizing $75,000 for the Phoenix Company and $38,000 for W. & J. Sloane. This resulted in a deficit to these two companies amounting, with interest, to about $150,000. Thereupon Robinson, as trustee for the companies, undertook to foreclose his mortgage on the Hotel Normandie and its contents to pay this deficit.

When this foreclosure was threatened an action was brought on behalf of Lillie J. Earle, as the owner of the Hotel Normandie, through ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer and David Gerber, to enjoin the foreclosure of the mortgage, her contention being that, inasmuch as the companies had first taken possession of their property in the New Netherland and repossessed themselves of the goods sold to Gen. Earle, as the title to the property was not to pass to Gen. Earle until the payment of the notes, and as the companies exercised their right to repossess themselves of their goods, they thereby rescinded the contract of sale, and could not, by means of the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Normandie, recover the balance of the purchase price or deficit.

The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Judge Ingraham, who decided in favor of Mrs. Earle. The General Term affirmed the judgment, and then G. W. Pinney, Jr., representing Robinson, trustee for the companies, carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where the decision was affirmed.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—
quickly allays roughness or irritation, invaluable for chapped hands or lips.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The General Superintendent Makes His Annual Report—Postal Stations in Railroad Depots Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service shows that at the close of the year there were 8,074 clerks employed and that with the closed pouch and express pouch service, the grand total of miles traveled in the service was 285,565,343.

Matter so illegibly addressed as to require special attention before delivery could be effected or which could not be delivered at all, amounted to 13,503,486 pieces for the year, 7,655,585 pieces of which were returned to writers or corrected and forwarded to destination, the rest being turned into the Dead Letter Office for disposition.

The number of casualties last year exceeded the record of any previous year, though the number of fatalities was not so great. There were 527 casualties, in which 7 clerks were killed, 34 seriously injured, and 146 slightly injured. It is urged that some provision be made by Congress for the relief of the families of clerks killed while on duty, by the creation of a Railway Mail Service relief fund for the benefit of clerks permanently disabled or killed in the line of duty.

An innovation is proposed in the way of establishing postal stations in railroad stations, and this and other recommendations have been approved by the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

It is estimated that $8,928,118 will be required for salaries of railway postal clerks for the year ending June 30, 1900, and $4,204,500 for railway post office cars, exclusive of subsidized lines.

IN MEMORY OF SURGEON GIBBS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—By direction of the President, the general field hospital at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., has been designated as John Blair Gibbs United States Army General Hospital, in honor of Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs United States Navy, who died June 12, 1898, from wounds received in an engagement with Spanish infantry at Guantanamo.

THE OREGON AND IOWA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department this afternoon announced the arrival at Bahia, Brazil, of the battleships Oregon and Iowa. They are nineteen days from Tompkinsville, making an exceptionally smooth and rapid run down the coast. The collier Abarenda, now lying at Bahia, consumed thirty-one days in making the same trip. Because of her lack of speed she probably will be allowed to return to the United States instead of going along to Honolulu, as was intended.

The battleships will stop at Bahia for a few days, replenishing their coal bunkers from the Abarenda and the Celtic, and then will proceed to Rio, where they are to take part in the great demonstration there on Nov. 15 to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the Republic of Brazil.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Ambassador Hitchcock, at St. Petersburg, has been in communication with the State Department regarding the establishment of steamship communication between the United States and Russia, with a view to an increase of trade between the two countries.

Through United States Consul Bornholdt, at Riga, arrangements have been made with the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen, which possesses a large fleet of steamships, to establish a line direct between Russia and the United States. The vessels will make experimental runs between St. Petersburg, Riga, and New York.

The advantage to the importers in the United States of this line, Consul Bornholdt says, will be in cheaper freights and avoidance of trans-shipments. He is confident it will increase the trade between the two countries, and bespeaks patronage for it as essential to its continuance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:30	Sun sets	4:57	Moon rises 6:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:04	Gov. Isl'd	9:29	H. Gate 11:18
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:35	Gov. Isl'd	9:54	H. Gate 11:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cyprian Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Capri, Rio Janeiro, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lisbonense, Para, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., for Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 28 and up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 1.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Edam, Amsterdam, Oct. 22.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 22.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 21.
State of Texas, Brunswick, Oct. 29.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Tallahassee.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

Albamo, Havre, Oct. 19.
Astrakan, Shields, Oct. 19.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 22.
Johannesburg, Shields, Oct. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 25.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 31.
Georgian Prince, Manchester, Oct. 20.
Nueces, Galveston Oct. 27.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Oct. 22.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Oct. 27.
Philadelphia, Ponce, Oct. 30.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, Oct. 29.
Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 21.
Maori, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Cronia, Shields, Oct. 22.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 26.
Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 22.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 31.

SUNDAY, NOV. 6.

Buffalo, Hull, Oct. 28.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Knight Bachelor, London, Oct. 23.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 29.
Naranja, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Nordaavet, Antwerp, Oct. 23.
Palatia, Hamburg, Oct. 25.
Pisa, Hamburg, Oct. 24.

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 31.

SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Schaarsmidt, Hamburg Oct. 12 and Havre 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Jacobsen, London Oct. 20, to the New York Shipping Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:15 A. M. Nov. 1.

SS Pawnee, Ingram, Jacksonville Oct. 25 and Wilmington, N. C., 28th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Van Der Zee, Rotterdam, &c., Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 A. M.

SS Meridian, (Br.,) Wilson, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 18, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:26 A. M.

SS City of Washington, Stevens, Havana Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Oct. 27 and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Antonio, Young, Matanzas, &c., Oct. 20, in ballast to Central Cuban Relief Co.

SS Pioqua, (Br.,) Brown, Syracuse Oct. 2 and Gibraltar 13th, with mdse. to Phelp Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Carlisle, (Br.,) Simpson, Genoa Oct. 9, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Theos, (Br.,) Dean, Patras, &c., Sept. 24, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Selders, Savanilla, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Brazilia, (Ger.,) Deesing, Hamburg Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Strathavon, (Br.,) Sim, Rotterdam Oct. 12, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 31, 9:30 P. M., W. N. W., gentle breeze, clearing.

Sailed.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.
SS Port Melbourne, (Br.,) for London.

Spoken.

Bark Drumeltan, (Br.,) Smith, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Sept. 24 in lat. 2 south, lon. 117 east.

Bark Lindley, (Br.,) Isbister, from New York for Anjer, was spoken Oct. 15. Position not given.

Ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Gerdes, from Dublin for New York, was spoken Oct. 18 in lat. 44, lon. 17.

Miscellaneous.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 31.—SS Anglian, (Br.,) Capt. Toozes, from London Oct. 23 for Boston, reported disabled by SS Strathairly, (Br.,) yesterday, sched this port to-day unassisted with three blades of her propeller gone, which she reported were broken off on Oct. 26 in lat. 50 degrees north, lon. 21 degress west.

SS Anglian, (Br.,) which arr. here to-day, reports she passed the new 7,800 ton SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from Newcastle, Oct. 23 for New York, before reported with machinery disabled, but declining assistance, by the North-German Lloyd SS Karlsruhe on Oct. 29, in lat. 50 degrees north, lon. 13 degrees west, and that the Chicago was heading for Queenstown.

HAVRE, Oct. 31.—SS Beechley, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from New York Oct. 15 for this port, on entering the harbor to-day collided with the local SS Rapide, (Fr.,) damaging her. Damage to the Beechley, if any, was not reported.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed St. Michael's Oct. 27.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New York via Montevideo, arr. at Buenos Ayres Oct. 2.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Worrall, from New York via Montevideo, arr. at Buenos Ayres Oct. 4.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Beard, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Table Bay Oct. 5.

SS Borderer, (Br.,) Capt. Hay, from New York for East London, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V. Oct. 22.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Henriette, (Br.,) Capt. Berg, sld. from Newcastle, Eng., for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Capt. Hilt, from New York for Stockholm, arr. at Dartmouth yesterday.

SS Tantallis, (Br.,) Capt. Hannah, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Fydene, (Br.,) Capt. Milburn, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook Oct. 29.

SS Elton, (Br.,) Capt. Ramsey, from New York for Hull, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Land, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Delke Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhle, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde Oct. 28.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) Capt. Beyer, from New York, arr. at Para Oct. 29.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Oct. 29.

SS Fort Salisbury, (Br.,) Capt. Salmon, from New York via Adelaide, &c., arr. at Brisbane yesterday.

SS Arch, (Br.,) Capt. Holman, from New York, arr. at Australian Port previously.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Chaplin, from New York via Aden for Singapore, &c., arr. at Indian Port previously.

SS Beechley, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, sld. from Amsterdam for New York Oct. 29.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from New York for Port Natal, &c., arr. at Cape Town Oct. 29.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York for Naples, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New York to-day.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Strike Quickly.

"On the instant when a lion shows his temper" said a famous lion tamer "cut him quickly over the face. Don't wait until he springs at you." This is equally good advice for treating the lion of disease. Many an attack of dangerous illness would be headed off if at the first premonitory symptoms the victim would strike quickly.

Those severe coughs, bronchial affections and wasting diseases which emerge into consumption would never get their savage teeth into the constitution if their early signs were headed off by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It provides such an abundance of rich nourishing blood that tuberculosis germs have no chance to get any lodgment in the lungs. It clears the skin and purges all the impurities from every organ. It invigorates the liver to expel all bilious poisons from the circulation. It creates healthy tissue, vitalized nerve fiber and gives solid strength.

"I have thought for a long time," writes Mrs. Rose Petty, of Lockville, Chatham Co., N. C., "that I would not do you justice if I did not write and tell you how I was cured of that dreadful disease called consumption, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I had measles and pneumonia both at the same time, and came near dying, and as soon as I was able to go out I was taken with grip, and then followed consumption. My physician did all he could for my relief but I received none. I tried everything that I could hear of that was good for a cough but grew worse, and would have died soon had I not commenced using the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I felt improved before the first bottle was finished. I took six bottles, and after that I felt better and stronger than in ten years before. That was six years ago, and to-day do not feel any symptoms of a return of the disease. I remain cured, and I think I am the cause of a friend being cured by using the same medicine. He was afflicted as I was, and after every thing failed to cure him he took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and was cured."

Ready Everywhere, November 1st.

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY

Beginning the New Volume and Opening

THE SPANISH WAR SERIES

"The latest enterprise of The Century throws into the shade nearly everything that has been done in the past. . . . Sampson, Schley, Evans, Taylor, Wainwright, Sigsbee, and Hobson are the principal contributors to the series. As an historical collection these papers ought to be invaluable. . . . Add to all these the immense resources of modern illustration."—New York Tribune.

The November CENTURY contains the first part of

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S

Personal Narrative of

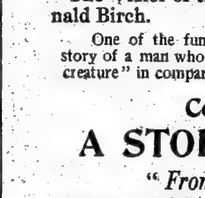

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "MAINE"

Here for the first time the Captain of the *Maine* gives, in full and authoritative manner, his personal story of the memorable events connected with the catastrophe which precipitated the Spanish war,—the arrival of his ship in Havana harbor, her reception, and her destruction. New facts will be told in Captain Sigsbee's articles. There will be three in all,—*fully and accurately illustrated with photographs and drawings.*

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE WILL WRITE FOR NO OTHER MAGAZINE.

IN THIS NUMBER BEGINS:

(1) A New Life of Alexander the Great.

By BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Professor of Greek at Cornell University, superbly illustrated with reconstructions of the life of Alexander's day by Castaigne, Louis Loeb, and other artists.

At this time, when empire-making projects are engaging the attention of the nations the story of the heroic acts and large purposes of the Macedonian conqueror vill be of great interest. It is the intention of the writer of this history to present a renote historical character in the guise of a man who would be recognized as human and modern if alive to-day.

(2) A Novel by Marion Crawford.

"Via Crucis: A Romance of the Second Crusade." With full-page pictures by Louis Loeb.

This is the story of a young English knight who becomes a Crusader. The chief object of the book is to bring a character which approaches as nearly as possible to that of a primitive Christian into sudden contact with the enormous contrasts of the Middle Ages, with the splendor of the great French and German barons and the abject misery of the poor.

(3) The Many-Sided Franklin.

By PAUL LEICESTER FORD, author of "The True George Washington," etc.

Mr. Ford here begins a series of papers dealing in an entertaining way with separate characteristics of Franklin and various phases of his extraordinary career,—"Franklin's Family Relations," "Franklin the Scientist," "The Writer," "The Humorist," "The Politician," etc. They are the result of original research both as to literary contents and illustrations.

(4) A Story by Frank R. Stockton.

"The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander." Illustrated by Reginald Birch.

One of the funniest conceits of the author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?"—the story of a man who has lived so long that "The Wandering Jew is but a poor modern creature" in comparison.

Complete in this Number

A STORY BY MARK TWAIN

"From The London 'Times' of 1904."

Based upon a recent invention and incidentally touching upon the Dreyfus case.

WHY WE WON AT MANILA.

By LIEUTENANT FISKE, U. S. N., inventor of the Fiske range-finder, who was on the *Petrel* in the battle of Manila Bay. Treating especially of the gunnery in the battle, and why our guns were better served than those of the Spaniards.

LOWELL'S IMPRESSIONS OF SPAIN.
MARK TWAIN IN CALIFORNIA, By Noah Brooks,
A PORTRAIT OF DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL,

COLORED COVER BY GRASSET.

The famous poster-maker of Paris furnishes the cover of the November CENTURY.—A design emblematic of the life of Alexander the Great. The cover of the December CENTURY will be a water-color by the great French artist Tissot, whose illustrations of "The Life of Christ" have given him world-wide fame.

LIEUT. HOBSON

The hero of the "Merrimac" will contribute to The Century Magazine the only account that he will write of

THE SINKING OF THE "MERRIMAC,"

the most dramatic incident of the war.

This striking narrative will be published in three parts, beginning in the December number: first, the origin of the plan and the preparations for its execution, down to the recall from the first attempt; second, a thrilling account of the manœuvre, the explosion of the collier, and the capture of the party by Admiral Cervera; third, the interesting story of the captivity of the *Merrimac* survivors.

LIEUT. HOBSON WILL WRITE FOR NO OTHER MAGAZINE.

Following Captain Sigsbee's and Lieutenant Hobson's contributions, three will be articles on

THE DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

The men in command tell the facts.

Written by

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON,
REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY,
COMMODORE PHILIP,
CAPTAIN EVANS,
CAPTAIN TAYLOR,
LIEUT. COM. WAINWRIGHT.

General Naval Operations Described by

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN,
CAPTAIN CROWNINSHIELD,
CAPTAIN JOHN B. BARTLETT,
LIEUTENANT BERNADOU,
LIEUTENANT WINSLOW,
and others.

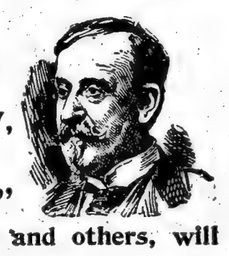

"The Work of the Army,"

By GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER and others, will be announced later.

Everybody will read "The Century" this year.

Send in your subscription

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Knight of the Garter Shows a Strange Reversal of Form.

NOSEY WON THE FIFTH EVENT

Clawson, However, Did Not Hustle His Mount Along Until Bona Dea Had Ruby Lips Beaten.

Knight of the Garter was deservingly the favorite in the second race at Aqueduct yesterday, for in a mile-and-an-eighth race a few days ago he vanquished Banquo II. with ease, and in yesterday's race the difference in weight was only two pounds. Yet in yesterday's race Banquo II. won with ease, while Knight of the Garter, poorly ridden by Clawson, was a poor fourth.

Village Pride won the opening race, and Swiftmas easily won the third. Rare Perfume won the fourth race after a hard drive with Greatland, and Nosey's victory in the fifth race was not at all due to Clawson's clever handling, for the jockey took Nosey very wide on the turn into the stretch, and only the fact that Bona Dea seemed to have the "good thing," Ruby Lips, beaten seemed to spur Clawson into activity in the stretch. When Ruby Lips was beaten, Nosey came on like a race-horse and won easily by two lengths.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Village Pride, R. W. Walden & Son's b. f., by Galore—Pride of the Village, 107 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Miss Order, J. McLaughlin's ch. f., 101, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Lady Dora, C. Gang's br. f., 107, 20 to 1. (Cunningham)

Crown, 98, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lady Exile, 101, 4 to 1, (James;) Exit, 101, 12 to 1, (Turner;) St. Sophia, 104, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Amorita, 110, 60 to 1, (Enton;) Fallela, 93, 30 to 1, (J. Daly;) Diva, 110, 15 to 1, (Spencer,) and Coquina, 98, 40 to 1, (Weber,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. c., 4 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Thrifty, 102 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 4, 106, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(H. Martin)
3—Free Lance, J. W. Roche's ch. c., 4, 110, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

Knight of the Garter, 106, 2 to 1, (Clawson;) Charagrace, 88, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Myth, 103, 30 to 1, (Weber;) Continental, 104, 4 to 1, (James;) Tanis, 103, 40 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Talisman, 103, 60 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:26 1-5.

1—Swiftmas, Deimel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 122 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 2, 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Bardella, Mackey & McCue's b. f., 3, 108, 12 to 1.....(Spencer)

Swamp Angel, 103, 9 to 2, (Maher;) Sensational, 103, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Dan Rice, 95, 5 to 1, (H. Martin;) Strangest, 98, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Sanders, 119, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Takanassee, 102, 40 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Rare Perfume, C. H. Morris's b. c., By His Highness or Ludwig-Early Blossom, 108 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 108, even money and 1 to 3.....(Turner)
3—Handcuff, W. C. Smith's br. c., 102, 6 to 1. (H. Martin)

Lepoda, 95, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Col. Tenny, 98, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Somers, 104, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Anagram, 109, 7 to 1, (Jones;) Camotop, 110, 100 to 1, (Ronaldi,) and Parker Bruce, 98, 50 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46.

1—Nosey, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., by Meddler-Zicka, 106 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4.. (Clawson)
2—Bona Dea, W. C. Daly's b. f., 99, 8 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
3—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's b. f., 88, 11 to 5. (Moody)

Prince Auckland, 94, 60 to 1, (McCue,) and Gloaome, 104, 20, to 1, (Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:45 1-5.

1—Dr. Withrow, Charles Gorman's b. g., 3 years, by Candlemas-Latonia, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Becky Rolfe, F. Gebhardt's ch. f., 4, 107, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clawson)
3—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 3, 107, 5 to 1.....(Garrigan)

Pirate M., 95, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Game Boy, 110, 30 to 1, (Hamilton;) Staywell, 107, 200 to 1, (Miggs;) Happy Knack, 95, 30 to 1, (Songer,) and Stain, 107, 15 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Oviatt	114	Inspection	105
Shultz	111	King Menelik	108
Regulator	108	Tappan	102
Hanlon	108	Lady Disdain	102
Athy	105	Billali	102
Buffoon	105	Calculation	102
Charley Rose	105	Harr Crawford	102
Harry Reid	105	Sagacity	102
Surrogate	105	Queen of Beauty	100
Tinge	105	Herrmann the Great	99
Prime Minister	105	Belle of Erin	99
Light Wing	105	Teller	99
Taranto	105	Come Quick	99
Stochelberg	105	Red Spider	97
Trillo	105	Tyrian	94
Nedjed	105	Town Topics	94

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Improvident	104	Our Annie	98
Sir Christopher	104	Curbstone	96
Kosteletzkri	101	Al Reeves	90
Impartial	98	Little Jess	96
Hotsup	98	Cavalleria	92
Incandescent	98	Tray	87

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Gala	118	Whistling Con	111
Blarney Stone	118	Flax Spinner	111
Nigger Baby	111	Ruby Lips	108
Danforth	111		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

King Barleycorn	120	Hilee	103
Lady Lindsey	118	Strangest	102
Capt. Sigsbee	116	The Gardner	100
Prince of Wales	112	Tophet	98
Claroba	112	Tyrian	97
Tyrshena	110	Chivalrous	95
Federal	105	Exit	90
Rusher	104		

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. One mile.

Don de Oro	120	Brighton	123
Stray Stet	120	Kirkwood	109
Ben Eder	123	King Barleycorn	110
Dalgretti	123	Rare Perfume	100
Frizpah	123	Exception	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Aurelian	108	Becky Rolfe	99
Gov. Budd	108	Adaxus	99
Hardy C.	108	Bastion	99

Parrot Helped Arouse Tenants.

Owing to the fact that William C. Eller of 185 Amsterdam Avenue was on his way home from a christening party at 2:30 A. M. yesterday many persons were probably saved from death by fire. Mr. Eller saw smoke coming from the basement of the five-story brick single flat house at 683 Amsterdam Avenue. He pounded on the door of the first floor, which is occupied by A. J. Wormer, a stationery dealer. A parrot in the store heard the noise and also heard Mr. Eller shouting "Fire!" The parrot took up the cry and screeched "Fire!" at the top of its voice. The tenants were aroused and a wild panic prevailed, but every one finally escaped uninjured. The damage was estimated at about $12,000.

Delahanty a Deputy Fire Chief.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday reinstated William H. Delehanty, formerly Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department, as Deputy Chief of Department of the New York Fire Department for the Borough of Queens. The reinstatement goes into effect dating from April 2, the time when Justice Dickio of the Supreme Court signed the order of reinstatement. Delahanty was removed by Mayor Patrick Gleason two years ago. He fought the removal and was declared in good standing.

Wedding Silver

GORHAM MFG. CO.

Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

CALEDONIAN CLUB OPENING.

The New Home on Seventh Avenue Is Formally Dedicated.

The New York Caledonian Club formally opened its clubhouse at 846 Seventh Avenue last night, with appropriate ceremonies and a Scotch house-warming. Chief James Robb presided at the dedicatory ceremonies, and Andrew Carnegie, a member of the club, delivered an address, paying a tribute to Scotchmen and the "idol of their hearts, Bobbie Burns." Scotch ballads were sung by Miss Gow, Mr. Hunter, Miss Alexander, and Mr. Gray, and the highland fling and sailor's hornpipe were danced by Masters Thomas Long and James Mann. The club was organized in New York in 1856, and was incorporated in 1862. It was situated at 118 Sullivan Street for years, and in 1879 moved to 8 and 10 Horatio Street. It has occupied temporary quarters at 1,784 Broadway during the erection of the four-story marble-front building dedicated last night. The club's membership is limited to Scotchmen and sons of Scotchmen.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Annual Meeting Held at Temple Emanu-El—Solomon Loeb Honored.

The Society of United Hebrew Charities held its annual meeting at Temple Emanu-El last evening. The report of the Board of Trustees showed receipts during the year to have been $133,107.12 and expenditures $120,-540. In a brief tribute to Col. Waring the report said that his "cleaning the streets of New York led to so great a betterment of the condition of the poor, and especially those of the lower east side, that his death becomes a personal concern of every society which was engaged in helping them."

The report of Manager Nathaniel S. Rosenau showed a great falling off in the number of applications for relief, but among new families registered who had been residents of the city five years or more there had been increased need of assistance on account of physical ailments and unwise charity. In recognition of the great service rendered the society by presenting to it the new home now being erected at Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue, Solomon Loeb was elected honorary Vice President. This is the first time this honor has been conferred upon any one. Trustees were elected as follows: Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Samuel Weinhandler, Jules S. Bache, Abraham Bernhard, Nathan Bijur, Samuel Dalsheimer, Charles I. Fleck, Isaiah Josephi, Harry M. Meyer, Hyman Sonn, Benjamin Stern, and Dr. A. P. Zemansky.

Presbyterian Union Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Union of New York was held last night at the Savoy Hotel. The president of the Union, James Yereance, was chairman. The Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, Moderator of the New York Assembly, delivered a prayer, after which President Yereance made a short address of greeting. Minutes on the death of Rev. Dr. John Hall and Dr. Philip A. Mallesdn, late elder in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, were read by the Revs. George L. Shearer and G. W. F. Birch. The Rev. Henry T. McClelland, pastor of the Bellfield Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburg, Penn., delivered an address on "The Twentieth Century." The Rev. George L. Hurlbutt also spoke and the closing prayer was made by the Rev. Howard Duffield.

Patrick Dillon Paroled.

Patrick Dillon, who on Sunday caused the death of his five months' old nephew, Frank Dillon, by closing a folding bed in which the child was sleeping, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with homicide. The man was completely overcome by grief and was hardly able to speak. John Dillon, the child's father, told the story of the accident. Magistrate Worth asked him if he had any reason to suspect foul play, and the father indignantly replied: "Why, your Honor, my brother thought as much of that child as I did. He was its godfather." Patrick Dillon was paroled until after the Coroner's inquest.

Two Arrests for Arson.

Detective Connelly of the District Attorney's office yesterday arrested Leopold Lederer and Abraham Zucker, who are under indictment for arson, Zucker in the first degree and Lederer in the second degree. They were arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions and committed to the Tombs to await trial. Zucker is a brother of Isaac Zucker, now serving a 36 years' sentence in prison for burning his store. Abraham Zucker is accused of setting fire to his dry goods store at Forty-first street and Ninth Avenue in April, 1895. Lederer is charged with destroying his dwelling in August, 1894.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The mine operators at Pana, Ill., have announced that the company issuing the workingmen's collective policy has canceled it on account of the riots, thereby shifting the responsibility for accidents to the employes.

H. S. Warner has resigned as Chicago manager of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company to become General Agent of the plate glass department of the Aetna Indemnity Company for the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

At the meeting of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee, President Mason A. Stone of the Greenwich Insurance Company was not present. Mr. Stone said last night that when his appointment was first announced he sent his resignation to Secretary Underhill, and that he had not withdrawn it since that time.

The insurance on the property of the Normal Corset Company at 102 Prince Street, which was damaged by fire, was distributed as follows: On stock: Palatine, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; Firemen's of Newark, $2,500; Manhattan, $5,000; London Assurance, $2,500; on fixtures: Western of Toronto, $3,000. It is reported that the loss will reach 75 per cent.

The adjustment of the loss on the property of Gans Brothers, Baltimore, which was damaged by fire on Oct. 16, was completed yesterday by C. R. Young & Co. The insurance involved was distributed as follows: On stock, Western of Toronto, $10,000; Franklin, $2,500; Traders' of Chicago, $2,500; Magdeburg, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500; German American, $2,500; Commercial Union, $6,000; Philadelphia Underwriters', $1,000; Palatine, $7,500; Merchants' of Newark, $5,000; Scottish Union and National, $5,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; Glens Falls, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; American of Boston, $2,500; Sun, $7,500; British America, $5,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Imperial, $2,500; German of Baltimore, $1,500. On fixtures: Merchants' of Providence, $2,000; Equitable Fire and Marine, $2,000; State of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Hartford, $1,000.

Gift to Cincinnati's University.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Asa Van Wormer, a wealthy retired merchant of this city, aged about eighty years, made a gift to-day to the University of Cincinnati of $56,000, to be used for the erection of a fire-proof library building.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"A READER."—A man who becomes of age on Nov. 2 is entitled to vote at the coming election.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Cadet Jerome G. Pillow, second class, United States Military Academy, has leave of absence on account of ill health until Aug. 28, 1899, when he will join the second class.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William H. Cobb, Third Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended one month.

Col. John H. Patterson, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Twenty-second Infantry,) is ordered to the Twentieth Infantry, to date from Sept. 28, vice Hawkins, appointed Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Charles Porter, (promoted from Major, Fifth Infantry,) is ordered to the Twenty-second Infantry, to date from Sept. 28, vice Patterson, promoted.

Capt. Granger Adams, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery,) is ordered to the Seventh Artillery, Battery I, to date from Sept. 19, vice Simpson, appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery,) is ordered to the Fifth Artillery, Battery L, to date from Sept. 19, vice Adams, promoted.

Capt. J. Walker Benet, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Buffalo to Sandy Hook Proving Ground on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast gun carriages.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Thomas M. Woodruff, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, Third Infantry, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Bell.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, Seventh Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Lafayette A. Dorrington, Second Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, for temporary duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon José Lugo-Vina will proceed to New York City and report to Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation on the first steamer sailing for Ponce, Puerto Rico, and on arrival there will report to the commanding General, Department of Puerto Rico, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Archie J. Harris, Second Infantry, is relieved from duty at the general hospital, Camp Wikoff, and will join his regiment.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. G. Manning Ellis, Assistant Surgeon, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Nov. 1; First Lieut. G. W. Hendricks, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. H. R. Smith First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Tampa, vice Albert D. Niskern, Subsistence Department, assigned to duty of Purchasing and Shipping Subsistence supplies at the subsistence depot, St. Louis.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth Artillery, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Edwin W. Hurlbut, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, now at Huntsville, Ala., will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, with the first detachment of the Fifth Cavalry to Puerto Rico. Capt. Hurlbut is assigned to duty as Commissary of that detachment, and upon arrival in Puerto Rico will report to the commanding General of troops for assignment to duty as Brigade Commissary.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. B. H. Merchant, Eighth Infantry, aide de camp, is extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Levi P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry, is extended fifteen days.

The following-named officers are relieved from the assignments made in General Order, No. 166, Oct. 13, and they are assigned as follows: Major Earl D. Thomas, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will report in person to Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, United States Volunteers, commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps, for duty as Inspector General of that division.

Major Harry C. Benson, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, for duty as Inspector General of that division.

Major James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duties at Chicago and will proceed at once to Lexington, Ky., and report to the commanding General, First Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster of that corps, to relieve Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Savannah and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Savannah and to such other duties as he may direct.

Major Robert E. L. Michie, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant General, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for duty on his staff.

Capt. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, will temporarily perform the duties of secretary and disbursing officer of the Mississippi River Commission in addition to his other duties.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. Frederick L. Knudsen, Eighth Infantry, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Harold P. Howard, Third Cavalry, is further extended one month.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. William C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh Infantry.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. J. B. Billinger, Quartermaster, and Capt. E. R. Hutchins, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Vounteers, is appointed to meet at Port Tampa City Nov. 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility and assessing the damage for one 3.6-inch gun limber received from the Plant Railway at that city in a damaged condition.

Navy.

Surgeon F. W. F. Wicher is ordered to the Naval Station, San Juan, by the Solace.

Surgeon E. H. Green is detached from the naval dispensary, Washington, and ordered to the headquarters.

Assistant Surgeon A. G. Grunwell is detached from marine headquarters, Washington, and ordered to the New Orleans.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi is detached from the Indiana, and ordered immediately to San Juan by the Solace.

Lieut. W. M. Crose is detached from the Wheeling, and ordered home, and to await orders.

Ensign C. M. Tozer is ordered to the Wheeling as watch and division officer.

Lieut. C. P. Eaton is ordered to the branch hydrographic office, New York, as assistant to the officer in charge, his unexpired sick leave revoked.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. A. Evans is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Nov. 7., and ordered to the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J.

Sailmaker C. E. Tallman is ordered to be retired Oct. 29.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunnings is ordered to be retired Oct. 29.

Lieut. Commander S. C. Paine is ordered for examination by a board of medical survey, Washington, Nov. 1, and to wait orders.

Naval Cadet D. F. Boyd, Jr., is detached from the Cushing, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. J. Strauss is detached from the Cushing, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Lancaster.

Mate F. A. McGregor is detached from the Constellation, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington, in connection with the gunnery class.

Acting Gunner Patrick Hill is appointed, Oct. 28, on the Concord.

Lieut. Commander C. P. Perkins is detached from the Monadnock, and ordered home, and to wait orders.

Lieut. A. McCrackin, ordered to the Monadnock as executive officer, by steamer Nov. 19.

Lieut. R. L. Russell's order of Oct. 24, detaching him from the New Orleans, and ordering him home to wait orders, is modified; he is authorized to delay proceeding home, after duty on the Court of Inquiry is completed.

Ensign T. A. Kearney's order of Oct. 25, detaching him from the Vixen, and ordering him to the Adams, is modified; he is authorized to delay two weeks in reporting on the Adams.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison is ordered to the office of naval intelligence.

Assisstant Engineer D. J. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer F. J. Borie are honorably discharged Oct. 29.

Lieut. J. T. Bootes is detached from the Wilmington, and ordered home.

Lieut. R. L. Satterlee is detached from the headquarters of the Coast Signal Service, and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Wilmington sailed from Charleston for Norfolk, Oct. 29.

Hist arrived at Manzanillo, Oct. 29.

Alvarado arrived at Manzanillo, Oct. 29.

Marcellus arrived at Tompkinsville, Oct. 29.

Foote arrived at Brooklyn and was placed out of commission, Oct. 29

New Orleans arrived at Brooklyn, Oct. 29.

Mayflower arrived at Brooklyn, Oct. 30.

Nashville sailed from Charleston and arrived at Port Royal, Oct. 30.

Boston arrived at Tien Tsin, Oct. 30.

Vulcan sailed from Caimanera for Norfolk, Oct. 30.

Leonidas sailed from Caimanera for Norfolk, Oct. 30.

Cincinnati sailed from Caimanera for Port Antonia, Oct. 30.

Dolphin sailed from Annapolis for Washington, Oct. 29, and arrived at Washington, Oct. 31.

Cushing sailed from Newport for New York, Oct. 30, and arrived at Brooklyn, Oct. 31.

Celtic arrived at Bahia, Oct. 31.

Fancy Feathers.

A rare opportunity presents itself to purchase high grade feathers, wings and quills at really half. We're overstocked, and as it is our invariable rule not to carry over goods from one season to another, these must go and go quickly.

Fancy Quills, guinea effects, were 49c., at 24
Fancy Wings, shaded effect, were 59c., at 29
Pheasant Breasts and Tails, were 69c., at 34
Pelican Quills, Velvet effects, were 69c., at 34
Owl Wings, fancy effects, were 79c., at 44
Handsome Pheasant Quills, were $1.49, at 74
Impeyau Breast and Head, were $1.75, at 89

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ribbons.

RIBBONS of all silk Fancy plaid, suitable for trimming children's hats; a variety of color combinations, 3½ inches wide; worth 30c. a yard, at 23

BLACK SATIN RIBBON, double faced, 3 inches wide, per yard, 21; 3½ inches wide, per yard, 24; 4 inches wide, per yard, 27

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Skirts

Here are some splendid offerings that prove the economy of purchasing here.

LADIES' JACKETS, in black kersey cloth, double breasted, box front effect, strapped seams, and lined throughout with satin serge, at 5.63

LADIES' JACKETS in fine quality of black cheviot cloth, box front effect, with velvet collar, double stitched seams, and lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk, 9.99

LADIES' TOP COAT, with the latest style dipped front, lapped seams, velvet collar, in covert, blue and black, lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk, at 11.24

LADIES' PLUSH CAPES, extra fine quality, full sweep, 32 inches long, double box plaited back, entire sable collar, edging down front and lined throughout with a heavy quality of satin, 12.49

LADIES' GOLF CAPES, shawl effect, in all colors, double faced cloth, full sweep, used for golfing and steamer wear, worth $12.00, at 9.99

LADIES' JACKETS, double breasted, box front, of fine imported kersey cloth, strapped seams, velvet collar, with Vandyke pointed yoke, entire front of garment handsomely braided, and lined throughout with extra fine quality taffeta, at 12.49

LADIES' CAPES, in black, of fine melton cloth, full sweep, 36 in. long, trimmed with several rows of cloth around bottom, entire sable collar, and edging down front, lined with extra heavy quality satin, at 15.63

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

LADIES' SUITS, tailor made, of superior quality cheviot serge, coat lined with black taffeta silk, skirt flounce style, lined with percaline; a very serviceable suit; worth $12.50, now 9.74

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, high grade, selected from our stock, made of imported fabrics, all in latest styles, coat and skirt lined throughout with black and colored taffeta silk; worth $26.67, now 16.99

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, of excellent quality taffeta silk, new circular flounce, trimmed with two plaited ruchings; were $14.34, now 10.98

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, of superior quality Sicilian, flounce style, trimmed with two straps, lined in percaline, now 4.74

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fur Offerings.

LADIES' FUR COLLARETTES, of good quality Alaska sable (skunk), new cut, high storm collar, lined with fancy colored silks, 11.24

LADIES' FUR COLLARETTES, combination of electric seal and moufflon, new style, long stole fronts, trimmed with tails, high storm collar, lined with colored satin, 12.99

LADIES' CLUSTER SCARFS, fine quality Alaska sable (skunk), trimmed with full squirrel tails, 9.38

LADIES' SCARFS, stole style, of Alaska sable (skunk), trimmed with twelve full tails and two heads, lined with colored satin, 7.49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast Clothing Department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars, Smokers' Articles, Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper—all of which will be found in our Annex—grow in business every month. Why? Because we sell only the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

Muslin Underwear.

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NIGHT GOWNS, cut V, tucks and embroidered ruffle, 36
NIGHT GOWNS, round yoke, tucks, 2 insertions and embroidered ruffle, 49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut V, tucks, 4 insertions and embroidered ruffle, 49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut V, 2 insertions, ruffle, lace edge, 49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, 1 insertion, beading, with ribbon drawn through, 49
NIGHT GOWNS, cambric, cut square, 2 embroidered ruffles, beading, with ribbon, 89
NIGHT GOWNS, heavy muslin, cut V, wide and narrow insertions, 98
NIGHT GOWNS, heavy muslin, cut square, 2 insertions, revere of embroidery, 98
DRAWERS, cambric, umbrella ruffle, Valenciennes lace insertion and edge, 36
DRAWERS, cambric, umbrella lawn ruffle tucked, Valenciennes lace insertion and edge, 49
CORSET COVERS, cut V, tucks, 2 insertions and edge, 29
CORSET COVERS, cut V, wide embroidery beading, with ribbon, 36
CORSET COVERS, cut V, wide lace beading, with ribbon, 36
CORSET COVERS, cut V, lace and embroidered insertion and lace edge, 49
WALKING SKIRTS, tucks and embroidered ruffle, 49
WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella lawn ruffle, wide embroidered ruffle, dust ruffle, 58
WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella lawn ruffle, 1 wide lace insertion and lace edge, dust ruffle, 79
WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella lawn ruffle, 3 lace insertions and lace edge, dust ruffle, 79
WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella lawn ruffle, tucked, lace insertion and lace ruffle, 79

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

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CHILD'S APRONS, Fine Lawn, beading with ribbon, wide ruffle, lace edge, 4, 6, 8 and 10 year sizes, 98
CHILD'S APRONS, Fine Lawn, waist of embroidery, 4, 6, 8 and 10 year sizes, 1.28
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NAPKINS, 22x22 inches, Bleached Damask, worth $1.50 per doz., 1.24
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TOWELS, Hemstitched Huck, all linen, 20x39, 18
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5 packages Envelopes to match, 38
Sterling Top Mucilage Bottles, 39, 73
Sterling Handle Roll Blotters, 21, 49
Sterling Letter Seals, 24, 31, 41
Sterling Paper Cutters, 43, 54, 86

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25 PER CENT OFF REGULAR PRICES.

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BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS, good quality, umbrella ruffle, tucked, lined with flannelette, 74
BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS, good quality, one wide ruffle, 3 rows of braid, lined with flannelette, worth $1.00, 74
BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS, fine quality, umbrella ruffle, cluster tucks, lined with flannelette, 94
BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS, very fine quality, one wide ruffle, corded, lined with flannelette, 94
SATEEN SKIRTS, fancy stripe, one wide ruffle, corded, lined with flannelette, 99
BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS, very fine quality, umbrella ruffle, with 2 corded ruffles, lined throughout, 1.18
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CYLINDER OIL HEATERS, 4

The New York Times

All the News That's Fit to Print.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Our demand upon Spain, made yesterday, for all the Philippines, is made when it has just been almost authoritatively given out that Spain will retire from the negotiations if that claim is pressed without an offer of compensation. Our demand does not seem to exclude the notion of compensation, and of course the compensation would be pecuniary.

To many thoughtful and patriotic Americans the demand in any form will seem a deplorable thing. It will be a departure from an old and settled into a new and perilous way. There are many of such Americans who would look upon the acquisition of these distant dependencies, without or against "the consent of the governed" as a National calamity, even if we got them for nothing or if we were paid for taking them over. But, in a cloud of doubts and uncertainties, there are some clear propositions which we cannot ignore.

One of these is that nothing would so disappoint Spain as our evacuation of the Philippines and the return of them to her without conditions. She cannot hold them. Her power has been more successfully asserted in the Island of Luzon than in any other of the group, and in that island it has been successfully resisted and defied. The Spanish tenure of Luzon and of Manila itself was precarious before DEWEY steamed into Manila Bay. If Spain could not overcome the resistance of the Filipinos then, what chance would she have of regaining her authority, now that her navy has been annihilated and that she is more hopelessly impoverished than ever. It is not giving up the Philippines that she objects to. She has no choice. It is not getting any money for them, and having nothing left upon which she can raise money. If we returned the islands to her without conditions she would have to sell them or to pawn them.

The Spanish contention is fair that under the terms of the protocol relating to the Philippines she was not notified that we might demand the transfer of the archipelago. Our demand for a voice in "the control, disposition, and government" of the Philippines cannot fairly be stretched into a demand for the possession of them. We know that the terms of the protocol were made purposely vague simply because the Administration had not in August made up its mind what it wanted in the Philippines. But the grievance of Spain on this score is more technical than substantial. Since she cannot hold, but must part with, the Philippines, the difference between one possessor and another is to her simply a difference in price.

The threat of the Spanish Commissioners to withdraw and break up the negotiations if we insist upon taking the Philippines without paying her for them is not serious. It is argued that Spain has nothing more to lose, and that therefore she may well let us take what she cannot withhold, and "appeal to Europe." Such an appeal would have the same fate with all the other appeals she has made. If she refuses to give us title we would simply take possession, and use so much force as might be necessary to overcome the Spanish garrisons, which, of course, would be compelled to surrender, in view of her helplessness to support them. That we should pay for what so many of us regard as a bad bargain for nothing would seem to almost all of us a quite preposterous proposition. It is not rendered less preposterous by the fact that the Philippines would be even more of an elephant on Spanish hands than on ours.

THE CANAL RASCALS.

Does any sane man doubt that if Judge VAN WYCK is elected Governor he will turn out the thieving Republican canal deepeners and smash their ring? Will he not have the most powerful imaginable motive for putting as many as possible of them in the State prison; the desire, that is, of winning public confidence and approbation in a high degree?

Gov. TILDEN'S pursuit of the Tweed ring thieves made him Governor. His pursuit of the canal ring thieves made him the Democratic candidate for President. Nobody has forgotten that great example of popular trust and admiration centring upon a public officer who had exhibited great zeal and diligence in bringing to justice the rascals who had stolen the people's money. But let no man forget that the rascals TILDEN pursued were his political enemies. TWEED had opposed him in the party, and at last, in his coarse and brutal way, had given him a public and mortal insult which TILDEN could neither forget nor forgive. TWEED was doomed from that day. The biggest canal rascals were Republicans.

Every consideration, personal and political, will urge on Gov. VAN WYCK to be swift and stern in his dealing with the Republican canal thieves. No consideration of any kind will hold him back.

With Gov. ROOSEVELT, on the contrary, the most powerful considerations will be those that restrain. VAN WYCK will build up his party by dragging this corruption into the light. ROOSEVELT will destroy his party if he touches it. A Democratic Governor might open the way to the Presidency by a triumphant campaign against the corruptionists. A Republican Governor who attacks GEORGE ALDRIDGE and the other powerful Republicans who are responsible for the canal scandal must abandon all higher ambitions. He may smash the canal ring, but he will go out of politics at the end of his term just as BLACK goes out on Jan. 1.

There is nothing but ROOSEVELT'S native dislike of unworthy public servants that would prompt him to make war on the canal rascals of his party. But how much of that dislike remains? He is making his campaign in strange companionship—PLATT, ALDRIDGE, WOODRUFF. If he can be on such good terms with Republican maladministration in the campaign, what reason have we to expect him after election to turn upon his present intimate associates with sudden austerity?

There is a deadly certainty of doom for the canal rascals if VAN WYCK is elected. There is very grave doubt whether ROOSEVELT'S big "if" wouldn't blind his eyes all through his term. If any voter wants the canal frauds punished he will vote against his intent if he votes for ROOSEVELT.

THE FIGHTING CANDIDATE.

It is quite impossible to say to what extent the meeting held under the management of the Irish-American Union at Cooper Union on Saturday evening was attended by Democrats. The most conspicuous Irish-Americans at the meeting were PATRICK EGAN, MICHAEL KERWIN, Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE, and JOHN T. MCDONOUGH. These men are all ardent Republicans. Mr. PURROY was there, but he has long been in open rebellion against Tammany.

Mr. PATRICK EGAN, we do not know upon what authority, made, however, this statement:

"I can state now from positive information that no Republican since JAMES G. BLAINE [applause] has ever received so large an Irish-American vote as will be cast at this election for Col. ROOSEVELT." [Applause.]

The Irish-Americans cast a tremendous vote for Mr. BLAINE in 1884. Right here in New York they very nearly made him President. But it happened that tens of thousands of Republicans, not having confidence in Mr. BLAINE, voted for CLEVELAND. That saved the Presidency to the Democrats. The secret reasons which caused the Irish-Americans to turn in such surprising numbers to Mr. BLAINE have never been revealed. It was no secret, however, that he had greatly endeared himself to them by his fondness for twisting the tail of the British lion. Those were the days of the home rule agitation, and Irish politics were often mixed up with our politics.

Mr. EGAN explained that the Irish-Americans love and admire THEODORE ROOSEVELT because there is combined in him "all the broad liberalism of JAMES G. BLAINE with the courage and dash of Fighting PHIL SHERIDAN." The fact which he stated first of all in his recital of Col. ROOSEVELT'S virtues was this: "A year ago he manfully spoke out against an obnoxious British alliance." We remember that Mr. EGAN spoke out against that, too. The wisest, most respected, and most trusted Americans spoke out for it, and the country welcomed the proposed close understanding between England and ourselves with cordiality and enthusiasm. Mr. EGAN and Col. ROOSEVELT agreed in thinking that it would be obnoxious and a bad thing.

We think Mr. EGAN exaggerates the drift of the Irish-Americans to ROOSEVELT. We think, furthermore, that the qualities of the Republican candidate that dazzle Mr. EGAN will cost him the votes of two sober-minded Republicans for every Irish-American vote he gains by them. This is a peace-loving community. It has earnestly favored closer relations with England because it feels that a firm understanding between the two countries for the furtherance of their common interests would be a guarantee of peace. It is not helpful to Col. ROOSEVELT in his campaign to have it made known that he has won the admiration of Mr. EGAN by opposing an understanding with England, and to have it said in almost the same breath that he has "the courage and dash of Fighting PHIL SHERIDAN." The juxtaposition of ideas is unfortunate—in a peace-loving community.

Mr. ROOSEVELT presents himself as a great fighting man, an unlimited expansionist, a believer in keeping the flag wherever it has been planted, and in maintaining a big army and a powerful navy. He is presented by Mr. EGAN as the foe of closer relations for peace with our close kin beyond the sea, and as a man of notable dash. Mr. SCHURZ said the other day that a very large number of voters were afraid of ROOSEVELT for these very reasons. We think Mr. SCHURZ was right.

WILL MR. M'KINLEY YIELD?

The Executive and General Committees of the National Civil Service Reform League evidently fear that the reports about the first "step backward" by President MCKINLEY have foundation. In the respectful but very plain letter signed by all the members of these committees these reports are referred to as "persistent rumors," but there would be no "solicitude" regarding them if they were thought to be unfounded.

The league has always been a very careful and conservative organization; among the signers of this letter are men of all parties; the strictest impartiality has been firmly maintained toward the President, whatever his politics may have been, in whose hands the law places substantially the whole system of regulating appointments, and to this rule Mr. MCKINLEY is no exception. This letter of friendly but earnest protest is, therefore, one, we should say, that he cannot disregard, especially as it is accompanied by a brief but comprehensive statement of facts relating to the positions reported to be included in the change contemplated by the President.

Up to the present time the history of the merit system in the Federal service has been, since the passage of the present law, fifteen years ago, one of steady advance. The law defined the general principle that appointments and promotions should be made, so far as practicable, on open competition and probation. It left almost wholly to the discretion of the President the determination of how far and how fast this principle should be applied. Including Mr. MCKINLEY, the Presidential office has been held during this period three times by a Republican and twice by a Democratic President. Not one of Mr. MCKINLEY'S predecessors failed to extend the merit principle; he himself, since taking office, has sustained and advanced it in important features. If now he shall reduce its scope and exempt from its operation large numbers of places, on what possible ground can he base his retreat? Every advance has been made, after careful inquiry, on the strongest evidence that it was for the good of the service, and this evidence has been conclusive in direct proportion to the honesty and good sense with which the service has been administered. It is not to be assumed that Mr. MCKINLEY has secured trustworthy evidence that these advances were mistaken, that the service will be better if they are abolished, and that the old system, with its possible favoritism and corruption, will be more efficient and less costly. And he must know that this "step backward" will delight every foe of the reform and discourage those who have counted him among its friends.

Another thing not mentioned in the letter of the league, the President may well consider. During the next year he will be called upon, in one way or another, to select a large number of appointees, or to provide for their selection by those he shall appoint, to take part in the civil administration in Cuba, in Puerto Rico, possibly in the Philippines. The work cannot and will not be done wholly by the army; with the utmost service from the army, civilians will be needed to aid its officers. Will Mr. MCKINLEY find his task easier, will he be able to do it better, if he now abolishes as to a large part of the service the fair and practical tests imposed by the rules, and opens the way to party and personal pressure? To say nothing of his ease, will such a change promote the peace of his conscience?

VOLUNTEERS AND GARRISONS.

Every American citizen ought to take notice of the complaints of the people of Puerto Rico against the American volunteers who have been detailed to garrison Ponce. There are five Spanish newspapers in the town, and they all tell, with variations, the same story. The volunteers abuse citizens, insult women, and steal property. They are far more grievous and oppressive to peaceable citizens than were their Spanish predecessors.

It is incredible that all the newspapers should make the same complaints unless the complaints were well founded. Moreover, there is nothing intrinsically incredible in the complaints. They are just such complaints as have come from Chickamauga, from Washington, from all American cities in the neighborhood of which large camps of volunteers have been established. The volunteers are young Americans, presumably of average good behavior when they are at home. But they are removed beyond the reach of all the influences which restrain them at home. They have no respect for local opinion, and, as for fear of the police, they are themselves the police. They are in the condition of KIPLING'S recruit:

He's lost his gutter-devil; he 'asn't found his pride.

All recruits are like that. The difference is that in armies the young recruit is surrounded with seasoned soldiers and commanded by experienced officers. Discipline takes the place of the individual self-respect which in time it reinforces. But where men and officers are all recruits alike, where officers no more know their business than enlisted men, the body of recruits does not become a regiment. It becomes and remains a mob. Discipline and fighting converted the volunteers of 1861 into an army by the Summer of 1862. But if they had had an army to meet instead of another mob they would never have lived to become soldiers.

That the garrisoning of a foreign country can be intrusted to volunteers without failure and shame is a delusion which no experienced soldier cherishes and which it behooves members of Congress to get out of their heads as fast as they can. There is no way of supplying this requirement except by providing, in the first place, for a sufficient number of officers who have learned their business, and then by putting them in charge of men who have not taken up soldiering for a campaign, but have enlisted as regulars. In no other way can we garrison our new dependencies.

THE DUPUY MINISTRY.

Considering the present state of France, divided as it is on two great questions, one of national, the other of international, importance, M. DUPUY has drawn together a remarkably strong body of Ministers. MM. DUPUY and DE FREYCINET are former Premiers of France and ardent Conservative Republicans, and MM. LOCKROY, DELCASSE, PEYTRAL, and VIGER are continued in office, holding the portfolios they had charge of under M. BRISSON. Then, too, MM. DELCASSE and PEYTRAL are pronounced colonial expansionists.

All this is very significant. The weight of international issues will fall upon those in the Cabinet who are either conservative or have had pronounced success in shaping the Tonkin and Madagascan policies—that is, in the eyes of their countrymen—and all six are well versed in Ministerial usages and experts in their own departments.

Of course, some persons will attach importance to the fact that it was during M. DUPUY'S last term as Premier that DREYFUS was disposed of; still, the personal concerns of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable are now beyond the jurisdiction of the executive power, and the cause célèbre may be considered dead as far as the Cabinet is concerned. In fact, M. DUPUY has taken extreme care to avoid suspicion by appointing a very worthy, honest, but not extraordinarily brilliant man Minister of Justice.

But there is no mistaking the significance of such names as DUPUY, DE FREYCINET, LOCKROY, DELCASSE, and PEYTRAL; and that GUILLAIN holds the portfolio for the Colonial Office can only mean that he is doing clerk's work until M. RIBOT finds it worth his while to take it out of his hands.

All things considered, it is a Cabinet that cannot fail to claim respect on the part of the people of France, for, while not exactly homogeneous on questions of domestic utility, it gives every promise of being united on larger and particularly on international issues.

—It is very terrible, of course, that the Cuban statesmen now gathered at Manzanillo should, with respect to the distribution of offices, show little regard for competency in the abstract, and much regard for partisanship in the concrete. But why should Gen. WOOD be "discouraged" by this feature of the Cuban situation? Surely it could not have had for him either the force or the horror of an unfamiliar display of human folly. Unless he has been strangely unobservant, he must have seen at least a few exemplifications of the same thing right here at home, and therefore he should have been prepared for it in Cuba. Gen. RABI wants the Mayoralty of Manzanillo for one of his own followers, though he cannot say a word against the present holder of the position as a Mayor or as a patriot, though he admits that the man is beyond criticism in every way but one, and that a way which does not concern the fulfilment of his official duties. What of it? Has Gen. WOOD forgotten that we New Yorkers, flowers of wisdom and of virtue that we are, retired Col. WARING to private life, despite all he had done for us and despite all he would certainly have done? Does Gen. WOOD forget the excuse for that retirement?

A Plausible Swindler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will print the following statement. It may help your readers to be on their guard against ingenious swindlers: Last Wednesday a man called on me to find a boarding place for a month for a deaf-mute girl aged fourteen, coming by steamer from the South, to stay till a relative should arrive from Europe to take her to Chicago. I directed him to a deaf-mute widow and her sister, who had a comfortable home. The woman called on me the next morning with a check of $50, which the man had paid her, saying she had given him $5 in change. The check proved worthless. No deaf-mute girl appeared. The whole thing was a fraud from begining to end. I restored the $5 to my deaf-mute friend from the charity fund of our society, and felt indignant that a plausible man should get money in such a way. THOMAS GALLAUDET,
General Manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes.
New York, Oct. 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

One Bad Effect.

Tight lacing makes a spendthrift of a woman. She waists her substance.—New Orleans Picayune.

In the Fashion.

Snipper—That Smuggins grabs everything he lays his hands on.
Snapper—Sort of an imperialist, eh?—Roxbury Gazette.

Cause and Effect.

A man of short stature gives as a reason for his stunted growth that he was brought up as a child on condensed milk.—New York Observer.

Before and After.

Singleton—Before she married you your wife was always very pensive?
Benedick (sadly)—Yes; but she's ex-pensive now.—Brooklyn Life.

The Real Ordeal.

"I hear he refused to take chloroform when he was operated on."
"Yes; said he'd rather take it when he paid his bill."—Detroit Journal.

ON ALL SAINTS' DAY.

Emma E. Brown in Christian Register.

It is the feast of saints to-day—
Of those sweet souls who bore alway
With valiant heart life's heavy cross,
And counted all their gain but loss
For His dear sake whose seal and sign
Now crown their brows with light divine.

But not alone for those who rest
In Paradise, serene and blest,
Our thoughts to-day. Nay! we would seek
With laurels, too, the toilers meek
Who walk beside us on the road,
Yet never murmur 'neath their load—
The "angels with us unawares"—
In spite of life's tormenting cares.
Dear household saints! we know them well,
Though church or canon may not tell
Their name and place. Ay! writ above
Their deeds of brave, unselfish love
Shall stand forever in that Book
On which the heavenly seraphs look.

Sweet saints above! sweet saints below!
On this, your day, we humbly pray
To us the wondrous secret show,
The sacrifices manifold
Whereby life's dross is changed to gold,
Whereby with radiance divine,
Our own dull souls at last may shine

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Sothern as a Colonial Patriot, a Jealous Husband, and a Fop.

JULIA ARTHUR AS CLORINDA

"A Colonial Girl" at the Lyceum and "A Lady of Quality" at Wallack's. Opera in English.

Mr. Sothern's new piece is bound to draw well the remaining three weeks of his engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, if only because of Miss Harned's delightful portrayal of the country maiden in Act I. and the variety, picturesqueness, dramatic force, and theatrical suspense of the last act.

"A Colonial Girl" was written by Grace L. Furniss and Abby Sage Richardson, and it sets forth a romantic story of love and jealousy, patriotism and heroism in the town of New York in 1776. The first act is a trifle too sudden in its transitions from one mood to another, perhaps, but it is coherent, and the scenes between Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned are full of spirit. When the young woman sits at the spinnet and presents her harsh stepmother's ideas of the duties of a virtuous maid with an improvised musical accompaniment, the victim of countless "first nights" realizes that here, at least, is a new touch in comedy.

If this first act is Miss Harned's, (and her acting is sympathetic and charming and as natural as possible throughout,) the last act is as surely Mr. Sothern's. He is a Yankee patriot, whose house is in possession of the redcoats, while he is condemned as a spy. He emerges through a secret passage, captures at pistol point a lisping fop, dons the fop's clothes and hair powder, and, with a price on his head and his wife's good name in danger, plays the fool at a soldiers' supper party, only to throw off his disguise at the proper moment, avenge his honor, and escape, with his wife, from British fury.

Much more need not be said this morning except to express regret that the second act of the new play is not quite up to the mark, and that while the authors surely lack neither a true sense of humor nor a command of pretty sentiment, their scenes of supposedly comic relief are hardly satisfying. But the acting of Mr. Buckstone as an irascible old fellow and of Mr. Selten and Miss Warren as the customary pair of fool lovers was entirely too violent last night, and such defects ought to be easily removed.

The scene representing the commodious hall and staircase of a Colonial house, richly provided with slamming doors, is quite in Mr. Unitt's best style, while the dresses, uniforms, appointments, and light effects are as well ordered as usual under Mr. Sothern's eye.

Godfrey Remsen	E. H. Sothern
Jack Osborne	Morton Selten
Sir Henry Flockton	C. P. Flockton
Giles	Owen Fawcett
Colonel Carteret	Rowland Buckstone
Captain Anthony Loveiace	Arthur R. Lawrence
Captain Beaufort	Marshall Stedman
Lieutenant Kent	Roydon Erlynne
Lieutenant Percy	Norman Parr
Lieutenant Ellis	George E. Bryant
Lieutenant Eaton	John J. Collins
Sergeant Noakes	Daniel Jarrett
Clark	Brinsley Shaw
Mollie Reddin	Virginia Harned
Lady Sarah Keteltas	Rebecca Warren
Lady Judith Danvers	Eleanor Moretti

JULIA ARTHUR'S ENGAGEMENT.

"A Lady of Quality" on View Again at Wallack's.

Julia Arthur began her second annual engagement in this city as a star actress at Wallack's last night, with every sign of popular appreciation. She stands well in the esteem of this public, and she deserves to. Her natural talent has been strengthened by arduous and patient study, well directed, her measure of acquired skill has grown greatly within a very few years. Her possession of rare personal beauty, a rich, strong voice, and an artistic temperament, was never doubted, but the habitual theatregoer has seen her quickly develop from an ambitious but crude novice to a finished artist.

Clorinda, the complex heroine of Mrs. Burnett's play called "A Lady of Quality," the rôle in which she was so successful last season, was the medium of her reappearance last night. Nothing need be said of it now in the way of review beyond a few words of reference to the most striking incidents of the play. Miss Arthur depicts the hoyden in breeches now, as she did formerly, with a little less of sympathy and power, perhaps, than she reveals in portraying the trusting woman, wronged and cast aside, whose ambition and strength of character save her from ignominy. The scene of the killing of John Oxon, and the passages that lead up to it are acted with great force and facility, but the rebuke to Oxon in the old garden is still the single episode of Mrs. Burnett's play and Miss Arthur's performance that lingers most vividly in the memory.

Duke of Osmonde	White Whittelsly
Earl of Dunstanwolde	George Lewis
Lord Humphrey Ware	Albert Brown
Lord Eldershawe	W. J. Thorold
Lord Charles Loveiace	J. H. Arnold
Lord Twemlow	L. J. Fuller
Sir John Oxon	W. S. Hart
Sir Jeoffrey Wildairs	T. B. Bridgeland
Sir Christopher Crowell	Joseph Allen
Sir Harry Granville	Edgar Dawson
Sir Joseph Grumble	Herbert Fortier
Chaplain to Lord Twemlow	Robert McWade
Dick Hardy	William Herbert
George Canninge	George N. Foster
Jenifer	Marcus Moriarty
Lady Betty Tarcillion	Ethel Knight Mollison
Annie Wildairs	Florence Conron
Mistress Wimpole	Marie Bingham
Clorinda Wildairs	Julia Arthur

"ROMEO AND JULIET" SUNG.

Gounod's Popular Opera in English at the American Theatre.

Any one who does not believe that a tenor can hold his left arm out for five minutes without exhaustion should have seen William Lavin as Romeo at the American Theatre last night. It was a veritable tour de force of endurance on the part of Mr. Lavin and patience on the part of the audience. This remarkable feat was performed at the beginning of the balcony scene in an English version of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," given by the Castle Square Opera Company. The curtain rose immediately after the opening chords of the prelude, and revealed Mr. Lavin standing in the glow of the green calcium. He stood there motionless through the whole prelude. Who invented this new stage business? It is no matter. But he should beware of originality.

The performance was generally notable for that painstaking endeavor which characterizes all the productions of the Castle Square Opera Company. There were new and handsome scenes, suitable and sufficiently rich costumes, and a general effort to present the opera in an appropriate style. The chorus as usual contributed a large share toward the success of the effort. The orchestra was very bad, indeed. There are not nearly enough strings in it to give the proper color to such a score as that of "Romeo and Juliet," and, as an illustration of this, the attempt to play the fugato passage in the introduction to the opera resulted in absurdity. These are matters of grave importance to the continued existence of the Castle Square enterprise. If it is to attain permanency, it must have three—or at least two—prime requisites of a stock opera house, namely, orchestra, chorus, and ballet. And the greatest of these is orchestra.

The principals in last night's performance had a hard struggle. "Romeo and Juliet" is a difficult work to give with the delicate grace and poetic refinement necessary to its proper interpretation. The rough-and-ready methods of a stock company which learns a new opera every week or two will hardly answer. Furthermore, in its English garb, "Romeo and Juliet" is neither Barbier and Cane nor Shakespeare, neither French nor English. That the interpreters of the principal parts should have failed in their characterization was to be expected. What, for example, could Mr. W. G. Stewart do with an essentially French Mercutio translated into cheap English?

As Juliet Yvonne de Treville was acceptable and nothing more, though she got as much applause for a forced delivery of the waltz song as ever Patti won for it in New York. Mr. Lavin's Romeo was of a rueful countenance and a suppressed style of song. Mr. Chase was really good as Capulet, though he lacked distinction of bearing. But it is hardly profitable to particularize. It is enough to say that the performers were conscientious, and that the large audience appeared to be highly pleased.

The Season of German Plays.

The usual season of German dramatic performances opened at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. A large, serious, and patient audience saw presented for the first time in this country a comedy called "Circusleute," (Circus People,) the work of the brothers Schönthan. An English version of the comedy was once placed in rehearsal at Daly's, and it is evident that the histrionic features of the third act of the piece, if not the dialogue, were incorporated in "The Circus Girl," which attracted large audiences to Daly's for some time.

It is said that "Circusleute" has enjoyed much success in Vienna and Berlin. Unless the companies that have played it at these European capitals possessed the unusual power of hypnotizing their audiences, the proclaimed success is hard to account for. The audience last evening was very indulgent. Applause was not wanting, but when it was injected it simply welcomed a familiar face. As praise it was meagerly distributed, and then only as a slight token of appreciation for the player who was toiling most lustily. Anna Braga, who is as comely and sprightly as ever, and von Seyffertitz sustained the two most prominent rôles.

Chauncey Olcott's Return.

Chauncey Olcott always gets a rousing welcome when he reappears after an interval, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Mr. Rosenquest's popular west side playhouse was crowded to the doors last night, when Mr. Olcott came into view in the first act of "Sweet Inniscarra." The play itself requires no notice now, and never did call for very serious criticism, for it is not an ambitious work or a strikingly original one. But it is Irish romantic drama, and the species is still very popular, and Olcott appears in it as a good, brave, purposeful young man, who sings many ballads tunefully, makes love to a pretty woman effectively, and bears privations manfully. The piece is well staged and the supporting company is competent.

Still Another "Cyrano."

Another English translation of "Cyrano de Bergerac" was acted in this city yesterday at the Third Avenue Theatre. This is a cheap "Cyrano," reserved seats costing hardly more than the car fare expended in getting to and from the theatre. The title rôle is borne by M. Doré Davidson, who has long flattered Mr. Mansfield by imitating him, at a respectful distance.

Message from Mlle. Calvé.

Maurice Grau, who arrived in this city from Europe on Saturday, said there was much doubt as to Mlle. Calvé's coming to this country during the approaching season as she was very anxious to take a year's rest in the south of France, but since his departure for Chicago, yesterday morning, Frank Sanger, Mr. Grau's representative in this city, received a cable message from Mlle. Calvé, in which she says: "Do not bother about journal reports. If health permits, will sing in America. Will not sing in Paris before next Spring." Mr. Sanger is confident that Mlle. Calvé will sail for America on Dec. 14.

Carl Loewenstein Retires.

Carl Loewenstein, who directed the Astoria subscription concerts under Anton Seidl last Winter and was to have given the Astoria concerts and also the New York Orchestra concerts, is unable to continue on account of ill-health and the lack of interest shown in his enterprises this season. Mr. Loewenstein is suffering from nervous prostration, and his affairs are in the hands of Julius Lehman. He will endeavor to carry out his contracts, but the New York Orchestra and Emil Paur, who conducted the Astoria concert Saturday night, will be under a different management. The Astoria concerts will be given, and all arrangements opened by Mr. Loewenstein are to be carried out by a manager to be selected by Emil Paur.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Yankee Doodle Dandy" was creditably presented.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The stock company gave an efficient performance of Joseph Derrick's comedy "Confusion."

SAM T. JACK'S.—The two burlesques are continued, and the olio includes Paulo and Dika, Hanley and Parvis, Etta Victoria, and several others.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The stock company revived Steele Mackaye's adaptation of Sardou's "Andrea" under the title of "In Spite of All."

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Robert Hilliard heads the bill, presenting "The Littlest Girl." The others are Bessie Bonehill, Kara, the Nawns, while the balance of the bill throughout was interesting.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—With the introduction of the Hawthorne sisters in their new operetta, entitled "Lily of Laguna," considerable life has been infused into the bill. "Sir Andy de Bootjack," the Cyrano burlesque, and "In Gotham," continue.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Tempest Tossed," a new comedy drama, was given its first New York performance last night. The story is of that melodramatic character that appeals to the gallery, and each of the four acts has one or more scenic pictures which are good specimens of the scenic painter's art. The company tells the story of the play in a clever manner.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The biograph reproduced scenes at the coronation of the Queen of Holland. The other features are Harry Woodruff in a smart comedy entitled "A Bit of Instruction," Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis in a new play entitled "An Artist's Dilemma," Giacinte Della Rocca, the violinst; Herbert's performing dogs, and the Metweef troupe.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The simple ballads, "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and "Robin Adair" were the selections of Miss Attalie Claire for her vaudeville début yesterday, and they were received with marked favor. The vaudeville programme which preceded Miss Claire's appearance was made up of Maggie Cline, John W. Ransone, Milton and Dolly Nobles in the comedy "Why Walker Reformed," Caron and Herbert, and many others.

THE DEATH OF HELEN FAUCIT.

She Acted with Macready in the First Performances of Bulwer's Plays.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Helen Faucit, (Lady Martin,) the celebrated English actress, who retired from the stage many years ago, is dead. She was born in 1820 and was married in 1851 to Sir Theodore Martin, K. C. B.

Helen Faucit came of a theatrical family. Her mother, known on the English stage early in this century as Mrs. Faucit, and her sister, Mrs. Bland, were both actresses of repute. Helen Faucit herself occupied a prominent place in the English theatre from her début in the Richmond Theatre Royal, in 1833, when she was scarcely more than thirteen years old, until long after her marriage with Sir Theodore, then Mr. Martin, in 1851. Her last appearance on the London stage was probably at the Lyceum Theatre, in 1876, when she acted for one night only with Henry Irving in her husband's well-known adaptation to English verse of "King René's Daughter," by the Danish dramatist, Henrik Herz. Irving later produced another version, by W. G. Wills, of this little drama, called "Iolanthe," with Ellen Terry as the blind heroine.

In July, 1837, she appeared with Macready as principal actress in his new venture as manager of Covent Garden. This experiment lasted two years, and Miss Faucit "created" the rôles of the Duchesse de la Vallière in Bulwer's play, so named; the Countess of Carlisle in Browning's "Strafford," Pauline Deschappelles in "The Lady of Lyons," (a rôle which the "Thunderer" next day accused her of "overdoing"—a charge since brought by critics against some thousands of her successors in the rôle,) and Julie de Mortemar in "Richelieu."

Sophronia in Gerald Griffin's "Gisippus," and Miss Tresham in "A Blot in the Scutcheon," by Browning, were among the parts taken by Miss Faucit with Macready in his second managerial experiment at Drury Lane Theatre, which began in 1842 and also lasted two years. Her repertory at this time also included Julia in "The Rivals," Angelica in Congreve's "Love for Love," and many other famous characters of comedy as well as tragedy.

Between Macready's two terms of management she had acted with him at the Haymarket Theatre, "creating" the rôle of Clara Douglas in "Money," and she appeared with the famous tragedian also in forgotten plays by his contemporaries, Talfourd, Knowles, Serle, Marston, and Troughton. In 1845 she and Macready appeared in Paris, at the Salle Ventadour, as Othello and Desdemona, Hamlet and Ophelia, Virginius and Virginia, Macbeth and his wife, Lear and Cordelia, before the Court of King Louis Philippe.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's brighter weather and stimulating cool airs were a great relief from the gloom of Saturday and Sunday, and made a marked change in the social aspect of the fashionable up-town avenues and streets. There was quite a hegira of well-known people who went to Tuxedo for the Friday night dance and who remained over Sunday at that resort, and the Astoria, Delmonico's, and Sherry's were well filled with gay parties at the luncheon and dinner hour. The first night of a new play at the Lyceum Theatre brought more people to town from Hempstead and other suburbs at evening, and the city for the first time assumed an atmosphere like that of the Winter season.

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There will be a certain flowing back in the tide from the city to the country after to-day, as the social programme for the week in town is not particularly well filled with events. Even the weddings, which have been so numerous this Autumn, have fallen off in number, and there are few announced for this week. Next week, however, the wedding bells will ring more loudly again, and there will be the marriages of Mr. George Ryer and Miss Harriet M. Richards, of Mr. Fuller Griggs and Miss Carolyn Cowles Lee, of Mr. Robert G. Mead and Miss Elsie Cleveland, of Mr. John Gelston Floyd and Miss Elizabeth Wells, of Mr. F. P. Delafield and Miss Elsie Barber, of Mr. William Fahnestock and Miss Goetchius, and of Mr. George C. Kellogg and Miss Grace Olyphant, to be celebrated in town, and of Mr. Beverley Robinson and Miss Madeleine Wall at New Brighton, S. I., and of Mr. George X. McLenahan and Miss Caroline Duer at New Haven, Conn. These weddings will be virtually the last of the Autumn weddings of importance, for those of Mr. Livermore and Miss Brooks, of Mr. Burr and Miss Hayden, and of Mr. Post and Miss Hoppin will not be celebrated until December, and must therefore be classed as Winter weddings.

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To-day will bring the weddings of Mr. Benjamin Blossom and Mrs. Minnie P. C. Meyer, at the residence of the bride, 844 Fifth Avenue, and of Mr. Ernest Sarasin of Basel, Switzerland, and Miss Anna Vondermuhll, daughter of Mr. Alfred Vondermuhll of this city, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Blossom is a widower and formerly lived in Brooklyn. Mrs. Meyer is the widow of Mr. Howard Meyer and a granddaughter of the late John Pettigrew. Mrs. Meyer's little daughter, Miss Ellen Meyer, will be one of her mother's two bridesmaids, the other being Miss Anna Jarvis. Miss Vondermuhll will have six bridesmaids at the church wedding. They will be Miss Burbank, Miss Janeway, Miss Drake, Miss Robert, Miss May Neeser, and Miss Julie Vietor. They will all wear gowns of white mousseline de soie, draped over pale green. Miss Emeline Husler of Basel, a cousin of the bride, will be the maid of honor. Mr. John G. Neeser will be Mr. Sarasin's best man, and his ushers will be Messrs. Albert Baumann, Wilson Drake, Edmund Robert, Arthur Lenssen, and John L. Wilkie. The small reception which will follow the ceremony will take place at Mr. Vondermuhll's residence, 211 West Forty-second Street.

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Among those sailing on the Kaiser Friedrich to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allien, Mr. Hartman K. Evans, Mr. Franklin Freer, the artist; Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. J. G. Oxnard, Mrs. Irving M. Scott, and Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Allien are returning to France after a brief visit to Mrs. Allien's parents here. She was Miss Mabel Estelle Curtis.

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A Spanish town would just at present seem to be rather a curious place for an American girl to choose for her marriage, and yet Miss Ida Sickles, daughter of Gen. Daniel Sickles, was married in the small town of Irun, Spain, to Mr. D. E. M. Crackanthorpe, Secretary of the British Embassy to Madrid, on Saturday. It will be recalled, however, that Miss Sickles is half Spanish, her mother, whom Gen. Sickles married while American Minister to Spain, having been a native of Madrid. Mrs. Crackanthorpe has spent most of her life in Spain, and is not well known in New York.

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Among the arrivals at the Holland House yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sooysmith, from Green Farms, Conn., and Mrs. E. C. Newbold and Miss Newbold. At the Astoria there were registered Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant Pillot, who were married in St. Louis last week, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Childs of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Pillot will remain here permanently, having completed their honeymoon tour.

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The departure of Mr. Duncan Elliot for Ponce, Puerto Rico, where it is said he intends to go into business, is made the text of more or less attempted sensational st

Lorillard Ronalds, went abroad a few weeks ago to visit his mother.

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Fashionable London seems to be divided between the racing at the various country towns, the theatres, and the skating rink. The St. Nicholas Skating Rink in this city has not yet begun its fashionable matinées. In a few weeks, however, the Mondays will be all the fashion, as they were last year and two years ago. There is much admiration expressed at the different costumes worn by Lady Randolph Churchill, who seems to have any number of gowns and hats. At Newmarket she wore black with a black velvet jacket and a purple velvet hat, while Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, had on a long gray coat and a veil with extremely unbecoming gold spots. Lady Colebrook, who had just lost her house and jewels by fire, wore a long blue coat and blue toque. At the end of the week, there was the opening of the skating season at Niagara, at which Lady Randolph Churchill was most becomingly gowned in red and brown, and then there was the unveiling of a bust of her late husband, and she relapsed into the proper mourning again.

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Every Autumn the cleaners, the sweepers, the painters, and such folk give the Bradley Martin mansion, on West Twentieth Street, a thorough overhauling. A week or two following the Marshall Roberts residence, on Fifth Avenue, is treated to a similar process. Every time this is done there is a long narrative printed about Mrs. Vivian and the Bradley Martins returning to New York. This, however, is Mrs. Bradley Martin's year, and she may possibly honor the city with a visit, and give some wonderful entertainment. At present, after a long series of house parties at Balmacaan, she is in London for a little while. She appeared at the premiere of the Garrick Theatre in a box with her daughter, Lady Craven. A contemporary dismisses the party by stating that "Lady Craven is Mrs. Bradley Martin's daughter, and although she does not possess the same gorgeous jewels as her mother, she is always very smart and generally wears pretty diamonds and pearls. She married Lord Craven about five years ago, and once gave a dance which was very successful."

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By a singular mistake in the notice which was made in this column yesterday of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Evart Jansen Wendell it was stated that young Mr. Evart Jansen Wendell of this city was dead. He is very much alive, and has no intention just yet of "crossing the river." The error was made in confounding him with a relative.

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The Princess Wrade, who is due here next week on one of the foreign ships, is said to be the mother of Kuhne Beveridge, the sculptor, and divorced wife of Charles Coghlan, the actor. Mrs. Beveridge, who had married en secondes noces a German of title, has been reported to have again cast over her weeds and to have obtained a noble third husband. Miss Beveridge at one time was reported to be engaged to James G. Blaine, Jr.

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Among the Americans who have recently registered in Paris are Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dickinson, who were at the Hotel Binda; Mr. and Miss Clarke, at Maurice; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who have been in the Engadine all Summer, and who were at the Hotel Castiglione on their way homeward; Clarence Andrews, who was at the Hotel Albe, and who will return very shortly and arrange some new vaudeville and musical performances for this Winter; and Mrs. J. R. Lolnrop of Boston. Mr. G. G. Howland was in London, where were also Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford on their way back to New York.

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There has been some query as to whether the Tuesday Evening Club will be in existence this Winter. The craze for musical and intellectual amusements has somewhat run its course. Mrs. Astor will be, as usual, at the opening of the subscription concerts on Thursday evening, at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. E. J. Berwind will occupy their accustomed boxes, but the desire for musical entertainment with the rank and file of society will remain dormant until the opening of the opera.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Chapman—Wright.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Wright, daughter of the late E. Kellogg Wright, former President of the National Park Bank, and Mr. George Chapman took place yesterday at noon in Trinity Church. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Chapman, who for the last few years have made their home in Italy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. Miss Mary Soper was maid of honor. There were three bridesmaids—Miss Alice Watson, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas L. Watson; Miss Leslie Bright, and Miss Theodora Comstock of Rome, N. Y., a cousin of the bride. Mr. William G. Hibbard of Chicago, a classmate of the bridegroom, at Harvard, '92, was best man.

The ushers were Mr. Albert Huidekoper of Meadville, Penn.; Mr. John Hubbard, and Mr. S. Brinkerhoff Thorne. The bride was gowned in white satin and lace. Her tulle veil was fastened to her coiffure with orange blossoms. A large spray of the same flower adorned her corsage. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and ferns, softened by a fullness of white tulle. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids wore similar costumes. Their gowns were of white mousseline de soie, over white silk, and finished with lace. A large bow of narrow wired pink satin ribbon was worn by each as a headdress, and a left shoulder of the gowns pink rosettes were fastened. Similar ones finished the tops of the pointed lace trimming at the right sides of the skirts.

The altar of the church was decorated with pink and white chrysanthemums. The absence of other decorations seemed to accord with the dignity of old Trinity. A reception followed at the house of the bride's mother, in West Fifty-eighth Street.

Redgrave—Robert.

Announcement is made of the wedding of Miss Corinne Robert and Passed Assistant Engineer De Witt Clinton Redgrave, United States Navy, on Wednesday last at the country residence of the bride's father, at Haworth, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Robert, an uncle of the bride. Miss Portia Robert, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Clarence V. Fowler best man. Mrs. Redgrave is the daughter of Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

A WEDDING IN SAVANNAH.

Gen. Gordon's Daughter Married to a British Peer's Son.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 31.—The social event of the Winter in Savannah was the marriage at noon to-day of Miss Mabel Gordon and Rowland Leigh of London. Miss Gordon is the youngest daughter of Gen. William W. Gordon of the Puerto Rico Evacuation Commission. Mr. Leigh is the youngest son of Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, and resides in London.

The marriage was celebrated in Christ Episcopal Church, the ceremony being performed by the Very Rev. and Hon. James Leigh, Dean of Hereford Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Robb White, the rector of the church. After the wedding there was a breakfast, followed by a reception at the Gordon home. Miss Alice Parker of New Jersey was maid of honor, and Miss Marion Thompson of Marion, Penn., and Miss Elizabeth Parker of Washington, cousins of the bride, were bridesmaids.

Among the out-of-town guests were Frank W. Thompson and son of Philadelphia, Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker of New Jersey, Miss Cassatt and Miss Wood of Philadelphia, Miss Styles of Etowah Cliffs, Julian McGill of Chicago, and Vance McCormick of Harrisburg, Penn.

Tenderloin Back to Jefferson Market.

A majority of the members of the Board of Magistrates at last night's meeting voted to transfer the police business of the Nineteenth, or Tenderloin, Precinct from the West Side Police Court to the Jefferson Market Police Court, from which it was taken last July. Of late the business transacted in the Jefferson Market Police Court has been very small, owing to the fact that most of the stations reporting therein are in the midst of the business district, while the Tenderloin, added to the already congested West Side Court, made the routine work of the latter court very arduous.

MASO'S ADVICE TO CUBANS

Address from the President of the Provisional Administrative Council to the Military Assembly.

LINE OF ACTION SUGGESTED

Urged that Prompt Arrangements Should Be Made for Paying Troops and "Getting the Country Into Working Order."

SANTIAGO, Oct. 31.—Señor Baltolome Maso, President of the Cuban Provisional Administrative Council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at the Military Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he says:

"The Cubans accepted the assistance of America, although not knowing exactly what were the American aims, just as they would have accepted help from any country in their fight against Spain. As the contest progressed, the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear of a solemn declaration by the United States Congress regarding the intentions of the American Government and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war.

"America came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, in order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of the island, might assume the administration of its affairs, and have a government of their own.

"Therefore, the Cubans agreed to co-operate with the Americans, to obey the orders issued by American Generals, and to help in all possible ways to establish a Cuban Government wherever the Americans took possession. Though America did not recognize the Government of the Cubans in terms, it was well understood that the Cubans would not on that account abandon their organization, but that, on the contrary, the time would come when such recognition would be granted. Indeed, it was asserted to our Cuban representative by one of the most distinguished members of the United States Government and also by members of the United States Senate that, in order to do away with any obstacle that might hinder the United States in going into the fight for the cause of Cuban independence, recognition of a Cuban Government must come later.

"Nevertheless, it has not been possible to establish direct relations between the Cuban and American Governments for the transaction of public business, although the general character of our relations throughout the war was friendly. But we have now reached a time when, even more than in the days of fighting, it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and, while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

WANT THEIR ARMY DISBANDED.

Cuban Military Delegates Also Favor Dissolution of the Insurgent Government, It Is Said.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Advices received here from Santa Cruz del Sur say that a majority of the representatives of the Cuban Army at the meetings held there are in favor of the dissolution of the Cuban insurgent Government and the appointment of a commission to go to Washington for the purpose of thanking the American Government for its intervention in favor of the Cubans and to put themselves at the disposition of the Washington authorities, so as to enable the latter to develop their programme without any hindrance. The Cubans are also said to be in favor of the disbandment of the insurgent army.

The Cuban delegates who have been in session at Santa Cruz del Sur are expected to continue their sessions at Marinao.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS IN CUBA.

Congressman Dalzell and Others Inspect Properties—Proposed Railroad.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 31.—Congressman John Dalzell of Pittsburg, Penn., who arrived here last Friday night, came with a party of capitalists connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. These gentlemen have been inspecting properties in Santiago and the vicinity with a view to large investments and a railway franchise for a line between Santiago and Havana.

Before leaving for Havana to-day by the United States transport Panama, Mr. Dalzell expressed himself as most favorably impressed by what he had seen and the possibilities of the region, though he declined to give any particulars regarding contemplated investments.

Ask Protection for a Grave.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—This afternoon the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners sent to the Hotel Trocha for the American Commissioners a note describing the location of a monument erected on Cabanas Heights over the grave of a Corporal and ten Spanish soldiers who greatly distinguished themselves in the ten years' war, and requesting that when the island is turned over to the Cubans provision be made that the graves be respected.

Punished for an Advertisement.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Manuel Negrin, a Spaniard and a native of the Canary Islands, has been arrested for advertising in a manner which offended the Spanish officials here. Negrin, who owns a grocery store in the Calzada del Monte, had printed advertisement cards bearing a colored Cuban flag. These cards were distributed in the streets, with the result that Negrin has been locked up in Morro Castle since Thursday last.

Evacuating Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—To-morrow the Spanish Commissioners will notify the Americans that the entire Province of Puerto Principe will be evacuated between Nov. 10 and 20.

KEEP AWAY FROM PUERTO RICO.

This Is the Advice of Consul Hanna to Americans Looking for Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A report from Mr. Hanna, American Consul at Puerto Rico, received by the Assistant Secretary of State, will be of interest to persons contemplating migration to that island. In his report Mr. Hanna says:

"I am convinced that young men seeking work or positions of any kind should not come to Puerto Rico. Such persons as clerks, carpenters, mechanics, and laborers of all grades should stay away from Puerto Rico.

"No American should come to Puerto Rico expecting to strike it rich, and no person should come here without plenty of money to pay board bills and enough to take him back to his home in the United States.

"This is a small island, has a population of about a million people, and is the most densely populated country in the world. There are several hundred thousand working Puerto Ricans ready to fill the vacant jobs and at a low price.

"There may come a time after the laws of the United States are applied by Congress to this island that this will be a good place for American capital and for Americans to do business, but even then a man should have plenty of money who expects to make a business success in Puerto Rico.

"I deem it important that the department cause this suggestion to be made public through the newspapers of the country."

VIEWS OF PUERTO RICANS.

Resolutions Adopted by Delegates to be Forwarded to Washington.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 31.—The resolution adopted at yesterday's public meeting of delegates from the chief towns of the island, convened to consider and draft recommendations to the United States Government regarding the necessities of Puerto Rico, will be handed to United States Special Commissioner Carroll, who will transmit them to Washington.

The original proposal was to send to Washington one commission to represent all the interests of the island; but as this does not seem to meet with general favor, the talk now is of several commissions to represent the different parties and localities.

COLORADO TROOPS AT MANILA.

They Cable that They Are Reluctant to Serve Garrison.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—The following cablegram was received to-day from the regiment of Colorado Volunteers, in service at Manila:

To Gov. Adams, Congressional Delegates, and the Press of Colorado:

Prov.ding peace is declared, regiment earnestly desires recall. Rations insufficient; 15 per cent sick. Cheerfully remain for fighting; reluctant to serve garrison. Answer.

ONE THOUSAND COLORADO VOLUNTEERS, NAPOLEON GUYOT, Chairman.

Gov. Adams immediately telegraphed the cablegram to the War Department. He said: "I do not think the situation is quite as bad as the cablegram would indicate. Fifteen per cent. of the regiment sick is not a very large number."

Investigating Lieut. Bell's Case.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the charges of professional unfitness for promotion made against Lieut. J. A. Bell, junior aide to Rear Admiral Bunce, by Commander Eaton of the Resolute, met yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The court was organized, with Capt. Ludlow of the battleship Massachusetts as President. It was decided to hold the hearings behind closed doors. Lieut. Bell and Commander Eaton were on hand yesterday, as were nearly all the officers on duty on the Resolute.

Sailing of Cruiser Buffalo Delayed.

The cruiser Buffalo will not sail for Manila until to-morrow or Thursday. Her start has been delayed because of the necessity of loading her with additional supplies, the number of sailors she is to transport to Manila to fill vacancies in Admiral Dewey's fleet having been increased from 300 to more than twice that number.

POWERS MAY DEFY CHINA.

The German Minister Has Proposed that They Jointly Take Possession of a Railway.

PEKING, Oct. 31.—Baron von Heyking, the German Minister to China, has proposed to the representatives of the powers at Peking a joint occupation of the railway from Shan-Hai-Kwan, Province of Pe-chi-li, to Peking, thus securing communication with the coast, unless the Chinese Government promptly withdraws its troops to a safe distance from the line.

The Empress Dowager, it is reported, has ordered the Kang-su troops to Peking to serve as a protection against a possible movement on the part of Gen. Yuan-shikai, who she believes is using the foreign-drilled force under his command, in the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin, in collusion with the foreign envoys.

JAPAN'S CABINET RESIGNS.

Unable to Agree as to a Minister of Education.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 31.—The whole Cabinet has resigned, the Ministers being unable to agree upon the question of filling the portfolio of Education. Thus the first attempt at party government in Japan has proved a failure.

It is probable that the next Cabinet will be a coalition of Liberals and clan leaders.

POLONSKI, THE POET, DEAD.

Regarded by Russians as Their Most Elegant Versifier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—Polonski, the celebrated Russian poet, died yesterday.

Since the death of Nicholas Nekrasoff, who died in 1877, Polonski had been regarded by literary Russians as their most elegant versifier. Of recent years he had not written much, though he occasionally contributed an exquisite lyric to the Viestnik Yevropi (European Messenger).

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Peck Is Allowed More Space for This Country.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, this morning presented Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and the latter's colleagues to President Faure.

The French President at the audience most cordially promised to do everything possible to meet the views of the American commission, and this evening Commissioner Peck was notified that 5,000 additional feet of space had been allotted to the United States, making a total of 40,000 additional feet set apart for the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck, accompanied by Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, of the Commissioner's staff, start for London to-morrow, on their way to the United States. Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, the Assistant Commissioner, remains here.

A Ship Captain Dies at Sea.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 31.—The American ship R. R. Thomas, which sailed from Manila on April 25, and from Hongkong on May 22, for Boston, Mass., in command of Capt. Blanchard, put in here to-day and reported the death of her Captain.

Ex-British War Secretary Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Gen. Sir Edward Lugard, ex-Under Secretary of State for War, is dead. He served in the Afghan and Sikh wars, the Punjab campaign of 1848, and the Persian war of 1856. He was in his eighty-ninth year.

Canadian Commission Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The meeting in this city of the Canadian-American Commission to settle differences between the United States and Canada has been postponed until Nov. 10.

A CLASH BETWEEN COURTS.

Conflict of Federal and State Authority in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Oct. 31.—A serious clash between Federal and State judicial authorities is expected here.

Maynard F. Stiles, attorney for Henry C. King of New York, obtained from the United States court for this district an injunction to inhibit the Sheriff of Logan County from selling the land of his client for taxes. Judge Doolittle of the Circuit Court for Logan County issued a rule against Stiles for contempt. After hearing Stiles's answer to the ruling, Judge Doolittle committed him to jail to remain there until injuction proceedings in the Federal Court were dismissed.

Stiles was placed in the county jail. An application was made to Judge Jackson for a writ of habeas corpus, which Judge Jackson issued, and a deputy marshal was sent to bring Stiles before the Federal Court. The Sheriff and jailer refused, under instructions from Judge Doolittle, to deliver the prisoner to United States officers. Judge Jackson was asked to issue a writ of attachment against the Sheriff and the jailer, the effect of which would be to bring these officers with their prisoner, before the Federal Court.

Attorney General Rucker of this State requested Judge Jackson to delay issuing the writ until he could communicate with Judge Doolittle, which Judge Jackson agreed to do. If Judge Doolittle refuses to give up the prisoner an attachment will issue, and if the United States officers are resisted United States troops may be called on to suppress the rebellion.

Died While Driving a Pair of Horses.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Theodore Perry of Acquackanonck Township, while driving behind a spirited team of horses from his home to this city this morning, died of heart disease. The horses ran away and dashed down Marshall Street, this city, at a gallop with Mr. Perry's body in the wagon. They were finally caught by a policeman. Mr. Perry was a township Committeeman and prominent in Republican politics in his township. He was a veteran of the civil war.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Commissioners Told that Chickamauga's Water Was Bad and Its Hospitals Filthy.

COL. LEONARD'S TESTIMONY

New York Commander Had to Pay for Medicine and Shoes for His Men —Many Other Complaints Made.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 31.—Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton, and Dr. Connor, of the War Investigating Commission arrived here this morning and started for the camp at 11 o'clock. Dr. Connor made an inspection of the division hospital, while Gen. Dodge and Col. Sexton made a tour of the regimental camps.

Major Gen. James H. Wilson, now commanding the First Army Corps, was the first witness. He was in charge of the First Division, First Corps, at Chickamauga Park. He left there with his command about July 1, bound for Puerto Rico. At Charleston he was kept some two weeks or more; he did not know whether it was on account of a lack of transports or what. Here typhoid broke out, and when he did get off he had to leave seventy cases of it behind. The disembarkation at Puerto Rico, he said, took eleven days, when it should have been accomplished in two. This, he claimed, was on account of not having steam launches, for which he asked the department in vain.

Col. Robert W. E. Leonard, Twelfth New York, testified that the surgeon of his regiment was continually clamoring for medicine to give the men in quarters. He could not secure these, he said, so the Colonel spent $500 out of his own pocket for medicines. Col. Leonard admitted that his men were sometimes not sent to division hospitals because they were so much opposed to them.

"If you would not send your men who needed medicine to the division hospitals, how can you lay blame for not receiving medicine?" asked Dr. Connor.

"If we had sent all our sick men to division hospital," replied the Colonel, "we would have had no need for our surgeons."

Col. Leonard said the commissary supplies had been good, and so abundant that the men could not consume them, in consequence each company has a fund of $150 or more obtained by selling superfluous supplies. The Colonel complained of the Quartermaster's supplies, especially of shoes. He said that he had spent nearly $600 out of his own pocket for shoes for his men. He said the supplies were issued in piecemeal, and frequently the Quartermaster's Department got the requisitions "bulled up."

FILTHY HOSPITALS.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector General on General Wilson's staff, and who was on General Wade's staff at Chickamauga, gave testimony concerning the conditions there.

"When the camp was first established there," he said, "I did not inspect a single hospital but what I found it in a filthy condition. Reports were made of this to the commanding General and improvement could be observed for a few days. But in a short time matters would get as bad as ever. About the time the camp was broken up this had been corrected to a large extent."

Col. Baldwin further said that he had known requisitions to be made frequently and not to be honored. This was especially true in regard to the Second Division, Third Corps.

Dr. Connor of the commission said:

"There has been more disgrace brought upon the United States hospital system by the Second Division, Third Corps, than by any other in the service. I can readily see how this was, since no sort of attention was paid to the complaints made."

Col. Baldwin said that so far as he knew, Gen. Compton, commanding the Second Division, only inspected his command on Sunday mornings, and that he did not know if either Gen. Compton or Gen. Wade, the corps commander, had inspected the Second Division hospital. He knew of one Mississippi regiment which did not get its clothing when it should and suffered greatly in consequence, as the weather was wet and nasty.

"I do not consider Chickamauga Park a suitable place for a large number of troops, for many reasons," said Col. Baldwin. "My observation was that sinks could not be dug over six feet without striking rock. The only water supply was Chickamauga Creek. On two occasions I observed the water entering the pipes to be in exceedingly bad condition on account of filth and refuse. It was explained that the breaking of dams caused this. I saw the creek nearly every day and I never saw the water in such condition that I should have liked to drink it. Moreover, the park has entirely too much timber land to make a good camp."

Col. Baldwin stated that no such arrangements were made to take care of the sinks as have been made here at Camp Hamilton. He said that the ground finally got so perforated with sinks in the timber portion of the park that it was really unsafe to ride through it; that his horse had gone in up to his belly.

WORST MEN FOR NURSES.

Col. Baldwin said it was common complaint that regiments frequently dumped their worst men off on the hospitals for nurses. He said that the camp of the First Mississippi was one of the worst he had ever seen, largely on account of the lenicency of the Colonel with his men. He stated further that there was great difficulty in getting lime, due to the inefficiency of the Quartermaster's Department. On one occasion, he said, he was notified that there was an abundance of time, and he, in turn, notified several regimental commanders. They made requisitions, and were given one barrel of lime each and notified that that was all that could be granted them.

Col. W. K. Caffee, Second Missouri, said his regiment did not receive all of its equipments till a few days before leaving Camp Thomas for Lexington. Among the last things issued, he said, were the boilers for boiling the water, which were ordered more than two months before. Col. Caffee said that sinks could be dug at the Second Missouri's camp at Chickamauga only four feet deep before striking rock. This, he stated, was reported to the brigade commander and the Inspector, but no action was taken. He had no surgeon and only one assistant surgeon for some time after the regiment went to Chickamauga.

"Sick men from my regiment were sent to division hospitals, and could not be received because the hospital was already overcrowded," said Col. Caffee. "We had no medicine in the regiment. I visited the hospital daily while I had men there and I frequently found the tents unfloored, the cots crowded so close together that one could not pass between. The tents were so leaky that when it was raining the men in the hospital had to be covered with ponchos and rubber blankets to be protected from a drenching.

"Dr. Griffith was in charge of the hospital, and after visiting all the others I concluded that this was the best conducted one at the park. Dr. Griffith and his assistants were doing all they could with the means at hand. This objectionable condition of affairs lasted eight or ten weeks. The nursing was in many cases objectionable, but I came to the conclusion that this was a necessary evil under the circumstances."

Col. Caffee said that his regiment received not only not enough barrels to boil the drinking water, but not even enough to haul it the four miles necessary, despite requisitions made.

MEDICAL REQUISITIONS REFUSED

"When we could not get men in the division hospital on account of its overcrowding," said Col. Caffee, "we had no medicine to give the sick. We made requisitions for it and they were returned with this indorsement from the Chief Surgeon of the corps: 'Medicines are issued only to men in division hospitals, and not to those in quarters.' In my opinion it was a great mistake to do away with the regimental hospitals. But had the division hospitals at Chickamauga been anything like the one here at Camp Hamilton there would have been no fault to find."

Col. Thomas J. Smith, Third Kentucky, said his regiment was not equipped with clothing for three weeks after its arrival at Chickamauga and not with arms for a month. He had no complaint, however, to make, as he thought everything possible had been done to supply them. He complimented the Commissary and Quartermaster for the supplies received by his command.

Lieut. Col. D. D. Mitchell, First Teritorial, testified that although the regiment was mustered into the service the middle of July, it did not receive its arms until about three weeks ago. It has not yet received all its clothing. The men suffered without the blankets on account of rain and the cool nights.

"They have told us every day for ten days," said Col. Mitchell, "that our stoves would be here to-morrow, but they have not come yet."

Col. William A. Pew of the Eighth Massachusetts was called. The principal complaints he made were of the difficulty his regiment experienced in securing medical supplies. He said his surgeon would make out a requisition and hand it in to the proper officers and they would return it, saying there were no supplies, and it was of no use to make requisition. Col. Pew said that his regiment had difficulty in securing its wagons at Chickamauga Park. He said his camp grounds were very poor.

Gen. Dodge stated that the Commissioners hoped to finish their work here by Wednesday night, though this will depend entirely upon the expedition with which the witnesses are examined.

CAMP POLAND, Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The war investigating commission concluded the work of its Southern tour here to-day, and at 9 o'clock to-night left for Washington, expecting to arrive there about 12 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is the present intention that the commission shall go to Camp Meade soon after its arrival at Washington, and ex-Gov. Woodbury will proceed to Vermont to take testimony there.

The Commissioners devoted the forenoon to inspecting the camps and the afternoon to taking testimony. They found a division of troops here under the command of Col. Kurts of the Second Ohio, and while they had no personal criticism to express against him, some of the Commissioners remarked that the command was too large to be intrusted to an officer below the rank of Brigadier. The transfer of Col. Kurtz to the command of the division leaves the brigade, of which his regiment is a part, in command of Col. Young, the colored commander of the Third North Carolina.

WATER SUPPLY BAD.

The first witness before the commission was Dr. John C. F. Martin, a contract surgeon from Ohio, who was at Chickamauga. He repeated his expressions of opinion that the water in the pipe-line system at Chickamauga was contaminated by the water from Cave Spring Creek. He said that after he had first expressed this opinion, saying that at the same time the facts in regard to the existence of typhoid were being suppressed, he had been summoned by Gen. Sheridan and told that he must retract immediately or submit to a court-martial. He had then written a letter of retraction, but he declared he had done this to promote discipline, and not because he had changed his opinion as to the pollution of the water.

Dr. Martin read a statement from the pumping station engineer to the effect that the new channel of the Cave Spring Creek was not completed until Aug. 6, and that previous to this time the creek emptied into Chickamauga River, just above the mouth of the in-take pipe of the pipe line system. He also expressed the opinion that the Jay Mill spring at Chickamauga was contaminated from the surrounding sinks.

Dr. Park L. Myers, a contract Surgeon from Ohio, who was engaged in the hospital of the Second Division of the First Corps at Chickamauga, differed from most of the propositions in his estimate of typhoid. He said that while many believed that 90 per cent. of the sickness at the camp was typhoid, he did not believe that more than 20 per cent. was of that character. He also took issue with those who charged typhoid to the agency of flies, attributing it to the water. He thought most of the disease at Chickamauga Park was miasmatic. He said it was true that on some occasions it was necessary to have patients at this hospital lie on the ground for as much as ten hours at a time until provision could be made for them.

CORRUPTION AMONG INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The majority of the annual reports of the Indian Agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are of an encouraging nature and indicate a progress generally along civilized lines. Some of the reports, however, make surprising statements.

J. R. Jewell, who is in charge of the New York Agency in his report alleges that after careful investigation he finds that the funds of the Seneca Nation are almost wholly absorbed by the officers of the nation, and that they are in collusion with white men for such purpose. Agent Jewell says, among other things, in picturing the demoralizing conditions which he charges exist:

"The Senecas on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are a corporate body under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and have a common interest in the lands of both reservations. From among the few of the corrupt dynasty of officers a President is elected upon the Cattaraugus Reservation one year and a Treasurer on the Allegany Reservation, and the next year a President from the Allegany Reservation, and usually the preceding Treasurer is elected President and the former President elected Treasurer. This has been pursued for many years, and although the Indians have endeavored to defeat the dynasty that has ruled them for so long, they are unable to do so.

"The officers notoriously use the funds of the nation to purchase the votes of the ignorant and illiterate Indians, who on election day are always anxious for a small sum of money. The better class of Indians is not numerous enough to overcome the power of those men who have the funds of the nation with which to corrupt the masses and perpetuate their dynasty. While the Indians are fully aware that the governing officers are misappropriating their money, they are powerless to help themselves."

Agent Wisdom of the Union Agency, Indian Territory, in charge of the five civilized tribes, makes a strong plea for the non-citizen insane persons residing in the agency. He says that the "Kee-Too-Wahs," the men of full-blooded society which led the opposition to the Cherokees treating with the Dawes commission, are reconsidering their action, and that an agreement with the Cherokees at an early date may be possible. The agreement between the Creek and Dawes commissions, he adds, doubtless will be ratified by the Creek Nation.

E. M. Yoorian, who is in charge of the Lemhi Agency, in Idaho, says:

"These Indians as a tribe are honest and peaceable and kindly disposed, but are about as degraded and ungrateful as any one finds. They are addicted to gambling, horse racing and dancing, and the influence of the so-called 'medicine men' operates to the disadvantage of the tribe. In the Agent's annual report for 1882 on the Lemhi Reservation I find that twenty-nine Indian families were engaged in farming. Fifteen years afterward I can report but forty-one following agricultural pursuits, an increase of twelve, not quite one convert a year.

"It would be unjust not to state that a few have farms and keep constantly at work trying to establish for themselves comfortable homes. A majority, however, seem to content themselves with their present condition and continue on in the old channel, leading a life of idleness and degradation."

Agent Fuller of the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, referring to the opening of the ceded portion under the mineral land laws last April, says that prospecting has been practically fruitless, and predicts the abandonment of the so-called mineral strip before the first of November.

ROBBED A BANK IN AUSTRIA.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—After a chase across two continents, Lambert Wilt, teller of the Bunglau Savings Bank, at Jungbunzlau, Bohemia, with his wife and her aunt, was arrested at the Hotel Rosier to-day. He is charged with having absconded with 109,000 guldens, equivalent to $41,420. The arrest was made by a Chicago detective at the instigation of V. Zozomsky, a piano dealer at 642 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, who is a stockholder and the Western agent for the Bunglau Bank, and who had been instructed to search for Wilt.

Wilt has been married one year, and is thirty-eight years old. His father is a prosperous merchant at Jungbunzlau. On Aug. 6, accompanied by his wife and her aunt, Blaja Mulloi, Wilt left home on a vacation for his health. They traveled through Austria and came to America, landing at Hoboken Oct. 13, where he notified his mother of his arrival.

Meanwhile the bank officials had discovered a shortage of 109,000 guldens and were searching for Wilt. His message home gave them a clue that he was in America, and they notified their Western agent. Wilt traveled through the East and finally went to Chicago, whence he came here last Thursday evening. A detective was behind him two days throughout his journeyings.

The detective arrived here Saturday and arrested the party of three to-day. Wilt had $100 in United States money, and he and his wife both had a large amount of Bohemian money concealed in their clothes.

Wilt admitted that he took 12,000 guldens, but said he did not take the balance of the amount credited to him. He said friends at Hoboken had advised him upon landing that he was being hunted.

The detective took the three back to Chicago at 9 o'clock to-night.

JOHN REED HAS ESCAPED.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 31.—John Reed, the notorious swindler, who was recently sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for crimes committed in this State, has again escaped from justice.

In company with J. L. Abbott, a keeper in the State prison, Reed went to a local hotel last night for a consultation with his attorney, Col. Gile. After the conference he was allowed to hold a long conversation with his wife, and soon after midnight the keeper left the room for a few minutes. When Abbott returned the prisoner was gone. He had taken with him an overcoat belonging to the proprietor of the hotel.

It is believed that Reed left town on a train which passes here at 12:29 A. M. for New York and the West. The news of his escape was immediately communicated to police officials throughout the country.

John Reed, alias George Spencer, alias John Greenhalge, is known to the police as the "king of the bunko steerers." It is said that he was the head of a gang of confidence men who formed a green goods trust, with a capital of $500,000. He has been arrested several times, but always escaped by depositing cash as security for his appearance and never appearing for trial. When last arrested, however, he failed to deposit the customary bail.

Reed was arrested last December at East Cambridge, Mass., on the charge of swindling a Lowell merchant. His friends placed $8,000 cash in the hands of the authorities on his behalf. He was taken in custody soon afterward at Farmington, Conn., and personally deposited $2,000 as security for his appearance. Soon after he was arrested again at Brockton, Mass., where he left $7,000 with the officials. In January last, just as he was leaving for Europe, Reed was arrested at Jersey City and taken to Worcester, Mass., where he was "wanted" for three cases of swindling. He was serving a sentence pursuant to conviction upon these charges when he escaped.

After Reed's arrest it was found that he was residing as a respectable citizen with his wife at Plainfield, N. J. He was known as George Spencer, a traveling salesman for a liquor house. His wife was greatly astonished at the disclosures made concerning his career.

Reed's gang of swindlers is believed to have made $60,000 out of the unsophisticated of Indiana, and $22,000 from various people in Massachusetts. Reed is supposed to be the man who secured $1,200 from a farmer in Bridgewater, $6,500 from another farmer in Dover, N. H., and $4,500 from a merchant of Brattleborough, Vt. He used the "gold brick," the "three-card monte," and the "shell game" in his efforts to make money.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Mary B. Bailey.

Mrs. Mary Beekman Bailey died yesterday morning of Bright's disease, at her home, 118 West Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Bailey was the daughter of the late Charles Scott McKnight. She was born in this city on Jan. 1, 1852, and educated here. On April 7, 1874, she married Edmund S. Bailey, a son of Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, who was once second in command of Farragut's fleet. Mr. Bailey had been a resident of this city for most of her life. She was a member of the Huguenot Society of America, the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands, the feminine branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her husband and two sons and two daughters survive her. The funeral will take place in St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Ninety-second Street near Columbus Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Joshua G. Hall.

Joshua G. Hall died at his residence in Dover, N. H., yesterday. He was born in Wakefield Nov. 5, 1828, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was admitted to the Strafford County bar in 1855. He had resided in Dover since 1837. He held the office of City Solicitor and was County Solicitor, Mayor of the city in 1866-7, and a member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. A son and two daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE, President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., is dead. He was born in Ohio, and was a pioneer of Southern California. He was sixty years old.

JESSE B. YOUNG, a member of the Produce Exchange, and of the firm of J. B. Young & Co., Yonkers, N. Y., died at that city on Sunday in his fifty-sixth year. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at Mt. Kisco.

LEVANT W. BARNHART, a well-known journalist, died at St. Luke's Hospital in Denver yesterday. Mr. Barnhart was at one time managing editor of The Washington Times, and had been connected with Kansas City, St. Louis, and several other prominent dailies. He will be buried in Denver.

Dr. SAMUEL WHITE DUNCAN died at his home, in Brookline, Mass., late Sunday night. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 19, 1838. He was graduated from Brown University in 1860. After spending a year in Harvard College, he entered, in 1861, Newton Theological Seminary, but left in a little while to join the Union Army. He was Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

WILLIAM HYDE, at one time managing editor of The St. Louis Republic, died yesterday in St. Louis. He was sixty-two years old, and was born at Lima, N. Y. During President Cleveland's first Administration Mr. Hyde was appointed Postmaster for St. Louis. After the expiration of his service he was called to Salt Lake City to assume the editorship of The Salt Lake Herald. He had lately resided in St. Louis.

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Telephones 4837 and 4836 Cortlandt.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

NOTICE.
Holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Receivers' Certificates of Indebtedness, dated June 1, 1896, are hereby notified that the Receivers will on the next interest day, December 1, 1898, redeem each and all of said Certificates, in exercise of the option therein reserved.
JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.
MINING EXCHANGE WILL SELL $100 MEMbership for $30. Apply Secretary of Exchange, 40 New St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Market Irregular.

Chief conspicuousness in yesterday's market was held by the trust stocks, quite in the usual recent fashion. Tobacco Trust shares were buoyant. Sugar Trust quotations fell. In neither was there the slightest disclosure of any new reason for either strength or weakness. Manipulative work was under way—simply this, nothing more.

Of important business news practically none developed. Such railway earnings as were reported were on the encouraging side. From two or three important corporations especially cheerful statements issued. The September statement of the St. Paul Road showed a gain of almost $500,000 in gross earnings and a gain of about $250,000 in net. This net increase was larger than had generally been counted upon, showing in agreeable contrast with bad figures put out by the Burlington Road at the close of last week.

Among Western railway managers there seems to be general agreement that net earnings from this time forward are likely to be uncertain in their proportion to gross gains because of the fact that sharper competition is certain to follow the United States Supreme Court's prohibition of joint traffic associations. Meanwhile general business seems to be rushing throughout the entire Western country, and freight traffic is amounting to totals beyond all recent records. Were rates only fairly maintained prosperous results ought to be assured.

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Professional Wall Street is devoting much attention to the political situation, especially as to Congressional prospects, sentiment having much changed on this account recently—there now being few observers who are apprehensive of a set-back for sound money. Improved feeling in this particular helps market values materially, for while acute fears of free-silver victories were apparent there was clearly shown not only a disposition to postpone purchases, but much free selling was easily traceable to this apprehension. It is only as to the Congressional vote that Wall Street seems disposed to give much heed, though among the traders on and off the Stock Exchange bets of some consequence are daily recorded at fluctuating odds.

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From practically every business quarter of the country communications received in financial and commercial circles here make encouraging statements.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $4,000 threes, coupon, at 106@106¼; 600 do., small, at 106, and $500 do., registered, at 105½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	5½	Hawaiian Sugar	.8
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas pf.	.3
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¾	Manhattan Cons.	½
B. & O., all iss. pd.	½	Minn. Iron t. r. Sta.	3½
Brook. Union Gas	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	1	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	⅝	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Pullman Car	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	3	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	2
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¼
Erie 1st pf.	¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Federal Steel, w. i.	⅝	Third Avenue	2½
Federal Steel pf., w. i.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & East. Illinois	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	⅜	National Lead Co.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	⅜	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	1¼
Great Northern pf.	¼	N. J. Central	⅜
Illinois Central	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Inter. Paper	1	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Lake Erie & W.	⅜		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1⅝	Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 1st	1
Kings Co. El. 1st	2½	Mo., K. & Tex. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	N. Y., B. & Man. Beach 5s	2½
Dallas & Waco 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,341,566; balance, $4,855,894; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $333,244.

Money on call in London at 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅜@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.86¼$4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24¾ for long, and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 94¾@94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount @ par. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 34; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 58¾, and St. Paul, ¼, to 113. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 111¾; Atchison, ¼, to 13; New York Central, ¼, to 118, and Northern Pacific preferred, ¾, to 78¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 84¼. Union Pacific preferred at 65⅞. Erie at 13⅛. Pennsylvania at 60⅜, and Reading at 8½. British consols declined 3-16, to 109¼, for money, and ¼, to 109¼, for the account. The Bank of England gained £135,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f. 70c. and exchange on London was 25f. 34c.

TRANSACTIONS IN OCTOBER.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds during October, while falling considerably below the activity which marked the Summer months, showed a fair increase over the preceding month and a much heavier one over the corresponding period last year. The total was $55,915,900, against $48,724,200 in September, $92,753,200 in August, $71,226,260 in July, $70,140,080 in June, $54,090,160 in May, $27,355,000 in April, $50,844,370 in March, $95,671,910 in February, $92,990,200 in January, and $39,321,300 in October last year.

The dealings in Government bonds aggregated $3,619,580, mostly confined to transactions in the new 3s. This total compares with $3,984,100 in September, $5,197,300 in August, $2,557,600 in July, $361,500 in June, $401,000 in May, $1,111,300 in April, $913,800 in March, $463,500 in February, $806,900 in January, and $503,700 in October last year.

The sales of State bonds amounted to $212,500, against $413,000 in September, $1,016,400 in August, $133,500 in July, $197,400 in June, $159,500 in May, $77,000 in April, $259,000 in March, $159,000 in February, $112,200 in January, and $96,800 in October last year.

The aggregate of transactions in all classes of bonds was $59,747,980, against $53,123,300 in September, $96,966,950 in August, $73,917,300 in July, $70,698,930 in June, $54,650,660 in May, $28,543,320 in April, $52,017,470 in March, and $39,921,800 in October last year.

The dealings in stocks amounted to 7,415,985 shares, against 9,873,309 in September, 12,014,846 in August, 4,784,803 in July, 9,100,697 in June, 9,174,552 in May, 5,906,908 in April, 9,947,861 in March, 8,979,576 in February, 9,216,694 in January, and 8,095,144 in October last year.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds since Jan. 1 aggregate $659,711,770, against $439,092,048 for the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds $17,416,590, against $9,861,900; in State bonds $2,742,500, against $1,286,300. Total in all classes of bonds, $678,870,850, against $365,822,668, an increase of $313,548,182.

Dealings in stocks since Jan. 1 aggregate 86,004,022 shares, against 65,080,206, an increase of 20,923,816 shares.

ACTUAL COMPETITION NOW.

The new Doscher sugar refinery begins its actual output of refined sugar to-day. Friends of the new enterprise insist that through the use of modern apparatus the Doscher plant will be able to turn out product at an average of over one-eighth of a cent per pound cheaper than is possible in Trust refineries. No recent trade event has commanded the Wall Street attention which is given to to-day's start by the Messrs. Doscher of their competition with the Trust, in whose management for so many years they were conspicuous.

President Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust is quoted as saying to business acquaintances that it is the Doscher and not the Arbuckle competition which the trust has reason to consider, and from the same quarter come rather violent predictions of dreadful things which the trust proposes to inflict upon the rash seceders.

One of the first collisions between the Doschers and the trust will be in the matter of controlling the patronage of wholesale grocers. Trust dominance in that quarter is to be made the subject of the first test of the Doscher enterprise.

NEW MEN IN MANHATTAN.

At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Elevated Company, representatives of interests with which Messrs. J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt are identified may be elected Directors. One member of Mr. Morgan's banking firm is spoken of as likely to take a place upon the Manhattan board's Executive Committee.

VIEWS OF JAMES J. HILL.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad, when asked his opinion as to the effect of the Joint Traffic decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court, said to The St. Paul Globe:

"The Joint Traffic Association has existed in conflict with the Anti-Trust law. I am glad to see the court take the position it has. With this decision, and that in the so-called Nebraska case, also by the United States Supreme Court, the effect will be to reduce rates more than any legislation that was ever put on the statute books."

DIVIDENDS AT THE START.

Activity in the Federal Steel stocks yesterday made them conspicuous features on the Stock Exchange. Both common and preferred issues advanced, the buying coming apparently from important inside quarters. The friends of Gov. Flower and Mr. J. P. Morgan are chief among the bulls on this new property, and they quote semi-official estimates that in addition to 6 per cent. on the preferred stock the company starts with assurance of over 5 per cent. dividends earned on the common stock—the properties going into the consolidation being all now profit earners.

THE BROOKLYN DEAL.

Official announcements are probable this week in the establishment of the new relations between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Nassau Street Railway system. Opposition to the practical merger of the two properties has much changed, practically dwindled to a point where, according to insiders, it can now count for little. Through what will amount to the practical consolidation of the two systems the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company obtains what is substantially full control of surface transit in Brooklyn, and the new arrangement will make possible economies estimated at something like $1,000,000 per year.

PLUG TOBACCO PREMIUMS.

Subscriptions to the underwriting contracts of the new Continental Tobacco Company are commanding a premium, and both the common and preferred stocks are quoted "when issued" at better figures than were officially forecast.

A TRUST STOCK HABIT.

Some suggestion of what a trust stock can do was presented in yesterday's stock market, when one of the issues of the National Starch Trust, on the sale of a single 100 shares, tumbled over 14 points. Stock Exchange manipulators sometimes rest.

GLUCOSE MANIPULATION.

Chicago speculators are working ardently to lift the price of Glucose Company securities, distributing many mysterious hints of important developments close at hand. Glucose insiders can figure now 200 or 300 per cent. profit on original holdings.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $33,368 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus for September, making an increase of $59,851 since July 1.

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Reported heavy movement of corn over the lines in Nebraska and Kansas. Roads not able to meet the demand for cars.

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Increase of $40,245 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for September, making an increase of $61,852 since July 1.

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Decrease of $193,600 in surplus reserve, as shown by st tement outside banks.

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Increase of $253,330 in St. Paul's net earnings for September, making an increase of $205,803 since July 1.

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Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $25,000,000 Great Northern preferred stock.

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Increase of $845 in Minneapolis and St. Louis's total income for September, but decrease of $3,411 in net earnings since July 1.

***

Extension to Nov. 30 of time in which United States currency sixes will be redeemed at a discount of ½ per cent. on their interest.

***

Increase of $49,334 in Erie's net earnings for September, but decrease of $61,423 since July 1.

***

Increase of 17,946 tons on eastbound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 24,759 tons, as compared with corresponding week last year.

***

Increase of $67,106 in Pacific Mail's balance for September, after allowing for reserve fund, and making an increase of $327,922 since May 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed decreases:

Cleveland, Canton & Southern	$1,778
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Mem.	15,788
Western New York & Penn.	5,800
Total decrease 3 roads	$26,366
Decrease previously reported	212,048
Total decrease 29 roads	$238,414
Increase:	
Kansas City, Mem. & Birmingham	$2,455
Increase previously reported	545,785
Total increase 38 roads	$548,240
Net increase	$309,826

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	365	Mechanics'	160
Amer. Exchange	166	Mercantile	167
Broadway	220	National Union	230
Butch. & Drovers'	65	New York	231
Central National	160	New York Co.	1200
Chatham	290	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Commerce	206	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	128	Park	320
Corn Exchange	260	Phenix	90
Fourth National	160	Republic	155⅞
Garfield National	1050	Seaboard National	178
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	130
Hanover	400	State of N. Y.	108
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	10
Imp. & Traders'	420	West Side	275
Irving	80	Western National	150
Manhattan	200		

There was a sale of 12 shares of Central National at 165.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Liberty Wall Paper Company of Schuylerville, N. Y.—Capital, $250,000. Directors—Isaac C. Blandy, Greenwich, N. Y.; Henry D. Sarver, New York City; Dedrick C. Froudsen, Schuylerville.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company has certified to the Secretary of State that it has increased its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. The liabilities of the company are $2,100,521.66.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	116
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	225	230
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	58	63
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	130	132
Hoboken Ferry 5s	111	112½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40½	41
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	95½
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28½	29½
Amsterdam preferred	69¾	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¾	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20½	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93¼	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	305	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	104
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	129	134
Standard Gas pf.	147	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	66¾	67
Glucose pf.	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	93	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93	94
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	19¼	20
Standard Distilling pf.	66½	67½
Standard Oil Trust	420	422
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson Riv. Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	20	21½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61 3-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 600 Mollie Gibson at .21, 400 Phoenix at .16, 300 Portland at 1.45, seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .005@.005½, 6,300 Justine at .03¼@.03½, 10,000 Old Gold at .005⅞, 5,000 Pilgrim at .003¼, 4,000 Sentinel at .002⅜@.002¼, and Work at .09⅛.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pem. I.	.15
Best & Belcher	.20	La Crosse	.07
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.14	Little Chief	.17
Caledonia B. H.	.15	Mexican	.35
Chollar	.10	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.11	Phoenix Gold	.17
Comstock T. Co.	.08	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Plymouth Consol	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35	Standard Consol	1.75
Father De Smet	.15	Union Consolidated	.20
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.80	Yellow Jacket	.16

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.80	Ontario	8.50
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ophir	.50
Belcher	.08	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.20	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.90	Phoenix Sm. Co.	.16
Brunswick Con.	.12	Potosi	.15
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.09	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Standard	1.75
Com. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Utah	.05
Columbia M. Co.	.03	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.21
Eureka Con	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.12	Anaconda	.50
Gould & Curry	.18	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.90	Creede & C. Ck.	.05
Homestake	30.00	Golden Fleece	.25
Horn Silver	1.10	Isabella	.23
Iron Silver	.65	Mollie Gibson	.21
Julia Consol.	.01	Mount Rosa	.16
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.40
Leadville Con.	.08	Specimen	.03
Little Chief	.20	Union	.20
Mexican	.15	Work	.08
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Gold Coin, C. C.	1.25
Gold Magnet	.001¾	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Pilgrim	.003	Isabella	.26
Waldorf	.02	Jefferson	.06½
Yukon	.10½	Justine	.03⅛
Alamo	.04	Lillie	1.15
Anaconda	.53	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria	.72	Mt. Ross	.18
Cc. Ct. Con.	.08	Old Gold	.006
Cannon Ball	.005	Sentinel	.002¼
Copper Rock	.00⅛	Union	.21
Elkton	1.04	Work	.09

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—There was a moderate activity to-day in local stocks. Strawboard opened at 34½ and closed at 34, after touching 35. Alley Elevated found buyers as high as 74¾. It opened at 74¼ and closed at 74. Biscuit common opened and closed at 33, selling for a while at 33⅛@33¼. North Chicago advanced from 222 to 224 and 225 for account. West Chicago closed at 95¾, after selling from 96¼ to 95¼. Metropolitan receipts appeared at 3¾, the receipt fives being firm at 62½. Biscuit preferred sold down to 96¾ from 97.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	34
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	138½
National Biscuit Co. com.	82⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96⅛
American Steel & Wire com.	31
American Steel & Wire pf.	86
Brew. & Malt. Co.	3
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	25
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	25½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	24
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	45
N. Chi. St. R. R.	22¼
W. Chi. St. R. R.	95⅞
South Side El. R. R.	73½
Lake St. Elevated	12¼
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	10¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	19

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Money on call was easy to-day at 2@3 per cent. Time money was obtainable at very low rates when names and collateral were strictly first class. There were reports of four months' money as low as 2½ per cent., and of six months' money in good supply at 3 per cent. In special circumstances rates ¼ to ½ per cent. above these figures were quoted. Mercantile paper was quiet. For the best names the demand was sharp. Rates ranged from 3 to 4 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between banks loaned at 1½@2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 and 10 cents discount.

The stock market was to-day absorbed in Butte, which was bought in enormous quantities by the Lawson interest. The transactions aggregated 45,000 shares, or more than one-fourth of the entire capital stock. On each sale the price went to a higher level; it finally reached 42, at which price 300 shares changed hands. Then it settled back to 37½, and still later rallied to 40½, and then became irregular. At no time during the day did the trading lag in the least, and altogether the stock made a banner record for itself.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	242	..
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	163	164
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	127½	128
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	123
Fitchburg pf.	104¾	105¼
Maine Central	133	..
Old Colony	194	..
West End	88	..

Mining Companies.

Alloues	5¾	6
Arnold	16¾	17
Atlantic	29	30
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	226½	..
Butte & Boston	41½	42
Calumet & Hecla	585	590
Centennial	19¾	19¾
Franklin	15	15½
Osceola	63¾	64
Pioneer, (gold)	4¾	..
Quincy	123	124
Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Tamarack	172	173
Tecumseh	2¾	3¼
Wolverine	27¾	27½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	278	280
Dominion Coal	29	29¾
Dominion Coal pf.	114	116
Edison Electric Illuminating	194	195
Erie Telephone	75	..
General Electric	82	82½
General Electric pf.	171	173
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32230	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	145422
289	7762	13953	18982	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18989	32288	37849	45455
802	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
837	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14091	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32414	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32415	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32537	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32581	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32724	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46289
621	8147	14192	19317	32853	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
729	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
738	8278	14376	19605	33141	38582	46438
747	8310	14427	19621	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38689	46468
1074	8325	1477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33238	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1408	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33294	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38726	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2232	8497	14826	20575	33654	38799	47027
2234	8498	14827	20892	33581	38858	46733
2255	8454	14838	20904	33590	38902	46806
2268	8636	14841	20905	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20937	33643	39116	46813
2308	8668	14843	20939	33644	39117	46823
2416	8723	14852	20945	33877	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20953	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20970	33715	39120	46845
2903	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46849
3069	8927	14863	20736	33717	39205	46894
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3083	8931	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8934	14891	20783	34007	39282	47047
3306	8958	14903	20796	34023	39292	47081
3308	8961	14926	20797	34035	39304	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3783	8966	15017	20892	34091	39841	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39871	47170
3789	8998	15080	20911	34093	39719	47222
3823	9038	15192	20920	34357	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9057	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9060	15224	20937	34162	39815	47226
3929	9083	15237	20966	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
3945	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4095	9117	15426	21053	34274	39955	47245
4021	9135	15427	21061	34292	39956	47254
4022	9200	15258	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4078	9287	15560	21082	34804	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21085	34805	40040	47341
4114	9305	15568	21112	34310	40063	47342
4120	9309	15578	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15505	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15665	21145	34314	41283	47411
4159	9515	15673	21423	34318	41339	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47463
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4176	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47480
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4191	9595	15626	21942	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41324	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9692	15717	22483	34358	41543	47816
4231	9697	15741	22485	34382	41560	47820
4235	9824	15770	22513	34435	41591	47883
4243	9825	15777	22537	34444	41618	47937
4248	9860	15781	22516	34496	41667	47952
4311	9862	15784	22522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9900	15795	22614	34515	41615	48043
4328	10002	15829	22616	34561	41623	48081
4397	10023	15830	22617	34570	41671	48082
4403	10027	15836	22648	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15847	22722	34596	41815	48135
4405	10050	15848	22791	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	22903	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15850	22904	34602	41989	48258
4401	10172	15906	22923	34609	42022	48270
4463	10175	15920	22980	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16030	23073	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	23075	34696	42214	48435
4485	10413	16089	23076	34702	42269	48491
4491	10471	16040	23077	34707	42269	48583
4504	10524	16041	23093	34708	42352	48630
4505	10563	16043	23094	34711	42338	48572
4506	10585	16045	23095	34734	42339	48613
4539	10587	16049	23130	34747	42341	48742
4531	10591	16062	23134	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	23138	34767	42345	48836
4545	10594	16066	23139	34768	42416	48922
4547	10603	16070	23227	34784	42439	48953
4553	10688	16089	23228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10694	16097	23229	34835	42548	48149
4591	10739	16098	23254	34837	42577	48528
4613	10753	16108	23237	34882	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	23229	34900	43152	49208
4692	10777	16180	23240	34898	43181	49273
4684	10782	16182	23241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10822	16183	23244	34949	43220	49275
4701	10823	16222	23247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	23243	35006	43310	49339
4754	10836	16229	23257	35020	43325	49494
4783	10903	16231	23465	35052	43327	49497
4784	10895	16252	23518	35053	43328	49546
4831	10998	16252	23520	35069	43338	49550
4850	11026	16309	23533	35101	43357	49587
4848	11028	16332	23580	35111	43368	49620
4829	11029	16344	23622	35122	43370	49652
4833	11040	16358	23641	35123	43378	49692
4937	11048	16360	23664	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	23666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11114	16388	23667	35127	43415	49698
5103	11132	16396	23676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11203	16395	23677	35135	43553	49708
5108	11131	16410	23680	35172	43841	49719
5210	11338	16412	23706	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	23727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11157	16458	23729	35183	43846	49871
5250	11158	16459	23733	35184	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	23734	35185	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	23743	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	23748	35264	43851	49922
5360	11228	16548	23750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11230	16549	23752	35271	43904	49926
5380	11249	16550	23804	35348	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	23811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11253	16587	23812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16924	23814	35288	44063	50073
5490	11279	16778	23820	35354	44072	50074
5491	11287	16721	23832	35390	44091	50171
5499	11289	16740	23870	35291	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	23871	35292	44120	50182
5513	11330	16755	23873	35293	44123	50186
5517	11332	16756	23880	35295	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	23909	35296	44127	50188
5523	11360	16765	23911	35297	44129	50189
5528	11437	16781	23912	35299	44132	50213
5543	11548	16790	23941	35452	44133	50293
5563	11553	16792	23945	35465	44136	50294
5584	11558	16795	23950	35540	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	23951	35543	44138	50588
5568	11604	16805	23952	35550	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	23954	35573	44142	50622
5571	11614	16818	23993	35617	44144	50672
5574	11616	16819	24024	35641	44145	50683
5575	11658	16827	24035	35642	44146	50720
5580	11771	16828	24036	35584	44148	50959
5594	11773	16834	24049	35870	44151	51011
5584	11789	16835	24067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16838	24068	35892	44153	51089
5713	11787	16840	24122	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	24124	35894	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	24141	35895	44158	51116
5839	11827	16847	24142	35900	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	24169	35902	44160	51150
5841	11846	16890	24169	35962	44161	51163
5860	11847	16960	24170	36004	44166	51167
5863	11857	16962	24174	36023	44167	51198
5864	11911	16963	24175	36072	44168	51207
5916	11899	16966	24206	36261	44169	51209
5934	11911	17000	24216	36186	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	24256	36193	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	24258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17107	24259	36231	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	24352	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	24353	36247	44177	51328
6125	12117	17177	24354	36325	44178	51338
6161	12157	17178	24357	36414	44197	51359
6181	12187	17179	24359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	24367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	24368	36420	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	24386	36438	44219	51434
6225	12306	17212	24410	36502	44241	51444
6228	12308	17214	24433	36504	44249	51556
6238	12310	17273	24540	36538	44290	51595
6244	12329	17304	24541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17359	24647	36556	44301	51730
6254	12448	17369	24673	36568	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	24679	36584	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	24690	36584	44319	52276
6351	12487	17468	24692	36694	44324	52271
6339	12488	17473	24724	36713	44338	52276
6360	12489	17478	24729	36714	44339	52288
6377	12493	17556	24729	36720	44342	52323
6378	12501	17565	24729	36735	44363	52325
6379	12507	17697	24734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	24795	36770	44386	52373
6470	12512	17681	24797	36772	44419	52409
6478	12513	17740	24848	36774	44518	52427
6519	12514	17741	24876	36775	44529	52438
6536	12586	17777	24951	36776	44531	52473
6604	12702	17778	24952	36777	44532	52497
6607	12703	17782	24968	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17829	25101	36780	44536	52551
6673	12724	17829	25133	36791	44539	52804
6688	12764	17867	25139	36795	44641	52836
6708	12770	17874	25139	36799	44642	52876
6709	12793	17879	25200	36797	44643	52785
6738	12815	17879	25316	36798	44647	52768
6966	12833	17917	25363	36799	44633	52810
6975	12834	17921	25368	36866	44768	52823
6984	12843	17922	25370	36878	44790	52828
6988	12860	17923	25371	36885	44825	52829
6988	12861	17955	25378	36888	44888	52891
6983	12870	18002	31395	36931	44940	53061
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53062
6991	12879	18050	31459	36944	44900	53033
6902	12895	18179	31411	37051	44963	52034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31473	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37155	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	53058
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53098
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45213	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45226	53093
7239	13130	18402	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31635	37467	45253	53153
7250	13171	18546	31658	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13203	18735	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	58298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7303	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53351
7305	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3634
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677
24	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
70	699	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3757
117	726	1366	2024	2572	3150	3758
127	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2029	2599	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2042	2607	3171	3797
220	756	1435	2051	2613	3176	3815
225	784	1442	2063	2648	3177	3826
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
258	795	1447	2095	2665	3203	3844
268	800	1456	2115	2680	3220	3868
304	815	1473	2121	2697	3238	3881
313	838	1512	2129	2698	3246	3884
322	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887
344	843	1524	2145	2735	3268	3503
354	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915
360	880	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931
385	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3938
398	897	1555	2163	2771	3327	3956
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3954
378	907	1570	2178	2795	3339	3967
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980
399	937	1590	2206	2819	3347	3984
404	942	1601	2215	2820	3348	3989
408	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2232	2830	3372	4016
412	951	1640	2243	2860	3383	4013
443	952	1646	2234	2862	3419	4024
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4032
466	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057
470	998	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086
495	1027	1732	2319	2923	3478	4096
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101
510	1068	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125
528	1078	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126
536	1081	1798	2336	2956	3523	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	3539	4134
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136
565	1129	1819	2379	2974	3552	4140
572	1140	1821	2382	2987	3563	4159
584	1152	1823	2389	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166
615	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188
633	1261	1847	2445			

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE, }
New York, October 1st, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Appert Glass Company.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 16th day of November, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the stock will be closed Oct. 31st at 3 P. M. and reopened Nov. 11th, at 10 A. M.—Dated October 31st, 1898.

HENRY GUINARD,
Secretary.

The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills of Reading, Inc.

A meeting of the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills of Reading, Inc., will be held at the Office of the Company, 81 and 83 Franklin Street, New York, on Thursday, November 10, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of passing a resolution to file application for reincorporation of this company under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MAX H. SCHULTZE, Sec. Treas.

The Home Bank,

303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 7, 1898, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,

New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.

The Annual Election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, November 3d, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$304,178,304
Gold reserve	240,045,951
Net silver	8,183,846
United States notes in the Treasury	20,046,320
Treasury notes of 1890	1,175,302
Total receipts this day	2,375,274
Total receipts this month	39,630,051
Total receipts this year	165,037,937
Total expenditures this day	2,685,000
Total expenditures this month	53,903,000
Total expenditures this year	238,051,114
Deposits in National banks	95,243,828
Silver bullion	843,690
National bank notes received for redemption	464,880
Government receipts from customs	455,178
Internal revenue	1,420,029
Miscellaneous	39,476

Gold Imports of $581,000.

The equivalent of $581,000 in bar and French gold arrived at this port yesterday from Europe. On the steamship Etruria and Auguste Victoria over £24,000 in her gold for Muller, Schall & Co.; on La Touraine over 1,045,000 francs for the National City Bank, 760,000 francs for Lazard Frères, and 500,000 francs for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 31, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	150	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	...
32	33	230	American Malting Co.	32	32	32	32	— ⅞
81½	82½	660	Am. Malting Co. pf.	80⅜	81½	80⅜	81½	+1½
38½	38¾	4,490	American Cotton Oil.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅜
135	137	125	American Express	137	137½	136⅞	136⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	11¾	250	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
113½	113⅝	26,542	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113⅝	115	113⅝	113⅝	...
108¼	108⅝	188	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	...
142	142¼	86,773	American Tobacco	137⅝	143⅝	137½	142	+5½
30¼	31	900	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	30½	32	30⅞	32	+1⅝
86¼	87	1,347	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86⅞	+1⅛
32¼	33	610	At., T. & S. F.	32¼	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
33	34	133	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
109½	115	10	National Lead Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	...
6¼	6½	2,100	National Linseed Oil.	6½	7	6	6½	...
10	20	100	National Starch 2d pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	—14½
86¼	88	120	New Jersey Central.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅝
98	102	400	New York Air Brake.	98	100	98	100	+2
114½	115	403	New York Central.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅜	114⅜	...
190½	192	15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189	189	189	189	...
11¼	13	25	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11	11	11	11	...
6¼	6½

incorporated in March, 1898, and had a capital of $2,500.

JOHN J. MULCAHY.—John J. Mulcahy, dealer in pictures at 370 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Robert A. Davis without preference. The business is an old one, was established nearly fifty years ago by his father, Timothy Mulcahy, who died in 1890, and the son has carried it on since. In May, last, his statement showed assets of $13,000 and liabilities of $7,000. G. W. Hopkins, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to general business depression, especially in the picture line, and he could not say what the liabilities are now.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Thomas J. Jenkins, builder, of 537 Manhattan Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities $1,083,880, of which $1,014,804 are secured and $69,076 unsecured, and assets $60,000. The secured liabilities are chiefly on bond and mortgage on various houses which he built which have been sold, but he may be liable on the bond, and also liable on any deficiency judgment. The unsecured liabilities are mainly for materials.

Joseph C. Godfrey, manufacturer of tissue paper at Raubsville, Penn., with offices at 140 William Street, this city and in Boston, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. J. S. L'Amoreaux, his attorney, places the total liabilities at $112,486 and assets $36,443. Of the liabilities $65,486 are contingent as indorser on notes, $18,200 his own notes, $25,529, accounts payable, $2,710 wages to mill hands and $748 taxes. Mr. Godfrey has been in financial difficulties for several months and was endeavoring to compromise at seventy-five cents on the dollar, but two of the large creditors, it is said, held out, and the petition in bankruptcy was the result.

Karl Hendelman and Samuel L. Lippman, who composed the late firm of Hendelman & Lippman, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Herman Joseph, their attorney, said that they were formerly manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 43 Broome Street, but were unsuccessful and closed out in November, 1896. The liabilities are $36,864, due to sixty-seven creditors, and nominal assets $4,551 in outstanding acounts of no actual value.

Edward J. Solomons has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,361, due to forty-six creditors, and no assets. Stern & Singer, his attorneys, said that he was formerly a hotel keeper at Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Seabright, and Rockaway Beach. The liabilities are principally for supplies, rent, and borrowed money.

Max Heimlich and Henry Maskovitz, who composed the firm of Heimlich & Maskovitz, formerly shoe dealers at 2 Avenue B, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,907 and nominal assets $726 in accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Oct. 31, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Alfred B.—R. Rosenwasser..... $222
ABRAMS, Lewis—L. Ullmann and another..... 100
AUSTIN, James—A. Hirneis..... 72
BENNETT, James G.—G. Garby..... 2,191
BAKER, George H.—J. Scott..... 72
BOUTARD, Pauline, and others—H. Jacquin, costs..... 145
BROWN, Elizabeth J.—W. A. Alexander and another..... 46
BAADEN, Jacob—S. Baumann..... 155
BAYLIS, Albert S.—F. E. Gude and others..... 186
BREWER, Marion S.—H. F. Miller..... 52
BEHRMAN, Benjamin—H. Weiller..... 115
COREY, George A.—Henry H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c..... 250
CLARK, William F. and Mary—W. D. Harman..... 82
DUFFY, Peter—W. M. Newman..... 3,427
DURSIE, Frank P.—W. Coogan..... 112
DEDESSE, Grace M.—F. Debenham..... 272
DOWNES, Alfred H.—A. S. Cohn..... 273
DIEHL, Balthasar—A. J. Nichols..... 120
DAVOL, William A. and Frank H., also John J. Williams—J. H. Davis, costs..... 160
DALY, Peter H.—The Central Railroad Company of New York..... 118
DOUGLASS, William, H.—J. Krakauer..... 383
FOLEY, John and Mary—C. Fornuff..... 15
FRANK, Isaac—D. Appleton & Co..... 29
FLASH, Joseph—The H. B. Claflin Company..... 150
GIBSON ART GLASS AND DECORATING Company—C. Morris and others.
GOLDSTEIN, Philip, and Samuel Joseph—The State Bank..... 907
GREENGRASS, Meyer, and Joseph Goldine—B. Hamburger..... 312
GUMBOLZ, William—A. S. Nichols..... 149
HEATH, Edward P., et al., costs..... 155
HEYMANN, Charles M.—E. A. Mayer..... 135
HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE City of New York—John Matyasovics..... 1,020
HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY—John H. Millard, costs..... 148
HENDRICKSON, Charles C.—Thomas Elevator Company..... 147
HIRSCH, Abraham—Dresher & Co..... 134
HAGADORN, George W.—R. D. Thurber..... 40
JESSUP, Edward P.—Colonial Company.. 20
JONES, Edward S.—Colonial Company... 30
JACOBS, Edward W.—L. L. Levey..... 304
JUDGE, James J.—The Karsch Brewing Company..... 403
JACOBS, Maurice—Pratt, Hurst & Co., Limited..... 181
KERVAN, Matthew C.—J. B. Sargent and others..... 427
KERVAN, Matthew C.—J. B. Sargent and others..... 380
KLEPP, Abren—W. H. Newborn & Co.... 102
LICHWITZ, Max, and Agnes Dixon—J. Stahl and others..... 69
LOSSE, Mary—J. A. Deane..... 30
LITTMAN, Jacob M.—S. Arnstein..... 492
LAKE, James R.—C. P. Zonsada..... 74
MILLER, Charles D.—H. Ruschmeyer.... 306
MEYER, Elizabeth—J. Mueller..... 307
MERIN, Max—S. Palmer..... 31
MEYER, Theodora (now Elizabeth Hamilton)—J. Mueller..... 301
MARTIN, Clinton S.—Colonial Company.. 49
McLOUGHLIN, Thomas—W. F. Connerton..... 39
MACKLIN, John J.—Thomas J. Farrell.. 169
McNAMARA, Patrick—S. S. Willets and others..... 93
McAVOY, Francis—H. Weiller..... 169
NUSBAUM, Frank—D. D. V. Harned.... 66
NEUMAN, Marcus—H. Wendorff..... 491
OTTENHOFF, Jacob L. M.—The Paterson National Bank..... 6,524
O'TOOLE, Francis H.—A. S. Nichols..... 90
PARKER, Charles M.—F. M. Coker..... 467
PECKE, Frances S.—W. F. Montross and others..... 94
POLIDORI, Vincenzo—E. L. Scott..... 93
PERRY, William B. and Mulford—H. M. Edwards..... 188
PELL, H. Archibald, and William C. Suthpin—G. P. Bofinger..... 54
PHILLIPS, Moses—T. Estes..... 197
ROTHSCHILD, Theresa—I. Mannesovich and another..... 321
REYNOLDS, Jessie C.—F. H. Foster..... 148
RICHTER, Emil—G. Kauffmann..... 76
ROSENTHAL, Gertrude—T. Riehm..... 217
SCHWARK, Otto—G. Coe..... 736
SCANNELL, John F.—E. Coffin..... 25
SCHMIDT, Edmund P.—Colonial Company.
SCHWARTZ, Herman—Citizens' Bank of Buffalo..... 132
STRAUSS, Louis—Blank..... 128
SPEAR, Cameron—Hale Company..... 266
SCHERMER, Thomas—M. H. Fully..... 47
SILVERTHORN, Ella—R. D. Thurber..... 49
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Michael J. Mullane..... 530
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John Golden. 775
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John Laffan 416
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Leiss.... 212
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Guldbranson..... 305
T. NEW ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING Company—Crescent Steel Company. 94
THE NEW YORK AND SOUTH BROOKlyn Ferry and Transportation Company—Euphemia Cromwell..... 308
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY—Henry Gross..... 1,750
THE BROOKLYN BRASS AND COPPER Company—J. A. Davis..... 108
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—E. C. Atherton..... 75
THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto, Canada—H. Silver, costs..... 116
TILMAN, H. Charles—R. P. Walker..... 2,151
WIGAND, Paul P.—R. Fanning..... 28
WHEELER, Clarence S.—C. E. Heald..... 75
WICKS, Alonzo A.—The Butterick Publishing Company, Lim..... 194
WRAY, George B.—A. Mariani and others. 165
WEISS, Ignatz—I. Roth, costs..... 68
YUSKEWITZ, Abraham and John—A. Arently..... 168
ZELTNER, Henry—George M. Irwin, costs. 75

The following judgments were filed against the City of New York: Thomas F. Matthews, $633.50; W. T. Brown, $243.25; Daniel Finerty, $633.50; George Kolb, $601.50; John Fagan, $508.50; M. Brausch, $605; W. E. Barry, $528.21; J. Hill, $161.31; D. W. Wheeler, $43.18; K. Bauer, $13.00; H. Bevan, $30.83; H. Wynell, $28.95; H. D. Cue, $221.87; H. Breitweiser, $444.25; P. J. O'Rourke, $396, and D. Curtin, $214.62.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers in the Auction Room—Leases and Other Items.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Anne Bishop to a Mr. Haas, for about $36,000, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 13 East Eighteenth Street, 21 by 55 by 100.5. This property has been advertised for sale at auction on Wednesday.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., for $74,750, the plot at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 51.10 by 93.

Borgstede & Klenke have sold for George Stolz, for $20,000, the four-story brick flat 3,709 Third Avenue, 26.6 by 75 by 95; also, for Schmuck & Montag, for $6,000, the three-story dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 346 feet west of Willis Avenue; also, for J. H. Borgstede, for $16,000, the plot on the east side of Union Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 100 by 100; also, for George J. Fernschild, for $6,000, the southeast corner of Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 20 by 100.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for William Wetterer, for about $50,000, the five-story three-family flat, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 96 by 100.

Alfred V. Amy has sold for William Buhler, for about $38,000, the four-story dwelling with extension, 335 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

W. B. Taylor & Sons were the brokers in the sale of 5 West Forty-second Street reported in these columns on Sunday.

J. Ahrens has traded the southwest corner of Eighty-first Street and Third Avenue, a plot 51 by 96, for the five-story brick flat at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Rachel Axelrod has bought, for about $17,500, the three-story dwelling 108 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for E. H. Van Ingen the store at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street to The New York World for a term of years.

The same firm has also leased for Joseph Milbank to F. T. Tripler for five years the store at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, in the two-story building recently erected there.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., for $110,000, the six-story brick building, 391 to 395 Washington Street and 27 to 33 Hubert Street, being the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 79.9 by south 50 by west 9.9 by south 25 by west 70 by north 75.

Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, for $4,000, the two-story brick building, 2,383 Hoffman Street, 25 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Frieda Hart, for $28,050, the five-story brick flat, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 100.11.

With the sale of 171 lots on Saturday, the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company closed out the remainder of the Jane Robert estate property in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn. The tract consisted originally of 1,840 lots. About 700 lots were disposed of on July 4, and successful sales were also held on July 9 and Sept. 5. The total amount realized for the property was $369,110, or about an average of $200 a lot. The sale can be classed as one of the most successful of suburban lot offerings, and it is significant that transfers involving about $329,000 worth of the property have already been recorded.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 123 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick store and lofts, 25 by 88.6, Rosaline Finkle of 1,308 Fulton Avenue, owner; Alexander T. Finkle, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story brick lavatory, 15.2 by 22.8, G. H. Huntman of 405 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, trustee; L. F. Ryan of 366 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 85 to 89 Cliff Street, to a six-story brick warehouse and shop, G. H. Chatillon of 14 East Eightieth Street, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 76 and 78 Broome Street and 24 and 26 Columbia Street, to a four-story brick flat, estate of Richard Dudgeon of 65 East Thirtieth Street, owner; Joseph Ireland, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, James W. Power of 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; H. M. De Voe of 41 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 405 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, the Rev. G. H. Huntman, Chairman; L. F. Ryan, architect; cost, $600.

No. 3,309 Third Avenue, to a three-story and basement frame dwelling, Thomas Ebling, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 31.

AVENUE A, e s, 21.5 ft n of 82d St, 20x75; Chancy A. Frees to Eliza Frees..... 1
AVENUE B, w s, 300 ft n of 5th St, 50x130.6, Fordham; James A. Ross and others to Theodore and Lydia Sattler.... 2,000
AVENUE D, n w corner of 5th St, 19.1x82; Benjamin Wright and others, executors, to Charlietta Higgins and others..... 15,500
AVENUE D, n w corner of 5th St, 19.7x82; Charlietta Higgins and others to Barney Isaacs..... 16,750
AVENUE D, e s, 24x75; Elizabeth L. Hughes to Sarah E. Jones..... 11,000
BEACH ST, Lot 152, map of Laconia Park, 24th Ward; Jennie E. Jutten to Emma Jutten..... 325
BROADWAY, 604 and 606, Crosby St; Henry B. Closson, referee, to Louis Sachs and another..... 27,000
CLINTON AV, e s, 22 ft n of Oakland Pl, 22x100; Catharine Curran and another to August Kirchner..... 4,700
FRANKLIN ST, 156, n s, 25x87.6; Benjamin Bleier to Josephine Bleier..... 100
FRONT ST, 170, n s, 19x80; Charles Putzel, referee, to Sigmund Ashner.... 2,807
GLEBE AV, e s, 235.7 ft n of Weeksteer Av, 25x139.6x26.3x147.6; Mary Walsh to Augusta Berger..... 1,400
HILLSIDE ST, s e s, part of Plot 146, map of Isaac Dyckman, 168x209.9x152.9x312.6; Milton Schmaler to Thomas K. Moore..... 1
JENNINGS ST, n s, 50 ft w of Stebbins Av, 16.7x100; Hattie E. Davidson to Elija D. Clark..... 1
KING'S BRIDGE AV, n w s, 359.4 ft n of Terrace View Av, 35.2x100; Chancy A. Frees to Eliza Frees..... 1
LOT 230, map of Van Nest Park; Jacob Werner and wife to Maurizio Zetena.... 650
LOTS 15, 16, 17, and 18, map Village of Jerome Arden, near Upper Morrisania Depot; Joseph Burton and wife to Frank J. Patterson..... 1
McGRAW AV, n s, 100 ft w of Cottage Grove Av, 25x100; Maurizio Zetena and wife to Jacob Werner..... 2,100
MOTT ST, s s, 161.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100; Mott St, s s, 236.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 75x100; Carrie Stumpf and others to Rose Stumpf..... 1
PROSPECT, now 157th St, s s, 229 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 21x210x21x221; Maria Stelzer to John G. Lutz..... 5,550
PROSPECT AV, w s, 198 ft n of John St, 33x150, with right of way; Robert Roberts to William Schmitz and another..... 1,500
PROSPECT AV, w s, 38.8 ft s of Dawson St, 19.8x94.9x22.4x90; Herman Hering to Thomas O'Rorke..... 1
RAILROAD AV, e s, 100 ft n of 9th St, 50x100.1; James H. Marsh, Jr., to Abraham Farber..... 1,000
RAILROAD AV, e s, 100 ft n of 9th St, 50x300 to Washington Av; Max S. Boehm to Abraham Farber, 1-24 part..... 1
RAILROAD AV, e s, 100 ft n of 9th St, 50x300; Mabel Goodman to M. S. Boehm.... 312
ST. JOHN'S PL, e s, 228 ft s of 166th St, 29x90x23.6x90; Mary Burgess to Edward W. Robinson and others..... 18,000
STEBBINS AV, s e s, at s s of Home St, 33x102.9x94x52.11; F. W. Pitcher to Alfred Ericson..... 4,500
STEBBINS AV, s e s, at s s of Home St, 33x102.9x94x52.11; Charles D. Burrill to F. W. Pitcher..... 3,000
TRAVERS ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of Creston Av, 50x100.1; William H. Berkmire to Mary A. Costello..... 1
VIRGINIA PL, e s, 384.8 ft s of 187th St, 34.4x105; Marion Av, e s, formerly part of Virginia; Balmbridge Av, s e s, Lot 1, map of Peter Handibode, 25x127; Christine Montag to George Stolz..... 1
WEST END AV, n e s, 24x75, corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Ernst E. W. Schneider and others... 25,000
WEST ST, 164 and 165; Gertrude R. Waldo to Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and others..... 36,500
2D AV, 1,171 and 1,173, w s, 53.4x72; Rachel Weiss to Leopold Hellinger..... 42,000
3D AV, e s, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Paolo Corono and another to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 20,000
3D AV, s e corner of Rose St, 49.4x87.3x 49.4x87; Ferdinand Forsch to F. W. Wane..... 100
5TH AV, n e corner of 132d St, 25x90; Marcus Nathan to Donatus Rieger..... 1
7TH ST, n w corner of 131st St, 24.11x 75; Alphonse Hogenauer and another to John J. Donohue..... 1
7TH AV, n w corner of 146th St, 26.6x100; Elija D. Clark..... 1
KING'S BRIDGE AV, n w s, 359.4 ft n of Terrace View Av, 35.2x100; Chancy A. Frees to Eliza Frees..... 1
LOT 230, map of Van Nest Park; Jacob Werner and wife to Maurizio Zetena..

BOARDERS WANTED.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, square room; running water; bathroom adjoining; parlor dining-room; also table board.

MADISON AV., 605. Near 57th St.—Rooms and board with refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

44TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; hot, cold water; private bath if desired; gentlemen.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 8th St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 101 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

DISCHARGES FROM ALL DEBTS under new bankruptcy law quickly obtained. O. A. MICHEL, 309 Broadway. Room 801.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av.; 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. W., Box 327, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Competent; city references. 230 East 75th St., O'Neil's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid; first-class personal city references. McGrath, 167 East 56th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—As first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; city references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; soups and desserts; city references. 164 East 97th St. Ring Floss's bell.

COOK.—In private family by a first-class family cook; all kinds of meats, soups, game, and desserts; good baker; excellent references. G., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress in private family; no cards. 315 West 88th St.

COOK.—Understands all kinds soups, meats, entrees, deserts; personal city reference. 644 3d Av., 2d bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 6 East 55th St.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant as cook; good wages; A1 city reference; no postals answered. Call at 47 East 30th St.

COOK.—By Scotch woman as thorough cook; understands all kinds of cooking; economical; good references. 817 6th Av., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; references. Jane, 1,613 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; either city or country; best reference. H. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—As good plain cook in a private family; best city references. 426 4th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; first-class reference. 8 East 30th St.; no cards.

COOK.—Competent; good baker; in small family; good reference. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant. Shaw, 216 West 36th St., third floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 222 East 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—As children's dressmaker; by the day, $1.50; city or country preferred. M. B., 803 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; recently a fitter; imported patterns; out by day. K. C., Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having her morning hours disengaged; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced nursery governess; teaches English, French, German; references, A. K., 309 Central Av.

TEACHER.—By North German young lady for visiting engagement or single lessons for morning hours; teaches English, German, French, and music; highest references; moderate terms. I. E., Box 771, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged lady; perfectly competent to take charge of refined home; small salary; references. A. L., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—By young girl as housework-er in private family; good reference. 495 9th Av.

Lady's Maids

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged dressmaker; good hairdresser; go by week or month; in private family; best reference, Jeanne, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined and educated young woman as lady's maid; speaks French and German; understands dressmaking; references, Sykora, 1,682 Avenue A.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Care Mrs. Horgan, 271 West 88th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—German; understands her duties; good packer; best references; good traveling. B. T., 554 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German maid and seamstress; excellent dressmaker; first-class references. 9 East 9th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; present employer can be seen; city or country; no chamber work; permanent. L. H., 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family, with good references from last employer. L. M., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By proficient woman as first-class laundress in private family; city reference; no objection to assisting with chamber-work. 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; city references. M. G., Box 166, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class German laundress wants family wash home. 426 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—To do gentleman's washing and mending Mrs. Burley, 116 East 32d St.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; long and careful experience; unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Rose, 722 East 49th St.

NURSE.—To lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her thoroughly experienced nurse who has lived in her employ for seven years. Apply at 48 East 64th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By very competent woman to take full charge of infant from its birth; good city reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl who understands dressmaking, as seamstress and chambermaid in private family. Setterland, 243 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; assist with chamberwork Conlan, 1,097 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly competent; understands salads, wines, &c.; best city reference; wages, $20. R., Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as good waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. W., Box 327, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; 18 months' reference from last employer. M. K., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced English woman; or would go by day. A., Box 311, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city references. 426 4th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; has very best city reference. Green, 523 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl; can fill butler's place; wages, $22; reference. S. M., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class, as waitress in American family; best city reference. 11 West 60th St. No cards.

WAITRESS.—By girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. 80 East 80th St.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES WHO DESIRE TO HAVE THEIR hair attended to at their own residences please address Mrs. MILTON, 1,242 Broadway.

SECRETARY.—By a lady as private secretary; by day or hour; would read to, go about with, and do shopping for invalids; references given. Secretary, Box 321, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—With second man or parlormaid; city references. Cooper, 133 West 62d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By butler where one or more other men or parlormaid are kept; thoroughly competent young Englishman of much experience; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for the season. Butler, Roselawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

BUTLER, VALET—CHAMBERMAID or PARformaid.—By reliable French Swiss couple experienced in general duties; good sewer; 35; no family; excellent references. Bernaud, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As butler, with second man or parformaid; English; city reference; height, 5 feet 8 inches; age, 32. Pearce, care Jacquion, 432 5th Av.

BUTLER.—French, sober, with four years' experience in first-class residence, wants a similar situation; references A1 in hand. J. B., 102 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—As butler; in private family; best city reference. R. W., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 527 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; age, 32; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; best city references. Butler, 177 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to obtain situation for his butler, whom he can highly recommend. W. J. Hutchinson, 2 Wall St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By butler or first-class second man in private family. J. R., 530 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman in private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable, and thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care Willis's livery and boarding stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By Swiss; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages, driving, milking, furnaces, house and garden work; personal city reference. John, 5 Morris St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires situation for his coachman; married; no family; first-class man in every respect. Coachman, 205 West End Av.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Honest and sober; good driver; personal reference; four years with last employer. J. L., 9 East 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a thoroughly competent and trustworthy man. Protestant; married; understands any work required of him on a gentleman's place, which fourteen years' reference will testify to. D., Box 216 Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By competent man; sober and industrious. B., Box 380, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man; thoroughly trustworthy, understands furnaces, pumps, machinery, brasses, housework; absolutely sober; highest recommendations. Powell, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—As attendant to invalid by thoroughly competent man; age thirty eight; massage, manicure; A1 references. W. K., 257 West 42d St.

JANITORS.—By working man and wife as janitors; thoroughly competent; best of reference; one or more houses; husband understands use of tools. D. D., 329 3d Av.

POSITION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN, 28; highest city references; good rider. J. O., Mineola Stable, 44 West 62d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—English Catholic woman as nursery governess, to take entire charge; must have best references and previous experience. Address J. G. A., P. O. Box 784 New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—A competent waitress, to assist with chamberwork. Apply, Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 74 East 56th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Useful man; able to assist waitress at table. If about twenty-two, call, with city reference 4 to 5 o'clock, 18 East 80th St.

WANTED—Salesman to sell the Hannum pinking machine through the Western States. 28 West 23d St.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

AUCTION SALES.

S. De Walltearss, Auctioneer.

OFFICE 171 BROADWAY.

ASSIGNEES' SALE
of the Stock and Fixtures of
THE JAMES HARRIS PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH COMPANY,
S. DE WALLTEARSS
will sell at public auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1898,
at 10:30 A. M., at
NO. 210 8TH AV.,
THE STOCK OF PAINTS, COLORS, OILS, VARNISHES, WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, Wall Papers, Oil Tanks, Scaffolding, Ladders, Pots, &c.; STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES, SAFES.
BY ORDER OF
HUNTINGTON PAGE, ASSIGNEE OF
Frank B. Vanderveer and Robert E. Lalor.
CHARLES A. RUCK, Attorney for Assignee,
31 Nassau St., New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.—We, the undersigned, STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN and Charles A. Geoghegan, as general partners, and Frederic S. Gillis, as special partner, being all the members of a limited partnership this day formed at the City of New York, being desirous of continuing the use of the partnership name of Gillis & Geoghegan, the same being the partnership name of a general partnership formed under the laws of the State of New York, of which the said Stephen J. Geoghegan was a member and which has been dissolved by the death of Charles J. Gillis, one of its members, and which is about to discontinue its business in consequence of such dissolution, do hereby declare, all the surviving members of such general partnership having consented in writing to the use of such firm name of Gillis & Geoghegan by said limited partnership, that to deal under such name of Gillis & Geoghegan, and have adopted the same as the firm name of the above-mentioned new limited partnership, and that our respective places of residence are as follows:

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN, No. 20 East Seventy-third Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.

CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN, No. 226 Central Park West, in the City, County, and State of New York.

FREDERIC S. GILLIS, No. 128 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto respectively set our hands and seals at the City of New York, this 31st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN,
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN,
FREDERIC S. GILLIS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of October, 1898, before me personally came Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

[Seal.] JOHN F. DEVLIN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE, ISSUED IN DUPLIcate, hereby certifies that

THE COMPRESSED AIR POWER COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this twenty-ninth day of October, 1898, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the stock corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. JNO. PALMER,
[Seal.] Secretary of State.
n1-1aw2wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.—We, Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do make, sign, and acknowledge the following certificate, to-wit:

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Gillis & Geoghegan," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacture and sale of steam heating and fitting and hot water heating and ventilating apparatus and machinery and other apparatus and machinery for steam power appliances and other purposes.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership and business are Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, all of whom are of full age, the said Stephen J. Geoghegan being a general partner, and his place of residence being No. 20 East Seventy-third Street, in the City, County, and State of New York; the said Charles A. Geoghegan being also a general partner, and his place of residence being No. 226 Central Park West in the City, County, and State of New York, and the said Frederic S. Gillis being a special partner, and his place of residence being No. 128 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Fourth—The amount of capital which the said Frederic S. Gillis, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in cash.

Fifth—The time at which the said partnership is to begin is the 1st day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the time when the said partnership is to end is the 28th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 31st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[10d. Internal Revenue stamp.]
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN,
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN,
FREDERIC S. GILLIS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of October, 1898, before me personally came Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, to me known and known to me to be the same persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JOHN F. DEVLIN.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the general partners in the new limited partnership firm of Gillis & Geoghegan, named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by Frederic S. Gillis, the special partner in said firm therein named, as capital, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash by said special partner to said firm.

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1898.

JOHN F. DEVLIN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mary Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attys. for Stephen G. Patterson, Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o18-1aw6wTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STEARLEY HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, October 31, 1898. RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.
o31-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINCKS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Comptroller of the City of New York and all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of JACOB LINCKS, late of Hoboken, N. J., deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia Lincks, foreign executrix of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o25-1aw6wTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next. Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilbey, his attorney, No. 61 Pine Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next. Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBEE, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. ARCHER EMILE THOMPSON, Executor. no1-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. STEWART, Charles H. Marshall, and John Crosby Brown, as Trustees of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in New York, plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. RUNK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section seven, in Block 2,053 on the Land Map thereof, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Place with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; running thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Nicholas Place, seventy-four feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred feet to said St. Nicholas Place; thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place seventy-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

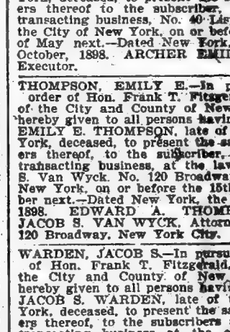

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $50,306.06, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1898, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $415.36, with interest from October 21st, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, is $1,687.23, and interest. Dated New York, October 31, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB ROMBERG, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. RICHARDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia Lincks, foreign executrix of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ISRAEL M. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.

PETER ZUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 341 East 24th St.

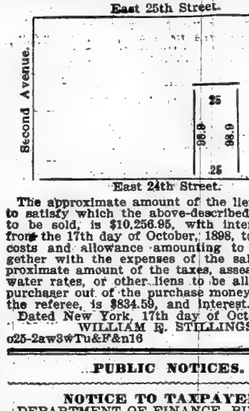

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,256.95, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $329.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $834.59, and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of October, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building.) New York, November 1, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of Taxes at his office, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 171th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one percentum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Nov. 2	Noon	Teutonic, Nov. 30	Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9	Noon	Britannic, Dec. 7	Noon
Majestic, Nov. 16	Noon	Majestic, Dec. 13	Noon
Germanic, Nov. 23	Noon	Cymric, Dec. 14, 3 P.M.	

Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward. Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 28, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, Athens, Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway N.Y

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Nov. 5, 10 AM		Lucania, Nov. 26, 1 PM	
Campania, Nov. 12, 1 PM		Etruria, Dec. 3, 9 AM	
Umbria, Nov. 19, 10 AM		Campania, Dec. 10	Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

NICARAGUA CANAL RIVALRY

Company Backed by W. R. Grace Gets a Concession.

OLD PROJECT NOT ABANDONED

President Hitchcock of Maritime Company Says Canal Will Be Built Under Old Grant.

William R. Grace denied emphatically yesterday that the Nicaraguan ship canal syndicate in which he is interested, and which is represented by Edward F. Cragin of Chicago and Edward Eyre of New York, had been or was going to be dissolved. On the contrary, he declared that this syndicate had secured a concession and intended to go ahead with the work of constructing the canal. A cable dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, was received at the office of William R. Grace & Co. in this city yesterday morning, saying that the Nicaraguan Congress had granted to the Messrs. Cragin and Eyre a concession for the construction of a ship canal, to take effect on Oct. 10, 1899, which is the date when the original concession to the Maritime Canal Company expires.

Mr. Grace authorized the statement that a new company would be formed for the purpose of building the canal. This company, he said, would have ample financial backing, but he did not care to give the names of the stockholders at present. Mr. Grace will be at the head of the new corporation. He said: "I believe that this concession is a liberal one. You may say that this concession has not been obtained for obstructive purposes, nor will a company be formed to combat any other interests. The main question is to build the canal, not to engage in tedious discussions or litigations with others."

In the new concession the Nicaraguan Government agrees to make no claim for any portion of the profits of the ship canal for a period of 199 years. After that time the Government will be entitled to one-half the net receipts of the canal. The holders of this concession are to be allowed to police and control the district through which the canal is to be built. The Nicaraguan Government grants the privilege of free importation of all kinds of supplies legitimately necessary to the construction of the canal.

The syndicate is required to open communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans within three years. If the waterway does not then extend across the isthmus the different sections must be connected by railroads, so as to afford means of transportation from ocean to ocean. The concession also provides that the new company must begin its work of construction within six months after the expiration of the Maritime Canal Company's concession.

President Hiram Hitchcock of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, at 54 and 56 Broad Street, this city, was asked if the concession held by his company had been abrogated or declared forfeited for any cause by the Nicaraguan Government. He replied: "We have no information that the Nicaraguan Government has done anything of the kind. This company holds concessions from both Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan concession runs for ten years, from October, 1889, and it contains provisions for its extension. The concession from Costa Rica has about three years longer to run. The charter of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was granted by the Congress of the United States, and it recognizes the validity of these concessions. If the present Administration acts, as the facts seem to indicate, funds will be provided for the construction of this canal at an early date.

"As to any negotiations now going on either here or in Nicaragua which conflict with the rights of the Maritime Canal Company, I have only to say that I do not believe it possible for any combination to successfully oppose the Government and the people of the United States in their determination that this canal shall be constructed now and under the present concession and charter. Further than that, I may say that it would be a work of manifest injustice for any combination of our citizens to attempt directly or indirectly to supplant this American company in the rights and property of an enterprise which it has so truly conserved, until all could see that the fullness of its time had come."

When Mr. Grace's attention was called to the foregoing statement of President Hitchcock, he remarked that he had nothing further to say than that the Cragin-Eyre syndicate had obtained a bona fide concession to build a Nicaraguan ship canal, and they meant business. Mr. Grace declined to comment on his previous statement that no new company would be formed "to combat any other interests."

Friends of the Maritime Canal Company's project say that President Zelaya of Nicaragua is on record as declaring that the Cragin-Eyre concession will not take effect until the rights of the Maritime Canal Company have been disposed of.

The belief prevailed yesterday that Collis P. Huntington was one of the capitalists back of the Cragin-Eyre syndicate. Mr. Huntington denied last evening that such was the fact, and said: "I am inclined to think the parties who are proposing to build the Nicaragua canal will not build it if they stop to count the cost of the work and are careful to first get an accurate idea of the amount of business the canal will probably do if it should be built."

THE CRAGIN-EYRE CONCESSION.

President Zelaya's Agreement Approved by the Nicaraguan Congress.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 31.—After four days' public discussion the Nicaraguan Congress has unanimously approved the agreement, provisionally made between President Zelaya and the American contractors and engineers, Messrs. Eyre and Cragin, by which the latter are authorized to construct an inter-oceanic canal, and empowered to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company.

The adoption of the clause in the agreement declaring that the concession to the Maritime Canal Company will terminate on Oct. 9, 1899, was received with prolonged cheers from Congressmen and the public in the galleries.

Congratulatory telegrams have been received from the chief cities of Nicaragua and the neighboring republics.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE NINTH.

A Question as to the Standing of Officers in the Volunteer Regiment.

The Ninth Regiment was not mustered out of the service of the United States yesterday, as was anticipated. Col. Green said that the mustering out and payment of his men would begin on Nov. 15. The postponement is said to be owing to the scarcity of Paymasters.

There was considerable talk at the armory yesterday over the fact that one of the Captains had sent inquiries to the Secretary of War as to his status at Chickamauga as a volunteer officer.

For many weeks this officer served as a Captain, but, like many other officers, did not receive his commission. The regiment arrived at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, in May, and the officers did not receive their commissions until July, and some of them even later. Many of the non-commissioned officers failed to receive their warrants.

This absence of the certificates of office is now claimed by the enlisted men not only to vitiate the sentences imposed upon them, but also to affect the officers' right to draw pay. It is this tangle that is said to be the cause, or one of the causes, why the muster out of the Ninth has been postponed.

Judge Advocate General Stillman F. Kneeland of Gov. Black's staff, when seen, said he did not care to give an opinion on the matter, for the reason that he might be called on to pass officially on the matter. Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, formerly Adjutant General and Inspector General of the State, said: "The absence of the commissions, in my mind, is a most serious blunder."

A well-known officer of the regular army who did not wish his name to be used, and who has had an experience in the service running over thirty years, said: "Should it be discovered that a court-martial was composed of persons not eligible under the articles of war, the action of such a court would be illegal and void. The sentence being executed, redress could be obtained through the civil courts."

HUNT MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

The Monument to the Late Architect Formally Presented to the City by George B. Post.

The memorial to the late architect, Richard Morris Hunt, which has been erected through the agency of various artistic and literary organizations, was formally turned over to the city by the Hunt Memorial Committee at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The memorial, consisting of a granite and marble bench, semi-circular in form, adorned with a bronze bust of Mr. Hunt by Daniel Chester French, is recessed in the wall of Central Park, on Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Street, just opposite Lenox Library.

The committee, consisting of representatives from the Municipal Art Society of New York, the Architectural League of New York, the Institute of American Architects, the National Sculpture Society, the Society of Beaux Art Architects, the Century Association, the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color Society, the New York Water Color Club, and the Art Artisans' Fund, marched to the memorial from the library across the street, together with a body of architects, and took their stand at the north of the monument. A white silk banner and an American flag covered the face of the bust. George B. Post, President of the Institute of American Architects, of the Fine Arts Federation, and of the Hunt Memorial Committee, made the speech presenting the memorial to the city. As he spoke, Richard Hunt third, a grandson of the dead architect, unveiled the bust.

Mr. Post referred to the honors achieved by Mr. Hunt, to his notable works, and to his recognition by Germany, England, and France. He said that Mr. Hunt founded a school of architecture in this country in 1858 as a pioneer, and was the first American to be honored with the award of the Paris Beaux Art Medal. Two laurel wreaths, tributes of the architects and members of the Art Artisans' Fund, were attached to the bust while Mr. Post spoke. President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council then accepted the memorial on behalf of the city, and turned it over to George C. Clausen, President of the Park Department, who accepted it for Central Park. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, then offered a prayer and pronounced benediction.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSURANCE OF A VESSEL AGAINST FIRE.—In a suit brought by Edward R. C. Clarkson and others, in Erie County, to compel the Western Assurance Company to deliver a policy of insurance for $6,000, or to pay that amount, it appeared that the steamer Northerner, owned by the plaintiffs, while engaged in navigation of the great lakes, was stranded on Dec. 7, 1892, at Keweenaw, on Lake Superior. She was loaded with 4,000 barrels of kerosene oil, a number of barrels of lubricating oil, and 100 tons of hay. About one-half of the oil having been jettisoned, the vessel was enabled to get afloat, but it was found that she was badly disabled, and leaking at the rate of ten inches an hour. She made for L'Anse, forty miles distant, which place she reached the next day. Owing to the accident, the vessel's contemplated trip to Duluth was abandoned, and she was laid up at L'Anse for the Winter. In the meantime the marine insurance upon the vessel, by special arrangement, had been extended until such time as she should reach her destination. Before the process of stripping and dismantling the vessel preparatory to mooring her for the Winter had been completed, the Captain was notified that the underwriters desired the vessel to proceed to Duluth under charge of one Capt. Rounds. Because of an altercation between the latter and the Captain who was then in charge, he abandoned the steamer, and it remained moored at L'Anse. The owners had secured an agreement from an insurance broker at Buffalo that a policy of $6,000 should be issued by the defendant. One was issued, and no premium was paid, but it was the broker's custom to receive applications from plaintiffs for insurance and to charge them with the premiums, the policy being subsequently delivered, and that was the understanding in this instance. On Dec. 12 the steamer, while moored at the dock at L'Anse, was burned and totally destroyed. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiffs, holding, by Justice Adams, Justice Ward dissenting, that the owner, not having informed the insurer of the fact that the vessel, shortly before reaching the dock at L'Anse, was stranded and obliged to jettison a large number of barrels of oil, a portion of which was poured over the side of the vessel, saturating it with oil and materially increasing the risk from fire, was guilty of a concealment of a material fact, which vitiated the contract of insurance.

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THEY WERE NOT ENTITLED TO COMMISSIONS.—While Albert Hesse was looking for a place to hire for a restaurant, he saw a "To Let" sign on premises 24 Union Square, and about November, 1897, he called on William Folsom and others, real estate brokers, whose firm name was on the sign. Folsom drew up a letter addressed to his firm, whereby Hesse agreed to lease the building for eight years, from May 1, 1898, at $3,000 a year, on certain conditions. In a suit by Folsom and others against Hesse to recover commissions upon the transaction, Hesse testified that he signed the letter, regarding it simply as a proposition on his part, and not as a binding agreement. The property was owned by three different parties, one-third being owned by two children, one of whom was either just or nearly twenty-one and the other about fourteen or fifteen years old. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court directed the reversal of a judgment given in a municipal court, in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Gildersleeve, that as a broker, in order to be entitled to his commissions, must show that he found a person able and willing to enter into the contract which he was authorized to negotiate, plaintiffs had failed to make out their case, because the infant owers of the premises were not competent to negotiate a lease for eight years, the period for which the defendant agreed to take a lease. Justice Beekman, in a concurring opinion, held that plaintiffs had failed to establish a contract of employment by defendant, and that all they did was only a proper performance of their duties as brokers for the owners.

A BIG LAWSUIT SETTLED.

A Mortgage Foreclosed on Valuable Property at Rockaway Beach.

The suit of Aaron A. Degraw and others, against Helen F. Astrill and others, to foreclose a mortgage on certain lands at Rockaway Beach, that by reason of the action of the ocean had been enlarged, and consequently increased in value, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs by Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The property in question is now said to be worth $1,000,000, and is known as the Nathaniel Ryder property. It has been kept out of the market for a long time by litigation.

The lawsuits which have tangled up the property began in 1830, but it was not until 1886 that the present litigation was begun. Degraw, who held a purchase money mortgage for $180,000, brought foreclosure proceedings against all parties in interest. The case was carried to the United States Court on a question of title. The suit has been pending for thirteen years, during which time many cross-actions have been brought.

TRAIN KILLS WAR'S SURVIVOR.

Sullivan Escaped from Cuba to Die in New Jersey.

William Sullivan, colored, seventeen years old, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was killed yesterday by a Pennsylvania passenger train at Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City. As a servant to a regular army officer he had gone through the Santiago campaign. He had been taken ill with typhoid fever, being prostrated in the Jersey Central station, in Jersey City, on September 17. He had recovered from the fever at the City Hospital and was discharged several days ago.

Sullivan looked for employment unsuccessfully and yesterday morning started to tramp South on the railroad. The noise made by other locomotives prevented his hearing the approach of the engine that killed him.

Ninth Regiment Man's Odd Death.

Henry Hobacher, a member of the Ninth New York Volunteers, walked into the St. Francis Hospital in Fifth Street Sunday night, and in a few minutes he was unconscious. He did not have time to tell what was the matter with him, but he appeared to be suffering from a serious illness. The physicians could not aid him and he died in ten minutes. An autopsy will be made.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

CITY'S BUDGET FOR 1899

The Board of Estimate Approves a Tax of $93,520,082.03.

A CUT OF $19,020,185.02 MADE

Several Appropriations Attributed by the Controller to Abnormal Conditions Resulting from Consolidation.

The city tax budget for 1899, amounting to $93,520,082.03, was passed yesterday afternoon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The departmental estimates were cut $19,020,185.02. The cut in the estimate of the Board of Education alone was $11,495,264.57, although about $9,000,000 of this sum was allowed for new schools, but was taken out of the budget on the ground that it should be raised by bonds. The next largest cut was $2,685,790.50, in the estimate of the Department of Highways.

In Manhattan and Bronx $250,000 was allowed for an increase in the salaries of teachers now employed. In the same boroughs $200,000 was allowed for additional teachers. In Brooklyn $208,000 was allowed for an increase in the salaries of teachers and $173,000 for additional teachers. In Richmond and Queens increases were allowed pro rata.

At the meeting of the Board the Mayor, in commenting on the budget, asked Controller Coler what was the amount of the general fund to be deducted from the total amount of the budget. Mr. Coler replied that it was $7,000,000. The Controller then submitted a statement showing in detail the amounts necessary to be included in the budget for 1899 for interest on the city debt, for the redemption of the city debt, and for sinking fund installments payable in 1899. These amounts he summarized as follows:

For interest on the city debt outstanding on Oct. 10, 1898	$9,278,385.04
For interest on funded debt to be issued after Oct. 10, 1898, and during the year 1899	1,277,393.70
For interest on revenue bonds of 1899	875,000.00
Total interest	$11,430,778.74
For redemption of the city debt	9,412,950.60
For Sinking Fund installments, payable in 1899	2,633,840.74
Grand total	$23,476,840.08

The Controller says that the item of $9,412,950.60 for redemption of the city debt includes the redemption of special revenue bonds to the amount of $7,175,850.88, for deficiencies in the tax levies of the several municipal corporations consolidated into the present City of New York available for the budget of 1898.

He points out that the items for interest, redemption, and installments of the city debt and the fund for street and park openings aggregate $27,925,353.64, and that this is $13,024,573.40 in excess of the aggregate of the corresponding items in the last budget. "Of this increase," he said, "all but $2,184,473.63 is attributable to the abnormal conditions resulting from consolidation, which will not occur again in the near future, shown as follows:

For deficiencies in the budgets of the several municipal corporations consolidated into the City of New York, available for the budget of 1898	$7,175,830.88
For extraordinary deficiency in the fund for street and park openings	3,664,248.89
Total	$10,840,099.77

"The remaining increase of $2,184,473.63, while it results from conditions which cannot be called abnormal if compared with similar conditions likely to prevail in future budgets, is, nevertheless, due to causes wholly beyond the control of the present financial officers of the city."

The amounts for State taxes inserted in the budget were:

New York County	$4,737,166.59
Kings County	1,306,675.35
Queens County	158,154.11
Richmond County	60,338.90
Total	$6,262,335.05

The following table shows the amounts allowed the various departments:

	Allowed for 1898.	Allowed for 1899.	Increase.
Bridges	$385,136.88	$406,522.00	$21,385.12
Buildings	473,820.76	523,265.00	49,435.24
Corrections	681,243.49	704,065.00	22,821.51
Education	12,093,631.34	13,040,062.05	1,036,371.11
Finance	770,423.75	779,391.00	8,967.25
Fire	4,354,022.25	4,443,664.15	89,641.90
Health	991,058.41	1,110,538.49	119,480.08
Highways	2,053 020.35	2,520,099.67	467,079.32
Law	396,758.00	399,758.00	
Parks	1,479,570.60	1,729,235.00	249,664.11
Police	11,359,144.62	11,797,596.90	438,452.28
Public buildings, lighting, and supplies	3,624,314.56	3,617,804.26	
Public charities	1,778,213.00	1,941,215.00	163,002.00
Public improvements	173,500.00	239,500.00	66,000.00
Sewers	623,455.44	787,479.92	164,024.48
Street cleaning	3,991,162.40	4,575,800.01	584,637.61
Taxes and assessments	322,600.00	329,200.00	6,600.00
Water supply	1,322,093.50	1,450,817.17	128,723.67
Total	$46,786,229.14	$50,396,004.52	$3,616,285.68

The cuts made in the estimates of the various departments were as follows:

Mayoralty	$1,200.00
Borough Presidents	8,400.00
Corrections	57,000.00
Charities	240,015.00
Health	162,539.01
Police	724,702.50
Building	42,415.00
Parks	457,663.92
Bridges	50
Sewers	690,630.00
Board of Public Improvements	267,520.00
Public buildings, lighting, and supplies	633,818.52
Street cleaning	900,283.20
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School	18,240.00
Board of Education	11,495,264.57
Highways	2,685,790.50
General Sessions	1,000.00
Special Sessions, First Division	900.00
Surrogate, Kings County	6,500.00
Surrogate, Richmond County	2,880.00
County Court, Kings County	2,125.00
Municipal Courts	94,350.00
City Magistrates' Courts	800.00
District Attorney, New York County	20,750.00
Commissioners of Jurors, Kings County	1,500.00
Special Commissioners of Jurors, New York County	2,300.00
Coroners, Manhattan	12,500.00
Coroners, Brooklyn	4,000.00
Coroners, Bronx	300.00
Coroners, Queens	19,150.00
Sheriff's office, New York County	1,500.00
Sheriff's office, Richmond County	5,000.00
Board of Assessors	1,800.00
Bureau of Municipal Statistics	9,200.00
Asylums, reformatories, &c.	127,362.80
Municipal civil service	16,244.00
County Clerk, New York County	11,000.00
Commissioners of Record, Kings County	150,400.00
Register, New York County	5,500.00
County Clerk, Richmond County	3,500.00
Library purposes	77,228.20
National Guard	15,987.30
Law Library, Brooklyn	2,400.00
County Clerk, Kings County	12,100.00
Jurors' fees, Kings County	4,000.00
Salaries of general interpreters, Brooklyn	2,300.00
Printing, stationery, &c., Queens County	3,100.00
Total	$19,020,185.02

CONSCIENCE FUND GETS $50.

An Unknown Person Sends Money to Controller Coler.

Controller Coler yesterday received $50 from some unknown person. The money was accompanied by the following letter:

Dear Sir: Inclosed please find bank note for $50 in payment of taxes on a very small estate. Be so kind as to acknowledge receipt in THE NEW YORK TIMES or The New York Tribune. Respectfully, B. A. C.

Oct. 29, 1898.

The amount has been deposited with the City Chamberlain to the credit of the Conscience Fund.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE WORK.

Engineer Nichols Makes an Examination of the Last Caisson.

An examination of the last caisson for the new East River bridge, which recently struck bedrock at a distance of 108 feet on the Williamsburg side of the river, was made yesterday by O. F. Nichols, the assistant engineer in charge of the work of building the new bridge. The object of Mr. Nichols's visit under the river bed was to examine the caisson preparatory to the work of filling it in with concrete.

After his trip, Mr. Nichols said that he was pleased with the inspection. It is believed that during the present week the shafts which admit the men and material will be sealed up with concrete, which will mean that progress will be made in beginning the overhead work.

M. J. Dady Wins a Suit.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a memorandum in mandamus proceedings of Michael J. Dady against Supervisor Bennett of the old town of Gravesend, John L. Voorhees, the Town Clerk, and Edmund Morris, the Town Treasurer. Mr. Dady had obtained a writ directing these officials to issue bonds to pay him for work on Neptune Avenue. The Court of Appeals affirmed the writ, but the town officers refused to issue the bonds, as Treasurer Morris had died in the meantime. Mr. Dady then brought contempt proceedings. Justice Gaynor decides that the death of the Town Treasurer is no reason why the other two defendants should not obey the writ. They are required to do so within five days.

Brooklyn Railroad Taxes.

The several street railroad companies included in the Brooklyn Heights system—the Brooklyn City, the Brooklyn, the Queens County and Suburban, and the Brooklyn Heights—have paid into the Tax Office $76,236.34, and into the Department of Arrears $77,494.50. These amounts represent their total indebtedness for taxes, but do not take in a number of assessments levied in several wards, which are still in litigation.

CREEDMOOR SHOOTING RECORD.

Discussion Among Guardsmen as to Whom It Belongs This Season.

There is some discussion in National Guard circles as to whom the honor of holding the record for shooting this season rightfully belongs. It is the ambition of every consistent member of the Guard to make the record at Creedmoor each season. There is no trophy for it, nor even an official announcement, but yet it is an honor annually striven for. Two members of the Guard this year have qualified in one day as marksman, sharpshooter, and expert, and to which of these two belongs the record is the topic of discussion.

Trooper W. W. Seymour, a private in Troop 2 of Squadron A, is one who ran the gamut of targets in one day, and Col. N. B. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment is the other. Trooper Seymour has slightly the advantage in points, while Col. Thurston qualified in much fewer practices than the trooper. As marksman, Private Seymour made 43 to Col. Thurston's 40. Both made the same score as sharpshooters, that of 44, and Col. Thurston made 40 as expert, while Private Seymour scored only 38. This to the layman indicates an advantage for Col. Thurston on the expert range. Troopers shoot with carbines and infantrymen with rifles, and in consideration of the difference, the necessary expert score for a trooper is 36, while the infantryman must score 40. Thus it is seen that Col. Thurston barely made his qualification and Private Seymour exceeded his by two points.

On the other hand, however, Col. Thurston made his three qualifications in an hour and a half, and it required the trooper several hours to succeed at all the ranges. There is no established precedent for comparing the advantage in time, and the advantage in points, so the members of the Guard who have discussed the matter have differed in their opinions. Although the season is not ended, no one will have an opportunity to equal the above records, as the three ranges will not be opened on one day again this year, the echelon arrangements of the firing lines having been deemed dangerous.

Work of Loading the Ormesby Rushed

The work of loading grain on the British steamship Ormesby, which arrived just in time to save her charterers the difference between October and November freights, was pushed yesterday. At the office of Peter Wright & Sons it was said that only 80,000 of the 150,000 bushels that the Ormesby was to load was guaranteed for October shipment, and the amount involved on the difference of rates would be not more than $2,000, instead of $10,000, as reported aboard the steamship when she arrived on Sunday. The 80,000 October shipment, it was said, would be aboard by midnight last night. The remainder of the grain may be loaded under ordinary conditions of working speed to-day.

.35¢ .95¢ 3.75 1.25

If you haven't boys of your own, tell your friends who have.

Tell them we know that they don't all know, but that we are going to make them know, that our three boys' stores, all considered, are the best in New York City.

Here's how:

Boys' Umbrellas

Fast black cotton, sturdy frames; 35 cents.

Absurd price, isn't it? But one has to do absurd things in order to attract attention.

Boys' Hats

Pearl Alpines, black band; 95 cents.

Our own buyer can hardly tell them from our regular Alpines at $1.90—but we're going to attract attention.

Boys' Shoes

Sizes 2½ to 5½, tan or black; $1.25.

Same sort of shoes are selling to-day in other stores at $2.50 and $3—but we're going to attract attention.

Boys' Double-breasted Sack Suits

Sizes 7 to 14; $3.75.

About half the usual price; but we want you to know that, for boys, there is no cheap clothing so good as ours, no good clothing so cheap as ours.

Tell your friends.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Linen Store Phrases.

"Pure Linen."

Coarse, or fine, low price or expensive, it makes no difference—all our linen fabrics must wear this badge of integrity.

"Large Variety."

This is a conservative statement of a larger fact, for it is generally admitted that we constantly have on hand a greater assortment of household linens and linen fabrics of all kinds than is shown elsewhere.

"Fair Prices."

The fact expressed by this phrase has always been a leading factor in the success of our business. Fair prices are a source of satisfaction to every one.

James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"The lady thus addressed her spouse—
What a mere dungeon is this house!"
COWPER.

Do you know a room is more cheerful or depressive by the colors chosen?—cheerful and inspiring if the colors are harmonious, depressive and irritating if they are noisy and self-asserting, if "'tis jar and tumult and intestine war."

Do you know we are masters in color harmony? We have studied interior decorations of all periods,—from prodigality of beauty in the old Roman houses in Pompeii, and the splendid color combination of the Orient, to the simple dignity of Colonial times.

We are constantly devising new schemes of decoration, based on our knowledge of old, but having a charming freshness and piquancy. We make special designs for each house, each room we decorate.

The story of our furniture is the story of art itself, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

MRS. WARING AT HOME AGAIN.

She, Her Son, and the Nurse Return to the Rutherford.

Mrs. Waring, her son, John P. Yates, and Miss Gilfillan, the nurse who attended Col. Waring to the time of his death, returned yesterday to the apartments in the Rutherford, at 175 Second Avenue, from the home of Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, 11 West Seventeenth Street. The apartments had been thoroughly disinfected, and Col. Murphy and the health officials in charge of the work made positive assurances that the danger from infection had been entirely eliminated. All three will be under surveillance of the department, however, until the danger period has passed. By to-morrow the nominal quarantine will be raised.

Mrs. Waring has not yet stated just what disposition she will make of her husband's ashes, which are now in the receiving vault at Swinburne Island.

It was stated yesterday that Secretary of War Alger had requested William J. Clark, head of the railway department of the General Electric Company, to examine and put the finishing touches on the report made by Col. Waring in reference to the sanitation of Havana and other Cuban cities. Mr. Clark was associated with Col. Waring in Cuba, as was also J. W. Crawford, an engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

No One in Col. Waring's Place.

At a meeting of the committee of the Citizens' Union held yesterday, resolutions were adopted eulogizing Col. Waring. It was also decided not to fill the place on the State ticket left vacant by his death.

Levy on Tradesmen's Bank Upheld.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decision denying the motion of Bank Examiner Kimball for an injunction restraining the Sheriff from maintaining a levy on the Tradesmen's National Bank. Examiner Kimball claimed that his instructions from Lawrence O. Murray, Deputy and Acting Controller, practically made him acting receiver, and that the Sheriff had no power to make the levy he did in behalf of the Continental National Bank. Judge Lacombe said that Mr. Kimball's instructions were not sufficient to make him temporary receiver.

WHY DOUGLASS DISAPPEARED.

Jersey City Ex-Justice Says He Suffered from Insomnia.

Ex-Police Justice William P. Douglass of Jersey City, who is now at his home, 16 Brinkerhoff Street, after an absence of six weeks, made a brief statement yesterday.

He said that the statement given out by the police that his disappearance had been cleverly arranged was not true. He said his absence was entirely unpremeditated. He did not remember all his wanderings, but had a pretty clear idea of what had happened to him. He said that several of his intimate friends knew where he was for a week before he returned, but his family did not. Mrs. Douglass's first knowledge of his return was when he appeared at the house.

Mr. Douglass said that his disappearance was entirely attributable to his inability to sleep, aggravated by a severe attack of neuralgia. As to the published reports concerning his financial troubles he would say nothing, except that his friends had arranged all those matters for him, and for the present he should leave them in their hands. He added that he would resume his law business as soon as possible. His health, he said, was better than when he went away.

YONKERS, Oct. 31.—Ex-Justice Douglass of Jersey City spent the last week of his absence from Jersey City in Yonkers. He staid at the Wynnstay Hotel, leaving when recognized by a friend. The injury to his finger, which he says he is unable to account for, was received by falling from a trolley car here.

Suicide at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—George M. Atwood, a well-known bookkeeper, committed suicide to-day by shooting with a revolver. He had suffered from melancholia.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF RIBBON,
6, 6½ and 7½ inches wide,
45 Cents Per Yard.

Double-faced Satin Ribbons, sash widths, of extraordinary value for decoration or fancy work.

300 pieces in Black, White, Cream, and the standard fancy and Evening shades.

Ready this morning at special counters on the Main Floor,
45 Cents Per Yard;
Until this sale, 75 and 95 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SHOES

A few hundred pairs of those ladies' kid buttoned, patent tip, welt boots at $1.45, at our old corner,

Sixth Ave. & 23d St.

ALEXANDER.

Our Fine Overcoats.

The first impression of an overcoat before the mirror is the lasting one—always a good one with ours.

We call special attention to a full cut Oxford Llama—with silk lining, velvet piped edges, $40.

Also to our imported black Vicuna, full silk lined, very dressy, $35.

To our black and blue Meltons with lap seams, raw edges, velvet collars, heavy silk lining, boxy in effect, $35.

To our black and blue Meltons—very fine plaid worsted body lining, silk shoulders, lap seams, raw edges, velvet collar; All equal to custom in make and style. Boxy in effect. $32.

And Overcoats in almost endless variety from $10 to $45.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

104 West 14th Street.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE TEA TABLES, CARPETS. $5.00.

Regular Price $6.75.
LONG CREDIT.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR.
First Public Rehearsal, Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 P.M.
First Concert, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 8.15 P.M.
SOLOISTE:
MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
Concerto for Piano, No. 2, B flat major..Brahms
MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Symphony, No. 7, A major.....Beethoven
Subscriptions for Eight Public Rehearsals, or Concerts, from $5 to $14; Boxes, $80 and $100. Seats for single Rehearsals or Concerts, from 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. General Admission $1.
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
AUG. ROERBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS TUESDAY Afternoon at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Nov. 9, and Thurs. Evg., Nov. 10.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke, Conductor, and Rosenthal.
Tickets at Box office, and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Xtra Elec. Day Mat.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
Romeo and Juliet
IN ENGLISH, BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c
Next week—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
ONLY 3 DAYS MORE!
SOUVENIRS EVERY DAY.
Admission, 25 cents. Cooking Lectures, 2:30 P.M.

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
JULIA ARTHUR
IN HER MAGNIFICENT CREATION,
A LADY OF QUALITY.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

HORSE SHOW
The sale of boxes to members and Stockholders only will take place Friday, Nov. 4, at 3:30 P. M., at the Concert Hall of THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinee Election Day.
SPORTING LIFE. PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
2D MONTH—20 HORSES & 200 PEOPLE.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
2 BIG BURLESQUES: SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK LAST WEEK—IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Glowing Pictures. 60 Matchless Women.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Souvenirs Mon! Elec'n Day Mat.
The Turtle

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY.
Eve. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Every Evening and Sat. Mat. "CIRCUSLEUTE," (Circus People.) Komedy in 3 Acts by Schoenthan.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c. 42d & Lex. Av. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c
This Week—CONFUSION.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. TEMPEST TOSSED
23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Popular Prices. Wed. Mats., 25c and 50c.

METHODIST PREACHERS MEET.

The Race Question Comes Up and Causes Discussion.

The Methodist Preachers, at the weekly meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday, had an unusually lively meeting. Prof. W. L. Bulkley of Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., delivered an address on "The Hope of the South." Mr. Bulkley, who is colored, said that the hope of the South was religion and education.

The Rev. Dr. E. E. Hoss of Nashville said that as to lynch law, he had spoken and written against it more than any other man in the South. Nevertheless he did not think the people of the North could properly say much until they punished their own lynchers. "I believe no Southern Governor has ever yet issued an imperial edict," he said, "that no negro shall enter his State seeking work. Gov. Tanner has said he would receive them at the border with Gatling guns. I believe he is a Republican." [A voice, "Shame on him!" followed by cries of "Amen!"]

Free Lighterage for Grain.

Members of the grain trade met last evening in the managers' room at the Produce Exchange and heard from the Grain Committee a favorable report on the proposal of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to give free lighterage, on the condition that the "equalizing" premium be abolished. The recommendation was adopted on this resolution: "That the Joint Special Committee from the Grain Trade and Committee on Grain report back to the trade that after conference with counsel of the Exchange they find the rules cannot be changed to effect existing contracts

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; high south-westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,230. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c.; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Marchand expedition is to be withdrawn unconditionally from Fashoda, and the Bahr-El-Ghazel territory. As the posts established there are abandoned by the French they will be reoccupied by Anglo-Egyptian troops. The new French Cabinet met yesterday, approved Foreign Minister Delcassé's past attitude and proposed future policy in regard to the Fashoda question, and agreed to bow to the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case and to aid the work of justice. During the consecration ceremonies at the Church of the Redeemer in Jerusalem on Monday the German Emperor expressed the hope that peace would not be disturbed. He presented to the German Catholics a piece of ground that the Sultan had given to him and which, according to tradition, was occupied by the abode of the Virgin.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Methodists will soon be asked to contribute $20,000,000 as a "twentieth century thank offering" fund.

Each of the Congressional Campaign Committees in Washington professes to be confident that it will have a majority in the next House.

R. R. Evans, a business man of Thomasville, Ga., was shot and killed yesterday by Dr. J. G. Hopkins during a quarrel over a business transaction.

Dr. Curtis of the State Health Board complained yesterday of the action of physicians in the western part of the State for their failure to correctly diagnose cases of smallpox.

Friendly Chinese in San Francisco have warned Dr. Garner, who is trying to suppress the trade in slave girls, that the Highbinders have decided to take his life if he continues his crusade.

Major Surgeon Pilcher, Chief of the Medical Department of the Seventh Corps at Jacksonville, was caned by a real estate man after a row over the payment of the rent of the building in which the depot is located.

Smith M. Weed said yesterday that the claims of Santo Domingo against the United States on account of the Hernandez expedition had been satisfactorily adjusted.

In an interview last night Richard Croker replied to statements made by Frank Moss and accused Theodore Roosevelt of thoroughly demoralizing the police force. He told how crime had flourished while the Republican candidate for Governor was on the Police Board.

Page 2.

Gov. Black and his party returned to Albany yesterday morning.

The Tammany Law Committee yesterday decided to send to Superintendent McCullagh a letter accusing him of intimidating voters.

East side citizens held a mass meeting in Apollo Hall last night in support of the candidacy of Justices Daly and Cohen. John De Witt Warner and others made addresses.

Prominent theatrical managers have organized for the purpose of supporting the Democratic ticket, and a mass meeting under their auspices is to be held at Koster & Bial's on Sunday night.

Ex-Gov. David B. Hill spoke in Oswego tonight, and referred to Gov. Black as a "new Richmond in the arena of this campaign." Mr. Hill wondered why Black spoke at all.

In a speech before the Brooklyn Union League Club last night Congressman Sereno E. Payne classed Democratic Congressmen who opposed Administration measures with Spaniards in the field as "enemies of the United States."

The taking of the vote of the Twenty-second Regiment at Fort Slocum was completed yesterday. The ballots were the first cast in the State election. Both the Roosevelt and Van Wyck adherents claimed a majority.

Page 3.

The Twenty-second New York and Third New Jersey Regiments are expected to leave for Athens, Ga., within the week.

A memorandum on the mineral resources of the Philippines, prepared by Prof. Becker and sent to the Navy Department by Admiral Dewey, says that only about a score of the several hundred islands are known to contain deposits of valuable minerals.

It is doubted in Washington whether any indemnity will be accorded to Spain for the Philippines. Senators are strongly opposed to such a course, and it is believed would rather sanction additional expenditures for war than pay for islands Spain cannot hold. On the other hand, the Paris papers assert that Spain will not give up the Philippines.

Page 4.

The members of the War Investigating Commission, taking testimony at Lexington, Ky., heard many new stories of negligence and mismanagement in the army yesterday.

Page 5.

The thirty-second annual convention of the American Institute of Architects opened yesterday in Washington.

It is expected that a passenger service will soon be started between Cincinnati and Havana, by which the trip can be made in fifty-four hours.

Improvements for the water front of New York were discussed last night at the monthly dinner of the Architectural League.

Not a case of yellow fever has been reported at Santiago during the last sixty days and the cases of ordinary sickness are 90 per cent. less than usual at this season.

The tests of liquid fuel made on the torpedo boat Stiletto by Commander McLean were not altogether successful. The Commander reported that "without prejudice" to the proposition to use liquid fuel, the use of coal had been resumed on the Stiletto.

Page 7.

The fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs was opened in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday morning.

Charles A. Schott, chief of the Computation Division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington, has received a prize from the French Academy for a work on terrestrial magnetism.

Page 8.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday decided that a passenger injured while standing on the step of a crowded trolley car could not be held guilty of contributory negligence.

Application was made yesterday for a stay in the examination of Max Reinach, which was ordered by Justice Cohen, on complaint of Ferdinand Schmerber, who says Reinach defrauded him of his patrimony and kept the papers which would have established his claim.

Page 9.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was passed directing the investigation of the granting of railroad franchises on the bridge. The question of six-day bicycle racing also came up.

Secretary Dedo of the State Tax Board has written twice within six months to the "Mayor, City of Brooklyn," requesting the latest estimate of that "city's" population. President Grout of Brooklyn Borough yesterday broke the news to the Tax Board that the City of Brooklyn had ceased to exist.

Page 10.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Tinge, Incandescent, Whistling Con, Captain Sigsbee, King Barleycorn, and Becky Rolfe.

Gen. Bacon, who commanded the soldiers in the recent fight with Pillager Indians at Leech Lake, has made a report to the War Department. He warmly praises the conduct of the officers and men engaged in the battle.

Page 12.

Joel B. Erhardt was arrested yesterday in William Street for preventing a policeman from clubbing a prostrate drunken man.

Florence and Christopher Sullivan, cousins of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, were arrested yesterday on warrants charging illegal registration.

William A. Eddy, in kite-flying experiments yesterday, found the air in the vicinity of the Liberty Statue strongly charged with electricity.

Because her Roman Catholic relatives reproached her for marrying a Jew, Mrs. Charles Mundag yesterday burned herself as a sacrifice for her fancied sin.

Thomas Mitchell of Boston and James Ward of Jersey City, two survivors of the Morgan disaster, arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Liner Marquette.

The 1,200 members of the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, were paid off and discharged from the service of the United States Government last night at their armory, in Brooklyn.

There were conferences last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in which Senator Platt, Chairmen Barnes and Odell, Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, and the two Republican Police Commissioners took part.

Enrico Alfanni, the McCullagh deputy who was arrested recently for false registration, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Olmstead, but immediately after was again arrested and locked up on a bench warrant.

Capt. John M. O'Keefe of the Eldridge Street Police Station was seriously injured early yesterday morning by a fall just after speaking at a birthday banquet given in honor of Martin Engel at a café in West Houston Street.

Mrs. Rosina Staiver, Mrs. Mary Landis, and Mrs. Emma Will, the latter a nurse, the two former midwives, who were arrested on complaint of Ellen Kelly, twenty-one years old, that they stole her two-month-old baby girl and sold it for $10, were held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The purchaser is said to have been a woman whose sister's child had died, and who wanted the baby to palm it off upon her sister's husband as his own child upon his return from Europe.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Society.—Pages 6 and 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.

SMALLPOX UP THE STATE.

Physicians Complained of by Dr. Curtis of the State Health Board for Wrong Diagnoses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—If physicians throughout the western part of the State continue to wrongly diagnose cases of smallpox as such, it is possible that the disease will become an epidemic, which will result in unnecessary death and cause the health authorities no end of trouble to eradicate. This is the gist of a statement made to-day by Dr. Curtis, the skin disease expert of the State Board of Health, when he announced that the State Board had received word that three new cases of smallpox had broken out in Belfast, Allegany County.

In speaking of the matter, Dr. Curtis said: "This disease so far has been exceedingly mild everywhere, and it is only occasionally that a typical case of smallpox has developed. But in all the cases in their varying degrees of severity it has been possible to recognize smallpox. It has been diagnosed as such by all persons who are familiar with the disease, including Dr. Wende of Buffalo, Dr. Doty of New York, Dr. Fraughlol, the smallpox expert in the employ of the State Board, and myself. In the face of such diagnoses, physicians in the western part of the State who have never had a case of smallpox to treat assume to discredit the diagnoses because they find the case lacking in some point which ought to exist according to textbooks on the disease. It is very unfortunate, as it ties the hands of the health authorities in trying to combat the spread of the disease. In quite a number of places this epidemic has shown itself, and it is quite likely that many cases have not been reported because of the failure of local physicians to correctly diagnose the disease.

"So far there has been no death from the disease, but if the action of the local physicians is continued, the disease will likely spread and become a serious epidemic."

SANTO DOMINGO'S CLAIM.

Smith M. Weed Says the Hernandez Affair Has Been Satisfactorily Adjusted—The Nicaragua Canal.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Smith M. Weed arrived home this morning from Charleston, where he landed a few days ago on board the United States cruiser Montgomery in company with President Hereaux of the Republic of Santo Domingo. Mr. Weed is President of a syndicate which controls the customs and railroads of Santo Domingo, paying that republic a large sum every year for the privilege. He went to Nassau to meet President Hereaux, it was said, at the request of President McKinley, or at least under an understanding with the Administration, to settle the grievance Santo Domingo claimed to have against this country on account of the Hernandez affair.

It will be remembered that during the early stage of the war Hernandez, who was believed to be a Cuban patriot, headed an expedition fitted out by the American Government for the relief of Gomez, with whom he claimed intimate friendship. It turned out, however, that his real purpose was to promote an insurrection in San Domingo. He landed on the east of the little republic, but was promptly met by a Government force, and, out of a party of sixteen, he was the only one to escape. San Domingo claimed damages against the United States growing out of the fitting out of an expedition which was used to provoke rebellion on her soil.

It was to settle this difficulty that Mr. Weed first visited the President and afterward went to Nassau. Mr. Weed said to-day:

"I acted entirely in an unofficial capacity. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted. There is absolutely no truth in the reports of proposed annexation. Neither the United States nor San Domingo desires it."

Regarding the Nicaragua Canal project Mr. Weed said:

"There is no change in the situation regarding the proposed canal. A syndicate of New York and Chicago capitalists has lately organized a new company and obtained concessions from the Nicaragua Government, which take effect when the franchises and privileges of the Maritime Canal Company expire. There is some doubt as to the date of expiration of the latter company's franchise. However, I think there will be no trouble, and the differences between the two companies will be amicably adjusted. I believe the people of this country want the Government to build the canal, and not any private corporation, and I feel sure that the coming Congress will take some action in the matter."

INSANE ON HIS WEDDING TRIP.

New York Man Taken in Charge Suffering from Acute Mania.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Walter O'Callaghan, who keeps a hotel at 22½ South Street, New York City, was committed to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane to-night, suffering from acute mania. He came to this city on his honeymoon, having been married to Miss Nettie Morrison at Coney Island a week ago. He was taken sick at the home of his wife's uncle, John Cullen, here, last Friday, and became delirious and violent.

Dr. H. R. Powell, who attended Callaghan, had him removed to-day to the State Hospital.

Illinois Bank Insolvent?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day George Caruthers, William A. Simms, and William T. Cox of Waverly filed a petition to have the bank of Waverly at Waverly, Ill., adjudged bankrupt. The defendant made a general assignment Aug. 11, 1898. The liabilities are $300,000; the assets are unknown.

New Harvard Paper to Soon Appear.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—The Harvard Bulletin will make its first appearance next Monday morning. The paper, although previously designed to be the athletic organ of the graduates, will aim to serve all news of general interest to Harvard graduates.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

FRANCE DECIDES TO BACK DOWN

Will Quit Fashoda and the Bahr-el-Ghazel Territory.

EVACUATION IS UNCONDITIONAL

Abandoned Posts to Be Reoccupied by Anglo-Egyptian Troops.

Baron de Courcel May Be Recalled and London Embassy Left Vacant for a Time as a Mark of Resentment.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—William Hayes Fisher, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury and member of Parliament for Fulham, as well as a Ministerial whip, speaking in London last evening, said he had seen dispatches which enabled him to assert that the French Government had decided to recall the Marchand mission from Fashoda.

In the course of an interview after the delivery of his speech Mr. Fisher, on being reminded that he had said he had seen the dispatches justifying his assertion of the intention of France to withdraw Marchand, replied that he did not say that he had read them, remarking that he had been misreported.

There is little doubt, however, that either purposely or carelessly Mr. Fisher allowed the news of the actual fact to leak out.

The Daily Graphic says this morning:

"We learn from an official source in Paris that Capt. Baratier bears instructions to Major Marchand to return to Fashoda a... then to withdraw his expedition in the direction of the Upper Ubanghi River, north of the Congo, evacuating Fashoda and the five posts established by him east of the frontier indicated in the Anglo-German agreement.

"The Egyptian Government will be invited to send troops to accompany Major Marchand as he retires from the Bahr-el-Ghazel territory and to reoccupy the posts as they are evacuated by the French officers, thus solving the difficulty concerning Major Marchand's revictualment.

"When Major Marchand's withdrawal is fully accomplished negotiations based on proposals submitted by Baron de Courcel to Great Britain will be opened. France is disposed to recognize frankly that the reconquest of Omdurman completely changes the situation as it existed when Major Marchand was instructed to proceed to the Niles. The French Government will even state that, had Major Marchand been aware of the Khédival advance, he would not have pushed his mission so far east.

"These intentions have not yet been officially imparted to Great Britain, but they probably will be before Major Marchand's evacuation commences."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"France will retire from Fashoda unconditionally, and without asking compensation.

"Baron de Courcel, whose term as French Ambassador in London expired long ago, but who has held on to conduct negotiations affecting Egypt, will now be recalled, and no haste will be shown to appoint his successor with a view of marking French resentment at British action, for England has almost taken the place of Germany as the object of French hatred."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Baron de Courcel gathered from a conversation held after the last British Cabinet Council that Lord Salisbury's attitude had undergone a change, the British Premier insisting that it was impossible to disregard public opinion in England and that nothing could be done until Fashoda was evacuated.

"So far as French public opinion is concerned, there is not the slightest idea of going to war for Fashoda, and any Government doing so would be regarded as a Government of imbeciles."

Special dispatches from Paris to the other morning papers indicate that the solution predicted by The Daily Graphic will be the one finally reached, and that, even should France sulk diplomatically, no further serious consequences are anticipated. It is not believed, however, that France will pursue the useless course of leaving her embassy in London vacant.

The acquiescence of the French people in the revision of the Dreyfus case justifies the French Cabinet in a conciliatory policy. Only as a means of withdrawing attention from internal troubles could the French Government entertain the idea of risking war for Fashoda, and since there is no sign of disorders in Paris, the whole situation has changed.

RUSSIA WOULDN'T AID FRANCE.

Afraid Reopening of the Egyptian Question Would Interfere with Her Task in China.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"Russia has declined to support France in the Fashoda affair, fearing that a reopening of the Egyptian question would interfere with her tremendous task in China."

WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON.

Large Shipments of Guns and War Stores to Malta and Gibraltar—Activity in French Ports.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The War Office has issued a semi-official notification, in which it says it does not object to the papers announcing military and naval preparations in general terms, but points out that it would be "unpatriotic to publish specific details that might be useful to a possible foe."

There is no noticeable cessation in England's preparations, and the officials are confident of the country's ability to meet all emergencies. There were large shipments of guns, shells, and war stores to Malta and Gibraltar yesterday.

The dispatches from France announce equal activity at Toulon, Brest, Marseilles, and elsewhere.

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"France is making great preparations at Bizerta, about forty miles northwest of Tunis. Guns and munitions of war arrive daily, and men are strengthening the forts, working day and night. The object is said to be to cut communication between Malta and Egypt, in the event of hostilities with Great Britain."

RUSHING WAR WORK AT HALIFAX.

Warships Taking on Powder, Ammunition, and Small Arms.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 1.—The greatest activity reigns in military and naval circles here.

After the order had been received to have the battleship Renown put in thorough repair, another order was received, the purport of which was not known until this morning, when eight large double teams and about 200 men, including sailors and marines, were put to work transferring powder, ammunition, and small arms of every description from the magazines at the dock yard to the distributing shed and thence to the several warships in port.

The work continued all day. Guards accompanied every load to the sheds, and no civilians were admitted to the yards.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON ACTIVE.

Flagship Imperieuse to Follow the Amphion with Sealed Orders.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1.—The Impérieuse, the flagship of the British North Pacific squadron, is expected to sail to-morrow, following the Amphion southward. A rush order for forty tons of provisions was placed with one of the leading merchants to-day. The Impérieuse will sail under sealed orders, not to be opened until the vessel is out of sight of land.

The Amphion took on board one of the fastest torpedo boats on the station, and the Leander, now in dry dock, has also taken one on board. This is the first time this has been done in three years. When the Leander comes out of dry dock it is believed she will also go south.

The torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk, now a long time out of commission, will be recommissioned at once. The torpedo destroyer Virago is provisioned and coaled, and it is thought will accompany the flagship.

The sloop of war Icarus is waiting for a new crew expected to arrive in a day or two.

The Pheasant will remain here.

NEW FRENCH CABINET MEETS.

Approves Delcasse's Past Attitude and Proposed Policy in Regard to Fashoda.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—President Faure this evening signed the decree constituting the Cabinet formed by M. Dupuy.

M. Dupuy had a long conference with his colleagues this afternoon and discussed all pending domestic and foreign questions. The Ministers reached a complete accord regarding the past attitude of M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, toward the Fashoda question, and as to the policy he proposes for the future. They approved also the taxation reform proposal of M. Peytral, Minister of Finance.

It was agreed that the Ministerial statement of policy on the reassembling of Parliament should declare that the present constitution of the Cabinet was meant to mark a further stage in the complete union of the whole Republican party and should promise the introduction of progressive measures, as, for instance, old-age pensions and similar bills.

DREYFUS CASE TO CONTINUE.

New French Cabinet Decides to Help the Court of Cassation.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—At the meeting of the new Cabinet to-day the Dreyfus case was considered. The Ministers agreed to bow to the decision of the Court of Cassation and to aid the work of justice.

CHURCH FUND OF $20,000,000.

Enormous Sum to be Asked as a "Thank Offering" for Methodist Institutions.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1.—The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be asked within a short time to contribute $20,000,000 for a "twentieth century thank offering" fund. It will be devoted to charitable and educational institutions now maintained by the Methodist Church, and is intended to be the grandest contribution any organization has ever undertaken for the benefit of human kind.

The design of the proposed offering is an expression of the thanks of the people of the Methodist Church for the completion of twenty centuries of Christianity. This method is believed by the Bishops to be the most appropriate expression possible of that sentiment.

The invitations for this contribution may be issued very soon after the adjournment of the conference of Bishops, which takes place to-night. They will reach all parts of the world.

SURGEON PILCHER CANED.

Real Estate Man at Jacksonville Who Struck Him After a Row Over Rent Arrested.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 1.—Quite a stir was caused here to-day in military circles when it leaked out that Major Surgeon Pilcher, Chief of the Medical Department of the Seventh Corps, had been caned by C. C. Robertson, a prominent real estate man here. Yesterday they had some words about the rent of the building in which the depot is located, Robertson asking that it be paid to him, as he had directed, threatening to make trouble through the War Department if it were not. Pilcher got very angry and ordered him out of the room, calling upon his armed sentry to eject him. The sentinel refused to do it, and Robertson walked out.

Meeting Pilcher at the Windsor Hotel late last night, Robertson asked for an apology. Pilcher pushed past him without answering, when Robinson slapped his face. Pilcher, purple with passion, ran up stairs in the hotel to the half-way landing, and, seizing a cuspidor, threw it at Robinson, just missing him. Robinson ran up the stairs, and, seizing the Major, he bent him over and applied a light cane to his back with strokes that echoed. The men were soon separated; neither showed any marks of the fray. Pilcher later called on the police and had Robertson arrested.

REGRET COL. WARING'S DEATH.

Mexicans Are Undertaking Sanitary Measures in Their Gulf Ports.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1.—The Government is taking measures for carrying out the sanitation of Mexican Gulf ports. It is believed here that when the American Government completes the reconstruction of the sewerage system of Havana and cleans out the bay that, with moderate care in Mexican Gulf ports, yellow fever can be stamped out.

The death of Col. Waring is much lamented here by sanitarians, he being considered the best man to accomplish the work of sanitation.

A POST OFFICE ON WHEELS.

The Department to Extend Mail Collections to Rural Districts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Post Office Department has ordered an innovation in the postal service by the experimental establishment of a "Post Office on Wheels," to operate in the vicinity of Westminster, Md. The service, which is to begin very shortly, calls for the use of a postal wagon to travel over a designated route in rural districts. Mail boxes can be placed at some point on the route for every farmer living within a mile or two from the proposed route, and mail will be collected therefrom.

One important feature of the contemplated innovation, which, if successful, will be extended generally, is that it will have money order and registry matter facilities.

ONE MAN SHOOTS ELEVEN

A Wisconsin Workman's Revenge Upon Practical Jokers.

BROUGHT DOWN BY A BULLET

He Yields Only When Wounded by an Expert Marksman Under the City Marshal's Direction.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., Nov. 1.—Adam Hammer, an employe of the J. S. Rowell Manufacturing Company, went gunning today for human game, and as a result eleven men bear wounds from his aim, and he is in jail with a bullet in his shoulder.

Hammer is a young married man, and has been employed in the Rowell shops for several years. He had long been the butt for practical jokes and upon resenting one today he got into a fight with and was worsted by Wilbur Bennett. He became very angry and went to the office and demanded his pay, which he failed to get. His wrath increased and he went out and rented a gun, saying he was going duck hunting.

Hammer went straight back to the shops and began shooting at every one in sight. His first victim was Theodore B. Rowell, one of the firm, son of J. S. Rowell, who received a charge of shot in the forehead and face, making, however, only slight wounds. Soon all was excitement.

Shot after shot was heard, and others began to feel the effects of the lead. Guns began to appear in the hands of others, and the City Marshal also appeared, but Hammer evaded capture for over an hour. As fast as some one would appear in sight he would drop on his knee, take deliberate aim, and fire.

Finally the situation became desperate, and it was decided that he must be shot or taken into custody without further delay. Lieut. Arthur Tibbitts, who has recently returned from Puerto Rico, and who is an expert marksman, was selected to bring him down.

A thirty-two calibre rifle was placed in the Lieutenant's hands and Marshal Powderly ordered him to shoot, but not fatally if he could avoid it. The bullet lodged in Hammer's right shoulder and he was seen to fall. He rolled away from his gun, after which he was speedily taken charge of by the Marshal. The wounded are:

CHATFIELD, WILLIAM, shot in leg.
GERGA, JOHN, shot in face.
GIESE, WILLIAM, shot in face and neck.
LYONS, J. E., Justice of the Peace, shot in the right eye, which he may lose. He went to Milwaukee this evening for an operation.
MARQUARDT, CARL, shot in leg.
NEIMAN, MICHAEL, dangerously wounded in leg and hip.
POWDERLY, Marshal EDWARD, received two shots in the face, one penetrating his lip.
ROWELL, THEODORE B., shot in the face and head.
SCHLAMETZ, C. W., several shots through hat and in forehead.

Two others received scratches.

Hammer lies wounded in the city lock-up. The ball has not yet been found in his shoulder. He does not seem to mind his wound much, but laments the trouble he has brought upon himself with sobs and moans.

PROMINENT GEORGIAN SHOT.

R. R. Evans Killed by Dr. J. G. Hopkins in a Quarrel Over a Business Transaction.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Nov. 1.—Dr. J. G. Hopkins, the former physician of this resort, and a member of one of the first families of this State, shot and killed Robert R. Evans, a prominent business man here, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It appears that Evans had notified Hopkins that a business transaction between them would have to be cash, and in reply Hopkins sent Evans a scorching message.

When they met this afternoon the quarrel was renewed, and ended by Hopkins shooting down Evans. Hopkins was immediately arrested. The affair created a great sensation by its suddenness and the prominence of the parties.

PRESIDENT PIERCE TAKEN ILL.

Receiver of the Clover Leaf Road Becomes Unconscious on a Train.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1.—R. B. F. Pierce, receiver of the Clover Leaf Road, and President of the Indiana, Decatur, and Western, while on his way to this city today on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, became unconscious from some unknown cause and was taken from the train to the City Hospital, where he remained unconscious until evening, when he rallied.

Near personal and business friends who left his bedside after 11 o'clock to-night say that he was conscious then and comparatively strong, and in a week he will be able to resume his business duties.

His ailment is uremia. His physician thinks the case not at all serious.

DR. GARNER'S LIFE IN DANGER.

His Efforts to Suppress Slave Girl Trade Rouses Highbinders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Friendly Chinese have warned the Rev. Dr. Garner, interpreter of the Chinese Bureau, who is making an aggressive campaign against the trade in slave girls, that his life is in danger.

At a recent meeting of Highbinders they report it was decided to take the doctor's life at the first opportunity if he persists in supplying the Government with information detrimental to the interests of highbinders and their chattels.

THE LIE PASSED IN CHURCH.

As a Consequence the Pastor Has a Councilman Arrested.

The Rev. J. F. Flath, pastor of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, at 159 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, appeared yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court as complainant against Gustav Reller of Canarsie, who was charged with disorderly conduct. Reller was formerly the Treasurer of the church, and claims to still hold that office. He was charged with standing up in church and calling the pastor a liar last Sunday. Mr. Flath is more than seventy years old.

The trouble in the church grew out of the fact that the young people, who are American born and speak English, wanted to have services conducted in that language. Their association, the Young People's Society, obtained permission to have these services, which were to be conducted by the pastor's son, the Rev. Frederick Flath. They were in no way to conflict with the regular services in German. Some of the members of the church council opposed the scheme and Frederick Nogara, the President, said if it went through he would resign. Last Sunday, at a congregational meeting held after the morning service, Mr. Flath announced that seven members of the council had resigned, naming them. Reller, one of them, jumped up and shouted, "You are a liar!"

Mr. Flath declared the places of the councilmen vacant, and on motion was instructed to fill the vacancies at the December meeting. It is alleged that Reller continued the disturbance until warned that he would be ejected.

Magistrate Worth secured a promise from Reller that he would refrain from making any trouble in the future, and dismissed the case.

HOW VALUES ARE ESTABLISHEHD.

In London, the recognized centre of the wholesale champagne trade, the price of all brands is regulated solely by quality. This is established by the leading judges and connoisseurs of the world. That in this market, under such conditions, Pommery should sell higher than other brands tells the story of its superiority. While the wholesale price is higher the retail price is the same as other wines. So the purchaser of Pommery gets better value for his money.—Adv.

PREDICTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Each Campaign Committee Figures that It Will Have a Majority in the Next House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Each Congressional Committee professes to-day to be confident that it will have a majority in the next House. Chairman Babcock says: "The outlook for Republican success is brighter to-day than at any time during the campaign." And Secretary Kerr of the Democratic Committee answers: "I do not see how we can lose the next House."

Mr. Babcock is confident that in New York City the Republicans will pull through with "practically" all of the Representatives now held from that city. He admits that Mr. Mahany is having a hard fight in Erie, that Mr. Southwick is in trouble in Albany, and that Mr. Quigg is having a hard fight, but he "hopes" he will win.

Secretary Kerr looks for a Democratic majority of from 18 to 20, presumably secured upon the estimate made by Assistant Secretary Fleming, who takes the member from Delaware, although he won in the last campaign, only because the Republicans were divided; 6 Democrats in Illinois, instead of 5, as allowed by a Republican assemmate; 6 Democrats in Indiana, 2 in Iowa, 2 in Massachusetts, 13 in Missouri, instead of 12; 4 in North Carolina, where it is doubtful whether they will get more than 2; 9 in Ohio, 8 in Pennsylvania, and 2 in Wisconsin.

The Republicans direct attention to the fact that most of the States enumerated are those in which the Democrats look for substantial gains, and insist that, while there is a hard fight in each of these States, the Republicans will do much better in all of them than their opponents hope.

MR. COLLIER'S PROSPECT GOOD.

Surgeons Find That No Cist Exists in the Chicago Lawyer's Brain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—It is now considered probable that a second operation will not be necessary to restore eccentric Frank Howard Collier to his reason. Drs. T. A. Davis and E. C. Fortner, who operated on him last Saturday, to-day removed the bandages on his head and were pleasantly surprised at what they found. The brain was pulsating almost normally, proving that no cist exists. This was what caused the apprehension on Saturday.

When the surgeons discovered on trephining that there was apparently no life in the upper part of Collier's head they were forced to the conclusion that a cist or tumor, existed, or that the ether and chloroform had temporarily paralyzed the muscles of the brain. That the latter theory was correct was proved by to-day's examination. Mr. Collier is resting easily, obeys his nurses, and occupies his time writing letters.

TO WIDEN CHICAGO RIVER.

A Commission Starts Out to Appraise Abutting Property.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Members of the committee of the Real Estate Board appointed by Gen. Wilson to fix values on the property along the Chicago River needed to straighten, widen, and make navigable that path of commerce to-day took the first steps toward the improvement. At 10 o'clock this forenoon a tug steamed from the wharf at the foot of La Salle Street and headed up stream. Its passengers were William A. Bond, Eugene H. Fishburn, and George Birkhoff, Jr., who constituted the commission named by the United States Government to appraise real estate along the Chicago River which the Government proposes to acquire by purchase or contemnation. Accompanying the trio of real estate men were United States Assistant Engineer G. M. Liljencranz, who has charge of river improvements, and an official stenographer.

The object of the Government is to make the Chicago River everywhere navigable for a standard vessel of 18 feet beam and 432 feet length. This will require considerable dredging, in addition to cutting off several sharp corners and widening the stream in many places.

FAREWELL FOR LORD ABERDEEN.

At a Dinner He Refers to the Friendliness of English and Americans.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 1.—Lord Aberdeen, at the farewell dinner given him by the citizens of Ottawa to-night, referred to an increase of friendly understanding between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. This understanding, he said, had been promoted notably by two events. The first one, he went on, was in connection with a certain message emanating from the Government of the United States in relation to the Venezuelan question. The announcement of that message certainly created a sensation in England, but the attitude was, in the main, one rather of surprise, mingled with a sort of incredulity.

"It happened, however," he continued, "that immediately afterward there was an utterance from the head of one of the great European powers, which was looked upon, rightly or wrongly, in England as one of a somewhat menacing description. The effect was extraordinary and instantaneous in the shape of indignant protest. It was impossible for the contrast not to be observed."

Lord Aberdeen then referred to the Spanish-American war as the other conspicuous event, tending to show the sympathies between the two nations.

Died at the Age of 106.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 1.—Nancy J. Barger, a centenarian, died this morning at the age of 106 years and one month. Five children survive, the oldest being Samuel Barger, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Barger was in possession of all her faculties until her death.

The Vote on Canadian Prohibition.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 1.—Official figures on the recent vote taken throughout Canada on the question of prohibition were given out by the State Department to-day. The majority in favor of prohibition is 13,884. Only 22 per cent. of those entitled to vote cast their ballots for prohibition.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Since Monday night a storm of marked strength has moved from Manitoba eastward over Lake Superior, attended by south to west gales over the central and western lake regions. A second storm area has appeared in the region north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the lake regions and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and has fallen from the Upper Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather has prevailed in all districts except on the North Pacific Coast, where rain is reported.

The indications are that the Lake Superior storm will move eastward, attended by southwesterly gales along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for the Atlantic Coast and East Gulf States. Fair weather will continue with lower temperature in the central valleys and lake region. In the States of the Missouri Valley the weather will be fair and warmer.

Storm signals are displayed on Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario, Eastern Lake Michigan, at Sault Ste. Marie, and along the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer at the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	53	45	47
6 A. M.	55	43	45
9 A. M.	57	49	47
12 M.	59	52	50
3 P. M.	60	54	53
6 P. M.	60	48	52
9 P. M.	61	47	51
12 P. M.	63	46	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49⅝
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date of 1897	58
Corresponding date for last twenty years	49

The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 43 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 65 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent.

CROKER REPLIES TO MOSS

The Tammany Chief Declares that Col. Roosevelt Demoralized the Police Force.

TELLS OF INCREASE OF CRIME

Since Tammany Returned to Power, He Says, There Has Been a Decrease of 60 Per Cent. in Safe and House Robberies.

In an interview last night Richard Croker made reply to statements made by Frank Moss, and attacked Theodore Roosevelt's record as a Police Commissioner. Mr. Croker asserted that since Tammany returned to power there had been a great decrease in the number of crimes in the city, and a decrease of 60 per cent. in the number of robberies of safes and houses, "because the police had been attending to their legitimate business." He spoke at length on what he called Col. Roosevelt's "fanatical policy" in the Police Board.

"I believe," said the Tammany leader, "that Frank Moss succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as President of the Police Board. He should therefore be familiar with the legacy of unpunished crimes that was left to him. He talks of 'wide-open' New York. I would like to direct his attention to the New York of Roosevelt's day, with which he seems to be unfamiliar. He seems to have forgotten that when the Roosevelt Police Board was hunting women with the aid of policemen in hired dress suits, when children of tender age were being used to induce saloonkeepers to violate the law by selling cans of beer, murder after murder was committed, and in the hurly-burly of Roosevelt's fanatical policy nearly every murderer escaped.

"Flats were robbed while the demoralized police force in the disguise of men about town were trying to entrap women to commit crime. Safes were blown open while an almost useless Police Department was watching side doors. Business houses were looted and the thieves took their plunder away while the paid guardians of the peace were spending the city's money for wine and adding to instead of decreasing the city's criminal records. Thieves went through scuttles undisturbed, while Mr. Roosevelt himself in his sensational night trips through the

offenses of this kind reported to the Detective Bureau is 203. That is in a year. What a contrast between that record and the one made by Roosevelt! Only 118 flats have been robbed and 73 stores. There have been 5 scuttle robberies and 7 safe robberies. Only one system of the criminals escaped. In a single year these has been a 60 per cent. decrease in the number of safe burglaries and house robberies, because the police have been attending to their legitimate business.

"These are facts for those to explain who are posing about a wide-open town that does not exist, and has not existed here since Roosevelt's fanaticism turned New York open to murderers and thieves."

TAMMANY TO McCULLAGH.

The Organization's Law Committee Tells the Superintendent That He Is Intimidating Voters.

The Law Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday and decided upon the letter to be sent to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. The letter is a fierce attack upon the Superintendent, and in it he is accused of imitating the acts of John I. Davenport by intimidating voters. The letter says:

The attention of the Law Committee of the Democratic Party in the County of New York has been called to the fact that you claim to have in your possession a large number of warrants prepared by you against persons who you claim have violated the election law by illegal registration, and, according to statements in the public press and not contradicted by you, you have had such warrants in your possession for some days, yet you have failed and neglected to execute them. The obvious purpose of your public statements and of the delay in the execution of those warrants is to our minds to intimidate and overawe honest voters. This is apparent from the exaggerated statements to which you have given countenance with reference to the number of warrants in your possession—those upon investigation we have ascertained to be comparatively few, and also by the declarations ascribed to you in the public prints by which you indulge in mysterious allusions to parties whom you know are not, will not, and cannot be involved, as also from other methods adopted by you which bear marked and unmistakable evidence that you are imitating the acts of John I. Davenport, who during the existence of an obnoxious and oppressive Federal election law, the repeal of which was forced by universal public condemnation, resorted to the methods which you are now pursuing. As you will doubtless recall, none of the few arrests which he made resulted in convictions, and but a few of the persons arrested were tried, and then only after they had forced him to act. We seek to impress upon you that the acts of which we complain are in violation, not only of the general principles of law and justice, but of the following provisions of the statute from which you derive your authority:

The letter here quotes the law in the matter, and quotes Judge Choate of the United States Circuit Court in this district as condemning such intimidation of voters as is complained of in these words:

Purposely omitting to serve warrants until election day for the purpose of preventing people from voting would be a breach of duty on the part of the Chief Supervisor or the Deputy Marshal.

The letter concludes by saying:

Warrants of arrest require under the law that they shall be executed "forthwith." It is the purpose and intention of this committee to resort to all legal measures to protect all honest voters. While we will co-operate with you in the apprehension and punishment of any offender against any provision of the election law, we will invoke the law against any attempt to subvert it in a wicked, partisan design to defeat the will of the people at the polls.

HILL SPEAKS IN OSWEGO.

He Calls Black a "New Richmond" and Goes Over Familiar Issues.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Ex-Gov. David B. Hill arrived here this evening from Utica, and addressed an audience of 2,500 people at Richardson Theatre. His reception surpassed those of all previous occasions. Ex-Mayor James Dowdle presided, and among the speakers were W. C. Scott and Eugene Brewster. Senator Hill, after discussing briefly but forcibly the salient features of his Brooklyn speech, said:

"A new Richmond entered the arena of this campaign in New York on Monday evening in the person of Gov. Black. Having waited so long before assuming or daring to speak in defense of his own administration, and having now said so little, the wonder is that he spoke at all. The things which he did not say are more significant than what he actually said. He found time to mention Roosevelt's name but once, and then only in a perfunctory manner. Black omitted to explain why he was not renominated if his administration was really approved by his party. It did not take him long to specify the achievements of his party during his own and his immediate predecessor's administration.

"He boasts that the Capitol at Albany has been completed. If he finished the Capitol, he seems to have finished himself at the same time. But, in truth, and in fact, the Capitol has not been completed. It has no tower or steeple to it, which was required and intended by every architect who has ever made any plans concerning it. It stands like a church without a steeple, like a factory without a smokestack, almost like a house without a roof. I do not assert that a tower to a great public building like the Capitol of our State is an actual necessity, but as a matter of beauty, propriety, and custom there should be one constructed, as it was originally and subsequently planned. But in the anxiety to obtain a little cheap notoriety for having completed a building which has not in fact been completed all the plans were ignored, and the contemplated tower has been left uncompleted.

"Gov. Black further assumes the desperate task of defending the 'starchless' civil service law. He is the only Republican orator who has ventured upon such dangerous ground. Everybody has avoided it. The courageous Roosevelt is afraid of it. Depew ignores it. Woodruff does not defend it. Black, solitary and alone, raises his voice in defense of an enactment which nearly everybody else regards as a fraud and a cheat. If the Republican Party really approves that outrageous travesty on reform, let Candidate Roosevelt speak out and say so."

THEATRICAL MEN ORGANIZE.

Managers to Support Van Wyck—A Mass Meeting Arranged.

Prominent theatrical managers of this city have formed themselves into a Democratic organization to be known as the Democratic Managers' Theatrical Association for the purpose of lending moral support to the candidacy of Augustus Van Wyck and Elliot Danforth. The managers associated thus far include George W. Lederer, Joseph Weber, "Lou" Fields, Leo C. Teller, T. Henry French, Al Hayman, Klau & Erlanger, Charles Burnham, Marcus Mayer, Max Blieman, W. D. Mann, Rudolph Aronson, William Brady, and Florence Ziegfeld.

Arrangements have been completed for a mass meeting under the auspices of the association next Sunday night at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and on this occasion speeches will be made by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Thomas F. Grady, James W. Ridgway, John C. Tomlinson, Thomas J. Creamer, Bartow S. Weeks, and Augustus Thomas.

An orchestra of seventy-five pieces will be in attendance, and seats for ladies will be reserved. Applications for seats should be made to A. E. Aarons, at Koster & Bial's, as free admission will be by card only. The Democratic Club will be largely represented, and Richard Croker will occupy one of the boxes.

JUDGE VAN WYCK AT HOME.

He Will Remain in the City To-day and Go to Poughkeepsie To-morrow.

Judge Van Wyck arrived at the Grand Central Station from Utica on the Chicago Limited last evening with Harry W. Walker, Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission. The Judge went to the house of his brother, Mayor Van Wyck, with his son, who had come to meet him, and after dinner went to Brooklyn, retiring at an early hour.

There were only a few persons at the station, and most of them did not notice his quiet arrival. A few lifted their hats as he passed, but no cheer was given. The candidate had nothing to say. Mr. Walker said the Utica meeting was the largest ever held in that city. A reception was given in the hotel by the candidate, and many business men called and shook hands. The trip to this city was uneventful.

Judge Van Wyck will spend to-day in the city, and will speak to-morrow evening in Poughkeepsie. Friday evening at Troy, and Saturday evening at Albany.

Long Island City Democrats.

At a Democratic meeting last night at Puritan Hall, Borden Avenue, Long Island City, addresses were made by Elliot Danforth, James W. Ridgway, T. C. O'Sullivan, Senator Grady, James W. Covert, and J. Hepburn Russell. Perry Belmont was Chairman.

Scrofula

In the Blood.

Scrofula lurks in the blood of almost every one and unless its poisonous taints are thoroughly expelled from the system, it is liable to break out at any time in sores, eruptions, hip disease, or some other painful form. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula promptly and permanently. Take it now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

May Be Trouble in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1.—There is no material change in the political situation here. The outcome, it is believed, will be peaceful, but the agreement between the Democrats and negroes must be carried out to the very letter, or there will be trouble. The latest report is that an effort is being made to induce the present Register of Deeds, who is a negro, to become a so-called independent candidate for re-election, the object being to bring out the negro vote. The Democrats would regard this as a distinct and flagrant violation of the agreement already made in the interest of peace, and will not submit to it, whatever the consequences may be.

THE 22D REGIMENT VOTES.

First Ballots Cast for Van Wyck and Roosevelt—Both Sides Claim a Majority.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—About 700 of the enlisted men of the Twenty-second Regiment voted yesterday afternoon. The commissioned officers voted today, and the sealed package containing the envelopes, which contain each a separate ballot, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State at Albany to-morrow or Thursday morning.

Each company selected its own election officers, and the company officers saw to it that order was maintained during the voting, and that each man had an opportunity to vote. With the taking and handling of the vote the company officers had nothing to do.

Each man had a ballot. It was a long sheet, with the names of all the offices to be filled printed upon it. Beneath each name was a blank space for the soldier to write the name of the man for whom he wished to vote. Each man had to sign his ballot.

There was little or no electioneering done among the men, and no expressions of sentiment while the balloting was going on. Afterward there was much guessing as to how the balloting went. Some of the men refused to tell how they voted. The Van Wyck men boasted they had a majority of 300 to 400. The Roosevelt men claimed a majority of about 100.

A number of the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment called upon Lemuel E. Quigg at the Republican County Committee headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, last evening. They claimed to know the result of the vote cast by the regiment. The information, it was said, was gained by a canvass of the soldiers before and after they had voted. The figures given are as follows: Total vote cast, 682; for Roosevelt, 392; for Van Wyck, 290; for Lemuel E. Quigg for Congressman, 600.

The claim was made at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that the Republicans had stolen a march on the Democrats by supplying pasters for the members of the volunteer regiments to vote with. This work, it appears, has been in charge of John W. Hutchinson of 58 Pine Street, who says that he has supplied paster ballots to every New York soldier voter in this country, in Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico. Concerning the vote of the Twenty-second Regiment, Mr. Hutchinson said:

"I found at Fort Slocum, where the Twenty-second Regiment is in camp, that every soldier had received a paster ballot from the Republican organization, and that the method provided by the law was so cumbersome that it was practically impossible for a soldier to vote the ballot except by means of the pasters. I am informed that the Democrats had sent no paster ballots to the soldiers, and that the only way they had of voting effectively was by means of the Republican pasters which had been provided; that although the regiment might be said ordinarily to have the average Democratic strength prevalent in New York County, the sentiment for Roosevelt among the soldiers was practically unanimous."

Mr. Hutchinson said he was confident that "at least 500 of the 700 votes cast" by the regiment were for Roosevelt.

ELECTION AT CAMP MEADE.

Men of the 202d New York Regiment Cast Their Ballots.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 1.—An election was held in the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment to-day for State and District offices of the Commonwealth of which the men of the regiment are citizens. The Two Hundred and First will vote to-morrow, and the Two Hundred and Third on Thursday.

Polls were opened at 8 o'clock this morning in the Two Hundred and Second's camp. Four Inspectors were chosen by each company to conduct the election. Major G. W. Hobbs, representing the New York Secretary of State, supplied each company with polls, books, and ballots. The ballots contained all the headings that any soldier might require, although he had to paste or write the names of the candidates.

An official list of all the candidates was posted by Major Hobbs in a conspicuous place in each regimental camp. After the polls closed the ballots were sealed and sent to the New York Secretary of State at Albany.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey politicians are conspicuous throughout their State regiments, and are making an enthusiastic canvass.

WRECKED A ROOSEVELT CHARIOT

It Passed a Tammany Meeting—Socialist Speaker Attacked.

The James G. Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District, which has headquarters at 213 East Broadway, sent out a huge transparency on a cart last night to parade the east side streets. There were pictures of Col. Roosevelt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and many mottoes. A large bell inside worked by a vigorous small boy attracted attention to the display.

At Jackson and Monroe Streets, where a Tammany "cart-tail" meeting was in progress, the transparency was seized and torn almost to shreds. A brick hit the driver, James Goodwin, of 22 Monroe Street, in the eye, and he will probably lose its sight. The horse was beaten by the mob, but the driver finally managed to regain the reins and made a dash for liberty. At Grand and Jackson Streets he was again attacked.

The Socialist tried to hold a meeting at Cherry and Pike Streets, and Lincoln Sanial, sixty-three years old, of 188 Boston Avenue, the candidate of that party for Mayor last year, was on the stand. A brick hit him in the scalp, cutting a deep gash, and he was obliged to go home.

Mr. Sanial and President Joseph Leyison of the Blaine Club both declare that the police made no effort to give them any protection or to apprehend the offenders. It is charged that policemen stood idly by and laughed, as if it were all a good joke.

The President Going Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President McKinley will go to Canton next week to cast his vote. All the members of the Cabinet have likewise decided to go to their homes to vote unless something interferes to detain them here. The arrangements for the President's departure have not been made, but he probably will leave here next Monday afternoon on a special train and return to Washington in time to take up his duties on Wednesday.

O'Mara Gets Twenty-five Years.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Nov. 1.—The jury in the case of William O'Mara, charged with the murder of Japeth Connelly, a boy, in June last, to-day returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and O'Mara was sentenced by Judge Endicott to twenty-five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison.

JUDICIARY MASS MEETING

East Side Citizens Hear Addresses in Support of Justices Daly and Cohen.

APOLLO HALL WELL FILLED

John De Witt Warner and Several Labor Leaders and Others Appeal for Independent Nominations for the Bench.

A mass meeting of east side citizens was held last evening in Apollo Hall, in Clinton Street, near Broome Street, to advocate the election of Justices Daly and Cohen. The hall and galleries were well filled, and remained so until most of the speakers had delivered their addresses.

Dr. Victor C. Bell, who occupied the chair, opened the meeting with an earnest appeal to all citizens, irrespective of party, to vote for Messrs. Daly and Cohen, and thus place their stamp of disapproval upon the efforts of Richard Croker and Tammany Hall to impose terms upon and dictate to, the judiciary.

While he was speaking a Socialist procession passed by with a band playing the Marseillaise, and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, who next rose to speak, remarked that they could not have had a better tune to make them enthusiastic in their efforts to protest against and throw off such tyranny.

Mr. Warner referred to the history of Judges Cardozo and Barnard under the Tweed régime, and said: "There was such scandal that the bar rose in revolution and succeeded in impeaching those Judges. Neither of these Judges was of particularly bad character before his election. They were simply pliant and weak, and yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the leaders of the ring.

"And now when a political leader proposes that the bench should be used for political purposes let us remember Cardozo and Barnard, and not put upon the bench men whom we may have to drive away later on. The men who should be elected Judges should be such that it will be impossible to discover whether they are Democrats or Republicans.

"I am not attacking Richard Croker. He has his place in the political economy, and perhaps in New York. When I see toadies who are ready to pick up crumbs and simply to repeat the words uttered by their leaders, then I can understand how God in his mercy sends them a boss to rule them. The question is not whether Croker is a good or bad boss, but what kind of citizens you are, [applause,] not what Croker does, but what you are going to do, and what kind of men you are going to be.

"I was told that this kind of talk will hurt Augustus Van Wyck. I want to see Van Wyck elected, and I do not believe that self-respecting Democrats should listen to any such suggestions. The Democratic Party is not so besotted as to believe that the Judges must be elected to save the ticket.

"They say that Mr. Croker is getting up a new bar association. He needs one, but he must get something more. He needs to get up a new Scripture with the Commandments torn out where the duties of the Judges are prescribed, and have a devil's Bible to match the creed he wants. Your choice is now between the law given by Moses on one side and the devil and Croker on the other."

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, also spoke, and remarked that Mr. Croker's utterances in regard to the judiciary were so bold because his experience warranted him in believing that it mattered little what he said and did, because his candidates would be elected anyway. He felt safe in his position, and the history of New York politics warranted him in taking this stand. But there have been some notable exceptions to the rule, and these gave us hope for the future.

Abraham Sarasohn told the audience that the time might come when any one's property and liberty, and even life, would depend upon the Judges, and hence the necessity of having honest, fearless men on the bench, and such men were Daly and Cohen. It was especially essential to have such men in the superior courts, because the condition of things in the lower courts, where the Tammany Judges was very sad indeed, and it was difficult to obtain justice there. The men with a pull and the lawyers with a pull always won their cases.

"There are many knowing men," the speaker continued, "who, when they have a case, go to the lawyers that are the Judges' friends, and there is a man who is known as 'the attorney general,' and could always win a case."

Julius J. Frank, a lawyer, said he had often been defeated by Justice Daly, but always after careful consideration of his cases, and he had the greatest respect for him. Then Mr. Frank said: "I, also, want to ask you to vote for Mr. Taft. Even if the three men on the Tammany ticket were superior to the others, you should, nevertheless, vote against them, because, although perhaps Mr. Croker may not have given them instructions, they nevertheless understand that their election depends upon him, and will give due consideration to Croker and Tammany, and will be the rotten apples on the bench that may contaminate the other Judges."

CROKER AND THE JUDICIARY.

John Byrne Says Packed Juries Will Be Next in Order.

In a letter written to W. Bourke Cockran by John Byrne, in which Mr. Byrne discusses the judiciary movement, he says:

I am intensely interested in the election of Judge Daly, both because of the man and the maintenance of a pure judiciary, and to rebuke centralization in the shape of Crokerism or any other individualism, which is foreign to American spirit and life. It is "Castle rule" transplanted to free soil, and we must not let it take root. Judge Daly's ancestors suffered from "Castle rule" in Ireland, and came to this country to escape it. It is a singular fate that the iron heel of tyranny should pursue him here.

A manipulated or controlled judiciary means next a manipulated and packed jury, a system from which our ancestors suffered enough. Whether "Dublin Castle" or "Croker Castle" governs in the premises, the principle and the effect will be the same.

Attack on Tuft's School Record.

A statement was issued from Democratic headquarters yesterday attacking Henry W. Taft, Republican candidate for the Supreme Court with Justices Daly and Cohen. It is declared that Mr. Taft, while Commissioner of Education under Mayor Strong, distinguished himself by bitter opposition to the teachers of this city. The statement in support of this charge cites his action in advocating the adoption of a resolution providing that applicants for high school principalships must have had previous experience in high school work, thus barring all the public school teachers of this city from those positions.

INVALIDS AT THE POLLS.

In Order to Vote the Elector Must Enter the Booth.

The following inquiry addressed to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES was referred to the Bureau of Elections for determination:

On election day will it be necessary under present law for invalids unable to walk, having properly registered, to be carried into and out of booths by Inspectors therein stationed, or will the law allow all such to vote from their invalid chair or carriage from outside of store or building where votes are cast, calling upon two Inspectors (one from each party) to cast said ballot for them, after being made out in proper form?

Major William Plimley, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Elections, after a careful examination of the law, said: "The elector must enter a booth. There is no provision of the law that contemplates voting from an invalid chair or carriage from outside of store or building where votes are cast."

Major Plimley said the case in point is covered by Sub-division 2 of Section 104 of the election law, as follows:

Any elector who shall, at the time of registration, have made oath of physical disability or illiteracy, as prescribed by the third subdivision of Section 34 of the election law; or, who being duly registered in an election district where personal registration by all electors is required by law, shall state under oath to the Inspectors of Election on the day of election that; by reason of some accident, the time and place of which he must specify, or of disease, the nature of which he must also specify, he has since the day upon which he registered, lost the use of both hands, or become totally blind, or afflicted by such degree of blindness as will prevent him, with the aid of glasses, from seeing the names printed upon the official ballot, or so crippled that he cannot enter the voting booth and prepare his ballot without assistance, * * * may choose two of the election officers, both of whom shall not be of the same political faith with him, to assist in preparing his ballots. * * * No elector shall otherwise ask or receive the assistance of any person within the polling place in the preparation of his ballot, or divulge to any one within the polling place the name of any candidate for whom he intends to vote or has voted.

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

GOV. BLACK BACK IN ALBANY.

His Visit Here Did Not Result in Establishing Any Closer Relations with the Party Leaders.

The visit of Gov. Black to this city and his speech at the Lenox Lyceum on Monday night did not result in the establishing of any closer relations between the Governor and the men who are in active charge of the party organization. Gov. Black, on previous visits to this city, has usually gone to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When he reached here Monday night he went to the Hotel Netherland, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. He was accompanied by his wife and his son and by Charles S. Francis of Troy and Miss Francis. Yesterday morning the Governor and his party took the first convenient train back to Albany, leaving the hotel at 8 o'clock.

Gov. Black did not call at Republican Headquarters while in the city, nor was he called upon by any of the leaders there. Neither Senator Platt nor Chairman Odell of the State Committee nor Chairman Barnes of the Executive Committee was present at the Lenox Lyceum meeting, and when asked yesterday for their opinion of the Governor's utterances they declared that they had not read his speech.

Chairman Odell's attention was called to what Gov. Black had said about biennial sessions of the Legislature, a bill for which was passed by the last Legislature, but all mention of which was omitted from the Saratoga platform. "Oh, that's one of the Governor's hobbies," was his comment.

The Governor's apparent ignoring of the State Committee and the committee's apparent ignoring of the Governor caused some talk yesterday among Republicans about the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There was little effort there to conceal the fact that the managers of Col. Roosevelt's campaign would have preferred for the Governor not to have spoken at all in this city, and that now that he has spoken, they are determined to ignore what he has said.

DEMOCRATS AND SPANIARDS.

Sereno E. Payne Classes Opposition Congressmen with National Enemies.

Last night was "Congressional Night" at the Union League Club of Brooklyn. It was in the interest of the five Republican candidates for Congress in Kings County, and Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn was the principal speaker. A dinner was given in honor of Mr. Payne, which was followed by a public meeting in the club's reception room. The audience was made up of the club members and invited guests. President John S. McKeon of the club introduced the speaker.

Mr. Payne began by promising that the up-State Republicans would come down to the Harlem with at least 100,000 majority. He replied to David B. Hill's criticisms of the Raines law, and then said:

"But Mr. Hill says that the wicked Republican Party has enacted a force bill, and that your liberties are endangered. Our memories are not so short but we can go back a few years. We remember the election in 1884, when the Democrats took 9,000 Butler votes and credited them to Mr. Cleveland, and carried the State by 1,100 majority against that grand Republican, James G. Blaine.

"Up the State, where we bring out an honest vote of the yeomanry, we are not to be overcome by ballot-box stuffing in New York City.

"A force bill? Yes! There never was any law passed that had any significance that wasn't a force bill."

The war next came under review, and Mr. Payne told how the Democrats embarrassed and hindered the Administration by proposing the revival of the income tax, the issuing of greenbacks, and other measures. "But we Republicans," he exclaimed, "determined to fight the enemies of the United States, whether they were Spaniards in the field or Democrats in Congress, who were assailing the honor and integrity of the country!" [Applause and cries of "Good!"].

"A week from to-day we are to decide whether the Empire State shall range itself as an ally of Spain, or shall uphold William McKinley in his patriotic purpose to bring about an honorable peace." [Applause.]

The five Congressional candidates, William A. Prendergast, Denis M. Hurley, Henry C. Fisher, Israel F. Fischer, and Charles G. Bennett were the other speakers.

OUTSIDE ORATORS KEEP AWAY.

Too Busy at Home to Help New York Republicans.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine was in this city yesterday, but he was not among the day's callers at Republican State headquarters. When seen down town he declined to talk for publication, except to say that it would not be possible for him to make any speeches in this State during the present campaign.

Speaker Reed's declination of the State Committee's invitation to help in the oratorical canvass has directed attention to the fact that, with the exception of Senators Foraker and Lodge, the committee has not been able to secure the services of any speakers of National prominence from outside the State. At the beginning of the campaign invitations were sent to all of the prominent Republican orators in the country. A week ago another batch of urgent telegrams was sent out. So far this second call has failed to bring any statesmen of National note into the campaign. "They are all too busy with their own campaigns," said State Chairman Odell.

The Republican managers do not conceal their disappointment at the failure to secure the help of more distinguished speakers from outside, as it was intended thereby to emphasize National issues.

DANFORTH'S SILVER RECORD.

Republicans Give Out a Letter Said to Have Been His.

Another attack on Elliot Danforth, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, issued from the Republican State Committee's Press Bureau last night. It was in the form of a copy of a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Danforth to "William T. Fenley, Esq., 155 Liberty Street, New York," under date of July 29, 1896, when Mr. Danforth was State Chairman, in the course of which he said:

I note what you say in regard to the credit and honor of the Nation, and all that sort of thing. It sounds very well, but "free silver" has come to stay, and you had better climb on the band wagon pretty quick, or you will get left. We are going to win this Fall, and if you want a position at Washington the sooner you declare yourself for Bryan and Sewall the better it will be for you.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said that the original of this letter was in his possession.

LOVING CUP FOR JUSTICE DUGRO.

Presented by the Governors of the Democratic Club.

The Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, at the club house last night, presented to Supreme Court Justice Dugro a handsome silver loving cup. The inscription on the cup was: "Presented to Hon. P. Henry Dugro, by the Board of Governors, on behalf of the Democratic Club of the city of New York, as a mark of esteem for his invaluable services as Chairman of the Building Committee."

The presentation address was made by Richard Croker. Some of those present at the dinner which followed were Roswell P. Flower, Jefferson M. Levy, Andrew Freedman, T. E. Crimmins, Perry Belmont, John F. Carroll, Peter F. Meyer, and Theodore F. Hascall.

CONTROL OF THE SENATE

Prospect that the Republican Party Will Have a Majority Next Year.

THE DOUBTFUL STATES FEW

Indications that at Least 46 Republicans Will Be Seated in the Upper Chamber of the National Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—There is every probability that in the Senate of the United States, in the Fifty-sixth Congress, the Republicans will hold a majority, as the party has not done in that body for several years. Just now there is some difficulty in making out precisely what the majority is to be, but it promises to be not less than four, and it may be as high as ten.

In order to make clear the situation in the Senate, and to locate the points at which the gains and losses are to be effected, a table is given to indicate the division of the Senate by classes, according to the years upon which terms of different Senators begin. There are three classes of Senators, and in each class or group are the Senators whose terms of office expire the same year. These are the classes, in the order in which they now stand:

	Dem.	Rep.	S. Rep.	Pop.	Sil.	Ind.
Class of 1899...15 /	11	2	1	1	0	
Class of 1901...11 /	17	1	1	0	0	
Class of 1903... 8 /	16	1	3	1	1	
Total.....34 /	44	4	5	2	1	

The Senators of the 1899 class will all go out on March 3 of next year. Thirty Senators, elected to take their places, will be sworn in. Seven States that will have new Senators after March 3 have chosen them already. They are Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. Oregon's Senator was elected after a prior candidate had been irregularly chosen and rejected by the Senate. In other States the Legislatures are to be elected in whole or in part to choose United States Senators in January. These States are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

There is no doubt about the outcome of the Senatorial elections in most of these States. Both parties are confident that they will carry the Legislature in Delaware, the prospect being that it will be won by the Republicans, but it is in doubt. Indiana is plainly in doubt, and both parties are making prodigious efforts to win. The doubt as to Montana is not concerning the loss of the State to the Republicans, which is a foregone conclusion, but as to whether the new Senator will be a Democrat or a Populist. Nevada will have a new silver Senator, but possibly not Mr. Stewart.

One of the most active contests is that being conducted in West Virginia, in the effort to secure the Legislature and the Senator. Republicans and Democrats are equally confident about the result. The last Senator elected was a Republican, and the Republicans insist that West Virginia has since then become a permanently Republican State. The next Senate, as compared with the present one, will be divided politically as follows, the Republican gain in Oregon not being included, as it is not in the class of 1899:

	Senate of 1898.		Senate of 1899.		
	Rep.	Opp.	Rep.	Dem.	Doubtful.
Alabama	..	2	..	2	..
Arkansas	..	2	..	2	..
California	1	1	1	..	1
Colorado	1	1	1	1	..
Connecticut	2	..	2	..	..
Delaware	..	2	..	1	1
Florida	..	2	..	2	..
Georgia	..	2	..	2	..
Idaho	1	1	1	..	1
Illinois	2	..	2	..	..
Indiana	1	1	1	..	1
Iowa	2	..	2	..	..
Kansas	1	1	1	1	..
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	..
Louisiana	..	2	..	2	..
Maine	2	..	2	..	..
Maryland	1	1	2	..	..
Masachusetts	2	..	2	..	..
Michigan	2	..	2	..	..
Minnesota	2	..	2	..	..
Mississippi	..	2	..	2	..
Missouri	..	2	..	2	..
Montana	1	1	1	1	..
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	..
Nevada	1	1	1	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..	2	..	..
New Jersey	1	1	1	..	1
New York	1	1	1	..	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	..
North Dakota	1	1	2	..	..
Ohio	2	..	2	..	..
Oregon	..	2	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	2	..	2	..	..
Rhode Island	2	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	2	..	2	..
South Dakota	..	2	..	2	..
Tennessee	..	2	..	2	..
Texas	..	2	..	2	..
Utah	..	2	1	1	..
Vermont	2	..	2	..	..
Virginia	..	2	..	2	..
Washington	1	1	1	..	2
West Virginia	1	1	1	..	1
Wisconsin	1	1	2	..	..
Wyoming	1	1	1	..	1
Total.....	44	46	46	28	16

In the above table all Senators not Republicans are put in the opposition in the present Senate, and in the columns under the "Senate of 1899" the sure Democrats are in the first column, the sure Democrats in the second, and all the doubtful in the third. The States of California, Delaware, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Wyoming, and South Dakota are all put down as doubtful, but the Republicans are confident of carrying California, Delaware, New York, and New Jersey. If they do not carry one of those States they will have a majority of two. Should they carry three of them the Republican majority will be increased to eight. By carrying one of the doubtful States the majority over the opposition will be four.

As soon as the new Senators are sworn in in March the classifications undergo a slight change in arrangement. The class of 1901 comes to the top and the class of 1905 is added. The political division will probably be about as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	S. Rep.	Pop.	Sil.	Ind.
Class of 1901...11 /	17	1	1	0	0	
Class of 1903... 8 /	16	1	3	1	1	
Class of 1905... 9 /	17	0	2	2	0	
Total.....23 /	50	2	6	3	1	

These figures are obtained by giving to each leading party one of the doubtful States of Indiana and Delaware, and by giving West Virginia to the Democrats. All three may go for one party. If they should all go Democratic the Republicans would still have a majority in the Senate in the Fifty-sixth Congress, but the future would not look so assuring to them as it will if the States now considered doubtful should be captured by the party of the Administration.

SOME EAST SIDE ORATORY.

Peculiar Arguments Used by Cart-Tail Speakers in the Lower Districts.

The cart-tail campaign on the lower east side is in full swing, and every night speakers of every conceivable kind harangue crowds from carts on street corners, and receive a more or less favorable reception, varying according to the sympathies of the crowds they happen to strike.

A great many of the open-air meetings now in progress on the east side are held in favor of the Social Democracy candidates, and they are the most largely attended. This may be accounted for by the fact that the speeches are invariably in the jargon of the district, which every one interested understands. But there are also many Republican and Democratic meetings, and the region is infested by noisy brass bands and the crowds of noisy youngsters who follow every wagon about and help to keep things moving in lively fashion.

In the Eighth Assembly District the fight that is of most interest to the people is between Adler and Jaffer for the Assembly. One speaker, perched on a cart at Broome and Clinton Streets, last night, was telling the people what they would have if Adler was re-elected and what they might expect if Jaffer won.

"There oughtn't to be a man in the district against Charley Adler," he shouted; "and for why? Because he was your friend. When you were arrested for selling from your pushcarts on Sunday he paid your fines and went your bail and got you out of jail. You all know that. Charley Adler is one of the people, and he'll work for you. He lives with you and understands what you need. He don't want to make a cent, and he's proud of it. Now, who's Jaffer? He don't even live in the district. He's engaged to a young lady up town, and I suppose he'll get a lot of money. But will he ever live in the Eighth? No; his wife won't like the district. She wants to live in a brownstone front. What will he do for you? Will he pay your fines like Charley Adler? When you get arrested, you'll have to go up town to his house."

"How can you get up town if you're arrested?" shouted a son of the old sod, but the orator went on:

"You'll have to ring the bell. Then a servant will ask you what you want, and you'll say you want to see the Assemblyman. And then Mrs. Jaffer will come down stairs and she'll ask you what you want, and then you'll have to tell her, and then she'll say 'Mr. Jaffer is asleep,' and you've spent your carfare for nothing. Jaffer's brother-in-law is a bondsman, and when you see him it will cost you $5. Then the Assemblyman is a lawyer, and he'll take your case, and that will cost you $10 more. Then he'll tell you that he can get you off with a fine of $10, and when you get through it will cost you $25, but if you had Charley Adler to go to, it wouldn't cost you a cent."

A block further on another man, who was introduced as a young east side lawyer, was speaking on the political side of the question as far as it concerned the Governorship. He put forth some novel ideas. "The Democratic Party," he said, "is the party of the people, for the people, and—and—with the people. Now what is Roosevelt. He's a soldier, that's all, and a soldier is good enough in the field, where he belongs, but if there is anything I hate to see, it's a soldier for Governor. Now what will happen if Roosevelt gets elected?" and as the "young lawyer" pronounced the name it sounded for all the world like "Resenfeld." "You know what happened in France, and what is happening there now. A young officer by the name of Dreyfus was sent to prison because he was a Jew and also because the militia was in power. You'll see the same things happen here if a soldier gets in power."

"Good boy!" yelled one listener.

"You're a liar!" yelled another, but the speech continued.

"Yes, my friends, that's the danger. That's the issue we want to evade. If Roosevelt gets into power he'll appoint first all the people who went through the war with him. Then you'll have the militia in power, won't you, and then you know your finish."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The odds on the election for Governor quoted yesterday by E. B. Talcott of Bell & Co. were 10 to 8 on Van Wyck. Mr. Talcott said he had practically any amount to bet at these figures.

***

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the independent committee, 42 East Twenty-third Street, that the number of requests for tickets to the mass meeting at Cooper Union to-morrow night was already so great as to compel the making of arrangements for several overflow meetings. For the inside meeting Carl Schurz will be the principal speaker. Addresses will be made by Frederic W. Hinrichs and Charles Frederic Adams.

***

It was said at Republican headquarters yesterday that representatives of organized labor who have been speaking from the trucks of the Roosevelt-McDonough Labor Club in the Eighteenth Assembly District have been roughly handled. Some of the speakers, it was said, have been assaulted and others have had dirty water thrown upon them from the roofs of houses. No arrests have been made, although the police are said to have been aware of two attempts to break up the Republican meetings.

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There is to be a mass meeting at Cooper Union to-night under the auspices of the German-American Reform Union and in the interests of the Democratic ticket.

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The Committee of One Hundred announces a mass meeting in the interest of Justices Daly and Cohen at Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street and Ninth Avenue, this evening. Oliver P. Buel, Edward J. McGuire, Thomas J. McManus, J. R. Burnett, John Byrne, and J.

ROOSEVELT WITH GERMANS

Cooper Union Unable to Contain His Teuton Admirers.

HE DISCUSSES STATE ISSUES

Other Speakers Score Tammany and Mr. Croker—Not Germans, but Americans All.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt spoke last night at Cooper Union to a mass meeting of the Roosevelt League of German-Americans and German Republicans of the State of New York. The gathering was so large that the great hall could not contain it. Those who got inside filled the stage, the aisles, and the doorways. Many more stood outside waiting for a chance to get in.

It was a characteristic German-American gathering. Women occupied seats on the stage and quite a number of chairs in the front rows. Behind and enveloping this decorative fringe were several thousand men, with sturdy German faces, and, as soon became evident, with sturdier German voices. The audience was orderly, attentive, and enthusiastic. It cheered every good point and caught every political hit or allusion. At times it was as fervent as any American or Irish-American audience could have been, and it fairly went into a storm of furious shouting and yelling when Col. Roosevelt appeared upon the stage. The single note of the meeting was that these people were not Germans at all, but good Americans, who had learned to be proud of their country. This was a frequent theme of the German speakers, and it was enthusiastically cheered by the audience whenever it was developed.

The meeting was opened even before the hour set for it. The temporary Chairman said that they would begin by singing "America," and every one arose and sang lustily. Then Arthur von Briesen, President of the League and Chairman of the mass meeting, began the speaking. He said, among other things: "It is well known that I am not attached to any party. At successive elections I have supported by my voice and vote, as an independent and free citizen of a free commonwealth, those candidates who seemed best fitted for the honest conduct of public affairs by virtue of their capability and uprightness.

"This meeting has been called by the German Republicans and by the Independent German-Americans. This means that in this election the Republicans appear to the independent mind to stand for the general welfare of the people."

Mr. Von Briesen closed with a eulogy of Col. Roosevelt and an excoriation of "Boss Croker."

HANGL SCORES TAMMANY.

Louis Windmuller read the names of the Committee of One Hundred of the Roosevelt League, after which Chairman Von Briesen introduced Carl P. Hangl. Mr. Hangl spoke in part as follows:

"What do we know of Tammany Hall? We know that Tammany has promised us for decades home, personal liberty, home rule, and a clean and just administration. Has it ever kept its promise? No! It has proved as false and as cruel as its symbol the tiger is. It has given us the most corrupt government upon earth. It has sold our most valuable franchises, as Judas sold Christ to His enemies. It has created a party boss, who stretched his soiled hands after our most costly jewel, our social independence. And we know that a good many of the 'honorable' sub-bosses of that party have even worn the tiger-striped jacket of the felon! And that party of men dares to appeal to our honesty! Oh, my poor people, what terrible satire must thou take from these men because of thy thoughtless actions in the past!

"They have made slaves of citizens and granted boundless liberty to every rogue that paid for it. They have starved our teachers and created sinecures for their henchmen that cost us $160,000 each year. It is almost incredible that there could be a man or child of German descent in this town that could still praise such rascality.

"Tammany has Augustus Van Wyck. Listen to what he says. Nothing but platform talk. Did he try to repulse his master's attack upon the Judiciary? No! And that man was a Justice himself, and he asks of us to trust him. How little must he think of our mental faculties, of our sense of honor! We never can give our votes to a puppy of his master!"

Friedrich Wilhelm Holls, the next speaker, was liberally applauded and kept the audience laughing and cheering all the time.

"Every attempt," he said, "to speak of German-Americans as a political class is an insult to their intelligence. I am free to say that the Republican Party has a clear record so far as any attempt to appeal to race or class prejudices is concerned."

The speaker made an appeal for a new "dreibund," an alliance of English, Americans, and Germans, which, he said, would be "a dreibund for peace and progress, which ought to be the dominating power of the opening century."

OVATION FOR COL. ROOSEVELT.

What was scheduled as the next speech was cut short by the arrival of Col. Roosevelt. Carl Lentz had just begun speaking when a shout in the street told of Roosevelt's approach. The shouting grew louder and more tumultuous as the Colonel reached the entrance of the hall. After this it was possible for only one person to speak, and Mr. Lentz retired.

The people got out of their seats and stood up and shouted and yelled for five minutes. When Col. Roosevelt went to the front of the stage they shouted the louder, and pressed toward him from all sides, waving their hats and handkerchiefs and calling out, "Roosevelt! Roosevelt!" and "Teddy," and finally the band quieted the tumult by playing "Hoch soll er leben." The audience caught up the old Fatherland welcome song and shouted "Hoch soll er leben" until it was hoarse. When he could be heard Col. Roosevelt said:

"My fellow-American citizens: I thank you. Not in all this campaign has anything touched me quite so deeply as your greeting to me to-night. [Loud cheering.] I thank you for it.

"I am tempted to tell you of one or two things that happened in the last Summer. It has been my fortune to serve in the ranks of the American Army side by side with Americans of German birth or origin as well as with Americans of other birth or origin, and it is the greatest pleasure to me to have you with me here [Shouts and applause interrupted by "Wait a moment, gentlemen," from the speaker] in my strife for civic honesty.

"I am glad to have the presence and support of men like you, Mr. Von Briesen, and you, Mr. Schiff [addressing those men standing near him on the platform.] If I am elected, [shouts of 'You will'] I shall strive to so conduct myself that not a man here need feel any regret at having supported me."

The speaker referred to his appointment of Wheeler H. Peckham to investigate certain matters when he was Police Commissioner, and said:

"If elected, I shall act in the same way. I shall appoint some such man as Mr. Peckham to sift the evil to the bottom, irrespective of political influence." As he was saying this a voice called from the audience, "Van Wyck doesn't say that!". The sentiment caught the crowd and it laughed and cheered to the echo.

"I will tell you another thing," continued Col. Roosevelt. Not only will I do what I say, but there isn't a wrongdoer who doesn't know that when I say it I mean it. Any promise I make to you on the stump most assuredly will be kept off the stump. [Applause.]

STATE AID TO LABOR.

"No man should be allowed to be wronged by the State or to wrong it. So far as may be, each man should have the widest possible liberty to lead his life in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. [Applause.] But when we come to certain groups of people, as for instance the wage earners, while we must bear in mind that nothing can take the place of individual thrift and industry, much can be done by the aid of labor unions, or otherwise, and much can be done by the State.

"Now I want this understood. Sometimes trades unions ask for what they ought not to have. Then I say, before election as well as after election, 'No, I won't grant it.' But I have more and more come to realize, and think we all have come more and more to realize in the last fifteen years, how much can be done for the welfare of the man, on whom in the last resort, the foundations of our society rests—the man with the dinner pail—by trades unions and by judicious help which the State can give the trades unions. What I say now I wouldn't say if I hadn't acted on it long before I had any thought of being a candidate.

"There are two classes of citizens whose support has given me peculiar pleasure in this campaign. And I am sure you will not be offended if I say that first come the veterans of the civil war, [applause,] the men who fought that slavery might be abolished and that the flag which had been rent in two might be made whole and without a seam. The other body is composed of men who had the peculiar right to speak for the wage workers of the State. I have been more touched than I can say by the way they have come forward to help me."

Col. Roosevelt then touched on the judiciary question. He said: "Our opponents, speaking through their authorized master, Mr. Croker, [prolonged hisses, groans, and imitations of a tiger's howl,] have shown us what they hold to be the chief requirement of a Judge. They honest? Let them begin at home before they talk of being honest elsewhere. My worthy opponent doesn't dare mention the name of the man he last voted for for President in his speeches, because he is afraid some one might cheer him, and that would hurt the feelings of somebody else. And the Congressmen on the same ticket are running on State issues, too. [Laughter and applause.]

"But, my friends, what absolute hypocrisy this is! You can't, if you would, vote only as New Yorkers. You are Americans. Don't forget the necessity of civic honesty, but remember also the necessity for honesty in National finance."

Col. Roosevelt then said he must leave to keep an engagement at Yonkers, having already kept two that day above the Bronx. Some one in the crowd shouted, "Keep right on to Albany, Teddy!" The audience caught up the end of the salutation with a tremendous roar of approval.

Col. Roosevelt closed with another appeal for his ticket and the meeting broke up.

MEETINGS FAR UP TOWN.

Col. Roosevelt Addresses Two Large Gatherings of Enthusiastic Republicans.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt addressed two meetings in the upper part of New York City last night.

The first, a large and enthusiastic gathering of Republicans of the Twenty-third Assembly District, listened to him for ten minutes in Cosmopolitan Park, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was Col. Roosevelt's first appearance in this campaign in the extreme northern section of the city on the west side, and few of the men and women of that district had ever seen the hero of San Juan Hill before last night. The audience was fortunate in assembling early, for Col. Roosevelt dashed into the hall several minutes before 8 o'clock and almost before his followers realized it he had passed out into the night and was gone.

Newell Martin, who was the Citizens' Union leader of the district last year, opened the meeting. He said that he had been ordered by the Campaign Committee to stop his speech as if he had been hit by a Mauser bullet, the instant Col. Roosevelt appeared. The words had scarcely been uttered when his voice was drowned in the cheering of the multitude, and Col. Roosevelt, wearing a big campaign hat such as were worn at San Juan, strode to the speakers' stand amid extraordinary enthusiasm.

He began his speech with a discussion of the National issues concerned in the coming election, and said the citizens of this State must vote not only as New Yorkers, but also as Americans. He said it was foolish for the Democrats to declare that the question of gold and silver did not enter into the campaign when Congressmen are to be elected. He repeated his willingness to discuss all issues and denounced his opponents for their dodging tactics. He referred to Mr. Croker as the "Uncrowned King of New York" and drew a dark and gloomy picture of the State and city under such rule. Col. Roosevelt referred briefly to the glories of American soldiers. At the conclusion of Col. Roosevelt's address a large part of the audience filed into the street and ran cheering behind his carriage as long as they could keep up with it.

John Proctor Clarke, who spoke after Col. Roosevelt, devoted nearly all of his speech to a review of the life and achievements of Col. Roosevelt, referred eloquently to the glorious achievements of the Rough Riders about San Juan Hill.

Congressman Quigg made a silver and gold speech, and ridiculed the Democratic candidates for their refusal to stand squarely on one platform or the other.

Other speakers were Linn Bruce, Senator John Ford, Charles W. Lewis, the candidate for Assembly, and E. H. Gumby.

The second meeting was held at Zeltner's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, where fully 3,000 people turned out to greet Col. Roosevelt. William H. Ten Eyck, the Thirty-fourth Assembly leader, called the meeting to order, and introduced as Chairman, of the evening ex-Judge Ernest Hall.

The first speaker of the evening was James I. Burns, the Congressional candidate from the district, who spoke on local issues. Douglass Mathewson, the candidate for Senator, followed him. While he was talking some one shouted, "What's the matter with Chauncey?" and as the cry rang through the hall Chauncey Depew was escorted to the platform. When the cheers had subsided he took the platform and started to make a characteristic address.

Soon there was a shout of "Here comes Teddy!" "Oh, he won't be here for an hour yet," said Mr. Depew, but the next moment Col. Roosevelt stepped upon the platform, and the men shouted themselves hoarse, while the women waved their handkerchiefs. Mr. Depew stepped aside, saying: "He has ridden faster than all calculations, and I'm sure you all want to hear him."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke in much the same strain as at the first meeting. Mr. Depew then continued his interrupted address. The other speakers of the evening were Abraham Gruber and John Proctor Clark.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S NEW TOUR.

Three More Counties to be Visited by the Republican Candidate.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee last night announced a new tour to be made by Col. Roosevelt next Monday. The tour takes in the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany, which Col. Roosevelt has not yet visited, and some of the stops scheduled are Jamestown, Dunkirk, Olean, Westfield, and Randolph. The details of the trip will probably be arranged to-day. Col. Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay by special train in time to cast his ballot.

Col. Roosevelt will spend to-day touring Long Island on a special train, which will leave Long Island City at 8 o'clock A. M., and return to Flushing at 8 o'clock P. M. He will address a mass meeting in Long Island City to-night.

Col. Roosevelt in Yonkers.

YONKERS, Nov. 1.—The local Opera House, which seats 1,500 people, was filled to overflowing to-night by people who met to hear Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Benjamin F. Tracy, Gen. Wager Swayne, Edward Wetmore, Vice President of the New York Bar Association, and a number of local speakers addressed the audience. James Irving Burns presided and introduced Col. Roosevelt.

Upper Yukon Now Closed.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 1.—Navigation on the Upper Yukon River, between Dawson and the lakes, has closed for the season, and all river steamers have gone into Winter quarters. Thirty Klondikers who left Dawson Oct. 10 on the steamer Flora arrived here to-day. They report that the Flora was the last boat to leave Dawson. The Yukon was filled with running ice, and it would be impossible to make another trip. Frank Sullivan of Mexico, Mo., reports a rich placer on Thistle Creek, about twenty miles above Stewart River.

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

Henry Moehler, who has been on trial in the Supreme Court, Borough of Richmond, before Justice Wilmot M. Smith, charged with the killing of Ernest Bresemeder, was convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment at Sing Sing. Moehler, who lived at Concord, S. I., met Bresemeder in a saloon at Concord on the night of Aug. 17 last, and stabbed him with a butcher knife, which he had carried concealed in his boot. Bresemeder died at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, on Sept. 7.

The Jamestown and Lake Erie Sold.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Sherman Evarts, as referee in foreclosure proceedings, this afternoon sold to Bertram & Storrs of 44 Wall Street, New York City, the Jamestown and Lake Erie Railroad for $200,000. The road extends from Jamestown to Chautauqua by way of Falconer and Mayville, and is about thirty miles in length. It is entirely within the borders of Chautauqua County

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

ROAST FORKS.
Wild Boar Tusks, Stag and Other Handles,
Solid Silver Mountings with Steel Prongs.
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CUTLERY.
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SILVERSMITHS,
MADISON SQUARE. 208 FIFTH AVENUE.
Factories—Meriden, Conn. Canada Branch, Hamilton, Ontario.

OUR DEMANDS ON SPAIN

Doubted in Washington that Indemnity for the Philippines Will Be Accorded.

SENATORS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Believed They Would Rather Sanction Additional Expenditures for War Than Pay for the Islands Spain Cannot Hold.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Notwithstanding the assertions from Paris that the American Peace Commissioners are expected to maintain a determined stand for possession of the entire Philippine archipelago, with or without indemnity, some doubts were expressed to-day, even in the Department of State, as to whether this report is fully justified by any representation that has been submitted to the Spanish Commissioners.

Very unexpectedly, and with something of a shock, the Administration has been called upon to consider some responses made to the inquiry whether the payment of indemnity to the Spanish for possession of all the islands in the Pacific formerly ruled by Spain would be acceptable to the country.

Enough adverse answers from Senators of all parties have been published to show that the suggestion for payment to Spain for captured islands is not well received, or at least is received with so many objections as to make it questionable whether it will be safe for the Commissioners to proceed upon the idea that the Senate will ratify a treaty providing for the payment of $40,000,000, or any other sum.

It is not conceived to be possible that the President has been misled as to the force of the expansionist sentiment, or that he has failed to consider the fact that the Democratic Party, as a mass, is opposed to it, and is likely to be found in an antagonistic position when the treaty comes to the Senate, particularly if the treaty proposes to add to the expenses already incurred on War account.

No one has ventured to suggest that the Administration has been made to appear to be determined to take the Philippines just at this juncture for the effect the announcement may have upon the political situation. Reports from Paris indicate that it has been there conceived to be possible that harder terms are being presented to the Spanish Commissioners this week than may be insisted upon a week hence.

One of the things impressed upon the American Commissioners, which the Senatorial members of the commission are not likely to forget, is the necessity of obtaining such a convention as the Senate will undoubtedly ratify. There is no doubt that the Senators who will oppose indemnity, large or small, to Spain, would readily sanction additional expenditures for war rather than offer Spain a considerable payment for the Philippines, which she cannot hold.

While a resumption of hostilities does not seem to be desired by anybody, a renewal of war operations may come to be accepted as the only course to be pursued to prevail upon Spain to moderate her pretensions and accept the fact that she is the conquered and not the conquering nation.

The belief still prevails among the majority of the Cabinet, however, that the Spaniards will accept the terms laid down by the United States, and that whatever delay occurs before that result is reached will be chargeable only to the purpose of the Spaniards to secure the best possible terms.

The Administration has satisfied itself that Spain is neither able nor willing to resume hostilities on any scale that would make her a dangerous opponent to the United States. Therefore, supposing the Paris conference to fail, all that would be imposed upon our Government as an immediate duty, would be to take complete military possession of the Philippines. This, it is believed, could be accomplished by us without loss of time or life.

The last vestige of Spanish military power in the islands is that under Col. Rios, Commander in Chief of the Visayas Islands, and by deputized authority in charge of all Spanish territory in the Philippines not directly within the control of the United States. His force is insignificant, from a military point of view, and it is doubtful if he could have held his own against the insurgents had they been allowed by Admiral Dewey to make Manila the base of an expedition directed against the Spanish commander.

So far as Cuba is concerned, the difficulty might be more serious, but even in Cuba the Spanish military forces are not in condition to offer a prolonged resistance to the American conquest of the Island, and with the Spanish Navy at the bottom of the sea they could not be reinforced by troops from Spain.

Therefore about the worst that could happen would be the necessity imposed upon us of struggling along without the signature of a treaty of peace, but in full possession of all the territory we desire, and that such conditions can exist without damage to material interests is shown by the history of the Spanish-American Republics which revolted from Spain's rule.

It will consequently surprise few persons here to learn in a few days that the suggestion to pay Spain $40,000,000 indemnity for the surrender of the entire Philippine group has not been officially suggested, and that the commission had entertained no idea of promising that the Senate will agree to such a proposition. That the notion has been in view in some quarters here is plain from the character of the remarks thrown out about the abundance of cash in the Treasury, and the readiness with which more money could be raised by bonds if occasion should arise for immediate expenditure of a large amount of cash.

SPAIN TO REJECT OUR TERMS?

Reported in Paris that She Will Not Give Up the Philippines Without Compensation.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The French papers derive their news of the work of the Peace Commisssions from Spanish sources, and therefore the morning papers here to-day are interesting as indicating the atmosphere in Spanish quarters and the trend of French views and tendencies.

It must be recalled that the Spaniards have accepted the refusal of the United States Government to assume any of the Spanish debt, and the Cuban question has been set aside to wait its place in the final treaty, providing differences on the question of the Philippine Islands shall not prevent the making of any treaty. As the whole is composed of its parts, so must the Philippine question be mutually agreed upon or none of the questions previously agreed on will find a place in the treaty. The Paris press to-day, however, indicates a tendency to confuse the situation.

The Matin, in reviewing it, says:

"It is well understood that the cession of Puerto Rico was tantamount to the payment of a war indemnity in cash and entirely freed Spain from any subsequent repetition on the subject."

Reverting to Cuba, the Matin remarks:

"The Spaniards declined to concur in separating the debt from the pledge, the mortgage from the loan, and as it was impossible to reach an understanding, they asked that at least the order of the protocol be inverted and that the question of the Philippines be previously discussed, that question possibly offering the Americans an opportunity for tendering some compensation for the enormous sacrifices they have forced upon the conquered. The Americans finally acceded to the change, and only asked the Spaniards to accept provisionally the clauses relating to the Cuban debt, with the reservation that the acceptance could be withdrawn if no agreement was reached as to the Philippines."

Referring to yesterday's meeting, the Matin says:

"The Spaniards said they would make their answer known on Friday. But it is easy to foresee what it will be—a refusal, precise and formal. The Spanish Plenipotentiaries have made up their minds, in the event of the United States adverting to the Philippine proposition, to decline signing the act of peace, to break off the negotiations, and to call upon the civilized nations to witness the abuse of force to which they will be subjected, and the violation of the provisions set forth in the Washington protocol."

The Gaulois remarks:

"The Spaniards will never agree to abandon the archipelago without compensation, and we believe the Americans intend to suggest that they will assume the Philippine debt. We hope the negotiations will not be broken; but Spain, it is given out as certain, would take such a course rather than submit to humiliating terms."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The disagreement between the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners, which, under ordinary circumstances, might have caused alarm throughout Europe, is hardly noticed, owing to the Fashoda affair.

"The Spaniards are in a position to know and assert that their Government will resist the American demands and will offer the Philippines for a lump sum. If this proposal is not accepted Spain will recall her Commissioners and let the Yankees do what they choose.

"I am assured, however, that a rupture on Friday is improbable. Spain will endeavor by arguments and appeals to gain whatever concessions are possible, but she will not risk a renewal of hostilities."

The Paris correspondent of The Times notices with pleasure the fact that important French newspapers advise Spain not to count upon European intervention, and that it is expedient for her to yield so as not to be exposed to the terrible consequences of a bombardment of the Spanish coasts.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"A war in which the justly vanquished nation receives a solatium of £6,000,000 ($30,000,000) would be a novelty so great that it must be seen to be believed. In any case, it would be madness for Spain to attempt to resume hostilities."

A Filipino who has represented Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in London, and who has been with Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's delegate, in Paris, has just returned here. He asserts that the American Peace Commissioners have informed the Spanish Commissioners that the latter must complete their work this week.

He further says Agoncillo has received a cable dispatch from Aguinaldo denying the reported rupture between himself and the Philippine leaders.

NATIVE TROOPS MUTINY.

Several Companies Turn Against the Spaniards in the Visayas.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from the Visayas group of the Philippine Islands says that several companies of native troops there have rebelled. They were pursued and several of them were killed.

The Governor of the Visayas expressed the hope that the rebellion would not spread.

MR. HOAR SEES DANGER AHEAD.

The Massachusetts Senator Makes an Argument Against the Forcible Acquisition of the Philippines.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—In a political speech here to-night United States Senator Hoar said:

"This year has been crowded with history and crowded with glory. It is also, to my mind, crowded with danger. The flag of Spain, formerly the proudest power on earth since the day of the Roman Empire, has gone down in darkness and in blood before the victorious navy and army of the United States. The flag of the United States has arisen in the Eastern sky like a new constellation. Let us not accept the duties and responsibilities of this victory in any temper of vulgar vainglory, still less of a vulgar greed of power, or of gain. The United States comes to these oppressed people, east and west, as a great deliverer. To deal with this great occasion by talking about coaling stations and trade advantages degrades and belittles it. We have not overthrown Spain, we have not periled the precious lives of our sons, that we may add to our possessions, or that we may make money out of our new relations.

"But yet the first duty of the American people is to themselves, and when I say this I say it in no spirit of selfishness or of indifference to the welfare of mankind. On the contrary, I believe that the highest service the American people can render to mankind and to liberty is to preserve unstained and unchanged the Republic as it came us from the fathers. It is by example and not by guns or by bayonets that the great work of America for humanity is to be accomplished. And in my opinion we are to-day in a great danger—a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The danger is that we are to be transformed from a Republic founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire founded upon physical force.

"I for one am not dazzled by the example of England. The institutions of England, which have enabled her to govern successfully distant colonies and subject States, are founded, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, on the doctrine of inequality. Our institutions are founded on the doctrine of equality. If we are to outstrip England in National power, it must be by pursuing our own path, and not by following in hers. It is said that Puerto Rico is already ours. It may be that Puerto Rico is to become ours. But there is no authority under the Constitution of the United States to acquire any foreign territory save by a treaty approved by the Senate by a two-thirds vote, or by an act of legislation in which the President, the House of Representatives, and the Senate must unite.

"It is said that the Philippine Islands are already ours by the right of conquest. For one I deny this alleged right of conquest. Human beings—men, women, children, peoples—are not to be won as spoils of war or prizes in battle. It may be that such a doctrine finds a place in the ancient and barbarious laws of war. But it has no place under the American Constitution. It has no place in the code of morals of the people of the United States. I have stated elsewhere the considerations which in my judgment warranted the acquisition of Hawaii. Hawaii came to us with the consent of her own Government, the only Government capable of maintaining itself there for any considerable length of time. In the case of the Philippines we are asked to subject a nation and to hold it in subjection. We get them by conquest and hold them by force. In the case of the Sandwich Islands, we get them by compact made with their lawful Government.

"Some of our good friends have said, thoughtlessly, in their zeal, that where the American flag goes it must stay. But surely they cannot wish to commit the country to that doctrine. We planted it in the City of Mexico, but no man demanded it should stay there. If the war goes on, we shall plant it on the coast of Spain, but we have no desire to hold permanent domination there.

"If the Philippine Islands become ours, then under the late decision of the Supreme Court every child hereafter born in them becomes an American citizen, free to come, free to go. Are you going to hold them as subjects? Are you going to have a trained and governing class? Are you going to have the National tax gatherer the most frequent and the best-known visitant to every American house? Are you going to increase manifold your National debt?

"These things are involved in this wild and impassioned cry for empire. For myself, I disbelieve and hate the notion that the American people are to submit to such a transformation."

MINERALS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Memorandum on These Resources of the Islands Sent by Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Admiral Dewey has forwarded to the Navy Department a memorandum on the mineral resources of the Philippines, prepared, at the Admiral's request, by Prof. George F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey. Prof. Becker made considerable researches and consulted all the available authorities. Only about a score of the several hundred islands, he says, are known to contain deposits of valuable minerals. He includes a table, showing the mineral-bearing islands and their resources. This table follows:

Luzon—Coal, gold, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, marble.
Kaolin, Catanduanes, Sibuyan, Bobol, and Banaoan—Gold only.
Marimudque—Lead and silver.
Mindore—Coal, gold, and copper.
Carraray, Batan, Rapu Rapu, Semarara, and Negros—Coal only.
Masbete—Coal and copper.
Romblon—Marble.
Samar—Coal and gold.
Panay—Coal, oil, gas, gold, copper, iron, and perhaps mercury.
Biliram—Sulphur only.
Leyte—Coal, oil, and perhaps mercury.
Cebu—Coal, oil, gas, gold, lead, silver, and iron.
Mindanao—Coal, gold, copper, and platinum.
Sulu Archipelago—Pearls.

Of the coal, Mr. Becker says that it is analagous to the Japanese coal and that of Washington, but not to that of the Welsh or Pennsylvania coals. It might better be characterized as a highly carbonized lignite likely to contain much sulphur as iron pyrites, rendering them apt to spontaneous combustion and injurious to boiler plates. Nevertheless, he says, when pyritous seams are avoided and the lignite is properly handled it forms a valuable fuel, especially for local consumption.

NEW YORK TROOPS GOING SOUTH.

The Twenty-second to Join the Second Corps in a Few Days.

Major Elwell of the Quartermaster's office, at the Army Building, has advertised for bids for the transportation of the Third New Jersey and the Twenty-second New York Regiments from their respective stations to Athens, Ga., where they will be attached to the Second Army Corps.

The Third New Jersey is at Pompton Lakes, N. J. The Twenty-second New York is at Fort Slocum. The New Jersey regiment consists of 41 officers and 1,228 enlisted men. The Twenty-second numbers 50 officers and 1,150 enlisted men. Bids will be received to-morrow noon, and within the week following both regiments will move South.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The President has made the following appointments:

Member of California Débris Commission—Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service—Third Lieut. Richard M. Sturdevant.

Interpreter to the Consulate of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan—Joseph K. Goodrich of Pennsylvania.

In Memory of Cadet Boardman.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 1.—A memorial service for Cadet William H. Boardman of the United States steamship Amphitrite, who was killed at San Juan, Puerto Rico, was held at Trinity Church this afternoon. Capt. Barclay of the Amphitrite and several officers attended. The memorial address was delivered by President Tucker of Dartmouth College, who knew the cadet when he was a student.

Taunton Man Kills Himself.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Albert J. Buckley of Taunton, Mass., committed suicide on the steamer Portland last night just as she was leaving the harbor. Buckley cut his throat with a razor. The steamer immediately put back to her dock.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COALITION.

Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras to be Conducted Under One Administration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The steamer Acapulco, which arrived from South America to-day, brings news of the coalition of three Central American States, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, which will be conducted under a common administration, to be known as the United States of Central America.

The inauguration of the new régime was to be ushered in to-day according to the Acapulco's passengers, and a grand celebration in honor of the event was to be held at Amapla, which is to be the seat of government. Under the form of government the administration passes into the control of a representative from each of the republics—Dr. Salvador Callego of Salvador; Miguel Agnelugarte of Honduras, and Dr. Manuel Corrolel Matus of Nicaragua.

These three will continue in power until March 14 next, when they will formally elect a President of the United States of Central America, who will hold office for four years. Advices state that the three countries have practically agreed upon J. Rosa Pacose of Salvador for the Executive chair.

In the meantime the Presidents of the three republics will assume the grade of Governors, and immediately after there will be an election in Salvador. The three Gubernatorial candidates are Gen. Thomas Regalado, Horacio Villeolcencia, and Carlos Melendez.

Drowning of Alaska Miners.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 1.—The schooner General Gley arrived here to-day from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with about forty miners. They confirm the wreck of the sloop Johnson and the drowning of nine men. Although searchers have watched the beaches of Turnagan Arm, no bodies have been recovered. Among the passengers was the Elm City Mining Company expedition, composed of six men, headed by P. C. Rhodes. E. W. Smith, Walter Miller, and M. E. Skinner and wife of Albany, N. Y., who unsuccessfully tried to dredge gold on the Beluga River, also returned.

Saw Man Jump Into Newtown Creek.

Policemen attached to the Stagg Street Police Station, in Williamsburg, with the assistance of the men employed on the Metropolitan Avenue bridge, which spans Newtown Creek, searched in vain last night until nearly 9 o'clock for the body of a well-dressed man, who it is believed committed suicide about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Anton Grein of 273 Devoe Street told the police that he saw the man jump into the creek from the Metropolitan Avenue bridge and sink out of sight while his black derby hat floated away.

Southern Bank Wrecker Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—Frank B. Leefe, convicted with J. N. Wolfson of wrecking the Union National Bank, died in the Parish Prison here to-day.

Telephone Directory
goes to press December 1st.
To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
CONTRACT OFFICES,
18 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 962 Broadway, 115 W. 45th.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.
Macys
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Fine China and Glass.
We are offering great values throughout our vast china and glass department, comprising every requisite for the homes of the million or the millionaire. Our manufacturing facilities, both at home and abroad, are as much money savers for you as for us. Buying here you know you get china, &c., at first hands and at first hands prices, and that means no middleman's profits for you to pay. Bear in mind that no other house has these facilities and therefore cannot compete with us.

High Grade Limoges China.
The grand display of the finer qualities of decorated china that we are making has never been equalled.
FISH SETS, 5.87 to 79.63 Per Set.
GAME SETS, 5.87 to 47.21 Per Set.
CHOCOLATE SETS, 4.97 to 19.88 Per Set.
OYSTER SUPPER SETS, Limoges china, comprising 12 Plates, 1 Tureen, 1 Cracker Jar, prettily decorated and gilt, per set, 7.89
Richer Decorations, 9.81, 11.33, 14.87, 18.63
MAYONNAISE TUREENS, Limoges china, handsomely decorated, 1.89, 2.47 and 2.89 Each.
RELISH DISHES, shell shape, 1.49, 1.97, 2.43
TERRAPIN and LOBSTER DISHES for table use, made in china to represent turtles and lobsters, per dozen, 5.88, 9.87, 11.88
OYSTER PLATES, pink, 6 shell, shaded Carlsbad china, per doz. 2.28
OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, pink festoon, stippled gold, per doz 3.96
OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, painted to represent natural shell, per doz., 4.44
Worthy of special notice is a line of Plates, 6 shell, in solid colors, pink, turquoise, rose, heavily stippled in gold, per doz., 14.88
CHINA ICE CREAM SETS, one square dish and twelve saucers, fancy flowers and gold edge, 1.47
CHINA ICE CREAM SETS, one square dish and twelve saucers, very rich decorations, 2.47
CHINA BONE PLATES, assorted decorations and gold edges, usual price per doz., $2.28; now at 1.19
DEMI-TASSE CHOCOLATE HIGH TEA } Cups and Saucers in a Profusion of NEW STYLES and DECORATIONS, at PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Gold Glass---
A Superior Table Decoration.
To the most complete line of Gold Table Glassware to be found in this city we have recently added two new patterns, both highly decorative.
Glass service gold "Herring Bone" pattern, comprising:—
Per doz. GOBLETS, 6.47; CHAMPAGNES, 6.37; CLARETS, 5.97; WINES, 4.97; CORDIALS, 3.97; 60 pieces, set complete, 27.75
Glass service, "The Cleopatra," a splendid example of needle etching in gold, comprising:—
Per doz. GOBLETS, 9.88; CHAMPAGNES, 9.78; CLARETS, 7.78; SHERRYS, 6.78; CORDIALS, 5.78; 60 pieces, set complete, 39.99
Then we have a Table Service of Bohemian Glass in plain burnished gold, comprising:
Per doz. GOBLETS, 3.49; CHAMPAGNES, 3.49; CLARETS, 2.79; WINES, 2.33; CORDIALS, 1.97; 60 pieces, set complete, 13.97
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Italian Marble Statuary.
An attractive display of Castellina Marbles, the subjects new and the products from some of the best studios of Florence.
There are small busts of the composers for 2.74
Superb line of Ideal Heads for 27.91
These are one-half last year's prices.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Japanese Cloisonne.
We offer a small line of Cabinet specimens in Cloisonne at about half usual prices.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

STRIKING LADIES' TAILORS.

A Prospect that a Co-operative Shop May Be Established for Them.

There is a prospect that the striking ladies' tailors will be put to work in a co-operative shop to be started by the wealthy residents of this city. Measures were taken last night at a meeting of the Social Reform Club that may lead to such a state of affairs. For several months these tailors have been on strike through some differences with the employers.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor took up the matter, and has already appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a like committee of the Reform Club and the Consumers' League. The Consumers' League, however, may not go into the affair.

The question of the strike came before the Social Reform Club last night, when it was explained that it was proposed to start the co-operative shop suggested with a capital of $10,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each, with interest at 4 per cent. At the end of the year one-third will be paid to the men, one-third will be put into a fund, and the other one-third will be put into a sinking fund.

The Social Club Committee is as follows: M. M. Dawson, W. J. Ghent, E. D. Page, E. H. Crosby, Miss Sanford, and Chairman Kelly. The committee from the Church Association is made up of the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, the Rev. William E. Johnson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss Harriette E. Keyser, Mrs. Schuyler Lawrence, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro.

ELOPEMENT IN EAST ORANGE.

Two Prominent Young People Run Away and Are Welcomed Home.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 1.—East Orange society is stirred up by the elopement of two members of two of its most prominent families. The bride, Miss Laura Cushing, is a daughter of Mrs. George W. B. Cushing, formerly President of the Woman's Club of Orange. Berry Hiss, the bridegroom, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hiss.

The couple had been friends for a long time, but that they were engaged to be married was not known even, it is said, to their immediate families. Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Cushing assisted in receiving at the home of a friend, and when she returned she found that her daughter was absent. The servants said she had left the house carrying a small satchel, but, so far as they knew, left no word as to where she was going. Friday morning telegrams were received by Mrs. Cushing and Mrs. Hiss announcing the

The Wanamaker Store

Dress Goods,—The Fourth Chapter

THIS is the fourth in a series of 24-hour bargains.

It is a little greater in extent than the previous three, but will last no longer than they did.

This time French Wool Twills—you call them Whipcords—and a splendid quality. Five thousand yards to start the day with. The favorite weave of its class, in these shades:

Two Grays, One Reseda.	Two Castors, Two Greens,	One Tan, Two Blues,	Two Browns, and Black.

All are a full 46 inches in width, and the price is

Fifty Cents a Yard.

The lowest price at which we have previously known this class of goods to retail is 85c. a yard. You know it best as dollar-a-yard quality.

And This, Of Women's Shoes

The advance guard of a lot of six thousand pairs of women's shoes is here this morning. Their arrival and their departure will prove to be news of the same day.

They will be Sold at $1.50 a Pair.

The offer can only get a bare announcement, when it deserves an epic. It is a bargain of bargains. For straight-forward and honest merit-for-price, we have seldom been able to offer anything as good,—never anything better.

Sizes are complete from AA to E width, and from 2½ to 7 length. They are made from a celebrated brand of Philadelphia chrome tanned kidskin, with oak-tanned leather soles. They are not the cheap-stitched shoes so common at prices around the $2 mark, but have soles welted and stitched, with smooth inner soles. Same finish as in highest grades. Two toe-shapes,—laced or buttoned.

Imported Wraps, Coats and Capes

Successful retailing is the inevitable outcome of an accurate foresight of the needs, tastes and wishes of the public. An instance here in these Velour Wraps. Months ago we foretold the high favor in which velours would be held. Great preparations were made. A great assortment is here. They are superb garments. The soft pile of the velour is a ground for rich effects in jet and applique braiding of which the French artist-designers have taken full advantage. We think this showing unequaled anywhere. $32 to $145. Many splendid specimens of the cloakmaker's skill and taste at prices between.

Somewhat less elaborate, but little less elegant are these coats and capes of fine Kersey, all imported, and mostly in exclusive styles. Handsomely trimmed with braid and jet; some fur trimmed. $20 for the lowest priced, and by easy stages up to $140.

Men's Shoes We are not sentimentalists in merchandising. We have no price-traditions. Neither has our shoe-man. He is a mercantile iconoclast, and no respecter of prices. A shoe-price is a maker's whim;—a simple shoe-price 'tis to him, and nothing more. That is why you find here so many "Six-dollar Shoes" marked at five, so many "Five-dollar Shoes" marked at $3.90, so many "Three-fifty Shoes" selling at $3.

We hunt for the best first, and fix the price afterward. We have many reasons and opportunities to get it low enough, as you find on investigating a little. But, first of all, *good* shoes.

For instance, here's a shoe at $6.50 that you see in "exclusively shoe" stores marked at $12. It's the sort that costs anywhere from $10 to $15 made to order. All enameled leather, made from a selected imported stock, lined throughout with chrome-tanned leather, made on the extreme flat last with double extension sole and flaring heel.

Here's another, at $5; try to match at $8 and learn something of our shoe-policy. It is as near water-proof as a shoe can be; made of tan calfskin, with double sole and heel, full leather lining. Sole and upper leather have been subjected to a water-proofing treatment.

Here's another, at $3,—you've paid $3.50 and $4 for shoes not so good. A laced shoe, made of box calfskin, double sole, welted, new flat last. Lots of goodness and style for a little money.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Swiss Embroideries Maker finished our order ahead of specified time, and shipped them at once. So we're somewhat early in our offering. These are so good, however, and so cheap, that you'll doubtless find the news of them interesting enough. Of good quality cambric, in 4½ yd. strips, at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.25 a strip. You'll quickly note the good values if you'll look them over.

Men's Handkerchiefs Twenty-five cent sorts for 12½c. We bought 150 dozen of these all-linen handkerchiefs most advantageously, and thus a retail price that represents half the usual value. These have borders in various colors and patterns, and hems of ½ in., 1 in. and 1½ in.

With them are 75 dozen of the regular 15c. sorts that are to go at 10c. each.

Broadway.

Blankets and Down Quilts November's nipping and eager air brings forcibly to mind the warmer bed-clothing needs. We placed large orders for blankets at the proper time, and while we think the makers have succeeded in producing better blankets than ever, cost to the consumer is not advanced. These, as examples of excellent quality for moderate price:

At $2.25 pair—Large warm blankets; 70x80 in; 5 lbs.

At $3.50 pair—Fine quality well made white blankets; 70x80 in; 5 lbs.

At $4 pair—The "Physicians' Favorite;" pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 72x84 in; 5½ lbs.

At $5 pair—The "Lansdowne;" pure wool, both warp and filling; 74x84 in; 6 lbs.

DOWN QUILTS

Never in better supply than now, and never prepared to offer better values. This is an instance:

Luxurious down quilts, covered with best American sateen; pretty figured patterns on both sides, proof against shedding of down; 6 ft. square; $3.75 each.

Third floor.

Eiderdown Sacques and Robes Most of these warm, pretty restful garments come in the desirable solid colors though some are in neat striped patterns. They're tastefully made, showing new little touches in trimming here and there that add greatly to their attractiveness. Some of the sacques are only $1. In better qualities and in various styles and trimming up to $3.75.

The prices on robes begin at $3, and end at $9. Numerous styles at between-prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Excellent Cutlery Moderately Priced This concerns a lot of new high-grade goods that have just been opened. It's an attractive and worthy gathering—dependable cutlery—and the prices below are made for quick selling to critical purchasers:

At $1.75 and $2 pair—Stag handle carvers and forks.

At $2.50 pair.—Celluloid handle beef carver and fork; combination blade.

At $3.75—Sterling silver handle bird carver and fork, in silk-lined cases.

At $5—Beef carving set, with stag handles and silver ferrules; silk-lined case.

At $10.50—Beef carving set with pearl handles and silver ferrules.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FREE PEWS FOR CATHOLICS.

New Plan Inaugurated in the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. James Donohoe, pastor of St. Thomas Aquinas's Roman Catholic Church, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, believes that in the house of God there should be no distinction of persons; that all worshippers in the church should be upon an equal footing. In line with that belief, Father Donohue has abolished the system of pewholding in his church, one of the largest in the diocese. The new plan is to go into effect next Sunday.

The step taken by Father Donohoe has excited a great deal of comment in Catholic circles in Brooklyn. Pews are reserved in every other church in the diocese, the system forming a great source of revenue in all the churches. The change will deprive St. Thomas Aquinas's Church alone of a revenue of $5,000.

Father Donohoe announced that he had abolished pew holding at all the masses last Sunday. He explained that his reason for making the change was that he believed that in the house of God no distinction should be made, that rich and poor should worship alike, and on an equal footing. Such an order of things, he declared, could not fail to promote a truer Christian feeling in the Church. Father Donohoe said that he felt assured the parishioners would appreciate the change and contribute generously in other ways toward the support of the Church.

It is not known whether Father Donohoe abolished the pewholding system in his church with the knowledge and approval of Bishop McDonnell. If the step is approved by the Bishop, it is believed that other churches will make a similar change.

The Wanamaker Store

Shakespeare, Cervantes & Company

DO you realize that the plays of Shakespeare and the story of Don Quixote appeared in the same century and that during that century (the Seventeenth) Moliere, Dryden, Vondel, Izaak Walton, Racine, Pepys, Calderon, Corneille, Bunyan produced their immortal works?

One of the great advantages of reading the

International Library of Famous Literature

is that it impresses upon you unconsciously the time relations of the great writers all over the world. By an entirely unique arrangement the great modern masters of Romance are brought into play to picture to you the life and times during which the older literature was written. For example, with the writings of the Seventeenth Century are interspersed stories of life and adventure during that century by Dumas, Scott, Kingsley, Bulwer, Blackmore, Clark Russell, Michelet and others.

Some of the world's greatest literature was written during this Seventeenth Century, as you will see by glancing through a partial list of authors represented in this part of the INTERNATIONAL:

Cervantes	Sir John Suckling	Pepys
Shakespeare	Thomas Carew	Samuel Butler
Milan Plague (Manzoni)	Racine	John Evelyn
Christopher Marlowe	Calderon	Robert Herrick
Sir Walter Raleigh	Times of Gustavus Adolphus	Henry Vaughan
Beaumont	Corneille	John Dryden
Fletcher	Lope de Vega	John Locke
Abraham Crowley	Bossuet	Jeremy Taylor
Thomas Dekker	Moliere	Thomas Hobbes
Ben Jonson	La Fontaine	Richard Lovelace
Francis Bacon	Mme. de Sevigne	Thomas Otway
Michael Drayton	Boileau	John Bunyan
John Donne	La Bruyere	Sir William Temple
Lord Clarendon	La Rochefoucauld	Edmund Waller
Andrew Marvell	George Wither	James Howell
Milton	George Herbert	Captain John Smith
Sir Thomas Browne	Joost van den Vondel	Blaise Pascal
Sir Beary Wotton	Thomas Fuller	Sir John Vanbrugh
Izaak Walton		

Do some of these names look strange—and suggest dry reading? Not a bit of it. Nothing stupid is admitted to the INTERNATIONAL'S pages.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the success of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. **Donald G. Mitchell**, equally well known as Ik Marvel; **Andrew Lang**, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

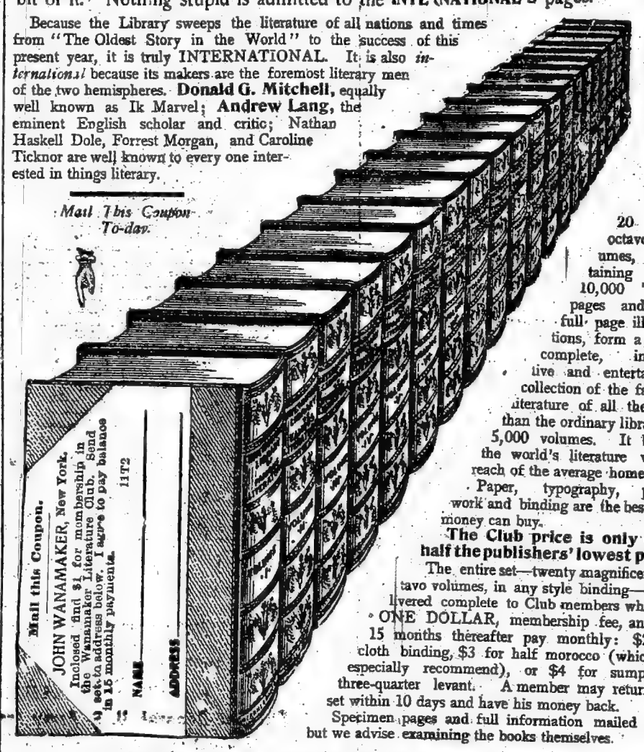

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Paper, typography, press-work and binding are the best that money can buy.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price.

The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

The President's Commission Hears More Stories of Mismanagement in the Army.

THE MONTAUK CAMP ATTACKED

Not the Place for Sick Soldiers—Lack of Medical Supplies in Cuba Not Excusable — Negligence of Quartermasters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 1.—Before the War Investigating Commission to-day Chief Commissary Marshall of Camp Hamilton denied the statements made by Lieut. Col. Mitchell of the First Territorials last night. He said every requisition had been honored from the Territorials.

Gen. J. C. Bates testified as to the Santiago campaign and the camps at Mobile and at Chickamauga. He went to see Gen. Brooke regarding the lack of equipments, clothing, and other supplies. He said: "The day before we left Mobile we got pretty well supplied. These were supplies for recruits. At Santiago we had bread and meat always. Montauk Point was not the proper place for a camp of sick soldiers at this time of year. At Montauk Point I learned that the Long Island Railroad had an exclusive contract to haul the soldiers to the city. I issued orders to allow other railroads to come in and help take off the sick.

"In Cuba medical supplies were woefully short. The medical officers said they could not get them. This was especially true at Siboney. In going over we had enough medical supplies, but we were cut down. We had trouble in getting ambulances taken to Cuba. We got one for each regiment and one for the squadron. I think the ambulances I took were the only ones ashore when the Rough Riders' fight occurred on the 24th of June."

When asked what in his opinion was the weakness in the Medical Department, Gen. Bates said he thought a great mistake was made in not sending medical officers in sufficient number with regiments ordered to the field, and that additional transportation should have been furnished for medical officers and medical supplies, ambulances, and horses.

"I think there is not sufficient excuse for medical supplies being short in Cuba," said Gen. Bates. "Better preparations could have been made for transportation. We had no way to shoe horses and mules. I have no recommendations to suggest as to improvement in War Department regulations nor regarding the rations. These matters have been subject to consideration of boards and able officers, and I don't care to offer an opinion."

DISEASE BRED AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, Surgeon in charge of the Gibbs General Hospital, Lexington, was asked regarding the sanitary condition of Camp Thomas, where he was Brigade Surgeon. He read a report on the condition of the sites there, which tended to show that they were disease breeders. He thought the men detailed from the regiments to the division hospital were incompetent. Dr. Mearns condemned the water supply at Camp Thomas, because there was typhoid fever there. The order to boil drinking water, he said, was generally obeyed when boilers could be procured.

Dr. Mearns was asked what recommendations he would make. He said men in charge should be given what they ask for, as has been done here. With competent men in charge, there should be no waste, and nothing would be asked for that was not needed.

Major J. D. Glennan, who was Captain and Assistant Surgeon in the regular army and was made Major and Brigade Surgeon of volunteers June 4, was called. Major Glennan was at Chickamauga and Tampa with the Sixth Cavalry. He later returned to Chickamauga as Brigade Surgeon, First Brigade, Third Division, First Corps. He said that he found a much larger amount of sickness among the volunteers than he had been used to seeing, that he found the sinks left open and not dug deep enough to make the camp healthful, and that the water supply was affected by this.

Major Glennan said that he reported on these conditions, both verbally and in writing, and made certain recommendations, but that no attention was ever paid to his reports. He said he tried to get time; that requisition was made on the Quartermaster's Department, and they said that they did not furnish it; that then requisition was made on the Medical Department, and Dr. Huidekoper, the Corps Surgeon, disapproved the use of lime and returned the requisition. Major Glennan stated that he knew of certain regiments where the sick were kept for weeks because the division hospital had no room for them. He further said that he believed the water in every well in Chickamauga Park contained the colon bacillus, which indicated contamination by sewage.

"No matter how many chemical and bacteriological examinations showed that the water was not contaminated, I should still maintain that it was not fit for use," declared Major Glennan.

Asked by Dr. Connor whether the tendency in the medical service in the regular army was not to deteriorate from the day a man went in until his retirement, Major Glennan said this had been his impression until he saw the volunteer surgeons, when he had come to the conclusion that those in the regular army were as good as those in the volunteer service.

"I have no doubt," said Dr. Connor, "that the worst in the regular army are a great deal better than some who were brought into the volunteers."

Major William Cogswell, surgeon of the Eighth Massachusetts, said that when his regiment reached Chattanooga it was kept in the freight yards eighteen hours, and it took them four hours to be transported to the park; that the men went two weeks without fresh meat, that their health was thus greatly impaired, and that a large number were taken sick.

ABUSES NOT CORRECTED.

Dr. Cogswell attributed the typhoid to the water, milk and lemonade drunk by the men. He said that the clothing and blankets belonging to men who died of typhoid were brought back without having been washed or boiled, and used by other men of the regiment. He mentioned other abuses too detailed to write, which he said were reported to the higher authorities, without action being taken. The doctor said that in three months and a half during which he was at Camp Thomas he knew of Dr. Huidekoper, the Corps Surgeon, having visited the camp of the Eighth Massachusetts but twice.

He had great difficulty in securing medicines, he said, and had to buy drugs out of a private fund. The list of medicines he made requisition for always had about half of the most important drugs scratched off by the higher authorities. He told of the "red tape" which required a requisition for medicines to go through a dozen channels and then back before the supplies could be secured.

Capt. George B. Duncan of the regular army, who recently served as Adjutant General of the District of Ponce, Puerto Rico, stated that he was wholly conversant with the conditions connected with the sailing of the transport Obdam, and that Dr. Seaman, who returned in charge of that vessel, had positive orders not to take any man on board who was not entirely convalescent.

Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth New York, who saw six weeks' service in Puerto Rico, testified that at Chickamauga his regiment could not only not get medicines, but could not even get blanks to make requisitions for them. In regard to the transport Massachusetts, on which he went to Puerto Rico, Dr. Chalmers said:

"There was no regular cooking on board, and the men were unused to eating cold rations. The reserve hospital men were supposed to have been well men, but subsequent events proved that they did not have enough to eat. The men never could get enough water to satisfy their thirst. Ice water was sold at $1.25 a pitcher. The matter was reported, but the custom was not stopped. The mules and horses on board went for twenty-four hours at one time without water."

Lieut. Col. James Parker, Twelfth New York, said that when the troops arrived at Chickamauga the men had to sleep on the wet ground, with only one blanket and no change of clothing. He said that the soldiers of the First South Carolina Regiment did not receive their rifles for a month after their arrival at the park, the men being compelled to do guard duty without guns. The Twenty-first Kansas also had to do guard duty for two weeks with sticks.

"When the volunteers first arrived at Chickamauga," said Col. Parker, "their tongues were literally hanging out for water. For three weeks they could not get water enough to quench their thirst. Then the pipe lines were laid, but the water the men got was not pure. In my opinion, there were wells left at the park as landmarks which contained water that was bad for them to drink. The usual precautions that are taken with troops in camp were taken there. I have spent several years of my life in tents, having been a Captain in the Fourth Cavalry, and I think any regular army officer will agree with me that the camp was established on the proper plan.

"Gen. Breckinridge, when he took command, did more to change for the better the sanitary conditions than had been accomplished altogether before. He had lumber, which had before been applied for in vain, furnished the hospitals; he provided lime on a great abundance. He had new tentage supplied, and gave medicines when needed.

SURGEONS "WORKED TO DEATH."

"Upon my inspection I found the hospitals of the First Division, Third Corps; of the Third Division, First Corps, and of the Second Division, Third Corps, very dirty. The first was placed alongside a dump heap. The dirt in that case was due to the overcrowded condition of the hospitals. The Surgeons were 'worked to death' and too sick themselves to look after the cleanliness properly.

"So far as I know neither Gen. Brooke nor Gen. Wade ever made a sanitary inspection of the camp.

"I think there was disinclination on the part of the Government to purchase lime. It could have been secured easily, or even burned by the troops. The Quartermaster's Department might have accomplished much during this war that it did not seem inclined to do. It would have been just as easy to establish at Chickamauga the ideal conditions that prevail here at Camp Hamilton, at the cost of not more than $1 per man."

Lieut. Frank Strange, Quartermaster of the Third Kentucky, testified that while at Chickamauga his regiment was badly equipped. His regiment was unable to procure Quartermaster's supplies, consisting of clothing, tentage, &c., because the supplies were not on hand except in small quantities. Often the Quartermasters did not have requisitions from a lack of knowledge as to what was required. Then, when the Regimental Quartermasters went to the depot they were made to wait for several hours.

Next were called seven non-commissioned officers and privates, who stated that generally the rations and clothing furnished were good. Keene Ryan, a former private in the Third Corps Signal Service, who was sick in the First Division Hospital at Chickamauga, stated that the surgeons were guilty of criminal neglect by not seeing that the orders they issued were obeyed; that the medicines prescribed were not administered; that on the day of Gen. Breckinridge's review no surgeons visited the hospital, when men were dying from want of attention; that the water was bad; that on frequent occasions meals were eaten when bedpans were sitting in the rooms, rendering the air foul; that the sinks were in bad order, and that on one occasion a man was almost drowned in one.

To-morrow morning Gen. Sanger, Major Griffith, Acting Chief Surgeon of the First Corps, and Major Slocum will be called before them when the commission will have completed its work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The members of the War Investigating Commission who did not go to Lexington, Cincinnati, and other Western cities reached Washington to-day, and will hold a meeting to-morrow to arrange for the trip to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Penn., where they expect to procure testimony bearing upon the conduct of Camps Alger and Wikoff.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Marquise De Merinville Gives $5,000 to Establish a Scholarship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Marquise de Merinville, who was formerly well known in America as Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, marked the occasion of her visit to the Catholic University on last Sunday by giving to the rector of the university, Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, a check for $5,000 with which to establish a scholarship in the Caldwell Hall of Divinity for the Diocese of Peoria.

The scholarship is founded in the name of her young nephew, Waldemar Conrad Baron von Zedwitz, the son of her widowed sister, the Baroness von Zedwitz, formerly Miss Lena Caldwell, who gave to the university the Divinity Chapel as a memorial to her parents.

Murder Follows Accidental Shooting.

IRWIN, Penn., Nov. 1.—While out hunting with four companions, Joe Boleti, an Italian coal miner, accidentally discharged his weapon, and some of the shot entered the body of John Macheli, one of the party. The accident frightened Boleti and he started to run when, without a word, Macheli raised his gun and shot him through the heart. The murderer is still at large.

Condition of David A. Wells.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 1.—The past twenty-four hours have brought no marked change in the condition of David A. Wells, though the attending physician expressed the opinion that his distinguished patient was gradually growing weaker. No immediate collapse is anticipated, however.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:31	Sun sets...4:56	Moon rises..7:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:42	Gov. Isl'd..10:03	H. Gate...11:52
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:10	Gov. Isl'd..10:31	H. Gate.....

Extreme Exertion

In all cases where the body is called upon for great exertion—when the physical powers are exerted to their utmost—the nerves strung to their highest tension—it is then that

Johann Hoff's

MALT EXTRACT

proves its value as a strength giver. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract aids digestion and is a food in itself. Best results when taken with meals.

Dr. W. N. Bradford of Cambridge, Ohio, writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a certain tonic and invigorator. It imparts energy and vivacity, and supplies resistance to fatigue."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Makes Flesh and Blood

W. & J. Sloane

Have the exclusive sale for America of the celebrated

PLAIN WIDE VELVETS

manufactured by Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England. These goods are made in the various widths up to 12 feet, inclusive.

A magnificent assortment of all the newer shades now on exhibition.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Bellanoch, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Semiramis, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Capri, Rio Janeiro, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lisbonense, Para, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., for Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS,—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 16 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, and (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 28 and up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 2.

Albamo, Havre, Oct. 19.
Astrakan, Shields, Oct. 19.
Edam, Amsterdam, Oct. 22.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 22.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
Johannesburger, Shields, Oct. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 25.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 31.
Georgian Prince, Manchester, Oct. 20.
Macedonia, Havana, Oct. 29.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 27.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Oct. 22.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Oct. 27.
Philadelphia, Ponce, Oct. 30.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, Oct. 29.
Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 1.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 21.
Maori, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Croma, Shields, Oct. 22.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 26.
Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 22.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 31.

SUNDAY, NOV. 6.

Buffalo, Hull, Oct. 23.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Knight Bachelor, London, Oct. 23.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 29.
Naranja, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Nordaavet, Antwerp, Oct. 23.
Palatia, Hamburg, Oct. 25.
Pisa, Hamburg, Oct. 24.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

Menominee, London, Oct. 27.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 1.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Oporto Oct. 12 and Lisbon 17th, to G. Amsinck & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 2:30 A. M. Nov. 2.

SS Lydia, (Ger.,) Rordan, Tampico, &c., Oct. 16, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 P. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Porto Cortez, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Kirkwood, Yokohama, &c., July 17, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam Oct 17, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 A. M.

SS Sabine, (Br., new, 2,001 tons,) Taylor, Belfast Oct. 15, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight Oct. 31.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Montego Bay Oct. 24 and St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at midnight Oct. 31.

SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Casey, Philadelphia, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Came to this port for repairs.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Briand, Marseilles, &c., Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. Oct. 31.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savanah Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS State of Texas, Avery, Brunswick Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Oct. 21, with mdse. and one passenger to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:08 P. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Kirkby, Port au Prince, &c., Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol Oct. 18 and Swansea 19th, with mdse. and one passenger to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

SS. Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 1, 9:30 P. M., southwest, gentle breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Bergen, (Nor.,) for Puerto Cabello.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) for Tampico, &c.
SS Navahoe, for Inagua, &c.
SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship Savoia, (Ital.,) Olivari, from New York for Dunedin and Lyttleton, was spoken Sept. 21 in lat. 7 south, lon. 34 west.

Notice to Mariners.

GREAT ROUND SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL—MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 22, 1898, Light Vessel No. 42, moored to the southward of Great Round Shoal, easterly entrance to Nantucket Sound, will be withdrawn from her station for repairs, and Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will be temporarily placed on the station.

Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will show a fixed white reflector light at the head of each of her two masts, and during thick or foggy weather will sound a 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as that on Light Vessel No. 42, viz., blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 55 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 55 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 55 seconds.

Relief Light Vessel No. 58 is a flush deck steam vessel, with a red hull, having "Relief" in large white letters on each side, and "58," also in white, on each bow; two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, two black smokestacks and the steam whistle between the masts, and a red circular iron cagework day mark at each masthead. Light Vessel No. 42 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 38, No. 138, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1898," Pages 68 and 71.

BLOCKADE SHOAL BEACON LIGHT—NORTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 1, 1898, a fixed white lantern light will be established, 16 feet above mean high water, on the structure recently erected in about 5 feet of water on the easterly end of the shoal making out about 1 mile from Long Shoal Point, westerly side of the mouth of the Alligator River, southerly side of the easterly end of Albemarle Sound. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The structure consists of a red iron column, surmounted by the lantern and surrounded, to a height of 6 feet above the water, by a triangular protection of piles.

The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from Chart No. 140 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 35° 56' (56"); Longitude, West, 75° 59' (45"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects, as taken from the above-named chart, are: Westerly point of Durant Island, E. ¾ E., 2½ miles; Sandy Point, Alligator River, S. W. ½ W., 1⅝ miles. Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 112, after No. 600, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 116.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—As to salvage on Atlantic Transport Line SS Mohegan, wrecked near Lizard Head, as before reported, strong tides restrict the diver from working very much. In consequence only a few bales of mechandise have been saved from the ship. To add to the difficulties, the working gear tumbled and blocked the hatchway, from which the goods were being taken. The boat deck has been broken and partly washed off.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, of the United States Steamship Company, formerly the Thingvalla Line, which arr. at this port on Oct. 24 from New York via Christiania, &c., has discharged her cargo and been placed in dry dock. Her stern post is found to be broken and extensive repairs besides will have to be made, which will necessitate abandoning her trip of Nov. 2.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, from New York for Newcastle, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Nerano, (Br.,) Capt. Blance, from Venice, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 12:30 A. M. Nov. 2.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Bardeleben, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Barden Tower, (Br.,) Capt. Niles, sld. from Barry for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Yates, from New York for Newcastle, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Strathairly, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

A CERTAIN CURE

TALKED-OF IMPROVEMENTS

Architects and Engineers Advocate Ideas to Beautify New York City.

VARIOUS PLANS OF ADORNMENT

George H. Green, Jr., Alfred Thorpe, and George S. Morrison Among the Speakers at the Monthly Dinner of the Architectural League.

Architects and engineers talked of a beautiful New York last night, of a New York adorned and embellished by methods that would make it one of the most attractive cities of modern times. It was the second monthly dinner of the Winter of 1898 given by the Architectural League of New York at its clubrooms, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Bruce Price, President, was master of ceremonies, and the invited guests included members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club, and Capt. Taylor of the United States steamship Indiana.

"The Water Front of New York and Its Future Embellishments" was the chief topic, and one which was heartily debated by all present. Bush Brown presented a report of the Current Work Committee, setting forth the object of the discussion, and was followed by John Harder, who gave a stereopticon exhibition of proposed improvements in water front thoroughfares. He showed an elevated platform, or street, for the use of light vehicles on the crowded streets, built of iron, concrete, and grass. Alexander Rice McKim spoke of the sewers of the water front, and advanced a plan whereby all sewers should empty into one big viaduct, which would empty into reservoirs at Long Island, which, in turn, would be opened and emptied when the flood tide could carry the refuse away. It was only a question of time, he said, when this would have to be done.

E. L. Tilton gave an interesting account of the new building for immigrants which was being constructed under his supervision on Ellis Island. George H. Green, Jr., told of the many improvements that had been made in the water front in the last thirty years, and spoke of the advantage of recreation piers. He thought that recreation and commercial piers could be combined so as not to clash with their respective uses, and spoke at length on the close relation of the architect to the engineer.

Major Howell Wells, First Engineers, United States Volunteers, had often looked at the unsightly piers as he crossed from his Jersey home, and wondered how they could be improved. It was his idea to widen West Street by taking in 100 feet of the North River. He said that it would be more practicable and artistic to have wide streets than overhead traffic ways. This idea was commented on further by Alfred H. Thorpe, who advanced plans for a project that would combine a rapid transit for New York City, marginal streets 100 feet wide, elevated boulevard for bicycles and light vehicles along the wharves, a new system of docks and dock houses and piers, and still reserve millions of feet of land that the city could dispose of to help pay for the improvements.

Prof. Burr, consulting engineer of the Speedway, spoke of the defects of the work in that driveway and of the condition in which he found it when he took its construction in charge. He regretted that timber had to be used in the bulkhead, and hoped that the time would come when stone could be put in. "The Speedway has not developed the neighboring property," he said, "but it has improved the mud flats. I look forward to the time when greater improvements can be made, for it is one of the great attractions of the city."

George S. Morrison, an engineer who designed some of the largest bridges over the Mississippi River, and who was appointed by Mayor Strong as a member of the expert board to examine the engineering works of New York, delivered an address on the advancement of construction work in the United States. He said: "This is the only country in the world that has discovered the secret of adapting its conditions to the demands of time. The problem of improving New York's water fronts is one of building them to accommodate trade, as this is one of the largest commercial ports in the world. It is a problem for engineers, not architects, and there is a great difference in their respective works. The engineer builds to accommodate, the architect to do work of a monumental nature that people will admire."

He spoke also of the uses of elevated ways and the advantages of wide marginal streets and their great need in New York. The streets would soon have to be changed to accommodate the new wagons, for the horse was fast becoming an obsolete animal. He only wished that New York could be rebuilt and remodeled on entirely new lines.

Capt. Taylor of the Indiana was enthusiastically welcomed when he arose, and he said that a "plain seafaring man" knew very little about architecture, but he was interested in the proceedings and was glad to be present. Bruce Price, Frederick S. Lamb, and F. Wellington Ruckstuhl also made short addresses.

THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Thirty-second Annual Convention Opens in Washington—An Address by President Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The thirty-second annual convention of the American Institute of Architects convened to-day at 10 A. M. in the banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel. The convention will last three days.

George B. Post of New York, President of the Institute, in his annual address warmly commended the action of Secretary of the Treasury Gage in opening Government architectural work to public competition.

"He has not only established a most important precedent and practically made a public recognition of the fact that educated talent is essential to economy and success in the work of our profession," said Mr. Post, "but, more important still, that there should be no politics in art.

"In all ages and in all countries employment for the design and erection of Government work has been the maximum reward of professional distinction. Consequently the structures erected by the Government of a country have been generally and properly accepted as the most reliable and decisive proof of the civilization of the period and race by which they were produced.

"Alas for the verdict of future ages upon the excellence of the art and civilization of America in the latter half of the nineteenth century if judged by such monuments as the Pension Office Building and the Postoffice Building in this city and the great majority of structures erected from designs prepared in the offices of our Government. Unfortunately these buildings are built with extravagant excellence, and will stand for ages, a travesty upon the art of the country and a reproach to the intelligence of those in power."

A New Altar Dedicated.

All Saints' Day was observed at the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday morning by the consecration of a new altar which has been erected in the chapel of the building to the memory of the late Dr. William Spaight Langford, for twelve years General Secretary to the Board of Missions. The new altar, which is the gift of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, was designed by Frederick Clark Withers. Panels have been left for the reception of statues of the saints and for a centrepiece of sculpture.

Fire in the Union Square Hotel.

Fire started from some unknown cause in one of the rooms on the top floor of the Union Square Hotel, at the corner of East Fifteenth Street and Union Square, at 5:45 o'clock last evening. The flames were extinguished with a total loss of $5,000, of which $2,000 will fall on the building, owned by the Cortlandt Palmer estate, and $3,000 on the furniture and decorations, the property of the hotel lessees, Neumuller and Schaefer. The fire was confined to three rooms, the greatest damage being done by water.

Anniversary of Mills Hotel No. 1.

The management of Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, celebrated yesterday the first anniversary of its opening by serving to the patrons of the restaurant a 15-cent dinner which the managers said was not likely to be excelled in quality or quantity by any restaurant in the city. Manager Thomas said that the hotel has prospered greatly during the year. There are several hundred men who have lived there ever since it was opened.

OIL FUEL ON TORPEDO BOATS.

Commander McLean's Tests on the Stilletto Not Altogether a Success.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 1.—Commander T. C. McLean, Inspector in charge of the torpedo station, has forwarded to the Ordnance Bureau his report relative to tests of oil as fuel on the torpedo boat Stiletto, which in part is as follows:

"The smoking and flaming are especially objectionable for torpedo boats. To reduce this feature with this system of oil burning it would have been necessary to install a more powerful blower. The extra pumps for the oil burning system, the hard driving of the blower, and the circulating pump sent more steam to the condenser than it would condense with tolerable temperature and vacuum, with the steam from the main engine, when running at high speed.

"There are some very great conveniences in using liquid fuel. By the turning of a few valves the fires can be forced or decreased very quickly. There is no handling of fuel, no cleaning of fires, no ashes. Though there is more special machinery to look after, the conditions and the work in the fire room are much less trying to the firemen. The expense with liquid fuel appears to be greater than with coal, and fuel oil of the required standard is not generally available. This objection might not be of much importance for boats operating within the limits of a district where supplies are always kept in store. Some useful information was gained in the experiments, though the facilities offered in the Stilletto were not most suitable.

"In view of the results already stated and the expense of extensive alterations in this old boat, the necessary delays and the loss of her usual services, it was not considered advisable to make further changes in the machinery.

"In compliance with the department's instructions, without prejudice to the proposition to use liquid fuel, the use of coal fuel has been resumed in the Stiletto."

A NEW TERROR OF THE SEA.

The Mohegan's Loss Suggests Limitations and Aberrations of the Best Minds.

From The London Spectator.

No one has even a critical word for Capt. Griffiths. The inference is inevitable. Capt. Griffiths either intended to wreck his vessel—which is impossible and absurd, and which we mention only to exhaust the theories—or his mind for some unknown reason, some overwhelming grief, or thought, or preoccupation, or it may be some hallucination as to the point he had reached, had temporarily failed him, and he gave orders the import of which he did not perceive. The moment the catastrophe had occurred he was himself again, a calm, resolved officer who gave the right orders clearly, who was obeyed by his men to the last moment, and who inspired such confidence that, as all the witnesses testify, under the horrible circumstances, with the lights all out, and the women on board screaming so that they were heard four miles away, with immediate death staring everybody in the face, there was no panic. He made no effort to save himself till he had done his duty to the last, and then he failed, and was drowned like any passenger. Subject always to fresh evidence, which is conceivable though improbable, we can hardly doubt that this is the explanation, as it is the explanation of many another catastrophe. The Captain, or the General, or the engine driver "loses his head," not through drink or from cowardice, or by reason of incompetence, but from a temporary failure of brain power, akin to the momentary failure of power which will sometime paralyze a man's limbs.

The Captain mistakes a sea road which he knows as well as the way to his cabin, the General forgets utterly some cardinal piece of information or topographical fact, the engine driver does not see the signal which should stop him, the catastrophe occurs, and no one of the three, if he survives, can ever remember clearly what it was went wrong. Observers rack their brains for explanations, but if the matter had been less serious they would have been at no loss to understand. They would perceive, and probably say, that the man who committed the blunder had "lost his head," and if old men, would probably recall some occasion on which a similar visitation had happened to themselves, and they had said something, or done something, or forgotten something in a way for which they could not in the least account. Usually it is a tired brain which has given out, but intense anxiety will produce the same effect, so will excessive absorption in one subject, and sometimes there is no explanation at all, a truth of which great chess players, among others, are curiously well aware.

They, especially if they are very experienced, occasionally make moves which they are ready to swear with perfect truth they had no intention of making, but made in what the Scotch would describe as a momentary "swam." In his last terrible campaign within his own frontier, Napoleon is said to have betrayed once or twice a suspension of faculties, a positive incapacity to give orders, which was the despair of his staff, and led to wild legends about drink and epilepsy. His mind had struck work, that was all, and if forced to work, worked wrong. There is an even better illustration in an older historic story, at least, as we read it. Henry II., the Valois King of France, was hunting in Vincennes. He was one of the most cunning and secretive of men, but he suddenly, without provocation or reason, turned to the Prince of Orange, a mere guest, not even his own subject, whom he had no reason to trust, and revealed a monstrous secret—his agreement with Philip of Spain to end all heresy by a complete massacre of all heretics. That revelation changed European history, and was, we believe, simply a spill-over of a mind too full and too small to hold the monstrous plan which it contained. Neither Henry nor William ever knew why that secret was revealed. There is scarcely an experienced man in a great position in civil life to whom the same thing has not happened, though he has usually been able by resting or sleeping or remaining passive to prevent any evil consequences.

It is this personal equation which renders it so hopeless to dream of ever preventing occasional great accidents. There are no automata—clocks are nearest—which do anything continuously without human aid. You do not make a machine-mind. Do what you will, expend what ingenuity you may, and there is still a point at which the great machine—ironclad, or army, or railway, or bureau—is dependent for something on a human mind, and that mind, pick it how you like, train it how you will, cannot be relieved of its liability to stoppage or to error. The man is tired, or sleepy, or momentarily forgetful, or absorbed, something is neglected, and in a moment there is a catastrophe the extent of which is measured by the greatness of the machine. Usually such catastrophes are too insignificant for notice because the machine is small; but every now and then, because it is big, they shock and amaze the world.

There is no remedy except a division of responsibility, a necessity for consultation in all crises, which human experience has demonstrated to be fatal to efficiency. The committee Captain never furls the sails in time for the squall; the committee General will not fight, or fighting, gives no orders, or contradictory orders; the committee engine-driver—but that, happily, is inconceivable. Men must just bear the risk with fortitude, as they bear a hundred other risks "inherent in the nature of things," or, as we should prefer to put it, the result of laws of which we know neither the nature nor the object—know nothing, in fact, except that they must help to the fulfillment of some adequate though invisible purpose. Purpose? In all that massacre scattering pain among the innocent? Yes, most decidedly, unless the materialists are right, and that they are wrong we know no better proof than the total failure of mechanical science to exempt machines from their ultimate dependence upon mind. Make your vessel the most marvelous of structures, but if her Captain is momentarily confused for any reason, and fails to distinguish between the Manacles and the Lizard, the marvel of her structure will not save her or her passengers from instantaneous ruin.

The Admiral Farragut Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The Admiral Farragut, the fourth of the big steamships under course of construction for the American Mail Steamship Company, (the Ward Line,) was successfully launched at Cramp's shipyard this afternoon. A large party came from New York to witness the launching, headed by R. A. C. Smith, President of the American Mail Steamship Company. The vessel was christened by Mrs. R. A. C. Smith.

Mustering Out of the Eighth.

The First Battalion of the Eighth Regiment will be mustered out to-morrow, the Second Battalion Friday, and the Third Battalion Saturday.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

CHEAP POSTAGE TO ENGLAND.

Warm Welcome to the Proposal from This Side—Surprising Statistics.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

The telegram stating the desire of the American Government to inaugurate penny postage with England will be read with general satisfaction. It is only right that this great branch of the English-speaking race of the world should not delay in joining us in this new departure, as you predicted in your leading article a few weeks ago.

It frees me from considerable embarrassment because for some time to come New York must be the port for Canada, and our enemies did not fail to point out the difficulty and even absurdity of establishing penny postage with Canada and twopenny-halfpenny postage with the United States—through which country our English letters would have to pass to Canada.

Those of our friends who said they would only support me if I confined my efforts to obtaining imperial penny postage were not aware that (in my opinion) there are more British-born subjects in the United States than in Canada, Australia, and Africa.

At all events, these figures are worthy of consideration: Total number of letters sent from the United Kingdom to the United States last year, 11,500,000; total number of letters sent to the colonies of Australasia, Canada, and Africa last year from the United Kingdom, 10,880,000.

It is curious, too, to notice that the estimated loss to the British Government by the establishment of penny postage to America will amount to exactly the same sum as that to be incurred by the establishment of imperial penny postage—viz., about £75,000 for the first year. I have calculated a loss of 1½d. per letter on 12,000,000 letters.

The whole of this money could be saved if the postal authorities would have the courage to put on a sensible foundation the question of the cost of carriage of the mails to America. We paid last year £108,000 for the service. Thirty thousand pounds would have been ample.

The cost of a first-class passage to America, including cabin accommodation and food is £20. The charge for conveying the same weight of letters as the passenger weighs is £37 10s. The cost of conveying an equal weight of newspapers is about £3. I commend this problem to the attention of our excellent man of business the Postmaster General.

J. HENNIKER HEATON.
Eaton Square, Oct. 20.

A WONDER IN LONDON.

Lives Saved at a Fire for the First Time by a "Horsed-Escape."

From The London News, Oct. 18.

Flames had broken out upon the very extensive premises of Messrs. E. Tautz & Co., wholesale tailors, at 485 Oxford Street, and in a short space of time a fire of great magnitude was blazing. The premises cover a large area and are of modern structure. They are bounded by Oxford Street, North Audley Street, North Row, and a narrow thoroughfare, and they extend nearly 50 yards backward from the main thoroughfare, and they are about 25 feet wide. The main premises in Oxford Street are six floors high, but the back buildings in which the fire first broke out, vary in height, and are in some cases three, and in others five, floors high. When the fire began there were three persons sleeping on the premises—the foreman, Mr. Harry Smith, aged thirty-two; his wife, Amy, aged thirty-two, and their six-year-old boy, Arthur. Mr. Smith was awakened by dense volumes of smoke filling the room, and he at once aroused his wife and took the child in his arms. They essayed to descend by the staircase, but were driven back by the flames. The only course left open to them was to go to the front of the buildings, shutting the doors behind them as they went. This they did, and presently appeared at the second-floor windows, facing Oxford Street, shouting loudly for help. By this time a fierce fire was raging at the back of the premises, and the flames had spread to a large warehouse belonging to Messrs. Peel & Co., bootmakers, whose premises were also three, five, and six floors high, and were used as manufactory, offices, and stores.

The alarm had been raised in various ways, and had been received by the firemen from a variety of sources. The Orchard Street fire alarms, ringing into the Manchester Square Station, had resulted in the turning out of the horsed-escape from the district headquarters. When this appliance arrived at the scene, there was no sign of fire in Oxford Street, and the firemen were directed to North Row. The firemen tried to get into the back part of the building to search for inmates, but were driven back by the flames. In the meantime, another fire alarm had been pulled into the Great Marlborough Street Fire Station, and the men with the horsed-escape from this station, having a clear run up Oxford Street, came to the front part of the premises just as the Smith family were appealing for help at the second-floor window. A scene of intense excitement followed. Without losing a moment, Firemen E. Mills, W. T. Willis, W. J. R. Wills, and G. J. Howes ran the ladders from the escape up to the building, and brought down all three persons safely to the ground. There was much cheering from the considerable crowd which had already assembled. Mrs. Smith had been burned on the left leg. Her husband and son were uninjured.

The rescue is the first which has been accomplished by the London firemen with the new "horsed-escape" which Commander Wells has designed, and added to the appliances at his command. For a long time past in the ranks of the brigade it has been a special ambition to be first in what the men call a "life-saving job" with one of these escapes, which are undoubtedly most valuable appliances.

Against Counterfeit Preparations.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A decision of general interest was delivered yesterday by Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court, giving the Centaur Company of New York City, manufacturers of Castoria, an injunction against the members of the Chicago firm of Hurd, Young & Pierson, acting as agents of the Pitcher Medicine Company of Duluth, Minn. Judge Grosscup in his decision finds that the defendants manufactured, put up, and sold in imitation wrappers, labels, and packages, a preparation known as Castoria. The Court held that such manufacture and use of original label was a gross violation of the Centaur Company's rights. The Judge thereupon issued an injunction restraining the defendants from imitating the original Castoria labels of the Centaur Company. Messrs. Hamlin, Scott, and Lord appeared as attorneys for the Centaur Company. During the hearing of the case an affidavit was read from Dr. Samuel Pitcher, the originator of the preparation "Castoria," in which he stated the Centaur Company had the right to use his formula and his name. Charles H. Fletcher, President of the company, has been most active in tracing the source of spurious goods that were found on the market and offered for sale as the real article. He discovered that the imitation was first put on the market by the Sager Drug Company of Duluth, Minn., and that Mr. Hurd and others handled the preparation in Chicago. The sale was found so easy that the agents proceeded to put up a preparation of their own, thus checkmating their principals. The decision just rendered covers both imitations. The Centaur Company are now taking steps to proceed criminally against druggists who have been talked into laying in a stock of the counterfeit "Castoria."

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Gov. Pingree's Railroad Suit.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 1.—Gov. Pingree is determined to carry to the Supreme Court of the United States, if possible, his suit to compel the Michigan Central to sell him a thousand-mile mileage book for $20. To-day Attorney General Maynard applied to the State Supreme Court for a writ of error to permit removal of the case to the highest court. Failing in this, Mr. Maynard will apply to Justice Harlan, Presiding Justice of the Federal Circuit, which embraces Michigan, or, if necessary, to the Supreme Court itself. The Attorney General insists that the Supreme Court has never passed upon the claim that his right to the transportation rolls is part of the police power of the Federal Government only and not of State Governments.

SANTIAGO HEALTHFUL NOW.

Not a Case of Yellow Fever in Sixty Days—Sickness Reduced Ninety Per Cent.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 1.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, authorizes the statement that there has not been a case of yellow fever in Santiago City during the last sixty days, and that the ordinary sickness during the same period has been 90 per cent. less than usual at this season of the year.

In view of the fact that a good many people have been unnecessarily frightened by fictitious tales of suffering, Gen. Wood has asked that hereafter all applicants to the various societies for aid be referred to him. If the case be a really necessitous one, he will indorse the application. Gen. Wood does not wish to be understood as saying that no private assistance is wanted in Santiago. On the contrary, much will still be needed, though the present supply is ample for present contingencies. He warmly commends the Red Cross Society for continuous help and for supplies which, under the direction of officers appointed by him, have been effectively distributed.

It is now expected that within the next fifteen days the staff of the yellow fever hospital will be abolished. It has been maintained merely to care for a few suspected cases, and as the cooler weather is now here, its further services are not needed.

The leading Cubans are very anxious to have their people return to work. They are preparing plans to be laid before the Washington Government that, if adopted, will enable all insurgents who are willing to work to get employment in building railways in various parts of the island. The idea is to pay for the lines by local taxation, the roads thus becoming Government property and eventually reverting to the Cubans. It is believed that 10,000 men now idle can be provided with regular employment in this way.

The United States transport Port Victor, which leaves to-morrow for the United States, will carry a number of sick to Hampton Roads and to New York City. She will also take many bodies of United States soldiers killed in action. These have been placed in hermetically sealed coffins.

Telegraph wires will be stretched immediately to Holguin, to bring the regiment station there into immediate communication with headquarters here.

Santiago newspapers are asking Gen. Wood to appoint a civilian as Mayor of the city, and he will probably designate Señor Leonardo Rcs, who was Mayor under the Spanish régime and was appointed by Gen. Shafter the first civil Governor after the American occupation, holding the office for several weeks. Señor Ros is a Cuban by birth. Formerly he was an Autonomist, but at present he is apparently identified with the extremist section of the Cuban Party.

A representative negro has written a letter to Gen. Wood, demanding that the negroes, who, he says, constitute a large majority of the population of the province, shall be allowed their rights, and announcing his intention to form a labor party composed of blacks.

Gen. Wood asserts that if the people of the district will not work, he will authorize the immigration of foreign miners and workmen. Matters cannot remain longer at a standstill.

Gen. Wood to Stay in Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A few months ago Gen. Wood, in command of the City of Santiago, intimated to the Secretary of War that he would like to come home on a leave of absence, but, in view of the fact that Gen. Lawton has turned over the command of the department of Santiago to Gen. Wood and has been assigned to a division command in the United States, it will be impossible for Gen. Wood to return to this country at present. Gen. Wood has made up his mind to remain at Santiago, has taken a house there, and Mrs. Wood and children will sail for Santiago a week from to-morrow.

FIFTY-FOUR HOURS TO HAVANA.

Fast Service May Soon Be Started Between Cincinnati and That Port.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Cincinnati is to be the northern terminus of a new fast system of passenger transportation between the north and Cuba. It is about settled that an agreement will go into effect on Dec. 1, by which tourists or travelers generally desiring to visit Cuba can make the journey from here to Havana in fifty-four hours.

This agreement is between the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Road (the Queen and Crescent) and the Florida East Coast Company. The run from from Cincinnati to Jacksonville will be made in twenty-four hours. At Jacksonville quick connection will be made with the Florida East Coast Line for Miami, where the company's steamer will be taken for Havana, no stops being made at Key West. It is understood that the Florida East Coast Line also will establish steamship service between Miami and Santiago.

SPANIARDS LEAVING CUBA.

Two Thousand Soldiers of the Holguin Division Depart.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—This afternoon Señor Girauta, Secretary of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, delivered to the American Commissioners two notes, one authorizing Dr. Laine to inspect the sanitary condition of the Spanish military hospital in Havana with a view to a report, and the other announcing the sailing from Gibara, Province of Santiago, on Oct. 29, of the transports San Ygnacio and Notre Dame du Salut, each carrying 1,000 troops, with officers, all belonging to the Holguin Division. The second note further states that Gen. Luque will remain until the last soldier is ready to go.

The steamer Chateau Lafite will sail from this port to-morrow for Gibara to complete the evacuation.

FOR MAINE VICTIMS' GRAVES.

American Representatives in Havana to Decorate the Sailors' Tombs.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—To-morrow the members of the various United States commissions and their staffs will go to the Colon Cemetery to place wreaths upon the graves where lie the remains of the Maine victims. A committee of young Cuban ladies sent five baskets of flowers to the Hotel Trocha to-day to be used in the ceremony.

Capt. Foraker's Condition Improved.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—The condition of Capt. Foraker is somewhat improved, but, owing to weakness, he will be unable to leave for the North this week.

Powder Explosion Injures Soldiers.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—Four privates of the Nineteenth Infantry who were left at Fort Wayne when their regiment went South were badly injured to-day by the explosion of a quantity of powder which they were transferring from the basement of the guardhouse for transshipment to regiments in Puerto Rico. The men are Privates Fred Fisher, Company G; Archie Miller, Company E; Robert J. Navall, Company L, and Fred Craw, Company D.

Generals' Wives in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 1.—The wives of Gens. Brooke, Sheridan, and Grant arrived here to-day on board the United States transport Obdam, which left New York on Oct. 27.

Cleveland Man Charged with Fraud.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—W. H. Dewitt, a young attorney, was placed under arrest late last night on the charge of defrauding J. B. Ierg of $1,500. Dewitt borrowed this sum of Ierg, giving him as security a mortgage on real estate. It is alleged that there was a prior mortgage on this land, but that Dewitt forged a release and had it cancelled. Many more charges of the same nature are made against Dewitt, it being alleged that he has obtained at least $20,000 by similar manipulation of mortgages. Dewitt has deeded all the property he has to Norton H. Horr, the attorney of one of the claimants in trust for all creditors.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Frederick T. Van Liew, Second Infantry, is further extended one month.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, now on sick leave of absence at Omaha, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty as Adjutant General of that department.

First Lieut. William C. Rivers, First Cavalry, having completed his duty as Recorder of the Board of Officers convened in New York City to make regulations for the government of troops on transports, will repair to Washington and deliver the record of the proceedings of the board to the Adjutant General of the Army, and then proceed to Fort Riley, Kan.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. W. Tyson Romaine, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain Edward F. Jorden, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended on account of sickness to include Oct. 18.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major William C. Daniels, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and assume charge of the Sternberg General Hospital, relieving Major R. Emmett Giffin, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Major Giffin, on being thus relieved, will await orders at Chickamauga Park.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William Washington, Eighth Volunteer Infantry, is extended five days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. J. H. Martin, Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days.

First Lieut. R. J. Martin, Assistant Surgeon, First Maine Battalion Heavy Artillery, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. James E. Melville Meine, Battalion Adjutant, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Lieut. Col. E. W. M. Bailey, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Stephen N. Bond, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Nelson B. Burr, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Melvin W. McConkey, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. John S. Adair, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, is further extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Guy Carleton, Tenth Cavalry, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. William F. Hase, Sixth Artillery, is detached as Depot Commissary at Camp Wikoff, and will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Second Lieut. Lafayette A. Dorrington, Second Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty at headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to join his regiment at Santiago.

Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Cincinnati on public business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the earliest practicable date, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Columbus, New York, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, Thirteenth Infantry; Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon; Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry, Recorder.

First Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, First Infantry, is directed to report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. Edward W. Winfield, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now under treatment in the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, will repair to his home and wait orders pending the muster-out of his company.

Acting Assistent Surgeon John E. Bacon will proceed from Chickamauga Park to Fort Hancock, N. J., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Randolph E. Fishburn, Battalion Adjutant, Second Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 1.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to Camp Eaton, Mich., and report to Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, chief mustering officer at that place, for duty as assistant mustering officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary, and Ordnance Officer, in connection with the muster-out of service of Michigan volunteers.

Second Lieut. William M. Talbott, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Indianapolis, and assume command of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Signal Corps Company, and execute, under the instructions of the chief mustering officer at that place, the necessary signatures to muster rolls, certificates of discharge, medical examination blanks, and such other official papers as may be necessary for the completion of the muster out of service of the organization.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk M. J. O'Brien is appointed for duty at the naval station, San Juan.

Paymaster T. S. Thompson is ordered to Boston Nov. 7 for examination for promotion. After examination he will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. T. W. Ryan is detached from command of the Peoria and ordered immediately to command the Rogers.

Lieut. I. L. Jaynes is detached from the Rogers and ordered immediately to command the Peoria.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Patton is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Pay Director C. Schenck, retired, is detached from the Naval Home and ordered to settle accounts.

Pay Inspector R. P. Lisle is ordered to the Naval Home Nov. 10.

Carpenter O. H. Hilton is detached from the Boston and ordered home and to wait orders.

Assistant Carpenter W. Boone is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Boston by steamer of Nov. 19.

Lieut. H. A. Wiley is ordered to the St. Mary's.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Mittendorff is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered home.

Lieut. W. H. Elliott, Ensign J. F. Tatem, Naval Cadet G. D. Montgomery, Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Badlam, Assistant Engineer F. W. Romer, Assistant Engineer W. Goodman, Assistant Engineer McPate, Assistant Engineer J. F. Morris, Assistant Engineer T. Dimon, and Assistant Engineer C. H. Treat are honorably discharged Oct. 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Supply arrived at League Island Oct. 30.

Winslow arrived at Brooklyn Oct. 31.

Hist arrived at Santiago Oct. 31.

Philadelphia arrived at Mare Island Oct. 31.

Oregon and Iowa arrived at Bahia Oct. 31.

Marblehead sailed from League Island for Boston Oct. 31.

Topeka sailed from Philadelphia for Havana Oct. 31.

Nashville sailed from Port Royal for Norfolk Oct. 31.

Gloucester sailed from League Island for Annapolis Oct. 31.

Montgomery sailed from Charleston for Norfolk Oct. 31.

Princeton sailed from Charleston for Norfolk Nov. 1.

Solace sailed from Norfolk for San Juan Nov. 1.

Texas sailed from Philadelphia for New York Nov. 1.

Cincinnati sailed from Caimanera Oct. 31 and arrived at Port Antonia Nov. 1.

Wilmington arrived at Norfolk Nov. 1.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

A Solvent of Stone in the Bladder. Its value in Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, &c.

ANALYSIS AND REPORT OF

Dr. A. GABRIEL POUCHET

Professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Director of the Laboratory of the Consulting Committee of Public Hygiene of France.

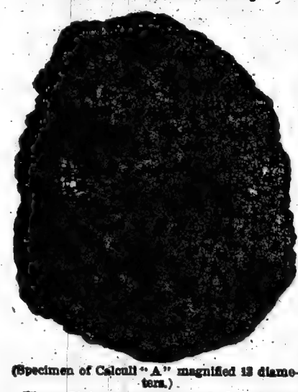

(Specimen of Calculi "A" magnified 13 diameters.)

These disintegrated renal calculi are very numerous, and present themselves in the forms of grains of *various sizes (from that of the size of a pin to that of a pea)* of reddish-yellow color, very hard and nucleus in the centre. They are thus composed: Urate of ammonia—for the greater part; free uric acid—small quantity; carbonate of ammonia and magnesia—small quantity.

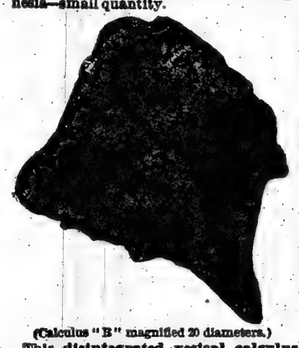

(Calculus "B" magnified 20 diameters.)

This disintegrated vesical calculus presents itself in the form of many fragments, of a granular aspect, of a grayish-white color. They are easily broken; and the conterture of the fragments shows that they are porous throughout. Chemical composition: Urate of ammonia—for the greater part; carbonate of ammonia and magnesia—in small quantity.

PARIS, February 12, 1897.

The collections of disintegrated or broken-down vesical or renal calculi, which form the subject of the following analysis and researches, were sent me by

Dr. Edward Chambers Laird,

resident physician, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia, U. S. A.

They were discharged by different patients after the use of the mineral water of Buffalo Lithia Spring No. 2 for a variable time.

I advise here from the experience of Doctor Laird the use of this mineral water, which has had with him a happy influence on the disintegration of the calculi and their elimination. It is to demonstrate this that he has requested me to make this analysis.

The collections of the disintegrated calculi submitted to my examination were eight in number. A fragment of each collection has been reproduced by photographs, which are designated by the same letters of the alphabet as the analysis here following:

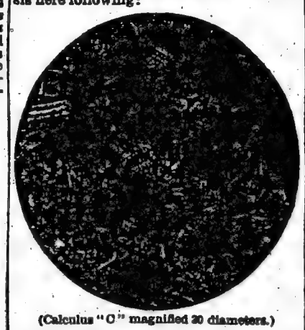

(Calculus "C" magnified 20 diameters.)

Vesical calculus reduced to crystalline powder, granular, of a grayish-white color, rather friable. Chemical composition: Phosphate of ammonia and magnesia—for the greater part; carbonate of lime—small quantity; oxalate of lime—very small quantity.

(Calculus "D." magnified 7 diameters.)

Vesical calculus thoroughly disintegrated, fragments many and angular, granular aspect, of a rather fragile consistence, of a grayish-white color. Chemical composition: Bicalcic phosphate—for the greater part (fusible directly to the blowpipe); oxalate of lime—small quantity; carbonate of ammonia and magnesia—small quantity; xanthine—very small quantity.

(Calculus "D" magnified 7 diameters.)

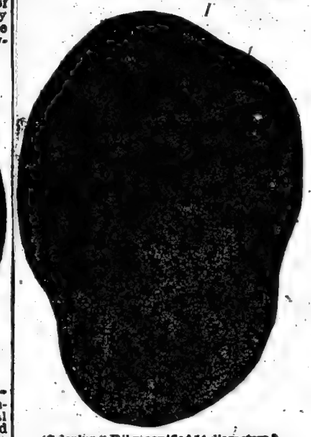

(Calculus "E" magnified 14 diameters.)

Disintegrated renal calculi, many polyhedral fragments rounded at the angles, consistence hard, color yellowish-red. These calculi are hard and appear formed of concentric layers. Chemical composition: Uric acid—nearly the whole part; uric pigment—acide rosacique.

(Signed) A. GABRIEL POUCHET.

A portion of report omitted.

The Carbonate of Lithia not equal to BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Washington, D. C.,

Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired), formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., referring to many cases of diseases of the Nervous System in which an excess of Uric Acid in the blood is often observed; also to Gout, Rheumatism, Calculi, and other Diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, says:

**"I have tried carbonate of lithia dissolved in water in various proportions, but it certainly does not, in cases to which I refer, have the same effect as BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, and as a matter of prime importance it is not to be forgotten that the composition of the B

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1898.

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SOUND MONEY.

THE TIMES will advise no man to vote for a candidate for Congress or the Legislature who is not known to be by conviction and utterance a sound-money man. State issues for ROOSEVELT and VAN WYCK; National issues for Congressmen; the sound-money issue in the Senate and Assembly districts, since Senator MURPHY'S successor is to be chosen by the next Legislature. Every intelligent voter can draw these distinctions between State business and the Nation's business and make his ballot speak his mind.

As a rule, the Democratic candidates for Congress and the Senate and Assembly have declined to discuss silver. In part this is because the State platform of their party did not indorse the Chicago heresies, and because free-silver coinage is a dying issue. It may die quicker if nobody tries to keep it alive by talking about it. In part, however, the silence of the Democratic Congressional and legislative candidates is due to what we think is the mistaken policy of the bosses or leaders in managing the campaign as a unit, putting the candidates for all the offices upon the same tactical basis. They permit no discussion of silver in the State canvass; that is right. But they exclude silver from the canvass in the Congressional districts; that is wrong.

No man ought to seek an election to Congress unless he is willing to tell what he thinks about one of the most important questions that can come before him. The voters of this Commonwealth have a right to ask their Congressional candidates how they are going to vote on silver coinage if the question comes up. Failing to receive a satisfactory answer or getting no answer at all, they are at liberty to vote with the opposition. No man can reproach them. We think the Democratic candidates for Congress would have strengthened themselves by declaring unequivocally for sound money. They would have very greatly improved the chances of the State ticket.

Nevertheless, there are thousands of voters who, like Mr. SCHURZ, do not believe that free-silver coinage is just now the leading public question or the greatest menace. Many such voters will vote for the Democratic candidates for Congress and also for the Legislature notwithstanding their silence on silver. They prefer to take their chances of these men going wrong on the silver issue, a danger that is somewhat remote and by no means so great as it was a year ago, rather than rush upon the known evils that would follow the election of a Platt Legislature. The disposition of the voters this year is to rebuke Republican corruption at Albany and Republican incompetency at Washington. The desire prompts men to weigh the silver contingency against the Platt certainty and the achievements of ALGER.

It is a question every intelligent man must settle for himself. His own judgment and his own conscience must guide him. We do not urge any voter to vote against his convictions.

BE FAIR.

Ex-District Attorney RIDGWAY of Kings has announced his intention of using the statements of The World as to ABNER MCKINLEY'S influence in securing army contracts in every speech he makes for the Democratic ticket.

We do not think this would be fair politics. It is quite possible that the brother of the President may be an intriguing jobber, ready to sell his alleged influence to contractors, without the President having the slightest complicity in or even knowledge of his operations. Unless the President shall be directly and surely connected with such jobbery it is the duty of every self-respecting and patriotic American to hold him guiltless and to protect his reputation in every possible way. Moreover, the Democratic Party having very wisely taken the position that State issues should control in this canvass, it is peculiarly improper to try to influence the minds of voters by far-fetched imputations against the head of the National Administration. There is ample ground for complaint against the President for appointing and retaining Mr. ALGER in the War Department, and that complaint he will have to face in due time. But we can see neither sense nor decency in trying to use his possible misfortune in the matter of a brother to make political capital in a State campaign.

VICE UNDER THE RAINES LAW.

The Republican campaign speakers should either cease to extol the Raines law or discontinue their attacks on Tammany for permitting disorderly "cafés" to flourish in parts of the city hitherto free from resorts of that kind.

The Raines law is directly responsible for the existence of most of these places. The license tax of $800 is heavier than small liquor saloons in the poorer quarters of the city can pay. The proprietors had to find some other source of income than the sale of whisky and beer or shut up shop. The "café" business is very profitable. A great many of the saloon keepers established rooms in the rear of and over their saloons for the accommodation of this traffic. Places that under the old law were maintained only for the sale of drink are now run as disorderly houses.

The Raines law created these new resorts of the vicious. The Raines law keeps them going.

The Roosevelt orators boast that this law yields nearly six million dollars in revenue in this city alone, of which nearly two millions go into the State Treasury under that provision of the law which makes this city pay a part of the expenses of Herkimer, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and other counties up the State where the untaxed private jug is the universal reliance of the thirsty. Do the virtuous people of those counties know the source of much of the money that this city contributes under the Raines law for the abatement of their taxes?

It is money gained in the vilest traffic, money that was never turned into the City or State Treasury until the Raines law was enacted. American communities have always regarded with horror any proposition to regulate, tax, or license this vice. Yet the public revenues of the city and State are under the Raines law in part yielded by special license taxes paid out of the receipts of prostitution.

It will be replied that all this does not excuse the Tammany government for permitting these dens to exist and multiply. We do not wish to excuse the police. We presume there is truth in some of the charges that money is corruptly paid for police protection. But we wish to remind those who insist that the police should instantly close every such resort in the city that a Republican Police Commissioner resigned not long ago because he refused to countenance the detective methods found to be necessary in getting evidence sufficient to satisfy the Magistrates. General repute is easily established. Proof of violation of law in a Raines law resort is quite another matter.

Republican defenders of the Raines law claim for it the virtue of reducing the number of liquor saloons. There is no foundation for such a claim. It is false.

The number of licenses issued in this city in 1895-6 under the old law was.8,906
Raines law certificates, April 30....7,835

Decrease.....1,071

This decrease is fully accounted for by the number of small social clubs of a perfectly innocent character that were forced to disband because they could not pay $800 a year and by the hotels and restaurants that discontinued their bar business when the Raines law went into effect. There are as many rum shops in the city as there were under the old law—probably more. And many of them have added to their liquor business the traffic of the vicious "cafés."

The Raines law is a direct cause of the spread of vice throughout the city.

GOV. BLACK'S ISSUES.

Gov. BLACK has his own ideas of this canvass, and he expresses them plainly and with courage, as has been his wont.

His first idea is that the people ought to give to faithful public officers "encouragement, commendation, and support." Some men who had just been praised first and then rejected by their own party would not make this view so prominent. They might be restrained by pride or by expediency. Gov. BLACK respects neither. His plea may not be in good taste, but it is very sincere. In order to present this idea as an issue, the Governor has to apply it to some one else than himself, since there is no practicable mode of voting on his grievance. For that purpose he selects two persons. One is Mr. MCKINLEY. Of him the Governor says that we cried for war with such resistless fervor that we forced him into it unprepared, and he wants to know whether we have so soon made up our minds not to sustain him. Frankly, Governor, in this election we shall neither sustain nor refuse to sustain him, so far as his going to war is concerned. We cannot. A vote for ROOSEVELT would not do one, a vote for VAN WYCK or BACON would not do the other.

The other person to whom Gov. BLACK applies his notion of the debt the people owe to a faithful servant is—of all public men of the day—Mr. ALGER. Here are his amazing words:

> "And with him [the President] through all this tempest stood one whom I shall name, because he has so often suffered at the hands of the unthinking and the unjust—a hero in the last war, a statesman in this, courageous, upright, the Secretary of War has stood, performing his duty, and has not been swerved therefrom either by the perils of war or the aspersions of his countrymen."

Strictly speaking, Mr. ALGER is not directly an issue in this election any more than the President. A vote for ROOSEVELT would hardly be an indorsement of him, because the Colonel and he are on record as differing very widely on the conduct of the War Department. Indirectly ALGER can be made an issue by such speeches as that of Gov. BLACK. If prominent Republicans appeal to us to vote for ROOSEVELT on the ground that ALGER is a hero and a statesman, courageous and upright, who cannot be swerved from performing his duty, we may be excused if we accept the issue. Those of us who are aware that ALGER in the last war was the reverse of a hero, who know that he is not a statesman but a petty politician, that he is a moral coward, unfair, devious, and selfish in motive and method, must, of course, if we accept Gov. BLACK'S issue, vote against his candidate on that issue. Probably most of the Republican politicians agree with the Governor and see nothing out of the way in ALGER'S character and course. The Governor stands by ALGER exactly as the President does, and the party leaders are likely to sympathize with them both. But it is an evidence of hardihood rather than of wisdom to parade the fact.

Another issue Gov. BLACK makes. He is, in fact, challenged to it by the explicit arguments of Judge VAN WYCK. It is his law for taking the "starch" out of the civil service law. The Governor stands by that. He says it was right and necessary, that the rules "handcuffed and blinded" "those in places of great responsibility," "while the business of their office is done by others whose character they do not know, and in whose selection they had no voice." There is not a particle of evidence for any such view. The men in places of great responsibility who have found that the competitive system gave them the best service they ever had at the lowest cost, and who have testified to that effect, include all the best officials of the Federal and State service. Gov. BLACK'S statement is conspicuously—we fear that it is consciously—inexact. But here again he raises an issue as to which the body of Republican politicians would undoubtedly agree with him. On this, as on the one above described, sensible men who know the facts and are guided by them will not agree with him.

TWO LEADERS.

When this campaign began, the Democrats of New York were in the possession of the two winning issues. Neither was of their own framing. Both had been prepared and presented to them by the Republicans. In National politics there was Algerism. In State politics there were the canal frauds. The Republicans recognized the force of these issues by attempting to break it.

To divert our attention from Algerism they asked us to look abroad at our acquisitions, to Puerto Rico, to the Philippines. They asked us to "elevate our vision" so that we should not see what was going on under our noses, and to stop our ears that we might not hear the stories of neglect and improvidence that every returning soldier had to tell, and the expressions of disgust with the criminal mismanagement of the War Department to which every competent officer of the army gave utterance in private.

From the canal frauds they endeavored to divert attention by refusing to renominate the Governor who was identified with them, and by talking about the fighting of our ships in Manila Bay and Santiago and of our men at San Juan and El Caney as if these were Republican exploits.

But the Republican politicians were well aware that all this was of no avail, that Republican crimes and blunders made the Democratic opportunity. It seemed a walk-over for the Democrats as much in 1898 as it had seemed in 1893.

But in 1898, as in 1893, JESHURUN waxed fat and kicked. In 1893 JESHURUN, in the person of Senator HILL, thought a new issue could safely be injected into the campaign by nominating to the highest judicial office in the State a man who had been declared and proved by the Bar Association unfit for judicial office. The result was that not only was the unworthy candidate beaten by 100,000 votes, but that he dragged down to defeat the whole Democratic ticket along with him.

In 1898 JESHURUN, in the person of Mr. CROKER, thinks that the issues made by the Republicans are so certain to give the Democrats the victory that he can afford to inject a new issue on his account. He injects it in the refusal to renominate a Judge who has served faithfully and acceptably, and he is even emboldened to give to inquiring lawyers his real reason that the Judge in question had not been sufficiently subservient to himself.

What the result may be of adding a Croker issue to the issues made by the Republicans remains to be seen. But it is already evident that the injection of this issue is the only obstacle in the way of a Democratic victory.

MR. HENRY NORMAN'S CABLE LETTERS.

Mr. HENRY NORMAN, the successor of Mr. HAROLD FREDERIC as London correspondent of THE TIMES, is a man of cosmopolitan experience and knowledge. The political questions and public affairs of all Europe will be interpreted to the readers of THE TIMES by a pen accustomed to treat them with understanding and authority. It will be remembered that Mr. NORMAN writes the striking review of British foreign affairs printed in Cosmopolis under the title of "The Globe and the Island." But the complex problems of the Far East, of Egypt, and of the Transvaal are equally within his grasp, and he is as much at home with our interests and intentions in the Antilles and the Philippines as he is with English home politics.

Although born an Englishman, Mr. NORMAN'S two years at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1881, and his frequent trips and long sojourns here have given him a thorough understanding of the character and habits of thought of the American people. Nobody who wants to be well informed about the policies, interests, and affairs of other nations than our own can very well afford to miss Mr. NORMAN'S cable letters to THE TIMES, the first of which will be published next Sunday, Nov. 6.

Again we must urge readers of THE TIMES who wish to have the Saturday edition, including the weekly REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, to leave an advance order with the newsman. The Saturday issue of THE TIMES is not returnable. Newsmen cannot return unsold copies. For this reason we have requested all dealers to order only such a number of copies as they are confident they can sell, as we do not wish them to suffer any loss on copies not sold. The only sure way to get THE TIMES of Saturday, therefore, is to order it in advance. This will be a favor to the newsdealer, enabling him to know what his sales will be, and it will spare the intending reader the disappointment of being unable to procure a copy of the Book Supplement.

With singular magnanimity, Col. ROOSEVELT is continually calling upon his fellow-citizens to "sustain the Administration" by voting for him. But we do not observe that the Administration is sustaining Col. ROOSEVELT. Of course, the President cannot be expected to come into New York and make speeches for the Colonel. But even the President is not a more conspicuous and characterizing representative of the Administration than the Secretary of War. Why does not Secretary ALGER take the stump for the Colonel of the Rough Riders? That would be the best way of getting an authentic statement of opinion in this State about "the Administration." But fancy the consternation of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee at being called upon to "make dates" for Secretary ALGER!

The Kaiser of Germany may not be an epoch-making sovereign, but he is the most copy-making sovereign now extant. Whatever extravagant expectations might have been formed of his visit to Jerusalem, the reality bears them out. He announces that, "thanks to the benevolent intervention of the Sultan," he has been enabled to "acquire the abode of the VIRGIN MARY at Jerusalem." Considering the consideration which he gave in advance for the benevolent intervention, the acquisition must be regarded as the most remarkable "real estate transaction" reported in history.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Why," asks The Boston Globe, in a tone which, to our sensitive ears, sounds strangely like one of reprehension, "why does THE NEW YORK TIMES persist in calling it 'Puerto Rico,' now that the island is part of the United States?" The question is peculiar in several ways. One eccentricity, judged by the standards of this and other cities where newspaper men try to write an approximation to good English, is the position, in the query, of the word "it," far ahead of "island"—a position unforeseen of grammarians, else would they have provided pronouns with "subsequents" as well as with "antecedents." Points like that, however, are too small for the journalists of modern Boston to notice, so we will resist the impulse to dwell upon it, and pass at once to the second cause of astonishment which is presented by our contemporary's question. Isolated as Boston is from this country, it does seem that The Globe might have avoided the mistake of assuming that the island mentioned is already "a part of the United States." Why, down here, even the members of the Club for Political Study know that Puerto Rico is a possession of the United States, not a part of it. But let that pass, too. We are willing to admit that The Globe really wants to know why THE TIMES calls the island "Puerto Rico," and, more than that, we are willing both to satisfy its curiosity and to confess that the designation might easily be bettered. Listen: THE TIMES calls the island "Puerto Rico" because "Puerto Rico" is the name of the island. The reason strikes us as a fairly good one. To be sure, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the Century Dictionary, and several other treasuries of useful misinformation, favor "Porto Rico," which is Portuguese—if it isn't a mere stupid blunder—but that is hardly an excuse for choosing the inaccurate form. For "Puerto Rico," in the abstract, we have no defense to make. An island obviously is not a port, rich, or other, and if Congress decides to give this particular island a new name, THE TIMES will approve the decision. The natives, before the Spaniards slaughtered them, called it "Borinquen," or something to that effect. "Borinquen" isn't very pretty, but it would do well enough, and its revival would be, perhaps, a sort of consolation for the murdered indigines.

—Interesting information in regard to the Tagalas, who are the most advanced and intelligent "natives" in the Philippines, is given in a pamphlet just issued by Dr. DANIEL G. BRINTON of the University of Pennsylvania. These Tagalas, who occupy central and southern Luzon, are of a comparatively pure Malayan type, and their most encouraging trait is a keen love for gain. This implies the existence in them of the commercial instinct, and that in turn involves an appreciation of the benefits to be derived from law, order, and honesty. Their language, called Tagalog, is highly developed, harmonious, and, to a linguist, easy of acquisition. It has been a written language since the earliest known times, and it has an extensive literature. This, according to the Spanish missionaries, the only people familiar with it, is frivolous and worthless—a verdict easily explicable on other than literary grounds, and not to be accepted without question. The Tagalas write a script exactly like that to be found on Buddhist monuments in India, dating back to 500 B. C. Poets abound among this race, and fluent improvisation is a common accomplishment. Their rhythm, says Dr. BRINTON, is by both accent and metre, but their rhyme is only assonance, in which terminal consonants and quantity do not count at all, while identity of vowels counts for everything. Tagalog poetry does not, indeed, rhyme to the English ear, though it does to the Tagalas, who, to use English equivalents, would find harmony of sound in lines ending with "man" and "sud," "usual" and "perhaps." Of a closely related tribe it is recorded that they are "uncommonly honorable, stealing only girls and horses." These two forms of theft they practice merely out of regard for ancestral custom, and, therefore, it seems they cannot fairly be subjected to criticism by moralists. Evidently the Philippines offer a promising field for several American poets, and for not a few people who are extremely unpopular out West!

—It has pleased our Gallic contemporary, the Courrier des Etats Unis, to exclaim: "And yet they say the French are an irritable people!" and then to relate this incident: "Some days ago there was performed at Debreczin, in Hungary, a play entitled 'Captain Dreyfus.' Not a chair was left in its place on the floor. The instruments of the musicians, canes, umbrellas, opera glasses flew through the air. The actors would have been torn to pieces by the audience if they had not been protected and taken to their lodgings by the police. It is needless to say that this first performance had no second." And there the tale ends for all the readers of our Gallic contemporary will ever know—unless they are wise enough to supplement information from that source by reading also papers like THE TIMES—papers that tell stories in full and do not care to create false impressions. The details of the riot at Debreczin happen to be known to us. The actors were mobbed, indeed—at least some of them were—but it was not for presenting a play that had Capt. DREYFUS for hero. As a matter of fact, the impulsive Hungarians highly approved of the drama as a drama, but they forgot that the Esterhazy and military judges on the stage were not real villains. Carried away by virtuous indignation at cruel and cowardly wrongs too accurately portrayed, the spectators first hissed the fictitious scoundrels, then began to throw convenient missiles, and finally, being quite maddened with rage, clamored for the lives of the wretched Captain's persecutors. This addition changes the moral of the story. One cannot help wondering why our Gallic contemporary cut its narrative so short.

—A Jersey genius, report hath it, bases great hopes of fame and profit on the fact that he has invented, and is ready to manufacture in any quantities, an artificial tobacco, which is both much cheaper and much better than the genuine article. Had the Jersey genius told no more than this, the unregenerate part of humanity—most of it, that is—would have been stirred to envious excitement by his proclamation, and he would have been regarded as a man sure to acquire boundless wealth within a year. But he gave details, and the details prove that he won't make 10 cents in ten years. The new tobacco, he says, looks, tastes, smells, and burns exactly like real tobacco, from which it differs only in that it contains no nicotine, and therefore produces no deleterious effects. And this he calls superiority! What does he suppose men smoke for? Tobacco without nicotine will sell when there is a demand for whisky that does not intoxicate, and for opium that does not make folks sleep.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fear the obstacles encountered by our commission in Paris were more embarrassing than has been believed, and not altogether by reason of the Cuban and Puerto Rican debts. Possibly they have in part come from a state of mind in both countries unlike that which existed two months ago when the protocol was signed. The commission is required by the protocol to conclude a treaty of peace. On our side it is, of course, to be ratified by the Senate and by two-thirds of the Senators present. The protocol contained several specific engagements on the part of Spain in consideration of a cessation of hostilities. They were an immediate relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over and rights in Cuba, an immediate cession to the United States of Puerto Rico and the other islands in the Antilles, an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by us, finally, an immediate evacuation of all those islands.

Spain promised to surrender all her Government rights in Cuba and the Antilles, which, of course, included the rights in land, public buildings, and the fixtures attached to the land. Nothing was said about duties and obligations in the Antilles, or contracts by her, such as debts. Possibly a specific allusion to the latter in the protocol was an oversight, but probably it was intentional. It may be that the negotiators of the protocol deemed that the specific stipulations by Spain covered her debts incurred for Cuba and for all the Antilles, and left them to be taken care of by herself as a condition of an armistice.

After the Antilles came the Philippines, which were treated in the protocol separately and quite by themselves. The commission, it is to be borne in mind, must make a treaty of peace and not, it is to be assumed, by a mere majority of the ten, but by the votes of the five Americans and of the five Spaniards. If either five refuse, there cannot be a treaty, although the protocol has stipulated that the commission shall conclude one.

The first protocol stipulation, under the head of the Philippines, is that the United States, "pending a conclusion of a treaty of peace," shall occupy the bay and harbor of Manila. Such military occupation as defined by public law is to exist until a treaty of peace has been concluded. Thus the United States have, under the protocol, a specific cession forever of the Antilles, one Ladrone, and the temporary occupation of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila. The remainder of the Philippines not mentioned remain Spanish until ceded away. The third clause of the protocol is the critical one. There are two possible interpretations of that clause. One is that the commission must decide what shall be the form of control and government of the Philippines, under the sovereignty and ownership of Spain; but the commission has not been empowered to transfer that sovereignty and ownership to the people of the United States, to the people of the Philippines, or to any other Government. That interpretation implies that the commission can decide for all time by whom and in what manner, under the sovereignty of Spain, the Philippines shall be governed, whether or not Spain quite assents to that last condition. She is reported as insisting that the commission cannot transfer the sovereignty and ownership of the Philippines to the United States or to any other power, which probably is not our interpretation. The other conflicting interpretation is that both Governments have stipulated that the commission shall be supreme over the Philippines and can bestow them to any nation, Government, or people it pleases, regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

If the protocol has given power to the commission to transfer the sovereignty and ownership of the Philippines to the United States, then has it imparted to the commission the power to prescribe the form of government Congress shall enact. The language of the third clause is ambiguous, and is not called apt and felicitous enough for a transaction so enormous as the determination of the jurisdiction of 8,000,000 of people.

Perhaps the news that comes intermittently from Paris in regard to a reference of something or other to arbitration means a reference to decide what power by the protocol the commission has to peremptorily fix the future fate of all the Philippines. The protocol does not contain any stipulation for an umpire in case the five Americans and the five Spaniards cannot agree. The text of the protocol has not been made public. The substance of it was given to the press on Aug. 13. The third clause, which is the critical one, has appeared in various forms in the press as follows: (1) "Shall determine and control the disposition of the Philippines"; (2) "Shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines"; (3) "Shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines."

PERRY BELMONT.

New York, Nov. 1, 1898.

OVERWORKED DELIVERY CLERKS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Consumers' League of the City of New York is eager to enlist the sympathies of the public in an effort to shorten the hours of work of those in charge of the delivery department in our large stores. Convinced as we are that a great measure of the lack of sympathy toward those who serve us is purely from ignorance, we feel confident that with a large proportion of shoppers a word will be sufficient to call attention to the palpable unfairness of forcing the delivery clerks to labor nightly until 8, 9, and 10 o'clock. There are emergencies, no doubt, and no one will be so foolish as to gainsay this, when an immediate delivery of goods purchased is imperative, but emergencies are rare, and the pernicious custom of sending out great heavily laden wagons at 6 P. M. could only have come about from the customers' unthinking demand for an immediate delivery, while if they thought it over they would in a moment say to themselves: "Why, to-morrow will do me quite as well." Are we to expect much from a society where hundreds of intelligent young men are worked from 8 A. M. until 9 or 10 at night, and during busy seasons until 11 and 12 o'clock? Are they expected to have no tastes, no desires for a little life, a little pleasure, a little quiet time with a book? Is life meant to be all drudgery, drudgery, for any of us?

A quiet word, if we purchase in the afternoon, to the clerk who sells us what we want, such as "Mark that for to-morrow's delivery, please, unless it can be delivered before 6 P. M. to-day," and this injustice would soon right itself. It is we—we, the buyers—who make these evils. The owners of these stores and wagons and horses do not care to overwork their employes—it is no gain to them; they merely strive to please their customers. Two wagons at 9 A. M. in place of 6 P. M. and earlier afternoon deliveries would be quite the same to them, and with the buyers lies the responsibility.

MAUD NATHAN,
President Consumers' League of New York.
New York, Nov. 1, 1898.

THE INDEPENDENTS' PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Citizens' Union State Party has put in nomination its ticket, headed by Theodore Bacon, on a platform of opposition to boss rule and boss nominations. The past thirty years—not to go further back—have witnessed many "independent movements," some of which have been successful, while the majority have failed. But even when success at the polls has been the result of a hard-fought independent campaign, we have never seen any lasting change in political methods brought about. Independents and reformers, when roused to action, have formed a hasty and loose-jointed organization, which has copied the political methods of their opponents and which has rapidly gone to pieces after election day.

At times we have seen more determined efforts at opposition to ring methods, as witness the County Democracy, the State Democracy, and the National Democracy, but the melancholy fate of these organizations ought to convince us that as long as we employ Tammany and Platt methods to fight Tammany and Platt, Tammany and Platt being experts and the independents mere amateurs, Tammany and Platt will surely win. Reformers, in their eagerness and enthusiasm, often forget this, but the average voter does not, and hence his reluctance to enter into reform movements, even when he is in hearty sympathy with the objects sought to be accomplished.

But the situation to-day differs widely from former ones, for to-day the subject which is uppermost in the minds of persistent independents and to which they are giving most earnest thought is that of nomination reform. The laws governing the casting and counting of the ballots are fairly satisfactory; the official ballot, despite its shortcomings, is an improvement on the old unofficial ballot, but the subject of nomination is yet untouched by reform. The new primary election law, passed last year, will accomplish little more than to direct attention to the subject and keep it uppermost.

In this situation the new Independent State Party comes forward to proclaim its opposition to boss rule and to do what no former independent movement has done—to declare that it means to seek to accomplish the destruction of the bosses not by using the old methods which have failed so often, but by discarding them altogether and substituting for them the system of primary reform which will enable each voter to get to the primary and indicate his individual choice of candidates for each office to be voted. Away with the delegate convention system! Give us the direct nomination in the primaries for all candidates. This we know the bosses will never give us. This the new State party promises us. And it does more, for it promises, as I understand it, not merely to agitate for the enactment into law of this reform, but at once to adopt it within its own ranks, and so to become an object lesson to parties and voters of the reform it advocates.

It seems to me that at last we have found a band of reformers with a practical, definite, positive programme instead of the temporary, hazy, negative one of mere opposition, offered by former bands of independents. On this platform I shall vote for Theodore Bacon and the independent ticket.

E. L. HEYDECKER.

New York, Oct. 30, 1898.

A PLEA IN RHYME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Teddy and Others See It.

Fellow-citizens, now listen while the issues I relate,
They are issues of the Nation; we have none in New York State.
Let us cheer for Bill McKinley, who, by the way, of late
Has appointed a commission to see if things were straight.
Hurrah for me and the Heroes of the Santiago fight,
I tell you that's the question that puts things out of sight.
We must have a larger Navy to protect the State Canals;
To defend those noble heroes, Lou Payn, Aldridge, and their pals.
Yes, the Army, too, must be increased, and left to starve as well.
We'll need Marines to cast their votes, as far as I can tell.
Three cheers now for Old Glory, ring it out for all you're worth.
We'll have no flat money, no, we want the best on Earth.
Let us pay our honest taxes and help support the State.
I did not always hold to this, but have been forced of late.
'Twould be ruin to defeat me, these are no Platt-itudes,
The Democrats are Spaniards, and, of course, are bound to lose.

What fools, indeed, we mortals be to listen to such talk
I wonder, like the Spaniards, does he think we're made of pork?

FRANK G. QUINN.

439 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Usual Thing.

All campaign lies not well nailed down will be carried away and put into general circulation this evening.—Chicago Tribune.

Official Confirmation.

According to the Coroner's jury at Virden, all those victims of the late riot who have been buried about two weeks are dead.—Chicago Record.

An Honest Politician.

First Reformer—I suppose you are in favor of the movement for a single tax?

Second Reformer—I have taken a position much in advance of that. I am in favor of having no tax at all.—Boston Transcript.

Non-committal.

Alderman's Wife—I see that the members of the Spanish Cortes don't get any salary at all. I wonder how they live?

Alderman—Maria, I never divulge professional secrets, especially to women.—Chicago News.

THE LITTLE FACE AGAINST THE PANE.

Birch Arnold in Detroit Journal.

What though life is full of trouble,
In its strife for daily bread,
And we ofttimes say in sadness
The only happy are the dead;
Yet I find in life a pleasure
Naught can ever render vain,
While I see each night and morning
A little face against the pane!

When I say "Good-bye" at morning,
When I cry "Hello" at night,
First and last upon my vision
Lingers long the lovely sight;
Baby hands, so sweet and dimpled,
Throwing kisses that remain
In my heart, beside the pictured
Little face against the pane!

Oft I hear her calling "Papa"
Half way down the block, maybe,
While her loving accents linger
In my ears to comfort me.
All the day of toil and trouble,
Helping heart, and hope sustain,
Simply with the joy of loving
The little face against the pane!

Ah, no cup of earth can equal
For its purity and bliss
The nectared wine that thrills my being
In my baby's tender kiss;
Which, like dew upon the roses,
All day on my life has lain,
And at night I know there's waiting
A little face against the pane!

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is formally announced in London that the wedding of the Earl of Strafford and Mrs. Samuel Colgate of New York will be celebrated in Paris on Nov. 18. If this announcement is correct Mrs. Colgate will have to sail within a very few days for France. She is at present at New Hamburg, on the Hudson, and as yet has given no official confirmation of the report that she is to become the Countess of Strafford.

***

Another daughter has arrived at Wheatley, the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Morgan, near Westbury, L. I. As the terms of Mr. Morgan's inheritance are understood, the arrival of this daughter means the addition of a goodly amount to his already large fortune. The number of olive branches, each bearing a golden spoon in his or her mouth, who have blessed the Morgan household since Mr. Morgan's second marriage to Miss Lizzie Moran, has increased so rapidly that Mr. and Mrs. Morgan's many friends are sometimes a little puzzled to count correctly.

***

Among the arrivals at the Astoria yesterday was the Earl of Ava, who is on his way home to England from British Columbia, where he has been on a prospecting tour. The Earl returned via Toronto, where he tarried a few days. Among those recently dining or lunching at the Astoria have been Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett and Miss Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont, and Mrs. William Jay, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McDonough. Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman have been seized with that most delightful of all fads, if one has the means and time to gratify it, the desire for travel, and although they only returned from Europe a few weeks ago, are now on a jaunt in Canada. They purpose making a stay at Newport before returning to this city for the Winter.

***

Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach died at her Winter residence, Armsmear, in Hartford, Conn., on Monday. She was Miss Nettie Hart Jarvis of Hartford, and was a sister of Mrs. Samuel Colt. Mrs. Beach spent her Summers at Newport for many years, and her cottage on Kay Street was noted for its hospitality, both during her husband's lifetime and since his death ten years ago. Mrs. Beach's daughter, Miss Lizzie Beach, married Mr. Charles Robinson of this city four years ago. By a strange coincidence Mr. Frank T. Robinson, the father of Mr. Charles Robinson, and the well-known yachtsman, died at the Gilsey House in this city about the same hour that Mrs. Beach breathed her last at Hartford, so that Mr. and Mrs. Robinson lost, respectively, their father and mother at the same time.

***

The 2d of November is fast becoming to a large and growing number of people in America what the 1st of August is to English society. Not only does the open season for wild fowl begin on that day in Maryland, which means so much to so many people, but that luscious "bird," as it has been called, the terrapin, also comes in season to-day. Small wonder is it that the faces of the inhabitants of Baltimore are to-day wreathed in smiles, and that an equally pleasant expression plays upon the features of restaurant and hotel keepers all over the country, as they revise their bills of fare and cheerfully inscribe upon them canvas-back, red-head, and mallard ducks and terrapin, price—so much. At Havre de Grace the local gunners and members of the sporting fraternity have been anxiously awaiting the promised hour of the sporting season's opening. A number of annual visitors to the Chesapeake Flats have already arrived there, and among these are Mr. Walter Patten of Long Branch on his steam yacht, and Mr. Charles R. Flint, who has a number of friends with him on his steam yacht Sanibel. There have been comparatively few ducks on the Chesapeake except of the sort called "trash ducks," and which include widgeon gray and black ducks, until recently, but the full moon and northerly winds of the past few days have brought the birds in well, and there should be good shooting to-day.

***

Dr. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, owner of the steam yacht Nydia, and familiarly known as "Bromo Seltzer" Emerson, has recently arranged for the exclusive shooting privileges of the extensive Virginia game preserve known as "Fauntleroys," and which is noted for its partridges. Dr. Emerson will probably make "Fauntleroys" part of a great game preserve which he is ambitious to own and stock. Dr. Emerson intends making a cruise to the West Indies on the Nydia during the coming Winter, and will stop on his return in Florida to fish for tarpon.

***

The managers of the entertainment in aid of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association which was to have been given at the Astoria yesterday, on the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, but which was postponed chiefly for the reason that society is still out of town, have not yet decided upon the date for the entertainment. If they do not decide on some date next week, the affair will probably go over until December, as the Horse Show will fill the week beginning Nov. 14. Thanksgiving will fall in the next week, beginning Nov. 21, and the opera season will open on Nov. 28. The Astoria ballroom has been offered free of charge to Mrs. Richard Irvin and the other ladies interested in this charity by Mr. Boldt, as is his annual custom.

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The wedding of Mr. F. Norton Goddard and Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop, which it has been erroneously announced will be celebrated at Grace Church Chantry on Sunday, Nov. 20, will take place there at noon on Saturday, Nov. 19. Mr. Goddard and Miss Winthrop's engagement was announced last Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Di Zerega gave a delightful informal "Hallow'een" party on Monday evening at their country place in Lawrence Park. There were the usual games, bobbing for apples, and the traditional mirror walk. It was almost a family affair, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold, Mr. Lester del Garcia, and Miss Gertrude Barclay. Mr. and Mrs. Di Zerega will return to town for the Winter after the Horse Show.

***

There was some excitement at Newport on Monday over the fire in the Royal Phelps Carroll house on Clay Street. Only a few hundred dollars' worth of damage was done, however, although the furniture and paintings and heads of beasts in the dining room were much injured by smoke and water. Departures still continue to be the order of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, and Mr. and Mr. W. P. Thompson have closed their cottages and returned to this city. The Casino was closed for the season yesterday.

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The nomination of Mr. A. Livingston Mason for Mayor of Newport on the Republican ticket is one which gives great satisfaction to the cottagers and Summer residents, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Mason are very popular. Mrs. Mason was the daughter of the late Isaac Hartshorn, and Halidon Hall, at Newport, where the Masons have lived since their marriage, was the Hartshorn homestead. It was Mrs. Mason, with the aid of Miss Ketcltas, who opened the cottage on Halidon Hill for the sick soldiers from Montauk, and who gave her personal attention to caring for and nursing the unfortunates. Mr. Mason is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Hope Club of Providence, and various historical societies.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice still keep their Newport villa open, and Miss Helen Brice has been passing a few days in Boston. Mrs. Kernochan is at Tuxedo, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who left Newport for this city last week, has been at the Virginia hot springs for a few days.

***

Lenox is also beginning to feel the approach of Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have been in town since Saturday, and Miss Lila Sloane was in the city yesterday,

maid of honor, quite an innovation. These will be Miss Mabel Johnson and Miss Gertrude Ciggett. Bridesmaids and maids of honor will wear white lace frocks and short tulle veils, with Prince of Wales feathers. Comte Louis de Sibour will be best man, and the ushers include Anson Phelps Stokes, Redmond Cross, Dunn McKee, Brinkerhoff Thorn, and Edward L. Trudeau of this city, Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, and George Howard and Corcoran Thom of Washington, all of whom were classmates of the bridegroom at Yale. M. de Sibour is related to many American families, and has lived in this country the major portion of his life.

***

Chicago is much interested in the visit to that city of Mrs. John R. Brooke, who has been passing a fortnight there, before joining Gen. Brooke in Puerto Rico, where he is both commanding General and Military Governor. Mrs. Brooke will have to live in the Governor's Palace at San Juan, which, it seems, has not any of the evidences of Western civilization. It has to be entirely refurnished. When she left Chicago last Monday she took with her a Chinese cook, an English housemaid, and a Spanish butler. This is the second time in her life that Mrs. Brooke has lived in a palace. The year before her marriage to Gen. Brooke she passed in Washington at the White House, where she lived with her aunt, Mrs. Hayes. Her wedding took place in that notable mansion.

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The latest and most peculiar fad in Boston society is the practicing of Christian Science, which has taken quite a hold on the fashionable world there. Mrs. Montgomery Sears is one of those most interested, and Mrs. Winslow, and her daughter, Miss Winslow, who was at one time quite a famous American beauty abroad, have been, according to a recent letter, expounding and lecturing on the principles and tenets of the faith. Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, of course, has taken it up, and has been giving dinners to Christian Scientists. So far the cult has not reached New York society, although it has been much in evidence in the city for a long time.

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It is now rumored that Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock will give a series of talks this Winter on the Klondike, from which she and Miss Van Buren of Tenafly, N. J., have just returned. Mrs. Hitchcock has been in Seattle and San Francisco, and has been the recipient of much hospitality in the West.

***

Among the visitors to New York this week were Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean of Washington, who came here to find a landscape gardener to beautify the grounds of College Villa, the magnificent new property near Washington which has just been purchased by Mr. McLean. There seems to be a dearth of landscape gardeners, even in New York, and this is the third application within a month from other cities for such a craftsman—if horticulture can be considered a craft rather than an art. Miss Beatrix Cadwallader Jones is one of the very few landscape gardeners in this city, and she has taken it up more or less as a fad. She has had any amount of orders, and her absence abroad seems to have left an absolute void in the profession of landscape gardening.

MR. ROSENTHAL'S RECITALS.

The Pianist Still Drawing Crowds at Carnegie Hall.

There is not any room for doubt that this public likes to hear Moriz Rosenthal play upon the piano. His third recital took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, and there were very few empty seats in that large auditorium. The assemblage listened most attentively to the entire performance, applauded ecstatically after the delivery of those numbers which best displayed this pianist's especial characteristics, and remained at the close of the entertainment to call the player out and ask him to play some more. No pianist could ask for more honors, and it must be said for Mr. Rosenthal that he behaves with the most charming modesty under the stress of adulation.

The programme issued by the person having the privilege of supplying these commodities to Carnegie Hall was incorrect yesterday, as it too frequently is. Mr. Rosenthal played Beethoven's sonata, Opus 81; a nocturne by Field, Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," Ludwig Schytte's sonata in B major, Opus 53; a nocturne in E flat major, the barcarolle, and the "Butterfly" étude by Chopin, the Schubert-Liszt "Lindenbaum," an étude de concert by Schlözer, and his own romanza and "Wiener Carneval." Mr. Rosenthal's performance of these numbers constituted the most consistently good recital he has given in the course of his present visit. He played the Beethoven sonata in a dignified, thoughtful, and elevated style, which, if it lacked something in tenderness and was inclined toward austerity by the sobriety of its color, was neither poor nor unsuggestive. He gave his audience a warmer reading of the first two movements of the Schytte sonata, movements which are without profundity, yet are imbued with sentiment. The last movement of the sonata is a bit of technical difficulty, but Mr. Rosenthal delights in scaling such acclivities.

In the Chopin numbers the pianist was particularly happy in the barcarolle, which he played with more variety of color than he is wont to give us, and with delightful rhythmic incisiveness. In the "Butterfly" étude and the Schlözer study he displayed the amazing development of his wrist, while in his own "Wiener Carneval"—it ought to be called "Technic Carnival"—he did almost everything that can be done on a piano. The audience applauded most enthusiastically those works in which Mr. Rosenthal performed his most astonishing feats.

INQUIRY FOR CARL LOEWENSTEIN.

His Withdrawal from Concert Schemes Leaves Affairs in Bad Shape.

The announcement made Monday by Carl Loewenstein of his withdrawal from the management of the Waldorf-Astoria and New York Orchestra concerts has left the affairs of both these enterprises in an unsettled condition. All day yesterday inquiries were being made at Mr. Loewenstein's office, 2 West Thirty-third Street, by subscribers to his concerts, as to what he proposed doing, but his representatives were unable to give the callers any satisfaction. They have not seen Mr. Loewenstein for two days, but it is understood that Emil Paur is endeavoring to secure some financial backing among his friends, and in the event of his being successful the New York Orchestra concerts as scheduled will continue.

Regarding the Waldorf-Astoria concerts, Mr. Boldt of the hotel said last night that these would not be given under any circumstances, as he has for a long time maintained that this was not a year for orchestral music, but one for the followers of vocal music. With the extraordinary season of grand opera approaching at the Metropolitan Opera House, he was unable to see where Mr. Loewenstein could make a success of the contemplated concerts, and he did all in his power to discourage him and get him to abandon the idea.

Miss Hilda Spong Here.

Miss Hilda Spong, the new leading woman of the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company, arrived yesterday morning on the Atlantic Transport liner Marquette from England. Miss Spong, when seen in Daniel Frohman's office, said she was glad to be in America, as she had always wished to visit this country and play a leading rôle. "My contract with Mr. Frohman only calls for an engagement of ten months," Miss Spong said, "but I hope to remain here longer. I have done very little work since I appeared in the part of Imogene Parrott in 'Trelawney of the Wells' last July in London." Miss Spong comes originally from Australia, where she made her professional début, and during the last two and a half years has been appearing in various productions, including "The Duchess of Coolgardie," "The Two Vagrants," and "The Children of the King."

Memorial Tablet to Mrs. H. C. Houghton

There will be unveiled this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the chapel of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street and 30 East Thirtieth Street, a bronze tablet in memory of the late President of the society, Mrs. Henry C. Houghton. The Rev. Dr. F. Mason North will preside at the service. The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce will deliver an address, and the home children will sing.

Solomon Day's Body Found in River.

The body of Benjamin Solomon, six years old, who disappeared from his home at 318 East Ninetieth Street three weeks ago, was found in the East River at the foot of Ninety-first Street yesterday afternoon. It had probably been in the river since the lad disappeared. The boy's father identified the body.

"PEACE!" THE KAISER'S CRY

Proclaims at Jerusalem His Ardent Hope that It May Not Be Disturbed.

GIFT OF LAND AT MOUNT ZION

Supposed Former Abode of the Virgin, Presented to Him by the Sultan, Donated in Turn to the German Catholics.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1.—At the ceremony of consecrating the Church of the Redeemer yesterday Emperor William of Germany made an earnest appeal for peace.

Before the ceremony at the church, the Emperor went to Mount Zion where occurred the ceremony of hoisting the German and Turkish flags on a piece of ground which, according to tradition, was formerly occupied by the abode of the Virgin Mary, and which the Sultan presented to the German Emperor. The latter subsequently formally presented the ground to the German Catholics.

The consecration ceremony at the Church of the Redeemer was attended with the greatest pomp. Early in the morning huge crowds began to collect to witness the imperial cortège. The route was lined with Turkish troops and German sailors.

Emperor William and the Empress drove to the Tower of Babel, from which point they walked to the church, the Emperor in the white uniform of the German Guards and the Empress in a gray costume, both wearing numerous decorations.

As their Majesties entered the church and passed to the altar, preceded by the officiating clergy, bearing the sacramental insignia, the organ pealed forth a triumphal march.

The church was filled with uniformed officials.

In the courses of the service, which was very impressive, Emperor William read the constitution of the church, and expressed the hope that the ministrations there would be followed by the divine blessings.

Cardinal Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, whom the Emperor had informed of his acquisition of the abode of the Virgin, replied, saying:

"Your Majesty has added a new link to the chain of recurrent proofs of your just disposition and sovereign solicitude for your Catholic subjects, and at the same time you have instituted a lasting inheritance which has given joy to the whole of Catholic Christianity and will always be held and cherished by German Catholics in grateful remembrance of an Emperor's magnanimity."

At the close of the proceedings the Emperor read an address, during which he said:

"From Jerusalem came the light in splendor from which the German nation became great and glorious, and what the Germanic peoples have become they became under the banner of the cross, the emblem of self-sacrificing charity.

"Voicing my ardent hope, I repeat to all the cry that rang out nearly two thousand years ago: 'Peace on earth!'"

His Majesty then renewed the vow of his ancestors, saying:

"I and my house will serve the Lord."

The Emperor afterward called upon all present to make the same vow, concluding with a prayer that God grant that confidence in the Almighty, brotherly love, resignation in suffering, and efficient work may remain the German nation's noblest ornament, and that the spirit of peace may more and more permeate and hallow the Evangelical Church."

The Emperor afterward sent the following telegram to the Pope:

"I am happy to be able to inform your Holiness that, thanks to the benevolent intervention of his Majesty the Sultan, who has not hesitated to give me this proof of his personal friendship, I have been able to acquire at Jerusalem the abode of the Holy Virgin. I decided to place this ground, consecrated by so many pious memories, at the disposal of my Catholic subjects. It rejoices my heart to be able thus to prove how dear to me are the religious interests of the Catholics whom divine Providence has placed in my care.

"I beg your Holiness to accept the assurance of my sincere attachment."

The Pope replied, thanking his Majesty and expressing satisfaction at the gift, for which he was sure the German Catholics would be deeply grateful.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S MISTAKE.

Thought Mrs. Oscar Straus Was the Wife of Another Diplomat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—It appears that Emperor William made an amusing mistake at the reception which preceded the gala banquet given in his honor by the Sultan at the palace last Friday.

Evidently mistaking Mrs. Oscar Straus, wife of the United States Minister to Turkey, for the wife of another diplomatist, the Emperor said he knew her Queen very well.

Mrs. Straus quickly replied: "I presume your Majesty refers to Mrs. McKinley."

Emperor William was evidently much entertained by his own error.

WHY THE KAISER CANNOT VISIT US.

Tells Minister Straus that the Journey Would Occupy Too Much Time.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that at last Friday's gala banquet at the palace Mr. Straus, the American Minister to Turkey, invited Emperor William to visit the United States.

The Emperor replied that he would long ago have made the voyage, but that America was so great and offered so many interesting sights that he could not gratify his wish, as the journey would occupy too much time.

AUSTRIAN EMIGRANTS STOPPED.

Passage Refused at Hamburg Owing to Plague Precautions Here.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1.—A large number of Austrian steerage passengers who passed through Vienna on their way here have been prevented from embarking on board the Hamburg-American Line steamer Pretoria, booked to sail to-morrow for New York, owing to a notification from the authorities at Washington that steerage passengers from Vienna will be quarantined for a fortnight on their arrival in the United States.

The quarantine measures adopted by the Washington authorities against steerage passengers bound for the United States who have passed through Vienna are due to the outbreak of bubonic plague there, caused by experiments made in Prof. Nothnagle's bacteriological establishment, where plague germs were cultivated.

The quarantine regulations are strictly enforced against all vessels arriving from ports where the bubonic plague prevails, particularly Hongkong and Bombay. There are no regular passenger lines of steamers plying between Austria and this port. All passengers, however, who leave Austrian cities are carefully inspected on arrival at quarantine. Very few Austrian passengers arrive at this port, particularly as the immigrant season is now well over. The Health Officer will, however, maintain a close watch over passengers arriving from suspected places, particularly those leaving Vienna.

Dr. Guilford Leaves England Nov. 12.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife, of Bridgeport, Conn., whose extradition to the United States on the charge of murder in the second degree, in connection with the death of Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, has been granted, sails for New York on Nov. 12 in custody of Detective Cronan of the Bridgeport police.

Detroit Suicide Hohenlohe's Cousin?

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—A letter left by Mrs. Amelia Sonnebend, who was found dead in her bed nine days after she had committed suicide, declares that she was a cousin of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor. Statements by the woman's daughters seem to corroborate this claim of relationship.

Earl of Minto Made a G. C. M. G.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Earl of Minto, who is to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada, has been gazetted a G. C. M. G. (Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.)

FRENCH PRIZE FOR AN AMERICAN

Awarded to Charles A. Schott for a Work on Terrestrial Magnetism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Charles A. Schott, Chief of the Computation Division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been awarded the Wilde Prize by the French Academy.

The Wilde Prize is a coveted honor open to the world, to be conferred on the one judged the most worthy from among those who make discoveries or write works on astronomy, chemistry, geology, physics, or mechanics. The award to Mr. Schott is based on a work on terrestrial magnetism. The committee which made the award consisted of some of the best-known scientists in France, including MM. Savvan, Bertrand, Levy, and Berthelot.

GERMAN TRADE STATISTICS.

Exports to the United States Swell the Volume of Receipts.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Imperial Statistical Office has issued tables regarding the German trade for the first nine months of the present year, which show a total increase of 58,659,000 marks, as compared with 1897. This is largely accounted for by the increase in exports to the United States during the third quarter of the year, when the exports totaled 83,100,000 marks, as compared with 63,300,000 marks for the corresponding quarter of 1897.

It is asserted that both England and France show also a large increase of exports to the United States during the same period, but both countries had a large total decrease in exports for the nine months.

The official statistics indicate that the German trade is prosperous and industry reviving.

Passengers from Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sails from Southampton to-morrow for New York, will take among her passengers George G. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick, Robert Patterson, the Dowager Lady Playfair, W. C. Sanford, and Maurice Lowe. The American Line steamer St. Louis, which is scheduled to sail from Southampton for New York on Saturday, will have on board as passengers Thomas W. Cridler, the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and Mrs. Cridler, H. Carter, Clarence Hay, Justin McCarthy, Mme. Nordica, Ferdinand W. Peck, the Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Peck, and Olga Nethersole.

English Companies in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The Novoe Vremya expresses jealousy of the facilities granted to English companies now working in the oil fields of the Caucasus. It suggests that the American Standard Oil Company "may be buying up Russian competitors at Baku behind an English mask."

The Teutonic Passes Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The White Star steamer Teutonic, Capt. Cameron, from New York Oct. 26 for this port and Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 12:30 this morning, but owing to a gale she did not stop here.

WOMEN IN CONVENTION.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs Opened.

The fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs was opened in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Phoebe Hannaford opened the federation with an invocation, and was followed by Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, President of Sorosis, with the address of welcome. This welcome on the part of the New York clubs came appropriately from the President of Sorosis, for it was Sorosis who some five years ago sent out the call which resulted in the forming of the federation.

Mrs. W. T. Helmuth, the President of the federation, in answer, spoke of the sneers with which the first woman's club had been received. "Since that time," she said, "woman's horizon has expanded until all over the United States organizations have been founded, and to-day there is hardly a city, town, or hamlet in which women do not meet in council and aim and endeavor in some way to further the advancement and elevate not only their own sex, but humanity at large."

The morning was devoted chiefly to discussing the question as to whether the State Federation should pay 25 cents per capita annually to the National Federation for each club belonging to it, and as to whether the State clubs should pay $3 instead of $2 to the State Federation. Mrs. W. B. Low, President of the National Federation, explained that the expenses of the biennial meetings of the National Federation were met largely by gifts of money from interested persons both in and out of the federation, and that at another convention she hoped the organization would not subsist on charity. Both motions were carried. In the midst of this business a two minutes' recess was taken. The officers on the platform assumed a "look pleasant" expression, a flashlight was turned on, and they had their pictures taken.

Discussions upon "Education" and "Free Libraries" was the work of the afternoon. The former was led by Mrs. Amelia K. Wing of Brooklyn and the latter by Mrs. C. O. H. Craigie of the same borough. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Miss Myrtilla Avery, Mrs. N. D. G. Doubleday, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, Mrs. Truman J. Backus, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, Mrs. Charles N. Chadwick, Mrs. Harry Hastings, and Mrs. Lewis A. Bull were among the speakers.

Mrs. Low spoke again in the afternoon, saying that the National Federation had developed to such an extent that it must now endeavor to do full-grown work. "We believe," she said, "that it is becoming vitally related to the race in the work it is doing, and that this work will live after us in the ages to come." The warmest applause of the day was exhibited when Mrs. Low spoke of a committee appointed by the Executive Board of the National Federation to investigate industrial conditions.

Miss Harriet Keyser followed with reference to the striking tailors of New York, saying that a workingman had told her that there had never been a better opportunity for women's clubs to do good work than in this matter. "Through it," she continued, "the sweat shops may be put down, and if the women could accomplish that, they might well sit down and rest." This remark also was received with applause.

The work of the convention was carried on with such promptness and precision that several times there were minutes to spare for discussion between time for different features on the programme. The time for closing for the day was scheduled for 5:30 P. M., but a large number of the delegates left before that hour.

A parliamentary expert is to be called to decide as to whether or not the federation's motion carried last year to give the President a two years' term of office went into effect then or not until this year. In the latter case, there will be a Presidential election, which it is said will be exciting. One of the speakers yesterday referred to "Mrs. Helmuth, our present and next President," and elicited some spontaneous hand-clapping.

An informal reception to the delegates was given at the Hotel Majestic last evening. To-day's session of the convention will open with a discussion on literature.

Four Burned by an Explosion.

An explosion by which four men were injured, one of them, Mark Daly of 227 Holliday Street, Jersey City, probably fatally, occurred at the Eagle Oil Works, Cavan Point, near Jersey City, yesterday. The building in which the explosion occurred is used as an engine room and also for the preparation of materials used in refining oil. It is supposed that gas generated from naphtha was ignited by a spark emitted from the machinery and caused by friction.

Riverside Baptist Church Pastor.

The Rev. R. B. Smith, now pastor of the First Baptist Church of Parkersburg, West Va., has been called to the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, by a unanimous vote of the congregation, to succeed the Rev. J. A. Francis, who went to the Second Avenue Church, formerly the Tabernacle, from which the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter was ousted.

The City of Washington Released.

The Ward Line steamship City of Washington, which was detained for disinfection at Quarantine on her arrival Monday from Havana, was released yesterday morning and landed her passengers.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Blossom—Meyer.

The wedding of Benjamin Blossom and Mrs. Minnie P. C. Meyer took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of the bride, 844 Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was performed in the Louis XV. drawing room by the Rev. Albert Erdman of Morristown, N. J., where the bride's country home is situated. Little Miss Ellen Rowena Meyer, the bride's daughter, and her small friend, Miss Anna M. Jarvis, held the white ribbons which formed the aisle for the bridal coupie. The ushers were Mr. Frederick W. Blossom, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. John N. Blair, Mr. Judson Lounsbury, Mr. Frederick Georger, Mr. L. A. Flanagan of Philadelphia, and Dr. Edward L. McGinnis.

Chrysanthemums were the flower in favor at the wedding. They were placed in every available nook. Southern smilax was used with them, and even the mirrors were almost concealed from view by the filmy green, garnished with the soft Autumn blooms. Pink was the color chosen for the drawing room. The hall was in yellow and the reception room in white.

Mr. and Mrs. Blossom will give a large reception at their home, 844 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 5, upon their return from the honeymoon trip.

Sarasin—Vondermuhll.

Miss Anna Vondermuhll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vondermuhll, was married to Mr. Ernest Sarasin of Basel, Switzerland, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Abbott Kittredge officiated. Miss Emmy Heusler of Basel, Switzerland, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Hopston Drake, Miss Matilda Janeway, Miss Edith Burbank, Miss Eveline Robert, Miss Mary Eesur, and Miss Julie Victor.

Mr. John G. Nuser was best man. The ushers were Mr. Alfred Vondermuhll, brother of the bride; Mr. Edmund E. Robert, Mr. W. Wilson Drake, Mr. Albert Baumann, Mr. Arthur Lenssen, and Mr. John Lincoln Wilkie.

The bride wore the conventional gown of white satin. The bride's attendants were groomed in white mousseline de soie, over pale apple-green silk. They carried white chrysanthemums. After the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 211 West Forty-third Street. Mr. and Mrs. Vondermuhll will reside in Switzerland.

Sargent—Carryl.

Mr. Joseph Sargent of Boston and Miss Constance Carryl, daughter of Mr. Charles Carryl of 33 West Ninth Street, were quietly married yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Huntington performed the ceremony. Miss Mabel Burke was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. McClure Sargent, brother of the bridegroom, attended him as best man. The ushers were Mr. Frederick Lowell, Mr. Brooks Frothingham, and Mr. Sidney Lawton, all of Boston, and Mr. William Byrd, New York.

The bride wore a white satin gown, with veil of old lace. Instead of the customary bouquet, she carried a white ivory prayer book. The maid of honor was gowned in white mousseline de soie, trimmed with old lace. She carried white chrysanthemums. There was no reception.

Emanuel—Englis.

The wedding of Miss Jennett Idell Englis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Englis of 196 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and John H. Emanuel took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The maid of honor was Miss Minnie B. Rice of Buffalo, N. Y., and the best man Ernest Emanuel, brother of the bridegroom.

Simmons—Longman.

Miss Leah Louise Longman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Longman of 29 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry Rutledge Simmons were married last evening at the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Nelson, pastor of the church, officiating. The maids of honor were Miss Aline Simmons, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Louise Emerson, Miss Louise Webster, Miss Agnes Cumminsky, Miss Clara Richards, and Miss May Morman were the bridesmaids. Ward Weaver Simmons was the best man, and the ushers were Ginnel Leberthon, Royal Longman, Edward Longman, Corry Woodward, and Lambert Suydam, Jr.

Burns—McKay.

Miss Ella H. McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. McKay of 103 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, and Harry Francis Burns were married last evening at the Pouch Mansion, Booklyn, the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Nelson, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, officiating. The matron of honor was Mrs. George B. Welling, sister of the bride, and the ribbon bearers were Miss Winifred Leonard of Geneva, N. Y., and Miss Florence Huntington of Boston, Mass. The best man was Alfred Martin and the ushers were George B. Welling and F. Bertram Ketcham.

WEST SIDE ZION SOCIETY.

Prof. Gotheil of Columbia University Delivers an Address.

A meeting was held last night in the assembly hall of the West Side Zion Society, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, at which Prof. Richard Gotheil, Professor of Oriental Languages at Columbia University, spoke on the subject of his visit to the Zionist Conference, held last August at Basel. Prof. Gotheil described the misery and suffering of the Jews of Russia, saying: "The horrors which prevail there are without a parallel in the whole civilized or uncivilized world. The conditions in Roumania, he said, are almost as bad, the children actually being denied admittance to the schools. In Vienna there are separate schools for the Jewish and non-Jewish residents.

"What is to become of the Jewish nation?" he asked.

"We believe that the Jews are something more than a religious body; that they are not only a race, but a nation, and though a nation they are as yet without two important requisites—a common home and a common language.

"We believe that if an end is to be made to the Jewish misery the Jewish nation must be placed again in a home of its own. We believe that a regeneration is the fulfillment of the hope which has been present to the Jews throughout their long and painful history. We believe that such a home can only be found in the land of their fathers—in Palestine. This is the Zionist programme, and I cannot believe that the Jewish people have been preserved throughout these centuries either for eternal misery or for total absorbtion at this stage of the world's history."

Col. Phisterer on Gen. Roe's Staff.

Col. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General at General Headquarters, Albany, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the Division of New York National Guard, and will assume his new duties on Jan. 1. Col. Phisterer, in relative rank, is Senior Colonel in the State Guard. He has a long military record, which began as a private in Company A, Third United States Artillery, Dec. 6, 1855, from which he was honorably discharged Dec. 6, 1860. He was appointed Sergeant Major of the Eighteenth United States Infantry July 31, 1861, was promoted Second Lieutenant Oct. 30, 1861; First Lieutenant Feb. 27, 1862, and Captain Feb. 15, 1866. He was afterward transferred to the Thirty-sixth and the Seventh United States Infantry, and was honorably discharged as a Captain in the latter command Aug. 4, 1870. He served as Captain of the Governor's Guard, Ohio National Guard, from Aug. 27, 1877, to Jan. 27, 1879, and was appointed Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the New York Guard Jan. 1, 1880, in which position he has served continuously.

Police to Stop Sunday Dancing.

Seven applications for permission to hold masquerade balls next Saturday night were denied by the Police Board on Monday and one application was refused yesterday. Most of the masquerade balls given on Saturday night run far into Sunday morning. It was said that it is a violation of the Penal Code to permit dancing on Sunday, and that the police are to be informed that there must be no more Sunday dancing. The Eighth Avenue Sunday night dances will be stopped by this order. President York said that "rag-time" dancing in public halls is to be stopped.

Answer to Correspondents.

MANY TIMES READERS: You may vote for any three of the judiciary candidates by simply putting a cross before their names.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Joseph Rodman West.

Gen. Joseph Rodman West, at one time Senator from Louisiana and later one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, died in Washington Monday from paralysis, aged seventy-six years. He was a native of New Orleans, but was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He participated in the Mexican and civil wars, serving in the latter as Lieutenant Colonel of the First California Infantry. He was one of the California "Forty Niners" and remained on the coast some years. He was elected to the Senate from Louisiana in 1870 as a Republican.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard J. McHugh.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard J. McHugh, pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Twenty-first Street, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in his fifty-fourth year, after an illness of two weeks. Father McHugh, who was a member of a wealthy family of Belfast, Ireland, came to this country when a young man and completed his theological studies at the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels, at Niagara Falls. He was appointed pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist fifteen years ago. The funeral services will be held in the church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. HENRY of Chicago died at Kansas City yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Henry held heavy lumber interests in Chicago and Indiana.

J. K. MERTZ, Assistant Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Minnesota, dropped dead in a hotel in Minneapolis Monday night.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, died yesterday at his home, in Chicago, in his sixty-second year. He had been in the service of the Rock Island system since 1860, having begun his career as a storekeeper for the company.

Mrs. FREDERICK W. STEVENS, wife of Vice Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey, died Monday at her home, in Newark. She is survived by her husband and two children. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at Trinity Church, Princeton, where the interment will be.

Mrs. FANNY A. SANGER, fifty years old, whose home is in Dallas, Texas, died yesterday at the Hotel Savoy. She was on her way home from Europe, where she had been for her health. She was the wife of a wealthy wholesale merchant of Dallas. Her body will be sent home to-day.

Mrs. JOHANNA W. BINSSE, wife of Lewis J. Binsse, died suddenly on Monday evening at her residence, 46 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan. She had attended the funeral of a friend, and on her return, in apparently good health, was stricken with paralysis, which resulted in her death two hours later.

GEORGE F. VOGEL, seventy-six years old, the honorary President of the Harmonia Singing Society of New York, died suddenly Monday at his home, 265 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, of heart disease. He was born in Germany, where he learned the trade of cabinet maker. He came to this country in 1848 and went in business for himself, retiring in 1887. Funeral services will be held this evening at his late residence, and the interment will be in Woodlawn. Mr. Vogel leaves two sons and three daughters.

City Gas Company's Charter.

Justice Cohen, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court yesterday, transferred to Special Term, Part 1, a motion made on behalf of Theodore E. Hancock, State Attorney General, for leave to bring an action to annul the charter obtained by the City Gas Company of New York thirty-three years ago. The motion was the result of an application made to the Attorney General to take action in the matter. Elihu Root represented the Attorney General, and said that the City Gas Company had secured a franchise thirty-three years ago, which gave that corporation the right to lay mains in the city. The franchise had never been availed of, and he understood that now an endeavor was being made to sell it. Lewis L. Delafield, who opposed the motion, said that he desired to submit affidavits, and contended that it was a motion that could be disposed of only as a litigated motion.

Overcome by Gas in Broadway.

While a nine-inch gas main was being cut yesterday at Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, to be lowered so as to make room for the electric road, an air bag, used for stopping the flow from the main, failed to work properly. Irvin Custard, a calker, of 1,844 Second Avenue, and John Kieson of 241 West Sixty-sixth Street were overcome in the trench. Custard while trying to remove the other man. Policeman Thomas Riordan of the West Thirtieth Street Station jumped into the ditch, threw both men out, and was himself so nearly overcome that he had to be dragged out. Custard was taken to the New York Hospital. He will recover. Riordan suffered for only a short time from the gas. Kieson went to his home.

New Sugar Refinery in Operation.

The New York Sugar Refining Company's plant at Long Island City, which is owned by Carl Doscher, began melting sugar yesterday. Mr. Doscher said it could use daily about 4,250 barrels of raw sugar.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Lithia Water. Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad contain more lithium carbonate than any natural lithia water.

Piles.—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d. No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned appetizer, is used over the whole civilized world; is imported from South America.

The new collar, "SAC." E. & W. E. & W.

A.—Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,182—38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

BLOSSOM—MEYER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the bride's residence, 844 5th Av., New York, by the Rev. Albert Erdman, D. D., of Morristown, N. J., Mrs. Minnie Pettigrew Cole Meyer and Mr. Benjamin Blossom.

SARGENT—CARRYL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the Chantry of Grace Church, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Constance, daughter of Charles E. and the late Mary Wetmore Carryl, to Joseph Sargent, Jr., of Boston.

DIED.

BAILEY.—After a short illness, on Oct. 31, at her late residence, No. 118 West 74th St., Mary Beekman, wife of Edmund S. Bailey and daughter of the late Charles Scott McKnight.

Funeral from St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 10:30 A. M.

BEACH.—Monday, Oct. 31, Hetty Hart Jarvis, wife of the late C. Nicols Beach of Newport, R. I.

Funeral service at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock.

Newport papers please copy.

BINSSE.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Oct. 31, Johanna W. Binsse, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfuly invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 46 St. Mark's Place, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1898, Eliza Crosby, wife of A. Leland Brown, and daughter of Philip R. and Ellen J. Renwick.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHEESMAN.—At Garrisons-on-Hudson, on Tuesday morning, the 1st of November, 1898, John Cummings Cheesman, in the 12th year of his age, only son of Clara Livingston and Timothy Matlack Cheesman, M. D.

Funeral services will be held at St. Philip's Church in the Highlands, on Thursday, the 3d of November, at 4 o'clock.

CONNELL.—On Monday, Oct. 31, at her residence, 140 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, Margaret Eleanor, beloved wife of James S. Connell, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock.

Please omit flowers.

ROBINSON.—At the Gilsey House, Oct. 31, 1898, after a short illness, Frank Tracy, son of the late Francis and Anne L. T. Robinson, in his 52d year.

Funeral service will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, at 9:30 o'clock.

STEVENS.—On Monday, Oct. 31, 1898, at South Orange, N. J., Mary Worth, daughter of Mary C. and the late Joseph Olden, and wife of Frederic W. Stevens.

Funeral service at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 3, on arrival of 11 o'clock A. M. train, Pennsylvania R. R., from foot Cortlandt St., New York. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

VOGEL.—Suddenly, Monday, Oct. 31, George F. Vogel, aged 76 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 265 West 113th St., Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241-243 West 23d St., New York.—Undertakers, embalmers, and funeral directors; prompt service, day or night. Telephone 14-18th St.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY. Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY. New York Office 1 Madison Av.

GLASS FACTORIES TO RESUME.

Establishments in Four States Will Start Up To-morrow Morning.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—The most important window-glass factories in the country will be started on Thursday morning, in spite of the order of President Burns to the contrary. This statement is made on the authority of a number of reliable blowers and gatherers, members of Local Assembly No. 300, and vouched for by George Ambos, a member of the Executive Board.

It is stated that in the Pittsburg district 1,500 men will resume work Thursday, and fifteen preceptories, distributed throughout Indiana, New Jersey, and New York, have voted to do likewise. The manufacturers in this district have been notified of the decision of the workers, and every preparation is being made for a start at two of the South Side plants, at the Chambers-McKee plant, at Jeannette, and at the Chambers Works, at New Kensington.

Contributions to Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following additional contributions in response to its appeal in behalf of a deserted wife and children: "G. I. D.," "M. J. M. C.," "M. A.," and "X. X. Y.," $1 each. Also the following contributions toward the support of a family consisting of a widow and three young children: "E. W. T.," $20; "W. H." and "H. S. D.," $10 each; "S. C. L.," "

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
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Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 Broad St., New York.
INVESTMENTS.
Wanted, Bonds of any corporation, steam railway or street railway, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Also buy and sell securities dealt in in any market.
Private wires to principal cities.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

North Jersey Street R'y Co.,
Niagara Falls Power Co.,
Kansas City & Omaha Certificates,
Buffalo City Gas Co.,
Omaha Water Co.,
Denver Union Water Co.,
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208 Montague St., Brooklyn, L. I.

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$50,000,
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RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

In general yesterday's stock market was reactionary, many conspicuous shares—chiefly those which have recently shown strength—scoring small recessions. In fact, the day's changes were chiefly fractional losses. Again it was a market in which manipulation of the industrial stocks was most conspicuous. Out of the 340,000 shares traded in more than one-third—130,000 shares—was contributed by Tobacco and Sugar Trusts. The two Federal Steel issues figured for another 65,000 shares. Half a dozen stocks monopolized considerably more than 50 per cent. of the transactions on the Stock Exchange.

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It was a holiday in London and in Paris, and consequently the developments in the Franco-British quarrel could not be reflected in cable quotations. Berlin was a seller in this market to some small extent. The trading in the local market was narrow and almost entirely professional. Commission houses did little except in the leading Grangers, where there seemed to be more outside interest than heretofore, apparently brought about by St. Paul's excellent September statement.

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Sharp declines in the coal stocks early in the day were influential throughout the market. Rumors of coal trade troubles and of pending adverse developments in that quarter were many, and, coupled with unfavorable monthly reports by Jersey Central and Reading, gave ground for selling of the anthracite group.

The real features of the market, however, were Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust, in which the manipulative games were carried on. The professional contingent was active in both stocks, and new rumors and developments in the affairs of each kept them conspicuous and attractive.

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It is rather a notable fact—and veteran Wall Street observers are commenting upon it—that in the recent stock market there has been practically no buying by outsiders. Stock Exchange room traders and some of the larger speculative interests have had things pretty much to themselves lately; commission houses throughout the Street are on their own admissions carrying very few stocks, and even the most ardent bulls say that as yet outsiders have shown very little disposition to buy stocks—a feeling that is looked upon as quite wise by many of Wall Street's most careful and competent judges who continue outspokenly apprehensive of election possibilities.

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Government bonds were firm. The sales were $73,000 threes, coupon, at 105¼@105⅜ @105¼ ex interest, $2,300 do, small, at 105; $9,000 do, registered, at 105¼, and $4,500 fours 1907 registered at 111.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 79½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	1¾	Ill. Steel t. r., Sta.	3½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Nat. Street Ry.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Minn. Iron t. r., Sta.	1
Federal Steel pf., w. i.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. Co. pf.	½	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅛	General Electric	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	⅛	Illinois Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Kansas C., P. & G.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅝	Laclede Gas	¾
Chicago & N. W.	⅜	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅛	Lake Shore	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅛	Michigan Central	¼
Col., H. V. & T.	½	N. J. Central	2¼
Consolidated Gas	2½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Consolidated Ice	1	Reading	½
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Del., L. & West.	3	Union Pacific	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4½	Western Union Tel.	½
Erie	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

D. & R. G. Imp. 6s. 1½ | W. N. Y. & P. gen. 1
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st. 1

Bonds Declined.

Cleve., L. & W. 1st. 1 | Laclede Gas 1st. 1
Hous. & T. 4s. 1¼ | Mo., K. & T. 1st. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $183,529,820; balance, $10,419,126; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $794,630.

Money on call in London at 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market 3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@ $4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, and 5.24⅜ for long, and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

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year the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding period in 1897 by over $60,000,000.

The monthly circulation statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total amount of National bank notes in circulation Oct. 31 was $228,546,281, an increase for the month of $4,189,331, and an increase for the year of $9,499,916. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $210,045,458, an increase for the month of $4,989,393, and an increase for the year of $6,119,776. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $29,500,825, a decrease for the month of $800,062, and an increase for the year of $3,380,140. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation was $235,613,470, and to secure public deposits, $70,875,100. Of these amounts, $58,544,220 was in the new 3 per cent. loan of 1898.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during October to have been $8,600,841, as follows: Gold, $5,180,000; silver, $3,354,191; minor coins, $66,650.

WEAKNESS OF THE COALERS.

All of the anthracite stocks broke sharply yesterday on an unusually aggressive combination of rumors regarding coal trade conditions and prospects. It was stated that there is to be no advance in anthracite prices this month, and that the Presidents of the various hard coal roads are to meet to-day to discuss the possibilities of improving the present demoralized condition of the trade, and this, in combination with Reading's poor statement for November and the recently announced abandonment by the Delaware and Hudson Company of its canal, supplemented later in the day by an unfavorable Jersey Central statement for September, led to decided weakness of all the coalers. Reading's statement showed a decrease in gross earnings of 20 per cent., compared with the same month last year, while the Jersey Central statement showed further savings in operating expenses, which, however, were not large enough to overcome the heavy decrease in gross earnings for the month, the net showing a loss of more than $30,000.

AS TO MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

Manhattan Elevated showed much strength yesterday, advancing while the rest of the market was inclined toward weakness. It sold above 97 and gained ¼ points for the day. Many rumors regarding the property were in circulation, and the buying of the stock was variously attributed to Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, and to Metropolitan Street Railway interests. The Manhattan Executive Committee held its regular weekly meeting in the afternoon, and some sort of a statement regarding the proposed electrical equipment was expected in some quarters. These expectations, however, met disappointment.

Mr. Russell Sage was quoted as intensely bullish on Manhattan stock, and during the day a five-thousand-dollar bet was offered on the Stock Exchange that the stock would sell seven points up before seven points down. Wall Street observers were remarking that such a galaxy of bearish omens do not often come in one stock at one time.

TOBACCO TRUST'S TROUBLES.

People who have recently been most conspicuous as purchasers of Tobacco Trust suddenly took the other side yesterday morning, turning sellers when the stock was around 144. Their sales continued to the close, which was at a considerable decline from the highest. It is estimated in usually well-informed quarters that about one-third of Tobacco Trust insiders have now seceded and gone over to the new opposition. And from these secessions troublesome litigation will in all likelihood ensue. Rumors that former Tobacco Trust Directors had applied for an injunction to restrain the trust from transferring its plug business to the new Continental Company were influential marketwise yesterday, but lacked confirmation.

COTTON OIL'S DIVIDEND.

As forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES quite a while ago, American Cotton Oil Directors yesterday declared a 3 per cent. dividend on their common stock. Curiously enough, just after the dividend announcement the stock broke sharply to 37, and lost about one-half of the dividend declared. It is said that the bull pool in Cotton Oil has 25,000 shares of the common stock, which averages approximately 38.

FEDERAL STEEL ACTIVITY.

Federal Steel issues were again notably active and strong, the preferred gaining a full point on transactions of over 40,000 shares. Continued buying by strong financial interests identified with the company was again in evidence.

SUGAR TRUST SELLING.

Sugar Trust sold down to 111⅝ yesterday, and made a net loss of nearly one point for the day. It looked as though most of the selling was for the short account, but it was also apparent that people close to Sugar Trust managers were most conspicuous among the short sellers.

PULLMAN EX DIVIDEND.

Pullman stock yesterday sold "ex" the recently declared cash and stock dividend. The dividend was $2 per share in cash and 50 per cent. in new stock. The quotation for Pullman after the deduction of these dividends was around 132½. The new stock is to pay 6 per cent. dividends.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Holiday on the London Stock Exchange.

Admission of Standard Distilling and Distributing Company's stocks to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Decrease of $33,129 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Colorado and Southern Railway Company decided on as the name of new reorganized Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad.

Increase of $850 in Mexican Central's net earnings for September, making an increase of $119,011 from Jan. 1.

Increase of $1,335,825 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $3,256,069, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $746 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for September, but decrease of $143,940 since July 1.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Pennsylvania Railroad stock.

Decrease of $30,918 in Jersey Central's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $13,717 since Jan. 1.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	365	Lincoln National	750
Amer. Exchange	166	Mechanics'	160
Broadway	220	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers.	70	New York	220
Central National	160	New York Co.	1200
Chatham	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	200	Park	344
Continental	128	Republic	155⅞
Corn Exchange	260	Seaboard National	178
Fourth National	150	Second National	450
Garfield National	1050	Seventh National	130
German-American	112	State of N. Y.	108
Hanover	400	United States Nat.	236
Hudson River	153	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	460	Western National	150
Irving	150		

There was a sale of 14 shares of Park at 348.

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 173.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$300,238,275
Gold reserve	239,885,162
Net silver	8,220,420
United States notes in the Treasury	20,324,396
Treasury notes of 1890	1,263,500
Total receipts this day	1,365,791
Total receipts this month	1,365,791
Total receipts this year	166,403,728
Total expenditures this day	1,498,000
Total expenditures this month	1,498,000
Total expenditures this year	240,223,523
Deposits in National banks	95,014,969
Silver bullion	843,840
National bank notes received for redemption	149,696
Receipts from customs	775,316
Internal revenue	554,806
Miscellaneous	35,689

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,947,932, against $8,612,107 in the preceding week, and $6,691,863 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $383,450,261, against $333,293,048 in the corresponding period of last year.

OCTOBER TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Oct. 31 the debt, less net cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,110,968,922, an increase for the month of $43,487,717. This increase is accounted for by the issue during the month of about $36,680,000 of the new 3 per cent. bonds, and a decrease of about $7,238,000 in the cash on hand. The entire amount of the new loan so far taken up in the monthly statement is $179,399,180.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $1,026,766,960; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,246,870; debt bearing no interest, $383,191,367; total, $1,411,205,197. This amount, however, does not include $553,631,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $275,224,071; silver, $505,929,775; paper, $55,529,237; bonds, deposits in National banks, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $96,566,313; total, $933,249,397. Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $633,011,122, leaving a net cash balance in the Treasury of $300,238,275.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the receipts for the month of October amounted to $39,630,051, and the disbursements to $53,982,276. The receipts from customs amounted to $15,555,234, against $9,718,494 for October, 1897; internal revenue receipts, $22,356,511, against $13,014,872 for October last year; miscellaneous, $1,718,305, against $1,063,047 one year ago. The increase in receipts for the month as compared with October, 1897, amounted to about $15,250,000. During the four months of the present fiscal

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	225	230
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	89	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 6s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	130	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115	115¾
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	130	132
Hoboken Ferry 5s	111	112½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 6s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	41	41½
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95	95½
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	122
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gs	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¼	29½
Amsterdam preferred	68	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101½	101⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20½	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93¼	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus G-s	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	305	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	103	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	129	134
Standard Gas pf.	147	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	11¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Continental Tobacco com	37	37½
Continental Tobacco pfd	78	79
Glucose common	66	66¼
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93	94
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	420	422
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	169	171

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¼
Iron Steamboat pf.	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	19½	21

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 180.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 700 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 400 Anaconda at .56, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .92, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .04, 300 Mollie Gibson at .22, and 1,000 Syndicate at .06.

On the Mining Exchange, 6,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .005¼, 12,000 Gold Magnet at .002, 100 Isabella at .26, 7,100 Justine at .03⅛@.03⅜, 10,000 Old Gold at .006, 5,000 Pilgrim at .003½, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .03½@.06, 3,000 Sentinel at .002⅜, and 1,000 Work at .09¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.65
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pem. I.	.15
Best & Belcher	.20	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.13	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.15
Chollar	.10	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix, gold	.16
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.60
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.80
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.85	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alamo	.04	Homestake	.50.00
American Flag	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
American Coal	20.00	Iron Silver	.67
Argentum Juanita	.23	Isabella	.23
Anaconda	.01	Justice	.01
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pem.	.15
Best & Belcher	.20	La Crosse	.14
Breece	.90	Leadville Con.	.08
Brunswick Con.	.12	Little Chief	.20
Cripple Creek	.07	Mexican	.15
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Moulton	.20
Chollar	.08	Mollie Gibson	.19
Crown Point	.07	Ontario	3.65
Chrysolite	.13	Ophir	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Occidental	.40
Creede & Cripp. Cr.	.04	Plymouth	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Phoenix G. M. C.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Potosi	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Quicksilver	1.25
Crescent	.05	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Catalpa	.08	Savage	.05
Deadwood Terra	.45	Sierra Nevada	.60
Eureka Con.	.20	Standard	1.75
Father De Smet	.16	Small Hopes	1.10
Gould & Curry	.15	Union Con.	.15
Gold & S.	.02	Utah	.05
Golden Fleece	.24	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.90	Yellow Jacket	.15

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin, C. C.	1.25
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.60
Japan	2.50	Carfield Con.	.12
Pilgrim	.003	Golden Fleece	.25
Rocky Mountain	.06	Isabella	.24
Waldorf	.02	Jefferson	.06
Yukon	.10½	Justine	.03¼
Alamo	.05	Lillie	1.12
Anaconda	.53	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria	.73	Mount Rosa	.18
Crip. Cr. Con.	.07½	Old Gold	.005½
Cannon Ball	.005	Sentinel	.002½
Copper Rock	.00½	Union	.19½
Elkton	1.06	Work	.09⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—West Chicago consolidated 5 per cent. bonds have been showing some activity of late. To-day 101,000 shares were sold, from 94¼ to 94¾, the opening price being 94½. Biscuit common was steady at 33, the opening price being 33⅛. The preferred brought 96⅞@97⅛. Strawboard closed at 33½, opening at 33⅝, and selling to 33. North Chicago advanced a point from the opening, at 224, and held the advance. West Chicago opened at 95¾, sold to 96, and closed at 95⅞. Twenty-five thousand shares of Metropolitan Elevated fives went at 62¼. Chicago Edison was steady at 160. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Ch. C. & D. Co.	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	139
National Biscuit Co. com.	33
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96½
American Steel & Wire com.	31
American Steel & Wire pf.	86
Brew. & Malt. Co.	3
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	25
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4⅜
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	25½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	24
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	45
N. Chi. St. R. R.	222
W. Chi. St. R. R.	95⅞
South Side El. R. R.	74
Lake St. Elevated	12
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	10½
Street's W. S. C. Line	19

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Very few collateral loans are making. On the very choicest dividend securities four months' money can be obtained at 2¾ per cent., and in a very few instances 2½ per cent. has been quoted. Six months' money can be had at 3 per cent., though loans are being made on mixed collateral at ¼@½ per cent. above the minimum figures. On call money is easy at 2@3 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was slightly firm; that is, nearly all the loans were at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5, 8, and 10 cents discount for cash.

In the stock market Butte was forced up to within a couple of points of its famous fifty-mark of a few weeks back, while Montana, instead of breaking below the "peg" price of 226, as some had expected it would, advanced in the same ratio and paused not until it had gained nearly 10 points over Monday's closing sales. The mystery surrounding the stock market movement in these securities and the alleged attempt to bring about a consolidation of the physical properties of the two companies was as impenetrable as ever.

The Butte-Montana advance was accompanied by heavy trading in Osceola, Franklin, Arnold, Centennial, Allouez, Arcadian, and Old Dominion, with gains of ½@3½. Calumet rose 5 to 590. Hardly anything else in the local list outside the coppers received serious attention.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	242	..
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Fitchburg pf.	104½	105
Maine Central	133½	135
West End	87½	87⅝
West End pf.	109	110

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5½	.5⅜
Arnold	16½	17
Atlantic	28½	29½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	227½	228¾
Butte & Boston	49⅞	50
Calumet & Hecla	522	600
Centennial	20½	20⅝
Franklin	15½	16
Gold Coin Mines	..	.90
Osceola	67¾	68

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31	32	35	American Malting Co.	31	31	31	31	.....
80	81¾	252	Am. Malting Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	— ½
37⅝	37¾	12,500	American Cotton Oil.	38⅜	38¾	37	37⅝	— ⅜
87¾	88	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87½	— ⅛
137	140	550	American Express	137	138½	137	138½	+1¾
11	11½	100	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
112⅜	112¾	47,658	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112⅝	113	111⅜	112⅝	— ⅜
108¼		215	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108⅜	108¾	108⅝	108¾	+ ⅛
140	140¼	86,190	American Tobacco	142½	144⅞	138¾	140¼	—1¾
125	129	200	Am. Tobacco pf.	127	127	126	126	+2
30¼	31	310	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
86¾	87	100	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
121	123⅝	100	At., T. & S. F.	124½	124½	124½	124½	.....
35⅝	35¾	6,959	At. T. & S. F. pf.	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	.....
35	36	39	Ann Arbor pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	.....
44½	45	30	B. & O., all in, pd.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	.....
69	70	100	B. & O. pf., when iss.	69	69	69	69	— ¼
5	6	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	3⅛	2,730	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
66½	66⅝	5,615	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ⅜
127	127¾	506	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127	127½	127	127¼	— ¼
53	54	215	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	— ¼
81½	82	100	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81¼	81½	— ⅝
21½	22	246	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	.....
115⅜	115½	7,152	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115¼	115⅝	115¼	115½	— ⅜
52	53	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	53	53	53	53	.....
13⅞	14	3,420	Chi. Great West.	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
41⅜	42½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42	42⅜	42	42⅜	— ⅝
106¾	106¼	14,487	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108⅝	109⅜	108⅞	109¼	— ¼
160¾	161½	131	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	161	161	161	161	— ¼
131¼	131⅝	701	Chi. & Northw	132	132	131½	131½	— ⅜
102¼	102⅝	2,420	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	— ⅛
87	88	206	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	88¼	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
33½	34	160	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
39	40	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅞	39⅞	38½	38⅝	— ½
46¾	47	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
22	23	620	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛
2¼	2¾	150	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
183½	185	1,245	Consolidated Gas	183½	185½	183¾	183½	—2¼
47½	48	100	Consolidated Ice	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	—1
90	94	29	Consolidated Ice pf.	91½	92½	91¾	92½	.....
98½	99⅝	7,481	Del. & Hudson	101	101	98⅝	98½	—2¾
140	142½	1,114	Del., Lack. & West.	140¼	140¼	140	140	—3
55	55¼	2,045	Denver & R. G. pf.	55¾	55¾	55	55¼	— ⅜
136	140	150	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	136¼	136½	136¼	136½	—4½
12¾	12½	200	Erie	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅝	— ½
32	32¼	5	Erie 1st pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	.....
57	59	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	58	58	58	58	—1
33	33¼	25,705	Fed. Steel, when iss.	33¾	33½	32¾	33	+ ⅜
76¼	76½	41,770	Fed. Steel pf., wh'n is.	76¾	76⅞	75¾	76½	+1
81	82	150	General Electric	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
136¼	138	143	Great Northern pf.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136⅝	— ⅜
53½	55	10	Hawaiian Sugar	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
107⅜	108¼	236	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	— ½
101½	103	300	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	101	101½	101	101¼	+8½
51½	53	184	International Paper	52	52	52	52	.....
88	88	58	Int. Paper pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	— ⅛
32¼	33¼	200	Iowa Central pf.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¾
15	15½	1,200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16½	15½	15½	—1
47½	48	400	Laclede Gas	48¼	48¼	47¾	47⅝	— ¾
92	94	1	Laclede Gas pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
61¾	62	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62	62	62	62	—1½
192	195½	300	Lake Shore	192	192	192	192	— ½
56⅞	57	8,900	Louisville & Nashville.	57¾	57¾	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅛
96⅜	97⅜	10,932	Manhattan Con	97¼	97¾	96¾	97	+1¼
160¾	161¾	1,322	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160½	161¾	160	161¼	+ ⅜
107	108	200	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	— ½
137¼	138	900	Minn. Iron, t. r. std.	136	137	136	137½	+1
32½	33¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33¼	33¼	32¾	33	— ¼
32½	32¾	449	Missouri Pacific	32½	32¼	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
176	177	14	Morris & Essex	176	176	176	176	— ⅛
32⅝	33¼	115	National Biscuit Co.	33	33	33	33	.....
96¾	98	1	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
32¾	33	10	National Lead Co.	34½	34¼	34¼	34½	.....
109½	115	12	National Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
5	6	100	National Linseed Oil.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6⅛	.....
12	30	100	National Starch 2d pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
83¼	88¼	1,775	New Jersey Central	87	87	84½	85½	—2½
114	114⅝	2,030	New York Central	114½	114½	114	114	— ¾
190½	191½	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190¾	190¾	190¾	190¾	.....
...	...	12	N. Y., Lack. & West.	126	126	126	126	.....
49¾	50½	600	Norfolk & West. pf.	50½	51	50¼	51	+1
6¼	6⅝	250	North American	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	5,490	Northern Pacific	39½	39¾	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
75⅜	75¾	678	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75¾	75¼	75⅜	— ⅛
118	143	636	Ontario & Western	144	144½	143	143½	— ⅛
42½	43½	50	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
79	82	70	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	80	80	79½	79½	.....
117¼	118¾	406	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	630	Pacific Mail	33½	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
⅞	1	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
103⅝	103⅝	2,470	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	103¼	102⅝	103½	+ ⅛
...	...	60	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	200	200	200	200	.....
132	132½	1,292	Pull. P. C. Co., ex div.	133	133	132½	132½	.....
16	16½	2,850	Reading	16¾	16¾	15⅞	16	— ½
38¾	38⅝	3,900	Reading 1st pf.	39¼	39¼	37½	38¼	—1¼
18¼	19	585	Reading 2d pf.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
62⅜	63¼	115	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
22¼	23	210	Southern Pacific	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
8¾	8½	10	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	34¾	2,600	Southern Railway pf.	35¾	35⅞	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
20	21	2,138	Standard Distilling	19⅝	22	19⅝	20¼	.....
66	67½	613	Standard Distilling pf.	67	68	66½	66¼	.....
6¾	6¾	460	Standard R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
28⅝	29	1,880	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	300	Texas Pacific	13⅝	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
164	166	220	Third Avenue	165	165	165	165	.....
31⅞	32	2,225	Union Pacific	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
63¾	64	3,742	Union Pacific pf.	63⅝	63⅞	63¼	63¾	— ⅛
5¾	6	270	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6¼	6½	430	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
65¼	65½	140	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅜	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	.....
40¾	41	385	United States Rubber.	41½	41½	41	41	— ⅜
102	102½	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	500	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
95¾	96	300	West Chicago Street.	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92¾	1,637	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	— ½
Sales.		343,802						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 3,000xl.....103⅝	Chi, N W, S F 5s 4,000..... 106⅜	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d c 4,000..... 64½	Rio Grande Wn 1st 3,000..... 89		
Am Tobacco Co scrip. 4,000..... 95	Clev., L. & W 1st 4,000..... 105¼	4,000..... 64	5,000..... 88¾		
At, T & S F adjustmt 4s 3,000..... 102⅜	4,000..... 106	5,000..... 63⅞	St L & I M gen 5s 14,000..... 98⅛		
200,000..... 88⅝	Col & 9th Av 1st 5,000..... 106	6,000..... 64	8,000..... 98⅛		
5,000..... 88⅝	D & R G 4s 3,000..... 97	5,000..... 64⅛	30,000..... 98⅛		
1,000..... 88⅝	5,000..... 97	3,000..... 64⅜	24,000..... 98⅛		
14,000 20F..... 97	Detroit City Gas 5,000..... 93⅝	10,000..... 64⅛	2,000..... 98¼		
35,000..... 88⅝	4,000..... 93⅞	Missouri Pacific 3d 10,000..... 110	St L Southw 2d inc 10,000..... 33		
100,000..... 88⅝	Det, M & M L G 5,000xl..... 102½	Mo Pac, 1st Col 5s 2,000..... 73	San An & Ar P 4s 15,000..... 70¾		
20,000..... 88⅝	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000..... 78	Mo Pac 1st cons 10,000..... 102½	5,000..... 70		
1,000..... 88⅝ Gen 4s	Nash, C & St L con 2,000..... 103½	So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000..... 109½	35,000..... 70¾		
50,000..... 94⅜	N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s 102,000..... 96⅛	Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000..... 99	5,000..... 70		
67,000..... 94⅝	Mich Cent col 3½s 13,000..... 94	3,000..... 99½	So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000..... 109½		
50,000..... 94⅜	N Y, Ont & W, refunding 5s 30,000..... 97¾	4,000..... 99¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000..... 99		
33,000..... 94⅞	Milw, L Sh & West 1st 3,000xl..... 107¾	11,000..... 99½	3,000..... 99½		
Balt & Ohio 4s when issued 15,000..... 94⅛	N Y Sus & W 1st refunding 5s 1,000..... 108	6,000s3..... 99¾	4,000..... 99¼		
30,000..... 94⅛	3,000..... 107⅞	Standard R & T 6s 5,000..... 78	11,000..... 99½		
2,000..... 94¼	N Y, S & W g 6s 4,000..... 85¾	2,000..... 77¾	6,000s3..... 99¾		
Balt & Ohio 3½s when issued 127,000..... 95⅞	3,000..... 85¼	Stand. R & T inc 14,000..... 19½	Standard R & T 6s 5,000..... 78		
100,000..... 95⅞	Northern Ohio 1st 100,000..... 100	Term'l R R Ass'n of St L con 5s 12,000..... 109	2,000..... 77¾		
Bklyn, Q Co & Sub con gtd 5s, 1,000xl..... 102	North Pac 1st 6s 1,000..... 117⅛	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000..... 107⅜	Stand. R & T inc 14,000..... 19½		
5,000..... 102½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 13,000xl..... 66	26,000..... 107⅛	Term'l R R Ass'n of St L con 5s 12,000..... 109		
Bklyn Rap Tr 5s 3,000..... 107⅞	25,000..... 65⅜	Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000..... 45⅞	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000..... 107⅜		
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 11,000xl..... 114½	Nor Pac Ry pr lien 4s 4,000..... 100⅞	100,000..... 45¼	26,000..... 107⅛		
Bklyn W & W Co 5s, 4,000..... 88½	19,000..... 100⅞	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs 6,000..... 91	Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000..... 45⅞		
1,000..... 88	500..... 101½	Union Pacific 4s 25,000..... 99⅞	100,000..... 45¼		
Canada South 2d 2,000..... 109¾	16,000..... 100⅞	75,000..... 100	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs 6,000..... 91		
8,000..... 109½	Ore R & Nav 4s 12,000..... 100½	9,000..... 100½	Union Pacific 4s 25,000..... 99⅞		
Cent Beh, U P, 1st 5,000..... 69¼	Ore Short Line 1st con 5s 5,000..... 107¼	Un Pac col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs 10,000..... 61¼	75,000..... 100		
10,000..... 90	6,000..... 107⅝	16,000..... 61½	9,000..... 100½		
Cent. Ga Ry con 5s 2,000xl..... 88	Inc A 5s 5,000..... 76⅝	19,000..... 61¾	Un Pac col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs 10,000..... 61¼		
1,000..... 87¾	8,000s20F..... 76½	500..... 101½	16,000..... 61½		
Ches & O gen 4½s 7,000..... 86⅛	Ore Short Line inc B & col trust 5,000..... 57⅞	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 15,000..... 80¼	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 15,000..... 80¼		
3,000..... 86⅛	5,000..... 57¾	8,000..... 80⅛	8,000..... 80⅛		
1,000..... 86⅛	Penn Co gtd 4½s 5,000s20F..... 115¼	Wabash 1st 5s 25,000xl..... 111¼	Wabash 1st 5s 25,000xl..... 111¼		
Ches & O con 5s 30,000xl..... 114¾	Pitts & W 1st 4,000..... 94⅝	1,000..... 112	1,000..... 112		
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb ext. 4s 2,000..... 102½	5,000..... 94⅝	Wabash 2d 5s 1,000..... 80⅜	Wabash 2d 5s 1,000..... 80⅜		
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb ext. 4s 3,000xl..... 101	Reading Co gen 4s 2,000..... 81¼	Wash Cent 1st 4s 1,000..... 83	Wash Cent 1st 4s 1,000..... 83		
Chi, Ind. & St. P. C & Mo R 5s, 10,000..... 115¼	13,000..... 81	West Shore gtd 4s 5,000..... 110¼	West Shore gtd 4s 5,000..... 110¼		
Chi, Mil & St P, C & P W Div 5s 5,000s20F..... 118	12,000..... 80⅞	West Shore gtd 4s registered 500c..... 109⅜	West Shore gtd 4s registered 500c..... 109⅜		
Chi, Mil & St P, C & P W Div 5s 5,000..... 115¼	30,000..... 81¼	W N Y & Penn gen 5-3s 10,000..... 54½	W N Y & Penn gen 5-3s 10,000..... 54½		
Chi, Mil & St P, Mex Inter 1st 4s 1,000..... 78⅜	5,000..... 94⅜	Wis Cent Co inc 5,000..... 7	Wis Cent Co inc 5,000..... 7		
15,000..... 78⅜	Reading Co gen 4s 2,000..... 81¼	Wis Cent Co. 1st, Trust Co certfs 25,000..... 61	Wis Cent Co. 1st, Trust Co certfs 25,000..... 61		
Gen 4s, Series A 8,000..... 79	13,000..... 81	10,000r..... 60¾	10,000r..... 60¾		
Chi, R I & P, gen 4s, 7,000xl..... 106⅜	12,000..... 80⅞	3,000..... 60¾	3,000..... 60¾		
22,000..... 105⅞	7,000..... 81	5,000..... 60⅞	5,000..... 60⅞		
28,000..... 105⅞	30,000..... 81¼	21,000..... 60⅝	21,000..... 60⅝		
Chi Term Trans 4s 5,000..... 90¾	5,000..... 81⅜	12,000..... 60⅝	12,000..... 60⅝		
10,000..... 90	10,000..... 81⅜	11,000..... 60¾	11,000..... 60¾		
1,000..... 90½	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 1,000..... 80¾				
Total sales.....	$2,304,000				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	98½		Consol. Coal	47	..	Ore. R. & N.	53	56
3s, r., 1918	105⅝	105¾	Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	Ore. R. & N. pf.	74	77
3s, c., 1918, ex int.	105⅛	105⅜	D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16	Ore. Short Line	28	30
3s, 1918, small, xi.	105	106	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58	62
4s, r., 1907	111½	112	Eighth Avenue	300	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114	Erie 2d pf.	16	17	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
4s, r., 1925	126½	127¾	Ev. & T. H.	31½	32½	P., C. & St. L.	42¾	43½
4s, c., 1925, ex int.	126½	127¾	Ft. W. & R. G.	11	12½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	67¼
6s, r., 1904	111¾	112¾	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	172	..
6s, c., 1904, ex int.	112¾	113¾	Ft. S. Claflin	89½	92	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	10
Currency 6s, 1899.	102½	..	Harlem	353	..	Quicksilver	1½	2
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102	..	Homestake	55	..	Quicksilver pf.	6	6½
Dist. Col. 3-65s.	117½	..	Ill. Cent. L.	98	100	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	..
Adams Express.	110	113	Iowa Central.	8½	9	R., W. & O.	125	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Rio Grande West.	27	29½
American Coal.	120	127	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	Rio Grande W. pf.	65	67½
Am. Dist. Tel.	32	40	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33	34	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	93	98
Am. T. & C.	97	98	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	56½	57¼
Ann Arbor.	11½	13	L. E. & W.	13½	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf.	17	20⅝
B. & O., when is'd.	32	32½	Long Island.	45	52	Southern Pacific.	7	7½
Beech Creek.	100¼	..	Mahoning Coal R.	120	..	St. L. & San Fran.	1¼	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	29¾	30¼
Brunswick City.	7¾	8¾	Manhattan Beach.	6	6	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	6	6¼
Buff., R. & P.	34	40	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. L. S. W.	5½	5¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	75	80	Mexican Central.	4⅝	5	St. L. S. W. pf.	12½	13
Bur., C. R. & N.	78	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & Duluth.	18	21
Central Pacific.	25	26	Minn. & St. L.	20½	28	St. P. & D. pf.	88	90
Chi. & Alton.	152½	154½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	92	St. P., M. & M.	168	172
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60¼	St. P. & Omaha.	80	82
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	St. P. & O. pf.	161	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20¾	28½	S. M.	5	10	Sil. bullion certfs.	61	62
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	70	72	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	11¼	Sixth Avenue.	200	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	7¼	8	Mobile & Ohio.	24	28	T. P. Land Trust.	6½	7
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	25	30	National Starch.	4	7	Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	65	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	New Cent. Coal.	35	42	Tol. Peo. & West.	..	20
pf.	88	..	N. Y. Air Brake.	98	99	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Clev., L. & W.	16	16¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	11¼	13	U. S. Exp., ex div.	40	43
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	..	..	Wabash	7¼	7⅝
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	..	1st pf.	60	80	Wells-F. Express.	120	125
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4th asst. paid.	3	3⅝	W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid.	16¾	17¼
Col. Midland.	5	6½	2d pf.	31	34½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid.	1	1⅝
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	Norfolk So.	55	66	Wis. Central.	..	..
Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5	Nor. & West.	12	15			
C., H. & T. pf.	22	..	Ont. Mining.	5	..			
Com. Cable.	175	..						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
170.	Am. Cotton Oil.	38⅝	38⅝	37½	37⅜
216.	A. T. & S. F. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
24,560.	Am. Sug. Refs.	112⅜	112⅝	111½	112¼
12,580.	Am. Tobacco.	142¼	144⅞	139	140½
1,250.	Brook. R. T.	68½	69¾	68⅛	69⅝
280.	Bay State Gas.	3	3	3	3
3,510.	Chi., B. & Q.	115½	115⅝	115¼	115⅝
4,900.	Chi., M. & St. P.	100½	109⅜	108⅜	109½
910.	C., R. I. & P.	102⅜	103	102½	102⅝
240.	Cent. of N. J.	86¼	86¼	84¾	85½
20.	Chi. & Northw.	132	132	131½	131½
220.	Del. & Hudson.	99⅜	99⅜	98⅝	99⅞
120.	Federal Steel.	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅜
4,520.	Louis. & Nash.	57	57⅜	56⅜	56⅝
2,230.	Manhattan.	95¾	97⅛	95¾	97
20.	Mo. Pacific.	32½	32½	32¼	32½
10.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190½	190½	190½	190½
1,310.	North. Pacific.	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
70.	North. Pac pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75½
810.	People's Gas.	103¼	103½	102⅞	103½
230.	Reading.	16½	16½	15⅞	16
280.	Reading 1st pf.	37⅞	38	37⅝	38
10.	Southern pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
30.	Tenn. C. & I.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
150.	Union Pacific.	32¼	32¼	32	32⅛
440.	Union Pac. pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63½	63⅝
100.	Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
50.	Western Union.	92	92	92	92
59,260					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$45,000.	A., T. & S. F. adj.	68¾	68⅞	68¼	68½
10,000.	C. & O. 4½s.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
10,000.	P., D. & G. 1st	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
30,000.	Wis. Cent. 1st.	61	61	60½	60⅞
$95,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH J. ZIMMERMANN.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn received an execution yesterday against Joseph J. Zimmermann, builder, of 1,905 Broadway, for $3,831, in favor of the Blue Hill Granite Company of Maine, for balance due on granite for a building at the corner of Hubert and Washington Streets.

DAVID TULLOCH STEAM STONE WORKS.—Judgment for $7,657 was entered yesterday against the David Tulloch Steam Stone Works, formerly at 308 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, in favor of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Edward H. Hobbs, as receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, on two notes of the concern made in June and July, 1896, which were found among the assets of the bank.

DAVID M. TORREY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday opened the safe of David M. Torrey, money broker and banker at 147 Nassau Street, who made an assignment on Oct. 14. In it were a lot of American and foreign copper, silver, and gold coins, Canadian and Confederate bills, $3 in greenbacks, postage stamps, and internal revenue stamps. The value of the money is not known, some of the coins being rare and valuable to collectors. Among the lot were two bags of copper coins, about $100 in old gold coins, $30 in dimes and nickels, about $25 in 50-cent pieces and silver dollars, and probably $10 in stamps. The inventory was not completed yesterday.

Out of Town.

L. D. FLEMING & SON.—L. D. Fleming & Son, wholesale and retail confectionery dealers and manufacturers of ice cream at Syracuse, N. Y., filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. The firm's assets are about $8,000, liabilities between $9,000 and $10,000.

LEDIGH CARRIAGE COMPANY.—A bill in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Ledigh Carriage Company of Dayton, Ohio. The liabilities are $115,000 and assets $65,000. Before the bill of involuntary bankruptcy was filed Stengel, Rothschild, and others of Newark, N. J., filed a bill in equity against the carriage company. When it was too late to be of service the Standard Wheel Company of Terre Haute, Ind., filed another.

HANOVER FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY.—Attorneys for the administrators for the estate of D. W. Ferry, deceased, late of Hanover, Penn., have filed an application in the Court of Common Pleas at York, Penn., for the appointment of a receiver for the Hanover Foundry and Machine Company. The company was incorporated in 1891, with a capital of $100,000. In their bill of complaint the plaintiffs say the corporation is insolvent, its assets being $67,000 and its liabilities at least $100,000. A hearing will be held next Monday to give the Directors an opportunity to present their side of the case.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Arnold S. Rukeyser and Henry Bash, who composed the late firm of Rukeyser & Bash, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Herman Jose

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Five Favorites Got the Winners' Shares of the Purses.

TINGE DEFEATED HARRY REED

The Old Sprinter Which Cost M. F. Dwyer So Much Money in England Was Easily Defeated.

Five favorites won at Aqueduct yesterday, but that did not mean, as it did earlier in the season, that the public had the best of the bookmakers at the end of the day, for players have in most cases discarded their form and handicap records, and are on a silent hunt for "good things." One favorite, who was a legitimate one, was old Harry Reed, the only one of the string that M. F. Dwyer brought back from England after his unfortunate trip there several years ago. While in England Mr. Dwyer paid a big price to protect the gelding in a selling race, but he was entered to be sold for $200 in yesterday's race, and even the men who have claimed Mr. Dwyer's horses all season did not seek him at that price. In his prime the betting against Harry Reed with such a lot of horses at five furlongs would have been 1 to 1,000, but 7 to 10 was eagerly accepted yesterday, and even though he outclassed his field he failed to win. Tinge beat him easily, and he, coming strong at the end, beat Tappan half a length for the place.

Old Don de Oro was backed in the mile race as if he was in his old form, but the two-year-old King Barleycorn ran in front all the way and won in a canter. Captain Sigsbee, the favorite in the two-year-old handicap, made a runaway race of it. Tyran, a 60-to-1 shot, came fast in the stretch and beat Tyrshena a neck for the place.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting at the call of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won more than one race in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Tinge, James Adams's br. h., 6 years, by Falconer-Tincture, 105 pounds. 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Cunningham)
2—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 6, 105, 7 to 10 and out.....(Turner)
3—Tappan, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s br. g., 4, 102, 3 to 1.....(Maher)

Ruffcap, 105, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Lady Disdain, 102, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Billali, 102, 25 to 1, (O'Connor;) Charlie Rose, 105, 50 to 1, (Clawson;) Athy, 105, 40 to 1, (Bergen;) Calculation, 102, 50 to 1, (James;) Regulator, 108, 100 to 1, (Hamilton;) and Sorrowful, 105, 400 to 1, (Songer;) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden, two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Incandescent, Arthur White's b. f., by His Highness-Shining Light, 98 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Impartial, Meyer & Berker's b. c., 98, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(James)
3—Al Reeves, W. C. Daly's b. g., 95, 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Sir Christopher, 104, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) Specialists, 90, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Kosteletzki, 101, 40 to 1, (Garrigan;) Cavalleria, 92, 100 to 1, (McGann;) Fray, 95, 25 to 1, (Phelan;) Corbstone, 95, 75 to 1, (Weber;) Holdup, 98, 8 to 5, (Maher,) and Our Annie, 98, 100 to 1, (Coleman) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $600 in 1898. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

1—Whistling Con F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Cennemara, 111 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Maher)
2—Dunforth, W. C. Daly's b. c., 111, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Gala Day, H. H. Hynn's ch. c., 118, 8 to 5.....(Spencer)

4—Barneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. c., 118, 40 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers's b. c., by Candlemas-Land Rody, 116 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Tyran, P. S. P. Randolph's br. g., 97, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Corberley)
3—Tyrshena, C. B. Morris's ch. c., 110, 5 to 1.....(Clawson)

Prince of Wales, 112, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Federal, 105, 10 to 1, (Cunningham;) Chivalrous, 93, 40 to 1, (Weber;) Hilee, 103, 8 to 1, (McCue;) Claroba, 112, 9 to 2, (Songer,) and Whisher, 104, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages which have not won since Sept. 1. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

1—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robison's ch. c., by Kantaka-Mattot, 4 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 100, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Don de Oro, J. Boden's ch. c., 126, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Stray Step, 120, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Exception, 102, 30 to 1, (James,) and Ben Eder, 123, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by six lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won in 1897 or 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 2-5.

1—Becky Rolfe, F. Gebhard's ch. f., 4 years, by Tristan-Pocahontas, 99 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 3, 100, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Garrigan)
3—Bastion, W. C. Daly's br. g., 4, 99, 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
4—Adaxus, J. Fox's b. g., 6, 99, 20 to 1.....(James)

Won easily by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Flax Spinner	Mizpah	108
Taranto	Oviatt	108
Zanone	Dan Rice	108
Tanis	Blarneystone	107
Midlight II.	Bonnie Gem	105
Hanlon	L'Allouette	105

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Sanders	Prince Auckland	106
Ruby Lips	Dan Rice	108
Merlin	Philip	103
Onward		106

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Amiguan	Leyola	99
Amanduga	Lady Scarlet	99
Lady Exile	Tut Tut	99
Abide	St. Sophia	99
Morning	Bessie Taylor	99
L'Amity	Miss Order	95

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Five furlongs.

Warrenton	Brighton	90
Don de Oro	Filament	90
Ben Eder	Bona Dea	90
Blueaway	Huron	88
Sensational		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won more than $500. Three-quarters of a mile.

Strungest	Cophet	112
Col. Denny	Creasland	112
The Gardener	Impartial	109
Camotop		112

SIXTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; selling allowances. One mile and forty yards.

Mandolin	Sister Stella	103
Swamp Angel	Campanula	98
Her Own	Fenetta	95
Vannessa	Ruby Lips	90
Nanatt		103

Offer of $50,000 for Ormonde Refused.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A telegram has been received from the agent of W. O'B. McDonough, owner of Ormonde, stating that the Duke of Westminster's offer of $50,000 for that famous race horse had been declined.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

W. G. Douglas Wins a Close Game from J. B. Stark.

J. B. Stark and W. G. Douglas of the New York Athletic Club met in the amateur fourteen-inch balk line billiard tournament at the Ives Academy last night, the latter winning by six points. Stark was handicapped to play 300 to Douglas's 200, and for a time it looked as though Stark would win. Douglas, however, played a grand uphill game and won by the small margin of six points. Stark had only seven points to go when he began his forty-eighth inning, and after making one missed an easy carrome. Douglas then easily clicked off two points, ending the game.

L. L. Mial defeated W. Gershel in the afternoon game. Gershel was to play 240, but had only 163 on his string when Mial ran out.

The standing of the contestants in the tournament up to date is as follows: Arnold, Tobias, and Mial, won 4 and lost 1; Poggenberg, won 2 and lost 1; Stark, won 2 and lost 3; Servatius and Douglas, won 1 and lost 3; Gershel, lost 5. The scores follow:

W. GERSHEL. (240.)—1 4 3 0 0 3 1 0 6 0 2 0 0 7 2 1 2 1 3 2 2 2 1 3 3 1 0 1 0 1 1 3 8 0 1 4 3 2 3 1 0 3 2 4 9 6 2 0 1 19 1 0 0 9 0 2. Total, 163. Average, 3 1-54.

L. L. MIAL. (300.)—9 14 14 4 16 1 0 0 1 0 3 0 4 1 2 4 7 11 1 0 2 19 0 0 6 1 9 0 6 8 10 6 3 0 1 4 2 0 0 2 0 11 25 0 5 0 0 12 2 0 0 2 0 34 17. Total, 300. Average, 5 5-9.

W. G. DOUGLAS. (200.)—0 7 0 0 8 11 4 1 0 0 4 0 5 1 2 0 13 3 0 0 6 0 3 1 7 1 4 6 0 10 1 2 8 1 0 15 3 9 3 5 2 2 16 8 12 1 9 0 2. Total, 200. Average, 4 4-49.

J. B. STARK. (300.)—0 0 12 4 0 26 17 1 0 3 2 2 2 1 1 30 2 4 2 1 0 4 2 0 0 2 0 4 0 1 2 4 0 6 4 5 2 26 20 0 1 1 19 5 19 4 25 1 1. Total, 294. Average, 6⅛.

Berkeley Football Team Beaten.

The New York University freshman football team defeated the Berkeley School team of New York yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval by the score of 37 to 0. The touch-downs for the freshmen were made by Dixon, (3,) Gould, Blunt, Thorne, and Halford.

Latham Beats Pettit at Court Tennis.

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 1.—Peter W. Latham of this city, the court tennis champion of the world, conceding the odds of half of fifteen for a bisque, beat Thomas Pettit of Boston, Mass., to-day, 3—2.

THE FIGHT WITH PILLAGERS.

Gen. Bacon's Report to the War Department—Warm Praise of Officers and Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Bacon, who commanded the United States forces at the recent Indian battle at Leech Lake, Minn., has sent a detailed report of the action to Adjt. Gen. Corbin. After detailing the circumstances under which the expedition reached Sugar Point and the fight with the Pillagers, which followed the arrest of two of their number, Gen. Bacon reviews the subsequent events, ending with the surrender of all save two of the Indians wanted, and continues:

"From all obtainable information these Chippewa Indians have long entertained complaints of the disposition of timber on their reservation. They also claimed to have experienced much suffering by reason of promiscuous arrests among them by United States Deputy Marshals. It is believed that they have been for more than a year preparing to resist the United States authorities, accumulating ammunition, dancing, and getting ready after their own fashion for war, and when my detachment of seventy-seven soldiers reached their almost inaccessible homes they made their one desperate effort.

"They were badly whipped and driven from their chosen battleground, and now declare that they want no more fighting with United States soldiers. They were found arrogant and boastful. They are now humiliated and begging for peace, and I believe with the Commissioner that they are honest in that statement. I further believe that the result of that fight prevented the Bear Islanders from being largely reinforced by large numbers of neighboring Indians and saved Northern Minnesota from a long and costly Indian war.

"Owing to the densely wooded nature of the country the losses sustained by the Indians have not been accurately ascertained."

Gen. Bacon writes that he had observed the coolness and courage displayed by Major Wilkinson up to the time when that officer fell, and says he feels sure that had Major Wilkinson survived "his actions would have merited the highest consideration from the War Department." Of Lieut. Ross, Gen. Bacon says:

"I cannot too strongly express my admiration for the intrepidity, absolute coolness, and good judgment displayed by Second Lieut. Tenney Ross, Third Infantry, commanding the left half of the line. He exposed himself, both in leading his platoon and in care for the wounded. He was commissioned only last July, but appeared in this fight to be a veteran. From the courage shown by him in this engagement, his well-known ability and good habits, I feel safe in predicting for him a brilliant military career, and beg to recommend that he be breveted for conspicuous bravery in this action."

Gen. Bacon further pays tribute to the courageous conduct and professional efficiency of Acting Assistant Surgeon Herbert J. Harris, and he recommends that medals of honor be awarded to Private Oscar Burkhardt of the Hospital Corps, and to First Sergt. Thomas Kelly of Company E. Third Infantry, for their gallantry and devotion.

The General is warm in his praises of the enlisted men, most of whom were raw recruits, saying that they all behaved like veterans.

THE CUBAN MAIL SERVICE.

Postal Agent Kempner Makes a Report Upon His Work in the Vicinity of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A report on the operations of our Postal Service in and around Santiago, Cuba, has been submitted to First Assistant Postmaster General Heath by Postal Agent Louis Kempner, in charge at Santiago.

Mr. Kempner shows that on the 23d of June, before the landing of Gen. Shafter's invading army in Guantanamo Bay had been half accomplished, agents of the Post Office Department had opened a Post Office in the abandoned headquarters of the Spanish garrison at Daiquiri. The first Postal Agent assigned to this duty, Eben Brewer, laid down his life in the service. On the 26th of June the pioneer army mail from Cuba to the United States was put on board the dispatch boat Dolphin. Three days later nearly 300 sacks of mail matter were delivered at Daiquiri, more than half of it addressed to the volunteer regiments in the Fifth Army Corps, viz.: the Rough Riders, the Seventy-first, New York, and the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, then on their way to the fighting line.

Postal Agent Brewer succeeded in delivering his mail at the front, and then remained four days longer under fire, aiding in carrying the wounded from the field and in attending them in hospital. One hundred and twenty more sacks of mail from the United States were delivered at Siboney on the 10th of July, and four clerks arrived to reinforce the slender postal force, which in the meantime had been slightly augmented by details of enlisted men from the army, and of this force Mr. Kempner took charge. Upon the surrender of Santiago the Spanish Post Office in that city was taken possession of by the United States Postal Agent.

During all this time, Mr. Kempner shows, much embarrassment was felt and many complaints arose, by reason of the irregularity of mail communication with the United States. This, however, was unavoidable under the circumstances. The Post Office had no authority to charter mail steamers to carry the mails to Santiago. Its only facilities for transmitting mails were such as were afforded at irregular intervals by army transport ships or naval vessels, whose movements were regulated by other considerations than those pertaining to the expedition of the mails.

Mr. Kempner states that during the whole period that the Fifth Army Corps remained in Santiago, the mails from the United States (which rarely numbered less than 150 sacks) were always ready for distribution within a few hours of their receipt in the Santiago office.

NO FEAR FOR THE TERESA.

Navy Officials Think She Will Escape a Coming Cyclone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Navy Department is under no apprehension as to the safety of the Maria Teresa, although some fear has been expressed in the Santiago dispatches that the vessel, along with her consorts, the Vulcan and Leonidas, have fallen into the sphere of a West Indian cyclone. The Teresa passed Cape Maysi, at the eastern extremity of Cuba, early yesterday morning, bound for Hampton Roads, and signaled that all was well and that her machinery was working smoothly.

By this time, according to the calculations of the naval officers, she should be well on toward the Bahamas, keeping well to the eastward and away from the Florida coast. Meanwhile the Weather Bureau reports to the Navy Department show that a cyclone is forming to the southwest of Havana, which probably will come up the southwest coast of Florida, and if this prediction is true, the warship would be well away from the pathway of the cyclone, at least 1,000 miles, according to the calculations. The Teresa is now expected to arrive in Hampton Roads next Sunday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue Dwelling Sells for $75,000—Other Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Pease & Elliman have sold for J. Hooker Hamersley, for about $75,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 414 Madison Avenue, near Forty-eighth Street, 24 by 95.

Roswell P. Flower has acquired by deed of conveyance, for a consideration of $160,000, the property at 599 Fifth Avenue, plot 27 by 100. Elizabeth F. Brokaw makes the transfer.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Andrew Little to a client the four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension, 32 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.20. This property was to have been sold at auction today.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the estate of Josephine L. Peyton the old buildings 31, 33, and 35 Sullivan Street, 60 by 90. The purchaser will improve the property.

Samuel W. B. Smith has sold the two four-story flats 1,346 and 1,348 Fifth Avenue.

Mordecai & Hibbard have sold for Potter & Brother, to a builder for improvement, the plot on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 100; also, for Charles Kervan the two flats at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, on a plot 50 by 75.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold for L. Lisk, for about $41,000, the six-story brick tenement 134 Madison Street, 25 by 90 by 100, and for S. Wise, at about $18,000, the four-story building on the east side of Second Avenue, 80 feet north of Fiftieth Street.

Herzog & Cohen have sold for John Volz to Isidor Blank the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,713 Third Avenue, the buyer giving in part payment the three-story flat 154 East Eighteenth Street.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for the Whiting estate the dwelling 382 Fifth Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown of Newport, R. I. They will take possession Dec. 1.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry S. Trenchard, for $800, the plot, Anthony Avenue, West Side, 796 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 44.9 by 78.5 by 39.11 by 79.10.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Barney Shanley for $30,200, the plot, with one and two-story buildings and sheds, 535 to 547 West Forty-fifth Street, 125 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to S. Ashner, for $52,100, the two five-story brick flats, with stores, 1,930 and 1,932 Lexington Avenue, 54.6 by 70.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Kempner Bros. for $8,100 the four-story brick tenement 165 East Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.2; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Samuel Heyman, for $129,080, the eight-story brick building 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

To-Day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 369 College Avenue and 570 Morris Avenue, being the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street between the avenues named, 25 by 76.8 by 28.1 by 89.7, two three-story frame dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 240 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 263.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.7 by 103.3, five-story brick flat, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 512 West End Avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 55 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 485 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,048; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas Dowling, referee, 501 to 509 East Seventieth Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 125 by 100.5, five-story brick factory, with one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $37,188.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, Faile Street, southwest corner of Gilbert Place, runs south 100 by west 150 by north 75 by west 143.7 to Hunt's Point Road by north 21.2 to Gilbert Place by east 297.6, vacant; Faile Street, east side, 200 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, 214.7 by 203.8 by 200, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, northeast corner of Bryant Street, 200 by 503 by 203.8 by 464.7, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, northeast corner of Longfellow Street, runs east 50 by north 100 by east 150 to Whittier Street by north 307.10 by west 50.6 by northwest 132.5 by west 70.6 to Longfellow Street by south 514.7, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Whittier Street, 200 by 95.1 by 200.1 by 99, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Longfellow Street, 200 by 101.2 by 219.2 by 92.9, vacant; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Bryant Street, runs south 105.7 by west 46.2 by west 5.8 by northwest 154 to Lafayette Avenue by east 161, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing, $30,429.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick shop, 12.5 by 90, Valentine Wille of 31 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 212 to 216 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 27 by 86.3, Peter J. Herter of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, owner; P. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $50,000.

First Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a one-story frame shop, 25 by 60, Antonio Tufani, owner; M. R. D'Amora of 2,162 First Avenue, achitect; cost, $430.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 50, Francis Crawford of 24 East Forty-second Street, owner; A. H. Taylor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 90.4, Judson Lawson of 898 West End Avenue, owner; S. M. Holden, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 360 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick tenements, 25 by 86.6, Katz & Haugh of 1,820 Bathgate Avenue, owners; S. M. Holden, architect; cost, $52,500.

Central Park West, west side, 68.3 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 58 by 90, William Call of 1,133 Broadway, owner; J. E. Ware & Son and H. S. S. Harde, architects; cost, $125,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, east side, 162 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 57, J. I. Campell of Woodycrest Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $5,500.

Ferris Place, west side, 102.4 feet north of Thomas Street, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21 by 28, Baisley & Watson, owners; Laurence & Ringrose of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

Third Street, south side, 425 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 39, Nathan H. Moore of Unionport, owner; Laurence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 216 and 218 William Street, to a fifteen-story brick printing house; Metropolitan Realty Company, owner; cost, $350.

No. 183 West End Avenue, to a two-story brick shop and loft; John C. Klett of 341 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; Jacob Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 137 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Adolph Powel, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 167 Livingston Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Paul Hoffman of 312 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 402 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Rutherfurd Meyer, premises, owner; Henry Regelman, architect; cost, $300.

Anthony Avenue, southeast corner of Ash Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Thomas J. Lock of 267 Lexington Avenue, owner; James Stromed, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel; Ruppert & Halbig of 947 Tremont Avenue, owners; J. G. Robinson of 227 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.

ALBANY ST, s w corner of Greenwich St, 65x55.4x irregular; John H. Rogan, referee, to George B. Ashley..... 57,500
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft n of 68th St, 25.5x74.6; Theodore Eisele to Julius Bacharach..... 1
ASH AV, s s, and n s of Beach Av, Lots 73 and 135, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Martin J. Keogh to Giovanina Cianchetti..... 2,500
AVENUE A, s e corner of 11th St, 20x

F. J. Middlebrook to Eliza L. Sands, 1-0 part..... 1
40TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.8; Mary T. Cox, as assignee, to Eliza L. Sands, all title..... 1
42D ST, 363 West, 20x120.6; Laura Streiter to Samuel E. Jacobs..... 1
48TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Jacob Pizer to Samuel Vollman.. 1
51ST ST, 139 West, 25x100.5; George R. Read to Anna L. Morton..... 100
55TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Charles Stimhardt and wife to Anita C. Fernando..... 1
58TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of 2d Av, 20x57.3; Jennie L. De Witt to Matthias Mayer... 1
58TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of 2d Av, 20x57.6; Robert Rogers's executors to Matthias Mayer..... 6,750
58TH ST, 454 West, 24.11x100.5; Thomas P. Hitchimmons to Mary A. Lewis..... 1
58TH ST, 454 West, 24.11x100.5; Mary A. Lewis to Michael Abrams..... 22,000
60TH ST, s s, 142.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.2x109.5; Jacob Kassewitz and wife to Rose Abrahams..... 10
64TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of 7th Av, 18.6x100.5; Edwin Lord to Annie E. Logue.. 1
65TH ST, 35 West, 31.8x100.5; Theodore G. Ascough and wife to Miriam Nicholson..... 1
74TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x102.2; Julia Casper to D. J. McFalls..... 1
75TH ST, n s, 183 ft e of Madison Av, 17x102.2; Matilda August to Julius Ellinger..... 1
78TH ST, 4 East, 22x82.2; William F. Borgelt to Gitzel Dreicer..... 65,000
82D ST, 119 West, 19x102.2; Ellen King and Annie J. Yuille to John A. King.... 10
83D ST, n s, 210.6 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Jacob Pizer to Samuel Vollman and another..... 1
84TH ST, 5 West; Carrie O'Neill to Hugh O'Neill..... 50
87TH ST, 331 West, 15x100.8; Lavinia Van Note and another to William A. Ballantine..... 23,000
91ST ST, 113 East, 15x100.8; Louis Hannemann, referee, to Marks Kirshbaum.. 5,000
92D ST, 346 East, 25x100.8; Emanuel Raunheim to Christian Frank..... 1
93D ST, n s, 234 ft e of 10th Av, 15x85.4 x15x86; Mary Sproul to Charles Schlesinger..... 1
100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Charles Kervan..... 1
102D ST, 167 East, 27x100.11; Sarah Ryan to Jacob Levy..... 1
105TH ST, 317 East, 20x100.11; Christian Frank and wife to Emanuel Raunheim.. 1
108TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Samuel Vollman and another to Jacob Pizer..... 1
108TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Mary E. McEntee..... 1
110TH ST, 123 East, 25x100.11; Justus Stoehr and wife to William J. Skelly and wife..... 1
112TH ST, 230 West, 17x100.11; Joseph Rueth and another to Ray Goldberg.... 1
116TH ST, s s, 214.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Robert Gordon and others to Hyman Stern..... 7,500
133D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to John O. Baker..... 1
137TH ST, n s, 81.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Bertha Schmuck to Jacob Reis and wife..... 1
141ST ST, 415 West, 16.4x99.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Peter E. Tailman. 1
146TH ST, old, e s, 150 ft n w of 3d Av, runs w 77.8 x s 28 x w 30.3x25; Mary E. McEntee to N. D. Stilwell..... 1
152D ST, 533 East, 25x100; Charles M. Kaeppel to Lena Sieferd..... 600
155TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Hoffman and wife to Jacob Riehl and another..... 1
156TH ST, s w corner of Jackson Av, 75x90; Sophia Quick to Ellen Mulholland..... 9,000
158TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x98.9; Ellen Mulholland to Sophia Quick..... 100
161ST ST, 563 West, 18x99.11; Julia Schwartz to Moritz Zwicker..... 6,000
165TH ST, s s, 155.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x116; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mary D. Castano..... 3,250
174TH ST, s w corner of Fulton Av, 88.3x 126.11x—x126.10; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Morris Marks..... 16,500

Recorded Leases.

SCHWEGLER, John H., to Max Menz; 1,560 3d Av, 4½ years.....$1,600 to 1,700
WALKER, Thomas S., to Christopher Sullivan; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of Lawrence St, store, &c., 4 8-12 years.... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Rose, to Jacob Klingenstein; s s of 60th St, 142.2 ft e of 3d Av, installments..... 4,000
ASCOUGH, John S., to John H. Day; w s of Columbus Av, 25.5 ft s of 109th St, 1 year..... 3,000
ASCOUGH, Theodore G., to John H. Day; w s of Columbus Av, 50.7 ft s of 109th St, 1 year..... 3,000
BENEDICT, Louis, and Arthur Baum, to Leopold Barth; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft s of 115th St, installments..... 6,500
BACHARACH, Julius and Fanny, to Theodore Eisele; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 68th St, 5 years..... 4,000
BAKER, John O., to Thomas J. McGuire; n s of 133d St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 6,000
BAMBERGER, Max, to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 784 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 9,000
BAMBERGER, Theresa, to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 788 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 9,000
BECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to Julie E. Chaffanjon; s s of Elmwood Place, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 3 years..... 5,000
BENTON, Etta L. and Leonard, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 308 West 104th St, 3 years..... 15,000
BOGNER, John B., to Bowery Savings Bank; e s of Amsterdam Av, 50.2 ft s of 67th St, 5 years..... 12,000
BUCHSBAUM, Justina, to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 792 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 12,000
BUTLER, Prescott H., to Jere E. Tracy; n s of 35th St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 30,000
CANAVELLO, Helene M., to John W. Ferguson; 812 and 814 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 25,000
COHN, Rebecca, to Lina Ettlinger; 272 to 278 7th St, 1 year..... 4,000
COHN, Rebecca, to Produce Exchange Trust Company; 272 to 278 7th St, 1 year..... 35,000
COHN, Rebecca, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 272 to 278 7th St, 1 year..... 5,000
CLOUGUERTY, Munnica, to Mary McCourt; n e corner of Green Av and Mapes Av, 2 years..... 200
COLE, Hannah S., to Elias Kempner; 25 East 4th St and strip adjoining, 0.6xirregular, ½ year..... 28,000
COURTNEY, Bridget, to Mary A. Barry; Plot F, map of the land of Thomas H. Edsall, at Spuyten Duyvil, 5 years..... 2,500
DAHLBERG, Gustav, to Solomon H. Kohn, executor; &c.; 320 East 31st St, 3 years..... 9,000
DAY, John R. and Grace G., to Charles F. Roberts, trustee; s w s of Fillmore St, 255 ft n of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000
DEANE, William, to Frederick Bauman; s e s of Jerome Av, 25 ft n of 167th St; also s e s of Jerome Av, 50 ft n of 167th St; s e s of Jerome Av, 75 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 1,200
DE CASTANO, Mary L., to Nathan Necarsulmer; 686 East 165th St, 3 years.... 9,000
DE CASTANO, Mary L., to Nathan Necarsulmer; 688 East 165th St, 3 years.... 9,000
DEEN, Anna M., to James A. Deering; e s of Edgecombe Av, at centre line of block between 146th and 147th Sts, runs e 165x n 99.11x n 30x w 163x129.11, secures notes, 1 year..... 1,000
DEMOREST, Alice G., to Ruth Livingston; s s of 66th St, 60 ft w of 4th Av, leasehold, 5 years..... 14,000
DOLAN, Mary A., to New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 55th St, 108.9 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 12,000
EATON, Louis K., to David and Pauline Cahn; s s of 11th St, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years..... 3,000
FALVEY, Fleury, to John F. Ehrgott; s s of Poplar St, 199.9 ft w of Main St, 3 years..... 1,000
FERNANDO, Anita C. and Joseph, to the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company; 155 East 85th St, 5 years..... 550
FEINBERG, Barnet, and another to Mary A. Mullins; 39 Gouverneur St, 1 year... 9,000
FINK, John W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 40th St, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 16,000
FISCHER, or Fisher, William and Magdalena, to Emma H. C. Schrader; n s of 11th St, 371.8 ft w of White Plains Av, 3 years..... 3,000
FISCHEL, Harry, to Mary B. Schwab; s s of Henry St, 247.5 ft e of Clinton St, 5 years..... 41,000
FISCHEL, Harry, to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors, &c.; s s of Henry St, 212.1 ft e of Clinton St, 5 years.... 41,000
FROEHLICH, Caroline, to Herman Lambert; 525 East 5th St, 5 years..... 17,000
GEIGER, Abraham, to Isaac Shiman; 260 Rivington St, 3 years..... 20,000
GEIGER, Abraham, to Isaac Shiman; 260 Rivington St, 3 years..... 5,000
GRANITE, Luigi, to Thomas J. Falls; n s of 115th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 12,500
HAIGHT, Eliza C., to Harriet A. Sheperd; n s of 176th St, 370.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 2,100
HAIMS, Louis, to Julia Growoll and others; s s of Rivington St, 67.1 ft e of Eldridge St, installments..... 3,000
HARPER, John, to James J. Corsa; Lot 505, map Village of Wakefield, 1 year... 200
HOWES, Elbert D. and Joshua F., to William N. Tobin; n s of 120th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, ½ year..... 1,095
HEALY, Thomas, to James Ruppert; n e corner of Columbus Av and 66th St, saloon lease, demised..... 5,000
JACKSON, Isidore, to William M.

HOTELS.

BREVOORT HOUSE,

A homelike hotel of an established reputation.
FIFTH AVE. AND 8TH ST., N. Y.
NEAR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.
Large and Sumptuous Apartments.
European Plan, $1 per day and upward.
American Plan, $3 per day and upward.
Special terms to permanent guests.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8:30 P. M., with music, $1.25.
JAMES & MEYER, Proprietors.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,

59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

36 EAST 76TH ST.—Attractive apartment; elevator, telephone; rooms and board; to family of adults (3) or party of friends.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, square room; running water; bathroom adjoining; parlor dining-room; also table board.

MADISON AV., 605, Near 57th St.—Rooms and board with refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Elegantly furnished suite of rooms to gentlemen only.

44TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; hot, cold water; private bath if desired; gentlemen.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or LADY'S MAID.—As competent chambermaid or lady's maid; good plain sewer; city reference. Call Wednesday, 330 West 53d St., O'Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress; 3 three and a half years' reference. 416 West 50th St., Burns's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. 417 East 81st St., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; no small private family; English; good city references. E., 261 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady in private family; best city reference. L. D., care Miss McGuire, 245 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young Englishwoman, Protestant, as chambermaid; willing and obliging; three years' references. 155 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, tidy young girl as chambermaid; will assist in pantry; best city reference. B., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, respectable girl as chambermaid; will assist in pantry or do plain sewing; best city reference. H., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl in private family as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; best city references; 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family. Call at present employer's, 512 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced German woman as cook and laundress; understands American cooking; reference. 441 East 55th St., Wagner's bell.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; good bread baker, and to assist with coarse washing; good city reference. 456 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; personal references. Call, two days, 104 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best of city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; private family preferred; best city references. 102 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman; thoroughly competent; best references; city or country. Tillie, 753 6th Av., corner 43d St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman in private family as cook; well recommended. 314 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; by the day, week, or month; excellent city references. 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. 230 East 45th St.; Smith's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; understands her business thoroughly; can be seen at her present employer's, 250 West 124 St.

COOK.—By an elderly man, (50;) good plain cook; first-class on pastry; in a private family; wages moderate. Baumann, 317 West 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small family; competent and reliable; good baker; reference accordingly. Can be seen at 240 East 37th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and do plain washing; good city reference; present employer's. Call from 9 to 11, 117 East 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good cook and laundress in private family; reference. 225 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 8 East 58th St.

COOK and HOUSEWORK.—By neat, capable Danish girl to cook and do housework; city or country; not afraid of work. 145 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as good cook in private family. M. Powers, 155 East 99th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK or WASHING.—By a respectable, hardworking woman, any kind of work by day, or will take wash home. Mrs. Green, 812 2d Av.; third floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; recently a fitter; imported patterns; out by the day; reference. K. C., Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—The parents of a young girl very highly and conscientiously recommend their visiting governess; has taught their daughter most successfully for five years; refinement, thoroughness, pleasant methods, and an excellent influence are her qualifications for laying a superior foundation; English and music; morning hours only. Tutoring, Box 216, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—Lessons in English, French, Latin, and the elements of Spanish would be imparted in an institution or family in return for board by an experienced, refined American lady, who seeks position as governess; undoubted reference. La Verdad, Box 198, Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having her morning hours disengaged; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Protestant; good seamstress; willing to assist with other duties if required, or to wait on elderly lady; ten years' reference from last employer. Call on or address, for two days, 745 3d Av., one flight up.

LADY'S MAID.—English; experienced; accustomed to travel; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; not seasick; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

MAID for NURSE.—By experienced Scotchwoman as maid to lady or nurse to growing children; good seamstress; references. 387 State St., Brooklyn.

MAID, &c.—As lady's maid; useful; care of grown children; English, German, French; good city references. 217 West 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Care Mrs. Hergan, 271 West 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands the finest clothes; personal city references. L. L., Box 272, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; has city reference. Call or send letter, no postal, 581 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private family; best city reference. L., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress; in private family; best of reference; no chamberwork. 322 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; washing, ironing, or cleaning. O'Hare, 214 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—To do gentleman's washing and mending. Mrs. Burley, 116 East 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; long and careful experience; unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse in good family; takes entire charge from birth; most satisfactory references. K. D., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—Lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse; assist with chamberwork; city or country; reference. 734 8th Av. McIntyre.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire charge of baby; personal reference. 446 West 47th St., Martin's bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid; willing and obliging; city reference. 416 West 50th St., Burns's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced French seamstress in private family; excellent dressmaker; best reference; permanent position or country. 322 West 53d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; understands carving, salads, silver; best private family references; fond of children; willing, reliable; wages, $20; no offices. 231 East 56th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; first-class; in private family; understands care of silver, salads, and wines; best city reference; wages, $20. M. K., 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; city reference. 330 West 53d St., O'Connor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 426 4th Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By experienced waitress; understands all kinds of domestic work; first-class personal references. 167 East 84th St.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress; in private family; best references. Kelly, 135 West 60th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced English woman; or would go by day. A., Box 311, 1,269 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—Will be neatly and properly done; first-class references from present employer. Gray, 204 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

EMBROIDERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES on table cloths and fancy articles nicely done; best reference. Mme. Thiersel, 79 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—French-Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; city or country; first-class city references. Butler, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; highest personal reference from last employer; best care of silver taken. Edmund, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a German, 35; first-class; sober and trustworthy; reliable housewhorker; best city references; wages, $40. Box 15, 850 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced man; age, 38; native of Sweden; good city references. Kalman, 257 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—First-class; English; ten years' best city references; two years in last place. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to obtain situation for his butler, whom he can highly recommend. W. J. Hutchinson, 2 Wall St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class French chef; private family or club; highest references. Emile Ergens, 822 6th Av., hair store.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman in private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable, and safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care Willis's livery and boarding stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By Swiss; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages, driving, milking, furnaces, house and garden work; personal city reference. John, 5 Morris St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class married man; German; experienced city driver; thoroughly understands handling horses and carriages; perfectly sober, honest, and reliable; very best city references. M. Th., 219 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires situation for his coachman; married; no family; first-class man in every respect. Coachman, 295 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. M. C., 9 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class reference; country preferred. T. B., 416 East 35th St., care Ryan.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or hostler; care of horses and furnaces, or to do any kind of work. B., Box 160, Times.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By strictly first-class gardener; age, thirty-three; married; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; well recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 46 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—As gardener and florist; competent in all branches of business; good reference. G., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM and COACHMAN.—As groom and coachman or useful all-round man; understands care horses, carriages, &c.; can milk and take full charge of a gentleman's place; lawn and flowers; heaters; ten years in last place; references. P. M., Box 134, Nyack, N. Y.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man; in private family; Swede; 19 years old, lately landed; reference. 437 West 44th St., care Nygaard.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By young man as waiter in private family; thoroughly understands his business; city reference. C., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

INVALID ATTENDANT.—By a thoroughly competent man, aged 38, as good nurse and valet. first-class city references. N. K., 257 West 42d St.

STEWARD, &c.—As steward or janitor of small club; married; age 36; references. G., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A teacher, lady; English, music, drawing, and painting for first-class family; salary liberal; also superior teacher, gentleman, for drawing, penmanship, geography, and reading, for first-class school; salary liberal. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—English Catholic woman as nursery governess, to take entire charge; must have best references and previous experience. Address J. G. A., P. O. Box 784 New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—A first-class waitress and parlormaid; city reference required. Call, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 32 East 72d St.

WANTED—Young woman as cook and laundress. Apply at 38 West 45th St., between 9 and 10 o'clock; references.

WANTED—A waitress to assist with chamberwork. Apply Wednesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 14 East 31st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN can make larger commissions by sale of our accident insurance and identification outfits than from any other method; quick sales. Apply Columbia Company, 71 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 9:30, 150 Nassau Street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

AUCTION SALES.

S. De Walltearss, Auctioneer.

OFFICE 171 BROADWAY.
ASSIGNEES' SALE
of the Stock and Fixtures of
THE JAMES HARRIS
PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH COMPANY.
S. DE WALLTEARSS
will sell at public auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1898,
at 10:30 A. M., at
NO. 210 8TH AV.,
THE STOCK OF PAINTS, COLORS, OILS, VARNISHES, WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, Wall Papers, Oil Tanks, Scaffolding, Ladders, Pots, &c.; STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES, SAFES.
BY ORDER OF
HUNTINGTON PAGE, ASSIGNEE OF
Frank B. Vanderveer and Robert E. Lalor.
CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Assignee,
31 Nassau St., New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 171th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one percentum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against FREEMAN D. MARCKWALD, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, Oct. 5th, 1898.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City and County, N. Y.
To the defendant Freeman D. Marckwald: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 1st day of November, 1898, which complaint was originally filed there on the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, November 2d, 1898. Yours, etc.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.
n2-law7wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt have applied to me for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond in the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o17-2aw4wM&W&n14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

BURR, AARON H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SARAH E. MILLER, John L. Miller, Edward H. Holden, John G. Holden, Mary Evangeline Nash, Grace P. Holden, Adele C. Paton, Susannah Holden, Eliza Frances Balmford, the heirs and next of kin of AARON H. BURR, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Wallace S. Johnson and Lizzie M. Sayre of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Aaron H. Burr, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, New York. n2-law6wW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD S. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix.
s28-1aw6mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houlderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1895, proved as the last will and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, New York. n2-law6wW

HUTCHINSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. e21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 98 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 98 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carroll St. John, Alexander Pope St. John, Newton St. John, Orline St. John Alexander, May St. John Von Gundell, Gertrude St. John Wood, the City of New York, Eliza St. John Saulle French, and M. Jennette McKay, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick B. Schenck, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway Manhattan, New York City.
o12-1aw6wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898. ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.
No. 31 East 84th Street.

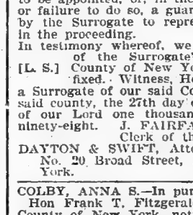

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.
FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York.
o24-2aw4wM&W&n15

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE L. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. YOOST and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

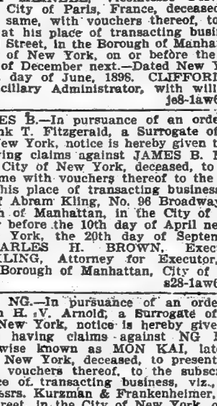

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,810.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water

TWO SULLIVANS ARRESTED

Supt. McCullagh Makes Charges Against Senator's Cousins.

ILLEGAL REGISTRY ALLEGED

Senator Tells Superintendent in Courtroom that He's a Cur—McCullagh Only Smiles.

John Mulligan, George Mockler, Otto Arnold, August Snider, John Edwards, and Adolph Hyman, all of whom were arrested by Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, Raynor, Henderson, Devine, Ennis, Brayton, and Molter, at midnight Monday in a stable at 66 and 68 First Street, charged with illegal registration, were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and were discharged by Magistrate Flammer for lack of evidence.

Senator Thomas F. Grady appeared for the men. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan stood beside him. There were about 300 Tammany politicians and followers in the courtroom. Superintendent McCullagh took his stand on the opposite side of the bridge from Mr. Grady's. Between seventy and eighty of his deputies were in the room.

Superintendent McCullagh explained to Magistrate Flammer that his chief witness was not present, and Senator Grady said that it was singular that Superintendent McCullagh's chief witness was always absent. Deputy Henderson said that he had found all the men sleeping in the stable, but he had no evidence that they did not live there. The men said they had lived in the stable for several years.

During the hearing many bitter remarks were made by Senator Grady, and once Senator Sullivan became so angry that he pushed Senator Grady aside and pointing his finger at Superintendent McCullagh, said:

"You're a cur."

Superintendent McCullagh smiled with provoking calmness and said that he was doing only his duty in pushing these and other cases. Magistrate Flammer prevented further remarks.

While the hearing was in progress Senator Grady told Magistrate Flammer in the hearing of Superintendent McCullagh that the Superintendent had warrants for the arrest of Florence Sullivan, cousin of Senator Sullivan and Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances; Christopher Sullivan, brother of Florence Sullivan, and Frederick C. Danvickel, bartender, and John Perry, lunchman for Christopher Sullivan. The Superintendent promptly said that he had secured such warrants on a charge of illegal registration from 57 Bowery—where Christopher Sullivan has a saloon—but he said that the deputies who had the warrants in their possession were not then in court. Senator Grady said that the men wanted were in court, and he asked that their cases be determined at once. During the discussion which followed the deputies who had the warrants reached the court, and the Sullivans, Danvickel, and Perry were arraigned.

Magistrate Flammer adjourned the cases till Friday, paroling the defendants in the custody of Senator Grady.

In talking about the cases afterward Superintendent McCullagh said that seventeen persons had registered on the last day of registration from 57 Bowery.

TO PREVENT ILLEGAL VOTING.

Republican Managers and Police Commissioners and Superintendent McCullagh in Secret Conference.

Alleged Democratic schemes for illegal voting and the methods to be pursued in checkmating them were the subjects of a secret conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening.

Early in the evening State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh called at Republican headquarters and was admitted to Chairman Odell's room, where Senator Platt already was. He remained there fifteen minutes. Later Senator Platt and Mr. Odell repaired to the Senator's apartments up stairs, where they were joined by Chairman William Barnes, Jr., and Commissioners Hess and Abell, the Republican representatives on the Police Board. These five remained closeted together for an hour.

The participants in the conference declined to discuss it. It was admitted, however, that the subject of conversation was the course to be pursued by the Police Board in the matter of election arrests. Several days ago Chairman Odell announced that he had called the attention of the Republican members of the Police Board to certain evidences of colonization and illegal registration which had come into the possession of the State Committee, and urged action by the board in co-operation with Superintendent McCullagh. Chairman Odell said at that time that if the Police Board took no action he might make the evidence in his possession public. It is understood that this evidence was gone over with Commissioners Hess and Abell at the conference last night. Afterward Mr. Odell said that his threat to make the evidence public still held good.

The Republican managers manifest particular anxiety that the Police Board shall not allow any interference by members of the force with Superintendent McCullagh and his deputies on election day, and this point, it is understood, was urged upon the two members of the board who were closeted with Messrs. Platt, Odell, and Barnes.

ARREST OF McCULLAGH MAN.

Alfanni, After Being Discharged by a Magistrate, Is Locked Up on a Bench Warrant.

There was a lively clash between State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon. It was brought about by the case of Enrico Alfanni, an election deputy, who was placed under arrest by Capt. Thompson of the Mulberry Street Station on the charge of illegal registration, and arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead, in the Centre Street Court, last Saturday. The case was adjourned until yesterday, pending an examination.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy notified Magistrate Olmstead when the case was reopened that the District Attorney's office had no further desire to appear in the proceedings. Magistrate Olmstead decided that the charges against Alfanni were insufficient to be presented in definite shape and discharged the defendant. Alfanni and Superintendent McCullagh walked out of the courtroom, their faces wreathed in smiles. They reached the door and were confronted by Detective Sergeant Cuff of the District Attorney's office. The detective grasped Alfanni by the arm.

"I have a warrant for you," said he.

Superintendent McCullagh was for a moment overcome with astonishment. "What does this mean?" he shouted. "Do you know this man has just been discharged by Magistrate Olmstead?"

"I have a bench warrant for him," returned the detective, quietly. "You know what that means, I believe?"

Superintendent McCullagh declared that Alfanni was the victim of some underhand scheme, and evinced strong indignation.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy was seen, and admitted that while the examination was pending in the police court before Magistrate Olmstead, he had placed the case before the Grand Jury and secured an indictment.

After a heated controversy between the detective and Superintendent McCullagh, Alfanni was taken before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, by whom he was committed to the Tombs for trial.

Alfanni says his home is at 210 Mulberry Street; his family, however, is living in Brooklyn. His daughter says that her father and mother had a misunderstanding a few months ago and separated at the time.

Long Island Game Season Opens.

The open season for small game began on Long Island yesterday. Quail and rabbits are plentiful. The Rassapeaque Club, Smithtown Gun Club, South Side Sportsman's Club, Fur, Fin and Feather Club, and other owners of large tracts, opened their grounds to their members and invited guests. The season for big game opens to-day. There will be five days during which deer can be shot on Long Island this year. Each Wednesday in November is allowed.

Meritorious medicine like the Lung and Throat cure—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a boon to humanity.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

SACRIFICED HERSELF BY FIRE.

Mrs. Mundag's Roman Catholic Relatives Reproached Her for Wedding a Jew.

Kate Hart, a devout Roman Catholic, fell in love five years ago with Charles Mundag, an equally devout Jew. She became his wife, despite the opposition of her family, and she and Mundag lived happily for a time, although the girl's relatives would have nothing to do with her. Lately they have become friendly with her again. They told her that she had committed a great sin in marrying a Jew. She brooded over their reproaches. Although she had remained true to her faith as Mundag to his, she grew into the notion that in marrying a man not a Christian she had been guilty of an unpardonable offense. She became melancholy, and her friends' remarks did not tend to cheer her. She was heard to say that she must make a great sacrifice to deserve pardon. Little attention was paid to this.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Mundag gathered about her her three children and began to pray and count her beads. Then she sent the oldest child, four years old, for a gallon of kerosene oil. When the child returned with the oil she prayed, anointing herself with the oil as she prayed. She then saturated her cotton wrapper with the oil, and grouping the children about her struck a match and ignited her garments.

The children screamed with terror and Mrs. Mundag with pain. The Mundags lived on the second floor of 301 East One Hundred and First Street. Other tenants, hearing the screams, rushed into the room. They seized a carpet and blankets and wrapped the woman in them and rolled her on the floor. An ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, and the woman, senseless and frightfully burned from head to foot, was taken to the hospital, where she died a few hours later. She was twenty-five years old. Mundag is an insurance solicitor.

The flames shot so high that the ceiling of the apartment in which the woman immolated herself was blackened.

SECOND THOMAS HUNTER DINNER

Former Pupils of Grammar School No. 35 to Meet Next Week.

Arrangements are being perfected for the second annual dinner of the Thomas Hunter Association of Grammar School No. 35, which will take place on Saturday evening, Nov. 12, in the new ballroom at Sherry's. Covers will be laid for over 300.

Charles Putzel, President of the association, will be the toastmaster. Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, will deliver the first address of the evening, to be followed by Ashbel P. Fitch speaking on "The Bench and Bar," Senator Cantor on "The Grammar Boy in Public Life," the Rev. Dr. C. P. Fagnani on "Reminiscences of School Days," Andrew J. Whiteside on "The Happy Lot of the Teacher," De Witt J. Seligman on "The Ladies," Senator Guy on "Politics," Major Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment on "Boys of School No. 35 in the Spanish-American War."

BROOKLYN WOMAN'S ODD DEATH.

Found Unconscious by Daughter on Her Return from Bridal Trip.

Mystery surrounds the death of Mrs. C. F. Whitney of 98 Macon Street, Brooklyn, who died in her apartments on Sunday night. On Wednesday morning last Mrs. Whitney's daughter was married in the flat, which she occupied with her parents. After the wedding the bridal couple departed on a trip to Washington. Returning on Sunday evening they went to the Whitney flat, and found the door locked, although the rooms were brilliantly illuminated. There was no response to their knocks, and, becoming alarmed, they called in a policeman, who forced the door.

Mrs. Whitney was found lying on the dining room floor unconscious, with her head badly bruised. Two doctors, who were summoned worked over the woman, and finally succeeded in reviving her, but she died about fifteen minutes later without having made any statement. The two physicians agreed that the case was one of heart and kidney trouble. Mrs. Whitney had evidently been in a state of coma since last Wednesday night, as a telegram sent by the bridal couple announcing their safe arrival in Washington was found under the door, where it had been shoved by the messenger.

The police believe that Mrs. Whitney was overcome by the excitement of the wedding, and, being alone in the flat, fell where she was found, remaining in that position until discovered by her daughter and son-in-law. The fact that nothing was missing from the apartments and that the rooms were found in an undisturbed state disproved the theory of foul play.

TWO MOHEGAN SURVIVORS HERE

Thomas Mitchell and James Ward Arrive on the Marquette.

Two survivors of the Mohegan disaster arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Marquette. They are Thomas Mitchell of Boston and James Ward of Jersey City, both of whom went to London on the Mohegan as cattlemen, and were returning when the steamer ran on to the rocks at the Manacles. Mitchell was instrumental in saving eleven lives. He was modest about his achievement, however, and declined to talk, rushing off as soon as the Marquette docked to catch a train for Boston.

Ward said: "I am still unable to understand why the Mohegan was permitted to go on to the rocks. It was a clear evening and the shore was visible. The officers on the bridge paid no attention to the rockets fired on shore to warn the vessel off the coast." Ward said that there were twenty-seven others in the lifeboat in which he escaped from the steamer, but all of them would have been lost had not the coast guard come out and taken them into the surfboat. There was no plug in the Mohegan's boat, and she was filling rapidly. The men used their shoes to bail her with, and Mrs. Pemberton gave her hat for the same purpose. Capt. Griffith was on the bridge when the port lifeboat drifted away from the steamer. The starboard lifeboat was overloaded and capsized alongside.

JOEL B. ERHARDT ARRESTED.

Prevented Policeman Clubbing a Prostrate Drunken Man.

Joel B. Erhardt was arrested in William Street yesterday afternoon while protecting a drunken man from a policeman. Mr. Erhardt saw the policeman with uplifted club about to strike a man who was lying on the ground. Mr. Erhardt ran forward and caught the policeman's arm just as the club was descending on the prostrate man's head.

"Don't strike that man. Don't you see that he is either drunk or crazy?" said Mr. Erhardt.

"Oh, what's it ter you?" growled the policeman, who is a young and powerful man. "What business is it of yours, anyhow?"

"You never mind whether it is my business or not. I will not allow you to strike that man," replied Mr. Erhardt.

A large crowd had gathered, and its remarks caused the policeman to grow red in the face. He seized Mr. Erhardt by the arm and said:

"I guess I'll arrest you for trying to assist in the rescue of a prisoner."

Mr. Erhardt went along with the policeman, who shoved him unceremoniously toward the Old Slip Station, followed by a big crowd. The drunken man was brought later by three other policemen, his clothes nearly torn from his body. At the station Mr. Erhardt made himself known to the Sergeant. He said the policeman would certainly have either killed or seriously injured the man had not he interfered. He was corroborated by Assistant District Attorney Blake, who saw the occurrence. The Sergeant allowed Mr. Erhardt to go. Before Mr. Erhardt left the station he gave the policeman, whose name is said to be Smith, some advice in respect to brutality to defenseless people.

A Mason Foreman Killed.

While engaged in placing a capstone over a chimney on the west side of the Barge Office at 5 o'clock last evening, John McManus, foreman of a gang of masons, lost his life. The accident was due to the breaking of a frail pole which had been placed as an extension of the derrick.

Time and again we overhear: "Oh, I can get as good a ready-made suit as that for less," or "I can have that made-to-order for the same price."

Now, most of you are talking through your eye, and your eye isn't to be trusted.

Here are two black and white mixtures, both good cloths, the tailoring, to all intents, the same; but one at $14 is meant to better the $15 tailor's suit, the other at $30 to equal any tailor's $50 suit—and both do what they're meant to do.

What are you going to do? Trust your eye or trust us?

You needn't do even that—your money back if you want it.

Suits, $14 to $35.
Overcoats, $15 to $50.
The Model Shoe, $5.
The best of Derbys, $3.
Furnishings of all kinds.

All of them subject to—your money back.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SAYS BABY WAS STOLEN.

Ellen Kelly Alleges that Her Child Was Sold for $10 to be Palmed Off as Another Woman's.

Mrs. Rosina Staiver, a midwife, fifty-two years of age, of 96 East Tenth Street; Mrs. Mary Landis, who is studying midwifery, thirty-one years of age, of 306 East Twenty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Emma Will, a nurse, thirty-five years of age, of 22 East Thirty-ninth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning charged by Gerry Agents Thomas H. Agnew and Thomas F. Moore with having stolen a baby, two months old, named Ellen Kelly, and selling it. The purchaser is reported to be a wealthy woman, who gave her name as Radel, and said that she lived on Springfield Avenue, Newark. She explained that she wanted the baby to palm it off on her sister's husband, whose child had just died. The husband, it was stated, was traveling in Europe, and did not know of the child's death, nor was it intended that he ever should know.

The mother of the baby alleged to have been stolen is Ellen Kelly, twenty-one years old, who at present lives with her married sister at 147 East Fifty-third Street. After the birth of her child, Ellen Kelly left it with Mrs. Landis, paying $2 a week for its care, with the understanding that she should see it at any time she chose. The other day, when she went to the Landis house, she discovered that the baby was gone, and says she received no satisfactory explanation as to its disappearance. She at once notified the Gerry society, and the arrest of the three women followed. The price paid for the baby is said to have been $10.

The women asked for an adjournment of their cases until Friday, which was granted. They were held in $1,000 bail each. A search in Newark, at the address given, failed to bring to light any woman by the name of Radel.

Mrs. Staiver, it is alleged, is the woman who provided the baby to Evangeline Mann, who, it is claimed, palmed it off as her child by Robert Ray Hamilton.

YOUNG GENIUS GETS NEW NAME.

A Boy's Father Induces a Court to Encourage Musical Talent.

Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court learned yesterday that, no matter how great may be the genius of a musician, he cannot succeed unless his name is picturesque. This information was conveyed to the Judge in a petition by Jacob Moerck of 426 Clinton Street, that the name of his son, Rolf Moerck, he changed to Rolf Brandt-Rantzau. Mr. Moerck deposed that his son "has an unusual genius for music, which for many years has been cultivated to an extent which, in the opinion of his teachers and of the Conservatory of Music wherein he is receiving his musical education, will acquire fame."

Mr. Moerck further deposed that Moerck was a common name in Norway, was plebeian and unattractive, and would be a detriment to the boy's musical career. The name Brandt-Rantzau, on the other hand, is one "which, in the opinion of musical impresarios, has a sound more attractive and more musical, and will be more advantageous to the infant and of pecuniary benefit to him, and will establish his identity as a young man about to win a reputation." In short, Mr. Moerck believes that even such unusual names as Ysaye and Paderewski will not stand with the discriminating and intelligent musical public as against such a name as Brandt-Rantzau. His petition was granted.

MISS LIBERTY'S ELECTRIC HALO.

Kite Flier Eddy Experiments with the Statue in the Bay.

William A. Eddy, the kite expert, resumed his experiments yesterday at Liberty Island. His work consisted in testing the electrical conditions of the atmosphere in the vicinity of the statue. He has found in experiments elsewhere, that an electrical collector attached to a kite string brought forth sparks when at an altitude of about 600 feet. He had been of the opinion that at Liberty Island the statue probably absorbed the electric fluid for a considerable space around it. His experiments yesterday, however, proved that the opposite was the case.

A number of military officers witnesssed the test. The collector was sent up on the kite string to an altitude of 350 feet. It was a small one, being about five inches square, and made of tinfoil and wood. A copper wire conducted the electricity collected down to the operator, and an iron rod was used to ground it. Contrary to expectation, when the end of the conducting wire was placed near the iron rod a spark jumped between them as between the carbon points of an arc light. The kite string was then so manipulated as to bring the collector within about thirty feet of the head of the statue, and the sparks increased in intensity.

The collector was then used at the same height, but 500 feet away, and the sparks diminished. Mr. Eddy concluded therefore that the statue tends to increase the electricity in its vicinity instead of absorbing it.

Doctor Hypnotizes a Raving Sailor.

Bernard Morris, a sailor of the United States ship Brooklyn, on which he served throughout the war, was found in a fit yesterday morning at Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. The police summoned an ambulance from Bellevue. Dr. Wheeler, who was in charge, took Morris in hand, and apparently cured him of the fit. Almost immediately, however, the patient was seized with what is known as post-epileptic mania. Five policemen attempted to hold him, but he threw them aside as though they were children. Again Dr. Wheeler stepped in. He caught the patient's eye. The strong man stopped in the middle of the street and returned the doctor's gaze. His eye lost its fire, and he followed the doctor's movements as though fascinated. In a few minutes the work of the hypnotist was completed, and the sailor had been subdued. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SILK VELOUR JACKETS,
$29.00

Four distinct styles:
Cutaway or Dove-tail, Braided and Jet Vest Front.
Cutaway, Medici Collar, Satin and Jet trimming.
New Dip Front, Embroidered with Satin.
Shield Front, Storm Collar, Braid trimming.

The velour is the same in quality as used in the $45. and $50 Jackets now in stock.

$29.00 Each;
Sizes 32 to 44.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CAPT. O'KEEFE'S BAD FALL

The Police Officer's Skull Is Fractured at a Banquet.

JUST AFTER MAKING A SPEECH

Accounts Differ as to How the Injury Was Received—Prominent Men at the Dinner.

Police Captain John M. O'Keefe of the Eldridge Street Station met a serious accident early yesterday morning while in attendance at the birthday banquet given in honor of Martin Engel, the Tammany leader in the Eighth Assembly District, at Adolph Flisser's café, 38 West Houston Street. He is now in a critical condition at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Capt. O'Keefe is suffering from concussion of the brain, attended by a partial paralysis of the right side, as a result of a wound at the base of the skull, caused by a fall. There is a wide divergence in the accounts given of the accident. He was one of the prominent guests at the birthday dinner, which was an elaborate affair, costing $10 per plate. The banquet was partaken of by John F. Carroll, Commissioner Sexton, Congressman Bradley, District Attorney Gardiner, Charles (Silver Dollar) Smith, Timothy D. Sullivan, Timothy P. Sullivan, Andrew Freedman, Civil Justices Goldfogle, Roesch, and McKean; ex-Police Justice McMahon, and other prominent Tammany politicians, the festivities lasting until far into the morning.

Capt. O'Keefe was called upon for a speech a little before 2 o'clock, and responded with a brief address. It was immediately after this that the accident occurred, but accounts differ as to just how the injury was received.

One version is that immediately after the applause following his speech had died away the Captain left the table and started to descend to the basement, where, at the top of the flight of stairs leading to the basement, he lost his footing and fell headlong down the stairs, striking the back of his head on a step. Another account is that he was standing at the table when he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and fell backward. Still another account is that he leaned too far back in his chair and toppled over backward, striking his head on a chair.

There were several physicians at the banquet, and they worked over Capt. O'Keefe for some time in a vain effort to restore him to consciousness. An ambulance was summoned finally, and the wounded man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, arriving there at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Curtin, the hospital house surgeon, found the patient suffering from an ugly scalp wound at the base of the skull, and partial paralysis of the right side.

Word was sent to Capt. O'Keefe's home, at 49 Charlton Street, and Mrs. O'Keefe went to the hospital, where she was in attendance upon her husband throughout the day. Capt. O'Keefe's condition changed slightly for the better at noon, but he did not regain consciousness, and his condition changed again for the worse in the afternoon.

Dr. Curtin said last evening that the patient was in a critical condition, and that his recovery was doubtful. No one is allowed to see him except the members of his family.

Chief Devery late yesterday afternoon detailed Sergt. John L. Zimmerman of the Mulberry Street Station as Acting Captain at the Eldridge Street Station until Capt. O'Keefe's return to duty. Sergt. Zimmerman assumed his duties as Acting Captain at 6 o'clock last night. Acting Captain Zimmerman was sent to the Mulberry Street Station from Coney Island only ten days ago. He was an Acting Captain in Brooklyn during Mayor Wurster's administration.

Capt. O'Keefe was born June 24, 1845, and was appointed to the police force Feb. 1, 1871, and attached to the old Greenwich Street Police Station. In 1875 he was transferred to the Mercer Street Station, and in 1883 he was made a Roundsman and transferred to the Eighth Precinct. In 1886 he was made a Sergeant, and sent to the Fourteenth Precinct. When the reform Police Board went into office he was promoted to Acting Captain and placed in command of the Macdougal Street Station. Nine months later he was made an Acting Inspector, which office he held until about one month before the reform board retired, when he was sent to the Fourteenth Precinct as Captain. He took charge of the Eldridge Street Station last August. He is a member of the Democratic Club, Knights of Columbus, and several other organizations.

ASKED MR. DEPEW TO HELP HER.

Would-Be Chicago Bride Needs Money for a Trousseau.

In Chauncey M. Depew's mail yesterday was a large white envelope, postmarked Chicago, and containing a photograph of a young woman, whose features and attire displayed personal beauty and a quiet taste. A neat sheet of note paper, covered with feminine chirography, was addressed to "Dear Doctor Depew," and the writer related that she was anxious to be married to the man of her choice this Fall, but the lack of sufficient money to buy a trousseau threatened to prevent that wished-for event. Would Dr. Depew kindly send the money with which to purchase the aforesaid trousseau, and thereby "earn the lifelong gratitude of two loving hearts?" &c.

The young woman inclosed her picture as a guarantee of good faith. Private Secretary Duval felt a kindly interest in the expectant young couple, and showed the photograph to Mr. Depew, who admired the fair young face, handed the picture back to Mr. Duval, and said that it reminded him of a story. A sudden business call prevented his telling the story.

"Mr. Depew is not rich enough to respond to all of the requests of this character that come to him, and he does not feel that it would be right to discriminate in favor of any particular one," commented Mr. Duval.

Sloop Sunk in East River.

The sloop W. H. Newman, laden with eighty tons of cement and iron bolts, sank in the East River near the South Fifth Street dock, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon crashing into the brick-laden schooner W. S. Jordan, which was moored to the dock. The sloop was scudding up the river under full sail near the Williamsburg shore, where there is a strong current. In order to clear a ferryboat, the Captain of the sloop steered to the port side. He miscalculated his bearings and hit the schooner's bow with such force that a hole was stove in the sloop's side. The damage to the schooner was about $1,000.

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Our Overcoat showing embraces Fashion's mandate in its entirety.

The roomy Box Coat, the tight fitting Surtout, the popular Half-Box, and all other proper modes are here, in a variety of fabrics and shades, such as you've never seen.

Long, short and medium lengths; rough and smooth; medium and heavy weight. $15 to $55.

Underwear—Men's Combination Suits, perfect fitting, $5 and $6.
Boys' House Coats, $3.00 and up.
Boys' Elderdown Bath Robes, $2.25 and up.
Our 50c. Neckwear is unequaled.

Men's Sack Suits for Business wear, $14 to $32.

Special attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Corner 31st St.

LENOX LIBRARY CHANGES.

A New Reading Room Opened Yesterday Devoted to American History, Genealogy, and Music.

A new reading room was opened at the Lenox Library yesterday which is to be devoted to American history and genealogy and music. It is situated in the north hall on the main floor of the library, and was formerly occupied by the exhibit of rare and early printed books. These have been removed to the third floor.

The entire collection of musical literature at the Astor Library, with the exception of a few volumes retained in the open reference department, has been removed to the Lenox Library, as has also the collection of music bequeathed by the late Joseph W. Drexel to the latter institution. The Drexel collection is shelved at the western end of the new reading room, and contains 5,000 volumes and 1,300 pamphlets. The Astor collection contains 2,800 volumes and 200 pamphlets, making in all 7,800 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets.

The collection of American town histories and genealogies, with other related subjects, placed in the new reading room comprises about 7,500 volumes, including 1,660 pamphlets. In the same room there is also a file of The London Times from 1806 to 1894, with Palmer's indices complete. This file cost nearly $1,000, and was purchased by one of the Trustees for the library.

Although no notice had been issued of the opening of the new reading room, it was well patronized by readers and students of history and genealogy yesterday, and Librarian Eames was well pleased at the result.

A PASTOR'S AWKWARD POSITION.

The Rev. Joseph Lee Not Recognized—John Street Pulpit Vacant.

An exchange of pastorates was recently arranged by the Rev. Millard F. Compton of the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city and the Rev. Joseph Lee of the State Street Church, Charleston, West Va. Bishop Mallalieu was not consulted, and the result is an awkward complication, in which Mr. Lee finds himself without a church.

Mr. Lee, who now occupies the parsonage at 73 Willow Street, Brooklyn, says the change was made at the request of Mr. Compton, and he had supposed that the latter had made all the arrangements. He obtained the consent of his own Bishop, Dr. Fowler, but Mr. Compton neglected to inform Bishop Mallalieu. That Bishop, it is now learned, intended to send Mr. Compton to Connecticut and to appoint the Rev. Mr. Brown, from the western part of New York State, to the pastorate of the John Street Church.

When Mr. Lee arrived he found that the Bishop did not see his way clear to recognize him, and the result is that Mr. Lee is without a church and the John Street Church without a pastor. The case is being considered by the conference of Bishops in progress at Springfield, Mass.

DR. W. H. TOLMAN'S LECTURE.

He Talks on "A Labor Institute" at Madison Square Garden.

Dr. W. H. Tolman, Secretary of the League for Social Service, lectured on "A Labor Institute" in the lecture hall of Madison Square Garden last evening. The object of the lecture was to show by means of stereopticon views what the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, is doing for the social betterment of its factory staff of 1,500 persons. One hundred and twenty-five views were presented, covering every department of the factory, and the home life of its employes.

The audience, though greatly interested, looked at all the pictures in silence, until the lecturer presented two views showing the difference between the old way of the women employes crowding on street cars along with men, and the new system of letting the former out fifteen minutes earlier and sending them home on special cars. These pictures the audience vigorously applauded. The scenes, representing the women eating lunch in a dining room and resting in the music and reading rooms after eating, also called forth applause. The lecturer took the position that if the employes of all factories were treated with such consideration, there would be less strife between labor and capital.

CATS KILLED, DOCTOR COMPLAINS

One Madison Avenue Physician Has Another Summoned to Court.

Dr. H. W. Mitchell of 747 Madison Avenue was summoned to the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon by Dr. R. W. Wilcox of 749 Madison Avenue. Dr. Wilcox explained to Magistrate Meade that when he moved into the house he now occupies he was called on by Dr. Mitchell, who told him that there was on anti-cat league in the immediate neighborhood which it was hoped Dr. Wilcox would join.

Dr. Wilcox said that he had a cat which he wanted to keep, and he did not join the league. He went on to say that a little while afterward his fine cat was mysteriously poisoned. He has had altogether three cats killed mysteriously, and at 745 Madison Avenue a cat and two kittens disappeared in a mysterious manner. Dr. Wilcox further said that he had one of the cats subjected to an autopsy by Dr. E. M. Leavy of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he had been informed that the animal had been poisoned and that the poisoning indicated that carbolic acid had been used by some one conversant with its deadliness.

Magistrate Meade asked Dr. Mitchell if he knew anything about the disappearance of the cats, and the doctor said that he did not. He denied that he had spoken to Dr. Wilcox about an anti-cat league. Magistrate Meade said that as there was no evidence against Dr. Mitchell he would have to dismiss the case.

Life Savers Receive Gold Medals.

Capt. William Astor Chanler presented gold medals to five members of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps at the Virginia Hotel, Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night. The medals are those annually given to members of the corps who have distinguished themselves by bravery in rescuing drowning persons. The recipients of the medals were Luke A. Walsh, Harry Butts, Theodore Kaufer, Arthur Staudinger, and Andrew Staudinger. One of Capt. Chanler's friends, when asked why Mr. Chanler had been selected to present the medals, ingenuously remarked: "I don't know, unless it was because the Captain himself won praise from his superior officers in the army for exceptional bravery in the actions before Santiago. It was a case of the brave rewarding the brave."

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Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36 inches, 90 cents per pair.

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Admission 50 cents. Skates free.
Music. Perfect Ice.

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Wed. Aft., Nov. 9, and Thurs. Evg., Nov. 10.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. Gericke, Conductor, and Rosenthal.
Tickets at Box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY. Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way, Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees To-day and Sat., 2:15. Xtra Eled. Day Mat. "Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

FOOD SHOW. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Closes To-morrow Night! Souvenir Spoons to Ladies! Admission, 25 cents. Cooking Lectures, 2:30 P.M.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. 3RD WEEK. The Big Farce Hit. XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. ON AND OFF.

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"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
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"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées to-day & Sat. at 2. *SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager. JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMEDY COMPANY. LAST WEEK OF THE RIVALS. Com. Mon., Nov. 7. ELECTION DAY MAT. RIP VAN WINKLE THE RIVALS. Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE. Special Election Day Mat., Tues., Nov. 8. Romeo and Juliet IN ENGLISH. BY AMERICANS. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Next week—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,231. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 29¼c; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, China, announces that the British squadron there cleared for action yesterday, and was momentarily expecting important instructions. These and other preparations for immediate hostilities by the British naval authorities in Chinese waters are presumably due to the seizure of the treaty port of New-Chwang by Russia. A large Russian fleet is assembled at Port Arthur. A semi-official note issued in London declares that the Fashoda affair is not settled. Ernest Terah Hooley, the English company promoter, in court yesterday named many men of high position in London whose influence he claims to have bought in establishing his varied enterprises.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

At Democratic headquarters yesterday ex-Gov. Hill predicted a splendid Democratic victory.

The negro soldiers of the Sixth Virginia, in camp at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday mutinied against the authority of their white officers.

The Paris correspondent of The London Morning Post reported yesterday from Paris that it is expected that a rupture between the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners will be announced officially Friday.

Page 2.

In reply to an invitation to preside at Tammany's mass meeting to-night, Andrew H. Green has written a letter in which, regretting that he will not be able to attend, he makes a plea for Augustus Van Wyck and the Democratic Party.

About 3,000 persons attended a meeting of Independent Democrats held last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in Judge Van Wyck's interest. Addresses were made by Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, John De Witt Warner, and others.

A large mass meeting was held at Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the German-American Reform Union. Among the speakers were ex-Sheriff Tamsen, Thomas F. Conway, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, and Edward B. Amend. Col. Roosevelt's name was hissed.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt will speak to-night in Troy and Albany and to-morrow at five meetings in Brooklyn. On Saturday he will make a cart-tail tour of the east side.

Col. Roosevelt made a campaign tour of Long Island yesterday, and was enthusiastically greeted in many places. His speeches were chiefly directed against Mr. Croker.

The Committee of One Hundred, which is working to secure the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen, will send out 10,000 letters to members of the Merchants' Association.

Senator Platt yesterday issued a statement denouncing as a Democratic slander the statements that he is lukewarm in the campaign. He says Republican success is assured beyond a doubt.

The Tammany Law Committee yesterday sent another letter to Superintendent McCullagh accusing him of withholding warrants. Many more warrants were obtained by deputies in various courts. Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, issued an order for the arrest of a McCullagh deputy on a charge of perjury.

The Lenox Republican Club was sued yesterday for eleven months' rent, with interest, amounting to $1,595. President Talesin Evans of the club is alleged to have said in letters to the landlord's attorney that the failure to pay the rent was caused by the failure of members to pay dues.

Ex-Judge Edward Browne has issued a letter in which he answers certain charges made by The New York Sun against David Leventritt as Harlem Bridge Commissioner. Mr. Browne shows that Mr. Leventritt's claim for compensation was approved by the courts and other officials, and that subsequently Mr. Leventritt was, because of his work on the former commission, appointed to a new and later commission, made necessary by changes in the bridge plans adopted by the Legislature.

Page 4.

The yacht Defender left New Rochelle yesterday bound for Herreshoffs' yards at Bristol, R. I., where she is expected to arrive to-night.

Page 5.

The War Investigating Commission and its committee at Lexington, Ky., heard further testimony yesterday bearing upon the alleged inefficiency and negligence of army officials.

As the transport Port Victor was about to leave Santiago yesterday, Gen. Wood found that she lacked proper stores and delicacies for the sick, and that she was insufficiently provided with medicines.

Page 7.

The National Art Club of this city filed articles of incorporation at Albany yesterday.

The steamer Montserrat has arrived at Cadiz, Spain, with troops from Cuba. Eight hundred men are sick and there were ninety-eight deaths during the voyage.

Reports from Manila by mail to San Francisco relate that the health of the United States troops at Manila is far from good. The ravages of typhoid fever, malaria and smallpox have been severe.

The reports sent from Cuba of the proceedings of the Cuban Assembly were fictitious. A cablegram from President Maso to Señor Quesada says: "Assembly has not yet met owing to the absence of a quorum."

Page 8.

Compressed air motor cars for use on the Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-ninth Street cross-town lines are building.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were L'Alouette, Dan Rice, Anagram, Warrenton, Greatland, and Bardella.

The Princeton players defeated the football team from the University of Virginia yesterday by a score of 12 to 0.

Mrs. George Bear of Kansas City committed suicide by shooting on Tuesday, which was her twenty-third birthday. She had been married just one week.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's football team defeated the representatives of the Chicago Athletic Association in a roughly played game at Berkeley Oval yesterday by a score of 11 to 10.

An attorney who says he was injured by the collapse of the Dewey Arch during the Chicago peace jubilee has brought suit for $50,000 damages against the city and the jubilee Committee on Decorations.

Page 12.

Secretary Long has ordered the auxiliary cruiser Aileen turned over to the Brooklyn Naval Militia for its exclusive use.

The Gaelic League of America was organized in this city yesterday. Its object is to advance and preserve the Gaelic tongue.

The widow of Dr. Louis J. Jordan, who was proprietor of the Dr. Kahn Museum over twenty years ago, has been sued by the city on an old judgment now amounting to about $8,000.

John Lyons, a saloon keeper at Henderson Street and Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, lost his life yesterday as the result of an attempt to cheat the gas company.

At the convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday nominations were made for officers. The voting will be done to-day.

At a special meeting of the Mercantile Exchange yesterday resolutions were adopted promising aid and support to the Merchants' Association in its efforts to foster the trade and commerce of New York and to work for the general interests of the country.

Ex-Mayor Strong is at the head of a movement to raise a fund for the erection of a memorial to Col. George E. Waring, Jr. He suggests that about $100,000 be subscribed by friends and admirers of the dead engineer and held in trust until the widow's death, that she may receive the interest, as she is practically without means.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 10.
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BRITISH WARSHIPS CLEAR FOR ACTION

Fleet in Chinese Waters Prepares for Immediate Hostilities.

RUSSIA PRESUMABLY MENACED

Seizure of the Treaty Port of New-Chwang May Be the Reason.

Sailing Orders Momentarily Expected at Wei-Hai-Wei—Large Russian Squadron at Port Arthur.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Nov. 2.—All the British warships here, the first-class battleship Centurion, the first-class cruiser Narcissus, the second-class cruiser Hermione, the torpedo boat destroyer Whiting, the torpedo boat destroyer Fame, the torpedo boat destroyer Handy, and the first-class gunboat Peacock, have cleared for action and are ready for sea at an hour's notice.

The first-class battleship Victorious and the first-class cruiser Undaunted, at Che-Foo, not far from here, are coaling to their full capacity.

The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the meaning of these warlike preparations, but there is no doubt important instructions are expected at any moment.

A large Russian fleet is assembled at Port Arthur.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei announcing the war preparations of the British naval authorities there is regarded here as being of grave importance, coupled with the Anglo-French war preparations.

It is surmised that Russia, profiting by the present strained relations between Great Britain and France, has decided to push forward her aims in the Far East by forcibly seizing the valuable treaty port of New-Chwang, which Great Britain cannot permit, it is said.

The fact that the coast guardsmen throughout the United Kingdom have been warned to be in readiness for mobilization is regarded as a menacing sign. Many of them have already joined their ships.

A dispatch from London on Oct. 20 said a cable message had been received there from Shanghai announcing the occupation of New-Chwang, also written Niu-Chwang, by Russian troops. The dispatch was worded as follows:

"A Russian regiment occupied the town of New-Chwang (Province of Liautung) and the forts at the mouth of the River Liau-ho on Oct. 15, thus securing complete possession of New-Chwang. The native troops fled without making any opposition under orders from the Empress Dowager and Li Hung Chang.

"A British gunboat was in the river at the time. Its non-resistance is regarded as the virtual British abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to the Russians and gives Russia an invaluable strategic position. Great Britain is certain to lose the New-Chwang trade, of which it has had 80 per cent."

PATRIOTIC BRITISH COLONIES.

Scotsmen in Vancouver Offer to Raise a Regiment—Cape Colony May Contribute to the Navy.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 2.—Admiral Pallison's secretary, who had left here for an up-country point, has been urgently telegraphed to return to Esquimault at once. All is excitement in naval circles.

The Scotsmen of Vancouver, recognizing the gravity of the situation, offer to raise a regiment and place the same at the disposal of the Government for service either at home or abroad.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.—In the Cape Colony Assembly to-day the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Premier, introduced a bill proposing an annual contribution by the colony of £30,000 ($150,000) to the British Navy.

MINES FOR CANADIAN HARBORS.

Warships Arrive with Them at Sydney, C. B.—Renown in Fighting Trim.

SYDNEY, C. B., Nov. 2.—The British warships Cordelia and Pelican arrived this afternoon from Halifax. The ships have submarine mines and heavy guns aboard, specially shipped at Halifax, and it is reported they will mine the entrances to Sydney and St. John's (N. F.) Harbors.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 2.—The British battleship Renown is in full fighting trim, and to-night the ship tested her electric searchlights. This week the Renown has taken aboard large quantities of ammunition and naval stores.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FLEETS.

Strength of the Naval Forces of Both Nations at Present Assembled in Chinese Waters.

The British fleet in Chinese waters consists of thirty vessels, and is commanded by Vice Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, K. C. B., who hoists his flag on the battleship Centurion. The second in command is Rear Admiral Fitz Gerald, who is on the first class cruiser Grafton. The Russian fleet consists of thirteen vessels, some of which are the finest in the Russian Navy.

The British fleet is composed of three battleships, three armored cruisers, three first-class cruisers, four second-class cruisers, one third-class cruiser, six first-class gunboats, three sloops, one gun vessel, four destroyers, and two dispatch boats. The Russians have two battleships, six armored cruisers, one unarmored cruiser, two gunboats, and two destroyers.

The most powerful vessel of the British fleet is the first-class battleship Victorious. This vessel was only finished last year, and is one of the most powerful warships afloat. She displaces 14,900 tons, and is 390 feet in length. Her engines are of 12,000 indicated horse power, and her speed is 17.5 knots. She has a belt of Harveyized steel 220 feet long and 9 inches in thickness. Her bulkheads are 14 inches thick, barbettes 14 inches thick, gun shields 10 inches thick, casemates—of which there are 12—6 inches thick, and a protective deck from 2.5 to 4 inches thick. She has 150 compartments and 250 watertight doors. Her armament consists of 4 12-inch guns, 12 6-inch rapid-fire guns, 18 12-pounders rapid-fire, 12 3-pounders rapid-fire, and 8 machine guns. Her complement is 757 men.

The battleships Barfleur and Centurion are sister ships, each of 10,500 tons displacement. They are fitted with engines of 13,200 indicated horse power, which can drive them at the rate of 18.5 knots an hour. Each is protected with a belt 12 inches in thickness, the gun positions are protected by 9 inches of steel, and the protective deck is from 2 to 2.5 inches in thickness. The armament of these vessels is four 10-inch guns in turrets, ten 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, eight 6-pounders rapid-fire, twelve 3-pounders, and seven machine guns. Their complement is 606 men on the Barfleur and 622 men on the Centurion.

The three armored cruisers are the Immortalité, Narcissus, and Undaunted. These belong to the same class, and are of 5,680 tons displacement, 300 feet in length, and have engines of 8,500 indicated horse power, which drive twin screws. They vary a little in speed. The Immortalité showed 19.5 knots on her trial, the Undaunted 18.7 knots, and the Narcissus 18.5 knots. The armor of these cruisers consists of a 10-inch compound belt 200 feet long, bulkheads 16 inches thick, 4½ inches on the gun positions, and a protective deck 2 to 3 inches thick. The armaments on each are two 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns, six 6-pounders, ten 3-pounders, and six machine guns. Their complement each is 484 men.

The Powerful is the best of the first-class cruisers, and she has a speed of 22 knots, which is made with engines of 25,000 indicated horse power. The displacement of this vessel is 14,200, and her dimensions 500 feet in length, 71 feet beam, and 20 feet draught. Her gun positions are protected with 6 inches of armor, and her deck is from 3 to 6 inches in thickness. Her armament consists of two 9.2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and nine machine guns. She also has two 12-pounders, boat guns. Her complement is 940 men.

The Grafton and Edgar are of the same class. Their length is 360 feet, displacement 7,350 tons, and with engines of 12,000 indicated horse power they can steam 20 knots an hour. Their gun positions are protected with 6 inches of armor, and their decks are 5 inches of steel. Their armament each consists of two 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve 3-pounders, five 3-pounders, and seven machine guns. Their complement is 500 men each.

The second-class cruisers are the Bonaventure and Hermione, each 4,360 tons, 19.5 knots; armament, two 6-inch, eight 4.7-inch, eight 6-pounders, one 3-pounder, and four machine guns and 312 men; Iphigenia and Pique, each 3,600 tons, 19.75 knots; guns, two 6-inch, six 4.7-inch, eight 6-pounders, one 3-pounder, and four machine guns and 273 men.

The third-class cruiser Archer is of 1,770 tons, 16.5 knots, carries six 6-inch breech-loaders, eight 3-pounders, (rapid fire,) one 9-pounder boat gun, and two machine guns and 172 men.

The gunboats are the Peacock, the Pigmy, the Plover, the Rattler, and the Redpole, each of 755 tons, 13.25 knots, six 4-inch and four machine guns and 76 men, and the Esk, 366 tons, 9.5 knots, five guns, and 46 men.

The sloops are the Algerine, 1,050 tons, 13 knots, 6 four-inch, 4 three-pounders, and 3 machine guns, and 106 men; Daphne, 1,140 tons, 14 knots, 8 five-inch, and 8 machine guns, and 138 men, and the Phoenix, 1,040 tons, 13 knots, 6 four-inch, 4 three-pounders, and 3 machine guns, and 106 men.

The dispatch boats Alacrity and Wivern are of 400 tons and carry each ten six-pounders and two machine guns. Their complement is 86 men each.

The torpedo boat destroyers are the Handy, Hart, Foam, and Whiting. The speed of these vessels ranges from 26.8 knots to 30.4 knots. Their tonnage varies from 196 to 210 tons, and each carries one twelve-pounder and five six-pounder rapid-fire guns. Their total complement is 255 men.

The largest Russian battleship is the Sissoi Veliky, built in 1894. Her displacement is 8,880, and with engines of 8,500 indicated horse power she can steam 16 knots. Her belt of armor is 15 inches of composite, and the same protection is over her gun positions. Her armament is four 12-inch guns, six 6-inch rapid-fire, twelve 1.8-inch, four 1.4-inch, and two machine guns. Her complement is 570 men. The other Russian battleship is the Navarin, built in 1891. Her tonnage is 10,206, and her speed is 16 knots. Her armor on the sides is 26 inches thick, and on the gun positions 12 inches. She carries four 12-inch guns, eight 6-inch and fourteen smaller rapid-fire guns and 500 men.

The armored cruisers are a powerful lot. The largest is the Rossia, built in 1896, and of 12,130 tons' displacement. She has triple screws, and, with engines of 14,500 indicated horse power, can steam 20 knots an hour. Her belt of armor is 10 inches thick, and she carries four 8-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch, six 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, and eighteen smaller guns. Her complement is 735 men.

The Rurik was built in 1894 and is of 10,923 tons' displacement. Her speed is 18 knots and she carries 768 men. Her armor is 10 inches thick and she carries 4 eight-inch guns, 12 six-inch guns, 6 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, and 18 smaller guns. The Admiral Nahimoff, built in 1885, is of 8,524 tons' displacement and can steam at the rate of 16.7 knots. Her protective armor is 10 inches thick. She carries 8 eight-inch, 10 six-inch, and 20 smaller guns. Her complement is 567 men. The Pamyat Azova is of 6,675 tonnage and can steam at the rate of 18.8 knots. Her armor, composite, is 9 inches thick, and she carries 2 eight-inch, 13 six-inch, and 14 smaller guns. Her complement is 525 men.

The Vladimir Monomach is of 6,031 tons and has a speed of 15.2 knots. Her armor is only six inches thick, and she carries five 8-inch, twelve 6-inch, and eighteen smaller guns. Her complement is 550 men. The Dmitri Donskoi is of 5,882 tons, has a speed of 16.5 knots, and carries 510 men. Her gun positions are unarmored, but her belt is six inches thick. She carries two 8-inch, four 6-inch, ten 4.7-inch, and sixteen smaller guns.

The unarmored cruiser is the Admiral Korniloff, a second-class vessel. Her tonnage is 5,000, speed 17.5 knots, and she carries 425 men. Her armament consists of two 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, and twelve smaller guns.

The armored gunboat Gremiatstchy is of 1,500 tonnage, she can speed 15 knots an hour, and carries 142 men. Her guns are 1 9-inch, 1 6-inch, and 10 smaller. The Otvazny is a sister ship to the Gremiatschy.

The two destroyers are of 240 tons each, and have a speed of 30 knots. They carry 75 men each, and their guns are 1 12-pounder and 3 6-pounders.

The total displacement of the thirty British vessels is 108,158 tons. They carry 577 guns, classified as follows: Four twelve-inch, 8 ten-inch, 12 9.2-inch, 6 six-inch breech loaders, 82 six-inch rapid fire; 48 4.7-inch rapid fire, 42 four-inch rapid fire, 1 three-inch, 42 twelve-pounders, 1 nine-pounder, 122 six-pounders, 96 three-pounders, and 113 machine guns. The crews of the fleet number 8,142 men.

The Russian fleet of thirteen vessels shows a total displacement of 77,761 tons, and they are manned by 5,584 men. These vessels carry 320 guns, classified as follows: Eight twelve-inch, 1 nine-inch, 22 eight-inch, 106 six-inch, 22 4.7-inch, and 160 rapid-fire guns of smaller calibre. The British guns of six-inch and under are nearly all rapid fire, while the Russian are mostly the breechloading type.

FASHODA AFFAIR NOT SETTLED.

So a Semi-Official Note Issued in London Declares—Frenchman Arrested at Dover.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A semi-official note issued last evening relative to the reports of a settlement of the Fashoda question says:

"The matter is substantially in the same position as when the Blue Book and Yellow Book were published. It is not anticipated that France will take further action until Major Marchand's arrival at Cairo on Thursday, when explanations will be forthcoming as to his reason for leaving Fashoda."

The special dispatches from Paris this morning repeat the semi-official statement that the evacuation of Fashoda is accepted in principle, but that other points in the Bahr-el-Ghazel region will be maintained.

M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to announce his policy in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. It is admitted on all sides that Fashoda itself offers no difficulty, provided a way can be found to save French amour propre.

Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, who, on Tuesday, saw Sir Thomas Sanderson, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was absent from Lord Salisbury's reception yesterday.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, former Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, subsequently President of the Board of Trade and now member of Parliament in the Liberal interest for Aberdeen, speaking there last evening, indorsed Lord Salisbury's stand in the Fashoda controversy, declaring that "the military control of all the navigable waters in the Bahr-el-Ghazel basin, as well as the Nile, must be secured to Egypt."

Various rumors are afloat as to Abyssinian expeditions nearing the Nile to assist the French, but nothing authentic is known on this point.

A Frenchman has been arrested at Dover for attempting to enter the big gun turret on the Admiralty Pier there.

CAIRO, Nov. 2.—Major Marchand and two other Frenchmen, accompanied by Capt. Fitton of the Egyptian Army, are expected to arrive here to-morrow evening.

VIEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Diplomats Say the Egyptian Question May Lead to General War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The critical condition of affairs between France and Great Britain is exciting lively interest among members of the diplomatic corps here, and on some of the phases of the controversy their information appears to be more exact than that coming from Paris or London.

The dispatches to-day attached much significance to the absence of Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, from London, and it was stated that France would show her animosity by not continuing an Ambassador at London for the present.

The Journal Officiel, received at the French Embassy, however, says that the appointment of M. Paul Cambon as Ambassador to London, to succeed Baron de Courcel, was officially gazetted on Sept. 21. M. Cambon is a brother of M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador here, who was conspicuous in the peace negotiations between this Government and Spain. He has been Ambassador at Constantinople, and is now on his way from that point to London.

At the leading Embassies here there is little idea that the Fashoda affair will lead to war, although there is a very general opinion that the Egyptian situation in general may lead to a conflict in which other European countries than France and Great Britain may take part.

A French diplomat, speaking of the Fashoda affair, said:

"There is not the slightest chance that Fashoda alone will lead to war. Although of strategical value, it is practically inaccessible to France, while at the same time easily accessible to England. English ships are now well down the Nile, and the British troops are not far from Fashoda. Besides, the Nile route brings the British within two weeks' travel of Fashoda.

"On the other hand, it took Maj. Marchand two years and a half to reach Fashoda, and at best it would take France two years to reach there on the route from the west coast of Africa and across the Congo country. From a military standpoint, therefore, it would be inexpedient, if not impossible, for an issue to be made on Fashoda.

"If there is to be an issue at all it will be on the larger question of Egypt in general, and the control Egypt is to exercise in the heart of Africa."

Col. Kitchener Governor of Khartoum.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Daily Mail announces the appointment as Governor of Khartoum of Col. Kitchener, brother of the Sirdar, Gen. Lord Kitchener.

Frenchman Arrested at Dover.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Frenchman has been arrested at Dover for attempting to enter the big gun turret on the Admiralty Pier there.

MARINE WAR INSURANCE HIGHER.

The marine insurance charges for policies containing the war clause were doubled in some of the British offices yesterday. The rate on British sailing vessels has been advanced from one- quarter of 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent., and the premium on British steamers has been changed from one-eighth of 1 per cent. to one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Vessels flying the French flag, which have been charged at a rate twice that for British bottoms, met with a corresponding increase, making the new rates on French bottoms one-half of 1 per cent. for sailing vessels and 1 per cent. for steamers.

The American offices did not advance their rates, and were generally disposed to discount the apprehension of the foreign managers. The reason given for the advance was said to be connected with the possible significance of the early return of the German Emperor from Jerusalem.

THE OUTLOOK IN ERIE COUNTY.

Van Wyck Seems to Have an Assured Plurality Over Roosevelt of 2,000 or 3,000.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—The general belief in Buffalo is that Erie County will give a plurality for Van Wyck. Republican bettors who are hopeful for victory in the State pass by the wagers freely offered that Van Wyck will have 3,000 more votes than Roosevelt in Erie County. Even money is posted that Van Wyck will have 3,500 plurality.

The conditions are much the same as they were in the Mayoralty campaign last Fall, when the Republican nominee for Mayor was beaten by nearly 9,000. But the most careful observers do not figure on more than 2,000 plurality for Van Wyck. The Democratic nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals barely carried the City of Buffalo last Fall. There is a normal Republican plurality in this county, and, carried along as they were by Dr. Diehl's big vote, the Democratic county officers who were elected barely scratched in last Fall.

Van Wyck will not get as many votes in Buffalo as Diehl got. Dissatisfied Republicans voted for Diehl who are for Roosevelt now. In Buffalo the excise question is an all-important issue. The Raines law has made ten times more votes for Van Wyck in this county than the canal frauds. The towns outside of Buffalo will give Roosevelt 2,000 to 2,500 plurality, so that, allowing Van Wyck a fair percentage of Dr. Diehl's vote, he will carry Erie County by 2,000.

Chairman Frank L. Bapst of the Democratic General Committee estimates that Van Wyck will have 5,200 plurality, but his figures by wards are very liberal. Mr. Bapst says to-night: "We will give Van Wyck close to 5,000 plurality, for the east side will be almost solid against the Raines law candidate. We will elect two Senators, five Assemblymen, and one Congressman."

State Committeeman John R. Hazel for the Republican leaders said: "I am satisfied that however the election may result, Erie County will be found in the Republican column. It is a Republican county. It elected Republican County officials last Fall in spite of the big plurality given to the Democratic nominee for Mayor. There is no reason to believe that Van Wyck will get Diehl's vote. That was fought on local issues. I fix Roosevelt's plurality at not less than 3,000. That allows for a close vote in the city and a normal Republican plurality in the towns."

In the Thirty-second Congressional District the fiercest fight is going on. Twice Rowland B. Mahany has carried this district as the Republican candidate, but both times in Republican years. The district gave Mayor Diehl 10,000 plurality last Fall, and even District Attorney Kenefick, the greatest vote-getter in either party, failed to carry it, although he was elected by 10,000 plurality. This year Mahany is pitted against William H. Ryan, and the vote will be close. The chances seem to be in favor of the election of Ryan.

It is probable the Democrats will elect but one Senator, Samuel J. Ramsperger, in the Forty-eighth District. There is little doubt that Senator Davis will be returned in the Forty-ninth and that N. W. Norton will be elected from the Forty-seventh, although the Democrats will make a big effort to elect William F. Mackey. It is predicted the Assembly delegation will stand as last year—four and four.

MAY BE NO PEACE TREATY

Reported from Paris that a Rupture of the Negotiations Is Expected to be Announced.

OUR TERMS DISPLEASE SPAIN

The American Claim to the Philippines Causes Widespread Comment in Europe—As Viewed in Various Lands.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is expected that a rupture of the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain will be officially announced on Friday.

"The feeling here is that the attitude of the Spaniards is irrational, in view of the financial proposals of the United States, and that they may ultimately regret having failed to agree quickly with the adversary."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says: "The Spanish Commissioners cannot be surprised, neither can the Spanish Government, by America's decision to take the Philippines. Possibly the Spanish people were not prepared for it; and the Commissioners are pretending surprise so that the Government may be better able to face public opinion. Certainly any one outside of Spain must have understood that the archipelago was lost to Spain."

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: "Russia and another power are credited with the intention of intimating to Washington that the annexation of the Philippines must be preceded by a common agreement on future action in certain circumstances.

"The German papers express their feelings very frankly. The Hamburgische Correspondenz says: 'The United States are conducting the peace negotiations as they conducted the war. The mask of humanity is being gradually dropped, revealing the brutal hand of strength. When the protocol was signed not a foot of Philippine soil was in American hands. President McKinley demands the complete surrender only because victory in the forthcoming elections depends upon it. The American demand, however, is less a blow to Spain than to the European powers which seem desirous of selecting naval stations in the Philippines.'

"The Boersen Courier admits that the powers have no cause for interfering, but urges them to watch Americans expansion with jealous eyes.

"The National Zeitung says: 'If Spain can obtain compensation sufficient to cover the Philippine and Cuban debts, she would be better off without the islands. Looking to the commercial and strategical value of the Philippines, we should not be surprised at resistance on the part of some of the powers. Moreover, it is evident that the inhabitants will not calmly acquiesce in American annexation.'

"The Frankfurter Zeitung thinks that after the elections the American Commissioners are likely to make some concessions, since the chief question is rather how to conquer the Philippines from the inhabitants than how to overcome Spain's resistance."

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The American Cabinet considers an English protectorate of the Philippines the only proper solution of the question."

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Soleil to-day, commenting editorially upon the position assumed by the American Peace Commissioners, says:

"No monarchical government would have dared to conduct itself after the fashion of the Americans, who are forever talking so much of right and liberty. The plan of the Americans is now evident. It is to take all of Spain's colonies and leave Spain the debts of all those colonies. This is the result of the holy war undertaken to insure the independence of the Cubans. What base hypocrisy do these Liberals, these Democrats, these Republicans show!"

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Novosti, commenting upon the United States' determination to claim the Philippine Islands, says:

"The great powers can, like Spain, protest against the proposed cession, as several of them are directly interested in the maintenance of the status quo. In an extreme case the question should be arbitrated."

CANDIDATE AGAINST HIS WILL.

Court Compels a Wisconsin Republican to Continue as a Nominee of the Democratic Party.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 2.—An unusual action was brought in the Circuit Court here to-day and as a result Major J. Kirchels of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, a Republican, is compelled to be the nominee for Sheriff of La Crosse County on the Democratic ticket against his will.

While the Major was in Puerto Rico the Democratic Convention nominated him for Sheriff without his consent or knowledge. His regiment has just returned from Puerto Rico on sixty days' furlough, and he did not reach home until Monday, two days too late to file his declination of the nomination. He refused to run, and the County Clerk refused to put his name on the official ticket. Democratic County Chairman Mahony then brought action in the Circuit Court to compel the County Clerk to place Kircheis's name on the ticket and won his case.

Judge Wyman, in his ruling, held that the law required that a declination be filed nine days before the election; that it was not for the Court to put any different construction on the statute, and that, therefore, Major Kircheis's name must go on the ticket. Major Kircheis made an excellent record in Puerto Rico as an army officer, and it is conceded that he will be elected by a large majority, but he is still an army officer. His regiment may not be mustered out until long after he is elected, and he will not accept the office.

RUN ON A WATERBURY BANK.

Misapprehension of Facts Causes Excitement and Alarm Among Depositors.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 2.—In a serious run on the Dime Savings Bank to-day nearly $30,000 was withdrawn within a few hours by excited depositors, and the run threatens to continue to-morrow unless the working people are appeased by statements published in the newspapers.

When Col. Parsons died, on Oct. 16, he had been for years the dominating spirit of the Dime Savings Bank and head of the firm of G. S. Parsons & Co., bankers, whose business was conducted in the same apartments. At the death of Col. Parsons the family decided to settle the affairs of Parsons & Co. and retire from business. The affairs of the banking firm, they said, were all right, but it was considered best to wind up the affairs under the supervision of the Supreme Court. Consequently, to-day Henry S. Chase and James S. Elton were named as receivers.

The news was received on the street as a surprise and was misunderstood in many quarters. Gossip soon developed into serious misrepresentation. The news spread to the factories and before long the streets leading to the bank were crowded with hundreds of depositors. The run on the Dime Savings Bank was by far the greatest, as the action of the court practically closed the business of the other concern.

Those who were most inconvenienced by the closing of G. S. Parsons & Co. were the merchants whose deposits are in the receivers' hands at present.

LITTLE GIRL FOUND DROWNED.

Wandered Away from Her Home in Cranford, N. J., and Fell in River.

CRANFORD, N. J., Nov. 2.—Lillian, the four-year-old daughter of E. P. Motley, was found drowned in the Cranford River at a late hour last night. Until the body was recovered there was much excitement, for it was believed the child had been kidnapped. At 9 o'clock last evening the nurse of Lillian left her for a few minutes. The little girl has been playing in her bedroom, and when the nurse returned she was missing.

Some of the villagers were summoned, and when the disappearance of the little girl was explained to them they started out in various directions to look for her. The Cranford River, which runs back of Hampton Hall, where the Motley family had been stopping during the Summer, was one of the places visited, and the body of the child was found in the water, a considerable distance from the house. It is believed that the child managed to get out of the house during the absence of the nurse, wandered to the brink of the water, and fell in.

NEGRO TROOPS IN REVOLT.

Soldiers of the Sixth Virginia Regiment Openly Rebel Against Their White Officers.

CAMP POLAND, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 2.—The camp of the Sixth Virgina (colored) Regiment was this morning a scene of a mutiny among the men of the command. The soldiers in several companies refused to obey orders issued by the nine white officers who were recently assigned to the regiment by Gov. Tyler of Virgina. The officers were sent to the various companies a few days ago, and there has existed since their arrival a feeling of discontent among some of the negroes, who preferred to be commanded by officers of their own race. The feeling has grown until it evidenced itself this morning in a positive declaration against the white officers.

The regiment was called for drill at the usual hour, and the white officers assumed command. The negroes refused to execute the drills, and when pressed for an explanation announced that the presence of white officers was the cause. The officers were inclined to the opinion that it was a momentary complaint, and accordingly sent their companies out under colored Lieutenants. At police formation the same open disregard of orders from the white officers was apparent, and it was then determined to report the matter to higher authorities.

Col. Croxton, commanding the regiment, reported the existence of the mutiny to Col. Kuert, Division Commander, who, in turn, visited the camp with Major Gen. Bates. The latter had arrived in the camp for the first time a few moments before the mutiny began. It was evident that serious trouble was in order if the riotous negroes were not quieted, and on that account Col. Kuert at once ordered the Thirty-first Michigan and the Sixth Ohio Regiments to the scene. These regiments were under arms, but the Ohio boys were turned back before reaching the camp.

Cols. Kuert and Croxton and also Major Johnson, a colored officer of the regiment, addressed the men. They explained that their action was in direct violation of military law and was punishable by death, and that a continuance of the mutiny would bring the regiment into most unfortunate disfavor. They told the men that a complaint, if such they felt they rightfully had, should be forwarded to the Governor of Virginia, and they were assured that such a complaint, sent through the proper channels, would receive attention from all officers concerned.

Col. Croxton stated very emphatically that this revolt would be met by a rigid enforcement of the discipline covering such cases and said he demanded obedience and had the power to enforce the demand. The Michigan regiment, which had appeared upon the scene in double time and which was armed for battle, was ordered back to its camp and the negroes agreed to send their complaints through the military channels and in the meantime to obey their white officers.

It is not believed here that the white officers will be removed, because the negro officers who preceded them resigned on account of charges of incompetency. The Virginia camp is quiet to-night and no further trouble is anticipated, at least for the present.

THE SILENCE OF BRYAN.

Chicago Campaign Leader Charges that the Silver Leader Is the Victim of a Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Secretary Robert E. Burke of the County Democratic Campaign Committee has received the following letter from William J. Bryan, dated Jacksonville, Fla., where he is now in camp with his regiment, the Third Nebraska:

"My Dear Burke: I do not think that it would be proper for me to take part in politics while in the army. It is hard to keep still, but I think it is best to do so. Wishing the ticket success, I am, yours,

"BRYAN."

"Everybody knows why William Jennings Bryan's voice will not be heard in support of Democracy this Fall," said Mr. Burke. "The people understand why he is silent. The conspiracy by which the greatest advocate of the principles of our party has been silenced is understood by all who have paid any attention to what has been transpiring in politics. His silence will be eloquent, and will not fail to have its effect."

CIRCULAR BROUGHT A HUSBAND

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A romance which had its origin in the fancies of a child at Duisburg, on the Rhine, some years ago was brought to a happy ending to-night, when Ethel Schwaan of 139 Orchard Street was married to Carl Redlinger.

Carl left his home in Germany six years ago to come to America. Ethel was then fourteen years of age. She followed him five years later, and since her arrival has been living with her sister in Chicago. During all these years she had heard nothing of Redlinger beyond the mere information that he had settled in Illinois. Her early affection was still alive, and after her arrival in America she began a search for the companion of her childhood. She hit upon a novel scheme, through which she pursued her quest. She wrote this letter:

"Carl Redlinger:

"Dear Sir: If this letter should reach you please answer it. I refer to Carl Redlinger, formerly of Duisburg, Germany.

"ETHEL SCHWAAN,

"139 Orchard Street, Chicago."

The letter was written in German, and she had 1,000 copies made. She sent one to every town in Illinois where there was a postal station.

One day last July Redlinger received one of these letters at Rockford. He wrote to her, and followed his letter with a visit. Not long afterward arrangements were made for a wedding, and to-night the marriage was celebrated at the home of Miss Schwaan's sister, in Orchard Street.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Generally fair weather continues throughout the United States. Seasonable temperature prevails in all sections. The barometer is low over the lower St. Lawrence Valley and in the British Northwest Territory.

The outlook is that pleasant weather will continue, except possib

to defend violators of election laws as well as every other class of criminals to whom I must refer those who desire to be enlightened as to their rights.

POLICE SHOULD AID VOTERS.

I assert that the police will fail to discharge their duty if they remain silent and inactive spectators of the struggle between the citizen and the political thug, but in such instances it becomes their province to assist the citizen in the defense of his rights, in case they know that he has not committed, nor is committing, any crime in relation to his suffrage.

It is earnestly hoped that there will be no disturbance in this city on election day. There need be none; there should be none. But if it unfortunately comes, the responsibility will rest upon these partisan mercenaries and Republican leaders who are intent on depriving American citizens of their Constitutional right to vote, by having numerous arrests made on that day or on election eve, on one pretense or another, giving the arrested persons no adequate opportunity to be heard until the polls are closed and until after they have lost their votes.

That is precisely the damnable scheme that is contemplated. That was the very purpose of enacting this Force bill.

Who are these deputies of McCullagh, to whom you are coolly informed you must look for relief after you have been deprived of your vote? They are mainly a lot of political adventurers, a set of mere mercenaries who are in this business for "what there is in it," many of whose names are not to be found in the Directory, partisan heelers and hangers-on, without visible means of support, men of any financial responsibility, men who would cut a throat or pick a pocket on the slightest provocation or opportunity, and it is this gang of time-serving partisans, temporarily in authority, whom you are told you must not forcibly resist when they unlawfully seize you, but must sue for civil damages.

Has it occurred to you that McCullagh, above all other men, is interested in having trouble on election day? How else can the creation of his office be justified? A quiet, orderly and peaceable election, with no unusual number of arrests made on election day or preceding it, means the death knell of this notorious and unnecessary election law, and nobobdy knows that fact better than McCullagh himself.

The Republican anxiety about the silver question is very painful indeed. While the National Government under Republican control makes its bonds payable in both gold and silver, the municipal government of New York under Democratic auspices makes all its bonds (except revenue and assessment bonds) payable "in gold coin of the United States," and yet we have heard no praise nor approval from Republicans of that local financial policy.

Democratic Congressmen should be elected, if for no other reason, to prevent the passage by the Republicans in the next Congress of another Federal Election law, which they may attempt to do if they obtain a majority sufficiently large. While perhaps the danger is not imminent, I am naturally distrustful of Republican assurances, and believe it is unwise to run any risk.

"WIDE OPEN" NEW YORK.

The Republican campaign, aside from its spectacular features, has been most novel in other particulars. Rural Republican orators make the terrible (?) charge that this city under its present rulers is "wide open," whatever that may mean. What do these people want? Would they prefer to have this city "shut up" and "closed" like a "deserted village," or a Chinese town with a wall around it, or like Senator Platt's National Bank in Owego?

Yes, this great cosmopolitan city is "open"—"wide open" if you please—open to the good people of every clime and every land, open to the commerce of the whole world, open to the business men of every State, open to every public improvement, to every noble charity, to every laudable enterprise. It is a great "free" city—free from prejudice, from bigotry, from hypocrisy, from envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness." This is a free country, and if any resident of this active, bustling, and enterprising city dislikes its "wide-open" characteristics and sighs for some quiet and peaceful abode, he is at liberty to leave it; he can bottle himself up and "move on" to—Oyster Bay, Botany Bay, or any other place in this "wide, wide world."

But this city, with all its alleged "wickedness," with all its alleged maladministration, is rapidly increasing in population, in business, and in all its material interests. It is an interesting and significant fact that the population of twenty-one Republican counties of this State decreased in population from 1880 to 1890.

Democratic New York, with its enormous taxes which it annually pays to the State, is virtually educating the children of Republicans in most of the Republican counties of the State, because such counties receive from the State for the support of their schools far more than they pay the State for school taxes. The excess which they receive comes almost entirely from New York and Kings Counties, those counties in 1897 paying to the State the sum of $2,449,-831.07, and receiving back from the State for the support of their own schools only the sum of $1,107,032.29, leaving a balance of $1,342,798.78, which was apportioned to the rest of the State.

WHY DEMOCRATS WILL WIN.

The nomination for Governor of Judge Augustus Van Wyck of Kings County has been steadily growing in popularity from the day it was made until the present hour.

It is perhaps unnecessary to dignify with any special notice the mischievous and idle assertions of our opponents in regard to Judge Van Wyck's candidacy. Let me, however, be candid with you. If I thought for a moment that Judge Van Wyck, if elected, would be the Governor of any one man or one organization or coterie of men, I should not be here to-night to advocate his election. He is no man's man, but is the candidate deliberately presented by one of the most intelligent Democratic conventions it has ever been my lot to attend, and I assure you if elected he will be the Governor of the whole people.

Our opponents have the audacity to talk about "bosses," when everybody knows that the acknowledged "Easy Boss" named every man on the Republican ticket, from its brassy talking head to its wriggling tail.

We shall win the coming election because we deserve to win.

We shall win because of the mistakes, the blunders, and the crimes of our adversaries; because the business men of the State are against the Republican State machine; because the independent vote, conscience, and thought of the State is with us; because during the Democratic administration of the State for twelve years we gave the people better government than they have since had.

We shall win because the people want a change—"a change of measures and of men."

Chairman Myers next introduced Mr. Belmont, saying: "After the able and exhaustive remarks of ex-Gov. Hill little remains to be said, I will introduce as the next speaker to supplement these remarks Perry Belmont."

ROOSEVELT'S "IFS" AND "I'S."

Mr. Belmont was warmly greeted. He said, among other things:

Fellow-Democrats:

It is very easy to define the one simple issue involved in this State election. The Democratic candidate for Governor has made it clear. Honest government at Albany, a government as honest and economical as is the Democratic administration of Greater New York in all its departments. Here in this assemblage, met under the auspices of the Business Men's Association, it is hardly necessary to declare that a panic already exists, not a financial or commercial one, but a panic among the Republican office holders in the State Capitol who are trembling at the rising tide of the Democracy; trembling at the ghost of Tilden; trembling at the living force and energy, the uncompromising justice of the approaching Democratic Governor, Van Wyck.

The result of Republican misrule is that the great waterways, so essential to the Port of New York, to every industrial interest, are now in an unfinished and deplorable condition. The mass of corruption spread broadcast by the report of the Canal Commission is ignored by the apostles of hypocrisy and humbug. The present Lieutenant Governor, a candidate for reelection and a member of the Canal Board, attempted an uncandid and weak defense which was rejected by his audience, and will be by the people on election day. The candidate for Governor thinks he has met the situation by an "if." "If there has been guilt he will punish." "If" is a welcome variation from the pronoun "I," which occurs in every clause of every sentence of every speech that candidate, in his solicitation for votes, has uttered with such attractive modesty. We have had rockety candidates who have traveled the country before, and who never tire as long as the subject of their speeches was the everlasting ego. It is an unbalanced condition of mind that might be termed egomania, from which, thank Heaven, the Democratic candidate is particularly free.

When the present canal controversy arose the Republican Party, with Gov. Black at its head, had an opportunity to accomplish great results, but it has been silent. The party that furnished a Tilden now presents a Van Wyck, and Gov. Van Wyck in 1899 will turn the rascals out and punish them, as Gov. Tilden did in 1876.

A year ago to-night, at this very moment, Nov. 3, 1897, the Democracy, united in the Mayoralty contest, celebrated its first victory in Greater New York. To-day our party is united throughout the State, and we shall all be equally triumphant Tuesday next."

At the conclusion of Mr. Belmont's speech, Chairman Myers said that the candidate for Governor was unable to be present. He then introduced Thomas F. Conway. Mr. Conway denounced the administration of Gov. Black in the selection and retention in office of notorious corruptionists. He continued:

"As for my opponent, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, he is a deputy in the office of the present incumbent, who has made no attempt to prosecute those responsible for the canal frauds. If elected, I will exert my utmost efforts to sift these frauds and punish those responsible for this outrage."

HILL SAYS VICTORY'S IN THE AIR.

David B. Hill arrived in the city early yesterday morning. He went to the Hoffman House, and called at the rooms of Senator Murphy and at the Democratic headquarters. He was quite ready to talk about the political situation in the State, and especially with reference to the outlook as revealed by his own and Mr. Van Wyck's recent tours in the rural districts.

"Our victory," said Mr. Hill, "is in the air. When the election is going your way you can always tell. When it is going against you, you can catch it in the very atmosphere. Everything seems to go wrong. This year it seems to be coming our way. My observations, while passing through the State indicate that we shall have a splendid and full Democratic victory."

Referring to his speaking with Mr. Van Wyck at Utica, Mr. Hill said: "I did not know Judge Van Wyck personally. I therefore watched his method of addressing an audience with a good deal of interest. I discovered that at first the audience paid silent attention, then became deeply interested, and at the conclusion broke out into vociferous applause. Judge Van Wyck had delivered a scholarly, conservative, and dignified address. It was impossible to escape this impression. You may claim that political audiences pay no attention to the quality of an address, but I tell you that they do."

ANDREW H. GREEN'S LETTER.

In response to an invitation to preside at the mass meeting at Tammany Hall this evening, Andrew H. Green has sent a letter in which he makes a plea for Augustus Van Wyck and the Democratic Party. Mr. Green expresses regret that he finds it impracticable to attend the meeting and to "add his voice in approval of the candidates nominated by the Democratic Convention to carry forward those popular principles upon which our Government is based." He then says:

The dignity and ability that have marked the judicial career of your distinguished nominee, the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, afford the most ample assurance of the possession of those qualities that are at this juncture essential in the Chief Executive of the State. Leaving aside for the moment all reference to those momentous questions that have been forced upon us by the successes of our arms, there are many subjects concerning the interests of our State and her larger cities that have been for several years forcing themselves to the front that must now be dealt with by a determined and yet progressive conservatism, in the advancement of which just such a training in public affairs is required as has been that of Judge Van Wyck.

These subjects I will not attempt at this time to enumerate; one, however, seriously occupies the attention of thoughtful men, and that is that effective measures be taken to frustrate the schemes devised by individuals who, masked in the guise of corporations—and often under the pretense that the public is to be benefited—prey upon and appropriate for their own use the public domain and public property, thereby enriching themselves at the expense of those who bear the weighty burden of taxation.

Especially desirable is it at this time that the principles of popular government should be firmly upheld as illustrated by those sterling Democrats, Jefferson, Jackson, and their peer, Tilden, whose long life of laborious, unrequited public service is without parallel; who was called upon to witness the spectacle of another elevated to the office to which he was called by the suffrages of the people, the man on horseback standing ready to aid in defeating the popular choice, and whose beneficent intentions for the benefit of the people were unfortunately to a large degree frustrated.

That civil order should be maintained and not overshadowed by the glare and glamour of militarism is a principle the Democratic party has upheld, and it seems peculiarly fitting at this time to observe due caution against the exuberance of military spirt, and that officers elected to administer civil affairs should have the training and experience that insure calm, deliberate judgment in dealing with the important and varied interests of the State.

In bespeaking for the Democracy a well-merited success at the polls I desire to quote, what must meet with the approval of every good citizen, the language of Judge Van Wyck in the concluding paragraph of his letter of acceptance: "I shall, while not at all forgetting what I owe to the Democratic party, constantly remember that my first duty, my highest duty, and my constant duty is to the people of the whole State, without reference to their political opinions."

This candid and straightforward language clearly expresses sentiments that should control the action of the executive of the State and I have but little doubt that he who uses it will, by the suffrages of the people, be placed in the official position to show that he means exactly what he says.

Van Wyck's Picture Shot.

Alexander J. Cook of 724 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, is seeking the man who mutilated a Var Wyck picture hanging from a front window of his flat. The picture was punctured Tuesday evening by a revolver bullet. Mrs. Cook was informed that Walter Remsen, nineteen years old, of 693 Wythe Avenue, had done the shooting, and yesterday she caused Remson's arrest. When he was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court it transpired that while Remson was near with a revolver in his hand he had handed the weapon to another man who did the shooting. Remson was discharged.

10 to 7 Offered on Van Wyck.

The odds on the election of Judge Van Wyck were last evening quoted by E. B. Talcott of the Stock Exchange firm of Bell & Co. at 10 to 7. At this rate one bet of $2,000 was recorded, as were several smaller ones. Early in the day, at 10 to 8, Mr. Talcott placed a little less than $25,000.

Thomas F. Ryan Picks Van Wyck.

A Wall Street newspaper had yesterday the following statement, published, it is said, in a Philadelphia newspaper: "Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, closely identified with Mr. William C. Whitney, told Mr. J. P. Morgan that the Democrats were going to lose the election in New York." Mr. Ryan on seeing this statement said: "I have not stated to Mr. Morgan or to any one else that the Democrats would be defeated in this State. On the contrary, I have no doubt that Judge Van Wyck will be the next Governor of New York."

SOLDIERS' BALLOTS AT ALBANY.

Secretary Palmer Has Package That May Contain 22d Regiment Votes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day received the first lot of ballots from this State's volunteer soldiers in the United States service. The ballots came in an express package from New York, and, although there is nothing on the package to indicate from which regiment they came it is believed that they are from the Twenty-second, which is doing garrison duty at Fort Slocum, and was the first regiment to vote.

Under the soldiers' voting law, none of the packages of ballots which the Secretary of State will receive from now on will be opened until all have arrived. The law sets the sixth Tuesday after election, Dec. 20, as the last day when the soldiers' ballots can be canvassed by the local election Inspectors, and in case all packages of ballots have not been received a couple of days before that date, the packages at hand will be opened, and the individual envelopes containing the ballots will be distributed to the local boards of election Inspectors so that they can be canvassed on that date.

It is expected, however, that all packages of ballots will be received by the last of November, as the First Regiment at Honolulu, the one that is furthest from home, will get their ballots here by that time.

The Seventy-first to Vote To-day.

The arrangements for the soldiers in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers to vote are all completed, and the ballots will be cast to-day. Four Inspectors in each company have been elected, and they will have full charge of the election. The Inspectors in each company may fix such hours for keeping the polls open as may be convenient, except that they must be open at least three hours, and must close by sunset. The ballots will be forwarded, unopened, to the Secretary of State, and by him transmitted to the County Clerk of the county in which the individual soldier resides. The ballots will not be counted until election day.

201st New York Votes at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Nov. 2.—An election was held to-day in the Two Hundred and First New York Regiment, and less than 45 per cent. of the total vote was polled. The Two Hundred and Third Regiment will vote to-morrow.

If You Want Ale, Drink Evans', because it is all that a grand, old ale should be—Smooth, Sound, Sparkling, Nappy, and a froth like cream.—Adv.

RALLY OF INDEPENDENTS

Big Mass Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in Judge Van Wyck's Interest.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S SPEECH

Says the Democratic Party at This Election Stands for the Welfare of New York State—G. F. Peabody and J. De Witt Warner Also Speak.

A meeting of Independent Democrats was held last night in Judge Van Wyck's interest at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The speakers talked about sound money and about the failure to renominate Judge Daly, and were cheered by the big audience. They also attacked Col. Roosevelt and pledged themselves to the support of Judge Van Wyck, and every such allusion evoked unbounded enthusiasm. Edward M. Shepard was the principal speaker, and his remarks called forth shouts of laughter and applause. The Academy was crowded to its utmost capacity, which is about 3,000, and the audience was earnest and enthusiastic.

The meeting was opened by Walter C. Burton, Chairman of the County Committee, who, after making a short address, introduced George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, as presiding officer. Mr. Peabody, who was warmly welcomed, said in part:

"In 1896 the Democrats were defeated in New York State by the most overwhelming vote ever recorded. Not by Republicans, mind you, but by Democrats, who could not be disloyal to Democratic faith, even though asked by the Democratic Convention. In New York State the Democratic Party has this year made a platform which is worthy of heartiest support, and chosen as its candidate a citizen of our own county, whom we can vote for with confidence. Will Judge Van Wyck keep his pledges? I believe he will. We have known him for many years; he has been one of the directors of our Civil Service Reform Association. If he can be relied upon to be the servant of the people, will any one say he ought not to be chosen to do the work of reform so greatly needed in this State? Let Kings County roll up a majority that shall make clear the trust we have in the promises of Augustus Van Wyck."

Mr. Peabody then introduced Edward M. Shepard, who was cheered for several minutes before he had a chance to begin his speech. He began by speaking of the attitude of Col. Roosevelt's supporters toward the independents who chose to support Judge Van Wyck, and said that he could not remember a campaign in which such a discreditable position had been taken by supporters of either side.

"I myself" he exclaimed, "can play but a very insignificant part in this campaign, and yet I assure you that my mail is loaded with letters and appeals, some of them going to the very verge of threats, if I would not follow the consciences of other men, if I would not submit my conscience and intelligence to those who find it to be right—wonderful as it may seem—to support Col. Roosevelt for the Governorship. I say now to all my correspondents, those who sign their names and those who do not, that we independent Democrats shall persist, according to our lights, in upholding the cause of sound currency as we believe it can best be upheld. And let me tell those who have chosen to address me that we shall not be daunted by any threats of ostracism from doing our full duty when we choose to express our opinions to the people of this State.—[Applause.]

"What audacity, that these men, who flatter themselves that they alone are the priests of the temple of sound currency; these men, who have borne no heat and burden of the day, who have suffered no party dissension, who have made no sacrifice for that cause, should venture for a moment to call in question the sincerity of men who are willing at every cost and at every sacrifice, to leave their party, to sacrifice the esteem and regard of their party associates because they are true to that cause! What audacity to tell us that we are not to be heard when we say that in our best judgment that very cause of sound money will be better promoted by the election of Augustus Van Wyck [cheers] than by the flag of Col. Roosevelt! In all my political career I have heard nothing so stupid, nothing so unjust, nothing so false to this very cause of sound money as these pretenses that a man may not stand for a Democratic candidate without betraying some cause for which he stood two years ago.

"We have heard a great deal in the past two weeks about the judiciary troubles across the East River. We are here to speak out our minds, but I mean to speak out all my mind, and not, as the Republicans do, take an unfair and narrow view of the situation. We have spoken out our minds; we said distinctly what we thought of the refusal to make that nomination. We ask, What has that to do with the choice of Judge Van Wyck to be Chief Magistrate of the State? We are told, 'This is part of the result of boss rule, and boss rule will be continued at Albany if your candidate is elected.' Let us see.

"I seem to remember an election in this judicial district two years ago, when the presiding Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was one of the first magistrates in this State. I seem to remember that magistrate was a servant of the people of the very highest order. He enjoyed the universal respect of Republicans and Democrats alike, but there was one crime to be laid at his door. He was a Democrat. Therefore, it was that the Republicans refused him a renomination, and a Republican was chosen in his place. I have been endeavoring to recall some Carnegie Hall meeting called in Brooklyn and addressed by Republicans to denounce that outrage, and I search my memory in vain. [Applause.]

"I come down to one year ago, and I remember another Judge at whose door was laid this crime of being a Democrat. I remember a Judge who had served fourteen years, a Judge of the Appellate Division, a Judge who had been called upon to preside in great cases, before whom had come even political questions, and who had decided against his own party. I remember that his term expired, and it was supposed of course that he would be unanimously renominated. His services were far more distinguished than those of Judge Daly, great as my respect for Judge Daly is, but when Judge Bartlett [great applause] was presented to the Republicans they said: 'We will have none of him. It makes no difference how faithful he has been, how independent, how incorruptible. He has upon him the fatal taint of Democracy.' They nominated against him a citizen whose chief claim was that he had lent himself to destroy the present constitutional provision which made part of the organic law the merit system.

"I don't seem to remember any Carnegie Hall meeting in Brooklyn, called and addressed by Republicans, to defeat that outrage. [Laughter and applause.] These gentlemen were wonderfully still when it was a Democrat to whom a well-deserved renomination was refused. [Applause.] Republican brethren, clear your minds of cant and hypocrisy! [Great applause.] You said a year ago that you were afraid to say what you thought of the attempt to remove Judge Bartlett for fear it would hurt Seth Low. We Democrats who are represented here stood to our guns this year, and we called a meeting at Carnegie Hall in support of Judge Daly, even at the risk of injuring the chances of Mr. Van Wyck. We did what we could to make clear our sense of the wrong of removing a deserving Judge. Now, Republicans, go and do likewise—and, until you do likewise, keep still! [Cheers.]

"A vote for Col. Roosevelt is not a vote against bosses or boss-ship. It will not be so counted. Col. Roosevelt has presented no such issue in this campaign, and he could not do it unless he were to blush scarlet and to remain blushing during the remainder of the campaign. Would it be credible if any one claimed that he stands any more free from the control of any boss than does Judge Van Wyck? Indeed, Col. Roosevelt has been called upon for and has yielded an ostentatious homage to the power of the boss, to which Judge Van Wyck has not yet descended.

"The Republican speakers themselves make no pretense that any boss issue is involved in this campaign. They talk of a Democratic boss, but are profoundly silent about the all-powerful Republican boss. The only discussion of the issue, as an issue, I have yet seen since three weeks ago I dealt with it at a meeting in this house was a discussion by President Low from this platform a fortnight since. He said that he had discussed, and that he proposed to discuss the boss issue. He called each of the reputed bosses by the title 'presiding genius,' and then declared that the difference between the two parties was that the Republican boss had visible means of support, but the Democratic boss did not have.

"This does not seem to be the fact, but this is immaterial. I am free to say that I am not made more content with the boss system in politics because the boss happens to have, whether really or nominally, some other business. President Low, however, to my surprise, declared this, in choosing a Governor, to be a 'fundamental difference.' Quoting a Hungarian anecdote, he declared that he saw some advantage in 'being carried off through the air by the devil' over going through the air while carrying the devil. This is a fine point made over a lamentable situation. I venture to suggest that it has very, very little to do with the merits of the present campaign. The less the Republican orators say about bosses the less ineffective their arguments are likely to be. No, it is clear that a vote for Col. Roosevelt is not a vote against the boss system.

"If Col. Roosevelt does not stand, and he really does not, against the boss system as a system, it is no less clear that he does not stand for independence in politics. This subject I treated at length in my former speech. Although that address has been honored with considerable comment, both favorable and unfavorable, no answer has been made to this except only that President Low, excusing Col. Roosevelt's refusal at the dictation of Mr. Platt to accept an independent nomination, said: 'An independent ticket in this campaign must stand presumably for some principle. If it stands for the same principles which Col. Roosevelt represents there is no use for it.' If it stands for different principles Col. Roosevelt's attitude explains itself. How could he run on two tickets meaning different things in a State campaign upon party politics?'

"Well, what is it that the independent ticket stands for with the names of Bacon, Osborne, Hinrichs, and other honored and able and sincere men which adorn it? It stands for independence of boss control. That is the wholesome beginning and the wholesome ending of the creed of the small but courageous body of men who support the third ticket in this campaign. When, therefore, President Low declares that the principles of the independents are so different from the principles of the Republican Party that Col. Roosevelt could not conscientiously run upon the independent ticket, President Low concedes, as every supporter of Col. Roosevelt who is as sincere as he is, must concede, that Col. Roosevelt in no sense stands for independence in politics."

"For these two good things, the opposition to bosses and independence in politics, a vote for Col. Roosevelt will not, therefore, be counted. But there are some things for which that vote will be counted. It will be counted as a vote of express approval of the Republican administration in this State during the last two years. But with this topic I have already dealt. To-night I more particularly wish to point out to a section of my fellow-citizens, which may be large or may be small, something else and more serious for which their votes are to be counted if they give them to Col. Roosevelt.

"The Democratic platform and the Democratic candidate declared in terms most explicit and honorable that the choice of Governor should turn upon matters of State administration. Judge Van Wyck, in the series of admirable speeches which he has made, has refused to touch upon a single issue except those with which he as Governor would have concern. There are many good citizens who look askance upon what they deem a proposal for the future of a reckless, quarrelsome, dangerous departure from the civil and industrial standards and traditions of our land. Of course this issue of imperialistic militarism ought to have been given no place in the choice of a Governor. You may rightly catechise candidates for Congress about it, just as I said the other night you might rightly catechise the candidates for Congress upon their views on the currency question. But the Governor has nothing to do with it.

"Many Democrats believe that the American flag should go forth conquering and to conquer, not only in the Philippines, but in China and among the tropical islands and the dusky tribes of the East. Well, the citizens who are in favor of this policy have no difficulty and will have no difficulty in supporting Judge Van Wyck for Governor. He has pronounced no opinion upon that question. What he would do with Cuba and the Philippines and China we don't know or need to know. He has resolutely excluded that question from the campaign. Whatever, therefore, your views may be on this question of imperialistic militarism, you may safely vote for Judge Van Wyck [applause] without any risk that, by act or word of his or of the party that supports him, your vote is to be counted against your convictions.

"For what does Judge Van Wyck stand? For nothing in China, nothing in Cuba, nothing in Puerto Rico. [Applause.] He stands for New York State, [Great cheering.] first, last, and all the time. [Applause] for its welfare, for its honor, for its prosperity, for the honor and decency of its administration. For that he stands, and for that, I thank God, the Democratic Party at this election stands—first, last, and all the time!"

A great outburst of applause followed Mr. Shepard as he concluded his speech and resumed his seat. When quiet was restored Mr. Peabody introduced ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, who spoke in part as follows:

"I am one of those who, anticipating boss domination of both conventions this year, was prepared to support a third candidate. That, indeed, is precisely what I should now be doing except for the fact that I have met with two disappointments—one in Mr. Roosevelt. I thought he was an Independent. He once professed to be such. I have since had his word for it that we both were mistaken as to his character. That is the first of my disappointments—an idol smashed.

"My second disappointment was a more agreeable one. Instead of picking out as its candidate for Governor of New York State some one who had made his peace with our Democratic bosses as a condition of preferment, the convention went to a man who was so far from asking the honor that it was a sacrifice for him to accept it. Instead of being the obliged party, with political debts to pay, Judge Van Wyck is in the fortunate position of being the man who in its crisis has put his party under obligation, and who, therefore, is peculiarly free to administer his high office with sole regard to his own convictions as to what is right.

"We are told that we still have left Mr. Roosevelt's independence to rely upon. I do not believe it. The quality which until lately we have mistaken for independence we have lately found to be more nearly characterized as indiscretion. I appreciate the suggestions that if elected Governor he would ruin his party before the end of his term. Should it be the fate of this State to be afflicted by his election, I shall be glad even of such poor consolation. But when the question is one of a choice for Governor, I must be pardoned for considering it a most inadequate preparation, and be allowed to prefer the record of courage, integrity, and conservatism which, during a long term of active public service, Judge Van Wyck has made and earned."

John A. Hennessy and Charles T. Patterson also made addresses.

MIRROR MEN COMBINE.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Forty representative mirror manufacturers of the country met here to-day and completed an organization which was initiated in New York six weeks ago. The organization will be known as the National Mirror Manufacturers' Association, and is expected to control the trade. The following officers were elected: Jacques Kahn, New York, President; E. F. Steinmann, Cincinnati, Ohio, Vice President; B. L. Anderson, Chicago, Treasurer. The Secretary is to be chosen in a few days. He is to be paid a salary and have an office in Pittsburg.

After the officers were elected the adjustment of the price list was considered. The advance in the price of plate glass and silvering material led to a revision in the quotations. The prevailing discounts to date have been 45 and 15 per cent.

The new list makes the quotation 80 and 10 per cent. off, which means an advance in the price of the product amounting to a fraction more than 5 per cent.

Capt. O'Keefe's Condition.

Police Capt. John M. O'Keefe's condition at midnight last night was about the same as it has been since his removal to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have just placed on sale a new pattern of forks and spoons and table service generally, upon which their artists and die sinkers have been employed for many months.

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to see this new pattern before making a decision.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

GERMAN-AMERICANS MEET

A Large Gathering at Cooper Union in Support of the Democratic Ticket.

THE RAINES LAW CONDEMNED

Addresses Made by Edward B. Amend, Thomas F. Conway, ex-Sheriff Tamsen and Others—Col. Roosevelt's Name Is Hissed.

Men and women of German birth or descent filled nearly every seat in Cooper Union last evening. The gathering was held under the auspices of the German-American Reform Union. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and although bitter things were said about Col. Roosevelt and the Republican Party, there were plenty of outbursts of American sentiment whenever the slightest provocation offered. This was noticeably so when ex-Sheriff Tamsen, in the course of a long speech, said that Admiral Schley and Commodore Watson were Democrats, as well as Lieut. Hobson and Gen. Miles. The mention of Admiral Dewey's name as a good Democrat evoked the heartiest cheers of the evening, when a single stentorian cry of "Good boy, Dewey! Hip, hip!" was heard. Outside, two stands from which several speakers had much to say about State issues held a crowd of three or four hundred people together until 10 o'clock when those who wanted to hear more speaking found room inside the hall.

Edward B. Amend, President of the German-American Reform Union, presided. He was introduced by Fritz Gurtler, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, who called the meeting to order and delivered a brief address. Resolutions were read and adopted reciting that the Republican Party of the present administration had shamefully wasted the public money; that nine million dollars granted for repairs on canals had been used for political patronage, and that the Raines law passed by the Republicans had restrained the personal liberty of the German and had compelled the residents of New York City to pay high taxes for the benefit of the farmers. Col. Roosevelt was referred to in the resolutions as a man who as Police Commissioner "brought thousands of our honest business men to despair and ruin by his tyrannical interpretation of the excise law." It was resolved that, in spite of his well-known bravery and patriotism, he had too limited an idea of the wants of a cosmopolitan city like New York, and that he would not heed the just demands of the citizens any more if made Governor than he did when Police Commissioner. The resolutions ended by indorsing Augustus Van Wyck for Governor and the whole Democratic ticket.

Mr. Amend followed in a brief speech. He held himself to the discussion of the canal scandal and the workings of the Raines law. In speaking of the canal, he said there could be no question that the citizens of this State had been misled, and that fraud and scandalous incompetence played a prominent part in the large appropriation for repairs.

"Shall the party responsible for this state of affairs go unpunished?" he said. "Shall the men who so shamefully misused the first nine millions be empowered to dispose of the additional fourteen millions? The rascals must be turned out, one and all. Other men must be put at the head of the State, and other means must be taken.

"The Raines law is unjust to the closely populated localities. The license fees were fixed in an arbitrary and unjust manner, with no regard to the location and the amount of business done, by reason of which many a one was made to suffer severely."

Thomas F. Conway, candidate for Attorney General, was the next speaker. He confined himself to State issues, and dealt largely with statistics. Mr. Conway spoke in English. He reviewed Col. Roosevelt's career, and denounced his acts as Police Commissioner. He was not a safe man to place in the Gubernatorial chair, Mr. Conway said, and did not possess the calm, judicial, and conservative mind which made Justice Van Wyck an ideal candidate. Justice Van Wyck's name was received with cheers. The mention of Col. Roosevelt's name caused hisses. Mr. Conway evoked a laugh when he remarked that the motto of the Republican Party had not been, "What can we do for the State?" but, "What can we do the State for?"

"Mr. Roosevelt," he went on, "stands not only for juggery, but kneels to his boss, Mr. Platt." Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, he declared, was largely responsible for the canal frauds.

Mr. Conway is the possessor of a good presence and a powerful voice. As he was speaking a line of paraders filed in. At the head was a band whose principal characteristic seemed to be a conglomeration of stentorian noises played on all parts of the chromatic scale at once. The band was no respecter of Mr. Conway, and went right on playing as it wound in a devious route through the back of the auditorium. Mr. Conway raised his voice and tried to keep on speaking, but the band was a winner and played anything it wanted to right on to the end. Mr. Conway was forced to await the leader's pleasure, and remarked with patient resignation: "This beats any farmer band up State. It's the best imitation of a steam calliope aggregation I ever heard."

Ex-Sheriff Tamsen made the longest speech of the evening and went into figures. He declared that the Germans had much to do with placing the reformers in power in 1894, and then attacked Col. Roosevelt. At the mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name hisses arose from various parts of the hall. Mayor Strong's name was mentioned by Mr. Tamsen and immediately the hissing was begun again. Like the speakers who preceded him, Mr. Tamsen spoke largely on State issues, and argued that, as Col. Roosevelt stands on the platform of his party, nothing could be expected from him either in reforms on the Excise law or the canal improvements. Mr. Tamsen then spoke of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and added that, as New York had no representative, its citizens could get no relief unless they voted for Justice Van Wyck.

Presently Mr. Tamsen branched off into the subject of the war. He said that Col. Roosevelt had disobeyed orders at Santiago, and that if it had not been for the colored regiments there would now be no Roosevelt in this campaign. There were cheers in plenty when the ex-Sheriff mentioned the names of Dewey, Hobson, Watson, Miles, and Schley as Democrats, but not one for the Colonel of the Rough Riders. In closing, Mr. Tamsen said:

When Roosevelt tells us to vote for him to maintain the results of the recent war, that his election would be equal to the approval of the war by the people and an indorsement of the actions of President McKinley, this, my friends, is a wrong presentation of facts—a conceit corresponding with the character of Roosevelt.

When McKinley called for volunteers the men responded throughout the country, and, as in the time of Lincoln, the echo of the past came to us again:

"We are coming, Father Abraham,
One hundred thousand strong."

Eagerly, inflamed with patriotism, the men hastened to answer to the call and gather under the Stars and Stripes. They were not asked whether they were Republicans or Democrats; they were all Americans, ready to die for their country. In Congress both parties unanimously sustained the President. National issues have nothing in common.

My friends, we admire and respect all those who so gallantly came forward to the defense of our country and flag, among whom we also find the brave Rough Rider, Col. Roosevelt. He charged up the hill at San Juan. Glory to him for it, but when he attempts to charge up another hill at Albany where the Capitol stands, then we will repulse this Rough Rider's attack by our ballots cast for Augustus Van Wyck, our next Governor!

The other speakers were Henry A. Dollinger, Joseph Winter, Ferdinand F. Griesel, Emanuel Perlo, and George V. Skal.

The Child of a Caravan.

From The Boston Journal.

The advantages of an active life are shown by the example of Mrs. Ann Smith, of Worcester, England, who is now in her one hundred and tenth year. Born in a caravan, she has spent more than 100 years traveling from fair to fair. She is still nimble, has sixteen children, eats four meals a day, and smokes constantly a clay pipe.

Rookwood Pottery.

The public is cordially invited to inspect a notable and novel display of this famous ware. Experiments covering a period of eighteen months have resulted in producing new features in decoration of the most artistic and pleasing character.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

Broadway and 21st St.

THE CART-TAIL CAMPAIGN.

Odd Things Heard at Political Meetings on the Extreme East and West Sides.

The cart-tail campaign all over town, particularly on the extreme east and west sides of town, goes merrily on, and at last accounts honors seemed to be about even between the Republican and Democratic orators, both being equally lusty as to lung and argument. The cart-tail orator, there can be no doubt, takes himself seriously, and goes on amusing his fellow-citizens by the vigor with which he seeks to impress his arguments upon them.

One orator on the east side, a Democrat, was telling his audience last night why the people of the district should be not alone satisfied with electing their candidates to the various positions to which they aspire, but why they should elect them by rousing majorities.

"Don't you see," he said, "why you ought to give your candidates a big majority? If you do they will know that you are with them, and if there is anything coming their way they will remember you, and you will get all there is in it when it comes time to let you in. A man who is elected by a big majority will be able to get his hooks in stronger than a man who gets in by the skin of his teeth.

"But there's issues in this campaign, and I'm going to talk about them. Let us take for a moment and consider what they are. There's the Republican force bill—the pistol and bludgeon law. That's aimed at the vote that is usually Democratic. They are trying to fake you on the proposition that it is the tenement house vote that it is trying to reach. That's not so.

"It's aimed at the traveling man who goes away from home for a few days in the week to sell goods. It's aimed at the policeman and the fireman who don't sleep home one night in ten. Them's the kind of people that McCullagh has got warrants for, and he'll find his hands full on election day when he attempts to serve them, and I am informed that he has 20,000 of them.

"Now these fellows are kicking up a great hubbub about the judiciary. They've taken a Democratic back number and put him on their ticket in the hope that the Democratic tickets will be so scratched that enough of them will be thrown out to pull down the majorities. I tell you it was a good thing to side-track Daly. He has been twenty-eight years on the bench, with a salary of $17,500 a year, and if he ain't saved enough out of that to retire on it ain't the Democratic Party's fault.

"It's in the power of every young man to reach the highest bench honors, and we want to make places for the young men like Fitzgerald (cheers), and put old fossils like Daly where they belong. We ain't going to take no dictation from Choate or Elliot Root. They belong to the corporations and Tweed."

At another meeting, a Republican orator was in the midst of a stormy harangue, when a man on the wagon jumped to the ground suddenly, and ran full tilt through the crowd. There was a whispered consultation among those left on the wagon, and the orator stopped his speech long enough to announce that it was the painful duty to inform his hearers that the "gent" who had run away suddenly had just been robbed of his gold watch.

"I guess a Tammany man got it," shouted some one.

"You're right, my friend," answered the speaker, "they'd steal even at a Republican meeting."

Another truck carried a crowd of young men who were descanting on the virtues of Assemblyman Adler. One youth studded his argument with flowery hyperbole. Sullivan, he said, was a "pure gambler."

"He controls by his very villiany. Adler is the friend of the poor man, but who is Jaffer? He went up to Albany and favored the Force bill, the best thing ever invented to make pure elections, and then he came back and kissed the very rod that smote him down. He goes to Martin Engel's dinner and hobnobs with the very man he tried to level in the dust. Why should they give Martin Engel a dinner?

"Is he a Washington or a Lincoln or a Grant or a

ROOSEVELT IN LONG ISLAND

Goes from End to End Making Two Dozen Speeches.

HE BITTERLY ASSAILS CROKER

Says He Would Be Disgraced If the Tammany Leader Had Approved His Work.

Col. Roosevelt traversed Long Island yesterday to give impetus to the Republican campaign in Queens and Suffolk Counties. He went from one end of the island to the other in a handsome special train, nearly breaking the one-day record in speech-making. The train left Long Island City at 8 o'clock A. M., returning thirteen hours later. Col. Roosevelt delivered twenty-four addresses during the day, the last at a mass meeting in Long Island City after his return. In many places he was most enthusiastically greeted. There was much pyrotechnic display and brass band music. The crowds contained a considerable portion of women and children. People of all ages and both sexes showed an eager desire to shake his hand.

The tour was managed by W. J. Youngs, District Attorney of Queens County; Abraham Gruber, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, John R. Van Wormer, ex-Senator John L. Childs, Carll S. Burr, Jr., Senator Richard Higbie, and William J. Potter, the railroad's General Superintendent, were in the party, which was joined before reaching Sag Harbor by Congressman J. M. Belford, who is running for re-election in the First District. Col. Roosevelt was relieved somewhat by the other speechmakers, but his throat became raw in spite of the spray which he used now and then for its relief.

He touched on about all the campaign issues in his various speeches. A novel thread of discourse was introduced in his replies to Mr. Croker, whose charges, printed yesterday morning, against the Police Board management under Col. Roosevelt were early brought to the candidate's eye. He assured almost every audience that he should feel disgraced if Croker and his followers had approved him, and once, re-entering his car after a speech, he remarked emphatically:

"If Mr. Croker wants fight he shall have his belly full."

FIRST STOP AT VALLEY FARM.

Some 300 people had gathered at the first stop, Valley Farm, which was reached at about 8:30 A. M. They yelled lustily for the Colonel. This was a five-minute stop, that being the time allotted for the smaller towns.

"I had told my campaign managers not to have a meeting so early in the morning," said Col. Roosevelt, "but I see that I was in error. I have little to say except that you know I have never said anything that I haven't tried to make good.

"I am thankful that our real opponent has come out in this campaign, Mr. Croker, who objects to my management of the Police Board. I should indeed have been ashamed if it met his approval!" The train drew out with Col. Roosevelt holding his hat at arm's length from the platform while the crowd yelled "Hooray!" and waved American flags. The scenes of the first meeting were largely typical of all.

At Rockville Centre some 600 people were waiting. One Grand Army man brought his small boy to the car platform and the youngster, who said his name was Franklin J. Vose Dake, handed the Colonel a pretty chrysanthemum bouquet, the first of a number of floral offerings received during the day.

"The thing that has touched me most in the campaign," said the Colonel, "is the way the veterans of the great war have offered me the hand of comradeship." He also dealt with Mr. Croker again. "Not a man," said he, "who is protected in his career of infamy through Tammany blackmail but will cheer Mr. Croker to the echo, and I'm glad they should. My worthy opponent doesn't dare open his mouth on the issues of the campaign. He doesn't dare say whether or not he approves his master's attempt to debauch the judiciary. I speak for myself!" The train started just here, and the audience gave an extra loud shout for this Parthian shot. "If Croker wants to fight," remarked the Colonel inside the car, "by Geo, George! he shall be satisfied."

Enthusiasm was rampant at Freeport, where Assemblyman Wallace introduced the candidate. Here he devoted himself to the National Guard, promising to keep it up to the "highest level of soldierly efficiency." He added: "After the first two days of fighting at Santiago I gave the Seventy-first Regiment men 100 rifles from the dead and wounded of our regiment. Doubtless my comrade (addressing a Seventy-first Regiment man in the crowd) remembers it."

At Amityville, where about 500 gathered, Col. Roosevelt scored Mr. Croker for turning down Justice Daly, and said that New York had already seen the beginning of the blackmailing of all whose business could be in any wise interfered with by the police.

TO COLORED MUSICIANS.

Fully 800 people were waiting impatiently for the Colonel's ten-minute stop at Babylon. They were equipped with a colored brass band and lung power of majestic force. Here a platform had been erected and National flags fluttered in the wind. "I am glad to be greeted by the colored band," said Col. Roosevelt. "I had the good fortune to be at Santiago side by side with the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and to witness the gallantry of their fighting."

At Bayshore and Islip Col. Roosevelt thanked the citizens warmly for their treatment of the men of his regiment while they were passing through their towns. At Bayshore he said: "Burly Mr. Croker has shouldered nice Mr. Van Wyck out of the way. Mr. Van Wyck can go on prattling about the canals. He is allowed to speak of that. They ask you to give them a chance to be honest about the canals, but don't dare say what they think of free silver. On one half of the questions of the campaign they don't open their mouths. On the other half they say what isn't true."

At Patchogue the largest crowd yet was in evidence with another brass band and platform and a good fund of enthusiasm. "Mr. Croker," said the Colonel [A voice, "He's a loafer!"] objects to what I did in the police force. I shut off the revenues of Tammany Hall and broke up the connection between lawbreakers and policemen." [A voice, "You're all right!"]

Abraham Gruber then spoke: "Dr. Parkhurst said Gov. Black and his friends, like myself, were going to knife Col. Roosevelt," said he.

"I want to quote Proverbs iii. to him, 'Trust in the Lord with all thy heart and lean not on thine own understanding.' I know better than Dr. Parkhurst what I will do—that is, work and vote for Col. Roosevelt.

"Mr. Croker croaked with might and main,
The Tiger's claws were sharp with power;
On election day we remembered the Maine,
It was Santiago's hero's hour!"

Mr. Gruber concluded with the smiling remark that he would "like to stay and kiss all the girls." The crowd roared approval of him and the sentiment.

WHY MR. CROKER WINCES.

"What really makes the galled jade wince," said Col. Roosevelt at Westhampton in discussing Mr. Croker, "is what I did with the purveyors of vice. I downed them when in the Police Department, and I'll do it again when I get the chance." At Southampton he touched upon the excise law. "If you repeal the Raines law," said he, "it means $10.66 more a year out of every taxpayer's pocket. If you want to do it, all right. Go ahead; it's your funeral. But know what you're voting on."

Bridgehampton was the next stop, and then came Sag Harbor. Here some 1,500 people bore down on the Colonel and carried him off to a platform. Col. Roosevelt argued the necessity of sound finance to the workman, while a man with a big yellow beard and a whisky voice murmured confidentially, behind him: "I don't give a damn what he says; I'll vote for him, all the same." The man insisted in shaking hands with the Colonel while Congressmen Belford and Payne were speaking, and then the crowd surrounded the candidate and kept his hand-shaking apparatus in action for some time. The train finally got away, to take the roundabout route for Greenport, branching on to the main line, and luncheon followed.

Guns boomed a welcome to the candidate at Greenport, which was reached at 2 P. M. The home guard was out to do him honor, and an old regular cavalryman yelled: "That's right; good for you, Teddy." Two lines of fences were topped by inquisitive boys. Some one shouted: "How about the canals?" "I'll tell him straight," exclaimed the Colonel, while the crowd shouted: "Good for you!" He then said that if elected he would probe the matter to the bottom.

The home trip now began, Mattituck being the next stop. While the introductory speech was being made, a colored girl lifted her little white charge upon her shoulders and said: "See de man wid de glasses?" Col. Roosevelt blushed and smiled. When he had launched his speech, a man with a white mustache, who stood with apparent difficulty but with an air of dignity on the top of a near freight car, blurted out fiercely, extending his hand in the Colonel's direction: "Mr. Teddy, you'll be a sorry man after election. You'll be a sorry man."

"He is evidently an adherent of Mr. Van Wyck," remarked the Colonel, sweetly, "because he is not sober."

"Hurray! Hey! Hey!" said the crowd.

"Oh, shut up, Jim Jones."

"My opponent, Mr. Van Wyck, doesn't dare," said the Colonel, "to mention the name of the man he voted for two years ago."

"He does it every day in the week!" retorted Mr. Jones with laudable loyalty.

"O, he's a Democrat," said the Colonel, addressing the crowd on the subject of Mr. Jones. "He has all the symptoms." His hearers laughed, and Mr. Jones relapsed into grim silence until the train started.

TALKATIVE HEARER.

At Riverhead a good-sized crowd appeared. At Farmingdale there was an enthusiastic gathering. "In this town, where I was brought up from my earliest youth," said the Colonel, "I ask your support."

"We'll do it, by ——, and don't you forget it!" shouted a man just below him, who had been vociferously applauding and offering maudlin, but friendly, interjections in spite of the efforts of friends to stop him. When Col. Roosevelt spoke of Justice Van Wyck's indisposition to discuss free silver, this man exclaimed, "Aw, drop it! Drop that issue! Drop it entirely!"

Jamaica, Hicksville, Mineola, Floral Park, Winfield, and Corona were the next successive stops. At Jamaica there was a cannon, a brass band, and fireworks. At Flushing a prolonged stay was made. The Colonel had supper, and at 8 P. M. addressed an enthusiastic meeting in Stone Hall, as did Mr. Youngs. Col. Roosevelt here summarized his speeches of the day. He said in part:

"Mr. Croker invoked the testimony of Tweed against Judge Daly, and now he himself testifies against me. Well he may. He says, in effect, that under my administration crime went unpunished. That statement is simply untrue. Near the close of my two years' term of service the presiding Judge of the month in the Court of General Sessions stated that crime had diminished until it was less than ever before in recent years.

"The acknowledged financial partnership existing between certain leaders of Tammany Hall and protected vice is the scandal and disgrace of New York. It was on this that I warred. I broke up that partnership, and I will break it up again whenever the chance comes, let Mr. Croker cry never so loudly. Every schoolhouse, every church and synagogue, every honest industry knows that it had in me a stanch friend; every laboring man, every mechanic, every merchant or business man, wholesale or retail, knew that I wished to see him prosper and receive justice, and to save him from blackmail."

Col. Roosevelt spoke in Puritan Hall, Long Island City, at 9 P. M., and was splendidly welcomed.

PLATT TRUE TO ROOSEVELT.

Says Statements to the Contrary Are Democratic Slanders—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Prediction.

Senator T. C. Platt last evening issued the following statement:

"The Democratic campaign managers at the Hoffman House seem to be out of campaign material. Before Col. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for Governor the Tammany Tax Commissioners attempted to question his eligibility. They quickly dropped that issue. They then announced that they would make an attack upon the judiciary as one of their issues. That did not turn out right. They then muzzled all of their candidates on the money issue. Not a single Democratic candidate has been allowed to say a single word on this vital issue of the campaign. That issue has proved disastrous to the Democrats.

"So utterly demoralized are our Democratic adversaries that the latest issue announced by them is a personal slander against me. They have caused it to be circulated that I am lukewarm to the candidates of the Republican State ticket, headed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

"I would not pay the slightest attention to such a slander if it were not for the fact that our adversaries have peddled this story all over the State. It is a baseless, slanderous falsehood. The Republican Party, the Republican Party's organization in the State and in the Greater New York, from the most important official connected with it to the humblest man in the ranks, has been working day and night faithfully and loyally for the election of the Republican State ticket, the Republican candidates for the Legislature, and the Republican candidates for Congress. The sound-money allies of the Republican Party in this fight have also worked as they never worked before. The business men, the workingmen, and all classes of citizens are determined that Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his associates on the State ticket and all other candidates for office who stand upon the sound money principles laid down in St. Louis in 1896 shall be elected on next Tuesday.

"Col. Roosevelt's election and the election of his associates on the State ticket is assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. The Legislature will be Republican by a good majority on joint ballot, and a great delegation of Republican Congressmen will be sent to Washington from New York State to sit in the fifty-sixth session of the House of Representatives.

"Finally, and with fervor, I wish to say again that the Democratic slander that I am lukewarm to the election of the Republican State ticket demonstrates the utterly demoralized condition of the Democratic campaigners. It is too ridiculous and too untrue for further comment."

Senator Platt, Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff conferred last night at the Senator's rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said afterward that he believed the State would be Republican by a safe majority. He added:

"Of course, we cannot tell the result of the silent vote in the State. It is likely to be influenced either way—toward Col. Roosevelt because of Col. Roosevelt's popularity—toward the Democracy if the people generally are made to believe that there has been dishonesty in connection with the canal management."

COL. ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME.

To-night in Troy and Albany, To-morrow in Brooklyn, Saturday on the East Side.

Col. Roosevelt will speak to-night in Troy and Albany. To-morrow he will address several meetings in Brooklyn.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon he will address a business men's meeting at the Real Estate Exchange, in Montague Street.

In the evening he will speak at four meetings. The first will be at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, where Silas B. Dutcher will preside; the next at Sackett Hall, Sackett Street, near Hoyt, George B. Forrester, Chairman; the third at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue, near Clinton Street, Charles G. Edling, Chairman; the last at the Clermont Avenue Rink, near Myrtle Avenue, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Chairman. At the last meeting the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of Manhattan will be one of the speakers.

It had been Col. Roosevelt's intention to rest on Saturday in preparation for his trip up the State on Monday, but the Republican County Committee prevailed upon him to make a tour of the east side on that day, speaking from trucks at all the meetings which it will be possible for him to reach. All his addresses, it is said, will be brief and he will confine himself to giving his views of Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall.

Resigns from Citizens' Union.

William F. Long, President of the Lithographers' Association of New York, has resigned from the Citizens' Union. In a letter yesterday to an official of that organization Mr. Long says that when he first became a member of the Union he did his best to advance its interests. "But finding," he adds, "that you do not intend to support Theodore Roosevelt, a man of push, energy, and courage, I beg leave to withdraw my name from the roll of membership."

Diamonds Stolen in Holland House.

Harry R. McLane, who is staying with his wife at the Holland House, reported yesterday to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that $3,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry had been stolen from his room in the Holland House on Tuesday night, while he and Mrs. McLane were out at dinner and the theatre. Mr. and Mrs. McLane are registered as of "New York City." Neither they nor the police would discuss the robbery.

Atlanta Peace Jubilee.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—The citizens having in charge the arrangements for Atlanta's peace jubilee have decided upon Dec. 14 and 15 for the big event. President McKinley has signified his intention of being present.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

THE JUDICIARY CAMPAIGN

Two Meetings of Supporters of Justices Daly and Cohen.

A RIVAL TO TAMMANY HALL

Thomas J. McManus Says that There Will Be an Anti-Tammany Organization in Every District.

Two meetings to urge the re-election of Judges Daly and Cohen were held last night, one in the west side residential section and the other in the Harlem district. Both meetings were supposed to be Democratic, as announced by the speakers, but the topics were strictly confined to a discussion of the movement for an independent judiciary and its importance.

Local speakers addressed an audience of about 400 hundred persons at Columbus Hall, 126 West Sixtieth Street, in the interest of the movement. Major James Byrne was chosen Chairman of the evening. In explaining the object of the meeting, he said: "We have come here to indorse a man who stands for that for which our fathers died—justice and purity.

"It well becomes me to stand up for an honest judiciary, for I come of a family whose blood has flown in streams because of a manipulated judiciary and a packed jury. It is an attempt to transplant from the land from which I sprung a system that drove mine from that land. It is the same sort of a battle we are waging against a manipulated judiciary and a packed jury that drove many of you to this country."

Thomas J. McManus, former Assemblyman for two terms, and head of the Thomas J. McManus Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, was enthusiastically received. He began by saying, "In the Democratic Party of this city we have a bad boss. [Long cheering.] I have had to submit to his dictation. I rebelled against it and told him after my first year in the Legislature that I would go upon the votes of my own district. I then defeated by 365 votes the Tammany candidate in my district.

"I view with delight the fight that has been brought about between Judge Daly and Richard Croker. The renomination of Judge Daly, whether he is elected or is not, means a new Democratic organization opposed to Tammany Hall. It means a new Democratic Party in the city. I know whereof I speak when I say to you that Jan. 1 will see an anti-Tammany Democratic organization in every Assembly district in the City of New York. I cannot mention names now, but you may rely upon the soundness of my authority for the statement. [Continued applause.]

Among the other speakers were Oliver P. Buel, Edward J. McGuire, James R. Burnett, and Edward C. Perkins. Mr. Perkins raised a laugh by saying that Mr. Croker not only wanted to form a new bar association, but a bench association, with Mr. Croker President, Committee on Admissions, and Treasurer.

The meeting in Harlem was somewhat of a disappointment to its promoters, only about 300 people being present in Majestic Hall, at 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where the meeting was held. A. MacElhinny acted as temporary Chairman, and H. C. F. Koch was chosen to preside. The speakers were J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., Wallace McFarlane, Franklin Pierce, Everett P. Wheeler, Gibson Putzel, and Julius J. Frank, all of whom. Chairman Koch said, were Democrats, "who do not wish to see the party disgraced by the overthrow of Judge Daly."

Those present were presumed also to be Democrats, and cards of instructions, how to vote the Democratic ticket, and at the same time for Judges Daly and Cohen, were distributed in the hall. The instruction cards were accompanied by sample ballots.

Mr. McFarlane mentioned in his speech the Dreyfus case as an example of outside interference with the judiciary, and said if the bench were not kept pure such outrages as that perpetrated upon Dreyfus would be liable to occur in the United States.

Mr. Pierce began his speech by saying that all bosses were bad. Among other things he said: "I understand that one of the Croker Judges is a secret counsel of the Manhattan Railway Company, and I want to see the day when no railway company will dictate that its counsel shall be your Judge."

Everett P. Wheeler, who was introduced as an old war horse of politics; Gibson Putzel, J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., and Julius J. Frank then followed in turn, each dwelling upon the importance of having a judiciary thoroughly independent.

WORK FOR DALY AND COHEN.

Ten Thousand Letters to be Sent Out by Committee of One Hundred—To-night's Mass Meeting.

The Committee of One Hundred, which is working for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen, will send out 10,000 copies of a letter to members of the Merchants' Association residing in this State. The letter says that no partisan consideration is properly involved in the judiciary fight, but that the question is "purely one of good morals and pure administration of the laws." Nor, it is explained, is there any desire "to influence opinion as to the political candidates" upon either party ticket. All that is asked is a "vote to keep the Judiciary out of politics and assist to elect Judges who have refused to surrender the control of their offices to politicians."

The letter is signed by Clarence Whitman, Seth M. Milliken, John O'Sullivan, George Frederick Vietor, W. L. Strong, Edward D. Page, John C. Eames, T. H. Lane, and George D. Sweetser.

The members of the committee were yesterday denouncing what they termed "a typical Tammany trick," consisting in putting into the mouth of Justice Joseph F. Daly words that were uttered by ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas Charles P. Daly at a dinner given on the Queen's birthday. "There was not one of the Committee of One Hundred," said Tracy Greaves, "who thought the words attributed to Justice Joseph F. Daly in the least discreditable to his manhood, but lest there should be some who might dislike any laudation of England's Queen, it was thought best," he said, "to expose the trick as a piece of Tammany misrepresentation, more particularly as Roman Catholic and patriotic Irish papers have taken up the matter and given it wide circulation."

Great expectations regarding the meeting at Grand Central Palace this evening are entertained by the members of the Committee and its executive staff. Enough tickets have been sent out in answer to requests, it is said, to fill the hall several times over. Among the speakers will be J. Hampden Robb, James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, and John D. Kernan.

On Tuesday over seven hundred letters were received by the committee from lawyers in this city and up the State, in which the objects and work of the committee were lauded, and sympathy expressed by the writers.

Preble Tucker, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Watchers at the polls, has received at his office at 100 Broadway, many acceptances of his invitation to law students and lawyers to volunteer for service on election day.

MR. LEVENTRITT DEFENDED.

Reply to Charges as to His Services and Compensation on the Harlem Bridge Commission.

Yesterday's New York Sun contained an article entitled "Is Not Leventritt Unfit?" in which reference was made to the performance of duty by Mr. Leventritt as one of the Commissioners in the condemnation proceedings of the approaches to the Harlem bridge at Third Avenue. In the article it was claimed that Mr. Leventritt had received compensation for 580 days at $6 per day and 395 days at $10 per day, while in fact he devoted only 247 days from the time of his appointment, on Feb. 12, 1894, up to about July 20, 1897, a period of about three years and a half.

In reply to this article, ex-Judge Edward Browne has written a letter, in which he sets out the facts of the case as he has learned them after a careful investigation. He points out that three Commissioners were appointed, of which Mr. Leventritt was elected Chairman. His associates were Arthur Ingraham and Peter Bowe, who were each compensated to about the same extent as Mr. Leventritt, and who claimed for substantially the same number of days' services. The city was represented throughout the proceeding by Charles D. Olendorf, Assistant Corporation Counsel, to whom, Mr. Browne says, he has permission to refer for confirmation of his facts, as well as to James A. C. Johnson, Secretary of the commission, at 1 Nassau Street.

"The bill for services criticised by The Sun," ex-Judge Browne then goes on to say, "was submitted to the Corporation Counsel, Francis M. Scott, who in turn submitted the same to Leslie W. Russell, a Justice of the Supreme Court, elected by the Republican Party, and the claims of Mr. Leventritt and his associates were found to be correct and approved by both of those officials. The subject of these proceedings involved millions of dollars. Not only was the amount awarded to Mr. Leventritt and his associates approved as stated above, but on a presentation to Mayor Strong and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, showing the services performed by the commission of which Mr. Leventritt was a member and which The Sun unfairly criticises, that board, including Mayor Strong and voting thereon, not only approved of the amount allowed to Mr. Leventritt and his associates by the Court, but upon their own motion, without suggestion from them, allowed each an additional sum of $7,500. These sums would not have been allowed for mere sittings of the commission in hearing testimony, which was the most trivial part of their duty, but were allowed for the assiduity, care, and devotion of the commission in a fair and just examination of the questions presented in this most complicated inquiry, as to the rights not only of the city on the one part, but of the claimants on the other.

"A mere reference to the work performed by the Commissioners will convince every fair-minded man and the profession at large that this was but a just reward for the labor expended. The record of the proceedings as presented to that board is contained in six bound typewritten volumes, containing 5,475 pages, and those volumes only partially indicate the extent of the labor which devolved upon the commission. In the taking of evidence there was involved almost constant examination and determination of intricate questions of law which arose with reference to many of the parcels of land condemned, and which do not appear in that record. Abstruse questions were discussed before them at length by many lawyers on behalf of the property owners, as well as by the Assistant Corporation Counsel, both orally and in extended briefs. In fact, the labor necessarily involved took many hours and many days, and far into the nights of some days and in the Summer vacation—preparations which do not appear upon the record, but which were fully and clearly established before Mayor Strong and his Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

Ex-Judge Browne says further, in answer to the question as to whether Mr. Leventritt is unfit because of his connection with this proceeding: "After the submission of their report in the first proceeding, the Legislature of this State saw fit to change the approaches to the Third Avenue Bridge, which necessitated the condemnation of other lands and the institution of other proceedings and the appointment of another commission. And so firmly convinced was Justice Beekman of the fitness of Mr. Leventritt for the performance of the duty of such Commissioners that he unhesitatingly, without application or consultation by Mr. Leventritt, appointed him, Mr. Ingraham, and Mr. Bowe, the former Commissioners, upon the new commission, and they are now actually engaged in the performance of that duty, and have been proceeding with it under such appointment since November, 1894."

Favors Daly, Cohen, and Taft.

Good Government Club E has passed resolutions setting forth "that, in the judgment of this club, the election of Justice Daly, Justice Cohen, and Henry W. Taft, Esq., to the Supreme Bench is to be desired, and should be promoted by every proper effort; that this club should co-operate with the committee of the Bar Association; that its rooms be placed at the disposal of said committee during the present campaign, and that the members of the club be invited to serve as watchers at the polls." The resolutions also urge the necessity of greater school accommodations, and commend the work of the Board of Education in this particular.

TROLLEY CARS IN A HEAP.

Peculiar Series of Accidents on the Staten Island Electric Railroad in West Brighton.

Three passenger cars and the wrecking car of the Staten Island Electric Railroad were last night piled in a heap on Castleton Avenue, near Bard Avenue, in West Brighton, as the result of a series of collisions. One man, a motorman named Delaney, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

A trolley car bound east was derailed on Castleton Avenue, near Bard Avenue, at the foot of what is known as Long Hill. The headlights of the trolley cars are electrically lighted, and when the car went off the track the pole would not reach the wire and all the lights went out. A car bound west should have met the derailed car at a turnout on the hill, but not finding it there, and seeing no light ahead, the motorman, Delaney, attempted to meet the car further on. To do this he put on full speed, and at that rate Delaney's car crashed into the derailed car. The conductor of Delaney's car and two or three passengers in it were badly shaken up.

A few minutes later another west-bound car reached the switch on the hill, and, finding it empty, the motorman supposed the only car ahead was Delaney's. He then sent his car ahead at full speed, crashing into the wreckage of Delaney's car and of the car which had first been derailed. The wrecking car was telephoned for, and started from the car house on Brook Street. When the motorman of the wrecker started down the hill and saw no light ahead he put on full speed and in turn crashed into the wreckage.

HELD UP IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Unknown Man Robbed and Perhaps Fatally Beaten—One Alleged Highwayman Captured.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old and well dressed, was robbed and beaten in West Twenty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital with a broken skull and will probably die.

One of the alleged highwaymen was captured and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. He says he is Edward Wise, twenty-six years old, of 203 West Thirty-seventh Street. There were at least two, and probably three, of the robbers. Philip Reif of 323 Eighth Avenue heard the injured man's cry and ran to help him. The robbers fled. Reif chased Wise, shouting as he ran. Wise ran toward Eighth Avenue, turned up Eighth Avenue, and then into Thirty-ninth Street. Policeman Sims then joined in the chase and caught Wise. He took him back to the scene of the robbery.

At that moment Chief Devery came along. He assisted in caring for the injured man until the arrival of an ambulance. Detectives McVey and Colby, of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, were immediately detailed to go on the case.

The injured man had in his pockets a photograph of two children, a brass key with a tag numbered 3, and a handkerchief. Most of his pockets had been turned inside out by the robbers.

TOBIAS DEFEATS POGGENBERG.

The Victory Gives Him the Lead in the Billiard Tournament.

Florian Tobias and F. Poggenberg, the contestants in last night's game in the amateur fourteen-inch balk line billiard tournament, did not play a very fast game, although a number of shots made by both men were difficult and called forth loud applause. Tobias won in the seventy-fifth inning. Poggenberg, who is handicapped to play 300, having 264 when the game ended. Poggenberg had an excellent chance to win until the sixtieth inning, when he seemed to lose control of the ivories, and in the last ten innings scored only 2 points. Tobias now leads in the tournament with a record of five games won and one lost.

W. Gershel won his first game in the tournament yesterday afternoon, defeating W. Douglas. The former played 240 to Douglas's 200. The scores follow:

W. GERSHEL, (240)—0 7 8 1 1 11 3 0 0 0 4 3 6 7 1 3 1 2 0 4 0 2 4 0 0 15 5 0 1 9 2 6 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 3 0 5 0 7 5 7 0 0 0 3 0 0 9 5 24 2 3 0 0 1 0 3 6. Total, 240. Average, 3 57-61. Highest run, 24.

W. DOUGLAS, (200)—8 2 1 1 5 1 0 6 0 0 8 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 12 1 9 1 17 5 5 6 3 0 1 3 11 0 2 1 0 5 3 1 0 8 3 0 1 3 0 9 2 1 10 5 0 5 2 0 9 0 3 4. Total, 174. Average, 2 52-61. Highest run 12.

F. Tobias, (215)—3 0 6 8 2 18 1 0 1 1 1 6 1 0 13 1 11 2 0 6 0 1 5 7 1 2 0 0 1 3 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 4 7 4 1 6 8 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 4 1 0 0 3 7 6 12 6 8 1 2 0 1 3 2 1 2 0 4 3 6. Total, 215. Average, 2 13-25. Highest run, 18.

F. POGGENBERG, (300)—8 14 0 2 3 1 2 1 1 2 0 0 5 4 1 1 9 5 8 2 0 0 0 0 3 7 5 0 0 18 0 1 0 26 24 0 16 0 3 3 5 10 0 2 2 0 5 1 1 0 3 5 5 11 0 0 0 5 2 7 5 0 0 0 22 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0. Total, 284. Average, 3 39-75. Highest run, 26.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing this week, a very fine selection of high-class Drapery Materials, Wall and Furniture Coverings, comprising a large and varied stock of French and English Fabrics in Satin Damask, Lampas, Silk Louvecienne, Broché, Brocaded Velours, Wool Tapestries and Art Velvets, in artistic and correct styles, for furnishing Drawing Rooms, Halls, Boudoir, Library and Dining Rooms.

An inspection by Decorators and Manufacturers is invited.

POLITICIANS SUED FOR RENT.

Lenox Republican Club in Difficulties—Alleged that Members Would Not Pay Dues.

The Lenox Republican Club, which made an assignment last week for the benefit of its creditors, was sued yesterday for eleven months' rent due on its handsome house at 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The suit was filed in the City Court by Henry Hoyt, attorney for A. E. Heins, agent for the building. Mr. Hoyt said the amount due was $1,595 and interest. The complaint cites several letters written by Talesin Evans, President of the club. The first was written to Heins on May 5, 1898, in which, it is alleged, Evans said that he regretted that the club was behind in the payment of its rent. "We are getting in a better shape than ever," continued the letter, "and I have no doubt but we shall be able to reduce that rent indebtedness right along. * * * I shall do all I can to push collection to pay the rent, as the principal trouble is too much indifference in the payment of dues."

In another letter written May 19, President Evans is alleged to have said: "Unfortunately the Secretary elected on Jan. 1 was of no use to the club and gave no attention to the collection of dues, &c. At the last meeting we procured his resignation, and have a good man in his place who is getting in some money. The committee is also making personal efforts in getting in what is due the club, and I am sure we will be able to cancel some of the indebtedness in a few days."

Still no money came. Mr. Heins waited with what patience he could through the long Summer days, then told Attorney Hoyt to make another effort. Again Mr. Hoyt wrote to the club, and again, on Sept. 8, President Evans answered. His reply is alleged to read as follows: "The extreme heat has kept our people away from the city. Mr. Sutton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will be back this week, and the committee meets next Monday eve, and I trust will take up the rent due and make arrangements for same."

Fate was against the club. No money came in. Finally George H. Sutton, Chairman of the Executive Committee; William C. Reddy, attorney for the club, and S. C. Croft called on Attorney Hoyt, and it is alleged promised to pay 50 per cent. of the amount due and see that the future rent was promptly paid. This offer was accepted by Heins on condition that the 50 per cent. be paid at once, together with the October rent in full, and that a guarantee be given by responsible persons for the payment of future amounts. These conditions the club declined to fulfill. It asked for a delay of two weeks to raise the 50 per cent., but Mr. Heins would not grant it, and so the matter will be settled in court.

AN OVERSIGHT IN ILLINOIS.

Democrats May Lose the Legislature Through Their Own Negligence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The hopes which the Democrats have had for several months of capturing the State Legislature next Tuesday may be blasted through their own oversight.

Each legislative district in Illinois is entitled to three Representatives in the lower house. Where the parties are strong three candidates are always put up, where the district is moderately close two are nominated, giving each one vote and a half under the cumulative system, and in almost hopeless districts but one man is put up, giving him three votes.

It so happens that the Democrats in their nominating petitions neglected to insert the words "one and one-half votes" or "three votes" in the districts where only two or three men were running. Hence if these words are not written in by the voter—and many voters may not notice the omission—the Democrats will lose from one to two votes.

The Democrats hope to be able to notify all voters in time to prevent such mistakes, but, as the task is such a laborious one, they fear they may lose several of the close districts, and thus fail to elect a majority of their candidates to the Legislature which will elect a Senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom.

MR. KYLE SCORES POPULISTS.

The South Dakota Senator Repudiates His Party's Management.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 2.—United States Senator J. H. Kyle, in an interview in the News to-day, is quoted as saying:

"I repudiate the Populist party management in this State."

Although still an independent, he will oppose the fusion until the State has been redeemed from the hands of the element that now controls that party. He charges his Populistic colleagues in Congress with being unpatriotic in not supporting President McKinley in the war against a common foe, and says:

"I am an American citizen, proud of our country; proud of our President; proud of our Army and Navy; proud of our Flag; and so long as I have breath to cast a vote it shall be recorded for my country, come what will."

REGISTRATION BOOK MISSING.

Democrats in Columbus County, N. C., Greatly Excited.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2.—The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Columbus, a county adjoining New Hanover, arrived here to-day and reported that the registration book of North Williams precinct in that county could not be found.

The precinct mentioned gave 177 Democratic majority in 1896, and it is estimated that the majority next Tuesday should be over two hundred. As these 200 votes would probably elect twelve Democratic State Senators, and the Board of Registration is controlled by the Fusionists, the importance of the incident is manifest.

This afternoon the Democrats sent a lawyer to Columbus County to take prompt action, and if the registration book is not forthcoming the question will be brought before a Supreme Court Judge immediately. The excitement in Columbus County is so great that it is feared personal violence may be done to the custodian of the registration book if it is not produced.

Shall We Keep the Philippines?

Public opinion is divided as to the wisdom of keeping the Philippines. Wise statesmen are found on both sides of the question. Public opinion, however, is all one way in regard to the wisdom of everybody keeping their health. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is widely used. This medicine is both preventive and cure for malarial fevers, stomach disorders, torpid liver, and impure blood. It is agreeable to weak stomachs and soothing to the nerves.

WORK OF M'CULLAGH'S MEN

Tammany Law Committee Again Writes to the Superintendent of Elections.

MORE WARRANTS OBTAINED

Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, Issues an Order for the Arrest of a Deputy on the Charge of Perjury.

The Law Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday sent another letter to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, in which it charged him with making preparations for the intimidation of voters on election day and purposely withholding the execution of warrants for illegal registration, and warning him that he was acting in direct violation of the law in so doing.

Superintendent McCullagh said last evening that he had been so busy that he had not had time to read the letter. He called for it then, and after having read it refused to make its contents public, asserting, however, that it differed in no essential way from the letter the Committee of Nine made public on Tuesday. There had been simply a few typographical errors corrected, he said.

Superintendent McCullagh has not yet replied to the letter of the Tammany committee, and said last night that he would probably not do so.

"It is quite true," he said, "that we have a large number of warrants against persons charged with illegal registration, and it is also true that many of these papers are not being served forthwith. I have not said that I could not be held responsible under the State law for keeping back warrants, as I am charged with keeping them. As a State officer, I can certainly be held liable under Section 154 if I have not executed the law within a reasonable time. But they cannot show me in the Penal Code where an officer can be held liable for not serving a warrant before a reasonable opportunity is given that officer to find his man.

"We are serving warrants every day, and have made already a large number of arrests for illegal registration, but I say again we have many more warrants, and are procuring them every day for men whom we probably will not apprehend until they come to the polls to vote on election day. Then they will certainly be arrested.

"It is strange that the police are making no arrests at all for illegal registration."

Superintendent McCullagh denied a published statement that changes were made in the letter to him by the Tammany Law Committee because he had pointed out certain legal errors in the first letter.

Chief Devery yesterday gave out the following statement:

"It is said that Superintendent McCullagh has numerous warrants in his possession which are unexecuted, although the law requires every warrant to be forthwith executed. Under the law it becomes the duty of the police to prevent illegal voting and to assist Superintendent McCullagh in the performance of his duty when requested. The Police Department is ready to do its duty."

Ten precinct detectives from police stations from East Eighty-eighth Street to West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon and demanded from ninety to one hundred warrants for persons charged with illegal registration in the up-town precincts. Magistrate Crane was startled by the demand for so many warrants, and said: "I have learned from various sources that you policemen intend to arrest all the Republican voters you can lay your hands on."

Detective McAvoy of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who seemed to be spokesman for the detectives, said in reply:

"Your Honor, we know nothing whatever of the politics of the parties for whom we have warrants. We are entirely disinterested."

"What do you mean to tell me?" said Magistrate Crane. "I know myself that the whole Police Department from the Commissioners down to the patrolmen, are interested in the way this election will run, and you know it, too."

A long argument ensued between the Magistrate and the precinct detectives. The latter insisted that they were required by

The Wanamaker Store

The Store That Found Itself

THIS is the store. Crude at first and somewhat loose at the joints, it soon found a life not only all its own but continuously more abundant.

Our style of storekeeping discovered congenial conditions in New York. Thus the store breathes largely of trade ozone and the business grows apace. Just ahead, the Horse Show—herald of approaching Holidays.

Already the store is pervaded by a mirthful life that suggests the coming festivity. Only a few new pictures are here, but the number of visitors to our collection increases daily. A heroic Ceres—classic, artistic, —presides over the Rotunda, and celebrates abundant harvests. Many wonder that wax lends itself so completely to plastic art. Horse art will soon environ her.

The Advent of the Toys

THE basement is alive with Toys, animate and inanimate, mechanical and quiescent. They jostle their neighbors and have sent the Trunks and Bags to the fifth floor, where the Refrigerators will soon follow. Other things than Toys whisper "Christmas is Coming."

Two News Items from the Suit Store

Women's Suits,—the tailor made sort, and, better yet, *our own sort* of the tailor made sort. Without one word more, we outline them, —we will not even hint at the usual retail prices. Who seeks, finds.

At $12—Of mixed coverts and tweeds; with fly-front walking jackets; well tailored; newest shaped skirts; most all silk-lined throughout.

At $18—In a variety of tailor cloths; desirable shades; all beautifully silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

More of the $6 Hats

It was early in the season that we first put these hats before you as an experiment in millinery possibilities. We offered them in the morning, and they were famous at night. Moreover, they were gone. There have been several lots made up and offered since then and each has added to the favor of its predecessor.

Here's another lot. Of course it is a small lot. These are not "machine-made" hats;—each is a distinct artistic effort, and great numbers are impossible.

—Velvet Toques, Turbans, short-backed Sailor Hats and Walking Hats,—each designed and trimmed with originality, beauty and effect. You would pay $8, $10 or even $12 if we had not made the price

Six Dollars Each.

Second floor, Tenth street

One-third Cut From Furniture Prices

It is a lot of Rattan Furniture that we shall begin to sell this morning. It is one of the "quick" bargains,—here to-day and gone to-morrow,—Such things are passing through the store every day; some, like this, get mention.

There are three hundred pieces of this furniture, all in Rattan, and no two are alike. Principally chairs of all imaginable sizes and sorts, and at prices

From $1.15 to $13.50

That is rather meagre information but it is the best that can be given in such a variety as this. Every piece would ordinarily be priced just fifty per cent. higher.

Fourth floor.

Celluloid Toilet Articles

Clean, fresh goods, with which you can find no fault. Nor will you complain of the prices,—about a third less than regular. Some large hair brushes at 85c. that usually sell at $1.25. These are proportionately low priced;

Hand Mirrors, oval and square, 85c. and $1.
Small Hair Brushes, at 25c.
Powder Boxes, assorted colors, 50c.; large size, 60c.
Soap Boxes, at 25c.
Trays, in light antique, ivory and colors, 50c.
Decorated China Manicure Sets, at $1.35.

Tenth street.

Richness and Cheapness in Chinaware

Dinner Table China indicates the mentality, refinement and almost the morals of a household. A part of the mission of this store is to increase the grasp of a dollar on fine decorated table china. We have made many essays in that direction, and thousands of dinner tables bear ample testimony to our success. Here is another effort.

100 pieces, including soup tureen and large platter, Haviland china, pink and blue flower decoration, at $17.50. Never before less than $25. The city has never known the like.

Note this: We have complete assortments of all dishes in forty odd open patterns of decorated table ware. They include English and American porcelain, Limoges, Haviland, Cauldon and Doulton ware.

The following is a list of beautiful Dinner Sets in the cheaper grades:

At $22.50—Limoges china; 100 pieces; violet flowers with Lily-of-the-Valley and green decoration.
At $13.50—American porcelain; 113 pieces; four decorations; gold traced.
At $11—American porcelain; 112 pieces; two decorations; gold traced.
At $10—American porcelain; 100 pieces; three decorations; gold edges.
At $5 and $8—English porcelain; 100 pieces.

The price range of Dinner Sets is from $5 to $350.

Fine Plates

We did not invent Theodore Haviland, of Limoges, neither did we introduce him to his American audience, but we have made him known to thousands through his beautiful pottery.

And now comes the splendid stock made by him for our Autumn sales. In design, color and finish his plates now here surpass all his former products—eleven new varieties are first shown this morning.

Dinner Plates, $30 doz. Breakfast Plates, $25 doz. Ivory, turquoise blue, pink and gold; very rich.
Dinner Plates, $27.50 doz. Breakfast Plates, $24 doz. Broad band of maroon; overlaid with gold; gold border on each side; inner gold border and rosette.
Dinner Plates, $30 doz. Breakfast Plates, $25 doz. Border of green in two shades, overlaid with gold; gold circled panels in border.
Dinner Plates, $22 doz. Breakfast Plates, $18 doz. Sevres design, wreath of pink and blue, green and gold.
Breakfast Plates, $25 doz. Border of acid gold; inner border of green and gold.
Breakfast Plates, $21 doz. Border of ivory and pink; inner border of blue and gold.
Dinner Plates, $30 doz. Rich irregular border of blue or maroon; richly traced, with gold inner wreath of roses.

We have a quantity of rich plates, mostly in lots of less than a dozen of a kind, which have been sold as bargains at $18 and $24 per doz. We will close them out for $1 each.

Toilet Sets

Bunches of fours. Four sorts that are now going at $5. Lately called cheap at $7.50 and $8.

Jardinieres

Three hundred at fifty cents each; red, green and blue; diameters, 6, 7 and 8 inches.

Our China Store is a veritable museum of the world's best in modern pottery.

Carriage Rugs

A splendid collection —mostly imported. Of covert cloth and plush; some leather bound; plaid linings—$4 to $35.

Ninth street.

Five Emphatic Bargains in Brocaded Silks

Four of these concern fancy silks, each in a number of shades, making an aggregate assortment that fairly *glows* at you from the Rotunda counters. The fifth is of exceptionally rich and heavy black brocades. The whole is a silk story well worth the telling.

An eddy in the present flood-tide in the silk-market drifted these handsome silks hitherward, and we secured them promptly. Richer flotsam was seldom found. You will observe in reading over the prices that these are not the flimsy silks of the every-day silk "sale." They are high-class, and it is through no fault of theirs nor for any lack of merit that they are forced to figure in bargain news.

Here's the story:—

At 75c., the kind that sells at $1.25—Fancy taffetas with white canale diamonds on grounds of navy blue, heliotrope, green and brown.

At 85c., the $1.25 kind—Fine hair-line striped taffetas with pattern of white dots on cardinal, lilac, turquoise, nile green, navy blue, heliotrope and black grounds.

At $1, the $1.50 kind—Barre taffetas, white pattern on reseda, navy blue and maroon.

At $1.25, the $2 kind—Rich broche silks for wrap linings and house gowns.

At $1.40, the $2 kind—Rich black satin brocades in small neat designs.

Hosiery and Merino Underwear

"Stewart's" and "Star" underwear were synonymous for years. The star stood for underwear quality and Stewart's stood for the star. It still twinkles, and the old life of the goods goes on with larger power as the new friends reinforce the old.

Here are two bargains caught flying and passed on. Not the lingering kind. Maybe good for a day:

4,000 pieces Women's Merino Vests and Drawers; white, natural, pearl and silver; nicely finished with silk tape and pearl buttons; generous sizes. *We know* the places in which they sell at $1 and 75c., nevertheless the price is *Forty-five Cents*.

6,000 pairs Men's Fine Cotton Half Hose, in black, tans, blue and natural colors; very durable; our regular 12½c. quality. They are to be closed at *3 Pairs for Twenty-five Cents*.

Broadway.

Suits and Overcoats for Boys

Here's an especially good offering for boys who wear sailor suits. 200 blue flannel and cheviot suits, trimmed with variously colored silk soutache, all wool and fast color, at $3 each. Many in the lot are good values at $4.50. 3 to 12 years.

About Overcoats. The fashionable fabric this season is frieze. We're showing a splendid stock of top-coats of this material for boys 14 to 19.

At $10—In blue, brown and Oxford mixed frieze; lined with Italian cloth; satin sleeve linings; velvet collars.

At $15—A very stylish double-breasted overcoat of frieze; blue, brown or Oxford mixed; wool lined; satin shoulders.

Some English corduroy knee trousers at 75c. a pair. The usual $1 kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pillow and Bolster Cases

One dollar a pair, — either kind. Both are of fine hemstitched linen. The pillow cases are 22x36 in., the bolsters 22x72 in.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DEAD CASHIER A DEFAULTER.

Accounts of John H. Alleman of Hanover, Penn., Short $57,000.

HANOVER, Penn., Nov. 2.—A long hidden deficiency, reaching about $57,000, has been discovered in the accounts of the late John H. Alleman, cashier of the First National Bank of this place, who died about three weeks ago.

Mr. Alleman had been cashier of the bank for twenty-eight years, and at no time was he ever suspected of wrongdoing. His defalcations were covered up by means of "kiting," or the use of drafts on different out-of-town banks, and thus deceived even the bank examiners.

Mr. Alleman was under bonds of $30,000, and the bank will therefore suffer little. It still has a surplus of $44,000 over all liabilities.

Prisoner Jumps from a Fast Train.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Ben Wheeler, while handcuffed jumped from the window of a Pan Handle train, running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and made good his escape from a Columbus detective. No trace of him can be found, and he undoubtedly escaped uninjured.

SIOUX INDIANS HOLD A COUNCIL.

Charges Against Agent Clapp and Clerk Pugh to be Sent to Washington.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 2.—Following a protest sent to Washington against the retention of Agent Clapp at Pine Ridge, the Sioux Indians are now preparing formal charges against Major Clapp and Clerk Pugh.

A large council was held last night, and a fighting disposition is manifested among the young Sioux. While there is little fear of an uprising, timid white settlers near the agency are preparing to move unless the trouble with the Indians is soon settled. Agent Clapp has always been regarded as a capable officer.

Deer Hunting on Long Island.

YAPHANK, L. I., Nov. 2.—This was the first day of the open season for deer on Long Island and the woods were full of hunters. The deer are plentiful this year, but hunters find that the sport is poor, owing to the very general posting of "No trespassing" signs by farmers and other owners of property. No accidents were reported.

$50,000 CLAIMED FOR INJURIES.

Collapse of Dewey Arch in Chicago Results in a Suit Against the City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The collapse of the Dewey Arch during the peace jubilee has caused a suit for $50,000 damages against the City of Chicago and the peace jubilee Committee on Decorations. The complainant, John W. Smith, an attorney, asserts that he was standing near the arch when it fell, and he sustained numerous injuries, the most severe being a compound fracture of the left leg.

Woman's Board of Foreign Missions.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 2.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions opened in the First Congregational Church this morning. Nearly 250 delegates were present, representing a district extending as far west as Ohio and as far south as Washington, D. C. The report of the Treasurer, Miss Sarah Louise Day, showed a prosperous year. The receipts from October, 1897, to October, 1898, show that contributions to the amount of $103,864.06 and legacies to the amount of $30,581.09 have been received. The grand total for the year is $146,256.18. The total expenditures were $145,303.68, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,052.50.

YACHT DEFENDER STARTS

Boat Leaves New Rochelle Bound for Herreshoffs' Yards.

STRUCK ON LE COUNT ROCK

She Was Pulled Off with Difficulty, Apparently Uninjured—Should Be in Bristol To-night.

The yacht Defender is now on her way to Bristol, where she is to be overhauled and put in racing shape at the works of the Herreshoff Company, to act as a trial boat for the new defender that is to be built before the next racing season opens. The famous yacht got under way at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from New Rochelle, but previous to that she went on the rocks, and those in charge of the boat had rather an exciting time. The yacht hung on the rocks for nearly an hour, and was pulled off with difficulty.

Capt. Charley Barr, Mate Hanson, and the crew were at work all the morning getting the yacht ready for her trip. She had been moored at New Rochelle for three years, and in spite of the work that had been done during the past two weeks there was still much to do when the crew began in the morning. Sails and ropes were brought from Piepgras's yard, at City Island, by the tug Teresa Verdon, and transferred to the yacht, and it was after noon before all was ready.

C. Oliver Iselin, who managed the yacht during the last cup races, was on hand to superintend the work of getting the yacht out into the Sound. At 1:10 o'clock all was ready, a line was taken from the tug Teresa Verdon and then the yacht's moorings were slipped and slowly she swung around and began to pick her way through the channel from Neptune Bay. Mr. Iselin was in the pilothouse of the tug and Capt. Barr was at the wheel of the Defender with a big chart of the harbor and the channels spread out in front of him. As the yacht began to poke her nose out the Hamilton, a Government vessel that runs to Davids Island, came in crowded with soldiers, who gave three ringing cheers for the yacht. These were answered by dipping Mr. Iselin's private signal, which was fluttering from the masthead of the Defender.

The channel out of Neptune Bay is a very narrow one, but the yacht got out without mishap and then headed inside Huckleberry Island toward Premium Point. For some reason or other the skipper of the tug and Capt. Barr made a mistake and got inside the buoy which marks the danger spot, and almost before any one realized what had been done the yacht hit on Le Count Rock and hung there. The channel at this point is only 50 feet wide, and there was 18 feet of water on the rock. The Defender was drawing a trifle over 19 feet, and at least a foot of her bronze underbody was above the water.

The tug Teresa Verdon tried to pull her off, but the yacht refused to budge, and the tug Flushing, which happened to be near by, went to lend assistance. Two hawsers were passed to the Flushing, and she pulled for a time, but the yacht only swung around on the rock. The mainsail of the yacht was hoisted, but still she hung, and then the Flushing gave up. Capt. Thomas Webber, who knows every stone at the bottom of the waters of the Sound at this point and who was out in a launch, was called on and helped materially. The Verdon, at his advice, swung the yacht round, and after giving her a sharp pull sideways she slipped into deep water, apparently uninjured. At 1:50 o'clock she anchored off Mr. Iselin's house, and all hands took a rest.

She remained at anchor until 5 o'clock, and then Newberry Thorne and J. G. Beresford joined Mr. Iselin. The anchor was hoisted, sails were set, and in a light breeze the yacht started for Bristol, where it is expected she will anchor safely to-night. The yacht had a jib, staysail, and small mains'l, which was set on a short gaff and was loose footed.

One important passenger on the yacht was Sandy, the yellow dog mascot of the yacht. Sandy's home is at Bristol. He was found there by Mr. and Mrs. Iselin when the yacht was built in 1895. He sailed on the yacht in all her races, and after the yacht went out of commission Sandy made his home at "All View." He will have a vacation this Winter at his old home, and next season will go into the mascot business again.

LATHAM VS. PETTIT.

The English Champion Defeats His American Cousin—Great Tennis Played.

From The London Telegraph.

Although tennis is one of the most ancient of English pastimes, dating back far beyond cricket and rivaling in point of antiquity even the Scottish game of golf, although its votaries claim for it the proud title of "the king of games and the game of Kings," probably not one person in a thousand could draw an accurate plan of a tennis court or possesses even a rudimentary knowledge of the intricate rules and technicalities in which it abounds. The heavy outlay entailed in building the courts and keeping them up, and the expenses attaching to the game, have combined to make it almost exclusively a sport of the rich and a few professionals. None the less, considerable attention has been aroused in the match for the championship of the world and £1,000 a side which was concluded at Brighton yesterday, and ended in an easy victory for the Englishman, Peter Latham, of Queen's Club, Kensington, over his opponent, Tom Pettit of Boston, Mass.

So great was the eagerness to witness the encounter that some seats fetched as much as £13 apiece, and the American champion's prowess was so well known that a very close struggle was expected. He had previously visited this country, some years ago, and had beaten both the veteran George Lambert and Charles Saunders, as well as the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, who was at the time the leading amateur player. Then, in 1893, he voluntarily resigned the title of world's champion, but challenged the English champion after the latter's victories over Saunders and Standing. Monday's play resulted in Latham scoring four sets to love, and yesterday he continued his triumphant career by securing three more straight off the reel, and so won the match for the best of thirteen sets. The victory could not have been more decisive, and the much-vaunted "railroad" service with overhand twist, on which the supporters of Pettit seem to have confidently relied for the success of their man, was boldly faced and defeated by the patience and skill of his opponent. However, though the American failed to secure a single set, it was no runaway match, and the defeated player, who is five years older than Latham, and thirty-eight years of age, fully sustained his old reputation for daring and dashing play. It was a plucky action on his part to emerge from his retirement and try to secure once more the laurel of the world's championship. Nor is it any disgrace for him to have failed before the more youthful energy of his redoubtable antagonist.

The Mohawk Mining Company.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 2.—The Mohawk Mining Company was to-day organized here with John Stanton and Joseph Gay of New York, Frank McM. Stanton of Houghton, Fred Smith of Allouez, Mich., and William Paine of Boston as Directors. Frank McM. Stanton will give place to John R. Stanton of New York as a Director. John Stanton will be made President. The capital stock is $2,500,000, with $750,000 paid in and $350,000 cash in the treasury to begin operations. Two shafts are to be sunk at once on Kearsarge lode.

Peter A. Bayard Dies in Street.

Peter A. Bayard, of whom little could be learned, died suddenly last night in front of 85 Reade Street. A policeman saw him sit down on the stoop, but when the officer reached his side he was unconscious. He died before the arrival of an ambulance. He had a letter in his pocket from John B. Lord of 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who, when summoned, recognized the body as that of Bayard. Mr. Lord says Bayard was worth $7,000 at least.

Delicious Graveyards.

"I heard a queer expression the other day. I was speaking to a lady of the fine old town of Wrentham, and she exclaimed: 'Oh, yes, I know that town—it's the one that has those perfectly delicious old graveyards.'"—Boston Transcript.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

MRS. DRUCE WINS HER SUIT.

An Order Granted that Her Father-in-Law's Grave May Be Opened.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, daughter-in-law of the late Thomas C. Druce, who, she asserts, was in fact and in law the fifth Duke of Portland, obtained a final order in the High Court of Appeal to-day directing the Chancellor and Faculty of the Diocese of London to issue her a permit to open and inspect the coffin, now in the vaults of Highgate Cemetery, alleged to contain the remains of her father-in-law or of a man buried as Thomas Charles Druce.

The Appeal Court dismissed the appeal of Mr. Young, the executor of Druce, against a decision allowing the exhumation of the body granted in August last by Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

Mrs. Anna Maria Druce claims that her father-in-law's alleged death and burial under the name of Druce were deceptions, and that he lived and finally died, after having been under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow, in a lunatic asylum; as Dr. Harner. Her son, who she asserts is the rightful Duke of Portland, and for whom her present proceedings are taken, is, or has been until recently, a domestic servant. He was last heard of in Australia.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Notice to Spain Names Jan. 1 as the Date of Completion.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—In pursuance of the oral agreement reached at the last joint session of the Evacuation Commissions, the American Commissioners have sent the Spaniards a note naming Jan. 1 next as the date upon which Spanish evacuation must be formally accomplished.

MAINE VICTIMS REMEMBERED.

Grave of the Drowned Sailors at Havana Decorated Yesterday.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—This morning Gen. Wade and Gen. Butler of the United States Evacuation Commission, went to the Colon Cemetery to lay flowers on the grave of the victims of the Maine disaster. In the course of the afternoon a number of other officers visited the cemetery.

Just after Gens. Wade and Butler had left the Hotel Trocha for the cemetery, carrying the floral crown made by the committee of young Cuban girls who had asked the privilege of paying this tribute to the dead, a carriage was driven up to the hotel with representatives of the Cuban Club, who brought an immense floral cross to lay upon the grave.

On learning that Gens. Wade and Butler had already gone to the cemetery the Cubans followed and overtook them in time to place both offerings together.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	6:32	Sun sets	4:55	Moon rises	8:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:03	Gov. Isl'd	10:39	H. Gate	
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	10:48	Gov. Isl'd	11:11	H. Gate	1:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	8:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
U. S. transport —, Santiago		
FRIDAY, NOV. 4.		
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Semiramis, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 5.		
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Capri, Rio Janeiro, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lisbonense, Para, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., for Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 28 and up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 3.

Albamo, Havre, Oct. 19.
Astrakan, Shields, Oct. 19.
Edam, Amsterdam, Oct. 22.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 22.
Georgian Prince, Manchester, Oct. 20.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
Johannesburger, Shields, Oct. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Macedonia, Havana, Oct. 29.
Nueces, Galveston Oct. 27.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Oct. 22.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Oct. 27.
Philadelphia, Ponce, Oct. 30.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, Oct. 29.
Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Nov. 1.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 1.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 21.
Maori, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Croma, Shields, Oct. 22.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 26.
Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 22.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 31.
Panama, Havana, Oct. 31.
Seneca, Havana, Nov. 1.

SUNDAY, NOV. 6.

Buffalo, Hull, Oct. 23.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Knight Bachelor, London, Oct. 23.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 29.
Naranja, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Nordaavet, Antwerp, Oct. 28.
Palatia, Hamburg, Oct. 25.
Pisa, Hamburg, Oct. 24.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

Menominee, London, Oct. 27.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

Hudson, New Orleans, Nov. 2.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 1.
Southwark, Antwerp, Oct. 29.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 27.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British steamer Calabar, from Accra for Liverpool, which was reported wrecked at the French town of Grand Bassa, on the West Coast of Africa, as previously reported, sunk in seven fathoms of water. All her passengers and crew escaped and have landed at Cabenda, a seaport town forty miles north of the mouth of the Congo.

HAVRE, Nov. 2.—The British steamer Beechley, Capt. Hall, from New York, which on arrival at this port Oct. 31, was in collision with a coaster, as previously reported, sustained no apparent damage.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British steamer Cedardene, Capt. Balls, last reported at Odessa Oct. 23, from Palermo, subsequently stranded near Killis Point, on the Black Sea, and after being lightened was got off and towed to Constantinople.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The British steamer Chicago, Capt. Marshall, from Newcastle, England, for New York, previously reported spoken, with machinery broken down, has arrived here unassisted. The Chicago reports that during a severe gale on Oct 27, in lat. 50 N., long. 14 W., she rolled and pitched very heavily, and a piston rod got bent, partially disabling the engines. It is expected to have repairs made and the ship proceed on Saturday.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The British steamer Electrician, Capt. Fisher, from New Orleans for Liverpool, has arrived here and reported that she spoke the British steamer Nutfield, Capt. McDonald, from Penarth Oct. 28, for Delaware Breakwater, yesterday, forty-seven miles south of Mizzen Head, on the coast near here, with propeller shaft broken and requiring immediate assistance, being at the mercy of a strong gale. Two tugs have been dispatched to the assistance of the disabled steamer.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The British ship Port Logan, Capt. Pierce, from Portland, Oregon, which arrived at this port on Oct. 29, reports that she encountered a terrific gale from the west-southwest on Sept. 1, in lat. 37 S., long. 36 W. Her lower topsails were blown to rags and she lay broadside to the sea, with decks completely flooded, for half a day, and her cargo shifted.

GLASGOW, Nov. 2.—The Norwegian ship King Cenric, Capt. Paulsen, from Pensacola, which arrived at Greenock yesterday, fouled the quay wall when entering the dock basin at that port, and broke her stem, and had her bow pierced by one of her anchors, causing a leak. The quay wall also was damaged.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 2.—The British ship Senator, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool Oct. 22 for Callao, has arrived here, with main topgallant mast gone and suffering other damage.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British ship Fairport, of 1,857 tons, Capt. Armstrong, from New York July 8 for Yokohama, was spoken on Oct. 25 in lat. 36 S., long. 116 E., partially dismasted, but not requiring assistance. The location given is near the west coast of Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 2.—The British ship Republic, Capt. Allen, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Honolulu, has arrived at this port, leaking.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British bark Cape Wrath, Capt. Hart, from Norfolk for Cape Town, previously reported arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Oct. 27, with cargo heated, &c., is discharging part of it.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Advices state that the American bark Comet, Capt. Broadhurst, from Amoy for New Chwang, previously reported driven ashore, partially dismasted, on the island of Formosa on Aug. 30, had been advertised at Formosa to be sold at auction, both ship and cargo, on Oct. 30.

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 2.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Bremen Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:57 A. M. Sd.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS America, (Nor.,) Evjenth, Kingston Oct. 22 and St. Ann's Bay 26, with fruit and passenger to Gillespie Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Pugh, Antwerp Oct. 16, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettancourt, Lisbon, &c. Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to C. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

Ship Camelia, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen 55 days, with mdse. to order—vessel to T. Ruger & Sons.

SS Curityba, (Ger.,) Mohering, Sagua Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Leven, (Br.,) Stiles, Huelva, &c., Oct. 13, with sulphur ore to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Barnstable, (Br.,) Higgins, Port Antonio and St. Margaret's Bay, &c., Oct. 27, with fruit and passenger to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Barry Oct. 18, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cape Haitien, &c., Oct. 15, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, London Oct. 16, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Oct. 30 and Charleston 31, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Ship Watjen, (Ger.,) Wicke, Hamburg Sept. 25, in ballast to Watjen, Toel & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 2, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind north, blowing a light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Kurrachee, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Adria, (Nor.,) for Gibara, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Yucatan, for Havana.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) for Grenada, &c.
SS Lampasas, for Galveston.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for St. Croix, &c.
SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Miami, for Galveston.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
Brig Motley, for Buenos Ayres.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, Newcastle for New York, arr. at Queenstown from New York to-day.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS St. Giles, (Br.,) Capt. Fortay, sld. from Calcutta for New York to-day.

SS Bretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Munificent, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, arr. at Calcutta from New York via St. Vincent, Cape Town, &c., Oct. 29.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York Oct. 25.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John M. G. Woodbury, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 27.

Orders detailing First Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, Third United States Infantry, as assistant mustering officer for the State of Wisconsin, are revoked.

First Lieut. George E. Houle, Third Infantry, will proceed to Milwaukee, and report to Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry, chief mustering officer at that place, for duty as assistant mustering officer, acting Assistant Quartermaster, acting Commissary of Subsistence, and acting ordnance officer, in connection with the muster out of service of Wisconsin volunteers.

Orders honorably discharging Capt. William H. Lamar, Volunteer Signal Corps, from the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 15, are amended to take effect Nov. 29.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Walter Reed, Surgeon; Major Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Capt. George D. De Shon, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, Nov. 2, for the examination of acting Assistant Surgeons.

Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for duty therewith during the examinations of Captains only, vice Major Joshua L. Fowler, Tenth Cavalry, who is hereby relieved.

Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, vice Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, who will resume his seat on the board upon his return from leave.

The resignation of Post Chaplain Dwight Galloupe has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 27.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Fred E. Thompson, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, the following changes in the assignments of general officers in that corps are announced: Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Brigade, First Division, and assigned to command the First Brigade, Second Division; Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the First Brigade, Second Division, and assigned to command the Second Brigade, First Division.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Pibbel, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Savannah and report to the commanding General Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty as Judge Advocate of that corps.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major John Carr, First Washington Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. W. W. Moorhead, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.

Upon the adverse report of a military board, First Lieut. Samuel C. Davidson, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, is discharged the service of the United States, with one month's pay and allowances.

The following payments of troops are ordered:

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, will pay the troops at Washington Barracks, Fort Myer, Sheridan Point, and Fort Monroe, Virginia; Fort Washington, Maryland; Fort Macon and Fort Caswell, North Carolina, to include Oct. 31. Major Winfield M. Case, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Baird and assist him in the payments.

Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, United States Army, accompanied by his authorized clerk and two additional clerks, will

IN THE NEXT CONGRESS

Neither Party Sure of Securing a Majority of the Members of the House.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE STATES

Republicans Apparently Certain to Carry 159 Districts and Democrats 120—No Indication of a Coming Tidal Wave.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Republican managers of the Congressional campaign express great confidence in the favorable outcome of the elections for the Republicans, and their Democratic opponents are almost as sanguine that the elections will give the control of the House of Representatives to them. Both sides give more or less close estimates of their strength, and each estimate crosses that of the other party in many instances.

Disregarding the predictions of the managers, and depending somewhat on the accounts from the districts, and with some reference to the political almanacs for a series of years, the indications would seem to be that neither party can be sure of a majority. The Republicans can depend pretty confidently upon the election of 159 out of 357 members; the Democrats can be sure of 120, and there are 78 districts in which the members of the House will be Democratic or Republican, depending upon the "tide" that has run in the districts. The chances, however, favor the election of few Populists. The opposition's task of electing the necessary 59 of the candidates set down as doubtful appears greater than that of the Republicans to pick up the 20 members required by them to simply retain control of the House.

Neither party has been able to discover any sign of a tidal wave. Apathy has been complained of by both sides, and there has been no lack of recent effort to overcome it. Feeble expressions of hope that things will take a strong Democratic turn are heard at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee, but the occasion for it is not pointed out. In most of the districts the contests are being fought out on old party lines and upon the issues of 1896, and the Democrats do not discover any revival of interest in the issues then fought out to their discomfiture. Indeed it is plain to the managers that where gains are to be made they are not likely to be attributed to the influence of the leading issues of the last Presidential contest.

When the last session of Congress closed there were in the House 207 Republicans, 122 Democrats, 21 Populists, 4 Fusionists, and 3 Silverites, and there was a vacancy in a Mississippi district caused by the appointment of Mr Sullivan to be Senator. Since that time Representative Northway of Ohio has died. These two places will be filled by the election of members of the parties to which the two belonged. The Republicans have a majority over all of 57. To secure the control in the next House the opposition must gain 29 seats.

After comparing the estimates of partisans and making due allowance for party zeal in claiming, a table has been prepared in which the reasonably sure Republican districts are indicated, those that seem securely Democratic put down to the credit of that party, and the most closely disputed districts classed as doubtful. For convenience, the Silverites, Silver Republicans, and Populists are put together in the doubtful column as likely to work with the opposition. In the first column of the table next to the districts the initials show the political connection of the present incumbents; in the second, third, and fourth columns the politics of the coming Representatives is indicated as nearly as the nature of the canvass will permit.

District.	Present House.	Fifty-sixth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Doubtful.
ALABAMA.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	R.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	P.	..	1	..
Eighth	D.	..	1	..
Ninth	D.	..	1	..
		..	9	..
ARKANSAS.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
		..	6	..
CALIFORNIA.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	P.	..	..	1
Seventh	P.	..	..	1
		2	2	3
COLORADO.				
At Large	S.	..	..	S.
At Large	P.	..	..	P.
CONNECTICUT.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
		4	..	..
DELAWARE.				
One district	D.	1	..	..
		1	..	..
FLORIDA.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
		..	2	..
GEORGIA.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	D.	..	1	..
Eighth	D.	..	1	..
Ninth	D.	..	1	..
Tenth	D.	..	1	..
Eleventh	D.	..	1	..
		11	..	..
IDAHO.				
One district	P.	..	..	P.
ILLINOIS.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	1	..	..
Seventh	R.	1	..	..
Eighth	R.	1	..	..
Ninth	R.	1	..	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	R.	1	..	..
Thirteenth	R.	1	..	..
Fourteenth	R.	..	..	1
Fifteenth	R.	..	..	1
Sixteenth	D.	..	1	..
Seventeenth	R.	1	..	..
Eighteenth	D.	..	1	..
Nineteenth	D.	..	..	1
Twentieth	D.	..	1	..
Twenty-first	R.	..	..	1
Twenty-second	R.	1	..	..
		12	2	3
INDIANA.				
First	R.	..	..	1
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	..	..	1
Seventh	R.	..	..	1
Eighth	R.	1	..	..
Ninth	R.	1	..	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	D.	..	1	..
Thirteenth	R.	1	..	..
		6	4	3
IOWA.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	..	..	1
Seventh	R.	1	..	..
Eighth	R.	..	..	1
Ninth	R.	1	..	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
		9	..	2
KANSAS.				
At Large	P.	..	..	1
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	P.	..	..	1
Third	P.	..	..	P.
Fourth	R.	..	..	1
Fifth	P.	..	..	1
Sixth	P.	..	..	P.
Seventh	P.	..	..	1
		1	..	7
KENTUCKY.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	D.	..	1	..

District.	Present House.	Fifty-sixth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Doubtful.
LOUISIANA.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
		..	6	..
MAINE.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
		4	..	..
MARYLAND.				
First	R.	..	..	1
Second	R.	..	..	1
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	1	..	..
		4	..	2
MASSACHUSETTS.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	1	..	..
Seventh	R.	1	..	..
Eighth	R.	1	..	..
Ninth	D.	..	1	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	R.	1	..	..
Thirteenth	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	R.	1	..	..
Thirteenth	R.	1	..	..
		12	1	..
MICHIGAN.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	..	..	1
Third	F.	..	..	1
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	1	..	..
Seventh	R.	1	..	..
Eighth	D.	..	1	..
Ninth	R.	1	..	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	R.	1	..	..
		9	..	3
MINNESOTA.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	..	..	1
Seventh	R.	1	..	..
		6	..	1
MISSISSIPPI.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	D.	..	1	..
		..	7	..
MISSOURI.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	D.	..	1	..
Eighth	D.	..	1	..
Ninth	D.	..	1	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	R.	1	..	..
Thirteenth	D.	..	1	..
Fourteenth	D.	..	1	..
Fifteenth	D.	..	1	..
		3	12	..
MONTANA.				
One district	S.	..	..	1
		..	..	1
NEBRASKA.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	F.	..	..	1
Fourth	P.	..	..	1
Fifth	P.	..	..	1
Sixth	P.	..	..	1
		2	..	4
NEVADA.				
One district	S.	..	..	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
		2	..	..
NEW JERSEY.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	1	..	..
Seventh	R.	..	..	1
Eighth	R.	1	..	..
		6	..	2
NEW YORK.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	..	..	1
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	..	..	1
Seventh	D.	..	1	..
Eighth	R.	..	..	1
Ninth	D.	..	1	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	R.	1	..	..
Thirteenth	R.	1	..	..
Fourteenth	R.	1	..	..
Fifteenth	R.	1	..	..
Sixteenth	R.	1	..	..
Seventeenth	R.	..	..	1
Eighteenth	R.	1	..	..
Nineteenth	R.	1	..	..
Twentieth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-first	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-second	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-third	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-fourth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-fifth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-sixth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-seventh	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-eighth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-ninth	R.	1	..	..
Thirtieth	R.	1	..	..
Thirty-first	R.	1	..	..
Thirty-second	R.	..	..	1
Thirty-third	R.	..	..	1
Thirty-fourth	R.	1	..	..
		20	6	8
NORTH CAROLINA.				
First	P.	..	..	P.
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	P.	..	..	P.
Fourth	P.	..	..	P.
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	P.	..	1	..
Seventh	P.	..	..	P.
Eighth	R.	..	..	1
Ninth	R.	..	..	1
		2	2	7
NORTH DAKOTA.				
One district	R.	1	..	..
OHIO.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	R.	1	..	..
Seventh	R.	1	..	..
Eighth	R.	1	..	..
Ninth	R.	1	..	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	D.	..	1	..
Thirteenth	D.	..	1	..
Fourteenth	R.	1	..	..
Fifteenth	R.	1	..	..
Sixteenth	R.	1	..	..
Seventeenth	D.	..	1	..
Eighteenth	D.	..	1	..
Nineteenth	R.	1	..	..
Twentieth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-first	R.	1	..	..
		13	3	5
OREGON.				
At Large	R.	1	..	..
		2	..	..
PENNSYLVANIA.				
At Large	R.	1	..	..
At Large	R.	1	..	..
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	1	..	..
Seventh	R.	1	..	..
Eighth	R.	1	..	..
Ninth	D.	..	1	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	R.	1	..	..
Twelfth	R.	1	..	..
Thirteenth	R.	1	..	..
Fourteenth	R.	1	..	..
Fifteenth	R.	1	..	..
Sixteenth	R.	1	..	..
Seventeenth	R.	1	..	..
Eighteenth	R.	1	..	..
Nineteenth	R.	1	..	..
Twentieth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-first	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-second	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-third	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-fourth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-fifth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-sixth	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-seventh	R.	1	..	..
Twenty-eighth	R.	1	..	..
		20	3	7
RHODE ISLAND.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
		2	..	..
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	D.	..	1	..
		..	7	..
SOUTH DAKOTA.				
At Large	P.	..	..	1
	P.	..	..	1
		..	..	2
TENNESSEE.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..

District.	Present House.	Fifty-sixth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Doubtful.
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	D.	..	1	..
Eighth	D.	..	1	..
Ninth	D.	..	1	..
Tenth	D.	..	1	..
		2	8	..
TEXAS.				
First	D.	..	1	..
Second	D.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	D.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	D.	..	1	..
Eighth	D.	..	1	..
Ninth	D.	..	1	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
Eleventh	D.	..	1	..
Twelfth	D.	..	1	..
Thirteenth	D.	..	1	..
		..	13	..
UTAH.				
One district	D.	..	1	..
VERMONT.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
		2	..	..
VIRGINIA.				
First	R.	..	1	..
Second	R.	..	1	..
Third	D.	..	1	..
Fourth	R.	..	1	..
Fifth	D.	..	1	..
Sixth	D.	..	1	..
Seventh	D.	..	1	..
Eighth	D.	..	1	..
Ninth	R.	..	..	1
Tenth	R.	..	..	1
		..	8	2
WASHINGTON.				
At Large	D.	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	1
		..	..	2
WEST VIRGINIA.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	..	..	1
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	..	..	1
		2	..	2
WISCONSIN.				
First	R.	1	..	..
Second	R.	1	..	..
Third	R.	1	..	..
Fourth	R.	1	..	..
Fifth	R.	1	..	..
Sixth	R.	1	..	..
Seventh	R.	1	..	..
Eighth	R.	1	..	..
Ninth	R.	1	..	..
Tenth	R.	1	..	..
		10	..	..
WYOMING.				
One district	D.	..	..	1

SUMMARY BY STATES.

	Fifty-sixth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Doubtful.
Alabama	..	9	..
Arkansas	..	6	..
California	2	2	3
Colorado	..	..	2
Connecticut	4	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..
Florida	..	2	..
Georgia	..	11	..
Idaho	..	..	P.
Illinois	12	2	8
Indiana	6	4	3
Iowa	9	..	2
Kansas	1	..	7
Kentucky	2	7	2
Louisiana	..	6	..
Maine	4	..	..
Massachusetts	12	1	..
Michigan	9	..	3
Minnesota	6	..	1
Mississippi	..	7	..
Missouri	3	12	..
Montana	..	..	1
Nebraska	2	..	4
Nevada	..	..	S.
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	6	..	2
New York	20	6	8
North Carolina	2	2	7
North Dakota	1	..	..
Ohio	13	3	5
Oregon	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	20	8	7
Rhode Island	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..
South Dakota	..	..	2
Tennessee	2	8	..
Texas	..	13	..
Utah	..	1	..
Virginia	..	8	2
Vermont	2	..	..
Washington	..	..	2
West Virginia	2	..	2
Wisconsin	10	..	..
Wyoming	..	..	1
	159	120	78

The Republicans are very confident that they will secure at least one additional member in California. With the Republicans united in Delaware, there seems to be no doubt that they will carry that district. The Republicans are almost certain to secure several of the Illinois districts set down as doubtful, although not all of them. In Indiana it seems scarcely probable that the Republicans will have less than six members, although they may get but five.

There seems to be slight ground for allowing the Democratic claim to two members from Iowa, but it is taken into account, although the Republicans are now confident that they will secure a solid delegation from that State. In Kansas, where but one Republican is set down as sure, the chances are said to be good for two or three at least.

The conditions in Maryland are such as to give support to some of the Democratic expectations that more than two districts will be carried by that party, but the most conservative estimates give four Republican members. Michigan, according even to Democratic observers, will not give less than nine Republican members, and the entire Republican delegation may be elected. Nebraska is allowed one less Republican member than is now claimed, and New Jersey is credited with six Republicans only, when the party managers insist that they will choose seven out of eight.

To give New York but twenty Republicans is classing as doubtful every district that the Democrats have any expectation or hope of carrying. It is impossible to tell, now, what will come out of the North Carolina election, but the Democrats can scarcely hope to get more than two members, and the Republicans will be fortunate if they get any. Republicans consider it ridiculous to give Ohio but thirteen sure Republican members, and insist that the party will have not less than sixteen.

Pennsylvania reports are confusing, but even with the Republican Party profoundly disturbed in that State, it is not claimed by the Democrats that they will get more than eight members, which will help the Republicans in picking up the members they will need to enable them to control the House. Texas will probably send a full Democratic delegation. In Virginia, it is possible the Republicans will emerge with but one member, and it is not expected that they will get more than two. West Virginia is being hotly contested in all four districts, and the Republicans may lose two of them. Wisconsin will. Republicans insist, remain unbroken. Republicans from Wyoming are confident that their Representative will be a Republican, but that State is put in the doubtful column.

If the number of sure Republicans is accurately put at 159, the chances for their success are good; but the Democrats may pick up gains in unexpected quarters, and either reduce the Republican lead to a few members, or even blot it out altogether.

Pugilist Griffo Sent to Jail.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Albert Griffith, better known as "Young Griffo," the pugilist, will eat his Thanksgiving dinner at the Bridewell. Although friends interceded in his behalf this morning, he will be compelled this time to work out a fine of $50 administered by Judge Martin. "Griffo" got drunk last night, and in his endeavor to break up the fixtures in several saloons on State Street was severely beaten. When he appeared in court this morning his eyes were swollen and disfigured, while several cuts on his face bore out the fact that he had been having a royal good time.

"Bob" Evans at the Clover Club.

From The Boston Herald.

Probably it is safe to say that there is not a social organization in the country where the guests are more promptly disconcerted and taken off their feet, so to speak, than is the case in the Clover Club of Philadelphia on certain occasions. It was this club that entertained the President, the members of his Cabinet, and all the military and naval heroes who honored by their presence the peace jubilee in Philadelphia last week. One of the most interesting and dramatic speeches there was made by Capt. "Bob" Evans, who graphically described the scene when Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya, wounded and bleeding, was lifted aboard the Iowa, and, loosening his sword belt and pressing a fervent kiss on the hilt of the weapon, offered it to Capt. Evans. "I am sometimes reckoned a hard-hearted man," said Capt. Evans, "but I could not take that sword, and I do not believe that any one of you could have taken it."

"Oh, we don't know," said somebody down at the other end of the table, "you don't know what Pennsylvanians would do. It was a pretty good sword."

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Positively cures coughs, colds in the chest or lungs and incipient consumption! Always reliable. It is splendid for children. Tastes good. Doses are small. 25c.

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THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Major Romeyne Details Instances of Inefficiency and Negligence in the Army.

DEATHS ON THE TRANSPORTS

Commissioners Told that Lives Could Have Been Saved by Proper Attention and Good Food—The Surgeons Too Few.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The War Investigating Commission held a session here to-day for the purpose of hearing the testimony of Major Henry Romeyne, a retired army officer. He said that he had asked at the beginning of the war for a military assignment to go to the front in his capacity as an officer, but it was refused, and he then went as a correspondent of a weekly newspaper.

Major Romeyne's testimony covered the embarkation of the troops at Port Tampa and the campaign in Cuba. He said that when he went to Port Tampa the bank of the canal there was covered with troops. He had wanted to go over with the Tenth Infantry, which was his old regiment, but no one could tell him where the regiment was to be found. He asked a staff officer and several others for this information, but none knew, nor did any one appear to know on what vessel any of the particular troops were to embark. There was great confusion, as a consequence of which a part of a command would go on one vessel and part on another, and the commands were in some cases separated from their stores. He had seen no order for the systematic embarkation of the troops, and he had heard it said that they were told to go aboard helter-skelter.

When asked to express an opinion as to the preparations for the embarkation, the witness hesitated, saying that to do so would involve criticism of his superiors. The Commissioners insisted upon a reply, and Major Romeyne replied that he did not think the preparation was such as it should have been. "There was," he said, "a lack of surf boats, and also of order and of preparation for landing. When the landing was undertaken, the troops left the ships indiscriminately, part going at one time and other parts at other times." He told of the effort to tow two lighters over to Cuba, but said that one was lost, and that it was the general impression that it was lost on purpose, because it retarded the progress of the fleet.

In response to a question from Gen. McCook, Major Romeyne said that, while it was difficult to land anything, ambulances and wagons could have been landed as easily as artillery. He had seen only one ambulance at the front at the battle of El Caney, and it was not used for conveying the wounded to the rear. Speaking of other incidents of this battle, he said there was general surprise that an inflated balloon had been carried at the head of the attacking column, thus indicating to the Spaniards the exact location of the troops, but he did not know at whose orders this had been done.

Major Romeyne said the town of Siboney was without exception the dirtiest place he had ever seen in his life, and that no effort was made to clean it up before the fever broke out. There was a deficiency of proper food at the fever hospitals, and the cooking was generally poor. Any one in this hospital was liable to contract yellow fever. He had been a patient in the hospital, and said there had been no neglect of patients by the medical attendants at this hospital or at the hospitals for the wounded. He had known Surgeons in the latter hospitals to work sixty hours without cessation.

"Why did they not have more Surgeons?" asked Col. Denby.

The witness said he could not answer.

Major Romeyne said he had come north as a convalescent with many other convalescents on the transport Concha, and he criticised the provisioning of the vessel in severe terms. Many of the men were compelled to sleep on board bunks without blankets or pillows, and with no covering at night except the cotton uniform they wore during the day.

"The water was offensive to both sight and smell," he said, "and the food was poor and scant, none being provided especially for convalescents. The meat was canned and inferior and much of the hard tack was moldy."

He also stated that there was only one physician aboard the vessels, and that he was a convalescent. Six men had died on the way up, and Major Romeyne expressed the opinion, in response to a question from Capt. Howell, that with proper attention and good food the lives of at least some of these men could have been saved. He said he was unable to place the responsibility for the neglect, but that the Captain of the vessel had stated that when he made application to go to Jamaica for fresh food and water before starting on the voyage from Santiago, the request was refused.

Gen. Wilson, ex-Governor Beaver, and Capt. Howell go to Camp Meade to-morrow for the purpose of inspecting that camp.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 2.—The first witness before the sub-committee of the War Investigating Commission to-day was Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, who has had command of the Third Division. He said the Second Division camp at Chickamauga was badly situated, being in rocky ground where sinks could not be dug deeply. When asked why the Quartermaster's Department could not furnish articles necessary for supplying the army, he said:

"The complex system of furnishing supplies to our army is at fault. If there were one department to supply all wants of the army there would be no clash and these complications could not arise."

"At Chickamauga the control of my division hospital was taken from me and taken by the Chief Surgeon of the corps," Gen. Sanger said. He then went into a dissertation on the complex system of our war regulations, the taking away of regimental surgeons, and the mismanagement which led up to the overcrowding of the division hospital and the great spread of typhoid. Gen. Sanger said he considered the weak point in Camp Thomas was its bad sanitary condition. "The men had plenty of clothing, did not need much, and had plenty to eat," he said. "It was bad sanitary condition. There were over 600 licensed hucksters who visited Camp Thomas. Much lemonade was sold. I believe Gen. Brooke tried to do all he could to bring the camp to good sanitary condition, but he was surrounded by a medical board, which did not appreciate the serious condition of affairs. Dr. Huidekoper, especially, thought Dr. Griffith was unnecessarily alarmed. Dr. Griffith insisted that a case diagnosed as typhoid malarial fever was in reality typhoid fever." He had examined Chickamauga Creek, where the water supply intake was situated. An engineering officer also examined it and pronounced it bad.

When asked whether high medical officers at Chickamauga paid close attention to their duties, Gen. Sanger said: "I don't know about the others, but I saw a great deal of Dr. Huidekoper, who came through our division frequently." He thought Chickamauga would have been a healthy place for a camp had the proper precautions been taken and pure water furnished.

The Commissioners, after hearing two other witnesses, left for Cincinnati.

TRANSPORTS STILL NEGLECTED

Steamer About to Leave Santiago Found Lacking in Proper Stores, Delicacies, and Medicines.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2.—The United States transport Port Victor was to leave to-day at noon for the United States with a number of sick officers and men. Just before the hour fixed for her departure Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, went on board. He found that there were on board no provisions specially suitable to sick persons; that there was an entire lack of delicacies, and that the medical supplies were insufficient.

Gen. Wood declares that hereafter he will pay a personal visit to every transport before it leaves the harbor. He says he thinks it very strange that after all the experience had here in this line the Medical Department is not able to manage its affairs better, and that the personal supervision of the Commanding General should be necessary.

Major Starr, Inspector General of the Department, is on a furlough of thirty days. Col. Wiley, Lieutenant Governor, is sick with malaria. But Gen. Wood was fully equal to the emergency. He had the vessel supplied in short order with Red Cross stores and with an adequate amount of other provisions; and the transport left the harbor in time to pass Morro Castle before sundown. The Port Victor should reach New York City on Monday next, as she is a fast boat.

Troops to Recuperate at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 2.—Yesterday a committee of citizens of Lexington went to Washington to confer with the President and see what chance there is for a retention of the encampment of troops here. Telegrams received to-day from this committee say that the troops must leave for the Southern camps, but that Secretary Alger has promised that they will be brought to Lexington in the Spring to recuperate after they have seen service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Gen. Wilson says the movement from Lexington will not begin for ten days or more—not until after pay day.

22D TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Order Issued by the War Department —News a Surprise to the Regiment at Fort Slocum.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The War Department has ordered the muster out of the Twenty-second New York Regiment, Col. Franklin Bartlett commanding. The regiment is now at Fort Slocum.

The department has substituted the Wyoming Battery for the Utah Battery in making designation of troops to go to Manila.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—No one in the Twenty-second New York Volunteers, now at Fort Slocum, unless it be Col. Bartlett, who was not at the post this afternoon, knew anything of the report from Washington that the regiment had been ordered mustered out until the dispatch was shown to Lieut. Col. Thurston. He said it was the first he had heard of the matter. The regiment had received orders to prepare to move to Athens, Ga., next week, and supplies to enable it to take the field had been forwarded by the Quartermaster's Department. Leaves of absence had been arranged to enable the men to pay one more visit to their homes before starting South.

Among the privates the news was received with interest. Most of them seemed glad that there was a possibility of the muster out taking place. They all declared that they were tired of garrison duty and wanted either to be sent home or else sent away.

It is said some of the men like soldiering, and if the muster out occurs will ask to be transferred to the Seventh Artillery.

Released Spanish Tug Sails.

The sea-going tug Humberto Rodriguez, which was captured by the Terror during the war, left this port yesterday for Havana, flying the Spanish flag. She was ordered released by the Government, as she was under the Red Cross flag when captured.

Interesting Cribbage Statistics.

From The Boston Globe.

A Belfast (Me.) couple in the past thirteen years have played over 28,500 games of cribbage, and one day last week scored even games. They have never been over 70 games apart. During the series they have held two 29 hands and one 29 hand. On one occasion both held 24 hands in a game on the same deal, all the cards being fours, fives, and sixes.

Dummy Deer for Newcomers.

From The Boston Globe.

Near a hotel at South Molunkus, Me., the resort of many sportsmen at present, a young taxidermist has placed a stuffed deer. The animal is within sight of the house, and all the newcoming sportsmen have had a shot at the mounted deer, with the result that cigars are in great demand there.

Bound to Win.

From The Denver Post.

An Indiana couple who began married life with $2 in cash have acquired a competency and have had five pairs of twins born to them. Industry and pluck of the H

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THE ISSUES WELL STATED.

All the voters of this State who do their own thinking must have been deeply impressed by the speeches Judge VAN WYCK has made. They show a clear understanding of State affairs, a breadth of view and a conscientious devotion to the public interest that compel respect and confidence. They ring true.

There was an admirable presentation of the issues of the campaign in Judge VAN WYCK'S speech at Utica on Monday evening in the space of a single paragraph, which we here reprint:

"I stand before you as the candidate of the Democratic Party, but not as that alone. I am pledged to a work of needed reform, to a vindication of the principles of administration that concern all honest men, irrespective of partisanship, to the striking down of undisguised robbery in the public life of the State, to the bringing to bear on the forces of the State of simple honesty, to the reassertion of home rule rights for every city in the State, to the reinvigoration of the National Guard of the State, to the defense unimpaired of personal liberty against a system of repression which depends upon the spy for its enforcement and devotes public revenues to the enrichment of spoilsmen, to the carrying out in good faith of the civil service laws of the State, and, broadly, to the repudiation of the pestilential pretense that the interests of the cities of the State are other than coincident with the well-being and material prosperity of the cultivators of the soil in our interior counties. It is to these ends that, as the candidate of the Democratic Party and every one of its honest allies in this campaign, I ask your votes, and declare myself the servant of the whole people."

The Democratic candidate is attended by no Rough Riders. He does not regale his audiences with war stories. He does not call his adversaries "Spaniards." But no man whose mind is not closed by partisanship will deny the eminent truthfulness, candor, and square honesty of Judge VAN WYCK'S statement of the subject matter of the controversy.

SUPPOSE SPAIN WITHDRAWS?

Suppose the Spanish Commissioners at Paris fulfill the threat which is made on their behalf and break off negotiations after a flat refusal to accede to our demand for the Philippines?

The case would be unusual but not unprecedented. It has a precedent in the conduct of Spain toward her revolted provinces on this side of the Atlantic, the independence of which she refused to acknowledge for years after it was achieved. Technically, the relation between Spain and these countries was war. Practically it was peace.

That is what would happen if Spain should refuse to go further with the negotiations. Public opinion in this country would certainly not sanction a renewal of hostilities for the purpose of forcing Spain to give us a paper title to the Philippines which would merely reaffirm our actual title, that of conquest. We should of course go on to take possession of those parts of the Philippines in which the Spanish flag still floats. The garrisons, being without hope of succor from Spain, would have no choice but to surrender. Spain, since the destruction of her navy, is without the means even of repatriating them, and we should of course not assume this task except as we did with the garrison of Santiago, by express arrangement with Spain, which she would have deprived herself of the power of making. We should either disarm and disband the garrisons or invite them to take service as individuals with the United States, under American commanders. This latter proposition might approve itself to them and to us as much more eligible than the former.

Meanwhile the evacuation of Puerto Rico is practically complete. The evacuation of Cuba is in progress. It would be mere madness for Spain to attempt a reconquest of either island in circumstances far less favorable than those in which she agreed to give it up. Her refusal to proceed with the evacuation of Cuba would simply be a transfer to us of the Cuban garrison. The evacuation would no doubt proceed in accordance with the protodol and the terms arrived at by the commission at Havana.

Moreover, a rupture of the negotiations would not of itself involve a renewal of the war. Though the armistice was made for the purpose of negotiating a peace, it lasts until one party or the other announces its termination. Neither party is in the least likely to do so. Some "modus vivendi" would very soon establish itself for reciprocal trade. An American vessel in a Spanish port, a Spanish vessel in an American port, would be "enemy's property," protected by an armistice. The worst that could happen would be that trade between the two countries should be carried in neutral bottoms, for Spanish clearances would soon without doubt be recognized in our Custom Houses, and ours in Spain. It is possible that the two countries might continue to be technically "at war" for many years, without any individual citizen of either being aware of any personal danger or even of any personal inconvenience on account of that fact.

THE SOUND-MONEY QUESTION.

As its own leading article on ALDRIDGE and the canal frauds was unfortunately "pied," our neighbor, the Sun, yesterday reprinted at the head of its editorial columns the following article from THE TIMES of Feb. 12, 1898:

"Raines laws, canal jobs, and Plattism are good enough issues for our city and town elections, but next Fall we elect Congressmen, and that raises the great National issue of honest money. On that question, as often as it is presented, the people of New York will speak as they spoke in 1896. They will never speak otherwise, though the obstinate stupidity of Democrats and the partisan foxiness of Republicans keep the issue alive till doomsday.

"The vote of New York's Democratic Senator and Congressmen upon the Teller resolution, if it be not atoned for and disavowed, will give the Republicans the victory in a great majority of the Congress districts next Fall.

"The Republican House of Representatives is our bulwark against free silver and repudiation. The people of New York will not vote to destroy it. And in electing Republican Congressmen, they will take occasion to elect a Republican Governor and Legislature also."

That was a long range prophecy, and a pretty safe one, we guess, as the thing stood then, before Algerism, the canal report, and ROOSEVELT'S wild jingoism had begun to drive voters by thousands over to the Democratic Party.

Senator MURPHY'S vote for the Teller resolution has not been disavowed, as it ought to have been, in good, set terms, but the Syracuse Convention rode roughshod over the free silver men and refused to indorse the Chicago platform. This, together with the fact that big crops, plenty of money, the war, and returning reason, particularly among the Democrats of the Eastern States, have forced the free silver issue into the background, makes it possible for gold Democrats to vote against Plattism and against Algerism without imperiling the soundness and the honesty of the country's currency. Our neighbor, the Sun, knows a good many such gold Democrats, for it rails at them often. It is easier to write about gold Democrats than about PLATT and ALGER.

THE TIMES still believes, as it believed last February, that on the sound-money question, "as often as it is presented," the people of New York "will speak as they spoke in 1896." It will never advise them to speak otherwise. Every intelligent voter can determine for himself to what extent and where the sound-money question is presented to him this Fall. It certainly is not presented to him in the Governorship contest.

CRIMINAL TACTICS.

The most villainous act of the Republicans in this campaign is their attempt to make the people believe that the casting of a vote against ROOSEVELT would be an act of disloyalty to the Government.

Humbug, dodging, false pretense, and hypocrisy have been the blood and bone and substance of their campaign. Such tactics are contemptible. The raising of the issue of loyalty to the Government is flagitious and criminal.

The Democrats of New York are as loyal and steadfast in support of the Government, they are as resolute in demanding that the just results of the war with Spain be secured past all hazards, as Col. ROOSEVELT himself. They are more frank and straightforward than ROOSEVELT because they do not hesitate to censure the Administration for its shortcomings and for ALGER.

A Republican candidate, speaker, or boss who raises the question of loyalty to the Government and the flag in this State campaign is simply unworthy to be an American citizen.

WHAT IS HANCOCK DOING?

Why has not Attorney General HANCOCK begun proceedings against Superintendent of Public Works GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE and State Engineer CAMPBELL W. ADAMS? The Canal Investigating Committee reported to the Governor on Aug. 4 that one million dollars of the canal improvement fund had been improperly expended, and that another million and a half had been spent for repairs that were no part of the improvement. "The greater part of the abuses we shall point out," says the report, "were effected through the agency of the engineers, but most of them would have been nullified in their effect under proper and corrective inspection and administration. * * * The failure to act unites the Superintendent of Public Works with the State Engineer in a common responsibility."

Three months have passed, and the Attorney General has not lifted a finger to call to account these official squanderers of the public money. Has Attorney General HANCOCK read the testimony? Does he not know, if he is an honest officer, that it is his duty to proceed against ALDRIDGE and ADAMS on the evidence furnished by the Investigating Commission? What stays his hand? What power holds him back?

Gov. BLACK says the matter of the canal frauds will be left so that his successor "will be compelled to proceed." Why doesn't he proceed himself? It is his duty. He is neglecting it.

Do the Republicans intend to proceed against the canal rascals? Never. Look at their candidate for Attorney General. He is JOHN C. DAVIES, at present a Deputy in the office of Attorney General HANCOCK. It is a game of suppression that our Republican friends are playing. HANCOCK, with the inculpating report at his elbow, lets the frauds and their authors go unpunished. They put up one of his Deputies as a candidate for his office, in order that no Republican canal thief may be molested during the next administration if ROOSEVELT is elected. PLATT will control the Attorney General.

There is only one way to block this game. Elect the Democratic candidate for Governor and the Republican rascals will be turned out. Every man who is not a fool knows that. Then, if any Democratic rascals develop in the next two years Republican officers can be elected to turn them out. It is mighty poor policy to leave the same set of rascals in all the time.

RUSSIA PUFFS UP AGAIN.

There may come a time in the near future, say about 1903, when the Trans-Siberian Railroad shall be completed and the formidable fleet now building on the shores of the Baltic shall be placed in Asiatic waters, that Russia may seriously hazard war by some Chinese policy that is offensive to Great Britain. But the time is not yet.

Ever since the close of the Chino-Japanese war Russia has pushed and struggled to get a foothold and sphere of influence on the northeastern coast of China that should give an outlet, open the year round, to her central Siberian provinces, such as the coast of Siberia does not offer. The policy of the Russian Foreign Office in executing this plan has been one series of prodigious bluffs. Some of these Lord SALISBURY has seen fit to call. Others he has refrained from calling, and his abstinence has been plausibly attributed to the personal influence of the Queen. The Liberal press says he has allowed too many bluffs to pass uncalled. But that is simply a question of party politics. It may breed humiliation and contempt for a time, but in the long run that strange, ponderous, phlegmatic institution known as the British Foreign Policy glides slowly to its destined end.

As to the present war bogey arising around Niu-Chwang inflated by the fact that Russia has possibly sent some marines ashore, that the British fleet has been put in trim at Wei-Hai-Wei, and that "a large Russian fleet is assembled at Port Arthur," it has about as potent effect on the Chinese question as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank episode, which was ultimately settled without any fuss by London financiers.

Still, if Russia intends to take possession of Niu-Chwang she acts at a time very inauspicious for herself. It is a bluff that Lord SALISBURY will not fail to call promptly. From appearances one might judge that Great Britain were getting ready to settle several questions that have bothered her critics for some time. And the work will doubtless be done in a thorough and businesslike manner.

THE SUGAR ISLANDS.

The London National Review repeats the plaint of the British sugar-growing West Indies, "which only ask to be placed on an equal footing with the outsider," the bounty-fed beet-growing outsider whose bounty the British Government refuses to countervail either by bounties or by duties. It asks, very pertinently, "what will be the sentiment in these colonies a few years hence, when other islands in their neighborhood are prosperous because they are American, while the British islands are bankrupt because they are British"?

Of course, this question answers itself. The British West Indies will clamor to be admitted to a participation in the benefits of American rule. But it is not alone the West Indies that are in question. As we pointed out some time ago would be the case, we shall by the acquisition of the Philippines have come into possession of the chief sugar islands of the world. Sugar is the staple of Hawaii. It is the most important export of the Philippines, hemp and tobacco following it in that order. It is well known that the competition between the cultivation of the beet and the cane is so close that a fractional difference in duty will turn the scale. We have the largest sugar market in the world, and we have the power of securing it for sugar grown in our own possessions. We have not, like the British, any principles that will prevent us from using our power. The tax of ninety-five-hundredths of a cent in the Dingley tariff would probably be prohibitive if sugar came in free from Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Undoubtedly Cuba as well as the British West Indies would in that case clamor for annexation.

In that case also we should have an equivalent to offer for the British West Indies. It is quite conceivable that Great Britain would be willing to transfer to us the British West Indies, minus a reserved naval station, in return for our transfer to her of the Philippines, minus a reserved coaling station. Excepting the fruit trade, which is mainly with the United States, sugar is the sole support of the British West Indies, whereas the Philippines have resources in hemp, tobacco, and copra. There are here the elements of a commercial transaction which might commend itself to a large number of American citizens.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

It was announced in THE TIMES Tuesday morning that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is so far satisfied with its experiments with air motors that it will proceed to test them in actual use on a part of tis service through the Fourth Avenue tunnel.

This opens a tardy prospect of partial relief, as concerns the service of one company, from a nuisance which has for years been very offensive, and which experience on other lines has shown to be unnecessary. The transit through the tunnel from Forty-second Street to the Harlem River, on any one of the lines using the Grand Central Station, is, especially in Summer, a trying and often a risky experience. The tunnel is foul with smoke and dust and cinders; it is wholly without artificial ventilation or light; the windows of cars which, when they start, are stifling in hot weather, have to be closed, only to be opened when the passengers are drenched with sweat, and the tax on health and strength of this brief passage is greater than that from a hundred miles of decent travel.

The long tunnel is still very much what the shorter one from Thirty-third Street to Fortieth Street used to be, only worse. That has been completely changed, so that passing through it on the electric cars in the worst weather of Summer is a refreshment. It is absurd to suppose that a like change is not feasible above Forty-second Street.

NORMAN AND FREDERIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very gratifying announcement made by you yesterday that HENRY NORMAN is henceforth to be the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in place of the late and deeply lamented HAROLD FREDERIC, renders it somewhat difficult to decide which should be the more heartily congratulated—you in securing the services of such a competent and excellent representative abroad, or the said representative himself in being elevated to the designated post of high honor and responsibility.

The position which Mr. NORMAN is to occupy will certainly bring him in close and useful and worthy and enviable relationship with what seems to me to be the most liberal and independent and dignified and clean-natured and right-judging and fair-dealing newspaper in America; an approximately perfect daily gazette, always of more value than its cost, whether the price be 3 cents per copy or less. I confess that I am quite unable to understand how you could possibly afford to reduce the price below 2 cents, giving so much, so very much, and that invariably of the best, for so little; that is to say, the tiny and modest coin of copper which yet circulates so briskly, as being worth only 1 cent. In doing so you must have aspired to become the greatest benefactor in the United States, not even excepting noble and grand old STEPHEN GIRARD, formerly of Philadelphia, but now in heaven.

As you are now supplying your hosts of readers with so many of the best current issues of news and literature and art for the merest nominal compensation, may you not also find it convenient and gracious to favor them with true likenesses respectively of the two eminently utilitarian and distinguished scholars here mentioned? Photographs of each might well appear on a single page of your Illustrated Magazine Supplement, and that page would certainly then be replete with ample and pleasing proofs of present potency on the one hand and with sad but salutary reminders of departed power on the other, so scrupulously and efficiently exercised in promoting the public welfare. ANGLO-AMERICAN.

New York, Oct. 31, 1898.

[Mr. HENRY NORMAN'S portrait will appear in next Sunday's issue of The Magazine Supplement of THE TIMES. We have been unable to procure a satisfactory recent photograph of Mr FREDERIC.—Editor TIMES.]

It is hardly conceivable that a nation in this enlightened age would, out of spite or even in the conflict of war, divert a water course so as to bring financial calamity upon a vast country and turn it into a desert waste as well. Yet that would be in the power of France, so English scientists assert, if she should remain in control at Fashoda. It is also asserted that the same result would be brought about should the land lying between the Blue and the White Nile be placed under cultivation. It seems that with all the improvements that have been made for storing the Nile's waters through the dry season there is barely enough properly to irrigate the cotton, rice, and sugar fields of Lower Egypt. Practically all the water flowing through the Nile during the late Winter and Spring months comes from the great lakes and the Bahr-el-Ghazal; the Blue Nile gives a scanty supply and the Atbara lies low with stagnant pools. France with her aggressive foreign policy and colonial system which is for Frenchmen first and last could hardly be expected to refrain from turning the waters of the White Nile over that extensive tongue of land which she would naturally control should her post at Fashoda be recognized. The result would not only mean an appalling calamity to Egypt, which would turn it into a Sahara, but a poor and starving population would become the wards of British charity. Apparently England has an eminently practical as well as a political reason for denying Fashoda to France.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Behind a somewhat pretentious house in one of New York's best known suburbs there is in progress just now an emotional tragedy that fairly breaks the hearts of at least a few of the many nearby residents upon whose unwilling attention this tragedy is forced for most of the twenty-four hours in each day. The owners of the house in question recently closed and locked all its doors and windows, and betook themselves to the city for the Winter. That was all right, of course, though even temporary abandonment reduces a human habitation to a state of dark and silent loneliness, and is far from adding hilarity to the landscape of which it forms a part. Suburbanites of the all-the-year-'round variety are accustomed to such spectacles, however, and, partly for that reason and partly from realization of the fact that complaint would be rather absurd and entirely useless, they never think of criticising the course of their periodical neighbors. What makes the grievance unendurable in this particular instance is the fact that the departing family left behind, chained to a post in the back yard, a large and estimable, if not especially valuable, black dog. Before going, it must be admitted, they made moderately adequate arrangements for the creature's physical well being. He has access to a kennel that will be comfortable enough in any except the coldest weather, and an odd-jobbing colored man has been hired to supply the prisoner with food at intervals as nearly regular as the odd-jobber's conscience and convenience, working together or in opposition, as the case may be, happen to dictate. None the less is the dog already suffering truly infernal torments, and when not howling with agony he lies stretched on the ground, a pathetic picture of utter despair. His pain is entirely mental. He is not cold, and his hunger as yet has never been beyond a dog's easy endurance, but he realizes that he is alone. When one remembers what part affectionate companionship with humanity plays in a dog's life, the horror of this dog's situation as he feels it is sufficiently obvious. Possibly his owners are content with themselves and sleep o' nights, but if they are and do, there is no justice in nature. Beyond question, no vivisectionist ever inflicted upon an animal—we had almost added, "or upon an anti-vivisectionist"—suffering a hundredth part as keen as that through which this hapless beast is now passing.

—Whether or not there is anywhere in the world a court which, on the available evidence, would decide that the Sultan's latest gift to the Kaiser is accurately named, is a question upon which we have no opinion—to express. The problem is hardly as important as it is delicate, and caution as well as generosity prompts us to leave the solution to others. There can be no possible harm, however, in emphasizing, by repeating, one passage of the dispatch in which the young monarch announces his new acquisition to the Pope. "I am happy," he telegraphed, "to inform you that, thanks to the benevolent intervention of his Majesty the Sultan, who has not hesitated to give me this proof of his personal friendship, I have been able to acquire at Jerusalem—" such and such a piece of property; the rest is irrelevant to present purposes. How touching is the reference to "benevolent intervention"! How sweetly significant is the phrase "personal friendship"! There be folks, to be sure, who would not feel particularly proud of having earned the "personal friendship" of a man who, to the absolute knowledge of the world, sat in his palace and deliberately ordered the massacre of a race. There be other folks who, though they might value such friendship and utilize it in their business, would keep very quiet on the subject and leave to enemies the task of its exploitation. But there! what's the use of talk like this? What do mortals know about the feelings and duties of a "divine person" who wears a crown?

—Proofs accumulate that there is still hope for France—still hope that prejudice and passion may not always rule her, and that in recent years she forgot, not lost, her honesty and her courage. The possibility of getting justice in French courts is already at least foreshadowed. That is one proof, and a good one. A second is the award this week by the Academy of that valued distinction, the Wilde Prize, to an American, and to an American with a German name at that. The temptation to bestow the honor upon some other competitor must have been strong in the existing state of international feeling, but the Academicians, like the judges in the Court of Cassation, dared to face facts calmly and to use their judgment instead of their feelings. Incidentally, it is worth noting again that the winner of this prize, Mr. Charles A. SCHOTT, is an official in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. That organization is one from which the United States has derived credit and reputation many and many a time, but appreciation of its work and of its men is far from widespread among the public, and almost every year it is allowed to wage unaided a desperate struggle for life with spoils-hunting bandits in and out of Congress. Every paper in the country should call attention to Mr. SCHOTT'S achievement and its reward, and insist that scientists, not politicians, can make the survey famous.

—A really wondrous change has come over the War Investigating Commissioners in the last few days. Not only are they listening with some show of interest and patience to witnesses with stories to tell and the inclination to tell them, but they are now permitting the wide diffusion of evidence that bears heavily indeed upon the Administration. What has happened? This new attitude has not been assumed by the Commissioners by chance and without a motive. Can it be that the whispers, which were rapidly becoming vocal, about the propriety of investigating the investigators, have at last created an impression on minds that hitherto seemed to be entirely indifferent to public opinion? Or was the alteration due to hints from above that a moderate amount of castigation from friendly hands would be useful as tending to prevent a lifting of hands the reverse of considerate? These are tenebrous mysteries, most disquieting to the altruistic observer.

A Notice.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications. Letters, unaccompanied by the correct names and addresses of the writers, are consigned to the waste basket.

GIVING THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is expressing itself so fairly as to be readable with pleasure and profit even by its political opponents; for every candid man wants to know the other side. Most unfortunately that other side has been presented hitherto with either the unfairness of extreme partisanship or the even less excusable injustice of an atrabilious independence that, apparently mistaking fault-finding for a badge of virtue, distorts facts as to friend and foe, and resembles nothing so much as the farmer's irritable dog, which snaps and barks at whatever passes by. Sneers and unfair statements on the part of one who assumes virtue beyond the common always antagonize and rarely, if ever, persuade; while fair arguments and careful statements, although they may have the force of blows, may not only conquer but convince.

Your deprecation this morning of the small attempt to make a political issue out of Mr. Abner McKinley's alleged connection with army contracts is extraordinary only because decency and fairness in such matters are unfortunately extraordinary. Assuming that gentleman to have had the bad taste, or worse, attributed to him, the published facts do not seem to go further than to show the refusal by the Government to make the contracts referred to, and this proves, if anything, that the Administration was not influenced by the President's brother.

You allude also, editorially, to the fact that a former Police Commissioner resigned rather than sanction certain methods. The writer remembers when THE TIMES published fairly a complete answer to certain criticisms on that officer, which the paper that most denounces "journalism" refused to print, although it had published an alleged interview with that official which had never in fact taken place.

While, therefore, not in accord with your advocacy of Judge Van Wyck's candidacy, although fully appreciating the personal worth of the Judge, I am very glad to say that the courage and honesty of THE TIMES in denouncing Mr. Croker's assault on the Judiciary and refusing to approve of Mr. Danforth or the free silver views of the Congressional candidates seem to be a fair indication that we have at last in New York that great desideratum, a clean paper that, in espousing a cause, is fair to its adversaries and is also free from the captious snarling that makes the only other paper with like aims an irritation and a weariness. A WELL-WISHER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1898.

SILVER NOT AN ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be an obliquity of vision in the Republican Party as election day is neared. The Republic comes into imminent danger of total wreck. The threatened ills usually take a financial semblance, and this unfortunate condition is always when we are on the very verge of good times. But the Republican Party is never capable of seeing what evils are already in existence and what current issues are under discussion.

The Philippine question is not one of discussion or decision by the American people. It will be fought out in the Peace Commission, and it will be decided without reference to the people of the United States or of Spain. The Spanish Government dare not submit the question, and the American Government will not do so. Why, then, try to gnaw a bone in another dog's mouth?

All parties admit that the silver question is blocked, for the President would not sign what Congressman McKinley voted for. But some imbeciles look for a final settlement of the financial question within two years. In the same way the tariff bill of 1845 was considered a final revision. No settlement of the financial question is possible now, or ever will be possible. What one Congress does, any Congress may undo, and the pretense of permanent settlement is only made to sell a gold brick.

The real issue is the fight between the railroads and the canals, upon the result of which depends the control of the trade of the great West. There is no surer way of breaking down the canal than to make its preservation too costly for the shoulders of the people. There is no doubt that the railway interests are opposing the canal and are favoring Roosevelt.

New York is not the only State where the Republican Party has sacrificed the canals. Senator Hanna's pocket borough has first crippled, then destroyed one canal connecting the Ohio and Lake Erie, and there is no protest from the "large financial interests" which are at present dealing in second-hand railroads.

It seems that the only question in passing the Canal bill was whether to hold up the State for $9,000,000 or $14,000,000. The completion of the work was not in contemplation. W. C. EWING.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1898.

The Asker Makes Sacrifices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Meredith Hare closes his letter in your issue of this day with an appeal to some Democrat to give him some further evidence of Judge Van Wyck's independence, which will make at least as good a prima-facie case as Col. Roosevelt has made.

Permit me to offer such evidence. As a matter of fact the nomination for Governor has been seeking Judge Van Wyck, while Mr. Roosevelt has been busy seeking the nomination.

It is an established theory among all merchants that the "asker" has to make the sacrifices, and when Mr. Roosevelt walked into Mr. Platt's office he was as much of an "asker" as Mr. Croker when he offered the nomination to Judge Van Wyck.

Mr. Roosevelt gave some intimation of the nature of the sacrifices made when his first act after the conference at the express office was a refusal of the independent nomination; a nomination tendered by such men as Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Hare have been attempting to reach by their letters in your paper. M. KIRCHBERGER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1898.

The Individual's Liberty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

However much the voter may disapprove of Croker and his methods, he cannot but take satisfaction at the good two-handed blows that person is giving to the smug self-seekers on the other side. Between the office-seeking and corruption of Tammany, on the one side, and the corruption and office-seeking of the Republicans on the other, there is small choice. There is, perhaps, a certain consolation in the knowledge that the same methods characterize the business, social, and other movements of the time. But to return to our choice. Naturally it should be that party which allows each one of us the greatest liberty to live his own life without interference. Certainly the Democratic aggregation comes a little nearer to this. It certainly does not contain so many people who know what is best for other people, in so many different ways, as the Republican gang seems to attract. D. E. M.

New York, Nov. 2, 1898.

Not a Land-Grabbing War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I had a vote I would cast it on Nov. 8 for the men who oppose militarism, the maintenance of a great standing army, and the retention of the Philippines. As it is not our privilege to vote, I ask you to tell the women of the United States how they can voice thier opposition to the violation of our solemn declaration to the world that this was not a land-grabbing war. Are the people committed by the action of the Peace Commission at Paris, or are they free to refuse the terms the Commissioners demand? If the people are not bound by their action, but have yet time to express their opinion, and to instruct the Administration, how can it be done? Among my acquaintance there are many asking these questions.

New York, Nov. 1, 1898. M. M. S.

A Vital "Canal Question."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial you state that the canals are likely doomed if Roosevelt should be elected. I had thought the same, but my conclusion has arisen from facts other than those referred to in your editorial, but which nevertheless harmonize with them, and indeed precede them as moving causes.

Do you not think there is (and has been) a continued effort to discredit the canals in the popular esteem and so conduce to their eventual sale or abandonment?

There is already a feeling among some of the plain people that the canals have had their day and that they cannot compete with the railroads.

There is, I believe, a larger "canal question" and one of the most vital importance to the people of this State and to the commerce of your city. D. W. H.

Holland Patent, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1898.

Very Sorry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All true friends of "la belle France" must rejoice that, in the present crisis, the counsels of wisdom have prevailed over the pseudo-patriotism of Déroulède and the sensational vaporings of the "yellow" journals.

Had the decision been otherwise, she would doubtless in the end (to make a bad pun) have been "bien fachée" that Marchand ever reached Fashoda!

J. HENRY HAGER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1898.

TEDDY!!!

You may talk about State Issues, look at ME!
I'm the Issue, as you all can plainly see.
Never mind about Lou Payn,
THE Issue, in the main,
Is, who conquered wicked Spain?
I am HE!

They may talk of Washington—who was he?
Of Sherman, Grant, or Dewey—look at ME!
The Canal Frauds are not right,
But ME—I'm out of sight!
Who scaled the bloody height?
I am HE!

Now, don't discuss the Raines Law—let it be;
Don't bother with such matters—look at ME!
If at the Helm of State,
You want a man of weight,
You need not hesitate—
I am HE! G. L. C.

NUGGETS.

Easily Satisfied.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats profess to be highly pleased with the registration in New York State, and each sees victory in it. How nice!—Boston Transcript.

Their Great Fault.

"De trouble wif some men dat knows a heap," said Uncle Eben, "is dat dey hab sech a positive way o' tellin' it dat dey makes folks too mad to listen."—Washington Star.

An Easy Conquest.

Maribel—I think that young minister is just splendid. He is a man after my own heart.

Marie—Then I suppose he will get it.—Baltimore Life.

Never a Serious Affair.

Mrs. Wabash—She never takes a man seriously.

Mrs. Dearborn—Indeed!

"Yes; she's giggled on every wedding day she ever had."—Yonkers Statesman.

And Always Will Be.

"These hero-kissing women are simply looking for a new sensation."

"They won't find it. The sensation produced by a kiss has been the same since the beginning of time."—Ohio State Journal.

CAMPAIGN FIGURES.

From The Washington Star.

'Tis not the man whose talk is large or whom you may depend
To stoutly stick through thin and thick clear to the bitter end.
When some lusty shouter hollers
That he'll risk $10,000,
The chances are he'll borrow if you've 2 that you can lend.

When these election arguments grow heated and intense,
And for action you are yearning with financial zeal immense,
The chances are you'll find it
With the ready cash behind it
From the timid-looking man who says he'll bet you $0.50.

TO KEEP OUT THE PLAGUE.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie Instructed to Quarantine Passengers from Vienna and Hamburg.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie received yesterday orders from Washington to quarantine passengers from Hamburg and Vienna on their arrival in this port, on account of the appearance of the bubonic plague in Vienna. It was said that the first steerage passengers who will be quarantined on their arrival will be on those steamers that leave port after yesterday.

Dr. J. H. White, Surgeon in the United States Marine Service and Medical Inspector at the Barge Office, remarked yesterday that too much care could not be taken to keep that disease out of the country.

"The first that was known of the cholera plague in 1892," he continued, "was when it arrived on this side of the Atlantic on the steamer Normannia. It had been supposed that the authorities on the other side had taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, and we do not know what steps the authorities in Vienna and Hamburg have taken in this matter, and even if we did, we should profit by the lesson of 1892 and be prepared."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Marine Hospital Service has received through the State Department a dispatch from United States Consul General Hurst at Vienna, stating that three deaths have occurred from bubonic plague and that there are now only six cases in the entire city, and these are all hospital attendants. Mr. Hurst adds that the infection of immigrants is improbable. Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, says that no unusual delays to the landing at New York of immigrants from Austria-Hungary are contemplated.

The Consul at the ports of departure will examine each emigrant before he is allowed to go aboard ship, and if he comes from the infected district his baggage will be disinfected and every other precaution taken to prevent the spread of disease. In no case will an emigrant be allowed to proceed if there is any reason to believe that he has been in contact with the infection. Dr. Wyman is of opinion that there is little or no danger of the plague being brought to this country through emigrants or otherwise.

HIGH PRICES FOR INFLUENCE.

Ernest Terah Hooley, the London Company Promoter, Tells How He Bought English Gentlemen.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Martin Rucker, a former promoter of bicycle companies, who was charged with contempt of court in endeavoring to induce Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, to alter evidence which reflected upon the Humber Company Directors, was fined £200 ($1,000) and costs to-day, and was further ordered to pay the money to-day or go to prison.

Mr. Hooley declared that Rucker, in behalf of four Directors of the Humber Company, offered him £5,000 ($25,000) to change some of the evidence presented in the bankruptcy proceedings.

The examination of Mr. Hooley in bankruptcy proceedings was resumed to-day and attracted much attention. Mr. Hooley continued to testify to the amounts, large and small, paid to Trustees and Directors in connection with his promotions. He created a sensation by asserting that he paid Sir William Marriott £1,000 ($5,000) for introducing him to the Carlton Club, and asserting later that he paid £10,000 ($50,000) to the Marquis of Abergavenny, a prominent Conservative, for party funds. The witness did not know whether the money reached the party fund. Subsequently, Mr. Hooley explained that he paid the Marquis of Abergavenny £5,000 ($25,000) first, and then paid him a second £5,000 ($25,000), because he was told that he had promised £10,000 ($50,000). "But," the witness interjected, "that was a lie!"

Continuing, Mr. Hooley testified that he paid £1,000 ($5,000) to Mr. Frank Harris, editor of The Saturday Review, "to square a man named Blake, who threatened to publish something antagonistic to the companies." Witness also said he did not know Blake, nor did he know what the blackmail was for.

Witness said that Mr. Harry Marks, editor of The Financial News and member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for the St. George's, in the East Division of the Tower Hamlets, induced him to invest £22,000 ($110,000) in purchasing The London Sun. Mr. Hooley asserted that he never received a penny from this investment.

Answering further questions, Mr. Hooley testified that he paid £209 ($1,045) to C. D. Rose of The Daily Mail. The witness explained that he could not allot Rose the shares he wanted and so he gave him money instead. The examination was adjourned until Monday.

Sir Joseph Renals, former Lord Mayor of London, was mentioned by Mr. Hooley as among those who received £5,000 ($25,000) for joining the Board of Directors of the British Embroidery Company.

The bankrupt said also that Lord Ashburton paid him £50,000 ($250,000) for a quarter share of his profits from Sept. 30, 1897, to the last day of that year. On the other hand, Mr. Hooley paid Lord Ashburton £10,000 ($50,000) for an introduction to a firm of solicitors willing to advance him £92,000 ($460,000) at 3½ per cent.

Various others were named by the bankrupt as having purchased shares in his profits.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

James Bryce, M. P., Speaks at Aberdeen on the Relations Between the Two Countries.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., former Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a speech to his constituents at Aberdeen this evening, referred to the increasing cordiality between the United States and Great Britain.

"When last in the United States," he said, "I was much struck with the change in public sentiment. The spontaneous outburst of feeling in Great Britain when the European powers wished to intervene against the United States during the recent war with Spain made the Americans understand how close we felt the tie between them and ourselves. They have shown that they appreciate and reciprocate our sentiment.

"I would never advocate a formal alliance. At all events, the obstacles at present are serious, but all the conditions exist for a solid and durable friendship between America and Great Britain. They have no adverse interests anywhere in the world, and they have common aims in sundry regions. Everywhere each can render a great service to the other, and they can understand one another better than either can understand any foreign country.

"Nature and history meant them to be friends, and the closer and deeper that friendship is the better it will be for the greatness and welfare of both."

CHILE WANTS ARBITRATION.

An American to Decide Her Dispute with the Argentine Republic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Chilean Minister to this country, Carlos Morla Vicuna, to-day requested the President to give his consent to the appointment of Mr. Buchanan, Minister of the United States to the Argentine Republic, to act as an arbitrator between that country and Chile should his services be needed.

There is some expectation that the long standing differences between these two South American Republics may be amicably settled. They have agreed that each country shall appoint a representative to consider the questions involved, and, if possible, come to an agreement. In the event that the two representatives cannot come to a satisfactory understanding, it has been decided to call in Mr. Buchanan as the third man. The President expressed his pleasure at the high honor conferred upon the representative of this country, and will give his formal consent in the event that Mr. Buchanan's services are needed.

Japanese Watchmakers Not Adepts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Consul General Gowey, at Yokohama, reports to the State Department that notwithstanding the low wages paid in Japan to watchmakers, the business is not a paying one in Japan, according to the report of a member of the Osaka Watch Company. Lack of skill among the mechanics is one of the reasons assigned for this state of affairs. Though the Japanese wages are from 20 to 25 cents a day as against $3 for the American workmen, it is said that ten of the latter can easily do work which would require seventy to eighty Japanese.

SICKNESS IN MANILA CAMPS

The Health of United States Troops Is Far from Good.

TYPHOID AND SMALLPOX

For a Time the Medicine Gave Out and Disease Had Its Own Way—Poor Sanitation and Damp Weather.

MANILA, Oct. 8.—The health of the troops here at present is far from being good, notwithstanding the statements of the medical department to the contrary. At Cavite the conditions are very bad. There have been forty deaths there since Sept. 1, mostly from typhoid fever. One-third of the officers of the Montana volunteer regiment are on the sick list, including the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, who are unfit for duty.

In one battery alone over 75 per cent. of the men stationed there have been on the sick list within a month, the officers being affected as well as privates. The hospital accommodations there are inadequate. The supply of medicines was exhausted at one time, and for days there was nothing medicinal to administer to the patients. The place is unhealthy at best. The men are quartered on ground floors, where it is damp, and in this country dampness is especially conducive to illness. Many of the men worked themselves ill during the process of cleaning Cavite, but now that sanitary conditions are being looked after an improved health record will doubtless follow.

In Manila the conditions are better. The men are fairly well quartered, and are being given better accommodations as fast as possible, and it will not now be long before all reason for complaint will have passed. Much of the sickness of the past can be traced to the overcrowding of the men while proper quarters were being prepared.

Malaria is the most common of diseases among the troops. A malarial condition is the natural result of the climate and sanitary conditions which prevail.

Typhoid fever has also developed to a serious degree. The average number of sick in the hospital, in addition to the number of men relieved from duty by order of the physicians, is 800. The new cases reported to the hospitals daily average about forty cases. There have been twelve cases of smallpox among the soldiers so far, six of which have proved fatal. The regimental physicians have advised the whitewashing of the soldiers' quarters and the liberal use of corrosive sublimate, but there is not sufficient lime or corrosive sublimate, or even a good substitute to be had.

Smallpox is always prevalent among the natives, many having it as children. The doctors are doing everything possible to confine it among the natives. No cases have been reported in the past five days. The hospitals, which in the past have been nothing more than death traps, are being put into sanitary condition. They are abundantly supplied with food, and medicines are now obtainable at a moment's notice. The Red Cross work has been greatly mismanaged, and gives little assistance.

Col. Lippincott has steadily refused to give out any information to the press from his office up to to-day, and only then through Gen. Otis. Col. Lippincott said: "With cool weather, a radical improvement is looked for."

Gen. Otis recently inspected one of the hospitals—the convent hospital, established since the capitulation of Manila—and said it was the finest hospital he had ever visited.

AGUINALDO ENFORCES ORDER.

Issues Two Proclamations Regulating Affairs on the Islands.

MANILA, Nov. 2.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, has issued a proclamation pointing out that although the stringent orders previously issued by him have been generally obeyed, a few Filipinos have refused obedience and offended in various ways, and he now warns all such that they are liable to be declared outlaws and to incur the extreme penalty. The reference is apparently to the anti-American Filipinos.

In another proclamation, issued simultaneously, Aguinaldo allows all armed foreigners, except Spaniards, to travel in Philippine territory, but all such are forbidden to approach the fortifications or to take photographs of defensive works.

The United States cruiser Charleston has gone southward for a month's cruise.

BRIDES SAIL AS STOWAWAYS.

Their Husbands Were Ordered to Manila and They Went, Too.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The mail steamer Doric and the transport Ohio, now on their way across the Pacific, carry orders from Gen. Merriam directing that the troopship Indiana be arrested at Honolulu and her commander, Col. Funston, ordered to land several stowaways, wives of volunteer officers of the army. Two of these are said to be mentioned specifically in the order, and both are brides of Kansas officers. They are Mrs. J. G. Schlieman, wife of the Chaplain, and Mrs. F. E. Buchan, wife of Capt. Buchan, who sailed on the Senator, in command of the Oregon recruits.

The Ohio is not expected to overtake the Indiana, but the Doric may do so. In such case the ladies may proceed on the vessel to Hongkong and from there go to Manila to join their husbands. The transport Pennsylvania will sail to-day, carrying the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment.

THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

Reports of Its Proceedings Fictitious — Maso Wires Quesada that No Meeting Has Been Held Yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Maso of the Provisional Cuban Government has cabled from Santa Cruz del Sur to Señor Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban delegation here, saying:

"Assembly has not yet met, owing to the absence of quorum."

This was called out by an inquiry from Señor Quesada as to reports coming by way of Santiago, representing the Cuban Assembly as in session at Santa Cruz del Sur and engaged in important questions relating to the future of the island, the disarmament of the Cuban Army, and the extent of cooperation between the former insurgent forces and the United States authorities.

It had been stated that the Assembly organized by choosing Gen. Garcia as presiding officer, thus indicating that the military element under Garcia would dominate the Assembly. Señor Quesada was considerably surprised at these reports, as he was likely to be notified of the convening of the Cuban Assembly, particularly as he has been chosen a member of the Assembly, representing one of the districts of the Province of Puerte Principe.

There are evidences that President McKinley and his Cabinet have assurances that the action of the Cuban Provisional Government will not be antagonistic to the policy at Washington, but rather in sympathy and execution of that policy.

Speaking to-day of the Cuban Assembly Mr. Quesada said:

"It is only the first step toward a regular and constitutional form of government, and it will give way later to an assembly truly representative of all the people of Cuba. For the present President Maso has called together this provisional body, which is necessarily crude because of the unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba. It is, however, not a military assembly, only eight or ten out of a membership of forty-eight being from the army.

"This assembly will not form a Constitution, but will provide for a Constitutional Convention, which will take up the important work of framing a Constitution and establishing a permanent government for the island."

MANY SPANIARDS DIE AT SEA.

The Montserrat at Cadiz Reports 98 Deaths During the Voyage.

CADIZ, Nov. 2.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat has arrived here from Cuba with repatriated troops. There were 98 deaths on board of her during the voyage, and 800 of her passengers are sick.

The Spanish newspapers are venting their spleen on the Americans by publishing fictions to the effect that the United States sanitary officers at Gibara insisted upon the embarkation of dying Spanish soldiers.

The Montserrat left Havana on Oct. 12 for Spain, via Gibara and Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands. She embarked a number of Spanish troops at Gibara, and when she arrived at Ponta Delgada, it was announced that there had been seventy-two deaths on board during the passage across the Atlantic.

Soldiers' Bodies Shipped from Santiago

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following cable from Gen. Wood, dated Santiago, Nov. 1, has been received at the War Department:

"Transport Panama sailed yesterday with remains of following-named: Capt. W. M. Dickinson, Lieut. Dennis M. Mitchie, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. Thomas A. Westbore, Seventh Infantry; Sergt. M. D. Russell, First Volunteer Cavalry; Privates Fred B. Taft, Silas Undergraves, Jr., F. Hakensen, Harvey Randall, W. C. Green, J. C. King, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; C. Culman, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Privates A. Gelsman, Sidney Schofield, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry; Private John Nikoden, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry; James W. Wheeler, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry."

Thanksgiving Day in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2.—Gen. Wood is preparing a Thanksgiving proclamation, being of opinion that the Cubans ought to give thanks for the blessings they have received. The Americans want to keep the day in the old-fashioned style, and are writing their friends in the North to send on turkeys.

Custom House Receipts at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2.—The Custom House receipts at the ports in the Military Department of Santiago for the month of October aggregated nearly $100,000.

Transport Mortera at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2.—The United States transport Mortera, Capt. Faircloth, which left New York Oct. 23, arrived to-day with the United States mails, the first received in two weeks.

Gen. Graham Relieved of Command.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 2.—Major Gen. Graham was formally relieved to-day of the command of the Second Corps by Major Gen. Young of the First Division. The order relieving Gen. Graham came this morning and was a surprise, as it was thought he was to remain with his corps until the troops were fully established in the South.

Size of Monitors May Be Increased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Navy Department is considering the advisability of modifying the plans for the four new harbor monitors by increasing their size from 2,700 tons to 4,000 tons, enabling them to carry four twelve-inch guns in two turrets, instead of only two guns in one turret. As the offensive power of the monitors can be doubled at an increase in cost that still places the figure within the appropriation, the change probably will be made.

DANAKILS ATTACK A CARAVAN.

The Tribe Is Under Italian Protection and Trouble Is Feared.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has received news from Massowah, in the Red Sea, that 1,000 Danakils, members of a tribe under Italian protection, recently attacked a caravan, near Jibutil, on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden, belonging to the Abyssinian Envoys, who were returning from Paris to the Court of the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia with M. Lagarde, the representative of the French Government, and the late Governor of Obok.

"The Danakils, who occupy the territory between Obok and the mountains of Abyssinia, killed four French soldiers and seized 200 camels, 4,000 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, and valuable gifts intended for the Negus. It is feared that the result will be complications with France, Russia, and Abyssinia."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROMISE.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2.—Emperor William of Germany, in thanking the colony of Templars for their hearty reception, said:

"I hope that in the future, as in the past, my friendly relations with Turkey, and especially the friendship existing between the Sultan and myself, will facilitate your work. Whenever one of you needs my protection, I am there. Let him come to me, no matter what his creed may be. Happily, the German Empire is in a position to afford its subjects abroad effective protection."

Emperor William's acquisition of a plot of land from the Sultan and his handing it to the Catholics is regarded as the final touch in a long and carefully prepared scheme to mollify the Centrists, (Catholic Party in the Reichstag,) the chief feature of which was the vengeance taken for the murder of the Catholic missionaries in China.

Emperor William was the first Christian to visit the tomb of David since the year 1187, the tomb being one of the most sacred Mohammedan shrines.

ELECTRICITY FOR JAPANESE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Siemans & Halske Electric Company of America is considering a proposition from the Japanese Government to form in Chicago a syndicate with a capitalization of about $10,000,000, to install and operate all electric street car lines and incandescent lighting and electric power plants which are to be established in the domain of the Mikado as another step in the modernizing movement in progress there. The franchise to be granted is exclusive, and would be one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, permits ever granted to one syndicate or corporation.

It is understood that the Elkins-Widener syndicate of Philadelphia will be interested in the new company if it is formed.

The Harold Frederic Inquest.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Coroner's jury which has been inquiring into the death of Harold Frederic, the late correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died at Henley on Oct. 19, after retiring for consultation to-day, returned to court and said it had been decided that further evidence was desirable before a verdict was rendered. Consequently, the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE NATIONAL ART CLUB.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The National Art Club of New York City filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The club proposes to promote the mutual acquaintance of art lovers and workers in the United States and to maintain a clubhouse in New York City suitable for social purposes in connection with art.

Its Directors are Henry Walters and Daniel C. Gilman of Baltimore, Md.; James W. Ellsworth and B. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Allan Marquand of Princeton, N. J.; Perry Belmont, J. Carroll Beckwith, Walter Cook, Robert W. De Forest, Charles De Kay, I. Wyman Drummond, William T. Evans, Henry E. Howland, Brayton Ives, John La Farge, Charles Rollinson Lamb, Howard Mansfield, George B. Post, Samuel T. Shaw, Louis C. Tiffany, Spencer Trask, John Q. A. Ward, and Thomas W. Wood of New York City, and George E. Leighton of St. Louis, Mo.

To Give New York Orchestra Concerts.

Emil Paur, who was left in an embarrassing position at the withdrawal of Carl Loewenstein as managing director of the New York Orchestra, has made an arrangement with Victor Thrane, whereby the original plan of giving concerts will be carried out. The first concert will take place Sunday night at Carnegie Hall, the programme to be announced to-morrow.

St. Nicholas Skating Rink.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink, on Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, will be opened to the public for the regular season of skating on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. A military band will play at every afternoon and evening session. The rink will be open daily between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., and 8:30 and 11 P. M.

Fire Destroys a Welding Shop.

The welding shop of the Continental Iron Works in Greenpoint was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of several thousand dollars to machinery. The plant is one of the largest in this section of the East. William Clark, a timekeeper for the works, was struck on the head by a falling chain and received an ugly scalp wound

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another perfect Autumn day, with bright, warm sunshine and stimulating air, brought out the promenaders in full force, and the up-town streets and avenues saw many familiar forms and faces. Mrs. Oliver Belmont and Mrs. William Jay were walking and shopping, as were also Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, and the Misses Cameron. There is a gradual drift of social interest from the country to city, and many people will come to town this afternoon and to-morrow morning for the auction sale of the Horse Show boxes and seats at the Madison Square Assembly Rooms to-morrow.

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Mrs. Edward Matthews has taken for three years the old W. K. Thorn residence in West Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and will live there with her daughter, Miss Florence Matthews. Mrs. Matthews and Miss Matthews have been spending the past few winters in Washington, but have now decided to make New York their permanent home. Their choice of a house in Sixteenth Street was due to Mrs. Matthews's desire to be near her married daughter, Mrs. Pierre Barlow, and the latter's children. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have had a small house in Eighteenth Street for some years. The leasing of the Thorn house for so long a period by Mrs. Matthews would indicate that Mrs. Gustave Kissel, its part owner, intends to be permanently at Morristown, where, with her husband, she has had a country house for several years. Mrs. Kissel was Miss Thorn, and during her mother's lifetime she was accustomed to spend several weeks each Winter with her and in her town house. Mrs. Thorn's death last year has made the leasing of the house possible.

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Mr. A. M. Bagby has sent out announcement cards to the effect that his seventh series of musical mornings will be held in the Astoria Hotel ballroom on Mondays, Dec. 5, 12, 19, and on Thursday, Dec. 29. These musicales will begin at 11:15 o'clock, and will, as a rule, finish by 1 P. M. Mr. Bagby also announces that by special arrangement with Mr. Grau some of the leading artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear at these musicales. The abandonment of the proposed second series of Thursday evening subscription concerts at the Astoria, which is not a surprise, as it was difficult to see where these concerts could derive their support with such an opera season as is promised, will make the Bagby mornings all the more successful. It is unnecessary to say that these morning affairs are chiefly attended by women who find the hours at which they are given, and which permit of late rising and luncheon at a seasonable hour without the waste of the afternoon hours, very convenient. Mr. Bagby knows his feminine New York well.

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The holiday of Election Day now so near at hand will be taken advantage of more than ever this year for the enjoyment of outdoor sports, and although no notable golfing events are scheduled for Tuesday, there will be informal tournaments and matches on all the favorite courses. The Baltusrol Club, which becomes more energetic in the late Autumn as the other clubs prepare to go into Winter quarters, announces a thirty-six hole scratch medal play tournament on Nov. 10, open to amateurs and professionals, and a club handicap, with a prize, on Election Day. Several luncheon parties will be given at the clubhouse on Election Day, and if the weather is fine there will be an exodus of the lovers of outdoor sports from New York to the country on Saturday for Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Tuxedo especially will be crowded over Sunday, while the hunting set will assemble in force at the steeplechases at Mr. Whitney's farm at Westbury, L. I., on Election Day.

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Whatever may be the merits or faults from the dramatic standpoint of Miss Furniss's and Mrs. Richardson's play of "A Colonial Girl," now on the boards at the Lyceum Theatre, it presents a series of pretty and most interesting stage pictures. Just at this time, when interest in the Dutch and Colonial periods of New York City's history has been so much stimulated by Mr. Altsheler's vivid and stirring story, "A Soldier of Manhattan," and Mrs. Van Rensselaer's refined and altogether charming "Goude Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta," this play has peculiar fascination. The details of costumes, furniture, and appointments evidence most careful historical study. Old New Yorkers feel a curious sensation in witnessing this play, for the very names of the principal characters revive family memories and traditions. Mr. Sothern himself plays the young American, Godfrey Remsen; Mr. Buckstone Col. Carteret, and Miss Warren Lady Sarah Keteltas, which she pronounces with an emphasis on the second syllable—another accurate detail, for the old family of that name used to always pronounce it in this way, although the accent has now been shifted to the last syllable.

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The feminine element in the Lyceum audiences is enthusiastic over the costumes, and particularly over the huge sable and ermine muffs which Molly Heddin and Ladies Keteltas and Danvers carry. These big muffs are coming again in fashion, and their appearance in this play is timely in a double sense. Not only the costumes, but every detail of the furniture, fittings, and appointments, even to the introduction of a negro servant in the quaint old Dutch servant's dress of orange and blue of the day, is a valuable historical study. No more charming and accurate presentment of

"The teacup times of dress and hood.
And when the patch was worn,"

has ever been given upon the New York stage.

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Mrs. Fordyce Barker, widow of Dr. Barker, who was for many years so prominent a physician in New York, died at Norwich, Conn., on Thursday last. Her funeral took place from Christ Church, in that town, on Tuesday. Since the death of her son, Mr. Fordyce Barker, three years ago, Mrs. Barker had failed very perceptibly, and retired to the home of her early married life at Norwich to spend her declining days. Mrs. Barker was Miss Elizabeth Lee Dwight of Springfield, Mass., and was a member of the old Dwight family of New England. She was the great-great-granddaughter of Mrs. Pitt, the favorite niece of the Earl of Chatham. Mrs. Barker's son married Miss Emily Babcock, daughter of Mr. Samuel Babcock.

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Mr. Herman D. Newcomb, the son of Mr. H. Victor Newcomb of this city, who is to be married to Miss Matilda Florence Churchill of Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday evening next, in that city, has chosen as his ushers Messrs. Drayton Hastie of Charleston, S. C., and Mountjoy Cloud of San Francisco, and as his best man Mr. Edwin B. Katte of this city. The sister of the bride, Miss Churchill, will be her maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Newcomb left here yesterday to attend the wedding, which will be celebrated in Christ Church Cathedral. The young couple will come to this city on their wedding tour and will visit Mr. Newcomb's parents here.

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The Grolier Club will resume its series of monthly art and literary exhibitions at its pretty little clubhouse in East Thirty-second Street this evening, when a display of English literary portraits will be made. Mr. S. P. Avery, President of the club, has returned from his Summer sojourn and will preside over the meeting which always opens the evening and which is followed by a dainty little supper. To any one of art or literary taste, these Grolier Club evenings are among the pleasantest events of the Winter season. There may always be found a number of connoisseurs and collectors of books and art, all of whom meet in a congenial atmosphere to study and discuss the exhibit of the evening. Several of the more important art movements during the past few years have received their direct inspiration from a Grolier Club evening.

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There were few departures of note on the outgoing European steamers yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Coppet sailed on the Britannic for a brief trip. Among the passengers of the Majestic, due here next Wednesday, are Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick, the dowager Lady Playfair, and Mr. Robert Patterson.

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Mr. Buckley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, whose engagement was first announced in this column last Saturday, will be married on Nov. 29. The announcement of their wedding day follows close upon that of their engagement. It is understood that the wedding will be a very quiet one, and after a brief honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Mostyn will begin housekeeping in the apartment they have taken in the Blenheim.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly started yesterday from Madison, N. J., on a coaching trip of two or three days' duration. They took with them several friends and purposed lunching at New Brunswick and dining and spending the night at Princeton. They intend to return on Saturday.

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Among the arrivals at the hotels yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Edey, from Bellport, L. I., at the Savoy; Sir Henry Dickey and Mr. Harry Walters of Baltimore at the Hoffman, and Mr. F. Yznaga at the Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould took possession on Tuesday of the Kemp house, 729 Fifth Avenue, which they have leased for ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie have returned to town, and are at their residence, 17 East Forty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley have sold their former residence, at 414 Madison Avenue, and will move into their new house at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street next week. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown of Newport have leased the Whiting house, 382 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Henry Sedley and Miss Eleanor Sedley have given up their apartment at 44 East Forty-seventh Street, and have taken a small house, 127 East Thirty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston have taken a house at 311 West Thirty-seventh Street for the Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have returned from Newport and have opened their city residence, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street. Mrs. Thomas Barber, wife of Gen. Barber, now Military Governor of Honolulu, and who was formerly Miss Harriet Townsend, will lease her residence at 45 East Sixty-eighth Street, and, with her two children, will leave next week for Honolulu, where she expects to spend the Winter with Gen. Barber.

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The incorporation at Albany yesterday of the National Art Club of New York City is a decided step forward in the building up of this new organization. The Directors of the club, whose names appear on the application for incorporation, are Henry Walters and Daniel C. Gilman of Baltimore, Md.; James W. Ellsworth and B. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Allan Marquand of Princeton, N. J.; Perry Belmont, J. Carroll Beckwith, Walter Cook, Robert W. De Forest, Charles de Kay, I. Wyman Drummond, William T. Evans, Henry E. Howland, Brayton Ives, John La Farge, Charles Rollinson Lamb, Howard Mansfield, George B. Post, Samuel T. Shaw, Louis C. Tiffany, Spencer Trask, John Q. A. Ward, and Thomas W. Wood of New York City, and George E. Leighton of St. Louis, Mo.

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A late letter from Lucerne says that Miss Estelle Schuyler of New York, accompanied by her father, Mr. Spencer Schuyler, and her fiancé, Mr. Hewitt Myring, have been staying there, and have left for the south, and that Prince and Princess Cenci, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock are still at their villas there. Mme. Heine has been giving a series of entertainments at Megginhorn Castle, and among her guests at a recent cotillion there were the Prince and Princess Cenci, formerly Miss Spencer of New York, and the Princess Lynar, formerly Miss Parsons of Columbus, Ohio. A feature of the late Lucerne season have been the weekly teas at Tribschen Villa, the residence of the Baroness von Hesse Wartegg, (Minnie Hauck.)

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Among Americans recently in Paris were Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Scott, Mr. John F. Lawrence, Mrs. Douglas Grant and Miss Scott, Mr. E. E. Gwynne and Miss Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Braem, and Messrs. Stanton Sickles, Augustus Post, and W. D. Bogert. Mrs. John W. Mackay is making a stay of five or six weeks at the Hotel Domenci in Paris.

THE WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Livingston—Wheeler.

Mr. Gilbert Robert Livington, son of the late Rev. Gilbert Robert Livingston, and Miss Anne Lorraine Wheeler were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The ceremony took place in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, 731 Park Avenue, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Smith, uncle of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Nathalie Smith, Miss Ethel Jarvis, Miss Marion Tabor, and Miss Constance W. Wheeler. There was no maid of honor. Mr. Livingston was attended by his cousin, Mr. Livingston Morse, as best man. The ushers were Mr. Clarence Smith, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Mr. Max Scull.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old lace belonging to the family. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried valley lilies. The bridesmaids were garbed in white silk. Apple-green sashes, fringed and knotted at the ends, were worn with these costumes. Ribbons of the same shade ornamented their hair. The bride's attendants held the white ribbons which formed the aisle. Consequently the customary bouquets were omitted. Instead they carried dainty fans of white lace, adorned by small bunches of valley lilies.

The house was decorated with palms, roses, and chrysanthemums. A different scheme of color was used in each room. The bay window of the front drawing room was converted into a chancel. A large reception followed the ceremony.

Rosenthal—Frank.

Miss Agnes Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank of 61 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, was married to Isaiah A. Rosenthal last evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman. Miss Lilian Emanuel was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Rosenthal, Miss Eva Herzog, Miss Pauline Sterne, Miss Evelyn Blanchart, Miss Daisy Roslyn, and Miss Mabel Hirshland. I. C. Rosenthal was best man, and the ushers were L. Strasberger, William Kling, Charles Blanchart, I. Heiser, J. Rosenthal, and L. Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal will spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return will make their home at 61 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Palmer—Packard.

Miss Alice A. Packard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Revere of 620 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. C. A. Palmer of Manchester, N. H., were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arnold Yantis, pastor of the Fourth Universalist Church. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Palmer, sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was Herbert C. Revere. The ushers were Paul Revere and Rollins Palmer.

Crichton—Ametrano.

The wedding of Miss Florence Elizabeth Ametrano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel J. Ametrano of 330 President Street, Brooklyn, and Alexander Fraser Crichton took place last evening at the home of the bride's parent's, Mgr. Duffy, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Ametrano, as maid of honor. Miss Jane Crichton, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Edna M. Ametrano, sister of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The best man was Frank J. Nevins and the ushers E. Moen Miller and Alexander S. Murphy, Jr.

Cohen—Bach.

The wedding of Miss Daisy Bach and William L. Cohen took place last evening at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise of Bnai Jeshurun Synagogue, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, performed the ceremony. There were no attendants, and only the relatives and a few friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, after a trip through the South, will live at the bride's former home, 75 East Eighty-first Street.

Ward—Carr.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Carr of 143 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, and Joseph G. Ward of Newark, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon at the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, pastor of the church, officiating.

Porter—Smithies.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 2.—John Guernsey Porter and Miss Mabel Marian Smithies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Smithies of Springfield, Mass., were married in Christ Episcopal Church here this evening at 8 o'clock by the rector, the Rev. M. G. Thompson. Miss Bertha Smithies, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mabel C. Jones of New York and Miss Eleanor MacGowan of Mount Vernon. The bride wore a white satin costume, with diamonds. William C. Hynard of New York was best man, and Charles F. Stewart, Walter G. Buxton, A. Shives Williams, and Harold H. Smithies, brother of the bride, were the ushers. Maresi served a wedding supper at the Lenox House, where the reception was held after the ceremony, and following this Mr. and Mrs. Porter departed on a wedding tour through the Southern States. They will spend the Christmas holidays in Greenwich, and will then take up their residence in New York City, where the bridegroom is engaged in business.

Sheffield—Tod.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Miss Edith Tod, daughter of the late John Tod, and granddaughter of the late David Tod, War Governor of Ohio, was married this afternoon to Mr. James R. Sheffield of New York. Owing to a recent death in the family, the wedding occurred at the home of the bride's mother on Prospect Street in the presence of only a few guests. The ceremony was performed by Bishop W. A. Leonard, assisted by Dean Williams of Trinity Cathedral. Albert Jennings of New York was the best man and Miss Ethel Tod, the twin sister of the bride, was maid of honor.

NOTED NEW YORK FAMILIES.

An Interesting Volume of Biography and Genealogy.

Interesting to a great number of New Yorkers will be the contents of an imperial octavo volume just issued by The Historical Company of this city and bearing the title "Prominent Families of New York." This book contains articles concerning no less than six hundred different families, or branches of families, with incidental references to fully 18,000 individual names connected with this city in the past and present. The avowed purpose of this book is to present "in a proper and dignified manner the important facts regarding the ancestry, personal careers, and matrimonial alliances of those who in each generation have been accorded leading positions in the social, professional, and business life of the metropolis."

Investigations have been made into the early Colonial, Revolutionary, and town records, and these investigations, the publishers assert, have been carried on among the family annals of Great Britain, France and Holland, the history of these families being traced not only to their American founders, but also to their origin in the Old World, and their connection with established families there. The revision of the articles by representatives of the families, whose histories and genealogies have furnished the subject matter of this book, constitutes one or its interesting features, and gives it an additional value as an original authority. Care has been taken to avoid the laudation of individuals, and by this combination of genealogical and biographical treatment a contemporaneous interest has been given to a class of facts that are not only attractive to the individuals chiefly concerned, but are of more or less interest to the entire community.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Clara Lardinois, a French chanteuse, has been engaged by Lederer & McClellan to sing in the music hall scene in the forthcoming production of "A Dangerous Maid."

J. H. Stoddard did not consider the time allowed for the preparation of the rôle of Father Savage in "The Red, White, and Blue" to be sufficient, and has consequently withdrawn from the cast. He will be succeeded by Charles Kent.

Miss Amelia Bingham will shortly withdraw from Charles Frohman's play, "On and Off," and become a member of William H. Crane's company for that actor's engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre when he will present Mr. Presbray's new comedy, "Worth a Million."

Manager W. M. Wilkinson has engaged for his new comedy, "A Stranger in a Strange Land," George W. Leslie, Giles Shine, Miss Maude White, Miss Agnes Proctor, Miss Eleanor Browning, Thomas Kiernes, William Ranous, Fred Lotto, H. G. Lonsdale, and H. R. Armstrong.

Blumenthal & Kadelburg's play, which has been produced with marked success in Wiesbaden, Germany, entitled "Im Weissen Rosee," had been secured by Daniel Frohman, and will be produced some time during the present season under the title of "The White Horse Tavern." The play is being transcribed for Mr. Frohman by Sydney Rosenfeld, and Mlle. Ada Merito will make her début in the leading female rôle.

A version of Dickens's Christmas story, "The Holly Tree Inn," has been prepared for F. F. Proctor by Augustus Thomas, and will be staged at one of Mr. Proctor's theatres just before the holidays. The youthful elopers who ran away to Gretna Green at the tender age of seven and eight will be played by the Smedley children, who have recently been starring in "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

The list of attractions announced for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America, which will take place at the Broadway Theatre on Thursday afternoon next, includes Joseph Jefferson and company in "Lend Me Five Shillings," John Drew and company in an act of "The Liars," Francis Wilson and company in the first act of "The Little Corporal," the second act of "Hotel Topsy-Turvy," the Hotel Cecil scene from "Sporting Life," with a host of individual entertainers, including Chauncey Olcott, Dan Daly, and other popular favorites. The performance will begin at 1 P. M., and the sale of seats will begin at the box office of the Broadway Theatre to-day.

Many old-time theatregoers will learn with interest of a benefit performance the proceeds of which will be wholly devoted to Miss Josie Gregory, a favorite in the days when Koster & Bial's was installed in the old music hall in West Twenty-third Street. Miss Gregory is suffering from a severe illness of long duration, and under the lead of Miss May Shannon, a vaudeville artist, her friends and former admirers have arranged the performance which will be held to-day in Gramercy Hall, Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. A large number of professionals have pledged their services.

PARADERS BADLY HURT.

Republicans on the West Side Attacked by Young Hoodlums.

About 200 Republicans, known as the Bidwell Rough Riders of the Nineteenth Assembly District, were parading through Sixty-second Street, from West End Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue last night, when a party of young hoodlums threw a number of stones and clubs at the men in line.

The following were injured by the assault: James J. Mawtay, colored, of 327 West Sixty-third Street, left eye knocked out by stone; Henry C. Geyer of 100 Amsterdam Avenue, left leg injured; Alexander Chapman, colored, of 314 West Sixty-ninth Street, scalp wound; William Brown, colored, of 200 West Sixty-ninth Street scalp wound.

The assailants quickly ran away, and there was no further sign of a riot.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Harry Rockwood Hewitt.

Harry Rockwood Hewitt, who has been associated with Charles Frohman in many capacities for the past ten years and of late in charge of the financial department of Mr. Frohman's many enterprises, died last night in his apartment at the San Remo from a complication of diseases. It was as Treasurer of Haverley's Minstrels twelve years ago when Charles Frohman was connected with the company that Mr. Hewitt first became identified with the theatrical profession. At that time, for theatrical purposes, he dropped the name of Hewitt and has been known ever since as Harry Rockwood. After remaining with this organization for several years he secured a position as business manager with one of the first stock companies formed at the Madison Square Theatre. Since then he has been with Charles Frohman during his career in this city. Mr. Hewitt leaves a wife.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN LOCKE NASH, son of the late Henry Van Bergen Nash, died at his home in Liverpool, England, Tuesday. His father and mother, who died at Liverpool last year, were formerly residents of New York, and had many friends here.

JOHN LAMONDE, an old shipbuilder, who for many years ran a ship repairing ways at Elizabethport, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that town, in his seventy-first year. A widow, two daughters, and four sons survive him.

Col. JAMES C. BIDDLE, who was a member of Gen. Meade's staff and served with distinction in the civil war, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday, aged sixty-three years. A widow and two daughters survive him.

JESSE B. JONES, a wealthy real estate dealer of Pittsburg, Penn., died at Glens Springs Sanitarium, Watkins, N. Y., yesterday at the age of thirty-seven years. He had been ill for some time with nervous prostration.

THOMAS R. R. COBB of Atlanta, Ga., died yesterday at Colorado Springs of consumption. Mr. Cobb was a brilliant and eloquent lawyer and was connected with the prominent Georgia family of that name.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

The new collar,
E. & W. "SAC." E. & W.

A.—Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 328 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

LIVINGSTON-WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, 731 Park Avenue, New York, by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., Anne Lorraine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, to Gilbert Robert Livingston.

SARASIN-VONDERMUHL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, D. D., Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vondermuhl, to Ernest Sarain of Basel, Switzerland.

WARD-CARR.—By the Rev. T. A. Nelson, D. D., Mrs. Elizabeth C. Carr of Brooklyn, to Mr. Joseph G. Ward of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BINSSE.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Oct. 31, Johanna W. Binase, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late

BERKELEY OVAL FOOTBALL

Knickerbockers Defeated Chicagoans by a Score of 11 to 10.

GAME WAS ROUGHLY PLAYED

Home Team Scored Winning Touchdown Five Minutes Before Contest Ended—Wrangling Delayed Play.

In a football game that was roughly played the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team defeated the representatives of the Chicago Athletic Association at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by a score of 11 to 10. The game is rarely played without the usual arguments, but in this case there was a war of words every few minutes, which delayed the game to such an extent that during the last five minutes of the play it was too dark to see the ball from the side lines.

The local team won mainly through its fine aggressive play in the second half. In the early half they were outplayed. Neither team gave a remarkable exhibition in defensive work. First one team and then the other would get the ball and rush it along the field for forty and sometimes fifty yards before losing it on a fumble, rarely having to give it up because the required distance was not gained. It was the strong, aggressive play of the teams that used up so many players. After nearly every scrimmage a player was temporarily disabled. O'Gorman, the home team's centre, was compelled to retire in the first half and Loomis of the visitors was unable to play in the second half.

A play which practically won the game for the home team and which was used time and again with good results was a formation of the guards behind the line. The visitors seemed unable to break up the play. Kingden, Schaefer, and Ludlow drove through the visitors' line time and again, bucking the line hard and low. Beers, the home team's little quarter back, managed to get into every play, and did some fine tackling. The visitors relied mostly on their backs, Wellington, Graves, and Slater, although occasionally Bader was brought back of the line and pushed through for good gains. Most of the visitors' gains were earned on plunges through the centre, and it was this onslaught that used up O'Gorman in the first half.

With the ball on the visitors' twenty-five-yard line, Schaefer was sent through right guard for a touch-down seven minutes after the game began. Valentine kicked an easy goal. After the kick-off the visitors got possession of the ball in the centre of the field, and successive gains by Slater, Graves, and Wellington brought the ball to within a few yards of the line. Wellington being pushed over for a touch-down. He failed to kick a goal. After the kick-off the visitors got the ball on a fumble on the home team's thirty-yard line, and short rushes by Loomis, Slater, and Graves scored another touch-down, the latter being pushed over the line. No goal was kicked. The visitors soon after got the ball to within five yards of the home team's line, and, with thirty seconds to play failed to score, the ball being within six inches of the line when the half ended. The home team played desperately in the second half, and good line bucking by Kindgen and Schaefer and the visitors' off side playing enabled Schaefer to score the winning touch-down five minutes before the game ended. The teams lined up as follows:

Knickerbocker A. C. Positions.		Chicago A. A.
Waters	Left end	Klunder
Hughes	Left tackle	Farley
Kindgen	Left guard	Kirkhoff
O'Gorman, Bowden	Centre	Paulman
Miller	Right guard	Stewart
Schaefer	Right tackle	Byrnes
Neidlinger	Right end	Graver, Bader
Beers	Quarter back	Howard
Sherman	Left half back	Slater
Ludlow	Right half back	Graves, Wellington
Valentine	Full back	Loomis, Wellington

Referee—W. Masterson. Umpire—R. Waters. Linesmen—Messrs. Hubelson and Reeder.

PRINCETON DEFEATS SOUTHERNERS.

University of Virginia Team Holds Tigers Down to Twelve Points.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Princeton players defeated the football team from the University of Virginia this afternoon by a score of 12 to 0. The game was the first to be played on Brokaw Field, and was witnessed by 1,000 spectators. Virginia did not threaten the Tigers' goal once during the twenty-minute halves, but the Southerners held the Princeton players several times for downs. There was much fumbling on the part of both teams, and the Tigers played carelessly, throwing away by loose work what they had gained by hard work.

The only exciting feature of the game was a sensational run of eighty yards by George Lathrope around Virginia's left end and across the goal line. The touch-down was not allowed by the referee because of holding that took place during the scrimmage. The two touch-downs were made in the first half by Black, the gains being made by straight line bucking and end runs. Hillebrand kicked both goals. The line-up follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Virginia.
Palmer	Left end	Malluse
Pell	Left tackle	Lloyd
Crowdis	Left guard	Davis
Booth	Centre	Templeman
Edwards	Right guard	Pearse
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Colter
G. Lathrope	Right end	Somersgill
Duncan	Quarter back	Shibley
Heardsley	Left half back	Elson
Black	Right half back	Moore
Kafer	Full back	Coleman

Amateur Football Not Taxed.

An official ruling of special interest to football players has been made by G. W. Wilson, as Acting United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Its practical effect is to exempt amateur games of football from the provisions of the War Revenue law. The department holds that a special tax is not required to be paid for an occasional game of football or other game given by local clubs where an admission price is charged, not for profit, but merely to cover expenses.

Football Saturday at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—The demand for seats at Saturday's football game between Harvard and Pennsylvania is very great, and a crowd of fully 20,000 will witness the battle.

EVEN SCORES IN GOLF.

Miss Shelton and Miss Bryce Tie for a Silver Cup on the Morris County Links.

Miss Helen Shelton and Miss Marie G. Bryce tied for first honors yesterday in the fourth competition for the Championship Course Cup played by the women of the Morris County Golf Club. The match was handicap, and the former made the best gross record of the day—112 strokes. She was firmly expected to be the winner, but Miss Bryce, who was one of the last to finish, upset all these calculations by playing the course in the best figures she has ever done—115 strokes—and as her handicap was 3, it gave her the net score of 112. The tie will be played off during the week. Twelve women took part in the match, and they were the first five scores given in full:

Miss Helen Shelton—	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out ....6 5 6 5 6 7 8 6 7—56			
In .....4 6 7 10 6 5 4 6 8—56			
Total	112	0	112
Miss Marie G. Bryce—			
Out ....6 5 6 7 7 6 7 5 6 7—56			
In .....5 9 10 8 5 6 4 7 6—59			
Total	115	3	112
Miss Cara Foster—			
Out ....5 5 6 7 7 7 8 7 8—60			
In .....5 8 8 11 10 4 6 9 10—71			
Total	131	13	118
Mrs. William Shippen—			
Out ....5 4 5 7 10 5 5 6 8—55			
In .....4 7 8 10 7 6 5 12 8—67			
Total	122	0	122
Miss Kip—			
Out ....7 6 6 9 7 6 8 5 7—61			
In .....6 7 7 11 6 6 4 9 8—64			
Total	125	3	122
Mrs. A. O. Dean	137	14	123
Miss Alice L. Day	128	4	124
Mrs. S. H. Plum, second	131	5	126
Miss Swords	141	15	126
Miss Edith R. Catlin	137	10	127
Miss Gertrude Hoy	155	25	130
Miss Lydia B. Bell	178	27	151

The women of the Morris County Club who have learned the game on the links of the Morristown Field Club will play to-day the first of a series of competitions for the silver cup given by Mrs. R. H. McCurdy.

JOHN WANAMAKER SUED.

A Former Pennsylvania State Printer Charges that He Was Slandered.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 2.—John Wanamaker, who is making a tour of Beaver County, to-day, speaking at Rochester, New Brighton, and Beaver Falls, was served with a summons of trespass in slander when he stepped from the train at Rochester.

The plaintiff is Thomas M. Robison, ex-State Printer. Mr. Wanamaker recently criticised his management of the State Printing Office. The summons is returnable the first Monday in December.

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATES.

The People of Texas Vote Upon a Constitutional Amendment.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 2.—A State election was held yesterday for the purpose of voting on a Constitutional amendment to pension all indigent ex-Confederate soldiers who came to Texas since 1880 at $8 a month.

The returns are still so meagre that the result is in doubt, although it is believed to-day that the country vote will defeat the amendment. The plan, if carried, will cost the State $250,000 to begin with, while an increase to $1,000,000 annually in a very short time is considered probable.

A WORLD'S FAIR IN 1903.

Suggestion for Celebrating the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The committee of prominent citizens appointed some time ago to discuss the subject and determine in what manner the centennial of the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana by the United States can best be celebrated, have decided that the holding of a world's fair in 1903 will be the better way to honor the event, and state their conviction that such a fair can be successfully held in St. Louis.

YOUNG BRIDE COMMITS SUICIDE.

Mrs. Bear of Kansas City Shoots Herself on Her Twenty-third Birthday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—Mrs. George Bear, a popular young society woman, who was the daughter of former City Engineer Felix, committed suicide last night by firing a bullet into her brain. The tragedy occurred just one week after the young woman's marriage to George Bear, an insurance man, and on the twenty-third anniversary of her birth.

Her friends are utterly at a loss to assign a cause. The Bears had just occupied a handsome new house. When the tragedy occurred the husband was waiting down town for his wife to join him.

A PASTEL IN PROSE.

From The Baltimore American.

And it came to pass that the Children of Ohio left their native heath and journeyed into a far land.

And the Children of Ohio made up a great multitude, and they were even as the sands of the seashore for frequentness.

And as they journeyed unto a far land they smiled one upon the other, saying. "Ha, ha! Bill won't do a thing! He is of us and we are of him; therefore, Bill will not do a thing. O maybe!"

And the way was long, but the Children of Ohio grew not weary, neither did they get footsore, for the glory of a great hope buoyed them ever up.

And it came to pass that the Children of Ohio encamped before the gates of the City of Refuge in the Land of Promise.

And their leaders sallied forth into the City that they might hold sweet converse with William, who was of them, and of whom they were.

And lo! at the entrance of the House of the Manful Heart there stood one Porter the Penpusher.

And Porter the Penpusher looked upon the leaders of the Children of Ohio with scorn, and he spake unto them, saying. "Wherefore did'st thou not bring the entire population? You are all more than welcome, believe me not!"

And the leaders of the Children of Ohio made answer and said: "Behold! the entire population waits in patience at the City's gate. Trot out your seats of the mighty and your offices in high places, for lo! we have heard of Guam!"

And Porter the Penpusher was fain to dissemble, for a great fear lurked in his bosom. And he questioned the leaders of the Children of Ohio, saying, "What would'st thou with Guam?"

And the leaders of the Children of Ohio made swift answer and spake, saying, "We would'st have much with Guam! We would'st be its Postmasters, its janissaries, its grand viziers, its shieks, and its tax collectors! Give, oh, give us Guam, for we hunger and are athirst!"

And Porter the Penpusher trembled as with the dance du ventre, and he excused himself, saying, "I will go unto William, who is of you, and of whom you are, and will say unto him that ye wait for Guam and the guamness thereof!" And he went.

And it came to pass that Porter the Penpusher returned with flying feet, and he commuved with the leaders of the Children of Ohio, saying: "Somebody has been stringing you! Guam is but a fly speck on the surface of the universe, and would sink beneath the weight of the Children of Ohio. William, who is of you, and of whom you are, bids me say unto you thus: There is but one office in Guam, and that is inhabited by a boilermaker from Frisco, with 654,324,908,569,876,465,001 applicants already on the waiting list. Therefore, pull your freight!"

And lo! the Children of Ohio sat in tribulation by the gates of the City and sang their cry of lamentation unto the listening stars: "O cruel throw-down and O greengoodsed Guam! And, likewise, O harshtoned word that rhymes with Guam!"

Freaks of a Jury Wheel.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Pittsburg people are ruminating over a jury wheel mystery. In the drawing of the petit jury for the November term of the United States Circuit Court there was taken from the wheel the name of Coroner Heber McDowell, placed in the wheel sixteen years ago, while Mr. McDowell was a constable in Pittsburg. Also the name of John G. Reading, Jr., that was put in the wheel over fourteen years ago while he was a law student at Williamsport. Mr. Reading is now a leading Pittsburg lawyer. In contradistinction to the names that have been in the wheel so long and undisturbed, twenty-six of the forty-eight at the recent drawing were among those put in the last time the wheel was filled. The wheel always contains 300 names. When a jury is drawn as many names are substituted as are taken out.

Many Greatest Living Pianists.

From The Boston Herald.

Never before has there been so much of "the greatest living pianist" announced as there has been this season. Here we have Rosenthal, Saur, and numerous others ushered in with this superlative qualification. They can't all be "the greatest living" manipulator of the keyboard. There is a small army of him in Europe. We have already had a half-dozen or more of him here. To the ordinary practical mind there can be only one of him. So to the individual at the head of each musical bureau and to his impassioned press agent there is only one of him; but to music bureau managers and impassioned press agents collectively he is as thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa. Which of him is the real one?

New Jersey Volunteer Dead.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 2.—George W. Dobbs, a private in Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, of this city, died last night at the home of his brother in East Orange of typhoid fever contracted while the regiment was encamped at Jacksonville. He was thirty-five years old and unmarried. The funeral will be a military one, in charge of his company.

The Morrill Going to Milwaukee.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., Nov. 2.—The revenue cutter Morrill, Capt. Davis, arrived here to-day from Norfolk, bound for Milwaukee via the St. Lawrence River and the great lakes. She will take the place of the Gresham, which came to the coast during the war, and owing to her size cannot return.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

CONNECTICUT.—Westville, David G. Monson.
NEW YORK.—Clyde, George G. Roe; Red Hook, Herbert J. Curtis; Stapleton, Charles Schmeiser.

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

It Was Another Day of Five Winning Favorites.

DAN RICE A "GOOD THING"

Anagram Cut Out the Pace All the Way in Her Race, and, Although Badly Tired, Managed to Win.

Again yesterday did five of the six favorites at Aqueduct get away with the money. The only favorite of the day to disappoint his backers was Zanone, in the opening race, which was won by L'Alouette, upon which the bulk of the money in the race was bet. For a time it looked as if Blarneystone would win this event, for he was in front all of the way up to the last furlong, and was beaten out only in a drive by L'Alouette.

One of the queer things was the performance of Sanders, who opened a 3 to 5 favorite for the second event. He "backed up" in the betting to 7 to 5 at post time, while the price against Dan Rice tumbled down from 3 to 1 to even money. Dan Rice won from flag fall to finish, and Sanders ran with the speed of a cow until near the end, when Dan Rice had the race safely in hand. Then Sanders came strong, and beat Philip, a 100 to 1 shot for third money.

Anagram struggled in a winner from Lepida in the third race, after leading all the way, but was ready to drop with fatigue at the end. The fourth race was found by "Billy" Oliver to be a soft spot for his colt Warrenton, for Blueaway was the only one he had to beat, and he did not have much trouble in doing that.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, by Kinglike-Juliette, 105 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Blarneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. c., 3, 107, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 5, 110, 8 to 5..(O'Leary)

Bonnie Gem, 106, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Midlight, 109, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Mizpah, 108, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Flax Spinner, 115, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Red Spider, 108, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Hanion, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Oviatt, 108, 50 to 1, (Turner;) Taranto, 111, 50 to 1, (Bergen,) and Tanis, 110, 3 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won at this meeting. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second, and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46.

1—Dan Rice, S. Levy's ch. g., by Hanover-Jess, 106 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Clawson)
2—Merlin, W. C. Daly's br. c., 106, 30 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Sanders, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 108, 6 to 5.....(Spencer)

Philip, 103, 100 to 1, (Enton;) Prince Auckland, 106, 15 to 1, (McCue,) and Oxnard, 106, 20 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners during this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Anagram, W. Mc. Dol's ch. f., by Ben Stromefavor Ban, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Jones)
2—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 99, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Morning, F. Regan's br. f., 100, 3 to 1.....(Maher)

Bessie Taylor, 100, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Abide, 99, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Lamity, 99, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) St. Sophia, 99, 50 to 1, (Ronanelli;) Onondaga's Pride, 105, 10 to 1, (Cunninghan,) and Lady Scarlet, 100, 30 to 1, (Coyile,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

1—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 3 years, by Florist-Addie Warren, 128 pounds, even money and 1 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Blueaway, J. P. Robsson's b. c., 3, 104, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Songer)
3—Bona Dea, W. C. Daly's b. f., 3, 90, 4 to 1..(O'Conor)

Hurns, 88, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Brighton, 92, 6 to 1, (McCue,) and Filament, 90, 20 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won more than $500. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Blue Eyes-Missive, 112 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.(Maher)
2—Strangest, C. B. Alexander's b. c., 112, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Colonel Tenny, J. McLaughin's ch. c., 112, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)

The Gardner, 112, 30 to 1, (Cowman;) Camotop, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Holdon, 112, 15 to 1, (Cunningham,) and Topher, 112, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by five lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45.

1—Bardella, Mackay & McCue's b. f., 3 years, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 105 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Campania, T. O'Sullivan's b. m., 6, 98, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 4, 105, 7 to 2.....(Maher)

Sister Stella, 103, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Her Own, 103, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Nanatt, 103, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Ruby Lips, 90, 4 to 1, (Moody,) and Vanessa, 103, 30 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinkinkinic	103	Manassas	103
Sanders	119	Midlight	100
Headlight II.	115	Dan Rice	95
Tabouret	112	Chenille	95
Diminutive	110	Brighton	95
Trillo	106	Ruby Lips	93
Danforth	105	His Majesty	93
Swamp Angel	104	Gen. Maceo	92
Takanassee	104	King's Pride	88

SECONR RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Nosey	113	Charagrace	101
Gala Day	108	Gun Metal	101
Frohman	101	Black Dude	96

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Lady Lindsey	102	Incandescent	97
Lepida	97	Sister Fox	97
Bessie Taylor	97	Grievance	97

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Doggett	110	Knight of the Garter	106
Free Lance	110	Estaca	108
Charentus	109	Frohman	90
Banquo II.	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Confederacy	112	Chanler	109
Imitation	112	Ordeal	109
Holdup	112	Amorita	109
Godfrey	112	Kosteletzkri	109
Impartial	112	Crown	109
Judge Magee	112	Subject	109
Pirate M.	112	Cavalleria	109
Lion d'Or	112	Lady Exile	109
J. B. Doerr, Jr.	112	Specialist	109
Fallela	109		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dr. Catclett	114	Harry Read	111
Don de Oro	114	Tanis	111
Brandywine	114	Dalgretti	111
Regulator	114	Becky Roitz	111
Marshall	114		

Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath Start for Home.

Barring accidents, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. McIlrath will complete their trip around the world awheel before Thanksgiving Day. The couple started from Chicago three years and a half ago, and arrived in New York last Thursday. Shortly after noon yesterday the globe girdlers started for Chicago from the Sturtevant House, where they have been stopping since their arrival in this city. E. J. Porter, a member of the Century Road Club of America, will act as escort all the way to Chicago. A number of members, in charge of Dr. F. A. Myrick and John T. Hall, accompanied the couple as far as Poughkeepsie, where the day's journey ended. Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath will ride about fifty miles a day.

Famous Canadian Mine Sold.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 2.—It is reported on good authority that J. F. Caldwell has disposed of the famous Sultana Mine at Rat Portage for a sum of $1,200,000, of which $250,000 is in cash and the balance in stock guaranteed at 5 per cent.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

CHANGES IN EQUITABLE LIFE.

James H. Hyde Succeeds Gen. Fitzgerald as Second Vice President.

Some noteworthy changes were made yesterday by the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. To fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald as Second Vice President, James H. Hyde was elected. Mr. Hyde is a son of the founder and President of the corporation, Henry B. Hyde. He was graduated at Harvard, and is a Director of the corporation. Gen. Fitzgerald withdrew because his duties as President of the Mercantile Trust Company require his whole attention.

The Directors appointed Joel G. Van Cise Actuary for the company, in place of the late G. W. Phillips. Mr. Van Cise was promoted from Assistant Actuary, to which position Robert G. Hann was appointed from Second Assistant Actuary.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The New York Fire Insurance Company has applied for admission to the State of Colorado.

The American Life and Accident Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed articles of incorporation.

John W. Donahue has been appointed resident manager of the Union Casualty and Surety Company at Philadelphia to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William A. Todd.

The insurance on the Union Square Hotel, which was slightly damaged by fire on Tuesday, was divided as follows: On building, $100,000; on furniture, $25,000. The line was replaced after the tariff break at a rate of 50 cents per $100 for three years.

The following appointments of the British American Insurance Company of New York were announced yesterday: Silas Chapman, Hartford, Frank H. Alford, New Britain, Conn.; W. A. Lester, Providence; A. C. Munroe, Worcester; O'Nell, Flynn & Murphy, Meriden, Conn.; Silsbee, Baker & Geer, Lynn, Mass., and Albert G. Finney, Waterbury, Conn.

The absence of a local fire insurance rating organization in this city is being emphasized by the efforts of a number of brokers to procure an agreement to insure the unusually heavy cotton crop this year, when it shall arrive in the stores, at a rate of 50 cents per $100 and a brokerage commission of 25 per cent. The tariff rate of premium was 1½ per cent.

The Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department will take up again the proposition in regard to the fire insurance rates in Essex County, N. J., both inside and outside of Newark. A prominent Newark agent said yesterday that the effect of the demand for lower rates in the Oranges would likely be a reduction in Newark as well, since it had called attention to the rather large margin of profit which now exists.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee, at its meeting yesterday, discussed the failure to obtain the withdrawal of the resignation of Mason A. Stone, President of the Greenwich Insurance Company, as a member of the committee. There is a great deal of anxiety in the four offices whose votes were cast on Sept. 20 in favor of "overhead writing," lest the committee shall consider itself bound by the resolution for the suppression of this practice. They state that the committee must not treat the resolution in any but an advisory light.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO MORTGAGE

Foreclosure Suit at Cincinnati Part of Reorganization Preliminaries.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—The suit filed yesterday here in the United States Court by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $29,000,000 on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is only ancillary to the suit pending at Baltimore.

Similar suits will be brought in the Northern Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and other districts where this railway has property. The finding of the court at Baltimore will be sent to Columbus, Cleveland, Wheeling, Indianapolis, and Chicago and decrees entered there in accordance with the one entered at Baltimore.

These proceedings are simply preliminary to the plan of reorganization heretofore provided for.

THE ADIRONDACK RAILWAY.

Right of Way Through Part of the Forest Preserve Denied.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Supreme Court Justice Chester rendered a decision to-day which, if it should be sustained by the higher courts, will prevent the connection of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, at Long Lake, with the Adirondack Railway, at North Creek, and thereby frustrate the plan for shortening the riding distance from New York City to Canada by fifty-nine miles.

The Adirondack Railway Company claims a right of way across Township 15, which lies in the Counties of Warren, Essex, and Hamilton, and which is wholly within the Adirondack Park and is a part of the forest preserve. Justice Chester's decision denies the validity of this claim.

THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Traffic Has Increased So It Is Necessary to Increase Capabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Rapid increase in business of the Siberian Railroad is shown by a report to the State Department by Consul Smith at Moscow, that it already has been found necessary to send a commission along the road to determine some means of increasing its traffic capabilities.

It is said that one means of accomplishing this will be to increase the gauge, while the number of trains daily is to be increased from three to seven. There will be a considerable increase of rolling stock, and more powerful engines than the six-axled engines now in use will be obtained. All these improvements will cost $8,000,000, notwithstanding which a general reduction in the railroad fares will be made shortly in Russia.

No Strike on the Putnam Road.

In consequence of an increase in the working time of employes on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, coupled with recent economies put in force by the management, there have been manifestations of dissatisfaction on the part of some of the men. Rumors that a strike was being organized on that division were in circulation yesterday. At the office of General Superintendent Van Etten in the Grand Central Station the statement was made last evening that nothing had been heard there of any attempted or proposed strike.

Great Northern's New Superintendent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—Frank E. Ward has been selected by J. J. Hill for the position of General Superintendent of the Great Northern system, to succeed Russell Harding, resigned to become Vice President of the Cotton Belt system. Mr. Harding leaves Monday for his new field of operations, with headquarters in St. Louis.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to-day the old Directors were re-elected. A resolution was passed eulogizing the late J. Malcolm Forbes, Sr., and his work as an active manager and Director of the road. J. Malcolm Forbes, Jr., was elected a Director recently to succeed his father.

COMPRESSED AIR MOTOR CARS.

Plans to Run Them in Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets.

Compressed air motor cars for use on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Cross-Town Roads are in process of construction by the Compressed Air Motor Company, of which A. A. McLeod is President. This is the same company that will furnish the new motive power for the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad. The cars for New York street use will be of the ordinary type of the Metropolitan system, with the compressed air motors underneath and out of sight.

Some of these new cars are to be ready for use by Christmas time. They will run from the ferries at the foot of West Twenty-third Street to the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, crossing the city eastward through Twenty-eighth Street and westward through Twenty-ninth Street. Ultimately it is expected that the compressed air motor cars, if they work satisfactorily, will be run over the Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street lines, so as to connect with the Grand Central Station.

The power house of the Compressed Air Company, at the foot of West Twenty-third and West Twenty-fourth Streets, is being hurried to completion.

Third Avenue Railroad Changes.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company began yesterday morning the work preliminary to substituting electricity for the cable system on its lines, running from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to City Hall. Ground was broken at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, the present starting point of the work, which will be rushed as fast as possible. Night forces will be put on next week.

JUDGE DOOLITTLE SUBMITS.

Conflict of Judicial Authority in West Virginia Now Ended.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Nov. 2.—Judge Doolittle of the State bench has consented to have the writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Jackson of the United States court, for M. F. Stiles, executed, and the Sheriff of Logan County is expected here with the prisoner. This will end the conflict between the State and Federal courts, which grew out of the imprisonment of Stiles for contempt in obtaining from the United States court an injunction restraining the Sheriff from selling for taxes certain lands belonging to clients of Stiles.

KRUPP ARMOR PLATE TESTED.

It Withstood the Blows, and Russia Places a Big Order.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 2.—Armor plate manufactured by the Krupp process was given its first test this afternoon by the Bethlehem Iron Company at its proving grounds. Many notable engineers witnessed it, besides the Russian Ordnance engineers, who came from Philadelphia. The test was a great success. Three shots were fired from an eight-inch rifle, the projectiles weighing 253 pounds, and the velocity ranging from 1,600 to 1,800 feet per second. The plate was not cracked. The Bethlehem company has received a big order for this make of plate from Russia.

The Lizzie Borden Jury's Reunion.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—This afternoon, at the Revere House, in this city, the Lizzie Borden jury held its first reunion. The twelve men were present who found Miss Borden not guilty of the murder of her father and mother at Fall River, for which she was on trial in 1892.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM SOMERS.—An attachment for $1,450 was issued yesterday against property of William Somers, builder, in favor of the Decorative Stained Glass Company, for materials.

MILITARY CLUB.—Avery D. Andrews was yesterday appointed receiver of the Military Club of New York of 751 Fifth Avenue by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, in place of Gen. Charles F. Roe, who was appointed on Sept. 30 and has declined.

W. H. C. JACKSON and JOHN L. HAY.—A deficiency judgment for $51,469 was docketed yesterday against William H. C. Jackson and John Lewis Hay, in favor of Lewis Sachs and Samuel Sachs, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 634 Broadway and 106 Crosby Street, which property was bought in by the Messrs. Sachs for $27,000 above a prior mortgage of $120,000.

GUY S. WHITCOMB.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Guy S. Whitcomb for $2,450 in favor of Joseph Rosenfeld, who alleged that he indorsed a draft for Mr. Whitcomb which was cashed in this city by a banking firm on the strength of Mr. Rosenfeld's indorsement, and which draft Mr. Rosenfeld believes is worthless. The attachment was served on Mr. Whitcomb in the Tombs, where he is under arrest. He claims that his name is not Whitcomb, but George S. Martin. The attachment alleged that he was known under various names, that he is a resident of San Francisco, and was said to be on his way to Puerto Rico.

STROM & STEINBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday received two writs of replevin agaist Strom & Steinberg, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 106 Grand Street, one from Max D. Steuer for $1,940 and the other from Herman Joseph for $458. When the Sheriff went to the place to execute the writs, he had considerable trouble, as the employes thought they had a lien on the goods, and the services of several policemen were necessary to keep order, and they guarded the doors. Strom & Steinberg retained Gruber & Bonynge to look after their interests, and the latter said that they were not yet familiar enough with the firm's affairs to make any statement. Strom & Steinberg have been in business six years and formerly claimed a capital of $9,000.

Out of Town.

CHARLES BAUM.—Charles Baum, a Washington dealer in dry goods and notions, made an assignment yesterday. Assets, $217,400; liabilities estimated at $175,000. Real estate operations contributed to the failure.

PENNY MAGAZINE COMPANY.—Chancellor McGill has appointed William H. Speer of Jersey City receiver for the Penny Magazine. The application for a receiver was made by counsel in behalf of Chauncey M. Depew, a stockholder, and Thomas Quinn, President of the Penny Magazine Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The assets are said to exceed the liabilities.

A. GROETZINGER & SONS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court at Pittsburg against A. Groetzinger & Sons, the tanners, by creditors from Philadelphia, Chicago, and West Virginia, whose claims aggregate $108,000. All the claims are on notes of the firm. The petition alleges that the firm of A. Groetzinger & Sons is insolvent and within four months has committed acts of bankruptcy; that within said period they, or some of them, have, while insolvent, transferred certain portions of their property to one of their creditors with intent to prefer such creditor, and while insolvent have suffered and permitted one creditor to obtain a preference.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The first involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner to have Rosenberg & Krause, manufacturers of cloth caps at 231 Mercer Street, who failed on Oct. 18 last, adjudged bankrupts, Sundel Hyman being the creditor who made the application. It was alleged that Rosenberg & Krause were insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy within four months preceding the filing of the petition. The ground of the petition was that they had on Oct. 18 disposed of a large portion of their property, consisting of merchandise and accounts, to certain alleged creditors with intent to prefer them over other creditors. It was also asserted that the creditors of the firm are less than twelve in number.

The second involuntary petition filed was by Blumenstiel & Hirsch against the firm of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens and cloakings of 315 Church Street, who failed on July 18 last. Five creditors united in the petition, their claims being as follows: F. Vietor & Achelis, $8,179; C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $1,546; Devoe & Peck, $1,103; Greeley, Cushman & Record, $587, and Rockfellow & Shepard, $3,198. Charles Lewis, the senior partner, died on July 15, the surviving partners being Jacob Lewis and Martin M. Lewis. The grounds of the petition are that the surviving partners, while insolvent on July 12, confessed two judgments in favor of Isaac K. Cohn for $5,878, and in favor of the executors of the estate of Jacob Cohn for $7,339, with intent to prefer them, and that on July 18 they transferred outstanding accounts to the amount of $10,000 to Nathan Lewis with intent to prefer him. By virtue of the judgments, all the personal property of the firm was seized

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
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Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
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52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

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Municipal & Corporation
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KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
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CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Act. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK. L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

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VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES may be deposited with Messrs. Brown Bros. & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City, under a contract authorizing the Committee to duplicate for the creditors of West Virginia the undertaking which brought about a settlement of the Virginia debt. The Secretary or Counsel of the Committee will furnish the Agreement and Pamphlet or other information on application.
Committee: John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, Clarence Cary.
Secretary: Counsel:
Robert L. Harrison, 59 Wall Street. Cary & Whitridge, 59 Wall Street.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$300,636,918
Gold reserve	240,295,408
Net silver	7,976,471
United States notes in the Treasury	19,542,858
Treasury notes of 1890	1,125,996
Total receipts, this day	1,408,076
Total receipts, this month	2,863,807
Total receipts, this year	167,901,805
Total expenditures, this day	1,177,000
Total expenditures, this month	2,675,000
Total expenditures, this year	241,400,523
Deposits in National banks	94,616,982
Silver bullion	844,056,000
National bank notes received for redemption	284,056
Government receipts from customs	705,484
Internal revenue	489,165
Miscellaneous	213,425

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and heavy.

Droopiness characterized yesterday's stock market, and even among the professional traders of the Stock Exchange there was an indisposition to do anything aggressive. This affected the whole list and cut down the total of transactions to 250,000 shares, of which Sugar Trust, Tobacco Trust, and the Federal Steel stocks contributed more than one-half. The selling seemed to come principally from recent buyers. Many professionals who have hitherto been actively bullish were yesterday conspicuous sellers of stocks.

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Doubt as to election results was in evidence throughout the day. The Street gave itself over to political discussions, and once more offerings of bets received much attention. The market itself contained few features of interest except in the industrial group. Apart from war rumors from abroad, which were responsible for rather free selling by London early in the day, there was practically no news. In fact, fluctuations in the betting odds on the New York elections were as influential as any other of the day's happenings.

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Again the largest trading was in the industrials. Tobacco jumped around erratically, showing weakness most of the time on further hints from high quarters of a coming disastrous trade war. Sugar Trust, on the other hand, worked up in price, bull rumors on the stock being industriously circulated. Sugar Trust, in fact, was the only one of the active issues to show any considerable advance. Reflecting the general apathy, the Granger stocks and other standard shares were heavy, many of them being affected by realizing sales by the traders. Commission houses did practically nothing, and the waiting disposition seemed more in evidence than for a week.

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The Street gave very little attention to the several disturbing stories regarding complications between England and France told by yesterday's cables. Sales by foreign houses in this market did not seem to be looked upon as at all important, and, although sterling exchange and wheat both scored advances, Wall Street did not show any alarm over the European situation. Even the room traders neglected to seize upon the war rumors for reasons for attacks upon stocks. The softness of the market was not due to the news from abroad, but to the general apathy among local speculators.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $9,000 threes, registered, at 105⅝, $9,000 do., coupon, at 105¼@105⅜@105¼, and $900 do., small, at 105.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Illinois Central	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅝	N. Y., L. & W.	3
Consol. Gas	⅝	Standard Dist.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3¼	Standard Dist. pf.	1½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	West Chi. Street	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Minn. L., t. r., sta.	2½
Am. Tobacco	2¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Nat. Lead Co.	1⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅛
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	2
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Pitts. & West. pf.	¾
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1½	Reading	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Federal Steel, w. i.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha.	1½
Federal St. pf., w. i.	1	Southern Railway	½
General. Electric	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Gt. North. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Manhattan Con.	⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s. 1½ | Nash., C. & St. L. 1st. 1½

Bonds Declined.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s. 1½ | Peoria & East. 1st. 1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s. 1 | Wabash deb., B. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $181,395,787; balance, $11,693,685; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $744,860.

Money on call in London at 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 1-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c. premium. Boston—$@10c. discount, San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57⅞; Pennsylvania, ½, to 60½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 112¼; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 111; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 77⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 65⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 117¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 83⅛. Erie at 12¾, Erie first preferred at 32¼, and Reading at 8¼. British consols declined 5-16 to 108 13-16 for money, and to 108 1-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £168,000 bullion on balance.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand, decreased 22,740,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 1,300,000 marks; "other" securities increased 28,260,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 32,560,000 marks.

In Paris rentes sold at 101f 67½c, and exchange on London was 25f 32c.

IRON TRADE ACTIVITY.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will today say:

"The market has been rather quiet during the current week, the fear of an excess capacity, with the slightest indication of a falling off in the demand, being a controlling factor.

"What it means when modern American plants are driven to full capacity is proved by the record of the Carnegie plants in October, the three works—Edgar Thomson, Homestead, and Duquesne—making 211,483 tons of steel in that month. In a similar manner nearly every important plant has been crowding its own records, until elasticity of output has become an almost meaningless term.

"In Bessemer pig there come reports of one large transaction in the Central West, involving 25,000 tons for extended delivery. Otherwise little has been done.

"The market for steel in the Central West has shown a further easing tendency under a moderate amount of business. In Pittsburg delay in specifying for sheet bars has released steel tonnage, which has sought an outlet in the billet market, and with the raw material declining the prices for manufactured steel in its many forms is developing a drooping disposition.

"One neat order for plates has been placed this week at Pittsburg, being the material for 600 large steel cars for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Other orders of like character are said to be pending. The tonnage which has been going into this newly developed branch has been exceedingly heavy this year, and illustrates strikingly what is effected in the way of expansion of consumption through cheap steel.

"The demand for cat material generally is fair, but it is not as large as it has been.

"The structural trade throughout the country has been relatively quiet, as is natural at this season of the year.

"An interesting announcement is that relating to the letting of a contract for the erection of a new rod and wire mill for the Alabama Steel and Wire Company, which is to build a large plant adjoining the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, at Ensley, Ala. The product, which is to be 600 tons per day to begin with, is to seek an outlet chiefly in foreign markets, so that next year Alabama is to step into the international arena with splendid prospects for a prosperous career.

"Some pretty good inquiries are at hand from foreign countries for steel rails. They include one block of about 32,000 tons and two of about 15,000 tons each, the orders coming from India and Australia. It will take some time before they are to be closed."

ST. PAUL'S BIG INCREASE.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in October were made public last night. They aggregate $1,290,716 and make the following comparisons with the same period in the previous six years:

1897	Increase	$141,464
1896	Increase	63,092
1895	Decrease	40,068
1894	Increase	273,494
1893	Decrease	22,140
1892	Decrease	2,040

***

For the month of October St. Paul's earnings show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$498,610
Increase over 1896	568,351
Increase over 1895	196,594
Increase over 1894	1,057,584
Increase over 1893	125,800
Increase over 1892	330,938

TOBACCO TRUST RUMORS.

Recent conspicuous buyers of Tobacco Trust were active as sellers yesterday, and in these quarters much attention seemed to be given to the stories of dissensions among trust interests and of the probability of a fierce war to be made upon the Trust by the new Union Company. The stock fluctuated violently, selling as low as 136 and then above 140, and closing with a net loss of more than two points for the day. There were further seemingly well-founded reports of secessions from the Trust by hitherto important insiders. It was also reported that these seceding interests have come together and are about to hold a meeting for the purpose of deciding upon their future attitude toward the Trust.

NERVOUS SHORTS IN SUGAR.

Industriously circulated rumors of intentions to put up the price of Sugar Trust were yesterday responsible for covering purchases by many room traders who have recently been prominently on the short side of the stock. Above 113, however, Sugar Trust seemed to be always in good supply and nervous shorts had no difficulty in covering around that figure. No developments in the sugar-trade war came to light yesterday, although friends of Mr. Havemeyer quoted him as being more determined than ever now that Doscher competition has begun in real earnest.

FEDERAL STEEL SELLING.

According to Street gossip the selling of Federal Steel yesterday came from Philadelphia interests, who were identified with the properties now merged into the Federal Company. At the decline there was continued buying of both stocks by people who during the past few days have been active in that direction.

MONEY MARKET EASE.

Money market ease continues, and among bankers it seems to be the general feeling that the present low level of rates will remain in force for some time to come. Yesterday's advance in sterling exchange had no effect upon the money market, and throughout the day five-months money continued in good supply at 3 per cent. The 2 per cent. call rate is frequently shaded by individual lenders, and also by some of the big Wall Street banks.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Annual meeting of Burlington's stockholders. Election of Malcom Forbes a Director, succeeding his father, who died some time ago. Other members of old board re-elected.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Chicago and Alton common and preferred stocks.

Application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of Federal Steel Company common and preferred stocks.

Increase of $75,054 in San Antonio and Aransas Pass net earnings for September, making an increase of $37,834 since July 1.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $68,814 in net earnings of Southern Pacific lines for September.

Increase of $1,709 in Norfolk and Western's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $33,502 from July 1.

Statement from Chicago that Glucose Sugar Refining stock is to be placed in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange to-day.

Increase of 5,830 instruments in net output of American Bell Telephone Company for the month ended Oct. 20, making an increase of 48,658 since Dec. 21 last.

Increase of $37,142 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

100 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 170½.

38 shares Electro Silicon Company, $30 each, 100.

$5,000 Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 1945, coupons February and August, 88.

$1,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company 3½ per cent. gold coupon bond, due June, 1997, 106⅝.

$3,000 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 4 per cent. convertible debenture coupon bonds, 160.

$2,000 Erie Railroad Company general lien gold coupon bonds, due January, 1996, 69½.

$10,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company 3½ per cent. gold coupon bonds, Lake Shore collateral, 96¼.

35 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 347.

20 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 172.

12 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 278.

50 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 190½.

80 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 140½.

75 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 107½.

99 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 102.

50 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, common, $100 each, 38⅝.

75 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, 160½.

90 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 113⅞.

20 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company $100 each, 107½.

30 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, 177.

50 shares Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each, 105¾.

11 shares Erie Railroad Company, first preferred, $100 each, 32.

Membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $108.

123 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 90½.

17 shares New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, first preferred, $100 each, 67½.

60 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 70.

$4,000 Staten Island Electric Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1945, Interest May and November, 90.

8 shares Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association of New York, $100 each, 25.

11 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 162½.

10 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 370.

4 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1411½.

200 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 2274.

25 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 120.

20 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 155.

20 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad, common, $100 each, 152½.

910 shares Aurora Grata Association of Brooklyn, $10 each, 10.

72 shares Journeay & Burnham, preferred, $100 each, 30.

208 shares American Steel Barge Company, 50½.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	225	230
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	93	97
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅞	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112⅜	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County inc	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railway 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115	115½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	176	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	111	112½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	41	41½
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95	95½
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	75⅞	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	81	81½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	85	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	51	55
Ohio & Indiana stock	72	73
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	54	58
	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	30
Amsterdam preferred	68¼	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101½	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20½	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93¼	94
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	87	87½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	305	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	103	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	129	134
Standard Gas pf.	147	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5. p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas, 1st 6s, with interest	103	104
	103¼	103½
	65	65¾
	8	10
	132	132½
Industrials.		
American Bank note	38	40
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Continental Tobacco com	37	37½
Continental Tobacco pfd	78½	79
Glucose common	67¾	68½
Glucose pf	108¾	109¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93	94
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	421¾	422½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	90	95
Wagner Car Company	169	171
	129	130
	111	112½
	108	110
	99	101
	77	79
	41	41½
	98	98½
	42	43
	101½	103½
	138	141
	12	12¼
	32	32½
	56	58
	115	125
	32⅝	32½
	75⅛	75½
	81	81½
	136	137
	53⅞	
	108¼	108¾
	88	88½
	15½	15⅝
	69¾	70
	56¼	56⅝
	96	96½
	160⅝	161
	135½	137½
	109¼	110
	85	86
	31½	32
	32⅛	32½
	25	30
	50	55
	85	90
	89½	89⅝
	76½	77½
	14⅛	14¼
	21⅛	21⅜
	115	115½
	106	107
	13⅛	13⅝
	41⅛	42½
	37⅜	38
	71	71½
	55½	57
	5½	6
	80	81
	161	
	22	23
	8⅛	8⅝
	34½	34⅞
	20½	20⅝
	67	69
	27⅞	28
	13½	13⅝
	160	164
	31¼	31⅜
	63⅜	63½
	5⅝	6
	39	43
	65	65½
	40¾	40⅞
	101⅜	102½
	19⅝	19⅞
	95¾	98½
	92½	92⅝

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	18	20½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¾c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.05, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 500 Mexican at .26, 400 Mt. Rosa at .18, 100 Portland at 1.40, seller .10, 200 Sierra Nevada at .80, 200 Yellow Jacket at .20.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .004¾, 47,000 Gold Magnet at .001¾@.002¼@.001, 38,000 Justine at .05, buyer .30,@.03⅝@.03¾, and 1,200 Rocky Mountain at .04@.03¾, cash at .03⅞.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.65
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.15
Best & Belcher	.20	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.13	Little Chief	.13
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Mexican	.15
Chollar	.10	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.16
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.60
Enterprise M. Co.	.53	Standard Con.	1.80
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.85	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Iron Silver	.63
Argentum Juanita	.22	Kingston & Pemb.	.15
Alamo	.04	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.50	Leadville Con.	.08
Belcher	.08	Little Chief	.20
Best & Belcher	.20	Mexican	.20
Breece	.90	Moulton	.20
Brunswick Con.	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Calendonia, B. H.	.50	Mt. Rosa	.16
Chollar	.08	Ontario	3.65
Crown Point	.03	Ophir	.60
Chrysolite	.13	Occidental	.38
Con. Cal. & Va.	.93	Plymouth	.10
Cripple Creek Con.	.07	Pharmacist	.04
Creede & Cr. Creek.	.04	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.14
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Portland	1.40
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Potosi	.10
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Quicksilver	1.25
Crescent	.05	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Catalpa	.03	Savage	.15
Deadwood Terra	.45	Sierra Nevada	.70
Eureka Consol.	.20	Standard	1.80
Father De Smet	.10	Specimen	.03
Gould & Curry	.20	Small Hopes	1.10
Gold & G.	.02	Union Consol.	.20
Golden Fleece	.25	Union	.20
Hale & Norcross	.90	Utah	.07
Homestake	50.00	Victor	1.00
Horn Silver	1.10	Work	.08
Isabella	.23	Yellow Jacket	.15

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¼	Gold Coin. C. C.	1.20
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Pilgrim	.003	Isabella	.24
Rocky Mountain	.03½	Jefferson	.05
Waldorf	.03	Justine	.03¾
Yukon	.10½	Little	1.12
Alamo	.05	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.53	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.72	Old Gold	.03⅜
Cr. Ck. Con.	.07¾	Sentinel	.00 2½
Cannon Ball	.00 4¾	Union	.10½
Copper Rock	.00½	Work	.09⅞
Elkton	1.06		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Lincoln National	750
Amer. Exchange	166	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers'	70	National Union	236
Central National	100	New York	231
Chatham	290	New York Co.	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	128	Park	344
Corn Exchange	260	Republic	155⅞
Fourth National	175	Seaboard National	178
Garfield National	1050	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	130
Hanover	400	State of N. Y.	108
Hudson River	154	West Side	273
Imp. & Traders'	460	Western National	150
Irving	130		

There was a sale of 67 shares of Merchants' at 151.

DIRECTORS ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—A petition has been filed with the Circuit Court by John M. Sellers and E. A. Noonan for a receiver and an accounting of the affairs of the St. Louis Underground Service Company and of the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company. It is also requested that both companies be reorganized.

The plaintiffs state that they are stockholders in the two companies, and charge the officers and Directors of both companies with conspiracy to defraud the stockholders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	112	15	Adams Express	110	111	110	111	.....
31	31¾	230	Am. Malting Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
80¼	81	45	Am. Malting Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
37½	37⅝	2,310	American Cotton Oil	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
87½	88	8	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
136	139	61	American Express	135½	136	135	136	.....
11¾	11½	50	American Spirits Mfg.	11½	11½	11½	11¼	.....
33⅞	34½	320	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33¾	38¼	33½	33½	—1½
113⅝	113⅞	47,969	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112¼	114⅝	112¼	113⅝	+1⅜
108½		150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108¾	108¾	.....
137½	138½	55,897	American Tobacco	139	140¼	136	138	—2¼

Financial Continued from Page 9.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$99,721	$87,417	†$12,304
Op. expenses	71,602	60,390	†11,112
Net	28,218	27,027	†1,192
Other income	4,834	5,325	*491
Total net	33,053	32,352	†701
Charges	12,106	12,283	*177
Surplus	20,947	20,069	†878

†Increase. *Decrease.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30 including the Brooklyn, Queens County & Surburban Railroad Company in each year—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	1,664,331	1,415,186	1,391,677
Op. expenses	959,046	818,773	787,009
Net	705,885	596,413	604,677
Prop. exp. to gross.	57.6	57.8	56.6
Gross income	727,857	658,013	668,386
Fixed charges and taxes	580,856	566,455	594,751
Surplus	197,001	91,558	73,635

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross	1,024,846	931,499	880,397
Op. expenses	658,824	600,855	592,464
Net	366,022	330,644	287,933
Other income	1,393	5,741	14,008
Total	367,420	336,385	301,941
Charges	243,437	249,545	216,332
Surplus	123,983	86,840	*85,609

NORFOLK & WESTERN for September—

Gross	1,018,976	1,023,303	864,845
Op. exp. & taxes.	659,308	665,344	778,593
Net	359,668	357,959	86,252
Prop. exp. to gross.	64	65	90

From July 1 to Sept. 30:

Gross	2,929,475	2,927,283	2,627,647
Net	938,303	971,805	492,991

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for September, 1898, and for eleven months ended Sept. 30—

	September.	11 Months.
Gross	Inc. 33,400	Inc. 723,000
Expenses	Inc. 61,400	Inc. 488,300
Net	Dec. 28,000	Inc. 234,700

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for September, 1898, and for nine months ended Sept. 30—

	September.	9 Months.
Gross	Inc. 10,900	Inc. 85,900
Expenses	Inc. 1,700	Inc. 38,900
Net	Inc. 18,200	Inc. 47,000

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for September—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$303,398	$232,436	$247,974
Op. expenses	124,701	128,493	122,244
Net earnings	178,997	103,943	125,730

From July 1 to Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	597,826	576,067	595,390
Net earnings	239,054	201,220	253,571

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM for September—

Gross earnings	5,229,536	4,918,970	4,471,244
Op. expenses	2,958,264	2,716,512	2,672,153
Net earnings	2,271,272	2,202,458	1,799,091
Prop. ex. to gross	57%	55¼	59¾

For three months to Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	14,541,469	14,330,268	12,444,297
Net earnings	5,688,629	6,123,738	4,788,116

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY'S SYSTEM—

Month of October.	509,629	443,923	420,384
3 mos. to Oct. 31	98 2,168,231	1,853,721	1,807,270

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Expectations of extended franchises helped cable stocks today. North Chicago touched 228. West Chicago touched 97 and closed at 96⅝, after opening at 95¾. The recent heavy sales of West Chicago Consolidated bonds have had a slightly depressing effect on the market for the stock of that company, but the nervousness in regard to that matter seems to have about died out. The selling of the bonds was mostly for the account of New York people, and it is claimed that they were part of a block taken by the underwriters at the time the issue was floated. To-day 40,000 were sold at 94¾@94⅝. Discuit common was steady all day at 33. The preferred opened and closed at 97, after touching 97½. The West Chicago Street Railroad Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 5.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	56¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Co. com.	323¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97
Am. Steel & Wire com.	29
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	86
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	3
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	25
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	22½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	24
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	45
N. Chi. St. R. R.	227¾
W. Chi. St. R. R.	96⅞
South Side El. R. R.	75
Lake St. El. R. R.	12¼
Lake St. El., t. ctfs.	10⅛
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.04	.04	Julia	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Justice	.05	.05
Andes	.10	.09	Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.13	.11	Mexican	.22	.20
Best & Belch.	.28	.24	Occidental Co.	.40	.41
Bullion	.06	.06	Ophir	.70	.64
Bulwer Con.		.01	Overman	.03	.03
Caledonia	.26	.24	Potosi	.14	.13
Challenge Con.	.18	.15	Savage	.19	.17
Chollar	.13	.11	Scorpion	.04	.04
Confidence	.74	.68	Sierra Nevada	.74	.74
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	.96	Standard	1.80	1.75
Crown Point	.11	.09	Union Con.	.25	.23
Gould & C.	.24	.21	Utah Con.	.06	.06
Hale & Nor.	.95	.98	Yellow Jacket	.21	.17

Silver bars, 60¾c; drafts, sight, 17½c; telegraph, 20c. Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾c;

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5⅞	5¼	5¼
Anaconda	54	55	53⅜	56
Anchoria	72	74	72	74
Argentum	25½	26	25⅜	26
Battle	35	35½	32	32½
Columbine	14½	15	14	15
Consolidated	7½	7¾	7¾	7⅞
Elkton	104¼	104⅝	105¾	106
El Paso	13¾	13¾	13½	14¼
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	78½	81	76	79
Gibson	21	22	21	23
Gold Coin	125	135	126	140
Garfield	11½	12½	11¾	12½
Isabella	25½	26	26	26½
Independence	54	54¼	55¼	55⅝
Jefferson	6	8	6	8½
Jackpot	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24¾
Lillie	130	132	130	132
Moon Anchor	112½	112¾	111	111½
Matoa	28	28⅝	27¾	28½
Portland	148	148⅜	148	148⅜
Pharmacist	4¼	4½	4	4½
Rawlings	45	45⅜	45	46
Rosa	17	20	18	18½
Union	18⅝	18⅞	19	19½
Work	10¾	10⅞	10	10⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among the Brokers—No. 568 Fifth Avenue Not Sold—Transactions at Auction.

Lowenfeld & Fraser have bought from Isaac Harris and others, the old buildings, 110 to 116 Goerck Street, 80 by 60.

Martin & Brother deny positively that they have sold 568 Fifth Avenue.

David Stewart has sold for Henry C. Bryan to Leonard, George W. and Louis Hyams, 531, 533, and 537 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and for Peter J. McCoy to Herman Kertscher, the two-story dwelling, 13 Lawrence Street, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 130 by 28 by 117.

J. Pollatschek reports the sale of 346 East Ninety-second Street, and 317 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Leitner & Marks have sold for McDermott & Curley a plot on the notheast corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a builder, who will improve the property by the erection of four-story double flats.

It is reported that Mrs. Janet Sohn has sold the dwelling, 58 East Seventy-eighth Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Union Dime Savings Bank, for $32,400, the five-story brick factory, with one-story frame stables, 501 to 509 East Seventieth Street, 125 by 105.5.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Iva G. Hicks, administratrix, for $19,815, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 55 West Ninety-fourth Street, 20 by 100.8.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Nathan S. Hart, for $4,750, the plot, southwest corner of Gilbert Place and Faile Street, runs south 100 by west 150 by north 75 by west 143.7 to Hunt's Point Road, by north 21.2 to Gilbert Place by east 297.6; also to the same plaintiff, for $6,600, the plot, Faile Street, east side, 200 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, 214.7 by 203.8 by 253 by 200; also, to the same plaintiff, for $10,000, the plot, northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue and Bryant Street, 200 by 503 by 203.8 by 464.7; also, to the same plaintiff, for $4,725, a plot equivalent to about 31 lots, at the northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue and Longfellow Street; also, to E. A. Rollins, for $2,250, the plot, southwest corner of Lafayette Avenue and Whittier Street, 200 by 95.1 by 200.1 by 99.9; also, to E. A. Rollins for $2,950, the plot, southwest corner of Lafayette Avenue and Longfellow Street, 200 by 101.2 by 219.2 by 92.9; also, to E. A. Rollins for $2,500, the plot, equivalent to about five lots, at southwest corner of Lafayette Avenue and Bryant Street.

To-Day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 28½ and 30 Front Street, north side, 66.8 feet east of Broad Street, 18.8 and 19.3½, respectively, by 72.7, two four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $25,474.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, J. Campbell Thompson, referee, 664 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 98 feet east of Willis Avenue, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,920.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 78, 80, 86, 90, 92, and 94 Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, each 18 by 85, six three-story brick and stone-front dwellings; 96 Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirtyninth Street, 18.11 by 85, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling, with extension; 323 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Edgecombe Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, and 309 and 311 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 190 feet east of Edgecombe Avenue, each 17.6 by 99.11, three three-story brick and stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on 78, 80, 86, 90, 92, and 94 Edgecombe Avenue, $14,061 on each; on 96 Edgecombe Avenue, $15,104; on 309, 311, and 323 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, $11,975 on each.

By James B. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles P. Hallock, referee, northeast corner of Prospect and Main Streets, in the former town of Pelham, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,917.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, Second and Third Avenues, for a one-story frame passageway and ticket office, 10 by 57; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; J. Waterhouse, architect; cost, $1,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, northeast corner of the Boulevard, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 100.11 by 86.8 by 99.8; C. J. La Grassa of 66 Liberty Street, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 30 by 88; John Paterno, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 64 East Ninetieth Street, architect; cost, $64,000.

Tompkins Street, north side, 100 feet south of Stanton Street, for a one-story brick market, 40 by 60; Frank Etzel of 111 Second Street, owner; A. H. Blankenstein, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 102.7 feet west of Webster Avenue, one-story frame dwelling, 22 by 62.4; Addison W. Traphagen of 2,087 Anthony Avenue, owner; S. Lord, architect; cost, $3,800.

Bristow Street, east side, 78 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Henry Pritchard of 1,682 Jennings Street, owner; Robert Glen of 2,958 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 962 and 964 Union Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 18.8 by 58.6 and 21.4 by 70.2; Serena Clark of 970 Union Avenue, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Wendover Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 78.6; Eliza B. Earl, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $13,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Second Street, for one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 25 by 25; C. W. Oakes of Third Street and White Plains Avenue, owner; J. E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $900.

Ryer Avenue, east side, 62 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 21.6 by 53.6; J. E. Butterworth of 2,085 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $19,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 53.6; W. H. Carter of 1,689 First Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,800.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 75 feet west of Wales Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 60 and 75; Robert Little of 2,348 Bathgate Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $45,000.

Elton Avenue, west side, 51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; John P. Ellis, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for ten four-story brick tenements, 20 by 62; Peleg C. Smith of Newark, N. J., owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $140,000.

Alterations.

No. 677 Fifth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, with stable; Alexander Coles of 1 West Thirtieth Street, owner; James Stroud, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nineteenth Street, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; D. P. Dowd of 169 West Eighteenth Street, owner; G. M. Walgrove, architect; cost, $1,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 230 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Thomas Phillips, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 215 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a three-story frame tenement, with store; Ogden estate of 214 Broadway, owner; Walker & Morris of 56 New Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74 ft, s of 123d St, 26.11 by 100; Louis Brandt to Christ. Andres 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 139th St, 55x100; James R. Hay and wife to Hannah Hillier 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 183d St, 100x100; Urban W. Tompkins, referee, to Charles Brown 13,500

ANTHONY AV, n e corner of Burnside Av, 100.4x20x93.8x20.6; Thomas Morgan and wife to Samuel Schwartz and wife.. 12,500

BATHGATE AV, w s, 186.1 ft s of 180th St, 21.2x94.8; Eliza T. Carey to Frederick E. Wood 1

CROSBY ST, 163, e s; 32.8 by 55.7 by 19.11 by 54; Chas. Dougherty to Harry R. Gould 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 271 East, 16.11x61.1; George A. Harris and wife to Esther Lipschitz 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 64 ft w of Goerck St, 17.10x68.9; Joseph Isaacs and wife to Herman Hollender 1

HUBERT ST, s s, corner of Washington Av; 19.9 by 50 by irregular; Henry S. Sayers, referee, to John S. Montgomery.. 110,000

JEFFERSON ST, 923 and 925; n s, 40x80.4 x irregular; Fred Bailey and wife to Frederick C. Winter and another 14,000

JONES ST, 7; 25 by 100; Simon P. Flannery and wife to W. L. Bogert 10

LOTS 42, 46, 47, 64, 65, 136, 327, 470, and 518, map of the Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Walter W. Taylor 1

MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 25x90; Frederick Levy and wife to Solomon Kohn 10

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Charlotte C. Rice to George Stolz 10

MONROE ST, 175, 23x100; Solomon Ladinsky to Charles Berry 1

PROSPECT AV, 633, 25x100; Charles Van Riper to Adolph H. Rietman and another 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; George Stolz and wife to Charlotte C. Rice 1

UNION AV, w s, 51 ft s of 150th St, 24x80; Rachel Reiter to Margaret Quinn. 9,300

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 120.9 ft n e of 4th St, 5.1 by 50; Thos. G. Hammond, et al, to Michael Clear 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 120.9 ft, n e of 4th St, 49.5 by 150; Thos. G. Hammond, et al, to Michael Clear 6,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 120.9 ft n e of 4th St, 5.1x150; Laura B. Hammond and another to Thomas G. Hammond 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 120.9 ft n e of 4th St, 5.1x150; Mary E. Bentote and another to Thomas G. Hammond 1

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av; 75 by 131 by 75 by 132.6; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co, to Solomon Rose 12,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 82d St, 102.2x100, ½ part; Alfred B. Scott to Samuel W. Bowne 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 82d St, 102.2x100; Samuel W. Bowne to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 72x100; New York Investment and Improvement Company to the Colonial Building Company 71,500

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 20x80; Phillip Levi and wife to Betsy Levi 1

7TH AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 146th St, 27.1x100; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women to William H. Redfield 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 127th St, 25 by 100; Alexander McDowell to Ernest Machenbach 64,500

2D ST, w s, 46 ft e of 20th Av, 23x102.6, Wakefield; Frederick and John Schrader, executors, &c., to William Garrett 500

3D ST, 278 East, 24x106x24.2x106; Bernhard Klingenstein and wife to Julius Teshman 1

5TH ST, 530, s s, 19.4x96.10; Pauline Brommer to Max Relnach 1

49TH ST, 506 West; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Lizzie Barden 15,000

50TH ST, 152 East, 20x100.5; Elizabeth J. Clarke to John D. Wilkens 1

84TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft w of Madison Av; 28.6 by 102.2; Mary A. King to Ethel R. King 1

99TH ST, s s, 325 ft, w of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11; Rachel Axelrod to Katharine Furnival 23,500

104TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Edward Guntermann to John and Eugenia Vanoni 1

106TH ST, 217 and 219 West, 66.8x100.11; A. Burgess Needham to Dempey Duncan 1

106TH ST, 212 to 216 East, 54x100.11; Peter Fuchs to Peter J. Herter 30,000

112TH ST, 3, 5, and 7 West, 70x100.11; Julia Fleischman to Henry D. Greenwald and another 1,000

114TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; John Vanoni to Edward and Anna Guntermann 1

130TH ST, 108 West, 15x99.11; Katharine Furnival to Rachel Axelrod 1

152D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Maggie Gloede to Minnie Frey.. 4,800

155TH ST, n s, 345.5 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Frank Pisciotta and wife to Martin Manner, Jr. 1

157TH ST, n s, 458.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 133x68.3x105.9x51.6; George Stolz and wife to John J. Bell 1

167TH ST, 1,206 East, 16.6x90; Elise Cohn to George Stolz 1

169TH ST, s w s, 65.5 ft n w of 167th St, runs s w 28.11 ft, by s w 30 ft, by n 10.1 ft, by 45 ft, to 169th St, by s e 50 ft; rel. mort.; George W. S. Elliott to J. D. Gaffney 500

183D ST, 516 West, 16x104.11; Max Marx to George Nimmo 1

Recorded Leases.

ADAM, Moe, to Bernhard Solomon; 284 Division St, 5 years 600

BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and another to Henry Nobel and another; 40 South St, 6½ years 3,600

CARROLL, Ellen, to Charles W. Tuttle; 1,331 Tremont Av, 5 years 660 720

EBELING, Theodore, to William G. Walter; 3,300 3d Av, 3½ years 900 1,000

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Adolph Frankfield; 52 West 14th St, 3 years 8,000

NEUFELD, Morris, to M. J. Broderick; St. And's Av, n w corner of 166th St, 7 years and 4 months $840. $1,200

PERELSTEIN, Louis, to Bonaventura Abriola and another; 12 Hamilton St, 3 years 3,000

PHILLIPS, Felix, to Morris Roobens; 235 Cherry St, 1 7-12 years 264

RUFF, August, to Michael Gebhard; 2d Av, s w corner of 8th St, 5 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; 108 West 130th St, 1 year $2,200

AXELROD, Rachel, to Winthrop Sargent; s s of 99th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 24,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; s s of 99th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 1,125

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Samuel W. Bowne; s e corner of West End Av and 82d St, 1 year 63,000

BOGERT, Walter L., to Simon P. Flannery; 7 Jones St, 2½ years 2,000

BRISTOL, Elias L. M., to New York Life Insurance Company; w s Madison Av, 37.6 ft n of 96th St, 5 years 80,000

BROWN, Charles, to Bradley & Currier Company; s e corner Amsterdam Av and 133d St, 1 year 9,500

BUSCH, Emil, to Marie L. Ahrens; n w corner of Tremont Av and Anthony Av, 3 years 4,000

CRANITCH, William J. A., to Helen M. Foley; 233 West 34th St, ½ years 1,350

CROW, William L., and James W. Taylor to the German Savings Bank; s w corner of 104th St and Boulevard, 115.3x100.11, 3 mortgages, 1 year 200,000

DE FOREST, Shepherd K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118 West 36th St, 5 years 25,000

D'ANDREA, Emidio, to Francis M. Varian, executors, &c; w s of Old Albany Post Road, 132.10 ft n of 231st St, 5 years 975

DI MARIA, Domenicangelo and Nicola, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 489, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years.. 324

DOLL, Jacob, to the Irving Savings Institution; s e corner of 1st Av and 30th St, 5 years 50,000

D'ANDREA, Emidio, to Francis M. Varian, executors, &c; w s of Old Albany Post Road, 132.10 ft n of 231st St, 5 years 975

DONOVAN, Patrick, to H. Elizabeth Oliver; west ½ of Lot 381, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 500

EAKIN, Margaret S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71 West 95th St, 1 year 5,000

FINK, Sam, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 74th St, 129 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year. 14,000

FISHMAN, Julius, to Bernard Klingenstein; 278 East 3d St, 1 year 6,550

GOLDEN, Norman, and another to Henry De F. Weekes; 56 and 58 Roosevelt St, 1 year 6,000

HARTNELL, James and Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Clinton Av, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 1 year 2,300

HERTZER, Peter J., to Peter Fuchs; 212 to 216 East 106th St, 2 mortgages, 1 year. 35,500

HILLIER, Hannah, to James R. Hay; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 139th St, demand 37,000

HILLIER, Hannah, to James R. Hay, n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 139th St, demand 38,000

KASNER, Adolph, to John F. Betz; 84 and 86 Vesey St, demand, (lease) 2,000

KASNER, Adolph, to John F. Betz; 70 South St, demand, (lease) 3,000

KAYSSER, Louis W., to William T. Hookey; s s of 168th St, 45 ft e of Brook Av, ½ year 3,500

KIRCHKOF, Wilhelmina, to Charles F. Roberts, trustee; n s of 87th St, 106 ft of 1st Av, 5 years 2,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Mary Smith and others, executors, &c; n s of 88th St, 208 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 17,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Mary Smith and others, executors, &c; n s of 88th St, 228 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 18,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Mary Smith and others, executors, &c; n s of 88th St, 305 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 18,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Mary Smith and others, executors, &c; n s of 88th St, 324 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 17,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Josephine Brooks and others, trustees; n s of 88th St, 359 f w of Columbus Av, 3 years 15,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Mary M. Baldwin; n s of 88th St, 191 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 16,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Julia Hallgarten and another, trustees; n s of 88th St, 178 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 14,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to John Duer, trustee; n s of 88th St, 342 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 16,500

KOELLER, Maria, to Benjamin Hastin, trustee; n s of 89th St, 153.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 18,000

LEVY, Jacob, to James Stokes; s s of 13th St, 296 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.. 23,000

LIPSCHITZ, Esther, to Isaac Marx; 271 Houston St, 1 year 2,000

MANHEIMER, Fannie, to Jacob Knight, individually, &c., and others, trustees; 161 West 4th St, 3 years 3,500

MACHENBACH, Ernest, to Alexander McDowell; n e corner of 8th Av and 127th St, 2 years 12,500

MEYER, or MAYER, George A., to Hiram R. Becanhon; Lot 112, map of Village of Melrose, demand 400

McMAHON, Thomas, to Elizabeth Rosenbaum and others, executors, &c.; 408 East 70th St, 5 years 16,000

McMAHON, Thomas, to Elizabeth Rosenbaum and others, executors, &c.; 410 East 70th St, 5 years 16,000

MAHER, James, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 1,331 Tremont Av, leasehold, demand.. 1,200

MERCADANTE, Mary, and another to Birbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company; 318 East 120th St, installments. 2,000

MITCHELL, John A., to Mary H. Mitchell and another, trustees; s s of 46th St, 308.9 f w of 6th Av, 5 years 22,500

MITCHELL, John A., to the Franklin Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 16,000

MULLIGAN, Catharine, to James Douglas; s s of Northern Terrace, 90 ft w of Westchester Av, extended to Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 3 years 3,200

NOONAN, John, to Sarah King; s w corner of 6th Av and 29th St, 5 years 20,000

PERNETTI, Arsenio and Maria G., to Laura A. Delano; 78 Mulberry St, 5 years 17,500

PHILLIPS, Felix, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c.; 233 Cherry St and 496 Water St, 5 years 27,000

PHILLIPS, Felix, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, 235 Cherry St, 5 years 27,000

PHILLIPS, Felix, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, 237 Cherry St, 5 years 27,000

PHILLIPS, Felix, to Isidore Jackson; 233 to 237 Cherry St, 1 year 8,000

QUINN, Margaret, to Rachel Reiter; w s of Union Av, 51 ft s of 150th St, installments 1,000

REDFIELD, William H., to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women; w s of 7th Av, 26.6 ft n of 146th St, 3 years 23,000

RICE, Charlotte C., and Augustus B. Carrington; e s of Southern Boulevard, 25 ft n of Jennings St, ½ year 900

RIETMAN, Adolph H., and Albert Luther to Charles Van Riper; 633 Prospect Av, 5 years 2,000

ROCKEFELLER, Rinaldo G. and Julia, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 108th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,500

RODMAN, Susan A. and Esther A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 87th St, 218 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 12,500

ROSE, Solomon, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s s of Wendover Av, 100 ft e of 3d Av, demand 25,000

ROSE, Solomon, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s s of Wendover Av, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 12,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and Westchester Av, 1 year 4,000

SCHAEFER, Caroline, to John B. Ryer; w s of Arthur Av, 24.10 ft s of 178th St, 3 years 2,500

SCHEER, Dora, to Lambert Suydam; 328 Madison Av and 27 Samuel St, ½ year.. 6,000

SIMPSON, James A., to William T. Hookey; n w corner of Elton Av and 160th St, demand 800

SIMPSON, James A., to William T. Hookey; s s of 158th St, 400 ft w of Elton Av, demand 800

STERN, Henrietta, to Sigmund Cohn; 1,606 Lexington Av, 1 year 1,700

STEWART Perez M., and another to Edward and Henry Hirsh; e corner of Riverside Drive and 106th St, ¼ year... 15,000

STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; n e corner of Railroad Av East and 148th St, demand 5,000

STRASBERG, Simon, to Marcus Krisen; w s of Tiffany St, 231.3 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 1,100

THE COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; s e corner of West End Av and 83d St, demand 75,000

THE COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; s e corner of West End Av and 83d St, 1 year 71,500

TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to Mary E. Henderson; n s of Rockfield St, 750 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years 2,500

VAN GERICHTEN, Theodore, to August Freutel; s e s of Bergen Av, 239.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 3 years 3,000

WALKER, John; to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of Washington and Beach Sts, ½ year 16,000

WALKER, Mary A. and Frank H., to Josephine N. Rathbone; n w s of Sedgwick Av, 1,199.9 ft n of e s of Cedar Av; also s e s of Cedar Av, 734 ft n e of Sedgwick Av, ½ year 5,500

WEEKES, Estelle D., to Benigno S. Suarez; 46 West 47th St, 1 year 15,000

WILKENS, John, to Henry Hull; w s of 8th Av, 76.9 ft n of 28th St, leasehold, 5 years 3,000

WILKENS, John D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 152 East 56th St, 3 years 7,000

WILKENS, John D., to Elizabeth J. Clarke; 152 East 56th St, 1 year *1,000

WINTERBOTTOM, Mary P., to the Bank for Savings; 213 to 217 West 46th St, 1 year 5,000

WOOLSEY, Edith De L., to Henry J. S. Hall and others, trustees; s s of 72d St, 290 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e cor of 131st St, 72x84; Harry W. Bell, against Webster White, owner and contractor 125

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Catharine Casey against Emilie Glass, owner; Diehl & Weigand, contractors 800

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Kar Mathiasen, against Emil Glass, owner; Diehl & Wiegand, and J. Levy, contractors 500

MADISON ST, 329 to 393, and 21 and 23 Scamel St; Peter G. Arnot, against William Sugarman, owner; James Nevins & Sons, contractors 625

MONROE ST, 250 and 252; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Levy & Goldstein, owners and contractors 180

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 450 ft n of 122d St, 75x200 to Claremont Av; O. T. Mackey & Co. against the Catholic University of America, owner; Augustus C. Dexter, contractor; reduced 785

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 100 ft n of Morris Lane, 200x150; Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., against Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Hilton, owners and contractors 206

4TH AV, 80 and

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable North of Ireland girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or maid to grown children; best city references; no cards. 786 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; will assist with other work; city or country; in private family; references. 206 East 57th St., Dunn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant as chambermaid and waitress; or first-class cook; good references; no objection to boarding house. 145 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Respectable girl; assist with children; three years' references. 372 Columbus Av., Green's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Girl lately landed; some experience; good references. Mullen, 229 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city references. 802 West 147th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; private family where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent bread, pastry, cake baker, ice cream; personal city reference. 418 W. 50th St.; third bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook to go out by day, week, or month; competent in all branches; best references. 238 East 55th St., care Gardener.

COOK.—Competent American; soups, entrees, meats, desserts; excellent baker; two years' reference last employer; four from another; no objection to country. 145 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman; thoroughly competent; best references, city or country. Tillie, 753 6th Av., corner 43d St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; understands soups, meats, side dishes, desserts; good baker; best city reference. S., 102 East 23d St.

COOK.—Wash and iron, by respectable woman; city or country; good reference. C. C., Box 297, Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; private family; thoroughly understands cooking; best reference. 108 East 102d St. Phelan's.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook in private family; good reference; wages, $30 to $35. Z., Box 329, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman in private family as cook; well recommended. 314 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day; terms, $1.50; references. 167 East 33d St.; ring four times.

Governesses.

A NORTH GERMAN YOUNG LADY WISHES visiting engagement or single lessons for morning hours; teaches English, German, French, music; highest references; moderate terms. M. D., Box 357, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having her morning hours disengaged; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—Respectable young woman for general housework; six years' reference. 437 West 30th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Useful; care of grown children; English, German, French; good city references. 217 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks three languages; good reference; city or country; good needlewoman. No. 640 6th Av., care Mr. Kelp.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; American; capable of taking full charge of apartment; city reference. MacGowan, 4 Folsom Place, Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; willing, obliging; personal reference. 134 West 50th St.; ring four times.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant girl; first-class laundress, with references; city or country; wages, $22. Poostrie, 184 East 24 St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day or week; can do shirts; sleep home; city reference. L., Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; excellent city references. B. D., Times Up-Town Office, 1269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; city references. M. G., Box 166, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Superior; in private family; best city reference; 151 West 90th St., Moore's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; long and careful experience; unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse, with ten years' experience; wishes to leave hospital work to take care of invalid lady or child. Please call, between 10 and 2, 190 East 75th St. Fleischer.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced, trustworthy woman; capable of taking entire charge of infant; city reference. 168 East 73d St.

NURSE.—By American woman to wait on elderly lady, or to take care of children; willing to assist with other work. 169 East 33d St.

NURSE.—Lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID. — Young girl; Protestant. Present employer's, 10 to 12. 29 Fifth Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class dressmaker, cutter, fitter, and embroiderer; best city reference; $15 a month. Dressmaker, Box 201 Times.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; will assist with chamberwork. 349 East 15th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Accomplished; would assist chambermaid; four years' reference from last employer. C. D., Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, or to assist with chamberwork; good reference. By letter only, L. D., 750 9th Av., care Boahn.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; best city reference; private family. 405 4th Av., third bell.

WAITRESS.—First class; makes all kinds of salads and carves; best city reference. W. L., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced English woman; or would go by day. A., Box 311, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; private family; takes butler's place; best city reference. 523 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; best city references. A., Box 26, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By young girl; city reference. 734 8th Av., top bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable Protestant woman living a short distance in the country, to do the washing of a private family at her home; the best of references. 338 West 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

EMBROIDERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES on table cloths and fancy articles nicely done; best reference. Mme. Thiersel, 79 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Butlers.

BUTLER.—German; 35; first-class; good appearance; trustworthy houseworker; tend furnace and windows; best city references; wages, $50. Box 15, 850 Third Avenue.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man, 38; native of Sweden; first-class city references. Kalman, 257 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler in private family; best references. C. Sindlinger, 235 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; good city references; willing and obliging. E., 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Best city and country reference. Le Bras, 158 West 36th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—Young unincumbered couple desire for services, apartments; care residence; man gives services mornings, evenings; references unquestionable. Person, 1,032 Fifth Ave.; letter only.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; no children; private house; city or country. Griswold, 261 West 128th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class French chef; private family or club; highest references. Emile Ergens, 253 6th Av., hair store.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman in private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable, and safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care Willis's livery and boarding stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Neat appearance; stylish city driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; strictly temperate; four years' personal reference. T. C., 466 West 20th St.

COACHMAN, or GROOM.—By a young man; single; just disengaged on account of folks going to Europe; nine years' city reference. 116 East 41st St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires situation for his coachman; married; no incumbrances; first-class man in every respect. Coachman, 206 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; excellent horseman; first-class city driver; understands care of horses and carriages. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. M. C., 9 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; good references; country preferred. John Glynn, 158 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful with horses, carriages; care furnace, milk; personal references. Single, 254 8th Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or hostler; care of horses and furnaces, or to do any kind of work. B., Box 160, Times.

Grooms.

GROOM and COACHMAN.—As groom and coachman or useful all-round man; understands care horses, carriages, &c.; can milk and take full charge of a gentleman's place; lawn and flowers; heaters; ten years in last place; references. P. M., Box 134, Nyack, N. Y.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; thoroughly understands furnaces, pumps, machinery, brasses; housework; temperate; industrious; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; willing and obliging; single; English; age 22; highly recommended. Page, 287 E. 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By an elderly man, (50;) good, plain cook; first-class on pastry; in a private family; wages moderate. Baumann, 317 West 37th St.

STEWARD, &c.—As steward or janitor of small club; married; age 36; references. G., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Lady's maid, under thirty years of age, for elderly lady; must be good height, Protestant, and read and write well, and good seamstress; references. B., Box 216, Times Office.

WANTED—Competent chambermaid; city reference required. 414 5th Av., Friday and Saturday, between 10:30 and 12:30.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent and experienced landscape, architectural, and in-door photographer, between 25 and 40 years of age, to travel in foreign countries, and make special scientific and educational series of photographs. Must be bright, energetic worker; have pleasant address, and thorough education. State age, and give fullest particulars about past experience. Very highest personal references and bond required. T., Box 216 Times.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN can make larger commissions by sale of our accident insurance and identification outfits than from any other method; quick sales. Apply Columbia Company, 71 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. o3-1aw6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 130 Nassau Street, New York City.
o20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
o6-1aw6mTh.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh.

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898. CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s22-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MASSETT, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph S. Massett, George S. Massett, Thomas Albert Massett, Stephen F. Massett, Mary Elizabeth Massett Jackson, Edward L. Massett, and to all other persons the next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James C. Shannon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the County of New York, deceased;

Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WHITMAN & DEANE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
o20-1aw6wTh.

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor.
c20-1aw6mTh

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREDERICK OLD, Assignee. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN O'HARA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly-side of Fifty-second Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly along Third Avenue twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on the land hereby conveyed and partly on the land adjoining the same on the north, thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street and part of the distance along the centre line of the said party wall one hundred feet and seven inches, more or less, to the easterly line of the New York Common Lands as the same is laid down by Isaac T. Ludlam, C. S., on a map on file in the Comptroller's Office in the City of New York, dated June, 1827, and entitled, "Atlas of the Common Lands belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York;" thence southerly along said easterly line of the Common Lands as laid down by said map and on a line nearly parallel with Third Avenue, but slightly diverging therefrom, twenty-five feet more or less to a point distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, measured on a line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, and thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and one feet and eight inches, more or less, to the place of beginning; the southerly side wall of the said building being also a party wall. Together with the right, title, and interest whatsoever the same may be which Margaret O'Hara had at the time of the execution and delivery of the mortgage mentioned and described in the amended complaint of, in, and to the narrow strip of land about five feet in depth in the rear of the piece or parcel of land above described, and of the full width thereof, and at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage in fence therewith, and in the actual occupation of the said Margaret O'Hara.—Dated New York, October 28, 1898. GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

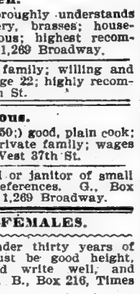

52d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,188, with interest thereon from October 13, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.68, with interest from September 27, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $1,657.70 and interest.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o31-2awM&Th&n22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—FRANCIS PROBST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made as a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-two (82); northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

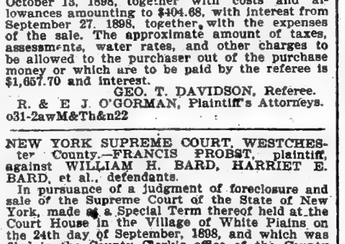

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is fifteen hundred and fifty-one and 67-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
o27-2aw8wTh&M&n17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Laye and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
o12-2aw3wW&S&o31&n3

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against NATHAN BASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said line of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less. The said premises being known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 241 East 75th Street:

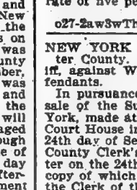

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,588.33, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.
o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County. MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Township of East Chester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County; and which part of said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northwesterly in front by Catharine Street; Southeasterly in the rear by the Southerly one-half of lot number seventy-four (74;) Northeasterly on one side by the northerly one-half of said lot number seventy-nine (79,) and Southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-eight (78,) and containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

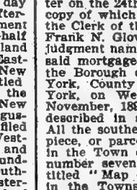

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, for which the above property is to be sold, is Fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars. $(75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1898, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 26, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466:) Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on the line parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3d, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

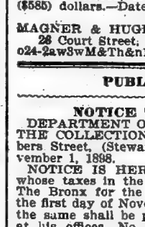

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five ($585) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
o24-2aw8wM&Th&n17

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 23d Avenue and 171th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

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Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up

Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1

Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to

MEMORIAL TO COL. WARING

A Proposition to Raise a Fund to be Held in Trust Until the Widow's Death.

HIS FINANCES IN BAD SHAPE

Unless Some Provision Is Made, Mrs. Waring May Have a Hard Struggle to Live—Suggestions of ex-Mayor Strong.

A movement is about to be launched, headed by ex-Mayor William L. Strong, to raise a memorial to Col. George E. Waring, Jr., which shall evidence the consideration in which his works are held by his friends and fellow-citizens, and which, if the present plans of Mr. Strong are carried out, shall at the same time provide for Mrs. Waring during her lifetime.

It has become known that Col. Waring died a poor man. To him science was the all absorbing theme, and money making or saving did not receive sufficient consideration. His sudden taking off placed his financial affairs in particularly bad shape, and it is said by friends who are in a position to know, and by Mr. Strong, who is particularly one of these, that Col. Waring's widow will have a severe struggle unless the lamented engineer's friends come to her relief. That a pension should be granted to her by the Government is not looked upon with favor by the Colonel's friends, and it is said that there is grave doubt that such a measure would be able to pass Congress. There is still owing to the dead man's heirs compensation for his services as a Commissioner for the Government in Cuba, and what the amount of this is is not known. As the subject of erecting a monument to Col. Waring's memory has been broached, ex-Mayor Strong, who will probably head such a movement, was asked yesterday concerning it.

"I have been talking to some gentlemen who knew and appreciated Col. Waring," said Mr. Strong, "and I find a strong sentiment among them to do something substantial in appreciation of him. That he died poor is no secret. I knew that he was wrapped up in his work, and that, much like Daniel Webster, he had no thought of the value or necessity of saving money, save so far as his present needs went. The result is that his widow is embarrassed, and she has only her own exertions to fall back on as a means of livelihood. Now, as a monument, this is my proposition, and so far it has met favor with those to whom I have talked: Raise a fund of, say, $100,000, or as near that as possible, and put it with some trust company so invested as to give Mrs. Waring a comfortable income for life. After her death the fund can be used to erect a monument to the greatest man in his line that this country has ever seen, and who, like many others, gets appreciation in accordance with his worth only when he is dead. The fund might also be used for other purposes, as a memorial to Col. Waring's memory, but whatever happened later, his widow would at least be cared for during her lifetime.

"I know that Col. Waring, at the time of his death, had a number of irons in the fire from which he would have realized largely. In one position alone he would have received a salary of $7,500, and it would not have interfered with his doing other work that would have paid largely. His death cuts all that off. As for a pension, while I do not say that I would oppose such a measure, yet I know from the expressions of Congressmen to whom I have talked on the subject that it would be wellnigh impossible to put such a measure through. Then, again, it would open the door to similar applications from others who, like Col. Waring, died while in the Government employ, and so would not be a wise move.

"I understand that at the time Col. Waring went to Cuba at the request of the President, no terms as to compensation were agreed upon. It is proposed by friends interested to see the President about this matter, and to have him make a liberal allowance for the work done on the basis of a yearly salary, and to have Mrs. Waring awarded her husband's salary for that period. I think $10,000 a year would be cheap for such work, and if this can be allowed to the widow, she will be provided for until the memorial matter assumes shape. There is precedent for such action in the case of President Garfield and others, and during my term as Mayor I had salaries paid to the families of some of the employes who died destitute. It is likely that within a few days the gentlemen to whom I have spoken will meet and take some action as a committee. By all means erect a memorial to the memory of Col. Waring, but let it be of such kind as will provide for her whose welfare was dear to him. I think such a memorial can be raised."

Meeting in Memory of Col. Waring.

The Board of Trustees of the City Club, at a meeting on Monday, passed a resolution to hold a public meeting in memory of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who was the President of the club. A committee of five members of the club was appointed to arrange for the meeting and for the cooperation of other organizations and societies. The committee is composed as follows: Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, James C. Carter, R. Fulton Cutting, Richard Watson Gilder, and James W. Pryor. This committee will receive suggestions and open communications with such organizations as may desire to take part in the meeting. The committee may be addressed at 372 Fifth Avenue.

CHINESE LAUNDRY FIGHT.

A Powerful Union Accused of Persecuting Independent Laundrymen—A Case of Assault.

Wong Get, manager of the Hep Sing Tong, which is spoken of in Mott and Pell Streets as a Chinese good government club, says that there is a conspiracy to get him out of the way in order to prevent his aiding non-union Chinese laundrymen. Wong Get dresses like an American, speaks English fluently, and is a person of distinction in Chinatown. He frequently serves as an interpreter in court cases.

In company with Jo Ming Kong and Lee Hee Ni, Wong Get was arraigned in Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of conspiring to assault Gong Lung. The three are prominent members of the Hep Sing Tong, and the complainant is an expelled member. Gong Lung declares that in Pell Street on the evening of Oct. 25 a hired assassin struck him on the head with a heavy teapot. Ah Yen, the alleged assassin, escaped, and Gong Lung seeks to hold Wong Get and his associates responsible for a felonious assault.

Gong Lung told Magistrate Olmsted that the men had been overheard conspiring with Ah Yen at 23 Pell Street, and that they gave Ah Yen money to enable him to escape after the assault. Wong Get and his associates, the complainant said, paraded as reformers, but they were in reality Highbinders. The Magistrate held the prisoners in $1,000 bail for examination.

Wong Get asserted that Gong Lung's accusation, so far as he was concerned, was a mere pretext. "I was told some time ago that I was to be 'put in a hole,'" said Wong Get. "I have been protecting the independent Chinese laundrymen against the Dop Sing Kong Saw—the Chinese Laundry Union—and the members of that union would like to get me out of the way. Gong Lung knows that I had nothing to do with the assault on him."

According to Wong Get, there are about a thousand Chinese laundrymen in this city, and two-thirds of them belong to the Dop Sing Kong Saw. That organization was formed several years ago for the purpose of maintaining a certain standard of rates for Chinese laundry work. Its penalties are severe, and promptly enforced.

Wong Get insists that the union is unscrupulous in its attempts to wipe the independent laundrymen out of existence. Chu Fong, who represents the union, says that only lawful methods are resorted to.

A Salesman Kills Himself.

George S. Lieber, fifty years old, a traveling salesman employed by Watson & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, of Mayesville, Ky., killed himself some time Tuesday night at the Grand Union Hotel by inhaling illuminating gas. Lieber had a wife and several children. His home was at 343 West Fifty-fifth Street. He is said to have been in financial difficulties.

WOMEN MAKE A SCENE.

Fight for the Possession of One Man at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

One young woman had the young man by the wrist and another young woman had a firm grasp on the skirt of his coat. The young man's face was very white and his teeth chattered as he swayed, now forward, now backward, between his angry captors. It was noon, and at the bustling junction of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and soon a crowd of more than 100 persons gathered around the struggling trio.

"Let go of him, I say!" screamed the woman who held the young man's coat-tails.

"No, I won't! He's my husband," cried the woman who held him by the wrist.

"Your husband, is he? I'll husband him!" shouted the other woman in a frenzy of anger, and disengaging a muscular right hand from its grip on the man's coat she struck him two smart blows in the face. "He'll give me some money or I'll scratch his eyes out," she added.

"That's right! Give it to him!" shouted two or three voices in the crowd.

"Won't somebody get a policeman?" chattered the young man, looking around appealingly.

"Oh, no, we don't want any policeman," promptly responded the voices in the crowd. "Let the girls settle this matter. Give it to the Mormon, girls!"

"He's got to come with me," shouted the woman who had inflicted the blows, tightening her hold on his coat.

"No, he won't do anything of the kind," retorted the other. "He belongs to me, and I am going to keep him."

"You will, will you? I'll scratch his eyes out first," and the belligerent woman made a motion as if to put her threat into execution. The dazed young man, who appeared to have no power of resistance, covered his face with his free hand and cried piteously: "Won't somebody call a policeman?"

The crowd of spectators was increasing constantly, and there was no sympathy manifested for the man. The young woman who had him by the wrist was able-bodied and resolute. "Come on," she suddenly exclaimed, "let's take this car." With a bound she forced her way through the thinnest part of the crowd, dragging the man after her, the other woman still clinging to his coat. With almost masculine strength the resolute woman mounted the rear platform of a west-bound cross-town electric car and pulled the limp man up after her. But the contentious female clinging to the coattails would not be shaken off. Encouraged by the crowd, she tried to follow the runaway couple into the car. The conductor of the car did not want any fight on his hands, however, and he dexterously freed the young man's garment from the grasp of the pursuer and bade the latter to "take the next car."

Before the car could be started, however, the now infuriated woman threw herself across the step of the platform and clung there. The passengers demanded that the car be started, and the trembling young man who had been dragged into the middle of the conveyance found voice to reiterate this demand. But the pursuing female would not be cast off, and the sympathy of the crowd seemed to be with her. The delay became more and more irksome to the impatient passengers, and the line of waiting cars steadily lengthened.

"What'll I do?" said the conductor in despair. "I can't have these two women scrappin' on my car." The motorman came to his rescue. "Here, youse," he called to the energetic young woman who still retained her grip on the man's wrist, "bring him out this way and make a sneak onto that east-bound car. Quick, now, and the other girl won't know what's become of you." Obedient to this suggestion the resolute woman dragged her scared charge hastily from one car to another, and the couple were well on their way toward the East River before either the pursuing female or the crowd in the street knew of their escape.

Then the balked woman let loose the vials of her wrath; the crowd laughed and melted away and the cars moved along in their regular order. No policeman appeared at any stage of this exciting proceeding. Both of the young women and the man were well dressed.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

The League of American Sportsmen Incorporated by Influential Men.

There was incorporated at Albany on Saturday last the League of American Sportsmen, the objects of which, as appear from the articles of incorporation, are for the protection of game, game fish, and song, insectivorous, and other birds not classed as game; to aid in the protection of forests; to enforce game, fish, and forestry laws, and to secure such laws where not now in existence.

The incorporators include G. O. Shields, publisher, known as "Coquina," the editor of Recreation; William T. Hornaday, manager of the new zoological gardens in this city; Ernest Seton Thompson, the animal painter; Gov. W. A. Richards of Wyoming; Dr. C. Hart Merriam of Washington; Arthur F. Rice of Passaic, N. J.; F. S. Hyatt, Vice President of the New York National Exchange Bank, and A. A. Anderson of this city. Julius J. Seymour is general counsel.

It is maintained by promoters of the movement that the destruction of our song birds throughout the Eastern States has been the subject of lament among all lovers of the field and forest, and if by legislation or otherwise this society can accomplish its object by increasing our feathered friends who enrich the woodlands with their songs, they will have earned the thanks of the community. The laws, they think, even if ample for their protection, are of no use unless enforced, and to enforce a fish and game law needs constant vigilance.

It is understood that the work of this society will not be limited to the State of New York alone, but it is intended to make it a National affair, with branches in every State of the Union, and with wardens appointed throughout the country. In New York State alone it is said there are now over 300 members of the society, comprising such men as Dr. Seward Webb, William Brookfield, Bird S. Coler, Austin Corbin, John Boulton Simpson, William C. Whitney, and many other influential men.

In order to make the society one for the people, and to enable as large a membership as possible, the dues have been placed at $1 a year. With a large membership, however, the society hopes to have sufficient funds to enable it to do most important and influential work along the lines of its organization. Any person can become a member by making application to Arthur F. Rice, Secretary, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street.

SHIP FOR NAVAL MILITIAMEN.

Brooklyn Boys to Have Exclusive Use of Auxiliary Cruiser Aileen.

The auxiliary cruiser Aileen is to be turned over to the Brooklyn Naval Militia for its exclusive use. The announcement was made yesterday at the office of Borough President Grout. The converted yacht, which did duty on the coast patrol during the war, is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The notification of her disposition came from Secretary Long, and was in reply to a letter sent him by President Grout calling attention to the excellent record of the Second Battalion and to the general desire among Brooklyn people that it should be properly equipped and a vessel assigned to it.

The Aileen was formerly the property of Richard Stevens. She is 140 feet over all, 115 feet on the water line, and 20 feet extreme breadth of beam. She has a gross tonnage of 151 tons. As Mr. Stevens's yacht, she was enrolled in the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

A $5,000 REVENUE TAX.

Decision Regarding a Mortgage of the Edison Illuminating Company.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn has received a decision from the Washington authorities to the effect that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn must pay a revenue tax of $5,000 on a mortgage for $10,000,000 recently executed by the company to secure a like amount of bonds, which the stockholders had agreed to issue.

When the mortgage was executed the Edison Company submitted the documents to Collector Moore for an opinion as to the amount of tax the company would have to pay under the War Revenue act. As only $2,000,000 of the bonds are to be issued at present, the company believed that it was liable to a tax upon that amount only. Commissioner Scott, however, holds that the instrument is subject to taxation as a mortgage for $10,000,000.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

CITY SUES FOR AN OLD DEBT.

Widow of Dr. Jordan, Proprietor of the Dr. Kahn Museum, May Have to Pay $8,000.

Interesting reminiscences will be called forth in the hearing of a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel to recover a debt incurred more than twenty years ago by Dr. Louis J. Jordan, the proprietor of the Dr. Kahn Museum, which was a feature of Upper Broadway in the early seventies. Dr. Jordan has been dead for many years, and the city is attacking a trust fund left in the hands of the United States Trust Company for the benefit of his two daughters, the Misses Maria and Annie Jordan, who now live in Chicago.

The case, which has but recently been resurrected from the yellow and dust-covered files in the Corporation Counsel's office brings out this bit of history. Old Dr. Jordan, a pioneer in the "medical" museum business, and who had had many bitter experiences with the law in consequence, leased from the city an old firehouse at 1,146 Broadway, in which he established what was known as "Dr. Kahn's Anatomical Museum," one of the first institutions of its kind in America. The bond for the lease of the building was signed by John Lynch and his wife, Teresa Lynch, the Union Square diamond dealer, as sureties. The museum seemed to prosper at first, but Dr. Jordan failed to pay the rent, and on Dec. 19, 1879, he and John Lynch were served with a summons and complaint by Corporation Counsel Whitney in a suit to recover the amount of indebtedness to the city. Judgment was obtained for $3,371.92. Mrs. Lynch was not proceeded against, from the fact that as the law then stood it was uncertain whether a married woman could become a surety unless she expressed a separate estate in the bond. Soon after judgment was taken against him Dr. Jordan was taken with a stroke of paralysis, and for six years he lay on his back in a moribund condition until he died. After his death his widow, who had been his second wife, collected on his life insurance policy $25,000. After paying out about $12,000 for debts incurred by Dr. Jordan, the widow generously created a trust fund for the benefit of the doctor's two daughters by his first wife, making the United States Trust Company the trustee. This is all the money the daughters have, and they have enjoyed the income from it unmolested for ten years. The city learned recently of the existence of the fund, and proceedings have been begun by Mr. Blandy of the Corporation Counsel's office to recover from the trust fund the amount of the old judgment, which, with accumulated interest, now amounts to about $8,000.

Dr. Jordan's widow, who is now Mrs. Estelle Johnson, has tried to compromise the judgment with the Controller. She represented that the late Henry Thompson, attorney, and a son-in-law of Mrs. Lynch, had, on representations to her that he had arranged to compromise the case for her, obtained from her in fees an amount almost equal to that of the judgment. The Controller refused to interfere. Mr. Blandy said yesterday that under the present laws it may be possible to collect the amount of the judgment from Mrs. Lynch, who is reported to be wealthy. Edward W. Sheldon, the attorney of the trust company, is defending the case.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEVISE FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—The late Nathan F. Graves by his will, dated Sept. 15, 1893, devised his residuary estate, consisting of real and personal property, by the tenth clause to Charles E. Stevens and others, as Trustees, to found, erect, and maintain the Graves Home for the Aged, "for those who by misfortune have become incapable of providing for themselves, and who have slender means of support," and he "authorized and empowered" them to sell and convey all or any of his real estate. A subsequent provision, by the eleventh clause, after authorizing his executors and Trustees to retain his stock in the New York State Banking Company, and to continue the business of banking "for a term of years in their discretion," directed, but the same is not to be continued nor any portion of my property held longer than the lives of Catherine Graves, Roby, and Helen Breeze Graves." The testator died in Syracuse, where he resided, on July 21, 1896, and left a widow, but no descendants. The personal property was insufficient to pay the debts and legacies. The realty amounted to $150,000. In an action for a construction of the will, brought by Benjamin G. Allen and others, the heirs-at-law and next of kin, against Charles E. Stevens and others, the Supreme Court, at Special Term, held that the bequest for founding the home was valid, under the remedial act of 1893. The Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Follett, has directed a reversal, holding that the power of alienation of the property attempted to be disposed of by the tenth clause, was suspended for more than two lives in being. "Chapter 701 of the laws of 1893 was passed for the purpose of abrogating the rule then existing that devises and bequests otherwise valid were invalid in case the beneficiaries were indefinite and uncertain. * * * A construction of the statute of 1860 that the limitation applied only to the power of testators to give more than half of their estate to corporations existing at the death of the testator, but that it imposes no limitation upon their power to give to corporations to be created after their death, would be a nullification of the statute, and so I conclude that if a testator, leaving a husband, wife, child, or parent, gives more than half of his entire estate to a benevolent corporation to be created after his death, the gift of more than one-half is invalid."

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STOCK TRANSACTIONS UPON MARGIN.—Leopold Zimmerman and another brought suit in the Supreme Court in this city five years ago to recover a balance claimed to be due from Elias Heil, upon a transaction in silver certificates in which they acted as his brokers. The plaintiffs on Sept. 3, 1890, purchased on defendant's order certificates representing 10,000 ounces of silver bullion, against which the defendant deposited a "margin." By a decline in silver the margin was exhausted on Oct. 11, 1890, but plaintiffs, though then instructed to sell, as claimed by defendant, held the certificates until Nov. 21, 1891, when they sold them at a further loss, which, with interest and storage charges, they sought to recover. The Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Justice O'Brien, below, has affirmed judgment of the late General Term of the First Department in favor of the defendant. It was held that the relation existing between the parties was not merely that of pledger and pledgee; there also existed the relation of principal and agent, and in this view the broker, as agent, was bound to obey the instructions of his customer. The customer, who had refused upon request to advance any more margin and informed his brokers that if they held his silver longer they did so at their own risk and must bear the loss, their failure within a reasonable time to sell precluded them from recovering such loss. Although the broker in such a situation was an agent who had an interest, he must obey instructions; he could not be allowed to speculate upon future changes in value at the expense and risk of his principal.

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ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATE PROPERTY.—The personal property of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company was originally assessed by the late Board of Assessors of the City of Brooklyn for the year 1896 at $641,420. The company applied for correction and reduction, and after a hearing and the examination of the company's Treasurer, the assessment was increased to $1,019,327. On certiorari proceedings instituted by the company to review the assessment, the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, substantially affirming the order of the Trial Term, reduced the assessment to $422,000. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed that decision, on the opinion of Justice Bradley, below, which held that the Assessors had no power upon such an application to increase the assessment, the provision of the charter relative to such reviews being designed merely to redress the grievance of the "person aggrieved," it was held also that Assessors must make a deduction for the amount of capital which a corporation has invested in United States patent rights. Unclaimed dividends, the property of stockholders, whenever they choose to call for them, were held also to constitute a proper deduction, and that a corporation should be allowed for a proportionate amount of the yearly interest on its outstanding mortgage debts, although the interest had not become due, but it could not be allowed a proportionate amount of estimated annual taxes, as their amount is necessarily uncertain.

If you want a suit to wear $15 to $18 worth, get it here for $14.

If you want a suit to wear $45 to $50 worth, get it here for $25, $28 or $30.

If you want a sack-suit to wear $75 worth, get it somewhere else.

If you want a $3 Derby, a $5 Model shoe, a shirt or a scarf—and are in a hurry—telephone. There's a telephone in each department, in each store.

N. B. We recommend medium weight overcoats to all men who are not cold-blooded; they're a blend of common-sense and comfort; $15 to $40.

For full particulars see "The Works of Rogers, Peet and Company." Mailed free.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway

WOMEN MEET IN HARMONY

Predicted Clash Over Nominations at the Convention Does Not Materialize.

VOTING WILL BE DONE TO-DAY

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth Candidate for Re-election as President—Many Clubs Received No Nominating Blanks.

The second day of the convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs passed with hardly a ripple to disturb the peacefulness of its proceedings. The Vice President, Miss Eliza Macdonald of Flushing, occupied the chair during the morning session while the chief executive was taking notes of the work of the convention from the floor. Mrs. Helmuth presided in the afternoon, and at each session the business of the day was kept so thoroughly in hand that when 5:30 o'clock, the hour for adjournment came, the programme was completed. The last hour was devoted to the report of the Nominating Committee and its discussion. This was the time in the convention when the knowing ones predicted that its peaceful ripples would become lashing waves, but they were mistaken.

It has been said that there was a strong faction in Syracuse, with which the Brooklyn women were somewhat in sympathy, which did not agree in its ideas of officers with the clubs of Manhattan. If this was so, the woman said to be the leader of the disaffected ones was unable to be present, and the report of the Nominating Committee was received with general applause. There had been some doubt as to whether there would be an election of President this year, for if a motion to make the term for that office two years instead of one went into effect last year the present President would still hold office, and it was surmised that the discussion of this point would bring out a little feeling, but all signs fail at a club meeting in times of harmony. It was taken for granted without question that the motion would not go into effect until this year and the work of the Nominating Committee went on.

The ticket as finally presented read as follows: President—Mrs. William Tod Helmuth; First Vice Presidents—Mrs. Cornellus Zabriskie and Mrs. Henry Altman; Second Vice President—Mrs. Harry Hastings; Recording Secretaries—Mrs. Frank B. Church and Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Anne Rhodes; Treasurer—Mrs. Milton H. Northrop. Executive Board—Mrs. Mary Leavenworth, Miss Marian Carpenter, Mrs. M. E. Trautman, Mrs. W. C. Gouinlock, Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Mrs. Frances Goodale, Mrs. Noah Chapman, the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Mrs. Charles Dow, Mrs. Storr, Miss Caroline E. Dennis, and Mrs. Hamilton Ward.

There was some discussion about section 4 of the constitution, which says that "No two officers shall be from the same organization." This puts a stumbling block in the way of nominees from New York City, where so many women belong to so many organizations. In the course of the discussion it was said that the members of the Executive Board were not considered officers, and that a woman should only be said to belong to the club from which she was a delegate, which seemed to satisfy the delegates, and no action was taken.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee in presenting the ticket said that she had sent out 195 blanks to as many clubs, to learn their preferences, but only forty-five were returned to her. There was a little surprise for the convention here, for most of the delegates present rose one after the other to say: "Mme. President, I represent —— Club, and I received no blank." Even Sorosis had not received one; neither had the Professional Woman's League, the Woman's Press Club, or any number of other clubs, inside of New York and out. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee said that she had sent the blanks to the addresses given to her for that purpose, and business of the day went on.

Mrs. Fulton of Buffalo, Mrs. Welch of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Divine of Utica, were appointed tellers, and Mrs. Denison and Mrs. Terry, inspectors. Polls will be open for the casting of ballots from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. to-day. In the mean time the regular business of the convention will go on. The tellers and inspectors will not report until Friday afternoon.

The discussions yesterday were upon literature, philanthropy, city and village improvements, art, industrial art, alumni associations, and parliamentary law. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth gave a reception to the officers and delegates of the convention at the Hotel Bristol last evening.

A TALK TO WORKINGWOMEN.

Mrs. William B. Lowe Addresses The Looking Forward Club.

In the Art Gallery of the Wanamaker Store yesterday morning, The Looking Forward Club, an organization made up of women employes of that establishment, and recently admitted to the Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States, was addressed by Mrs. William Bell Lowe, President of the National Federation. After being introduced by Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. Lowe spoke in part as follows:

"I say of all the clubs that I have visited since I have been President of the National Federation, no club appeals to me with more interest than does your own. I feel that your very name means 'Progress.' Moreover, the step which you have taken in connecting yourself with the national organization is a great step forward for the wage-earning women of America. You today, as women, are demonstrating to the world facts which other clubs who devote themselves to the study of literature and social culture are seeking to find, for you are an object of much interest to social philosophers and to all who are interested in life. How well you perform your work and act your part means a great deal to the women of America.

"It is said that much happiness would follow if all women were wage-earners; if all women were making their own living and spending this money as they chose. There are now many who are doing this, and I assure you that there is something of which women who may seem to be in better circumstances are envious. I hear from all sides from independent women: 'I would like to make my own living!' I would like to make you feel and know that instead of being sympathized with you are really often envied by other women. True, we are all wage earners, and some women work harder than you do who have no restricted hours and no set salary.

"I cannot close without telling you that the members of the General Federation at its last meeting considered at length the question in which you are interested, and has appointed a strong committee to be in touch with its members. We feel that the General Federation is not sufficiently known to the members, and we want to be more in touch with the individual woman. We hope to have a strong message from you, which will be read at our next biennial. I must assure you again that I appreciate and consider this a great pleasure in coming before you this morning, and want you to feel that you have in me a personal friend."

TO SAVE THE GAELIC TONGUE.

Gaelic League of America Organized—Anglo-Saxon Claims to America Disputed.

The Gaelic League of America was organized yesterday afternoon at 64 Madison Avenue. It is the union of twelve Gaelic societies of various cities in New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Resolutions were passed heartily approving the work of the Gaelic League in Ireland, especially in the colleges and schools, and appealing to the public men of Ireland to have Irish-speaking audiences addressed in Irish as well as English, and to use their influence at elections in Ireland in favor of candidates who pledge themselves to support the Gaelic movement.

The last resolution read as follows: "That we earnestly protest against the recent persistent attempt of a group of persons in this country to classify the American people as 'Anglo-Saxons,' because, in the first place, it is utterly false and absurd, and, secondly, as it is beyond belief that men of education or intelligence can honestly claim it to be true, we are forced to the conclusion that it is a deliberate attempt to rob our race, and others, of the credit to which they are justly entitled for their part in creating, developing, and maintaining the American Republic."

The following officers were elected: President, the Rev. Richard Henebry, of the Catholic University of America; First Vice-President, Patrick McFadden, of the Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society; Second Vice-President, P. J. O'Daly, of the Boston Gaelic Society; Third Vice President, Miss Mary Keohane, of the Chicago Gaelic Society; Recording Secretary, M. J. Logan, of the Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society; Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Boylan, of the New York Philo-Celtic Society; Financial Secretary, William J. Balfe, of the New York Gaelic Society; Treasurer, M. A. O'Byrne, of the New York Gaelic Society.

Letters commending the objects of the new league were read from Cardinal Gibbons, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, William Dillon, Patrick Ford, Dr. Thomas A. Emmet, E. A. Moseby, President of the American-Irish Historical Society; the Right Rev. John Farley, Mgr. Conaty, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Judge James Fitzgerald, Dr. Thomas Hunter, John J. O'Shea, and others.

During the evening a musical and literary programme was rendered entirely in the Gaelic tongue. William McAdoo spoke in English of the Irish race as a power in the world and of its relations to America.

Tug and Ferryboat Crash.

The South Ferry boat Shinnecock and the tug Municipal of the Rogers Towing Company came into collision yesterday morning. The tug struck the ferryboat aft on the port side, and tore away part of the joiner work. There was something of a panic among the Shinnecock's passengers. Both boats blew their whistles for assistance, while the flood tide carried them up the East River as far as opposite Fulton Ferry. There a tug of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company pulled them apart. The Municipal had her bow smashed above the water line, but continued on her way. The ferryboat proceeded to her slip in Brooklyn, and was tied up for repairs.

New Trolley Line in Hudson County.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday signed the ordinance passed on Monday allowing the North Hudson County Railway Company to substitute electricity for horse power on the Grove Street section of its Jersey City and Hoboken line. This will do away with the only horse-car line left in Hudson County.

Tried Suicide at Food Show.

Frederick Bennett, twenty years old, a floor walker at the Food Show, at Madison Square Garden, who lives at 685 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted suicide at the Garden at noon yesterday by taking poison. A young woman was found bending over his prostrate form crying: "Oh, dear Fred, why did you do it?" He was taken to Bellevue in a critical condition.

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THE OUTFITTING BAZAAR

Serviceable Double-breasted School Suit, $5.00.

Made of plain blue fast color cheviot, or brown and gray mixed cloths; all sizes, $5.00.

Fit, finish and style show that this suit was made by *Boys' Tailors*, who make Boys' Needs a special study. The same story applies to all our Boys' Clothing.

We clothe Boys and Girls of all ages to 18 years.

60-62 West 23d St.

Stern Bros

with greatly increased facilities in their

Ladies' Tailoring Dep't

are now prepared to make to order all styles of Tailored Garments in exclusive designs at Very Moderate Prices

West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Best Thing About a Bed

Is the comfort in the mattress. Ours never become "lumpy" or "humpy," never "hollow out" in the centre, and are so thoroughly durable as to last for years, and, if reupholstered once or twice, for a lifetime. Made from our finest "extra drawings" or of selected South American hair and the best and most durable quality of ticking, with imperial stitched edge. Put together as we know how, are the acme of mattress comfort. Our prices for bedding requisites, as well as remaking old mattresses, renovating feathers and repairing springs, are such as you can obtain only when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
All Wool Blankets, $4.25 a pr.
(Reduced from $6.00.)
LONG CREDIT.

Business Suits.

Remember that copy-book line: "Practice makes perfect."

At Eighteen Dollars,

Three favorites in sacks: one of fancy worsted, check and overplaid, another of Oxford cheviot. (The same in a cutaway at $20); a third of rough grey cheviot. We'll answer for style and perfection of fit.

A White Shirt Bargain.

Any honest shirt critic will say these are $1.50 shirts and not be far wrong. The price is $1.05.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man From Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLINS." Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening. "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Eve'g., 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — ASTOR GALLERY. Thursday morning, Nov. 10, at 11, Mr. J. B. Pond announces the only appearance in New York of Mr. Hall Caine who will deliver his novel lecture—a spoken novel—entitled, "HOME, SWEET HOME." Reserved seats, $2.00. Admission at the door $1.00. For sale at Waldorf news stand.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26TH SEASON. THE SUBSCRIPTION SALE for the Season 1898-9 of the ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y., Frank Damrosch, Conductor. Will open on Monday, Nov. 7, at the Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wed. Aft., Nov. 9, and Thurs. Eve., Nov. 10. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke, Conductor, and Rosenthal. Tickets at Box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

Food Show — MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, LAST DAY AND NIGHT! Souvenir Spoons to Ladies!

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY — Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way, Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Xtra Elec. Day Mat. "Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Souvenirs, 50th performance, Nov. 15th. SPORTING LIFE. PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00. 2D MONTH—20 HORSES & 200 PEOPLE. Mats. Wed., Election Day, & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15.

KEITH'S — CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 P. M. Balconies, 25c. Admission, 50c. Front Orchestra, 75c. Box Seats, $1. Boxes Res'd. HARRY WOODRUFF, CHAS. T. ELLIS & BIG BILL. BIOGRAPH: Coronation of Wilhelmina.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

HORSE SHOW — The sale of boxes to members and Stockholders only will take place Friday, Nov. 4, at 3:30 P. M., at the Concert Hall of THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT. Extra Matinée Election Day. SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK. LAST WEEK—IN GOTHAM. FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. 3RD WEEK. XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. The Big Farce Hit. ON AND OFF.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8. The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Glowing Pictures, 60 Matchless Women.

WORLD IN WAX — NEW WAR GROUPS. EDEN MUSEE. Hear the Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE — Every Evening and Saturday Mat. "CIRCUSLEUTE," (Circus People.) Comedy in 3 Acts by Schoenthan.

COLUMBUS. SARDOU'S IN SPITE OF ALL. Next Week, A Brace of Partridges Original Co.

Broadway Theatre. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. Last 2 Weeks, FRANCIS WILSON and Company. THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

ACTORS FUND OF AMERICA. Benefit Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 10. Joseph Jefferson, John Drew, Francis Wilson, Hotel Topsy Turvy, Sporting Life, Chauncey Olcott, Dan Daly, and a host of others in Extraordinary Bill, commencing at 1 P. M. SALE OF SEATS AT BOX OFFICE OF BROADWAY THEATRE THIS MORNING.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mats., 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager. LAST WEEK OF RIP VAN WINKLE. JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMEDY COMPANY. RIVALS. Com. Mon., Nov. 7. ELECTION DAY MAT. THE RIVALS. Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE. Romeo and Juliet IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Next week—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Special Election Day Mat. Tuesday, Nov. 8.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN 8:30; Matinées Thursday & Sat.; also Tues. .....A COLONIAL GIRL..... .....A COLONIAL GIRL..... By Grace L. Furniss and Abby S. Richardson. SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last nights. SAM BERNARD in the MARQUIS OF MICHIGAN. Alice Atherton and great cast. NEXT MONDAY, NOV. 7. MAY IRWIN In her latest Success, A night to live and laugh for. KATE KIP, BUYER. Seats now selling.

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. JULIA ARTHUR IN HER MAGNIFICENT CREATION, A LADY OF QUALITY. SPECIAL

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market stronger.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 70¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Hongkong say that the greatest activity in the British squadron is noticed. Hongkong, it is believed, will be the basis of operation in case of a naval demonstration, as battleships, cruisers, and gunboats are anchored there and are coaling and taking on supplies. The Pope is ill and his physician was summoned yesterday. The new Governor General of Canada left London yesterday to sail for Canada. Major Marchand arrived at Cairo yesterday. A story was current in London last night that Marchand had offered French protection to the Khalifa at Omdurman against the British. It is feared, if this be true, the disclosure will greatly inflame the English public.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Fire destroyed more than a dozen buildings of the plant of the National Starch Manufacturing Company at Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday, doing about $100,000 damage and throwing 300 men out of employment.

Page 2.

A Citizens' Union mass meeting was held last night at Chickering Hall. Addresses were made by Carl Schurz, John Jay Chapman, R. Fulton Cutting, and Frederic W. Hinrichs.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt will speak six times in Brooklyn to-day and twice in Manhattan.

Col. Roosevelt made speeches in Troy and Albany last night. In both cities he was received with great enthusiasm.

A great crowd assembled at Grand Central Palace to hear James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, and John D. Kernan speak in support of Justices Daly and Cohen.

Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive President of the Keystone Bank, yesterday returned to Philadelphia, after seven years' absence, and surrendered to his bondsman.

Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, last night issued a statement in which he claims the State for Col. Roosevelt by at least 40,000.

To-day the Peace Commissioners will meet in joint conference at Paris, and it is expected that the Spanish Commissioners will present Spain's reply to the American claim to all the Philippines.

Page 4.

President York yesterday defended police methods and invited evidence against any officeholder in the department. He said the police have not contributed a dollar to the Democratic campaign fund.

Page 5.

Both the police and election officials yesterday secured many warrants for illegal registration.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Kinnikinic, Frohman, Lady Lindsey, Charentus, Ordeal, and Don de Oro.

The transport Panama sailed at Havana yesterday, and after landing seven of her passengers proceeded on her trip north.

The Council of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound met last night to consider the changes that the Yacht Union has suggested in the racing rules.

The men of the Seventy-first Regiment voted at their armory. There was no secrecy in balloting, and with money mysteriously furnished and frequent trips to near-by saloons pandemonium reigned all the afternoon. An officer pronounced the election a farce.

Page 7.

Yesterday was the banner day of the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the delegates resting from their labors long enough to attend a luncheon, tea, and musicale.

Page 8.

Police Captain John M. O'Keeffe died yesterday afternoon in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Flower Syndicate, it was said yesterday, has been in control of the Nassau Electric Railroad system for a week.

Major Appel, who was Surgeon in Charge of the hospital ship Olivette, says in a report that Miss Clara Barton refused the army assistance at Siboney when help was most needed.

Mrs. Addie Z. De Witt, proprietor of "The Exclusive Matrimonial Association," at 135 East Sixty-fifth Street, was held in $500 bail yesterday charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

The Secretary of War yesterday issued the first order looking to the military occupation of Cuba. Gen. Carpenter will land in the eastern part of the island, with the Eighth Cavalry, the Fifteenth Infantry, and the Third Georgia Volunteers about Nov. 22.

The War Investigating Commissioners who went to Cincinnati yesterday heard instances of brutality, neglect, and inefficiency in the treatment of sick men at Chickamauga Park. The Chief Surgeon of the Army there told Col. Denby at Washington that the management of the camp was bad.

Page 12.

Adelbert H. Steele made an address yesterday afternoon before the West End Woman's Republican Association.

The Commerce Commission met yesterday and heard W. O. McDowell of New York, who argued for closer commercial relations with New Jersey.

United States Treasurer Roberts, in his annual report, made yesterday, says that the condition of the public Treasury was improved during the fiscal year.

Mrs. Louisa Westphalen, who had escaped from Bellevue Hospital, was found at daybreak yesterday morning wandering about Madison Square in her night clothes.

The Chamber of Commerce at its November meeting decided to take action on Col. Waring's death. The members discussed the needs of a better commercial education for business men.

Peter A. Bayard, who was found dead Wednesday night in Reade Street, was a member of a Knickerbocker family. During his life he would tell no one where he lived.

Mrs. Russell Sage offered to present the Government with a hotel in Virginia, formerly a health resort, as a hospital to accommodate 1,000 soldiers. The offer was declined because of the inaccessibility of the site.

Charles S. Bulkeley, once a millionaire, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital a pauper. His sister, Miss H. L. Bulkeley of Tarrytown, took charge of the body, and ordered it strictly guarded, so that his wife might not obtain it.

The man who was robbed and assaulted in West Twenty-ninth Street early yesterday morning died at Roosevelt Hospital at 9:15 o'clock without regaining consciousness. He was identified as Charles F. Beesley, an employe of the Pennsylvania Cab Company.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

A JEALOUS INDIAN'S CRUEL ACT.

He Maltreats a Kitten Because a Squaw Had Kissed It.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 3.—Precipitate leave of the city was taken to-day by a number of Cheyenne Indians who had been giving exhibition dances. During a dance a kitten was caught by a young squaw, who played with the little animal, often kissing it, to the delight of the audience.

A jealous young buck seized the kitten and threw it upon the ground with all his strength. Some ladies rushed into the circle and picked up the helpless kitten. The crowd followed and chased the cruel Indian out of the grounds.

The performance was broken up by the audience, and the Indians found it convenient to leave the city at once.

David A. Wells Recovering.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 3.—The feeling of alarm experienced by the members of the household of David A. Wells last Saturday, over a sudden attack of illness with which he was seized, has now, in a great measure, been allayed, and unless some unlooked-for complications arise it is felt that Mr. Wells will recover his health.

A LONDON FASHODA RUMOR

Reported that Marchand Sent the Khalifa French Flags to be Hoisted.

PLEDGED FRANCE'S SUPPORT

Meanwhile the Government at Paris Congratulated the British on the Victory at Omdurman—Sensation in England.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A story of the greatest gravity, circulating to-night among persons in touch with official quarters, alleges that when Marchand reached Fashoda he sent two messengers with three French flags to the Khalifa and a letter saying if the Khalifa hoisted these flags at Omdurman he would be under the protection of "the great French nation," and the British would not fire upon him.

The Khalifa replied that two British "dogs" had attacked Soudan; one "dog" named Gordon had been killed, while the other "dog," named Kitchener, he was about to kill.

He would then wipe out the French.

Both of these letters and the three flags are said to have been captured by the Sirdar's officers.

If this be confirmed, it is obvious that public opinion here will be inflamed at the discovery of the fact that a French agent offered protection to the Khalifa while the French Government congratulated the British Government on a victory for the sake of civilization.

THE RECALL OF MAJ. MARCHAND

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The most reliable information from Paris confirms the earlier reports that M. Dupuy, the Premier, has decided to wash his hands of Fashoda and to recall Major Marchand, for whose mission he is not responsible. This decision is, to some extent, due to a desire to allow nothing to interfere with the success of the exposition in 1900.

To-day will be an important one in the history of the crisis. It is expected that Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, will impart the French decision to Lord Salisbury, who will speak this evening at the banquet to be given the Sirdar, Gen. Lord Kitchener. Probably the Premier's text will be the official note issued last evening announcing that there is now good reason to hope the political situation is ameliorating.

Still further light should be thrown by the reopening of the French Chambers. Notwithstanding the peaceful aspects of the situation, Mr. Goschen's letter to the Master Cutlers' feast at Sheffield has made a very profound impression.

THE DISPUTE OVER FASHODA.

An Official Statement at London that It May Be Settled.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—An official note issued this evening says:

"There is now good reason to hope that the political situation is ameliorating. It can be confidently stated that when the cause of the irritation which unfortunately recently existed in France and Great Britain on the Upper Nile is removed, which is expected soon to be the case, the door will again be open for a resumption of those friendly negotiations which happily characterize the normal state of the relations between the two countries."

MAJOR MARCHAND AT CAIRO.

The French Explorer's Ovation on His Return from Fashoda.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.—Major Marchand, the commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. He was met at the railroad station by the French officials and residents. The explorer looked thin and worried.

Directly the Major appeared at the door of the train the spectators rushed forward, waving hats, sticks, and handkerchiefs, and crying: "Vive Marchand!" The latter, who was much pleased and touched at the reception accorded him, drove off to the French Diplomatic Agency amid more cheering.

The French officer, who is short, slight, active, and bronzed, was dressed in civilian clothes.

Only two Senegalese soldiers accompanied Major Marchand, whose future movements depend upon the instructions which Capt. Baratier brings him to-morrow. At the French Agency it was formally announced that no one would be permitted to interview the French officer, as M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Salisbury must be the first to "receive all news which may contribute to the harmony of the two countries."

The Major reports that he left all his companions in good health, and he adds that they had abundant provisions and a plentiful supply of ammunition. The French commander also expressed himself as being much gratified at the kindness shown him by the British officers during his journey to this place.

French Colony Causes England Alarm

QUEBEC, Quebec, Nov. 3.—England is alarmed over Menier's French colony at Anticosti. The Provincial Attorney General has received orders from the Governor General to investigate the situation. The order to the Governor General came direct from the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

CUBANS STRIKE AT SANTIAGO.

Street Laborers Quit Work When Gen. Wood Refuses to Pay Them Higher Wages.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 3.—The Cubans who have been employed in cleaning and repairing the streets of Santiago have struck for higher wages, though they have been receiving a dollar a day, or 50 cents and two rations—higher wages than have ever before been paid for similar work.

In fact, local employers of labor have been complaining of this high rate, alleging that it was quite impossible for them to compete with the Government on such terms. The Cuban laborers at the best are lazy and slipshod. They want an increase of 50 cents a day. Gen. Leonard Wood absolutely refuses to accede to the demand, and will adopt heroic measures if the strike is not promptly declared off.

The trouble is that many of the strikers have rations enough on hand to last a month or more, and they think they can coerce the United States authorities.

Gen. Wood says he will arrest every laborer able to work and, under a vagrancy law which he will establish, compel him to work thirty days for rations while confined in jail. He dislikes the idea of importing labor, but believes that this must be the ultimate result.

BIG FIRE IN GLEN COVE.

The National Starch Company's Plant Badly Damaged.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Nov. 3.—A fire which started shortly after 4 o'clock this morning in a corner of the belt room of the machinery house of the National Starch Manufacturing Company's works here spread to more than a dozen buildings belonging to the company, destroying them with their contents and causing a loss estimated at about $100,000. Three hundred men were thrown out of employment as a result of the fire.

The company has been so busy with orders that the Glen Cove works have been running day and night. The fire spread rapidly, and before it could be checked the flames had communicated to the main engine house, a structure of brick; the eight-story grain elevator, a grain storehouse, a dust house, two corn steeping houses, a mill house, a large work building, a belting and machinery room, pump shed, boiler house, a coal shed, and some small structures. In all the fire raged over an extent of two acres, and threatened the many other buildings on the grounds, which cover about twelve acres. The destruction of the machinery will cause a shut-down in the works for some months to come.

The company maintains a fire department of its own, and this probably saved the entire plant from destruction. The blowing of the whistles of the starch company aroused the volunteer firemen of Glen Cove, and when they saw the size of the fire the church bells were rung and assistance from Sea Cliff was summoned. The volunteer firemen prevented the destruction of the lumber yard of E. Titus, near the factory.

The fire is believed to have been caused by an electric light wire which was not properly insulated. The wire was against the baseboard of the belt room, and the defect, it is alleged, was not noticed until after the room was afire. The damage is reported to be covered by insurance in various companies.

VAN WYCK'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

Gov. Black Appoints Fred A. Ward of Brooklyn to the Supreme Court Bench.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Gov. Black to-day appointed Fred A. Ward of Brooklyn to be Supreme Court Justice in the Second District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Mr. Ward's term will expire at the end of this year. He is now a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket.

RACE TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

The First Red Shirt Parade Held at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—The first red shirt parade on horseback witnessed in Wilmington was held to-day. It created enthusiasm among the whites and consternation among the negroes.

The whole town turned out to see it, and hundreds of ladies waved flags and handkerchiefs as the long column of horsemen rode by. While the riders frequently cheered, the parade was otherwise quiet and orderly. Not an insulting word was uttered to a negro.

THE GEORGIA BOUNDARY.

Claim that Chattanooga Is in That State Insisted On.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—State's Attorney Wimbish has filed his report with Gov. Candler on the claim set forth by Georgia that 1,500 square miles of territory lying in Tennessee and North Carolina belongs to the first-named State.

Mr. Wimbish goes over the case as far back as 1832, and says the question is still open for the courts to decide. There is still some doubt as to whether Chattanooga is in Georgia or Tennessee. Referring to this matter, the State's Attorney said:

"Chattanooga is within the ancient boundary of Georgia. If the question is reopened, and that boundary is established, Chattanooga will, of course, be in this State."

O'CALLAGHAN'S TWO WIDOWS.

Both Women Claim the Body of the New York Hotel Keeper.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Two women, both claiming to be the wife of Capt. Walter O'Callaghan of New York, who died in the Hudson River State Hospital on Wednesday, claimed his body.

His bride of a few days, Nettie Morson, daughter of a Coney Island hotel keeper, employed Undertaker Van Dyne to prepare the body for burial and send it to New York. She took from the body diamonds alleged to be worth several hundred dollars. After her departure for New York another Mrs. O'Callaghan put in an appearance, accompanied by William McNulty, manager of O'Callaghan's hotel. She claimed to be the dead man's first wife, and was very angry at what had been done, but finally consented to let Undertaker Van Dyne take charge of the body, provided he delivered it at O'Callaghan's hotel, on South Street, New York, which was done this morning, the party traveling on the same train.

MATCH PACKERS QUIT WORK.

Girls in Edwin Gould's Factory Would Not Submit to a Cut in Wages.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 3.—One hundred and twenty-five girls employed in the packing department of the Continental Match Factory, which is partly owned by Edwin Gould, went on strike to-day, and caused the factory to shut down. The girls struck because of a reduction in their wages. The factory is working day and night, and the first inkling that the girls were not satisfied came last night, when the night packers refused to work. They had been receiving 6½ cents per gross of boxes for packing the matches, and the day girls received the same pay.

The foreman told all that beginning the first of the present month the rate would be only 5 cents per gross. This caused the night packers to quit, and when the day girls went to the factory this morning and learned that the night workers had struck, they served notice that they would not submit to the cut in prices and declined to go to work.

The strikers are mostly Hungarians. Under the old price they made about 60 cents a day. They packed 43,200 matches by hand for 6½ cents, or about 400,000 matches a day.

TESTIMONY AT CAMP MEADE.

Three of the Commissioners Hear More About Chickamauga There.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 3.—Gen. Beaver, Gen. Wilson, and Capt. Howell of the War Investigating Commission this afternoon paid a visit to Camp Meade and were shown over the city of tents by Gen. Young. The only witness heard was Capt. Frank N. Moore of the Ninth Pennsylvania, who gave testimony concerning the condition of things at the Chickamauga camp. Eighty-two men of Capt. Moore's company were sick at one time, and three of his men died from typhoid fever, one of whom was his brother. He ascribed his death partly to the noises at Leiter Hospital.

Capt. Moore criticised the food supply and complained of the lack of medical supplies. He thought the water supply and filthy cesspools were responsible for the epidemic of typhoid. Many days, he said, his company only had a barrel and a half of water, and this had to be hauled over four miles. Potatoes and salt pork were often bad, and the latter was frequently filled with maggots.

The Commissary Department would not issue disinfectants, and the regiment was compelled to buy what medical supplies were not given by citizens of Wilkesbarre. He claimed that hogs wallowed in Crawfish Spring, and his men were forbidden to use this water. Surface springs supplied the regiment with water.

The witness stated that it was his experience that spoiled rations could not be returned to the commissary. The Brigadier General in command would not allow sinks to be placed the proper distance from the tents, because, he claimed, they would encroach upon the parade ground too much.

Sometimes when sinks would overflow after a rain the ground would be covered with maggots. Capt. Moore had a poor opinion of the competency of the superior officers, and said the Sanger review, including an eight-mile march, with the thermometer at 115 degrees in the sun and the men in heavy marching order, was responsible for a great deal of sickness. He thought the Ninth Pennsylvania was practically drilled and worked into the epidemic of sickness its soldiers contracted.

To-morrow Gen. Davis, Col. Showard, Col. Girard, and Col. Alison and several other witnesses will be heard. Gen. Young will testify as to the conditions at Santiago and Camp Wikoff before the full board at Washington. The board will separate here to-morrow and reassemble next week for visits to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

IMPRISONED IN SINKING BOAT.

Nine Men in a Sand Barge When It Suddenly Careened Over—One of Them Drowned.

The police of the Old Slip Station, Assistant Foreman Sheehan, and Firemen John Allen and McAvoy of Engine Company No. 4, and a dozen other men had their hands full for an hour last night working to try and save the lives of nine men who were in the hold of the sand barge of Murray & Reed. The barge had sprung a leak, and, while the men were endeavoring to save the cargo of feed, valued at $2,000, had suddenly careened and turned upside down.

The barge was moored to the bulkhead between Piers 10 and 11 East River, and Michael Quigley, who has done duty as a stevedore and watchman along South Street for thirty years, was hired to watch the cargo. Quigley's faithfulness to his trust cost him his life, for he was the only man who was unable to get out until too late. When he was rescued it was found he had been crushed by the bales of hay and drowned by the rush of water.

When the boat first began to leak Quigley went to the station house and asked Sergt. Ohme, who was at the desk, where Mr. Reed lived, saying that he knew the barge would sink before morning and he wanted to unload it. Quigley soon found friends to help him in the task of unloading. They were Henry Hoffman, George Murray, and Richard Healey of 51 South Street; Patrick Coughlin of 318 Monroe Street; F. Sullivan, Michael Cunningham, and James Thompson of 61 South Street, and William Peck of 459 Pearl Street.

All went below except Hoffman, who was left on deck to give an alarm if necessary. The men had handed out four bags of feed when Hoffman saw that the boat was going to sink, and called out in warning. As he called out the boat lurched and Hoffman jumped to the side of the dock and climbed up. The others, with the exception of Cunningham and Sullivan, who, with Quigley, were imprisoned in the hold, scrambled up through the hatchway and either jumped overboard or kept climbing around the inside of the boat as it careened.

At this point the police and firemen were summoned. The firemen, with their axes, cut a hole in the bottom of the barge, through which Sullivan was pulled out. Just as he was safely landed the boat took another lurch and righted itself partly again, leaving Quigley and Cunningham struggling inside. This necessitated the cutting of another hole through the two-inch planking of the deck, and Cunningham, who was nearest to it, was pulled out, exhausted. Quigley was located at last at the further end of the boat, and another hole was cut there. When he was found he was dead.

OHIO REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Alleged Movement of Volunteers to Further the Plans of the National Administration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The National Administration, it is alleged, is taking a strong hand in Ohio politics this Fall. A big Republican "slump" is in sight, and vigorous steps are being taken to prevent a landslide.

The Fourth Ohio Regiment, with 1,075 men and 43 officers, is being hurried home from Puerto Rico to vote, the idea at Republican Headquarters being that the majority of the men will vote the Republican ticket. Congressman Lenz, who made a bitter attack upon the President and the War Department in Congress last Spring, is a candidate for re-election, and it is charged that the Administration forces are working hard to defeat him.

It is said that quarantine officials have been interviewed and that no stop on account of health regulations will be allowed in New York. Secretary Alger, it is alleged, has telegraphed Col. Kimball, in charge in New York, to spare neither labor nor expense in starting the men at once to Ohio.

It is different with the Seventh Ohio Regiment. The men are said to be nearly all opposed to Congressman Grosvenor's re-election, and to his influence with the administration is ascribed the fact that 1,300 men in the regiment from his district will be quartered here until after the election. The men are nearly all Republicans, and it is suggested that the State ticket is to be sacrificed to save Mr. Grosvenor.

Woman Lawyer in a St. Louis Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—Miss C. L. Steele of Chicago appeared as counsel in Judge Haughton's Court to-day for H. D. Tolman of Chicago, who had an office in this city. He sued a railway company, an employe of which borrowed money from him and gave a mortgage on his salary as security. When the evidence was in, the matter was taken under advisement. Miss Steele was formerly a newspaper woman, having been one of the founders of the St. Paul Press Club. She was opposed at the trial by a leading local attorney, R. A. Holland.

Farragut Broke Down on a Trial Trip

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut went out on her trial trip to-day, and when she had all but accomplished the requirements of the Government an air pump broke down and spoiled it all. The requirements of the contract are that the vessel shall run an hour at a speed of thirty knots. For forty-two minutes the Farragut cut through the water at the speed of 31.30 knots, or more than thirty-six miles an hour.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Northwest storm has increased in strength and has been attended by rain from Northern California over Oregon and Washington, and thence to the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. Showers have occurred on Lake Michigan; in all other sections fair weather has prevailed.

The temperature has risen throughout the interior of the country, and is considerably above the average for the season in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

To-day the Northwest storm will move eastward, attended by rain in the States of the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley, and the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions. In the Upper Missouri Valley rain is likely to change to snow by night. Southerly gales will prevail over the Western lake region. In the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the Eastern lake region the weather will continue fair.

Storm signals are displayed on Lake Huron.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	53	47	50
6 A. M.	51	46	49
9 A. M.	51	52	50
12 M.	60	57	54
3 P. M.	52	55	57
6 P. M.	51	52	54
9 P. M.	49	51	53
12 P. M.	49	49	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1897	53
Corresponding date for last twenty years	48

The maximum temperature yesterday was 58 degrees at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 46 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

A TEST VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.
See result of postal card canvass among 10,000 registered voters in Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle.—Adv.

SPAIN TO ANSWER TO-DAY

Reported Her Commissioners Will Not Acknowledge Our Claim to the Philippines as Just.

WILL LEAVE THE CONFERENCE

Their Reply to be a Play for Sympathy from the European Nations—Will Charge Violence on Our Part.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"I understand that at to-morrow's (Friday's) sitting the Spanish Commissioners will reply textually as follows:

"'It is impossible for us either to accept or refuse the conditions the United States impose. We do not desire to declare a formal rupture, because it would oblige Europe to run the risk of beholding the humiliating spectacle of an American fleet bombarding European shores.

"'We do not intend to furnish America with a pretext for the realization of such an act; but we cannot subscribe to dictates which are not in conformity with the stipulations adopted in common in the agreement that terminated the war.

"'We withdraw because we do not feel we have a right to sign the abdication sought to be imposed upon us. We withdraw, leaving public conscience and history to judge the act of violence of which we are the object, and, although we are unfortunately convinced that our attitude will have no effect upon the minds of our conquerors, we cannot assume any other, because, by accepting the conditions imposed, we should become accomplices in an injustice and a violation of international law, to which we may submit, but in which it is impossible to ask us to take any share of responsibility.'"

The correspondent of The Times, who repudiates as "calumny" charges of hostility toward the United States, contained in letters he has been receiving from Americans for some time, says further:

"I have always been a sincere admirer of the grandeur, enterprise, activity, and fertility of the United States; but I have expressed the regret shared by all friends of peace and liberty at seeing the United States enter the path of conquest which leads to militarism and, sooner or later in a republic, ends by the establishment of an armed oligarchy, dangerous to social equilibrium and individual liberty, as seen in France to-day."

The Times, commenting editorially upon the dispatch of its Paris correspondent, says:

"The American demands may possibly be hard, but we cannot indorse the statement that they are in violation of the protocol. Nor is it altogether to be regretted, even from the Spanish viewpoint, that Spain should be relieved of the heavy burden of restoring Spanish dominion in the Philippines."

WHAT IS EXPECTED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Spain's reply to the American demand for the cession of all the Philippines is expected to be delivered at the joint session of the Peace Commissioners to-morrow.

The generally accepted view here of the peace negotiations is that the Spaniards will not agree to the propositions submitted by the Americans to take the Philippine Islands and to reimburse Spain the money spent upon permanent improvements in those islands. But there is a conflict of opinion as to whether the Spanish Commissioners to-morrow will present a counter proposition.

If they do not, the result will be that the commissions will retire from confronting positions until one or the other shall have re-formed its lines for the next meeting, which will probably occur next week. If the Spanish Commissioners entertain a hope that after the elections in the United States the American Commissioners will relax their demands as to the Philippines, they have not uttered it here for the public ear, nor has anything been said or done by any member of the United States Commission to warrant such a hope.

The correspondent of The Associated Press ascertains from Spanish sources, beyond question authentic, that before the Philippine question is settled the Spanish Commissioners will declare that they are not here solely to save or to gain all the money possible from the United States. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, and his colleagues, waiving for argument any classification of the Spanish or colonial debts, will point out that Spain has borrowed on the collateral of her colonial revenue. They will concede that the National guarantee may have been added, but that, for all the purposes of this contention, the fact is irrelevant.

It will then be frankly urged by her Commissioners that Spain has pawned the revenues of the Philippines and of Cuba, that she did so in good faith to her creditors, and—this being true—that she has no moral right to give away or rehypothecate territory already pledged.

Señor Rios will urge that, should Spain take that course, her creditors might fairly charge her with defrauding them, to save for herself the Canaries, Carolines, and Balearic Islands, and to avoid possible damage to the peninsula. The Spanish Commissioners will protest that such a transaction would be intolerable to Spain, as it would brand her as a robber and poltroon. They will declare to the Americans that rather than be so pilloried by their creditors they will, if they must, be deprived of their remaining colonies and suffer devastation of their mainland.

If the United States feels it a high duty to retain the Philippines, Spain's envoys will declare that she has an equally sacred duty in holding them to the pledge of their revenues in honorable indebtedness, and that, while possibly unable to make good the indebtedness in dollars, Spain can, if only by a fruitless adherence to high purpose, save her name from the brand of theft.

This statement of the Spanish contention comes from a source which gives it all the weight possible to any Spanish utterance, and, in the presence of these conditions, the two commissions will meet again to-morrow.

PARIS PAPERS ON OUR CLAIM.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Echo de Paris to-day expresses strong approval of the speech delivered at Worcester, Mass., on Nov. 1 by Senator Hoar, in which he denounced the so-called policy of American expansion. The paper mentioned quotes the speech fully, and remarks that all American political men "apparently do not agree with the policy of conquest."

The Figaro says: "The peace negotiations have reached a very critical point. Up to yesterday the Spanish delegates had received no definite instructions from Madrid. Will the Spanish Government accept the American proposition? We doubt it."

The Petit Bleu remarks: "One must admit in looking beneath the surface that the late war has completely changed the American character. Outside of being anxious merely for commercial supremacy and playing a small political part, save regarding the South American republics, the United States felt no desire to interfere in European politics. But everything changed very suddenly. After the success against Spain the American Government felt itself capable of taking part in European politics, and the advances of Great Britain showed the American Ministers they could speak up. This popular feeling has induced the American Government to demand the whole of the archipelago, when at the outset a part of the Philippines was all that was demanded.

"This new demand exceeds a war indemnity, and this is the weak point which American diplomacy has encountered. The Spanish Government is at the end of its resources, and, hopeless as it is for her to attempt to master the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, even if they were handed over to her to-morrow, it is evident that if, instead of using the word 'abandonment,' 'cession,' against a cash indemnity, is spoken of, the Spanish and American delegates may come to terms.

"The American delegates have made several offers, and have at the present time proposed the sum of $40,000,000. The Spaniards want more, and have demanded $100,000,000.

"The Spanish delegates, for whose sad condition one must feel pity, had for a moment the illusion that Europe would intervene and defend the interests of Spain. They must have lost this illusion by now. American diplomacy has played its part with great cleverness, and has from the outset gained an extraordinary position. At the present moment the United States is taking advantage of the hatred against England which is growing upon the Continent, and offers its neutrality if Europe will leave the United States a free hand with Spain.

"Besides, Europe really has no interest to interfere. The various European Governments foresee what will inevitably come if the United States restores the Philippine Islands to Spain. As soon as Spain had proved her inability to quash the revolt Germany would offer her interested assistance, and immediately the covetousness of French, English, and Russian diplomacy would provoke international intervention, which would raise a quarrel of exceptional gravity.

"At the present moment it is because something of the sort might happen that the attitude of Europe in general toward the Spaniards and Americans is as follows:

"'Come to some agreement about the price of the Philippines, make concessions on either side, but whatever you do, be quick about it. There are plenty of troubles floating round just now upon the political horizon without a prolongation of these dangerous negotiations of yours.'"

"THE FEELING AT MADRID."

MADRID, Nov. 3.—The announcement of the intentions of the United States regarding the Philippines has greatly excited the public here. It is generally recognized, however, that it would be absolutely futile to appeal to Europe, which has abandoned Spain to her fate.

The newspapers protest vigorously against the "incredible cynicism and abuse of strength of the Americans." The Ministerial El Globo exclaims: "Europe and America seem determined to sanction by cowardice and selfishness a crime that will be a blot upon the history of the century."

AS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—By way of anticipation of what may happen at the meeting of the Peace Commissioners in Paris to-morrow it may be said that the officials here have no idea that the Spanish reply will be an unconditional acceptance of our last proposition relating to the acquisition of the Philippines. On the other hand, they do not expect an unequivocal rejection. What is likely to occur is that the Spanish Commissioners will come in with a counter proposition, the basis of which will probably be a considerable increase in the sum of money to be paid to the Spanish Government for the Philippines.

This will open a way to negotiations on that subject, and inasmuch as the Commissioners spent about six weeks considering the sections of the protocol dealing with Cuba and Puerto Rico, it is reasonable to believe that at least a few days may be properly allowed for the discussion of the Philippines. In short, it may be said that the officials here do not expect a final breach of relations between the Commissioners to occur to-morrow, notwithstanding the comments of unfriendly European newspapers in that line.

GERMANS OPPOSE OUR CLAIMS.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The German papers renew their attacks upon President McKinley. The Kolnische Zeitung says:

"American annexation of the Philippines would seriously injure German interests, besides tarnishing with shame the arms of the conqueror and winning for Spain the sympathy of the world."

The Vossische Zeitung thinks that a court of arbitration would award the archipelago to neither America nor Spain.

FEDERAL OFFICER IN POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—That the Republicans of West Virginia are not confident that they have a "walk-over" in that State, which Senator Elkins says is "permanently Republican," has been indicated by the anxiety manifested to get all kinds of help there to keep it from becoming temporarily Democratic. The latest manifestation of concern is that revealed in a letter written by Fish Commissioner George M. Bowers to John R. Conaway, in the navy yard, asking him to go home and vote, and inclosing an excursion ticket to enable him to get home and back to Washington. The envelope in which this ticket and invitation were carried bore the penalty instruction and the designation of the office of the Fish Commission to show that it had come from a Government office, but no postage stamp, and as it was not Government business upon which the message was sent, the "penalty for private use" would appear to be $300. Commissioner Bowers admits that he has been encouraging West Virginians to go home to vote.

"I am perfectly willing to acknowledge," said Mr. Bowers, "that I have been doing all I could to help carry my district, which is the Second West Virginia. I have bought and mailed 150 railroad tickets to addresses furnished me by the Congressional Committee of that district to men who are entitled to vote there. There is no question of my right to do so. The West Virginia Republican Association of this city, and several prominent citizens as well, furnished me with the names of a number of West Virginia Republicans who desired to go home and vote. Many of them did not feel able to buy railroad tickets, and I was personally asked if I could help them. I took the names of those who desired to go home, and went to Baltimore, where I purchased with cash the desired tickets. These I turned over to my secretary with instructions to send them. I furnished him with stamps to place on the envelopes. He tells me that he did this in every case.

"There has been no attempt to intimidate any voter, nor to bribe any voter, and on this point I court an investigation.

"The names furnished me were understood to be those of Republicans only, and of the men who earnestly wished to go home and vote. It is likely that some one has stolen an unstamped envelope from my office before it had been stamped to be sent out to mail. It was then mailed without a stamp for the purpose of trying to cause trouble."

WEALTH OF THE KLONDIKE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Capt. John J. Healy, Vice President of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, who has just returned from a six years' sojourn in the Klondike, said in an interview to-day: "The truth about the Yukon country is that it will yield $30,000,000 between now and next October, and with the completion of Government roads and the operation of quartz mining machinery, the output will amount to $100,000,000 in gold annually. In less than five years 100,000 whites will be at work in the Yukon, and a hundred years of steady labor will not exhaust profitable mining in Alaska.

"Now, the question arises," said Capt. Healy, "how are these statements to be reconciled with the hard-luck tales brought out of the Yukon. Whether it is believed or not, the simple truth is this: Scores of men who have gone to that country don't know pay dirt when they see it. They are farmers and greenhorns, and cannot set a sluice box or make a riffle to save their lives. A sluice box must have a certain pitch or the washings will not pan out. Some are quick to catch on to these things, while others are not."

Shot Because She Would Not Elope.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Carl Duello, a musician, shot Mrs. Bertha Riedel this afternoon because she refused to leave her husband and elope with him. He then shot himself through the head, inflicting a fatal wound.

TAMMANY'S FINAL RALLY

A Great Demonstration In and About the Wigwam.

MARCH PAST OF THE SULLIVANS

Messrs. Croker and Carroll Review 15,000 Men from the Eighth and Other Districts.

Tammany Hall held its final demonstration of the campaign last night in and about the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street. The hall was not big enough nor the street wide enough to contain the thousands who came to cheer the periods of Congressman Sulzer, Register Fromme, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Theodore Sutro, Perry Belmont, Justice Goldfogle, Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, and the orators of less degree. There were speaking stands all along Fourteenth Street and in Irving Place. The principal ones were on either side of the entrance to Tammany Hall, and here the crush of auditors was greatest and the cheering most enthusiastic and s

Maurice B. Blumenthal, Willis B. Dowd, Bartow S. Weeks, and Owen J. Kindelon also made addresses.

THE MEETING IN THE HALL.

It was a most enthusiastic audience which packed the big hall in the Wigwam, but the noise of the parade outside was so great that it disturbed the speakers, interfering so much with some that their speeches had to be cut short or abandoned. As the noise of the parade increased the audience in the hall grew thinner. Long before the meeting was over the hall was nearly empty.

At 8 o'clock, however, all the seats in the hall except a few in the boxes, were taken. Even the spaces about the doors and stage were occupied by men standing up. There were only a few women present.

Chairman Thomas L. Brennan of the Ratification Committee called the meeting to order and named Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, as presiding officer. Mr. Peters introduced Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg, nominee for Attorney General.

Mr. Conway said that the whole issue is "honest government," and asked if the Republicans are capable of giving it to the people of the State. The canal frauds, he said, showed they could not be trusted.

"Do you believe," he said, "that remedies will be enforced or these precious rascals punished by a Republican administration? Why, they are the product and legacy of a Republican administration. Mr. Roosevelt not only stands on the platform, but kneels to the Boss. He can see nothing wrong now. If elected, his vision will be still more impaired, and he can then only see what Platt will permit him to."

MR. CROKER'S ENTRANCE.

Richard Croker came upon the stage shortly after Mr. Conway had begun his speech, and the audience at once burst into such a storm of applause that the speaker could not be heard for some minutes. Men sprang up all over the hall and shouted "Croker! Croker!" "A speech! speech!" Mr. Croker sat imperturbably on the stage, and did not smile or bow his recognition of the ardent greeting of the crowd. After a while he nodded to Chairman Peters to go on.

Frederick C. Schraub, Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, was the next speaker introduced.

"I love Tammany Hall," he began. "I love it for its true Democracy. I, who come from the rural districts, which I sometimes feel like calling the rural districts of the midnight sun, [laughter] find it does me good to come down here. We have learned to love and honor your distinguished leader, [bowing to Mr. Croker,] whom I see on the platform." [Tremendous cheering.]

Then, referring to the campaign, he said: "I bring you glad tidings. The cross which you will mark in the circle above the Democratic ticket will be the cross upon which we will crucify Republican maladministration and hypocrisy [cheers] in the name of the people. [Tremendous cheering.] The Democratic star shines today as it shone 2,000 years ago over Bethlehem, when it led the Magi to the cradle of the Redeemer." [Long applause.]

Mr. Schraub also said, in speaking of the result of the war with Spain:

"If William Jennings Bryan, [long and tremendous cheering]—if Mr. Bryan, I say, [cheers] had been elected President instead of William McKinley, do you think he would have taken two months to find out on what terms the Spaniards were willing to surrender?"

When Mr. Bryan's name was mentioned the audience applauded and cheered so heartily that Mr. Schraub could not resume for a minute or so. At the close of his speech the crowd shouted for Grady, but Mr. Grady, although on the programme, did not appear.

CROKER, PLATT, AND THE COURTS.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse was the next speaker, but he was interrupted so much by the bands and fireworks and tooting of whistles outside the hall that he soon abandoned his speech.

"Our opponents tell us," he said, "that the Democrats should be defeated because Mr. Croker has interfered with judicial nominations in New York City. But the Republican Party's boss, who lives and votes in Nassau County, names every Judge and Clerk in the Courts of fifty out of sixty counties of the State. Talk about a boss; why, Mr. Croker ain't in it with Mr. Platt. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Croker had left the stage and gone out in front of the hall to review the parade.

Perry Belmont was next introduced. The audience cheered him cordially. He struggled bravely against the clamor in the hall, but could scarcely make himself heard beyond the first rows of seats. He said, in part:

"It is always a satisfaction to address a Democratic audience anywhere, but it is the greatest possible pleasure and privilege to speak to the Democracy at Tammany Hall on the eve of a Democratic victory.

"As to the Republican candidate for Governor I have not much to say, for it is very difficult to understand him. It was thought he was what is called an independent, but the Independents held a meeting last night in Brooklyn declaring against him. There is a funereal pall going up to-night from Chickering Hall on the part of Mr. Schurz and others upon the same sad subject—Roosevelt's desertion from their ranks. The contrast between the Republican candidate and the Democratic candidate is as black from white, or Black from Van Wyck."

CHARGES AGAINST MR. ROOT.

The next speaker, William J. O'Sullivan, addressed himself to the judiciary question. He spoke in part as follows:

"The Bar Association issued a call for a mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on October 21 to denounce Tammany and its leader, Mr. Croker, for not accepting blindly the men chosen by its body for the Supreme Court bench. I attended that meeting and heard the various speeches. The subtle craft of the procedure, and the falsity of the issue raised there impressed me with the desperation of the Republican managers, and the wily resourcefulness of trust lawyers.

"Several days preceding this meeting a committee was appointed by Tammany Hall to confer with a committee from the Bar Association for the purpose of selecting candidates for election to the judiciary. The Bar Association committee proposed the names of Judges Daly and Cohen. The Tammany Hall committee asked if five names could not be submitted to select two from, urging that there must certainly be at least five men capable of filling the position in the Bar Association. The Bar Association committee declared at that time that they would confer with a senior committee of their association, get the five names, and submit them to the Tammany committee at a subsequent conference. This they never did, but indorsed the nomination of Judges Daly and Cohen, and charged Tammany with refusing to accept them."

After canvassing the records of Messrs. Carter, Choate, Tracy, Peckham, and other "trust lawyers" interested in the Bar Association movement, Mr. O'Sullivan continued:

"In 1894 it took the strongest kind of a 'pull' in both New York and Albany to save Elihu Root from indictment for 'bribery.' The day after the Constitutional Convention ended its work The Albany Argus published the names of seventeen men whom it charged Mr. Root with bribing to pass the Constitution, which earlier they voted against. Four of these men testified under oath that Mr. Root promised to give them certain large sums of money in consideration for their votes; that he paid part of the money, and 'bilked' them out of the rest. The matter was allowed to rest there. Mr. Root, up to the present, has placidly moved under this dark cloud."

The speaker declared that at a meeting of the Bar Association held Sept. 21, strong opposition developed to the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen, and quoted a Republican newspaper as saying that the association "refused to indorse" Daly, Cohen, and Odell. He continued:

"A matter that vitally interests us now is, what transpired between the 21st of September, when the indorsement of these candidates was refused by the Bar Association, and the 21st of October, when the Bar Association insisted on the candidacy of the very men they rejected just one month previous. What had they done in that time to inspire the chivalry of all the leading trust lawyers in our community?

"One thing at least is certain to the mind unfamiliar with the subtle arguments of trust advocacy—the attitude of the Bar Association is at least remarkable. Its change of heart is peculiar and unaccountable."

John W. Keller spoke upon the war issue. He began by saying:

"The Republicans say there are too many Van Wycks. Last year one was too many for them; but for Democrats there cannot be too many Van Wycks. [Applause.] I heard an Irish speaker put this thought this way. He said that there were two Scipios in Rome, and that when Hannibal invaded Italy, one of them, Scipio Africanus, chased them out of Italy into Africa and out of Africa into Asia. Then Scipio Asiaticus chased them out of Asia, off the face of the earth. [Long applause.]

"I wish to say that this is not only the second city of the world; it is the most moral city in the world. McCullagh talks about Bowery 'bums.' The men he has hired for his work are far worse than Bowery bums. He wanted men so dirty he had to go to Philadelphia to import them."

He then spoke of the conduct of the war and the ill-treatment of the returning soldiers. His speech was liberally applauded.

Theodore Sutro was the next speaker. There were only a few persons left in the hall, but they remained to hear Mr. Sutro. He spoke in part as follows:

SPEECH OF THEODORE SUTRO.

"So important do I consider the issues in this campaign that I have come here with difficulty, in a physically disabled condition, the result of an injury, to lend my voice in exhortation for Democratic victory. If you want a type of multifarious Democracy let me introduce myself. I have trained with Garoos, Gazoos, Googoos, Cuckoos, and lastly with National Democratic Hoodoos, for we tried to 'hoodoo' the Republican Party during the last National campaign into a bona fide promise to keep its ante election pledges for monetary reform, only to find that we have failed. I have also been a reformer, and a Commissioner with Roosevelt under a reform administration; and right here let me say, that is one of the reasons I am here to-night, for although erstwhile one of your Democratic speakers desired to relegate reform to hell, you cannot afford to do that now. You yourselves are now reformers as toward the Republican administration, and a stupendous contract it is which you have undertaken. Judge Van Wyck has sounded the tocsin of reform, both in his letter of acceptance and in his opening speech in the campaign at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, when he said: 'The issue in this campaign is plain to all—administrative and legislative reform.'

"Let me say that I am a German, or a German-American. The Germans have not forgotten how Police Commissioner Roosevelt treated their representatives in 1895 and called them criminals when they came to reason with him against his mad, insensate, fanatical, unnecessary resuscitation and execution of obsolete Sunday and excise laws! They do not propose now to place so dangerous a weapon as the iniquitous Raines excise law, with its legalized system of hired spies and informers, in the hands of a man who only a few years ago went out of his way to bully and browbeat inoffensive citizens by inventing a system of espionage the like no cosmopolitan city in the world has ever been subjected to.

"Fellow-Democrats, it is not a question with us of Sunday beer or beer at all. We resent the imputation that our vote is a beer vote. Yet we are all united in our opposition to the outrageous invasion of home rule and of our personal liberty involved in such a bigoted measure as the Raines law, and still more in the Roosevelt an methods of interpretation and execution. You cannot frame a liquor law which you cannot use as a scourge of oppression if you handle it a la Roosevelt.

"The matter of the judicial nominations of the County of New York is an issue which is being used to the injury of the whole Democratic ticket, and I, as a member of the bar for nearly a quarter of a century and of the Bar Association for nearly twenty years, desire to lift my voice in protest against this kind of political warfare. I cannot for the life of me see why, while Justice Daly should properly resent any suggestion of interference with his judicial duties, Mr. Daly, the man, could not consistently with the discharge of such judicial duties appoint a clerk at the request of the people who stood by him for twenty-eight years. It is ridiculous to say that to have expected such an appointment was tampering with justice. A Judge is not elected to appoint clerks, but to dispense justice. This is a broad distinction which should be carefully kept in mind, and it is in my opinion a complete answer to the charge which has been made that Mr. Croker's utterances implied that he expected improper favors from any Judge in the line of his judicial duties.

"The defeat of the judicial nominees on the Republican ticket is absolutely essential as a protest against the implication that Judges Andrews and Fitzgerald and Mr. Leventritt have promised improper consideration to the Democratic Party in return for their nomination."

Bartow S. Weeks, the last speaker, spoke for a few moments only, as the hour was late and the audience had been drawn away by the attractions in the streets.

PURROY ON THE VAN WYCKS.

Says Croker Has One in New York and Needs Another in Albany.

Henry D. Purroy, ex-County Clerk, was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held last night in Tremont Hall, Tremont and Vanderbilt Avenues, under the auspices of the Col. Roosevelt Campaign Club of the Borough of the Bronx.

Mr. Purroy declared that the approaching election was one of the most momentous ever held in this State, because upon its result will depend the preservation of our institutions and the integrity of our public servants.

"Last year," said the speaker, "because of an unfortunate division in the ranks of decent men, this great city was turned over, bound hand and foot, to the same men who a few years before brought disgrace to its fair name, and Robert A. Van Wyck, who never had any executive experience, and whose sole fitness for the place was his willingness to be subservient to a boss, was placed in a position second in importance only to the Presidency of the United States.

"The present irresponsible ruler of New York City having succeeded in getting up one manikin in our City Hall, needs another in Albany. Arrayed against this second member of the dummy firm of Van Wyck Brothers, which Croker decides shall be our ruling family, is our candidate for Governor, Theodore Roosevelt, a man in every way qualified for the important office which he seeks, and who fears a boss just as much as he feared the bullets around him at Santiago.

"If you only knew how few of your public representatives are just what they pretend to be; how few are proof against the seductions of bribery and power, you would never allow to pass unheeded this golden opportunity of placing in a commanding and powerful position the man who can best serve your interests at this critical juncture in public affairs."

Ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan and Ernest Hall also spoke.

KING'S DAUGHTERS IN SESSION.

Meeting of the National Association Opens in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—The Daughters of the King of the United States to-day formally opened a convention which is to continue to-morrow, and which is largely attended by delegates from all parts of the country. The opening services were held this morning at St. Paul's Church, the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor, presiding, and the Right Rev. William N. McVickar, Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island, addressing the members present.

The business session was held in the afternoon, when also Mrs. E. A. Bradley of New York, President of the society, spoke of the successful work accomplished and the encouraging prospects for the future of the order. There were a number of addresses at both the afternoon and evening sessions, the speakers including the Right Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, D. D., Bishop of Alaska; the Rev. James H. Darlington of Brooklyn, the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, and Miss Ellen C. Camp of Philadelphia.

Gen. McCook Ill With Malaria Fever.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Gen. Anson D. McCook, one of the members of the War Investigating Commission, is confined to the Columbian University Hospital, suffering from an attack of malaria. He returned on Wednesday from the trip to Southern camps made by the commission, and, having been ill for several days, was advised by his physician to go to the hospital. His illness is said to be not serious. To-night his physician said Gen. McCook was doing well.

Brooklyn Man Charged With Forgery.

H. Brewster Kelly, twenty-nine years of age, of 291 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway, on a charge of forgery. There are several complainants against Kelly, who is accused of being in with a gang of check swindlers. Superintendent Burr of the Parkhurst Society said that Kelly's forgeries extend into the thousands of dollars.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:45 A. M.—206 Seventh Avenue; H. C. Ross; damage slight.

1:50 A. M.—44 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; H. L. Petus; damage, $50.

3:15 A. M.—132 Attorney Street; Herman Rubin; damage, $10.

4:20 P. M.—376 Tenth Avenue; Samuel Karable; damage, $500.

9:40 P. M.—103 Fulton Street; F. W. Devoe; damage slight.

10 P. M.—3,597 Third Avenue; Charles Weiderman; damage, $125.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

VAN WYCK UP THE RIVER

The Democratic Candidate Addresses an Enthusiastic Meeting in Poughkeepsie.

CANAL FRAUDS DENOUNCED

A Reply to the Charges Made by Attorney General Hancock—Mr. Tilden Quoted on the Necessity of Watching Canal Funds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 3.—Judge Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn, Democratic nominee for Governor, addressed a large mass meeting in Collingwood Opera House here to-night. The theatre was packed.

Judge Van Wyck arrived from New York on the 7:55 o'clock train, and was met at the station by James W. Hinkley, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The nominee rode to the Opera House in a carriage, preceded by a brass band. When the Judge appeared upon the stage there was great cheering and applause.

Seated upon the stage with him were Messrs. Hinkley, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Edward S. Atwater of Poughkeepsie, the Democratic nominee for Controller, and Thomas E. Benedict, Democratic nominee for Congress from the Eighteenth District. Mr. Benedict presided. Judge Van Wyck spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Democrats, and Fellow-Citizens: For the warmth of your reception, accept my thanks on behalf of the cause which I have the honor to represent in this campaign. At the outset of the discussion, it is a thing worthy of notice that, although the Governor of the State of New York has absolutely nothing to do with Federal affairs, our opponents are doing their utmost to persuade the voters that the subjects which ought to engage their attention relate to the National and not to the State field. According to them, the fundamental question is not at all whether we shall have an honest and efficient administration of the interests with which the Governorship is concerned, but whether the future policy of the Federal Government shall be of one character rather than another. They earnestly protest against the line of distinction which has been drawn by the Democratic Party and its allies between matters that rightly come to the front when the Presidency is involved and those which are entirely subject to the action of our State authorities.

In substance, what they contend is, that it is quite immaterial whether the canal management of the State has been fraudulent or honest; whether the civil service of the State has been plunged again into the mire of the spoils system; whether the expenditures of the State have been increased beyond proper reason; whether the personal liberty of the people of the State has been invaded; whether the National Guard has been seriously injured by the stupidity at Albany, or whether the great principle of home rule for the cities of the State has been vitally assailed, despite the guarantees of the State Constitution. These are things which they insist shall be disregarded, and insist that National and international questions shall engage the attention of the people of this State. In short, what they urge is that National issues are paramount, while the Democratic Party calls the public attention to the undeniable fact that the Governor of the State has no more to do with National issues than with the local issues which are dividing our neighbors in the State of Pennsylvania.

CANAL A SYNONYM FOR LARCENY.

It is, I think, quite clear to every thoughtful citizen that one of the effects which would follow from the adoption of the view contended for by our opponents would be the giving of immunity to wrongdoers in the several departments of our State administration. It requires no unusual sharpness of intellect to discover that, if our State elections are to be determined by National considerations, the men who, from time to time, venture to plunder the State, organizing such a conspiracy as that which had made the term "canal" synonomous, for the time being, with grand larceny, will have small cause to regret the consequences of an appeal to the ballot box. The $9,000,000 which have been largely misspent will rise to $90,000,000 in due time, to the advantage of men whose methods have been exposed in the report of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Black, if the suggestion of our opponents be adopted.

But our opponents estimate too lightly the intelligence of the voters of this State. Recent history may be drawn upon to show that the people of this State have always declined to close their eyes to roguery at home, merely because to recognize it and take measures for its punishment and eradication was not thought to be consistent by the perpetrators of the State piracy, with some remote merely political obligation.

I have alluded to what is going on just now in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania. It is worthy at least of passing notice that the followers of Senator Quay of that Commonwealth are quite of one mind with the persons responsible for the canal frauds here, as to the shocking consequences likely to follow if the voters decline to subordinate to questions of State administration to the comprehensive views of future empire entertained by Mr. Quay. There are some reasons, I am happy to say, for believing that the honest men of Pennsylvania are bent upon disobliging Mr. Quay in this particular, and that he is destined to learn on election day that the average American is not disposed to put himself at the mercy of shameless thieves because they talk glibly of every subject under the heavens except the indictment to which they are called to plead. Nor is there much doubt as to what will take place in the State of New York. National questions will receive an abundance of consideration from the people of this State when they come up in proper order. They are not in order in this contest for the Governorship. What is in order is for the party managers responsible for the canal frauds to show, if they can, why they ought not to be driven from the public trusts they have betrayed, and why they ought not to be required to return to the State Treasury the funds they have stolen, and finally, why imprisonment, which the law prescribes for such as they, should not be meted out with a passionless hand.

THE CANAL STEAL'S APOLOGISTS.

My opponent's traveling band of speakers driving through the State on a special train, reeling off hundreds of speeches, is accompanied and ministered to by Mr. Chauncey Depew, the President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the interest of which is greater than that of any other natural or artificial person in the decline of our canal waterways, for they come in direct competition with each other. At Syracuse, Mr. Hancock, the present Attorney General of this State, and a member of the Canal Board, joined them, to lend his help in an attempted defense of the canal frauds. In order to be exact, I will quote from his statement:

"I observe that the Democratic candidate for Governor plays a harp with one string. His speeches are composed almost entirely of quotations from the report of the Canal Investigating Commission. I have read that report more than once. I know its contents. The report and all the evidence were at once placed in the hands of a Democratic lawyer with instructions from the Governor to study the same carefully and thoroughly, and to determine what judicial action should be taken. He is now engaged in that laborious task."

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S QUEER PLEA.

The Attorney General virtually asks a suspension of judgment until another investigation shall be made, instead of accepting the solemn findings that there was fraud and corruption made by the Canal Investigating Commission appointed by Gov. Black, and composed of Commissioners whose characters are not attacked by any one. It will be observed that he does not, in any way, deny the instances of fraud set forth in this report. He seems to complain that my speech at Buffalo, on this subject, was "composed almost entirely of quotations from the report of the Canal Investigating Commission." This is true, for I expressly stated on that occasion that I should use the language of the report, in order that my hearers and readers might draw their own inference and see that mine were fully supported thereby. It seems to me pertinent to ask this chief law officer of our Commonwealth why he has taken the stump in an attempt to defend the offenders against the State, upon these charges, upon which the Canal Investigating Commission have found them guilty, while a Democratic lawyer is engaged "to study the same [report] carefully and thoroughly and to determine what judicial action should be taken." The Attorney General of the State, instead of defending outrages against the peace and dignity of the State, should be the chief instrument in the prosecution and conviction of the offenders. Does he consider his time better employed in an effort to give heart and courage to undeniable robbers of the State Treasury than it would be in determining their guilt (if he can doubt it) and in familiarizing himself with its details, instead of leaving them to a specially retained Democratic lawyer? Or does he not covet that "laborious task"? Is he discredited in the opinion of the present Governor? Why was not this report and the voluminous evidence upon which it was founded submitted for examination and action by the Governor of this State to the duly elected legal adviser of the State Government? Why have not some of the offenders been suspended, and why have not some of the District Attorneys in counties where the offenses have been committed presented the matter to their respective Grand Juries, or, if they have improperly neglected so to do, why have not some of these District Attorneys been removed by the Governor of this State? These are questions which suggest their own answer.

TILDEN ON FORMER FRAUDS.

This chief law adviser of the State further complains that I did not cite a portion of the report which intimates that a previous investigation of the canals had shown greater frauds than these. I am led to believe that the wrongs with which Mr. Tilden dealt were equal, if not greater, than those under the present Republican administration, for in his message on "Additional Results of Canal Investigation," dated March 24, 1876, he declares:

"The results of the investigations ordered at the last session into the work on the Erie and other canals, purporting to be improvements, and known, in the language of our legislation, as 'extraordinary repairs,' have been submitted to you. They establish these conclusions:

"1. The expenditures for these purposes during the last five years were, directly, about $11,000,000, and, indirectly, about $3,000,000, making $14,000,000, and involved taxation amounting to nearly $15,000,000. This is in addition to the vast sums expended in former years.

"2. The mass of work for which these expenditures were made was of no real utility to the public. The waste in construction, which furnished jobs to contractors but was of no value to the State, has been even larger than the illicit and fraudulent gains.

"3. Most of the contracts were obtained by the system of unbalanced bids and other dishonest devices.

"4. Much of the work was executed in violation of the contracts and is worthless.

"The advantages to the State of the investigations have not been limited to the discovery of the particular frauds, nor even to the destruction of a system involving a vast annual loss to the taxpayers, demoralizing to the public service, and corrupting to all governmental life. Incidentally, in arresting these practices, a fund has been rescued from spoliation, out of which a real, important, and valuable improvement can be effected in the main trunks of the canals."

What a close parallel there is between this message and the recent canal report. Every citizen who has a pride in this Commonwealth must deeply regret that the administration of these waterways, which are so essential to the prosperity of the commerce and all the industries of the State, should a second time be blighted by the recurrence of such crimes. No man more than myself can possibly regret the necessity for their public consideration.

Another to enter upon an attempted defense of these frauds is the late Minister to Spain, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. In an address at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 28, he expressed a sense of deep pride that the commission appointed by Gov. Black brought to light these frauds, and says that he is not familiar with all the details of this matter, but that he drew the Republican plank on the subject, which declares: "If there are errors [of the canal] to amend and the law, we will correct them. If there has been fraud, we will detect and punish the wrongdoers." At last we have discovered the full explanation of this big "if" used in the plank, namely, that the framer thereof, perhaps, never read the report of the investigating commission, and was, and is now, confessedly ignorant of its contents. The refrain therefrom has led the Republican candidate for Governor and his speakers to boldly shoulder this significant "if" as a means of avoiding a public admission of the frauds set forth in the findings of this report. Gen. Woodford in no way denies the existence of the frauds.

LOOTERS MUST BE OVERTHROWN.

I shall not to-night enter upon any detailed review of the evidence of the frauds committed on the canals. I assume that my hearers have read the newspapers, and so reading them, have learned at least enough of the shocking record of maladministration to enable them to understand what it would mean if the men should be continued in power who, under cover of permission to expend $9,000,000 on the enlargement and improvement of the canals, proceeded to lay plans, so to speak, for an expenditure of $24,000,000, while at the same time filling their own coffers to overflowing with the moneys which should, if rightly applied, have conferred large benefits upon the whole State, and would have brought back old-time prosperity to the canals, and done not a little toward restoring to the Port of New York trade which has been driven off to other cities on the Atlantic seaboard. These facts are now unknown to any reader of the daily press. They are uncontested and incontestable, although it may be observed that my distinguished opponent does not seem to have found time to master them. There is but one question in this election to be answered—what are you, the people, going to do about it? But this question may almost be said to be insulting, for what else can any honest man, familiar with the case, do but vote to overthrow corruption, to the end that the public mind may be set at rest and our State Government restored to the normal functions of attending to the ordinary business affairs of the State.

Judge Van Wyck was followed by Mr. Stanchfield and Richard F. Connell.

Judge Van Wyck was entertained at the Dutchess Club after the meeting. He will be the guest of Mr. Hinkley at Eden Hill until to-morrow morning, when he will go to Albany.

O'NEILL DISPOSSESSES HIMSELF.

Makes Way for a Tammany Rally in Independents' Clubhouse.

Dr. F. J. O'Neill, a former supporter of Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, running for Assembly in the Thirtieth District on an independent Democratic ticket, had himself dispossessed yesterday from the clubhouse of the Independent Democratic Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District, at 217 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Dr. O'Neill deserted Mr. O'Donnell when the petition asking for the nomination of that candidate was, according to Mr. O'Donnell, stolen at Police Headquarters. The lease of the clubhouse was made out in Dr. O'Neill's name, so he instituted proceedings to have himself dispossessed. His attorney argued the case yesterday before Justice Goldfogle, in the District Court, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue. The evidence for the plaintiff being overwhelming, the Justice issued the notice of dispossession.

O'Neill served the notice on himself, and began to move out the things in the house. He says he will have a rousing Tammany meeting at the house to-night.

Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon Dead.

The Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon, President of the Louisville Theological Seminary and an eminent Presbyterian divine, died at his home in Louisville last night. Dr. Witherspoon was prominent in the general councils of the Southern Presbyterian Church for more than thirty years. He was born in Greensborough, Hale County, Ala., on Jan. 17, 1836, and was graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1856. He studied theology and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Oxford, Miss., in 1859. During the civil war he was a Chaplain in the army of the Confederacy, and after its close he settled in Memphis, Tenn., until 1870, when he was chosen Chaplain of the University of Virginia for the usual period of two years. Then he took charge of a church at Petersburg, Va., which he left in 1882 to become pastor of one in Louisville, Ky., and at the same time Chairman of the Evangelistic Agency of the Synod. Dr. Witherspoon was the author of "Children of the Covenant" and "Letters on Romanism," which he wrote in 1867 and 1877, respectively.

The Rev. T. N. Staley Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Nottleship Staley, Bishop of Honolulu from 1861 to 1870, is dead. He visited the United States in 1865.

Found Dead in a Bed of Quicksand.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 3.—Eugene Weidman of East Hebron, near here, was found dead to-day near his home, half imbedded in quicksand. He had been missing for five days. Beside him was found a hastily written note, saying he had been unable to extricate himself, that he was suffering terribly from hunger and thirst, and that he was about to make a prayer for relief. He leaves a family.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CITIZENS' UNION MEETING

Rally of the Supporters of the Independent Candidates at Chickering Hall.

CARL SCHURZ ON ANNEXATION

He Prefers Van Wyck to Roosevelt, but Will Vote for Bacon—John Jay Chapman Scores the Rough Rider.

A mass meeting in the interests of the independent State ticket of the Citizens' Union was held last night in Chickering Hall, at which some of the most prominent leaders of the independent movement addressed an audience moderate in size, but which followed the arraignment of the two leading parties in the present campaign with the closest attention. The big hall would have held nearly twice as many people as were present. Few seats in the gallery were occupied, but the orchestra was fairly well filled. The audience was summed up by John Jay Chapman, who opened the meeting, as "small but intelligent." There was but little enthusiasm of the ordinary sort displayed, and, although the applause was liberal, it was discriminating.

The speakers of the evening were John Jay Chapman, Carl Schurz, R. Fulton Cutting, and Frederic W. Hinrichs, the Citizens' Union candidate for Attorney General. "Neither Platt nor Croker!" the slogan of the Independents, was sounded by each of the speakers, and attacks made upon the local rulers of both parties were received with applause. The greatest demonstrations of the evening, however, were elicited by the tributes paid to the memory of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who was the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor on the Citizens' Union ticket.

The feature of the evening was the speech of Carl Schurz, which was devoted for the most part to an exhaustive arraignment of Col. Roosevelt's expressed policy of imperialism. "Roosevelt tells us that we must dare to be great. I tell him that in order to be truly great we must first dare to be honest," was one expression that elicited round after round of applause.

J. J. CHAPMAN ON ROOSEVELT.

The meeting was opened by John Jay Chapman, whose speech was one of assault on Platt, Croker, and Roosevelt, but devoted the greater part of his address to Col. Roosevelt, whose campaign he characterized as "a tin-can campaign." He explained that the Independents should not allow the Colonel's military and personal popularity to be made use of by Platt to build up his machine. One of the purposes of the Citizens' Union, he said, was to prevent his military prestige from being made use of to back up the clique which was engaged in protecting Alger and Aldridge.

"I suppose," said the speaker, "that no candidate has ever before so humiliated himself as to refuse to let respectable men vote for him. His speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination and his speech at the Carnegie Hall meeting confirmed our belief that Roosevelt no longer stood for independence in politics. Under Gov. Black's administration, which was chiefly famous for its attack upon civil service reform and its connection with the canal frauds. He has continuously called upon his fellow-citizens to support the McKinley Administration and the conduct of the war, and has chosen his words with so much care that they are intended to cover and do cover an indorsement of Secretary Alger's administration, which sent thousands of our young men to the grave.

"Since that time he has run the campaign of a military demagogue. It is a wicked thing for any party to try to make capital out of the war, but it is monstrous for any individual to claim that the war, in the first place, was run by a party; and, secondly, that he himself personifies it. In other ways he has resorted to every sort of cheap appeal for votes. The Rough Rider has become the friend of all. He loves the labor man and approves of trades unions. It appears he has always been the friend of the negro, he has special meetings of railroad operators, he is full of the importance of all sorts of causes. If he has not yet come out in favor of woman suffrage and Christian science, it is because he has not yet got around to them. You must give him time, fellow-citizens.

"In Buffalo he set ward politicians on cart horses, dressed them in Rough Riders' attire, and paraded them about the town. I do not object to his bugling, to his announcement that he is the American flag, and that a vote against him will encourage every Spaniard as he sits at his supper of garlic. Roosevelt is the American flag. He really believes that he is the American flag. But when he joins the conspiracy in progress now to support the administration of Alger and to conceal the iniquities which have been running like pestilence through the land, he is trying to whitewash the wickedest thing in American history."

R. FULTON CUTTING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chapman introduced the Chairman of the meeting, R. Fulton Cutting, who made a short speech before introducing Mr. Schurz. He urged that this was a most propitious time to establish a third party.

"Algerism and civil service reform," said he, "are enough alone to demand a third party. With the gold and silver issues out, we have a clear platform, and a vote cast for the independent candidates is by no means a vote thrown away. I deny the assertion that Col. Roosevelt is the embodiment of the independent spirit and that another candidacy is therefore both superfluous and vicious. I am persuaded that Col. Roosevelt has given a death blow to the hope of true reform within the party and justified the independent contention that it must be sought without.

"I am satisfied there are many who will vote for Roosevelt in the confident expectation that if elected he will promptly break with Platt, and this in spite of the 'loyalty to party' theory that made him decline the independent nomination. This seems to me illogical and risky. I do not propose to gamble with my vote on so desperate a chance." Mr. Cutting then paid a high tribute to the memory of Col. Waring, the mention of whose name was heartily applauded.

Carl Schurz, who was then introduced, received an ovation. The veteran economist brought unusual earnestness to bear upon his efforts. He followed his manuscript closely, but his address was eloquent throughout, and was frequently interrupted by great applause.

ADDRESS OF CARL SCHURZ.

Mr. Schurz began his address by paying a glowing tribute to Col. Waring, and saying that his death was almost an irreparable loss to the Independents, in that he stood as the one most strikingly representative of their cause. "A letter on the present political situation," he continued, "which I recently published has drawn from highly respectable sources comments which call for a more elaborate statement of my views. For such a statement I solicit your kind indulgence.

"It would have been better had the discussions of the present State canvass been confined to State affairs. So they should be, and it is certainly not the fault of the Independents that they are not. But the Republican candidate for the Governorship has forced an issue upon us which, being once made as he has made it, cannot be evaded. At the very beginning of the campaign he told us in the strongest possible language that the question in what way the best State Government could be secured was by no means the only and not even the main question to be decided, but that by electing him the people of New York are to declare that they stand behind the National Administration in its policy to annex to the United States the conquered Spanish colonies, to whatever lengths that annexation policy may go. This he tells us is what his election is to mean. And this at a moment when the Administration is said to strive for the annexation of a group of more than 1,000 islands on the other side of the globe, thus making this Republic the United States of America and Asia.

"In the first place, the adoption of that policy would be fatal to the Republic morally. Congress, in order to satisfy the consciences of our own people and to propitiate the opinion of mankind for our war with Spain, declared solemnly that it was to be a war in behalf of oppressed Cuba, a war of humanity and liberation, and not of conquest or aggrandizement. Can the annexationists deny that if, in fixing the results of the war, we go beyond the liberation of Cuba and grab any of the Spanish colonies for ourselves, the war of humanity will really have been turned into a war of conquest and self-aggrandizement? Can they deny that if we annex to the United States any of the territory we have taken by force of arms, it will be annexation by force, which, according to President McKinley, is 'criminal aggression'? Can they deny that if we do this, mankind will never trust us again when we come with high-sounding professions of humanitarian purposes, that our pious assumptions of virtue will be contemptuously laughed to scorn, and that this Republic of ours will stand before the world as the great false pretender of the age?

ANNEXATION POLICY DANGEROUS.

"Col. Roosevelt tells us that we must 'dare to be great.' I tell him that in order to be truly great we must first dare to be honest.

"There are many clergymen in the land who express their joy that these conquests will open for them new missionary fields among the heathen. I respectfully suggest to them that they have a far more important missionary field at home, where they may teach many of their own countrymen and even some of their own order that 'Thou shalt not lie; thou shalt not make false pretences; thou shalt not dishonor thy promises; thou shalt not covet.' They should not forget that it is sinful to deceive and that a nation having once lost its honor and virtue by breaking its faith has thereby dulled its moral conceptions and puts itself on the slope of shameless hypocrisy and moral corruption. And those are ministers of God's Word, who seek to push it upon that slope! Before trying to turn the heathen of the Philippines into Christians they should first see to it that Christians at home do not act like heathen.

"Start on your policy of imperialism, and who will deny that the peace of the country will be in constant danger. Do you remember how, years ago, we were, in consequence of our foolish venture in Samoa, on the point of a warlike collision with Germany, which a slight indiscretion on the part of some navy officer on one side or the other might have set aflame? And for what? For nothing—absolutely nothing. Do you not to-day see two great nations, England and France, on the brink of a war about Fashoda, a conflict which also may be brought on by some hot word, and then must cost untold thousands of human lives and the sacrifice of untold hundreds of millions of treasure—sacrifices of infinitely greater value than that which is in controversy? And yet those powers have the advantage of an experienced and soberly directed diplomacy which, in England at least, is far less liable than ours to be rushed over by popular excitement and passion.

"I am told that we must have new markets for our products. Very well. I shall not discuss how good a bargain we should make if we acquired new markets at such a price. But can we not get the markets of those countries unless we annex them? Do we not sell nearly a thousand millions' worth of goods a year to countries we have not annexed? And is not one European customer worth much more than twenty Asiatics? And can we not get the Philippine markets without annexing the countries behind them? Are not our diplomatists clever enough, Spain being entirely at our mercy, to stipulate for ports absolutely open to our trade, and to the enterprise of our business men, in the countries concerned, so that we may have all the commercial privileges we wish, all the open markets, all the business advantages, without annexing anything? Could not any government that might be set up easily be held to its treaty obligations in that respect? And why should we pay for our commercial facilities the terrible price of the evils the annexation policy would bring on, when we can have those facilities without paying that price? Will the annexationists answer?

"But now I am asked, Do we owe no duty to the populations we have liberated from the Spanish yoke? Whatever duty or responsibility we may have in the premises can in reason and justice not go further than that we should do the best we can for the future welfare of those populations, without cursing our own country with any of those direful evils which the annexation policy would inevitably inflict up

IN SUPPORT OF JUDICIARY

James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate and John D. Kernan Speak at Grand Central Palace.

A GREAT CROWD GREETS THEM

Many Women Present and Join in the Enthusiasm—Rebuke Tammany, the Speakers Say.

Under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred on "the Independence of the Judiciary," a great audience gathered in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, last evening to hear James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, and John D. Kernan speak in support of the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen.

By 7:30 o'clock most of the chairs in the huge hall back of a line marked "Reserved" were occupied. Just before 8 these seats were thrown open to the general public, which made a mad rush for and quickly filled them. On the crowded area of the main floor were many women, and on the platform they outnumbered the men. Their presence in the boxes of the first balcony was conspicuous through the brightness and variety of their costumes. Everywhere they vied with the men in their manifestations of enthusiasm.

This enthusiasm first burst forth when the band played the National anthem, and the audience rose as one; it reappeared in greater volume a few minutes later, when James C. Carter, John D. Kernan, J. Hampden Robb, and Robert Grier Monroe walked on to the platform; it reached its climax when Joseph H. Choate came in, half an hour late, while Mr. Kernan was speaking. Among those who took part in it was ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, who sat in a box next to the stage.

Robert Grier Monroe, in behalf of the committee called the meeting to order, and summoned J. Hampden Robb to preside. Mr. Robb defined the object of the meeting. "The independence of the judiciary," he said, "is the bulwark of the liberties of the people. A daring and avowed attack has been made on that independence. We are here to protest against it."

CROKER FIRED THE FIRST GUN.

Mr. Robb said that the people of this city ought to be thankful to the leader of Tammany Hall for having said what he did a few days ago about the nomination of Judges. Otherwise, he said, they might never have known the real reason why Judge Daly was not renominated.

"I do not think," he went on, "that after Mr. Croker's description of why Judge Daly was turned down there was anything more to be said. The leader of Tammany himself fired the gun which has awakened the people of this city, and not the people of this city alone, but the people of the whole State."

Mr. Robb declared that he spoke as a Democrat, but that "there is no party in this question." He called attention to the fact that in the Chicago Democratic platform there was a plank practically attacking the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Why was that plank put there?" he asked. "Because many of the people of this country, especially in the West and in the South, believed that the Supreme Court was no longer independent. They believed that the highest judiciary of this land was affected by the wealth and riches of the country in the decision they had given on the income tax. That is not my personal opinion, but it was the opinion of the convention, and that is the reason that that plank was put into the platform."

John D. Kernan was introduced as "a lifelong Democrat, who was a supporter of the Chicago platform, and voted for Bryan." He was heartily applauded.

"Richard Croker," he said, in beginning, "has dragged us here out of our party lines to consider as patriots and not as partisans a question of far more importance than mere party success."

That question, he said, was not one as to the qualifications and fitness of judicial candidates. It was not as to who defended Tweed some years ago, nor as to where Mr. Croker was "in those dark and tempestuous days of 1896, when the Democracy so much needed his valiant leadership." Nor was it as to the relative merits of candidates for legislative or executive offices.

THOUGHT FOR HIS REPUBLICAN FRIENDS.

"Upon that," he declared, "I only wish that my Republican friends in the State of New York had two votes apiece, because so many Democrats like myself are going to vote for Van Wyck and Danforth that they will be triumphantly elected at the polls on next Tuesday."

There was a ripple of applause at this sentiment in which Mr. Carter, who sat next the speaker on the platform, joined.

"Don't believe it," came from a voice at the rear of the hall.

"Upon questions of that kind," continued Mr. Kernan, "we all have strong partisan feelings, which I think are honorable for men to have and maintain. Ever since I reached manhood I have felt that I could not discharge my political duties to this country upon all questions involving the making of laws except by voting the Democratic ticket, because it is only in that way that I can see the success of those principles in government which to me seem vital for the preservation of the institutions of this country. Having felt that principle in 1896, when he stood upon a platform containing financial theories with which I could not agree, I voted for the exiled soldier, Bryan. I say that I don't like to have Mr. Croker impugn my Democracy by saying, as he has, that Democrats engaged in this great movement are simply Republicans or engaged in a Republican conspiracy.

"I think he is the better Democrat who stands up to the rack, fodder or no fodder, than he who takes no part in the fray until the skies for months ahead are so bright with the rainbow of the promise of Democratic success that it can be seen all over England and thus make him return to this country. [Applause.] I think the place for a Democrat in a Presidential race is in the Democratic Party and not in an English parish hobnobbing with his English friends."

At this point Mr. Kernan was interrupted by a storm of cheering and handclapping, produced by the entrance of Mr. Choate.

Referring to Mr. Croker's charge that those engaged in this movement were "trust and corporation lawyers," Mr. Kernan declared that 90 per cent. of Tammany's constituency believed in the doctrine of municipal ownership of street monopolies, or at least that the companies owning such monopolies should be made to obey the law and divide their profits with the people.

TAMMANY'S SORT OF SATISFACTION.

"All the satisfaction these people ever get from Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker," he continued, "is a little platform talk about trusts and corporations, and as soon as the election is over Mr. Croker departs to Europe, and from then until his return, at the next election that looks promising for Democracy, Tammany Hall occupies a position of inocuous desuetude toward all street corporations. [Laughter.] There never was such rough riding at Santiago as the street monopolies practice over our streets in New York City while Mr. Croker and his Hall are in power. There seems to be nothing that they may not do during that regime, so long as a Tammany man does the street riping."

Mr. Kernan closed with an injunction to voters to "sit down hard on their partisanship" and to vote so as "to preserve the independence of the judiciary."

The Chairman presented James C. Carter as the President of the Bar Association—"the present Bar Association," he explained, "not the one that is going to be formed"—at which there was laughter. Mr. Carter's welcome was tumultuous. He dwelt in the outset on the thought that this campaign is based on an idea; that that idea is justice, and that the Judge is the instrumentality by which this idea is made productive of practical and social blessings.

"We are about to choose three Judges of the Supreme Court," he continued. "Candidates have been nominated by the power, whatever it may be, which selects party candidates. It has become a just tradition that where the term of a Judge is about to expire his own party, at least, should renominate him if he has worthily filled his high office. There was one such Judge belonging to the Democratic Party. The party convention, under the dictation of its leader, refused to renominate him, and why? The reason is known to all men. There were certain duties which the law had imposed upon him, and he had been asked by one all-powerful to give, or to withhold, his renomination, to so perform, or rather so betray, those duties, as, in one case, to bestow an office closely connected with the administration of justice on a political favorite, and, in another, to confer a personal and pecuniary benefit on this powerful individual. He declined—all honor to him for that—and the re-nomination was refused. Notice has thus been given in the most emphatic form to the bench and the bar that the high places on the bench can be had only on condition that those who received them must do as they are told; that subserviency and not uprightness is to govern their conduct, and that justice itself is to be converted into political spoil and distributed like ordinary plunder, among those to whom gratitude is owed, or whose power is feared."

Mr. Carter concluded with an exhortation to the people of New York to "meet this unblushing affront to the sentiment of justice" by defeating the Tammany candidates and thereby administering "a rebuke and a lesson to those who have the control over judicial nominations, which they and this whole community will not soon forget."

JOSEPH H. CHOATE SPEAKS.

Mr. Choate came forward to speak after Mr. Carter had finished, without any introduction, and the applause that marked the close of the latter's address quickened into renewed vigor to greet his brother lawyer. Mr. Choate opened his remarks in his customary deliberate, placid, half-quizzical manner when the salvos which attested the enthusiasm his presence aroused had at last died away. He held his auditors from the start, as was to be expected. What is more, he held them to the end in a speech 6,000 words in length, and in which he ran the gamut of ingenuous humor, delicate sarcasm, bitter satire, and crushing invective, with Richard Croker as the subject of his treatment, and launched an eloquent appeal to reason when speaking only of the principles of justice and the great value of a clean judiciary. His address was continually punctuated with laughter and applause.

"What is this," queried Mr. Choate, "that has called you from your homes in such immense numbers I believe it is the conviction that the people of the City of New York are no longer willing to submit to the brutal and vulgar tyranny of Richard Croker, [great applause;] that at last he has gone too far—further than this people will submit to—when he has laid his foul hand upon the shrine of our liberties in the temple of justice and has sought, so far as in his power lies, to corrupt the fountain of justice at its source

"Now I have read with delight, as I have no doubt you all have read, those written interviews which he has recently given out to the press. [Laughter.] Mind you, I do not charge or credit him with writing them himself. [Laughter.] He can write. [Prolonged laughter.] He can write—with difficulty. [Laughter.] But the language, the grammar, the idioms of those compositions are not in his peculiar style. [Laughter.] But the thoughts, the sentiment, the venom could have proceeded from no other possible source. Now from those striking productions one thing is very certain—that in the panic that has seized him he has for once lost his head. [Applause.] He never speaks unless he scents danger in the air. [Applause.] It is a familiar saying that 'Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.' [Laughter.] Now from these wild utterances of Mr. Croker I think you cannot only form the opinion that he is insane, but you can diagnose the particular form of insanity which has seized him.

SYMPTOMS OF POLITICAL PARESIS.

"He seems to me to have all the symptoms in a marked degree of political paresis. If you know anything about that fatal disorder you know how paresis always begins. It begins uniformly with a swelled head; [laughter] the head is altogether too big for the man. He is overcome with an overwhelming sense of his own grandeur, greatness, and power. He forgets the ordinary restraints of human things. He believes that the world is all his own and that all things in heaven and earth must do him homage. He is full of wild delusions and full of the most startling failures of memory.

"Mr. Croker boasts that he is King in Tammany Hall, not only to-day, but as long as he shall live. Not so, Richard, [laughter,] not quite so. We admit that for the moment you are Cock of the Walk in politics in our city for a period of more than fifteen years, during which time he has held the highest and most responsible positions, and has been every day and hour under the eye of the people, and during all that period, when so many local officers have fallen, struck down by impeachment or public opinion to retire on account of their misdeeds, he has stood and he now stands unimpeached.

For our part, speaking in behalf of the Citizens' Association, I say that in our judgment the great trust contained in this bill may be safely confided to the present Mayor of New York. This bill, on its very face, saves $1,000,000 per annum to the people of our city. The provision that one Commissioner of Public Works shall replace five who are now receiving in the aggregate $37,500 per annum saves $30,000 at once. A provision that no salary shall be paid to the Common Council saves $158,000 per annum.

The statement concludes:

This farrago of falsehoods was served up to the Legislature on April 4, 1870, and on the following day that body passed the charter under which New York was to be governed, as Samuel J. Tilden put it, "as if it were a conquered province." And then, with the sounds of this speech still ringing in their ears, the members of the Legislature passed Chapter 382 of the Laws of 1870, creating the "Special Board of Audit," composed of Tweed, Hall, and Connoly, and on May 5—just thirty-one days from the date of Daly's speech—this board held a brief meeting and authorized the payment of claims which they did not examine, and which amounted in the aggregate to the sum of $6,312,000. And this amount was promptly paid out, and was subsequently divided up among the men who had been foisted into power through the efforts of Joseph F. Daly and his friends of the Citizens' Association.

Suits were subsequently brought against Tweed, Hall, and Connoly for the entire amount, and judgments were obtained, but not a dollar on account of these judgments has ever reached the city treasury.

FOR INDEPENDENT JUDGES.

The Chamber of Commerce Passes Resolutions on the Subject.

The Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution in favor of an honest and independent judiciary. It was presented by Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and reads as follows:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, a pure, able, and independent judiciary is the bulwark of social and family life, and the safeguard of the liberties, the rights, the property, and the institutions of a free people, and without such a judiciary, government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" will not long continue; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this Chamber any man who is willing to commit a section of his conscience to a political chief is utterly unworthy to occupy a judicial position; and

Whereas, The slightest suspicion or belief that a Judge can be swayed or influenced by political considerations is an obstruction to the free employment of capital, a menace to the commercial and industrial prosperity of any city or State, and inevitably tends to contract the employment of labor as well as capital; and

Whereas, The payment of political assessments, either directly or indirectly, or under the guise of party contributions, on the part of a candidate for judicial office should forever disqualify such candidate from holding office, and should be otherwise appropriately punished; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce desires, without regard to political affiliation or contests, to emphasize the principles enunciated in the foregoing as of vast importance to the future welfare of this Commonwealth.

LAWYERS AND THE JUDICIARY.

Bar Association Committee Takes Further Action.

The committee appointed by the Bar Association to further the interests of Justices Daly and Cohen in the present campaign, met at 100 Broadway yesterday, George L. Rives presiding. Resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a sub-committee of seven, with power to add to its numbers, to "co-operate with other committees in securing an honest election of Judges, especially in connection with the count of the ballots cast for judiciary candidates," and recommending to the Executive Committee of the Bar Association "the appropriation of such funds as may be necessary to defray the expense of any prosecutions undertaken by such sub-committee."

Thomas S. Strong of the law firm of Strong & Sears has written to the Committee of One Hundred a letter in which he says: "I have always been a Democrat, generally voting the party ticket, but always in voting for Judges I have voted for the ones I consider best able to perform the duties without reference to parties. The ticket of the Bar Association pleases me, and I expect to vote for it."

Want Ferd. Hirsch to Go to Paris.

At a meeting of representatives of the cigar, tobacco, and leaf tobacco trade held in the Astor House yesterday afternoon resolutions were adopted indorsing Ferdinand Hirsch of this city as a United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900. J. W. Surbrug presided over the meeting, and Morris S. Wise made an address in favor of Mr. Hirsch's selection for the post in question. The following committee was appointed to enlist the interest of other trades in this movement: J. W. Surbrug, John Wardlaw, Jacob Wertheim, John Bain, Solomon Rosener, Harry Rothschild, Frank Tilford, J. Edward Cowles, and T. H. Delano

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT IN TWO CITIES

The Republican Candidate for Governor Makes Speeches in Troy and Albany.

RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Tells the People He Will Continue Gov. Black's Canal Investigation Unless He Finds It Closed Up.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Troy, the home of Gov. Frank S. Black, turned out thousands of people to-night to greet Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Rand's Opera House, where the mass meeting was held, was packed to the doors with 3,000 people as early as 7 o'clock, and more than double that number were turned away. The streets were thronged with people, and Col. Roosevelt's trip to the hall from Col. Francis's house, where he had dined with Gov. Black, was an ovation.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the party arrived at the hall, and when Gov. Black, with Col Roosevelt, appeared on the stage the audience arose en masse and for at least three minutes cheered themselves hoarse. While waiting for the campaign clubs to enter the hall a crowd of boys in the gallery cheered several times for Van Wyck, but the main body yelled and hissed them down. When Gov. Black arose to introduce Col. Roosevelt he received a second ovation, and when it had ceased said:

"There have been many demonstrations in Troy to which the recollection of her citizens have turned with satisfaction. Whenever the demand has been large enough, the best sentiment of the city has always made an adequate response. Those who have largely watched the drift of events in this State understand that momentous questions are involved this Fall, and those who have watched this evening's demonstration will believe that our citizens are awake to the full importance of these questions. In one form or another the struggle is always going on between the friends of good government, and at no time during your recollection has the struggle been more acute than now.

"It is therefore cause for great rejoicing that the people of this city are aroused and ready to perform to the uttermost of their strength their full share o the present duty. I am gratified at the demonstration this evening, which has been almost without example, first because it shows the interest of my fellow-citizens in a great cause, and second because it has been in honor of that distinguished and faithful advocate of the cause of good government, whom I now present to you, Theodore Roosevelt."

The audience again arose to its feet and cheered again and again for its candidate; with a few interspersed hisses in the gallery. Col. Roosevelt next devoted himself to the volunteer soldier, taking for his theme the gallant death of Sergt. Marcus D. Russell of Troy, who died in the first Rough Rider fight. He thanked Gov. Black for his introduction, and said he was proud to be introduced by a Governor who had proved so great an upholder of good government.

A man in the gallery shouted: "Talk politics!"

"I will," answered Roosevelt quickly, and there was a laugh. He then talked of the improvement of labor interests by the National issue of protection, and also of the dishonesty of the Democrats in not saying how they stood on the financial question. He alleged that they showed their dishonesty in failing to meet National issues. "We don't need so much brilliancy in public life as we need common honesty and common sense in the administration of public affairs."

He congratulated himself on the fact that many labor leaders had come to him with their support with a knowledge that any promise he made on the stump would be fulfilled off it, if he was elected. He complimented Gov. Black, speaking to him personally, upon the fact that great labor reform laws had been passed during his term of office and the taxes reduced greatly by enforcing the tax laws upon the statute books, especially the corporation tax law.

"Tell us about the canals," said a voice.

"I'll tell you about them," he answered. "You cannot raise an issue that I won't meet you on. Unlike the Democratic Party, that opposed by filibustering the investigation of the canals, I will continue Gov. Black's investigation of the canals unless it is, as the Governor promised the other night, so closed up that his successor will not have to touch it."

There was a whirlwind of applause and no more questions were asked. Then, after promising a thorough canal investigation, he closed by saying:

"Of course Mr. Croker, and not Mr. Van Wyck is the real candidate, and Mr. Croker's sinister assault upon the integrity of the Bench has been supplemented by ex-Senator Hill's sinister incitement to violence at the polls. You of Troy must have yet fresh in mind the dreadful consequences that flow from incitement to lawlessness at the polls.

"The safety of the Republic is based on its orderly liberty, and of all forms of lawlessness that most heavily fraught with danger to our existence as a free people is that lawlessness which means ultimately the overthrow of the right of peaceable, popular expression through the ballot; just as of all forms of corruption that is the worst which corrupts the Judge or turns him into a time-serving tool of a political dictator. When men high in position, who are themselves in safety, secretly or openly encourage their ignorant followers to deeds of brutal outrage, the consequences of which fall upon the followers and not upon those ultimately responsible, it is the latter, it is the leaders, who most deserve the severest condemnation at the bar of public opinion."

Following Mr. Roosevelt, who left as soon as he had spoken, came Abe Gruber. As soon as Col. Roosevelt left the hall he was taken to a special car and hurried to Albany. There was a tremendous outpouring of the people to welcome Col. Roosevelt when Albany was reached. If enthusiasm and numbers count for anything, it must be set down as the banner night of the Republican campaign in Albany County during the past ten years. It is doubtful if it was ever equaled. The spacious Harmanus Bleecker Hall, where the main meeting was held, has a seating capacity of 1,900 persons and standing room for 3,000 more.

Although the meeting was not scheduled to open until 9 o'clock, the hall was filled to overflowing by 7:30 o'clock, and from that time until the meeting was over, there were thousands of people struggling to get in. Overflow meetings were organized outside the hall, which were addressed by local orators. Previous to the meeting there was a big street demonstration.

The local political clubs turned out in force and escorted the Republican candidate for Governor from the station on his arrival from Troy to the hall through streets that were lined with people. The meeting opened before Col. Roosevelt had arrived from Troy, and Dr. Willis G. McDonald, Myer Nussbaum, candidate for State Senator; John McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State, and George N. Southwick, candidate for Congress, occupied the time with addresses that kept the hall noisy with enthusiasm.

Every mention of Col. Roosevelt's name by any of the speakers brought forth tumultuous cheers, as was the mention of the name of President McKinley. It was a purely Republican crowd at the meeting, for the mere mention of any Democrat by any one in the gallery was immediately cheered down.

It was after 10:30 o'clock when Col. Roosevelt was literally dragged through the crowd on the stage to the speakers' chairs. The audience rose en masse and cheered the Colonel until it was hoarse. Two or three times he tried to speak, but each time he was interrupted with renewed cheers.

In addition to the things he said in Troy, Col. Roosevelt called attention to the progress that the Peace Commission in Paris was making, and said that the Spaniards were trying to delay the proceedings of the commission until after election, with the hope that the Democrats would carry the election in this country. "Therefore," he said, "I ask you to vote for the party I represent, because it will uphold the position taken by the American Peace Commissioners."

Col. Roosevelt also briefly addressed the overflow meeting. He left for New York on the 1:50 o'clock train.

ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

Col. Roosevelt is to speak six times in Brooklyn to-day and twice in Manhattan. He will reach Brooklyn at 4 o'clock and go to a business men's meeting at the Real Estate Exchange, where Ludwig Nissen will preside. Other speakers will be the five Republican Congressional candidates of Brooklyn. After this meeting Col. Roosevelt will be the guest of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at his home in Eighth Avenue. The evening meetings will be at Schwalbach's Hall at 7:30 o'clock; Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, at 7:55; Sackett Hall, Sackett and Hoyt Streets, at 8:25; the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, at 8:45, and the Clermont Avenue Rink at 9.

After the rink meeting the Colonel will speak twice in Manhattan, in the Bowery and at Chickering Hall.

MR. HEWITT FAVORS MITCHELL.

The John Murray Mitchell Campaign Committee recently invited Abram S. Hewitt to speak at the meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, at which Col. Roosevelt will be present. Mr. Hewitt declined the invitation, but sent the following letter in explanation and in indorsement of Mr. Mitchell:

I wish that I felt young enough to accept the invitation which you are kind enough to send to me to speak at the Cooper Union meeting on Saturday next in behalf of the re-election of John Murray Mitchell to Congress. In a previous letter I have already expressed my intention to vote for him, and I now repeat that the best interests for the City of New York imperatively require that he should be returned to the seat which he has filled with so much credit to himself, and benefit to the community. He has identified himself with the efforts to reform the currency and place the money of the country upon the permanent standard of gold. He is more familiar with the question than any other candidate for Congress from this city, and he is in a position, from his service on the Banking and Currency Committee, to secure a proper and, as I hope, a favorable consideration for what is known as the McCleary bill, in the preparation of which Mr. Mitchell had a very prominent and influential part.

The currency question is, so far as the members of Congress are concerned, the paramount issue in this campaign. We can never have a stable condition of business in this city until all doubt as to the gold standard of value shall be removed. Unfortunately the Democratic candidates have seen fit to conceal their opinions on this subject. Under the circumstances this is cowardly. The people of this city do not admire cowards. They demand not merely ability, but a frank statement of opinion on all important questions. One only of the Democratic candidates, Mr. Sulzer, has the courage of his convictions, and has declared his intention to vote for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. His courage at least merits respect, but the position occupied by the other candidates, so far as I have been able to understand it, is simply contemptible, and would be farcical if the interests at stake were not so momentous.

While I do not agree with Mr. Mitchell in some of his views, especially on the subject of a protective tariff, which recent events have made obsolete, I regard the currency question as of such importance that I cannot doubt as to the duty of all sound-money Democrats to give him a hearty support and such assistance as may be necessary to secure his triumphant re-election.

CHAIRMAN ODELL'S PREDICTION.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued last night the following statement:

The campaign which is so rapidly drawing to a close from every indication points to Republican victory. The closing of a careful canvass of the up-State counties convinces me that a plurality large enough to more than meet and offset any possible Democratic plurality can be obtained in Greater New York by Tammany Hall is assured.

I find that the constant talk by Tammany Hall leaders of their certainty of carrying the State has been pure bluff. There is no possibility of their carrying in the City of New York a plurality that would insure election of Van Wyck, and they are now seeking, with fake bets, to bolster up what they know to be a losing cause. Their bets the Republicans are calling, and we are met with the information at their betting stand that there is no more Van Wyck money in sight. On the contrary, I am in receipt of information from hundreds of Democrats within the City of New York who propose to vote for Roosevelt, and I believe that there is a surprise in store for Democrats as well as Republicans, only that the surprise for the Republicans will be in the nature of a pleasing one.

I claim the State of New York beyond any question for Col. Roosevelt by at least 40,000. His magnificent canvass has awakened enthusiasm throughout the State and his manly and courageous utterances have increased the reputation for honesty have brought to him the independent voters who are to decide this election. There is no question or doubt upon this point, and I urge every Republican up the State, therefore, to renewed activity, and want them to feel that they are certain of victory, and are needed now upon their part is hearty co-operation in the direction of bringing out the Republican vote.

The Democratic plurality in New York City will be much below anything that has been claimed by them, and the Republicans may rest assured that every vote that is cast for Theodore Roosevelt will be honestly counted, and that no illegal vote will be permitted to be cast in Greater New York. I feel assured that the loyal Republican counties up the State will take care of even the most extravagant claims made by the followers of Croker.

THE NEWPORT MAYORALTY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3.—Some question has arisen concerning the legal qualification of A. Livingston Mason, who is the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city.

It appears that in 1893, Mr. Mason, who was then living in Providence, and who had voted there up to that time, became one of the trustees of the Hartshorn estate, which lies largely in Newport. In order to properly qualify as a trustee of the property here, he expressed a desire to become a citizen of Newport, and, it is said, so far as he was aware, complied at that time with all the requirements of the law. The partisans of Mayor Boyle inquired if Mr. Mason's name appeared in the register of tax-paying voters, and up to the present time, they say, they have discovered no evidence that it was placed thereon by the City Clerk.

This omission, it is said, may prove fatal to the candidacy of Mr. Mason, who, when seen to-night, stated that he did not know whether or not he had ever registered at the City Hall. Mr. Mason's vote has not been challenged at the polls at the elections where he cast his vote since 1894, but the fact that he has always supported the Republican ticket in ward overwhelmingly Democratic has removed attention from this circumstance of his citizenship until the present movement, the fact that he paid taxes on $1,000 of personal property having been deemed presumptive evidence that he had fully complied with the intricate provisions of the law regarding registration.

LOST SON HOME FROM KLONDIKE.

After an absence of ten years from Jersey City, during the last five of which his whereabouts has been unknown to his family, Jacob Duzel returned from the Klondike on Monday with a fortune. Jacob was a carpenter. Ten years ago he went to California. He was then twenty-eight years old. At first he wrote regularly to his widowed mother and his brothers, but after awhile his letters ceased.

On Monday last, as Mrs. Duzel was sitting in her little home at 125 Beacon Avenue, a stranger entered and asked for Jacob Duzel. Mrs. Duzel replied that she had not heard from her son Jacob for several years, and she feared he was dead. Then the stranger clasped her in his arms and kissed her, after which he told her that he was the missing Jacob.

He said that he had been unable to find steady work in California and finally abandoned carpenter work to become a compositor. Three years ago he and several companions went to the Klondike. He did not find much gold, he said, but he managed to secure enough of it to open a store in Dawson City. He soon found himself in possession of $40,000. Then he and two friends found a chance to buy a paying claim. When he had increased his capital to $100,000, which he did in a year, he came home. He said he was going into business in New York and had already hired a house there. Yesterday the Duzel family sold their household effects and went to New York with Jacob.

Frank Collier's Condition Improved.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Frank Collier was allowed to leave his bed yesterday afternoon and walked about his room in the County Hospital as if he had not spent two hours and a half upon the operating table four days before. He rose early this morning after a quiet night's sleep and declared that he felt as well as ever. He is confident of his complete cure and much pleased that no second operation will be necessary.

Hawaiian Consul General Returns.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 3.—Consul General Haywood arrived from Honolulu today on the steamer Arrigien, en route to Washington.

Sixty-ninth Votes To-morrow.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 3.—The Sixty-ninth New York will vote Saturday in the New York election.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

B. Altman & Co.

A display and Sale of Rare Antique Oriental Rugs and Carpets will be held in a few days, affording Collectors and Connoisseurs an opportunity for securing valuable specimens of Oriental Art.

Rug Department, Third Floor.

GIDEON W. MARSH RETURNS

Defaulting Philadelphia Bank President Surrenders to His Bondsman After Seven Years.

WAS A WANDERING FUGITIVE

John Wanamaker's Reference to Him in a Political Speech Persuades Him to Give Himself Up to Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive President of the now defunct Keystone National Bank, returned to this city to-day, after an absence of seven years and a half, and surrendered himself to his bondsman, William H. Wanamaker.

This afternoon Mr. Wanamaker accompanied Marsh to the office of United States District Attorney Beck, and the latter at once turned the fugitive bank President over to the custody of the United States Marshal to await a hearing to-morrow morning. The proceedings before the District Attorney were brief. That official merely stated that several bench warrants had been issued for Marsh, and that on these warrants he would commit him to the custody of the United States Marshal, and a hearing would be held to-morrow. Marsh admitted his identity, but made no statement to the District Attorney and was asked no questions.

The closing of the doors of the Keystone National Bank on March 20, 1891, caused a profound sensation. A run had been made on the bank a few months prior to that date, but the crisis was tided over and the public was taken by surprise when the failure became known. Subsequent investigation showed that the bank had been practically looted and that there was little left for depositors and other creditors. City Treasurer John Bardsley had lent the bank several hundred thousand dollars of the city funds, and on these loans he had been drawing interest for his own individual profit. Bardsley was arrested and his trial resulted in a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, several years of which he served. He was finally granted a pardon by the State Board of Pardons.

MARSH'S FLIGHT FROM JUSTICE.

President Marsh and Cashier Charles Lawrence were placed under arrest on May 4, 1891, upon the charge of conspiring to make false entries in the books of the bank and the willful misapplication of its funds. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Bell, they were held for a hearing on May 15. Both secured bondsmen and were released. Marsh induced William H. Wanamaker, brother of ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, to enter bail for him in the amount of $20,000. On May 21, the day fixed for a final hearing, Lawrence appeared, but Marsh had fled. The bail furnished for his appearance was forfeited, and the entire amount of $20,000 was paid to the Clerk of the United States District Court by William H. Wanamaker. Since that date, it is said, Mr. Wanamaker has spent $20,000 more to apprehend Marsh and bring him to trial. Lawrence was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, which he served, less the commutation for good behavior.

Marsh managed to elude the officers of the law, who searched the entire country for him, and who were even sent to points in South America whence there had come reports that the fugitive had been seen. Even after the United States authorities had abandoned their search it was kept up by Marsh's bondsman, but without success. Not until yesterday did his bondsman get an inkling of his whereabouts, when a telegram to William H. Wanamaker's office stated that Marsh was at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, and would surrender to him in Philadelphia. Mr. Wanamaker, who was in Boston, was immediately advised, and he left that city for New York at once. It is understood that the fugitive and his bondsman met in New York last night, and that the agreement was there reached for Marsh to come to Philadelphia to-day and surrender to the authorities. This programme was carried out. Without being recognized on the street, Marsh went directly to Mr. Wanamaker's office, and later in the day, accompanied by his lawyer and Mr. Wanamaker, he proceeded to the office of United States District Attorney Beck and was committed to prison to await a hearing to-morrow morning.

WANDERED ABOUT THE WORLD.

Marsh, in talking to friends who called on him in the United States Marshal's Office before he was taken to prison, said that in the more than seven years of his absence he has roamed almost over the whole world and had worked for a living at anything he could get to do. When he left he had with him $1,385, which he had collected from two friends, who owed him that amount. He went by a circuitous route to Brazil and afterward traveled from place to place. He then returned to America and eventually located in the State of Washington, where, he said, he had earned money at any kind of labor he could get. He said he often longed to come back to Philadelphia, but was deterred through a desire to protect his children from a revival of the scandal. Mrs. Marsh obtained a divorce from the fugitive about a year ago on the ground of desertion, she making affidavit that she had received no word from her husband since the day of his absence.

The news of Marsh's return, when it became generally known late in the day, became almost the sole topic of conversation among the people of Philadelphia. Not the least interesting portion of the discussions was in reference to the effect the sudden appearance of the bank President would have upon the political situation. The name of the fugitive has frequently been mentioned by speakers at meetings in the present furiously exciting campaign, and Marsh has particularly been the subject of heated controversy between United States Senator Penrose and John Wanamaker.

In a speech a few weeks ago Senator Penrose intimated that John Wanamaker, prior to the failure of the Keystone Bank, had knowledge of an overissue of the bank's stock and knowledge of a demand made by President Marsh on City Treasurer Bardsley for an additional deposit of city funds. He (Penrose) said it was to the interest of Wanamaker that Marsh should not come back to Philadelphia. The Senator said he had been in communication with Marsh, and that the latter would probably soon come back and tell all he knew about the looting of the bank.

MR. WANAMAKER'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Wanamaker has been vigorously opposing the Republican State ticket, and especially aiming to defeat the re-election of Senator Quay to the United States Senate. On Oct. 14, a few nights after the speech of Senator Penrose accusing Wanamaker of having inside knowledge of the Keystone Bank affairs, the latter delivered a speech at the Academy of Music. He denied Penrose's statements and called upon him to hasten the return of Marsh, if the Senator in any way could do so. He said he would like the truth to be told about Keystone Bank matters, and said none could clear up the affair better than Marsh himself. In the course of his speech he said:

"There is nothing that will please me so much as Marsh's return, and I welcome the reopening of every book and paper of the bank to public gaze, even as I did years ago. If my foes will bring this man, doubtless more sinned against than sinning, into court, and he will tell the truth, I will use my utmost endeavor in securing all the leniency possible in his sentence, and after he has finished it, I will aid him in reestablishing himself and his family in life. I publish this to the world, hoping he will see it, wherever he is, and I add to it that I have friends who will put in the hands of Quay, Penrose, and Andrews whatever money is needed to pay expenses of Marsh's return, as they seem to know where he is. One of them claims to have been in communication with him recently.

"If the poor man who can yet redeem his life, who must have been crazed when he ran away, (poor Hopkins unwisely killed himself under similar circumstances,) will send me word where he is, as soon as these words bear him the message of these dastardly assaults upon me, I will come to him to any part of the world and accompany him back."

BROUGHT BACK BY THE SPEECH.

When Marsh was asked to-day what induced him to return, he answered:

"Mr. Wanamaker's speech at the Academy of Music. I read it in the newspapers. Yes, it certainly did cause me to come back. The thought that my return would revive a state of affairs that would be a scandal and most painful to my children was the only thing that kept me away. Recent developments convinced me that the affairs of the bank had been so thoroughly ventilated that my coming home would add very little to the publicity of affairs. I then and there decided once for all that I would end an intolerable existence, and here I am."

United States District Attorney Beck, when questioned as to what previous knowledge he had that Marsh would return, said:

"I had no prior knowledge on the subject until within a few hours of his surrender, and Mr. Marsh has returned without any condition, promise, or understanding whatever from the Government. He became a fugitive at the time Mr. Read was United States District Attorney. Various bench warrants were issued for his arrest without success. A few months after I became United States District Attorney, I received some information that Marsh was near Philadelphia. At that time, July 18, 1898, I issued a new bench warrant, which was outstanding at the time of his arrest and upon which his surrender was made. At the time of the issuance of the bench warrant, after communicating with the authorities at Washington, I had information sent throughout the country to the police authorities to arrest Marsh if possible. When Senator Penrose made his recent statement as to Marsh, I at once obtained authority from the Attorney General to employ a detective, and he scoured the city for the fugitive without success.

"I had no intimation that Mr. Marsh would return until within a few hours of his surrender, and even then was left in ignorance as to where he was, except that he was within reach. I know nothing as to his intention or purpose in coming back. He has returned in time for trial at the next term of our district court, which convenes on the third Monday of November, at which time I expect to try him."

Quay Has Nothing to Say.

BEAVER, Penn., Nov. 3.—Senator Quay, who is at his home here, in answer to a query as to the effect Marsh's return would have on the campaign, replied: "I know nothing about it." The same answer was all that he would give to any and all other questions bearing on this case.

Mr. Wanamaker Gratified.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Nov. 3.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, who is campaigning through the state in opposition to the Quay party, said to-night that he was much gratified at Marsh's return, and hoped no delay would arise in getting at all the facts in his possession; that if he could be of any use in expediting the matter, he would return to Philadelphia any moment. He further said he regarded the return of Mr. Marsh to the scene of his misfortunes a brave as well as a right thing.

"THE MUSKETEERS" IN LONDON.

Beerbohm Tree's Production of the Sydney Grundy Version a Success.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—"The Musketeers," Sydney Grundy's dramatization of Alexandre Dumas's novel "The Three Musketeers"—the third version staged in England this season—was given this evening before a distinguished audience at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the actor-manager, outdid himself in the richness and beauty of the mounting and music. Mr. Tree and Mrs. James Brown Potter, in gorgeous costumes, as d'Artagnan and Miladi, and Mrs. Tree as Anne of Austria, met with a great reception.

The appearance of Lewis Waller as Buckingham caused a sensational episode. Mr. Waller had been playing d'Artagnan in Mr. Hamilton's version of the novel at the Globe Theatre. Being under contract with Mr. Tree, he was obliged to-night

The Wanamaker Store

Twice-Told Tales

And A New One—Dress Goods

THIS is Chapter II of the French Wool Twills. Chapter I was printed day-before-yesterday. There were a little more than 5,000 yards then; there are a little more than 1,000 yards now.

You call the goods "Whipcords," and so does almost everybody. We do not, because we try to be accurate about such things. They are heavy, firm, all-wool fabrics, resembling, but not so heavy as, a real whipcord. No matter, you have always been glad to pay a dollar a yard for them. Take these at FIFTY CENTS A YARD. In black and 10 colors.

Then here are some very popular goods with a very unfortunate name,—they are called "Potato Sacking." It is a rough, but not a coarse weave *in black*. It has a fine cheviot finish, and quite rich and handsome enough to live down its name. Forty-seven inches wide.

The $1 grade for 45c. a yard.
The $1.50 grade for 50c. a yard.

And, lastly, these all-worsted black Serges, with a satin Bayadere stripe,—a quietly effective material, and one stylish and not too common. The same that have retailed all the season at $1.25 a yard—

For Fifty Cents a Yard.

They are 50 inches wide.

Golf and Steamer Capes Made in Paris from Scotch goods, for the most part,—some are from London, some from Berlin. All the French made ones are in our own styles,—none of them are shown elsewhere.

This is the second shipment. The first met with a reception that astonished us. A cablegram, and these new ones came quickly.

In the materials used, the heaviest and softest sort of Montagnacs is chief. The colors are black, navy blue, steel gray, tan, brown and green.

Then, the plaids,—either inside or outside, or both, as you choose. You can find nothing so handsome as these in New York, and they are not expensive. One of the handsomest for $18. Others, richer and heavier, at $21.50 to $25.

We have the domestic capes, also, and quite worthy of companionship with their foreign cousins. $9 and upward.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Overcoats An overcoat paragraph that means much, and may be accepted literally.

"The best garments for the money in New York."

Test by these:

At $15—Of black and Oxford frieze; wool lined; satin shoulders; raw edge seams; very serviceable and good looking.

At $20—Of black and Oxford frieze; whole back; wool and satin lined; raw edges; lap seams. Very stylish.

At $20—Of black and Oxford cheviot; 38 in. long; welt seams; lining or farmer's satin; satin sleeve lining; serviceable and stylish.

At $25—Of Oxford and black Vicunas; decidedly stylish; lined throughout with heavy silk; velvet collars. Some clothiers ask $35 for same goods.

At $30—Of Oxford Melton; silk lined; raw edge seems. Best custom tailors would charge at least $45 for its equal.

In better grades, up to $50.

The "Wanamaker" Boys' Suits We have sold a good many of these suits since their first mention, and have reason to be glad that we put our own name to them. We don't do that to every-day articles.

Made from all-wool cheviots, and made as you seldom see suits for boys made,—as you *never* see low-priced suits made. The buttons are double-stayed; the seams are double-stitched with silk; seat and knees are double; lining is double-warp; everything is doubled and strengthened, except the price—

Five Dollars

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Reasonably-Priced Candy Store That's ours. It's also a pure-candy store. So you can't make a mistake in purchasing here. As an example of purity and low-price, take our assorted chocolates, selling now at 20c. They're our regular 30c. goods, but even at the latter price they're 10c. to 30c. a pound cheaper than at other stores.

Basement.

High Grade But Low-Priced Tooth Brushes Two lots are offered here—both of them *good* kinds. Four-row French tooth brushes, at only 15c. And the well known Kent English tooth brush, at 25c.

Tenth street.

A New Glove "The Royale" It is introduced to its New York critics this morning. There's a windowful on Broadway. You will hear a great deal of this glove, and you will like it. These we are showing are pique suede, with two clasps. Colors are tans, modes and grays and black. The gloves are made with the patent-cut thumb that dispenses with any seam between thumb and palm, and makes putting on easy, and fits smooth and sure.

$1.50 a Pair.

Broadway.

Flannelette Night Gowns There's an excellent assortment of prettily made night gowns here of solid colored and striped flannelette. You're not asked to pay much for these. One kind at 65c., a neat garment of good quality, too. Others are 75c., 85c., and up to $1.75. At the last mentioned price a gown of very heavy goods, attractive, and a very good value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

About Low-Priced Lillian Corsets There are thirty-seven models in this make of corsets with prices from $1.25 to $21. The kind at $1.25 is certainly an exceptionally good value for a fine imported corset. It's of white and drab jean, long waist, high bust; trimmed with lace. At $1.50, one of fine coutil. And at $2, one of excellent French coutil, sateen strips. A fine sateen corset at $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fire-Place Furnishings Of brightly polished brass, and of wrought iron in numerous designs. A collection of all things pertaining to fire-place furnishing, and all moderately priced. These are in brass:

Andirons, at $3 to $65.
Fenders, at $4.25 to $19.50.
Fire sets and stands, at $5.50 to $12.

And these of wrought iron:

Andirons, at $2.50 to $135.
Fenders, at $6.75 to $21.50.
Fire sets, $3.50 to $22.50.

Some gas logs at $3.25 to $7, and portable fire grates, at $3 to $23.50.

Basement.

Dainty Little Books At 25c. Each In this photo-gravure edition are represented many famous authors. A trade opportunity, and the lot comes to us. Publishers intended them to be 50c. each. Our price is 25c. They're nicely bound in extra quality cloth, with photo-gravure on cover.

A particular list follows:

Abbe Constantin. Halevy.
Browning, Mrs. (Selections.)
Browning, Robert. (Selections.) 2 vols.
Bryant's Early Poems. Burns. (Selections.)
Byron (Selections.) Fadette, Sand.
Cranford, Mrs. Gaskell.
Emerson's Essays, 2 vols. Epic of Hades. Morris.
Ethics of the Dust. Ruskin. Favorite Poems.
Heroes and Hero Worship. Carlyle.
House of Seven Gables. Hawthorne.
Idylls of the King. Tennyson.
In Memoriam. Tennyson. Keats. (Selections.)
Lady of the Lake. Scott. Lalla Rookh. Moore.
Light of Asia. Arnold. Lucille. Meredith.
Locksley Hall, etc. Tennyson.
Longfellow's Voices of the Night.
Nature: Address, etc. Emerson.
Paul and Virginia. St. Pierre. Poe's Poems.
Pilgrim's Progress. Bunyan. Poe's Tales.
Princess. Tennyson. Queen of the Air. Ruskin.
Representative Men. Emerson.
Sartor Resartus. Carlyle. Shelley. (Selections.)
Scarlet Letter. Hawthorne.
Sesame and Lilies. Ruskin.
Tales from Shakespeare. Lamb.
Tartarin on the Alps. Daudet.
Whittier's Early Poems.
Wordsworth. (Selections.)

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Sts.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Servatius Defeats Arnold and Is in Turn Defeated by Douglas.

The game in the amateur fourteen-inch balk line billiard tournament last night, between W. G. Douglas of the New York Athletic Club and L. A. Servatius, resulted in a victory for the former. Servatius defeated W. Arnold in the afternoon game rather easily. The scores follow:

L. A. SERVATIUS, (200)—2 8 1 0 7 0 2 2 2 4 0 0 0 0 8 5 17 0 5 0 2 7 19 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 3 1 3 3 1 1 1 23 1 0 4 1 2 2 2 4 6 1 5 0 8 2 2 0 0 9 0 1 6 0 0 7 2 2. Total, 200. Average, 3 1-13. Highest run, 23.

W. ARNOLD, (200)—0 0 0 3 3 0 3 15 2 0 5 0 2 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 6 1 2 0 0 2 5 0 6 0 4 1 2 1 0 6 1 2 5 1 3 2 3 2 3 5 1 0 6 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 3 5 10. Total, 146. Average, 2 16-165. Highest run, 15.

W. G. DOUGLAS, (200)—3 2 1 0 3 2 6 4 10 10 3 0 0 0 0 4 0 10 13 5 2 17 6 0 11 5 1 12 12 5 1 4 3 19 0 1 0 4 8 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 3 0 0 4 2 1 0 6 0 2 0 3 10. Total, 200. Average, 3 17-61. Highest run, 19.

L. A. SERVATIUS, (200)—0 3 5 0 1 2 0 0 6 12 0 6 14 6 4 2 2 16 0 10 3 2 2 3 1 7 5 0 1 2 4 4 0 5 8 3 5 1 1 3 1 1 0 0 18 7 5 4 4 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 13 4. Total, 149. Average, 2 3-20. Highest run, 12.

Delaware's Spiritual Dentistry.

From The Mount Pleasant (Utah) Pyramid.

Wilmington, Del., possesses the boss phenomenon or the boss liar. The Philadelphia Press says that Mrs. Ida Albon of that city recently went to a dentist to have three teeth extracted, but by mistake only two were pulled out. The other night she dreamed that her dead mother came to her and asked if she did not want the other tooth out and she replied yes. When she woke up in the morning the tooth was gone. Where are your fish stories now?

One Horse Trade That Is Off.

From The Hastings (Neb.) Record.

Two men traded horses at Beatrice, one offering a money difference. The wife had the money, and refusing to give it up was choked by the husband, whereupon the other trader took the part of the woman, and a general fight followed. The three will recover, but the trade is off.

FUTURE OF THE RAILROADS

President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Discusses the Joint Traffic Decision.

CONSIDERS IT A BENEFIT

Thinks that the Presidents of the Companies Will Now Be Held Personally Responsible to Their Stockholders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Star this afternoon publishes as a special dispatch from Chicago an interview with M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio and of the Big Four, who was one of the leading men in the Joint Traffic Association. He was asked what would be the future course of the railroads comprising the Joint Traffic Association in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the organization is illegal. Mr. Ingalls said:

"Since the decision in the trans-Missouri case I have felt that the Joint Traffic Association, under that decision, so to speak, didn't have a legal leg upon which to stand. I was abroad when the decision in the trans-Missouri case reached me, and upon my return home I was in favor of discontinuing the Joint Traffic Association, but other officials didn't take the same view as I did, and thought it best to continue the association, being of the opinion that the Supreme Court would, upon hearing the case, declare in favor of the association.

"I do not believe the decision will be harmful to the railroads. On the contrary, I think it will be of great benefit. So far as the maintenance of rates is concerned, the Joint Traffic Association has been of no advantage to the railroads. In fact, it has been a lamentable failure. Rates have never, in my railroad experience, been so poorly maintained or badly demoralized as at various times during the life of the association. The Chesapeake Company has this been the case during the past six months. The Board of Managers of the association made rates, but representatives of the fast freight lines were sent out to get business, and they would get it by cutting the rates made by the managers.

"The Joint Traffic Association agreement was 'a rope of sand.' Penalties could not be collected and the railroads have no standing in court by which agreements made by them can be enforced. As I said, the decision rendered by the Court will prove of great benefit to the railroads. The Presidents will now be held individually responsible by the Directors and stockholders for the revenues of their respective companies and they will have to see to it that rates are strictly maintained in order to render to the owners a satisfactory account of their stewardship.

"The Presidents will give their Traffic Managers and General Freight Agents positive instructions that rates must be maintained. I have to-day so instructed the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio officials, and I have no doubt the executive officers of the other roads will pursue the same course, for the reason, as I have said, that the Presidents of the various roads will now be held personally responsible for the revenues of their companies, and will not have the skirts of the Joint Traffic Association to hide behind as an excuse for demoralization in rates and consequent shrinkage in revenue. There is no doubt that under these conditions rates will be better maintained than they have been under the Joint Traffic Association régime."

When asked if the Joint Traffic Association would continue to do business, Mr. Ingalls replied:

"So far as the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four are concerned it will not. I have notified our representative on the Board of Managers, Mr. Decatur Axtell, to withdraw and resume his former duties with the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, of which he is Second Vice President. Some of the attorneys of the association think there is still a chance for the association on points that have not been made, but I don't, and I think the general idea of the railroad officials is to accept the decision as final. The Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio will withdraw from all associations, as it has been decided the railroads have no legal right to enter into agreements for the maintenance of rates.

"I do not believe the railroads will attempt to form new associations on lines that will be within the law, for nothing can be done until National legislation is secured that will give the railroads a standing in court to enforce contracts. Uniform rates which are reasonable are greatly to be desired, not only by the railroads, but particularly by the shippers and business community. With such rates enforced under sanction of the law, the heavy dealers and shippers or merchants will have no advantage over the 'little fellows,' as they have now with their private cars and through many ways used for obtaining reduced rates that are unknown to the man in business in a comparatively small way. The merchants and business communities all over the country recognize the importance of uniform and reasonable rates, and will urge the passage of legislation at the next session of Congress that will benefit both the railroads and mercantile world.

"There are two changes that should be made in the Inter-State Commerce law which would aid in creating a better condition of affairs. First, the Tenth Section, or imprisonment clause, should be stricken out and a new law enacted, imposing a fine of, say, $5,000 upon the offending corporation, making each or every contract or bill of lading a separate offense. Leave out the shipper altogether. You want his testimony. If he cheats by underbilling or false invoice he should be punished, but his attempt to secure a lower rate than his rival should not be indictable, as you then prevent the getting of the testimony you need. With this amendment put into the law, every railroad official will willingly prosecute his rival for violation of the law, which he will not do when the penalty imposed is imprisonment. A few fines of $5,000 would work wonders in reforming railroad corporations in their management.

"Second—The law should be amended so that railway corporations can contract with each other for the maintenance of rates or the division of business, and, in case of failure of either party to keep the contract, allow the other to sue in the courts and recover damages. This, in part, is what is called pooling, but it is more than this. It legalizes contracts between railway corporations. It may be a contract for maintenance of rates with no division of business. To-day, if two railroad corporations contract that they will maintain the same rates between Baltimore and New York, it is a conspiracy contrary to public policy, and cannot be enforced in the courts. This is an old law, which is not adapted to modern ousiness methods. It grew up to protect the public in old times, but is no longer necessary, and should be changed by legislation.

"The right to pool provides that two or more railway corporations can agree to divide the business between competing points in certain proportions, and the line that carries more than its share shall pay a certain sum as damages for its failure to keep its contract. The objection to allowing this has been that excessive rates might be charged. To protect the public in this matter, enact into law that upon the complaint of any citizen such rates shall be subject to review by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or else the agreement shall be ended."

No Changes in the Colorado Midland.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 3.—President Ristine of the Colorado Midland left for New York last night to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the road. The annual meeting of the stockholders was held on Oct. 18, and the Directors' meeting must follow within thirty days. At the latter meeting officers will be elected, but it was stated that no changes would be made.

STREET RAILWAYS TO COMBINE.

Report that All the Lines in Cleveland Are to be Consolidated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The air is thick with rumors to-night that forty-eight hours will bring about a consolidation of the two street railway companies of Cleveland, and possibly all suburban lines as well. If this proves so, it will found one of the largest street railway corporations in the country.

Senator Hanna's "little consolidated" road has been going up remarkably on the stock market within two or three days, owing to its being purchased largely by banks. Brokers believe the stock is being purchased in the interest of Henry A. Everett, whose interests in suburban lines are so large and whose dependance on city railways are, therefore, so great that he feels he must control the entire system of the city. Everett is a large and successful manipulator, and there is probably something in the rumor.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

Arthur Tooth & Sons

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

WANT IT'S CHARTER ANNULLED.

Suit Begun Against the Buckeye Pipe Line Company Based on Depositions by J. D. Rockefeller.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Attorney General Frank S. Monett filed a petition in the Supreme Court this evening asking the forfeiture of the charter of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company. This suit is but one of the steps in the litigation against the Standard Oil Trust, which was commenced a year ago by Ohio authorities.

Other suits are to follow the one filed to-night. These prospective suits will be brought to oust from their charter rights the Union Tank Line Company, the Ohio Oil Company, and the Solar Refining Company. These suits, as is the one filed against the Buckeye Company to-night, will be based on the deposition of John D. Rockefeller, taken before Master Commissioner Brinsmade, in New York. Mr. Rockefeller testified that the four companies named in the foregoing are among the twenty companies which constituted the original Standard Oil Trusts.

In answer to questions of the Ohio attorneys which sought to discover the profits of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, one of the constituents, Mr. Rockefeller said this company had paid no dividends since the decree of the Ohio Supreme Court against it, in 1892. But the Union Tank Line Company, the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, the Ohio Oil Company, and the Solar Refining Company and other constituents had assisted in absorbing the profits which formerly were earned by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. In other words, the business of the Standard of Ohio was apportioned among other factors in the Standard Oil Trust. For instance, the Union Tank Line Company took over $3,500,000 worth of the Ohio Company's cars. The refining was turned over to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, at Whiting.

The petition filed against the Buckeye Pipe Line Company charges the corporation with being a party to the original trust agreement, with violation of the Valentine Stewart Anti-Trust act, since this law became operative, July 1, 1898, and with conniving to help the Standard Oil Company of Ohio evade the decree of the Ohio Supreme Court.

The petition prays for the forfeiture of the company's charter, its ouster from the privilege of doing business in the State, and asks the appointment of two Trustees to represent the stockholders and creditors. With the papers are filed thirty interrogatories addressed to H. M. Rogers, President of the company.

The Attorney General will not ask authority of the court to take depositions, but will go into court on the strength of Mr. Rogers's answers to the questions propounded in the papers filed this evening.

CONSTABLE BROWN'S TIMIDITY.

James Brown, Constable and a respected resident of Fishkill, N. Y., spent a sorry evening in town last night as an incident to the discharge of weighty duties which had been intrusted to him. He came to the metropolis to take charge of the person of Henry McGuire, arrested by the Brooklyn police upon the strength of an allegation that he had stolen five chickens from a raiser of fowls of Fishkill, and the Constable's first night's experience has led him to believe that the path of duty is exceedingly hard at times.

Some five weeks ago the aforesaid chickens were missed from their roost in Fishkill, and the local police, unable to apprehend the perpetrator, sent out notices. One reached Chief Devery, who further disseminated the alarm to Brooklyn, where the watchful eye of Chief of Detectives James Reynolds of the Brooklyn Bureau remarked it, and, finding Acting Detective Crane suffering from inaction, assigned the case to him. Chief Reynolds thought that would be the last of the case, as there was small clue to the chicken thief.

Yesterday morning, however, Detective Crane landed McGuire, who lives at 201½ Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and later the constabulary of Fishkill was notified. Last evening a lean, lank gentleman of unmistakable dignity appeared at Brooklyn Police Headquarters and introduced himself to Chief Reynolds as "Jim Brown," representing the majesty of the law in Fishkill. He wanted to take the suspected kidnapper of young fowl away on the next train, but Chief Reynolds explained that the prisoner must be arraigned before a Magistrate before he could be delivered into the Fishkill Constable's hands. Mr. Brown understood the mystic ways of the urban law and was forced to stay in town over night.

Constable Brown chatted with Chief Reynolds a few minutes and then turned to Detective Crane. It was evident something painful was on his mind. He evaded queries as to the cause of the trouble for a time, and then frankly told the detective that it was his first visit away from home, and he had heard hair-raising stories of what happened to visitors on their first night here. If only the detective would direct or take him to a safe hotel, where his slumbers would not be disturbed by thoughts of rapine and violence. The detective took him to the Hotel Brandon, in Washington Street, and he was shown up to a room. The hotel was lighted by incandescent electric lights, and Constable Brown examined them with much interest.

"Where do yer light 'em?" he asked. "Do them drip?" After being shown the apparently diabolical method of turning on the light, he declared they were positively unsafe, and finally decided he would not remain in a hotel thus illumined. No amount of reasoning shook his adamantine purpose, and in desperation Detective Crane took him to a Raines law hotel, at the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues.

This hostelry is lighted with gas, and Constable Brown took an active interest in this system. He asked many questions, disclosing total ignorance of gas lights. Detective Crane warned him not to blow out the flame nor to leave it turned on, and left him in the room with a puzzled look on his face.

An hour later Mr. Brown showed up again at Police Headquarters, and declared he could not remain where he was sent. He said he was afraid of the gas, and could not sleep.

"I've always gone to bed with an oil lamp," he said. To quiet their official visitor, Chief Reynolds and Detective Crane went to the hotel and confided the situation to the proprietor. After a long search, an oil lamp of ancient pattern and dim powers of illumination was unearthed. Mr. J. Brown was delighted at its appearance, and went calmly to bed. As the police left he was snoring loudly.

WENT TO CHURCH TOO OFTEN.

Mrs. Mary Maher, living at 201 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman Burns of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, on the complaint of the sexton of the Church of the Blessed Sacrement, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, who charged the woman with insanity.

In the West Side Police Court the complainant told Magistrate Wentworth that the woman's frequent visits to the church had become a nuisance. For the last year, he said, she had daily annoyed the priests and the congregation by her frequent appeals for them to pray for her. All reasoning and remonstrances with her were in vain.

The woman's husband, Patrick Maher, supported the complainant's story, and appealed to his wife to discontinue her visits to the church. Mrs. Maher talked coherently enough to Magistrate Wentworth. She said that she went to the church so often because she had formerly lived in the parish. "I went there to pray for a friend whom I loved," she said.

Magistrate Wentworth discharged Mrs. Maher on her promise to discontinue her visits to the church.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MOSS SCORES CROKER AGAIN

The Republican Club of New York City Holds a Noisy Meeting on the Bowery.

AUDIENCE ENJOYS THE SPEECH

The ex-Police Commissioner Says the Spaniards Are Lambs and White Men Compared to the Tammany Chief.

When Frank Moss, ex-President of the Board of Police Commissioners, appeared on the stage of the Thalia Theatre last night walking beside Judge Myer S. Isaacs he was greeted by a crowd that filled every bit of space on the floors of the building. It was the first grand meeting of the Republican Club of New York City, and so great was the demand for admission that many were refused entrance by the police.

It was a noisy meeting, too, and the speakers were not the only ones who expressed opinions. From the hoarse man in the back of the gallery to the Tammany braves who dotted the orchestra seats, every one got in an occasional word. As candidates of the district apeared on the stage men bearing their printed pictures rushed to the front, and not infrequently the sound of the hammer was heard far above the voice of the orator.

Frank Moss was introduced by Judge Isaacs, and was warmly greeted. "Boys," he finally said, "we are going to have a hot time to-night. [Cries of "We are!" and "You bet!"] Richard Croker has been talking again, and it's evident that he's rattled. [Cheers.] I want to ask the gentlemen present if they remember the troublous times of the past when Croker could not be induced to speak. [Cheers and cries of "Burn him up, Frank!"] When corrupt Tammany election officials and repeaters were being indicted and prosecuted and sent to jail. That was in 1894.

"Where was Mr. Croker, then? ["In England.] Where was Mr. Sullivan? ["In California."] Where was Mr. Divver? ["In the soup."] That's right, boys, I see you know, and yo remember, too, that some poor fellows went to prison in those days for fraudulent work because, they relied on the protection of those for whom they did the dirty work. They and their families had to bear the penalty alone. I ask you, in the name of all humanity, what is worse than a man who would let another man to go to prison for his own crimes? [Voice: "A Spaniard."]

"When the Lexow Committee began to do its wonderful work Richard Croker declared that he had gone out of politics, and stole away in the night, and the men who were trying to hold Tammany together found their Dick had gone. [Cries of "He loves the Queen."] Oh, loud were the cries for Dick to come back; and Dick came back. [Prolonged cheering and cries of "So did the cat."]

"He came back as quickly as he went, and just in time to explain why certain checks had been drawn to his order—yes, drawn to his order, and indorsed by him, too. Did he explain? [Cries of "Throw him down hard, Frank."] He preferred then to remain silent and let those suffer who had stood by him and his organization. [Cheers and a voice, "Three cheers for Croker!" followed by commotion in galleries, which was quelled by police.]

"I'd like to know how these men feel," continued Mr. Moss, "who tried to make his organization strong, who saw him sneak away, who permitted him to let them suffer—I would like to know how they feel when they see him now, walk into the middle of the stage, open his great mouth, and say, 'I am this State.' [Cheering.]

"The other day Mr. Croker, stung to the quick by the proofs publicy adduced against the city administration, which, he claims to control, made what seemed to him an unanswerable counter-attack; but it was so artless and ridiculous that his own adherents have been laughing at him for it ever since.

"The attempt to draw attention from the present criminal misgovernment of this town by raking up the ghost of the Seeley dinner was one of the humorous things of the campaign. [Cheers.] Again he has returned to the subject, and this time he says, 'These men who say that the town is wide open, lie, because the former Police Board hired dress suits, enforced the excise law, and failed to catch some murderers.'

"Who is it that is now defending the city Police Department? Who is it that rushes into print, not to deny, but to draw attention from the awful charges that have been made, showing the connection between the present Police Department and the unnamable vices that are now open to the children!

"Is it the Mayor? [Cheers and cries of "No!"] Is it the President of the Police Board? [Cheers and cries of "Croker!"] Is it the Police Board itself? [More cheering and cries of "It is Dick!"] Is it the Chief of Police? Is it the District Attorney or the Corporation Counsel, or any other official of the city government? No! It is Richard Croker! [Immense cheering and cries of "It is! It is!"]

"Ah, this great leader has been made a fool of by his pride, as have been greater men than he in all of the cycles of history. By the awful handwriting on the wall at Martin Engle's feast, when the thunderbolt fell into the midst of the unhallowed meeting of law officers and the protectors of criminals, Dick Croker's day is a short one. ["God bless you."]

This man, who now comes out after months of silence in England, nibbling at the aristocracy, and lets you into his private plans for debauching the city, tells you that he is not only a municipal power, but that he is going to be a State power, and a National power. [Cries of "He ought to be arrested."]

"The idea of such a man, whose power has been drawn from the criminal classes, saying such a thing or thinking such a thought; this arrogant, presumptuous man, this disgrace to our community. I ask you, Who are the police afraid of? [Cries of "Richard the Rat."] They know that they are afraid of him, as you call him, 'Richard the Rat.'

"I am going to refer to Allen Street. [Cheers.] Mr. Croker says the town is not wide open. Neither he nor Chief Devery have accepted Mr. Matthew's invitation to go for that drive. I wish that Mr. Matthews would take them along Allen Street to show them the dens of vice and infamy that many a noble officer is forced to pass by because he dare not arrest the inmates. What do you think of a Police Board that says such things do not exist on Allen Street?" [Cries of "They're liars," and "We know Allen Street."]

"There was an officer on Allen Street—I refer to Capt. Dean—who tried to do what was right. What did Tammany do when it found out what good work this officer was doing? [Cries of "Sent him out to the goats."] You are right, boys; Tammany sent Capt. Dean out to the goats. Look at the myriad saloons and dens of vice in this part of the city. [A voice: "There are ninety-nine in one block."] And I can take you to a place where there are more than that." [A voice: "Where is it?"]

"It was said that during Roosevelt's term of office the police wore dress suits to catch criminals. Well, it is not the custom for an offer to go and catch a desperate criminal with his new brass-buttoned, blue coat. He generally goes in disguise. [Cheers.] But in Roosevelt's time you never heard of the police taking full-dressed society people through the slums, opening up for their polished minds the degradation of the city and getting paid for it by those people. No, you never heard of Roosevelt's officers taking people into places they should have reported at Headquarters. [Continued cheering.]

"Our leader, Col. Roosevelt, went out to fight the Spaniards. But he has a more despicable enemy to fight now—a more treacherous foe than the one he met on San Juan Hill. Compared with this enemy, the Spaniards were white men; compared with this enemy, the Spaniards were little lambs. An enemy to society, to morality, to our children, and our wives, Richard Croker stands to-day the archangel of all crime. He is a treacherous, a degrading, a skulking foe. Can Roosevelt defeat him?" [Great and prolonged cheering.]

The other speakers were J. A. Riis, Charles S. Adler, Charles H. Treat, J. Murray Mitchell, and Ely Rosenberg.

CROKER'S REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

He Accuses the Colonel of Untruthfulness—Says Van Wyck Will Have 50,000 Plurality.

Richard Croker last night made the following reply to the statements made by Col. Roosevelt in regard to Mr. Croker's attack on the candidate's record as a Police Commissioner:

"The answer to Col. Roosevelt is very simple. If Col. Roosevelt is proud of his record as a Police Commissioner, why does he get angry because I make that record public? If he is proud of it, he ought to be glad of the fact that I laid it before the people.

"He must be ashamed of it, or he would not get so angry and go galloping up and down and all over the State telling falsehoods about the Democratic Party, the Democratic issues, and myself.

"Col. Roosevelt dodged his taxes in 1897. He is dodging State issues, and now, in his Wild West style, he is prancing around dodging his record as a Police Commissioner. Every time he says a word on any question he shows his true character. He is erratic, untruthful and untrustworthy.

"Col. Roosevelt has made a certain kind of fame as a dodger. He has yet to pay his taxes for 1897 anywhere. He swore then in Oyster Bay that he was not a resident of that place, but of New York. He avoided the payment of taxes there and was not entered on the tax books of this city. He did not pay one cent of taxes.

"All I have to say about this organization of ours is that it stands firmly and unflinchingly for home rule, for which the organization that has taken up Col. Roosevelt and put him to scolding does not stand. Home rule means the progress of this great city, the benefit of all who are in it.

"Colonel Roosevelt, jumping here and there, says, in a general way, that this organization receives money for allowing crime to be committed. I challenge him or anybody else to show that Tammany Hall or I have ever received a cent from any unlawful source or for allowing anybody to do anything that is not allowed under the law.

"In reference to the judiciary, Col. Roosevelt talks falsely to people who do not know, because they live outside of New York, that what he says is falsehood. The judiciary issue is plain and simple. It is one of Tammany Hall against the corporation and trust lawyers who run the so-called Bar Association. These lawyers have made their living out of corporations and trusts. They have grown rich through trusts and corporations. They want to grow richer by putting their judicial favorites on the bench.

"These trust lawyers and their favorites succeeded in naming a committee of 100, to protest against Tammany having the right to choose its own candidates for Judges in a fair convention assembled in Tammany Hall. That convention declined to receive the dictation of the lawyers and their favorites, because it could name, and did name, men better fitted than those they chose to force upon us.

"We can stand on the high character of our candidate for Governor and our candidates for the judiciary, about whom Col. Roosevelt is telling falsehoods. They are no man's men. They are the people's men. Judge Van Wyck is a statesman, cool and conservative. He is not running all around the State like a wild man trying to deceive the people. I am confident that he will be elected by a handsome plurality. He will have from 75,000 to 80,000 plurality in these two boroughs, and Greater New York will increase that to 100,000."

Mr. Croker was informed that the Chairman of the Republican State Committee had just claimed the State for Col. Roosevelt by at least 40,000.

"He does, does he?" said the Tammany chief with a smile, "well, we claim it by 50,000."

MR. YORK DEFENDS THE POLICE.

Says They Have Raised No Campaign Fund and Invites Charges.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Board, in replying to an attack on police methods which appeared yesterday in an afternoon paper, took occasion to say:

"I have no hesitation in stating that the conditions existing in this city are to-day far superior and better than they have been at any time during the past three years, and the records of the Police Department will clearly substantiate this statement.

"The Commissioners of Police are not only ready, but are anxious, to do anything that is possible for the purpose of improving the condition of the department, or eradicating any of the evils that exist in the city, and they cheerfully invite any information that any persons may have with reference to the wrongful act of any officer of the department regardless of rank, and they promise an investigation, and a trial shall promptly follow the same, and if the facts justify it the severest punishment permitted shall be meted out to the offender.

"As one member of this board I know that the County Campaign Committee of the Democratic Party of this county has not accepted any money for campaign purposes from any person engaged in any illegitimate business in this city, nor have they accepted one dollar of contribution from any member of the uniformed police or the Fire Department of this city."

THE SATURDAY TIMES.

Readers Are Advised to Order It in Advance.

As has already been announced, hereafter the Saturday issue of THE TIMES, which includes THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, will not be returnable. Newsdealers therefore have been advised to order only as many copies as they are reasonably sure of selling, for any unsold copies which they may have they cannot return to the publication office.

To enable the dealers to form proper estimates of their sales it will be well for readers of THE TIMES to order the Saturday issue in advance. Otherwise they may fail to obtain a copy.

Some features of to-morrow's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, in connection with the regular issue of the paper, will be: The Autumn Academy—Its Opening to the Public and Pictures to be Seen There; Roosevelt's Books—Volumes of Travel, History, Biography, and Essays He Has Written; London Literary Letter—By William L. Alden; Col. Waring—A Chat with the Author of "Whip and Spur"—His Horses; St. Tammany—The Legendary Chief and the Chief Whom Penn Knew; Comment and Query—A Popular Department Unusually Full of Letters; Review of Books—Some of the Latest and Most Important Publications Noticed; Books for Missions—Suggestions for a Library, with Hints for Literary Lectures; Here and There—News and Comment Concerning Incidents at Home and Elsewhere; William Kelby—John Austen Stevens's Memoirs of the Historical Society's Late Librarian.

Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

The semi-centennial convention of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, one of the oldest college secret societies of Western origin, will be held in Columbus, Ohio, during Thanksgiving week, beginning Monday, Nov. 21. The fraternity, which was founded in 1848 at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, has 10,000 names on its rolls, over 1,000 of them being of students now in college. There are 38 alumni chapters and 64 college chapters. There will be receptions and a banquet in addition to the business sessions and a Thanksgiving Day football game.

Boy Killed by Brooklyn Trolley Car.

While playing in front of his home last night, at 360 Broadway, Brooklyn, Robert Baier, eight years old, ran in front of a Reid Avenue car of the Brooklyn Heights Railway, and before the car could be stopped was crushed to death under the motor box. The motorman and conductor of the car were arrested.

Vermont Honors the Oregon's Captain.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 3.—The Legislature to-day adopted a joint resolution honoring Capt. C. E. Clark, formerly of the United States ship Oregon, a native of Vermont, for the professional skill and heroic spirit exhibited in bringing his ship through the perils of the sea and a lurking foe to safety.

Municipal Art Society Prizes.

The prizes in the competition invited by the Municipal Art Society of New York for a design for a cast-iron drinking fountain were awarded last night. The jury awarded the first prize of $250 to Henry Linder, and the second and third prizes, $150 and $100, to Charles H. Niehaus.

Valuable Horses Burned to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 3.—Four fast trotting horses, valued at $3,800 or $4,000, were burned to death at Woronoco Park, Westfield, to-night. It is rumored that two of the "rubbers" were burned to death, but this cannot be confirmed until the ruins cool.

A Kentuckian's Suicide in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.—Charles Offutt, a well-known attorney, while temporarily deranged through illness, shot himself through the head to-day, dying instantly. Mr. Offutt was a native of Kentucky and was twice Speaker of the House of the Kentucky Legislature.

THE OLD DOCTORS.

If They Had Only Possessed a Few of the Great Modern Remedies!

The old-time country doctor, who carried his drugs in his saddle-bags, did not know as much as his professional descendants. He did not know that typhoid fever is caused by thousands of germs present in polluted water, in adulterated milk, and in improper food of other kinds. But he did know that the weakness, headache, and nausea characteristic of the disease call for prompt treatment increasing to rouse the forces of resistance. Unhappily the old-time doctor did not possess any valuable germ-killer, while to-day we have the finest of all known discoveries for killing germs—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

This great whiskey destroys the microbes of typhoid fever. Mix a little of it—say a tablespoonful—in your glass of drinking water, and you render the germs of disease harmless.

Please observe the proprietary stamp on the bottle. The Government says that Duffy's Pure Malt is a medicine. This surely does not apply to any other whiskey.

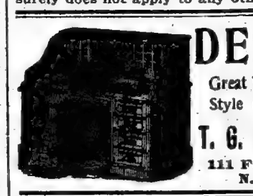

DESKS

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AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Ralston Mitchell, Glasgow; Gen. Roy Stone, United States Volunteers; C. F. Mayer, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A

HOT AFTER VOTING FRAUDS

Both Police and Election Deputies Secure Many Warrants.

DEVERY'S ORDER TO CAPTAINS

If Magistrates Refuse Warrants, Go Before the Grand Jury—Deputy Held for Perjury.

Many warrants were issued yesterday for men charged with illegal registration. The rivalry between the police and the election deputies is becoming greater as election day approaches, and while Chief Devery and Supt. McCullagh say little, it is commonly understood that the forces of each have hundreds of arrests in view.

Supt. McCullagh was in the private examination room of Magistrate Flammer for a long time yesterday afternoon, and it was said that he procured a large number of warrants. The courtroom was filled all day with Deputy Superintendents and with detectives from the Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Madison Street Stations. They were all after warrants.

Sergt. Mott of the West Thirtieth Street Station, accompanied by several detectives, obtained twenty warrants from Magistrate Wentworth in the West Side Police Court yesterday. A number of McCullagh deputies who were in court at the time looked with envious eyes on the success of the policemen, who obtained warrants without any difficulty, while the deputies were obliged to content themselves with summonses in similar cases.

Capt. Donohue of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and Capt. Kane of the East Fifty-first Street Station, with several detectives, were in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, seeking a large number of warrants.

Chief Devery yesterday afternoon, in view of Magistrate Crane's refusal Wednesday in the Harlem Police Court to issue several warrants to Capt. Steinkamp's detectives, issued the following order to Police Captains throughout the city:

In every case where evidence of illegal registration has been obtained by members of your command, and the same had been presented to a city Magistrate and warrants refused, the commanding officer will without delay bring the members of his command who obtained said evidence before the District Attorney and apply for indictments on the evidence in their possession. Failure on the part of commanding officers to strictly comply with this order will result in complaint.

Benjamin Hart, one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with illegal registration. The complainants were Morris Gotthelf, a Tammany Hall captain, and Detective Collins of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Hart is the brother of Morris Hart, who is a candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-fourth District. It is alleged that Hart registered from 919 Third Avenue, while he lives with his parents in Harlem.

Morris Hart produced the Republican roll of the district, taken last April, and displayed the name of his brother on it. Morris Hart declared that 919 Third Avenue was his home. He admitted that he paid but $15 every three months for the bedroom. He stated that his brother voted three times from that address, and was at one time an Inspector of Elections in the district. He advised his brother to move up in the district if he expected to get anything from him.

Benjamin Hart said that he paid part of the rent at 919 Third Avenue. He said he slept in the room perhaps once or twice a week, the rest of the time at his father's house and at his sister's house, in Brooklyn. He had no trunk and no clothes besides those he wore, and his laundry was in his father's house. The case was adjourned until to-morrow to allow the prosecution to obtain evidence.

Applications for fifty warrants for illegal registration were made yesterday to the seven City Magistrates in Brooklyn by the police and deputies.

William Ashby of 150 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, a deputy Superintendent of Elections, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Justice Gaynor, sitting as a Magistrate in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of perjury. Ashby was arrested on complaint of John Sandford of 57 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested on Tuesday by Deputy Ashby on a charge that he had registered illegally in the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Ward. Deputy Ashby's affidavit stated that neither at the time of the registration nor at any other time did Sandford live at 57 Sumpter Street. Sandford declared that he had lived at 57 Sumpter Street since Sept. 12 last. His wife and mother-in-law corroborated his story.

Question of Residence Decided.

A few days ago Thomas P. Donovan, living at 267 Bowery, was arrested, charged with illegal registration, and held in $500 bail by Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Police Court. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, returnable before Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court. The hearing on the writ was held yesterday, when Justice Pryor, after evidence and argument, discharged Donovan. The main question raised was whether it was necessary to be physically present at the time and at the place from which the citizen registered for thirty days before election day. It appeared in this case that Donovan resided at the lodging house for a period of four years; that he was a traveling man, and was temporarily absent during that period, sometimes two months, sometimes three and sometimes four months during the year. Justice Pryor held that the question of residence depended upon intent and fact, and that it was not necessary that a man should be physically present at his place of residence for a period of thirty days preceding election.

THE PANAMA AT HAVANA.

Stays Long Enough to Land Seven of Her Passengers and Then Proceeds North.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The transport Panama, from Santiago, fears for the safety of which had been entertained, arrived here this morning. The Panama remained in port only long enough to land seven of her passengers. She proceeded on her trip north within an hour of reaching Havana. She has about 400 sick men on board.

The party landed includes Congressman John F. Dalzell, J. F. Stagle, E. M. Gross, J. R. Savage, Jr., C. F. Burgsman, ex-Congressman George F. Huff, and W. L. Howes. They have just visited Ponce, San Juan de Puerto Rico, and Santiago de Cuba. The Panama acted upon the orders of Gen. Wood in landing the American travelers here. They expected to take the next Tampa boat, on their way to Washington, but, owing to the quarantine regulations, they will have to stay here until Nov. 15. The Panama did not encounter any bad weather.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 3.—The announcement of the safe arrival of the United States transport Panama at Havana caused considerable relief here, as there had been some uneasiness, although the report that she had been lost was not credited. The department had been caused much annoyance owing to the utterly unfounded dispatches forwarded on the subject for a day or two to the United States, more than fifty cables having been received asking for information. One report was that a schooner had passed some wreckage marked "Panama," but there was nothing in this. Every schooner in Santiago harbor was visited, and everywhere the same flat denial was made. The rumor circulated was pronounced a stupid hoax.

HOBSON'S PLAN NOT ACCEPTED.

Secretary Long States that the Government Will Not Try to Raise the Sunken Spanish Ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary Long said this afternoon that the Government would take no further steps to raise the rest of the Spanish warships destroyed by Admiral Schley's fleet off the coast of Santiago, but that the department would receive propositions to that end from any private firm that cared to undertake the work. He added that this determination was based upon the report of the Board of Construction, which recently had a consultation on the subject with Naval Constructor Hobson, who was personally supervising the wrecking operations.

The existing contract with the Merritt-Chapman Company will be abrogated, and operations entirely suspended on the Colon and other vessels, pending the consideration of propositions from private firms to do the work independent of the Government. It is understood that there are two companies willing to undertake the work at their own risk, one a Swedish Company, and the other a company on the Pacific Coast.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 3.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived early this morning and remained for some hours to allow an examination of the wreck of the Reina Mercedes. Capt. Chester is of opinion that the vessel can be raised at small expense. She is of an antiquated type, but would be useful, when repaired, as a school ship or for coast defense, though it would be necessary to lay out a large sum in refitting her.

NO ROADS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Roy Stone Describes the Poverty Due to Primitive Conditions in a Rich Land.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A letter, of which the following is an extract, was recently sent by Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, who accompanied the army of invasion to Puerto Rico, to Martin Dodge, Director of Road Inquiry at the Omaha Exposition, and was intended to be read before the National Road Parliament, which assembled there, but reached Omaha too late for that purpose. Gen. Stone says:

"I can only add to all that I have heretofore said in favor of the movement a warning and reproof drawn from a country where, except for a few military lines, no roads have ever been built, and where the bulk of the product of a marvelously rich soil is carried to market on the heads of men and women or the backs of diminutive animals. As a result of this neglect, together with other kindred causes, the agricultural population of the island, although industrious and frugal, is so poor as to be almost without shelter, furniture, or clothing, and entirely without supplies of food, so that their trifling wages must be paid day by day to enable them to continue this hopeless existence.

"If the change to American possession can be made to bring the blessings of good roads to this nsland, the lesson may react upon the continent itself and aid the work of road improvement at home; and this is one thing which encourages me in my local work here and consoles me for my absence from the greater field. With liberal treatment by our Government I hope to see here a quick example of the effects of good communications by road, railroad, and water on a heretofore homebound people."

SOLDIERS FALSELY ACCUSED.

Gen. Brooke Denies that Troops in Puerto Rico Are Ill-Behaved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. — Newspapers published in Puerto Rico have been publishing articles bitterly criticizing the conduct of the United States soldiers, who have been sent to the island as a permanent garrison. The soldiers have been accused of ruffianism, of petty larceny, of the destruction of private property, and, in fact, of every kind of excess which might be charged against troops in a foreign country. The charges reflected particularly upon the volunteer regiments.

A cablegram was sent to Major Gen. Brooke, commanding all of the United States troops in Puerto Rico, calling his attention to these reports. The answer came this morning in the shape of the following cablegram from Gen. Brooke:

"Bad behavior of our soldiers in Ponce Province is news to me. Col. Castleman, commanding the provisional brigade there, is now with me, and says the report is entirely unfounded. New regiments coming in were unsettled for a few days, but are all away from there now and at their regular stations."

To Muster Out the 22d Before Nov. 10.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers to-day received the order notifying him that his regiment was to be mustered out. Lieut. Snow of the Seventh Artillery and Major Lee of the Ninth Infantry are the mustering-out officers, and the orders call for the regiment to be mustered out before Nov. 10.

Volunteer Engineers Coming Home.

The First Volunteer Engineers, now at Puerto Rico, are to be brought here on the transport Michigan, which will leave Savannah to-day with the Fifth Cavalry for Ponce. It is said that the engineers will have a two months' furlough before mustering out.

Half of the 8th Mustered Out.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F of the Eighth New York Volunteers presented themselves at the Park Avenue armory yesterday to be mustered out. Capt. William Lassiter of the Sixteenth United States Infantry was the mustering-out officer. As each man's name was called he stepped forward and signed the roll, then got his pay. The men of the six companies will be mustered out to-day, and after that the field and staff officers.

Gunboat Helena Going to China.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon the United States gunboat Helena, Commander Swineburne, left the Charlestown Navy Yard on her long voyage to the China station. Instead of following the route of the two battleships now on the way to the Pacific, the Helena will reach her destination by way of the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

The Charleston Leaves Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Admiral Dewey cabled the Navy Department here to-day that the Charleston had sailed from Manila for Iloilo, on the Island of Panay. This is the last seat of Spanish power of any account in the Philippines. The dispatch boat Zafiro has arrived at Hongkong. The Alexander was put out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day.

Barker's Squadron at Bahia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day announced the arrival at Bahia of the colliers Justin, Scindia, and Sterling, so that Capt. Barker has now in that harbor all of the squadron with which he sailed for Honolulu.

THE REV. DR. FOX CHOSEN.

Becomes Secretary of American Bible Society After Opposition.

At a regular meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, held in the Bible House yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. John Fox, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, was chosen Secretary of the society to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Alexander McLean, by a vote of 26 to 7.

The contest was a spirited one between the liberal and conservative parties in the denomination, the Rev. Dr. Fox being described by the liberals as a "fighting conservative." The opposition to the nomination was led by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, who declared that William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, D. Willis James, and others like them who have been accustomed to contribute liberally to the funds of the society might, indeed, would probably, refuse to contribute if the Rev. Dr. Fox were chosen, and further that Congregationalists might also withhold their contributions. To the latter statement the Rev. Dr. Behrends declared emphatically that it was not true. The statement concerning Messrs. Dodge, Jesup, and James was also refuted, and the opinion expressed that they are not men of such narrow views.

It was moved that Dr. Fox be informed that he was to hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Managers. Gen. Howard, one of the Vice Presidents, said one man ought not to be singled out for such notification, and moved an amendment to the by-laws involving the feature, and it was adopted.

Architects' Convention Closes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The convention of the American Institute of Architects closed its annual session to-day at the Arlington. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Henry W. Van Brunt; First Vice President—W. L. B. Jenney; Second Vice President—J. W. McLaughlin; Secretary and Treasurer—Glenn Brown; Auditor (for two years)—S. A. Treat; Auditor (for one year)—E. H. Kendall; Directors (for one year)—Frank Miles Day, T. D. Evans, Joseph C. Hornblower; Directors (for two years)—Robert W. Gibson, Levi T. Scofield, and W. M. Perdexter; Directors (for three years)—Arthur G. Everett, George B. Post, and W. C. Smith.

71ST REGIMENT MEN VOTE

There Was No Secrecy and Pandemonium Reigned All Afternoon.

FIVE HUNDRED BALLOTS CAST

Speeches in Favor of Van Wyck Because of War Department Incompetence—Soldiers Set Upon Roosevelt Speaker.

A most remarkable election was held in the armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue yesterday when the boys of the Seventy-first Regiment cast their ballots. It was easy to imagine that the old palmy days of voting had returned and that there was no such thing as a secret ballot law ever enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York. As an election under the safeguards that are nowadays cast around the ballot it was a failure; as a huge and continuous case of skylarking it was an immense success. In all about 500 votes were cast, and these were Democratic at the ratio of about two to one.

There is little guesswork about what the returns will show. Everybody knew how everybody else was going to vote, and with an exception possibly among the officers the members of the regiment helped each other to make up the ballots, and there was steady campaigning on both sides from the time the polls opened until they closed.

The voting took place in the company rooms, four Inspectors from each company having been appointed on the previous day to receive the ballots and turn them over to Col. Downs, who will forward them sealed to the Secretary of State in Albany. None but members of the regiment was allowed in the armory during the day, Col. Downs having issued an order barring civilians and posting a guard at the doors to enforce his orders. It was optional on the part of the Inspectors as to how long they should keep their polls open, the law only requiring that they be open three hours. In nearly every case, however, the polls opened at 10 o'clock in the morning and remained so until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the case of only one company—A—was this varied, and there the Captain ordered that the polls should not close until sundown.

The election developed an undoubted Democratic sentiment. A great majority of the men wore Van Wyck buttons, and resolved themselves into Van Wyck shouters, coaxing, cajoling, and at times threatening their brethren to come under the Democratic standard. There was also a great amount of Roosevelt shouting, but it did not meet with the success attending the efforts of the other side. In spite of the fact that the men have not been paid, and that a few days ago were stating that they were "broke," many of them were supplied with money yesterday, and frequent pilgrimages were made to the corner saloon, where the man who set up the drinks usually had a Democratic argument to give to his guests.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

In fact, the charge was freely made among some of the Republican members that Democratic money had been distributed, but the charge could not be sustained by any evidence, the guests taking their drinks without asking any questions and the hosts contenting themselves with looking wise and refusing to talk. By the time the polls closed a number of the men were in no condition to shout for anybody with intelligence, but by that time the voting was already over.

The ballots were huge affairs, containing blanks in which could be placed the names of the candidates. In only one case was there a challenge. One member of Company D had his vote questioned on the ground that he was not of age. He swore that he was born at 1:30 on the morning of Nov. 8, 1877, and his vote went in.

It was outside of the armory, however, that the electioneering was done, and there pandemonium reigned all the afternoon. The police gave the place a wide berth, and not one of them was seen during the voting. A crowd stood all day about the armory and helped to keep things lively. At 10 o'clock the Republicans erected a canvass booth on Park Avenue, just over the tunnel entrance. Pictures of Van Wyck were stuck up on the railing over the tunnel, and a number of signs were put over the booth. These read variously: "Vote for the man who was with you at San Juan," "Vote for the companion and friend of the soldier, Col. Roosevelt"; "An experienced soldier and Governor will know the needs of the militia." In the booth a man supplied Republican pasters containing the names of the State and judiciary nominees, handed these out as they were asked for, while a number of his assistants distributed Republican tracts calling attention principally to the record of the Republican nominee in the war and denouncing Tammany Hall. In a few minutes the streets roundabout were white with the tracts that had been scattered broadcast, and the men gathered about shouting for Van Wyck literature.

A short time after the Democrats made their appearance, and pictures of Van Wyck were stuck up on the railing alongside of those of the Rough Riders' Colonel. Then the Democratic soldiers took the campaign into their own hands, and five hours of bedlam resulted. A deal table was brought out from somewhere and placed within a few feet of the Republican booth. In a jiffy the Democrats had placed one of their number on the table, and he began to harangue the crowd.

The Orator—Who is responsible for the worms in the hardtack?

The Crowd—The Republican Party? [Groans and ilb.]

The Orator—Who kept us in the woods back of Siboney for three days without anything to eat? The Crowd—The Republican Party! [More groans.]

The Orator—Who gave us sow belly and fat bacon?

The Crowd—The Republican Party! [Fresh groans.]

The Orator—Who's responsible for Alger?

The Crowd—The Republican Party. [Then followed a succession of hoots and yells that could be heard a mile.]

The Orator—Whom are you going to vote for?

The Crowd—Van Wyck, Van Wyck. Rah, rah, rah, tiger.

Corp. McGuire of Company H then took the table to make a speech.

"Vote for the man who was with you in Cuba," he sneered, pointing to the sign back of him. "Where was he on San Juan? Two and a half miles to the right. [Groans.] Vote for the soldiers' friend who said one of his men was worth three of the Seventy-first boys? [Groans.] Vote for the party that starved you and gave you Alger. [Howls.] Vote for—" but the sentence was not finished, when a crowd of shouting admirers grabbed McGuire and bore him off in triumph.

ROUGH ON THE REPUBLICAN.

Then another man asked permission to speak, and he was lifted on to the table. He began mildly and the crowd did not at first catch the drift of his remarks. Suddenly he launched out into a fervid, but illtimed, eulogy of Col. Roosevelt. In a minute some one tipped over the table and the orator sprawled on the ground. The crowd threw itself on him, and for a time there was a confused jumble of arms and legs that would have shamed a football match. The Republican orator was finally rescued and sought the seclusion of the Roosevelt booth.

At 3 o'clock a wagon drove up to the curb and the Republican booth was loaded into it. As the wagon drove off they seemed to repent of not having confiscated the spoils, and about fifteen soldiers set off after the wagon. The driver whipped up his nags, and the crowd, yelling like Indians, chased the outfit as far as Fifth Avenue, where it was distanced.

An immense amount of campaign literature was left behind, and boys gathered this together in heaps along the sidewalk in front of the armory and set fire to them. At one time a dozen bonfires were burning merrily, and the men danced around them yelling. Finally the janitor brought out a hose and began playing on the fires. Once when his back was turned a number of street arabs who were standing by possessed themselves of the hose and turned the stream on him. Drenched as he was, he rid himself of his tormentors and succeeded in cleaning up the pavement. It was a significant fact that after the election was over the Van Wyck pictures remained on the fence, while those of Col. Roosevelt had disappeared.

As much of the vote as could be obtained was as follows: In Company I the smallest vote was cast. There were but fourteen ballots handed in and twelve of these were for Van Wyck. In Company H thirty-five votes were cast, of which twenty were estimated to be Democratic. Company G cast fifty-four votes, and by a careful tally that was kept it was shown that the vote was evenly divided, twenty-seven for Roosevelt and twenty-seven for Van Wyck. In Company E twenty votes were cast, fourteen being Democratic. In Company D there were fifty votes, thirty being Democratic. Company C cast forty votes, about evenly divided. In Company A fifty votes were cast, and it was claimed that they were three to one for Van Wyck. No reliable information could be obtained as to how the other candidates fared, but it was claimed that every man in the regiment who lives in the Fourteenth Congressional District voted for Captain Chanler.

Col. Downs said with a smile that the election had gone off quietly, and that a fair vote was cast. He agrees with other officers that many of the ballots will be finally cast out in the districts as defective.

YACHTSMEN IN CONFERENCE.

Long Island Sound Association Takes Action on Proposed Changes in the Racing Rules.

The Council of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound met last night at the Hotel Manhattan to consider the changes that the Yacht Union has suggested in the racing rules. Those present were Oliver E. Cromwell, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; W. P. Stephens, Corinthian Fleet; Ward Dickson, Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club; Frank E. Towle, Jr., Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club; H. H. Gordon, Huntington Yacht Club; F. Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Charles P. Tower and Paul E. Meyrowitz, New Rochelle Yacht Club; Rodney S. Bassett, Park City Yacht Club; George B. Clarke, Riverside Yacht Club; E. C. Seward, Sachem's Head Yacht Club, and F. M. Hoyt, Stamford Yacht Club.

The new measurement rule was freely discussed, and it was decided to adopt it as far as schooners, sloops, cutters, and yawls were concerned, but the old rule that does not tax girth was to remain in force for open sloops and all catboats. The classification was adopted with the exception of the forty-two-foot class, and this class is to remain as it has been, thirty-six to forty-three feet. The new rules for crews were adopted, and it was decided that the new classification should not apply to vessels that were launched prior to November, 1898. The association has not power to adopt these rules, and compel the clubs in the organization to adopt them, but simply acts as an advisory board, and the changes will have to be passed on by each club forming the association.

E. C. Seward called attention to the fact that there were many good yachts that were barred from racing because they would have to meet purely racing machines, against which they would have no chance of winning. He suggested that a committee should be appointed to prepare a scheme of restrictions as to scantlings, construction, &c., for boats of the 30-foot class and under, in order to establish a cruising class as distinct from the racing classes, and that the committee report to a special meeting of the council at the earliest possible date. This suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Savannah on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Order honorably discharging from the service of the United States Lieut. Col. Rush Hudeloper, Chief Surgeon, Volunteers, to take effect Oct. 31, is amended to take effect Nov. 15.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, Twenty-second Infantry.

The following-named Brigade Surgeons, United States Volunteers, are assigned as follows: Major Martin L. Focht, now at Lewisburg, Penn., will proceed to Augusta, and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty; Major Francis T. Metcalfe, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will report to the commanding officer, United States hospital ship Relief, for duty; Major Wilfred Turnbull, now at Santiago, will report to the commanding General Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty; Major George G. Groff, now in Puerto Rico, will report in person to the commanding General Department of Puerto Rico, for assignment to duty.

Major Henry H. Carlton, Inspector General United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Athens, Ga., and await orders.

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Chief Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, Chief Commissary, Second Army Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for consultation.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surgeon, will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to San Francisco and report to the commanding General Department of California, for temporary duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from Chickamauga to their respective homes, and on arrival there will report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army: Jesse Rowe, to Abingdon, Ill.; Spurgeon Cleek, to Danville, Ky.; David T. Corde, to New York City.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., Quartermaster, First Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., First Volunteer Engineers, having tendered his resignation to enable him to accept appointment as Second Lieutenant of Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of the First Volunteer Engineers only, to date from Sept. 18.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Frederic H. Sargeant, Adjutant, Eighth Infantry, is further extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Andrew J. Wynter, United States Army, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Major Charles R. Parke, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The following-named officers will proceed to Santiago and report to the commanding officer, Ninth Volunteer Infantry, for assignment to duty: First Lieut. Alexander Richardson, (First Sergeant, Company B, Twenty-fourth Ingantry;) First Lieut. William Wilkes, (Sergeant, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry;) Second Lieut. Robert G. Woods, (First Sergeant, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry;) Second Lieut. Jacob C. Smith, (Saddler Sergeant, Tenth Cavalry;) Second Lieut. John W. Brown, (Saddler Sergeant, Ninth Cavalry.)

The following-named officers will report in due time for examination to Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Nov. 16, for the examination of officers of the line of the army, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department: Second Lieut. Robert E. Callan, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Harry H. Stout, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Harry P. Jackson, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. John H. Rice, Third Cavalry.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. George H. Jamerson, Seventh Infantry, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William K. McCue, First Infantry, is extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Henry D. McCutcheon, Adjutant, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended to include Nov. 16.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Martin Dismukes, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: First Lieut. B. F. Perkins, Quartermaster Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Elbridge W. Moore, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for service therewith during the temporary absence of Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone is ordered to the Naval Dispensary, Nov. 10.

The order of Oct. 21 to Lieut. Commander S. Hubbard, retired, detaching him from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordering him home, is modified; when detached he will continue duties as prize commissioner for the Eastern District of New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett's orders of Aug. 30 and Sept. 12 are modified; on arrival home he will wait orders instead of assuming duty in charge of the mechanical and electrical departments of the United States exhibit at Paris.

Ensign J. M. Bower is detached from the Resolute and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Charleston sailed from Manila for Iloilo Nov. 2.

Concord sailed from Manila for Iloilo Nov. 2.

Alexander arrived at Norfolk and was placed out of commission Nov. 2.

Montgomery arrived at Norfolk Nov. 2.

Cassius arrived at Bahia Nov. 2.

Justine, Scindia, and Sterling arrived at Bahia Nov. 3.

Texas arrived at Tompkinsville Nov. 3.

Princeton arrived at Fort Monroe Nov. 3.

Seafire arrived at Hongkong Nov. 3.

Nashville arrived at Norfolk Nov. 3.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Every Favorite on the Programme Won Its Race.

ORDEAL CAME FIRST AT LAST

His Stable Companion, Don de Oro, Also Captured a Race After a Hard Drive Through the Stretch.

Bettors who have made the journey to Aqueduct for the past few days, and who have played only favorites, have had nothing to complain of, for, after five favorites winning on each of the two preceding days, all six won yesterday's events. Kinnikinic, the favorite in the opening race, looked to be anchored with the 131 pounds' impost he was asked to pick up, and as a result the liberal price of 9 to 5 was laid against his chances. The weight came near telling, for it was only after a game drive that he beat Swamp Angel a head for the money.

Charagrace, at 50 to 1, came near making a coup for John Hynes in the second race, for he came so fast in the stretch that Frohman, who was stupidly ridden by Maher in the early part of the race, had to drive out hard in order to beat him a head. After several disappointments, Ordeal at last won a race for his owner, John Boden, when he tiptoed his field in the fifth. Another piece of luck came to Ordeal's owner in the sixth race, for after leading all the way of the mile and a sixteenth journey, his colt Don de Oro won in a drive by a head from Dr. Catlett.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:25 4-5.

1—Kinnikinic, Millitown Stable's br. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 131 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 4, 104, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Danforth, W. C. Daly's b. c., 105, 10 to 1..(Connor)

Dan Rice, 95, 6 to 1, (Weber;) Headlight II., 115, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Takanassee, 104, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) Tabouret, 112, 8 to 1, (Turner;) Manassas, 103, 12 to 1, (Corberley;) His Majesty, 93, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and *Diminutive, 110, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

1—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., by Himyar-Jewel Ban, 101 pounds, even money and 1 to 4 .....(Maher)
2—Charagrace, John Hynes's b. g., 103, 50 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Nosey, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 113, 2 to 1..(Clawson)

Gala Day, 108, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Black Dude, 96, 150 to 1, (Michaels,) and Gun Metal, 101, 150 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Modred-Memento, 102 pounds, 1 to 9 and 1 to 20.....(Clawson)
2—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 97, 15 to 1 and 3 to 10.....(O'Connor)
3—Grievance, T. J. Healey's b. f., 97, 10 to 1..(Weber)

Won in a canter by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 109 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
2—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 4, 106, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 4, 106, 4 to 1.....(Songer)

Bangus II., 106, 2 to 1, (Maher,) and Doggett, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Ordeal, J. Boden's ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal, 109 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4..(O'Leary)
2—Crown, W. H. Karrick's b. f., 109, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Imitation, J. A. McCormack's b. c., 112, 6 to 1.....(Turner)

Lady Exile, 109, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Holdup, 112, 50 to 1, (McCue;) Impartial, 112, 25 to 1, (James;) Subject, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Chanler, 109, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Kosteletzkri, 109, 100 to 1, (Hamilton;) Cavalleria, 109, 100 to 1, (McGann;) Confederacy, 112, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) and *Amorita, 109, 100 to 1, (Mackey,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a canter by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, which have not won more than one race in 1898. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

1—Don de Oro, J. Boden's ch. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Belladonna, 114 pounds, even money and 1 to 4.....(O'Leary)
2—Dr. Catlett, J. W. Colt's ch. c., 4, 114, even money and 1 to 6.....(Jones)
3—Dalgretti, Fleming & Black's b. g., aged, 111, 20 to 1.....(Spencer)
4—Becky Rolfe, F. Gebhard's ch. f., 4, 30 to 1..(Clawson)

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Doggett	113	Charley Rose	103
Continental	113	Holdon	88
Brighton	105	Leando	88
Her Own	105	Col. Tenny	88

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

King Barleycorn	117	Prince of Wales	109
Greatland	107	Tyran	97
Captain Sigsbee	107	Chivalrous	97
Ollie	107	Taptrap	97
Lady Lindsey	105		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Wordsworth	97	Myth	93
Blueaway	98	Danforth	92
Doggett	98	Barney Stone	88
Frohman	94	Filament	88
Campania	93	Nearest	85

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Anagram	109	Mezie O	99
Sister Fox	105	Anita	99
Bessie Taylor	103	Incandescent	99
Village Pride	101		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Headlight II.	108	Tanis	94
Marsian	103	Dr. Withrow	94
Wordsworth	101	Nearest	91
Myth	99	Frohman	86
Campania	98		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five and a half furlongs.

Fairy Dale	105	Yodan	102
Munich	105	Stay Sail	99
Spero	105	Effie Haggerty	99
Nedjed	102	Game Boy	97
Hardy C.	102	Denis C.	94
Joe Anderson	102	Bevelyne	94
Fair Rebel	102	Orthos	94
Genaro	102	Belvonia	94
Trianon	102	Booker	94
Light Wing	102		

THE COMING BENCH SHOW.

American Pet Dog Club Will Hold Its Exhibit Nov. 24 and 25.

The prize list for the second dog show of the American Pet Dog Club, to be held in the building formerly occupied by Sherry, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, on Nov. 24 and 25, has just been issued, and the entries for the different classes close on Nov. 10. The judging will be done by James Mortimer of Hempstead, L. I., and Henry Jarrett of Chestnut Hill, Penn. They were selected at the request of a majority of the exhibitors. Mr. Mortimer will judge poodles, bulldogs, bull terriers, Boston terriers, Dachshunde, fox terriers, Scottish terriers, black and tan terriers, Airedale terriers, pugs, and all toy terriers and toy spaniels. Mr. Jarrett will judge sporting spaniels, beagles, collies, Irish terriers, and miscellaneous classes.

Among the donators of special prizes is the Collie Club of America, which offers a $300 trophy for the best American-bred collie. Mrs

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TWELVE PAGES.

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WILL THE PRESIDENT SPEAK?

If Mr. McKINLEY wishes to set at rest injurious suspicions he will let his political friends and the organs of his party know that their use of the situation at Paris to affect the pending canvass is unjustified and by him strongly disapproved.

A concerted effort is being made throughout the Union to spread the notion that if the various Republican candidates, from Congressmen to Aldermen, are not elected the American Commissioners at Paris will be seriously embarrassed. Some two weeks since Col. ROOSEVELT and Mr. DEPEW, in this State, started the puerile cry of a "hitch" at Paris. That was apropos of the question of the Cuban debt. When the American Commissioners stated clearly the position of their Government on that question it was at once accepted and the matter was disposed of. The same result would have followed if a decisive stand had been taken earlier. In that case Col. ROOSEVELT could not have peddled his alarmist appeals from the train platform. He would have been saved from a peculiarly gratuitous display of folly, and the dignity of the United States Government would, to say the least, have been none the less.

And now on the very eve of the elections we are treated to portentous allusions to the terrible consequences that may follow the announcement of the position of the Government as to the Philippines. If the Cuban matter had been disposed of promptly, as it easily might have been, the Philippines matter would not have fallen in at a time so convenient for the party orators and organs. Since the President had not the foresight to avoid this most unfortunate coincidence, he ought at least to let his party friends know that they are making a scandalous and dangerous use of it. It would be not at all unlike the shrewdness of Señor SAGASTA to take the partisans at their word, and to treat the demands of the American Commissioners as dictated by political expediency. In that case, he may instruct his Commissioners to make a firm show of resistance until the results of the elections are known. Then if the Republicans are overwhelmingly successful he can still try to make the best terms practicable. If they are defeated, or suffer a severe check, as is extremely probable, he can act on the assumption that the President's policy is not approved by the country, and feel much safer in a policy of delay and dicker.

In any case it is obvious that the dignity and the interests of the United States must suffer by permitting the politicians to mix this matter in the pending campaign. It is not too late for the President to make a frank statement that, as he is trying to act for the whole country, he is confident of the fair judgment of all his fellow-citizens, and that as his own course is not shaped by party interests, he condemns any attempt to involve his policy in the outcome of party conflict. That would be a manly and honorable announcement, fully justified by the reckless conduct of some of his party's leaders.

A DEADLY PARALLEL.

An official of the Government has lately given out a statement which he thinks it an extremely favorable showing of the care taken in the Spanish war of the health and life of our soldiers. It is to the effect that of 2,906 deaths reported, 300 were in battle or from wounds, and 2,606 were from disease, while he quotes the deaths in battle or from wounds during the civil war as 40,000 out of a total of 360,000, leaving 320,000 due to disease. According to these figures, it will be seen that the ratio of deaths from disease is almost exactly the same in the two records.

If the statement were correct, what would it prove? At most, that in thirty-three years, during which the country has advanced enormously in population, in wealth, in industrial development, and in the spread of education, the War Department has not advanced at all. Even this contention would not cover the facts, because the United States undertook the war for the Union absolutely unprepared, with an empty Treasury, without an adequate organization, and literally spent a longer time than was consumed in the whole Spanish war in securing the safety of the National capital. Everything had to be done in desperate haste, and often at a terrible cost of life. If, for instance, the last year of the civil war should be taken for comparison, when the War Department had had its lessons and had the resources to apply their teachings, the comparison would be far more just and far less favorable to the department of to-day.

But the statement we have quoted, so far as the statistics of the civil war are concerned, is all wrong. The figures of the Adjutant General's office covering the four years of the war are as follows:

Killed in battle		67,058
Died from wounds		43,012
		110,070
Died from disease	199,720	
Died from accident, murder, in Confederate prisons, &c.	40,154	
		239,874
Total		349,944

It will be seen from this that, so far from disease being eight times as fatal as battle and wounds, it was not twice as fatal. And even if we add the deaths from accident, in prison, &c., to those from disease, the ratio to deaths in battle and from wounds is but a trifle over two to one.

In fact, the ratio of the efficiency of the War Department in the civil war to that of the War Department of to-day is, roughly, the ratio of STANTON to ALGER. Does the statistician of the Government care to figure that out?

HOW IT WORKS.

It is a little queer to hear Gov. BLACK advocating the election of Col. ROOSEVELT while stoutly defending his own policy of a limp civil service law, and Judge VAN WYCK promising in the most formal and definite fashion that, if elected, he will seek to restore the law to its proper stiffness.

On the face of the facts as they stood before the nominations were made, most people would have said that Col. ROOSEVELT would be opposed by the spoilsmen of his own party, and that the Democratic candidate would hardly find it worth while to seek the support of civil service reformers. On the record of the last fourteen years neither party has much claim on the gratitude or confidence of those who believe in the reform. Gov. CLEVELAND sustained the reform impartially and vigorously; Gov. HILL and Gov. FLOWER were unfriendly to it; Gov. MORTON was indifferent to it, and Gov. BLACK has been frankly hostile. But Mr. ROOSEVELT has been an ardent and very efficient and faithful reformer, and Judge VAN WYCK has never taken a conspicuous attitude toward it, while the chiefs of the two Democratic organizations, McLAUGHLIN and CROKER, despise it.

Yet we have no doubt that Judge VAN WYCK'S promises to promote the reform are sincere, and that he would do his best in that direction. We do not say that he would do more than Col. ROOSEVELT, for the latter has experience and knowledge which the former lacks. But Gov. BLACK'S open and foolish fight against the reform makes Democratic promises to advance it good politics, and we do not believe that Judge VAN WYCK would make such promises merely to catch votes. The situation affords another instance of the rough working toward better things of the disposition of each party to make "capital" out of the sins of its rival.

STONE-THROWING FROM A GLASS HOUSE.

Amiable and accomplished as Judge VAN WYCK is, his individuality has merged into that of RICHARD CROKER, and that being done he stands convicted of trying to debauch and degrade the judiciary.—Col. ROOSEVELT at Amityville.

Judge VAN WYCK has not said that if elected Governor he should consult CROKER in all important matters. ROOSEVELT did say that he should consult PLATT in all important matters.

ROOSEVELT'S language about his opponent is reckless and indecent. But, after all, he merely charges him with what he, ROOSEVELT, has openly confessed.

Judge VAN WYCK'S manly, able, and honest speeches inspire the voters with confidence in his capacity, his strength, and his independence. ROOSEVELT has lost the confidence of a great part of the electorate by his disingenuous evasion of State issues, by his mania for war and trouble, and by his smuggling up to PLATT, ALDRIDGE, and the rest of the men of the machine.

SPANISH CRUELTY.

We have already pointed out that, even if the Spanish Commissioners make good their threat to break off negotiations, the consequence would not necessarily be disastrous, nor even serious. The two countries would still be nominally at war, but they might be practically at peace. The armistice would not end until one party or the other gave notice of its termination. And the United States would proceed to do, without asking further leave of Spain, precisely what they would have done had the Spanish Commissioners acceded to the American demands.

But there is one aspect of the case which the Spanish Commissioners can scarcely have considered, or they would not be threatening so cruel and unusual a course as to refuse to negotiate a treaty. They cannot know, unless we take the uncharitable view that they do not care, that the United States Senate is composed of fourscore and ten statesmen and sages, plutocrats and bosses, of whom at least sixty are loaded to the muzzle with speeches about expansion, the flag, the blessings of our institutions, and the consent of the governed. Every one of these sixty is waiting for the treaty to be submitted for ratification in order to be delivered. But if there is no treaty negotiated none can be submitted for ratification. There will be no debate, and the vast stores of reason, eloquence, and misinformation accumulated for that debate will be as though they had not been. That wily old statesman, Senator HOAR, has apparently had a tip from Madrid, and he has discharged his speech in advance. But there are others.

There is the greatest effort of his life of STEWART of Nevada, in which he is prepared to demonstrate, at the length of sixteen hours, or sixty-four pages of The Congressional Record, that the woes of Spain have been brought upon her by her obstinate clinging to the single gold standard, and that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are about to be redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of 16 to 1. There is the discourse of the learned FORAKER, in which he is prepared to show that our acquisitions are compatible with the Declaration of Independence and the Farewell Address, that we are sustained by the precepts and examples of the fathers, including GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JONATHAN WILD, and RICHARD TURPIN, and that the unbroken traditions of the Republican Party bind it to claim and grab everything in sight. There, finally, is the oration with which Senator MORGAN of Alabama is prepared to rivet the attention of such Senators as cannot evade his eye on their way to the cloak room. We have not the least idea what it will be about, and neither has MORGAN. What we do know is that if it is not delivered, the consequences will be most grave, and that Spain will be responsible for them. A beaten enemy is entitled to no mercy which causes a Senator of the United States to perish of alogorrhea on the very floor of the Senate.

Could the Commissioners of Spain have taken a more diabolical line of action or incurred a more awful responsibility than that of damming at its source the eloquence which was pent up pending the submission of a treaty, some treaty, any treaty, and which they now threaten to forbid to flow? Bullfighting is commonly cited as a proof of Spanish inhumanity, but bullfighting is not to be compared to this execrable device in refined and malignant misanthropy.

CELTS AND ANGLO-SAXONS.

The Gaelic League of America has the object, which is intimated in its title, of cherishing the Celtic, or more exclusively the Gaelic, element in the population of the United States. It desires to cultivate the use of the Gaelic language, or rather of the Irish dialect of that language. The Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands is past praying for, and there are comparatively few and small areas in Ireland in which the Gaelic is still the vernacular. Still, the preservation of what there is left of it is doubtless worth while. The Welsh, who have been longer politically incorporated with England than either Scotland or Ireland, have managed to preserve their heritage of a Celtic language much more completely than either of the other Celtic components of the United Kingdom.

Just now the effort of the Gaelic League is to prevent its members and those whom they represent from being lumped with the "Anglo-Saxons," to whom they equally object whether classified under that name, the simple name of "Saxons," or the Sassenach. The league has just been earnestly protesting against "the persistent attempt of a group of persons in this country to classify the American people as Anglo-Saxons." In the first place, they say, such a classification "is utterly false and absurd," and in the second place it must be known to be so by those who make it if they be persons of intelligence.

This is quite true. The Celtic element in our population and the Teutonic element, which is neither Angle nor Saxon, are too important to make such a classification either scientifically accurate or even accurate enough to be tolerated for popular use. Prof. WALDSTEIN showed not long ago how absurdly inaccurate it was, and Prof. WALDSTEIN, as his name denotes, is not a Gael, nor even a Celt. Moreover Anglo-Saxon is as clumsy as it is inaccurate. When people talk about the essential unity of the "Anglo-Saxon race" they do not mean that at all. They mean the essential unity of the English-speaking people. And that is a fact. This way of putting it may not be more satisfactory to the Gaelic League than the other, but it has the advantage of being much more nearly correct.

THE WARING MEMORIAL.

The project for a memorial fund to Col. WARING, which was explained in these columns yesterday by ex-Mayor STRONG, is precisely that form of monument which we may be sure that Col. WARING himself would have preferred if he could have been consulted. If we had any such thing as a municipal service, such a man would have held his place for life at a salary comparable to that which he could have commanded from private corporations. As we have no such thing, Col. WARING had to make a positive pecuniary sacrifice to serve the city.

All of us would be glad to have set up in the most frequented place that could be chosen a visible memorial of the fact that there was once a man who cleaned the streets of New York and kept them clean. It would be of immense use after enough time had elapsed to bring in again the old excuses that New York cannot be cleaned, and that the money appropriated for cleaning it may therefore be as well used in pensioning political heelers.

The service that would be done by such a monument can still be done under Mr. STRONG'S plan, and done presumably at a time when it is even more needed than now—that is to say, when people are beginning to forget that the streets were ever cleaned. In the interval the interest of the fund for the memorial will go to the family of the public benefactor whom the people of New York delight to honor. This is a project which meets all the requirements of the case, and the ex-Mayor is to be congratulated upon having brought it forward. To suppose that there is not public spirit enough in New York, along with all its wealth, to execute this project is to suppose that New York deserves to be the sty which it was before WARING and which it would be now if there had been no WARING.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Early last week it occurred to an industrious and politically minded member of THE TIMES staff that an article showing just what officers are to be elected Tuesday by each State in the Union would be of interest and value to our readers. So the industrious and politically minded one undertook the task, and set briskly about it. His enthusiasm chilled somewhat as appreciation of the amount of work involved in the preparation of such an article became clear, but he persevered nevertheless, and, after a considerable part of four or five days had been devoted to the investigation of the best sources of information from all over the country, the desired information was secured and put in shape for publication. It appeared in our issue of Saturday last, filling more than a column, and telling, concisely but completely, the various offices for which voters more or less proud and intelligent are about to provide occupants more or less able and honest. As literature the list did not take high rank, but it served a commendable purpose, and it represented a lot of hard, careful labor. Yesterday our esteemed neighbor, The Tribune, published an article on the same subject, and, naturally, we examined it with attention to see what improvements or alterations had resulted from the utilization of four more days than our compiler had given to the job. Instantly an amazing coincidence was revealed. Each sentence in the first ten lines of our article was there, in a changed but recognized form, and after that THE TIMES list was duplicated, paragraph by paragraph, line for line, word for word, syllable for syllable, and letter for letter! It is simply astounding that two human minds, working entirely without consultation, should have followed so far exactly the same line. As there was no credit line, "From THE NEW YORK TIMES," of course we know that The Tribune's contribution to political history was not written with a paste brush. It was simply one of those psychological mysteries of which the world is full, and we venture no explanation of the strange phenomenon.

—England, being much older than the United States, would naturally be further advanced than we are, both in right and in wrong directions. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that English "Christian Scientists" carry their beliefs and their practices to lengths from which their American compeers—though the latter do not hesitate at homicide any more than the British "Scientists" do—would recoil with a good imitation of horror. For here, though we are not afraid of many things, we are afraid of ridicule, and will often restrain even our folly if that is the only escape from derision. Our cousins are more courageous. The Chronicle of London says that in that large city these creatures now apply what they call "treatment" to the lower animals as well as to men, women, and children. Somebody whom The Chronicle cautiously describes as "a lady well known in the world of society and art" has a little dog, and an eminent professoress of "Christian Science" is at present earning daily and portly fees by "treating" the animal for St. Vitus's dance. Well, why not? The malady is a nervous one, and if anything alive is well supplied with "faith," it is the average dog. Why, he will believe that black is red, white, and blue if his master or mistress tells him so; he will repay persistent abuse with unalterable affection, and he will even consent to regard the occasional dry crust and the infrequent bare bone as his proper food if suggestions to that effect are made to him by people in whom he has confidence. In this particular instance, unfortunately, canine faith has failed to work. Though told most solemnly that he is all right, the dog under "treatment" continues to dance in honor of St. VITUS, and no tendency toward a state of quietude has manifested itself. "Mortal thoughts"—possibly about rats; many little dogs have a weakness for rats—continue to intrude in the patient's mind, and 'tis rumored that the "lady well known in the world of society and art" is beginning to pinch very hard the diurnal guinea before handing it over to the healer who doesn't heal.

—By what legislative hocus-pocus and base conspiracy were the malignant foes of silver able to secure, without attracting public attention, the passage through Congress of a special law depriving Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of the privilege—hitherto never denied to an officer in the American Army—of handing in his resignation and leaving the service at any time when not in the face of the enemy? We are obliged to take it for granted that such a tyrannous law really was passed, for otherwise the Colonel and his friends would not now be hinting that he remains an officer under compulsion, and that the miserable goldbugs have, metaphorically speaking, fastened him by the leg to a tent peg for fear of what his eloquence on the stump might accomplish at this politically critical moment. We have never had more than a carefully mitigated admiration for Col. BRYAN as a financier, but we do not hesitate to tell him, loudly and firmly, that, under the Constitution, he has as good a right as anybody else to resign, and that the law which pretends to constrain him is not worth the paper it is written on. Let him arise and defy the oppressor!

—Few indeed among mortals have a right to criticise men who can learn only from direct personal experience. The majority of us, and the vast majority, too, are built that way, and there is no help for it. But when men who have voluntarily undertaken heavy responsibilities are either unable or disinclined to acquire information even at first hand, when they go on repeating the same mistakes or committing the same crimes month after month, then it is not criticism, but final condemnation that they deserve. While the war with Spain was in progress, and immediately after the close of active hostilities, there were at least the shadows of some poor excuses for the inadequate equipment of our transports. Haste was necessary, or it may honestly have been considered necessary, and the consequences of lack of proper foods and medicines for soldiers afloat had not been impressed upon the minds of department officials for many years. But what palliation is there now for similar neglect and ignorance? By what seems to have been a mere accident, and by what was certainly the doing of another official's work, Gen. WOOD on Wednesday discovered that the transport Port Victor was on the point of leaving Santiago for New York, laden with sick soldiers, for whose needs almost no provision had been made! He instantly remedied the criminal oversight, so no harm resulted, but somebody ought to be court-martialed for it just the same. Are loose-tongued Chaplains the only officers whose misdeeds this Administration will notice?

THE JUDICIARY MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frequent assertion that the movement of the Bar Association for the election of independent Judges is a political movement seems to require a statement of the real facts. This movement was begun in January, 1898. It had no reference to particular individuals. It was not political in any sense. The much-abused Mr. Root did not take part in it. Those who did were old members of the association. We knew that three Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected this Fall, to serve for fourteen years. We knew that the association was formed to promote the due administration of justice, and that its first and most important service to the public was to drive from the bench three corrupt and unscrupulous men who combined with political bosses to use the vast powers of a Judge for political and personal ends. With such men on the bench, neither life, liberty, nor property are safe, as bitter experience had taught us.

A special committee on this subject was appointed, and reported in the Spring that the association ought to take an active part in promoting the election in November of honest and upright Judges. Its report was approved, and the regular Committee on Judicial Nominations was instructed to confer with other organizations and with nominating conventions. This instruction was repeated at a special meeting of the association called in September last. The Citizens' Union meanwhile had nominated Judges Daly and Cohen and also Hamilton Odell. And these nominations were received by the association with approval. From all that was done up to this time there was no dissent and very general approval. Not one man who was active in politics promoted any of these proceedings. And in view of the unprecedented indorsement of the nomination of Judges Daly and Cohen by the great majority of the active members of the bar, both in and out of the association, we may truly affirm that the lawyers of this county now say to their clients and the public that it is of the utmost importance to the city and State that Judges Daly and Cohen should be re-elected upon the platform of judicial independence on which they both stand.

We have long felt sure that many appointments of receivers, referees, Commissioners of Street Openings, and other public improvements were made by Judges at the dictation of politicians. We knew that many of these appointments were not made for fitness, and that the business in many cases was badly done at great and needless cost. The case of Judge Daly was the first on which we could directly put our finger and say "Here was political dictation to a Judge as to his judicial action." It is not for him only, but for all the Judges that we fight this battle. And not for them alone, but for every honest man who asks no favors from the courts, but does insist upon his right to have the Judges decide cases and do other judicial acts "unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

One word more, which I may the more freely say because I am and always have been a Democrat. Judge Cohen was nominated to succeed Judge Sedgwick, who was a Republican and had been re-elected on the nomination of both parties. Are we to proscribe Republican lawyers? Out of twenty-two Judges of the Supreme Court in this district, Judge Cohen is now the only Republican. Can any Democrat who believes in an independent judiciary object to the presence of two Republican Judges on the bench of the Supreme Court out of twenty-two? When President Harrison made the appointments for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals he appointed one Democrat out of three. When, then, we consider the high character and unusual ability of Judge Cohen and Mr. Taft, and remember that their three competitors are nominated on a platform that impliedly, at least, binds them to make appointments of referees, receivers, Commissioners, and the like, at the dictation of a political boss, can any good citizen hesitate to vote for Daly, Cohen, and Taft?

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Nov. 1, 1898.

POLICE AND THE LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me a few lines in reply to your correspondent "W. G. Thornton" in this morning's issue? I am not an advocate of Col. Roosevelt for the position of Governor, and shall not vote for him simply because he has gone over to the Republican machine body and soul. But when your correspondent writes in terms of disparagement of Col. Roosevelt's work as President of the Police Board I cannot agree with him. I deeply regret, as many others do, that he does not occupy that position now, or some other man with equal courage to grapple with evil and compel the police to respect the laws by having them enforced. That they are not enforced now is evident to every law-abiding citizen, as well as to those who are enjoying the protection of the police, while they know they are violating the law.

Since the present Police Board came into existence I have made repeated requests, on behalf of the members of twenty-one churches on the East Side, to have certain Sunday laws enforced, and have failed. Some time ago the Commissioners passed a resolution directing the Chief of Police to see that the laws and ordinances referred to in my communication were enforced, and on the Sundays following the resolution there were more violations of the law than ever before. In a conference with Chief Devery he admitted that he did not want to enforce this law, as by so doing his action would look like persecution, and some of the newspapers would come at him. If the citizens are to pay $30,000 a year for Police Commissioners and a Chief of Police whose duty it is to see that laws are observed, we certainly have a right to demand the enforcement of such laws, and to have men in such positions who have the courage to do their duty without fear, favor, or sympathy.

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, Oct. 31, 1898.

As to Justice Cohen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuming that everything that has been urged in favor of the re-election of Judge Daly to be well founded, how do these arguments apply to the case of Judge Cohen? This amiable gentleman has never before been a candidate before the people for any office, judicial or otherwise, but was appointed to the Supreme Court bench about a year ago by Gov. Black at the instigation of Senator Platt and Mr. Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Cohen's law partner. Mr. Cohen has, as the tre the partner of Mr. Lauterbach, been a corporation lawyer of considerable ability and ingenuity, but it is difficult to see, even from the standpoint of the most enthusiastic reformer, in what respect his claims to election are superior to those of Judge Andrews, who has served creditably for fourteen years as Supreme Court Judge, or to those of Judge Fitzgerald, who has served to the general satisfaction of the public first as Assistant District Attorney and later for nine years as a Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

As I understand the situation created by the reform movement, it is a contest between Judge Daly and Mr. Leventritt, and yet the Republicans are trying to put Mr. Cohen in the same boat with Judge Daly.

New York, Oct. 31, 1898. R. H. W.

Disgusted with Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall take Mr. Roosevelt at his own word. When his name was first mentioned in connection with a Gubernatorial nomination, I thought and said I would vote for him if nominated. And I swallowed the bitter taste caused by his childish "piddling" as to his taxes, and the disgust at his "boot-licking" of Platt, and was an adherent of his election. But his speeches while begging for support throughout the State make argument for his defeat. If a vote for him is to be reckoned an approval of the senseless, groundless, unworthy war and of the course of the Federal Administration, and an indorsement of the nepotism and "Algerism" and base peculation of the men in power, and an indication of support of the brutal theft and expansion and imperialism to which the Administration is apparently committed, then my duty, as I understand it, is another way. Roosevelt himself has convinced me. 2 His ambition has dazzled his sight. I am in the same position as the Mississippian who was urged to support a candidate for Congress because of the great services he had rendered in the Mexican war, and who answered, "Well, Kernel, I guess you've served your country long enough; I'm agoin' to vote for the other feller." Yours, a Muerwump proud of the title,

ROBERT T. JOHNSON.

Franklin, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1898.

MOSS'S REPLY TO CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his "reply" to Mr. Croker, printed in yesterday's TIMES, Mr. Moss, ex-President of the Police Board, failed to shift the burden of proof. He characterised Chief of Police Devery, for whose appointment he holds Mr. Croker responsible, as "undoubtedly a man of splendid executive ability and of rare intelligence." His appointment, according to Mr. Moss, was due to Croker's belief that Devery would "make a better Chief than anybody else in the department," that he was "a personal friend of Croker," that he had "shown his bravery under fire," and, finally, had "demonstrated his ability to manage an election according to the approved Tammany methods," which Mr. Moss says, consist in standing "Republican watchers on their heads if they open their mouths." Mr. Moss even says that in the Lexow investigation evidence of "several well-known men who went through that trying experience" was given. Of course, if every Republican who opens his mouth is to be promptly "stood on his head," farewell to the Platt organization, for the Republicans are pre-eminently orators; and while many of them can and do think quite clearly with their feet, talking with them is quite another matter. And where would the party be without talk? A little more evidence than Mr. Moss's statement that such an order was actually given by Chief Devery, the absurdity of which is patent, would have been acceptable, but none was vouchsafed.

Mr. Moss then dramatically produced a circular letter, signed "Martin Engel," asking for assistance in the Tammany campaign. This letter Mr. Moss charged was "delivered" to "the proprietress of a disorderly house." As the letter in question opened with "Dear Sir," it was evidently not addressed to the lady who is said to have received it, and that it was intended for her is as far as appears, an entirely forced assumption on the part of Mr. Moss. Yet this trivial and patently accidental occurrence is claimed by Mr. Moss as proof that Tammany is "distinctly and directly calling upon the immoral classes for their support." There is before me a similar circular letter, signed by James C. Carter, as Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, asking "assistance" in the re-election of Judge Daly. Had this letter been "delivered" to the same woman, could Mr. Carter's organization be fairly made the subject of a similar charge? Yet Mr. Moss thought it fair to adduce the circumstance of the delivery of the Engel letter as "overwhelming proof of the connection with crime of the organization which is asking you to vote for Mr. Van Wyck."

This sort of argument may suit organization Republicans, but it is poor bait to throw to the independent vote, for which all this "holier-than-thou" material is prepared. The constant parade of Republican orators of their party's supreme and exclusive honesty, bravery, and sanctity is disgusting even those who would otherwise support their candidates. Does any human being believe that any reform can emanate from a Platt Republican Assembly? A few recent acts, indicating even a trace of any of these worthy sentiments, would be worth infinitely more than all the saintly twaddle that can be run through even a Republican campaign typewriter.

The Republican Party has come to be the "Uriah Heep" of American politics, and the sanctimonious snuffle is always in evidence in its campaigns. Mr. Croker may be "mad," as Mr. Depew says. He may be an "ass," as the learned Mr. Choate characterized him, but there is one quality that commends him, and that is that he doesn't masquerade. He is out wearing a wolfskin if he be a wolf, not playing the contemptible rôle of the wolf in sheep's clothing. When Abraham Lincoln said "You can fool all the people sometimes, you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time," he pointed with unerring finger to the grave of the great party of which he was the exalted head, if it shall continue, as it is to-day, the impersonation of greed clothed about with hypocrisy. BAUDOUINE.

New York, Nov. 1, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The questions asked by your correspondent "M. M. S." in her letter published in THE TIMES of this date are very pertinent to the subject, which should be of intense concern to every thoughtful citizen—namely, the proposed grabbing of the Philippines and holding their population subject to this country.

Here we are in all parts of our land agitated about the selection of candidates to offices great and small, even discussing in many towns, as a self-governed people, the claims of one and another to the office of Constable or Poundmaster, while the most important propositions involving the retention or the utter overthrow of the fundamental principles of the Republic and bringing them and our people under the contempt of the enlightened world are, it appears, to be fixed upon by a commission and a wavering President without the voice of the people being first raised and understood.

This is inconsistent and dangerous. We do not lose sight of the required ratification of a treaty by the Senate, but a partisan body is too apt to support the Executive in a course pursued in error to the detriment of the country, and there is danger that the commission may too far commit the country to action it could not recede from. We hope that good men like Senator Hoar in public life and like Mr. Carnegie in other walks will soon be reinforced by many other wise men who, like our intellectual giants of the anti-slavery discussion period, will stir the people to a realization of the danger that government by the people for the people is in.

EDWIN HAYWARD.

Brooklyn, Nov. 3, 1898.

RAINES LAW AND SOCIAL EVIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has become of the Society for the Promotion of Social Purity, that it sits idly down and permits the Raines law, as a promoter of social evil, to go on unchallenged? Every man about town knows that the operation of the Raines law has done more to throw our cities and large towns "wide open," as the expression goes, as respects gambling and other vice, than all other influences combined. Mr. Moss was inopportune, for his party, in calling attention to this subject. I ask any intelligent man to compare the moral condition of the city at the end of Mayor Gilroy's administration with its condition at the end of Mayor Strong's administration, and mark the decadence—not the fault of Mayor Strong, but the inevitable, unreachable effect of the Raines law. And the situation is even worse in large villages and smaller cities. I am told by commercial travelers that since the Raines law went into effect there is scarcely a considerable village in the whole State in which there is not a "hotel" which is at once a gambling hell and an assignation house, where rustic beaus are fleeced and rustic belles debauched. Again, go into our best suburbs. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a man going to church to be accosted by a leering drunken woman. This, too, in the presence of his wife and children, and it is one of the most conspicuous effects of the Raines law. The first effect of the Raines law, even under the so-called vigilant administration of T. Roosevelt, was to throw the sale of intoxicating liquors wide open on Sundays. But that was a small evil in comparison with the opportunities the Raines law hotels gave to the practice of the most degrading of vices. It threw off all restraint upon assignation houses, which had been brought, under Mayors Grant and Gilroy, under close surveillance.

I repeat what has become of the Society for the Promotion of Social Purity? Did it recoil from its work when it struck "influence"? Let it be up and doing, for the Raines law calls for all its energies.

WILLOUGHBY.

Brooklyn, Nov. 3, 1898

Pictures in Saloons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In riding along Third Avenue, Brooklyn, the other day, I was particularly struck by seeing the portrait of Judge Van Wyck in almost every liquor store window along the route until, at Fifty-third Street, it was suspended between two liquor stores. I noticed that those saloons that had not his picture had none other in its place.

Am I to conclude that the man whom we are asked to elevate to the Governorship of this State, in return for the help of these dealers in the devil's wares, will give them more privileges than they already possess?

Is it consistent with his profession, as Judge of the Supreme Court, and active membership of the Episcopal Church, and presumed follower of the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ, that he should accept such help?

What example for our sons can he be, or what hope can we have for ourselves from a man who would raise himself by such means? A. K. EVANS.

Brooklyn, Nov. 3, 1898.

Sound Money in New Jersey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing your remarks about sound money applying to the State Legislature in New York, won't you say as much to your readers in regard to the Assembly ticket in the State of New Jersey?

We have a free-silver issue on us in its worst aspect in the person of Senator James Smith, Jr., striving for re-election, and the only possible way for New Jersey to elect a sound-money Senator for next January is for the Republican Assembly ticket to be elected. There are enough sound-money voters in Essex County to elect this ticket, if they will unite their forces and vote for a sound-money United States Senator.

ROBERT WARD.

South Orange, N. J., Nov. 3, 1898.

A Voter in a Quandary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a sound-money Democrat. I reside in the Fourteenth Congressional District. I cannot stomach Quigg, and I would like to know it Chanler can be trusted. His clamlike silence makes me doubt him. Can THE TIMES give any guarantee that Chanler is sound on the money question and a safe man to vote for? VOTER.

New York, Nov. 3, 1898.

COL. WOODRUFF ANSWERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the two articles in THE TIMES of Friday, Oct. 28, and a letter from an indignant father in THE TIMES of Sunday, Oct. 30, relating to the subsistence supplies furnished the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers on their trip from Newport to Ponce, I have the honor to state that neither the President, Secretary of War, nor Col. Eddy was responsible for the quantity or quality of the stores; that matter was intrusted to me, with instructions to see that the troops were well supplied.

This regiment was on board the Manitoba seven days; they were furnished with twenty days' complete rations such as regular troops receive in garrison, including fresh beef, potatoes, and onions. The beef was excellent when delivered, and was kept in a cold-storage compartment. The Forty-seventh did not use it all, part of the balance being issued to the Third Wisconsin on its return trip, and not complained of, and what remained reached here in good condition.

In addition to the full ration, they had a supply of canned corn, peaches, pears, and peas; canned milk and cream, canned butter, canned soups, three varieties; evaporated peaches, apples, and prunes, oatmeal, lime juice, pickles, and tobacco, and an amount of funds for subsisting the sick that the surgeon of the regiment thought necessary. C. A. WOODRUFF,

Colonel and A. C. G. S

New York, Oct. 30, 1898.

Should Have Smokeless Powder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped rather than to be expected that the War Department, in view of the possibility of a renewal of strife in Cuba, has supplied the batteries there and to be sent there with smokeless powder, if the guns are strong enough to stand the extra pressure. In spite of the criticism that Santiago was captured by infantry unsupported by artillery, all accounts of the battle show that the guns they had, using smoky powder, were more of a nuisance than a benefit, and that if they had had more guns they would have had more casualties. VETERAN ARTILLERIST.

Stapleton, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1898.

DEALING WITH SUBJECT RACES.

Bishop Potter in Harper's Weekly.

The proposition before us to-day, whether in the further or the hither islands that are this moment within our grasp, is substantially this: "Here are certain subject races. Come and rule them, enfranchise them, ennoble them." What now are the indications that we have any single qualification for such a task? The question ought not to be difficult to answer, for in a comparatively short space of time—less than a century—three subject races, so to speak, have been dropped into our lap, and the record of our dealings with them may be known and read of all men. One of them is the Indian race, another the negro race, and another the Chinese. If any honest man, by any ingenuity—and in spite of our tardy efforts in connection with one of them, the Indian, to redeem the dishonor of our dealings with him—can extract any ground for anything else than shame and confusion of face in view of our dealings with these races, I congratulate him upon his ingenuity. The story in every case, in greater or less degree, has been one long record of cruelty, rapine, lust, and outrage. "The best Indian," an army officer has been quoted as saying, "is a dead Indian," and the best negro or Chinaman apparently is one who has been strung up at a lamp-post or grilled alive on a village bonfire. And this is the Nation, with such a record to demonstrate its capacity to deal with subject races, which is to give a new and more benign civilization to the Spanish West Indies and the Philippine Islands!

If, indeed, it is to be done, it is greatly to be hoped that our members of Congress, jingo newspaper editors, and political contractors may be drafted for service in the ranks—not anywhere above them—of our armies of occupation. These people are responsible for the tens of thousands of physical wrecks that have come back from Santiago, Chickamauga, Camp Alger, and Montauk. Their principles of civic and military administration have given us the infamous results which have turned the glory of our victories into the shame of our most criminal incompetency in every department of the practical administration of a great army. And the fruits of such a policy—a policy that ends in positions of grave responsibility, and barters civic and military appointments for a political "pull"—are, it is to be hoped, teaching our people that the "imperial" idea has for this Republic no better promise than identical results, only in far larger proportions; to the further degradation of subject races, and to the greater dishonor of those who are to rule them.

NUGGETS.

The Beginning of Her Rule.

Susie—Papa, what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring?

Her Father—The woman.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Hard to Make a Choice.

"Young man," said the minister to the heedless sinner, "have you ever thought on your future life?" "Yes, a great deal, and do you know I cannot make up my mind between Puerto Rico and the Philippines."—Kansas City Star.

Too Much.

"Saw a man undertake to eat four pounds of sponge cake on a wager."

"Did he succeed?"

"No. When he had eaten about half of it he was compelled to throw up the sponge."—Ohio State Journal.

One Noble Aim.

"The only objection I have against the young man, my dear child, is that he has no noble ambition—no high or worthy object in life."

"Why, papa, how can you say that? He wants me!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BRITISH FLEET GATHERING

Hongkong the Base for Operations in Case of Trouble in the East.

TAKING ON COAL AND STORES

Warships from Manila and Elsewhere Have Arrived and Are Coaling in the Chinese Harbor—Activity in Navy Yards.

HONGKONG, Nov. 3.—Extraordinary activity has prevailed in naval and military circles here during the past few days, but no information on the subject is obtainable.

The British first-class cruiser Powerful has just taken on board over 2,000 tons of coal, and all the other British warships here are taking on board stores and ammunition. It is reported that they have been ordered to be ready for sea immediately.

The British second-class cruiser Bonaventure has been recalled from Manila, and arrived here last night. She is now coaling with all possible haste. It is reported that the British gunboats have been ordered to rendezvous here. At the navy yard here the Ordnance Department is most active, and is engaged in mounting siege guns.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Nov. 3.—All the British warships here are now fully coaled. Their woodwork has been removed and they are completely prepared for emergencies.

WARSHIPS READY AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 3.—The crews of the warships in port, the Renown and Pelican, were given orders this morning to clear their ships for action, and everything was cleared from the decks of both vessels.

The warships are now provisioned for a long voyage, provided with extra ammunition, and have a full supply of coal. The work was completed last night, and to-day their decks present a warlike appearance.

Her Majesty's ship Pelican took on four mines this morning. Her orders to proceed to Newfoundland have been revoked, owing, it is said, to more pressing needs in other quarters. Never since 1885 have the preparations for war been more elaborate. The Ordnance Department has been busy all day handling large guns.

ENGLAND BUYS AMERICAN COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 3.—A morning paper publishes the following:

"The probability of a war between England and France received fresh impetus yesterday by the action of England, who purchased a large amount of American coal for immediate delivery at her West Indian naval stations. In response to hurried cablegrams from London ship brokers engaged in the West India trade spent the greater part of yesterday searching for tonnage suitable to transport the coal from Philadelphia and Newport News to points where it will be most convenient for English war craft to fill their bunkers. Sailing vessels of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons carrying capacity are particularly in demand.

"The first shipments are to be sent to Kingston, to be followed by vessels for Bermuda, St. Lucia, and Demerara, which are the principal ports in the West Indies subject to Great Britain. It is also proposed to discharge a part of the purchase at St. Thomas, a Danish island, where hulks will be used.

"It was reported yesterday that two British warships had been ordered here to undergo slight repairs, which under ordinary circumstances would have been made at either Halifax or the Bermuda Islands."

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S VIEW.

Mr. Wu Does Not Believe the Report that Russia Has Taken Niu-Chwang.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, is following with much interest the developments in the East, where the conflicting interests of Russia and England seem to be on the verge of open hostilities. Concerning the latest report, that Russia had taken the treaty port of Niu-Chwang, thus giving her control of all Manchuria and shutting out the British from trade in that great section, Mr. Wu says it is hardly credible that Russia has taken such a step, as Niu-Chwang, being a treaty port, is of almost as much interest to the outside world as it is to China.

The treaty ports are freely open to foreign trade, and as a result large foreign colonies have been built up in them. It is at the treaty ports that the United States has established her commerce with China. For this reason Mr. Wu feels satisfied that any such important move by Russia as the taking of a treaty port would be speedily reported by the United States Minister at Peking and all other foreign representatives in China.

While Mr. Wu does not believe Russia has occupied Niu-Chwang, and thus given opportunity for a clash, yet he says Russia may have given color for such reports by pushing forward some of her troops to Niu-Chwang. It is in the natural line of development if Russia diverts the Trans-Siberian Railway so as to make a terminus at Port Arthur, and for that reason doubtless is much coveted by the foreign commercial interests.

A private telegram received yesterday announces that the engineers of the American syndicate which has secured extensive concessions in China have arrived at Shanghai. They will begin surveys on the proposed line from Hankow to Canton, connecting some of the largest cities and opening up some of the richest country in China. Prominent American railway men are represented in the company.

LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY BUSY.

SHEFFIELD, England, Nov. 3.—At the annual feast of the Master Cutlers here this evening it was expected that the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, would be present as the principal guest. Mr. Goschen, however, was unable to attend the banquet, and the Chairman read the following letter of apology from him:

"It is absolutely impossible for me to leave the Admiralty. My continuous presence there is essential. Sheffield will appreciate this in the present state of affairs. I am truly disappointed, but duty comes before pleasure."

Underwriters' Rates on War Risks.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The Canadian marine underwriters to-day announced their rates on war risks. In English bottoms, from ⅛ to ¼ per cent., according to the kind of cargoes. In French bottoms, 2 per cent.

England Buys Spirits in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The British Government has closed a contract here for the immediate delivery of 125,000 gallons of distilled spirits at Montreal. An intimation was also given that about 150,000 gallons more would in all likelihood be ordered within about ten days. This order of 125,000 gallons amounts to nearly 3,000 barrels, and will require over sixty cars for its transportation into Canada. The use of the distilled spirits thus ordered will be in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

COMPLAIN OF THE QUARANTINE.

Steamship Lines Object to Our Laws to Keep Out the Plague.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd Steamship Companies have protested to the German Foreign Office against the new American application of the restrictions imposed on steerage passengers passing through Vienna, due to the outbreak of bubonic plague there, which restrictions, the companies claim, are now extended to cabin passengers.

They complain that the restrictions in question are unfair, especially as they do not apply to intending passengers who are American citizens.

The New Governor General of Canada.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Among the distinguished people who bade farewell to-day to the Earl and Countess of Minto, who left London to embark at Liverpool, on board the Scotsman, bound for Montreal, were Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White; Lord Strathcona, and Mount Royal of Glencoe, (better known as Sir Donald Smith,) the High Commissioner of Canada, and Lady Randolph Churchill. The Earl of Minto is on his way to Canada to assume the duties of Governor General, in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

A GERMAN COLONY IN TRIPOLI.

One of the Results of the Kaiser's Visit to the Sultan.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"Emperor William's visit to Constantinople has resulted in an agreement with the Sultan, whereby the latter gives the Kaiser the right to plant a large German colony along the whole frontier of Tripoli. This arrangement will protect the Sultan against French encroachments across the Tripoli-Tunis frontier, and will avoid granting a concession in Asia Minor, which would induce Russia to demand compensation."

DEATH OF A CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. J. Goldschmidt, Our Representative at Berlin, Passes Away.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Mr. J. Goldschmidt, the United States Consul General here, died last evening. He has been in ill-health for some time past.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Julius Goldschmidt was appointed Consul General to Berlin last year. His home was in Milwaukee, where he was in business.

During the Harrison Administration he was Consul General at Vienna, his term ending in 1893. He then returned to Milwaukee and resumed charge of his large business interests. He came to the United States thirty years ago from Germany, settling in Milwaukee, where he quickly took his place among the foremost men of that city.

In 1884 he participated actively in the National campaign when James G. Blaine was a candidate for the Presidency. In 1888 he was chosen one of the Electors from Wisconsin on the Republican ticket, and as a member of the Electoral College he cast his vote for Harrison. He was appointed soon after to be Consul General to Austria.

When the last National campaign opened, the Republican committee selected Mr. Goldschmidt to take charge of its German department. In this position he used his ability and his influence to the best effect and won many German votes for President McKinley. He was appointed Consul General at Berlin about a year ago.

Radical Gains in Prussian Elections.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The elections of Prussian Deputies by the secondary electors, so far as known, show that the Radicals have an increase of fifteen seats at the expense of the Conservatives and National Liberals. In Berlin, the Radicals have had a complete walkover, nine of their candidates being elected, among them Prof. Virchow, the celebrated pathologist.

To Increase the Turkish Mission.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says that official negotiations are about to be opened between the United States and Turkey to raise their Ministers to the rank of Ambassadors.

The Pope's Physician Summoned.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is ill and that his physician, Dr. Lapponi, has been summoned.

PITTSBURG'S ART EXHIBITION.

Andrew Carnegie Praises the Work of the Institute Which Bears His Name.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 3.—This was Founder's Day at the Carnegie Institute; it also was the opening day of the annual art exhibition. Mr. Carnegie was present at the exercises that marked both occasions, and after the reports relating to the operations of the institute had been presented, made an address, in the course of which he said:

"While listening to these reports which you have heard, I said to myself: 'Can this be possible? Can the result of three short years be so great?' Right here and now I challenge the whole world to produce such a record as the Carnegie Institute has to show.

"Pittsburg has in her grasp the power to become one of the great art centres of the world. The report of the Secretary needs no enlargement or encomium—the figures given speak for themselves. The library is already giving lessons to other cities, examples of this having come to my view in Scotland."

Mr. Carnegie announced that the institute will be enlarged and extended, declaring it his pleasure to provide for the needs of the institute, which had grown beyond his fondest expectations. He then made known the award of prizes of the jury in the art exhibit as follows:

William Dwight Tryon, South Dartmouth, Mass., medal of the first class for a painting entitled "Early Spring."

Childe Hassan of New York City, medal of the second class for a picture entitled "The Sea."

Alexander Roche of Edinburgh, Scotland, medal of the third class for the picture "A Window Scene."

E. A. Walton of London, honorable mention for his painting "Shepherd."

John F. Weir of New Haven, Conn., honorable mention for his picture entitled "Roses."

The collection of pictures on exhibition is said by judges to be the finest ever seen in this city, and compares favorably with any shown in the country.

The Founder's Day exercises concluded to-night with the first concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra for the present season. The event was of unusual interest, for the reason that it marked the first appearance of Victor Herbert as a conductor of his own symphony orchestra.

Local critics agree that the new conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra achieved a pronounced success to-night. The soloist was Giuseppe Campanari, the Italian baritone.

St. Gaudens's Statue of Sherman.

Subscribers to the sixty-thousand-dollar fund which was raised for the purpose of erecting in this city an equestrian statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman have been informed that Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, will soon have the model completed. A relative of Gen. Sherman visited St. Gaudens's studio in Paris and inspected the model recently. The work was then practically finished, and, except for one or two details, which were easily remedied, it was pronounced satisfactory by Gen. Sherman's relative. St. Gaudens, however, expressed a desire to give a few more touches to the model, and the New York committee is not disposed to hurry him in his work.

GEN. LEE'S MOTHER DEAD.

A Fall She Had a Few Days Ago Caused Her Death.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Mrs. Ann Marie Lee, mother of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, died to-day at the home of her son, Capt. Daniel Lee, in Stafford County, from the result of a fall received several days ago.

Gen. Lee left this city for Stafford County to-day. The funeral will be at Alexandria to-morrow.

TWO MEN SHOT TO DEATH.

Kentucky School Teacher Kills Them, and Maybe a Third Man.

LIVINGSTON, Ky., Nov. 3.—John Meadows shot and killed John and Clayton Matthews, brothers, at Pineville, this county, last night. Meadows was a school teacher. He surrendered, and is now in jail.

Fagan, the most prominent witness, was found dead to-day in his store room, where he slept for years. The indications are that he was murdered, and the Coroner is holding an inquest.

Woman's Missionary Board Adjourns.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 3.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions closed to-day. The following officers were elected this afternoon: President—Mrs. Judson Smith of Boston; Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. John O. Means, Mrs. E. E. Strong, Mrs. Lucy M. Fay, and Mrs. Joseph Cook; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry D. Noyes of Hyde Park; Home Secretary—Miss Abbie B. Child of Boston; Treasurer—Miss Sarah Louise Day of Boston.

The Transport Chester Here.

The transport Chester, having on board the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, arrived at Quarantine last evening from San Juan, Puerto Rico, whence she sailed Oct. 29. The regiment, in command of Col. A. B. Coit, numbers 1,120 men. The convalescents among them are doing well and all the others were in good health. One death, however, occurred. Private A. L. Vertner, Company K, died Oct. 31 of exhaustion and chronic dysentery. His body was buried at sea with military honors.

WOMEN AT PLAY AND WORK

Convention Delegates Rest Long Enough to Attend a Luncheon, Tea, and Musicale.

TRAINED NURSES DISCUSSED

Strong Sentiment Against Pretty Ones Develops During the Proceedings—Effect of Woman's Curiosity on the Drama.

Yesterday was the banner day, so far, of the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The three events extraordinary of the day were a luncheon, a tea, and a musicale. The first was given at noon by Mrs. Washington Roebling at Delmonico's to the officers and delegates of the convention to meet Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, the President of the Federation. It was a buffet luncheon, served from long tables, at either end of the Pink Ballroom. The delegates took tea at the Metropolitan Trained Nurses' Club immediately after the close of the afternoon session, and a musicale at the Majestic, arranged by Mrs. Jacob Hess, Chairman of the local Music Committee, was given in the evening.

The regular work of the convention went on during the day without a hitch. "Trained Nurses," "Travelers' Clubs," "Hospitals and Medical Schools," "Women in Law and Music," "Shakespeare Clubs," and "The Drama" were the topics which followed each other in rapid succession. "Trained Nurses" occupied considerable time during the morning session, and in the course of the discussion that unfortunate person, the pretty woman, was nearly given here congé, as far as nursing was concerned.

"I think boards should be appointed to examine young women who wish to take up nursing," said Mrs. Ravenhill, "and see that flirtatious individuals do not enter the profession. I know personally of one case where I had to sit with the patient while the pretty nurse was down stairs entertaining her husband."

Another delegate suggested that it might be difficult to give a proper diagnosis of such cases, as the symptoms were not always apparent at sight, and still another declared that nurses should be plain women if for nothing else than to protect the not invincible young physicians from falling victims to the tender passion. But as this was only part of a discussion, no action was taken, and for the time being nurses may be as pretty as their physical limitations will permit.

The Chair was requested to give an expression of opinion, and among other things Mrs. Helmuth advocated recruiting the nurses from all classes of society, as cultivated women should not be asked to work among the lower classes. In reply to this Miss Amelie Rhodes said that it had been found during the past war that among rough men the cultivated and educated women could do the best work. Mrs. Helmuth also advocated the trained nurse, giving her services occasionally as the physician did his.

"Drama" was the last topic of the afternoon, and the discussion was strong, all the speakers—Mrs. Edward Kidder, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, and Mrs. A. M. Palmer—standing as sponsers for its good moral character. The stage should bear society a deep grudge for impressing the stamp of its own impurity upon it, Mrs. Kidder said. Miss Shaw emphasized more particularly the need of a national theatre, and Mrs. Knowles said that the managers were in business like other men to make money to support their families, and the play would be all right if it wasn't for woman's curiosity.

"They see in the paper that a play is bad," she said, "and then they must take their sweethearts and their husbands and go to see for themselves just how bad it is. That is why bad drama succeeds. If women were wiser and truer to themselves and less curious, the golden age not only of the drama but of the world would be here."

The Inspectors were busy all day at the ballot box, with the exception of two hours, when they were allowed leave of absence while they attended Mrs. Roebling's luncheon. The tellers will bring in the returns this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TIPS FOR TIPPLERS.

How the Ancients Used to Mix Their Drinks and Cure Their Drunkards.

From The London Standard.

An interesting little monograph on "Inebriety Among the Ancients" has been issued from the Aberdeen University Press by Mr. W. L. Brown. He traces its progress, and though he adds to his title "and how they cured it," he shows us that their specifics were far from successful. The evil is no novelty. Was not the Patriarch Noah its victim soon after the Deluge? But, if we restrict ourselves to secular history, we can trace the use of wine, and with it the abuse, to a very early period. When the Akkadians set boundaries to their lands they brought forth the God of Corn and Wine. A similar deity was worshipped in Egypt in very ancient days The Phoenicians had their Divinity of Drink, who was decorated with ears of wheat and clusters of grapes. The wanderings of the Greek Dionysus or the Latin Bacchus, the revels of his followers, and the penalties they inflicted on the Good Templars of their day, are familiar to all those who read their classics at school. A similar divinity was worshipped in distant Japan and among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. In olden times Norsemen, Teutons, and Flemings were mighty drinkers, even if the Scandinavians had no representative of the jovial god. Not only the use of fermented liquors, but also the habit of drinking to excess, can plead in their defense antiquity and something approaching to universality. Where the grape would not grow some kind of beer was brewed, and if corn was not to be got, another substitute was generally found.

Even the negro in Central Africa has contrived the wherewithal to "make himself happy," and "drunk as a chief" is sometimes no less true than "drunk as a lord" used to be in England. But to "look on the wine when it is red" entailed the same natural penalties in olden times as in later days. "Hot coppers" were known to Horace and his friends as well as to the reveler of to-day, and the doctor in ancient Rome was sometimes confronted with the problem of alcoholic poisoning. In these times, however, so far as we can learn, men get intoxicated in company for festivity and good fellowship. The secret drinker was then a rarity almost unknown. But he is far the most hopeless case. Our great-grandfathers, who led active lives, and now and then got royally drunk, do not seem to have been much the worse for their bouts. The points to which the faculty of the period directed their attention was to prevent the wine getting into the patient's head, and to assuage his subsequent sufferings. Ancient Greeks and Romans, as is well known, almost invariably mixed their wine with fresh water, but sometimes also with that from the sea—the latter being supposed to promote digestion and to keep the wine from mounting upward.

Mr. Brown thinks it possible that salt may have the effect not of promoting thirst, and so encouraging drinking, but of modifying the action of alcohol. For this purpose also vinegar and other acids were administered—even a crabapple was supposed to be beneficial. Bitters, also, of many kinds were used, so that "gin and bitters" may claim the sanction of antiquity. Rue was another important specific, at any rate as far back as the days of Pliny, and a number of vegetable extracts and oils were in favor, as remedies for next morning's headache. The last-named author even goes so far as to make water an antidote for overmuch wine. He was, in fact, an embryonic temperance lecturer who had not yet throroughly mastered his subject. All these medicaments, however, were admittedly failures, and those which were meant as deterrents were too repulsive to be often adopted. The "penal cure" was, indeed, tried by some ardent and despotic reformers, but failed like the other methods of treatment. There is, in fact, only one cure for over-drinking—to give it up.

A Big Contract.

From The Victor (Col.) Record.

Evangelist Moody has undertaken a large-sized contract when he attempts to run the devil out of Denver on the eve of an election. It is the particular season of the year when his Satanic Majesty is too busy to travel.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Summer of All Saints, better known as Indian Summer, came in appropriately on All Saints' Day, and its mellow sunshine, filtered through a soft haze, has made the Autumn fields happy indeed. In France they call this aftermath of Summer "the little Summer of St. Martin," but it does not properly begin there until St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11. The season finds society still out of town, prepared to enjoy to the fill its delights, and the out-door sports which can now be followed with a zest not possible in Summer heats. They are golfing everywhere, riding after the hounds at Meadow Brook, Westchester, Orange, and on Staten Island; riding, cycling, and driving at Tuxedo, and dining and dancing informally at country clubs and houses at Lenox, Newport, and in all the suburbs. A continuance of this Indian Summer weather will keep society out of town until the Horse Show.

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The news of the death of Mr. Robert Bowne Parsons at his old home in Flushing, L. I., yesterday, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, has been received with regret in many a Long Island and New York household. His venerable form and features, the last framed for many years with snow white hair and beard, were familiar to every one in Flushing, and in his death the suburban town loses perhaps its most honored citizen. Mr. Parsons amassed a comfortable fortune many years ago, through the famous seed and flower nurseries of which he was one of the founders. He retained his active interest in men and matters to the last. Married twice, he was twice a widower, the second Mrs. Parsons having died from pneumonia while nursing him when ill with the same disease, three years ago. He was the father of Mr. Herbert Parsons, who married Mrs. Campbell, formerly Miss Emeline Coe, and an Uncle of Mr. Robert W. Parsons of New York, Florida, and Nassau. His funeral will take place at Flushing to-morrow afternoon.

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Mrs. Richard Hunt, who is ill with nervous prostration, occasioned by her untiring efforts in behalf of the sick soldiers at Camp Black, is little if any better, and it is feared that her illness will be a long one. She was unable to be present at the recent unveiling of the memorial to her father-in-law, the late Richard M. Hunt. Mrs. Hunt's sister, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., who went abroad for her health in August, has returned entirely well, and is seen daily on the avenue.

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Mr. George Cabot Lee and Miss Madeline Jackson, daughter of Mr. James Jackson of Boston, will be married in Trinity Church, Boston, on Nov. 17. Miss Jackson, through her mother, is a niece of Mr. J. Nelson Borland of this city, and of Mrs. Wheatland Smith, formerly Mrs. Frank Higginson. Miss Jackson is in mourning for her aunt, Miss Borland, so that her wedding will be a quiet one.

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Among the "second ten" elected to the famous "Institute of 1770," at Harvard last week, were Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., William Appleton, Jr., son of Dr. William Appleton of Boston, who married for his second wife Miss Hargous of this city; Nelson Fairchild, son of Col. Charles Fairchild of New York; Montgomery Sears, Jr., of Boston, and Hamilton Wheeler of Philadelphia. Election in the "second ten" of the "Institute" presupposes popularity among one's college classmates.

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There is always a lull in the gayeties during the fortnight preceding the Horse Show. This year, with the exception of a few weddings, there have been no gatherings of society worth mentioning, and it is particularly dull. To-day perhaps at the annual sale of boxes for the Horse Show there may be a few representatives of fashion, although this is an event at which the men are out in force rather than the women. The Meadow Brook people have got together again, and had a capital run yesterday, and the Westchester and Richmond Hunts will have an afternoon meet, preceded by a breakfast, to-morrow. In town there are parties to the play and little dinners at the restaurants.

Fifth Avenue in the late afternoon is a jam of carriages, and it seems an absurdity to say that there is nobody in town. People have become so restless that it is almost impossible to follow their movements. Long lists of guests of those supposed to be at the Virginia Hot Springs appear in some publications when the persons named are in New York. The very day upon which Mrs. Oliver Belmont's name headed one of these she was at the Astoria. Mrs. Ogden Mills was in town yesterday afternoon, but not for any permanent stay. Mrs. Belmont was on Fifth Avenue on Wednesday, where also were driving Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Kip, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Miss Blight. Miss Blight and her father, by the way, will pass the Winter at the Cambridge. The Calvin Brices are constantly on the go between this city and Newport.

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Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Emma Willard Scudder, the niece of Mr. Hewlett Scudder, to Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr. The wedding will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Nov. 17. The Scudders have lived for many years at 21 East Twenty-second Street. The Keyes are a prominent Roman Catholic family. The wedding of Miss Herrick to Mr. Lefferts will be celebrated on Nov. 9 at the Murray Hill Hotel, where Miss Herrick resides.

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The ducking season, of which mention has been already made in this column, opened on the Susquehanna on Nov. 1. It is as much of a social "function" in its way in Maryland as the Horse Show is in New York, except that there are no elaborate costumes, and that the parties are composed entirely of men. There were many New Yorkers who participated in the sport, which, however, from all accounts, was not very encouraging. Canvasbacks were few and far between, and there were more blackheads than any other kind, the "greasers" being a bad second.

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At Havre de Grace there was anchored quite a fleet of steam and sailing yachts and lesser craft, on board of which were many expectant and enthusiastic sportsmen, who began to bang away at peep of dawn. Mr. George Gould's steam yacht Evadne was one of the larger vessels. Mr. Gould himself was on board, and he had with him as guests Mr. Henry T. Carey, Mr. A. De Bary, Mr. C. C. Converse, and Mr. F. Millikin, all New York members of the Seaside Rod and Gun Club. Mr. Charles Flint and New York had a party of four on board his steam yacht Sanibel. The steam yacht Charlotte had on board its owner, Mr. W. R. Patton of Long Branch, N. J.; Mr. Philip Daly of Long Branch, and Mr. Daniel I. Bradley of New York. The bugeye Blooming Lily had on board Mr. Ferdinand Roebling of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. Carroll Roebling, and Judge Dixon of New York. The Messrs. Larrie and Monte Waterbury were on the scow Roughhashier. Mr. Clarence W. Dolan, the famous expert wing shot of the Carteret Gun Club, and his brother, Mr. Yale Dolan, were on the sloop Grace. The bugeye Ida, Capt. G. P. McCall, had on board Mr. John D. Cheever and Mr. Warricks, and on the Carrie were Gilbert Spier, Mr. R. R. Moore, and Mr. Guthrie of New York.

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The Seaside Rod and Gun Club is at Spusutia Narrows, and Mr. George Gould has been a member for some years and stops there during the ducking season. Ex-President Grover Cleveland is usually a guest there also, but he was not at the first shooting this year. The property, on which the clubhouse is situated was purchased five years ago from Mr. C. W. Middleton for $40,000.

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The movements of Americans abroad tend just at this moment homeward. Sometimes they tarry for one or two sailings, but usually the letters which announce their arrival in London or Paris come with them to this country. Mrs. John Westervelt was to have sailed from England on Nov. 2. Mrs. Arthur Wellman was at the Hotel Meyerbeer in Paris preparing to sail on the 5th, on which day also Mr. and Mrs. Padelford were to leave Paris for New York. Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready were at the Hotel de Hollande, Paris, and Mr. David King at the Hotel Imperial.

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The rumor that the young Duke of Manchester is to go on the stage has again become current in England. The successor of Lord Rossiyn, who advertises his rank in London and the provinces, has possibly much to do with the project. The Duke of Manchester was a member of an amateur theatrical company in which there were several scions of the nobility some years ago. These people went from country house to country house, giving one or two little plays, and Lord Rossiyn was a member also. The Duke of Manchester is determined to marry Miss Wilson, and the only objection seems to be his lack of money.

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Among the arrivals at the hotels yesterday was that of the Prince and the Princess Troubetzkoi, who are as usual at the Everett House, which for a long time was the city home of several members of the Chanler family, to which the Princess's first husband, J. Armstrong Chanler, belonged. Prince Yturbide of Mexico, who is well known in Washington, is at the Astoria. Miss Amelia Kusaner, the miniature painter, is at the Windsor, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli are at the Buckingham.

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There has been some gossip concerning the matrimonial affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Cutting, and various paragraphs have been appearing in different newspapers, especially those of Baltimore and Washington, in which there is a hint of a separation. The foundation for many of these rumors seems to be the fact that early last Summer Mr. Cutting visited his aunt, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, at Newport, and his cousins, the De Wolfes, at Providence. On these visits he was not accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Seligman-Cutting, and he has not been seen much with her since her recent tour of the continuous-performance theatres. Until last Summer Mr. Cutting lived absolutely apart from his family, who have never received Mrs. Cutting. In Baltimore there has been much gossip concerning the matter, and as it is in that city where the Moales and other relatives of Mr. Cutting reside, some color has been given to the report. So far, however, there has been no confirmation of it.

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The ball this evening at the Schenley Hotel, in Pittsburg, which is a house warming, will have for its guests of honor Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who went to Pittsburg with a party this week. Among their guests are Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps of Knebworth Castle, England. The ballroom where the entertainment will take place is decorated in pink and gold, and for this evening roses and smilax will be used in great profusion. Mr. Carnegie is one of the stockholders of the hotel.

CLERGY SEE "THE CHRISTIAN."

Ministers and Their Wives Guests of Hall Caine at a Special Performance of the Play.

Perhaps the most appreciative audience that has yet witnessed a performance of "The Christian" assembled yesterday morning at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Hall Caine, the author, had issued invitations to the clergymen and their wives of this city and near-by towns to attend a special performance as his guests, and the well-filled house was evidence that very few of the invitations had been declined. The audience followed with deep interest the story of the play, and was most generous in its applause, Miss Allen and Mr. Morgan receiving a curtain call at the end of each act.

At the close of the third act Mr. Caine, responding to the urgent calls for the author, made a short speech, which he began by saying that Miss Allen and her company had requested him to tell them "that an audience of clergymen and their wives makes the most lovely audience in the world to play to."

"The presence of the clergy in the theatre," continued Mr. Caine, "suggests questions which are important and far-reaching, and not the least of them concerns the right of the drama to discuss with proper reticence and respect the religious and moral problems of the time. I put aside entirely the idea that religious and moral questions are out of place on the stage. It is impossible to banish them, whether from plays or books. Such a thing as an immoral play or book does not exist, and it would not be worth much if it could exist. A book or play which represented the world from the impartial point of the man in the moon would not be worth a straw to anybody except another man in the moon. To say that moral questions have no right to intrude themselves on the stage is to make an impossible demand. It is also to formulate a dangerous theory. If moral ideas do not occupy the attention of the drama, immoral ones speedily will do so, and the art that takes no color from morality in one way or other never did and never will and never can exist.

"That so many clergymen and their wives and friends have come to see 'The Christian' this morning will be a memory I shall always cherish among many memories that will make my second visit to America more sweet to my recollection than I can say. I am not so vain as to hope that you have all been in sympathy with all you have seen, but if you have realized that the motive of the play is not an unworthy one, that it makes an effort, however feeble and imperfect, to picture in the person of John Storm a Christian clergyman of intense earnestness and sincerity, and in the person of Glory Quayle a type of woman with whom our great and cruel cities are so full—if you have realized this, and if you also think that no man is going to think less of religion for having seen this play and no girl who goes inside these doors is going to be the worse for seeing how a brave woman conquers her dangers and temptations and lifts herself up to a higher life—we shall all be pleased and touched and abundantly repaid."

Mr. Caine was warmly applauded, and the audience offered a vote of thanks to the author and the players.

Hall Caine Lectures in Brooklyn.

Hall Caine, the novelist, made his first appearance on the lecture platform in Brooklyn last evening at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church under the auspices of the Baptist Young People's Association of that church. Mr. Caine was greeted by a large and appreciative audience. He read a complete unpublished novel by himself entitled "Yan of Iceland." Incidental to the reading Mr. Caine expressed his pleasure at the indications he had seen of a rapidly growing feeling of friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of the United States.

A TRAVESTY OF "CYRANO."

Mr. Mansfield's Production Comically Imitated by Weber and Fields.

The burlesque of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which was put forward as the new afterpiece at Weber & Fields's Music Hall last night, will serve well as frolicsome entertainment for a long while, but as travesty it is hardly the equal of "The Con-curers," which ran so well last season. Perhaps the importance of the subject weighed too heavily on the minds of the two gentlemen of the name of Smith who put that thing together.

But "Cyranose de Bric-a-Brac" is a pretty show, and introduces a troop of Gascons and gentlemen of France who for personal beauty and amiability have certainly never been surpassed. In the incidental burlesque of "The Christian," called "The Heathen," the imitation of Miss Viola Allen's speech and action by Miss Mabel Fenton is remarkably skillful and amusing, and the appearance of Mr. Hall Caine in the gallery among the precieuses to protest against any criticism of his play is a good hit.

Mr. Fields appears as Cyranose and enters upon the proceedings from the rear of the auditorium of the music hall, forcing Mr. Weber, who is reciting an unintelligible poem on the stage, to desist. Mr. Warfield is an extravagantly Yiddish Le Bret, Mr. Dalley an austere de Guiche, and Miss Templeton a plump Roxane, while the Beaumont girls, Miss Allen, the Angelis sisters, and a host of others are conspicuous in the performance. The scenery is new and in exact imitation of Mr. Mansfield's, and the costumes are gorgeous.

A BROOKLYN MAN'S PRIZE.

W. H. Dole Wins the Fellowship in Architecture at Cornell.

ITHACA, Nov. 3.—The Fellowship in Architecture at Cornell University for this year has been awarded to W. H. Dole of Brooklyn, a graduate of the class of '94. Prof. A. B. Trowbridge of the College of Architecture sent the decision of the Committee on Award to Cornell to-day. The committee consisted of members of the American Institute of Architects, at Washington, to whom drawings of the competitors were submitted. The fellowship is valued at $2,000, and it entitles the holder to two years' study in Europe. It was established by the Board of Trustees of Cornell last year.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Belleville, C. M. Overton; Hopkinton, J. H. Chittenden; Scrika, —— Hester; Swain, William V. Spencer.

NEW JERSEY—Snow Hill, S. J. Brown.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Summers.

Charles H. Summers, chief electrician of the Western Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Chicago, died suddenly of heart failure Wednesday night in San Francisco. Mr. Summers was on the Pacific Coast on a trip combining business and pleasure. Long experience had made him a veritable telegraph encyclopedia. He had traveled over and inspected the telegraph company's lines so often that he carried a map of the great system of lines and offices in his mind, and this familiarity enabled him to decide at once upon all matters referred to his department.

Mr. Summers had some rare experiences in the line of duty. He was blown up on a steamboat on the Ohio River, captured by the Confederates, shot by the Mexicans on the Texas border, and blown up in an underground manhole in the streets of Chicago, but to the end he kept attending to business as usual. Mr. Summers had a large acquaintance among the prominent men of the country, and was perfectly at home in any part of the Western country. He was a man of unerring judgment in all matters connected with his business, and was very much endeared to all officers of the Western Union Company.

Col. Amos Webster.

Col. Amos Webster, who was a member of Gen. Grant's personal staff in the campaign around Richmond, died in Washington yesterday after a sickness of some months' duration. He was born in East Boston, Mass., nearly sixty-two years ago, and when the civil war commenced enlisted as a private in the First Massachusetts Infantry. He steadily rose through all the grades to Lieutenant Colonel, and was warmly commended for gallantry in action. He was with Gen. Grant when Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and continued on his staff in Washington for some time, finally resigning from the army. President Grant appointed him Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, in which office he served for twelve years. Later he was Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

The Rev. George H. Zimmerman.

The Rev. George H. Zimmerman, Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died yesterday at Baltimore. He was born in Maryland sixty years ago. He had occupied pulpits in Virginia, West Virginia, and Baltimore before he was appointed Presiding Elder at the conference held in Hinton, W. Va., last year.

Obituary Notes.

EPHRAIM P. MORSEMAN, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Jefferson County, N. Y., died yesterday near Sacket's Harbor. He was ninety years old.

EMORY M. VAN TASSELL, aged seventy-three, a wealthy retired commission dealer, formerly of 68 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City, died suddenly at Greenfield, Saratoga County, Wednesday night.

The Rev. ISAIAH C. CARPENTER, the oldest clergyman in Salem, Mass., died at the Salem Hospital yesterday. He was born in Ashford, Conn., April 17, 1811, and labored as a Baptist divine in the New England States for forty-one years.

Dr. MARTHA J. FLANDERS, the first woman physician in Lynn, Mass., is dead. She was seventy-five years old. Dr. Flanders began practice in Concord, N. H., in 1861 and continued until 1863, when she went to Lynn, where she had been since, constantly practicing medicine.

Church Dedication at Bernardsville.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Nov. 3.—St. Bernard's Episcopal Church at this place was dedicated to-day. The services began with a procession around the exterior of the church, led by the Board of Trustees, composed of George B. Post, Jr., of New York City; Robert L. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken; Richard V. Lindabury and Zachariah Beicher of Newark, Haley Fiske of New York, and Kenneth Mathieson of Bernardsville. Then followed the visiting clergy, and last of all the rector, the Rev. J. C. Hall, and Bishop Scarborough. Holy communion was celebrated by Bishop Scarborough, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Oberly of Christ Church, Elizabeth, as deacon, and Archdeacon Jenvey of Jersey City, subdeacon. The Rev. George M. Christian of Grace Church, Newark, preached the consecration sermon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The new collar,
E. & W

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA

First Order for the Movement of United States Troops Issued Yesterday.

GEN. CARPENTER TO COMMAND

Eighth Cavalry, Fifteenth Infantry, and Third Georgia Volunteers to Land on the Island About November 22.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary Alger to-day issued the first order looking to the military occupation of Cuba by the United States troops. The order was issued only after very careful consideration of the reports of the military officers now in Cuba, and of the Hecker Board and other expert Commissioners which have been in the field.

The plan looks to the occupation of two points to begin with, namely, Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, but the occupation will be extended as rapidly as the Spanish evacuation proceeds. The movement is to begin at once, but according to the calculations of the department it will be scarcely feasible to make the first landing before Nov. 22.

Headquarters of the new corps, which has been created for the purpose of beginning the occupation will be at Nuevitas, under the command of Gen. L. H. Carpenter. He is now in command of the cavalry brigade, composed of the Sixth and Seventh Cavalry, at Huntsville, Ala. The order is as follows:

"The headquarters of six troops of the Eighth United States Cavalry and the Third Georgia Volunteers will be at Nuevitas.

"Six troops of the Eighth United States Cavalry and the Fifteenth Infantry to Puerto Principe.

"The regiments will be prepared for embarkation at once, and the Subsistence Department will arrange for the necessary rations. The command will be equipped and rationed for sixty days.

"The Quartermaster General's Department will furnish the necessary wagon transportation for use at their new stations.

"The Surgeon General will make provision for hospital and medical supplies.

"Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, is assigned to command these troops with headquarters at Nuevitas.

"The cavalry brigade composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States Cavalry is discontinued. The Seventh is assigned to the First Army Corps and the Eighth to the Second Army Corps.

The Fifteenth United States Infantry is detached from the Fourth Army Corps, and an infantry brigade created, composed of the Third Georgia Volunteers and the Fifteenth United States Infantry, and designated as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps."

The orders sending the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, to Athens, Ga., have been revoked.

The staff of Gen Carpenter's brigade will consist of the following officers: Capt. John E. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Adjutant General; Captain William K. Alexander, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, Quartermaster; Capt. W. M. Loveland Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, Commissary; Maj. William F. DeNeidman, United States Volunteers, Surgeon.

Nuevitas is a seaport at the eastern end on the northern shore of Cuba. Puerto Principe is located in about the central portion of the province of the same name. This general order has nothing to do with the assumption of control of the island by the United States, no change being made from January 1, the date agreed upon.

Preparations have also been made for the embarkation of other troops which may be ordered to Cuba. These orders may be directed to the corps commanders and not by a general order such as was issued today.

It was explained at the War Department that this first movement of troops to Cuba was ordered in advance of the date originally intended, for the reason that the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners had unexpectedly notified the American Commission that they intended to evacuate Puerto Principe on the 22d of the present month. Consequently, it became necessary to have United States troops on hand in Cuba to replace these Spanish forces to maintain order and protect life and property.

Royal Portraits to be Collected.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The Government has issued a circular order to the Mayors of the towns directing them to send to the palaces of their respective civil Governors all portraits of members of the royal family.

The Moron-Jucaro Trocha Evacuated.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—It is understood that the entire trocha from Moron to Jucaro was evacuated to-day.

NO PROMISES TO FILIPINOS.

United States Officers Did Not Pledge Them Their Independence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Referring to the story that Philippine insurgents have been given promises by United States officers that this country would afford them aid in the protection of their government against Spain and guarantee their future independence, it is learned from good authority that such statements are absolutely groundless.

Neither Dewey nor Merritt ever gave Aguinaldo any such assurances. Letters from Manila received here to-day declare that Aguinaldo is a mere puppet; that his term of leadership is very short, and that his influence is no longer considerable.

The better class of natives, it is stated, are in sympathy with the idea that the United States should assume charge of all the group of islands for a term of years, until the natives demonstrate their ability to govern themselves.

Transport St. Paul from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The United States transport St. Paul arrived here to-day, thirty-seven days from Manila. She brought four prisoners from the United States steamship Charleston, who will serve their sentences at Mare Island.

The Battleship Texas Arrives.

The United States battleship Texas arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, passing Quarantine at 7:55 o'clock. She proceeded directly up the bay to the navy yard, where she is to be placed in dry dock, for examination and repairs to the sleeve of her starboard propeller shaft, which was reported to be injured by contact with a log, while sailing up the Delaware to take part in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS ATTACK A JAIL.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Lynch a Negro at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—Yesterday a negro named Will Robinson attempted to assault Miss Minnie Walker. Later he was arrested, and confined in the jail. The occurrence excited great feeling in the section of the city in which the young lady lives.

During the night about 500 men, including a number of soldiers in camp here, met several blocks from the jail. They formed in a column of fours, marched to the jail, in which 20 policemen had been stationed, and demanded the surrender of the negro.

When they were told by Jailer Collins that the jail would be defended, one of the attacking party shot at the policeman holding a lantern. A general fusilade then followed. William Moore, a volunteer soldier on furlough, was shot through the head and will die. When he fell the attack was abandoned. None of the policemen was injured.

An Ohio Politician Shot.

RIDGEVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Adam Rowe, a prominent politician of this county, was fatally shot near here last night by William Smith. Rowe had been out electioneering, and upon his return, it is alleged, while under the influence of liquor, went to Smith's house and attempted to kick the door in. Smith opened fire on Rowe with a shotgun, inflicting wounds which will prove fatal.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE NASSAU ELECTRIC DEAL.

Flower Syndicate Said to Have Been in Control for a Week.

It was stated positively last night by a stockholder in the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, that ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Anthony N. Brady, and several other Manhattan capitalists, have been in possession of a majority of the stock of the Nassau road for a week. This, he said, means that the long planned consolidation of practically all the surface railroads of Brooklyn has at last been accomplished.

According to the stockholder referred to, the fact that the holdings of the R. T. Wilson syndicate in the Nassau Company had been transferred to Mr. Flower and others in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, had been known to those on the "inside" for several days.

The consummation of the deal is said to have been effected at a conference of the Rapid Transit capitalists and the Wilson people, held at the office of ex-Gov. Flower a week ago yesterday.

From a financial standpoint the consolidation of the Brooklyn Heights and Nassau Railroad systems will mean a saving of nearly a million dollars a year in operating expenses.

The only other trolley road in Brooklyn is the Brooklyn City and Newtown, known as the De Kalb Avenue Line, which controls the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, the Smith Street line.

RUMORS ABOUT RUTLAND.

Recent Change of Control Said to Affect Delaware and Hudson.

There has been some talk and conjecture to the effect that the recent purchase by a New York syndicate of a controlling interest in the Rutland Railroad foreshadows the fall of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad into the Vanderbilt system. The fact that the names of W. K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, Dr. W. Seward Webb, and Chauncey M. Depew appeared as constituting a majority of the syndicate gave some weight to this theory. Railroad men pointed out that had the Delaware and Hudson management cared to protect its own territory the Rutland road would have been taken into the Delaware and Hudson system.

Mr. Depew was asked yesterday regarding the future of the Rutland road, and he replied that he knew nothing about the Rutland road and had no hand in its recent change of control. President Callaway said only a few days ago that the New York Central road had nothing to do with the purchase of the Rutland, and the Delaware and Hudson officers say that they cannot see how the transfer of the control of the Rutland Railroad is going to affect their system. Dr. Webb is credited with being the principal factor in the recent acquisition of the Rutland.

A Vanderbilt Conference.

The Presidents of the principal railroads in the Vanderbilt system held a conference in the Directors' room at the Grand Central Station yesterday for the purpose of discussing matters of internal interest and of determining a line of policy to be pursued with regard to the dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association. There were present at the conference Chauncey M. Depew, President of the West Shore Railroad and Chairman of all the Vanderbilt Boards of Directors; S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; W. H. Newman, President of the Lake Shore, and W. H. Canniff, President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis. Conditions and prospects on the Vanderbilt system were reported as improving.

POLICE CAPTAIN O'KEEFFE DEAD.

Injuries He Sustained Early Tuesday Morning Proved Fatal.

Police Captain John M. O'Keeffe of the Eldridge Street Station died in St. Vincent's Hospital at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from injuries received in falling down stairs at Adolph Flisser's café, 38 West Houston Street, early Tuesday morning. He was a guest at a birthday dinner, given at that place in honor of Martin Engel, the Tammany leader in the Eighth Assembly District. Capt. O'Keeffe, who was taken to the hospital suffering with a fractured skull and paralysis of one side of his body, died without recovering consciousness. The body was taken to his late residence, at 49 Charlton Street, last night. No funeral arrangements have been made as yet. A meeting of the Police Captains of the department will be held at the Central Office to-day to take appropriate action.

Capt. O'Keeffe was born in this city on June 24, 1845. He was appointed to the police force on Feb. 1, 1871, and was attached to the old Greenwich Street Station. Four years later he was transferred to the Mercer Street Station, and in 1883 was made a Roundsman and assigned to the Eighth Precinct. In 1886 he became a Sergeant, and was transferred to the Fourteenth Precinct. He became an Acting Captain in 1895, and was placed in command of the Macdougal Street Station. Nine months later he was promoted to Acting Inspector. In November, 1897, he was sent to the Fourteenth Precinct as Captain, and assumed charge of the Eldridge Street Station last August. He was a member of the Democratic Club, Knights of Columbus, and a member of other organizations. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Saginaw Fire and Marine Insurance Company has decided to apply for admission to the State of Massachusetts.

It is reported that the Peninsular Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Jackson, Mich., has decided to go into voluntary liquidation.

Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts Insurance Department has begun an examination of the affairs and condition of the Massachusetts Mutual Accident Association.

The insurance on the property of the National Starch Manufacturing Company at Glen Cove, L. I., which was heavily damaged by fire yesterday morning, was placed under a general form, amounting to $320,000. President R. H. Wood of the company said yesterday that, from advices received by him from Glen Cove, he was inclined to believe that the loss would not approximate more than $100,000.

The rooms of the new Underwriters' Club, at 73 William Street, were informally opened yesterday, about 250 members being present. The formal reception will be held on Nov. 15, when Paul E. Rasor of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany, the President of the club, shall have returned from a tour of this country and Mexico which he has been making in company with E. F. Miethke, the Director of the Magdeburg.

A suit has been brought against the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago by Mrs. Emily V. Hopkins, the widow of John Hopkins, the cashier of the insolvent People's Bank of Philadelphia, for the recovery of a policy for $10,000 upon the life of her husband, who committed suicide just before the bank failed. Her contention is that the policy contains no clause rendering it void in the event of suicide.

The insurance on the property of Thomas F. Rowland and the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, L. I., which was damaged by fire on Tuesday, was distributed as follows: Western of Toronto, $20,000; German-American, $16,500; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; Queen, $10,000; Williamsburg City, $8,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $8,000; Lancashire, $6,500; Merchants' of Newark, $6,500; Caledonian, $6,500; Citizens' of New York, $6,500; German Alliance, $6,300; British America, $3,500, and Hartford, $3,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

Funeral of Harry R. Hewitt.

Funeral services for Harry Rockwood Hewitt, who died at his apartments in the San Remo Wednesday, will be held at the hotel this evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters officiating. The body will be buried to-morrow morning in Greenwood Cemetery. Handsome floral pieces were sent yesterday to the hotel by Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, the office employes of Mr. Frohman, and many others.

Creeks Ratify the Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Secretary of the Interior received unofficial advices to-day that the Creek Indian Nation in Indian Territory has ratified the agreement reached between its Commissioners and the Dawes Indian Commission in the reorganization of Indian Territory.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—ADV.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Brutality, Neglect, and Inefficiency in the Treatment of Sick Men at Chickamauga.

THE PATIENTS LEFT FLYBLOWN

Commissioners Told by the Chief Surgeon of the Army There That the Management of the Camp Was Bad.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Gen. Dodge, Gen. Sexton, and Dr. Connor of the War Investigating Commission arrived in Cincinnati to-day, and after examining the hospitals and the camp of the Sixth Regiment at Fort Thomas, proceeded to take testimony.

The first witness was Major E. F. Heiburn of the Second Kentucky, now mustered out. In answer to questions by Dr. Connor, he stated that he served on a commission appointed on account of a complaint of the Colonel of the First Arkansas, to investigate the Second Division Hospital at Chickamauga. Dr. Ward, the witness, and Major Johnson formed the commission. This commission was appointed in the latter part of August and reported about Sept. 5. The patients were then being removed to the hospital, and the hospital was in a chaotic condition. The sinks were as close as 150 feet from the wards and were in an uncleán condition. There was a dumping ground where other refuse was thrown. There was a gully running right through the site.

The commission found that the cause for the bad condition of the hospital arose from the fact that it was not intended to be more than a temporary hospital, but the sick increased so rapidly that it was overcrowded. Another cause was the incompetency of men detailed from regiments for nurses. In many regiments the most worthless men were detailed for that duty. The detail was made according to regulation. The fault was not of the Medical Department, but of the system.

The commission, Major Heiburn said, found unnecessary suffering because of lack of tents and of cots, so that the patients were exposed to the rain and compelled to lie on the ground. This was the fault of the Quartermaster's Department. Requisitions were not filled for from two to ten days, and in some instances were not filled at all. When asked if there were many deaths resulting from these neglects, he said there was an order from Dr. Hof to Major Smith to send fifty of the worst patients to Sternberg Hospital. Of these two died in a short time after the removal. It was claimed by Dr. Hof that the order was to send fifty patients, and not fifty of the worst patients. The original order was not produced. The witness would not charge these deaths to neglect, but to want of judgment in sending men out not fit to bear the fatigue. The only complaint against the medical corps was in the case of one Major Hubbard, who required the sick to stand at attention while attending sick calls.

PATIENTS HORRIBLY TREATED.

The Medical Corps was not neglectful, but was disheartened because of inability to get supplies, medicine, and proper nurses. The witness cited an instance of a thermometer given to an orderly to be used for taking the temperature of patients, and when asked for it the next day he said he did not know what it was good for and had given it away. As instances of neglect, the witness said his commission had much testimony that patients were allowed to remain filthy in their beds and were actually flyblown. This neglect was chargeable to the nurses directly. The nurses were frequently changed, and the officers in charge were also frequently changed. Some were asked to resign and others broke down. The witness saw many patients on cots on the ground. The wards were not all floored until in August.

The evidence before the commission, Major Hilburn said, showed that the medical officers were conscientious and did their best to remedy the evils prevailing in the hospitals. The witness read the statement of Major Smith and of Col. Hof, made to his commission. The former was a scathing arraignment of the inefficiency of the supply department. Medicines, medical apparatus, ice and drinking water, and other necessities were not furnished. He also complained bitterly of the incompetency of the nurses. In answer to a question by Gen. Dodge, the witness said he did not know at the time he made this investigation that the hospital commandant had any authority to purchase any medical and commissary supplies, and he did not think the commandant knew it, for all the Medical Corps complained of inability to get supplies.

The witness, being asked his own opinion about the great amount of sickness at Chickamauga, said he thought that two-thirds of it was due to the negligence of the men themselves. In his command men who were temperate and reasonably careful of their health kept healthy. Many of them drank stale beer after drills and would lie about, cooling off suddenly. There was a vast amount of unwholesome food and drink sold by hucksters until they were prohibited. The witness cited the Eighth and Ninth New York regiments, which had canteens, and he said that almost the entire regiments were stricken by disease.

CHARGES AGAINST MAJOR HUBBARD.

This witness also read the statement of Capt. Charles Price of the Second Kentucky, who told of hearing shrieks from the Ninth New York ward, and who said that upon investigation he had found that Major Hubbard was trying to administer medicine to a patient. The Major, he said, was brutal. Price interfered, and Hubbard, he said, replied that that was the only way to humor a patient. The only explanation he gave was that the patient refused to take the medicine.

The reading was at this point interrupted by the appearance of Capt. Price, and he was examined. He testified that on one occasion, when he went to the hospital to see one of his men who was ill with the measles, he was informed that the patient had been detailed to carry water. The measles wards were packed, the men being wedged in like sardines. The same was true of the typhoid and malarial wards. The witness, in describing the action of Major Hubbard, said that he choked the patient, and forcibly pressed him down on the cot, and that he then caught the patient's hands and wrenched them until the poor man shrieked with pain. At this point, the witness testified, he said to Hubbard: "I do not know your name or your rank, but this brutality must stop." Hubbard, Capt. Price said, did not stop, but said something about showing a patient how to refuse taking medicine.

Capt. Price said he made it a point to go every day to the hospital to see about the treatment of the men of his company, and he found that in that way his men were not permitted to suffer.

CAMP THOMAS CRITICISED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Dr. A. Hartsuff, who was Chief Surgeon of the army at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, from the 21st of April until the 27th of July last, was examined to-day by Col. Denby of the War Investigating Commission, concerning the conduct of the camp from a medical point of view. He criticised various features in the management of the camp, beginning with the location of some of the regiments. He said that the camp was poorly drained, and that in most instances the tents were too close together. The sites of the regimental camps he said were selected by Gen. Brooke, and that notwithstanding his own position as Chief Medical Officer, he had not been consulted in regard to the location. He had made a formal protest at the time, but the protest was not heeded.

Dr. Hartsuff took positive ground against the establishment of division hospitals at the expense of the regiments. He thought a division or field hospital was a necessity, but he did not think it should be built up as at present by taking surgeons, stewards, and ambulances from the regiments, but rather as an independent institution. He had found that regimental surgeons and nurses transferred to a division hospital were not so capable of rendering good service. Many were quite useless, others were almost paralyzed. Furthermore, there was immense confusion in transferring the regimental effects to the hospital and in sending them back when the regiments were ordered away. It was, he said, a case of "confusion worse confounded."

"Do you," asked Col. Denby, "think the establishment of division hospitals a bad policy?"

"Very bad as done," responded the witness. "Couldn't you, as Chief Medical Officer, have controlled the matter?" he was next asked.

"No, Sir; it was an order of the Secretary of War, and under this order no regimental hospital could be maintained."

He thought this order unfortunate, and that in carrying it into effect the work of caring for the sick was greatly interfered with, and that no one was benefited by it.

Dr. Hartsuff also expressed the opinion that the water supply of the camp was not good. He did not consider the water of the river wholesome. Another feature of the camp system which Dr. Hartsuff criticised was that of allowing each regiment to have a refuse dump of its own. This had rendered the camp very objectionable from a hygienic point of view. He had recommended to Gen. Brooke the cremation of the garbage. He stated that the recommendation had not been acted upon, and in response to a question from Col. Denby said a medical officer could not execute, but could only recommend. He attributed the failure to adopt his recommendations to the confusion incident to preparing a great army for the field.

INCOMPETENCY OF SURGEONS.

Asked if the volunteer army surgeons under him were competent, Dr. Hartsuff replied that some were, while others were not. The great difficulty had been to secure men of administrative ability to conduct the hospitals. He thought there had been suffering because of this ignorance, and instanced one case in which he had found a big hospital practically out of food because none of the surgeons connected with it knew how to make a ration return.

Summing up, Dr. Hartsuff said: "In my opinion, the sickness at Camp Thomas was due largely to the inexperience, and in many cases the inefficiency, of the medical officers, and also to the inefficiency and inexperience of line officers, who did not furnish the support they should have furnished to the Medical Department. The execution of any plan of operation rests largely with the line officers, the duties of the Surgeons being limited to recommendations. They are therefore unable to correct abuses themselves, and must depend upon others to do that. This applies to the officers of regiments, as well as to general officers."

Dr. Hartsuff holds the rank of Colonel in the regular army, and is now Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago.

Col. M. H. McCord of the First Territorial Infantry to-day went before the investigating commission and made the following statement:

"I see by newspapers that Lieut. Col. D. D. Mitchell of my regiment, the First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry, (who, before joining the regiment, was a Captain in the Fifteenth Infantry,) gave some testimony before the investigating commission yesterday at Lexington, Ky., to the effect that requisitions made by the commanding officer of that regiment (myself) had not been promptly responded to. I wish to contradict that statement if it was made."

COL. HUIDEKOPER TO TESTIFY.

The President Orders His Retention in the Service Until Nov. 15.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—By the direction of the President so much of special orders of Oct. 15, 1898, as honorably discharges from the service of the United States Lieut. Col. Rush Huidekoper, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, to take place Oct. 31, has been amended to take effect Nov. 15, 1898. Col. Huidekoper is to appear before the War Investigating Commission.

BELITTLES RED CROSS WORK.

Major Appel Says the Society Refused the Army Assistance at Siboney.

Major A. H. Appel, who was Surgeon in Charge of the hospital ship Olivette, takes occasion, in a report to the Surgeon General, to score the Red Cross. The following is an extract from the report:

While the relief associations did excellent work during the latter part of the war, in the emergency of the campaign at Santiago the Medical Department of the army was our sole reliance and required all the training and experience of the regular medical officers with the Fifth Corps, few enough in number, to meet the emergency. There was no lack whatever of necessary medical and surgical supplies. But after the battle of Guasimas, when we had brought the wounded down the hill at Siboney, they were woefully lacking change of raiment, having landed with but the clothes they had on their backs, which were torn into rags, covered with mud, and saturated in many instances with blood from their wounds.

The steamer State of Texas, chartered and loaded with supplies of all kinds by the Red Cross Association, with Miss Clara Barton on board, about this time came to anchor in Siboney. Accompanied by my executive officer, Lieut. D. C. Howard, I called upon Miss Barton, explained to her the situation, and asked her whether she could supply these men with clean underwear or pajamas. She received me most cordially, showed me the cargo manifest of the State of Texas, wherein was listed numerous boxes of clothing, but stated that the supplies were not for the soldiers; it was the Government's business to look after them, not the business of the Red Cross, and that all supplies in her charge were for the Cuban reconcentrados and all would be held until it was possible to deliver them to those people.

There was at that time a number of surgeons on board the State of Texas and four trained nurses, but although we were working night and day taking care of our sick and wounded, no assistance was given by them until some days afterward, when our own men were ready to drop from fatigue.

Major Appel also stated that when he left the ship Miss Barton requested him to accept a few bottles of malted milk. He was astonished some time afterward, he said, to get a request from the society, asking for a receipt as the basis of a claim against the Government.

MURDERED MAN'S MONEY FOUND

Osborne's Hoard Discovered at His Home in Akron, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—A special from Akron, Ohio, says:

A large sum of money has been discovered at the late home of Oscar Osborne, who was murdered in Richfield a few weeks ago. It is said that the murdered man had confided to a neighbor the hiding place of the money, and recently search was made, with the result that sums aggregating $10,000 were found.

The theory is now advanced that the strap found about Osborne's neck was used to choke and strangle him to induce him to tell where the money was hidden.

NAVY LOTS AT HONOLULU.

The President Issues a Proclamation Taking Possession of Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The President to-day issued a proclamation reserving for the United States Navy certain water-front property in Honolulu, which was recently selected for the Government's use by Capt. Tanner. By the annexation resolutions adopted by Congress the land laws in this country do not apply in Hawaii, but special laws are to be enacted by Congress covering the case of the islands. Thus the President has power to reserve certain property for the use of the Government. The lots taken possession of are in two plots, which are described in the proclamation as follows:

"First—The water front lying between the Bishop estate and the line of Richards Street, including the site of prospective wharves, slips, and their approaches.

"Second—The blocks of land embracing Lots Nos. 96 to 91, 100 to 131, including Mililani Street to the intersection of Halakanwila Street, and the Government water lots lying between the Bishop estate and Punch Bowl and Allen Streets."

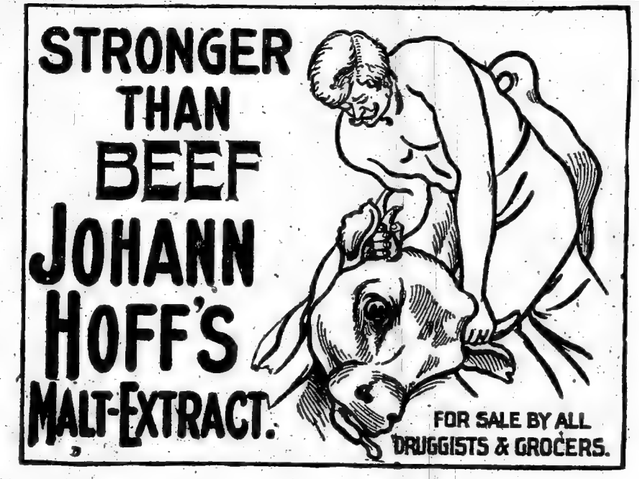

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.

FEATURES:

Henry Norman
Full-page portrait of the new London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with review of his life.

Columbia's New Gymnasium
Illustrations of the work at this institution, and view of the luxurious swimming tank.

The Golf Season
Views from the Ardsley Links—Popularity of this sport.

In Athletic Circles
Portraits of Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club, and James E. Sullivan, President of the New Jersey Athletic Club.

In Musical Circles
Portraits of Emil Paur, Moriz Rosenthal, Pianist; Yvonne De Treville, Soprano, Castle Square Opera Company, and Jefferson de Angelis, as Count Honri de Beaupret in "The Jolly Musketeers."

In Theatrical Circles
Portraits of Kathryn Kidder, Julia Arthur as Parthenia, Robert Taber as Macduff at the London Lyceum Theatre; J. G. Saville, as Baron Frouard in "Catherine;" two scenes from "Catherine" and two scenes from "On and Off," at the Madison Square Theatre.

Two Nights in June
A deeply interesting tale of fiction.

The Indian Outbreak
View of Sugar Point, Leech Lake, where Major Wilkinson and six privates were killed, and eleven soldiers were wounded.

A Distinguished Judge's Anniversary
The golden wedding of Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, with their portraits.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All The News That's Fit to Print."

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY RAIDED.

Woman Purveyor of "Eligibles" Held on Charge of Defrauding Through the Mails.

A stylishly-dressed, good-looking young woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Addie Z. De Witt, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner, who was very nervous, pleaded not guilty and was held in $500 bail. She lives with her husband, James De Witt, in a handsomely appointed flat on the second floor of 135 East Sixty-fifth Street, where they conduct a matrimonial agency under the name of "The Exclusive Matrimonial Association," the name "Mrs. Dora J. Merritt" being signed to the circulars sent out to correspondents.

The Post Office Inspectors have had the place under observation for some time. De Witt was not present yesterday morning when Inspectors O'Brien and Smith visited the rooms, but Mrs. De Witt said that she was the owner of the agency, and that her husband was employed by her as manager.

The Inspectors say that the De Witts have conducted business on an extensive scale, receiving as many as 100 letters a day. They advertised in newspapers in all of the principal cities, offering rich matrimonial bargains. A sample of the advertisements published in Denver follows:

AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH LOVELY HOME and $8,000 bank account, longs for congenial, sensible, kind-hearted husband to gladden the sunset of life. Princess, 135 East 65th St., New York.

In the same paper, and separated from the foregoing advertisement by only six lines, was the following offer:

WIDOWER, UNINCUMBERED; HIGHEST standing, socially and financially; $200,000; has no congenial lady acquaintance; looks for sensible and devoted wife. "The Judge," 135 East 65th St., New York City.

Among the letters received at the Inspectors' office was one from a correspondent in Denver, inclosing these two advertisements, and saying: "Can't you go to 135 East Sixty-fifth Street and arrange meeting for 'Princess' and 'The Judge'? Being at the same number, and evidently looking for each other, some philanthropist ought to introduce them."

A sample letter received in reply to a "test" letter sent out from the Inspectors' office reads as follows:

John O'Donnell, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor to hand. Herewith we forward particulars and description of the lady, trusting same will meet with your approval. We attach business rules and terms for your careful inspection, also necessary application blank, which, should you wish to engage our services, kindly fill out carefully and return with registering fee of $5. We should then immediately place you in direct correspondence with the lady, who is very amiable and delightful indeed. Should the meeting with her fail to prove fully agreeable, however, we will give you the opportunity to make other suitable acquaintances until we have made the desired satisfactory selection.

It is said that in more than one instance applicants received the names and addresses of half a dozen "eligibles."

Trolley Car Kills One; Another Hurt.

At 6 o'clock last evening Patrick Griffin, seventy-three years old, a bookkeeper, living at 101 West Forty-eighth Street, was struck by a south-bound Sixth Avenue electric car at Forty-ninth Street and killed. At almost the same time Harry Pesant, thirty-nine years old, living at 751 Columbus Avenue, was struck by a south-bound car on the same avenue at Forty-fifth Street and severely injured. Pesant was taken to Flower Hospital in an ambulance. Griffin was crossing the street when the car struck him. The motorman was arrested.

Gen. Roy Stone Arrives from Ponce.

On board the steamer Philadelphia of the Red D Line, which arrived last evening from Ponce, Puerto Rico, were Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, Col. Edward Hunter, and Col. George W. Goethals, en route to Washington.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds; all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 452 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 67 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 11 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 Broad St., New York. 221 East German St., Baltimore,
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee.
Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co.
Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.
Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

C. P. Phelps & Co.
HIGH GRADE
Municipal & Corporation
BONDS.
50 State Street, Boston.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
REORGANIZATION.
A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds, and of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12, 1898, the said plan and agreement have been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.
In compliance with numerous requests, the time within which holders of all classes of bonds and stock may deposit their securities under the plan has been extended to and including December 1, 1898, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned.
Dated October 21, 1898.
By Order of Reorganization Committee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

New York and New Jersey Telephone Rights
Dealt in by
GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.
37 WILLIAM STREET,
New York City.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn, L. I.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE CO.
STOCK and RIGHTS
DEALT IN BY
MOFFAT & WHITE,
1 NASSAU STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company
7% Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1900.
We will receive UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1898, Bonds of the above issue, at their value on December 1, 1898, calculated to maturity ON A 3% BASIS, and will deliver in exchange therefor Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 3½% Gold Bonds due 1997, at the price of 105% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The exchange will be made as of December 1, 1898, and circulars giving particulars may be obtained at our office.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, November 1st, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,600,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market stronger.

Influenced by sharp recoveries in the European markets and by improvement in local sentiment as to the results of the coming Congressional elections, yesterday's stock market showed firmness throughout. Many stocks made substantial recoveries. The market, however, was exceedingly dull, total transactions aggregating barely 200,000 shares. In only half a dozen stocks did the sales reach 10,000 shares apiece.

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Despite the dullness the whole market was most encouragingly firm. The day's net changes were practically all advances, and standard shares, as well as industrials, were benefited by the general strength. Throughout the market stocks seemed to be in small supply. Election apprehensions showed in the continued apathy and absence of buying orders, but at the same time it was quite evident that such fears are not consequential enough to bring about liquidation. While neither traders nor outsiders showed much disposition to buy, there was still less inclination to sell.

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The scarcity of stocks was shown in several quarters where comparatively small buying orders brought about quick and consequential advances. In Metropolitan Street Railway, for instance, light buying led to a four-point advance. In Northwest, in Omaha, in Jersey Central, in Denver, and Rio Grande preferred, and in several other shares, the same was true, comparatively small buying resulting in substantial gains.

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Again, Wall Street's interest centred in Sugar Trust and in the political situation. News reports as to the prospects of the election of a gold Congress seemed to be more encouraging than of late, and consequently Wall Street sentiment improved. Foreign news developments, which in the afternoon culminated in an announcement of the settlement of the Fashoda trouble, also furnished reasons for the general better feeling. The foreign markets were strong, and there was some buying here for European account, principally of those stocks recently sold by the same interests.

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Veteran Wall Street observers are giving close attention to the bond market, looking upon the strength of standard investment securities as highly significant. It is to be noted that many of the more speculative bond issues are showing greater strength than for some time. Good bonds seemed to be really scarce, and brokers in that department report a steady increase in the demand for high-class investments of all kinds. And it is a Wall Street fashion to look upon the bond market as an indicator of what may soon happen in speculative stocks.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $11,500 3s, registered, at 105½; $22,000 do, coupon, at 105½@105⅝, and $20,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Louis. & Nashville	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	3
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	⅔

group in which there was much activity. That road's excellent earnings for the fourth week of October were quite effective among commission house clients, and were responsible for much of the buying of the Granger stocks. St. Paul, Burlington and Rock Island each made gains approaching a full point. The two Vanderbilt Grangers, Northwest and Omaha, were notably strong, gaining 1¼ points apiece.

SUGAR TRUST TIPS.

Bull tips on Sugar Trust—points that it could be bought for at least 120, and probably for 125—were industriously circulated in Wall Street yesterday. Accompanying these there was some bull manipulation of the stock, and, as a result, nervous shorts began to cover, and toward the close of business ran Sugar Trust up to 115½. The best reason for the bull tips to be found were vague rumors of impending favorable developments in the company's affairs, probably in regard to the coming dividend. There was no real news of consequence relating to either the Sugar Trust or the sugar trade war. Over 30,000 shares of stock were traded in, and its net gain was 1½ points. Above 115 there seemed to be a liberal supply.

THE SHORTS AND METROPOLITAN

Buying that was supposed to be for Philadelphia people was primarily responsible for the advance in Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday. Toward the close of business traders who have been short of the stock for some time started to cover, and in so doing ran the price up to 164½. For some time past there has been a comparatively large short interest in Metropolitan, and those shorts who tried to cover yesterday found that the supply of stock was limited.

PROSPERITY'S SIGNS.

A Populist correspondent of The Minneapolis Tribune challenges that paper to tell where it can find any suggestion of the existence of business prosperity; and the newspaper responds that the evidence is to be found 'all around," and it adds:

"The Minneapolis merchants say their business is much better than it was a year ago, and certainly there are fewer unemployed men on the streets. This is patent to every observer. It is the same in all the towns and cities throughout the country. Money is plenty, as is shown by the cheap rates of interest. A prominent Minneapolis business man told The Tribune the other day that his firm had been offered all the time money it needed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Minneapolis grain firms are able to get money with which to carry the farmers' products at 4 and 5 per cent. The fact of liberal sales of goods by merchants shows that there is plenty of money among the people. Statistics show, further, that hundreds of millions of farm and other mortgages have been paid off during the past two years in the West and Northwest, and all the banks are full of money.

"The bank clearances show a gain every week over those of the corresponding week of last year.

"If business is better; if employment is more plentiful; if money is abundant, and farmers and others are paying off their debts, what better evidence does any one want of increased and increasing prosperity?"

TOBACCO TRUST ERRATIC.

Tobacco Trust was fairly active yesterday, and its fluctuations were again quite erratic. Recently bullish interests were sellers, and once more the trading contingent seemed to favor the bull side of the stock. Gossip on the property contained nothing new, being merely repetitions of the rumors of secessions from the Trust and of the impending trade war.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

Election of Theakston De Coppet to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $20,285 in Mexican National's surplus for September, but decrease of $207,130 since Jan. 1.

No change in Bank of England's rate of discount.

Increase of $35,281 in Mexican International's net earnings for September, making an increase of $143,400 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $32,962 in Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis surplus for September, making a decrease of $52,817 since July 1.

Application to be made to the Stock Exchange for the listing of Glucose Sugar Refining shares as soon as the new certificates, now being engraved, are ready.

Decrease of $115,250 in Western New York and Pennsylvania surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Surplus of $259 shown by Rio Grande Southern for September, against a deficit of $4,330 in the same month last year, and from July 1 a surplus of $1,751, against a deficit of $12,101 for the like period a year ago.

Declaration of an extra dividend of $4 per share on Standard Oil certificates, and the regular dividend of $3 per share.

Decrease of $8,299 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $76,435 since July 1.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61 7-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 Comstock Tunnel bonds sold at .04. 1,000 Comstock Tunnel at .04, 1,100 Phoenix at 0.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .58, 500 Consol. Imperial at .03, 600 Cripple Creek Consol. at .08, 1,000 Ophir at .70, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, 400 Phoenix at .15, 200 Standard at 1.85.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .004⅞, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .001¼@.001¼, 100 Justine at .03¾, 1,000 Old Gold at .005, cash; 22,000 Pilgrim at .003½, buyer 30, @.003¾@.003½; 2,100 Rocky Mountain at .03½ cash @.02⅝ cash @.02¼, 2,000 Sentinel at .002½ and 500 Waldorf at .02.

Closing bids for minings stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.05	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.09
Belcher	.13	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.15
Best & Belcher	.25	La Crosse	.09
Breece	1.60	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Mexican	.20
Chollar	.10	Opohir	.65
Chrysolite	.09	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.02	Sierra Nevada	.70
Enterprise M. Co.	.25	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.30	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.15
Alamo	.04	Iron Silver	.05
Adams Con.	.05	Isabella	.25
Anaconda	.60	Julia Con.	.01
Argentum Juanita	.22	Kingston & Pemb.	.15
Belcher	.12	La Crosse	.35
Best & Belcher	.25	Leadville Con.	.08
Brunswick Con.	.13	Little Chief	.20
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Mexican	.15
Creede & Cr. Ck.	.04	Moulton	.20
Chollar	.11	Mollie Gibson	.21
Crown Point	.10	Mt. Rosa	.16
Chrysolite	.12	Ontario	3.50
Cripple Creek Cons.	.07	Ophir	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	Occidental	.40
Comst. T. Co. stock	.01	Plymouth	.08
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Portland	1.40
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Pharmacist	.04
Crescent	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.15
Catalpa	.10	Potosi	.15
Deadwood Terra	.45	Savage	.18
Eureka Con.	.21	Sierra Nevada	.70
Father De Smet	.10	Standard	1.75
Gould & Curry	.23	Small Hopes	1.10
Gold & G.	.02	Union Con.	.24
Golden Fleece	.23	Union	.17
Hale & Norcross	.30	Utah	.07
Homestake	50.00	Victor	1.00

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin, C. C.	1.25
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.05
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12
Pilgrim	.003	Golden Fleece	.25
Rocky Mountain	.02¼	Isabella	.24
Waldorf	.01¾	Jefferson	.05½
Yukon	.10½	Justine	.03¾
Alamo	.04¾	Lillie	1.14
Anaconda	.53½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria	.72	Mount Rosa	.17½
Cripple Creek Con.	.07¾	Old Gold	.004
Cannon Ball	.004½	Sentinel	.002
Copper Rock	.00½	Union	.30
Elkton	1.04	Work	.09½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 3, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
37¼	37½	2,367	American Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37	37½	.....
87	88	434	Am. Cotton Oil pf	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	.....
138	140	310	American Express	138	138	138	138	-½
11½	11⅝	20	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	.....
30½	31¼	500	Am. Malting Co.	31½	31½	31	31¼	-¼
80	81	400	Am. Malting Co. pf	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	-⅜
115¼	115⅝	40,095	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114	115½	114	115¼	+1½
97	98	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	.....
138⅝	138¾	22,950	American Tobacco	137½	139¼	136⅝	138⅝	+⅝
86¾	87	120	Am. Steel & Wire pf	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝	+⅜
12⅝	12⅞	500	Am. T. & S. F.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
35⅜	35¼	5,705	At. T. & S. F. pf	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35¾	+⅞
44	44½	200	B. & O., all in. pd	44½	44½	44½	44½	-⅛
68	68½	100	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68	68	68	68	-1
4½	5½	300	B. & O. Southw. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
66¼	66½	17,289	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66⅜	67	65⅝	66⅞	.....
126½	127½	30	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
7¾	8¼	100	Brunswick City	8	8	8	8	-¼
52½	53	410	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	.....
21⅜	21¼	215	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+⅛
115¾	115⅞	6,115	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115⅜	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	+¾
106	107	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	106	106	106	106	.....
13⅞	14	1,200	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
43⅛	44	1,056	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	43	43⅞	43	43⅞	+⅛
25	28	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	25	25	25	25	.....
109½	109⅝	11,760	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	108⅞	109½	108⅞	109½	+⅞
162½	163	640	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	161	162½	161	162½	+1½
132¼	133	3,810	Chicago & Northw.	131	132¾	131	132¾	+1¼
102¾	103	5,927	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102¼	103	102¼	103	+¾
38	38¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	.....
..	..	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	.....
44	46	250	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45¾	45¾	45	45	-1
188	188½	1,375	Consolidated Gas	184½	188	184½	188	+3⅝
48½	48⅝	100	Consolidated Ice	47½	47½	47½	47½	-¼
99	99½	1,156	Delaware & Hudson	98½	99½	98½	99¼	+⅝
55	55½	1,250	Denver & R. G. pf.	54⅜	55⅞	54⅝	55⅞	+1⅝
140	..	140	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	141	141	141	141	+1
31⅝	31⅞	300	Erie 1st pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	-⅛
32	32⅛	11,426	Fed. Steel, when iss.	32¼	32⅜	32	32⅞	-⅛
75¼	75½	13,735	Fed Steel pf., wh'n is.	75⅜	76	75	75⅝	+⅞
81	81½	30	General Electric	81	81¼	81	81½	.....
137	138	830	Great Northern pf.	136¾	137¼	136¾	137¼	+1½
53	54	310	Hawaiian Sugar	54	54	54	54	+⅛
108¼	109	120	Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	+⅛
100½	101½	100	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	101	101	101	101	-⅛
32¼	33	106	Iowa Central pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	-⅛
51	52	441	International Paper	52	52	51	51	-1
88	88½	900	Int. Paper pf.	88½	88⅝	88	88	.....
15	15½	650	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	-⅛
47½	48	310	Laclede Gas	48	48	47⅜	47⅝	.....
62⅝	62¼	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼	+⅛
56⅞	57	3,540	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+⅜
96¼	96½	3,202	Manhattan Con.	96	96⅝	95⅝	96¼	+⅜
163	163¾	8,419	Metropolitan St. Ry.	161	164½	161	163⅝	+3
90	91	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	.....
135⅞	136½	710	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	136	136	135¾	136	+1
10¼	10⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	-⅛
31½	32½	160	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32	32	32	32	+⅛
32¼	32⅝	330	Missouri Pacific	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	+⅛
24½	25	300	Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	24	24	-3¼
176	177	18	Morris & Essex	176	176	176	176	.....
32⅞	33¼	300	National Biscuit Co.	33	33	33	33	.....
32¼	33½	110	National Lead Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+½
5½	9	4	National Linseed Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
86¼	87	530	New Jersey Central	87	87½	87	87	+1½
114½	115½	437	New York Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	+⅝
12	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	-½
..	..	200	N. Y., Lack. & West.	127	127	127	127	.....
6¼	6½	310	North American	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	-⅛
39¾	39⅞	6,393	Northern Pacific	39½	40	39½	40	+¾
75¼	75¾	1,270	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+⅞
14¼	14½	100	Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
28	30	107	Oregon Short Line	28	28	28	28	-½
33	33½	100	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	-¼
114½	115¼	162	Pennsylvania R. R.	115½	115½	115½	115½	.....
¾	1	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	1	1	.....
103½	103⅝	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	103	103½	102⅞	103½	+⅛
42¾	43½	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+½
132½	133	722	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	132	133	132	132½	+¼
6½	7	100	Quicksilver pf.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	.....
15¾	16	985	Reading	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
38	39	550	Reading 1st pf.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38½	+¼
56	57	35	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
17	20⅝	16	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
7	7⅞	67	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	.....
62¼	63¼	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	.....
12¾	12½	40	St. L. & Southw. pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
81½	82	210	St. Paul & Omaha.	81½	81½	81¼	81½	+1¼
161	..	6	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	161	161	161	161	.....
22½	23½	200	Southern Pacific	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
34⅜	35	1,885	Southern Railway pf.	34½	34½	34½	34⅞	+⅜
6⅜	7	500	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
28	28¼	710	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28	+⅛
13⅜	13¾	200	Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
163	165	3	Third Avenue	163	163	163	163	.....
32¼	32¼	1,905	Union Pacific	31½	32	31½	32	+⅝
63⅞	64	3,442	Union Pacific pf.	63⅜	63⅞	63⅜	63⅞	+⅝
5⅝	6	100	U.P., D. & G., 1st in.pd.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
6⅜	6½	220	United States Leather.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
66⅜	66¾	3,080	U. S. Leather pf.	65	66¼	65	66	+⅞
40¼	40⅞	1,385	United States Rubber.	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+⅛
102¼	102⅝	373	U. S. Rubber pf.	102	102	102	102	+⅛
7⅜	7¼	300	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
19⅝	20	1,150	Wabash pf.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
92½	92⅝	473	Western Union Tel.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+⅛
3	3⅜	100	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3	3	3	3	-⅛
Sales.		202,897						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co
1,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101⅜
Akron & C June 1st, coupon off
5,000 105
Am Tob Co scrip
92,000 95
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 88
A, Top & Santa F adjustmt 4s
94,000 68
500 ..... 68⅛
10,000 ..... 68⅜
5,000 ..... 68¼
30,000 ..... 68¼
8,000 ..... 68¼
25,000 ..... 68⅜
10,000 ..... 68½
2,000 ..... 68⅜
221,000 68
5,000 ..... 68⅛
110,000 ..... 68¼
1,000 ..... 68¼
10,000 ..... 68¼
10,000 ..... 68¼
500 ..... 68⅝
1,000 ..... 68⅝
10,000 ..... 68⅜
5,000 ..... 68¾
2,000 ..... 68⅜
1,000 ..... 68⅝
5,000 ..... 68⅞
1,000 69
Atl & Pac 1st 6s
1,000 105
2,500 105
Atl & Pac W D 6s
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Atl & Pac W

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RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in October showed increases:

International and Great Northern	$24,706
Iowa Central	4,156
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	1,579
Kansas City Suburban Belt	4,260
St. Joseph and Grand Island	15,638
Total increase, five roads	$50,339
Increase previously reported	141,464
Total increase, six roads	$191,803

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The following showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$6,967
Toledo and Ohio Central	6,853
Wabash	16,523
Total decrease, three roads	$30,143
Net increase	$161,660

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.05	.05	Justice	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03	Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Andes	.10	.10	Mexican	.20	.22
Belcher	.11	.13	Occidental Con	.46	.40
Best & Belch	.26	.28	Ophir	.86	.70
Bullion	.06	.06	Overman	.03	.03
Caledonia	.25	.28	Potosi	.14	.14
Challenge Con	..	.18	Savage	.20	.19
Chollar	.13	.13	Scorpion	.04	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.03	1.15	Sierra Nevada	.78	.80
Crown Point	.11	.11	Standard	1.80	1.80
Gould & Curry	.20	.24	Union Con	.24	.25
Hale & Norc'ss	.95	.95	Utah Con	.06	.06
Julia	.01	.01	Yellow Jacket	.20	.21
Silver bars, 60⅞; Mexican dollars, 47¾@47¾; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.					

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	5	5	5¼
Anaconda	53½	55	54	55
Anchoria	72	80	72	74
Argentum	25¼	26	25½	26
Battle	36½	36¾	35	35½
Columbine	14½	14½	14	15
Consolidated	7½	8¼	7½	7¾
Elkton	103½	104	104¼	104½
El Paso	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	80	90	78½	81
Gibson	21	24	21	22
Gold Coin	125	130	125	126
Garfield	12	13¼	11½	13¼
Isabella	26¼	26¾	25½	26
Independence	53	53½	54	54¼
Jefferson	6	8¼	6	8
Jackpot	22½	22½	24¾	24½
Lillie	114¾	130	114¾	130
Moon Anchor	115½	117	112½	112¾
Matoa	28¾	29	28	28¾
Portland	146¾	147	148	148¾
Pharmacist	4½	4¾	4¼	4½
Rawlings	46	46½	45	45¾
Rose	18¼	19½	17	20
Union	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾
Work	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
4th week Oct	$107,129	$114,097	$110,757
Month	350,679	353,701	343,346
From July 1	1,431,731	1,300,935	1,237,751
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Oct	$151,948	$127,240	$122,770
Month	511,580	401,837	420,372
From July 1	1,875,780	1,293,471	1,294,435
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	.....
4th week Oct	$60,771	$56,615	.....
Month	200,067	180,331	.....
From July 1	736,976	648,464	.....
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	315	770	.....
4th week Oct	$91,450	$89,871	$28,724
Month	287,363	271,072	85,345
From Jan. 1	2,705,113	1,571,195	618,884
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week Oct	$17,110	$12,850	$7,556
Month	59,550	39,952	24,285
From Jan. 1	433,586	321,111	289,962
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Oct	$41,935	$26,297	.....
From July 1	142,866	433,741	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
4th week Oct	$49,745	$56,398	$47,683
Month	158,600	178,817	131,351
From July 1	624,347	531,301	579,925
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
4th week Oct	$401,188	$417,711	$349,709
Month	1,305,000	1,313,133	1,094,110
From July 1	4,864,271	4,695,798	4,007,244
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for September—			
Gross earnings	402,090	467,003	384,365
Op. expenses	288,762	300,852	149,866
Net earnings	133,328	166,151	134,499
Charges, &c	118,923	118,765	121,153
Balance	14,404	47,386	13,344
For three months—			
Gross earnings	1,154,408	1,275,847	1,129,761
Net earnings	370,469	418,577	371,591
Balance	19,778	72,693	22,230
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for September—			
Gross earnings	271,381	242,189	214,844
Op. expenses	154,039	160,178	146,492
Net earnings	117,292	82,011	68,352
For nine months—			
Gross earnings	2,486,855	2,259,748	2,110,013
Net earnings	986,158	842,758	783,619
MEXICAN NATIONAL for September—			
Gross earnings	506,100	472,059	501,826
Op. expenses	257,239	250,658	229,346
Net earnings	248,741	222,301	272,480
Other expenses	131,365	134,208	118,200
Balance	117,376	88,093	154,280
For nine months—			
Gross earnings	4,551,236	4,461,646	3,761,016
Net earnings	2,081,081	2,166,585	1,731,609
Balance	875,106	1,082,237	973,001
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	41,125	31,624	38,946
Net earnings	18,104	9,750	16,603
Surplus	259	*4,329	2,614
For three months—			
Gross earnings	127,116	94,595	119,369
Net earnings	55,188	29,319	50,682
Surplus	1,751	*12,100	9,255

*Deficit.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	301,579	301,570	210,754
Op. expenses	184,806	186,498	141,190
Net earnings	106,772	115,071	69,574
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	846,349	893,305	635,170
Net earnings	279,786	356,170	206,398
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	846,896	918,479	880,122
Op. expenses	504,859	584,737	528,835
Net earnings	342,037	333,742	351,287
Total income	374,894	388,181	354,144
Charges	230,457	228,496	205,142
Surplus	44,437	159,685	149,002

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway reports for August: Gross earnings, $154,007; operating expenses, $105,803; net earnings, $48,894; taxes, $3,100; balance, $46,794; charges, $25,517; surplus, $21,277.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Frank B. Bundy Lamp Company of Elmira, to manufacture acetylene gas lamps; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Frank E. Bundy, Harriet W. Bundy, and Joseph W. Bowman, Elmira.

Lovell Dry Plate Manufacturing Company of New Rochelle, to manufacture photographic supplies; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Gowland, W. J. Reid, and W. F. Hopkins, New Rochelle.

Lake Ontario Malting Company of Oswego, to manufacture malt; capital stock, $20,000. Directors—Willis A. Waite and Robert H. Waite, Adams, N. Y.; Elliott B. Mott and Thomas H. Bennett, Oswego.

Garden Park Land and Improvement Company of the Borough of Queens, New York City, to deal in real estate; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Moses Worms, Whitestone, N. Y.; Abraham Mayer and Gerson Mayer, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers Involve Small Properties—Leases and Auction Room Dealings.

John Westervelt has sold to Peter Talbot, for about $32,000, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 108 by 112.6. The buyer will improve the property with four-story flats.

J. Leslie Van Sant has sold for Mrs. Martha H. De Coster to I. S. & M. S. Korn, the building 29 East Tenth Street, 25.5 by 95.

Louis D. Levy has sold, for about $30,000, the five-story flat, 1,388 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

S. A. Stone has sold, for Louise Heinsoth, the five-story flat, 2,288 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.9 by 100.

Gustave L. Morganthau has leased for a term of ten years, from the trustees of Anna R. Morris, 244 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Matthew J. Ward reports the leasing of the Putnam House, at Deland, Fla., for five years, to John Harrmant, formerly connected with the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga., and William P. Chase of this city.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Jay, trustee, for $20,000, the five-story brick flat, 664 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Tacie McHarper, for $26,000, the two four-story brick buildings, with stores, 23½ and 30 Front Street, 37.11 by 70.9 by 37.8 by 73.9.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Frederick H. Seacord, for $2,250, the two-story frame dwelling, southeast corner of Main and Prospect Streets, City Island, on a plot 50 by 100.

With one exception the ten dwellings on Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, sold in foreclosure yesterday by Auctioneer Meyer, were bought by the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company. Charles Kruse paid $11,750 for the three-story brick dwelling, 309 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 99.11. The bids by the plaintiff for the other properties, all of them three-story brick dwellings, were as follows: For 96 Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 18.11 by 85, $14,100; for 90 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 85, $11,000; for 92 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 85, $10,750; for 94 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 85, $10,750; for 86 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 85, $11,200; for 80 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 85, $11,000; for 78 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 85, $10,500; for 311 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 99.11, $11,600; for 323 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 99.11, $11,800.

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To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 2,295 First Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 75, together with 349 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 25 by 50, five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,385; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Spencer Place, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 30 by 90, Nicholas Domain of 567 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $50,000.

Verlo Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 61 by 98, Robert Caterson of 105 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; John C. Babcock, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 14.6 by 21 and 22 by 60, Charles G. McGlade of 691 Prospect Avenue, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $16,000.

Union Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 25 by 70, Timothy Flood of 1,012 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 84 and 86 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick store and shops, Julia Solomon of Newark, N. J., owner; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 120 and 122 East Fourteenth Street, to a seven-story brick store and lofts, John W. Condit, premises, owner; Jacob Schlesinger, architect; cost, $250.

No. 482 Broome Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts, H. B. Thatcher of Boston, Mass., owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton Street, to a four-story brick factory, 50 by 78, Matilda E. Brown of 931 Madison Avenue, owner; J. D. Theismeyer, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 623 and 625 East Eighteenth Street, to a one-story frame and iron shed, J. M. Brookman, owner; J. D. Theismeyer, Jr., architect; cost, $300.

LIENS ON A NEW HOTEL.

Material Men File Claims Against the Victoria Company.

A mechanic's lien for $44,045 was filed yesterday by the Jackson Architectural Iron Works for structural and ornamental iron furnished to the Victoria Hotel Company and the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owners of the new hotel now in course of construction at 116 to 120 West Thirty-fourth Street, formerly the site of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Henry P. Robinson, a dealer in building materials, also filed a lien for $3,079 against the property.

The hotel, which is a twelve-story structure, will not be ready for occupancy until next Spring. It was leased about three months ago to F. M. Rogers of the Prospect House, Bay Shore, L. I., for twenty years at an aggregate rental of $1,200,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 3.

AVENUE A, e s, 50 ft n of 5th St, 50x130.6; Thomas Murray to Joanna M. Ronan $300

AVENUE D, e s, 74.8 ft s of 3d St, 18.7x90; Philipp Schuchmann and wife to Adam Schuchmann 11,500

BRIGGS Av, n w corner of Tiebout Av, 25x100; Harry E. Cornwall to Sarah Hanson 1,000

BROOK AV, e s, 84.8 ft n of 169th St, 37x100.6; Niels Toelberg to George Stolz 1

CHERRY ST, 412, n s, 21.5x100; Miles Brahm and wife to Isidore Jackson 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 94 ft e of Waverley Place, 19x61.8x19.10x67.4; Frank M. Holahan, referee, to the Bank for Savings, City of New York 5,800

COURTLANDT AVE, 175 w s, 25x100; Philippina Kerner to Jacob Kerner 1

CROTONA AVE, w s, 214 ft n of Jefferson St, 25x113.4x27.2x123.10; Rowland W. Thomas et al., to W. E. Busby 10

GOUVERNEUR ST, 37, 24.6x61.9x34.6x61; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Harris Friedman and another 1

HULL AV, w s, 250 ft s of Scott Av, 50x110; Henry H. Meise to George Donnelly 1,500

LEA AV, w s, 494 ft s of 29th St, 16.3x81; Mary M. Heath to Joseph E. Ergens. 19,000

MONROE ST, 55, n s, 25x100; John Hauschild and wife to Leopold Kaufmann 2,614

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50.7 ft n of 184th St, 25.4x109.4x22x118.2; Margaret Hicks to Augustus Gareiss 1,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th St.,) 46 .25x97.6; Albert and Moses Hochster to Max and Amy Reiss 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 152d St, 22x67.7x21.6x33; Avery D. Andrews, referee, to John F. Comer 15,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV e s, 47.6 ft n of 152d St, 21.5x irregular; Avery D. Andrews, referee, to John F. Comer 13,500

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 259.8 ft s w of 149th St, 105.4x241.5 to Austin Place x irregular; 149th St, s w s, 20.9 ft s e of Timpson Place, 89.6x80.1x irregular; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Charles A. Yost and another 5,350

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 224.3 ft s w of 149th St, 25x100; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Nettie Dallas 475

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 109.3 ft s w of 149th St, 25x75; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c., to John Heufling 475

UNION AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 25x98.6; James Meehan to Augustus Gareiss, Jr. 62,000

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 140.2 ft s of Wales Av, 50x124.11x60.4x91; Augustus Gareiss, Jr., to James Meehan 82,000

WOODRUFF AV, s w corner of Crotona Av, 100x107.6; Niels Toelberg to George Stolz 1

2D ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100, Olinville; Warren L. Murray to Edward F. Carr 1

3D AV, 3,551, 20x100; Sophia Hagemann to Max Hirshkind and another 10

3D AV, 3,551, 20x100; Emil H. Hagemann and others to Sophia Hagemann, quit claim 10

5D AV, e s, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Isaac Landsberg 20,000

4TH AVE, w s, 21.7 ft n of 31st St, 20.1x79.11; Mathilde E. H. Sauer and another, Executors, to Marie E. L. Masemann et al. 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 90, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 4th St; Catherine E. Allison to Charlotte D. Allison 1

7TH AV, e s, extends from 138th to 139th St. —x625; Thomas L. Watt to Gustav L. Morgenthau 300,000

9TH ST, 621 to 629 East, 100x92.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles Naarden 1

32D ST, n s, 135.9 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x98.9; Felix McGorry to Hyman Greenstone 12,500

40TH ST, 48 West, 17.6x98.9; Mary C. Knower to Helene Pagenstecher 1

46TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 50x100.8; David M. Bondy and others to Jacob Fleischauer 1

46TH ST, s s, 391.6 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x100.5; John J. Crooke to Richard Delafield 40,000

51ST ST, s s, 340.6 ft w of 8th Ave, 20.6x100.5; Catharine B. Humphrey to Kate Oliver 11,350

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Blanche E. Sutton to Theodore Goerck 150

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Fannie D. Sutton, individually and as executrix, to Theodore Goerck 10

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x100.5; Abraham Boehm and others to Rosamond Herter 1

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Marie L. Sutton and another to Theodore Goerck 100

72D ST, 152 West; also property in Georgia; William H. Tutt to James L. Fleming, trustee 1

85TH ST, n s, 186 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Charles Halbe and wife to Rose Otto 1

85TH ST, s s, 142 ft e of Avenue A, 37.4x102.2; Dietrich Behm to Annie L. Behm. 10

96TH ST, 317 East, 20x100.11; Emanuel Raunheim to Simon Alexander 1

134TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Alexander Ave, 25x100; Joseph Daeschler and wife to Anton Gotz 16,750

152D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Ave, 25x114.2; George Gregory and wife to Michael C. Gross 1

153D ST, n s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Ave, 50x101; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Philip J. Dirlam 10

160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Ave, 50x99; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Margaret Redican 1

163D ST, s e corner of Trinity Av, 22x100x irregular; George J. Fermschild to Herman Schmuck and another 1

Recorded Leases.

BOHLEN, Carsten H., to Henry Stultz, Jr.; 451 and 457 East 144th St, also plot on 146th St, part in rear, 1 1-6 years $1,650

IMPERIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Eugene Brown; Columbus Av, s w corner of 80th St, 10 years 2,700

KELLY, Jane, to Henry C. Carstens; Park Av, East, n e corner of 180th St, 35x80, 5 years ..... 420 to 480

RHINELANDER, William, and others to Callahan & Morrissey; 48 West 14th St, 5 years 9,750

RHINELANDER, William, and others to Callahan & Morrissey; 47 and 49 West 18th St, 5 years 2,750

VOLKENBERG, Frances, and another to Max May and another; 167 1st Av, 4½ years 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKEL, Hannah, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 613 Lexington Av, 3 years $4,000

BELSKY, Frank, to the Colonial Brewing Company; Lot 116, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1¼ years 500

BERBERT, Lillian D. and George J., to Kate A. Brennan; s w s of Washington Av, 117.4 ft s w of 172d St, 3 years 3,500

BERGONZI, Pietro and Albina, to New York Building Loan-Banking Company; w s of Thompson St, 225 ft n of Spring St, old line, installments 18,000

BLAKE, Robert J., to Irving Savings Institution; s e corner of Lenox Av and 142d St, 5 years 22,000

BRIGGS, John C., to Albert E. De Mott; e s of Concourse, 225 ft s of 192d S or Primrose St, 3 years 1,500

CHRISTIE, David, to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 109th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Ave, ½ year 2,272

CHRISTIE, David, to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 109th St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Ave, ½ year 3,000

DAVIS, Albert D., to Matilda and Simon R. Well and another, executors, &c.; 65 East 78th St, 5 years 20,000

DIRKSEN, Philip J., to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 159th St, 50 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand and ½ year, (2 mortgages). 17,500

DONELLAN, Albert V., to Edward J. Moloughney; n s of 98th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, demand 11,000

DUFFY, Andrew, to Michael Duffy; e s of Crane Place, 150 ft n of Gray St, 1 year. 500

FELT, Emily L., to Emil E. Gabler; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 23,500

FRIEDMAN, Harris and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 37 Gouverneur St; also w s of Gouverneur St, 49 ft s of Madison St, 1 year 6,000

GALLIKER, Adelie, to Silas A. Allen; s w s of 66th St, 400 ft n w of 10th Av, 1 year 1,342

GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Augustus Gareiss; Union Av, n e corner of Dawson St, 3 years 9,000

GEAGAN, Mary E., to the German Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 25th St, 352.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 6,000

GEAGAN, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 1 year 12,000

GOERCK, Theodore, and Marie ... and Carrie L. Sutton; s s of 54th St, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 20,000

HANSON, Sarah, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; n s of Briggs Av, 202.4 ft e of Travers St, 3 years 450

HERMAN, Simon, and another to East River Savings Institution; 86 and 88 Bowery, 1 year 10,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Abraham Boehm and another; n s of 54th St, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 60,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Abraham Boehm and another; n s of 54th St, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, ½ year 28,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Abraham Boehm and another; s e corner of Rivington and Allen, demand 10,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Hudson River Bank; 412 Cherry St, 1 year 6,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 55 Monroe St, 1 month 15,000

KELLER, Jacob, to Philippina Kerner; 729 Courtlandt Ave, 5 years 11,000

KERWIN, Andrew J., to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; 316 West 88th St, 5 years 12,000

KERNAN, Terence, to William McMahon; s of 93d St, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Ave, 1½ years 2,000

KNABE, Diederich, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; n e corner of Grand St and Centre Market Place, 5 years 25,000

KNOWLTON, Edward, to the Bohemian Brewing Company; 282 Hudson St, 1 year 66

LANDSBERG, Isaac, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of 3d Av, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 1 year 20,000

LANDSBERG, Isaac, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of 3d Av, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 1 year 22,500

FARBER, Abraham, to Judson S. Todd; e s of Railroad Av, 100 ft n of 9th St, 50x300 ft to Washington Av, 2 years. 36,000

FARBER, Abraham, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; e s of Railroad Av, 100 ft n of 9th St, 50x300 ft to Washington Av, 1 year 8,000

LEO, John P., to Germania Life Insurance Company; e s of Boulevard, 49.11 and 87.5 ft n of 148th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 65,000

LOTT, Thomas M. S., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 166 West Broadway, saloon lease, demand 2,600

LYNCH, Patrick H., to Andrew A. Bibby; n s of 141st St, 350 ft e of Grand Boulevard, demand 7 000

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Mary E. Gugel; e s of South Oak Drive, Lot 55, map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, 1 year 3,000

MASEMANN, Marie E. L., and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; n w s of 4th Av, 21.7 ft n e of 31st St, 5 years... 18,000

NAARDEN, Charles, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 621 to 629 East 9th St, 1 year 12,000

NEVILLE, Annie and John H., to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Franklin Av, 100 ft s of Tremont Av, 1 year 5,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustavus, to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; n e corner of 7th Av and 138th St, 1 year 200,000

OTTO, Rose, to Charles Halbe; n s of 81st St, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 6 years. 14,000

POVERELLA, H. Wyman, to Butler; n s of 144th St, 195 ft e of Convent Av, 1 year 4,000

REDICAN, Margaret, to Enoch C. Bell; ss of 160th St, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 14,000

REDICAN, Margaret, to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 160th St, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, ½ year 3,500

REISS, Marx and Amy, to Albert and Moses Hochster; 46 St. Mark's Place, (8th St.) 3 years 10,000

ROSENDALE, Isaac and Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 123 East 114th St, 1 year 4,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 3d Av, 75.5 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 14,000

SCHLOSSER, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 85th St, 178.11, 204.5, and 250 ft w of 3d Av, (three mortgages,) 6 years 63,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to George J. Hornschild; s e corner of Trinity Av and 163d St, 1 year 4,100

SCHUCHMANN, Adam, to Philipp Schuchmann; 8 Avenue D, 1 year 3,000

SLEVIN, Hugh, to Union Trust Company; 371 West 125th St, 3 years 16,000

SOLOMON, Jacob, to Moses Solomon; s s of 158th St, at west line of sea wall, with land under water, &c., leasehold, 5 years 6,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to George E. Elliott and others, trustees, &c.; w s of Tiebout Av, 150 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 5,350

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to George E. Elliott and others, trustees, &c.; w s of Tiebout Av, 168.8 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 2,350

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Joseph M. Pratt; w s of Tiebout Av, 183.4 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 2,350

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., and others to Frank O. Brown and another, executors, &c.; w s of Tiebout Av, 100 and 116.8 ft n of 180th St, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 5,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., and others to Eliza N. Hough; w s of Tiebout Av, 133.4 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 2,500

TOELBERG, Mels, to George Stolz; w s of Crotona Av, 107.6 ft s of 176th St, 4 months 1,500

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SOCIETY of New York to Fifth Avenue Trust Company; 59 Rivington St and 182 to 188 Eldridge St, 2 years 70,000

YOST, Charles A., and G. Andrew to Michael H. Hagerty et al., executors, &c.; s e s of Timson Place, 259.3 ft s of 149th St, 3 years 2,175

YOST, Charles A., and G. Andrew to Michael H. Hagerty et al., executors, &c.; s w s of 149th St, 26.9 ft s e of Timpson Place, 3 years 1,035

ZERBAN, Marie C., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; e s of Lenox Ave, 34 ft s of 127th St, installments 40,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, J. Romaine, to Annie E. Brown. Nom.

BURBY, Sarah J., to the Bachman Brewing Company $1,500

BUTT, Hermina, to Lorenz Burghardt 2,000

COHEN, Bertha, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 5,000

DARROW, Charles, and others, trustees, to Ida M. W. Lentilhon ..... Nom.

GORSCH, Arthur, to Bradley & Currier Company 3,500

HAAS, Frederick, to Sophie Halbe 4,000

LOWENSTEIN, Helene, to Louis Lowenstein and others ..... Nom.

MILLER, George M., trustee, &c., to Elizabeth G. Turnure 26,138

MILLER, George M., trustee, &c., to James F. D. Lanier 26,362

MILLER, George M., trustee, &c., to Fannie L. Appleton 26,087

ROOSEVELT, James R., to William G. Fellows 11,238

SMITH, William F., to Magdalena Walter. 1,900

STOLZ, George, to William F. Smith 1,900

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Saugerties Savings Bank 7,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning 15,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company 50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BUCKHOUT ST, n w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50x100x75x100; Ward & Shannon against Emil Heller, owner; T. J. McLaughlin Company, contractor $410

4TH AV, 65 to 69; David Shuldiner against Charles B. Sager, owner; John E. Sager, owner and contractor 10

10TH AV, 268 to 274; David Shuldiner against Julia A. Moore, owner; George W. Phillips, contractor 225

34TH ST, 116 to 120 West; the Jackson Architectural Iron Works against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company and Victoria Hotel Company, owners and contractors 44,045

34TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Henry P. Robinson against Victoria Hotel Company, owner and contractor 3,079

106D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x111; Max Goldstein against Jacob and Oscar Weidhopf, owner and contractor 75

110TH ST, s s, corner of Grand Boulevard, —x—; India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company against Josephine Schmidt, owner; Peter Eckhardt & Sons and Citizens' Electric Equipment Company, contractors 261

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100; Ferdinando Olivieri against John Babcock, owner; Lordi & Co., contractor. 940

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

8D AVE, e s, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with Isaac Landsberg, 13 payments $22,500

54TH ST n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Ave, 125x100.5; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon with Rosamond Herter; 10 payments 60,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

RUTGERS SLIP, 66 and 68; Diehl & Weigand on Nathan Hutkoff to Laurence Houlihan 887

3D ST, 301 to 309 East; Diehl & Weigand on Isaacs & Jacobson to Orrin D. Person $1,200

18TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Diehl & Weigand on A. J. McQuade to Orrin D. Person 2,200

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Ave, 75x65; Webster White on Henry Schile to Louis Foliano 750

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Ave, 75x65; Webster White on Hardy & Caldwell to Louis Foliano 750

Lis Pendens.

CANNON ST, e s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Ignatz Schultz against Aaron Weissberger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, George Hahn.

PEARL ST, 273; The United States Life Insurance Company against Annette M. Baker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rhet, Toucey & Whiting.

PELHAM AV s e corner of Cambreleng Av, 50.4x118.11x50x109.3; Catherine Sachs against William Walsh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

42D ST, 552 to 560 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Henry Murray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

45TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 22x82

AUCTION SALES.

S. De Walltearss, Auctioneer
OFFICE 171 BROADWAY.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
of the Stock and Fixtures of
THE JAMES HARRIS PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH COMPANY.
S. DE WALLTEARSS
will sell at public auction on
FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1898,
at 10:30 A. M., at
NO. 2210 EIGHTH AV.,
THE STOCK OF PAINTS, COLORS, OILS, VARNISHES, WHITE LEAD, BRUSHES, Wall Papers, Oil Tanks, Scaffolding, Ladders, Pots, &c.; STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES, SAFES.
BY ORDER OF
HUNTINGTON PAGE, ASSIGNEE OF
Frank B. Vanderveer and Robert E. Lalor.
CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Assignee,
31 Nassau St., New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

605 MADISON AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—Rooms and board, with French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Elegantly furnished suite of rooms to gentlemen only.

44TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; hot, cold water; private bath if desired; gentlemen.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

EAST 17TH ST., 214.—Clean, pleasant room; quiet family; convenient location; bath and use of parlor.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 57th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

DRY GOODS.

LIBERT'S VIOLET EXTRACTS AND TOILET water are most delicious. They cost little. Our Parisian jewelry is absolutely unique. JAMMES, 37th St., near 5th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

WINTER RESORTS.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 455 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find situation as chambermaid for young woman who has lived with her during the past year; intelligent, reliable, honest, obliging; Can be seen at 37 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing and assist with waiting; three and a half years' reference from last employer. B., Box 327, Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By American woman as chambermaid, or willing to wait on invalid lady or grown children; good references. L. G., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist in pantry or take turns in dining room; three years' reference. 968 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as plain cook or general house worker for small family. Gibson, 172 West 109th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook; understands best family cooking; no washing; city or country; best references. F. W., 452 8th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands roundabout cooking; elegant carver and marketer; best reference. 423 7th Av.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private or boarding house; good reference. Mrs. Lynch, 307 East 23d St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having her morning hours disengaged; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—First-class lady's maid, hairdresser, dressmaker; excellent packer and traveler; speaks three languages. K., 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—German; to quiet family; useful, trustworthy; good seamstress, packer; no objection to light chamberwork or seamstress to institution; city or country; first-class reference. T. N., 37 Sutton Place.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; American; capable of taking full charge of apartments; city reference. MacGowan, 4 Folsom Place, Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Protestant laundress, living a short distance in the country; private family washing; very best city references. Inquire of janitor, 338 West 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman to work by day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference; employer can be seen. Mary Allen, 147 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Wishes family or gentleman's washing; first-class shirt ironer. H. B., Box 806, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman; first-class laundress; go out by day or week; assist other work. 423 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; best of city references. B. D., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in a private family; city references. M. G., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—Neat young girl, care of growing children and do plain sewing and chamberwork; 11 years' personal city reference. N., Box 303, Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; understands all foods; best city reference. Hetherington, 707 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Take butler's place; also lady's maid; by two sisters; highly recommended; thoroughly capable; neat, trustworthy; lady can be seen. 761 6th Av., second floor.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city reference. E. C., 1,791 1st Av.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman, or would go by day. G., Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, WISHES a situation as a useful girl and assist with the care of children. 158 Madison Av.

UPHOLSTERESS.—In all its branches; curtains, tablecloths; fancy articles; nicely done; best reference. Mme. Thirisel, 70 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French Swiss; where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; city or country. Butler, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler or single man in private family; nine years' reference from last employer. C., Box 333, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced man; 33; willing, obliging; competent valet; highest references. 400 West 48th St.; Curry's bell.

BUTLER.—Colored; competent; private family; city reference. 220 East 70th St., third floor.

BUTLER and VALET—Best city and country reference. Le Bras, 158 West 36th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Man; wife, dressmaker or maid; private family, or gentleman; well recommended. Franco, Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; excellent horseman; first-class city driver; understands care of horses and carriages. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful with horses, carriages; care furnace, milk; personal references. Single, 254 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; good references; country preferred. John Glynn, 158 East 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By married man; first-class references for city and country; English; last and former employers can be seen. A. P., 769 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; good driver; honest, sober; highly recommended; personal references. F., Ferguson's stable, 120 West 52d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or hostler; care of horses and furnaces, or to do any kind of work. B., Box 160, Times.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Strong; single; understands furnaces, pumps, housework; help waiting; temperate, industrious; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—With gentleman to travel; speaks English and French correctly; A1 references. H. D., Box 297, Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By an elderly man, (50;) good, plain cook; first-class on pastry; in a private family; wages moderate. Baumann, 317 West 37th St.

MASSAGE OPERATOR—Open for engagement; physicians' references; experienced. Masseur, 554 3d Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Boy, 17, wishes position in office or mercantile house. Richard Murphy, 253 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A college graduate, with newspaper experience, as private secretary; references furnished. R., Box 183 Times Office.

STEWARD, &c.—As steward or janitor of small club; married; age 36; references. G., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable agency to all persons having claims against us. Special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

A PROPOSITION

offering direct connection with the New York Life Insurance Company, including a permanent income for the future, will be made to a limited number of responsible men of business capacity. Central Branch Office, 415 Broadway, New York City.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN can make larger commissions by sale of our accident insurance and identification outfits than from any other method; quick sales. Apply Columbia Company, 71 Broadway.

ARE YOU OUT OF WORK? $4 PER DAY steady. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for particulars. The Promotion Company, Box 64, Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Bright young men to secure advertising on liberal commission, for large financial paper; give experience and references. F. B., Room 5, 44 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED—Cash boys. Apply with references and employment certificate at Lord & Taylor's, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Second man; clean windows and tend furnace; best references; none others need apply. Call before 11 A. M., 20 West 51st St.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED.—Harness stitchers. John Boyle & Co., 203 Fulton St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—MARIE GIRARD YORK, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES EDWARD YORK, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County. —Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated October 25th, 1898.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.

To Charles Edward York: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 27th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the new Court House, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on said date.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1898. Yours, &c.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York. o28-law6wF&d9

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-law6wF&n1

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors, MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISRAEL M. SCHLOSS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence running ninety-eight feet nine inches running thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning

Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.

PETER ZUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 341 East 24th St.

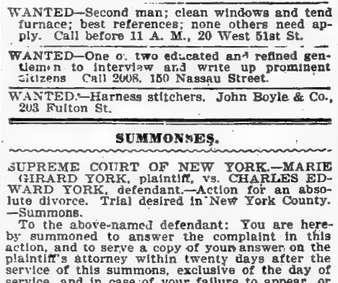

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $834.59, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $829.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $834.59, and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of October, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLFE, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

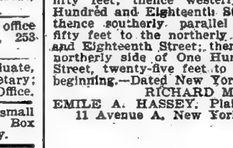

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $759.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot, for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $3,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB ROMBERG, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. RICHARDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by PHILIP A. SMYTH, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being at Kingsbridge, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the westerly line of Church Street, sometimes called Kingsbridge Avenue, distant thirty-seven (37) feet northerly from the northerly line of land conveyed by Albert E. Putnam and wife to William Berrien, by deed dated the nineteenth day of May, 1893; thence running westerly, and parallel with said northerly line of land sold by said Putnam to said Berrien, and continuing through to Water or Ackerman Street, two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, more or less, to said Water or Ackerman Street; thence northerly, and along said Water or Ackerman Street, forty-eight (48) feet; thence easterly, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, more or less, to Church Street; thence southerly, along said Church Street, forty-eight (48) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1898.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Varian Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,576.99, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $628.04, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $49.22, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN STUART, Charles H. Marshall, and John Crosby Brown, as Trustees of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in New York, plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. RUNK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section seven, in Block 2,083 on the Land Map thereof, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Place with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; running thence easterly along said side of said One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Nicholas Place, seventy-four feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred feet to said St. Nicholas Place; thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place seventy-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $50,306.06, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1898, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $415.36, with interest from October 21st, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,637.28 and interest.—Dated New York, October 31, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 171th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one percentum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-law6mF

BRADY, SARAH M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To HOWARD BRADY, William G. Farrington, Joseph O. Farrington, Mary E. Farrington, Cornelia B. Kip, Adelaide B. Harris, William Gage Brady, Frank T. Brady, Lee F. Brady, William V. Brady, Lottie V. Brady, John M. Prophet, Charles Prophet, Clara E. Brown, Mary Young, Louise Wright, Dr. Isaac L. Kip, Georgianna M. Farrington, the executor and heirs, and next of kin of Sarah M. Brady, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas AMELIA BRADY of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of SARAH M. BRADY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

n4-law6wF

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 258 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CARLEE HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju16-law6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s28-law6mF

MILLER, DOROTHEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Glaser, Adam Glaser, Carrie Schiebel, Emma Oliver, John Glaser, Christiane Bauer, and Jacob Bopple, also called Beple, children of Frederick Beple, deceased; George Stollsteimer, Anna Katharine Grau, and Dorothea Kienle, children of Anna Stollsteimer, deceased; Anna Maria Michel and Rosina Baldendorf, children of Mary Sauter, deceased; Wilhelmina Weber, Frederick W. Schroeder, administrator of Dorothea Schroeder, said Dorothea Schroeder being also called Doris Schroeder; Theresa Glaser, Anna Schmidt, and Mathilde Dougherty, and to all persons interested in the estate of DOROTHEA MILLER, also called and known as Dorothea Muller, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Michenfelder and Charles Glaser as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 62 William St., N. Y. City.

Supplemental Citation.

SPEAR, EMMA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS A. HILL, Mary Ann Hill, Edith Helen Kedy, and Gertrude Louise Yates, heirs and next of kin of Helen Hill, a deceased sister of EMMA S. SPEAR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles A. Spear of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 24, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of EMMA S. SPEAR, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, at the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o21-law6wF

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JAMES SHANNON, if alive, or to his children, if he died prior to the death of the decedent hereinafter mentioned, leaving children, The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Courthouse, in the City of New York, on the third day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Carrie E. Laird as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CARRINGTON & DOTY, Attorneys for Petitioners, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-law6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, née Kohnen; Anna Leue, née Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or for which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Elizabeth Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. s28-law6wFri&no4

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Fr

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A Report Read on the Necessity for Improved Commercial Education.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL'S IDEAS

Tells the Chamber of Its Duties on the Subject—Resolutions Passed for Action on Col. Waring's Death.

Alexander E. Orr presided yesterday at the November meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Executive Committee presented a memorial to the President of the United States from Charles Henry Butler and others urging him to convene an international congress at Washington to consider the question of making private property on the sea free from capture during war. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws for report.

Gustav H. Schwab reported from the Committee on Foreign Commerce, for its consideration of and conclusions on a resolution of the Chamber of June 2 last, that it be requested to investigate and report as soon as practicable the extent of commercial education in the principal commercial countries, its effect upon the development of commerce, and whether any of the methods pursued in such educational institutions abroad are desirable and practicable in this country.

The committee inquired thoroughly into the condition of commercial education in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and Switzerland, and in the United States, and consulted all authorities having special information on the subject, including Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Chicago. The conclusions of the committee, in part, are:

"That the importance of the development of both secondary and higher commercial education in this country cannot be overestimated. Not only do the interests of education demand the organization of such institutions, but commercial reasons alone imperatively require that immediate and decisive steps in the direction of improved commercial education be taken by the business men of this country. The increasing competition of the world, the successful efforts put forth by European nations, as shown by your committee, to equip their merchants and bankers with every means of carrying on the intense competitive struggle for enlargement of markets and advancement of business, demand that our commercial youth shall receive better training and sounder education in all that is essential to the carrying on of successful business enterprises. At the same time the higher commercial training that it is proposed to impart would secure a supply of properly equipped and trained experts, from whom our consular and lower diplomatic service, and even many branches of our administrative service, could advantageously be recruited, as is now the case in European countries."

These resolutions, offered by the committee, were adopted:

Whereas, The modern conditions of commerce and industry require wider knowledge and higher education on the part of business men;

Whereas, The present educational facilities offered to business men in business colleges and similar institutions are inadequate and fail to equip them for competition in the world's commerce;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York earnestly favors the establishment and development of sounder commercial education, both in secondary schools and in higher institutions of learning in this country.

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the President, with power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of further inquiry into the subject of comercial education.

Resolved, That the special committee so appointed be instructed to lay such plan or plans before the Chamber as may, in the opinion of the committee, best lead to the accomplishment of the object had in view and favored by this Chamber.

On the subject of "Commercial Education" William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, made, by invitation of the Chamber, a valuable and interesting address. Of the duties of the Chamber in the premises he said that he would suggest that the following might be expected of it:

1. Commercial high schools should be regularly inspected by members of the Chamber appointed for that purpose. The inspectors should periodically report upon the efficiency of the work.

2. The course of study should be at least once a year submitted to a committee of mercantile experts appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, so that it may always be suited to the exigencies of commerce.

3. The Chamber of Commerce might appoint two or more of its members to assist in the examination for the licensing of teachers to teach in the Commercial High School. Particularly is this necessary in the case of those who are to teach technical mercantile branches. For my own part, as the head of the licensing department of our public school system, I should welcome any and all assistance of this kind.

Recapitulating his views on the subject, Superintendent Maxwell said:

"To sum up, the present duties of the Chamber of Commerce, in my judgment, are to aid the Board of Education in every way in its power to improve the public school system, to take measures looking to the establishment of commercial high schools and a university school of finance and economy; and all this to the end that not only may the humblest worker in any mercantile establishment be better fitted for the duties he has to perform, but that leaders in commerce may be raised up worthy to take the places of those whose portraits adorn these walls, and fully equipped to grapple with all the complex problems of modern mercantile life."

The Chamber voted Mr. Maxwell thanks for his able presentation of the subject.

Jacob H. Schiff presented this memorial on the death of Col. George E. Waring, Jr.:

The members of the Chamber of Commerce, in monthly meeting assembled, having learned with profound sorrow of the death of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., desire to give expression to their sorrow and to their respect for Col. Waring's memory by entering upon the records of the Chamber the following minute:

No one who came in contact with Col. Waring, either in official or private life, could fail to become impressed by his great abilities, by his sterling integrity and by his desire to thoroughly do justice to every trust imposed upon him. His achievements in the office of Street Cleaning Commissioner of the City of New York are too well remembered to need to be specially dwelt upon at this time, but the standard he has set in the maintenance of clean streets and a consequent improvement in the health of the city has so impressed itself upon the people of our metropolis that they will never again permit the return to a state of affairs as it existed previous to Col. Waring's administration. He has indeed done his part to make New York great, and our city has truly become better because Col. Waring has lived in it. The irony of fate has willed it that Col. Waring should fall a victim to conditions which it had been the aim of his life to improve, and his life is not the least of the great sacrifices which had to be brought upon the altar of his country's honor.

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber appoint a committee of five with power to take action which shall fittingly express and recognize the appreciation by his fellow-citizens of the late Col. Waring's great services to the City of New York.

Stephen V. White paid eloquent tribute to Col. Waring's worth, and J. Edward Simmons in supporting the resolution said that as to street cleaning, all the citizens of New York were indebted to Col. Waring for the work that he had accomplished. Mr. Simmons, in concluding, said:

"I shall remember him many, many years for his kindness and consideration for all who came in contact with him. He was a learned man and a good man. His character was as pure as snow, and he should live in the memory of all who respect a consideration for those who have died for their country's sake."

Chairman Orr appointed the committee on the testimonial to Col. Waring as follows: Jacob H. Schiff, William E. Dodge, Charles Stewart Smith, William L. Strong, and Morris K. Jesup.

Lieut. Thomas R. Sullivan Dead.

Lieut. Thomas Randolph Sullivan, First United States Volunteer Engineers, died suddenly yesterday morning at 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, in his twenty-sixth year.

Lieut. Sullivan returned three weeks ago last Monday from Puerto Rico, where he was taken sick with malarial fever. He received his appointment from President McKinley. His father, Dennis Sullivan, is a wealthy business man of Denver, Col.

A Dinner to Lord Herschell.

The Lotos Club will give a dinner to-morrow evening to Lord Herschell, late Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and President of the Joint Commission that has been sitting in Quebec for the purpose of adjusting American-Canadian questions.

A Correspondent Answered.

SAMUEL B. JONES, Jr.—Knight Commander of the Bath is correct.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

TALK TO REPUBLICAN WOMEN.

Adelbert H. Steele Addresses an Attentive Meeting of the West End Association.

Adelbert H. Steele had a very attentive and enthusiastic audience yesterday at the last meeting before election of the West End Woman's Republican Association. In expectation of a rousing session, as a sort of climax to the woman's campaign, the hall had been filled with chairs. However, when Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the President, pounded for order fifteen minutes after the announced time for beginning there were twelve women on hand. Mrs. Robinson explained that doubtless the women were attending the meetings of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, but later the hall began to fill up to about the ordinary number.

A huge bundle of written and printed papers and pamphlets adorned the table of the President, to the mystification of the members. While waiting for the speaker to arrive, Mrs. Robinson called upon Mrs. Clarence Burns, Honorary President of the association, who explained that the bundle was composed of campaign literature, in English, German, and Italian, to be distributed in the tenement district of the east side. Mrs. Burns invited all members willing to help in the distribution to notify her, so as to receive an allotment.

Introduced by Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Steele boldly faced a volley of applause, and returned the fire by declaring "it is indeed an honor to address any gathering of Republicans, and especially this organization of ladies, who have contributed so heavily toward the cause, and for liberty. If some one writes a book upon what I myself have seen since 1892, much of the credit given to the male politicians will rightly belong to the ladies." Mr. Steele's further discourse was in reference to the movement for an independent judiciary, and to what he called the intimidation of would-be voters by the police.

The final section of Mr. Steele's address was an appeal to the women to keep up their work vigorously for twelve months of the year. They should educate the coming voters, he urged, and glorious results would follow in the course of time. "Teach the boys of the east side," he said, "their political rights, and you may depend upon it, when they are of age they will vote the Republican ticket."

SUIT OVER JOHN HOEY'S DEBTS.

A Daughter of the Founder of Hollywood Fights a Mortgage.

Argument was heard by Justice Pryor in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday on an application of Mrs. Josephine Hone for an injunction to restrain the Adams Express Company from enforcing the collection of certain mortgages given by the late John Hoey on the property known as Hollywood. Mrs. Hone is John Hoey's daughter, and her action is brought against Levi C. Weir as President of the Adams Express Company. Her complaint sets forth that property at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street and a $50,000 mortgage were given by Mr. Hoey as collateral security for the payment of an indebtedness of $190,000.

It was further alleged that the property at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street was sold by the Adams Express Company for $325,000, and that that company also collected rentals on the property for six years, aggregating at least $90,000, and therefore the company's mortgage on Mr. Hoey's estate had become extinguished. It was claimed in behalf of the Adams Express Company that John Hoey's indebtedness exceeded $1,000,000, and that the conveyance of property was an absolute one and not by way of a mortgage. Justice Pryor took the papers and reserved his decision. Louis Marshall was counsel for Mrs. Hone, and Leopold Wallach appeared for the Adams Express Company.

LEGAL NOTES.

VIOLENT JERK OF A CROWDED CAR.—In John Hasser's suit against the Nassau Electric Railway Company for damages for personal injuries, it appeared that he was riding on an open car with a running board on the side, upon which he stood, because of the crowd of nearly ninety persons on the car. Passengers were standing between the seats, but some such standing room remained. Hassen paid his fare when demanded, and the conductor neither objected to his position or that of other passengers, who stopped on the running board, nor requested him to get inside. It was shown to be customary for persons to ride on these running boards when the cars were crowded. The car was running from six to eight miles an hour, when it was given a sudden violent jerk, which broke plaintiff's hold on the car stanchion and throwing him against a neighboring trolley pole, injured him on the head. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment secured by plaintiff on the trial. In reference to the company's claim that plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in riding on the board when he could have found standing room between the seats, Justice Hatch, who gave the opinion, said: "It is well known that the space between these seats when they are occupied is quite narrow; with small people sitting, the space in front might be occupied with more or less inconvenience, but with large persons seated, it may be a matter of extreme difficulty to stand, and sometimes an impossibility. In all cases it is a place of discomfort, and disagreeable to those both sitting and standing. The cars to Coney Island are at most times crowded within and without, in all available space. The defendant expects this and collects fares from every one. Under such circumstances we think the question of negligence becomes one of fact to be determined by the jury, having regard to particular conditions. The defendant was bound to know that the application of motive power in such manner as to cause the car to give a violent jerk was extremely hazardous, in view of the position of many of the passengers on the car, and might result in injury; therefore, the jury was authorized to say that it was a negligent act."

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INJURIES FROM COLLISION ON STREET RAILROAD.—Terence F. Wynne on the afternoon of Oct. 6, 1893, was a passenger on a horse car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, proceeding along Atlantic Avenue. The car stopped to permit some passengers to alight, and before it started up again a trolley car of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company coming on the same track from behind crashed into the rear of the horse car sufficient to make a hole in the rear dashboard. The shock threw Mr. Wynne from his seat against the seat on the opposite side of the car, causing severe injuries. In his suit against the trolley company, in the City Court of Brooklyn, Mr. Wynne was given a verdict for $3,200. An affirmance by the General Term of that court has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals. Justice Bradley, in his opinion in the court below, which was concurred in by Justice Van Wyck, held that it was the duty of the motorman, on seeing a horse car in front of it, to maintain such a distance therefrom, or to so reduce the speed of his own car, that he could stop it in time to prevent a collision. The motorman admitted he saw the horse car slowing up when it was about fifty feet ahead of him, but that he did not put on his brake until his car was within twenty or twenty-five feet of the horse car, and that then he was unable to stop his car in time to avoid a collision, in consequence of the rails being slippery.

***

ICE ON SIDEWALKS.—Lillie Kleng recovered judgment on the trial of her suit in the Supreme Court against the City of Buffalo, for damages she received on Feb. 17, 1892, by falling upon ice on a walk of a street in the city, and fracturing her arm. The negligence complained of was in permitting the snow and ice to accumulate and lie upon the sidewalk. The late General Term of the Fifth District reversed the judgment, and that decision is now affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which gives judgment absolute for the defendant. It was held that while municipal authorities are required to be reasonably vigilant in keeping the sidewalks in proper condition, they are not expected or required to do what is practically impossible in this climate, namely, remove snow and ice from the sidewalks immediately after it forms. It was held also that a person is guilty of contributory negligence who, fully understanding the condition of smooth, sloping ice, in the middle of a sidewalk, (it being in the daytime and the ice not covered with snow,) deliberately walks upon the ice, and slips thereon and is injured, when he could have passed along the side of it with safety.

Now, what's the sense in you young men paying tailors' prices just to say your clothes are made-to-order.

There's no one in New York City (and that means anywhere) who can offer better cloths than we—rough cloths for those who think smooth ones get shiny; smooth cloths for those who think rough wear smooth; quiet patterns, gay patterns and plain blacks.

And we frankly recognize that nature doesn't make all young men alike, that perfect figures are not plentiful—so we're at your disposal to make alterations to fit *your* figure or *your* fancy.

Suits, $12 to $28; overcoats, $12 to $30; fancy waistcoats, $5 to $8; the Model shoe, $5; the best Derby, $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway

FINANCES OF THE NATION

United States Treasurer Roberts Makes His Report for the Past Fiscal Year.

SAYS OUR CONDITION IS GOOD

Improvement Noted in the Character of the Public Assets—Army and Navy Spent $164,932,228 in War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Treasurer of the United States, Ellis H. Roberts, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the annual report on the transactions and condition of the Treasury for the past fiscal year.

The net ordinary revenues of the Government were $405,321,335, an increase of $57,597,630 over those of the previous year, while the net ordinary expenditures were $443,368,582, an increase of $77,594,423. The resulting deficiency of $38,047,247 exceeds that of the preceding year by $19,994,793. In the receipts are included $64,751,223 paid into the Treasury on account of the sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads. Out of them was paid $29,850,952 on account of the bonds issued for the construction of the Pacific Railroads, which went to increase the expenditures.

Up to the close of the fiscal year the increase of the expenditures on account of the war with Spain was $43,041,732 for the War Department, and $24,262,438 for the Navy Department. For the four months, July, August, September, and October, 1898, the expenditures of the War Department were $107,520,368, being $81,613,131 greater than for the same months in 1897. For the same months this year the Navy Department expended $27,459,577, which was $16,014,926 more than it spent in the like period in 1897. Up to October 31 the war with Spain added to the disbursements of these two departments the sum of $164,932,228.

Independently of the prospect of revenue or expenditure, the Treasurer regards the Treasury as having been stronger at the close than at the opening of the fiscal year, the insignificant shrinkage in the amount of the assets having been more than compensated for, he says, in the improvement which took place in their character. Against a net loss of $7,500,000 in the total holdings available for the fiscal operations of the Government, there was a gain of upward of $26,000,000 in free gold, coupled with an increase of nearly $23,000,000 in absolutely secured deposits with banks, and these changes were effected at no greater cost than the loss of so much in silver and Treasury notes.

The total available assets were $874,764,377 on June 30, 1897, and $839,606,736 a year later. By the addition of the unavailable assets carried by the department these totals are swelled to $904,411,576 and $869,202,941, respectively. On June 30, 1898, the Treasurer's liability to the general Treasury fund was $775,751,368, but one of $68,465,180, sustained in his capacity as the depositary of public officers and one of $26,986,413 for money shipped into his hands, but not yet covered by warrant into the general account.

In every year during the period of the movement of the crops there is a demand in the producing parts of the country for small notes. By forethought and care during the past fiscal year and the Autumn following it, an adequate stock of notes of different denominations was provided, and the exchange of small notes for large was readily made. The outstanding notes of the denominations of twenty dollars and under, which decreased in volume by $11,522,157 from Sept. 30, 1896, to the same date in 1897, increased by $41,657,037 in the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1898. The gold in circulation rose steadily by $49,327,263 in the form of the two periods and by $94,551,659 in the latter. The total currency of all kinds in circulation shows an increase of $96,539,249 in the former year, and one of $137,755,854 in the latter, a gain of $234,294,103 for the two years.

In answer to inquiries from the West and the Northwest, the Treasurer has prepared a table which shows the amount of the capital, surplus, undivided profits, and deposits of the National banks in the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi in July in each of the last three years. The aggregates for the three periods are successively $979,146,816, $1,125,423,403, and $967,540,168.

While these figures do not show the resources of this sort in their completeness, the Treasurer considers that they furnish irresistible evidence of the strength which this immense region has gathered in the instruments of commerce.

When it became obvious by the sudden close of hostilities that the demands upon the Treasury would not reach the magnitude for which provision had been made, the Secretary determined to deposit a large share of the proceeds of the popular loan in National banks in all parts of the country. By this process the funds, while at all times available for the use of the Government, remained in the channels of trade. The balance standing to the credit of the Treasurer on this account on the 31st of October was $65,750,909. The result of these methods of dealing with the situation has been in all respects satisfactory, he says, and the immense financial operations of the war have been conducted so that the money markets have been in no degree disturbed at any time.

The only change of importance in the public debt was the payment of $29,850,952 of the Pacific Railroad bonds. The remainder of this loan outstanding on June 30 was $14,133,560, all of which will be payable after Jan. 1, 1899.

The gradual increase of the circulation of the subsidiary silver coins which has drawn down the Treasury holdings of them in the last fifteen years from $29,000,000 to a little over $9,000,000 the Treasurer says will soon make it necessary to provide a further supply of this class of currency. A noticeable improvement in the chief circulating medium, indicated by the diminished number of counterfeit notes and silver coins presented at the Treasury offices, is counterbalanced in part by the large increase in the spurious copper and nickel coins in circulation, principally in the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. No less than 69,625 pieces of this character were detected at the Treasury offices during the fiscal year as against 19,999 in the year before.

The receipts of National bank notes for redemption for the year amounted to $97,112,000 as compared with $113,574,000 for the year preceding. The total expenses of redemption were $125,924.35, and the annual assessment on the banks is at the rate of $1,296.46 for each $1,000 of notes redeemed.

As a result of the retirement of a large block of Pacific Railroad bonds there were unusually heavy deposits of lawful money, during the earlier part of the year, for the reduction of the bank note circulation, but since the appearance of the new 3 per cent. bonds on the market the volume of these notes has increased at a rate without precedent in recent years.

Bedsteads.

Fourth Floor.

Brass mounted, white enamel Bedsteads,—all sizes, $3.00, $4.75 & $6.00 each.

Brass Bedsteads, richly mounted with plain or swell foot rail, 4 feet, 6 inches wide, $18, $25 and $35 each.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Card Engraving

Our usual price for engraving copperplate and furnishing fifty cards is 75c.

To-day (Friday) Only,

we engrave copperplate and furnish fifty fine cards for exactly one-half the regular rate. 38c

Ehrich Bros

6th Ave. and 23d St.

COMMERCE COMMISSION MEETS.

New Jersey Man Wants Closer Business Relations with This City.

The Commerce Commission held its third public hearing yesterday afternoon in the City Hall. The Commissioners present were Charles A. Schieren, Andrew H. Green, C. C. Shayne, and Alexander R. Smith.

The first witness, William O. McDowell of Newark, N. J., argued that the communities in New Jersey, opposite New York City, were a part of the commercial metropolis and should be so considered. That section, he said, should be called "West New York, N. J.," and there should be a co-operation of the municipal and State authorities on both sides of the North River for the promotion of commercial growth.

He wanted the Jersey meadows converted into a great railroad terminal and freight clearing house for the port, and said that such a system would draw thither the factories and warehouses from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, and that the City of New York would be compensated for their removal by the greater development of her financial and other activities and the increased value of her real estate. He attributed the decline of New York's commerce to the narrowly selfish idea with which she regarded New Jersey as a rival, instead of joining hands with Jersey in a broader rivalry against the other Atlantic seaports.

TEACHERS' PAY NOT INCREASED.

Appropriation Available Not Sufficient to Carry Out Plans.

Teachers in the public schools who obtained heads of department licenses from the Board of Education at a meeting on July 11 last will have to wait for an indefinite time to receive the increase in salary accompanying the granting of the licenses. It was decided at a meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and Bronx Wednesday, in view of the unknown financial ability of the board to delay this increase of salaries, which was to have gone into effect on Oct. 1. The stand taken by the board is that, if this resolution was put into execution, it would mean an increase in the teachers' pay roll beyond the amount available.

A resolution presented by the Committee on Teachers to the effect that no married woman could hold the position of teacher in the public schools was adopted. The board ruled, further, that it would interpret the intention of marrying on the part of the women teachers as a resignation.

ESCAPED IN HER NIGHT CLOTHES

Louisa Westphalen Wandered from Bellevue Hospital to Madison Square.

Louisa Westphalen was found just before daylight yesterday morning wandering about Madison Square in her night clothes. She was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station by a policeman and then to Bellevue Hospital, where she had been kept in Ward 31. The woman is twenty-nine years of age and lived with her brother, Herman Bergdorf, at 125 Fifth Avenue. Her husband is Christopher Westphalen of 335 Park Avenue. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital Wednesday night, and her case diagnosed as nervous prostration.

She opened the window yesterday morning and slipped out of the grounds without the knowledge of the nurses. Superintendent O'Rourke said yesterday that no one is detained at the hospital unless committed to the prison ward or the insane pavilion by a Magistrate. Mrs. Westphalen said that she did not know she could have left the hospital or she would have asked for her clothes. She felt an irresistible desire to leave the place, she said, and would give no further reason for her action.

BAYARD DIED IN THE STREET.

While Alive He Would Tell No One Where He Lived.

Peter A. Bayard, who was found dead Wednesday night in front of 85 Reade Street, belonged to one of the Knickerbocker families. The body was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station. In the dead man's pocketbook was found the card of J. Bradley Lord, a Brooklyn lawyer.

Mr. Lord was summoned by telephone. He said that Bayard had been in bad health for some time. He knew him to be worth between $7,000 and $8,000 in railroad bonds, which were in his (Lord's) office. Lord had met Bayard early in the day and had given him $10. He did not know where Bayard had lived.

Bayard was born in New York fifty-five years ago. His father left him $60,000. Bayard studied medicine at the New York University, but had to abandon his studies on account of his health. Once he went into the hardware business, but illness forced him out of that too. Several years ago he had a stroke of paralysis.

The last years of Bayard's life were spent in scientific study. Although a Chesterfield in his manners and exact in all his dealings, he never told where he lived.

The immediate cause of Bayard's death was hemorrhage. The body will be interred in Woodlawn.

You will be unable to obtain a copy of The New York Times with the Review of Books and Art next Saturday unless you order through your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

Stern Bros

in directing attention to Their Fall Importations of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

desire to make special mention of Several New Models particularly adapted to the styles of costumes to be worn the coming season

West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

THANKSGIVING!

'Tis the season for kindling the fire of hospitality—consequently you need one of our novel log stools, in rich Flemish Oak for $6.00. Or a big strong serviceable wood-box—simple, yet finely finished at $8.50. Smaller boxes, a trifle richer of finish, would make most felicitous gifts to inhabitants of dens or studios.

Many delightful things that you would not think of—till you see them—are here. Better come and see the plainly-marked factory prices and you will decide to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

HAD A MILLION, DIES A PAUPER.

Bulkeley's Sister Has His Body Watched Lest His Wife Should Get It.

Charles S. Bulkeley, seventy years of age, a member of the well-known Bulkeley family of Connecticut, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday a pauper. He was once a millionaire.

On the person of Bulkeley was found a card, on which was written "In case of death notify Mrs. Brower of 427 West Twenty-second Street." The hospital authorities, however, notified Miss H. L. Bulkeley of Tarrytown, N. Y., Bulkeley's sister, who came to the hospital. She emphatically objected to Mrs. Brower being summoned. She said that Bulkeley's wife was a designing person, and that Mrs. Brower was some relative of the wife. She said that Bulkeley had married the woman clandestinely, and that she had dissipated part of his fortune, and had gotten possession of the remainder, then placed him in the hospital to die alone and unattended. Bulkeley was taken to the hospital Oct. 30, suffering from general debility.

Miss Bulkeley immediately took charge of the body. An expensive coffin was ordered, and the body will be sent to Willimantic, Conn., to be buried in the family plot of the Bulkeleys. Bulkeley was a native of Willimantic when he married the woman whom his sister berated. He went with her to live in Florida, where he had large orange groves and other property. He returned from Florida shortly before he entered the hospital.

Mrs. Brower called at the hospital shortly after Miss Bulkeley, but was denied any privileges. The undertaker was charged to keep a strict watch on the body, and to allow no one to remove it without orders from Miss Bulkeley.

Charles S. Bulkeley was the son of Ichabod Bulkeley, a prominent leader of the Republican Party, and for a long time State Senator. Ichabod Bulkeley was nominated for Governor of Connecticut, but died before the election.

Inquiry was made yesterday at 427 West Twenty-second Street, the five-story brownstone dwelling of Mrs. Brower. A tall woman came to the door, and said she did not know Mrs. Brower; that she had not been there yesterday, the day before, or last week; had, in fact, never been there, and she never wanted to see her, and she knew nothing of her, and did not want to talk of the Bulkeley matter; she was tired of the whole business. She talked rapidly and in a high voice, and ended the interview abruptly by slamming the door in the face of several reporters.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE'S OFFER.

A Virginia Hotel for a Military Hospital—Site Refused as Unavailable.

It became known yesterday that Mrs. Russell Sage had offered to purchase and turn over to the Government for a military hospital an estate in Virginia equipped with a fine hotel and cottages. The estate contains 200 acres, and the buildings are capable of accommodating 1,000 soldiers. It was found, however, that the estate was too far removed from any railway to be easily accessible, and the offer was therefore refused.

The plan first occurred to Mrs. Sage in August, when the suffering among the invalid troops was especially keen. The owner of the property, which is in Fauquier County, Va., some forty-five miles southwest of Washington, had advertised it for sale. He had erected the hotel and cottages near a sulphur spring, in the hope of making a popular health resort. The hotel had been equipped with electric lights and kindred modern conveniences. The expected guests, however, did not materialize in sufficient numbers to satisfy the proprietor, and he determined to get rid of the property.

"I can't recall the name of the owner," said Mrs. Sage yesterday, "but I believe he had an office down town. He was influenced by patriotic motives, he said, in desiring the Government to get the property for use as a hospital, and said that he would let it go at a good deal of a reduction. No, I would rather not tell you what he wanted for it.

"It seemed to be ideal in every way—location, equipment, and so on. The furniture was all in, and even the silver was there. The whole establishment would have been turned right over for service. As it looked like the very thing for a hospital for soldiers, I mentioned it at a meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association, of which I am Vice Chairman. Some of the members said: 'The place may be a perfect pesthole, malarial and all that, just as other places chosen for the soldiers have proved to be.' So I made up my mind to investigate it. I found that the drainage was all right. The place drained off into the Rappahannock River."

Mrs. Sage said she did not know how far the river was from the property. The north fork of the Rappahannock runs along the westerly border of Fauquier County.

"I wrote a letter to President McKinley," said Mrs. Sage, "offering to purchase the site and buildings, all furnished, and present them to the Government, on condition that the Government assumed the responsibility of maintaining the place as a hospital. I waited for weeks for an answer, and came to think, as others have thought, that the Government was pretty slow. At length I saw in a paper, I think in THE TIMES, that a regular army Surgeon, Major Bushnell, had been appointed to inspect the property and report on its availability. Last week an official communication from the War Department reached me, signed by Secretary Alger. It said that the site was not available, because of lack of transportation facilities. The matter has accordingly been dropped."

Waterbury Bank Run Continues.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 3.—The run on the Dime Savings Bank of Waterbury that started yesterday continued in a mild way to-day. All depositors are being paid in full, and it is stated the bank will meet all obligations. The bank was examined on October 1, and was reported solvent.

The Afternoon Frock Coat.

You can't expect to be ready for all occasions unless you have one. You can't find any more stylishly right or more fairly priced than ours.

The best, of black Llama, silk lined and faced, $35, for Coat and a double breasted Vest. Next best, of black Vicuna, silk lined and faced, $30, for Coat and a double breasted Vest. Good kinds of undressed and diagonal worsteds, at $14, $16, $18 and $20.

Silk and worsted Fancy Vests, some blue, some green; more black; figured with white, blue, red or green. Single or double breasted, $5 to $7.50.

Trousers of the latest shades and patterns, in fancy worsteds, correctly cut, $5 to $9.

To "top off" with—a silk hat. Two qualities, not far apart, $5 and $6. Opera, $7.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

West 14th St

ESTB'D 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Wise Men of Gotham,"

not three, but thousands, have beautified their homes with our "Reliable" bargains.

All Wool Kidderminster Art Squares,

Averaging from

6x9 Ft. $3.50
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9x13.6 Ft. . . . $8.00

12 patterns in each size.

Bright colorings and designs—both Oriental and floral; particularly fine for dining rooms and bedrooms.

Our "Long Credit" allows you to pay whenever convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT.

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104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR . . . . . CONDUCTOR.
First Public Rehearsal, Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 P.M.
First Concert, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 8.15 P.M.
SOLOISTE:
MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini" . . . . . Berlioz
Concerto for Piano, No. 2, B flat major . Brahms
MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Symphony, No. 7, A major . . . . . Beethoven
Subscriptions for Eight Public Rehearsals, or Concerts, from $5 to $14; Boxes, $80 and $100.
Seats for single Rehearsals or Concerts, from 75c. to $2, Boxes $12 and $15. General Admission $1. Choice Seats and Boxes for Concerts still for sale.
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL, Nov. 6, at 8:15.
First Popular Sunday Concert
EMIL PAUR and his Symphony Orchestra with EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Reserved Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $5.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Nov. 9, and Thurs. Eve., Nov. 10.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. Gericke, Conductor, and Rosenthal.
Tickets at Box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:30.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMEDY COMPANY.
LAST OF WEEK OF THE RIVALS.
Com. Mon., Nov. 7. ELECTION DAY MAT.
RIP VAN WINKLE | THE RIVALS.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOVEMBER 12.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Souvenirs, 50th performance, Nov. 15th.
SPORTING LIFE. 50, 75, 1.00.
2D MONTH—20 HORSES & 200 PEOPLE.
Mats. Wed., Election Day, & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15.

HORSE SHOW. The sale of boxes to members and Stockholders only will take place TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M., at the Concert Hall of THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
Extra Matinée Election Day. SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK. LAST WEEK—IN GOTHAM. FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS
GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Glowing Pictures, 60 Matchless Women.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 weeks only. Chauncey Olcott.
Last Times of SWEET INNISCARRA.

COLUMBUS. SARDOU'S IN SPITE OF ALL.
Next Week, A Brace of Partridges Original Co.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evening and Saturday Mat. "CIRCUSLEUTE," (Circus People.) Comedy in 3 Acts by Schoenthan.

Harlem Opera House. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY.
Ev. & 20. Mat. 2.15.
Nov. 7—THE LILIPUTIANS. Mats. Tu., Wd., Sat.

ODD DISAPPEARANCE RECALLED.

Petition Filed in Surrogate's Court Arises from Case of Jacob Bibo.

A petition has been filed in the Surrogate's court by Lawyer Abram Nelson, on behalf of Jacob H. Bibo, which arises from the sudden and complete disappearance of a boy from his home in this city nearly thirty years ago. The case will be recalled by old police officers as one of the most mysterious disappearances on record in this city.

In the early sixties Jacob and Isaac R. Bibo came to this country with their mother from Germany. The mother died in February, 1867, and one month later Jacob, who was the younger of the two children, was placed in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, where he remained until Jan. 27, 1869. He was twelve years old when he left the institution and went to work with a pawnbroker on the Bowery. Jacob worked with the pawnbroker until April 8, and continued to live with his brother Isaac. On the night of April 8, 1869, he went out on the Bowery to meet some other boys of his own age, and has never been seen or heard of by any of his friends or relatives since.

The police finally concluded that the boy had got into a row and been killed and buried in Potter's Field before the search for him was really begun. The brother Isaac never ceased to search for trace of his brother, haunting the Bowery until he himself died, in 1882. When Jacob disappeared he was entitled to a sum of money from his mother's estate amounting to over $500. Myer Stern, the administrator of Mrs. Bibo's estate, was appointed Jacob Bibo's guardian in August, 1870, more than a year after the boy's disappearance. Stern rendered an accounting last year, and, in the quaint language of the legal papers in the case Jacob Bibo "did not appear in response to the citation to attend upon the settlement of his guardian's accounts," and by a decree of the Surrogate's court his estate was turned over to the City Chamberlain Jacob H. Bibo, the petitioner in the present case, is an uncle of Jacob and Isaac Bibo, and executor of the estate of the latter.

$1,605,565 for Brooklyn Schools.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision affirming the order of Justice Gaynor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, for the issuing of a peremptory mandamus directed to the New York Board of Education to apportion the general school fund among the different boroughs under the provisions of Section 1,065 of the city charter. The Board of Estimate had set apart $1,279,853.84 for the Brooklyn schools. The Brooklyn School Board claim

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; high southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,233. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c.; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Kitchener was presented with the freedom of the City of London and also with a sword of honor by the Lord Mayor yesterday. In the evening he was the guest of honor at a brilliant banquet in the Mansion House, at which Lord Salisbury announced, amid prolonged laughter and cheers, that the French Government had decided to give up Fashoda as being of no value. The French Cabinet's declaration at the reopening of the Chamber yesterday affirmed the supremacy of the civil power, announced that the court's decision in the Dreyfus case would be enforced, and that in its foreign policy the Government's efforts would be "proportionate only to the value of the object at stake." Gen. Renouard has been removed from the position of Chief of the French General Staff. The German Emperor left Jerusalem yesterday. Editor Harden of Die Zukunft was yesterday sentenced to six months' detention in a fortress for lèse majesté. Another German editor, Herr Langen of the Simplicissimus, was arrested for a similar offense. The International troops occupied the fortress at Canea, Crete, yesterday. A dispatch from Peking says that twenty Americans with a machine gun are expected there to-day.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

The Clyde Line steamer Croatan was burned at sea, eighteen miles from Cape Charles, last Tuesday, and five of those on board were drowned. Twenty-two survivors were rescued by the schooner Alice E. Clark of Portland, Me., and landed yesterday at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners yesterday flatly refused to consider the American proposition to take the entire Philippines group and reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures there. They claim, among other things, that the capitulation of Manila, having taken place after the signing of the protocol, was invalid; charge that the United States wrongly appropriated public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila, and formally demand the return of these moneys, amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

Page 2.

It is reported in Washington that the indications point to a Democratic victory in Delaware at the coming election.

A committee of taxpayers claiming to represent $75,000,000 worth of real estate in Manhattan will to-day present to David Leventritt a memorial indorsing his judicial candidacy.

Richard Croker issued a statement to district leaders yesterday declaring that a trick had been planned to invalidate Democratic ballots. He warned voters to avoid pasters and advised them to vote a straight ticket.

The German-American Democracy held an enthusiastic meeting at Cooper Union last night to rally to the support of Justice Van Wyck. Speeches were made by Elliot Dunforth, Senator Grady, Justice Goldfogle, and others.

Congressman Quigg has sent a letter to voters in his district showing them how they may vote for the Democratic ticket and yet vote for him, and there has been adverse comment on it by Republicans. The fight in the Fourteenth Congress District continues unabated, and Capt. Chanler says he is confident of being elected.

Page 3.

Theodore Roosevelt spoke at five meetings in Brooklyn yesterday and three in Manhattan.

Election betting yesterday was at even money. The Republicans in the interior are offering $500 rewards for the detection of bribers.

The Tammany Law Committee has written to Secretary of State Palmer requesting him to take action to enable members of the Ninth Regiment to vote.

The cases against Florence and Christopher Sullivan, cousins of Senator T. D. Sullivan, for alleged illegal registration, were adjourned yesterday to to-day, the prosecution claiming that one of its witnesses had been intimidated.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday called upon the Police Board to assist him in executing warrants for illegal registration, saying that they were too many for his deputies. The board promptly replied, offering its aid. Chief Devery reported meagre results of an investigation of houses in the lower east side undertaken by him at Superintendent McCullagh's request.

Page 4.

Testimony was taken by members of the war investigating commission yesterday in Cincinnati, Washington, and Harrisburg.

The Secretary of War has directed that the First, Second, and Seventh Army Corps prepare for departure to Cuba. Gen. Lee and Gen. Wilson will make their headquarters at Havana.

The Board of Naval Bureau chiefs recommended yesterday that the wrecking company be permitted to work on the Spanish ships sunk near Santiago, but without present expense to the Government.

Two ex-cashiers of the Philippines Treasury, who are in prison in Manila, say that Gen. Weyler and his associates looted the treasury of $1,300,000, and that they (the cashiers) were made the scapegoats.

Page 5.

Representatives of the railroads included in the Joint Traffic Association voted yesterday to dissolve that association. A committee was named to wind up the affairs.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed temporary receivers for the Tradesmen's National and other banks, to avoid attachments under Judge Lacombe's decision.

Page 7.

A bad cold prevented Joseph Jefferson's appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night.

A petition filed in Lincoln, Neb., asserts that the sale of insurance policies held as security for a loan will jeopardize the lives of the petitioners.

The annual sale of boxes for the Horse Show, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden the week beginning Nov. 14, took place yesterday in the Concert Room at the Garden. The total amount realized from the sale was $16,225.

Page 8.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Leando, Captain Sigsbee, Blueaway, Sister Fox, Campania, and Trianon.

De La Salle beat the Berkeley School 46 to 0 yesterday in the first game for the New York interscholastic championship.

Mrs. R. D. Graham and Malcolm Graham, Jr., won the silver cups in the mixed foursome golf event in the tournament of the Westchester Golf Club yesterday. William H. Sands and Miss Hoyt were beaten.

Testimony was taken yesterday in the Supreme Court in Long Island City in the suit of Richard C. La Tourette against his wife. He charged that she had given him opiates for rheumatism and that he doubtless had transferred his property to her while under the influence of drugs.

Page 10.

Andrew J. Daly was yesterday held in $1,500 bail by Judge Hurd in Brooklyn, charged with swindling a dozen fire insurance companies. He is alleged to have collected premiums on articles burned before the policies were issued.

Page 12.

Edward S. Cooper, a retired real estate man, hired a room in the Astor House yesterday and shot and killed himself in it.

The rumor is current in Brooklyn that the transfer of stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad is but the first step in the consolidation of various street railway and electric light and power interests of the city.

The convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs came to an end yesterday. A trip to Blackwell's Island to-day has been arranged for, as many of the delegates as care to visit the city institutions there.

Thomas C. Campbell, lawyer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred by two orphan girls, his clients. He is the lawyer who in 1884 was so successful in defending a murderer that the light sentence imposed enraged the people and bloody riots resulted.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 11.
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SPAIN REJECTS OUR PROPOSITION

Says This Country Has No Ultimate Rights in the Philippines.

MANILA'S SURRENDER INVALID

Wrongful Appropriation of Public Moneys There Is Charged.

Demand that the Tariff Dues Collected, Amounting to Nearly $1,000,000, be Returned—Negotiations Not Broken Off.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Spanish Commissioners, in the course of a two hours' session of the Peace Conference to-day, flatly refused to accept the proposition made by the Americans on Monday to take the entire Philippines group and to reimburse Spain for her "pacific expenditures" there.

This negative decision was expected. The Spanish Commissioners had also a number of positive declarations, which filled some thirty-seven sheets of a typewritten presentment. In this statement the Spaniards held that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippines Archipelago and could have none, save by the consent of Spain in these negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her.

According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient. M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid—the presentment alleged—a cable message clearly setting forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should not be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made at that time no protest or objection.

This dispatch to M. Cambon, as the Spaniards claimed to-day, embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago.

It was further held to-day by Señor Rios and his colleagues that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol, and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

With all this for a groundwork, the Spaniards made their first positive move against the Americans, and it constituted their counter proposition. They charged upon the United States a wrongful appropriation of public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila, and they formally demanded the return of these moneys, in the sum of nearly a million dollars.

On the same premises the United States were declared to have made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol. A further charge was that by the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila the United States had prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection, and had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

The Spanish presentment also cited the refusal of the Americans to consider the Cuban debt, on the ground that it was not mentioned in the protocol, and demanded an adherence to this as a precedent in the discussion of the Philippines, regarding the cession of which the Spanish Commissioners held the protocol to make no mention.

In support of these assertions, arguments, and demands, the Spanish presentment invokes Spain's record in the correspondence, by mail and telegraph, though it is not known unofficially whether the Spaniards produced the message said to have been sent from Madrid to M. Cambon at the time the protocol was signed, in which, it was affirmed to-day, Spain reserved her Philippine sovereignty.

The presentment was read by Interpreter Ferguson, being rendered from the Spanish, in which it was written, into English. At the close of the reading the Americans said they wished to have the Spanish statement rendered into written English for more careful consideration, and an adjournment was taken to Tuesday next.

This evening the Spaniards affect to believe that the Americans had planned to develop the spirit of their Philippine demands before the American elections, but they declined to say whether they expect easier terms after the election.

The entire clerical force of the American Commission will be busy the greater part of the night in handling the Spanish presentment, and the counsel to the Commissioners will at the same time examine it with a view to to-morrow's private session of the American Commission, when a response will be formulated.

It is asserted here on high authority—as bearing on the Spanish argument—that when the protocol was signed there was no understanding, verbal or otherwise, which the protocol does not show forth. It also is asserted that the American Commissioners have not at any time held that the protocol, in se, determined anything against Spain's sovereignty in the Philippines. The American representatives have, however, held, and doubtless will hold, that the protocol was meant to provide, and does provide, for a decision by the Paris Conference regarding the ownership of the Philippines.

In this connection, too, the Americans will undoubtedly cite the fact that originally the protocol contained the word "possession," instead of "disposition," the latter having been substituted at M. Cambon's request and in deference to Spanish sensibilities. The original reading will unquestionably be recurred to now as indicating the mental attitude of the American signer of the protocol toward American possession of the Philippines. This line of reasoning naturally will include the question of the precedent which the Spaniards say was created by the refusal of the United States to consider the Cuban debt because it was not mentioned in the protocol.

It is possible that the American Commissioners may finally concur with the Spanish contention that the capitulation of Manila, coming after the signing of the protocol, was invalid. In that event the Americans may cite, as an offset to the tariff duties collected, their own expenditure in administering the government of Manila and enforcing order. They may also ask if Spain wishes the insurgent cordon of the city and the insurgent control of the water works re-established as a step toward the restoration of the status quo ante, which the Spaniards declare was broken by the Americans.

Finally Spain may be asked to consider whether, instead of being prisoners of the United States, the Spanish troops at Manila were not more exactly refugees within American protection.

But, however the contentions may run, there are at present no indications of a rupture.

READY TO FIGHT IF NECESSARY.

Our Army and Navy in Better Trim Than at Any Time Since Hostilities Began.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Administration is awaiting results from the Peace Commission with equanimity, in the realization that the Government is perfectly well prepared for any turn the negotiations may take.

The navy especially is in a state of preparedness should it come to a resumption of hostilities, far in advance of its condition at the outbreak of the war. One by one all the splendid fighting machines of the North Atlantic Squadron, which had been brought north at the earliest moment, were docked, cleaned, and thoroughly refitted at the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards. Their ammunition supplies were replenished and they are now, with possibly one or two exceptions, ready for instant service in almost any quarter of the globe.

Admiral Dewey has taken considerable precautions in the cases of his own vessels, having dispatched them one by one to the big British docks at Hongkong, where they have been placed in as good condition as possible outside of our home ports.

It is said at the Navy Department that the New York, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, will proceed from New York to Newport News as soon as she is provisioned and supplied. At Newport News the vessel will coal, and then lie at anchor at Hampton Roads awaiting orders. Commodore Philip, commanding the North Atlantic station during Admiral Sampson's absence, will be aboard the New York. Probably other vessels of the squadron will be gathered in the Roads, in view of the fact that this is a capital place, strategically, for the dispatch of a flying squadron in any direction at short notice.

Secretary Long has prudently declined to part with the new numerous fleet of auxiliary vessels acquired by the Government just prior to and during the war. These were all inspected by a technical board, which found that a number of them were not particularly well adapted to navy uses, but the Secretary concluded that these vessels are still sufficiently serviceable for emergency uses, and accordingly kept them in condition to be commissioned at short notice.

As far as the army is concerned, while the original force of nearly a quarter of a million men called into service by the President has been largely diminished by the mustering out of many regiments and organizations, it is the opinion of expert military officers that the army, as a whole, is really a more formidable weapon now than it was at any period during the war.

This apparently paradoxical statement is explained by the fact that such of the troops as are now in service have had the discipline of several months' hard training, the men have steadily improved in efficiency, and their officers know how to take care of them as well as to fight battles. The staff corps have cured many of the evils from which they suffered during the war, and are prepared to move troops with rapidity, with due care for their health, and for their adequate rationing during any campaign that might be expected.

In fact, all branches of the military and naval service profited by the experience of the war, and are now, as previously stated, in better shape than ever before.

EUROPEAN PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Imparcial to-day, commenting upon the peace negotiations, says:

"If the United States had shown in the protocol their intention to keep the Philippine Islands, the matter would not have taken the course it did. Spain has never considered the Philippines as lost, nor has she desired their loss. On the contrary, her intentions were shown by her facing the anger of Germany on the question of the Caroline Islands."

In conclusion the Imparcial remarks:

"America, by her conduct, has lost her place among civilized peoples, and henceforth will only count as the most numerous and opulent of hordes."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Fronde says:

"The claims of the United States on the Philippine Islands are looked upon with disfavor at St. Petersburg. The powers might, in case of America proving too obstinate on this point, be provoked to protest."

The Evenement remarks:

"Your money or your life!" is the attitude taken by America in regard to Spain. The latter, having no money, offers Puerto Rico and the abandonment of Cuba and thinks she has thus discharged her ransom. "'Pardon me,' answers Jonathan, 'you yet have the Philippine Islands, which are only an incumbrance to you. I will relieve you of them. Why? Because, with Fontaine, I have the strongest reasons for so doing.'"

OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISM.

Address by George S. Boutwell at the Cantabriga Club, Cambridge, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, addressed the Cantabriga Club this afternoon upon the subject "Imperialism." In the course of his remarks he said:

"If American institutions of government are to be set up and established firmly in other countries, the ideas on which our institutions rest must in anticipation have been accepted by the people. Hence I condemn the attempt to extend American institutions by the sword. Let the institutions wait until the world is conquered by ideas.

"It has been our boast that within this Republic we had founded States freed from the dominion of a church; that we had founded a Republic in which it was said it was possible to establish a church freed from the domination of the State. This is the legacy which has come down to us from the pilgrims of Plymouth and the Catholics of Maryland. Let not the army, the navy, and the young men of the Republic be employed in setting up a State which must in the end fall under the domination of a church.

"Instructed by Senator Hoar's speech, I qualify the propositions before me in this form:

"1. Give to Hawaii a territorial government, and upon a liberal basis.

"2. Insist upon an independent Government for Cuba and give no encouragement to the project for annexation.

"3. Abandon Puerto Rico and the Spanish Island of the Pacific Ocean without controversy, debate, or negotiations with any one."

PHILIPPINES A BURDEN.

Senator Gorman Opposes Annexation in a Speech at Denton, Md.

DENTON, Md., Nov. 4.—In a political speech here to-day, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, referring to the Philippine question, said:

"How many people in this country ever thought of them until Dewey was heard from? The islands are filled with small darkies, and God alone can take care of them—America ought not to do so. Until the past ten days nobody dreamed that the Administration ever thought of changing our policy and taking all of the islands.

"There are 8,000,000 natives, so small in stature that they could slip between our legs as we went to the polling booths. We passed a bill just before the Presidential election of 1892 excluding from this country any Chinese because they were disagreeable laborers, and were working and turning out our people in all the industries. Socially they are pests, and we could not tolerate any more of them. Both parties in Congress violated a treaty with the Chinese, something the United States had never done before.

"And now, at the close of the nineteenth century, with no reason for taking the islands except to provide a harbor and secure a coaling station, the Republican Party wishes to inject into this body politic of the United States 8,000,000 Hottentots and everything else."

STEEL RAIL POOL FORMED.

Leading Manufacturers Sign a Five-Years' Contract to Advance the Price of the Product.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—It was announced in this city to-day that the steel rail manufacturing companies had agreed to maintain the price of steel rails, the contract to remain in force for five years. Besides this, the price was to be advanced from $18 to $20 a ton.

For several days representatives of the leading steel and iron companies have been in New York trying to bring about a steel rail pool similar to the one which was split asunder early last year. While for the last eight months there has been more of less talk about forming such a pool, no definite shape was given the project until after the formation of the Federal Steel Company. During the past week several meetings have been held in New York, and at these meetings the agreement to maintain prices for five years was prepared and adopted.

For several years prior to January, 1897, a similar pool kept the price around $28 a ton. When this agreement was broken the price began to fall, until the Carnegie Company made the memorable cut, and, before the fight was stopped, orders for steel rails were taken far below ruling figures. Since then there has been a steady advance, until now, when the price has risen to about $18 a ton. Practically all the steel rail manufacturing companies are members of the new pool. The Bethlehem Iron Company is not, however, but it is said this company is not paying much attention to the manufacture of steel rails, and the Colorado Steel and Iron Company was taken in in its place.

The officers of the iron and steel companies located in this city were averse to talking freely on the subject, and outside of acknowledging that there had been a steel rail pool formed, they had little to say. It is understood, however, that while the "protocol" has been signed, there are other important matters to consider at further meetings.

Steel Combine Story Denied.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, said yesterday that a story that a contract had been entered into between his company and the Cambria Iron, Pennsylvania Steel, Lackawanna, and Colorado Companies for a period of five years for maintaining prices and regulating the output of steel rails was untrue. He also said that another story, to the effect that all manufacturers of steel rails in the United States had reached an agreement so that the price of steel rails will from now on be $20, instead of under $18 a ton, was inexact. Such an agreement might, he admitted, be reached within a few weeks.

A BADLY HURT BOY JOKES.

Both Legs Are Cut Off, but He Makes No Complaint.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Percy Soliday, fourteen years old, of 29 Burnet Street, Newark, had both legs cut off here this morning. Soliday, with three companions, started this morning from their homes for Bordentown, where they intended visiting a friend at the Bordentown Military Academy. They boarded a freight at East Newark and rode to East New Brunswick, where they found that, owing to a wreck, all freight trains were stalled. They decided, therefore, to return to Newark, and waited for an east-bound freight.

Soliday was the first to make the attempt to board it. He slipped and fell under the wheels, which cut both legs off clear, the right foot being cut off just above the ankle and the left several inches higher. As soon as the freight had passed, his companions dragged him to one side, and he was brought to this city on the first passenger train.

The little fellow stood the pain with hardly a murmur. His only comment on his hurt was: "I wonder what poor mamma will think when she sees me like this?"

After his injuries had been dressed and an ambulance had been called to take him to the hospital he asked if one of his friends might not accompany him.

"Which one do you want?" asked Dr. Baldwin.

The boy grinned and said: "If it won't crowd the hearse, can't they all come, doctor?"

His request was granted. As the ambulance drove away he called out a good-bye to the railroad men.

Street Car Companies Bankrupt.

DENVER, Col. Nov. 4.—Judge Hallett in the United States Circuit Court to-day entered decrees of foreclosure and sale against the Denver City Cable Railroad Company and the West End Street Railway Company in the suits brought by the Central Trust Company of New York, on the ground of default in the payment of interest on mortgages. Bonds were issued by the cable company to the amount of $4,000,000, and of the West End Company nearly $500,000. Sanford C. Hinsdale, United States Commissioner, was named as special master in chancery to sell the two properties. He will advertise both sales in Denver and New York for thirty days.

The Dupont's Fast Run to Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 4.—The torpedo boat Dupont arrived at the torpedo station to-night from the Brooklyn Navy Yard after beating the best record between the two places for any vessel afloat. The Dupont left the navy yard at 11:30 this morning and arrived here at 6:28 this evening, making the run from Fort Schuyler to the torpedo station in 6 hours and 28 minutes, an average speed of 23 knots an hour with the tide against the boat and a slight fog prevailing.

Wealth in the Copper River Valley.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 30.—Capt. Abercrombie, United States Army, of the Copper River exploring expedition, with the remainder of his command, has arrived here. He predicts a great future in mineral and some agricultural development for the Copper River Valley. He states that his party discovered anthracite and bituminous coal in quantity.

Memorial to a Concord Educator.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—The memorial to the first rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, the Rev. Henry Augustus Coit, erected by the alumni, will be unveiled in the chapel of Sts. Peter and Paul at the school on Monday, Nov. 14, at noon. The address will be delivered by the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Oil City.

OIL CITY, Penn., Nov. 4.—By the explosion of a new boiler at the Oil City Boiler Works shortly before noon to-day two men were killed, two fatally injured, and a dozen more slightly hurt. The works were damaged to the extent of $2,000.

"The ROYAL LIMITED"—the Famous Five-Hour Train—of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, leaving New York for Washington at 1 P. M., will, after November 20th, leave at 3 P. M., arriving Washington 8 P. M., and be composed exclusively of Pullman's Parlor and Observation, Café Smoking Cars and Dining Car.—Adv.

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA

The Clyde Liner Croatan Goes Down Eighteen Miles from Cape Charles.

FIVE PERSONS ARE DROWNED

The Survivors Are Rescued by the Schooner Alice E. Clark of Portland, Me., and Taken to Vineyard Haven, Mass.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Clyde Line steamer Croatan, bound from New York to Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., was burned at sea last Tuesday, and of the twenty-seven persons on board five were drowned. The names of those whose lives were lost were:

JEREMIAH McCARTHY of Nova Scotia, second assistant engineer; leaves a wife in New York.
JAMES CURTIS of Jersey City, steward.
Mrs. JAMES CURTIS, wife of the steward.
FRANK ——, an oiler, last name unknown.
JENNIE WILLARD, (colored,) Wilmington, N. C.

The disaster occurred about eighteen miles north of Cape Charles, and about 206 miles from New York, from which port the steamer sailed on Oct. 31, with a general cargo and eight passengers. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the burned hulk of the big freighter sank beneath the waves. The survivors of the tragic experience were landed at this port this afternoon by the schooner Alice E. Clark of Portland, Me., which had been in the vicinity of the Croatan at the time she was burning. The names of those rescued are as follows:

Capt. C. M. Hale; B. C. Conklin, First Officer; F. W. Corning, Second Officer; C. Kennedy, Chief Engineer; Charles E. Bounce, First Assistant Engineer; W. H. Kelley, oiler; R. Lee, cook; Richard Jordan, waiter; George Spanger, Stephen Duncan, James Burriss, John Hanson, and Harry Hanson, sailors; three Spanish firemen, names unknown, and the following passengers: R. W. White, wife, and brother of Wilmington, N. C.; N. Upperman of Hamburg, Germany; Evelina Steadman (colored) and Jennie Hamilton (colored) of Wilmington, N. C.

The story of the disaster is told by Capt. Hale and other officers of the unfortunate vessel as follows:

The Croatan was but twenty hours from New York on her way to Wilmington, and going at a good rate of speed, with a smooth sea and calm weather, when, at 3 P. M., a fireman came hurriedly on deck and reported that the ship was on fire. A general alarm was immediately sounded and an effort was made to lower the boats, but the fire spread with such rapidity that all efforts to reach them were unavailing, because of the flames.

In less than ten minutes after the fire was reported the ship was completely enveloped in flames from stem to stern. Shortly after the fire was discovered, an explosion took place in the cargo, which blew off the after hatches. A second explosion followed a few minutes later, and the ship was then a mass of fire.

It was at this time that Capt. Hale, seeing that to remain on the vessel meant sure death, gave orders for all hands to jump overboard and save themselves as best they could. The Captain was the last man to leave the ship, remaining on deck with his first officer until they were surrounded by the flames and the vessel had commenced to sink.

There seemed to be no panic on board, and men and women, after lashing on their life preservers, calmly leaped into the water, knowing that their chances of escape were much more certain than if they remained on board the burning ship. Some of the passengers had their faces scorched and many had their clothing on fire when they leaped into the sea. The Captain and the first officer succeeded in securing a yawl boat, which had been damaged in lowering, and by hard work rescued eight persons from the water.

The burning ship was sighted by the four-masted schooner Alice Clark of Portland, Capt. Clark, Norfolk for Portland, which lay becalmed six miles off, and her Captain sent a boat's crew to aid in the work of rescue. They succeeded in saving twelve persons, many of whom had been an hour or more in the water and had become nearly exhausted. They were taken on board the Clark and received every possible attention.

Capt. Hale, his officers, the crew, and the passengers all speak in the highest praise of the treatment they received at the hands of Capt. Clark, his wife, and the crew of the Clark. Capt. Clark not only gave the shipwrecked men and women food and clothing, but supplied them with money to take them to their homes.

The rescued persons are being cared for here at the Seaman's Bethel and at the homes of citizens, and will proceed to New York to-morrow.

No explosives were known to be among the ship's cargo, and the origin of the fire is a mystery to her officers and crew.

The following telegram, received yesterday at the office of William P. Clyde & Co., in Bowling Green, announced the loss of the Croatan:

"Croatan burned Tuesday. Here with twenty-two people. Please send transportation. C. M. HALE."

The telegram was sent by Capt. Hale from Vineyard Haven, and arrangements were at once made to provide transportation for the party.

The Croatan was not one of the company's passenger steamers. She was a freighter, but she had six staterooms, each having two berths, and the Captain was at liberty to book passengers on board should they apply for transportation. Rarely more than two or three passengers were thus carried on the Wilmington boats of the line, but it was known at the office that at least five had booked on the Croatan. If there were any more, it was not known at the office, and there was no list of those known to have sailed. The crew was said to have consisted of eighteen men.

The Croatan sailed Monday for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., with less than a full general cargo, the value of which has not yet been estimated. She carried a large quantity of cement for the Government for use in Southern fortifications.

The Croatan was valued at about $100,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. She was a twin-screw vessel, was built at Paisley, Scotland, in 1881, and was originally named the Adelin. She was sold to Mexican parties and became the Joaquin Ancona. The Clyde Line bought her after she had met with an accident, and subsequently expending the required proportion of her value on repairs in the United States secured for her American registry and the right to engage in coastwise trade. She measured 1,024 tons gross, 827 tons net, was 201 feet in length, 32 feet beam, and 10 feet in depth. She was a steel vessel, with two decks, four bulkheads, and water ballast tanks. She had plied in the Clyde service since 1891.

FRANK COLLIER'S CONDITION.

The Chicago Lawyer Hopeful After the Operation on His Skull.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—In both appearance and manner Frank Collier is much changed since the recent operation performed on his skull to relieve pressure on the brain, which the physicians believed was the cause of his mental disturbance.

Although still an inmate of the county hospital, he is not in bed, and spends considerable time at the telephone, conversing with friends. His speech is rational and cheerful, and he speaks of the future with the utmost hope and confidence.

"I feel to-day just as I did ten years ago," he said to a friend this morning. "When returning to consciousness, after having been under the influence of anesthetics, my first conscious thought was of the events that led to my injury.

"'Come on, Krause,' I said. 'We'll fix them,' just as I did on the day when those fellows were beating me and Adolf Krause was with me.

"The result of the operation showed that the skull where the blow fell was depressed a quarter of an inch. This had pressed upon the brain and was the cause of my mental trouble. The brain tissue under this depression was not in a normal condition, but looked like dust.

"Tell my friends that if they want to help me pass away the long days here in the hospital, to send me papers and an occasional cigar."

GIRL STRIKERS TROUBLESOME.

They Prevent Others by Argument and Force from Going to Work in Edwin Gould's Factory.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 4.—The 125 girls of the packing department of the Continental Match Company who are on strike because of notice of a reduction in wages, made things lively about the works last night and to-day. The strikers were in evidence and were reinforced by their mothers, sisters, and girl friends.

When the whistle blew for the girls to begin work this morning there were about 300 women in the vicinity of the factory. Many were armed with sticks, and these they used on girls looking for work. When words were not effective enough to dissuade them from attempting to go to work the clubs were brought in play as a convincing argument with much success. There were five men at work in the factory to-day and the girls say that they will not work after this evening.

One hundred girls who arrived in this country a few days ago and who heard of the strike arrived in Passaic last night. They intended to apply for work to Superintendent Thompson this morning. The girl strikers heard of the new-comers and they lost no time in informing them that it would be dangerous for the new arrivals to go to work. The strikers succeeded in preventing the girls from taking their places.

Superintendent Thompson succeeded in getting thirty-five girls to work in the factory yesterday afternoon, and when the whistle blew at 6 o'clock the girls were smuggled from the factory to their homes through a rear entrance. The strikers learned that the girls had worked yesterday and were on hand to meet them this morning. The strikers had clubs in their hands and a pitched battle took place between the two forces. It ended in a victory for the strikers. Some of the new employes had their clothing torn from their backs, while others received cuts and scratched faces. No girls were at work in the packing room to-day. It is believed that the strikers will do some damage to the plant and the police have been asked to keep an eye on the works.

ROBBED IN A PULLMAN CAR.

Toledo Man Chloroformed and Deprived of His Valuables Near Mobile.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—John Fluett, a wealthy investor of Toledo, Ohio, arrived here over the Mobile and Ohio this morning with scarcely street car fare in his pocket. He reported to the police that he had been chloroformed and robbed in a Pullman car a short distance this side of Mobile. He lost a gold watch and chain, a diamond stud, and $480 in cash. He said he was lying down, half awake, in his berth at the time, and that when he awoke he discovered a handkerchief saturated with chloroform covering his nostrils.

MRS. M. F. WESTHALL INDICTED.

True Bill for Larceny Against Mrs. Cleveland's Alleged Cousin.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Westchester County Grand Jury to-day found an indictment of grand larceny in the second degree against Mrs. Margaret Folsom Westhall of Yonkers, who claims to be a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. The charge against her is stealing a fur cape from Mrs. Jennie E. Coles, who lived in the same house with her in Yonkers.

Mrs. Westhall is now in jail, being unable to obtain bail. Her counsel thinks she is not mentally sound, and that she was not responsible for her acts.

ELEVATED RAILROAD DEVICE.

Chicago Patrons of Such Roads to be Carried to Stations on Elevators.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Within three weeks Chicago will have opportunity to boast in a new direction of its enterprise in developing progressive business ideas. By that time a terminal station, the like of which is not known to elevated railroad patrons of any other city in the United States, will have been completed for the Alley Elevated Railroad at Sixty-third Street and Stony Island Avenue.

The new station will afford to prospective passengers a wide assortment of accommodations, including elevators capable of raising 120 persons every half minute from the street level to the platform thirty-two feet above. There will be two elevators, each being ten feet square and capable of making the round trip from the ground to the elevated station and back once a minute. The carrying capacity of each will be sixty persons.

WANT TO KEEP THE NEW PASTOR.

Methodists of Charleston, West Va., Object to Bishop Fowler's Action.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Nov. 4.—The members of the State Street Methodist Church in this city are indignant at the action of Bishop Fowler in ordering the Rev. M. F. Compton to the John Street Church, New York.

Last month Mr. Compton, who had been pastor of the John Street Church for several years, was transferred to the West Virginia Conference and located in the State Street Church in this city. At the same time the Rev. J. R. Hess was transferred to the New York Conference and appointed as pastor of the John Street Church. The people of that church refused to accept their new pastor, and closed the church doors in his face. But, it is said, Mr. Hess occupied the parsonage, while another minister did the preaching. Finding that the congregation would not accept their new pastor, the Bishop ordered him back to West Virginia and ordered Mr. Compton to return to his former charge in New York. The congregation of the State Street Church do not want to part with their new pastor, and will hold an indignation meeting tomorrow evening. There is talk of their withdrawing from the Methodist regular conference and forming an independent church.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The northwest storm has moved slowly eastward to the region north of Minnesota, causing scattered showers in the States of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region, and attended by southerly gales over Lakes Superior and Michigan.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and is below freezing in the region north of North Dakota. In the Ohio Valley and the lake regions the temperature is 10 to 15 degrees above the average for the season.

To-day the rain area will be carried eastward over the lower lakes. Southerly, shifting to westerly gales will prevail over Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and a decided fall in temperature will be experienced in the States of the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Storm signals are displayed on the lower lakes and at Detroit, also on Lake Michigan and on Lake Superior, except at Duluth and Ashland.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	51	46	49
6 A. M.	48	46	47
9 A. M.	53	52	48
12 M.	63	58	54
3 P. M.	64	52	57
6 P. M.	59	52	56
9 P. M.	57	52	56
12 P. M.	54	52	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1897	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	46

The maximum temperature yesterday was 59 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

A TEST VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

See result of postal card canvass among 10,000 registered voters in Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle.—Adv.

MR. VAN WYCK AT ALBANY

Canal Frauds, the Raines Law, and the Force Bill His Topics in an Address.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

The Crowds Equal to Those Which Greeted Roosevelt on Thursday—Workingmen Indorse the Democratic Nominee.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—As far as numbers and visible enthusiasm is concerned, Albanians have received the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor with impartiality, for the reception tendered Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate, was in every way as large and as enthusiastic a crowd as welcomed Col. Roosevelt here yesterday. Long before the hour for the opening of the big mass meeting, Harmanus Bleecker Hall was filled to overflowing, there being fully 5,500 persons crowded into the hall. There were thousands who could not get into the meeting place, and overflow meetings were held in the neighborhood of the hall. The audiences both inside and outside the hall were very demonstrative in their enthusiasm, and every mention of Mr. Van Wyck's name was cheered to the echo.

Mr. Van Wyck was escorted from the Kenmore Hotel to the hall by the famous Democratic Phalanx of this city, and the entire route of march was lined with cheering people. Red fire blazed in profusion, and when the hall was reached there was a tremendous reception accorded the candidate. When Mr. Van Wyck and the Reception Committee appeared on the stage the audience arose and cheered until it was hoarse.

Mayor Van Alstyne acted as presiding officer of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Van Wyck with a long address on the various State issues.

When Jud

Mr. Tilden was elected by a majority of more than 50,000 over Major Gen. John A. Dix, whose personal character was above suspicion. The canal expenditures were reduced more than $2,000,000 in the first year of his term, and the canals were put in a better condition than ever before, and for the arrogant knaves who had ventured to fill the double rôle of thieves and dictators there was reserved either flight or the criminal dock.

"I am not in the least apprehensive that the manhood of the State has degenerated since then. The canal ring of our day cannot, any more than its predecessors, control our elections, now that the eyes of the people have been opened. To-day, as in the time of Mr. Tilden, the dodge of bringing forward irrelevant and National questions to divert honest thought from State iniquities will avail nothing. The main issue now, as in 1874, admits of no evasion—the issue of plain integrity against systematic swindling cloaked with the colors of National patriotism. However deeply the personal friends of my opponent may deplore the relation in which he now stands to the perpetrators of the canal frauds of our period, they cannot shut their eyes to either the logical answer to his own question, or to the doctrine of plain prudence by which the typical American voter has always been guided in applying the purge of reform to the pollutions of public life.

PARTY PLATFORMS CONTRASTED.

"In this campaign, ladies and gentlemen, I stand squarely on the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention, and in that platform the canal frauds are condemned in unmistakable terms. He stands on the platform of the Republican Party, in which there is not only no admission that there have been any canal frauds, but in which occurs this declaration: 'We commend the administration of Gov. Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical.' If he does not subscribe to this indorsement, it is high time that he indicated his dissent. That he does, as a matter of fact, subscribe to it is shown by the language of his speech of acceptance. And here I shall take the liberty of quoting from a letter recently written by the Hon. Carl Schurz, who gives much thought to public questions, in which he says: 'I was much startled when I read that, in response to the declaration of the Republican platform, "We commend the administration of Gov. Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical,"' Col. Roosevelt went so far in his concession to the Republican Party machine as to say 'The record made by the Republican administration of the State of New York is a guarantee that, upon all questions involving property rights and the interests and liberty of all citizens, the Republican Party can be safely trusted.' Considering what the record of that administration notoriously is, Roosevelt's language betrayed a ring of partisan spirit which has been fatal to any good intentions.'

"We have here a distinction which goes much deeper than the morals and intentions of either candidate. It involves the relation of the candidates to the organization in which the public offenders are influential and perhaps potential, and, at the same time, brings into view the canal frauds with all their implications.

"The canal administration, although the most important, is not the only State issue. There is the question of home rule for the cities of the State. No intelligent man will say that this law of 1857, the moment it was put in force, has not been a success. Then, upon this, as practically upon all other matters involving the powers of the Governorship, our opponents are significantly silent. There are also the Force bill, infamous in form and spirit alike, the civil service reform laws, out of which Gov. Black rightly says he took the starch, and the Raines law, objectionable in almost all of its features.

"It is as clear now in the closing days of the campaign as it was when the nominations were being made, that there is no hope of success for our opponents, except as they may persuade the people to ignore State issues. Why they cannot afford to face their own record is no secret. It is foul and indefensible. It shows every promise made to the people broken. The burdens of the taxpayers have been increased beyond precedent. The Legislature has been used for the ends of the public enemies. The Constitution has been unblushingly violated in the matter of home rule and the Force bill, and the rights of personal liberty have been trampled upon, and vice notoriously encouraged by the Raines law, while in the department of canals, we have had deception, fraud, incompetency, and robbery. This is their record, and it furnishes the all-sufficient explanation of the depraved endeavour of our opponents to make the voters believe that, in electing a Governor, they are deciding the fate of Cuba, the future of the tariff, and, incidentally, the destiny of the Philippine Islands.

A REPLY TO GOV. BLACK.

"Here at the State Capitol, the official home of Gov. Black, I think it fitting to briefly notice his recent public effort in New York City to help his party, as he says, 'in the gravity of the present situation,' without 'any expectation that his (my) counsel will either instruct or entertain.' In my opinion, it has done both. After getting his audience in good humor, apparently, by reference to certain acts of his administration about which there has been no controversy, how significant is the circumstance that he so easily drops into the habit of his distinguished opponent in wandering off at once into National fields and undertaking a defense of the administration of Secretary Alger, which can in no way affect the official conduct of the next Governor of this State, when this is contrasted with his self-restraint in ignoring entirely his own administration in the matter of our State National Guard. He feared that the best in the world and the pride of the people, and in a few months his administration degraded, disrupted, and held it up to the sneers of the unthinking. His silence would indicate that he is ashamed of his own record in this respect, though the State Convention of his party had no hesitancy in indorsing this with the other features of his administration.

"His imitation of the habits of the Republican candidate for Governor does not stop here. He, too, declines to give any weight to the findings contained in the joint report of his own commission, composed of honorable gentlemen, appointed to investigate the canal abuses, which adjudges, among other things, upon sworn testimony, that the canal department of his State administration paid for enormous quantities of earth as for rock, to the damage of the State in the sum of $201,277. He in no way explains why he has not acted upon such judgment of an honorable quasi court, either by the removal or suspension of the State Superintendent of Public Works or of any official connected therewith, or why he has not had the District Attorneys in the proper counties present the matter to their respective Grand Juries, and, in case any of these have improperly neglected to do so, why he has not removed them. He contents himself with the almost comical statement that the investigation must go on, in which he seems to assume, as does his party's candidate for Governor, that no abuses have yet been proved. Does he mean that the investigators—his own commission—must next be investigated? Like owls, he seems blinded by too much light.

"He insists that he was right in taking the 'starch' out of the civil service laws, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. I regard this as a serious injury to the cause of honest and efficient Government inflicted by the administration now drawing to its close. In the matter of the Raines law he does not attempt to respond to the complaint that it violates the principle of home rule, promotes vice instead of good order, takes from one locality strictly local taxes for the benefit of others, and adopts, in its enforcement, the anti-American spy system. He attempts to justify it only on the ground that the taxes, so misappropriated from the local uses, will have to be raised in some other way if that feature of the law is changed, substituting selfishness for principle in the making of laws. Yet it does not seem to be true, even in this respect, for extravagant expenditures on the part of the State have been increased in a sum equal to the amount raised by such law.

"The Force bill he attempts to justify on the ground that the Democratic centre, the Greater New York, requires different laws from the other parts of the State, apparently assuming that the people of that city are outlaws whom the statutes applicable to other parts of the State cannot restrain, a theory which, in the end, must destroy a representative form of government.

NO VIRTUE IN CAR-END SPEECHES.

"The Republican candidate continues his pilgrimage, and in a single day was scheduled for twenty-odd talks of five minutes each to explain why he should be elected Governor. My opponents have fallen into the habit of inquiring why I do not thus frequently present myself to the public. My answer to them is that I repudiate the idea that a great and righteous cause can be promoted by such desultory and broken arguments, and also I resent the thought that a view of my figure and costume could influence any rational mind in one way or the other upon the topics which I discuss. Worthless indeed is the cause which rests upon such devices for support, and childish indeed must they deem the voters who could be ensnared in that way.

"In conclusion, let me repeat that no vote cast for me will have any other than a State significance. Remember your duties to home and family when casting your ballot."

John B. Stanchfield and Bird Coler followed Judge Van Wyck with speeches that was extremely well received.

At a gathering of the workingmen at the overflow meeting the following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That workingmen should vote for Augustus Van Wyck, because this is the best blow we can strike at an unfriendly State Administration, the burdens of which are borne largely by us as taxpayers, while the benefits of it were reaped by cheap alien labor.

Resolved, That workingmen should vote the Democratic State ticket, because the Raines law has crippled the cigarmaking, glassworking, woodworking, and other industries, and because the force bill intimidation of voters in New York City menaces the right of a free ballot in every other city of the State.

Richard Croker's Taxes.

Richard Croker made a reply last night to assertions made by a Republican newspaper that he had sworn off his personal taxes. Mr. Croker said it was true that he had sworn off his personal taxes, but that he had a perfect right to do so, owing to the fact that he had a mortgage on his home. Under the law, he said, one could swear off his personal taxes if he had a mortgage on his home for an amount equal to or greater than his personal assessment. He explained that a company holding such a mortgage paid taxes on it. Mr. Croker was assessed for $50,000 personal property three years ago. He has made an affidavit in the office of the Tax Commissioners, in which he says he is the owner of the private dwelling and lot 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, subject to a mortgage for $50,000 held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

CROKER TELLS HOW TO VOTE.

He Says a Trick Is Planned to Invalidate Democratic Ballots—Warning Against Pasters.

Richard Croker has sent a letter to all the district leaders emphasizing what he says is the importance of calling the attention of the Democratic electors in their districts to the necessity of voting a straight ticket. Mr. Croker says in his letter:

"Efforts are being made to disfranchise Democrats by trick and device. They are made chiefly in the interest of Cohen, Taft, and Daly, candidates for Supreme Court Judgeships, whose nominations were the result of a partisan plot of attorneys for odious trusts and monopolies. The purpose of the conspirators is to deceive the masses, whom they despise. Under the guise of non-partisanship they conspired with the so-called Bar Association and caused a committee of 100 to be appointed to further the election of the trust candidates.

"Now the pretense of non-partisanship is unmasked. They have printed 150,000 paster ballots for these judicial candidates. The use of pasters on official ballots will cause them to be thrown out. They pretend to teach voters how to split their tickets, in the hope of defacing Democratic ballots and having them thrown out. They will try to get voters to mark the Democratic column with colored pencils. Ballots marked with anything but a black lead pencil will be thrown out. There is but one way to defeat these schemers. Democratic voters must put a black lead pencil cross mark in the circle under the Democratic emblem, the star, in the second column of the official ballot."

MERCHANTS FOR DALY AND COHEN.

Prominent Business Houses Indorse the Justices' Candidacy.

We, the undersigned, merchants of the City of New York, do hereby heartily indorse the nomination of Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen for re-election to the Supreme Court bench, and believe it to be for the interests of the community that they should be supported by all voters, irrespective of party affiliation.

F. Vietor & Achelis,	Whitman & Phelps,
Greeley, Cushman & Record,	Alfred Benjamin & Co.,
Wilmerding & Bissel,	Neuss, Hesslein & Co.,
Faulkner, Page & Co.	Converse, Stanton & Co.,
Dieckerhoff, Ramber & Co.,	C. A. Auffmordt & Co.,
Passavant & Co.,	Pelgram & Meyer,
William L. Strong & Co.,	A. D. Juilliard & Co.,
William Iselin & Co.	Schnabel Brothers,
H. A. Caesar & Co.,	Rockfellow & Shepard,
Abegg & Rusch,	Wendell, Fay & Co.,
Lee, Tweedy & Co.,	Selchow & Righter,
Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell,	Joy, Langdon & Co.,
J. H. Dunham & Co.,	Field, Chapman & Fenner,
John Claflin,	W. Stursberg, Schell & Co.,
Mino, Hooper & Co.,	Bossut, Pere & Fils,
Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co.,	Belding Brothers & Co.,
Fleitmann & Co.,	Lesher, Whitman & Co.,
Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co.,	Greeff & Co.,
Joseph Loth & Co.,	A. Wimpfheimer & Bro.,
Hardt & Lindgens,	Burton Brothers & Co.,
Hoentinghaus & Curtis,	Travers Brothers Co.,
W. Schroeder & Co.,	H. Wallach's Sons,
W. Openhym & Sons,	Herrmann, Aukam & Co.,
Spielman & Co.,	Fisk, Clark & Flagg,
	L. Spiegelberg & Sons,
	Smith & Kaufman.

DAVID LEVENTRITT INDORSED.

Memorial Signed by Taxpayers to be Presented to Him To-day.

A committee of 225 taxpayers of the Borough of Manhattan, who claim to represent $75,000,000 worth of real estate, will this morning present a signed memorial to David Leventritt. The members of the committee who will wait on Mr. Leventritt are Daniel Reagan, L. Jacobson, Joseph Jacobs, Sampson H. Weinhandler, Max Moses, Jacob Katz, and Daniel Krause. Mr. Moses will make a speech on behalf of the taxpayers and he will be followed by Jacob Katz.

The memorial reads: "We, the undersigned, taxpayers and residents of the Borough of Manhattan, cheerfully recommend and heartily indorse the nomination of David Leventritt as a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department, State of New York, believing him in every way qualified for such position by reason of his profound knowledge, experience, and exceptionally good qualities of character and mind."

CITIZENSHIP AND CHRISTIANITY.

A Convention to Discuss These Subjects to be Held in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A call has been issued for a National Christian Citizenship Convention, to be held here Dec. 13 to 15 next. The subjects to be discussed are:

Should suffrage be limited by educational tests or otherwise in the new island territories?
Should civil service reform be extended to the new island offices?
Should the National laws forbidding prize fights and bullfights, restricting divorce, and forbidding bigamy and related evils be extended to our new island territories?
Should the American civil Sabbath be also extended to these islands?
Should the canteen be abolished?
Should the policy of prohibition be maintained in Alaska and the Indian Territory and extended to our new island territories?

The call is signed by Josiah Strong, President of the Society for Social Service, New York; Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, New York; Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Boston; Mrs. M. D. Ellis of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Newark, and others.

ELECTION CERTIFICATES CASHED By Guarantee Clothing Co., N. W. Cor. 127th St. and 3d Ave.

Election officers and election landlords can have their claims cashed by making small purchases of the Guarantee Clothing Co. in any of their departments—Shoes, Hats, Furnishings, or Clothing. —Adv.

Annually, at this season, Messrs. Tiffany & Co. are hurried with a multiplicity of orders for cleaning, resetting and remodeling precious-stone jewelry in time for the opera and social season.

Patrons having work of this character in contemplation will consult their own interests and avoid disappointment by placing their orders as quickly as possible.

Tiffany & Co.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

GERMAN-AMERICANS RALLY

Enthusiastic Democrats Crowd Into Cooper Union and Hold an Overflow Meeting.

DANFORTH PREDICTS VICTORY

Senator Thomas F. Grady, Justice Goldfogle, and Other Speakers Denounce the Republican State Administration.

The German-American Democracy held an enthusiastic mass meeting at Cooper Union last evening to rally to the support of Justice Van Wyck. The large hall was packed, and an overflow meeting was held outside, where two stands were erected for the speakers.

William F. Quell acted as Chairman. When Elliot Danforth was introduced as "our next Lieutenant Governor," the audience broke out into thundering applause and waved thousands of small American flags. "I bring you," he said, "from the various parts of the State that I have visited joyous tidings, for everywhere I found an aggressive and united Democracy. In the county where I was born, Schoharie, the Republicans have never had a majority. There they raise hops and brooms and good Democrats, and a good many of them are still voting for Jackson.

"The Democratic Party will succeed this year because it deserves to win. Its orators are telling the people truths that cannot be controverted, and which the Republicans cannot answer. The Republican Party has added largely to our taxes, and has imposed upon us the iniquitous Raines law. If the Democratic Party wins, then all the obnoxious provisions in that law will be subject to repeal. The Democracy stands for a wise, clean, and economical administration, and can be safely trusted. At its convention in Syracuse the Democratic Party in its wisdom nominated a wise, patriotic, and upright man, Augustus Van Wyck, [tremendous applause,] and when he becomes Governor he will make a just and fearless ruler, and will give the people a wise administration.

"As for me, I pledge myself, if elected, to know no master but the people, and to discharge the duties of my office faithfully and fearlessly, so as to merit the confidence of the public and the esteem of our party. We are on the eve of a glorious victory. As our soldiers followed our flag to victory on many battlefields, so may the banner of Democracy be carried forward to victory on Nov. 8."

Justice Henry M. Goldfogle expressed his delight at the enormous gatherings both in the hall and outside, and said that this great enthusiasm of the German-Americans augured very well for the success of the Democratic ticket. The German-Americans were calm and deliberate, and it was evident that they had determined to rebuke the insult that had been offered to them, and to stand for just legislation.

He went on to say, "There is no need of going again over Republican mismanagement and the hysterical administration of Roosevelt when he was Police Commissioner. There is something more than the Raines law and Republican mismanagement. There is the value of American citizenship. It was a Republican Administration in Washington that tried to strike at the liberties of the citizen. The old Federal election law was administered by that worst of tyrants, John I. Davenport, who arrested citizens at his own caprice, and held them long enough to prevent them from voting. Hardly had that law been repealed when the Republican Administration at Albany passed the Force bill, likewise aimed at the liberties of honest American citizens."

Senator Thomas F. Grady, the next speaker, said: "I see that your minds are made up, and that our German-American voters maybe depended upon to elect Augustus Van Wyck and restore the benefits and blessings of Democratic rule. I have never received an answer from Republicans to the question, 'Why was Gov. Black turned down?' Was he too good for them, or was his administration too corrupt? Either answer would put an end to the Republican campaign.

"Oh, how Roosevelt loves the Germans now, and sympathizes with their aspirations for liberty here and in Buffalo and in Syracuse. He is all for the Germans just as Fassett was when he pulled off his coat at a German meeting and called for 'zwei beer.' Ogdensburg, however, he forgets the German citizens and approves the Raines law and says that next to himself it is the sweetest thing on earth."

Speeches were also made by Ernest C. Stahl of Trenton, Dr. August Frech, and others, and resolutions were adopted condemning Republican mismanagement and pledging the German Americans to vote the Democratic ticket.

MORALITY ON THE EAST SIDE.

Some Clergymen There Say that Mr. Moss Has Underestimated the Conditions.

B. Frank Saxon, pastor of the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church; James B. Reynolds, University Settlement; B. Silberman, rabbi of the Congregation of Tiffereth Israel; H. R. Hulse, vicar Pro-Cathedral, Stanton Street; Francis H. Smith, pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church; D. B. Lloyd, Allen Street Presbyterian Church; Samuel Alman, Emmanuel Baptist Church; F. J. Shackleton, Forsyth Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Mr. Miller, Camp Memorial Church; the Rev. W. T. Elsing, De Witt Memorial Church, and the Rev. George H. Mayer, German Methodist Episcopal Church, have issued the following circular:

In view of the recent statements made by Mr. Frank Moss, regarding the moral conditions of the east side, we, workers in this section, desire to give our testimony regarding his statements:

According to our observation, the moral condition of this section of the city has been growing steadily worse during the last six months. All kinds of vice have been on the increase, and those who practice vice are doing so flagrantly and openly. This condition exists not only at night, when such evil conduct may claim to be covered by the cloak of darkness, but goes on equally unchecked in broad daylight.

We therefore declare that the statements made by Mr. Moss rather underestimate than overestimate the real situation in our quarter.

We protest against the continued inactivity of the police authorities, and appeal to the good citizens of this city to join us in urging upon the public authorities prompt and vigorous action to suppress the evils now dominant in our community.

We believe that this condition gives an emphasis to the need of a pure and upright judiciary, whose members will have no obligation but their high oath of office and their own unrestricted sense of moral obligation.

ITALIAN-AMERICANS PARADE.

Democrats March Through the Streets on the Lower West Side.

Politics absorbed the attention of the lower west side last night. A parade, under the auspices of the Italian-American Democratic Union, formed at 154 Bleecker Street, wended its way through that thickly populated district, and drew up in a blaze of rockets at the Germania Assembly Hall, on the Bowery. An electric float bearing a huge tiger headed the parade. Numerous mottoes voiced the sentiments of the paraders. One bore this inscription: "Will Harper tell what the favors were at the Seeley Ball?" "Italians want liberal laws" was carried beside "Legal residents locked up by McCullagh and discharged by Police Judges." "Better than Klondike—millions found in Canal contracts" was followed by "The Rough Rider of Mulberry Street pounded the poor man—now, Teddy, our turn has come."

In front of the Hickory Club, 174 Hudson Street, a rousing Democratic meeting was addressed by a dozen speakers. J. J. Russell, a lawyer, said: "Roosevelt don't know enough law to know where he lives. How can he govern the great State of New York? The only thing you can say in favor of Roosevelt is his bravery. Bob Fitzsimmons is a brave man—so is John L. Sullivan, but would we elect either of them to the Governorship?"

Dr. Thomas D. Feaney in his address said: "When Roosevelt was on the Civil Service Commission a colored man came up for examination as a mail carrier. Teddy thought the questions were too simple, and got after the negro in this way: 'What is your name?' 'Samuel Johnson,' replied the frightened man. 'What position do you apply for?' 'Letter carrier.' 'How do you spell ichthyosis?' 'I'll have to let that go, boss,' said the now thoroughly cowed negro. 'You ought to know something of distance in your proposed business. Now, tell me, my good man, what is the distance between the earth and the moon?' The colored man fled, after exclaiming, 'Is that to be my route as a letter carrier?'"

ROAST FORKS.
Wild Boar Tusks, Stag and Other Handles, Solid Silver Mountings with Steel Prongs.
CUTLERY.
Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Knives, Carving Sets, etc.
Pearl, Ivory, Stag, Celluloid, Sterling, and Plated Handles.
MERIDEN COMPANY,
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Factories—Meriden, Conn. Canada Branch, Hamilton, Ontario.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The Combination of the White Voters to Resist the Possibility of Negro Domination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Statements received here in reference to the race conflict which it was feared was imminent in North Carolina indicate that there will be no trouble at the polls on election day at Wilmington or elsewhere. The opinion prevails among those familiar with the situation that the white people will not resort to intimidation and that the negroes will be allowed to vote without molestation, but that a large number of the latter have become disgusted with the Republican Party managers' failure to nominate candidates for county officers and will stay away from the polls.

The movement for a combination of the white inhabitants of the State to overcome the possibility of negro domination is reported to be gaining ground, and a political revolution is foreshadowed by observers of the situation. A Democratic victory is predicted, the members of that party expecting, with the aid of white Republicans and Populists, to elect the State judicial ticket, five of the nine Congressmen, and a majority in the State Legislature, although the Senate, they say, will possibly be close.

The former adversaries of Democracy who are now flocking to that party's standard say that they have not changed their political opinions, but that the combination of the white forces is necessary at this election, if for no longer, in view of the exigencies of the situation.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Everything is quiet here, and there is now no reason to believe there will be any serious trouble before, on, or after the day of election. The Republican County Convention met last night, and a motion to adjourn sine die without making any nominations for county offices was unanimously adopted.

The registration book of North Williams precinct, in Columbus County, which mysteriously disappeared a day or two ago was produced by the fusion registers at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Frank McNeill, a Democratic lawyer sent from Wilmington, threatened immediate prosecution of the registers if the book was not forthcoming.

OUTRAGES BY NEGROES.

Attempt to Burn a Dwelling—Miscegenation as a Campaign Issue.

NEW BERNE, N. C., Nov. 4.—An attempt was made at midnight last night to burn the residence of W. R. Smith, the election registrar at Vanceville, twenty miles from here, who had refused to certify to the registration of negroes below legal voting age.

The would-be incendiaries were negroes, and the effort would have been successful had not the smoke from the combustibles penetrated a sleeping apartment, and awakened one of the occupants, who gave the alarm in time to save the property and the lives of eight people who were sleeping in the house.

The Collector of the Port of Wilmington, a negro, delivered an address here last night. He has been strongly advocating miscegenation in speeches made throughout the State and through the negro press. He assured the negroes that they were entitled to white wives if they could get women "as good as themselves."

Intermarriage between the races is one of the campaign cries of the negro element and is spurring the decent whites on to renewed efforts. Yesterday the daughter of a prominent white merchant of Newberne was thrown from her bicycle by a negro woman, who used insulting language to the young girl.

WHITE CITIZENS BUY ARMS.

Large Quantities of Shooting Material Sent to North Carolina.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—Large numbers of rifles and revolvers and many double-barreled shotguns have been shipped from here to Eastern and Central North Carolina, the seat of the race trouble. The orders come from political clubs and white citizens.

A visit to the gun stores and hardware firms to-day disclosed the fact that all the available Winchester rifles and revolvers in the city have been shipped to Wilmington, Wilson, and adjacent towns in North Carolina. One firm has shipped 200 Winchesters and 500 revolvers in the last two days, and has unfilled orders calling for fully as many more. A gun store in the same time shipped 100 Winchesters, another 75, and a proportionate number of pistols and shotguns, with an average of 100 rounds of ammunition.

One of the largest hardware concerns in Richmond to-day received an order for two cases of double-barreled shotguns to be shipped to Central North Carolina.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL.

They Claim Cook County and the State by Large Majorities—Some Republican Concessions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—With the election barely five days away the Democratic organization in Cook County and Illinois is making the greatest fight in its history.

To-day Secretary Burke, Campaign Chairman Gallagher, and their associates claimed the county by not less than 20,000 majority and possibly by as many as 40,000. State leaders say they will have 15,000 to 25,000 majority when they come to the Cook County line, and if all of this comes out as predicted the State will go Democratic by from 35,000 to 65,000.

The final week of the campaign has witnessed some excellent work on the part of the Democratic organization, and within the past three or four days the workers and leaders have all had cause to renew their confidence and to feel that the fight will not be entirely in vain. The Republicans have conceded the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, and are about ready to give up in the Fifth, where Edward T. Noonan is running against Congressman George E. White. They also admit that the Democratic county ticket is stronger than they had figured it a week ago.

"The Democratic county ticket will win by 15,000 at least," was Mayor Harrison's estimate. Chairman Gallagher put it at 25,000, and Henry Stuart, one of the best campaigners on the ticket, says it will reach 40,000.

THE SITUATION IN DELAWARE.

Indications that the Democratic Party Will Score a Complete Victory Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Republican campaigners here are very much surprised at the news which comes from Delaware that the Democrats of that State seem likely to score a complete victory next Tuesday.

The registration returns have satisfied the Democrats, it is reported here, that they will have a majority. They expect to elect Mr. Handy, renominated for Congress, and to secure thirty out of the fifty-two members of the Legislature to be chosen. This will insure the election of a Democratic Senator, presumably Senator Gray, and destroy all calculations depending upon the triumph of the Republicans in that direction. The Democrats of the State appear to have gained in strength by omitting to go into a free-silver campaign, and have drawn to their assistance many Democrats who held aloof in 1896 or voted "straight" against their own party.

Notwithstanding many assurances that have been given of the united condition of the Republicans, it is asserted by careful observers that the Addicks men are not acting in a manner to indicate that they are anxious to have the Republicans win.

CONVICTED OF VOTE-BUYING.

A Delaware Minister Sentenced for Corrupting a Voter by Paying His Registration Fee.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 4.—Before the Court of General Sessions adjourned this evening the Judges ordered that the Rev. Charles G. Collins, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick, be brought into court to hear the verdict in his case of election bribery.

The case has been a most conspicuous one, because it is the first instance of trial by Judge in Delaware, and it is the first case coming under the severe penalties of the new Constitution against bribery at elections, and Mr. Collins is a successful minister and active worker in his conference.

Chief Justice Lore, speaking for the Court, said: "Charles G. Collins, you are charged in the information before us with giving to one Alfred Henry, at South Murderkill Hundred, in this county, $1, the amount of his registration fee, thereby unlawfully using money to influence him to be registered as a qualified elector in the Eighth Election District of this county, on the 17th day of September last.

"After the most thoughtful consideration, we have been unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that of your guilt. The sentence of the Court is that you forfeit and pay a fine of $1,000; that you be imprisoned for the term of six months, and that you pay the costs of the prosecution, and you are now committed to the custody of the Sheriff until this sentence is carried into execution."

THE OUTLOOK IN NEBRASKA.

Conflicting Predictions of the Silver Allies and the Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb. Nov. 4.—Concerning the Nebraska situation, Senator Allen says:

"I believe the fusionists will carry the State by increased majorities. I believe that in every way the fusion forces will gain votes. I believe the full State ticket will be elected by the silver people, and I believe that five Congressmen are assured to the silver allies, and it will not surprise me if all six should be elected by the fusionists. The Legislature may be close, but it will be controlled by the silver forces, and I believe a Senator of our faith will be sent to Washington."

Senator Thurston says:

"I am convinced that the outlook is decidedly favorable to the Republican ticket. The greatest element of uncertainty is the fact that our people are very busy, and less interest than usual is manifested in the campaign. I look for decided changes growing out of patriotic impulses. I predict the certain election of three Republican Congressmen, of at least a part of the State ticket, including the Governor, and of a Legislature very close."

Charges Against Michigan Populists.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 4.—Thomas Jefferson Haynes, Populist nominee for Congress from this district, to-day made public a statement that the Populist ticket was put in the field for the sole purpose of defeating the Democrats. He says he was promised $300 for the use of his name as a candidate. He admits he has already received $100, but says he accepted it solely in order to expose the scheme. Haynes refuses to give the names of the men who, he says, "bought" him.

Money to Promote Clean Politics.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 4.—The well-known reformer Henry H. Faxon of this city addressed twenty-one letters to the various churches in Quincy to-day, inclosing a check for $100 in each letter, to be used for the advancement of "pure religion and clean politics."

ANOTHER TRICK OF CUPID.

Love's Young Dream Came Out All Right, Though a Big Plate-Glass Window Was Shattered.

From The Baltimore American.

A good story was going the rounds at Light Street Wharf yesterday of the experience of a young junior officer on the steamer Potomac of the Weems Line, while at Leonardtown several nights ago. The young man in question is handsome but beardless, and is deeply enamored with one of Maryland's beauties, whose abode is in Leonardtown. The young officer is more than proud of his lady love, and on the night in question he determined to take a friend to see her, who could admire from a distance. The friend made too rapid progress, however, with the young lady, and the young officer began to bewail his lack of thought in bringing any one to see "his girl." As the evening wore on the situation grew more desperate, and the unfortunate lover sank into a settled state of the deepest gloom. At last it was proposed that the two young men resort to the time-worn custom of burning matches to see which loved the young lassie best. The intruder was the first to make the attempt, and as the flame burnt slowly down the matchstem he balanced the burned portion with the minutest care, so as to preserve it in its entirety and thus prove his love. When the time came to turn the match so as to complete its destruction, the suspense became agonizing, and all three of the principals breathed in short, sharp gasps. Horrors! suddenly the match grew exceedingly hot, and the ungallant swain decided that his love was not as warm as the flame of the match, and let the precious bit of charcoal fall to the floor. The young lady gave him a reproachful glance, and cast him forever from her affections, and the smooth-faced young officer beamed upon her in a most expansive smile.

Now was his turn, however, and this time it was he that watched with suppressed anguish the speck of flame as it slowly consumed the bit of stick. He showed great nerve, however, and, disdaining such trifles as blisters, the turn was made with great success, and what was once a match was held triumphantly in his hand a bit of charcoal. Eureka! He had shown his love, and now he must confirm it. He made a rush at his lady love in a wild endeavor to kiss her, tripped over the leg of a chair, and went crashing headforemost through a large plate-glass window. That window cost him just $9.45 to replace, and when he goes courting now he will look carefully about him to see that no objects as fragile as glass are anywhere within reach.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:15 A. M.—151 West Seventy-second Street; Parker R. Whitcomb; damage slight.

3:50 A. M.—642 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

4:45 P. M.—420 West Forty-fifth Street; Mary Dammers; damage slight.

10:10 P. M.—89 Montgomery Street; Ernest Sienom; no damage.

THE FIGHT IN THE 14TH

A Letter Sent Out by Congressman Quigg Causes Much Criticism.

CLAIMS OF THE CHANLER MEN

A Member of the Harlem Republican Club Asks His Friends to Support the Democratic Candidate.

Every day adds fuel to the political conflagration now raging in the Fourteenth Congressional District, and both Congressman Quigg and Capt. Chanler are making a great fight, the one for re-election, the other for a seat in the halls of Congress, which his father, John Winthrop Chanler, graced during three terms.

The Chanler managers said last night that a careful poll and survey of the district made it certain that Capt. Chanler would carry the district by a good plurality. That Mr. Quigg is not so sure of his ground, it is claimed, is evidenced by the methods he is employing to get votes.

Mr. Quigg yesterday sent out through the district an appeal for voters, and inclosed in the letter was a sample ballot showing how to vote for him and at the same time to vote for the rest of the Democratic ticket. The sample ballot has this advice printed at the top:

"Put a cross in the circle under the Democratic star and then make another cross in front of Lemuel E. Quigg's name, in the first or Republican column. Save this sample and carry it into the booth with you for guidance."

This circular from the Chairman of the Republican County Committee is denounced by Republican voters who have received it.

Some of the Republicans in the district who were seen last night said that it was inconceivable that a man occupying the position of Mr. Quigg should seek his own election even at the risk of sacrificing the rest of the ticket.

James S. Barcus, who sought to obtain the nomination for Congress in the district until he got orders to desist, has sent a letter to some friends in which he says:

"I regard the election of the Republican Congressman as of more importance than the election of a Republican Governor."

Capt. Chanler spoke at a meeting in Lion Park last night, and asked a large and enthusiastic gathering there to support the Democratic candidates.

"I am running for Congress," he said, "and it is natural that I should desire to be elected. I have put my best endeavors forward to attain this end, but I tell you here that if my election should in any way interfere with the success of Judge Van Wyck I would ask you rather to give him your loyal support than to give it to me."

Charles A. Groth, a prominent member of the Harlem Republican Club, has sent a number of letters to personal friends, of which the following is a copy:

"My Dear Sir: As a voter in the Fourteenth Congressional District for the past twenty-two years, I take the liberty of requesting your support of the candidacy of Capt. Chanler for Congress from such district.

"I have never before voted anything but the straight Republican ticket, and shall this year vote for Col. Roosevelt, but my personal experience with Mr. Quigg, the Republican candidate for Congress, and the almost unanimous opinion of many personal friends and business associates in the district, forces me to believe that the best interests of the voters of this, the largest and most intelligent Congressional District in the United States, will be advanced by the retirement of Mr. Quigg from the halls of Congress and the election of Capt. Chanler as his successor.

"It is with much reluctance that I appeal to any Republican to vote against a candidate of his party, but my long services in the ranks of the Republican organization will, I believe, save my motives from being considered otherwise than for the best interests of my party."

Robert P. Noah of Noah & Seeley, attorneys, has also sent a letter to his friends, asking that they support Capt. Chanler.

He says that as an anti-Tammany man he four years ago asked his friends to support Col. Strong for Mayor, and declares that "the present Congressman, who represents, or rather misrepresents, us, and who again seeks re-election, is an accident." He says also that Mr. Quigg got his first nomination when no other Republican would take it, and was carried in two years ago on account of the "McKinley boom."

Capt. Chanler's managers sent out a statement from the headquarters last night in which it was said that John N. Parsons, the President of the Letter Carriers' Association, had sent a letter to all of the employes of the Post Office Department in which he says that only through the election of Mr. Quigg can they hope to procure anything from the Congress of the United States.

The statement also charges that notwithstanding the civil service regulations, Gen. Edward A. McAlpin, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, had sent a demand to Federal officeholders, especially in the Fourteenth District, that they contribute to the funds of the committee.

"And yet," the statement says, "Theodore Roosevelt was the most clamorous opponent of these methods when he was a Civil Service Commissioner."

Capt. Chanler spoke at eight large meetings in the district last night, and will attend ten to-night. There were a number of parades in the district last night, the Twenty-fourth Assembly District turning out several thousand men.

How a Postage Stamp Betrayed Him.

From The St. Louis Times-Democrat.

"Some folks always stamp their letters upside down for luck," said a Post Office Inspector in a reminiscent mood, "and others put the stamp on the back, which makes the cancellation clerk forget his religion. I remember we caught a fellow once through the peculiar way he stamped a letter. He was wanted for frivoling with the laws of Uncle Sam, but had skipped out and couldn't be located. In looking over some of his correspondence I had noticed that he always put on the stamp crosswise, so as to leave a small triangle of the envelope at the upper right-hand corner. Why he did it I don't know, but the stamp was always in that one particular spot, and gummed down with mathematical accuracy. One day I was in a certain Georgia town, and while loafing near the cancellation table at the Post Office noticed several letters stamped as I have described. Just on chance I took a memoranda of the address and postmark, which was Chattanooga, and happening to be in that place on the following week I collared my man as he was inquiring for his mail. The letters I noticed turned out to have been addressed to his wife. When I told him how I got my pointer he was as mad as blazes, and I guess he stamps his letters straight now—if he is out yet."

Fifteenth Century Sword Found.

From The Springfield Republican.

Capt. S. B. Parker of Longmeadow, in his researches of the attic attending his recent restoration of the "old red house," discovered some articles of great antiquity and historic interest, among them a sword and sword cane. Connoisseurs who have examined the sword affirm that it dates back to the fifteenth century at least. It is of French make, the guard and grip being of wrought iron, hammered by hand. The maker's name, "Holl

M'CULLAGH CALLS POLICE

He Can't Serve All His Warrants and Demands Aid.

POLICE BOARD'S PROMPT REPLY

Promises to Assist Him—Devery Investigates at McCullagh's Request with Meagre Results.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh has called upon the police to assist him in preventing illegal voting. In a letter which the Police Board received yesterday he said that the number of warrants secured by him and his subordinates was too great for them to serve. The Police Board replied, saying that it was prepared to assist the Superintendent by causing the execution of all "duly issued" warrants.

Chief Devery yesterday submitted to the board a long report covering the results of an investigation undertaken by him at the instance of Superintendent McCullagh. Mr. McCullagh wrote to Mr. Devery on Oct. 20, submitting a list of eighty-six houses in Allen, Forsyth, Eldridge, Broome, Delancey, Rivington, and Chrystie Streets, "in which," the Superintendent's letter said, "I am reliably informed that colonization has been practiced, and from which there is every reason to believe a horde of floaters and repeaters will be sent forth to the polling places of this city to register as voters." Among the houses were "reputed disorderly houses and cafés conducted for immoral purposes." Chief Devery informed the board that after the completion of the registration his officers found "that of the eighty-six places so enumerated, twenty-two, or over 25 per cent., are houses from which, according to the official record, no persons whatever were registered to vote. Of the remainder, fifty-six houses had a varying number of persons registered therefrom, and in each and every case it was found that the registration was regular and according to law, and the records thereof in the official pamphlet correct. In the balance of the cases, eight in number, it was found that discrepancies existed. In six of the cases the discrepancies, when investigated, were found to be typographical errors in the pamphlet."

In two cases, the Chief says, illegal registration was discovered. He says he has had warrants issued and will see that they are served as soon as the offenders can be found.

Superintendent McCullagh's letter demanding the aid of the police in executing warrants was as follows:

Gentlemen: In the prosecution of my duties as State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Election District, through my deputies, a mass of evidence has accumulated in this department upon which a large number of warrants have been issued by the Magistrates of the City of New York and by the Judges of the counties lying outside and included within the Metropolitan Election District, for violations of the election law and the Penal Code relating to crime against the elective franchise. The warrants already granted are large in number and the indications are from the evidence in my possession, that a still larger number will be issued prior to the day of the general election next ensuing.

Under the provisions of the act creating this department I am authorized, whenever necessary, to call on any person or any public officer, who by himself or his assistants, deputies, or subordinates, shall render such assistance as may be required. Acting under such authority I hereby notify you that in order to properly execute the provisions of Chapter 676 of the Laws of 1896, I shall require the aid and assistance of the Police Board of the City of New York, the Chief of Police, and their assistants, deputies, and subordinates in executing the warrants issued by the Magistrates of the City of New York and in apprehending the persons charged therein with crimes against the elective franchise. I therefore formally demand that such aid and assistance shall be given to me and to my deputies, and I shall deliver into your custody at an early date such number of warrants as in my opinion my deputies cannot execute because of the labor involved in preparing the evidence upon which other warrants are issued, retaining those which in my judgment my deputies can execute.

Assuring you of my deep consideration for the courtesies heretofore shown me by your honorable board, I beg to remain, yours very truly,

JOHN McCULLAGH.

The Police Board met in the afternoon and considered Mr. McCullagh's letter. Its reply was in part as follows:

If you have any such warrants and will deliver the same to this board through the Chief of Police they will be promptly executed. In this connection, however, and for the purpose of the identification of the accused, a statement should accompany warrant showing the residence or alleged residence of the accused party in each case. Warrants should be delivered to this department at once.

EVEN MONEY NOW ON ELECTION

Betting Odds on Van Wyck Disappear —Republicans Offer Rewards for Detection of Bribers.

"Even money on Van Wyck to-day, and plenty of it," said yesterday Edward Bell of the Stock Exchange firm of Bell & Co., whose member E. B. Talcott is always conspicuous in Wall Street election betting. "The stories about Roosevelt money going a-begging," added Mr. Bell, "are all moonshine. Only I do not intend to have bets jumped on me by people I don't know."

There was undisguised satisfaction at Republican headquarters yesterday over the disappearance of the odds against Roosevelt. "The odds on Van Wyck were never genuine," said Chairman Odell. "It was a Tammany bluff, pure and simple, and it has been called. That's all."

Mr. Odell sticks to his claim of 40,000 plurality for Roosevelt. Speaking of Mr. Croker's prediction of 50,000 for Van Wyck as the result of 90,000 Tammany plurality in New York, Mr. Odell said:

"Mr. Croker's figures are ridiculous. He evidently counts on the Democrats getting one-half of the silent vote in the Court of Appeals election last year, which is absurd on its face. The trouble with Mr. Croker is that he is not in touch with the people whose votes are going to decide this election. I know personally of many Democrats who are going to vote for Roosevelt, and I don't know of any Republicans who are going to vote for Van Wyck."

The charge is freely made at Republican headquarters that large sums of money are being expended by the Democrats in an effort to bribe voters in the interior counties to stay away from the polls or to vote the Democratic ticket straight. The Republican managers are offering rewards for the det ction and arrest of persons accused of offering bribes. Placards are being posted by the local committees in many counties offering $500 reward for information leading to the detection of any such fraudulent practices. Attention is called by these placards to the fact that the penalty for offering a bribe is imprisonment for not less than three nor more than twelve months and disfranchisement, and that immunity is guaranteed the informer.

Chairman Odell began yesterday to perfect arrangements for keeping in touch with the entire State on election day. Extra telephones will be put in at the Fifth Avenue headquarters, and the local leaders in every town, city, and county in the State will be instructed to report to the Chairman at noon the condition of affairs at that hour. Several lawyers of high standing will be at headquarters during the day to pass upon legal questions which may arise, and special attention will be bestowed on cases of attempted illegal voting.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is busy compiling a tabulated statement of the estimated vote of the State. This estimate and forecast may not be ready until to-morrow, but the Chairman has progressed far enough to feel confident, he says, of Democratic victory. The best and most effective campaign work, he said, had been done from first to last, and the committee was fully satisfied with the outlook.

How a Discharged Soldier May Vote.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of George W. Davidson to be allowed to register in the Twenty-second Election District of the Tenth Assembly District. Davidson is a letter carrier, and was a member of the Twelfth Regiment until Oct. 24, when he was honorably discharged. He had registered with his regiment, and had he not been discharged would have had the right to vote at Camp Hamilton, Ky. When he came home he tried to register from his residence, 322 Sixth Street, but the Inspectors of Election refused him on the ground that the time for registration had expired. Justice Bischoff in his decision says: "It is readily to be conceded that he should not be deprived of his vote, being in no way at fault himself, and if, under a liberal interpretation of the soldiers' law, he is entitled to deposit that vote, the right should be accorded him at the polls, and for a refusal to receive his vote, if unjust, he would apparently have his remedy by mandamus upon election day."

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
the finest of all
Rose Perfumes.

McCULLAGH WITNESS INTIMIDATED.

So Asserted at the Trial of Senator Sullivan's Cousins.

Ex-Assistant District Attorneys D. Frank Lloyd and Philip Carpenter appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to prosecute the cases of alleged illegal registration against Florence Sullivan and Christopher Sullivan, cousins of Senator T. D. Sullivan; Frederick Doerwickel, bartender for Christopher Sullivan, and Charles D. Perry, his lunchman. All registered from 57 Bowery, where Christopher Sullivan has a saloon. Senator Grady, who defending the men, was not in court, nor was Superintendent McCullagh, who had procured the warrants.

The case of Charles D. Perry was first called. John J. Meyer, who up to Oct. 1 had a cigar store in the same building with Sullivan's saloon, said that the building was undergoing repairs. Superintendent McCullagh's deputies claimed that the building is untenantable and that the only means of access to the second floor, from which seventeen men registered on the last registration day in the Second Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, is a ladder. Mr. Carpenter then told Magistrate Flammer that another witness for the prosecution had been intimidated and was not in court. He asked for an adjournment until this morning, which was granted. The other cases will be called at the same time.

Thirty Registered in Wrong District.

John E. Hermann of 718 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, applied to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Inspectors of Election in the Thirty-fifth Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District to reconvene and place his name on the list of voters in that district. Justice Pryor denied the application, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Oliver, who represented Hermann, said the decision would debar over thirty voters in that locality from voting. Hermann thought he was in the Thirty-seventh Election District and registered there, as did his neighbors.

KUDLICH'S IRONICAL LETTER.

Magistrate Says Policeman Was Transferred for Performing His Duty—Mr. Croker's Comment.

A few days ago Policeman James J. McHughes of the Eldridge Street Station arrested a man named Bernstein for interfering with a Republican meeting at Forsyth and Canal Streets. Bernstein was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Essex Market Police Court, the next day, and was fined $10. Policeman McHughes was then detailed, with thirty other policemen, to watch the polling booths in Richmond Borough by Chief Devery. It is claimed that McHughes was put on this detail for having arrested Bernstein.

Magistrate Kudlich yesterday sent the following letter to Policeman McHughes:

Inclosed please find my check for $25, which you will please apply toward defraying the expenses of removing your household goods to the rural precincts of Richmond. You and I are partners in crime and I do not wish that you alone should suffer. You arrested and arraigned before me a loafer, who exercised his right to deny to others the right of free speech. Your temerity in interfering with the personal liberty of thugs, loafers, and rowdies is simply astounding; but you were led into committing this crime because you rightly assumed that I, or any other Magistrate, would assist you in your high-handed conduct.

Your Captain—now deceased—caused your exile within forty hours after you left my court. His death does not expiate his offense. Both you and I, however, may rest assured that if between now and the close of election day bloodshed and riot shall rule at public meetings and the election booths such things may not be charged up to us. If any one dares to state that you were removed from the post of your duty for any other reason than that you performed your duty, and performed it well, I say he utters that which he must know to be untrue.

Richard Croker, when shown the Magistrate's letter, said: "If Kudlich wrote that he ought to be removed."

VOTE OF THE CITY LODGING HOUSES

Two Hundred Unpaid Workers May Lose Their Franchise.

John H. Mahady and John W. Wade were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with illegal registration. They registered in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, from one of the city lodging houses at 398 First Avenue. The complainant was one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, Henry A. Kennedy. Kennedy claimed that the men, being in a charitable institution, had no right to vote. Mahady said he had been employed two months in the kitchen of the house, and Wade said that he was assistant engineer. They said they received no money for their services, merely working for their board. Magistrate Meade held them for trial.

Superintendent William C. York of the City Lodging House, accompanied by a lawyer called at the Court House after the cases had been disposed of. He said that the case was important, as it affected the votes of between 200 and 300 men employed in the Charities and Correction Departments as unpaid helpers. Mr. York said that it was probable that a writ of certiorari would be taken out for a rehearing of the case. Senator Grady has been engaged as counsel for the two men.

ELECTION IN PUERTO RICO.

Eight Companies of the Forty-seventh New York Expected to Vote.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 4.—The voting ballots for the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers have arrived and are being distributed to the companies, which are widely scattered. Probably several companies will fail to receive their ballots before Nov. 8, when the vote is to be taken, but the vote of about eight companies will be secured. The ballots, having been collected, will be delivered to the district commander, who will forward them to New York.

TO INSURE 9TH REGIMENT'S VOTING.

Tammany Law Committee Requests Secretary of State to Take Action.

The Tammany Law Committee has addressed a letter to Secretary of State Palmer in regard to the election rights of the Ninth Regiment. Some of the members, by going home on furlough, brought about an interesting legal question as to whether they can vote as civilian electors on election day or at their armory as soldiers.

The Law Committee invites Mr. Palmer's attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the taking of the vote of the part of the regiment now stationed at its armory. The committee incloses a list of members of the regiment in the armory who are believed to be qualified to vote, expressing the hope that the Secretary will take immediate action to enable them to vote.

As the letter was mailed Thursday, the committee expects an answer by Monday in time for the members of the Ninth Regiment to vote Tuesday.

OHIO SOLDIERS GO TO WASHINGTON.

Fourth Regiment to be Reviewed by Mr. McKinley—Will Vote at Home.

The Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which arrived Thursday night on the steamship Chester, was taken off the transport and landed at Communipaw, where four trains of two sections each, aggregating fifty cars, were in waiting to take the 1,178 officers and men over the Baltimore and Ohio Road to Washington, where they are to stop to be reviewed to-day by President McKinley.

It was reported among the men that they had been brought back so that they might vote at their homes in the Ohio elections. About two-thirds of their numbers, however, are said to be Democrats, and the men said that if anything was to be gained by having them vote at home, the Democratic Party would be the beneficiary.

ROOSEVELT TOURS THE CITY

He Speaks at Eight Meetings in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs.

GREAT RECEPTION IN KINGS

Eight Thousand Cheer Him at Clermont Avenue Rink—Invades Brooklyn's "Brickbat District" and Manhattan's Lower East Side.

Col. Roosevelt closed his campaign in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and last evening, speaking at six meetings. He confined himself to the western section of the city, and for the most part to the better residence portions. The exception was a tour into the Gowanus Canal district, which has been variously termed the "brickbat district," and the "home of the stiletto," and which is one of the Democratic strongholds of Brooklyn. There were those who looked for trouble there, but as his managers had so willed it, Col. Roosevelt went forth and showed himself and made a strong plea for votes.

The Brooklyn tour was a business-like one in all respects. The wild rush of the preceding week over boulder-paved streets was lacking, and so were many of the other picturesque features. If the former trip was like a charge of troopers, that of yesterday was like a pacific cavalcade out on parade. True, there were fewer of Brooklyn's magnificent distances to cover, but there was the same long line of carriages following the Roosevelt party, and all proceeded by the different stopping places orderly, and even leisurely.

The greatest demonstration was at Clermont Avenue Rink. The great building, which 7,000 persons will comfortably fill, was crowded from end to end—not a nook or a corner but was jammed with shouting, enthusiastic humanity when the candidate appeared. It was a crowd of well-dressed men and women. Solid and substantial citizens seemed to lose themselves in the maze of excitement and noise, the throwing up of hats, the waving of handkerchiefs and canes, and the production of all manner of noises, such as might put to shame the inmates of an insane asylum in their wildest antics.

One feature always noticeable about a Brooklyn political audience is its well-dressed women. They are politicians to the core. They don't hesitate to shout and to stand up in their chairs, wave handkerchiefs, and howl at the candidate—at least when that candidate is Roosevelt—and assure him that he possesses all the characteristics of a man who is "all right."

Another thing that some of the meetings developed last night, if not before, was whole bevies of hero-worshipping girls. They devoured the Colonel with their eyes; many pressed forward to shake his hand, with perhaps the idea of kissing him, had their courage not failed them altogether acted like a lot of schoolgirls adoring a favorite actor. The Clermont Avenue Rink stage was filled with them even to the discomfort of several "prominent citizens" forced to the floor, fuming that they could find no foothold above. The hero-worshipping reached its climax when, after Col. Roosevelt had finished speaking, one fair maiden, tall and inclined to be statuesque, sweetly blurted out in tones of emotion, "Now my Colonel-Governor is going and I'm going, too." Col. Michael J. Dady, who stood by, gave a start of surprise and nearly fell off the stage to the reporters' table and made haste to reach the Colonel's side to warn him of his danger. And the name of this girl was legion.

AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Col. Roosevelt's day began with a reception by the business men of Brooklyn at the Real Estate Exchange, in Montague Street. The big room was filled with men and not a few women, who perched themselves in the auctioneer's boxes. Preceding Col. Roosevelt's arrival at 5 o'clock Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the Brooklyn candidates for Congress had spoken. But the crowd wanted to see and hear Roosevelt, and gave but scant attention to the speakers. The Colonel was received noisily. His speech made an impression on the crowd, for it was frequently remarked that the candidate had not seemed before to display so much earnestness and feel so much responsibility as at this meeting, and which, in fact, seemed to characterize his efforts throughout the trip yesterday.

"He's a representative American," said one man in the crowd. "He will do," said another. "He'll get my vote," remarked another quietly to a neighbor, "for I want no free silver if I am a Democrat, and I won't see Croker tampering with the judiciary."

This part of the Colonel's speech evoked the greatest applause:

"I ask you to support us because we stand for that decent observance of the elementary principles of right, of which Mr. Croker is so ignorant that he does not even fear defying them. (Applause.) Remember that as a fitting supplement to Mr. Croker's effort to degrade the judiciary comes Mr. Hill's incitement to riot at the polls. That would be bad enough if there were a possibility of the inciter himself paying the penalty.

"Some poor, ignorant man, misled by the advice of his superior, will have to pay the penalty, exactly as, five years ago, when we first saw the overturn of the Hill and Croker régime in New York. The most scandalous frauds were committed down in Mr. Divver's district. Twenty of the men who committed those frauds were sent to jail; two of them died there. Mr. Divver only went to California. During the Lexow business Mr. Croker went to the to him even more congenial clime of England. [Laughter.] Remember, it is not the men who are ultimately responsible for the wrongdoing that suffer; it is their wretched tools."

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

Following the Montague Street meeting, Col. Roosevelt dined at the home of Mr. Woodruff, in Eighth Avenue, and afterward set out for Schwalbach's Hall, in Flatbush, while Mr. Woodruff went to the Clermont Avenue Rink, where he presided. Col. Roosevelt was somewhat hoarse in the afternoon, but seemed to gain in voice during the evening. A comparatively small crowd greeted the candidate in Flatbush, the reason given being that the hour was too early.

Prospect Hall was the next stop, and here the crowd filled the large room. The candidate's reception was hearty and his speech brief, as it was at the Athenaeum a few minutes later.

At Sackett's Hall, in the Tenth Ward, there was much noise, some of it from Van Wyck men, but with one exception these listened respectfully. The Colonel made an attack on Croker for "trying to stain the ermine." A Democratic shouter took exception to this remark and hurled back some unintelligible reply.

"I didn't catch that," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"You'll catch it on election day," came the quick reply.

The man was hissed down and silenced. Out in front, when the party drove away, came three cheers for Van Wyck.

When Col. Roosevelt entered the Clermont Avenue Rink the audience simply stood up and roared. The storm of applause died away, only to burst forth again with redoubled violence. It was fully eight minutes before quiet could be restored. Col. Roosevelt's speech here did not differ materially from those delivered before. He said in part:

"I am glad to have the chance of speaking from the platform with my successor in the Police Board of New York, Frank Moss, [applause,] and with Dr. Slicer, [applause,] with whom I have been associated in so many movements wherein we aimed to better social and civic conditions. I had always liked Frank Moss, but I did not know how much good he had done until I found out how Mr. Croker disliked him. [Laughter.]

Col. Roosevelt attacked Mr. Croker, and discussed State and National issues. He repeated his assurance about probing the canal scandal to the bottom, if elected. His exit from the hall was marked by a tremendous amount of cheering, even into the street, as he drove away to cross to Manhattan.

"WIDE OPEN" BROOKLYN.

Frank Moss was the principal speaker at the rink, next to Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Moss made another attack on Tammany and the Police Department, and evoked a buzz of astonishment when he referred to Brooklyn as a "wide-open town." He said in part:

In this year for the first time Coney Island came under the direct control of the Police Chief of the Borough of Manhattan. In no season during the last ten years has Coney Island been so vile and criminal as it was last Summer. In the old City of Brooklyn itself since the 1st of January, there have appeared numerous faro games and disorderly houses that were never known before. Even the massage parlors have begun to blossom forth, and their advertisements are to be found in the long list of such places published in Mr. Croker's newspaper, The Morning Telegraph. It is only a short time ago that Capt. Miles O'Reilly, in command of an important precinct near the City Hall, having displayed his activity in raiding pool-rooms and disorderly resorts, and having expressed his intention to continue the work, was transferred to the outskirts of the borough.

While Brooklyn can never compete with the Bowery and the Tenderloin, you may be sure that the allies of our Crokerized City Government will not neglect the Borough of Brooklyn during the three years of its power that yet remain.

THREE MANHATTAN SPEECHES.

Col. Roosevelt made another speaking tour in the Borough of Manhattan last night. He began at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, and finished at Chickering Hall. Tremendous and enthusiastic crowds greeted him at all his speaking places and cheered him as he passed through the streets.

The meeting at Webster Hall was held under the auspices of the Republican Club. Besides Col. Roosevelt, William Brookfield, Gen. Wager Swayne, Avery D. Andrews, formerly Police Commissioner; John Murray Mitchell, and M. A. Lesser spoke. The hall was packed to the utmost, and the audience was enthusiastic to the last degree.

William Leary, who had organized the meeting, named William Brookfield as presiding officer. Mr. Brookfield said, on taking the chair, that he had little to say, and would leave most of the speaking to the orators of the evening. He then introduced Gen. Swayne.

Gen. Swayne said there are two candidates before the people—Col. Roosevelt and Richard Croker. "I know Mr. Croker's name is not on the ticket," he said, "but the name on the store is not always that of the man who owns it." [Laughter.]

HORSE RACING AND CITY SCHOOLS.

"What is Mr. Croker's business? I don't know, except that it has something to do with horse racing, and that costs more money than most men can get honorably. Mayor Grant was also fond of fast horses, and wanted to cut a slice off of Central Park to speed his horses on, and when the public indignantly put a stop to that scheme he committed the city to the construction of the speedway for the use of Tammany magnates with fast horses. That speedway cost $3,000,000, and during the five years it was in course of construction there were no accommodations in the public schools for 20,000 children. If your children are shut out of the schools or can go for only half a day, you can remember that it is due to the Tammany speedway. Thirty big, first-class schoolhouses could have been built with that $3,000,000." [Cheers.]

Avery D. Andrews was next introduced by Chairman Brookfield. He spoke in part as follows:

"This is the first time in my life that I have ever spoken from a Republican platform as an advocate of a Republican candidate for office, and I want to say at the very outset that I hope that the Republican majority this Fall will be so large and so overwhelming that it will stamp out the rank heresies which have recently been accepted by the party organization, and will drive into oblivion those so-called Democratic leaders who for the last few years have driven the Democratic Party of this State from its former commanding position as a party of principle to its present attitude of servitude and monetary dishonesty.

"While on principle I am opposed to the legislation which established the Metropolitan Election Bureau, I congratulate the city that the bureau has been wisely placed in the hands of a Superintendent who knows more about elections than any man in the City of New York, and a man who, until turned out of office because of his honesty, was the best Chief of Police that this city ever had.

HIGH PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT.

"For two years it was my good fortune to be associated with Col. Roosevelt in the Police Board of which he was President and I was Treasurer. It is a pleasure to say in the most public manner possible that, although he was one of the representatives of the Republican Party and I of the Democratic in a board which by law was bi-partisan, I never, on a single occasion, knew of an official action of his which was determined or influenced in the slightest degree by any consideration whatever except that of the public good."

John Murray Mitchell's speech was cut short by the entrance of Col. Roosevelt. As usual, the welcome from the crowd in the street gave notice of his coming, and, with its outcry, put an end to all further speaking in the hall.

As soon as Col. Roosevelt entered, the audience rose and began cheering. Nearly everybody got up in the chairs and on the benches. Three cheers were given many times over, and for nearly five minutes it was impossible for Col. Roosevelt to be heard.

After speaking about the issues in State and Nation, he asked his hearers to "overthrow the most insolently brutal dictator that ever Tammany Hall has produced."

"We have had many campaign workers, but none of them so efficient in our service as Mr. Croker. [Laughter.] He has attacked me for my conduct of the Police Department. The crying scandal of this city has been the financial partnership between certain leaders of Tammany Hall and prices of vice. Mr. Croker has shown himself sensitive about murder. His statement that crime went unpunished under us is untrue, and he knows it.

TAMMANY'S "CORRUPTION FUND."

"What Mr. Croker minds is not crime but vice. We broke up the infamous traffic and barter in vice which has flourished since his minions have got control of the City Government, and which has supplied, by blackmail, the corruption fund of Tammany Hall." [Cheers.]

Another demonstration was made at the close of Col. Roosevelt's speech. The crowd pressed about him and cheered repeatedly until he hurried away.

M. A. Lesser, candidate for the Senate, spoke after Col. Roosevelt left.

SPEECH TO HUNGARIANS.

The Progress Assembly Rooms, at 28 and 30 Avenue A, were packed as full as the walls of the building would permit last evening with Hungarians, who had gathered to welcome Col. Roosevelt to the east side.

William Blau presided and made quite a lengthy address. At the beginning of his talk there was a slight disturbance in the rear of the hall, and he gave warning that if any Tammany Hall men were present with the intention of disturbing the meeting that it would be well for them not to attempt to carry out any such plan. If there was any need for the warning it proved effective, for the audience was orderly and enthusiastic.

Col. Roosevelt had to be helped into the hall by a policeman. It was three minutes before the tumult was sufficiently quieted for him to be heard. He said that he had asked that his tour be so arranged that he might spend a few minutes with this audience. He asked his hearers to stand with him for civic honesty and National honor.

They remembered the hard times of two years ago? he asked, and dozens of men all over the hall shouted that they did, and Col. Roosevelt added: "A year ago last Spring out of 100 union workmen in this State, 25 were out of work. Last Spring, out of 100 workmen, only 6 were out of work." As Col. Roosevelt left the hall many crowded forward to shake hands with him, and he left in a storm of applause.

THE FINALE AT CHICKERING HALL.

The mass meeting at Chickering Hall was under the auspices of the Republican organizations of the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic held in this city during the present campaign. The number of men and women who were able to get into the hall itself constituted but a relatively small part of the gathering, which overflowed in a solid mass of humanity blocking Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street on two sides of the building. Although the meeting did not begin until 8 o'clock, every seat and every inch of standing room within the hall had been occupied by 7:30 o'clock, and after a fierce struggle at the Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street entrances the doors were closed. Among those barred out were hundreds holding tickets of admission. Trucks loaded with good, every-day campaign orators were hurriedly summoned to the scene and throughout the evening Tammany Hall was denounced and Republican principles enunciated amid enthusiastic cheering.

Only two speakers were billed for the evening in addition to Col. Roosevelt. They were Gen. B. F. Tracy and Congressman Sereno E. Payne. Gen. Tracy was enforcing the importance of keeping the judiciary unsullied by the influence of politics when the shouts and cheers of the multitude outside heralded the approach of Col. Roosevelt. The Colonel could not be heard for five minutes, then started to speak, only to be interrupted by renewed cheering. The climax was reached when a little girl wearing a soldier's cap was helped upon the stage and presented the Colonel with a big bunch of flowers.

When the pandemonium had at last subsided, Col. Roosevelt dashed into his speech in characteristic fashion. His address differed in no essential respects from his addresses earlier in the evening. He reiterated that there was not a question raised by his opponents from the excise law to the canals that he had not met fairly and squarely.

"I will give a fair reward," he said, "to any man who will get Judge Van Wyck to say a word about free silver. No, the burly Mr. Croker has shoved the nice Mr. Van Wyck aside, and it is to him that I must address my words."

"He's going to Europe next week," shouted a voice in the gallery.

"I hope he will," replied the speaker. He has been forced to go there before."

Col. Roosevelt closed with an appeal to the people to keep the "Democratic dictator's" hands off the judiciary.

B. Altman & Co.

Will inaugurate, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 9th and 10th, a Public Exhibition and Sale of RARE ANTIQUE ORIENTAL CARPETS and RUGS.

The leading features of this display are many remarkable and unique Persian Silk Carpets and Rugs, also rare examples of Antique Wool Rugs of beautiful colors, embracing all the famous weaves, such as Bidjah, Sarak, Sirdar, Sennah, Kirmansha, Khorassan, Serape, Kurdistan and Fereghan Carpets.

Gems of Oriental Art Colorings, consisting of fine specimens of Sennah, Sarasch, Iran, Tebriz, Bokara, Cabistan, Shirvan and Kazaks, for the decoration of Parlors, Halls, Music Rooms and Studios.

REVIEW AT MADISON SQUARE.

Paraders from the East Side Applaud Col. Roosevelt.

After leaving the meeting at Chickering Hall, last evening, Col. Roosevelt went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he reviewed a parade of Republicans from the east side, made up of Italian citizens of the Sixth Assembly District, headed by James E. March, leader of the district. The appearance of the procession in Madison Square attracted a crowd of several thousand people, and when Col. Roosevelt appeared on the balcony of the hotel, overlooking Broadway, he received an uproarious welcome. Three bands played with all the vigor at their command, fireworks were set off in the Square, and the crowd yelled itself hoarse.

The marchers had to "mark time" for half an hour before the candidate appeared, and when he did come they insisted on being reviewed several times, parading past and doubling on their tracks again and again. While this was going on, a set piece of pyrotechnics was touched off opposite the hotel, showing "Theodore Roosevelt for Governor—Loyal Rep. Club, James E. March, Pres.," in a myriad of colors.

With Col. Roosevelt on the hotel balcony were Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, and Acting County Chairman Bidwell. In the intervals of the fireworks, the party was treated to Democratic doctrine flashed on a stereopticon screen rigged on a truck directly opposite the reviewing stand, to the effect that "Roosevelt now spells his name P-L-A-T-T," and "Platt is New York's Weyler."

ROOSEVELT WILL BE BUSY TO-DAY.

He Is to Make Ten Speeches in This Borough—Rally on the Bowery.

Col. Roosevelt will make ten speeches in this borough to-day. The Republicans have arranged to make a demonstration in the Bowery and that part of the east side in the evening, and their candidate for Governor will be very much in evidence.

At noon the Colonel will address a meeting at the corner of Sheriff and Broome Streets, to be held under the auspices of the Campaign Committees of the Fourth, Eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts.

He will speak at the following places in the evening: At 7:30, Cobb's Hall, Hudson and Bank Streets; 7:50, Zion Church, Tenth and Bleecker Streets; 8, meeting under the auspices of the Eighth Congressional District Campaign Committee; 8:45, Walhalla Hall, Orchard Street; 9:10, from a truck, Bayard Street and the Bowery; 9:30, open-air meeting, Marion and Spring Streets; 9:50, from a truck, Bowery and Rivington Street; 10:15, at the corner of Fourth Street and the Bowery, and 10:40, corner Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

Col. Roosevelt will leave New York over the Erie to-morrow night at 9:15 o'clock, arriving at Hornellsville at 8:10 A. M. Monday. From there he will go by special train through Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua Counties.

MR. McKINLEY TO ROOSEVELT.

A Letter of Congratulation Written Just After the Nomination.

The Republican campaign managers last night gave out a letter sent by President McKinley to Col. Roosevelt last September congratulating him on his nomination. The letter was made public with the intention of showing that the Administration at Washington is in sympathy with the Colonel in his campaign. The letter is as follows:

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt: I congratulate you most heartily on your nomination, and you have my best wishes for a triumphant election. With warm regards to Mrs. Roosevelt and the family, believe me, your friend,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Washington, Sept. 28, 1898.

The argument is made by the Democrats that President McKinley secretly hopes for the defeat of Col. Roosevelt, on the ground that his election will make him a rival for the Presidential nomination in 1900. The Republican managers offered no explanation of the delay in making the letter public.

MR. CHOATE AT LYRIC HALL.

He Makes His Last Speech in This Campaign at a Twenty-seventh Assembly District Meeting.

Joseph H. Choate made his last speech in this campaign at a mass meeting of citizens of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, held last evening in Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. The other speakers were James W. Perry, candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District; ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and Gherardi Davis, Republican nominee for Assemblyman from the Twenty-seventh District. About 500 people were present, one-fourth of whom were women. Richard J. Lewis presided.

James W. Perry rebuked the Democratic Congressional candidates for their silence on the financial issue, and declared himself for sound money and the gold standard.

Mr. Choate spoke briefly. He said he would leave the fun-making and even the dissection of the character of his "friend and quondam client," Richard Croker, to Judge Howland, while he said "a few serious words" to his fellow-Republicans of the Twenty-seventh District. Then he took up the issues of the campaign and discussed each in turn. That of the judiciary he placed first, and in discussing it he paid his respects to Mr. Croker, whom he referred to as "that great champion of iniquity." The next question of importance, he declared, was the election of Congressmen, concerning which he said:

"All Europe, Spain especially, is watching to see what the people of America are going to do on Tuesday next in the election of Congressmen, whether or not they are going to hold up the arms of the President. If on Tuesday a Democratic majority is returned to the House it will be a fatal blow to President McKinley's administration, not only in this matter of the war, but in that other question which comes nearer home, whether Congress is going to be for or against the good faith and credit of the Government."

Regarding the Governorship, Mr. Choate said he considered Col. Roosevelt as good as elected. "There are but two candidates," he said, "Theodore Roosevelt and Richard Croker. Judge Van Wyck is a mere factotum of the Tammany leader. He doesn't even pretend to have any independence."

Mr. Choate concluded with exhortations to vote for the Republican Senate and Assembly candidates so as to see that Edward Murphy, Jr., did not succeed himself as Senator. He was followed by ex-Judge Howland, who kept the crowd in roars of laughter, and Gherardi Davis.

TAXING AMERICAN SINGERS.

Anglo-American Entente Strained by British Welcome to Our Wandering Warblers.

From The London Mail.

As a warm-hearted, hospitable people we rejoice to make the visitor, especially the American visitor, feel that he is one of ourselves, and it is probably that kindly sentiment which has prompted the Inland Revenue Department to call upon all the principals of "The Belle of New York" company at present playing at the Shaftesbury Theatre to pay the income tax.

This graceful act of thoughtfulness on the part of the authorities was brought under the notice of the company a few days ago, when, on arrival at the theatre for the evening performance, each lady and gentleman was handed a large, official envelope bearing an intimation, with which Englishmen are familiar, that the communication was sent on her Majesty's service.

For the American, unused to these evidences of an effete system, the envelope itself had no terror, but when in the privacy of the dressing room the wrapper was torn away and the form of demand was spread out and carefully digested and the full truth of the awful thing had been sympathetically explained by Mr. Oscar Barrett, Jr., the acting manager, there was a chorus of transatlantic adjectives that might have been heard in the box office.

Little did the happy multitude that filled the house with laughter that night guess what a tragedy had entered into the lives of Messrs. Lawton, Sullivan, Fortesque, Schiller, and the other comedians of the cast.

In a course of a series of conversations The Daily Mail representative realized that the Americans were bearing up with admirable fortitude.

Miss Phyllis Rankin was reclining in an armchair awaiting her next "call." At the mention of income tax the beautiful serenity of her expression was unruffled. She said calmly: "Why, yes, I certainly was surprised, because as an American I have not been able to get used to it like you have in this country, but, of course, I shall do what is right without complaining, because I know it is necessary to conform to the laws of any country in which one may be. Mind, I think a whole lot of your taxes here are foolish, as for instance, the tax on coats-of-arms and that sort of thing, but I guess it's right, and this is a far older country than ours, anyway, and you're a great people, and if an income tax is right, why I'll just pay it if I've got to, but I don't want to all the same. That's how I feel about it."

Mr. Frank Lawton's frame of mind was apparent before he reached his room, for when he left the stage after his excellent turn in Smyler's candy store he came down the stairs whistling blithely and filling the gloomy corridors with sweet trills and things. Seating himself on the edge of a wardrobe basket, he said: "Say, when I got that income tax bill it hit me like a cyclone. First I concluded it was a joke that some of the boys were putting up on me, but when I came to figure it out I was paralyzed. I thought the amount they'd got down for my salary was what I'd got to pay, and I felt pretty bad until I got on to it properly. Well, I guess if it's the law there's no get out, and that's about all there is to it. I like England; I'm very comfortable here, and they treat me well, so there's no use kicking. All the same, it seems to me that as I've got to whistle for my salary they ought to whistle for their income tax."

Miss Edna May, in a brightfully practical way, has given both sides of the question careful consideration. The charming exponent of Violet May, while waiting her call for the Purity Brigade entrance, put her views in these words: "Why, goodness me, yes. I was awfully surprised when I got my paper, and for quite a while I didn't know what to make of it. Then they explained what it was, and that it was usual and according to law, and there was an end of it. Now, see here, I look at it this way. When English people come to America we make them pay pretty high for everything they buy, and I tell you the prices they pay are just awful. Now here it's just child's play buying things, because everything is so cheap. So I guess the income tax about levels it all up, and if it's right to pay it, why, I'll pay cheerfully, although I'd just as soon not, anyway."

Mr. J. E. Sullivan, the courteous madman, who has added so much to the gayety of London, will, if necessary, contribute a little to the revenue of the country, but, like the rest, this delightful crank will dodge it if he can do so legally.

"First thing that struck me," said Mr. Sullivan, "was that they'd got my salary down at a figure I'd like to be earning, and I felt like making them prove it. The way it seems to me is this, as the public shows its appreciation by coming to see the show, the Government might, in a spirit of gratitude for the establishment of a great success at one of the leading playhouses of London, absolve us from all taxes

The Wanamaker Store

Small Matters and Great

HERE is news of divers kinds, but of one general character. The channel pointed out is different in each, but all lead to economies in things you need.

Some of these are on small lots,—bargains of the touch-and-go sort—but they are the richest of all.

Here, for one example, is an important matter of

Men's Shoes at One Dollar a Pair.

There are only 470 pairs, and they are mostly in Congress shoes;—some of the larger sizes are laced. The original values of these were $2 and $3. Good shoes at an absurd price.

Women's Shoes at $1.50 a Pair.

Not a shoe that you would expect at that price. Not the cheap-stitched shoe, full of waxed ends and knotted threads, but a Goodyear welted shoe, and the biggest money's worth we have presented in a long time. Made of chrome tanned kidskin, with patent leather and kid tips and two new toe shapes.

Savings on Men's Furnishings The men who are the surest friends of our Furnishing Store,—the friends who come most regularly and oftenest,—are *particular* men. These are the men who can recognize the difference between the apparently good and the really good; who know the practical advantages of all-silk over 60 per cent. silk; who appreciate novelty and exclusiveness and fine selection, and who like to get these things without paying extra for them.

Here are six items, each one of which will appeal to such men, and with the double force of a marked saving. Men may save considerable money here to-day:—

THEY MAY SAVE 25 CENTS on every one of these 50c. scarfs (that have come from an overstocked, money-wanted manufacturer), that

We will sell for 25c.

THEY MAY SAVE 10 CENTS on every one of these 50c. Domet flannel night shirts

That we will sell for 40c.

THEY MAY SAVE $1.25 on every one of these $5 bath wraps that we will

Sell 100 at $3.75 each.

THEY MAY SAVE 50 CENTS on every one of these $1.50 large-size imported scarfs, cut from finest English squares, that

We will sell for $1.

THEY MAY SAVE $2.50 on every one of the splendid $7.50 mackintoshes that

We will sell for $5.

THEY MAY SAVE 10 CENTS on every pair of the French-made suspenders; honestly worth 50c. Wanamaker name on every buckle.

We will sell for 40c.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Clothing—Serviceable, As Well as Stylish Assured of quality and style, there remains only price to talk about. On that point you're sure to be pleased. On these suits mentioned below prices are $2 to $3 lower than the usual figures of other dealers. We should like you to see these offerings. You'll be benefited.

At $9.50—Suits of black and blue cheviot; double-breasted coat; lined throughout with good quality serge; narrow stitched edges; buttons well stayed; all sizes; $12 quality.

At $12—Suits of very fine quality blue and black cheviot; single-breasted sack coats; splendidly made and trimmed; at $15 they would be good value.

At $12—A special satin-lined black diagonal cutaway frock coat and vest; for dress wear.

At $6—300 pairs men's fine worsted trousers; the $8 quality.

Boys' Top Coats and Reefers There are coats in this stock of every worthy material, in every desirable style, and in every case at reasonable prices. These below are marked at figures that, compared with prices elsewhere, represent a saving of at least twenty-five per cent:

TOP COATS

At $5—Of blue and Oxford all-wool frieze; Italian cloth lining; velvet collars; sizes 4 to 12 years; $6.50 quality.

At $5—Of all-wool blue kersey; Italian cloth lining; velvet collars; very serviceable and stylish; sizes 4 to 14 years; $6.50 quality.

REEFERS

At $4.50—Of all-wool blue chinchilla; buttons to neck; lined throughout with red flannel; very warm and stylish; sizes 4 to 10 years; $6 quality.

At $5—Of blue chinchilla; wool lined; velvet collars; stitched edges; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

No Fancy Prices On These Fine Pocket-books Fact is they're marked very low. You may choose any bag, pocket-book or card case from this large stock with perfect assurance of getting an excellent value. These as hints. Many other kinds, of course:

Men's grain leather wallets, and seal and grain card cases, at $1 each.

Women's combination pocket-books, in morocco, seal, levant and monkey skin; newest styles and shades; some with sterling silver corners; good value at $1.

Children's tuck pocket-books, in levant, seal, morocco and alligator; plain and sterling silver mounted. This lot at $1.

Broadway.

These Women's Jackets Notwithstanding the great selling here of these, the stock is kept, not only up to date, but almost up to the minute. Many of the garments you will see this morning represent a thought that took form in the designer's brain but last week, and came from the maker's hands but yesterday.

This is why you see here so much that you cannot find anywhere else. We get them first.

Here are some jackets that we suggest you're seeing *to-day:*

At $6.50—Of kersey cloth; double-breasted; reefer front; coat collar and revers; lined with serge.

At $9—Of boucle, kersey or cheviot; double breasted; reefer or cutaway front; coat collar and revers; some with high collars; all lined with black satin.

At $10—Of unfinished worsted; fly front; coat collar and back; lined with black satin.

At $12—Of kersey cloth; double-breasted; cutaway front, fastened with 6 large pearl buttons; coat collar and revers; lined with black satin.

Others up to $140.

Second floor, Broadway.

Garments for Girls These are for the ages all the way from four years to sixteen. The Reefers suit best the ages from 4 to 14, and after that comes a bewildering choice in jackets.

Of course we never had such a collection before. This wouldn't be Wanamaker's if one year was not better than the last.

Stylish and pretty? Of course, again. Just as much thought has gone into these as into the garments for the older people. They do not cost so much, however, as witness:

GIRLS' JACKETS—14, 16, 18 years.

At $5—Of steel gray kersey cloth; double breasted cutaway front; with revers; coat collar and back; stitched seams.

At $6—Of covert cloth; double-breasted cutaway front; strapped back; seams also strapped with black straps; coat collar and revers; green, royal blue and tan.

GIRLS' REEFERS—6 to 14 years.

At $5—Of cheviot; double-breasted; large round capes; trimmed with 2 straps of plain material in contrasting colors; cape and cuffs edged with 3 rows of narrow braid; navy blue, cadet blue and green.

Others up to $40.

Children's Coats Too Cheap to Last the Day Handsome, stylish garments for the little people, just at the height of the season, and yet they're to go at half their regular value. Manufacturer's sample lot, that came here at little cost to us. Only a few hundred. You'll have to be prompt. In the offering are:

At $3—Colored coats of plain and fancy materials; variously trimmed with braid and lace; 2 to 5 yrs.; would be only reasonably priced at $6.

At $4—White and colored coats of Bedford cord and fancy novelty cloths; with pretty round and square capes; handsomely trimmed; 6 mos. to 2 yrs.; regularly $8.

At $6—Colored coats of ladies' cloth and fancy mixed goods; handsomely trimmed with fur and lace; 2 to 5 yrs.; fairly priced at $12.

At $3 to $8.50—Infants' long coats of Bedford cord, cashmere and silk; handsomely embroidered and ribbon trimmed; selling regularly at double.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Hats; Inexpensive Sorts Some in this collection that are decidedly inexpensive. For instance, French felt hats, that usually bring $1, are only 50c. here. Black and all desirable colors. Felt walking hats in stylish shapes and prettily trimmed at $1.50 to $4.50. Trimmed turbans and toques, with soft, neat crowns, and trimmed with quills and wings, at $2.50 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black Ostrich Plumes 'Way below value, and the very best grade of plumes. There are several kinds, you know,—these are the *good* kinds.

All in black, and in black of a beautiful permanent die. You will get no such plumes as these at these prices again, unless the very bottom drops out of the feather market.

Choose at 75c., $1.25, $1.50

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA

General Order Directs the First, Second, and Seventh Corps to Make Ready.

LARGE FORCE FOR HAVANA

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Wilson Ordered to Make Their Headquarters in the Capital of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A general order was issued to-day designating the troops for occupation in Cuba. It is as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office.
Washington, Nov. 4, 1898.

The Secretary of War directs that the following troops be held in readiness to proceed to the Island of Cuba and to occupy the stations herein designated, the movement to take place from time to time under instructions to be communicated hereafter:

FIRST ARMY CORPS—Headquarters at Cienfuegos.

First Division, headquarters at Cienfuegos.

First Brigade—Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Santa Clara.

Two regiments of infantry and the Seventh United States Cavalry at Cienfuegos.

Second Brigade—Headquarters and two regiments of infantry at Trinidad.

One regiment of infantry at Sancti Spiritus.

Third Brigade—Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Sagua La Grande.

One regiment of infantry at Placitas and one regiment of infantry distributed between Remedios and Caibarien.

Second Division headquarters at Matanzas.

First and Third Brigades and the Tenth United States Cavalry at Matanzas.

Second Brigade at Cardenas.

SECOND ARMY CORPS—Headquarters at Havana.

First and Second Divisions at Havana.

Third Division headquarters at Mariel.

First Brigade—Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Pinar del Rio.

One regiment of infantry at Mariel.

One regiment of infantry at Guanaja.

Second Brigade—Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Nuevitas.

One regiment of infantry at Puerto Principe.

Six troops of the Eighth United States Cavalry at Puerto Principe.

Six troops of the Eighth United States Cavalry at Nuevitas.

SEVENTH ARMY CORPS—Headquarters at Havana.

First and Second Divisions at Havana.

Second and Sixth United States Cavalry at Havana.

The Second Regiment of United States Artillery will be assigned to the Seventh Corps prior to departure from the United States. The batteries will retain their present stations until notified to prepare for embarkation for Havana. Four light batteries, to be hereafter designated, will be assigned as follows: Two to the garrison of Havana and two to Matanzas.

The Second, Sixth, and Tenth United States Cavalry will remain with the Fourth Army Corps until detached for embarkation.

Corps commanders are charged with the preparation of their commands for these movements. The Quartermaster General will make timely arrangements for the transportation, not only of the commands, but the necessary impediments. Hospitals will, as far as possible, be provided in advance of the arrival of troops. Subsistence to meet the needs of the above service will be fully provided.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

No provision is made regarding the Fourth Corps, now at Huntsville, under command of Gen. Wheeler, although in time it may be sent to Cuba. The First Corps is under command of Major Gen. James H. Wilson and the seventh under Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The Second Corps is under the temporary command of Gen. Young, but it is said that there is a possibility that when it reaches Havana Gen. Wade, now on the Cuban Military Commission, will be assigned to command it.

Troops May Sail Election Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Advices from the Cuban Military Commission to-day are to the effect that the Spanish evacuation of Puerto Principe will take place earlier than the 22d and that it will be desirable to send the troops designated in the order issued yesterday as early as the 15th. The transport Chester, which will carry a regiment, probably will sail from Savannah on the 8th with the Fifteenth Infantry, which is to go to the town of Puerto Principe. The Eighth Cavalry and Third Georgia will follow soon afterward.

THE CUBAN ARMY STARVING.

Secretary Alger Asked by the Insurgent Delegation at Washington to Provide Food.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following letter from Lieut. Col. Carbonne of the Cuban Army, now at Havana, has been received by Secretary Quesada, of the Cuban delegation here, who has laid it before Secretary Alger with an urgent request that steps be taken to relieve the extreme distress it sets forth. Lieut. Col. Carbonne is the inventor of the explosive known as carbonite, and is regarded as the representative at Havana of the Cuban leaders and forces in the field. He writes as follows, the letter bearing date, Havana, Oct. 29:

I am just back from the camp of Gen. Menocal, chief of our army in this province, and let me tell you in some faint way the true state of our poor and suffering army and the consequences that may come to the country if we do not find in a short time a remedy which will save us. The Cuban army is dying of hunger.

Such terrible words in no way exaggerate the actual conditions. Gen. Menocal took me to see his weak, tottering, and squalid soldiers—made so on account of the want of food and the actual necessaries of life—and to think that these men were in such a state by reason of obeying their chiefs, who desire, first of all, to respect the orders of the American Government. The Cuban leaders in camp told me to tell you that they will maintain resignation and patience, and, above all, faith in the American Government and that worthy President, Mr. McKinley, but at the same time let it be understood that we are hungry, that we have in the towns and fields of Cuba all that is needed in the way of food, but that we are forbidden to touch it by reason of the peace order. They do not get from Havana one-fourth of what they need, and our soldiers are dying at the gates of the city for lack of food. What shall we do? The time will come when we cannot bear it any longer, and then what will be the result? I returned disconsolate to Havana, and tried to get succor, but the people are already so poor that I obtained nothing. We went to the American Commission, which received us very well, and offered us much, but up to the present time they have given us nothing. If by misfortune we are driven by the necessities of our army to get by force what we need so as not to die of hunger will the President of the United States condemn us, or will the nations of the world, which do not know what is happening, judge us unworthy of the sympathy of the American people? We are very happy to hear your assurances as to our republic. We have never doubted the good faith and generosity of the United States. To it we owe the complete liberty which we have been unable in many years to establish by ourselves.

Secretary Alger said that he would look into the matter and would telegraph the commission at Havana such instructions as were appropriate to the case.

THREE INSURGENTS SHOT.

American Soldiers Fire on a Party of Cubans Who Were Trying to Steal Cattle.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 4.—Col. Ray of the Third Immune Regiment reports a recent affray on the Santa Isabel plantation between two of his men, who were guarding cattle, and some fifteen insurgents. Three of the Cubans are believed to have been wounded, but their comrades carried them off.

Col. Ray sent for the Cuban General Perez and questioned him regarding the matter, declaring that he was positive the men were of Perez's command, as they were all armed and wore Cuban cockades. He insisted that if Perez kept his men under arms he should also keep them in camp.

"I cannot understand your object," said Col. Ray to Perez, "in keeping your men armed in American territory. Are they armed as against the Americans? There are no Spaniards in arms within a hundred miles. What is the necessity of doing what can only lead to further trouble?"

Gen. Perez said that he would issue orders restraining his men from similar predatory attempts. Col. Ray replied: "I shall treat all armed Cubans caught stealing, or trying to steal, cattle as bandits. There is no reason why these men should not go to work."

Spanish Guns Taken at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 4.—Col. Borrup has completed his schedule of the guns captured from the Spaniards to be shipped north. The total number is 131, varying from 1½ inches up to 6½ inches in calibre. There are 86 six-inch bronze pieces, 3 steel guns, and 42 cast-iron guns. In addition to this ordnance there are 22,000 Mauser rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges.

SMALLPOX'S RAVAGES IN CUBA.

Half the Population of Gibara Reported to be Suffering from the Disease.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 4.—Dr. Woodson, Medical Inspector of the Military Department of Santiago, who arrived yesterday on the United States cruiser Cincinnati, after visiting Holguin, Gibara, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, and Guantanamo, reports that on his arrival at Gibara with Col. Hood's regiment he discovered more than half the population suffering from smallpox. There were also many cases of typhus and dysentery. He went immediately to work and systematically isolated the houses, insisting on the regiment (the Second Immunes) being encamped in a healthy locality near the sea.

Every effort will be made to prevent the American and Spanish soldiers from fraternizing, as the Spaniards come from Holguin, about thirty-seven miles from Gibara, and are liable to carry infection. The whole country between the two towns is thickly populated, and the plague is scattered all along the route.

Medical supplies are badly needed there, as well as delicacies for convalescents, and the situation offers an excellent opening for the nurses and doctors of the Red Cross Society.

Gen. Wood will soon leave here to make a personal inspection of the points visited by Dr. Woodson, despite the advice of his friends not to do so. He will send Dr. Woodson back to Gibara on the steamer Reina de los Angeles, with five doctors and a large quantity of supplies. Gen. Wood says he knew of the epidemic, which has been continuous for three years, and had every man in Col. Hood's regiment vaccinated. He believes that none will be stricken, and that there is no cause for alarm.

A TROPHY FROM PUERTO RICO.

Navy Claims It Has the First Flag Taken on the Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A torn and weather stained Spanish flag was received at the Navy Department to-day bearing the following inscription:

"The first Spanish flag hauled down in Puerto Rico by United States forces. On July 25, 1898, the Gloucester, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, United States Navy, commanding, steamed into Guanica Harbor and landed a force of twenty seamen under the command of Lieut. Harry P. Huse, United States Navy This flag was hauled down and the United States ensign hoisted in its place. After a sharp skirmish, in which four of the enemy were killed, the village was captured and held by the seamen until relieved an hour later by the landing by the army regulars."

Newspapers in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 4.—The recent ruling at Washington refusing to local newspapers the right to pass in the mails as second-class matter renders the tariff on the delivery of papers in the island so heavy that the subscription lists have been practically suspended. It now costs more than the price of a paper to mail it, and there are loud complaints.

Third Illinois Sails from Ponce.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Nov. 4.—The United States transport Roumanian, with the Third Illinois Regiment on board, sailed from this port yesterday for New York.

WORK OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The Commander of the Auxiliary Force Praises the Volunteer Sailors for Their Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Capt. John R. Bartlett, who was in command of the United States auxiliary naval force during the war, has submitted a report showing how that force was organized with expedition and thoroughness, in spite of the short period of time available, and the excellent service it rendered. In the course of the report Capt. Bartlett speaks of the Naval Militia in terms of highest praise. It was the Naval Militia that was called upon to man, first, the coast-defense monitors; next, the coast signal system, and then the vessels of the auxiliary navy assigned to coast work. Of the last call he says:

"This call was one which taxed to the utmost the resources of the Naval Militia organizations, coming closely as it did upon that for volunteers to man the monitors, but it was responded to with most gratifying alacrity. To fill the complement of these vessels each organization called upon contributed about 250 men. As examples of the promptness with which the call was met, the contingent from the First Naval Battalion of New York reported, uniformed, armed, equipped, and ready for duty in six hours after receiving notice, and the contingent from the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, which was notified at 1 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon, arrived at the New York Navy Yard, fully prepared for service, on the Prairie at 9 o'clock the next morning. For the first time in the history of the navy professional men, business men, and men of leisure and the highest education were brought into the lower ratings, and from the reports which have come incidentally to my notice it appears that they served with great intelligence and enthusiasm, and, after a short experience, made good men-of-warsmen, although they had had little or no training as seagoing sailors and exhibited some of the lack of knowledge of the care of property and themselves that is common to all volunteers.

"On the whole, the work of the officers and men from the Naval Militia was performed in a thorough and efficient manner, but our recent experience shows that there is a certain class of work which they should not undertake to do. Their anxiety to see active service and to get away from receiving ships led many men of education to enlist as coalpassers and in other ratings which they were not physically competent to fill. This, of course, was quickly discovered and easily remedied, without mishap, and only resulted in the discomfiture of the men themselves."

Capt. Bartlett says these militiamen were called upon to perform duties that should never have been imposed upon them willingly, such as augmenting the crews of bluejackets aboard regular naval vessels. This should never happen again, he says, and therefore he recommends the creation of a system of naval reserves, based upon some part of the militia where the men have shown themselves experts in Revenue Marine Service and the Life Saving Service. He submits the draft of a bill to provide for a reserve on these lines.

CRYING BABY SAVED LIVES.

A Family Narrowly Escaped from the Burning Eldorado Casino in Weehawken.

The crying of a baby saved a woman and her seven children from being burned to death at Weehawken at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Eldorado Casino was destroyed by fire. Peter Ciancimino, who has occupied the place as a concert hall for two years, went to Hartford, Conn., on Monday to look after some property there. He did not return until last night. He left the place in charge of his wife and their eldest daughter, Emma, a girl of fifteen years. The building was a frame structure, two stories high. The first floor was used as a concert hall and billiard and bar room. The family lived in rooms on the second floor.

Mrs. Ciancimino was aroused at 3 o'clock by the crying of her baby, a girl thirteen months old. She found the living rooms filled with smoke. She looked out into the hallway and saw that one end of the building was wrapped in flames. Hastily arousing the children she attempted to lead them down stairs, but found her escape cut off. She then made her way to the roof, her daughter and twelve-year-old son, John, handing the smaller children up to her through the scuttle. They then made their way to the rear end of the building, where there was a second flight of stairs, which they reached through another scuttle. They found refuge with neighbors.

The firemen were soon on the scene, but could do nothing, as the building was a mere shell and burned like tinder. It made a brilliant blaze, the flames shooting high up into the air and lighting the Hudson River for nearly a mile on either side. The spectacle did not last long, however, as the building was soon consumed.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Speedily cures whooping-cough, croup and measle-cough. It is safe and sure. Mothers you can always rely on it. Children like it. Doses are small. Price 25 cents.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

More Testimony in Reference to the Neglect of Patients at Chickamauga.

GEN. LAWTON FINDS NO FAULT

Tells Col. Denby that No Serious or Gross Mistakes Were Made by Any of Those in Authority.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Gen. Dodge, Gen. Sexton, and Dr. Connor of the war investigating commission resumed the work of taking testimony here to-day. The first witness was Dr. Menage, contract Surgeon serving with the Sixth Infantry. He testified as to the absence of hospital tents for the regiment in Cuba. He said he treated his sick in the regiment in preference to sending them back to the division hospital, because of the difficulty in transportation. The nearest hospital was perhaps a mile and a half away.

Fred J. Flueger of Newport, Ky., said he went to Chickamauga Aug. 1 to bring home Albert Boedeker of the Second Kentucky, who was lying in the hospital. He found him in a very bad condition. He was in a tent with four other patients, the space between the cots being so narrow that the witness had to walk sideways in going through. The nurses were detailed men. In an adjoining tent he heard groaning, and, looking, he saw a man with a quantity of maggots on his body. He reported this immediately to the attendants, who said they "did not know it had happened." They carried the man out, washed him off, and took him back. The next day he died.

The witness detailed Boedeker's case, how he looked, how he marched through the rain, and how he was taken sick the day he reached Chickamauga. He was at first refused admittance to the hospital, but finally the Captain got him in. He lay there thirteen days on a blanket on the ground, with one blanket over him. Then he was sent to his quarters for full duty, and next day at inspection he stood in line three hours when he again broke down. He was then in the hospital until the witness brought him home. He reached home Aug. 21 and died Aug. 28.

Major Griffith testified regarding the camp conditions at Chickamauga and the hospitals. He had difficulty in getting enough tents, and when he secured the proper number he found the last ones of poor quality. From private and State sources the regiment was supplied with hospital tents. As a rule, the men detailed as nurses were unfit. Witness asked Dr. Hof for female nurses. This relieved the situation. The staff of the division hospital, he said, was inadequate. Sickness among the Surgeons reduced the working force. He said there would have been no difficulty in getting hundreds of competent Surgeons at Chickamauga within a week. He knew that many applications were refused.

Major Griffith attributed the failure at Camp Thomas hospitals to "red tape" and "peace for thirty years," which incapacitated the men for expansion for emergency. If Congress had established a hospital corps, he said, the trouble might have been averted. One great difficulty in getting supplies of drugs arose from passing requisitions from the Division Surgeon to the Corps Surgeon and the Surgeon in Chief. This required a week. He asked the corps commander on June 20 to have the typhoid patients isolated. The epidemics could have then been avoided, he said, but no attention was paid to the request. He regarded flies and water as causes of the infection. The beer drinking and the unwholesome food assisted in developing typhoid germs. The mortality from typhoid fever in this hospital was 66 out of 1,586 cases.

Lieut. Col. Miner, commanding the Sixth Infantry, testified to the movements of his regiment from Fort Thomas to Santiago and return. He regarded the Tampa camp as excellent. There was difficulty in getting transportation from Tampa to Cuba. The transport Miami, in which his regiment went to Santiago, he said, was not fit for troops. The men would have died in their quarters if the voyage had not been mild, so that the portholes were left open and air thus supplied.

The witness said the command began to break down about the 14th. They had dug trenches by night and lay in the wet ditches all day. The hot sun and the wet weather broke the men down. When a march of three miles was made not more than one-fourth of the men kept up, but all got in by night. The morning after the surrender the witness took the regiment to higher ground and kept them in camp. By personal appeal to Gen. Kent he secured one wagon and cooking utensils and a change of clothing for the men. Centralization was the trouble—centralization in staff departments, he meant. If the witness could have got one wagon after the surrender he could have kept his regiment supplied. But nothing could have prevented the sickness that followed the exigencies of the Cuban campaign.

Being asked about the diet, he said he would recommend pickles and vegetables for Cuba. The canned beef was nauseating, and the men, when almost starving, would not eat it. It seemed to be beef that had been boiled for extracts, and was as free from nutriment as chips. "The Armour and Libby beef was absolutely unfit for use when we got it," Col. Miner concluded.

Col. C. B. Hunt of the First Ohio Infantry testified that when his regiment reached Chickamauga it was poorly supplied with clothing and arms and never was fully supplied, never having had a requisition filled complete. If he made a requisition for 300 blouses, he said, he would get 150. The sickness among the troops was not the fault of the camp nor due to the lack of medicines, but more to the incapacity of commanding officers in not enforcing discipline and giving necessary care.

William H. Davis of Cincinnati was the next witness. He was sent to Chickamauga to examine the water supply, which he reported as bad.

Gen. H. C. Egbert was the next witness. He is now Brigadier General of Volunteers and Colonel of United States Infantry. He commanded the Sixth Infantry after the retirement of Col. Cochran until he was wounded, July 1. He had no fault to find with the camp at Tampa or the supplies, or even with the transport Miami, except with the ventilation. He found troops abundantly supplied for the campaign. The witness received excellent care at the hospital. Recurring to his return on the Seneca, he said the conditions on that vessel were not good, especially below, where the troops were. He remonstrated against certain conditions, and Capt. Doughty remedied them. There was a shortage of water. The boat was sent away hurriedly.

The commission ends its work here tomorrow evening and will resume in Chicago on Monday morning.

GEN. LAWTON'S TESTIMONY.

Denies that Any Wounded Men Were Unaccounted For.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Acting for the War Investigating Commission, Col. Denby has taken the testimony of Gen. Lawton, who was in command of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps in the Santiago campaign, and who has but recently been relieved of the command of the department of Santiago.

His narration began with the embarkation of the troops at Tampa. Speaking of the voyage over, he said the transports were furnished as well as could be expected, as they were not troop ships. The medical and commissary supplies were sufficient to prevent absolute discomfort. True, there was some confusion, owing to misunderstanding of orders, but the General did not believe that any real hardship had been occasioned thereby.

Gen. Lawton said his division had lost 410 men killed and wounded, and that all the wounded had been accounted for. This latter remark was brought out by the suggestion made by Col. Denby that a statement had been made to the effect that some of the wounded soldiers wandered into the woods and were never seen again. "I never heard that before," he said. "All the wounded were accounted for, and they were all taken to the hospitals." There were no ambulances, but some litters—how many he did not know.

"Knowing there was to be a fight, how does it happen that you did not have enough litters, enough surgeons, and the proper hospital corps?" Col. Denby asked.

"Well, I cannot say there were not enough," Gen. Lawton replied.

"How do you account for the fact that medical men did not provide themselves with everything necessary for taking care of the wounded?"

"I think they did provide themselves with everything they thought necessary, considering the material they had to choose from. There was no time to do more or get more surgeons than we had. They were distributed to their various commands."

The General said that, while it was difficult to get supplies to the men while they lay in the trenches from the 2d to the 17th of July, he thought the quantity was sufficient. There had been no sickness worth mentioning until after the campaign. There had been no tents, except the shelter tents which some had, until just previous to the embarkation for the United States.

Asked where he fixed the responsibility for not having the tents there, Gen. Lawton replied: "I don't fix it at all, because I don't think there was any responsibility about it. The men were there without tents because of the fact that it was impossible to unload them from the ships for lack of facilities. It is a difficult matter to unload a ship in a rough sea. There was very little complaint on account of the tents. Complaints did not come to me, and I was with my men constantly. That they should have to lie out as they did was one of the contingencies absolutely necessary in the conduct of the war."

It was true, as reported, he said, that men had to wear their shirts for possibly thirty days without a change, but this was because they had thrown away their extra clothing. He held the climate responsible for the sickness that followed the campaign, though it was possible that with more appropriate food, better cooking, and shelter some of the sickness might have been prevented.

Summing up, Gen. Lawton said: "Taking into consideration the conditions that we were obliged to face, the character of the country, its climate and other things being considered, I can say there were no serious or gross mistakes made. I can say there was no lack of care on the part of any of those in authority, whose duty it was to look after the interests of the camp. We had with us as fine officers as there are in the world; no better could be found. These men worked night and day and no human being could do more than they."

Commissioners Leave Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 4.—Chief Commissary Allison and other officers at corps headquarters went to Harrisburg to-day to appear before the committee of the war investigating commission.

The committee heard testimony at the Lochiel Hotel relating to Camp Alger and other camps established at the breaking out of the war. The testimony of the witnesses heard to-day did not add materially to that taken at other places by the board.

The committee completed its inquiry this evening and returned to Washington. The Commissioners refused a review tendered by Major Gen. Young because their stay was to be brief.

ACCUSE WEYLER OF ROBBERY.

Ex-Cashiers in Prison at Manila Say the General and His Associates Looted the Treasury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A special from Manila, Sept. 26, says:

"Direct evidence connecting Gen. Weyler of Cuban fame with the wholesale looting of the Philippine Treasury when he was Captain General has been unearthed in Bilibid Prison. Maximiano Rosales and Julian Reyes, sent to prison as scapegoats for official thieves, have been liberated by order of Major Gen. Otis, but deliverance came too late for a third prisoner convicted of the same crime, for he died in Bilibid eight days before the American Army entered the city.

"When Capt. Moffett, Superintendent of the Prisons, began his investigation of the cases of the prisoners confined in Bilibid, Rosales and Reyes declared that they were unjustly suffering for the crimes of others and begged that their cases be reopened. They averred that Weyler and his associates had looted the Treasury of $1,300,000 in Mexican silver and that they had been accused of the crime and sent to jail.

"Moffett made a report of the matter to Gen. MacArtnur, and an examination of the books at the Treasury was ordered. The latter showed that during the Weyler régime several immense sums of money had been withdrawn, and there was an unsatisfactory showing as to the disposition of it. Rosales was one of the cashiers at the Treasury, and goes so far as to declare that Weyler himself came to the Treasury to aid in the crime.

"It has been decided to make a full investigation of the case."

INSURGENTS' QUARRELS CONTINUE.

Priests Said to be Supporting Artachio Against Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Nov. 4.—It is reported here that the priests are instigating a faction to support Artachio, a bitter opponent of Aguinaldo.

The increasing dissensions among the insurgents are diminishing the probability of the latter opposing the Americans.

REBEL OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Will Be Severely Dealt with for Oppressing Natives and Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A special from Manila of Sept. 26 says:

"The insurgents are still collecting tribute from residents of Manila, and it seems almost impossible to check them. Almost at the doors of the headquarters of the First Colorado a rebel recruiting station and court were discovered.

"Four young natives drafted into the rebel army refused to go, and they were placed under arrest and an effort made to take them by force. The entire staff at the rebel headquarters was arrested for abduction, and it was then learned that some preposterous fines had been levied on two Chinese by the court.

"The rebel officers are on trial before Col. Charles Jewett in the Provost Court, and will be severely dealt with."

Graves of Astor Battery Dead Marked.

MANILA, Sept. 24, (via San Francisco, Nov. 4.)—Headboards have been erected over the graves of the Astor Battery dead, who lie in the native cemetery, and their effects have been sold at auction, bringing large sums. A coat belonging to Private Dunn brought $20 and a tobacco pouch $12. The money will be sent to relatives. Capt. W. H. Oury of Company B, First Nebraska Regiment, has been made Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry.

THEFTS ON A PIER TRACED.

Steamship Company's Agents Cleverly Detect a Source of Loss.

For several years the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has suffered by a series of petty robberies at its docks in Hoboken, which it could not trace. The stolen goods generally consisted of silks, laces, and curtains. The company was obliged to pay for the goods. The agents estimate the annual losses at $10,000.

They finally concluded that the thefts were committed by the longshoremen who handled the goods on the pier. A watch was set, and yesterday one of the agents noticed that while three sides of a box containing lace curtains were fastened with square-headed nails, the fourth side was fastened with round-headed nails. This led to an examination, and three pairs of curtains were found to be missing.

The men engaged in handling the box were arrested. They were Jacob Haefer, William Steinberg, William Lutzow, Bernard Goetz, August Korstner, Philip Rue, Oscar Thoren, and Carl A. Georgi, all residents of Hoboken. Georgi was afterward released. The others were arraigned before Recorder Stanton. All admitted that they had been concerned in the robbery, and told where the stolen curtains had been concealed. They were sent to the county jail, in default of $300 bail each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Lake Steamer Sunk in a Collision.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—The Maritana, a big steel freight steamer owned by the Minnesota Steamship Company, crashed into the Starucca, a big steel freighter belonging to the Erie Railroad, last night.

The Starucca sank almost immediately in twenty-five feet of water, with an immense hole in her side. Marine men estimate the damage she sustained at from $10,000 to $20,000, and say that a week's time will be required to raise her and several weeks to put her into condition for active service again. The Maritana's bow was somewhat damaged. Mistakes in signaling seem to have been responsible for the collision.

A Wife-Murderer Convicted.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—George A. Smith was this morning convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife in Churchville, Monroe County, on Sept. 9, 1897.

TO SAVE THE SPANISH SHIPS.

Naval Bureau Chiefs Suggest that the Wrecking Company Proceed at Its Own Expense.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Constructor Hobson was before the Naval Bureau chiefs again to-day and spent two hours in an argument to convince the board of the advisability of allowing him to continue the working of raising the Spanish warships sunk off Santiago.

Secretary Long had already concluded that the further prosecution of the work had better cease, at least so far as it is conducted at Government expense. However, he consented to allow Mr. Hobson an opportunity to induce the Board of Bureau Chiefs to reconsider their original determination. The Constructor was reinforced in his opinion that the Colon and perhaps one or two other ships might be saved by Mr. Merritt of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, although his opinion is in turn contrary to that of the wreckmasters on the spot at Santiago.

Mr. Merritt was not present at this afternoon's meeting, so the board contented itself with the recommendation to Assistant Secretary Allen, who has the matter in charge, that the company be allowed to continue its work on the Colon under an agreement to pay salvage to it only in case the vessel is raised, and meanwhile to discontinue the heavy per diem payments the company is now receiving.

Rumors About Newark Gas.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. of 41 Wall Street confirmed yesterday the report that they and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark purchased $4,600,000 Newark Consolidated Gas Company fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds. The Newark Consolidated Company owned the gas plants of Newark, East Newark, Montclair, the Oranges, and Summit, but it is generally understood that the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia has acquired control of the corporation. The United is capitalized at $15,000,000. A Wall Street story that the United Company is about to secure control of the gas interests of Paterson, N. J., was not confirmed.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—E. M. Gallaudet, Washington, and Archceacon Watkins, Kansas.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale College.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army.

GRAND—Gen. J. Ford Kent, United States Army; Major J. G. Sanders, Montana, and Lieut. F. Ellery, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Lieut. Gov. M. C. Alford, Kentucky.

HOLLAND—Erastus Foote, Chicago; Lieut. Commander C. W. Hazeltine, United States Navy; Ex-Congressman T. C. Coykendall, Rondout, and Arthur Sewall, Bath, Me.

WALDORF—Vicomte and Vicomtesse d'Andigne, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. P. Stewart, furnishing goods and umbrellas; 2 Walker Street.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Cator, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Gerard House.

Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; F. D. Bittner, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., R. H. Lowe, notions and laces; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Frear, William H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Mayer, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.

Glenn,

RAILROADS OBEY THE LAW

The Joint Traffic Association Is Dissolved by a Unanimous Vote.

A POOLING LAW ADVOCATED

The Old Managers Appoint a Committee to Wind Up the Association's Affairs—Rates to be Maintained by Mutual Consent.

With prompt unanimity the representatives of the railroad lines included in the Joint Traffic Association voted yesterday to dissolve that association. This action was taken in consequence of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the agreement under which the association was formed violated the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The members of the old Board of Managers were designated as a committee to wind up the association's affairs and incidentally to promote as far as possible by lawful persuasion, harmony among the several lines in the matter of rates.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the association, presided over the meeting, and the resolutions adopted were drawn on the lines suggested in his statement published in this newspaper last Tuesday morning. These resolutions were formulated by ex-Judge S. E. Williamson, general counsel of the New York Central; James A. Logan, solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Col. W. Blodgett, counsel for the Wabash Railroad, and George C. Green, general counsel of the Lake Shore Railroad. They were presented by ex-Judge Williamson, and they declared, in a brief preamble, that the association had during its entire existence endeavored by every lawful means to cause its members to adhere strictly to and to carry out the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law. Also that it had kept the Inter-State Commerce Commission informed of its action upon all questions, and had furnished the commission with all of its resolutions, the conclusions of its committees, and the schedules, rates, and agreements of every kind adopted.

Following are the two important resolutions which were adopted yesterday:

Resolved, That this association be and it is hereby dissolved, and that said agreement be and it is canceled and annulled.

Resolved, That each system represented in the association designate one person, who, together shall constitute a committee whose duty it shall be to settle and adjust the accounts and obligations incurred in connection with the association, and that all books, papers, documents, and property of the association be delivered to said committee by the Commissioner and managers, and that said committee proceed as expeditiously as may be to close up the affairs of the association.

NOT AN OPPOSING VOICE.

Of the forty or fifty influential railroad men in the meeting not one raised a voice in opposition to the adoption of these resolutions. Comments on the situation were made by half a dozen of the Presidents and Managers. Mr. Depew described the aims and practical workings of the Joint Traffic Association and pointed out the need of Federal legislation to enable the railroads to maintain uniform and stable rates. He regarded the judicial condemnation of this association—which, he said, was formed for the purpose of enforcing the Inter-State commerce law—as a striking object lesson on the necessity for intelligent railroad legislation. He hoped that Congress would in the future see the advisability of legislating more in harmony with the vast and varied interests of the railroads.

Frank Thomson President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that the railroad lines in the Joint Traffic Association had shown an earnest disposition to comply with the laws and to maintain reasonable rates without any unfair discrimination. He felt hopeful that Federal legislation in the near future would show to the railroads some lawful way of acting in unison. E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad system, spoke in a similar strain, and he was followed by O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash Railway, and John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio. Calvin S. Brice, President of the Lake Erie and Western, was present but made no remarks.

The absence from the meeting of Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio and of the "Big Four" Railroad, was commented upon. The Chesapeake and Ohio system was not represented at all. President Ingalls took such an active part in the formation of the Joint Traffic Association that in the West he was called the "father of the agreement." His present views are known to be in accord with those embodied in the resolution adopted. Following is a list of the railroad Presidents who participated in the proceedings:

S. R. Callaway, New York Central; Frank Thomson, Pennsylvania; John K. Cowen, Baltimore and Ohio; E. B. Thomas, Erie; O. D. Ashley, Wabash; Samuel Sloan, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; J. Rogers Maxwell, Jersey Central; James McCrea, Grand Rapids and Indiana; W. H. Newman, Lake Shore; Alfred Walter, Lehigh Valley; H. B. Ledyard, Michigan Central; W. H. Carniff, New York, Chicago and St. Louis; Thomas P. Fowler, New York, Ontario and Western; Joseph S. Harris, Philadelphia and Reading; Chauncey M. Depew, President, and J. D. Layng, Vice President, West Shore Railroad. Many of the lines were also represented by their general counsel and their freight traffic managers. The meeting was one of the largest that has been held since the association was organized. George H. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, and J. F. Goddard, Arbitrator and Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, were both in attendance.

THE COMMITTEE NAMED.

The committee appointed to wind up the affairs of the association is composed as follows: H. J. Hayden, representing the New York Central and affiliated lines; D. S. Gray, Pennsylvania system; George F. Randolph, Baltimore and Ohio; George G. Cochran, Erie Railroad; John Burton, Grand Trunk; H. C. Hicks, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Gen. Orland Smith, Lehigh Valley; M. Knight, Wabash, and George Olds, Canadian Pacific.

These men were all members of the Board of Managers of the disbanded association. They will draw pay for their services from the roads which they represent, and while they are adjusting the accounts and settling the affairs of the association they will continue to employ Commissioner Blanchard and the principal clerks under him. It is expected that two or three months will be required to wind up this association in proper shape, and by the time the affairs of the committee are finished in that direction it is hoped that a railroad pooling bill will be started on its way through Congress. Meanwhile this same committee, by a tacit understanding, will use its best endeavors to keep rates uniform and stable.

Under existing laws each railroad company is required to file its schedule of rates with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is not unlikely that this committee will act as a medium to secure uniformity in the schedules thus filed. Mr. Depew said, after yesterday's meeting: "We must now rely on the common sense as well as the honesty of the railroad managers. They have all voluntarily declared themselves in favor of maintaining reasonable rates on a uniform basis. It remains to be seen how they will conduct themselves under the changed conditions. In harmony of action only is there mutual protection. To attain this at once all adherence to a standard basis would dictate a war of rates which would demoralize the railroads and injure general business."

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS POWERLESS.

Mr. Depew was asked if the old Trunk Line Association and the Central Traffic Association, which remain in existence, would not practically take the place of the Joint Traffic Association in regulating railroad rates. He replied that the two associations named could be effective only to a limited extent. "If the Trunk Line Association should venture to form and enforce any rate agreements," said Mr. Depew, "it would be itself liable to the same process of law that has caused the dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association."

One of the avowed objects of the Trunk Line Association is to regulate and maintain rates and another object is to prevent unjust discrimination in rates. This association was organized in 1889, and in connection with the Central Traffic Association, which had its headquarters in Chicago, it practically controlled the railroad rate situation in the territory between New York and Chicago. When the Joint Traffic Association became operative Jan. 1, 1896, the two older associations were relegated into the background, but not dissolved. Their work was subordinated to that of the Joint Traffic Association, but in the case of the Trunk Line Association the complete rate regulating machinery was kept in operation. The Joint Traffic Board of Managers habitually called upon the Trunk Line Association for information and co-operation.

The dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association will throw about sixty persons out of employment unless a successor to that organization, in the form of a lawful pool, is formed within the few months necessary to settle up the association's affairs. This joint traffic agreement has cost the railroads interested nearly $300,000 a year, and several of the railroad Presidents yesterday expressed opinion that it was too expensive for so ineffective an organization.

Meetings of the old Board of Managers as a committee on dissolution and liquidation will continue to be held in the association's headquarters with about the same frequency as before yesterday's action. Immediate steps will be taken by influential railroad men to arouse sentiment in favor of a federal law to permit restricted pooling of railroad business under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Vice President J. D. Layng of the West Shore and the "Big Four" roads said last evening: "The question to be considered now is, how the railroads can obey the law absolutely and preserve their property. You may rest assured that both will be done."

HIGHER COAL RATES WANTED.

A Number of Railroad Presidents Discuss the Situation.

After the formal dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday the railroad Presidents and Freight Traffic Managers held an "executive session" for the purpose of considering various rate matters. Mr. Depew presided. The chief subject brought up was a proposition to increase the carrying rate on coal 25 cents a ton. Some of the coal carriers think that they are not getting sufficient pay for the service. In view of the annulment of the joint traffic agreement the Presidents concluded that they would take no action on coal rates at present.

Recent reports show that some peculiar changes are going on in the shipments from the Pennsylvania coal regions. For the first ten months of 1898 the shipments of anthracite coal over the Pennsylvania lines increased only 52,162 tons over the same period of last year, while the shipments of soft coal over the same lines increased 1,180,000 tons. The shipments of coke within the same period increased 2,268,000 tons.

NEW ROUTE TO CANADA.

The Rutland and Canadian Railroad Bill Passes the Vermont Senate.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 4.—The Rutland and Canadian Railroad bill passed the State Senate this forenoon.

The bill as passed incorporates the Rutland and Canadian Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, giving it the right to construct a road from Burlington to the Canadian line. The construction of this line will give the Vanderbilts, in whose interest the purchase of the Rutland Road was made recently, a through line from New York to Canada and the great lakes. The bill passed the Vermont House early in the week.

Pacific Coast Company Officers.

Officers of the Pacific Coast Company, elected yesterday, are: Chairman of the Board of Directors—Henry W. Cannon; President—J. D. Farrell; Secretary—H. H. Durand; Treasurer—John Kean. The Executive Committee consists of Henry W. Cannon, E. H. Harriman, Daniel S. Lamont, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Grant B. Schley. Mr. Farrell was General Superintendent of the Western Division of the Great Northern Railway. His headquarters will be at Seattle, so as to enable him to have the interests of the Pacific Coast Company under constant observation.

Decree Against a Western Road.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Nov. 4.—Judge Woolson, in the United States Court, this afternoon signed a decree of foreclosure against the Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines Railroad. The amount due bondholders is $1,813,000. The sale will take place about Jan. 1.

TEMPORARY RECEIVERS NAMED.

Tradesmen's National and Other Banks Now Safe from Attachments Under Judge Lacombe's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Charles G. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, has appointed the bank examiners of New York and Pittsburg, respectively, temporary receivers of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York and the German National Bank of Pittsburg, and John Van Vrankin temporary receiver of the First National Bank of Carthage, N. Y. Such action was taken, in all three cases, on account of the decision of Judge Lacombe of New York, that an execution can be levied against the assets of a National bank in the hands of the Controller of the Currency at any time prior to his formal appointment of a receiver.

This action on the part of the Controller will not interfere in any way with the efforts of the officers of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York and the German National Bank of Pittsburg to put these institutions into condition for voluntary liquidation, and the Controller announces that he will consent to the voluntary liquidation of these banks and will discharge the receivers when assured of the ability of the institutions to meet their obligations in full, as promised by their committees now making efforts to put the banks into condition justifying the Controller in assenting to liquidation.

A plan is on foot which, if successful, will enable the First National Bank of Carthage to resume business. The Controller states that his appointment of a temporary receiver will not interfere with the success of this plan, and that the receiver will be discharged as soon as the plan is consummated. The appointments have been made simply to protect the banks against the possibilities of attachments levied under Judge Lacombe's decision, which, it is considered, would result in unjust preferences and alter materially the present status of the banks.

The Controller has also appointed H. J. Whitmore receiver of the First National Bank of Neligh, Neb., and E. J. Graham receiver of the Delaware National Bank at Delhi, N. Y.

OUR TROOPS IN HAWAII.

Defective Transport and Hospital Arrangements Alleged—New York Volunteers to Remain at Honolulu.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 4.—Honolulu advices per Her Majesty's ship Aorangi, which arrived yesterday, are to the effect that when the Aorangi left there were 163 patients in the hospitals, fifty showing typhoid symptoms. Gen. King says that the patients at the hospital will be moved as quickly as possible to a place in the hills where it is dry and cooler. He is said to have declared that the hospital should not have been located where it is. Gen. King will sail with the troops at Camp Otis on the Arizona for Manila.

The New York volunteers and engineers will remain at Honolulu indefinitely for garrison duty. Five deaths from typhoid occurred during the week previous to the sailing of the ships. Those who died were Charles H. Thompson, First New York; Thomas Beaver and Private Timberlake, Eighteenth Infantry; Julius N. Miller, Company B, Nebraska Volunteers, and D. W. Dawson, Company E, Colorado recruits.

Brig. Gen. King has had a controversy with Police Judge Wilcox. The Judge, while sentencing some privates for disorderly conduct, is reported as saying that if there was any surety of men being punished by court-martial he would "let them off easy," but that on previous occasions, when they made a disturbance, the commanding officer could not be found, but was sick in bed, although the same night he gave a big dinner party, and the men were whitewashed. Gen. King wrote to Judge Wilcox and asked him if he used that language, and the Judge replied the report was correct. Gen. King then asked for an apology, which Judge Wilcox declined to give. There the matter rests for the present.

It is stated that a new bank will commence business in Honolulu the first of the year with a capital of $800,000, with power to increase it to $3,000,000. The most of the capital is local. It will not be a National bank, but is to be organized under the laws of Hawaii.

The election at Camp Otis was to take place the week after the Aorangi left. Senator Steele had left the necessary blanks and gone on to Manila for the same purpose.

The transport Senator arrived the day before the Aorangi sailed. Her plan was to coal at Honolulu and proceed to Manila. The voyage was uneventful, but the men complained of poor food and crowded quarters. On the night of the 22d 300 men were attacked with a violent nausea, the result of eating tainted food. All recovered.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N. Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER KILLED.

San Francisco Soldier Meets Death by Electricity in Honolulu.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 4.—Honolulu advices tell of the death by electricity of Thomas Hannan of San Francisco, a member of the Third Battalion, Second Volunteer Engineers, and of a native hackman, also a narrow escape from death of Private Gertz of San Francisco, on the night of Oct. 22. Hannan and Gertz were in a carriage on their way to camp. The night was dark and stormy. In the heart of the city their journey was obstructed by a horse lying in the street near a deserted hack. Near by the body of a man was seen.

Alighting, Hannan placed his hands on the body to lift it. He was stricken dead instantly by a current of about 1,000 volts. Gertz placed his hand on Hannan, and he was hurled to the ground. A passing fireman seized him by the shoes and pulled him away from the deadly current, thus saving his life. The electric current came from a live wire that had fallen to the street.

SPOKANE TROUBLED BY ROBBERS.

The Mayor to Enroll All Men Over 21 Years Old as Constables.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 4.—The Mayor has declared an emergency and issued a proclamation enrolling all men over twenty-one years of age as special constables to assist in arresting the robbers who have been rampant lately.

A reward of $500 is offered for the conviction of any of the robbers.

A NEW PASTOR INSTALLED.

The Rev. Mr. Smyth Assumes Charge of Church of New Jerusalem.

The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, who recently accepted the call to the pastorate of the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, was installed last evening. The services were conducted by the Rev. S. S. Seward, presiding minister of the New York New Church Association, assisted by the Rev. John Worcester, general pastor of the Massachusetts New Church Association; the Rev. C. H. Mann of Orange, N. J., and the Rev. J. C. Ager of Brooklyn. After the services a reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Smyth in the Sunday school room.

REV. DR. HARRIS ON JUDAISM.

He Thinks Israel Zangwill's Conclusions on the Subject Hasty.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris delivered an address last night at Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, in which he replied to the criticisms of Israel Zangwill against reformed Judaism. He said in part: "The gifted writer's charge is very grave when we consider that reform is fast becoming the Judaism of America, and America is becoming the land of the Jew for the future. We are compelled to conclude that Mr. Zangwill's conclusions are hasty and superficial, made after too brief a survey.

"Reform has made conditions most favorable to religious life, but it cannot create the religious life. If the people do not believe, if they have no faith, what then? No change of liturgy, no prayer in any tongue, no custom, poetic or artistic, can create faith. The age is skeptical. Certainly we find that people do not take religion seriously. It does not mean what it once did, it does not play so large a part in their lives. It is accepted carelessly, and the solemnity of its obligations are not realized.

"To those who are ever ready to criticise the ministers, let me disclose to you for a moment the difficulty of their calling in having to fight for a cause that so many feel lost and for an institution that so many deride. It is far easier to meet and grapple with antagonism than with indifference. It may be easy for critics to formulate a rational Judaism or a poetic Judaism, a Judaism conservative or a Judaism radical. It is not a better Judaism that we want but better Jews."

A SERIES OF LECTURES TO MEN.

To be Given Monthly at the Church of the Holy Communion.

A lecture to men and boys will be given Thursday evening, Nov. 10, by the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. His subject will be "The Observance of Sunday."

This is one of a series of lectures to be given at this church under the auspices of the Silver Cross Order, by prominent clergymen of different denominations. The lectures are given monthly. Those who will speak during the series are the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church, on "Gambling"; the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, on "Patriotism"; the Rev. Franklin Spencer Spaulding of St. Paul's Church, Erie, Penn., on "The Social Problem"; the Rev. Dr. Newall Dwight Hillis of the Central Church, Chicago, on "Profanity," and Bishop Doane of Albany, on "The Church."

The Order of the Silver Cross of the Master and Cleanliness was organized in the Church of the Holy Communion about eight years ago by the Rev. Mr. Moir, the assistant rector. It is made up of young boys and men who come from all ranks of society. The object of the order is to promote moral as well as physical cleanliness among the members, who, in turn, are pledged to help others to become so.

CHURCH NOTES.

"Samson the Strong" will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morrow evening at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

At the Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Hall to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock will deliver a sermon on "The Miracle of the Loaves."

The class in present-day problems, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will discuss to-morrow afternoon some of the problems of the east side. The speaker will be the Rev. John B. Devins, pastor of Hope Chapel.

The Sunday afternoon services at the Union Theological Seminary will be resumed to-morrow afternoon in the Adams Chapel, 700 Park Avenue. These services are held at 4:30 o'clock, and are open to the public.

"Character Behind the Guns" will be the subject of a sermon to be delivered to-morrow evening by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. This is the first of a special series of sermons to the students of the city.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will preach to-morrow morning on "One Family in Heaven and on Earth." The subject of his evening address will be "What Does the Church Say to the Voter?"

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will deliver to-morrow at the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, the first of a series of Sunday morning sermons on the great fundamental themes. His subject will be: "How Do We Know that There Is a God?" His subject for the evening service will be "Thirty-ninth Birthday Reflections."

Charles Schweikert will be publicly ordained as minister in charge of Armitage House on Friday evening, Nov. 11, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. All of those who will take part in the service are young men who have been graduated from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in the last few years, and are now holding pastorates in the Eastern and Middle States.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodist Churches of America May Raise a Memorial Fund of $20,000,000.

RECOMMENDED BY BISHOPS

To Aid the Work of Methodism—Question of Missions in Our New Possessions to be Considered at Missionary Conference.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have recommended that Methodists of America belonging to their connection shall raise the sum of $20,000,000. This great sum is to be raised as a twentieth century memorial—a million for each century of the Christian era. The time in which it is to be raised is the next five years, and it is not to interfere in any way with gifts to missions or with the $50,000,000 which American Methodists of all kinds contribute annually to support and extend Methodism in this country.

The details of the plan will be not the raising of one great fund and then the application of it, but rather a general movement, supported by Bishops, ministers, and prominent laymen, to pay off debts on churches and to increase endowments for colleges, each working for the most part on its own behalf and among its own friends, but a record to be kept of all special gifts under this project and an effort made to have them reach the large total named. Committees are to be appointed, and it is probable that the matter will come up for informal discussion at the Missionary Conference which will open in Providence on Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The question of new work in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will be taken up at this conference, for the Missionary Society of the Church has practically decided to enter all of these fields if the Methodists of this country furnish the funds. The Rev. C. A. Owen, a former member of the Puget Sound Conference, has already been sent out by Bishop McCabe to Manila. Upon arrival there he will enter upon missionary labor, and will have the assistance of Chaplains of regiments of volunteers who are Methodists, three of whom are now stationed at or near the Philippine capital.

The Methodist Missionary Society has raised the entire amount of its indebtedness, which amounted to $186,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Nov. 13.

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SUBJECT—The Assyrian Invasion.—Second Kings, xx., 20-22, 28-37.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Psalm xlvi., 1.

God's children are often called to meet great trials which the world cannot at all understand and which they themselves very often fail to comprehend. Men of the world are very apt to interpret them as Job's friends interpreted his afflictions—as punishments for some secret and, it may be, long-forgotten sins which they cannot name, but which they think must undoubtedly have been committed. The child of God often looks at them as David was at one time inclined to do, (Psalm lxxiii.,) as incomprehensible mysteries—the righteous suffering and the wicked prospering—a strange problem, to be solved only when the secrets of all things are revealed and the inequalities of life are finally adjusted.

The Apostle James, however, takes quite another view of trials, or "temptations," as he calls them. He looks upon them as matters having a present purpose, and that one of great blessedness to the believer himself. He considers them trials of faith, and therefore he says, "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations." (James, i., 2.) For as the Apostle Peter explains it, "the trial of faith" is "much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire." The trial of gold is for a temporal purpose, but the trial of faith, he says, is for an eternal purpose, that it "might be found unto praise, and honor, and glory, at the appearing of Jesus Christ." (First Peter, i., 7.) This is a purpose and result which very few, even of God's dearest children, fully appreciate. But it sets before us the thought that the trials of life are to the true believer neither accidents nor punishments. They are present necessities of our condition, and should be present and enduring blessings. They are wise and necessary provisions of God's grace.

In our human affairs we find it necessary to test or try everything we use, to be sure that it is fitted for our purposes. We have physical tests, chemical tests, fire tests, and are constantly inventing new tests to meet new circumstances. We test the food we eat, the material with which we work, the opinions presented to us, and the people with whom we associate, and as the results of our tests we accept that which is adapted to the end we have in view and reject that which is not. We could not safely meet the conditions of our daily life with our fellow-men and with material things, if we did not have at our command the results of such tests. They are an absolute necessity and of infinite value to each of us individually.

THE TEST OF GOD'S CHILDREN.

On the same principle, but for infinitely more important reasons, we ourselves need to be tested. It is the only way by which we can really know whether we are in truth God's children or not. But we cannot test ourselves. By nature and by practice we are sinners. As such we are utterly unable to judge correctly concerning ourselves of our relations to our fellow-men or our standing before God. Hence God must test us. Not, however, that He may know our character—that He does know already—but that we may know it. We test what He gives us, that we may know whether it is fitted for our purposes. He tests what we offer Him that we may know whether we ourselves are fitted for His purpose. Without such tests we would often deceive ourselves. By them we learn our own weakness and unworthiness, and at the same time that His strength is perfected in our weakness. (Second Corinthians, xii., 9.)

We say "We believe." But how are we to know whether our faith is anything more than an intellectual acceptance of certain facts, or anything better than that of the devils who only tremble because of what they believe? (James, ii., 19.) God tests our faith, and so He reveals to us and to men around us that it is genuine, when it is accompanied by repentance and a true sorrow for sin.

But how are we to know that our repentance is true? May not our sorrow be more from fear of the penalty of sin than because we fear and hate sin itself? God tests us again by bringing us into circumstances, as He did Hezekiah when He brought him to the throne, where our hatred of sin will show itself in a new and consecrated life.

But how shall we know that our new life is pure and true? May it not be more for the sake of the rewards promised to such a life and for the comforts of a self-satisfied conscience? Then, again, God in His wise providence, tests our lives that we may know whether our will is altogether yielding up to His will. For a new life cannot be measured or estimated by a new conduct or by any outward service. That may be merely a reformation. It must be measured by relationship to God and by a spiritual fellowship with Himself.

By three separate and distinct trials was Hezekiah tested. When he had completed the great reformation which we considered last week, and was planning still greater things for his God and for his people, like Enoch, "he had this testimony that he pleased God." (Hebrews, xi., 5.) "For he clave to the Lord, and departed not from following Him, but kept His commandments which the Lord commanded Moses. And the Lord was with him, and he prospered whithersoever he went forth." (Second Kings, xviii., 6, 7.) Nevertheless he was human and his heart was liable to be lifted up in self-sufficiency. He must therefore know his own weakness. So in quick succession three dark clouds blotted out the sunshine from his sky, and all around for a season seemed very black and fearful. But when they had passed he was nearer his God and stronger than ever before.

The three trials which came upon him are recorded in the Scriptures in the following order:

HEZEKIAH'S THREE TRIALS.

1. The Assyrian invasion. Second Kings, xviii., 13-37; xix., 1-37; Second Chronicles, xxxii., 1-23; Isaiah, xxxvi., 1-22; xxxvii., 1-38.

2. His sickness and recovery. Second Kings, xx., 1-11; Second Chronicles, xxxii., 24; Isaiah, xxxviii., 1-22.

3. The visit of messengers from Babylon. Second Kings, xx., 12-19; Second Chronicles, xxxii., 25-31; Isaiah, xxxix., 1-8.

This, however, is evidently not the order in which these events actually took place. The Assyrian invasion, we are told, occurred in "the fourteenth year" of Hezekiah's reign, or when he was thirty-nine years old. (Second Kings, xviii., 13.) When he was sick, fifteen years were added to his life, and he had the promise of deliverance from Assyria. (Second Kings, xx., 16.) As he died when he had reigned twenty-nine years, at the age of fifty-four, his sickness also must have occurred in the fourteenth year of his reign. And as the messengers from Babylon visited him to congratulate him on his recovery, they probably also reached Jerusalem before Sennacherib actually invested that city. We will therefore consider the incidents in their chronological rather than in their recorded order.

1. His sickness. This was a test which touched his person and his plans. He was just in the prime of life, about thirty-nine years old. He had already accomplished great things for himself and for his people and for his God. But he evidently had much more to accomplish. Weak places needed strengthening, defenses must be provided against future assaults, water courses must be changed and enlarged, the people themselves must be more thoroughly united in the fear of God, idolatry must be more effectually suppressed, and God Himself more highly exalted. And he was now in just the position most effectually to prosecute all this work. But suddenly the cold hand of death was laid upon him, and he must give them all up. There was nothing for him to do but to yield himself to the word of the Lord, "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live." (Isaiah, xxxviii., 1.) It must have been a terrible disappointment to him.

But without a word of complaint or rebellion, he simply turned away from all of his attendants, and with his face to the wall he lifted up his heart to God in prayer, pleading what he had done, not with any Pharisaic boasting, but as an index of what he still desired to do. The song which he sang on his recovery (Isaiah, xxxviii., 9-20) shows the spirit that animated him. "The grave," he says, "cannot praise Thee; death cannot celebrate Thee; the living, the living, he shall praise Thee as I do this day; the father to the children shall make known Thy truth." God heard his prayer, and the third day he again went into the temple to praise Him.

2. The Ambassador's visit. This test affected Hezekiah's possessions. It came to him when walking close to God and rejoicing in His gifts. "Berodach-baladan," (v. 12,) or, as Isaiah calls him, "Merodach-baladan," was the King of Babylon. For many years he had successfully resisted the efforts of Sargon, King of Assyria, and the father of Sennacherib to overthrow him. The news of Hezekiah's recovery and of the wonderful setting back of the shadow on "the sundial of Ahaz" had reached him, and very naturally had suggested the thought that he would be an invaluable ally. "An embassy was therefore sent to Jerusalem with an autograph letter from Merodach-baladan, and the usual costly gifts with which Eastern monarchs always approach each other. The pretended object of the mission was to congratulate Hezekiah on his recovery, but its real design was to form a treaty offensive and defensive with him. Such an honor to the King of a small country like Judah must have been very flattering, and was acknowledged by Hezekiah with every circumstance of Oriental courtesy. The strangers were shown all the sights of the kingdom, including among others the royal magazines, arsenal, and treasury. The whole military and fiscal arrangements of Judah, in fact, were opened to their inspection, as if to let them know that its support was worth their King's seeking." (Geikie.)

At the time nothing appeared to be in any way wrong in all this. Hezekiah himself evidently had no idea that he was doing anything amiss. But when Isaiah came to him with a message from the Lord, then the test he had met showed him that, all unconsciously, his heart had been filled with pride and self-sufficiency; he had rested in his possessions and in the abundant blessings God had given him rather than in God himself. But when he knew this, and was assured that before many years all these possessions would pass into other hands, at once he bowed before God in penitence and submission, saying: "Good is the word of the Lord." (Isaiah, xxxix., 8.) It was the same spirit which prompted Job to say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." (Job, i., 21.) He had learned that God Himself was better than all His gifts, and he drew closer to Him. God had "left him to try him." (II. Chronicles, xxxii., 31,) as a mother withdraws her hand from her tottering child that it may learn to walk, and to know the loving arms to which it can turn for support.

3. The Assyrian invasion. This tested Hezekiah's position and standing. It showed him whether his strength was in God or in himself as he could not probably have otherwise learned it. It was now only eight years since the Kingdom of Israel had been destroyed, and her people led away captive by Sargon, the father of Sennacherib, King of Assyria. As we saw last week, Ahaz, the father of Hezekiah, had voluntarily become a vassal to Tiglath-pileser, a predecessor of Sargon. But when Hezekiah had become established on his throne, trusting in the Lord, "he rebelled against the King of Assyria, and served him not." (II. Kings, xviii., 7.) This was probably only the refusal to pay the stipulated tribute. It led, however, to the first assault of the King of Assyria "against all the fenced cities of Judah." But Hezekiah avoided a conflict by sending him word, saying: "I have offended;" and by agreeing to pay "three hundred talents of silver, and thirty talents of gold." (II. Kings, xviii., 13-14.) This agreement is clearly stated on the memorials of Sennacherib found in the ruins of Nineveh by Layard.

SENNACHERIB'S INVASION.

After making this agreement to accept tribute, Sennacherib apparently marched against Egypt. On his return from that campaign he laid siege to Lachish, and notwithstanding his agreement, "sent Tartan and Rabsaris, and Rab-shakeh, with a great host against Jerusalem." With this "great host" at his very doors and the main army not more than twenty-five miles away, it was a time of great danger for Hezekiah and his people. But his heart did not fail him, neither did his faith. At once "he took counsel with his Princes and his mighty men" and laid plans to cut off all "the waters of the fountains which were without the city, and the brook that ran through the midst of the land, saying, Why should the King of Assyria come and find much water?" He also strengthened all the fortifications of the city, "and made darts and shields in abundance, and set Captains of war over the people." (II. Chronicles, xxxii., 3-6.)

But he did not rest in these. While he made all the preparation that a wise prudence could dictate, he knew that his real strength was in the Lord his God rather than in his walls and towers and darts and shields. He had probably never realized it so much as then, and he probably never would have realized it if he had not been all unwittingly brought into just these circumstances. So he encouraged his own heart and the hearts of his people. "Be strong and courageous," he said; "be not afraid nor dismayed for the King of Assyria nor for all the multitude that is with him; for there be more with us than with him. With him is an arm of flesh, but with us is the Lord our God to help us and to fight our battles. And the people rested themselves on the words of Hezekiah." (II. Chronicles, xxxii., 7-8.)

By entreaties, by ridicule, by promises, by threatenings, Rab-shakeh endeavored to bring them to submit to his demands. But in vain. "The people held their peace and answered not a word, for the King's commandment was, saying, Answer him not." (II. Kings, xviii., 36.)

Then Sennacherib's main army drew still nearer and was "warring against Libnah." (II. Kings, xix., 8, 9.) There reports reached him that Tirkahah, King of Ethiopia, was coming against him. What he did against Jerusalem, therefore, must be done very quickly. So he sent a letter to Hezekiah, showing him how utterly useless it was for him to suppose that he could resist the mighty power of Assyria. This letter Hezekiah at once "spread before the Lord." (II. Kings, xix., 14.) There is scarcely any more pathetic scene pictured in all the Scriptures than this of this holy man, and great King, upon his knees, spreading out this letter of his enemies before God—in His holy temple. There he saw not only his own weakness but he saw, as never before, both the loving kindness and the strength of God.

Then Isaiah came to him with an answer from the Lord. It assured him of deliverance. It was accompanied with all the promises of the year of jubilee. (Compare II. Kings, xix., 29, 30, with Leviticus xxv., 15-22.) And Hezekiah went out of the Temple and from the midst of his trial, "strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might." (Ephesians vi., 10.) He had been weighed and not found wanting.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the trials which come upon God's children, and of their interpretation?

How does the Apostle James look upon them, and what is said of it?

How, and why, do we test material things?

Who must test us, and why?

How is this illustrated as regards our faith, our repentance, and our lives?

When was Hezekiah tested, for what purpose, and with what result?

What three trials came upon him, and what is said of the order of their occurrence?

What is said of his sickness in its relation to his person and his plans, and how did he meet the test?

What was effected by the Ambassador's visit, and what is said of the result of this test?

What did the Assyrian invasion test, and what were the circumstances which led to it?

How did Hezekiah prepare to meet it, and on whom did he rely?

What did he do with Sennacherib's letter, and what was the result?

TO CALL A NEW PASTOR.

Madison Avenue Presbyterians Want Dr. Pentecost—Congregations May Unite.

The Pulpit Committee of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, has decided to recommend to the congregation of that church that it extend a call to the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, and former pastor of Marylebone Church, London. A committee meeting is to be held next week, when the date for calling a congregational meeting will be fixed. It is said that there will be decided opposition on the part of the First Presbyterian Church to Dr. Pentecost's departure.

Another matter under discussion is a proposed consolidation of the Madison Avenue and the Fourth Avenue Churches, the sale of the property of one or both of them, and the erection of a union church of large seating capacity and in a field of great opportunities. It is not certain that a union of these two churches can be brought about, and the matter is simply being canvassed at present. There are members of both congregations who favor the consolidation, and those who oppose it.

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THE SOUND-MONEY BOGEY.

Our neighbor, The Tribune, construes our declaration that we shall advise no man to vote for a candidate not known to be for sound money into an admission that the sound money contest is raging.

Never mind about our opinion, good neighbor; we might be in error. But look about you. Is the sound-money contest really raging anywhere in this State? Do you see the legions of 16 to 1 in the saddle? What is a better test yet, do you see the gold standard men embattled, organized, and desperately in earnest as they were two years ago? In 1896 they dropped the tariff, dropped all other issues, dropped business, and lined up for honest money. Do they now show that concern and that resolute temper anywhere in New York City or State?

Hasn't your sound money campaign been an empty farce? Have you made any voter believe that the present election in New York involves any peril to the National honor and good faith? You and your candidate have declaimed to the voters that the silver issue is paramount. Do the voters behave as if they believed you? They are not the fools you take them to be. They know that the tirades of your campaign orators on the silver question are purely perfunctory, and they pay them purely perfunctory attention.

"Talk politics," yelled one of ROOSEVELT's audience at Troy, weary and disgusted with his everlasting war stories. "I will," replied the candidate, and then proceeded to talk of a protective tariff and a sound National currency. He can't talk politics, State politics. He would talk his party to perdition in a day if he would discuss the canal frauds, BLACK's administration, and PLATT's boss rule with that fierce honesty and disregard of consequences which he exhibited in pitching into all the rascals of both parties, when untrammeled by machine ties and untamed by calculating ambition he took his seat in the Assembly seventeen years ago.

Even in the Congressional districts, where the free-silver question must be an issue if it is an issue anywhere, and in the Senate and Assembly districts, where the Legislature is to be chosen that will elect a successor to Senator MURPHY, who voted for the Teller resolution, the sound-money question takes no hold on the minds of the voters. They care very little about it. They appear to think that it is not here and now a live question, so they are thinking about and talking about other matters—the questions growing out of the war, the canal thievery, BLACK's impudence and incompetence as Governor, PAYN, ALDRIDGE, PLATT, CROKER, and other live men and live things. The voters can't be made to take an interest in the silver question this year, and if they do not take an interest in it it is not an issue. They know that the United States Senate will be Republican. They are perfectly confident that President MCKINLEY, although he was a free-silver man before 1896, got forcibly converted in that year, and is surrounded by influences that will never permit him to swerve a hair's breadth from the straight line of sound money. They see Senator MURPHY himself joining with Mr. CROKER and Mr. HILL to exclude from the Syracuse platform all mention of the Chicago delusions, an act which, let the exigencies of Republican partisanship pervert its meaning as they may, was an unmistakable repudiation of those delusions. They know that the Democrats of many Eastern States have turned their backs on free-silver coinage. They know that the Democratic candidates for Congress, for the Senate, and for the Assembly are most of them sound-money men by conviction, although in the present canvass, unwisely, as THE TIMES thinks, they decline to state their views on that question. So the sound-money voters, by thousands and thousands, including most of the gold Democrats and many independents, are willing to take all the risks involved in voting for these candidates, knowing those risks to be slight and remote, rather than rush blindly to the support of Aldridgeism and Algerism by voting for Republican candidates. It is a phantom on one side. It is a real live devil on the other.

Nevertheless, this newspaper declines to advise its readers to vote for Congressional and legislative candidates unless they are known to be sound-money men. That decision we leave to the private judgment and the conscience of the voter.

Now take the case of The Tribune. Will our neighbor support LEMUEL ELY QUIGG for Congress in the Fourteenth District against that stirring and able Democrat, Capt. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER? During ten months in the year The Tribune jeers at QUIGG as PLATT's poodle dog. It employs all the resources of rhetoric, of reasoning, of arraignment, of sarcasm, and of a certain lumbering humor to make its readers believe that QUIGG is an absurd little man, without mind, without dignity, without seriousness. Will it now have the hardihood to turn about and ask its readers to believe that this same QUIGG is a superb specimen of American manhood, a lion-hearted defender of the Nation's financial honor and a glorious, high-souled candidate of a party which arrogates to itself all glory and all virtue?

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S PLEDGES.

Mr. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY is known in Brooklyn and elsewhere as a gentleman of exacting disposition in political, or, what is the same thing with him, public matters. When, therefore, he declares his confidence that Judge VAN WYCK will fulfill his pledges as to civil service reform, the declaration must carry weight. It must carry all the more because Mr. PEABODY speaks from knowledge, stating that "for many years" Judge VAN WYCK has been one of the officers of the Civil Service Reform Association in Brooklyn.

We have already expressed our own opinion that Judge VAN WYCK was sincere in his promises regarding civil service reform, and that he would do his best to carry them out. He will not, however, have an easy time of it. The great body of the active politicians in both parties are utterly opposed to the principle of reform. Patronage is as the breath of their nostrils, and they would no more think of giving it up if they could help it than they would resort to voluntary suffocation. If elected Governor, Judge VAN WYCK will find in full force Gov. BLACK'S "searchless" law, intended to make patronage the subject of regular truck and dicker. If he tries, as he must, to be true to his pledges and those of his party to secure the repeal of this law, he will meet with little support, much open opposition, and even more treachery.

Yet there is nothing will so strengthen any Governor in the hearts of the people as a firm and brave fight for the cause of good government. The record from 1883 to 1885 proves it.

NOT FOR FREE SILVER.

"The Republican anxiety about the silver question is very painful indeed. While the National Government under Republican control makes its bonds payable in both gold and silver, the Municipal Government of New York under Democratic auspices makes all its bonds (except revenue and assessment bonds) payable 'in gold coin of the United States,' and yet we have heard no praise nor approval from Republicans of that local financial policy."—DAVID B. HILL at Carnegie Hall.

If the Democratic heads of the City Government were convinced free-silver men they would issue no gold bonds. They would naturally prefer a sacrifice of money to a sacrifice of principle.

If the Democratic candidates for Congress were eager adherents of the policy of free coinage they would talk nothing but silver in their districts. SULZER is a free-silver man and he talks free silver. No other Democratic Congressional candidate has said a word about it.

Still the Republicans insist that Bryanism is rampant in New York.

THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

One of the wonders of the McKinley Administration is the complete apathy which it has shown in respect to American interests in the Far East. Considering what has been until now the administration of the State Department this is not at all to be wondered at, much as it may, and should be, deplored. Our good President is himself not at all versed in the details of our foreign trade, and still less of our foreign politics. His first Secretary of State, to whom, as to his Secretary of War, he clung long after policy and decency alike demanded that he should let him go, was notoriously, as people are beginning to believe that ALGER must be, the result of what SHAKESPEARE calls a "most filthy bargain." His second Secretary of State was no doubt as well acquainted with our foreign needs and interests as any other busy practitioner of the law in Canton, Ohio. Besides, to do Mr. DAY justice, his time was very well taken up with more urgent matters. But that was not exactly a reason, it was very far from being a reason, why in the very crisis of the diplomatic battle which England was fighting, in our behalf as well as in her own, the State Department should have promulgated the statement, as fatuous as it was false, that American interests were not put in jeopardy by the complications in the Far East. Every American who had paid attention to the matter knew that they were. This journal labored long to show the Administration that they were. But the showing was quite in vain, and since that time, in spite of all the enlightenment that events have supplied, the President seems to have been completely hypnotized by the very clever and competent representative of Russia near the White House.

But now that the actual seizure of Niu-Chwang by Russian troops has been reported, perhaps the trance of the Administration may be interrupted, especially since Col. HAY has come to Washington to call attention to current events. In this business of American interests in China our good President is in the condition of one of those Laputan philosophers who, according to the learned Gulliver, "are so taken up with intense speculation" that they cannot attend to what is going on "without being roused by some external taction upon the organs of speech and hearing." Col. HAY may serve him like the Laputan flapper whose office is "gently to strike with his bladder the right ear of him to whom the speaker addresseth himself." Col. HAY will have to bang the President's right ear with considerable emphasis in order to open it to considerations of American interests in China. But we have hopes.

Mr. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN has an article on "The Far Eastern Crisis" in the current North American which Col. HAY would do well to commend to the President's attention, even by repeated and emphatic bangings of the bladder. For Mr. COLQUHOUN shows, not only what THE TIMES has so often shown, that our interests in China are the same as those of Great Britain, but also that the very first person to admonish the Western world of the designs of Russia in the Far East was an American merchant, Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Shanghai, who foretold in 1869 what has now come to pass. Upon reading this article Col. HAY will at once see the necessity of putting the bladder in lively operation. In truth, Russia has made the issue so clear that the wayfaring man, though a President, cannot err therein. In the course of her expansion it has happened that she has taken armed possession of the one American port in China in which we do more business than the British. In some way or other the larger part of the trade of Manchuria through this port, especially in cotton goods, has come to us. It is quite certain that if we acquiesce in the seizure of the port by the Russians we shall not do the greater part of the business hereafter. Here is a solid fact which is worth many theories. Without doubt the Secretary of State will have to work the bladder even with violence to rouse the President from the coma in which he declared that our interests were not put in jeopardy by the conflict between England's demand for an open door and the demand of Russia and Germany and France for "spheres of influence." But the result will be worth the trouble.

Mr. L. E. QUIGG, from his headquarters at No. 1 Madison Avenue, is sending out campaign literature that exhibits at once his disloyalty to all the candidates of his party except himself and his desperation in a contest that would have been a walk-over if there had been nothing the matter with him and his organization. The sample ballot he sends out has a cross printed in the circle under the star over the Democratic column and a cross also placed against the name of QUIGG, candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District. That is, QUIGG asks the voters who receive this batch of campaign literature to scratch ROOSEVELT and all the other Republican candidates except himself. It is wholly immaterial that the device is labeled "Sample ballot showing how a gold Democrat may vote the Democratic ticket and vote also for the Republican candidate for Congress." Can anybody imagine a gold Democrat voting for QUIGG? The views of QUIGG on the great issue of imperialism will interest the voter. "I believe," he says, "that all the material advantages that can be derived from the maintenance of our rights in the Philippines should be carefully safeguarded, but I am opposed to all schemes of territorial expansion which tend to involve this country in the complicated and dangerous politics of Europe and Asia." There is statesmanship for you—from the top of the fence. How ROOSEVELT must despise a man who talks about the "complicated and dangerous politics of Europe and Asia"!

With characteristic obstinacy and bad faith the Spaniards refuse to break off the negotiations at Paris in time to influence the elections in this country. They did not accept our proposition to take all the Philippine Islands without compensation. Nobody expected them to accept it. But instead of wrapping their cloaks about them with Castilian dignity and stalking out of the conference chamber they proceeded to discuss the Philippine problem from other points of view. And the American Commissioners supinely permitted this, as if they had been taking part in a horse trade instead of in a great peace negotiation, with the fate of ROOSEVELT and QUIGG, and ALDRIDGE perhaps, depending on an abrupt breaking off of the negotiations. Worse yet, they permitted an adjournment to Tuesday next—election day—so that it is now impossible to save the Republican ship by holding up the conference.

A good many Americans have been at a loss to account for the intense hostility that was shown to us thoughout France during the war. It is said even to have found vent in personal insults to casual American tourists. The same hostility is shown in the comments of all the less responsible and less serious French papers upon the conduct of the negotiations. Doubtless there is in France a certain resentment of American agricultural competition, though this is by no means so extensive or so active as in Germany. But the explanation of the French hostility is more sentimental. The French regard us as "Anglo-Saxons," and as a branch of the British race, however we may regard ourselves. A war between the United States and Spain, especially a naval war, they regarded as a kind of rehearsal, or prelude of a naval war between England and France, and their sympathies were with the Latin combatant. That explains such predictions as that of the French Admiral who gravely declared at the outset of the war that, while on paper the Spanish Navy was not more than three times as strong as the American Navy, yet, when the difference in discipline and personnel was considered, it was at least ten times as strong. Fed by such flapdoodle from experts, the French public expected, as well as desired, that we should be soundly trounced. When DEWEY and SAMPSON, respectively, destroyed MONTOJO and CERVERA with neatness and dispatch, then, in the language of the poet—

"The knees of all the Latins
Were loosened with dismay."

Few disclosures concerning current events are more comic than the comments of the reptilian German press upon our conduct of the negotiations at Paris. How base, how greedy, how barbarous, they say, is the conduct of the Yankees in demanding islands which we may want for ourselves.

The ancient anecdote of Col. YELL of Yellville is again indicated by the canvass of Col. ROOSEVELT of San Juan. "Although, fellow-citizens, as an apologist for the Republican administration of the State of New York our deceased friend did not account satisfactorily for the canal frauds, yet his remarks upon the expense of the same showed that his heart still beat warmly for his native land."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unpleasant as it may be for the army surgeons to see in the too-observing public a disposition to make unkind comparisons between the methods used and the results achieved by themselves and by the private relief associations, they make a grave mistake when they attempt to give criticism a new direction by expatiating on the shortcomings, real or imaginary, of their civilian rivals. Such efforts simply betray a failure to appreciate the situation as it exists. To what purpose, for instance, does Major A. H. APPEL of the hospital ship Olivette charge that at Siboney the Red Cross people withheld much-needed clothing and food from the American soldiers and supplied the wants of suffering Cubans? Admitting the accuracy of this accusation—we think it will be denied—and admitting, too, that such discrimination was well calculated to try the average patriot's patience severely, does Major APPEL imagine that therefore attention will be distracted from the shortcomings of the Medical Department, or that thereby the department's responsibility for the condition of our troops at home and in the field is in anywise lightened? What the representatives of the Red Cross did, whether it was much, little, or nothing at all, whether it was wisely or unwisely done—these are matters to be settled between the Rosicrucians and their consciences, or between the Rosicrucians and the persons, more or less numerous, who gave them money or money's equivalent to use in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and nursing the sick. The country as a whole has no authority over the Red Cross or any similar organization, and it can hold responsible only its own servants. Hence it is not asking whether certain civilians rendered this service to the army or did not render that one, but why its soldiers were allowed to fall into desperate straits, and why the Governmental resources for their relief were either withheld entirely or applied late and badly. Those are the questions that confront the army doctors, big and little, and it is worse than waste of time for them to fill reports with the details of things undone by people who were not paid to do them.

—Speaking at Edinburgh the other evening, Lord ROSEBERY discussed at a length which, considering the reputation of England's civil service, was distinctly surprising, the empire's need for the services of men who are well trained as well as energetic and intelligent. So earnestly and emphatically did he do this that his words sounded strangely like those which alarmed American patriots are using when they picture the administrative problems which the acquisition of distant colonies present, and point out the one way in which those problems can be solved. "I wish," he exclaimed, "that there was a department entirely devoted to the training of young men for the paths of administration—men always ready to go anywhere and do anything at a moment's notice; ready to go out to administer Uganda at a week's notice, ready to go and perform anything with skill, able to investigate any subject and report on it, not in the sense of a Royal Commission, but in a smart and businesslike manner. I believe that if that could be done it would be an incalculable gain. I know it is a dream, but then I also know it is not a bad thing sometimes to dream dreams." This would need little editing to make it into the strong but almost hopeless aspiration of some wise official person on this side of the water. That person, however, could not say, as Lord ROSEBERY said, "Our civil service is our glory and our pride. It is the admiration of all foreigners who see it, but it is much more the admiration of those who, as political ministers, are called upon to see its working from within." But why is the idea of a training school for public servants a "dream"?

—Surprise should be created, not by the fact that Gen. WOOD is already confronted by "labor troubles" at Santiago, but by the length of time that elapsed before he had to meet them. Reluctance to do any work so long as enough to eat and a little to wear can be obtained without it is not a trait which Cubans alone among the inhabitants of the tropics share with Northerners whom we call sometimes philosophers and sometimes tramps, according as the resulting leisure is utilized. Ever since the West Indies were discovered, their development has been rendered difficult by just this attitude of what should be the laboring classes. In the English islands not less than in those belonging to Spain "labor" has always been a topic of dismal, almost hopeless, conversation among the planters. Nominally laborers are numerous and wages are low, but in reality good laborers—laborers who can be trusted to appear day after day and week after week in the appointed field or factory—are scarce in all parts of the West Indies, and scarcer still are those that fully earn the money they receive. The Cubans have the habits of their latitude, and it is too much to expect that their uneducated and untrained peasants will clean streets or dig in mines except as an alternative to absolute starvation. This is one of the great problems to be solved in our new possessions, and Gen. WOOD should not be too confident of immediately improving the situation by importing laborers from the other islands or even from the North. It takes time to regenerate a race.

—Of course, it was at a convention of women that the inferiority of pretty nurses to "plain" ones was proclaimed, explained, and with practical unanimity admitted. Had this delicate subject by some strange chance come up for discussion at the meeting of a State Federation of Men's Clubs—a supposition possible, but just possible—most of the facts mentioned by the earnest feminine orators now gathered in this city might have been presented, but how different would have been the tone, and how different the conclusions reached! Had a man, for example, told how he was obliged to care for a patient whose paid attendant was down stairs engaged in more or less frivolous conversation with the patient's husband, he would indeed have realized that, from certain points of view, the incident was a very sad one, but it is more than likely that he would have realized still more clearly the humor of it, and if he or his masculine hearers had kept their faces quite straight while the tale was telling it would prove that they were very remarkable and exceptional representatives of their sex. The clubwomen seemed to agree that the pretty nurse is naturally and inevitably disposed to be flirtatious and that the capturing of hearts is reprehensible. No man—who told the truth—would admit either of those contentions, and few would hesitate to risk any dangers he might encounter from the ministrations of a possessor of beauty. Distinctly queer is this instinctive dislike by women for good looks—in other women. Of course, it is not jealousy; at least it is far from always jealousy. What is it?

AN EPICUREAN SQUIRREL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many talk of the stupidity of squirrels, but I came across one in Central Park which is as clever and provident a little creature as any I ever knew. I have had many squirrel pets there who knew me, but this one on very short acquaintance became unusually friendly and easy in his manners. The first day I saw him he came and sat in front of me, looking up into my face in the most teasing way, of course expecting a nut. I had some shelled pecan nuts in my pocket, which I made a movement to get, and the minute he heard the rattling of the paper he was on my lap with a bound. Becoming impatient at my delay in getting them, he put his head in and pulled the paper out with his teeth. I placed the package before him and he ate to his heart's content, varying the monotony occasionally by jumping down and chasing his hungry brothers who wanted some of the nuts, too. He is a first-class boss, by the way, and as greedy a little fellow as ever lived, besides being quite an epicure. How he made away with so many rich nuts is a mystery, but he never left one. Every day he had a good meal of pecan nuts until my store was exhausted, when I concluded to buy some peanuts, as others did who were in the habit of feeding them.

Mr. Squirrel met me as usual, and I gave him a shelled peanut. He looked at me, then at the nut, actually stuck up his nose, gave a look of disgust, and ran away. I really didn't understand then what it meant, but concluded some one had been feeding him and he wasn't hungry. After a little he came back. I offered another nut, which he took in his mouth, spat it out, then sat quietly blinking his eyes, evidently making up his mind to do something. When he decided, the fun began. He stuck his nose in my coat pockets, run up my arms, crawled on my waist, smelled of all the buttons, even looked on top of my hat. I was wondering where he'd go next, when, to my amazement, he tried to look into my mouth. That was going too far. I expostulated, and he beat a retreat. It then dawned on me that he wanted a pecan nut.

I left the bench where I had been sitting and went up on a rock some distance away, to watch some beautiful birds—(migrants.) In about half an hour I felt a caressing little touch on my back, and, looking around, saw Bunnie begging again, his eyes saying, "Please, give me a pecan nut instead of those old peanuts," but, alas! I had none. I ventured another peanut, which he took very reluctantly, turned it over and over as they always do when you give them a whole nut, looked as if he thought 'tis horrid, but I'll bury it for a rainy day, which he did. Back he came, and I gave him another. This he also buried, as he did many others. Finally he tried to take two, which he bored hard to do, but they were too large, and after much weariness and discouragement, he took one and disappeared from the scene. The next day I took both kinds of nuts, for I wanted to see if refusing the peanuts was accidental, or if he really preferred the pecan. I gave him a peanut first, which he absolutely refused. I then let him smell of the paper of shelled pecan nuts. He was wild with delight, and, pouncing on the bag, burrowed as they do for nuts they bury, and in a second was eating and smacking his lips, his eyes expressing, "I tell you, 'um's good!" The funny part of it is, he will eat peanuts from others, and is glad to get them, but he knows as well as can be who feeds him the pecan, and so refuses an invitation to dine unless he can have his favorite meats. A. A. CROLIUS.

New York, Oct. 31, 1898.

INDEPENDENT JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. O'Sullivan's speech last night contained so many mistakes as to the action of the Bar Association that they ought to be corrected. In making them I speak from my own knowledge. I was on the Conference Committee with that appointed by Tammany Hall.

1. The meeting in September was unanimous for Daly and Cohen. Not the slightest opposition developed to either. The only question was whether we should then and there ratify their nomination by the Citizen's Union or wait and confer, as our by-law required, with other political associations. We decided to do the latter.

2. When we did confer with Tammany Hall, its committee asked us to suggest some other names. We did suggest ten, all of them Democrats, most of them Tammany Democrats. Any one of those men would have undoubtedly been approved by the Bar Association, for they were honest, courageous, and able men.

3. We were reluctant to make a fight on the judiciary ticket, and urged strongly upon the Tammany committee the importance, even from a political standpoint, of avoiding such a contest. They chose to force it upon us.

4. If there is any question of the influence of trusts and corporations, the decision should be for Daly, Cohen, and Taft. They are pledged to independence. Their competitors are pledged to "give proper consideration to Tammany Hall," to use Mr. Croker's own words.

A man knows little of politics who does not know that many corporations and trusts pay money to political leaders to secure favorable legislation or defeat unfavorable bills. The consideration for these payments is the political influence of the leader. If Judges are bound to show him "proper consideration," they will show it, at his request, to the corporations and trusts who have paid for it. This is the way the thing was done in the Tweed days. Are the people ready to submit to it again?

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

Judge Daly's Vote in the Divver Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in your issue of this date assumes that all has been said which can be in favor of Judge Daly. One creditable incident seems to have been quite forgotten: his vote of "not proven," instead of "not guilty," in the Divver impeachment case. "Not proven" is not a full acquittal, and Judge Daly showed courage and integrity in casting such a vote in the case of a powerful leader of the party which conferred his office upon him.

WILLIAM H. HALE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1898.

A TRINITY OF DANGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have voted for every Republican President since the time of Frémont. I am now going to vote for Van Wyck and the Democratic ticket, because Roosevelt and the other Republican leaders have shown us that the election must turn on National rather than State issues, and that Republican success is necessary to "indorse McKinley's policy." I cannot indorse his policy of militarism, that has so long cursed the world, that now terrorizes the courts of justice in the Republic of France, and threatens her with revolution. I cannot indorse McKinley's policy of imperialism, like that which oppresses the Old World. I cannot indorse McKinley's policy of territorial expansion—the robber's policy of force and fraud—that has brought national ruin upon our late adversary. "Beware of entangling alliances" came from the lips of one wiser than Mr. McKinley or any of his political advisers. His talk about "duty" and "destiny" sounds painfully like that of a demagogue.

These three elements of McKinley's policy—a trinity of dangers and follies—are more threatening now to the life of the Republic than "bossism" even. They menace the very foundation principles of our Government—nay, they threaten to subvert justice and honesty. I would not be an alarmist nor a prophet of ill; but it is a time now when cool heads that are not turned by hurrahs and the ad captandum talk about "duty and destiny" shall come together for the safety of the country.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

Judge Van Wyck the Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No wonder the Republicans are depressed, for the speeches of Judge Van Wyck are making a profound impression. The Judge has the cool, calm, and judicial intellect that is needed to locate and root out corruption. His mind is clear as a bell, and he cuts with the cimeter of Saladin. For a budding statesman and reformer, Col. Roosevelt lacks repose, and hacks away in bowie-knife style. As a stage manager, Mr. Croker may be congratulated, for he has brought to the front a star of the first magnitude and the ablest reformer since Mr. Tilden. How refreshing it is in these times of political tricksters to see a Judge who has an unassailable record and who has kept his judicial ermine as white as snow, coming to the rescue of the plundered people! He can point to the ruins and debris of the canal, as well as to the facts and figures, for the truth of his statements. The people of this State are proud of the Erie Canal, and will not see it plundered and disabled without an indignant protest. It was the work, the creation, of one of our greatest statesmen, De Witt Clinton. My uncle De Witt Bloodgood took the quill pen from his hand when the Governor was dying. The Erie Canal! the Chenango and Susquehanna Valleys were covered with mist that led to dreamy contemplation and reflection till that great artery of commerce opened up the outside affairs of the world and clothed them with humanity entire.

EUGENE BLOODGOOD BEEBE.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

That Real Canal Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been asked by many people why, in my opinion, Chauncey M. Depew takes such a deep interest in "Terrible Teddy's" campaign, I would say that it is because Chauncey knows that if Teddy is elected, (a remote contingency,) there will be an end of canalling in the State, as the people will never vote another copper to be spent among the sharks who would be in evidence should the Soda Fountain Hero win out. Consequently, the canal having fallen into practical disuse, it would be sold, and as is well known among insiders, the New York Central Railroad wants the Erie Canal, it needs it in its business, provided the price is right. So here you have the reason that the perambulating gasbag Chauncey is so rabidly for the election of the "woman persecutor."

H. G. MOORE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1898.

Col. Roosevelt Unmasked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For many years I have voted for the candidates of the Republican Party, and it is with regret that this year I feel it my duty to sever party ties. It is shocking that the nominee of a great political party aspiring to Gubernatorial honors in this the Empire State should conduct himself in the undignified manner that Theodore Roosevelt has, and to give vent to such harangues replete with so much egotism and error. If he had silently posed upon the military pedestal which he created for himself, we, as patriotic citizens, might have been deluded into voting for him; but now the mask is off, and behold our "war hero" is only a ranting office seeker.

JAMES S. GRAHAM.

Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Nothing Else Did.

Preachleigh—Do you think I exhausted the subject in my sermon?

Peachleigh—Well—er—I don't see how it could have escaped.—Brooklyn Life.

The Southern Standard.

No man can enter heaven who prays "Let Thy kingdom come, good Lord," and at the same time neglects to give 16 ounces to the pound and 36 inches to the yard.—Boston (Ga.) Journal.

Then Trouble Will Come.

"A man kin fohgit his manners an' git along foh awhile," said Uncle Eben. "But de fus' ting he knows he gits so haughty he neglecks ter bow to de inevitable, an' den he's in trouble sho' 'nuff."—Washington Star.

Had Other Chances.

"I wouldn't have refused that young man if I'd been you," said a maiden aunt to her young and frisky niece.

"I don't think I would either if I'd been you," retorted the saucy maiden.—Harper's Bazar.

TO THE WARSHIP INFANTA MARIA TERESA.

(Sunk in the action of Santiago de Cuba: Raised by Lieut. Hobson.)

I.

O daughter of another race than ours,
Who, travail'd sore by cruel winds of fate,
Fell prone and helpless at our mansion gate:
O thou who, in the clime of sun and flowers,
Walked with thy peers, elate—
Come, thro' the by-paths of the foam,
To where thy new-found sisters wait
With eager arms
To greet thy charms,
To greet thy charms within our harbor-home!

II.

There wilt thou find a goodly company:
There wilt thou count a lineage high as thine—
Proud sons and daughters of a noble line,
True children of the bold old valiant sea!
Ah! there the Bon Homme Richard comes to thee—
(Or is it but his gladden'd welcoming shade?)
O, little dreamt he of an hour like this,
When, 'mid the fury of the cannonade
The fierce delirium of his battle-bliss—
He slew the Serapis!
There, Perry, too, his proud Niagara takes—
She who with flame and thunder shook the lakes!
Hark! hark! the Constitution sends thee cheer,
Bidding thee cast out thy haunting fear,
While the high vault of Glory shakes
With spirit-salvos mild and clear!

III.

See, how the Hartford dips the flag—
She who had dared the utmost fates of war!
Not hers—not hers to sulk or lag
Who sought the desperate fight afar—
Look! how she dips her shot-rent flag
To greet her sister's star!

IV.

Ah! thou hast met, beneath the southern suns,
These others, come to greet thee in the way:
Ah, thou hast heard the deep-toned sudden bay—
The fierce awakening of their watch-dog guns!
Peace, sister, peace!—we bid these memories stay
Only that thou may'st glory here with them,
Only that thou may'st place the diadem
Of battle-fame upon thine own fair brow.
See, how the stanch New York salutes thee now!
Hear, how the Brooklyn, how the Oregon
Thunders to thee and thunders once again,
Until the Texas takes the joyous strain
And bids the grim Iowa roll it on.
Shrill speaks the little Gloucester, trim and bold,
Eager to join the welcoming refrain
As down she speeds her glory-blazon'd track—
And lo! a sea-wet fold—
A greeting flag of joyance is unroll'd
From the ghost-masthead of the Merrimac!

V.

Hear'st thou that thunder from the Eastern Isles?
That signal see'st in the sunrise skies?
Hast thou no sisterly answering replies?
No word to bridge the desolate waste miles?
List! how the proud Olympia gives salute:
The Baltimore, the Boston echo her:
The Raleigh and the Concord quick confer,
Nor can the little Petrel's voice be mute!
Across the sea, around the sundering world
They boom their welcomes in the great guns' blast
In token of the joy and faith they bear:
They bid thee come and be our fondest care,
With star-lit banners to the winds unfurl'd,
Thy sorrows now forever from thee cast,
In love full-pledged, in love not least, tho' last!

VI

These—these shall be thy sisters of the sea,
And thou shalt speak the language that they speak
In accents that the hurrying world shall hear:
For thou shalt voice henceforward without fear—
For thou shalt voice henceforward for the weak
The word of succor of the brave and free;
Not carnage-hungry, in thy ocean-quest,
But as a Daughter of the Flag should be
Who bears within her beautiful pure breast
Her Country's hope, her Country's highest!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

FRENCH CABINET'S POLICY

Ministerial Declaration in Parliament Affirms the Supremacy of the Civil Power.

DREYFUS CASE TO BE SETTLED

Court's Decision to be Enforced—Efforts in Foreign Affairs to be Proportionate "Only to the Value of the Object at Stake."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Chamber of Deputies reopened to-day with a crowded assembly, after its adjournment on Oct. 25, the day of the fall of the Cabinet presided over by M. Brisson.

Amid great animation the new Premier, M. Dupuy, read the Ministerial declaration. He began by declaring that the Cabinet fully recognized the difficulties and responsibilities of the task undertaken, and affirmed the supremacy of the civil power as the fundamental principle of a republican State. He expressed confidence in the army, which, he added, would faithfully respect the laws of the republic.

"We do not," he continued, "leave the national army a butt to the campaign of insult waged against it if we place it above the blind polemics which futilely seek to throw unjust responsibilities upon it. The army is still more entitled to the solicitude and protection of the public powers since it can only work usefully for the security of the country in quietude and silence. It is equally necessary that calmness attend the work of justice, and our duty is to insure the execution of its decisions, whatever they may be.

"In the opinions of individuals this is the only safe means of calming the public mind, disturbed by an affair which cannot much longer cause anxiety to the republic.

"Other questions call for the attention and vigilance of a great people. The permanent interests of the nation at home and abroad, its greatness and prosperity, will be the predominating object of our cares and efforts."

M. Dupuy then emphasized the imperative necessity of fulfilling the obligations of the exposition of 1900, and continued:

"France must neglect nothing to maintain the position she has won by her loyalty, strength, and love of peace. She must devote herself to strengthening this position, which was consecrated before the whole world by a precious alliance.

"The Government's foreign policy will be inspired by the clear interests of the country, and care will be taken that our efforts are proportionate only to the value of the object at stake."

In conclusion the Premier remarked that the Ministry would rely upon the support of a purely Republican majority and he expressed the hope that it would give effect to the continuous policy of progress and reform. After the budget was voted the Chamber would be asked to deal with various financial measures, including bills to foster agriculture.

The Ministerial declaration was applauded in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber approved it by a vote of 429 to 64.

The Minister of Finance, M. Peytral, introduced the Budget.

M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to demands in the Chamber for the discussion of the Fashoda question, said he was unable to fix a date for it, in view of the interests he had to safeguard, but the Minister added that he hoped to arrange an early date for its discussion.

M. Mirman, Socialist, opened a discussion upon the general policy of the Government. He complained of the excessive measures taken during the recent strike, of the reactionary tendencies in the army, and of the dismissal of pro-Dreyfus university professors.

M. Dupuy replied that the Government did not intend to introduce new laws, as those already existing sufficed to guarantee order and protect the army.

"As to the Dreyfus case," the Premier added, "light will be thrown upon it the day the court renders its decision, which will be enforced by the Government."

The Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, replying to a motion providing that all revision cases be submitted to the whole Court of Cassation, instead of to particular departments, said it was impossible to alter the procedure already started in the Dreyfus case.

The House then adjourned.

GEN. RENOUARD REMOVED.

Head of the General Staff to Command an Army Corps in Brittany.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, has signed a decree removing Gen. Renouard from the head of the General Staff and appointing him to the command of the Eleventh Army Corps at Nantes.

It is suggested that the Minister's action was due to Gen. Renouard's attitude in regard to the secret documents in the Dreyfus case.

Gen. Brault has been appointed to succeed Gen. Renouard.

WILLIAM II. LEAVES JERUSALEM.

Speaks of the "Mailed Power of the Imperial Navy" in the Far East — Fondles Arab Babies.

JAFFA, Nov. 4.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany and their suites, who arrived here to-day from Jerusalem, embarked on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at 5 o'clock this afternoon and stated for Beyrout.

The imperial train left Jerusalem this morning amid firing of salutes from the guns of the fortress and the cheering of large crowds of people.

Their Majesties declared they were greatly pleased with their visit and shook hands with the principal civil and military authorities.

Their Majesties made themselves most popular with all classes of people, the affableness of the Emperor being much remarked. He took Arab babies in his arms and told their frightened mothers that he was the father of seven children, and also complimented them upon the healthfulness of their infants.

Emperor William, during a visit to the Hospice of St. John, at Jerusalem, replied as follows to the Director's remark that the building stood under the shadow of the Emperor:

"This shadow is cast by the same black and white German shield which is also stretched over the Catholics in the Far East who sacrifice their lives and shed their blood in propagating the Gospel. To protect them my brother is now in those regions with the mailed power of the imperial navy."

EDITOR HARDEN GETS SIX MONTHS.

Convicted of Lese Majesté, He Will Be Imprisoned in a Fortress.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Maximilian Harden, editor and publisher of Die Zukunft, has been sentenced to six months' detention in a fortress for lèse majesté.

Five charges of lèse majesté were brought against Herr Harden. The four articles particularly resented were "Pudel Majestat," in which he compared the Emperor to a poodle Prince; "An Den Kaiser," in which he personally adressed the Emperor, complaining that he had been charged with lèse majesté for writing the first article; "Den Wahrheit Rache," written anonymously, and "Grossvater's Uhr," in which the Bismarck case was introduced.

A recent dispatch from Berlin said the circulation of Die Zukunft since the prosecutions, had increased threefold, reaching 250,000.

ANOTHER EDITOR ARRESTED.

**Skit on the Emperor

OVATION TO KITCHENER

Brilliant Scenes and Intense Enthusiasm at the Banquet to the Hero of Omdurman.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH PACIFIC

He Announces, Amid Cheers and Laughter, that the French Have Decided to Quit Fashoda as Being of No Value.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The banquet given to Gen. Lord Kitchener, the conqueror of the dervishes, at the Mansion House this evening was an exceptionally brilliant affair. A trophy of British and Egyptian flags entwined had been arranged above the Lord Mayor's seat. The guests, who wore full-dress uniforms, with ribbons and decorations, included the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Salisbury and the other Cabinet Ministers, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Rosebery, Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the forces; Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England; Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the newly appointed Viceroy of India; Sir Joseph Lister, President of the Royal Society; the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires; Baron Rothschild, Judge Lambert Tree, formerly United States Minister to Russia, and others of the highest rank in the British Empire. In all, there were about 350 guests.

The Lord Mayor received his guest in the grand salon. Gen. Kitchener was attired in the uniform of a Major General of the British Army, with the ribbon of the Osmanieh Order. He was greeted with tremendous cheering from the assembled guests. The banquet, appropriately, was served in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

Gen. Kitchener sat on the right hand of the Lord Mayor, and the Duke of Cambridge was seated on the Lord Mayor's left. After the dinner proper, the Lady Mayoress and a number of other ladies were accommodated with seats in the gallery, in order to enable them to hear the speeches.

The loving cup having been circulated, the Lord Mayor toasted the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the royal family, to which the Duke of Cambridge responded.

Lord Rosebery toasted the army and navy, paying a glowing tribute to Lord Kitchener and his gallant comrades and to Lord Cromer and the Egyptian and Soudanese forces, "whose brilliant campaign, just closed, is the most consummate in the annals of British military history for eighty years, and far more beneficent and extended in its results than, perhaps, any recorded in history." The campaign, said Lord Rosebery, had wiped out the "bloodiest and most barbarous tyranny in the history of mankind." He concluded by expressing the opinion that Great Britain had "a right to expect from the nations whose territory borders on the dervish territory, not ill-feeling and jealousy, but the fullest measure of gratitude."

Admiral Sir Nowel Salmon, First and Principal Naval Aide de Camp to the Queen, responded for the navy, and the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, for the army.

There was a feeling of expectancy throughout the speeches, and everything that could be construed as an allusion to war was applauded by the assembly with prolonged cheers. When Sir Newell Salmon alluded to the "preparedness of the navy" and Lord Lansdowne to the "readiness of the army," the applause was long sustained.

The assembly greeted the rising of the Marquis of Salisbury to toast the Sirdar with nervous silence, as it had been whispered that he had an important and grave statement to make. His statement was important, but it was pacific, as he announced a settlement of the chief difficulty with France. The Premier said, in part:

"No one can wonder at the vast enthusiasm by which the career of this great soldier has been received, especially when we consider the strange dramatic interest of the circumstances and conditions amid which his laurels were won by the Sirdar. Besides being a splendid soldier, he is also a splendid diplomatist. It must have required unusual talents successfully to carry out the delicate mission up the Nile which conducted him into the presence of Major Marchand.

"The Sirdar has recently expressed the hope that the difficulties arising from the presence of Major Marchand may be within the power of diplomacy to adjust. I am glad to say that up to a certain point he has proved a true prophet.

"This afternoon I received from the French Ambassador the information that the French Government has come to the conclusion that the occupation of Fashoda is of no sort of value, [prolonged laughter and cheers,] and that it thought, in the circumstances, that to persist in an occupation which would only cost them money and do harm, merely because some bad advisers thought it might be disagreeable to an unwelcome neighbor, would not show the wisdom with which, as I think, the French Republic has been uniformly guided.

"They have done what I believe every Government would have done in the same position—resolved that the occupation must cease. [Cheers.] I must not be understood as saying that all causes of controversy are removed. That is not so. Doubtless there will be many discussions between us, but a somewhat acute and somewhat dangerous cause of differences has been removed."

Gen. Kitchener's reply, which was modest and not important, gave unstinted praise to the British, Egyptian, and Sudanese troops. The Sirdar said he would indeed have been an incapable leader if he had failed of victory with such soldiers. He gave some details as to the expenses of the expedition, dwelling with pride upon its cheapness, and in summing up the "assets that remain" referred to 600 miles of railway, gunboats, a flotilla of sailing craft, and (after a pause) the Soudan. [Laughter and applause.]

A striking feature of the scene was the presence of a number of young officers of the Guards, Life Guards, and Twenty-first Lancers, who had served with the Sirdar. Several of them were wounded and walked with crutches or with their arms in slings.

LONDON HONORS KITCHENER.

Freedom of the City and a Sword of Honor Presented to Him.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An immense number of people witnessed Gen. Kitchener's triumphal progress to the Guildhall this morning to receive the freedom of the City of London and the sword of honor presented to him in recognition of his defeat of the Dervishes at Omdurman. The General received a great ovation as, accompanied by three Aides-de-Camp and dressed in full General's uniform, with the Egyptian sash, he drove through the streets of the city.

At the Guildhall there was the quaintest kind of a ceremony, which was witnessed by some 3,500 spectators, chiefly city dignitaries and their families, though Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, and a few other notabilities were present.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm as Gen. Kitchener took his place on the dais by the side of the Lord Mayor, Col. Horatio David Davies. The Clerk then read a document setting forth that certain citizens, one described as a butcher, one as a barber, and one as a stationer, had declared the General to be a fit and proper person.

In presenting the sword of honor, the Lord Mayor read an address, in which he said this honor was only reserved for England's greatest sons.

Gen. Kitchener, in replying, expressed his deep and heartfelt thanks, and said the success of the campaign was due not only to the oneness of purpose and cheerful spirit of determination, but to the master-mind of Lord Cromer, (the British Agent in Egypt,) under whose able direction, the Sirdar asserted, the Soudan had been reconquered.

BRITISH PRESS JUBILANT.

American the Only Foreign Diplomat at the Banquet—The Nile Valley.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The editorials in the morning papers express a natural jubilation over the sentiment of the acute stage in the Fashoda dispute. They insist that it is hopeless for France to expect that her evacuation of Fashoda will give her any better pretense to discuss or to attempt negotiation regarding any portion of the Nile Valley.

The Times, after pointing out the interesting fact that the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Henry White, was the only foreign diplomatist present at the banquet to Lord Kitchener, says:

"In thus associating our American kinsfolk with our National rejoicings, we desire to show our warm appreciation of the sympathy with which Gen. Kitchener's victory has been commented upon beyond the Atlantic."

The Daily News, in the course of an interesting parallel between Gen. Kitchener and Cecil Rhodes, and dwelling upon the "community of their ideas and methods," says:

"As one followed Lord Kitchener unfolding his balance sheet of the Soudan campaign at the Mansion House last evening one might for all the world have been listening to Mr. Cecil Rhodes addressing a body of his shareholders at the Cannon Street Hotel."

BARATIER REJOINS MARCHAND.

Arrives at Cairo with Instructions for the Expedition at Fashoda to Withdraw to Jibuti.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.—Capt. Baratier, bearing confidential instructions from the French Government to Major Marchand, arrived here this afternoon in company with that officer, who went to meet him at Ismailia, on the Suez Canal.

It is said in French circles that Major Marchand, when he dispatched Capt. Baratier from Fashoda, expected him to go to Khartoum, telegraph his (Marchand's) report to Paris and return immediately to Fashoda. On hearing no news for a week, Major Marchand decided to go to Cairo himself and acquaint the French Government with the situation.

Now, it is understood, he will return to Fashoda and conduct his expedition to Jibuti, a French port on the Gulf of Aden, at the entrance to Tajurra Bay.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—A semi-official note issued this evening says the Government has resolved not to retain the Marchand mission at Fashoda, adding that this decision was arrived at by the Cabinet after an exhaustive examination of the question.

The Government, replying to an interpellation to be made in the Chamber of Deputies, will avail itself of the opportunity to explain the motives for this resolution.

HURRYING WAR PREPARATIONS.

Uneasiness as to Their Object Felt in London—Feverish Activity in British China.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Despite the jubilation of the country over the favorable announcement by Lord Salisbury regarding Fashoda at the Kitchener banquet, there is serious uneasiness as to the real object of the continued war preparations, which can hardly be justified, even by Lord Salisbury's warning that there are still matters in dispute with France.

A dispatch from Hongkong, received late to-night, again remarks upon the unusual naval and military activity there. The dispatch says Gen. Black and his staff have been inspecting the old frontier of British Kau-lung, (Kow-loon,) and selecting points for the erection of defensive works. Field and siege guns are being mounted, and the men-of-war lying off Hongkong are embarking large quantities of ammunition.

The fleet has been signaled to send no mails by the French steamer leaving to-day, (Saturday.) This order is regarded as very significant.

ASSERTIONS IN BERLIN.

British Preparations Connected with the Philippine Question.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says: "It is asserted in well-informed quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippine question, in which the United States Government is working in agreement with England.

"The rumors are revived that the United States intends ceding to England some of the islands or granting coaling stations there."

AMERICAN TARS FOR PEKING.

Twenty Men with a Machine Gun Expected There To-day—Marquis Ito Recalled to Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Twenty Americans, with a machine gun, are expected here on Saturday."

According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the Mikado has telegraphed Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, now on a special mission in China, to return immediately to the Japanese capital.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Troops Concentrating in the Vicinity of the Capital.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—In spite of the formal promises of the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) there is every indication of a concerted move of Chinese troops in the neighborhood of the capital.

It is said that Kang-Yi, the high Manchu official, who was next in rank to the late Prince Koung in the Kioun-ki-Tohou, or Council of State, has obtained great influence over the Dowager Empress. He is bitterly anti-foreign and hopelessly conservative. It is probable that Kang-Yi was the suggester of the edict re-establishing the bow-and-arrow exercise for the Chinese soldiers.

It is reported that Yuan-Shek-Hai, the Chinese General in command of the foreign-drilled troops at Tien-Tsin, and an officer whose power is much dreaded by the Dowager Empress and her advisers, has received a grant of money, ostensibly for the purpose of increasing the strength of his division to 30,000 men, "if time shows that the Dowager Empress can rely upon his fidelity." It has been said that Yuan-Shek-Hai might use his troops in conformity with the views of the foreign Ministers at Pekin.

UNDOING THE WORK OF REFORM.

Ancient Methods Restored by Edicts of the Dowager Empress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Recent edicts of the Dowager Empress of China, copies of which have been received by Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister here, show with what a strong hand the Empress is directing the affairs of the Government and overcoming some of the ultra-reform tendencies of the young Emperor which cropped out just before the Empress assumed the reins of office.

One of the recent edicts restores the ancient departments of Peking and the Governorships of the outlying country, which had been abolished not many weeks ago by an edict of the Emperor. These places had been presided over by some of the most prominent men of China who had grown gray in the country's services. They were handed down from father to son, and great dignity as well as considerable profit attached to the offices.

There was little work for them, however, and following the reform tendencies of the Western world against sinecures, the Emperor by edict abolished all the offices, bureaus, and Governorships which he regarded as supernumerary. While this made a considerable saving in the Chinese finances, it stripped many of the venerable officials of China of all their dignity and emoluments. This came so suddenly that much sympathy was aroused for the officials who had been enjoying life tenures up to that time.

Another edict by the Empress Dowager directs that the temples be used exclusively for religious rites, and not as schools. The Emperor had previously inaugurated a marked reform in directing that many of the old temples throughout the empire be turned into schoolhouses, in order that education might be fostered. The Empress Dowager directs that the temples be used exclusively for worship, except when no school facilities are available elsewhere or when the temples have been turned to immoral uses.

In each case the action of the Empress Dowager is a return to the ancient methods of the country and is accepted with favor by the conservative element as well as by those who desire reforms so long as they can be brought about without doing violence to the traditions of centuries.

An American Killed in London.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Mr. Frederick B. Norman of Keokuk, Iowa, was run over and killed yesterday evening in Holborn. The body of the deceased is at the King's College Hospital, and an inquest will be held on Monday, after which the United States Consul General will bury the body, unless Mr. Norman's friends are heard from in the meantime.

THE POWERS OCCUPY CRETE.

International Troops in Possession of the Fortress at Canea—Turkey's Efforts for Representation.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Nov. 4.—The international troops occupied the fortress here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Later the Turkish Governor handed the foreign Admirals a dispatch from the Turkish Government instructing him to retain the remaining Turkish contingents, pending the result of negotiations for the maintenance of garrisons in Crete to represent Turkish sovereignty.

CHILE AGREES TO ARBITRATE.

The Dispute with Argentina to be Submitted to Minister Buchanan.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 4.—The Chilean Congress to-day approved the protocol between Chile and Argentina for the settlement of the Puna de Atacama dispute under which William I. Buchanan, United States Minister to Argentina, will act as final arbitrator.

The Government has ordered a suspension of the military preparations.

Commissioner Peck Returning.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, at which Col. Jekyll, the British Commissioner to the same exhibition; Consul General Osborne, Assistant Commissioner Woodward, and Messrs. Carter and Hay were present. Commissioner Peck and his party sail for New York to-morrow on board the American Line steamer St. Louis, from Southampton.

Prussian Election Returns.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The completed returns in the elections for Prussian Deputies by the secondary electors give the following results: Conservatives, 147; Free Conservatives, 57; Centre, 99; Reform, 1; National Liberals, 74; Freisinnige Union, 10; Freisinnige People's, 24; Democrat, 1; Farmers' Union, 3; Poles, 14; Danes, 2; Independent, 1.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Its First Public Rehearsal Yesterday Afternoon Well Attended.

The Philharmonic Society entered yesterday afternoon upon a new season, with every indication of success that could possibly be expected at a matinée. The audiences at the Philharmonic "rehearsals," as these matinée concerts are called, are naturally composed chiefly of women, and women seldom go into raptures of enthusiasm unless there is a tenor in the case. At any rate, it must always be more or less discouraging to a conductor or a soloist to make a début at a Philharmonic public rehearsal. The greatest possible achievement cannot evoke anything more than a little delicate handclapping, though it is quite possible that the ladies go away afterward and declare that the concert was perfectly heavenly.

At yesterday afternoon's public rehearsal Emil Paur made his first appearance as conductor of the Philharmonic Society. To take up the baton which has been wielded in its time by Theodore Eisfeld, Carl Bergmann, Adolph Neuendorff, Leopold Damrosch, Theodore Thomas, and Anton Seidl was no small venture in the field of music. The conductor of the Philharmonic holds a unique position. He is the leader of musical conservatism in a community which, like that of Athens, is ever seeking some new thing. Yet he is sure of the support of the truest and best—shall we say the élite?—musical public in this city. The audience which assembles on Saturday nights at the Philharmonic concerts is the one audience in this town which has eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge and has learned to tell good from evil. It represents the musical taste and culture of the metropolis as no other audience does, and to it a conductor must appeal by a judicious curbing of all his most romantic impulses with the gentle bit of polished classicism. He may be modern in his readings of the classics, but he must read them. Upon him the community leans heavily for the preservation of classic traditions, but it can be depended upon to hold up his hands if he run not after false gods.

It was possibly some appreciation of this situation that guided Mr. Paur in the formation of his programme for the concerts of yesterday and to-night. To be sure, there is a Programme Committee, but a conductor's suggestions have much weight. The programme yesterday consisted of Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" overture, Brahms's B flat piano concerto, with Adele Aus der Ohe as soloist, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. The overture is of the romantic school, and is one of Mr. Paur's battle horses. Beethoven's symphony is a romantic work which has become classic, and the Brahms concerto is romantic, while there is a difference of opinion as to whether it will ever become a classic.

The Berlioz overture gave the conductor an opportunity to display the splendid sweep and power of the orchestra and to demonstrate that in rich and noble sonority the fathers of the Philharmonic are not to be excelled. The tone was, indeed, big, substantial, warm, and full of vital, penetrating brilliancy. In balance it left little to be desired, and if the wood wind was not perfect in intonation and not devoid of its familiar acidity, it was certainly no worse than it has always been. The symphony was read con amore. No fault need be found with the tempi; they were not so far away in any instance from the metronome mark as to be in error. The best work of the orchestra was heard in the second and third movements, which were played with much smoothness and with careful attention to phrasing and nuancing. Indeed, it seems probable that we will get from orchestras under Mr. Paur a clearness of enunciation which has been conspicuous by its absence of late years. If the eagerness of the conductor to get a clear-cut articulation sometimes leads him to rigidity of style, we must endeavor to bear that for the sake of other excellences. It is a great comfort to hear clearly accentuated phrases instead of a ceaseless whirl and mash of bewildered sounds.

In the Brahms concerto the orchestra was almost always too loud, though the accompaniment was played with accuracy. Miss Aus der Ohe played the piano part with poetic restraint and delicacy, but certainly without convincing power in the bolder passages. She is, however, always artistic, and it is quite likely that the strength of the accompaniment was too great for her to overcome in the passages referred to. The same programme will be performed to-night.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON ILL.

A Bad Cold Prevented the Actor's Appearance Last Night.

Joseph Jefferson failed to give a performance of "The Rivals" last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, owing to a cold which he contracted several days ago, and which developed to such a degree that yesterday morning his physician forbade his taking part in any performance in the evening. A good-sized audience was turned away from the theatre as a consequence. In many cases money was refunded, while in other cases tickets were exchanged for tickets for later performances.

Mr. Jefferson will give no performance to-day, but hopes to be well enough to appear as Rip Van Winkle on Monday night.

A Dinner for Rhode Island Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island has inquired of the War Department whether the First Rhode Island Volunteers will be in this country on Thanksgiving Day. His desire is to give the regiment a Thanksgiving dinner if possible. Adjt. Gen. Corbin informed Gov. Dyer that the regiment probably will be at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. A feature of the proposed dinner will be 200 Rhode Island turkeys.

Mrs. John C. Cassidy Burned to Death.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 4.—While preparing an alcohol bath for her daughter last night the alcohol caught fire and Mrs. John C. Cassidy of 38 Halstead Street, East Orange, received injuries which resulted in her death at 8 o'clock this morning. Several other members of the family were severely burned while aiding to extinguish the flames in Mrs. Cassidy's clothing.

Burned to Death at Powder Works.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 4.—A fire in one of the mixing houses of the Forcite Powder Works near here this afternoon resulted in the death of one employe and the more or less serious injury of four others. The fire started at 3 o'clock from some cause as yet unknown. Charles Lohler, aged agout twenty-eight, and married, who was screening chemical soda at the time, was burned to death. His home was at Mount Arlington, and he had been employed at the powder works about a week.

HORSE SHOW BOXES SOLD

There Was No Keen Competition Among the Bidders and Only $16,225 Was Realized.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS SMALL

Many Made Purchases Through Agents—Highest price Paid $410—Mrs. F. H. Benedict Made a Good Bargain—Some of Those Present.

The annual sale of boxes for the Horse Show, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden the week beginning Nov. 14, took place in the Concert Room at the Garden yesterday afternoon. Frank T. Clark, who is the Superintendent of the show, was auctioneer, but he failed to draw out any very large bids, and all his persuasive powers failed to cause any keen competition among the bidders for the choice boxes. The attendance was very small, those who wished to procure boxes having given commissions to some of the officers of the association or to agents.

The total for the afternoon's sale was $16,225. Last year the amount realized was $22,000, and the year before that it was $26,000. In 1895 the amount was $43,000, and the banner year was 1894, when the total was $62,000. In 1893 it was $30,000, and in 1892, $36,000.

Secretary J. T. Hyde thought that the falling off in the prices was due to those who wanted boxes sending commissioners instead of attending the sale themselves. Those who have the commissions to buy do not care to compete and run the prices up.

The first box sold was 52, and it was knocked down to D. A. Loring for $410. J. Edward Addicks paid $110 for Box 25. These two were the highest-priced boxes sold. The only other box that brought over $400 was No. 55, for which Albert M. Young paid $405, and No. 65, for which G. P. Morisini paid $405. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, George Arents, T. J. McBride, H. McK. Twombly each paid $400 for their boxes.

Mrs. F. H. Benedict bought Box No. 13 for $185. H. H. Hollister congratulated her on getting the box at least $15 cheaper than it was worth, and Mrs. Benedict remarked that that would enable her to get a new hat for the show. Just after the box had been knocked down Mr. Benedict entered the room, and Mrs. Benedict at once told him that she had purchased Box No. 13.

"That's good," remarked Mr. Benedict.

"I paid $350," said Mrs. Benedict, with a smile.

Mr. Benedict nodded.

"Is that too much?" asked Mrs. Benedict, hesitatingly.

"No," was the answer, and a moment after the two left the room. Mr. Benedict, when he has to send a check for the box, will be surprised to find what a good bargain his wife made.

There were very few women at the sale. Hempstead was represented by Mrs. Albert Stevens, who came with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, Stephen Whitney, and Mrs. Reginald Rives. This little group formed the nucleus of the social element present. Mrs. Albert Stevens wore a large broad-brimmed black velvet hat, which came down upon her face. It was profusely trimmed with cock and osprey feathers. Her gown was black, with an elaborate front of sky-blue silk forming the blouse. Mrs. Reginald Rives wore black, with a black hat with osprey feathers, and Mrs. Robert Stevens a very smart coat of light blue cloth over a tailor-made gray gown and a blue hat with high white feathers spangled with black dots.

Mrs. F. H. Benedict, who sat just behind Mrs. Stevens, and who was extremely animated, had a dark tailor gown and a toque with large Alsacian bows of violet and dark crimson velvet. Mrs. Augusta Merritt came in quite late with her friend Mrs. Joseph Stickney. Mrs. Stickney wore a black tailor-made gown, a large hat with black feathers and a rhinestone buckle, and a collarette of polished classicism. Mrs. Merritt was in black silk, with a blouse front of red and white lace, and a small black toque. Among the other women present were Mrs. Robt. Osborne, Mrs. La Montagne, Mrs. Ladew, and Mrs. Berry Wall. Berry Wall himself wore a somewhat horsy Tattersall waistcoat of white and black checks, double breasted, a red Ascot, and a very long frock coat of black mixture with dark striped trousers and a top hat.

In the front row were Elbridge T. Gerry, who wore a very bright red four-in-hand tie, and J. J. Wysong wore gray and an English covert coat. J. Lee Taller was quite natty in a gray English check suit and a pink tie. Other well-known men present were Frank Sturgis, P. A. B. Widener, Julien Stevens Ullman, Sydney Smith, in a very horsy attire of brown checks, with red tie and pink shirt, who was said to represent his friends, the Oliver Belmonts; John R. Townsend, Richard Carman, Louis Haight, Gordon Fellowes, S. Carman Harriott, Henry Hyde, Henry Hollister, Chester Griswold, John Drew, and Elisha Dyer, Jr.

The purchasers and the prices paid are as follows:

3—C. S. Phillips	$160	48—F. K. Sturgis	..
6—G. R. Read	180	49—Col. L. Kip	..
7—J. H. Smith	180	50—Fred. Bronson	..
9—W. T. Riggs	180	51—A. N. Morris	..
10—T. J. McBride	150	52—D. A. Loring	410
11—H. L. Burnett & J. S. Ullman	185	53—A. J. Cassatt	..
12—S. J. Smith	240	54—G. P. Wetmore	..
13—F. H. Benedict	185	55—A. M. Young	..
14—H. Siegel	335	56—Madison Square Gard'n Dir'trs.	..
15—A. J. Nutting	185	57—H. W. Cary	250
16—W. J. G.	200	58—A. C. Huidekoper	300
17—J. H. Alexandre	200	59—Col. R. B. Baker	205
18—W. A. Hamilton	210	60—C. M. Tyson	220
19—T. J. McBride	250	61—Mrs. R. L. Northrope	220
20—I. C. Webb	240	62—J. H. Breslin	220
21—E. D. Jordan	385	63—C. Bostwick	245
22—H. McK. Twombley	400	64—E. S. Reynal	235
23—G. P. Cammann	250	65—G. P. Morosini	405
24—J. R. Townsend	240	66—T. J. McBride	175
25—J. E. Addicks	410	67—George Seaman	155
28—J. A. Hamilton	333	68—E. A. Dumans	180
29—C. M. Hyde	400	69—J. A. Hamilton	180
30—T. J. McBride	240	70—M. R. Lyons	150
31—W. L. Elkins	250	71—F. H. Hubbard	205
32—J. G. Tyson	235	72—J. M. Bowers	160
33—P. A. B. Widener	350	73—Howard Willets	215
34—W. E. Luke	235	74—W. M. V. Hoffman	150
35—G. E. Arents	400	75—S. C. Harriot	100
36—G. W. Seaman	400	79—T. J. McBride	165
37—T. J. McBride	400	89—Mrs. J. De Forrest Danielson	200
38—G. G. Tyson	385	95—J. Lee Taller	210
39—E. T. Garry	400	97—Mrs. C. Albert Stevens	230
40—H. Hollister	..	98—P. G. Bourne	200
41—W. H. Hamilton	335	100—James J. Payson	210
42—F. A. Schermerhorn	..	101—Marion Story	210
43—John G. Heckscher	..	103—T. J. McBride	210
44—C. Fellowes	..	105—Mrs. R. L. Stevens	220
45—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	..	108—W. F. Pannshawe	210
46—W. C. Whitney	..	110—J. T. Hyde	200
47—E. D. Morgan	..		

The boxes without any prices against them are reserved for the Directors of the association.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The President has appointed William H. Lucas Collector of Customs for the District of St. Johns, Fla., and William H. Allaire Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Texas to Pension ex-Confederates.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 4.—The Constitutional amendment voted on last Tuesday, authorizing the pensioning of ex-Confederate soldiers, has been carried, though full returns are not in. It provides that all ex-Confederates who settled in Texas prior to 1880 are eligible to pensions, but no one shall receive more than $8 a month, and the annual appropriation for pensions shall not exceed $250,000. Secretary of State Madden estimates there are 48,000 ex-Confederates in the State, a majority of whom have settled in the State since 1880, and are not therefore eligible to pensions. A majority of the ex-Confederates voted against the amendment. The negroes also voted against it.

Mysterious Explosion in Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 4.—A terrific explosion at 10:45 o'clock last night was heard throughout the three counties of Muskingum, Morgan, and Guernsey. The shock rocked buildings in this city like an earthquake. So far, however, all efforts to discover whence the shock originated have proved futile. That it was something other than a quaking of the earth seems certain from the very distinct report, like the firing of a cannon, which preceded a long, reverberating rumble.

Robbed on a Fall River Boat.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 4.—F. A. Bowen of New York has reported to the police that he was robbed of about $300 on a boat from New York to-day. He had hidden the money under his pillow and gone off the boat, and says that when he returned the money had disappeared. The funds belonged to a New York construction company, and were to pay off bridge employes at Tiverton, R. I.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Here and there yesterday were luncheon parties at the various hotels. In the Palm Garden at the Waldorf a small luncheon was given by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who had Miss Eustis as one of her guests. Mr. John Drew, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, Mr. Ulman, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, and Mrs. Osborne were also at the hotel during the afternoon in the Palm Garden.

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At the hotels there were a few people who had come in for the day or for a stay of a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Tod were at the Holland House, and Mrs. Edward Willing and Miss Willing were at the Astoria.

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In the driving hour there were a few well-known people who went to the Park. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and her little child drove down Fifth Avenue in the morning. Mrs. Whitney was looking very well, and she wore one of the new pointed hats, shaped like the chapeau of an Admiral, covered with osprey and cocks' feathers. Mrs. Kip and Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Kidd and Miss Kidd, and Mrs. Jules Vatable were on the avenue during the day.

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The breakfast of the Westchester Hunt will be at Mrs. Borden Harriman's this morning. It will be followed by a meet at 3:30 in the afternoon. There will also be another meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt to-day, and the usual run on Staten Island of the Richmond County hunt.

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Society is interested in the sale at the American Horse Exchange next week of a number of fine animals from the Fernecliffe stud. Col. John Jacob Astor has gone into horse breeding quite extensively, and at this sale, which will be preceded by the usual electric-light display, his friends will gather in large numbers, so that it will be something of a social affair.

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The wedding this week in Cleveland of Miss Ethel Tod, the daughter of Mrs. John Tod, and Mr. James Rockwell Sheffield of New York was an important social event in that city. Mr. Sheffield is a law partner of Mr. Frederick Betts, a member of the University Club, and was graduated at Yale in the class of '87. Mr. Oliver G. Jennings of New York was his best man. The place was to have been filled by Mr. Henry Calhoun, who was taken suddenly ill. The ushers were Mr. Samuel Hopkins, Mr. Henry Mosle, Mr. Frederick Betts, Mr. William Williams of this city, and Mr. Herbert McBride of Cleveland. Mr. Sheffield received from the Scroll and Key of Yale a massive loving cup bearing the insignia of the order, and from the New York Fire Board, of which he was formerly President, a chest of silver. He gave his bride a large crescent of diamonds. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield will reside at 58 West Fifty-eighth Street this Winter.

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The season of indoor ice skating begins this morning with the opening of the St. Nicholas Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street. As has been the custom for the last two Winters, the rink will be reserved on Mondays exclusively for the members of the St. Nicholas Skating Club, of which there are about 500 men and women. The public will be admitted on all other days of the week. Mr. Chandler P. Anderson is President of the club, and the Governors are Messrs. John Jacob Astor, Hamilton W. Cary, Erskine Hewitt, Richard Peters, J. Frederic Tams, Stanford White, Chandler P. Anderson, Robert L. Stevens, Pierre Jay, and Edward A. Crowninshield.

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Among those sailing to-day on the Auguste Victoria, for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, are Mrs. F. M. Ames, Miss Ames, Mr. William Cullen Brewster, Mrs. D. C. Howell, Miss Howell, Mr. William Stackpole, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Whitwell of Boston. The Etruria will take out among others the Earl of Ava, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery of New York and Bar Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Folsom, Miss Helen Hotchkiss of New Haven, Mr. George Messervy, Commander E. C. Pendleton, United States Navy, and Miss R. A. Polhemus. There are few, if any, well-known names on the passenger lists of the other steamers sailing to-day, and it is very evident that the tide of travel from America to Europe is now setting all this way. From now on until the early Spring there will be comparatively few departures of Americans for Europe.

***

In the notice of the death of Mr. Robert Bowne Parsons at Flushing on Tuesday, made in this column yesterday, by an error some of the details of his life were confounded with those of his brother, Mr. Samuel Parsons, who is still living, and who also resides in Flushing. Mr. Robert B. Parsons married but once, and his wife, who survives him, is the daughter of the late John W. Mitchell of this city. He also leaves five children—the Misses Anna, Cornelia, and Bertha Parsons, and two sons, Messrs. Robert E. and William Bowne Parsons—all of whom are unmarried. Mr. Parsons was a lineal descendant of John Bowne, the sturdy old Quaker whose resistance to Gov. Peter Stuyvesant was upheld by the States General of the Netherlands. His residence, where he died and which bears the pretty name of Lirlodendra, was built in 1661. It still stands on Bowne Avenue, Flushing, in perfect preservation, and is a worthy relic of the past and the centre of antiquarian interest in Flushing. It was in this house that Fox, the Quaker preacher, was many times entertained, and nearly opposite, across Bowne Avenue, stood the old Fox oaks, the last of which fell only a few years ago. Mr. Parsons was the senior deacon of the First Congregational Society in Flushing, and he and his family have always played a prominent part in the social life of the place. The history of Mr. Parsons and his ancestors is the history of Flushing and its surroundings from their earliest settlement, and the names of Parsons and Bowne are found in the genealogical registers of more than half of the residents of Northern Long Island.

***

The death of William Cruger Pell of this city, a brother of Alfred Pell, also of this city, which took place at Stuttgart, Germany, on Wednesday, was unexpected by his relatives here. He had been an invalid for several years. Mr. Pell was born in this city in 1830, and was a member of the old New York family of that name. He inherited a comfortable fortune, and spent his youth and most of his time until a few years ago at his father's residence, which in turn descended to him, on the Hudson, near West Point. He went abroad some ten or twelve years ago, with his wife and two daughters, to reside. Mrs. Pell and these daughters survive him.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have finally closed The Breakers at Newport, and left yesterday for Madison, N. J., where they will be the guests of Mr. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Ex-Senator Brice and the Misses Brice, who, it is reported, are in Lima, Ohio, attending the wedding of a relative, were in town yesterday, and visited an art gallery to see Sargent's full-length standing portrait of Mr. Brice, which was painted in Paris last Summer, and has just arrived. The portrait is considered one of the strongest that Sargent has yet produced.

***

The wedding of Mr. Shirley Carter of Baltimore and Miss Jessie Murchison, daughter of Mr. K. M. Murchison, and which was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Murchison, 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Thursday afternoon, was attended by a number of Mr. Carter's relatives and friends from Baltimore, while a Baltimore minister, the Rev. Robert H. Paine of Mount Calvary Church, performed the ceremony. The best man was Mr. Bernard Carter, and the ushers were Messrs. Julian Stewart of Baltimore and Messrs. Benjamin Morrison and Henry Adams of this city.

SHOT HER ALLEGED ASSAILANT.

Indiana Woman Kills a Farmer Acquitted of Assaulting Her.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 4.—This morning John Bailey, a farmer residing eight miles north of this city, was shot to death by Mrs. Levina Black, a neighbor. Ten days ago Mrs. Black had Bailey arrested on the charge of assault. The trial resulted in acquittal. Since that time Mrs. Black has been the subject of gossip.

Bailey was standing against a post at the home of Smith Childs, a neighbor, and was talking to Mr. Childs, when Mrs. Black appeared. Without comment the woman walked over to where Bailey was standing and shot him three times through the head. The police are searching for her and her capture is certain.

INSURANCE AS SECURITY.

Lincoln (Neb.) Debtors Say the Sale of Collateral Policies Will Jeopardize Their Lives.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—A petition has been filed in the District Court of Lancaster County by Charles F., David W., and George K. Brown, who seek to have Receiver Hill of the defunct Lincoln Savings Bank restrained from selling to the highest bidder insurance policies aggregating $15,000 on the lives of the Browns, pledged to secure a loan.

A claim is advanced that by thus disposing of the policies the lives of the plaintiffs are placed in jeopardy. The Brown brothers met with reverses and were obliged to part with their life insurance as collateral for a loan. The policies may be paid only at the death of the assured, hence the claim is made that by transferring them a great inducement is offered the holder to make way with the parties insured.

Jud

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Four of the Six Favorites Captured Their Events.

CAMPANIA WON WITH EASE

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's Followers Got Much Money from the Bookmakers Over Her Victory.

Backers of favorites did not fare as well at Aqueduct yesterday as they did on the three preceding days, but they had more than an even break with the bookmakers, for four of the six favorites won, and the other two winners were also well backed. There was nothing particularly interesting in the races, except that they gave bettors an opportunity to gamble and that every race was a big speculative affair.

Continental was made the favorite in the opening race, at a mile and forty yards, but the two-year-old Leando, who was in with the light weight of eighty-eight pounds, managed to win by a head from Doggett, while the favorite was a poor third, six lengths off.

Hilee almost made a runaway race of the second event, for he opened up a big gap and held it until well into the stretch. He tired badly at the end, and Captain Sigsbee, coming fast under the whip, beat him out by a length and a half. Hilee lasted long enough to beat Lady Lindsey for the place.

Campania, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's mare, won the fifth race, and the crowd of the Senator's followers from the Bowery went home with money enough to pay for a score of big campaign parades.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages which have run and not won at this meeting. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 1-5.

1—Leando, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., by Linden-Gleam, 88 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. (Moody)
2—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6, 113, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1. (Doggett)
3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 113, 6 to 5. (Maher)

Col. Tenny, 88, 30 to 1, (Weisse;) Her Own, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Charlie Rose, 108, 40 to 1, (Clawson,) and Brighton, 105, 6 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

1—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., by Candlemas-Land Lady, 107 pounds, 9 to 10 and out. (Spencer)
2—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., 104, 40 to 1 and 8 to 1. (O'Leary)
3—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 104, 7 to 5. (Clausen)
4—Prince of Wales, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 100, 12 to 1. (Maher)

Won in a drive by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won more than three races in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:44 2-5.

1—Blueaway, J. P. Robison's b. c., 3 years, by Getaway-Blue Maid, 96 pounds, 1 to 3. (Clawson)
2—Danforth, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 92, 8 to 5. (O'Connor)

Won easily by two lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Sister Fox, F. Regan's ch. f., by Silver Fox-Asteria, 105 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5. (Songer)
2—Village Pride, R. W. Walden & Co.'s b. f., 101, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5. (Maher)
3—Bessie Taylor, Bennington & Gardner's ch. f., 103, 20 to 1. (O'Leary)

Amagram, 109, 7 to 2, (Jones,) and Incandescent, 99, 5 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., 6 years, by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, 96 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5. (McCue)
2—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 108, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5. (O'Leary)
3—Wordsworth, Adam Beck's b. g., 4, 101, 5 to 1. (Songer)

Tanis, 94, 20 to 1, (Corberley;) Headlight II., 108, 4 to 1, (Jones;) Myth, 99, 7 to 1, (Michaels,) and Dr. Withrow, 91, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Trifanon, O. L. Richards's b. g., 14 years, by Springfield-Homeopathy, 102 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. (Clawson)
2—Balvonia, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. f., 3, 94, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5. (Moody)
3—Hardy C., M. J. Johnson's b. g., 3, 102, 8 to 1. (O'Leary)

Fair Rebel, 102, 5 to 2, (Maher;) Game Boy, 97, 50 to 1, (Michaels;) Staysail, 99, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Genaro, 106, 40 to 1, (James;) Orthos, 94, 15 to 1, (McGann;) Yodan, 102, 20 to 1, (Corberley;) Light Wing, 102, 2 0to 1, (McCue;) Joe Anderson, 104, 15 to 1, (Jones,) and *Fairy Dale, 95, 5 to 2, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Bolted.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tinge	116	Midlight	99
Trillo	113	Slasher	99
Tremargo	106	Rossifer	99
Takanassee	105	Chenille	99
Littleland	105	Oviatt	99
Zanone	103	Filament	99
Blarneystone	103	Sagacity	99
Swamp Angel	103	Come Quick	96
Tappan	103	Bonnie Gem	96
South Africa	103	Belle of Erin	96
Talisman	102	General Maceo	96
Nedjed	102	Athy	94
Don Bias	102	Black Dude	94
Hanlon	101	Queen of Beauty	91
Inspection	100	Orthos	88
Blissful	100		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and eighth.

Dogtown	106	Talisman	102
Nana H.	105	James Monroe	99
Dalgretti	105	Red Spider	99
L. B.	102	Bastion	99
Munich	102	Salaire	99
Ein	97	Lady Disdain	97
Marshall	102	Fetiche	94
Maurice	102	Athy	94
Regulator	102	Sagacity	89

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Prince of Wales	116	Tophet	100
Ordeal	113	Sir Florian	99
The Gardner	108	St. Sophia	99
Onondaga's Pride	104	Handcuff	98
Belle of Troy	103	Anitra	95
Roysterer	102	Ninety Cents	95
Bessie Taylor	101	Lepida	95
King's Pride	101	Meddlesome	93
Parker Bruce	100	Conover	92

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Warrenton	128	Blueaway	99
Don de Oro	124	Sensational	98
Dr. Catlett	122	Endeavor	90
Charentus	110	Dan Rice	86
Estaca	101	Bona Dea	85
Nosey	100		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Judge Magee	108	Sensima	105
Tipgallant	108	Lady Dora	105
Pirate M.	108	Ypsilante	105
Meehanus	108	Curlo	105
Improvident	108	Amorita	105
Little Jess	108	Miss Order	105
Holdup	108	Belle of Oakwood	105
Fulminate	105	Coquina	105
Specialty	105	Lady Exile	105
Ineenamara	105	Fallela	105
Veracious	105	Bersaola	105
J. B. Doerr, Jr.	105	Al Reeves	105
Kilarma	105	Exit	105

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Taranto	102	Flax Spinner	92
Harry Reed	101	Prince Auckland	92
Caragrace	101	Bona Dea	89
Philip	99	Field Lark	88
Oxnard	98	Ruby Lips	88
Wordsworth	97	Red Spider	88
Aurelian	96	Filament	88
Hurons	96	Chenille	88
Dan Rice	96	Oviatt	88
Fleeting Gold	95	Tanis	88
Campania	93	Black Dude	84
Midlight	93		

Austrian Buys the Trotter Legene.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The trotting horse Legene, 2:13¼, has been sold by J. T. Sheeley to B. Tappan of Vienna for $4,000. The horse will be sent to Austria the latter part of this month.

Cincinnati Bird Tournament.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The Cincinnati Gun Club live bird tournament ended today, with the result that Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, won the silver cup and the live bird championship of America.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Attendance Was Good and Twenty Expert Qualifications Were Recorded.

The shooting at Creedmoor yesterday was done under the supervision of Col. Gaus. The attendance was good, and twenty expert qualifications were recorded, among them that of Brig. Gen. Butt. The scores follow:

General Staff.

MARKSMEN.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe ..... 4 3 3 3 4—17 4 4 4 3 5—20—37
Col. J. I. Holly ..... 2 4 4 3 4—17 3 4 3 0 4—14—31
Lieut. Col. G. Hurry. 0 4 4 3 4—15 4 4 3 2 3—16—31
Major L. M. Greer. 4 5 4 4 3—20 3 4 4 5 4—20—40
Major J. B. Holland. 4 3 4 4 3—18 2 0 4 5 2—18—31

SHARPSHOOTER.

Major J. B. Holland. 5 5 5 3 4—22 4 4 5 3 5—21—43

Eighth Regiment.

EXPERT.

Lieut. A. Stevens, Co. K ..... 5 5 5 4 5—24 4 3 4 3 3—17—41

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

W. L. Maher, Co. A. 4 3 3 4 4—18 4 3 4 4 3—18—36

SHARPSHOOTER.

Lieut. H. C. Duval, staff ..... 5 5 5 5 3—23 4 5 4 4 4—21—44

EXPERTS.

Lieut. A. G. Todd, Co. G ..... 4 5 5 4 2—20 5 5 4 4 3—21—41
Sergt. J. M. Mae, Co. G ..... 4 4 4 5 5—22 5 3 3 5 2—18—40
Corp. G. H. Gilman, Co. B. ..... 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 5 3 4 4—20—40
Corp. B. B. McAlpin, Co. I ..... 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 3 5 4 5—21—41
J. D. Thees, Co. B. ..... 4 5 5 4 5—23 4 4 5 5 0—18—41

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

EXPERT.

A. B. Van Heusen, Co. B ..... 4 5 5 4 5—23 5 5 5 0 2—17—40

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

B. M. Phillips ..... 4 3 4 4 4—19 0 4 3 3 3—13—32

EXPERT.

Capt. S. M. Phillips, Co. H ..... 5 4 5 4 4—22 5 0 4 5 4—18—40

Twenty-third Regiment.

EXPERTS.

Capt. G. F. Hamlin, Co. I ..... 5 5 5 4 5—24 4 3 3 3 3—16—40
Sergt. E. Codet, Co. K ..... 4 3 4 5 5—21 4 4 4 3 4—19—40
W. F. Hillman, Co. K ..... 5 4 5 4 4—22 4 3 4 4 4—19—41
W. D. Slade, Co. K. 4 5 5 5 4—23 5 5 3 5 4—22—45
J. W. Sweeney, Co. D. 5 5 5 4 4—23 5 3 4 3 5—18—41

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. G. Rae, Co. K. 3 5 5 4 5—20 2 3 5 0 2—12—32
Corp. W. Schuckman, Co. K ..... 2 4 3 4 3—16 4 2 3 4 5—18—34

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. William E. Trull, Jr., Co. G. 4 4 4 4 3—19 4 3 4 4 4—19—38
Sergt. Fred Miller, Co. H ..... 4 3 3 4 5—19 4 5 5 4 4—22—41
Corp. M. J. Murphy, Co. B ..... 4 3 2 4 3—16 3 3 4 3 4—17—33
E. E. Martien, Co. B. 3 3 4 4 5—19 4 3 3 3 3—16—35

EXPERT.

Capt. C. H. Stoddard, Co. E ..... 5 3 4 5 3—20 4 3 5 4 4—20—40

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. C. F. True. staff ..... 5 2 4 4 3—18 0 4 4 4 3—15—33
Sergt. H. O. Graff, Co. E ..... 3 4 4 4 3—18 3 3 4 3 5—18—36

EXPERTS

Major E. T. T. Marsh, staff ..... 4 5 5 4 3—20 4 5 4 4 4—21—41
Capt. L. W. Francis, Co. G ..... 5 5 3 4 4—21 4 5 5 4 3—21—42
Capt. C. H. Hoyt, staff ..... 4 4 5 4 4—21 5 5 5 3 4—22—43
Lieut. C. F. Smith, Co. E ..... 5 5 4 5 5—24 4 4 3 4 3—18—42
B. Crane, Co. A ..... 4 4 4 5 4—21 5 4 4 5 4—22—43

First Battery.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. F. W. Esper. 3 3 4 3 3—16 4 3 3 3 2—15—31
Lieut. F. L. Fuchs. 5 2 3 4 3—18 3 2 3 3 2—13—31
Sergt. J. G. Jansen. 4 3 3 3 4—17 3 3 3 3 2—14—31

BERKELEY LOSES AT FOOTBALL.

De La Salle Scores 46 to 0 in First Game for Interscholastic Championship.

The Berkeley School football players were pigmies before the De La Salle Institute team in the opening game for the championship of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, played at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. De La Salle won without apparent effort by a score of 46 to 0. With few exceptions, the De La Salles scored whenever they secured the ball. Only once did Berkeley get within hailing distance of De La Salle's goal line.

De La Salle had a big advantage in weight, its centre rush weighing forty pounds more than any player in Berkeley's rush line. The Berkeley line was badly smashed up after every scrimmage, but the youngsters stood the onslaught remarkably well. It was almost a foregone conclusion that De La Salle would win, but it did not play a very fast game, and if Berkeley's line had played low and watched the ball more closely De La Salle would not have scored as heavily. Both teams were weak in their interference. De La Salle particularly so. The slowness with which the Berkeley backs started with the ball lost several probable gains, as the opposing tackles broke through and invariably downed the runner before he got started.

The game from the start was roughly played, and at times the players resorted to pugilistic methods. The officials did not always see these impromptu bouts. The umpire, however, happened to have his head turned the right way when Forney, three Berkeley tackle, and O'Dwyer, an opposing guard, were pummeling one another, and both men were promptly disqualified. Fassett, one of the Berkeley ends, injured his head a few minutes before the game ended, and was so dazed that he rushed off the field. He became violent in the dressing room, but recovered in a short time. Fassett sustained a slight concussion of the brain in a football game last year. The teams lined up as follows:

De La Salle.	Positions.	Berkeley.
Keeler	Left end	Fassett, Scott
H. Connolly	Left tackle	Symington
Murray, O'Dwyer.	Left guard	McKay
Murphy	Centre	Miller
Schrirer	Right guard	Marzano
Thorpe	Right tackle	Forney, Bell
Devitt	Right end	Boyeson
Lavery	Quarter back	Huston
E. Connolly	Left half back	Carpentier
Lenane	Right half back	Granberry
McKenna	Full back	Du Barry, White

Score—De La Salle, 46; Berkeley, 0. Touchdowns—Lenane, 2; Thorpe, 2; E. Connelly, 2; O'Dwyer, H. Connolly. Goals from Touchdown—E. Connolly, 6. Referee—O. Salmon, Cutler. Umpire—D. Browne. Trinity. Time—Thirty and twenty minute halves.

To-day's Game at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—Everything is in readiness for to-morrow's football game, and, with good weather, Soldiers' Field should be crowded, as thousands of the friends of both teams are in the city or on their way hither.

Pennsylvania's line-up, as announced to-night, will be: Folwell, left end; Goodman or Reugenberg, left tackle; Hare, left guard; Overfield, centre; McCracken, right guard; Carnutt, right tackle; Hedges, right end; Gardner, quarter back; McMahon or Harrison, left half back; Coombs, right half back; Outland, full back.

Harvard will present the following team: Cochrane, left end; Donald, left tackle; Bowl, left guard; Jaffray, centre; Burden, right guard, Mills or Haughton, right tackle; Hallowell, right end; Daly, quarter back; Dibbiee, left half back; Warren, right half back; Reed, full back.

Tickets for the Harvard-Yale Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Manager James Brown of the Yale University Football Association has issued notice that applications for the Yale-Harvard football game to be played in this city on Nov. 19, will be received until Nov. 9 at noon. Tickets will not, however, be sent out on allotment until Nov. 15. Applications from graduates and undergraduates alike must conform to certain conditions named on the application blanks, which will be forwarded on request, and no tickets will be sent without conforming to these requirements.

Football Excursion to West Point.

The West Shore Railroad will run special trains to West Point to-day, on the occasion of the Princeton-West Point football game there. Trains will leave the foot of Franklin Street at 11:20 A. M. and 12:45 P. M., and the foot of West Forty-second Street at 11:35 A. M. and 1 P. M. The round trip rate will be $1.25.

CLOSE FINISH IN GOLF

One Point Gains a Victory in a Mixed Foursome Event.

SANDS AND MISS HOYT BEATEN

Mrs. R. D. Graham and Malcolm Graham, Jr., Win the Silver Cups—Travis and Tiffany Meet To-day.

A mixed foursome tournament proved the most interesting event yesterday in the tournament of the Westchester Golf Club. Fifteen pairs finished the event, and the result was close enough to furnish unusual excitement. Mrs. R. D. Graham and Malcolm Graham, Jr., won the silver trophies in a net score of 96 strokes from 10 handicap. One point behind them were Miss Gladys Robinson and W. R. Thurston. There were five net scores under 100. Just over that mark, at 101 strokes, were Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who has recently won the women's golf championship of the United States for the third time, and William H. Sands.

Although defeated by handicap allowances, they had the satisfaction of knowing that their score was the best gross record made in the tournament. They were the only pair playing from scratch. The contestants and the best scores are in full:

Mrs. R. D. Graham and Malcolm Graham, Jr., Staten Island— Gr's. H'cp. Net.

Out .....6 7 9 6 4 5 4 7 4—52
In .....6 7 7 6 3 6 6 7 6—54

Total 106 10 96

Miss Gladys Robinson and W. R. Thurston, Morris County—
Out .....7 6 7 5 8 3 6 5—52
In .....6 5 9 6 4 5 4 6 7—52

Total 104 7 97

Mrs. J. Alexandre and P. R. Bonner, Fairfield—
Out .....7 8 6 8 5 6 5 7 5—57
In .....7 5 6 7 5 4 7 5 4—50

Total 107 9 98

Miss M. A. Towle and G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf—
Out .....7 9 5 5 5 4 5 9 6—55
In .....7 5 10 6 5 6 4 6 4—53

Total 108 10 98

Miss A. Towle and C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—
Out .....7 6 8 7 5 5 5 8 5—54
In .....5 5 8 6 5 6 6 7 4—52

Total 106 7 99

Miss Beatrix Hoyt and W. H. Sands, Country Club—
Out .....6 6 9 7 4 5 4 8 4—53
In .....5 5 7 5 5 7 4 5 5—48

Total 101 0 101

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Wells, Englewood 113 12 101
Mrs. D. O. Lowier and George E. Armstrong, Staten Island 112 7 105
Miss Tiffany and J. W. Butts, Jr., Westchester Golf 121 12 109
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Slocum, Staten Island 122 10 112
Miss Wing and Dr. M. Nicoll, Jr., Westchester Golf 132 18 114
Mrs. W. J. Berg and Marc Michael, Nutley 124 6 118
Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Garland, Marion and Field 128 9 119
Miss Mortimer and J. S. Martin, Westchester Golf 133 12 121
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Clarke, Westchester Golf 150 18 122

In the match play rounds for the Bronx Cup, the chief trophy, Walter J. Travis, the Oakland Club champion, continued his victorious career, and will play the final round to-day with George Fox Tiffany of the home club. W. R. Thurston defaulted to the latter in the semi-final round, as he had to play in the mixed foursome, and C. M. Hamilton defaulted in the morning for the same reason.

It was unfortunate that the committee had not arranged its rounds so as to prevent a conflict in two separate events, practically preventing eligible competitors in both from taking part except in one.

The summary of the two rounds is:

Bronx Cup: Second match play round. Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat Malcolm Graham, Jr., Staten Island, 5 up and 3 to play; G. Owen Winston, Westchester Golf, beat J. N. Steele, Nutley, 2 up; G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, by default; W. R. Thurston, Morris County, beat W. L. Gunther, Westbrook, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Semi-final Round.—Travis beat Winston, 6 up and 4 to play; Tiffany beat Thurston by default.

Besides the final round to-day, there will be an open handicap, for which about fifty entries have been received.

AN AMATEUR BILLIARD RECORD.

J. B. Stark Makes a Run of Ninety-seven in the Fourteen-Inch Balk-Line Tournament.

In the game last night in the amateur fourteen-inch balk-line tournament, in progress at the Ives Academy, J. B. Stark of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club established a new record for the highest run in an amateur competition at the fourteen-inch balk-line game. He made a "break" of 97, supplanting the best previous record of 75, made by Dr. A. B. Miller of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in an amateur tournament held in Boston last year. Stark now holds both the high score and average records for a single game, his average of 10¼, made in the Daly tournament in 1896, having never been approached.

F. Poppenberg of the Liederkranz was Stark's opponent last night. It was the first meeting of the scratch men in the tournament, and a large crowd of clubmen filled the academy. Each man was to play 300. Stark started the game with a run of 16, after which he only gathered four points in the next nine innings. He displayed nervousness early in the game, but this wore off as the play continued. In the seventh inning he gathered the ivories for 28, and in the next five innings clicked off 75, including a run of 49. This gave him a comfortable lead over Poggenberg, who was also playing fine billiards.

When he began the twenty-ninth inning, which was productive of a new record, he found the ivories almost "safe," but a pretty all-around-the-table shot brought them in position, and then he began one of the prettiest exhibitions of diversified billiards ever seen in an amateur tournament. He "nursed" the ivories from one end of the table to the other. When he checked off his fifty-fifth shot, passing the record of the tournament, the crowd applauded. He kept right on making caroms with remarkable alacrity. When he made his seventy-sixth point, which beat the best previous record, the crowd applauded for nearly half a minute. His famous run ended when he missed an easy draw, partly on a miscue. He came out in the thirty-seventh inning with a break of 17, averaging a fraction more than 8½.

L. A. Servatius, who had to play 200, defeated W. Gershel, handicapped to play 240, in the afternoon game. The latter had twenty-seven misses in sixty-five innings. The scores follow:

L. A. SERVATIUS, (200)—0 2 6 0 8 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 4 5 3 1 2 6 1 1 0 2 0 0 3 1 3 2 3 7 1 1 0 16 1 2 4 5 1 5 2 4 4 4 10 2 0 3 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 1 8 0 10 12 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3 19 3. Total, 200; average, 2 67-69; highest run, 19.

W. GERSHEL, (240)—0 0 0 6 5 0 0 4 4 3 2 0 2 9 0 0 0 4 1 4 4 1 0 19 1 0 9 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 0 5 0 2 2 1 0 2 14 2 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 23 1 2 3 0 5 11 4 3 7 2 10 0 1. Total, 216; average, 3 9-69; Highest run, 23.

J. B. STARK, (300)—16 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 28 0 2 19 5 49 0 0 1 1 6 0 0 0 6 2 32 1 9 7 6 0 1 5 2 17. Total, 300; average, 8 4-7; highest run, 97.

F. POGGENBERG, (300)—0 4 14 8 0 12 0 7 0 0 3 0 3 0 1 6 12 1 3 2 1 14 6 0 20 0 6 5 5 9 5 7 28 17 0. Total, 199; average, 5 24-35; highest run, 28.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

Gans Defeats McPartland.

Joseph Gans, the negro lightweight pugilist from Baltimore, won a well-earned decision over "Kid" McPartland of this city before the Lenox Athletic Club at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night. McPartland was the favorite, but Gans outclassed him throughout the entire fight which lasted the full limit of twenty-five rounds. Gans in the twenty-fourth round knocked McPartland off his feet. He is now in line for a fight with Lavigne and others of the first class.

New Bicycle Record to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Harry Park of the Century Cycle Club of this city arrived at the City Hall here at 8:35 A. M. to-day, having ridden from the City Hall in New York in 25 hours and 45 minutes, thus establishing a New York-Washington record. The record from Washington to New York is held by Louis R. Smith of this city, who, on Oct. 21 last, covered the distance in 27 hours and 32 minutes, unpaced, reducing the paced record of Lieut. H. D. Wise of the United States Army by 5 minutes.

Americans Buy an English Racehorse.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An American syndicate has purchased Mr. Dobbell's chestnut horse, The Rush, for £5,000 ($25,000) to be used for stud.

HUSBAND'S SUIT AGAINST WIFE.

Testimony Taken in La Tourette Case in Queens County—The Man's Startling Charges.

Justice Garrettson, sitting in the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, yesterday, heard testimony in the suit brought by Richard C. La Tourette of Staten Island against his wife, Jennie B. La Tourette of Amityville, L. I., to recover from her certain railroad bonds and other securities and money, which the plaintiff alleges were obtained from him through duress and while he was weakened in mind and body. Up to six months ago the principals in the case lived as husband and wife in one of the finest residences in Amityville, where the defendant still lives. The plaintiff alleges he was there detained without his consent and against his will. He claims to have made his escape and almost immediately to have recovered his health.

In testifying for himself Mr. La Tourette alleged that from about Jan. 2, 1894, he was wholly under the influence of his wife as a result of morphia and opium given him by her as cures for rheumatism. His system, he said, became charged with the poisons, and eventually he became a slave of the drugs, and was mentally and bodily incapacitated from any rational action. During that time he alleged it was that his wife caused him to sign papers, which he must have signed, since his signature to them existed, but he could not recall having signed the papers, nor did he recall having transferred to his wife his bonds and other property.

Mrs. La Tourette admitted on the stand that she had treated her husband for rheumatism somewhat on the lines he alleged. She claimed she was a graduate of an electropathic college in Philadelphia. At no time did she give him any quantity that was dangerous, nor did she administer the drugs in excess. If his mind became clouded and feeble and he became addicted to any habit it was not the result of the drug. He was addicted to drink, and if his mind was clouded it was a result of drink. The property her husband owned was transferred to her at his own suggestion. He signed the papers, she said, when his mind was perfectly free from any drug or drink.

On cross-examination she admitted Mr. La Tourette was her third husband. Her first husband, S. C. Bailey, she divorced in Wisconsin, twenty-four years ago. Her second husband, a man named Cummings, had divorced her in Dakota, she supposed for desertion.

Dr. O. J. Wilsey, Superintendent of a private retreat at Amityville, testified to visiting Mr. La Tourette. On one occasion Mr. La Tourette told him he was going to transfer his property to his wife. At another time, Dec. 1, 1895, he visited the plaintiff and found his pulse 130. The man was sitting in a chair, rigid, with both eyes open, and had a wild expression. The witness picked him up, carried him to a bed, undressed him, and went away. He said he recognized the symptoms as those of an overdose of morphine or opium. Time was all that was needed to bring him around, as the symptoms did not indicate immediate danger. On Jan. 8, 1894, the plaintiff was rational and had told witness his wife was not treating him right. Mr. La Tourette claimed to have deeded his property to her to see if that would not make her treat him better.

Briefs will be handed in and a decision given later.

W. H. THOMPSON HONORED.

Roland Burnham Molineux, one of the Governors of the New York Athletic Club, gave a dinner last night in honor of William Hale Thompson, Vice President of the Chicago Athletic Club, who is visiting New York at present with the members of the Chicago Athletic Football Team. The dinner was served in the private dining room at the clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Being Friday, every item on the menu card was fish of some kind, and artistic chefs had arranged a variety of dishes. The radishes were stuffed with anchovies, and the ice cream was served in the form of a rainbow-hued dolphin swimming in a pistache sea. The decorations were chiefly live gold fish in fancy bowls.

After the dinner speeches were made indorsing Bartow S. Weeks as the next President of the A. A. A., and William Hale Thompson as the athletic director on the staff of Commissioner General Peck to the Paris Exposition.

APPEAL FOR RIVERA'S RELEASE.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—An appeal, signed by a large number of Cubans, was presented to the United States Evacuation Commissioners to-day, begging them to intercede with the Spanish Government for the release of the Cuban General, Rius Rivera, and the Cuban Colonel, Bacallao, his chief of staff, who in March last were captured by the Spanish General, Hernandez de Velasco, while operating with his column in the hills about Cabazadas de Rio Hondo.

The local papers say that the American Commissioners have forwarded the petition to Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Sick and Dead at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following bulletin of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago was received to-night by the War Department from Gen. Wood:

Total sick, 1,113; fever cases, all kinds, 613. Deaths: Private Seymour Steele, Twenty-third Kansas, Nov. 3, pernicious malarial fever; Private Daniel O'Connell, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Nov. 2, typhoid fever; Private Joseph G. Alexander, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Nov. 3, chronic dysentery; Michael Sullivan, civilian, Nov. 3, acute alcoholism.

Large Death List in Matanzas.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—The official records from Matanzas for the month of October give the births there as 19, the marriages 10, and the deaths 668.

Dropped Dead While Quarreling.

Frank Riley, forty-five years old, employed as a helper in the Marble Hill Hotel, Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and King's Bridge Road, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of his employer, John Hargrove, twenty-three years old. Riley had been drinking in the afternoon, and on going to the hotel was ordered away by Hargrove. He refused to go, and Hargrove, it is reported, undertook to put him out. A slight struggle followed, when Hargrove suddenly fell to the ground. He was at once removed to a near-by drug store, where he died, a doctor said, as the result either of heart failure of apoplexy brought on by excitement. Eye-witnesses of the affair say that Riley did not strike Hargrove in the course of the quarrel.

Head Cut Off by a Trolley Car.

Daniel Kingsbury, fifty-five years old, of 15 Manning Avenue, Jersey City, was struck and killed by a Bayonne trolley car of the North Jersey Company's line, at Grand and Woodward Streets, Jersey City, last night. One of the wheels passed over his neck, cutting off his head. He saw a car approaching and waited for it to pass. Then he crossed the tracks behind it and stepped directly in front of another car going in the opposite direction. He leaves a family. Matthew Costello, the motorman, was arrested.

Shooting in Columbus Avenue.

Thomas Thornton, an electrician, and Valentine Dick, a carpenter, both living at 831 Columbus Avenue, quarreled last night in front of their home over their children. Dick fired four shots from a revolver at Thornton. One struck him in the head, one in the shoulder, and two in the left leg. The police rescued Dick from an angry crowd and Thornton was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. He may recover.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:34	Sun sets	4:53	Moon rises	10:48

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:34	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate	
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd. 12:01	H. Gate	1:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Brasilia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Buffalo, Hull		
Capri, Rio Janeiro, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lisbonense, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., for Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Leonards, Antwerp		

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Troja, Campeachy, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 1222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
31 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred and Common Stock;
SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock;
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred Stock;
NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and
Preferred and Common Stock, and
PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:

The time for deposit of the above mentioned securities has been **extended to and including November 21st, 1898,** after which date no further deposits will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Deposits may be made with the Depositary, **The Mercantile Trust Company,** No. 120 Broadway, New York, who will issue suitable certificates of deposit therefor.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated November 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

New York and New Jersey Telephone Rights
Dealt in by
GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.
37 WILLIAM STREET,
New York City.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn, L. I.

$50,000,
5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.
SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Price and particulars on application.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000. }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Home Bank,
303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 7, 1898, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.

The Annual Election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOME FOR Old Men and Aged Couples, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the home, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., on TUESDAY, Nov. 15th, at 4:30 P. M. LYMAN RHOADES, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Though transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated only about 250,000 shares, business was well distributed, a longer list of shares being traded in than has recently been the rule. Early in the day strength showed almost uniformly throughout the market, but toward the close of business some of the trust stocks developed weakness, and left average quotations somewhat disturbed. Sugar Trust, after selling above 116, fell below 115, and Tobacco Trust, from above 139, dropped to about 136, both of these conspicuous industrials closing at their lowest figures.

***

Little news of consequence developed to account for any market movement whatever. Bulls on Sugar Trust shares made something out of an announcement that the trust is in control of the Hawaiian crop situation, but bullishness on Sugar is interfered with by the fact that an insignificant pool trying to lift the price is ridiculously pretending to represent insiders with whom it can have no relations; indeed, insiders have taken the trouble to disavow responsibility for these extraordinary stock market performances.

***

Standard railway shares were traded in without the disclosure of any new influences at work. Some sales for important interests seemed to be shown, but the general selling of the list is not what can be considered safe to follow, such transactions coming chiefly from the smaller traders of the Street, who for a long time past have been daily becoming more and more bearish, all on account of some dreadful intangible thing which is, according to their forecast, always about to happen. Stock market bearishness based on such bugaboo business fails to accomplish much.

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Generally business men are taking confident views of the trade outlook, agreeing that, even if Fall business has to date been somewhat disappointing, there are increased reasons for anticipating improvement from this time forward.

***

Transactions for foreign account in our market are insignificant. London's total purchases and sales aggregate but a few thousand shares a day. Foreign war clouds are ignored wholly. Never before in the history of the financial world have there been such circumstantial suggestions of international complications showing so slight an effect upon the money markets of the world.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $8,500 3s, coupon, at 105¼@105%@105¼; $3,000 do., registered, at 105½; $200 do., small, at 105, and $9,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112¼.

***

In State bonds, $23,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3's of 1991, sold at 79%@79½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf..	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Steel & Wire..	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Norf. & Western pf.	⅞
Bay State Gas	1½	Ore. R. R. & N.	½
Consol. Ice	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. P., M. & M.	2
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	½
General Electric	½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Great Northern pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Inter Paper Co.	½	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Louis. & Nashville	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Ill. Steel, t. r., sta.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Lake Erie & West.	½	Third Avenue	3
N. Y. Air Brake	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. E. 1st, t. r.	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Chi. & N. W. g. 7s, c.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1⅛
Den. & R. G. Imp. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $123,520,770; balance, $7,600,789; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $618,999.

Money on call in London at 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, for long, and 5.20⅝, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c premium. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅜, to 8¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 58¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 112⅞; New York Central, ⅜, to 118, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅛. Declined—Pennsylvania, 1, to 60¼; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 111¾; Atchison, ¼, to 13, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 32½. Canadian Pacific sold at 84½. Union Pacific preferred at 65⅝, and Erie at 12¾. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109 1-16, for money and 109⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £160,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 97½c, and exchange on London was 25f 33c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,388,072, against $1,411,453 last week and $1,115,575 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,408,590, against $1,385,917 last week and $1,057,035 in the same week of last year.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"In contrast to the erratic course of exchange last of week, the present week was remarkable for a steady advance, amounting to ½@¾c on sterling, ¼ per cent. on francs, and ⅛@3-16 per cent. on reichsmarks. This advance, however, culminated at about noon yesterday, (Thursday,) since which time the market declined about 1-16 per cent. all around.

"The rise in sterling was undoubtedly due to the bellicose attitude of the British Government, first against France and then against Russia, causing a selling movement of foreign securities in the London market and a return of large amounts of securities to this country. To corroborate this theory we have but to recall the fact that the reaction in our exchange market coincides exactly with the time when the news was received of John Bull's warlike mood having changed to a more pacific state of mind.

"In contrast to the hysterical course of the English market, the Continental markets remained steady, the only changes of note being a decline of about ⅛ per cent. in sterling in Paris and in Berlin, causing a proportionate advance in Continental bills in our market. In the European money markets no noticeable changes took place until to-day, when the English private rate took a sudden jump back to 3¾@4 per cent., after having declined to 3¾@3 11-16 during the week, and in Germany, where the rate suddenly advanced to 4¾ per cent. after having stood at 4¼@4¾ all this week.

"The week's offerings of commercial exchange were very large, consisting not merely of the daily receipts, but also of large amounts that had been held back for the higher market of the last few days, both together quite sufficient to pay for all the securities that were returned from abroad. While our imports of merchandise are certainly increasing, our exports still outstrip them considerably, the greatest increase being in manufactured goods, which is a gratifying phenomenon in the trade conditions of the country.

"Our money market is still getting easier and easier and our bank reserves larger and larger, which is certainly a great element in favor of exchange. On the other hand, exchange has now reached a point where it would hardly be profitable to buy it for investment unless the investor is prepared to carry his operation over to next Spring and Summer. Against investments made during the last thirty days demand sterling for December and January delivery is already offered at ¾@1c below the spot price, showing a loss instead of a profit at present prices for sixty-day bills. The investment movement to continue, therefore, requires a lower basis for sixty-day bills, and this we may expect to see, provided the Europeans will keep their peace; otherwise, of course, there is no telling where exchange may go."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of October to-day will cover thirty-four roads, and will show 5.61 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic & Danville..	$11,305	$498	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	107,130	....	$6,967
Canadian Pacific.....	851,000	....	2,000
Chesapeake & Ohio..	334,949	25,148	....
Chi. Great Western..	173,426	9,427	....
Chi., Mil. & St. P..	1,290,716	141,464	....
Chev., Lor. & Wheel.	41,469	....	11,816
Denver & Rio Grande	300,700	66,100	....
Evans. & Indianap...	3,682	....	961
Evans. & Terre H....	38,761	2,284	....
Georgia & Alabama.	42,864	11,634	....
Internat. & Gt.North.	151,946	24,706	....
Iowa Central.....	60,771	4,156	....
Kanawha & Mich...	14,247	....	1,097
Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	91,450	1,579	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	17,110	4,260	....
Lake Erie & Western	96,770	7,008	....
Louis. & Evans. & St.L.	46,374	331	....
Mexican National...	179,489	9,557	....
Minn. & St. Louis...	69,863	....	8,226
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	912,000	18,000	....
Central Branch....	46,000	13,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	117,890	....	2,976
Norfolk & Western..	236,575	20,545	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	24,826	....	228
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	30,828	6,372	....
Pitts. & Western....	96,650	7,300	....
St. J. & Gd. Island..	41,935	15,638	....
St. Louis Southw...	207,000	8,000	....
Tol. & Ohio Central.	49,745	....	6,653
Tol., St. L. & K. C..	70,784	....	2,855
Wabash	401,188	....	16,523
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	44,912	....	10,260
Wisconsin Central...	147,414	11,239	....
Total (34 roads)...	$6,356,549	$408,226	$70,562
Net inc. (5.61 p. c.)..	....	337,664	....

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Receiver appointed for the Tradesmen's National Bank.

Norfolk and Western's and St. Louis Southwestern's gross returns for October the largest in the history of these companies.

Election of J. D. Farrel President of the Pacific Coast Company. Mr. Farrell was formerly General Superintendent of the Western Division of the Great Northern Railroad.

Decrease of $38,866 in Oregon Railroad and Navigation's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $50,428 since July 1.

Increase of $1,673 in Detroit and Mackinac's net earnings for September, making an increase of $6,851 since July 1.

Decrease of $9,612 in Rock Island's surplus earnings for September, but increase of $455,081 since April 1.

Increase of $16,826 in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf's net earnings for September, making an increase of $270,920 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $165,870 in "Big Four's" surplus for September, making an increase of $285,540 since July 1.

Decrease of $23,381 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $272,497, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $17,099 in New York, Susquehanna and Western's net earnings for September, making an increase of $23,938 since July 1.

Vote of Presidents of roads in the Joint Traffic Association to dissolve the association.

Philadelphia rumors that the United Gas Improvement Company is likely to secure the gas properties of that city.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Not even the election has disturbed business or industries on the financial side this week. Although many are doubtless waiting for the votes before borrowing, the volume of business through Clearing Houses is 8.5 per cent. larger than last year and 1.54 per cent. larger than in 1892. While political doubts may count for much, they can only have prevented a growth of business which might have been much more than has been realized. Failure returns for October are curiously puzzling, because, while the small failures compare remarkably well with those of previous years, and also the failures of $90,000 or more in about two-thirds of the business classes, there were large failures in a few branches, not generally due to present business conditions, which made the aggregate $14,000,000, but neither the Sawyer woolen failures nor others, excepting perhaps some in machinery and boots and shoes and leather, indicate difficulties beyond those of the particular concerns failing.

"Neither the volume of business nor the value of manufactured products diminishes. While Bessemer pig is sold against the combination at Pittsburg 10 cents lower, with other iron there and elsewhere steady, the general demand crowds closely on the heels of production. Billets and steel bars, owing to prospects regarding combinations, are a shade lower, and prices of steel rails have been withdrawn, because reports promise a single corporation to handle all the rail production, 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 tons yearly; but plates are supported by heavy railway demands at Chicago and at Philadelphia for shipyards, the bar mills are crowded at all Western works, with steel preferred to iron, in spite of the season, and new structural orders are very satisfactory, and pipe works at Chicago are far behind on deliveries, while sheets there are strong. London has hoisted the speculative price of tin and of copper, but they closed at 18.15 and 12½ cents here, with lead weaker at 3.65 cents, and tin plates practically unchanged. The combination in tin plates is still said to be near at hand, though nothing has been done.

"After seven weeks of strike, the Brockton lasters are asking work on the old terms, having failed to dictate to the machine companies, but new hands are so numerous that shipments from that point have been 52,700 cases, against 55,875 last year, during six weeks of the strike. From Boston shipments have been for five weeks larger than ever before—not quite 1 per cent. over last year's, 2 per cent. over those of 1896, 7 per cent. over 1894, and 10 per cent. over 1892—but future demands are restricted, although large orders are being taken for immediate delivery in some women's and in men's heavy shoes. In leather the only change is in grades which have been reduced in price, and the fall in hides at Chicago has been nearly 2 per cent. on the average, packer hides leading. In these industries it is a question of adjustment of prices between shoes, leather, and hides, with the market clearly favoring the demands of shoe producers for cheaper material.

"Wool holders at Boston have discovered the falsity of reports which they have long believed about the available stocks in this country, and have begun selling largely at concessions said to be 'several cents' per pound. The week's sales at the three chief markets were 10,797,400 pounds, against 9,957,902 last year and 18,561,600 in 1896, but only 8,215,000 in 1892. The cheering fact is that the large manufacturers are now buying, with confidence that at some reduction in the cost of material the business will pay. Demands for goods have been somewhat better, without any decline in prices, during the past week, nor any disposition to advance prices. The cotton mills are helped a little by the combination to restrict production about Fall River.

"Cotton is again at the lowest point ever known—5.31 cents for spot—while Mr. Neill estimates a crop of 11,500,000 bales, besides large stocks brought over here and abroad. There is nothing to indicate that the foreign demand will be greatly reduced compared with last year, nor will the home demand as a whole, although Northern manufacturers may be obliged to curtail production owing to competition at the South. Wheat exports continue very large, amounting to 4,699,576 bushels from Atlantic ports, flour included, against 3,287,536 last year, and 1,029,888 from Pacific ports, against 1,592,252 last year, but the heavy exports have been much more than matched by Western receipts of 9,490,092 bushels, against 7,600,993 last year, and prices have not changed materially. Corn goes abroad largely—3,011,085 bushels during the week, against 1,812,943 last year, and prices are well held.

"Railroad earnings in October thus far reported have been 5.8 per cent. larger than last year and 6.1 per cent. larger than in 1892, notwithstanding the general complaint of cutting of rates, and the returns are on the whole the best of the year thus far. East-bound tonnage from Chicago is smaller by 8 per cent. than last year, and yet gains are larger in west-bound traffic in spite of the cutting of rates, not yet stopped."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Further quieting down of new business in iron and steel, the relapse into dullness, though at steady prices, of wheat, consequent upon the withdrawal of the excited foreign demand and some slight increase of quiet in general trade, chiefly at the South, as a result of the approach of the elections, are all features calling for special mention this week. Among the more actively favorable features are the price steadiness displayed by most staple articles and the enlarged distribution of staple goods at many Western and Southern markets, as the result of improved weather and removals of quarantines.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 183, against 219 last week, 223 in this week a year ago and in 1896, 260 in 1895, and 241 in 1894.

"Settled weather conditions make for a return of the normal demand for staple goods in the West and Northwest. Less is reported doing in heavy clothing, rubbers, and shoes, but demand from quarantined districts at Southwestern points is of good volume. October business shows a satisfactory increase over last year at most markets, and confirmation of this is found in bank clearings returns. Chicago reports heavy iron and steel buyers holding off till after election. Delayed orders from quarantined sections are reaching St. Louis, and hopes that early losses will be recovered are common. In the Central West a satisfactory trade is doing, while at the Northwest demand has improved, though colder weather is desirable. Business in the Lower Mississippi has further improved, but low-priced cotton has tended to check trade and collections at South Atlantic points. At the East a normal business is doing, but demand for cotton and woolen goods from jobbers is still below expectations. Increased activity in wool is reported at Boston, demand being chiefly for domestic grades. Providence returns a rather promising report as to worsted manufacturing in reporting cheap grades in active request from manufacturers. Lumber is more active at New York and machinery exports are heavy. Sales of groceries are up to an average, and the guaranteeing of sugar prices makes for steadiness of prices.

"October clearings bear testimony to the heavy aggregate of business done during that month in a total of seventy-seven cities of $5,899,154,816, smaller by only 1.2 per cent. than the record total of January, 1898, and the largest monthly total since that date, 7.9 per cent. larger than that of September and 5.3 per cent. larger than in October a year ago. September clearings, it will be remembered, showed a decrease of over 1 per cent. Compared with preceding years the comparison is even more favorable. The increase over October, 1896, is 29.6 per cent.; over 1894, 38.6 per cent., and over 1892, 7.7 per cent. Other encouraging features are that the gain in October over September this year, nearly 8 per cent., compares with a gain in October, 1897, over September, 1897, of only 1.4 per cent. Only one group of cities, those of New England, showed a falling off in October from a year ago, while five groups of cities decreased in September from a year ago. The best showing is that made by the Southwestern group, 12.6 per cent. increase, in which every city shows an increase over a year ago. For the ten months the total clearings of seventy-seven cities aggregate $54,903,015,967, a gain of 19.7 per cent. over 1897, of 31.9 per cent. over 1896, of 48.5 per cent. over 1894, and of 8.9 per cent. over 1892, the year of heaviest aggregate clearings. Every group of cities shows a gain for the ten months' period over a year ago, ranging from an increase of 3.3 per cent. in New England to 28.5 per cent. in the Middle-States group.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 6,773,643 bushels, against 5,560,991 bushels last week, 5,590,498 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,472,976 bushels in 1896, 2,566,567 bushels in 1895, and 2,689,323 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 73,545,523 bushels, against 83,874,092 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,566,640 bushels, against 2,424,376 bushels last week, 2,199,550 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,247,643 bushels in 1896, 1,225,477 bushels in 1895, and 73,416 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 50,345,450 bushels, against 50,809,104 bushels during the same period a year ago."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	225	230
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅜	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railway 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115	115¾
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	111	112½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	41	41½
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95	95½
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85¼	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¼	30
Amsterdam preferred	68½	69½
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20¼	21½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	305	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135
Standard Gas pf.	148	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank note	38	40
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Continental Tobacco com	37	37½
Continental Tobacco pf.	77	77½
Glucose common	67¼	67¾
Glucose pf.	108½	109
Herring-Marvin	1¾	4½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	3½	5
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93	94
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	418¼	419½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	169	171

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 4, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
30½	31¼	10	American Malting Co.	31	31	31	31	.....
80	80¾	100	Am. Malting Co. pf..	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	— ½
37⅛	37⅜	1,472	American Cotton Oil..	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
87	87½	55	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	.....
138½	140	25	American Express	140	140	139	139	— ½
11¼	11½	400	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
114⅜	114⅞	37,028	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	115⅞	116½	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅜
109½	110	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109⅝	109⅞	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
...	98	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	.....
136¼	136¾	19,740	American Tobacco ...	139½	139¾	136⅛	136⅜	— 2⅝
31¼	31¾	200	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
87¼	88	100	Am. S. & W. Co. pf...	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
35¼	36¼	220	Ann Arbor pf.....	35⅞	36	35⅝	36	+ 1
12⅜	12½	200	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
35⅞	36	6,631	At., T. & S. F. pf....	36	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	8	B. & O., all In. pd....	44	44	44	44	.....
68⅝	69	42	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	.....
3⅞	4	44,185	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4⅛	3¾	4	+ 1⅛
66¼	66½	5,039	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66⅜	67	66⅜	66⅜	.....
126¼	127½	50	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
53	53½	200	Canada Southern	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
25	26	120	Central Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
21¼	21½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio..	21½	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
116	116⅛	9,210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	116½	116¾	115¾	116	+ ⅛
51	52⅛	50	Chi. & East. Ill.....	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	.....
13⅜	14	400	Chicago Great West..	14	14	14	14	.....
43⅜	43¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	43⅝	43⅝	43

Financial Continued from Page 9.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61⅛@61¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Alice sold at 1.20, 500 Phoenix at .17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alice sold at 1.25, 1,000 Alamo at .05, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 500 Isabella at .25, 500 Little Chief at .23, 1,500 Pharmacist at .06, 500 Phoenix at .15.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .004½, 24,000 Gold Magnet at .001½@.001¾, 5,000 Justine at .03½, 1,000 Pilgrim at .003¼@.003, 100 Rocky Mountain at .02½ cash, 10,000 Sentinel at .02½ cash, and 100 Waldorf at .02½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.05	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.03	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.13	Kingston & Pemb.	.15
Best & Belcher	.25	La Crosse	.09
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Mexican	.20
Chollar	.10	Ophir	.65
Chrysolite	.00	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.90	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	.70
Enterprise M. Co.	.25	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.90	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.10	Isabella	.24
Argentum Juanita	.24	Julia Con.	.02
Adams Con.	.05	Kingston & Pemb.	.12
Alamo	.04	La Crosse	.14
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Leadville Con.	.08
Anaconda	.50	Little Chief	.20
Belcher	.09	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.30	Moulton	.20
Breece	.90	Ophir Gibson	.21
Brunswick Con.	.12	Mt. Rosa	.16
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ontario	3.75
Chollar	.10	Ophir	.65
Crown Point	.10	Occidental	.35
Chrysolite	.03	Plymouth	.10
Cripple Creek Cons.	.07	Pharmacist	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Portland	1.40
Creede & Crip. Ck.	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.13
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Potosi	.15
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Quicksilver	1.25
Comst. T. Co. certp.	.04	Quicksilver pf.	4.25
Crescent	.05	Savage	.20
Catalpa	.10	Sierra Nevada	.70
Deadwood Terra	.45	Standard	1.75
Eureka	.20	Specimen	.03
Father De Smet	.10	Small Hopes	1.10
Gould & Curry	.20	Union Consol.	.26
Gold & G.	.02	Union	.18
Golden Fleece	.22	Utah	.07
Hale & Norcross	.88	Victor	1.00
Homestake	50.00	Work	.10
Horn Silver	1.15	Yellow Jacket	.18
Iron Silver	.65		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin, C. C.	1.25
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12
Pilgrim	.003	Golden Fleece	.25
Rocky Mountain	.02¾	Isabella	.24
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Jefferson	.06
Waldorf	.02	Justine	.03¼
Yukon	.10½	Lillie	1.15
Alamo	.04¾	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.53	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.72	Old Gold	.004
Cripple Creek Con.	.07½	Sentinel	.02¼
Cannon Ball	.00¾	Union	.19½
Copper Rock	.01½	Work	.09¼
Elkton	1.04		

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,668	6,547	6,444
4th week Oct.	$851,000	$853,000	$790,000
Month	2,682,000	2,784,000	2,091,000
From Jan. 1	20,936,632	19,180,340	16,760,329
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week Oct.	$334,849	$309,701	$276,234
Month	1,076,650	1,000,527	892,510
From July 1	4,084,638	3,913,515	3,464,736
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
4th week Oct.	$173,426	$163,999	$157,313
Month	533,007	526,710	486,640
From July 1	1,977,972	1,918,770	1,656,512
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Oct.	$41,493	$53,285	$39,654
Month	130,958	171,525	101,580
From July 1	516,975	483,632	434,591
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
4th week Oct.	$300,700	$234,600	$221,600
Month	884,600	763,900	709,200
From July 1	3,117,500	2,814,900	2,567,694
KANAWAHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
4th week Oct.	$14,247	$15,344	$14,709
Month	46,320	47,016	39,414
From July 1	192,782	189,308	144,407
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Oct.	$98,770	$89,762	$97,056
Month	312,701	297,764	288,458
From Jan. 1	2,876,407	2,844,905	2,812,623
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Oct.	$46,374	$46,043	.....
Month	143,468	147,833	.....
From Jan. 1	1,285,716	1,200,450	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	366	366	366
4th week Oct.	$69,863	$78,089	$74,207
Month	215,523	256,849	227,194
From July 1	782,396	855,076	762,534
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
4th week Oct.	$912,000	$894,000	$802,000
Month	2,880,000	2,619,000	2,190,000
From Jan. 1	21,742,849	20,033,539	18,061,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Oct.	$46,000	$33,000	$29,000
Month	120,000	104,000	79,000
From Jan. 1	1,101,267	924,063	721,000
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	879	879	687
Month	$419,200	$383,886	$405,289
From July 1	1,466,500	1,338,594	1,288,564
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
4th week Oct.	$117,990	$120,966	$133,917
Month	336,333	366,248	361,679
From July 1	1,425,712	1,516,428	1,496,985
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
4th week Oct.	$236,375	$215,830	$218,762
Month	1,011,019	933,709	878,638
From July 1	3,840,494	3,880,992	3,506,286
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week Oct.	$24,825	$25,033	$24,511
Month	86,297	79,170	79,246
From Jan. 1	786,206	752,766	715,726
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	865
4th week Oct.	$96,650	$89,350	$74,723
Month	286,483	290,389	242,852
From July 1	1,137,243	1,107,251	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,283
4th week Oct.	$207,000	$199,000	$16,800
Month	661,000	607,000	552,000
From July 1	1,958,852	1,810,648	1,696,786
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Oct.	$44,912	$55,172	$34,715
Month	137,414	161,916	104,132
From July 1	522,658	417,868	494,173
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	.....
4th week Oct.	$147,414	$136,176	$123,373
From July 1	1,825,627	1,803,336	1,596,601

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for September—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$2,030,844	$1,966,463	*$64,381
Other income	22,562	49,546	†26,984
Total income	2,053,406	2,016,009	*$37,397
Op. exp. & taxes.	1,221,356	1,154,698	*66,658
Net income	832,050	861,311	†29,261
Prop. ex. to gross.	60%	58%	*1%
Fixed charges	822,851	342,500	†19,649
Surplus	509,199	518,811	†9,612
From April 1 to	Sept. 30:		
Gross	10,556,771	9,416,247	*1,140,524
Total income	10,818,288	9,619,606	*1,198,680
Net income	5,788,920	3,451,644	*337,185
Surplus	1,851,718	1,396,637	*455,081

*Increase. †Decrease.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for September—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	1,400,326	1,229,066	1,123,256
Op. expenses	943,208	947,927	831,685
Net	457,118	291,169	291,571
Prop. exp. to gross.	67%	76½	74
Fixed charges	245,838	245,759	238,792
Surplus	211,280	45,410	52,779
From July 1 to	Sept. 30:		
Gross	3,856,020	3,588,762	3,312,870
Net	1,126,444	841,205	829,618
Surplus	402,187	116,647	126,108

DETROIT & MACINAC for September—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	41,679	23,939	19,535
Op. exp. & taxes.	37,011	26,944	17,084
Net	4,668	2,995	1,851
From July 1 to	Sept. 30:		
Gross	132,693	102,382	79,184
Net	25,439	18,588	20,995

FITCHBURG for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	1,936,139	2,000,461	†64,322
Op. expenses	1,211,268	1,254,331	†43,063
Net earnings	724,871	746,130	†21,259
Charges	380,283	385,746	*4,537
Balance	334,588	360,384	*25,796

*Increase. †Decrease.

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for September—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	53,114	39,531	34,260
Net	16,871	9,806	8,017
Prop. exp. to gross.	68¾	75¾	77
Total income	16,853	9,658	8,017
Charges	10,325	11,672	10,475
Surplus	6,528	*2,014	*2,458

*Deficit.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for September—

Gross	201,255	200,390	214,162
Op. exp. & taxes	96,016	112,250	119,838
Net	105,239	88,140	94,324
Prop. exp. to gross.	47¾	56	55¾
For three months:			
Gross	568,549	593,920	593,079
Net	283,082	259,124	261,045

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s		Col. H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co's cfts, $55 paid		N Y C & Hud. Lake Shore col 3½s		St Louis Southw 2d inc	
1,000c	101¾	1,000	78	30,000	96¼	10,000	33½
5,000	102	3,000	78¼	N Y, Chi & St Louis 4s		5,000	33¾
Alabama Mid 1st		Den & Rio Grande 4½s		2,000	105½	5,000	33¾
5,000	91	3,000	107	10,000	105½	10,000	33¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Detroit City Gas 5s		N Y Ont & W ref 4s		23,000	33¾
4,000	88½	9,000	94	1,000	103	5,000	33½
At. T & S F adjt 4s		Detroit, Mack & Marq 1st		N Y, Ont & West con 5s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
20,000	68¾	3,000	93¾	1,000	108	1,000	95¾
70,000	68½	3,000	94	Nort & West Ry con 4s		3,000	96½
1,000	68¾	5,000	94¼	2,500	84	2,000	96
80,000	68¾	5,000	94¼	5,000	83¾	South Pac. N Mex 1st	
2,500	68¾	5,000	94	30,000	84	6,000	109
5,000	68½	East T. Va & Ga con 5s		27,000	84¼	5,000	109¼
500	68⅞	1,000	112¼	15,000	84⅛	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
500	68¾	2,000	112½	35,000	84½	103,000	100
48,000	68⅝	Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s		North Pac gen lien 3s		1,000	100¼
22,000	68¾	4,000	101⅝	3,000	65¾	17,000	100¼
General 4s		Erie gen lien 4s		17,000	65⅞	7,000	100¾
8,000	95½	6,000	69¾	500	65½	13,000	100⅞
10,000b15	95½	2,000	70	40,000	66	16,000	100⅝
72,000	95½	Evans & T H gen 6s		2,500	65⅞	38,000	100½
35,000	95⅝	5,000	95¼	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		5,000	100⅝
1,000	95½	Flint & P M, Port Hur Div 5s		21,000	100⅞	1,000	100⅝
5,000	95⅝	5,000	93½	500	101⅛	7,000	100⅜
79,000	95¾	Fort Worth & D C 1st		40,000	100⅝	5,000	100⅝
50,000	95⅞	12,000	76½	150,000	101	60,000	100⅝
250,000	96	Ga'v, H & H 5s		Ohio & Miss con 4s		13,000	100⅝
Balt & O 3½s, when iss		1,000	96¾	5,000	104½	15,000	100⅝
10,000	95¾	4,000	97	Ore R R & Nav 4s		5,000	100⅝
159,000	95⅞	H. & Texas Cen gen 4s		20,000	100½	9,000	100⅜
98,000	96	15,000	83½	1,000	100⅝	Standard R & T 6s	
Balt & O 4s, when iss		10,000	84	1,000	100½	2,000	79¼
40,000	94	H, E & W Tex 5s		Oregon Short Line 6s		5,000	79¾
5,000	94½	5,000	94⅝	1,000	129	37,000	80
10,000	94⅝	Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s		5,000s20F	129	5,000	79¾
25,000	94⅜	23,000	93¾	37,000	129	Standard R & T inc	
97,000	94½	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		Ore S L 1st con 5s		11,000	20¾
10,000	94⅜	37,000	100¼	6,000	107½	14,000	21
50,000	94½	Int & Gt Nor 1st		Ore S L inc A 5s		10,000	21
10,000	94⅜	14,000	121½	1,000	76¼	1,000	21¼
6,000	94½	10,000	121¾	Ore S L inc B & col trst		15,000	21¼
5,000	94⅝	Inter & Gt Nor 2d Mtge		5,000	57⅝	5,000	21¾
5,000	94½	45,000	87½	15,000	57½	1,000	22
Brook El 1st Tr Co cts		16,000s20F	87½	Pacific Coast 1st 5s		Texas & N O con 5s	
5,000	89½	5,000	87¾	1,000	105¼	11,000	108
4,000	89¾	Int & Gt Nor 3d		1,000	105½	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
1,000	90	1,000	55½	Penn Cos gtd 3½s		5,000	108
B, Q Co & S con gt 5s		2,500s20F	55	10,000	102	Texas & Pacific 2d inc	
10,000	101¾	1,300	55	Peo & Eastern 1st		10,000	45½
20,000	102	15,000	55½	4,000	75¼	5,000	45⅜
15,000	102¼	Iowa Central 1st 5s		1,000	75½	5,000	45½
10,000	102½	4,000	105¼	5,000	76	10,000	45⅜
4,000	102¾	Kan City, Pitts & G 1st		P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A		3,000	45½
59,000	102½	5,000	70	8,000	112	10,000	46⅜
Brook Rap Tran 5s		5,000	69¾	Pitts & West 1st 4s		15,000	46⅜
6,000	104½	15,000	70	20,000	94½	Un El 1st 6s, Tr Co cts	
Bur Ced Rap & Nor 1st		Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		Reading Co gen 4s		1,000	88¾
1,000	108¾	1,000	104¾	1,000	81	2,000	89
Cen Branch U P 1st		L S & M So 1st reg		11,000	81¼	10,000	89½
10,000	90	1,000	106½	Rio Grande West 1st		5,000	89½
Cent Georgia Ry con 5s		L S & M So 3½s		1,000	89	Union Pacific 4s	
5,000	87½	10,000	106⅜	7,000	88½	66,000	100½
1,000	87¾	Lex Av & Pav F 1st		Roch & Ptts cons		55,000	100⅝
14,000	87½	10,000	122	3,000	125	5,000	100⅝
2,000	87¾	Long Isl Ferry 4½s		St L & Ir Mt gen 5s		50,000	100¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		6,000	92¼	10,000	98	57,000	100⅝
13,000	86	L & Nash unif gold 4s		1,000	98¼	111,000	101
3,000	86¼	26,000	90⅞	25,000	98¼	23,000	101⅛
3,000	86¼	14,000	91	8,000	98	Union Pac col tr 4½s Tr Co Certfs	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		7,000	91½	10,000	97⅞	7,000	61½
4,000	115	10,000	91¼	2,000	98	Union Pac, Den & Gulf 1st Tr Co Certfs	
5,000	115½	5,000	91⅛	St L & S F 2d Class B		52,000	80½
Chi, Bur & Qy conv 5s		Manhattan Ry con 4s		2,000	113	25,000	80¼
49,000	116½	9,000s20F	93	3,000	113¼	25,000	80¾
25,000	116¼	Mich Cent cons 7s		S L & S F G M 6s		1,000	80¾
C, B & Qy, Neb ext 4s		3,000	110¾	2,000	121	25,000	80⅝
1,000	101½	Minn & St L con 5s		St Louis Southw 1st		25,000	80⅞
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s Series A		5,000	106½	5,000	79⅜	25,000	80⅞
4,000	107	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s		10,000	79⅜	35,000	80⅞
Chi & P West Div 5s		1,000	90¾	7,000	79½	25,000	80¾
1,000	118⅜	5,000	90⅞	5,000	79¼	50,000	80⅝
Chi & Nor coup gold 7s		7,000	90⅜	10,000c20F	79⅜	25,000	80½
3,000	116	4,000	90¾	San An & Ar Pass 4s		20,000	80⅜
Chi & Northwest cons 7s		2,000	90⅜	9,000	71	12,000	80⅜
1,000	142¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d		37,000	71½	Wabash 1st 5s	
Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s		1,000	64	29,000	71½	23,000	111½
25,000	105	11,000	64½	55,000	71½	Wabash deb Series B	
Chi Term Trans 4s		5,000	64	1,000	71⅝	1,000	31½
14,000	90¼	5,000	64⅛	10,000	71½	5,000	31
Clev, C, Chi & St L, St Louis Div 4s		Missouri Pacific cons		40,000	72	West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	97⅞	8,000	102½	5,000	72¼	2,000c	111
Den & Rio Grande 4s		Mut Fuel Gas 5s		5,000	72	Wisconsin Cent Co 1st Tr Co Certfs	
3,000s20F	97⅝	2,000	100¼	25,000	72¼	20,000	60⅝
Den & Rio Gran imp 5s		N Y, Brook & Man Bch 1st cons 5s		25,000	72	10,000	60¾
2,560	97	1,000	100	1,000	72¼	10,000	60¾
6,000s20F	97	N Y C & Hud. Mich Cent col 3½s		St Paul, Minn & Man cons 6s			
6,000s20F	98	4,000	94¼	3,000s20F	135		

Total sales..... $4,512,000

ASHES MANY TIMES REINSURED.

Harvard Man in Brooklyn Alleged to Have Swindled a Dozen Fire Insurance Companies.

Andrew J. Daly, a young man of good appearance and address, who says he is a Harvard graduate, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, charged with swindling fire insurance companies. Daly lives with his wife and baby at 209 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. In April last the child, playing with matches, accidentally set fire to a pair of lace curtains, with the result that part of the carpet, an upholstered chair, and a dress suit were destroyed. The furniture was insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company, and Daly got $73 from them.

According to the story told by Assistant District Attorney Clarke, Daly then insured his furniture in the Royal Insurance Company. He carefully preserved the burned articles, and on May 5 wrote to the Royal Company saying that there had been a fire at his house and that he had lost a pair of lace curtains, a carpet, a dress suit, and an upholstered chair. An adjuster called, and Daly exhibited the burned articles. The Royal Company allowed him $90.

Daly then insured his furniture in the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, and on June 19, Mr. Clarke said, informed that concern of his fire. The Norwich Company gave him $85. The same performance was repeated again and again, Mr. Clarke says, and Daly swindled the German-American Company, the Germania Company, the Home Insurance Company, the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, the Continental Company, the London and Lancashire Company, the Phenix of Brooklyn, and the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company. The amounts paid him varied from $65.55 to $110. Daly's last successful "strike" was made on Sept. 21, Mr. Clarke said.

His downfall came when he insured in the Phoenix Assurance Company of London. An adjuster called in response to Daly's stereotyped letter, viewed the charred articles, and allowed him $125, which, Mr. Clarke said, was the biggest haul Daly had yet made. As the adjuster was leaving the house he met the man who in June had adjusted the claim against the Norwich Company. The men knew each other, and entered into conversation. The Phoenix man told of Daly's fire, and the suspicions of the Norwich man were instantly aroused. They compared notes, and the result was Daly's arrest.

Daly pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,500 bail. The case was set down for trial on Nov. 14.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The first dividend to be paid by the receivers of the Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield, Mass., will reach 18 cents on the dollar. This amount will be distributed among 170 persons, and will be applied to claims aggregating $413,303. Other claims are eight mortuary claims for $21,000 suspended, and sixteen disability claims aggregating $21,500.

It was estimated yesterday that the loss sustained by the National Starch Manufacturing Company upon its property at Glen Cove, L. I., which was heavily damaged by fire on Thursday afternoon, will probably approximate 30 per cent. of the insurance. The main works were insured for $320,000, the stock in the main works for $33,500, the elevator building for $46,500, and the corn in the elevator building for $19,000.

Commissioner Campbell of the Michigan Insurance Department has decided to issue an address to all fire insurance companies, members of the Michigan inspection Bureau, stating that, unless they withdraw from it at once, their licenses may be revoked. W. S. Warren of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company has gone to Michigan, and it is reported that the company will immediately institute proceedings to obtain an injunction, restraining Commissioner Campbell from taking the contemplated step, which is aimed at the destruction of the rating bureau.

Moton D. Moss, the Metropolitan Manager of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose contract as General Manager of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was reported as canceled, terminated his connection with the Mutual Reserve by presenting his resignation to the Board of Trustees, after obtaining their written consent in accordance with the provisions of his contract. Mr. Moss held a contract, whereby he received 85 per cent. of the receipts on new business in the United States, and was charged with the expense entailed in procuring this business, such as office rents and agents' commissions. This contract was modified on Jan. 1, 1898, and in the middle of July Mr. Moss severed his connection with the association.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

University Place Corner Changes Hands—Valuable Harlem Corner Reported Sold—Other Dealings.

Mayer S. Auerbach has bought, through M. & L. Hess, from the estate of George W. Tucker, the old buildings at the southeast corner of University Place and Twelfth Street, on a lot having frontages of 50 feet on the place and 83 feet on the street. The price is about $100,000 cash.

Well-founded reports yesterday were to the effect that the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 100 by 95, had been sold, and that plans are in preparation for a twelve-story building to be erected on the site.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold to a client the old building 345 Rivington Street, 22 by 75.

It is reported that 538 Broadway, a five-story building, has been sold. Edmund L. Baylies of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, representatives of the estate of Nathaniel D. Higgins, owners of the property, would say nothing in regard to this report yesterday, except that so far as he knew no contracts for its sale had yet been signed.

Francis M. Jencks has sold the three-story brick dwelling 258 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16 by 75.

Mandelbaum & Levine have bought from the Hogan estate the four-story front and rear buildings 134 and 136 West Nineteenth Street, on a plot 43.6 by 100.

It is reported that Timothy Donovan has sold to Morris Steinhardt two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 235 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for Louise Schwegler to George F. Day the five-story apartment house northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 70 by 102.2.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for a client the three-and-a-half-story dwelling 319 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The five houses 21 to 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, recently bought by Henry Morgenthau from the Robert E. Dietz estate, have been restricted to use as private dwellings only for a period of fifteen years. Four of them have already been sold: No. 29, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, to F. Bianchi; No. 27, to Seth M. Milliken; No. 25, to Charles Kaufman, and No. 23, to Gustav Binger.

John Davis has sold for a client the old buildings 418 and 420 West Thirty-fifth, on a plot 50 by 98.9. The buyer will erect thereon two five-story flats.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Amanda Wolff, for $36,900, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 2,295 First Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 75, together with the five-story brick tenement at the rear on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 210 Centre Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 43; Alice Kilpatrick, premises, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $12,000.

Central Park West, west side, 50.4 feet south of Ninetieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 50.4 by 87; Thomas J. McGuire of 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Henry S. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 272 to 278 East Seventh Street, for three six-story and basement brick flats, 29.10 by 79.10; Michael Hanlon of 122 Bowery, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 83.6 and 27 by 92; David Cohen, owner; R. Werner of 7 Teasdale Place, architect; cost, $86,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of Wendover Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 64; Mary E. Robinson of 647 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $32,000.

Cedar Avenue, southeast corner of William Street, for a one-story frame stable, 50 by 21; Ezekiel M. Vance of 112 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $500.

Lind Avenue, east side, 163 feet north of Devoe Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 24 by 66; Thomas Devlur of 24 Lind Avenue, owner; William A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $5,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; Hoffmeister & Schneider of 1,030 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $17,500.

Alterations.

No. 2,189 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame store; W. F. and J. D. Purdy, premises, owners; Angell & Higginson of 108 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 109 and 111 Broad Street, to a four-story brick store and office building; H. A. Hutchins of 26 Broadway, owner; H. M. Newington of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

More Liens Against the New Hotel.

In addition to liens amounting to over $47,000, filed on Thursday against the new hotel now in course of erection at 116 to 120 West Thirty-fourth Street, other liens were filed yesterday by Michael E. O'Connor, mason, for $46,454, and by the Central Fireproofing Company for $3,375. The owners of the property are the Victoria Hotel Company and the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 150th St, 26x100; Frederick Haas to E. A. Hurry $60,000

AVENUE D, n w s, 39.2 ft n of 5th St, 19.7x82; John Mathes to Barney Isaacs.. 9,900

CHRISTOPHER ST, 14, s s, 21x41.11x irregular; Jack Fanto to H. W. Deans..... 1

GARDEN PLACE, s s of 433, map of Washingtonville, 35.10x137x—x142; Dora H. Van Duzer to Daisy B. Bogardus.... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 375 ft n of Morris Park Av, and 1,009.6 ft e of Union port Road, runs w 100x n 25.1, 100x s 25; Morris Park Av, n s, 1,009.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x400; Ephraim B. Levy to Conrad Dies..... 2,475

JACKSON AV, w s, 159 ft s of 166th St, 139.3x87.6x139.2x87.6; Louis A. Schneider to Helen M. Case..... 1

LOTS 2 to 8 and 14 to 20, map of the property of Emma Thompson Sylvester Pope and others to William F. Holding.. 25,000

LOTS 21 and 24, map of Unionport; Marcel De Donato to William Melotosh..... 1,000

MORGAN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Woodruff St, or 176th St, 25x70; Fletcher W. Hatfield to Margaret E. Anson..... 3,800

NICHOLAS AV, e s, 174.1 ft s of centre of 153d St, 25x100; Julius H. Seymour, referee, to Frederick S. Howard, executor 3,200

NORFOLK ST, 135 and 137, w s, 50x100; Bache Cunard to Bache McE. Whitlock.. 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110x83.10x253.8; George S. Daniels to Isaac Boehm and another..... 100

STANTON ST, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x67; Mendel Schreiber to Jacob Froehlich and another..... 31,000

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x86.11x86.8x130.5; Michael Cowen to Martin Boisen..... 11,000

WASH

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.05 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04⅞
Lard, prime	5.32½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.23

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65½@66c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼c; No. 2 oats, 25@25¼c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 52¼c; No. 2 barley, 35@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.35; Mess pork, per bbl, $8@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, 5.02½@5.05c; short ribs, sides, (loose,) 5@5.20c; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.—Some excitement prevailed in the cotton market yesterday when the price of future deliveries dropped to a point making a new low record. November contracts sold at 4.98. The rest of the market followed suit. The lowest level of the session showed a net loss of 4@5 points, as compared with Thursday's closing figures. The decline forced liquidation, and for a time the market showed a very fair degree of activity. Opening steady at a decline of 1@2 points, cables being disappointing, the market ruled irregular. Futures closed quiet and steady at a net loss of 4 to 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.00	5.02	4.98	4.97@4.98
December	5.09	5.11	5.06	5.06@5.07
January	5.13	5.16	5.10	5.10@5.11
February	...	...	...	5.14@5.15
March	5.21	5.24	5.19	5.18@5.19
April	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.23@5.24
May	5.31	5.33	5.27	5.27@5.28
June	5.33	5.35	5.32	5.31@5.32
July	5.34	5.34	5.30	5.32@5.33
August	5.40	5.40	5.37	5.37@5.38
September	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.36@5.38
October	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.41

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed dull and easy, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 5-16c for middling upland and 5 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6c and 6¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 4⅞c; Savannah, 5 9-16d; Wilmington, 4⅞c; Norfolk, 5 15-16c, 1-16c decline; Baltimore, 5⅜c; Augusta, 5c; St. Louis, 4 15-16c; Houston, 4⅞c; Galveston, 4⅞c; New Orleans, 4¾d, 1-16c decline; Memphis, 4¾c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Contin't.
Total yesterday	16,979	31,450	...
Thus far this week	138,576	25,369	150,153
Since Sept. 1	861,619	141,808	608,174

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Middling upland, 3d; December-January, 257½d; January-February, 257½d; February-March, 258d; March-April, 258½d; April-May, 260d; May-June, 261d; June-July, 262d; July-August, 262½d; August-September, 263½d; November, 259½d; November-December, 257½d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	73 9-16	74¼	73 9-16	73⅞
May	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅝
Corn—				
December	37 15-16	38	37⅝	37⅝
May	38 15-16	39	38⅝	38⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
December	66	66¾	65 13-16	66
May	66¾	67⅜	66 9-16	66¾
Corn—				
December	32	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
May	33⅞	34	33⅜	33¾
Oats—				
December	24	24½	24	24
May	24 7-16	24 15-16	24⅜	24⅜
Lard—				
December	$4.95	$5.05	$4.95	$4.97½
January	5.05	5.10	5.00	5.02½
Ribs—				
December	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65
January	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65
Pork—				
December	8.00	8.07½	7.95	8.02½
January	9.10	9.15	9.05	9.07½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was again a slow trade in the wheat market yesterday, with prices weak at the opening and steadier thereafter until near the close, when they turned easy on realizing and left off ⅜@½c net lower. Trade was of a local character all day except for moderate dealings on both sides at the start.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—November, 64c; December, 63⅜@63½c; May, 64¾c; No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

DULUTH, Nov. 4.—No. 1 hard, cash, 70¼c; December, 65¾c; May, 67⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¾c; December, 63¾c; May, 66¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

CORN.—Trade in corn was much lighter yesterday, and the market weaker as to undertone, with crop news conflicting and the Ohio State report mentioning condition at 95. No. 2 corn closed at 39¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS.—No. 2, 29¼c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 29@31c; track white, 30@33c; No. 2 white clips, 31c.

RYE.—No. 2 Western, 52@53½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, 54@54½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY.—Feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48½@55c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT.—45@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.25, latter old; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.80; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2, Winter, $2.80@$2.90; no grade, $1.72½, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.50@$1.75, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.35. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 65@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 75@75c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.50@$13.50; sacks, to arrive, $13.50@$14; middling bulk, $15@$17.50; rye feed, 62½@67½c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clear, $2.80@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $11.50@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9.50; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$19@$20. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180-lb, 4¾c; 160-lb, 4⅝c; pigs, 5¼c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12-lb, 6@6¼c; 14-lb, 5¾@6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 6½c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3¾c; country, 3¼@3½c. LARD—$5.30@$5.35; city lard, $5; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.60; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅞c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white, 42s; do, colored, 43s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures yesterday was for the most part of the session a market in name only. Much of the time business appeared to be practically suspended. The Western opered steady at 5 points advance, and scarcely varied thereafter, being finally steady at unchanged prices to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	...	...	...	5.10@5.20
December	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
January	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
February	...	...	...	5.50@5.55
March	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
April	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
June	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
July	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
August	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
September	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
October	...	...	...	5.95@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 68,500. HAMBURG—Net ¼ pfennig higher. HAVRE—¼f net higher. January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 37.75; May, 38; June, 38; July, 38.25; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 39; November, 37; December, 37.25.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern No. 2 soft, $10. Steel rails, $18. pig iron warrants, $7.10. Lake copper ingot, 12.70c. Tin, 18.40c. Lead, 3.75c. Spelter, 3.70c. Quicksilver—From 1 to 25 flasks, $42.50 per flask; from 25 to 100 flasks, $41 per flask; 100 flasks and over, $40.50 per flask.

HOPS.—State, 1898, choice, per lb, 20c; do, good, to prime, 17@19c; do, common to fair, 14@16c; do, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do, common to good, 8@10c; Pacific Coast, 1898, choice, 20@21c; do, good to prime, 17@19c; do, common to fair, 14@16c; do, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do, common to good, 7@10c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, 3@7c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, $8.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $7; deodorized, $7.50. Cottonseed Oil quoted: Prime crude, 18c; prime crude, free on board mills, 13@14c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 20¼@21c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 7@38c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar—Regulars, $1.90. Tar oil, barrels, $3.75. Spirits turpentine, 36¾@37c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.60; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90@$1.95; M, $2@$2.05; N, $2.25@$2.30; W G, $2.50; W W, $3.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—Spirits turpentine, 33⅝@34½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05@$1.10, $1.15; G, $1.20; H, $1.30; I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.55; N, $1.75; W G, $2.10; W W, $2.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Spirits turpentine opened at 31½@33c, closed at 33c. Crude turpentine, $1.25 and $1.90.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Native steers, $4.30@$5.25; tops, $6.30; oxen, $3.10@$4; bulls, $2.65@$3.50; fat, do, $3.60@$3.90; cows, $2@$3; choice fat, do, $3.85@$4. Cable weak. CALVES—Veals, $5.50@$8; grassers, $3.50@$5.75; fed calves, $4@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 8@11¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.60; lambs, medium to choice, $5.35@$5.80. HOGS, $3.75.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

49—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Argument continued by Holmes Conrad for the United States and by T. A. Lambert and Calderon Carlisle for Johnson, assignee, &c., et al.

Call for Monday: 49, 215, 304, 415, 15, 56, 57, (and 61,) 59, 60, 62, (and 63.)

Calendar for Saturday, Nov. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendars—Adjourned cases.

2—Petzer vs. Kulinski.
3—Same vs. E. P. Gleason Mfg. Co.
4—United States vs. Vanable Con. Co.
5—Crawford vs. Hubbell.
7—James vs. Jasper Town Lands.
8—Bowers vs. New York Dredging Co.
9—Russia Cement Co. vs. Katzenstein. Cases noticed.
10—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Wickelman.
11—Columbia Wire Co. vs. Newburg Wire & Nail Co.
12—Landon vs. Miller.
13—Reymond vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
14—Petzer vs. Spencer.
15—Mayer vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
16—La Compagnie Francaise, &c., vs. Hegeman & Co.
17—Recordi vs. Blair.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Middleton-Goshen Traction Company—Chauncey S. Truax. Matter of McCaffray—Edward L. Patterson. Wilson vs. Dodge—H. Snowden Marshall. Daly vs. Sagendorf—Obed H. Sanderson. Bussing, Jr., vs. Cattaberry—Oswald N. Jacoby. Carey vs. Kiefer dorf—Porte V. Ransom. Palm vs. Horowitz—John J. McCauley. Weekes vs. Underhill—Donald McLean.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Middleton-Goshen Traction Company—William B. Royce.

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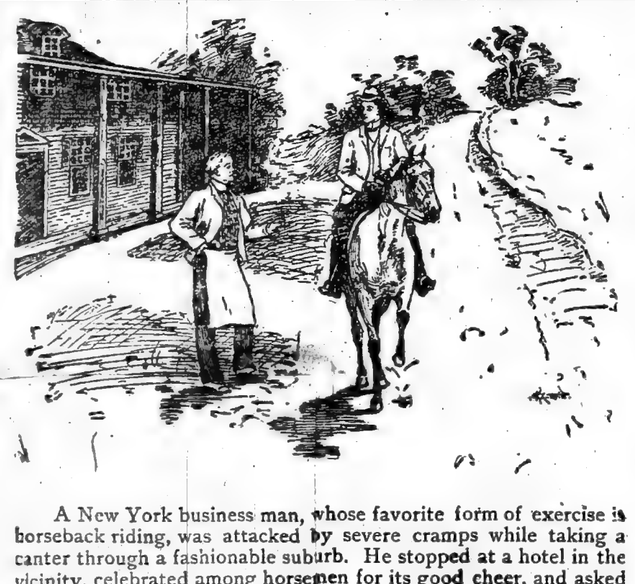

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Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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MISS RUTH MERRINGTON, }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

Miss Walker's School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. For particulars address Miss Walker or Miss Roberts, 148 MADISON AV.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,
BOULEVARD & 63D ST., NEW YORK.
A modern fireproof family hotel of the first class, conducted on the American and European plans, for the accommodation of those who want the best at reasonable cost.
Easily and quickly accessible by electric, cable, and elevated cars from all parts of the city.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE SCHUYLER,
59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST.
One of the most desirable apartment houses in the city; absolutely fireproof; all modern improvements; restaurant of superior excellence; apartments furnished or unfurnished.
E. N. WILSON, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

WINTER RESORTS.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 455 6th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 177th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM V. KING, plaintiff, against ELLEN F. KING, defendant.—Action for separation. Trial desired by plaintiff in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 21st, 1898.

WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and Office, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Belle F. King, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Wm. N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, October 28, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.

WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. o29-law6wS&d10

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver. And I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me on or before the said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, and county, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898.

BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver,
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.

JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-law6mSa

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-law6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-law6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-law6mSa

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. o29-law6mSa

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Sails, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 A.M. K. Friedrich, Nov. 29, 10 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 A.M. Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 A.M. Sale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 A.M.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 A.M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Nov. 24, noon
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 A.M. †Aller....Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM †Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 A

T. C. CAMPBELL ARRESTED

The Lawyer Is Accused of Grand Larceny by Two Orphan Girls, His Clients.

HIS RECORD IN CINCINNATI

A Murderer He Defended There in 1884 Got a Light Sentence and Serious Riots Resulted—He Makes a Statement.

Thomas C. Campbell, a lawyer, of the firm of Campbell & Hance, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant at his office by Detective Sergeant Cuff on a charge of grand larceny. He was taken before Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions and released under $1,500 bail.

Mr. Campbell had just returned from Ohio, where he had been making speeches on behalf of Republican Congressional candidates. He is a member of the Union League Club, and has held the office of District Attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio. He was in that county at the time of the riots in Cincinnati in 1884, which resulted in the death of over one hundred persons.

The specific charge against Mr. Campbell is made by two orphan girls, Teresa and Georgiana Fennelly, who live at 412 East Eighteenth Street. They allege that the lawyer secured several large sums from them under false pretenses. The affidavit is to the effect that when their brother William died he left several liabilities unsettled. Among his creditors was the David Mayer Brewing Company, to which he owed $850. At this time Mr. Campbell was counsel for the brewing company. He saw the girls and advised them to meet their brother's indebtedness, offering to give them assistance in the matter. They accordingly engaged him as their lawyer to settle their financial affairs.

While negotiations were pending the lawyer compromised with the brewing concern to meet the debt with the sum of $500. The girls, not knowing of this leniency on the part of their brother's creditors, gave Lawyer Campbell the total amount for the debt, although to furnish this they were obliged to place a mortgage upon their property. Their charge against Campbell involves, besides the difference between $850 and $500, the sum of $96 in the shape of a painter's bill.

When questioned in regard to his arrest, Mr. Campbell said that he knew nothing about the girls, with the exception of both being clients of his firm. He further said that he had been out of the city when the girls first started to arrange with the brewing company.

"The Mayer Company placed a claim in my hands for $850," said he, "against the estate of the dead man. We were collecting claims at that time for the brewery. This claim came into our hands in October, 1891. It was some three or four years later when we collected the amount. The brewing company had become tired of the claim and made us the proposition that if we could collect the bill we could have 50 per cent. of the claim. This we finally did collect from the Fennelys, and we were certainly entitled to some compensation for our work. Other bills were collected by us against the estate upon the same basis. The complainants have lost nothing—their bills have simply been paid."

Assistant District Attorney Grady, who has charge of the matter said that Lawyer Campbell had appropriated probably $8,000 of the girl's property. He refused to enter into any details concerning the case.

Mr. Campbell has figured as one of the most noted criminal lawyers of the West. Early in 1884 he was engaged as counsel in Cincinnati to defend William Berner, a murderer. It is alleged by many that the jury in the case was bribed by others, that the entire proceedings had been in the nature of a farce. Berner was taken before Judge Mathews on March 28, 1884, and was sentenced to prison for twenty years. When the news was given out that the murderer had escaped the noose, 10,000 persons gathered and resolutions were passed condemning the verdict.

At night a vast crowd moved directly on the jail, where an attack was made. The riot call was sounded summoning the entire police force. The police failed to suppress the disturbance, and the First Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, which was called, fired several volleys into the crowd. The city was soon under mob rule. The next day dynamite bombs were exploded in the Court House, and the building was soon in flames. The armory was next assailed, and the rioters raided numerous gun shops in the town, appropriating arms and cartridges. By March 31 the disturbance was at an end. Over 100 persons were killed during the rioting.

C. F. BATES PROVES HIS SPEED.

His Jehu-like Drive for Burglar Catchers in the Small Morning Hours.

Charles F. Bates, widely known as "Fatty" Bates, by reason of his several hundred pounds avoirdupois, surprised the winking bluecoats of Mr. Devery's battalions on guard near Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue at an early hour yesterday morning by unexpected nimbleness and activity in an effort to arouse the guardians of the peace against a supposed raid of burglars upon that lucrative section. Mr. Bates's name is dear to every lover of horseflesh in and near the town, but none of his many friends ever had him and swiftness in mind at the same time. Whether or not this rankled in Mr. Bates's breast, he seized quickly yesterday the opportunity to have a private trial of his abilities in celerity.

Some time after 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Bates was driving along West Seventy-second Street toward his apartments in the Dakota, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. As he neared the residence of Parker R. Whitcomb, at 161 West Seventy-second Street, he saw a head thrust out of a window of Mr. Whitcomb's residence, and heard cries of "fire" resound. The next moment a person, respectability not discernable in the dark, ran out in scant attire, and was immediately grappled by a man upon the sidewalk. Simultaneously, Mr. Bates heard three pistol shots, and he assumed from this coincidence of circumstances that burglars had entered the house with felonious intent, and that while part of the gang terrorized the interior with powder and shot, confederates held up the fleeing inhabitants for plunder.

Mr. Bates put the whip to his steeds and coursed hurricane fashion toward the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. On the way he told Watchman McLaughlin to turn in a fire alarm, this a matter of precaution. Then he encountered Policeman Clark of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and, staying his steeds, took him aboard. Turning on two wheels he sped back to bag the burglars.

After the excitement resulting from the arrival of fire engines and police had subsided, Mr. Bates found that a small fire had occasioned the tumult. A member of Mr. Whitcomb's household had spilled fire, and Mr. Whitcomb's colored butler had grabbed what garments were near and run out to give an alarm. Louis Lehmaier, who lives next door to the Whitcomb residence, under the impression that the cry was "Thieves!" had fired off his revolver, and John F. Baldwin of the Fourth United States Infantry, passing at the time, mistook the butler for the thief and corralled him. Mr. Bates heard these explanations with extreme disgust and relieved himself by perspiring freely.

Supposed Suicide with Bank Books.

The body of a man was found on the beach at South Beach, S. I., yesterday. The man had five bank books in his possession. All were made out in the name of George Weiss and they showed that Weiss had $3,854.48 to his credit. Coroner Beaver, who is investigating the case, thinks it one of suicide. The body was identified last night as that of George Weiss, sixty-three years old, of 175 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken. He was a shoemaker and a widower. The identification was made by George Black, his son-in-law, of 583 Sixteenth Street, Manhattan. Mr. Weiss had suffered from melancholia.

Buffalo Tests Her Machinery.

The cruiser Buffalo, which is to join Dewey's fleet at Manila, left the navy yard yesterday and went outside Sandy Hook to test her machinery and compasses. She returned later and anchored in the lower bay at 4:40 P. M. The Buffalo is taking 000 men to join the vessels of the fleet at Manila and a large supply of ammunition and stores. She is expected to sail in a day or two by way of the Suez Canal.

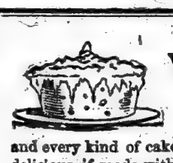

Wedding Cake

and every kind of cake, fine grained, sweet, delicious, if made with

Royal Baking Powder.

The finest confectioners, bakers and pastry cooks use it exclusively.

TROLLEY DEAL CAUSES RUMORS

Street Railroad and Electric Light and Power Interests Said to be About to Consolidate.

The transfer of a majority of the stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad of Brooklyn to ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and other capitalists interested in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is now generally believed to have been completed. This practical consolidation of nearly all the surface railroad lines in Brooklyn, it is now asserted, is but the initial step in a scheme aiming at a combination of various street railroad and electric light and power interests of this city.

The men who are accredited with being behind the Nassau-Transit deal are large holders of the securities of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, which recently secured control of the Edison and other allied companies. The consolidation scheme also is said to include the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.

The men behind this scheme, it is said, have capital to the amount of $300,000,000 at their command. Men who are in a position to know of the plans of the companies said to be involved are not backward in declaring that a scheme of unusual magnitude is on foot.

SUICIDE IN THE ASTOR HOUSE.

E. S. Cooper, Retired Real Estate Man, Hired a Room There to Shoot Himself In.

Edward S. Cooper, forty-five years old, a retired real estate dealer, committed suicide yesterday in a room in the Astor House by shooting himself in the head. Cooper, who was unmarried, had lived for years at 70 Charles Street, near his bachelor brother, John A. Cooper, who roomed at 274 Fourth Street. Each brother had a small income.

Edward Cooper registered at the Astor House yesterday morning and was assigned to Room 96, on the second floor. He left orders to be called at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When the hallboy went to call him at that hour, Cooper was found lying on the bed with a bullet hole in his right temple. Dr. Farrington, the hotel's resident physician, found that the body was already cold. Beside the body lay a new revolver, of which one chamber was empty.

Cooper was dressed well. He wore diamond cuff buttons and had $50 in his pockets, besides a watch and penknife. On his person were found papers giving the address of his brother, who was summoned by the police. The brother said that he was wholly at a loss to account for the suicide. Edward, he said, had always been a woman hater and had no bad habits. He was talking with Edward late on Wednesday afternoon, when he seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. Adv. By J.

Mrs. Lunch, with whom Cooper had boarded at 70 Charles Street for twenty years, said that he had been ailing for eighteen months and that his ill-health had probably caused him to commit suicide.

OFFERS $500 TO WOMAN THIEF.

Jewels Worth Thousands Stolen for the Reward, Mr. Schmauk Says.

An advertisement was published yesterday offering a reward of $500 for the return of a satchel and contents that were taken from the women's waiting room of the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia, on Oct. 7. B. T. Schmauk, a jeweler, of 41 University Place, who inserted the advertisement, said yesterday that the satchel belonged to a woman customer of his, and contained diamond rings and earrings and a watch worth several thousand dollars. She was on her way from this city to Pittsburg. She left the satchel on a seat for a few seconds, and when she turned around it was gone.

"I think it was a woman who took the satchel," said Mr. Schmauk, "because men are not allowed in the waiting room. Women do not generally know how to dispose of stolen goods. I believe the woman who took the satchel is holding it for a reward." Mr. Schmauk declined to give the name of the loser of the jewelry.

ELLEN KELLY'S BABY FOUND.

Child and the Woman Who Took It May Be in Court To-day.

Agent Agnew of the Gerry society, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, in asking for an adjournment of the cases against the midwives, Rosina Staiver and Mary Landis, and the nurse, Emma Will, charged with the abduction of the two months' old baby of Ellen Kelly, told Magistrate Meade that Agent Thomas Moore was in Newark, where he had found the baby and the woman who had taken it away. He said they undoubtedly would be in court this morning.

The attorneys for the women objected to a continuance, and demanded an immediate examination. Magistrate Meade adjourned the case until this morning. Mrs. Staiver is out on bail, and the lawyers for the other two women asked that they be paroled, assuring the Magistrate that they would guarantee their appearance in court to-day. Magistrate Meade, however, refused to parole the women.

Will of Fordyce Barker's Widow.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Barker, widow of Dr. Fordyce Barker, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The bulk of the estate, which is considerable, is left by the testatrix to her relatives. She leaves $5,000 to St. Luke's Hospital for a bed as a memorial to her son, Fordyce D. Barker. Should the residue of the estate exceed $20,000 by $560, Mrs. Barker directs that that amount shall be devoted for the erection of a chapel to the National Church of Jesus, Mexico.

Capt. O'Keeffe's Funeral.

All the precinct commanders of the city, the Inspectors, the Deputy Chiefs, and Chief Devery had a conference at Police Headquarters yesterday to take action in regard to the death of Capt. John M. O'Keeffe, who died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital. The police are to have charge of the funeral, which will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, in St. Anthony's Church, in Sullivan Street. The burial will be in States Island.

Justice Ward Is Sworn In.

Frederick A. Ward, who was appointed Supreme Court Justice to fill out the unexpired term of Justice Van Wyck by Gov. Black on Thursday, received the certificate of his nomination yesterday morning. Later in the day Mr. Ward, accompanied by Justices Dickey, Maddox, and Johnson, went into the Special Term of the Supreme Court, where the Constitutional oath was administered to him by Justice Gaynor.

Japanese Cruiser Kasagi Here.

The Japanese cruiser Kasagi, from the Cramps' yard, arrived here yesterday afternoon and dropped anchor below Robbin's Reef. She has about twenty officers and a crew of ninety, who are to take her to the Armstrong yards, at Newcastle, England, to receive her armament. She will coal here, and may sail to-day. None of the officers came ashore yesterday.

A Woman Dies at the Age of 107.

Margaret Corley, an inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital, died Thursday of dementia at the age of 107 years. She was transferred from the almshouse three years ago. The woman's body has been taken to the Morgue. She has a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Anna Moffitt, living in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, L. I.

A husky, uncertain voice usually indicates trouble in the larynx—serious if neglected, but curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Young men are not taking kindly to hard, smooth cloths—seem to think them old-mannish; if you tell them they stand wear better than rough cloths, they answer they want style, not economy. There *is* more swing and style about rough cloths, that's true; but here are both, and in the suits all the style you want; for if you don't like our style we'll alter to fit your style.

Suits with single-breasted waistcoats, with double-breasted or with the collarless kind; $10 to $28.

In overcoats we lay stress on medium weights, because they're sensible and healthy; but the light weights and the heaviest of heavy weights are also here; so are the $5 Model shoes, the $3 Derby and all of the newest scarfs.

See The Works of Rogers, Peet & Co. for full details; mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway

ORDERS FOR MRS. HELMUTH

Each Club in the State Federation Will Send a Pin to the President.

THE CONVENTION AT AN END

Result of the Election of Officers Announced—Delegates Will Pay a Visit to Blackwell's Island To-day.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth is to be the most decorated woman in the State, to say nothing about the United States and the world at large. Certainly no man or woman in the known universe will possess the amount of club insignia that is to be Mrs. Helmuth's in the near future. On Thursday the Mary Arden Shakespeare Club created a precedent. Through its President, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, it announced that it had made Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the State Federation, an honorary member of the organization, and she was then and there decorated with the club pin.

Mrs. Helmuth was delighted, for she said so plainly. "You may all go and do likewise," she said, smilingly, to the assembled gathering of delegates, a remark which would have been considered a hint, if it had not come from the august President of a big federation. But whether it was or not, it had its effect. In the middle of the afternoon session yesterday, a matronly delegate rose, and getting the eye of the Chair, exclaimed:

"I want to make a motion about pins." There did not seem to be time then, even in the line of new business, for that motion, but the delegate was persistent. "I want to move," she said, "that every club in this federation, which has a pin, send one to the President of the federation." The motion was seconded in a moment and carried with acclamation.

"And don't you forget it when you get home," said Mrs. Helmuth.

"Of course," added a delegate, in an aside, "Mrs. Helmuth cannot do less after she has received all our badges than to have her photograph taken, wearing them all, and send one to each club."

There were 194 clubs represented at the convention.

The important event of the day, however, was the report of the election tellers and Inspectors. "I have to report," said Mrs. Denison, President of Sorosis, and one of the tellers, "that the voting was carried on in a most beautiful and exemplary manner. There was no repeating and no ballot box stuffing."

The ticket as elected was as follows: President—Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, New York; First Vice President—Mrs. Cornelius Zbriskie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Vice President—Mrs. Harry Hastings, New York; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Frank B. Church, Wellesville, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Anne Rhodes, Staten Island; Treasurer—Mrs. Milton Northrup; Executive Board—Miss Marion Carpenter, Ilion, N. Y.; Mrs. M. E. Trautman, New York; Mrs. W. G. Gouinlock, Warsaw, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary T. Leavenworth, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry Altman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. William Eastwood, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline E. Dennis, Auburn, N. Y., and the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, New York.

Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Gouinlock, Mrs. Leavenworth, and Mrs. Eastwood of the Executive Board were elected for two years, and the other members for one year each. Mrs. Altman was one of the candidates for First Vice President and received a number of votes for that office. She was afterward elected to a place upon the Executive Board in place of Mrs. Frances Goodale, who was elected but refused to accept the office.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of "The Press and Political Study." Newspaper work was discussed by a number of women of the press, who spoke of the requirements of the work, and a Countess de Bremont of England, who declared that drink was the great curse of women in journalism. This statement was warmly combated by Mrs. Helmuth from the chair, Miss Anna Maxwell Jones and other women from the floor.

"That may be the case in England, but it is not so in America," said Mrs. Helmuth.

The political study discussion turned into a debate upon peace and arbitration, and was almost humorous, sides being taken so warmly that it looked at one time as if the peace of the convention was in danger and there must be arbitration or war.

"I do not know why we should be asked to discuss the question of the benefits of federation," said Mrs. St. John Gaffney, as the last question of the day came up, "unless it is that we may say pretty things to each other." That was about what the last discussion amounted to, and was perhaps as appropriate a closing of a remarkably peaceful, pleasant, and well-ordered convention as could be desired. There has not been apparently a single hitch in the proceedings, and the last exercise of the day, before the benediction, the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was done on time.

The federation is to begin a practical work immediately, and the convention voted to have a committee appointed to make plans for the work of founding a State industrial home for girls. It also voted to indorse the work of the National Editorial Association, an organization whose chief work is apparently purifying the literature of the day and its chief supporter at the convention Mrs. Emilie D. Martin of Brooklyn.

Resolutions of respect for the memory of Col. Waring were passed, a rising vote being given. The New York Woman's Health Protective Association will take as many of the delegates as can go to Blackwell's Island to visit the city institutions to-day. They start at 10 o'clock from the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

New Morgue Opened.

All the bodies and records were removed yesterday from the old Morgue to the new one recently constructed. The new Morgue is far in advance in the way of scientific appointments and appliances over the old place. A refrigerating plant makes the handling of ice unnecessary.

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TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

Suit Brought by Merchants' Association to be Argued To-day.

The suit brought by the Merchants' Association against the express companies to compell them to pay the one-cent stamp tax on express receipts will come up for argument on the question of an injunction against the express companies before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning.

Technically, the title of the suit is William Crawford of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, against William L. Hubbell, Treasurer of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Crawford was made the plaintiff, as the Merchants' Association is not a shipper. The case was originally brought in the Supreme Court of this State, but the express people moved that the case be transferred to the United States courts. This motion was granted. There have been numerous cases brought in different centres, but in each case the express companies have asked postponement until after a determination in the case in New York, which they regard as the test case.

DENSE FOG IMPEDES TRAFFIC.

Collision on Brooklyn Elevated Road Stops Traffic for Two Hours.

A dense fog prevailed yesterday morning and caused the usual inconveniences to traffic on city roads and ferries. Nearly all suburban trains were from ten to fifteen minutes late. The Sound steamers did not reach the Battery before 10 o'clock, and picked their way with difficulty up the North River.

A rear-end collision occurred on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad at the Alabama Avenue station. The rear car of the forward train was thrown partly off the track, and there was a panic among the passengers, many of whom were school children. No one was injured, but the accident caused a delay of two hours on the road.

The Pennsylvania ferryboat New Jersey damaged her rudder yoke by running into the rocks at the side of her New York slip, and was compelled to haul up for repairs. The Fulton Ferry boat Mineola got into the Annex Slip in Brooklyn, and the Annex boat came near running into the ferryboat Fulton, which lay in the next slip.

The Marine Observer at Sandy Hook reported no vessels passing in or out during the early morning, and several vessels which had arrived the night before at Quarantine were fog-bound for several hours.

THE UNION TYPEWRITER CASE.

The Injunction Restraining Mrs. Herbert Is Vacated.

Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, vacated an injunction order made by him last week restraining Mrs. Caroline A. Herbert or the Union Typewriter Company from transferring $200,000 of the stock of the company to Mrs. Herbert. The order was made on application of Raymond S. White, as the executor of the estate of his father, Andrew J. White. It was alleged in the complaint that Mrs. Herbert had no right to the stock, and that Mr. White was mentally unsound when he surrendered possession of it.

The stock in question was transferred in blank, and it was after Mrs. Herbert arrived here from London, where Mr. White died, and while she was endeavoring to have the officers of the company register the transfer, that the suit was brought and the temporary injunction obtained. On Thursday Mr. White obtained a writ of replevin for the stock, which was seized by the United States Marshal and surrendered to Mr. White on his furnishing a bond for double the value of the stock.

The case will now come to trial in the United States Circuit Court, and George L. Nichols, counsel for the defendant, said yesterday that there would be a speedy trial, and that the action on the part of Mrs. Herbert would be vigorously pushed. He said Mrs. Herbert had had possession of the stock for five years, and that the right of her ownership in it had frequently been acknowledged by the late Mr. White.

Continental Tobacco Company.

The following board of officers for the Continental Tobacco Company, which is shortly to be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $75,000,000, according to semi-official authority, is likely to be elected: President—James B. Duke; First Vice President—Harrison I. Drummond; Second Vice President—Frank H. Ray; Third Vice President—Owen Scotten; Secretary—David A. Keller; Treasurer—Pierre Lorillard. Among the Directors will be John G. Moore, Joseph B. Hughes, R. Cobb, E. Doerhoffer, H. L. Terrill, Thomas Atkinson, Oliver B. Payne, and M. Leopold.

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LONG CREDIT.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF MORTGAGE LIENOR TO TAX SALE SURPLUS.—A judgment awarded to John Sutherland on the trial at Special Term of his suit against the City of Brooklyn to recover the surplus moneys arising from a sale of a lot of land, was reversed by the late General Term of the Supreme Court in the Second Department, but on further appeal the Court of Appeals has reversed the General Term and affirmed the Special Term. Eliza Richardson, who in 1876 owned the premises, then executed a mortgage with her husband to plaintiff for $4,200. The mortgagors have since died, and no part of the money secured by the mortgage has been paid to plaintiff, who for some years past has been in possession of the premises. In 1888 the lot was sold for unpaid taxes, the city receiving $3,407 in excess of the taxes imposed. The Court of Appeals decides, by Judge Haight, that plaintiff, holding an unpaid past-due mortgage for more than the surplus, and constituting a first lien of record upon the land, was not bound to redeem in order to obtain the surplus, but he might elect to adopt the sale, and then be entitled, after the purchaser's right to a deed had become fixed, so far as he was concerned, to the surplus in the hands of the city, or which it had parted with without authority, even though there was a possibility of redemption by the owner of the land and the purchaser had not taken his deed.

***

RESERVATION OF QUALIFIED RIGHT OF WAY.—In April, 1869, the owner of about 100 acres of land, including a wood lot of about twenty acres, conveyed about thirty-five acres, including the north half of the wood lot now owned by Rial Tolman, and at the same time conveyed the remainder of the property, including the south half of the wood lot, to John Wells. The deed of the portion now owned by Tolman reserved "the right of way over the east lot to and from the wood lot, at all times when said lot is not sown with grain, and at all times when there is sleighing." Since that time what was then a mere wood lot has become a valuable stone quarry, and the right of way that answered all of Mr. Wells's purposes thirty years ago does not answer them now. He therefore brought an action against Tolman to establish the existence of an easement or right of way over the latter's land, and to procure an adjudication as to the nature, character, and extent of that right. The Court of Appeals, reversing the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, holds, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that the reservation in the deed subjected the granted land to merely a qualified and limited right of way in favor of the grantor's remaining land, consistent with the grantee's right to cultivate the soil within the limits of the way, as theretofore used, and did not justify a judgment which gave the easement the effect of a general right to use the way at all times, even when sown to grain, and to enter and repair the way with any desired material.

***

RECOVERY BY A TOWN FOR DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE.—A recovery by the town of Fort Covington, Franklin County, in its suit in the Supreme Court against the United States and Canada Railroad Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company for $2,700 damages sustained by the carrying away of a bridge across a river, which bridge was owned and maintained by the town, was recently upheld by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Parker, in the Third Appellate Division, where the judgment of the trial term was affirmed. The two railroad companies were each responsible for the existence of a bridge in the stream referred to, and an ice jam formed, because of insufficient openings between the piers of this bridge. When the ice broke up it destroyed another bridge above, belonging to the town. The court held that the town had sufficient property in the highway bridge to maintain an action for its injury or destruction, and that such action was, under the town law passed in 1890, properly brought in the name of the town. The question whether the openings between the piers of the railroad bridge were sufficient to allow the ice to pass through was held to have been properly left to the jury for decision.

Exercises at the Juvenile Asylum.

The Directors and friends of the New York Juvenile Asylum paid their semi-annual visit to the institution, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday, and were entertained by the children. From 1:30 to 2:30 there were kindergarten exercises, and at 3 o'clock the general exercises were held in Wetmore Hall. The features of the programme were recitations by Margaret Pieper, Roscoe Norton, and Grace Real and music by the asylum band. Mornay Williams, President of the asylum, made a brief address, and complimented the children on their fine appearance and excellent work. An informal reception followed, and work of the various classes was exhibited.

Fished for Barrels of Flour.

The lighter Hella, belonging to Cobb & Wright, and loaded with 1,000 barrels of flour, sprang a leak and sank at Pier 47, North River, yesterday. The flour floated off, and every barrel was recovered by the crews of tugboats. Capt. Wilford Fritz and one deck hand, the only ones aboard, clambered on to the pier.

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Black Cloth Jacket, box front, latest design, Silk Serge lining, at $6.75.

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Concerto for Piano, No. 2, B flat major.....Brahms
MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Symphony, No. 7, A major.....Beethoven

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Thurs. Evg. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony, C major No. 2; SCHARWENKA, Concerto for Pianoforte, B flat minor; R. STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Don Juan."; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Love Death (Tristan and Isolde.)

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NOV 1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Books Received.

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GREAT POEMS AND MARITAL INFELICITY.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder is quoted as having said that much of the marital infelicity of the world would be evaded were men and women to read great poems as constantly as they do the newspapers. It is easy, but not necessary, to see in the dictum a reflection upon the newspapers. Editors, of all persons, are those least prone to think they possess the divine afflatus or to imagine that the verses which they now and then print in proof of their good humor are in any sense "great poems." They claim that newspapers are not comparable to great poems, and do this without waiving their loyalty to the press. The former they intend shall tell the news, which, more or less, according as it is colored, is fact; while the latter are imaginative and emotional.

The distinction brings us face to face, quite unexpectedly, with the old quarrel between realism and idealism. Modern journalism in its yellower forms is the most realistic product of the pen. Fidelity to nature is its excuse for every violation of good taste, for every chronicling of baseness and filth, for every overstepping of the bounds of common decency. Even the papers that sift their news and are edited with conscientiousness and regard for the public weal strive for realism in what they choose to print. But the great poems are ideal. They go so far as to idealize the human emotions and passions, which are the only real things in them. So Mr. Gilder thinks that what men and women want is purity and bigness of feeling, some injection of wholesouled and unselfish emotion; that after the news of the day they need idealism and savor of romance to soften the roughness of everyday living. The reading of poetry, he thinks, will give this, and "Paradise Lost," the "Divina Commedia," and—shall we say," The Taming of the Shrew"?—will retain, with strange incongruity of title, the paradise that might have been lost without them.

What may be called the philosophy of the notion is attractive. Theories always are fascinating. But as to the practical efficacy of this plan for the relief of divorce courts, the prevention of scandalous gossip "below stairs," and the securement of peaceful homes, that, as often, is another matter. One can conceive circumstances in which the perusal of great poems by one of the contestants would serve only to make the other more unhappy. Imagine a modern woman yoked to a man who insisted upon staying at home and reading Virgil, while clubs and meetings and "movements" failed to interest him; fancy a practical pigsticker whose wife insisted on reading Keats, or a strait-laced deacon whose flippant spouse adored the comedies of Shakespeare. It cannot be contended that the great poems would heighten the sympathy between such couples. If the hash grew cold, owing to the devotion of either wife or husband to poetry, the forbearance of the other would be put to a dangerous strain.

The truth is, Mr. Gilder's plausible theory fails in its application, unless the man and the wife both read great poems. That, possibly, is what he intended, but even then they would quarrel unless they read the same poems and liked them for the same reason. And that would mean a similarity of taste that ought to make conjugal harmony attainable anyway.

Yet, hidden in his dictum's unfortunate exaggeration, there is a grain of precious truth about the need of poetry to a workaday world which we all can cordially recognize.

The humorous and wideawake Mark Twain has more than that to be said about him. To expressions of literary laudation we must add "the scrupulously honest Mark Twain." Overwhelmed with a burden of debt, by hard work and increasing [illegible]rts the man who wrote "Innocents Abroad" recently paid every cent he owed. One cause of his money losses was that Mr. Clemens anticipated the idea of a mechanical typesetting machine, and to build it and perfect it spent large sums. Then, again, a publishing house in which he was interested failed and left him to pay its debts. He has to-day fulfilled every contract to which his name was signed, and may he now write more books and live long and prosper. In Collier's Weekly may be found an article paying Mr. Clemens a just tribute of praise.

At the peace jubilee in Philadelphia last week three floats in the great civic procession represented the three leading art schools. Each was not only beautiful in itself, but harmonized with the other two, so that together they made a series. The float of the Academy of Fine Arts had as its motif the representation of classic art; that of the School of Industrial Arts the mediaeval crafts, and that of the Woman's School of Design Renaissance art. These floats were given the right of the line, though we Americans are not accustomed to think of art as a leading factor of civic life. They were placed there in recognition of their special beauty, and frankly, it is said, of the part which professional artists ought to play in city pageants. Thus they constituted a really important precedent. They were a half acknowledgment that there would be a gain were civic displays put entirely in the charge of artists as is done with advantage in France and Germany. Perhaps in time we shall attain to that standpoint, and it is worth noting that the beautiful "Court of Honor" on Broad Street was a popularly approved departure in street decoration.

Whether we say dollars or say pounds sterling makes a deal of difference. Several years ago William Elliott Griffis wrote a volume on Sir William Johnson for the "Makers of America Series," in which he said that the sum of money paid by the English to the Iroquois Indians at the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 (by which title was secured to a vast territory) was $10,000. In a new volume of his, "The Romance of American Colonization," this sum is stated by Mr. Griffis to have been "50,000 pounds sterling." The sum actually paid was £16,000, or $50,000.

JANE AUSTEN'S NOVELS.

New Editions Pointing to the Revival of Interest in These Books—Wherein Lie Their Charm.*

Had the gentle ghost of Jane Austen been animated with a sudden purpose to achieve a wider fame, she could scarcely have hit upon a happier device than to inspire Mr. Alden's clever and perverse pen with that daring little fling that at once hurried so many lovers and friends to "the firing line" in her defense, and has aroused a new and growing interest in the stories Mr. Alden believes nobody ever really reads. We have been reminded that to Jane Austen has always been given the distinction "laudari a laudato viro." Walter Scott's enthusiastic tribute in his journal, after reading for the third time of "Pride and Prejudice," is too well known for quotation. Both Macaulay and Tennyson have spoken of Jane Austen in the same breath with Shakespeare; not, Macaulay writes, that she is his equal or second, for that no mortal is, but that she approaches "nearest to the manner of the great master." Tennyson says, "She was a great artist, equal in her small sphere to Shakespeare"; and again, "The realism and lifelikeness of Miss Austen's dramatis personae come nearest to those of Shakespeare. Shakespeare, however, is a sun to which Jane Austen, though a bright and true little world, is but an asteroid." G. H. Lewes recommended her books as models to Charlotte Brontë, who, when she wrote "Jane Eyre," had never seen them. It is perhaps natural that the creator of Jane and Rochester could not understand why Mr. Lewes "should like Miss Austen so very much," and should think her "only shrewd and observant."

Calling into court a host of distinguished admirers, from Sir Walter Scott to Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. Alden has become the efficient cause of a veritable Jane Austen renaissance. The plash of his little stone, starting so many circles of recollections, of delicious rereadings, of good-humored defiance, is, we suspect, in some measure responsible for these new editions of Miss Austen's novels, editions all of them delightful in form and type. The sinful luxury of eating pineapple is not to be compared with the luxury of reading Jane Austen for the nth time, in these new volumes, the Dent editions, so dainty and quaint in their dress and illustrations, so clear in their type, and so astonishingly imponderable.

We are reminded by the law of contrast of an ancient and unwieldy copy of "Pride and Prejudice" and "Northanger Abbey," bound together, which would have made an eloquent witness for the defendant when Miss Austen's readableness was on trial. This volume has been the vade mecum of two generations of girls. It has "assisted," in the French sense, at their toilets, its bulging and blistered covers testifying to an occasional involuntary bath; its pages are stained with the juice of oranges, partaken of after the fashion of the good ladies of "Cranford"; it smelleth faintly of long departed apples, and at the present day the crowning preparation for the vacations of a certain schoolgirl is to place it upon the table of her room.

What is the secret of the charm of these half-dozen simple tales, written in a country parsonage by a young lady having only the very limited feminine culture of her day—for education it cannot be called—without the stimulus of intellectual companionship, her world provincial and meagre in the extreme? Charm is something to be felt, rather than defined; it begins where analysis ends; it is a gift and a grace, not an acquisition; hence much of the secret of Miss Austen's art is elusive. She is the veriest witch of "character mongers." We cannot tell for the life of us what differentiates her commonplace people one from the other, nor why they should interest us so much, any more than we can tell why there are no duplicates among us commonplace people of flesh and blood, nor why "nothing human is alien to us." The secret of her art is the secret of nature. Rénan says, "La vérité est dans une nuance." Miss Austen is a consummate mistress of "nuances," hence she has achieved the fine discrimination which makes each character not lifelike but life itself. Although the critic is baffled in his attempt to penetrate the delicate processes of creation, there are certain shining qualities in Jane Austen's stories more easily understood than the mystery of her genius, qualities which the novelists of to-day would do well to consider. Of these the luminous simplicity of her style is not the least. There is an occasional careless expression, an occasional tangle of pronouns, but the style, upon the whole, is so direct and transparent that the reader pays it the compliment of not thinking about

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*JANE AUSTEN'S NOVELS. Edited by Reginald Brimley Johnson. In ten volumes. Illustrated by C. E. Brock. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: Macmillan & Co.

*JANE AUSTEN'S WORKS. In twelve volumes. 16mo. Illustrated. Sense and Sensibility ready. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

*EMMA, MANSFIELD PARK, and SENSE AND SENSIBILITY. By Jane Austen. Three volumes. 12mo. Each with 100 illustrations in pen and ink. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

it at all. Since Ruskin gave his marvelous word-paintings of nature word-painting has become a fashion, and many really clever stories are disfigured by highly wrought pictures of landscape and weather, so lurid, and smelling so strongly of paint, that they are beginning to "get on to one's nerves." Miss Austen's landscape is always sketched with a light touch, and is kept subordinate to the human interest of her stories. And yet, although we cannot put our finger upon any elaborate description, we know her places well, and they become endeared from their associations. It will be remembered that Tennyson walked nine miles to see a locality identified with "Persuasion." Here again is the perfection of art—to produce its effects, with the machinery kept well out of sight.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the healthful tendency of Jane Austen's tales. As far as possible from being didactic, they are, nevertheless, always on the side of "whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report." The heroines are true and sensible and sweet, good daughters and good sisters, sure to become good wives and mothers. They do not esteem it a proof of greatness of soul to be "misunderstood" in the family circle, nor do they show their devotion to their lovers by being disagreeable to everybody else. There is always room in their hearts for a sense of duty and of family affection. In short, they are well-poised, sweet-tempered young women, not complex, or heroic, or particularly cultured, but such girls as our mothers were, and our college-bred daughters might do worse than to become.

Not least among the many charms of these remarkable novels is their cheerful spirit. We may fancy that we like to wrestle with "problems" in our novels; and because the problems are so impossible of solution that there is nothing left but to kill the leading characters, to agonize over endings of prussic acid and manglings in mines, and rending mobs. But in reality we don't like anything of the sort. "We all—every living thing of us—like to see the sun, to bask in the light." Jane Austen recognizes that the function of art is to give happiness. Her novels belong to the "great still books" that Tennyson loved, and wished to have "go on and on into hundreds of volumes." All honor to the great unrestful books; they have their place in literature, they have achieved grand things; but they have been the parents of too many "morbid introspective tales, with their oceans of sham philosophy," and it is good to turn from all these, and to go with Jane Austen into the green pastures and beside the still waters of literature.

The crowning charm of her books is their unconsciousness. We agree with Mr. Arthur Machan that "the finest charms of the finest books were unconsciously created," that the highest rewards of literature, as of life, await those who wholly forget themselves in their work. Who so careless of his fame as Shakespeare? Who so self-conscious as Bunyan? So we fancy, Jane Austen, with a true mother-instinct, effaced and forgot herself in her delight in the children of her pen. And through this very effacement has come the renown of which she never dreamed. Of her books may well be said what she said of the novels of others, that they are works "in which the greatest powers of the mind are displayed; in which the most thorough knowledge of human nature, the happiest delineations of its varieties, the liveliest effusions of wit and humor, are conveyed to the world in the best chosen language."

M. GORDON PRYOR RICE.

GILBERT PARKER'S "THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG."†

Mr. Gilbert Parker is one of the few living authors who grow. Nearly all the others seem to spring forth full-armed as Pallas, or deformed like Hephaestos, and to remain unchanged. It would be easy to enumerate a score whose first and latest works are hardly distinguishable in excellence of plot, in definition of character, in individuality of style; their names on title pages stand for exactly such or such a degree of merit, no higher and no lower. Mr. Parker has not yet selected any one groove wherein to work, and the weakest point of one of his books is always the strongest in the next, so that one may be excused for fancying that he is a very severe critic of himself. His "The Seats of the Mighty," excellent upon the whole, was melodramatic here and there; the peculiarities and by-words of the minor characters became wearisome by repetition, and the interminable letters and speeches of the hero and heroine suggested Clarissa or Grandison come again and twice as voluble. In "The Battle of the Strong," the new novel of which the second impression appears Oct. 29, the first having been exhausted before publication, there is no touch of melodrama, no iteration, no interminable monologues, or incredible epistles.

There is perhaps something too much of dialect, but at this moment it is too much to expect any novelist to court the aspersion of being unable to write in more than one language, and Jersey dialect is a reflection of the Jersey mind and conscience, a constant fluctuation from French to English and English to French, a key to the speaker's thought and feeling. For the rest the book is the best that Mr. Parker has yet written.

The heroine, Guida Landresse de Landresse, secretly marries Philip d'Avranche, a Jersey officer in the English Navy, who deserts her in order to obtain a French title and afterward tries to steal her child. In the end he dies miserably, and she marries the rightful owner of the title, who makes her boy his heir. This sounds very simple, but the story of the Duchy of Bercy and its various claimants is exceedingly romantic, and the heroine is that rare creature, a woman who cannot love a man unworthy of respect. The novelists and poets have conspired to convince men that only death can sever a woman's allegiance to a man whom she has once loved, but Guida, untaught in logic, distinguishes as keenly as Mill.

"You were not capable of love," she says to him; "you never knew what it means. From the first you were too untrue ever to love a woman. * * * You talk of not meaning to do me harm! You were never capable of doing me good. It was not in you. From first to last you are untrue. * * * With a nature like yours nothing is sure or lasting. Everything changes with the mood. * * * I should disbelieve you though all the world were on your side to declare me wrong."

Other heroines have spoken like this, and neither hero nor reader has been convinced, and both have confidently waited the inevitable reconciliation. Guida not only convinces herself; she not only convinces her friends, among whom are two men who love her; she convinces Philip d'Avranche, who, dying, writes to her: "I was never worthy of you; never. I understand myself now, and I know that you have read me all these years, read me through and through. * * * I thought I loved you, Guida, but I know now that it was not love—not real love. * * * I might have been a great man if I had thought less of myself and more of others, more of you." It is a remarkable woman who can change a man's conception of himself, and d'Avranche is no common man in spite of his error. A brave sailor, a keen reader of all human nature, not above his own level, ready, adaptable, gracious in speech and manner, he is a villain of an uncommon type, and yet he is made to take his proper place as the inferior of every true man in the story. Guida's grandfather, exiled and poor; the Chevalier de Champsavoys, also exiled and whimsically devoted to past traditions; Ranulph Deigarde, shipwright, tender guardian of a worthless father, silent protector of Guida when slandered and despised; Détricand de Vanfontaine, falling into reckless ways while in irresponsible exile, redeemed by his love for Guida; Jean, the rough, quaint pilot; even the old Duc de Bercy, with no thought or ambition beyond the preservation of his family, loom larger before the reader's memory than Philip, to whom life gave every gift but truth. Even in death he does not become attractive, and when Jersey gives him a ceremonious official funeral the reader is made to enjoy its irony, and yet nowhere does Mr. Parker fall into the error of decrying him. His wife's scorn and one brief flight of winged words uttered by a woman of the people, embody all the actual judgment in the story, and from first to last he is a proud, gallant figure, yet despicable.

The plot is closely woven, every event tells, and there is hardly an unnecessary incident in the long series and no unnecessary personage, although at first the stage seems crowded. Everything is told in its natural sequence, thus avoiding the confusion sometimes visible in the author's earlier novels, and the interest is maintained, not by blinding the reader, but by opening his eyes to new vistas of events, new phases of character. The fault of the book is slight overelaboration of description, easily traceable to the influence of Victor Hugo, and occasional excess of reticence, giving an impression of stiffness. Both indicate care and are therefore good faults, and Mr Parker is sure to perceive them and to eliminate them from his next story.

† THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG. By Gilbert Parker. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 8vo.

THE VERY LATEST ANTIQUE MOSAIC.

The most recent excavations made in Pompeii, without being sensational in character, are of exceeding interest. In the neighborhood of the Gate of Vesuvius a portion of the most ancient part of the city has been found. There is a wall of Oscan construction, built of huge stones and joined without mortar. As is well known the façade of the House of the Surgeon shows Oscan architecture. Experts have long wished that the ground around the Sea Gate should be excavated, and work was commenced there during the past year. Curiosity had long been excited, because there was visible a portion of a pillar of red marble. When the soil was removed a site was found, which showed what was a temple in the course of construction, abandoned certainly in A. D. 79, when the eruption and the burying of Pompeii took place. The building plan was not a large one, and it is so far impossible to determine the deity to whom the temple was to be dedicated. Lying around are marble architraves, with the egg and tooth molding, and Corinthian capitals, some quite finished, others still in the rough, showing the tool marks of the old stone carver.

The work is excellent, imbued with the Roman feeling, and good still, though it must be borne in mind that art was then in its decline. In Pompeii itself the excavation of the year was the one which brought to light one of the most interesting of mosaics. The subject was a wonderful garland of flowers with theatrical masks, surrounding a picture which represented a group of philosophers. One is reading from a papyrus and the other six are listening. In the background is a representation of the Areopagus of Athens, with its rocks and buildings. The mosaic is in polychrome and the cubes of a very small size. The mosaic is small, only three feet square, but in perfect condition. It was not found on the floor, but leaning against a wall, not set into the wall. Evidently it has never been trod on, but was to have been put down somewhere. It is, then, as a mosaic, intact.

The matter of mosaics having been brought about in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, some interesting correspondence of this late discovery is opportune. We are to suppose that the earliest mosaics found in Italy are of some twenty years before the Christian era. They must have been copies of an older and more remote period. The recent find in Pompeii makes it evident that the art was due to Greece. The Areopagus shown in this mosaic is of the greatest archaeological interest, and throws needed light on the history of mosaics.

A GOOD-BYE TO GLEESON WHITE.

There are some of us, perhaps not many, who ten years ago in New York were well acquainted with Gleeson White, and we soon learned to love him. There was an honesty, a sincerity, about this Englishman which at once engendered friendship. Only after you knew the man intimately did you gain a knowledge of how many-sided was his individuality. Did you talk music and there was an instrumentalist present, Gleeson White was at the pianoforte at once, read the score at sight, and was quite as clever as any professional accompanist. Then the chat would follow bookplates, and then you learned that Gleeson White had the whole history of "ex libris" at his fingers' ends, and then with pencil in hand he would sketch for you the most charming of figures. The graceful line seemed to follow spontaneously his drawings. General literary criticism was his forte, but then it was always done kindly. His reading had been as immense as it was varied, and his memory was prodigious. It has been said of him that he could repeat all of "Omar Khayyám" by heart. On the tip of his tongue he had the old French ballads of the sixteenth century.

One delight of Gleeson White was to make a discovery or to find in a man some literary work of his which showed ability. The writer of this well remembers how White greeted Mr. Fuller's "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani" when its distinguished merits were barely obvious to the few. His acquaintance with American poets was perhaps superior to that of any one else, irrespective of nationality. It is hardly fair to his memory to say that his capacity lay alone in his editorship. Two books of his, published anonymously, because of his modesty, "Letters to Living Artists" and above all his "Letters to Eminent Hands," show his most distinguishing ability as a creative author.

After leaving the United States those who knew how much there was in Gleeson White were proud of their estimate of him, because at once he took a leading position in difficult London. Just what happened was to be expected. He taught Englishmen to understand better the value of their own artists, and he made, in his quiet way, reputations. Through his editorship The Studio became one of the organs of artistic criticisms in certain directions. In the United States he was assistant editor of The Art Amateur, and prepared for the Messrs. Appleton a volume of "Ballads and Rondeaux," (1888,) in which his good taste and judgment are conspicuous.

Gleeson White has just left this world. In Italy he was stricken with typhoid fever, and came home to England to die. He was only at the beginning of his powers, for death took him when he was forty-seven years old. Apart from the loss of so dear a friend to many of us, may we not mention that in our endeavor to increase the interest in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW it had been our intention to have had Mr. Gleeson White among our contributors?

Journalistic disappointments are as nothing. What we most sincerely regret is the loss of a man who occupied a distinguished position in both art and literature, and whose career had only just begun, and we feel the death of this man, who was both modest and sweet-tempered, but with an erudition, a method, a style, which were all his own. We have to add one word more. There is no question but that it was Gleeson White who was the discoverer of Mr. Henley, for he first insisted on the distinguishing merits of this English poet.

No American will be ever able to fathom what is the Japanese art or mystery of flower arrangement. In that excellent Chicago publication, "The House Beautiful," there is a chapter entitled "Japanese Flower Arrangements," and perhaps some small inkling of the art may be obtainable. To think that the proper flower arrangement takes "six years of hard study to master!" Mr. Donald Warren tells us that the ladies of the aristocracy, priests, philosophers, and retired men of rank work at the occupation in their leisure hours. There was once a famous Japanese General who, when not fighting, arranged flowers, but had no other vessel than a horse bucket, "and since then, out of compliment to him, one of the regulation terms of the vessel to hold flowers has been called the horse bucket." A great many of our own volunteer Generals having been retired, what an opportunity there is here in flower arrangement for their future distinction. The one main difference between the Japanese and ourselves is this, that we strive to mass and contrast colors, while the former care most for linear adjustment. Rules as to selection of flowers seem arbitrary. Perfumed flowers are forbidden. Mr. Warren writes that if with the Japanese "we could only learn that the costliness of a flower is not a direct measure of its beauty, we should have made much progress," and "if we could learn that there is need of a vast quantity of flowers, and that one spray is sometimes lovelier than half a hundred. If we could learn to choose vase or bowl with care and thought, so that it might be perfectly suited to the plant it would contain, we should make more beautiful decorations." In an art sense, a few flowers in a ten-cent fingerbowl are more engaging than a big and heavy bunch squeezed into a ten-dollar cut-glass recipient.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Jerome's "Second Thoughts."*

A child sits and blows soap bubbles and with a penny clay pipe and some soap and water as mediums creates films that dazzle. Beauty of form and color gather together as the bubble grows, and with a delicate toss it floats heavenward daintily and gracefully. It is thus also with the dreams that ever come to youth of what we will do in the world and of what we will accomplish. Other fellows have failed to climb the steep where fame's proud altar stands and shines afar, but this cannot happen to us. The bubble bursts only too quickly and the illusions fade, and some sooner, some later, stand face to face with disappointments and failure. Mr. Jerome has pictured these things faithfully in "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow." He has caught up the things that seem alluring to many of us and held them up as one might hold a consummate flower that all might see the rose and smell its sweet perfume. He shows us delicately how empty are the hopes that seem so full and complete, and that the young lad, sick of his office stool, and dreaming of a literary career that shall lead to fame and fortune, is hugging too often a delusion and a snare. He writes:

"And do you think, lad, that by that road you will reach happiness sooner than by another? Do you think interviews with yourself in penny weeklies will bring you any satisfaction after the first half dozen? Do you think the gushing female who has read all your books and who wonders what it must feel like to be so clever will be welcome to you the tenth time you meet her? Do you think press cuttings will always consist of wondering admiration of your genius, of paragraphs about your charming personal appearance under the head of 'Our Celebrities'? Have you thoughts of the uncomplimentary criticisms, of the spiteful paragraphs, of the everlasting fear of slipping a few inches down the greasy pole called 'popular taste,' to which you are condemned to cling for life, as some lesser criminal to his weary treadmill, struggling with no hope but not to fall? Make a home, lad, for the woman who loves you; gather one or two friends about you; work think and play; that will bring you happiness. Shun this waving gingerbread fair that calls itself, forsooth, the 'world of art and letters.' Let its clowns and its contortionists fight among themselves for the plaudits and the halfpence of the mob. Let it be with its shouting and its singing, its blare and its cheap flame. Come away; the Summer's night is just the other side of the hedge, with its silence and its stars."

This is, of course, excellent advice, but to those to whom a literary career seems to signify the sum of all that is to be desired and who are under the spell of it perfectly useless. What a different and more beautiful (?) world this would be if we could point out to others the rocks and shoals that mean shipwreck to them and have our warnings heeded. We build lighthouses and light beacons only to have them regarded as false, and men follow the jack-o'-lanterns in spite of us. Happiness consists, after all, not in the things that we have—possession kills the charm to a very large extent, and happiness we find exists only in the things we have not. The world that Mr. Jerome shows us is empty. It is so to many others besides Mr. Jerome, and yet, empty as it is, there is much in it notwithstanding to attract and make it a very endurable place in which to live. We catch glimpses of the world in which happiness is not entirely wanting in the passing picture he gives us of Hyde Park and its show of girls. The happiness is not of the very highest order, but it teaches us that out of the small things—those which count really for very little—there is something to be drawn that if we may not stand and say this is happiness, yet affords something so near and is so excellent a substitute that the result is just about the same. Mr. Jerome has in "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" risen higher in his insight and knowledge of social topics than was the case in his former volume, in which respect he differs from the Bourbons, who "learned nothing and forgot nothing." His wit has grown keener and sharper, his humorous banter more subtle, and in his general range he is more sustained and accurate. His satire and irony are models from which to paint pictures. We have a lurking suspicion that he is poking fun, and yet so deftly does he do it that it sounds quite serious. Happy is the man who can throw off the seriousness of life and become frivolous if he can thereby kill the rusting cares that come unbidden. Happy Mr. Jerome! In his chapter on the care and management of women he writes:

"A laugh and a sigh, a kiss and good-bye, is our life. Is it with so much fretting? It is a merry life on the whole. Courage, comrade. A campaign cannot be all drums and fife and stirrup-cup. The marching and the fighting must come into it somewhere. There are pleasant bivouacs among the vineyards, merry nights around the campfires. Would you run from the battle music? What have you to complain of? Forward! the medal to some, the surgeon's knife to others; to all of us sooner or later six feet of Mother Earth. What are you afraid of? Courage, comrade. There is a mean between basking through life with the smiling contentment of the alligator, and shivering through it with the aggressive sensibility of the Lama determined to die at every cross word. Tommy can never be ours; Jenny does not love us. We cannot afford claret, so we shall have to drink beer. Well, what would you have us do? Yes, let us curse fate, by all means; some one to curse is always useful. Let us cry and wring our hands—for how long? The dinner bell will ring soon, and the Smiths are coming. We shall have to talk about the opera and the picture galleries. Quick; where is the eau-de-cologne? Where are the curling tongs? Or would you we committed suicide? Is it worth while? Only a few years—perhaps to-morrow, by aid of a piece of orange peel or a broken chimney pot—and fate will save us all that trouble." What a lot of foibles there are in the world are so common that we overlook them altogether and forget about until we have them gathered together, as Mr. Jerome has so wittily done for us, and then seeing them with his eyes and through his presentation we wonder why we never noticed them before. His description of the going out of a woman has grim realism in it, and yet we laugh over it as we read—

"When a man goes out he says, 'I'm going out; shan't be long,' and he is gone. When a woman, on the other hand, goes out, people know about it. She says she is going out. She says it, generally, on the afternoon of the day before; and she repeats it at intervals until teatime. At tea she suddenly decides that she won't; that she will leave it till the day after to-morrow instead. An hour later she thinks she will go to-morrow, after all, and makes arrangements to wash her hair over night. For the next hour or so she alternates between fits of exaltation, during which she looks forward to going, and moments of despondency, when a sense of foreboding falls upon her. At dinner she persuades some other woman to go with her; the other woman, once persuaded, is enthusiastic about going until she recollects that she cannot. The first woman, however, convinces her that she can.

"'Yes,' replies the second woman, 'but then, how about you dear? You are forgetting the Jonses.' 'So I was,' answers the first woman, completely nonplussed. 'How very awkward, and I can't go on Wednesday. I shall have to leave it till Thursday, now.' 'But I can't go Thursday,' says the second woman. 'Well, you go without me, dear,' says the first woman, in the tone of one who is sacrificing a life's ambition. 'Oh, no, dear, I should not think of it,' nobly explains the second woman. 'We will wait and go together, Friday.' 'I'll tell you what we'll do,' says the first woman. 'We will start early,' (this is an inspiration,) 'and be back before the Jonses arrive.' They agree to sleep together; there is a lurking suspicion in both their minds that this may be their last sleep on earth. They retire early with a can of hot water. At intervals, during the night, one hears them splashing water, and talking. They come down very late for breakfast, and both very cross. Each seems to have argued herself into the belief that she has been lured into this piece of nonsense, against her better judgment, by the persistent folly of the other one. During the meal each one asks the other, every five minutes, if she is quite ready. Each one, it appears, has only her hat to put on. They talk about the weather and wonder what it is going to do. They wish it would make up its mind, one way or the other. They are very bitter on weather that cannot make up its mind. After breakfast it still looks cloudy, and they decide to abandon the scheme altogether. The first woman then remembers that it is absolutely necessary for her, at all events, to go. 'But there is no need for you to come, dear,' she says. Up to that point the second woman was evidently not sure whether she wished to go or whether she didn't. Now she knows. 'Oh, yes, I'll come,' she says, 'then it will be over.' 'I'm sure you don't want to go,' urges the first woman, 'and I shall be quicker by myself. I am ready to start now.' The second woman bridles. 'I sha'n't be a couple of minutes,' she retorts. 'You know, dear, it's generally I who have to wait for you.' 'But you've not got your boots on,' the first woman reminds her. 'Well, they won't take any time,' is the answer. 'But of course, dear, if you'd really rather I did not come, say so.' By this time she is on the verge of tears.

"'Of course, I would like you to come, dear,' explains the first in a resigned tone. 'I thought, perhaps, you were only coming to please me.'

"'Oh, no. I'd like to come,' says the second woman. 'Well, we must hurry up,' says the first. 'I sha'n't be more than a minute myself. I've merely got to change my skirt.' Half an hour later you hear them calling to each other, from different parts of the house, to know if the other is ready. It appears they have both been ready for quite a long while, waiting only for the other one. 'I'm afraid,' calls out the one whose turn it is be to be down stairs, 'it's going to rain.' 'Oh, don't say that,' calls back the other one. 'Well, it looks very like it.' 'What a nuisance!' answers the up-stairs woman; 'shall we put it off?' 'Well, what do you think dear?' replies the down stairs. They decide they will go, only now they will have to change their boots, and put on different hats. For the next ten minutes they are still shouting and running about. Then it seems as if they really were ready, nothing remaining but for them to say, 'Good-bye,' and go.

They begin by kissing the children. A woman never leaves her house without secret misgivings that she will never return to it alive. One child cannot be found. When it is found it wishes it hadn't been. It has to be washed, preparatory to being kissed. After that, the dog has to be found and kissed, and final instructions given to the cook. Then they open the front door. 'Oh, George,' calls out the first woman, turning round again, 'are you there?' 'Hullo,' answers a voice from the distance. 'Do you want me?' 'No, dear, only to say good-bye. I'm going.' 'Oh, good-bye.' 'Good-bye, dear. Do you think it's going to rain?' 'Oh, no, I should not say so.' 'George!' 'Yes.' 'Have you any money?'

Five minutes later they come running back; the one has forgotten her parasol, the other her purse.

*SECOND THOUGHTS OF AN IDLE FELLOW. By Jerome K. Jerome, Author of "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," &c. Cloth, 12mo. Illustrated. 188 pages. 75c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Robert Barr's New Story.*

The recent romantic movement in literature has led to some excellent results and to some which do not fill the judicious with joy. One reason why the judicious sometimes are plunged in grief is the evident determination of some authors to turn out something romantic, whether they really feel the spirit of romanticism or not, simply because it seems to be the popular thing to do. This is perhaps not the case with Robert Barr, but "Tekla" reads as if it were. The work conveys the impression of having been made to order, yet it is a novel which will be read with pleasure by all lovers of brisk incident. The author has chosen to be semi-historical, and in order that curious readers may not find out just where the line is drawn between fact and fiction, he has selected as his field of action feudal Germany of the thirteenth century, and as his hero no less a personage than Rudolph of Hapsburg, the first Emperor of that house.

The Emperor is introduced to the reader as traveling incognito in his own dominions, which seems to be an extremely dangerous undertaking, because all kinds of feudal lords and Archbishops stand ready to clap him in dungeons. According to Mr. Barr, it was not a good time for an Emperor to be out alone. But as no one seems to know Rudolph by sight, he succeeds in preserving his incognito. He enters the City of Treves, accompanied only by one faithful Baron and in the guise of a silk merchant. He is supposed to be away fighting the infidels in the Holy Land, and so no one suspects his personality. They were foolish fellows in those days. German Emperors do not fight the infidels now, but go a-visiting among them in imperial state, get sacred places as presents, and turn them over to the Christians, without the sacrifice of anything more vital than royal dignity.

Having arrived in Treves, the Emperor straightway falls in love at first sight with the Countess Tekla, the ward of the Archbishop of Treves, who is about to marry her without her consent to a highly unpleasant gentleman of military ambition. The Emperor proceeds to assist the young lady to escape. She flies—or rather floats down stream in a boat—and takes refuge with her uncle in the castle of Thuron. This uncle is a dark and boisterous warrior, known as the Black Count, and at first he is disinclined to receive his niece and her escort. But a peremptory demand for their surrender is enough to make him decide to protect them.

The result is a feudal war. The Archbishop of Treves, assisted by the Archbishop of Cologne, besieges the castle and tries, after repeated and fruitless assaults, to starve out the inhabitants. The assaults are repulsed chiefly by the wonderful shooting of John Surrey, an English archer, who had joined himself to the Emperor early in the proceedings. In the end, of course, the Emperor escapes from Castle Thuron, makes his way to Frankfort, where the faithful Baron is waiting for him with a magnificent army, and returns at the head of his men to teach all the feudal lords and Archbishops that the Emperor of Germany is a person of importance. And the Countess becomes the Empress Tekla.

Among the incidents is a stirring fight between the Emperor and the Black Count with two-handed swords, and a terrific scene in which the Count hurls a traitor out of a catapult into the tent of the Archbishops. The story is well told, but the personages do not carry conviction with them, and the marks of machine composition are too often visible.

*TEKLA. A ROMANCE OF LOVE AND WAR. By Robert Barr. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Great Buildings.*

Under the alliterative title of "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," Edith Singleton has collected descriptions of some of the celebrated buildings of the world, written by many well-known authors. In this work the editor has successfully accomplished the development of a new idea, and has displayed good judgment in her selection of both buildings and authors. Forty-eight descriptions are presented, including the familiar ones of St. Mark's, by Ruskin; Taj Mahal, by Chevrillon; Notre Dame, by Hugo; Mosque of Omar, by Loti; Cathedral of Seville, by de Amicis; Temple of Karnak; by Edwards; Cathedral of York, by Dibdin, and the Alhambra, by Gautier. Of course, it would be impossible to include in a volume of ordinary size accounts of all the masterpieces of architecture, but these here offered include examples of the leading styles of architecture and the descriptive sketches are those of appreciative lovers of the sublime and beautiful. We are taken through that splendid structure on the banks of the Seine, Notre Dame, by Hugo. Commenting on the injuries and mutilations wrought by modern restorers, he says: "That magnificent art which the Vandals produced academies have murdered. To the ravages of centuries and revolutions, which devastated at least with impartiality and grandeur, were added those of a host of school architects, patented and sworn, who debased everything with the choice and discernment of bad taste. It is the ass's kick to the dying lion. It is the old oak crowning itself with leaves for the reward of being bitten, gnawed, and devoured by caterpillars." And what the restorer has done to Notre Dame has also been the fate of scores of other choice monuments of ancient architecture. Some of the sympathetic scholars who composed the splendid delineations comprised in this work did not dwell on the destruction wrought by time and man. Thackeray, awakened by the morning chime of Antwerp Cathedral, paints a superb word picture of the historical scenes the old cathedral

*TURRETS, TOWERS AND TEMPLES. The Great Buildings of the World as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited and Translated by Edith Singleton. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. 312 pages. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

(Continued on Page 732.)

The Story of the Railroad

By CY WARMAN, author of "The Express Messenger," etc. A new volume in the **Story of the West Series**, edited by Ripley Hitchcock. With Maps, and many Illustrations by B. West Clinedinst and from photographs. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

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"The purpose of this series is excellent. Already many of the picturesque and stirring features of Western life have been completely lost, and the attempt to revive them with the help of the imagination has not been an unqualified success. The editor's work is therefore highly commendable, and ought to meet with success."—[Philadelphia Press.

The Story of the Cowboy

By E. HOUGH, author of "The Singing Mouse Stories," etc. Illustrated by William L. Wells and C. M. Russell.

"Mr. Hough is to be thanked for having written so excellent a book. The cowboy story, as this author has told it, will be the cowboy's fitting eulogy. This volume will be consulted in years to come as an authority on past conditions of the Far West. For fine literary work the author is to be highly complimented. Here, certainly, we have a choice piece of writing."—[New York Times.

"Mr. Hough writes whereof he knows. The sympathetic style in which he handles his subject arises out of close association and practical experience in the cowboy's saddle. His account of the rude and stirring life of other days upon the Western plains therefore has all the graphic vigor of an eyewitness and expert cow-puncher. Yet to this he adds a polish and diversified literary style such as one would scarcely expect to find coupled with his other qualifications. The result is a thoroughly interesting and valuable volume. There is just enough of the poetic touch in Mr. Hough's treatment to preserve the romantic picturesqueness of the vanishing figure he portrays. . . . At once history and literature, with the added merit of being as interesting as the best of fiction."—[Chicago Tribune.

The Story of the Mine.

As illustrated by the Great Comstock Lode of Nevada. By CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.

"The author has written a book not alone full of information, but replete with the true romance of the American mine."—[New York Times.

"Mr. Shinn's volume is a fairly complete picture of the mining industries of the Pacific States, and should be read by every one who desires an accurate idea of this phase of Western history. While his book is written from a popular point of view, it is correct as to scientific data, and can be trusted on all points as to accuracy. It is the work of a writer who knows what he is talking about."—[Brooklyn Eagle.

The Story of the Indian.

By GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, author of "Pawnee Hero Stories," "Blackfoot Lodge Tales," etc.

"Only an author qualified by personal experience could offer us a profitable study of a race so alien from our own as is the Indian in thought, feeling, and culture. Only long association with Indians can enable a white man measurably to comprehend their thoughts and enter into their feelings. Such association has been Mr. Grinnell's."—[New York Sun.

"It must not be supposed that the volume is one for scholars and libraries of reference. It is far more than that. While it is a true story, yet it is a story home the less abounding in picturesque description and charming anecdote. We regard it as a valuable contribution to American literature."—[New York Mail and Express.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

halls had looked down upon during the centuries, and in his characteristic, cheerful manner shows us the beauties of that famous edifice. And that other master of fiction, Dickens, gives us a delightful description of the celebration of Easter at St. Peter's in Rome, incidentally describing the principal features of the great structure itself. While we appreciate the difficulties which beset the path of an editor who selects articles for a work of this character, yet we do not fully realise why descriptions of the Chateau de Fontainebleau, the Panthéon, the Hotel des Invalides, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Pearl Mosque at Agra should be omitted while the Cathedral of Burgos, the Cathedral of Treves, and the Cathedral of Trondhjem are included. To those who read these attractive delineations, the glimpses of history, art, and literature here unfolded are eloquent in their suggestiveness. The taste of ecclesiastical, poetical, historical, and classic literature here indulged in makes the reader anxious to dip deeper into the streams of delight and instruction which have flowed from the pens of the masters here represented. Here can be found in a few minutes portraits of the great buildings of the world which it would ordinarily take hours to locate even if the works of the authors were all within reach. In many ways the work will be considered a valuable addition to any library. It is illustrated by about fifty well-selected half tones of the buildings described.

One of the First Books of the War.*

Mr. Vivian's opening chapter in his "The Fall of Santiago" tells "How Schley chased Cervera's fleet." When the Spanish Admiral was inside of Santiago Harbor, "Madrid characterized Cervera's slip into Santiago as a remarkable piece of strategy and a tactician's victory." In Washington the matter was looked on as "having cleared up the entire situation and as dispelling the clouds of uncertainty which had hung over the War and Navy Departments for weeks." Certainly the Spanish Admiral's getting into Santiago was a clever dodge—but a desperate one. When he was there with his fleet he must have known that his condition was a terrible one. It was a question of starvation. With an American fleet outside and our land forces on the inside, coal and ammunition were only of a secondary importance to the Spanish Admiral, for Cervera would have been forced to have given in for want of food. He might have burned or scuttled his ships and then thrown up the sponge. Cervera preferred fighting his way out, which was the action of a brave man.

Mr. Vivian gives in full detail the sinking of the Merrimac and the part taken by the gallant Hobson. The action at Guantanamo, the pluck of the marines, and the establishment of the first base of attack on Santiago is well told. Despite information of a somewhat disjointed character given, however, in good faith, by officers and war correspondents, the exact particulars of the actions at La Guasima and El Caney have yet to be methodically written up and by some military generalizer. Mr. Vivian's "The Fall of Santiago" answers all purposes, for it gives in plain and simple language what the general reader wants to know about "The Fall of Santiago," and on that account it deserves a wide circulation. The volume is fully illustrated.

Folk-lore *

The modern horseshoe, as we are now familiar with it, has been evolved from a primitive foot-gear for draught animals used in ancient times, and the subject is one that presents many interesting features that will well repay investigation. In most specimens of ancient art the iron horseshoe is conspicuous by its absence. Early writers on veterinary topics do not refer to it. The Emperor Nero did, however, according to contemporary historians, cause his mules to be shod with silver, and the notorious Empress Poppæa, his wife, used gold for a similar purpose. The most common form of foot covering for horses and other animals appears to have been a kind of leathern sock, or sandal, which was sometimes provided with an iron sole. This covering was fastened around the fetlocks by means of thongs, and could be easily removed. Some ground appears for the belief that the iron horseshoe was invented in the fourth century, and that its origin is to be credited to Greece. As a practical device for the protection of horses' feet the utility of the iron horseshoe has long been very generally recognized; and for centuries likewise, in countries widely separated, it has also been popularly used as a talisman for the preservation of buildings or premises from the effect of witches and fiends.

To the student of folk-lore, a superstition like this, which has exerted so wide an influence over men's minds in the past, and which is also universally prevalent in our own times, must have a peculiar interest. Dr. Lawrence has in his present volume concerned himself with the consideration of some of the reasons for the general adoption of the horseshoe as a talisman. He points out that among the Romans there prevailed a custom of driving nails into cottage walls as an antidote against the plague. Both this practice and the later one of nailing up horseshoes have been thought to have originated from the rite of the Passover. The blood sprinkled upon the door posts and lintel at the time of the great Jewish feast formed the chief points of an arch, and it may be that with this in mind people adopted the horseshoe as an arch-shaped talisman, and that it thus became generally emblematic of good luck. The supernatural qualities of the horseshoe as a preservative against the imaginary demons have been supposed to be due to its bifurcated shape, as any object having two prongs or forks was formerly thought to be effective for this purpose. As with the crescent, the source of this belief is doubtless the appearance of the moon in certain of its phases.

Some writers have held that the luck associated with the horseshoe is due chiefly to the metal, without regard to its shape, as iron and steel are traditional charms against malevolent spirits and goblins. Pliny, in his "Natural History," states iron coffin nails, affixed to the lintel of the door, render the inmates of the dwelling secure from the visitations of nocturnal prowling spirits.

The theory has been advanced that in ancient idolatrous times the horseshoe in its primitive form was a symbol in serpent worship, and that its superstitious use as a charm may have thus originated. This seems plausible enough, inasmuch as there is a resemblance between the horseshoe and the arched body of the snake, when the latter is so convoluted that its head and tail correspond to the horseshoe prongs. Both snakes and horseshoes were anciently engraved on stones and medals, presumably as amuletic symbols. From a scientific standpoint the horseshoe, when used as a protective symbol, should be placed with its convex arch uppermost; but, as a luck token, the reverse position is the proper one, else, according to popular notion, the luck may be spilled out. The Irish think that the reason for the horseshoe's magical powers is because the horse and the ass were in the stable where Christ was born, and hence are evermore blessed animals. Formerly in Northern Germany it was a current belief that a young girl who finds a certain number of horseshoes in a year, or who sees a hundred white horses within the same period, will be married before the year is out.

The horseshoe as an anti-witch charm is now most commonly placed over the entrance doors of dwellings; but stables are thought to be likewise effectually protected by it. Radcliffe, in his "Fiends, Ghosts, and Sprites," states that the custom was formerly to nail the horseshoe to the threshold. A later practice was to nail the horseshoe behind the door as a witch terrifier. The horseshoe retains its potency as a charm on the sea, as well as on land, and it has long been a practice among sailors to nail this favorite amulet against the mast of a vessel, whether fishing boat or large sea-going craft, as a protection against the Evil One. As a general rule, the degree of luck pertaining to a horseshoe found by chance has been thought to depend on the number of nails remaining in it. The more nails the more luck.

The horseshoe, whether as an amulet or as a sign of good luck, is a wholly superstitious symbol, and savors of paganism; it is, in fact, an inheritance from our heathen ancestors, a barbaric token, unworthy even to be named in connection with the sacred cross. Yet throughout many centuries it has captivated the popular fancy, and its emblematic use appears to be as firmly established to-day as ever in many parts of the world. It is possible only to give outlines of the plan and scope of Dr. Lawrence's book. He has been diligent and careful in research, and the results he obtains are excellent. Some insight is rendered possible because of the researches he has been able to make into the operations of the human mind in early times. He has given his topic more attention than it has hitherto received, and he has made his chapter on the attractive symbol of superstition represented by the horseshoe quite exhaustive. Folk-lore has been enriched by his labors. His chapters on folk-lore of common salt, the omens of sneezing, and the luck of odd numbers deserve more consideration than can here be given them.

The world moves and civilization progresses, but the old superstitions remain the same. The rusty horseshoe found on the road is still prized as a lucky token, and will doubtless continue to be so prized; for human nature does not change, and superstition is a part of human nature.

A Book of the War for Boys.*

There is nothing in all the world so attractive as a hero. Even Carlyle, who we are apt to think did not always regard the world and its doings as pleasantly as he might, even he wrote that he thought "that hero worship, done differently in every epoch of the world, is the soul of all social business among men." Mr. Ross in his treatment of the Spanish war therefore appeals directly to all those to whom the word "hero" has the faintest significance. To boys especially does he appeal in the strongest possible way in selecting as his subject, "Heroes of Our War with Spain." There seems to be a fascination for boys in all things naval and military, and those of us who are men can most of us remember how greatly even a wooden sword attracted in the days of boyhood. Achilles himself, in the disguise of a maiden among the daughters of King Lycomedes, betrayed himself to Ulysses in handling weapons while the King's daughters were engrossed with the other contents of the merchant's pack.

When we speak of heroes, as a rule they seem so far away and so unreal that when they are brought so closely to us as they are in the book we now have from the pen of Mr. Ross, it gives an added charm. Such names as Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson, and a host of others seem so much more real to us than heroes that figure in the history of long ago, and who are long since dead. When a boy begins to read of any hero, no matter whom, he is at once carried away and influenced by him, but when he reads of a hero who is a boy just like himself, and sees—as he does in the present book—that the things that were possible to those about whom he reads would also have been possible to him had he been where they were, the inspiration is greater and continues longer. Never before were such victories recorded of any other people as those of our boys in the Spanish war. The feat of destroying the entire Spanish fleet as at Manila without the loss of a single American stands absolutely without parallel in the history of naval warfare, and reads like a fairy tale, and yet "Dewey did it." The boy who loves reading will sit down to the present record of the boys who fought, and fought well, and came back heroes, with zest, and with the book before him unfinished come lagging to his meals. This book also lacks an index.

Mr. Wyckoff in the West.*

It is an odd conceit for a college man to put himself into the shoes of a day laborer, to surround himself with the experiences, thoughts, and associations of such men, with their hopes and fears, loves and hates; to come, as he does, into contact with poverty and the temptations that belong to it. This sort of a project means the study of sociological science at first hands, and few men could be found brave enough to carry out the study of the problem from such close touch. Mr. Wyckoff, however, has done just this, and, first in the East and now in the West, has given us the results of his valuable observations. He speaks as a master and not a mere theorist, because he has done field work. The work of Mr. Lee Meriwether, Mr. Jacob A. Riis, and Mr. Herbert Elliott Hamblen, who have preceded Mr. Wyckoff in the study of various phases of the life of the "other half," has opened the way for the finished consideration that has now been given the subject, and which will leave little for others that may come after him in the same tracks.

A full realization of the helplessness of the unemployed rarely comes to those not in that class, and men of even small affairs grow important in their own eyes and in the eyes of some of those with whom they are surrounded. It would be a novelty for such men to be placed in a position where there is no escape from the feeling that as a human being you are superfluous, and that without the physical and moral qualities which fit you to survive, and which will perchance place you at last within the working of the large scheme of things that it means to you inevitable wreck under the onward march of the world's great moving life. It is a dark picture that is spread out before us and an experience from which we might well shrink, but there are many who may not escape therefrom, but who need pity and yet lack it, who get no kind words to cheer them and no aid to help them. Mr. Wyckoff makes it clear that there are some men in the world now dressed with the rabs who deserve more than a kick or the policeman's club. Our system of treating this great class where poverty is triumphant is very harsh and cruel. The charity that is the greatest among the things that abide finds very little place in our minds and actions when we come to deal with the unwashed and the shabby. Politeness and courtesy are of no use in dealing with such people; they don't appreciate it, they don't understand it. Now, a good dog well set on or a blow between the eyes is something more within their range. That is the way we are inclined to do business with them. We encounter the same tendency ostcropping in savings banks, where they have to do largely with the ignorant and lowlier class. Perhaps there is no little excuse for it, but sometimes even the poor and the unfortunate have sensitive spots and could appreciate kindness and gentleness.

The experience of Mr. Wyckoff in living by odd jobs, looking for work, penniless, and without friends and influence in the army of the unemployed, as a hand-truckman in a factory, as a road builder in the World's Fair grounds, a hired man, journeying from Chicago to Denver and from Denver to the Pacific under the self-imposed conditions that he did, all have an air of romance about it as we read of it in his book, but which in reality must have been anything but charming at times. There is a wide difference between being a beggar and in the picture of one painted by Meissonier. In the one case it is misery, and in the other it is alluring. Mr. Wyckoff passes in his books out of the closet naturalist class, and is able to write as no one could, save those who like him have seen the things that he has seen face to face. Mr. Wyckoff writes not alone as a scientist, but with the added charm of the novelist whose work is permeated with realism. Such a book as the present one will do more missionary work of a beneficial character than it is possible to measure, and no one of the employer class can read what is here written without feeling that the writer has told the truth, and that he has succeeded in showing that the unfortunates of the road and the station house lodgings have some claim upon our sympathies and good-will.

Pennsylvania Germans.*

We give full guerdon of praise to the English, the Irish, and the French who were among the early settlers of this great country of ours, but we are or we have been chary of granting to Germans the share due to them. In the story of the Pennsylvania Germans Mr. William Beidelman tells of that brave, thrifty, and hardy people who left their homes in Germany and sought refuge in the American colonies. The author explains the causes for this exodus.

Never was there a country which had suffered more than that part of Germany known as the Palatinate. "There is nothing in all German history which possesses a greater interest than the story of the Rhine Pfalz. In that beautiful country dwelt the ancestors of the Pennsylvania Germans two centuries ago, before persecution drove them from it." At an early date the German Palatines embraced the tenets of the Reformation. As they were considered to be heretics, they became the special victims of the religious fanatics of the time. During the Thirty Years' War the Palatinate was ravaged by contending armies. After the treaty of Westphalia the Palatines believed that persecutions would cease. But scarcely had the clash of arms of the Thirty Years' War been stilled "when the tramp of the invader was again heard, and it was not long before the unfortunate Palatines learned that the worst cruelties were yet to be inflicted upon them."

The student of history of to-day, though there be the long lapse of over 200 years between the present time and the reign of Louis XIV. of France, cannot help but execrate the memory of that monarch, to whom was accorded the title of Great. Louis laid claim to the Palatinate—and carried on a war of extermination. Under Louvois, Boufflers, and Duras, towns and cities were laid in ashes, "and more than 100,000 of the inhabitants murdered." Such horrors as were perpetrated there brought about a union of England, Holland, the Scandinavian States, and even Spain. Up to 1690 over the Palatinate the French soldiery continued their outrages. In 1697 came the Treaty of Ryswick, and there was finally peace. But the Palatines "despaired of being ever freed from the horrors of war or the tramp of invading armies. They began to look for homes elsewhere. Many of them scattered to other parts of Germany. Some went beyond and sought homes in Holland and other parts of Europe. The new Province of William Penn was brought to the attention of the troubled Palatines, and it was not long before the exodus across the sea began."

The reasons for a continuation of this movement the author further explains.

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*THE FALL OF SANTIAGO. By Thomas J. Vivian. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

*THE MAGIC OF THE HORSESHOE. With other Folk-lore Notes. By Robert Means Lawrence, M. D. Cloth. 8vo. Decorated cover. Gilt top. Illustrated. Pages 344. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $2.25.

*HEROES OF OUR WAR WITH SPAIN. Their Exploits told for a Boy. By Clinton Ross, author of "The Scarlet Coat," "Battle Tales," &c. Illustrated by Henry E. Wechsler. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 352. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price $1.50.

THE WORKERS. An Experiment in Reality. By Walter A. Wyckoff, Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Princeton University. The West. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 378. Illustrations by W. A. Leitch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.50.

*THE STORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS, Embracing an Account of Their Origin, Their History, and Their Dialect. By William Beidelman. Easton, Penn.: Express Book Print.

1898

After the death of the brutal Louis XIV., his successor engaged in a new war with Saxony, Austria, and Russia. In 1740 there came the war of the Austrian succession, followed ten years after by the strife between Prussia and Austria. Life in the German Palatinate became intolerable, and "Penn's province offered an asylum." What is not so well known is that William Penn had made not less than three visits to the Palatinate, his first one having been in 1671. It was a religious pilgrimage, and he preached the Quaker tenets. Mr. Beidelman writes that Penn was familiar with German; spoke it fluently, and preached in German, so had "no difficulty in cultivating the most intimate personal relations with the Palatines." There were then some converts—German Quakers—and all trusted and honored William Penn.

The first emigration began when William III. was King of England, and in 1702, when he died and was succeeded by Queen Anne, the Queen evinced "a most tender regard" for the Palatines, and she "assisted numerous Palatines to America from her own bounty," some of whom no doubt came to Pennsylvania.

The author of this most instructive volume dwells on those methods of transportation in which these Germans came to America. "Many had no money to pay for their passage, and were carried by masters of vessels who depended for compensation for transporting them across the ocean on the chance of selling them for the price of their passage to some purchaser for a term of years." Advertisements are cited as late as 1773, when a Dutch apprentice lad is "to be sold." There was a German slave trade, attended with much cruelty and loss of life. It has been stated that from the overcrowding of ships and from contagious diseases not less than 2,000 Germans died at sea in 1738.

When Penn died, in 1718, and his sons Thomas, Richard, and John succeeded him, there were difficulties. William Penn's kind ways were not followed by his sons. James Logan, the Colonial Secretary, had no liking for the Germans. Still the tide of German immigration had set in, and as far as Pennsylvania was concerned it continued for many years. The author tells us that authorities differ as to the number of Germans in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. Prof. Haldeman computes it to have been 280,000 in 1763. Mr. Beidelman, who has gone over the ground carefully, thinks there were 120,000 Germans in 1747, and that the largest immigration was between 1730 and 1750, when, according to one authority, the ships crossing the Atlantic "plied between Rotterdam and Philadelphia with almost the regularity of a ferry."

An interesting chapter in this work is the one devoted to the "Pennsylvania Germans in History." They cared little for political honors, and minded strictly their own business. The main points then were conflicts between proprietary government and newer, and what were certainly better, methods. Sentiment was anti-English, but when the French became aggressive at once the Germans changed sides. Nevertheless there was a prejudice against the English. Collinson, in 1753, apprehensive of the large German immigration in Pennsylvania, conveyed his ideas about it to Benjamin Franklin. But when the Revolution came the Pennsylvania Germans were among the very first "to place themselves in harmony with those ideas which determined the Colonies in favor of independence. * * * In Pennsylvania they became the mainstay in furnishing troops to fill the quota of its regiments." The Germans had inherited "the spirit of freedom from their fathers, who had felt the persecution, in other lands."

There are mistakes often made in relation to the German mercenaries who were hired by England. We are inclined to class them all as Hessians, though the majority were furnished by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel—some 12,104—but there were 4,084 coming from the Duke of Brunswick and some 670 from the Prince of Waldeck. Possibly of the 29,166 sent, 17,313 returned to Germany. Some 7,000 supposably remained in the New World and settled in various parts of the United States.

Where Mr. Beidelman is singularly instructive is where he takes up the dialect of the Pennsylvania Germans, as they talked it in the past and to-day. The original dialect was spoken in the part of Germany whence the bulk of the people came, and is known as Pfälzisch. The dialect spoken by the Pennsylvania Germans at this day is an inheritance from their ancestors, and, barring its English infusion, it is substantially the same as when first brought here. The early comers were fairly well educated, and the impress of the language remains. "The tenacity with which the Pennsylvania Germans have clung to their dialects for so many years is not without its parallels among other people," and the author cites Wales and portions of Switzerland. But this "Pennsylvania Dutch," as it is called, is becoming debased, "and this debasement of the dialect will continue from now on," and we are of the opinion that it would be absolutely better if it were "debased" entirely out of existence. The strangest thing about Pennsylvania German is the occasional finding of French words, and these may have come from Alsace.

Mr. William Beidelman's volume is not in the least pretentious. It is made to instruct those who want information on this particular subject. The philologist will find an extended vocabulary of Pfälzisch and High German, and an appendix in which all the historical data having to do with the topic are presented

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Battles of Trenton and Princeton. By William S. Stryker. Large 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

The Philippine Islands. By Dean Worcester. Royal 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

Prominent Families of New York: Royal 8vo. New York: The Historical Company.

Cartoons of the War with Spain. By Charles Nelan. Oblong 8vo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $2.

Coleridge. By Andrew Lang. 12mo. New York: Longmans & Co. $1.25.

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IRISH IN AMERICA.

How Early They Began to Come—Mountain Regions Peopled By Them.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Thomas Dunn English,

Author of "Ben Bolt," "Walter Woolfe," "The Book of Ballads Lyrical," &c.

Recently at a public banquet I was called on to speak on the subject of the Irish race in America. What I said was extemporaneous and discursive, but it prompted me to reproduce it in a more formal way. I do this because few people seem to have considered the great work which the Irish have done in the development of this country. We hear occasionally some Irishman boasting of martial deeds done by many of his countrymen in our Colonial, Revolutionary, and post-Revolutionary wars. He dwells with some pride upon the feats of Jack Barry and Moylen, not unfrequently forgetful of Wayne, Sullivan, Meade, and others of Irish descent. He rarely speaks of what Irishmen have done as a part of our civil history and in the reduction to settlement of large portions of the country. He does not know, nor do many Americans consider, how great is the infusion of Irish blood in the people of the United States.

Irish immigration to this side of the ocean began at the very beginning. It is claimed, and I believe with justice, that when Columbus first landed the bowman of the boat which brought him to shore and who sprang on the sand to steady the little bark as it struck had been born in Ireland, and thus an Irishman was the first to tread the soil of the Western world. In the first settlement made in Virginia, which was anterior to that of Jamestown and which mysteriously disappeared, there occurs the name of an Irishman, which, oddly enough, is the same as my own. Even with the Puritans there was another of the same name. He was only a servant, and died without issue. It was not long, however, before the Irish came in swarms. From about the close of the sixteenth century down to the present time between ten and twelve millions of people left Ireland, and of these at least ten millions came direct to the British colonies here and to the States which succeeded them. Many of these did not come with Irish names. While for a time the policy of England caused the deportation of thousands of Irish political offenders, that policy was at length abandoned. But the kinsfolk of those who had gone and others who had heard of the marvelous prosperity to be found in the New World followed them. The western coast of Ireland had little or no commercial connection with our continent, and many of those who sought America from that quarter did so mediately through vessels which had traffic with France or Spain. Those from the central and eastern portions of Ireland frequently crossed the Channel and made their voyage by English ships. They very often took new names for purposes of concealment, either by translating the original Irish into English or by adopting such common English names as White, Black, Brown, Green, and Grey, or any that fancy might dictate. These names were generally retained on this side of the Atlantic so as not to arouse the prejudice of their English neighbors. In the eighteenth century, as well as in the latter part of the seventeenth, Philadelphia, then the great commercial port, was the spot of the greatest debarkation of the Irish hosts. While many remained in the East, there was a time when a greater portion pushed their way into the Western wilds, where land could be had for the asking. They scattered themselves over the slopes of the great Alleghany range and its various spurs and tributaries. From Londonderry, in New Hampshire, down to Coleraine and Murphy, in the far South, the history of the section and of its continued warfare with the savages is filled up with names of Irish sound and with other names not so distinctive of men of Irish descent. In the East the Irish names, mostly men of Irish stock, are prominent in our annals. Nine Presidents of the United States were of the Irish race. One of these, Jackson, was born so soon after his parents' coming that he narrowly escaped being ineligible to the Presidency. It may be remarked here that his two able lieutenants at the battle of New Orleans—Carroll and Coffee—were descendants of Irishmen. It could not well have been otherwise. The descendants of the ten millions of immigrants number at least between forty and fifty millions of our present population.

The influence of the Irish in our Revolutionary struggle was as strong as it was natural. Most of these immigrants had brought to this country an intense hatred of England. When the colonies began their agitation for a redress of grievances the Irish settlers and the sons and grandsons of the same stock seduously fanned the flame. It was the same element which had much to do with the Mecklenburg Declaration. Though New England began the war, even there the Irish influence was felt. The record preserved by the State of New Hampshire shows over two thousand names of Revolutionary pensioners decidedly Irish in their sound, and these are not half of the whole number. John Stark, the hero of Bennington; Sullivan, and others were of Irish descent, and when you came to Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and States further south the Irish blood became a greater infusion in the Continental force. The records of the army and the after pension lists show this conclusively. The Revolutionary roster of the New York forces shows over one-third with distinctively Irish names. In Pennsylvania the proportion was over one-half. Morgan's Virginia Riflemen with a very few exceptions were Irish either by birth or descent. The further south you went the more Irish there were in the active, especially in Tennessee and North and South Carolina.

The greatest interest to me lies in the mountain settlement from New Hampshire to Georgia. The traveler who makes his way on horseback in a southwesterly direction through these ridges and valleys will be struck by the Hibernicism of the names of the natives. Some of these have been altered in spelling. Thus the name of McMahon will be found changed to Mahone or Mayhorn, and Mooney into Money The O of the O'Farrells, O'Reillys, and others dropped, while the Macs more frequently remain unchanged. Connelly, Donnelly, and a dozen others are frequently spelled with an economy of letters, but enough remain to show their origin.

If, nevertheless, all these names were entirely blotted out, and their place taken by those of English or German sound, the character of the original settlement would be known by the prevalence of certain words and the survival of certain customs. There are several words used here which are evidently of pure Irish origin. I remember once when I was summoned to attend professionally a sick child of Johnson Kelly on Island Creek. On my way I met one of the Mullinses, and not being quite certain asked him where Kelly lived. "Wall," said Mullins, "you pass them three dry branches and the furst house beyant, standin' fernent a big rock, is Kelly's." It is scarcely necessary to say where that word came from. Some time after I was riding over to Jenny's Creek, in company with Hugh Tosley's brother Overton, who was on foot. Suddenly he grasped my driving rein. "Hold on, Doc," he said, "until I heave a dornick at that fellow." Picking up a small stone he threw it at a hare, or rabbit as it is generally called, that stood at a distance his father and his grandfather and everybody else surveying us. I asked him why he called a small stone a dornick, and he answered that it was because around that he knew gave it that name. That was forty-five years since. I felt assured that the word was of Irish origin, but had no means to verify the fact at the time. Recently the new dictionaries give us the word as local, but not its etymology. A few weeks since an Irish friend of mine, an eminent architect, visited me, and while he was there I happened to remember this word. As my sight is dim, I asked him to take down an Irish dictionary from the shelf and see if he could find in it a word spelled either dornic or dornog. He could not find either, but said, "Here is dornog." At my request he read the definition: "A small stone that can be grasped by the hand."

There is another expression commonly used, as "I socked my knife into the animal," and "I just drew back and socked him," in the sense of thrusting the knife and of inflicting a violent push or punch. The word soc in Irish means a pointed instrument. The word suc a push or punch, and the word sahthadh, which last is sometimes pronounced as if written saughth (sawk.) From one or other, if not from all three, the verb and noun sock are evidently derived.

In connection with sock there comes another word commonly used in a jocular sense, namely, socdolager. This is applied in the mountains when a violent blow from both fists in succession is given. The recent dictionaries, which are raking up all the local words, have got this in their list, but one of them endeavors to derive it from doxology. This is the most absurd bit of etymology that I have met. The first syllable is derived as I have pointed out The rest come from dolaimhgemh, (dolugave,) a two-handed sword Dolamheachd, ambi dexterity, or the power to use both right and left hand equally, is from the same root. Socdolager is a legitimate word, with a well-defined origin, and simply means a double blow. Metaphorically, it is frequently applied to a conclusive point in an argument. The word suc (sook) has an additional meaning. It is applied to a calf, which, through the loss of its mother, has been brought up by hand To this day, in the rural parts of Pennsylvania, South Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Western Virginia, a pet cow is coaxed to approach, or soothed if fractious, by the word sook or sooky—an evident survival of the Irish word

If both the names and various words were swept away there are occasional Irish expressions that have survived among the mountaineers. "Do you mind?" in the sense of do you remember, is quite common there, and it lingers, by the by, in and about Philadelphia. On one occasion I was making a political speech to the customary mixed audience, and at one point was interrupted by an old man, one of my hearers. "Do you perceive, doctor, that I am parsonally obliged to you for that observation?" He had never been in Dublin, but had been born and reared in the mountains; yet the flavor of the polite Dublin speech of a century before seemed to have been preserved in his family.

A customer so peculiar to a section will tell more of the country of the original settlers than even their names or scattering words. The German scholars, who have delved more deeply in the Irish language and literature than the Irish themselves, in tracing the transmigration of the Gael from the Greek islands to Etruria, thence to Spain, and lastly, under Milesius, to Ireland, lay some stress on the fact that in some of the Greek islands when they watched around the corpse of the dead at night the old women indulged in the caoin, and the mourners frequently addressed pathetic explanations to the corpse, reciting his numerous merits and asking him why did he die. The Irish wake evidently traveled with the Gael. In the same way a custom or two has survived in the Alleghany ranges. At a wedding, when the bride is attended in great state from her father's to her future home, all the parties being mounted, a young man on horseback, bearing a large bottle garnished with ribbons and filled with whisky, is given a few hundred feet advance, and at a signal the other young men make hot chase. The one who overtakes him is given the first drink from the bottle, or, as they phrase it, "the first bess of Black Betty." Carlton, in his "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," describes this custom and seems to hold it as peculiarly Irish.

Faction fights of somewhat an Irish pattern are by no means uncommon in the mountain ranges. The papers a year or two back were filled with accounts of the bloody contest between the Hatfields and the McCoys in Logan County, West Va., and the Kentucky side of the Big Sandy. That was a mere family feud, and the incidents were much exaggerated. There is not a more peaceable people than these same Logan herdsmen, as orderly and law-abiding as any, and the statements made by the press were calculated to give a wrong notion of very worthy citizens. I speak by the card, for I lived among them for five years and never knew anything worse of them than a few of the customary assault and battery cases which developed about court time and in which no one was severely hurt. But there are factions in parts of that country as in Ireland, and all connected with the leading families are apt to take part on one side or the other. About fifty years ago the Cookes and the McDonalds, in the County of Wyoming, were the leading families. The chiefs of each clan took opposite sides in politics and everything else, and nearly everybody joined the Clan-na-Cooke or the Clan-na-McDonald. This feeling showed itself in many disagreeable ways, but I never knew it to come to a breach of the peace. Every one allied by blood or marriage with either family stood by the connection. On one occasion I heard a worthless fellow at the Court House inveighing against the Cookes and extolling the McDonalds. I asked him if he was connected with the McDonalds by marriage or relationship. "Wall," said he, "not exactly; but Bill McDannells gev me a fust-class bull pup, an' I am boun' to stan' by the knexion."

Of the many picturesque incidents connected with the Irish settlement in the hill section that of one family is all I can spare room for. John Lewis was a native of County Donegal, Ireland. An insult to a female member of his family roused his indignation, and he fiercely resented it. The offender had powerful connections, and these were roused by the assault. The place soon became too hot for comfort, and rather than be subjected to continual broil Lewis emigrated to Augusta County, which at that time composed nearly the entire western half of the Virginia colony. Here he took up a large portion of land and reduced part of it to cultivation. The savages from further west continually made inroads upon the settlers, and John Lewis, who fought them fiercely, was a particular object of their hatred. He had slain so many of them in fight that when the red clover was introduced into the country the Indians said that it was only the white clover stained by the blood of Lewis's victims. On one occasion the Shawanacks, usually known as the Shawnees, attacked his cabin in force. There was no one at home but Lewis and his wife There were several loaded rifles in the cabin, and as fast as he discharged one, and always with fatal effect, his wife, who was a McLaughlin by birth, quickly reloaded it. He killed a number of his assailants. A party of the neighbors at length came to his assistance, but not until the Indians had raised the siege and departed in despair.

Lewis had a very distinguished son, who was also born in Donegal, but came here with his father at an early age. This was Gen. Andrew Lewis, who fought the battle at Point Pleasant in 1774 and defeated Cornstalk and his Shawanacks with great slaughter, breaking for a time the force of that tribe. Lord Dunmore, then the British Governor of Virginia, had started on an expedition against the western Indians. He promised to meet Lewis and his Virginians at Point Pleasant, but, as the Revolution was then breaking out, he treacherously left the rebellious Virginian element to be overpowered by the savages. The victory of Lewis was as amazing to the Governor as it was gratifying to the colonists. Washington valued the military ability of Lewis, and, though the health of the latter was much shattered at the time, caused Congress to appoint him a Brigadier General of the Continental forces. But Lewis never recovered from a fatal ailment, and died long before the conclusion of the war.

If I were to treat of the settlement in various parts of the country, including Maryland, Eastern Tennessee, North Carolina, and Northern Georgia, I should be obliged to expand this paper beyond my original purpose. The reader who likes to delve into our history will find enough to prompt him to research, and the further he proceeds with the investigation the more interested he will grow.

There is another word in local use which has apparently spread from the Irish settlements in Pennsylvania and on the Alleghanies to the South and West that I suspect to be of Irish origin. In those sections they do not set a dog on, or hiss him on, but "sick" him on something. Now the query is whether this is not a verb formed from sioc, (sik,) which means hardy and of great endurance, and is used in the sense of "give it to him," "show him how fierce you are." I shall not urge this point, lest I be put on a par with the lexicographer who derived sockdolager from doxology.

There is another fact of some interest in connection with the subject. In looking for the word shamrock, or, rather, for its root, you will find it in sheamrog, which is defined to be a peg, as a noun. But as an adjective it means soothing or healing. The Irish dictionary also gives another meaning to the noun, namely, the sheep sorrel, or oxalis, Acetosella. This was undoubtedly the original shamrock, whose trefoil leaves St. Patrick used as an illustration of the trinity in preaching to the pagans of Erin. The modern shamrock, however, is the Trifolium repens, or creeping clover. Both of these are natives of Ireland. We have several species of oxalis here, crispa being the most common. It is doubtful if any of the clovers be original in this country. The Irish oxalis is to be found in certain sections here, and the creeping clover also, but they will be found mostly, if not altogether, in localities first peopled by the Irish. They are not indigenous, but were introduced by the settlers at one time or other in memory of their home. Irishmen frequently import specimens of the modern shamrock at some cost for use on a festive occasion, but they can easily obtain it without bringing it across the Atlantic.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

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Theodore Roosevelt's recent prominence as a warrior and politician has somewhat overshadowed his fame as a writer. Nevertheless it is interesting to recall, now that it was as an author that he first received a general introduction to the American public. As it is unusual for a man who has done so many other things to have also produced such a bountiful literary crop, it may be worth while to look into these volumes at this moment of Mr. Roosevelt's political prominence and see what manner of works they are that this Assemblyman, ranchman, Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, Naval Secretary, Rough Rider, and Gubernatorial candidate has given to the public.

Col. Roosevelt's earliest literary interests were connected, as his latest physical activities, have been, with war. His first work, begun while at Harvard, and completed and published in the second year after his graduation, when he was perhaps not over twenty-four years of age, was an octavo volume entitled "The Naval War of 1812; or, the History of the United States Navy During the Last War with Great Britain." This work, which was issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has reached its seventh edition. It was Col. Roosevelt's original intention to supplement it with a companion volume, in which he intended dealing with the operations on land, but in the third edition he states in a new preface that on examination he found that they were scarcely worth serious study. In lieu of the companion volume, however, Col. Roosevelt added a tenth chapter to his naval history, in which he gives a detailed and graphic account of the battle of New Orleans, the crowning event of the war. In this he also devotes much space to an account of Andrew Jackson's character and peculiarities, as well as to the Tennessee volunteers, on whom Jackson relied for victory instead of on the regular troops at New Orleans, and who remind the reader of Col. Roosevelt's own Rough Riders. He writes:

"Gaunt of form and grim of face, with their powder horns slung over their buckskin shirts; carrying their long rifles over their shoulders and their heavy hunting knives stuck in their belts; with their coonskin caps and fringed leggings; thus came the grizzly warriors of the backwoods, the heroes of Horseshoe Bend, the victors over Spaniard and Indian, eager to pit themselves against the trained regulars of Britain, and to throw down the gauge of battle to the world-renowned infantry of the island English. Accustomed to the most lawless freedom, and to giving free reign to the full violence of their passions, defiant of discipline and impatient of the slightest restraint; caring little for God and nothing for man, they were soldiers who, under an ordinary commander, would have been fully as dangerous to themselves and their leaders as to their foes. But Andrew Jackson was of all men the one best fitted to manage such troops. Even their fierce natures quailed before the ungovernable fury of a spirit greater than their own; and their sullen, stubborn wills were bent at last before his unyielding temper and iron hand."

During the course of Col. Roosevelt's researches, which led him to go through the State papers and naval archives at Washington, he found much material which had hitherto been untouched by historians. He was unable, however, to obtain access to the original reports of the British commanders, the logs of the British ships, or their muster rolls, and so was obliged to take the matter second hand from the "Gazette," or "Naval Chronicle." The work is valued in England, however, and is authoritatively quoted in Brassy's naval annual.

There are many good quotable passages in the volume.

"The sailors," he says, "were well worthy of their leaders. There was no better seaman in the world than American Jack: he had been bred to his work from his infancy, and had been off in a fishing dory almost as soon as he could walk. When he grew older, he shipped on a merchantman or whaler, and in those warlike times, when our merchant marine was compelled to rely pretty much on itself for protection, each craft had to be handled well; all who were not were soon weeded out by a process of natural selection of which the agents were French Picaroons, Spanish buccaneers, and Malay pirates. It was a rough school, but it taught Jack to be both skillful and self-reliant. * * * He was more easily managed than most of his kind—being shrewd, quiet, and, in fact, comparatively speaking, rather moral than otherwise; if he were a New Englander, when he retired from sea life he was not unapt to end his days as a Deacon."

Three years after the appearance of the naval book Roosevelt again appeared as an author, but in an entirely different vein. His second book, also published by the Putnams, pictured life in the West, and is entitled "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman." In it he relates some of his experiences as a Dakota ranch owner, cattleman, and hunter, and he gives in the course of his writing many readable descriptions of the cowboy, his dress, character, and habits, as well as of the big and little game of the country. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic hunter, and writes well, in a firm but picturesque style. Here is a bit of his description:

"After supper, looking at the worn-out condition of the team, we realized that it would take three more days, traveling at the rate we had been going, to bring us in, and as the country was monotonous, without much game, we concluded we would leave the wagon with the driver, and taking advantage of the full moon push through the whole distance before breakfast the next morning. Accordingly we, at 8 o'clock, again saddled the tough little ponies we had ridden all day, and loped off out of the circle of firelight. For nine hours we rode steadily, generally at a quick lope, across the moonlit prairie. The hoofbeats of our horses rang out in steady rhythm through the silence of the night, otherwise unbroken, save now and then by the wailing cry of a coyote. The rolling plains stretched out on all sides of us, shimmering in the clear moonlight, and occasionally a band of spectral looking antelopes swept silently away from before our party."

In 1888 the Century Company published Col. Roosevelt's second volume on Western subjects, "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," and in 1893 the Putnams issued "The Wilderness Hunters," which is a continuation of the same subject. These three volumes are illustrated by Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Henry Sandham, and others. They constitute, so far, the extent of their author's contributions on sporting life, and few hunting clubs in this country and abroad are without them.

Col. Roosevelt's second historical work was the life of Thomas H. Benton, which was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. as one of their American Statesmen Series. This he wrote at the request of John T. Morse, Jr., the editor of the series. It appeared in 1886, and two years later he completed the life of Gouverneur Morris, which he wrote also at the request of Mr. Morse. Both of these works are valuable additions to the history of the different periods they stand for. To some persons the life of Benton is perhaps a more entertaining work than the life of Morris, because the former treats of the epoch preceding the great civil war. Col. Roosevelt begins with a brief history of the then youthful West, or Southwest, rehearsing the growth of the section and commenting on its people and their customs. He contrasts the jovial ruffians of the West and the fire-eaters of the South with the "universal-peace" people of the Northeast, showing that in the end a class of non-combatants is hurtful to a country, and that a national folly may be as bad as a national vice or worse.

In 1889, while a member of the National Civil Service Commission, Col. Roosevelt gave the public the first of two volumes of the "Winning of the West," which he considers his magnum opus. In 1884 he completed the third volume, and in 1887 the fourth, which finished the work. The "Winning of the West" as a whole is issued in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The compilation of this was emphatically a labor of love, and during his researches the author obtained access to the Haldimand papers, which are preserved in the Canadian archives at Ottawa. They enabled him to give for the first time the British and Indian side of the Northwestern fighting.

The above-mentioned works, with a "History of New York City," published by Longmans, Green & Co., in 1890, as one of their series of "Historical Towns," brings the list of Col. Roosevelt's writings down to his essays and short articles, some of which within the last few years have been published in book form. "Hero Tales from American History," by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge, issued in 1895 by the Century Company, is, as its name suggests, a series of short biographical sketches of distinguished Americans. "American Ideals and Other Essays," printed last year by the Putnams, is Col. Roosevelt's last contribution to literature, and deals with American topics of to-day. It is partially a reproduction of the best parts of his former work, "Essays on Practical Politics," issued also by the Putnams, but now out of print. It is full of expressions of Americanism. For example:

"The people who do us harm are not the wrongdoers, which all execrate; they are the men who do not do quite as much wrong, but who are applauded instead of being execrated. The career of Benedict Arnold has done us no harm because of the universal horror it inspired. The men who have done us harm are those who have advocated disunion, but have done it so that they have been enabled to keep their political position; who have advocated repudiation of debt or other financial dishonesty, but who have kept their standing in the community; who preach the doctrine of anarchy, but refrain from action that will bring them within the pale of the law; for these men lead thousands astray by the fact that they go unpunished or even rewarded for their misdeeds. * * *

"One may fall far short of treason and yet be an undesirable citizen in a community. The man who becomes Europeanized, who loses his power of doing good on this side of the water, and who loses his love for his native land, is not a traitor, but he is a silly and undesirable citizen."

If there is one thing more than another that strikes the thoughtful observer of Roosevelt's literary and physical labors it is the fact that he has always pursued the subject and done the thing that interested him. Hence his work is full of his own personality, and observations of this character are not infrequent: "As a civilized people we desire peace, but the only peace worth having is obtained by instant readiness to fight when wronged." In one of his hunting books he says: "I am a great believer in burning gunpowder." Which remark his recent military career has supported. That Col. Roosevelt should have made himself a notable figure by living up to his intellectual interests points its own moral.

Perhaps, after all, like "Sentimental Tommy," (and Col. Roosevelt,) we could all do something in life "if we could just find something we liked to do."

A work for the benefit of the widow of Anton Seidl will shortly be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. In it Lilli Lehmann, Marianne Brandt, Lillian Nordica, Albert Niemann, Jean de Reszké, and other eminent artists will contribute reminiscences of Seidl as a man and musician, while his methods at rehearsals will be described by Victor Herbert, H. H. Huss, F. Kaltenborn, and other New Yorkers. There will be critical appreciations by H. E. Krehbiel, J. Runcket, A. Steinberg, A. Spanuth, H. T. Finck, and the tribute to Mr. Seidl contained in the telegram from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which was read at the funeral services at the Metropolitan Opera House. The work will be appropriately illustrated.

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Theodore Dreiser has a rather interesting contribution, entitled "The Real Zangwill," in the November number of Ainslee's Magazine. An analysis of the well-known author and critic is given, and in Mr. Zangwill's conversation Mr. Dreiser, the writer of "Children of the Ghetto," is at his best. His chat is filled with specimens of his keenest wit and most exasperating irony. Bret Harte is represented by a tale of the conduct of a Western newspaper in the old days.

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The New York Sun gave a column review to the book "that everybody is reading," "PAIBOWS FRUIT."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mr. W. J. Stillman's "History of the Union of Italy" extends from 1815 to 1895. It is a small volume and of necessity there must be a great deal of condensation when the history of eighty years is compressed into a single six-shilling book. But in spite of the brevity with which the author is compelled to treat his subject, the book is far and away the best history of the period that has yet been written.

Mr. Stillman has spent many years in Italy. He was at one time United States Consul at Rome, and for the last dozen years he has been The Times's correspondent at Rome. In the great days of 1848 Mr. Stillman was in close connection with the Italian patriots, and had his share in the conspiracies of the time. He was then an ardent Republican and Radical, but he now sees clearly that the men and measures of the Moderate Party were vastly wiser than those of the Radicals. Mr. Stillman is now a good Conservative, but he does not permit his prejudices to color his candid recital of the making of Italy and of the results thereof. His book is both intelligent and trustworthy, two features which the average historian seldom succeeds in combining.

"The History of the Union of Italy" will attract universal attention in Italy, and certain of its revelations will be energetically denied. The facts, however, are that Mr. Stillman, so far from writing the thing which is not, has judiciously refrained in some cases from telling all that he knows. For example, in his mention of the causes which led to the overthrow of the last Crispi Cabinet, and to the defeat of Adowa, Mr. Stillman might have told more than he has told. The reasons for his reticence do him great credit, and are one more proof of his sincere love of Italy. Had he told the whole story of the Adowa intrigue, more than one Italian statesman would have to retire definitely from public life.

While Mr. Stillman has done full justice to Crispi, he has also given a faithful portrait of Mazzini. The wretched incompetence of that opéra bouffe conspirator is ruthlessly exposed. Of course this will call out indignant protests from those who still believe in the so-called "Apostle of Italian Unity," whose last exploit was to organize an insurrection against the Italian Government in order to set up a republic in the South, and who preached vaguely of the necessity of worshipping God as well as Liberty at the very time he was promoting cowardly assassinations. Mr. Stillman knew Mazzini thoroughly, and he says nothing concerning him that cannot be fully proved.

As I have said, the book is one that will make a sensation. Its statements, however, cannot be discredited, and if Mr. Stillman's critics provoke him to make further disclosures in his own defense, they will only have themselves to blame for the consequences. Every one who wishes to have in a small compass a truthful history of the making of Italy should read the book. And it should be remembered, when the inevitable denial of certain of Mr. Stillman's assertions is made, that he has written only what he knew and what he can completely prove.

Speaking of Crispi, he is to be in London some time within a month in order to make arrangements for the publication of his memoirs. These consist of twelve volumes, and will be virtually a history of the very period of which Mr. Stillman's book treats. If Signor Crispi speaks in his memoirs as frankly and fearlessly as he has always spoken in the Chamber of Deputies, there will be "wigs on the green" when his book appears. In fact, it cannot be published in Italy, for no publisher would dare to risk the libel suits to which it would undoubtedly give rise.

The other day Miss Black published a small life of Stevenson. The book is unpretentious, but it is by no means a bad one. Nevertheless, the press has almost unanimously condemned it on the ground that Mr. Colvin alone has a right to write a life of Stevenson. This seems rather absurd. I cannot find that Mr. Colvin has ever obtained any legal monopoly of the right to be the biographer of Stevenson. Doubtless his forthcoming biography will be the standard life of Stevenson, and will be so well done that no one else will ever have the courage to attempt to supersede it. Still, I fail to see why Miss Black has not a perfect right to publish her small book. It cannot in any way interfere with Mr. Colvin's more important work, and it probably gives us certain glimpses of Stevenson which Mr. Colvin may miss.

The Academy has blossomed out magnificently. It is now nearly as large as the average monthly magazine, and is printed on thick paper, and illustrated by clever artists. The reading matter is better and more varied than ever. Of course, such a weekly magazine cannot possibly be sold at a profit for threepence. Somebody must lose money with every issue of The Academy, but the public certainly has no right to complain of this. The Academy is now by far the best of the literary weeklies that make criticism their chief concern. It is earnestly to be hoped that whoever now foots the bills will not grow tired of that amusement. After having accustomed us to the new and gorgeous Academy, we should resent it as an outrage if it were to return to its early form.

Kipling's poem concerning the hypocritical and wicked bear is supposed by every one to be a parable aimed at the Czar. As such it has aroused the ire of The Daily Chronicle—the radical paper which always feels so tenderly for every enemy of England. I really do not know whether the poem is aimed at Russia or not. If it is thoroughly good, whatever be its purpose, and it is hardly necessary to look a gift poem in the mouth and try to transform it into an allegory.

Mr. Clark Russell has just published a new sea story, entitled, "The Romance of a Midshipman." Mr. Russell's stories are always delightful, though from the fact that they are sea stories there is naturally a strong resemblance between them all. In his new book the author has, however, succeeded in inventing a new incident. His hero and heroine land on a floating island, which immediately proceeds to get up its anchor and to start on a cruise. The floating island is something quite new in sea stories, and will be warmly welcomed by Mr. Russell's countless admirers.

A volume of poems by Mr. Hardy is soon to appear. Now that Kipling and Meredith have won reputation both in poetry and prose, other authors seem disposed to emulate them. Mr. Hardy has, as every one knows, written several poems, which appear in certain of his novels, but it is rather a surprise to find that he intends to appeal to the public as a poet. Among the lesser poets John Davidson and Le Gallienne have published both prose and verse. In both cases the poets would have acted wisely had they confined themselves to poetry. Mr. Davidson's novel, which was issued some three years ago, was a dismal and deserved failure, and Mr. Le Gallienne's "Quest of the Golden Girl" was enough to make hundreds of recent people register a vow of total abstinence from Le Gallienne in every form.

The De Rougemont imposture has now been pretty thoroughly exposed. It remains to be seen how long it will be before Sir George Newnes throws up the sponge. He has been publishing in one of his magazines the story of the adventures of De Rougemont, and has unhesitatingly certified that the fellow spent thirty years among the cannibals of Australia. In point of fact, De Rougemont (or Grin, as he is really named) spent most of that time in Europe as a courier and valet. Surely The Wide Wide World cannot much longer continue to advertise De Rougemont and either openly or impliedly certify to his veracity.

Louis Becke, whose new book of South Sea stories I mentioned a week or two ago, has latterly been engaged in investigating De Rougemont. Unless The Daily Chronicle leaves no room for further exposures, Mr. Becke will probably administer the final blow to the ex-courier.

Mr. Conrad's new book will be ready in a few days. It is to be a sea story, and if it has anything of the genius which made the "Nigger of the Narcissus" the book of last year, it will probably be the book of the coming year. Mr. Conrad knows how to write, and he writes about what he knows. More than this, whatever he writes has the touch of genius about it. It is yet too early to prophecy how far Mr. Conrad will go. His success as a writer of short stories is unquestioned, but it remains to be seen if he can write a novel. "The Nigger of the Narcissus" was not a novel, but an episode. It was wonderful in its way, but it does not prove that the author can write a genuine novel. For my part, I have complete faith in Mr. Conrad. He is the coming man unless I am very greatly mistaken.

Kipling's new volume of stories, which has already reached its twenty-fourth thousand, has furnished an amusing instance of the peculiarities of criticism. It has been received with the warmest enthusiasm by certain journals—notably The Spectator and the St. James's Gazette—but, on the other hand, it has been mildly praised, and, in some instances, actually condemned by journals of lesser consequence. One critic frankly expresses the opinion that "Kipling is played out," which reads very much as if the editor of The Arizona Kicker had become a London critic. The Daily Chronicle, while it selects some of the stories for praise, thinks that many of them show Mr. Kipling in his least desirable form, and that the "Brushwood Boy" is a weak echo of "Peter Ibbetson." I do not mean to give The Chronicle's exact words, but merely the substance of its so-called thoughts. If the "Brushwood Boy," which I had supposed to be one of the most original and delightful stories in the language, is simply an echo of Du Maurier, I presume that the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" is a feeble imitation of Charles Lever, and that the "Captains Courageous" is a miserable imitation of one of Cooper's stories.

It is true that in "The Ship That Found Herself" and in the story of the locomotive Mr. Kipling revels in technicalities, but I do not know any book on rhetoric in which it is laid down that an author ought to be ignorant of the subject of which he writes. As a matter of course we all have our tastes, and some of us prefer Mr. Kipling's Indian stories to his stories of talking locomotives and argumentative horses. It does not, however, follow that we should regard the latter as objectionable either in subject or treatment.

I do not wish to give the impression that "A Day's Work" has been seriously condemned by any portion of the press, except by the amazing person who exclaimed that "Kipling is played out!" Undoubtedly many papers have said that the book contains too many technicalities, but at the same time they have acknowledged the supreme genius displayed in several of the stories. Perhaps the only complaint that can be called serious is that the volume does not show any decided progress in the character of Mr. Kipling's work. Doubtless there were contemporary critics who said that Dante's "Paradiso" did not show any progress on the part of the author of the "Inferno." Perhaps there are some persons to-day who, every time they see a perfect rose, sadly remark that it fails to show any progress in comparison with the roses of ten years ago. If the "Brushwood Boy" and "The Tomb of His Ancestors" are no better than some of the stories that Mr. Kipling published three years ago, it is simply because when one has written a perfect story it is impossible to write one more perfect. Until the English language is provided with a comparative and superlative degree for the adjective "perfect," we shall probably be unable to find that Mr. Kipling writes better stories to-day than he did when he first made his reputation.

Perhaps I am a little mad on the subject of Kipling. To me he is the greatest master of prose and verse that England has ever known, and it exasperates me beyond endurance when I read that he is a feeble imitator of Du Maurier, and that his work does not show any progress. Take the least interesting story in his new book and show me one man now living with the exception of Rudyard Kipling, who could write its equal. Until we have some one who can come within measurable distance of Kipling's poorest work, it seems to me that common decency and ordinary modesty require that we should not venture to hint that Kipling is making no progress. "A Day's Work," had it been a first book, would have made its author famous. That seems to be the opinion of the reading public, judging by the rapidity with which the book sells.

I saw the other day that Mr. Zangwill had remarked of one of the Kailyard authors that he had "gone up like a Crockett and come down like a Stickit." This was certainly witty, as are most things that Mr. Zangwill says, but it was hardly just. I have never been an admirer of Mr. Crockett, but it is absurd to say that his popularity is on the decrease, which it may be assumed is what is meant by saying that he has "come down like a Stickit." Moreover, his new story, now running in The Pall Mall, will be a surprise for those who fancied that he could write only about Scottish "meenisters." So far "The Silver Skull" is a capital story, and what is distinctly odd, its author has given us the local color of Southern Italy with as much fidelity as he has hitherto shown in writing of Scotland. We may not find Mr. Crockett's Scotch stories quite to our taste, but his popularity shows no signs of waning, and if his new story keeps up to its present standard it will give him a much higher reputation than he has yet gained.

Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's new story, "Aylwin," was published last Saturday, but, unfortunately, I have not yet been able to get a copy. It is advertised as a "new romance," but it was written many years ago, and withheld from publication for the reason that one of its principal characters is a study of the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and the author feared to give offense thereby to Rossetti's friends. The book has been tremendously praised by several of the daily papers, but it is the weekly and not the daily critic whose voice carries weight. Whatever may be the merit of the book, it is certainly attracting a great deal of attention, and its commercial success is already beyond doubt.

Mr. Landor's story of his adventures in Thibet is out at last, and, as I foresaw, there is already a disposition in certain quarters to cast doubt on its entire accuracy. However, the very critics who express their desire to disbelieve the story of Mr. Landor's sufferings at the hands of his torturers are compelled to admit that a British Government Commission, after a thorough examination of the facts, found that Mr. Landor's assertions were literally true. In effect, the only thing that the carping critics can say is that they find it very hard to believe Mr. Landor; but, inasmuch as his story has been proved to be true, they cannot help believing it. Annoyance at this hard fate is probably the reason why the same critics find fault with Mr. Landor's photograph, on the ground that it shows him to be a delicate, handsome, girlish young man in appearance. This is very sad, but Mr. Landor undoubtedly does not look like a hardened and weather-beaten explorer. There are a good many young men in the British Army who have already done great things who are also delicate and girlish in appearance. That sort of young Englishman is always to be distrusted. He is capable of winning the Victoria Cross in spite of his lack of ugliness and roughness.

Pearson's new threepenny magazine, The Royal Magazine, made its appearance last Friday, and, in spite of the ill-luck of the day, speedily sold to the extent of a million and a half copies. It has very much the look of Pearson's Magazine, with the exception that the names of its contributors will be new to the public. I do not imagine that the editor of the magazine regards its contents as literature, but he does regard them as salable, and the result seems to have justified his opinion. The new magazine has the powerful backing of the Smiths, who, being unable to sell Harmsworth's Magazine at a profit for threepence halfpenny, are now doing a roaring trade with The Royal Magazine at threepence. If the Smiths imagine that The Royal Magazine is going to run Harmsworth's out of the market they are very much mistaken. On the contrary, the success of one magazine as a rule stimulates the sale of others, and as veteran newsmen the Smiths ought to know this. However, angry men seldom reason accurately.

We have been having the usual annual discussion in the newspapers concerning cut and uncut leaves. People are writing letters to various journals asserting that books ought to be published with their leaves trimmed, and other people have fiercely retorted that those who dislike untrimmed leaves are, on the whole, quite unworthy to own books. Of course the custom of publishing books with uncut leaves originated in the days when those who bought books were rich men, who always rebound their purchases to suit themselves. Now that ninety-nine men in a hundred are content with the binding which the publisher gives them, the reason for issuing a book with untrimmed leaves is not obvious. It is true that there are people who find a wild delight in cutting the pages of a virgin book, but they are certainly in the minority. Trimmed leaves are decidedly more convenient for the reviewer, who has to read a book in fifteen minutes, and to review it in twenty more.

Mr. Guy Boothby has just published another novel, entitled "Across the World for a Wife." Mr. Boothby is the most indefatigable maker of books now living. His "Dr. Nikola" was a great pecuniary success, and he has lost no time in following it up. He manages to publish about two novels a year, all of them full of startling adventure, and most of them containing Dr. Nikola to a greater or less extent. This is all very well, but as the critic of the Stone Age remarked, "Is it art?" Mr. Boothby has plenty of talent, and if he would give himself time and care nothing about immediate popularity, he could do himself credit. Of course if he is content to write pot-boilers by the dozen that is his own affair, but those who had reason to expect good things of him at the beginning of his career wish that he could or would write less, and, above all, that he would kill Dr. Nikola.

W. L. ALDEN.

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AUTUMN ART SHOWS.

At the Grolier Club, the Water Color Club and the Academy.

The long-delayed opening of the art season has come with a rush, and, as has been the case for some years past, too many events are crowded into too brief a space of time. An exhibition of dry points, lithographs, and drawings by Paul Helleu of Paris opened at the Keppel Gallery on Wednesday. There was a private view of some English literary portraits at the Grolier Club on Thursday evening, while yesterday brought two important press views, those of the seventeenth Autumn Academy and the ninth annual display of the New York Water Color Club. It may have been carelessness that placed the last on the same day as that of the old Academy, but if it was carelessness such a mistake should not be allowed to occur again. The simultaneous holding of these two views was most unfortunate, and prevented the art writers from giving due attention to both. A little thought would have altered this, for the Academy's dates were known a year ago, and it was unfair to the older institution to have its press view thus interfered with.

The Grolier Club Portraits.

The display of English literary portraits at the Grolier is one of the best and most interesting that the club has yet made. The scope of the present display is different from that of the portraits of English writers which the club held in December, 1891. The latter, which included portraits of all the prominent writers from Chaucer to Samuel Johnson, was made up of the most part of prints, small in size, and originally engraved for frontispieces and book illustrations. The present display is smaller and is composed chiefly of the portraits of those authors that were engraved in larger size and issued separately as prints. Most of the engravings shown are mezzotints, and there is not one that is not a superior example. The exhibition is doubly interesting, in that it has both an art and a literary side. There are 161 numbers in the catalogue, while two original oil paintings of Alexander Pope and John Bunyan, the latter a pastel by William Hawe of Bath and the former an oil by John Riley, are also shown. The finest examples are a second state of Faithorne's engraving in line of Shepperd's portrait of Thomas Killigrew and a line engraving by W. Hollar of the same personage, a mezzotint by J. Faber after Kneller's Joseph Addison, a rarely fine mezzotint by Cousins after T. Phillips's Thomas Arnold, and a mezzotint by J. Spilsbury of Richard Baxter, a particularly good example by J. Jones after Reynolds's James Boswell, one by William Walker and Samuel Cousins after Naysmith's painting of Robert Burns, and one by Edward Fisher after Vanloo's Colley Cibber.

Among other examples especially worthy of mention are a mezzotint by S. W. Reynolds after Sir Thomas Lawrence's Lady Blessington; Cousin's mezzotint after Lawrence's Thomas Campbell, the familiar portrait of Susannah Centlivre by Fermin, a mezzotint reproduction by P. Pelham; a series of mezzotints of Benjamin Franklin, including that by W. H. Willie after C. M. Cochin's quaint portrait; a mezzotint by G. Dawe after Northcote's William Godwin, a very fine impression; a soft one by Marchi after an unknown portrait of J. Harrington, an early trial proof of Woolnoth's mezzotint after Phillips's Reginald Heber, a very smooth first state by G. Zobel after Reynolds's Samuel Johnson, three portraits of Sir Walter Scott, including Lupton's mezzotint after G. Lindsay; John H. Robinson's line engraving after Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a stipple and mezzotint by A. G. Campbell after J. W. Gordon. Of the six Shakespeare portraits, the most interesting are a first state of J. Simons after Zonst and Samuel Cousin's mezzotint after the Chandos portrait. C. W. Sharpe's line engraving after Miss Curran's portrait of Shelley, with its almost girlish expression, must also be mentioned. The connoisseur student and collector of engravings can spend hours in the study and examination of this valuable and interesting display, can trace the development of individual engravers, and can compare the effect of such finished work as Cousin's mezzotint after Allston Coleridge and Lupton's mezzotint of Jackson's George Colman, with the line work of such engravers as Hollar, Faithorne, Elder, and Bartolozzi. The exhibition will remain open for some little time.

The Water Color Club's Display.

The annual exhibitions of the New York Water Color Club, which are generally held early in November, have come to be considered as a prelude to the annual midwinter display of the older American Water Color Society. That which will open to the public in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, to-day, to remain open until Nov. 26, has 444 examples, which include 41 by Walter Shirlaw, to which one of the small centre galleries has been given up; 28 studies and sketches in Holland by Charles H. Pepper, and a number of miniatures. These examples fill the first, middle, and side galleries of the building and form as a whole a mildly interesting display. Most of the better-known painters in the lighter medium are represented. There is some clever work shown, and so many pictures in flat tones of a decorative character as to show that the now happily waning poster still makes its influence felt.

There is no particular coherence in the exhibition, and one wanders through the galleries, from landscape to portrait, from marine to figure work, with the indefinite but vain hope that some really striking bit of picture will present itself. One lingers, of course, before such a charming landscape as that of Childe Hassam, (No. 27,) such characteristic, delicate, and rich-colored pictures of scenery and life in Hawaii and Tahiti as John Lafarge gives us in Nos. 181, 185, 189, 202, 207, and 443, remains in the Shirlaw gallery to feel a growing sense of the strength and artistic quality of the artist's Massachusetts coast studies, done in the Summers of 1895 and 1898, even if these are somewhat tenuous and a little hard at times, and loiters before Mr. Pepper's Holland studies, which are essentially clever if not great. But there is no one picture in the display which strikes any new note, no one production which sends the visitor away with any definite and individual memory, and so the exhibition may best be termed a pleasant but not a superior one.

To briefly select examples which stand out a little more from their fellows must be the purpose of this first review this morning. Ben Foster's "Morning After the Rain" is clear and fresh, and Alice M. Curtis's "Harvard Bridge," done in broad washes, is effective and good in tone and color. Anita C. Ashley has devoted too much care and good painting to the very inartistic subject of a bathroom. There is nice light and good tonal quality in Reynolds Beals's "New London Harbor," and charming feeling and tone in Merrit Post's "Gray Days." James Kinsella's "Coming Storm" has a suggestion of Monet when not himself. The expression in Lydia F. Emmett's portrait of a child is natural and good, and the landscape background is well painted, but the colors of the dress are too prominent. Charles C. Curran's "Water Lily" is cold and hard in color, but the figure is well drawn. C. A. Needham's "Hymn of a Nightingale" is weird, and recalls the eccentric B. Marcus-Simons. A water color display without one or more examples of Charles Warren Eaton's feeling and sentimental landscapes would be wanting, and it is a pleasure to see Mr. Eaton so well represented as he is in his "Deepening Twilight" and "Spirit of the Twilight" in the present display. Mildred Howells shows a clever little study of roses in flat tones, and Mathilde de Cordoba, who has evidently made a close study of Rossetti, shows three studies of girlish heads, "Beatrice," "Elaine," and "Blessed Are the Pure in Heart," very delicate in color, seriously sweet in expression, and rarely refined in treatment. Clara McChesney's "Young Mother," an interior with figures, has characteristic refined feeling, sentiment, and color. Annie Oliver's "Fourscore Years" is a good character study, and C. M. McIlhenney's "Twilight," with its dreamy diaphanous mist, is altogether charming. Ben Foster's "Harvest Moon" is clever and has much strength, but is a little hard in color and lacks tonal quality. There is clever work also in Sergeant Kendall's black and white effect portrait of Dr. Richards. Rhoda Holmes Nicholes's "Cemetery Island, Venice," is a good example of wash work, forceful and true. Charles L. Bull's "Kingfisher" belongs more to a poster display, as do also Harvey Ellis's "Hour Glass" and "The Burning Bush." One of the best portraits shown is R. M. L. Walsh's "Helen," which has an easy and graceful pose, lovely expression, and delicate color. William V. Birney's "Dry Politics" is a good character study.

Other works which call for mention are E. Woodward's "Early Candle Light," M. R. Prendergast's "The Park," C. A. Gruppe's "In Holland," Sarah C. Sear's "Lady and the Butterfly," Fanny W. Tewksbury's "Venetian Night," K. M. Huger's "Three Little Jars," M. Silsbee's "Portrait," R. E. Sherwood's two clever drawings of children, the miniatures of B. M. Tannehill, Florence Mackubin, and Sarah B. Stewart, a decorative pastel by Christine Lumsden, W. G. Smith's breezy marine, "The Wave," after G. W. Maynard's prize picture of about the same subject; A. A. Collier's "View of Naples," John G. Redmond's study of "The Lower Town Fribourg," W. S. Adam's landscape, "The Shadow of Day," with its charming feeling; George E. Errington's "Old Curiosity Shop," at Plymouth, with its cleverly rendered details, and Alice Ham's bright little drawing, "The Little Puritan."

The Autumn Academy.

The students of Autumn exhibitions has finally, through the succession of years, come to realise the force of the old saying, "Blessed is he who doth not expect much for he shall not be disappointed." Notwithstanding this realization, one visits recurring press views of the Academy Autumn displays with the vague hope that they may find an improvement upon the past. This year the display is somewhat smaller than usual, the galleries are simply but effectively decorated, the "limbo" of the corridor is sparsely filled, and some few good pieces of statuary are shown. These are about the only indices that the world has moved onward, as far as the Academy is concerned, since 1881, when the Autumn Exhibition was first inaugurated. In the galleries there hang what are best termed "Old Favorites"—canvases painted perhaps within the past few weeks or months, but for the most part repetitions of the same subjects which the same artists have painted for many a year, and in the same way. There are, of course, three impossible mountain brooks by Addison Richards, two georgeous Autumn scenes by Cropsey, a coast scene by Bricher, three Bristols, three F. S. Churches, two De Luces, a Guy, three James Harts, a David Johnson, a Leon and Percy Moran, three Moslers, three Wood Perrys, a Sonntag, three Taits, a Van Elten, two Whittemores, two Whittridges, and an L. M. Wiles. It is perhaps a little unfair to includes some of these names in this list, but it is necessary to give them to the reader so that he or she may gain a correct idea of the general character of the display. Here and there an individual example lifts its head, as it were, above the waste of mediocrity, but these instances are few and far between, and the general effect of the exhibition is more disappointing and discouraging even than usual. Some men who have shown pictures at Academy displays in the past are not worthily represented this Autumn. Francis C. Jones, for example, in "The River Path" shows a landscape with a well-drawn figure, but with garish and glaring greens. His other example, "The River," in the east gallery, is better, but not up to his former standard. The brothers Moran in their figure works in the west gallery have sadly departed from the standard of their earlier work, for these are hard and harsh in color. But it is not necessary to multiply examples or to point out further defects. It is pleasanter to pick out the few really good works shown.

Among these in the Smith Gallery are Allen St. John's standing portrait of the late Caroline Miskel Hoyt, a timely but sad reminiscence of her recent death, which has very sweet expression and graceful and easy pose, and is moreover an excellent likeness; J. Francis Murphy's richly colored and feeling landscape, "Autumn"; Benjamin Eggleston's "Portrait of Miss E.," with its well-posed and excellent painting of texture; C. B. Weldon's clear-aired "Road Through Rice Fields," Walter Clark's sunny and bright landscape, "Brandywine Meadows"; Joseph H. Boston's clever, artistic "Profile"; James G. Tyler's spirited and timely marine, "The Oregon Doubling Cape Horn"; De Forest Bolmer's feeling and tender "Low Tide," with its rare tonal quality; Edward Gay's landscape, with its soft color, sunlight, and air, and H. G. Hewes's "Monatiquot Meadows," with its fine sunlight effect.

In the other galleries there is really less to note. J. Wells Champney has one of his finished and refined pastels, entitled "Sleep—the Consoler of Grief," in the North Gallery, where are also A. T. Van Laer's strong little landscape, "The Meadows—Autumn"; J. N. Marble's quiet, well-painted portrait of "Mr. S."; J. H. Boston's "Twilight," C. W. Eaton's "Gray November," J. F. E. Rehn's "Evening at Sea," a good marine; Irving R. Wiles's "Day Dreams," which has a good figure well drawn, but badly managed green in the landscape background; C. N. Needham's "Valley of the Nepperhan," A. J. Kast's hard and cold portrait of "Justice E. W. Peckham," Oscar Miller's "Old Melodies," with its good story; E. I. Couse's "Fair Shepherdess," which may be called an attempt with promise, and J. A. Weir's charming child study, "The Christmas Tree," and his tender feeling, "Rainy Day."

In the East Gallery T. Wores shows a Japanesque study of a boy crabbing, R. M. L. Walsh a subject portrait, "Girl in Yellow," which is good in tone and color; Mary T. Hart a portrait, with good expression and well-painted details, but a badly drawn left arm, and Charles Naegele a portrait of "Miss S.," very wrongly skied, for it is one of the best works shown, rich and true in color, the old-gold gown beautifully rendered and the warm background well contrasted. There is also in this gallery a portrait, "A Flemish Maid," by Carle J. Blenner, which has much merit, and a landscape by Bruce Crane, "Peace at Eve," with rich color effect.

The most notable pictures in the West Gallery are "Evening Landscape," by Paul Dougherty, very rich in color; a strong little portrait by George Hewes, a fresh and clear Rhode Island coast scene by Henry M. Cady, a rarely good tonal study, "Night—Halifax Harbor," by H. M. Rosenberg; Clarence Sacke's "Summer Afternoon," with good color quality, and Gustave Wiegand's "Old Oaken Bucket," which recalls Sanchez-Perrier, as well as the American H. P. Smith. Maria Brooks's negro character study, "Shucking Corn," is awkward in the pose of figure and too finished. One of the best landscapes, not only in this gallery, but in the exhibition, is Edward Gay's "Road to Scarsdale," which has fine distance effect, air, and sky, but is a little thin in color. H. R. Poore's portrait of Alden Freeman has much merit.

Of the few pictures in the corridor, those which call for mention are Harry Roseland's characteristic negro character study, "Rent Day," some delicate and refined miniatures by Francis White, a good little figure work, "A Reluctant Sitter," by Alice Preble Tucker de Haas; a good study of waves breaking by S. M. Laurence, and an excellent portrait by William Thorne. There are twenty-one pieces of statuary in the corridor, which make up a good little exhibition, and which include a portrait bust by C. Nieham, busts of Edward Everett Hale, and two portraits and an ideal bust by William O. Partridge, an excellent bust of Julie Opp by Kathryn B. Prescott, and some very good work, including a working model of his statue of Lincoln, by John Gelert.

This must serve for a first notice of the Autumn Academy display. Further study may reveal some work not discernible yesterday, and which may modify the general judgment that a first view makes it necessary to pass.

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PRACTICAL SOCIOLOGY.*

In undertaking to give some account of Prof. Giddings's latest book, "The Elements of Sociology," I am conscious of some drawbacks. I am not an expert in, nor even a serious student of, the science in which he has attained such eminence. I was ignorant, until I took up this little volume, that his "Principles of Sociology," published in 1896, had been also published in French and in Russian, and that a Spanish translation was in press, while his still more recent book, "The Theory of Socialization," has appeared this year in Italian. I was not aware that this modest and hard-working writer, though by no means without honor in his own country, had attained a degree of recognition abroad due only to the veritable prophet. Moreover, in dealing, as my calling of journalist requires, with a somewhat varied range of social facts and questions, presented by passing events, and approaching them from the point of view of direct observation and a certain personal knowledge, I must own that for much that is called sociology and for some who are called professors thereof, my respect has not been profound. The terms have—not always, certainly, but with painful frequency—been associated with rash and sweeping generalizations, founded on vague or imperfect data, applied with unwarranted and disagreeable confidence, and tending to absurd and sometimes mischievous results. In a word, when I opened Prof. Giddings's "Elements," I confess that I was ill-informed, and despite my sincere regard for the man, I was, toward the writer, a little prejudiced, and I am conscious that what I have to say about the book can have no authority, save as the candid statement of the impressions made upon such a reader.

At the outset, I have a word of friendly warning for others. On the first reading I found Prof. Giddings's technical terms a little difficult and repelling and was inclined to resent them. I thought that the same meanings might have been conveyed with equal accuracy in more familiar, in easier words. On second reading I hardly think that that contention could be sustained. Remembering that this is a textbook, and that in the classroom it is well to have terms that always have the same meaning, I can see that these technical terms are useful and labor saving. It would be better for the general reader to master them than to grumble at them. If he does so he will be surprised and pleased to find how soundly and ingeniously they have, on the whole, been thought out.

To me the most interesting and valuable characteristic of Prof. Giddings's book is the demonstration he has succeeded in making that sociology, as he treats it, is scientific; that its material is capable of that kind of exact observation and its generalizations will stand those tests and carry that degree of conviction which we associate with science. This, as has been hinted, does not seem quite true of much that calls itself sociology. Some of its generalizations strike one as being safe only because they cannot be disproved. Others are of the order of the ancient classification of man as "a featherless biped," which is correct, but unimportant. Others are fanciful. Among these I am inclined to include the theory to which Prof. Giddings refers in the following sane remark: "There is no reason to suppose that society is a great being, which is conscious of itself through some mysterious process of thinking, separate and distinct from the thinking that goes on in the brains of individual men. At any rate, there is no possible way yet known to man of proving that there is any such supreme social consciousness."

Prof. Giddings defines with extreme simplicity the conception on which his study proceeds:

"To observe systematically and classify with precision—that is, to group like things together with accuracy—is to be scientific. Classification is the foundation of all scientific knowledge; and classification consists simply in putting together in our thought those things that are truly and essentially alike."

I have not the space, nor would it be just to the writer, to attempt to trace the series of classifications by which he reaches his final description of society. They are extremely acute, and the chain that binds them in their orderly development is closely linked and strong. I have felt the strongest interest in the four chapters, (XII. to XV.,) in which he analyzes the operations of what he calls "the social mind," and the differing and successive "modes of like-mindedness": the "sympathetic," which gives rise to "impulsive social action"; the "formal," giving rise to "tradition and conformity," and the "rational," producing the real "public opinion": and those "social values," or reasoned estimates and ideals that are the highest attainments of society. Even this reference to this very important part of Prof. Giddings's work is hardly fair, for the terms I have cited are of the kind which do not readily inform the general reader, and which require the author's own explanation of them. But they are precisely of the kind which the author fully justifies. These chapters include pretty fully Prof. Giddings's account of how the present stage of democratic society has come about. He makes it clear in what manner each successive stage was the necessary resultant of the innate forces of the nature of human beings, in varied intercourse with each other, and of their environment, and how, though we use the words "successive stages" for convenience, the process has been a continuous one and is still in full operation. The study brings the author to a very sober but very hopeful view of the present and the future. He gives little encouragement to those of us who would like promptly and completely to change society, or any considerable part of it, to conform to our own ideas, for no possible means may be. He gives no encouragement whatever to those who imagine that society cannot be changed, that we "must take the world as we find it," and that our duty is limited to that form of patience which is really laziness. If he teaches us to infer that at any given moment the rate of movement is what the forces at work determine, and cannot be greatly hastened or the direction violently changed, he leaves us in no doubt that there is movement and not stagnation, and that among the forces which determine the rate and direction of the movement are our own wills, for the exercise of which we have a distinct responsibility.

This little volume is intended, and it would seem very skilfully adapted, for use as "a textbook for colleges and schools." Remembering the eager interest with which the youngsters of my college days approached some of the questions of social theory and practice, and the often rather aimless activity with which the discussion of them was pursued, I can imagine the great benefit, both in stimulus and in guidance and restraint, to be derived from a book of this sort in the hands of such a teacher as it shows its author to be. But in these days he is a man of dull or limited sympathies to whom social questions of one sort or another are not, whatever his age or occupation, more or less interesting, and I should say that he is a very rash man to whom most of them are not extremely difficult or puzzling. Prof. Giddings's book, therefore, has value for students of all ages, and its value may well be as great for those to whom study is one of many occupations, and by no means the most engrossing and imperative, as to those who are still giving the early years of manhood wholly to study. Many of us are not only trying to study social questions, but are members (varying in earnestness and energy) of organizations to promote their solution—educational, charitable, religious, political, reforming organizations. Our intentions appear, to ourselves at least, good, and generally our methods also. To most of us the results are far from satisfactory, but we are conscious of some advance, and we are aware that this kind of activity is beyond doubt spreading, embracing a greater variety of objects and enlisting constantly larger numbers of men and women.

To those who may be thus engaged Prof. Giddings's book ought to be very helpful. Not that it is in any sense a manual of reform, or that specific reforms are, except incidentally, treated in it. But it is such a description of the activities of society and how they have been brought about as to enable the general reader, who is willing to read carefully, to understand how the reforming of society is an inevitable and continuous process, and to understand also how opportunity and duty are presented to individuals as the process goes on. "The supreme end of society," says Prof. Giddings, "in general is the protection and perfecting of sentient life. The end of human society is the development of the rational and spiritual personality of its members." Surely it is no slight thing for any one who seeks to get from the world more than food, shelter, and raiment to be given an intelligible account of how the evolution of the relations of human beings to each other has made the pursuit of the higher aims of life not merely possible but imperative.

Of the scientific value of Prof. Giddings's book, of its novelty or originality in its kind, I have, as has been said, no authority to speak. Of its extreme interest, its suggestiveness, its helpfulness, to a reader to whom social questions are important, but who has not time or inclination for special study, I can bear sincere and grateful testimony. EDWARD CARY.

*THE ELEMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY. A Textbook for Colleges and Schools. By Franklin Henry Giddings, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Sociology in Columbia University. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898. Price, $1.10.

FAMILY MONEY MATTERS.*

Mrs. Stetson, in discussing the economic relation between men and women, takes a view that probably will find ardent advocates and equally ardent opponents. Starting from the theory that women are absolutely dependent upon men from an economic standpoint, receiving food and shelter without producing or distributing wealth, she examines the position of the wife and mother in her home, and finds it far from satisfactory. The girl who has been forced by economic conditions to marry "for a home" finds herself restricted to the comparatively primitive household duties, which are various and none of them specialized. She finds herself, if she is the wife of a man of moderate means, an amateur cook, an amateur cleaner, an amateur needlewoman, and, as Mrs. Stetson uniquely puts it, an amateur mother. She has no opportunity to perfect herself in any one duty, and in consequence seldom rises to the possibilities of her situation. She caters to her husband and to her family upon the low plane of their physical preferences—she serves them their favorite dishes and makes them comfortable by their fireside. "To gratify her husband," Mrs. Stetson explains, "has been the woman's way of obtaining her own ends, and she has of necessity learned how to do it; and, as she has been in general an uneducated and unskilled worker, she could only seek to please him through what powers she had—mainly those of house service," and she continues:

"In the man, the subject of all this dining-room devotion, has been developed and maintained that cultivated interest in his personal tastes and their gratification—that demand for things which he likes rather than for things which he knows to be good, wherein lies one of the most dangerous elements in character known to the psychologist."

The way out is plain enough, and the door is already open. Since women have been able to support themselves they are no longer obliged to consider marriage as a vocation, and are able to wait their will, so that when marriages are made they are much more apt than of old, Mrs. Stetson thinks, to be marriages of love. So far so good; but once married, there is the old difficulty of the limitation of the woman's work to "family duties." Instead of a young couple working together or separately along lines of intellectual activity, Mrs Stetson sees a home from which the man goes out to work with his brain under the stimulus of outside associations, while the woman remains at home to spend "the accumulating energies of the race in her small cage." The man, "spreading and growing with the world's great growth, comes home and settles into the tiny talk and fret or the alluring animal comfort of the place, with a distinct sense of coming down. It is pleasant, it is gratifying to every sense; it is kept warm and soft and pretty to suit the needs of the feebler and smaller creature, who is forced to stay in it. It is even considered a virtue for the man to stay in it and to prize it, to value his slippers and his newspaper, his hearth fire and his supper table, his spring bed, and his clean clothes above any other interests." To substitute for this deplorable arrangement a home in which the wife should be as free as the husband to follow some special and remunerative employment, is Mrs. Stetson's idea of promoting social happiness. Her first step would be to remove the individual kitchen and the private dinner table. "Eating," she says, "is an individual function. Cooking is a social function. Neither is in the faintest degree a family function. That we have found it convenient in early stages of civilization to do our cooking at home proves no more than the allied fact that we have also found it convenient in such stages to do our weaving and spinning at home, our soap and candle making, our butchering and pickling, our baking and washing."

The ideal home, then, would be one in which the cooking should be done in a kitchen connected with the apartment house, (for the ideal home is, of course, an apartment.) Unless a very primitive sentiment for coziness should interfere, the dining room also should be a separate and public affair, and Mrs. Stetson strongly deprecates any sentiment that interferes with individual liberty. "A family unity," she says, "which is only bound together with a tablecloth is of questionable value."

It follows, of course, as the night the day, that many things beside cooking must be eliminated from housekeeping in order that a wife should be able to follow professional life. Mrs. Stetson's idea is best represented by her sketch of an apartment house for professional women:

"The apartments would be without kitchens, but there would be a kitchen belonging to the house, from which meals could be served to the families in their rooms or in a common dining room, as preferred. It would be a home where the cleaning was done by efficient workers, not hired separately by the families, but engaged by the manager of the establishment; and a roof garden, day nursery, and kindergarten, under well-trained professional nurses and teachers, would insure proper care for the children. The demand for such provision is increasing daily, and must soon be met, not by a boarding house or a lodging house, a hotel, a restaurant, or any makeshift patching together of these, but by a permanent provision for the needs of women and children, of family privacy, with collective advantage. This must be offered on a business basis to prove a substantial business success, and it will so prove, for it is a growing social need."

Mrs. Stetson's arguments in favor of this independence of women, both before and after marriage, are very adroit, but they are not entirely convincing. Like many other theoretic measures of reform, they presuppose an exceptionally high ideal of human conduct and ambition. For the noblest women, with the strictest standard of virtue, the most unwavering affections and the finest sense of duty, it is not at all an impossible theory. But for the average women or those somewhat below the average, the freedom to shift responsibility and personal service might prove a danger not to be invited. One thing is certain, that if steady progress toward the independence of women is a desirable element in our civilization, we shall suffer less and gain more from a gradual readjustment of social conditions than from any revolutionary measure. Mrs. Stetson has, however, written in a temperate and admirable spirit, and among the obviously changing conditions of social life her suggestions deserve consideration.

*WOMEN AND ECONOMICS. A Study of the Economic Relation Between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution. By Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1898. Price, $1.00.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has issued a monograph which treats in an exhaustive manner the topography, geology, mineral wealth and soils of Costa Rica. Climate, the flora and fauna, agricultural development, political economic conditions, population, all are presented. In addition to this there is added a handsome map of the country and its surroundings. It is from commercial Germany that this idea of making our merchants, traders, and manufacturers familiar with outlying sections of the world is taken. The advantages to be derived by our own people from such publications as are issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum are so obvious that comment is unnecessary. To-day, with our recent expansion, we must become better acquainted with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, for through that narrow neck of land lies the way to the Pacific and the Orient.

Did not the friend in Chamisso's "Peter Schlemil" draw a tent out of his breeches pocket? But there are tents and tents, as our poor soldiers know. The tent of the grandfather of the late Shah of Persia was knocked down, not by the wind, but by the auctioneer's hammer, at a recent sale in London. The tent was made of velvet and rugs, and wonderfully embroidered, of all colors of the rainbow, and it brought $1,750.

NOV

1898

ST. TAMMANY.

The Legendary Chief and the Chief Whom Penn Knew—Talcott Williams's Pamphlet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following sketch of St. Tammany and the Columbian Order may supply THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW correspondent of recent date (J. C. Parsons) with the information he is seeking.

First, we must deal with a legendary Tammany, a celebrated Indian chief who antedates the discoveries of de Soto, (1519-39.) He and his people are supposed to have inherited the region west of the Alleghany Mountains, extending northward to the Ohio. For many years he waged a relentless war with his mortal enemy, the Evil Spirit. The latter persistentiy annoyed and vexed Tammany, who has been described as an "Indian Job." Poisonous sumach, stinging nettles, rattlesnakes, and a plague of wild beasts were among the torments that the Evil Spirit is said to have inflicted upon the virtuous Tammany, but without avail. Finally, he determined to attack him himself, and a terrific battle ensued, lasting fifty days, at the end of which the Indian succeeded in throwing his antagonist and would have rolled him into the Ohio had not an immense rock intervened. Tammany by this time was so exhausted that the Evil One was able to slip away, but not before a warning was given him to confine himself to the cold and remote regions of the north. Tammany now devoted himself to the arts of peace, introduced many agricultural improvements, won the lasting love of his tribe, and having lived to a great age, was buried with extraordinary honors. A large mound was raised over his grave, which curious antiquarians claim to have discovered.

So much for the legend. Of the real life of Tammany, or Tamenend, little is known. It is believed, though the information is not thoroughly reliable, that he was present at the great council under the elm tree at Shakamaxon, when Penn first arrived in this country. Certain it is that he was one of the chiefs who negotiated the treaty of April 23, 1683, whereby Penn acquired important tracts of land from the Indians. Speaking of him the founder of Pennsylvania says: "He was an old man, yet vigorous in mind and body, with high notions of liberty, but easily won by the suavity and peaceable address of the Governor." Another account represents him as a noted chief of the friendly Delaware Nation, whose wigwam stood on the site of Princeton College.

Tammany was, according to all accounts, disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, and was sagacious enough to perceive their superiority in power and intelligence. Cooper effectively introduces him in "The Last of the Mohicans." "The pale faces are masters of the earth," he represents the wise old chief as saying, "and the time of the red men has not yet come again."

The idea of representing the famous Delaware as a saint arose from a desire to ridicule the prevailing fashion of the Revolutionary period, when organizations were in the habit of designating their bodies by the name of some European saint. St. George being the special property of the enemy, the patriots looked about for a patron of their own. Tammany's reputation for whipping the devil was regarded as fully on a par with St. George and his triumph over the dragon. The Pennsylvania troops of Washington's command were the first to inscribe St. Tammany on their banners, and they selected the 12th of May—supposed to be his birthday—as a day of celebration. Wigwams were erected, poles crowned with liberty caps and bearing tomahawks, wampum, and other Indian paraphernalia were planted in the earth, and various ceremonies took place.

Thus the 12th of May became a great day. Patriotic poets sang the praises of the popular saint and civilian societies bearing his name sprang up in many parts of the country. Processions of men, women, and children, decked with bucks' tails and various forest adornments, repaired to groves, where speeches were delivered and generally a collation was served. At one time, indeed, it appeared as if St. Tammany's Day would surpass in popularity the Fourth of July. About the year 1810 its celebration by the army was forbidden because it led to too much debauchery.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order of New York, was organized on the 12th of May, 1789, about two weeks after Washington's inauguration. It was to a certain degree a protest against the aristocratic and anti-republican Society of the Cincinnati, and at first numbered among its members moderate men of both parties, Federalists and Anti-Federalists. It was intended, according to its first constitution, "to connect in indissoluble bonds of friendship American brethren of known attachment to the political rights of human nature and the liberties of the country."

The following lines effectively express the sentiments of the day:

"Celestial maid! shall Europe boast
The saints her nations feign,
And o'er thy host, thy favorite coast,
No sacred guardian reign?
Not so, blest Freedom! whilst thy rays
Illume our vast domain—
Not whilst Columbia's order blaze
Effulgent in thy train!"

ALBERT ULMANN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1898.

In reply to the inquiry of Mr. Parsons, another correspondent says: "Mr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia wrote a paper on Tammany for the 'Half Moon' pamphlets published in the interest of the New York City History Club, February, 1896. This can be obtained at the publishers." (Putnam's,) or Brentano's, at 10 cents a copy. The narrative gives a full account of the origin, aims, and desires of Tammany."

Further Facts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 22, 1898, appears a letter from Mr. J. C. Parsons referring to a previous article of mine on the "Site of the Battle of Golden Hill," in which I stated that the Tammany Society was organized in 1789. Mr. Parsons quotes from the diary of his great-grandfather, Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, an entry under date of May 2, 1785, referring to the celebration of the "St. Tammany Anniversary." He then inquires whether any of your readers can inform him as to the exact date when the Tammany Society or Columbian Order was organized.

Having made some research since this letter appeared, I think I can satisfactorily answer the question. On Page 64 of Volume III. of Gen. James Grant Wilson's "Memorial History of the City of New York" the author speaks of a grand banquet of the St. Tammany Society at the City Tavern in this city in 1789. He then proceeds to give details with regard to its formal organization as follows:

"The St. Tammany Society had hitherto been a rather feeble survival from the Revolution. The name of the pacific chief of the Delawares, (who signed the treaty with Penn, and had been largely invested with mythology,) Tammany-canonized as an offset to the foreign saints, Andrew, Patrick, and George, was adopted for a patriotic society that latterly had little purpose. It is curious that this society should have anticipated the French revolutionists in their wish to alter the names of the seasons, which Tammany designated as 'Blossoms,' 'Fruits,' 'Snows,' and 'Hunting.' The months were 'moons.' A Tammany letter might be dated 'Manhattan, Season of Fruits, 17th day of the 7th moon, year of discovery 300th, of independence 16th, of the institution 3d.'

"But in May, 1789, the organization in New York City was strengthened, and the 'Columbian Order' added to its name. Its officers were to consist of native-born Americans, while adopted citizens were eligible to the honorary posts of 'warrior' and 'hunter.' The officers were one Grand Sachem, twelve Sachems, one Treasurer, one Secretary, and one Doorkeeper, the society being divided into thirteen tribes, each representing a State and being governed by a Sachem, and containing one honorary warrior and one hunter. The society at the outset included men of all parties, and did not take a prominent part in politics. In 1789 its meetings were held at Fraunce's Tavern, but it celebrated May 12 (old May Day) in tents erected on the banks of the Hudson River, about two miles from the city, where a large number of members partook of an elegant entertainment, served precisely at 3 o'clock, after which there were singing and smoking and universal expressions of brotherly love."

In Valentine's Manual of the Common Council of the City of New York for the year 1865 can be found an extremely interesting paper by Mr. R. G. Horton, entitled "The History of Tammany Society or Columbian Order." In order that I may not trespass too much upon your space, I will only attempt to give a synopsis of same.

Long before the discoveries of Ferdinand de Soto or La Salle, Tammany and his people inhabited that extensive and fertile tract of land west of the Alleghany Mountains and extending northward of the River Ohio. Tammany was famous in song and story as a hunter and warrior. He was the Indian Hercules. Many are the tales of his prowess in fighting his enemies.

After this Tammany devoted himself to the arts of peace. He bought maize, beans, and tobacco from their uncultivated states and domesticated plum trees and onions, and introduced other improvements in agriculture. By these things he endeared himself to his people. His government was of the patriarchal kind, mild but firm. His people looked up to him as their father and referred all their differences and disputes to him. His decisions were always law. Plenty pervaded his land, and his people were contented and happy. Their watchword was "Tammany and Liberty."

About this time Manco Capac, the Great Inca of Peru and the descendant of the sun, who had heard of the wisdom and power of Tammany, dispatched mesengers inviting him to an interview in Mexico, a spot about equidistant from the dominions of each, where he wished to consult him on a form of government which he was about to establish for the Peruvian nation. Tammany, before departing to have this talk with the illustrious Sachem of the Andes, called together his tribes, to the number of thirteen, and delivered sententious precepts to each. The second tribe must have eventually destroyed the others, as its symbol, the tiger, is the one adopted by Tammany to-day. The address to the Second Tribe is as follows:

"Children of the Second Tribe: The tiger affords a useful lesson for you. The exceeding agility of this creature, the extraordinary quickness of his sight, and above all his discriminating power in the dark, teach you to be stirring and active in your respective callings, to look sharp to every engagement you enter into, and to let neither misty days nor stormy nights make you lose sight of the worthy object of your pursuit."

Tammany finally died at an extreme old age. With more ceremony than was ever shown to any corpse before, his Indian followers committed Tammany to the ground after their manner and raised over the grave a large mound of earth. Curious antiquarians have detected the spot, though they know not its design or use, for he lies within the great Indian fort near Muskingum, beneath the hillock which they have so often admired, a monument for size and labor second to nothing of the kind save the Pyramids of Egypt. Such is the legendary history of Tammany.

Some accounts identify him with "Tamenend," who was present at the great council of Indian tribes under the elm tree at Shakamaxon, upon Penn's first arrival in this country, and who subsequently made a treaty dated April 23, 1683.

On May 12, 1789, about two weeks after Gen. Washington had taken the oath of office as the first President of the United States in the balcony of the Old City Hall at the foot of Nassau Street, this city, the organization known as the "Tammany Society or Columbian Order" was instituted. Various societies had existed before and during the Revolution in different parts of the country as well as in this city, under the name of the "Sons of Liberty," sometimes called the "Sons of St. Tammany." But this was the first "Tammany Society or Columbian Order" organized as such.

It will thus be seen that although there was a St. Tammany Society during the period of the war of the Revolution, or rather several societies bearing that name and corresponding to the "Sons of Liberty," they were all temporary in character and had a limited existence. The "Tammany Society or Columbian Order," as we know it, to our sorrow and shame, be it said, whose power and influence are so strong in the City of New York, was not organized or founded until the year 1789. To borrow the elegant diction of the honored Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, I trust I have given the inquiry of Mr. Parsons "proper consideration," and that my response will be entirely satisfactory. GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, Nov. 3, 1898.

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COMMENT AND QUERY.

"Is All the World to Write Books!"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for October 29 very properly ascribes the present enormous production of manuscript to "the spread of education, the improvement in the common schools, the increase in attendance at college at a reduction in expenses, the enormous increase in libraries free and not free, the spread of such systems of instruction as the one at Chautauqua, the free traveling libraries, and the general decline in the cost of books and magazines."

The article continues by showing that all this does not necessarily mean good results for literature. On the point of the common schools, it may be interesting to refer to a passage in "Corona and Coronet" in which Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd quotes what Kate Field said to her as she lay dying, the victim of her laborious journey through the Hawaiian Islands.

"Too much education of the masses," she asserted. "The public school system is responsible for a great deal of evil, just as it is in America."

"On the frequently quoted principle," said her companion, "that it spoils a great many good cooks and makes a superfluity of poor teachers?"

"Exactly," she answered. "It's all a mistake."

It is almost impossible to say things like this of American schools without starting a polygonal quarrel—or, as a circle is a polygon with an infinite number of infinitesimal sides—a circular quarrel, so many are the persons who fancy that anything which touches the public schools is aimed straight at their own small selves, but considering that Miss Field found it true of Hawaii, is it exactly sensible to be hurrying to give poor Cuba public schools?

To go back to the original question. THE SATURDAY REVIEW might have said that the increased number of manuscripts produced does not imply an increase in the number accepted. On the contrary, the percentage rejected, both by the publishers and by the magazines, was never so large. An enormous number of stories and books never reach the "readers," whose judgment is final for acceptance, but are returned to their authors because their very appearance shows that they are not worthy of printers' ink; because their first three pages show that their inspiration is borrowed, or that their sole merit is the mastery of a dialect that no civilized being wants to read; or that they are "strong"—and nothing else.

Still again, the demand for manuscript is lessened by the reduction of weekly newspapers to magazines, and of magazines to mere carriers of advertising, as those who have had their education and their books for nothing begin to show unwillingness to pay a decent price for periodicals. The cheap monthlies use matter that has grown gray in the service of the daily newspapers; or "prize stories" obtained by insisting that each writer shall become a subscriber, and based on the absolute certainty that the writers will be numbered by thousands; or matter carefully written down to the humblest comprehension and only to be produced by skilled mechanics; or they have one good high-priced story to ten ineffably dull; none of them wants the services of the novice in manuscript making. The very best thing that they can do is to read their manuscript to one another or to pass it from one to another, book club fashion. Is there a "Manuscript Makers'" club? If not the rejected of the Black Cat and the rest should found one.

G. Z.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 31, 1898.

Miss Pool's "Friendship and Folly."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some little acquaintance with Shakespeare is necessary before writing on phrases quoted from Shakespeare, referring to such phrases, or alluding to such phrases. Miss Maria Louise Pool published a certain story as "Mere Folly." It appears in book form as "Friendship and Folly." Either of these phrases "half tells the story of the book and indicates its nature," for both refer to the verse in the song of Amiens:

"Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly."

Any reader of intelligence is prepared by "Mere Folly" for a tale of foolish loving, but "Friendship and Folly" warns him to expect a story of feigned friendship and foolish loving, and he is not disappointed. Miss Pool's bad heroine feigns friendship; the hero foolishly loves her. The titles "Mere Folly" and "Friendship and Folly" have naught to do with the moral "aberrations of the heroine." Miss Pool was not the woman to style a wife's flirtation with a profligate bachelor, or her elopement with a former lover, leaving an insolent letter for her deceived husband, "Mere Folly." She fancied, and her publishers fancied, that Shakespeare was not yet obsolete for the world any more than for them. Judging by a letter in THE TIMES of Oct. 29, they were mistaken. Perhaps it might be well to amend the notice of Miss Pool's book thus:

"The title 'Friendship and Folly' half tells the story and indicates its nature to a person acquainted with Shakespeare."

M. N.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 30, 1898.

"The Lights and Shadows of American Life"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just read with much interest a recently published work, entitled "Lights and Shadows of American Life," by Dr. A. C. Dixon, I feel anxious to ask your permission, through your columns, to invite the attention of your thoughtful readers to its claims. The genius of the work—whose appearance at the present time seems to be opportune as excellent, and its subject matter vitally important to our individual, social, and National life, while the mode of treatment is terse and piquant. Its earnest appeals are sustained and enforced by apt illustrations, historical, anecdotical, and biographical, which, if they do not carry conviction to the mind of the reader, can scarcely fail of his approval. Few conscientious thinkers of the present day will fail to admit the urgent necessity of yielding "right of way" to literature that is pure and elevating, to counteract that which has an opposite tendency. A good book on the great problems of life is a beacon light or a storm chart for the voyager.

FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1898.

Would Not Do for Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are certain things not susceptible of absolute proof; what Burns meant when he wrote or adapted "Coming Thro' the Rye," whether it was the river Rye or a field of rye, can never be proved. There are also some men who would not believe any proposition which they had once refused, if confirmed by proofs as strong as Holy Writ, and I suspect John Phin to be one of that sort. If we can never prove our proposition, and John Phin would not believe or admit it if we did, what will be the use of arguing further? "E'en tho' vanquished, he could argue still." The game is not worth the candle, and I give up further discussion.

The idea of a swain marching thro', not over, a river, (on stepping stones or otherwise,) and kissing his lassie in the water, a sort of hap-step-and-loup kiss, taken on the fly, as it were, in preference to the linked sweetness long drawn out of an uninterrupted kiss in a field of rye with the dew yet on it. Faugh! John Phin, That might do for you, but not for

THOMAS WILSON.

Washington, Oct. 28, 1898.

Peers and Baronets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your contributor, "J. W. E.," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 22d inst., in his very interesting article on Southey, commenting on the fact that Sir Robert Peel had offered the poet a Baronetcy, says he declined it "on the ground that his income was scarcely adequate to maintain the manner of living expected of a peer." From this it is to be inferred that the writer considers a Baronet a peer, which is not the case.

There is considerable confusion in the minds of many Americans as to what constitutes a peer, and of the different ranks in the peerage of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, and Ireland, as the case may be. The following in their order of precedence are peers: Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons. The title of Baronet comes next below a Baron, and is hereditary, although it is not a noble rank. A knight's title dies with the possessor, (as also, of course, that of the "lords spiritual,") but when he is addressed, for instance, as "Sir Robert," the title sounds quite as exalted as that of a Baronet, and his wife is as much "lady" in general conversation as the wife of a Marquis or Earl.

As adjuncts to a daily paper, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE, and the Monday Financial Supplement could not be improved upon. I read THE SATURDAY REVIEW from beginning to end and enjoy it thoroughly, and continue to wonder how such an admirable paper can be produced and sold so cheaply. As a reader of THE TIMES for thirty-five years I wish it all success financially, and I hail it as one of the best and cheapest educators in the country.

JOHN JARDINE.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 27, 1898.

Is American Poetry On the Decline?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reports from the gold fields of the Klondike show a surprising increase in the output of the yellow metal. From the coal and oil regions the supply is more than sufficient for present needs, with a prospect for the future which is more than reassuring. Science advances with seven-leagued strides, constantly astonishing the multitude with new discoveries.

But what of American poetry? Is that destined to become one of the lost arts?

It cannot be said that there is any scarcity of verses. One has only to glance over the various publications to conclude that never before was there a time when so many persons of both sexes had such a dexterous knack of producing rhymes. These often go the rounds of the press and are eventually embalmed in the "patent insides" of the country weekly, after which they are quietly laid to rest and forgotten. But in the midst of all this light, ephemeral rhyming is not the dearth of poetry alarming? Our sextet of illustrious poets, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and Holmes, have all passed over to the silent majority, and though there are still sweet voices in the land, some of whom have passed the three-score milestone, yet the niches of the elder bards remain unfilled.

There is nothing so painfully evident of the decline of American poetry as the heterogeneous mass of verse brought to light during the late war. Contrasting this with the poetry of the civil war, the difference is very great indeed. This does not mean that the recent poetry is very bad; neither is it very good; for when we think of the patriotic fervor of Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," James R. Randall's ringing Rebel song, "My Maryland," or even the careless jollity of the late P. S. Gilmore's "Johnny Comes Marching Home," it would seem as if the spirit of the country was completely subservient to the imagination of song.

It may be averred that our poetry does not receive its due share of public attention, though that is hardly possible, for whenever Mr. W. D. Howells makes a new discovery, and Mr. Howells is quite a literary Columbus—the eyes of the reading world are forthwith turned upon the newly risen star. But while Mr. Howells's intentions are commendable, none of his protégés seems to come up to the expectations of lovers of genuine poetry.

The younger writers of verse in this generation have gained no permanent hold on the multitude; there is not one of them, in the larger sense, the poet of the people. Is it because the present day is less hospitable than the past to this graceful and delicate art? Or have other arts, such as those of design and decoration, become more prominent in occupying the thoughts of the public to the exclusion of the outpouring of rhythmic thought?

It is fair to assume that the conditions are not favorable for the production of great poetry, for if such was the case we have no lack of poetical timber. Perhaps in the near future when the wave of dialect and other namby-pamby forms of verse has rolled by, a new singer will appear and delight his listeners with the stirring notes of genuine American song.

E. G.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

Thought and Sleep.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in a recent number of Mind has a paper discussing the above subject, and suggesting a remedy for sleeplessness. He says many good things, and writes in a confident if not a convincing manner. I dare say it is a subject which concerns most of your readers, who would probably see themselves and their experiences reflected in the writer's reflection. After some plain talk about tonics, the familiar tricks resorted to, such as counting sheep leaping a hedge, the habit of going to bed to think, &c., he calls in the New Testament precept, "Take no thought for the morrow." Allow me to pause here to say that suitable as the maxim may be to express the writer's theory, I do not think it will bear the construction he wishes to impose upon it. It is not used in the Sermon on the Mount in this relation, and, although "taking thought for the morrow" may many a time prevent sleep, it is not quite correct to say that the New Testament "tells us what to employ," and "gives a recipe for the cure of insomnia." The precept is related to a very much loftier and more important subject. The remedy which the writer recommends and enforces and the argument he employs are what I wish to call attention to, and to ask your help, or that of some of your correspondents in Comment and Query column, to reach a satisfactory conclusion on the question, which, in the face of this article, I confess I am not able to do.

The writer's remedy is "stop thinking." He says: "Thinking is voluntary. The current of thought can be stopped by an act of the will as promptly and almost as mechanically as the water can be turned off at the bathroom faucet." He says, too, of the man who "goes to bed simply because it is 10 o'clock"—"He does not sleep, of course, and this is why it is better to sit up and work, so long as the impulse (or need) to work lasts, until one acquires the power to suspend thought at will." The "bathroom faucet" simile is a striking one, but is the key by which we may turn one thought off anything but another thought? Sitting up to work instead of going to bed not to sleep is good advice, but is doing so anything more than inducing sleep by the natural mode of exhaustion? Again he says: "The man that cannot stop thinking soon falls in with the popular idea that insomnia is a disease, and, therefore, beyond his control." Though a man may consider insomnia a disease, he may not consider it beyond control; but the question is, may it be controlled by the writer's remedy, namely, an act of the will? He quotes Humboldt doing with two hours sleep, (but omits to say that he increased the allowance to four,) and Edison remaining awake seventy-two hours at a stretch. But I do not see what these instances prove for his theory. Everybody knows that one man can do with less sleep than another. Scott could not do without seven hours' unconsciousness in the twenty-four. Napoleon, it seems, went asleep at any time, and so did Gladstone; but was the sleeping in such cases anything more than an acquired habit of so satisfying exhausted nature, in which the will simply acquiesced? Again he says: "It may take a few seconds to convince the intruder that there is absolutely no admittance, but when it has finally turned away there ensues a physical and mental calm—at once elation and repose—that almost immediately passes into sleep." The consciousness of the condition of "elation and repose" seems to me only an exchange of thoughts that are exciting for such as are not so, in which I think we have the disease and the remedy, but which does not imply the turning off of thought by an act of the will as you would a bathroom faucet.

I ask for information on this subject from what others think about it.

S. H.

Denver, Col., Oct. 1, 1898.

On Some Sonnet Writers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It no doubt requires ability to write sonnets and also ability to write sonnets on the sonnet, but Miss Carolyn Wells has quite outdone such commonplace achievements and has written a sonnet on the sonnet on the sonnet. It first appeared in the late lamented Clasp-Book, and I beg to suggest it as a fitting climax and epitaph for the sonnet discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Here it is:

What is the sonnet on the sonnet? Well,
It is a bit of verbal filigree,
A mass of metaphor and simile,
A little wooden poem made to sell.
What does the sonnet on the sonnet tell?
It murmurs of the murmurs of the sea,
Or buzzes of the buzzing of the bee,
Or thinkies of the tinkling of a bell.
Why is the sonnet on the sonnet writ?
Forsooth, he deems that he a boon confers
Who paints the lily or pure gold refines;
And so the writer glories in his wit,
And calls himself a poet; yet he errs;
He gives us only fourteen poesy lines.

W. M. S.

New York, Nov. 1, 1898.

Tennyson's Idylls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That was an odd slip of the pen that I noticed in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 22. In your column of "Art Topics of the Week" your critic speaks rather disparagingly of the drawings now on exhibition for the new edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and says: "They are not satisfactory to the poetic imagination. No. 5, 'Oh, me, I fear that I am no true wife,' fails to strike the tragic note of the situation in the expression of the Queen." If the writer of that article will read his "Idylls," and particularly "Enid" over again he will see that the Queen never uttered those words, and the situation of the one who did use them was not especially "tragic." Guinevere might have said it with great truth, but Tennyson does not tell us that she ever did.

OLIVIA.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 28, 1898.

Samuel Johnson, Jr.s, Dictionary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following, based on Dr. Talcott's "Guilford Genealogies," may be of interest: Samuel Johnson, Jr., the author of the first dictionary by an American author published in this country, was descended from Robert Johnson, who came to New Haven at its settlement from Kingston-on-Hull, York, England. Robert Johnson's son William was elected a Deacon in Guilford in 1673; he was born in 1629 and died in 1702. William Johnson's son Samuel (who was born in 1670 and died in 1727) had two sons—Samuel, who became President of Columbia, and Nathaniel. Nathaniel Johnson was born in 1705 and died in 1793. His son Samuel (born in 1729 and died in 1806) was the father of the author of the dictionary, born of his first marriage with Margery Collins. Finally, Samuel Johnson, Jr., America's first lexicographer, was born in March 10, 1757, and died on Aug. 20, 1838. He married on May 24, 1780, Huldah Hill, who, born in 1755, died on Feb. 3, 1838. All the Johnsons from William down were Guilford men. Samuel Johnson, Jr., it will be seen, was the grandson of Nathaniel and not the son (as was stated in your recent article) of Samuel Johnson, Nathaniel's brother.

R. F. R.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

Our Samuel Johnson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been talking with a lady who is a descendant of the Samuel Johnson who wrote the first English dictionary published in America. The lady says that in the seventh volume of the "American Church History," by Charles C. Tiffany, information relative to Samuel Johnson can be found. The facts are, I think, taken from the "Life and Correspondence of Samuel Johnson, D. D.," by E. Edwards Beardsley, published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It speaks of him as an eminent man in the Church, and as keeping a small divinity school in his later years; and mention is made of his being President of King's (Columbia) College at its founding. Samuel Johnson was a graduate of Yale of the class of 1714. He was a man of the noblest qualities, of sincerest piety, and of distinguished intellectual ability. The gift of a Prayer Book while a youth in Guilford awoke his interest in Episcopacy. After his graduation at Yale he was a tutor there for three years. He was Congregational minister at West Haven, and went from there to London to receive orders, and was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich in St. Martin's Church, London, in March, 1723. He sailed for home in July of the same year, and proceeded to his mission in Stratford, Conn. He completed the first edifice erected for the Church of England Christmas, 1724. He was at that time the only Church clergyman in the Connecticut Colony.

In 1754 Samuel Johnson was called to New York, and became assistant minister of Trinity Church, as well as President of King's College. He opened a collegiate course of instruction July 7, 1754, with a class of twelve students.

Samuel Johnson was a warm friend of Dean Berkeley, and it was through his influence that the Dean presented Yale College with a large number of books, and on Berkeley's return home, aided by others, he sent nearly a thousand volumes to the Yale Library. I do not find any account of his literary efforts, except criticisms on Dean Berkeley's profoundest works.

F. C. H.

Newtown, Conn., Oct. 29, 1898.

A Discouraging Book.

To The Editor of the New York Times:

Allow me to express my hearty appreciation of the review of Benjamin Swift's "The Destroyer" in last Saturday's Review. I was boiling with indignation over his "Nancy Noon," and was feeling that I must vent myself through your columns, when I came across your article. It applies so perfectly to the work I have mentioned that there is little left for me to say. "Nancy Noon" is another "discouraging book" that makes one feel as if he had

NOV

been "dwelling in a charnel house." It is discouraging to think that a man would dedicate such a book to his "mother," and discouraging to a conscientious librarian who has to wade through the "Slough of Despond" to save the public.

M. N. BADEAU,
Librarian of the Howland Circulating Library, Matteawan, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1898.

A Forgotten Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is always interesting to pick up an old book (not necessarily a classic) of any worth and to peruse it anew. It is like communing afresh with a cultivated intellect of bygone days, whose conversation is as diverting and whose thoughts and views are as entertaining and impressive as they are original and quaint. Yet, perhaps, that is hardly an apt, or a true, definition of the sensation which such a perusal of an old book, of the class I refer to, evokes. What I mean and want to say is, that such a book, written by a man of original parts and marked characteristics, kindles the imagination and produces many singular and agreeable effects. Such a book I have just recently had the good fortune to pick up in one of our public libraries—a book written by one Matthew Tindal, under the caption of "Christianity as Old as Creation." This book was written in 1730, and is a masterpiece of theological research and dissertation. Starting out with a bold avowal of religious belief and purity of purpose, its author manifests throughout a rigid adherence to the text of his exposition. That he was a man of ardent convictions and implicit belief in the truth of his doctrines is abundantly manifest. That he was a close reasoner and a profound logician is likewise as evident. But that he was as implicit a believer in the divinity of Christ and in the immaculacy of the Scriptures is not so evident. For while clearly enunciating the efficacy and benignity of Christian principles and teachings, he omitted no opportunity to question the veracity and impugn the authenticity of the New Testament, which he constantly averred to have been garbled, misconstrued, and vitiated by the artifices and forgeries of an interested priesthood! In a word, this author seemed to prove on the authority of "the fathers" themselves, that Christ's teachings, parables and ministry on earth, while wholly pure, beneficent, and generally efficacious, had been distorted, exaggerated, and in great measure misconstrued and made to miscarry by His very disciples; and still more grossly by the fathers and founders of the Christian Church. What he contended was that divine revelation was not to be confined in its general acceptation to the Christian (so termed) dispensation, but that since the beginning man had never stood in need of divine revelation—that God ever made Himself manifest to the hearts and consciences of mankind, and that Christ's teachings and entire ministry were intended only as, and were in reality nothing more than, an exposition of the truths and benignity of right living and natural morality.

In effect, natural religion, or a revealed consciousness of what was good for us, and of what God had implanted in our hearts and minds, and intended for our good and happiness, was the keynote of this author's gospel. This he declared was made so clear and simple to our understandings and consciousness, and ever had been to mankind, throughout the ages, that nothing but the wiles and snares of priestcraft and the wickedness and perversions of the human heart and understanding could ever have succeeded in darkening and obliterating it to any great extent. And so he proclaimed throughout, with a singular degree of force and erudition.

And so attractive did he make the "Divine Goodness" to appear, and so simple and pure the manifestations and purport of God's love and regard for man's needs, in his conduct of life, as to impress one forcibly with the doctrines he enunciated.

I might add that Matthew Tindal was an Episcopalian. He was clearly a man of pronounced personality and a vigorous exponent of English Protestantism.

ST. GEORGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1898.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the request for information concerning "small, inexpensive literary clubs," as a member of such a club I submit the following account of Miss Bronson's Musical-Literary Club:

During the Winter of 1896 this club was organized, having for its object the improvement and instruction not only of vocal students, but of those who enjoy music from a listener's standpoint, thus keeping the members in touch with musical topics and events of the time. The aim of the organizer has been to secure only such members as would prove congenial and be interested in the work. The membership fee includes the use of magazines and journals bearing upon topics discussed by the club. One musicale has been given each season.

Subject of Musicale, 1897—"The English Language in Song," Miss Annie J. Bronson. Technical talk and vocal illustrations by Mr. Edmund J. Myer. Soloists—Mrs. Anna Taylor Jones, contralto; Mr. Allen G. Watrous, basso.

Subject of Musicale, 1898—"Compositions of E. A. MacDowell," Miss Annie J. Bronson, lecturer. Illustrations by Mrs. Edith Kent Dewelin, pianist; Miss Beulah Harris, soprano; Miss Abigail Rundell, contralto; Mrs. Florence Brown Shepherd and Mr. Bauman Lowe, accompanists.

Some of the topics read and discussed by the club are as follows: "Wagner and the Music of the Future," magazine article; "Insanity in Genius," paper by member; "The Influence of the Poets on Music," magazine article; "Johannes Brahms," "Sappho," paper; "Creation," poem written and read by a guest, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

During this present season the meetings will be held fortnightly, on Tuesday afternoons, and one evening musicale will be given every month, on the following dates: Nov. 15, Dec. 13, Jan. 10, Feb. 14, March 14, and April 11.

Members of the club are entitled to two tickets for each musicale. Non-members can subscribe to the musicales separately. Terms and further information may be obtained by addressing Miss Annie J. Bronson, 32 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

I hope that this account of this interesting club may prove advantageous to those who are anxious to join such an organization.

A. M. McC.

New York, Oct. 31, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

"A Regular Reader" asks from Bound Brook, N. J.: "Will you kindly give me some information as to who are (and have been) the principal American newspaper women, and where some account of their lives and writings may be found?" Mrs. Jennie June Croly of New York is generally recognized as the pioneer newspaper woman. Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Mrs. Hargot Holt Cahoon, Miss M. A. Taft, Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner, Mrs E. P. Heaton, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Miss Celia Kenny, and Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, all of Greater New York, have edited women's pages of Sunday editions of large papers. Miss Helen Winslow of Boston has done good work in that city. Nothing of any account has ever been written of American newspaper women or their work. Everything which has appeared has been in the form of short sketches in newspapers or other periodicals.

"Brooklyn" writes: "A friend sends me your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 22. In it I see a question, 'Where can "David, Little Lad" be had?' Many years ago I had among the Half Hour Series, published by Harper & Brothers, this little book, and presume it can be obtained."

"J. M. A." writes from Washington: "Will the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW—I read it with so much pleasure—tell me to whom I can write and learn the value of rare old books in New York and in London?" If our correspondent will send a list of these books, with the dates, &c., carefully specified, we can probably give him some information about them.

J. W. Jeffers asks from Albany: "What is the value of a copy of the first Bible printed in the United States—that by Aitken in 1792?" A copy of Robert Aitken's edition of the Bible, the first Bible printed in the United States in the English language, was sold recently in Philadelphia. A report of the sale was printed in last week's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

"J. D. C." asks concerning "a book by Gilbert Parker, called 'Cumnor's Son,' which was advertised as in press about a year ago." This story is a novelette, and was first published about a year ago in The Daily Graphic of London. So far as we have been able to ascertain, it has never been presented in book form.

Emil Ginsburger of New York City requests information concerning "Universal Histories." For persons who have studied history very little, school histories such as "Barnes's Universal History," published by the American Book Company, are good. This book is by no means a juvenile work, and has many valuable references for outside reading. More advanced works on the subject are published by Longmans, Green & Co., the Macmillan Company, Henry Holt & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, and D. Appleton & Co. of this city, whose catalogues will be sent by applying to them. Silver, Burdett & Co. have just announced a "Universal History" by Robert H. Labberton, LL. D.

"A. E. G." has inquired concerning the editions of the play of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Those of which we have any knowledge—there are doubtless others—are as follows: Miss Gertrude Hall's translation, in simple illustrated form, and also in edition de luxe, published by Doubleday & McClure Company; the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company edition, name of translator not mentioned; Charles F. Rideal's translation, published by F. Tennyson Neely; Howard Thayer Kingsbury's version, used by Mr. Mansfield, and shortly to be published in book form by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. [Mr. Kingsbury, who is now practicing law in New York, is a Yale graduate.] A novel based on Edmond Rostand's play, entitled "The Story of Cyrano de Bergerac," name of translator not mentioned, has been published by the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company; and a correspondent sends us the following item concerning one of M. de Bergerac's own works, with an attached note:

53014. CYRANO BERGERAC. Le Pédant joué comédie. Paris: Ch. de Sercy. 1654, in-12, couv. en pap. 4 fr.

This copy will be found in the library of A. Claudin, 16 Rue Dauphine, Paris, near the Pont Neuf. It might be added that the "authorized" edition of Edmond Rostand's play is a translation by Gladys Thomas and Mary F. Guillemand, published in London by Heinemann, and in New York by R. H. Russell, and also in one of the cheaper library series. The Doubleday & McClure Company inform us that they pay a royalty to M. Rostand on all that they sell. This firm's edition de luxe of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is printed on large paper, deckle edge, and with gilt tops, with illustrations on Japan paper from actual scenes of the play as performed by M. Coquelin in Paris.

"T. L. C." asks: "Kindly inform me where to get the book entitled 'Travels in Northern Europe and Great Britain.' I saw it advertised in your SATURDAY REVIEW, but I lost the address." Our correspondent seems to refer to "Rambles in Northern Europe," by Charles E. King, published by Lee & Shepard of Boston and reviewed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 22.

WILLIAM KELBY.

John Austin Stevens's Memoir of the Historical Society's Late Librarian.

An unusually large number of members of the New York Historical Society attended the regular monthly meeting last Tuesday night in the society's building, on Second Avenue, to listen to a memoir of the late librarian, William Kelby, read by John Austin Stevens. No man is better qualified than Mr. Stevens to write an accurate biographical and historical account of the life and labors of Mr. Kelby. In the course of his historical researches Mr. Stevens was intimately associated with Mr. Kelby, and had many reasons to appreciate the wealth of information regarding the history of this city possessed by Mr. Kelby. The paper was filled with interesting reminiscences, as well as a narration of the historical labors performed by the former librarian.

Forty-one of Mr. Kelby's fifty-seven years were spent in the service of the society. He was born in Fortland, County Sligo, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1841, his parents belonging to the Englishry of Ireland, but they emigrated to America in the following year. In 1857, at the age of sixteen years, Mr. Kelby became connected with the New York Historical Society, which up to July 29 of this year, when he died, he served with such zeal and ability. Peter Augustus Jay at that time urgently advocated the fact that "a file of American newspapers is of far more value to our design than all the Byzantine histories," and in commenting upon Mr. Kelby's love for old newspapers Mr. Stevens said:

"The newspaper collection begun by Mr. Jay has been a constant source of solicitude, both as to its preservation and its increase. Mr. Kelby had it ever in mind as the subject of his early study. He, and perhaps he alone, was aware of its precise condition and of the gaps in its files. It was to him a personal grief that the fine Emmet collection, which would have rounded out our files for the last century, should have passed to the Lenox Library and be destined to be swallowed up by that leviathan the new public library."

Among the many interesting incidents regarding Mr. Kelby's life and work the following are culled from Mr. Stevens's memoir:

"The wretched manner in which the official documents of our city have been cared for and their almost entire inaccessibility to the general searcher have been a matter of painful concern to all of us who take pride in our past. Too practical to complain without suggesting a remedy, Mr. Kelby proposed some years ago the appointment of a Record Commission, to consist of two lawyers and one layman, to serve without salary (he willing to be the lay member,) to formulate a plan for the preservation of all the records in the various counties of this State.

"His plan, in brief, was: The Record Commissioners to be authorized by the Legislature, in their appointment, to communicate with every County Clerk in the State, and to file with the commissioners a report of the records in their possession. If, as is the case in this county, the Clerk could not make such report, the County Clerk to receive authority from the Commissioners to employ the necessary clerical assistance to make a calender of every document and record, arranging the manuscript chronologically and sub-alphabetically in bound volumes. And he further proposed that the city should erect a fireproof building, to be known as the Record Building, in which every document of this county prior to 1850 should be deposited.

"Mr. Kelby's immediate aim was to get access to the early Colonial documents, which are stored, as though they were merchandise, in the lower part of the present County Court, packed in a heterogeneous mass, as are those also in the brownstone court house in the City Hall Park. At one time he thought the project could be carried out, and it received the indorsement of the legal gentlemen of the city; but no one of them took enough interest in it to draft a bill for the action of the Legislature.

"But while interested in all the various subjects, Mr. Kelby never faltered in his fealty to his life study—the City of New York and its history. It was the chimera of his hope to combine the history of the old and the new in a colossal work in which the story of every ward of the city should be told, each in a great illustrated quarto, with portraits of the magnates in every sphere of its life and pictures of all the celebrated buildings, old and new—a work which he acknowledged would demand the co-operation of a corps of writers, clerks, and artists, but which he thought in the increasing magnitude of the city might be carried out by some great publishing house with honor and profit.

"His thoroughness in detail is shown in the volumes published by this society which were compiled and edited by him: The Kemble papers, the Burghers and Freemen of New York, and the New York muster rolls, 1755 to 1765, the period of the old French war. In these last titles he exhausted every source of original material, so that they are a model in their line. To the third volume of this series he contributed a mass of material on old New York and Trinity Church, drawn from the Colonial newspapers—a curious nucleus of local and family history. And to Valentine's Manual of the Common Council of the City of New York he furnished several series of consecutive extracts.

"In the course of this labor he found occasion to correct many popular errors. It was shown that Washington's New York City headquarters during this Summer (1776) were at the Mortier Mansion, later known as Richmond Hill, and that the claim that 1 Broadway was ever thus honored could not be sustained, although it served as barracks and as headquarters of Putnam when in this city.

"Besides these printed results of his industry and research he left a manuscript history of the islands in the Harbor of New York, every one of which he had personally visited.

"Another instance of his exactness was his demonstration beyond all reasonable doubt that the partiot spy Nathan Hale was captured while attempting to cross the British lines at the Harlem Flats, and certainly that the place of execution was the British artillery park, near the old Dove Tavern, at the five-mile stone on the King's Bridge Road. The exact location Mr. Kelby stated as west of the post road on Third Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets."

On the subject of the future librarian for the society Mr. Stevens said: "It is fortunate for the institution that in Mr. Robert H. Kelby, the brother of our late friend, now for thirty years in the employ of this society, the library is sure of an admirable successor to this office."

(*Just Published*)

Cartoons of Our War with Spain.

BY CH. NELAN.

The most interesting and successful cartoons published during our war with Spain were those by Ch. Nelan in the *New York Herald*. They were humorous but yet dignified, and they won for Mr. Nelan at once a position as one of the leading cartoonists of the world.

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From cover of Tony Drum.

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The Bookman said of the author, in a review of his *King Circumstance* (12mo, $1.25): "He has a thinking head, a feeling heart, and a seeing eye."

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RARE BOOKS & MSS.
now offered for sale by
ALEX'R DENHAM & CO.
(of 27 Bloomsbury Square, London,)
At 137 Fifth Avenue,
(one door above 20th Street. First Floor.)

appeared in these columns on Oct. 29. A copy of the paper will be mailed to any address on receipt of postcard. Books and MSS. of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, including many First Editions of Modern Authors. New purchases received twice weekly during my stay in New York.

EDWIN A. DENHAM, 137 FIFTH AVE.

Many critics say "PASSION'S FRUIT" is the most daring and wonderful book of the times.

Fountain Inkhorns—Fountain Pens.

From Notes and Queries.

Matthew Henry, in his commentary on the vision of the "candlestick all of gold . . . and two olive trees by it," mentions "fountain inkhorns" and "fountain pens." What were they? He says:

"This candlestick had one bowl, or common receiver, on the top, into which oil was continually dropping, and from it, by seven secret pipes, or passages, it was diffused to the seven lamps. So that, without any further care, they received oil as fast as they wasted it, (as in those which we call fountain inkhorns or fountain pens) they never wanted, nor were ever gutted, and so kept always burning clear."

HERE AND THERE.

Capt. Arthur H. Lee, R. A., the British military attaché, describes in a recent Scribner's Magazine the fight before Santiago in an article entitled, "The Regulars at El Caney," and capitally well done it is. How nicely the gallant Englishman tells of Gen. Chaffee's personal reconnoitring, slipping "through the brush with the rapidity and noiselessness of an Indian." Then Capt. Lee amusingly describes his own pluck in this dangerous game of "follow my leader." How at first his own progress was like "a band wagon," but that gradually "he acquired a fairylike tread," until the two were "so close to the Spanish pickets that we could hear the men talking over their suppers." Then, when the fight did come on, and the advance was general, nothing could stop the high-spirited Englishman. He had to be to the front, quite indifferent to the Mauser bullets. In no account we have yet read is the courage of our own brave regulars better described, and their patience when wounded. Once mingling with the wounded, he tells of soldier lads, themselves badly hit, helping those more seriously hurt. "I was astonished at their thoughtful consideration. 'Keep well down, Sir,' several said as I stopped to speak to them, 'them Mausers is flying pretty low, and there's plenty of us here already.'" It was a terrible strain on the men to stand hour after hour "without flinching, the fierce sun scorching their backs, and suffering heavy losses from an enemy who was practically invisible, and to whom they could not reply effectively." The death of Second Lieut. Wansboro is simply but pathetically told, and Capt. Lee repeats what a Sergeant said as he reverently drew a handkerchief over the dead man's face and said: "Good-bye, Lieutenant. You were a brave little officer, and you died like a true soldier," and the chronicler of the battle adds, "Who would wish a better end?" Capt. Lee had seen Wansboro, for "Close in front of me a slight and boyish Lieutenant compelled my attention by his persistent and reckless gallantry. Whenever a man was hit he would dart to his assistance, regardless of the fire that this exposure inevitably drew." As a piece pour servir, Capt. Lee's account must be of great usefulness when the military history of the capture of Santiago is to be studied. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has, however, little to do with strategy, but what it wants to cite is not alone the Anglo-Saxon grit shown, but the clever literary manner, the neatness of touch, the easy swing and go of that military attaché who wrote "The Regulars at El Caney."

Reminiscences of Millet come to us now that his statue has been erected at Greville, the place of his birth. Millet's favorite model was Adèle Moschner, and Mme. Feuardent, the painter's daughter, gave to Adèle the name "la Mère l'Angelus." The woman's grandfather often figured in Millet's work. Millet himself, Adèle said, was a famous hand with the flail, and knew all about labor in the fields. "Remember," she said, "he worked the ground until he was twenty-two. M. Millet knew me when I was a little girl, and I was eighteen when I went into his service. One day he said to me: 'Adèle, will you sit for me just as did your father?' and I accepted at once. He was so kind a master! Then he bade me go to the atelier, and he put on my head a white cap (capuchon) with a black ribbon. I was to pose. I think the picture was called 'L'Attente.' M. François Millet thinks it is America. For the 'Angelus' I posed at the Roches. It was in a potato field, which was nigh to the Chailly-en Bière Road. M. Millet asked me to clasp my hands this way. One thing I remember very well was that when my dear master was painting 'La Mort et le Bûcheron' there stood in his atelier a skeleton. One evening after dinner M. Millet bade me light a fire in his painting room. Oh, then I trembled from head to foot. Nevertheless I did as I was bid, when on opening the door I upset the skeleton. Then I screamed, and came near fainting. The master heard me and ran to me, and did all in his power to quiet me. M. Théodore Rousseau was our neighbor. He often came to dinner." It was fully forty years ago that Adèle posed for the painter.

Does Mr. Rudyard Kipling believe in the Russian pax vobiscum? If so, how are those stirring verses of his entitled "The Truce of the Bear," as they appeared in a recent number of Literature, to be considered? Adam-zad has teeth and claws, and when the hunter tried the efficacy of prayer the bear reared up and tried to chew up the hunter. Does Mr. Kipling mean Russia when he writes—

> "When he shows as seeking quarter, with pawlike hands in prayer,
> That is the time of peril—the time of 'The Truce of the Bear'"?

Did any of our readers ever see a foreign paper which had passed through the Russian censor's office, and how columns of it were smeared over with black printer's ink so as to be perfectly illegible? We very much fear that as far as that copy of Literature goes the Messrs. Harper & Brothers' subscribers in Russia will not be able to read a line of Mr. Kipling's "The Truce with the Bear." Mr. Kipling is a very practical man, and these verses of his will tell, and perhaps more vigorously, than many a page of prose.

In The Pall Mall Gazette W. J. F. writes a pleasant column entitled "Tennyson's Birthplace, Somersby," and around Somersby the "half-grassy lanes converge by the green hillocks," and "the brook runs merrily." The place itself, a small settlement of houses, "is shaded by enormous elms and chestnuts," and there is "a tiny, dilapidated church," and in this house of God preached Tennyson's father. Somersby lies upon the road-side near the brook. Near the vicarage where the brothers Tennyson were born there stands an old farmhouse, and here, romance like, the "Northern Farmer" used "to sit and give forth his views of men and things." The vicarage itself is an unassuming structure, the house embowered in the summer-time in leaves. Through a side door you see "the great copper beech." Further down dances along the brook, and it is so merry of this Summer day that you but half catch the melancholy refrain of "I go on forever." W. J. F. listens to the questions of those who come to see the birthplace of the poet, and one, a cyclist, wants to wheel at once to Lockaley Hall. Then there is an old woman who has a story to tell, for she believes she knows "where Lord Tennyson went to school." Myths are already gathering around the place, and W. J. F. writes that the poor old dear was right in the main, "for the poet must have learned many a woodland lesson in the place at the foot of the great schoolmistress who taught him all his life long."

An eloquent appeal for an Anglo-American entente cordiale is made by Charles A. Gardiner of the New York Bar in "The Proposed Anglo-Saxon Alliance," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons' Questions of the Day Series. The material was originally delivered in an address before the American Social Science Association at its annual meeting at Saratoga, Aug. 31 last. Mr. Gardiner, after briefly reviewing the story of the rise and fall of the nations of the past, comes down to the present day and points out that the struggle for world supremacy in the future will be waged between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav, between Great Britain and Russia. He shows how British interests are common with our own, but that England isolated cannot afford to confront a European concert; that should England's "humane" and civilizing colonial system be ruined, the result would be a terrible blow to all American enterprise. The author does not approve of an actual offensive and defensive alliance, but a common understanding between the empire and the republic by which their commercial relations may be expanded for mutual benefit. He says it is not right that the burden of opening the way for American commerce in the Orient should be borne entirely by Great Britain, and successfully argues that by keeping the Philippines the United States possess themselves of a base in the Orient where much of their valuable commerce lies. He moreover draws a pointed comparison between the civilization of the Slavic Empire and Anglo-Americanism, and shows what would be the condition of the world dominated by either.

Comments, quotations from The Old South Leaflets, published in Boston, have often appeared in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. We know of no series of publications of greater historical value to us as Americans than are these leaflets. They are intended for the needs of schools, colleges, private clubs, and classes. Important original papers are issued, accompanied by useful historical and bibliographical notes, and printed in excellent style, and at the very low cost of 5 cents a copy. The object of The Old South Leaflets is not to make money, but to add to general information. There are now almost 100 of such leaflets, the first of which is the Constitution of the United States, and about the last Aurelius's "Account of the Founding of New Sweden." At the same time the Directors of The Old South Leaflets, as a means of promoting a more serious and intelligent attention to historical studies in America, originated a series of lectures. These began as far back as 1883, and have been continued since then, and are published. This great work is due to Mrs. Hemenway, who contributed $100,000 to the saving of the Old South Meeting House in Boston, and by a provision in her will the work of education is continued.

A curious find is announced as having been made in Rhodesia, and that is the discovery of old Venetian coins. The coins are said to have been struck in Venice some time between 1570 and 1577. On one side is the patron saint, St. Mark, while on the reverse can be read a legend which, translated into English is, "The Doge Aloys Mocenigo, first Magistrate of Venice." Vasco de Gama doubled the cape in 1497, and so he antedates the time of the coinage of the Venetian medal. It is never to be taken as evidence that the finding of an object due to civilization in a particular locality means that it was left there by those who made it. Objects are transmitted, and during long intervals of time make most extraordinary voyages. Archaeologists have done their best to study the wanderings of material things of European origin among savages, and some extraordinary facts have been determined. The presence of these Venetian medals, then, in Mashonaland by no means makes it evident that either the Portuguese or Venetians ever made their way into the interior of Africa at an early date. The coins, if authentic, were evidently transmitted from the sea coast.

In the last number of Blackwood may be found a most entertaining paper, the title of which is "Romance of the Fur Trade." In the article this statement is made: "Gold and furs have colonized the Americas. Wherever they were to be found or sought Europeans have subjugated or exterminated the native races." There was, however, besides gold and fur a third factor which entered in no less degree in the civilization of North America, and that was fish. Of course to catch fish requires sea expanse, but the catch had to be cured, so landings adjacent to where the catch was made were necessary. The gadus or [illegible] the mark of human civilization. It is worth mentioning, too, that it will be found that ever since the first quarter of the fifteenth century up to-to-day bickerings between European States as to fishing and the fishery interests have been continuous.

"On the 9th of August the Emperor Valens, having under him a strong guard, his baggage and military treasure, marched from Hadrianople to attack the Goths, which were encamped about twelve miles from the city." (In my shirt sleeves, with a riding whip in my hand, mounted on a mule, I accompanied the General.) "By some mistake of the orders or some ignorance of the ground, the right wing or column of cavalry arrived in sight of the enemy while the left was at a considerable distance." (Said I to the General: "Old Boy, this is no soft snap." Just then came a shower of Mausers, which I warded off with my riding whip.) "The soldiers were compelled in the sultry heat of Summer to precipitate their pace, and the line of battle was formed with tedious confusion and irregular delay." (Things did look then dreadfully messed, when up came Johnny Wiggins of The Rome Daily Yaller, and says he, offering me his flask: "Here's to better luck." Just then, as I held the flask to my lips, came a Mauser ball, struck the flask, shattered it, and never a drop of whisky did I get. You can understand from that how hot it was.) What is within the quotation marks is taken from Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and is to be credited to that illustrious historian. The portions in parentheses are imaginative interpolations, imitative of what a war correspondent may have written home to his newspaper some 1520 years ago.

BOOKS FOR MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the mission quarter of our town we are endeavoring to create an interest in books and encourage the reading habit among those to whom the practice is an unknown pleasure. Kindly suggest in the next issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a dozen or two books best calculated to awaken interest in this direction. We have an excellent circulating library to draw upon. If you will also indicate a few books for the writer to examine in preparing a modest address on the subject it will be appreciated.

As suggestions in this line can hardly fail to be welcome in other quarters where the same need exists, any words of counsel you may be pleased to give will be of service sufficient to warrant something more than the list of books for which I ask. MONTCLAIR.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 28, 1898.

In suggesting a list of books to create a taste for reading in those "to whom the practice is an unknown pleasure," two mistakes are to be avoided; the one that of selecting books beyond the mental grasp of the class in whom it is desired to form "the reading habit"; the other that of selecting books easy and pleasant, but debilitating, giving the mind a distaste for real literature, books the reading of which Mr. A. Blackwood has justly characterized in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as "mere tippling."

An admirable list, furnished by the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn, N.Y., is given in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 8, Pages 665 and 666. From this our correspondent should first select the books of action; i. e., of adventure and stirring biography, since these never fail to appeal most strongly to the immature mind. "More do and less talk is what I like," once remarked a bright boy, disgustedly turning over the leaves of a juvenile story. So it will be well to begin with the books of "do," passing gradually to those of a different character. If any readers grow beyond this list they may extend their reading in the direction of biography, exploration, and travel, and may add the best novels of Scott and Dickens.

In a file of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW so many suggestions may be found for a lecture on books and reading that an intending lecturer will be likely to find therein "an embarrassment of riches." Should he care to look further, Pycroft's "Course of English Reading," Baldwin's "The Book Lover," Perkins's "The Best Reading," and Ireland's "Books for General Readers" will be helpful.

In our opinion the best way to give the young and illiterate a taste for reading is to read aloud to them as much as is possible. The unaccustomed eye takes in slowly and clumsily the printed page, utterly rejecting the dialect, and misses many meanings readily seized by the ear. If a group of good readers, not necessarily trained elocutionists, will give one night in each week to the "mission field" in which our correspondent is interested, and will give a course of "Uncle Remus," Dickens, Scott, and others—always keeping their fingers upon the pulse of their audience—they will be powerful factors in the creation of a literary taste. Like Mr. Wegg, they should occasionally "drop into poetry"—"Horatius," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," selections from "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake," and by and by, perhaps, scenes from Shakespeare—always with the fingers upon that uncertain popular pulse. The programme should be varied and flexible at first, for the untrained mind soon becomes weary of attention.

Our literary missionary must guard against expecting too much; his enthusiasm will often be met by stolid indifference; the attractions of the street will not seldom prevail against those of the reading room; but if he learns not to "despise the day of small things" and has the grace of a "great patience" he will surely awaken a responsive chord in a goodly minority, who, with their lives forever enriched, will "rise up and call him blessed."

NOV

COL. WARING.

A Chat with the Author of "Whip and Spur"—His Horses.

A handsome, tall, military-looking man was Col. George E. Waring, Jr., scrupulous in attire, with a frank and winning manner, and though past the half century, did not show it. It was two years ago that the writer of this, referring to the pleasure the Colonel's little book, "Whip and Spur," had given him, its author said:

"Oh, that little book of Doubleday & McClure's! It was for me pure relaxation. I brought together some pleasant recollections of the past having most to do with my sincerest friend—the horse. "Whip and Spur" has no connection with sanitation or street-cleaning, garbage, ashes, or scows. Only, knowing what a horse wants, you may be certain the stables of the Street Cleaning Department were well cared for. You see what it is to get into a rut, for my mind will run into my present calling, but I never have forgotten the good horses I have owned, and loved, Sir—yes, loved—and lost. And sometimes, when I take my pipe, through the curling smoke I see again Vix, Ruby, and Max—three better mounts man never had. Somebody has said that a man's love for an animal always concludes with a tragedy. Well, life always ends that way. When poor Vix died I did not get over it for days, and when Ruby left me there was another anguish. There is a bit about English fox hunting in "Whip and Spur." Maybe I came to grief more frequently than I should, and perhaps it was due to excess of zeal. It is a manly sport, and it makes Englishmen straight limbed, honest, and simple hearted. I think I wrote in that chapter on fox hunting that a judicious application of the pigskin would rehabilitate us in no small measure."

Just then came into Col. Waring's office a clerk, and under each of his arms was a heavy account book, and in his hands rolls of papers, and so, business being uppermost, a pleasant chat was brought to a close.

In "Whip and Spur" Col. Waring tells of Vix. He was then busy with his work at Central Park, in the Spring of 1858, and he writes: "I fancied that proper attention to my scattered duties made it necessary that I should have a saddle horse." The Commissioners of the Park had economical ideas, and the salary the engineer was receiving was modest. By careful economy the Colonel thought he might save enough to buy a horse. Then a racing saddler gave him a tip. There was a mare, sadly run down, and away down, too, in the scale of equine life, for she was harnessed to a fish wagon. The saddler said the animal "weren't quite enough for the turf, Sir, but she be a good 'un for a gentleman's 'ack." That mare had an inclination, it was true, to kick wagons into kindlings. Col. Waring looked her over. She showed signs of race; "her royal blood shone out of her face, • • • it told the whole story of her virtues, and showed no trace of suffering, and she changed owners for $75."

"She was so thin, so worn, so bruised, that I determined to give her a long rest and good care; only I must try her once, just to get a leg over her for five minutes, and then she should come back and be cared for until really well. • • • I mounted her at once, and although I had been a rider all my days, this was the first time I had ever really ridden."

At once, with proper care and judgment, the fish-cart mare improved, and though Vix was not so young, she looked like a colt, and "horsemen never guessed her age at more than half of what it actually was," for it is true that a good strain of blood in a horse makes it apparently defy years. Then Vix became the dear friend of her rider, and was as fond of him as a dog. "So we went on for three years, always together, and always very much to each other." Then came 1861, and "opened a new life for both of us, a sad and a short one for poor Vix."

The war called on the man and his mount. Vix seemed to delight in the pomp of war; it "suited her temper exactly, and it was ludicrous to see her satisfaction in first wearing her gorgeous red-bordered shabrack."

Col. Waring rode Vix as far as Missouri, and then there came a terribly long march, with the fording of swollen rivers, and Vix showed for the first time nervousness. "But when I talked to her, called her 'good girl,' and combed her silken mane with my fingers, she came back to her old ways, and went on nicely." But Vix finally fell ill, and had brain fever. "Only a trooper knows what it is to see his horse beating its head unceasingly for hours on the hard ground until the skin of the skull is all worn off." Vix "crouched on the ground, with her forelegs stretched out and wide apart, swaying to and fro, with hard, and stertorous breath." Recovery from brain fever is possible. Under careful treatment the mare improved, and she was convalescent. "When her eye recovered its gentleness and she laid her head against my breast with the old sigh," wrote Col. Waring, "she seemed to know and to return all my love for her." Col. Waring tells of his joy when Vix was better and stronger, for there was the hope of sending her to St. Louis to be nursed, but "an infernal brute of a troop horse" broke into Vix's inclosure, and with one kick laid open her hock joint, and from that kick the poor mare never recovered.

"A single shot and all was over. The setting sun was shining through the rare November branches and lay warm on my open tent front. The hand which had been brought over for the funeral ceremony breathed softly Kreutzer's touching "Die Kapelle," and the sun went down on one of the very sad days of my life. The next morning I carved deeply in the bark of a great oak tree, at the side of the Pacific Railroad, beneath which they had buried my lovely mare, a simple VIX, and some day I shall go to scrape the moss from the inscription."

Can anything have been written more tender, more sympathetic than this? There will be no moss growing on that inscription which will bear Waring's name.

Before this we have called attention to this unpresuming, yet impressive little book. Now, saddened by the sudden death of the author of it, "Whip and Spur" recalls vividly the winning ways of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., his broad humanity, his love for God's creatures.

Book Sales in London.

The first of the season's important book sales in London has been made by the Messrs. Hodgson. Among the rarities was a very small manuscript album containing five poems by Alfred Tennyson, three being in the author's own handwriting. These three are the originals of "St. Agnes,"

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By COUNT PASOLINI. Adapted from the Italian by Paul Sylvester. Count Pasolini is a lineal descendant of the hereditary enemies of the Sforza family. His work is enriched by numerous illustrations, fac similes of handwriting, seals, and quotations from some five hundred letters of the Madonna of Forli. It combines the charm of romance with the dignity of history, and brings within the reader's ken not only the militant Princess who held the Fort of St. Angelo against the Conclave (thus arresting the affairs of Europe until her own were settled); who circumvented Machiavelli and defied Cesar Borgia, but the private woman in her court and home, her domestic and social relations. 8vo. Cloth, with many illustrations, $3.50 net.

The Spanish-American War

By EYE WITNESSES. This volume represents something entirely new in historical writing. Every incident of the present war is vividly described by some one who was actually on the ground, and can, therefore, write accurately about what occurred. The illustrations are not on the order of the many "War Portfolios," but are taken from photographs actually snapped in the field and on the battleships. 8vo. Cloth, nearly two hundred illustrations, $1.50.

In the Cage

By HENRY JAMES.

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A Slave to Duty, and Other Women

By OCTAVE THANET. Miss French has such a thoroughly established reputation among the present reading public that no introduction to this collection of short stories will be necessary. 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

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By CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS. Mr. Davis comes of a literary family, being a brother of Richard Harding Davis and a son of Rebecca Harding Davis. This is his first book. 16mo. Cloth, illustrated, $1.25.

The New Economy

A peaceful solution of the social problem, by LAURENCE GRONLUND, A. M., author of "The Co-operative Commonwealth," etc. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

A Golden Sorrow

By MARIA LOUISE POOL. This novel was running serially in Godey's Magazine at the time of Miss Pool's death. It will not, however, be completed in that periodical, but will be issued at once in book form. It is a story of love and adventure in St. Augustine, much more exciting than Miss Pool's stories usually are, but with all her delightful sense of humor. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Palmy Days of Nance Oldfield

By EDWARD ROBINS. It has been Mr. Robins's aim to give a faithful presentment not only of the famous and fascinating actress herself, but of her whole environment also. Thus all the theatrical and much of the literary life of the period come within the purview of his book; and Steele and Addison, Booth and Cibber, are among the many celebrities who figure in its pages. Much curious information is given regarding the relations of actors and managers, while special interest attaches to the description of some of the most notable performances in which Mrs. Oldfield took part. 8vo. Cloth, with 12 illustrations, $3.50 net.

Successful Houses

By OLIVER COLEMAN. Every room in the house is taken up in the book, and methods of treatment suggested. Mr. Coleman's articles have been widely read in The House Beautiful, and it is safe to say that no book on Interior Decoration has ever been published which is so practical and so completely governed by the requirements of good taste. Many half-tone illustrations of interiors accompany the text. 8vo. Cloth, finely illustrated, $1.50.

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NOV

1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Just before the books that are distinctively of a holiday character appear, it may be well to lay particular emphasis upon one point; probably no more successful season than the present has ever been known which has confined itself to such a limited array of books. Of course there will be plenty of them in the near future, but it is yet a question as to how far the war has changed the public taste, and the utmost care and discrimination is being exercised over the character of forthcoming works. But it would really seem that some publishers exercise too much care, and thus fall into the error of procrastination, for just now the public is particularly eager for literature, and careful observation fails to detect a change in ideals. The records of these columns of the last few weeks show that the favorite volumes of last season have passed rapidly from one edition to another; many books published this Fall are now in their second, third, or fourth edition, while a notable few have gone into second or third impressions even before their day of publication. All this shows that the public is anxious to read. That some publishers have taken advantage of the fact we have no desire to disguise in these columns.

D. Appleton & Co.; owing to advanced calls for certain books and the acceptance of timely ones, have been obliged to make a slight change in their November issues. According to the latest schedule, there will be presented Nov. 11 "Latitude 19°; A Romance of the West Indies," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield; "Recollections of the Civil War," by Charles A Dana, with portrait; "Footnotes to Evolution," a series of popular addresses of the evolution of life; by David Starr Jordan. In a chapter entitled "The Woman of Evolution" various aspects of the woman question are discussed from the point of view of the evolutionist. A chaper is also devoted to an examination of the essentials of science and the ultimate test of truth. The same publishers will also present "The Hero of Erie," (Commodore Perry,) by James Barnes, a new volume in the Young Heroes of Our Navy Series; "With the Black Prince," by William O. Stoddard, and "The Impediment," by Dorothea Gerard, (Mme. Longard de Longgarde.)

Among the books presented to-day by Charles Scribner's Sons are: "Some Persons Unknown," by E. W. Hornung, author of "My Lord Duke," "The Rogue's March"; "The Epistles of Paul in Modern English," by George B. Stevens, D. D., Ph. D., Professor of Systematic Theology in Yale University. In this work Dr. Stevens gives the thought of the Pauline Epistles and kindred Epistles to the Hebrews in the language of to-day. There is also published "General Introduction to the Old Testament," by William Henry Green, D. D., LL. D.

"Cannon and Camera: Sea and Land Battles of the Spanish-American War in Cuba," originally announced for publication early in the month by D. Appleton & Co., will now, it is said, not be brought out until Nov. 18. With the land battles there is given a description of camp life and the return of the soldiers. All these scenes are described and illustrated by John C. Hemment, war artist at the front. Among the other books announced for the 18th of this month are "Success Against Odds," by William O. Stoddard, and "The Pilot of the Mayflower," by Hezekiah Butterworth.

Among the books announced for immediate publication by Richard G. Badger & Co. are a new volume by M. Catulle Mendes, "The Fairy Spinning Wheel"; a volume of short stories by Verner Z. Reed, called "Adobe-Land Stories," and James Jeffrey Roche's "Her Majesty the King."

One of the first pieces of literary work done by Col. Theodore Roosevelt since the war, in which he distinguished himself, will be a very characteristic introduction to "Pepys's Ghost." The work is by Edwin Emerson, Jr., who, it will be remembered, was the hero of a most exciting trip across Puerto Rico last June. Since that time Mr. Emerson has seen much service and participated in many adventures as a Rough Rider, as special correspondent for several New York papers, and as Col. Roosevelt's private secretary. The full title of the book is "Pepys's Ghost, His Wanderings in Greater Gotham, and His Adventures in the Spanish War, Together with His Minor Exploits on the Field of Love and Fashion, with His Thoughts Thereon." The volume will be brought out late in November by Richard G. Badger & Co.

Some Tennyson manuscripts were disposed of the other day in London by the Messrs. Hodgson of Chancery Lane. They consisted of "St. Agnes," "Lines to a Mourner," and "From Sorrow, Sorrow Yet Is Born." The price obtained for the manuscripts was £32. It is said that "St. Agnes" (St. Anges's Eve) was inserted in "The Keepsake, in 1837, without alteration." The "Lines to a Mourner," however, differs materially from the version contained in the Tennyson editions. It is believed that the third manuscript, which is a poem of only two stanzas, has never been printed.

The post of second assistant keepership in the manuscript department has been created in the British Museum, and its occupancy has been secured by Frederick George Kenyon, well known in the discovery of the Aristotelian treatise on the Constitution of Athens and the poems of Bacchylides.

Charles M. Skinner, author of "Legends of Our Own Land," has written a companion volume entitled "Myths and Legends Beyond Our Borders," which has just been issued by the Lippincotts of Philadelphia. These publishers also announce another book by the same author, "No-Nothing Days." This volume is a cluster of papers chiefly about the outdoors, of which Mr. Skinner has a wonderfully large and a philosopher's knowledge.

F. Tennyson Neely has just published the following books, some of which are on timely themes: "Saints and the Plumpiest," by Margherita A. Hamm; "Elizabeth's March; Her Life and Times"; "A Romance of the West Indies," by Eugene Sue; "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Edmond Rostand. This last has rather a striking introduction.

A very attractive illustrated brochure has been issued by Scribner's Magazine, describing the works of those artists who contributed drawings and oil paintings from which pictures were made for Senator Lodge's "The Story of the Revolution." The original pictures have been exhibited in different parts of the country. The list of artists includes the following men: Howard Pyle, B. West Clinedinst, Carlton T. Chapman, E. C. Peixotto, Harry Fenn, F. C. Yohn, W. Appleton Clark, H. A. Ogden, H. W. Ditzler, and F. Luis Mora. Some of these men have paid special visits to various parts of the country to make studies of historic buildings and quaint bits of color. Their work will also be shown in Capt. Mahan's "The American Navy in the Revolution," which will run in Scribner's during 1899.

The Macmillan Company published last Wednesday Stopford A. Brooke's "English Literature: From the Beginning of the Norman Conquest." Prof. Brooke, it will be recalled, is the author of "A History of Early English Literature" and "English Literature." There were also presented "University Addresses," by Principal John Caird, D.D., late Principal of the University of Glasgow; Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," with elaborate colored illustrations by a well-known artist; and a historical novel, "Under the Dome of St. Paul's," by Mrs. Emma Marshall, author of "The Young Queen of Hearts," "A Haunt of Ancient Peace," &c. "The Great Salt Lake Trail," by Col. Henry Inman and William F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) illustrated by F. Coman Clarke, will be presented Nov. 9. This is a companion volume to "The Old Santa Fé Trail," by Col. Inman.

Capt. Joshua Slocum, author of "The Voyage of the Liberdade," has just returned to this country after a three years' voyage in the Spray, a thirty-foot lugger-rigged craft. His first voyage in a small craft was made in the Liberdade, constructed by himself from the remains of the vessel in which he was wrecked on South American coasts, whence he came away with such worldly possessions as Spanish-American port regulations left him. Having enjoyed his enforced adventure he deliberately undertook his later voyage, during which he has crossed the Atlantic three times, rounded Cape Horn once, wandered about Oceanica, Australasia, and the East Indies, visited Cape Town, and returned to Brazil in time to see the Oregon on her homeward way. It is Capt. Slocum's practice to sail by night, sleeping in the daytime, and thus far he has found it safe. "The Voyage of the Liberdade" is published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

"Gladstone: A Monograph," by Sir Edward W. Hamilton, K. C. B., which has been considered one of the most important biographical works published in London this Fall, is to be brought out to-day by Charles Scribner's Sons. The same publishers announce a new edition of Dr. Van Dyke's "Poetry of Tennyson." This work has been out of print for some time, and the new edition is printed because of the large number of requests for it sent to the publishers. This is the tenth impression, and it will include some new subject matter bringing the book down to date; there will also be a chapter on "In Memoriam."

"The Land of Long Ago," a novelty in juvenile literature, and also a reprint in color of the "Spring Song," by T. Nash; published originally in the year 1600, will be presented this month by E. P. Dutton & Co.

A new serial, entitled "I, Thou, and the Other," by Amelia E. Barr, author of "Prisoners of Conscience," "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," &c., began in The Churchman for Oct. 29. The serial is illustrated by Miss Minna Brown.

G. P. Putnam's Sons published Nov. 3 "Philip Melanchthon, the Protestant Preceptor of Germany, 1497-1560," by James William Richard; "Where Ghosts Walk," being the haunts of familiar characters in history and literature, by Marion Harland; "Rivers of North America," by Israel C. Russell, and "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen," by Elbert Hubbard.

One of the most important publications of the Autumn is "Emin Pasha, His Life and Work," the American rights of which have just been bought by Hadley & Mathews of this city. This, the first biography of the great explorer, comes at a singularly fortunate time, when the eyes of the world are directed toward Egypt, the very territory he explored and which is soon to be reopened. Mr. George Schnitzer, Emin's literary executor, has compiled the two volumes from the explorer's journals, letters, and scientific notes, as well as from the official documents. The English reviews have been most laudatory, and the book is about to be published in Germany.

Two new books by Julia Ward Howe are announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., one is a volume of poems, entitled "From Sunset Ridge, Poems Old and New," and the other is "Reminiscences," which includes a portrait of the author.

"Pompeii: Its Life and Art," by Auguste Man, is the title of a very exhaustive work to be published shortly in Germany and America by The Macmillan Company. The translation for this country is by Prof. Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan. The book is divided into five parts. Part I., "Public Places and Buildings." Part II., "The Houses." Part III., "Trades and Occupations." Part IV., "The Tombs." Part V., "The Art and Culture of the Pompeians." Every subject will be profusely illustrated.

"The Autobiography of a Veteran, 1807-1893," translated by Mrs. Janet Ross, from the Italian of Generale Enrico della Rocca, is among the important historical autobiographical works announced for the near future by The Macmillan Company.

The November issue of Book News, published by John Wanamaker, in Philadelphia, contains in its "Descriptive List" 200 titles of books published during October, each with a brief summary of the books from recognized critical authorities. Out of this large list a brief "Guide to the Christmas Shopper" has been compiled, which will be valuable in ordering books from a distance.

Henry Holt & Co. published Miss Godfrey's musical novel, "Poor Human Nature," last Tuesday, and on the following day were obliged to order the second edition to press. This looks as though this book, dealing with musical life in modern Germany, might have a success equal to that of another book on the same subject issued by the same firm, "The First Violin."

The Frederic A. Stokes Company reports that the advance orders for "Tekla," Robert Barr's latest work, far exceed those of any of his previous works.

"Among My Books," a series of papers on literary subjects, by various writers, reprinted from the weekly periodical Literature, with a preface by H. D. Traill, D. C. L., will be presented early in the month, by Longmans, Green & Co.

Concerning the new Temple Dickens, to be published by Doubleday & McClure Company, the first three volumes, comprising "Pickwick Papers," will be ready Nov. 1. The remaining thirty-seven volumes will be issued at the rate of three a month. They will have colored frontispieces and flexible red leather binding. The same publishers announce that "The Butterfly Book," by W. J. Holland, will be ready on Nov. 15, as will be "Life and Teachings of Christ," by the evangelists, with an introduction by Canon Farrar, and "A Queen of Men," a novel of adventure in Ireland, by William O'Brien, M. P., from Cork.

Moses King will bring out before long a work by the late A. Oakey Hall, entitled "Courts and Judges of New York City." Among the many departments of life Mr. Hall gained not an unworthy position as a student of law and a member of the New York bar, which membership he held for over half a century. The book includes 150 illustrations, 120 portraits, and 30 groups and views. To the volume are added notes and reminiscences of Judges and lawyers.

"The Life and Letters of Paul, the Apostle," by Lyman Abbott, D. D., is announced for Nov. 5 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. On the same date there will also be presented a new edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The House of the Seven Gables," in two volumes; "The Fair God: a Tale of the Conquest of Mexico," by Lew Wallace, which has already reached the sale of 133,000 copies in America, will also be issued in a new edition. On Nov. 15 "Afternoons in College Chapel," by Francis G. Peabody, D. D., Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University, will be presented, as will John Fiske's "Beginnings of New England," in an illustrated edition, and "Letters to Washington," Vol. I., 1752-61, edited by S. M. Hamilton.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press "The Great Lord Burghley: A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft," by Martin A. S. Hume, author of the "Courtships of Queen Elizabeth."

One of the largest and most valuable collections of Americana in the United States is owned by Dodd, Mead & Co., and their October catalogue of first editions has just been issued. The catalogue is a brochure of forty-two pages and includes mention of first editions of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, and others. Some of the title pages of the most rare or interesting books are well reproduced.

What Julia Magruder calls her best novel is entitled "Struan." It is announced for immediate publication by Richard G. Badger & Co. This story, unlike some of Miss Magruder's works, has not appeared serially.

Trade with Mexico is just now awakening a new interest in America because of the growth of civil life, political development, accessibility, and improvement in means of travel in our sister republic. A volume called "Picturesque Mexico," just issued by the Lippincotts, will be found interesting and instructive to many.

Henry Altemus, publisher, of Philadelphia, announces éditions de luxe of Dr. Samuel A. Binion's translations of "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," and "Pan Michael," all by Henryk Sienkiewicz. Dr. Binion is a Pole by birth and has had a remarkable career. In his early manhood he received his education in Wilna, and at the Universities of Breslau and Padua and at King's College, London. For eight years he was a reader in the British Museum. Later he spent much time in literary research in Spain, where he became Superintendent of Schools in Seville and in the Balearic Islands. He came to the United States about 1878 and settled at Baltimore, where he was engaged in cataloguing the works in Oriental languages in the Peabody Museum. For several years he was attached as a postgraduate to Johns Hopkins University, and since that time he has resided in New York, save for a brief visit to the Pacific Coast made in 1895. At San Francisco he exposed the forgery of a manuscript reputed to have been written by Maimonides, which the late Mayor Sutro had innocently purchased in Jerusalem for an immense sum from the now infamous Shappira. Dr. Binion's original work includes "Ancient Egypt, or Misrain," two elaborate folio volumes on the art and archaeology of that country which has now assumed such an important figure in European politics.

"The Reign of Terror," published by the Lippincotts, is taken from Carlisle's "French Revolution," and is said to be a collection of narratives from the pens and lips of actual eye witnesses of the French madness. At this moment it has a penetrating significance, owing to the agitated state of Paris.

Clement Scott, the well-known dramatic critic of London, has written a volume of short stories entitled "Madonna Mia," which will shortly make its appearance over there from the press of Greening & Co.

"The History of the Laws and Courts of Hongkong," by James William Norton-Kyshe, Register to the Supreme Court of Hongkong, is being prepared for publication by Fisher Unwin of London.

Sir Henry Irving's essay on "The Theatre and the State" is announced for immediate publication by Richard G. Badger & Co. The essay was originally delivered as a lecture before the students of Cambridge University, and is very attractively set forth with a photogravure portrait of the actor.

The lake described in "The Story of Gösta Berling," by Miss Selma Lagerlöf, is Lake Fryken, about five miles from Carlstad. Her father owned Embervik, a neighboring estate on which the novelist was born. Since the death of her father she has been a teacher at Skarne.

Alexandre Dumas's "La Question d'Argent" will be presented in a new edition by C. T. Heath & Co. This comedy is regarded as one of the most available of Dumas's works for students in elementary French; the new edition has an introduction and notes by G. N. Henning, assistant in French at Harvard University.

Among the books on the Autumn list of Dodd, Mead & Co. which have not yet been issued, but which have already gone into second or third editions, are "Tattle Tales," by Paul Leicester Ford; "Afterwards," by Ian Maclaren; "Miscellanies," by Austin Dobson, and "Elsie on the Hudson," by Martha Finley. Those books published this Fall which have gone to their second or third impressions are: "John Splendid," by Neil Munro; "The Uncalled," by Paul Laurence Dunbar; "Trimalchio's Dinner," by Harry Thurston Peck; "A Creel of Irish Stories," by Jane Barlow; "Wagner's Music Dramas," by Albert Lavignac; "Second Thoughts," by Jerome K. Jerome; "The Wonderful Century," by Alfred R. Wallace; "Scribes and Pharisees," by William Le Queux; "The Grenadier," by James E. Farmer; "The Fatal Gift," by Frankfort Moore; "Work and Culture," by Hamilton W. Mabie; "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," by E. Singleton; "A Little Girl in Boston," by Amanda Douglas; "A Lovable Crank," by Barbara Yechton, and "Sherburne Girls," by Amanda Douglas.

"Every-Day Butterflies" is a little volume by Samuel H. Scudder, from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The work is not for the scientific student, but for the general reader who has a fondness for the works of nature. It includes familiar accounts of sixty or more of the commonest butterflies, taken in the order of the season. The stories of the butterflies are written in a pleasing manner, and the descriptions of them and of their habits are interesting as well as instructive.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a work giving the results of the years that Dr. Karl Witte devoted to the study of Dante. It is entitled "Select Essays on Dante," and is translated by C. Mabel Lawrence, and edited by Philip H. Wicksteed. Dr. Witte is one of the greatest, if not the greatest authority on the Italian poet of the century, the acknowledged master of Scartazzini, Guiliani, and others. This text of the "Divina Comedia" is usually accepted by scholars.

The new series of "Stories of Monte Carlo," each one of which is based on actual fact arising from the author's own knowledge of Monaco, has been completed by William Le Queux; in London the volume will be brought out by Messrs. Cassell. A new book by this author is presented by Dodd, Mead & Co., called "Scribes and Pharisees"; it is a story of literary life of the present day in London, it will be so called.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.

FEATURES:

Henry Norman

Full-page portrait of the new London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with review of his life.

Columbia's New Gymnasium

Illustrations of the work at this institution, and view of the luxurious swimming tank.

The Golf Season

Views from the Ardsley Links—Popularity of this sport.

In Athletic Circles

Portraits of Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club, and James E. Sullivan, President of the New Jersey Athletic Club.

In Musical Circles

Portraits of Emil Paur, Moriz Rosenthal, Pianist; Yvonne De Treville, Soprano, Castle Square Opera Company, and Jefferson de Angelis, as Count Henri de Beaupret in "The Jolly Musketeers."

In Theatrical Circles

Portraits of Kathryn Kidder, Julia Arthur as Parthenia, Robert Taber as Macduff at the London Lyceum Theatre; J. G. Saville, as Baron Trouard in "Catherine;" two scenes from "Catherine" and two scenes from "On and Off," at the Madison Square Theatre.

Two Nights in June

A deeply interesting tale of fiction.

The Indian Outbreak

View of Sugar Point, Leech Lake, where Major Wilkinson and six privates were killed, and seven soldiers were wounded.

A Distinguished Judge's Anniversary

The golden wedding of Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, with their portraits.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times

"All The News That's Fit to Print."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Rain; colder; high southwesterly, shifting to northerly, winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,233. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

FOREIGN.—It is reported in Germany that the Kaiser and Sultan of Turkey have concluded an agreement that is tantamount to an armed alliance. Prince George of Greece will head the new administration in Crete, it is said, as Commissioner General of the European Powers. Admiral Noel, the British commander in Cretan waters, unceremoniously bundled the Turkish troops out of Candia yesterday. The Khedive of Egypt, who, prompted by French influence, showed a disposition to oppose British policy in that country, was taken in hand by Lord Cromer and promptly became submissive. A Russian Admiral and forty sailors have been detained at Tientsin by the Chinese authorities, permission for them to go to Peking not having been granted. M. de Freycinet, the new French Minister of War, will testify before the Court of Cassation in Paris concerning the secret documents in the Dreyfus case. A Paris paper announced that Col. Picquart would be released yesterday. Mme. Sara Bernhardt is going to India on a yacht commanded by Pierre Loti. The object of her trip is to act and shoot tigers. Five of the men who were engaged in the plot to assassinate the President of Brazil on Nov. 5, 1897, were yesterday sentenced at Rio de Janeiro to terms of imprisonment varying from fourteen to thirty years.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Two men were asphyxiated by illuminating gas in Boston during Friday night, and a woman had a narrow escape from death.

The cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, which was sank by the American fleet off Santiago on July 3, and which was raised under the direction of Naval Constructor Hobson, foundered thirty miles off San Salvador, Bahamas, on Tuesday, during a very heavy gale. No lives were lost.

Page 2.

Testimony was taken yesterday by the War Investigating Commissioners at Burlington, Vt., and at Cincinnati.

The most heated political campaign experienced in many years closed in Pennsylvania last night. Four full State tickets are in the field. The Republicans predict a plurality of 100,000 for their candidates, while Democratic Congressional gains are expected.

Page 3.

The New York Citizens' Alliance yesterday passed resolutions indorsing Van Wyck.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday sent 317 warrants for men charged with illegal registration, to be executed by the police. Chief Devery ordered that they be served promptly.

Information was received at Republican headquarters yesterday that thirty-eight Republicans in the Nineteenth Assembly District had left the organization in a body and joined the Democratic ranks.

District Attorney Gardiner went to the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and demanded the affidavits in cases of illegal registration. Magistrate Olmsted refused to give them to him until he should have consulted with his brother Magistrates.

Judge Van Wyck addressed a meeting composed of cheering thousands at Troy last night. He maintained that the canals were the supreme issue of the campaign and reproved the people charged with the frauds for "impertinence" in declining a discussion.

Florence and Christopher Sullivan, cousins of Senator Sullivan, were again arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with illegal registration. The case was adjourned till to-morrow. During the hearing one of the prosecuting lawyers was struck in the stomach.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday issued an address to the voters of New York City, in which an attack was made on leading members of the Bar Association. Mr. Croker addressed the committee, expressing his hope that the election should be marred by no disorder.

Page 4.

The close of the campaign in the Fourteenth Congressional District last night was marked by many large and enthusiastic Democratic meetings, at all of which Capt. Chanler spoke. W. J. K. Kenny claims to have evidence that Quigg money is being freely used in the district.

Page 5.

The collapse of the roof of the new Wonderland Theatre, in course of construction at Detroit, yesterday killed fifteen men and wounded nearly twenty others.

Admiral Schley sails on the cruiser Newark from Puerto Rico to-day. He brings the Evacuation Commission's report. He is due to arrive in New York next Friday.

The body of Patrick Gilligan, a sub-contractor of Brooklyn, was found yesterday in Newtown Creek. He had been murdered, and three men were arrested last night on suspicion.

It is believed in Washington that the question of the Philippines, confronting the Peace Commission in Paris is mainly one of money, and that a compromise may be reached after lengthy negotiations. The text of the protocol was made public by the State Department yesterday.

Page 7.

Five persons concerned in the plot to assassinate the President of Brazil, including the leader, Diocleciano, have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Page 8.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Takanassee, Lady Disdain, Ordeal, Don de Oro, Meehanus, and Dan Rice.

Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club won the Bronx Cup and the gold medal offered for the lowest score in the Westchester Club's tournament, which ended yesterday.

Page 9.

In the football game between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge yesterday, Harvard won by a score of 10 to 0. Princeton and West Point played a tie game, 5 to 5 at West Point. Cornell defeated Williams at Buffalo by 10 to 0; Yale at New Haven won from the Chicago Athletic Association team, 10 to 0, and the Indians defeated Dickinson College at Carlisle by 45 to 0.

Page 11.

Seven miners were killed near Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday in an accident which, it is alleged, was due to the carelessness and disobedience of an engineer.

Nicholas Lauer yesterday filed a will in White Plains by which he inherits half the estate of the Rev. Father Albinger of Mount Vernon, who died in Germany in March. The priest, who lived in a most sparing fashion, is found to have been worth probably $100,000.

Page 12.

The theft of a truckload of cigars, valued at $20,000, which was committed in this city last Monday, came to light in Hoboken yesterday.

Three painters were thrown from an elevator yesterday at the Second Avenue car stables, at Ninety-sixth Street, and seriously injured. A cable broke and the car careened.

It is reported in Washington that Gen. Wade is likely to be selected for the command of the provincial military and civil government to be established by the United States in Cuba.

Page 13.

Letters of temporary administration were granted yesterday for the estate of Martin O'Connor, who disappeared Jan. 1 from his Brooklyn home.

Postmaster Van Cott is investigating complaints that postal cards of poor quality are selling in this city. He says either the contractor or some dishonest employe is at fault.

Charles S. Reinhard of 127 East Eighty-sixth Street was found dead in the Lafayette Place Hotel yesterday morning, having shot himself in the head with a revolver.

Page 14.

Justice Cohen yesterday set free two men who were committed to jail for intoxication.

Page 17.

American admirers of Count Leo Tolstoi are planning to bring to this country and colonize in the West the remnants of the Dhoukhobortsi, a Russian sect whose unique beliefs have caused its members to be persecuted for over 100 years.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in his first weekly cable letter gives an elaborate description of Great Britain's war preparations, which continue day and night. It is shown that the magnitude of the naval work is not realized in America. Although France has unconditionally surrendered Fashoda, the preparations continue. An explanation is offered in the fact that the Marchand expedition before it reached Fashoda, had set up several French posts in the fertile and healthful Bahr-el-Ghazal Province, which was well within the territory administered by Egypt before the Mahdist rebellion. Should France retain possession of the Bahr-el-Ghazal it would mean disaster to the British African policy. It is also intimated that the naval preparations may have something to do with Russia's recent movements in Manchuria. It is pointed out that should France engage in war she would be reduced to accept this alternative: Either a revolution at home or an offensive alliance with Russia. The last is said to be unlikely. The inevitable result of a war carried on by France single-handed is graphically described. There is a strong Ministerial element in England that rather favors a war against France, if only to silence forever the one great disturbing element in European politics. The news that the United States may pay Spain the difference between the cost of the late campaign and the value of the territories gained is received in London with blank surprise. Near the close of his letter Mr. Norman advises American statesmen to keep an eye on China, where American interests are identical with those of Great Britain.

Page 23.

Another meeting of plate glass insurance men will be held this week to form a local rate agreement.

The low price of refined sugar in this country has led to the belief that exports of sugar may be resumed, providing the Treasury Department will allow a drawback to American refiners on imported beet sugar, which forms part of the domestic manufactured product. A ruling by the Secretary of the Treasury is awaited.

Page 23.

The Nicaragua Canal Commissioners are said to be agreed upon all the essential details of their report, which, it is expected, will be submitted a month hence. They will not discuss in the report the political questions involved.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Woman's Department.—Page 20.
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Current Literature.—Page 21.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 23.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 17.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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RUSSIANS STOPPED IN CHINA.

An Admiral and Forty Sailors Prevented from Going to Peking, Despite M. Pavloff's Protests.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says a telegram from Tien-Tsin reports that forty Russian sailors, an Admiral, and M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in China, have been detained there, permission to proceed to Peking not being forthcoming, and that there is strong official opposition to their going to the capital.

The Admiral and M. Pavloff, according to these advices, declared that if the train attempted to leave without the sailors being on board they would stand in front of the engine.

This, it is stated, is a forerunner of a probable affront to Russia.

British Forts at Wei-Hai-Wei.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 5.—The steamer Rio Jun Maru docked here this morning. Capt. Elliott says 5,000 men were recently landed at Wei-Hai-Wei to man the British forts, and the large squadron there has recently been reinforced by vessels from Hongkong. Russia has 22,000 men at Port Arthur.

EX-CONGRESSMAN INDICTED.

Experts to Examine a Wrecked Pennsylvania Financial Concern's Books.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 5.—The Grand Jury of Quarter Sessions Court has found another bill of indictment against ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington, President of the wrecked Chester County Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, upon a charge of embezzlement in receiving deposits at a time when he knew the concern to be insolvent.

The county court has granted a petition for the appointment of experts to examine the books and papers of the trust company, with a view to determining its condition at a time when certain deposits were accepted. The former indictment against Mr. Darlington was said to be defective, and would soon have become null and void by reason of the fact that nearly two years had expired in getting an opinion from the Supreme Court upon the legality of the appointment of experts.

ASPHYXIATED BY GAS IN BOSTON

Two Men Found Dead and a Woman Unconscious—The Latter May Die.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Two men were asphyxiated by illuminating gas last night, and a woman had a narrow escape from death. As it is, she may not recover.

The first case reported was that of William Trubeau, sixty-eight years old, who was on a visit here from Coaticook, Canada, and who was found dead in bed this morning with the gas turned on at full force.

Shortly before 7 o'clock the inmates of 55 Elliot Street, aroused by a strong smell of gas coming from a room on the third floor which was occupied by Philip Baff and his wife, forced the door and found Baff dead in bed, and his wife unconscious by his side. Baff was seventy-five years of age. His wife was sixty-five. The gas was escaping from a burner, which was only partially turned on. Medical assistance was called for Mrs. Baff, but slight hopes of saving her life are entertained.

ALABAMA'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

A Steel and Wire Company, with Two Millions Capital, Incorporated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—The Alabama Steel and Wire Company has been incorporated, with $2,000,000 capital stock, and the following officers: President—E. T. Schuler of Chicago; Vice President—C. E. Robinson of Joliet; Secretary and Treasurer—G. H. Schuler of Cleveland. These gentlemen are ex-officials of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company.

The company has let the contract to erect a wire, rod, and wire nail mill at Ensley City, near this city, to the Garrett Cromwell Engineering Company, and the mill is to be in operation by June 1. The mill will have a capacity of 600 tons a day, with arrangements to increase the capacity to 900 tons in twenty-four hours. It will receive hot billets from the thousand-ton steel mill of the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, now building on a plot of ground adjacent to the rod mill site.

The output is to be sold to foreign markets exclusively, it being certain that it can be landed in European ports at quite a figure cheaper than it can be produced at Continental points. It will enjoy a monopoly in foreign trade and will scarcely interfere with the domestic market.

Roosevelt's Opinion of Farmers and Mechanics.

(Extract from Century Magazine, February, 1888.)

Page 502, February (1888) Number of The Century Magazine: Article on "Ranch Life in the Far West," by Theodore Roosevelt.

"Peril and hardship, and years of toil, broken by weeks of brutal dissipation," draw haggard lines across their eager faces, but never dim their reckless eyes nor break their bearing of defiant self-confidence. * * * When drunk on the villainous whiskey of the frontier towns they cut mad antics, riding their horses into the saloons, firing their pistols right and left, from boisterous light-heartedness rather than from any viciousness, and indulging too often in deadly shooting affrays, brought on either by the accidental contact of the moment or on account of some long-standing grudge, or, perhaps, because of bad blood between two ranches or localities;" * * * but "They are much better fellows and plessanter companions than small farmers or agricultural inburers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."—Adv.

THE MARIA TERESA LOST

Admiral Cervera's Former Flagship Goes Down in a Storm Off San Salvador, Bahamas.

WAS ON HER WAY TO NORFOLK

Crew Saved by a Wrecking Tug and Taken to Charleston, S. C.—The Vessel Now Lies in 2,600 Fathoms of Water.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The ocean-going tug Merritt, which put into Charleston this morning for supplies, reported the loss of the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, formerly the flagship of Admiral Cervera's fleet, thirty miles off San Salvador, Bahamas, at midnight on Tuesday last, in the midst of a northeast gale of exceptional violence.

The cruiser left Caimanera, Cuba, on the morning of Oct. 30 in tow for New York. She had already passed Cape Maysi and started northeast around the Bahamas. A furious storm, warning of which had already been sent out, overtook her, and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The strain opened holes in her hull which had been patched to enable her to make the journey, and she began to fill rapidly. The Merritt took off Capt. Harris and the crew from the sinking ship, and she went down.

Later in the day the crew of the Maria Teresa came ashore. They lost all clothing and personal effects, and are supplied scantily. The vessel sank thirty miles off Watling's Island at night, on Tuesday, after battling with the gale six hours. She met the storm on Tuesday morning, and the vessel began to strain in the high seas. Parts of the hull thought to be safe became weakened, the rivets broke, and the water made rapidly in the hold. The boilers began to give way, and finally the water extinguished the fires in the engine room. The pumps would not work. The whole vessel showed signs of a collapse, and the men stood stripped waiting orders to quit the ship. The Vulcan was towing the Teresa while the Merritt rescued 114 of the crew, made up of volunteers from the Cincinnati, Newark, and Vulcan. The ropes were then cut and the Teresa rapidly filled and sank.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The news of the loss of the Spanish cruiser came to the Navy Department in a telegraphic dispatch from Lieut. Commander Harris, received at about 10 o'clock this morning.

Upon the receipt of the news the naval officers attached to the Navigation Bureau immediately consulted the charts to locate the scene of the disaster. The first glance satisfied them that the last had been seen of the ill-fated Maria Teresa. As near as they could calculate, the vessel lies in about 2,600 fathoms of water, or nearly three miles. The location is 24 degrees north latitude by 74.30 degrees west longitude, about 235 miles distant from Nassau. At the time the Teresa sank she was about 310 miles distant from Caimanera, the port from which she started a little over two days before.

Looking at the chart, it was not difficult for the officers of the department to see how the ship had foundered under the influence of a heavy northwest gale reported. She had just emerged from the Crooked passage, and to make her course was obliged to lay with her head about northwest. This would bring the heavy sea fairly over her forward side, and under such severe pounding the vessel must have soon succumbed. On her lee lay the rocky Bahamas, and innumerable shoals, with shallows between, and with shallow water in every direction except straight ahead or directly astern. To have turned about and sought another passage would have been an extremely perilous undertaking to begin with, and, even after getting fairly about, the vessel would have been obliged to have traveled many hundred miles more than intended in order to have picked up another course.

Acting Secretary Allen of the navy said the loss was much greater than any intrinsic value represented in the ship. She was the link that connected the great naval victory with the United States. It was a sentiment bred in this country that succeeded in raising her, and it was the wish of the whole people that she should be brought to the United States.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE WRECK

Capt. Harris, in His Report to the Navy Department, Tells of the Cruiser's Battle with the Gale.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A thrilling story of the loss of the cruiser Maria Teresa is given in the official report of Lieut. Commander Harris to the Secretary of the Navy, received by telegraph at the Navy Department late this afternoon. It is dated on board the wrecking steamer Merritt, fifty miles off Charleston, Nov. 4, and says:

"Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the loss of the Infanta Maria Teresa. On Nov. 1 at 1 A. M. I found that it was blowing hard and went on the lower bridge. We had left Watling's Island Light abeam at 10 o'clock, and up till midnight the weather was pleasant and all went well with the ship, although we had trouble in keeping the pump in the forward fireroom from being choked with coal. The wind continued to increase in force until perhaps 3 A. M., when it reached its height, although there were times all day when it blew as hard as ever. The direction was about northeast. The sea continued to rise until perhaps 6 P. M.; there was a heavy sea all the following day. Pumps were reported every hour. Soon after I came on deck I relieved the second mate, Mr. Johnson, so that he could go below to fight the water. About 3:30 o'clock the first mate, Capt. Le Cato, came up, and he also went below to work. Capt. Chittenden, who was on deck almost as soon as I, gave his attention to the pumps, and especially to priming the centrifugal pump in the forward fireroom. There were many new leaks. When a heavy sea struck the sides the plates leaked at the butts and seams, showing that after the fire they had resumed their former appearance but were not tight. There was at the mainmast an inch of thwartship vibration, and only half an inch longitudinal vibration. While making this examination, about 4:30 A. M., Capt. Chittenden was thrown down and fell on the chain, hurting his side and back enough to temporarily disable him. He continued to give us valuable advice. At 3 A. M. we made signal to the Vulcan and Merritt to go to windward, which they did as well as they could.

"Up to 1 o'clock A. M. we were running the starboard main engines and had steam on the two central boilers and three of the short forward boilers, but the trouble in the forward fireroom caused the steam to run low, and we lighted fires under the starboard after boiler and stopped the engine to get as to run the steam up for the pumps. The pump for keeping the water from the forward compartment was driven by a belt, and when the sea broke over the bows the belt became wet and slipped. As soon as the water was up to the floor plates in the forward fireroom the rolling of the ship swashed into the coal bunkers and carried the coal out, choking the pump and carrying the floor plates about, which made it difficult and dangerous to work there.

"About 8 o'clock I called for volunteers to hoist coal and water in the ash hoist. Everybody responded, and the work was continued as long as it seemed of any use. About 3:30 A. M. it was reported that water was coming into one of the starboard forward coal bunkers and running into the firerooms. Where the water came from we do not know. About 2 o'clock the eleven-inch gun in thr after turret ran out and in twice. When it recoiled the second time something gave way, and it settled to extreme elevation and remained stationary. We asked the Vulcan to signal the Leonidas to stay close to us, and the latter hoisted the flag at the signal yardarm, which was a signal agreed upon to call the Leonidas to come within hail. She was steaming ahead of us and making rather bad weather. It seems as if she feared to turn in the heavy sea, but eventually she did cross ahead of the Merritt and twice passed under the Maria's stern, although at some distance. I think she picked up the life rafts which the Vulcan threw over. About 11:30 we signaled the Vulcan to ask the Merritt if we could be turned safely to run for the lee of Watling's Island. To this Capt. Wolcott replied "No," and as Capt. Chittenden thought we would sink if we tried to turn, this idea was given up. Both the Vulcan and Merritt could with difficulty keep us head to the wind, and the sea was running so high that the Vulcan's bitts started or the towlines parted. The ship would fall into the trough of the sea.

"At 1 P. M. Capt. Chittenden asked me to signal the Vulcan to cast off the Merritt's tow lines and have the Merritt come alongside. I then assumed the command, told the men what was to be done, and assigned them to stations. I told the chief engineer to start the engine to aid the Vulcan in keeping our head up. He did so, but it could run but a short time with what steam we had. We signaled the Vulcan, "We are about to abandon ship; try to keep us head to wind." I ordered Capt. Lecato to take charge of the lee surf boat and when it was lowered to the rail ordered Capt. Chittenden into it, against his repeated protests. He was placed in the boat with his son. This boat was unable to reach the lines we had astern, but the Merritt picked it up, and after taking Capt. Chittenden aboard, towed the boat to our lee quarter and repeated this manoeuvre each trip, forming a lee for the boats to come to us and then towing them back. She was splendidly handled. From 2 until 5 the work of transferring the crew continued. Capt. Lecato made two more trips, when, his arm being disabled, his place was taken by Mr. Johnson, who also took two boatloads. The life raft was gotten over and capsized, but was righted. It was put in chargé of James Bashford, ordinary seaman, of the Illinois Naval Militia. He and his crew took six Cubans to the Merritt. The smaller surfboat, stowed in board on the lee side was then gotten out and I put it in charge of Charles A. Dunne, Quartermaster, first class. I gave him nearly all the good seamen left for a crew. It was launched very handsomely and made two trips. In all these trips we poured oil from the ship on both sides, and the Vulcan also used oil to make it smooth where the embarking was done. I doubt if we could have worked without it. The ship labored more and more heavily. Before I left the bridge she rolled her sponsons under, which I should estimate to be 30 degrees, and her pitching was enough to show her rudder, propellers, and perhaps twelve feet of her keel. She was about four feet by the head. She fell into the sea very heavily and shuddered as she rose. There was no water aft. The Vulcan got her best to keep our head up, steering to starboard and going to full speed while the sea beat the Teresa's head to port. Throughout the day the Vulcan did everything possible. We were constantly signaling.

"With the exception of three men who got drunk and gave much trouble, all the crew behaved well. Every man did his duty, and my orders were instantly obeyed by wreckers and men of the navy. When the fires were low I called for volunteers, and the donkey boilers were at once fired up. Twice I asked C. F. Smith and James F. Brien, chief machinists, to oil the steering engine, and they did so, and the engine ran till we left. When I took Dunne from the helm to lower the smaller surf boat his place was taken by William C. Morehoff, machinist, second class, who steered the wreck until we left the bridge together, when he lashed the wheel amidships. Willard Crossett, bugler, was signalman, and was as cool as possible. He made no mistakes, and was very useful to me as a messenger. About 4:30 he made signal, "Hang to the wreck until you are sure she is sinking," to which the Vulcan replied, "We will hold on until she sinks or parts the tow line." The last signal he made was, "These two boats will take all." After that I had to go aft to force the drunken men overboard, and about 5 o'clock we were all off.

"The boats were hauled under the stern as near as it was safe, where the oil and lee of the ship made it smooth, and were held by one line, while another line, with a ladder attached, floated astern. On this line two double bights were stopped on the right side to go over a man's shoulder. The end was slacked from the ship, and when two men jumped they were hauled into the boat. A very fine fellow named Olsen attended to this. When all had gone but him and me, he cut the line and we jumped together. It was, perhaps, 5:30 o'clock when we reached the Merritt. While she was getting in the surf boats the Vulcan slipped the hawser of the Infanta Maria Teresa. I expect that the wreck dragging off to port brought all the strain on the port bridle and started the bitts. When the boats were in, the Merritt at my request started to speak the Vulcan, but was unable to reach her, and she apparently did not hear our whistle. The Merritt then returned to find the wreck, but could not do so. The search continued until 1 P. M. the following day, when she headed for Charleston. Very respectfully,

IRA HARRIS.
Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy.

GOVERNMENT'S LOSS SMALL.

Wreckers Will Get No Salvage and the Value of Recovered War Material Will Equal Their Claim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—It is the opinion of the Navy Department that the Government has lost besides the value of the Maria Teresa herself only the amount of the contract allowance of $800 a day to the wrecking company through the sinking of the vessel, because the contract appears to have required the delivery by the wrecking company of the vessel at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va. The exact language of the contract on that point is as follows:

"If the party of the first part shall be successful in raising her, to be taken by the party of the first part, if so required by the party of the second part, without unnecessary delay to the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and there delivered to the commandant of that navy yard, subject to such change in place of delivery of vessel or recovered property as may be decided upon by the party of the second part."

The above language was recited in the contract for raising the Colon, which was supposed to be in better condition than any of the other vessels and easier to raise, but as a subsequent paragraph requires the contractors to direct attention to the other vessels, under the terms of the contract, it would seem that they have lost the salvage upon the ship. According to the contract, salvage was to consist of such further compensation over or above the per diem and stipulated expenses as might be awarded by a board appointed for that purpose, consisting of a representative of each party and a third party.

The first thing in order now is a court of inquiry; in fact, the department has no option in the case of a loss of a vessel under such conditions. Under the conclusion will depend whether or not a court martial shall be held. Commander Harris is the only officer whom the department knows to have been attached to the Teresa, although he was doubtless supported by some other officers whose names have not been reported to the department. He was in command of the Vulcan throughout the war and was transferred to the Teresa just before she sailed. He bears an enviable reputation for ability in his profession.

During the progress of the raising of the ship a great deal of valuable material was recovered by the wreckers. Just what this amounts to is not positively known, but it included expensive guns, torpedoes, and such materia of value. The opinion is expressed that with the material raised from her and from the other ships which have been operated upon so far the Navy Department will be able to reimburse itself fully for the outlay of $800 a day to the contractors.

The Navy Department was discouraged by the ill-success of this most promising venture and at first was averse to a continuance of the attempt to raise any of the other vessels. However, the first feeling of discouragement gave place in a short time to a determination to save at least one of Cervera's ships as a magnificent trophy of the glorious engagement of July 3. It may be that the loss reported to-day has strengthened the hands of Constructor Hobson, who is urgently pleading with the department to allow money to enable him to conduct operations in wrecking the vessels on his own account, or it may induce the department to offer more liberal terms to the contractors, but however that may be, the present disposition of the department is to raise the Colon and attach her to the United States Navy.

The History of the Lost Cruiser.

The Infanta Maria Teresa was one of the best armored cruisers in the Spanish fleet before the war began. She was the flagship of Admiral Cervera, and when his fleet made the dash out of the harbor of Santiago she was fourth in line. A hail of shot from the American warships was directed against the Infanta Maria Teresa, and she blew up just before she was run ashore. When Santiago surrendered efforts were made to save some of the Spanish vessels, and the Merritt-Chapman Company sent wrecking vessels to help raise the Infanta Maria Teresa. The work was superintended by Naval Constructor Hobson. The guns were taken off and put on the collier Leonidas, and after several weeks' work the hull was patched so that the water could be pumped out, and the cruiser was towed into Guantanamo Harbor, where her engines were put in shape, and on Oct. 20, with a crew from the American vessels Cincinnati, Newark, Vulcan, Leonidas, and Potomac, she started under her own steam for Norfolk, Va. Last Sunday night she was sighted by the British steamer Beverly in the Crooked Island Passage, near the Bahamas.

The Infanta Maria Teresa was built by Sir Charles Palmer's Anglo-Spanish Company at Bilbao, Spain, where she was launched in 1890. She cost $3,000,000. Her displacement was 7,000 tons, and her dimensions were 340 feet in length, 65 feet beam, and 21 feet 6 inches mean draught. Her engines were of 13,758 indicated horse power and worked twin screws which gave her a speed of 20.25 knots. She was protected by an armored belt 12 inches thick, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and extending a distance of 315 feet along the water line. This was backed by teakwood. Her deck was 3 inches thick, and the protection over the gun positions was 10½ inches thick. She carried two 11-inch guns in turrets and ten 5.5-inch guns. In her secondary battery were eight 2.2-inch and eight 1.4-inch rapid-fire guns, and two machine guns. She also had six torpedo tubes.

WORK ON THE COLON STOPS.

Naval Board Decides that the Spanish Cruiser Cannot be Raised.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 5.—Capt. Chester of the United States cruiser Cincinnati and a board of officers yesterday visited the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, spending several hours at the scene, and finally decided that work on the sunken warship should be abandoned, as, in their opinion, there is no possible chance of raising her.

The men of the wrecking company who have been at work on the Spanish vessels have been ordered to proceed to Santiago harbor to raise the Reina Mercedes and blow up the Merrimac, so as to clear the channel, as both these vessels somewhat impede navigation.

A boat will be sent to tear down the woodwork put up by Lieut. Hobson at the wreck of the Cristobal Colon.

LIEUT. HOBSON IN THE CITY.

He Declines to Talk About the Sinking of the Maria Teresa.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, arrived in this city last night and went to the Army and Navy Club, in West Thirty-first Street, near Fifth Avenue. He came from Washington, and when he reached Philadelphia he was handed a telegram informing him of the sinking of the Maria Teresa. He stopped off at Philadelphia, and sent several telegrams, but it is not known to whom.

Lieut. Hobson remained only about three-quarters of an hour at the Army and Navy Club. He would not talk about the loss of the Spanish cruiser, but it was plain that he felt her sinking keenly. He did not say where he was going when he left the clubhouse, but it was expected that he would return and spend the night there.

VASSAR'S "PARLOR OPENING."

The Senior Class Gives a Reception, According to Annual Custom.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 5.—The senior parlor opening, one of the pleasantest social events of the Vassar year, took place this afternoon. It is a custom of the college that certain rooms should be granted annually to the senior class, which uses them as private class parlors. The furnishing and opening of these rooms is attended with some ceremony.

Each senior lends something toward this furnishing and many costly and beautiful articles in the way of books, pictures, and furniture adorn the rooms, the donors receiving them again after their graduation. The sophomore class also presents an annual gift of furniture to the parlors. This gift, however, becomes the property of the college and is used by all future senior classes. When the Furnishing Committees have completed their work a reception is given by the seniors to the Faculty and the sophomore class, and the parlors are thrown open to the inspection of the college world. This reception is always a pretty and merry affair and is enlivened by class jokes and class songs of all varieties.

This year the class of '99 claims proudly that its parlors surpass all previous class furnishings and the boast seems well borne out by the beauty of the rooms. Among the notable gifts is a large painting by E. Hublin, which received honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1871, the gift of Miss C. Hassler, '99, and some rare old Irish delft, given by Miss McLeod, '99.

Run Over and Killed by Trolley Car.

Harry Carlsen, eight years old, whose parents live at 163 Harmon Street, Williamsburg, attempted to cross Hamburg Avenue in front of a trolley car of the Nassau line yesterday afternoon, when he was struck by the fender. His right thigh and leg were broken and his skull fractured. He was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where he died. The motorman, William Joiner of 231 Rockaway Avenue, was arrested, charged with criminal negligence.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Special reports received yesterday afternoon indicated the presence near Trinidad of a cyclonic storm, moving northwestward. Warning of the location, character, and probable force of the storm was cabled to Weather Bureau stations in the Lesser Antilles, Trinidad, Puerto Rico, Santiago, San Domingo, Curacoa, and Colon, with instructions to warn all interested. Advices were also cabled to Admiral Watson, United States Navy, Caimanera, and the commanding officer of the United States Army at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

The storm in the Northwest has advanced eastward to the region north of Lake Huron, attended by rain from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast States, and by southerly shifting to westerly gales over the lake regions. Fair weather has prevailed west of the Mississippi.

Rain followed by colder and clearing weather is indicated for the Atlantic Coast States to-day. Fair weather will prevail throughout the central valleys, the lake regions, and the Western States.

Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations except Duluth, and also along the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	48	49	52
6 A. M.	45	49	52
9 A. M.	48	54	54
12 M.	55	56	58
3 P. M.	57	57	62
6 P. M.	56	56	60
9 P. M.	59	57	62
12 P. M.	59	57	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1897	53
Corresponding date for last twenty years	46

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 49 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

CALIFORNIA TRAINS.—The next vestibule train consisting of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars leaves New York Nov. 15 via Albany and Buffalo and the Santa Fé route. Tickets give privilege of reduced rate at principal hotels in California. Other trains later. Information and circulars about them or other trips, or individual travel tickets anywhere, can be had on application to Raymond & Whitcomb, Tours and Tickets, 31 East 14th St., New York.—Adv.

A FORECAST OF THE ELECTION

Reports from the States Where Contests Are Waged.

BOTH PARTIES ARE CONFIDENT

The Candidates in New York Both Claim Gains.

How the State Campaigns Closed Last Night—Democrats and Republicans Will Have Equal Honors in Many States.

Forty-two States will hold elections this Tuesday. Three States, Maine, Vermont, and Oregon, have already held their elections.

In ten of the forty-two States, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia, only Congressmen will be voted for; in one, West Virginia, Congressmen and a Legislature will be chosen.

Twenty-two States, besides West Virginia, or California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Wisconsin, will each elect a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator.

The following states will elect Governors: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Below will be found careful estimates, compiled in the several States, of the results of these elections. According to these estimates, the Democrats will make distinct gains throughout the country.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN NEW YORK.

Republicans Admit Loss of Six Congressmen—Contest for Governor.

Both the Republican and Democratic campaign managers have steadfastly refused to give out estimates of the result of Tuesday's election in this State. Whenever asked to do so they have confined themselves to general statements.

Both Campaign Committees, and all the prominent party leaders in the State, claim a victory for their respective parties. It is considered remarkable, also, that these general estimates are almost the same on both sides.

This is taken by shrewd political observers in each party as indicating a close contest, the result of which will not be known until the ballots are counted. It is the rule in this State that pluralities are large enough to admit of an almost certain forecasting of the result some time before election day. Even the campaign managers, however, are now reluctant to make a decisive prediction.

The utmost either side will say is that its party will win by 40,000. This figure seems to be the one at which all predictions pause.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee said just before leaving the headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for his home at Newburg:

"I see no reason to change the estimate I made two days ago that Col. Roosevelt will have 40,000 plurality in the State. That estimate was made after careful investigation of the situation in every Assembly district in the State, and I believe it will prove to be very nearly correct. I have shown what confidence I have in it by the bet of $20,000, which I placed this morning."

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee, said:

"I look for a Roosevelt tidal wave which will astonish everybody. I believe he will carry the State by 100,000 plurality."

Senator Thomas C. Platt declined yesterday to make any prediction as to the result of the election.

The Republican leaders generally concede some loss in this State. Many of them look for decreased pluralities in the rural counties, and some admit that the party will lose six Congressmen in this county and Kings. Among these conceded losses are John Murray Mitchell in the Eighth, James W. Perry in the Thirteenth, James Irving Burns in the Sixteenth, and P. B. Low in the Fifteenth.

While ready to concede such losses, the Republican leaders are confident that they will elect their State ticket by a plurality of about 40,000, and that they will control the Legislature.

Senator McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and Frank Campbell, Chairman of the State Committee, have agreed after a careful estimate that the Democratic State ticket will win by 40,000 to 50,000. Richard Croker puts the Democratic plurality at 50,000. Other leaders, like Mayor Van Wyck, place the estimate higher, some of them as high as 90,000 in the State. All of the Democratic leaders, moreover, claim that they will control the Legislature and re-elect United States Senator Edward Murphy.

In this city the Republicans concede a Democratic plurality on the State ticket of about 50,000 to 60,000. The Democrats, on the other hand, estimate that their plurality in Manhattan will be 75,000, and in Brooklyn 30,000, or 105,

for Railroad Commissioners—H. E. Day, J. M. Bryan, and J. L. Morgan.

GEORGIA REMAINS UNBROKEN.

Serious Opposition Developed in Only One District.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—The Congressional elections in this State are without interest except in the Eleventh District, where the present incumbent, W. G. Brantley, a Democrat, is opposed by T. M. Wilkinson, a Fusionist. In that district the Populists and Republicans have united, and the combined strength of the two parties makes what is regarded as formidable opposition to the Democracy. Indications at the close of the campaign, however, which has been a stubborn one, clearly point to the re-election of Brantley. In the Fifth the Republican candidate has retired, and L. F. Livingston has no opposition. In all the other districts the Democratic Representatives will be re-elected.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES IN IOWA.

Two Congressmen May Be Won from Republicans—No Change in Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 5.—The State is safe to go Republican by 30,000 majority. All Congressional districts except the Sixth and Eighth are certain to elect Republican candidates. In the Sixth it is a toss-up between Weaver and Lacey, and in the Eighth Finn is as likely to be elected as Hepburn.

There will be a safe Republican majority in the Legislature.

The Democrats claim to have weakened Dolliver's hold on the Tenth, their candidate, Edwin Anderson, having won over many of the 8,000 Scandinavians in that district. The Democrats have no hope of carrying either the State or Legislative tickets, and are bending all their energies upon the Congressional campaign.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM ILLINOIS.

Their Majority in Legislature May Be Somewhat Reduced.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—It is generally conceded that the Republicans will elect their State ticket. The State Treasurer heads it and the interest in that part of the election is far from what it usually is.

In the list of Congressional candidates the following are considered as sure of election: Republicans: First District, J. R. Mann; Sixth, H. S. Boutell; Seventh, George E. Foss; Eighth, A. J. Hopkins; Ninth, R. R. Hitt; Tenth, G. W. Prince; Twelfth, J. G. Cannon; Thirteenth, Vespasian Warner; Twenty-second, G. W. Smith. Democrats: Fourth, Thomas Cusack; Seventeenth, B. F. Caldwell; Eighteenth, T. M. Jett; Nineteenth, J. B. Crowley; Twentieth, J. R. Williams. Doubtful: Second, (Rep.,) William Lorimer; (Dem.,) C. P. Johnson; Third, (Rep.,) H. R. Belknap; (Dem.,) G. P. Foster; Fifth, (Rep.,) G. E. White; (Dem.,) E. T. Noonan; Eleventh, (Rep.,) Walter Reeves; (Dem.,) M. T. Maloney; Fourteenth, (Rep.,) J. V. Graff; (Dem.,) C. N. Barnes; Fifteenth, (Rep.,) B. F. Marsh; (Dem.,) J. E. Roy; Sixteenth, (Rep.,) J. H. Danskin; (Dem.,) W. E. Williams; Twenty-first, (Rep.,) W. A. Rodenburgh; (Dem.,) Fred J. Kerr.

The serious blunder of the Democrats in not living up to the provisions of the law in the preparation of the ballots, as regards cumulative voting for members of the Legislature, will undoubtedly enable the Republicans to control the Legislature, which is to choose a successor to Senator Shelby M. Cullom. This only applies to Cook County, but in a close Legislature the error might insure the predominance of Republicans in both houses. In only three districts of this county were the numerals placed upon the ballots.

WAVERING FIGHT IN INDIANA.

Democrats Claim Eight Out of Thirteen Congressmen and the State Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—The election in Indiana this year includes all State offices, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, thirteen members of Congress and the Legislature, which body will elect the successor to Senator Turpie, whose seat in the United States Senate will be vacant next March. Both the Democrats and Republicans are claiming big majorities.

Prominent Democrats say that the Democratic majority will be at least 25,000, and that it may go to 40,000.

Prominent Republicans profess to have no doubt as to the success of their ticket.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Districts will probably go Democratic, although the Seventh, Eighth, and Thirteenth were carried by large majorities in 1896 by the Republicans. The Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth are undoubtedly Republican.

The best-posted Democrats feel sure that they will carry at least eight districts, probably ten, and possibly eleven; the lower branch of the Legislature, and the State ticket. The Senate will have six more holdover Republicans than Democrats. This gives the former an important advantage.

FUSION WILL WIN IN KANSAS.

The Republicans Have Only One Safe District in the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—All estimates place the State tickets very close, but it is the best judgment of politicians here that Gov. Leedy (Pop.) will be re-elected by 5,000 to 8,000 majority. Five fusion Congressmen are sure of election, and there is a good chance for two more. The Republicans have only one safe district.

KENTUCKY SAFELY DEMOCRATIC

Republicans Are Sure of Only One Congressional District.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Based on figures and results in the past, and a careful study of the situation at the present time, Kentucky will have in the next Congress eight Democrats and three Republicans.

The Democrats who are certain of election are as follows: First District, Charles K. Wheeler; Second District, Henry D. Allen; Third District, John S. Rhea; Fourth District, D. H. Smith; Sixth District, Albert S. Berry; Seventh District, Evan E. Settle; Eighth District, George G. Gilbert, and Tenth District, Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick.

The Republicans are certain of only one district, the Eleventh, in which Vincent Boreing, is the nominee.

The Fifth and Ninth Districts are in doubt, with chances favoring the Democrats in both.

Kentucky also elects one Judge of the Court of Appeals. The candidates are Judge J. P. Hobson, (Dem.) and Judge W. W. Jones (Rep.) The district contains twenty-two counties, and is close.

ALL DEMOCRATS IN LOUISIANA.

The Republican Offer Only Nominal Opposition in a Few Districts.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5.—There are no State officers to be elected in Louisiana this Fall, except Railroad Commissioners. The Democratic nominees for the latter have no opposition.

The Democratic candidates for Congress will all be elected, there being only nominal opposition in the First, Second, and Third Districts.

The candidates are: First District—Adolph Meyer, (Dem.;) Charles W. Keeting, (Rep.;) Second District—Robert C. Davey, (Dem.;) Frank N. Wicker, (Rep.;) Third District—Robert F. Broussard, (Dem.;) Charles Fontelleu, (Rep.;) Fourth District—Phanor Brazeale, (Dem.;) Fifth District—Samuel T. Baird, (Dem.,) and Sixth District—Samuel M. Robertson, (Dem.)

MARYLAND STAYS REPUBLICAN.

A Probability of Electing Only One Democratic Congressman.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5.—All indications point to the election of five Republicans and but one Democratic Congressman in Maryland next Tuesday. Col. John Walter Smith of the First District is the only Democrat that has anything like an even chance of winning.

The Democracy of the State is anything but united on the Congressional issue. There is no longer the old cry of the "ring" to create dissensions in the ranks, but the party is crippled from the apparent lack of interest in the result of the election.

In the First District Col. John Walter Smith, Democratic nominee, has a good chance to win against his Republican opponent, Wilbur F. Jackson.

In all the other districts the Republicans are almost certain of victory. The candidates are: Second District—Richard B. Tippett, Dem.; W. B. Baker, Rep. Third District—Dr. J. B. Schwatka, Dem.; Frank C. Wachter, Rep. Fourth District—Major James W. Denny, Dem.; W. W. McIntire, Rep. Fifth District—John S. Cummings, Dem.; Sidney E. Mudd, Rep. Sixth District—Thomas A. Poffenberger, Dem.; George A. Pearse, Rep.

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RESULT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Republicans Certain of Twelve Congressmen and the Legislature.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Massachusetts will probably elect twelve Republican members of Congress. Only one district—the Ninth—is doubtful. In this there is a contest among John F. Fitzgerald, (Dem.,) James A. Gallivan, (Ind. Dem.,) and Franz Hugo Krebs, (Rep.) Mr. Fitzgerald is the present member.

The Republican nominees in the other districts are the following:

First—George P. Lawrence; Second—Frederick H. Gillett; Third—Joseph H. Walker; Fourth—George W. Weymouth; Fifth—William S. Knox; Sixth—William H. Moody; Seventh—Ernest W. Roberts; Eighth—Samuel W. McCall; Tenth—Samuel J. Barrows; Eleventh—Charles F. Sprague; Twelfth—William C. Lovering; Thirteenth—William S. Greene.

The Republicans expect to elect their State ticket by 60,000 plurality and to elect 200 out of the 270 members of the Legislature.

MICHIGAN IS IN DOUBT.

Democrats and Republicans Claim Four Congressmen Each.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Many conservative observers believe that the Republican majority on the State ticket is likely to be cut down far below what it was in 1896. It is also pretty generally conceded that there will be Democratic gains in the Legislature, and that the two Congressional districts that went Democratic in 1896 will be increased this year to four or six.

The Congressional districts that are absolutely safe for the Republicans are the Sixth, Congressman Sam W. Smith; the Ninth, Congressman R. P. Bishop; the Eleventh, Congressman W. S. Mesick, and the Twelfth, Congressman Carlos D. Sheldon. All the others may be said to be at least in some doubt, although it is probable that John B. Corliss will be re-elected in the First, William Alden Smith in the Fifth, E. L. Hamilton in the Fourth, and Henry C. Smith in the Second.

The most doubtful districts, or those where the Democrats are most likely to be successful, are the Third, now represented by a Democrat, A. M. Todd; the Seventh, the Eighth, now represented by a Democrat, Ferdinand Brucker, and the Tenth, where Congressman R. O. Crump is almost certain to be defeated.

REPUBLICANS HOLD MINNESOTA

Prospect of Heavy Democratic Gains Throughout the State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5.—The one thing certain in Minnesota is that the vote will be the smallest in many years. Part of this is due to the fact that a new law has just gone into effect requiring that all voters shall have full naturalization papers, whereas under the old law only first papers were needed. More, however, comes from Republican apathy, especially in the cities. The vote in the Presidential election of 1896 was a little in excess of 342,000. This year it will hardly exceed 265,000.

The present outlook is that William Henry Eustis (Rep.) will be elected Governor, but by a plurality which bids fair to be not more than 5,000. The remainder of the Republican State ticket, with the exception of one Judge of the Supreme Court, will be elected by about 25,000 plurality. Judge Mitchell (Dem.) will be elected Judge by probably 10,000 plurality. The Republicans will carry the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Congressional Districts, and the Democrat-People's candidate will win in the Seventh. The Third and Sixth Districts are in doubt, the former leaning to the Republicans and the latter to the Democrats, the heard of whose ticket is Charles A. Towne.

NO BREAK IN MISSISSIPPI.

None but Democrats Will Be Elected, as There Is Little Opposition.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—There will be seven free-silver Democrats elected from Mississippi. The following nominees will be chosen: John M. Allen, in the First; Thomas Spight, in the Second; T. C. Catchings, in the Third, (gold man, but instructed for free silver); A. F. Fox, in the Fourth; J. S. Williams, in the Fifth; F. A. McLean, in the Sixth, and Patrick Henry, in the Seventh.

BOTH CLAIM MISSOURI.

Democrats Certain of Electing Twelve Congressmen and of Controlling the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Chairman Cook of the Democratic State Central Committee said to-day: "The Democrats of Missouri will elect their State ticket Tuesday by the usual large majority, will carry twelve of the fifteen Congressional Districts, and control the Legislature by a majority of 44 on joint ballot."

Chairman Akins of the Republican State Central Committee said: "We will elect three Congressmen from the St. Louis districts, and have more than a fighting chance in three others in the State. We never had better prospects of electing the State ticket than we have now, and we may secure a majority in the Legislature."

Missouri elects two Judges of the Supreme Court Tuesday, a State Superintendent of Public Schools, and a Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, besides fifteen Congressmen and members of the Legislature, which will select a successor to Senator Cockerell.

DEMOCRACY GAINS IN MONTANA

The State May Also Chose a Democratic Senator to Succeed Mantle.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 5.—Congressman A. J. Campbell, (Dem.,) will be elected, although the silver forces, through the candidacy of Hogan, Fusion nominee, Silver Republicans, and Populists, may result in the success of Thomas Marshall, the straight Republican, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, over W. Y. Pemberton, (Dem.) The Legislature that will elect a successor to United States Senator Lee Mantle, (Rep.,) will probably be Democratic.

FUSION MAY WIN IN NEBRASKA.

Republicans Confident of Only Two of the Six Congressmen.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—Conservative estimate based upon the most accurate information obtainable at this time indicates that the Republicans will lose the State ticket and Legislature, and will only succeed in electing two Congressmen, and possibly but one. The chances favor the election of the entire Fusion State ticket, and they will have a safe majority in the Legislature. The Republicans hope to re-elect David Mercer to Congress from the Second District and E. J. Burkett from the First. The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts are considered doubtful, though chances seem to favor the Fusion candidates. These are respectively: J. B. Robinson, W. L. Stark, R. D. Sutherland, and W. L. Greene.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN.

That Party Is Certain of Victory in Every County.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5.—New Hampshire will elect a full Republican ticket on Tuesday next. Gov. Frank W. Rollins will have 5,000 or more plurality. Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway (Rep.) will be re-elected in the First District, though E. J. Knowlton (Dem.) claims that he will win. In the Second Congressional District Frank G. Clarke (Rep.) will be re-elected. The Republicans will carry all of the ten counties in the State, and will have large majorities in both branches of the State Legislature.

NEW JERSEY IN DOUBT.

Democrats May Win the Legislature and Half the Congressmen.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The drift of opinion is to the effect that Voorhees will be elected Governor by a majority of 10,000 to 14,000, and that there will be a sufficient Democratic majority in the House of Assembly to insure the election of James Smith, Jr. The Congressional delegation will be five out of the eight. There will be Republican re-elections in the case of H. C. Loudenslager, (First;) John J. Gardner, (Second;) B. F. Howell, (Third;) J. F. Stewart, (Fifth;) C. N. Fowler, (Eighth.) The Democrats will gain Salmon in the Fourth, Atwater in the Sixth, and Daly in the Seventh.

The counties that will go Democratic will be Hudson, Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex, Middlesex, and Monmouth. Essex is in doubt. If it goes Democratic there will be 33 Democrats in the House. Passaic will add 2, which will bring it up to 35. The Democrats expect that Salem and Mercer will give the other two sufficient to give the majority in joint session to elect a United States Senator.

NEVADA STICKS TO SILVER.

The Present Congressman, Newlands, Will Be Re-elected.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 5.—The probabilities are that Francis G. Newlands, the Silver Party candidate, will be re-elected to Congress, and that Sadler, the present Acting Governor, will be elected Governor. The opposing candidates for Congressman are Newlands and Wren, both silver men. There is no Republican candidate for Congress. There are four tickets in the field for State officers—Silver Party, Republican, Democratic, and Populist.

NORTH CAROLINA IS MIXED.

Populists and Republicans May Divide the State Between Them.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 5.—The following candidates for Congress in this State now appear to be certain of election:

First District—Harry Skinner, (Pop.;) Second District—George H. White, (Col. Rep.;) Third District—J. E. Fowler, (Pop.;) Fourth District—J. J. Jenkins, (Pop.;) Eighth District—R. Z. Linney, (Rep.,) and Ninth District—Richmond Pearson, (Rep.)

The Fifth and Sixth Districts are in great doubt. In the Seventh District, while doubtful, the probabilities are that Theodore Klutz, (Dem.,) will be elected.

NORTH DAKOTA IS REPUBLICAN.

Democrats and Independents Have a Fusion Ticket in the Field.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 5.—A small vote is anticipated, probably not over 40,000. This is due to general apathy. The majority for the Republican State ticket and Congressman is estimated at from 3,500 to 4,500. The Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is placed at from 14 to 18.

At the headquarters of the Independents and Democrats the majority for the fusion State ticket is estimated at 2,000. They claim an even break in the Legislature. Greatest interest is being shown in the Legislative candidates, as a successor to United States Senator Roach (Dem.) is to be elected.

REPUBLICAN LOSSES IN OHIO.

They Will Carry the State, but by Heavily Reduced Pluralities.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—In Ohio the Republican State ticket will probably be elected by an average plurality of 25,000, which is a tremendous falling off from the enormous majorities piled up in the last few years, running as high as 133,000.

The twenty-one Congressional districts may be divided as follows:

Sure: Second District—J. H. Bromwell, Rep.; Fourth District—Robert Gordon, Dem.; Fifth District—David Meekison; Dem.; Sixth District—Seth Brown, Rep.; Eighth District—Archibald Lybrand, Rep.; Tenth District—Stephen Morgan, Rep.; Eleventh District—Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep.; Thirteenth District—James A. Norton, Dem.; Fourteenth District—W. S. Kerr, Rep.; Fifteenth District—H. C. Van Vorhis, Rep.; Sixteenth District—Lorenzo Danford, Rep.; Seventeenth District—J. A. McDowell, Dem.; Eighteenth District—R. W. Tayler, Rep. Nineteenth District—Charles Dick, Rep.; Twentieth District—F. O. Phillips, Rep., and Twenty-first District—Theodore Burton, Rep.

The doubtful districts are the First, Third, Seventh, Ninth, and Twelfth.

CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Republicans Will Elect a Governor but Lose Four Congressmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Political situations such as the present in Pennsylvania have been rare. Starting off with a plurality up in the hundred thousands, the Republicans felt confident of a victory without more than the usual campaign exertions.

When the Swallow canvass began, with its untiring earnestness, and the disclosures respecting the management of the State Treasury and the work of the last Legislature were injected into the campaign, it seemed for a time that the chances for the election of Col. William A. Stone as Governor were almost destroyed. Then, of a sudden, the tide of opinion turned and the election of George A. Jenks, the Democratic candidate, seemed probable.

The most encouraging reports as to his increasing strength came from nearly every section of the State. The effect was to draw party lines closer. If his chances were so good, Democrats felt they must not injure them by casting away a vote for Swallow, and they steadied their ranks and added to them the half-hearted among their brethren. Stone gained also by this impression of possible Democratic victory that went abroad. Republicans who had purposed voting for Swallow were not content that their votes should help elect a Democrat. They pondered the situation, and many of them came back to their own party.

So that the situation to-day is this: The Republicans will elect Stone by from 75,000 to 125,000 plurality, and Jenks will be second in the race. The Swallow managers in this city, however, claimed to-day that they would have between 400,000 and 500,000 votes.

The Republicans will also elect a majority of the members of the Legislature, but it is not believed that they will re-elect Senator M. S. Quay. A number of the Republican candidates are openly against Quay's return to the Senate, and it will only require a knowledge of the fact that Quay can be defeated to turn against him many more.

Thirty Congressmen are to be elected and the Republicans will lose possibly four more than in 1896. In that year they elected twenty-seven. This year they will not have more than twenty-four, possibly only twenty-three.

Those who will be elected by the Republicans are the two Congressmen at Large, Galusha A. Grow and S. A. Davenport; H. H. Bingham, First District; Robert Adams, Jr., Second District; James R. Young, Fourth District, and Alfred C. Harmer, Fifth District, of Philadelphia; Irving P. Wanger, Seventh District; Marriott Brosius, Tenth District; William Connell, Eleventh District; Morgan B. Williams, Twelfth District; Charles N. Brumm, Thirteenth District; Martin E. Olmstead, Fourteenth District; Charles Frederick Wright, Fifteenth District; Horace B. Packer, Sixteenth District; Thaddeus M. Mahon, Eighteenth District; Semmers M. Jack, Twenty-first District; John Dalzell, Twenty-second District; W. H. Graham, Twenty-third District; Ernest F. Acheson, Twenty-fourth District; Joseph B. Showalter, Twenty-fifth District; George H. Higgins, Twenty-sixth District, and Charles W. Stone, Twenty-seventh District.

The Republicans will also elect a Congressman in the Sixth District. There are three candidates, John B. Robinson and Congressman Thomas S. Butler, both Republicans, and William H. Berry, Democrat.

The Democrats will re-elect William McAleer of the Third District and Daniel Ermentrout in the Ninth District.

There are five doubtful districts. They are the Eighth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-eighth.

RHODE ISLAND IS REPUBLICAN.

Democrats Are Said to be Disorganized Except in Local Contests.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—Melville Bull, in the First, and Adin B. Capron, in the Second District, the present Congressional representatives from this State, will be re-elected by large majorities. Both are Republicans.

The State Democratic organization is pretty well demoralized, and the only contests of any moment are in the local elections.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC.

It Will Elect State and Congressional Tickets Without Serious Contest.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 5.—The Democrats will elect their entire State and Congressional ticket. The State ticket follows:

Governor—William H. Ellerbe, incumbent; Lieutenant Governor—M. B. McSweeney, incumbent; Secretary of State—M. R. Cooper; Attorney General—G. Duncan Bellinger; Controller General—J. P. Derham, incumbent; State Treasurer—W. H. Timmerman, incumbent; State Superintendent of Education—John J. McMahan; Adjutant and Inspector General—J. W. Floyd; Railroad Commissioner—C. W. Garris.

Following is the Congressional ticket:

First District—William Elliott, incumbent, (Dem.;) George W. Murray, (Rep.)

Second District—W. Jasper Talbert, incumbent, (Dem.;) D. P. Chatfield, (Rep.)

Third District—A. C. Latimer, incumbent, (Dem.;) R. R. Tolbert, Jr., (Rep.)

Fourth District—Stanyarne Wilson, incumbent, (Dem.;) Pratt S. Suber, (Rep.)

Fifth District—D. E. Finley, (Dem.,) John F. Jones, (Rep.)

Sixth District—James Norton, incumbent, (Dem.;) Junius H. Evans, (Rep.)

Seventh District—J. William Stokes, incumbent, (Dem.;) J. H. Weston, (Rep.)

FUSION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Unite to Defeat Republicans.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 5.—In South Dakota the Populists, Democrats, and Silver Republicans have united on a fusion State and Congressional ticket, opposed to the union of forces on the Republican ticket. The State elects two Congressmen, both at large. The indications now are that the State and Congressional fusion ticket will be elected by an increased majority over two years ago.

TENNESSEE'S QUIET CAMPAIGN.

Little Interest, and Democrats May Lose One Congressman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The vote in this State next Tuesday for Governor, members of the Legislature, three Railroad Commissioners, and ten Congressmen is expected to be smaller than for years.

There are four Gubernatorial nominees in the field—Benson McMillin, (Dem.,) who for many years has represented the Fourth District in Congress; James A. Fowler, (Rep.,) R. N. Richardson, (Pop.,) and W. D. Turnley, (Proh.)

The Democrats will this year doubtless elect their candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioners, a majority of the Legislature, and at least seven members of Congress, the First and Second Districts being conceded to the Republicans. The next Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed William B. Bate, whose term will expire March 3, 1899.

The candidates for Congress are as follows:

First District—W. P. Brownlow, (Rep.,) H. H. Gouchenor, (Dem.)

Second District—H. R. Gibson, (Rep.,) John M. Davis, (Dem.)

Third District—Gus Cate, (Rep.,) J. A. Moon, (Dem.)

Fourth District—G. H. Morgan, (Rep.,) C. E. Snodgrass, (Dem.)

Fifth District—W. Y. Elliott, (Rep.,) J. D. Richardson, (Dem.)

Sixth District—J. C. Napier, (Rep.,) J. W. Gaines, (Dem.)

Seventh District—N. N. Cox, (Dem.,) J. A. Cunningham, (Ind. Dem.)

Eighth District—W. F. Hinkle, (Rep.,) F. W. Sims, (Dem.)

Ninth District—Ike Revelle, (Rep.,) R. A. Pierce, (Dem.)

Tenth District—J. W. Vernon, (Rep.,) E. W. Cormack, (Dem.)

The candidates for Railroad Commissioner are Thomas L. Williams, N. W. Baptist, and J. N. McKenzie, (Dems.,) and R. A. Haggard, J. A. Greer, and Zachary Taylor, (Reps.)

ONE REPUBLICAN FROM TEXAS.

Democrats Sure of Increasing Their Big Majorities of the Past.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 5.—Texas will go Democratic by a big majority on State officers, and it is safe to count on 200,000 votes on the Democratic side. There is no Republican ticket in the field, but the Populists have launched one, and it has been indorsed by the Republicans. The Populists have lost their following to a great extent on account of various fusion propositions, and the vote for Democracy this year is expected to be larger than it has been for years.

R. B. Hawley, Republican Congressman, will probably be re-elected in the Galveston District, though the Democrats are making a hard fight, with Judge Robson as the standard bearer.

In this district, (the Ninth,) which is represented by J. D. Sayers, the independents are making a big fight against the Democratic nominee, A. S. Burleson.

In the First, Second, and Third Districts Thomas H. Ball, S. B. Cooper, and R. C. De Graffenried have no opposition.

In the Fourth District Judge John L. Sheppard, the Democratic nominee, has Populist opposition, but the district is Democratic.

Joseph W. Bailey has no opposition in the Fifth District.

John H. Stephens, in the Thirteenth District, has no opposition, neither has Rudolph Kleberg in the Eleventh.

Robert L. Henry has strong opposition in the Seventh, and so has Robert E. Burke in the Sixth, Samuel W. T. Lanham in the Eighth, and James L. Slayden in the Twelfth.

Gov. C. A. Culberson has no opposition for the United States Senate.

A DEMOCRAT FROM UTAH.

Republicans Have Vainly United Their Gold and Silver Factions.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 5.—There will be elected in this State a Congressman to succeed William H. King, a Justice of the State Supreme Court, and a State Legislature, which will in January next choose a United States Senator to succeed Frank J. Cannon.

For Congressman there are three candidates—B. H. Roberts, Dem.; Alma Eldridge, Rep., and Warren Foster, Pop. It is almost a certainty that Roberts will be elected, although not by so large a majority as the Democrat had two years ago. The strongest objection made to Roberts is that he is a polygamist, and, notwithstanding the manifesto of the Mormon Church declaring that polygamy was abolished, he at the present time has three wives. This attitude hurts Roberts with the gentiles, but not sufficiently to defeat him. He is a free-silver man, while Eldridge, his opponent, is a gold man, and has undertaken the task of uniting the gold and silver elements of the Republican Party.

The Legislature will undoubtedly be Democratic, and will elect a free-silver Democrat to the Senate.

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

VIRGINIA MAKES NO CHANGE.

Democrats Are Fighting Hard to Gain Another Representative in Congress.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—The Democrats will carry eight of the ten Congressional Districts in Virginia. The two in doubt are the Ninth and the Tenth. In the former Gen. James A. Walker, the present Republican Representative, is opposed by Judge William H. Rhea, (Dem.) The contest is a very bitter one, and more personalities have been indulged in than in any other district in the State.

In the Tenth District Judge Quarles, the Democratic candidate, is opposed by Col. J. D. Hubbard, a strong and popular Republican. Quarles is not an experienced campaigner, and there are some complications in the district, which has long been a close one. The Democrats, however, still hope that the effects of the North Carolina fight will pull them through up there.

WASHINGTON FUSIONIST.

Republicans Are Trying, with Some Hope, to Carry the State.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 5.—Both Congressmen here are elected at large. The probabilities favor the re-election of Congressmen James Hamilton Lewis and W. C. Jones, Fusionists, though Francis W. Cushman and W. L. Jones, Republicans, may win. Both sides are very confident. No State officers are to be elected. Probabilities also favor a Fusion majority in the Legislature.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN WISCONSIN

Reports of Heavy Republican Loss Throughout the State.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—It would take a wise man to tell with any degree of accuracy how the election is going to result in Wisconsin, so far as the Governor and State officers are concerned. Not so much doubt exists regarding the Congressmen and the Legislature.

Gov. Scofield seems doomed to defeat. The most optimistic man around Republican headquarters does not figure on a majority for the State ticket of over 25,000, and admits that the Governor will run 10,000 to 15,000 behind this, and these admissions leave such a narrow majority that the Democrats are figuring on electing Judge Sawyer for Governor by at least 25,000 majority.

The Democrats figure upon the La Follette disaffection in the Republican Party. According to their showing in the State Convention, the La Follette people represented 40 per cent. of the Republican vote of the State.

The Republicans are almost certain to elect seven Congressmen. The Democrats claim a certainty in the Second District, where J. Edward Jones is making a very warm contest against Herman Dahle.

The Fourth District, of which Milwaukee is the centre, may be considered fighting ground. Theobald Otjen, the present Republican member, is opposed by Joseph G. Donnelly, with good hope for Democratic success.

In the Fifth District C. E. Armin of Waukesha, Democratic nominee, bids fair to defeat Congressman Sam Barney.

In the First, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts, Republican Congressmen are reasonably sure of re-election.

The Legislature will certainly be Republican and will elect a successor to Senator Mitchell.

WYOMING MAY BE REPUBLICAN.

Only Partial Fusion of Democrats and Populists on Silver Issue.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 5.—The campaign in Wyoming has been inactive. The Democrats and Populists effected partial fusion early in the campaign and nominated a "Fusion" ticket. The Middle of the Road Populists nominated a separate ticket for State officers and Congressmen. The Democratic campaign has been an endeavor to make free silver the principal issue.

The Republicans have for the first time made their campaign a fight against the free-silver doctrine. The result is in doubt. Both parties claim it this year by majorities of under 1,000. It is probable the Republicans will elect Frank W. Mondell, candidate for Congress; all of their State officers excepting the Governor, and a majority of the State Legislature.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

The Government's Failure to Supply Enough Nurses at Chickamauga—Misuse of the Hospital Tents.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 5.—The hearing before ex-Gov. Woodbury, the War Investigating Commissioner, was continued here to-day, the testimony of Major Jenne, Surgeon of the Vermont regiment, being taken. Major Jenne was in command of the Second Division Hospital of the Third Army Corps. He testified as follows:

"The number of nurses furnished by the Government was insufficient. We could get no tents, food, or medical supplies. When we called on the regiments for nurses, the Captains took the opportunity to work off on us the poorest men; not 3 per cent. were competent, and many of them drank.

"I recommended pavilions to be inclosed by mosquito netting for the sick, but my request was not complied with. The officers of the first and second hospitals were good men, with a few exceptions. The officers did not know how to make out requisitions and patients had to suffer. Col. Hartsuff would not approve them, and needed medicines were refused. After July 24 none of these men lacked proper food.

"When I needed tents I found the General Headquarters were using quite a number of hospital tents, which are not allowed to be used except by hospitals. The maximum number of patients should be 200. I found as high as 580. I had to violate orders constantly. Aug. 1, 71 men were acting as nurses for 326 patients. I never knew of an officer or man being under the influence of liquor while on duty.

"Major Hubbard was a very competent and capable officer, although I knew his faults. There is not another man in the division who could have done his work. He was very capable, but irritable, and was always 'kicking and howling,' seeming to take especial pleasure in his coarse manner of salutation. He was, however, indispensable. I had no formal complaint as to his treatment of a brother officer, but had one which referred to his manner of treating visitors to patients.

"There was a portion of the time that one physician had charge of the typhoid cases. Later there were two. There were three reliefs of nurses a day. Bad taste was shown by Col. Hobb is assigning medical officers to places below their rank in division hospitals. It caused a great deal of discontent. The constant changing of the personnel of medical staffs at hospitals was very demoralizing. The same was true of our clerical force. By changes from time to time the staff at Second Division Hospital was completely changed three times during the Summer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio., Nov. 5.—The War Investigating Committee began its last day's work in Cincinnati with one of the three members absent, Gen. Sexton having gone to his home in Chicago in advance of the others, who proceed there as soon as the work here is completed. The commission will meet at 9 A. M. next Monday at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, and they request all persons who have already filed complaints or have been summoned to testify to be present at that time. They also earnestly request any others having personal knowledge of abuses and mismanagement to appear and testify on Monday or Tuesday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:30 A. M.—67 East Tenth Street, H. Herbst & Co.; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—26 Willett Street, O. Felsman; damage slight.

6 P. M.—34 Second Street, John Lehman; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—31 Willett Street, A. Enterback; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—347 Seventh Avenue, R. Helm; damage slight.

8 P. M.—2,573 Marion Avenue, C. Wilhelm; damage slight.

B. Altman & Co. FUR TRIMMINGS

Have recently made larger preparations than heretofore, enabling them to offer an extensive selection of all the popular and novelty Fur Trimmings, a number of prices of which are quoted, as follows:

	Per Yard			Per Yard	
Persian Lamb, 1-inch,	95c.	1.15	Alaska Sable, ½-inch,	.70	.90
Alaska Sable, 1-inch,	1.10	1.25	Mink Tail Piping,	1.20	1.45
Mink, 1-inch,	95c.	1.75	Mink Half Tail,		1.65
Broadtail, 1-inch,	1.45	1.95	Mink Whole Tail,		2.45
Blue Fox, 1-inch,	2.25	2.50	Chinchilla, ½-inch,		1.80
Sabled Fox, 1-inch,	1.40	2.25	Blue Fox, ½-inch,		1.10
Black Fox, 1-inch,		1.95	White Fox, ½-inch,		1.15
Black Lynx, 1-inch,	1.75	2.55	Black Fox, ½-inch,		1.25
Black Astrakhan, 1-in.,	.75	1.35	Persian Lamb, ½-inch,	.70	1.25
White Thibet, 1-inch,	.55	.68	Natural Otter, ½-inch,	.70	.95
White Caracul, 1-inch,		2.75	Stone Marten, ½-inch,	1.65	1.90
Chinchilla, 1-inch,		2.95	Ermine, ⅝-inch,	1.75	2.25
Stone Marten, 1-inch,		3.50	Mink, ½-inch,	.75	1.35
Cinnamon Bear, 1-inch,		3.75	Black Lynx, ½-inch,		1.10
Black Bear, 1-inch,		4.50	Beaver, ½-inch,	.55	.95

And in addition the more costly Fur Trimmings, viz.:—Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Fisher Tail, Real Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Stone Marten Tail, Wolverine, Real Chinchilla, and Baum Marten.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

CITY'S VOTE FORECASTED

Tammany Claims 76,000 Plurality in Manhattan, 98,500 in Five Boroughs.

REPUBLICANS GIVE NO FIGURES

Quigg and Bidwell Predict a Surprise, However—Both Sides Claim Kings—Prophecies as to Assembly and Congress.

With the work of the campaign practically closed and only the voting and the shouting to come, the local managers of both parties manifest absolute confidence in the result of Tuesday's balloting in this city. On both sides, however, there is a marked disinclination to give figures in detail, and the claims are more modest as to majorities than is usual on the eve of the election.

As was expected the official Democratic estimate of the result in the County of New York was given out by the Executive Committee at its final meeting of the campaign, held yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall. At that meeting the leaders of the various districts made their reports.

The estimated pluralities for or against the

JUDGE VAN WYCK IN TROY

The Democratic Candidate Makes an Address to Enthusiastic Thousands in That City.

THE CANALS STILL HIS THEME

He Maintains that They Are in Issue and Reproves Republicans for "Impertinence" in Declining a Discussion.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Trojans gave Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a rousing reception at the mass meeting held in Bolton Hall tonight.

The crowd present was one of the largest that ever attended a political meeting in this city, and it was as enthusiastic as it was large. Over 3,000 seats had been provided in the hall, and long before 8 o'clock, the hour for the calling of the meeting, every seat was occupied, and a couple of thousand people filled the remaining standing room.

Respecting the wishes of the candidate, the committee in charge of the meeting had arranged for no demonstration on his arrival in the city. The time of arrival of the train bringing him was not made public. He reached here at 1 o'clock under the escort of Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and Mayor Molloy, who met him in Albany early in the day. With Mr. Van Wyck was John B. Stanchfield of Elmira. The party went to the Troy House, where the candidate held an informal reception and met those prominent in Democratic circles in this city. He spent a quiet afternoon at the hotel and dined there with Mayor Molloy.

His arrival at the hall shortly after 8 o'clock was signalized by cheering from the many people who could not get in, which swelled to a perfect pandemonium of enthusiasm as he was escorted through the crowd to the platform. The cheering and hurrahs lasted for fully two minutes. When it had subsided, Mayor Molloy called the meeting to order and presented Seymour Van Santvoord as presiding officer.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Van Santvoord delivered a speech, and when he introduced Justice Van Wyck the audience responded with a cheering ovation that was deafening. The candidate said:

"Fellow-Citizens and Fellow-Democrats: I am not insensible to the kindness of your greeting, and I am equally, I trust, free from the vanity of taking to myself what is intended for the cause which I have the honor of representing in this campaign, the cause of the Democratic Party, and of all who, without respect to old party lines, are contending for honest government in the State of New York. It is, I may further say, pleasant to be able to assure you that the enthusiasm evinced to-night is given to the supporters of our ticket throughout the Commonwealth. There is, plainly, an uprising of the people against the misgoverning men, oppressive, incompetent, and corrupt, to which they have been subjected for the past few years.

"We are not concerned, in this campaign with National issues, although our opponents say that such issues are paramount. Not what shall be done with our State canals; not what should be done with the tariff, but what it becomes us to do for the protection of the State Treasury against robbers; not at all what had better be done about such matters, but what steps are in order to uphold home rule and personal liberty in this great State of ours, are the real questions which the people are to pass upon in deciding the canvass for the Governorship.

"In drawing a well-marked line between State and Federal affairs, the Democratic Convention conformed to the plan and intention of the State Constitution, as well as to the requirements of sound politics. I need hardly remind you that the framers of the State Constitution, as it stands today, agreed in saying that it was an evil to have local and State matters obscured by National controversies, and in so declaring they had the concurrence of the friends of good government in both parties. Nor was it necessary for any specially enlightened student of our affairs to tell us this. Every man who had given a thought to the conduct of the city and State affairs had learned by experience that the State and city and town often suffered simply because the voters were not permitted to deal with the interests nearest to them without the disturbing influence of National politics.

"It is a great gain to have the Democratic Party come clearly forward as the champion of this innovation. It helps the cause of good government along the whole line; nor is there much danger of a backward step being taken in future campaigns. The Democracy will be held up to the line of distinction by its own record, even should it be disposed to turn away from it, and that the Republican Party will be brought up along the same line is as certain as that common sense eventually triumphs over all sophistries in the conduct of public business.

"The State of New York is surely not unworthy of such attention, from time to time, at the hands of its own inhabitants and taxpayers. It is far from being the insignificant place which might be inferred from the language of our opponents, who would have us become so deeply concerned in distant lands as to quite forget the State in which we live, with about 7,000,000 of inhabitants, and wealth far exceeding the riches of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands combined. To give good, honest, American-like government to this splendid State can hardly, with justice, be said to be a work unworthy of the best efforts of citizens living within its borders.

EVASION OF STATE ISSUES.

"We have not, as I have indicated, been able to persuade our opponents to discuss State matters in this campaign. They become positively abusive when we invite them to consider the matter of the canals, and go so far as to sneer at us as Spaniards in disguise when we propose to inquire into the expenditures of our State Government. But when invited to let the people know what they think of Gov. Black's 'starchless' civil service laws, the Raines law, and the Force bill, they deem it enough to say that National and international problems must be met, and that the hands of President McKinley (whom no visible body of adversaries is troubling) must be upheld. Even upon propositions which call for so little explanation as that of biennial sessions of the Legislature, they cannot be induced to tell the voters where they stand.

"We are, in effect, asked to rest upon their simple assurance that 'if' there is anything wrong in any quarter, they will make it right, and that in the meantime, it is very much out of order to intrude merely State matters upon the attention of gentlemen who brood over the future—the distant future—of the whole American continent, and the mighty oceans that lave it on the East and West. Evasion, however, will not answer the ends of the evaders. The people of the State of New York are resolved to hold their State servants to a proper accountability, and will not be diverted from doing so by any amount of talk about wholly irrelevant affairs.

"It is an old rule that every servant should give an account of his own stewardship, and the rule is quite as applicable in political as in commercial or domestic life. When we desire to know what has become of the $9,000,000 set apart by the vote of the people for the improvement of the canals, it is something of an impertinence upon the part of the men involved to reply that they are much too busy with National problems to comply with our request. The commerce of the State largely depends upon the canals, and it has declined in recent years because these great waterways have been neglected. One hundred and eighty cities and towns are helped or hindered as the canals are managed rightly or wrongly.

"Our opponents are mistaken; this is not a small matter. It goes to the life of the State, it affects every merchant, every mechanic, and every farmer between the mouth and the headwaters of the Hudson, between the great lakes and the Atlantic. With the State canals not merely maintained in accordance with the design of the far-sighted men who projected and constructed them, but judiciously enlarged to meet the conditions of growing commerce, the business supremacy of New York is assured. But if they be left to the tender mercies of their enemies, on the other hand, and the depredations of dishonest politicians, on the other, it is quite certain that the prestige of both the metropolis and the State must diminish relatively to that of the other seaboard States.

CANAL QUESTION SUPREME.

"The canal issue cannot, therefore, be hidden from thoughtful voters. As the Democratic platform has said, it is the supreme issue of this campaign. I shall not, however, go into statistics, or ask you to traverse with me the grounds of discussion which I have gone over several times within the last few weeks. I content myself with pressing upon the public mind what is not susceptible of dispute, with the hope that, wherever the disposition exists to fulfill sincerely the duties of citizenship in this relation, there may all the light necessary for seeing what duty is, be found.

"Here, however, I may be pardoned for noticing the language in which my distinguished opponent has spoken of the canals. He called the earnest discussion of the matter 'prattle.' He says the men who decline to vote for the continuance of the present canal management, the fraudulent character of which has been shown beyond all uncertainty by the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Black, 'prattle about the canals.' Ladies and gentlemen, 'prattle' is his word. Had we not the proof before us in many speeches that it is in this spirit that so great a question as the waterways of the State is approached by a candidate for the Governorship, we should be justified in regarding the charge that he had so spoken as in the nature of a slander. I am well convinced, however, that when the votes are counted on election night, it will be found by my opponent and the men whose nominee he is, that what he lightly speaks of as 'prattle' was the muttering of a growing storm destined to overwhelm them.

THE COMMISSION'S JUDGMENT.

"The report of the Canal Investigation Commission, composed of men whose characters have in no way been questioned, is a solemn judgment of a quasi judicial body authorized to try the questions submitted to them upon sworn testimony. It adjudges the existence of a scheme to defraud and rob the State in the expenditure of $9,000,000, which the people were grossly deceived into sanctioning by the assurance of the Republican administration that this sum would suffice to complete the proposed canal improvements. According to this report, $14,000,000 more will be required for that purpose.

"The report recites the details of this scheme to defraud the State for the benefit of favored contractors and those with whom the plunder should be divided, such as 'reprehensible' delays in awarding contracts after the bids were opened, the failure to make public the figures of the successful bidder, thus destroying confidence in the fairness of the awards and depriving the unsuccessful ones of the data necessary to ascertain whether or not the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder; the awarding of contracts in which public officials and their appointees had an interest, a violation of express law; the adoption of a form of contract which was not, in reality, a contract, but a privilege, the value of which developed as the work proceeded,' because it related to nominal and not actual quantities of work, a practice 'wholly indefensible,' making it unsafe for any but the favored contractor to bid, offering 'opportunity for unbalanced bids,' an old and disgusting form of robbing the public and violating the spirit of the Constitution, which requires the amount of work to be specified as well as the price.

"The report further details the resort to 'extra work and the change of plans,' which 'seemed to have been the rule rather than the exception,' and which violated the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting the granting of extra compensation and requiring work to be done under definite contracts awarded under proper competition; the drafting of specifications in such general terms that no one not favored by the engineer could safely compete for the work —'such other selected material as shall be approved by the engineer' was one of the general specifications, leaving it to the engineer to decide what should be used; the failure to use words in their definite and ordinary meaning. For illustration, the word 'embankment' had its meaning changed three times, each time to the benefit of the contractor and the loss of the State. On each division of the canals, the contracts which contained the highest prices for embankment show the greatest overrunning in that class of work, an indication of concerted action on the part of those controlling the work. 'Contracts were nullified,' the Commissioners say, 'and the work went on under a state of progressive demoralization,' enormous quantities of earth were classified as rock, defrauding the State of the difference between the average price of 28 cents per cubic yard for rock. Samples of so-called rock exhibited to the commision, when put into water became soft mud, and other samples were lumps of clay molded by the paper in which they had been wrapped when wet. The only collision between the Assistant Engineers and the head of the department occurred in cases 'where they (the engineers) were too tenacious of the rights of the State,' and in one case 'the result was the forced resignation of an assistant engineer' because he refused to certify to a fictitiously large amount of material removed.

CONDITION OF THE WORK.

"Let me close this subject by making two more quotations from this report, one which shows the judgment of the commission as to what has been already accomplished upon this work. The actual condition of the work on the different canals is as follows:

	Completed Work. Miles.	Incomplete Work. Miles.	Work Not Let. Miles.
Erie Canal—			
Eastern Division	26.66	27.99	51.687
Middle Division	23.18	73.61	None
Western Division	3.45	112.49	31.81
Total Erie Canal	53.19	214.00	83.497
Total Champlain Canal	5.988	24.03	36.11
Total Oswego Canal	6.63	6.73	24.11
Total, (all canals)	65.706	244.76	141.017

"The other paragraph shows their judgment of the administration of this sacred trust, which is set forth in a conservative and lenient manner, namely:

"'The result (of the investigation) is surprising to those unacquainted with the facts. The cost of improving the canals will be about two and a half times what the people were told would be necessary, while the facts we have ascertained and reported account for the improper expenditure of at least $1,000,000, exclusive of money paid for ordinary and extraordinary repairs, which amount to not less than $1,500,000.'

"The Republican candidate for Governor and Messrs. Choate, Low, and Woodford, Gov. Black, and his other speakers, except Messrs. Woodruff and Aldridge, have failed either to deny or admit even the existence of the findings in this report or fraud in the administration of the canal fund of $9,000,000, but they have, up to this time, used the word 'if' as a means of avoiding any committal in relation thereto when reluctantly speaking of the canal issue. Mr. Woodruff proclaims that this report, which among other things adjudges that large quantities of earth were improperly charged for as rock, to the damage of the State in the sum of $291,277, does not charge fraud. Mr. Aldridge, on the other hand, admits that it does, but asserts that the verdict of the jury is against the weight of evidence. These are the two conflicting methods by which these two members of the Canal Board avoid open confession. The Republican candidate for Governor owes it to himself and to the people alike to read and study the canal report and frankly tell the people at once that some of the Republican officials who have been thereby declared dishonest and incompetent are now among his most active supporters."

The candidate's speech was enthusiastically received, he being interrupted several times with cheers and applause. J. B. Stanchfield delivered the closing address, which was eloquent and forceful.

As Judge Van Wyck was about to begin his address an elderly man at his right mounted a chair and yelled, "Mr. Van Wyck! Mr. Van Wyck!" The crowd shouted disapproval, but the man continued to call upon the candidate in loud tones. The audience became indignantly noisy, and several men in the vicinity of the interrupter tried to make him sit down, but above the din of disapproving noise the man shouted "Mr. Van Wyck, do you believe in the platform adopted by the Democratic Party in 1896 at—" This was as far as he got, as the people near him dragged him down and, to all appearances, sat upon him, as he was not heard from again.

San Francisco Newspaper Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Notwithstanding the strike of the pressmen and stereotypers, all the San Francisco morning papers appeared on time this morning, each issuing a twelve-page edition. Some men refused to go out with the strikers, and with the assistance of employes in other departments of the offices, the stereotyping and press work were done. Both sides refuse to yield, but the publishers seem the more confident, as they are greatly encouraged by their success in retaining some of their best workmen.

Highwaymen Held for Robbery.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—John Ahern of New York and Timothy Connolly of South Boston, alias Thomas Charlton of Connecticut, were arraigned in court to-day, charged with highway robbery and an assault, with intent to kid, upon Jackson Dawson, Superintendent of the Arnold Arboretum, yesterday morning. Both waived examination, and were held in $2,500 each for the Grand Jury and committed to jail.

A Gift to Monmouth College.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 5.—James Law, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, has offered to give $50,000 to the Trustees of Monmouth College, on condition that they raise a like amount by commencement day next June. The money is to go to the endowment of the Chairs of Literature and Sociology. The proposition was accepted by the Trustees.

TAMMANY APPEALS TO VOTERS.

Reasons for Activity of Bar Association—Mr. Croker Hopes for an Orderly Election.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met at the Wigwam at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, at the conclusion of a two hours' session, issued an address to the voters of New York City, saying, among other things:

The clique of Republican lawyers who manipulate the Bar Association for their own selfish purposes would like the public to believe that their zeal in trying to elect Judges of their own selection is due to an unselfish devotion to the public interests. The real cause for their hysterical anxiety to control judicial nominations, however, can be easily discovered by any taxpayer who cares to look through the books of the Controller's office.

It is a matter of record that during the three years of the so-called reform city administration the greediest feeders at the public till were the selfsame Republican lawyers who are now trying to fill the bench with Judges of their own personal selection. Among the larger shares of spoil secured during the last few years by this eminently practical junta may be mentioned the following:

Tracy, Boardman, & Platt	$111,796.90
Thomas Allison	39,063.33
William G. Choate	22,875.00
H. C. M. Ingraham	22,925.00
Matthew Chalmers	22,496.00
William M. Ivins	19,727.80
Elihu Root	18,292.96
Daniel Lord	15,860.00
James A. Blanchard	12,266.00
R. V. Harnett	10,210.00

and among others so favored we find the familiar names of James C. Carter, Lawrence Godkin, W. W. McFarland, Austen G. Fox, Frank D. Pavey, James M. Varnum, William Halpin, and G. S. Hubbard.

All these eminent reformers are earnestly hopping to get their fingers into the City Treasury, and that is the real reason for the activity in this campaign of the so-called Bar Association.

The Legislature last year created a commission to inquire why the commerce of the great port of New York is not keeping pace with other and rival ports of the United States. A bill authorizing the Department of Docks and Ferries to expend $12,000,000 in the construction of new piers on the North and East Rivers was introduced in both houses of the Legislature at the last session and favorably reported. While the improvements were under way large numbers of mechanics and laborers would have been employed on them. But this measure was killed by a Republican Legislature because New York is a Democratic city—the same Legislature which almost in the same breath created a commission to inquire why the trade of New York was not increasing. This could not have happened in any other city on the face of the globe.

We appeal to the people, irrespective of party, and trust that they will not embarass and tie up the great municipality for two years by voting for an obstructionist and reckless man who has always proved a failure in every office he has ever held.

The adoption of this address was moved by Richard Croker, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Croker made a short talk to the committee. He said he hoped there would be no violations of the election laws, and he urged the district leaders to use their best endeavors to punish anybody detected in an attempt to vote illegally, no matter what his politics were. He expressed the wish that the election should be an orderly one, and counseled the representatives of Tammany Hall to see that nothing is done to reflect discredit on the organization.

The assembled district leaders were informed of what had been done by the Law Committee in connection with Superintendent McCullagh's operations, and instructed regarding the use of peremptory mandamuses, which the committee expects to secure for service on Election Inspectors who refuse to allow registered Democrats to vote. Each district leader was instructed to have at least two lawyers at his district headquarters on election day, and the leaders of districts in proximity to courts were directed to send each two lawyers to the court nearest them.

The charge that the Republicans purpose distributing large numbers of pasters for use on election day was brought to the attention of the committee, together with an opinion from Corporation Counsel John Whalen that "the placing of a paster upon the official ballot by a voter is not only illegal, but is a felony." The committee issued a mandamus in accordance with Mr. Whalen's opinion.

Chairman Maurice B. Blumenthal submitted the report of the work of the Speakers' Committee, showing that with the final rallies to-night, there will have been held under the auspices of the committee 1,016 meetings. Estimating the average attendance at these meetings at 500, Mr. Blumenthal showed that 508,000 people will have been directly addressed by Tammany orators in the course of the canvass.

DISAFFECTION IN THE 19TH.

Thirty-eight Republicans in That District Are Said to Have Become Democrats.

The Republican managers were apprised yesterday that there was a serious disaffection in the Nineteenth Assembly District, which has been solidly Republican. The story of disaffection came to Messrs. Quigg, Bidwell, and Clark in a communication to them stating that thirty-eight members of the Republican organization in the district, who were said to have been active workers, had gone over in a body to the Democratic Party, and had joined the organization of which Police Commissioner Sexton is the head.

The full list of the Republicans who resigned is as follows: John O'Donnell, Francis Mullen, Andrew Murphy, Otto Moderback, Peter McDonald, John Dean, Thomas Marron, Owen Conley, John Williams, Thomas Rooney, William Bangs, Michael Corbett, Bernard Foley, Martin Hopkins, William Golding, Michael Sullivan, Michael O'Neil, Roger Cooney, William Durnann, Fred Lighte, James Brown, Owen Clifford, Lawrence Redmond, Patrick Madden, George Freund, Thomas Meade, John Mahon, Thomas McNamara, James O'Connell, Thomas Burke, Charles Egan, Patrick Doyle, Charles Miller, Andrew Ward, Michael Flynn, Harry Johnson, and William Johnson.

Jenkin Jones of 21 West Sixty-fifth Street, a wealthy contractor, who is said to have been one of the most influential Republicans in the district, has also informed the Republican managers that he has joined Mr. Sexton's forces, and will work for Justice Van Wyck's election.

Commissioner Sexton claims that the Republican majority will be reduced to a minimum, if it is not altogether wiped out, and points to the large attendance at all the Democratic meetings, as well as to the disaffection in Republican ranks.

SENATOR HILL IN BUFFALO.

He Addresses Three Meetings and Predicts a Democratic Victory.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—The Democratic campaign in Erie County was brought to a close to-night with three large meetings, at which ex-Senator David B. Hill was the chief speaker. Mr. Hill first addressed a meeting in the Polish section of East Buffalo, and then a gathering of German citizens. His principal speech of the evening was delivered at the Lyceum Theatre.

Senator Hill and party arrived in Buffalo at 5 o'clock this afternoon from Syracuse. Rain was falling in sheets at the time, and the reception prepared for the party was somewhat interfered with. At 7 o'clock Senator Hill left the Iroquois Hotel and was driven to the East Buffalo meetings, where large crowds had assembled. He was greeted with hearty applause at each of the three meetings.

The other speakers at to-night's meeting were James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn, J. M. Quinn of New York, Frederick C. Schraub of Gloversville, Thomas Carmody of Penn Yan, and Dr. James M. Milne of Oneonta. All discussed the issues of the campaign along general lines.

Senator Hill took up the issues of the campaign, handling them on the lines of his Brooklyn and Carnegie Hall speeches.

After reading from Col. Roosevelt's article in The Century Magazine of 1888, entitled "Ranch Life in the Far West," in which he compares the cowboys with the small farmers and laborers of the East, Senator Hill said:

"That's suicide. Farmers and agricultural laborers, this man says, you are not to compare to those fellows. I tell you there is going to be a landslide. Do you suppose Judge Van Wyck would ever have written such a letter about the farmers, agricultural laborers, and mechanics of our great cities? Why I object to him in this campaign is this: William Astor Chanler wanted to raise a regiment, but they did not want it—possibly because Mr. Chanler was a Tammany Democrat. There was favoritism shown Roosevelt. The last thing is that Roosevelt has gone into the Fourteenth Congress District to talk against his comrade in arms, Mr. Chanler, who is running for Congress."

In conclusion Senator Hill said: "I am here to say to you that the skies are bright for victory. I have been in all parts of the State, and I never have seen such signs of victory."

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In being well-dressed is something to be considered in buying clothes, especially to wear to school, where there is always more or less comparison.

And what object is there in getting unattractive things when such handsome goods are sold by us at prices like the following:

Boys' Strong, Serviceable School Suits, blue cheviot, or brown and gray mixed cloths, double-breasted; 5 to 15 yrs., *5.00*

Boys' Double-Breasted Reefers, all wool, fast dye blue chinchilla; warm and comfortable; 3 to 8 yrs., *5.00*

Boys' Flannel Waists, Assabel Flannel, red, gray, brown or blue, plaited front, pearl buttons; strong and durable; 4 to 15 yrs., *95c.*

Girls' Dresses, fancy woven plain cloths, yoke of tucked silk in contrasting colors; full waist, blouse effect, neatly trimmed with braid; serviceable winter dress; 4 to 14 yrs., *7.50 to 11.25*

Girls' Wool Waists, to be worn with separate skirts; entire waist lined; cashmere serge, *2.50*

Plaid Moreen Petticoats, strong, light in weight, neatly made, bias ruffle at bottom. Just what is needed for a school girl's skirt; 22 to 36-inch, *1.60 to 1.90*

Aprons, fine white lawn, fancy collar trimmed with deep ruffle and feather banding; easily laundered, neat, durable and stylish; 4 to 10 yrs., *48c.*

We clothe Boys and Girls of all ages to 18 years.

60-62 West 23d St.

A CANAL SCANDAL EPISODE.

Civil Engineer Wait Forced to Take a "Leave of Absence" After Reporting Irregularities.

The experience of John Cassan Wait of this city as an employe of New York State in connection with canal work has been recalled by late happenings. Mr. Wait is now a practicing lawyer at 100 Broadway, and he is also a civil engineer in the employ of the State, on an indefinite leave of absence. According to his own testimony, to substantiate which he cites official records, his "leave of absence" was forced upon him in consequence of his refusal to wink at rascalities and certify falsely in matters of canal construction work.

Mr. Wait has for several years been an expert on engineering and architectural jurisprudence, and is the author of a comprehensive treatise on that subject. He took the degree of Doctor of Laws at Harvard University and the degree of Master Civil Engineer at Cornell University. Impairing his health by too close application to legal and literary work, he was advised to restrict himself to outdoor occupation for a year or two. He passed a State civil service examination for civil engineering at the head of a number of applicants, and almost immediately received an appointment. He was engaged in work on the canals for about a year. He had charge of all of the surveys of the Oswego Canal and supervised the construction of the big reservoir and dams on the North Branch in the Black River country. In the latter part of 1896 he was detailed as engineer in charge of the construction work known as Contract 2, Middle Division of the Erie Canal, which comprised a section nearly five miles long, running through the City of Syracuse. His immediate superior was George A. Morris, resident engineer, who in turn was directly accountable to Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer and Surveyor. The contractors were McDonald & Sayre.

An important part of Mr. Wait's duties was the inspection and measurement of the quantity of excavated material, including "mucking," (plowing or shoveling off the sod from canal banks.) On Feb. 8, 1897, he sent a letter to Controller Roberts stating that he had been ordered by his superior officer, Engineer Morris, to report the "mucking" as averaging six inches in depth, but that he had declined to do so because his own measurements did not show such a state of facts. Mr. Wait also told Engineer Morris that he could not swear to any fictitious estimate. Mr. Morris, Mr. Wait says, informed him that he did not care whether he swore to the estimate or not. Mr. Wait was reported to State Engineer Adams for insubordination, and soon afterward received a peremptory demand for his resignation. He declined to resign and demanded a hearing. Two weeks afterward State Engineer Adams went to Syracuse and heard Wait's explanation. Mr. Wait was left with the impression that he had vindicated himself fully, but on Jan. 30 he received an official letter granting him an indefinite leave of absence.

Seen at his office, at 100 Broadway, yesterday, Mr. Wait said: "I am still in the employ of the State of New York, so far as I know. I have not resigned and I have not been discharged. Neither the State Engineer nor any other person has ever questioned my integrity, ability, capacity, or the character of my work. I have no desire now to go back on the canal work, for I am busy with my practice, but I do not propose to be a party to any attempt to get me out of the State's service simply for doing my duty. Iam no partisan politician and have no axe to grind in this matter. My testimony regarding the irregularities observed by me in canal construction work is all a part of the proceedings of the Canal Investigating Commission."

In his testimony Engineer Wait specified instances where mud, clay, and earth had been deliberately classified as rock as the basis of payment to contractors.

ELLIOT DANFORTH AT HOME.

Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor Heartily Received at Norwich.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Elliot Danforth, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, received a hearty reception in his home county this afternoon. Upon his arrival he was met by a large delegation of citizens with a band and was conducted to the Opera House, where he addressed a large and enthusiastic audience, composed largely of farmers from the surrounding towns. Among other things Mr. Danforth said:

"To the people of this State at this time State issues are of paramount importance. It is the next State Government which shall determine whether the canal frauds shall be fully uncovered and the canal thieves punished and it is this Government and these issues which the Democratic Party considers of supreme importance in this campaign.

"The Democratic Party has been consistently the friend of the workingman. Beginning with the Democratic administration of 1883, all just legislation asked for received its support. No committee of organized labor was ever denied a hearing by a Democratic Senate or Assembly committee. Every bill of labor interest was duly considered by the Democrats, who in many instances with an adverse Republican majority in both houses compelled the Republicans to pass labor measures so that they could reach the Democratic Executive and become laws.

"The infamous Force bill passed by the Republican Legislature is more of a liberty-destroying measure than the Stamp act of Colonial times which led to the American Revolution. It seeks to deprive the voters of the city of New York of that liberty of conscience and action which the Consitution of the United States guaranteed to them. Such legislation, if supported by the people and encouraged by their ballots, will be a long step in the direction of imperialism and centralized despotism.

"The predominant idea and chief ideal of the Democratic Party is local self-government. For myself, if I am elected, I here pledge myself anew to know no master but the people's will, and to discharge my duties as Lieutenant Governor honestly and impartially."

SENATOR McCARREN WROTH.

His Opponent, Griffiths, Sends Out a Caustic Circular Which the Senator Has Suppressed.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is having troubles of his own in his district, the Seventh Senatorial of Kings. Mr. McCarren has an opponent in Robert Griffiths, who is running on the Chicago Platform ticket over in the bailiwick of Greenpoint. On Friday Griffiths issued a circular, charging that McCarren was a friend of the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company and had favored those organizations. The circulars were being scattered broadcast over the district, when one fell into the hands of a faithful follower of Senator McCarren. He carried it to the Senator in his headquarters at the Hoffman House. McCarren was wroth. It threw him into a state of mind, and he said things. Presently the telephone bell in the Mulberry Street Police Headquarters jingled furiously.

"I want the men distributing those circulars suppressed or arrested," was the tenor of his orders.

Forthwith the telephone bell in the Sixty-first Precinct in Greenpoint went at a furious pace: "Stop or arrest Griffiths' men who are distributing those McCarren circulars," came the order to Capt. Reardon.

The orders went out. Soon after a friendly policeman sought out Griffiths and gave him a strong tip. Griffiths became alarmed and sent his followers out in every direction to round up his men. All got away except one. A Tammany policeman encountered him near the river front in Greenpoint.

"Look, yez!" said the policeman sternly. "Quit distributing them circulars or I'll arrest ye."

"What fer?" replied the Griffiths man.

"None o' yer blamed business," came the brusque answer. "Ye'll do it, 'r I'll run ye in."

The Griffiths man started to argue, but the policeman cut it short by confiscating the bundle and driving him out of the neighborhood.

"Now, what I want to know," said Mr. Griffiths yesterday, in telling the story at Republican county headquarters, in Brooklyn, "is what right had that man McCarren to use his Tammany influence in threatening to have my men arrested?" Then Mr. Griffiths produced his circular, part of which reads as follows:

Is McCarren owned by Croker, Rockefeller, Havemeyer, Whitney, and Flower? He always votes in their interests.

Send Griffiths to Albany, in his place, to vote for you. You might as well vote for one of Havemeyer's sugar barrels as to vote for McCarren.

Put your (X) beneath the Rooster opposite Griffiths McCarren always votes in the interest of the Sugar Trust, and is a Democrat for "sugar" only.

Vote for the Rooster candidates; they are for principle, and are Democrats. Patrick Havemeyer McCarren is "sugar coated," but too bitter a pill for Bryan Democrats to swallow.

McCarren's pipe line runs through Havemeyer's Sugar Refinery to the Standard Oil Company's Works. A vote for Griffiths will stop the flow of the mingled oil and sugar McCarrenward.

Mr. Griffiths's circular then lapsed into what he describes to his Republican friends as "verse." This is it:

Down with "Sugar Coated Pat"
He is not a Democrat,
For he "ratted" for the "Dust"
Of the Oil and Sugar Trust.
Vote for Griffiths, turn Pat down,
Do McCarren nice and brown,
Send him to his rightful doom;
In the cold and dreary tomb,
Where G. Cleveland, Goldbug Chump,
Lies and waits for Gabriel's Trump.

Patrick H. McCarren he
Wants a tunnel that will be,
Paid for by the People. See!
But turned over to the band
Of thieves who rob on every hand,
Railways, Sugar, Coal, and Oil,
By which they the poor despoil.
Patrick Henry, "Pat the Mole"
Bury him deep in his own dark hole
By snowing him under election night
By voting for Griffiths, for
"He's all right."

DEVERY AND JOSE CONVERSE.

Policeman Denies Statements Made by Frank Moss—The Chief Wants McHughes to Get Kudlich's $25.

Chief Devery summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday Policeman Jose of the Eldridge Street Station, who was mentioned by ex-President Frank Moss of the Police Board in his speech in Brooklyn Friday night. Mr. Moss said that Jose had been transferred thirteen times in four months for political reasons, and that on Thursday Jose was told by Chief Devery that he must join the Algonquin Club, a Tammany political club. Jose, Mr. Moss said, refused because he was a Republican, and he was sent to Staten Island.

Chief Devery said yesterday morning: "It is true that Jose was sent from Eldridge Street to Staten Island. But Mr. Moss is not a Police Commissioner now and is not regulating the police force. The statement that I ordered Jose to join the Algonquin Club is false. The rules of the department forbid policemen being members of a political organization. I'm going to send for Jose and have a talk with him about this in the presence of reporters."

Jose arrived at Headquarters at 1 o'clock, and in Chief Devery's room, before a number of reporters, the following conversation took place:

Chief Devery—Mr. Jose, since you were sent for has any police official spoken to you about anything?

Jose—No, Sir.

Chief Devery—I want to read to you an article in a morning paper, in which Frank Moss claims I am persecuting you because you would not join the Algonquin Club.

Chief Devery read part of the article till he came to the sentence, which he quoted from Mr. Moss's speech, "They (policemen) tell me quietly that they must keep their eyes closed to many things," and then asked: "Have you ever closed your eyes to anything?"

Jose—No, Sir; not in the way of duty.

Chief Devery—Have you for any reason, when called upon to do your duty, failed to do it?

Jose—No, Sir.

Capt. Devery then continued to read till he came to that part of Mr. Moss's speech which reads: "We will put you where you will do no harm," and then asked: "Did I have any communication like that with you?"

Jose—No, Sir. Not a bit.

Chief Devery—Did I ever ask you to join the Algonquin Club?

Jose—No, Sir, yon didn't.

Chief Devery—Did I ever have any conversation like that with you at any time?

Jose—No, Sir, not at all.

Chief Devery—That's all.

Chief Devery let the policeman go and then said: "While I do not attach any importance to Mr. Moss's speech, I think it due to the police force to have this explanation made so as to prevent the demoralization of discipline that is likely to follow a statement of this kind. I am not interfering with any man in the exercise of his rights as a citizen, and he can think and act as he pleases."

Chief Devery was asked about the letter Magistrate Kudlich had written to Policeman McHughes, who was sent to Staten Island, and to whom the Magistrate had forwarded $25. McHughes is said to have been transferred because he arrested a Tammany man who was disturbing a Republican meeting.

Chief Devery laughed at the letter. He said he hoped the policeman would get the money from the Magistrate before Wednesday, because the man would be back in his own precinct before that. He said that the man is only on detail in Staten Island watching polling places. He said that if the policeman did not get the money before Tuesday he might not get it at all, as the Magistrate might change his mind when he saw him back in the city.

"A policeman cannot accept money," he said, "without the consent of the board, and I'll have a special meeting of the board called to let the policeman get his money from the Magistrate."

Chief Devery sent for Policeman McHughes to come to Police Headquarters to make a statement about his case.

Louis Wurster Run Over and Killed.

Louis Wurster, an importer of 30 Greene Street, was run over by a truck on Broadway opposite Waverley Place shortly after noon yesterday. He was taken in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital, but died from his injuries not long afterward. His body was removed to Stapleton, S. I., where he lived. He was forty-two years of age and unmarried. George Turner, the driver of the truck, was arrested.

Grain Shipped East from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—East-bound shipments of the week amounted to 91,000 tons, against 88,068 tons for the previous week, as follows: Michigan Central, 8,837 tons; Wabash, 3,400; Lake Shore, 12,955; Fort Wayne, 14,796; Pan Handle, 15,714; Baltimore and Ohio, 9,786; Grand Trunk, 11,130; Nickel Plate, 4,661; Erie, 7,756; Big Four, 1,894.

POLICE AID FOR McCULLAGH.

The Superintendent Sends Them 317 Warrants, and Devery Orders Prompt Service.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday sent 317 warrants to Chief of Police Devery. They are for persons charged with illegal registration. Superintendent McCullagh said: "The majority of the warrants are for persons in the Borough of Manhattan, but some are in Brooklyn. These are not all that I will send for the police to execute. I'll forward more probably by Monday.

"In addition to these warrants, my deputies have a large number which they are trying to serve. They will serve them on all the persons they can find between now and Tuesday. If they have not served all the warrants by that time, they will make the arrests when the accused men try to vote."

The warrants last evening were given to the various Police Inspectors for execution. Chief Devery issued the following directions:

You are hereby directed to take such means and use such members of the force at your command as may be necessary to execute promptly and without delay the accompanying warrants for arrests of persons charged with illegal registration within your district, which warrants were this day forwarded to me by John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Election District.

In each and every case where there is an arrest made upon any of these warrants you will see that the State Superintendent of Elections is promptly notified of such arrest and of the station house in which such prisoner may be detained and the court at which he will be arraigned, to the end that the Deputy State Superintendent who has the evidence may appear to prosecute.

In the event of failure to execute these warrants or any of them prior to Nov. 8, 1898—election day—you will have them placed in the hands of the police officer who may be assigned to duty at the polling places of the respective election districts in which they are said to have registered illegally, and have such officers instructed to arrest the persons named in the warrants if they present themselves to vote.

If they desire to swear in their vote they must not be prevented from doing so.

You will cause a report to be sent to me giving particulars of each arrest as may be made upon these warrants and the disposition, and also return to me on the day of election any of the warrants that will not have been executed.

Earlier in the day Chief Devery issued a general order to the police commanders of all the boroughs, giving detailed instructions for election day. No member of the force is to be excused from duty on election day unless disabled. All the precinct Captains, Inspectors, and Deputy Chiefs have been ordered to assemble at Police Headquarters in Manhattan Borough at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the Chief will give them additional instructions relative to their duties in connection with the election.

GARDINER AND OLMSTED CLASH.

District Attorney Wanted Illegal Registration Affidavits—Magistrate Refused Them.

District Attorney Gardiner and Magistrate Olmsted had a spirited controversy in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Grady had demanded the affidavits in illegal registration cases brought up in the last few days. Mr. Grady's request was refused, and he left the courtroom. A few moments later Col. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Townsend, who carried a copy of the Penal Code under his arm, made their appearance. Col. Gardiner said pleasantly that he had sent Mr. Grady to speak about the warrants, but had decided to come himself. He explained that he desired to make an examination of the affidavits, and asked that they be turned over to him.

"Well, Col. Gardiner," said Magistrate Olmsted, "this is a matter of such importance that I desire to consult with other Magistrates before giving you an answer.

"I wish no delay of that kind," replied the District Attorney. "Your duty in the matter is plain," and he read from the Penal Code

ROOSEVELT IN THE BOWERY

Cheers and Dead Cats Express the Variety of Opinion on the East Side.

HOOTED, STONED AND LIONIZED

He Makes Ten Speeches and His Voice Gives Out—Friendly Warning Prevented a Probable Mobbing in Spring Street.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt made a tour of the Bowery last night. It might have been called an unmixed political triumph had not the enemies of the Republican candidate been awaiting his coming with sticks and stones and that kind of dead cat known to the boys of the east side as "sun birds." The Colonel had been warned. Early in the afternoon men began pouring into his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the rooms of the Republican County Committee, at 1 Madison Avenue—men with long faces and scared looks—to tell the Colonel that the Sullivans and the Engels and the "Marion Street crowd" and other political organizations had prepared a reception for him that would be little short of a riot. They said that all the Democrats had conspired to "do him up," and that if he ever reached Marion and Spring Streets, it would be lucky for him if he got any further.

These tips were all handed in to Chairman Odell, who had early in the day bet $20,000 even on Roosevelt's chances. He waved the prophets of evil aside, but did not forget to whisper to the Colonel that it would be best to keep the carriage closed and his head inside. Col. Roosevelt only laughed.

"The crusade of the Bowery," as they called it in the County Committee rooms, lasted just three hours. During that time Col. Roosevelt went through an experience that was second only to his famous ascent of San Juan. It began all right, in a quiet sort of an orderly campaign style, but by the time the heart of the east side was reached—by the time the carriages were plunging through the dense throngs of Allen and Grand Streets, the populace was following the Colonel like a lot of boys running after a fire engine. Through a hailstorm of bricks and stones that struck horses and drivers and smashed hats, through thunders of cheers and hoots, dodging cable cars as well as missiles, the Roosevelt party made its way. Every time it stopped the Colonel spoke, and every time he spoke his voice was hoarser and hoarser, and when the end of the parade was reached his manly baritone had shrunk to the shred of a whisper.

DOCTOR SPRAYS HIS THROAT.

The start was made from 1 Madison Avenue at 6:10 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt was under the protection of George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and Robert L. Ahles, one of its members. McKnight Scott, the Assistant Secretary of the organization, took charge of the press and the visitors who were met along the line. To prepare for the onslaught of the night, the Colonel drove first to the home of Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Thirtieth Street and Madison Avenue, where the Doctor was waiting to spray his throat. Roosevelt was very hoarse at the time. The operation took some minutes. When Col. Roosevelt left the doctor, he was asked how he felt. "I am all right now," he said, "and I think I can last through the night."

The Colonel was due to speak at Cobb's Hall, Hudson and Bank Streets, at 7:30 o'clock, and the crowd was not kept waiting. It was a crowd that lined both sides of the streets, that increased and pushed and fought around the carriages as the name of Roosevelt was spread. The police made a clearance and Col. Roosevelt managed to enter the hall, where he was warmly greeted.

"My voice is going back on me," he said, "but I don't care as long as Croker's is in good order." This was his opening remark and the one that took best. The rest of the speech was of party honesty, National examination, and the other topics which the Colonel had discussed many times before. These formed the backbone of his remarks in the ten speeches that he made during the evening.

He remained in Cobb's Hall only ten minutes and then started for Zion Church, at Bleecker and Tenth Streets, followed by a running crowd. Some men managed to cling to the axles and were dragged off by others. Some jumped on the steps, and a few tried to climb on the box with the driver. At times it seemed as if an accident was imminent, and although the horses were good ones, they were not able to get ahead of the crowd of sprinters.

The colored people who thronged Zion Church would not let the Colonel talk until they had done their quota of cheering. They called him "the next President," and insisted on tugging at his coat and shaking his hands, and if his guardians had not found a back way by which to make the street, his egress would have been long delayed.

Cooper Union was the next stop. Here there was a crowd outside that blocked ingress, but by a roundabout route the Colonel was landed at a rear entrance, and only those who filled the hall had a chance to see him. He was introduced by Judge Henry E. Howland, and was interrupted by cheer after cheer as he spoke. At this place the remarks were interpreted to some 250 deaf-mutes who were present.

IN A "WIDE-OPEN" HALL.

Then came the entrance to the east side proper. It was accomplished in a manner that will not be forgotten by Col. Roosevelt, and he made that remark himself as his carriage plowed along through hundreds of howling boys, who, yelling his name, brought the people from their houses to line the streets. There were people in front of the carriages and people behind them, stumbling over each other in their mad desire to join in the race. Time after time the horses had to be checked to prevent some one being run over. Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, near Grand, was the objective point. It was reached only when policemen took the horses by the heads and forced a way to the entrance.

Walhalla Hall is the meeting place of the Kaiserhalle Club, the Four Sports and other society organizations of the Bowery, and the gaudily colored placards of their coming functions greeted the Colonel from the walls as he was pushed through the crowd to the platform. One stated in bold and convincing terms that an "underwear contest for ladies" would take place there tonight, when the four handsomest ladies would be presented with prizes, the latest styles in female lingerie.

Another notice stated that on Jan. 20, 1899, the "Stitch McCarty Association" would hold a "Trilby and Corset Contest," with similar prizes for the victors.

"That's one of those wide-open places," said the Colonel as he entered his carriage again. "But they did receive me well, and I guess there are a few Republicans left on the east side after all."

After that a start was made down the Bowery to Bayard Street, where a decorated truck and a brass band awaited the party. The Bowery was not long in being awakened, and the first touch of its gladness and hospitality came in the form of a brick, which struck square on the back of the press carriage. A few more bricks followed, but fell wide of their marks. Seeing that the missiles did no harm, the enemies of the candidate began to cry "Soup! Soup! Teddy's in the Soup," at which the Colonel smiled.

The approach to Bayard Street and the Bowery was made with great difficulty. It seemed almost impossible to reach the decorated wagon, and the police were powerless to force an entrance. So dense was the crowd around the carriages that the horses could not budge, and so loud was its noise that no one could be heard to speak. But Col. Roosevelt was not to be dismayed. He formed a flying wedge of his party, and, with the press carriage as centre rush, the crowd was pushed aside and the street corner gained.

Here the Colonel opened his carriage, and as he did so and stood on the seat, waving his military hat in one hand and his handkerchief in the other, he was greeted with a mighty cheer that rose in unison from a thousand throats. Minutes passed, and he could not speak one word that could be heard. Vainly he tried to stop the cheering, but only injured his throat in doing so. At last he was able to say a few words, but the crowd drowned his voice, and in the midst of the excitement he dropped back in his seat and started away.

CATS AND OTHER MISSILES.

A short stay was made at the Blaine Club, 213 East Broadway, where a man popped his head into Col. Roosevelt's carriage and offered to bet him $20 that he wouldn't be elected. Another offered to challenge him as a Rough Rider, but the Colonel paid no heed to the remarks, and just spoke his speech and got out. The drivers took a route up Grand Street, then crossed over at Mott to Spring, to make the way to Marion Street, where the "riot" that had been planned in the afternoon, awaited him.

"What do you think they'll do, Colonel?" asked one of the party.

"Do? What can they do?" he replied, trying to shake off the boys who had climbed over the back of the carriage and were camped on the lowered top.

It was going through Grand and Mott Streets that the worst of the tour was encountered. At points along the line men and boys were stationed in small crowds, who hurled bricks and stones at the carriages. One of these struck the driver of Col. Roosevelt's carriage square in the face. Another hit one of the horses, and others came so close to the occupants of the carriages that it was considered best to close them, and this was done as the horses dashed along amid hoots and cries. In Mott Street came the volley of feline remains. It was not dangerous, but it did not have the odors of Araby. None of the flying cats came within twenty feet of the carriages. But as they drove along an occasional thump on the back of one or another of the vehicles told that a well-aimed stone had struck home.

The turn into Spring was made not without anxiety. Ahead, at Marion Street, could be seen the red fire, the rocket, and the torch, the deadly beacons of the coming riot. The cry of "Roosevelt!" rent the air, carriages came on at a lively clip, the crowd increased, and yelled in deafening tones.

POLICE OUTWIT THE HOSTILES.

Just as the expected trouble was about to come, just as the Colonel and his friends were ready for the detonation of the first bomb and the rush of the wrecking party, a dozen lusty policemen, clubs in hand, ran from the crowd and surrounded the carriages. Before the Colonel knew what had happened he found that he had been driven inside a back yard and that his carriages were safe behind a twenty-foot fence. The rioters had been clearly outwitted by the police, and contented themselves with banging on the gates and yelling, "Afraid to come out!"

Col. Roosevelt spoke from the balcony of 37 Marion Street to a crowd whose noise was not all friendly cheering. When he left the place he was followed by the same noisy, yelling mob. Joined by a party of men in the costumes of Rough Riders, he made his way to Fourth Street and the Bowery. Here he addressed the crowd from the driver's box. The Colonel remarked that, having got the best of the rioters, he was afraid of no one.

The end of the night's crusade was at Stuyvesant Square. At this point people could be seen hanging over from the house tops. Women from third-story windows joined in the cheering, and the Colonel waved his hat at them in return. When he tried to speak here, however, his voice was very weak. The strain of the night had told on him, yet he remarked that he was proud of the fact that he was the first candidate in the history of the State who had ever made such a complete tour of the Bowery. Even when he finished and whispered to his driver to make for home the crowd could not be kept back. It followed him with cheer and yell until he was lost in the polite recesses of Fifth Avenue.

Col. Roosevelt spoke at noon yesterday to a crowd of 2,500 people at Broome and Sheriff Streets, and at 2 o'clock, after much persuasion, to a large gathering that had waited for him for several hours in front of the Sub-Treasury, in Wall Street.

THE COOPER UNION MEETING.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Others Spoke After Col. Roosevelt.

There was a large mass meeting and rally of Republicans last evening at Cooper Union to indorse the renomination of John Murray Mitchell for Congress from the Eighth District.

A feature of the meeting was the presence of some 200 deaf-mutes, whom Col. Roosevelt addressed in reply to a speech made to Democratic deaf-mutes by Richard Croker the previous Saturday. As in the previous meeting the speeches were translated to them in the sign language by an interpreter.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who spoke after Col. Roosevelt, remarked that he never before knew there were so many Republicans on the east side. Mr. Woodruff expressed his belief that many Democrats in Brooklyn would vote the Republican ticket, both gold Democrats and Bryanites, the former because they know that the Republican Party is for a gold standard, and the latter because they had been sold in the house of their friends.

Then Mr. Woodruff turned to hero worship. Ever since the world began, he said, nothing had been more natural to man than hero-worship. Roosevelt was a hero of the war, and had also had experience in civil affairs as Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, and Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Woodruff was followed by Congressman George W. Prince of Illinois, Congressman Mitchell, Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Thomas Fitch, and others. There was also an overflow meeting outside.

ROOSEVELT BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Democratic Law Students of Columbia University Make Merry and Parade the Streets.

Political rivalry among the law students has been acute at Columbia University since the beginning of the week, when a "hot" rush occurred on the university grounds between the rival factions, the Republicans coming out ahead. The Democrats, however, had their turn last night, and the effigy of the Rough Rider in flames was a signal victory for the followers of Van Wyck. Although the fact that there was to be a mass meeting of the Democrats of the university had been openly announced by means of posters on the university campus, the secret of the time and place of the meeting had been so well kept that there was scarcely a Republican on hand to hinder the proceedings.

The effigy, which bore a startling resemblance to the Rough Rider, was seated crosswise over a broomstick. It was kept in the house of one of the students, and was smuggled, after dark, into the middle of the large lot opposite the University Library. Near it was placed two untapped kegs of beer, and at a convenient and safe distance was placed a table for those in use of the orators. Over two hundred students soon assembled, and the performance began. Lionel A. Cuyl, '99, called the meeting to order. After a few words eulogizing Van Wyck and condemning the Republican candidate, the figure was set on fire.

As the flames shot upward the students joined hands and danced around the burning figure. College and campaign songs were sung. The kegs were then tapped, and the contents tested and found excellent. More speeches were made, when suddenly it was discovered that there were three Republican students on hand. Without any ceremony they were forced upon the table and made to make speeches in Van Wyck's behalf and to drink his health.

After this ceremony the students, headed by a brass band, paraded as far south as One Hundred and Tenth Street, then to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and then home. The Republicans captured were forced to march and sing:

Oh, round the college, hear the groaning;
Oh, hear the mournful sound,
All the Republicans are weeping.
Roosevelt's in the cold, cold ground.

THE REAL JUDICIARY ISSUE.

Samuel H. Wandell in an Address Tells Why He Is Opposed to the Election of Roosevelt.

In an address at Lion Park Friday evening, Samuel H. Wandell said: "We read a great deal in the public press about the issue of a pure judiciary, which the Republican Party has raised, endeavoring thereby to distract the attention of the people from the State issues—the canal scandal, &c. A self-appointed committee of one hundred has opened headquarters on Broadway, and is distributing cartloads of literature on the subject; meetings are being held, at which prominent speakers are delivering addresses the keynote of which is the importance of maintaining a pure and incorruptible judiciary. I agree with these learned gentlemen in the importance of maintaining the judicial honor unsullied, and that is why I am opposed to electing Theodore Roosevelt Governor of the State of New York.

"The real judicial issue has not been discussed in this campaign. By the law of the State of New York the Governor is given absolute power to appoint Judges, in case a vacancy occurs. This power of appointment extends to Judges of the Court of Appeals, of the Supreme Court, and of the County Courts in the several counties of the State. In case a Judge dies, resigns, or becomes disqualified, in case of the impeachment of a Judge, the Governor and not the people fills the vacancy thereby occurring, until the next election. If elected Governor the Republican candidate, Mr. Roosevelt, would certainly be susceptible to the influence of Platt, representing the United States Express Company and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and the influence of Mr. Depew, representing the New York Central Railroad, in the appointment of Judges to fill vacancies. Do the people want Mr. Platt and Mr. Depew to select the Judges? A large volume of litigation is upon the calendars of the courts, wherein the New York Central Railroad Company is a party defendant, and other large corporate interests are involved in litigation throughout the State. If the representatives of the great corporations are allowed to control in selecting Judges, there is, indeed, danger to the rights of litigants; the bench is in danger of impure influences, and the judicial ermine may be sadly tarnished thereby.

"Mr. Roosevelt is the creature of Boss Platt in this campaign. Scarcely had he been released from quarantine at Camp Wikoff when, with the mud of Cuba hardly dry on his boots, he went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and bent his knee in humble suppliance to Thomas C. Platt, begging for the nomination. He has been traveling throughout the State with Chauncey M. Depew, and if elected, and if the opportunity offers for him to appoint Judges to fill vacancies, it is fair to assume that such selections will be made, not by him, but by these two prominent Republicans, allied as they are with corporate interests.

"The real danger is in the election of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the State, who has publicly proclaimed that if elected he will consult Mr. Platt on all matters of importance. How different is the attitude of the fearless jurist, the candidate of the Democracy, Augustus Van Wyck, who in his letter of acceptance has said: 'Should I be elected I shall, while not at all forgetting what I owe to the Democratic Party, constantly remember that my first duty, my highest duty, and my constant duty is to the people of the whole State, without reference to their political opinions.'"

LAW STUDENTS FOR WATCHERS.

Supporters of Daly and Cohen Volunteer for Fifteen Districts.

A meeting of law students in support of the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen was held last evening in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. The object of the meeting was to obtain watchers to see that the election officials at the various voting places make an honest count. Wallace MacFarlane, who presided, explained that twenty Assembly districts had been provided with watchers, and asked for volunteers for the other fifteen. Twenty-eight students offered to serve on the first call, and a few volunteered after the meeting.

Austen G. Fox addressed the students, of whom there were about 150 present. He recalled the election of four years ago, and said that through the efforts of the watchers at that time, seventy-five indictments for fraudulent counting were rendered. Mr. Macfarlane then explained in detail the duties of the watchers and the workings inside the polling booths upon election day.

James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association and President of the Committee of One Hundred, came in while the meeting was in progress, and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke to the students as a fellow-member of the legal profession. "To make the profession honorable, agreeable, and satisfactory," he said, "the first requisite is that incorruptable and untrammeled Judges sit in our courts. Lawyers of all descriptions—lawyers incline to deviate from the strictly honorable courses—even they want honest Judges. For they know that a corrupt Judge may be bought by the opposition as well as by themselves. The upright Judge, the Judge courteous to young members as well as to old men, is what makes a happy profession, and what may be made a highly honorable profession.

"The great mass of lawyers of this city has scented a warning of danger in the present circumstances. And so we have made great preparations to win the cause for an honest judiciary. The lawyers have contributed fully, and all has now been done. It remains to garner in the fruit. When the citizens, or a majority of them, have voted as we think they will, we do not intend to be cheated out of their decision by a fraudulent count. As the President of the Committee of One Hundred, I can, I will, and I do pledge you that if you meet with violence or interference in the performance of your lawful duties election day, the Committee of One Hundred will vindicate you."

SAYS BROOKLYN IS WIDE OPEN.

Republican Committee Charges the Borough Police with Blackmail and Extortion.

The Kings County Republican Campaign Committee yesterday gave out a statement concerning the management of the Police Department in Brooklyn. The committee claims that the borough is now "wide open," and that it can back up its charges with any amount of evidence. "The committee has in its possession," it says, "a long list of gambling dives, which are now flourishing in Brooklyn, and which could be published if necessary, with their addresses and the names of their proprietors. There is at hand enough evidence to prove that Brooklyn is already wide open, and that it has been so since the Democratic Party began its work of Tammanyizing the borough's Police Department. Tammany's own methods of blackmail and extortion have been adopted by the police of certain precincts, while efficient and conscientious Police Captains have either been bridled and rendered harmless, or have been transferred to new precincts."

The statement specifies the Seventeenth Ward, in Greenpoint, as a field for gambling dens. It charges that Patrolman Henry O'Malley of the Sixty-first Precinct is Capt. Reardon's collector of police dividends from the slot machines, the slot machines being run on a commission basis by which the saloon keeper gets 40 per cent., the manufacturer 40 per cent., and the police 20 per cent. of the proceeds. "O'Malley," it is charged, "has told saloon keepers who refuse to accept the machines that unless they allow the machines to be placed in the saloons they will in any case be assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. of the machine's probable earnings."

It is further alleged that when Charles G. Frank, a saloon keeper at Lorimer Street and Bedford Avenue, refused to buy tickets for the outing of a club controlled by Senator McCarren, O'Malley warned him that his license would be in danger.

Poolrooms, poker rooms, policy shops, and crap games, it is charged, flourish within the shadow of Hugh McLaughlin's headquarters in Willoughby Street. The committee claims that the chief reason for Capt. Miles O'Reilly's transfer from the Adams Street Precinct was his activity in rooting out gambling dens, and that he was severely reprimanded for this activity by police officials in Manhattan.

The Hamilton Avenue Precinct is said to be full of gambling dives and disorderly houses. East New York is another field for gambling houses. "Bad as Coney Island is," the statement concludes, "it is no worse, considering the fact that it is a great seaside resort, than are other sections of the borough where law and order have always prevailed until Tammany extended its power over Brooklyn."

SECOND LETTER FROM WARING.

He Withdrew His Support of Col. Roosevelt, Says Paul Fuller.

Paul Fuller, Chairman of the Independent Citizens' Committee, has addressed a letter to Messrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Seth Low, J. Kennedy Tod, Alexander E. Orr, and others, protesting against the circulation over their signatures of the letter written by the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr., under date of Aug. 29, in favor of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor. Mr. Fuller says:

It is time that you should be informed, and the public with you, that the conduct of Col. Roosevelt in rejecting an independent nomination, which he had himself encouraged, and in placing himself under the orders of a boss, moved Col. Waring to apologize for the recommendation given in his letter of Aug. 29. That he did in a letter to Col. Roosevelt, of which that gentleman will doubtless furnish a copy, and in which Col. Waring expressed his painful disappointment, that the friend whom he had always considered a man of honor and of courage should have forfeited his claim to both of those qualities.

A copy of Col. Waring's last letter to Col. Roosevelt withdrawing his support of his candidacy is in the hands of the Independent Committee, but it was stated at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday that the letter would not be made public unless there was a public demand for it.

FIGHT IN THE 14TH ENDS

Both Candidates Finish Their Campaign and Await Results.

CHANLER SURE OF SUCCESS

Kenny Declares that Quigg Money Is Being Used—Flax Mills Employes Repudiate a Letter.

The campaign in the Fourteenth Congressional District was practically closed last night, and Congressman Quigg and Capt. William Astor Chanler will now rest on their arms and wait for the results of their efforts. Capt. Chanler's managers finished their poll of the district last night, and they announced that there was no doubt that the Democratic candidate would be elected in spite of the enormous efforts that are being made to keep the district in the Republican column.

W. J. K. Kenny said last night that he was in possession of positive knowledge that a large amount of Quigg money had made its appearance in the district. "In one election district alone," he said, "I know that sixteen men have been appointed as workers on election day, and this plan has been followed all through the Congressional district. Nominally these men are appointed to look after matters on election day. They are paid by Mr. Quigg, and it is really their votes that are being paid for.

"It is natufal to suppose that the men who receive Republican money will cast Republican votes, and I know of a number of cases where known Democrats were approached by the Republicans with offers of election-day jobs. The scheme is obvious."

A circular headed "A Workingman's Opinion of Quigg," and purporting to be a letter from one Joseph White of 156 West Sixty-first Street, an employe of the Elm Flax Mills, has been circulated by the Quigg managers. The circular goes back to 1894 and tells why Quigg was supported on the Wilson bill issue. It also contains the following:

Congressman Quigg went to our employers and urged them to restore our wages, or rather not to let the reduction go into effect, for he was there within three days from the time the notice was given. However, he pleaded for us in vain. Our employers proved to him that all other concerns in the same line of business had reduced wages and prices of goods from two to six weeks previous to that time. Congressman Quigg told us to let him know just as soon as we heard of any concern in this country in the same line of business advancing wages. The first one to do so was in New Jersey. We notified Quigg and got a dispatch saying he would call on our employers as soon as he could get away from Washington. In forty-eight hours he was in the flax mill, and within one hour from that time it was known throughout the shop that the old rate of wages would go into effect the first of the week.

One of these circulars fell into the hands of Capt. Chanler yesterday, and he at once paid a visit to the flax mills and had a talk with the employes. He stated last night that almost to a man the employes repudiated the letter and denied that it even remotely echoed their views. They roundly denounced Mr. White for intimating that he was the spokesman for all the employes, and a majority of them promised to give Capt. Chanler their support.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Belmont Riding Academy, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, last night. The place was crowded in every part, the Eugene A. Wise Association of the Twenty-third Assembly District sending 700 men to the place after the parade through the district. Capt. Chanler made a speech and received an ovation. In part, he spoke as follows:

The audacity and duplicity of the Republicans were never more frankly shown than in the statement they are circulating at present, that it is necessary to send to Congress men who will support the President in his labors on behalf of the American people, and that only Republicans will do this. Nobody who knows me can have any doubt that I will always support the President when he is acting in behalf of the interests of the American people. I feel myself quite as well qualified to hold up his hands in the future as I have endeavored to do it in the past. There is something more than being a Democrat—it is being an American citizens, and no true American would hesitate to support the President of the United States in times of danger and difficulties. The question of party can never enter into this matter. I will support Mr. McKinley with all the vigor that the Cuban war has left me when he is right and when he is serving the interests of the people—but I will never support him when he is wrong.

They say the Democrats are afraid to talk on National issues; yet the only National issue the Republicans dare speak of is the charge up San Juan Hill. They say the canals are not a National issue. You have seen by the papers that the Nicaragua Canal is going to be built. If the Republicans are convicted by their own commission of mismanagement of the canal of this State, what chance have you to expect from them honest work in the digging of a canal so important as the Nicaragua? I need not allude to the Star-Route frauds and the land-grabbing schemes of the Republicans; I need not remind you of their wasteful and corrupt management of Alaska; nor need I call your attention to the fact that when the Democratic Party was in power the Territories were well governed and built up into the great States that now fill the Middle West. You know this without my telling you. In the light of their work in the past it would be too much to expect of them that they would properly govern the Territories that are to become ours through the success of our arms.

Twelve other meetings were held in the district, at which Capt. Chanler spoke. All of them were largely attended.

Arrangements have been made to receive the returns at Capt. Chanler's headquarters in the Hotel Virginia, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday night, and they will be displayed on transparencies.

POGGENBERG DEFEATS MIAL.

One of the Best Contested Games in the Billiard Tournament—First Prize Goes to F. Tobias.

The defeat of L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at the hands of F. Poggenberg of the Liederkrans in the fourteen-inch amateur balk line tournament last night gives first prize to F. Tobias. The tournament will end next Wednesday night. Although it required nearly three hours to play last night's game, the crowd did not find the exhibition tiresome.

The result was in doubt until the last inning, when Poggenberg ran out with a break of 17, Mial having but 25 to go. Mial seemed to be out of form, and experienced all kinds of hard luck. He missed the easiest kind of chances at times, and at other times the ivories rolled so poorly for him that he was compelled to play the hardest kind of shots. At least a dozen times he found the ivories "lined up," and was compelled to nasse. His stroke ball also seemed to have an inclination to become "frozen" to one of the object balls, when, rather than have the balls "spotted," he would play a bank shot. Poggenberg played a consistent game throughout and kept the ivories well together, getting good positions every time he had to drive. In the thirtieth inning there was only two points' difference in the scores. From then until the thirty-eighth inning Mial fell back. A run of seventeen brought him to within a few points of Poggenberg. There was only a difference of nine points, in favor of Poggenberg, in the forty-fifth inning, but then the latter braced up, and when Mial missed a rather difficult carom after running seven, he got the vories together and easily clicked off enough points to win.

Mial made some pretty shots. His one hundred and ninety-fifth point was a difficult carrom to the short rail, with reverse English. His two hundred and fifty-third shot, a bank from the long cushion, set the crowd cheering. Poggenberg made some fine all-around-the-table shots. His two hundred and seventy-ninth shot, a long massé draw along the short rail, was one of the best shots of the night. The score:

F. POGGENBERG, (300)—17 22 6 0 0 4 2 20 2 17 0 28 2 0 1 16 1 1 10 0 0 11 2 5 2 0 6 5 32 3 5 0 0 0 21 3 0 4 1 6 3 5 6 0 1 3 4 17. Total, 300. Average, 6¼. Highest run, 32.

L. L. MIAL, (300)—2 0 2 0 24 2 1 42 8 1 2 6 3 0 4 6 6 9 17 0 0 9 5 16 16 9 1 1 1 20 0 0 0 8 0 0 2 17 2 4 1 2 0 5 13 1 7. Total, 275. Average, 5 40-47. Highest run, 42.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

Both Chairmen Apparently Confident of Approaching Victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The work of the Congressional Campaign Committees practically closed to-day, and many of the employes are already on their way home to vote.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican committee has decided not to go to Wisconsin. His vote is not needed, and his presence on the night of election when the returns are arriving is of importance. Chairman Kerr of the Democratic committee will leave here on Monday and return on Tuesday night.

Both Chairmen express the utmost confidence in their prognostications of victory.

NOT MRS. SAGE'S OFFER.

She Knows Nothing of the Site for an Alabama Hospital.

A report reached this city yesterday saying that Gen. Joseph Wheeler had reported favorably to the Government upon a site for a new army hospital, to be presented by Mrs. Russell Sage, near Mobile, Ala. As it was made known on Friday that Mrs. Sage had offered the Government, for use as a hospital, a large hotel in Fauquier County, Va., which was refused because of inaccessibility, it was at first thought that she had now offered another building and grounds for the same purpose.

Mrs. Sage, however, when seen at her home, 506 Fifth Avenue, last night, said that she knew nothing about any site for a hospital in Alabama. "When the Government declined my offer," said she, "I dropped the matter. My offer was a specific not a general one, and was made in a time of special need. Now I believe that the Government should provide the hospitals to care for its own men. I believe that regimental hospitals are the best, because they bring the sufferers nearer together and enable them to help each other. Of course when the Government is mobilizing troops the larger hospital may be necessary."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The souvenirs to be distributed to the women patrons of the Herald Square Theatre on the occasion of the fiftieth performance of the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" on Monday evening, Nov. 14, will consist of a rather unique call bell.

Manager Gilmore of the Academy of Music has arranged with Jacob Litt to extend his engagement of "Sporting Life" for an indefinite period, the original time having been limted to ten weeks.

A change in the business staff of the Bijou Theatre occurred last night, Alfred Bradley resigning, for the purpose of accepting the business management of Mme. Modjeska.

Miss Gladys Wallis has been engaged by William H. Crane, and again becomes a member of his organization, in which she first attracted attention. Since Miss Wallis left Mr. Crane's company she has starred two seasons, has been a member of the Frawley Stock Company in California, appeared with John Drew's company, and has been featured in some of the Casino reviews.

Miss Olga Nethersole, who sailed for this country yesterday, announces that her company which will support her during her American tour will include T. B. Thalberg, Luigi Lablanches, Frederic Thorne, Leonard Outram, Hamilton Reville, O. S. Homewood, W. Grahame Browne, Charles Wellesley, W. S. Mills, Cecilev Richards, Miss Madge McIntosh, Miss Lilian Hingston, Kate Emerson, and Madge Field.

A performance of much merit is promised by those directing the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America, which is to take place at the Broadway Theatre Thursday afternoon. The performance will begin at 1 P. M., and among the notable features will be Joseph Jefferson and his company in a scene from "The Rivals," John Drew and company in a new one-act play, Francis Wilson in the first act of "The Little Corporal," Marie Dressler, Edwin Foy, and the full strength of the Evans & Rice company in the second act of "Hotel Topsy Turvy," the Hotel Cecil scene from "Sporting Life," Chauncey Olcott, Dan Daly, and a host of others.

The company which is supporting Jefferson De Angelis in "The Jolly Musketeer," by B. D. Stevens, is an almost ideal one for the presentation of an opera comique. There are two prima donnas, Bertha Waltzinger and Maude Hollins, and two other young women who sing prima donna rôles, though not as yet completely recognized as singers of the first class. These are Miss Helena Frederick and Miss Edith Hendee. Van Rensselaer Wheeler sings the leading romantic rôle. Winfield Blake, the basso of the company, is comparatively unknown in America. Harry MacDonough is the second comedian of the company. The action of the opera takes place in Amiens, France, during the reign of Louis XIV. The scene in the first act represents the flower market of Amiens on a June morning, and in the second a ballroom of the chateau Chantilly on the evening of the same day. The opera will be presented at the Broadway Theatre Monday, Nov. 14.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Vicomte and Vicomtesse Henri de Sebour, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ohyo Visuddho, Siamese Minister, Washington; James Moore, Bishop of Baccarat, and Michael B. Cairn, Scotland.

GRAND—Prof. I. Fu Jioka, Tokio, Japan.

HOLLAND—G. W. C. Drexel, Philadelphia; J. B. Ploda, Swiss Minister, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Norton Chase, Albany; ex-Senator Daniel M. Ryan, Columbus, Ohio, and Gen. T. E. Powell, Columbus, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—Col. J. H. Patterson, Brevet General, United States Volunteers, and Gen. H. G. B. Fisher, North Adams, Mass.

PARK AVENUE—Col. C. W. Foster, United States Army, and Dr. R. C. Dean, United States Navy.

WALDORF—E. H. Brocklehurst, London, and James Ross, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, carpets; 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Wyman, shoes; Hotel Normandie.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. Caspary, millinery; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, notions; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Sass & Cohen, Galveston, Texas; M. J. Sass, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, fancy goods; Hoffman House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, carpets and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Lippmann, gloves and fancy goods, 443 Broome Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Cooper, linens and white goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. W. Devereaux, silks; Hotel Gerlach.

Crook, Record & Co., Paris, Texas; J. D. Crook, furnishing goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Lindsay, domestics, 43 Leonard Street.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, carpets and upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. F. Berarton, linens and white goods; Everett House.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:35	Sun sets...4:52	Moon rises.11:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:20	Gov. Isl'd..12:45	H. Gate....2:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:19	Gov. Isl'd..12:51	H. Gate....2:40

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 8.		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Troja, Campeachy, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport ——, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 10.		
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
FRIDAY, NOV. 11.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 12.		
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Jeremie	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 13 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails which arrived at Vancouver are due in New York on the morning of Nov. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

TO

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Believed in Washington that the Philippines Question Is Mainly One of Money.

A LONG WRANGLE EXPECTED

The Taking of Manila After the Protocol Was Signed Regarded as the Strongest Point Made by the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The reports the State Department has received from the Commissioners in Paris indicate that that body has proceeded in exactly the line anticipated, consequently the action of yesterday was not a disappointment. It was fully expected that the Spanish Commissioners would endeavor to make better terms than those offered by the American Commissioners. It was not expected that they would close at once with the American proposition.

While they have not in exact terms submitted a counter proposition, the Spaniards, by entering upon the argument of the American proposition, have shown a disposition to negotiate relative to the Philippines that has shown to be erroneous the prediction that they would indignantly spurn any proposition that contemplated a relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over the archipelago.

It is quite probable the way is now open to a compromise, and that a monetary difference will be found to be the only one of substance. This, it is believed, is represented by the difference between about $40,000,000, probably the maximum allowance which the United States will be willing to pay Spain for the improvements in the Philippines, and $200,000,000, which represents about the minimum of the Spanish claim for compensation on account of the cession of the entire group. With about $150,000,000 at stake in this issue, it will be seen that there is fair reason to expect the negotiations at Paris between the two parties will not be speedily teminated.

It is freely admitted here that the presentation of the Spanish objections to the last American proposal yesterday was admirable in many respects, and evidenced the possession of keen legal talent by the Spanish side. Yet the objections and points made were not new, and in most cases were taken into consideration by the persons who made up the case of the United States before leaving Washington, and were duly prepared for.

The strongest point made by the Spanish side relates to the taking of Manila two days after the signing of the protocol in Washington, on which they base their assumption that the United States was not in possession of any part of the Philippines outside of the insignificant station at Cavite at the time hostilities ceased, and was estopped legally from extending its possessions.

But, as against this contention, it can be shown by the Americans that, regardless of the exact date of the surrender of Manila, Admiral Dewey, afloat, lay for two months before the city, while for most of the time United States troops were ashore near the Spanish positions, and that the town might have been taken at any moment during that period. The only restraining influence was a desire to make sure before taking possession that the lives and property of the inhabitants of the city should be safeguarded to the utmost, and in reality the American forces were as much in possession of the place then as now.

This is only one illustration of the arguments that have been prepared to rebut the Spanish contentions, and it may be stated that there are many other strong points in reserve.

TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL.

Copy of the Preliminary Agreement to End the War Made Public by the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The State Department to-day for the first time made public a copy of the protocol between the United States and Spain for the preliminary settlement of the war. A copy was cabled to this country from the French translation, but the department here never gave out the text of the document in official form. The protocol textually is as follows:

Protocol of agreement between the United States and Spain, embodying the terms of a basis for the establishment of peace between the two countries:

(Signed at Washington Aug. 12, 1898.)

Protocol:

William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively possessing for this purpose full authority from the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, have concluded and signed the following articles, embodying the terms on which the two Governments have agreed in respect to the matters hereinafter set forth, having in view the establishment of peace between the two countries, that is to say:

Article I—Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Article II.—Spain will cede to the United States the Island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States.

Article III.—The United States will occupy and hold the City, Bay, and Harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

Article IV.—Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and to this end each Government will, within ten days after the signing of this protocol, appoint Commissioners, and the Commissioners so appointed shall, within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, meet at Havana for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and the adjacent Spanish islands, and each Government will, within ten days after the signing of this protocol, appoint other Commissioners who shall, within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, meet at San Juan, in Puerto Rico, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies.

Article V.—The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five Commissioners to treat of peace, and the Commissioners so appointed shall meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1, 1898, and proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, which treaty shall be subject to ratification acording to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

Article VI.—Upon the conclusion and signing of this protocol hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Done at Washington in duplicate, in English and in French, by the undersigned, who have hereunto set their hands and seals, the 12th day of August, 1898.

(Seal.) WILLIAM R. DAY.
(Seal.) JULES CAMBON.

SAGASTA CONSULTS PATENOTRE.

Interview Held on Receipt of a Dispatch from Pence Commissioners.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The Government has received a new dispatch from the Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris. M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador to Madrid, and Premier Sagasta later held a long conference.

A telegram from Iloilo says that the Uranus has been sent to the Caroline Islands with supplies and ammunition.

The Government attaches no importance to the Nationalist movement in Catalonia and the Basque Provinces.

FOREIGN PRESS OPINIONS.

German Papers Comment Unfavorably on Our Demand for the Philippines.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Referring to the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States, The Matin this morning says:

"The point of the Spaniards is well taken. The Paris Conference was to confine itself to a single object—establishing an agreement on the points of detail summarized generally in the Washington protocol. The Spaniards have kept loyally to the agreement and have not haggled in their engagements. The United States, on the other hand, has insisted on submitting propositions altogether outside the lines in the protocol, notably with regard to the Philippines."

The Gaulois observes:

"On the whole, the attitude of the Americans has been encouraging to the Spaniards, and it is likely that an agreement will be arrived at after the election in the United States, when the Republicans will show themselves less exacting, being relieved of electoral exigencies. The facts all point to this conclusion, and indicate that the negotiations will resolve themselves into a simple financial discussion.

"It is hardly to be supposed that America will restore the Philippines, as those islands represent a substitute for a war indemnity, which America would be justified in demanding. Moreover it must be remembered the Americans have certain moral obligations to discharge in regard to the insurgents. Having encouraged Aguinaldo in his operations, they are to some extent obliged to see that the insurgents are definitely released from Spanish domination.

"As to intervention upon the part of Europe, such a contingency can only be imagined in case of there being clear proof that Spain and America were not alone interested in the matter. It remains to be seen whether the other powers and Japan, notably, will without protest see the newcomer in the Far East install herself in so important an economic and strategic point."

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The news that the United States now demands the whole of the Philippine Islands has created much interest here. The German newspapers comment unfavorably upon it.

The Cologne Gazette says:

"The interests of Germany will be especially injured by the American annexation, as the policy of the open door, which has hitherto reigned under the Spanish flag, will be quickly ended. Moreover, the American demand, from a humane point of view, is unheard of. It means the squeezing of a fallen foe to the last drop of blood, and would sully the name of the victor. The whole sympathies of the world would be on the side of Spain, brutally ground down by her enemy."

The National Zeitung points out that the Philippine Islands would, in American hands, become not only of immense commercial but of paramount importance, "which all the powers having interests in the Far East are bound to seriously consider." Therefore, the National Zeitung thinks some power may oppose the change of ownership.

The Vossiche Zeitung lectures the United States for its greed, and the Deutsche Zeitung describes the United States' demands as "a piece of characteristic Yankee impudence," and calls upon Europe "to put its foot down while there is yet time."

The Government of Germany and the semi-official newspapers have been silent or extremely cautious, but it is quite evident that Germany will not interfere in the settlement of the Philippine question, nor even encourage interference upon the part of others, and it is understood this has been intimated to the Spanish Government.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY COMING HOME

Due in New York, with the Puerto Rico Evacuation Commission's Report, Next Friday.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 5.—Commander A. S. Snow of the United States Navy and his aide, Ensign Gherardi, with forty marines arrived on board the Solace to-day to take charge of the naval station here.

Admiral Schley and his staff will return to the United States on the cruiser Newark, which will sail to-morrow morning, and will be due in New York on Friday next. Judge Russell will also sail on the Newark. Admiral Schley bears with him the full report of the American Evacuation Commission.

The Admiral gained many warm friends and admirers among the Spaniards, Puerto Ricans and Americans during his stay here, and many regret the termination of his conduct of Puerto Rican affairs. Admiral Schley and all the members of his staff are in good health.

The President Greets Ohio Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Fourth Ohio Infantry, which passed through the city to-day en route from Puerto Rico to Columbus, was paid the unusual compliment of a reception at the White House. Marching in single file, the troops passed by the President, who cordially shook hands with each one. At 12:30 the regiment left for the West over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

MILITARY OFFENSES IN CUBA.

Insurgent General Notified that He Has No Power to Court-Martial and Punish a Deserter.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Nov. 5.—The Cuban General, Perez, who has a half dozen times announced his intention to disband the troops under his command, but has not yet done so, recently ordered the trial by court martial of one of his men on charge of deserting from the army in time of war. The prisoner was condemned to death, but before the sentence was executed notification was sent to Col. Ray of the Third Immune Regiment, who laid the matter before Gen. Wood, Commander of the Military Department of Santiago.

Gen. Perez was at once informed that if the man were executed he and the firing party would be hanged as soon as the courts could legally sentence them. He was instructed that if a man committed a crime punishable under the civil law to turn him over to the proper authorities, who would look into the case, but was told that in no circumstances would tribunals like those of the present insurgent army be allowed to try cases and sentence prisoners to death, or even to imprisonment.

Furthermore, Gen. Perez was notified that the man now under sentence of death must be turned over to the American authorities, if there was a charge against him, or be released.

SOLDIERS FOR MANILA.

The Movement of Troops from the Presidio at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, Fourth Cavalry, assumed command of the Presidio to-day, relieving Major David H. Kinsec, who succeeded Gen. Miller temporarily.

Gen. Merriam has ordered that sixty-five men and officers of the California Heavy Artillery be added to the troops going to Manila on the City of Puebla, which is scheduled to sail to-morrow. The Newport, on which Gen. Miller will go, will carry a large quantity of ammunition, in addition to her assignment of troops.

It has been learned that Frank Barrere and Homer Hawkins, fourteen-year-old schoolboys, are on the way to Manila as stowaways on the Pennsylvania. They will be left at Honolulu if the transport can be interrupted.

SURPRISE AT CAMP MEADE.

Order for the Movement to Cuba Was Not Expected.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 5.—The order from the War Department assigning the Second Army Corps to points in Cuba at this time came as a surprise, and an effort will be made now to have the corps go direct to Cuba, instead of camping in the South. It is said by the medical officers that the men are in as good condition now to go to Cuba as they ever will be, and that sending them South will be a waste of time. Gen. Young is very anxious to get to Cuba as soon as possible, and will ask the War Department to send the corps there direct.

Col. Girard, Chief Surgeon of the corps, will be assigned to Alphonso XIII. Hospital in Havana, where there are accommodations for 1,400 patients.

Col. Howard, the corps Quartermaster, has recommended to the War Department that Camp Meade be kept as it is for some time yet, as it may be necessary to make use of it next Spring. The department has not yet acted on the recommendation.

Troops Ready at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 5.—Two companies of the Royal Canadian Regiment of regulars are ready for removal to Newfoundland. One battery of Royal Artillery is ready to go to Esquimault, British Columbia. One regiment of volunteer infantry and one of artillery have been notified that they may be required to go into barracks to fill the places of those who are expected to be ordered away. The warship Pelican sailed to-day for St. John's, Newfoundland. Her complement of war material is very complete.

Blanco to Leave Nov. 21.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The date of the departure for Spain of Captain General Blanco, the Spanish commander in Cuba, has been set for Nov. 21. On that date the Captain General will embark at Havana.

Santiago Health Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Following is General Wood's fever report from Santiago for to-day: "Fever cases all kinds 619. Total sick 1,154. Deaths none."

FIFTEEN KILLED IN DETROIT

Collapse of a Theatre Roof Buries Workmen Beneath Ruins.

NEARLY TWENTY ARE INJURED

Cause of the Accident as Yet Unknown —The Building Had Been Not Completed.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—The new five-story Wonderland Theatre building is to-night practically in ruins, and fifteen or more lives have been sacrificed by an appalling accident, which occurred therein this afternoon.

Shortly before 2 o'clock, while some thirty-five men were at work in various parts of the unfinished theatre, the roof fell in without a second's warning. Nearly every workman was carried down into the theatre pit, the top gallery was crushed down upon the lower gallery, forming a slope, down which slid broken steel girders, planks, timbers, brick, and a great quantity of cement from the roof, and carrying along a struggling mass of men into the pit below. Very few of the workmen escaped injury. The front wall of the building remained intact, but the east side wall bulged and threatened to fall.

Notwithsanding the latter danger, the work of rescuing the injured and taking the dead out was rushed, and good progress was made until 5:15 when the upper portion of the east wall fell, a shower of bricks striking around the crowd of laborers, officers, and newspaper men, extinguishing the temporary electric lights, and causing a stampede for the street. None of those who were struck by the second downfall, was seriously injured, although several were precipitated into the basement. Mayor Maybury and other city officials who were on the scene, thereupon decided not to further imperil life in order to extricate dead bodies, and work was suspended until to-morrow. When the second crash occurred two more bodies were visible in the débris.

The dead are:

CRESCELSKI, JOHN, laborer.
GEGERSCHKE, JAMES, laborer.
JANUSCHOWSKI, AUGUST, laborer.
McCARRON, CORNELIUS, lather.
MERTENS, THEODORE, laborer.
SALLACH, AUGUST, laborer.
SHAFER, MARTIN, painter.
WHITE, GEORGE W., tinner.

Two other bodies had been discovered in the débris at the time of the second crash. The following men are missing: Peter Connors, lather; Jacob Lowen, metal polisher; Frank Wolfe and —— Betts, cornice makers, and O. Mullen.

The following injured men are at the Emergency Hospital: Charles Cross, arm badly cut and bruised internally; Oscar Robinson, severely bruised about the lungs and internally injured; Joseph McBride, ankle terribly crushed, two scalp wounds, and bruises. At St. Mary's Hospital are John Duenschensky, ribs broken; Jacob Pollko, nose partially severed and bad scalp wounds. At Harper Hospital are Joseph Ferguson, seriously injured about head and face; Edward Fisher, leg broken and badly hurt in loin, (may not recover;) William Grossfield, scalp wound and arm injured; Paul Skoskozkowiski, spine injured and body bruised. At Grace Hospital are J. W. W. Wilson, eyelids torn, heel broken, two ribs broken; badly shocked; may die; and Louis Schmidt, foot crushed; badly bruised; will recover. Others who were less seriously injured are B. Shipkowksi, C. W. Streeter, Fred Schreiber, Peter Pfeiffer, Louis Schmidt, Oscar Mier, —— Grossfield.

Of those injured only two are considered as unlikely to recover.

The cause of the catastrophe has not yet been definitely settled. It seems to rest, however, between too much weight on the roof and faulty steel beams used in its construction. The top of the roof was of cement about eight inches thick, and many builders lean to the opinion that this was too heavy for the supporting steel work. Others claim that the fault lies in the steel work, which, they allege, was of poor quality. Several of the beams snapped off sharp, instead of bending.

The workers in the building say that there was no warning given of the collapse, the first thing heard being a crash as the roof fell. Most of the débris landed in front of the stage, and, looking from there, was seen a perfect hill of bent and twisted iron beams, split planks, and huge chunks of cement. The lower balcony held firm, which doubtless saved the lives of a number of the workmen who were under it.

The instant the crash was heard the fire department was called, and the firemen rescued a number of those who had fallen on top of the wreckage. The Board of Public Works soon had all its available employes at work. As fast as a mangled workman was extricated he was carried to the waiting hospital ambulances, and the usual sad scenes were witnessed at the morgue and hospitals. It is not considered possible that any living person is still in the débris.

The walls, steel work and roof, were the only completed portions of the Wonderland, without floors or interior finish. The property is owned by Patrick Wiggins, partner of James H. Moore in his combined theatre and museum enterprises. The property loss is yet unestimated. The architect, John Scott, and Alexander Chapatan, the contractor, aver that the accident is as yet unaccountable.

The police have secured a number of the broken girders to be used as evidence later.

NEGRO SHOOTS A DETECTIVE.

He Fights for a White Woman He Claims to Have Married.

In rescuing a white woman from a young negro, with whom she was living at 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Frank Joy, a private detective, was shot in the left shoulder last night by the negro, George O'Neill, of Fowler's Mills, Ohio. The man was arrested. The young woman is Gardia McDonald of Fowler's Mills. She is believed to be demented. She tried to throw herself out of a third-story window at the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street house immediately after the shooting, but was prevented by Joy. The two left the Ohio village together a week ago. The young woman and Joy were taken to the Harlem Hospital.

O'Neill says that he is a cook on an Erie Railroad dining car, and that he owns a hotel in Cleveland, Ohio. He met the young woman there, and says they were married. He said she got a divorce from her former husband.

FELL FROM HIS ENGINE.

Peculiar Accident to an Engineer Near Columbiana, Ohio.

ALLIANCE, Ohio. Nov. 5.—Joseph Desmond, fireman on a Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago locomotive, drawing a fast passenger train last night near Columbiana, Ohio, suddenly discovered that Engineer W. H. Sourbeck was not at his post nor on the engine. The train was running at a high rate of speed at the time.

The fireman promptly shut off steam and stopped the train. Conductor Holloway ordered the train run back, and Engineer Sourbeck was found lying unconscious beside the track with his skull badly fractured. His injuries will likely prove fatal. It is thought he climbed out upon the running board and, losing his balance, fell to the ground. Sourbeck is one of the oldest and best known passenger engineers on the road. He was taken to the Allegheny Hospital.

Jecko Wins at Pool.

George Jecko and A. De Oro, the pool champion, played an exhibition game at 234 Broadway yesterday afternoon, Jecko winning with 30 to spare. De Oro was handicapped to play 150 to Jecko's 110. The latter's work at times was brilliant. De Oro did not seem at home on the table, but made several pretty combination shots. He invariably missed on easy shots.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The works of the Standard Wheel Company, at 44 Bessemer Avenue, were destroyed by fire early to-day. Three thousand car wheels were damaged, and the total loss, according to the owners, will foot up between $80,000 and $90,000, partially covered by insurance.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 4.—The department store of F. H. Dunmore, on Merrimac Street, was burned out to-night, causing a loss of about $30,000.

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BROOKLYN MAN MURDERED.

Body of Sub-Contractor Patrick Gilligan Found in Newtown Creek—Three Men Held on Suspicion.

The body of Patrick Gilligan, a sub-contractor of Brooklyn, was found yesterday in Newtown Creek, near Burroughs' brick yard, at Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg. There were more than half a dozen wounds on the body, evidently having been inflicted with a bludgeon. The body had been in the water about two days, and the fact that the man had been missing for almost a week convinced the police and Coroner Delap that Gilligan had been murdered.

Coroner's Physician Henderson made an autopsy on the body of Gilligan later in the day, and found that the man's death had been due to violence. There was no water in the lungs. The ribs on the right side were broken and torn from the spinal column. Two ribs on the left side were broken and the skull was fractured. The stab wounds on the body were not sufficient to have resulted fatally.

Detectives last night arrested John Maloney at his home, 1,424 Gates Avenue; Dominic ell, an Italian, twenty-nine years old, of 289 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, and Daniel McCullah, forty-two years old, of 373 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, who were the last men seen with Gilligan on the night of his disappearance. The prisoners denied all knowledge of Gilligan's death. They will be held until the police are able to clear up the mystery.

Gilligan went to Quinlan's house, taking along the three men. He asked Quinlan for $75, but Quinlan declined to pay the man because Gilligan had been drinking. Gilligan declared that the men were clamoring for their money and that he must have it. Gilligan added that the men had threatened him with harm unless they got their money. It was with some reluctance that Quinlan gave up $75. Gilligan went away with the men. At 6:30 o'clock the same night he was last seen at Meeker Avenue and Humboldt Street.

HERBERT PLATO DIES IN PRISON

He Was Serving a Sentence for Wrecking a Train Near Rome, New York.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Herbert Plato, a partner in the crime of Hibbard and J. Watson Hildreth, who were convicted and sentenced to Auburn Prison for wrecking a passenger train near Rome in April, 1896, died at the prison hospital here last night from tubercular peritonitis.

Plato was received at the prison on May 9, 1896, on a sentence of forty years, and had he lived he would have been released on May 6, 1920, allowing the usual commutation for good behavior. His body will be shipped to Rome for burial.

ARKANSAS RAILWAYS AT WAR.

Choctaw and Memphis Seeks to Enjoin Iron Mountain from Building.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—Col. Henry Wood, General Manager of the Choctaw and Memphis Railway, sprang a big sensation here to-day by having Col. John M. Moore, attorney for the road, file a bill in chancery enjoining the Iron Mountain Railway from building its projected line on the south side of the Arkansas River from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

The Choctaw and Memphis asserts that the Iron Mountain has trespassed upon prior rights in locating its proposed road, and asserts that it is only a ruse of the Iron Mountain to prevent the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf building their proposed line from Wister Junction to this city. Col. Wood cites as proof of his charge the past conduct of the Iron Mountain in declaring it to be its purpose to build numerous branches in Arkansas, when it had no intention of doing so.

The Choctaw and Memphis and the Iron Mountain will run parallel from Fort Smith, and both now have between 400 and 500 men scattered along their lines engaged in construction work. The general belief here is that the Iron Mountain is acting in bad faith, notwithstanding present surface indications of an intention to build.

Little Rock gave the Choctaw $100,000 as a bonus, and the sympathies of the people of the State are with it. The case will be heard next week.

Miss Evelyn H. Nordhoff Dead.

Miss Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff died after a brief illness Wednesday morning at her home, 115 East Fifty-sixth Street. The funeral took place at 1:30 P. M. Friday at her late home, the Rev. Percy Grant, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension officiating. The body was cremated. Miss Nordhoff, who was thirty-three years old, was well known in this city as an artistic bookbinder. She learned the art by a course of study in London, and practiced it successfully here, not only being fully able to go through every part of the process of bookbinding and turn out practicable work for the lovers of handsome covers, but also teaching classes of women in the same industry. Among her pupils were women well known in society, who used to attend her lectures, practically illustrated, at her former studio, 39 Washington Square West. Miss Nordhoff was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, now at Coronado, Cal.

The 69th Men for Daly.

The Committee of One Hundred has received news from Huntsville, Ala., that more than 95 per cent. of the votes cast by the Sixty-ninth Regiment are in favor of Justice Joseph F. Daly. The men have openly declared themselves in his favor.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Changes in Japan's Financial System—Chinese Marauders Destroy an American Church.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 5.—The Japanese Government is taking steps to determine for a certainty whether or not the Emperor of China is alive. According to advices received here by the Japanese mail steamer Riojun Maru, Minister Yac has been dispatched to Peking with instructions to demand a personal interview with the Emperor. If refused, the Japanese Government will consider Kaung dead.

That the reform movement may have backing, the Japanese are going to assemble a fleet of war vessels as soon as possible.

The Kobe News, under date of Oct. 14, says:

"The latest telegrams respecting the risings in the neighborhood of Chung King state that it is a movement against the missionaries on the part of the marauding band led by one Yu Mak Tze. The French church, hospital, and school and also the American Methodist Church, at Hong Chou, about fifty miles from Chung King, have been destroyed. The ranks of the marauders are constantly being swelled, and the lawless mob now numbers about 25,000, most of them being armed with antiquated rifles, but the leader's own guard of about 100 men is armed with Winchester rifles. There are also about thirty English and American subjects living at Chung King. Mr. Smithers is the United States Consul there. The Consuls are said to have wired to their respective ministers at Peking, asking that pressure be brought to bear upon the Viceroy to send troops to suppress the riots, but, owing to political changes at Peking, the Government, it is said, will not be able to comply with the order.

"The General in command of the garrison at Cheng Tu has committed suicide to escape punishment for not suppressing the rioters.

"The English and American residents of Chung King have left the city and gone down the river to a place of safety."

The Home Department of the Japanese Government is making an investigation, with the object of placing churches and Buddhist temples under the same regulations. Under the present laws, Buddhist priests are debarred from sitting in the Diet, although Japanese Christian pastors are permitted there; but, on the other hand, a Buddhist temple is exempt from taxation, while a Christian church is not.

Japanese advices received on the steamer Rio Jun Maru say that a bill has been submitted by the Government to the Diet providing for the registration of foreign firms establishing branches in Japan.

Since the amendment of the currency regulations the Nippon Ginko has withdrawn one yen paper notes to the amount of 7,000,000 yen, leaving about 55,000,000 yen still in circulation.

The charter granted for the construction of the Formosan Railway expires on Nov. 15, and an arrangement has been made for a foreign loan for a period of ten years. Work will be started at once.

The adoption by the Formosan authorities of the gold standard is another reform which the Gote Shimpei, Chief of the Formosa Administrative Bureau, wishes to bring about.

The purchase of public loan bonds undertaken by the Japanese Government as a means of relieving the financial stringency and which was introduced by Count Inouye, ex-Finance Minister, was suspended on Nov. 10. The total of the bonds purchased amounts to 38,000,000 yen in face value and about 36,000,000 yen in cash paid. The average amount of daily purchases was about 10,000 to 20,000 yen.

FRENCH INTRIGUES CHECKED.

Attempts to Influence Turkey Against England in the Egyptian Question —Cromer Coerces the Khedive.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The attitude of the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt on the Egyptian question is being closely watched, and it is said the British Foreign has received proofs of attempts upon the part of France to influence both of them against Great Britain.

The intrigues at Constantinople, it is added, were greatly checked by the present relations between Great Britain and Germany and the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, Lord Cromer, has taken the Khedive in hand and is understood to have put before him a sort of ultimatum, which may have involved his deposition in favor of his brother.

However this may be, the Khedive became submissive and indicated, as a token of his submission, his willingness to visit England and pay his respects to Queen Victoria, a duty which he has hitherto evaded, although he has paid prolonged visits to several European capitals.

TURKS BUNDLED OUT OF CANDIA.

British Admiral's Drastic Steps to Overcome an Officer's Obstinacy.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Nov. 5.—Rear Admiral Gerard Henry Noel, British Commander in these waters, to-day ordered the Turkish troops, whose embarkation was delayed by an order from Constantinople, to embark on a British transport.

The soldiers proceeded to obey, but the Turkish officer in command stopped the embarkation, whereupon the British Admiral caused the barracks to be surrounded and declared the Turks prisoners. He also threatened to use force to compel them to embark.

The Turkish commanding officer then allowed the embarkation to proceed.

The New President of Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 5.—Dr. Manuel San Clemente, the newly elected President of the Republic of Colombia, arrived at Bogota to-day to assume the reins of Government in succession to Senhor Marroquin, who has been performing the duties of the Presidency since the installation of the new administration, on Aug. 7.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

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10.00 to *20.00*

for Headgear the equal of which elsewhere could not be had for less than from $15.00 to $30.00.

We will also display a beautiful line of fancy headpieces for evening wear, the latest Parisian conceits, made of skeleton velvet bows, ostrich feathers, aigrettes, sequins, rhinestone effects, &c., which are plainly worth $2.50. Just for to-morrow they will be priced, each *1.50*

Untrimmed Millinery.

This busy mart also offers extra good measure of values in Untrimmed Millinery in honor of the Horse Show.

IMPORTED JET AND CHENILLE TOQUES, just the thing for a dainty evening bonnet, actually worth $4.00; special to-morrow, each *1.95*

FINE FUR FELT DRESS SHAPES, all the new colorings, choice and stylish, faced with velvet and with felt, handsome two-toned effects, actually worth $1.50 to $1.95; choice to-morrow *95c*

Flowers and Feathers.

ASTERS, beautiful clusters of all colors, to be the popular flower this season, the 95c. kind, Monday for *39c*

VIOLET BOUQUETS, silk and velvet, natural color effect, each *12c*

SEA GULLS, the reigning favorite, regularly sold at 95c., Monday, each . *59c*

Ladies' Finest Imported and American Costumes at Half Price.

Ladies intending to purchase new gowns for the Horse Show will be interested in this announcement, since it will place within their reach some of the choicest creations of the world's foremost artists—just as we said—AT HALF PRICE. And wonderful as the opportunity appears on the face of it, it is really greater yet than it looks, for the full price here was at least one-third lower than either imported or domestic costumes of the first flight are sold for in the very few other shops that have them at all.

TO ILLUSTRATE—Take a dress we have now marked $300. We claim, and comparison will prove, that nothing less than $400 would equal it elsewhere. Yet we'll cut the $300 right in half and $150 will buy it now. And so throughout the stock—beginning with $40 and ending with $300—with a hundred other intermediate prices—50 per cent off will be the rule this week.

Need we urge you to make your selections prompt? Hardly. The showing of our costumes this fall was so commandingly superior—and was so generally admired—that we feel satisfied not another word need be said.

We Will Also Place on Sale for Monday the Following Four Very Special Values in Ladies' Jackets and Furs.

LADIES' FINE JACKETS, of high-class kersey, lined throughout with satin of choicest quality, cut double-breasted and strap-seam trimmed; $20 is their true worth, but the price Monday only . *13.75*

LADIES' BOUCLE JACKETS, also satin lined throughout, prettily trimmed with straps of kersey, the sort other stores ask and get $16.50 for; here for Monday at *9.75*

RUSSIAN CHINCHILLA COLLARETTES, the most perfect imitation of the real chinchilla you ever saw; lined throughout with rich brocaded silk, trimmed with two ruffles of the same fur, and easily $27.50 value; for Monday, special *19.75*

LADIES' FINE ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETTES, trimmed with short ruffle of electric seal, lined with satin and worth all of $18.00; Monday very special at *11.50*

The Proper Gloves

the proper store for proper gloves.

go a long way toward good dressing, and buying at the proper store goes a long way toward economy. This is Here are the proper prices:—

WOMEN'S GERMAN LAMBSKIN GLOVES, street shades and white, with 2 clasps and silk embroidery; also gussets between the fingers; actually worth $1 per pair; special for to-morrow at *65c*

MISSES' 1-CLASP KIDS, in a splendid assortment of tan, brown, oxblood and white, with dainty silk embroidery; fully worth $1 a pair; for Monday, choice at *65c*

MEN'S 1-CLASP DOGSKIN GLOVES, in the proper street shades, half pique, half outseam; unquestionably worth $1; for Monday, per pair *59c*

The Sale of Canned Goods in *Our Grocery Store*

is growing larger as it proceeds on its triumphal march of success. Day after day all previous records are broken, so that now it requires the utmost effort of this great organization to keep up with orders. Such things do not happen by accident. It is the perfect understanding on the part of the purchasing public that the prices we now quote on Canned Goods of the very first quality are lower than similar goods can be bought for anywhere in America that is accountable for this great sale. Once more we repeat the great offers. Don't miss your chance again.

CANNED VEGETABLES:—"Boss" Brand Standard Red Ripe Tomatoes, 3 lb. can, 1898 pack, per case, 2 doz. cans, *1.65*; per can *7c*

"Pontiak" Brand New York State Sugar Corn, per case of 2 doz. cans, *1.40*; per can *6c*

Fancy Maine Sugar Corn, "Lilac" or "Orange Blossom" Brand, snow white and tender, per case of 2 doz. cans, *2.10*; per can *9c*

Lima Beans, 2 lb. can, Booth's "Oval" Brand, sweet and tender, per case of 2 doz. cans, *1.95*; per can *9c*

Boston Baked Beans, plain or tomato sauce, carefully prepared, per case of 2 doz. cans, *1.40*; per can *6c*

Farren's String Beans, extra tender, 1898 pack, per case of 2 doz. cans, *1.50*; per can *7c*

"Gold Dust" Brand Asparagus, extra large cans, fully matured white stalks, per case of 2 doz. cans, *5.40*; per can *23c*

"Cooper" Brand Asparagus Tips, no stalks, per case of 2 doz. cans, *2.35*; per can *10c*

Early June Peas, uniform size, natural flavor, 1898 pack, per case of 2 doz. cans, *1.50*; per can *7c*

New York State Succotash, made from selected Lima beans and creamery corn, per case of 2 doz. cans, *1.50*; per can. *7c*

CANNED FRUIT—Baltimore Yellow Peaches, packed in light syrup (1898 pack), per case of 2 doz. cans, *2.35*; per can. *11c*

California Peaches, whole fruit packed in heavy refined syrup, per case of 2 doz. cans, *3.50*; per can *15c*

Marrow Squash, 3-lb. can, per case of 2 doz. cans, *1.95*; per can *9c*

New York State Bartlett Pears, packed in sugar syrup, halved, per case of 2 doz. cans, *2.50*; per can *11c*

New York State Oxheart White Cherries, per case of 2 doz. cans, *2.50*; per can *11c*

Extra fancy Grated or Sliced Pineapple, equal to any packed, made from the choicest selected Bahama Pines, 2-lb. cans, per case of 2 doz. cans, *3.50*; per can, *16c*

Choice Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. tall cans, select parts of fish, per doz., *1.10*; per can *10c*

California Golden Apricots, 3-lb. cans, 1898 pack, per doz., *2.75*; per can, *12c*

Also the following especially low prices to make the occasion doubly interesting;

20 lbs. H. & E. Refined Granulated Sugar *98c*

Hazel or Cleveland Baking Powder, 1 lb. can *29c*

Curtice Bros.' Blue Label Catsup, per bottle *14c*

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, pint bottle *17c*

TEA.—Choice early picking, Green, Black, Mixed and English Breakfast Teas, regular 50c. and 60c. value; for this sale 10 lbs., *3.00*; per lb *33c*

COFFEE.—Mocha and Java Combination Blend, 10 lbs., *2.40*; per lb . *25c*

Fancy Golden Santos or C

DAVID AMES WELLS DEAD

The Noted Economist Expires at His Home in Norwich, Conn.

HIS CAREER IN VARIED FIELDS

One of the First American Advocates of Free Trade, and an Author and Lecturer on Economic Subjects.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 5.—David Ames Wells died at his home in this city this afternoon at the age of seventy years. Mr. Wells's death was not unexpected, though until yesterday it was thought that he might rally from his illness. Mr. Wells had experienced a general breaking down of the system for upward of two years, but he was about during the Summer and was able to drive out until two weeks ago, when he contracted a slight cold which, had it not been for his weakened condition, he would readily have overcome. For the last twenty-four hours he had been in a comatose state and was totally unconscious for some hours before he died.

Although he had gained prominence in many fields, including those of the educator, the scientist, the inventor, and the financier, it is upon his efforts as a pioneer in the work of tariff reform that the fame of David Ames Wells chiefly rests. Among those who nearly thirty years ago began the agitation in this country in favor of free trade, he was, by common consent, accorded the first place, and later, when the question became the subject of National legislation, he was the confidential adviser and warm supporter of Grover Cleveland, William M. Springer, Roger Q. Mills, and others in their efforts to put an end to the protective tariff system.

He was born in Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas Welles, who was Governor of the Colony of Connecticut from 1655 to 1659. He was graduated from Williams College in 1847, and the same year assisted in the publication of a "History and Sketches of Williams College." In 1848 he was on the staff of the Springfield Republican, and while thus employed he suggested the idea and assisted in the invention of a machine for folding newspapers and books, to be used in connection with power printing presses. Shortly afterward he entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard as a special pupil of Louis Agassiz, under whom he studied until 1851. Then he became an assistant professor at Harvard, and lecturer on physics and chemistry at Groton Academy, Mass.

At Cambridge, in 1849, he began with George Bliss the publication of The Annual of Scientific Discovery, which was continued until 1866. In 1850 he invented valuable improvements in the method of manufacturing textile fabrics. In 1857-8 he was a member of the publishing firm of G. P. Putnam & Co. of this city, and during this period he compiled several scientific textbooks, including "Science of Common Things," "Elements of Natural Philosophy," "Principles and Applications of Chemistry," and "First Principles of Geology."

Mr. Wells leaped into National prominence in 1863, at which time he was a resident of Troy, by reading before a local literary society a paper entitled "Our Burden and Our Strength," in which he described the resources of the United States and demonstrated the ability of the country to discharge the vast war debt which was then accumulating. The essay was published early in 1864 by the Loyal Publication Society of New York, and was reprinted in England, France, and Germany, its total circulation probably exceeding 200,000 copies. The paper made a great impression upon President Lincoln, who conferred with the author regarding the financial policy to be adopted by the Government upon the termination of the war.

In the Spring of 1865 Mr. Wells was appointed Chairman of a commission to consider means of raising sufficient revenue to supply the needs of the Government. Of his work in this capacity James A. Garfield said in the House of Representatives in 1868: "I do not believe that any man appointed by the Government in the civil service has done for this country more work, and more valuable work, than David A. Wells. Into the financial chaos resulting from the war he threw the whole weight of a strong, clear mind, guided by an honest heart, and during the last three years he has done more, in my judgment, to bring order out of chaos than any one man in the United States."

Upon the completion of the commission's report in January, 1866, Mr. Wells was appointed Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the office being created for him, and later the Bureau of Statistics was established under his direction. He visited Europe in 1867, as a member of a Government commission to investigate industries competitive with those of the United States, and it was while thus employed that he became a convert to the economic doctrine of free trade. Later in life he ascribed his change of faith largely to the influence of Garfield, who was his firm friend, and frequently, as in the instance referred to above, the champion of his measures for the relief of the Federal Treasury.

"Garfield," said Mr. Wells in an interview some years after the former's death, "was in principle as radical a free trader as ever lived, except that he believed that expediency ought to be taken into account and things shaped that way by degrees. He was a member of the Cobden Club, elected with Ralph Waldo Emerson a year before I was. When I went to Europe in 1867, I was a staunch protectionist, but the discovery that just in proportion as wages decreased the demand for protection to domestic industry and the dread of British competition increased, and that the taxation in the United States of the crude materials of manufactures went far to neutralize the benefits accruing from the invention of labor-saving machinery, converted me."

Mr. Wells retired from the office of Commissioner of the Revenue in 1870 and was appointed Chairman of a commission to examine the tax laws of the State of New York. In 1876 he was appointed by the United States Court one of the receivers of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and succeeded in rescuing the property from bankruptcy. In 1878 he made an exhaustive report on the subject of tolls on the New York State canals. He was one of the trustees of the bondholders who bought and reorganized the Erie Railway, and in 1878 he was elected by the Associated Railways of the United States a member of the Board of Arbitration, to which questions of "pooling" and division of earnings were referred.

While much of his time was occupied in these important affairs he delivered lectures on political science at Yale and was a prolific writer of books and pamphlets on economic questions. He also took an active interest in politics, attending several Democratic National Conventions as a delegate, and being a candidate for Congress from Connecticut in 1876 and 1890, in both of which instances he was defeated. He delivered many speeches in each of the three campaigns in which Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the Presidency, and was consulted frequently in the framing of the Mills and Wilson tariff bills.

Mr. Wells was invited to deliver the annual address before the Cobden Club in 1873. In 1874 he was elected a foreign associate of the French Academy of Political Science, and in 1877 a similar honor was conferred upon him by the Accademia dei Lincei of Italy, whose medal of honor he had received in 1863. The degree of M. D. was given him by Berkshire Medical College in 1863, that of LL. D. by Williams in 1871, and that of D. C. L. by Oxford in 1874. He was President of the American Social Science Association from 1875 to 1879, of the New London (Conn.) Historical Society in 1880, and of the American Free Trade League in 1881.

Among the best-known pamphlets on economic questions published by Mr. Wells are "The Creed of Free Trade," (1875,) "Production and Distribution of Wealth," (1875,) "Why We Trade and How We Trade," (1878,) "The Silver Question," (1878,) and "Principles of Taxation," (1886.) In book form, besides the works already mentioned, he published "Robinson Crusoe's Money," (1876,) "Our Merchant Marine," (1882,) "A Primer of Tariff Reform," (1884,) "Practical Economics," (1885,) "A Study of Mexico," (1887,)" A Short and Simple Catechism," (1888,) and "Relation of the Tariff to Wages," (1888.) He was also the author of many volumes of Government reports, and, in addition to publishing editions of works by several other authors, was for many years a constant contributor to newspapers and magazines.

Mr. Wells was twice married. His second wife and a son, David Dwight Wells, who was for a time Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, survive him.

Danforth at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—At a Democratic mass meeting at Stone Opera House to-night, Elliot Danforth spoke before about 2,000 people. He said, in part: "The Democratic Party has placed the nomination for Governor in the hands of an honest jurist, Justice Van Wyck, who stands a typical American citizen, honest, upright, and sincere. The office sought him, not he the office, and he is indulging in no theatrical display in order to get that office."

GAMBLED FOR THEIR WAGES.

The Employer Won, and a Stabbing Affray Followed.

Anthony Ballon, a manufacturing tailor, living at 400 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, was stabbed under the right eye last evening by John Bonankis, who lives at 172 Hope Street. Bonanker was arrested by Policeman Tracy of the Bedford Avenue Station.

The stabbing was brought about in a peculiar way. Bonankis and a man named George Pender of 253 Bedford Avenue, are employed by Ballon, and it is said Ballon owed each of them two weeks' wages, which they could not get. Yesterday afternoon when the men demanded their money Ballon proposed that they play him pinochle in order to determine whether or not he should pay them. The men agreed to this, and three games were to be played.

Ballon won the first game and the second. This so enraged the men that they jumped up and declared that they didn't intend to be cheated out of their earnings that way. Both men drew knives and Bonankis stabbed Ballon under the eye. Pender escaped. An ambulance surgeon dressed Ballon's wound.

PRIEST TO USE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Said that His Catechetical Class Will Receive Instruction There.

The Board of Education of North Bergen, N. J., has been asked by the Rev. Father Stafford of Union Hill for the use of the New Durham schoolhouse every Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, after the regular session of the school has ended for the day. The priest has no schoolhouse in his parish in which to teach the children the catechism. As soon as the Junior Order of American Mechanics learned of the request a protest was made to the Board of Education.

It was decided to lay the matter before County Superintendent Murphy. His answer was read at a special meeting of the Board of Education on Friday night. Superintendent Murphy said that if a majority of the Board voted in favor of the project at a regular meeting the priest could have the use of the public school building. Mr. Murphy said the use of the building by the parish children would not be illegal.

The Board of Education decided to ask Father Stafford to present a petition from the residents saying the signers were in favor of the project. It is said that a majority of the Board of Education favors granting the request.

A Marblehead Sailor Stabbed.

Henry Hendricksen, a sailor of the cruiser Marblehead, living at 77 Oliver Street, was severely stabbed last night by Frederick Johnson of 229 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The latter is a Finn and Hendricksen is a Swede. They have disliked each other for a long time and got into a fight about their countries last night. The sailor was taken to the Harlem Hospital from Unity Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, where the fight took place. Hendricksen was shot in the shoulder and cut in the left arm in the war, and was stabbed last night in the old wound. A hemorrhage resulted, causing his condition to be very serious.

New Play by Hauptmann in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Hauptmann's "Fuhrmann Henschel" was produced at the Deutsches Theater this evening, scoring a brilliant success. The play is a fascinating study of Silesian life, dramatically treated, and the cast includes some of Berlin's best talent.

Fatal Train Accident Near Omaha.

OMAHA, Nov. 5.—A passenger train on the Port Arthur route collided with a Union Pacific freight train between Omaha and Council Bluffs to-night. One man is known to have been killed and many injured.

Indiana's Fat Man.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Longevity is not the only feature of Indiana rural life. Over near the village of Argos one man at least has the distinction of weighing nearly a quarter of a ton. George Washington Walker, a farmer's son, tips the scales at 540 pounds. He stands 5 feet 10 inches, measures 27 inches around the arm, 68 about the chest and 78 about the waist. His excessive flesh has made him almost helpless, and he has been unable to perform any farm work for years. He now permits enterprising managers to exhibit him, that he may earn a living for himself and family.

Mr. Walker's is a peculiar case. He had attained his majority and had married before any evidence of approaching corpulence became apparent. He was born in Noble county forty-eight years ago, and until twenty-five years of age he was as other men in the matter of weight. None of his ancestors, as far back as he can remember, was endowed with too much flesh. His parents are both small people, the father weighing but 145 pounds. His mother is somewhat larger, but she is far under 200. Shortly after the birth of his son he began to take on flesh rapidly until it became impossible for him to do even light farm work.

When he had attained a weight of over 400 pounds he decided to make this fact the vehicle for a living. For several years he has put in the Summer months at county fairs as the champion fat man and has earned a comfortable income by his exhibitions. His flesh continues to increase, so that he is almost helpless, although he can still walk about slowly without the assistance of a cane. Unlike most fat men, Mr. Walker is a heavy eater, his appetite keeping pace with the increase of adipose tissue.

Boys' Heads, North and South.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't know whether it is complimentary or otherwise, but I do know that it is a fact that the head of the average Washington boy is larger than that of the average boy of many other cities," remarked a traveling salesman for a large hat and cap manufacturing firm to a Star reporter. "All men engaged in the hat and cap trade know it, and have learned it by their business experience. The heads of the boys in Baltimore average three or four sizes smaller than those of Washington, and it is known to the cap trade that they can always get rid of any extra large sizes of boys' caps by sending them to Washington. I have had a recent experience in selling a boys' cap. In Baltimore the sizes desired by the dealers ran all the way from 6 to 6⅝, leaving me with a large lot of the larger sizes to dispose of. I found no difficulty in doing so, for no dealer here wanted anything smaller than 6⅝, and wanted them all the way up to 7 and 7⅛. The heads of the boys in Richmond are about the same as regards size as those in Baltimore, and they compare with the heads of the boys in Atlanta, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. In none of these cities could the larger sizes ordered in this city be sold, except in small quantities. The Chicago boy has a head as large as the Washington boy, and so does the New York boy, but the Boston or Philadelphia boy has not. The Washington boy has the largest head of any South or Southwestern city, and is only equaled in New York and Chicago. It is for others to say what all this means. I can only state the fact that is developed in the hat and cap trade.

Insulating the Mind.

From The Electrical Engineer.

There is a story told of a traveler in the tropical forest who, thinking to drink water from some tree or vine, tapped instead, unwittingly, a rubber bearing plant. Mixing a little rum with the liquid, he quenched his thirst, only to die a few hours later with rubber bands clogging every turn of his intestines. The insulated victim of this traveler's tale finds his counterpart in actual life in a New Jerseyman, who went around lately with a bottle of rubber pellets, which he ate to prevent another man from hypnotizing him with electricity. His idea was, he said, that he would thus "insulate his mind" successfully, just as the tropical tourist quenched thirst, but such experiments prove disastrous and have to be stopped, whether the victim takes his rubber solid or fluid.

This Jersey incident shows how recondite phenomena catch the public imagination, and how curiously wrong the popular impression or information is. A Western statesman objected once to the "magnetism" of the late Mr. Blaine, on the ground that "it had to be taken hot or else it soured on the stomach." Just what that statesman imagined "magnetism" to be is not clear, but it would seem that he had contrived pretty well to "insulate his mind" not only against it, but against accurate knowledge on the subject. He might have been a Chinaman or a Spaniard or any other dignified conservative, preferring insulation to conductivity or receptivity.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Singers, Players, and Managers Are Doing and Saying.

The failure of Carl Löwenstein, who undertook the management of the New York Orchestra, upset the calendar of concerts for the current season and spread consternation through the halls of the Aschenbrödel Verein. Mr. Löwenstein went into musical management a year ago with a little money and less experience. He went out of it with a little experience and less money. If Mr. Löwenstein had possessed more experience he would not have undertaken to repeat his series of subscription concerts at the Astoria Hotel this season. Last year the hotel was new, the plan of the concerts was novel, the ballroom was a curiosity, and there was no opera. There was every reason to expect that those fashionable people who are fond of appearing in boxes in evening dress and those less fashionable people who are equally fond of sitting outside the boxes and gazing at their occupants would give their support to a series of entertainments where a semblance of social gatherings might be maintained. There were a thousand reasons to believe that the same people would abandon the Astoria concerts this year for the opera, which always has been and always will be the form of musical entertainment to make the strongest appeal to society.

Mr. Löwenstein's Astoria concerts last year were conducted upon a high artistic plane. Anton Seidl conducted with earnest endeavor and notable results a large and competent orchestra, and the best soloists were engaged. Whatever may be said of Mr. Löwenstein's lack of judgment as a business man, he cannot be charged with having been a provider of small things. The mistake he made with regard to his Carnegie Hall concerts was in supposing that such an enterprise could be successfully launched without large capital behind it. Here, again, Mr. Löwenstein's plans promised things to make music-lovers rejoice, and for that reason his coming to grief is a cause for regret.

There will be general sympathy for the temporary embarrassment of the distinguished conductor, Emil Paur, whose prospects have been suddenly clouded by Mr. Löwenstein's failure. But Mr. Paur has shown himself in this trial to be a man of energy, and has set about retrieving his fortunes in a manner which will command universal admiration. He has secured a new manager, and purposes to go on with the Carnegie Hall concerts. Of the artistic success of the enterprise last Saturday night's entertainment left no room for doubt. The public should give the New York Orchestra and Mr. Paur substantial support.

The Irish World has the following paragraph, which it is a pleasure to reprint: "A recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES says that Mr. Plunket Greene 'is the first distinctively English ballad singer to win the plaudits of the critics and public of Berlin.' This doesn't mean that Mr. Greene scored his success in English ballads, because the 'Anglo-Saxon' so far has not had the temerity to assert that there is such a thing as English music, but it means that Mr. Greene is the first real Englishman to win the distinction named. Mr. Greene was born in that part of England called Dublin about thirty-three years ago, and one of his specialties is the singing of 'distinctively English' songs and ballads, principally selected from a book: 'Songs of Ireland,' by Alfred Percival Graves. Besides, Mr. Greene is an exceedingly good-looking young man of an unmistakably Irish type." All of which is both interesting and true. Yet as England embraces Ireland—without Ireland's consent, perhaps—THE TIMES may possibly be pardoned for referring to Mr. Greene as an English ballad singer. English or Irish, he is a capital singer, and Dublin is to be congratulated on having produced him.

The news was lately published broadcast that the International Opera Company, of which Clementine De Vere-Saplo is the principal soprano, had gone to pieces. Nevertheless it gave "Romeo and Juliet" in Cleveland a few days ago to the delight of the populace. Of Mme. De Vere-Sapio a local paper in a burst of enthusiasm said: "Clementine De Vere, of course, was the real attraction, and she fulfilled all expectations. It was her first appearance here in the operatic field, and she proved herself equal to the great artists—Patti, Melba, Gerster, Nilsson, and others. Her voice is rich in tone, flexible, and perfectly adapted to the score. Her rendition of the waltz in the first act disclosed a bit of vocalization that was astonishing. The originality she displayed in the waltz song was also remarkable. She is undoubtedly the best Juliet we have ever had here." Some people are born great, and others become so in Ohio.

The prophetess, like the prophet, must not look for compliments in her own country. Mme. Melba recently contributed a chapter of autobiography to a new London weekly, and its statements were naturally scanned with some curiosity in the city of her birth. As a result, one Melbourne paper alleges that the "own residence" referred to by the prima donna was "a wooden cottage at the bottom of Simpson's Road, Richmond," (one of the most democratic suburbs of Melbourne,) while the "country place" was only a bush hut. It is furthermore suggested that "the eminence to which she has risen by reason of her beautiful voice should make her proud rather than ashamed of her relatively humble antecedents, especially as her brother, Mr. David Mitchell, remains the same unassuming, unpretentious man he has been all his life, and is widely respected accordingly." Fault is also found with Mme. Melba for making no mention of her Melbourne musical teacher, Signor Cecchi, who was the first to discover the marvelous qualities of her voice and to predict her future fame.

Wilhelm Tappert, musical critic of the Kleine Journal of Berlin, was lately convicted of taking bribes, and was dismissed from his post. Mr. Tappert was known all over the world as one of the highest musical authorities in Germany, and had written works of authoritative value. His fate is similar to that which overtook Heinrich Ehrlich, also a famous musical authority. The deus ex machina in Ehrlich's case was no less a person that Moriz Rosenthal, the famous pianist, now playing in this country. In Vienna, however, the state of affairs is much worse than it is in Germany. It is stated on good authority that even Dr. Eduard Hanslick, recognized as the leading musical critic of the world, is not above accepting presents.

A permanent orchestral scheme is again being mooted for London. There seem, indeed, to be two such schemes under consideration, but one which is understood to be backed by a wealthy firm is, of course, the more likely to come off. In these days, however, almost the only chance of success for a new series of symphony concerts lies either in the engagements of one of the few conductors of real eminence still available or in cheap prices. The inexpensive performances given by Mr. Robert Newman's permanent orchestra at Queen's Hall have revolutionized symphony concerts in the English metropolis.

Mr. Paderewski has been holiday making at a house he has bought near the tiny town of Morges, in Canton Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva. The first two acts of his long-expected new Polish opera have been performed in private by the band and some of the artists of the Geneva Theatre; for, as in the case of the Polish Rhapsody, Paderewski did not put the finishing touches to the orchestration until after he had enjoyed an opportunity of hearing the music. Herr Schuch, the well-known conductor of Dresden, has likewise been staying at Morges, reading over the opera with the composer, and the third and last act being now completed, the first production of the new work may be expected at Dresden shortly before Christmas. No arrangements have yet been made for a hearing in London.

Montreal is happy in the possession of sufficient interest in good music to support a symphony orchestra. A series of orchestral concerts last season met with such approval that this year the enterprise seems to be thoroughly successful. The first concert of the season was given on Oct. 28, and The Montreal Gazette said of it:

"From a comparatively small beginning last season the concerts increased in merit steadily, and the patronage kept even pace with the development of the spirit of ensemble playing. Obstacles were overcome, artistic jealousies conquered, the inert apathy of Montreal music lovers transformed into a fairly enthusiastic recognition, not alone of the merits of the orchestra, but of the necessity for active co-operation as well. Therefore, though Prof. Goulet probably selected his opening number from an entirely different reason, the blaring of brasses and clanging of cymbals were peculiarly appropriate both as a symbol of past triumphs and as an omen of future successes.

"From an inchoate mass of musicians, an orchestra has been formed; out of aimless amateurism there has been evolved a concrete organization with a unity of spirit and a definiteness of purpose which mark the transition from mechanism to music, from amateurism to art.

"All this and much more could be learned from yesterday's concert. One year's success did not necessarily mean a second year's excellence. Abundant time had been given for that retrogression which follows the ephemeral development of organisations when no abiding love of music for music's sake has entered fundamentally into foundations. To impart permanentness to an orchestra a something which bears many names, but which rises necessarily superior to all nomenclature, is needed, and that something the Symphony Orchestra has made its own."

The programme shows that the conductor knows that part of his business thoroughly. It was as follows: Weber's "Jubel" overture, Haydn's "La Reine" symphony, Elizabeth's prayer from "Tannhäuser," (Miss M. Hollinshead,) Massenet's suite, "Les Erinnyes," and the Hungarian march from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

Heinrich Vogl, one of the oldest of the Wagner singers still before the public, has composed an opera, for which Felix Dahn has written the libretto. Vogl is still a member of the company at the Royal Opera House at Munich, and he owns several farms and is otherwise interested in business enterprises. His opera will be sung in Munich. Vogl was the original Loge in "Das Rheingold" at Baireuth in 1876. He was heard here in all his famous roles at the Metropolitan Opera House in the course of the German opera seasons under Edmund M. Stanton.

A committee in Moscow is intending to erect a school on the Wychwotinzy property of the late Anton Rubinstein in memory of the deceased composer. It is to be called the Rubinstein Memorial School, and is to be open to natives and strangers. Great attention will be paid to choral singing and music in general. The committee have 11,000 rubles in hand, and hope to lay the first stone on Nov. 20, the anniversary of Rubinstein's death in 1894.

A correspondent, whose question and handwriting both betray youth, asks THE TIMES to explain what the Musical Mutual Protective Union is. It is simply a musicians' trade union. Its purpose is to protect local musicians from what seems to them to be imposition. One of its rules is that none of its members shall play in any orchestra in which there is any non-union man. Another is that no musician who comes from another country to live here may become a member till after six months' residence. He must be prepared to live without work for six months.

Mierzwinski, the tenor robusto, who was here with Col. Mapleson some years ago, lost his voice, and had no money. He is now said to be a hall porter at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Cannes.

The Boston Journal quotes THE NEW YORK TIMES's recent assertion about the state of musical criticism in Germany, and says that the "remarks are undoubtedly true, the more's the pity."

What some tenors did before they were tenors: Evan Williams stepped from a coal mine to the stage. Ernst Kraus was employed in a Munich brewery. Signor Crepi was a strong man in a variety show, Salignac played the violin in an orchestra, and another distinguished tenor drove a cab. But there was never a European tenor before Ernst Van Dyck who included the duties of a reporter in his previous career. He was a lawyer and a journalist before he finally abandoned other work and gave himself up to music.

This year is the twentieth anniversary of the institution of the Concerts Colonne, and the jubilee season was inaugurated with a programme representative of recent French music. The President of the Republic, accompanied by Mme. and Mlle. Faure, made a point of being present on the occasion, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the afternoon. M. Colonne himself met with a tremendous reception as soon as he appeared on the platform, and all the principal executants were vociferously applauded. The programme was exclusively French. It opened with "Patrie," the overture by Bizet, ordered by Pasdeloup, the creator of popular concerts in France, and suggested by the Franco-German war of 1870. It was evident that M. Colonne's orchestra was on its mettle. The overture was followed by the Variations Symphoniques, one of the last compositions of César Franck, and the elaborate pianoforte part of which was intrusted to M. Raoul Pugno, who is an immense favorite at the Châtelet. Then came the opening scene from the late Benjamin Godard's dramatic symphony, "Le Tasse," and consisting of a solo, duet, and trio executed by Mme. Montalant, M. Auguez, and M. Vergnet. The first part was brought to a close by Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," played by Sarasate, for whose magic bow no difficulties exist. Thus far there were illustrations of the present French school of music, for the three last-named composers have all disappeared within the past four or five years, while Bizet also belongs to our generation. The second part was taken up by Hector Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," inspired, it will be remembered, by the author's passion for the English actress Henrietta Smythson, and marked throughout by the striking originality of his strange and wayward genius. Berlioz's birthday, by the way, is to be celebrated on Dec. 11 by the hundredth performance of his "Damnation de Faust," which M. Colonne has done so much to popularize among all classes of Parisians.

The oratorios of the young Abbé Lorenzo Perosi are now being performed in all the chief Italian towns, and the Resurrezione di Lazzaro, which has been given at the Communale at Bologna to £400 houses. His fame is, however, only a few months old. His first oratorio, "The Passion of Christ," was produced at Milan in the Spring and was at once published by Ricordi. His second oratorio, "The Transfiguration," was produced at the Exhibition Building at Venice in April, and afterward at the Teatro Fenice, with Kaschmann in the baritone part of the Saviour; and "Lazarus" has only recently been finished. Perosi is a comparative youth of twenty-five, is a Piedmontese, and the son of a village organist. The generosity of a wealthy Italian family enabled him to travel, and eventually he became organist at San Marco, Venice. Two years ago he was ordained priest.

Another Italian oratorio which has excited considerable interest is the "St. John the Baptist" of Lorenzo Parodi. It is in four parts, entitled "Nativity," "John in the Desert," "Baptism of Christ," and "Martyrdom," and it was produced in the presence of the Archbishop at the centenary fêtes at Genoa. The Desert scene is said to be based exclusively upon ancient Arab themes, while the dance music before Herod is also Oriental. Yet another oratorio, "The Nativity," is composed by an anonymous priest for four-part chorus, organ, or orchestra, and is based exclusively upon old French Noëls.

In order that opera lovers may know what to expect when the season opens, here are the programmes of the first week's performances in Chicago:

Monday evening, Nov. 7—Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin" (in German):

Elsa	Mme. Emma Eames
Ortrud	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Heinrich	M. Edourd de Reszke
Friedrich von Telramund	Mr. David Bispham
Der Heerufer	Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Lohengrin	Herr A. Dippel

Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 8—Gounod's opera, "Romeo et Juliette" (in French):

Juliette	Miss Suzanne Adams
Stephano	Mme. Djella
Gertrude	Mlle. Bauermeister
Frere Laurent	M. Pol Plançon
Capulet	M. Herman Devries
Tybalt	M. Jacques Bars
Mercutio	M. Albers
Le Duc de Verone	M. Dufriche
Gregorio	M. Meux
Benvoglio	Sig. Vanni
Romeo	M. Saleza

Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 9—Wagner's opera "Tannhauser," (in German):

Elizabeth	Mme. Emma Eames
Ein Hirt	Miss Meisslinger
Venus	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tannhauser	M. Van Dyck
Wolfram	Mr. David Bispham
Walther	M. Jacques Bars
Heinrich	Herr Meffert
Biterolf	Herr Muhlmann
Reinmar	M. Meux
Herman I	M. Plançon

Conductor, Herr F. Schalk.

Thursday evening, Nov. 10—Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," (in Italian):

Rosina	Mme. Sembrich
Bertha	Mlle. Bauermeister
Figaro	Sig. Campanari
Basilio	M. Edouard de Reszke
Bartolo	Sig. Carbone
Sargente	Sig. Vanni
Fiorello	M. Meux
Comte d'Almaviva	M. Salignac

Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Friday evening, Nov. 11—Gounod's opera, "Faust," (in French):

Marguerite	Miss Suzanne Adams
Marta	Mlle. Bauermeister
Siebel	Mme. Mantelli
Faust	M. Saleza
Valentin	M. Albers
Wagner	M. Meux
Mephistopheles	M. Plançon

Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Saturday evening, Nov. 12—At popular prices, Verdi's opera, "La Traviata":

Violetta Valery	Mme. Sembrich
Annina	Mlle. Bauermeister
Flora Bervoise	Miss Roudez
Giorgio Germont	Sig. Campanari
Gastone	Sig. Vanni
Barone Duphol	M. Jacques Bars
Marchese d'Obigny	M. Pirola
Dottore Grenvil	M. Dufriche
Alfredo	M. Salignac

Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

The third season of the American Guild of Organists finds the official council in charge of its affairs vigorously prosecuting its plans for the enlarged usefulness of the organization. At the first meeting of the council, held in the chapel of the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on the evening of Oct. 20, it was decided to hold the first public service in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, under the direction of Mr. R. Huntington Woodman on Thursday evening, Dec. 15. The first general meeting of the guild will be held on the evening of Dec. 1 in the chapel of St. George's Church, when a number of subjects of practical interest and importance to all organists throughout the country will be discussed. The second public service will be given with a boy choir in St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, under the direction of Mr. Walter Henry Hall, early in February; the third service will be given under the direction of the Warden, Dr. Gerrit Smith, in the South Church, with a mixed choir early in April. General meetings will also be held previous to these services. All the candidates at the examinations in June last were reported to have passed successfully. The next examination for associateship and fellowship will be held on Jan. 8 and 4 at the South Church. Two candidates have signified their desire to take both the associate and fellowship examination at the same time. All members of the guild are urged to send candidates to the examinations. It was also decided to extend the time of competition for the organ composition prize of $50 until Feb. 1, 1899. There were eight competitors in the prize anthem contest. Announcement of the award will be made later.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday.—Popular concert, New York Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.—"Pirates of Penzance," Castle Square Opera Company, American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.

Thursday.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Adele Aus der Ohe in her forthcoming recitals will play for the first time in public her new Suite for Piano, No. 2, in E major. She will be heard in Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoons of Nov. 15 and 22.

Rosenthal's last recital of the present series will be given in Carnegie Music Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 19. Included in his programme will be Schumann's "Carneval." He will then make a tour through the country as far as the Pacific Coast and Mexico.

The first concert of the Kneisel Quartet will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Nov. 15. The programme will consist of Haydn's quartet in G major, opus 76, No. 1; Brahms's sonata in D major, opus 108, for piano and violin, and Beethoven's quartet in F, opus 59, No. 1. The pianist will be Arthur Whiting.

For its sixth season, the Musical Art Society announces as usual two concerts at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 8 and March 16. The organization consists of sixty vocal soloists under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. The work mapped out and announced to be sung during the season includes songs by Palestrina, Vittoria, Praetosius, Herzogenberg, Bach, Leopold, Damrosch, Brahms, and others.

One of the important new undertakings of the present musical season is the series of free symphony concerts for young people with explanatory talks on the programmes by Mr. Frank Damrosch, who will also conduct the concerts. The dates announced are Nov. 26, Dec. 17, Jan. 7, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, and March 11. They will take place in Carnegie Hall. The purpose of the movement is not only to provide an opportunity for young people to enjoy the music of the masters, but also to cultivate a taste for the series in their musical studies. As such these concerts are worthy the support of our musical public.

Beethoven is most widely known by his Symphony No. 5, (opus 67,) and Mr. H. S. Krehbiel, who will deliver a lecture entitled "How to Listen to Music" at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., will have the assistance of the American Symphony Orchestra, Sam Franko, conductor, to follow him and illustrate the more important phases of this popular symphony. The Fifth Symphony is the only one of the nine Beethoven symphonies which is sufficiently well known to have broken the barriers of a repulsive nomenclature and to have become familiar outside of a certain more or less initiated circle by its technical name.

The New York Orchestra has been rechristened the Paur Symphony Orchestra. Its first popular concert will be given at Carnegie Hall to-night, and will initiate an indefinite series. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "William Tell"	Rossini
Polonaise Brillante, op. 22 (For piano with orchestra accompaniment.)	Chopin
	Eugenia Castellano.
Hymn, "St. Cecilia"	Gounod
Prelude to Part III. of "The Cricket on the Hearth"	Goldmark
Mad Scene, "Lucia"	Donizetti
	Charlotte Maconda.
Capricio Espagnole, op. 34	Rimski-Korsakow
Overture, "Tannhauser"	Wagner
Fruhlingsnacht	Liszt
Etude de Concert	F. Martucci
	Eugenia Castellano.
Nymphes et Sylvains	Bemberg
	Charlotte Maconda.
Kol Nidrei	Bruch
Elfentanz	Popper
	Leo Schulz, 'cellist.
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2	Liszt

At the concerts in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening Mr. Wilhelm Gericke will make his reappearance as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Rosenthal will be the soloist on both occasions. At the afternoon concert he will play the concerto for pianoforte in E minor, No. 1, Chopin, and the orchestral numbers will be the overture "Euryanthe," Weber; variations on a theme by Haydn, Brahms; and the Symphony in C minor, No. 5, Beethoven. The programme for Thursday evening is as follows: Symphony in C major, No. 2, Schumann; concerto for pianoforte in B flat minor, No. 1, Scharwenka; tone poem, "Don Juan," Richard Strauss; prelude and Love's Death from "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner.

Mr. Jefferson de Angelis will invade New York on Nov. 14 with a new operetta called "The Jolly Musketeer." This work is by Stanislas Stange and Julian Edwards, and it has been cordially received in other cities.

The Castle Square Opera Company, which has been so signally successful in its presentation of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, will revive "The Pirates of Penzance" at the American Theatre next week, with a special matinée on Tuesday, election day. The opera has enjoyed a long term of popularity by reason of exceptionally pretty music, originality of plot, sparkling wit, clever satire, and infectious humor. The performance promises to possess a true Gilbertian flavor, for the cast will enlist these Castle Square favorites who have already won repeated praise for their skill in that form of characterization. The roles have been assigned as follows: Pirate King, William G. Stewart; Samuel, John Carrington; Sergeant, Harry L. Chase; Major General Frank Moulan; Frederick, Joseph F. Sheehan; Mabel, Adelaide Norwood; Edith, Zetti Kennedy; Kate, Gertrude Quinlan; Isabel, Miss Eddinger; Ruth, Lizzie Macnichol. An elaborate production of "Carmen," with Lizzie Macnichol in the title rôle, is underlined for the following week. The management has perfected arrangements with George Maxwell, the American representative of G. Ricordi, by which they have secured the rights to present at an early date, "La Bohême." This will constitute the first presentation in English in America of Puccini's celebrated work.

How One Engagement Was Broken.

From The Washington Post.

I don't know why the simple fact of being in love should deprive people of the vestige of common sense with which nature, never over generous with that rarest of blessings, has endowed them, but all by observation tends to confirm me in the opinion that it does. For example, a man I know is engaged to a Georgetown girl. That is, he was engaged to her up to a quarter to 10 o'clock Thursday night, week before last. He went out to call on her, and—but first I must tell you that she belongs to a Georgia family, and he is from Boston, and both of them are exceedingly proud of their birthplace and ancestry. After a few preliminaries, said she to him:

"Oh let's hear how fast you can say: 'She sells sea shells.'"

So, of course, he said, "Se shells sea sells," and "She shells she shells," and "She sells she sells," and goodness only knows what, till his tongue was so tangled up that his mouth was full of knots. And she began to laugh, and he told her to say it herself. Then they both went at it, and midway of their sybillant mouthings somebody's temper began to get frayed at the edges. She said that Boston people speak abominably anyway, and he retorted tu quoque, about the Georgia dialect. From discussion of speech they came to a discussion of manners, and things were said which it were painful to repeat. The engagement was broken, as I said, at 9:45 o'clock. It has staid broken ever since. The rupture bids fair to be permanent. And all this misery because—well, because two ordinarily intelligent persons happened to be made temporarily feeble-minded by mutual affection.

The Effect Was Not Annoying.

From The Washington Post.

THE KAISER IN TURKEY

Gift of the Virgin's Abode to the Catholics Regarded as a Clever Move.

FRENCH TRIED TO ACQUIRE IT

Emperor's Speeches Published by an Austrian Socialist Paper Before He Delivered Them—Bunch of Stories from Constantinople.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Emperor William's gift of the abode of the Virgin Mary to the German Catholics was a very clever move and has made a profound and favorable impression among the Catholics. The remarks of the Centrist press clearly show this, for even the usually venomous Germania accords his Majesty unstinted praise, and says:

"The possession of the abode, which has been the heart's desire of the German Catholics for years, and which French influence was unable to get from the Sultan, was due to the energetic and well-directed efforts of the Kaiser, which achieved their object immediately where France notoriously failed."

All the Christian congregations of Jerusalem—Greeks, Russians, Armenians, and French Augustines—have repeatedly offered large sums for the abode and the adjoining coenaculum, but the Moslems have always refused. Turkish law gives the owner of the abode a primary claim upon the coenaculum, if it ever changes hands.

Politicians point out that the Emperor has also done a shrewd stroke of business, as he has put the Centre under an obligation to support Government measures in the Reichstag.

There is much official indignation at the fact that the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung, the leading Austrian Socialist organ, succeeded in obtaining Emperor William's speeches at Jerusalem before he delivered them, prefacing them as follows:

"Kaiser William will to-day make the following speech:"

Then would come the full text of the speech.

A rigid investigation is proceeding in German Court circles for the purpose of discovering the person, or persons, who furnished the Socialist press with copies of the speeches, and a full report on the subject will be made to his Majesty when he returns here.

A batch of stories is now arriving from Constantinople in connection with the visit there of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. It appears that, apart from the regular presents, the Sultan of Turkey gave a number of others. For instance, the coverlet on the Empress's bed had the Imperial crown and her monogram in the centre, embroidered with diamonds and pearls. On her Majesty expressing admiration, the coverlet was immediately presented to her.

Two magnificent Saxe vases adorned the salon of the Yildiz Kiosk, and the Sultan asked Baron von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, if he admired them as products of his own country. Von Buelow shrewdly replied that he would like to have a similar pair, whereupon the Sultan ordered them to be placed with the German Minister's baggage.

The Turkish officials were horror-struck at Von Buelow's freedom of speech before the Emperor, as at the Herekeh carpet factory, where there were some amusing disputes between the Emperor and his Foreign Minister over some splendid carpets, ending with Von Buelow selecting some of the best specimens.

During the reception of the Diplomatic Corps the Emperor conversed repeatedly with the members of the Greek Legation, and said it would greatly please him if the attempts lately made to establish a lasting understanding between Turkey and Greece proved successful. Another remark attributed to Emperor William occasioned great surprise. He is reported to have said:

"During the nine years since my last visit the decay of Turkey has advanced rapidly."

On the return of the Emperor to Germany the Court will be transferred to the Potsdam Stadtschloss, as the new palace is not yet inhabitable, owing to defective drainage.

The Empress during the whole of her trip to the Orient has sent the imperial children from every new place pictorial post cards. When leaving Constantinople her Majesty forgot to post them, and she caused the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to stop, and went ashore herself to carry out her promise. The excuse of the Empress for the delay was:

"I promised the children."

Her Majesty's post-card sent from Therapia to Potsdam read:

"Loving greetings to you all. Papa and all on board are well. (Signed) MAMMA."

On account of the tropical heat prevailing in Palestine, Empress Augusta Victoria has been advised by her physician not to return direct to Germany in order to avoid the sudden change of climate.

It is probable that Emperor William and the Empress will return to Germany by sea.

BEYROOT, Nov. 5.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here to-day, but they will remain on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern until Monday, when they will start for Damascus. The heat is tropical.

Before embarking at Jaffa, Emperor William promised his protection to the German colonists at that place, who cheered his Majesty enthusiastically.

IN JAIL FOR LESE MAJESTE.

Two Girls Punished in Jaffa in Germany for Trivial Offenses—Editor Harden May Not Serve His Sentence.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—It is said that Maximilian Harden, the editor and publisher of Die Zukunft, who has been sentenced to six months' detention in a fortress for lèse majesté, does not intend to undergo his punishment, but will emigrate to Austria and publish his paper there.

There has been a great increase lately in the number of convictions for lèse majesté, and some of them are outrageous. A respectable girl of nineteen, named Jenny Dyk, has been sentenced at Breslau to two months' imprisonment in jail for merely criticising a picture of the Emperor which was exposed in a store window, and a girl seventeen years of age, at Cologne, has been sentenced to six months in jail because, in the presence of another girl, she tore down a portrait of the Emperor from the wall of her own room.

SHOOTING AT DESERTERS.

Protest by a German Paper Against the Practice—Girl Shot at Posen.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—There have been a number of instances recently of military escorts firing upon deserters in the streets when the latter have tried to escape on their way to the barracks. The latest case occurred at Posen, where a shot struck a girl.

The matter has been discussed before in the Reichstag, and the National Zeitung now urges the coming Reichstag to exact a formal promise from the Minister of War to stop this dangerous practice, and if he refuses to teach him a lesson by withholding from the army appropriations a portion of his salary.

IN MEMORY OF BISMARCK.

Students Plan an Annual Demonstration at His Grave.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The University Students' Associations of Germany are preparing for a joint movement to honor the memory of Prince Bismarck. It is proposed to hold an annual celebration at the grave of the Iron Chancellor, beginning Jan. 18 next, that being the anniversary of the crowning of King William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, in 1870, in the Palace of the French Kings at Versailles.

It is understood that the family of the late Prince Bismarck has decided that the final interment of his remains is to take place on Dec. 27 on Stag Hill, near Friedrichsruh.

The American Church in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador here, before leaving Berlin on his vacation, formally applied to the Foreign Office to obtain for the American Church Congregation of Berlin the same rights as enjoyed by other foreign congregations, especially corporation rights.

TO STOP DUELS AT HEIDELBERG.

Eight Students Suspended for Four College Half Years.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—A serious blow has been dealt to the historic student duelling by the action of the Senate of the University of Heidelberg, which has requested eight students accused of challenging to fight duels to leave the university for four college half years.

This is the first time any German university has taken serious action against duelling, and the fact that a university of such standing has taken the initiative is certain to have important influence in the direction of the entire abolition of duelling.

THE NEW GERMAN DIET.

Will Not be a Majority Outspokenly Hostile to American Imports.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The result of the Diet elections, so far as it concerns the United States, is rather favorable. The number of Conservatives has been reduced, so there will not be a majority outspokenly hostile to American imports.

Unless the Conservatives obtain the support of the Agrarian Centrists or National Liberals in the Diet, they cannot frame anti-American legislation, as tariff matters are reserved for the Reichstag. But measures obstructing American imports may be expected this session.

CLAIM OF HAAS'S HEIRS.

Will Be Laid Before This Government by the German Ambassador.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The heirs of the German cigar manufacturer, Haas, of Hamburg, who died on board the German warship Geier in the harbor of Havana during the late war between Spain and the United States, have renewed their application to the German Government for damages, claiming that his death was due to the American operations in Cuba.

The German Ambassador to the United States, Dr. von Holleben, on his return to Washington, will take the evidence collected in the case, and has instructions to pursue a claim against the United States Government.

The Alleged Race Between Liners.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The German Government officials have ordered an investigation into the reported ocean race between the White Star Line steamer Teutonic and the North German Lloyd Line steamer Kaiser Friedrich on their last trip to New York.

As the Kaiser Friedrich belongs to a subsidized company, the Government will also be interpellated in the Reichstag on the subject by Herr Richter, the Radical leader.

Confederate Notes Passed in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—A gang of swindlers has been operating in Berlin, disposing of numbers of Confederate notes at their face value. A jeweler of this city was victimized in this manner to the extent of 4,000 marks.

Unhealthy German Port in China.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The climate of the German coaling station at Kiao-Chau Bay, China, in spite of official denials, appears to be very bad. The deaths of German soldiers and sailors, chiefly from malarial fever, are becoming alarmingly frequent.

BRAZILIAN PLOTTERS PUNISHED

Five Would-Be Assassins of the President Sentenced to Long Terms of Imprisonment.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 5.—Five of the men who were engaged in the plot to assassinate the President of Brazil, Dr. Prudente de Moraes, on Nov. 5, 1897, were sentenced to-day. The so-called ringleader, Dioclesiano, was condemned to thirty years' imprisonment, and the others had sentences of from fourteen to twenty-four years' imprisonment imposed upon them.

A soldier named Marcellino, on Nov. 5, 1897, made an attempt to assassinate the President of Brazil, Dr. Prudente de Moraes, by stabbing him with a dagger. The President's brother, Col. Moraes, was severely wounded while shielding the Chief Executive, and Gen. Machado Betancourt, the Minister of War, who was one of the President's party was killed.

The attempt upon the President's life was made while Dr. Moraes and his Cabinet had assembled to extend publicly the thanks of the Brazilian Republic to Rear Admiral Barboza and his troops, who had then just returned by steamer from Canudes. The Admiral was the commander of the force which willed Antonio el Conselheiro, the leader of a fanatical movement which at one time obtained great strength in Northern Brazil. But, after Antonio had achieved several successes over the Brazilian troops, his forces were completely defeated by the Brazilians.

The victorious troops were passing in review before President de Moraes when a soldier dashed out of a naval arsenal and ran toward the President's party, drawing a dagger as he went. Col. Moraes, brother of the President, stepped between the Chief Executive and the soldier and warded off the dagger thrust, but in so doing received the weapon in his own body. While President Moraes and the members of his Cabinet were bending over the body of Col. Moraes a shot was heard, and the Minister of War staggered and fell beside the body of Col. Moraes, with a bullet in his head.

Scenes of wild excitement followed. The city was declared under martial law, and about thirty arrests were made in connection with the conspiracy against the President's life, the general supposition at the time being that an attempt had been made to avenge the death of Antonio el Conselheiro. The police report, published on Jan. 12, 1898, of the investigation into the conspiracy showed it to have been a premeditated political plot. The result was that twenty persons were indicted, including Vice President Victorino Pereira, Capt. Lopez Cruz of the Brazilian Navy, seven Majors and Colonels, Senator Cordeiro, Deputies Gilcrio, Guanabara, Barbosa, Lima, Ireneo, Machado, Torquato, and Moreira, and the soldier, Marcellino, who executed the crime. Dioclesiano was the man who actively directed the attempt.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CONDITION.

Her Mother Says She Is Utterly Broken in Health and Spirits—Vain Efforts to Secure Her Release.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Baroness de Roques has arrived here from France and has paid her semi-annual visit to all the authorities. She was permitted on Wednesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick, who was convicted of poisoning her husband, and is undergoing imprisonment for life in Aylesbury Prison. She reports the prisoner in a lamentable condition, worn to the bone and still unable to work. She is confined in the infirmary and her spirit is utterly broken.

Friends of Mrs. Maybrick here are convinced that some influence which does not appear on the surface is alone responsible for the opposition of the Home Office to the release of Mrs. Maybrick. It is known that Col. John Hay, just before leaving the United States Embassy here to assume the duties of Secretary of State at Washington, made another unsuccessful effort to obtain her release, and that the Lord Chief Justice also lately took steps in the same direction.

A peculiar feature in connection with the case is the persistency with which reports are appearing in the English papers saying that some one in New Zealand has left Mrs. Maybrick a fortune. Mrs. Maybrick's mother wrote to the British officials and to the United States Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, and both replied that there was no such man known as the one named in the items, and that no such will had been probated. In spite of this, paragraphs saying the fortune is being carefully husbanded for Mrs. Maybrick by trustees are again appearing in Liverpool and other papers.

EARL OF STAFFORD'S WEDDING.

Will Probably Take Place in This Country—Plan to Elude Reporters.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The wedding of the Earl of Stafford to Mrs. Colgate will probably occur in America. The Earl is planning to sail soon and has consulted with friends regarding booking on a steamship under an assumed name, in order to escape the attentions of the American reporters, which he dreads.

Both parties are said to desire that the ceremony be as unostentatious as possible.

TURKO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

William II. Reported to Have Concluded an Important Agreement with the Sultan.

PROTECTION GIVEN TO TURKEY

The Integrity of the Ottoman Asiatic Possessions Will Be Supported in Return for Commercial and Industrial Privileges.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The Frankfort Zeitung says it learns from a well-informed source that Emperor William's visit to Turkey led to an agreement by which Germany undertakes to support the integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions, for which Germany will receive commercial and industrial privileges.

The paper adds that it is believed this agreement is tantamount to an armed alliance between the two countries.

A number of rumors as to the real objects of Emperor William's visit to Constantinople and the Holy Land have been in circulation ever since the intention of his Majesty to visit the Orient was announced, about a year ago. These rumors included important railroad concessions to Germany, the ceding of territory in Syria to Germany for colonizing purposes, the ceding of the port of Hafia in Palestine, the ceding of the island of Rhodes to Germany, and the granting to Germany of the right to plant a large German colony along the whole frontier of Tripoli.

This last agreement, it was added, was intended to protect the Sultan against French encroachments across the Tripoli-Tunis frontier, and would also avoid granting Germany a concession in Asia Minor, which, it is added, would induce Russia to demand compensation.

On the other hand, it has been announced that some of the powers have notified Turkey that she will not be permitted to cede any territory to Germany, and Russia, it was announced from Berlin on Saturday last, was arriving at an understanding with Austria and France to provide against the accomplishment of certain German plans in the Orient.

FRENCH PRETENDERS WATCHED

D'Orleans Shadowed by Detectives in Brussels—Louis Napoleon's Activity Causes Anxiety.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Duke of Orleans, who is now at Brussels, is being closely shadowed by French detectives, as the French Government has been warned that he is preparing for some important movement. Detectives are living at the same hotel as the Duke, and they dog his footsteps, even if he only crosses a corridor. Daily reports of his movements and the names of his visitors are sent to the French Ministry of Justice.

The activity of Prince Louis Napoleon, however, is causing more anxiety to the French Government. He is evidently awaiting an opportunity, and his chances are infinitely more favorable than those of the Duke of Orleans.

THE CABINET AND DREYFUS.

Minister of War to Testify—Report that Picquart Is to be Released.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Ministerial declaration of policy announced by the Premier, M. Dupuy, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, when that body reassembled for the first time after the fall of the Brisson Ministry, has been generally well received. The Cabinet's policy of conciliation and its decision to end the attacks on the army are approved of and the Chamber's indorsement of this policy also meets with approval.

The Gaulois says the Court of Cassation has decided to hear the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, in its investigation into the Dreyfus case, and that the court will content itself with his statements, without insisting upon seeing the secret documents in the case.

The Fronde says the case against Col. Picquart, who was charged with communicating to unauthorized persons the contents of important military documents, in his defense of Dreyfus, has been quashed and that the prisoner, who has been closely confined in the Cherche Midi Military Prison, will be released to-day.

EFFECT OF HOOLEY'S STATEMENT

Clubmen Startled by His Testimony in the Bankruptcy Court.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Mr. Hooley's statements during Wednesday's bankruptcy examination brought forth a crop of disclaimers from titled and other gentlemen, whose participation in his profits, according to Mr. Hooley's evidence, was in nowise creditable.

Mr. Hooley's revelation regarding the Carlton Club, and the part played by the Marquis of Abergavenny and Sir William Marriott, has caused qualms among the clubmen. His statements give the key to the meaning of a paragraph in Henry Labouchère's Truth, setting forth that a former millionaire was about to expose the committee of a great West End club, which, having accepted money to secure his election to membership, had his name erased from the books without returning the money when he was adjudicated a bankrupt.

PRINCE GEORGE FOR CRETE.

Will Head the New Administration as Commissioner General of the European Powers.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The appointment of Prince George of Greece as head of the new administration in Crete is imminent. His title will be Commissioner General of the European Powers in Crete.

The Prince is expected to arrive at Canea and assume his duties about the middle of November.

FEATURE OF LORD MAYOR'S SHOW

Car Emblematical of English-Speaking Races—Britannia and Columbia.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In the Lord Mayor's procession on Wednesday next there will be a car emblematical of the English-speaking races, representing among other things, Britannia and Columbia seated beneath a canopy, while the American flag will be borne by a British sailor and the British flag will be borne by an American sailor.

There will also be an illustration of Admiral Tatnall's "blood is thicker than water," and of Admiral Kimberley's repetition of the same thing to Capt. Kane after the disaster at Apia, Samoa.

DIVINE SARAH TO SHOOT TIGERS.

Mme. Bernhardt Will Go to India on a Yacht Commanded by Loti.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The newspapers announce that Sarah Bernhardt is going to India to act and shoot tigers. She has chartered a big steam yacht, which will be commanded by Pierre Loti.

Ellen Rickmers's Passengers Coming.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The German steamer Crefeld passed the Isle of Wight to-day, bound from Bremen for Baltimore. She has on board the passengers of the German steamer Ellen Rickmers, which, after sailing from Bremen for Galveston, broke her propeller shaft as previously reported, and was towed back from the mouth of the Weser to Bremerhaven.

Consul Goldschmidt's Funeral.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The funeral services over the body of Julius Goldschmidt, the late United States Consul General here, who died on Nov. 2, took place at noon to-day. Many American Consuls from various places in Germany were present.

Jamaica's Governor General Coming.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Sir Augustus William L. Hemming, Governor General of Jamaica, is a passenger on board the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, sailing from here to-day for New York.

GREAT LOSS TO FRENCH ART

The Death of M. Puvis de Chavannes Removes the Greatest Painter from Paris Circles.

HOW HE ATTAINED FAME

Trial of a Criminal Whose Name Will Live as a Veritable Jack the Ripper or Bluebeard.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The death of M. Puvis de Chavannes is a loss to French art which is well nigh irreparable. As was the case with Stephane Mallarmé, Puvis de Chavannes has disappeared at a moment when the attention of the French public is fixed elsewhere, and the result is that this wondrously great artist will receive, for the moment at any rate, but a scant share of posthumous homage. Châteaubriand died just when the revolution of 1848 was beginning to absorb people's minds, and it took fifty years before the loss which French literature had thereby suffered came to be fully recognized.

Puvis de Chavannes, who represented in paint the same idealism of which Châteaubriand was the inventor in literature, passes away amid the rattle of drums rallying reinforcements to Brest and Toulon in the prospect of a war with England, and amid the passionate speeches of contending champions in the French Chamber eager to bring about the fall of the Brisson Ministry.

When popular excitement has calmed down a little the nation will begin to grasp how immeasurable is its loss in the death of Puvis de Chavannes, the impeccable master, the Bayard of French painting, sans peur et sans reproche, the acknowledged leader of the best and purest artistic movement which France, and even Europe, has produced within the century.

Puvis de Chavannes died in great agony of peritonitis. There is little doubt that the recent death of his wife hastened his end. He was devotedly attached to her. They had only been married for a couple of years, after an intimate friendship which had lasted for a long time. She was a Princess de Cantecuzene, connected with the ancient Servian family of that name. Both were rich. Puvis de Chavannes lived in a magnificent private house on the Boulevard du Château, and had a splendid studio in the Place Pigolle. He earned enormous sums with his pictures. Nobody looked less like the typical French artist. He was fond of frequenting aristocratic and diplomatic salons, and by foreigners who did not know him he would often be mistaken for some Ambassador or distinguished stranger, for his decorations were numerous, including the collar of the Legion of Honor, and he was always dressed in the most correct fashion.

His white, pointed beard, ruddy complexion, and white, short-cropped hair gave him the appearance of a Venetian Doge. He was a veritable nobleman among artists, and the whole of his artistic career was a splendid protest against the common and the unclean, the rapin vulgarity, and the cheap coarseness of mere impressionism. His was a difficult task to obtain public recognition. From 1852 to 1854 his pictures were refused at the Salon, and it was not till 1861 that he succeeded in obtaining an entry, more or less triumphal; to that capricious exhibition, with two pictures, La Paix and La Guerre, which are now in the Amiens Museum. Puvis de Chavannes was essentially a decorative painter; but he introduced with his decorative designs (unlike his predecessors) the most subtle qualities of great landscape and mystical composition.

It is not too much to say that with the disappearance within so short a period of time of De Goncourt, Daudet, and Puvis de Chavannes France, from an artistic point of view, sees her supremacy threatened. Who is to replace these giants?

To-morrow will commence the trial of one of the most extraordinary criminals that has ever lived, who throws the exploits of a Jack the Ripper and almost of a Nero into the shade, and whose name will certainly be identified, like that of Bluebeard, with the legendary idea of a monster for succeeding generations. This is Vacher, the so-called "murderer of little shepherds," and it is with the murder, accompanied by horrible mutilations and outrages, of a shepherd lad named Victor Portalier, aged sixteen, at Benonces, in the Department of the Ain, that he is now formally charged. He has confessed, however, to having committed no less than ten other murders of girls, boys, and middle-aged women in different parts of the country, and the investigations conducted by the police leave no doubt that this revolting declaration is true.

Vacher, who had twice been confined in a lunatic asylum, used to tramp the country with an accordion and a bagpipe, earning a few sous as a musician at village fairs. It is a proof of the inefficiency of the rural police in France that this monster should have managed for eleven years to commit his crimes and escape detection.

As I close this letter I regret to say that Paris, so far at least as the environs of Parliament are concerned, is in a regrettable state of turmoil. To-day the Chamber has met for the first time since the recess, and I have never witnessed a noisier, a more disorderly sitting. Outside Parliament fights were going on in every corner. One Police Magistrate was nearly beaten to death under the eyes of M. Blanc, the Prefect of Police, his assailant being the President of the Anti-Semitic League, M. Jules Guérin. It seems likely that M. Guérin will receive six months' imprisonment for this exploit.

Certainly not for ten years has Paris been in so revolutionary a state, though it must be added that the rioting was limited to the immediate neighborhood of the Chamber.

ROWLAND STRONG.

LANGWORTHY CASE RECALLED.

Both Parties to the Famous English Suit Die Within a Short Time of Each Other in Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The famous Langworthy case, which caused a sensation in England in 1887, has been revived by the death of Mrs. Langworthy and the suicide of her husband in the Grand Hotel, in Paris.

The wife was the heroine of the extraordinary proceedings which William T. Stead, to whom she appealed, exposed in The Pall Mall Gazette. Her maiden name was Mildred Long, and she was a teacher in Paris when she met Langworthy, a wealthy widower, who had inherited £150,000, ($750,000,) and to whom the death of his mother and aunt meant immense heritages. His first wife was a sister of the Earl of Limerick.

Langworthy met Miss Long in 1882 and married her secretly in a Catholic Church at Caen. He afterward went to South America in his own steam yacht, Meteor. He constantly ill-treated his wife, and when he learned she was in a delicate condition of health he separated from her at Buenos Ayres, declaring that their marriage was a sham.

Thereupon Mrs. Langworthy returned to her father and began proceedings against her husband, who asserted that there had been no lawful marriage between them. The divorce court was obliged to decide the marriage was invalid, but granted her alimony in the amount of £1,200 ($6,000) a year, which was not paid, as her husband fled from the country.

Eventually Mrs. Langworthy became almost penniless, and, in despair, was contemplating suicide when she saw Mr. Stead, who warmly championed her cause in The Pall Mall Gazette, of which he was then the editor. All London became interested in Mrs. Langworthy's story, and subscriptions flowed in for her assistance. She then brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Langworthy, which was settled by the payment to her of £20,000, ($100,000) and the granting of £500 ($2,500) yearly to her child, Gladys.

The parties after that disappeared from public view until the tragedy at the Grand Hotel, where Langworthy recently committed suicide. He had apparently been reconciled to his wife, who died shortly before he destroyed himself. Langworthy left a letter, in which he said he committed suicide on account of his wife's death.

Ice Blockade on Labrador Const.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 5.—The coastal mail steamer Virginia Lake has returned here from a trip to the furthest northern points on the Labrador Coast. She reports that the entire ocean in that vicinity is blocked by icefloes, and that there is not the slightest prospect of Lieut. Peary's steamer Windward getting free from the arctic regions this season.

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA.

Board of Control Unable to Agree—American Improvements at Pago Pago Displeases the Germans.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 5.—News from Samoa is not very quieting. The Board of Control, during the present interregnum, had several meetings and then split up. The Consuls of Germany, the United States, and England, and the two treaty officials did not work harmoniously together. What this board really intended to do has never been ascertained, but it is believed that the President desired to take charge of the Samoan Government and to run it himself, with occasional help from the Chief Justice.

When the steamer Aorangi left Australia, it was learned that the relations between the British Consul and President Raffel were strained. The President was inclined to give in, but found it difficult to extricate himself from differences in which he had become involved by his own act.

Mataafa had not been made King when the mail left. Some of the people, urged on by a section of foreigners, are advocating the abolishment of the Kingship. There are others who are desirous of making the experiment of running the country without a King for six or twelve months. This plan may receive favorable consideration from the Chief Justice, who actually has full power in the matter. The treaty in Section 6 of Article 3 confers upon him the duty of settling the Kingship.

The country is so far quiet, but this state is owing entirely to the presence of a warship.

Engineer Chambers, from America, has arrived at Apia to superintend the works of the American Government for building a coaling station at Pago Pago. The contemplated operations of the United States in Pago Pago are viewed with dislike by the German authorities, and, it is expected, a protest will be made by them against the improvements. The United States Consul will, however, in any case, instruct the engineers to proceed with the work.

AMERICAN SWINDLER'S COUP.

Inventor Vautin Disappears from London with $100,000.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Claude Vautin, a metallurgist and inventor, known on the Pacific Coast, where he has lectured on mining subjects, has left London after a financial coup, by which he secured £20,000 ($100,000) in Bank of England notes and American railroad securities. The police think he may have gone to America.

Vautin established luxurious offices on the strength of expectations from his invention of an improved process of extracting gold. He also advertised himself as a consulting metallurgist. His invention failing to bring in the expected returns, and his creditors becoming importunate, Vautin ordered various brokers to buy large blocks of securities, for which he gave notes. When the brokers discovered that the notes were worthless Vautin had disappeared with his plunder.

WARSHIPS AT VICTORIA, B. C.

Flagship Imperieuse Kept Under Steam Day and Night.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 5.—Thursday night 150 men arrived over the Canadian Pacific for the sloop of war Icarus, and that vessel, which has been completely refitted, was put into commission yesterday. The flagship Impérieuse has been provisioned and has taken aboard the limit of her supply of ammunition and is under steam night and day.

The Leander will be ready for service in a few hours and the torpedo boat destroyer Virago is to be commissioned at once. The Sparrowhawk, another destroyer, is coaled and provisioned.

There appears to be a good foundation for the statement that the Empress vessels of the Canadian Pacific Line will take on their armament immediately.

THE EVACUATION OF FASHODA.

Painful Impression in France—Ministerial Declaration Awaited.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The newspapers here, commenting to-day upon the announced intention of the French Government to cause the Marchand mission to evacuate Fashoda, say they must wait for the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, before pronouncing an opinion on the subject.

But they point out that this check has caused a painful impression throughout the country.

Steamships in Collision at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 5.—The British steamer Rodney, Capt. Stokes, from New York for this port, on arrival to-day was in collision with the British steamer Walter Thomas, from Theodosia. Both vessels were damaged.

MR. JEFFERSON MUCH BETTER.

He Will Present His Revival of "Rip Van Winkle" To-morrow.

Joseph Jefferson's condition yesterday was much improved, but notwithstanding this his physician, Dr. Walker, would not allow him to appear in his part of Bob Acres in "The Rivals" for the two performances which were scheduled, and as a consequence over 1,000 people received their money or exchanged their seats for subsequent performances this week. Aside from the slight attack of bronchitis, which affected his voice to such an extent that he could scarcely talk above a whisper, he was in splendid condition. Mr. Jefferson said last night that he would present to-morrow night his revival of "Rip Van Wikle."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jerome Hopkins.

Jerome Hopkins the well-known musician, died suddenly Friday afternoon at Athenia, N. J. Mr. Hopkins, who was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1836, was one of eleven children of John Henry Hopkins, a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the age of five years he composed a chant, which was sung at the family prayers. He studied at the University of Vermont, but came to this city before graduating, and when only seventeen years old. He took up the study of chemistry, but soon abandoned it, and gave all his attention to music. He was an organist in several churches, but for the last ten or fifteen years had devoted all his time to traveling about the country, training children's choruses. He was the composer of about 600 pieces, but very few of these were printed. Mr. Hopkins's death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel. His niece, Mrs. Fay Pierce of 66 West Fifty-sixth Street, who was summoned, arrived at his bedside only half an hour after he had passed away. He will be buried at Burlington.

Hugh L. Cole.

Hugh L. Cole, a lawyer of this city and a Confederate veteran of the war, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at his Summer residence in Southampton, L. I. He was born in 1838 in New Berne, N. C., and received his early education in the University of North Carolina, and later studied in Princeton University, from where he was graduated in 1859. Then he took up the study of law. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate Army and attained the rank of Major. He served throughout the war, and afterward went to Mobile and engaged in the practice of law. In 1869 he moved to New York and began a law practice here. He was Assistant Corporation Counsel under William C. Whitney and also assisted in the prosecution of the Tweed ring. Sometime after he was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He became a member of the firm of Davies, Cole & Rapallo, and in 1894 became associated with Mark Winslow Potter, and organized the law firm of Cole & Potter, of which he was a member at the time of his death. Mr. Cole was a member of the Bar Association, and appeared as a Vice President at the recent Judiciary mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at the house in Southampton.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD H. COLMAN died Friday at the Hotel Endicott after a short illness. He was born in Portland, Me., fifty years ago. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. John C. R. Eckerson.

EMILE BURLIER, widely known throughout the United States in theatrical and sporting circles, died at Louisville Friday night. For many years he was one of the lessees and managers of the Temple Theatre in Louisville. At the time of his death he was the principal owner of the Louisville Jockey Club, and until last year was largely interested in the Latonia racetrack and was a large stockholder in the Oakley track. He was also interested in several business enterprises in Louisville.

POLITICAL.

TO THE VOTERS IN THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We, the Undersigned, Cordially Indorse the Candidacy of

JEFFERSON M. LEVY

FOR THE OFFICE OF

Representative in Congress.

Mr. Levy's long residence in this city, his familiarity with the commercial needs of the metropolis, his public spirit, and the attention he has devoted to public and economic questions especially qualify him for the office for which he has been nominated, and commend him to the voters of the district.

William C. Whitney,	George G. Williams,
F. R. Coudert,	Daniel S. Lamont,
J. Edward Simmons,	John M. Bowers,
David B. Gilbert,	E. A. Cruikshank,
Albert E. Goodhart,	J. E. Stillwell, M. D.,
John McAnerny,	Evan Thomas,
Thomas E. Sloan,	Isaac Blumenthal,
Hermann Oelrichs,	W. N. Coler,
John T. Agnew,	Daniel R. Kendall,
Robert E. Deyo,	Seymour P. Kurzman,
James Swann,	John N. Golding,
John Ochs,	John R. Steele,
Perry Belmont,	Robert L. Harrison,
Smith Ely,	Thornton N. Motley,
J. Montgomery Strong,	J. V. S. Oddie,
Charles Gunther,	William Forster,
John Hunter, Jr.,	John B. Speilman,
W. L. Trenholm,	Louis V. Bright,
Robert V. Roosevelt,	John Fox,
Henry Goldthwaite,	Frederick W. Kroehle,
Chas. J. Heinsheimer,	W. H. Baldwin,
Douglas Taylor,	Theodore W. Myers,
Louis von Schwanenfluegel,	Thomas Conville,
W. E. Parsons,	Robert E. Dowling,
Albert Fake,	D. Phœnix Ingraham,
John I. Hart,	Henry J. Lippe,
George H. Brooke,	F. Frederic Georger,
Frank J. Dupignac,	William J. Elias,
Walter S. Johnston,	F. M. Weiler,
Charles H. Easton,	John P. Kirwan,
Gardiner Stewart,	W. P. Rinckhoff,
Charles D. Ingersoll,	Willis S. Paine,
J. A. Rinckhoff,	Howard P. Okie,
Louis N. Morrison,	William Groesser,
Ernest Staples,	John Cawein,
F. S. Ellis,	Charles W. Kraushaar,
Albert Loening,	Louis F. Doyle,
Hugh R. Garden,	Emil Schaefer,
Henry S. Allen,	Joseph Doelger,
Louis Paul Dessar,	Ronald H. Macdonald,
	John D. Crummins.

Harrison—Berlitz.

Miss Bertha E. Berlitz, daughter of Prof. M. D. Berlitz, was married last evening at the residence of her father, in Edgecombe Avenue, this city, to Victor Howard Harrison, Passenger Agent at Washington of the International Navigation Company. The bride's sister, Miss Millicent D. Berlitz, was the maid of honor, and M. J. Chevalier of Philadelphia was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison on their return from an extended trip South and West, will reside in Washington.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters combine highest effervescence and agreeable taste with absolute purity and CORRECT COMPOSITION.

The new collar, "SAC." E. & W. E. & W.

MARRIED.

STEIN—HOLZMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Frederick de Sola Mendes, Rose Holzman to Mever A. Stein.

WHITE—EDWARDS.—At New Haven, Conn., Nov. 3, 1898, by President Dwight, Susan Sherman, daughter of Charles A. White, to William H. Leonard Edwards of this city.

DIED.

COCK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 4, 1898, M. Margaretta Cock, widow of Thomas Cock, M. D., of New York City, in the 97th year of her age.

Funeral service at Grace Church, Plainfield, on Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLE.—Suddenly, at Southampton, L. I., Nov. 5, 1898, Hugh L. Cole of New York City, formerly of New Bern, N. C., in the 61st year of his life.

Funeral services at Southampton on Monday, Nov. 7, 1898, upon the arrival of Long Island Railroad train leaving foot of East 34th St. at 8:20 A. M. Returning, leaving Southampton at 3 P. M.

FRANKLIN.—Entered into rest Nov. 3, at the rectory, Shrewsbury, N. J., Rev. Benj. Franklin, D. D.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, at 1:30 P. M., on Monday, Nov. 7. Carriages will meet train leaving New York from foot of Liberty St. (Central Railroad of New Jersey) for Little Silver at 11:30.

Philadelphia papers please copy

BALL.—On Friday, Nov. 4, 1898, Eliza Jane, widow of George Ball, in the 84th year of her age

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, 227 Lenox Av., on Monday, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

LATHROP.—At Newark, N. J., Friday morning, Nov. 4, 1898, Mary Augusta, widow of Charles Christopher Lathrop and daughter of the late Emma Sutherland Goble and Judge Caleb Halsted Andruss.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at her home, 992 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Monday, Nov. 7, at 2:30 P. M.

McCULLOH.—On Friday, Nov. 4, 1898, at Glencoe, Baltimore County, Md., Caroline Austen, daughter of John S. and Anna A. McCulloh.

Funeral at 12 o'clock Monday, Nov. 7.

NASH.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, 1898, after a brief illness, George W. Nash, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 111 East 37th St., on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241-243 West 23d St., New York.—Undertakers, embalmers, and funeral directors; prompt service, day or night Telephone 14-18th St.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY. Private station

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Meehanus Won Easily, Bringing Much Money to Park Row.

FOUR FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Maurice Finished Second, but His Jockey Was Overweight, and the Horse Was Disqualified.

Meehanus was the "good thing" at Aqueduct yesterday, and he won as he pleased, leading all the way. The way he was backed made the hair of the bookmakers stand on end, for he opened at 15 to 1 and went to the post favorite at 2 to 1. John Meehan bet $1,500, which was brought from Park Row, on him, at prices ranging from 15 to 1 to 2 to 1, and cleared up something like $44,000 on the race. Others at the track followed the Park Row money, and got enough to last through the Winter.

The racing was fair, and in four of the six events the favorites were successful. John Boden's pair, Ordeal and Don de Oro, repeated their performances of Thursday by winning their respective races. Ordeal was far and away the best of the lot of two-year-olds that took part in the third race, and won easily by two lengths after leading all the way.

In the fourth race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, Don de Oro trailed along behind Charentus for a while, and after going three-quarters of a mile showed a disposition to quit. He responded again, however, when O'Leary coaxed him, and in the stretch came away from his field like the Don de Oro of old. Warrenton came after him in the stretch, but the Don won easily by a length and a half.

Lady Disdain won the second race, and Maurice finished second, but the backers of the latter did not cash their place bets, for when James, who rode him, came to weigh in he was found to be three pounds overweight. The overweight had not been declared, and Maurice was disqualified.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—Takanassee, Bennington & Gardner's ch. f., 4 years, by Iroquois-Babee, 105 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Songer)
2—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. c., 3, 113, 9 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Midlight, K. Golden's br. f., 4, 99, 6 to 1..(Clawson)

Zanone, 103, 7 to 5, (O'Leary;) Blarneystone, 103, 4 to 1, (Turner;) Tinge, 116, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) Headlight II., 116, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Hanlon, 101, 100 to 1, (Jones,) and Rossifer, 99, 100 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won this year; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56½.

1—Lady Disdain, H. T. Griffin's b. f., 3 years, by Hanover-Middlemarch, 97 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clawson)
*Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., 6, 102, 5 to 2 and even money.....(James)
2—Dalgretti, Fleming & Black's b. g., aged, 105, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Sagacity, C. R. Talbert's ch. f., 3, 89, 10 to 1.....(Moody)

Marshall, 104, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) Elm, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) James Monroe, 99, 15 to 1, (Songer;) L. B., 102, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Dogtown, 106, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Bastion, 99, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Nana H., 105, 3 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Disqualified for being short of weight and place given to Dalgretti.
†Left at the post.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

1—Ordeal, J. Boden's ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal, 113 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Anitra, F. Hogan's b. f., 95, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Handcuff, W. C. Smith's br. c., 98, 6 to 1..(Moody)

Royalterer, 102, 8 to 5, (Clawson;) Sir Florian, 99, 10 to 1, (Songer;) King's Pride, 101, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Ninety Cents, 95, 8 to 1, (Weber;) Meddlesome, 93, 20 to 1, (Michaels;) Parker Bruce, 102, 20 to 1, (Jones;) St. Sophia, 99, 20 to 1, (Ronanelli,) and Onondaga's Pride, 106, 10 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:44.

1—Don de Oro, J. Boden's ch. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Belladonna, 124 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)
2—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 3, 128, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. g., 4, 110, 5 to 2.....(Clawson)
4—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 98, 10 to 1. (O'Connor)

Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Meehanus, Meehan & Westmore's b. c., by Golden Garter-Fedalma, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Veracious, Turney Brothers' ch. f., 105, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Specialist, F. M. Woods's b. g., 105, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Kilarma, 105, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ineenamara, 105, 10 to 1, (Gentry;) Tip Gallant, 108, 8 to 1, (Lewis;) Pirate M., 108, 60 to 1, (Hamilton;) Judge Magee, 108, 60 to 1, (Jones;) Lady Dora, 105, 8 to 1, (Cunningham;) Holdup, 105, 15 to 1, (McCue,) and *Fulminate, 105, 40 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post after running away.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than two races in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

1—Dan Rice, S. Levy's b. c., 3 years, by ——, 96 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Field Lark, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3, 88, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Weber)
3—Bona Dea, W. C. Daly's b. f., 3, 89, 4 to 1..(O'Connor)

Prince Auckland, 92, 15 to 1, (McCue,) Red Spider, 88, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Charagrace, 101, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) Filament, 98, 12 to 1, (Makin;) Taranto, 102, 25 to 1, (Bergen;) Hurns, 99, 40 to 1, (Songer;) Harry Reed, 101, 6 to 1, (Maher,) and Chenille, 88, 10 to 1, (J. Daly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Races at Gatwick, England.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—At the first day's racing of the Gatwick November flat race meeting to-day Lord Durham's three-year-old bay colt Sherburn won the Oval Handicap. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's three-year-old brown filly St. Ia, ridden by Tod Sloanc, the American jockey, was unplaced. Eight horses ran and the betting was 10 to 3 against St. Ia.

How One Invention Killed Two.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Inventions are mighty tricky things," said a New Orleans man who has made some money on ingenious mechanical contrivances. "Even if one does strike a good idea, it is apt to be superseded with something better. Do you remember Edison's old electric pen? It came into use nearly twenty years ago, and a great many were sold. It was intended for making copies. The pen was hollow, with a delicate needle inside that vibrated by means of an electric current conveyed to it over a wire from a battery in a box. The needle, springing in and out, punched holes in a sheet of paper, and thus produced a stencil, which was afterward inked in the usual manner, and as many duplicates printed as desired. Well, an old German and I got up a pneumatic pen on the same principle, except that it was worked by air. Instead of a wire we used a small tube. The air set a little drumhead quivering in the top of the pen and that moved the needle, the motor power being a tiny bellows operated by clockwork. It was beautifully simple, could be sold for half the price of the electric machine, and we were on the eve of reaping a big harvest, when Edison thought again, and calmly knocked us out by merely fastening a diminutive toothed wheel to the point of a pencil. When the pencil was moved over paper the wheel naturally revolved, and the teeth cut the stencil. It cost about a dollar to make, and shelved both the electric and the pneumatic pens in just one fell swoop. When I heard of the confounded thing I couldn't understand why I hadn't thought of it myself, but, as I remarked before, inventions are mighty tricky. They give destiny a chance to thimblerig a fellow so easily, y' know."

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Manufacturing Retailers.

Ladies' Cloak Dept.

Still further emphasizing "Jonasson's" Cloak Supremacy.

Very Attractive VELOUR JACKETS, trimmed with braid or plain. Retail value $30 & $35..... $20 & $22.50

New Styles of LADIES' ULSTERS in Kerseys & Coverts. Retail value $35.. $25.00

TAILOR COATS of Kerseys, Cheviots, Venetians, black, tan, castor. Superior Silk Linings. Retail value $18.50..... $13.50

BROADWAY AND 12TH STREET.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Attendance of Marksmen and Sharpshooters Unusually Large for Lateness of the Season.

The ranges at Creedmoor were open to marksmen and sharpshooters yesterday, and the attendance was unusually large for the lateness of the season. Col. Gaus, who supervised the shooting yesterday, announced that on election day the ranges would be open for the exclusive use of marksmen. On Wednesday the First Brigade staff will spend the day at Creedmoor, and the First Naval Battalion will attend in a body on Thursday.

The scores yesterday were:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

J. Dixon, Jr.....2 3 2 4 5—16 3 5 4 4 0—16—32
S. D. McGraw, Co. K.4 5 4 4 3—20 4 5 4 4 4—21—41
D. McGregor, Co. I..3 2 3 4 3—15 4 4 2 3 4—17—32
F. D. Tansley, Co. B.4 4 3 2 2—15 4 4 3 2 3—16—31
H. Turner, Co. F...4 4 4 0 4—16 5 3 3 4 4—19—35
G. W. Varker, Co. I..3 3 4 3 6—18 5 3 0 4 0—12—30

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. J. E. Schuyler, Co. B.....5 5 4 4 3—21 4 5 5 5 4—23—44
Sergt. A. Geery, Co. B.4 4 4 4 5—21 4 5 5 4 4—22—43
Corp. J. Bissell, Co. D.....5 5 5 3 5—23 5 4 2 5 5—21—44
Corp. L. L. Clarke, Co. F.....4 4 5 4 5—22 5 4 4 5 2—20—42
Corp. L. W. Statesbury, Co. F.....5 5 4 5 3—22 4 5 4 4 5—20—42
Corp. P. Jay, Co. K.5 5 4 4 4—22 4 4 4 4 4—20—42
J. Dixon, Jr., Co. A.5 4 4 5 5—23 5 3 5 5 4—22—45
C. B. Gudebrood, Co. G.....4 4 4 5 4—21 4 5 5 5 4—24—45
A. W. Hankinson, Co. B.....5 5 3 4 4—21 4 5 4 4 4—21—42
B. H. Harned, Co. F.4 4 4 4 5—21 4 5 4 3 5—21—42
G. Kemple, Co. F...5 3 3 5 5—21 5 5 3 4 4—21—42
S. D. McGraw, Co. K.5 5 4 4 5—23 3 5 4 3 4—19—42
H. H. Meeder, Co. A.5 5 4 4 5—23 5 4 4 4 3—20—43
R. K. Potter, Co. I..3 4 5 5 5—22 5 3 4 5 4—21—43
E. B. Powers, Co. F.5 4 5 4 3—21 5 4 3 5 5—22—43
A. D. Smith, Co. I.5 4 4 5 3—21 5 2 5 4 5—21—42
C. H. Turner, Co. F.5 4 3 5 5—22 4 4 4 4 4—20—42
M. Wooley, Co. A....5 4 4 5 4—22 4 5 4 4 3—20—42

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. G. M. Dorrance, Co. F.....3 5 2 3 4—17 4 3 3 4 3—17—34
H. B. Lewis, Co. D.3 4 2 5 2—16 4 3 0 5 3—15—31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. S. M. Phillips, Co. H.....5 3 5 4 4—21 5 4 4 5 5—23—44
Corp. G. M. Darrance, Co. F.....5 4 3 5 3—20 5 4 4 4 5—22—42
F. D. Wendell, Co. H..5 5 5 3—22 4 3 4 4 5—20—42

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. H. D. Hamilton, Co. E.....5 5 5 5 3—23 4 5 4 5 5—23—46
Capt. C. D. Napier, staff.....5 5 4 5 5—24 3 5 5 4 4—21—45
Sergt. W. H. Meeteer, Co. I.....4 5 4 5 5—23 4 5 3 5 4—21—44
Sergt. W. T. Mymotte, Co. C.....5 4 4 5 5—23 4 3 4 4 4—19—42
Sergt. F. A. Siefken, Co. K.....5 4 5 4 4—22 5 5 4 3 4—21—43
Sergt. H. G. Story, Co. A.....4 4 5 5 4—22 4 4 5 5 4—22—44
Corp. A. C. Van Beuschaten, Co. K.3 5 5 4 4—21 4 5 5 4 3—21—42
C. S. Brown, Co. K.4 5 5 4 5—23 3 4 3 4 5—19—42
A. Cadet, Co. K....4 5 4 5 4—22 4 4 4 4 4—20—42
L. H. Conklin, Co. G.5 4 4 5 5—23 4 3 4 5 4—20—43
A. Cornwell, Co. E.....5 5 3 3 5—21 4 5 4 4 4—21—42
J. S. Creeney, Co. I.4 4 5 5 5—23 5 4 5 5 3—22—45
H. A. Fischer, Co. B.5 4 5 5 4—23 4 4 4 4 3—19—42
J. R. Higgins, Co. C.5 3 4 4 5—21 4 4 5 5 5—23—44
H. P. Hildreth, Co. K.....5 3 5 5 5—23 4 4 5 5 5—23—46
M. B. Jordan, Co. C.4 4 5 4 4—21 4 4 4 5 4—21—42
G. W. Masters, Co. E.....5 5 3 4 5—22 3 5 3 4 5—20—42
W. S. Thorn, Co. I..5 4 4 5 3—21 4 5 4 5 4—22—43
L. A. Tyler, Co. C..4 3 5 4 5—21 4 5 5 5 5—23—44
N. S. Woodhull, Co. K.....4 3 5 4 4—20 4 4 5 4 5—22—42

Third Battery.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. A. W. Slee...4 3 4 3 3—17 4 4 4 4 4—20—37
Sergt. H. S. Starrett.5 4 5 2 4—20 5 0 5 0 4—14—34
R. Barrett.....4 3 3 4 2—16 3 3 0 4 4—14—30
W. Buchanan.....3 3 4 4 3—17 5 4 3 2 4—18—35
J. W. Enggren.....3 3 4 4 3—17 4 2 3 5 5—16—33
W. H. Feldhusen.....4 3 4 3 2—16 4 3 3 0 4—14—30
H. J. Mauer.....4 4 5 0 3—16 3 4 3 2 3—15—31
W. H. Waters.....4 3 4 3 4—18 3 3 3 2 3—14—32

Signal Corps.

MARKSMAN.

R. M. Byers.....3 2 4 4 3—16 4 2 5 0 5—16—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. O. Erlandsen.5 4 5 5 5—24 5 3 3 5 4—20—44
J. R. Smith.....4 5 3 4 5—21 5 4 4 5 5—23—44

Ninth Regiment.

Lieut. E. D. Graff, Co. M.....5 4 4 2 0—15 4 4 4 0 4—16—31

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

T. P. Conway, Co. G.4 4 3 2 4—17 3 3 4 3 0—13—30

SHARPSHOOTER.

Capt. S. S. Johnson, staff.....5 5 4 5 4—23 5 5 2 4 5—21—44

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Capt. D. C. Devlin, Co. H.....5 5 4 4 4—22 3 4 4 4 5—20—42

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. H.....5 5 4 5 4—23 3 5 5 4 5—22—45
T. L. Kenney, Co. K.3 4 4 2 2—15 3 4 3 3 3—16—31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. H.....5 5 4 5 4—23 5 4 4 4 4—21—44
A. C. Anderson, Co. K.....5 5 4 3 4—21 4 5 4 5 5—23—44
R. J. Baumann, Co. K.....4 5 4 5 2—20 5 5 3 4 5—22—42

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

Machinist J. R. Ward, 5th Div.....5 4 2 4 3—18 3 4 2 4 4—17—35
T. L. Bogert, 2d Div.4 4 4 4 4—20 2 3 4 3 4—16—36
M. R. Thompson, 2d Div.....4 2 4 4 5—19 5 4 4 3 0—14—33

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

Yeoman, W. H. Warner, C. P. O.....3 3 5 3 2—16 3 3 3 4 3—16—32

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. F. D. Bowne..4 3 3 3 4—17 4 0 3 3 4—14—31
W. H. Hare, Jr., Troop 1.....4 5 2 3 4—18 2 4 3 4 2—15—33
G. P. Herrick, Troop B.....3 4 3 3 5—18 2 3 3 3 3—14—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. O. B. Bridgeman, Troop 1.....5 4 4 3 5—21 5 5 5 2 4—21—42
Lieut. L. V. O'Donohue, Staff.....5 5 3 5 4—22 4 5 5 4 3—21—43
Sergt. F. D. Bowne, Troop 2.....4 4 5 4 3—20 5 3 5 3 4—20—40
Sergt. E. C. Parish, Troop 3.....4 4 4 4 5—21 5 3 3 5 4—20—41
G. P. Herrick, Troop B.....5 4 5 5 5—24 5 0 4 5 3—17—41
W. P. Robbins, Troop 2.....5 4 4 5 3—21 5 5 4 5 2—21—42

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

Capt. H. H. Skinner, Staff.....5 4 5 5 5—24 4 4 4 5 5—22—46

His Mission Ended.

From The Springfield Republican.

The German Emperor, having cried "Peace on earth" on Mount Zion, will now return home to inspect the best fighting machine in the world.

GOLF PRIZES FOR TRAVIS

Oakland Player Wins the Bronx Cup and a Gold Medal.

WESTCHESTER CLUB FINALS

Henry Miller Gets the Handicap Cup After a Close Finish, J. N. Steele, Jr., Securing Second Prize.

Walter J. Travis, the prize-winning champion of the Oakland Golf Club, added two more trophies to his collection of golf souvenirs yesterday in the final contests of the Westchester Golf Club's open tournament. He first defeated George Fox Tiffany, the crack golfer of the home club, in the final round for the Bronx Cup, the chief trophy of the tournament. The match was a long one, thirty-six holes, and at the close of the morning round of eighteen holes Tiffany was two in the lead. By Travis's game in the afternoon it gave the impression that he had been taking things easy in the early part of the match. At the end of the first nine holes in the afternoon Travis was one up and of the remaining five holes he won four and one was halved, winning by five up and four to play.

Tiffany played a very good game, but not a man in the tournament was a match for Travis. The scores were:

(First Round.)

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out... .. ..6 5 6 5 4 4 4 6 5—45
In..... .....5 4 7 5 5 3 4 4 4—41
Total.....86

George Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf—
Out... ....6 4 6 9 4 5 4 5 4—47
In.. ....5 6 5 5 4 5 4 4 3—41
Total.....88

(Second Round.)

Walter J. Travis—
Out... ....5 4 6 4 3 5 4 5 4—40
In..... ....5 6 5 4 4 —24
Total, 14 holes.....64

George Fox Tiffany—
Out..... .....6 5 6 5 3 4 5 4 5—43
In..... ....6 6 6 5 5 —28
Total, 14 holes.....71

Travis's score in the morning counted in the open handicap for the Westchester Cup. As his handicap was plus four, making his net score 90, it precluded all possibility of his winning that event, but he tied with J. N. Steele, Jr., of the Nutley Club for the best gross score, and in playing off the odd hole won in four strokes to seven. The gold medal offered for the lowest score consequently went to Travis.

Thirty-nine contestants turned in scores for the handicap, and the finish was very close. Henry Miller of the home club was the fortunate victor, securing the cup by a single point. His net score, deducting six handicap, was 81 strokes. Steele took second prize with a net score of 82, and F. B. Wesson of the home club was third with 83. The players were, the first two scores given in full:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Henry Miller, Westchester Golf— Out.. ..5 5 7 4 4 5 4 6 5—45 In.. ....5 5 6 5 4 5 5 3 5 4—42 Total.....87	87	6	81
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley— Out..5 8 6 5 4 4 4 4 3—43 In.. ....6 4 6 5 5 4 4 5 4—43 Total.....86	86	4	82
F. B. Wesson, Westchester Golf..	95	12	83
G. Owen Winston, Westchester Golf.....	88	3	85
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill	90	4	86
G. W. Butts, Jr., Westchester Golf.....	92	6	86
George Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf.....	88	0	88
Robert L. Redfield, Westchester Golf.....	98	9	89
Walter J. Travis, Oakland.....	86	Plus 4	90
J. C. Bailey, Westchester Golf...	99	9	90
S. F. Morris, Jr., Columbia.....	99	8	91
Paul F. Bonner, Fairfield.....	90	5	91
F. H. Wiggin, Westchester Golf..	97	6	91
George E. Watson, Staten Island.	96	5	91
E. R. Kellogg, Seabright.....	104	12	92
H. A. Sherman, Apawamis.....	98	6	92
H. R. Townsend, Oyster Bay.....	98	5	93
H. Batchelier, Westchester Golf..	106	12	94
George E. Armstrong, Staten Isl.	97	2	95
M. E. Haviland, Westchester Golf.	103	8	95
A. D. Compton, Otsego.....	98	2	96
C. C. Moore, Westchester Golf...	107	10	97
Peter Fletcher, St. Andrew's.....	109	12	97
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island.....	105	7	98
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook.....	100	3	97
N. M. Garland, Marine and Field.	109	8	101
R. S. Morris, Westchester Golf...	113	12	101
E. W. Brooks, Westchester Golf..	114	12	102
W. C. Cammann, Westchester Golf.....	114	12	102
J. S. Martin, Jr., Westchester Golf	112	8	104
W. S. Kimball, Rochester	113	9	104
F. C. Travers, Westchester Golf..	115	10	105
A. Holmes, Westchester Golf	113	9	104
D. W. Taylor, Seabright.....	116	10	106
J. G. Bates, Westchester Golf....	107	0	107
Ferris Tows, Westchester Golf....	120	8	112
A. W. Craigie, Westchester Golf.	113	0	113
William Cunningham, Westchester Golf.....	129	12	117
G. C. Havens, Westchester Golf..	122	0	122

West Virginia Game Protectors.

From Forest and Stream.

When we shall come to build monuments to those who have been instrumental in preserving the game resources in this country, let us not forget the moonshiner of the West Virginia mountains and contiguous regions roundabout, who because of a well-known proclivity to bush unsuspecting invaders of his wilderness realm, has exerted a decidedly deterrent influence on hunting excursions. To bush means to shoot at from ambush, and the reason for bushing is found in the suspicion, commonly entertained by the natives, that a stranger in the country may be an agent of the internal revenue bent on seizing moonshine whisky stills and distillers. Bushing is a mode of battle in which the busher manifestly holds decided advantage over the bushee, and no matter how brave one may be in the face of peril which he can see and defend himself against, it is quite a different thing to be shot at from behind by a foe concealed in the woods, and the deer hunter who cares enough for venison and antlers to quest them in the bushing districts is not likely, if he comes out alive, to repeat the adventure. In other days the Indian had a wide influence in discouragement of hunting expeditions in the West, and even just now he has made a brief re-entry on the scene in the Minnesota deer country; but the part was not played in a way deeply to impress the spectators, and it was probably his last final farewell appearance in the character. The hostile red man as a sportsman's bogie has passed from the stage. But the moonshiner is still alert and active and in full possession of his ancestral stronghold. In his peculiar office of game protector he will continued to be a factor in maintaining the venison supply of the mountain ranges.

Summer Resort Echo.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Edith—You remember that Charley Yardstick I was engaged to at the Seaside Hotel last Summer?

Alice—Yes. What about him?

Edith—I met him on the street this morning, and don't you think the impudent thing had the effrontery to attempt to speak to me.

Alice—Why, the very idea. I suppose he will be wanting to call on you next.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Rothschild

FULTON ST., CORNER HOYT, BROOKLYN.

New York, 58 West 14th St., Paris and Philadelphia.

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING RETAILER.

TRIMMED HATS Toques & Bonnets

UNIQUE for STYLE—QUALITY—EXTENSIVE VARIETY and REASONABLE PRICES! THE ROTHSCHILD MILLINERY is ADMITTEDLY the BEST. Where you can get the best for the least money there is the place to buy your millinery. WE COURT the MOST RIGID COMPARISON for style, quality and price, whether it be in TRIMMED or UNTRIMMED MILLINERY in Brooklyn or Manhattan.

That lower prices than ours prevail we know and admit. But they are on grades that never have and never shall find place in our stores. No house can import, manufacture, buy or sell our standard of quality for a lower price than we do on a legitimate basis.

A FEW of our PRICES to SHOW that SLENDER PURSES can be SUITED HERE.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, from $5.00 and $7.00 upward.
Fine Fur Felt Alpines, from 75c., 95c. and $1.25 upward.
Fine Fur Felt untrimmed Hats, from 50c. and 75c. upward.
Fine Silk Velvet Hats, from $1.48, $1.75 and $1.94 upward.
Superior Silk Faced Velvets, plain or miroired, per yard, 98c. and $1.22 upward.
Fine Taffeta, Satin and Fancy Ribbons, in wide widths and excellent quality, 20c., 29c., 34c. and 39c. upward.

Pianos

If you want

Quality, Durability and Richness

combined in one piano, you can get it in a

STERLING.

There's an irresistible air of *elegance* and *refinement* about our new

Upright Grands

that surpasses any other make from an

ARTISTIC STANDPOINT.

The most wonderful feature of our Upright Grands is their *great volume of tone*, which is obtained without sacrifice of quality, for they possess *a pure, sweet liquid tone* of *remarkable brilliancy* throughout the entire scale.

THE ACTION

is a marvel of mechanical skill, so delicate and sensitive that its capacity for execution is unlimited.

Special Offering

of slightly used and second-hand pianos taken in exchange for Sterlings.

2 Slightly used Uprights..... $125
1 Second-hand Upright..... 90
2 Concert Grand Uprights..... 175
1 Large Upright, perfect repair, cost $350, for..... 175
2 Second-hand Organs..... 25
2 Good Square Pianos..... 25
8 Large Fine Square..... 60

THE

Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

536 Fulton St., Brooklyn,

Opposite Montauk Theatre.

NORTH CAROLINA'S NEGROES.

Offices Which They Hold in Several Counties of the State.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

In Columbus County there are seventeen negro School Committeemen, five negro Magistrates, and two negro Postmasters.

In Hartford there are six negro Magistrates, one Constable, ten negro School Committeemen, two negro Postmasters, and one negro on the Board of Education.

In Chowan there are two negro Aldermen, eight School Committeemen, one County Commissioner, and one member of the Board of Education.

In Pasquotank there are three negro Magistrates, one policeman, and five School Committeemen.

In Perquimans there are six negro Magistrates, ten School Committeemen, one member of the Board of Education, one County Commissioner, and one Constable.

In Jones there are three negro Magistrates, twelve negro School Committeemen—in five townships there being two negroes on each committee.

In Hyde there are eight negro School Committeemen.

In Beaufort there is one negro School Committeeman in each township.

In Caswell there are seven negro Magistrates, one negro School Committeeman in each township, one negro Deputy Sheriff.

In Wayne there are six negro Magistrates, two negro Postmasters, three negro Aldermen, one clerk in Goldborough Post Office.

In Nash there are three negro Magistrates, eleven School Committeemen.

In Carteret there is one negro Town Commissioner.

In Edgecombe there are negro Postmasters in the towns of Rock Mount, Battleborough, and Lawrence; there are thirty-five negro Magistrates and eight negro Constables, besides a large number of negro School Committeemen.

In Montgomery there are four negro School Committeemen.

In Richmond there are ten negro Magistrates, twenty-three negro school committeemen—two negroes being on every school committee except one, (where there is a vacancy,) one negro on the Board of Education, one Deputy Sheriff, and three negro road overseers.

In Pender County there are ten school committeemen, five Magistrates, and one Constable.

In Bladen there are ten school committeemen, one County Commissioner, and four Postmasters.

In Wake there are one deputy to Superior Court Clerk, two Sheriff's deputies, school committeemen in all the townships but three; one on Board of Education, one Superintendent of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, one assistant in the same institution, one chief fertilizer inspector, two Magistrates, one jailer, one janitor of county courthouse, three Aldermen in Raleigh, and several guards in the penitentiary. There are also a number employed in the Federal service.

Sampson County has fifteen school committeemen and five Magistrates.

Chatham has ten school committeemen.

Union has two Magistrates.

The number of negro office holders in some of these counties is small, and they are nearly all east of the centre line, but they give a pretty strong indication of what we may expect if the mongrel party which has put these negroes in office wins. If they make such a showing in a few years, what may we not look for if their party triumphs and they get on top again?

Village for Epileptics.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The title of "Maplewood Farm," near Princeton, the homestead of the Voorhees family of New Jersey, passed on Nov. 1 to a Board of Directors appointed by the Governor, and henceforth will be the State village for epileptics. Patients will be received from the New Jersey insance asylums. It is the purpose to remove epileptics from association with maniacs. The land will be cultivated, and it is expected that the village may become self-supporting. Eventually there will be a community of epileptics, with their own officers and local customs. No restraint other than that of attendants, put there to help the patients in case of necessity, will be imposed. In time a limited number will be allowed to have their wives and children with them.

His Closing Remarks.

From The Chicago News.

They stood at the front door, he and she,
As lovers quite frequently do;
They'd said "Good night" a score of times,
But still they were not through.
How different some people's natures are;
For her father, big and gruff,
Said it but once at the head of the stairs,
But that once was enough.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

A direct purchase in the EASTERN WORLD of Desirable ORIENTAL POTTERY; some designs and patterns are very ancient, and new even to many who have travelled and purchased ART POTTERY IN THE EAST. Nothing of its kind or equal has ever been exhibited in our country, and it affords an excellent opportunity for the lovers of fine desirable POTTERY to satisfy their desires at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. They have been placed in our commodious and well-lighted basement and nothing has been left undone to insure the comfort of the people at this EXHIBIT.

FURS.

75 Fur Boas, in electric seal and brown opossum, with tan tails, value $5.00, at $3.49.

100 Electric Seal Collarettes, fancy silk and satin linings, special at $4.50, $6.50, $8.98, $9.95, $10.98 to $30.00.

100 Alaska Sable Collarettes, some with Persian yokes, fancy linings, from $15.00 to $45.00.

25 Electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, full sweep, Alaska collar and edge, handsomely lined, worth $45.00; special at $35.00.

25 Electric Seal Jackets, best quality satin linings, value $75.00, at $55.00.

Full line of Alaska Seal and Persian Lamb Jackets, 26 inches long, up-to-date style, storm collar and new sleeve, value $250.00 to $300.00, special at $150.00 and $185.00.

Cloaks and Suits.

Unusual attractions in Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Capes, Dresses and Furs.

JACKETS.

200 Ladies' Fine English Kersey Jackets, lined throughout with good substantial linings, latest cut, new sleeves, in black, navy blue, royal, brown and tan, value $13.50; special at $9.95.

100 Ladies' Cheviot, Boucle and Fine English Kersey Jackets, good quality taffeta silk and satin linings, all the newest shades, 22 to 26 inches long, value $17.00, $20.00, special at $12.50 and $13.50.

100 Ladies' Melton and Covert Cloth Jackets, in tan and black, newest cut, half lined with satin, special at $4.98 and $5.98.

CAPES.

100 Ladies' Melton and Boucle Cloth Capes, some silk lined hoods, others trimmed with cloth and buttons, value $6.50, at $4.98.

150 Ladies' Fine Kersey and Boucle Cloth Capes, strictly tailor made, some lined throughout, special at $6.98, $7.98, $8.98, $9.95, $10.98.

LADIES' WAISTS.

200 Ladies' Waists, plain and fancy all-wool materials, an assortment of colors and styles, at 98c., $1.49, $1.98, $2.98.

200 Ladies' Waists, all wool flannel, velveteen and brilliantine, tucked and braid trimmed, all lined throughout, $2.75, $2.98, $3.50.

50 Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk and Satin Waists, tucked front, special $6.50 kind, at $4.98.

Children's Reefers.

200 Children's Reefers, in fancy mixed cloths, deep collar and hoods with braid trimming, special at $3.98, $4.98, $5.98.

300 Children's Reefers, in fine kerseys, coverts and fancy boucle mixtures, latest styles, some with deep collars, fancy plaid, silk lined hoods and the plain reefer jacket trimmed with braid, at $7.50, $7.98, $9.95, $10.98, $11.98, $12.98 to $15.90.

SILVER WARE.

About 150 Tea Sets left from our sale of last week, quadruple plated on hard white metal, five new styles to choose from, plain burnished finish, with bead and Rococo borders, plain burnish finish, fluted design, satin finished, beautifully engraved, satin finished, large artistic burnished shield on both sides, sets consist of four pieces, coffee or tea pot, sugar bowl, gold-lined cream pitchers and spoonholders, regular prices, $6.75, $8.75, $9.98, $10.98, $12.00; special at $3.96, $5.50, $6.75, $7.48, $8.39.

Large Size Tea Set Waiters to match sets, Rococo and bead borders, regular price, $2.50 to $3.75; special at $1.98.

50 Quadruple-plated Fern Dishes on feet, highly burnished with chased borders, special price, $1.25.

Quadruple-plated Toilet Sets.

Large Size Hair Brush, best bristles, three beautiful new patterns to choose from. Large Size Dressing Comb to match, two pieces complete in case, special at $2.69.

Sterling Silver,

both useful and ornamental. We have enlarged our Silver Ware Department to twice its former size, and are showing the largest variety in complete lines of Sterling Silver Novelties and Toilet Articles, 925-1000 fine.

Hair Brush, sterling silver back, good bristles, artistic patterns, comb to match, complete in case, special at $2.98.

Large size Dressing Comb, heavy sterling silver back, "Rose" pattern, usual price $1.25; special at 75c.

Manicure and Embroidery Scissors, sterling silver handles, special at 48c.

Sterling Silver Mounted Camel's Hair Bonnet Brushes, two styles, special at 89c.

Manicure Articles, sterling silver handles, large size, beautiful new patterns, comprising the following pieces: Button hooks, nail files, shoe horns, curlers, tweezers, cuticle knives, t

A VICTORY FOR HARVARD

The University of Pennsylvania Football Team Defeated at Cambridge by 10 to 0.

KICKING THE RULING FEATURE

Wretched Fumbling on the Part of Pennsylvania's Backs and Harvard's Superior Kicking Explain the Victory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—Harvard, by a score of 10 to 0, won the football match with the University of Pennsylvania on Soldiers' Field this afternoon by her superior kicking and her ability to check Pennsylvania's "guards back" formation and to turn to advantage the miserable fumbling of the Quaker backs. It was a hard, clean game, fiercely contested from start to finish, and abounding in exciting and brilliant plays. Harvard finished the game in good condition and was strongly aggressive to the very last play.

In the marvelously short time of fifteen seconds after the game began Harvard had scored through Coombs's fumble on the kick off, allowing Beal to go over the line for a touch-down; while in the second half a well-kicked goal from the field by Burnett on a place kick added another five points to the score and clinched the game for the Crimson.

The battle was one which confounded many prophets, with the result that Cambridge to-night is well-nigh crazy with joy, and two thousand or more wearers of the red and blue from the Quaker City are still asking how it happened. That Harvard should stop the well-known line bucking of Hare and McCracken was almost entirely unexpected; that the Crimson team should play such an aggressive, snappy game as to keep the ball in Pennsylvania's territory for more than three-quarters of the time was practically beyond the fondest dreams of the most expert coaches, but that the Pennsylvania backs should actually muff every punt that Houghton made, with only two exceptions, was the most surprising part of the game either to Harvard or to Coach Woodruff himself.

While Daly and Dibblee were not only sure in catching Hare's kicks, and, as a rule, succeeded in making fifteen or twenty yards on the run back, Coombs, Harrison, McMahon, and even Outland seemed absolutely unable either to judge the punts or to catch them cleanly when the ball was apparently in their hands. When Harvard realized that the Pennsylvania backs had not the slightest knowledge of handling punts, running with the ball was almost abandoned, especially in the second half. Dibblee and Daly did some of the prettiest dodging ever seen at Cambridge.

The crowd was delighted in that it proved to be a kicking game. In the first part of the game Hare's long, low kicks had more of a carry in them than Haughton's high punts, but as the game progressed the Pennsylvanian was fairly outpunted, and two of his attempts were squarely blocked, while every one of Haughton's went off smoothly and cleanly and at the end had a surprising amount of power. Harvard was also strong behind the line, for although her backs were downed frequently, they ran with far better judgment than their opponents. It was at quarter that Harvard outclassed Pennsylvania, and showed in Daly one of the best quarter-backs ever seen in Cambridge. He ran the team with remarkable judgment, and was surprisingly quick in discerning Pennsylvania's weak points. While it cannot be said, perhaps, that Harvard owed her victory to Daly, it must be acknowledged that but for the stubborn little quarterback two or three of the Quakers who broke through the line would have scored, but for his sure tackling. Pennsylvania's ends were strong and sure, but Farley, who went in for Cochrane in the second half, was superior to either. Pennsylvania won the toss, choosing the wind, while Harvard took the ball and the western goal. The line-up was as follows:

Harvard. (10.)	Position.	Pennsylvania. (0.)
Cochrane, Farley	Left end	Folwell
Donald	Left tackle	Goodman
Beal	Left guard	Hare
Jaffray, Burnett	Centre	Overfield
Burden	Right guard	McCracken
Haughton	Right tackle	Carnett
Hallowell	Right end	Hedges
Daly	Quarter back	Gardiner
Dibblee	Left halfback	Harrison
Warren	Right halfback	Coombs, McMahon
Reid	Full back	Outland

At 2:06 Cochrane kicked off, and Harvard had won before the 17,000 persons present had time to realize that the game had begun. It took just fifteen seconds to do the trick. Cochrane kicked away down the field to Pennsylvania's six-yard line. Coombs was under the punt, with Harvard's ends and forwards rushing down the field. The Pennsylvanian muffed the punt fairly and squarely; the ball bounded a couple of yards in front of him, and big Beal, the Harvard guard, with Malcolm Donald at his shoulder, crossed the line for a touchdown amid great cheering. Cochrane failed an easy chance at goal, and the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of the Crimson.

Hare kicked off from the centre, Cochrane receiving the punt and making ten yards before he was downed on the thirty-yard line. Warren fumbled on the first rush, and the Quakers captured the oval. Then Pennsylvania swung her dreaded guards back formation, Hare and McCracken dropping back. The double attack twice crashed into Harvard's centre, and each time met a solid opposition. Gardiner made a short kick. Dibblee securing the ball. Harvard started her plan of attack, which was directed at Pennsylvania's ends. Warren after one unsuccessful rush skirted the left for twelve yards gain, but on the next rush Hedges downed Dibblee for a loss. Cochrane kicked and Pennsylvania again tried to make headway with her guards back formation, but could not do so steadily.

The short quarter-back kick was tried again with success, Outland getting the ball. Again Reid and Dibblee broke through, while the forwards held hard, and the guards back formation failed once more to advance the ball. Dibblee got the ball for Harvard on a quarter-back kick, and once more the Crimson interference went racing out to Pennsylvania's end. With the ball on the thirty-yard line, Dibblee gained ten yards round the right end, Hedges being drawn in. Warren essayed the left end, but Folwell and Goodman stopped the play without gain. There was interference with putting the ball in play, and Umpire Dashiel gave Harvard ten yards. Warren then sped outside of tackle for a good twelve yards' gain, Folwell being neatly pocketed and put out of the play. Dibblee took the ball to the right end, but was downed for a loss of two yards, and after an unsuccessful attempt to turn the left end, Haughton was forced to kick. The play was of much the same nature for the rest of the first half. The ball was in Pennsylvania's territory a considerable part of the half, and Pennsylvania never placed the Crimson goal in jeopardy. Pennsylvania lost one good chance for a field goal in this half, when Hare missed the posts on a kick from the thirty-five-yard line. Toward the end of the half, with the ball on Pennsylvania's fifteen-yard line, it seemed certain that Harvard would score, but there was less than a minute to play and therefore Cochrane tried for a goal from the field. The ball flew wide of the mark and time was called immediately after.

Hare began the second half at 3:12 o'clock, kicking to Daly, who returned with a long punt, which Harrison muffed. Harvard secured the ball on Pennsylvania's forty-yard line. The play was almost wholly throughout the half in Pennsylvania's territory. Their guards back play was able to make less and less headway. Once Hare, with splendid interference, raced round the right end for a thirty-five-yard run—the longest gain of the afternoon. The Harvard line held splendidly, however, and Pennsylvania was forced to kick once more. Harvard directed most of her assaults at the forwards, rushing Boal and Reid in powerful tandem formations at either side of centre. Pennsylvania's defense was strong enough to prevent the Crimson from crossing the goal line, however.

Just once in the half Pennsy crossed the centre on to Harvard's ground, but succeeded only in reaching the forty-yard line in this instance. The Harvard team seemed to increase their aggressiveness toward the last of the half, the forwards twice breaking through and blocking kicks. The half was three-quarters through when Burnett kicked the magnificent field goal which doubled Harvard's score. Pennsylvania had the ball on her own fifteen-yard line, and, being unable to make any headway, kicked down the field to Daly, who heeled a fair catch on the forty-five-yard line. From this point big "Buster" Burnett, who had taken Jaffray's place at centre, attempted a goal from a place-kick. It was a pretty big contract to undertake, but the ball sped high and straight, well above the crossbar, but scarcely a foot inside the post. It was a fine piece of place-kicking.

This made the score 10 to 0. In the remaining minutes of play Harvard had it all her own way, keeping the ball close to Pennsylvania's goal, and coming within three yards of scoring by repeated onslaughts at the centre. With the ball at the three-yard line the Quakers showed their grit by holding the Crimsons for a fourth down just as time was called.

The officials of the game were: Umpire—Paul Dashiel of Lehigh; Referee—W. A. McClung of Lehigh; Linesman—J. B. Haden of Harvard. The halves were 35 minutes each.

To-day's match made the tenth championship game between the teams, and the result of the game is that now each team has five victories to its credit. Pennsylvania had won for the last four years, while Harvard had won all the other games except one.

WILLIAMS LOSES TO CORNELL.

The Game Was Played in a Rainstorm and the Score Was 12 to 0.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Cornell defeated Williams this afternoon by 12 to 0. Rain began falling just before the players came out, and when Williams kicked off there was a heavy downpour, which continued almost uninterruptedly throughout the game. There was a great deal of fumbling in consequence of the condition of the ball and ground, in which fault Williams excelled. Of the two teams, however, Williams played a snappier game. Cornell's backs were very slow. Cornell scored in the first half within thirty seconds of the call of play. Williams fumbled one of Young's punts on their twenty-five-yard line and Sweetland secured the ball and made a touch-down. G. Young kicked the goal. Score: Cornell, 6; Williams, 0.

In the second half, after the ball had been punted back and forward for some time, Morrison, on a long pass, got the ball to Williams' twenty-yard line. G. H. Young, on another long pass, took the ball to Williams' one-yard line, and Morrison on the next play went around the right end for a touch-down. G. H. Young kicked the goal. Score: Cornell, 12; Williams, 0.

YALE DEFEATS CHICAGO A. A.

She Played Many Substitutes and Won by a Score of 10 to 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—Yale this afternoon defeated the Chicago Athletic Association eleven at football by the score of 10 to 0. The game was characterized by plenty of punting on both sides and considerable fumbling by Yale at critical points. Another feature that will have to be remedied immediately by the Yale rushers is that the ends would overrun their man almost every time. The game started with the ball in Yale's hands. The team went tearing down the field straight for the Chicago goal with terrific on-rushes until almost over the line, when the ball went to Chicago on a fumble. From then on the fray was a desperate one back and forth over the gridiron with punts, fumbles, offside plays, interspersed until near the close of the first half, when the ball was on Chicago's five-yard line. Sullivan dropped back for a try for a goal from the field, standing on the fifteen-yard line directly in front of the goal. The spectators held their breath in expectancy, and the little quarter-back won their applause by putting the pigskin neatly over the goal bar. Just about this time a bulletin received at the field announced that the Harvard-Pennsylvania game had ended with a victory in favor of Harvard. Yale men on the bleachers, 2,000 of them, sent up a lusty shout that ended with a Harvard cheer. It was a neat compliment to the Crimson and evidenced the good feeling that exists between the two universities.

In the second half Yale put in a number of substitutes, and about fifteen minutes before the close rushed Harvey over the Chicago line for the only touch-down of the game.

The line-up was as follows:

Yale.	Position	Chicago A. A.
Eddy	Left end	Klunder, Baeder
Allen, Grant, Stillman	Left tackle	Pixley
Brown	Left guard	Kirkhoff
Cutten	Centre	Paulmann
Marshall	Right guard	Stewart
Chamberlain	Right tackle	Burns
Coy, Slocovitch	Right end	Grover
Sullivan	Quarter back	Howard, Klunder
Wear	Left half back	Slater
Gilmore, Harvey	Right half back	Loomis, McBride, Dupee
Fitzpatrick, Naugatuck	Full back	Wellington

Umpire—G. Wyckoff, Cornell. Referee—J. S. Chamberlain, Chicago; D. R. Francis, Jr., Yale. Touch-down—Harvey. Goal from Field—Sullivan. Total score—Yale, 10; Chicago, 0. Length of halves, twenty-five and twenty minutes.

PRINCETON 5, WEST POINT 5.

A Drawn Game at West Point After an Exciting Contest—Princeton Narrowly Escaped Defeat.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Princeton and the West Point Cadets played a very exciting game this afternoon before a crowd of 10,000 people, the score at the end standing 5—5. It was a kicking game from start to finish, Romeyn having the better of it. Neither side in the first half was able to gain ground consistently, each side having a strong defense. A long run around the end by Beardsley put the ball on West Point's five-yard line. Three fierce rushes carried it across two minutes before the half closed. Geer failed to kick the goal.

The second half opened with the fiercest kind of play, Princeton having the advantage in the rushing and West Point a decided advantage in the kicking. The soldiers kept the ball in Princeton's territory, Romeyn placing his kicks well. Hutchinson tried to punt, but it was so hurried that Humphrey made a fine catch on Princeton's thirty-four-yard line, from which Romeyn superbly kicked a goal, tying the score. No other points were made in the remaining eleven minutes.

Throughout the game the cadets gave evidence of being in better condition than their opponents, making no changes in their line-up. Princeton played injured men after they had ceased to be useful. Princeton's heavy centre had a little the better of the argument. At tackle Foy outplayed Geer, while Hillebrand outplayed Hoidt. Baender and Smith at end showed up better than Palmer and Poe. Hutchinson to-day was not in the same class with Kromer at quarter; his play, on the whole was poor; Kromer's at times brilliant, and always steady. Waldron and Humphrey held their own with the Princeton backs, especially on the defensive. Black played a good, steady, plunging game; Kafer, while he lasted, played brilliantly. West Point has improved steadily since the Harvard game, which found them badly off condition. For West Point Foy, Waldron, and Smith played splendidly on the defensive. Waldron and Foy made several good gains, as also did Kromer, after catching punts, once making a run of fifty yards. Following is the line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Princeton.
Smith, W. D.	Left end	Palmer
Holit, L.	Left tackle	Geer
Burtt	Left guard	Crowdis
Bottison	Centre	Booth
Ennis	Right guard	Edwards
Foy	Right tackle	Hillebrand
Baender	Right end	Poe
Kromer	Quarter back	Hutchinson Beardsley, Kafer,
Waldron	Left half back	Lathrop
Humphrey	Right half back	Black
Romeyn	Full back	Wheeler

Score—Princeton, 5; West Point, 5. Touch-down, Black. Goal from fair catch. Umpire—Mr. Vail, University of Pennsylvania. Referee—Mr. Langford of Trinity. Linesmen—Cadet Rushfield and Mr. Jackson of Princeton. Timekeeper—Mr. Adams. Time of first half—25 minutes; second half, 20 minutes.

Sadness at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Princeton is a sad town to-night. The news of the West Point game, in the opinion of many, shattered what hopes remained of winning from Yale next Saturday. An immense crowd of students gathered in front of the telegraph office to hear the report. Five to nothing at the end of the first half caused a groan. But when the final score came, silence reigned. There is no noise on the streets to-night, and "hard luck" is all Princeton men say. The only redeeming feature of the bulletin board was the Pennsylvania-Harvard score.

New York University Loses.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Syracuse University football team defeated the New York University team here this afternoon by a score of 17 to 0. The New Yorkers were in rather bad shape owing to a lack of training, and interruptions caused by the laying out of players were frequent. Syracuse scored twice in the first half and once in the second half. The New Yorkers put up as plucky a game as has ever been seen on the gridiron here, but were outclassed.

Stevens Institute Defeats Rutgers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 5.—In a hotly contested game of football on Nellson Field this afternoon, Stevens Institute defeated Rutgers College by a score of 5 to 0. Rutgers played a strong game, and her players distinguished themselves for their interference when in the first half, Stevens had the ball within a yard of their goal line and failed to get it over for a touch-down. In the second half, Gibson, after a run of forty yards, made the touchdown.

Carlisle Indians Defeat Dickinson.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 5.—The Carlisle Indians defeated the Dickinson College football eleven this afternoon by the score of 46 to 0, scoring eight touch-downs. Dickinson was completely overmatched and could do nothing against the Indians in the first half, which ended 35 to 0 against them. In the second half Dickinson fought desperately and made a number of brilliant plays, but the Indians invariably forced the ball down the field and scored two more touch-downs.

Other Football Games.

At Amherst—Dartmouth, 64; Amherst, 6.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 30; Trinity, 0.
At Philadelphia—Harvard freshmen, 83; Pennsylvania freshmen, 5.
At Bethlehem—Lehigh, 22; Lafayette, 0.
At Yonkers—Hollywood Inn, 23; Pacific Athletic Club, 6.
At Chicago—Chicago, 17; Purdue, 0.
At Evanston—Michigan, 6; Northwestern University, 5.
At Ithaca—Syracuse High School, 27; Cascadilla School, 0.
At Utica—Hamilton, 12; Union College, 10.
At Annapolis—Annapolis, 51; Columbias of Washington, 5.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 10; Franklin and Marshall, 6.
At Providence—Brown, 16; Newton Athletic Association, 5.
At Andover—Phillips-Andover, 24; New Hampshire State College, 0.
At Williamsport—State College, 16; Bucknell, 0.
At Charlottesville—University of Virginia, 6; University of Maryland, 0.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 0; Boston College, 6.
At Worcester—Yale Freshmen, 16; Worcester Academy, 0.

Negro Bicyclist Lowers Two Records.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Major Taylor, the negro bicyclist, to-day lowered the two-mile and quarter-mile records on the Woodside Park bicycle track. He went the two miles in 3:13 3-5 and the quarter-mile in 0:22 2-5. He was paced by a quintuplet in the two-mile event. His time by thirds follows: First, 0:30 2-5; second, 1:03; one mile, 1:34 3-5; mile and a third, 2:08 4-5; mile and two-thirds, 2:41 3-5; two miles, 3:13 3-5. The best previous record was 3:14.

GREAT CATCH OF WHALES.

Four Vessels Reach San Francisco with Cargoes Valued at $750,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Four more whalers, with catches aggregating in value $750,000, have arrived from the arctic. The steamer Narwhal was the first to put in an appearance. She was fourteen days from Fox Island and brought in her hold 42,600 pounds of whalebone and 548 barrels of oil. The Karluk, thirteen days from Unalaska, brought 5,000 pounds of bone and 4 bear-skins. The Grampus had in her hold 40,000 pounds of whalebone, and the whaling bark California, from the Bering Sea, brought 1,600 barrels of sperm oil. This is the greatest catch for many years.

The Karluk reports speaking the whaling bark Alaska off St. Michael's on Oct. 21, with one whale. The whaling steamers Balara and Trasher were to sail from Unalaska on Oct. 26. The ship Wachusett was in port at Unalaska when the Karluk called.

St. Louis Has a Curfew Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5.—The "Curfew bill," designed to compel children under the age of fifteen to be off the streets after 8 P. M. in Winter and 9 P. M. in Summer, has been passed by the City Council. The bill was originated by Col. Alexander Hogeland of Louisville, Ky., President of the Boys and Girls' National Association. Mayor Zeigenhein assured Col. Hogeland that he would sign the bill, and it will then become a law.

An Ohio Bank Closes Its Doors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Controller of the Currency has ordered the First National Bank of Flushing, Ohio, to close its doors. Bank Examiner J. W. Delay has been appointed temporary receiver.

FLUSHING, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The First National Bank of this place posted notices to-day that it would receive no more deposits, as it had been decided to quit business and go into liquidation. It is understood that the bank has been weak for some time.

Philadelphia's New Mint Building.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Gage has awarded to Charles McCall of Philadelphia the contract for the erection of the Philadelphia Mint building at his bid of $411,743, to be completed within eighteen months, of Mount Desert gray granite.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Fine Furs For Little Money.

An Alaska Sealskin Coat for $150.00.

Very favorable conditions during the past Summer enabled us to make up a quantity of genuine Alaskan Sealskin Coats of Rice's London dyed skins, for selling at $150.00 each—a heretofore unheard of price for genuine Alaska Coats. We have a limited number left — They're 26 inches long, made in the latest approved style, and guaranteed by us to be the genuine Alaska Sealskin—in sizes 34 to 40 inch bust measure—and we offer them to-morrow at the same price, viz. . **$150.00** ea

A Persian Lamb Coat at $95.00.

What we have accomplished with sealskin we've also accomplished with Persian Lamb. We've made up a splendid quality of Persian Lamb into a handsome stylish Coat, 26 inches long, lined with heavy satin, for selling at a lower price than was ever before known for such a superb garment, sizes 34 to 42, go at **$95.00** ea

Larger sizes cost $5.00 additional.

Electric Seal Coats.

Electric Seal Coats, made from fine selected skins (exclusive style of our own), trimmed with fine Persian lamb, edges thoroughly protected, wide facing, with full revers, top collar and cuffs of Persian lamb, 24 in. long, plain satin lined, sizes 32 to 42 bust, at. . . . . , $55.00

Electric Seal Coat, made from choice skins, latest style, box front, new shape sleeve, full revers, with large full roll collar, 26 in. long, plain and fancy silk lined, sizes 32 to 42, at **$32.75 & $42.50**

Fur Neck Wear.

Genuine Stone Marten Scarfs (shaped), finished with six tails, FOUR CLAWS, AND TWO HEADS, at. $12.45

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, finished with 10 full tails, at. . . . $3.90 & $5.50

Misses' Neck Scarfs of natural muskrat, with head and cluster of 5 tails, at $2.95

Same as above in genuine Stone Marten, at $9.75

Muffs.

Extra fine quality Electric Seal Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, at. $2.95

Genuine Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, at. $5.50

Fur Trimmings & Tails.

Genuine Ermine Trimming, with Ermine Tails 1 in. wide, full, at. $1.75

½ in. Mink Trimming, at. 98c

Mink Tails, at. . . . . 29c. and 39c.

Alaska Sable Tails, at. 45c

Renaissance Scarfs And Squares.

The closing out to us of an importer's entire stock of Renaissance Scarfs and Squares, enables us to offer the goods at fully one-third less than regular prices.

6 inch Doyleys, all lace and linen centres . . . . . 10c. each

6 inch Doyleys, all lace and linen centres . . . . . 12½c. each

7 inch Doyleys, all lace and linen centres . . . . . 15c. each

6 inch and 7 inch Squares, linen centres . . . . . 19c. each

9 inch all lace Square and 10 inch Round, linen centre . . . . . 29c. each

12 inch Squares, all lace. . . . . 49c. each

18 inch all lace Squares, 75c., 95c., $1.25 each

20 inch Round and Square, linen centres . . . . . 98c. each

18 inch all lace and 20 inch linen centres, $1.25 each

24 inch Round and Square, linen centres, $1.59 each

20x60 inch Scarfs—all lace. . . $2.49 each

20x54 and 20x60 inch Scarfs, all lace and linen centres . . . . . $2.98 each

The Greatest Silk Values That Have Ever Been Given

1.50 & 2.00 Grades at 98c. & 1,24 Yd.

The largest and handsomest collection of high class Novelty Silks ever shown in Brooklyn will be here for you to choose from to-morrow at lower prices than have ever before been known for such splendid goods. These silks are the pick of the stock of one of America's foremost manufacturers. All fresh, new goods of superb quality, in the very newest designs and colors for street and evening wear. The assortment comprises Taffetas and Gros Grains in Printed Warp, Broche, Cannelle, Pekin, Ombre, Barre, Pompadour, lace striped, plaid and brocaded effects. Such silks as these are being universally sold and counted excellent value at $1.50 and $2.00 a yard—our prices for them are . **98c. & $1.24** yd.

Tailor Made Suits and Top Coats for Women.

We've fifty of the Suits and when you've seen them you'll agree with us that they're better value than you've ever seen before — better than any one could expect at the price—They're made of serge or Venetian cloth, in black, blue, brown and grey. The jacket is made in the popular fly front effect, with notched collar and box sleeve, and it's lined with silk. The skirt has the new flounce effect; it is correctly shaped and hangs gracefully—it is lined with silk or percaline. The price for any of the lot is **$16.75**

The Top Coat is just as good a bargain. It's made of black kersey with the stylish four-button front and the new box sleeve and notched collar. It's finished with strapped seams and lined with black taffeta silk. An excellent and serviceable coat and surprisingly cheap at . **$7.50**

Women's High Grade Shoes at a Low Price.

There are 1,000 pairs of these Shoes in about a dozen handsome up to date styles, both laced and buttoned, the usual average price of which is $4.00 a pair. Come to-morrow and take your pick of the lot at

$2.45 pr.

You'll get shoes that will please you in every way and you'll get one of the best bargains you ever got, too. Although the size assortments are ample it will be easiest to find exactly what suits you by coming early.

Astonishing Carpet News.

$1.25 and $1.35 Best Body Brussels at 85c. yd

$1.25 Smith's Axminster at 74c. yd

Bigelow, Lowell and other standard makes of Body Brussels—the Carpet par excellence for service—at **85c.** a yard! Why, it's cheap at the regular prices, $1.25 and $1.35, if one considers the wear you get out of it—yet here it is at over a third less—at less in fact than the goods cost to manufacture. And Smith's best grade of Axminster, just as desirable and splendid value at $1.25, at **74c.** yd

Surely no one who has any thought of carpet buying will fail to take advantage of this opportunity. We've a liberal supply and a good assortment of patterns of both, but such extraordinary bargains are not going to lack buyers, and we advise you to come as early as possible to-morrow.

Oriental Rugs.

Choose your Rug here and you'll choose from one of the best selected collections of Oriental Rugs in the county. And it will cost you by about a third less than equal excellence and beauty would cost elsewhere. Meriting special mention are:

A lot of Karabagh & Shirvan Rugs at. . $3.98 to $7.50

A lot of fine antique Daghestans, Mossouls and Persian Rugs, at $14.50 to $17.50

We've also large assortment of Turkish, Persian, and India Carpets, suitable for parlor, dining room, and libraries, from $39.00 up that are particularly good values.

Strong Silverware Attractions.

Silver Table Ware.

250 pieces of Sterling Silver table ware comprising Sardine Forks, Pickle Forks, Bon Bon Spoons, and Ice Cream Spoons, will go on sale to-morrow at 49c. each

Quadruple Plated Syrup Jugs, best makes, at. . . . . $1.49 each

Quadruple Plated Baking Dishes, with porcelain lining, at. . . . . $2.49 each

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug, and Spoon Holder, all quadruple plate on hard white metal, the Cream Jug and Spoon Holder are gold lined, at $4.98 set

Waiters, 14 inch, to match above set, at $1.98 each

A chance purchase of a lot of Stag Carving sets, large size, best English steel, that would be considered good value at $5.00, enables us to sell them at $2.60 set

Rogers' Dinner Knives, best plate, 12 dwt. of pure silver to the dozen at $2.98 doz

Rogers' Fish Knives, fancy pattern, at 95c. ea.

Plated Nut Picks at. . . . . 2c. ea.

Plated Nut Cracks at. . . . . 12c. ea.

Celluloid handle Fruit Knives at. . 9c. ea.

Silver Plated Toilet Articles at Half Price.

We give you a chance to-morrow to buy elegant Silver Plated Toilet Articles at half their value—the line is the product of one of "Meriden's" largest manufacturers and comprises over 50 different articles. It is a heavy embossed and chased pattern and we have sole control of it for this city. It will be displayed on special bargain table in the Silver Department Monday. Here's just a hint of the items:

1 Hair Brush, 1 Hand Mirror, 1 Comb, in lined box, at $4.25 set

Cloth Brushes at. . . . . $1.59 each

Hat Brushes at. . . . . 98c. each

Jewel Cases at. . . . . $1.98 each

Puff Boxes at. . . . . $1.49 each

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

A Visit to Our Store

will convince the most skeptical that we sell goods, quality for quality, lower than any house in Greater New York. Hereunder we mention a few items, but our fifty odd departments teem with others of equal value.

Millinery Dept.

(2D FLOOR.)

Black Birds, with curled quills attached, Birds alone worth 19c., Monday at **10c.**

Velvet Covered Hats, well made and lined, in short-back Sailors and all the popular dress shapes, black only, at **49c.**

Very fine quality French Felt Hats, in black, brown, and navy, all the very latest shapes, actually worth 98c., at **39c.**

Black Ostrich Plumes, 13 inches long, very heavy, lustrous black and hard flue, sold elsewhere for $1.25; for Monday's sale, **89c.**

A Big Drive in Shoes

at prices to cause you to pause and think.

These Shoes were bought from a New York manufacturer so low we can offer them way below their wholesale value.

950 PAIRS

of Ladies' $2.00 Shoes; this sale **$1.19**, in the following assortment:

Dongola Kid button and lace.

Coin and Globe toe, cloth top, button.

Coin toe, all with patent leather tips, light and extension soles; widths C to E; sizes 2½ to 7.

450 PAIRS

Boys' $1.50 Shoes, this sale **$1.00**. Satin Calf, lace, Coin and Globe toes; Dongola tops; sizes 12 to 5½.

GREAT SALE OF

Ladies' Ready to Wear Outer Garments.

All that fashion critics can require and economy seekers can wish for will be found in our great Suit and Cloak stock. The best manufacturers of the whole country have contributed their share toward the perfection of our stock, showing every price represents a very close margin over cost, and in most cases is very much lower than similar quality can be regularly purchased, for our aim is to make this store the most satisfactory shopping place in Greater New York.

Ladies' Black French Kersey Cloth Capes, beautifully trimmed with straps, full sweep, only **$3.65**; value $5.50.

Ladies' English Silk Seal Plush Capes, both plain and braided and jetted, lined throughout with heavy satin, sable, and Thibet fur edging, special **$4.98**; value $7.50.

Ladies' Jackets.

Black French Kersey Cloth Jackets, box fronts, large buttons, darted or pleated, lined throughout, best lining, every one new, colored satin, special **$3.79**; value $6.75.

Silk Waists.

Ladies' extra fine Taffeta Silk Waists, both plain and figured, black and colored, lined throughout, best lining, every one new, special **$3.65**; value $5.50.

Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our continued crowded Clothing Department is enough evidence for our large and forever increasing business! There are two reasons which may explain how we do it! In the first place, we buy enormous quantities for CASH; secondly, we sell our goods at a small profit! Call and see. There is not a thing missing to make a BOY'S outfit complete. We have everything, from the little boy in kilts to the young man 20 years of age!

A few extraordinary specials:

LOT 1.—500 double breasted Boys' Suits, in sizes from 4 to 15 years; quality strictly all wool; pants have patent waistbands; materials such as cheviots and cassimeres, in a variety of pretty styles, mixtures, plaids and stripes, including plain navy blue; a great many of these suits value $2.98, some $2.50; we have marked the entire lot at **$1.50** a suit.

LOT 2.—This lot will be of interest to your little boys, from 3 to 8 years; they comprise a stylish outfit in Vestee Suits, also called Eton and Middy Suits, made in three pieces, with the separate little vest; the quality is strictly all wool, either blue, trimmed with 5 rows braid, or mixtures, with the combination vest collar, also trimmed very neat; these little suits, value $2.98 each, will be sold at **$1.98** per suit.

LOT 3—Chinchilla Reefers, with sailor collars, from 2½ to 8 years, trimmed with heavy mohair binding, make and fit perfect, special at **$2.98**.

DRESS GOODS.

Our Prices Undisputably the Lowest.

We make it a point to offer such items from day to day as will be to you, beyond the question of a doubt, genuine money savers and money makers.

4—MATCHLESS VALUES—4

45-inch, high class Dress Goods, in all the leading colors; one of this season's best sellers; manufactured to retail at 90c. per yard; here on our special table at **37½c.** per yard.

48-inch, extra fine quality, all wool French Whipcords, in dove and pigeon gray, navy blue, browns, castors, &c. We guarantee every yard worth $1.25. Our price while they last, **50c.** per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

Two Decided Bargains.

50-inch, all wool black Broadcloth, twill back and a perfect black, a regular 90c. quality, here at **49c.** per yard.

50-inch imported, silk finish Mohair Brilliantine, the 75c. quality, at **49c.** per yard.

Silks. Silks.

Four Decided Bargains.

75c. quality plain and changeable taffeta Silk here at **50c.** per yard.

80c. quality 27-inch black taffeta Silk here at **58c.** per yard.

$1.10 quality 24-inch rich lustre black Satin Duchesse here at **75c.** per yard.

$1.35 quality black Satin Duchesse, a heavy, rich quality, here at **95c.** per yard.

Ribbons.

5,000 yards all silk, satin and gros grain, taffeta and glace taffeta Ribbons, in choice colorings, 3½, 4, and 4½ inches wide, all at **15c.** per yard; FORMER PRICES 20c., 25c., and 30c.

Also 5,000 yards double faced Satin Ribbon, in both plain and cord edges, 4 inches wide, bright colorings, **24c.** per yard; value 40c.

Laces.

Special lot of Oriental and Point Venice Laces, in cream and butter color, three to six inches wide, in strips of 4½ to 5 yards, all to be sold at **9c.** per yard.

1,000 yards Black Silk Chantilly Laces, 2½ to 5 inches wide, goods sold from 10c. to 25c. per yard, all at the uniform price of **7c.** per yard.

Embroideries.

Manufacturers' strips of 4½ and 5 yards each, sold formerly at 7c., 8c., and 10c. per yard, all at **5c.** per yard.

Handkerchiefs.

200 dozen embroidered Mull Handkerchiefs, with scalloped designs or embroidered inside of hemstitch, 50 designs to choose from, goods sold formerly at 12½c., for this sale, **8c.** each.

2 STARTLING BARGAINS IN

Stamped Linens.

BARGAIN NO. 1.—STAMPED MOMIE and DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS, open worked and knotted fringed, in sizes 16-25 and 20-30, at **12½c.** each; value 25c.

BARGAIN NO. 2.—STAMPED BUREAU SCARFS, in DAMASK and MOMIE LINEN. These scarfs are all heavily knotted fringe, open work and stamped in very desirable designs; choice of sizes 16-70, 18-70, 18-72, 20-72, 20-90, at the remarkably low figure **39c.** each; value 75c. to $1.25.

Notion Department.

Selected at random from our vast array of Notions.

De Long Hooks and Eyes, 2 doz. on card, **3½c.** card.

All silk Taffeta Seam Binding, all colors, piece, **6c.**

An excellent bargain in LADIES' ROUND GARTERS, made from fancy frilled SILK elastic, trimmed in silk ribbon bows, and fancy buckles, inclosed in glass to box; ask to see them; only **15c.**

Toilet Department.

Perfumed Talcum Powder for infants and adults, in fancy tin box, **3c.**

Our well known Vegatine Bouquet and Buttermilk Toilet Soap, 3 cakes to box, very special at **8c.** box.

10 lb. bag of Mexican Sea Salt for the bath for **10c.**

IN OUR

China Department.

SILVERWARE, GLASSWARE, CHINA, LAMPS, AND BRIC-A-BRAC—a hint at the values in each.

E. G. Webster & Sons' quadruple plate Soup Tureen, neat pattern, only with feet, value $5.00. For this sale, **$2.95.**

Rogers Bros.' Knives, (1847,) guaranteed 12 dwt. of pure silver to the dozen. For this sale, per dozen, **$2.60.**

Handsome Parlor Lamp, complete, with decorated shade to match. It looks like and has all the good points of a lamp for $3.00 or $4.00. For this sale, complete, **$1.24.**

Fine American Porcelain Toilet Sets, in rich underglaze decorations and assorted colors, new shapes and all regular full-size pieces. They are marked in a regular way on our counters $2.25. For this sale, **$1.25.**

Welsbach Lamps, complete, each one guaranteed perfect and to give perfect satisfaction. You know what they are sold for. For this sale, complete, **39c.**

House Furnishing Department.

Greatest Values Ever Known.

MRS. POTTS' highly polished Sad Irons, 3 in a set, with handle and stand, sold usually at $1.00; Monday price, **45c.**

SUGAR BOXES, holding 7 pounds, finely japanned and nicely decorated, sold usually at 15c.; Monday price, **6c.**

COFFEE GRINDERS, warranted best steel grinders, good family size, sold usually at 25c.; Monday price, **10c.**

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS, well known as the best manufactured; the price everywhere is $2.50; our Monday price will be **$1.59.**

GALVANIZED WATER PAILS, full size, extra heavy quality, always sold at 20c.; Monday price, **9c.**

COAL SCUTTLES, strongly made and nicely japanned, formerly sold these at 20c.; Monday price, **8c.**

AMMONIA, extra strong quality, full pint bottles, always 5c; Monday price, **2** for **5c.**

WHISK BROOMS, fine selected stock, with fine enameled handles, always 10c.; Monday price, **5c.**

ELECTRIC CALL BELL OUTFITS, comprising one extra fine CALL BELL, one Mesco dry battery, one fine push button, 50 feet covered wire, staples, &c., always sold at $1.00; Monday price, **48c.**

WEATHER STRIPS, rubber end on wood moulding, worth 5c. per foot; our Monday price, per foot, **1c.**

WARD'S BORAX SOAP, well known for pure quality, always 5c. per cake; our Monday price, **2c.**

PASTRY BOARDS, with cleated ends, always 25c.; Monday price, **10c.**

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT to refuse these GOODS TO DEALERS.

Stove Department.

THE "NEW FORTUNE" RANGE is without doubt one of the best on the market. They are fitted with finely nickel-plated oven shelf, have large shelf on top, end grate as well as front grate, large broiler door and end shelf and very ornamental skirt. The ranges are easily worth $9.50. Our Monday price, **$5.95

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Election Causes an Interruption Generally Regarded as Only Temporary.

WEEK ENDS WITH GOOD SALES

No. 117 West Forty-second Street Sold —Other Dealings by Brokers—Auction Room Dull—The Gerlach Under Foreclosure.

Little is expected of the realty market during the week preceding election, and the very ordinary character and the small amount of dealing early in the week was less in the nature of a surprise than the few transactions of more creditable proportions which have been closed within the last two or three days. The inactivity has no signs of permanency, however, and from talk of pending negotiations there can be little doubt that with next Tuesday's contest out of the way the market will again show the signs of strength which it has been gathering since Oct. 1.

The only transactions of importance which, in spite of the temporary interruption, have been closed during the week were the sales of 538 Broadway, a corner on University Place, and one on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The University Place deal is in many ways the most interesting of the three. Reports of the resale of this corner to a builder may be expected almost any day, as there seems to be no question as to the demand for modern business structures in this neighborhood. The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor found little difficulty in getting a lessee for the structure now in course of erection at University Place and Ninth Street, and the builder who undertakes the improvement of University Place and Twelfth Street apparently has fair prospects of success. The sale of 117 West Forty-second Street, following that of 5 East Forty-second Street and the corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, shows a sudden demand for property on this crosstown thoroughfare. A Broadway sale is always interesting, and if the one involving No. 538, further details of which are given below, does not show large figures, its influence on the market is not to be disregarded.

Vacant property has been only slightly in evidence, and what little business of this class has been disclosed has involved scattered lots. Two fine plots on the Boulevard, above One Hundredth Street, have been sold according to current gossip, but the owner denies that contracts have been signed.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Francklyn Pettit is the buyer of 538 Broadway, the sale of which was reported in these columns yesterday. F. De R. Wissman was the broker in the transaction, and the price is reported at about $115,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Kilian Brothers to a client, for occupancy, the dwelling 273 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 56 by 100.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for the estate of George L. Pease, to Adams Brothers, the five-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 117 West Forty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

Maclay & Davies were the brokers in the sale of the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, reported yesterday.

J. E. Briggs & Co. have sold for Dr. J. E. McMichael the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 50 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

Brandt & Kirby have sold the plot, 72 by 100, at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-third Street, 72 by 100, to the Colonial Building Company, for improvement, with a seven-story apartment house.

Weil & Mayer have bought the old building 60 East Third Street, 22.9 by 100.

It is reported that the estate of Andrew J. Garvey has sold, for about $32,000, the four-story, dwelling 7 West Forty-fifth Street, 15 by 60 by 100.

L. S. Marx has sold, for about $15,500, the four-story building 332 First Avenue.

George H. Storm has sold the four-story tenement 210 East Ninety-seventh Street, 27 by 85 by 100.11.

William Rankin has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 250 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 200 by 100.

The Casina farm, consisting of about 250 acres, in the eastern section of Astoria, has been sold to a syndicate, represented by John D. Crimmins. The seller is Mrs. Edward J. Woolsey. It is said that the New York and Queens County Railroad will extend its trolley line along Van Alst Avenue to the property.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mr. Stack 1,353 and 1,355 Webster Avenue, two four-story double flats, each 25 by 70 by 90, for $15,500 each; also, for Edward Alliger, 1,637 Bathgate Avenue, a three-story frame single flat, 21 by 60, on lot 25 by 120.

The Auction Room.

There was little to attract outside competition in last week's schedule and the results were generally uninteresting. The ten dwellings on Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street belonging to the Hamilton estate did not provoke the competition that had been expected, and with one exception were knocked down to the plaintiff at such figures as to leave a deficiency judgment of $24,000. The 117 lots in the Hunt's Point section, sold in foreclosure by Auctioneer Wells, met with a scarcely more encouraging reception, and all but three parcels, equivalent to about twenty-one lots, went to the plaintiff.

The auction market was deprived of its two voluntary sales and what had promised to be its most interesting features by the sale of both the properties 13 East Eighteenth Street and 32 West Seventy-fifth Street at private contract.

Election is undoubtedly responsible for the poor schedule for this week, with no voluntary sales and a short list of foreclosures. The Gerlach apartment house, on Twenty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, will be sold to-morrow under foreclosure. The amount due on judgment is over $400,000, and, while some outsider may see his way clear to bid on the property, it will be surprising if the sale does not turn out to be a repetition of the foreclosure of the Grenoble Hotel and apartments—a purchase by the plaintiff.

A valuable piece of water-front property on the East River, between Third and Fourth Streets, extending back about 680 feet, will be offered in partition proceedings by Auctioneer Ryan on Thursday. The plot consists of about fifty-two lots. The new pier just finished at the foot of Fourth Street and other improvements in that neighborhood under consideration by the Dock Board should add to the attractiveness of this parcel. The southwest corner of Greenwich Avenue and Perry Street will be sold on Thursday; also the tenement 225 Delancey Street and a lot on the Boulevard adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

There were recorded last week 454 mortgages, for $5,123,047; of which 155, for $1,882,229, were at 6 per cent.; 221, for $1,850,068, were at more, and 78, for $1,390,750, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 343 mortgages, for $3,830,415; of which 131, for $1,755,060, were at 5 per cent.; 167, for $1,044,855, were at more, and 45, for $1,030,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.—By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick department house known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $413,905.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 65 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 257 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,570.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, 124 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,795.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Fourth Street, south side, 100.10½ feet east of Lewis Street, runs east 680 to the East River, by south 194.6 to the north side of Third Street, by west on Third Street, 683.1½, by north 194.1, plot equivalent to about 51½ lots, together with right to land under water as far as the Harbor Commissioners' bulkhead line.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William F. Clare, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 365 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 150 by 99.11, eight three-story stone-front dwellings, 18, 19, and 20-foot frontages. Due on judgment, $48,601; subject to another mortgage for $41,000.

By John N. Golding, partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 55 Greenwich Avenue, southwest corner of Perry Street, 21 by 48.10 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 439 East Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, one-story front and rear frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,136.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2¾ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2¾ by 137.6 by 26.9¼ by 146, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 120 and 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 299.11½ feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $24,584.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 425 St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 97, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $6,637; subject to other mortgages for $27,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Cambreling Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 125 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,687.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 225 Delancey Street, south side, 50 feet west of Willett Street, 25 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $778; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, southeast corner of Valentine Avenue and Clark Street, Fordham, 75 by 110, with an "L" 25 by 25 at the southeast corner of the plot, two-story frame dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,336.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 150 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 101.5¼ feet east of Lexington Avenue, 22.1¾ by 97.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,036.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Clinton Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Elmwood Place, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; all title and interest of Henry Schaffer on Aug. 6, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1 Goerck Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 63.6; John Luhrs of 509 Grand Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 102.2; Louise M. Gebhard of Westbury, L. I., owner; Barney & Chapman of 1,282 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 11 Warren Street, to a seven-story brick and frame office and loft building; Lloyd S. Brice, owner; Bruce Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 26 Delancey Street, to a four-story brick store and clubroom; Nathan Hutkopf of 121 East Eightieth Street, owner; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 171 and 173 Suffolk Street, to a three and four story brick factory; F. S. Flower, owner; Cornelius O'Reilly of 121 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Twenty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to a two and a four story brick hall; Darling estate, owners; W. H. Torstrick of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 95 Monroe Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Joseph Weber of 44 Pike Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $350.

No. 343 West Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; John Mackin, premises, owner; cost, $300.

Ex-Mayor Grant to Build Warehouses.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has filed plans with the Building Department, through Architect G. P. Chappell, for two six-story brick warehouses, to be erected on the north side of Horatio Street, 69 feet west of Washington Street, on a plot 48 feet by 82 feet. The estimated cost of the buildings is $40,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 5.

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 60 ft w of 170th St, 25x104.4x irregular; Louis Gell to John P. Windolph..... 500

FREEMAN ST, s s, 57.10 ft e of Lyman Place, 18x75; John Shea to James Meehan, ½ part..... 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 167.11 ft s of 170th St, 10.4x15.11x irregular, and also strip adjoining; Charles H. Dugliss and wife to Henry H. Dreyer..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x100; Gideon L. Stout, executor, to Joseph Larocque, Jr..... 25,000

PLOT AT CENTRE LINE, BETWEEN 116th and 117th Sts, and 200 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 8 x n w 11.9 x e 8.1; Emanuel Hellner and wife to Michael Coffey..... 25

ST. JOHN AV, e s, 51.10 ft s of Prospect Av, 56.10x92.1x80.9x26.6; also Freeman St, 1.044, s s, 75.10 ft e of Lyman Place, 18x75; James Meehan and another to Mary Shea..... 100

ST. JOHN AV, 7, e s, 20.3x94.11x20.3x 96.6; Mary Shea to Jennie Monks..... 100

UNION AV, s e corner of Dawson St, 27.5 x100 to P Av x27x100; Thomas O'Rorke to James F. Meehan..... 11,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 93d St, 50.8x94; Myer Hellman to George M. Pollard and another..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; 51st St, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x½ block; Sarah F. Lowry to Edward D. Lowry..... 1

100TH ST, 72, s s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 24.6x100.11; W. D. Burke to August Finck..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Sciocca and wife to Carlo Luckes..... 1

117TH ST, 173 East, 25x100.11; Emanuel Hellner to Michael Coffey..... 100

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; George M. Pollard and another to Myer Hellman..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BUHLMANN, George, to Muegge Brothers; 39 Avenue A, 3 years..... 600

GAMBLE, John, by agent, to M. Dworetzky; 428 East Houston St, 2 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTLETT, Warren S., to Harry P. Bartlett; s s of 73d St, 31 ft e of West End Av, 1 month..... 9,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Tobey, trustee; s s of 136th St, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 1,000

COFFEY, Michael, to Emanuel Hellner and another; s s of 117th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, ½ year..... 11,000

COFFEY, Michael, to Emanuel Hellner and another; s s of 117th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, ½ year..... 10,000

DOEPP, Agnes, to Maria Simpson; w s of Union Av, old line, 251.8 ft n of George St, 3 years..... 600

GALLIKER, Adelle to Easton Foundry and Machine Company; s w s of 65th St, 400 ft n w of 10th Av, 2 months..... 829

LAROCQUE, Joseph, Jr., to Felix Gottschalk; w s of Lexington Av, 74.1 ft n of 35th St, 3 years..... 21,000

LEVY, Esther B., to Mary E. Taylor; 303 West 103d St, 1 year..... 1,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Thomas O'Rorke; s e corner of Union Av and Dawson St, 1 year..... 5,500

MEEHAN, James F., to Thomas O'Rorke; s w corner of Prospect Av and Dawson St, 1 year..... 5,500

PETERSON, John R., to Martha E. Sigler; part of Lot 43, map of Briggs estate, 2 years..... 875

ROSE, Hudson P., to Elmer A. Allen; w s of Rosedale Av, 175 ft s of Mansion St, 3 years..... 2,000

SCHULZ, Louisa, to Charles Massoth; 317 and 319 East 121st St, ½ year..... 12,000

SEGRAVE, James S., to Blanche Weaver; e s of Courtlandt Av, 121.8 ft n of Hawthorne Av, 2 years..... 2,000

SEGRAVE, James S., to Mary E. Smith; w s of Courtlandt Av, 206.1 ft n of Hawthorne Av, 2 years..... 1,200

WALTER, George, and others to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Bristow St, 150 ft n of Jennings St, installments.. 750

WARD, Martha J. and Andrew, to Ten Eyck Powers; w s of 11th Av, extends from 36th to 37th St, 5 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors, &c., to John Aspinwall and another, trustees..... Nom.

ASPINWALL, John, and another, trustees, &c., to Long Island Savings and Investment Company..... $3,250

GABLER, Emil, and others, trustees, &c., to Charles F. Wigand and others, executors, &c..... Nom.

SETZ, Thomas P., to Carl Ernst..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

HUDSON ST, 609; The Berger Manufacturing Company against Fred L. Voorhees, owner; William E. Maginn, contractor..... $48

34TH ST, 116 to 120 West; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Victoria Hotel Company, owner; Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, contractor..... 3,970

34TH ST, 116 to 120 West; John J. Mullen against the Victoria Hotel Company, owner, and contractor..... 28,950

137TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Constantino Landido against John Babcock, owner; Lordi & Co., contractors..... 873

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 94th St, 75.8x100; David Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, with Joseph and J. Arthur Pinchbeck, 12 payments.....$70,000

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Emanuel Hellner and Mosep J. Wolf, with Michael Coffey, 11 payments. 10,000

Lis Pendens.

GERARD AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of Arcularius Place, or 169th St, 54x108.10x53x129.2; Annie E. Brown against John Monaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hooper.

RAILROAD AV, w s, adjoining Lot 156, map of Morrisania, runs n — x w 183 to Mill Brook x s — x e 180 to beginning; Mary M. Burnham against Jacob Schappert and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

5TH AV, s w corner of 27th St, runs w 254.1 to Broadway, x s 105.9 x e 116.2 x n 26.5 x e 100 to avenue x n 62.4; 28th St, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; George Hoadly and another, trustees, against John L. Melcher, executor, &c., and others, (action to determine interest, &c.;) attorney, F. R. Minrath.

18TH ST, n e s, 395 ft n w of 2d Av, 23x92; Elizabeth Reinhardt against Albert J. Luts, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Wise.

92D ST, n s, 278 ft w of 3d Av, 22.6x100.8x irregular; Charles P. Howland against Stephen A. Palmer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

153D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; E. Frederick Faye against Eugene Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
by
WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer
AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
111 BROADWAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
Thursday, November 17th, 1898.
By order of the executor of the estate of ELIZABETH J. GUION, DECEASED.

15 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET,
THROUGH TO AND INCLUDING
56 STONE STREET.
Four-story and cellar brick warehouse and store, about 21x81.5x16.1x79.5.

146 BLEECKER STREET,
50 ft. west of West Broadway and elevated and 6th Av. railways; extra-sized lot 25x125, with four-story attic, basement, and cellar brick building.
ALSO AT
WARWICK, ORANGE CO., N. Y.,
Short drive from station; country seat of about 16 acres; variety of trees of large growth with two and a half story frame dwelling; about 18 rooms; every convenience; cottage, barn, and other outbuildings; situation and salubrity unexcelled.
Maps and other particulars at office of auctioneer, 111 Broadway, New York, or
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, NOV. 17th, 1898.
By direction of FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., as TRUSTEE AND OTHERWISE,
Valuable Property.
Investments, Dwellings and Building Lots.
Acreage and Water Front.
112, 114 and 116 West 18th Street,
150 FT. WEST OF 6TH AV.
Plot 60x½ block, with 3 2-sty. brick stables thereon, with possession and ready for immediate improvement.
441, 443 and 445 Manhattan Av.,
NEAR 119TH ST.
3 modern 5-sty. and basement, double apartment houses; hot water supply, steam heat, etc. 2 families on a floor, each 25x90x100.
132 E. 44th St., near Lexington Av,
Substantial 4-sty. high-stoop, basement, and cellar dwelling, 16.4x42x83.
666 West End Av., near 92d St,
Modern 4-sty. American basement dwelling, 19x 80.
440 E. 115th St., near 1st Ave,
3-sty. high-stoop, basement and cellar dwelling, with possession; 16.8x60x100.10.
Clason's Point, 24th Ward,
2.32 acres on Clason's Point, at the extreme end of the point, with large frontage on East River.
Clason's Point, 24th Ward,
15.67 acres lying midway between the point and Westchester Av.
24th Ward—B'way-Kingsbridge,
Plot 153x325, with frame cottage and barn, on Broadway and Putnam Av., between 234th and 235th Sts., near Van Cortlandt Park.
Washington Ave, Bathgate Ave, and 173d St., 24th Ward, N. Y. City,
Valuable plot of ground, having a frontage of 150 ft. on Washington Av., 224 ft. on 173d St., and 100 ft. on Bathgate Av., containing about eleven lots of ground, with a large dwelling thereon, now used as a Young Ladies' Seminary.
TERMS LIBERAL.....TITLE PERFECT
Book maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or at the office of COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, 100 B'way.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auc't'r,
sells TUESDAY, NOV. 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE of 24 extra large and valuable lots on
SEAMAN AV., north side, and EMERSON ST., south side; 2 blocks west of King's Bridge Road and about 2,500 ft. north of Dyckman St., which connects with the Speedway, Lafayette, Boulevard, Inwood Station, &c. Harlem River Ship Canal and immense new power house of 3d Av. R. R. a short distance north. These lots lie beautifully, and this is a great opportunity for investment or speculation.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
JOHN VINCENT, Plffs. Atty.
Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r., 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct.,
sells at Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17,
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,
509 EAST 12TH ST., near Av. A, two five-story brick front and rear tenements; lot 25x103.3.
JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Maps from Philip A. Smyth, 11 Pine St.

RESIDENTIAL SITE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23D, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE
N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
A very desirable plot of land, (about 15 lots,) situated on
Fort Washington Heights, Near 190th St., FRONTING ON
PUBLIC DRIVE OR FRENCH BOULEVARD.
For terms, maps, etc., apply to
Messrs. Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau St., or Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Choice & Valuable Boulevard Lot
Under direction of ROYAL S. CRANE, Esq., Referee, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOULEVARD LOT situate on west side of Boulevard, 15.2¾ north of 122d St., with 1½-story and 2½-story frame buildings thereon; size of lot 25.2¾x146x irregular. Messrs. HOLDEN & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attys., 141 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars at office of attorneys, or with auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Tuesday, November 15, at noon.
NOS. 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, AND 323 EAST 22D STREET.
Five-story brick factory buildings, covering plot 150.8x98.9, together with engine, boilers, shafting, belting, pulleys, and machinery, etc.
$70,000 MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.
Maps and further particulars at Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
TO LEASE,
A Plot with 35 Feet Frontage
ON WALL STREET,
Running through to Pine Street,
upon which the owner will erect a building to suit a tenant.
For plans and particulars apply to Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

STABLE TO LEASE WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, between 23d and 30th Sts., west side. S., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COAL YARD AND STABLE; 5 YEARS' LEASE. 207 E. 47th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY — HOUSEkeeping without responsibility; small family wealth, refinement; entire third floor; most palatial, strictly private home; 47th, near 5th Av.; can order meals same as housekeeping; large private dining room; butler, private maid; telephone; $80 per week. PALATIAL, 557 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.
Thanksgiving Day.
We make it possible for you to hold the family Reunion this year in Your Own Home. A choice of
50 NEW HOUSES,
Every one an "Architectural Gem," complete in every detail, located at GLENWOOD HEIGHTS, CITY OF YONKERS, in the very best part of New York's finest suburb, 250 feet above the Hudson, and only 50 minutes from Chambers St., or 28 minutes from 42d St.

Prices $3,000 to $20,000. Terms 10 per cent. down, your own terms on the balance, making annual cost actually less than rent.
Printed matter descriptive of these houses free by mail, or at the office. Carriage will meet the following trains in Yonkers: Leaving New York Central Station, 42d St., every Tuesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2:10 P. M.; 125th St., 8 minutes later. Or arrangement can be made to visit the property at any time, including evenings.
NEW YORK BUILDING-LOAN BANKING COMPANY,
111 5th Ave., New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
A SUPERB RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
JUST COMPLETED.
No. 42 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
This magnificent five-story American Basement Mansion, on the choicest part of the Drive, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, has a granite and limestone front of 40 feet 6 inches, with swell front and bay window; contains a spacious Drawing Room in Ivory Enamel and Mahogany, Library in old Mahogany, Dining Room in Quartered Oak, besides imposing Entrance Hall, Reception and Billiard Room, ten family and five servant Bedrooms and five Bathrooms, all richly tiled and fitted with exposed nickeled plumbing. Has servants' stairs from basement to top floor, and is fitted for an electric elevator stopping automatically at every story.
Also,
a very desirable 20-foot, four-story and basement, pantry and bathroom extension House, No. 59 West Seventieth Street; box stoop, stone oriel, best modern plumbing, decorated. For sale at a very reasonable price.
Houses open. Caretaker on premises.
PARTICULARS OF THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER.
CHARLES BUEK,
NO. 109 WEST 42D ST.

No. 42 West 50th St., for sale at a very low price, four-story and basement, 20 foot; in excellent order; splendid rear; station street, asphalted block. Keys of CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d Street

MUST BE SOLD.
508 to 579 West 173d Street, near Amsterdam Av., cable road, new brick and stone dwellings, bay fronts, hardwood trim; every convenience; 18 and 19 ft. wide; always open; terms easy.
DAVID STEWART,
Amsterdam Av. and 155th St. 208 Broadway.

AT 415 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
NEAR 114TH ST.
New 25-foot front American basement dwelling; up to date in every particular; price reasonable; open daily for inspection.
ALEXANDER WALKER, Owner, on premises.
GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
REAL ESTATE,
33 Nassau St. & 503 5th Av.
Westchester Co. Property Handled.

A.— BENJ. R. LUMMIS, Real Estate and Insurance, 37 and 39 Wall St. Estates Managed—Rents and Incomes Collected—Loans Negotiated. —A.

ESTATE NEEDING IMMEDIATE FUNDS OFfers five-story corner building, stores and flats, entirely rented, at less than value; good location on prominent avenue. For particulars see DUFF & CONGER, 1,474 3d Av.

GERARD AVENUE, NEAR 168TH ST.—DEtached dwelling, 11 rooms, bath, sanitary plumbing; Jerome Av. trolley one minute. Inquire on premises. JNO. J. McLEAN.

A HANDSOME INVESTMENT.—New five-story building, stores and flats; finely located; entirely rented for $3,648; price, $32,000. DUFF & CONGER, 1,474 3d Av.

524 WEST 175TH ST.—18-foot new brick and stone dwelling; will be sold cheap; always open. DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway, 2 to 4.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.
BOWNE PARK.
Highest ground and handsomest houses in Flushing; the best residential section of the Borough of Queens; ten houses finished—and more building.
Modern Queen Anne detached houses on plot 50x100, nine and ten rooms, all up-to-date improvements; $4,000 and up on easy terms.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
BUILDERS,
Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N. Y. City.

AT HEMPSTEAD.—Best section; desirable corner plot, 63x325; old-fashioned, colonial cottage, 11 rooms; improvements; stable; abundance of shade and fruit; 5 minutes from depot; will sell cheap or easy terms, or lease to responsible tenant; photo here. H. E. ASMUS & CO., 67 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.
ELBERON, N. J.—Vicinity; desirable cottages for sale; also Allenhurst, Cedar Av., Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road; $6,500, $15,500 to $60,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
120 WEST 79TH ST.
For sale at a low price, this exceedingly attractive and desirable house, 22x55, with dining-room extension, 15x25. Will be sold on easy terms with immediate possession. (8469)
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall St. and 1 Madison Ave.
271 WEST 132d STREET.
Modern three-story, high-stoop brownstone house; in perfect repair; rent asked, $850.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
41 LIBERTY ST., 1,181 THIRD AV.

DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT houses for rent—No. 70 West 126th St., 10 rooms, $900; No. 1,181 Madison Av., 10 rooms, $1,050. Bee agents, DUFF & CONGER, 1,474 3d Av.

FOR RENT—Two new houses; 9 rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent, $52 per month. 112 North Broad St., Newark, N. J., 30 minutes from N. Y., Chambers or 23d St. Ferries.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
AT FLUSHING, N. Y.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, large house and grounds, with stable and garden; near the golf links; 12 rooms; all improvements. Apply to D. & J. E. MASTER, 69 Main St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED
126-128 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' toilet; all light rooms, handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every
MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE "PARK MADISON,"
Madison Avenue, S. E. Corner 25th Street,
FACING MADISON SQUARE.
Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.
The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience.
For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.,
(6457) and 10 Wall St.

West 85th St.
No. 78—Corner apartment; 8 rooms & bath; hardwood floors, extra wide, light; electric lights free; hall boys; elevator; $1,050 for the year.
Nos. 74 & 76—7 & 8 rooms & bath, all light; hardwood floors; hall boys; electric lights free; $55 to $75 per month.
Apply on premises.

HAMPTON & BERWICK,
63 TO 69 WEST 131ST ST.
Fine apartments; 7 rooms and bath.
Each house is 25 feet front.
Hall boy, hot water, and all improvements.
Moderate rents.
Apply to Janitor or
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
116 W. 42D ST.

The Wellington Apartments.
Southwest Cor. 92d St. & Madison Av.
Now open for inspection. Adjoining fine private residences; view of Park; modern apartments, consisting of 7 large rooms and bath; electric light; elevator running to tiled roof; parquet floors; tiled bathrooms with showers and all latest improvements.

92D ST., 101 EAST.
FINE CORNER APARTMENTS, $35 TO $40. 6 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water. On premises or
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
33c Columbus Av., cor. 76th St.

AT LEXINGTON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 44th St.—Seven to 12 rooms; steam heat; modern improvements, elevators, hall boys. Particulars New York Storage Warehouse, 121 East 44th St.

162 E. 46TH ST., SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, front; superior apartments; eight and nine large rooms; rents, $45 and $50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
CORNER FLATS,
No. 317 West 121st St. and 510 and 512 Manhattan Ave.
Very desirable flats, seven rooms and bath, steam heat and hot-water supply; all in good order and ready for occupancy; rooms light; neighborhood first-class; rents, $24 to $38 per month. Apply to janitor, or J. C. HULL, Jr., agent, at premises daily. Office, 175 2d Av.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., cor. 2d Av.; second apartment on second floor; absolutely fireproof house; steam heated throughout; rent, $30.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av.

THE PALACIO,
55-57 EAST 65TH ST.
Handsome Apartments; eight large, light rooms; hall service, elevator, electric light; choice location; private house block. Rent, $1,050 and $1,150.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS OF SEVEN large rooms and bath; modern plumbing and conveniences; hall service; moderate rents; fine, convenient location. No. 12 East 87th St. Agents, DUFF & CONGER, 1,474 3d Av.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS OF SEVEN AND eight splendid rooms; new plumbing; hot water and steam heat; hall service; rent, $55 and $50; No. 175 East 79th St. DUFF & CONGER, 1,474 3d Av.

A—502 WEST 22D ST., CORNER 10TH AV.—25-foot front first Floor, six large rooms, improvements; rent, $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

201 EAST 71ST ST.—Corner; second flat; 25x90; eight rooms; three-family house; rent, $47.50. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A—200 EAST 68TH ST.—New corner apartments; steam heat; porcelain bathtubs; rents, $24 to $27. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A—208 EAST 70TH ST.—Second and third Flats; six large Rooms; rents, $22 and $20. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th.

107 EAST 123D ST.—Three apartments unrented; eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $40. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

1,049 PARK AV.—Near 86th St.; location excellent and accessible; apartments six large rooms; steam heat; rents, $22 to $27. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty.

8th Ave., Nos. 47 and 49.
junction of 4th St., and facing Jackson Square; double, single flat, 6 large rooms and bathroom; $25 to $29.

2D AV., 1,400 AND 1,451, NEAR 75TH ST.—Floors, 5

LORD HERSCHELL HONORED

Dinner Tendered to Him by the Lotos Club, at Which Eminent Speakers Are Heard.

WARM FEELING FOR ENGLAND

The Guest of Honor Elihu Root, Dr. Van Dyke, and Dr. Depew Speak of Anglo-American Ties—Mr. Cockran Condemns Imperialism.

Lord Herschell, ex-Lord High Chancellor of the United Kingdom and President of the British Commission appointed to help settle differences between our country and Canada, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by the Lotos Club, which was remarkable for the warm Anglo-American feeling displayed and the list of eminent speakers who graced the occasion. One feature of the evening was a speech of impassioned eloquence by W. Bourke Cockran, who strongly condemned the policy of imperialism as the attempt to "spread civilization by the sword."

There was nothing that might be declared a desire for a hard and fast alliance between the two countries, but the whole tone of the evening was typical of the mutual feeling of respect and esteem which has grown so much of late months. Oak leaves were mingled in the decorations where the Stars and Stripes hung by the Union Jack, and both flags figured in the dinner favors. Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, was master of ceremonies, and expressed the hope in the opening speech that Lord Herschell's mission might be successful, and that Great Britain and the United States might "furnish another illustration that all questions between nations are capable of friendly solution."

Lord Herschell's health was drunk, and he was heartily applauded as he rose to reply. "I have heard," said he, "that your club was largely composed of literary men and artists, and have been trying to imagine why it is that you did me the honor to be your guest. To literature I can make no claim. I said an account of my life last Winter which I had made one venture into the field of literature, and the result had been such as to induce a feeling of satisfaction that I had ventured no further. [Laughter.] The occasion was a speech which I had delivered before a jurisprudence society, and which they had published, and the literary work had been theirs, not mine. [Laughter and applause.] As for art, my drawings were made only as a small boy, and were in the eye of the small boy, and were strictly of the imany claim on the ground of musical talent.

"I have concluded, then, that the reason why I am your guest is that I am here, an Englishman, a representative of my country. [Applause.] I am sorry that we have not a more all-embracing word than 'Englishmen to define us, but perhaps, after all, the word may suffice. At least, all Englishspeaking men may be called Englishmen. Yet I pause here, for if I thus express it, then all whom I am addressing to-night are Englishmen also. [Applause.] This is the expression of the bond between us, the common language and common literature of us both. The works in which we glory are your glory, too. The greatest of our authors lived before your time, and so they are yours as well as ours, and so, too, are the great of our artists.

"Your Chairman has alluded to the kindly feeling between your land and ours. Nothing, I can assure you, is to me a greater personal joy. There have been times when we have not taken the most charitable view of each other's actions. Nothing augurs better for the future of the world and the good of humanity than the closest union of heart and action between the English-speaking peoples.

"Wherever our flag floats, and your flag floats, they cover the many institutions which we reverence and love. The reign of law is there everywhere seen. This can be said of the United States and Great Britain as of no other nations under heaven. Our institutions have a common origin. It has always been my dearest desire to promote good feeling between your people and those of the mother country. Never consciously, I believe never actually, have I said anything in critical moments to embitter our relations. I have always believed in the union for good—I speak now not necessarily of paper alliances—between the people of the two countries. I have always hoped that united they might achieve something for the world of which the world had never dreamed. That is one of the reasons at my satisfaction in joining in the deliberations in which I am now engaged."

Elihu Root, in replying to Lord Herschell, paid an eloquent tribute to the distinguished jurist. He said that deeper even than the ties of language and literature was the tie of a common love of justice and the common set of practical rules for its enforcement in both countries. "It is because other peoples have not learned to apply these principles," said he, "that the Dreyfus case and the Zola condemnation have been possible."

"It is because of this common practice of justice," he added, "that wherever the flags of England and America go the people of England see the American flag and the people of America the English flag, with hopes and prayers that it may not go down in disaster."

President Seth Low, the next speaker, playfully alluded to the Roman punch which had come in with a tiny American and English flag on either side of each dish, and hoped the guest would not infer that there was meant to be a coldness between them. He also referred to Lord Herschell's being President of the University of London. "It is a favorable sign," said he, "that as education has become democratized in England it has been found necessary to create a University of the City of London. That development, like kindred developments in other countries, is the greatest hope for the race."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke interpreted the Roman punch to mean that the flags were "united by a common spirit," which tickled the audience exceedingly. "Three nations in the world," said he, "have stood for liberty by law—England, Holland, and America. I put in Holland because I'm a Dutchman. I put her in also because she, like Great Britain, has great ability, though a little country, to govern great colonies. In that I don't know that we are at all qualified to compete with Great Britain, but America stands beside her in her desire for the advancement of civilization. They will stand shoulder to shoulder." [Applause.]

W. Bourke Cockran, who spoke next, began with another graceful tribute to the guest of the evening. He spoke of "the mighty Judges who since the time of Gascoigne have been the apostles of liberty and withstood every attempt of mighty power to oppress the citizen," and when he alluded in ringing words to the respect for the judiciary which we inherited from the mother country his words were echoed with cheers, the audience not forgetting the bearing of his words on the present campaign.

Mr. Cockran then launched into an arraignment of the policy of imperialism and the oppressing of weaker peoples by the sword, which was delivered in the highest vein of masterly elequence. He did not even omit a little side fling at the English policy of colonization. "I believe," said he, "in military achievements undertaken for the betterment of humanity, but I loathe those which are undertaken for the oppression of the poor and the weak. We have exacted no indemnity in this war with Spain, and I thank God for it! American soldiers are not mercenaries. The only indemnity for the blood of the martyr is the improvement of the people for whom it was shed.

"Our friends across the water, and some of those here, occasionally speak of our policy of 'isolation.' I glory in it. Eminence is always isolation. We will continue to hold aloft the torch of liberty to light the nations of the earth along the path of prosperity and glory. We are willing to discontinue our isolation, but it must be by lighting the nations of the earth up to our plane, not by stooping to their level. All the alliance that can exist between England and America now exists. No treaty could bind us to aid in an unjust war or keep us from giving our mead of sympathy to the downtrodden and weak." [Applause and cheers.]

Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Alton B. Parker, Congressman J. A. Kasson, and William B. Hornblower also spoke. Dr. Depew said, in part:

"With the irritations and vexations which naturally arise between Canada and ourselves permanently removed, there is no spot on earth where the United States and Great Britain can seriously clash. With our possessions stretching, at intervals of 2,000 miles from harbors and coaling stations, for 6,000 miles across the Pacific, we face the doors of the various gateways of the Orient, closed by the great powers of the world, except Great Britain, and we hail the open door which she offers for the entrance into China and the East of the products of our farms and our factories.

"But yesterday there were four great powers governing the world, dividing territories of barbarous or semi-civilized peoples and ruling the destinies of mankind. They were Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. To-day there are five. The last has come into this concert of nations by the unprecedented successes and marvelous victories of its 100 days of war. Two of the five, the United States and Great Britain, with the ties of common language and common law and like liberties, will work together, naturally, in this international development. They will not be, and they cannot be bound nor limited by hard and fast alliance, offensive and defensive, like that which marks the Dreibund or the unknown relations between Russia and France."

SEVEN MINERS KILLED.

Alleged Carelessness and Disobedience of an Engineer Cause a Fatal Accident Near Wilksbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 5.—Seven men were killed and three fatally injured at the Exeter Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at West Pittston, near here, this morning. The accident was due to the alleged carelessness of Engineer David Price, who, acting in disobedience of positive orders, caused three cars to run into the top of the shaft. These cars, loaded and weighing eleven tons, fell down the 360-foot shaft and crashed with frightful force upon the carriage, carrying ten men.

Seven men were almost instantly killed. They are Michael Smith, Andrew Tincko, Michael Podesabanny, Michael Brazuke, Joseph Culock, Michael Waslowski, and Joseph Andrewoski. The injured are William Pukos, Joseph Winsler, and Paul Leckshones.

The accident occurred at 6:30 o'clock, as the men were going to work and being sent down the Exeter shaft in parties of ten at the same time. Engineer Price, in charge of a little donkey engine, was shifting loaded cars from the new red ash shaft, several hundred yards away, to the Exeter breaker. This track approaches the head of the Exeter shaft, and at a distance of thirty feet from it curves gently to the right and around the shaft to the breaker. At the point where this track commenced to curve was a switch, and the thirty feet of track leading to the head of the shaft was used for storing crippled cars. Close to the head of the shaft it was closed by a headblock.

Price's orders were to approach the breaker with the engine at the head of the train. A few days ago he was caught pushing cars and was threatened with discharge for disobeying orders. To-day he did the same thing. The train was going at good speed, when, instead of curving around the shaft, the cars dashed into the switch, which was open. Price reversed the engine, but it was too late. The cars struck the headblock, smashed it, and three of them toppled down the shaft. About twenty feet from the bottom they struck the carriage with awful force, completely wrecking it. The mass of wreckage fell to the foot of the shaft, choking it, and when, after hard work, the men were extricated, seven were dead and three were fatally hurt.

CLAIMS OLD PRIEST'S HOARD.

Nicholas Lauer Files a Will Giving Him Half of Father Albinger's Estate.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Up to to-day it was believed that the Rev. Joseph Albinger, who was pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory of Mount Vernon, and who died last March, had left no will disposing of his estate. A will made by him over a year ago was to-day filed in the Westchester County Surrogate's office in White Plains.

Father Albinger was a unique figure in Mount Vernon for more than twenty-five years. Although his parish was for many years the largest in the city, and he received a liberal salary, he went about in threadbare garments and lived in most sparing fashion. The Rev. M. J. Reinhart was finally appointed in his place, and the old man went back to his native place, Frankfort, Germany, where he died last March.

At the time of his departure from Mount Vernon it was rumored that he had saved much money. These rumors reached his sisters in Germany, and they wrote to the German Consul in New York, and he referred the letter to County Treasurer Carpenter. Shortly afterward the priest's old housekeeper in Mount Vernon, while examining the contents of a desk in the attic, found a package of papers neatly bound with a faded ribbon. In the package were a receipt and a key to a safe deposit box in a New York bank. The housekeeper reported to Mr. Carpenter, who went to New York and opened the box.

He found twenty-five purses, each containing 1,000 marks, or $238 in gold, besides about $10,000 in securities. Up to date Mr. Carpenter has $28,000 in his hands. The dead priest's personal property amounts to $34,000 so far as known. The value of his real estate is not known, but he owned several houses in this State and New Jersey. The estate altogether, it is believed, will amount to over $100,000. The housekeeper has put in a claim for services amounting to $30,000.

The will brought to light to-day is written on a half sheet of foolscap. It was all the time in the possession of the priest's sole legatee, Nicholas Lauer. The will is dated June 18, 1897, and the testator gives one-half his estate in America to Nicholas Lauer of Greece, Monroe County, N. Y. He also appoints Mr. Lauer his executor. This is the only bequest. If the priest owned property in Europe, which the will seems to intimate, he made no disposition of it. The witnesses to the will were Henry and Katie Wingarter.

The priest left two half-sisters in Germany—Mrs. Aurea Nieman and Mrs. Bernardine Koberg. Lauer is said to be the only man whom Father Albinger ever received into friendship.

LOSS OF THE CROATAN.

Rescued Passengers and Crew on the Way to New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 5.—Capt. Hale, together with several members of his crew and the surviving passengers of the Clyde Line steamer Croatan, left this morning for New York, where they will arrive to-morrow. The party numbered 22 persons, who were landed here yesterday by the schooner Alice E. Clark, which had been in the vicinity of the Croatan at the time she was burned and sank off Cape Charles, Nov. 1, while 20 hours out from New York on her way to Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 5.—The rescued crew and passengers of the Clyde Line steamer Croatan arrived in this city on the morning boat to-day from Vineyard Haven. They left on the 11:40 train for Boston, whence they will go to New York to-night.

Insurance on the Croatan.

The insurance upon the hull and the cargo of the Clyde Line steamer Croatan, which was burned at sea on Tuesday, was placed in this city and in Philadelphia. One American manager said yesterday that the total amount of value involved in the disaster would probably be not more than $100,000. The risk was ranked as a fairly good one, and there is some possibility of sufficient salvage to materially diminish the actual loss of the marine underwriters.

Canadian Official Klondike Report.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 5.—The report of Major Walsh on the Yukon gold fields was issued to-day. He does not agree with those who are advocating that aliens should not hold mining claims in the Yukon, and points out that of the 30,000 people in Dawson and the surrounding district, only 4,000 are Canadians. It would be impossible, he says, to prospect and develop the country if the holding of claims was restricted to British subjects. He suggests that half of the Council should be elective and half appointed from the district. He says he does not see any harm in Government officials staking out claims. He is in favor of an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon.

Cattle "Dipped" at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The first regular "dipping" ever done in the North under the recent quarantine regulations passed by the United States Government, has been conducted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The law provides that when Southern cattle are dipped in a solution of petroleum and sulphur they can be moved within the quarantine limit without restriction. The work was under the direction of Dr. Brougham, Chief Government Inspector at the National Stock Yards. After the dipping the cattle were all passed by the Inspector, and can now be shipped the same as native cattle.

ENGLAND'S FIGHTING SHIPS.

The Vessels Are Scattered All Over the World—Strength of the Different Squadrons.

British warships are scattered all over the world, and the Admiralty Department has announced that the navy is prepared for war. In view of the strained relations between Great Britain and France it is interesting to note where the British warships are and the strength of the different squadrons.

The most powerful fleet is that in the Mediterranean, which is commanded by Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, whose flagship is the battleship Ramillies. There are altogether thirty-four vessels in this fleet, of which ten are first-class battleships. These are the Caesar and Illustrious, each of 14,900 tons, and carrying four 12-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots an hour; the Empress of India, Hood, Ramillies, Revenge, Royal Oak, and Royal Sovereign, each of 14,100 tonnage, and carrying four 13.5-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots an hour, and the Anson and Camperdown, each of 10,600 tonnage, and carrying four 13.5-inch guns, and having a speed of 16.9 knots an hour. The cruisers and gunboats in this fleet are the Ardent, Astraea, Cockatrice, Cruiser, Fearless, Forte, Gibraltar, Halcyone, Hawke, Harrier, Hazard, Hussah, Hebe, Imogene, Melita, Nymph, Polyphemus, Scout, Scylla, Surprise, Thetis, Tyne, Venus, and Vulcan.

The China fleet is composed of twenty-four vessels, and is commanded by Vice Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, whose flagship is the battleship Centurion. Rear Admiral C. Fitz Gerald has command of the second division, and he flies his flag on the first-class cruiser Grafton. In this fleet there are three first-class battleships and four first-class armored cruisers, and one first-class cruiser.

The battleships are the Victorious, of 14,900 tonnage, carrying four 12-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots an hour, and the Barfleur and Centurion, each of 10,500 tonnage, and carrying four 10-inch guns, and having a speed of 18.5 knots an hour. The first-class cruiser Powerful, of 14,200 tonnage, is one of the most modern of the British vessels. She carries two 9.2-inch guns, and can travel at the rate of 22 knots an hour. The first-class armored cruisers are the Crafton, Narcissus, Immortalité, and Undaunted. They are of 5,600 tonnage, carry two 9.2-inch guns, and have a speed of 18 knots. The cruisers and gunboats in this fleet are the Alacrity, Algerine, Archer, Beaconstuve, Daphne, Hermione, Humber, Iphigenia, Linnet, Peacock, Phoenix, Pigmy, Pique, Clover, Rattler, and Redpole.

The Channel Squadron is now off the north coast of Spain, having been cruising for several weeks. It is commanded by Vice Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, and his flagship is the battleship Majestic. The second in command is Rear Admiral J. W. Brackenbury, and his flag flies on the battleship Magnificent. This squadron is composed of thirteen vessels, of which eight are first-class battleships and one a first-class cruiser. The battleships are the Hannibal, Jupiter, Mars, Magnificent, Majestic, and Prince George, each of 14,900 tons, carrying each four 12-inch guns, and having a speed of over 17 knots; and the Repulse and Resolution of 14,150 tons, each carrying four 13.5-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots. The first-class cruiser is the Blake, of 9,000 tons, carrying two 9.2-inch guns, and having a speed of 21.5 knots. The other vessels in this squadron are the Argonaut, Diadem, Furious, and Pelorous.

The North American Squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, is at Halifax. It is composed of twelve vessels, the best of which is the battleship Renown, the flagship. This vessel is of 14,100 tonnage, carries four 13.5-inch guns, and can travel at the rate of 17.5 knots an hour. The cruisers and gunboats in this squadron are the Alert, Calypso, Columbine, Indefatigable, Intrepid, Pallas, Pearl, Partridge, Pelican, Rambler, and Talbot.

A squadron of twelve vessels is in Australian waters. The first-class cruiser Royal Arthur is the flagship of Rear Admiral H. L. Pearson. the other vessels are the Dart, Goldfinch, Karrakutta, Katoomba, Mildura, Mohawk, Ringdove, Royalist, Torch, Wallaroo, and Water Witch.

In East Indian water is a squadron of ten vessels commanded by Rear Admiral A. L. Douglas on the cruiser Eclipse. The others in this squadron are the Cossack, Lapwing, Marathon, Melpomene, Pigeon, Plassy, Sphinx, Racoon, and Redbreast.

The Pacific Squadron is commanded by Rear Admiral H. St. L. B. Palliser. His flagship is the armored cruiser Impériouse, a vessel of 8,400 tons, armed with 9.2-inch guns, and having a speed of 16½ knots. The others in this squadron are the Amphion, Egeria, Icarus, Leander, Phaeton, and Pheasant. Another fleet off the west coast of Africa is composed of the cruisers and gunboats Alecto, Barracouta, Barossa, Magicienne, Magpie, Phoebe, Tartar, Thrush, and Widgeon. In South American waters are the Basilisk, Beagle, Flora, and Swallow. Off the Cape of Good Hope are the cruisers Doris and Fox.

In addition to these squadrons vessels are stationed at many of the important ports in England, and at different parts of the British Empire. These are in addition to those that are laid up in the dockyards. At Portsmouth are the Dolphin, Enchantress, Martin, Research, Trafalgar. (battleships,) and Vernon. At Davenport are the Defiance, Liberty, Nile, (battleships,) and Vivid. At Portland are the armored cruisers Agincourt and Alexandra. The Algiers and Pembroke are at Chatham.

The battleship Benbow is at Greenock. The battleships Black Prince and Howe are at Queenstown The cruiser Briton is at Inverness. The cruiser Clyde is at Aberdeen, the cruiser Caledonia at Queensberry, the Colossus at Holyhead, the battleship Collingwood at Bantry, the Daedalus at Bristol, the Durham at Leith, the Eagle at Liverpool, the Galatea at Hull, the Medea at Southampton, the Severn at Harwick, and the Unicorn at Dundee. Then there are vessels at Bermuda, Jamaica, Hongkong, Malta, Gibraltar, Bombay, Coquimbo, and other ports in addition to the squadrons.

THE PRESIDENCY OF OBERLIN.

It Has Been Offered to the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Dr. John Henry Barrows has received from the Trustees of Oberlin University an offer of the Presidency of that institution. He has been in Oberlin for several days conferring with the college authorities, but as yet has not responded to their offer. He expects to be at his home, 5,519 Cornell Avenue, by next Monday.

The possibility that Chicago is to lose this eminent pulpit orator and lecturer caused a flurry of interest in religious and other circles to-day, and the reply which he will give to the college Trustees is awaited with some anxiety.

Dr. Barrows was formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Twenty-first Street and Indiana Avenue. He left his work there to deliver a series of missionary lectures in India, China, and Japan. Upon his return, a few months ago, he accepted the pastorate of the Kenwood Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Faculty of Chicago University, and lectures in the Divinity School on "Comparative Religions."

Dr. Barrows was born in the Village of Medinah, Mich., in 1847. He began his clerical work as a Congregational minister, but in 1881 accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. He is married, and has five children.

A Fine Flag for the New York.

A magnificent silk flag, commemorative of the naval battle of Santiago, and upon which is emblazoned a record of the part taken therein by the flagship New York, was presented yesterday to Capt. Chadwick on board that ship as she lay off Tompkinsville by a number of citizens regardless of political affiliations. Col. Thomas E. Sloan made the speech of presentation. In the party of citizens were De Lancey A. Nicoll, J. J. F. Graham, Samuel Greene, T. De P. Truax, F. T. Adams, E. L. Talcott, Henry Seligman, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jefferson M. Levy, and others.

Boy Dies of Lockjaw.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Louis Gulick, the thirteen-year-old son of Frank Gulick, of Clinton, died to-day from lockjaw. The boy was run over by an unknown man last Monday evening. One of the calks of the horse's shoes penetrated his forehead, near the eye, and he was picked up unconscious and removed to his home, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Van Syckel. Prof. Smallwood, a specialist on tetanus, was summoned and administered tetanus anti-toxine, but without success.

Comes from Ireland for a Pension.

Johanna Roche, aged sixty years, arrived here on the steamship Cymric yesterday. She is without money and will be sent to-day to the home of her daughter, Mrs. John E. Ford, at Glens Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Roche comes to this country to apply for a pension. Her son, Patrick Roche, was one of the regulars killed July 1 in the fight before Santiago.

NEWSPAPERS IN RUSSIA.

History of the Press Under the Rule of the Czars—The Modern Censorship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—There has never existed a political press in the real acceptation of the term in Russia. According to immemorial tradition, the Government of the Czar only allows the publication of news which is in every respect agreeable to its views and opinions. In certain special cases of great importance, when it is thought necessary either to excite or to calm public opinion, the Russian Government is a trifle more lenient. Thus, for instance, in 1812, during the wars against Napoleon I., two newspapers suddenly made their appearance, which at once became the recognized organs of the Russian Chauvinist Party, the Russian Invalid, organ of the Ministry of War, and the Syn Otetchesva.

The first Russian newspaper dates from the reign of the Czar Alexis, (1645-1676.) It was known under the name of Current News, and was only destined for the immediate entourage of the Emperor. The real founder of the Russian press was Peter the Great, who first started The St. Petersburg Gazette, the official organ of the Academy of Sciences, a complete collection of which exists since 1714. After the first impetus a number of other periodicals were started successively. Among these the best known were the Monthly Writings in 1755, the Aurora in 1778, and The Moscow Journal in 1791. These publications were, however, almost entirely literary in their character and never ventured upon the dangerous ground of politics, unless by order of the Government. During the reign of Alexander I. The Bee was first published. This sheet was by far the most important and influential organ of Russian public opinion during the first quarter of the present century. Among its most famous contributors were de Gretch and Boulgarine, Pouchkine, and Lermontof.

The censorship, in every form, had always existed in Russia, but it was never more powerfully organized than under the reign of Nicholas I. Every newspaper, every pamphlet, every Russian or foreign book, whether ancient or modern, was first subjected to the censorship. There was even an "upper committee of censors," specially charged with the supervision of the corps of censors. Later on, during the latter part of Czar Nicholas I.'s reign, special censorships were established. Not only were there ecclesiastical censors, military censors, but every Government department was invested with the power of controlling every newspaper or other printed article published which in any way dealt with the department in question.

The many difficulties which Russian authors met in publishing their works resulted in the novel plan of collective publication in periodicals known as "almanacks." It was in these almanacks that first appeared the works of the great national historian Karamzine, Pouchkine, Lermontof, Polejaief, Ryleef, Pogodine, and others. These publications had such a success that they resulted in the starting of several monthly magazines. It was then that appeared "The Muscovite," "The Patriotic Annals," to which Dostoievski and Herzen contributed. The various impediments placed in the way of the Russian press were of a kind to make these monthly publications prosper rather than the daily newspapers.

On the accession of Alexander II. all the special jurisdiction mentioned above was abolished. An imperial ukase suppressed every "exceptional" law against the press, exception being made only for offenses against religion. Ordinary censorship, such as exists in other countries, was established instead. It was at this time that Katkof and his friend, Prof. Leontief, founded at Moscow The Russian Messenger, a large monthly review. The tragic end of Alexander II.'s reign (1881) put a sudden stop to the relative liberalism which had existed in the matter of the press. The Polos, The Order, The Moscow Telegraph, and other organs of the Liberal Party were suppressed. The remaining organs of the press became the mere echoes of the autocratic régime inaugurated by Alexander III.

Until the time of Katkof's death, in 1888, The Moscow Gazette continued to be the most influential daily organ in the empire. The principal existing daily papers in the empire at present are The Novoie Vremia, (The New Times,) a newspaper having no political opinion, but widely read on account of its able editorial articles and its well-organized system of reporting, unique in Russia. The Novosti, a Liberal sheet; the Sviet, an ardent Slavophile organ; the Journal de St. Petersburg, published in French, a venerable organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and finally the Nedlets, a democratic organ, widely read among university students.

There is a considerable number of monthly magazines published in Russia. Chief among these are The European Messenger, a liberal and progressive organ; The Rousskii Vrestnik, (Russian Messenger,) founded by Katkof, and The Russian Review, a newcomer in the field, having among its contributors Paul Bourget, Melchior de Vogué, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, and other noted French littérateurs.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

THE "BRAWSES" PUZZLED HIM.

An Englishman Tells How He Locked His Baggage Checks in His Trunk on His First Trip Here.

Some of the habitués of the Waldorf-Astoria are telling a good story at the expense of a young Englishman stopping there and now on his way home after a tour of the West. It relates to the American system of baggage checking, "such a simple thing, you know," that now the Britisher wonders why he did what he did.

It was several weeks ago when the young man arrived here with a companion who had looked out for him on the way over. At New York the friends separated, the young fellow going to Chicago. At the Grand Central Station he found his way to the baggage room, with the injunction to the employes to send his "bawxes" to Chicago. To his surprise two baggage checks were thrust into his hand.

"What are these for?" he asked, in a surprised sort of way.

The baggage man, being beset by many persons, didn't reply.

"What am I to do with these?" the young fellow inquired, but no one answered.

"Cawn't imagine," he soliloquized. Then he was struck by a bright idea. He walked into the inclosure, strangely enough no one pursuing him, opened one of his trunks, and carefully deposited the checks therein. After that he felt considerably relieved.

Twenty-six hours later a much-bewildered young foreigner confronted a burly baggageman in Chicago.

"Send me bawxes to the Auditorium," he said, indicating his trunks.

"Give us yer checks," was the business-like answer.

"Me checks!" was the puzzled ejaculation. "Checks? I don't owe anything. I paid me transportation. Besides, I cawn't draw a check here."

"I didn't say nothin' 'bout paying' nothin'," impatiently rejoined the baggageman. "Show yer checks or yer don't git no trunks. Don't know what checks is? Must be green. Here, see these yer brass things." And the man held a check up to view.

A light broke upon the Englishman, and he exclaimed:

"Oh, me brawses. It's me brawses you want. Why, I locked them in one of the bawxes."

The baggageman looked startled. Then he broke into a laugh, and the claimant of the "bawxes" laughed.

"Darned if that don't beat me," howled the baggageman. "You're a lulu."

Presently the Englishman opened his trunk and got his checks, while the baggageman explained the American checking system.

"Now that I know your American ways better," said the Englishman, as he told the tale with the joke on himself, "it seems very funny. But I give you me word it took a long time to find out what the chap meant by a 'lulu.'"

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5½	6	4½	5
Anaconda	52¾	53	50	53½
Anchoria	72	73	70	72
Argentum	23½	25	24½	25½
Battle	36	37	36½	37½
Columbine	13	14½	14	14½
Consolidated	7¾	7⅞	7¾	8
Elkton	96¾	97½	99½	100
El Paso	11	12½	12	13¼
Golden Fleece	25	61	25	81
Golden King	79	85	78	81
Gibson	21	23	20	22
Gold Coin	123	130	127	130
Garfield	12	13	12	13½
Isabella	125½	126	25½	25¾
Irdependence	54	54¼	53¼	54
Jefferson	7	8¼	6	8¼
Jackpot	21¾	22	20½	20¾
Lillie	115	118	112	118
Moon Anchor	118	119	120	120
Matos	28½	29	29¾	30
Portland	142½	143	143	145
Pharmacist	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Rawlings	46	47	46	46½
Ross	18½	18¾	18¼	19½
Union	20¾	21	19¼	19½
Work	93¾	100¼	6¼	6¼

Officers of New Gas Trust.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Consolidated Gas Company of Newark, the new company which has absorbed all the gas companies in this vicinity, to-day elected the following officers: President—Thomas A. Nevins; Vice President—Edgar B. Ward; Secretary and Treasurer—Uzal H. McCarter; Board of Directors—Jerome Taylor, William Scheerer, Ebenezer C. Hay, Thomas McCarter, Edgar B. Ward, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Thomas A. Nevins, Adrian Riker, and Arthur D. Ball.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

87TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; sanitary plumbing; prompt attendance; board; references.

65 1ST PLACE, BROOKLYN, NEAR CLINTON St.—Handsome, large rooms, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

78TH ST., 175 WEST.—Two luxurious rooms, together or separately; rare opportunity for one or two people willing to pay moderately well; no other boarders. Mrs. HACKER.

104 EAST 72D ST., Third Door from Park Av.—Elegant second floor suite; saloon floor; private bath; or singly; handsomely furnished back parlor foyer; hall single rooms for gentlemen; appointments and table first-class; table guests accommodated.

168 EAST 72D ST.—Reception room, also large room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—65 PARK AV., Cor. 38th Street.—Large, handsome second-floor room; parlor dining room. Reference.

16TH ST., 321 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room; also small room; all conveniences; near the park.

20 EAST 31ST ST.—Handsomely furnished front room, in private family; open fire; gentlemen only; reference.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Elegantly furnished suite of rooms to gentlemen only.

44TH ST., 109 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; for gentlemen only; references.

58TH ST, 66 EAST.—To bachelors, large front room; private house, with owner.

68 EAST 49TH ST.—Desirable room or rooms, with all improvements; sanitary plumbing; for two gentlemen, $30; with board or without board; refined private family.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

FOR SALE.—Two Angora cats, male one year old; female, five months old; white and white spotted. Rare opportunity for party wanting two beautiful pets. Address B., Box 198 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for young woman as chambermaid, who has lived with her during the past year; intelligent, reliable, honest, and obliging. Call at 57 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting and sewing; 3½ years' reference from last employers. B., Box 327, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in a private family; would take turns in dining room or assist in pantry; three years' reference. M. P., Box 287, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; city or country; willing and obliging; excellent reference. 248 East 32d St

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; plain sewing or do fine washing in a small private family; excellent city reference. Call, Monday, at 644 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat German Protestant as chambermaid and fine seamstress; willing to wait on a lady; good reference. 308 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class city reference. 135 East 65th St.; ring middle bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North of Ireland girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or as maid to grown children; best city references. 530 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent and capable girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference; city or country. 374 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; best personal reference, J. G., Box 275, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young girl; willing to assist with other work; good reference. Brown, 115 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl; care for children or sew. Bell, 111 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By American Protestant as chambermaid or waitress; personal reference. A. B., 217 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable colored girl. 410 West 36th St., Ourton's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined American woman; will assist with care and management of home; good housekeeper; cheerful and obliging; highest references. M. H., 257 West 42d St.

COMPANION.—Young man as companion to young or elderly man going to a Winter resort; salary no object. Companion, Box 140 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK—GARDENER, &c.—By French couple; thirty-five; no children; wife good cook; man vegetable gardener, florist, useful, handy with carpenter, painter, and plumbing tools; understands care of gentleman's place; good reference. Felix Serret, 224 West 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; excellent bread, pastry, and cake baker; ice creams; soups; where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Call Monday at 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By Englishwoman, experienced, in small private family as housekeeper or cook and housekeeper; finest cooking; good caterer; highest city references. M., Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; personal references. 102 West 46th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French; thoroughly competent in all branches; good city references. Call or address care of Mrs. Romain, 150 West 24th St.

COOK.—By experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchen maid is employed; has resided several years in this country; best references. S. B., 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By young, excellent cook, with personal reference, in private family; no objection to small private boarding house. Call, Monday, at 574 3d Av. S. T. A.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored girl as good plain cook or laundress in private family. K., 223 West 29th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; very best city references; no objection to either city or country. F. W., 644 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city reference. Call, Monday, 121 West 30th St., two flights.

COOK.—By competent French cook in private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 409 West 56th St. A. B.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook; will assist in washing and ironing; best reference. 241-243 West 23d St.

COOK or COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By very capable girl; city or country; best references; also two young girls. 145 6th Av., near 10th St.

COOK.—First-class; perfect in all branches; for private family or club; city or country; best references. M. O., 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced cook; private family; good baker; will assist with washing; reference. Dunlevy, 326 West 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good plain cook and baker; good laundress; good city reference. 456 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as excellent cook; neat, tidy; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. 449 Park Av.

COOK.—By German woman as cook in private family; references. Devine, 231 East 29th St.

COOK.—In small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 220 West 31st St.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish girl as cook; good city reference. Janitor, 312 West 49th St.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; competent; best city references. E., 152 East 28th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored lady; day's work, to do washing and ironing; out or at home. 226 West 29th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. BARKER, 111 West

ODD HAPPENINGS IN TRAVEL

Where American Sunday Papers Are Sold by Weight.

BUYING SHOES IN SCOTLAND

A Place Where Meat Is Never Cooked Rare—Coaling Ships at Port Said and Italian Barbers.

In Ecuador they sweeten coffee with crushed beeties; in Japan they give you gooseberry pie with roast duck; in Ceylon the richest people beg, and in London a man who refuses to tip a waiter runs a fair chance of getting arrested.

These are some of the funny things that make the American smile when he goes abroad. But they are not all. There are more funny things going on in this big world than ever its people dreamed of. But somehow they never get into books. The vast array of traveling authors and literary men who have traversed this mundane sphere have overlooked some of its funniest customs and oddest notions. Somehow they don't seem to strike the ordinary pilgrim at the time, but when he comes back to his own country and ponders over his wanderings—when he thinks of the big hotel bills he paid in the Orient, of the girls he told fairy tales to on the deck of the steamer, of the guitar music of the tropics, and the mescal of Peru—he must laugh now and then at the funny things.

Now, for instance, in Australia, a country that follows American customs very closely, the people have a great desire for American newspapers. Every steamer that arrives from this country brings its full quota of American journals, which are immediately put on sale. One day I was in Adelaide, South Australia, and I went into a store to buy the Sunday edition of a New York paper. The dealer took one, placed it on a scales, which he scanned very carefully, and then said "Eighteen pence!" (36 cents.)

"That costs about one-eighth as much in New York," I said.

"Cawnt 'elp that," answered the dealer. "These 'ere papers is massive. They contain lots of good paper, and we got to sell 'em by weight."

"Have you any cheaper?" I asked.

"Yes," he said again. "I've got some cheaper; this one is only 10d.; it weighs much less; it has no pictures, you see," and he picked up a Chicago journal of a mid-week date.

"But I want a New York Sunday newspaper," I persisted.

"Well, those will cost you from 18 to 20d. (36 to 40 cents) each according to weight, but I can sell you a Kansas City Sunday paper for 6d. (12 cents), if you must have a cheap Sunday edition."

Then I found that the dealer would sell separate sections of a Sunday edition if the customer didn't want the whole, and while I was in his store three men came in and bought different parts of a journal, paying as much as 4 cents a section. Of course when the "want ad" part was put on the scales and sold to the fourth customer he didn't know how interesting New York news was until he got home.

Naples is an interesting and an odd city, because it lies so snugly at the base of Vesuvius, whose ever-burning lava appears red and dull like a mighty beacon through all the day and night. Some one wrote "See Venice and die," and followed it up by saying "See Naples and die also," but to the aforesaid ordinary traveler who arrives at Naples by steamer it occurs that the author might as truthfully have said "Smell Naples and faint." To make a long story short, the introduction of a good American sanitary system would improve the place wonderfully. When you visit Naples you want to go to a Neapolitan barber to enjoy one of the fast-fading customs of the primeval ages. If a Neapolitan barber came to the United States he might find work chopping wood. If he followed his own vocation he would be continually bothered with warrants for assault and battery. He asks his customer to sit in an ordinary chair and then with the deft strokes of a man painting a fence by contract lathers the customer with a glutinous substance the odor of which does not resemble that of the modest violet. He uses no brush—but a rag. He puts no towels on your coat, but lets the lather drip down to your shoes. You cannot lean back in the ordinary way, but must sit upright while the razor is being applied. The effect is ghastly. The chin strokes are accomplished in the same manner that a wharf laborer scrapes barnacles from underneath a dock. They never use bay rum or water, and turn you out into the highways an object of pity. Any one who goes to Naples can get just such a shave in the best hotels or in the worst quarters.

There is another funny thing about Naples. The guidebooks that are supplied gratuitously on all the steamers tell you in pages of fulsome flattery that in the streets of that city you can hear numbers of strolling singers whose voices pale the best that bring $7 a seat and who sing "in matchless grandeur all the great operas for the pennies that are thrown at them." Now the guidebooks are correct so far as numbers are concerned, but the only airs one ever hears are "Daisy Bell." and "My Angeline."

In Paraguay it is considered "the real thing" to dine with the rich natives. All European and American tourists who reach that faraway South American country find a great fascination in being invited to a native's house. They never eat a meal without drinking a pint of water beforehand to prevent indigestion, nor will they serve a visitor who does not do likewise. It is needless to add that Paraguay is full of indigestion, and the custom is continually kept up.

If Johannesburg, South Africa, ever goes out of the diamond and mining business it may become a great centre for the manufacture of rubber out of meat. No one who has staid away from Johannesburg these many years knows what trouble is taken to cook meat until it loses all semblance of its original condition and becomes nothing more than hard, dark-colored rubber. To the American who likes his daily steak rare, this city is not worthy of its place in the geography. It is absolutely impossible to get beefsteak cooked so that it can be eaten. Once a commercial traveler went into the best hotel there and said to the girl who attended his table: "I would like to have beefsteak, please, but tell the cook that I want it underdone, cooked blood red, very rare, and not to forget." The girl went away with the order, but came back in great haste and told the traveling man that "the cook said it wasn't healthy for him to eat meat cooked that way." The visitor offered to advance positive proof that he had been eating underdone meat for forty-eight years and had never suffered with anything beyond a longing to get back to the United States, but it would not "go." Persistent appeals finally brought forth the cook in person, who said that underdone steaks were against the rules of the hotel.

If ever it becomes necessary for a man journeying through Scotland to purchase a pair of shoes (they call them "boots" there) he will find that he has a day's work before him which could not be compensated by the wages of a bank President. Not only does he have to pay for the shoes, but he has to try them on, lace or button them up, take them off, try on another pair, and go through all the work himself, while the clerk (English, clark) stands by and looks on. On a real good hot Scotch day the purchasing of a pair of shoes in such a city as Glasgow would almost drive one mad. The customer has to sit in an ordinary chair with a high, stiff back. There is no rest for the foot, nothing in the shape of accommodation whatsoever, and a ready hand for the purchase money. One day I was tortured to the extent of purchasing a pair of shoes in Glasgow. As I was leaving the store I said to the "clark": "Did you ever hear of the way we buy shoes in America? Well, there is a rest placed on the floor in front of the customer, and on this rest the customer places his foot. Just back of this rest is a seat on which the clerk sits and fits the customer."

He leaned over and whispered in my ear: "That may do very well for America. But here our employers do not like to see us sitting down when we work." Who said that a Scotchman has no humor?

Few ports in the world are so interesting as Port Said, which is situated at the Mediterranean Sea entrance to the Suez Canal. There all the great mail steamers that run from Europe to India, Australia, and the Orient stop for coal. Thousands of tons of coal are transferred to steamers at Port Said every week, and as there is no machinery whatsoever for the work, it is done by hand—by the great mass of idle Egyptians and Turks who gather in its streets. They perform the work by hand, with so much ease and rapidity that Port Said holds the record of being able to coal a steamer in less time than any other city in the world. To see those dark-skinned laborers running up a plank from a coal-laden barge to the deck of a mail steamer with a basketful of coal and down another plank with a basket empty, with nothing on earth to increase their speed and ardor but two men who continually beat them on the back and head with knotted ropes, is one of the sights of the world. They have been known to put 1,500 tons of coal in the hold of a steamer in three hours and forty minutes—an undertaking which seems to be marvelous. But it is not a love for work that makes the Port Said coal heaver labor so hard. He hates work with an unholy hatred that is too strong for words. He loves dirt. He revels in the dust of the coal, he longs for it in his hair, his eyes, his clothing, and the harder he works the more diligently he coals the passing ship, the blacker and dirtier he gets, and he can go home, after a day's work, and sleep the peace that only the tropics give. When the next steamer comes around he is on hand bright and early, and he is specially glad when the day is hot and the perspiration flows, for then the coal dust sticks, and is like the oil of roses.

When the steamer reaches Port Said the passengers go ashore, and walk about until the coaling is over. This is done at the request of the Captain, to prevent suffocation from coal dust. While the steamer is being coaled all the passengers' effects are covered with tarpaulins, and all doors and windows are closed and sealed—but even then the dust gets in. However, as the passengers land at Port Said and walk up the main street they are greeted by hordes of ravenous, hungry, unclean boys and men. These begging natives say in broken English so as to get sympathy: "Oh, I am Thomas Brown, Scotchman, of Aberdeen!"; "I am good Thomas Brown; I came from Aberdeen." This Thomas Brown, whoever he is or was, is unknown to the police of Port Said, but at any rate, he has lots to answer for in that burg by Sahara's sands. They call every man who goes ashore "My good Mr. Gladstone," and say to every woman "You are beautiful, Mrs. Maybrick." And all for pennies. And if you are unusually good and kind to them they will want to repay you, and so they take you to one of their concert hall performances, compared to which the Paresis Club of the Bowery is a Band of Hope.

But the oddest experience I ever had in my travels was in Sydney, Australia. I was standing on a street corner watching an old-fashioned, rattling cable car come along the track. A man, who was showing me the sights of the town, nudged me, and said in words of assurance that brooked no doubt: "You've got nothing in New York as fine as that." M.

VASSAR STUDENTS MEET.

A Session of the Aid Society Addressed by H. E. Krehbiel.

The New York Branch of the Vassar Students' Aid Society met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William T. Cornell, the President of the society. Gen. Thomas L. James introduced Henry E. Krehbiel, who made an address on "Shakespeare's Songs and Dances." He said, in part:

"Shakespeare and his countrymen were up to date. They got rid of the Spanish Armada as we disposed of Montojo's and Cervera's squadrons. Their forcefulness made them the dominating people of their time. Shakespeare will be closer to our hearts if we see him as an up-to-date man.

"We find him referring to music in 32 of his plays and giving 300 stage directions which are musical. The majority of his musical references are quibbles and puns.

"I never saw a nation of people so distressed as the English are to find out if they are musical. They pay for it, compose and enjoy it, and ask, 'Are we musical?'"

The speaker cited several persons of royalty of Shakespeare's time who were musicians, and said: "Queen Elizabeth not only performed on the piano, but did not get over her conce.t about her dance steps until she died. When an old woman with a wrinkled face, hooked nose, black teeth, red wig, and jeweled hands, she was seen on more than one occasion doing a step in her boudoir."

Mr. Krehbiel dwelt upon the musical tastes and acquirements of all classes of the Shakespearean era, and was assisted by Mrs. H. E. Krehbiel, soprano, and Miss Lotta Mills, pianist, who gave a number of selections illustrating the speaker's remarks.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S GREATNESS.

A South Carolina Admirer Sends a Flattering Letter.

Chauncey M. Depew paused in the perusal of his mail yesterday and called out: "Du Val, where can I obtain the largest hat in New York?"

The alert private secretary, scenting a joke, inquired: "What is it, Mr. Depew? Have you won a bet?"

"No, but I am afraid that I will require a larger-sized hat for personal use if I get any more letters like this one," replied the Chairman of all the Vanderbilt railroad Directories, as he tossed an open letter to Mr. Du Val.

The letter was from an enthusiastic South Carolinian. It was brief, running something like this: "Thirty years ago I named my son after the French savant, Auguste Comte. Now my son has a son, and I have insisted on naming him Chauncey Depew. Thus we have in our family the names of the two greatest thinkers of this century."

COLLISION IN THE FOG.

Steamboat William Fletcher Damaged —Ocean Liners Delayed.

The fog again tied up river traffic, delayed incoming and outgoing European steamers, and blocked land traffic yesterday morning. The Campania and other steamships which arrived the night before and should ordinarily have left Quarantine soon after sunrise, did not reach their piers till the latter part of the forenoon.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Cincinnati, which left Jersey City at 7:45 A. M., loaded with passengers, ran into the steamboat William Fletcher, belonging to the Starin Line, which was lying at her pier at the feet of Cortlandt Street. The Fletcher's paddlebox was smashed, but the Cincinnati was not damaged, and reached her ship without further mishap.

Retired Liquor Merchant Missing.

Solomon Rieser, sixty-seven years old, a retired wholesale liquor merchant, of 330 East Seventy-ninth Street, has been missing from his home since last Thursday. The police have sent out a general alarm. Mr. Rieser, who was 5 feet 8 inches in height, was bald on the top of his head and had a gray mustache. When last seen he wore a black derby hat, a blue cheviot overcoat, black cutaway coat, blue striped trousers, and a double-breasted black velvet vest, with yellow polka dots. He wore gold-rimmed eye glasses, a gold watch chain, and a gold seal ring. While he had never shown signs of insanity, of late he had been troubled with forgetfulness.

A husky, uncertain voice usually indicates trouble in the larynx—serious if neglected, but curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Fashion. Style. Exclusiveness.

Productions from the world's acknowledged Fashion creators are now assembled here on a larger and grander scale than ever before.

GOWNS and WRAPS from Sara Mayer, Raudnitz, Callot Sisters, Francis, Beer, Rouff, &c.

HATS from Virot, Paul Virot & Berthe, Reboux, Esther Mayer, Camille Roger, Heitz-Boyer, &c.

WAISTS from Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz, Callot Sisters, Calvayrac, Felix, Beer, &c.

NECKWEAR from Poret, Cornne, Calvayrac, &c.

GLOVES in shades to match all the leading colors in Hats, Gowns and Waists.

A reflex of which, with many other artistic creations, are presented in our several show windows.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

Several Generals Mentioned as Possible Commanders of Our Troops There.

GEN. WADE IS IN THE LEAD

He Would Be Gen. Lee's Superior, but the Latter Would Be Actually in Charge in the Havana District.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The government of Cuba has given the Administration much concern, and its form is not yet definitely determined upon. Since the promulgation of the order designating the troops to go to Cuba there has been considerable talk at the War Department about the probable commander of the troops in Cuba, and the organization of a Government, civil and military.

The probabilities now are that Cuba will be designated as one department and placed under the command of one officer. The general impression seems to be that the officer will be Major Gen. Wade, now Chairman of the Cuban Military Commission, whose duties as a member of this commission, it is thought, have fitted him for the office. The President and Secretary Alger have great confidence in Gen. Wade, and believe he combines the military and civil qualities necessary for the supreme command in Cuba when the occupation is complete.

There has been an intimation that Gen. Brooke, who has been in command in Puerto Rico, might be selected for command in Cuba, but such is not the present intention. Gen. Brooke, who ranks all the Major Generals in the volunteer service, commands only about 6,000 troops in Puerto Rico, less than some Brigadier Generals who are in command of divisions, and much less than several Generals in command of corps. It is currently understood that Gen. Brooke does not care to remain any longer in Puerto Rico than the department actually thinks his services are required.

There has been some suggestion that Gen. Merritt might return and take command in Cuba, but the Administration thinks the selection of Gen. Wade would be better. Gen. Wade would rank Gen. Lee, in command of the Seventh Corps, although the latter will be in actual command of the District of Havana.

It is possible that the Department of Cuba will be divided into districts, some of greater and some of less importance. The principal districts would be Havana, Santiago, and Cienfuegos. It is possible that each province will be designated as a district.

The command of the Second Corps is still unsettled. Gen. Lawton was at one time selected for the place, but it was found that two officers, at least, ranked him, and this proved rather unsatisfactory.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Soldiers Designated for Cuba to Occupy Southern Camps Temporarily.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The order which designates the troops to occupy different portions of Cuba has raised a question as to whether or not it is the intention of the War Department to have the troops go direct from their present camps to Cuba, instead of occupying the Southern Winter camps selected some time ago. It can be stated that such is not the intention, and that the troops will be moved from Knoxville and Lexington and Middletown to these camps very soon.

It is believed that the transfer will be beneficial to the troops, and that not only will they find a more salubrious climate, but that the duty of breaking one camp and establishing another will be better for them than remaining in one place. It will be nearly two months before all the troops designated for Cuba will be sent to the island, so there will be a long time for them to remain in the Georgia and South Carolina camps.

GOMEZ WILLING TO TRUST US.

Says He Has Full Confidence in the Good Intentions of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Following is an extract from a letter received by Señor Quesada from Gen. Gomez, written Oct. 20:

"I have full confidence in the solemn promises made by the Congress of Washington and for that reason I do not have any fear as to the independence of Cuba. Some time must elapse before our ideal will be realized; but after so many struggles and privations we can wait a little longer.

"Military occupation by the United States is to a certain extent necessary to prepare and hurry the evacuation of the Spanish and to bring about harmony among the different factors in Cuban politics. During this military occupation the republican Government will be organized. Its decisions will be finally accepted by all; order will reign everywhere.

"Those who speak now of annexation try to satisfy, above all, their spite, propagating unfounded fears as to personal security and private property. The final success of our struggle has required necessary destruction of property which the enemy used to its advantage, but which we have never attacked in individuals.

"The struggle against Spain is now ended; we commence now a more delicate and difficult task, namely, to make our republican political system triumph, and to reconstruct the country. It is not an easy labor, and all men who love their country should contribute to it; for that reason I cannot retire now, notwithstanding my sixty-one years. Most of the officers and soldiers went into the field obeying my orders; I cannot abandon them until their future is assured. They have lost everything they had, they have all right to some compensation, and, above all, to their salaries; the new government must secure them. The disbandment cannot occur until the Spaniards have evacuated; my men cannot be abandoned, without bread or work, to the mercy of their enemies

"A solution could be found, perhaps, in the plan which the American Government is said to have, of creating a native civil government formed, in the majority, of Cuban soldiers. This organization would offer the advantage of not exposing the American troops to the deadly climate of the island, and at the same time the United States would have people who know the country thoroughly. In the meanwhile and until the evacuation occurs food must be provided for my soldiers.

"The evacuation should be as rapid as possible, and afterward everything will be arranged, for the American Government will fulfill its moral pledge to us. Some people have tried to make us suspicious, so as to bring about trouble, but before doubting the good faith of the American people, we must wait for acts which shall give the lie to their solemn pledge."

COL. WILLIAMS STRICKEN.

Our Chief Quartermaster at Havana Attacked by Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Col. Williams, the Chief Quartermaster, is now pronounced to be suffering from yellow fever. He was removed this morning from the Pasaje Hotel to a house at Vedado, near the Trocha Hotel, rented by the American Commission as a fever hospital. Major Almy takes charge of Col. Williams's duties during the latter's sickness.

100 Deaths on a Spanish Transport.

MALAGA, Spain, Nov. 5.—The Spanish transport steamer Gran Antilla, Capt. Bayona, from Havana on Oct. 13, via Puerto Rico, with repatriated Spanish troops on board, has arrived here, and reports that there were 100 deaths among the soldiers during the voyage across the Atlantic.

THE BUFFALO OFF FOR MANILA.

Japanese Cruiser Also Leaves Port Bound for Newcastle, England.

The Japanese cruiser Kasagi, which arrived on Friday from Cramp's shipyards, Philadelphia, where she was built, sailed yesterday afternoon for Newcastle, England, to receive her Armstrong guns.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, bound for Manila, with 600 men, to fill vacancies in Admiral Dewey's fleet, and a large quantity of stores, in command of Commander J. N. Hemphill, passed out at Sandy Hook at 2:14 P. M. yesterday on her long voyage. The Marine Observer at Sandy Hook gave the signal "pleasant passage," to which the cruiser replied with the signal "Thank you."

Ohio Soldiers Like the Service.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The Fifth Ohio Volunteer Regiment was mustered out of service and the men paid off here to-day. The officers and many of the privates were anxious to have the regiment remain in the service. Secretary Alger wired on Thursday last that if 600 members signed a petition asking that the regiment remain in service it would be allowed to do so. The necessary number of signatures required, however, could not be obtained.

Massachusetts Flags Returned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—In response to an inquiry from Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, the War Department has directed that all flags supplied by that State to its regiments be returned.

14th New York's Surgeon Dead.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 5.—Dr. Daniel Dewey, who was Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, at Chickamauga during the late war, died this afternoon of typhoid fever and malarial fever contracted during his service at the camp. He was born in Whitehall, N. Y., and was thirty-four years of age, being a prominent physician of Berkshire County.

Two Soldiers Die in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—John M. Warner, Company M, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died last night in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Samuel Pemberton, Company A, First Delaware Volunteers, died this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital. Both deaths were the result of typhoid fever.

New York Private Dead of Typhoid.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 5.—Private Thomas F. Quinn of Company C, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, died at St. Joseph's Hospital to-day from typhoid fever. His home was in Rochester, N. Y.

Stern Bros

will place on sale To-morrow a special purchase of

6000 Yds. Scotch Flannels in desirable striped and plaid effects, at 12c

3500 Yds. Twilled Flannels medium weight, for ladies' shirt waists & house dresses, 21c

Regular price 50c yd.

Stern Bros

will offer Monday in their

Hosiery Dep'ts

Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, with double knees and soles, sizes 5 to 9½, at 31c

Actual value 45c to 75c

Ladies' English Black Cashmere Hose, with double soles, at 39c

Actual value 50c

Men's English Socks, of Black Cashmere, Natural wool and Merino, at 25c

Actual value 35c

Stern Bros

Sale of Rich Turkish & Chinese Art Embroideries

150 Turkish Satin Cushion Covers, gold embroidery, $2.95

50 Turkish-Satin Table Covers & Scarfs, very rich oriental gold embroidery, $10.50 $11.50

50 Chinese Satin Mantel Lambrequins, extra quality, with fine gold embroidery and heavy silk fringe, $19.50 $24.75

Formerly $35.00 & $45.00

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

Misses' Dep't

Tailor-made Jackets of English Kerseys, silk lined 14, 16 & 18 years, at $8.75 $13.95

Value $13.50 & $19.75

Silk Velour Jackets at $12.50 $19.75

Value $18.50 & $27.50

Golf Capes of English double-faced cloth, at $6.75

Value $10.50

Reefers of English Kersey and Venetian Cloths, military braiding, silk lined, 6 to 14 yrs., at $7.98

Value $11.50

Tailor-made Suits of Cheviots, Venetian and Meltonette Cloth, lined throughout with taffeta silk, 14 and 16 years, at $14.75 $23.75

Heretofore $22.50 to $36.75

Stern Bros

Offer To-morrow On 3d Floor

Irish Point Lace Curtains $4.95 $6.75

Renaissance Lace Curtains $9.75 $11.75

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains $9.75 $13.50

The above are very special values

Irish Point Bed Sets full size $5.95 $7.50

Much below regular prices

Derby Satin Curtains at $7.75 pr.

Formerly $11.25 pr.

Silk Damasks and Tapestries 50 inches wide, at $2.75 yd

Less than half price

West 23d St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Trunk Line Presidents Expect that a Pooling Bill Will Be Passed by Congress.

At the secret session of the Joint Traffic Association railroad Presidents, held in this city last Friday, a practically unanimous belief prevailed that the exigencies of the railroad rate situation caused by the annulment of the Joint Traffic agreement would impel Congress to pass a railway pooling bill this Winter. This belief was voiced by Chauncey M. Depew yesterday in the following words:

"It is recognized universally among railroad men that Congress will give the Inter-State Commerce Commission broader powers, among which will be the granting of permission to railroad companies under the commission's supervision to make contracts in the nature of pooling agreements. Now there is a danger point in such an arrangement. When such contracts are made there will be an arbitration as to the percentages to which the different lines shall be entitled. Here is a temptation which it will be difficult for many of the lines to resist, viz., to try and make a record for tonnage to be produced in order to strengthen their cases before the arbitrators.

"The only way in which railroads can make records of this kind and increase their normal traffic is by making cut and secret rates and taking away from other lines their principal shippers. A rate war is dependent on the extent to which a railroad attempts to make a tonnage record of this sort, and the vigor with which the road it depletes meets, by still lower rates to the favored few, this effort to take away its business. Such a process in itself illustrates how railway competition illegitimately carried on builds up great trusts and sacrifices all independent business."

The Foraker amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act, permitting the pooling of railroad traffic, which was considered in Congress last Winter, is regarded favorably by the railroad men. Some of its provisions are not just as a majority of the traffic managers would like to have them, but the principal railroad companies have manifested a disposition to be satisfied with almost anything in the nature of a pooling law that meets the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The main point with the railroad men is to have a Federal law enacted which will make whatever railroad agreements are permitted actually enforceable the same as any other lawful contracts.

The committee of managers appointed by the Presidents of the railroads in the dissolved Joint Traffic Association to wind up the affairs of that body will probably give such information to the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding the wishes of the railroad companies as may be desired, but it is not proposed by any of the prominent railroad men to do any lobbying in Washington to secure the passage of a pooling bill. The matter is to be left in the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Girl May Have Drowned Herself.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Miss Rae Hague, eighteen years old, the daughter of Capt. Jacob Hague of Greenwich, a small village not far from here, is missing from her home, and it is feared that she has committed suicide. On Thursday night there was a party, and Miss Hague was among the gayest present. Her mother was not pleased that her daughter should attend the reception, and reproached her for it yesterday. The girl remonstrated with her mother, and finally said: "I'll end this by drowning myself." She left her home by a back door, and has not been seen since. Her handkerchief has been found tied to a reed at the river bank.

A Boy Kills His Tormentor.

MILLVILLE, Nov. 5.—Wilbert Lloyd, a well-known young man, was killed this afternoon by a piece of coal thrown by Robert Rupart, thirteen years old. Young Rupart had no intention of killing Lloyd, and threw the coal at him because Lloyd had been teasing him. The coal struck Lloyd back of the ear, and he died almost instantly. When Rupart realized what he had done he burst into tears and is inconsolable.

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We shall offer the following new goods on Monday and during the coming week:

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23-inch heavy brilliant Black Satin Duchesse, value $1.00, at . . . . . 75c. yard

COLORED SILKS.
Plain and Changeable Fine Rustling Taffeta, 75 combinations and colorings, also white, value 75c., at 55c. yard

VELVETS.
100 colors, including black, in 19-inch Croise Silk Velvets, value $1.25, at . . . . . 89c. yard

RIBBONS.
900 boxes pure bright Silk, Satin and Gros Grain, all colors and black.

11-2 and 13-4 inch . . . 5c. yd | 31-2 inch . . . . . 15c. yd
21-2 to 3 inch . . . 10c. yd | 41-2 inch . . . . . 19c. yd

LADIES' HOSIERY.
Fine Black English Cashmere Hose, Three pairs for $1.00; value 50c. pair, at . . . . . 35c. pair

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
200 dozen ribbed Merino Vests and Drawers, fifty per cent. wool, non-shrinking, colors white and natural, value 75c., each garment . . . . . 48c.

Above popular numbers are extraordinary value, being from 25 to 50 per cent. under usual prices.

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LATEST DESIGNS IN

Jackets, Capes and Collarettes In Seal, Persian, Russian Sable, Chinchilla and all other Furs.

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Latest conveniences in dining-room furniture at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUD IN SALE OF CORPORATE STOCK.—Richard E. Townsend recovered substantial damages in his suit in the Supreme Court against Edward G. Feldhousen for fraud claimed to have been practiced by the latter in the sale in 1891 of 625 shares of the capital stock of the Buffalo Steam Pump Company, at $60 a share. The corporation was promoted by the defendant, who was its President, to take over his private business. The judgment of the late General Term of the Fifth Department, affirming the decision below, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that where, in such an action, the evidence might permit the jury to consider that the plaintiff was experienced in such matters, and availed himself of opportunities offered to independently examine into the affairs of the corporation, still the question of fraud was properly one for the jury, if they might also consider, with reason, that there were facts in the formation and business operation of the corporation which were falsely stated or designedly suppressed by the defendant to his advantage, in the negotiation for the sale of the stock. It was held to be permissible in such a case to inquire into the truth of the representations of the defendant, which concerned the value of the properties turned over to the corporation, and which entered into the basis of a valuation of the shares of its stock.

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DEVISE TO AN UNMARRIED WOMAN.—Hiram Morehouse, by his will, gave his residuary estate, real and personal, to his daughter, Effie May Morehouse, subject to the provision that no part of the real estate should be sold or encumbered during her lifetime, and in case of her marriage and subsequent death, leaving a child or children, this property was to go to them. In case of her marriage and dying childless, leaving a surviving husband, then one-third of this residue was to go to him and the remaining two-thirds to the surviving children of the testator's brother. Effie May Morehouse died unmarried. In an action by William H. Morehouse against Frank H. Morehouse and others to construe the will, the Third Appellate Division has reversed judgment of the Saratoga Special Term in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Presiding Justice Parker, Justices Herrick and Merwin dissenting, that Effie May Morehouse was, under the provisions of her father's will, seized in fee at the time of her death of the entire estate, and that at her death it passed to the devisees named in her will. The dissenting Justices held that one-third of the estate passed by the daughter's will, and that the remaining two-thirds should be divided between the children of the brothers of Hiram Morehouse.

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TAX LANDS IN THE FOREST PRESERVE.—Ferris J. Meigs brought an ejectment action in the Supreme Court, in St. Lawrence County, against State Controller James A. Roberts, in order to have it decided that the State did not properly acquire the lands claimed by him, under Section 13, Chapter 711, Laws of 1893. The subject of the controversy is wild land embraced within the Forest Preserve, and claimed by the State under tax sales. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, dismissed the complaint, holding that the possession acquired by the Controller under the act referred to of wild lands in the Forest Preserve, to which the State holds title under tax sales, is not actual nor of such a nature that a judgment against him in this action would affect or disturb the possession of the State. The Court holds that even if the Controller were in legal possession or occupancy, the action could not be maintained, as the State has never consented in any manner that such an action and judgment should affect the title of the people to any portion of the Forest Preserve.

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ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.—George A. Bagley, the holder of a certificate in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, brought suit against it, stating in his complaint that, although the association had a right to assess him $22.50 for death claim, it demanded of him $169.20, and that, although he tendered the proper amount and kept his tender good, the association insisted on its demand, and thereafter absolutely forfeited his certificate because of his refusal to pay. Justice Hiscock, at the Onondaga Special Term of the Supreme Court, held, overruling defendant's demurrer to the complaint, that it stated a cause of action sufficient to procure the reinstatement of the member. The plaintiff was not bound, the Court said, to allege that a change and increase in his rate of assessment, which might have been made by the association at the end of every five years of his membership, had not been made, and if there was anything in his application or in the by-laws which might defeat his claim, it was for the association to allege it.

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ACTION FOR CONVERSION OF A BICYCLE.—In an action by Rutsen E. Asher to recover damages from Dell Case for the conversion of a bicycle no question was presented as to the plaintiff's ownership of the wheel, nor as to the time when he paid for it, and the only issue submitted to the jury related to its value. The Third Appellate Division has reversed judgment of the County Court of Sullivan County in favor of the plaintiff because of the admission in evidence of a receipt given to the plaintiff, dated April 3, 1896, for "the sum of $100 in full for one Relay Special, to be delivered about April 15 or 20, 1896." This was held not to be competent evidence in plaintiff's behalf, being the unsworn declaration of a third party, and, therefore, hearsay; and, it being calculated to seriously influence the jury in determining as to the value of the wheel, its reception afforded sufficient ground for granting a new trial, although it was received by the court merely for the purpose of showing the date of the purchase of the wheel.

$20,000 WORTH OF CIGARS GONE.

Empty Truck Found in Hoboken, and Probable Thief Discharged.

The theft of a truckload of cigars, valued at $20,000, came to light in Hoboken yesterday. The robbery was committed in this city, and the truck was found in Hoboken. On Tuesday last Patrolman Peters of Hoboken found a truck and two horses standing near the ferry. The rig was taken to the Newark Street Police Station. No one appeared to claim it, and the horses were sent to Crane's stable. Yesterday Carl Stein of 156 East One Hundredth Street, New York, appeared and claimed the truck.

He said that on Monday last he sent one of his drivers to the Old Dominion Steamship pier to get a load of cigars and a hogshead of crockery. The driver received the goods and drove to the store at which the crockery was to be delivered. While he was in the store getting a receipt some one jumped on his truck and drove off. Stein says he notified the police, but the Hoboken police say they were not notified to look out for the missing truck and cigars. For this reason they had no idea that the truck found at the ferry was stolen property.

On Wednesday morning John Daly of 130 Hudson Street, Hoboken, was found near his home with a box of cigars which it was supposed he had stolen from some saloon. He was held until Thursday, when he was discharged. Recorder Stanton says the marks on the box of cigars found in Daly's possession tally exactly with the marks on the boxes with which Stein's truck was loaded, and he has no doubt but it was part of the same lot. Daly has left Hoboken, and cannot now be found. Recorder Stanton says that if the Hoboken police had been notified of the robbery the goods might have been recovered through Daly's arrest.

THREE HURLED FROM ELEVATOR.

Cable Broke and Car Careened—All Seriously Injured.

Three painters were seriously injured and narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon by being thrown from an elevator in the Second Avenue car stables, at Second Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. They were on the second floor and got into an old horse car that was being run into the elevator. One of the elevator cables broke, and the elevator car careened, throwing the horse car, with the men in it, to the floor below, a distance of about thirty feet. The car was smashed, but the men were thrown some distance from where the car fell, probably escaping instant death.

The injured men were Joseph Smith, aged forty-seven, of 506 West Fifty-fifth Street, who sustained a scalp wound and internal injuries; Charles Swanson, aged twenty-five, of 2,213 Fifth Avenue, whose right arm was broken, and who also received internal injuries, and Charles Cramer of 392 Hopkins Avenue, Astoria, who received contusions about the body. He and Swanson were taken to the Presbyterian Hospitals, and Smith to the Harlem Hospital.

Earlier in the day Charles Hefferman, aged forty-five, of 336 East Thirty-fourth Street, was hit by the gate of an elevator at the stable and was injured in the groin. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

New Jersey Trolley Fight.

The residents of Union County, New Jersey, who have been opposing the scheme of constructing a broad boulevard and running a trolley line therein, from Plainfield to Elizabeth, have applied to the Supreme Court of that State for a writ of certiorari to prevent the carrying out of the project. Argument on this application will be heard in Trenton to-morrow. R. V. Lindabury and Sherrerd Depue will appear as counsel for the Union County League, which has fought the projectors of the boulevard and trolley step by step. John Kean, as the head of the company which desires to make the alleged improvement, offered $250,000 for the trolley franchise, but many of the residents of Union County declare that the resultant damage to their property will amount to several times that sum.

Sunday
Nov. 6=1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

POOR POSTAL CARDS SOLD

Postmaster Van Cott Investigates Complaints of Patrons.

CLERK OR CONTRACTOR GUILTY

Sample Card Looks as If Calendering Had Been Washed Off—Sold in Fifth Avenue.

A number of postal cards of poor quality have lately been sold in this city and, as a result, Postmaster Van Cott and his assistants are investigating what is either a breach of contract on the part of the contractors who furnish the cards or an act of dishonesty on the part of some postal clerk.

The first complaint came to THE NEW YORK TIMES through a citizen who bought a number of cards at the Branch Office O, at Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. The cards were of such poor quality that the ink written on them spread. The calendering of the cards looked as if it had been rubbed or washed off. The whole batch presented the same appearance, and when the cards were shown to Mr. Van Cott he sent the following letter to W. A. Moger, Superintendent of Branch O.

I wish you would carefully examine this postal card (after reading and message it contains) and let me know what you think about it. It appears to me that this card was originally glazed on the message side, and that the glazing has been washed or rubbed off in some manner. You will notice the difference between this particular postal card and one of the ordinary cards at once. The point that I wish to know is, should my theory about the glazing be correct, how it came to be sold at Branch "O." I wish you would carefully examine the stock of postal cards you have now on hand, and let me know if there are any others like this among them. After examining the card please return it to the bearer of this letter.

Mr. Moger is still engaged in going over his stock of postal cards, and has as yet rendered no report to the Postmaster. He said that the cards on hand, as well as those bought by the complaining citizen, were from the last lot of 25,000 obtained by him from the General Post Office. He said that there was undoubted falling off in the quality of the cards, but he was sure that they had not been used before, as was hinted in that portion of the Postmaster's letter referring to the glazing. In accordance with instructions received by him, he will take samples from each box now in his possession and send them to Mr. Van Cott.

"My first impression," said Mr. Van Cott yesterday, "when the postal card on which the complaint to THE TIMES was written was shown me, was that the card had been tampered with. That is, that it had been washed off. The other cards purchased at the same time, however, while calendered, are still below the proper quality, and do not present the washed-off appearance of the card on which the complaint was written. We get our postal cards in lots of 4,000,000 a month, and as this is the first complaint received, we have started an investigation, and the lot will be carefully examined. Of course if any of the lot have been washed and are in the possession of the department, they could get there only through the dishonesty of an employe. We are now investigating this phase of the matter, and if we find any more cards that look as if they had been tampered with, the investigation here will be pushed until the guilty person or persons are apprehended. If, however, it should develop that the contractor is at fault in supplying a bad quality of card, then the department at Washington will be notified, and the proper steps taken to have him furnish cards that are up to the standard required in the contract. I think that some firm in Virginia has the contract."

Mr. Van Cott was shown a postal card bought at one of the windows in the General Post Office. He agreed with the purchaser that, while it was of slightly better quality than those obtained from Branch O, it was still not up to standard. As soon as he receives a report from Superintendent Moger, Mr. Van Cott will bring the attention of the Washington authorities to the matter.

C. S. REINHARD KILLS HIMSELF.

Cigar Dealer Found Dead in the Lafayette Place Hotel.

Charles S. Reinhard, twenty-eight years old, of 127 East Eighty-sixth Street, was found dead in Room 2½ of the Lafayette Place Hotel, 18 Lafayette Place, yesterday morning, with a bullet hole in his head. He was partially undressed and lying on the bed and on the floor was a revolver. The man had evidently committed suicide.

Reinhard leaves a wife and two children. He was in the cigar business at 663 Broadway. Friday morning he went to his store and complained of feeling bad. He left immediately and went to the Lafayette Place Hotel. When he failed to return home at his usual hour, his wife became alarmed, and went to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station and reported that her husband was missing. Yesterday morning Joseph Rosenberg, a relative of the dead man, knowing that Reinhard frequently went to the Lafayette Place Hotel, visited the place. In company with a clerk of the hotel, he went to the man's room and found him dead. No reason can be assigned for his act, except ill health.

DANGER OF CROWDED STREETS.

Woman Knocked Down by the Long Sweep of a Loaded Truck.

One of those accidents, the danger by which pedestrians in this city are almost constantly beset, occurred at Fulton Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. A woman whose name could not be learned was knocked down by a truck and severely hurt as it swung into Broadway from Fulton Street. Several others who were near her saved themselves only by the dexterity with which they moved.

The truck was one of those long platform affairs, loaded with empty barrels, in such a way that they extended far beyond the rear wheels. They were held in place by a rope, and made a long swing whenever the truck turned.

As the truck reached Broadway the driver suddenly swung his horses to the north, and the rear wheel, acting as a fulcrum, brought the extension around with a rush, directly into the crowd, which, unthinkingly and without regard to a law of mechanics, had surged almost up to the wheels, impatient to go on. The woman was caught full in the face by one of the outer barrels and hurled violently to the sidewalk, where she lay bleeding and nearly stunned. Presently an ambulance came, and she was taken away.

The danger of such accidents in crowded streets like those of this city brought forth the suggestion from F. J. Miller, editor of The American Machinist, who saw the accident, that there should be an ordinance preventing the loading of trucks in such manner that the load could extend so far out from the rear wheels.

"Either the load should not be allowed to extend out so far," said he, "or trucks should be built with the wheels further back. In that case the sweep of a load going around a crowded corner would be shorter, and the danger would be reduced to a minimum. This may seem a small matter to many, but this accident simply illustrates a constant danger in crowded streets which can be prevented, and should be."

Vermont Sons of the Revolution.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 5.—At the meeting of the Vermont Sons of the American Revolution which took place on Thursday the following officers were elected: President—Edward Curtis Smith of St. Albans; Vice President—Julius Estey of Brattleboro; Secretary—Charles S. Forbes of St. Albans, Treasurer—Clarence L. Smith of Burlington; Register—Henry L. Stillson of Bennington; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver of Montpelier; Board of Managers—F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans, Edwin L. Bates of Bennington, Henry M. McFarland of Hyde Park, F. H. Wells of Burlington, Andrew N. Adams of Fair Haven, Albert W. Ferrin of Montpelier, George H. Cross of St. Johnsbury, and Zed S. Stanton of Roxbury.

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EXPRESS RECEIPT TAX CASE.

Judge Lacombe Gives a Prompt Decision for Defendant to Hasten Hearing on Appeal.

The test case brought by the Merchants' Association against the express companies to determine the right of the latter to require shippers to pay for the stamps required to be affixed to express receipts by the War Revenue act was argued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Lacombe.

After an extended argument, Judge Lacombe stated that as the question was one of great importance he thought it would be better for him to deliver his opinion on the spot, as the result of the oral argument, without taking the time necessary to have the case submitted on printed briefs, so that the matter could be rapidly advanced to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which he assumed both parties desired.

He thereupon delivered his opinion, holding that there was nothing in the War Revenue act which prohibited the express companies from requiring shippers to pay the stamp tax, and that therefore the action of the express companies in this respect was lawful and proper. He accordingly dismissed the suit.

PROF. BICKMORE'S LECTURE.

He Takes the Teachers of the City on an Imaginary Jaunt Through Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore took the teachers of the city on an imaginary jaunt through Jamaica and Puerto Rico yesterday morning at the Museum of Natural History. His lecture was the third of a series he is delivering under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction. Twenty-four of the seventy-two stereopticon views shown were made and colored by Dr. D. L. Elmendorf, who made a special trip to Jamaica to secure the pictures for the lecture. The subject of the lecture was: "Jamaica and Puerto Rico."

Prof. Bickmore prefaced his descriptive journey by showing maps of Nicaragua and the proposed ship canal. He spoke of the feasibility of the canal and of its imperative importance now that America would soon become one of the great naval powers. Then the audience was landed in Jamaica. Pictures of King Street, Kingston's principal thoroughfare, and of a lane in the poor quarter contrasted the conditions of the rich and the poor. The gateway to the Governor's grounds, the Governor's residence, and a typical Jamaica home were shown. Spanishtown, which was the capital of Jamaica before it was ceded by Spain to England, was next described.

The lecturer then called attention to a clump of wild banana trees as an example of the fertility of the island. Prof. Bickmore defined the meaning of Jamaica as an island abounding with running brooks and flowing streams. The mountain torrents caused by the abundant rains and flowing toward the plains, the lecturer said, accounted for the luxuriant foliage and made of Jamaica a natural hothouse. The imaginary tour then led along a country road. The houses of the poor were shown and the cocoanut palms nearby, which abundantly provide them with food. Prof. Bickmore described the mountains which rise to a height of 7,000 feet above sea level and which afford an ideal site for a Summer resort, the temperature at midday rising no higher than 84 degrees and at night sinking to 74 degrees.

The lecturer then took his party of tourists over to Puerto Rico, giving a full description of the land, and said that the peculiarity of Puerto Rico as contrasted with other West Indian islands, was the fact that more than half its population was white. He then showed a map of the harbor of San Juan, the capital, views from the anchorage, and a panorama of the harbor. Capt. Sigsbee and his ship, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, as they appeared in the harbor during the war with Spain were thrown on the screen. Prof. Bickmore described the encounter between the Spanish torpedo boat Terror and the St. Paul, and said that event had developed the important fact in naval warfare that rapid-fire guns, handled skillfully in daylight, were more than a match for torpedo boats.

The picture showing a candy seller with his wares exhibited on a table which he carried on his head and with which he moved from one street corner to another, was characterized by the lecturer as a traveling candy shop. A poultry seller was also shown with a stock of live chickens and ducks, hanging heads down, across his arm and shoulders in picturesque fashion. Prof. Bickmore said that evidently a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a necessity in our new possessions.

The lecturer dwelt upon the landing of the army under Gen. Miles. The Gloucester was shown while using her rapid-fire guns on the Spanish troops ashore, with the Massachusetts in the distance, not daring to close in on account of the shallow water. The next view was Gen. Brooke's headquarters at Mayaguez. This was followed by a picture of Troop C leaving Playa, the port of Ponce, its baggage loaded on ox carts, and the advance post of Gen. Brooke's command toward Aibonato.

These warlike scenes were now changed to peaceful ones. The next picture showed a number of Spanish prisoners whom the lecturer said were washing themselves, and were beginning to look clean. This no doubt, he said, was under orders from Gen. Brooke. Prof. Bickmore then said that although he could not give a view of the women of Puerto Rico bombarding Gen. Ray Stone at Adjuntos with flowers, as reported in the papers, he could show his hearers these same native flowers, red and white roses and begonias in their beauty, form, and color. Then followed views of the Spanish troops on the march from San Juan to the transports to embark for Spain, and the raising of the United States flag over the Governor's Palace in San Juan on Oct. 18, 1898.

The lecturer concluded with pictures of scenes in and around New York after the close of the war. The naval parade of the victorious fleet in New York Harbor, with views of the flagship New York, the battleship Oregon, and the cruiser Brooklyn as they steamed up the North River, the crowds on the shore, and excursion boats forming a background to this inspiring scene. Prof. Bickmore called attention to the volunteers aboard the transport Manitoba homeward bound, looking dreamily overboard and the same soldiers aboard the ferryboat in the harbor of New York, when they were welcomed by screeching whistles and the cheers of the thousands of people who had gathered to welcome them. This was followed by a view of the First Infantry marching under the memorial arch erected in Brooklyn in honor of the soldiers of the war of 1861-5 on their way to Camp Wikoff.

Prof. Bickmore's last views were of Camp Wikoff, and the President coming to the hospitals of the sick and wounded. Mr. McKinley was first seen attended by Gen. Wheeler and then by Gen. Wheeler and his daughter, a nurse in the camp hospitals.

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RELIGION AT ANNAPOLIS.

Efforts to Secure Permission for Protestant Cadets to Attend Services Away from the Chapel.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—The subject of the attendance of naval cadets on public worship increases in interest and nears a focus when action pro or con will be taken. The regulation appears to obtain that cadets can go where they or their parents desire them on Sunday morning, but the hitch is that, whereas on Sunday morning, in the olden times, after inspection, the order was given for the respective church parties to fall out of the battalion, now no such order is given to the Protestant cadets, and they all march to the chapel in the Academy for service.

The recent publications on the subject have caused the Rev. L. T. Widerman, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church here, and the Rev. George S. Bell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Annapolis, to sign a joint communication and publish it in answer to statements made regarding the situation. They state that until the last year of Capt. Cooper's administration squads of cadets from the Naval Academy attended regularly the Sunday morning services of the Protestant churches in the City of Annapolis. The supposition is that they had complied with the requirements of Rule 207, which says: "Cadets will not be excused from religious service at the chapel on Sunday except upon their declaration in writing, with the written approval of their parents or guardians, that they cannot conscientiously attend, or that they prefer, on the ground of their religious faith, to attend service at some other place of worship in town."

The statement that the rule was altered, which was pratically done as above stated, the ministers meet with a letter written by Capt. Cooper some time after the cadets had ceased to attend services in town, which says that no cadet who will certify to him (Capt. Cooper) in writing, with the written approval of his parents or guardians, that he cannot conscientiously attend the services in the chapel, or that he prefers, on account of his religious faith, to attend service at some church in town, will be refused permission to attend the church designated.

"To our certain knowledge," the ministers say, "some cadets did not of their choice remain at chapel worship, and the inference is that some steps were taken by the authorities to prevent their coming. Every branch of the Christian Church has some particular form of worship and method of conducting its work, which distinguishes it from others, and preference for these distinctive features is what largely determines the choice of church relations. The privilege of making choice of a particular church is accorded to every citizen of the United States. Why should it be withheld from the cadets of the Naval Academy? While there can be no objection to the form of worship prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer for those who prefer it, it should be remembered that by far the larger part of the Christian people of the United States prefer other forms. If the majority of those who attend divine worship in the chapel at the Academy prefer this form, there is no one to object to its use, but those who do not prefer it should not be compelled to use it when the forms of worship they do prefer are accessible and may be used without disturbing those from whom they differ."

The authorities assign the reason of keeping the battalion together to the desire to preserve discipline. To this the ministers say: "Are not the Catholic cadets a part of the battalion, and is there any reason for keeping the Protestants together that does not apply with equal force to the Catholics?" That cadets do not always have denominational or religious reasons for joining outside parties was one of the academic reasons for the change. To this the clergymen ask, "Do the Catholics have less need of what tends to discipline?" The third reason of the authorities was the wish to secure loyal support for the Chaplain. The ministers ask, "Is this loyalty less binding on Catholics than on Protestant cadets?"

The ministers claim that it is their duty to preach their particular denominational views, hence their interest. The clergymen state that the cadets themselves and their friends, at their solicitation, have asked the ministers of the town to intercede with the authorities of the Academy to have the privilege of attending church in town restored. Parents have written and spoken to the ministers expressing regret that their sons were not allowed to attend the churches of their choice. The clergymen say that some of these young men are members of churches in Annapolis, and that others doubtless would be had they the opportunity to attend. Scores of them, it is said, would rejoice at the restoration of the old method of coming out to church on Sunday morning, and would gladly avail themselves of the privilege if they could do so with the assurance that such action would not be displeasing to the authorities.

The ministers regret the publicity given to the matter. The first public notice taken of the subject was in the Synod and Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

DEAD OR IN FOREIGN LANDS.

O'Connor's Estate Administered During His Unexplained Absence.

Patrick Joseph O'Connor of 159 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, has been granted letters of temporary administration on the estate of his father, Martin O'Connor, who disappeared from his home, 400 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Jan. 1.

Martin O'Connor was sixty-three years of age, and had been threatened with blindness, a cataract having formed over one eye and seriously affecting the other. This made him despondent, and he expressed great fear of becoming a burden to his family. He frequently spoke of going to London or Paris to have an operation performed.

On Jan. 1 he drew $2,500 from the National City Bank, in Brooklyn. Later in the day he went away from his home, and all efforts of the police to find him were futile. His family thought he might have gone to his old home in Ireland, and cabled his brother there to meet at Queenstown the ship he was supposed to have sailed on. A letter was subsequently received from this brother saying that he had met the ship and had seen a man whom he thought was Martin O'Connor, but that the man had refused to reveal his identity.

O'Connor left $6,000 in the National City Bank. The Court ordered that this be deposited with the People's Trust Company in Brooklyn. The money cannot be distributed until the death of O'Connor has been proved or until an absence of seven years has established a presumption of death. O'Connor left a wife and four children. All of them think he is dead.

Special Sale of Carpets.
(IN ANNEX.)
All Carpets over $1.00 a yard will be made and laid during this sale free of charge in Greater New York.
A large number of Wilton Velvets and Axminsters, all good styles, which cannot be duplicated.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Special Sale of Plates.
Upward of one hundred dozen high-grade Decorated China Plates, including some choice examples of Haviland, Wedgwood, &c., each at 49, 67 and 97
Many of them worth double.
(2D. FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Sheets and Pillow Cases
of good muslin and made in our own factory, the only retail house in New York having these facilities.

SHEETS.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.	PILLOW CASES.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54x90.	26	32	42x36	5	7
63x90.	32	36	45x36	7	8
72x90.	36	39	50x36	8	9
81x90.	39	44	54x36	9	10
90x90.	46	48			
90x99.	52	57			

"FRUIT OF THE LOOM" PILLOW CASES.
42x36 . . . . . 10 | 50x36 12
45x36 . . . . . 11 | 54x36 13
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Winter Blankets.
You can save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of Blankets you purchase here.
COTTON BLANKETS, 10-4, assorted borders, 46
COTTON BLANKETS, 10-4, extra heavy, 69
COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4, extra heavy, 89
BLANKETS, extra heavy California finish, sold by most houses as all wool, and looks like, but in reality is not, 10-4, 1.99; 11-4, 2.49
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, all wool, extra heavy, 11-4, 3.24
FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, all wool warp and filling, 10-4, 3.74
11-4, 4.69 | 12-4, 5.63
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Silk Waists.
The most stylish and effective line of Silk Waists ever designed are on sale here this week at Macy's prices, which always means a saving, often as much as one-half.
LADIES' WAISTS, Black Satin Duchesse, tucked bias, 3.99
LADIES' WAISTS, Black Taffeta Silk, colored vest, trimmed with velvet ribbon, 5.71
LADIES' WAISTS, Heavy White Taffeta Silk, varied tucked yoke, 5.99
LADIES' WAISTS, Colored Satin Duchesse, small box pleats, tucked white taffeta yoke, 8.41
LADIES' WAISTS, Heavy Colored Satin Duchesse, tucked cross-bar, cording of white satin and small buttons, sold elsewhere at 13.50, 9.99
Very large assortment of high class Novelties.
10.99, 13.99, 15.49 and up to 24.99
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

The Silk Petticoats.
Our stock of the above admits of more description than we can find space for.
"Not durable," some one said. Ah! that is a mistake.
Nothing will wear better than a silk skirt if it is made properly.
The "Walking" skirts are totally different to those worn with evening dresses.
The former have cording finished ruffles, and some are even bound with velveteen, while the others are a never ending mass of wire frills, pinked edge flounces, flaring ruffles and the like.
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS, changeable and black taffeta, one wide ruffle corded 3.99
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS, heavy changeable taffeta, umbrella ruffle corded and dust ruffle 6.49
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS, heavy changeable taffeta, umbrella ruffle, wide corded ruffle and dust ruffle 8.11
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS, heavy changeable taffeta, umbrella ruffle, 3 corded ruffles and dust ruffle 9.49
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS, heavy changeable taffeta, three graduated ruffles 10.49
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS, heavy changeable taffeta, accordion pleated ruffle 10.49, 11.41
A complete assortment of the very latest novelties
13.21, 16.21 and up to 23.81
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Finely Finished Footwear.
Fashion and comfort have at last joined hands on the woman's shoe question.
The broader toes and flat heels are now the correct thing from fashionable as well as a physical standpoint.
LADIES' SHOES of all kid, in lace and button, also cloth topped, but in button only; all with patent leather tips, good weight of sole, stitched edges, several styles of toes; usually sold elsewhere at 3.00, our price 1.87
LADIES' DRESS SHOES, with cloth tops, kid vamps and heel foxings, patent leather tipped, hand sewed welt, new and stylish last; regularly sold everywhere else at 5.00 per pair 3.74
LADIES' LACE and BUTTON SHOES of mat kid skin, with tips of same; a very desirable Winter shoe, similar to those retailed elsewhere at 6.00, our price 4.49
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Important Transaction in Rich Novelty Silks.
We have purchased the choicest portion of the stock of a well-known silk manufacturer, whose product is so popular and attractive that it ornaments the show windows and beautifies the silk departments of almost every prominent dry goods store in this city. To gain such popularity the goods must possess superior merit. They are carefully, skillfully, and artistically produced. The color blendings will appeal to those of refined taste. They are intended for high-class waists, carriage and reception dresses, also street and evening costumes. Such a display of magnificent Silks is seldom seen in this or any other city, and the extremely low prices at which they are offered will convince any and everybody of the wisdom of taking advantage of this rare opportunity.
Sold elsewhere for $1.50 to $1.75 per yard; our price 98 and 1.24
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Black Silks.
Plain Black Silks are much in demand for full costumes. The most desirable weaves are Peau de Soie, Du hesse, Gros Grain and Taffeta. We offer three special numbers in each of the above weaves, 99, 1.25 and 1.49
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Dress Goods.
We have secured 2,500 yards of imported Velour Plaids of the most desirable desi ns and colorings, with bright and silky finish, 38 inches wide, that a competitor offers as a special value at 89c. per yard, which we offer at 49
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Underwear.
Vast assortment of Knit Underwear in white and natural colors for Men, Ladies and Children at Macy prices, which always means a saving, often as much as one-half.
LADIES' SILK VESTS, Richelieu ribbed, in cream, pink, sky, and black, sizes 4 to 6 1.59, 1.69, 1.79
LADIES' VESTS, of fancy silk, in cream, pink, and sky 1.89 and 2.79
LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS, Jersey ribbed, fleece lined 19
LADIES' "ONEITA" UNION SUITS, ribbed, in white and natural cotton, 84; merino, 1.19, 1.49, and 1.99
LADIES' TIGHTS, of Swiss wool, in black, ankle length, open and closed full fashioned 1.49
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Silk Hosiery.
LADIES' PURE SILK HOSE, black, plain, double sole, toe and heel, 1.39, 1.69, 2.23 and 2.32
LADIES' PURE SILK HOSE, black, in Richelieu, Rembrandt and fancy ribbed 1.86
Also with open work instep, at 2.39 and 3.49
LADIES' SILK HOSE, fancy Roman striped, double toe and heel, 1.59, 1.89, and 2.14
LADIES' PURE SILK HOSE, black boots and colored uppers, plain 2.04, ribbed 2.23
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Art Embroideries.
Special offering of Japanese Silk Lambrequins, Scarfs, Table Covers and Cushion Tops at Macy prices, which always means a saving, often as much as one-half.
LAMBREQUINS in all colors, embroidered in gilt thread, and have heavy knotted fringe, size 26x99 in., 1.39; size 27x108 in., 1.88; size 27x108 in., 2.71; size 27x108 in., 3.49; size 27x108 in., 3.89; size 27x108 in., 4.79; size 27x108 in., 5.98
TABLE COVERS in all colors, embroidered in gilt thread, size 36x36 in., 79; size 42x42 in., 1.98
SCARFS in all colors, embroidered in gilt thread, size 13x45 in., 24; size 13x45 in., 43
CUSHION TOPS, Gilt Embroidered on Fancy Silk, size 17x17 in., 24
MACY'S COMBINATION PILLOWS, covered with heavy cambric. We do not sell these as all Down Pillows, but the materials used are absolutely clean and odorless and will not come through the cover; size 18x18 in., 24; 20x20 in., 31; 22x22 in., 38; 24x24 in., 47
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Havana Cigars.
La Madrugada, finest clear Havana Cuban hand-made, equal to the best imported, at a saving of from $1 to $2 on each box.

Conchas Selectos, per box of 50,	3.74	Petit Bouquet, per box of 25,	2.64
Operas, per box of 50,	3.96	Bouquet, per box of 25,	2.99
Preciosas, per box of 50,	4.34	Deliciosas, per box of 25,	3.24
Concha Bouquet, per box of 50,	4.64	Divinos, per box of 25,	3.39
Reinas Especiales, per box of 50,	4.99	Perfectos, per box of 25,	3.49

Smokers' Articles.
A large assortment of Smoking Tables, Smoking Sets, Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Turkish Water Pipes, Tobacco Jars and Tobacco Pouches at prices much lower than elsewhere.
(IN ANNEX.)

Housefurnishing
In the basement among the housefurnishing goods there is something you need to facilitate the housework. You do not know what it is. We cannot tell you, but if you take a look around you will see it and perhaps a dozen other things which will save your steps and improve the kitchen.

Handkerchiefs
From our own factory in Belfast. Useful, ornamental, plain trimmed, hemstitched, linen, for men, women, children. All grades and prices.
1,500 DOZEN MEN'S AND LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, strictly all linen, hemstitched, 08
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, 10
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, finer quality, 14
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, still finer, 17
Complete assortment, 24 to 38
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hand embroidered initial, 12
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, large hand embroidered initial, 14
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, large hand embroidered initial 15, 22, 24
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, Swiss embroidered, 09, 12, 15, 18, 24
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, linen embroidered, 16, 24, 34, 44 to 2.39
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, linen, lace trimmed, 11, 22, 24, 46
MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, 14
MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, finer quality, 18
Complete assortment, 24 to 54
MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hand embroidered initial, 17, 22, 24, 29
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Special Sale of Fine Carpets.
(IN ANNEX.)
All Carpets over $1.00 a yard will be made and laid during this sale free of charge in Greater New York.
Large number of Wilton Velvets and Axminsters, all good styles, which will not be duplicated. To close them out before end of season we quote the following prices:
WILTON VELVETS, that are usually sold at $1.25, at 91
WILTON VELVETS, that are generally $1.50, at 1.14
WILTON VELVETS, of the finest quality, than which there is no better, $1.65 1.24
BODY BRUSSELS, made by best manufacturers, in two prices: the $1.25 quality at 96; the $1.50 quality at 1.19
AXMINSTERS, in all the approved qualities and best makes only: those that have been $1.15 at 89; those that have been $1.25 at 94
The favorite of most stores at $1.35 here at 1.04
An extra quality, which is usually retailed at $1.75, here at 1.24
In the hurry of business we have accumulated a number of short quantities in Oilcloths and Linoleums; patterns we will not renew in our stock, but which are as good as the best and newest; they vary from 1 yard to 30 yards and are 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 wide.
The 25c. Oilcloths at 15 | The 45c. sort at 27
The 30c. Oilcloths at 19 | The 50c. ones at 30
The 35c. kind at 24 | (IN ANNEX.)
Linoleums, all two yards wide, at sacrifice prices to close out patterns at, per square yard—the 45 cent, quality, 31; the 60 cent quality, 47; the 75 cent quality, 58

Furniture Attractions.
Three large floors filled with high grade, low priced, seasonable Furniture for the parlor, library, dining room and bedroom at Macy prices, which always means a saving, often as much as one-half.

China and Glass.
Best equipped China Department in the country. Only retail firm manufacturing its own goods. Every requisite for the million or millionaire. Our customers save the middleman's profits.

Decorated Dinner Sets.
Our great sale of Limoges, Austrian, English and Domestic Dinner Sets still continues at prices that not only maintain our reputation of never being undersold, but of always giving better value than can be obtained elsewhere.

Rich Cut Glass.
As we are the only house in this city having its own cutting shops on the premises it goes without saying that we can and do sell Cut Glass of the very best quality at prices always below all others.
This week we offer two hundred dozen Tumblers, rich deep cuttings, that cannot be duplicated at 5.00 per dozen, at 3.48
BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWLS, several shapes and 6 handsomely cut designs, large size 3.97
SALAD OR BERRY SPOONS, sterling silver, with rich cut glass handles, each 6.47
CELERY DISHES, a variety of new designs, each 3.49
WATER BOTTLE, handsome shape, a new style of cutting, each 2.49
PRESERVE DISHES, a medium size, a new cutting 2.47
We call special attention to our unequalled display of Punch Bowls in rich deep cuttings of the most artistic designs, ranging in price from 24.66 to 143.61
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Extraordinary Values in Lamps.
A particularly advantageous purchase enables us to offer extraordinary values in Banquet and Piano Lamps, all hand wrought in the most artistic manner. Prices range from $1.87 each to 19.87
In a variety of over one hundred and fifty there are no duplicates, and, no matter what price lamp you may select, you are almost sure to get double value for your money.
DRESDEN BANQUET LAMPS, 24 inches high, blue delft, with globe to match; regular price 4.87; now 2.87
ATHENIAN LAMPS, finished in fine French gold plate; we are closing them out at half value.
Princess, 2.87
BANQUET LAMPS, 3.87
READING LAMPS, Vase and Shade decorated to match, each, 73
TABLE LAMPS, in nickel or brass, complete, with Shade, 87
(BASEMENT.)

A Sale of Clocks
CAUTION.—A large lot of clocks, damaged by fire, from a recent underwriter's sale, is likely to be advertised largely in this city. We never keep this class of merchandise, and we caution the public against buying damaged clocks.
MANTEL CLOCKS, large size, a variety of styles, black, smoke and marble effects, fancy dial, with pearl figures, gilt feet and trimmings, choice, 3.98
MANTEL CLOCKS, large size, delft decoration, rich cast sash, ivory dial, Ansonia make, 3.49
NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, guaranteed timekeepers, 49
A large lot of Bronze Figures, the "Victory" and "Mantilus" 97
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV., SIDE.)

Silver Plated Ware.
We offer the entire contents of the New York sample room of a prominent manufacturer. We bought them much below their regular value and have marked them so, that our customers may get the benefit of this advantageous purchase.

Claret Pitchers, crystal, silver mounts,	98	Syrup Pitchers	1.98
		Cracker Jars,	1.98
Butter Dishes,	1.67	Cake Baskets,	1.98
		Berry Bowls,	1.94
Chocolate Pots,	2.24	Fern Dishes,	2.24

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Shaving Sets.
Comprising:—
1 Safety Razor, 1 Brush, 1 Mug, 1 Strop, 1 bottle Witch Hazel, 1 cake Magnesia, 1 piece Soap, 1 Mirror; set complete, at 59
1 Razor (Wade & Butcher's hollow ground), 1 Mug (handsomely decorated, Carlsbad china), 1 piece Soap (Colgate & Co.), 1 bottle best Bay Rum, 1 bottle best Brilliantine, 1 Lather Brush, 1 piece Cosmetic, 1 piece Magnesia, 1 Mirror, 1 Swing Strop (good quality); set complete, at 88
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Congress and the Questions of Expansion and Increased Armaments Confronting It.

HISTORICAL OCTAGON HOUSE

Interest in It Revived by the Meeting There of the American Institute of Architects—Bishop Claggett's Burial Place—The New Cab System.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Expansion promises to be a theme in both houses of Congress during the approaching short session, and there may be a temptation to devote so much time to discussion of it as to leave little time for anything else, including the very important questions of an increased army and navy, growing out of expansion. The President will be heard from at the meeting of Congress. Intimations of his acceptance of the policy of expansion were given in his Western speeches, and later in the demands of the Paris Commissioners, but it does not appear to be positively determined yet that the position indicated by the demands of the American Commissioners is to be adhered to by them. Everybody here gets the impression that the President is for expansion, but no person can say that the President has declared that the expansion policy must be carried out in every direction in which the arms of the United States have been successful. While what he heard on his Western trip gave him the idea that the country is "hot" to take and hold the Philippines, the later report that a considerable group of Senators not all Democrats, look with disfavor upon the acquisition of the Philippine territory and races was followed by some elaborate assurances in the local press of the great industry and watchfulness with which the President reads the newspapers and endeavors to learn the real drift of public opinion. But the popular idea and the judgment of the Senate may not agree. Careful observers of events are wondering what will happen if the President, assuming that the popular demand is to be answered, insists upon having the entire Philippine archipelago and more than a third of the Senate refuses to accept a treaty by which the Philippines are to be obtained by the payment of indemnity, large or small, and sends the convention back to the Commissioners for revision. The Senators who are members of the Peace Commission do not need to be told all this, and it is not imagined here that the President or Secretary Hay has put the Government to any expense in telegraph tolls to warn the Commissioners of contingencies with which they must be familiar as the President. Some regret has been heard, even among Republicans, because so much time has been afforded to the Administration to ascertain public sentiment, yet the Administration still seems to be gathering evidence upon which to base a policy that will be sustained by the majority.

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As a matter of course, the army and the navy, which are in force here in positions where they can affect opinion by their enthusiastic conversation on subjects with which they are acquainted, are substantially unanimous for expansion. Indeed, it would be considered disloyal to be otherwise, for is not expansion to assure the enlargement of both branches of the service, and will not enlargement bring greater opportunities for promotion, for more interesting service, and for more frequent opportunities to win distinction? Already the army is larger than it was before, and the regular army will be increased to 100,000, if the friends of the War Department in Congress can secure the legislation for increase. "More battleships," says an Admiral to-day; and every officer in the navy who hopes for command of a ship some day says "more ships." So full of enthusiasm are the active officers of the navy that they cannot imagine anything like opposition to a plan to double the power of the navy at once, and to undertake to keep it up to double its present strength, in order that no foreign power may venture to challenge the right and power of the United States to keep the flag flying wherever it has been raised. But there will be opposition, without doubt. It will be developed against "undue" increase of the army, and it will thunder against the proposal of a battleship for each State in the Union. The aversion of the people to pay taxes and to have them collected to maintain unproductive soldiers will inspire many a speech in Congress.

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Right after July 4, when those persons who were aware that there was in the navy in command of a squadron of its vessels an officer named Schley, and that he was on board the cruiser Brooklyn, ventured to insist that he ought to have been referred to by his junior who happened to command the station in the report announcing the destruction of Cervera's fleet, it began to be common at the Navy Department to hear remarks about "the fight of Sampson." From the beginning referred to, which was merely an intimation that a commander of generous impulses would have taken pride in commending the services of a brother officer who was temporarily under him while really his superior in rank, a very decided "fight" on Schley has developed. A recent article in a prominent paper has even suggested, in a defense of Sampson that was an assault upon Schley, that the latter did not deserve promotion. Then why, it is asked here, did Secretary Long recommend his promotion? "I have heard with impatience," said a warm friend of Admiral Schley in the navy, "these continued references to Sampson's plans as accounting for all that took place at Santiago on July 3, and especially the references to 'plans of battle' arranged by him with prophetic vision long ahead. Did those 'plans of battle' contemplate the engagement with Cervera of the fleet minus the Massachusetts and the New York and the Vesuvius, with which the commanding Admiral ran off to Altares or Siboney or Guantanamo just in time to miss the great chance to fight, and when a month of the 'plans of battle' talked about was remembered or was practicable? If there was anything in this talk about Sampson's 'plan of battle' for every emergency, it seems to me he would have run down to see Shafter in the Vesuvius and left the fighting ships where they would have had a chance more glorious than that offered in making a call upon a General of the army. Patience. We'll hear more later."

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The use by the American Institute of Architects, which has been in annual session here this week, of the Octagon House, on New York Avenue, west of the White House, and the new Corcoran Art Gallery, has revived interest in that historical structure, and visitors who happened to hear of the building have been led to visit and inspect it. It is somewhat out of the way of sightseers, on a street that is not yet a thoroughfare, but which may come to be convenient and attractive as the direct approach to a proposed bridge, a memorial to Gen. Grant, to be constructed from its western end across the Potomac to Arlington. It is a three-story structure of brick, with Acquia sandstone window trimmings, and a semi-circular front at the street corner, facing west. This front has a porch at the top of a high stoop. The bricks have never been painted, and they look remarkably well for bricks that have stood the weather of a hundred years—for it was begun in 1798 and completed in 1800. Dr. William Thornton, the architect who designed it for Col. John Tayloe, was affected to some extent by English ideas of what a private house should be, for he surrounded the grounds with a high and substantial brick wall, over which one may see the roofs of the ample stables, servants' quarters, and kitchen. It is related that Washington, who was an intimate friend of Col. Tayloe, and who had induced him to put up his house in Washington rather than in Philadelphia, often came up from Alexandria to look at the progress of the work. Its location on New York Avenue, now off the line of travel, may be accounted for by the fact that when it was erected the front of the White House was what is now its rear, facing on the main road, which evidently ran along what is now New York Avenue. Col. Tayloe, its owner, was a rich man, with an income of $75,000 a year.

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When the British forces swept down upon Washington, in 1814, and burned the White House, President Madison used the Octagon House as a temporary Executive Mansion. While he was its occupant the treaty of Ghent was signed by him, it is said, in the circular room immediately over the porch and vestibule. The interior is well preserved. The doors and inner shutters are of mahogany. All the work in the circular tower corresponds with the construction of that part of the structure, even to the doors, sashes, and glass in the windows. There are many peculiarities of construction, and the solidity of the work is creditable to the unnamed builder. In the rooms of the building Miss Frances B. Johnston has placed on exhibition some very interesting and appropriate photographs. They include Dr. Thornton's plans for the President's house, entered in a competition for the work. They contemplated a much larger and more imposing edifice than that in which the Presidents since Adams have resided. There are three of his designs, the second and third being modifications of the first. Another photographic collection, shown in an upper room, is one of all the plans for the Capitol building, submitted in competition, including the design offered by Dr. Thornton. The originals were found by Mr. A. R. Spofford, Assistant Librarian of Congress. There is also a portrait of Dr. Thornton, who was a very good-looking man with a bag wig. The American Institute of Architects held its meetings in the banquet room at the Arlington, but the Octagon House was considered as an official headquarters. One of the addresses made, that by George B. Post of New York, in which he regretted, in direct language, the ugly design of the enormous new city Post Office Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, challenged the approval of Washington. This is the structure described by Senator Hawley as being "a cross between a cathedral and a cotton mill."

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Historical interest has been imparted to the grounds for the Episcopal Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul by the burial at the top of Mount St. Albans of the dust of Bishop Thomas John Claggett, the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church consecrated in the United States. Bishop Claggett was buried at Croom, Md., in an old family graveyard. It was in a country district, very much out of the way of all travelers, except those who had abundant leisure and patience. Churchmen are familiar with the life and work of Bishop Claggett. He was an Englishman, born in 1743, and was ordained a priest in London when he was twenty-four years of age. Soon after he emigrated to this country, settling at Baltimore. Three Bishops of the American Church were ordained before him—one in London and two in Scotland. He was the first Bishop of Maryland. Bishop Satterlee, who was interested in the transfer of his body to Washington and to the grounds of the cathedral, visited Baltimore and obtained the consent of the family to the proposed removal. Then he brought the matter before the Triennial Convention and obtained the approval of that body to his proposition. The day chosen for the reinterment was All Saints' Day, selected for the reason that it was on that day, in 1767, that Bishop Claggett, then a priest, first took charge of the parish in Calvert County, Md. The services at the reinterment were conducted by Bishop Satterlee, and were largely attended. The intention is to replace the large marble slab which now marks the resting place of the Bishop by a fine monument, carrying a full record of his life. Three of the Bishop's grandchildren, all children of his eldest son, Dr. Thomas J. Claggett, are now living. One of them is Mrs. John Chew of Washington, who has in her possession the mitre of the Bishop.

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Congress stirred up trouble when it authorized the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to use as a stand for its new cab system, which has gone into operation, a part of the street near its Sixth Street Station that has hitherto been used by an assortment of independent hacks. The company could not hope to secure any additional privileges on the Government reservation upon which its station is built, and was compelled to put up with the street assignment. Now come along the cabmen who have been displaced, demanding that their privilege be restored to them. The courts have had their aid invoked, but meanwhile the brand-new cabs are whisking people from and to the station in cleanliness and with speed at a very low charge for the service. Just before the new cabs were put on the District Commissioners changed the city regulations and required that for the lowest fare of 25 cents for a passenger the cabs should carry him a distance of a mile and a half instead of a mile, as formerly. That was a decided gain for the passenger who has frequent use for cabs, and who gains part of a fare each trip by the extension of the service required. The old cabs do not see much to approve in this reform.

E. G. D.

RAINES LAW PRISONERS FREE.

Justice Cohen Decides that Magistrate Crane's Commitments Were Invalid.

George Woods and Michael Hyland, who were committed by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment each for violating the Raines law by being intoxicated in a public place, were discharged from custody by Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday. Benjamin Baker appeared for Woods, for whom he had obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and said that the commitment was made under Section 40 of the Raines law, which provided that any person guilty of intoxication in a public place was guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $3 nor more than $10, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Counsel said that Subdivision 2 of Section 35 of the act provided that all charges brought under Section 40 should be tried by the Justices of Special Sessions. Mr. Baker further contended that if the commitment could be held to have been made under the Wills act it could not stand, as the Appellate Division of the Second Department had held that that law was unconstitutional.

Frederick B. House appeared for Hyland, and said that, although these cases might appear trivial on their face, they were really most important, as, since the Appellate Division had held the Wills act to be unconstitutional, the Magistrate did not know what to do in cases of drunkenness.

Assistant District Attorney O'Connor held that the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, both of which provided for such offenses as those charged in these cases, had not been repealed by the acts cited on by the Consolidation act or the New York charter. He contended that the commitments should stand. Justice Cohen, on examining the commitments, sustained the writs and discharged the prisoners.

Benefit for Marvin R. Clark.

Under the auspices of the Thirteen Club, a benefit is to be tendered to Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, now and for a year past confined to a sick bed, suffering from a painful nervous affliction. The entertainment will be given at the Broadway Theatre next Sunday evening. The cast of volunteers is a large one, including Wilton Lackaye, Otis Skinner, Mr. Couldock, Mme. Annie Grey, and the Misses Lemon, Liebling, and other singers, and several instrumentalists. Mr. Joseph Jefferson will give two numbers, one "A Dramatic Discourse," and the other the gravedigger's scene from "Hamlet." It is expected, though not known, that Mr. Jefferson will reply to recent severe criticisms by Mr. Zangwill of actors and theatres in this country. Contributions to the fund for Mr. Marvin are asked for, and these should be sent to the Treasurer, James Kempster, 119 Liberty Street.

Women Visit City Institutions.

Many of the delegates to the Convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, which held its closing session on Friday, visited the city institutions on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands yesterday. The invitation from Commissioner John W. Keller was extended to the delegates through Mrs. Ralph Trautman, President of the Woman's Health Protective Association of New York. The guests took the steamer Thomas S. Brennan at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Keller, Thomas S. Brennan, and Dr. Louis W. Schultz, Medical Examiner of the city institutions. They spent the day in the various institutions, luncheon being served by a caterer from the city. The almshouse and penitentiary were objects of special interest to the visitors.

Ellen Kelly's Baby Not in Court.

After a lengthy examination into the alleged abduction of Ellen Kelly's baby in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Meade held Mrs. Rosina Staiber, the midwife, of 96 East Tenth Street, for trial in $1,000 bail, although he stated that he did not think her guilty of abduction, but would not take the responsibility of discharging her. Mrs. Mary Landis and Mrs. Emma Wills were discharged. Gerry Agent Moore said he had failed to locate the baby or the woman who took it away, although it was stated on Friday that they had been found.

THE WEEK IN CHICAGO

Principal Coach of the University Football Team Declared a Professional.

ZANGWILL VISITS THE GHETTO

Echo of a Tragedy in the Northwest—Damages by the Recent Storm—The Law Enforcement League's Crusade.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The university football team has had a setback, and the prospects for its Thanksgiving game are dimmed. Wisconsin, against whom the University of Chicago men are to play, have been searching the professional reputations of their opponents with a microscope in the hope that they could break the team, which in its entirety puts up a winning game. Clark, the handsome half-back, has been accused of having coached for money, and has confessed that he did so in 1895, before the Western colleges made the ruling that any one having accepted money at any time for play was ineligible. Clark was a member of the Omaha High School at the time, and was invited by some Missouri college to come down and coach. He thoughtlessly consented, being tempted by the chances of travel and of meeting new fellows, and his expenses were paid and something more. Now, after getting in fit shape for the Thanksgiving game, he is thrown out, and is, indeed, forevermore laid on the shelf, which is a grief to all good sportsmen in this part of the football world, because he is a brilliant player, a fine fellow, and a singularly handsome man. Rogers, the quarter-back, may be thrown out on a similar charge. The Chicago team, thus weakened, will enter into the great contest in a dejected spirit.

The Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs of the university have entered upon their merry work under excellent management. Mr. Merrill, who had charge of the Yale singers for several years, is directing the Glee Club, and has discovered a strong force of tenors, with whom he expects to make a hit. This is the sixth year of musical work at the university, and it promises to be the best. Entertainments will be given in and about the city during the Winter, and the regular tour entered upon some time in March.

Israel Zangwill is in the city, and has already been nosing around Chicago's curious Ghetto, the very innermost heart of which is located, curiously enough, on O'Brien Street. We have a specialist in Ghettos ourself here in the person of I. K. Friedman, who has written a gloomy, but artistic book concerning the life of the people in this city, and who expects in his future fiction, to explain to Americans the lives of his people in this Republic. He is a florist by vocation, a fictionist by avocation, and a popular man in Bohemian circles here, having a serious disposition, and an avid desire for scholarship. Zangwill is being taken into the innermost circles here, and he proves an agreeable dinner companion, as well as a fascinating lecturer. He is to be the guest of honor at The Little Room this week, which meets in the studio of Mr. Ralph Clarkson.

The echo of a tragedy has come back to Chicago, in the report of the death of Mr. Louis Scala of 4,424 Dearborn Street, who, last May, presented his family with money enough to support them for several years, and then left for the Klondike. He had $4,000 in cash with him, and wrote his wife from the West that he was fitting himself out at Seattle, and would go up the Yukon to his claim. His wife learns that he bought a steamer and purchased steam digging machinery, and formed a party of twelve men. In August an anonymous letter came from St. Michael, saying simply: "Your husband is dead." No further word came. But it transpired in course of time that the party with which Mr. Scala traveled north acted mysteriously, and traveled on after their leader's death with his equipment and money. Retribution overtook them, however, and nine of them were killed in a snow slide.

The aftermath of the recent fearful storm on the lake has been the drifting into shore of unknown bodies. Two wrecks are still afloat, uncaptured, and menacing travel. The lake wall has been so injured along the Northern Drive that it is likely the city will order its demolition and rebuild it on different principles. Speaking of the North Drive reminds one that it may not be generally known that there is a perfect road for wheelmen from Chicago to Milwaukee along the lake shore, through beautiful woods, and skirting the picturesque bluffs. It will not be long before the electric road, which now covers most of the ground, will be completed, and the traveler may journey, if he pleases, from suburb to suburb and town to town all the way between these two cities on the lake.

Miss Stella Price, living at Evanston, one of the most attractive of these suburbs, went down to the breakwater this week to look at the wash of the angry waves, and, slipping on the slippery boards, fell into the breakers. She tried to climb up the breakwater, but it was as if it had been greased, and almost perpendicular. A number of men, among them the Captain of the Evanston police, who saw her fall, ran to her assistance; but when they reached the place they found her swimming, in spite of her heavy clothing for a jutting point of land half a mile distant. She reached it much exhausted and chilled, and was taken to her home behind the swift horse of the Captain of police. An hour later she was herself again, and was receiving the congratulations of her friends at her own tea table.

A young man of the same age—seventeen—Paul Loeffel by name, had a brisk adventure the same day. He was going home through the tunnel from the newspaper office where he works when he was held up by masked highwaymen. He ran from them, in spite of their pleasing assurances that if he did not stand still he would be shot, and just as he smelled liberty at the north entrance of the tunnel he slipped on the muddy incline and fell. His pursuers were over him in a moment, but a man entered the tunnel carrying a heavy cane, and also a contempt for highwaymen. The result was the flight of the three down the long, white-washed vistas of the silent passageway. A short time ago young Loeffel was knocked from his wheel near the Grant Monument by a thug, but he was able to remount and escape unmjured. Life in Chicago, it will be seen, bears some resemblance to that in the Middle Ages, and the young, eager for adventure, will not suffer from dullness here, nor complain of piping times.

The Nischaus bust of Beethoven, widely known among connoisseurs in art, having been liberated by an untoward circumstance from the gallery of a Cincinnati collector, is now in Chicago, at the studio of Hugo Loeb, the sculptor, and is interesting many musicians and artists.

The deaths during the past week have been the fewest for the current year. Only 343 have passed on into the land of shades. This is considered extraordinary, considering the bad weather and the great exposure endured during jubilee week. Among those who died was James C. Hutchins, foreman of The Tribune composing room, and for thirty-five years one of the employes there. He was a printer of the old type, with the curious autocracy and superstitions which belong to that class. The introduction of typesetting machines, the need for but a few men and those of marked ability, is destroying the old-time printer, and the picturesque peculiarities of Hutchins will soon be as extinct as the dodo.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, the moving spirit in the crusade against vice which is now agitating a certain part of the city, has caused the arrest of a number of persons during the past week. The offenses of these men are alleged to be the publication of indecent papers and photographs. The arrests are made in the name of the Law Enforcement League of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union.

There are plenty of things to reform in the city, past doubt. The City Council has just acquired an interesting piece of information to the effect that Contractor John McCarthy has received, personally, $129,000 of the small appropriation of $554,000 for street repairs and cleaning. Only the insignificant sum of $90,000 remains to care for 2,500 miles of streets and an equal length of alleys during the Winter! Should the fall of snow be heavy, the city will be filthy past all known filthiness. The subject is too painful to dwell upon.

R. B. P.

To Aid Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum

The annual entertainment for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Nov. 17. The character and variety of talent volunteered assures an entertainment which will be one of the events of the season. Those who attend will not only assist a most worthy charity, but will be more than repaid by the excellence of the programme.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The reorganization of the National Guard who entered the service of the United States, now or to be mustered out, takes on a most favorable aspect, and under the direction of Gen. Roe the future of the Guard looks very promising. As already pointed out, men who served in the volunteers who still desire to remain members of their organization, after it is transformed to a National Guard command, are numerous, and many men in the provisional organizations express a desire to remain. The men realize that there is more to be gained by retaining membership in their organizations than by leaving them and simply dropping out of sight. It is very probable that the regiments of the Guard will be organized eventually on a twelve-company basis to conform to that of the United States Army. In the opinion of many it is essential it should be so, and Gen. Roe is said to favor this move.

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In connection with the muster-out of organizations of the National Guard from the volunteer service Gen. Roe has issued the following instructions:

First—The muster rolls provided in Sections 1 and 2 of General Order No. 18, C. S., A. G. O., should show all the changes which have been made in the organization since the last muster roll of the organization has been made out in show the record in the volunteer service of all the members of the organization who served in the Volunteer Army. In cases where no muster roll of the organization has been made out in 1898, the muster roll of 1897 should be taken as the basis for this roll.

Second—A special order will be issued immediately upon the muster out of an organization from the volunteer service, which will transfer back to that organization all the enlisted men who are now in the service as such, and who were transferred to the new organization from that organization by General Order No. 13, C. S., A. G. O. This will be done before the muster rolls are made out, in order that the rolls may contain the names of all the men who were in the Guard before the organization went into the United States service.

Third—The muster rolls of the new organization, which is to be mustered out of the State service, should contain a complete record of every man whose name appears upon it, or who may have been a member of the organization since its entry into service. The muster-in roll should be taken as a basis in the making out of the rolls of these organizations.

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The fact that a number of officers of the Ninth Regiment of Volunteers did not receive their commissions, and were not personally sworn in and the oath subscribed to as laid down in the Military Code of the State, gave rise to considerable uneasiness among the officers concerned, and the War Department was appealed to in consequence. Under date of Oct. 28, 1898, this reply, signed by Theodore Swan, Assistant Adjutant General, was received from the Adjutant General's Office of the army: "In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., respecting your oath of office, I have the honor to inform you that it appears from the records that you were enrolled and mustered in with your company in May last, and duly subscribed to the oath on the muster-in roll. Hence no further oath of office is necessary."

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Members of the Guard who have not yet qualified for the State marksman's badge will have ample opportunity to do so next Tuesday (election day) at Creedmoor.

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One of the features in the Seventh Regiment Armory is the "setting-up" drill of Company F, in charge of Sergt. Fisher. The list of members and veterans of the Seventh who served in various regiments in the war with Spain, so far as can be ascertained to date, number, in the aggregate, 157, divided as follows: From Co's A, 9; B, 23; C, 5; D, 7; E, 10; F, 20; G, 10; H, 12; I, 24, and K, 27. A new rifle match is to be inaugurated in the armory range, requiring 90 per cent. of the company strength.

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In the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Smith, a portable wooden wall for use on the armory floor is to be supplied, in order that the men can practice "wall climbing," as prescribed in "Butt's" drill. An indoor baseball league has been formed, and eleven teams are already enrolled. Major Stokes has undertaken the instruction of the cadet corps, which drills every Friday night. Capt. Blackman of Company C and Capt. Hamilton of Company E, who resigned recently from the Two Hundred and First Volunteers, have reported for duty with the Twenty-third. Lieut. Griffiths of Company D has resigned from the regiment, as he intends to remain on duty with the Two Hundred and First.

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The following letter from Major Gen. Thomas H. McGrath to Capt. C. C. Schoeneck, a candidate for Member of Assembly, Twelfth District, will be found of interest:

Although not a resident of your Assembly District, I am none the less interested in your canvass. During the present campaign I am particularly concerned in the election of all candidates who I know have the interest and welfare of the National Guard at heart, and I have in this relation watched closely your career as a member of the last Legislature, and glad to be able to testify to your devoted work in their behalf.

It was due to your individual vigor that obnoxious parts of the bill entitled the "Military Code" were modified or amended, so that on its final passage it savored of a semblance of decency. In every act of yours as a member of Assembly you have shown yourself to be a friend of the Guard, and it is particularly for this reason that you should receive the votes of every National Guardsman, and every friend of the institution.

"Tillinghastism" has become a familiar equivalent for blundering incompetency. It was Tillinghast with whom you had to contend during the last session. Tillinghast represented the administration and with his power and the votes of a partisan majority against you it is greatly to your credit that you were able to modify legislation in any degree.

I sincerely hope that you will be re-elected a member of Assembly from the Twelfth District, and earnestly call on all lovers of the National Guard to cast their votes for you.

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The results of the sighting drill with rifles in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory which Capt. Hoyt, inspector of rifle practice of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, inaugurated there so successfully a few weeks since, have, it is said, convinced officers of other regiments of the value of that sort of practice, and it would not be surprising if sighting drill became the regular thing in all the armories of the city.

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Considerable doubt has been expressed as to whether Col. Goodman J. Greene of the Ninth Volunteers was commissioned Colonel of the Ninth before it was mustered into the United States service. If he were, then in that case he would remain Colonel after it was re-established as a National Guard regiment. It can be officially stated, however, that Col. Greene was only commissioned a Colonel of the Ninth Volunteers.

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The review of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Francis, by Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Volunteers at the armory last Tuesday and the drill that followed was a most excellent piece of work and demonstrated fully that the One Hundred and Seventy-first is entitled to first place among the provisional regiments. The regimental formation was handsomely made by Adjt. Dowling in two battalions of four companies, each with twelve files front, and turned over to Col. Francis. Both the review and the parade went off without a hitch, which was surprising when it is considered that it was the first time either has been attempted by the regiment. The passing in review was well done; the men were steady and the officers saluted properly. A drill followed which was a vast improvement upon the preceding one. Owing to lack of room, very few movements in the evolutions of the regiment are done in the armory by any regiment. In the regimental drill nearly all movements in column of fours were executed, as well as the formation of columns of masses and lines of masses. Many of the movements had never before been made in an armory. The audience was large and the applause liberal. The drum and bugle corps also deserve a word of praise. The latest official returns of the One Hundred and Seventy-first show the strength of the command to be 566 officers and men.

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The officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first are determined that there shall be some remembrance of the organization after it is mustered out to make way for the re-establishment of the Seventy-first, and have had their photographs taken in a group. This, with the formation of an association, it is hoped, will keep the memory of the One Hundred and Seventy-first green. The First Battalion of the regiment will drill on Tuesday evening next, and the Second Battalion next Friday evening. First Lieut. H. A. Patterson has been detailed as Acting Adjutant of the Second Battalion.

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The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, taking time by the forelock has decided to hold its annual review, reception, and ball on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, in its armory.

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Col. C. H. Luscomb of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, in order that there shall be no obstacles in the way of restoring the Thirteenth Regiment, and in the hopes of bringing about unity in this respect, has offered to resign.

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Lieut. Col. Schermerhorn and Major Banks of the One Hundred and Twelfth have passed the brigade examining board. Commissary Sergt. Thomas Dolan, the well-known rifleman, has undertaken the duties of a private once more, and is now prominent in Company F, shouldering his rifle in the same old way. Ordnance Sergt. Corrie has perfected a cartridge for use in the armory range. The cartridge is charged with smokeless powder and gives great results. Shooting has now begun actively in the armory range, and some excellent scores are being made. Quartermaster Sergt. Bright of Company F is going to arrange for a Thanksgiving turkey shoot.

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The determination to form a squadron of cavalry in the Second Brigade by consolidating Troops C and CC and dividing them into three troops, meets the approval of military men. Capt. Clayton of Troop C, who has proved himself a most competent commander, is to command the new squadron.

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Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, has a new and valuable recruit in the person of Mr. Sheldon of Yale, the well known athlete. The new Company K is in command of Capt. L. A. Prince and has fifty-one men on its roll. Company D will hold a dance in the armory Thursday evening, Nov. 17. Company F contemplates an old-time stag in the near future. Company H will hold a dance Friday, Nov. 18. Capt. Phillips of this company has made the following appointments: Corps. Joseph N. Alluisi and Edward L. King to be Sergeants, Private Victor B. Depierris to be Quartermaster Sergeant, Privates José A. Costales, John S. Fountain, Charles B. Wanamaker and Frederick D. Wendel to be Corporals.

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Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment has ordered the first battalion of his command to drill next Thursday night and the second battalion next Friday night. Major George W. Collins has been detailed as Inspector of Drills, First Lieut. F. E. Baker of Company B has been appointed and commissioned Regimental Adjutant and W. J. Schlereth Assistant Surgeon.

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The following non-commissioned officers have passed the regimental Examining Board in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment: Corporals—F. J. Schmidt, H. H. Lazarus, John Adams, and John Henningsen, all of Company C; Sergeants—E. C. Dory, W. J. Jaeger, William F. Kempe, Fred Claiborne, and William German, all of Company D; J. J. Johnston of Company E, Frederick Plagge and John Tietjen of Company H, William Carlisle and John Nolan of Company F. Capt. John D. Walton of Company D has been appointed Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice by Col. S. E. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. Capt. William F. Morris of Company K has been absent from the city for some time, having been called to Washington on business connected with the Post Office Department.

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Col. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, in order to prevent interference and unnecessary delay in carrying out the re-establishment of the Fourteenth Regiment of the National Guard, has ordered that no member of either of the two regiments except commissioned officers be allowed in the armory without a pass.

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Major F. J. Quimby, Ninth Volunteers, is to remain in the service as an officer of the Twelfth Regiment. The Major is an enterprising officer, who loves soldiering, and will take some 100 members of the Ninth with him to Lexington, for duty in the Twelfth.

The returned Ninth Regiment boys from Camp Thomas have interesting stories to tell of the peculiarities of the different officers of the regiment. Capt. Warner H. Young of Company H was called "Whoa" Young on account of his habit of adding the word "whoa" after each command. They say that whenever he would give the command it would be like this: "Right shoulder, whoa." So when the regiment debarked at West Thirtieth Street on its arrival in this city and Capt. Young appeared all the furloughed men who were among the crowd began to yell "Whoa, Young," much to the mystification of the spectators. Despite this peculiarity of the Captain he made a good record in camp, and returns with his ability as a line officer more firmly established than ever. His company before its departure for the war was among the most turbulent in the local guard, and half a dozen of its members were dishonorably discharged by Gen. McCoskry Butt for insubordination. Some of the old feeling manifested itself against the Captain in Camp Thomas, but he dealt with it sternly, and the men who were at the bottom of it found that stirring up strife in the National Guard was one thing and doing the same thing in the army was quite another. Capt. Young was forced into a position where he had to reduce to the ranks a non-com. who had been his most earnest supporter in the days before the war, and had indeed been largely responsible for his election to the Captaincy—an event that antedated the declaration of war with Spain by only a few weeks. This action against an old friend is said to have caused the Captain much distress of mind, as he has the reputation of being loyal to his friends, but he was told that the exigencies of the situation left him no choice if he wished to preserve discipline in his company.

NOVELTIES for the HORSE SHOW in the greatest profusion—Hats, Dresses, Waists, Furs, Gloves, &c., all lend their aid to this Great Showing. Highest of style, lowest in price.

EHRICH BROS SIXTH AVE. 23RD. ST.

OUR GREATEST SHOWING of what is new and fashionable in Fall Goods. We intend to break all records this coming week with our phenomenal offerings. Read them.

WE ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO OPEN ACCOUNTS WITH RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

Annual Sale of Real Laces.

OF INTENSE INTEREST TO PATRONS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

This great annual sale of ours, which commences to-morrow morning and lasts the entire week, will be of greater magnitude than any similar occasion. Our buyers have ransacked Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, in fact every lace centre in the world for the choicest and richest examples of these beautiful goods, with the result not only that a magnificent collection has been secured, but that the prices will be lower than similar goods have ever been offered for before. The attention of art collectors, modistes, and dealers in lace generally, is specially invited. Included in the collection are Needle Point, Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, Point de Venice, Point de Moscow, Real Thread, Valenciennes, Duchesse and Bruges Laces, Point Aurillac, Arras, Point de Flanders, Point de Beyeux, De Neige, Sienna, real Guipure, real Spanish, real Renaissance, etc.

Many of the examples are very fine cabinet pieces; also everything in lace from the daintiest wardrobe to the most elaborate trousseau.

Real Applique Bridal Veil, in exquisite pattern, value $300.00 - $125.00

REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACE BRIDAL VEIL, value $90.000, at 48.00
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS & real Black Thread Marie Antoinette Fichus, regular price $80.00, at 27.50
REAL DUCHESSE & POINT LACE, mixed, and Real Black Thread Lace Fichus, Berthas, Collars & Fan Covers, value $30 to $40, at 13.50
REAL NEEDLE POINT LACE FAN COVERS, have been $48 to $60, at this sale only, each 23.75
REAL THREAD & CAMBRAY LACE SCARFS, black, 15 inches wide and 3½ yards long, former price $4 and $5, only 1.20
REAL VENETIAN POINT LACE COLLARS, worth $25, at 10.85
REAL LLAMA, BLACK LACE SASHES, were $3, at 95c
BLACK REAL LLAMA LACE COIFFURES, or Head-Dresses, with Barbes, have been $2.50, at, each 45c
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE EDGINGS, value 60c., at, yd 32c

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 3 to 5 inches wide, value $0.00 at, yd 4.75
REAL BRUGES DUCHESSE LACE EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, regular price $3.00, at, yd 1.98
REAL BRUGES DUCHESSE LACES, 5 inches wide, value $4.00, at, yd 2.69
REAL BRUGES DUCHESSE LACES, 7½ inches wide, regular price $6.50, at, yd 3.75
REAL DUCHESSE LACES, 5 inches wide, value $7.00, at, yd 4.98
REAL NEEDLE POINT LACES, 9½ inches wide, value $40 and $45, at, yd 23.48
REAL POINT DE VENICE AND POINT DE BURANO LACES, 7½ inches wide, regular price $50 to $60, at, yd 27.50
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES, value 50c., at, yd 15c
REAL BRUGES DUCHESSE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, value $1.65, at, each 69c

Remarkable Sale of Silks.

IN MATCHLESS ASSORTMENTS—MATCHLESSLY PRICED.

This sale means not only large savings to those shrewd buyers who know values, but to persons of taste and discrimination an extraordinary chance to secure some of the rarest novelties which usually make their appearance later in the season. For convenience of sale we have grouped them in four distinct lots and marked them like this:

50c
for 69c. PLAIN TAFFETA, heavy rustling kind, choice colorings, also black.
for 75c. FANCY BROCADED SILK, heavy quality, good designs.
for 85c. OMBRE JACQUARD STRIPED TAFFETA, beautiful shadings.
for $1.00 BLACK BAYADERE VELOUR, splendid black, fine quality.

69c
for 85c. BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, heavy, fine goods, all silk.
for 90c. CANALI STRIPED TAFFETAS, with polka dots, all colors.
for $1.00 FANCY TAFFETAS, Persian effects, rich designs.
for 85c. PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS, superior quality.

89c
for $1.10 NEW FANCY STRIPED TAFFETA, exclusive designs.
for $1.15 BLACK BROCADED GROS GRAIN, small and medium figures.
for $1.25 EVENING BROCADED TAFFETA SILK, new effects.
for $1.19 BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, superior grade and fine finish.

98c
for $1.25 PLAID TAFFETA, medium colors, suitable for theatre waists.
for $1.25 BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, heavy and fine.
for $1.19 FANCY TAFFETAS, striped and broche, novel effects, new colors.
for $1.35 BLACK BROCADED Peau de Soie and Gros de Lyons.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Oriental Rugs.

Exclusive designs in rich and soft Colorings for Drawing-Rooms, Reception and Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Halls, etc.

Carpets.

Axminster, Wilton and Brussels Carpets of the finest qualities manufactured.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Union Railroad Company of Pittsburg, Penn., has recently received from the Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works some consolidation locomotives, which are the heaviest and most powerful locomotives ever constructed. The weight on the drivers (208,000 pounds) is greater than any locomotive of record. The Mexican Central double-boiler locomotives, designed by F. W. Johnstone, have 200,000 pounds on two separate driving wheel bases, and have the same total weight (230,000 pounds) as the Union Railroad locomotive. The tank locomotives which run through the St. Clair tunnel have 195,000 pounds on ten driving wheels, and no truck wheels. The twelve-wheel locomotives of the Great Northern Railway have a total weight of 212,750 pounds, of which only 172,000 pounds are on the driving wheels. The cylinders of this new locomotive are 23 by 32 inches, as compared with 21 by 34 inches for the Great Northern locomotive, and its total boiler heating surface is 3,822 square feet, as compared with 3,280 square feet

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

LITTLE CONFIDENCE IN ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though for the past year and a half not a resident or voter in New York, I have kept my interest in the public welfare of the State and city where twenty years of my most active life were passed. Of course, New York's present political campaign is of prime interest to all who study or take part in our public affairs, and I do not see why I should not now, as of old, express my views in your columns, if you deem them of enough value. Possibly my present point of view—a calm, outside observer—is as likely to lead me to sound views as my former closer contact.

I begin by saying that until recently I had felt that if I were a voter in New York I should vote for Col. Roosevelt. His public career as a whole, his qualities as a public man on the whole, his character as I understood it, had given me confidence that if elected Governor of New York he would shake off all trammels, and be not only inflexible in his own honesty, but in enforcing honesty in others; or, as Wayne MacVeagh used wittily to say, "honest himself and the cause of honesty in others"; alert to discover abuses and prompt to expose and reform them, and, above all, independent, his own man and nobody's else. These impressions, the result of observation at first hand of the nearly or quite twenty years of public life of Col. Roosevelt, in spite of some disagreeable personal traits and manners and some very foolish notions and fads, seemed to me a good warrant for voting for him. Viewing the campaign as it has now shaped itself or been shaped, instructed by your editorial discussions, and aided of course by the speeches of President Low and Mr. Choate, as well as that of Mr. Shepard—a speech second in its tone and ability to almost none I have read in a score of years—and the characteristically noble letter of Mr. Schurz, my former faith has been upset; and if I were now to vote in New York I should not vote for Col. Roosevelt. To tell why is what I shall here try to do in brief terms.

Two capital considerations have brought me to my conclusion. First, Col. Roosevelt is Platt's candidate. I do not think this is too much to say. I did not regard his call on Platt before announcing himself a candidate, nor even his actual nomination by Platt's convention, as fatal to his claims on independent voters or voters primarily seeking reform and good government. All this disgusted me in a sense and to a degree, but I still thought Roosevelt would be his own man if elected. When, however, he accepted and indorsed without visible qualm and without criticism a platform which eulogized Black and Black's administration, my faith was shaken; and when, after refusing the offered support of independents, he has declared that the record of the Republican Party in New York is a guarantee of good government, or, in his own words, "that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted," I find too little confidence in him left me to sanction a vote for him. It is superfluous to say that in these acts and words Col. Roosevelt has broken with his past, as well as made his future worse than doubtful.

Second, Col. Roosevelt not only stands on a platform which makes all political virtue and wisdom the characteristic and monopoly of the Republican Party, but he stands the eulogist of Gov. Black and his administration as "wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical." This is really monstrous. Black and Black's administration in their main features have been from first to last a fraud and disgrace. Appointment of Pavn and Aldridge, starchless civil service reform, canal frauds, where shall one find their equals in turpitude and folly? It is simply a fact to say Col. Roosevelt applauds them all to-day as wise, statesmanlike, and economical! Of what avail is it for him after this to traverse the State shouting from rear cars, "If I find any canal frauds I will punish them"? The man who can use an "if" in such a case is not a reformer. The man who applauds Black, who is the direct, responsible cause of the canal frauds, cannot be honest in what he here says.

It will be seen that I put all the stress on Col. Roosevelt's attitude toward State affairs. I am sure it should be but there, but I shall not fail to add that I am chagrined and offended to the core by Col. Roosevelt's jingoism. If I chose to speak of it as it deserves and in fitting slang, I should call it "cheap rot." Still, this is not the issue, nor one of the issues, properly, in this State campaign. I must say that I think Mr. Schurz is not a little illogical and inconsistent, after insisting that State issues are the true pivots of campaigns like this, in placing his conclusion not to vote for Col. Roosevelt for Governor of New York chiefly on his imperialism—which I again say I detest as much as Mr. Schurz—and not exclusively on his fatal want of soundness on issues which are local to New York. Imperialism is no more an issue here than is silver. I must further say distinctly that if Col. Roosevelt were sound on State issues I would vote for him in spite of his imperialism.

To all this one answer is current and plausible. It is said that Col. Roosevelt is really a reformer, and once elected he will act the reformer. To this I think it fair and sufficient to rejoin that if Col. Roosevelt is playing so deep a game as that, it behooves plain men who are not gamesters to beware. If such be his purposes, he is digging a deep pitfall for himself, putting himself in a miserably false position toward Platt and toward reformers alike, fatal both to success and usefulness. No man has the right to play such a game, not even with Platt. No man who will play such a game deserves confidence, least of all confidence of independents or men who look solely to the public good. Besides, what can Gov. Roosevelt do of much value with Platt in absolute control of the Legislature?

The truth, as it now seems to me, is this: Roosevelt has entered on a struggle for political position which he has deliberately despaired of reaching by his old methods or by following his old ideals and convictions. He has allied himself with evil forces stronger than he, except when, as heretofore, he stands forth as their avowed, militant foe. He has deliberately and distinctly made himself Platt's man, Black's eulogist, the leader of forces opposition to which has made all his political fame and usefulness up to this campaign.

I profess a degree of sorrow at such an ending of a reform and independent career. I have already hinted that Col. Roosevelt's personality has had no special charms for me, but I think I should mourn a little to see my dearest personal foe so conspicuously desert his colors and dishonor his flag. But let Col. Roosevelt and let us all remember that the cause of political purity and good government will move on to ultimate success, no matter where he goes or when he halts or turns back.

"We will march prospering—not through his presence:
Songs may inspirit us—not from his lyre;
Deeds will be done—while he boasts his quiescence,
Still bidding crouch whom the rest bid aspire."

I have only to add that if I could vote in New York I should vote for Theodore Bacon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.
Elm Knoll Farm, West Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 26, 1898.

BEATING AROUND THE BUSH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many good and deserving causes have suffered defeat, not from any inherent fault of their own, but from being urged and ruined by incompetent promoters and speakers. But many bad and irregular deals and schemes, both in and out of politics, have been bolstered up until, to the casual observer, they appear to be almost successes. But when a project is so bare of merit and so teems with fallacy that the bright, active, and peerless talents of such orators as Messrs. Depew, Root, Gov. Black, and other shining lights of the Republican Party find not one issue that has to do with the State of New York upon which they can talk to the voters, there must be but little good in their political situation.

Gen. Butler said to a young lawyer, some years ago, "When you argue a case stick to the facts." "But," asked the young limb of the law, "what will I do when the facts are all against me?" "Then," replied Butler, "beat around the bush." And this is just what those very able men above mentioned are doing, and probably will do until after election. New York State, with its 10 per cent. of the population of our Nation, and with far more than 10 per cent. of the Nation's wealth and commercial enterprise, is all too small to talk about and to tell the people about, so the Republican orators must needs take in the whole United States, to say nothing of San Juan and the Philippines. They tell the people they are to vote for National and international issues, for sound money, and to sustain the President and Gen. Alger. They will not talk of State issues at all, and that is what the people just now would like to hear about.

Elihu Root said last night that the Democrats wanted to go to Washington by way of the canals, and that it would be better, perhaps, to give them an allowance, instead of regular mileage rates, as the latter might break the State. Mr. Root did not mention any statistics on this point, or, in fact, on any other, but I will furnish a few, based on the canal trip that his party took, the trip to Washington, but only along the canal for less than a hundred miles. That trip has already cost the State over $9,000,000, and it remains to be seen, after Mr. Van Wyck is elected, how much it will cost the Republicans who took that rather modest ride. There was an excursion this week on one of the railroads from New York to Washington, tickets selling at $1 each. Now, the entire population of the Empire State—seven millions of people, Democrats, Republicans, and Mugwumps—could have ridden to Washington and back with the money spent on the canal, and there would have been a respectable two millions left. Mr. Depew puts on the "Glad-to-see-you-Teddy" society air and makes little speeches, which, in view of the really good speeches we all know he can make, must seem to the gentleman himself to be puerile and weak. It is an awful trying and vexatious thing, gentlemen, to keep beating around the bush so long, especially when it is only a little miserable sage, hardly large enough to hide the misdoings of a third politician, to say nothing of furnishing cover to the abusers of the greatest Commonwealth in the world.

What a contrast to these vapid generalities of Republican speakers are the clean-cut, sensible arguments of David B. Hill and Augustus Van Wyck. Here we have facts and figures that appeal directly to the sense and reasoning powers of an appreciative people, and is it to be wondered at that a Democratic victory is approaching? The political barometer has been read, and it plainly indicates the coming rain of Democratic ballots, after which its needle will point to "Set fair" and stay there for a prolonged season of good old Jeffersonian weather. But Mr. Depew says he predicts Republican victory; says he has made this prediction every year for forty years, and been right thirty-five times out of forty. After election he can say he has been right thirty-five times out of forty-one.

Gov. Black, in his speech last night, held that a party should be judged quite as much by what it had prevented as by what it had accomplished. That is not a half-bad principle. Let us judge the outgoing State administration not only by the canal frauds it accomplished, but also by its strenuous efforts to keep the knowledge of them from the public. This would give, methinks, a fair estimate of its worth. The Republican Party has done much by its policy of prevention. The little boy, in his school composition, said that the common, ordinary, every-day pin had saved the lives of countless thousands. His teacher asked him how he made that out. He said: "By not swallowing them." And that's the way the Republican Party is going to lose its life on election day—by not swallowing the votes.

And how hard they have hunted for a silver sixteen-to-one Democrat to argue with on the money question. They have gone through the entire State, and at every station they have yelled and shouted for the traducer of gold, for the champion of free silver. They have not been able to find a single one, and, after such an arduous search, most sensible people would be inclined to think that silver Democrats were a little scarce, but they still call for them, and it would be more surprised than otherwise if they did find one or two. And so we will watch and wait, and in good time the will of the people, when it is registered on Nov. 8, is sure to prove a reprimand to the evils of to-day, and point distinctly to the coming of open justice and a firm administration that will be marked by its economy and fairness.

NICKOLAS NIX.
New York, Nov. 1, 1898.

THE POLITICAL BOSSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one can see in the pending political canvass the evil influences of political bosses. The fears are that there will be such an overturning as will surely defeat the leading candidates. If Roosevelt shall be defeated his party will vehemently charge the cause against Platt; if Van Wyck is not elected, Croker must bear the blame. If the Republicans in New Jersey are overwhelmed, Sewell will be accountable; if the Democrats win in Pennsylvania, the evil time will come to Quay.

It is to the shame of our politics that such men should be suffered to have so much power. It is then that independent voters determine the results, who silently put in their declarations of independence. There will be surprises one way or the other, and it is doubtful as to the majority being small. Many of us think it is looking more and more like the election of Van Wyck for Governor of New York. The courageous struggle against bossism in Greater New York shows admirable pluck on the part of those great lawyers, Coudert, Hornblower, and Carter, and has inspired Cockran to speak with an unwonted eloquence, that there may be incorruptible Judges, while they favor as heroically the triumphing of their own State leader. But it does not seem to be generous for the other side to insist that they are favoring thus their Republican success, when they denounce Plattism as much as Crokerism.

Contrast if you will the two leading candidates. Van Wyck is making his clear, strong, and independent judicial sense felt throughout the State, while Roosevelt is revealing the stubbornness of his nature, and is forgetting the courtesies he owes to his most courteous opponent. Van Wyck is modesty personified; Roosevelt is displaying an egotism we did not look for to his disadvantage. Both have talents and culture, and have been honored in public positions, but it is not too much to say that the judicial training of the one is better than the military experience of the other to be a good executive. Van Wyck discourses chiefly on the welfare of the State, and declares he would be the public servant. Roosevelt goes out into National issues, never forgetting his marching up San Juan Hill, and praises the Republican Party, overlooking the fact that the glory of the war was not partisan, and that there were heroes in the Democratic faith, like Dewey, Schley, Hobson, Wheeler, and Lee, who share in the general respect and honor. If we needed a warrior to lead soldiers to victory Roosevelt might have choice, but as it is a civilian to execute the laws of a State with faithfulness and firmness, we must prefer Van Wyck.

J. HERVEY COOK.
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Nov. 4, 1898.

PREFERS CROKER TO PLATT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a humble citizen to state his standpoint in the coming election. I am an independent Democrat, who voted for Strong and Seth Low in municipal elections and for Palmer in the last National election. I would have just as well voted directly for a Republican President, if, for instance, Mr. Reed would have been the nominee; but I had no confidence in Mr. McKinley, who, as you remember, dodged for a long while the main issue of the campaign, currency reform. The facts or the experience has fully justified my mistrust, as there has been nothing done in this regard. You remember that very soon after Mr. McKinley was inaugurated, financial depression appeared again, and if it were not for the enormous influx of gold, as a consequence of our rich crops here, and the reverse elsewhere, we would still stand at the same point. I have also little doubt that the Republicans if they can and see fit for the perpetuation of their power would not hesitate to enact another silver-purchasing bill. So, you see, there is certainly no reason to support Mr. Roosevelt on a National issue of a past campaign, and which, if left open to the next National campaign, will then be dealt with by the people.

The only National issues of the present are "Algerism" and the great danger of "militarism and expansion," and in regard to both I might say, in brief, common sense dictates the election of Democratic Congressmen. But the main issues in a State election are State affairs. On the record of the present administration and Legislature there are especially four questions, of which every one should defeat the Republicans:

1. The Election, or Force, bill, which is an infringement on Constitutional rights and an insult to free citizens.

2. The excise law, which, aside from all illiberal tendency known as Rooseveltism, means grossly unjust taxation.

3. The starchless civil service law, which nearly annihilates all former improvements in the public service.

4. The canal ring, under Aldridge, the campaign associate of Mr. Roosevelt.

There are minor issues enough, for instance, the tricky suppression of home rule in New York, the press gag bill, and others, which make good campaign material for the Democrats against a totally corrupted and subservient legislative machine of Platt's grace, but we might pass all that.

From a personal standpoint there has not and could not be said a word against the character or ability of Mr. Van Wyck, the only objection being that he is the nominee of a boss—Croker. Now, having only a choice between two bosses, I confess to prefer, at least for the present, Mr. Croker's dictations, who at least tries to defend his standpoint before the public, while Mr. Platt stands utterly silent in the back with a Mephisto smile. But Mr. Van Wyck appears not to be the tool of a single boss, but rather the compromise of three bosses, two of which will always be on the lookout against the control of the third, a condition which I consider as the best improvement in the selection of candidates attainable under our political conditions.

There has been a new issue put on the market—"the independence of the judiciary"—which smells a little bit too much after Republican partisanship. Admitted that Mr. Croker approached Mr. Daly for favors, I beg to ask if this was something entirely unusual to the bench, and if so, why was the case not laid before the collegiate Judges and acted upon in some fitting way, as Judges with $15,000 salary a year for fourteen years can be expected to be independent against any one. The independence of the judiciary is important enough to cause a special and clear plank in the platform. If this is done and any candidate would then refuse a statement in that regard I would not vote for him.

I can easily understand and highly appreciate the logical and moral standpoint of Mr. Schurz and his adherents, but I cannot grasp the ideas of so-called independents who support the Republican ticket. After many years' hard work to drive Tammany's boss out, and nearly succeeding, he was saved at the last moment by Mr. Platt's baseness, and as fate gives now a chance to finish the worse boss first, why, I am only too glad to do my share. H.
New York, Nov. 2, 1898.

WHAT IS A HORSE MARINE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question has often been asked, "What is a horse marine?" One answer is "that is the sailor man who attends to the (horse sir:) hawser," but I say that a horse marine is Theodore Roosevelt. First he was an oysterman, because from Oyster Bay; then a policeman, then in the navy, and from the navy to the cavalry, a rough rider without a horse. There is no such thing as a horse in marine service, and no such thing as a horse in the "rough rider" service.

In a former political campaign the three R. R. R.'s were fatal to Republican victory, Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion; may be so in this R. R. R., Roosevelt, Rough, Rider. Roosevelt went to Santiago; there was a fight. Roosevelt was the first to run—for Governor. Roosevelt is a "rough rider"; so is Richard Croker. Roosevelt rides a horse, (so they say,) and Croker rides a Mayor—Van Wyck; not Judge Van Wyck; he is a horse of another color. The Lieutenant Governor must ride a rocking horse, because he is a Wood-ruff rider. They are beginning to stir up the campaign. Yes, and every time Roosevelt speaks he puts his foot in it. A SILENT VOTER.
New York, Oct. 30, 1898.

As to the Judiciary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you had a case in court how would you like to have a politician see the Judge and get the Judge to go against you?

If you thought you had a pull with your Alderman or some other politician, who you thought could influence a Judge to let you win the case, how do you know that the man you sued would not have some other politician who had a greater pull with the Judge?

Is it safe to elect a Judge whom politicians or any other person can influence?

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.
New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

THE DEBT QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The last thing is this, from The London Times of this date: "While we approve, as we have all along, the taking of the Philippines by the United States, we still think that the United States should pay some portion of Spain's debts." At least that is the way I read the following: "At the same time, we are bound to draw attention to the serious consequences of the policy upon which the American delegates have insisted." Why? Because of the bondholders of Spanish debt. Whom did we advise to buy Spanish bonds, and when? It is the strangest contention conceivable that we owe Spanish bondholders anything. Why should we not undertake also to pay the bonds of Argentina? We might "chip in" and pay some of Italy's debts likewise. Why not? Aren't we made of money?

Then there is this from Washington, same date: "The conditions presented are entirely unlike those of Cuba. In the latter case there was justification * * * for our refusal to be saddled with the debt when we had received a taxable asset. But in the case of the Philippines * * * the United States would acquire * * * a most valuable possession, and it is believed that the holders of all Government obligations, without regard to nationality, would insist that the lien should pass with the property." Fine words, truly! The meaning of the last clause is somewhat obscure, but I think it means about this: that all holders of questionable and slippery securities, "without regard to [the] nationality" of the holders, perhaps have a common and intense interest in having some party—say the United States, which, as everybody knows, has "money to burn"—assume the burden of these ambiguous obligations. It is pure assumption to say that we are likely to derive any net pecuniary benefit from our possession of the Philippines for a long—an indefinite—time to come.

But the main assumption which the writer of the above makes is, in my opinion, fallacious. It is this: "The conditions presented are entirely unlike those of Cuba." There is a certain count of plausibility in this, but I do not think it true. We cannot separate one portion of Spanish debt from another, (with the single exception of debt incurred by Spain for "betterments"—"municipal debt," as it is called,) when all the portions which are in contemplation, whether in Cuba or in the Philippines, were incurred for one and the same purpose, namely, that of oppression. We might urge, and with truth, that we hold the Philippines by right of conquest. We also hold Puerto Rico in the same manner, by the way, upon the same tenure. But that is not the point. The broad, clear, and simple principle upon which we have planted ourselves, and from which we shall not depart, I imagine, is that the debt which we are invited and urged by incautious bondholders—who invested upon their own responsibility, of course—to assume was incurred in the prosecution of oppressive measures by Spain, with the view of subjugating its oppressed subjects or citizens; and we are justified in declining to assume any portion of that debt, upon the principle that to do so would be tantamount to the stultification on our part in regard to the purpose for which we entered into war with Spain.

We go further: Even if the debt in question had not been incurred for purposes of oppression, it would still not be incumbent on us to liquidate it, or any portion of it, except, as aforesaid, such portion as has been of visible advantage. We are not responsible for debt incurred without our cognizance or complicity. The ground upon which the exception rests is simply that of value obtained. Aside from that, we don't know, and haven't any particular reason to expect, that the Philippines will be a source of one dollar of net revenue to us for ten years to come; more likely to be a bill of expense to us for that much time, rather. I should say that Puerto Rico is far more likely to "pay us a profit" within a reasonable length of time than the Philippines.

D. M. R.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1898.

TO DRAIN THE COMSTOCK.

A San Francisco Firm Has Contracted to Pump the Water from the Mother Lode of Nevada.

Jonathan T. Wells, owner of the Watch and Wait Mine at Deer Bend, Nevada County, California, has been in New York for several weeks on a pleasure trip. He is one of the most prominent miners of the West, an an authority on gold and silver mining. Yesterday he was seen at the Hoffman House by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, and in the course of conversation Mr. Wells said that mining properties in the Far West were never so valuable as now, and that a great activity in the working of mines had sprung up throughout Arizona, California, and Nevada.

"Principally in Nevada," said Mr. Wells, "is the activity, where the first steps toward draining the great Comstock Lode, from which treasure house so much wealth has been drawn, have already been taken. At a recent meeting of the Comstock Pumping Company in San Francisco, Cal., the contract for that undertaking was awarded to a San Francisco concern.

"The Comstock was mined so deep that when the mines were closed some years ago they were flooded with water. The silver issue has kept the owners and the moneyed men of the West from entering into such a magnanimous project as pumping out the water. There are hundreds of miners waiting for this clearing to be accomplished, and when it is done and the Comstock mines are opened again and are running in full blast the country will see the West boom again. There are millions to be taken out of the Comstock yet.

"To undertake the draining of the Comstock it will be necessary to furnish a plant capable of pumping 10,000,000 gallons of water per day from the Consolidated and California shaft into the Sutro Tunnel at the 1,600-foot level. In the contract it has been agreed to furnish such a plant and also to operate the same until the water is lowered to the 500-foot level below the Sutro Tunnel, or the 2,100-foot level on the lode. The bid of the successful firm was $30,000, payment being contingent on the water being lowered.

"The system under which the pumping will be done is that of a water jet, working under a head of 2,000 pounds pressure, and discharging this water through a contracted throat. The vacuum produced by the presence and velocity of the water carries a continuous stream from the lowest depths to the Sutro Tunnel, there discharging through it."

Colonial Dames Send Food to Cuba.

The National Society of Colonial Dames of New York has sent to Gen. Wood at Santiago a large consignment of delicacies for the soldiers who need better food than that supplied by the Government and who are not ill enough to go on sick leave. The society has also sent to Lieut. C. C. Marsh, United States Navy, at Havana, a supply of medicines for the reconcentrados who are suffering from the effects of starvation.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

The Giant Despair.

One of the most horrible things about the nervous diseases to which women are peculiarly subject is the sense of overwhelming despair which they bring upon the mind. A woman's mental condition is directly and powerfully affected by any ailment of the delicate, special organs of her sex. Such a difficulty not only racks her body with pain and suffering but burdens her with mental anguish which words can hardly describe.

Thousands of women have had a similar experience to that of Mrs. Eurath A. Williams, of Westport, Oldham Co., Ky., in which the use of Dr. Pierce's wonderful "Favorite Prescription," by imparting health and strength to the feminine organism, has not only restored complete vigor and capacity to the bodily powers but has also given renewed brightness and buoyancy of spirit.

"I suffered for over a year," says Mrs. Williams, "with indigestion and nervous prostration. I was unable to eat or sleep. I tried several physicians, but they only helped me for a short time. A friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets.' I commenced taking the medicines last May. Took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of the 'Pellets,' and am now feeling better than I have for two years. Have a good appetite, sleep well, and do not suffer from indigestion or nervousness. I have gained seven and a half pounds since taking these medicines. I have recommended Dr. Pierce's medicine to several ladies, one of whom is now taking it and is being greatly benefited."

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street---West.

A Great Fallacy Destroyed---

It seems absurd, but it is nevertheless true, that some people imagine goods can be bought cheaper in downtown stores than from us---of course they have never tried our store—but take it for granted and lose money by doing so. The thousands of delighted purchasers who come here daily destroy this fallacy. And let the skeptic call, compare and be convinced that these few items are typical of our everyday low prices.

Black Silk Chance.

Do you remember the great response we had to Bonnet's fine Taffeta Silks, which we offered a few weeks ago? Here is another chance—and this you can't afford to overlook:

FINE BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, rich high lustre, pure dye, 21 inches wide; regularly sold for $1 per yd., at **69c.**

Velvet Waists.

Here is an opportunity which will make this department a beehive of activity—phenomenal value—due to a purchase of a prominent manufacturer's entire stock of Ladies' Velvet Waists.

LADIES' WAISTS of the best quality Velveteen, embroidered silk, polka dots; colors Violet Red, Royal Blue, Brown or Black; sizes 32 to 42; selling elsewhere for $5.50, at **$3.75**

Ladies' Petticoats.

It will not be difficult to make a selection here with so many novelties, all so temptingly pretty and at prices you will gladly pay.

SILK SKIRTS of good quality Taffeta, corded umbrella flounce, in pretty shaded colors, also black; well worth $6.00, at **$4.85**

LADIES' SKIRTS of black and fancy striped Sateen and near-silk, umbrella flounce, with two and three ruffles; good value for $2.50, at **$1.75**

Carpets==Special.

Last week made a new record in this department — our efforts have met with marked success—only the choicest, richest and handsomest styles of the season for this week at prices much below what you are accustomed to pay.

BEST QUALITY MOQUETTE CARPET, borders to match, $1.00 per yard grade, at **79c**

TAPESTRY CARPET, best quality ten wire, same also in Hall and Stair Carpet, 85c. goods, at **59c**

EXTRA HEAVY ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPET, beautiful designs and colorings, the 75c. kind, at **55c**

MADE UP CARPET RUGS in Moquette, Axminster, Brussels and Velvet, all sizes, AT 50 PER CENT. LESS than former prices; bring size of room and secure a big bargain.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC RUGS, OILCLOTH, LINOLEUMS, at moderate prices.

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From the top notch of luxury down to the cheapest GOOD Furniture made. Nothing below that,—a fixed rule here, only reliable sorts, and priced to win your favor.

Parlor Suits. Our stock has never been so large or so replete with the most tasteful designs in frames and varied colored effects in coverings. We have taken four of our best suits and marked them for this week about one-third less than former selling prices:

No. 1. Three-piece, beautifully inlaid, covered in silk velvet. We offer this Suit at $31.95, instead of $40.00.

No. 2. Five-piece richly carved Suit, covered in elegant silk Tapestry; we priced this one at $51.95, instead of $70.00.

No. 3. Three-piece Suit, inlaid with beautiful Marqueterie work and covered with embroidered silk velvet; our special price, $26.95, instead of $37.00.

No. 4. Five-piece all over stuffed Suits, tufted backs and arms, covered in rich silk tapestries and trimmed with heavy silk fringe; our reduced price, $83.95, instead of $117.00.

Sale of Curtains.

Everybody is charmed with our magnificent assortment. If you have an eye or a thought for the home beautiful you should see our Curtain daintiness—all priced at especially tempting figures for this week.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, white or ecru,

Were	$5.00	$6.50	$7.50	$8.00	$9.00 pair.
Now	$3.50	$4.75	$5.75	$6.25	$7.00 pair.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, white or ecru,

Were	$2.00	$2.50	$3.25	$4.50 pair.	
Now	$1.25	$1.75	$2.25	$3.00 pair.	

FROU FROU SILK TAPESTRY CURTAINS, heavy tassel fringe, this season's novelty, $22.50 grade, at $18.00

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, heavy tassel fringe, all this season's goods,

Were	$5.50	$6.75	$8.00 pair.
Now	$3.85	$5.25	$6.00 pair.

BROCATELLES, DAMASK, VELOURS AND TAPESTRIES, suitable for furniture and wall covering; a large assortment at extremely low prices.

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e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Atlantic City, NJ. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap. $3up
Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Baltimore, Md. ... The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do St. Ermin's. { Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do ..... Royal Hotel des Etrangers
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York ..... Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do. Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1.
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
Salt Lake City, Utah. Knutsford, a. p., $3 up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up.
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

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Steamers leave San Francisco.
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PEKING, via Honolulu ..... Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
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EMPRESS OF CHINA ..... Dec. 5, Feb. 27, May 8
EMPRESS OF INDIA ..... Jan. 2, Mch. 27, May 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN ..... Jan. 30, Apl. 17, June 19
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia.
AORANGI ..... Nov. 17 MIOWERA ..... Dec. 15
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The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, 3 P. M.
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CHEROKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.
COMANCHE, Friday, Nov. 11.
ALGONQUIN, Monday, Nov. 14.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, F. C. & P. Fast F'ght & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Eger, G. A., 375 B'way, N. Y.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM
K. Fried'h, Nov. 29, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Dec. 20, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
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H. H. Meier ..... Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
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OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM | †Ems ..... Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismarck, N. 19, 11 AM | *A. Victoria, Dc. 10, 11 AM
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Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg resumed in March.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Palatia, Nov. 12, 2:30 PM | Patria, Nov. 26, 2:30 PM
Pretoria, Nov. 19, 9 AM | Bulgaria, Dec. 3, 7:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis ..... Nov. 9 | St. Louis ..... Dec. 7
Paris ..... Nov. 23 | Paris ..... Dec. 14
St. Paul ..... Nov. 30 | St. Paul ..... Dec. 21

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Friesland ..... Nov. 9 | Westernland ..... Nov. 23
*Southwark ..... Nov. 16 | *Kensington ..... Nov. 30
*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.
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Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 88 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
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NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE ..... NOVEMBER 12
MESABA ..... NOVEMBER 19
MANITOU ..... NOVEMBER 26
ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES $50 AND UP.
STEAMERS

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman, (Miss Clara Livingston,) Nov. 6, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd, (Miss Gwynne,) Nov. 7, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, (Miss Alice Weir,) Nov. 9, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, (Miss Louise Knox.) Nov. 9, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict, (Miss Virginia Coudert,) Nov. 10, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, (Miss Florence Schieffelin,) Nov. 10, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Kingsbury, Jr., (Miss Adele Townsend,) Nov. 11, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, (Miss Mary Duncan,) Nov. 11, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, (Miss Johnson,) Nov. 12, 1872.

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For several days past the residence of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, 660 Fifth Avenue, has been in the hands of cleaners and servants, and yesterday the curtains which have obscured the windows for so long were removed, and the great storm doors thrown open. Mr. Vanderbilt arrived on the Campania yesterday. He has been absent several months taking a well-earned holiday. During his stay abroad he took quite an extended cruise in his yacht, the Valiant, along the coast of Southern Europe, visiting ports of the Adriatic and the Isles of Greece. Among Mr. Vanderbilt's new neighbors this Winter will be Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who have taken the old clubhouse of the City Club, and who are busy just now altering it and having it repainted and decorated. It is just a block above Mr. Vanderbilt's on the other side of Fifth Avenue, and the two houses command quite a good view of each other.

***

Mr. Eugene Higgins and a party sailed from Bordeaux last week on the Varuna en route for New York. The Varuna has just come out of dry dock, where she has been put in thorough order. Mr. Higgins will be present at the wedding of his niece, Miss Josephine Brooks, and Mr. "Jack" Livermore, which event will take place on Dec. 6.

***

The Marquess of Anglesey, who has just arrived in this country, only came into his title three weeks ago. He is a cousin of Messrs. Almeric, Sidney, and Arthur Paget, and he is still a very young man, being only twenty-three years of age. Unfortunately for American heiresses, he is married. His wedding to the beautiful Miss Chetwynd last Spring was one of the events of the London season. He is also Earl of Uxbridge and a Lieutenant of volunteers. It is expected in London that he and his wife will make a brilliant social campaign there. The Marquess of Anglesey will be here for the Horse Show, and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget.

***

Among those due to arrive to-day from Europe will be Mr. and Mrs. Louis McCagg and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse are returning after a year's tour of Europe. They will be at the Astoria for the present. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen, Mrs. Hillhouse's mother and sister, have been spending a fortnight at the Virginia Hot Springs.

***

November's advent has only brought the opening of the Winter season nearer on the calendar, for the glorious Indian Summer weather which has blessed the land during the week has so delayed the return of society to town that the season's opening seems as far away as it did a month ago. But this return cannot be much longer deferred. A week from to-morrow will bring the Horse Show, the prelude to which was played on Friday at the auction sale of seats and boxes in the Madison Square Assembly Rooms, and then, with a brief intermission for Thanksgiving, will come the opera, and after-that the dance of receptions, dinners, balls, and dances which go to make up a New York Winter season.

***

While the weather has been most favorable to all sorts of entertainments and diversions out of town, there have been no particular events worthy of special record in any of the suburbs since Sunday last, and the many people of means and leisure who are at the country clubs and in their own or friends' houses at Newport, Lenox, Tuxedo, and the nearer suburbs, have preferred to give themselves up to the full enjoyment of golfing, cycling, riding, and driving, for which the weather has been so eminently suitable. Coaching has been indulged in all through the country. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly drove from Madison, N. J., through New Brunswick to Princeton and back during the week, and Mr. Nelson Robinson with a party of friends tooled his brake from Lenox to Ardsley, while Mr. Joseph Kernochan drove in his road wagon all the way from Lenox to Arden, beyond Tuxedo.

***

The hunt clubs have never had finer weather than that of the last two weeks, and the runs in the crisp Autumn air and through the smoky Indian Summer atmosphere have been particularly enjoyable. The run of the Meadow Brook hounds on Thursday afternoon was one of the most successful it ever held. The meet was at the clubhouse. Among others in the saddle were Mrs. James L. Kernochan, on Retribution; Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, on the Dutchman; Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, on Baritone; Mr. Frank Gray Griswold, on Erie, and Mr. Harry S. Page, on Nestor. The hounds led the riders over some sixty fences, and some of the jumps were very stiff, while no slight had been expected, there were several croppers. Fortunately, no one was injured. There was another run at Meadow Brook yesterday, as there were also meets and runs on Staten Island and in Westchester. The Genesee Valley hounds have also had a remarkably successful season, and the Genesee Valley has been particularly gay.

***

The interest of the hunting set everywhere will be somewhat diverted this week to Washington, where the Autumn meeting at Bennings will take place. Mr. Samuel Howland, who has worked so hard for the success of the Bennings meetings for three years past against many obstacles, is now beginning to realize the result of his labors, for the interest in this Autumn meeting is markedly on the increase, and there can be little doubt of its success this week.

***

November has never been as popular a month for weddings as October, but its reputation as a wedding month is evidently growing; this year it brings an unusual number of these happy events. The past week brought the weddings of Mr. Chapman and Miss Wright, at Trinity Church, on Monday; of Mr. Sargent and Miss Carroll, in Grace Church Chantry, on Tuesday; of Mr. Gilbert R. Livingston and Miss Anne Lorraine Wheeler, the daughter of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, at the latter's residence, on Wednesday; of Mr. Shipley Carter of Baltimore and Miss Murchison of this city, at the bride's residence, on Thursday, and of Henri de Sibour and Miss Clagett, in Washington, yesterday.

***

Wednesday and Thursday of this present week will be unusually well filled with weddings. Mr. Beverly W. Robinson and Miss Madeleine Wall will be married in New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday, and on the same day Mr. Newcomb and Miss Churchill will be married in Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Fuller Griggs and Miss Carolyne Cowles Lee, Mr. Robert G. Mead and Miss Elsie Cleveland, and Mr. John Gelston Floyd and Miss Elizabeth Wells in this city. On Thursday will take place the wedding of Mr. George N. McLenahan and Miss Caroline Duer in New Haven, and of Mr. George S. Ryer and Miss Harriet M. Richards, of Mr. F. P. Delafield and Miss Elsie Barber, of Mr. William Edmestoek and Miss Goetchius, and of Mr. George C. Kellogg and Miss Grace Olyphant in this city.

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The wedding of Miss Helen Folsom and the Rev. Churchill Satterlee, which will take place next Wednesday in Trinity Church, Lenox, will be the last event of the Autumn season in the Berkshires. It will be a very quiet affair. There will be a wedding breakfast after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom. Miss Helen Morton, the daughter of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, has been visiting Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have returned from Newport.

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After these weddings there will be a lull in matters matrimonial until Nov. 22, when Mr. F. N. Goddard and Miss Alice G. Winthrop will be married at noon in Grace Church Chantry. Miss Winthrop will have neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. Mr. Henry Osborne Taylor will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Robert Dudley Winthrop and Mr. David Halsted. Then will follow the wedding of Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, on Nov. 29, and then a lull until the December wedding bells begin to ring.

***

Newport notes of the week are as follows: The Breakers closed yesterday, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt left the day previous for a round of visits to relatives, the first to be passed with Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Madison, N. J. Mr. Vanderbilt's improvement since his return home has been wonderful in many ways, especially in his gain of renewed vigor and flesh, as a glance at his face quickly shows. His walkingstick even is discarded at times. His characteristic attention to personal matters is again manifesting itself. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. E. R. Wharton and Mrs. Victor Sorchan of the Association for Decorating the Newport Schools nearly $1,500 was raised by the generosity of the cottagers and teachers, and the result has been that instead of bare white walls in the public schools handsome statuary and works of art now adorn them. It is now believed that ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice will remain at Beaulieu, their Newport home, throughout the Winter, and unless Mr. Potter Palmer purchases the property Senator Brice will lease the estate for another term of years. Mrs. Brice still entertains every Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton have returned to New York for the Winter, as have Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. J. B. Busk, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman. The golf club will remain open until Nov. 15. Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have returned from a visit in New York. Mr. John R. Drexel is to come up to Newport for a few days to look over his estate on Ochre Point, before returning to Europe to join Mrs. Drexel. Mr. F. P. Garrettson has returned from Europe. Mrs. William T. Bull, who has been seriously ill, is rapidly recovering. Mrs. Arthur S. Rogers and Miss Alice Rogers are guests at Dudley Place. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis will pass the Winter in Cairo, Egypt. Miss Amy Townsend of New York is the guest of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Mr. G. M. Hutton has closed his cottage and has returned to Baltimore. Mrs. Edward F. Rook intends to purchase a site for a cottage on the Ocean Drive. Despite the reports to the contrary, the wedding of her daughter, Miss Edith Rook, to Mr. J. Nelson Howard will not occur until next Summer. The Colonial King mansion has been leased for a number of years to a local physician. The Newport Horse Show Association has been incorporated by Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, Robert Goelet, Oliver H. P. Belmont, William R. Travers, Henry P. Eldridge, Center Hitchcock, and Francis M. Ware. The shows are to be given each September at the Casino, and there will be a long list of handsome prizes.

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A concert will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, at 8:30 o'clock, in aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery, under the auspices of the following committee: Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Chairman; Mrs. Robert Bacon, Miss Cuyler, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Archibald Murray, and Miss Rhett. The patronesses will be Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Orden Mills, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. Mme. Melba has kindly offered her services, and will have the co-operation of the following artists: Mme. Gadski, Signor Pandolfini, his first appearance in America; Signor Bensaude, M. Boudouresque, and the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Signor Sepilli. The boxes may be obtained at 214 Madison Avenue daily, except Sunday, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Seats are on sale at the Metropolitan Opera House and at all the leading hotels. This will be Mme. Melba's first appearance this season in America.

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There is little that is new to state this morning as to the portrait show in aid of the Orthopedic Hospital, which is to open at the Academy of Design on Dec. 17—not on Dec. 14, as has been stated—and which will remain open until late in January. There will be an abundance of good pictures shown and the committee will, as far as possible, give preference to portraits that have not heretofore been publicly exhibited. Among the portraits that will probably be shown is the one recently painted by Sargent of ex-Senator Brice, and which arrived here on Thursday. There is already beginning to be great pressure upon the committee for the acceptance of portraits which they have not asked for, and there is evidently a general and erroneous impression that any portraits offered will be accepted. As there is to be no jury of admission, the committee reserves the right to invite the owners of portraits of merit to exhibit and to reject all others as they may see fit. Only in this way can a high artistic standard for the exhibition be obtained.

***

The abandonment of the proposed second series of Thursday evening subscription concerts at the Astoria should be of benefit to Mr. A. M. Bagby, who has sent out his prospectus with the announcement of the dates of his Astoria musical mornings, and which will be Dec. 5, 12, and 19, and Thursday, Dec. 29. Mr. Bagby has been obliged to choose the Monday after Christmas falls this year on Sunday, and will be celebrated on Monday, the 26th. Several of the leading artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company, as has already been announced, will appear at these musicales.

***

There are rumors of a new club to be formed, and which will, in a measure, take the place of the old Midwinter, and possibly the Thursday Evening, Clubs. The detailed plan for this new organization has not yet been made public, but it is whispered that it is so novel and attractive that the limited number of subscribers which the projectors of the club desire will probably be obtained with little difficulty, and, in fact, the rush to get into the club may be difficult to withstand. There is to be a board of patronesses, and the meetings are to be held in a fashionable restaurant building. The real work of the club is to be done by a small Executive Committee.

***

The football game between Yale and Princeton, which will be played at Princeton next Saturday, has now become of absorbing interest in the clubs and among the younger men and women of New York society. The exodus from this city on Saturday morning next to witness this game will be a large one, and, even if the weather should not be propitious, the Pennsylvania Railroad will have about as much as it can do to carry the crowds to and from New York, to say nothing of those from Philadelphia. Many people will go to Princeton Friday afternoon, to attend the dances and other festivities to be held in the college town on Friday evening. Every room in the handsome but too expensive Inn and the old village hotel has been reserved, and there are few of the students who will not entertain relatives or friends for the evening, at least.

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Baltimore social news notes for the week are as follows: The most important society event in the near future is the Bachelor Cotillion, usually known by its old-time name, "the Monday German." It will take place Nov. 21, at Lehman's Hall, and will be the great battlefield for the debutantes, upon which to win victory or defeat. There the young maidens will be presented to society, and there anxious mothers and chaperons will await with bated breath the decision as to whether their débutante is a brilliant success or a dismal failure. Much depends upon this initial german, and the girl who has no partner for this event is truly to be pitied. Next in importance to the partner, and, indeed, not very far behind, is the flower question, and fortunate is the damsel whose parents are the possessors of large bank accounts, for then flowers innumerable are her portion, sent—well, by the family, to be perfectly frank. Only the ignorant fancy that Miss Débutante's numerous posies have been given her by gallant admirers. The gown, the dinner before or the supper afterward, are also great problems to be solved, for a girl in these days must be introduced properly, with a blare of trumpets and a glare of lights, and the modest violet-born-to-blush-unseen style is a back number at present. Among the débutantes one will hear a great deal of in the coming months are Miss Mary Esther Gill, daughter of Gen. John Gill; Miss Margaret McKim Gordon, daughter of Alexander Gordon; Miss Julia Johnson, daughter of Dr. Robert W. Johnson; Miss Margaret Guest Blackwell, Miss Eleanor Stewart, daughter of C. Morton Stewart; Miss Martha Post, Miss Marie Buchanan, Miss Anita Carroll Mactavish, whose grandmother was Miss Ellen Gilmor; Miss Edith Byrd Jackson, Miss Amabel Lee, and others—not quite so long a list as in other years, but still big enough to make a great deal of early entertaining, and reception invitations are now out galore. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Price, who have been abroad for so long, have decided to spend this Winter in New York, where they will be near their daughter Mrs. Archie Peil. Mr. Harry Brooke Price, Mrs. Peil's brother, will also live in New York. Mrs. Frank Foster has recently bought a house in Newport, and will make that place her home, but she will spend much time in Baltimore with her sister, Mrs. Robert Garrett, and her father, Mr. Frederick W. Frick. Mrs. E. Calvin Williams, who recently sold her house on St. Paul Street, is now busy having another built exactly opposite her former home. Mrs. Williams seems to have adopted Baltimore for her home, though her relatives, the Colts, are New Yorkers, and, in fact, all her family are from this city. Among the prominent families in mourning this season are the Hollins McKims, the John B. Morrises, the Robert Garretts, the Robert Morrisons, and the Alan Smiths, but others equally well known are again going out in society, such as the David Stewarts, the Bonapartes, the Robinsons, and the Jesse Tysons.

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A Monday morning or afternoon during the Winter at the St. Nicholas Rink has now become one of the chief diversions of the season in New York, and society gathers there to skate or to look on at the skaters. Some of the smartest costumes are there worn, and the women skaters in particular look at their best at the St. Nicholas with their fur-trimmed gowns, their cheeks rosy with exercise. The development of the sport of indoor ice skating in New York has been chiefly due to the St. Nicholas Skating Club. The success of these rinks provided with a floor of artificial ice in London, some three years ago, inspired a few New York young men, headed by Messrs. Crowninshield, Anderson, Peters, and Jay, to organize a company for the building of a rink here. The continued reports from London of the fashionable furor aroused there by the rink known as Niagara in that city, made it a comparatively easy task for these young men to secure sufficient funds from New York society men and women to start the enterprise. Strikes and other obstacles to progress, however, delayed the building, and although it was opened in the Spring of 1896, it was really not entirely completed until the Autumn of that year. The Winter of 1896-97 found the rink in good condition, while the St. Nicholas Skating Club, which had been meanwhile organized, was furnished with commodious and well-appointed dressing rooms at the west end of the building. Skating, which had become almost a lost art, particularly among New York society women, was revived, and the club days were popular from the first. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mrs. Stanford White, and other well-known women, who had previously known how to skate, or who took to it easily, soon became not only weekly but almost daily visitors, for the club members are admitted free on the public days, and the success of the club was assured. It is understood that although the expense of building and equipping the rink was much larger than at first estimated, it is now returning a handsome dividend to its stockholders, among whom are some of the best-known men in New York.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club has succeeded to the place in fashionable estimation held for two brief years by the Miichaux Indoor Cycling Club, and while golf has superseded cycling in society during the Spring, Summer, and Autumn, skating has also taken the place of the wheel in fashionable favor during the Winter.

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The Earl and Countess of Minto have sailed from Liverpool for Montreal, on their way to Ottawa, where Earl Minto is to assume his post as Governor General, succeeding Lord Aberdeen. The Earl and Countess have quite an acquaintance among Americans resident in London, and Lady Randolph Churchill and Mr. and Mrs. Henry White were among those who assembled at the railway station to bid them bon voyage on their departure. Their coming is much anticipated in Canada, as it is known that they are fond of entertaining, and there is a decided reaction there from the somewhat strait-laced Aberdeen régime. Montreal and Quebec, as well as Ottawa, promise themselves a gay Winter in the coming of the Earl and Countess of Minto.

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Quite a number of Rhode Island people are at the Holland House. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Newport. Mr. Norman was commander of the Gloucester. Col. Samuel T. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Scull of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davison of Millbrook are also at the same hotel.

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Among the Americans recently in Rome were Mr. Frederick Rhinelander Jones of New York, Mr. Francis McNutt of Washington, and Mr. Herbert C. Wise of Philadelphia. Mr. J. F. Lawrence of New York was at the Hotel Athenée in Paris. Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia and the Misses de Garmendia have been in Portugal.

Mrs. McClellan, the widow of Gen. McClellan, has taken apartments for the Winter at the Hotel de la Tremoille, Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould have returned from their wedding trip on the steam yacht Niagara. The yacht was in the upper bay yesterday morning, and came to an anchorage in the afternoon.

There has been some curiosity expressed as to whether the members of Mr. Gould's family would receive his wife, after having imposed objections to his marriage. Mrs. George Gould is at Lakewood, and her husband has been "ducking" in Maryland waters. The Edwin Goulds are not yet established in their new town house, and Miss Helen Gould will not come to the city until late in the season. Mr. Howard Gould, however, has never cared for society, and it is believed that neither he nor his wife will make any effort to enter its portals.

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The wedding of the Vicomte de Sibour and Miss Marguerite Clagett took place yesterday in Washington at the residence of the bride's parents. Owing to the Vicomte de Sebour having become a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church some time since, the ecclesiastical authorities would not permit the ceremony to take place in St. Matthew's Church. There were over 1,000 invitations which had been issued for the church, and as these were not recalled, the house was somewhat overcrowded. The officiating priest was the Rev. Thomas Lee of St. Matthew's, a relative of the late Mr. Adrian Iselin of this city. Among the ushers from New York were Anson Phelps Stokes, Redmond Cross, Brinckerhoff Thorn, Dunn McKee, and Edward Trudeau.

The ushers were all former classmates at Yale of the Vicomte de Sibour. His mother was an American, and he has been educated in this country.

The Vicomte and Vicomtess de Sibour arrived in this city last evening on their honeymoon trip. They sail next week for France, where the Vicomte will continue his studies in architecture.

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The wedding of Miss Laura North and Mr. William Gordon Moore will take place on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, 309 East Twentieth Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have been giving a series of elaborate dinners at their country house near Madison, N. J. The first of these was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers of Morristown, N. J., and the second was for Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who have been their guests. At these dinners the famous gold and silver service from the collection of the Duke of Sutherland was used, and the number of guests was sixteen.

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The Count and Countess Galli have purchased a beautiful villa at Dinard, where they will reside the greater part of the year. The Countess Galli was Miss Robertson of Philadelphia. The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane and Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Morgan have taken villas at Pau. The Vicomte and Vicomtess Edward d'Andigné are at the Astoria, where also is registered Count de Moltke.

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One of the very delightful affairs of yesterdy in the country around New York was the tea at Gramatan Inn, Lawrence Park, Bronxville. These teas are organized by a number of fashionable and literary people, of which the delightful little colony of Lawrence Park is composed. Mrs. John di Zerega, who is one of the hostesses, has a very handsome country seat in the vicinity There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon from Westchester and the city.

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There will be few, if any, new names in the list of the parterre box holders at the Metropolitan Opera House. There are but two boxes which will not be occupied by their owners—that of Mr. August Belmont and the one belonging to the estate of Ogden Goelet. The box of Adrian Iselin will be retained by the family, although in mourning.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The season for indoor sports has opened. Ice skating, billiards, basket-ball, and cycle skating are now all in vogue and the games promise to be more popular this Winter than ever. The St. Nicholas Rink was opened yesterday, and in a few weeks the hockey games will be played there regularly each week. The hockey teams have been organized, and will begin to practice at once for the championship games. The most prominent of the hockey clubs this year are the St. Nicholas, the New York, the New York Athletic, the Naval Militia and Columbia College. These will all play at the St. Nicholas Rink, and will play for the local championship. The Hockey Club of New York at its annual meeting recently elected the following officers: President—J. G. D. Stodart; Secretary Treasurer—Arthur Knowlson; Captain—R. Hunt. The committee is C. de Cassanova, E. Cunningham, and S. M. Phillips. All last year's team will play this season. In the college league are Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia. Some of these games will be played in this city, and games are to be arranged between local teams and college teams.

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Over in Brooklyn a new indoor sport is to be tried this Winter. Aleck Schwalbach has turned his bicycle academy into a roller skating rink, and various games, such as basket ball, polo, and hockey are to be played. The new game, however, is basket ball played on cycle skates. Basket ball is rather a fierce game when played in the ordinary way, and black eyes and bleeding noses are frequent with the players, but when played on the cycle skates it will be much more interesting for the spectators and exciting for the players. It requires considerable skill to keep one's equilibrium on the cycle skate without attempting to play ball. Some amateur teams are now being organized, and Aleck Schwalbach thinks that there will be lots of fun in the games.

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The Amateur Athletic Union billiard tournament for Class B, amateurs, will begin at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Dec. 5. Dr. A. L. Ranney, Chairman of the Billiard Committee, has received these entries: J. de Mun Smith of St. Louis, Alex Taylor of Chicago, who has a record of 115 in a practice game; G. E. Hevner, the amateur champion of Philadelphia; John A. Hendrick, the amateur champion of Raleigh fall players of Connecticut; L. L. Mial, the amateur champion of last year; J. B. Stark of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; A. B. Miller, the ex-champion of the club, and F. Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Society. The winner of this tournament will be eligible to enter in the Class A tournament, which will be played in February. In this tournament will be W. P. Foss of Haverstraw, W. C. McCreery of St. Louis, M. Mullin of Cleveland, and C. E. Ellison of Chicago.

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The annual individual rifle match for the championship will be shot next Tuesday in Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J. It will be under the management of the New Jersey Association of Riflemen, and is open to all comers. The conditions are that each contestant shall fire 100 shots off hand at 200 yards. The entry fee is $5. In addition to the championship and an individual trophy there will be cash prizes to those who make the best scores. The officers of the association are: President—William Hayes of Newark; Vice President—Louis P. Hansen of Jersey City; Treasurer—M. J. Dorrlerr of Greenville.

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The annual intercollegiate shoot will take place next Saturday at the grounds of the Dayton Gun Club at Monmouth Junction, N. J. This will be the second shoot of the association, which now consists of five colleges—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell. Each team will consist of five men, and each man will shoot at thirty targets at unknown angles. Last year Harvard won the cup, but the other teams are practicing hard to prevent the Cambridge men repeating the victory.

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The second swimming contest of the Winter season will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Tuesday. The events to be decided are 100-yard handicap, open to all amateurs; 200-feet novice scratch, and 50-yard, breast stroke, standing start, for members only.

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The basket ball schedule of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club is as follows: Nov. 10—Westchester County Wheelmen; Nov. 17—Paterson Y. M. C. A.; Nov. 19—Westchester County Whelmen at Mount Vernon; Nov. 22—Central Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn; Dec. 1—Bay Ridge Athletic Club; Dec. 8—Orange Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 15—Eastern District Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 29—Central Y. M. C. A.; Jan. 5—Huguenot Athletic Club; Jan. 10—Bay Ridge A. C., in Brooklyn; Feb. 2—Eastern District Y. M. C. A., in Brooklyn; March 16—Orange Y. M. C. A.

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The members of the New York Athletic Club have wanted to have golf links at Travers Island for some time, but there is not room on the island. The Pelham County Country Club has a nine-hole links near by and the members of the New York Athletic Club have been joining that club lately. The membership is 250. There is a small clubhouse now which will give way to a larger one next year.

Young Ladies' Charitable Society.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Young Ladies' Charitable Society for their sixth anniversary, which will be celebrated in the Lexington Opera House on Thursday evening, Nov. 17. The entire professional company of "What Happened to Jones" has been engaged to produce this comedy. This society claims the distinction of being the only one of its kind in this city, being composed exclusively of unmarried ladies, whose sole object is to help the poor without regard to race or religion. The club recently elected the following officers: President—Miss Miriam Finestone; Vice President—Miss Gertrude Lenz; Recording Secretary—Miss Wolphine Dunkirk; Financial Secretary—Miss Leonore Kemp; Treasurer—Miss Rena Dunkirk.

Snake Show to Open Nov. 14.

A novel exhibition, which is now in course of preparation, is what is to be known as the "World's Snake Show," to be held at the Grand Central Palace in this city, beginning Monday, Nov. 14. The exhibition will include about 500 living specimens, besides numerous stuffed snakes and snakeskins. Although the species to be represented cover a small proportion of the 8,800 different kinds of serpents now in existence, there will be specimens from all the continents, from numerous islands, and from all the zones where snakes inhabit. Besides the snakes there will be interesting exhibits of lizards, turtles, and frogs. Of these there are some rare and curious specimens in the city. This will be the first American International exhibition of reptiles ever held.

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mounted with
Brilliants,
and
Pearl and Jet Necklaces.

NEW RACE TRACK PLANNED

One to be Laid Out Near Mt. Vernon for Light Harness Racers.

TO BE BUILT BY W. H. CLARK

Programme for the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association's Race Meeting Election Day.

There is a fair prospect now that, after all the disappointments which the lovers of light-harness racing have met with in their endeavor to find a suitable track where the trotting and pacing races could be held, a track will soon be built. The Executive Committee of the Driving Club has had before it all sorts of plans and numerous sites were looked over, but the efforts of the committee came to naught. W. H. Clark, however, has probably solved the problem, for, believing as he does that the time is ripe in this city and its vicinity for a revival of trotting interests, he proposes to furnish the lovers of the sport with one of the finest equipped tracks in the country. He has purchased 100 acres of land near Mount Vernon, at a suitable distance from the city to make driving there a pleasure, and yet within easy access of the city for those who do not care to drive out.

The new track will face Central Park Avenue, which is really old Jerome Avenue under a new name, and will be about half a mile west of Mount Vernon and the same distance to the south of Yonkers. It will be built on high ground, and the track proper will be a mile in circumference. The grand stand, Mr. Clark purposes, will be a large affair, on the cantilever style, such as the one now on the Brighton Beach track, so that even in rainy weather the spectators may be comfortable. It will have a seating capacity of 10,000. The facilities for reaching the track are of the best. For instance, Jerome Avenue will be the natural route for road drivers. The road is now macadamized to the city line, and work is to be continued so as to make excellent driving. As many horsemen are now stabling above Central Park, such can reach the track in less than forty minutes, and those who stable further down town can make the trip easily in about an hour. Then there is the Union Traction Line, running from the Seventh Avenue Bridge (Macomb's Dam) to Woodlawn, and as this road is to be continued on to White Plains, those who take this means of traveling will be landed at the gate. Then there is the elevated road on the west side of the city, which connects with the Northern at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, which latter road will leave passengers at Dunwoodie, only half a mile from the track, and as the trolley line between Yonkers and Mount Vernon passes the station, passengers can take this line and land at the gate on the west side of the track. Then, too, from the Forty-second Street station the New Haven Road can be taken to Mount Vernon, and from there the trolley line to the track, or those who prefer can take the New York Central to Yonkers and connect with the trolley going east. Taking all in all, it will be the most accessible track in the vicinity of New York.

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Everything is bustle and preparation now on William C. Whitney's farm near Westbury, L. I., where the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association will hold its race meeting on election day. There will be flat races as well as steeplechases, and the events have filled well enough to insure a large attendance. The races over the Hempstead Plains are always interesting and never fail to bring out a large crowd, especially from among the hunting colony in and around Hempstead. In the steeplechases the gentlemen jockeys will have a chance to sport silk and to receive the applause of fair visitors on all sorts of coaches and traps that will be lined up on the parking; and as this is the first opportunity the gentlemen jockeys have had in this vicinity this season, and as it will probably be the last, few of them will fail to take advantage of it. The meeting was to have been held on the Fourth of July, but unavoidable circumstances compelled the association to declare it off at that time. The first race will be called at 1 P. M. A special train will leave Long Island City at 10:50 A. M. and the return train will leave Westbury at 5:30 P. M.

The entries for the various events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The Mackay Cup for hunt teams entered from any recognized hunt, horses to be qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Catchweight over 165 pounds. About three miles over a natural country. Team No. 1, H. P. Whitney's Barrett and R. L. Cottenet's Red Baron; Team No. 2, Maxwell Stevenson's Paddy and J. L. Kernochan's All's Well; Team No. 3, W. C. Hayes's Virginia Dare and H. K. Vingut's Hogan.

SECOND RACE.—The Ladies' Cup; an open steeplechase, professional. About two miles and a half, over a regulation course. F. Gebhard's Perion, 152 pounds; F. R. T. Hitchcock's Diver, 132; W. C. Hayes's Trillion, 158; Sydney Paget's Gov. Budd, 155.

THIRD RACE.—The Meadow Brook Cup, for registered hunters. About three miles, flagged over a natural country. H. P. Whitney's Barrett, 161 pounds; F. R. T. Hitchcock's Palmer, 157; Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden's Sunbeam, 168; Sydney Paget's Longfellow, 158.

FOURTH RACE.—For qualified hunters never having won a steeplechase or hurdle race; minimum weight 155 pounds. Colors not necessary. About three miles, over a natural country. Entries to close at the scales after the second race.

FIFTH RACE.—Flat race for registered hunters, at one mile. H. B. Duryea's Westbury, 163 pounds; C. N. Williams's Weary Willie, 155; H. S. Page's Nestor, 163; W. C. Hayes's Virginia Dare, 153; Sydney Paget's Longfellow, 153.

SIXTH RACE. For ponies standing 14.2 or under; catchweights over 150 pounds. A quarter of a mile. To close at the scales after the third race.

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Directum, the black whirlwind, has quit the sunny fields of the stud in California and will from now on stand at the head of W. E. Spiers's breeding establishment in Glens Falls, N. Y. Mr. Spiers paid $20,000 for the stallion, and horsemen predict that this sum will be returned to him manifold if the stallion enjoys good health, for his get from the choice band of mares that Mr. Spiers has on his farm will command fancy prices in the market. Directum's history reads like a romance, for he was foaled by a mare that was not more than an ordinary performer, and he owes his existence to the fancy for trotting of John Green, a small storekeeper of Dublin, California. Mr. Green had a fondness for racing at the trotting meetings at the small country fairs, and sent a mare he owned to be bred to Director, the sire of Directum. The product was the black whirlwind Directum, the vanquisher of everything he raced against. He was foaled in 1889, and as a three-year-old he made a star campaign and earned a mark of 2:11¼. He started eleven times and won nine races, most of them in straight heats. He crowned his tour with a victory in the $7,500 stake, for three-year-olds at Nashville, Tenn., in straight heats on Oct. 18, and had behind him such horses as Kentucky Union, Trevillian and Henrico. In 1898 he eclipsed his brilliant record of the previous year. At Fleetwood Park, on Aug. 30, in the $5,000 free-for-all trot, he met a number of cracks, among them Walter E. The latter won the first and second heats, but the Black Californian captured the next three in 2:10, 2:10½, and 2:09¾. He also won the stallion championship, going a mile in 2:07, and making the half mile in 1:00¼.

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The Race Committee of the Deep Run Hunt Club, near Richmond, Va., consisting of J. T. Anderson, H. C. Beattie, and A. H. Christian, Jr., have prepared a good programme for the fourth annual Fall race meeting, which will be held on Dec. 3. This meeting will be held under the sanction and rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Entries close at the Secretary's office Thursday, Dec. 1, at 1 P. M.

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Walter Rollins's string, including the Oneck Stable's lot, have all been shipped to Lakewood, N. J., where they will winter upon the property owned by this clever trainer. There are upon the place accommodations for at least thirty horses, and Mr. Rollins is a strong believer in the advantages of Lakewood as Winter training quarters, owing to the perfect climate and fine air, and the fact that there is scarcely a day during the Winter when it is impossible to exercise his string in the open.

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Jockey Clawson, who is

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

"A Colonial Girl," at the Lyceum, the one new play of last week, excepting the burlesque of "Cyrano," certainly represents an earnest attempt of Mrs. Richardson and Miss Furniss to put some of the romance, some of the quaintness, some of the humor of New York town when the red-coats were masters of it and George Washington was concentrating his forces up in Westchester, on the dramatic stage. That the authors have succeeded rather in making a new kind of juggle with the ancient ingredients of melodrama is perhaps not discreditable either. The mechanics of romantic drama and melodrama are always the same no matter what the environment of the story may be. Some bits of the new play are charming, and much of it is interesting, but the harlequinade "business" of Mr. Selten and Miss Warren, last Monday night, and the choleric wrath of Mr. Buckstone were very tiresome. Of course, Mr. Sothern has already done what could be done to remedy these defects. The scene of the innocent country girl and the dejected lover easily solaced in Act I., however, was as good comedy as could be asked for, while I found the bustle and suspense of the last act exciting and satisfying.

Enough has been said of the beauty of the scenery, of the "historical accuracy" of the mahogany furniture, the andirons and the furs worn by the ladies. No one surpasses Mr. Sothern now in mounting plays with a keen and true sense of pictorial effect.

In the performance, while Mr. Sothern played his rôle with gentle dignity and all needful power, was very good in the vigorous and conventional penultimate climax, and not so very bad in the masquerading episode, yet Virginia Harned again carried off first honors. She is an actress of indisputable power and versatility, and has grown in artistic stature lately. She has always been interesting, since her first appearance here (as a young mother with a tear glistening like a dewdrop on her cheek, if memory serves,) in a piece called "A Long Lane," which was presently found to have an abrupt turning. Her versatility was early tested in comedy, romantic drama, farce and society plays. Her adaptive faculty and imitative skill were soon manifested. By turns her acting faintly reminded impressible and hopeful spectators of Rosina Vokes, Rose Coghlan, Sarah Bernhardt, and Ada Rehan, but presently came that epoch of "adventuresses" which lasted from the success of "Lady Windermere's Fan" to the failure of "The New Woman," and her development seemed to be checked.

Lately she has taken a fresh start. As Molly Heddin, though the part seems so slight, she really expresses a wide range of emotion, from the simple gayety of the rustic maid of Greenwich village, (which is to say of Cornelia Street,) to the despair of the misjudged wife, the blazing fury of the high-spirited lady insulted by a blackguard in uniform. To be sure, the development of these moods in the play is not altogether rational. (the second act is particularly illogical,) but the denotement of them is invariably graphic.

Of all the others Roydon Erlynne, in an obscure rôle which he certainly did not force out of its place in the picture, was by far the best. He made the humble British Lieutenant a human being, an entity. A good actor indeed, this young man of the high-sounding name promises to be some day.

Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields, with their confederates, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Warfield, Miss Fenton, and the host of comely women who serve by smiles and poses, need no praise at this moment. It is, in fact, difficult ever to buy a seat in their music hall. They are on the highest pinnacle of public favor. Their new burlesque is beautifully staged, and it will answer as well as another entertainment of similar description would to delight the crowds that throng their auditorium. There have been smarter burlesques, but good travesty is not liked by the music hall public. When "Cyranose de Bric-a-Brac" is closest to an understandable caricature of "Cyrano de Bergerac" it is least appreciated.

Mr. Weber's investment in cable car transfer tickets, Mr. Field's experiments with mummies and dynamite bombs, Mr. Dailey's "Oh, Dinah, the Moon am Shining," (with the picturesque assistance of the Angeles sisters,) Mr. Warfield's membership of "Rosenfeld's Rough Riders"—those are the sort of things that "go" in the Broadway Music Hall. Some capital travesty there is, however, and Mabel Fenton's comical imitation of Viola Allen's acting in "The Christian" is the best of it. E. A. D.

MAY IRWIN'S RETURN.

"Kate Kip, Buyer," to be Produced at the Bijou—"A Dangerous Maid."

May Irwin will divide public interest this week with the elections. She returns, in Indian Summer, with a new play of which her press agent speaks in terms of anxious depreciation. Miss Irwin, he stoutly insists, is enough without a play. This new thing is "merely a stage setting for her own humorous proclivities." Then why not use any one of her old sketches as long as her "humorous proclivities" are fresh and marketable? Why buy new scenery and dresses, rehearse a new company, and pay author's royalties, so long as Miss Irwin and her "humorous proclivities" draw crowds themselves?

Bosh! Miss Irwin's press agent has gone astray. Either her new play, "Kate Kip, Buyer," is a good thing of its kind or it is not. If it is dull and ill-made Miss Irwin cannot make it otherwise. She cannot carry a bad play any more than Richard Mansfield or Henry Irving can. Good variety farces are as hard to make as good melodramas or comedies. Every song, every joke, every bit of acrobatic "business" must be in the right place, and the grammar of variety farce-making has never yet been put into shape for ready reference. The aspirant for dramatic authorship may read his Freytag in vain, and devour the published advice of Hazlitt, Henry Irving, and Clement Scott without gaining a serviceable "point" as to the manufacture of variety farce. Yet the science is there, though its rules have never been formulated.

Glen Macdonough seems to be as likely a fellow as any to turn out a good piece of this kind, but it is impossible to learn much about "Kate Kip, Buyer" from a sketch of the plot, though one is duly presented herewith in all its characteristic unintelligibility:

Tom Kip is a struggling lawyer in a Western city called New Rome, which is competing with another called New Athens for the honor of being made the State capital, a distinction they have shared hitherto alternately. Tom, who has sunk all his savings in New Rome real estate, is in despair because with the dwindling chances of his own town becoming the capital his investment seems to be worthless. On the day of election his sister, Kate Kip, a commercial traveler, arrives unexpectedly on the scene fresh from the excitement of a railroad wreck and determines to help her brother out of his dilemma. Among those who are to be propitiated are Senator Coogan, Montezuma Gashwiler, and Flashby Keene, three Western politicians. Learning that Coogan and Gashwiler are both widowers, she succeeds with the aid of some biographical tips from Tom, in convincing each of them she is his long-lost daughter and that her mother had large real estate interests in New Rome which she had been instructed to divide with her father, if ever found; Senator Keene, who is not a widower, she promises to marry.

In the railroad wreck Kate picked up a grip belonging to some one else as her own. Among the survivors of the wreck was a Franco-Italian Anarchist, Gustave Lalouette, who seeks her out to express his gratitude for saving him from premature death, which she had done unconsciously. She demands that he pretend to be her husband for a couple of hours in order that she may give color to the assertion made to one of her supposed fathers that the grip, which he opens and in which he discovers masculine property, belongs to her better half. Complications are brought about by the fact that the real owner of the grip lives in St. Louis and it was stolen by his governess, who also kidnapped his twins. The detectives trace the handbag to Kate Kip, who unfortunately answers to the description of the governess.

Of Miss Irwin's songs the most important are "I'se Got Him Dead," "I Ain't Got Nuffin' Fer Him to Do," "Since Ma Hair Turned Red," "Dere's Sumpun 'Bout Him Dat I Like," and "Ef Yo' Ain't Got No Money Yo' Needn't Come 'Round." Mr. Sparks will sing "Off Agin, on Agin, Gone Agin, Finnigan," and Mr. Martinetti an original version of "Rose Marie."

Carl Laufs and A. Kraatz's lively schwank, "Logenbrüder," which had a good run last Spring, will be put forward by Herr Conried at the Irving Place Theatre this week. Wednesday night, the anniversary of Schiller's birth, will be celebrated by a performance of his famous tragedy "Kabale und Liebe," ("Love and Intrigue,") with Ada Merito, an actress from Wiesbaden, hitherto unknown here, as the lovely but unfortunate Luisa Müller.

For next week Conried promises a novelty, Blumenthal and Kadelburg's "Im Weissen Rössl." ("At the White Horse Tavern,") which has had great vogue in Austria and Germany, and will be produced here in English before the season is over. This is a farcical piece with a sentimental interest. The scene is the Austrian Tyrol, (the scene of that famous romance by the Baroness Tautphoeus, "Quits,") and the stage pictures, it is said, will be unusually fine. A zither player from the Salzkammergut (which seems to be a good place to come from) has been imported, and the quaint dresses of the mountaineers will be faithfully reproduced. There will also be a shower of real wet water.

"A Dangerous Maid," to be produced at the Casino next Saturday night, bears some sort of relation to "Im Weissen Rössl." It is an adaptation of "Heisses Blut," another Vienna piece which has been uncommonly successful in Germany. Sydney Rosenfeld captured both these plays while on a trip abroad, and brought them home in his valise. "A Dangerous Maid," therefore, is one of his adaptations. He has, according to Mr. Ledrer, "enlarged its scope," which may or may not be tampering with a masterwork. The music by Leopold Schenck has been "augmented" by F. J. Eustis.

The play comprises three acts and seven tableaus. Of course, the scenes and dresses will be new and gorgeous. A striking situation is a duel of women who take upon themselves a quarrel of their sweethearts. This will be fought by Madge Lessing, as a Hungarian heiress, and Laura Burt, as a Vienna actress. Sam Bernard will appear as a comic wigmaker, Marie George as his wife, Julius Steger as a nice young man, Richard Carroll as a stage manager, Charles Bowser as a theatrical agent. The cast will also include Charles Plunkett, J. G. Peakes, Sydney Booth, William Norris, Eugene Clark, Grace Freeman, Christine Blessing, and Margaret McDonald.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Nine performances of "The Liars" will be given by John Drew and his company this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Lilliputians" will return to New York this week, playing "The Golden Horseshoe."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Miss May Kellard will make her début to-morrow afternoon, and the two burlesques will be continued.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" will celebrate its seventy-fifth performance to-morrow evening, when pretty souvenirs will be given away.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's Comedy Company, appearing in Bisson's farce "On and Off," promises to remain for many more weeks.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian" will begin the last two weeks of her engagement at this theatre to-morrow evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The fiftieth performance of "Sporting Life" will be given on Nov. 15, upon which occasion the management will give appropriate souvenirs.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will give "Camille" this week with Miss Ingham in the title rôle and Robert Drouet as Armand Duval.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—James O'Neill and his company will present "Monte Cristo" with practically the same cast and scenery as that seen here several weeks ago in Harlem.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—To-morrow night will usher in the last two weeks of Joseph Jefferson's engagement. For the remainder of the run he will present "Rip Van Winkle."

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Catherine" enters upon its third week to-morrow night, and Mr. Frohman will try to arrange to continue the run of the play beyond the time contracted for.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Hotel Topsy Turvy" will celebrate its fiftieth performance on Nov. 14. There have been many vaudeville features introduced since the first week the play was presented.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Richard Gantony's farce of English rural life, "A Brace of Partridges," will be the offering this week, and at the same time it will mark the farewell appearances of the company in this city.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Only one more week remains of the engagement of Chauncey Olcott in "Sweet Innisfarra." Manager Pitou has written a new play in which Mr. Olcott will appear at an early date in this city.

DALY'S THEATRE.—The musical comedy "The Runaway Girl" will terminate its run two weeks hence, when it will be transferred to the Fifth Avenue Theatre to make room for Miss Ada Rehan's season, which begins Saturday evening, Nov. 19.

EDEN MUSEE.—New cinematograph views of general interest will be exhibited hourly. The concerts by the Gypsy Orchestra continue to interest the visitors. Important changes have been made among the wax groups, and new figures have been added.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield's engagement in "Cyrano de Bergerac" at this theatre is limited to three weeks more, after which he goes to the Harlem Opera House for one week, and then to Chicago. Mr. Mansfield will give an extra matinée on Thanksgiving Day.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Minnie Dupree will make her appearance in a new play entitled "Too Happy by Half," in which she announces she will wear $10,000 worth of diamonds. The remainder of the bill will include Kate Davis, Harrigan, Falke and Semon, Delle Rocca, and others.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Miss Nellie McHenry, assisted by John G. Webster, will make her first appearance in the continuous show this week. She will present a sketch entitled "Patchwork." Others on the programme are Al Leech and the three Rosebuds, Leo Serialto, Lydia Dreams, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Julia Arthur will continue to present "A Lady of Quality" until business warrants her to change the bill. Miss Arthur declares that this will be the last time she will be seen in this play, as it is her intention to dispose of the rights as soon as she commences to produce Shakespeare and the other classics.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Two debuts in the vaudeville ranks will be made to-morrow at Proctor's down-town theatre. One will be that of Marie Jansen, and the other of Anna Sutherland, who will appear, assisted by Helma Hornmann, in a short sketch entitled "An Affair of Honor." The other part of the programme will include James Thornton, Hall and Stanley, Willard Simms, the five Cornallas, Stine and Evans, Gertie Cochran, Florence Moore, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The programme offered this week varies somewhat from that of last week, the chief feature being in the appearance of Williams and Walker, with their company of forty, in singing, dancing and a minstrel show, concluding with a cake walk. Monroe and Mack will appear in a negro farce, entitled "Just Two Darkies;" the Fredericks trio will also be seen. The burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac" is retained, while "In Gotham" will be eliminated from the bill.

Grand Opera House, Brooklyn.

The pictorial melodrama called "Devil's Island" has been a lucky hit. The very beginning of its tour a new interest in the Dreyfus case, which is, of course, its subject, was developed, and there has not been a day since in which the newspepares have not contained dispatches relating to Capt. Dreyfus and his imprisonment. The wiliest press agent could not invent a scheme of advertising so profitable.

"Devil's Island," with its outfit of handsome new scenery and mechanical effects, will be this week's play at the Brooklyn Grand Opera House, Elm Place, and the cast will include actors of metropolitan distinction such as William Harcourt, Emily Rigl, Dorothy Rossmore, and Ralph Delmore. An extra matinée will be given Election Day.

THEATRE MANAGER DECORATED.

Mr. Conried of the Irving Place Theatre Receives Austrian Patent.

Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre yesterday received from the Consul General of Austria-Hungary, in this city, the insignia and patent of the Order of Francis Joseph, conferred upon him by the Emperor in recognition of meritorious services in the German theatrical field. Accompanying the package was a letter from the Austrian Minister in Washington, Baron Hengelmüller, a translation of which follows:

His Imperial Majesty has, by decree of Sept. 13, graciously pleased to confer the knightly cross of the order of Francis Joseph upon you. In having the honor to transmit to you the insignia and patent of the order I take pleasure in offering to you my heartiest congratulations. Accept, dear Sir, the expression of my perfect esteem.

The cross is of gold, beautifully enamieled, with the arms of the Austrian Empire. Surmounting the cross is a royal crown, and the whole is hung on a red ribbon.

Mr. Conried received many congratulatory messages by telegraph and cable from managers of theatres throughout this country and Europe.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON.

"The Musketeers" Controversy—Mrs. Brown-Potter's Hit—Wilson Barrett and "The Christian."

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The theatrical season is getting under way. Revivals of "The Musketeers" have reached the importance of a fad. Beerbohm Tree's production of "The Musketeers," Sydney Grundy's dramatization of Alexandre Dumas's novel "The Three Musketeers," given at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday night, was the most notable incident of the week, partly because it is the most gorgeous series of stage tableaus presented recently, and also because it has divided the critics and playgoers into Tree and Waller factions, between which there is the warmest discussion as to who has the first claim to the play.

Lewis Waller, as Buckingham, has been playing D'Artagnan in Mr. Hamilton's version of the novel at the Globe Theatre, but, being under contract with Mr. Tree, Waller was obliged on Thursday night to play a subordinate part, that of D'Artagnan being assumed by Mr. Tree. The partisans of Mr. Waller greeted him uproariously, and the people in the gallery shouted for Waller so persistently at the close of the play that Mr. Tree came to the footlights, apparently annoyed, and said, somewhat curtly:

"Mr. Waller has left the house, but I will convey to him your congratulations."

Mrs. Brown-Potter, who plays the part of Miladi in Mr. Tree's production, seems to have almost completely overcome those mannerisms which have hitherto hampered her work. In fact, The Times declares she has made the hit of her professional career, a judgment with which all the critics seem to agree. Clement Scott says she carried everything before her and surprised the whole audience.

Anthony Hope's "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" finds great favor at the Duke of York's Theatre, where seats are booked weeks ahead and two matinees weekly are required.

Wilson Barrett has written a letter to The Daily Telegraph expressing amazement at Hall Caine's statements regarding "The Christian," and giving the text of cable messages exchanged between them, according to which Caine gave Barrett the exclusive rights to Barrett's version of "The Christian," except for America.

TO COLONIZE A RUSSIAN SECT.

Tolstoi's Admirers to Bring the Persecuted Dhoukhobortsi Here—Their Unique Beliefs.

A number of admirers in this country of Count Leo Tolstoï, who is championing the Dhoukhobortsi, a religious sect in Russia which the Russian Government has been persecuting for more than a century, have decided to aid in bringing these people, who are poor peasants, and whose origin can be traced directly to an English Quaker to this country. The plan is to colonize them somewhere in the West.

Mr. Mode, a wealthy Englishman, who has lived with Count Tolstoï, arrived in this country yesterday to further this scheme. A committee made up of William Dean Howells, Bolton Hall, I. N. Seligman, and Ernest H. Crosby of New York, Jane Addams of Chicago, W. L. Garrison of Boston, the Rev. Dr. G. Dana Boardman of Philadelphia, and N. O. Nelson of St. Louis was formed three weeks ago to awaken sentiment and raise funds for the transportation of 10,000 persons, all that are left of the sect. Count Tolstoï has succeeded in getting permission from the Russian Government to transport these people, and they are allowed two years in which to leave Russia. They are now at the Island of Cyprus, an English possession.

Dhoukhobortsi means "champions of the spirit" or "spirit wrestlers." The sect was first heard of in 1750. Its adherents deny that there is a personal God. They say God lives in the soul of every man. They reject Christ. They do not believe in hell or heaven.

The new-born babe, according to their theory, has no soul. The soul enters the body between the fifteenth and sixteenth year. They deny all authority, even that of father over child. The husband addresses his wife as "sister," and children say "old man" and old woman" when addressing the parents. It is a mistake, they claim, to class them as revolutionists, as they have never offered the slightest resistance to the powers that be, and have always paid their taxes.

Their persecution began in 1799, when Paul I., on being informed that they denied his authority, gave orders that they should be banished to the mines for life and should never have the chains taken from their hands and feet. About 15,000 were transported to Siberia. In 1832 Alexander I. gave them permission to colonize on a Siberian farm, which through thrift and industry became very valuable. Their number increased to 25,000. In 1839 they were all ordered to do military duty. They did not decline to fulfill the every-day duties of a soldier, but when they came face to face with the enemy they lay down, and no punishment could make them go forward. They were given permission to return to Russia in 1860, but were constantly shifted about and persecuted till reduced to their present number.

Dr. Atterbury Was Misquoted.

In a report of a meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, printed in Friday's issue of THE TIMES, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury was quoted as saying that William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, D. Willis James, and others who had been accustomed to contribute to the funds of the society would probably refuse to do so if the Rev. Dr. John Fox were chosen Secretary, and, further, that Congregationalists might also withhold contributions. Dr. Atterbury was misquoted. He did not make the remark referred to.

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YELLOW FEVER DANGER OVER.

Board of Health Officials Make Reports Regarding the Case of Col. Waring.

The Board of Health received a formal report from the Chief Inspector of the First Division yesterday in regard to all the action taken in connection with the case of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who died from yellow fever at 175 Second Avenue on the morning of Oct. 29.

After receiving this report, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the board, issued a statement in which he said: "The period of incubation of yellow fever has expired, without secondary development."

He also said:

Had Col. Waring been detained until the afternoon of the day following his arrival the symptoms which he manifested at that time would have fully justified a positive diagnosis of yellow fever. His sickness began on the 23d with a chill, followed by a fever, and it must be remembered that Col. Waring's work in Havana—the determination of the necessary means to cleanse that city—was of a character which rendered him peculiarly liable to infection, he being a non-immune, which fact naturally gave those of his friends who had a knowledge of the disease concern as to his future and safety. The health authorities being apprised of these facts, any illness in Col. Waring should have been sufficient to arouse the strongest suspicions and to determine his detention at Quarantine. He was, however, permitted to proceed to his home.

This department thereafter assumed the responsibility of allowing Col. Waring to remain at his residence, and believes that the justification of this policy is ample by reason of the excellent sanitary condition not only of the house, but also of the immediate surroundings and the measures taken for the isolation of himself and those attending him, which is proved by the absence of any subsequent untoward developments. This, however, in no wise justifies the action of the Quarantine officials in taking the risk of the introduction of yellow fever into a city of 3,000,000 inhabitants, be that risk ever so small. Had this case occurred in a less prominent family, or one situated in the outlying districts of Greater New York, it might not have been recognized as yellow fever, and in the event of warmer weather and under less hygienic conditions, a spread of the disease might have ensued.

This department appreciates the eminence of Col. Waring in the line of sanitary engineering, to which we believe he devoted the best years of his life. Since the completion of his work in Memphis, Tenn., following the epidemics of 1878-79, there has been no extended epidemic in that city, particularly of yellow fever. His work in New York City in conjunction with the Board of Health in forcing the Municipal Government to make sufficient appropriation for the proper cleaning of the streets and disposal of the garbage, which could not have been done before without serious criticism, was a factor in the reduced mortality of this great city; this mortality was less in 1897 than in the previous year, and up to the present time is less than in 1897.

The board further expresses its appreciation of the masterly inactivity of the Chamber of Commerce and the Academy of Medicine, as well as of the temperate attitude of the public press upon the admission of the patient to the city.

Instruction for Teachers.

Not a little stir has been caused among the teachers of New York by the new regulations of City Superintendent Maxwell by which the certificates for teachers' promotion are to be won by the completion of certain courses of study instead of by examinations as heretofore. During the last week or two the Teachers' Associations of Greater New York have shown activity in their endeavors to arrange for courses of instruction designed to comply with the requirements of these new regulations, and the Committee of the Ethical Culture Schools has arranged for courses under its normal department, which will meet the conditions. It offers to the teachers of New York courses in applied psychology, appreciative and critical study of literature, nature study, art, American history, and ideals of education. The classes will be organized on Saturday, Nov. 19, at 10 A. M., and will continue thereafter on such days and at such hours as will meet the convenience of the teachers. They will be held in the school building, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street.

New Public Comfort Open.

The new public comfort which has been erected in the City Hall Park and about which many criticisms have been made on account of the architecture of the building will have been opened two weeks to-morrow. The comfort is opened at 6 o'clock each morning and remains open until midnight. During the day of eighteen hours three attendants are employed in each part, that for males and that for females. Each attendant serves six hours and has eighteen hours off. The place is well lighted and ventilated by electricity, electric fans draw fresh air in on one side and force foul air out through the shaft that stands near the sidewalk on Mail Street. The attendants yesterday were told to keep some sort of record so that it could be approximated how many visited the comfort during the day. For two hours and a half in the afternoon the attendant counted nearly 1,000 males. The women's part is not well known yet, and there were but few visitors during the day.

New Bridge Caissons Ready.

Work on the caissons on the Brooklyn side of the East River Bridge was completed yesterday. Two caissons have been sunk on that side, and the work which has been carried on under the direction of Engineer Edward Dewhor was prosecuted without the loss of a single man, an unprecedented record for that kind of work. The caissons on the Manhattan side were finished some time ago, so that the foundations of the bridge are practically completed. Further work on the bridge, however, has to be suspended because of the inability of the city to issue any more bonds.

Washington Pastor for Brooklyn.

The Rev. Howard W. Enness, the pastor of a Presbyterian church in Washington, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Dutch Reformed Church, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn. The pulpit has been vacant since the death last Spring of the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea. Mr. Enness in 1890 was the pastor of the Bushwick Reformed Church in Brooklyn.

Higher Education for Negroes.

A meeting will be held to-night in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, in the interest of higher education for the negro. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the pastor; the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Horace Bumstead, President of Atlanta University, and Hamilton W. Mabie will speak. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the colored poet, will read from his poems. Gerrit Smith will be at the organ.

MYSTERY IN ACID THROWING.

Mrs. Livingston Is in Roosevelt Hospital Badly Disfigured.

Mrs. Grace Livingston, wife of William Livingston, who is said to be a lawyer of this city, is in Roosevelt Hospital disfigured from carbolic acid burns. Almost the entire left side of her face is scarred, and the burns extend to her arms and shoulders.

Considerable mystery surrounds the case, which the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station are trying to fathom. According to the story of Mrs. Livingston, a woman threw the acid in her face while she was trying to find her husband in a house in West Sixty-fourth Street.

The Livingstons lived in a lodging house at 9 West Twenty-second Street, kept by a Mrs. McClasky. They had been at the house only a few weeks, and, so far as known, there had been no trouble between them. Mrs. Livingston left the house about 7 o'clock Friday evening, and nothing is known of her movements until a little while later she was screaming with pain in West Sixty-fourth Street and calling for help. About this time a Mrs. Murphy of West Sixty-first Street says she saw a man run toward Central Park West and jump on a car going south. The only other witness is a little girl, who told Mrs. Murphy that she saw a man and a woman talking together in the street near Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West. Suddenly the man pulled a bottle from his pocket, threw the contents into Mrs. Livingston's face, and ran away. Mrs. Murphy said yesterday that she did not know the girl and had not seen her since.

Mr. Livingston could not be found yesterday. The police are looking for him. It is said that he has an office in Nassau Street, but his name does not appear in the Directory. Mrs. Mann of 29 West Twentieth Street, with whom the Livingstons lived about a year ago, said that Mrs. Livingston once told her that she and her husband had come from Michigan. The police think that Mrs. Livingston is not telling all she knows about the attack upon her.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
LAST WEEK OF
FRANCIS WILSON and Company.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 14,
JEFFERSON De Angelis OPERA COMPANY. | THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
Box sheet opens Wednesday morning. Regular prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.

ANNUAL BENEFIT
ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA,
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NEXT THURSDAY AFT., NOV. 10,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
MANAGEMENT OF WM. A. BRADY.
JOS. JEFFERSON AND COMPANY in Second Act of THE RIVALS.
FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY in First Act THE LITTLE CORPORAL.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY—ACT II.
SPORTING LIFE } THE HOTEL CECIL SCENE.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, DAN DALY, MARIE DRESSLER, EDWIN FOY, LULU GLASER, WILTON LACKAYE, OTIS SKINNER, FFOLLIETT PAGET, ELSIE LESLIE, GEORGE GRENHAM,
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BIJOU. RUDOLPH ARONSON, Manager.
Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
AT HOME ONCE MORE.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
The budget of new songs.
MAY IRWIN
MISS IRWIN'S:
"She's a thoroughbred."
"Somepun 'bout him dat I like."
"I'se got him dead."
"Ef yo ain't got no money yo needn't come round."
AND HER COMPANY
In her new farce,
KATE KIP, BUYER.
MR. SPARK'S:
"Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigin."
MR. MARTINETTI'S:
"Rainbow-tinted nightmare."
By Glen MacDonough.
ALL THE FUN THAT'S FIT TO LAUGH AT.
COME AND MAKE MERRY.

KEITH'S
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
NOON TO 11 P. M.
Special Notice—Tuesday, Nov. 8, Latest
ELECTION RETURNS
will be thrown on the stereopticon screen after each act.
DOORS OPEN FOR THE HOLIDAY BILL AT 9:30 A. M.
FIRST and SECOND BALCONIES, 25c.
Orchestra—Admission, 50c. Front seats, 75c.
Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved in Advance.
MINNIE DUPREE: "Too Happy by Half."
FALKE & SEMON.
KATE DAVIS, Original Laughable Monologue; Max Cincinnati, European juggler, and a splendid Bill of Vaudeville Acts.
QUEEN WILHELMINA appears in four coronation views in the BIOGRAPH.

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MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
A stirring and thrilling Melodrama, surpassing all others.
SPORTING LIFE,
By Cecil Raleigh and Seymour Hicks.
Management Jacob Litt.
SOUVENIRS 50 PERFORMANCE. TUESDAY, NOV. 15.
20 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE. PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
MATINEES Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15.

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MATINEES TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SAT., 2.
Instant Success
OF THE NEW PLAY OF OLD NEW YORK,
A COLONIAL GIRL.
By Grace L. Furniss and Abby S. Richardson.
*,*Nov. 22—TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
*,*Nov. 15—Krehbiel Musical Lecture—3:30 P. M. Illustrating Beethoven's 5th Symphony, with the American Symphony Orchestra.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Man.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
"An indisputable success."—Herald.
ANNIE RUSSELL
and great cast, presenting
CATHERINE.
Matinées Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN Manager
3 Matinées This Week,
Tuesday—Wednesday—Saturday.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH,
Mr. Charles Frohman Presents
MR. JOHN DREW
in Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy,
THE LIARS.
MATINEES TUESDAY, WED. AND SAT.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & B'way. Ev'g 8:15. Mat. Tues., Wed., Sat.
Wm. A. Brady and F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Lessees & Mgrs.
75TH TIME TO-MORROW NIGHT. TURTLE SOUVENIRS
FUNNY FRENCH FARCE. THE TURTLE PIQUANT PARISIAN NOVELTY
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Full Returns Read Election Night.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th av. 17th Autumn Exhibition of OIL PAINTINGS. Open from November 7 to December 3. ADMISSION .... 25c.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, at 8:15,
THE RENOWNED PIANISTE,
Grand Orchestra. MADELINE SCHILLE Emil Paur, Conductor.
Res. Seats, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Manager.....Henry Wolfsohn

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THE SPANISH ARGUMENT.

The contention of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in reply to our declared purpose to take the whole of the Philippines is not convincing because it is not honest. Even in diplomacy a proposition that is too baldly disingenuous has small chance.

The pretended cablegram from Madrid to Ambassador CAMBON instructing him that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines must not be affected by the protocol is produced too late. Instructions are of no weight against the controlling authority of the executed agreement. It is a fact that no one can dispute that Spain signed the protocol in which we had caused to be inserted the provision that the future control and disposition of the Philippines should be determined by the Peace Commission. The instant Spain's representative signed that agreement in her behalf her sovereignty over the islands terminated. She possessed then only such rights as might be accorded by the Peace Commission. She had assented to the principle of our taking the Philippines, for that principle was clearly within the scope of the protocol.

It is immaterial that we did not then in terms announce our purpose to annex the Islands. The purpose was not fully formed. But we made express provision to execute such a purpose, in case we should conclude to take the islands, by leaving their disposition and control an open question to be settled at Paris. It is likewise immaterial that we captured Manila after the signing of the protocol. If we do not hold it by right of conquest we have full liberty and power to take it by making a demand for it at Paris.

The Spanish Commissioners of course understand perfectly that in the end they must assent to our terms. In such a negotiation the conquering nation must have its way. The alternative is one that Spain in this case will not care to face.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S "NATIONAL ISSUES."

As the campaign draws to its close it becomes more evident what the Republican candidate's efforts to be "regular" are likely to cost him. It is quite true that the Republicans were upon their defense in State issues. If Col. ROOSEVELT had simply allowed himself to be imposed upon the party, that would not have put him on his defense. A great many voters would have given him the benefit of his previous good character and his aggressive honesty, if he had held himself aloof from the Republican machine, and had at least insisted that the boss should come to him instead of going to the boss. He could then have tacitly presented to the boss the dilemma which in fact the boss recognized of ROOSEVELT or defeat. But by going to the boss on an errand of conciliation, and making overtures to the machine, Col. ROOSEVELT has shown himself altogether too anxious to be Governor of New York to give assurance of doing much good in that capacity. And that is why he will lose many thousands of votes that would have been cast for him if he had been nominated under happier auspices.

He was really debarred from making a canvass on State issues, but it does not follow that his injection of National issues into his canvass has done it any good. For what are the National issues? We can think of but two that have any substance or importance. One is Algerism. The other is imperialism. Without doubt, up to the outbreak of the war with Spain, the Administration was conducted in accordance with public sentiment. And Mr. MCKINLEY found the people solid behind him. But to say that they approve of the conduct of the war would be manifestly untrue. Neither the army nor the navy of the United States is a Republican institution. For their skill and courage it is a piece of monstrous impudence for either party to claim credit. For the condition of preparedness in which they were the Administration is responsible. The navy was found thoroughly prepared, as well managed in the departments of administration and supply as in the fighting line. For this result we gladly agree that much of the credit was due to Mr. ROOSEVELT himself. But the War Department has been scandalously mismanaged. Everything which has been done, except by the actual fighting line, has been bungled and misdone, from the arrangement of the camps to the return of sick and wounded soldiers after the Santiago campaign. For all this inefficiency the public has held one man responsible, and that is the small politician who, having intrigued or purchased his way into the War Department, undertook to use it for his own political ends, without knowing or caring how many lives were sacrificed to the political incompetents upon whom he bestowed commissions, and of whom he himself was the chief. The President could have escaped the responsibility of ALGER by removing him. He has refused to do so, and has saddled himself and his party with Algerism. Does Col. ROOSEVELT really think that Algerism is a winning issue in the State of New York this year?

The other issue is not even a National or a party issue, unless it can be said to have been made one this week by the promulgation of our demand for the whole of the Philippines. The prompt protests which that demand has elicited from lifelong and unquestionable Republicans show that it is not a party issue even yet. Senator HOAR and Speaker REED and Congressman BOUTELLE, and the Home Market Club of Boston, and a dozen Republican Governors in New England and elsewhere are not to be read out of the party without a vigorous protest, and they are representatives of a great body of Republican sentiment. Col. ROOSEVELT himself is well known as a cheerful Jingo and unlimited expansionist, but he has no title whatever to read his personal sentiments into Republican platforms or to make of them either a party shibboleth or a National issue. And the signs multiply that he has done himself no good either by his magnanimous advocacy of Algerism or by his premature and unwarranted pronouncement for imperialism.

THE RAILROAD MUDDLE.

Two railroad Presidents of eminence have spoken within the past week on the future of the railways as affected by the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Joint Traffic Association. One is Mr. DEPEW, whose interview was published in THE TIMES of the 1st instant; the other is Mr. M. E. INGALLS of the Chesapeake & Ohio and of that railway spider web which covers the territory from Cleveland to Chicago on the north and from Cincinnati to St. Louis on the south, known as "The Big Four." Each of these vast properties is a pretty good example of the practical effect of the efforts of our State and National Legislatures to keep railway business subject to the laws of competition to which our fathers were accustomed, since each is the outcome of a series of consolidations, generally preceded by more or less mischievous wars of rates. It is hazarding very little to predict that if the spirit of the law as interpreted finally by the Supreme Court is to be enforced, and every form of agreement between railway lines for the maintenance of rates is to be treated as a penal offense, the process that has produced the Vanderbilt system and the Big Four will go on until the need of agreements will be abolished by common ownership.

This is the view distinctly avowed by Mr. DEPEW, President of the Joint Traffic Association.

"As matters now stand," he says, "we cannot lawfully make any agreement, no matter how beneficial its purpose may be. A serious condition confronts the railroads of this country. If legislative relief fails, then it will be a case of the survival of the fittest. It will not mean the bankruptcy of all the railroads, but it will inevitably result in the concentration of the railroad business of this country in the hands of a very few corporations."

Mr. INGALLS, though he does not express this view, agrees with Mr. DEPEW substantially as to the actual needs of the railroad business—not of the roads or their owners alone, or chiefly, but of their customers, who, directly or indirectly, are the whole population of the country.

The condition of the law regarding railway rates is confused, the effects of the various laws are contradictory and the people are paying the penalty. Practically all the railways of the country now engage in inter-State commerce and come under the law of Congress regulating that commerce. The object of that law is to secure uniform charges for substantially like service to all shippers and to all places of shipment. Any violation of this requirement is unlawful, and to certain forms of the offense which the law defines, or seeks to define, stringent penalties are affixed. There is, however, no adequate means of punishing or preventing these offenses. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has no power to do so. The courts require, before they can act, legal evidence of a character which it is practically impossible to get. The railway companies themselves might—we do not say that they would—secure uniform rates by agreement among themselves; but the law, now clearly established by the latest decision of the Supreme Court, forbids them to make such agreements. If made they cannot be enforced. Mr. INGALLS declares that the Traffic Association bound its members by a "rope of sand." "The Board of Managers of the association made rates, but representatives of the fast freight lines were sent out to get business, and they would get it by cutting the rates made by the managers." And since the companies had no standing in court as to the agreements, these violations could not be punished.

Now, whatever else may come from such a state of things as this, uniform rates clearly will not come. This "competition" which the law regards with such veneration, and which it will not have "restrained," unquestionably secures very low rates indeed for some shippers. They may simply be large shippers with a good deal of business to dispose of, or they may be shippers with a "pull"; they may even be shippers in whose profits railway officials have an interest. But the ordinary shipper cannot get these rates—the relatively small merchant, manufacturer, commission dealer. He has to pay all that his traffic will bear, and he often finds it very discouraging; sometimes he finds it disastrous. Such a situation is not good for business; it secures neither fair treatment nor the use of semi-public franchises for the common benefit, nor, in the long run, the profit of those who control those franchises.

Mr. DEPEW believes that the remedy lies in legalized pooling. Mr. INGALLS takes substantially the same view. Both are willing to make rates subject to review by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Joint Traffic Association is now formally abandoned and out of the way. Clearly it is in the direction indicated by these views that the next movement to solve the railway problem by legislation will be made.

THE LAMP OF EXPERIENCE.

We publish in another column a letter from Miss KATHARINE P. WORMELEY, to whose valuable letters from the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission during the Peninsula campaign in 1862 we referred last week. In the light of her personal knowledge of the work done in the civil war Miss WORMELEY'S warning appeal, on the eve of the enlargement of our army, must carry weight.

What she urges with such emphasis is, after all, only what every sensible person, considering the problem presented to the Government, would see to be absolutely necessary. If any great corporation were called upon to provide for a large extension of its working force under conditions like those now existing as to our army, there are some things that it would be perfectly sure to do. It would dismiss a General Manager and his responsible subordinates who had, on trial, shown themselves to be grossly incompetent. It would replace them with the very best men it could get. It would certainly avail itself of all its own records to learn how a like task had been performed in the past, both as to defects, mistakes, failures, and as to success and the means by which it was attained. We cannot imagine the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, if its business was about to be increased threefold, keeping in office a Manager who had bungled, for the absurd reason that he was a successful lobbyist, or that he had taken good care of a lot of Directors' sons, or the more absurd reason that his dismissal would be a reflection on the wisdom of his appointment. Nor can we imagine the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in seeking new men carefully avoiding those who are known to have experience, ability, and character because they did not belong to the same political party as the President and Directors.

The problem of how to get the best army and have it run on the soundest principles, with the least waste of material, human or other, and the greatest efficiency at all times for the work that at any time it may have to perform, is, of course, vastly more important than the mere punishment of men who in the immediate past have been untrue to their trust. But the problem cannot be solved by those who have so wretchedly broken down during the last eight months. It would be foolish to retain them even if they confessed their recent failure and could be expected to try to do better, for they have shown that they are utterly unequal to what the country must have. But they make no such confession. They are quite satisfied that they have done all that could have been asked, and that any criticism of them is due to ignorance or party prejudice. If they were given the work of organizing and equipping the new army they would again be quite satisfied if it made no better showing than the woeful one over which the country is now so indignant and so full of sorrow. As Miss WORMELEY asks: "Of what use is experience that teaches nothing?" Experience has shown with cruel certainty that ALGER and the Algerian principle are dangerous and costly, and must be discarded. If we will not be taught that simple lesson we only invite others of the same sort and more terrible.

THE END OF THE FASHODA QUESTION.

It seems that the question of Fashoda has definitely disappeared from international politics. The announcement of Lord SALISBURY on Friday was in fact the announcement of a foregone conclusion. But it is none the less comfortable and reassuring to have the announcement made. With a new and untried Ministry in France, and with a smoldering domestic question which is liable at any time to break out into a conflagration, almost any foreign question might become "burning" by dint of the mere instinct of self-preservation on the part of the French politicians.

The French order for the evacuation of Fashoda came just in time to allay apprehensions that could not have been allayed without it. The position of MARCHAND had become physically as well as politically untenable—that is to say, his presence at Fashoda in the capacity of a political claimant and not of a brave and much-enduring explorer and an honored guest. The ground taken by Lord SALISBURY at the outset was that which he maintained to the end, which cannot be said of all his recent diplomatic procedures. He at once declared that England could not admit that any political significance could attach to Major MARCHAND'S presence at Fashoda. As The London Times more bluntly put it, the assemblage of "eight or nine fortuitous Frenchmen" at the edge of a British camp could not constitute an international question. Without doubt that ground was not only the right but the politic ground to take. If Lord SALISBURY had consented to put the question on the basis on which at one time the French Government seemed disposed to put it, the representatives of Great Britain could not have treated the French explorer with the courtesy and cordiality which he has acknowledged. They would have been compelled to order him out, and such an order would have been much more rasping to French national susceptibilities than anything which has actually been done.

Not that French national susceptibilities have been altogether successfully managed. There are Frenchmen, and even learned and accomplished Frenchmen, who complain that Great Britain has managed the business brutally, and resent her brutality, even while they are prepared to admit the essential justice of her demand. But they ought to consider the other side. What angered Englishmen was the apparent disposition of France to make out of MARCHAND'S presence at Fashoda some kind of claim which would be available in negotiation. To this the British answer is that they are perfectly willing to negotiate a project of delimitation in Africa, and to negotiate it in the most friendly spirit. Only MARCHAND'S expedition must not be made the basis of a claim. "Ex nihilo nihil fit." Disinterested outsiders will sustain the British in this.

THE VEXING DEBT QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The demands of our five Commissioners in Paris seem to have rigidly followed the path prescribed in the Senate, and finally by Congress last April. The President had refused to recognize in Cuba a state belligerent or a state independent. Spain had refused to yield to his proposition to mediate between Cuban rebels and the Cuban Governor General. When the President had made known the situation to Congress and had asked for power to use the army and navy as an element in further negotiations, Congress refused and declared war. The President had repeatedly declared that he was not in favor of war then. When Congress came to consider the question of war it saw that war declared generally against Spain would embrace a war against all Spanish subjects, including Gomez, Garcia, and all Cuban insurgents. That being the situation, Congress excepted the Cuban insurgents by declaring all Cuban people free and independent and then declared war in order to compel Spain to recognize the insurgents as free and independent, and at the same time to retire from Cuba. When Spain, after three months or more of war, asked for terms of peace the President probably felt constrained, as to Cuba, to recognize the law of Congress declaring the object of war. Therefore he answered to Spain that she must relinquish Cuba, which, by the protocol of Aug. 12, she stipulated to do. "Relinquish" to whom? What is to happen to the debts and other obligations incurred by Spain for, or on behalf of, or in relation to, Cuba? The protocol was silent. Hence both questions came up in the Paris Commission.

The Spaniards declared: "We are to cede sovereignty over Cuba. It should not be in abeyance and in the air. We wish to cede it to the United States."

The Americans replied: "We decline to take it; you are to relinquish it. Eventually it is to be possessed by the Cuban people. In the meantime the United States will be responsible for Cuba, and when it has been 'pacified,' the United States will, as Congress ordains, hand the island over to the Cubans."

What could the President do? Congress and the law had tied his hands. If he took the sovereignty of Cuba, the United States would possess the island, and then Congress, in order to enable the Cubans to own it, would have to cede it to them. Could or would a future Congress do that? The law declaring war unless repudiated prevented the United States from incorporating Cuba into their jurisdiction.

A motive of Spain for asking the American Commissioners to accept the cession of Cuba was obvious. It was in order to open a debate over the Spanish-Cuban debt. Our Commissioners rejected consideration of the debt by saying Cuba is not to be American, and we decline to bind the future Cuba. Our Commissioners treated the situation as it would not have been treated had the Cubans, alone and unaided, expelled Spain. The Spanish Commissioners replied that, in any event, Spain could have had access to the victors and negotiated with them in a treaty of peace over the debt question.

It is said that the President ought in the protocol and at Washington to have explicitly disposed of the debts and prevented irritation and delay at Paris. Responsibility for such debts is not prescribed by any universally accepted law of nations. It has generally, if not always, been a matter of treaty adjustment. There have been many such, as notably at the conclusion of the Franco-German war, and in relation to Alsace-Lorraine. There are also treaties between Spain and her emancipated colonies, treaties between France and Austria in 1797 and 1804, France and Bavaria in 1801, France and the Holly Alliance in 1814, Prussia and Saxony in 1815, Prussia and Hanover in the same year, Sardinia and Switzerland in 1816, Belgium and Holland in 1839, France and Sardinia in 1860, France and Austria in 1866, Denmark, Austria, and Prussia in 1864, and France and Italy in 1866.

It might be asked why the question was not definitely and finally settled by the protocol. Perhaps the explanation made by the Paris correspondent of The London Times on Oct. 8 may contain the answer. The Paris correspondent of that journal has had a long experience as a journalist in diplomatic gossip and has had access to exceptional sources of information. His correspondence is now disclosing the fact that he has access to what is going on in the commission. He wrote the following to The Times in regard to the question of debts:

"It must not, however, be forgotten that the treaty was concluded under a sense of the almost imperative obligation of putting an end to a situation which had become threatening for both countries. On the one hand there was the sanitary condition of the American troops, the defective military organization, the bad state of their hospitals and ambulances, the insufficiency of their victualing, and the increasing danger of epidemics. On the other hand, the Spaniards, unable to continue the conflict or to profit by the precarious state of the American troops, hastened to extricate themselves from the consequences to which they were exposed by their defeat and the inferiority of the means at their disposal for protection against internal dangers. It may, therefore, be said that, in spite of the precision of its terms and the clearness of its definitions, this preliminary treaty was drawn up with some haste, which leaves the door open to discussion and does not, as might be supposed, imperatively exclude difficulties of detail."

It is not probable that, if evidences of the debt in dispute, such as bonds, &c., are held by Germans, Russians, or Englishmen, that their Governments will hereafter demand payment from the future Cuba or of the United States, even though England, France, and Spain did at one time ally themselves in war against Mexico in order to compel her to pay debts owing to the subjects of each. The United States now and Mexico then are, of course, absolutely unlike. Nor will Americans buying and holding those bonds be likely to urge payment except by Spain, and it is not probable that the United States will urge the payment. In the Senate debates of last April the debt question was considered, and there was an endeavor to be free of the debts by so declaring and conducting the war as to make the Cubans and not the United States the real beneficiaries and final recipients of Cuban sovereignty.

PERRY BELMONT.

New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

VICE AND THE RAINES LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your journal is not much read by advocates of the Raines law, therefore it is of little use for me to reply even in few words to Willoughby, who makes a most pertinent inquiry concerning the Society for the Promotion of Social Purity. The society has been as persistent in its efforts since the Raines Liquor bill became the law of the State as before. The working members of the organization are quite as much in earnest as ever in their efforts to raise the standard among the municipal fathers, especially in administering the laws as they exist. We investigated pretty thoroughly the objects and methods of the Raines Liquor bill before it became a law, and were fully convinced that its main objects were, first, to induce the liquor men to vote the Republican or reform ticket, and secondly, to mask the evil of the bill by pretensions to restrict the number of saloons. Since the bill became law our suspicions and predictions have been verified quite in accordance with the expressions of Willoughby in your columns this morning. It makes very little difference in the evil effects of selling liquor whether it is sold over the bar of a saloon or in worse dens, known as Raines hotels. There are very few apartments so small that the necessary number of cots cannot find standing room to free any man who styles himself the keeper of a club, a hotel, or any other place from violating the Raines liquor law. It is of little use to oppose that law through the columns of journals that are read principally by persons who admit its evils, and it is useless effort to seek to get anything published in the daily papers which advocate it and its ruinous policy. Within the past few days I have been published as having said that I never believed in Col. Roosevelt's sincerity. My real statement was that I had questioned his sincerity in regard to the justice of the law which closed all saloons on the Sabbath day, while I distinctly stated that I greatly admired his course in enforcing the law, whether he believed in it or not. All members of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity and many others, I believe, not only know the evil workings of the Raines law, but have worked and will continue to do all in their power to obliterate it. There is no bad law so ruinous in its effect as that which is enforced under the guise of reform and under such pretensions of relieving the evil, when it has really increased many other evils that go hand in hand with the first. The Social Purity workers are up and doing, and realize that they who are doing most are helped by adverse criticism of what appears like a quiet submission to the sway of the Raines liquor law. Mr. Frank Moss, who is one of our Vice Presidents, I believe deprecates the evils of that law, and is as ready to admit their existence as any officer or member of the organization. Methods cannot always be the same, though followed by earnest workers who are in league with each other seeking to restrict and obliterate most glaring evils.

ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

"A LESSON FOR MR. ALGER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a few words to your article of last Monday under the above title? The principle and the effort of the Sanitary Commission were to make itself solely auxiliary; to do for the Government what, in the early stages of the war, with limited resources, it was unable to do itself; but not to relieve it of its duty; on the contrary, to bring it to see and do that duty properly. The passage you quote from me relates to the battle of Fair Oaks, when for five days the neglect of the wounded was terrible. But what was the result? No sooner did Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton know the facts than a competent Medical Inspector was sent down, the Medical Director of the army was dismissed, the Surgeon General having been already superseded, and nothing of the kind occurred again—one proof of which is in the death rate of the Army of the Potomac during that campaign—which it might be well to compare with the death rate of the late campaign.

One of the first duties laid upon the Sanitary Commission by Mr. Lincoln was the inspection of camps and all that that involves. During the first two years of the war over 800 regiments were inspected and over 1,400 reports upon them rendered, of which a most valuable synopsis and treatise was made by the late Prof. Benjamin A. Gould. Copies of these documents were deposited after the war in the Medical Bureau of the War Department, and also in the Astor Library. Of what use is experience if it teaches nothing? Is it not the duty of all at this moment, when it seems inevitable that the army must be enlarged, to insist that this work shall not be done by the present War Department, and that all should make this demand, irrespective of party? For the army is not a Republican nor a Democratic army, but a National army.

KATHARINE P. WORMELEY.

AN INDIGNANT FATHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who Col. Woodruff—"A. C. G. S."—who writes a letter in your issue of the 4th inst., is, I don't know, but I do know it is a very remarkable statement, in view of the statements previously made by the soldiers to the contrary, unless this "Colonel and A. C. G. S." is merely stating what was charged to that voyage on the books for that purpose. Every one knows that no one intrusted with a high military position would by any means misdirect himself any provisions intended for our soldiers, yet there is something wrong somewhere, some lying somewhere, some stealing, some rascality somewhere. Letters are arriving every day from the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, and the writer can say that the complaints that are made in reference to the voyage of the Manitoba with the Forty-seventh on board are made by the whole regiment, excepting that very superior crowd, the officers.

While writing this, I hold in my hand a letter from one of the privates in the regiment, from which I quote: "Went on board steamer Sunday afternoon, but did not leave till 3:50 P. M. Monday. Nice sail down the bay in daylight, which was pleasant, and had for supper hardtack and coffee, which was a mystery. It was worth less than nothing except that it was boiled. Tuesday, hardtack for breakfast, and boys commencing to be sick. Dinner, beef stew that was not done, no seasoning, and not fit for a dog. Supper, prunes and hardtack. This night I remained on deck on account of the filth—beyond power to describe—where our hammocks were hung. No wonder at the sickness and deaths on board these filthy transports, where human beings are packed in worse than cattle. Long were my hours on deck, just to get fresh air and to keep out of that indescribable filth hole below. Hardtack and 'mystery' for breakfast this Wednesday, beef stew for dinner, made of rotten beef, and hardtack and 'mystery' for supper. Thursday hardtack and 'mystery' for breakfast, boiled beef and potatoes for dinner, (the best meal we had,) hardtack and 'mystery' for supper. Friday, bean soup and hardtack for breakfast, beef stew—bad—for dinner, pea soup and 'mystery' for supper. And so it went on without change for the better. You know, father, I am a loyal son to you and my country, and for either I am willing to die, but to be nested in filth and to be fed on next to nothing, and that actually rotten, is it not more than even a loyal son, both to father and country, can stand? Our boys are wild over our inhuman treatment, and letters are being written by the dozen to Brooklyn."

To read the letter you publish in your issue of the 4th, one would infer that the Forty-seventh even had luxuries from "cold storage." "There is a nigger in the fence" somewhere in all this business, and the officers either get all or the keepers of these supplies make some wrong use of them. The privates do not get even the necessaries, let alone the luxuries, and they should get both before any one else. When is this going to cease? The men themselves cannot complain, for things would be made uncomfortable for them by their superiors, so that it is only those who have sons and friends in the army that can with safety show this. We fear rascality mixed with filth for the privates and luxury and wine for the officers. If the Administration were aware of this the firesides of Brooklyn would feel secure that their sons and fathers would not have to stand it long. Perhaps the best way to advise the Government is for the parents and friends of the soldiers to make it known through the press.

If these Colonels of "A. C. G. S." would accompany these transports and see personally that the soldiers were at least treated like human beings and give proof to the public that they or some responsible person did go with them and did see that the men were served well and properly, no one would wish to expose the indifference to those who are deserving of better treatment than any other class of men. But when we hear of infernal scoundrels in authority on board of these transports demanding money from our boys for the barest necessities, who would blame the privates if they threw the fellow into the sea? A FATHER.

(who is represented in the army by three boys.)

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Nov. 4, 1898.

Finds Fault with Stanton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been informed that you are running a square paper, and I am going to test the matter. In yesterday's issue you compare Stanton and Alger, to the detriment of the latter. I have arrived at the conclusion that you young fellows know very little about the war that was waged thirty-odd years ago in this country, and I want to give you a tip. Please let me tell you something. When Burnside moved to the left to post his army at Fredericksburg there was a direct promise from the Secretary of War that pontoons would be found at that city. The pontoons did not appear until more than three long weeks after the arrival of the army. Lee took possession of the heights and our army lost 15,000 good men in an insane effort to drive him away. If the pontoons had been on time Lee would have been compelled to attack us. That one stupid, inexcusable, horrible failure of Stanton's cost more lives than have been lost in this whole war.

GEORGE P. JONES.

New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

A DANGEROUS STEP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to say that I do not think that you are resisting the annexation plague and the "manifest destiny, duty, and divine guidance swindle," with all of that ardor which this terrible presentment of political ruin demands? I think that the issues of the local and State elections would be almost wholly neglected at the present time if the people were fully awake to realize the terrible depths of this ravaging fever which tempts us to colonial expansion. While the newspapers are devoting much space to smaller questions, this work for "territorial aggrandizement" "but home beggarment is reaching a vital stage.

Our commission which is sitting in Paris to undertake the consideration of the details of the broad humanitarian scheme which shall give to the people of Cuba "freedom" has demanded that Spain shall cede to us islands in the Pacific which are inhabited by some millions of—not uneducated, but actually savage people; that we may subject them to us despite their positive disinclination—nay! despite their willingness and eagerness to war with us rather than become a part of us. In defiance of that right of liberty which we assumed for ourselves years ago, and of which we have unceasingly reminded the whole world since we achieved political liberty; neglecting our professions of disinterested good faith in freeing Cuba and our simple assurances that we desired no new territory; ignoring with lofty bumptiousness that modern doctrine of territorial apportionment because we are not the aggrieved party of the dispute; forgetting that we have no tenets of government applicable to colonial dependencies, and that a country which is divided against itself cannot prosper; scoffing the hint that we ought to first learn how to rightly and justly govern our negroes and Indians ere we make pretensions of superior virtues that qualify us for governing others—blind, disdainful, and shockingly neglectful of those our faults and shortcomings we stupidly, with the eyes of all the world upon us, are desecrating our noble institutions which seemed under the inspection of the human eye previous to the Spanish-American war to be more true to the loftier of human aims than any the world had before known!

Think! In a few days the institutions which some of the world's greatest statesmen have reared may be wrecked by a man or a few men whose abilities are questioned and questionable! Before you have turned your attention upon them these men will have altered the course of your career, marred and colored a brilliant history, and burned into the fame of the United States of America the stigma this: "You have grown from an honest people seeking a home divorced from tyranny into a giant armed for conquest whose might is determined to subdue the right!" Do you think that time or space will be lost if devoted to preventing this country from making a step which it can never retrace? Oh, it is not bound up in a question of mere political expediency, as if a people knocked at our doors and we admitted them. We are going across the globe to oppress the weak, to by force compel their compliance to our will, whether or no they wish! The land of the free! The home of the brave! America, with its Declaration of Independence and its many records of lofty precepts; America use force to gain for us a throne; a Czar; let our Czar establish a mighty army and navy and honestly proclaim to all the world our desires and intention of conquest and oppression!

Away with our sham pretensions! The world knows what we are, or she will soon know. Oppose "annexing" the Philippines? Puritanical notion! Why is dishonoring ourselves in this scheme worse than repudiating our debts with fifty-cent dollars? These are not notions to which you may reasonably apply the Ten Commandments of the Bible! We know what we want.

Give us a change! We are tired of merely growing step by step. We are a Nation of shopkeepers, and we would rather strut about the globe with a feather in our cap and a chip on our shoulder. We want to be like Spain was with possessions on which the sun never set; though, of course, we shall be better at the business than was Spain. We want a "crown of many settings rare" to wear to bed at night. Though all the world has hitherto lain uneasy in such dress, we shall not. And if the scornful shall say hypocrite we will answer him with guns. "Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us!"

If we do not rouse our lethargic selves at once the calamity will have been invited. Are these or State issues paramount now—or both? J. K.

New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

The Shadow of Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that a collateral issue is developing in the present campaign which unfortunately has not been accentuated by either press or speakers. I refer to the shadow of militarism and its concomitant dictatorship. Our sister republic is to-day on the brink of a social upheaval through the menacing tyranny, venality, and corruption of the military branch of the Government. The lesson is obvious! Will our voters stop to consider where a tumultuous, hysterical hero worship may be leading them? Julius Caesar thrice a crown refused, an act of self-immolation which I have no reason to think the hero (sic) of San Juan would perform. Col. Roosevelt's mainspring of existence is power and authority, and, realizing these as his ruling passion, the conscientious voter should exercise the greatest caution in delegating great powers and a widening influence to him, particularly when the Republican candidate has so many of the earmarks of the vainglorious Falstaff, though lacking the delicious humor which Shakespeare puts into the fat knight's mouth.

If Mr. Roosevelt's admirers will consult the pages of history, I fancy that they will pause in their mad support of one whose sole claim to distinction is his record in Cuba.

Just one citation: After Waterloo the Duke of Wellington re-entered public life, its opposition to reforms suggested in the interest of the common people made him so unpopular that he was assaulted by a mob on the 18th of June, 1832. His surpassing victory over Napoleon was much clouded through his arrogance as Prime Minister. Had he retired to private life and passed his remaining days on the grand estate which the people of England bestowed on him he would not have been the object of scorn and denunciation which he became. Since then the history of nations reflects that the lesson of Wellington's career has not been wasted. While England's commanders have been honored, both Queen and subjects realize that her most sanguinary victories were those of skillful diplomacy. Von Moltke was idolized as a marvelous soldier, but the Chancellorship was intrusted to Bismarck. The unification of Germany and the realization of her fondest dreams was the triumph of the Man of Iron.

WILFRED L. ROSENSTEIN.

New York, Nov. 3, 1898.

ANIMALS AND FAITH CURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing your very excellent and amusing article in THE TIMES of Nov. 4 about the so-called "Christian Scientists treating animals in England," I would like to reply that they have been doing the same thing here for some time, but with no more success than the "professoress" on the other side. A lady of my acquaintance, who had a sick dog, and who had tried all kinds of physicians without success, as a last resort called in one of these healers, who said: "There is nothing the matter with the dog, but I'll treat him for so much, and he'll soon be all right." The lady was delighted with the hope of having her darling restored to health so gave permission. The so-called scientist told the lady to think all the pleasant things she could, (they always say this to the humans they are treating,) then picked out a comfortable chair where she could rest her head, closed her eyes, and for twenty minutes (this is the time they usually give) she treated him.

After she came out of her séance she said: "Give yourself no more uneasiness, the dog will be all right to-morrow." Taking her fee she waltzed out of the room, her face beaming with the Christian Science grin, and feeling perfectly satisfied with her work. She hoped also to gain a rich convert to the "Truth." The lady hugged her pet, and thought of the bright to-morrow. To-morrow came, but her darling did not come as usual to meet her, and, thinking it strange, she went to his bed and found him quietly sleeping his last sleep. "Passed on" is the Christian Science jargon. It is not necessary to write the anathemas showered on the head of the healer, but one thing is certain, she never crossed the threshold of the house again, and the rich convert was a minus quantity.

CARYLL SEAGRAVE.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

SHOULD HAVE A PEACE TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your editorials on the different phases of international law presented by our war with Spain. You are perfectly correct in asserting that even if the Spanish Commissioners should break off negotiations and retire from Paris there need be no fear of a renewal of hostilities. We do not desire to go to war again; Spain dares not. As you say, however, Spain has already relinquished a number of her American possessions by the stern arbitrament of battle without a definite treaty of peace. And yet it would be unfortunate if we should not have a treaty. War between civilized States is almost invariably ended by a treaty of peace. History records some few instances of a war terminating through the utter exhaustion of one or both belligerents or by the destruction of one of them, as in the case of Poland after the third partition, or of the Southern Confederacy after the four years of struggle. As there was no body politic for the victor to treat with in these cases, no treaty was, of course, possible.

But when, as in the present war, each of the belligerents preserves its political identity at the termination of hostilities, the lack of a treaty embodying the conditions of peace would be anomalous. All the conditions necessary for the conclusion of a definite comprehensive peace treaty are present; one party to the contest unmistakably and completely vanquished, the settlement of all matters in dispute by the complete renunciation of authority over Cuba by Spain, and a general desire for the resumption of amicable relations on the part of the people of both nations. Let us have a clearly defined treaty that will effectually settle all points of possible dispute, and then it will be comparatively easy for the two peoples to "shake hands across the bloody chasm."

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

A VOICE FROM THE EAST SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you publish the following extracts from a letter received by me to-day from a resident of the east side?

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

"* * * I have this morning decided to vote for your candidate, Roosevelt. It has taken me so long to come to this decision, because * * * I can by no means indorse his persistent statement that all those who don't believe in the gold standard are depraved and inimical to law and order; nor can I agree to indorse by a vote for him the "expansion" aspirations of his party and the treatment of the soldiers in the last war, known as "Algerism." * * * But a full realization of the alternative worried me greatly, and, living on the great east side, and meeting daily the evidences of Croker's encouragement of open vice and crime and the insolent and outrageous oppression of helpless citizens by the Tammany officials, I am impelled to overcome my scruples and to give Col. Roosevelt a chance to show what he will do in the Governor's chair." * * *

A Clergyman's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen the testimonials of many newsdealers to the wonderful expansion of the circulation of THE TIMES since the reduction of its price. THE TIMES deserves great credit for this phenomenal success, which is the more gratifying as the high tone of the paper has not been lowered, but it continues to publish "all the news that's fit to print" and preserves its strong, fearless, and independent position, criticising the failings of its own party and acknowledging whatever merits there are in its adversaries. I congratulate you with all my heart and hope you will persevere on your excellent upward career. A good paper should never cater to public prejudice, but invariably be a leader of thought and an advocate of the people. It pays in the end.

MAX LANDSBERG

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1898.

Egan's Real Want.

To The Editor of the New York Times:

The statement that Paddy Egan, who is out of a job for the first time since he brought himself into prominence as a Blaine-Harrison Irishman hopes that Roosevelt and Platt will find something for him to do, with a good salary for doing it, is not strictly accurate. What Egan wants is a job where he will have nothing to do and be paid a good salary for doing it. There need be no mistake about the wishes of "statesmen" of the Egan description.

J. J. REILLY.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Perhaps.

Some of these days a magazine will win everlasting fame by issuing a number which isn't devoted exclusively to war and corset advertisements.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Making It Brighter.

The Good Man—What have you ever done to make the world a brighter place?

Walking Delegate—I've done a good deal. Organized more'n twenty metal-polishers' unions durin' last year.—Chicago News.

Her Lost Opportunity.

Marie—I have just been reading of another Red Cross girl who married the soldier she nursed through a fever.

Mildred—Yes, that's become quite common now. Oh, how I wish we would have another war.—Chicago Record.

Good Form.

"Don't cut my hair too short," said the customer. "I have a bad cold in my head and throat."

"Yes,

FRANCE AND ENGLAND

War Preparations Pushed with the Greatest Energy.

BRITAIN'S FLEETS ARE READY

Fashoda a Mere Incident in a Really Portentous Situation.

Russian Aggression in the Far East a Potent Factor—Germany Watching for Her Opportunity.

CABLE CORRESPONDENCE.
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LONDON, Nov. 5.—I have never known public opinion to be so perplexed as it has been during the past week. Everybody has been completely in the dark. Not a single newspaper has received official inspiration. Even Lord Rosebery, who broke a two years' political silence to support Salisbury, has been vouchsafed no information whatever, though it is his policy upon which the country is now united. The puzzle is this: Why is England arming to the teeth in hot haste, when it has been well known for a fortnight that the French Government would evacuate Fashoda unconditionally?

The magnitude of our naval preparations is probably not fully realized in America. In the first place, it should be understood that the presence of the Channel squadron at Gibraltar ready for action is an ominous sign. In spite of its name, this squadron has nothing to do with the Channel. It is at Gibraltar to prevent the union of the French northern squadron from Brest with the southern squadron at Toulon, the British strategy being to crush these separately. An emergency squadron has been formed from the coast-guard battleships Alexandra, Benbow, Collingwood, Colossus, Rodney, the port-guard battleships Howe, Nile, Sanspareil, Thunderer, and Trafalgar, and the training service battleships Conqueror and Hero.

These twelve, with full crews, ammunition, coal, and provisions aboard, are ready to put to sea, while the cruiser squadron, comprising the Terrible, Diadem, Niobe, Retribution, Blonde, Europa, Australia, Galatea, Melampus, Severn, St. George, Crescent, Sybille, Latona, Naiad, and Mercury, is almost ready. Add to these eleven torpedo gunboats and no fewer than twenty-four torpedo-boat destroyers. This enormous force, however, is not specially concerned with the defense of the Channel, which is left to what is called a division of the fleet reserve, the composition of which is never published. This is supposed always to be ready to mobilize at forty-eight hours' notice.

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Working at High Pressure.

To prepare the above ships for sea in so short a time, of course the dockyards are worked at the highest pressure. Officers, men, coal, food, and shell are poured in; yet, although immediately sent aboard, and with every yard of space and every bed occupied, on Thursday there were 150,000 officers and men at Devonport alone. The coast-guard reserves were summoned by peremptory telegrams in one case. Police were sent in all directions to discover men absent on leave. The commanding officers of the volunteer artillery received the first mobilization warning, for they would be the quickest to respond, and would man the coast and river batteries until the regular reserve arrived. At the War Office there are bundles of telegrams addressed to volunteer officers and postcards addressed to men all ready to dispatch. The volunteers, already officially advised, have a sufficient supply of warm underclothing, and 2,000 seamen sent from the naval depot were "discharged, not lent," which means a long period of service.

It is expected that gunners will be sent with their bedding to man the eighty-ton gun turrets at Dover. The Admiralty has ordered 200 six-inch wire guns put in hand instantly at Sheffield. Orders for 200,000 tons of smokeless coal have been distributed among seventeen Welsh firms. Although the usual quarterly supplies were sent to Gibraltar and Malta a few weeks ago, shiploads have just been dispatched, 500 tons of provisions to Malta alone. A million pounds of tobacco have been prepared at the chief victualing yard, sixteen new hydraulic presses being added to handle it. Even a thousand flasks of special wine for administering the last sacrament have been issued.

This rough summary is sufficient to show the extraordinary scale of the British preparation for war. Never since Nelson's time have such efforts been made. Moreover, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is an extremely penurious Chancellor of the Exchequer. Usually every penny for public purposes has to be wrung from him. Now millions are being poured out. What on earth does it all mean?

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Explaining the Puzzle.

Last night Lord Salisbury specially emphasized his announcement that the settlement of the evacuation of Fashoda was "only up to a certain point," repeating the phrase twice. Immediately after dinner I asked one of the three leading statesmen of this country, "How far does this take us?" He replied, "Nowhere; it amounts to nothing at all." The simple fact is that the French could not stay at Fashoda. It is a pestilential swamp, swarming with huge, poisonous mosquitoes. White men have to keep their faces and hands smeared with thick stuff. Even the black troops suffer severely.

But the Bahr-el-Ghazal province contains large, healthy, fertile territories, while its inhabitants afford a magnificent recruiting ground. A traveler there has declared that Africa could be conquered by an army raised in Bahr-el-Ghazal. Here Marchand has established seven posts, with armed garrisons, under the French flag. He has proved that not only from Tambura, but even from Brazzaville on the French Congo, there is open water communication via the rivers Yobo and Sueh to Meshra-er-Rek, the port of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province, whence the way is free to Fashoda, Khartoum and Cairo, except one break of seventy-six kilometres between Mere and Tambura, and for this distance he has constructed a rough road, ready to receive a light railway.

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The Demand of France.

Of course these places are well within the territory administered by Egypt before the Mahdist rebellion, and therefore a part of the Anglo-Egyptian sphere about which Lord Salisbury absolutely refuses to negotiate. Yet this is precisely the demand for access to the Nile, which France has similarly declared she will rather fight for than forego. In view of these facts the occupation of Fashoda is seen to be wholly unimportant, since that place is merely one inconvenient station on a long route.

If France were allowed to retain the road from Mere to Tambura she would have secured the vital portion of the original Egyptian territory, and would possess the means of cutting a Cape to Cairo route, sending gunboats to the headwaters of the Nile, jeopardizing the security of lower Egypt, and joining hands with the Abyssinians, if these were ever hostile to England or Egypt. It was precisely against this that Sir Edward Grey warned France in 1895, and that she began again in 1896 to attempt after having abandoned the undertaking in 1894, as we have just learned from the positive statement of Col. Monteil, who was originally charged with this mission.

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No Single-Handed Fight.

This, then, as it seems to me, is the explanation of the relations between England and France, which impel the British Government to prepare for a great war, as it is evident they are doing.

I have always held it as an axiom, however, that France would never fight England single-handed. Her defeat would be inevitable and overwhelming. At the same time it is nonsense to talk about the destruction of the French fleet in fifteen days. The French Admiral would not risk a naval battle, unless the Northern and Southern squadrons evaded the English ships and joined forces. Even then the result would be a foregone conclusion, but with terrible slaughter on both sides and many ships sent to the bottom. In all probability the course of the war would be to have the French fleets blockaded inside Brest and Toulon, a terrible job during the Winter. The north coast of France is dotted with torpedo stations, from which young officers would make dare-devil attacks upon English ships. The coast towns of these stations would be wiped out one by one by destroyers and landing parties, and a bloody work this would be.

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Seizing French Colonies.

From the beginning of the war French commerce would disappear from the sea, such ports as Calais, Bordeaux, and Marseilles being hermetically sealed by our cruisers. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off Newfoundland, would be seized from Halifax, the French West Indian Islands captured from Bermuda, Saigon bombarded by the China squadron, the chief towns of Tonquin, in Cochin China, subsequently occupied by troops from Calcutta, and the French ships at Madagascar destroyed by a squadron from the Cape. In West Africa the English have ample troops to capture all the contiguous French teritory, and then to spare an expedition to attack the other colonies on the African coast. The Australian troops would be delighted to seize New Caledonia, while isolated places, like Otsok, would be snapped up en passant.

All this having been accomplished, the stage would be clear for the real war to begin, for no vital blow would thus be struck at France. Naval experts here think hostilities might drag on six months. On the other hand, England would almost certainly find two allies in France, bankruptcy and revolution. The present budget is months overdue. The delay is owing to the enormous difficulty in framing any measures to meet the deficit of 65,000,000 francs and to find the 24,000,000 francs voted for the naval increase. The example of 1871 is not pertinent, because the national debt has more than doubled since then, being now $5,200,000,000, while further taxation on the masses of the people is almost impossible. The stoppage of foreign trade and the collapse of home commerce, combined with the unpopularity of war with England and the enforced idleness of the army, render revolution more than likely. Even the wildest French Chauvinists realize this danger.

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Two Great Possibilities.

The war, therefore, is reduced to two eventualities. France might choose the desperate remedy of burying domestic feuds under the ruins of national defeat. The revision of the Dreyfus case is now decided. The unspeakable rottenness and criminality of the General Staff cannot be hidden much longer, and a dreadful humiliation of French pride is at hand. My own opinion is that a coup d'état is the more probable outcome of this than a foreign war. If a dozen Generals invited Prince Louis Napoleon, he would cross the frontier to-morrow; and as four Generals, who have been Ministers of War, are in danger of impeachment, namely, Mercier, Billot, Zurlinden, and Chanoine, there exists already a focus of discontent.

A large proportion of the population would welcome any régime promising stability and peace. Russia would be delighted, as Louis Napoleon is an officer of the Russian Guards and a great favorite of the Czar; while the German Emperor would be so delighted at the resurrection of the principle of monarchy that he would do all in his power to strengthen the position of the new King.

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The Second Eventuality.

The second eventuality is, if France could find an ally. In that case she would joyfully welcome war. French papers are threatening England with Turkish troops in Egypt and the burying of the hatchet with Germany in order to destroy England. That is rubbish. The only possible ally is Russia; but I am convinced that Russia neither will nor can fight. The Czar's heart is in the peace congress, which will meet at St. Petersburg in February. Her finances are severely strained. Whole provinces are not far off from famine. The Trans-Siberian Railway, now a national necessity, is costing vast sums. She has obtained by diplomacy all she wants in the Far East and needs time to digest it and prepare for the next advance.

Finally, England could instantly offer terms to Japan which would induce the latter to attack Russia on land and sea in the Far East with every prospect of success. Russia may make trouble for us where she can, but will hardly draw the sword simply to save France from the consequences of her own blunders and bad faith.

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France a Disturbing Element.

To complete the survey I must add that there is an influential party here, including several members of the Cabinet, who strongly urge that the present is a heaven-sent opportunity for England to insure peace for years by destroying the greatest danger to the British Empire. There would be general peace if the French policy of harassing England all over the world were made impossible. It would be easy to induce or compel Russia to make a settlement of all outstanding disputes with Great Britain.

Then a general reduction of armaments would be possible, and the world could go fearlessly about its proper business. To my knowledge the Admiral who would take chief command of the British Navy in war has urgently advised the Cabinet to order a complete mobilization. The country would support this action, for good-natured indifference to French hostile words and actions has given place to deep resentment and a desire to put a stop for good to this exhausting peril. Figaro to-day says that Fashoda will be evacuated "with bleeding hearts and despairing souls." Other papers have been declaring that France will never cease to seek an opportunity for revenge. "What is the sense," Englishmen are asking themselves, "of merely postponing a war until France can drag in some other nation against us?"

War between the great powers of Europe is always in the highest degree improbable, but I have said enough to warrant the belief that the present situation is fraught with great peril. Therefore I have treated it to-day to the necessary exclusion of many other topics. To-night's news is that work is ordered to proceed all night on the coaling of ships at Devonport and all leave of absence is stopped.

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Spain and America.

The news from Washington that America would strike a balance at the close of the war and pay Spain the difference between the cost of the campaign and the value of the territories gained has been received here with blank surprise. It is believed that the news was inaccurately sent. The nations of Europe are not in the habit of handing over an enormous sum in cash as a solatium to a defeated enemy. On the contrary, a vanquished foe, like an unsuccessful litigant, is expected to pay the costs of both parties.

Spain, it is remarked here, was warned again and again that surrender when opposition was hopeless was her chance of favorable terms of peace. She refused, and must take the consequences. If America hands her thirty million dollars, as Washington dispatches say is possible, Europe will regard the transaction as savoring of the millennium.

The Continental correspondents have declared lately that Russia will oppose, by force if necessary, the annexation of the Philippines to the United States. The reasons given above why Russia will hesitate to support France apply equally to this case. There is far more reason to anticipate strong opposition from Germany, but assuredly not to point to war in any case. It should never be forgotten that British interests in the Far East and Japanese, for the present, are identical with American.

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Our Interests in the East.

American statesmen should keep an eye on China. Niu-Chwang, the treaty port of Manchuria, is the sole remaining outlet of the province not in Russian hands. There all nations trade on equal terms. Russian troops have already occupied the forts, and now a Berlin telegram significantly says that Germany would not oppose Russian occupation. Such an act would be in defiance of the treaty rights of other powers with China. In a month Niu-Chwang will be inaccessible from the sea by ice. For four months 40,000 Russian troops are crowded at Port Arthur. Russian officers have superseded Germans with Li Hung Chang's troops. Everything is in readiness for a coup. When Russia alone would have an army, the ice would prevent naval movements by other powers. Moreover, both British and American citizens at Shanghai have protested to their Governments against the French attempt to extend the French Concession across the river, where other property has been held for years. It is possible that the British war preparations are not entirely unconnected with these menaces to the freedom of trade in China.

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Irving Out of Danger.

Alarming rumors about Sir Henry Irving's health finding currency, I have made inquiries and have received the following reassuring telegram from him at Glasgow: "Have had sharp attack of pleurisy, from which am surely recovering. All danger over, but must be matter of little time. Cannot be hurried. Shall be here few weeks longer."

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Meredith Dramatizing "The Egotist."

George Meredith is dramatizing his most famous novel, "The Egotist." Barry O'Brien's two-volume "Life of Parnell" was published on Friday. Capt. Lee, the British Military Attaché, will write a book on the American-Spanish war.

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Good Prices for Books.

Methuen paid Sir George Robertson £1,500 for "The Story of the Siege of Chitral," Severn gave Hedin £2,000 for his "Travels in Central Asia," and Heinemann paid Landor £1,500 for his "Adventures in Thibet." William Morris's famous library, extremely rich in early printed books, missals, and manuscripts, will be sold at auction here on Dec. 5.

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A Tribute to Harold Frederic.

I cannot conclude my first letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES without adding a word of tribute to my lamented predecessor. For fifteen years I watched his work with ever-increasing admiration, and the confidence that from his pen would one day come a book to be universally acknowledged as a masterpiece of creative literature. In journalism he was among the most original and incisive writers of our time. Always equally fearless and picturesque in private life, there was no more brilliant companion or warm-hearted friend. His end has filled all who knew him with horror.

I am informed that the Coroner's jury takes a very serious view of the circumstances of his illness and may possibly pronounce a verdict of startling severity.

HENRY NORMAN.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRENCH SENTIMENT WANING IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.—The first prominent lawmaker publicly to avow his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus was M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice President of the Senate. He lost his office for his enthusiasm. The only officer of the French Army who has dared to express his belief that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau is Col. George Picquart, who is now confined in a cell in the military prison of Cherche-Midi. M. de Trarieux, an ex-Minister of Justice, one of the first lawyers of France, a man with a brilliant career behind him, who by a series of brochures and letters has labored night and day to expose the sophisms of French justice in connection with the Dreyfus affair, has suffered ostracism from the legal society in which he moved, as has Maitre Leblois, Col. Picquart's lawyer. And Profs. Meyer, Duclaux, and Bréal, advocates of revision at a time when Zola was laboring almost alone to secure justice for the prisioner of the Ile du Diable, have been suspended or dismissed from their respective chairs of learning. All these men, like Dreyfus, are Alsacians. The result of what seems to be a systematic persecution of all Alsacians who have had the courage of their convictions has had a natural effect upon the inhabitants of "the lost provinces." The authorities in Berlin report fewer cases of lèse majesté than ever before in the Reichsland, and expressions of undying fealty for the tricolor from this Franco-Teutonic population have ceased to arrive in Paris, and open letters to President Faure and to the French Army to rescue them from their German masters have been absent from the columns of the French press for several months. The French press has at length noticed with astonishment the state of affairs. A recent article in Le Petit Journal thus comments on the fact that the scandalous campaign against the army has produced doleful echoes in Alsace-Lorraine." "Our friends of the lost provinces cannot learn the truth about the incidents which are occurring in France through the German official papers or the journals which receive their information from reptilian agencies. For the last six months an agency has been estabished in the annexed country, which transmits to the papers dispatches which bring despair to our faithful friends just as they cause the fugitives from French justice to gloat with joy. Each day brings a new sensation: 'Declaration of war imminent! Arrest of Generals! Assassination of Col. Picquart!' The other morning the bulletins announced: 'A Coup d'Etat at Paris!' German officers cannot hide their satisfaction at all these insults addressed to the French army, which their papers repeat every morning, in the sumshops, in the dance halls, the affair is the sole subject of their drunken gossip. Recently, a Sieur G, attached to the Mayor of Metz boasted of having sent a subscription to a Dreyfusard sheet in Paris, and as people expressed astonishment at his activity in the Dreyfus campaign, he replied with these characteristic words: 'We desire the humiliation of France! We work for that!'"

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THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.—As was announced in THE TIMES a week ago the Right Hon. St. John Broderik has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, succeeding Mr. Curzon. The Queen has now approved the appointment of George Wyndham to Mr. Broderik's former office as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War. Mr. Wyndham is a Member of Parliament, and has relationship with four great families in the peerage, which has given him a notable place in society. Three years after the death of the Duke of Westminster's eldest son, Earl Grosvenor, which occurred about fifteen years ago, Mr. Wyndham married the widow Countess Grosvenor, and now resides at a splendid Cheshire seat, Saighton Hall. The Countess Grosvenor is the daughter of the late Lord Scarborough, and Mr. Wyndham is a nephew of Lord Leconfield. Mr. Wyndham will be the youngest man who has ever held the Under Secretaryship of War. He is thirty-eight years old, has been an officer of the Guards, and served for four years in the First Battalion of the Coldstreams. He took part in the Suakin expedition of 1885, and has a medal. He paved his way for a political career as private secretary to Arthur Balfour during the latter's Chief Secretaryship in Ireland. In the tension and conditions which prevailed in Ireland during 1887-91 Mr. Wyndham's presence in the House of Commons as an aide de camp to the Chief Secretary was obviously desirable, so Mr. Wyndham was elected unopposed for Dover in 1889, and continues to represent that constituency. Since the general election he has had no official position, but has spoken on various occasions in the House upon Irish questions.

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SIGNOR DI RUDINI ON HIS RIVAL, CRISPI.—La Tribuna di Roma recently contained an interview with Signor di Rudini, in which the late Italian Premier speaks concerning his rival, Crispi. What he says has significance in the light of recent developments in Abyssinia, which show that a rupture is on between the Negus and Ras Mangascia. It will be recalled that it was during Signor Crispi's administration that Italy began her African expansion scheme, and ultimately met her defeat at the hands of Menelek. There now seems to be a large element in Rome desirous that Italy shall take advantage of the revolt in Abyssinia to extend the boundaries of the Italian colony of Erthrea. Says Signor di Rudini: "No, Crispi will not return to power; he cannot return; he is finished. All his popularity is gone. The African question, which showed him so much in the wrong—no one has forgotten it. Without doubt in politics one must be ready for surprises. One can never say that a statesman is actually buried until he is in his tomb. But for Crispi, it is not so. In the first place he has become aged, he declines. I saw him a few months ago in the Chamber; it was a pity to look at him, to listen to him. To be sure, he has a robust constitution, an extraordinary energy, but at his age—think of it: eighty years! And I am only sixty. Yes, Crispi is used up and broken down; his régime is over, very much over. Besides his numerous law suits have aroused great prejudice. He cannot come back."

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THE TRUE SITUATION IN MADRID.—Advices from Madrid by way of Bayonne, in the southwestern extremity of France, and published in Le Figaro and Le Temps of Paris, show a grave condition of unrest in the Spanish capital. The strictness of the press censorship is more narrowly drawn than at any time during the war and the transmission of trustworthy news from Madrid, unless borne by special messenger, is said to be impossible. The movements of Gen. Weyler are causing the Government much uneasiness; he is carefully shadowed, so that no step he may take can escape the knowledge of the authorities. It was suggested at a recent Cabinet meeting that several high officials, among whom are the Captain Generals of the provinces of Barcelona and Valencia, should be removed from their posts, as they are suspected of complicity in Weyler's designs. It is evident that an appeal to the army and a pronunciamiento are feared. It is also asserted that the President of the Spanish Commission in Paris has suggested on the order of his Government that the points of difference in the Peace Commission be submitted to independent arbitration, but this the American Commissioners decline to consider. Serious differences have arisen between the Madrid Government and Gen. Blanco, who is said to be disgusted at the treatment he is experiencing, and talks about returning to Spain before the evacuation is completed. There are also grave rumors that he may attempt to ally himself with the future government of Cuba, and that he has even gone so far as to approach in an indirect way the Government in Washington on the subject. With his soldiers and with the support of the best citizens on the island it is pointed out that he would maintain a strong, stable government that would be to the interests of the United States to accept, thus saving the Washington Government many weary years of police duty over fractious natives. Moreover, it is positively stated that a protest will soon be made to the European powers against any further increase of the American forces in the Philippines.

THE EMPEROR IN VENICE

King Humbert and Queen Margherita Welcome the Imperial Pilgrims to Italy.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN

Anarchistic Activity to be Fought by a Union of the Powers—The Orleans and Bonapartist Pretenders.

VENICE, Oct. 16.—For more than a week the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and her attendant warships the Hela and the Hertha, have been at anchor in the bacino of St. Mark's, their white forms in dazzling relief against the dark-green background of the public gardens. In piazza and piazzetta, in cathedral and palace, and in all the thoroughfares, groups of jolly tars with Hertha, Hela, or Hohenzollern on their caps have been strolling, often arm in arm, enjoying holiday hours, while awaiting the arrival of the imperial tourists, who elected to reach this port and set sail for their Palestine pilgrimage on Oct. 13, in defiance of traditional superstition. The cloudless sky, the mild freshness of the air, the flooding sunshine revealed the city in its fullness of natural charm. When to this were added the glories of galà processions on sea and land, all beholders sympathized with the Italian superlatives of admiration.

In the station the walls were emblazoned with colossal shields, alternating the devices of Savoyan cross and Prussian eagles. Four thousand flags intertwined there, the German and Italian colors, the red, white, and dark blue with the red, white, and green, amid a profusion of palms and rare plants from different parts of the country. Historic tapestries were sent from the Pitti Palace, Florence, to add to the decorations of the station. The King and Queen arrived from Monza at 8 o'clock in the morning and proceeded with their suite in the state gondolas to the palace. Even at that early hour crowds had gathered along the route, filling every calle and fondamenta which afforded standing room. From the windows and balconies the multitude of down-turned faces, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the clapping of hands, and the reiterated "Vivas!" attested a loyal welcome. This spectacle was the overture, as it were, to the greater events of the day. The royal hosts returned to the station about 1 o'clock to meet their imperial guests. The gondolas of the Venetian aristocracy, vying with each other in richness of decoration; the costumed gondoliers and the gold and silver arabesques and multiplied oars of the bissone were marked features of the procession. It was difficult to keep in mind the fiction of the Emperor's incognito, which was insisted upon to mitigate the splendor of his reception.

The enthusiasm of the populace reached a frantic pitch when the four sovereigns stepped upon the palace balcony and for five minutes made a gracious picture of greeting and acknowledgment. The Empress in her dark dress, matronly and undemonstrative, presented a marked contrast to the vivacious Queen Margherita, the elder in years, but the more youthful in aspect. King Humbert, in General's uniform, and the Emperor, in Admiral's dress, responded to the huzzas with military salutes.

The luncheon in the palace, for which linen and plate had been brought from Rome, was dispatched in less than an hour, and a procession again gladdened the public eye when the sovereigns embarked from the little garden of the palace to board the Hohenzollern. The Riva was lined with troops, and behind them gazed and shouted a multitude of spectators. The bands played successively the German and Italian national hymns, and as the party stepped upon the yacht, thundering salvos announced the event to the surrounding country. After farewells the King and Queen left the yacht and were conveyed to the public gardens to watch the Hohenzollern raise anchor and steam down the Adriatic. Before 5 o'clock she was out of sight, and two hours afterward the royal party were on the train returning to Monza.

The imperial visit was of just three hours' duration, and but few minutes could have been snatched for counselings upon State affairs. Nevertheless, there are assurances that time was found for colloquies of importance, and speculations as to the probable subjects of discussion have been actively manufactured without even a pretended basis of fact. The Italian Premier, Gen. Pelloux, and the German and Italian Ministers of Foreign Affairs engaged in brief talks concerning the Roman anti-Anarchist conference and the disarmament congress proposed by the Czar. It is also said that the question was considered of the declarations to be made on the part of the German and Italian Military Attachés in case of a revision of the Dreyfus trial.

The visit was the Emperor William's third visit to Venice. The first occurred in April, 1884, when he arrived on board the cruiser Moltke and was met by the King; the second followed in April, 1896, when he landed from the Hohenzollern, accompanied by the Empress and their two elder sons, and was welcomed by the King and Queen and Prince of Naples. The Emperor enjoys a special popularity in Italy. His messages of sympathy and encouragement after the defeat of Adua will never be forgotten, nor the fact that the exploits of his house have forcefully contributed to the union of Italy. The Prussian triumphs of Metz and Sedan enabled the new Italian Kingdom to possess Rome, as her rightful capital, and Venice particularly remembers that her liberation from the galling Austrian yoke was due to the victories of Prussia in 1866.

The measures for protecting the imperial party were rigorous and extensive. Large reinforcements of constables and detectives were sent from Rome and Florence, and a detachment of the Royal Guards from the Quirinal was detailed especially to the palace breakfast room. Every individual who even betrayed a suspicious air was placed in custody until the day was over. Nor were any of the precautions regarded as too great by those who were well informed of the conditions.

Anarchists are elated by the reflected importance they enjoy from the distinction of their victims, and are more active than ever. The Italians among them preponderate in numbers, and are apparently assigned the most responsible and nefarious tasks. Carnot of France, Canovas of Spain, and the Empress of Austria all died by the hands of Italian assassins. Caserio, Angiolillo, and Luccheni, by the circumstance of their birth, have occasioned among unreasoning masses an antipathy to their countrymen, amounting in many sections to persecution. The outrages against Italian citizens are continuing in full fury in the Austrian border provinces, and Count Thun, with a politician's eye to the main chance, carefully neglects to impose any check upon them, in his desire to curry favor with the local parties in power. It is true that in these sections a long-standing animosity has existed between Austrian and Italian elements, engendered by the imbittering relation of conqueror and conquered. The Italian population make no secret of their desire that these provinces should be annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. The magnificent monument to Dante, erected in Trent several years ago, was intended as a manifesto of their political predilections, announcing an Italian as their national poet, and setting a seal upon the city as belonging to the land of Dante.

The Italians are further distrusted for their dexterity with the stiletto, and their taste for conspiracy, a taste resulting from long experience of despotism. Now, resentment for the assassination of the Empress has set these smoldering hatreds into sudden flame, and no discrimination is made in the violence against one and all of Italian speech and name as Anarchists, potentially, if not de facto.

In view of this hapless prejudice, it seems fitting for Italy to take the initiative in inviting European nations to an anti-Anarchist conference. Admiral Canevaro's circular was issued from the Foreign Office on Sept 29, and replies have already been received from most of the powers, agreeing to send both "diplomatic and technical delegates" from their administrations of Justice and of the Interior in order to discuss means of concerted defense against anarchical associations. A seeming inconsistency is the reluctance of Belgium to accept the proposal. After President Carnot's death that little country was the first to urge an anti-Anarchist congress, which was abandoned only because England and Switzerland refused co-operation.

The reason for Belgian scruples at the present juncture is not far to seek. The Flemish Premier, Desmet de Naeye, is an ultra-clerical, regarding the rulers of modern Rome as usurping invaders. Even if policy finally compels his adhesion, his preliminary hesitation will score points in his favor at the Vatican.

Solicitude for the Emperor's safety in his venturesome journey brings the subject of Anarchist machinations pressingly to the front in every realm where his route may lie, but another question, the so-called "German-Vatican imbroglio," is causing an equally wide ripple of apprehension.

From the time the Emperor's tour to Jerusalem was first announced uneasiness arose in France, and the French coined epithets, "imperial Protestantism" and "German dictation in the East," became watchwords of alarm. Cardinal Langénieux, Archbishop of Rheims, wrote to the Pope as early as July, entreating his aid in a new danger, that is, limitation of the French protectorate in the East. Within a few weeks the Pontiff replied: "The Holy See wishes no infringement of the inheritance received by France from early ages. Her special mission in the Orient, appointed to her by Providence and sanctioned by centuries, as well as by international treaties, was recognized by our Congregation of Propaganda in the declaration of May 22, 1888."

The importance of this letter is now increased, since a more public proclamation of the fiat it contained occurred recently in one of the imposing Papal functions which have made this year seem a revival of the brilliant Pontificates of the old régime. On Oct. 8 2,500 French pilgrims kneit at the feet of Leo XIII. in the Church of St. Peter. M. Harmel, who organized the pilgrimage, delivered the address of homage, and alluding to the letter received by Cardinal Langénieux, thanked the Pope for confirming the time-honored privileges of France in the Holy Land. The Papal response, read by Mgr. Ducroy, acknowledged their thanks, and to make his attitude doubly gratifying and sure, reiterated the "recent act" and declarations of the Holy See in regard to the jealously cherished protectorate.

It is not strange that Germany took immediate umbrage at the flaunted favor toward France. Otto von Bülow, German Ambassador to the Vatican, was immediately recalled and blamed for heedlessness of his country's interests in allowing so emphatic a point to be reached without at least opposing some check by his influence and protest and keeping his Government informed of the trend of the Curia movements.

The Berlin Treaty, which seems to have been one of the most fruitful seeds of discord ever planted in the diplomatic world, has contributed a suggestive basis to the now active disputes. In Article 67 of that document a clause affirms that the official protection of pilgrims, ecclesiastics, and religious institutions in the Holy Land is to be exercised by the Consuls of the various powers over such citizens and establishments as respectively pertain to them. Another clause, however, in the same article, declares that "the rights of France are expressly reserved."

Germany maintains that France is to be regarded as the protector of religious institutions, pilgrims, &c., only when the protection of their own Governments fails to be within reach. Now, on the other hand, the Pope's allocution seems to extend French patronage over the Orient at large, while the treaty, allowing for all equivocations, limits it to holy places.

Conflicting interpretations, however, will soon be brought into working accord again, as conciliatory explanations have already been sent from the Vatican to Germany, and after an admonitory interval a more efficient envoy will be appointed in place of von Bülow. The aged pontiff expresses regret that his words of support to France should have been understood as an attack upon the rights of other nations. In Roman official circles, the responsibility for the Curia's impolitic course is thrown upon Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, who is an extreme "irreconcilable." The situation has been further strained by another incident pertaining to both German and Italian sensibilities. The Cardinal Vicar Parocchi, as uncompromising in retrograde principles as Rampolla, made a sensation by his speech at the banquet given to the French pilgrims the day after their reception at St. Peter's. He pictured in strong colors the misfortunes of the Roman See, and then in the climax of his peroration sounded a new note by declaring that the hope of rescue for the stricken Papacy lay in the devotion of French hearts.

"The France of Charlemagne, of St. Louis, and of Henry IV., (and I stop there!) is to rise again. Instead of cannon we shall have you, Catholics of France. Instead of arms we have the heart of the French people. You are the precursors of a popular movement destined to purify the world and say to St. Peter, 'Arise, thy chains are broken.'"

To Italian ears nothing could be more explicit than these words. How far so clever a man as Cardinal Parocchi is himself deceived when he chooses to catch at straws and play with delusive hopes, does not much matter. The rapprochement of the Vatican with France at this moment is associated in every mind with the constantly predicted coup d'etat and the restoration of either monarchy or empire. The Roman Curia seems to cherish the fondest expectations of increased power and temporal advantage in either contingency. Its hope does not appear to every one so unwarrantable when recalling how often the impossible has come to pass in France.

A notable point which may not be without importance in future issues is that the royal family of Italy are closely allied to both Orleanist and Bonapartist Pretenders. the Princess Hélène, sister of the Duke of Orleans, married King Humbert's nephew, the Duke of Aosta, who is heir presumptive to the Italian throne in case the Crown Prince dies without heirs. It is, therefore, not off the cards that an Orleans Princess may one day become Queen of Italy, while her brother in the role of clerical Rome, is the legitimate sovereign of France.

The Bonaparte Princes, Victor and Louis Napoleon, are the sons of King Humbert's elder sister, the Princess Clotilde, by her marriage with Prince Napoleon in 1859. Every move and word of the two Princes is now reported and commented upon. Their visit this month to Moncalleri, their mother's residence, near Turin, was undoubtedly for the purpose of deciding upon a concerted course of action in view of a crisis in French affairs. It has been the impression for a long time that the Empress Eugènie, the Princess Mathilde, and others of the family wish Prince Victor to abdicate in favor of his brother, who is his superior in character and ability. Prince Louis is a Colonel in the Russian Army. The younger Prince evidently has the advantage in most respects, but he is a man of keen scrupies, and in private conversation replies resentfully to any suggestion that he would accept a place belonging to his brother by right of birth, a right which abdication does not cancel. The complete accord now reported to exist among the members of the family is unprecedented in Bonapartist annals, and is deemed a good omen for their advancement. Experienced partisans still believe that the mediocre Prince Victor lacks power of leadership and can never attract the personal following necessary for success, so that when the crisis comes he himself will urge his more brilliant and resolute brother to be the head of the imperialist movement. If from the nebula of intrigue now obscuring the political horizon the Bonaparte star finally emerges in the asmendant, the sovereignty of France may yet be intrusted to a grandson of Victor Emmanuel. M. SEEARS.

LAW BROKEN BY M. P.'S.

Licensing Act Applies to the Sale of Intoxicants in Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The temperance party won a moral victory this week in attacking the sale of intoxicants within the houses of Parliament, which is in the anomalous position of breaking the laws made by its members.

The action was an appeal from the decision of a magistrate, who held that the Licensing act did not apply to the houses of Parliament, and the Appeal Court practically admitted that the magistrate's decision was wrong in view of the present state of the licensing law. But the court dismissed the appeal on a technical point.

The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, however, recommended Parliament to pass a bill legalizing its position.

CHEERS FOR THE ST. LOUIS.

Demonstration at Southampton on the American Liner's Departure.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 5.—A great demonstration here to-day signalized the departure for New York of the American Line steamer St. Louis and the reopening of the American Line service.

The Mayor of Southampton, attended in state and large crowds of people vociferously cheered the American steamer. Two special steamers took the officials and their guests as far as Calshot Castle, where the farewells were exchanged.

To Buy Out London Water Companies.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The London County Council, this week, decided, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of the compulsory purchase of all the London water companies, involving many millions of pounds sterling. Such a bill, however, will meet with desperate opposition in Parliament, where the vested interests are exceptionally strong.

Another Strike Threatened in Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The great South Wales collier strike is no sooner over than another is threatened, owing to the miners, in defiance of their agreement with the employers, deciding, by a big majority, to retain every Monday as a holiday. Trouble is expected next Monday, when the absentees will be prosecuted.

Famous Autographs at Auction.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—At an auction sale yesterday an autograph document of Martin Luther's sold for 4 guineas, a letter of William Penn, dated 1670, was sold for 20 guineas, and a letter sent by George Washington to Gen. Lee, dated 1793, was knocked down for 9 guineas.

IN GERMANY'S CAPITAL

The Empress a Model of Womanly and Imperial Virtue.

DISARMAMENT NOT IN FAVOR

Future of the Duchy of Brunswick a Perplexing Political Problem—Honors for an American Professor.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—We are so accustomed to looking upon William II. as a young man that the fortieth birthday of his consort, which was celebrated on Friday last, came as a kind of surprise to the world.

Augusta Victoria, who is some months older than her imperial husband, was born on Oct. 22, 1858, at the Château of Augustenburg, as the eldest daughter of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, a somewhat eccentric and obstinate Prince of the good, old-fashioned kind, who, I fancy, would have been scandalized to hear that his daughter was once to marry the ruler of that rapacious country that was soon to absorb his little duchy. The Princess grew up a plain, sweet, sensible girl, a model of all the Teutonic female virtues, which she has remained to the present time. Not the least of these virtues is her robust health, which has enabled her to bring seven children into the world and still look fair and fresh at the age of two-score. One thing is certain, and that is that her popularity in Prussia and throughout the whole empire is universal. She has kept out of all political questions, and possesses those two supreme virtues of a Queen—graciousness and tact. She has opinions of her own, but never puts them forth in a dogmatic way, invariably prefixing the phrase, "If I may express my opinion," or "If you will allow me to suggest." The catalogue of her kind acts and little attentions to people of all classes is a very long one, and amply explains the universal popularity already referred to. In one way she is an ideal consort for the present Emperor. No physical effort is too much for her. She is ready at any moment, be it early in the morning or late at night, to attend any function, or to start on one of the innumerable journeys of her energetic husband. In a word, she is not only a good wife and mother, but an excellent helpmate to the Emperor as far as the spectacular side of imperialism is concerned, upon which William II. has always laid so much stress. The American people, one of whose highest ideals is a noble and womanly woman, will not withhold their warmest wishes from this gracious lady, to whom her husband gallantly and poetically referred as "the jewel that shone by his side."

The future of the Duchy of Brunswick is again occupying political circles, and a new rumor is to the effect that the Kaiser intends, upon the retirement of Prince Albrecht of Prussia from the regency, to install Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, the husband of his sister, Princess Victoria, as hereditary Duke of Brunswick; thus settling for all

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

This is the season of wood fires, and the fortunate individual who has an open fireplace with a place for andirons and the andirons for the place is to be congratulated. There is nothing more delightful than the warmth and odor of a wood fire through a house on a crisp Fall day. It is not difficult to make a place for a wood fire in most houses, for where there are open grates they can often be removed with but little trouble and the fire built on the bricks beneath. A wood fire in a grate is only an apology for the genuine article. And there are wood fires and wood fires.

In one house in New York there is a never-ending dispute as to the best way of making the fire. The man of the family puts in his back log, then his newspaper or shavings and kindlings, and then piles the remainder of the large wood in horizontal lines neatly in front. The woman asserts that that is no way to make a fire and goes to work in her own way. She puts in her back log, her kindlings and shavings, as the man does, but there the resemblance ends. She stands her logs on end so that they come together in a point, tent fashion, at the top. Then when the fire is lighted the flames and smoke all rush up through the little opening left, and in a moment everything is in a glorious blaze which the woman confidently asserts nothing can equal. It is a regular woman's fire, the man says.

"That is the best fire I have seen for a long time," said a Western man, dropping into the house one day and sitting down before the much-discussed domestic fireworks prepared this time by the woman.

"A-ha!" exclaimed the woman in an "I told you so" tone of voice.

"It is a regular Western 'squaw' fire," went on the guest.

"Just what I said, only in different words," put in the man of the house.

"There is nothing that will burn like it," continued the guest, "but there are people who say that a fire with the sticks lying across is more economical. However, that is merely a matter of opinion."

And the fire dispute is still on, which is fortunate, as it can always be relied upon to bring a little flash of life into the monotony of domestic affairs.

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There is a pretty little house on Staten Island which is built wrong end first according to accepted architectural ideas. The house is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dovecote, the plans for it were made by Mr. Dovecote, and it is needless to say that they and the house exactly suit him and his wife. When Mr. and Mrs. Dovecote were about to go to housekeeping they decided that they would do one thing, if nothing else, during the first years of their joint partnership in the ship of matrimony, and that was to keep the sturdy vessel well away from the rock upon which so many similar vessels have foundered—domestic servants. Little Mrs. Dovecote said that nothing would give her so much pleasure as to do her own work, cook in her own bright new pots and pans, and wash all her own pretty china. Mr. Dovecote drew a sigh of delighted relief at the very suggestion and agreed that it would be altogether charming if Mrs. Dovecote really felt that it was possible. Mrs. Dovecote asserted in firm tones that it certainly was, and the plans were made accordingly.

Of course it is not possible to do housework and prepare dainty little dishes, clean silver, and do any number of things that a housekeeper has to do without spending much of her time in the house in the kitchen, so Mr. Dovecote decided immediately that the kitchen should be one of the best rooms, if not the best, in the house. It is not a large mansion, but privileged visitors say it is the most charming little house in the world, even if the kitchen is the front room, opening off the front hall. That is where Mr. Dovecote decided to put it in his first ardor at the thought of having a servantless home, and he has never regretted it. The hall is in one front corner of the house, a little room in itself, with a pretty winding staircase in one corner; back of it is the dining room, and the other front corner of the house is the kitchen, with a screen in the hall in front of the door leading to it. It is delightful for Mrs. Dovecote, while stirring up a cake or making a salad, sits by the window of her front kitchen and sees all the passing and enjoys life. Critical people have said that it was a disadvantage having a house built with only one flight of stairs, for Mrs. Dovecote must pass before any guest she may have when she wishes to put on a company gown, but there are others who say that Mrs. Dovecote does her housework so daintily that she wears a silk gown all the time. That being strictly a family matter, however, it is not possible to be sure until Mrs. Dovecote makes a statement herself.

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An Englishman in this country exhibits the bridle of his wife's riding horse with great pleasure. It is made of the thinnest and necessarily the finest kind of leather. Anything but the best would fall to pieces at the first pull, because it is so delicate. "That is the kind of a bridle Englishwomen ride with," he says. "More pains are taken in England than in America in the selection of a woman's riding horse. There the first great requisite is that the horse must have the temper of an angel. It must be a horse that can be ridden almost without reins, and its mouth must be so tender that it will answer the slightest motion of the reins. A little English girl is taught to ride by the groom at an early age, and she is a good rider; but she usually has a horse that has angelic qualities."

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One of the remarks which called forth considerable laughing applause at the Convention of the State Federation of Women's clubs last week was that of Susan Ketchum Bourne, that if girls were taught in schools to use their voices so that they could make themselves heard, if it was only to say "Present," it would do them more real good than the most improved apparatus for experiments with bacteria or instruments for the study of the stars. The convention appreciated this, for while there were many women who spoke excellently in every way there were others who were uninteresting when they could be heard because of their poor delivery, and who the greater part of the time could not be heard at all. There were continual calls throughout the convention of "Louder! louder, please!" There was undoubtedly a great deal of truth in Mrs. Bourne's remark.

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There was an illustration of the value of a voice under control very recently in the case of Miss Maud Roudebush, or Roudez, as she is called on the stage, who on her way to join the Grau Opera Company had an exciting experience in the wreck of the Mohegan. She, with others was in a small boat which was capsized, and she was thrown into the water, going down to come up under the boat. She caught hold of one of the seats and was able to hold herself up until she could call and attract attention. But this calling from under a capsized boat was a difficult matter, and Miss Roudez says that she is sure she owes her life to the fact that she knew how to throw out her voice to make it heard by those outside.

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There was one woman who spoke on the second day of the convention whom it was impossible for any one, except in the first few rows of seats, to hear. Whether she could not speak louder, whether she did not wish to, or whether she was, perhaps, embarrassed, it would be hard to tell. She had hardly begun her paper when from all over the hall came the cry, "Louder!" "Louder!" "Louder!" "It is impossible," said the speaker in an aside, with a little note of stubbornness in her voice, and going on in the same low monotone. "Mme. President," came a voice from the rear of the hall more earnestly, "it is impossible for us to hear a word." "It is just as well," commented the speaker, still with that note of what in children would be called "spunkiness" in her voice, and she could not continue her remarks because of the spontaneous burst of laughter from those in the front rows who heard her nonchalant remarks. It is very possible that she was embarrassed, for that torture shows itself in many queer ways; but it is certain that either she could not or would not speak so that she could be heard in the middle of the hall, and, for all the good they did, her remarks might have been omitted altogether.

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Opals will soon be considered lucky stones if it is found that they are burglar-proof, which looks as if it might be the case from the accounts given of a recent robbery in Spokane, Washington. The burglars there broke into a jewelry shop and took a quantity of jewelry, but left the most valuable stones, a number of opals, which they could have taken as easily as the cheaper and more telltale goods which they carried away.

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The ignorance of women concerning things which they have been using all their lives is strange, and almost seems to reflect upon their general intelligence. There was a woman at the woolen underwear counter in one of the best shops of the city the other day buying underwear for children. She was apparently a woman of the class one would expect to see as a regular customer in such a shop. She must have been forty or more, was well dressed, a cultivated woman apparently, intelligent if not intellectual, but she was asking the clerk questions which seemed strangely out of place coming from a woman with a family. She inquired carefully concerning the quality of cotton garments, wool garments, and cotton and wool combined, which would and which would not shrink, and what the clerk was selling for Winter wear.

"I am selling these garments," he said, referring to some at which she had been looking, "for between season wear." She gauged her purchases by his answer.

There was a woman who, at the lowest estimate, had been buying underwear for twenty years, and she did not know what would and what would not shrink, and she did not know what weight garments to buy for the children until the clerk told her what he was selling. It might be possible in this case that this individual woman was buying for children not her own, and other excuses might be given, but hers is not an unusual case. She repeated the questions of probably three-quarters of the women who bought goods of that clerk. It might be well for women to devote a little time to experiment with flannels, and in a month they would learn some valuable lessons which they would not forget. There is a woman up town who has a special flannel washing day, and has all the woolen flannels that all the members of the family wear washed in warm soapsuds, rinsed thoroughly, dried quickly in the house, and, when nearly dry, the process completed with not too hot irons. Those flannels never shrink.

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The people who believe the "old woman" is a creature of the past should go and see Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne in Catherine. Nothing need be said of Mrs. Le Moyne's acting; enough has been said about that. But to see her as a type it is worth while. She gives a wonderful example of that comprehensive motherliness which belongs to the noblest of all types of women. Every mother can love her own child, but to have motherliness of such a quantity and quality that it can take in the whole world, great and small, and look at it with the same feeling of warm sympathy and love, is different. And it is such a healthy, natural, human sort of goodness that Mrs. Le Moyne shows! It is not the delicate goodness of the mentally or physically weak; it is not the goodness and purity of a woman like George Eliot, who, as Zola says, viewed the world, not as it was, but as she saw it from her chamber windows. It is a thorough nobility of character in a woman who has really human loves and interests, and lives in and sees the world as it is. There is a charmingly human note in the way the Duchess looks up at her son after the scene which has been a trying one to both when he has told her of his love for the little music teacher, and says with a smile that is half laughter and half tears: "Are you hungry?"

There is one woman in real life, one of whom much is known generally, who shows this same trait of comprehensive motherliness exhibited by the Duchess de Coutras. It is an attitude she holds to the world, but it cannot be appreciated without a personal acquaintance. This woman also, as it happens, belongs to the nobility. She is Lady Henry Somerset. There is a long list of good and wise deeds to be written to her credit, but in meeting her it becomes certain that she possesses that beautiful comprehensive sympathy and truth which do not underly all public benefactions. Lady Henry Somerset has impressed every one who has met her in America with a feeling of deep admiration for her as a type of all that is best in woman nature.

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He is a dear old elder in the church, and he has lived a long and placid life, though he has been very unfortunate, or perhaps it would be better to say fortunately unfortunate, in his domestic affairs. He married early in life, lost his helpmeet, and, being a man dependent for happiness upon a home, married again, lost his second domestic helper, and now is living happily with a third wife. These various periods in the dear old elder's life have been passed so comfortably that he sometimes becomes a little confused as to when one stage was on and the other off. So it was that in talking the other night about the late civil war he mixed his domestic dates a little. "It was so dirty in Washington after the war," he was saying to the assembled company. "The streets were dirty, and even the buildings inside. Why, we were stopping at one of the best hotels in the city, and it was astonishing the condition of that place. Don't you remember, my dear," he said, turning to his wife for corroboration, "how dirty the room we occupied was?"

"No," answered Mrs. Elder, with a little laugh, shaking her head; "you forget I wasn't your dear then."

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The layman who is introduced to the mysteries of cutting glass for the first time is amazed at the amount of work that the workman does entirely by his eye. The first stage of the bowl which is to be cut finds it in a perfectly plain condition, not a scratch upon it and only a half dozen or more marks in red chalk which mean absolutely nothing to the unpracticed eye. But to the workman they mean the whole pattern. Perhaps the dish is a salad bowl. The marks in chalk will run from the edge, five intervals apart, down to the centre of the bowl at the bottom. In one of the divisions of the bowl thus marked there may be a little further marking in the shape, perhaps, of a diamond. This indicates the pattern into which the bowl is to be cut, and it will be repeated in each of the five divisions. All the intricacies of the design the workman has in his head, and they develop on the glass in a way which seems to the looker-on absolutely marvelous.

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There is always more or less excitement in flat life from the unintentional visitations of other flat dwellers who mistake their neighbors' domiciles for their own. It has almost the excitement of a burglary with the dangerous and unpleasant elements left out. It is generally a member of the impatient sex who makes these errors. If women do not know anything else, they generally know their own homes when they see them. One of these little episodes occurred in one of New York's numerous apartment houses the other night, and it had rather more exciting elements than are often found in such cases, and gave the woman who took part in it quite the thrill of a real adventure. It was late in the evening and the woman was sitting in her room when she heard a fumbling at the door leading to the outer hall which was just across the private hall from her room door. Opening the door she received the first thrill, for through the little window in the top of the hall door she could see the top of a man's derby hat, and the owner of the hat was evidently making quiet but ineffectual attempts to manipulate the lock. All the men of her own family were in, so it must be a stranger. The woman did not speak, but stood watching the top of that hat while another thrill or two ran down her spinal column. Then the fumbling stopped and the top of the derby hat began to rise gently until the upper part of the face of the wearer—he must have been a little man standing on tiptoe—could gradually be seen, and then the eyes. The woman all this time had been standing in her long light gown in the full blaze of the light, staring fascinated at the door, and when the man outside had raised himself high enough to see in he may have thought a spectre was staring full at him. At any rate the eyes, head, and hat disappeared in a jiffy and light steps could be heard running down stairs.

"Father," called the woman, her senses returning, "there is a man at the door. Why don't you go after him?" she cried when the door was opened and no one was to be seen. Down stairs hurried the protecting masculine and out of doors, only just in time to see the intruder disappearing into the next house. It was undoubtedly only a case of mistaken identity, and the little man next door was probably too much scared himself to stop and explain.

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The letters which did not get to Santiago when the soldiers were down there are just now beginning to make their appearance. "Oh, how I looked for those letters when I was sick down there," a soldier of the regular army told a woman visitor at one of the hospitals the other day. "Last Friday"—that would be a week ago this past Friday—"I received here at the hospital ten letters that had been sent to me in Cuba during the month of August."

The case of this man is one of the sad ones of the war, though there is nothing of dramatic interest in it. The soldier is a young fellow, and this is his first enlistment. His time of service, three years, will be up the last of this year. Since he enlisted he has seen no member of his family, not even since his illness. They had been told he was dead, and did not know that he was not until he was able to get a letter to them some time after his long siege of illness had begun. His is one of those trying cases which do not entail any great suffering except in the daily treatment, but it will be a long time before he is up again. There were eight of the men of his company who came to New York together. They had kept together as long as possible, but in the hospitals they were scattered. Those in the city, if there are any yet here, he knows nothing of. Some of the men who have gone home he has heard from, but he is here without a friend or acquaintance, except those he has made in the hospital.

NOT FOR COOKING'S SAKE.

Our Mattie is a lady,
But she never learned to bake;
She never cared for cooking
Just alone for cooking's sake.
So she never cooked at all,
Lest a bit of butter fall
On her dainty garments white,
Or her shoes so high and tight;
For she never cared to bake,
Just alone for cooking's sake.

Our Mattie had a lover,
And she fell in love, you see;
She thought his face as handsome
As a face could ever be.
But he chanced, one sunny day,
Just in idle mood to say
(When her finger she had burned,
And the fact he some way learned,
Though she had not tried to bake,
For her own or other's sake,)

That she in baking burned it;
And he kissed the finger twice,
And Mattie thought she never
Knew a remedy so nice.
But the cunning fellow said:
"You've been baking cake or bread,
And there's naught I love to eat
Like a home-made cake, my sweet."
But she had not cared to bake,
Just alone for cooking's sake.

"Of course I am not hinting,
Just to try your tempting cake;
But I like the home-made cooking,
Cooked especially for my sake.
I have heard my mother say
That there was no other way
For a home to be complete,
And I know you think so, sweet."
But alas! she would not bake,
Even for a lover's sake.

Our Mattie is a lady,
But she weeps sometimes alone,
And grieves that little wrinkles
From her eyes have outward grown;
For she did not know, you see,
That a wife a cook must be,
And the man has wed a girl,
Though with less of frill and curl,
That can fry and boil and bake—
Loves to cook for cooking's sake.

—FANNIE FULLERTON in What to Eat.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SOME HANDSOME GOWNS

They Point Morals and Adorn the Play in "Catherine" at the Garrick.

PARIS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS

Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne and Miss Elsie de Wolfe Wear Some of the Handsomest Frocks the Stage Has Seen.

Oh, such gowns! such gowns! They would make an angel weep. But it would have to be a feminine angel, for no man in either this world or another can extract as a woman can a pure and unalloyed pleasure from simply looking at a beautiful gown.

"That's a beautiful gown," said a pretty girl at the Garrick a few minutes after Elsie De Wolfe made her appearance on the stage as the Viscountess de Grissolles in "Catherine" last evening.

It is a beautiful gown, but the pretty girl will never know how beautiful, for it is not possible to see all its charms without a close inspection. It seems too bad sometimes that a dress rehearsal cannot be given at some theatres, a dress rehearsal not in the accepted sense, but one that would be a great pleasure to many people—a rehearsal of the gowns alone. Only women would be expected to be present, and then all exquisite finish and beautiful work and materials that are to be found in some of these charming frocks could be appreciated at their full value.

Of course that can never be done; it is positively shocking to the artistic sense to think of such a thing. It is much better that the theatregoer gets the tout ensemble only, a beautiful effect, but entirely subjected by the acting. It is true that it is impossible to think of gowns and the play too—but then what a whole heap of pleasure is lost.

Now there is Miss De Wolfe's gown. It is a street gown of the most beautiful shade of pale blue crêpe de chine, trimmed, as can be seen, even with the disadvantage of distance, with chinchilla and silver lace. There is a charming little chinchilla toque, too, and a muff of the same soft fur. That muff is very much in evidence, for it does good service in that first scene. All that the pretty girl can see, though she can't be sure of the crêpe de chine, for it is the new heavy crêpe, soft and flexible, almost cloth-like in its effect, following every pretty curve of the figure, though these are suppressed as much as possible—but that is another story.

The gown has what may be called the polonaise effect, though that is an ugly word for such a charming gown. This effect is brought about by a broad band of silver lace down the front of the gown, with large crystal buttons set in silver, which appear to fasten it. It runs from the pointed opening at the neck filled in with tulle, to just below the knee, where bands of the lace branch off at either side, sloping down and still outlining this suppositious overdress, below which the skirt is fuller, and falls off gently into the demi-train.

And that lace! It is a marvel upon examination—a creation of the modiste.

It is a threefold lace. The foundation is a beautiful cluny; upon that is a lovely old silver lace, and yet above that an appliquéd design in pale blue velvet outlined with silver. There is a broad collar of this falling over the shoulders and meeting at the opening of the bodice, and inside of that a band of the chinchilla, and then the soft tulle, which ties in a trim bow at the throat.

The back of the skirt is perfectly plain and as flat as possible below the waist line, à la mode—two bands of the beautiful lace close together at the waist and pass down the skirt, separating as they go, and from between them emerges the soft plaiting of the crêpe de chine, which branches out into the train.

The sleeves of the blue have a little turn-back flaring cuff of the silver lace at the elbow, and below that there is a tight-fitting sleeve of some pretty white lace ruching down well on to the hand.

And the stays! They have to be mentioned with that gown, for they are an important part of it. The woman in the gown, à la mode, must be suppressed. There must be just as little evidence of the woman in it as possible, and the new corsets made to accomplish that purpose are effective. Sarah Bernhardt is wearing them now; so is Jane Hading, and Miss De Wolfe wears them with this particular gown.

They are of heavy silk-covered elastic, without a morsel of trimming upon them, and with so little shape that it takes a connoisseur almost to tell that they are corsets at all. There is no opening in the front, and at the back there are little loops at either side into which bones are run, one in each set of loops, and in and out over these bones go the corset lacings. The wearer has to be laced into them. She can't get in in any other way; but it is the easiest thing in the world to get out of them. One of those little bones is pulled out, and presto! the lacings are loosened and the corset drops off.

There are no corsets with the other lovely gown Miss De Wolfe wears. She could not wear them and move in the lithe, sinuous way which the scene in which the gown appears requires.

"Ah! my dear," said the wicked old woman to the girl, whose big, dancing, unfathomable eyes seemed always to be saying unutterable things, "those eyes were never given you for the good of your soul."

So with Miss De Wolfe's gown. It was never intended for the good of any man's soul, and yet—

"It's entirely decent," says Miss De Wolfe; "I wouldn't wear it if it wasn't."

And it's a beautiful gown, though it is not exactly the style that a woman of great purity of character would choose, but the Viscountess de Grissolles is not that kind of a woman.

The idea of the gown is a flower, a great, deep, warm-hearted rose, and the four skirts which fluff around the lower edge of the skirt are of as many different shades of chiffon, deepening from the palest pink to the warmest rose; the overdress—or again that ugly word, polonaise—of a beautiful white lace, embroidered in gold, the whole clinging softly to the figure. The sleeves are of pink tulle to the wrist, and over them is draped a second sleeve of the lace, and a big, deep pink rose, with its leaves on the breast, completes the costume.

It is made by the Callot Soeurs of Paris, who make the gowns of all the best-dressed women of the stage abroad. It is a gown that may be called a tea gown, but a gown that a woman might wear to dinner in her own house. A dinner gown was worn for that scene by the woman who took that part in the original French play in Paris, but Miss De Wolfe decided on the tea gown as a compromise, and one that would give her the freedom of motion that she desired in the part.

"Do I design my own gowns?" she says, in answer to a question. "No. No one does who goes to any of the big people—Worth or any of those. If you engage an architect you don't tell him how to make the plans for your house. People who go to any of the good places in Paris and then say they design their own gowns are not telling the truth.

"There may be certain characteristic details that you decide for yourself, and I will say this, that I would not have a gown made without going to see about it myself. People know very well if you have good taste, and consult you. The play was running in Paris when my gowns were made, and Mme. Callot went to see it to get an idea of the part. I would not go to any one if I did not have confidence enough to trust them."

Then there is the Duchess de Coutras. It is not strange that the young Duke is a most devoted son. How could he help it with a duchess mamma who is not only as good as gold, but has the most charming taste in gowns.

Mrs. Le Moyne's gowns are made in New York, but it would not seem that any foreign artist could improve upon them. The gown of black velvet, Miss De Wolfe says, is the handsomest one on the stage.

But is in a beautiful circular cloak of deep plum-covered cloth, trimmed with black marten, that the Duchess is first seen. There is such a fascination in a rich cloak. This covers the gown beneath it entirely; it has a regular Capuchin hood in the back, ruffles down either side of the front, which fly back in just the proper way to show their silken linings, and deepen as they reach the lower edge of the cloak, where they become a broad flounce. There is a pretty little bonnet with that of two shades of heliotrope or lavender and a row of ostrich tips around the edge.

There is a handsome cloth gown of a trifle deeper shade below the cloak, trimmed with bias bands of the material stitched through the centre. The upper part of the white vest and collar are of antique velvet tucked across; there is a piece of appliquéd lace across, and another falling to the waist where the bodice closes over it. There are straight bias bands of the cloth outlining the front breadth of the skirt and a supposititious overdress, below which the skirt hangs in fuller lines.

The black gown is the one which makes its appearance next, and certainly it is an attractive gown. It is of Lyons velvet, which is as light almost as the crêpe, and it is perfectly straight and plain, with the exception of the surplice front to the bodice, which leaves a little pointed full vest of white lace. There is more lace in the sleeves and a collar of white satin. But the great beauty of the gown is a flight—that is the word to use—of swallows. These are wonderful. They begin on either side of the little vest of white, graduating as they go down, then growing larger as they cover the whole front of the skirt until they are full life-size birds, and then, growing smaller and smaller, disappear around the sides.

They are of jet paillettes, these birds, set on heavily over the other, while the breasts and wings are tipped with paillettes of steel, and the eyes are of rhinestones. There is a double-rimmed hat of shirred velvet, and the paillettes, with a big halo, fan—whatever one chooses to call it—of white ostrich feathers on the front.

There is a pretty little gown in the third act of white crêpe de chine, with broad bands of black thread lace striping it at intervals, each perpendicular band outlined with steel paillettes, while a petticoat effect of plaited white chiffon covered with tiny ruffles of lace, can be seen in front and through the slashings at either side. The front of the bodice is of plaited chiffon covered with the steel paillettes outlined and partly hidden when the gown is on with the stripe of lace brought together at the front.

But it is the gown which makes its appearance in the last act which is a triumph of the modiste's art. It is of fawn-colored cloth, but the greater part of it has the cloth in a network of appliqué, or almost embroidery, in broad scrolls on chiffon. The upper part of the skirt is the only part which is of the plain cloth.

The lower part is of the appliqué over not one but two thicknesses of the chiffon, first white then fawn, and beneath the foundation skirt of fawn silk. The whole back of the skirt is of the appliqué; the whole bodice, with the exception of the front, which is of tucked chiffon, the two shades over fawn silk. The sleeves are of the cloth tucked in points. There is no other color except in the collar, which is of blue velvet, while there is a blue velvet edge to the chiffon ruffles, white and fawn, which fall over the hand.

It is really a lesson in morals. It shows plainly that it is just as easy to be good in handsome gowns as in ugly ones, and it is a lot more fun.

SHE HAS RATS FOR PETS.

She May Not Be the "New Woman," but She Is Not Afraid of Rodents.

"Talk about women and mice," said Mr. Conklin, "it's women and rats nowadays, and not that they hate 'em, they're fond of them—have them for pets. Yes, you wouldn't believe it, would you? But it's the truth, there are a number of women in New York who have rats in their homes for pets."

It was W. A. Conklin who was talking. Mr. Conklin was at one time in charge of the city's animals at Central Park, but now he looks out for smaller animals for private individuals.

"I don't know whether it is what you call the 'new woman' movement or what, but there certainly is a change in women. I don't believe one of them would mind meeting an ordinary, every-day rat out of a cage. Of course, I don't mean that it is the regular gray rat that they are petting, or that they like them in their kitchens. You are thinking, perhaps, of the prisoner who made friends with a little mouse—or was it a toad?—and fed and made a friend of him. No, I don't mean anything of that kind. Women to-day have too much to do to try to tame an ordinary domestic rat, and have it run around their house if they had a taste in that direction.

"That would be too much natural history for them; but they do like the little albinos, little white rats, and they are buying any number of them for pets. They are pretty enough, with their soft coats and red eyes, for any one who likes them, but they are the last things that I should want for pets. No, I am not making a mistake when I say rats. I mean rats. There are plenty of white mice, but those are different. The children buy the white mice, but a woman wants a genuine rat.

"Now, if I was going to have a pet, I should take a monkey every time. They are affectionate animals; they learn to know people and they are not much trouble to care for. Some people keep them in a big box like a packing case with wires in front. That will do for them, but they should have as much room as possible and a pole for climbing. They must be kept perfectly clean, and they are no trouble about a house.

"Do many people have them? Yes, indeed. Ringtails and Javas are the favorites. There is one New York man who has five or six of them, and he keeps them in his bedroom. Every morning, a little while before he is ready to dress, he gets up and lets out the monkeys, goes back to bed, where the monkeys follow him, scramble all around and have a regular rough-and-tumble frolic. They are nice little animals. I know a woman artist who has six of them, for which she would not take a great deal.

"Some people are born with a love of pets. When they have a real fondness for them and considerable money—that is an essential in riding any hobby—they are always on the lookout for something new. They are like connoisseurs in old lace or china. They will give anything for a rare specimen. I know the special tastes of different people, and when I see something that I know they will like I get it and send them word.

"I had a humming bird the other day. These are rare in this country. I don't know that I have seen more than one before in captivity here. This one went to a Brooklyn woman who I knew would want it. They are such tiny things, not much larger than an insect, and it is difficult to accustom them to taking honey in the gross instead of sipping it themselves from the flowers. This one is dead now. Possibly it concluded that the dish of honey was some kind of strange, oversweet flower which it must perch upon. At any rate that was what it tried to do, covered the whole of its small body with the honey, and died. It might have been saved, possibly, if any one had known enough to put it in a bath and wash the honey off, but they didn't.

"Canaries, of course, are more in demand than anything else in the bird line by people generally. Those are the people who have only one pet. The connoisseurs buy the more expensive English canaries. The Java sparrows are pretty little birds, and they sing well and are not expensive, and not difficult to keep. The albinos with the red bills are pretty, but they are an artificial product. They breed pure now, but the white birds were first produced by selected breeding.

"There is a great change in the way of fondness for pets among the people. You see, they are teaching natural history in the schools now, and the children become interested and keep up their interest out of school. There are no pets in which the children are not interested. And they want everything just so, too, and they know what's what. It is surprising how many pets they have. Why, there is one young boy—a rich man's son—who spends from $10 to $20 a month.

"Most of the aquariums go to schools. That is as interesting and convenient a form of natural history as can be introduced into the school. With the different plants, fishes, snails, and tadpoles it is not necessary to change the water, and the aquarium requires very little care. There was a tadpole with a double tail here the other day.

"Cats and dogs are all favorites with some people, and occasionally there is a woman who wants all kinds of animals. There is one who has a large place in the suburbs who has almost everything. She has all the larger animals, besides rabbits and guinea pigs—all sorts of things.

"It costs something, of course, to care for animals. I suppose, now, a monkey would cost a woman perhaps 25 cents a day, the way she would feed it. They can get along with a little bread or milk. They will eat almost anything except flesh—fruit, milk, and cereals of different kinds. They have to be fed twice a day—in the morning with a little rice and milk or cereals, and in the middle of the afternoon with a sweet potato.

"Dogs are always popular pets, and cats as well. There are more people, probably, who are fond of dogs. The fox terrier comes first in popularity and the pug next; then the toy terriers. The first two are less expensive, which is probably one reason for their popularity. The small terriers that will weigh less than three pounds are comparatively expensive, and so are the spaniels of different kinds.

"People get very much attached to the little animals after they have had them a time. A man brought in a little three-pound black-and-tan that he wanted disposed of the other day. He said he couldn't keep it, for he had no place for it, except his room, and no one to look out for it.

"'Dear me, if he belonged to me I should keep him if I had to carry him around in my pocket,' said a woman who had a number of dogs of her own, as she picked the little animal up and kissed it.

"A pocket is about the right size for those dogs; they are real pocket pets.

"But there is variety enough in pets to suit any one. A great many people think these is no animal of any kind that can equal a parrot. A marmoset is an attractive pet, too, but then people who are fond of animals see attractions in them all."

Fine Furs
C. G. Gunther's Sons,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.

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Sables---Imperial Russian and Hudson Bay
Mantles, Capes, Collars, Muffs, Boas and Skins of all grades. Some Russian Sable Muffs and Boas $50 each.

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Jackets, some as low as $200. Also many trimmed Sable, Chinchilla, etc., at moderate prices, in stock and to order.

Seal Skins (Alaskas) best London dye.
Jackets at $175 and upwards—to order $285 and upwards; also many trimmed Sable, Chinchilla, etc.

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Skins from $150 to $350 each.

Natural Blue Foxes
Skins at $45. Fox Bleute, Black Foxes, Brown Foxes, in skins and goods.

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Muffs $75. Collars $185 and upwards.

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Many Capes, Collars, Muffs, and Boas of various combinations, perfect in fit and finish.

We invite an inspection of our stock, which is very complete and made with the greatest care.

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Invite particular attention this week to their exhibits in the following departments:

Millinery
The choicest examples of the Milliner's Art, consisting of Paris Hats and the Exclusive Designs of our own production.
Especially attractive is our exhibit suitable for wear at the coming Opera and Horse Show seasons.

Children's Wear
We have just received from Paris some Exclusive Novelties in Children's and Misses' Garments, consisting of Coats, Wraps and Dresses.
Apart from these imported garments, our workrooms are prepared to execute orders in individual and artistic designs.

893 Broadway.

TRUNDLE-BED TOWN.

Every man who's under seven
Knows a borough much like heaven,
With four towers round and tall
Just inside the nursery wall.

All its streets are through and through
Paved with quiltings red and blue,
And a boulevard of white
Runs along its bolster site.

Mother is the borough's Queen,
But the only ruling seen
Is her taking tax of prayer
Nightly from each res'dent there.

Hushed and still it is by day,
For the dreams are made that way;
What save silence could devise
All the night-time's sweet surprise.

Innocence and sleep abide
In this town at eventide,
Only men devoid of sin
Having right to enter in.

Pillows soft and white and fair,
Help to answer mother's prayer
That her men rest snug and sound
While the wheels of night go round.

I went up there, years ago,
Every night, I loved it so,
And I wish I knew the way
Up there still at close of day.
—NORMAN C. SCHLICHTER in Youth's Companion.

DELFT, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

This Make of China Can Be Found at Only Three Places in the City—Something of Its History.

The woman who doesn't know her china has a very vague idea as to what Delft is. She usually has an idea that everything which has a windmill upon it is Delft ware, and if she is even more ignorant she calls everything blue and white Delft. She is not so very wrong in calling the blue and white windmills Delft, for they are intended to imitate that famous old Dutch china, but there is no more real Delft in the pieces to be found in the ordinary shops than there is in any piece of crockery made in England or America in blue and white. The real Delft may not even be in blue and white and it may not have a windmill upon it, though many pieces of it do show Holland scenes. There are brown and white Delft and Delft in polychromes, and the modern pieces can only be found in three places in New York. It all comes from the Pottery of the Porcelain Bottle, in Delft, and the supply there is never equal to the demand.

Just when the first Delft ware was made and where the secret of its manufacture was discovered is not known. J. Perry Worden, who has made a study of the subject, says it dates back to 1600, and that is as far as it can be traced accurately. English books on ceramics give the date as 1310, but Mr. Worden says there is no origin for that statement except a date given in Haydn's Book of Dates, whose authority cannot be found. The Dutch were having intimate commercial relations with Italy and with China about 1600, and it may be that the secret of the china was brought from Italy. It is certain, anyway, that the Delft people got a great many of their ideas from China, and the early Delft has a strong resemblance to the Nankin ware and is covered with Oriental designs and mandarins flourish upon it.

The Dutch are not only industrious and persistent, but they have a capacity for development, and they gave up mandarins after a time and brought out their own home scenes upon their beautiful ware with its wonderful glaze. They were patronized by royalty at that time, and the first Delft went into the homes of the rich only. But it was very popular, and, like other good things, its excellence brought out imitations, not only in Holland, but in England and the markets were overstocked. It was impossible to support factories which turned out first-class work, and by 1710 the commercial period of Delft had been reached, and after that the work was inferior.

But through all the vicissitudes of the china, one manufacturer had gone on making his Delft according to the old standard. He was able to make only a little of it, and only this by carrying on at the same time the manufacture of an inferior grade of goods. He had been dead some years, and the factory, which was carried on by his daughters, was on the verge of extinction, for in it there was only one old man who knew the secret of the Delft ware, when Joost Thooft visited the pottery. He discovered the old workman, bought the establishment, and began making the ware, and, with the aid of the old workman, built up the factory on a large scale. That is the Pottery of the Porcelain Bottle, from which all the modern Delft comes.

All the work is done with the greatest skill and care, and no piece of it is sold out of the shop that is not as perfect as it can be made. The decorating is all done by hand by artists of experience. To paint upon the biscuit requires a quick and accurate hand. The colors must be put on at just such a thickness, and it is impossible to alter or to make a change or an improvement after a stroke of the brush is once made. Boys are apprenticed to the work, and for three years practice on odd pieces of biscuit, and it is not until the end of that time that they are allowed to paint the simplest designs—those with which they are most familiar, the windmills and tall towers of Holland—upon simple pieces of Delft. All of the work is done individually and with great care, and, while the result is beautiful, it is not inexpensive, and Americans going to Delft, if they are not hoaxed by buying imitation Delft outside the factory, make an outcry against the prices, which is not a credit to their intelligence. The mark on this ware is a porcelain bottle, beneath which is a simple monogram of J. T., and below that the word "Delft" in Dutch script. Many Delft plaques give reproductions of old paintings.

An interesting feature of the Delft pottery is a branch of it in another part of the town, where simple articles are decorated by girls, who, in the intervals between work, are taught sewing, cooking, and the practice and profession of the good old Dutch art of housekeeping.

EDUCATION

is acquired largely at the expense of health. Confinement indoors and close study bring about pale cheeks and weak bodies. Give your sons and daughters

FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS

and they will have redder cheeks, brighter eyes, clearer heads and more supple limbs. The Tablets feed iron to the blood—make it rich, red and nourishing.

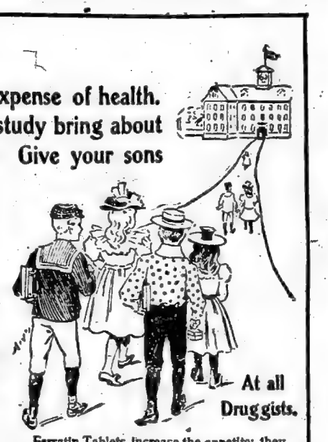

At all Druggists.

Ferratin Tablets increase the appetite; they do not constipate, and do not hurt the teeth.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

A Ballad of the First Thanksgiving.

It was Captain Pierce of the Lion who
strode the streets of London,
Who stalked the streets in the blear of
morn and growled in his grisly beard;
"By Neptune!" quoth this grim sea-dog,
"I fear that my master's undone!
'Tis a bitter thing if all for naught through
the drench of the deep I've steered!"
He had come from out of the ultimate west
through the spinning drift and the
smother,
Come for a guerdon of golden grain for a
hungry land afar;
And he thought of many a wasting maid
and of many a sad-eyed mother,
And how their gaze would turn and turn
for a sail at the harbor bar.
But famine lay on the English isle, and
grain was a hoarded treasure,
So ruddy the coin must gleam to loose
the lock of the store-house door;
And under his breath the Captain groaned
because of his meagre measure
And the grasping souls of those that held
the keys to the precious store.
But he flung a laugh and a fleer at doubt,
and braving the roaring city
He faced them out—those moiling men
whose greed had grown to a curse—
Till at last he found in the strenuous press
a heart that was moved to pity,
And he gave the Governor's bond and
word for what he lacked in his purse.
So the Lion put her prow to the west in
the wild and windy weather,
Her sails all set, though her decks were
wet with the driving scud and the
foam;
Never an hour would the Captain hold his
stanch little craft in tether,
For the haunting thought of hungry eyes
was the lure that called him home.
Sooth, in the streets of Boston-town was
the heavy sound of sorrow,
For an iron frost had bound the wold, and
the sky hung bleak and dread;
Despair sat dark on the face of him who
dared to think of the morrow,
When not a crust could the good wife
give if the children moaned for bread.
But hark, from the wintry water-side a
loud and lusty cheering
That sweeps the sullen streets of the
town as a wave the level strand!
"A sail! a sail!" upswelled the cry, speed-
ing the vessel steering
Out of the vast of the misty sea in to
the waiting land.
Turn the page of the dimming past that
the dust of the years is dry on,
And see the tears in the eyes of Joy as
the ship draws in to the shore,
And see the genial glow on the face of
Captain Pierce of the Lion,
As the Governor grips his faithful hand
and blesses him o'er and o'er!
Oh, the rapture of that release! Feasting
instead of fasting!
Happiness in the heart of the home, and
hope with its silver ray!
Oh, the songs of prayer and praise to the
Lord God everlasting
That mounted morn and noon and eve on
that first Thanksgiving day!

—CLINTON SCOLLARD in the November Woman's Home Companion.

The Fiends of a Revolution.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The notorious Mme. du Barry, who was not a lady, showed pitiable cowardice. The Duc de Châtelet covered himself with blood in a vain attempt at suicide, and was, in that condition, conducted to the bloodier scaffold. As a rule the condemned were tranquil, and often gay. M. de Biron (Duc de Lauzun) received his sentence with absolute indifference, and with the smiling grace which belonged to the "plus courtois des seigneurs français." He asked leave of Sanson to finish another dozen oysters before he started, and went to death with absolute sang-froid. The prisons then were the asylums "où l'urbanité française s'était réfugiée; elle n'osait plus se montrer en public." The number of prisoners was a great embarrassment to Robespierre and to his Jacobins. Collot d'Herbois proposed to mine and to explode the prisons, and other schemes were considered for exterminating the suspects en masse. The wretched prisoners were in constant dread of being massacred. "Que de douleurs cette cruelle révolution a imprimées au fond des âmes sensibles!"

The Luxembourg was crowded to the roofs, and contained about a thousand suspects; and the same number in proportion were confined in the other sixty prisons of Paris. The Comité de Salut Public, using alleged conspiracies as a pretext, thinned the number of captives even by sixty a day; but the guilotine worked only too slowly. A system of spies, who had to report to Fouquier Tinville, was organized; and one Boyenval, who gained the confidence of too trusting victims, and gave himself out as a secret Royalist, rendered eminent service to Robespierre. One prisoner had handsome slippers. Boyenval said they could only belong to an aristocrat, and put the man's name down on his fatal list. On the morrow the victim was put to death. A young lady, a painter, obtained permission to accompany her husband in the prison. She learned that Boyenval had put down the name of her husband (a man incarcerated by mistake) as a counter-Revolutionary. The wife implored mercy of the ruthless mouton, and he consented to spare the man, "mais à une condition." The wretched wife submitted, but the monster had her husband executed next day. The brutal and terrible Marino was Inspector of the Luxembourg. This "agent national avait la police des filles publiques," but he arrested modest women who had the misfortune to seem to him to be pretty, and he compelled such to strip naked, attaching to refusal the penalty of being sent to the Salpêtrière.

A Ball at Balmoral, 1860.

Memoirs of Henry Reeve.

Nobody was in mourning, as it was a birthday, the Queen in white, with a floating sash of royal Stuart tartan from her shoulders; about half the men in kilts. The Queen made a circle, and then we went into the ballroom, where about a hundred and fifty of the tenants, servants, &c., with their wives and daughters, were assembled. Reels then began, which were danced with great energy, and also jigs—very droll. Prince Arthur danced like mad, and Princess Alice was 'weel ta'en out' by the gamekeeper. I stood in a corner talking with the Duke of Argyll, &c. At last the Prince came round and conversed very courteously for ten minutes. He had heard I had been in Germany lately, so we soon got into the heart of German and Austrian questions.

"All this lasted two hours, and then the Queen withdrew into the supper room, where there were sandwiches and champagne. She went round again, and talked to Lord Melville, behind whom I was standing, and then made me a very gracious bow, but without saying anything to myself."

The Boston Bulldog.

From Outing.

"I frankly confess to a weakness for this dog, even though he cannot lay claim to ancient lineage. Blending, as he does, the dogged determination of the bulldog with the intelligence and activity of the terrier, he is a lively companion and quite capable of seeing that his rights are not meddled with. He will fight like a small fiend if molested, but, as a rule, the other dog has to begin hostilities—indeed, I have yet to see a good Boston that is vicious under proper treatment. He is gentle with those he knows, intensely loyal to his master, of a merry disposition, and so tough and wiry that no game of romps is too rough for him. He readily learns to perform amusing tricks, and he is a stout and fearless swimmer. Like the best of the true terriers, he is fond of a bout with a cat, water rat, and the like, being ready to tackle anything up to the size of a coon.

"By this I do not mean to imply that he is always looking for trouble, for that would be a calumny. If anything is to be tackled, he is the boy for the job if he be told to go in; otherwise he is a good-natured, self-possessed sort of chap and easily enough controlled, unless he has been spoiled by low human associates.

"The Boston terrier is a new breed, which takes its name from the city of which New Englanders are so proud. It originated in a cross between the bulldog and the white English terrier, and originally was known as the 'short-head bull terrier,' 'round-head,' 'screw-tail terrier,' &c."

A Babel in Austria.

From The Spectator.

But in the Austrian Alps the local dialects so vary as to be unintelligible from one district to another, and yet have been cultivated in Passion plays and popular poetry. Over and above these dialects are scattered—chiefly in Lower Austria, but even round Vienna—Slav colonies, Czechs, Slovaks, Croats. In Vienna itself the Czechs claim to be 150,000. Slovenians spread over three crownlands—Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and dominate in the last, which contains also Uscoks, Roman Catholic Serbs, but the Slovenians seem to be retreating before the Germans. Of these a remarkable group occurs in the barren Gottschee country, southeast of Laybach, only inhabited since the fourteenth century. Here again we find a dialect unintelligible to other Germans, yet rich in tales and poetry. Strange to say, the reawakening of the Slovenian race in the course of the last hundred years seems to have been determined by the first Napoleon, who replaced German in the normal schools of the so-called Illyrian Provinces (six in number) by Slovene and called forth the passionate admiration of the Slovenian poets. Tyrol and Vorarlberg, again, are divided between Germans, Italians, and "Ladins," (Latins,) the so-called Romansch of Switzerland.

In the Tyrol also each valley has its own pronunciation, its own accent, its expressions unintelligible a few miles off. The Ladins were predominant in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; toward the eighteenth century the Italians got the upper hand, but seem now to be becoming gradually outnumbered by the Germans. The Ladins form a curious little group of from 10,000 to 20,000 in Tyrol, with nearly 50,000 in Friuli, (besides the 40,000 of the Grisons.) Their language is nearer to Provençal or Catalonian than to Italian. They chiefly inhabit the valleys, while the German climbs the mountain sides, just as he has done in Bohemia, the Czechs mainly occupying the plains.

Mixing His Drinks.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

There is a story told of Mr. Gladstone which would show that the true meaning of the old saying, "Do not mix your drinks," was unknown to the great statesman. It is said to have been his habit to let the wines which were served in the course of dinner mobilize at his elbow, and during a pause in the conversation seize the glass that happened to be nearest. On one occasion Mr. Gladstone, who had refreshed himself as usual in this haphazard way, inveighed against the practice of mixing wines. It was respectfully pointed out to him that he had been guilty of this very act; but he explained, to his own satisfaction, that to mix wines was to fill up half a glass of champagne from the port decanter!

On a Miniature of a Lady.

A Rondeau.

Her lovely face within a frame
Of golden hair is set. Her name?
I know not, neither do I care,
I only know that she is fair,
This much-bepatched and powdered dame.

Her laughing eyes are all aflame:
It must have been the artist's aim
To make, forsooth! beyond compare
Her lovely face.

Although she is unknown to fame,
Yet I can fancy, all the same,
She could command with charming air
The beaux who thronged her Sedan-chair,
All eager for their own to claim
Her lovely face.

—SISSIE HUNTER in Chambers's Journal.

Sentiment and Spite.

From The National Review.

The battle of Atbara was a severe engagement. On that occasion the Anglo-Egyptian force was 15,000, and there were 545 casualties. It was, of course, to be expected that on these figures the sentimentalist would look in with his pious exclamation of a "battue"! There was, however, no alternative but to kill just as many dervishes as chose to fight us, and—there was never a race that so richly deserved killing. They had been the scourge of the Soudan for fourteen years. It may be laid down as an axiom that the greater the number of the enemy killed, and the fewer upon the victor's side, the more brilliant is the victory. War means killing the enemy, we can't get out of that. It is very dreadful, and all humane people deplore the fact, but the history of the world shows that it is a means to progress and civilization.

It may be truly said that of all the wars Great Britain has embarked in, during her long history, none has been more certain of a beneficent result than the one we have just brought to a conclusion in the Soudan. We can afford, therefore, to disregard the selfish sentimentalist, who espouses no cause, but, like the lotus eater, exclaims:

"What pleasure can we have
To war with evil? Is there any peace
In ever climbing up the climbing wave?"

We can equally afford to despise the venom of the French journalist which found expression in quoting a "shopkeeper in the Strand" as a typical Briton who said to him: "There were not enough men killed in this battle of Omdurman. I should have preferred the slaughter of more than three-fourths of the dervish army with heavier loss on our side; for a great battle pleases us only when there has been great butchery." Such is the stuff provided by one of the grand journaux of Paris for its readers.

A Home Guard.

From Lippincott's.

The grosbeak is a pugnacious fellow with birds of his own size, but he never troubles the smaller ones. A good many birds found the nest from time to time, and, bird-like, stopped to gratify their curiosity concerning it. A little song sparrow, who had lost his tailfeathers, and who led a sort of bachelor existence in the greasewood all the Spring-time, used to sit and sing close beside the nest. So persistently did he flit about that I came to regard him as a friend of the family, but the grosbeak never molested him. Once, when a saucy little thistle-bird (Lawrence's goldfinch) alighted close by the nest and peered in, the head of the house flew down with a warning "tsip," but made no further demonstration.

One morning, however, a male oriole came down into the greasewood and seemed disposed to remain. It was one of the occasions when the mother bird was off the nest. She half arose and uttered a little whistle, their common call, and her mate was on the scene in a hurry, all ready to do battle. The males seemed pretty fairly matched; but the oriole is not a malicious bird, and the intruder withdrew. Once the grosbeak with half a dozen orioles and finches made common cause against a California jay that had apparently attempted to raid the nest of one of the little birds. The jay is a thief and a coward always, and this marauder received bitter punishment at the bills of the feathered vigilance committee that hastily formed.

The Old Shipmaster.

He haunts the empty wharves where once
were heaped
Great bales of silk and Orient fabrics
rare,
And pungent spices scenting all the air,
And sandal-wood in tropic fragrance
steeped.

No more a world's mart here—no more for
him
The creaking yards, the broad and bellying
sails
Of the good ship that battled with the
gales,
And nine times touched the round world's
utmost rim.

His slow step echoes from the warehouse
wall,
That slants and sags beneath the sodden
weight
Of moss-black shingles. One decree of
fate
To ship and master, storehouse, wharf, and
all.

Ah well! A final port, an evening's rest
Before the long, long voyage—'tis fitting
so.
No more great ships that to the earth's
ends go,
But thoughts of one white sail—ah! that is
best!

JAMES BUCKHAM in The Catholic World.

Did Prussians Fight the Greeks?

From The Athenaeum.

It has been denied that German officers took part in the actual fighting in the Greco-Turkish war, so it is well to point out that there are two allusions in a book, "The Greco-Turkish War of 1897," to their action, and a quotation from "an account written by Grumbkow Pasha, Prussian artillery instructor to the Ottoman Army," who "had been sent to the army to supervise the armament and ammunition," but "without holding any definite command." Gen. von Grumbkow on April 25 commanded the ten squadrons of cavalry and the horse artillery battery which started for Larissa, and, after he had been reinforced, the three regiments of cavalry which entered that town. It is a curious fact related by the German officer in question that he set a Greek against the wall with the intention of shooting him, and was prevented from doing so by Turkish orders.

Rosas.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

For extraordinary, incredible, diabolical wickedness the name of Rosas has become a proverb in South America. It is barely twenty years since he died; yet when the people of the River Plate speak of him, we seem to be hearing of some half-mad Ethiopian Sultan, or hero of the "Arabian Nights"; a creature of other clay than ordinary men; a being half-devilish, half-divine, slavishly worshipped by all, capricious, vindictive, ruthless, slaying in the dark by some mysterious power his enemies, his refractory slaves, and even those who dreaded and hated in silence; not to be caught unawares, proof against plots, free from ordinary human infirmities, knowing neither fatigue nor fear; violent too, and fantastic, striking astonishment and a kind of superstitious dread by his mad freaks, his dangerous banter, and his fits of savage generosity or cruelty.

Such is the Rosas of popular tradition; nor does the picture so drawn seem exaggerated in the light of authentic records. But Rosas was more than this; he it was who gave the first real, solid government to a young nation which numbers to-day 4,000,000 souls, and has the largest city of the Southern Hemisphere for its capital. He practically secured internal peace—with brief interruptions—to a country torn by incessant revolution and civil war. He was the creator of the Argentine Confederation—by force, perhaps; but force was the order of the day; and he arose from among a crowd of caudillos, party chiefs, half-soldiers, half-brigands, mostly as despotic in spirit, as regardless of law and restraint, as contemptuous of human life as Rosas himself. To him more than to any one it is due that Argentina is one country instead of containing half a dozen rival and discordant republics.

Very Old Words.

Walter W. Skeat in Notes and Queries.

Take the words corn and storm. These words were spelled in the year 700 precisely as they are spelled now, having preserved their apparent form (with the loss of the trilled r in Southern England) for 1,200 years to our certain knowledge. Hence these words must be of extreme antiquity, and it becomes difficult to limit the time of their origin.

Unparliamentary Expressions.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Probably the most difficult and unpleasant of the duties which the Speaker of the House of Commons is called upon to discharge is that of deciding whether an offensive personal allusion to a member, in the course of debate, is or is not a breach of Parliamentary decorum. There is no definite rule or order to guide the Speaker in this delicate matter. The decision is left entirely to his own taste and discretion. But there has always been a rather curious distinction drawn between remarks that reflect adversely on a member as a man, and on a member as a politician. According to well-established precedents the former are in all cases considered unparliamentary, while the latter rarely meet with a reprimand from the Speaker.

Illustrations of both categories of personal allusions, and the light in which they are regarded by the occupant of the chair, were afforded one night in the session of 1896, during the debate on the new rule of procedure in regard to supply. The expressions were applied to a prominent member of the Opposition and to the leader of the House. It was said of the former that he had been "a monumental instance of inconsistency throughout his political life." Here we have an allusion to a member as a politician. It was met with cries of "Order, order!" and "Withdraw, withdraw!" from the occupants of the Opposition benches, but Mr. Speaker Gully stopped the interruptions by saying, "The honorable member has not used any unparliamentary language." Later on in the debate the leader of the House was told that "by a subterfuge" he was "going to palm upon the House a resolution." "That," said the Speaker, "is hardly proper language to use." The word "subterfuge" was withdrawn by the offending member, and amid laughter "misapprehension" was substituted in its place.

Burmese Medical Skill.

From Chambers's Journal.

The Burmese pharmacopoeia as a whole is a subject for laughter and tears; but there is no gainsaying the fact that it includes a few medicines for such diseases as jungle fever and dysentery which, if used by the light of common sense, and not by that of astrological calculation, are productive of excellent results. I have heard an English M. D. speak highly of one simple decoction prepared by a Burmese druggist for use in cases of dysentery. It was, if I remember rightly, made from the thick rind of the mangosteen, and my medical friend had found it sufficiently efficacious to recommend in his own practice. However deplorable may be the character of Burmese internal treatment, we find more than a little skill displayed in dealing with wounds, sores, and other external troubles.

I recall a case in which an English-speaking Burman, much above the average in intelligence and education, roused the ire of his employers by asking for a month's leave to be treated by a Maulmain doctor. The man was suffering from badly inflamed eyes, and the treatment given him for some two months as an out-patient at the Rangoon Hospital had produced no beneficial effect. He was offered leave to Calcutta that he might place himself in the competent hands of a specialist there, and earnestly advised not to trust his eyes to a "native quack." He was not to be moved, however, and eventually got his own way. In five weeks he was back at his desk, without his green shade and with his eyes completely cured. It is worth adding that he wore tinted glasses for six months by the advice of that Maulmain drug doctor, who must have been a man of some breadth of mind as well as a clever herbalist. Much skill is often shown in the treatment of the obstinate boils and ulcers to which Europeans are naturally more liable than natives of the country.

I have never known a pure European seek the advice of a Burmese druggist for such; but the half-caste does so frequently, and a wharf "tally clerk" once told me he would go to nobody else when he suffered thus. It is due to him to say that his confidence was justified by results, even if the drug doctor did begin the diagnosis by inquiring the date and hour of his birth. Maternal influence and nominal fees are no doubt the predisposing causes of the poor half-caste's preference for native advice in the first instance.

Think Over Your Plan.

From the Homiletic Review.

The novelist can give the preacher some good points, and especially in the matter of the sermon plan. After Zola had collected some 1,700 pages of notes and arranged them in order, he writes about "Lourdes": "My book is finished; I have only to write it." George Eliot would make several draughts of her plot before she wrote a line. Of Mrs. Henry Wood, her biographer says: "The great amount of thought and deliberation bestowed upon her books was always at the commencement. She would first compose her plot—a matter of extreme care and deliberation, where nothing was passed over or hurried. This would take her about three weeks of very close application, and until the whole was accomplished not one word of the novel was written." As a rule, the more time a preacher spends over the plan of his sermon, the less time will he need to spend on its composition.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.

She told the story, and the whole world
wept
At wrongs and cruelties it had not known
But for this fearless woman's voice alone.
She spoke to consciences that long had
slept:
Her message, Freedom's clear reveille, swept
From heedless hovel to complacent throne.
Command and prophecy were in the tone
And from its sheath the sword of justice
leapt.
Around two peoples swelled a fiery wave,
But both came forth transfigured from the
flame.
Blest be the hand that dared be strong to
save,
And blest be she who in our weakness
came—
Prophet and priestess! At one stroke she
gave
A race to freedom and herself to fame.

—PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR in November Century.

At the Sign of the Roth Schild.

Baron de Maiortie in The Cornhill Magazine.

Staying on a visit with Herr and Frau von Bismarck, in 1852, at the time he had succeeded Gen. von Rochow as Prussian Envoy in Frankfort, I was walking one morning with my host, who had kindly undertaken to show me the Römer, as well as some of the other sights of the venerable free town, when suddenly we found ourselves in the precincts of the old Ghetto. Pointing at a small, unpretentious looking house, with a "red" shield (Roth Schild) over the narrow entrance, Herr von Bismarck said, "That's the cradle of millions, the house and shop of old Rothschild, the famous father of the not less famous Baron James—the Baron, as Parisians liked to call him, on account of his pronounced German accent.

"Well, the widow of the founder of the Rothschild dynasty—she was pointed out to me one day, reclining in a splendid barouche, with a pair of thoroughbred steppers, which Lord Lyons might have envied her—a shriveled up old lady, wearing the traditional wig of the old Jewess, with clever eyes and firmly set lips, denoting no want of character and determination—well, the old lady, though inhabiting one of their grand mansions in the new part of town," said Herr von Bismarck, "will not sleep outside the boundaries of the Ghetto, and every evening she returns to the modest little house in which her husband lived and toiled and died; she says it will bring luck to her children and grandchildren, and teach them not to forget the humble beginnings of the world-famed firm, and the time when its founder sold old clothes in the Ghetto."

Beer Money and Churches.

From Chambers's Journal.

A hundred years ago there were no temperance societies or Bands of Hope, no Rechabites, and Blue Ribbon Army. To be as "drunk as a lord" was the height of human felicity. It was the age of "three-bottle men," of convivial toasts, of drinking songs. Even the Church indirectly encouraged intemperance. There were certain districts where at Whitsuntide the Churchwardens were accustomed to levy contributions of malt from the parishioners. This was brewed into strong ale and sold in the church. The Whitsuntide topers had, however, a pious method in their madness.

The money spent on the beer was expended by the Churchwardens in church maintenance, and the muddled roisterers no doubt believed themselves to be pillars of the Church even when, under the influence of its alcohol, they rolled upon its pavement. They thought themselves supporters of the Church when they wanted "supporting" themselves, and deemed themselves most saintly when they were most soddened. Until as recently as 1827 (when the license was withdrawn) a church and public house were covered by one roof at Deepdale, midway between Derby and Nottingham. A door that could be opened at will served to separate the consecrated interior of the church from the common taproom of the tavern! Tea drinking was regarded as one of the feminine vices of a hundred years ago. The Female Spectator of that period observes: "The tea table costs more to support than would maintain two children at nurse. It is the utter destruction of all economy, the bane of good housewifry, and the source of idleness."

The Torpedo Boat.

Admiral P. H. Colomb in The United Service Magazine.

The immense progress that has been made in increasing the propulsive power of the pound of coal destroyed sail power, and there is no reason to suppose that development has ceased. It has, by greatly adding to the speed of the torpedo boat or vessel, greatly strengthened the threat of that instrument of war, as against the battleship, and not impossibly may destroy the type.

In the torpedo itself, the improvement has been immense; it has a straighter, longer, and more certain trajectory than it originally had, and it travels at much greater speed. The experiments now going on in applying the gyroscope to the rudder may possibly extend the effective range of the weapon to 1,000 yards. The destructive effect of a blow from the weapon has been continuously increased by enlarging the charge.

On the other hand, the improvement of the anti-torpedo boat gun may really be a complete answer to the torpedo boat. The Maxim automatic 37-millimeter gun has been brought, I believe, up to a fire of 300 rounds per minute; and with smokeless powder this terrible stream of fire is sure to be much more accurate and deadly than that of the Nordenfeldt gun could ever have been. I suppose we shall presently see this gun in universal employment, as the only real answer to the torpedo boat, compelling her to adopt armor as alone capable of maintaining her position.

In the Twilight of Love.

If years ago you told me, dear,
That on a day our dreams would fade
To these half-hearted fancies drear,
I should have grieved and felt dismayed.

But yet so softly has the rain
Of dead years' ashes settled on
Each glowing passion that the pain
Was smothered ere all light had gone.

Ah, be it thus with Love's decease!
Its day is done; its shrine, too high
To brave Time's destined tragedies:
Let us steal down ere night comes by.

—THOMAS WALSH in The Bookman.

The Cheetul.

From The Spectator.

The axis, or cheetul, deer of the Indian jungle can claim to be the most ornamental of all the thirty-six races of deer to be seen gathered together at Woburn. In the early Summer, when all the other deer except the wapiti are either shedding their horns or "in the velvet," the axis are in perfection, both of color and antlers. The large herd of this species looks as if carved out of ivory and red gold in the sunshine and verdure of English scenery. Their horns are almost white, their eyes and muzzles of jet black, their throats white, and their backs and sides a brilliant golden tan, spotted with round dots of purest white. It is worth a pilgrimage to Woburn to see these deer alone. They breed constantly, sometimes producing two fawns in the twelvemonth.

Thackeray on Tennyson—1841.

Mrs. Ritchie in the Thackeray Sketch Books.

Thackeray wrote: "Alfred Tennyson, if he can't make you like him, will make you admire him—he seems to me to have the cachet of a great man; his conversation is often delightful, I think; full of breadth, manliness, and humor. He reads all sorts of things, swallows them, and digests them like a great poetical boa constrictor, as he is. Now I hope, Mrs. Proctor, you will recollect that if your humble servant sneers at small geniuses he has, on the contrary, a huge respect for big ones. Perhaps it is Alfred Tennyson's great big yellow face and growling voice that have made an impression on me; manliness and simplicity of manner go a great way with me, I fancy."

Mythological Comparisons.

The Bismarck Memoirs—Busch.

In the course of the conversation, which turned on mythology, the Chancellor said he could never endure Apollo, who flayed Marsyas out of conceit and envy, and slew the children of Niobe for similar reasons. "He is the genuine type of a Frenchman, one who cannot bear that another should play the flute better than or as well as himself."

The Unhappy War Department.

Ira Nelson Hollis in the November Atlantic.

The inefficiency and waste of a bad system are plainly exhibited in the unhappy experience of the War Department. The two services present a striking contrast, although the officers of both have been educated at Government schools. The army, unfortunately, is not looked upon as a profession, and any one who has sufficient political influence is regarded as competent for a commission. Officers educated at West Point are set aside, and the service is so diluted with inexperienced men that its esprit is well-nigh destroyed, and its efficiency seriously impaired. The same scandal has always attended the formation of an army in the United States, and our country has in every case been denied the full benefit of its expenditure for the education of army officers.

There is no doubt of the quickness with which our enlisted force responds to training. By sheer good sense and native self-reliance, they can sometimes offset the ignorance of their officers, as an intelligent horse often knows the way home better than its master. Their principal difficulty springs from inability of the country to secure the proper men to train them. Through political aspirations or downright stupidity, even a Secretary of War may become an insurmountable obstacle to the effectiveness of his own department.

The Grief of the Golden Rod.

Gold on the meadow-land, gold on the hills,
And gold on the undulate lea,
Where the sunlight its shimmering crimson
spills
On the breast of the beautiful sea!
And the clear, crisp air is ripe and sweet
With the Autumn's rare perfume,
And the sound of the sea makes music for
me
Where the golden-rod is in bloom.

Golden-rod blazing on crag and crest
Where the surf booms, down the Bay;
In a kirtle of yellow the land is drest
This gorgeous Autumn day.
And the pampered flow'r uprears its head
In a challenge to the Sun
To discover whose gold shall first shine
cold
To the sight, e'er the day is done!

Evadne is walking abroad to-day,
While the warmth is in the skies;
There's an Eden of bliss in her smile, I say,
And a dream in her glorious eyes;
And the golden-rod droops down its head
In sullenness of despair:
For its splendor that flamed is outshone
and shamed
By the gold of Evadne's hair!

—H. R. V. in The Criterion.

Concerning Ears in School Rooms.

From The Sanitarian.

Defective hearing is a symptom frequently seen in the schoolroom about which teachers should know something. Pupils are sometimes considered backward and stupid, whose worst fault is their deafness. This is not as common, probably, as defective sight, but it is quite as apt to be neglected and to lead to disastrous results. Head colds, diseased conditions of the pharynx and tonsils, and discharges from the external ear are all common with children in this climate, and are all prolific sources of permanent deafness.

The teacher is in a position to detect this symptom early, and should investigate every case of apparent inattention and stupidity, especially if it is noticed that this is accompanied with persistent mouth-breathing. The teacher can easily inform herself about a child's hearing, and quite accurately; thus, a child should be able to hear words spoken in a clear, low voice twenty feet away, and should be able to hear a watch tick three feet from either ear. Children with defective hearing should, of course, be seated near the teacher's desk. Parents' attention should always be called to this symptom, for it is usually possible to cure it when early treatment is instituted. Neglected; it is very sure to become permanent.

The Trouble in Catalonia.

From The Contemporary Review.

Not only are the traditions and customs of Catalonia (and what is true of one province is true of the others) different from those of Castile, but the economic interests of each of these units which compose the Spanish State are occasionally opposed to each other. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that the abrogation of our special laws is a sentimental grievance. It is also a material loss which may be estimated in pesetas and centimos. Administrative centralization means economic centralization which in the case of Catalonia is tantamount to ruin. The few dozen greedy stump orators who compose the central Government garner in all the riches of the country for the purpose of "administrating" it. And they do; but it never gets much beyond the point at which charity begins. Millions upon millions are collected for the army and navy; but are they spent on these defenses? Ask Toral in Santiago de Cuba, Admiral Cervera, or Gen. Augustin. Yet the money has gone somewhere. Politicians who came to Madrid with a carpet-bag full of impedimenta a year or two ago possess palaces and country villas and extravagant mistresses to-day. But the soldiers have not leather boots that will keep out the water! And Catalans pay more, far more, of that maladministered money than any other province of Spain. The Government appropriated the funds belonging to the churches, universities, hospitals, savings banks, and pawnbrokers of the kingdom on the ground that the capital was necessary to the State, which would in future pay interest upon it. Perhaps it was necessary. Let that question pass. What the Catalans object to is that the capital has vanished no man knows whither, while the obligation to pay the interest remains, and the Government is at its wits' ends to find the means of discharging that obligation.

The Beginning of an Assay.

From Chambers's Journal.

Imagine a gold mine. You may select many climates—Siberia or Africa, Klondike or Australia, California or India. Situate your mine where you will, so long as it be a gold mine the procedure of assaying is the same all the wide world over. Select a mass of ore weighing perhaps fifty pounds and smash it up. Do not expect to see any gold in it, because the precious metal is probably so thinly and uniformly scattered through the quartz that it is impossible to spot a grain together. Continue grinding the ore until it is in the form of powder. This powder is heaped into a cone, which is divided into four parts, of which the sampler takes two whose angles are opposite to one another. Mix these two parts thoroughly and again divide into four; take two portions again, and so on till a sample of convenient bulk is obtained. By this logical method the sample yielded is, on any ordinary calculation of probability, certain to represent accurately the original mass taken.

A certain quantity of this sample is now weighed out, two equal amounts being taken as checks upon each other. The weighing may be done in denominational values of either grammes or assay tons. The assay ton is a most convenient invention, and is very simply explained. The ordinary ton contains 32,666.6 ounces; if, then, we make a unit (an assay ton) weighing 32.6667 grammes, each .001 of a gramme will equal one ounce per ton. Thus no calculation is needed at all to estimate the gold richness of an ore per ton.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had during the past week many temptations toward weakness, but net results at the end show encouraging advances. Developments in many quarters and of many kinds came along day by day calculated—as in former days might ordinarily have counted—to depress quotations, making holders of securities nervous and apprehensive. Yet as a matter of fact final changes for the week are not at all significantly on the side of declines.

In truth—and it is well that the investment world realizes it—Wall Street has changed materially. We have practically a new Street. The old Wall Street of excitability, ready always to run off on a tangent, trembling continually over scarecrows fabricated to order, has been succeeded by a new Wall Street, in which business men on cool business principles make calculations business-wise. These changes of consequence are much beyond what any mere statement of them may signify. In the old times threats of a foreign war and a sharply fluctuating breadstuffs market would have been taken to imply events and involve influences not only dreadful for the political world, but consequentially warranting investment holders to worry and liquidate.

One day recently news dispatches chronicled events like these: Apparent certainty of foreign war, France and England colliding; Spanish resentment of American claims forecasting disruption of the Paris Peace Commission and involving incidentally support to Spain by Austria; a decision by the United States Supreme Court that alliances and combinations and associations between railroads were illegal, that Congress in passing an anti-trust law had proceeded quite within its powers, that in American business affairs competition and not co-operation must be the rule. And some other similarly depressing factors came along coincidentally. Yet, the stock market did what? It did not fall into a panic; it did not even waver. Hardly a ripple showed anywhere. Speculators who sold stocks short on the theory that disturbance must follow discouraging developments like these closed their contracts at a loss. There seemed to be forceful interests of importance enough not merely to ignore what formerly would have been demoralizing elements, but in the face of such influences to put market prices really higher. The why and wherefore of this may keep logicians busy, but in so far as practical men in Wall Street are concerned, the record is of itself sufficient. Shown in it more clearly than aught else is the fact that the scare time in the American financial world has passed. Bugabôos are played out. American securities are held to-day, not on margins but in ownership. The hard times and distressing experiences stretching forward from the panic days of 1893 have resulted in a complete recasting of investment conditions. Up to the speculative climax preceding the Spring of 1893, it was the fashion—it was the rule—for men having to do with the stock market to go in heavily on margins, to trade beyond their power of purchase, to speculate recklessly. The lesson of 1893 had healthfulness in it. Harum-scarum speculators went to the wall. Rashness paid its penalty and the results following have proved lastingly wholesome. Not in speculative channels only is the change for the better; the advantage and benefits of it show in the banking world, for the banks of the country are carrying to-day a smaller percentage of stocks and bonds on slight margins than ever hitherto.

Half a dozen years ago Europe held—so the Wall Street estimate went—over two thousand millions of American stocks. Europe since that time has had her own headaches. She has liquidated investment holdings largely and speculative holdings to the limit of feasibility. In enthusiasm London, Berlin, Amsterdam, and Paris took over a little while ago many "securities" for which in a liquidating way she has since been unable to find any fair market whatsoever. Kafirs have proved deceivers. Australian land booms have petered down to an assessment basis. Mines in Chile and grain properties in Argentina have come to be unsalable. Of all her general outside investments, only in the United States has there been found a continuing stable market ready to absorb its own stocks and bonds whenever the foreigner cared to sell back. On this account European liquidation of American securities has proceeded at a tremendous rate, the good and marketable security issued against property here having to stand in the breach to make repair for foolish investments put elsewhere. And thus it is that of the two thousand millions of American stocks held but a few years ago abroad there can now only be counted foreign holdings of relative insignificance.

The United States has been growing rich. The United States, having faith in itself, has stood by its securities. And to-day the United States owns a larger proportion of its own stocks and bonds than is the rule with any other country in the world. And now foreign liquidation counts little as a threat. If France and England go to war, even if Russia and Germany be involved, American market values must suffer least of all, for the foreigner no longer has any substantial quantities of our stocks or bonds to throw overboard. Speculators on the other side of the ocean may take fliers against us, may sell our securities short for a term. But in a liquidating way they cannot cut any further figure effectively.

On many days during the past week Stock Exchange tickers were inactive, the traders of the Street being inclined to give more personal attention to political guessing than to stock market business. Much betting—or, to be closer to the facts, much apparent betting—went on. Some such bets were recorded chiefly as efforts to affect quotations, but they fell short of the purpose. Naturally the littlest men of Wall Street could be so influenced. In so far as the really important people of the financial world were concerned, it can be said that there has, not only during the past week, but for some weeks past, been clearly evidenced a disposition to hold aloof and await political developments. A Democratic Congress would be disturbing. No other political accomplishment, either upon one side or upon the other, can count substantially against values—so, at least, cool, veteran, non-partisan observers in Wall Street figure.

After the election business will go forward. Too many robust influences are at work for the upbuilding of commercial and industrial affairs to be put aside by any ordinary political disturbances. Regardless of who may be Governor of this State or of some other State, the business wheels will go round.

SATURDAY.

Transactions in yesterday's stock market were limited, sales of stocks aggregating barely 121,000 shares. In only two stocks—Tobacco Trust and Sugar Trust—did the trading amount to 10,000 shares. Despite the dealings, however, there was continued firmness, practically all stocks making net gains.

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Weakness in the two leading industrials early in the day was responsible for a decidedly sluggish market in the first hour. Later, with recoveries in these two issues, the whole market developed strength, and closing prices were in most cases the highest. Early London quotations were above the New York closing, the European markets being stronger at the better political outlook abroad. Arbitrage houses were buyers on a small scale, although their light purchases of the international stocks were not directly influential. Commission brokers did practically nothing, the traders furnishing the bulk of the operations.

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Both the early break and the subsequent recovery in Tobacco Trust shares seemed to be due to professional operations, brokers understood to be acting for one of the larger operators selling the stock aggressively early in the day. Later it was another clique of professionals that put Tobacco back to above 138. In Sugar Trust realizing sales by traders who had bought the stock in anticipation of the promised "favorable development" was responsible for the early weakness. Subsequent buying by speculators of the same class, who apparently believe that the Hawaiian announcement has not been fully discounted, put Sugar up close to 116 again.

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The weekly banking statement showed an unexpected shrinkage in surplus reserves amounting to more than $7,000,000. The deposits increased more than $7,500,000, but the banks' actual cash holdings showed a shrinkage of more than $5,000,000. Loans increased nearly $12,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $211,000,000, which is $19,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating nearly $770,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $678,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,500 3s, registered, at 105¼, and $12,500 do, coupon, at 105¼.

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In State securities, $30,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 79⅛@79¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Fed. Steel pf., w. i.	½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Consolidan Gas	1½	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Central Pacific	½	Pullman Car	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Third Avenue	1

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & East Ill.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Consolidan Gas	1½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Consolidated Ice	1	2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Inter. Paper Co.	½	Western Union Tel.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	2	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	3
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1
L. & N., P. & A. 6s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2¼

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Chi., B. & Q. deb.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,120,745; balance, $6,238,492; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $325,827.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛, less 1-16, for long, and 5.20⅝, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼. to 59½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 33; St. Paul, ⅛, to 113; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 112; and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅞. Declined—Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅞; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 65¾, and New York Central, ⅛, to 118¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 84⅜, Erie at 12⅞, Pennsylvania at 60½, and Reading at 8¼. British-consols advanced ⅜, to 109 7-16, for money, and 5-16, to 109 11-16, for the account.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 5, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York.	$731,272,025	$590,573,972	+23.8
Boston	124,701,835	100,789,759	+23.7
Philadelphia	62,145,806	54,919,794	+13.2
Baltimore	18,479,922	13,814,759	+33.8
Chicago	102,213,195	97,158,894	+5.2
St. Louis	27,691,291	24,363,904	+13.7
New Orleans	7,162,545	7,533,159	—4.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,078,667,219	$889,154,171	+20.7
Other cities, 5 days	186,018,413	168,407,213	+10.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,259,685,632	$1,057,561,384	+19.1
All cities, 1 day	240,916,318	227,094,562	+6.1
Total, all cities, for week	$1,499,781,950	$1,284,655,946	+16.7

Complete returns for the week ended Oct. 29 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 12.6 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 33.0 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 13.6 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 7.6 per cent.; compared with 1896 a gain of 29.9 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 4.8 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $6,460,194. The imports of specie were $1,087,563, and the exports of specie $1,025,347.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chatham	290	Republic	155¾
Garfield National	1050	Seaboard National	178
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	400	Seventh National	130
Lincoln National	750	State of N. Y.	108
Mercantile	167	West Side	275
New York	231	Western National	150
New York Co.	1200		

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

From railroad authorities of the first rank continue to come expressions of satisfaction with present business happenings, and a confidence that in the future favorable conditions will have still further development. Western railway men in particular give expression to such confident sentiment, quoting the record of general improvement throughout their entire section. Discussing the current railway and business situation with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. H. H. Porter, a member of several Western railroad Directorates, whose experience and conservatism give weight to his opinions, gave reasons for the prevalence of such hopefulness. Mr. Porter also referred to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, expressing his belief that it will lead to Congressional action, which will permanently relieve every interest concerned. Mr. Porter said:

"The railroad situation in the West continues healthy, and traffic shows many evidences of improvement. The crop movement and extensive calls upon the country's industries promise excellent business to the roads, some of which are presenting appearances that their full car capacity is likely to be required very soon.

"It is not, however, in railway business alone that features of encouragement are seen in Western developments. They are to be found in manufacturing and mercantile quarters as well. Those engaged in the industries report steady betterment, and the raisers of farm products are both making money and spending it. Manufacturers are all busy. It is quite true that they are getting only a small profit on each unit of manufacture, but orders are heavier than before. It is the aggregation of such units representing small profits that furnishes the totals which make the results of enterprise so satisfactory to the investor of capital, and it also enlarges the volume of carrying done by the railroads. It is beyond doubt that there is now a much larger consumption of general merchandise. There is a better and more widely distributed demand; goods are going everywhere. And manufacturers—wisely, I think—are disinclined to let prices get too high.

"In the recent days of depression there was ever present a tendency to expose the worst side of things; and thus while people talked in a dispirited way, they also practiced economy. With the return of a better supply of money there has come a disposition to relax the practice of economy and put money in circulation. Western banks have now deposits enough from their own immediate vicinities to enable them to dispense with the making of loans elsewhere. The large amount of money in the Western banks surprises even the bankers themselves. This is the result of a lengthened period of economic living and the obtaining of good prices for what they raised.

"What has impressed me considerably while in the East is the confidence prevailing here in a sound-money victory. In the West a slight uneasiness is noticeable on this score, and dullness would be looked for in the event of failure to elect a gold Congress. One notable difference from the sentiment of two years ago, however, is that it seems to be well understood that there cannot be any silver legislation. Instead of the election being a governing factor, it is regarded as little more than an incident of the times. The same feeling which permeates the East on this matter dominates the thinking people of the whole West.

"The decision of the Supreme Court on the traffic associations matter has not disturbed anything. I am inclined to think that, after all, it is a good thing. A certain result of it will be that members of Congress cannot fail to realize that something must be done to insure fair rates and steady rates. This is in the interest of all classes of business as well as that of the railroads themselves. Under the existing laws there can be devised no temporary expedients that will work satisfactorily, and consequently the laws themselves must be remodeled. They require adaptation to the existing business conditions. In order to have a proper stability there ought to be modification of the Anti-Trust and Inter-State Commerce laws. Congress can be driven to action to meet the existing necessities of the case, then the Supreme Court decision will have proved a good thing indeed."

PROFIT AND PROSPERITY AHEAD

President Warner Van Norden of the National Bank of North America talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the general financial outlook. Mr. Van Norden is altogether optimistic, confidently believing that the United States is to enjoy quite an extended period of prosperity. He does not look upon the pending elections as at all serious, not believing that they will result in any real disturbances. Mr. Van Norden said:

"Everything in the business world seems to be progressing and fulfilling all reasonable expectations. We are not running into any great business boom, nor has there been any time when abnormally rapid business expansion could be reasonably looked for. To my mind, the country's recent progress has been quite as great as was natural. From all parts of the United States come reports of continued business betterment, and it would seem that many sections are enjoying greater prosperity than for years. There also seems to be great confidence among merchants and business men generally, a great many of whom are counting upon and making preparations for continued activity and expansion.

"I do not see what there is in the outlook to disturb any one. Of course the sky is not cloudless—it never is. There is always something at which people can take fright if they really want to, and, I am sorry to say, there always are some people who really want to. Some business men of this country, and particularly of Wall Street, are always fretting and worrying over pending disasters, which, even if they do come, do not usually prove anything like as serious as was anticipated. At the present time we have the elections ahead of us, and because of this many people are showing hesitation and an indisposition to go ahead in their respective business lines. Like a great many other things, this election is only a matter of the moment; I do not believe that it can have any permanent results.

"Of course, there is now pending some sort of a silver question. But if one will only stop to consider, it can be easily seen that the silver feeling is not nearly as pronounced as it was two years ago, when the country overwhelmingly defeated Bryan and his party and its silver fallacies. I do not believe that there is any chance of a silver Congress, and, even if there is, it will be a very long time before Congress can do anything in the way of silver legislation. Between now and the time when the Congress to be elected can get down to real work, many months must elapse and all sorts of things can and are likely to happen in that time to keep away any real silver legislation.

"We people of New York are, in my opinion, showing too much concern over political matters. The Gubernatorial contest in this State does not amount to anything in so far as the country's business is concerned, and I think you will find that the Congressional contests throughout the country will result altogether favorably for the best interests of the country.

"As to the outlook for money, I am inclined to think that it will work somewhat tighter in the near future. All over the world money is dear. In this country alone it is cheap. In London, Paris, in Berlin, and in the other money centres of Europe discount rates are very much above what they are here. Already Europe is borrowing money in New York; many banks here during the past two weeks have loaned largely on sterling bills. And as long as higher rates prevail abroad Europe will continue to borrow money here. This makes me think that we are to have somewhat higher money in this country very soon. Rates seem likely to work up 1 or 2 per cent.

"The high rates abroad also seem to stand in the way of further gold importations, for the present at least. And these higher money rates do not come entirely from the disturbed political situation there. In some parts of Europe there has been wild speculation, which has resulted in the withdrawal of confidence. This has naturally led to the establishment and maintenance of comparatively tight money. And, coming from such causes, it is likely to be of longer duration than stringencies from political disturbances, which will in all likelihood soon disappear.

"But in regard to our own outlook, it seems to me to be very bright. What may come to disturb us and cause hesitation in business circles after these elections are out of the way, I do not know, but I think you will find that the country's progress will be just as great as one can expect from present conditions. It has always been my experience that the business man who attends closely to his own affairs and lets other people do the worrying comes out best in the end. It is not the larger interests who become frightened at these continual little disturbances that come up; it is the smaller people.

"Underlying conditions are certainly more favorable than they have been for years, and there seems to be every prospect of steady business improvement for some time to come. I feel altogether optimistic on the American outlook, and I fully believe that during the coming two or three years our manufacturers and merchants and business men generally will enjoy activity and a period of profit and prosperity."

IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Dry goods merchants quoted in these columns on various occasions recently have been uniformly hopeful in their predictions regarding the business outlook. Some disappointment, however, resulted from the prolonged spell of hot weather, and the dry goods trade has not realized as fully as was wished the benefits of generally better conditions. At present normal development for the early part of November is reported. Speaking on the subject yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. John N. Beach, an active member of the New York dry goods house of Tefft, Weller & Co., described the existing movement of this class of merchandise as denoting a substantial improvement when compared with the corresponding period last year, and stated that every indication pointed to an excellent Spring business. Mr. Beach said:

"A few months ago there was a very general feeling throughout the dry goods trade that Fall purchases would be on a much larger scale than has been known for several years. And this feeling was at that time warranted, for the disposition to buy more had been steadily growing in every business centre, and inquiries received here from merchants all over the country were sufficiently numerous to give encouragement to those engaged in this line of distribution. Early Fall orders, however, did not come up to expectations, the hot weather and other well-known causes having operated against the placing of them to the extent which had been anticipated. When seasonable weather returned it was hoped that later transactions would show sufficient improvement to cover the delinquencies of the earlier part of the season. This has not been the case; the volume of goods disposed of has been smaller than was figured on by the trade generally.

"Notwithstanding the disappointment thus experienced, the fact remains that this year's Fall sales show a slight improvement over those of the same season in 1897, and the latter was a period of business activity. Prices, as a whole, are lower than they have ever been known to be in the history of the dry goods business, yet it is not observable that price cutting is going on to any greater extent than is usually expected. In fact, it may be said that prices are being fairly well maintained. Collections are remarkably good, too, credits keeping up to the high standard set throughout the year.

"Just now a normal business for this present period is being done. Dry goods stocks are coming through cleaning-up processes such as are usual around this time—when merchants show eagerness to place their establishments in readiness for the activities of a new season.

"As far as I can interpret the signs ahead, indications for Spring trade are all favorable, and a larger movement of the different classes of dry goods than has taken place in recent years will in all likelihood be witnessed when Spring orders get well under way. The needs of consumers and the ability of consumers to supply these needs alike point to a demand that will prove satisfactory and profitable to the various dry goods interests."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The course of the Chicago and local wheat markets during the past week was as unsettled as it was illogical. Yesterday's trading was influenced partly by the elimination of the Fashoda incident from the European complications and partly by an unauthenticated statement that Russia's wheat crop exceeds that of 1897 by nearly 110,000,000 bushels. Incidentally, another report, with no better basis, makes her oat crop short by 100,000,000 bushels. Why the settlement of Major Marchand's case between England and France should be taken as a bear argument is not easy to determine. The Marquis of Salisbury, in his speech at the Mansion House, Friday night, intimated that the heading off of the Sirdar was not the only bone that Great Britain had to pick with its neighbor across the Channel, and the unpacific naval preparations for "demonstration," or war, by England, still continue. But, accepting the Russian crop story as true, the surplus yield should be needed for the famine districts of that country. Russia's presence as a wheat buyer in the United States meets the assumption by some that she is to be a great exporter. It is also worthy of note that France is importing wheat from America and from Tunis in spite of her bumper harvest, and that the Roman Cabinet is considering the policy of reducing the import duty on wheat, and that cargoes for Italy have been and are being negotiated here.

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Opposed to the bear statements just cited is the fact of major importance that stocks abroad and at home have not been replenished, even to the low basis of 1897. At Minneapolis, for instance, the purchases are for hand-to-mouth milling operations, and there is no accumulation of reserves at any active mart in this country, while ocean freight rates are maintained at top figures. Taking Liverpool as a gauge for the Continental reserve stock situation, these figures do not tell a bear story:

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	Nov. 1, 1898.	Oct. 1, 1898.	Nov. 1, 1897.
Wheat, (centals)	368,000	637,000	1,063,000
Corn, (centals)	479,000	1,231,000	1,379,000
Flour, (sacks)	41,000	53,000	39,000

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The course of the Chicago and local wheat markets during the past week is shown in the following table of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Oct. 29.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.
December	66⅛	66⅝	66⅜	67⅛	66⅛	66	65
May	67	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	66¾	65⅞

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Oct. 29.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.
December	73⅝	74½	74¼	74⅝	74¼	73⅝	72⅝
May	72⅛	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	72	71⅝	70½

In each case the close yesterday was at the lowest quotations of the day.

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Local cash prices for staples yesterday, compared, in the majority of instances, favorably with those of a month and a year ago. Cash wheat is more than 2 cents above the price of Oct. 5 last; corn is 3 cents over the quotation of the month before at date, and nearly 7 cents above that of 1897; oats are 3¼ cents higher than on Oct. 5 last, and 5¼ cents more than on Nov. 5, 1897. Flour is a shade higher than a month ago, but $1.25 less than a year back. Lard and pork are well ahead of the prices of a month and a year ago.

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The sagging tendencies of the week just passed have besides been in the face of steady export demand, the unchanged statistical position of wheat and visible supply figures that constitute record low statistics at a time when it is expected that the chief cereal will have piled up large accumulations. Nothing has happened to show that two-fifths of the farmers have changed their resolve to hold wheat for better prices, they having ample resources to do so, even if they do not part with a bushel before the question of Argentina's ability to compete in the markets of the world is disposed of or established, and the wintering of the crop of 1899 has been investigated to a concrete judgment.

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A very accurate idea of the Kansas wheat situation is in this extract from The Topeka Capital:

"Local railroad officials say that the movement of grain at the present time is far behind what it was last year. They attribute the holding of grain by farmers as being due to their expectations of securing higher prices later in the season.

"Some weeks ago all of the railroads in the territory contiguous to Topeka began preparations for an immense movement of grain which they expected would be at its height at the present time. Contrary to all expectations, the movement has not even begun. There have been a few heavy shipments to Kansas City, but these practically amount to nothing so far as the general movement of grain is concerned."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	222
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	225	230
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El, common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railway 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115	115¾
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109	111
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	41	41½
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95	95½
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101¾

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¼	30
Amsterdam preferred	28½	29½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¾	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20¼	21½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	305	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	132½	140
Standard Gas pf.	149	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	104	104¾

Industrials.

American Bank note	38	40
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Continental Tobacco com.	37	37½
Continental Tobacco pf.	77	77½
Glucose common	64½	65½
Glucose pf.	108½	109
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93	94
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	418¼	419½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	169	171

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	18	20½
Va. Electric of Norf

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 5, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
37⅞	37¼	800	American Cotton Oil..	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	— ⅜
139	141	5	American Express ...	138	138	138	138	.....
11¼	11⅜	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
115¼	115½	17,793	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	115⅛	115¾	114½	115⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	31½	100	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	31	31	31	31	+ ¼
87⅝	88¼	375	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅛
138	138¼	25,310	American Tobacco....	136¾	138½	134⅞	138½	+2⅞
36	37	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
12¼	12⅜	380	At., T. & S. F.....	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
33¾	36	2,891	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞	.....
4	4½	5,010	Bay State Gas	4	4¼	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
66⅜	67	8,159	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66½	67¼	66½	66⅞	+ ⅜
126¼	127½	76	Brooklyn Union Gas...	127½	127½	126½	126½	.....
82½	82¾	400	Canadian Pacific	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅞	+1⅞
25¾	26¼	200	Central Pacific	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	950	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21½	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	2,310	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	116⅜	116⅝	116⅛	116¾	+ ¼
52	53	200	Chi. & East. Ill.....	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
13⅞	14	230	Chicago Great West..	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	.....
109⅝	110	9,625	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	109¾	110	109⅝	110	+ ⅜
132¼	133	20	Chicago & Northw....	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	.....
102¾	103	1,559	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103⅛	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	.....
34	34¼	190	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
39¼	40	374	C., C., C. & St. L....	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ½
44½	46	150	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
22½	23½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	23	23	23	23	+1
2	3½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
185	186½	200	Consolidated Gas	186½	186½	186½	186½	—1½
47½	48	200	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	—1
99	99¼	444	Delaware & Hudson..	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
55½	56	910	Denver & R. G. pf....	55⅞	56¼	55½	55½	— ½
140	..	125	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	141	141	141	141	.....
12	12¾	5	Erie	12	12	12	12	.....
31⅞	32	3,658	Fed. Steel, when iss..	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
75⅝	76	4,235	Fed. Steel pf., wh'n is.	75½	75⅞	75¼	75⅞	+ ½
81½	82	200	General Electric	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
108¾	109	106	Illinois Central	109	109½	109	109¼	.....
51½	52	1,050	International Paper....	51¼	51½	51	51	— ½
88	88¼	300	Int. Paper pf.....	88	88⅜	88	88⅜	+ ⅜
15¾	16	1,540	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
47¼	47½	10	Laclede Gas	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	.....
13½	14½	50	Lake Erie & West.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
57⅞	58	3,979	Louisville & Nashville	57⅞	58	57¾	58	+ ⅛
96⅛	96¾	1,900	Manhattan Con	96¼	96⅝	96⅛	96⅜	.....
164⅜	164¾	1,550	Metropolitan St. Ry....	164¾	164¾	164	164½	+ ¼
135	137	100	Minn. Iron, t. r., std..	136	136	136	136	+ ⅜
32⅞	32⅝	40	Missouri Pacific	32¾	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	.....
25	28	20	Mobile & Ohio	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	.....
110¾	113	5	National Lead Co. pf..	112	112	112	112	.....
5½	5⅞	100	National Linseed Oil..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
95	97	215	New York Air Brake..	96	96	96	96	—2
115	115¼	1,462	New York Central	115¼	115⅜	115	115	.....
190	191½	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190½	190½	190½	190½	.....
32¼	33¼	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	—1¼
39⅝	39⅞	2,921	Northern Pacific	39¾	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
75¾	76	890	Northern Pacific pf...	75⅞	76	75⅞	75⅞	+ ¼
14⅝	14⅝	100	Ontario & Western....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
115	115⅜	220	Pennsylvania R. R....	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅜
103¼	103⅜	4,350	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅜	104	103	103½	— ⅛
44⅜	46	400	Pitts., C., C. & St. L..	43¾	45	43¾	45	+1½
9½	10½	200	Pitts. & West. pf.....	10	10	10	10	+ ¾
134½	135	746	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	133	134	133	134	+1½
38½	39	300	Reading 1st pf.....	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¾	8,159	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	.....
126¼	127½	765	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	61¼	61¼	61	61	—1½
28½	29	580	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	28½	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
12¾	13	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
23	23¼	200	Southern Pacific	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
8¼	8½	600	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
35¼	35¼	2,327	Southern Railway pf..	35⅞	35⅞	35	35¼	— ⅛
67½	69	100	Standard Distilling pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
7¼	7⅜	950	Standard R. & T.....	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	940	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28½	.....
13⅝	13¾	100	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
163	163½	200	Third Avenue	163½	163½	163	163	—1
64⅜	64½	3,286	Union Pacific pf.....	64⅛	64⅜	64	64⅜	+ ¼
65¾	66	70	U. S. Leather pf.....	66	66¼	66	66¼	.....
40½	40⅜	401	United States Rubber.	40½	40½	40½	40½	.....
103	103¼	23	U. S. Rubber pf.....	102½	103¼	102½	103	.....
7¼	7¼	100	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
19¾	19⅞	300	Wabash pf.....	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	230	Western Union Tel....	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ½
3	3⅜	100	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	.....
Sales.....		121,714						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
5,000.....102¼
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000.....109
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s
10,000.....68⅜
19,000.....68⅜
133,000.....68⅝
Gen 4s
16,000.....96
500.....96
5,000.....96⅛
500.....96
60,000.....96⅛
103,000.....96¼
10,000.....96⅜
71,000.....96⅜
71,000.....96⅝
35,000.....96⅛
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued
480,000.....96
200.....96
26,000.....96
25,000.....96¼
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued
140,000.....94½
Beech Creek 1st
1,000.....108
Brook. Qns Co & Sur con gtd 5s
5,000.....102¾
Can So 1st 5s
9,000.....110
3,000.....109¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
10,000.....87⅞
20,000.....87¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000.....35
Ches & O gen 4½s
25,000.....90¼
5,000.....20F.....80¾
18,000.....80⅝
33,000.....86½
5,000.....86⅜
55,000.....87
10,000.....20F.....87
$6,000.....87
1,000.....87¼
1,000.....87⅛
2,000.....87
1,000.....87¼
2,000.....87
Ches & O. R & A. Div 1st con 4s
5,000.....106
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
4,000.....110⅝
6,000.....110½
4,000.....110⅝
C. B & Qy deb 5s
1,000.....108½
C, B & Qy, Neb Ext 4s
5,000.....101¼
Chic & E Ill 1st
1,000.....117½
Den & R G 1st
2,000.....108
Den & R G 4s
15,000.....97¼
Chic, Ind & Louis, refunding 5s
2,000.....91
C, C, C & St. L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000.....97¾
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
1,000.....81
2,000.....81½
Det City Gas 5s
6,000.....93¾
5,000.....94½
8,000.....94¼
4,000.....94⅝
3,000.....94½
3,000.....94¼
7,000.....94
E T, Va & Ga division 5s
3,000.....116
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000.....110¼
Ev & T H gen 5s
5,000.....95½
25,000.....95
5,000.....96½
Gal, H & H 5s
1,000.....97½
Gal, H & S A, Mex & Pac div 5s
10,000.....96½
Int & Gt N 1st
6,000.....122
K C P & G 1st
3,000.....70
5,000.....70½
2,000.....70¼
5,000.....70
Louis, Ev & St L consol 1st 5s
Trust Co certfs
6,000.....39
L & N, Ev, H & Nash 1st
2,000.....118
Pens & A 1st
2,000.....111
Unified 4s
7,000.....91¾
7,000.....91⅞
37,000.....92
5,000.....92
4,000.....92¼
Manh Ry con 4s
6,000.....93½
4,000.....93⅜
Met St. Ry gen 5s
20,000.....115½
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000.....79¼
5,000.....79⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000.....90¼
4,000.....90¾
30,000.....91
30,000.....91⅛
5,000.....91
26,000.....91¼
25,000.....91⅜
10,000.....91⅜
15,000.....91¼
Mob & Ohio, Montg div 5s
17,000.....102⅜
Mo, K & Tex 2d
10,000.....64½
11,000.....64¼
15,000.....64⅜
8,000.....64½
3,000.....64⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s
11,000.....103½
N Y C & H, Lake Shore col 3½s
25,000.....96¼
1,000.....96½
20,000.....96¼
N Y, O & W ref funding 4s
3,000b3.....103
N & W Ry con 4s
11,000.....84½
N P gen lien 3s
35,000.....66
30,000.....66⅜
N P Ry pr lin 4s
5,000.....101¼
8,500.....101
7,000.....101
25,000.....101¼
38,000.....101
Nor Pac of Cal 5s
7,000.....104
Ore R R & Nav 4s
10,000.....100⅝
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s
500.....108
10,000.....107½
Inc B & col tr
5,000.....58
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000.....76
8,000.....76½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000.....111½
Pitts & Western 1st
1,000.....94½
Reading Co gen 4s
8,000.....81½
Rio G West 1st
2,000.....89
St L & I M gen 5s
10,000.....98
18,000.....98¼
4,000.....98¾
17,000.....98½
5,000.....98⅝
1,000.....98½
10,000.....98¼
15,000.....98⅝
4,000.....98¼
1,000.....98⅜
St L & S F 2d, Class C
5,000.....113½
St L Southw, 2d inc
2,000.....33
1,000.....33½
4,000.....33½
20,000.....33½
20,000.....33½
St Paul & Dul 1st
3,000.....117
St P, Min & Man. Consol 6s
5,000.....136
Reduced to 4½s
5,000.....112
6,000s20F.....112
San A & A P 4s
5,000.....72¼
1,000.....72½
10,000.....72⅜
10,000.....72½
Sci Val & N E 4s
10,000.....91¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000.....96½
S P of N M 1st
8,000.....108⅜
Stand R & T 6s
3,000.....81
49,000.....32
Stand R & T, inc
26,000.....22
10,000.....21⅞
5,000.....22¼
40,000.....22½
10,000.....22¾
6,000.....23
2,000.....22⅜
5,000.....23
5,000.....22⅝
South Ry 1st 5s
20,000.....100⅜
9,000.....100¼
11,000.....100⅜
9,000.....100½
1,000.....100⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....108
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000.....45½
44,000.....45
Union El 1st 6s
Trust Co certs
2,000.....89½
Union Pacific 4s
1,000.....101¼
1,500.....101¼
10,000.....101⅜
16,000.....101⅜
15,000.....101⅝
500.....101⅜
500.....101⅝
U P, col tr 4½s
Trust Co certs
3,000.....61
U P, D & G, 1st
Trust Co certs
21,000.....80½
9,000.....80⅜
2,000.....80¼
20,000.....80⅝
2,000.....80½
10,000.....80¼
10,000.....80
Va Mid, G M,
5,000.....106½
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000.....111½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.....89⅝
10,000.....89½
West Shore gtd 4s
7,000.....111
Registered
15,000.....110½
Wis Cen Co 1st
Trust Co certs
10,000.....60⅜
9,000.....60½
8,000.....60⅜
W N Y & P gen 5-4s
20,000.....54½
Total sales.....$3,063,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	..	Consol. Coal	47	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	12	14
3s, r., 1918	105⅞	106⅜	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	94	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d	70	80
5s, c., 1918	105¾	106⅜	Del., L. & W.	140	142	1st pf.	70	80
3s, 1918, small	105	106	Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	Norfolk So.	55	66
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	D. M. & Ft. D.	14¼	..	Norfolk & West.	12	14
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Nor. & W. pf.	49½	50¼
4s, r., 1925	126½	127½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	3¼	North American	6¼	6½
4s, c., 1925	126½	127½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	7	Ont. Mining	5	8
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112½	Eighth Avenue	360	..	Ore. R. & N.	53½	56
6s, c., 1904	11⁰	112½	Erie 2d pf.	16	17	Ore. R. & N. pf.	74	76
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H.	31½	32½	Ore. Short Line	28	30
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	56	58	Pacific Coast	43	45
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Flint & P. M.	13	14	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	79	82
			Flint & P. M. pf.	33	37	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58	62
Adams Express	110	112	Ft. W. & R. G.	11	12½	Pacific Mail	33	33½
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	138	139	Penn. Coal	330	..
American Coal	130	140	H. B. Claflin	88½	92	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	87	87¾	Harlem	360	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65¾	67½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	35	Hawaiian Sugar	53	53½	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Am. Malting Co.	30½	33	Homestake	55	..	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	80½	83	Ill. Cent. l. l.	98½	100	Quicksilver pf.	8	8
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33	35	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., stamped	100	101	Reading	16	16¼
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	110	110½	Iowa Central	8½	9	Reading 2d pf.	16	18⅝
Am. Tel. & Cable.	98	..	Iowa Central pf.	32¼	33¼	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	125½	129	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	..
Ann Arbor	12	..	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	Rio Grande West.	27	29½
B. & O., all in. p'd	44¼	44½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Rio Grande W. pf	65	67½
B. & O., when iss.	30	32	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6½	7¼
B. & O. pf., w. i.	68¼	70	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55	58
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	5½	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20⅝
Beech Creek	100¼	..	Laclede Gas pf.	93	94	St. L. S. W.	5½	6
Boston & L. pf.	105	..	L. E. & W.	61⅜	62¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	16	18
Brunswick City	7¾	8¼	Lake Shore	192¼	..	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Buff., R. & P.	27½	34	Long Island	45	52	St. P. & D. pf.	88	90
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	75	Mahoning Coal R.	120	..	St. P., M. & M.	160	172
Bur., C. R. & N.	78	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. P. & Omaha	81	82
Canada Southern	52½	53½	Manhattan Beach	2	5	St. P. & O. pf.	161	..
Chi. & Alton	151	153	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Sil. bullion certfs.	61⅜	61¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..	Mexican Central	4⅞	5⅛	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Stand'd Distilling	20½	21½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	43½	43½	Michigan Central	107½	109	T. P. Land Trust	6	7½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26½	28	Minn. & St. L.	26¾	28	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Chi. Gt. W. deb. 5s	70	72¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	92	Tol. & O. C. pf.	38	48
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¼	8	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60½	Tol., Peo. & West.	20	30
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	25	28	Minn. St. P. & S.	..	..	Twin City R. T.	26	30
C., M. & St. P.	101½	102½	S. M. Consol.	5	10	Union Pacific	32	32¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..	Mo., K. & T.	10¼	11	U. P., D. & G. 1st. in. paid	5⅝	5¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32	32½	U. S. Express	40	43
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	90	Morris & Essex	176	177	U. S. Leather	6¼	6½
Clev., Lor. & W.	16	16½	National Biscuit	33	33⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	93¼	93½
Cleve. & Pitts.	174	..	National Biscuit pf.	97¼	98¾	Wells-F. Express	120	125
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	⅝	National Lead	32½	33½	West Chi. St. Ry.	..	101
Col. Midland	5	6½	National Starch	4	7	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	16¾	17¼
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	30	Wis. Central	1	1¾
Col. H. C. & I.	4	5	New Cent. Coal	35	42	Wis. Cent. pf., t. r.	3	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	22	N. J. Central	86¼	87½			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$302,183,244
Gold reserve	241,741,769
Net silver	7,920,509
United States notes in the Treasury	18,504,909
Treasury notes of 1890	1,091,302
Total receipts this day	1,213,233
Total receipts this month	7,179,129
Total receipts this year	172,217,006
Total expenditures this day	3,700,000
Total expenditures this month	9,271,000
Total expenditures this year	247,996,523
Deposits in National banks	94,863,027
Silver bullion	847,067
National banr notes received for redemption	883,907
Government receipts from customs	395,211
Internal revenue	784,331
Miscellaneous	33,640

MANAGER GONE, BOOKS WRONG.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 5.—E. M. Fuchs, the Englewood manager of the Hackensack Water Company, is missing, and a warrant is out for his arrest, as he is alleged to be an embezzler. He left his office in Englewood on Wednesday, and clerks from the main office of the water company, in Hoboken, on going over his books, discovered that there was a shortage of over $1,000.

Mr. Fuchs had been the manager of the Englewood office for the last year and lived with his wife and children in Englewood. He has left them behind. It was said about the village the day after he disappeared that he had gone from Englewood to look after the interests of the Hackensack Water Company in another locality.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res'vd to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,510,000	$2,520,000	$1,160,000	$13,430,000	27.4
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	14,298,000	4,986,000	1,541,000	17,920,000	36.3
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' Nat.	13,883,200	2,979,800	1,207,900	16,208,300	25.3
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' Nat.	10,915,000	2,037,000	737,000	10,568,000	26.2
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	20,188,000	4,211,700	1,881,500	23,484,800	25.9
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,348,000	852,000	245,000	4,320,000	25.3
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	83,863,700	22,852,000	3,204,100	104,261,800	24.8
300,000	6,996,400	Chemical National	24,371,800	8,337,900	1,733,000	27,354,100	37.0
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,743,200	1,021,900	391,000	5,328,200	24.8
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	8,040,600	1,512,000	694,900	7,121,500	30.9
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,011,900	152,200	118,700	1,128,200	24.0
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,125,000	355,000	182,000	1,352,000	39.7
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	974,100	105,000	178,200	911,100	31.0
600,000	482,600	Leath. Manfrs. Nat.	5,228,200	1,706,900	237,500	6,038,000	32.1
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,887,100	434,100	168,200	2,337,200	25.7
250,000	518,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,783,500	457,800	194,400	2,997,800	21.7
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	25,819,000	3,435,000	2,463,000	21,040,000	28.2
5,000,000	3,602,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	27,025,700	2,739,200	3,051,500	21,710,600	26.3
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	6,778,100	1,569,200	795,000	6,534,400	27.2
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National	11,740,500	2,760,300	719,400	12,406,500	28.0
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,652,400	604,000	376,400	3,384,700	28.9
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,435,300	4,576,700	611,900	19,106,700	27.1
450,000	988,600	Chatham National	6,007,000	809,300	817,500	6,071,500	26.7
200,000	264,900	People's	1,805,800	193,600	466,000	2,652,500	24.8
700,000	554,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	11,689,900	2,499,700	1,001,000	13,978,900	25.0
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	38,739,900	9,246,600	2,330,500	47,542,500	24.3
500,000	368,000	Irving National	3,617,000	457,100	490,700	3,767,000	25.1
600,000	378,400	National Citizens'	2,655,400	505,000	155,100	2,812,700	23.4
500,000	266,800	Nassau	2,322,800	433,500	303,400	2,980,900	24.7
900,000	974,100	M'f'r't & Fulton Nat.	5,818,800	1,114,200	613,000	6,150,000	28.0
1,000,000	154,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,546,100	907,300	234,800	4,187,800	27.2
1,000,000	1,260,800	Corn Exchange	9,749,400	1,487,000	1,067,000	10,928,600	23.3
1,000,000	605,200	Continental National	5,768,800	1,370,200	333,600	6,542,300	26.0
500,000	406,900	Oriental	1,805,000	223,000	394,200	1,875,900	32.8
1,500,000	5,615,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,866,000	4,726,000	1,257,000	26,137,000	23.8
2,000,000	3,235,900	National Park	38,981,000	14,285,000	2,582,000	51,522,000	32.7
250,000	154,700	East River Nat.	1,204,900	319,900	179,700	1,350,300	36.9
3,200,000	2,030,200	Fourth National	23,156,000	3,781,100	2,456,100	24,473,200	25.4
1,000,000	510,000	Central National	11,531,000	3,183,000	934,000	16,203,000	27.1
300,000	721,100	Second National	5,075,000	1,217,000	640,000	7,006,000	26.5
750,000	287,500	Ninth National	2,800,700	777,600	226,500	3,200,000	31.3
500,000	7,488,200	First National	31,971,100	6,606,700	1,236,600	32,586,300	24.6
300,000	50,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,352,900	268,800	116,600	1,284,900	30.0
250,000	614,200	Bowery	2,807,000	509,800	546,200	3,618,000	29.1
200,000	450,300	N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank	3,376,200	571,300	335,600	3,754,300	24.1
750,000	277,300	German-American	2,924,400	490,200	394,300	3,329,600	30.1
1,000,000	1,129,600	Chase National	28,774,400	8,074,300	4,196,300	38,233,500	32.0
100,000	1,170,400	Fifth Avenue	7,828,200	1,368,400	800,600	8,878,000	24.3
200,000	575,900	German Exchange	2,170,500	169,900	674,500	3,045,300	27.7
200,000	754,200	Germania	3,887,000	557,600	411,400	4,706,700	20.6
300,000	748,200	Lincoln National	6,813,200	1,412,500	529,000	7,510,800	25.8
300,000	557,000	Garfield National	6,625,400	1,173,000	415,000	6,655,100	23.8
200,000	326,300	Fifth National	1,844,900	407,100	157,400	2,111,200	26.7
300,000	862,200	B. of the Metropolis.	4,823,900	1,119,100	436,200	5,785,700	26.8
200,000	351,200	West Side	2,297,000	225,000	413,000	2,517,000	25.3
500,000	384,200	Seaboard National	8,714,000	1,427,000	1,388,000	10,661,000	26.4
200,000	349,300	Sixth National	1,815,000	255,000	130,000	1,535,000	25.0
2,100,000	767,700	Western National	29,757,200	8,874,500	1,673,900	36,801,500	28.6
300,000	954,600	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,718,000	924,800	1,091,500	5,436,000	37.0
1,200,000	948,500	National Union	12,524,100	2,970,500	428,500	13,622,200	24.8
500,000	335,900	Liberty National	3,580,600	789,500	345,700	4,355,500	28.5
1,000,000	358,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,856,600	757,100	180,000	3,479,300	26.9
250,000	310,300	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,898,200	701,000	169,600	3,181,500	27.3
$47,250,000	$62,398,700	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,512,600	Total State Banks.					
$58,272,700	$75,911,300		678,845,100	157,428,800	53,866,100	769,087,400	

*As per official reports. 44 National banks, Sept. 20, 1898; 19 State banks, Sept. 29, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Oct. 29 to Nov. 4.

Character & Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Abydos	La Guayra	$490
New York	San Domingo	620
Alene

WHEELMEN PLAN REFORMS

Many Members of the Century Road Club of America Favor a Reorganization.

SIX-DAY CYCLERS TRAINING

This Season's Performances of the Leaders in Last Winter's Race Show Them to be Apparently Uninjured by Their Riding.

Suggestions of reform in the State Division of the Century Road Club of America have been generally discussed by wheelmen with a great amount of interest, especially during last week, when it was expected the element desirous of a change would take its first step. At a meeting that was held, however, the holders of radical views took no action, apparently having determined to wait until the sentiment crystallized into definite propositions. It is expected that another meeting will be held Wednesday, at which the question of reorganization will be broached.

Late last season the Century Road Club of America loomed up as a possible weighty factor in cycle matters for the approaching year. Among other things it was suggested that the club assume control of road racing, which the League of American Wheelmen had attempted to govern only in certain broad features. This suggestion did not seem to bear much fruit, and the club has done little the past Summer outside of its mileage contest and several organized century runs.

In the New York division the faction that has expressed dissatisfaction at the existing order has not been a small minority, although it was greater than the number of members who out and out demanded a reorganization. The extreme radicals now claim that the State division is somewhat of a one-man affair, that the members do not know one another, even when residents of the same sections, and that the present system of winning century bars makes it altogether too easy for the first comer, and the feat one of little distinction.

If the reformers meet with complete success and carry out the measures they have advocated, riding centuries will be a matter of more accuracy. A meeting of the State Division will be held at least once a year, and in the principal cities meetings will be held at certain periods, or even monthly. It is proposed to have a local organization in each large centre, and if possible to arrange a headquarters for each local aggregation. Then if funds can be procured country clubhouses will be established, where the weary centurion may take comfort at the end of his ride. All in all, the plans of the new element on completion would infuse a entirely new spirit of life into the organization, and provide for many features of much popularity.

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In connection with the draft of an ordinance presented to the City Fathers asking for the prohibition of six-day cycle races the records made last Summer by the men prominent in the last six days' cycling at Madison Square Garden are of interest to many. One of the gamest riders last Winter in the week's grind was Harry Elkes. Since his long ride he has taken part in races against the finest of short sprint men and middle distance pluggers, and has acquitted himself with credit against both classes. At one time he created new world's records for several miles. He is even now the holder of the world's records for the one hour, and for from thirteen to thirty-four miles.

Charles W. Miller, the winner of the last six days' cycling in this city, and one who rode fiercely the whole time of the race, has been adding new laurels ever since. Early in the Spring he appeared in short races, and won enough to show he was still very much alive. Then he went to Europe and won the seventy-two-hour race in Paris. He is now in this country, and his opinion upon the effects of six days' racing is shown by the fact that he is training for a six days' race that he believes will be run off in this city in December.

Major Taylor and William Martin, better known as "Plugger Bill" Martin, are two other racers who have ridden a number of six-day cycle races. Taylor was never in better form in his life than last Summer, and his work during that season has ranked him in the opinion of many superior to Bald, Gardiner, or Butler. Martin has not been in America long since his Australian experiences, but his speed is good, and he always seems fresh. He has challenged Jimmy Michael, and though the two never rode together Martin would probably have run a close race. Not much has been heard of Frank Waller or "Teddy" Hale of late, but what little has been proves they apparently showed little effect of the race. What ultimate injury these long races may do the participants cannot be determined until six-day racing has continued in fashion a few years longer, but its immediate harmful effect is not plain.

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Albert Mott, Chairman of the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, has figured out to his own satisfaction that the National champion of racing cyclers up to date, which means for the season, is Tom Butler, the Cambridge (Mass.) rider. Mr. Mott continues the standing of the outlaw racers at the position upon the rating table upon which it stood when the racers split with the League. Mr. Mott's summary of the rating of the cycle racers to Nov. 1 is as follows:

Tom Butler, 189; Bald, 155; Major Taylor, 143; McFarland, 128; Kimble, 112; Cooper, 106; Arthur Gardiner, 102; Watson Coleman, 87; Freeman, 72; Stevens, 62; Robert Thompson, 40; Mertens, 38; George Kramer, 33; Robert Walthour, 30; Wiese Hammer, 20; William Martin, 19; Jay Eaton, 16; Nat Butler, 15; John Fisher, 14; Titus, 14; Bowler, 7; Kiser, 6; Fred Sims, 5; Dr. Brown, 5; Becker, 5; Jap Eden, 4; Karl Kaser, 3; Harry Terrill, 3; Bourotte, 2; C. M. Bly, 2; Hills, Jr., 2; Caldwell, 1; Cabanne, 1; Cogan, 1.

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Prospects of a dissolution of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers have been considerably discussed of late. The question of the advisability of continuing the organization was raised about this time last year. At a meeting last week, the question was revived, but its settlement was postponed until another meeting, Nov. 17. H. L. Hamman was elected Secretary in place of Walter Wardrop, who resigned. A change in the disposition of the board with regard to cycle shows was announced after the meeting. Formerly the board was aggressively hostile and there was an iron-bound agreement that no member should give or assist any exhibition. At last week's meeting the sentiment expressed was that any member was free to engage in any show upon his individual inclination, although the official attitude of the board should continue opposed to such trade episodes. In effect, the present attitude of the board means that no show will have opposition from the circle of big manufacturers constituting the board, and that all the big makers themselves may participate.

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Among items of interest in the weekly bulletin of the Racing Board are these:

Transferred to the Professional Class.—Lewis H. Hughes, Christopher, Penn., Clauses A and I; F. Coulter, Brockton; J. Martin, William Littlewood, Quincy, and William W. Whalen, Atlantic, Mass., Clauses A and I; Howard Sherman, Glen's Falls; Roseo Kathan, Conklinville, and Emerson Barber, Corinth, N. Y., Clauses A and B; Fred Bryan, Washington, Ind., Clause A; A. Fisher, West Union, Ohio, Clause B; E. C. Diffenderfer, Salunga, Penn., and Lewis H. Hughes, Christopher, Penn., have had their suspensions removed. H. R. Kathan, Corinth, N. Y.; Fred W. Ladd, Salem, N. Y., and the tracks at both places, are suspended from the sanction privilege because of unsanctioned races. The suspension of Bert Leslie, Chicago, Ill., expired Oct. 26, 1898. The track at Flint, Mich., has been suspended from the sanction privilege pending the payment of a fine of $5 for violation of the racing rules.

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The election of officers for the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen ended Nov. 1, and the count will continue officially until Nov. 15. The official return will not be announced until that date, but it is estimated that the only candidate not nominated by the regular nominating committee was defeated. He is Will R. Pitman, formerly the local member of the State Racing Board, and one of the pioneer wheelmen of the country. He secured a nomination as an independent candidate by petition.

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According to the reports of League of American Wheelmen correspondents the routes out of town in Manhattan and the Bronx are not in the best of shape. Lenox Avenue is poor, and in many places large holes are to be found. Morningside Drive is good, but is beginning to show wear. Morningside Avenue is good. Claremont Avenue is covered with soft dirt, making the going hard. Central Park roads are fair, though many of them need scraping. In the Borough of the Bronx the earth and macadam roads are poor. Jerome Avenue and McComb's Dam Road are in good shape. Featherbed Lane is good. Fordham Road, Tremont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street are poor. Southern Boulevard is very poor. Fort Schuyler Road is poor. West Farms Road is poor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Madison Avenue Bridge and Third Avenue, is in poor shape, preparatory to repaving.

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Following the schedule arranged by Dr. and Mrs. H. Darwin McIlrath, the globe cyclers, who left town Wednesday for Chicago, the couple will make Utica after a fifty-mile ride to-day. They have been escorted by members of the State Division of the Century Road Club of America. Their itinerary this week carries them beyond Erie, and a fortnight from to-day they expect to ride into Chicago.

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The Montauk Wheelmen of Brooklyn have elected officers as follows: President—Charles Grim; Vice President—David J. Riddle; Recording Secretary—John Mayer; Financial Secretary—John H. Schroeder; Treasurer—Charles Auer; Sergeant-at-Arms—John F. Hencken; Assistant Sergeant-at Arms—Thomas Jones.

YACHTING NOTES.

A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club has been called for next Thursday evening at the clubhouse, to pass the amendments to the by-laws that were adopted at the last general meeting. According to the constitution of the club any amendments have to be passed at two meetings before they are finally adopted. The most important of these amendments is the one raising the annual dues from $25 to $50, which was thought necessary in order to have sufficient revenue to maintain the new clubhouse. Another amendment is that admitting boats thirty feet on the water line into the club. If the committee on the new clubhouse has any report to make it will be considered at this meeting.

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Another meeting scheduled for this week is that of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which will be held at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, on Tuesday evening. It is probable that there will be a discussion on the measurement rule at this meeting, and the members will be told of the challenge which the club has made for another race for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup. At present nothing has been done toward building a challenge boat to send to Canada. Mr. Crane, who has been very much interested in this cup for three years, having had three yachts which have raced for it, has announced that he will not try to win the cup any more, and that some one else may have the job. From Canada comes the announcement that Duggan will not build any yachts to defend the cup this time, so that there are chances for two new men.

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The America's and Seawanhaka Cup races will not be the only international contests next season. The Chicago Yacht Club has challenged for the Canada Cup, which was won three years ago by the yacht Canada beating the Vencedor. The race is to take place next August or September, and two or three Canadian syndicates are being formed to build defenders for the cup. The North American Yacht Racing Union has asked the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to make the contest for boats of the thirty-five-foot class, as it is argued that there will be many more boats built if this class is selected, and that it will be best for the interests of yacht racing. The race will be sailed on Lake Ontario at Toronto.

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British yachtsmen are advising Sir Thomas Lipton to have the Shamrock thoroughly tried before she is sent across the Atlantic to meet the American yacht in the race for the America's Cup. It has been suggested that a series of at least twelve races be arranged with the Valkyrie, some to be sailed on the Clyde and some in Belfast Lough, in order that the Shamrock may be in fit shape to race soon after she arrives here. The London yachtsmen point out that the Valkyrie was sent here long before she was in proper trim, and that as there is so much time before the next race there can be no excuse for sending the Shamrock here without being thoroughly tried out.

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The schooner which D. & W. Henderson are building for J. Coats, Jr., from designs by G. L. Watson is to be 141 feet on the load water line and 26 feet 8 inches beam. She is to be constructed of steel, and will have a big spread of canvas. Mr. Coats has said that he may come here with his new yacht if he can be assured that he can have some racing. If he comes some yachts will have to be built to meet the visitor, as there is nothing on this side of the Atlantic so big as the new boat. It is thought by some yachtsmen that the new schooner is to come here to get a gauge on the American schooners, and that if the Shamrock fails to win the cup a challenge will be sent for a race between schooners. Last season Watson built the Rainbow, which he said was to be simply a cruising boat, but for a cruiser the Rainbow was remarkably fast. The new boat it is said is also to be a cruiser, but what a cruising yacht is is hard for yachtsmen to define.

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J. G. Cassatt of Philadelphia, owner of the ocean-going steam yacht Eugenia, now being built at Roach's shipyard at Chester, Penn., from designs of Messrs. Gardner & Cox of this city, has ordered from the Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company of Ogdensburg, N. Y., a set of boats to carry at the davits, namely, a handsome sailing lifeboat, 18 feet load water line, 25 feet length over all; one 12-foot dinghy, and one 18-foot cutter; all to be of mahogany throughout.

SPECIAL LECTURE COURSES.

Prominent Speakers Will Be Heard Soon at Cooper Union.

Dr. Leipziger, Supervisor of the free lecture course, has arranged two courses of lectures of special interest to teachers, both of which will be given in the great hall of Cooper Union. On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 8 P. M., T. W. Surette will begin his course of six lectures on "Great Composers, Romantic Period," and will continue on successive Wednesday evenings. All of these lectures will be illustrated by musical selections and stereopticon views.

On Saturday, Nov. 12, the first of a course of six lectures on educational topics will be given at the same place. This course is as follows: Nov. 12, "Our City School System," by William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Public Schools, New York City; Nov. 19, "Education and Patriotism," by Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University; Nov. 26, "Manual Training as an Essential Element in Elementary Education," by President James MacAllister of Drexel Institute; Dec. 3, "The University and Democracy," by President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago; Dec. 10, "Child Study; Its Methods and Results," by President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University; Dec. 17, "The Education of Women," by President J. M. Taylor of Vassar College.

Free Lectures in Foreign Languages.

Arrangements are now being made by Dr. H. M. Leipziger, acting under the authority of the Committee on Special Schools, which has charge of the free lecture courses, for the delivering of a series of lectures in the city in foreign languages. These lectures, especially intended for the benefit of immigrants, will be in Italian, Hebrew jargon, and German, under the heads of "General Sanitation," "The Laws of Health," and "The History of the United States." The first lecture will probably be given in about two weeks. Two new free-lecture centres will be established during the coming week. On Saturday, Nov. 12, lectures will begin in the new Public School No. 1, at Henry and Catharine Streets, and on Monday, Nov. 14, in the assembly hall of Public School No. 21, in Marion Street. The attendance at the lectures is constantly increasing.

Fair for the Benefit of a Hospital.

A fair for the benefit of the Throat and Nose Hospital will be given in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 9. Many committees have been hard at work for the past month and it is expected the fair will be a big success.

GOLF FOR ELECTION DAY

Many Games Arranged by All the Local Clubs for Both Men and Women.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Members Will Play for a New John Reid Gold Medal—Big Event at Morris County—Notes from Various Links.

By the indefinite postponement of the Knollwood Country Club's open tournament this week there will be none of the customary three-day events in progress, but golf will be kept active nevertheless on many links. Election day will be particularly lively in the local golf world, and more contests have been arranged for that day than often occur during a whole week.

The golfer, it is reasonable to assume, knowing his enthusiasm for the game, will fulfill his duties of a citizen early in the morning by voting for those whom he considers the best men, and will then rush off to the links, eagerly desirous to break records and win prizes. Every local club has arranged some contest, and the golfing women will have prizes to play for as well as the men. It will be a day of all-around enjoyment to golfers, and in many clubs the ladies have arranged for one of the popular afternoon teas.

Some of the more important events are:

St. Andrew's, Mt. Hope, Westchester County—Annual championship for John Reid gold medal.
Morris County, Morristown, N. J.—Handicap, 36 holes for members and guests.
Richmond County, Staten Island—Men's handicap, 18 holes in the morning, mixed foursome in the afternoon.
Staten Island Cricket Club—Fifth semi-annual handicap for the challenge cup.
Harbor Hill, Staten Island—Duffers' handicap.
Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn—Handicap, 36 holes, for President's Cup, given by Norman S. Dike.
Englewood Golf Club—Handicaps for both men and women, and driving, approaching, and putting competitions.
Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn.—Final round in the club championship, for men and women.
Larchmont Yacht Club—Members' handicap, for cup given by Augustus Monroe.
Westchester Country Club—Handicap, for members and guests.
Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.—Members' handicap.
Dutchess County Golf Club, Poughkeepsie—First and second rounds at match plate for club championship.

The John Reid gold medal, which will be played for at St. Andrew's, is a new medal, as the former one became the permanent property of W. H. Sands last November when he won the championship of the club for the third successive year. The medal was the first golf prize ever offered for competition in the United States, and was first played for in 1889 on the primitive six-hole course in Yonkers, which was the original home of St. Andrew's.

P. C. Myers was the victor at that time. J. C. Upham, who is still a prominent golfer in the club, took the trophy in 1890, and again two years later. He only wanted one more victory to earn the medal for his own, but that hoped-for event never came. Dr. Henry Moffatt won the championship in 1891, George Hunter in 1893, and David G. Henderson in 1894. Sands won his first victory in 1895, and took two more in succession, the match last year being the first one on the new eighteen-hole course at Mount Hope. Sands did the 36 holes in 179 strokes and George E. Armstrong in 181.

The members of the Dutchess County Golf Club at Poughkeepsie are playing for three or four cups on successive Saturdays. For the cup given by J. E. Adriance, W. H. Young is in the lead with 10 points; W. Valentine, George Collingwood, and R. T. Pelton come next with 8 points each. Mrs. Bain leads for the women's cup, followed by Mrs. Collingwood, Miss Ferris, and Mrs. Seaman. The record of the links is 94 strokes, held by William A. Adriance.

The Baltusrol Club has arranged an interesting open tournament for Thursday, open to both amateurs and professionals. The match will be 36 holes, scratch. There will be four money prizes for professionals, the first prize being $100 and a silver cup for the amateur victor. At the last annual meeting it was voted to discontinue the Summer memberships and to increase the regular membership to 500, whenever the Governors deem it advisable.

On the Morris County links the game will be kept active. The women play their fifth and last competition for the championship course cup on Wednesday, and on Friday there will be an interesting match between the Morris County and Baltusrol caddies. The women will also have a match play competition for club buttons, and on Saturday there will be the usual Captain's cup event.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

Thousands of football enthusiasts will go to Brokaw Field at Princeton on Saturday next to see the championship game between Princeton and Yale, and thousands of others, graduates and alumni and friends of the universities, will in their respective homes await with the keenest interest the result of the game. What that result will be no one can say—until after the game is over. If past records go for anything, the chances strongly favor Yale, for of the twenty-two championship games played between the teams Yale has won fourteen and Princeton only seven, one being a tie. Fortunately for Princeton, past records do not count—that is, toward a victory this year, but each team must fight it out solely upon its present strength. Unhappily for them, the Tigers have of late been most unfortunate in the way of accidents. Reiter, the star half back, who was by far the best line bucker and end runner on the back division, as well as a good kicker, had his collar bone broken in the Brown match, and is out of the game for the remainder of the season. Beardsley, the freshman half back, who has been likened to Kelly, has been injured, so that it is doubtful if he could be used in an emergency should he be needed, while George Lathrope, after an illness of three weeks, made his appearance on the field on Wednesday against Virginia, only, after playing a magnificent game, to be injured, though perhaps not so badly that he may not be able to get into the game in a few days. In addition, Ayres, who played full back for a time this season, has been kept out of the game because of condition and his studies, and though he is now again playing, he may be forced to retire at any time. Then, too, Hutchinson, the crack quarter, has only within the last day or two managed to get out, and the least injury before the Yale game may put him out entirely. In addition to all these injuries are minor ones, such as Poe's wrenched knee, Crane's sprained leg, and Crowdis's strained ankle.

Yale, on the other hand, had a sorry lot of cripples early in the season, but within the past few weeks she has been careful of her good players. The result is that they are all in condition, except Dudley, right half back, who has a bad twisted knee, and De Saulles, the crack quarter, who is not altogether sure of himself yet, though he will certainly undertake to play in the Princeton game. It would be folly to attempt to compare the teams at present, for until it is definitely decided what of the Princeton players will or will not be in the game, no proper comparison can be made. Unquestionably Reiter's loss has weakened Princeton not a little; if any one of her other reliable back division is put out of the game for any reason, Yale will certainly have an advantage. On the other hand, if Dudley and De Saulles are lost to Yale, this will be even a more serious handicap to the New Haven players; though in Sullivan as quarter, instead of De Saulles, she would still have an excellent quarter. Both teams have a superabundance of coaches, and from now on till the day before the game will be coached and trained to fine point.

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Other games that are scheduled for Saturday next are Harvard with Brown, at Cambridge; Lehigh with Annapolis, at Annapolis; Cornell with Lafayette, at Ithaca; Dartmouth with Williams, at Hanover, and New York University with Trinity College, at Hartford. The Harvard-Brown game will be interesting, bearing in mind the Yale-Brown score of 22-6, and the Princeton-Brown score of 23-0—and remembering also that on the Saturday following Harvard and Yale will meet on the New Haven field, in their final championship struggle for the year.

***

The results of Princeton-Yale championship matches in past years have been as follows: 1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0. 1877—Yale, 2 touch-downs; Princeton, 0. 1878—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0. 1879—Princeton, 5 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties. 1880—Princeton, 11 safeties; Yale, 5 safeties. 1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0. 1882—Yale, 2 goals, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety. 1883—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0. 1884—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touch-down. 1885—Princeton, 1 goal from touch-down; Yale, 1 goal from field. 1886—Yale, 1 touch-down; Princeton, 0. 1887—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0. 1888—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0. 1889—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touch-down; Yale, 0. 1890—Yale, 32 points; Princeton, 0. 1891—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touch-downs; Princeton, 0. 1892—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0. 1893—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0. 1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0. 1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10. 1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6. 1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0. The figures not only serve as a record of the games, but recall the old-time inequitable system of scoring. The present system may not be altogether perfect, but it is so immeasurably better than that which used to prevail that there is little disposition to complain. As will be seen by the figures, the only tie game played by Yale and Princeton was in 1881, when the score was 0-0.

***

It is a matter of regret that not a first-class football match was arranged to be played here this season. The result is that unless the journey is made to Princeton, New Haven, or Cambridge, New Yorkers will not have an opportunity to see any of the big teams play—nor, indeed, will they be able to see in their own city even those teams now perhaps fairly placed in the second division, such as Brown, Pennsylvania State College, West Point, and Wesleyan. This is a most extraordinary and unusual thing for New York, and the chances are it will not be allowed to occur another season. Why it should have been this year is not altogether clear. New York City is one of the best-paying football cities in the country—the attendance always being very great—and it is strange that the management of the big teams should apparently have lost sight of that fact.

***

Herschberger of the Chicago University team is said to rank with Hudson of the Indians as one of the surest goal kickers from the field in the country. Kromer of West Point is also said to class high in this respect, though he missed a rather easy drop in the game with Yale. It is somewhat strange that the "big four" cannot get a reasonably sure drop kicker. Yet it is a fact that not one of these teams has such a kicker at present.

***

Speaking of football pluck, young Capt. Whiting of Cornell has it. In the early part of the game with Oberlin a week ago yesterday he received a blow so severe that two of the cartilages of his ribs were wrenched and torn away from the bone. His team, unfortunately, had been weakened by the loss of other players, through sickness or accident, and rather than dishearten his men by leaving the field he pluckily played the entire game through. Of course it was a very foolish thing to do—but still the game had to be won! And it was won. As a result, he was out of the game almost all last week.

***

Half-back Black of the Tigers, who scored the only points made in the game with Virginia on Wednesday, suffers from a bone bruise on the thigh, which he received several years ago. The result is that instead of wearing his shinguard on the leg below the knee, he wears it above the knee, so that it may protect the thigh. It is sewn into place, and is said to be a great protection.

***

It is rather a singular fact that in the Yale-Indian game, as well as in the Harvard-Indian game, the first half ended with the score 6—5 against the Indians—the Indians' 5 in each case being made by a goal from the field kicked by Hudson. Yale, however, was able to improve her score by 12 points in the second half against the Indians' 0, while Harvard was able to add only 6 points to her score against the Indians' 0. It should be remembered, however, that the Harvard game was played later in the season than the Yale game, and the Indians in the interim were improving in greater proportion than any of the other teams.

***

Poe, Princeton's right end, who played such a star game against Brown, and made a clear run of 45 yards, comes from a family of football players. All his brothers before him were superb players; but the younger Poe promises to be able to hold his own with any of them.

***

If present efforts are successful the Yale-Princeton freshman game will be played at Princeton on Saturday morning as a sort of curtain raiser, so to speak, for the big game in the afternoon.

***

Brokaw Field, on which the Yale-Princeton game will be played, and where the Princeton team now is practicing regularly, is a recent gift of Ira C. Brokaw of New York City, in memory of his son Fred, a former famous Tiger, who lost his life while rescuing a girl from drowning. There is a fine clubhouse on the field. In this connection it may be said that the arrangements for handling the crowd that will certainly attend the game are excellent. Special trains from New York will be run directly to the gates on the south end of the field, where all seats sold in New York will be situated, while trains from Philadelphia will run directly to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, only a short distance north of the upper gates.

***

Lafayette has fallen off very badly this season. Two years ago she defeated Pennsylvania and last year she tied with Princeton. This year Princeton defeated her 34 to 0 and Pennsylvania 32 to 0, while she has won no games of consequence.

***

It is said that the interest in football was never so great as it has been this year. The applications for seats for the Yale-Princeton and Yale-Harvard games have been unprecedented, while the attendance at the Harvard-Pennsylvania match yesterday was very great. It is said that the Yale management, in view of the heavy demand for seats in the Harvard game, will increase the accommodation of the field to about 18,000.

***

Hafer, who is being pressed by Princeton into service in the back division, is the Captain of the Princeton baseball team, and has kept out of the football game, in the fear that it might incapacitate him from playing baseball. He is a fine football player, however, and, as his services may be needed, he has set aside all personal considerations and has gone into the game.

***

Several inquiries have been made as to the date and result of last year's Yale-Princeton game. In answer, it may be said it was played on Nov. 20—later in the season than next Saturday's game—and resulted in a Yale victory by the score of 6-0.

***

It looks now as if some of the best of Cornell's players were a trifle overtrained. There is time, however, before the final Cornell-Pennsylvania game to remedy this.

***

De Saulles, the Yale quarter, is said to be easily the equal of such past masters on the quarterback-line as Finche, McCormick, Wrenn, Smith, King, or Williams. It is no wonder that the New Haven men want to see him in the game again.

***

The Princeton system of coaching this year—unique, to say the least—seems to be working well. Brown of '94, Lea of '96, and Kelly of '97 form a committee who, combined, take the place of a head coach, while there is a separate coach for each player. The results of the games will show how much success has attended the innovation.

Aged Single Woman Needs Aid.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 toward the support of an aged single woman who is no longer able to earn her entire living, but who is eager to get work and does the work well which she is able to get. The need is a pathetic one in its different aspects—the refinement of the woman, her persistent though losing fight with poverty, and her reluctance to receive aid. With the small amount asked for she can be efficiently aided for a prolonged period. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

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There's a difference between the future satisfaction of those who have the former thrust upon them and those alert enough to benefit by the latter.
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There's a difference between this store's genuine merchandise—price—satisfaction—and that of the apparently so; notably so to-morrow. It is the careful, thoughtful, vigilant shopper who is going to profit by these advantages. Are you one of them?

Notable Display of Art Embroidery.

This display has exceeded all previous efforts. The exquisite things worked by deft fingers abound with hundreds of new suggestions and ideas.

Hand embroideries, shadings, colorings, and designs by our own artists; can't be found elsewhere. Laces, Tidies, Scarfs, Duchesse, Crepon, Renaissance, Battenberg and Honiton Table Covers. Hand embroidered Picture Frames, delicately beautiful. Pin-cushions. Then we've everything in Wools, special shadings, and Embroidery Silks dyed to order. The department overflows with the beautiful and the practical.

Swiss Embroidered Bureau Scarfs, in handsome designs, $1.69 instead of $2.49, $1.79 instead of $2.75.
Imitation Irish Point Scarfs, in 4 different sizes, from 49c. each to $1.89.
Renaissance Bureau Scarfs, size 20x60, $2.98 each instead of $3.75.
Notice the choice things in commenced cross-stitch work, such as Sofa Pillow Tops, Table Covers and Scarfs, from $1.69 to $11.50 each.
Sofa Pillows from 35c. to $1.85 each. Lambrequins, $1.49 each.
Laundry Bags, all colors, 10c. each instead of 25c. each.

$10.98 for $16.00 to $29.00 Jackets.

This is a lot of 150 Jackets, the pick of the samples of one of the best makers in America. They represent the correct styles only, in Melton, Kersey, Cheviot and Boucle. The sizes are principally 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. Without exaggeration, the jackets are worth more than $16.00 to $29.00, and there's not one of them that isn't an opportunity at $10.98.

Then we've another lot of sizes from 34 to 42 bust at $7.50 and $10.75, instead of $10.75 and $14.00.
Separate Skirts in English Cheviot, with flounce, $4.75 and $5.75.
Plush Capes, fur trimmed, $12.50 and $18.50.

For Misses and Children.

AT $4.25, VALUE $6.50.
50 Military Reefers for children, 8 to 14 year sizes, blue, black and red Cheviot, prettily trimmed with braid and buttons.

AT $9.25, VALUE $13.00.
Kersey Cloth Jackets in black and blue, strap seams, finely tailored, double breasted reefer effect and lined with satin.

More Ribbons to Compare.

12,500 yards all silk black Ribbons, entire production of Remnants and Loom Ends from the Regatta Silk Mills, double-faced satin, satin and gros grain, plain gros grain and fancy weaves, from 1 to 10 yards in a piece, up-to-date ribbons.

1, 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 inches wide, 5c. yard instead of 10c. to 25c.
2, 2 1-2 and 2 3-4 inches wide, at 10c. yard instead of 18c. to 38c.
3, 3 1-2 and 4 inches wide at 15c. yard instead of 25c. to 48c,
4 1-4 and 4 1-2 inches wide, at 19c. yard instead of 38c. to 58c.
5 and 6 inches wide, at 25c. yard instead of 48c. to 75c yard.

12c. INSTEAD OF 33c.
900 yards extra quality all silk Moire Antique Taffeta Ribbons, manufacturers' loom ends, in all colors, 4 inches wide.

19c. INSTEAD OF 48c.
1,650 yards all silk new weave Taffeta Epingline Ribbons, all the new changeable effects, novelties of the season, manufacturers' loom ends, from 1 to 9 yards in a piece, 4 1-2 inches wide; the prices are less than half.

10c. TO 25c. INSTEAD OF 20c. TO 48c.
6,350 yards extra quality all silk double faced cord edge Satin Ribbons, all colors.
1 5-8 inches wide, 10c. yard instead of 20c.
2 1-4 inches wide, 12c. instead of 27c.
2 1-2 inches, 14c. instead of 33c.
3 inches, 17c. instead of 38c.
3 1-2 inches, 19c. instead of 42c.
4 1-4 inches, 25c. instead of 48c.
SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

Perpetual Surprise in Silk Prices.

And exquisite taste has marked the choosing of every piece of silk on our shelves. You could almost make an agreeable choice with your eyes shut.

The Colored.

69c., ORIGINALLY $1.00.
900 yards Novelty Silks, rich colorings, styles exclusive in Brocade Armure, changeable ground Taffeta with designs of black, cardinal and black, check Taffeta, plaid Taffeta, and Lyons Moire Antique in evening shades.

79c., ORIGINALLY $1.25.
1,200 yards colored silk novelties, bright new color combinations, stylish designs, hairline stripe Taffeta with colored satin stripe, graduated stripe Taffeta in Pompadour effects, Brocade Satin in evening colors, Jacquard and Broche effects in small, neat designs, Satin and Taffeta Brocades.

98c. ORIGINALLY $1.25 AND $1.50.
500 yards high class Novelties, beautiful new combinations in black and colored ground Taffetas with three-toned satin Ombre stripes, Satin and Taffeta Plaids, with plain and stripe ground, satin stripe Gros Grain, with colored Barre designs.

The Blacks.

45c. INSTEAD OF 69c.
1,000 yards all silk black satin Duchesse, heavy and serviceable grade, desirable for full costumes.

49c. INSTEAD OF 65c.
800 yards all silk black Taffeta, fine, bright and lustrous quality.

59c. INSTEAD OF 89c.
1,100 yards all silk black Gros Grain and Satin Brocades; this is a heavy and durable cloth, well adapted for full dresses, new designs in large and small effects.

A Shirt Sale Extraordinary.

49c. FOR $1.00 SHIRTS.
These are men's fancy Madras Shirts, laundered, with one pair of link cuffs to match; not a shirt in the lot worth less than $1.00. We have already sold over 6,000 of them and do not expect to offer any more at 49c.

AT 67c.
Men's Unlaundered Shirts, 2 styles, one open back and front, the other open back only. The bosoms are of pure Irish linen, 2100 fine, the bodies are made of Utica Nonpareil and New York mills muslins, they have every shirt improvement and are made extra wide and full length. They are regular $1.00 shirts, but for this sale only 67c.

AT 59c.
Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, open back only, same quality as the men's mentioned above, 59c.

BATH ROBES.
A lot of Men's Blanket Bath Robes, that always sell for $3.50; for Monday $2.75 each.

SCARFS.
Another little lot of Men's 50c. Scarfs for Monday at 39c.

Another Merchant Tailoring Event.

Of Practical Interest to Every Man.

If you really want it, and can afford to get the exclusiveness of the $70.00 tailor, we don't dispute that it is desirable. But if not, why pay the ordinary tailor a good deal more for service that's no better and often not as good as we give you?

For instance, here's one opportunity. We will make you a single or double breasted suit of a good quality Cheviot Serge, either black or blue, mohair or Italian lining, correct shape, perfect fit, well made, serviceable, for $17.00.

Also, we make you a Prince Albert Coat and Vest of Vicunas, Cheviot or unfinished Worsteds, excellent quality of cloth, durable, dressy and stylish, black or Oxford, lined throughout with best quality Merveilleux silk, correct shape and perfect fitting, for $19.50. Can you get the same anywhere for less than $35.00 to $40.00?

Or what of opportunities like these among many others:

AT $14.75.
An Overcoat of black, blue, or brown Kersey, heavy weight, also black, Oxford or brown Irish frieze, lined with a double warp mohair serge, correctly made and up-to-date in every particular at $14.75, or the same lined throughout with heavy satin to match at $19.75. Suits, Trousers, Dress Suits, Tuxedos, all at a substantial saving.

Winter Underwear for the Whole Family.

And Some Half Price, Too.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

This is Underwear in which you can fight the cold weather successfully. Not the kind that's ruffling to the temper, but pleasant to the touch. Very cheap, it's true, but not so in quality.

49c. FOR 85c. KIND.
Children's extra quality Camel's Hair Vests, with long sleeves, Pantalettes and Drawers to match, Vests 20 to 32, Pantalettes 18 to 30, Drawers 24 to 32.

49c. FOR 75c. KIND.
Women's fine quality shaped ribbed Merino Vests, handsomely finished, high neck and long sleeves, Drawers to match in silver gray.

49c. FOR 75c. KIND.
Women's heavy cotton Combination Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, the genuine Oneida make, natural and ecru.

98c. FOR $1.50 KIND.
Men's extra heavy natural fleece-lined Shirts, with a wool face and long sleeves, Drawers to match, Shirts 34 to 46, Drawers 30 to 44.

Waists and Petticoats for Winter.

Is it worth while to work at home when pretty, perfect-fitting things like these are here, to be had at almost less than cost of material? Why, there are some regular $6.50 waists for your choosing at $3.79 if you come early enough, and others, too, equally a bargain.

Waists.

$3.79 INSTEAD of $6.50.
200 stylish Velvet Waists in a variety of stripes, black and white, with lavender, green, navy, cerise, made Bayadere silk collar band, stock collar to match, coat sleeve finished with fancy cuff, choice $3.79, never sold less than $6.50.

$4.98, REGULAR $6.00 AND $6.75.
Silk Waists in black, fancy block front tucked, also plain light effects in cerise, pink and blue, heavy corded front, also stylish plaids and stripes, and black and colored satins, tucked front and pretty fine velveteen effects, plain colors, choice of all $4.98, regular $6.00, $6.75.

AT $2.79, REGULAR $3.98.
Good Velveteen Waists in assorted colors, tucked bias front, self-detachable collar.

AT $1.29 AND $1.98.
All wool Flannel Waists in navy green, black and cardinal, braided front.

Petticoats.

98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59.
Extra quality black Sateen Petticoats, made umbrella shape, deep corded flounce, lined throughout with Domet flannel.

AT $4.98.
Good black Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in black only, deep corded flounce.

NOV

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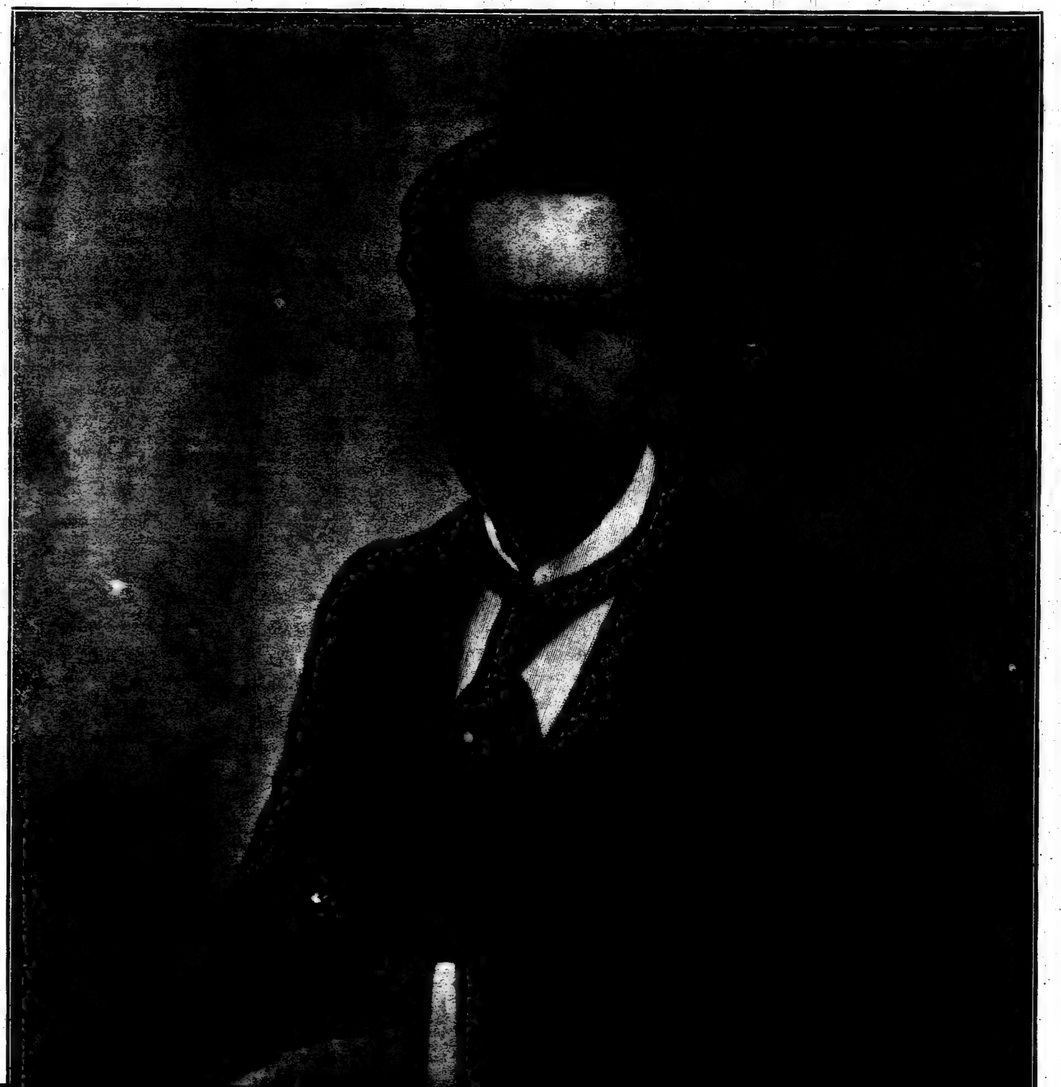

The New York Times
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NOVEMBER 6, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A woman who has evidently been disturbed in her enjoyment of the good things of the table writes as follows to a Western scientific paper that does its best to be up to date: "Among the whole tribe of your scientific men there is none who troubles me so much as your microscopist. I am a faithful reader of your paper, taken by my son, and rejoice in the modern improvements of machinery of all kinds; but this microscopic information about what to eat and drink is most appalling to my sensibilities." She is right; it does no earthly good to make these disagreeable remarks about one's food and drink. Still, we have recently heard so much about disease germs that we were constantly taking into our systems, about microbes, and animalcula that we have become hardened and eat our three meals a day without stopping to consider that we are getting more than is on the bill of fare. As we cannot vanquish the spirit of scientific investigation, the best thing is not to become fascinated by its revelations. When science has so far advanced that it gives us chemically prepared food, we suppose there will still be meddlesome savants who will expose the laboratories where the food is prepared and thus spoil our appetites.

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At the recent International Press Congress held in Lisbon it was suggested that it would be a good thing to establish schools of journalism in Europe. The lead in the enterprise is taken by Le Figaro of Paris. If there is one class of journals that needs to be taught how modern news should be presented to modern wideawake people it is that of Paris. Day after day the same signboard heads appear: "L'Affaire Dreyfus." "L'Armée Française," and "L'Alsace-Lorraine." These headings not only indicate an archaic form of journalism, but give an idea of the usual scope of news to be found in a French newspaper. Nothing short of a war in America or a particularly bloody murder here would cause the Parisian editor to look at the stereotyped plate that reads, "Les Etats Unis." Yes, a great deal might be done by a school of journalism over there properly conducted; it might, too, improve the morals of the Parisian reporter, whose ability to blackmail and libel seems to be about equal to his ability to write a fascinating tale; all Parisian reporters write well, whether they tell the truth or not.

***

People suffering from confirmed old age would do well to avoid a village called Sharon, situated somewhere in Massachusetts. A careful census of the place taken by the editor of a local journal reports that during the last five years 7 per cent. of the people who have died there have been between 90 and 100 years old. Now, very old age, to which the climate of Sharon seems so fatal, is a good thing to cultivate under certain conditions, and so we advise all persons who are over ninety and still find happiness in this life to stay away from that particular village in the Old Bay State.

***

A Western paper says that a Missouri man has invented a perpetual tobacco pipe. From the description we should say that, like the new army rifle, it is built on the repeating principle. It has a reversible bowl, so that when the charge of tobacco is nearly burned the bowl may be recharged without the inconvenience that takes up the interim between smokes in the common, every-day pipe. The idea of the Missouri man is likely to be widely copied and generally appreciated. Hitherto the only thing that has prevented some men from being perpetual smokers is the time that has to be lost in reloading the pipe. The new smoking apparatus allows for no intermission in the smoker's bliss.

***

That confirmed iconoclast, Prof. Max Müller, who attacks everything that will not materialize, from the gods of Olympus to poor, dear, old Santa Claus, has been at it again; this time it is ancient mythology that he arraigns; but, as with his tirade against Santa last Christmastime, his most powerful tirade ends in a query. He shows that all who have written on mythology, however much they might differ on other points, seem to agree that mythology must not be taken in a literal sense, that it meant something different from what it seemed to mean, and he concludes, therefore, that the real problem was, why this should be so—why history should have been changed into fable, or fable into history, why moral teaching should have assumed an immoral guise, or why the forms and forces of nature should have been reflected by vivid imagination and subtle fancy, as gods and goddesses, as nymphs and shepherds? The great philosopher is as lucid as usual.

***

American readers are often amused at the oddity of Chinese names. Undoubtedly Li Hung Chang and Li Po Tai and Chy Lung look very funny to our eyes, and we are apt to think that they are arranged in the same order and have the same significance as given names and surnames among ourselves—which is not the case. Perhaps it is only the way that we print their names that arouses our mirth; the Chinese themselves do not print them so. Suppose some of our own names were printed thus: Sha Fter, Al Ger, Mack In Ley. Ah Sin itself does not look more peculiar.

HENRY NORMAN.

In some respects Henry Norman, the world-traveled correspondent of The London Chronicle, who now succeeds Harold Frederic as London correspondent of The New York Times, is more American in spirit than many newspaper writers of American birth and training. Being a graduate of an American college, Mr. Norman, although a loyal Englishman, is an exceptional foreigner, and being a student of political and social conditions, as well as a keen observer of current events, he possesses much more than a casual knowledge of American affairs. He has on more than one occasion shown positive ability in grasping the salient points of important international questions in which this country has been concerned and in getting in touch with the genuine sentiment of the American community. It is in his quick comprehension of facts and his ready power of impartial analysis that he primarily demonstrates the essential qualities of a good correspondent. Through his familiar acquaintance with the institutions and the people of the United States, Mr. Norman has been the means of assisting his fellow-countrymen to a better understanding of their American cousins.

Henry Norman was born in Leicester, England, on Sept. 19, 1858. His early education was obtained in English schools, but when he was about seventeen years old he was sent to Paris, where he remained for some time studying under private tutors. Impelled by an enthusiastic interest in American institutions he came to this country and entered Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. Next he took a two-years' post-graduate course in Leipsic. He developed an uncommon aptitude in acquiring languages, and became proficient in several. After completing his studies in Leipsic he returned to London, and for the following four years engaged in journalistic work for The Pall Mall Gazette. He served that journal on a number of important missions on the Continent.

About ten years ago Mr. Norman inherited a small fortune, and forthwith prepared to indulge his taste for travel. For the purpose of studying Oriental conditions and manners he spent much time in China, Japan, Korea, Tonquin, and Malaya. He visited the Franco-Chinese frontier, crossed Korea on horseback, and explored a previously unknown portion of the Malay peninsula. He was the first European to pass through the upper part of the closed native State of Kelantan. Subsequently he extended his travels into Siberia. While in the United States in 1882, he became greatly interested in the preservation of Niagara Falls and their surroundings. He published a pamphlet on that subject, which is believed to have stimulated public sentiment in favor of the establishment of the present International Park.

In 1892 Mr. Norman became a member of the editorial staff of The Daily Chronicle, in London, and for the next two or three years he had charge of the literary page of that paper. Subsequently, he was appointed assistant to the editor in chief. He was sent to Constantinople in 1895 to report on the Armenian atrocities, and his letters on that subject were comprehensive, graphic, and instructive. When the Venezuelan boundary question arose during President Cleveland's Administration, Mr. Norman was commissioned by The London Chronicle to proceed to Washington and ascertain the facts relative to the Monroe doctrine, and at the same time observe and describe the condition of the popular feeling in the United States. He made an intelligent and thorough investigation, and was enabled not only to throw much light on the main issue, but also to calm the aroused pugnacity of the British public by his clear and dispassionate statements. At the outbreak of the war with Spain, Mr. Norman again appeared in Washington as correspondent of The Chronicle, and his work at that time attracted widespread and favorable attention. In fact, his judgment and opinions carried so much weight that a large proportion of his cable dispatches were printed by leading newspapers in this country simultaneously with their appearance in The Chronicle.

Mr. Norman, on his return to London from his Eastern travels, wedded Menie Muriel Dowie, who had acquired distinction as a traveler and a writer. She was a granddaughter of Dr. Robert Chambers, and she had traveled alone in masculine attire through the wildest parts of Europe, subsequently publishing an account of her experiences in a book, entitled "A Girl in the Carpathian Mountains." Aside from his journalistic work, Mr. Norman has been exceedingly industrious with his pen. His career as a writer of books began just after his graduation from Harvard, when he published "The Performance of 'Oedipus Tyrannus' at Harvard." As the result of his travels and observations in the Orient he published "The Real Japan," (1892,) "The Peoples and the Politics of the Far East," (1894,) and "Round the Near East," (1895.)

Bartow S. Weeks,
Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club.

James E. Sullivan,
President of the New Jersey Athletic Club.

AN ELOPEMENT IN A BREAD BASKET.

The story runs that Lord Compton fell in love with the only child of Sir John Spencer, one of the most opulent of London's merchant princes, proverbially known at the time as "rich Spencer." A writer in The Pall Mall Magazine tells the story. Sir John, he says, by no means approved of the advances of the young courtier, and positively refused his consent to the marriage; the course of true love, however, never running smooth, Lord Compton devised a plan to outwit Sir John and carry off his lady love.

A bribe to the baker enabled him to disguise himself and deliver the loaves one morning; as soon as the basket was emptied the lady got in, and Lord Compton was boldly carrying his precious load down stairs when he was met by Sir John, who, luckily not recognizing him, gave him a sixpence as a reward for being so early, observing that that was the way to thrive. On discovering the truth Sir John was so angry that he disinherited his daughter; and the quarrel was only made up through the intervention of Queen Elizabeth, who invited him to stand sponsor with her for a child, whom he promised to adopt—to find it was his own grandson.

LOVE HAS WINGS.

Love has wings the Wind framed for him—
I caressed them once in play;
But they mocked me when they bore him
Swiftly from my sight away.

Love has eyes of sweet beguiling,
Bright as e'er the sunrise glow;
But they mock with merry smiling
Wistful eyes, or tears of woe.

Love has lips that bend to borrow
From the rose their ruby stain;
But they mock my heart's deep sorrow
With an air of cool disdain!

—KATHLEEN HAYDN GREEN in St. Paul's.

REV. FREDERICK B. RICHARDS.

A new pastor who is thought by those who know to have one of the hardest tasks before him that the average New York pastor ever undertakes, who will surprise few who know the field if he fails, and who will be a great man if he succeeds, is the Rev. Frederick B. Richards of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. He is on a historic Presbyterian corner, and the clergymen of New York, without regard to denomination, have a good deal of faith in him. Since coming to this city he has shown some of the qualities which lead one to expect success for him in the field he now enters.

Mr. Richards was born in Enfield, Mass., and prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He is an Amherst man and a Yale divinity man. He has had experience at teaching as a home missionary in West Superior, Wis., where he started a wholly new congregation, built a church, and left it out of debt.

Four years ago he came to this city as pastor of Bethany Church, in Tenth Avenue. After the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Stimson as pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle he became its assistant pastor, doing all the pastoral and administrative work and preaching occasionally. He remained in charge of Bethany, but had an assistant. While the Tabernacle people were searching for a pastor he greatly endeared himself to them, and now has hundreds of warm friends there.

The Fourteenth Street Church and the problems surrounding it are so interesting not alone to New York but to churches

The Rev. Frederick B. Richards,
New Pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

everywhere that the opinions of any man who becomes responsible for its work are of importance and interest. Speaking of the problem in question the other day, Mr. Richards said:

"I believe in the Church entering largely into the life of its community, and that the elevation of men, individually, socially, and in their civic life, should be the aim and object of a church's existence. I believe in what are called 'institutional methods,' in so far as they are kept subordinate and are not made an end in themselves; there is, however, a great danger that where they are pressed too strenuously to the front the energy of the Church will be misdirected and real spiritual life impaired. I have no 'new gospel' to preach, but believe thoroughly in the power of Jesus Christ to save men individually and socially; yet I am certain that the present day demands that this Gospel should be stripped of mediaeval interpretation and terminology and brought definitely home to the conscience and needs of to-day. My highest ambition for the Fourteenth Street Church is that it may become so filled with the spirit and light and power of the real Christ-life that it shall demonstrate by concrete example the 'sweet reasonableness' of the Gospel and give a living illustration of that perfected society in which the principles of universal brotherhood shall be incarnated in those who know themselves as sons of a common Father. Then I have no fear for the future of the Church, ever facing its great 'down-town' problems."

TWO PATRONS OF AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

Two men who are known all over the country for what they have done for athletic sports are Bartow S. Weeks and James E. Sullivan. In the East they have officiated at nearly every set of games that have been given during the past few years, and in the West they have often acted in the same position.

Bartow S. Weeks is the Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club, which is the most prominent and wealthiest organization of its kind in the world. He is an ex-President of the club and is now a member of the Board of Governors. Mr. Weeks has taken an interest in amateur sports for several years, and he can tell whether a boy will develop into a good athlete as soon as he sees him. In 1895, when the London Athletic Club sent a team of athletes to this country to meet the New York Club team, many thought that the visitors would win easily, and it certainly seemed as though they should, judging by the performances of the men that were available here to meet the visitors. Mr. Weeks, however, thought differently, and he worked hard to develop new talent. He got a team together, and instead of the visitors winning, the New York men won every event. Mr. Weeks is a delegate to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. His friends have put him in the race for the Presidency of the union, and they say he will be elected without a doubt. He also finds time to practice law in this city, and is a Democrat in politics. He has been nominated on the Democratic ticket for State Senator in the Fifteenth District, and his friends are working hard for him.

James E. Sullivan is President of the New Jersey Athletic Club and of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. He was an athlete himself of no mean ability when younger, and his love for honest sport has led him to take a big interest in all amateur contests. The New Jersey Club is, next to the New York, the largest organization of its kind in this vicinity, and it has turned out many men who have become prominent in various sports.

1898

SUGAR POINT, LEECH LAKE.
Where Major Wilkinson and Five Privates Were Killed and Eleven Soldiers Wounded.

THERE has been a large amount of criticism over the conduct of the Pillager war, and in particular on the action of the troops and of Gen. Bacon. This criticism has reached the point where the soldiers are openly laughed at and the people in the vicinity of St. Paul are not at all backward in stating that the soldiers are afraid of the Indians, and that this is the reason they have not captured the prisoners which the Marshal wants and avenged the murder of Major Wilkinson and the brave boys that died with him.

The critics are not the military men or the officials, but those who know nothing whatever about the inside history of the trouble. For the benefit of those who object to the way the war has been conducted and those who know of it only from newspaper reports, a short history of the trouble may be given. About a month ago two Indians were arrested by the United States Marshals and started for Duluth, where they were wanted as witnesses. While taking these Indians from the agency jail to the steamer they were rescued by a large party of their friends. It was then announced that the Indians would under no circumstances allow the arrest of any member of their tribe. The Indians who made this threat were the Bear Islanders, or Pillager Chippewas. The United States Marshal at once telegraphed the Department of Justice that he was unable to make arrests without the aid of troops, and requested that troops be sent to him. On this request the department requested the War Department to send twenty men. These men were sent from Fort Snelling, under the command of Lieut. Humphrey. They left St. Paul on the morning of Sept. 30 and arrived in Walker the same evening.

The sending of these twenty men was the beginning of the mismanagement that has characterized the affair from start to finish. Twenty men were of no more use than one. There were reported to be at least 200 of the Pillagers ready to resist the Marshal and his troops, and the idea of sending twenty men against them was foolish in the extreme. But it was a part of the policy that has always been carried out in regard to the Indian troubles of the country. The Government seems to think that one soldier is as good as ten Indians, while as a matter of fact, when the Indians are fighting in their own country, in positions selected for themselves, one Indian is at least the equal of three soldiers. When the little detachment arrived in Walker the Indians and the people met them with smiles. Not that they doubted the bravery of the soldiers, but because they knew twenty soldiers were worse than useless.

The first step after the arrival of the troops and the officials here was to hold a council at the agency. It was expected that all the hostile Indians would come to that council, but not one of them turned up. The agency Indians discussed the timber question, and that was all there was said.

A day or two later the second detachment of troops arrived. This detachment consisted of Company E and a few additional soldiers from the other companies, and was commanded by Major Wilkinson, with Lieut. Ross second in command. There were only eighty men in the command. Gen. Bacon, commander of the department, accompanied this detachment, and at once took command of the expedition. Early the morning after the arrival of the troops an expedition was made to Sugar Point to find the Indians for whom the Marshal had warrants. What followed is a matter of history. The Indians were not at all frightened by the show which the troops made. Had there been five times as many, the Indians would have seen that they were outnumbered, and would have either retired or surrendered. But with a small detachment they knew they stood a good show to win, and six men lost their lives because the Government were afraid that a big show of troops would frighten the Indians and cause their feelings to be hurt. When the troops that took part in the battle returned to Walker they found 250 more soldiers waiting there, but it was too late. The battle had been lost and six lives had been sacrificed, all on account of the temporizing policy of the Government. Had the entire force now here been taken to Sugar Point on the first day there would have been no battle. Of this there is no question, and Major Wilkinson and the five brave men that died with him would now be alive.

Wife of Mah-she-goh-bowh.

The next person to put in an appearance on the scene was Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, who came on from Washington to settle the trouble. Mr. Jones had never been in this part of the country before, and when he arrived he knew absolutely nothing about the situation or about the Chippewas as a race. This he admitted himself. All he wanted to do was to arrange the matter so that there would be no more bloodshed. He is the official friend of the Indians and is doing everything in his power to settle the difficulty so that they will not be punished. Marshal O'Connor simply demands that the prisoners be turned over to him and does not care whether they come in of their own free will or whether they are captured by the soldiers. He is out of the difficulty altogether.

Gen. Bacon is the one who seems to be receiving the most blame in the matter. It has been stated that he is temporizing in the matter and that he has promised that if the Indians the Marshal has warrants for come in, there will nothing done to those who took part in the fight and the murder of the soldiers. Blame should not attach to Gen. Bacon in this matter. He will not talk of this trouble or of his course in it for publication, but his inclination is to punish, and punish severely, all the Indians who took part in the fight. He says for publication that it was a fair fight and that there is no way to punish those who took part in it.

The Commissioner and the Department of Justice state that there is nothing that can be done to the Indians. If the ones that were actually engaged in the fighting, they say, or the ones that actually fired the shots that killed the soldiers, could be identified, they might possibly be punished, but as it is nothing can be done.

The Chippewas never rebelled against the whites before, and even now by far the greater portion of the tribe is friendly. But the Pillagers, said to be by all means the best of the tribe from both a physical and a mental standpoint, have never been friendly. They have refused to take their allotments of land, they have refused to receive their annual payments, and they have time and again refused to receive commissions and Commissioners sent to deal with them. They are typical savage Indians and they are determined that they will not obey the laws of the country or submit to its regulations. They have made a fight, they have defied the authority of the Government, and now if they are allowed to go free and are loaded down with presents it is more than probable there will be another outbreak soon. That would doubtless be settled in the same way, with sugar instead of with lead, and before long the Summer uprising of the Pillagers will be as common a thing as is the Summer massacre of the Apaches in Arizona.

And, again, there is another side to be considered. The settlers have some rights in the matter. The Leech Lake Reservation has been ceded and is open to settlers. The country is new and its resources are great. New thriving towns are springing up in all directions, railroads are being built, and the country has a great future in sight. But if there is a possibility of the uprising of the Indians every time they are dissatisfied all these prospects for the future will be blasted for years to come.

During this uprising of the Pillagers the settlers have not been molested, and it has been said by Indians that no matter how long it lasts they will not be molested. But while this may be the case now, if the Indians find that they can kill soldiers without fear of punishment, how long will it be until they begin to kill everybody they can find? The Pillager Indians are the only ones that have taken part in the uprising, but if Commissioner Jones carries his plans through it will soon be discovered by the other Indians on the reservation that all they have to do is to kill a few Deputy Marshals or a few soldiers and the Government will come to them and give them presents to induce them to stop. It would not be long before the presents given them to stop uprising would be as much a part of their income as the annual Government pay.

The Indians have not been treated as they should have been. No one attempts to deny this. They have been robbed and in many ways have been defrauded, not only by the settlers and traders, but by officials who are supposed to guard their interests and who, either through cupidity or stupidity, have failed to do so. There are many reforms that should be instituted in the laws and in the manner of dealing with the Indians. But no matter how they are ill-treated they have no legal or moral right to resist and kill those who are sent to enforce the law, and the only proper way to protect the Government, the settlers, the officers of the law, and the Indians themselves is for the Government and the officials to stop the temporizing policy which has always been the policy of the Government, and meet lead with lead and not with sugar. As soon as the Indians are convinced that the Government means business and is not to be trifled with, then they will behave themselves, and there will be no more trouble and no more such tragedies as the battle of Leech Lake.

L. E. CAVALIER.

THE TSAR IN PROVERB.

The Tsar (oddly enough spelt by us Czar) plays a more prominent part in Russian proverbs than the King does elsewhere. Some of the following, noted in Chambers's Journal, are not peculiar to Russia: "The crown doesn't save the Tsar from headache"; "The Tsar may be the cousin of God Almighty, but he isn't just His brother"; "The voice of the Tsar makes an echo even when there are no mountains near"; "One tear in the eye of the Tsar costs the country many handkerchiefs"; "If the Tsar takes to writing poetry, God pity the poets!" "Time accomplishes what even the Tsar can't do"; "Even the Tsar's cow can only produce calves"; "If the Tsar takes smallpox, all the country has the pock-marks"; "If the Tsar gives you an egg, he expects at least a hen in return for it."

Indian Child.

PRIMITIVE ARTILLERY.

As to the character of the first instrument for throwing missiles, and just when it was invented, we have no certain knowledge, says a writer in Lippincott's, but it must have been at an early date, for we read in Genesis x., 9, that "Nimrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord," and surely the skill that has kept his name in remembrance for thousands of years must have been gained by the use of some surer weapon than the clubs or stone knives of primitive man.

Without doubt man early learned how much execution can be done by a well-aimed stone, and attempts to hurl it with greater force and accuracy probably led to the invention of the sling, one of the simplest as well as most formidable of these early weapons. It was long one of the principal instruments of war among the ancients, and the story of David and Goliath is a good illustration of what could be done by one skilled in its use. This skill, however, could be acquired only by early and careful training.

In the Balearic Islands, it is said, in ancient times the parents suspended the dinner of their boys upon poles, and required them to bring it down with slings before they were allowed to eat.

MATTER-OF-FACT SCOTCH.

The Lowland Scottish peasant has an extremely matter-of-fact way of speaking about her relatives' and friends' deaths. The Cornhill Magazine tells of a good woman who had lost her aunt remarking to a sympathizing visitor: "Eh, yes, mem, sunty's deid. But she was very auld and frail. She's far better awa' and far hoopier in glory, and I got a hunner pounds o' a legacy."

OUT IN THE FIELDS.

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday,
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play,
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might pass,
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
Among the hushing of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born—
Out in the fields with God!

—St. Paul's.

BEAR ISLANDER'S CABIN, LEECH LAKE.

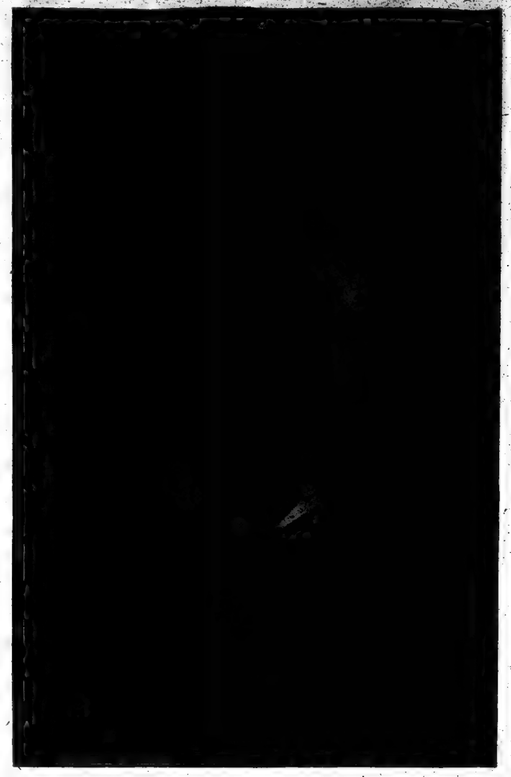

JUDGE ROGER A. PRYOR.

THE celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Judge Roger A. and Mrs. Pryor, which will take place next Tuesday afternoon at their residence, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, is one which not only interests New York society and its Southern contingent, but the entire country, through which the distinguished jurist and his charming wife have many friends. The celebration itself will take the form of an afternoon reception, to which there have been issued a large number of invitations, including many to those of different political faiths and social station, as the Judge and Mrs. Pryor desire that this function should be one that is absolutely democratic in its nature.

Judge and Mrs. Pryor were married at Halifax, Va., on Nov. 8, 1848. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father, the Rev. Samuel Blair Rice, a Virginia clergyman, who was the great grandson of the Rev. David Rice, who was known as the father of Kentucky and who established the first school and college in that State. Another ancestor was the Rev. Dr. Blair of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Pryor's mother was a Miss Leftwich, of a very ancient family, which runs back to Warin Vernoun, Baron Shipbrook, a Norman who came to England with William the Conqueror. At the time of the wedding Judge Pryor was just twenty and his bride a mere girl in her teens. She was a great beauty then, and to-day fifty years have left but slight traces of their flight. She still has the hazel eyes and the soft brown hair, just tinged with gray, and the clear-cut profile, which are characteristics of a miniature painted of her at that time.

Roger Atkinson Pryor, the bridegroom of that day, was born at the home of his father, the Rev. Theodore Pryor, in Dinwiddie County, Va. He was graduated from the Hampden Sidney College in 1845 and had entered upon the practice of law in Charlottesville, but he was forced to abandon his profession on account of an affection of the throat and enter into journalism.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor at the Time of Her Marriage.
From a Miniature.

The wedding fell upon election day, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Pryor, who performed the ceremony, and Dr. Rice did not let that interfere with their voting the Democratic ticket, which was defeated and Gen. Zachary Taylor elected to the Presidency of the United States. The wedding was a small one, owing to the illness of the bride's mother. Mrs. Pryor's wedding dress was an India muslin, with flounces of handsome thread lace. In her hair the bride wore a silver comb, which had been purchased as a present for her at Tiffany's, and a wreath of white roses held in place the long white veil.

There were two bridesmaids, one the daughter of Judge William C. Rives and a cousin of the present Princess Trebetzkoi, who was Amélie Rives, and the other Miss Gilmer, whose father was afterward Secretary of the Navy of the Confederacy. Judge George Randolph, who was Secretary of War in the same cause, was also present. The young couple began life under the brightest auspices. Judge Pryor's subsequent career was crowned with success, and when still a very young man he found himself in Washington, one of the editors of The Washington Union, and subsequently, in 1857, in the Senate, with the reputation of being a splendid orator and a writer of no small ability. It was at Washington where the young Southern matron made her first brilliant social success. Her house was the meeting place of society, and she won the reputation of being one of the most clever and beautiful women in Washington. It was the war, however, which brought out the sterling traits of Mrs. Pryor's character. Taking her boys with her, she followed her husband's regiment from place to place. His appointment and career as a Brigadier General of the Confederate Army are well known. His bravery at the battles of Seven Pines and Williamsburg are facts in history. His capture and imprisonment are also matters which relate to the struggle between the North and the South. During this time his wife devoted herself to hospital work, taking care of the wounded and nursing the sick on both sides. The war ended, it saw Gen. Pryor a man of thirty-seven years, with a wife who had been brought up in the greatest luxury, and seven children. Her fortune had been swept away, and he had nothing but the reputation which he had gained during the war and before it, an adamantine will and perseverance. At that age he began again the study of law. His wife and his children lived during that time on the old ruined homestead in Virginia. Then, without friends, or even acquaintances, they came to New York, as Mrs. Pryor once expressed it, "right into the heart of our enemies. They received us with open arms and took us right into their hearts."

In this strange city it was at first a bitter struggle. Mrs. Pryor and the children lived in a remote part of Brooklyn, and Judge Pryor had a small office on Liberty Street. He could not afford a clerk or an office boy, but served his own papers. Of his success in New York, his present position is one of the crowning triumphs. He has been associated in the conducting of many important cases. He was one of the counsel for Theodore Tilton; in the Morey letter case; he was associated with the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler before the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Gov. Ames impeachment. He was the counsel in the famous Holland murder case, and he was the first lawyer to oppose the Sugar Trust. He was also counsel in the famous Sprague case in Rhode Island. He was appointed Judge by Gov. Hill, and at the expiration of the term for which he was appointed was elected by a handsome majority over a popular opponent. Judge Pryor's tall, erect figure and his long black hair belie the fact that he has reached the age of seventy. His capacity for work and the vigor of his brain are not dimmed by passing years.

Mrs. Pryor has been very prominent in New York society, and for years she has been a leader at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. It was at that watering place that she arranged the famous Mary Washington memorial ball, at which she appeared as Martha Washington and opened the ball with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. She was one of the founders twenty years ago of the Home for the Friendless in Brooklyn. She is the Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Colonial Dames of Virginia, and the Vice President of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. During the yellow fever epidemic in Florida some years ago she raised over $7,000 for the Jacksonville Hospital. In fact, while Judge Pryor has been busy in building up his profession, his wife has been engaged in charitable and patriotic work. She has also found time to employ her pen to good advantage and has written some charming short stories and sketches for The Cosmopolitan, The Century, The Home Journal, and Frank Leslie's Monthly.

On Tuesday at the Pryor residence will be present the two sons, Roger Pryor, Jr., and Dr. William Pryor; and four daughters, Mrs. Henry Rice, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Page Brown, and Mrs. Dodge, with their families. Mrs. Dodge was Miss Fanny Pryor, who for some seasons was a great belle at Narragansett Pier. She married two years ago an American artist who lives in Paris, and she and her husband and young baby returned last Monday to be present at the celebration of her parents' golden wedding.

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

BOWS.

While universally used by the ancients, the form of the bow varied with different nations. The Scythian bow, according to a writer in Lippincott's, was in the form of the letter C, and the bow of the Tartars—descendants of the Scythians—still keeps that shape.

The Greek bow was not more than three or four feet in length, but so stout and stiff that it required considerable strength and skill to use it. It is said that the first Greek bows were made from the horns of a species of goat, the bases being united by means of a metallic band. Afterward other material was used in their manufacture, but they still retained their original shape. These bows were too short to be of much use, and, comparatively speaking, but a small portion of the troops were armed with them.

The Romans carried the bow to Britain, where it at once obtained favor, and during the Middle Ages was extensively used, forming an important element of the armies of that period.

The English archers were said to be the finest in the world, and their skill decided the battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. The bows used were of two kinds—the long bow and the arbalest or cross-bow. The arbalest was made of steel or horn, and was of such strength and stiffness that it was necessary to use some mechanical appliance to bend it and adjust the string. The arbalestiers carried a quiver with fifty arrows, and were placed in the van of the battle.

PLUCKY PRIVATE ABEL.

In the height of the excitement, writes Capt. A. H. Lee, R. A., British Military Attaché, in Scribner's, Private Abel of the Twelfth Infantry scrambled up on the roof of the fort with the colors of his regiment and waved it amidst a wild burst of cheering and enthusiasm. His captain was admiringly drawing my attention to this act when a couple of bullets clipped the tin roof under the man's feet, and hastily furling the flag he fell flat upon his face. This unrehearsed effect raised such a chorus of chaff and good-natured laughter that the plucky fellow leaped to his feet again, threw Old Glory wide to the breeze, and waved it defiantly until ordered to come down and not expose himself further. May he long live to wear the medal of honor that will doubtless be his reward!

A SUMMER'S DAY.

I.

The Summer sweets were in the air,
And all the birds were singing;
The sunlight fell upon her hair,
A golden glory flinging.
I met her at the meadow stile,
She would not heed my glances;
Ah! who can win a tender smile
From eyes where mischief dances?

II.

The Summer dusk was soft and fair,
The birds had finished singing;
And borne upon the evening air
The distant bells came ringing.
Behind the clustered window vine
She listened while I pleaded;
Then shyly laid her hand in mine:
What answer more was needed?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Judge Pryor at the Time of His Marriage.
From an Oil Painting.

MUSIC

Emil Paur.

ALREADY there is war in the world of music. Irate advocates of piano pyrotechnics have smirched with blood the pale face of the peaceful moon. The pyrotechnician himself says nothing and saws wood—or pounds it—which, in this case, amounts to almost the same thing. Doctors have disagreed, and hence there are perking pleasantries about indigestible dinners. Well, so be it. Mr. Rosenthal is a great pianist. There is no doubt about that. THE NEW YORK TIMES has said that over and over again, and, although the person who was responsible for the saying has lived and learned, he is not disposed to deny the greatness of Colossus even now. The London Times has said that Mr. Rosenthal has developed into a great intellectual and emotional player, and some of the German critics—Otto Lessman, Eduard Hanslick, or some one else—have declared that he stands upon some kind of a pinnacle, with his head among the clouds. A damp and dismal elevation, likely to give a pianist rheumatism.

Furthermore, most of the New York papers declared immediately after Mr. Rosenthal's début that he had deepened and broadened in the intellectual and emotional features of his playing. This journal expressed the opinion that in the fundamental qualities of his work he is the same pianist now that he was ten years or so ago, when he first visited America. Because this paper expressed that opinion the friends of Mr. Rosenthal have been indignant. They assert—and with some show of justice—that it is hardly likely that all the other papers in New York are wrong and THE TIMES alone right. And, having made that interesting and reasonable point, they declare that the person who wrote THE TIMES's article is an ignoramus or a malicious fabricator, and that he ought to be hurled into Tophet, where there are no piano manufacturers, and hence no piano recitals.

Now, in certain matters, the writer of this department must speak in his own behalf. First and foremost, he does not believe in ex cathedra criticism of the old school. It is not the province, the privilege, nor the gift of any critic of music, be he as wise as Hanslick and as sympathetic as Schumann, to decide, as a judge, what is to be approved and what is to be condemned. Any critic who pretends to decide for the public what is a good thing and what is a bad thing, and thereby to settle the matter for good and all, is a presumptuous and impertinent ass.

All that any critic can do in the way of making decisions of this kind is to point out the characteristics of a work or its performance as he sees them, and to show how they agree or disagree, as it seems to him, with certain generally recognized standards of art. If those standards of art are not recognized by the majority of music lovers in the community into which the critic chances to be thrown he must strive night and day for their acceptance. He may occasionally make mistakes in the application of his standards, but he can never be mistaken as to what his standards are.

The best that he can expect from the public to which he addresses himself is that it will come to have confidence in him as one who is striving for all that is highest and truest in art. If he gets that kind of confidence he will not be greatly troubled by the ire of a few adherents of some artist at the manner in which he has applied his standards to that particular idol. He may be wrong in his application, but his doctrines will remain true, nevertheless, and by their general acceptance, if they are true ones, art will be benefited. If some few persons come to trust in the judgment of the critic in the application of his own standards and to rely on him as a "guide, philosopher, and friend," that is complimentary to the critic, but not especially beneficial to those few. The moment that criticism leads men to look to the critic for official verdicts it ceases to be helpful. The true office of criticism is to induce men to think for themselves in artistic matters. Criticism is not a master; it is a servant.

To sum up the matter, if you think a critic is striving for high ideals in art, you will probably read his work with respect, find it suggestive, and in some instances decisive. If you think he is a mere mechanic, who manufactures good or bad "notices" without a definite artistic creed, you will give him little heed, though in many individual instances his decisions may be right.

This clears the way, it seems to me, for a repetition of my opinion that in the fundamental requirements of a pianist Mr. Rosenthal has not changed one jot since he first came here. His mental and emotional equipment is precisely the same. He has improved vastly in his expression of his own thought and feeling, and it would be very strange if he had not, seeing that, for half a dozen years wherever he went both critics and public ear gave him to understand that they could find nothing in him but amazing technical facility.

Mr. Rosenthal is a man of brains. He said to himself: "This won't do. I must stop devoting my whole attention to mastering technical difficulties, and even inventing them where they do not exist. I must try to analyze the works which I play, and build for each one some definite expression-scheme." That is what Mr. Rosenthal has done. He has studied methods of expression. He has developed a skill in phrasing, in accentuation, in pedaling, and in general coloring which he did not possess when he was here before.

But he is still a technician; for, as any piano teacher will tell you, these things belong purely to the higher department of the technics of piano playing. They are the means by which emotion may be conveyed, but they are not necessarily evidences of emotion, and I must flatly decline to be fooled by Mr. Rosenthal's introduction of effects which used to be absent from most of his playing.

How many of those who are moved by Mr. Rosenthal's performances are in the habit of analyzing their own emotions? How many of them can be quite sure what it is that moves them? Introspection, with all due deference to the great and amiable body of music lovers, is not a common habit. It is one that requires considerable cultivation. No doubt many of Mr. Rosenthal's most fervent admirers would be highly incensed if I were to tell them that when they think they are almost moved to tears by what they regard as the exquisite tenderness of Mr. Rosenthal's playing, they are simply in a state of hysterical excitement caused by amazement at the prodigious swiftness and clearness of his work.

Gentle reader, are you a believer in the emotional quality of Mr. Rosenthal's playing? Very well; you are not obliged to believe what I say about it. But I have suggested to you a line of reflection which you may have not have tried before, and which you will find it difficult to escape in the future, even if at this instant you are mentally calling me an idiot in all the terms at your command.

And now, ere I dismiss the burning Rosenthal question for the present, let me quote to you the finest criticism upon him that has yet been composed. It was the remark of a good German musician, who was taken by an enthusiastic friend to hear the famous Roumanian pianist. And when he was asked what he thought of him, he said:

"Himmel! You would think there were six men at the piano. But I wouldn't care to hear him again."

***

Emil Paur's appearance a week ago last night as a local conductor was treated very gingerly by both public and press. Again THE NEW YORK TIMES had the temerity to differ from its contemporaries. It gave Mr. Paur warm praise, and declared that he had made an orchestra of New York musicians play as no local band had played in years.

Mr. Paur reads such works as the "Eroica" symphony in a manner designed to enforce certain leading ideas by deliberate enunciation, careful phrasing, and emphasized meaning. New York orchestras have of late years been chiefly distinguished for a muddiness in enunciation caused by lack of unanimity, by practically no phrasing at all, except in solo passages, and by little detail in matters of light and shade. Mr. Paur's reading of the "Eroica" need not be discussed at this time. The fact that he made of his orchestra a responsive instrument is a subject for congratulation. I fervently hope to see a considerable improvement in the work of the New York Orchestra, and also of the Philharmonic Society, under Mr. Paur's direction.

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The Castle Square Opera Company continues to assail the heights of grand opera, and Mlle. Yvonne de Treville, who made her début in this city as a slight and timid comic opera fairy, bids fair to develop into a rotund and dignified prima donna.

Mr. Jefferson de Angelis is no longer the centre of an operetta sandwich. Lillian Russell is amazing Germany, Della Fox is delighting the "road," and Mr. De Angelis, with both of these charmers away, no longer tries to be happy with either. In "The Jolly Musketeer" he is himself the centre of the picture, and on Nov. 14 he will emerge at a local theatre to the joy of that considerable number of persons whose energies are expended in asserting that he is funnier than either De Wolf Hopper or Francis Wilson.

W. J. HENDERSON.

YVONNE DE TREVILLE,
Soprano, Castle Square Opera Company.

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MORIZ ROSENTHAL,
Pianist.

Jefferson de Angelis,
As Count Henri de Beaupret, in "The Jolly Musketeer."

1898

COLUMBIA'S NEW GYMNASIUM.

COLUMBIA University's new gymnasium, now in running order, has been both a surprise and a revelation to the students and to the people of New York generally. There is no finer gymnasium in the country, and many people say there is nothing to excel it in the world.

Pretty nearly everything on Morningside Heights has a solidity and finish about it that produces a sense of rare satisfaction to the beholder. The gymnasium is no exception to this rule, and the same care of construction is seen to the smallest detail. No recognized appliance for physical development nor facilities for using the appliances are lacking, and no more modern apparatus can be found than that used there.

This is in very truth Columbia's new gymnasium. It is its first gymnasium worthy of the name. The class of '99, if famous for no other reason, will go down in history as having been the first to enjoy to the full gymnastic privileges.

Standing directly behind the library is

Indian Club Exercise, Columbia's New Gymnasium.

University Hall, the home of this fine gymnasium. At present barely two stories high, this building is destined some day to become the largest one of the group. Up to the present, $500,000 has been spent here, and it will require a million and a half more to finish the building.

The gymnasium occupies the northern half of the basement, and is in a semi-circular form, 168 feet long, 134 feet deep, and 35 feet high. Some idea can be gained of the extent of this space for such a use when it is known that either the Yale or the Harvard gymnasium could be placed lengthwise across the breadth of Columbia's. Its floor is on a level with the ground in the north grove, but owing to the sudden rise in the ground at the front of the building at the south end, only the improvised roof is visible from that side. Its walls are finished in light pressed brick, and the floor is of dark oiled pine, stoutly wedged with rosewood pegs and blocks. There are marked out on it tennis and hand-

THE LUXURIOUS SWIMMING TANK AT COLUMBIA'S NEW GYMNASIUM.
Diving from the "Pulpit."

ball courts, with metal fixtures imbedded to hold the poles supporting the net. Wainscoting of heavy, dark wood, twelve feet high, extends around the room. A large curtain net is sometimes set up here for the game of curtain ball. This is a new game, simple enough, and on that account, perhaps, very popular. The teams range themselves on either side of the curtain, one team armed with a large number of medicine balls. At a signal they throw them across the curtain, and those which are not caught by the opposing team count against the latter.

Twenty-five feet above the floor, suspended from the ceiling and fifteen feet free of the walls, is an oval running track, which runs entirely around the building so that less than half of it is in the gymnasium itself. In fact, the track would be mistaken for a hallway in some places, if it were not for its covering of felt and its curious hollow construction at the curves, allowing the runner to maintain with comfort any degree of speed he wishes. The track is 11 feet wide, and 10 laps to the mile, making it one of the largest in-door tracks in the world, equaling the one at Madison Square Garden, 10 laps to the mile.

Heavy iron piping is attached to the track from underneath, and from this all of the heavy flying apparatus is suspended. The back of the room, or the diameter of the

"UNIVERSITY HALL," IN ITS PRESENT INCOMPLETED CONDITION.
The Home of Columbia's New Gymnasium.

Light Exercise at the Pulleys.
Showing the New Overhead Attachment.

NOV

QUARTER CIRCLE WEIGHTS FOR RESPIRATORY WORK.
Columbia's New Gymnasium.

semi-circle is taken up by the visitors' gallery, extending about 90 feet on the ground floor and about 100 feet upstairs, with a depth of 30 feet.

Directly beneath the gymnasium is a room equally as large, though only 12 feet in height. Here is the swimming tank, constructed on a scale which at once strikes joy to the heart of the swimmer. The room is finished completely in white marble and white glazed brick, with large Corinthian columns of marble surrounding the pool, doubled in size by the reflection in the water. One is immediately carried back to the days of old Roman baths, and one wonders if even Nero himself bathed in greater luxury.

The tank is the largest in the country. It has a diameter of 100 feet, and extends back almost 70 feet. It has a depth of 10 feet for a distance of 15 feet from its straight side, where it gradually slopes up to a depth of four feet. Its capacity is 250,000 gallons of water, which is heated in the power house on the other side of the basement.

Around the edge of the tiling and underneath the surface are seven powerful arc lights, protected by heavy glass. Five of these lamps are placed in the "pulpit," the diving platform at the middle of the straight side, in such a way that their light is radiated in every direction, completely illuminating the bottom of the tank.

There are twenty shower baths ranged along the circular side of this room, besides four large dressing rooms and forty-two small ones. All of the plumbing, of course, is of the very latest design, securing as finished and luxurious a bathroom as the most finicky connoisseur could desire.

A door at the back of the tank leads into the rowing room, where two eight-oared rowing machines are set up, one for the use of the Varsity, and the other for the Freshman crew. Separate baths and dressing rooms for the two crews are at each end of this room.

The equipment of the exercise room includes, besides all the well-known appliances, a few not found elsewhere. Abdominal tables, for instance, for the exercise of the back, loin and waist, are in use, equipped with toe and heel clips, so that every man holds his own legs down while drawing his body up, instead of having some one else hold them. The beauty of these tables is that the work is taken off the floor where it was formerly done with great inconvenience.

DUMB-BELL EXERCISE AT FULL LENGTH.

Around the circular walls there are forty-six pairs of chest weights, twenty of which have overhead attachments and require no adjustment. They may be used for either intercostal or shoulder work. Fourteen of them have low pulley attachments, and give twenty-six back and loin movements. Another feature of their ingenious arrangement is that the handle of one machine and the handle of another will give two distinct varieties of exercise, thus making out of forty-six machines the actual working capacity of nearly 200.

There are also quarter circles for respiratory work, and finger and wrist rollers, constructed on a scale of eight, so that a crew can exercise together. Besides the rowing machines down stairs, there are in this room single and double sculls for individual and pair work. Other appliances of this nature include Swedish stall bars, chest bars, and high and low leg pulleys.

The rest of the heavy apparatus is constructed on a scale of two and is all outside of the track, such as the two pairs of parallel bars, the two horizontal bars, the horses and bucks, and the two bicycle machines. In front of the latter is a large chronometer which registers the revolutions of both wheels, so that riders can engage in bicycle races with all the zest of a real race. This is a popular corner of the "gym," and an enthusiastic crowd of students frequently gathers there to urge on the sprinters. In fact, a number of championships have already been decided on the machines.

In front of the gallery is a climbing ladder, extending 100 feet, with a bend in the centre, carrying it nearly to the ceiling and then down again to the other end. A student dangling from the top of it, with thirty feet of space between him and the floor, looks to be in an exceedingly dangerous position, which only adds to the enjoyment he takes in exercising on this apparatus.

There are two pairs of swinging rings, a balanced long and short trapeze, climbing ropes and rope ladders, and eight traveling rings, suspended beneath the high gallery.

Another remarkable feature of the gymnasium is a complete baseball cage of net, which is drawn to the ceiling when not in use. This is 90 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 22 feet high. It can also be used for lacrosse practice.

Mats of all sizes and thicknesses are bountifully supplied, including one three feet thick for use in springboard work, the springboard being a fine one, with a run of several yards. The leader's platform near the circular side is four feet high and on rollers. It is provided with combination chest, shoulder, and intercostal weights, and a rowing machine.

Jumping and tumbling stands, hitch kick, bouncing boards, dumb-bells with rubber edges, Indian clubs, wands, bar bells, vaulting poles, mirrors for the study of form, &c., in short, everything that one can think of for a completed gymnasium is found here, even to a grand piano for the musical accompaniment of the exercises.

The locker and dressing room is on a level with the running track and corresponds in perfect construction to the other parts of the gymnasium. No less than 1,600 lockers are in this room, all of steel frames with combination locks. Two hundred are reserved for the Faculty. At both sides are large bath rooms, each supplied with thirty-four shower, douche, and spray baths.

Two doors at the side of the locker room lead to the handball courts, of which there are four large ones and one small one, all asphalted. There is also a fencing room, replete with foils, broadswords, and masks, and fencing mats of linoleum forty feet long. The boxing room is also completely furnished, so that the student is put to no expense in using either room.

Some mention of the director's room should not be omitted, for here each student is examined physically before entering the gymnasium. The office is across the track, and is furnished with all sorts of charts and instruments for testing the eyes, ears and body in general.

Dr. Watson Y. Savage, who is the director of the gymnasium, has personally superintended the erection of all the apparatus, which, he says, was arranged with a special view to prevent either interference at work when a large number of men are on the floor, or the constant moving of apparatus, so hard to avoid in most gymnasiums.

Dr. Savage is enthusiastic over the success of his efforts, and says the arrangement has been a success in every way. "Without moving an appliance," he said, "I can put 300 men at work on this floor at the same time. This, I think, cannot be done in any other gymnasium. Then again I can have at the same time the baseball men at work in the cage, the gymnastic class under the track, the athletic team on the track, the crews rowing in their own room, a game of handball going on, the boxing and fencing classes in operation, the students taking general development work, and, finally, the swimming classes in the pool taking their regular lesson."

In order to do this Dr. Savage has a number of instructors and assistants. Gustave Bojus, formerly an instructor at the Elizabeth Turn-Verein, is one of the principal instructors. He has general charge of the exercise room. Gus Holroyd is the instructor in swimming.

The young men are not the only ones who are taking so much interest in this gymnasium. Visions of future junior "proms" have already occurred to the minds of the young ladies in the visitors' gallery. From the present outlook they have a fair prospect of fulfillment, too, although nothing definite in this regard has yet been announced.

Necessities First.

From The Chicago Record.

"Was that the landlord again after the rent?"

"Yes; and I told him that we hadn't paid for our wheels yet."

HEAD WEIGHT EXERCISE.
Columbia's New Gymnasium.

HEAD AND SHOULDER WEIGHT EXERCISE.
Columbia's New Gymnasium.

THE DRAMA

Kathryn Kidder.

JULIA ARTHUR may appear as Parthenia in Maria Lovell's famous adaptation from the German, "Ingomar," (which still lives while its original is forgotten by all but the historians of German drama,) before her present engagement in New York is finished. The rôle should fit her well enough, but she has powers of expression and suggestion that the moods of the Grecian girl who tames the barbarian will not bring into play. Since Mary Anderson's retirement the rôle of Parthenia has been practically monopolized on our stage by Julia Marlowe.

Playgoers have been told often enough, probably, that the acting in "Catherine" is unusually good. In her very first scene, the reading by the Duchesse to her children of her dead husband's letter, Mrs. Le Moyne reveals the exquisite delicacy of her wit, and her unusual expertness. Miss de Wolfe's first scene with Mr. Worthing, that in which the disingenous Hélène favors her unsuspecting cousin with a long tale of her unrequited love for some person unnamed, is as well rendered, in respect of diction and expression as her more startling and reprehensible scene later in the play.

In the farcical play called "On and Off" Mr. E. M. Holland, in order to induce his mother-in-law to compel his wife to sue for divorce, employs a phonograph, which, from a hidden corner, proclaims the presence of an archangel, (the old lady is always seeing spirits and hearing voices,) who advises the divorce. Mr. Fritz Williams and Miss Amelia Bingham find the phonograph, change the cylinder, and thus make things very lively for Mr. Holland.

"Waterloo," the one-act piece by Conan Doyle, in which Irving acted old Corporal Brewster, is to be translated into French and acted in Paris. By Coquelin? Of course, it will not be "Waterloo" in French, and its old hero will not be a soldier of Wellington, cherishing in his second childhood, glorious memories of the "Dook." No, indeed. It may be called "Austerlitz."

William Archer does not believe in theatres subsidised by the Government, but has great faith in the continental system of subscription theatres. Of these, he says in The London Chronicle that the Vienna Volkstheater is the best example: "The success of this theatre, under the management of Herr von Bukovics, with the able assistance of Herr Heinrich Kadelburg, has surpassed all expectations. The shares, of a nominal value of 500 florins, went down soon after the opening ten years ago to 300 florins, but now stand at 600 florins. As they carry with them certain privileges of admission, they are very much sought after. For the actual working of the theatre Herr von Bukovics himself provides the capital. What his profits may be I cannot tell, but they are evidently satisfactory, since he has recently renewed his lease for a considerable term of years. And this pecuniary success is not secured by any artistic sacrifice. The theatre is intended to be, as its name indicates, a popular playhouse, and as the taste of the Viennese public makes on the whole for gayety, light comedy is the staple bill of fare. But even the light comedy is of the better sort, and it is varied by frequent revivals of classical plays, (Shakespeare, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller,) and by modern productions of the most serious order. For instance, Ibsen's 'Pillars of Society,' 'Ghosts,' 'Wild Duck,' and 'Rosmersholm' are all in the repertory of the Volkstheater, and so are some of the most advanced plays of the modern German school—Hauptmann, Sudermann, Halbe, Hirschfeld, Schnitzler. The only modern English play, so far as I can learn that has been produced at the Volkstheater, is 'The Masqueraders,' by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones."

J. G. Saville
As Baron Frouard, in "Catherine."

JULIA ARTHUR AS PARTHENIA.

A Famous Claquer Dead.

They say that Gertner, who was director of the claque at the famous Deutsches Volkestheater, Vienna, died of a broken heart, but he left a fortune of $50,000. This yarn has been deliberately and soberly printed about him: He came to the theatre night after night in different characters and costumes, and was never recognized as a claquer by those around him. Sometimes he occupied a box, sometimes a seat in the stalls, sometimes he posted himself in the gallery, but always where he could indicate to his subordinates by a code of signals suit, with white tie and gloves, and looking so distingué that no one would have dreamt that he was a claquer. When he raised his handkerchief to his nose a round of applause followed; when he replaced the handkerchief in his pocket the clapping gradually subsided. Gertner came to grief in a curious way. He was sitting in the stalls at an important first night, and fell asleep during the play. A particularly tragic passage had been reached when Gertner suddenly awoke with a start, and commenced to applaud vigorously. The house roared with laughter, and the piece was ruined. Gertner was dismissed in disgrace.

An Actor's Advice to Aspirants.

In a recent lecture entitled "Practical Hints on Adopting the Stage as a Profession," George Alexander's advice to the theatrical aspirant was, first of all, "Don't."

"But," he proceeded, "if you would be an actor, study nature; learn to hold up the mirror—that is the whole duty of act-

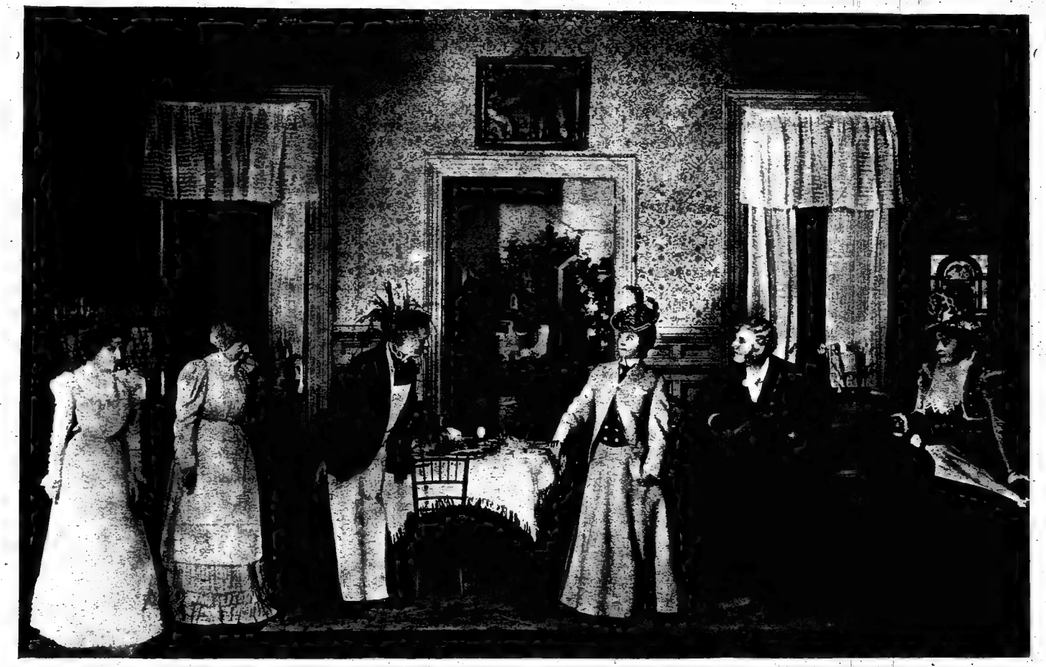

SCENE IN "ON AND OFF," AT THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Invasion of the Quiet Home in Nangis.

them; go into the solitude and meditate them, practice her expression, remember her accent, make her live in you again. It is in the nearer approach to nature's great self, great in all large and all small things, that the joy, the full-flowing joy of acting lies, and only they who can feel this can ever hope to succeed. And I myself doubt if there be any exultation so great as that of the supreme moment of the actor. And this lies in serving nature faithfully through art. The greatest artist, and the closest to nature, was Shakespeare.

"Steep yourself in Shakespeare, gain acquaintance with his men and his women. Conceive them afresh—give them a new being! walk apart, and voice them and gesture them, and act them to yourself! Never mind your friends! Don't let them deter you! Treat home critics with contempt, and grumblers with disdain. Whatever be the end, go on acting! Heat grows by friction—so will your enthusiasm, and there'll be plenty of friction, don't you fear for that; and as the parts get bigger, and the performances more frequent, so will the friction become more intense and the enthusiasm more glowing. Nothing divides a household so much as private theatricals. That is one of the sacrifices demanded by art, and when the muses beckon 'papa' must take a back seat. Yes, be diligent in your ill-doing! weary them with Shylock and Portia, estrange them with Hamlet and Ophelia, sadden them with your humor, lighten them with your tragedy—only go on! Drama means 'doing.' Do your friends. So much the sooner will you be able to do the public—successfully. When you have practiced in private all the greatest parts of all the ages; when you have forfeited your friends' indulgence and your relations' love; when you feel that only opportunity stands between you and greatness, go to some actor-manager, other than myself, and get a banner to wave! The greatest have begun so!

Coquelin and Cyrano.

There is still a rumor that M. Coquelin will before long return to the Comédie Française. But M. Fleury, the manager of the Porte-St.-Martin, has made up his mind that if he does he will not be able, as has been stated, to take "Cyrano de Bergerac" with him. According to the rules of the French Dramatic Authors' Society, a play belongs to the theatre that produces it for two years from the date of its last representation, and, as M. Fleury intends keeping this piece on the boards till January, 1899, it will belong to the Porte-St.-Martin till January, 1901. So this astute manager thinks the actor will very likely decide to remain where he is, rather than be deprived of the longest rôle he ever had.

Interesting Book About Theatricals.

Arsène Houssaye's book of reminiscences of his Consulship at the Théâtre Française, the era of Rachel, which has long been esteemed by collectors of theatrical literature and omnivorous students of the drama, has at last been translated into English. Clever Albert Vandam is the translator, and he calls it "Behind the Scenes of the Comédie Française." The French national theatre has always been fertile in rows, cabals, and jealousies. What with Rachel and Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, and George Sand, down to the days of Coquelin and Sarah Bernhardt, the lives of Houssaye, Empis, Perrin, and Jules Claretie were not exactly beds of roses.

Pinero Hard at Work.

Arthur W. Pinero has chosen a quiet country retreat, the village of Broadway, in Worcestershire, in which to finish the new comedy which may be produced in London next February and in this country somewhat later. One of his neighbors is Mme. Navarro (Mary Anderson.) Nothing much is known of the quality and scope of the new play, which is said to be very different from any piece Pinero has yet produced.

Another "First Violin."

The dramatic version of Jessie Fothergill's book, "The First Violin," about to be done in England by E. H. Vanderfelt, is not that of Mr. Mansfield's, already played in this country. Mr. Vanderfelt says he had not heard of the American version until some time after his own was in progress. He holds the only rights granted by the publishers of the story. Vanderfelt is well known here as an actor of sentimental rôles.

"Pickwick" on the Paris Stage.

Stage versions of "Pickwick"—there have been many, first and last—have never been very successful in England and America. Irving kept Alfred Jingle, in a mere sketch made by Albery, in his repertory a long while, but the Pickwicks, Wellers, and Winkles of the theatre are not remembered. A dramatization of "Pickwick" is to be one of the Winter's novelties in Paris.

1898

READING THE LETTER.
Mrs. Le Moyne, Miss Barrymore, and Mr. Worthing in "Catherine."

MISS DE WOLFE (as Helene) CONFIDES IN HER COUSIN.
"Catherina."—Act I.

WOOINGS AND WEDDINGS.

THERE is a wonderfully peopled stretch of country lying between Canton and Mandalay; a country thickly populated with distinct, yet related, peoples, more or less aboriginal, but little known, and of supremely curious customs. The Shans, the Karens, the Bhamos, and the Miaos are but a few of the Burmese-Tartar peoples whose folk-life teems with customs of courtship and customs of wedlock as strange, as startling, and as significant as any in the whole world.

In this paper I can take but a rushing snapshot at the veriest moiety of those customs, upon each or all of which my Orient-loving pen aches to linger. Where so much of vivid and, I believe, almost unknown fact must be omitted, it would be more than feminine folly to pause to express much of my personal opinions regarding rites and customs so quaint and so rich with suggestion and interest. So I shall string my beads of glittering facts together upon the slightest thread of comment, leaving them to speak for themselves far better than I could.

When in the East I was peculiarly fascinated by those strange peoples in whom the Burmese and the Chinese seemed to blend. I studied them blindly, but on the spot, then. I have studied them more intelligently, but in books, since. I still think them of supreme ethnological and human interest. I made many notes about them when I was between Canton and Mandalay. But much that I shall write here I have learned since, or at least verified somewhat, from books; somewhat from travelers and explorers; somewhat from Burmese and Chinese whom I have contrived to know (and doubtless bore) in prosaic London. A peculiarly valuable manuscript account of the Miaos was written about a century and three quarters ago. I should be ungrateful if I failed to acknowledge my indebtedness to it and to its admirable translation made by Mr. George W. Clarke. I have often decried the missionaries—I believe that, as a rule, they are either insincere or mistaken. It is for that reason but the more my duty and my pleasure to emphasize my indebtedness to Mr. Clarke, whose scholarly translation of the old Chinese scroll I first found in Mr. Colquhoun's fine Chrysê.

Who and what the Shans, the Bhamos, the Miaos, and the Karens are, any worthits-name encyclopedia will tell us. Come, let us haste to their weddings; let us take a shy glance at their woolings. The shy glance will be quite enough if you are, as I am, an absolutely proper and mentally well-balanced British matron.

Among the Song-kia, (feudal house,) a man wishing to marry sends an ambassador or go-between to the home of the maiden to ask her hand. On the wedding day her friends and relatives lead her to her husband's dwelling. All of her blood carry with them sticks and strong bamboos, with which, upon their arrival, they pretend to chastise the go-between.

A Ts'ai-kia (herb family) man may not speak to his daughter-in-law. For three months after the death of a husband's father or mother, both he and his wife, eschewing all meat, must subsist solely upon rice gruel. A Ts'ai-kia widow often inters herself in the grave with her husband. She is never nerved up to it with stimulant or narcotic, and though sometimes prevented by her own relatives from so burying herself, the others of the tribe neither encourage nor discourage her. It is a function quite without theatrical fuss or Oriental feather.

The K'a-in Chong-kia have one annual marriage day, the 15th of the first moon. But their woolings may culminate at any time. At one of their frequent moonlight dances an amorous man tosses a gayly colored ball to the maiden of his desire. If it falls to the ground he is rejected; if she catches it (which she easily can if she will) he is accepted. This is their formal betrothal, and from it their intimacy is unlimited. Should a child be born within a reasonable time, the parents are solemnly married on the tribe's next marriage day; and the woman, who until her former nuptials has dwelt with her parents, leaves them, lives with her husband, and is accounted an honest matron. Their second son is the heir of both parents, for the first is held and called "bastard." The bridegroom must give his bride as a wedding gift an ox. This ox is carefully cared for, but sacrificed at the first death among the couple's four parents. It is eaten at a funeral feast and washed down with much wine.

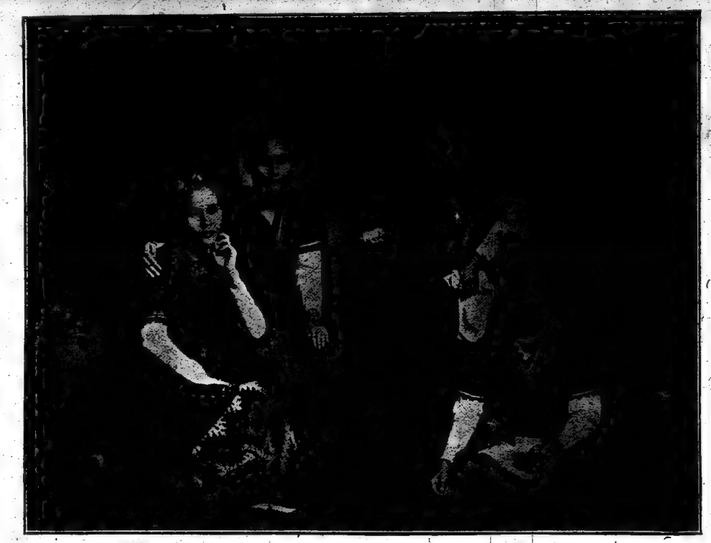

KAREN WIVES.

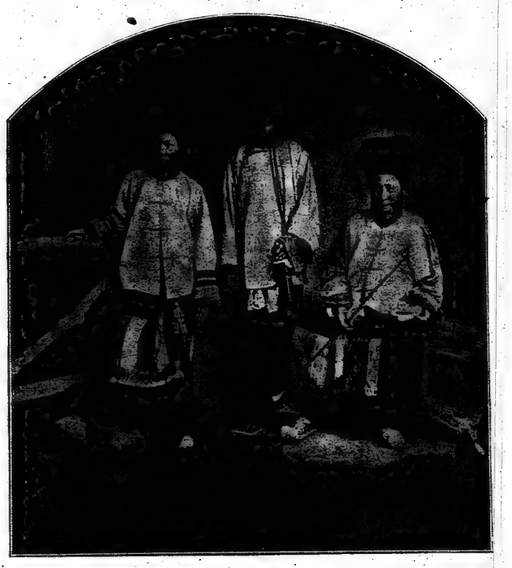

BHAMO BRIDE WITH MOTHER AND SERVANT.

A SHAN BRIDE AND HER MAIDENS.

If we had time and interest to consider the marriage modes of all the peoples who live in this strange borderland, we should find that with very many of the tribes childbirth, and childbirth only, constitutes and solemnizes marriage. The Indo-Chinese people agree with Benedict that the world must be peopled, and a fruitless love affair very soon lapses.

Among the Ts'ing Chong-kia the women do the wooing; as women like, they do it bluntly. I am quite sure that nature means women to be wooed, and not to woo; they always contrive to do it so badly. The Ts'ing Chong maiden proposes to her admired by visiting him toward evening. If the next morning he presents her with an ox and a gourd shell of wine, they are betrothed; if not, she is rejected, and the matter drops.

The Kan-erh Lung-kia, at the wane of Springtime, have many a moonlight dance about a young tree which they call a devil-stick. There many betrothals are made, and quickly consummated. Should the girl wish to annul the relation so made she must give the lover she discards a horse and an ox, and she may not enter upon another engagement without the intermediation of a go-between.

A Hwa Miao marriage is arranged by a go-between, and takes place at the bride's house, where the first twenty-four hours of the honeymoon is passed. Then the bride and bridegroom remove to his house. His kindred gather about himself and wail for several hours. But they make to both his bride and him many offerings of food, and flowers, and wine. Three weeks after the marriage each of his kinsmen bring him a bowl of rice, a vessel of wine, and a fowl, much of which collation is sacrificed to the spirits of his ancestors, who are, for some reason (inexplicable considering how anxious all these peoples are to have descendants) supposed to be incensed at his marriage. For seven days and nights a wizard chants strange incantations, and thrums stranger drums. Then libations are poured, vessels broken, and good food sacrificed; the appeased spirits and the guests depart, and the every-day round of Hwa Miao married life begins.

The Hong Miaos believe that the White Tiger spirit is the chief enemy of wedded happiness, and on one day of the tiger cycle, (the fifth moon,) husband and wife avoid each other scrupulously, and neither speak nor venture abroad.

The Yao Miaos woo by music. On the first day of Winter they have a great feast, (their greatest,) and at it all the marriageable girls (that is those who are between fifteen and sixteen) gather together and listen to the music of the bachelors. Every eligible man who wishes a bride sits near the "desire tree" and plays his favorite instrument. The maidens one by one select a bridegroom. The girl steps up to the musicians and lays a flower upon someone's instrument. He jumps up, throws down his instrument, takes his bride by the hand, (careful not to drop her flower,) and they wander off into the moonlit woods and into married life. As often as not the girl's choice is prearranged.

The Ta-ia Keh-lao bride and bridegroom must be of equal ages. The bride breaks

Karen Maidens.

or knocks out her two centre upper teeth, that she "may be harmless in her husband's home."

If a Tsi-kiang Miao husband dies, he is not buried until his widow remarries. His interment is the crowning festivity of her second marriage feast. If she remains always a widow, he remains always unburied.

A Tong-kia Miao must capture or win his bride at the "early Winter feast," and must, lifting her on to his back, so carry her home, and without rest, no matter what the distance.

The wooing and the wedding customs of the Heh Miaos are rather vivid. Indeed, some very narrow-minded people might think them lurid. Upon the first fine day of Spring all the tribe hold a great feast of wine upon some high hilltop. The children sing love songs and songs of lust. At dusk each wooer offers his love an ox-horn, his drinking vessel throughout the long feast. If she accepts him and gives him hers, they are betrothed. If no child is born within a year, or two at most, the engagement is off. The man becomes an object of public and general charity; he need never work. The whole tribe must combine to support him; but he can hold no office, and never quite hold up his head. The birth of a child (which is held legitimate and inherits the rank and substance of its father) constitutes a marriage. The father must now take seriously to farming. He must work, and work earnestly, to support his children, and their mother, himself, his parents—if they are old, ill, or feeble—and to contribute his quota to the contemptuous support afforded to the tribe's childless male adults.

Among the Ch'en-tsai Miaos a wedding is a festival of song and dance. It is called "the moonlight dance." A meadow is always the scene of the marriage, and all the tribe are its witnesses. The betrothed pair sing a duet, and display their affection with absolute frankness. No one objects. No one is shocked. Sometimes one marriage is celebrated—but more often dozens.

A Heh-chioh Miao widow may not re-wed. A widower may—but often does not. And there are but very few unchaste women among the heathen Heh-chioh Miaos. It used to be this tribe's strictly adhered to rule that no man might receive a bride until he had proved himself an expert thief. But theft has gone out of fashion among them, and they have other tests of conjugal fitness.

As for the brides of all these unique bridals, they are, on the whole, really attractive. Loyal, considerate, cheerful—strangely civilized, but not uncivilized—very pleasant to woo and well worth wedding. Search the slums of London and the wilds of Chino-Burmah, and it is not under our enlightened gaslight, but under the lurid, savage, outspoken and out-acted moonlight that pierces through the rifts in poor Thebaw's tattered, broken umbrella, that we shall see the "sweeter, neater maiden."

LOUISE JORDAN MILN in Madame.

THE AGENT PROVOCATEUR.

For years not a single foreign spy has been caught in France, while on the other hand, two French ones were caught in Germany, besides an Alsacian woman at Metz, records a writer in the Fortnightly Review. Wilhelm II. commuted the sentences of the former, if I remember rightly, at Carnot's tragic death. Nevertheless, France continues to suffer from the spy mania.

When a nation has been afflicted with acute spy-mania for a number of years, she resorts, instinctively, to the supposed remedy of counter-espionage. Guizot, whose writings were even more well-weighed than his mere verbal utterances, has plainly told us that the road between the spy and the agent provocateur is short and easy of descent. How much shorter and easier of descent that road is between the counter-spy and the agent provocateur need not be pointed out after the Esterhazy trial. It is the most lurid of all the side-lights of the revanche idea; so lurid, in fact, as to defy extinguishing, except at the risk of morally swamping military France.

A PRINCE KILLS TWO BEARS.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been on a shooting expedition among the Carpathian Mountains, relates a writer in London Truth, and he let it be known that he was most anxious to slay a bear. It so happened that shortly after entering the forest two bears were put up, which animals appeared more disposed to approach the sportsmen with amicable intentions than to fly from them or to rend them. However, both bears were promptly killed by the Prince, to his great delight, but when the carcasses came presently to be examined both noses were found to be pierced, as if a ring had been worn in each of them.

On investigation it turned out that, as bears are now very scarce in these forests, the local authorities had feared that the Prince's desire to kill one would not be gratified, so they had purchased a pair from a traveling showman and had turned them out an hour in advance of the royal hunting party at a spot where they were certain to be pounced upon.

LOVE'S DISGUISE.

Dear, it is not love, I know,
Only longing—let it go;
Longing unassuaged will die,
And its requiem be a sigh.

Only—are you sure your scorn
Is not love obscurely born?
If you loved me—very much—
Love might waken at your touch.

Love is very hard to find—
If you only dared be kind,
Longing you're mistrustful of
Might so quickly turn to love.

Give your hands, then, and your lips,
Far away the whole world slips.
Longing?—Ah, when four lips long,
Joy's the tune and Love's the song!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A COMPREHENSION OF PROVIDENCE.

A country parson went to see a humble parishioner, says a writer in Longman's Magazine, and if possible to comfort him some little under heavy trouble which had befallen. The pastor found the homely old man in his desolate cottage, alone. He said many things; and added that we must try to take all affliction humbly, as appointed to us by Providence. "Yes," said the good old man, who was imperfectly instructed in theology, "that's right enough, that is; but somehow that there Old Providence have bin agin me all along; but I reckon as there's One Above as'll put a stopper on he if he go too fur."

TO-MORROW.

To-day, as yesterday, I dwell alone;
To-morrow thou, my own,
Wilt o'er the stretch of miles to me have flown.

To-night my lonely life sleeps all unmoved;
Ere long thou wilt have proved
My faithfulness, and Sweet, I shall be loved!

To-day there sounds for me no quickening word;
To-morrow will be heard
A voice more sweet than song of any bird!

—E. GIBSON in St. Paul's.

His Eyesight Poor.

From The Chicago News.

He—Do you know that for the last hour I have been watching for a good chance to steal a kiss from you?

She—Indeed! Don't you think it might be well for you to consult an occulist?

Hot.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"About the hottest thing I have seen lately," Asbury Peppers remarked as he speared the best slice of melon, "was an old salt with a peppery temper who had just been mustered out."

LIGHTS FOR THE STATE CAPITOL.

After nearly a third of a century of work, the State Capitol at Albany stands completed—an imposing pile, worthy of the State, whose executive centre it is. No less than $23,000,000 has been expended on this massive building, which covers the greater part of three acres, with the main approach extending 173 feet from the entrance.

One of the last acts in completion of the structure was the erection of a number

ONE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES ON THE STEPS OF THE STATE CAPITOL.

of electric light fixtures, which, for excellence of mechanical detail and from an artistic point of view, are said to be without superiors in the country.

There are thirty fixtures in seven different designs. They are all of solid bronze, representing an outlay of $60,000. The greatest attempt at display has been made on the main approach, and the designer, Robert G. Barrows of this city, has considered to advantage the immense area of the stairways in the proportions he has given the fixtures at this point.

The architecture of the Capitol was originally designed to be of the Italian Renaissance. Before work had proceeded very far a change of architects occurred, and with it a modification of the plans to the Romanesque. Soon after the Legislature passed an act directing a return to the original style, and that the building be carried up to the roof in accordance therewith. This has been done, so far as possible, the result being what is called the Free Renaissance.

Just enough of the Romanesque style was introduced in the work about the foundations to induce the designer to follow that style in the construction of the fixtures. The effect is extremely harmonious, and contrasts excellently with the designs after the Italian Renaissance along the cornices at other parts of the building.

The fixture reproduced herewith is about fifteen feet in height, and stands on the first landing of the approach, facing a similar fixture on the other side of the landing. These two are the only ones of their kind, and are by far the largest and most elaborate fixtures of the lot. The Romanesque style is followed at every point of the design. A cluster of three bronze posts is surmounted by forty incandescent lights inclosed in nineteen globes of ground glass, five on each post at the side, and nine on the middle post. The large globe directly in the centre and higher than the others has above it a bronze eagle, with wings outstretched, the distance being three feet from tip to tip.

The figure of the eagle and the State coat-of-arms at the base of the fixture, are remarkable for their detailed construction, exhibiting a degree of perfection not often attained in bronze work. The latter particularly is said to be a well-nigh perfect piece of workmanship. A similar design is placed on the other side of the fixture. The whole affair weighs very nearly a ton, and when lit up sends forth a blaze of soft, white light which seems to envelop the entire structure. Visible for miles, it is safe to say a finer sight is rarely seen than the glow of these lamps, placed at frequent intervals on the outside of the Capitol, as they cast their light on this huge mass of white granite towering above the city.

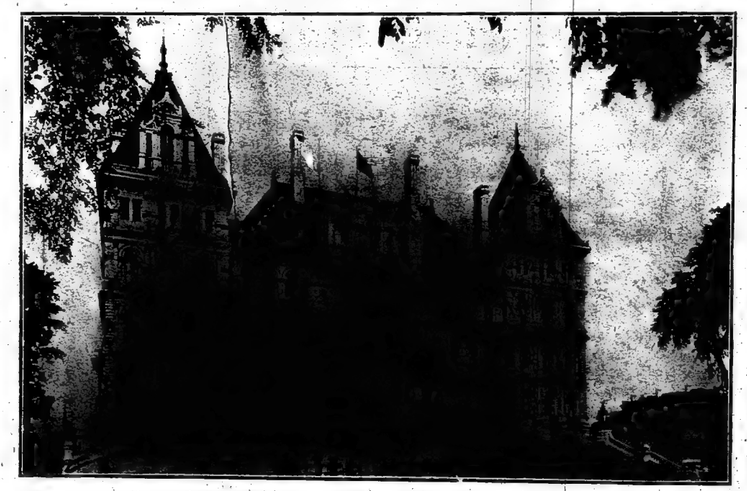

THE COMPLETED STATE CAPITOL AT ALBANY, N. Y.

1898

AMERICA'S GREATEST GOLF SEASON.

GOLF has stamped itself with marked distinctness during the season now closing as the most popular American sport of the year. Strange, that within so short a time, for golf is yet in its infancy with us, this venerable Scotch game should become the most interesting amusement for the great army of young and old Americans who seek pleasure, health and exercise. Golf gives all these, supplemented occasionally with a dash of exasperation to stir the player's nerves and impress upon him the stern realization that, however easy it may seem, it is not the simplest thing to make holes in three or four stokes. For a time, therefore, the novice must find satisfaction in twice or even three times that number.

As a Summer resort sport golf has never been so popular. Acres of waste meadow and cast-off pasture land have suddenly been transformed into scenes of animated gayety, and all because a few holes were cut in the turf at proper distances, disks or little fluttering flags stuck in the ground to mark the quickly made greens, and a sufficient number of diminutive caddies secured, for they can always be relied upon to impart a genuine golfing tone to the course, no matter how primitive it may be.

The staccato cry of "fore," as the player warns those in front that he is preparing to drive a ball, has been as familiar to sojourners by the seashore as in the mountains. It matters little where people go, whether on the sand hills of Long Island or upon the loftier heights of the Adirondacks or White Mountains, golf is sure to be found. Our veteran English and Scotch golfers may well be surprised at the obstacles that have been overcome in order to lay out some of these courses.

The rapid growth of the game and the presence of links almost everywhere are simply strong indications of the American spirit. When it finds anything that suits, it wants lots of it and quickly, and herein lies the keynote of the remarkable popularity attained by golf within recent years. The game has already demonstrated its permanency. True, in some localities, where courses have been hastily constructed, more for temporary than for permanent use, the sport will probably meet the fate of other fancies in due course of time. Speaking broadly, however, golf as an American game is here to stay. The Scotchmen have found it both entertaining and healthful for hundreds of years. In England a great wave of popularity has set in toward golf during the past twenty years, and the few older courses have been increased by scores of new ones. There is no reason why it should not acquire firm hold in our land, and, indeed, golf may furnish a link of its own in the Anglo-Saxon chain of alliance.

AN ANXIOUS MOMENT ON THE GREEN.
Putting for the Hole, on the Ardsley Golf Links.

Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood Golf Club.
Secretary United States Golf Association.

It fills a place in the list of American sports that was never before occupied, and the opportunity afforded to the older portion of the community to indulge in outdoor exercise is one of the strongest reasons for its rapid growth. The older club men and women who no longer possess the agility necessary for successful tennis playing found themselves suddenly outside the pale of competitive sports. Few men play polo, and yachting pleasures, even with the more modest knockabouts, are confined to a limited number. The bicycle, for a time, filled the vacancy, but the older riders did not care for races or century runs, and no competitive skill was brought out in a quiet day's wheeling.

MISS BEATRIX HOYT ON THE HOME GREEN.
At the Ardsley Club.

Then, at this critical period, golf was introduced to American soil. Its entrance was quiet and unassuming. A rustic quarter of Yonkers witnessed its beginning late in 1888, and from the handful of devotees who used to play over that crude six-hole course was evolved the St. Andrew's Club, worthily taking its name, as the first golf organization in America, from the famous old St. Andrew in Scotland. By general consent, the term of father of golf in America has been given to Mr. Robert Lockhart. Possessing a keen enthusiasm for the game, for he was a member of the Dunfermline Golf Club, near Edinburgh, long before making America his home, he conceived the idea of teaching its delights to some of his Yonkers friends. On one of his homeward journeys from a visit to his old links he brought a set of clubs with

Driving Off from the First Tee.
On the Ardsley Golf Links.

NOV

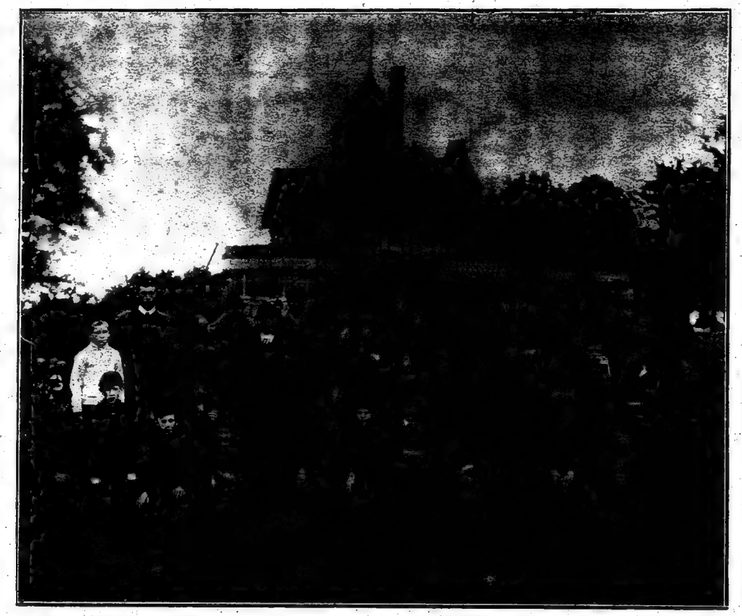

GROUP OF CADDIES, ARDSLEY CLUBHOUSE.

W. J. Travis.
Oakland Golf Club.

1898

their curiously shaped wooden and iron heads. Soon there were not enough clubs to go around, and an extra order was sent to Scotland.

Beginning with 1892, golf, which had been growing slowly for four years, took a quick forward stride. Hundreds of persons to whom twelve months previous even the name was practically unknown suddenly became wildly enthusiastic, and the demand for land over which to knock gutta-percha balls was so great as to have an appreciable effect upon real estate. Many of our leading clubs date their organization from this period, and the members are now congratulating themselves upon the fact that they were quick to see the possibilities of the game. A golf course cannot be made in a day. Time, patience, and eternal vigilance, it might be said, are necessary for a tip-top course. The best turf is not found in all localities, and while proximity to the seashore is regarded as the ideal spot for golf links, the game in this country has had to adapt itself to new conditions and make the most of inland courses.

Some of these, owing to the natural excellence of the turf and generous expenditure of money and labor, have been brought to a point closely resembling perfection. The Chicago Golf Club last year, in preparation for the championship meeting, laid water pipes to all of its greens, that they might be kept moist and the grass rich during the hot weather. The same thing has been done at Shinnecock and at several other clubs. Thousands of dollars in some cases have been spent upon the greens alone, for good inland golf courses in America cost a small fortune, compared with English and Scotch links.

The United States Golf Association, although not yet four years old, has been the means of giving a tone and character to the game which otherwise it never would have acquired so speedily. In England there is nothing like it, no mutual union of golf clubs for the general welfare and central government of the game. Attempts have been made from time to time to organize some such union, but the chief obstacle has been the larger clubs, which are jealous of their individual prestige. The old St. Andrew's Club has been generally regarded as the arbiter of golf in Great Britain, although others are now disputing its position in this respect. The St. Andrew's rules, nevertheless, are the foundation of the entire government of the game, and they are the ones which have been adopted in our own country, with certain interpretations and minor changes. This standard set of rules for the American game was compiled and adopted last year. There is, thus, a uniform system, and all club differences on disputed points are easily avoided.

This has been a great help to the game in America, and the success of the United States Golf Association has been warmly commented upon by the leading golfers abroad. It was organized in this city Dec. 22, 1894, with five clubs as members, the Chicago Golf Club, the Country Club of Brookline, near Boston; the Newport Golf Club, St. Andrew's, and the Shinnecock Hills Golf Clubs. The late Theodore A. Havemeyer was its first President, and in his death American golf lost one of its most enthusiastic and liberal patrons. The amateur championship cup is a worthy memorial of his generosity. It is one of the handsomest trophies ever competed for, and cost over $1,000.

The present officers, all of whom have the confidence of the golfing world, are: President—Laurence Curtis of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston; Vice Presidents—Ransom H. Thomas of the Morris County Golf Club, and who is also Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, and Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago; Secretary—Robert Bage Kerr of the Lakewood Golf Club; Treasurer—George D. Fowle of the Philadelphia Country Club, and additional members of the Executive Committee—John Reid of the St. Andrew's Club and Henry May of Washington, D. C.

The season of 1898 is characterized by several memorable features, which will become historic in the golfing annals of the United States. More players have shown a serious

Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren.
Ardsley Golf Club.

MISS EDITH B. BUBT OF PHILADELPHIA PUTTING ON THE HOME GREEN, ARDSLEY CLUB LINKS.
Mrs. Edward A. Manice of Pittsfield, Mass., to the Right.

Miss Frances C. Griscom.
Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

THE "GALLERY" ON THE ARDSLEY GOLF LINKS.
Crossing the Road to Reach the Eighth Green.

interest in the game, the golf itself has been of a higher standard, and the National tournaments have been the best, both in respect to the number of competitors and golfing skill, ever seen in America. The United States Golf Association has ably managed three of these big events.

First was the open championship, practically the professional event, which was played last June on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston. This was a new departure in separating it from the amateur contest. It was a beneficial change, and gave universal satisfaction. Frederick Herd, a Scotch professional and now connected with the Washington Park Golf Club of Chicago, won the open championship in a total of 328 strokes for the seventy-two holes. Alexander Smith of the same club got second honors, with 335 strokes. Third, fourth, and fifth places, for which prizes are given, were won, respectively, by Willie Anderson of the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J.; Joseph Lloyd of Essex County, near Boston, and Willie Smith of the Shinnecock Hills Club.

The other two big events were the amateur and the woman's championships, memories of which are still fresh in the minds of both the golfing and the social world. The recent woman's championship at Ardsley intensified to a marked degree the widespread interest among the fair sex for the noble game of golf. And no one who saw even a portion of that grand tournament could come away with any other conviction than that for the modern girl, with her athletic tendencies, golf is one of the best of all the health-giving systems ever invented. All of the contestants were admirable types of the true American woman—robust, hardy, trained to use their own judgment, and not rely entirely upon the amateur caddie's advice, and, above all, able to accept defeat after a hard-played match as gracefully as congratulations could be given to a less fortunate contestant for her able game.

Fifty-four women started in this event, thirty more than ever played in a woman's championship before. Only sixteen could get in the eligible class for championship honors, and this was a sudden change from the original number of eight. Did the other thirty-eight pack up their golf clubs and red coats and march promptly home? Not at all, for the golfing woman is too much of a sport for that, but they remained to the last day, playing in smaller matches, and at the close giving Miss Beatrix Hoyt a grand ovation, as she finished, the champion of them all.

That victory was her third successful championship triumph. Miss Hoyt is only eighteen years old, but the admirable steadiness of her game demonstrated most conclusively that she is in a class by herself, all of her matches being won by margins too large to leave any doubt. Besides the championship, three medals are awarded for the next lesser honors, and these were won, respectively, by Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport Golf Club; Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley, and Miss Frances C. Griscom, Philadelphia. They therefore will be known as the four honor women in golf for the coming year.

All of the sixteen who got in the eligible class are worthy to be mentioned as America's ablest women golfers, and they are, with the exception of the four just mentioned, Miss Edith B. Burt and Miss K. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia; Miss Madeline Boardman and Miss Harriot S. Curtis, Essex County Club, near Boston; Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord; Mrs. Wm. Shippen, Morris County; Mrs. J. E. Greiner, Baltimore; Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County; Miss Alice Strong, Seabright; Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield; Miss Marion Shearson, Chicago, and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol.

PUTTING ON THE GREEN.
On the Morris County Golf Club Links.

The last big championship tournament of the year was the amateur event, which was played during the second week of September at Morris County. Over 100 golfers from all parts of the country started in the first round, Denver being the most Western city to be represented. The tournament was the most satisfactory ever held in America. Its management was perfect, and the golf was the best ever seen in this country. Thirty-

James A. Tyng.
Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.

two qualified in the championship class, the number having been doubled over previous years. The gold medal for the lowest score in the opening round was taken by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., one of Harvard's able golfers. H. J. Whigham, who held the championship for the former two years, was convalescent from malarial fever contracted in Cuba, and therefore not in winning form.

Findley S. Douglas of the Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, Conn., won the thousand-dollar cup and championship of the United States, while the other three honors were taken respectively by Walter B. Smith of the Onwentsia Golf Club, Chicago, and a Yale student, Walter J. Travis, Oakland Club, Bayside, L. I., and Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf Club.

Douglas holds the championship of his own club, Smith has held for two seasons the Yale championship, while Travis, besides being the Oakland champion, has won more open tournaments in the metropolitan district than any other golfer. He has taken the chief trophies in the Knollwood, Dyker Meadow, Oakland, Queens County, and Essex County tournaments, in addition to prizes for best records and handicap events.

The interest for golf among our leading colleges led two years ago to the formation of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, of which the active members are Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania. By its offer of a team championship cup last year the Ardsley Club stimulated college golf contests, and the first tournament for the trophy brought out teams from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. The New Haven lads won, and they gained a second victory last May, Harvard in each case taking second place.

An individual championship is also played at the same time. The first intercollegiate champion was Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, and last May James F. Curtis of Harvard won the honor. Since this writing another intercollegiate tournament has been played, and hereafter this event will occur in the Fall of each year. The recent event was won by John Reid, Jr., of Yale, and Harvard got the team championship.

The first international golf contest has also been one of the features of the year, the match taking the form of a team contest between ten of our ablest players and the same number from Canada. The match was played Oct. 1 on the links of the Toronto Golf Club, and the United States team came home waving the banner of victory, having beaten the Canadians by a score of 40 holes to 20.

FRANK W. CRANE.

TWO NIGHTS IN JUNE.

THE words echoed idly in Brunton's mind, as, escaping by favor of a French casement from the crowded reception room, he found himself in the pleasance. Softly the thrill of the distant music rose and fell upon the still air. Less tunefully sounded the nearer hum of conversation and laughter. Glancing back toward the lighted windows, the vague yearning for sympathy that had lain like a cord round his heart all day gripped him close. Then an affected laugh stung his ear, and Brunton turned afresh toward solitude. Under his feet lay the smooth grass of the trim lawn. Overhead was the blue-black Summer sky, star-flecked and cloudless. Lower the fairy lights, red, green, and gold, twinkled like jewels among the dark foliage. About him hung the fragrance of heliotrope.

Brunton was young; his soul, new-fledged, was immature, nebulous, and his emotions still of the crudest. Yet as he looked skyward his spirit sunk at the thought of leaving so much beauty and sweetness for—he knew not what. To-morrow he would leave England to join his regiment, and few seemed to know or care. For the first time he felt constrained to mourn the lack of near relatives to fuss and weep over his departure. His coming to Mrs. Derrick's "At Home" had been a mistake, too. Having a few hours to fill in, he had come with the idea that it would pass the time pleasantly. Now he felt annoyed at his folly in so doing.

Taking out a cigar he lit a match, which a sportive zephyr playfully extinguished. Among the shadows hid a rustic arbor, and stepping inside the shelter of its doorway he struck a fresh gleam. Flaring up brightly it revealed, huddled up close to the back wall of the arbor, a shrinking girlish form.

For one startled moment his keen gray eyes looked amazement into frightened blue ones.

"Why, by Jove! Oh! I say," he ejaculated inconsequently.

The childish face, set in an aureole of golden hair, raised appealingly to his.

"Oh, please, please, don't tell anybody. I only came out here to get away from the people."

"Did you? Well, I say, that should be a bond of union between us, for so did I."

The dying flicker of the wax match saw an expression of relief cross the girl's face. "And you won't tell anybody about my coming out here. It would seem so rude to Mrs. Derrick, you know."

"Not a soul, honor bright. But surely you didn't leave the house to crouch up here in the dark?"

"Oh, no! It was lovely among the stars and flowers and things; then I heard some one coming, and ran in here till he should go past, and so you caught me."

He could tell that she was smiling a little now, though there was still a little hesitating catch in her voice.

"Won't you come out and walk again?" He was longing to see her. The darkness of the summer house was tantalizing, and chivalry rebelled at the rudeness of striking another light.

"And you will smoke?" she asked, rising, in reply to his query, and walking to the door.

"No, thanks, I don't care to now. Suppose we stroll round?"

The starlight that revealed to Sylvia a soldierly form with short-cropped dark hair, and a quite perceptible moustache, showed Brunton a petite figure, whose robe of shimmering white satin draped loosely from the old lace that outlined its square-cut bodice, a string of pearls round the slender neck the only ornament.

For a moment convention triumphed and they were bashful together. Thereafter the influence of the June night prevailed, and they inclined to confidence. Before they had completely encircled the lawn Sylvia knew that Brunton was a soldier, that to-morrow he would sail for India to join his regiment. "P. and O., China, awfully jolly deck cabin to myself." And ere they emerged from the long archway of roses Brunton knew that this was Sylvia's first party, that she was an orphan, and lived with her grandmamma. That at that moment her grandmamma was playing whist in Mrs. Derrick's ante-drawing room; that Sylvia herself passed endless evenings playing whist with grandmamma, Mrs. Dawson, (the companion,) and a dummy. Also that a look in grandmamma's eye which seemed to Sylvia to hold a suggestion that in the event of no better partner being forthcoming Sylvia might be called upon to make up a set had led to Sylvia's taking refuge in the garden; thus showing that out of her narrower life the woman had the more to tell.

"And you have never been anywhere!" This pityingly, from the height of his experiences which were yet to come.

"No, never. We always go to Torquay in Winter, but that's nearly just the same as being at home. Do you know, I've never, never once been out of doors at night before!"

"Not even to a theatre?"

"No."

"Poor little girl! I say!"—struck by a sudden idea—"your guardian will be some time over whist, won't she?"

"Why, yes. The game has just begun, and they won't finish under a rubber."

"Well, suppose I take you somewhere for half an hour or so—to a theatre or music hall? My cab is waiting."

"Oh!" A gasp of delight followed by the inevitable, "But would it not be wrong?" and "I can't go dressed like this."

Manlike, Brunton rode rough-shod over both scruples.

"Oh, nobody will know. Wait here a moment while I run to the house and forage for wraps."

Leaving Sylvia in the safe seclusion of the arbor, he vanished, returning speedily clad in light topcoat and crush hat, and bearing a heavy cloak of velvet and furs.

"That!" breathed Sylvia, in a horrified whisper, when he showed his spoil. "Why, you've brought grandmamma's sable mantle!"

"Oh, that's all right, so long as it's big enough," replied her fellow-sinner, with a man's easy indifference to aught but utility.

And as to the encompassing capacity of the matter there could be no doubt. Swallowed up therein, all that was visible of Sylvia was a pair of wonderful blue eyes and a fluff of golden hair at one end and two tiny white satin slippers at the other.

To Sylvia the hansom was a chariot sent direct from fairyland for her conveyance to some enchanted world. The gayety and glitter of the London night delighted and amazed her. At Piccadilly Circus Sylvia was entranced, in Leicester Square she was in ecstasies, and when, having reached the snug seclusion of a curtained box, she could gaze across a valley of dim, smoke-wreathed

"PLEASE DON'T TELL ANYBODY!"

figures, which the moving marvel of form and color defined as a ballet, she acted and moved as though in a dream-world.

What they witnessed need not be detailed. Is it not written in the daily papers? Suffice it to tell that Sylvia remained oblivious to all Brunton's hints as to the lapse of time until he murmured that the hour neared 11.

Safely in the hansom speeding homeward, Sylvia returned to earth again, and sighed at that she felt like Cinderella in having to leave the ball at its height. And Brunton tentatively suggested that there had been no Prince at her ball; whereupon Sylvia avowed hastily that of course he was the Prince—then faltered and blushed. After that it must be confessed that the trees fringing Regent's Park witnessed some callow love making.

Yes, Sylvia was sorry, very, very sorry, he was going, and perhaps when he returned in three years he would have forgotten her? And Brunton was equally convinced of his own faithfulness, but feared the strain of time and absence on hers.

Brunton thought he would like their next meeting to take place, as this one had, in a garden; and Sylvia remembered that a certain green door in the high wall encircling her grandmother's grounds opened on a quiet side road. It was quite near; they could drive round that way and she would point it out.

Thereafter the stars witnessed a solemn compact that, that day three years, at the same hour, Sylvia would unlock the green door to give Brunton entrance.

They were very much in earnest. Two real tears glistened in Sylvia's eyes as she spoke of the years that the green door must remain closed. And Brunton's voice got husky, and he had difficulty in rendering his farewells as manly as he would have wished. So, as become young lovers, were the twain delightfully disconsolate.

Re-entering Mrs. Derrick's garden cautiously, the culprits had scarce gained the safe vantage of the shrubbery before encountering an emissary in search of Sylvia. Lady Martingale was going, had been going for quite ten minutes, and both her cloak and her granddaughter were to seek!

* * * * * *

Athwart the little green door the moonlight glinted softly, and Brunton, standing in the rear shadow of an Ilex, would willingly have dropped the coming hour out of his life.

Since his return to England a few days before, the memory of this approaching assignation had persistently recurred to him. As a man of honor, he knew he dare not shirk it. And yet how painful to be forced to see Sylvia, to look into those innocent, trustful eyes—for of her constancy he had no doubt—and confess how he had changed, and to tell boldly that their meeting had proved but an incident, of no moment in the ordering of his life.

He must undeceive her as tenderly as possible, speak of Eleanor regretfully, at least not let Sylvia guess how entirely happy their union was, or that she, Sylvia, had long ago ceased to be aught but a pretty, sentimental remembrance to him.

Even as he schooled himself a distant clock struck the hour, and with the first faint chime came the stealthy sound of an opening lock. She was there!

Gently turning the handle, he passed through the green door and entered Lady Martingale's garden. Beside the great stone basin of the old fountain stood Sylvia, the moonlight sparkling on her hair, and adding an ethereal glamor to the sheen of her robe. About her the tall Madonna lilies lent their fragrance to the night.

A swift pang smote him as he saw that, as when they first met, she wore white, forgetting that he, too, had sought to recapture his former aspect for her view.

Her eyes met his in questioning appeal, and for a moment a mad rush of pity, romance, affection, call it what you will, overcame him, and, springing forward, he caught her hands.

"Sylvia!"

"Yes."

"You had not forgotten?"

"No. And you?"

"I am here."

After the greeting there fell a sense of constraint, which Brunton realized was not all of his making. She was lovely, even more lovely than of yore—taller, too, with the lapse of years—and with an added something in her expression that was new to him.

Behind them the fountain splashed and murmured. Then Sylvia broke the silence, speaking as if in answer to his thoughts.

"You—you have changed—are not the same. Of course, you look older and bronzed: I don't mean that. But there is something else—your manner—"

Brunton felt there was no escape for him. He must tell her, and at once.

"Sylvia," he began, breathlessly, "three years is a long time—"

"Oh, yes: is it not?" she interposed, eagerly.

"And, you know, one's circumstances alter—new people intervene."

"Yes, yes; so they do."

Her unexpected acquiescence was disconcerting, but he doggedly stumbled on.

"And, Sylvia, I wish to tell you—I know it seems mean and cruel—but last year I met Eleanor, and—"

"Hush!" interrupted Sylvia, suddenly raising her hand, and turning in an attitude of listening expectancy toward the lighted windows of the house visible across the expanse of lawn.

As they paused, mute, from an open casemate came a feeble cry—vague, plaintive, sending its message into the night.

Sylvia's eyes sought Brunton's—his wondering, hers lambent with maternal ecstasy.

"My baby!" she said.

—MARY STUART BOYD. in Black and White.

The Savage Bachelor Scores.

From The London Figaro.

"The man I marry," said the blonde widow, "must be a hero."

"He will be," remarked the savage bachelor.

Odd Logic.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—Do you think our Peace Commissioners will be successful?

Jill—Sure; they'll all good fighters.

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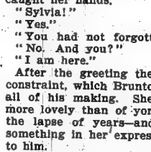

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From Phil May's Sketch Book, published by R. H. Russell, New York.

INNOCENCE ABROAD.

Visitor—Some of your ancestors, I suppose?
Parvenu—Bless you! I ain't got no ancestors. My ancestors is all dead.

Risky.

From The Washington Star.

"Did you know," said the old colored man, "dat curses, like chickens, come home to roos' ?"

"I's hyuhd it," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "an' I 'specks it's so. But ter tell de troof, I allus thought chickens wus takin' big risks 'bout gittin' home in dis neighborhood."

His Opportunity.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I'd like something to eat," said the frazzled pilgrim at the kitchen door. "I'm that tired and hungry I don't know which way to turn." "I'll show you how to do that," encouragingly replied Farmer Haycraft, picking up a dull axe, and leading him in the direction of the grindstone.

Asserting Himself.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"I may be a hard drinker," said Tapley with dignity; "and perhaps I show facial traces of it, but I'll have you to know, Sir, that I am no Cyrano de Bergerac."

A Case of Necessity.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Doctor, do you think you'll pull him through?"

"Pull him through? Of course I'll pull him through. He's insured for a hundred thousand."

"But I don't see—"

"You don't, eh? Well, it's in our company."

A Suggestion.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

If Admiral Dewey will travel from San Francisco to Washington by rail he will confer a favor upon several million people who are exceedingly anxious to paint a crimson band across the continent.

Accommodating.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Willie—Did you ask your father if he would give me a start?

Winnie—Yes, and he said he'd come down stairs some night and give you a flying start.

CASTORIA

Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA

The Point of View.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I am going to send my boy to college. I want him to come out on top of the heap."

"But you can't be sure of it, you know; football is such an uncertain game."

Room for Another.

From Brooklyn Life.

Browne—I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites.

Towne—That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more.

Bon Ami

The Modern Cleaner.

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WHAT

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It improves my appetite and digestion, and gives a healthy color to the skin."

Maxine Elliott

JUNIUS M. HALL, M.D., Inspector, Chicago Board of Health, writes: "I have been acquainted with the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT for some time and have prescribed it frequently in my practice. In slow convalescence, after acute diseases, I have found it especially valuable, and have been well pleased with the results."

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Comparison of Evils.

From Judge.

Volunteer—At first we thought that nothing could be worse than the army ration.

Friend—Well, what was worse?

Volunteer—When we didn't get it.

Accommodating.

From The Boston Traveler.

Lady, (engaging a new cook)—Can you clean bicycles?

Cook—No, lady, but I can give you the address where I have mine cleaned.

ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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ONE CEN

THE WEATHER.

Fair; colder; brisk west erly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,234. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7. 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhe and Jersey City. TWO CEN

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 38⅞c; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—News of a significant military mobilization by Great Britain is being suppressed in London. It is known that work was resumed at Devonport at midnight last night, and that naval activity continues in every harbor where ships of the British Navy are anchored. It was reported yesterday that the French Northern Squadron will leave Brest within the next few days, presumably to join the French Southern Squadron at Toulon, and it is believed in London that the British Channel Squadron, now anchored at Gibraltar, will intercept the French fleet. Prince George of Greece has been formally proposed as Commissioner General of the powers in Crete. Emperor William and Party arrived at Beyroot, Syria, yesterday afternoon.—Page 1.

Page 1.

J. B. Caldwell and F. T. Stewart, who are with the Quartermaster's Department, have been sent to a hospital in Havana with yellow fever.

An explosion in the Capitol at Washington last evening wrecked the quarters of the Supreme Court, and did great damage to the building, besides destroying many priceless records.

After he had consulted with Republican leaders last night, Superintendent McCullagh gave out a letter addressed to the Police Board, in which he made charges of fraudulent plans being laid for election day. He told of registration and naturalization irregularities, and told of accusations against Martin Engel.

Page 2.

A $12,000 cash bet on the result of the Gubernatorial contest was made by Col. W. L. Brown and William H. Clark at the Colonial Club last night.

Sixty-eight employes of Bellevue Hospital were arrested yesterday by the police on warrants obtained of Superintendent McCullagh, who charged all the men with illegal registration.

District Attorney Gardiner made public yesterday a letter he had written to Chief Devery, Superintendent McCullagh, and Magistrate Wentworth, urging prompt execution of warrants in cases of alleged illegal registration. He promised protection for all lawful voters.

Chairman McCarren last night predicted that Justice Van Wyck would carry the State by 35,000. Chairman Odell placed Col. Roosevelt's plurality at 40,000. Congressman Quigg expressed the belief that the vote in New York County would be divided about evenly.

Jefferson M. Levy, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, in conversation at the Democratic Club last night, pointed out that the commercial interests of New York needed attention and expressed his determination to look after them if elected.

Democratic mass meetings were held in various New York theatres last night. At Koster & Bial's the theatrical profession was chiefly represented, and Senator Grady made an address attacking Republican campaign tactics and favoring home rule.

Page 4.

The funeral of Police Captain O'Keeffe was held yesterday.

During an exhibition at Huber's Museum yesterday fire started and caused a panic, in which, luckily, no one was hurt. Little damage was done.

After a Swedish ball at Unity Hall, in Harlem, Saturday night John Carisen, while returning home with four other men, got into a fight and was stabbed to death.

Chinese and Hebrew laundrymen who have been having a war between themselves agreed on a truce yesterday and will hold a meeting to-night in the Chinese Joss house to adjust differences.

At the Central Labor Union meeting a delegate vainly endeavored to exhibit a pair of boots, which he said the owner had worn out while looking for work along the Erie Canal, as an argument against the Republicans.

Prof. Goerdeler, a teacher of music, who was confined in a lunatic asylum in Germany in 1891 for challenging the Emperor William to a duel, was committed to Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Wentworth yesterday for examination into his sanity.

Page 5.

Capt. Buener and six of his crew, who drifted about in midocean on the dismantled schooner Willey, finally striking on Walker's Key, Abaco, arrived in port yesterday. They tell a tale of awful suffering.

Page 7.

President Bumstead of Atlanta University delivered an address yesterday at the Black Presbyterian Church, on the higher education of the negro.

Cubans at Havana are impatient over the delay of evacuation by the Spaniards and the establishment of military rule in the island by the United States.

Page 10.

Dr. MacArthur preached in Calvary Baptist Church last night on the moral element in to-morrow's election.

Prof. Adler yesterday began the first of a series of lectures at Carnegie Hall on "The Essentials of Morality."

The Rev. Dr. Burrell, in the Marble Collegiate Church, yesterday, preaching on the "Citizenship of the Christian," said it was the latter's bounden duty to pay his taxes and cast his ballot in political elections.

Dr. De Costa, preaching at the Church of St. John the Evangelist last evening on the subject of Hall Caine's "The Christian," declared that preventive rather than curative work by the Church is needed.

The daughters of Beach Ivers, who died in 1836, have advertised for missing papers bearing on the estate of their father. If the documents can be found they will begin suit to recover $60,000, with interest from 1840. The estate was in possession of their uncle up to the time of his death.

Referring to to-morrow's election, the Rev. Henry Frank, at Berkeley Lyceum, yesterday, said that we are confronted by the crucial problem of our future policy as a Nation, and alluded to a popular hero who, after opposing political corruption and industrial injustice, "shamefully abrogated his once exalted sentiments."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

SPAIN AND THE PEACE TREATY.

A Correspondent at Madrid Reports that the Government Will Sign, but with a Protest.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spain will sign the peace treaty under protest."

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Papers at Berlin Show Bitterness for America.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The semi-official papers have received a hint to stop their attacks upon America. I have good reason to believe, however, that Germany will doff her reserve so soon as other powers seek a share in the spoil of the Philippines."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, commenting upon the irritation of the German press over the attitude of the United States toward the Philippine question, says:

"It has but little importance and is only likely to excite the scorn and defiance of the Americans and tend to confirm them in their determination to keep the Philippines. The Fremdenblatt, in a temperate article that gives the German papers an example of impartiality, recognizes that it is purely a question for the Americans to decide for themselves."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times, after giving extracts from another long and violent article in the Kolnische Zeitung, declaring that the fate of the Philippines cannot be a matter of indifference to Germany, expresses the opinion that such utterances will only stiffen the attitude of the United States.

EXPLOSION IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

Supreme Court Room and Library Badly Damaged by Fire and Water.

PRICELESS RECORDS LOST

Lower Part of the Building Wrecked by the Concussion.

Gas Escaping from a Four-Inch Main the Cause of the Explosion—Valuable Works of Art Destroyed—The Damage Almost Beyond Estimate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—An explosion and fire at 5:13 o'clock this afternoon wrecked the Supreme Court room and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the Capitol. The damage is enormous. The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the subterranean basement practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls just east of the point where the explosion occurred were bulged out nearly two inches, windows in all that part of the building were blown out, and locked doors were forced from their hinges quite a hundred and fifty feet from the scene of it.

Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it. The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundations, and was heard several squares away. It occurred in a small room, tightly inclosed by heavy stone walls in the subterranean basement, immediately below the main entrance to the old Capitol Building. In this room was a five-hundred-light gas meter, which was fed by a four-inch main. Very little gas is used in that part of the building, but at the time of the explosion the gas had not been turned off at the meter. The meter itself was wrecked, and the gas pouring from the main caught fire. The flames originating from the explosion darted up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and communicated with the record room of the Supreme Court, the office of the Marshal of the court, and the Supreme Court Library. Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed, and serious damage had been done in the Marshal's room and some minor rooms in the immediate neighborhood.

The library of the Supreme Court, located immediately beneath the Supreme Court room, was badly damaged by fire, smoke, and water, water practically destroying the great collection of law reference books. The library contains about 20,000 volumes, and was used not only by the Justices of the Supreme Court, but by members of Congress and lawyers practicing before the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Harlan said to-night that the library was very valuable. Many of the works it contained would, he thought, be difficult to replace. Librarian Clarke, after a cursory examination, necessarily made by the light of lanterns, expressed the opinion that many of the books could be saved, although they had been drenched by water from the streams poured into the library for two hours or more after the explosion occurred.

OLD RECORDS DESTROYED.

The most serious damage, in the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, is to the records stored in the sub-basement. These included all of the records of the Supreme Court from 1792 to 1832. The room contains records of cases and opinions rendered by the fathers of the judiciary of the Government. Apparently the documents of this room are either totally destroyed or so badly damaged by fire and water as to be useless. Justice Harlan said that, while the loss of the records was irreparable, it was fortunate that the later records of the court, which were kept in the office of the clerk on the main floor, were not injured. As documents for reference at this time and later, Justice Harlan thought these were of far greater value than the records destroyed. Fortunately the clerk's office was not in the least damaged by fire and the explosion did no damage in it except to blow out one window.

James McKenny, Clerk of the Supreme Court, expressed the hope after making an examination of the old record room that some, at least, of the documents could be saved. To-night, however, owing to the inadequate lighting facilities in the part of the building where the explosion and fire occurred, it was impossible for him to make an intelligent or thorough investigation of the damage. The Supreme Court room was damaged principally by water and smoke, the fire not reaching that point. Adjoining the courtroom, however, both the marshal's office and the Senate barber's shop furnished food for the flames.

ESCAPING GAS THE CAUSE.

While many theories are offered as to the cause of the explosion, it seems beyond doubt to have been due to escaping gas. At 5:07 o'clock Lieut. Nelson of the Capitol police detected an odor of gas in the corridors adjoining the Supreme Court room. Not being able to locate it, he proceeded to Statuary Hall—the old hall of the House of Representatives—thinking the gas might be escaping from a burner in that neighborhood. While he was endeavoring to locate the leak the explosion occurred. Only a few persons, principally officers of the Capitol police, were in the building at the time, but several of them had narrow escapes.

Before the Fire Department, which responded to an alarm sent in by a policeman, three squares from the Capitol, had arrived, C. P. Gilem, chief electrician of the Capitol, and H. W. Taylor, chief engineer of the House side, had a stream playing into the Supreme Court Room record room, which, by that time, was a roaring furnace. Within a few minutes after the arrival of the Fire Department the flames were under control, although as a precautionary measure streams were poured into the Marshal's office, the library, and the subterranean basement, for two hours. The firemen were unable, however, for a considerable time to extinguish the flames of gas which shot out of the four-inch main in the meter room. From this main the fire swept through an orifice in the basement floor caused by the explosion, and attacked the consultation room of the Supreme Court Justices, on the main floor. Some damage was done to the furniture and fittings of this room, but it was inconsiderable as compared with that done elsewhere. The robing room of the Justices was undamaged.

It was evident that the fire could not be extinguished until the gas from the man was cut off. That this might be accomplished the firemen turned two streams upon the main, choking the flow of gas, and at the same time cooling the pipe. Electrician Gilem, braving the intense heat, entered the meter room and cut off the gas at the floor valve of the main.

DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING.

Throughout the lower central portion of the old Capitol Building doors, windows, and fittings in committee rooms and other apartments are badly damaged. Just north of the crypt, an archway almost over the meter room was completely blown out and great masses of masonry torn from the floor were hurled to the ceiling with such force as to burst the stone and plaster of the walls above. Ponderous flagstones were wrenched from their resting places, and throughout the corridors the frescoing on the ceilings and walls of the corridors was utterly ruined. No damage was done to the main foundations of the buildings, as these are of solid masonry, deeply embedded, and 25 feet 4 inches thick.

The electric lighting apparatus, including dynamos, boilers, and wirings, was not damaged. In order to enable the firemen to work without peril from live wires, Electrician Gilem cut off the current from all wires, except one circuit, which lighted the lower western part of the building. Within thirty feet of the scene of the explosion a solitary incandescent lamp, marking the exact centre of the Capitol structure and hanging directly over the bier in which it was proposed to lay the body of George Washington, burned brilliantly.

Among the losses which will be most sincerely regretted are those of the busts of Chief Justice Marshall and other distinguished members of the Supreme Court, which were arranged on small pedestals about the Supreme Court chamber. In the smoke and ruin which followed the explosion these valuable works of art were either badly damaged or wholly destroyed. Many of them have been treasured as exhibits in the Supreme Court chamber for half a century.

FORMER FIRES IN THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol building has been damaged a number of times before by fire, but it is believed that to-night's fire will prove to be the most disastrous in the history of the building. On two occasions prior to this fires have been started by explosions of gas. Seventeen years ago a large amount of damage was done to the same part of the building by an explosion of this kind, and in 1876 there was an explosion of gas that killed one man and came near killing another.

No intelligent estimate of the money loss by the explosion and fire can yet be made. In the opinion of the Capitol officers and mechanics, who examined the structure to-night, the loss will reach probably $200,000 to the building. The loss on the library and records, as stated above, can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents. A million dollars could not replace them, because many of them have no duplicates in existence.

Arrangements were completed to-night by Librarian Clark of the Supreme Court and Col. Richard D. Bright, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, by which the sittings of the Supreme Court will not be interrupted. The Court will convene to-morrow in the room of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, one of the most spacious rooms in the Capitol. How long the sessions of the court will be held there will be determined by the Justices themselves.

STATE SCANDAL IN VERMONT.

The Governor and Other Officials Accused of Using Public Funds for Private Purposes.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 6.—Vermont has at present a State scandal on its hands the special Commissioners have been appointed in the House and Senate to investigate alleged official misappropriations of public funds.

On Thursday, Senator Platt introduced into the Senate an innocent appearing resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to investigate the salaries of State officers, which was adopted. A similar resolution passed the House on Friday morning.

The special case of the use of State funds for private purposes is in the expenses of the trip of Gov. Grout and staff to the Nashville Exposition in 1897, the junket of the Governor and staff to New York on Grant Memorial Day, in May, 1897, and the visit to Washington at the time of the inauguration of President McKinley. It is alleged that between $3,000 and $4,000 of public funds were used in the Nashville trip that was entirely unauthorized by law or custom.

The party accompanying the Governor numbered fifty-three, and the price of their tickets and other personal expenses, it has just come to light, were paid by the taxpayers of the State. They were approved by the Governor and were allowed by the Auditor of Accounts.

The discovery of these facts will lead the commission to make a full investigation of State expenses, and they are empowered to go back twenty years if thought advisable. The Nashville trip was known at the time to be a luxurious pilgrimage, but it was supposed that the members of the party were paying their own expenses. The discovery of these alleged abuses by the officers of the State, who have hitherto audited their own vouchers, has caused an uneasy feeling and no small excitement among the people. The feeling in the Legislature is uneasy, in some instances bitter and vindictive, and the affair is the theme of much discussion.

THREE BOLD SAFE BLOWERS.

They Capture Two Men and Hold Them Prisoners While They Rob a Bank in Richford, Vt.

RICHFORD, Vt., Nov. 6.—Three daring men blew open the vault of the Richford Savings Bank and Trust Company early this morning, and while they only succeeded in securing $800 in stamps, they escaped detection by capturing two passers-by and holding them prisoners until they had made five unsuccessful attempts to open the inner safe, which contained a large amount of money.

The thieves were discovered by W. P. Greene, who was passing the bank building at the time and heard a suspicious noise. Greene went up to the window and peered into the banking rooms, but before he realized what was going on he was seized by two of the men and dragged into the building. A gag was quickly placed in his mouth, and then he was bound hand and foot to a chair, while one of the thieves stood over him with a drawn revolver. Scarcely had the work of securing Greene been completed, when the thieves discovered another citizen gazing in through the window. The second man proved to be James Taylor, and with the same rapidity he was also pounced upon, gagged, and bound to a chair beside Greene.

The attempt on the inner safe, which had been interrupted by Greene and Taylor, was resumed, and five charges of fine gunpowder were blown into the cracks of the safe and ignited, but still the steel withstood the repeated explosions. The helpless men in the chairs saw every part of the proceedings, although they were powerless to interfere.

It was an hour or more before the thieves gave up their attempt on the stout little inner safe, and were obliged to be satisfied with the contents of the weaker boxes, which contained only postage stamps and revenue stamps. The three men then departed noiselessly and drove out of town in a carriage, going toward the Canadian border. Greene and Taylor finally liberated themselves and gave the alarm. A posse was at once formed, and all day the surrounding country has been searched, without the slightest trace of the three men. It may be possible that they succeeded in boarding the Canadian Pacific train for Montreal.

The inside of the vault was badly wrecked by the explosion, and it is estimated that the damage will amount to $3,000.

YERKES WILL OPEN HIS BOOKS.

Will Try to Show How Little Street Railway Franchises Are Worth.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Citizens' Committee of the Civic Federation has at last succeeded in getting a political understanding with Mr. Yerkes. He met the members at luncheon yesterday at the University Club as their guest, and he not only gave them much information on the capitalization and cost of his street car systems, but also a positive promise to open the books of both systems to an expert in street railway matters, whom the committee will select at once, and set about getting facts. At the close of the conference he left for New York. A general understanding was had.

The amount of compensation for new franchises was not discussed, but Mr. Yerkes permitted the committee to infer, its members said, that he did not intend to pay any more than was necessary. He declared to the committee that in the last few years $10,000,000 had been spent in equipping the three street railway systems, and that none of the companies would have spent money to that extent if it had thought there was going to be trouble in getting the franchises renewed. If the city intended to exact compensation from the companies in renewing the franchises, he said, the companies ought to be protected from being bled by lines that were built to sell and from Aldermanic greed. Some new legislation ought to be enacted for the street railway companies, he thought.

ELECTION DAY WEATHER.

Rain Predicted for New England and Middle States—Fair in the West and South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following special forecast covering election day weather east of the Rocky Mountains has been issued by the Chief of the Weather Bureau:

Rain is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the Upper Ohio Valley and the eastern lake region. In the States of the Middle and Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and western lake region rain Monday night in southern and rain or snow in northern parts of the districts named will be followed Tuesday by clearing, colder weather.

Fair weather is indicated for Tuesday for all districts west of the Mississippi and in the Southern States.

HE ARRAIGNS GEN. SHAFTER.

Col. Clark of the Second Massachusetts Comments On the Blunders of the Santiago Campaign.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 6.—Col. E. P. Clark, recently mustered out with his regiment, the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, to-day made this statement:

"When the army was being equipped at Tampa, Shafter was in charge, and he completely failed to foresee and provide for the needs of his army.

"Out of forty available pieces of artillery at Tampa, Shafter took sixteen to invade Santiago with.

"He made another terrible error by marching unprotected infantry up against fortifications. He did not see the error of his way until his troops were literally mowed to pieces.

"There were between 2,000 and 3,000 mules at Tampa, and he took between 400 and 500. There were 200 ambulances to be had, and he took twelve.

"The medical supplies on the transports he never had landed, although there was the most terrible need for them almost immediately after.

"It would be hard to tell just what individuals were responsible for the different slips, but in a large way it was Gen. Shafter who was to blame."

STRICKEN WITH YELLOW FEVER

J. B. Caldwell and F. T. Stewart, with the Cuban Commission, Sent to a Hospital in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—J. B. Caldwell and F. T. Stewart, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, have been stricken with yellow fever. They had been occupying apartments at the Hotel Pasaje, adjoining those of Col. Williams, the Chief Quartermaster, who is suffering from yellow fever. Both men were removed this afternoon, under the order of Dr. Laine, to the El Vedado fever hospital.

Following the usual petty jealousies existing between commissions, to which the Medical Corps furnishes no exception, the doctor who attended Caldwell and Stewart gave no notice of their illness to the United States Commissioners at El Vedado. Col. Williams being ill, and nobody apparently being authorized to assume authority in his place, Stewart, who is a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, lacked certain attentions that only money could buy.

Instead of the United States Commissioners being informed, an attempt was made to collect private subscriptions to provide nurses and medicines.

Caldwell and Stewart have been ill now for several days, but not until this morning was the fact brought to the attention of the American Commissioners, who immediately ordered Dr. Laine to see the patients and care for them at the expense of the Commissioners. As the result of his examination, the removal orders were promptly issued, Dr. Laine considering it his first duty to care for the health of the large number of Americans living at the Hotel Pasaje.

Dr. Laine found both men suffering from well-defined cases of yellow fever; and criticism cannot be too strong of the conduct of the physicians in attendance in neglecting to notify the superior American authorities, and failing to have the patients removed from the hotel, where their presence was endangering many lives.

WILD BEASTS INVADE TOWNS.

Hunger Drives Bears Into Settlements in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Nov. 6.—Bears and cougars, impelled by the pangs of hunger, are invading many towns in British Columbia and are terrifying the ranchmen. Four bears entered White Water City, in Kootenai, recently at night, attacked the meat safe of the principal hotel, demolished it, and got away in safety with its contents. The entire male population turned out the next night, armed with rifles and shotguns, and awaited the advent of the bears. Soon after midnight the bears arrived and a terrific fusillade ensued. When the smoke had cleared away it was discovered that two of the four had fallen. Nanaimo, also, was visited by bears, and the women and children had a scare. One panther waited all night in the branches of a tree overhanging the ranch house of Mrs. Duster. She shot him dead next morning.

Mrs. McEnnery, while acting as nurse in a wealthy farmer's house, saw a cougar peering through the window at her in the moonlight. She seized the baby and rushed from the back door to a neighbor's house. On the neighbor returning, the cougar was found to have entered the shed. He was shot dead from the open door of the dining room.

Home Burned at Woodcliff.

FREEPORT, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The handsome home of Mrs. D. Levene at Woodcliff was almost destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started from an overheated stove on the first floor. Mrs. Levene and her daughter were asleep on the second floor, and had a narrow escape from being suffocated. They found their egress shut off by the front stairs, but finally got out by the rear. None of the inmates saved anything. The cottage cost $12,000. The loss is estimated at $7,000. The insurance is about $8,000.

Third Congress of Mothers to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The third National Congress of Mothers will be held in Washington in February, 1899, beginning Tuesday, Feb. 14, and continuing four days. All clubs or organizations intending to affiliate with the National body should do so immediately, in order to secure voting representation at the congress.

Puerto Ricans Like Kentucky Troops.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Nov. 6.—A large and representative body of Puerto Ricans have drawn up a petition addressed to President McKinley asking the Government to retain in Puerto Rico Col. John B. Castleman and the First Kentucky Volunteers. Gen. Henry has cabled to Washington that the compliment is thoroughly deserved, but that the regiment ought to go North. It is under orders to move so soon as the Fifth Regular Cavalry arrives.

"The ROYAL LIMITED"—the Famous Five-Hour Train—of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, leaving New York for Washington at 1 P. M., will, after November 20th, leave at 3 P. M., arriving Washington 8 P. M., and be composed exclusively of Pullman's Parlor and Observation, Café Smoking Cars and Dining Cars.—Adv.

BRITAIN EXPECTS A FIGHT

News of an Important Military Mobilization Suppressed by the Government.

WAR OFFICE ASKS SILENCE

Vast Supplies Taken Aboard the Warships of the British Navy—Rumored that the French Squadron Will Leave Brest.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—News of an important and significant military mobilization has been received here, but, owing to a previous privately circulated request of the War Office not to mention any matters connected with the army mobilization, probably no newspaper in London will publish it.

Meanwhile, naval preparations are proceeding unabated. Work was resumed at Devonport at midnight to-night. Examples of the scale of stores ordered are 2,000,000 pounds cocoa, 1,500,000 pounds biscuits, 160,000 gallons of rum.

Even little gunboats like the Pincher and the Blazer have been docked for overhauling.

A rumor, not without probability, is in circulation to the effect that British authorities would regard any reinforcements dispatched to the French colonies as a final danger signal compelling definite action.

It is reported from Dover that the French Northern squadron is about to leave Brest for a cruise.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Daily Chronicle this morning professes to have "important military news which it would not be advisable to publish without the sanction of the War Office."

The military authorities at Devonport, the site of the largest naval arsenal in Great Britain, received orders yesterday for the immediate mobilization of all the troops in the Western District.

The Defense Committee will meet to-morrow.

Mr. Henry Norman, London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in his cable letter yesterday, explained that the Northern French squadron was stationed at Brest and the Southern French squadron was at Toulon. He further showed in this connection the reason why Great Britain had anchored her "channel squadron" at Gibraltar, the purpose being to prevent the French warships at Brest from joining those of the squadron at Toulon.

If the French Northern Squadron should leave Brest, as mentioned in the above cablegram, it is likely that the British squadron at Gibraltar, which has already been put in fighting trim, will find work to do.

It will be taken for granted, according to best advices, that the French ships will be trying to join the Toulon squadron, and the English men-of-war, it is believed, will move forward to intercept them.

HOW MARCHAND WILL RETIRE.

To Return to France from Fashoda with His Expedition.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Le Matin to-day confirms the report that the Government will instruct Major Marchand to return to France with his expedition from Fashoda by way of Jibutil, on the Gulf of Aden, the "only route consistent with French dignity."

The paper expresses the hope that the national flag "will not again be involved in such small colonial enterprises, unless success is assured beforehand, both diplomatically and by adequate support."

A CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Governor Forces the Minister of Finance to Resign.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 6.—There is a serious Cabinet crisis in Newfoundland. Sir Herbert Murray, the Governor, demands the resignation of Mr. Morine, Minister of Finance. The ostensible reason is that Mr. Morine is the general counsel of Mr. Reid, the railway contractor, but the real cause is the continued friction between Gov. Murray and the Minister.

Mr. Morine, in tendering his resignation, points out that Sir William Whiteway, a former Premier, and Messrs. Emerson and Morris, members of the late Cabinet, held a similar relation to the contractor, and that Sir Herbert Murray acquiesced in the arrangement in all three cases. He reminds the Governor also that he has been aware ever since April last of his (Morine's) relation to Mr. Reid, and insists that the Governor's omission to interfere before stamps his action now as personal and vindictive.

It is feared that complications will arise, wrecking the Cabinet and seriously prejudicing the negotiations regarding the French treaty shore already under way before the conference of the settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada.

AFFAIRS AT CHINA'S CAPITAL.

The Empress Dowager and Emperor Receive Decorations from Japan.

PEKING, Nov. 6.—M. Yano Fumio, the Japanese Minister to China, had an audience with the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to-day for the purpose of announcing the decorations conferred upon them by the Mikado.

The Empress Dowager was seated one step above the Emperor. She made the usual complimentary speech, after which the Emperor read a speech couched in similar terms. His Majesty seemed in good health.

Yesterday the foreign envoys decided to make a strong demand upon the Government for the removal of Gen. Kangsu's troops outside the Province of Pochili before Nov. 15. Unless this demand is granted they threaten themselves to assume the protection of the railway communication between Peking and the coast.

Hsu-Ching, formerly Chinese Ambassador to Russia and Germany, has been appointed a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The force detailed to guard the United States Legation arrived to-day.

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

Yamagata Aritomo Forms a Ministry to Succeed the Cabinet of Count Okuma.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 7.—Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata Aritomo has formed a Ministry to succeed the Cabinet of Count Okuma Stagaki—the first party Cabinet in the history of Japan—which took office on June 28 last, and resigned on Oct. 31, owing to differences upon the question of filling the portfolio of Public Instruction.

The Yamagata Cabinet contains no member who is connected with any of the political parties. It is constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Premier—Marquis Yamagata Aritomo.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Viscount Aoki, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Germany.

Minister of the Interior—Marquis Saige Tsugumichi.

Minister of Finance—Count Matsoukata.

Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. Katsura.

Minister of Marine—Admiral Yamamoto.

Minister of Justice—M. Kiyoura Keigo.

Prince George as Crete's Ruler.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has formally proposed the appointment of Prince George of Greece as Commissioner General of the European powers in Crete.

Emperor William in Syria.

BEIROOT, Syria, Nov. 6.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria disembarked here this afternoon from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and visited the barracks, park, and German Deaconesses School, after which they returned to the Hohenzollern. Everywhere they received ovations from large crowds assembled to welcome them.

Ex-Minister of Bavaria Dead.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Dr. von Rudhart, at one time Minister of Bavaria at Berlin, died to-day at Garmisch, Bavaria. He resigned his post in 1880 under highly sensational conditions, Prince Bismarck having insulted him at a parliamentary soirée at Bismarck's palace.

W. A. E. MOORE ARRESTED.

Supposed Consul and His Wife Are Accused of Attempted Blackmail by Martin Mahon.

William A. E. Moore, who has been staying at the Grenoble Hotel, and his wife, Fayne Moore, were arrested by Central Office detectives last night on the charge of attempted extortion and blackmail.

Martin Mahon, the proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, is the complainant, and charges the prisoners with having blackmailed him out of $167 and a diamond pin, and with attempting to extort an additional $5,000.

Moore had in his possession the appointment by President McKinley as United States Consul to Durban, Indian River, South Africa. His wife is said to be the daughter of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, her home being at Portland.

According to the complainant's story, he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Moore, then Miss Stranan, three years ago at the New Amsterdam Hotel. She had lately returned from Paris, where she had been studying music, and was staying somewhere near Gramercy Park.

She frequently took meals at his hotel. He became very friendly with her, and the acquaintance was kept up socially until she was married. He had not seen her since that time until a week ago, when she called upon him at his hotel. They had luncheon there. In the course of conversation she particularly admired a diamond horseshoe pin which he wore and asked him to lend it to her to wear at a party to be given that night. She said that she would return it to him at the Hotel Metropole at 6:45 o'clock last Friday evening.

He let her have the pin, and at about the appointed hour went to the hotel mentioned. He was a little late in keeping the appointment for the return of the pin, and as he passed by the door of the reception room at the hotel he saw her in conversation with a man whom he afterward recognized as her husband, Mr. Moore. Mahon and Mrs. Moore took dinner at the Metropole, and afterward, on her invitation, he went to the apartments of the Moores at the Grenoble. He and Mrs. Moore amused themselves for a time by playing cards and chatting.

After a little Mrs. Moore complained of the heat in the room, and went into an adjoining apartment, the complainant says, where she partly disrobed and put on a blue wrapper and resumed the conversation with Mr. Mahon. About half an hour later a man burst into the room, Mahon says, with a drawn revolver, placed the revolver at his (Mahon's) head, and said that he would kill him for betraying his wife. The woman made a scene, he says, and confessed that she had been faithless to her husband.

The husband demanded that Mahon should give him $50,000 on penalty of exposure or death. Mr. Mahon says he talked awhile, until the man who had entered reduced his demand to $25,000, then to $10,000, and finally agreed to take $5,000. Meantime Mr. Mahon says the woman had drawn up a paper in which Mahon agreed to pay her husband $5,000. Of this, $2,500 was to be paid Saturday night and the balance, $2,500, was to be paid to-night. The agreement set forth that the pair had been guilty of misconduct.

According to Mahon the couple demanded all the money he had in his pocket, which was $167, and also demanded the diamond horseshoe pin. The money and pin, the complainant says, he gave them.

After thinking the matter over, Mr. Mahon concluded on Saturday that he would not pay the first installment, and yesterday called upon Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau and told his story.

Detective Sergeants McNaught and Cuff were sent with the man to the hotel to arrest Moore and his wife. Detective Cuff and Mr. Mahon went to the apartments of the two people, and were admitted. Both husband and wife were there. On the table lay the big revolver, and when Sergeant Cuff told Moore that he was under arrest the man snatched up the revolver, according to the detective's story, and attempted to shoot the officer. Instead, however, of picking up the revolver by the butt the man, in his excitement, picked it up by the barrel. With the butt end he assaulted Cuff, giving him a heavy blow on the head, and a second over the right eye. The man was fighting with all his strength when Sergeant McNaught broke into the room and overpowered him and dragged him off to Police Headquarters. The wife was taken there also.

There, Capt. McClusky said early this morning, the man confessed his guilt, but placed the blame on his wife, saying that in the excitement of detecting her unfaithfulness, he had not been responsible for his act. The woman said nothing.

Moore is said to come from Cleveland, Ohio, where, it is said, he belongs to a wealthy family. He has traveled much on the European Continent with his wife, and says he has given her every advantage which lay in his power.

He married her in 1887, and visited his own Paris home with her, and also the home of her parents. He said that he had not as yet gone to the station in South Africa to which he had been appointed, as he expected another appointment in place of it, as Consul in Budapest. He had traveled much in Africa, he said, and was well acquainted with the late Barney Barnato.

Both Moore and his wife are of fine appearance and address. She was covered with diamonds when arrested.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Saturday afternoon West Indian reports showed the presence of a cyclonic disturbance near the Island of Trinidad. Warning was cabled to all West Indian Weather Bureau stations of the character and probable course of the storm with instructions to warn all interests. Advices were also cabled to the United States naval fleet at Caimanera and to the commander of the United States Army at Ponce, Puerto Rico. Yesterday's reports indicate that the storm has moved northward over the Lesser Antilles and is central in the vicinity of St. Kitts.

The lake storm has moved eastward over the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, attended by clearing and colder weather in the Atlantic Coast and East Gulf States, Ohio Valley, and the lake regions, and by southerly, shifting to westerly, gales over the great lakes and along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts. West of the Mississippi the weather has been fair with rising temperature. A storm has moved from the North Pacific Coast north of Washington, eastward over the British Northwest Territory.

The indications are that fair weather with rising temperature will prevail east of the Mississippi to-day. Showers turning into snow flurries are indicated for the States of the Upper Missouri Valley, and rain is likely to occur in the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	58	60	62
6 A. M.	57	56	62
9 A. M.	55	52	59
12 M.	60	53	56
3 P. M.	54	56	57
6 P. M.	49	54	55
9 P. M.	48	50	52
12 P. M.	47	47	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1897	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	47

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 3 A. M. and the minimum 47 degrees at midnight. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 97 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

CHARGES BY M'CULLA

After Consulting Republican Leaders, He Gives Out a Letter to Police Board.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS ALLEGED

He Claims to Have Reports of Registration and Naturalization Irregularities—Martin Engel Accused.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was called into the conference of the Republican district leaders at County headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, last evening.

The conference had been in session for two hours, when a recess was taken until the State Superintendent of Elections could be summoned. Telephone messages failed to bring Mr. McCullagh, and Leader James L. Stewart of the Twentieth District was sent after him. After a delay of twenty minutes, the Superintendent appeared, and the leaders again went into secret session behind closed doors.

While the leaders were in recess no disguise was made of the fact that they were waiting for Superintendent McCullagh, but when the Superintendent was seen as he was about to enter the hall, he protested earnestly that the meeting was not wa

upon election day for any alleged offense committed against the elective franchise until the persons so accused shall have cast his ballot, if he shall demand the right to do so, and I have no desire to interfere with the rights of any citizen entitled to exercise such right, but rather to protect every citizen in the exercise of his right. I shall have no hesitation, however, in instructing my deputies to promptly arrest every person who is not entitled to vote, and who shall do so.

HE WILL SEND LISTS.

"I shall forward to you a list of the names of persons, arranged by Assembly and Election Districts, who were registered as voters, but who have since removed from the Election District in which they were so registered, and I hereby require you to take such action as will prevent any person from voting upon such names. I also shall forward to you a list of persons so removed who have died since the last registration, to the end that you may take such steps as will prevent their names being voted upon.

"In conclusion, I, John McCullagh, the State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District, in pursuance of the authority vested in me under the provisions of Chapter 676 of the Laws of 1898, which gives me the right to call upon any public officer, his assistant, and subordinates, to render such aid as may be required and demanded in the performance of my duties, do hereby formally notify you that I do demand that the Police Board of the City of New York, and each member thereof, shall, as a board, or as individuals, take such action as will prevent any act of intimidation or terrorization to the electors of any portion of the City of New York in the exercise of their rights as citizens on the day of election."

THE ARRESTS OF VOTERS.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner gave out a letter yesterday which he sent Saturday to Chief Devery, Superintendent McCullagh, and President Wentworth of the Board of City Magistrates. In it he says:

"In 1894, just prior to the general election, held in November of that year, a large number of warrants, estimated at about 600, were issued for alleged illegal registration, principally upon affidavits made upon information and belief. By connivance the service of those warrants, although the law required them to be executed forthwith, was delayed until the day of election, when the persons accused were in line to vote. They were not permitted to exercise that inestimable and sacred privilege of the citizen of a free State, but were taken into custody and confined over night. The station houses and city prison were crowded with them, so that in many instances they had to remain standing all night.

"In all these cases the accused had to be discharged, having been found to be duly qualified voters. Some of them were personally known to be reputable citizens, who had been householders for many years in the districts wherein they were respectively registered, and the principal reason for their arrest and deprivation of the right of suffrage was because of clerical errors by Boards of Registration as to street numbers of their voting residences, which could easily have been ascertained by due diligence I have always looked upon this procedure as a great crime against constitutional liberty.

"In the last few days my attention has been officially called by the State Superintendent of Elections and Chief of Police, and by complaints sent up regularly from Magistrates' courts, to cases of alleged illegal registration. These the Grand Jury, which is composed of some of our most eminent citizens, have, after a patient and impartial examination of the evidence, with one exception, dismissed and discharged the accused. In a brief examination in Magistrates' courts of the informations filed, upon which warrants have been issued, I have discovered that a considerable number of these warrants were granted upon affidavits technically termed information based wholly upon information and belief of the affiant—thus following the illegal practice of four years ago.

"But few of these warrants have been served, although their tenor requires them to be forthwith executed. The law is imperative upon that subject. It is understood that the pleas or excuses for the non-service of these warrants are that the accused persons cannot be found, or that officials have been too much engaged in other duties to give the necessary time to execute them. At least one of these warrants was issued in the name of John Doe. In another instance, the warrant was issued for the arrest of a reputable officer, a lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, a citizen of New York, now on sick leave from his regiment in Santiago, Cuba. This warrant was issued because of a mistake of the Board of Registration, which had registered him from the street and district wherein he was entitled to vote, as at 188 in such street instead of 178. Upon presentation of the facts to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, the information was at once quashed, and the warrant directed to be recalled.

"In another instance a warrant was issued and the man held because the Board of Registration registered him from his place of business instead of from his residence, although the card given him by such board specifically and correctly stated his voting residence. Nevertheless he was held by the Magistrate, but upon presentation of the evidence to the Grand Jury, they immediately dismissed the complaint and discharged the citizen. Many of these warrants have been wrongfully issued by reason of the information or affidavits being based solely upon information and belief of the affiants."

After citing legal decisions in regard to the issuing and execution of warrants, the District Attorney says:

"I can see no excuse for the non-service of warrants in due season to enable a qualified voter to appear and defend himself when it is considered that the entire police force of the city, as well as the 700 State deputies quartered in this city are available for that purpose.

"The Penal Code makes it an offense for any person directly or indirectly to use or threaten to use any force, violence, or restraint, or in any other manner practice any intimidation upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to refrain from voting at any election."

Col. Gardiner then quotes from decisions given during the existence of the Federal Elections law, and continues:

"The character of most of the complaints upon which warrants have been issued which have been inspected by me or acted upon adversely by the Grand Jury has created a reasonable suspicion that many of these warrants are withheld from service in order to deprive qualified voters of their elective franchise or to intimidate such voters.

"I deem it my duty, therefore, to say that in every case where the Grand Jury shall find a true bill I shall prosecute violators of the election law in the most vigorous manner. Nevertheless, as the converse of that proposition, I propose in the discharge of my official duty to protect every lawful voter in the exercise of his precious right of suffrage, and to present to the Grand Jury for their consideration whomsoever may be concerned in the unlawful arrest or illegal detention of any such voter in this, my native city."

On receipt of this letter Chief Devery yesterday sent the following order to Police Captains in the city:

"The above copy of a communication which I have this day received from Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of the County of New York, is forwarded to you for your information and guidance. The substance of said communication is that it is unlawful to delay the execution of warrants for illegal registration. You are hereby directed to use every means at your command to have such warrants executed forthwith, and the cases adjudicated before the day of election, to the end that no person who may be unjustly or through clerical or other error charged with illegal registration will be deprived of his right to vote or interfered with in exercising that right."

In reply to this letter, Superintendent McCullagh made a reply last night, in which he said:

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that the finding of an indictment depends greatly upon the faithful and sincere performance of duty by the District Attorney in producing before the Grand Jury the necessary witnesses and eliciting from them the material facts. You will be held responsible for the performance of that duty also. I beg to say that there has been a large fraudulent registration, to which your desire to protect the precious right of suffrage should direct your attention."

BELLEVUE EMPLOYES ARRESTED.

Acting upon warrants issued on Saturday by Superintendent McCullagh of the State Bureau of Elections, Capt. Hasslacher of the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday morning arrested sixty-eight employes of Bellevue Hospital, who were charged in the warrants with illegal registration.

All the men arrested registered in the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Assembly District, of which Commissioner of Highways Keating is the Tammany leader. Some of them are said to have lived in the election district for more than a decade.

In the Yorkville Police Court they were held in $500 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bonds were furnished for all the men.

Yorkville Court had probably the busiest day in its history yesterday. Besides the usual Sunday morning crowd of prisoners there were 125 others who had been arrested on warrants secured by McCullagh's deputies charging them with illegal registration. Most of these cases are to come before the Grand Jury to-day.

False Registration in Broome County.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 6.—The Broome County Republican Committee is working on several cases of alleged illegal registration, and it is expected that arrests will be made in at least one of them to-morrow. The Republicans have a signed statement from a prominent colored leader accusing a Democratic saloon keeper of attempted bribery, and arrests are expected.

A $12,000 CAMPAIGN BET.

One of the largest cash bets of the campaign was made last night at the Colonial Club when $12,000 was placed on the result of the Gubernatorial race. The Roosevelt end of it was taken by William H. Clark, former Corporation Counsel under Mayor Gilroy, while Col. William L. Brown, proprietor of The Evening News, furnished the Van Wyck money.

The wager was suggested by Mr. Clark, who, it was said, strolled into the clubrooms with his pockets "bulging with money." Col. Brown was the first Democrat whom he met, and he promptly offered to bet $5,000 even money that Col. Roosevelt was the coming Governor. Col. Brown at once produced a roll of bills and "skinned off" $5,000. Mr. Clark counted out a like amount in bank notes, and the money was deposited with the President of the club. Mr. Clark then offered to bet $1,000 that Col. Brown would lose his wager. A minute later $2,000 more was counted into the same stakeholder's hands. Clark then offered to bet an additional $5,000, but the offer was not accepted.

Mr. Clark refused to be interviewed concerning the wager last night, but through a representative stated that he bet on Roosevelt because he wanted to win the money. The money, it was declared, was his own. When asked if Mr. Clark, who was once prominent in Tammany circles, had changed his politics, the informant brought the interview to a close without throwing any light on that subject.

CANDIDACY OF H. W. HOOPS, JR.

The Republican supporters of Henry W. Hoops, Jr., the Independent candidate for Senator in the Nineteenth District, are incensed over the allegations circulated by the friends of Senator Ford, the regular Republican candidate, that Mr. Hoops's nomination was prompted by Tammany Hall and not by genuine independents. They claim that this is an injustice to their candidate, whose Republicanism, they say, has never before been questioned. Byron W. Holt, of the Reform Club, said last night:

"The allegation is utterly untrue. Mr. Hoops began his canvass about a month ago, and received the earnest support of the Independent Republican Organization of the Twenty-third Assembly District, of which E. W. Clark is President, and of the Campaign Committees of the Citizens' Union in at least two of the three Assembly districts of the Nineteenth Senatorial District. The decision of the Citizens' Union General Committee not to run candidates for the Senate and the Assembly alone prevented Mr. Hoops from being the nominee of the Citizens' Union, as he is now of the independent Republicans in his district. Mr. Hoops has agreed to support all of the principles of the Citizens' Union, and is a young man of good character and ability. He will undoubtedly receive the votes of hundreds of independent Republicans and Democrats who have been sorely disappointed in Senator Ford, and who cannot support the Democratic candidate.

PLATT GOES HOME TO VOTE.

Senator Platt left town at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Owego, Tioga County, to cast his vote. He expects to be back in New York by to-morrow night.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee will go to Newburg to-night to vote, and Secretary Reuben Fox goes to Troy to-morrow.

"Lon" Wager of the Democratic State Committee will go to Troy to-night to vote. All the attaches of both headquarters who live up the State will take trains for home for the same purpose to-day or to-night.

Edward J. Dunphy for Roosevelt.

Edward J. Dunphy, who served six years as a Tammany member of Congress from this city, and who has always been a Democrat, has written a letter to Col. Roosevelt, announcing his intention to vote for him for Governor. In his letter Mr. Dunphy says that "the acknowledged leader of the State Democracy has displayed so much brutal, vulgar, arbitrary power" that he has come to the conclusion that the party "would ultimately be benefited if on next election day it received a sound beating at the polls."

Col. Roosevelt's Departure.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt left New York at 9 o'clock last night for Hornellsville. He said the day's rest had been of great help to him, and he was confident his voice would be in good trim by this morning, when he opens the day's campaigning. He said he expected to reach New York on the return trip to-morrow morning, and would go at once to Oyster Bay, where he would vote and spend the day. About the result of the campaign he would not talk. Col. Roosevelt was accompanied by Gen. Woodford, Col. Archie Baxter, District Attorney Jennings of Queens, C. P. Vedder, J. S. Whipple, and Jacob A. Riis.

A SPANISH WAR SOCIETY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 6.—Last night there was organized in this city a society which aims to be to the soldiers who enlisted for the Spanish-American war what the Grand Army of the Republic has been to the Federal Army of the civil war.

"The Service Men of the Spanish War" is the title of the new society, and the plan of organization was conceived by Capt. Wilson I. Davenny, Commissary of Subsistence of the First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Articles of incorporation have been drafted by Capt. Davenny, Col. R. W. Leonard, Twelfth New York; Col. George W. Gundor, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Col. Thomas J. Smith, Third Kentucky; Col. M. H. McCord, First Territorial; Col. William H. Pow, Eighth Massachusetts; Col. William H. Cafee, Second Missouri; Lieut. Col. W. R. Banks, Third Mississippi.

This, the original chapter, has been named Henry Clay Camp No. 1. The following officers were elected: Commander—Col. Leonard; Vice Commander—Lieut. Col. Banks; Adjutant and Chief of Staff—Capt. Davenny; Treasurer—Col. Gundor. A ritual and regulations will be drafted.

The plan of organization provides that the parent organization, Henry Clay Camp No. 1, shall be supreme in all matters pertaining to the ritual and regulations, organization of new camps, and the general government of the society until a National camp is organized.

The units of organization shall be the local camps, each to be named after some deceased American soldier, sailor, or statesman, or numbered in the order of their formation. Each local camp shall elect two representatives to a State camp, and one of these representatives shall be designated to attend a National camp. Charters for local camps shall be issued by the commander in chief of the parent camp until a National encampment is fully organized and provided with headquarters for its officers.

The charter fee is fixed at $20 for local camps. The funds accruing to the parent organization or to the National camp, as its successor, from charter fees, &c., shall be used to defray the expenses of administration. Local camps are permitted to provide for benefits for needy worthy members if it is deemed advisable.

Sudden Death at the Gilsey.

Mrs. A. S. Winslow, a well-known resident of Cincinnati, O., died suddenly at 8.30 yesterday morning, at the Gilsey House, where she registered three days ago. She had just come from Morristown, N. J., and was en route for Cincinnati. Her death was due to apoplexy. She had been ailing for several days, but was well enough on Saturday to attend a matinée. Mrs. Winslow was a widow, and seventy-four years old. A message was sent yesterday to her son in Cincinnati, and he will come on here to-day, and take the body to that city. Mrs. Winslow leaves a brother in this city.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
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PREDICTIONS OF LEADERS

Chairman McCarren Estimates Justice Van Wyck's Plurality at 35,000.

EXPECTATIONS OF MR. ODELL

He Places Col. Roosevelt's Plurality at 40,000—Mr. Quigg Figures On an Even Vote in New York County.

Chairman Patrick H. McCarren of the Democratic State Executive Committee yesterday made the prediction that Augustus Van Wyck would be elected Governor by a plurality of 35,000. Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee reiterated his claim that Col. Roosevelt would carry the State by 40,000.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee said: "I look for 100,000 plurality for Roosevelt, which will come from above the Westchester line. In the Greater New York I think the vote will be about even. We will elect our judiciary ticket and I will carry my Congressional District (the Fourteenth) by from 5,000 to 6,000."

In addition to his estimate of 35,000 plurality for Van Wyck, Chairman McCarren gave out at Democratic Headquarters in the Hoffman House last night the following formal and final statement:

As the result of the campaign now practically closed, we predict the election of Judge Van Wyck. Several factors in the campaign justify the prediction, the most potent of which is the personality of our candidate. During the heated and almost unparalleled discussions that have distinguished the canvass, his personality has stood out so far and above everything else that the attention of the people was constantly engaged by it. His dignified and statesmanlike conduct has impressed the voters of the State with the conviction that he has the attributes that fit him to discharge the duties of Chief Executive of the Empire State. We make no attempt at comparison between the two foremost candidates for Governor. We are satisfied with the deductions which we believe the people have drawn for themselves. We shall not undertake to call attention to the sort of campaign conducted by the Republican candidate. We believe the discriminating intelligence of the voters will not indorse or commend it.

We have done our utmost to keep constantly before the people the State issues that directly concern them, and to point out the undeniable maladministration and malfeasance for which the Republican Party must accept responsibility. That the people or this State have been robbed and studiously deceived by the representatives of the Republican Party, we believe to have been incontestably proven. We labored to exclude National issues, believing that the minds of the people should not under any circumstances be diverted from State issues, while we recognized all through the campaign unmistakable evidence on the part of the people to visit their condemnation on those whom they hold responsible for the inhuman treatment of our soldiers who died because of the inattention they received at the hands of those charged with their care, but who preferred to take advantage of the opportunity to loot the National Treasury and enrich themselves at the expense of the lives of those who were willing to defend our honor. We can only say that we believe this disposition on the part of the people is an evidence of that discriminating thought that can be properly characterized as the bulwark of our institutions.

It would be an easy matter for our committees to predict in figures the substantial majority that we know Judge Van Wyck will receive. We prefer to leave that work to the press. The metropolitan papers that have undertaken in their efficient and unerring way to forecast the result unanimously agree in saying that Judge Van Wyck will receive a majority of votes. We concur in that forecast and result. The same causes that will bring about the election of the Democratic State ticket will give a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The prediction was made at Democratic headquarters yesterday that the next Congressional delegation from Manhattan and Bronx would be solidly Democratic. The present delegation includes four Republicans—Messrs. Mitchell, from the Eighth; Shannon, from the Thirteenth; Quigg, from the Fourteenth, and Low from the Fifteenth. The Democrats claim the election of Riordan in the Eighth, Levy in the Thirteenth and Ruppert in the Fifteenth, with a good fighting chance for Chanler in the Fourteenth.

The claim of President Quigg of the Republican County Committee that Roosevelt's vote in this county will about equal that for Van Wyck was made after a meeting of district leaders held last evening at the local headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. Mr. Quigg presided. All the leaders were there, and several other prominent Republicans, including State Chairman Odell, Justice William N. Cohen, candidate for reelection on the Republican ticket, and Albert B. Boardman of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

The meeting developed remarkable confidence on the part of the district leaders. They reported one by one their estimates of the result in their respective districts, and when the column of Republican pluralities was added up it reduced the total Tammany plurality in the County of New York to a trifle less than 4,000. This result was so astonishing to those present that some of the leaders who had made particularly roseate reports were asked to revise their estimates. This they declined to do, insisting that they were already sufficiently conservative.

These sanguine reports were not confined to any particular sections of the city. All the leaders agreed in reporting that the full Republican vote would be polled, and that in addition many Democrats would vote for Roosevelt. To the trend of Independent Democrats toward Roosevelt and to Richard Croker's offensive "attitude" on the judiciary question most of the leaders attributed the largely increased vote which they predict for the Republican candidate. A sample of the character of the reports was furnished by James E. March of the Sixth District, who declared that he believed they stood a good chance of electing the Republican candidate for Assembly, Richard Cohn, over Timothy P. Sullivan.

This showing, indicating the practically unanimous expectation of Roosevelt tidal wave on the part of the district leaders, caused the meeting to develop into something like a love feast. This rejoicing was accentuated by the revelation that the County Committee was more plentifully supplied with funds than ever before. In the apportionment of these funds to the districts it developed that the available supply was large enough to furnish an average of $40 to every election district in the city. As many districts are what is known as "self-sustaining" politically, the amount which will go to districts where money is needed on election day, will be much larger than that.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM ILLINOIS.

The Latest Reports Indicate that the Vote Will Be Extremely Close All Over the State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Republican State Chairman Rannells said to-day:

"I am justified in predicting that the Republican State ticket will come to the Cook County line with a majority of not less than 40,000, and I believe it will reach 50,000. We will carry every Congressional district that was carried by the Republicans in 1896, and one additional, sure. We also have good prospects of victory in two others. We will have the Legislature by good working majorities in both branches. I am satisfied we will hold all the Senatorial districts that went Republican two years ago, and we confidently expect to gain others."

Democratic State Chairman Orr said: "We will elect all Congressmen outside of Cook County, at least four in Cook County, and have a fighting chance for two more. The next Legislature in this State will be Democratic by sixteen, and we will gain five Senators. Cook County will give from 25,000 to 40,000 majority for the Democratic ticket, while the State outside of Cook County will come up with not more than 15,000 either way, with chances in favor of the Democrats."

Republican County Chairman Smythe said: "I believe the people will support the present Administration at Washington, sound money, protection, and expansion by re-electing a solid Republican delegation to Congress from this city. We will not only elect the entire county and Congressional tickets, but I am justified in making the prediction that all the Republican nominees for the Legislature will be elected by safe majorities."

Democratic County Secretary Burkea said: "The Democratic ticket will be successful on Tuesday in this county by majorities ranging from 25,000 to 35,000. Democratic Congressmen will be elected in five out of the seven districts in Cook County. Nine and possibly ten Senators will be elected on the Democratic ticket in this county. Twenty-five and possibly twenty-six representatives will be elected on the Democratic ticket in this county.

OUTLOOK IN ARKANSAS.

Democrats Expect to Elect All Their Congressional Candidates—Fights in Two Districts.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—A circular was unearthed here to-day which is issued to "all Republican and Populist voters of the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Arkansas." It states that Republicans and Populists in the Fifth District are expected to poll their votes at the election, Nov. 8, for J. H. Hopper, the Republican nominee for Congress against Hugh A. Dinsmore, the Democratic nominee.

As to the Fourth District it is stated that the name of the candidate will be made known in time for all practicable purposes, that he is a man well known to the members of both parties, and that he will be acceptable to both interests. It is believed at Democratic headquarters the proposed candidate in the Fourth District is John H. Cherry of Little Rock, who is now associate editor of the Populist organ of the State. Cherry's present politics is Populistic. He has "gone all the gaits" in his time and espoused every political belief on the calendar. The district has a Democratic majority of about 10,000 in "off years," and Col. W. L. Perry believes he will be re-elected Representative from this district by a safe vote. The vote is closer in the Fifth District, but it is the belief that the Democrats will overcome all opposition and return Mr. Dinsmore by at least 3,000 majority.

There is no opposition to the Democrats, so far as is known, in the other four districts.

PENNSYLVANIA PREDICTIONS.

Republican Chairman Claims the State by a Plurality of 131,000—Democrats Also Profess Confidence.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Republican State Chairman Elkin has prepared an estimate by counties, giving his views of the result of next Tuesday's vote for Governor. He claims that the Republican candidate, William A. Stone, will be elected by a plurality of 131,000 over George A. Jenks, Democratic candidate, in a total estimated vote of 950,000.

To the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the "Honest Government" candidate, he allows a total of 149,760 votes, claiming that Swallow, who carried ten counties in the contest for State Treasurer last year, will not have a plurality in any county.

Mr. Elkin concedes that Jenks will carry twenty of the sixty-seven counties, and acknowledges a "stand-off" in three others. He claims that the next Legislature will be largely Republican in both branches and predicts the failure of the fusion movement.

Mr. Elkin compiled his figures from estimates given him by the Chairman of the County Committees and members of the State Committee in their respective counties. He believes that in Philadelphia County Stone will receive 119,000 votes, against 45,000 for Jenks and 40,000 for Swallow, and in Allegheny County 42,000 against 17,000 and 8,000 for the other two candidates, respectively.

Mr. Elkin says that the business and laboring men of the State "hesitate to cast a ballot that will renew the agitation for free trade, free silver, and Bryanism."

"If," said he, "the great States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania should elect Democratic Governors this year, the result would certainly be followed by the election of a Democratic President in 1900."

On Congressional contests, the State Chairman says: "While we do not expect that the next delegation to Congress will contain as few Democratic members as the present one, yet we believe a good showing will be made by the Republicans throughout the State on this issue."

In an interview to-night Democratic State Chairman Garman said: "I estimate that 1,000,000 votes will be cast, divided about as follows: Jenks, [illegible] low [illegible] which will leave Jenks at least 35,000 plurality. I do not care to give figures as to counties, but our whole effort has been to have cast for Jenks as many votes as were cast for Bryan in 1896, which was 422,000; and my advices indicate that we will exceed that figure."

"The Honest Government Party" has issued an address claiming that Swallow will be elected.

BIG DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

Chicken Creek, on the American Side of the Yukon, Rivals the Klondike.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 6.—L. S. Ailes, who has just arrived from Dawson, brings word that new discoveries prove Chicken Creek, on the American side, to be as rich as Eldorado Creek, in the Klondike district. The great value of Chicken Creek lies in fact that its dirt runs from $2 to $15 a pan from the surface to bed rock twenty feet below, while Eldorado and Bonanza Creek produce gold in big quantities only on bed rock.

Chicken Creek is a tributary of the south fork of Forty Mile Creek. There has been a great rush there, and the creek is staked its entire length. Five hundred men will work there this Winter. Claim owners offer to wager any amount that they can show greater depth and a larger area of pay dirt than has been found elsewhere in the Yukon country.

Three other important discoveries are reported. The first is on Walker's Fork of Forty Mile and its tributaries, which include Cherry, Big Skookum, Twelve Mile, Liberty, and Wade Creeks. Prospecting shows that this entire series of creeks will produce one to two ounces daily a man by ground sluicing. On Eagle and Holton Creeks, near Chicken Creek, coarse gold has been found running to the size of a bean.

Other strikes have been made on Bullion, Bonanza, and other tributaries of the north fork of Forty Mile. In short, Forty Mile Creek, with its hundred tributaries, promises to rival the Klondike next season. The third rich discovery was made at the head waters of the Pelly River, where 500 prospectors are taking out gold.

The Vulcan Reaches Hampton Roads.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 6.—The repair ship Vulcan arrived in Hampton Roads late last night. She started from Santiago with the Maria Teresa, together with the tug Merritt and the collier Leonidas. The night the Teresa went down she lost track of the other vessels, and, after a fruitless search for them, started for Hampton Roads. The men on the Vulcan were gratified to learn that the Merritt had arrived at Charleston, as they feared that she had been lost.

Camp Black Buildings to be Sold.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 6.—A public auction of the buildings at headquarters, Camp Black, will take place next Wednesday. Lieut. William Weigel, who has been the Acting Commissary of the camp, is looking after the property.

Two Drowned in the Niagara River.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Jay T. Staley of Grand Island and Charles Burke of Buffalo lost their lives in the Niagara River this afternoon. The men attempted to cross the river in a small boat during a gale and their boat was swamped.

MRS. PIPP

SEEKS THE BEST MEDICAL ADVICE, MR. PIPP HAVING DEVELOPED PECULIAR SYMPTOMS IN NUMBER TEN OF C. D. GIBSON'S SERIES OF SKETCHES "THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP" IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF

LIFE

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SUNDAY POLITICAL RALLIES

Democrats Wind Up the Campaign with Ratification Meetings in Several City Theatres.

ACTORS AT KOSTER AND BIAL'S

Members of the Theatrical Profession Greet Croker and Applaud Speeches by Senator Grady, District Attorney Gardiner and Others.

Adherents of the Democracy met in several of the theatres of this city last night to mark the last Sunday of the campaign with enthusiastic expressions of their party loyalty. They listened to the favorite spellbinders of Tammany Hall in placid serenity and decorum rarely ruffled, applauding vigorously when occasion demanded, but apparently mindful that they were enjoying a day of rest, on which noise and violent exercise would be out of place. They were out in big numbers, and the crowds wore an air of confident contentment which their speakers did not fail to encourage.

The chief gathering of the evening was at Koster & Bial's, where between 2,000 and 3,000 people attended a meeting of theatrical people, actors, managers, playwrights, and no doubt "supes." The predominant object was to enable the theatrical world to take an unusual step, the indorsement of the candidates of a big political party, but the theatrical people were also there to feel what it is like to be spellbound. In all parts of the house actors settled themselves comfortably in their chairs and glanced across the footlights to witness the gyrations and harken to the inflections of nimble and impassioned orators on the same stage where they and their friends had "done their turns" in times past, and would do an indefinite number of "turns" in times to come. They appeared to enjoy the experience.

It had its novel side to the orators, too, for they were entertaining, and it was to be hoped edifying, the very people who had previously stirred them to laughter in comedy sketches or drawn genuine sympathy tears in the pathetic one-act romance "Only a Love-Lorn Coon." And to judge by the laughter and applause last night's audiences were as thoroughly charmed with the oratorical performance in which Senator Thomas F. Grady played the leading role as a reasonable manager could expect.

Marc Klaw presided, and was getting on swimmingly with the opening speech, in which he humorously broiled Republican Association, when a burst of applause turned the attention of the audience to the arrival of Richard Croker, who entered a box on the second tier with a small political retinue, and softened enough to bow and smile a return for the greeting. Then he settled himself with his face toward the speaker, and gave his attention to the programme quite consistently for the evening. Mr. Klaw spoke of the "modern Rough Riding Esau, who sold his birthright for a mess of political pottage," and later introduced Marcus Mayer, who read a list of the Vice Presidents. They included C. H. Hoyt, Antonio Pastor, Wilton Lackaye, George W. Lederer, Alfred Hayman, Louis M. Fields, Joseph W. Weber, and W. A. Brady, among others. Mr. Mayer then read a series of resolutions, speaking of the prosperity which had attended amusement professions under "the liberal policy pursued by the Democratic administration," and ratifying the Democratic ticket. They were unanimously adopted.

Frederick B. House was then introduced and spoke at considerable length. He denounced the Force bill so vigorously as to wilt his collar before he finished. He also argued that Col. Roosevelt was ineligible for Governor. "I say here, boldly and without fear of contradiction," said he, "that if Col. Roosevelt's affidavits and official statements are true he is ineligible. If they are false he is morally disqualified." Mr. House complimented Mr. Croker, and the audience applauded again. Later he said: "A man who is incapable of governing himself should not be chosen to govern this great State. When we find that he offered a gratuitous and brutal insult to his brothers in arms, under not circumstances can we support him at the polls. What wives' heads were bowed in anguish, what fathers' heads bowed in shame, when Roosevelt publicly said that one of his Rough Riders was equal to three of our Seventy-first boys!"

John Quinn, who was introduced as "a gentleman whom you do not all know, but who will shortly make himself known to you," spoke next. He said that the uniform of the United States soldier belonged not to the Republican party, and could be used by no man to shield his party's crimes, and he prophesied that the Republicans would not pile up much of a plurality above the Harlem. He alluded to Dr. Parkhurst as the "lonely, jilted old maid of reform."

As Mr. Quinn took his seat there were cries all over the house for Senator Grady, who sat at the back of the stage, and he was promptly introduced. "You're all right, Tommy," came a voice from the gallery as the speaker approached the footlights.

"I hope," said the Senator, "that my manager will announce this is my first appearance in vaudeville." [Laughter and applause.]

Senator Grady made a long and earnest appeal for home rule, and won the repeated laughter of his audience by his arraignment of Republican campaign tactics. "There is now no question as to the Governorship," said he; "that is safe. The only question is whether the Assembly and Senate will be Democratic. As a man who has a good even-money chance for a seat in one of them, I am here to assure you that the next Legislature, if Democratic, will not take fifteen days to repeal the Raines law and the Force bill.

"I want to ask one question that Republicans have all been shirking. Why was Gov. Black turned down at Saratoga? If it was because his administration was too good or too bad to suit the Republicans, why was little Timmie Woodruff turned up? [Applause.] If Roosevelt was nominated for going to the war, was Woodruff nominated for staying at home? Perhaps Roosevelt represented the single contribution of the party to the war and they had no second soldier for second place. [Applause.]

"I have been very much amused at this Rough Rider dodge of Roosevelt. With what joy does he hail every member of his regiment that he finds at the towns which he reaches on his stumping tour! Do you know that for about ten days he had me on that! [Laughter and Applause.] I believed him sincere until two weeks ago Thursday night, when he went into the Fourteenth District in this city and engaged in a labored effort for four hours to defeat our candidate, Capt. William Astor Chanler." [Cheers and a shout, "Three cheers for Billy Chanler."]

Here some people began dropping programmes from the galleries. "Hold on, there!" called the speaker; "that snow scene doesn't come on till the next act." He then went on to eulogize Capt. Chanler and asked what had become of Col. Roosevelt's "distinguishing love between men who have hungered together" as brothers-in-arms.

"I see," he went on, "that Roosevelt is advertised as a typical Rough Rider; scene laid in Cuba. I remember very well when his roughest riding was done—scene laid in Mulberry Street. His charge on Spanish blockhouses was not to be compared with his charge on a delicatessen shop which he found open on Sunday." [Laughter and applause.]

Senator Grady attacked the Raines law and Force bill next. "McCullagh says that the Force bill was not intended for gentlemen in the tenderloin, but for tramps and bums in the Bowery," he said. "Put McCullagh at honest work and see how long before he'd be a bum on the Bowery. It is all very well for a man who has fed twenty-five years at the public crib and managed to save all his salary, and a little more, to say that a poor man is a tramp and bum, but I am here to declare that any honest citizen, no matter where he eats or sleeps, can depend on every honest Democrat to see to it that he is secure in all his rights."

District Attorney Gardiner, who spoke next, charged that $1,000,000 stolen from the canal appropriations was used mainly to colonize voters along the lines of the canal, where the boards of registration were allowed by the law "to place upon the registration lists such names as they chose." Mr. Gardiner scored the Roosevelt police administration, and spoke of "the prurient Parkhurst." Later, he said, in discussing the Force bill: "As a court officer of this county, whomever the Grand Jury shall indict, him I shall feel it my duty to rigorously prosecute, but any qualified voter is entitled to cast his vote, and in this right he shall be protected by me as long as I administer the office to which the people of the county have called me." [Applause.] Mr. Gardiner prophesied that the Democratic ticket would carry Rochester by a big majority.

Augustus Thomas, author of "Alabama," and Bartow S. Weeks, candidate for State Senator in the Fifteenth District, were among the other speakers.

The other meetings held were at the American Theatre, Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, the Star Theatre, the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and the Thalia Theatre.

CAPT. CHANLER'S CHANCES.

Much Money, It Is Said, Is Being Used in the District by Quigg Men.

The fight in the Fourteenth Congressional District between the forces of Capt. William Astor Chanler and Congressman Quigg has not ended, although the oratory that has inflamed the district for weeks has been spent. Each side professes the utmost confidence in the result, but each of the contestants is watchful and suspicious of the other.

At Capt. Chanler's headquarters last night it was told as an absolute fact that whatever money of the Republican County campaign fund can be diverted from other districts is being used in the Fourteenth. As an instance of this practice it was said that $2,500 which had been set apart to be used by the McManus Association in the Fifteenth Assembly District of the Thirteenth Congressional District, nominally for use in the interest of James W. Perry, the Republican candidate for Congress, is really being expended by the McManus contingent in the Fourteenth District in the Quigg cause.

Capt. Chanler spent yesterday in visiting among various church societies and literary organizations in his district. He spent an hour at the St. John Club, a society of young men connected with the Church of the Assumption. He also accepted an invitation to be present at a meeting of the Spalding Literary Association, in West Sixtieth Street, where he was given an enthusiastic reception.

The regular Republicans of Harlem are said by Chanler's friends to be so much displeased with Congressman Quigg that they are scratching him, although otherwise voting their ticket straight. The Democrats jubilantly point to the fact that Charles A. Grath, the Republican District Captain of the Thirty-third Assembly District, has put out a banner at his residence on which Chanler's name appears, although Grath is working for the success of the remainder of the Republican ticket.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY'S AIMS.

Jefferson M. Levy, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, expressed the conviction, in the course of conversation at the Democratic Club last night, that his party will triumph in to-morrow's election. Concerning his own campaign, Mr. Levy said:

"It has been a busy one, and I have not passed an idle moment since it began. This is my first fight for Congress. Naturally, I want to win, and if I do I want to get as large a plurality as possible. I have always been ambitious to go to Congress, and when I first heard that John Jacob Astor was going to run on the Republican ticket, I wanted to run against him. But Mr. Astor decided not to be a candidate, and Mr. Perry was nominated to oppose me.

"If I am sent to Washington, I intend to look after the commercial interests of New York. That to me is the all-important question. The Port of New York has been sadly neglected. No proper appropriations have been made for our bay and its surroundings. When you stop and think that vessels of a certain draught only can enter the channel, you will see that the condition is a serious one. A great amount of the commerce that should come to New York goes to other cities, and we should have that remedied at once. Yes, the commercial interests of New York need the attention of at least one Congressman in Washington."

The friends of Jefferson M. Levy say that he is just the man who will make a thorough business Representative. Commercial measures have been a lifelong study with him, and so sound have been the opinions that he has expressed during the campaign that he has won the assured support of a great many of the Republican and Independent voters. Eight or ten meetings have been held every night in the Thirteenth Congressional District, when speakers have addressed large audiences in his behalf, setting forth the views that Mr. Levy knows will prove beneficial to New York if carried out in Congress.

Mr. Levy's many friends have worked hard and unceasingly to secure the support of all classes of voters for him, for they say that whatever Mr. Levy promises to do he will do.

MANY HURT IN CAR COLLISION.

The failure of a brake of a crowded southbound trolley car on the steep hill on Amsterdam Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, resulted in a collision last night in which a dozen persons were more or less badly hurt.

The car started down the hill at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. At One Hundred and Thirty-third Street the brake failed, and the motorman lost control of the car, which at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street collided with a cable car that had just stopped. The front platform of the trolley car and the rear platform of the cable car were smashed, and the passengers were flung against the sides and ends of both vehicles with great violence.

The accident happened directly opposite the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and the physicians hurried out. Drs. Goeltz and Satterlee dressed the wounds of the injured, all of whom went home. The names of only three were obtained. They were Bertha Opsbaum of 192 Orchard Street, bruises in the chest and side by being thrown against the door of the cable car; Sarah Aronson of the same address, right arm badly cut by breaking through the glass in the door, and Sadie

NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS

Complete List of Candidates for Seats in the National House of Representatives.

MEMBERS OF MANY PARTIES

Democrats, Republicans, Silver Republicans, Populists, and Fusionists Named for the Popular Branch of the Federal Legislature.

The following are all the nominees for the House of Representatives in the several States and Territories:

The (*) means renominated.
The letter before the district shows the politics of the Representatives in the present House.

ALABAMA.

D.	1.	*G. W. Taylor, D.	Andrew J. Johnson, R.
D.	2.	*J. F. Stallings, D.	Frank Simmons, R.
D.	3.	H. D. Clayton, D.	Ishmael Fitzpatrick, R.
D.	4.	G. A. Robbins, D.	William F. Aldrich, R.
D.	5.	*Willis Brewer, D.	Douglass Smith, R.
D.	6.	*John H. Bankhead, D.	Daniel W. Cooper, R.
P.	7.	O. D. Street, P.	John L. Barnett, D.
D.	8.	*J. Wheeler, D.	No opposition.
D.	9.	*Oscar W. Underwood, D.	J. T. McEnery, R.

ARKANSAS.

D.	1.	*Philip D. McCulloch, D.	No opposition.
D.	2.	*John S. Little, D.	No opposition.
D.	3.	*P. C. McRae, D.	No opposition.
D.	4.	*W. L. Terry, D.	No opposition.
D.	5.	*Hugh A. Dinsmore, D.	J. T. Hopper, R.
D.	6.	*Stephen Brundidge, Jr., D.	No opposition.

CALIFORNIA.

R.	1.	*J. A. Barnes, R.	Emmett Seawell, D.
D.	2.	*M. De Vries, D.	Frank D. Ryan, R.
R.	3.	Y. H. Metcalf, R.	John A. Jones, P.
D.	4.	J. H. Barry, D.	Julius Kahn, R.
R.	5.	*J. F. Loud, R.	William Craig, D.
P.	6.	*C. A. Barlow, P.	Russell J. Walters, R.
P.	7.	*C. H. Castle, P.	J. C. Needham, R.

COLORADO.

S.	R.	1. *John F. Shafroth, S. R.	Charles Hartzell, R.
P.		2. *John C. Bell, P.	B. Clark Wheeler, R.

CONNECTICUT.

R.	1.	*E. S. Henry, R.	Waldo Hyde, D.
R.	2.	*C. L. Sperry, R.	James H. Webb, D.
R.	3.	*C. A. Russell, R.	C. P. Thayer, D.
R.	4.	*E. J. Hill, R.	C. P. Lyman, D.

DELAWARE.

D.	At Large.	Lewis Ingram Hardy, D.	John H. Hoffecker, R.

FLORIDA.

D.	1.	*S. M. Sparkman, D.	E. R. Crundy, R.
D.	2.	*R. W. Davis, D.	H. L. Anderson, R.

GEORGIA.

D.	1.	*R. E. Lester, D.	
D.	2.	*J. M. Griggs, D.	J. H. Smith, R.
D.	3.	*E. P. Lewis, D.	F. W. Caus, R.
D.	4.	*William C. Adamson, D.	M. L. Covington, R.
D.	5.	*Leonidas F. Livingston, D.	A. R. Bryan, R.
D.	6.	*Charles L. Bartlett, D.	
D.	7.	*J. W. Maddox, D.	
D.	8.	*W. M. Howard, D.	
D.	9.	*P. C. Tate, D.	
D.	10.	*W. H. Fleming, D.	
D.	11.	*W. C. Brantley, D.	J. H. Wilkinson, R.

IDAHO.

P.	At Large.	*James Gunn, P. E. Wilson, S. R.	Welden B. Heyburn, R.

ILLINOIS.

R.	1.	*J. R. Mann, R.	Rollin E. Organ, D.
R.	2.	*W. Lorimer, R.	O. Porter Johnson, D.
R.	3.	*H. R. Belknap, R.	George F. Foster, D.
R.	4.	*L. W. Mills, R.	Thomas Cusack, D.
R.	5.	*George E. White, R.	Edward T. Moon, D.
R.	6.	*H. S. Boutell, R.	Emil Hoechster, D.
R.	7.	G. E. Foss, R.	Frank C. Rodgers, D.
R.	8.	*A. J. Hopkins, R.	John W. Leonard, D.
R.	9.	*R. R. Hitt, R.	William H. Wagner, D.
R.	10.	*C. W. Prince, R.	Francis E. Andrews, D.
R.	11.	*W. Reeves, R.	Maurice T. Moloney, D.
R.	12.	*J. G. Cannon, R.	John M. Thompson, D.
R.	13.	*Vespasian Warner, R.	John G. Quisenberry, D.
R.	14.	*C. Grauff, R.	Charles N. Barnes, D.
R.	15.	*B. F. Marsh, R.	Joseph A. Roy, D.
D.	16.	William F. Williams, D.	James H. Banskin, R.
R.	17.	*I. R. Mills, R.	Ben. F. Caldwell, D.
D.	18.	*T. M. Jett, D.	Benjamin F. Johnston, R.
D.	19.	J. B. Crowley, D.	William W. Jacobs, R.
D.	20.	James R. Williams, D.	Theodore C. Risley, R.
R.	21.	Fred J. Kern, D.	William A. Rodenburg, R.
R.	22.	*G. W. Smith, R.	A. B. Garrett, D.

INDIANA.

R.	1.	*James A. Hemenway, R.	Thomas Duncan, D.
D.	2.	*W. W. Miers, D.	William R. Gardner, R.
D.	3.	*W. T. Zenor, D.	Isaac P. Whiteside, R.
D.	4.	*F. M. Griffith, D.	Charles W. Lee, R.
R.	5.	*G. W. Faris, R.	Samuel E. Hammill, D.
D.	6.	*J. E. Watson, R.	Charles A. Robinson, D.
R.	7.	*J. Overstreet, R.	Leo O. Bailey, D.
R.	8.	G. W. Cremer, R.	Orlando J. Lets, D.
R.	9.	*C. B. Landis, R.	Joseph B. Cheadle, D.
R.	10.	*Edgar M. Crumpacker, R.	John Ross, D.
R.	11.	*G. W. Steele, R.	George B. Michaels, D.
D.	12.	*James M. Robinson, D.	Christian B. Stevens, R.
R.	13.	A. L. Brick, R.	Mort. E. Hathaway, D.

IOWA.

R.	1.	T. Hedge, R.	D. J. O'Connell, D.
R.	2.	J. R. Lane, R.	John J. Noy, D.
R.	3.	*David B. Henderson, R.	John H. Howell, D.
R.	4.	G. N. Haugen, R.	T. E. Blaise, D.
R.	5.	*R. G. Cousins, R.	Capt. I. J. Rowell, D.
R.	6.	*J. F. Lacey, R.	James B. Weaver, P.
R.	7.	J. A. T. Hull, R.	Charles O. Holly, D.
R.	8.	*William P. Hepburn, R.	George L. Finn, S. R.
R.	9.	Smith McPherson, R.	Capt. James A. Lyons, S. R.
R.	10.	*Jonathan P. Dolliver, R.	Edwin Anderson, D.
R.	11.	Lot Thomas, R.	A. S. Garretson, D.

KANSAS.

P.	At Large.	*Jeremiah D. Botkin, P.	W. J. Bailey, R.
R.	1.	*Charles Curtis, R.	William Price, S. R.
P.	2.	*M. S. Peters, P.	J. D. Bowsrock, R.
F.	3.	*Edwin R. Ridgely, P.	J. S. Kirkpatrick, R.
R.	4.	*J. M. Miller, R.	H. S. Martin, D.
F.	5.	*William D. Vincent, P.	W. A. Calderhaal, R.
P.	6.	*N. R. McCormick, P.	W. A. Reeder, R.
F.	7.	*J. Simpson, P.	Chester L. Long, R.

KENTUCKY.

D.	1.	*C. K. Wheeler, D.	G. W. Reeves, P.
D.	2.	H. D. Allen, D.	W. W. Fowler, R.
P.	3.	John S. Rhea, D.	Dr. M. P. Creed, R.
D.	4.	*D. H. Smith, D.	Charles Blanford, R.
R.	5.	*W. Evans, R.	Cedar Miner, D.
D.	6.	*A. S. Berry, D.	W. M. Donaldson, R.
D.	7.	*E. E. Settle, D.	T. J. Hardin, R.
R.	8.	*G. M. Davison, R.	Horace G. Gilbert, D.
R.	9.	*S. J. Pugh, R.	Mordecai Williams, D.
D.	10.	*T. Y. Fitzpatrick, D.	W. J. Seltz, R.
R.	11.	V. Boreing, R.	R. H. Tye, D.

LOUISIANA.

O.	1.	*A. Mayer, D.	Charles W. Keating, R.
D.	2.	*R. C. Davey, D.	Frank N. Wicker, R.
D.	3.	*Robt. F. Bronsard, D.	Charles Fontaline, R.
D.	4.	P. Brezeals, D.	(No opposition.)
D.	5.	*S. T. Baird, D.	(No opposition.)
D.	6.	*Samuel M. Robertson, D.	(No opposition.)

MAINE.

(Elected Sept. 12.)

R.	1.	*T. B. Reed, R.	
R.	2.	*N. Dingley, R.	
R.	3.	*Edwin C. Burleigh, R.	
R.	4.	*Charles A. Boutelle, R.	

MARYLAND.

R.	1.	W. F. Jackson, R.	John W. Smith, D.
R.	2.	*W. B. Baker, R.	Richard B. Tippett, D.
R.	3.	P. C. Wachter, R.	John B. Schwatka, D.
R.	4.	*William W. McIntyre, R.	James W. Denny, D.
R.	5.	*S. E. Mudd, R.	John S. Cummings, D.
R.	6.	G. A. Pearre, R.	T. A. Pettenberger, D.

MASSACHUSETTS.

R.	1.	*George P. Lawrence, R.	Charles P. Davis, D.
R.	2.	*F. H. Gillett, R.	R. C. Bisbee, D.
R.	3.	J. H. Walker, R.	John R. Thayer, D.
R.	4.	*George W. Weymouth, R.	L. Porter, Morse, D.
R.	5.	*W. S. Knox, R.	Joseph J. Flynn, D.
R.	6.	*W. H. Moody, R.	E. Moody Boynton, D.
R.	7.	E. W. Roberts, R.	Walter L. Ramsdell, D.
R.	8.	*S. W. McCall, R.	George A. Perkins, D.
D.	9.	*John E. Fitzgerald, D.	Frank H. Krebs, R.
R.	10.	*S. J. Barrows, R.	Henry P. Haphen, D.
R.	11.	*C. F. Sprague, R.	William H. Baker, D. Philip E. Brady, D.
R.	12.	*W. C. Lovering, R.	Charles T. Luce, D.
R.	13.	*W. S. Greene, R.	

MICHIGAN.

R.	1.	*J. P. Corliss, R.	James H. Pound, D.
R.	2.	H. C. Smith, R.	Orin R. Pierce, D.
P.	3.	*A. M. Todd, P.	Washington Gardner, R.
R.	4.	*Edward La Rue Hamilton, R.	Roman I. Jarvis, D.
R.	5.	*W. A. Smith, R.	George R. Perry, D.
R.	6.	S. W. Smith, R.	Charles Fishbeck, D.
R.	7.	E. A. Weeks, R.	Frederick E. Barton, D.
S. D.	8.	*F. Brucker, D.	Joseph W. Fordney, R.
R.	9.	*E. P. Bishop, R.	C. J. Chaddock, D.
R.	10.	*R. O. Crump, R.	Robert J. Kelley, D.
R.	11.	*W. S. Mesick, R.	Alva W. Nichols, D.
R.	12.	*C. D. Sheldon, R.	A. M. Stephenson, R. Solomon S. Curry, D.

MINNESOTA.

R.	1.	J. A. Tawney, R.	Milo White, D.
R.	2.	*James T. McCleary, R.	D. H. Evans, P.
R.	3.	*J. F. Heatwole, R.	C. J. Hinds, D.

R.	4.	*F. T. Stivens, R.	J. W. Willis, D.
R.	5.	*L. Fletcher, R.	T. J. Caton, P.
R.	6.	*Page Morris, R.	Charles A. Towne, S. R.
R.	7.	*P. M. Eddy, R.	P. M. Ringdal, P.

MISSISSIPPI.

D.	1.	*J. M. Allen, D.	(No opposition.)
D.	2.	T. Spight, D.	(No opposition.)
D.	3.	*Thomas C. Catchings, D.	Cornelius J. Jones, R.
D.	4.	*A. F. Fox, D.	R. K. Brewer, P.
D.	5.	*J. S. Williams, D.	J. R. S. Pitts, R.
D.	6.	P. A. McLain, D., M.M. Evans, D.	N. C. Hathorn, P. J. C. Turley, R.
D.	7.	*P. Henry, D.	Edward F. Brennan, R.

MISSOURI.

D.	1.	*J. T. Lloyd, D.	Alfred N. Scaber, R.
D.	2.	W. W. Rucker, D.	William C. Irwin, R.
D.	3.	J. Dougherty, D.	James E. Goodrich, R.
P.	4.	*C. P. Cochran, D.	Arthur W. Brewster, R.
D.	5.	*W. S. Cowherd, D.	John H. Welborn, R.
D.	6.	*David A. De Armond, D.	S. W. Jurden, R.
D.	7.	*J. Cooney, D.	Willis C. Robertson, R.
S. D.	8.	*R. P. Bland, D.	J. W. Voshall, R.
D.	9.	*Champ Clark, D.	R. L. Shackelford, R.
R.	10.	*R. Bartholdt, R.	Michael J. Gill, D.
R.	11.	*C. E. Joy, R.	Edward A. Noonan, D.
R.	12.	*C. E. Pearce, R.	Robert H. Kern, D.
D.	13.	*E. S. Robb, D.	John H. Reppy, R.
D.	14.	*W. D. Vandiver, D.	George M. Riley, R.
D.	15.	*M. E. Benton, D.	Frank E. Williams, R.

MONTANA.

S. R.	At Large.	*T. S. Hogan, P. T. C. Marshall, R.	Andrew J. Campbell, D.

NEBRASKA.

R.	1.	E. J. Burkett, R.	James Manahan, F.
R.	2.	*D. H. Mercer, R.	Gilbert H. Hitchcock, F.
F.	3.	J. S. Robinson, F.	Wilbur F. Norris, R.
F.	4.	*W. L. Stark, F.	Edmund H. Hinshaw, R.
P.	5.	Roderick Dhu, F.	Clarendon E. Adams, R.
P.	6.	W. L. Greene, P.	Norris Brown, R.

NEVADA.

F.	At Large.	*Francis G. Newlands, F.	Thomas Wren, P.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

R.	1.	*C. A. Sulloway, R.	E. J. Knowlton, D.
R.	2.	*F. C. Clarke, R.	Warren F. Daniell, D.

NEW JERSEY.

R.	1.	*Henry C. Loudenslager, R.	Samuel T. Iredell, D.
R.	2.	*J. Gardner, R.	John F. Hall, D.
R.	3.	*B. F. Howell, R.	Patrick Convery, D.
R.	4.	J. I. B. Reilley, R.	J. S. Solomon, D.
R.	5.	*J. F. Stewart, R.	Francis F. Marley, D.
R.	6.	*R. W. Parker, R.	Henry G. Atwater, D.
R.	7.	Z. K. Pangborn, R.	William D. Daly, D.
R.	8.	*C. N. Fowler, R.	Edward H. Snyder, D.

NEW YORK.

R.	1.	*J. McC. Belford, R.	Townsend Scudder, D.
R.	2.	*D. M. Hurley, R.	J. J. Fitzgerald, D.
D.	3.	*E. H. Driggs, D.	W. A. Prendergast, R.
R.	4.	*I. F. Fischer, R.	B. T. Clayton, D.
R.	5.	*C. G. Bennett, R.	F. E. Wilson, D.
R.	6.	H. G. Fisher, R.	Mitchell May, D.
D.	7.	N. Muller, D.	C. W. Townsend, R.
D.	8.	*J. M. Mitchell, R.	D. J. Riordan, D.
D.	9.	*T. J. Bradley, D.	John Stiebling, R.
D.	10.	*Amos J. Cummings, D.	E. M. Fisener, R.
D.	11.	*W. Sulzer, D.	William Volkel, R.
D.	12.	George B. McClellan, D.	Howard Conklin, R.
R.	13.	James W. Perry, R.	Jefferson M. Levy, D.
R.	14.	*Lemuel E. Quigg, R.	W. A. Chanler, D.
R.	15.	*Philip B. Lowe, R.	Jacob Ruppert, Jr., D.
R.	16.	J. Irving Burns, R.	J. Q. Underhill, D.
R.	17.	A. S. Tompkins, R.	S. D. Roberson, D.
R.	18.	*John H. Ketcham, R.	T. E. Benedict, D.
R.	19.	*Aaron V. S. Cochrane, R.	J. H. Livingstin, D.
R.	20.	*George N. Southwick, R.	Martin H. Glynn, D.
R.	21.	J. K. Stewart, R.	S. L. Mayham, D.
R.	22.	*Lucius N. Littauer, R.	Dennis B. Lucey, D.
R.	23.	L. W. Emerson, R.	
R.	24.	*C. A. Chickering, R.	E. T. Strickland, D.
R.	25.	*James S. Sherman, R.	Walter Ballou, D.
R.	26.	*G. W. Ray, R.	Edward E. Pearse, D.
D.	27	G. H. Gilbert, D.	M. J. Driscoll, R.
R.	28.	*S. E. Payne, R.	John H. Young, D.
R.	29.	*C. W. Gillett, R.	A. L. Childs, D.
R.	30.	*Jas. W. Wadsworth, R.	James T. Gordon, D.
R.	31	James M. O'Grady, R.	John R. Fanning, D.
R.	32.	*R. B. Mahany, R.	William H. Ryan, D.
R.	33.	*De Alva S. Alexander, R.	H. W. Richardson, D.
R.	34.	*W. B. Hooker, R.	W. J. Sansbury, D.

NORTH CAROLINA.

P.	1.	*H. Skinner, P.	John H. Small, D.
R.	2.	*C. H. White, R.	James R. Lloyd, F.
P.	3.	*J. E. Fowler, P.	Charles R. Thomas, D.
P.	4.	J. J. Jenkins, P.	
D.	5.	Wm. W. Kitchen, D.	Spencer B. Adams, R.
P.	6.	J. D. Bellamy, D.	Oliver H. Dockery, R.
P.	7.	M. H. Caldwell, P.	Theo. F. Kluttz, D.
R.	8.	*R. Z. Linney, R.	
R.	9.	*R. Pearson, R.	W. T. Crawford, D.

NORTH DAKOTA.

R.	At Large.	B. F. Spalding, R.	E. M. Creel, F.

OHIO.

R.	1.	*Wm. B. Shattuc, R.	Charles L. Swain, D.
R.	2.	*Jacob H. Bromwell, R.	John F. Follett, D.
D.	3.	J. L. Brenner, D.	W. J. White, R.
D.	4.	R. B. Gordon, D.	P. M. Sheets, R.
R.	5.	*D. Meeker, R.	E. M. Wilcox, R.
R.	6.	*S. W. Brown, R.	L. H. Whiteman, D.
R.	7.	*Walter L. Weaver, R.	J. L. Zimmerman, D.
R.	8.	*A. Lybrand, R.	H. W. Doty, D.
R.	9.	*Jas. H. Southard, R.	S. E. Niece, D.
R.	10.	S. Morgan, R.	Alva Crabtree, D.
R.	11.	*Chas. H. Grosvenor, R.	C. E. Peoples, D.
D.	12.	J. J. Lentz, D.	Edward N. Higgins, R.
R.	13.	*J. A. Norton, D.	R. L. Weaner, R.
R.	14.	*W. S. Kerr, R.	Thomas Gruber, D.
R.	15.	*Henry C. Van Voorhis, R.	E. R. Stanberry, D.
R.	16.	*L. Danford, R.	E. D. Moore, D.
D.	17.	*J. A. McDowell, D.	George E. Broome, R.
R.	18.	*R. W. Taylor, R.	C. C. Weybrecht, D.
R.	19	C. F. Dick, R.	J. H. Phelps, D.
R.	20.	F. C. Phillips, R.	W. J. Hart, D.
R.	21.	*T. E. Burton, R.	L. A. Russell, D.
		OREGON.	
(Elected in June.)			
R.	1.	*T. H. Tongue, R.	
R.	2.	M. A. Moody, R.	

PENNSYLVANIA.

R.	At Large.	*Galusha A. Grow, R.	Jerry N. Weller, D.
R.		*S. A. Davenport, R.	Frank P. Lama, D.
R.	1.	*Henry H. Bingham, R.	No opposition.
R.	2.	*R. Adams, Jr., R.	No opposition.
D.	3.	*W. McAleer, D.	No opposition.
R.	4.	*J. R. Young, R.	No opposition.
R.	5.	*A. C. Harmer, R.	No opposition.
R.	6.	T. S. Butler, R. J. Robinson, R.	William H. Berry, D.
R.	7.	*I. P. Wagner, R.	Clinton Rorer, D.
R.	8.	*W. S. Kirkpatrick, R.	John E. Laner, D.
R.	9.	*D. Ermentrout, D.	Jeremiah S. Parvin, R.
R.	10.	*M. Brosius, R.	A. S. Steinman, D.
R.	11.	*W. Connell, R.	M. P. Sands, D.
R.	12.	*M. B. Williams, R.	S. W. Davenport, D.
R.	13.	*Chas. Brumm, R.	James W. Ryan, D.
R.	14.	*M. E. Olmsted, R.	W. W. Gray, D.
R.	15.	C. F. Wright, R.	A. B. Gammell, D.
R.	16.	*H. B. Packer, R.	J. F. Strieby, D.
R.	17.	W. H. Woodin, R.	Rufus K. Polk, D.
R.	18.	*T. M. Mahon, R.	Robert McMeen, D.
D.	19.	E. D. Ziegler, D.	Robert J. Lewis, R.
R.	20.	J. F. Thropp, R.	James M. Walters, D.
R.	21.	S. M. Jack, R.	Jacob R. Speigle, D.
R.	22.	*J. Dalzell, R.	George W. Acklin, D.
R.	23.	W. H. Graham, R.	John H. Stevenson, D.
R.	24.	*E. F. Acheson, R.	Mark M. Cochran, D.
R.	25.	*J. B. Showalter, R.	M. L. Lockwood, D.
R.	26.	G. F. Higgins, R.	Athelston Gaston, D.
R.	27.	*C. W. Stone, R.	Joseph C. Sibley, D.
R.	28.	*W. G. Arnold, R.	James K. P. Hall, S.

RHODE ISLAND.

R.	1.	*Melville Bull, R.	John W. Hogan, D.
R.	2.	*A. E. Capron, R.	M. F. C. Carvin, D.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

D.	1.	*W. Elliott, D.	George W. Murray, R.
D.	2.	*J. Talbert, D.	E. P. Chatfield, R.
D.	3.	*A. C. Latimer, D.	John E. Talbert, R.
D.	4.	*S. Wilson, D.	F. L. Suber, R.
D.	5.	D. L. Ponley, D.	John F. Jones, R.
D.	6.	*Jas. Norton, D.	R. M. Wallace, R.
D.	7.	*J. W. Stokes, D.	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

P.	At Large.	*J. E. Kelley, P.	R. J. Gamble, R.
P.		*F. Knowles, P.	G. M. Burke, R.

TENNESSEE.

R.	1.	*W. P. Brownlow, R.	H. H. Gouchenour, D.
R.	2.	*H. R. Gibson, R.	John M. Davis, D.
F.	3.	*John A. Moon, R.	Gus Oats, R.
D.	4.	C. E. Snodgrass, D.	George M. Brown, R.
D.	5.	*J. D. Richardson, D.	Wm. T. Elliott, Jr., R.
D.	6.	*J. W. Gaines, D.	James G. Napier, R.
D.	7.	*N. M. Cox, D.	No opposition.
D.	8.	*T. W. Sims, D.	Henry J. Hinkle, R.
D.	9.	*R. A. Pierce, D.	Ike Revall, R.
D.	10.	*E. W. Cramack, D.	John W. Vernon, R.

TEXAS.

D.	1.	T. H. Ball, D.	No opposition.
D.	2.	*S. B. Cooper, D.	J. A. McAveal, R.
D.	3.	*R. C. De Graffenreid, D.	H. D. Wood, P.
D.	4.	J. L. Sheppard, D.	W. S. Whittlesey, P.
D.	5.	*Joseph W. Bailey, D.	A. W. Acheson, R.
D.	6.	*Robert L. Burke, D.	A. J. Houston, R.
D.	7.	*R. E. Henry, D.	Russell Kings, R.
D.	8.	S. W. T. Lanham, D.	Arthur Springer, R.
D.	9.	A. S. Burleson, D.	Washington Jones, Ind.
R.	10.	*R. B. Hawley, R.	W. S. Robson, D.
D.	11.	*A. Kleberg, D.	B. L. Crouch, R.
D.	12.	*J. L. Slayden, D.	George H. Noonan, R.
D.	13.	*J. H. Stephens, D.	No opposition.

UTAH.

D.	At Large.	B. Roberts, D.	H. Alma E. Eldredge, R.

VERMONT. (Elected in September.)

R.	1.	*H. H. Powers, R.	
R.	2.	*W. W. Grout.	

VIRGINIA.

D.	1.	*W. A. Jones, D.	J. A. Bristow, R.
D.	2.	*W. A. Young, D.	R. A. Wise, R.
D.	3.	*John Lamb, D.	Otis Russell, R.
D.	4.	*S. P. Epes, D.	R. L. Thorp, R.
D.	5.	*C. A. Swanson, D.	Edmund Farr, R.
D.	6.	*P. J. Otey, D.	C. A. Hoerma, R.
D.	7.	*James Hay, D.	D. C. O'Flaherty, G. D.
D.	8.	*J. F. Rixey, D.	
R.	9.	*J. A. Walker, R.	William F. Rhae, D.
R.	10.	*R. T. Hubbard, R.	J. M. Quarles, D.

WASHINGTON.

R.	1.	At Large. *James H. Lewis, D.	Francis W. Cushman, R.
R.	2.	W. G. Jones, S. R.	Wesley L. Jones, R.

WEST VIRGINIA.

R.	1.	B. B. Downer, R.	Jackson V. Blair, D.
R.	2.	*Aberton G. Dayton, R.	John T. McGraw, D.
R.	3.	W. S. Edwards, R.	David E. Johnston, D.
R.	4.	R. H. Freer, R.	George I. Neal, D.

WISCONSIN.

R.	1.	*H. A. Cooper, R.	Clinton Babbitt, D.
R.	2.	Henry Dahle, R.	James E. Jones, D.
R.	3.	*J. W. Babcock, R.	Thomas L. Cleary, D.
R.	4.	*T. Otjen, R.	Joseph G. Donnelly, D.
R.	5.	*S. S. Barney, R.	Charles E. Armin, D.
R.	6.	*James H. Davidson, R.	Frank C. Stewart, D.
R.	7.	John J. Esch, R.	John V. Doherty, D.
R.	8.	*E. A. Minor, R.	Philip Sheridan, D.
R.	9.	*A. Stewart, R.	Wells H. Ruggles, D.
R.	10.	*J. J. Jenkins, R.	John R. Mathews, D.

WYOMING.

D.	At Large.	C. F. Arnold.	Frank W. Mondell, R. William Brown, P.

The Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.

D.	1.	J. F. Wilson, D.	Alexander O. Brodie, R.

NEW MEXICO.

D.	1.	H. B. Ferguson, D.	Pedro Perea, R.

OKLAHOMA.

F.	1.	J. R. Keaton, D. A. S. Hawkins, P.	D. T. Flynn, R.

COLORED BRETHREN SQUABBLE

Mount Olivet's Pastor Is Hissed in His Pulpit When He Says, "I Am a Democrat."

The famous words of Ex-Senator Hill, "I am a Democrat," uttered by the Rev. B. W. Wisher, pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, from his pulpit last evening caused a perfect storm of hisses, and resulted in the breaking up of the meeting.

The cause that led up to this outburst was a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Wisher to Edward E. Lee, chief of the United Colored Democracy and the representative of Tammany Hall among the colored Democrats. In this letter Mr. Wisher rehearsed the statement that he had been a Republican for many years, but had made up his mind that the negro had no place in that party any more. In support of this he quoted the words of a Republican last year who was reported to have said to a delegation of colored men, that "the negro could be bought for a few dollars" and that a "cannon ball could not drive the negroes out of the Republican Party."

Sunday evening last during the absence of Pastor Wisher there was a largely attended meeting at the Mount Olivet Church, the majority of the members being Republicans. The pastor was roundly denounced, and he was at the same time accused of writing a letter, in which he said that he could deliver over the votes of the church to the Democratic Party.

All day yesterday rumors were current that there would be lively times at Mt. Olivet at one or the other of the services. At the morning service there was a large congregation, but the matter was not taken up. Long before the hour for the evening service crowds stood in front of the church waiting to gain admission. As soon as the doors were open the place was filled and hundreds were turned away.

Pastor Wisher preached a strong sermon, but did not particularly allude to the subject of politics except in a general way. He said, however, that he intended to make a statement before the end of the service, and this kept the audience in a state of expectancy. Finally, at 10:15, the pastor said he proposed to make his statement.

He began by saying with considerable emphasis that he had never written a letter to any man or men in which he had promised the vote of the church or any man in the church. He then went on to say that he believed it the duty of every man to vote as he pleased and that he would never attempt to dictate in any way.

He also said that any man had a right to change his opinion. He deplored the fact that it was only when a poor colored man changed his politics that adverse comment was made and he was treated as though he had committed an unpardonable sin.

"I am a Democrat," said Mr. Wisher, "and I want—"

But the congregation would not allow him to proceed. A storm of hisses broke out, and in less than ten seconds every person in the church was talking; angry threats were being made, and the action of the pastor was denounced in the bitterest terms. A few cool headed men and women vainly tried to stem the tide and stop the disgraceful scene, but it was impossible. The crowd remained in the church and in the vestibule and on the sidewalk in front until a late hour discussing the trouble. Many of the more pacifically inclined members bewailed the affair, which they termed disgraceful.

Pastor Wisher at a late hour said:

"I tried to make a fair and honest statement, but they would not let me. It was not my congregation altogether. There were many outsiders. I have nothing to defend in my action. I have a right to my opinions, and shall express them when I see fit. I am very sorry that the affair occurred, but I could not do anything else than state my case in view of the meeting held a week ago. Many of the best members of the church assured me before I left that they greatly deplored the unfortunate affair, and did not countenance any such action."

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S WORK.

A Statement Given Out Regarding the Necessity for Watchers.

The following statement was given out last night at the Gilsey House headquarters of the Committee of One Hundred, in charge of the campaign for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen:

The Committee on Watchers of the Committee of One Hundred has received a sufficient number of volunteers to cover the lower portions of the city, but they are still in want of a considerable number of men to watch the count in the upper districts, and, while it is not likely that the same practices will be adopted in these districts as in those further down town, the liability of errors in counting the vote is so great that it is very necessary to have intelligent and instructed watchers present.

This committee will be at 100 Broadway, Room 6, eleventh floor, on Monday, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.; at the Gilsey from 8 P. M. till 11 P. M., also on Tuesday morning, to meet all who desire to volunteer. They will at once assign districts and issue credentials, copies of election laws, &c., that watchers need lose no time in familiarizing themselves with their duties. It is most earnestly hoped that all who have the "independence of the judiciary" at heart, will use all possible efforts to send to this committee enough men to thoroughly cover the city.

The Committee of One Hundred has sent to every registered voter in New York sample ballots showing how to vote for Justices Daly and Cohen, while voting for the Democratic nominees for all other offices.

Abraham H. Hummel gave out a statement last night in which he expressed himself in favor of the re-election of Justice William N. Cohen.

RECEIVER FREEDMAN'S REPORT.

He Will Deny Story as to His Appointment by Justice Andrews.

The report of Andrew Freedman, who was appointed in the foreclosure proceedings of the New York Life Insurance Company against Oscar Hammerstein, Mrs. Hammerstein and others to receive the rents and profits of the Olympia Company, will be filed to day in the County Clerk's office.

It has been charged during the present campaign that Mr. Freedman obtained this lucrative receivership from Justice Andrews in return for the favor of Mr. Croker, and later the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Freedman will say in his report that he voluntarily proposed to Mr. Hammerstein in March, 1897, to waive all commissions as receiver; that he has received only about $14,800 and disbursed $14,000, leaving a balance that would not have paid his commission. Mr. Freedman also contributed the services of his own legal counsel in the case out of friendship to Mrs. Hammerstein. He has had nothing to do with the actual sale of the property.

A Blacksmith Burned to Death.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—Patrick Murphy, aged forty, who lived alone in the rear of his blacksmith shop, corner of Chene Street and Michigan Central Railroad, was burned to death and the shop destroyed by fire early to-day. Neighbors who were aroused by the flames, burst in the door of his shop, and saw him through the smoke apparently unable to help himself. He was a native of Huron County, Ontario.

Sterling Silver
Gold and Silver Plate
MERIDEN COMPANY
Silversmiths
Madison Sq. 208 Fifth Ave.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Delusions are none the less delusions when they are widespread, and, indeed, universal. We flatter ourselves upon our superiority over our ancestors in having overcome the once universal delusion that the sun went round the earth. But some delusions as gross as this and far less excusable still maintain a wide and firm hold upon a great majority of even intelligent men. Thus the delusion that foreign and domestic commerce and exchanges are conduc

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close at Noon To-morrow.

Broadcloths, Silk Waists, Wrappers

And Some Other Good Things

FIRST, this matter of Imported Broadcloths, and better store news has not been printed for a long time. Of all the fabrics for winter wear, these firm and lustrous goods take easy precedence. In our own experience we have never known such broadcloth selling. Now then,—

Here is a good assortment of the *very next to the very best* make of broadcloth (of the dress-goods class), in the world. The very best costs $3 here, ($3.50 elsewhere), the grade we are talking about costs $2 and $2.25. Beautiful goods, with the satiny smoothness of a kitten's ear, only with even more gloss and sheen. We offer this assortment at

A Dollar and a Half a Yard

There are thirteen shades, including two exquisite grays, and two castors.

Next, a remarkable sale of

Silk Waists at $6 Each

You will understand how important this is when we tell you that some of these waists are duplicated in our regular stock at $12 and $15. Not one of these would ordinarily sell for less than $9. The maker is one whose productions you pick out *first* from a counterful. He made these from some especially pretty silks that he secured especially cheap. Then we took the whole lot, and made it cheaper. The waists are principally in richest and most attractive colors, but there are many blacks among them. The four hundred will not last long. You will find them on the main floor, Tenth Street side.

Next, a Sale of Wrappers

in two parts. One concerns a lot in Flannelettes, prettily figured, and a grade that usually sells at $1.25 each. Take these at SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.

The other lot is in Eiderdown, and prettier garments of their class you never saw, nor cheaper. They cannot be made for the price we have put on them. TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF. This offer is limited to a particular lot that will not last through one fair day.

"Made to Measure"

Two Important Offerings

This is for dressy men, and the more scrupulously particular you are the better you will enjoy this, and the happier for reading it.

We wish you to get acquainted with our merchant tailoring. We are doing some surprising things to secure your acquaintance. Once we make it, we'll keep it, never fear.

So, here's a number of pieces of frieze,—the leading favorite in overcoat materials this season. In black and in Oxford mixture. Made up into an overcoat to your measure, the cost would be around the $40 mark. One class of tailors might ask $30, another class $50. We are in neither class, and would call $40 fair.

We Will Make It for $25.

Again, here is a large assortment in fancy cheviots,—imported goods, every yard. Earlier in the season we asked you $35, $40 and $45 for suits from these, and asked only fair prices. Take your choice at now

Thirty Dollars.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Silk Items

The first item is about a black moire Velour. Very rich goods, in barre and Pekin stripes of satin. Eight styles at

55c. a Yard.

The other is a taffeta episode. We have 1,200 yards of checked taffeta silk, in the two-color combinations you like so well. There are twenty of these combinations in the lot. Goods are 22 inches wide, and a fair retail price would be 85c. yd.

Price, 60c. a Yard.

Rotunda.

Order Engraving Early

We shall cease taking orders for engraving as soon as we find that we cannot positively promise the delivery by Christmas. Judging from present appearances that time-limit will be reached much earlier this year than ever before.

The moral is, if you wish to take advantage of the existing engraving offers, order *early*.

We are selling some very attractive stationery, in sizes for correspondence, acknowledgments or regrets, and, showing, in connection with these, some new designs in monogram and address dies—notably the new medallions. You will find some pleasant surprises in the prices, but you must get your order in pretty quickly to profit by them.

Tenth street.

Something About Shoes at $5.

Speaking of the men's $5 shoes, you may choose from a dozen styles, and still have new ones to look at the next time. We are very proud of the assortment at this price, and the demand is great and increasing. It is not a "popular" price, but there can be no doubt that the shoes we sell at it are popular values.

Among them is an *all*-patent-leather shoe, with a full raised toe last, extra heavy sole with a wide "sw ng" to it and a square heel. A right shoe for extreme dressers.

We have some twenty-five styles in women's shoes at $5. It is a price that ought to get good shoemaking, and these are certainly models of that art.

Here's one, for outdoors,—a masculine sort of shoe, with broad toe and soles and square heels. Leather-lined, if you like, like a man's shoe. See, also, the daintier sorts for women not so extreme in their tastes with the "squareness," and solidity suggested, but not given. Same price.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

More of the "Whipcords"

A few days ago we told you about 5,000 yards of the dress goods that most people call "Whipcords." We called them "Wool Twills," but by any name they retail at 85c. and $1 a yard. We sold them at fifty cents a yard, and you took them all in three days.

Now we have some more; nearly 4,000 yards more. Forty-six inches wide, in twelve colors and in black; firm, heavy, lustrous, and at the same price as before—

Fifty Cents a Yard.

Rotunda.

Pretty Things in Dresden China

The China Store has just had its artistic interest heightened by a large receipt of Dresden pieces. Come in and enjoy, and resist their beauty if you can. All sorts of pieces, for table, desk or mantel.

Stamp Boxes, $1.25 each.
Pen Trays, $1.25 each.
Ink Stands, 75c. each.
Letter Racks, $3.50 each.
Salad Bowls, $1.75 each.
Chop Dishes, $3.50 each.
Asparagus Dishes, $8 each.
Pudding Sets, $7.50 each.
Plates, $8.50 to $14.
Tea Strainers, $1 each.
Bon-bon Dishes, $1.25 each.
Candlesticks, $1 each.

A Toilet Set for $5

If you knew how many of these toilet sets we sold, you would understand how we can buy enough to bring the price from $7.50, where it should be, to $5, where it is. They're good pieces, and well decorated. Complete with covered jar, floral decorations and gold tracery.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WILHELM LODTMAN ARRESTED.

The Ex-German Army Officer and Writer Charged with Swindling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Wilhelm Lodtman, once a wealthy lumber dealer of Bohemia, and later a Lieutenant in the German Army, is under arrest in this city charged with swindling.

Lodtman admits having passed worthless checks and drafts in various parts of the country during the last three years, but says that the whole amount to only $1,000, most of which he has paid back. The police assert, however, that Lodtman has secured several thousand dollars, and was about to pass a worthless draft for a large sum at Port Huron, Mich., when captured.

Lodtman is well-known in America and Europe as a newspaper writer on scientific subjects. Business adversity, he says, compelled him to obtain money through swindling.

Constable Dowling's Body Found.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 6.—The mysterious disappearance of John Dowling, the village constable of Carteret, was solved yesterday by Phil Dun Bleyker of Rahway. Dowling's body was found by Bleyker in a ditch not two feet wide, that runs through the land of Joseph M. Potter, in that section of the city known as "Calamazo." Dowling had evidently been drowned. How he got into the ditch can only be surmised. He had been missing since Oct. 18.

A Shooting Case at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, Nov. 6.—J. S. Nathans was shot and seriously wounded last night by William J. Oakford, a butcher, of Thomastown, and, according to Nathans, who makes this assertion, it is pretty certain that Oakford was also hit by a bullet. The matter was not reported to the officials until noon to-day. The shooting is the outcome of trouble over a woman, lasting for the last three weeks, and which has been in court several times within that period.

Embezzler Believed to be a Baron.

NEVADA, Mo., Nov. 6.—Chief of Police Carver feels certain that Horace Hardy, alias Henry Thomas, arrested yesterday for forging the name of Barney Myers, a prominent farmer, to an order on the Nevada Milling Company for $35, is Baron Rophile Clement Ignatiewitch Przelenski, who is wanted in Russia for embezzlement. Descriptions in every way are identically the same. The prisoner appears to be a very learned man. When questioned he became highly enraged. Chicago detectives are expected here in a few days to identify him.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Delegate Vainly Endeavors to Exhibit a Pair of Worn Boots as a Campaign Argument.

BARBERS PRAISE ROOSEVELT

They Will Protest Against Assemblyman Harburger Because He Attacked the Republican Candidate.

Lawrence Henry, of the stone workers, called yesterday on the Central Labor Union, and asked permission to address the meeting on what he termed the canal outrages. Delegate Hawkesworth, who was on the Committee on Visitors and Outside Communications, conveyed the message to the body, and recommended that Henry be allowed to speak.

"Such a speech would savor of politics," remarked Delegate Perrine of the iron molders, "and all political discussion is tabooed here."

"We have had a good deal of political discussion here of late," said a delegate with Democratic inclinations, "and it would do no harm to learn something more about Republican mismanagement."

Perrine insisted on his objections, and so the privilege of the floor was not given to the visitor. The latter was greatly disappointed, and showed a pair of worn-out boots which he had wanted to exhibit.

"The Republicans," he said, "got $9,000,000 to improve the canals and give the poor workingmen a chance to earn some money. Look at these boots. A workingman bought them in Buffalo and started out to walk along the canal looking for work. He walked along from Buffalo to Troy and Albany and wore out these boots, but nary any work did he get."

A delegate, who was a Republican, asked Henry what proof he had that the boots were worn out by a man looking for work along the canal.

"Why, I say so," replied Henry, looking amazed at the man's boldness in calling his veracity into question.

The delegate from the firemen asked that the investigation of John Kelsey, who had been suspended by his union, should be reopened. The Arbitration Committee of the Central Labor Union had investigated Kelsey's case, and had reported that Kelsey had been unjustly suspended, and had been made a victim of persecution by influential members of the Firemen's Union, who demanded that he be discharged from his situation as oiler in the machine room of a newspaper. The committee further declared that it would be wrong and unjust on the part of the Central Labor Union to ask for Kelsey's discharge, and that body concurred in the committee's recommendation.

When the delegate of the firemen asked yesterday that Kelsey's case be reopened Delegate Farley, who had acted on the Arbitration Committee, said: "We have been easy on the Firemen's Union. If we had reported all the evidence in this case that came into our possession all the members of that union would have had to hang down their heads in shame. Kelsey is innocent, and is a very much persecuted man."

"The union had ample time to present all its evidence against the man during the investigation," said Delegate Barr of the tin and sheet iron workers, and I move that it be ordered to reinstate Kelsey."

The Chair said that could not be done without reopening the case and learning whether the union did have additional evidence. Then Delegate Farley expressed his willingness to reopen the case, and this was ordered.

It was announced that the journeymen barbers would hold a meeting this evening at 216 East Forty-first Street, to protest against Assemblyman Harburger in the Tenth Assembly District, who is again running for that office on the Tammany ticket. The barbers said Mr. Harburger attacked Roosevelt because he strictly enforced the Sunday law when he was Police Commissioner. They, on the contrary, felt very thankful to Roosevelt for that, because it gave them a chance to get some rest during the week, and they had for years been trying to get a law passed that would give them rest on Sundays.

THE EAST SIDE LAUNDRY WAR.

Seven Cents for Shirts Too Much for the Chinamen—They Effect a Truce with the Hebrews.

A truce was agreed upon yesterday between the Dope Sing Kong Saw, or Chinese Laundrymen's Association, that who organized at 28 Mott Street a couple of months ago, and the Hebrew Laundrymen's Union, with headquarters at 155 Rivington Street, and of which J. Elmer is President. Each union has been underbidding the other in the market in turn until both grew tired of the struggle, and so a truce has been agreed upon, and negotiations have been begun. It is probable that they will arrive at some agreement and form a pool, a Chinaman said, like the railroads and other corporations.

Thus far there has been no love lost between the elements that constitute the two warring factions. Celestials hate all individuals and combinations that compete with them, and as for the Hebrew Laundryman's Association, President Elmer said it was organized for the purpose of driving the Chinese laundries from the east side, for what right, he asked, had the slant-eyed and yellow-faced heathens to come to the great east side and take the money that of right belonged to honest and hard-working white men, who supported families instead of wasting their substance in playing fan tan and other outlandish gambling games.

So the members of the Hebrew Laundrymen's Association put up signs in their shops that the price for washing and ironing shirts in the latest style was nine cents, with prices for collars and cuffs reduced in proportion.

The Chinamen's customers left them in large numbers, and thereupon the Celestial shirt washers announced that they would go the Hebrew laundryman one better and wash shirts for eight cents. They got back all their customers, and more, too, but their victory was short-lived, for the opposing union proposed to wash shirts for seven cents.

The Celestial gnashed their teeth in rage, for evidently they had a strong foe to cope with. They felt that they could not afford to make another cut in prices, "for," they argued, "we will not earn enough money to buy chop suey and chandan with our rice, let alone rice whisky, the opium pipe, and fan-tan."

So the Dope Sang Kong Saw held consultation and sent an ambassador to treat with President Elmer. The ambassador took with him an interpreter from Mott Street, but Elmer could hardly speak any English, and more time was lost in finding another man who could understand the east side jargon.

Then Elmer called for a meeting of his union, and that was held yesterday. As soon as the object of the meeting was made known the members became divided into two factions, one insisting on fighting the Chinese to a finish, and the other advising a compromise, for the present at least. They argued that there was enough business for both unions, and if all could make money it would be better than a long continued cutthroat war in which both sides would suffer.

Finally a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Chinese union. The conference is to be held this evening in the Chinese Joss House in Mott Street.

Accident to the Rev. Dr. Hoge.

From The Baltimore Sun.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—The Rev. Moses D. Hoge, the distinguished and aged Presbyterian divine, narrowly escaped fatal injury to-day. The doctor was out driving, and when about to turn the corner of Madison and Main Streets his buggy came into contact with a car on the Main Street line. The occupant of the vehicle was knocked out and dragged for ten feet. Two of his ribs are broken, his left ankle injured, his face cut in two places, and his body badly bruised. He has been spitting blood freely, but the physicians are not yet able to say whether this results from the broken ribs or internal injury. The shock is very great, but Dr. McGuire thinks the eminent divine will be up again in six weeks. Dr. Hoge, who is over eighty years old, was quite ill during the Summer. He spent some time at the White Sulphur Springs, and was for some time the object of deep solicitude of his congregation and hosts of other friends here. He grew much better after spending some weeks in the mountains, and when his accident occurred to-day was about as well, probably, as he has been during the past year.

CHALLENGED THE KAISER.

Prof. Goerdeler, Whose Eccentricities Got Him Into Trouble in Germany, Committed to Bellevue.

Prof. Richard Goerdeler, an old teacher of music of 414 West Fifty-seventh Street, was committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination into his sanity by Magistrate Wentworth in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning. The professor's mental trouble, his relatives say, was brought about through his confinement in an asylum in Schwetz, West Prussia, in 1891, because of a letter which he addressed to Emperor William of Germany, challenging his Majesty to fight a duel.

The complainant against the professor in court yesterday was his brother-in-law, Herman G. Welbezahe, of 144 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, who claimed that from continued brooding over his wrongs at the hands of Emperor William and others Prof. Goerdeler had become so morose and ill-tempered that his family, through fear, had forced him to leave home five weeks ago, since which time he had been living alone at 343 West Forty-second Street. The warrant for the professor's arrest was obtained on Friday last and was executed by Court Policeman Keefe on Saturday. The professor was found barricaded in his room and read a long speech through the keyhole attempting to prove an alibi and protesting against arrest. He submitted quietly, however, when the door was forced open. He begged that his voluminous papers and correspondence be taken care of.

"Are you sick, professor?" asked Magistrate Wentworth, kindly, when the prisoner was brought before him.

"Ach, ya, a little bit," replied the professor, brushing his gray hair back from his forehead. "I have had great trouble, great trouble;" and the old man sighed as he spread a voluminous array of papers and documents out on the desk before him.

"Will you go down to the hospital and hear what the doctors have to say?" asked the Magistrate.

"Oh, certainly," replied the professor, politely, making a profound bow. Then he gathered up his papers and walked away. His wife and brother-in-law were there, but he took no notice of them.

Prof. Goerdeler's life history, as told by his family last night, has been an interesting one. He is a graduate of the University of Bonn, and is an accomplished linguist and musician. He came to this country about thirty years ago, and for many years was successful not only as a teacher of music and languages, but is the composer of a number of musical works. His father died in Germany in 1882, leaving a fortune of 93,000 marks, to be divided between the widow and two sons, of whom the professor was one, and two daughters. Prof. Goerdeler became dissatisfied over the final settlement of this estate, which finally got into the German courts. Some real or fancied grievance at the hands of his relatives eventually led him into difficulties with the Prussian Government.

After a long correspondence with Government officials and others there relating to the bequest, he referred the matter to the Emperor. The latter's continued silence when appealed to in the case so incensed the professor that early in the Spring of 1891 he addressed a letter to his Majesty, in which, after expatiating upon the "utter rottenness and incapacity of the Government," he challenged his Majesty to fight a duel, the terms being, "three steps, barrier, rifled pistols," the meeting to take place July 18, 1891, in Westphalia. In order to avoid subsequent confusion and misunderstanding he notified Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor's brother, and all the principal German authorities of the intended duel. He also addressed notes to all the principal European Governments, acquainting them with the time and place of the meeting, the terms, &c. The professor is a member of the Guestphalia Students' Corps, while the Emperor is a member of the Borussia Corps, and the arranging of preliminaries was placed in the hands of the two corps.

Not getting a reply from his august adversary Prof. Goerdeler sailed for Berlin on June 27, 1891, whence he made his way to Marienweider, his old home. There he was promptly arrested and charged with lèse majesté in having "assaulted" the Emperor by letter. The professor's brother, who is a Judge in Marienweider, succeeded in having him adjudged a lunatic, and he was placed in a lunatic asylum, where he remained until Dec. 15, 1893. He is said to have been released through the influence of President Cleveland.

Upon his return to this country Prof. Goerdeler published a pamphlet entitled "Black Corruption in Germany; a True Tale of Sad Depravity from the Rottenest Monarchy on Earth." The professor has written numbers of letters to every German official of note, active and retired, including the late Prince Bismarck, Count von Caprivi, and others. His latest communication was to Count zu Eulenberg, submitting a proposition to rid the monarchy of corruption. It was the idea that this offer had been accepted that caused the professor to alarm his family. He began to assume the manner of a dictator, and his demeanor became so severe that his relatives began to fear violence.

Prof. Goerdeler had up to a very recent date continued to instruct a large class in music, and to his students and patrons he gave no indication of his vagaries.

MURDER MYSTERY IN HARLEM.

John Carlsen Is Stabbed to Death After a Swedish Ball in Unity Hall.

Murder marked the close of the Swedish ball given at Unity Hall, 2,065 Third Avenue, Saturday night. John Carlsen, twenty-six years old, met his death from a stab wound at the hands, it is alleged, of Eric Mattson.

Carlsen, with John and Eric Mattson, brothers, and a friend, Charles Carlsen, left the hall at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning to go home. They were joined by an acquaintance, Charles J. Bloomquist, and all five men started to walk up the avenue. On the way John Carlsen got into an altercation with John Mattson and struck him. The men were separated, but near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue the quarrel was renewed. John Carlsen struck Eric Mattson, and the two clinched, but were separated.

The Mattsans and Bloomquist ran back in the direction of Third Avenue, leaving John Carlsen on the sidewalk. He was helped to his feet by Charles Carlsen and walked as far as Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, when he sank exhausted in front of the Church of All Saints. William Hendrickson of 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who was passing, was asked by Charles Carlsen to remain by the fallen man while he went in search of a policeman.

George B. Fell of 3,161 Madison Avenue happened along at this time, and, glancing at the man on the sidewalk, said that he was dying. Policeman Schaffer of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was summoned, and an ambulance was called from Harlem Hospital, but before it arrived the man had breathed his last. It was found that he had been stabbed through the left lung and had been bleeding internally. The body was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and Hendrickson and Charles Carlsen were detained as witnesses.

The Mattsons were found at the house of a man named Ahrholm, at 228 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. They were in bed together asleep and fully dressed, even to their shoes. A bloody dirk knife was found in Eric Mattson's pocket. A jackknife was found on John Mattson. When taken to the station and confronted with the dead body of John Carlsen, they almost fainted, but denied inflicting the wound that caused his death. They were locked up. Both were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court later on the charge of homicide. Charles Carlsen was the principal witness against them. They were held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WANT TO FIND THIS $12,000.

The executors of Alexander McLoan, who died at 81 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, last May, believe that $12,000 belonging to the estate is on deposit in some New York bank, but do not know which one. William F. Haemer of Brooklyn, the attorney for the executors, who has advertised for information as to what bank Mr. and Mrs. McLean kept their account in, says that Mrs. McLean left a will bequeathing to her husband everything she possessed.

A letter was found informing Mrs. McLean that her grandfather had bequeathed her $12,000. The McLeans were wealthy and did not need to use this sum, and Mr. Haemer thinks it must have been deposited in a bank. There is no clue as to the bank, except that Mrs. McLean once pointed out to a woman friend a bank in Manhattan, saying, "This is the bank where my $12,000 is deposited. I have never drawn a dollar from it since I first put the money in."

Mr. Haemer visited the bank in question, but could obtain no definite information on the subject.

FIRE AMONG MUSEUM FREAKS.

Flames and Smoke Cause a Panic at Huber's—Little Damage and None Hurt.

As the delegates of the Central Labor Union were leaving Clarendon Hall about 5 o'clock last evening they heard a great commotion and voices of frightened men and women and children in the rear of Huber's Museum, that opens into Thirteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue. In a few seconds the door was burst open and hundreds of people rushed out screaming "Fire! Fire!"

In the building at the time were about 1,500 people, many of whom were women and children, and nearly 1,000 of them were in the theatre, which is lower than the level of the street on the Thirteenth Street side. This was where the fire broke out. The others were scattered over the four floors of the building, which extends through the block to Fourteenth Street, where the main entrance is, looking at the curios and freaks of various descriptions.

A volume of smoke followed the escaping visitors, and the cry of "Fire!" was taken up from floor to floor, and the shouts and screams grew louder every second. Windows were broken in on every floor, and soon the fire-escape, from the top story to the street, was alive with a stream of humanity. Several girls on the first floor broke windows in their fright and jumped out into the street. This distance, however, was not great, and as stout delegates and other men who were standing in the street caught most of them in their arms as they jumped, they were not injured.

It was more difficult to manage the women and children on the fire-escapes, which were narrow and had room for only a single file of people. The men in the museum were nearly all workingmen, and they showed a courage and coolness that were admirable. Women and children who in their fright were ready to jump over the railings of the fire-escapes were restrained and encouraged. Others, where the pressure from behind was great, were taken up bodily and lowered to the next landing, where other men were standing and took them in their arms and further facilitated their progress. Some of the women and girls fainted on the way and were carried down.

No one on the upper floors seemed to know where the fire was, and many imagined that it was immediately beneath them and that the stairways on the Fourteenth Street side main entrance had been cut off by the flames. Many ran up stairs as far as they could go, hoping to escape by means of the roof, but courageous men went after them and brought them down again by the fire-escape or the stairways.

Those people who were on the Fourteenth Street side of the building walked leisurely out, and here there was no panic. There is a hook and ladder company in Thirteenth Street and the firemen soon came to the scene of the panic and easily put out the fire. Then hundreds of the people returned to the building and the excitement was over.

The fire started in the theatre, where an exhibition of the cinematograph was being given. The fuse of the apparatus burned out and the celluloid film, which is highly inflammable, took fire. The flame shot up to the ceiling, which is of boards covered with tissue paper. The flame ran along the paper and some one shouted "Fire!" and the panic ensued. Daniel Cook, who was manipulating the cinematograph, tried to put out the fire and was painfully but not seriously burned about the hands. He was the only person injured.

CAPT. O'KEEFFE'S FUNERAL.

Many Police and City Officials Attend the Services.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning for Police Captain John M. O'Keeffe, in the Church of St. Anthony, which the Captain attended during his lifetime. The church was filled. The pall bearers were Capts. Sheehan, Chapman, Kirchner, and Thomas of the old city department, O'Reilly, Druhan, Kenny, and Ennis of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Sergt. McAdam, Detectives Murray, Hart, Reiser, and Kinsler from the Eldridge Street Station. These were followed by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Inspectors Cross, Brooks, and Clayton, Capt. Titus, and others. All of the policemen and officials were in citizens' clothes.

There were present in the church President York of the Police Board, Commissioners Sexton, Hess, and Abell, Chief Devery, all of the Inspectors, nearly all of the Captains, and many city officials and private citizens, including a delegation from Tammany Hall.

Through the special dispensation of the Archbishop, an almost unknown privilege in this diocese on Sunday, the solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated over the remains of the dead police official. The celebrant was the Rev. Father Andrew Slattery. Father Anacletus delivered the address.

The long procession proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, where the interment took place, instead of at Staten Island, where it was first intended the burial should be.

A NEW WAR TAX DECISION.

Brokers Liable for Stamps on Memoranda of Sales on Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to inquiries by members of the Chicago Board of Trade with respect to the liability of dealers in produce, &c., holds as follows:

"That in case of a broker, who is a member of the Board of Trade, negotiating a sale of grain or produce on the Exchange as a broker for a principal, the principal always assuming the trade, the broker is required to deliver and pay a 10-cent stamp on his note or memorandum of sale, and the principal is required to pay tax on the sale at the rate of 1 cent on each $100 of the amount or fractional part of $100 in excess of $100.

"When a member of the Board of Trade not a broker or not acting as a broker, makes a sale of grain or produce on his own account, and said sale is afterward assumed by a commission merchant for account of the seller, but one sale has occurred, and the commission merchant is the only person required to pay tax on this transaction, which is at the rate provided for in the second paragraph of Schedule A."

A New Catholic Parish.

Archbishop Corrigan has commissioned the Rev. Joseph H. Bigley, formerly rector of St. Elizabeth's Church, at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Broadway, King's Bridge, to organize a new parish on the upper west side of the city. It will be established about midway between the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Seventy-first Street and the Western Boulevard, and the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. Plans for the new church will be prepared as soon as the land on which it will be built has been acquired. The Rev. Father Bigley's successor at St. Elizabeth's is the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, lately rector of St. Teresa's Church, on Rutgers Street.

Unsatisfactory Torpedo Destroyers.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

The Spanish Heraldo says that Spain is asking damages of Thompson's shipbuilding firm in the Clyde because the destroyers built by them did not come up to their contract speed. The Griffon, another destroyer built in England, was to run at a 30-knot speed and her builders kept her at that gait for three hours, her engines working to 6,000 horse-power. After one was accepted the best results that could be obtained in the first trial were 24 knots and 5,500 horse-power. By lightening her so as to bring her to the same draft as in her acceptance trial they got 5,970 horse-power out of the engines, but this gave only 26½ knots speed. The case is interesting because the loss of 3½ knots may be taken to be the measure of the superlative skill of the contractor's picked crew, and the advantage of carefully selected coal over the ordinary conditions of a skillful crew of navy stokers, and the usual best quality of coal. It is 12 per cent. on the contract speed and the Government that wants a 30-knot destroyer must contract for a 34-knot boat. Our experience of torpedo boats shows failure in another particular. They were continually breaking down when on blockade service, and this though it is to be presumed that they were not operated at their highest speed. Chief Engineer Melville attributes their failure to the fact that machinery which requires the care of the best engineering ability was committed to line officers. Of course, this was not a trial of the men, but of the plan on which it was expected torpedo boats would be officered. Take it all round, there is no other branch of naval engineering or line service which has proved to be so unsatisfactory in all countries as torpedo boats. Chief Engineer Melville says that the 24-knot Ericsson which was built under the department plans has proved to be our best all-round boat.

Pure, Sparkling, and Delicious.

Snapping until its particles are thrown off in a miniature breaker of foam, this king of all table waters.

Londonderry Lithia Water

Gives a relish to your meal, and a distinct aid to digestion. Endorsed by leading physicians everywhere, and prescribed more than any water in the world as a remedial agent in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, and all kindred ailments.

(Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every hotel and club in America.)

W. & J. Sloane

Offer a rare collection of the choicest

ANTIQUE CARPETS & RUGS

Including a number of pieces notable in dimensions hitherto considered unobtainable, and not a few highly prized specimens of the textile art of the East,—to be found nowhere else in this country.

Broadway & 19th Street.

OUR NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

has more advantages than any other system. Our terms are such as to suit the purses of every one.

Call and Make Your Own Terms.

THE MOST LIBERAL FIRM TO DEAL WITH.

5-Piece Parlor Suit, in various coverings, finely finished cherry frames, exceptional value 19.98

Everything for Housekeeping.

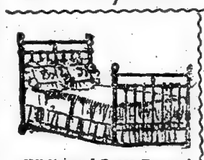

White and Brass Enamel Bed, extra strong 2.98

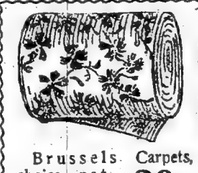

Brussels Carpets, choice patterns 39c

Rug Couches, in all colors, worth 6.00, at 3.98

Parties desiring to furnish their homes will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we make special rates to such parties.

S. BAUMANN & CO.,

Cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.

8th Ave. Electric Cars Now Running, Transferring to All Points.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Crisanto Medina, Central America; Howard W. Berry, Melbourne; Manuel Herrera and party, Guatemala; Judge M. S. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y., and A. H. Ensby, Barbados.

HOFFMAN—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

HOLLAND—Thomas Nelson Page, Washington, and Dr. F. M. Chisholm, Baltimore.

WALDORF—T. H. Carling, London; J. D. Santelhaus, London; Joseph Leiter, Chicago; Morton Mitchell, Washington, and C. B. Lorentzen, Norway.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Forteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, milliner; Hotel Marlborough.
Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; C. E. Bailey, fancy goods, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Meyer, jewelry; W. O. Mills, silks and velvets; Miss L. Rongstorff, ladies' and infants' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Cooper, domestics, linens, and white goods; Hotel Albert.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wallingford, muslin underwear; Miss V. Prender, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Hibben, J. H., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. C. Strachley, dress goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Davison & Lowe, Athens, Ga.; A. H. Davison, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Miller Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Miller, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, coaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.
McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.
Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Owen, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Finnerty, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Vendome.
McAlpin, G. W. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Newlander, furs; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Lebach, Jacob, York, Penn.; S. J. Lebach, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics and flannels; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Masonic Sword Returned.

In the Gen. Rousseau raid through Alabama in June, 1864, the little town of Loachapoka was sacked, the railway station and other buildings burned, and thirty miles of railroad torn up. The Masonic lodgeroom was looted of jewels and properties, among the articles carried off being the tiler's sword, that had cost $300. This sword, which was in a solid silver scabbard and richly mounted, fell into the hands of P. J. Marchall of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment, who, on returning from the war, presented it to Howard Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Kokomo, Ind., and for thirty-four years it has been in use as the tiler's sword there. After the war several efforts were made to find the owners of the sword, but no one could be found to claim it. A few days ago City Treasurer W. A. Markland succeeded in finding a surviving member of the Loachapoka lodge, and the sword has been sent to him by express. The Alabamian, W. W. David, states that he and one other man are the sole survivors out of a large membership, all the others having died. He was profuse in thanks for the return of the long-lost sword.

Winter Overcoats AT Half Price.

Money refunded if unsatisfactory.

A good Overcoat maker.
Good overcoats.
High prices.
Few sales.
This combination is what brought these overcoats here to be sold at half price. They are the best of a good wholesaler's stock, the lower priced ones having been sold earlier.

Materials are best kerseys, beavers and other soft materials. Linings are either finest wool or pure silk.

The entire lot is to be closed at the following prices:

$35 Overcoats now $17 50.
$30 Overcoats now $15.00.
$25 Overcoats now $12 50.
$20 Overcoats now $10.00.

E. O. Thompson's Sons

To-order Clothing, Ready-made Clothing, Clerical Clothing
245 Broadway
Above Park Place

Some Pointed Paragraphs.

From The Chicago News.

It doesn't hurt a nickel when the street car conductor knocks it down.

A woman with a low, sweet voice always wears a low hat at the theatre.

The good measures of the vegetable dealer should always come out on top.

Time is money, so 'tis said, and yet lots of fools throw away money to kill time.

Spiritualists may tip the table, but the fellow who tips the waiter fares the best.

Woman is a fair sample of divine contradictions.

Women of fashion are invariably in love with themselves.

The easier a man is to approach the harder he is to get away from.

It always hurts a young man a little when some girl he knows tells him she is engaged.

An old bachelor says the difference between firmness and obstinacy is merely a matter of sex.

Men may philosophize better than women, but the latter are more successful in reading the human heart.

Nature must have been preoccupied when she put long hair on hunting dogs and filled the woods with burrs.

The average woman actually believes that if she had been in Eve's place Adam would still be the head gardener of Eden.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Racing Will End for the Year in New York State To-morrow.

THE PROGRAMME AT AQUEDUCT

James A. Murphy, the Owner of the Pacing Champion, Star Pointer, Has Decided to Sell His Stable and Quit Racing.

Seekers after "good things," men who have had a hard run of luck all through the season in their endeavors to win fortunes by following the elusive will o' the wisp called form on the turf, have only two days more of racing to contend with on the metropolitan circuit, for when the last race is run at Aqueduct to-morrow, racing in this State will be at an end until a new season opens in the Spring. Those of the followers of the sport who will not follow the Southern and Western circuits will rest on their oars for the Winter in the hope that another season will bring forth better pecunfary results, and except for an occasional glance at the telegraph dispatches on racing in the South and West, they will know no more of racing for this year. But in the two days that still remain to them they will fight out the old battle to the end, in the hope that something good may come their way to compensate them in a measure for the season's disappointments. And if there is one track more than another at which the players have had an opportunity to retrieve their fallen fortunes, that track is Aqueduct, for when sixteen favorites out of a possible eighteen land their respective races, as was the case three days last week, he must be a strange punter who cannot get some of the bookmakers' money The favorites, however, were not legitimate favorites in all cases, nor did the best horse in each race win, but there is a way they have at Aqueduct of rendering a horse almost invincible when the "checks are down."

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At a time like the present, when at the fag end of the season one would reasonably suppose that every one of the poorer horsemen would make every effort to win out oats, their actions seem inconsistent. Certainly every opportunity has been offered the horsemen by the management of the Queens County Jockey Club, for while the purses have been worth $400 or $500 each, the income of the club is not as large as that of other racing associations. The Queens County Club offered as much, and probably more in proportion to its income, as other associations, but that fact seems to have had no weight with the men who were benefited by it. Day after day owners have entered their horses only to scratch them the following day, leaving small fields to contend for the purses. The opportunities for men like "Father Bill" Daly, who run their horses any time there is a remote chance of winning even third money, were great. There were cases, however, where owners should have scratched their horses, notably the case of Sanders, who was so lame in his shoulders the first time he ran that the wonder of it was that he was able to finish as well up as he did. There is not a better veterinarian on the race track than the horse's trainer, "Charley" Hill, for he was educated in horse lore around the Bull's Head Market in Twenty-fourth Street, and should not have sent the horse to the post in that condition. Shrewd horsemen who saw that he was lame soon sent the information abroad, and the bookmakers were hungry enough then for all Sanders pets that came their way.

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The latest horse to join the Speedway crowd is the bay pacing gelding Bumps, 2:04¾. He is owned by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago. He makes a grand roadster. He is bred in the best of speed lines, being by Baron Wilkes, dam by Strathmore, and his career this season on the track shows that he is still good for campaigning purposes. Bumps will soon be followed by others. Wealthy men from all sections who are in the habit of staying a few weeks every year in New York will in future bring their fast horses with them to enjoy the pleasures of the Speedway.

***

Russia does not propose in future to let the American trotters get away with the pick of the purses. In Russia, racing is under Government control, and there is no encouragement given horsemen to import trotters from this country except for breeding purposes. After this year American-bred horses will be subject to bars and handicaps which cannot but serve to check importation. Heretofore, at each Russian meeting five or six big purses have been given for American-bred horses, but from now on only two races for small purses will be allowed during each meeting for American horses exclusively, and they will not be allowed to start in races with the Russian horses excepting in the big international purse, which is an annual event. The produce of American horses and mares foaled in Russia are eligible to all the events, and already youngsters by American sires out of Russian mares have demonstrated their superiority over the pure-bred Russians. The American stallions in that country are liberally patronized in the stud.

***

The programme for to-day at Aqueduct is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Sagacity	99 Bonnie Gem	95
Ruby Lips	99 Queen of Beauty	90
Fleeting Gold	95	

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Compensation 110	Holdup 107
Tipgallant 110	Chanler 107
Judea Magee 110	Al Reeves 107
Imitation 110	Crown 107
Pirate M. 110	Fallela 107
Impartial 110	Veracious 107
Improvident 110	High Water 107
Little Jess 110	Amorita 107
Laura Dale 110	Kostelatzki 107
Special Edition 107	Killarma 107
Curio 107	Lady Exile 107
Fulminate 107	Belle of Oakwood 107

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Dan Rice 112	Vanessa 99
Charagrace 105	Myth 99
Flax Spinner 107	Endeavor 99
Swamp Angel 105	Hurna 97
Frohman 104	Filament 94
Maurice 102	Prince Auckland 94
Talisman 102	Ella Daly 91
Taranto 102	Nearest 91
Tantis 101	

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. About seven furlongs.

The Gardner 110	Handcuff 110
Holdon 110	Bessie Taylor 107
Kirkwood 110	Lepida 107
Imitation 110	Hilee 107
Confederacy 110	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Dan Rice 116	Harry Crawford 102
Nosey 116	Merlin 102
Frohman 113	Nearest 99
Flax Spinner 111	Prince Auckland 97
His Majesty 102	Black Dude 94

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages. About seven furlongs.

Doggett 118	Oviatt 110
Lightning 115	Sanders 110
Myth 115	Bonnie Gem 107
Brighton 115	Wardell 107
Mizpah 115	Col. Tommy 99
South Africa 115	Kirkwood 99
Danforth 110	King's Pride 87
Blarneystone 110	Holdup 87

***

The determination of James A. Murphy, the Chicago horseman, to sell out his stable of harness racers and quit racing, has come to his friends in the nature of a surprise, for Mr. Murphy has had more than the proportion of luck in his racing ventures that usually falls to harness racing men. He has, however, met with some trivial disappointments, and these have so annoyed him that he decided to seek some other field. Bad weather, which has prevented him from sending his matchless stallion, Star Pointer, the pacing champion, against various horses, helped as much as anything else to bring Mr. Murphy to his determination. Star Pointer, with the others of Mr. Murphy's string, will be sold at Madison Square Garden, at the Fasig sale, two or three weeks hence. Last Spring Mr. Murphy cherished the idea of sending his stallion out to break all sorts of records, among others the stallion's own mark of 1:59¼; Joe Patchen's wagon record of 2:01¾; Direct's high-wheel sulky record of 2:06, and Chehalis's two-mile record of 4:19½. Pointer was carefully prepared, and showed all through the season that he was better than ever before.

He was first started at Peoria, Ill., July 14, to beat the track record of 2:05 and paced at 2:02¾. Then he went to Detroit, Mich., and on July 22, in an attempt to beat the track record of 2:02, paced in 2:01½. Then at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 6, starting to beat the track ecord of 2:01½, he equaled his own world's record of 1:59¼, although there had been heavy rain two days before, and the footing was not first-class. Aug. 18 he started to beat the track record of 2:02¾ at Joliet, Ill., and paced in 1:59½ on a poor, windy day. Sept. 1 he started at Readville, Mass., to beat 1:59½, and finished in the rain in 1:59¾. Sept. 9 he tried to beat the track record of 2:03¾ at Hartford Conn., and paced in 2:00½. His next engagement was at Philadelphia, Sept. 15, but the weather was so bad that he was unable to start until the 17th, when he paced in 1:59¾ in an attempt to beat 2:03½.

On none of these occasions were the conditions favorable for record breaking, although horsemen who saw him perform were unanimous in the opinion that he was fit to cut off some of the records under favorable conditions. Mr. Murphy is a wealthy man, so the disappointments have not been of a pecuniary nature. He was gratified, when on March 5, 1897, he paid $16,500 for the possession of the champion pacer, but the height of his ambition has not been gratified.

***

Milton Young of Lexington, Ky., has purchased of A. H. & D. H. Morris the chestnut horse St. Florian, foaled 1889, by imp. St. Blaise, dam Feu Follet, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Felucca, by Buccaneer, and he will be located as a stallion in the McGrathiana Stud, near Lexington. He is a horse of rich breeding, and was a good race horse.

***

John Splan recently purchased from R. S. Veech, Louisville, Ky., Escora, bay colt, three years old, by Expedition, dam Pantalette, by Princeps, and The Spaniard, bay colt, three years, by Realistic, dam Pearl, by Hambletonian.

***

The two-year-old chestnut gelding, Billy Abshire, 2:30½, by Haxall, dam Sally Abshire, by Vatican, has been purchased by Capt. Tuttle of Orange County, from I. B. White of Richmond, Ky. The price reported is $1,700.

***

Miss Alice, by Squire Talmage, the dam of Cutting, 2:14¾; Rival, 2:20½, and Arguile, 2:24¼, died recently at New Berlin, Ill. Her last two foals, now a two-year-old and a yearling, are both by Conductor, 2:14¾, son of Electioneer.

BOUND BROOK'S GOAT PROBLEM

Nannies and Billies Defy the Helpless Municipality and Maintain a Reign of Terror.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Municipal Government of this borough is at present being figuratively and literally rent and torn by goats. The borough has in times past been made to suffer bitterly by successive epidemics of tramps and dissipated dogs. But the goat question has thrust itself upon, or, more properly speaking, against the inhabitants with terrific force, and their dignity and peace of mind are being shattered by goats.

At the last meeting of the borough Council it was deluged with complaints concerning the hordes of goats that are overrunning the place. It has been no unusual spectacle of late to see a dignified and representative taxpayer being shot across the street as if thrown from a catapult. Many of the most deserving citizens are daily getting a forward impetus from homeless but ill-tempered goats. Parents fear to allow their children on the streets, not knowing at what moment one of them may be mashed up against a fence or wall or hurled through a plateglass window.

Many threats were made to sue the borough for damages of various kinds sustained. The Council attacked the subject with vigor, and at last cheerfully concluded that Street Superintendent Reuse be directed to attack and kill all goats found wandering about the streets violating all ordinaces and the rights of men. All goats found out walking unattended were to be considered the legitimate prey of the Superintendent.

The Superintendent objected to this. He said he was paid to keep the roads and streets clean. He saw no clause in his contract where he was to kill goats. He thought that if the Council wanted goats killed it might go out individually or collectively and kill them. The idea of the Councilmen on a goat hunt drew forth a faint smile from the audience. Further the Street Superintendent came out as a champion of the goats. He claimed they were a benefit to him, as they kept the grass from growing in the little used streets, and also ate up any other old thing they found lying about loose on the streets, thus largely doing away with the necessity of a Street Cleaning Department.

In despair the Council fell upon the police and shifted the responsibility upon that body by passing a resolution that the policemen should exercise their revolvers upon all goats found at large. The slaughter has not yet commenced, although some desultory firing has been heard on some of the back streets.

The police have not been mixed up in any shooting affrays of late, however, and are out of practice. It is claimed they will try to get out of this job by claiming that they are paid to keep the human inhabitants in order, and not to become goat hunters. Some one has suggested that the police force be armed with Krag-Jorgensens when on duty, so as to enable them to get shots at offending animals.

Meantime the complaints continue to pour in. Policeman Anderson is the angriest complainant. His wife had strung out the family wash on the line last week, and left it unwatched in the back yard. When she looked again a party of goats had just finished lunching off three sheets, a pillow case, two pairs of trousers, an assortment of stockings, and a miscellaneous assortment of wearing apparel, and when the feast was interrupted Officer Anderson's rubber coat was being passed around for dessert.

CROATAN SURVIVOR'S STORY.

Seaman Burriss Talks of His Experiences While the Ship Was Sinking.

James Burriss, a seaman of the Clyde Line steamship Croatan, which was burned and sunk off Cape Charles on Tuesday last, was seen yesterday at the Clyde pier on the East River. He and the others picked up by the schooner Alice E. Clark and landed at Vineyard Haven reached New York Saturday night.

Burriss, when asked for his individual experience, replied:

"Well, all I know is that the fire broke out aft and blazed up so suddenly that we couldn't reach the boats. There were four boats, all aft. One boat we managed to reach, but the fire had eaten up the rope and it couldn't be lowered from the davits. So we just pushed it over. The crew did the best they could for the eight passengers. Each passenger was supplied with a life preserver, but a good many of the crew had none. We threw overboard every buoyant object we could lay hands on.

"We didn't know that the schooner had sent off a boat to pick us up until it was upon us. She was nearer seven than two miles away, as was reported, and it took a long time for the boat to reach us. I had been in the water an hour and our steamer had sunk then. The Captain and mate got into the boat that had been thrown overboard and picked up eight of those who were floating about. The sea was not rough. I did not see any of the persons lost go down. The women, Mrs. Curtis, the steward's wife, and Jennie Willard, had life preservers, but they could not be found when the Captain searched for them. The men who were lost had no life preservers.

"No, I didn't pray," he said reflectingly, in response to a question, "but I tell you I thought that if I was saved I'd somehow be different hereafter. No, I'm not married, but I have a mother, and she was in my mind every minute. I think I must have been thinking of a good many things all at once. But I had lots of time. It was the longest hour of my life. I was never wrecked before."

Burriss could throw no light on the cause of the fire or what caused the subsequent explosions.

A LYNCHING IN FLORIDA.

One Negro Killed by the Mob and Two More May Be.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 6.—Arthur Williams, a negro under arrest for the murder of Miss Elina Ogden at Wellborne, Fla., on Friday, made a confession last night implicating two other negroes, Buck James and Monroe Leggitt. At 11 o'clock last night the constable and his guards were [illegible] by a crowd of incensed citizens, and Williams was taken from their custody, riddled with bullets and a fire built upon his body.

James and Leggitt are now under arrest, but it is likely they will go the way of Williams to-night.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Several Club Championships Will Be Played To-morrow.

WOMEN STILL KEEPING ACTIVE

Miss Shelton Wins the Secretary's Cup at Morris County—Baltimore Country Club to Give an Open Tournament.

The annual club championship contests are now being decided on many club links. Among the many election day events to-morrow club championships will be played at St. Andrew's, Ardsley, and Wee Burn. The leader in the qualifying round for the Ardsley championship was A. De Witt Cochrane, and the marked improvement in his game this year makes him a strong opponent for the club honor. Roderick Terry, Jr., is the present Ardsley champion, but he will not defend his title, for since his graduation from Yale last June he has gone into business, and is now seen but seldom on the golf links.

On Wednesday the women of the Englewood Golf Club will play their qualifying championship round, the best four to qualify to continue at match play on Thursday. The men's championship of the club was won last week by Frank Enos.

Besides the election day event at the Westchester Country Club to-morrow, a mixed foursome handicap will be played next Saturday for two silver cups given by R. L. Beekman. The contest is open to members and their guests, so in a measure it will be an invitation event.

The Baltimore Country Club has sent out invitations for an open tournament, Dec. 1, 2, and 3. The club has also invited all the associate clubs in the United States Golf Association to send two members as guests of the club, and a special cup has been offered for their competition, known as the associate members' cup. The recent members' Fall tournament was won by L. J. Turner. C. M. Harwood took the consolation prize, and the women's handicap event was won by Mrs. J. E. Griener, who was one of the qualifying sixteen in the women's championship at Ardsley.

The golfing women of Philadelphia, who have been so active this season on many links, have just finished the best contested and most exciting championship turnament ever held under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association of that city. Miss Helen Davids, the champion last year, has had to resign her honors to Miss Elsie Cassatt. The latter defeated Mrs. Caleb F. Fox in the final round by the narrow margin of one hole. The closeness of the match may be seen from the fact that Miss Cassatt made only four holes, and Mrs. Fox three, the other eleven in the eighteen-hole round being halved. The strokes were 113 for Miss Cassatt, and 116 for Mrs. Fox. Miss Cassatt will now hold the honor of champion woman golfer of Philadelphia until next year. She holds the women's record at the Essex County Club, near Boston, and was a competitor in the women's championship at Ardsley.

A. L. Ripley won the handicap bogey competition in the Fall tournament of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, last week. He was the only scratch contestant, and did the course in 85 strokes. About twenty competitors took part in the match. President Laurence Curtis of the United States Golf Association will be a contestant next Saturday in the annual club foursome event.

Miss Helen Shelton of the Morris County Golf Club, has just added another trophy to her collection of golf prizes won this season. The fact that she was deposed from the championship of the club a few days ago by Mrs. William Shippen, does not seem to affect the excellence of Miss Shelton's playing, for last Saturday, by winning the last game in the series of events for the Secretary's Cup, she became possessor of that trophy. She previously had one victory to her credit.

The semi-final round for the championship of the Queens County Golf Club at Glen Cove will be played to-morrow. W. L. Hicks will play J. B. C. Tappan, and H. P. Taller will play S. P. Hopkins.

The men who are left in the contest for the championship of the Jersey City Golf Club are G. A. Toffey, B. P. Craig, G. H. Bowly, and G. W. Case, Jr. The women's championship will be finished next Saturday, Mrs. B. P. Craig playing Miss Amy Lewis.

WRECKED SAILORS IN PORT.

Captain and Six of the Willey's Crew Tell a Tale of Awful Suffering.

The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, which arrived at her dock yesterday morning, brought among her passengers Capt. F. C. Buener and six men of the crew of the Jennie F. Willey, which was dismasted in a hurricane on Oct. 1 600 miles east of Abaco. The vessel drifted ashore after twenty-three days, on Walker's Key, Abaco. The men during the time that the ship was drifting lived on raw fish and seaweed.

One of the men in relating his experience said that during the storm the ship began to fill, and soon only the top of her cabin was out of the water. On the roof of this cabin the men took refuge. Their condition was awful, they were then suffering for food, and they were wet to the skin. For twenty-three days they drifted about with nothing to eat but raw fish and nothing to drink except the rain water they managed to collect. Urged by hunger, they took the pins out of their clothing and made hooks of them. They soon secured a line by unraveling a piece of sailcloth. After two days' fishing they managed to hook a small fish. This the Captain ordered cut up into equal parts and each man received an equal share. For eleven days the Captain declares they were without food of any kind or a drop of water to drink.

"How we managed to live through that awful time," the Captain said, "is more than I can figure out. Throughout it all we kept our senses and kept up our vigil at the fishing line. Day after day we drifted on, and in the track of vessels, and yet we were not sighted. For eleven hours I sat in a drizzling rain with my rubber coat spread out on my lap trying to collect water enough to satisfy the awful thirst that seemed to consume me. My lips were cracked and parched and the blood was running from the cracks. I thought that my arms and legs would be paralyzed from keeping them in one position so long, and yet I waited for the rain to fill the receptacle in my lap. After the rain I had collected but two tablespoonsful of water."

The men were rescued by the crew of a small Spanish fishing boat. The schooner became a total wreck after going on the reef. When they got ashore the cook of the Willey went mad as a result of his experience. He is now in the hospital in Nassau. The men were sent from Nassau by the United States Consul.

FOUND DEAD IN A BATHTUB.

A Young Woman's Tragic End After a Debauch in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—At 6 o'clock this morning Frank H. Woodrow, a prominent stationer, hurriedly summoned Dr. F. Brunning to a flat in the Alta Building, at Fourth and Sycamore Streets. The doctor was shown the dead body of a young woman in a bathtub full of water. Dr. Brunning said it was a case of death from drowning.

It has been ascertained that the girl's name was Nannie Eversleigh, formerly of Ironton, Ohio, who, with Jessie Gerold, a widow, came here last night. The women joined Boyd Wessel and Frank H. Woodraw in a carouse. Miss Eversleigh and Boyd Wessel had been living at 132 West Seventh Street for a year as man and wife.

Mrs. Gerold is well conected here. Wessel is the son of a highly respected business man in this city, and Mr. Woodrow's family connections are of the highest respectability.

The greater part of the night was spent in drinking wine, and none of the four was in any condition to know what they were doing. Both young men are under parole arrest, pending examination to ascertain the cause of the bruise on the dead girl's temple.

Ex-Gov. Roswell Furnham Badly Hurt

BRADFORD, Vt., Nov. 6.—Ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham was severely injured by falling from a platform at Pompanoosuc Station on Friday evening. He was brought home on the night train and lies in a critical condition with concussion of the brain.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:38	Sun sets	4:51	Moon rises

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:15	Gov. Isl'd	1:39	H. Gate 3:28
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:13	Gov. Isl'd	1:44	H. Gate 3:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 7.

Mails Close. Vessels. Sail.

Iroquois, Charleston..... ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

Algiers, New Orleans..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Lahn, Southampton and Bremen ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland.... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

Advance, Colon..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
*1:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp..... 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Troja, Campeachy, &c... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Puerto Rico..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

Edam, Amsterdam..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos.... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow..... ..... 2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick.. ..... 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Alene, Jamaica, &c..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Athos, Jeremie..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*11:30 A. M.
Hekla, Norway..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico ..... 10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam.. 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 28 and up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 13 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 7.

Astrakan, Shields, Oct. 19.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Oct. 30.
Georgian Prince, Manchester, Oct. 20.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Johannesburger, Shields, Oct. 19.
Knight Bachelor, London, Oct. 23.
Macedonia, Havana, Oct. 29.
Menominee, London, Oct. 27.
Naranja, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 31.
Nordaavet, Antwerp, Oct. 23.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

Athos, Port Limon Nov. 1.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 5.
Hudson, New Orleans, Nov. 2.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 1.
Linda, St. Lucia, Nov. 1.
Panama, Havana, Nov. 3.
Roumania, Puerto Rico, Nov. 3.
Southwark, Antwerp, Oct. 29.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 27.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

Croma, Dundee, Oct. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 4.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Leona, Galveston, Nov. 3.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 2.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

H. H. Meier, Bremen, Oct. 29.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 27.
Inch Mona, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Buena Ventura, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 28.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 4.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Oct. 30.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Cluden, Amsterdam, Oct. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 5.
Strathdon, London, Oct. 29.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 6.

SS Progressist, (Br.,) Fieldus, London Oct. 19, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Winifred, Hodgkins, Ponce, P. R., &c., Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Frost, Etkinjika, Turkey, &c., Sept. 19, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, &c., Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Brattan, (Nor.,) Holm, Guantanamo, &c., Oct. 2, with sugar to Beck, Andrews & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull Oct. 23, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Karlowe, Hamburg Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:08 P. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Sanchez 5 ds., with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Aiglers, Maxsen, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 6, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh, clear.

Sailed.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Khalif, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Plymouth.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Almond Branch, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Strathavon, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Catania, for Norfolk and Glasgow.
SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon via Azores.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Limon.
SS Williamsport, with one barge.
SS Fettsville, with one barge.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Nov. 6.—The lights in Gedney Channel are extinguished to-night.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 4:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:05 A. M. to-day

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York at 2:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Ohio, (from Shields,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Rhynland, (Belg.,) Capt. Hannah, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from Neufahrwasser for New York, arr. at Shields Nov. 4.

SS Leitrim, (Br.,) Capt. Moglestue, from New York, arr. at London yesterday after grounding at Bull Point.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Cuffe, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

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OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.
W. P. Smith & Co., Lawrenceburgh, Ind. Distillers

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is the name of our four-button Glace Glove of which we make a specialty. In White, Pearl, Tan, Gray, and Black. We guarantee every pair.
E. A. Morrison & Son
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R. H. Macy and Co.
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Ladies' Gloves. Special Values for To-Morrow
(Tuesday) in Ladies' five hook Glace Gloves, per pair, 64
(1ST FL., MAIN AISLE.)

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Pretty white skirts are pretty white skirts the world over. We cannot tell you what they are; you know. All we have to say is, we sell them cheaper than any one else.
WHITE SKIRTS, Umbrella lawn ruffle, embroidered ruffle and dust ruffle, 58
WHITE SKIRTS, Umbrella lawn ruffle, 1 lace insertion, lawn ruffle, lace edge, dust ruffle, 79
WHITE SKIRTS, Umbrella lawn ruffle 4 lace insertions and lace edge, dust ruffle, 79
WHITE SKIRTS, Umbrella lawn, ruffle, 3 heavy lace insertions and lace edge, dust ruffle, 98
WHITE SKIRTS, Umbrella lawn ruffle, wide embroidered ruffle, dust ruffle, 98
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Full size, 28 to 30 inch, direct from the looms to our counter.
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Colored figure and stripe, 91, 1.21
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MEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, initial, 24, 49, 64
MEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, colored border, 19, 22, 24
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BLACK SATEEN, extra heavy, one deep ruffle, corded, lined with flannelette, 94
BLACK SATEEN, extra heavy, heavy umbrella ruffle, two corded ruffles, lined throughout, 1.18
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $413,905.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 65 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 257 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,570.

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AT THE CLOSE OF THE CANVASS.

Only a very wise man could talk as much as Col. ROOSEVELT has talked in this campaign without wearying the voters. Exalted wisdom is not among the Colonel's gifts, and we see unmistakable signs that a great many voters are tired of his speeches, tired not only of their endless number but of their emptiness and poverty of thought. His discourses have evidently been prepared with a view to captivating the audiences his voice could reach. He has taken no thought about the vastly greater number who never go to political meetings, who are reached only through the newspaper reports of the candidates' speeches. All the claptrap about the war, all the crude and tawdry stuff about keeping the flag where it has been planted, and the cheap theatrical trick of parading a few Rough Riders through the State, even the overworked "if" with which the Colonel has prefaced his all too brief observations on the canal scandal, may have passed muster with the crowds that have flocked to his meetings, but these things have disgusted the sober-minded thousands who judge the candidate by the wisdom and the soundness of his utterances as they read them in cold and dispassionate type. Col. ROOSEVELT forgot this great class of voters A good many of them who had previously resolved to vote for him have within the last week been driven away by his foolish speeches. VAN WYCK or BACON will have their votes.

Judge VAN WYCK's speeches have been not many, but straightforward and sensible. They have been thoughtful, not lacking in force, and have abounded in attacks upon the administration of State affairs by the Republicans, yet he has not made a false step nor uttered a sentence that would drive away a vote. He has grown in the public estimation from the first, while ROOSEVELT, setting out with the advantage of having been much more conspicuously in the public view, has steadily shrunk. Men who never vote anything but the Republican ticket and will vote it this year admit that VAN WYCK has made a wise campaign and ROOSEVELT a foolish one.

The bustle and uproar of a campaign in which a candidate makes one or two hundred speeches and is shot through the State on special trains making three-minute addresses to cross-roads crowds doubtless impress the politicians, but the people seem to be very little affected by such tactics. FASSETT made an immense number of speeches, yet he was beaten by nearly fifty thousand votes. As we have said, a candidate who is set to make so many speeches ought to be a very wise and able man. Half a dozen speeches showing real thought and power would impress the voters more than two hundred simply talks from a car platform.

Both candidates have carried burdens, but ROOSEVELT's have been the heavier. The canal scandal, which he dodges; the very bad administration of Gov. BLACK, which he indorsed and approved in his speech of acceptance; the Raines law, vicious in itself and the direct cause of the spread of vice in this city; the metropolitan elections law, which contains a decree of outlawry against New York City; the extravagance of Republican State Government, which imposes increasing burdens of taxation on the accumulations of the people; Algerism and McKinleyism, both in serious disfavor with the people of this State; and the policy of "imperialism," continually preached by ROOSEVELT, which has made conservative voters afraid of him as an unsafe man. There remains PLATT, a boss very much abler and more dangerous than the Democratic boss in this city.

VAN WYCK's burdens have been, first, CROKER, who became a millstone about the candidate's neck when he raised an ugly feeling in this city and to some extent through the State by dictating judiciary nominations; and second, the silver record of the Democratic Party. PLATT offsets CROKER, and ROOSEVELT has declared allegiance to PLATT as boss. The Republicans have been unsuccessful in their attempts to raise the silver issue. There may be Democrats who left their party for good in 1896, but the fact that gold Democrats like Mr. HORNBLOWER, Mr. SHEPARD, Mr. PEABODY, Mr. PERRY BELMONT, and Gov. FLOWER heartily support VAN WYCK shows that if the fear of silver mischief has done him harm it is not visible.

As the canvass looks at its close, Judge VAN WYCK ought to carry the State by a good majority. The two uncertain elements are the dissatisfaction with Republican administration at Albany and at Washington, which if it proves to be general up the State will cause many Republicans to stay at home, and the resentment at CROKER's arrogance in this city. Either one of these forces may exert a determining influence. Yet both defy measurement.

SENATOR GORMAN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The attitude of Senator GORMAN of Maryland on the acquisition of the Philippines is significant. It is purely that of a politician, and indicates what may be the course of the Democratic Party on the larger question of which this is now a conspicuous part. Of course, it is quite possible that the Senator may take a different view when a treaty shall have been framed and it becomes his duty to vote for or against giving to it the approval of the Senate. He has shown at various times a definite and rather high sense of responsibility in such matters, quite superior to mere partisanship. He did so in the legislation of last Spring, and his speeches on the war measures were distinctly better in spirit and broader in view than those of the average Senator of either party. They gave the impression that he sincerely desired to do what was best for the whole country, and they were quite free from the petty and passionate feeling which some of his Democratic colleagues betrayed. It is very probable that Mr. GORMAN in the Senate with a treaty before him and the information which ought to be given to the Senate when a treaty is submitted, and which is now sadly wanting, may adopt a different tone from that in which he indulges in a pre-election speech in his own State.

But it is the view of the politician which he now takes that is peculiarly interesting. He may fairly be assumed to be taking the view that he thinks will be most popular, and along the lines of which his party may with greatest safety try to meet its rival. This view is clearly anti-expansionist. He appeals not only to the reason but to the prejudices of his people and to their prejudices of race. He points to the introduction into the political and industrial life of the United States of an inferior alien race whom he compares unfavorably to the negroes of the South. He does not dwell on any obligations we may have assumed by treaty or by military operations, or on any change in our political methods and ideals. He ignores the usual arguments of the anti-expansionists and simply presents for the contemplation of the Southern Democrats a picture of a degraded, stunted swarm of Asiatics with whom we shall have to deal.

No one who knows the Southern people can doubt that this appeal, should it be made general in behalf of the Democratic Party and become an election cry, would have a very considerable effect. Of the same nature will be the effect of the appeal upon the laboring classes who have been and still are so strongly opposed to imported labor. And on the same side may be found also those interested in sugar growing, either the cane or beet, and the tobacco growers. If matters should take such a course that a vote of the country shall become possible on this issue, the opinions of politicians on either side may undergo surprising changes.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND.

Mr. HENRY NORMAN's cable letter to THE TIMES of Sunday put before the people of this country a vivid picture of the tremendous enginery of war which Great Britain is able to marshal for the defense and support of her policies abroad.

That invincible sea power is impressive on paper as we know it in naval annuals. It is infinitely more impressive when we see it massed, equipped, and dispatched to its stations.

This power is our closest friend among all the nations of the earth. Its interests, particularly its interests in the Far East, are interests it has in common with us. A union of influence and effort would afford a sure protection to those interests. They will be far less easily and surely confirmed and protected by independent effort.

It passes comprehension how President MCKINLEY could have committed this Nation to a policy of colonial enterprise in the Far East without first coming to a close understanding with the great power whose alliance with us would have been a guarantee of peace, the open door and industrial progress throughout that joint sphere of influence and beyond.

THE TESTIMONY OF TUBBS.

TUBBS is GEORGE ALDRIDGE's General Inspector, right-hand man, and trusted personal representative in canal work. TUBBS testified before the Investigating Committee that canal work is "under the control of politics." TUBBS knows.

It is in the stenographic report of the proceedings of April 11 (Page 374½ of the testimony) that TUBBS first appears. Superintendent of Public Works ALDRIDGE, being sworn, testified that TUBBS was appointed General Inspector in 1895, two weeks after he himself had become Superintendent. ALDRIDGE further testified, (Page 386:)

Q. Who had closest personal supervision of this work of enlarging the canals in your office?
A. The General Inspector, Mr. TUBBS.
Q. And he was personally charged with the duty of supervising this improvement as it progressed?
A. Yes, Sir.
Q. As the head of your forces under your employ?
A. Yes, Sir.

J. NELSON TUBBS was about the best-informed witness on the subject of the canals that appeared before the commission. To every reasonable question put to him he gave a ready and intelligent answer. When he was asked to give his best judgment what it would cost to complete the improvement he said, (Page 5,805:) "Now, I have made a little rough estimate here on a pad of paper that contains my best judgment in regard to the matter." That "little rough estimate on a pad of paper" proved to be an analytical statement of all the work necessary to be done to put the canals in order, logically classified to show at a glance the number of miles of slope wall, vertical wall, puddling, piling, underpinning, &c., the bridges to be raised or rebuilt, the locks to be altered or supplanted by pneumatic locks, with all the prices carried out by units of quantity. Mr. TUBBS's total was $12,000,000. For that sum, he declared, the work could be completed. The commission accepted Mr. TUBBS's estimate, for $12,000,000, it will be remembered, was the figure at which they put the cost of finishing the improvement.

That shows what sort of man TUBBS is and enables the reader to judge whether he knows what is going on along the line of the canal.

Now for a little of Inspector TUBBS's testimony. He told the commission (Page 5,733) that he had charge under the Superintendent of the work of the improvement, and besides that "the management of the ordinary running of the canal, maintaining navigation, and everything relating to the canal." He testified (Page 5,821) that in his opinion a good deal of the money appropriated in past years for canal repairs had been wasted; that was why the canals were in such bad shape when the improvement work began. But, said he, "for that amount of money (twelve millions) we can put the canal in good order." The report proceeds:

Q.—And then let it run down again?
A.—We must not let it run down.
Q.—It is the business of the people of the State of New York to see that the work is properly done, and if they do not do it, it is their own loss?
A.—It is under the control of politics, and you mustn't expect, it won't always, the man in power won't always, do all he ought to do or just what he ought to do.

This is light from an inside source. The canal work is under the control of politics. GEORGE ALDRIDGE's own appointee, his personal representative in the work, says so. TUBBS knows what he is talking about.

Does any thinking man imagine that the canal would be any less under the control of politics if ROOSEVELT were in the Governor's chair, tied hand and foot by a Platt Legislature and a Platt machine? No Republican Governor will or can break up the nest of Republican rascals that is established in the canal department. If you want the Republican canal rascals turned out elect Judge VAN WYCK Governor.

SOME IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

The "Immigration Restriction League" has compiled an analytic statement of the figures of immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30 and for the preceding one. Some of the features of comparison are interesting.

The total immigration remains almost exactly the same. The falling off this year is 1,533, and this is almost exactly equaled by the increase in the number debarred from entrance, which is 1,314. We still managed, however, to add 229,299 persons to our population. Despite the restrictions imposed there was no change in the percentage of illiteracy among persons over fifteen years of age, the ratio still standing at 23 per cent. The immigration from Northwestern Europe—England, Germany, France, and Scandinavia—fell off from 38 per cent. to 33 per cent., while that from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Poland, and Russia advanced from 52 per cent. to 57 per cent., changes which will generally be regarded as not very favorable. The average amount of money brought in, however, rose from $15 to $17, while the average of illiteracy, though the same for the total, was lower for all the immigrants except the Italians, with whom it was larger.

With these prevailing conditions the addition of three-tenths of 1 per cent. to our population by immigration is not calculated to arouse any serious apprehension.

THE FRENCH PROGRAMME.

As had been anticipated, the Ministerial declaration made by Premier DUPUY before the French Chamber last Friday was one tending to restore confidence and to bring tranquillity to the disturbing factions of Deputies. It was admirably handled, gracefully, almost indulgently, transferring to an indefinite future the two great questions of the day, and laying particular stress upon the duty which bound the republic to fulfill the obligations of the exposition of 1900. Then came the following words, which are particularly significant:

France must neglect nothing to maintain the position she has won by her loyalty, strength, and love of peace. She must devote herself to strengthening this position, which was consecrated before the whole world by a precious alliance. The Government's foreign policy will be inspired by the clear interests of the country, and care will be taken that our efforts are proportionate only to the value of the object at stake.

Could anything be more simple, more dignified, freer from the taint of prejudice and the vauntings of false honor? And the Chamber approved the Ministerial declaration by a vote of 429 to 64.

Both the character of M. DUPUY's address and its reception by a Chamber, about evenly divided between Moderate Republicans and the Ralliés on one side and the Radical Socialists and Monarchists on the other, reveal the fact that French politicians within a brief month have suffered from a very bad scare. Evidence of this scare first showed itself in the tranquillity with which the recent sessions of the Cour de Cassation were conducted. The people of Paris, who had made such a fuss over the Zola trials, became suddenly indifferent. No rabid anti-Semitic scream interrupted the scathing denunciations by M. BARD. But it was the emotion of internal fear that gave the outward expression of indifference. The army idol was crumbling and people held their breath lest some robust, healthful breeze should blow it away entirely. What might come after they dared not anticipate. So they waited.

In something over a quarter of a century that the republic has been firmly established in France it has sought a permanent majority which would permit it to develop those theories and institutions which belong by principle to a democracy. It has never been fortunate in maintaining such a majority. The French electors are ill-educated politically, and majority after majority has fallen by the very monsters they themselves created. In the meantime Socialism has been growing with prodigious strides, and its Deputies, united with those of the Monarchists, have presented a stronger and stronger Left at each election.

The programme of the Dupuy Ministry must therefore be one of conciliation, of unification. The Dreyfus case is no longer within the jurisdiction of the executive body, and it will be discovered that to give up the Bahr-el-Ghazal territory, where MARCHAND so industriously planted French flags, "will be inspired by the clear interests of the country."

With these two bugbears out of the way the Government can depend upon a large majority by exciting French pride, and incidentally French interest, through emphasizing the imperative necessity of fulfilling the sacred obligations of the exposition of 1900. By subordinating everything else to this issue a career of at least eighteen months can be assured M. DUPUY and his colleagues.

THE MONEY COST.

When Mr. GAGE next month sends in his annual report he will have a good deal to present besides the mere records of receipts and expenditures. But these, if they could be set apart by themselves, would be very interesting reading.

On the first of July this year the Treasury books showed that the deficiency for the year was $38,047,247, an increase over the deficit of the preceding year of $20,000,000. But if we deduct from the receipts the net amount received from the sale of the Pacific Railway, which is clearly an extraordinary source of income, we find that the deficiency amounted to $72,947,518.

The report of the Treasurer states that the increased expenditures due to the war, in the two departments of war and navy, were, in round numbers, $165,000,000 up to the close of October. Of this amount $40,000,000 was spent on the navy and $125,000,000 on the army. While this is not the whole expenditure to be charged to the war up to the present time, and is very far from the total cost which must follow in its train, it affords a rough idea of what the money cost of the war has been so far. It has been by no means beyond the strength of the country to sustain, and had it been expended in the War Department with much more freedom but also with decent intelligence and honesty there would be no grumbling.

The vote of the House of Representatives in New Zealand granting an old-age pension is variously received in England, but on the whole more favorably than could have been expected. The New Zealand scheme takes as "poor," persons having less than 13s. ($3.12) per week, and to such, if over sixty-five years of age, a pension of 7s. ($1.68) is granted, making a maximum income of £1, or $4.80 per week. New Zealand is hardly more than a half century old, and its population is still small and widely scattered, so that not much light is likely to come from the experiment there that can be of any value to the mother country. But that an English-speaking community, even at the antipodes, and in conditions so unlike those of other peoples, should try an experiment of this sort is significant. It is enough to make the economists of the last generation turn in their graves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mail Street is just now in a state of upheaval rather more complete than is customary even for that eruptive thoroughfare, which since time out of mind has been the playground of every contractor and corporation in the city that couldn't for the moment find any other place in which to exercise the burrowing instinct inherited from the cave men. Until recently the roadway has usually been the scene of these activities, but probably because every possible engine of destruction had already been tested on that unfortunate pavement, attention has recently been turned to the hitherto undisturbed sidewalks, and now the delighted excavators of muddy valleys and the ambitious builders of rocky mountains are industriously demonstrating that they can make as much inconvenience for people who walk through Mail Street as they used to make for people who rode through it. That is only fair, perhaps, and we should not have ventured a complaint if it were not apparent that the widened north sidewalk is to perpetuate one of New York's bitter and ancient grievances. Whether or not this particular sidewalk really needed widening we will not venture to decide, though it must be said that no especial overcrowding there has been noticeable, but that provision should be made for carrying away otherwise than over these much-used flagstones the surface drainage of City Hall Park is certain and obvious. In Summer every shower turns this walk into a shallow but persistent river, and in Winter the snow piled on the park lawn provides a constant source of water by day and of ice by night to imperil the hapless passer-by. It would seem that the present operations might have included the often-suggested channel along the inner edge of the sidewalk, with suitable covered discharge pipes, but apparently no such devices are contemplated, and next Spring, like so many other Springs, will therefore take a malicious joy in exhibiting the careless stupidity of our City Fathers.

—Considering that every word in the State Constitution is of vital interest to every one of the State's residents, it is more than a little remarkable that in the past few months none of the voluble orators in either party has been moved to discuss at any length the five proposed changes in that semi-sacred document upon which the voting population will to-morrow have a chance to express a decisive opinion. Not one voter in twenty probably could to-day tell offhand just what amendments are contemplated, and fewer still have given them the consideration their importance deserves. Of the five, that which relates to bonded indebtedness in cases where cities and counties are coextensive has the largest amount of immediate significance for New Yorkers. At present there is at least a question whether certain county debts must not be included in the city debt, and the result has been the prevention of several much-needed public improvements. The proposed change in Section 10 of Article 8 will clear up this point and make certain that the city is not close to the legal limit of indebtedness. The merits of the amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature have received occasional mention; if not much discussion, from the political speakers. A third proposition is to abolish Boards of Supervisors in cities that include one or more entire counties; a fourth provides for expediting the disposal of cases by the Court of Appeals, and the fifth directs the Governor to make temporary designations of Justices to sit in the Appellate Division when the Presiding Justice certifies to the necessity for such action. These are all matters of moment, and voters should neither ignore them nor express opinions on them at haphazard.

—In the course of a recent divorce trial in London the interested auditors listened to the description of an incident in real life that sounded as if it had been transferred bodily from a "problem play" of the most sensational sort. The stage—not a mimic one this time—was set as a richly furnished drawing room, and the curtain rose on what looked like a picture of quietest domestic happiness. In the centre was a husband, reading a book, and near him sat the wife, engaged on a bit of fancy work. A bell rang, and soon a servant entered with a letter for "the master." Said master took the letter, saw from the address that it was from his wife's dearest feminine friend—and his also, alas!—and, as the evidence ran, "he recognized that he was in a serious position." With presence of mind truly dramatic, he immediately walked over to his wife and said to that hitherto unsuspecting person: "This is a letter from Mrs. So and So; I have not read it, and I am not going to." Then he threw it into the fire. He knew that if he read the letter he would have to show it to his wife, or it would look like a very suspicious proceeding. He pretended to be indignant that any lady should write to him. The wife, after a small outburst, said: "Perhaps it was only asking you to return the book she lent you, or consulting you about something." The crafty husband thereupon agreed to write to the lady, and pretend he had mislaid her letter before reading it. There the "scene" ended for the time being. It is not particularly edifying in itself, but it contains the justification for many an "improbability" dear to the hearts of dramatists, but abhorred of dramatic critics.

—It was inevitable that the Kaiser's visit to Palestine would result in the imprisonment of such among the Berlin editors as possess a sense of humor. Taking himself as solemnly as WILLIAM does, of course, he exposes himself to the ridicule of the irreverent about once a week, even when he stays at home, and does his divine-righting in the comparatively safe precincts of palaces and parade grounds, but as a personally conducted tourist, taking tea with the dear Sultan one day and "doing" Jerusalem the next, he gives a continuous performance of farce comedy, and vehemently invites the laughter of the world. It is the Emperor's own fault that the current jests at his expense are with difficulty kept from verging on the sacrilegious—when they do not topple over into it. He has been sojourning in a very ancient land, a land that has made much and momentous history, and his presence there suggests comparisons, ironic, sarcastic, and other, that certainly do have an ill-look in print. Of course the incarcerated editors are wicked fellows to parallel the old and the new associations of the Holy Land, but—well, there are excuses for their misbehavior.

HENRY NORMAN'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading the letter of Mr. Henry Norman, the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and I must say a statement so clear and complete of the European complications has rarely appeared in the columns of a New York newspaper. This gentleman seems to have the faculty of making complicated questions easily understood, so much so that it is a decided pleasure to read them, and THE TIMES deserves a great deal of credit for securing so capable a representative as Mr. Norman has proved to be. J. W. G.

New York, Nov. 6, 1898.

ROOSEVELT AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is one thing which more than any other is an urgent necessity to the people of the City of New York, it is a greater measure of local self-government. Most of the evils of which the people of our city complain are the products, either directly or indirectly, of rural legislation. The question of home rule, therefore, takes a place in the front rank of the issues of this campaign, and on this issue alone the people of this city should vote overwhelmingly against the candidates of the Republican Party.

The attitude of the Republican Party on the question of home rule may be summed up in the Raines law and the metropolitan elections law, commonly called the force law, the provisions of which are too well known to require discussion here. So far as the views on this subject of the Republican candidate for Governor are concerned, a brief extract from the speech of Elihu Root before the Saratoga Convention may be instructive. In defending Col. Roosevelt from the charge of ineligibility Mr. Root says:

"Theodore Roosevelt's early childhood found him living in Oyster Bay, County of Queens, in this State. There he cast his first vote in the year 1880, and there he has lived and had his home ever since, with a few interruptions which I shall state to you. In 1882 he was offered the nomination to the Assembly from the Twenty-first District in the City of New York, and for the purpose of holding that office he removed his legal residence from Oyster Bay to the City of New York. He served the State in the Assembly, and after his services there ended he resumed his original residence in Oyster Bay. There for ten years he had his home, voting and paying his taxes. In 1884 he acquired land in Oyster Bay, he built a house, and set up his family there, and that house he still owns, and in it he has lived ever since 1884. Its door has always been open, and it has been the only home he owned. There he lives to-day.

"In 1895 he was offered the appointment of Commissioner of Police in the City of New York, and he again removed his residence to New York for the purpose of holding that office. He held it and rendered public service in it until 1897, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and relinquished his office of Police Commissioner. The purpose for which he had moved his residence to New York having ended, he resumed his residence again at Oyster Bay."

Accepting as true the statement of Mr. Root, Col. Roosevelt's personal counsel, the latter gentleman never resided in the City of New York except for the purpose of holding office. His zeal for the reformation of our unregenerate population was so great that he considered it his duty, on two separate occasions, to abandon for the time the bucolic joys of Oyster Bay and take up his residence among us with a view to the uplifting of our standard of morality. And in 1886, when Col. Roosevelt ran for Mayor of the City of New York, he was, according to Mr. Root, a resident of Oyster Bay.

Col. Roosevelt's record as Police Commissioner proves him to be absolutely lacking in respect for the personal liberty of the citizen. Mr. Root's revelations regarding Col. Roosevelt's changes of residence for office holding purposes show him to be a "carpetbagger" of the worst type. The people of the City of New York have nothing to expect in the way of an extension of home rule should Col. Roosevelt be elected Governor. JOHN J. O'NEILL.

New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

MESSRS. QUIGG AND CHANLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have seen fit to comment editorially on Mr. Quigg's plan of showing the Gold Democrats how to vote for him. I received one of his sample ballots, inclosed in a circular letter signed by him, and stating his views to those whose support he asks. This morning I received the circular of Tammany Hall, and by the same mail, under separate cover, a circular headed "Republicans to Republicans," but without signature, inclosing a sample ballot with a cross printed in the circle under the eagle over the Republican column and a cross also placed against the name of Mr. Chanler, candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District.

I see no objection to either candidate soliciting votes in an open manner, but an anonymous circular, issued on behalf of a candidate who is unwilling to express his opinions lest he should alienate votes, seems a little "disingenuous," to use a term you apply to Col. Roosevelt.

The voters of the Fourteenth District will, I think, prefer the candidate who is willing to fight in the open and express views on matters of interest. I am not a Republican. MELVILLE BROWN.

New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A high authority has said, speaking of the persons nominated for Lieutenant Governor by Croker and Platt, "We are unable to see how any non-partisan voter, who really cares for good government, can bring himself to cast a ballot for either of these nominees." You yourself, with your characteristic fearless independence, have said that you cannot advise any voter to vote for Danforth. When contemplating this so evenly balanced brace of reprobates, one is grateful to Mr. Elihu Root for that pat term, "a stench in the nostrils of honest men."

Therefore all good men and true should vote for Osborn, one of the few men nominated who can truly be called an "ideal candidate."

By so doing many a man who is saddling the State with the creatures of Platt or Croker and going back on his former independent principles may salve his conscience and save his self-respect.

The disgust with Woodruff, the accessory of the canal thieves, and with Danforth, the Senate thief, is widespread and intense. How could it better find expression than in the election of Osborn, and even if Osborn is not elected, in giving him a great vote, that will make these "yellow dog" candidates come limping in miles behind the really worthy candidates for Governor.

"As an awful example," won't you print the records of these two worthies, whom their bosses pray may by good luck replace either Roosevelt or Van Wyck?

If THE TIMES will declare for Osborn, his election would not be surprising. R. H.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

PLANT TREES IN OUR STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A circular of the Tree Planting Association recently fell into my hands, in which the aims of this society and a practical method of attaining them are fully set forth. The subject has always interested me because I have felt, in common with so many of our citizens, the ugliness and nakedness of our streets. For half the year they present long vistas of cold and unrelieved masses of brick or stone and mortar, either of wearying sameness or inharmonious design, while during the Summer and Fall months these same streets are simply furnaces without protection for man or beast.

The Tree Planting Association has unselfishly come to our relief and suggests a simple method, and a practical one, not only of beautifying our city, but of adding a thousandfold to the comfort of all of us whose work will not admit our spending four or five months of each year at the seaside or mountain resort. It is a means which must appeal to every public-spirited citizen, and is so practical that the cost of turning our city into a park of streets, through which it will be pleasure and relief to walk on even the hottest days, will not fall heavily on any one.

The association suggests that each householder plant one or more trees along the curbstone in front of his property, and it offers a list of reliable nurserymen who will furnish any desirable trees of suitable size, will attend to all details of planting and protecting, and will guarantee the tree for the first two years. All this can be obtained for the average sum of $10 per tree, and if the householders of a block or street combine, the average cost can undoubtedly be must reduced.

One objection to the tree planting is that they would not thrive owing to the leaks from the gas mains, but I think this objection more theoretical than practical, because on the Boulevard and in many of our up-town streets where gas mains are plentiful trees manage to grow and hold their own, and, more than all else, are attracting residents from the more central portions of the city owing to the beauty and comfort which they add.

Another objection, and one which is most frequently heard from older men and women who remember the condition of our streets and parks in Summer twenty-five or thirty years ago, is that the replanting of trees would bring back the inch worms which at that time became so great a pest that it was responsible for the introduction of the English sparrow into this country. To-day, however, the increase in knowledge of entomology and the practical efforts of these scientists make any return to the conditions which then prevailed impossible. The present condition of the trees in our parks, which at the time to which we refer fairly dripped worms and made it a matter of great discomfort, and even risk to limb, to walk through them, instead of the cases for thousands which they now are, is the best proof that this latter objection will not hold good to-day.

I am not yet a member of the association, but I certainly shall join, and thereby help what I consider a very public-spirited and philanthropic work. I am glad to see on the list of members such well-known names as Edward Cooper, Bourke Cockran, A. D. Juilliard, Pierpont Morgan, Bishop Potter, Miss Rhinelander, ex-Mayor Strong, St. Gaudens, and many others equally prominent in business and in society. For a small yearly sum any one may become a member, and thus encourage by his moral support this excellent work.

As I believe, there are many who, like myself, are ignorant of the object of this association, and who would, if the matter were brought before them, become interested, with much practical benefit to themselves and to their poorer fellow-citizens, I beg that you will assist the good work by giving to this letter the wide publicity which its appearance in the columns of your esteemed journal will insure.

A postal card addressed to the office of the Tree Planting Association, 64 and 66 White Street, New York City, will bring forth complete information upon this interesting subject. J. D. EMMET, M. D.

New York, Oct. 29, 1898.

Degrees of Independence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All honor to your impartial paper for the only fair report of last night's independent meeting at Chickering Hall.

Political independence is in the air; it has not yet permeated the whole atmosphere, but that is coming.

To-day the community seems to be divided into three classes—those who, in political affairs, prefer dependence to independence, who prefer to leave to others the rsponsibility of their guidance in the use of the franchise; again, those who draw an invisible line at the independence of the judiciary, who make an outcry when their guides instruct them as to the Judges they must vote for. These expect that the torrent shall stop half way down hill; they expect that psychological impossibility—that irresponsible and autocratic power shall curb itself. The third class consider the suffrage an individual privilege and personal responsibility no more to be delegated to another or controlled by another than the responsibility of personal honesty and personal virtue. This class is not satisfied with securing the independence of the judiciary; it insanely insists upon the independence of every public-factor in our political organism—an independent Governor, an independent Legislature, independent Congressmen and Senators, an independent President, so that the people may be independent of irresponsible bosses at home and of barbarian dependencies abroad. That is the meaning of the independent State party.

PAUL FULLER.

New York, Nov. 4, 1898.

No Credit to Justice Daly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. William F. Hale, in his letter published in your issue of to-day, in which he gives credit to Judge Daly for having voted "not proven" instead of "not guilty" in the Divver impeachment case, has been guilty of telling a deliberate falsehood, or else has suffered from an unaccountable loss of memory.

Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Daly was at the time Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, before which tribunal the proceedings came up.

Chief Justice Daly, with all his associate Judges, save one, held Divver to be "not guilty."

The one Judge who refused to agree in this decision, and held the charges "not proven," was Judge Roger A. Pryor, whose term will unfortunately expire, owing to the age limit, on Dec. 31.

Honor to whom honor is due! Mr. Hall, who was Divver's prosecutor, must have known that Judge Daly was one of the Justices who acquitted Divver.

E. R. STONE.

New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

The Gaelic Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial in your issue of yesterday, headed "Celts and Anglo-Saxons," which was a clear and impartial "statement of the case," I trust you will give me the opportunity to correct one slight error into which you have fallen, and that is where you refer to the Irish as a dialect of the Gaelic language. As I know you are very well aware, the Scottish Gaels are descendants of the early Irish colonizers of that country, ample testimony to which is furnished not only by the early Gaelic historians and the traditions of both countries, but by the Latin writers, to whom Ireland was known as "Scotia Major," and Scotland as "Scotia Minor." Surely the language of the greater cannot be correctly spoken as of a dialect of the language of the lesser! As well might it be said, should the French Canadians evolve a language differing slightly in its oral and written forms from the French of the Fatherland that the French language was a dialect of the French Canadian tongue. As to the extent to which Gaelic is spoken in Ireland, it may not be generally known that over 700,000 persons still use that tongue, and that as a result of the active propaganda of the Gaelic League during the past four years the number is continually increasing, and that a modern literature in Gaelic is being rapidly developed.

WILLIAM J. BALFE,
Secretary New York Gaelic Society.
New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Go Well Together.

"Why do you say he's a good match for that grass widow?"

"Because he's a rake."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A New Method.

Hardup—I've got a new way to get rid of creditors.

Hashly—How do you do it?

Hardup—Pay 'em.—Syracuse Herald.

It's Like Keeping Hens.

"Are you in favor of keeping the Philippines?"

"I dunno. I jest know I ain't in favor of keepin' 'em if they ain't able to keep themselves."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Disliked Walking.

"Don't you want to leave footprints on the sands of time?" asked the Mentor.

"No," answered the young man, who is ambitious, but lazy; "I'd rather leave carriage ruts."—Boston Journal.

Where It Began.

"You say the excavation for your new building has begun? I haven't seen any signs of it."

"It began in my pocket. I have just paid the architect $500 for the design."—Chicago Tribune.

RINGING RHAPSODY ON ROUGH RIDER ROOSEVELT.

I.

Young Teddy was a citizen
Of eminent renown,
Who went one day to Cuba
The valiant Dons to down.

II.

He organized the "Riders Rough,"
For which he should be praised,
And through their valiant prowess
Were many Spaniards "phazed."

III.

Soon after this the war was done,
The Riders mustered out,
And Teddy started for New York
To see what was about.

IV.

"I'd like to run for Governor
Of this great Empire State;
A stronger name than Roosevelt
Could hardly head the slate."

V.

And Teddy smiled a wide, wide smile,
Beneath his campaign hat,
And went at once to make a call
On Thomas Collier Platt.

VI.

"O, Tommy, I'm the man you need
To pull your party through;
Your record's bad, could not be worse;
I'm just the boy for you.

VII.

"You hide behind my record, Tom,
I'll do just what you say,
And we will ride to Albany
Upon next New Year's Day."

VIII.

"Why, you're quite foxy, Teddy;
A decent man must run,
And since you'll wear my collar,
By Jove, you're just the one."

IX.

Young Teddy smiled with childish glee,
Tom's face was cleared of care,
Ted thought: "I'll first be Governor,
Then the Presidential chair."

X.

So Ted was nominated by
The G. O. P., (What's that?)
Why, you should know, my reader kind—
That means the "Great Old Platt."

XI.

He got together Choate and Root,
Seth Low and C. Depew,
And traveled 'round the State free till
To see what he could do.

XII.

He jumped upon "the Empire State,"
And as the train did go
He talked and talked from gay New York
Till he reached Buffalo.

XIII.

He talked on many subjects,
As he flew from place to place,
But did not have the grit to meet
State issues face to face.

XIV.

He told us much of finance,
Much of the war we heard,
But about the fund his party stole
He uttered not a word.

XV.

So Teddy talked and talked and talked
And hoped success would crown
His efforts on election day,
When, lo! his voice broke down.

XVI.

And when at last the day came 'round,
When Ted would learn his fate,
He ran up to his party's club
And sat down there to wait.

XVII.

And as he sat he fell asleep
And dreamed of many things,
Of Raines laws and of force bills,
Of taxes high, and "rings."

XVIII.

He must have slept there very long;
He dreamt Van Wyck was routed,
And when he woke, that dreams were facts
He never even doubted.

XIX.

Tom Platt sat by with moistened eye,
And watched while Teddy slept.
"Who won?" said Ted. "Van Wyck," said Tom.
"Alas!" and Teddy wept.

W. H. B., Jr.

Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1898.

CUBANS ARE IMPATIENT

Complaining at Havana Because of the Delay of the United States' Taking Charge.

OUR COMMISSION CRITICISED

A Merchant Expresses the Opinion that We Are Reprehensibly Tardy in Forcing the Spaniards Out—Crime Too Prevalent.

HAVANA, Nov 5.—Some of the Cubans are complaining that too much time is coming in between Spain's virtual loss of sovereignty in Cuba and the assumption of full military control by the United States. A Cuban merchant of Havana speaking of this matter yesterday said:

"It seems to me—and I think my views are shared by many—that the United States Government is dilly-dallying too long with Spain over this evacuation question. Of course, the problem is a difficult one; but the delay is surely unnecessary. The United States has sent here an assortment of commissions, each more self-important and mysterious than its predecessor and each veiling its operations with a cloud of secrecy which so far as my own experience goes really serves the purpose of obscuring issues and concealing very small achievements.

"Almost nothing has been accomplished. The spirit of jealousy fills not only the individual members of all the Commissions, but also exists between the different Commissions collectively. These rivalries seem to engross the attention of Commissioners much more than the serious questions affecting the welfare of Cuba and the dignity and good faith of the United States.

"First we were told that the date of occupation by the United States troops would be Nov. 1; then Dec. 1 was fixed upon, and, later, we were informed that the date for occupation would be left indefinite. So far as evacuation is concerned, Jan. 1 was named as an ultimate date; but now it is rumored that Feb. 1 has been agreed upon. The fact is, the country at large, especially commerce, whether Cuban, foreign or Spanish, is getting disgusted. The people are losing faith and confidence owing to the lack of formality displayed by the American representatives. To all questions asking information on these points the American Commissioners, with a superior smile and an assumption of gravity to cover their ignorance, reply vaguely and unsatisfactorily.

"Unless the Washington Government forces its lethargic Commissions into greater activity, Cuba will be an immense graveyard, and its fields barren before the United States takes possession. The daily records of mortality show that the population in all parts of the island is dwindling steadily. Entire villages are dying of starvation. On all sides the Spaniards continue robbing and plundering.

"In the meantime these sage, gossipping Commissioners from the United States sit sipping cool drinks by day and seeking shelter by night with mortal dread of fever, yet absolutely impervious to the demands of humanity.

"The situation created by this uncertainty is still further aggravated by the fact that no one dares sow crops or cultivate lands until the present chaotic conditions show some rays of light to guide agricultural efforts. There is no work for idle hands. Day by day the number of beggars, thieves, and prostitutes increases, while the number of those able to relieve distress shrinks in the same proportion. Thus far the United States has sent in the name of humanity a mere pittance of a million rations; and the Red Cross Society has sent two cargoes of supplies, as to whose distribution and disposal there have been many unfavorable comments. How far can such relief be expected to go?

"The present conditions cannot be much longer protracted without subjecting the United States to well-deserved criticism. More than this, the elements most in sympathy with the United States are slowly but surely falling off and joining the ranks of the opposition. As you are aware, Señor de Castro, the Civil Governor, only yesterday issued orders for the arrest of 263 criminals recently released from jails and the penal colonies at Ceuta and on the Isle of Pines. This step was rendered necessary by the increase, the alarming increase, in burglaries, highway robberies and assaults. While the blockade was on the city was ruled with an iron hand, and cases of assault and robbery were almost unknown. To-day, with the release of criminals and the increase of poverty, the list of murders and 'hold-ups' is a very grave matter. In addition to the already numerous paupers and unemployed, driven to beg from sheer necessity, there are many discharged Spanish soldiers entirely without means of support. Their number reaches into the thousands. Many boys and young girls of good position have been thrown on the streets to begin their lives as beggars or thieves, and to bring up in jails and houses of ill fame. Do the people of the United States realize these things? Does the Government of the United States, morally responsible before the world for the future of Cuba, intend to tolerate indefinitely a delay which day by day makes these bad conditions worse?"

BETANCOURT AT LIBERTY.

British Subject, Arrested in Havana for Wearing a Scarfpin, Released on the Vice Consul's Demand.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Alfred Bentancourt, a British subject, born in Jamaica, was assaulted on Tuesday last by a Spanish officer, who struck him on the side of the head for wearing a gold scarfpin in the shape of a five-pointed star. The officer ordered Betancourt under arrest, and sent him before Gen. Arolas, Military Governor of Havana, who ordered him imprisoned. Mr. Jerome, British Vice Consul, on being notified of the assault, presented himself at the Captain General's palace to protest against the act of brutality and to demand the instant release of Betancourt.

Gen. Blanco at first attempted to put Mr. Jerome off. Then he said it would be an extremely difficult matter to release the prisoner, as he had not been arrested by the Orden Publico, but by an army officer, and had been sent to jail by the Military Governor. But Mr. Jerome maintained a firm attitude, insisting that he would remain at the palace until Betancourt was released. Finally his persistence was successful. After an interchange of messages between Gen. Blanco and Gen. Arolas—Mr. Jerome all the while refusing to leave the palace—Betancourt was released at a late hour.

These are the bare facts of an assault which, under other conditions, might pass with slight notice, but which is significant coming on the heels of a threat made by Gen. Arolas to get even with Englishmen in Havana because of a protest recently made by Mr. MacLean, manager of the Marine Railway, which is owned by an English company, against the use to which the railway stations have been put by Spanish soldiers stationed to guard them on Sundays and holidays. The conduct of the soldiers was grossly indecent, and excited the indignation of everybody living in the neighborhood of the stations. When Mr. MacLean lodged his complaint, Gen. Arolas, who is extremely hostile to the English, as well as to the Americans, declared that he would get even with the "Saxon rabble."

OFFICE SEEKERS IN CUBA.

One Thinks Alger Has Made Him a Collector of Customs.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 6.—Many persons are arriving here with letters from Senators and other public men. One man, who has just arrived, considers that he virtually has been appointed by Secretary Alger as Collector of Customs at Manzanillo. He expects about three times the salary of the Cuban now holding the post.

TROOPS GO SOUTH THIS WEEK.

Camp Meade Men, Including New Yorkers, to be Moved This Week.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Nov. 6.—The general movement of the Second Corps will begin Wednesday with a shipment to Atlanta, Ga., of the Thirty-fifth Michigan. The Two Hundred and First New York will leave Friday for Spartansburg, S. C., and the Third Connecticut Thursday for Summerville, N. C. The four Pennsylvania regiments hardly will get away before the latter part of the month. One of them probably will be retained here to guard the Government property.

Gen. Young is opposed to shipping the Second Corps South and from there to Cuba. He went to Washington this afternoon to ask Secretary Alger to retain his command until he is ready for them in the West Indies.

A Small Robbery in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 6.—An insurgent Captain and Lieutenant have been arrested at Guantanamo for "holding up" a man on the street and taking away his machete, which they afterward sold for $2.50. They denied that they were under any obligation to pay for it, and claimed exemption from trial and imprisonment on the ground of their rank in the Cuban army.

Postal Affairs at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 6.—Mr. Kempner has been promoted to be Postal Agent of the Military Department of Santiago. John Gorst has been appointed Postmaster of Santiago City, and Hugo Heyderman financial clerk. There are now eight Post Offices in the department—Santiago, Daiquiri, Guantanamo, Baracoa, San Luis, Manzanillo, Jibara, and Holguin.

Troops Sent to Spain Under Guard.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—On Oct. 30 105 members of the Civil Guard were shipped to Spain by the steamer Ciudad de Cadiz against their will and under armed escort. They were among those who because of their protest against a non-payment of arrears upon their discharge from the Civil Guard were imprisoned at El Morro by Gen. Blanco.

Contract Nurse Dies of Typhoid.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Gen. Brooke, at San Juan, announces the death of Sister Mary Larkin, contract nurse, of typhoid fever.

Death of Corp. Elliott.

Corp. J. W. Elliott, twenty-two years old, of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, a nephew of John Cullen of 34 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, died in camp at Huntsville, Ala., Thursday, after a brief illness. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country about four years ago. Shortly after his arrival he joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and was one of the first to volunteer when the call was issued. He went away as a private, and in camp was promoted to the rank of Corporal. The body arrived yesterday, and services will be held Wednesday at St. Cecilia's Church in East One Hundred and Sixth Street, of which he was a member.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO EXPECTED FROM THE CZAR.—Count Muravieff's manifesto for disarmament, issued some months ago in the name of the Czar, was immediately followed by a long journey, undertaken by the Russian Foreign Minister. The journey was begun quietly, and Muravieff had already visited the Kaiser in Berlin and had been some days in Paris before the European press attached importance to it. It was then intimated that he had gone to Paris for the express purpose of explaining the Czar's position in regard to a possible conflict between France and Great Britain in regard to the Fashoda affair. Muravieff, on leaving Paris, went to Brussels, thence to Vienna, and last week he passed through Livadia on his way to St. Petersburg. It now seems that the opinion offered by M. de Blowitz, correspondent of The London Times, that the Czar's Minister was on a special mission in regard to the disarmament scheme, has been confirmed. It is not known what actual success he met with in Berlin or Paris, but in Berlin the press said that German disarmament depended upon France, and in Paris it was said that the status quo of Alsace-Lorraine must first be established before the republic could think of reducing her army. It is now semi-officially announced in St. Petersburg that Muravieff's mission has been even more successful than the Czar had hoped; and that the scheme was received particularly well by Kaiser Francis Joseph, with every assurance of imperial support, and that the time and place of the peace conference has been set—Brussels, in March, 1899. Le Galois, quoting from its St. Petersburg correspondent, says that as soon as Count Muravieff shall have made his report, the Czar will inspire another manifesto, in which the authentic opinion of the great powers in regard to disarmament will be given, together with the programme of the March conference.

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NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—M. Jules Patenôtre, who preceded M. Jules Cambon at the French Embassy in Washington, has just arrived in Madrid, where he will present his papers of recall to the Spanish Government, to which he has represented his country for several months past. He has been ordered to go at once to Constantinople, where he succeeds M. Paul Cambon, who has been transferred to London. M. Patenôtre is fifty-three years old, and is a graduate of the Ecole Normale Supérieure. From 1867 to 1871 he was an assistant professor at the Lycée in Algers. He entered the Foreign Ministry in 1872, and was attached to the legation in Athens. In the following year he was ordered to Teheran, became Second Secretary of the legation at Buenos Ayres in 1876, First Secretary at Peking, and later Chargé d'Affaires at the same place. He was appointed Minister to Stockholm, October, 1880, and went with that rank to Peking in 1883, and the next year he conducted a special mission to Tonquin, and as Special Ambassador he signed the treaty of Hue. M. Patenôtre also signed the treaty of peace between France and China, June 9, 1885. In the following year he was appointed to the Franco-Spanish Commission concerning the Pyrenees railways. He was sent as Minister to Tangier Dec. 1, 1888, and in 1892 he went to Washington, where he first represented his country as Minister and later on as Ambassador. He was decorated with the Cross in 1878, was made an Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1884, and Commander in 1887. Formerly he wrote considerably for La Revue des Deux-Mondes, in which periodical he has published "Voyage au Caucase" and "Les Persans Chez Eux." In 1871 he brought out a little brochure entitled "La France Dégénérée," the sentiments of which he has since sought to repudiate.

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THE SUICIDE EPIDEMIC IN PARIS.—To judge from the columns of the Parisian press, an epidemic of suicide has followed closely upon the heels of the strike in the French capital. The loungers along the banks of the Seine are becoming thoroughly hardened to the actual daily sight of some unfortunate or other attempting to make away with himself, usually followed by a more or less sensational rescue. The patrols along the embankment have been doubled, and the collected crowds enjoy certain immunity because by their presence often the life of an individual is saved. The other day a comparatively well-dressed man was pulled out of the Seine. He had hardly brushed the water from his eyes than he turned upon his rescuer and began to abuse him in the most profane manner. "Comment!" he exclaimed. "A person no longer has the right to kill himself without some fool coming and sticking himself in the way! What a passion some people have for concerning themselves with the business of others!" The poor rescuer, who was shivering from his bath taken in the cause of humanity, was a workman named Bouillon. He was very much astonished at his treatment. Then a couple of sergents-de-ville attempted to calm the would-be suicide and told him to go home. He refused, saying that if they did not arrest him he would jump into the water again. He desired to kill himself—did they understand? Finally he was taken to the Dépôt, where he told the commissaire a woeful tale of misery and want. As he would not relinquish his idea of suicide, a dinner was given him and he was locked up.

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THE DEATH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD'S BROTHER.—A few days ago a brief cable dispatch announced the death in London of Ralph Disraeli, younger brother of the late Lord Beaconsfield. Ralph Disraeli died in London at the advanced age of ninety. His father, Isaac D'Israeli, (as he always spelled his name,) allowed him to follow his own bent with regard to the choice of a profession, and he became a lawyer. In 1841 Lord Lyndhurst appointed him to a registership in Chancery, and he filled this position for thirty-four years. Shortly after his famous brother became Premier for the second time he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the House of Lords, holding this position for fifteen years. He was of a retiring disposition, and laid no claim to the brilliancy which distinguished his father, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature," or his brother, the great statesman. But he was a great favorite with his family. The bond of sympathy between the two brothers was great, and it is recalled that when Lord Beaconsfield passed through the usual formalities prior to taking his seat in the House of Lords, the first thing he did was to walk up to the table and shake his brother Ralph's hand. Mr. Disraeli did a little literary work in his time, including the editing of a volume of Lord Beaconsfield's early letters. His son, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, inherited his uncle's estate at Hughenden, at which place Mr. Disraeli's funeral took place.

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"TOLD BY MAJOR ESTERHAZY."—There is now being sold in Paris in the boulevards and along the Seine a brochure entitled "The Truth About the Dreyfus Affair, Told by Major Esterhazy," published by a M. Hayard. M. Fayard is the name of the publisher who entered into the contract with Esterhazy for the publication of his account of the "affair," and so he has sent to London to obtain the Major's signature to an application restraining M. Hayard from publishing a previous revelation. M. Fayard, who expects to bring out Esterhazy's book before the end of the month, has published an announcement in which he says: "There is a complete understanding between M. Esterhazy and myself. The commandant has already begun the articles which we are going to publish, and we have received some little of the copy. The publication will take place within a month. Commandant Esterhazy is writing two accounts—one for us, and another, a somewhat different one, for a London publisher, and we shall publish ours in Paris one day in advance of the London publication." It is the belief in Paris that there will be a wide difference between the two accounts, and that the London publication will be promptly repudiated by the commandant.

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HOW DREYFUS LIVES ON HIS PRISON ISLAND.—The editor of Le Petit Courrier of Angers on the Maine, France, publishes an interview with a soldier of the infantry marine, who formed part of a detachment which lately spent several months at the Iles du Grand Salut. This soldier saw the prisoner of the Isle du Diable, and he has furnished concerning him several bits of information. The island, the soldier said, is now completely bare. Dreyfus occupies a hut of wood placed near the centre of the island. The prisoner has allowed his beard to grow, and that and his hair are now perfectly white. He had a bad attack of fever in July, and it left his face and form much emaciated, and he stoops badly when he walks. His guards are not allowed to exchange a single word with him; of late they have been four in number, taken from the infantry marine, and are under the command of a Sergeant. They relieve each other every two hours, and guard the prisoner night and day with loaded rifles and revolvers. A guard never leaves him, and the sides of his hut are so furnished with windows that the least movement in the interior is plainly visible from the outside. Every morning a boat, rowed by convicts who know the dangerous passage, arrives at the island bearing one day's provisions for the prisoner. This boat is in charge of two armed marines. For more than a year there has been no cook employed on the island, and the prisoner is obliged to prepare his own food. In his hut there are plenty of books, but newspapers are denied him.

MR. PAUR'S CONCERT.

First of a Series of Sunday Night Entertainments.

Mr. Emil Paur and his orchestra appeared before a large audience at Carnegie Hall last night, when they gave the first of a series of Sunday night concerts, which are to be continued indefinitely. That means that they will last throughout the musical season provided the public shows a desire to have them do so. Sunday night concerts are deservedly in bad repute in this town among those of genuine musical taste, because they are usually made the vehicles for the exploitation of a great deal of very poor trash in the way of composition and the public glorification of soloists who, in some cases, ought to be earning their living in some other way. It is possible that Mr. Paur's concerts may prove to be an exception to the general rule, but usually these matters are beyond the conductor's control.

The orchestral part of last night's programme was nearly all pleasing, even to persons of musical taste, for at Sunday night concerts one expects to hear the lighter compositions and not the more serious products of the masters. The orchestra played last night the overtures to "William Tell" and "Tannhäuser," Gounod's "St. Cecilia" hymn—a miserable piece of cheap sentimental trash and the only real blot on the list—the prelude to Act III. of Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth," Rimsky-Korsakow's "Capriccio Espagnole," and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody. The beautiful work of the 'cellos in the Rossini overture demands especial praise, while the whole orchestra did excellent work in the capriccio.

There were three soloists. One of these was Miss Eugenia Castellano, who played Chopin's "Polonaise Brillante," for piano with orchestra, like an amateur not yet through her conservatory course. She had not sufficient technic to strike all the notes and she muddled those she did strike by constant use of the loud pedal. Miss Carlotta Maconda sang the mad scene from "Lucia" in a manner which greatly delighted the audience and Mr. Leo Schulz, the first 'cello of the orchestra, was down for two solo numbers. The pianist and the vocalist had other numbers than those mentioned, and those energetic people who regard it as a part of their duty in this life to encore every solo performance had an industrious evening.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ALABAMA.

He Was Found Under the Bed in a Merchant's House.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 6.—News of a lynching in Antanaga County reached here yesterday. Mrs. Stridler, wife of a merchant and Justice of the Peace at Jones Switch, while preparing to retire last night discovered a negro under her bed. Upon her screaming for help, the man sprang for the door and made his escape, leaving behind a strip of bar iron with which he intended to do his murderous work.

A negro section hand, John Williams, living near by, was suspected and placed under arrest. He was tried and committed to jail. Constable Queen started to Prattville with him, and when about a mile from Jones Switch was met by a crowd, who took the negro and swung him to a tree. The negro admitted that the iron bar and some clothing found in Mrs. Stridler's room were his property.

Archaeological Society Meets.

The New York Society of the Archaeological Institute of America held its twelfth annual meeting Saturday afternoon in the lecture hall of Dr. Sachs's school, 116 West Fifty-ninth Street. The President, Prof. E. D. Perry of Columbia University, was in the chair. An unusually large number of the members were present, including the Secretary, Dr. C. H. Young of Columbia University, Prof. D. C. Eaton of Yale, Prof. J. R. Wheeler of Columbia, Dr. L. D. Ray, and Mr. S. P. Avery. The Secretary's report showed that the membership had increased by forty in the last year. The election of officers resulted in the retention of all except Dr. C. H. Young, who asked to be released on account of numerous other duties, and whose place was taken by Dr. Nelson McCrea of Columbia University.

The Gilligan Murder Case.

Daniel McCullagh, Dominic Meal, and John Mahoney, three of the men employed by Patrick Gilligan, the sub-contractor whose body was found mutilated in Newtown Creek Saturday afternoon, and who were arrested Saturday evening, were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, and held on a charge of homicide. The prisoners were the last persons seen with the murdered man, and, it is alleged, had threatened him for failing to pay them their week's earnings. It was reported last night that the police had obtained an important clue, which would result in one or more additional arrests.

Suicide in a Ballroom.

Echoes of the merry laughter of a wedding party had scarcely died away yesterday morning in Thalia Hall, 236 Broome Street, when Abraham Wallace, a Russian, entered the deserted hall under pretense of sleeping there for the remainder of the early hours, and killed himself. He was found lying on the floor dead at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having inhaled illuminating gas. Wallace had lived with his wife until three weeks ago at 66 Monroe Street, when he left her because he could not get employment. He had been a helper in liquor stores.

Funeral of John Murphy.

The funeral of John Murphy was held yesterday at the Church of the Epiphany, Second Avenue, near Twenty-first Street, and was conducted by the Rev. Father Prendergast, pastor of the church. Many city office holders and politicians were present. Richard Croker, Andrew J. Freedman, and John F. Carroll called at the home of Mr. Murphy, in East Twenty-first Street, during the morning, and paid their respects to the dead. Mr. Murphy was eighty-two years old. He was the father of Dock Commissioner Murphy, Councilman John J. Murphy, Mrs. Patrick Gray, wife of Police Sergt. Gray, and of Thomas Murphy. Burial was in Calvary.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The prospects for the New York season are that it may be gay, but must needs be very short. Despite the rumors and statements that society is in town, one sees only a few familiar faces at the restaurants, the theatres, or on the avenue. Now and then, and especially on Monday evenings, people will come into town from the country, put up at a hotel or even open their houses for twenty-four hours, and go back "to burrow in their country places," as one indignant writer has put it, for the rest of the week. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are at Ferncliff, and not in New York. Their house is closed, and will not be opened until after the Horse Show. Col. Astor has been very busy making some electric experiments for some new mechanical device, in which he is much interested. The Astors will be in town an evening and a day of this week. Mrs. William Astor is at her town house. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane are expected to-morrow, and the George Vanderbilt residence has been made ready for their reception.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting are all still absent from the city, and the neighborhood of East Seventy-second Street is yet very dull and quiet. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will move into their new house on Madison Avenue on Saturday. They have already sent their servants there, and the decorators and workmen are finished. The house warming will be a dinner given in their banqueting hall—it can be called by no other name—the largest and most magnificent apartment of the kind in this city. It takes up one entire front half of the house on the first floor, and the decorations and furnishings are superb. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be in their house also when the Horse Show opens, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will come down from their country place for that week.

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With all these very fashionable people away, yesterday on the avenue was a little gayer than on any previous Sunday this Autumn. The Knickerbocker Club window was comfortably filled, the central figure being, as usual, Mr. "Tom" Cushing. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carey were in town to welcome Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, who had arrived on the Campania. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder, (she in a very pretty tailor-made gown of blue,) Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, the Misses Pauncefote of Washington, guests of Mrs. R. T. Wilson; Creighton Webb, Frank Griswold, "Charlie" Robinson, a trifle stouter since his trip abroad; "Tom" Beattie, the Fidus Achates of Calvin Brice; ex-Ambassador James B. Eustis and his son, Newton Eustis; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck, (Mrs. Shattuck looking very handsome in her mourning,) Mrs. Augusta Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr., Mr. Harry Eldridge, and Mrs. Townsend Burden were among those on the avenue.

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The hotels just at present are filled with bridal parties. Mr. and Mrs. Baring have returned from their honeymoon and are at the Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fisher, who were married in Baltimore on Wednesday, are also at the Astoria, and yesterday held quite a little reception. The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sibour, who were married on Saturday at Washington, are at the Albemarle, and Mr. and Mrs. James Sheffield, whose wedding took place last week in Cleveland, are at the Plaza.

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The incoming ships brought good lists of passengers. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, whose arrival on the Campania was announced in this column yesterday, remained at his residence, 660 Fifth Avenue, the greater part of the day. The house, however, has not been opened, and Mr. Vanderbilt will be at the Metropolitan Club and will take short trips in the country here and there. On the Campania also arrived Mr. Winfield Scott Hoyt, who was Mr. Vanderbilt's guest abroad, and Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer of Boston. The Count and Countess Sierstorpff were on the same ship. The Countess has been called to America by the tragic death of her father, Mr. Knowlton of Brooklyn. Among the other passengers were Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mr. W. H. Brevoort, and the Siamese Minister, Phya Visuddha. On the Britannic were Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Mr. C. Bower Ismay, and Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy White.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton are yet in Paris, and Mrs. Seton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barney, will join them there. Mr. George Pollock, who has been Mr. James Gordon Bennett's guest, will return to New York shortly. Mrs. George Kingsland and family, Mrs. George Bend and the Misses Bend, Mr. Clarence Hay, and Mr. Joseph Harriman sailed last week from Cherbourg. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, who has been visiting his daughter, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, returns on the First Bismarck.

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The social events for to-morrow (election day), will comprise the steeplechase at Mr. William C. Whitney's place at Westbury, and the celebration of the golden wedding of Judge and Mrs. Roger Pryor at their residence, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. This will be an afternoon reception from 4 to 7, and Mrs. Pryor will wear, with a handsome costume, the same lace flounces which decorated her wedding gown fifty years ago, and in her hair the same silver comb. There will be golfing at Ardsley, Baltusrol, and Garden City. At the former place the links have become so popular that it is almost impossible to play owing to the crowded state of the grounds, and on Saturday several enthusiastic players had to leave without finishing nine holes, although they began at 2 in the afternoon.

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Ex-Gov. Brown of Maryland, who is at the Astoria, will be one of the box holders at the Horse Show, and among the other Baltimoreans who have engaged boxes are Gen. and Mrs. John Gill, whose daughter, Miss Esther Gill, is a very beuatiful girl; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, who are well known at Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Mason Janney, and Mr. and Mrs. Swan Fricke. Mrs. John Van Bibber, a very handsome young widow; Mr. Harry Lehr, and Mr. Walter Poultney, will also be among the visitors from the same city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Brooks, will be in town this week. The wedding of Miss Brooks and Mr. Livermore will include a church pageant, with ten ushers. Trinity Chapel has been the place selected for the ceremony. This is quite a small church, but it was chosen because Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks were married there nearly twenty-five years ago. Mr. Livermore is a member of the Episcopal faith, although his mother and sister are Roman Catholics. Mr. Eugene Higgins, as already announced, is expected daily with his yacht, the Varuna, which sailed from Bordeaux last week.

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The marriage of Mrs. Sam Colgate to the Earl of Strafford seems to be still a problem. Mrs. Colgate has not sailed for Europe, and is said to have denied the engagement, while on the other hand it has been officially announced in London, and even the date of the wedding fixed. Since this, another rumor has been started that the Earl of Strafford is afraid of the newspapers, and that he intends to come to this country incognito, and marry Mrs. Colgate at her country seat at New Hamburg, one and all of which rumors lack any confirmation. No one on this side of the water has yet spoken with any authority.

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The Autumn races have occupied the attention of the fashionable English world, and just now Dukes and Duchesses and others, peers, peeresses, and people of title are following "Tod" Sloane from meet to meet. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lord William Beresford, her husband, rented from the Duke of Portland Heath House for the Newmarket races, and Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, notwithstanding the severe loss they experienced by fire recently, are entertaining in another rented place a very large house party. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Devonshire had a talk with the American jockey, and it looks as if the aristocracy might take him up. All the gowns worn at the races were Newmarket clothes, very plain. Mrs. Hufa Williams wore very bright blue, with a red hat; Lady Sophie Scott very brilliant red, and Mrs. Langtry had over her gown a long gray cloak, with a hood lined in silk.

Lady Dunmore and her daughter should arrive in New York this week, after a long Western tour. They have been a long time in St. Louis, and have written home to their English friends that they "did" the place quite thoroughly, and were absolutely delighted with trolley parties. They were also at the Veiled Prophet's ball. Lady Dunmore is the wife of the Earl of Dunmore and the daughter of the Earl of Leicester. The family has many New York relatives. A son of Lord Fincastle and a cousin married the daughter of David Lee of this city in 1851, and Harry Alexander Murray, another cousin, married Miss Fanny Babcock, the daughter of Samuel D. Babcock. The family was also allied to royalty, for at the end of the last century the Duke of Sussex, the Queen's uncle, married Augusta de Ameland, a greataunt of the present generation of Murrays. Lady Victoria-Alexandria Murray, who is the elder of Lady Dunmore's two daughters, is a goddaughter of the Queen.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

President Bumstead of Atlanta University Urges Higher Training for the Colored Race.

A meeting was held last night in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, at which President Horace Bumstead of the Atlanta University made an address in the interest of the higher education of the negro.

"The value of an elementary education for the colored race," said Mr. Bumstead, "is conceded by all, and an industrial training is known to be essential, but that the negro should be instructed in the higher branches is not so readily seen. In the first place, consider the relation of it to the education of the masses of the Southern negroes. Every Southern State has inaugurated a series of separate public schools for the two races, where they may get the rudiments of an English education. These schools for colored children are taught by teachers of the same race. All of them have come from such institutions as the Atlanta University. Of the graduates who have been sent out from the Atlanta University, 60 per cent. are now engaged in religious work, in teaching or in reaching the colored people in some way for the good and uplifting of the race.

"There is a general movement to look into the condition of the negro in the different cities of the South, and some of our graduates canvassed eighteen different cities and secured statistics as to the sanitary, moral, and industrial condition of the negro. These statistics were sent to Washington, and so well were they received that they were put into printed form. This could never have been accomplished but for higher education.

"An investigation of the sanitation of the race showed that the diseases existing among the negroes of the South are caused in the majority of instances from ignorance and neglect. This could be prevented by a higher education. We ought to give this higher education to the colored man for the sake of the education itself and for the spiritual sake. With this higher instruction the lower branches will follow naturally."

Hamilton Mable and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall followed with addresses urging the wisdom, the necessity, and the justice of giving increased educational advantages to the colored race. Paul L. Dunbar, the colored poet, recited several original poems, which were well received.

Chicago Bank Clerk Arrested.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—William H. White was arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Middleton on a charge of having embezzled $6,991 from the Chicago National Bank, where he was employed as exchange clerk. The Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment against White Friday. The alleged defalcations extend from July of last year until August, 1898. The defendant, it is said, has confessed his guilt. The City Trust Company of Philadelphia is on White's bond. White is married and resides at 3,751 Lake Avenue.

Wisconsin Legislator Sentenced.

WASHBURN, Wis., Nov. 6.—King G. Staples, a present member of the Legislature, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Fish to eighteen months in the penitentiary for embezzlement from the town of Iron River while holding office there.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Christopher C. Sharp.

Dr. Christopher C. Sharp, an old physician of the Western States, died on Saturday at his residence, 442 Amsterdam Avenue. Dr. Sharp was seventy-seven years old, and was born in Albany. He studied medicine in Cincinnati, and paid special attention to electric therapeutics. He lived several years in Lexington, Ky., and was physician to the eldest son of Henry Clay, who presented him his father's portfolio. Dr. Sharp fitted up a home for invalids in Indianapolis, and was a member of the Hendricks Club in that city. He also invented several electric appliances, some of which bear his name. Five years ago his health failed, and he came to live in New York, where his son lives. Death was caused by bronchial pneumonia. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of his stepdaughter, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, 154 West Eighty-second Street.

Dore Lyon.

Doré Lyon, who built a large number of houses in this city, died at his home in Westchester, Lyonscourt, on Friday, of Bright's disease. Mr. Lyon was born fifty-seven years ago. He was married twice, his first wife being Kate Claxton, the actress, who obtained a divorce from him. His second wife was Miss Annie F. Parker, daughter of Ransom Parker, who founded the Knickerbocker Ice Company. He is survived by his widow and a daughter. Mr. Lyon, who retired four years ago, owned a good deal of property, including much real estate in New York City, and a house at Saratoga. His funeral will take place to-morrow, and he will be buried in Kensico Cemetery.

Byron F. Stratton.

Byron F. Stratton of the firm of J. C. Stratton & Co. died yesterday at his home, 247 West Ninety-ninth Street, of Bright's disease. Mr. Stratton was forty-one years old, and began his career in the dry goods business in Boston, and as a young man came to New York and entered the employ of Stern Brothers; afterward he associated himself with Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. About fifteen years ago, in copartnership with his brother, John Stratton, he entered the cloak business, and was successful in that line. The funeral will take place from the Ascension Memorial Church, West Forty-third Street, at 10 A. M. tomorrow. Services will be conducted by Dr. Steen of the Astor Masonic Lodge. Burial will be in Swansea, Mass.

Mrs. Frida Stephenson Sharpe.

Mrs. Frida Stephenson Sharpe, who had attained prominence in the last five or six years by her writings pertaining to the life and literature of Iceland, her native land, died yesterday at her home in Chicago. She was born in Reykavik, the capital of Iceland, in 1861. Mrs. Sharpe had been a frequent contributor to the magazines. The current number of The Northland contains one of her poems. She was the author of a play written in Icelandic, which was produced by the Icelandic colony here. She had just finished a translation of Kielland's novel, "Jakob," for publication in the Spring.

Obituary Notes.

Major LOUIS F. HALLEN, sixty-seven years old, died at his residence, 1,361 Madison Avenue, Saturday. He was born in Sweden and came to this country at the age of eighteen years. He was Major of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard, under the late Gen. Bendix and Col. Spencer. He was a member of old Engine No. 34 of the Volunteer Fire Department, and later was Treasurer of the Veteran Firemen's Association under Chief Decker.

FERNANDO PARRAGA, sixty-seven years old, a retired merchant, died at his residence, 36 West Ninety-fourth Street, Saturday, after a brief illness. He was born in Bogota, United States of Colombia, and came to this country in 1866. He embarked in the export commission business, and was one of the organizers of the firm of D. de Castro & Co. He retired about twelve years ago. Two sons survive him. Funeral services will be held to-day at 10:30 A. M. in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Western Boulevard. The interment will be in Greenwood.

GEORGE H. BABBITT, General Superintendent of the Northern New England Division of the American Express Company for the last ten years, died yesterday at Bellows Falls, Vt., aged seventy. He began life as a stage driver between Keene, N. H., and Bellows Falls, and when the Cheshire Railroad was completed he was the first express messenger between Keene and Boston. For thirteen years he was Division Superintendent of the United States and Canada Express Company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 826 7TH AV. Tel. 1,122—38th. Established 1868.

POLITICAL.

TO THE VOTERS IN THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We, the Undersigned, Cordially Indorse the Candidacy of

JEFFERSON M. LEVY

FOR THE OFFICE OF

Representative in Congress.

Mr. Levy's long residence in this city, his familiarity with the commercial needs of the metropolis, his public spirit, and the attention he has devoted to public and economic questions especially qualify him for the office for which he has been nominated, and commend him to the voters of the district.

William C. Whitney, F. R. Coudert, J. Edward Simmons, David B. Gilbert, Albert E. Goodhart, John McAnerny, Thomas E. Sloan, Hermann Oelrichs, John T. Agnew, Robert E. Deyo, James Swann, John Ochs, Perry Belmont, Smith Ely, J. Montgomery Strong, Charles Gunther, John Hunter, Jr., W. L. Trenholm, Robert V. Roosevelt, Henry Goldthwaite, Chas. J. Heinsheimer, Douglas Taylor, Louis von Schwanenfluegel, W. E. Parsons, Albert Fake, John L. Hart, George H. Brooke, Frank J. Dupignac, Walter S. Johnston, Charles H. Paston, Gardiner Stewart, Charles D. Ingersoll, J. A. Rinckhoff, Louis N. Morrison, Ernest Staples, F. S. Ellis, Albert Loening, Hugh R. Garden, Henry S. Allen, Louis Paul Dessar, George G. Williams, Daniel S. Lamont, John M. Bowers, E. A. Cruikshank, J. E. Stillwell, M. D., Evan Thomas, Isaac Blumenthal, W. N. Coler, Daniel R. Kendall, Seymour P. Kurzman, John N. Golding, John R. Steele, Robert L. Harrison, Thornton N. Motley, J. V. S. Oddie, William Forster, John B. Spellman, Louis V. Bright, John Fox, Frederick W. Kroehle, W. H. Baldw

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
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Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
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Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtainment of expert information concerning the actual status and prospects of reorganization proposals.
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The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PORTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred and Common Stock;
SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock;
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred Stock;
NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and
Preferred and Common Stock, and
PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Election results will, of course, be powerful influences in the stock market during the coming week. Upon Tuesday night's returns will largely depend the immediate course of prices. Wall Street in general has now, as it has had all along, cut-and-dried opinions on the market dependent upon election results. Practically every little speculator round about the Stock Exchange knows now just what the market is going to do when the elections are over. But the market has a habit of disappointing expectations such as these, and it is a possibility, if not a probability, that the rank and file of speculators will meet some disappointments during the coming week.

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The little traders and speculators of the Street really seem to count largely upon the result of the elections in this State. But it should be plain that whether Mr. Van Wyck or Mr. Roosevelt is elected Governor, or whether the next New York State Legislature is Democratic or Republican, Wall Street and Wall Street interests can hardly be affected. The important elections of Tuesday will be those of Congressional candidates all over the country. It is the formation of the next Congress, to be decided to-morrow, to which thoughtful Wall Street is looking. Should that Congress be in favor of gold, the silver cause will have received another killing blow and the silver question will be dismissed from the public mind, for some time, at least. Should the Congressional elections result in a majority of silver Congressmen, it is altogether likely that Wall Street will find itself much disturbed for some time to come. It is needless to point out what disastrous result should logically come from the election of a silver Congress—the shock to confidence, both at home and abroad, and the liquidation of securities that should result. Every man having anything to do with finance understands that perfectly well.

***

But, as has been quite plainly shown for some time past, the larger interests of the American financial world do not fear a silver Congress. They have not been liquidating their stocks; they have stoutly refused to become frightened. And the same seems to be true of investors in general. Not only has there been shown great confidence by investors everywhere in this country, and also in Europe, but during the past two weeks this confidence has developed an unusually heavy demand for good investment securities of all kinds. Instead of being frightened over silver, the investors of the country, and those investment interests of Europe who are concerned in American securities, have shown themselves believers in American sense and American justice.

EASY MONEY PROBABLE.

Discussing the general stock market outlook, Mr. Henry Clews says:

"Outside political influences, the conditions bearing upon the investment and speculative interests are very generally hopeful. Representations from the West are especially so. Merchants here from that section seem to have caught a booming tone, and are full of hopeful expectations. The industries of that section seem to be in a much more prosperous state than those of the Eastern and Middle States, the tendency apparently being to produce at home more of articles which have hitherto been supplied from the manufacturing sections. The ease of money in the agricultural States is something remarkable for this season of the year. At some of the centres the rate of interest is even lower than at New York. This is in a large measure attributable to the unusual amount of money that has been distributed through the importations of gold and to the expansion of the bank circulation attendant on the issues of bonds in connection with the war loan. Equally, perhaps, the ease is a consequence of the large liquidations of farm mortgages from the proceeds of the liberal yields and higher prices for grain derived from the crops of last year and this; the result of which is to swell the idle balances of the banks and produce a flush condition in financial circles. This position of affairs at the West is likely to cause an important increase, henceforth, in the deposits of the interior banks with their agents in this city, and it would not be surprising if the consequences should appear in an extraordinary expansion of the New York reserves and very low rates of interest during the Winter months."

DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE BETTER

Messrs. Haven & Stout of the Stock Exchange, discussing market prospects, write:

"The close of the week brings with it another turn for the better in the foreign outlook. Street, it may be observed, has made very light of the action of the Peace Commission in Paris in demanding the Philippines and of the threat of the Spaniards to abandon negotiations unless they can obtain something in the way of money compensation. It is recognized that Spain can look for no help even of a sentimental kind from any other country, and at the very worst her submission to American demands will only be delayed. The dangerous feature in the foreign situation was the continuance of England's war preparations, and the indications which made their appearance that tney were directed as much against Russia, in connection with the Chinese question, as against France in the dispute over the Upper Nile. It would seem, however, that the latter difficulty is at last in the way of being adjusted, and it is at any rate to be considered that European wars are unlikely to grow out of situations that are discussed as the present one has been at such great length. Nevertheless, the Paris and London markets were nervous and weak, and international banking and financial interests here were obliged, by considerations of prudence, to take a conservative course in view of the fact that, however remote the possibility of a European war might be, its outbreak would, of course, result in a demoralization of the world's greatest market, and would certainly be reflected here. Although there was not a severe depression in London and Berlin, both sold stocks here, and it must not be forgotten, in considering the European situation, that the German capital is going through a pretty serious liquidation, growing out of an inflated speculation in local industrial securities.

"Apart from these influences the drift of developments bearing upon stock values has been generally favorable. Money is easy and the investment demand causes activity in bonds and advances in quotations for railroad issues. Business throughout the country is healthy, the activity of the iron and steel industries being still a conspicuous feature. The joint traffic decision is practically forgotten, and the heavy railroad tonnage now moving results in further gratifying increases in earnings. The St. Paul gross for the month of October breaks that company's previous records, while its net for September is a very gratifying exhibit. Although the Burlington's September figures presented a decrease in surplus, it was found that unfavorable deductions therefrom were a mistake, since in comparison with a month of normal traffic like September, 1896, the present year's figures show a large increase. The Rock Island's statement for September, while exhibiting stationary earnings as compared with last year, also presents a gratifying gain in surplus to the extent of about $500,000 since the beginning of the company's fiscal year, reflecting in this the refunding of its bonded debt. Conditions as regards the Granger railroad properties, which are at all times the backbone of the speculative market, have been too favorable to be shaken by anything less than some National calamity, which, it is needless to say, is nowhere in sight at present."

THE EXPORT OUTLOOK.

A careful study of the conditions prevailing in the export movement of American manufactures will convince any one that we have only seen the beginning of a trade which is destined to materially affect the industrial interests of the world. Machinery buyers from Europe, South America, and Asia are constantly in this country making a careful study of American machinery and American-manufactured goods, and what has already been accomplished but strengthens the reputation of our manufactures. It is not unreasonable to believe that within five years the value of the exports of manufactures will equal, if not exceed, the value of the exports of agricultural products. Ten years ago the value of our manufactured products exported was only about one-fourth the value of agricultural products exported, while at the present time manufactured goods are running close to one-half as much as agricultural.—Manufacturers' Record.

EUROPE'S WHEAT ACCUMULATIONS.

Nothing of late has shown so clearly the puzzling lack of wheat accumulations on this crop as the small stocks at Liverpool Nov. 1. The crop year has advanced four months, and yet Liverpool had only 616,000 bushels of wheat, against 1,000,000 bushels the month previous. Chicago figures are as startling, the contract wheat stock being only 638,000 bushels. These small figures are in spite of the largest movement from first hands in this country ever known. Broomhall had some figures in regard to Russia yesterday that bore on the same point. They showed that the official Russian tax figures estimated the complete Russian grain crop of all kinds about 500,000,000 bushels less than the year previous. Liverpool's corn stock is only 800,000 bushels, against 2,036,000 bushels Oct. 1.—Chicago Times-Herald.

BOSTON'S COPPER BOOM.

The copper share boom is broadening, and threatens to take on immense proportions—proportions as dangerous as they are extended. Million-and-a-quarter capitalizations will spring up on every hand. Promoters will be as customers at a popular lunch counter during the noon hour, and their followers will crowd one another for an interest in the new enterprises. Past successes will stimulate to fresh endeavor, until enough companies will be formed to make even the Standard Oil giant despair of bringing all within his control. Some of the new enterprises will be valuable; more or less will be otherwise. But the dear public will clamor for the whole list and see visions of great wealth presented to its view. Some will acquire riches; many will acquire experience. The promoters will get the larger part of the riches, their followers the lion's share of the experience.—Boston Herald.

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

A Chicago authority writes:

"An enormous business is being done by the wholesale grocery houses. All of them are behind in their orders, and several report that the sales for October were the largest in their history. Part of the phenomenal increase is due to the fact that a large quantity of canned goods and dried fruits that are usually sold early in the season were this year sold nearer the time of actual shipment. Nevertheless, the sales of the general line were enormous, and would undoubtedly have broken the records without the addition of the canned goods and fruit sales. One of the largest of the jobbing concerns reported that despite the fact that the shipping rooms were working every night, it was still forty carloads behind its October orders. Another firm said that its shipments were being hampered by scarcity of teams to transport the stuff to the various depots."

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ending yesterday shows: Gold in hand, unchanged; silver in hand, increase, 2,031,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 7,764,000 pesetas.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 3, 1898	£31,872,547	.....
Nov. 4, 1897	31,494,501	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 3, 1898	73,327,764	£48,886,344
Nov. 4, 1897	78,322,254	48,290,636
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 3, 1898	24,029,000	12,379,000
Nov. 4, 1897	26,402,000	13,600,000
RUSSIA.		
Nov. 3, 1898	98,736,000	3,636,000
Nov. 4, 1897	113,631,000	4,006,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 3, 1898	35,415,000	12,485,000
Nov. 4, 1897	37,970,000	12,381,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 3, 1898	11,062,000	5,394,000
Nov. 4, 1897	9,228,000	10,690,000
ITALY.		
Nov. 3, 1898	11,957,000	2,274,000
Nov. 4, 1897	15,624,000	2,299,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 3, 1898	4,315,000	6,686,000
Nov. 4, 1897	9,628,000	6,686,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 3, 1898	2,775,000	1,387,000
Nov. 4, 1897	2,757,333	1,378,667
Total for the week	£298,489,311	£93,107,344
Total preceding week	298,792,622	93,731,128
Corresponding date last year	318,057,088	99,331,303

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	500
Comstock Tun.	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Com. Tun. bonds.	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Phenix	.15	.17	.15	.17	1,600
Standard	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	500
Total sales					4,600

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.05	.05	.05	3,700
Alice	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	600
Anaconda	.56	.58	.56	.58	800
Comstock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	.92	1.20	.92	1.20	450
Con. Imperial	.02	.03	.02	.03	1,000
Cripple C. Con.	.04	.68	.04	.03	2,200
C. & Crip. C.	.06	.06	.06	.06	300
Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Julia Consol.	.03	.03	.03	.03	300
Little Chief	.23	.23	.23	.23	500
Mexican	.26	.27	.26	.27	700
Mollie Gibson	.21	.22	.21	.22	900
Mount Rosa	.18	.18	.18	.18	400
Ophir	.70	.70	.70	.70	1,000
Pharmacist	.05	.06	.05	.06	2,500
Phenix	.16	.16	.15	.15	1,300
Portland	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	500
Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Standard	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200
Syndicate	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Yellow Jacket	.20	.25	.20	.25	400
Total sales					20,400

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cannon Ball	.005	.005½	.004¾	.004¾	41,000
Gold Magnet	.002	.002¼	.001	.001½	87,000
Isabella	.26	.26	.26	.26	100
Justine	.03¼	.05	.03¼	.03½	177,100
Old Gold	.005⅞	.006	.005	.005	21,000
Pilgrim	.003¼	.003½	.003	.003	39,000
Rocky Mt.	.03½	.06	.02½	.03	6,800
Sentinel	.002⅞	.002⅝	.002¼	.003	24,000
Waldorf	.02	.02½	.02	.02½	600
Work	.09¼	.09½	.09⅛	.09½	1,100
Total sales					397,700

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week Ended Nov. 4, 1898	$6,460,194
Week ended Nov. 5, 1897	6,488,113
From Jan. 1, 1898	356,754,689
From Jan. 1, 1897	416,359,394

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1898	$9,947,932
Week ended Nov. 2, 1897	6,691,863
From Jan. 1, 1898	396,006,839
From Jan. 1, 1897	342,253,831

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$991,976
Week ended Nov. 5, 1897	79,901
From Jan. 1, 1898	94,222,778
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,295,431

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$28,022
Week ended Nov. 5, 1897	18,180
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,871,760
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,763,726

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$16,468,295

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$963,954
Week ended Nov. 5, 1898	61,721
From Jan. 1, 1898	85,351,012

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$95,587
Week ended Nov. 5, 1898	94,306
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,159,709
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,570,050

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$997,325
Week ended Nov. 5, 1897	786,671
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,888,902
From Jan. 1, 1897	39,697,144

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$901,738
Week ended Nov. 5, 1897	692,365
From Jan. 1, 1898	37,729,193
From Jan. 1, 1897	37,127,094

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$1,087,563
Week ended Nov. 5, 1897	174,227
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,382,487
From Jan. 1, 1897	15,865,481

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$1,025,347
Week ended Nov. 5, 1897	804,851
From Jan. 1, 1898	48,260,668
From Jan. 1, 1897	69,460,870

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$62,216
From Jan. 1, 1898	49,621,819

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 5, 1897	630,624
From Jan. 1, 1897	53,593,389

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Phoenix Neckwear Company of New York City; capital stock, $12,000. Directors—Joel M. Marx, Germain Marx, and Edwin M. Lasker, New York City.

Defender Photo Paper of Rochester, to manufacture photographic supplies; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Frank Wilmot, Fred W. Kramer, and Martin B. Hoyt, Rochester.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.05 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04⅞
Lard, prime	5.32½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, cleamery, Western	.23

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Flour easy; Spring special brands, $4.10@$4.20; hard patents, $3.50@$3.75; soft patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3.10@$3.20; soft straights, $2.90@$3.10; bakers', $2.40@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64½@65¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¾@65c; No. 2 red, 67¼c; No. 2 corn, 31¾c; No. 2 oats, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 27@28c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 37@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; prime timothy seed, $2.35; Mess pork, per bbls, $8@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, 4.97½@5.02½c; short ribs, sides, (loose, 5@5.20c; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25.

COTTON.—Traders on both sides of the account acted with extreme caution in operating in cotton futures Saturday. There was really but little for them to work upon that could be called new as to influences. The English cable accounts failed to be interesting, except that they showed a larger business in spot cotton at Liverpool than had been looked for for a Saturday market—9,000 bales. The market varied from 2 to 3 points higher and closed steady at the best point of the session.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
November			..	4.98@5.00	4.97
December	5.06	5.08	5.06	5.07@5.08	5.06
January	5.11	5.13	5.10	5.11@5.12	5.10
February	5.15	5.16	5.14	5.16@5.17	5.14
March	5.19	5.20	5.18	5.20@5.21	5.18
April	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.24@5.25	5.23
May	5.27	5.29	5.26	5.28@5.29	5.27
June	5.31	5.31	5.30	5.32@5.33	5.31
July	5.33	5.35	5.33	5.35@5.36	5.34
August	5.39	5.40	5.37	5.38@5.40	5.37
September	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38@5.40	5.36

Spot cotton in the local market Saturday closed dull and easy, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 5-16c for middling upland and 5 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6c and 6¼c respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 4⅞c; New Orleans, 4¾c; Mobile, 4⅝c; Savannah, 4 9-16c; Charleston, 4 9-16c bid; Wilmington, 4⅝c; Norfolk, 4 15-16c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Memphis, 4⅞c; Augusta, 5c; St. Louis, 4 15-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total Saturday	29,271	....	24,353
Thus far this week	29,271	....	24,353
Since Sept. 1	890,890	141,808	632,559

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Middling upland, 3d; December-January, 2.57s; January-February, 2.57b; February-March, 2.58s; March-April, 2.58½b; April-May, 2.59½d; May-June, 2.59d; 2.61; June-July, 2.61½s; July-August, 2.62b; August-September, 2.62½b; September, 2.59s; November-December, 2.57s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73⅝	73½	73 1-16	73½
May	70 15-16	71 1-16	70⅝	70⅝
Corn—				
December	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
May	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	5.30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65¾	65¾	65	65
May	66½	66½	65⅞	65⅞
Corn—				
December	31¾	31 13-16	31⅝	31¾
May	33¾	33¾	33 9-16	33⅝
Oats—				
December	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾
May	24⅝	24 11-16	24⅝	24⅝
Lard—				
December	$4.95	$4.95	$4.92½	$4.92½
January	5.02½	5.02½	4.97½	5.00
Ribs—				
December	..	..	..	4.62½
January	4.65	4.65	4.62½	4.65
Pork—				
December	..	..	..	8.00
January	9.05	9.05	9.02½	9.05

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was weak and lower throughout the regular session Saturday, with moderate selling by both local and foreign houses. European news was particularly weak, the trade still being influenced by the alleged official Russian crop estimate indicating a production 119,000,000 bushels larger than the previous year on wheat, and about a similar increase on rye.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—November, 63c; December, 62¾c; May, 63⅞c; No. 1 hard, 64½c; No. 1 Northern, 63½c; No. 2 Northern, 61¼c.

DULUTH, Nov. 5.—No. 1 hard, cash, 69c bid; December, 64½c; May, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¼c; December, 62¾c; May, 65¾c.

CORN.—The market was weak all Saturday morning in response to a ⅝@¾d decline at Liverpool and weakness in wheat. Speculative trade was unimportant. No. 2 corn closed 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat. On the curb December closed at 37⅝c asked at 1 o'clock.

OATS.—No. 2, 29¼c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white 30½c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track, mixed, 29@31c; track white, 30@33c; No. 2 white clips, 31c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 54c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; car lots, Jersey, 49@52c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48½@55c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—46c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.9o@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $1.72½ to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.70, spot, and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.40. CORN-MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 73@75c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.50@$13.50; sacks, to arrive, $13.50@$14; middling, bulk, $15@$17.50; rye feed, 62½@67½c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Flour, first patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.75@$2.85.

PROVISIONS.—Pork — Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $11.50@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $5.50@$5.50; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS, $18. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; pigs, 5¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 6½@6¾c; 12 lb, 6@6¼c; 14 lb, 5⅞@6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7½c; Western, green, 6½c; Western, S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW, City, 3½c; country, 3⅜@3½c. LARD—$5.32½; city lard, $5.05, refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.60; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound, city, 4@4½c; Western, 4½@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard, stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s.; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, September, 42s; do, colored, September, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.—There was but a small market for Brazilian coffee futures Saturday. The entire business of the two-hour session was only 5,000 bags, including 1,250 bags traded in on the call. The market opened and closed steadily at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November				5.10@5.20
December	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
January	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
February	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
March	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.65@5.70
April	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
May	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
July	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
August	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
September	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
October	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6$000. HAMBURG—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. HAVRE—Unchanged. January, 37.75; February, 38.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39.00; September, 39.25; October, 39.50; November, 37.25; December, 37.75.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern No. 2 soft, $10. Steel rails, $18. Pig iron warrants, $7.10. Lake copper ingot, $12.70. Tin, $18.40. Lead, $3.75. Spelter, $5.20.

HOPS.—State, 1898, choice, per lb, 20c; do, good to prime, 17@19c; do, common to fair, 14@16c; State, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do, common to good, 7@10c; Pacific Coast, 1898, choice, 20@23c; do, good to prime, 17@19c; do, common to fair, 14@16c; do, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do, common to good, 7@10c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, 3@7c.

WOOL.—LONDON, Nov. 5.—There were few inquiries for wool during the week, but practically no trading took place. The arrivals to date for the sixth series of auction sales amount to 86,128 bales, including 13,000 forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 800 bales; Melbourne, 654 bales; South Australia, 450 bales; New Zealand, 3,200 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,162 bales; Singapore, 535 bales; Marseilles, 1,303 bales; elsewhere, 935 bales.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, $8.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $7; deodorized, $7.50. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 18c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@14c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 20½@21c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c. Linseed, American, raw, 37@38c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c. Lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, bbls, $3.75; spirits turpentine, 36½@37c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.60; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90@$1.95; M, $2@$2.05; N, $2.25@$2.30; W G, $2.50; W W, $3.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov.

Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gray. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Ettinger.
2—John Connelly, Daniel McGinness, James Hughes.
3—George Cuddis.
4—Patrick Shea.
5—William Boyer.
6—Robert Cook, Charles Jackson.
7—Tillie Detleffs.
8—Francesco Casalenoro.
9—Albert Kessler.
10—Joseph Klein, Morris Goldberg.
11—T. H. Kite Powell.
12—John J. Dawson.
13—Lena Cohen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

5830—Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks. vs. Brown.
5692—Chatham Nat. Bk. vs. Ward.
5408—Euell vs. Lane.
8217—Campbell vs. Mercantile Co-op. Bank.
4355—Tamsen vs. Wilson
4390—Tausig vs. Ascher.
4314—Thorne vs. Goodridge.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
8571—Tamsen vs. Jacobs
1588—A. D. Farmer & Son Type Found. Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
4440—Ripley vs. Martell.
2802—Zaun vs. Bissell.
4854—Westcott vs. Samuel.
4420—Levy vs. Kuhner.
5301—Cantor vs. Toplitz.
5504—Cant vs. Heine.
5398—Hirsh vs. Meyer.
4978—Prince vs. Uhren.
3955—Rawitzer vs. Schreyer.
5529—Emniss vs. Ewell.
3962—Ziegfeld vs. Hammerstein.
5642—Crocker vs. Lieder.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1934.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fursman, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank E. Dennison.
2—Lizzie Kelly.
3—John Roggieri.
4—Charles Dickman.
5—Jacob Eichmann.
6—Edward A. Noblett.
7—Herbert Wood.
8—Charles Schmidt.
9—James Lappin.
10—Joseph Nicholas.
11—Stephen Korges.
12—Oslas Kreitner.
13—George Guth.
14—William O'Conor.
15—Thomas Walsh.
Peter Colligan.
Patrick Mc[illegible]on.

Pleadings.

1—Joseph Schwartz.
2—George S. Martin.
3—George C. Spencer.
4—Frank Shortell.
5—Leroy P. Coles.
6—Gennaro Cuoco.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Pauline Baum vs. Morris Spier—Morris Spier.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Helen D. Adams vs. William Calhoun—Henry R. Waite.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Ann Farrell, Emeline Gallup, Elizabet Wenzel, Samuel Fruski, Mary F. Perine, Cornelius George, Francis A. Knapp, John C. Townsend, George Bachert, Eleonora Bachert, James Barrett, and John Hayes.

The estate of Ann Ruxton and Samuel Johnson.

The accounting in the estate of Susan A. Earl.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—58—Will of William Miller.

BOARDERS WANTED.

104 EAST 73D ST., Third Door from Park Av.—Elegant second floor suite; saloon floor; private bath; or singly; handsomely furnished back parlor floor; hall single rooms for gentlemen; appointments and table first-class; table guests accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—65 PARK AV., Cor. 38th Street.—Large, handsome second-floor room; parlor dining room. Reference.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Elegantly furnished suite of rooms to gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

HOTELS.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,
59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ALLIGATOR LEATHER GRIP in Pullman sleeper; 6 o'clock train Saturday evening, New Jersey Central Railway Station, Jersey City. Party returning papers found in grip to owner at Astor House to-day will be rewarded, or address M., Box 108 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898.
MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor.
DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-12w6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.
CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City. s19-law6mM

SHERIDAN, FARRELL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mathew Sheridan, Philip Sheridan, Edward Sheridan, Margaret White, Margaret Sheridan, Alice Sheridan, Mary Quigley, and Rose Sheridan, and to the following persons, respectively, whose residence cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, if living, or if dead, to their respective descendants, heirs, and next of kin, all of whom and whose residences are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, to wit: John Sheridan, James Sheridan, Margaret Feeny, and Elizabeth Keirnan, and to all other heirs and next of kin, if any there be, of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, who are unknown and whose names and place of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and to the heirs and next of kin of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Jane Sheridan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, purporting to relate or relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FARRELL SHERIDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
o24-1aw7wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased.
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City. o24-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE L. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. YOOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and seven (7) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

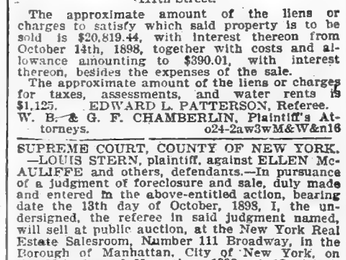

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125. EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o24-2aw3wM&W&n16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.

No. 51 East 84th Street.

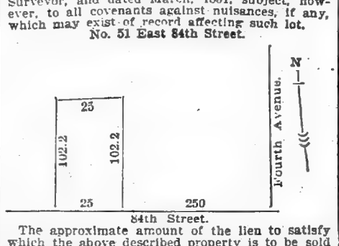

84th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 William Street, New York. o24-2aw3wM&W&n15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES O. TOBIAS and Ella M. Smith, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1,203, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follow: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,)being the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Ninetieth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,073.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898.
FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator.
CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City. o10-law6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE YOST BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. ja27-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against NATHAN BASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said line of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less. The said premises being known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898. EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 241 East 75th Street:

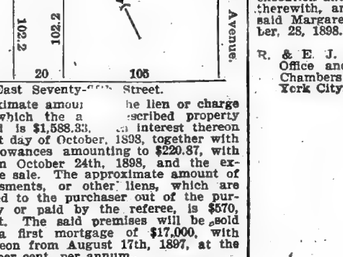

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,588.33, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee. o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—PHEBE R. HUNT, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN J. CARR, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Ogden Avenue, distant three hundred and ninety-six feet six inches northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of said Ogden Avenue with the northerly side of Union Street, as said street and avenue are laid down and established by the "Map of the Town of Morrisania," filed by the Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 9th, 1868, dated January 6th, 1871, such point being also the line of partition between lots now or formerly of the estate of William B. Ogden, deceased, and land belonging to the estate of Mary Crafts, deceased, running thence north thirty-five degrees forty-five minutes west along the boundary line of said land one hundred and seven inches; thence along the line running at right angles, or nearly so, with Ogden Avenue until the same strikes a line drawn parallel to said avenue, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom; thence northwardly along said last mentioned line thirty-three feet five inches; thence eastwardly at right angles to Ogden Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of Ogden Avenue; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Ogden Avenue seventy-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., by Benjamin J. Carr and Elizabeth, his wife, by deed bearing date the 18th day of December, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,389 of Conveyances, Page 28, on the 19th day of December, 1890.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

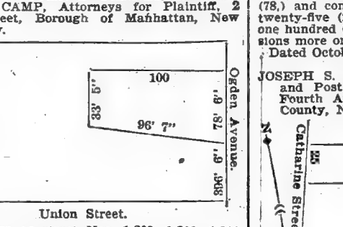

Union Street.

Being known as street Nos. 1,209, 1,211, 1,213 and 1,215 Ogden Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is nine thousand seventy-six and 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and forty-one 45-100 dollars, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred fifty-three and 85-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1896, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466;) Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on the line parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3d, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

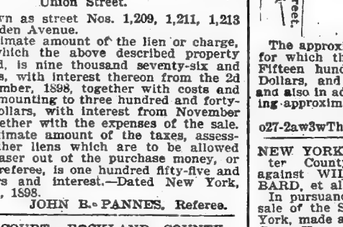

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five ($585) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. o24-2aw3wM&Th&n17

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 171th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one percentum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN O'HARA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly along Third Avenue twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on the land hereby conveyed and partly on the land adjoining the same on the north, thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street and part of the distance along the centre of the said party wall one hundred feet and seven inches, more or less, to the easterly line of the New York Common Lands as the same is laid down by Isaac T. Ludlam, C. S., on a map on file in the Comptroller's Office in the City of New York, dated June, 1827, and entitled, "Atlas of the Common Lands belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York"; thence southerly along said easterly line of the Common Lands as laid down on said map and on a line nearly parallel with Third Avenue, but slightly diverging therefrom, twenty-five feet more or less to a point distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, measured on a line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, and thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and one feet and eight inches, more or less, to the place of beginning; the southerly side wall of the said building being also a party wall. Together with the right, title, and interest whatsoever the same may be which Margaret O'Hara had at the time of the execution and delivery of the mortgage mentioned and described in the amended complaint of, in, and to the narrow strip of land about five feet in depth in the rear of the piece or parcel of land above described, and of the full width thereof, and at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage in fence therewith, and in the actual occupation of the said Margaret O'Hara.—Dated New York, October, 28, 1898. GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

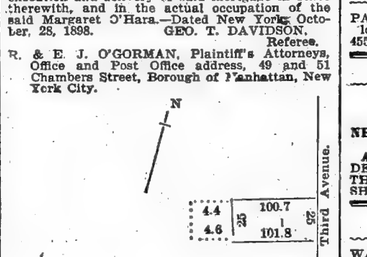

52d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,188, with interest thereon from October 13, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.68, with interest from September 27, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $1,657.70 and interest.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o31-2awM&Th&n22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESter County. MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the village of White Plains on the 24th day of Sept., 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southerly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situate in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-three (83), northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

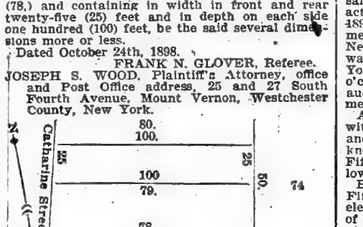

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, for which the above property is to be sold, is Fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898, and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars, ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee. o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESter County.—FRANCIS PROEST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situate in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-three (83), northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

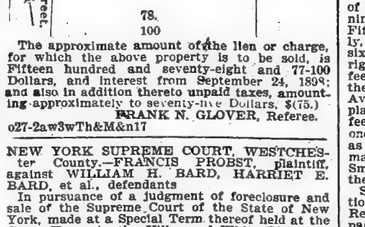

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is fifteen hundred and 87-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee. o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Margaret C. Holt, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-2aw4wM&W&n14

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
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CHRISTIAN'S DUTY TO VOTE

Good Citizens Are Bound to Take an Active Interest in Politics, Dr. Burrell Argues.

TAXES SHOULD NOT BE SHIRKED

Christ Was Careful to Obey the Law and Pay Tribute to Caesar, and Would Cast His Ballot If Here Now.

The Rev. Dr. Burrell, in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached a sermon yesterday morning on the "Citizenship of the Christian."

"Let us gather together the Scriptures and we shall see how conscientious Christ was as a citizen. One of the first things He teaches us is that we shall be in accord with the underlying principles of the Government we live in. There are some very excellent people who believe that the devil is in all the affairs of this world, and they shun taking any part in civil matters. They are not following Christ's example.

"I am not particular that the name of God shall be in the Constitution, but I am in earnest that the fear of God and His power shall be manifested in the hearts of our Magistrates and people. How are we to bring the lines of our Government into touch and coincidence with God's laws unless we are interested in civil affairs and cast the weight of our votes and influence to bring them so?

"To-night there is to be a political meeting in a theatre within a stone's-throw of this church. From this meeting will go forth a certain influence, perhaps. To-night the divekeepers will crowd there to influence as much as they can the coming election. Are we to stand aside and see public opinion manufactured in such places? Are we to let the dramshops be the centres of political influence when we know the dramshops are the centres of vile politics?

"It is for God's people to influence with their tremendous power the current of political affairs if our civil life is to be what God wants it to be. While these things are going on in vaudeville theatres and in dramshops to-day, it is for us to see that the best influences we are capable of are going forth from houses of God and the homes of godly people.

"There are three things that I shall particularize as the duty of a Christian citizen.

"First, if you are a Christian man, pay your taxes. This is specific and particular, and lies at the bottom of all good citizenship. Christ was particular to pay his taxes, and He enjoined it upon His disciples to do so. There are great capitalists who move away and go into neighboring villages where they may avoid paying the full amount their citizenship demands. I say to the Christians pay your taxes as Christ would do if He were here.

"Second, obey the law. The Haymarket incident in Chicago was not so ominous as when good citizens sit still when the laws are being flagrantly and habitually violated around us, when business men with equanimity see great corporations violating the labor laws and Inter-State commerce laws, when ordinary people wink at the open violation of our game laws. We need to learn the sanctity of the law.

"Third, cast your ballot. Jesus Christ could not do it. He belonged to a subjugated race, but if He stood here to-day He would say, 'Vote, and vote right.' This is a duty that no Christian man should think of neglecting."

MORAL ELEMENT IN THE ELECTION.

Remarks by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church.

"The Moral Elements in Tuesday's Election" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr Robert MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church last night. He said:

"Many moral elements enter into the present political campaign, and this fact justifies allusion to the subject from the pulpit. Mere partyism is not a fitting subject for the pulpit, but true American patriotism may always be fittingly the subject of discussion from the pulpit.

"We cannot separate widely between religion and politics in the true sense of the word. Religion has to do with all relations of life. If a man cannot put his religion into his politics, his religion must be very poor or his politics very bad. In its place and for its purpose the ballot box is just as sacred as the communion table in its place and for its purpose.

"One of the questions involved in the campaign is the purity of the judiciary. The man who tampers with the courts strikes a blow at the foundation of liberty and humanity. If the courts are impure there can be no hope of justice for the poor or liberty in the Republic. It is astounding that any man claiming to be an American at the close of the nineteenth century should attempt to control the nomination of Judges. Wonderful is the brutal frankness of the man who states the reason for his rejection of an upright Judge the fact that he refused to serve his political organization.

"Another moral issue is the preservation of law and order. It is amazing that a man who was a Governor of this State and who was a United States Senator should virtually counsel his hearers to become the violators of the law. Such a man should be rebuked sharply by the voters of the State.

"The third moral question relates to money. This is a question of greatest magnitude. It is most amazing that candidates for the National Legislature should evade giving their ideas on this subject. Can they be both honest and intelligent men? It is often the case that Americans give more thought to party than to Nation. But let us rise this time and stand for financial integrity and National honor."

A POPULAR HERO'S MISTAKE,

Views Expressed by the Rev. Henry Frank at Berkeley Lyceum.

The Rev. Henry Frank, minister of the Metropolitan Independent Church, made reference during his introductory remarks in Berkeley Lyceum yesterday to the coming election.

"Man is by nature a hero worshipper," said he. "Every man who succeeds in public favor is carried upward on a sudden groundswell which swiftly sinks beneath him when the people feel he is putting self-interest above the public weal, personal honor above political probity. The Americans love best, and rightly love, above all things else, devotion to principle through persecution, ridicule, and obloquy. But they detest above all things else the weakness of a hero, who, having put on the breastplate of defiance to political, social, and religious wrong, fails at the crucial moment and hides behind apologies in lieu of the performance of duty.

"At this very moment the hearts of many people, good and true, have sickened and saddened, for that a hero, honored, loved, and followed for his apparent sincerity in opposing political corruption and Industrial injustice, falters when the crisis comes and shamefully abrogates his once-exalted sentiments. But the sheen of martial glamor—the dazzling oriflamme of battlefields—bewildering as they are, can never obliterate the smirch of insincerity, the stain of personal dishonesty, in a proffered leader, who, undefeated on the fields of war, returns to civic life only to retreat through personal vanity from the moral intrenchments he himself had constructed.

"In politics, in religion, in practical life, principle must rise above party, honesty above honor, truth above error, and sincerity above pretense. We march to the polls next Tuesday, carrying in our hands the most solemn responsibility that has yet confronted the judgment and intelligence of American citizenship. We touch the crucial problem of our future policy as a Nation. It is not for Roosevelt, or Van Wyck, or Bacon we shall cast our ballots, but, in fact, for the great principles and programmes behind each of them, which stand for political purity or political corruption, for National integrity or civic dissolution, for territorial expansion or republican protection, for the inauguration of a policy of imperialism or the propagation of independent republicanism throughout the world under the sacred auspices and guidance of the Mother Republic of all mankind.

"In the presence of such overwhelming responsibilities, it is not for us to look merely to the men—their personal valor or individual qualities—but to the purposes, the motives, for which they stand, and whether voting for either will redound to the Nation's honor or disgrace, to the perpetuity of republican principles or the initiation of imperial autocracy, that may sound the knell of that long-dreamed-of universal republic, of which ours to-day is but the shadowy forecast."

NO USE FOR JOHN STORMS.

Preventive Rather than Curative Work by the Church Is Needed, Dr. De Costa Says.

Dr. De Costa, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, last evening, discussed the subject of Hall Caine's "The Christian."

"There are two conceptions of Christian service—preventive and curative. In these days we must consider carefully which is the more Christian, whether or not it is a greater duty to prevent or try to cure evils. Certain it is that there are evils we must seek to cure whether we actually cure them or not, but in these days it is notorious that preventive work does not have its due share of attention.

"Curative work possesses a superior attraction at the present day. Men like to pose as philanthropists and saviors of society, rather than as unpopular reformers. It is the slum work now that is popular. A drunkard held up to 'testify' in some 'mission' is of more value than the closing of a distillery. A penitent gambler is more than the successful enforcement of the law against games of chance. The slum worker even divides public praise with the ten and fifteen thousand-dollar fashionable preacher. The man is 'injudicious,' who refuses to toot his horn for these popular characters, and 'obstructs the Gospel' when he ventures a mild criticism. He may find his own 'means of support' mysteriously cut off.

"The stage of our day, in its efforts to win the approval of the Church, is seeking to illustrate the most popular side of church work,' and the representative 'Christian' before the footlights is a worker in the slums. Slum or rescue work is curative work. It has nothing to do with the agencies that send the unfortunates to the slums, and are putting them in a hundred, and even a thousand, times faster than the rescue machinery can take them out. Rescue work, whatever may be its merits, is substantially bailing out the ocean with a teaspoon. John Storms may be a very interesting and meritorious person, nay, a sublime 'Christian' in the eyes of many, yet in the sight of the angels, who rejoice over one repentant sinner, possibly there is more rejoicing over the sinner than over John Storms, or even the high-priced and splendidly housed fifteen-thousand-dollar preacher.

"The probability is that a John Storms with faith and courage could be better employed out of the slums than in them. Indeed, it is not in the slums that the great work of Christianity is to be done to-day. It is to be done in what is called society; it is to be done in commercial circles, in Wall Street, where those agencies are created that rob the people of the fruits of their labor, that oppress all the industries, that make the young men thieves by starvation wages, and the poor girl something even worse. It is the false industrial and financial system that creates and peoples the slums. It is the great operators and stock gamblers sitting in church pews who send the unfortunate into the haunts of misery and shame.

"We need a little work at the other part of the problem, work to keep people from falling into the slums. We need a reorganization of our false society, in which hundreds of thousands of worthy people pray 'give us this day our daily bread' without getting it. We need a demonstration on the part of the Church of the nimble ounce of prevention rather than the Church of the slow-going, inefficient, and expensive pound of cure."

PROBLEMS OF THE EAST SIDE.

The Rev. Mr. Devins Discusses Them at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The Rev. John B. Devins, pastor of Hope Chapel, spoke yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle on the different phases of life and the problems of east-side life. He said that the result of a recent personal investigation of the area lying between Second Street on the north, Delancey Street on the south, Columbia Street on the east, and Norfolk Street on the west showed it to be inhabited by 50,000 persons, representing forty nationalities, principally Germans, Italians, Hebrews, Hungarians, Bohemians, and natives.

In this entire section, he said, there was not one single Protestant church, and only one church, that of the Catholic faith, and a few halls where the Jewish people assembled.

"Work," he said, "is the only practical solution of the problem in these congested settlements. There are three classes who need it. First, the man who is not too proud to beg for a meal, who is homeless and a vagrant. Second, the man who is either going up or down, who, through some circumstance or contingency over which he may or may not have had control, is a wanderer on the streets. The third is the man who has references but is temporarily out of work. It is one of the saddest things in this whole city to think of the men who are worthy, capable, and willing to work at anything that is honorable walking the streets, hungry, homeless, and with nothing to do. It is only a question of time until they get to the charity societies; and this is their first step downward.

"Another problem that confronts the worker among the poor is the children. In this section they are not so much born into the world as damned into the world. Much money is used every year for the maintenance of hospitals and other places for sick children and for those whose parents do not take care of them. If a tithe of this money was devoted to improving the health of parts of this section and providing places for recreation and amusement, there would not be the need for so many hospitals. We need more schools, too.

"The so-called industrial or 'poor' school's have a terrible moral effect on the children and those who go to them are looked on with derision or pity by the children who attend the public schools."

SEATS MUST BE PAID FOR.

Notice to Members of the Congregation of the Paulist Father's Church.

The members of the congregation of the Paulist Fathers' Church, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday found the following notice in each pew:

While it is our most earnest wish that every family in our parish should have its own pew or seats, and we are pleased to know how many have always complied with our wishes in this regard, nevertheless we must accept the fact that a large number of people prefer to pay for their seat Sunday after Sunday. For all such we print a parish regulation which appears every month:

"All persons who do not regularly rent seats are expected to pay for the seat they occupy at all masses except the first. At 6 and 7 o'clock, 5 cents; at 8, 9, 10, and 11, 10 cents."

The proper way, then, for all such persons is to secure a ticket at the end of the church and present it to the usher, whose business it is to secure you as good a seat as he can. Some people, notwithstanding these simple regulations, seem to fancy they may pay just what they please and sit where they will. Such a course upsets all our calculations and puts to great inconvenience both regular pewholders and ushers as well. This is not in good form, to say the least. To take any seat one chooses, without any regard for the prearranged rights of others, shows very bad manners. Still some take a seat as coolly as if they were a frozen pond in December; you can walk all over them with perfect safety—it has not the slightest effect. The effort to remove them to another vacant seat is as great a contract as to remove an iceberg.

The prices fixed for the various masses have been customary for many years, and therefore no one is at liberty to change them. Eight cents and a large medal don't warrant the ticket seller giving you a 10-cent ticket. Yet some have made such bargains. Those who have charge of these tickets are held responsible and must make returns to our office for every ticket which we give them to sell. Neither is the ticket box a sort of Sub-Treasury for the reception of bad and mutilated coin, nor a place for people to express their opinion about the abuse of charging for seats. Any person who has any grievance of this sort can settle that very easily with the rector of the church or his assistant.

The duty and obligation of supporting the church is no new law of the Catholic faith—those who were brought up on Butler's Catechism, many years ago, know that. Let everyone, therefore, strive honestly to carry out the regulations of the church in this regard and it will be more pleasant and agreeable for all concerned.

This announcement of the church regulations, it was explained, has no reference to those of the parish who are too poor to pay even the trifle required. All such are known to the Fathers and their wants are provided for, so that none shall be kept from divine worship by reason of his or her poverty.

Fellowship for Catholic University.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Catholic University of America, through its rector, the Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., was the recipient on Saturday of a gift of $10,000 for the establishment of a fellowship in the faculty of divinity. The donors are Mary Gwendoline Byrd Caldwell, Marquise De Morinville, and her sister Mary Eliza Breckenridge Caldwell, Baroness Von Zedtwitz. The Baroness Von Zedtwitz, who is in Paris, cabled to her sister in Washington her desire to unite with her in in the establishment of this fellowship, which is in perpetual memorial of their deceased parents and is independent of the scholarship founded a few days before by the Marquise De Morinville.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

PROF. ADLER ON MORALITY

He Discusses Its Essentials in the First of a Series of Lectures at Carnegie Hall.

THE EXAMPLE OF BISMARCK

Unity Attained Through His Unscrupulous Methods, the Professor Points Out, Is Not an Unmixed Blessing to German People.

Prof. Felix Adler began a series of lectures yesterday at Carnegie Hall on "The Essentials of Morality."

"We have set out to-day," he said, "to consider the essentials of morality—a portentous undertaking. The essential of all essentials is belief in morality. It is quite possible not to practice what one believes owing to the fickleness and frailty of the will. But it is not possible to practice what one does not believe in, to lead a moral life, unless one believes in things moral heartily, with strong assurance, with complete conviction. Those lines of the gentle Longfellow often occur to me; there are so many occasions that remind one of them:

> This life of ours is like a harp,
> With many a joyous strain,
> And under it all there is a wail
> As of souls in pain.

"We may amend these words by adding that beneath the joyous strains of life, amid the paeans of triumph with which the nineteenth century approaches its close, there are heard not only the wailings of souls in pain, but the hoarse shouts of souls tormented by their own rage, the strident cries of discontent, the fierce defiance of mutiny and revolt. In this age of ours there are rising into a similar prominence everywhere the insurgents, intransigeants, the political, the social, the spiritual nihilists. Religion is only one of the objects of their assault. The accepted rules of morality are in their eyes little better than prejudices, and those persons who take the position that amid the disintegration of creeds we may cling to morality as the anchor of safety, that the moral obligation remains binding and sacred, are characterized by them as weaklings, as pitiable fools. The literature of England, Germany, France, and latterly America, teems with evidence of this moral nihilism. We are bound to face the fact that in many eager, active, restless minds at the present time the belief in morality has faded just as much as the belief in religion has declined."

After a discussion of the relation of the conscience to this issue, and holding that there is no fear that the tendencies that make for morality will be expunged from the human breast, Prof. Adler went on to give the origin of this modern spirit of revolt against morality.

"One of the causes," said he, "is the involution of ethics in religion, which has obtained hitherto the derivation of duty from certain specific religious beliefs, such as the belief in God, in immortality, in the divinity of Christ, the consequence of which was that, when these beliefs became doubtful, the scheme of conduct which had been founded upon them was likewise impaired for the time being.

"A second cause of moral skepticism is the discovery that the moral ideas and the moral practices of different ages and of different peoples are often greatly at variance with one another. * * * Here I will only say in passing that though men have differed as to what is right and what is wrong, there has hardly been found a race so debased or so abject which does not regard some kinds of conduct as right and others as wrong."

A third cause of moral skepticism, Prof. Adler went on to say, is operative, strange as it may seem, among those who are most eager for social progress. Morality, the accepted moral code, seems to them a hindrance in the way of social progress. They stigmatize it as Philistine morality, pharisaical morality, bourgeois morality. They affirm the necessity of emancipating mankind as speedily as possible, from the fetters of the accepted moral system. And all, he explained, in the interests of social advancement, but having cut out this idea, our essential beliefs would have to be changed.

"It is evident," he continued, "that these are not at heart moral skeptics—that they are reaching out after a higher type of morality an effort with which we sympathize, however sternly we may reprobate the darkening of counsels and the aberrations into which this effort has betrayed them. In attacking property, marriage, government, patriotism, these impatient reformers have contributed to produce a state of moral chaos in many minds."

MORAL SCRUPLES AND SUCCESS.

But after all, said the professor, the practical argument against morality was the one that won the greatest number of converts. Moral scruples, it had been said, were an impediment in the way of success, that a person who wished to succeed in the world must be to a certain extent unscrupulous. This was not intended to imply that the grosser forms of crime were the stepping stones to power and wealth. There were many instances in modern times which seemed to bear out this view and tended to confirm it. In the sphere of politics and business especially were there fruitful instances of this kind. Many had made up their minds that success and anything like finer morality were incompatible. Taking the contrast of Gladstone's career with that of Prince Bismarck, the question might be raised whether Bismarck was a great man. He certainly was a Titanic man; great in the sense that Mount Everest is great, that a cyclone is great, that the leap of Niagara into its steaming caldron is great. Such comparisons suggested themselves in thinking of him. He was a man of vast intellectual capacity, of superlative strength, of enormous will power.

"What his admirers claim for him," continued Prof. Adler, "is that he accomplished what others had only dreamed of. The German people had on them the blight of impotency. They could approach close to the verge of action, but could not pass over. * * * Prince Bismarck more than any single man changed all this. He caused them to be feared; made them a terror to their foes; gave them weight in the councils of nations. All these things Prince Bismarck unquestionably accomplished. But it is equally unquestionable that he accomplished them by ruthless methods. He, too, was devoted to an ideal. He must be excused from mere, base, self-seeking ambition. But he stopped short at no means which he thought likely to lead him to his goal."

Prof. Adler then proceeded to argue whether German unity could have been achieved by any other than Bismarck's methods.

Was not the world so made, he asked, that nothing good could be accomplished if one was over-nice or over-scrupulous as to the means employed? Have you not got to work with human nature as you find it? This was the very core of moral heresy at present prevailing. It was what he should call essential atheism. The colossal example of Bismarck had perhaps done more than any other single factor to fix this heresy in the modern mind.

Proceeding, he said one could not fail to perceive that German unity had in many ways not been a blessing to the German people. The thing they had dreamed of for centuries had apparently been realized, and yet there was something else, not what they had longed for, not what they had dreamed of, that had been realized. The literary activity of Germany to-day was at a low ebb; the voice of philosophy was almost silent; the Kants, Liebnitzes, the Fichtes had no successors; the atmosphere of Germany was not now favorable to idealistic pursuits.

"Even science," Prof. Adler said, "flies with a weaker pinion. Socialism is constantly spreading. An army of discontent is encamped in the Empire. Above all, Bismarck did his utmost to check the growth of popular liberty, such concessions as he made to popular rights being grudging and reluctant.

"He has left behind him a people less able, so far as his influence counted, to govern themselves, more dependent than they otherwise would have been, upon the hazard of a succession of great men arising in their midst to be their rulers. No; we must call Bismarck a mighty man, one who recalls Wotan and the race of the German gods rather than the ordinary mortals, yet not a great man.

PRIME ESSENTIAL OF MORALITY.

"A man has not the right to avail himself of bad means in order to promote a good end. This is the cardinal principle I would submit on the threshold of this course of lectures, as the prime essential of a moral life. The world's opinion is to the contrary. But we have got to be converted from the world's opinion, if we are to pass from the non-moral or anti-moral attitude to the moral. We have got to have faith in the efficacy of moral means. And let me point out a criterion by which we may distinguish between the good and bad means. The bad means are those calculated to secure some single end, at the expense of other equally important and often more important ends. To that we might even say that whenever the means is bad, the end also cannot be good; that there is no such thing as pursuing a good end by evil means, because the means being evil, the end becomes not good.

"This was, in my opinion, the fallacy that underlay the career of Bismarck. He strove to make the German people strong, but he left out of account that strength in a people is of value only if it is used to feed and develop the higher elements of a nation's life; if it is treated as the mere foundation on which are to rest science, art, philosophy, political freedom, social progress. While if strength as such is the object to the exclusion of these higher aims, may at their expense, then this particular end becomes in its isolation evil, and the means adopted to achieve it are doubly evil."

Prof. Adler then went on to say that there are many lesser Bismarcks in the world of finance, commerce, and of partisan politics. They are men of the Bismarck type in so far as they employ the same methods, as they conform if they do not confess to the same practical creed; namely, that moral scruples, when they are an obstacle to success must be ignored.

After discussing the means and methods of political success Prof. Adler touched upon the field of religion, and said that in order to assure the prosperity of a church the pews were sold to the highest bidder, and the distinctions between the rich and poor were thus accentuated in the church building, but being forgotten that the highest mission of the Church is to make men at least once a week ignore these distinctions and remind them of their essential equality with one another.

"The idea that you cannot keep clean," he said in closing, "unless you are willing to live a hermit's life, is a heresy that prevails around us. My contention is that we must overcome this heresy before we can begin to lead the better life."

THE VOICE OF AMERICA.

The Rev. Dr. Gottheil Says It Will Now Be Heard Everywhere.

"Nothing in the experience of nations can henceforth happen without America's voice being heard," said the Rev. Dr. Gottheil from the pulpit of Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning. Dr. Gottheil selected for his theme, "America in the Council of the Nations."

"What is the great mission of America and Americans?" he asked, and continued: "America now enters upon the full dignity of its weight as a free Nation. She not only sends messages of peace, but carries that peace on her flag. For the first time a representative will sit in the conference of nations, and we must make them our friends, if even by gentle pressure.

"There are monarchies whose motto is, 'The will of the monarch is the will of God,' but the noblest picture is that of true self-government, and therefore we have sometimes been an object of hatred to all institutions of the Old World. America has to stand by and for the rights of the people, for it is the outcome of the people's wisdom. Only when America forgets her duty to herself and to other nations will her star wane.

"Our institutions are not allies of Kings and armies, but of those people who are yearning for liberty, asking only for the national rights. It is now the duty of Americans to send out missionaries preaching the Gospel of liberty to millions wanting to hear the message."

PLAYGROUND A SUCCESS.

Many Children Up Town Availed Themselves of Its Advantages.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday gave to his congregation a statement of the success of the children's playground, conducted by the Federation of Churches during the season just closed, in the vacant lots between West Ninety-fourth and West Ninety-fifth Streets and Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard.

The names of about 1,200 children were enrolled as regular participants of the advantages afforded at the playground. In addition there were a great many visitors whose names were not secured by the attendants. The success of the enterprise is shown by the fact that from June 13 to the middle of October the average attendance was from 250 to 300 per day. Both girls and boys were provided with ample means for recreation and amusement.

There were sand heaps, ball ground, swings, seesaw, quoits, outdoor gymnasium apparatus, tents, umbrella tents, and shelter houses, and sufficient space to play in for all the boys and girls who came. On some of the days of the week gymnastic instruction was given. Friends of the enterprise organized short excursions for boys and girls.

"The police say that the effect of this playground on the conduct of the boys in the streets was remarkable," says Dr. Peters, "and shopkeepers along Amsterdam Avenue say that it prevented much petty pilfering and stealing which ordinarily goes on from their shops during the warm months."

The officers of the enterprise have received numerous requests that the work be continued in the future. It is hoped, also, that branch playgrounds can be established in different parts of the city under the auspices of the churches in order that all children may have an opportunity to enjoy the benefits of properly conducted playgrounds and be kept away from the streets.

No matter which way you turn, you can't turn $5 into shoes to the same advantage that you can here.

No, we're not smarter than everybody else, only in this instance, more wide awake.

Unless our Model shoe has been imitated in the past two weeks, there is no shoe in New York City, taking all into consideration, that equals it.

In style and shape it is as perfect as a shoe can be. Of course your money back applies to this as to everything else.

We likewise set the pace in certain articles of clothing, certain hats, and certain furnishings.

To-morrow, Election Day, we close at 1.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
Moquettes & Axminsters
70 cts. per yd.
(former prices $1.10 to $1.35.)
A choice of twenty-five patterns.
For dainty rooms—exquisite flower and bow-knot effects. For quaint rooms—odd Japanese and Egyptian patterns in melting tones. For stately rooms—magnificent Oriental designs.
Our "Long Credit" is the most liberal help in housefurnishing.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

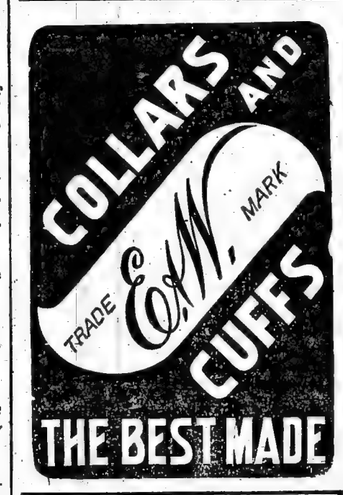

TO THE GOLD DEMOCRATS
of the Twelfth Congressional District.
Let us not be misled a second time by Mr. McClellan. We gave him our votes two years ago, understanding that he was opposed to forty-seven cent dollars. In January of this year he voted for the Teller resolution.
VOTE FOR HOWARD CONKLING,
the Republican candidate for Congress this year.
ALFRED N. FULLER,
Delegate to the Indianapolis National Democratic Convention, 1896.

LOST PAPERS AND A LAWSUIT.

Beach Ivers's Daughters to Begin Action for Over $100,000 If the Documents Can Be Found.

An advertisement appeared yesterday in a Manhattan paper and a Brooklyn paper asking for information concerning the estate of Beach Ivers. The advertisers are Mrs. M. P. Hooper of 776 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and her sister, Mrs. E. F. McEwen. If they can get information which will lead to the recovery of a tin box containing certain documents, which has been missing for years, they will be able to institute a suit for $60,000, with interest from 1840, against the estate of John M. Furman.

The advertisers are the daughters of Beach Ivers, who died in 1836. His widow was made administratrix, and her brother, John M. Furman, had for some time the management of Mr. Ivers's business, which was a brass foundry at 407 and 409 Cherry Street. He afterward engaged in the brokerage business. In 1840, as a result of certain money disputes between the brother and sister, Mrs. Ivers obtained a judgment against Mr. Furman. The judgment was, however, never enforced. Mrs. Ivers's daughters say that the reason for this was that Mr. Furman agreed to make a will leaving to Mrs. Ivers or her heirs $60,000, the amount in dispute.

Mrs. Ivers died in 1878, and her daughters say that Furman subsequently made a new will, in which they were not mentioned. Ever since Furman's death they have been trying to get some trace of the papers in the case, but up to this time in vain. The documents were in a tin box, marked "Estate of Beach Ivers," which was deposited in the office of Col. T. Bailey Meyers until his death. William Allen Butler, who had charge of Mr. Meyers's papers at the time of his death, has no recollection of the box.

FEDERAL TAX ON LEGACIES.

Mode of Procedure Leading to Assessment of War Revenue Tax.

Many letters of inquiry regarding the mode of procedure in enforcing the new Federal legacy tax having been received at the Internal Revenue Department, Commissioner N. B. Scott has issued a general reply. He says that upon the death of any person possessing at the time of death personal property exceeding in actual value the sum of $10,000 the personal property will be regarded as having passed to the administrators or executors, and such officers will proceed to ascertain and report as soon as possible the whole amount of the decedent's personal property. This amount is held to be the whole amount which the executors find to be distributive to any person or persons, or to anybody or bodies politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise.

In determining the amount of personal property for taxable purposes, the executors are warranted in deducting from the appraised value of the personal estate the funeral expenses, the administrative expenses, and the amount of legal debts, unless such expenses and debts are otherwise provided for in the will. After the Federal tax has been assessed it must be promptly paid without reference to the date when the legacies are to be distributed.

Special Musical Service at All Saints.

A special musical programme was given yesterday by the choir of All Saints' Church, Harlem, in honor of All Saints' Day. Mr. Marzo, the organist, with a quartet and chorus of thirty voices, assisted by an orchestra, presented his fourth mass. Miss Anna C. O'Brien, soloist, sang with fine effect, her rendering of Proch's "Ave Maria" being especially good.

Dr. Faunce Lectures to Students.

The first of a course of Sunday lectures to students was given last night by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The subject was "Character Behind the Guns." Dr. Faunce said there are about 20,000 students in the city during the Winter in colleges and higher schools, who come from all parts of the country. "They need the care of the Church," he continued, "and I am trying to reach them in this way." The lectures will continue until the holidays.

Over 2,000 Immigrants Arrive.

The immigration officials yesterday passed through the Barge Office 2,000 immigrants. On the Trojan Prince there arrived 1,055 Italians; on the Campania there came 561 steerage passengers, and on La Gascogne came 438. Thirty-nine immigrants arrived on the Ethiopia and 66 on the Hekla.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 P. M. Balconies, 25c. Admission, 50c. Front Orchestra, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Res. SPECIAL NOTICE—To-morrow, the latest ELECTION RETURNS will be thrown on the Stereopticon Screen after each act. Doors open for Holiday Bill at 9:30 A.M. MINNIE DUPREE in "Too Happy by Half." Falke and Semon, Kate Davis, and a splendid list of American and European attractions. BIOGRAPH: QUEEN WILHELMINA.

COLUMBUS MATINEE ELECTION DAY. A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES (Original Co.)

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. 75th Souv. To-night. The Turtle Elec'n Day Mat.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.
LINEN DEPARTMENT.

TABLE CLOTHS:
2 x 2 — $1.90, $2.25
2 x 2½ — $2.40, $2.75
2 x 3 — $2.85, $3.35
2 x 3½ — $3.35, $3.85
2 x 4 — $3.80, $4.45

NAPKINS:
5-8 Napkins to match, $1.95 and $2.25 per dozen.
3-4 Napkins to match, $2.65 and $3.25 per dozen.
Several hundred dozen 22 and 24 inch Napkins, fine and heavy, $2.15 and $3.15 per dozen.
D'OYLEY'S, Fringed, 300 doz. $1.50 per dozen; Regularly $2.00

TOWELS:
Large Hemmed Huck Towels,—per dozen, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
150 dozen All White Huck Towels, with Damask border, $2.40 per dozen.
200 dozen Fine Hemstitched Fayal Towels, $3.00 per dozen.
Large size Turkish Bath Towels, all white and extra quality, $2.00 per dozen.
PILLOW CASES:
Hemstitched Linen, 75, 85, 90 cents per pair.
PILLOW SHAMS:
Made of Fine Cambric and Hamburg Insertion, $1.00 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FANCY BLACK SILKS.
Satin and Taffetas Ground
New Damas effects, Moiré Stripes, Polka Dots, Pekins, Barrés, Moiré Faconné and Moiré Ondulé.
Over 200 designs, differing in price from $1.25 to $3.50 per yard.
7,000 yards Novelty Black Silk, Bayadères, Stripes and Damas, $1.00 per yard; Formerly $1.25 to $2.25.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Another Rug Sale
AXMINSTER RUGS
9 x 12 ft. $15.00
(value $20.00.)
We have secured another lot of these choice beauties and offer them at the same low figure.
Supreme richness of texture and coloring. Some are French floral patterns, others Oriental designs—a mingling of subdued tints.
All the latest comfortable furniture, at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wednesday afternoon, November 9th, at 2:15.
Thursday evening, November 10th, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Rosenthal.
Wed. Aft. Programme: WEBER, Overture, "Euryanthe"; CHOPIN, Concerto for Pianoforte, E minor, No. 1; BRAHMS, Variations on a theme by Haydn; BEETHOVEN, Symphony, C minor No. 5.
Thurs. Evg. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony, C major No. 2; SCHARWENKA, Concerto for Pianoforte, B flat minor; R. STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Don Juan"; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Love Death (Tristan and Isolde.)
Subscription tickets, and single tickets for the first two concerts now on sale at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) at regular prices, 75c. to $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26th Season, 1898-99.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 3, at 8.
CHORAL MEISTERSINGER.....Wagner
137TH PSALM.....Herman Goetz
MANILA TE DEUM.....Walter Damrosch
Friday Afternoon, Dec. 30, at 2.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 31, at 8.
THE MESSIAH.....Handel
REQUIEM.....Berlioz
Subscription sale now open at box office, Carnegie Hall.

BIJOU Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
To-night MAY IRWIN The night every one and his wife is waiting for To-night and Her Company.
First Time in New York of Her New Play, KATE KIP, Buyer.
By Glen MacDonough.
To-morrow night Election Returns read.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at Madison Square Garden will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 11th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

WALDORF-ASTOR GALLERY
Monday and Tuesday mornings, Nov. 14 and 15, at 11; Wednesday Evening, Nov. 16, at 8:15.
Major J. B. Pond announces three lectures by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
I. Fiction the Highest Form of Truth. II. The Ghetto. III. The Drama as a Fine Art.
Reserved seats, $2.00. Admission at door, $1.00.
Address J. B. POND, Everett House, New York.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1898-99.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks, (5 nights and 17 matinées.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOV. 12.

WALLACK'S. EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MATINEE, 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW.
JULIA ARTHUR
In Frances Hodgson Burnett's & Stephen Townsend's
A Lady of Quality.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Xtra Elec. Day Mat. 50th (conv.) perf., Mon., Nov. 14.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —Sun.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS. 50TH PERFORMANCE Nov. 15.
SPORTING LIFE. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'y. Matinées Tuesday and Saturday.
2d Month. The Big Farce Hit.
Evenings 8:30. Matinées 2:15. ON AND OFF.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
VIOLA ALLEN Extra Mat. Tues. Evgs. 8:15.
THE CHRISTIAN Mats. Tues., Wed. and Sat.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
3 Matinées: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. 17th Autumn Exhibition of OIL PAINTINGS. Open from November 7 to December 3. ADMISSION.....25c.

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2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
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NOV 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 5....	1,503,449
Same week last year.....	1,632,500
Stocks to date this year.....	87,171,632
Corresponding date last year..	66,711,060

Bonds for the week.....	$18,006,720
Same week last year.....	7,527,000
Bonds to date this year.....	690,723,390
Corresponding date last year..	456,613,548

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

BOND MARKET GAINS.

Wonderful Activity and Strength of Investment Securities During 1898.

Not in years has there been such continued activity in bonds as during the ten months of the present year. Transactions have exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1897 by over $3,000,000 par value.

In the weeks following the Maine disaster and later, when war was declared, the demand for bonds fell off materially from the almost unequaled activity which marked the earlier portion of the year. With the prospects of peace, however, there was renewed buying for both home and foreign account, and this heavy demand has been almost continuous since.

Bond values have advanced materially during the year, as compared with closing figures of 1897, and this in the face of the fact that there was a very sharp decline in quotations in the panicky markets of March and April, when the lowest prices of the year were made. The bond market has ever been taken as an index of the future course of the market for stocks, and the present demand for bonds—and that, too, at the present high prices—gives confidence to those who believe that stock quotations are to have further sharp advances.

The following table will show better than words just how the values of the active bonds have increased. The closing figures of 1897 are given, and by their side the lowest and highest prices of the present year and also the last market price:

	Last, 1897.	Low, 1898.	High, 1898.	Last Sales.
Ann Arbor 4s.....	83½	81	89	88½
A.,T. & S. F. gen. 4s	89¾	85	96⅜	96½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	68⅜	54⅝	73½	69⅝
Brooklyn El. 1st gs..	83	79	94¼	90
B., R. & P. 5s.....	105	104½	108	106¼
Can. South. 1st 5s...	112¼	107⅜	111⅛	109½
Can. South. 2d 5s...	108¼	105	111	109½
Cent. of Ga. con 5s.	91¼	84⅜	92¼	87⅜
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s.	112⅝	103½	115	112½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s..	82¼	73½	90	87
Ches. & O. c'n. 5s..	114¼	111	117	115½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	110⅝	104¼	121¼	116¼
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s..	106	104⅞	111	108¼
C.,B.& Q.,Neb ext.4s	98⅝	96	103½	101¼
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.....	96	90¼	100	97⅜
Col. & 9th Av. 5s...	121	116	123¼	122½
Den. & Rio Gr. 4s..	91¼	89	98⅜	97½
D., S. S. & At. 5s...	106¼	101	112¼	112½
Erie prior lien 4s....	98	84¾	94½	91⅝
Erie general 4s.....	71½	66	76	70
Ev. & T. H. gen. 4s.	76	82	100	96½
F. & P. M., Pt. H.5s	82½	83	98¾	93½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 4-6s	72	65	79¾	76½
Ft.W.& R.G.1st 3-4s	56	54½	64	59½
G., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. 6s	92	92	99¾	96¾
G., H. & Hend. 5s..	89¼	88¾	98	97½
Gen. Elec. deb 5s...	100¾	96	108½	106¼
Hous. & T. gen. 4s	78½	76¾	85½	84
Int. & G. N. 1st 6s..	121	116	123⅞	122
Int. & G. N. 2d 5s..	84¾	78	92	87½
Int. & G. N. 3d 4s..	44	44	60	55½
Iowa Central 1st 5s..	99	97	106¾	105½
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s.	78½	65	81¾	70
K. & Texas 1st 4s..	86	82¾	92¼	91¼
K. & Texas 2d 4s..	63	57	67½	64⅞
Kent. Cent. 4s.....	88¾	85	92	91
Laclede G. 1st 5s..	104½	100	105½	104¾
L. E. & West. 1st 5s.	118	115	117¾	116
L. E. & West. 2d 5s.	104	98	104⅞	99½
Long Island 4s.....	84	85¼	91⅝	92½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	87⅜	83	92½	92
Manhattan 4s.....	94⅞	90	98½	93½
M. & St. L. con. 5s..	106½	100½	106½	106½
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s..	94	93½	102¾	99¾
Mo. Pacific coll. 5s..	68	69	80	73
Mo. Pac. trust 5s....	71¼	65½	87½	81¼
Mob. & O. gen. 4s..	77½	70	81	77½
N.,C. & St. L. con. 5s.	103¼	100	105	103¼
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s.	103¼	100⅝	106½	106½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s.	109⅜	100	107½	105½
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.4s.	97½	96	103	103
N.Y.,O. & W. con.5s.	107⅞	106	109	108
N. Y., S. & W. g. 5s.	86½	82	98	95½
Norf. & W. 4s.....	78⅞	74¾	87½	84½
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s....	61	57	69	66¼
Nor. Pac. prior 4s..	96	90¾	101⅝	101
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s..	93⅜	89	100⅞	100⅝
Pitts. & West. 4s....	79	78½	95⅞	94½
Reading gen. 4s.....	85⅞	77⅝	87¼	81¼
Rio Gr. West 4s....	83⅝	78½	91	89
St. L. & I. M. g. 5s.	88¼	86	100¼	98⅝
St. L. & S.F. con. 4s.	76½	69	82⅝	78¾
St. L. Southw. 1st 4s.	73	70	81½	79¼
St. L. Southwest 2d inc. 4s.....	28	25	35	33½
St. Paul gen. 4s.....	106	102	107	107
San. An. & Aransas Pass 4s.....	61¼	55½	73½	72½
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s.....	83½	82	94	91¼
South. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s.....	95	91	99½	96½
Southern Ry. 5s....	95¼	87	100⅝	100⅝
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s....	97⅜	96½	108	108
Tex. Pac. 2d inc....	25⅞	28	50½	45
Tol., P. & W. 4s....	73	69½	79	77¼
Union P., D. & G. 1st 5s.....	49	48½	80½	80
Wabash 1st 5s.....	107¾	104½	114⅞	111½
Wabash 2d 5s.....	80⅜	74½	91½	89½
West Shore 4s.....	111	102⅝	111¾	111
W. N. Y. & Penn. general 3-4s.....	47	47¼	59½	54½
W. N. Y. & Penn. inc. 5s.....	12	10	16⅝	13½
Wis. Central 1st 5s tr. r.....	34	33½	61½	60⅜
West. U. coll tr. 5s..	111	105	113	111½

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The higher-priced mortgages do not generally show such marked advances, being much less often traded in. Some of them, however, have recently risen sharply, the St. Paul bonds showing particular strength:

	Last, 1897.	Low, 1898.	High, 1898.	Last Sales.
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	119⅛	113½	118	116¼
C., M. & St. P. C. 7s.	147	138	160	160
C., M. & St. P. G. 7s.	141	140	160	160
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 7s.....	143	139¼	160	160
C., M. & St. P., S. D. 6s.	121¼	116	117	117
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s.....	121½	114¼	121	120
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s.....	118	111	118	118⅝
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s.....	115	110⅝	117	115½
Chi. & N. Con. 7s....	145	138	145	142⅝
Chi. & N. s. f. 6s....	116	113⅜	124½	118
C., R. I. & P. 6s....	134½	129⅞	132	132
C., St. P. M. & O. 6s.	135½	126½	138	136¼
Den. & R. G. 1st 7s..	106½	108	111¾	110½
Erie Con. 7s.....	145½	138	147¾	143½
Ev. & T. H. 1st 6s..	114	112	121	121
Flint & P. M. 6s.....	113¾	110	117¼	115
Lake Shore 1st 7s...	111⅝	106½	110	108
Louis. & N. genl. 6s.	117	116½	120½	119½
M. Cent. Con. 7s....	114⅝	110	123	119¾
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s.	136½	133½	137	136½
N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s.	133½	128	133	133
N. Y. Cent. 1st 7s...	119½	113¼	119½	117⅝
North. Pac. 1st 6s...	118½	112	119½	117⅝
O. R. R. & N.1st 6s..	115¼	111	116	114
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s.	123¾	118	129	129
St. L. & S. F.gen.6s.	119¾	114	121	121
S. P. M. & M. 2d 6s.	122¾	120	122¾	121¼
S. P. M. & M. con. 6s.	130	128	136	136
S.P.,M. & M.D.Ex.6s.	121½	115½	124½	124½
So. Pac., Ariz.1st 6s.	104⅜	100½	109⅝	109
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st 6s.	109	106¾	110⅝	109½
S.Pac. of N.M. 1st 6s.	108½	105½	110¼	109¼

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The demand for Government bonds has been of late confined almost exclusively to the new 3 per cent. issue, but the prices of the others have held firm. The new 3s, since trading in them began on the Stock Exchange, have advanced from 104 to 106⅛. The course of prices for the older issues is given in the following table:

	Last, 1897.	Low, 1898.	High, 1898.	Last Sale.
4s, 1907, reg.....	112¾	106	113½	111
4s, 1907, coup.....	115	107	114⅝	112¾
4s, 1925, reg.....	127½	116¾	129½	126⅝
4s, 1925, coup.....	128⅝	117⅝	129¾	126½
5s, reg	114½	109¾	115	112⅝
5s, coupon	114½	109¾	115	113¼

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Among the recently reorganized roads whose securities have come upon the market during the present year, many notable advances have been made. This is particularly true of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line issues. Union Pacific 4s have risen from 88½ in the latter part of April to 101¼ last week, Oregon Short Line consol 5s from 96 in April to 108½ in August, Oregon Short Line income As from 58 in January to 81½ in August, and the income Bs from 39 in January to 58⅜ in August. Colorado Midland first 2-3-4s advanced from 50 in May to 61⅜ in September, Colorado Midland 4s from 65 in August to 73 in September, and Pacific Coast 5s from 102 in June to 106½ in August.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £284,116 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 48.65, became 49.70 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 8,200,000f gold and 5,875,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82⅛@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛, less 1-16, for long, and 5.20⅝, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 5-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

BULLISH CONDITIONS.

Why Iron and Steel Producers Discourage Sharp Advances—Export Trade Needs.

"Bull conditions without a bull market" is Mr. Archer Brown's characterization of the state of affairs now presenting in the iron business. Mr. Brown is an active partner in the iron house of Rogers, Brown & Co. and resident representative of that firm in New York, and he is acknowledged to be a leading authority on iron trade conditions. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he made the following general comments on the iron and steel situation:

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"The trade in pig iron presents anomalies that are not easy to account for. Statistically it is probably the strongest situation this country has ever seen, not excepting the great boom of 1879 and 1880. We should be in the midst of an excited and speculative market but for two or three considerations which have strong weight. The first is the temper of consumers who have been educated by the constant experience of the past seven years to look on every slight improvement as merely temporary and bound to give way under the pressure of our enormous productive capacity. The second is the eagerness of producers, large and small, to get a very heavy background of orders to insure them against midwinter dullness, which has had to be reckoned with in the past. Still another reason is the schooling that buyers have had in recent years in avoiding the carrying of large stocks in their yards with certain interest charges and possible shrinkage of value to bear. The main reason, though, is undoubtedly the profound skepticism of the average buyer that we can ever again experience a scarcity of iron in this country, owing to the increased capacity of furnace plants.

"It is not impossible that there will be a rude awakening to this confidence before six months have passed. We have now in this country less than three weeks' supply of iron in furnace hands. The Iron Age report of Oct. 1 showed 628,728 tons. The reduction in September was about 100,000 tons, and in October, while figures are not yet made up, it is estimated that the reduction has been nearly as great as in September. One of two things apparently must happen—either the present rate of consumption must shrink very considerably or the rate of production must be increased.

"On the latter line there is a popular fallacy. It is supposed that all that is necessary is to pull the throttle valve on idle capacity, and any quantity of stock will be forthcoming. The statement can be made without any hesitation that production in all crude forms is now at its maximum rate on the level of prices now prevailing. We are producing about 1,000,000 tons of pig iron less than on March 1 not because the demand has shrunk, for it has actually increased, but because current prices do not warrant the operation of idle furnaces. It must be remembered that in spite of our enormous advance in improvement of furnace plants the total estimated capacity of furnaces is still made up of a considerable percentage that can only run on high markets. Our current rate of production is less than 11,000,000 tons of pig in all forms. A rise in price of $1 per ton would perhaps add 1,000,000 tons more within six months, and a further rise of $1 might in a second six months bring in another million tons, making our total output perhaps 13,000,000. That would be high-water mark on the present development of coal mines and furnace plants. If we should have a long-sustained period of high prices we could doubtless reach 15,000,000 tons. But it must be remembered that the last period of furnace building six or eight years ago proved disastrous to most of those engaged in it, and capital has not been tempted in that direction for a long time. An occasional furnace has been built to expand established or prosperous business or to increase the supply of Bessemer for large steel plants. Aside from this there has been practically no furnace construction since 1890 and 1892.

"The desire of most of the large producers both of iron and of steel is to avoid any sudden and sharp rise in prices which would overstimulate production. It is well known, though, that prices regulate themselves with entire disregard of what even the largest producers wish. If there is too much iron the price goes down; if there is too little it goes up. It will be interesting to see what will develop when the large melters of iron begin to make their contracts for next year. There has been but little buying on a large scale since the heavy movement in July and August; nevertheless the principal producing interests both North and South have their capacity pretty well engaged for three to six months ahead, while their yards are nearly bare of stocks.

"The export demand is stronger than it has been at any time in the past. This is due to two facts—the large expansion of business in Great Britain and on the Continent and the rapid depletion of stocks. It was but a few years ago when Great Britain was carrying in her yards 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of iron. This has been reduced to a tenth of that quantity, and the little remnant is still going off at a rapid rate. The English have about reached their limit of production on markets like those now prevailing. They have plenty of idle capacity, but it cannot be employed without loss to its owners. Coke has steadily increased in cost, and most of the ore has to be imported.

"Mr. Carnegie in a recent interview expressed the opinion that our export trade was certain to grow steadily. It will do so if we have changed conditions in ocean freights. At present the scarcity of ocean room and the high price asked for it put a damper on the export movement. The irregularity of service and the arbitrary methods of the steamship lines prove such a drawback that most of those who attempt an export business in pig iron retire from it in disgust. Our machinery and nearly all finished forms of iron and steel will continue to go abroad in increasing quantity, but crude iron is absolutely dependent on the most favorable conditions of ocean freights. In time we shall have a merchant marine which will be adequate to our needs, but it must come very slowly. It is a source of constant wonderment that American shipbuilding tonnage last year fell off one-half while Great Britain increased nearly as much. Most of the Scotch and English shipbuilding firms have their works full for two to three years ahead.

"The future of our export trade is closely tied up with the development of our merchant marine. We can beat the world in every other form of construction into which iron and steel mainly enter, and why we cannot do it in the building of ships is a mystery. I hear that the Maryland Steel Company is filling up with work rapidly, and that other shipbuilding companies have bright prospects. The next year will certainly show a big increase of American bottoms.

"The new development of steelmaking in Alabama will aid toward this. The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, which is an adjunct of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, is pushing its large plant, and before many months should be turning out 1,000 tons of steel a day. Subsidiary industries are being located at Birmingham to utilize the product. One is a large rod mill controlled by strong interests connected with the American Steel and Wire Company. The natural outlet of these Birmingham steel products will be for export, although the South will call for a considerable quantity. There will be no need of the product appearing in Northern markets in competition with Northern makers. The Birmingham makers will get to the Gulf ports at half the inland railway rate that our Western steel makers pay, and they will have the advantage of cheaper rates and cotton ships to leading English and Continental ports. There is a bright future before the steel industry of Alabama, and the wonder is that the interests which poured their money in there so freely eight or ten years ago have not seized the advantage that was open to them long before this."

The Elections of 1896 and the Stock Market.

The recent firmness of the Wall Street markets has been in a great measure due to the general belief that the next Congress will be unquestionably in favor of

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 5, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Nov. 5. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Nov. 5, 1,958,442.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Nov. 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End. Nov. 5, 1898.
•137½ February 10.	•97¼ April 29.	110	112	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	110	110	110	110	156	165
36 August 16.	24 July 8.	30½	33	— ¾	American Malting Company	18,750,000			32	32	31	31½	...	1,005
87½ August 16.	76¾ May 9.	80½	83	+ ¾	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	80½	81½	80¾	80½	...	1,457
43½ July 9.	26¼ September 14.	30¾	31½	+ ¾	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000			30½	32	30½	31	...	1,860
92½ July 9.	77½ August 27.	87⅞	88¼	+ 2⅜	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	85½	87¾	85	87⅝	96	2,142
39½ August 26.	15½ March 25.	37¼	37½	— ⅜	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100			36½	38⅝	37	37½	20¼	28,939
90⅝ August 22.	66 March 14.	87	87¾	..	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	87½	87⅝	87¼	87½	76	997
140 July 20.	111¼ January 8.	139	141	+ 1¼	American Express	18,000 000	July 1, '98.	$3	137	138½	136¾	138	117¾	1,076
15⅝ July 9.	6¼ January 20.	11¼	11⅝	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300			11⅜	11⅞	11¼	11¾	9½	970
41⅜ August 25.	16 March 26.	33	35	— 1½	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred	6,966,000			33½	33⅞	33½	33½	25	320
146⅛ August 26.	107½ March 26.	115¼	115½	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	3	113⅝	116½	111⅝	115⅝	132	217,688
116 January 3.	103 March 12.	110	110½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	108¼	109½	108¼	109¼	110	703
•98 September 16.	•88 March 29.	..	98	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '98.	1¼	97½	97¾	96	96	92	110
153⅜ September 19.	83¾ January 4.	138	138¼	+ 1⅜	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	137¾	144⅞	134⅞	138¾	78¾	295,980
133 August 26.	•112 January 26.	125½	129	+ 2	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	127	128	126	126	110	202
40½ February 7.	24 January 4.	36	37	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			35½	36½	35¾	36½	31	859
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 20.	12½	12¾	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½	1,570
37½ August 27.	22¾ March 12.	35¾	36	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000			35½	36	35¼	35¾	26⅝	34,111
45½ September 19.	39½ September 14.	44¼	44½	..	**Baltimore & Ohio**	26,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	45	45	44½	44½	...	938
35½ September 16.	31 October 10.	30	32	..	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				32	32	32	32	...	500
72½ September 16.	68 October 12.	68½	70	— 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				69	69	68	68	...	270
7⅝ February 3.	4½ November 3.	4½	5½	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	3,670,700			5½	5½	4⅝	4⅝	4½	420
5¼ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	4	4½	+ 1⅜	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			2¾	4¼	2⅞	4½	4⅞	50,175
100 October 31.	100 October 31.	100½	..	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	Oct., '98.	1	100	100	100	100	...	100
80⅜ August 22.	35 March 12.	62⅜	67	+ ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			66¾	67½	65¾	66⅞	31¾	51,348
128⅜ August 12.	106 March 26.	126½	127½	+ ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	127	127½	126½	127½	121⅝	1,612
14 June 6.	7½ October 4.	7¾	8¼	— ½	Brunswick City	9,000,000			8	8	8	8	...	100
57⅜ February 5.	44½ March 12.	52¼	53¼	— ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53¾	53¾	53	53¼	52⅝	1,125
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	82½	82⅝	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	82½	82⅝	81¼	82⅜	79¼	1,000
26⅝ September 28.	11 April 23.	25¾	26¼	..	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	26	26	25½	26	15	1,150
26 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	21¾	21⅞	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	50,532,400			21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅜	20¼	2,691
120 August 18.	85⅞ March 26.	116¾	116⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	32,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	115⅞	116½	114⅞	116¾	92	49,612
66 June 1.	•48 April 21.	52	53	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	53	53	52½	52½	54	526
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	106	107	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	106	106	106	106	...	300
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	13⅞	14	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,214,500			14¼	14⅝	13½	14	12⅜	15,935
43⅞ November 3.	28 March 15.	43¼	43½	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,150,000			42¾	43⅞	42	43⅝	30½	2,196
30⅜ August 26.	20 April 21.	26½	29	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190			28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	23½	102
17 July 27.	•8¾ April 4.	7½	8	+ ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	100
35½ July 27.	22 April 16.	25	28	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000			25	25	25	25	27	50
115 September 8.	83¾ April 21.	109⅞	110	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	109¾	110¼	108⅝	110	90¼	91,140
163 October 27.	140 April 25.	161½	162½	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	33,110,900	Oct. 21, '98.	1¾	161½	162½	161	162½	138¼	1,249
136⅝ August 23.	113¾ March 12.	132½	133	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	132¼	133	131	132¼	119	8,098
103⅝ June 1.	80 March 25.	102¾	103	— ½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	103	103⅝	102½	102⅝	82¼	27,373
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8	9	— ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...	2 26
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	34	34¼	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			33⅝	34½	33½	33⅝	...	700
47⅝ August 16.	25 March 12.	39¼	40	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	August, '93.	1¼	39	39¼	38¼	39¼	32	1,544
90½ August 16.	77½ March 9.	86	90	— ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1½	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	83	250
53½ September 8.	•40 August 15.	44½	46	— 2⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1½	46⅝	47	44⅝	44⅝	39	1,040
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	22½	23½	+ 1⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			21⅜	23¼	21⅝	22	21¼	1,220
•15½ June 4.	14 June 23.	15	16½	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800			15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	...	25
8¼ February 10.	2½ November 1.	2	3½	— ⅜	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,936,390			3	3	2½	2½	5½	735
206½ June 9.	164 October 3.	185	186½	..	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	186	188	183½	186½	197¼	5,630
52 September 2.	27¼ ... 25.	41¼	45	— 1	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	46¾	48¾	47	47	30	800
92⅜ August 31.	•81 March 25.	87½	94	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	91½	92½	91½	92½	89¼	44
114½ February 3.	98¼ November 2.	99	99¼	— 2½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	101	102¼	98¼	99½	100⅞	13,982
159 February 3.	140 October 10.	140	142	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '93.	1¾	143	143	140	140	151	1,284
58⅜ September 6.	40 April 21.	55½	56	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	55¼	56¼	54	55½	44	17,540
141 October 28.	•115 April 22.	140	..	..	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	136½	141	136½	141	123	998
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	12	12⅜	— ½	Erie	112,233,700			12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	14¾	275
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	..	..	— ½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			32¾	33	31¾	32	34½	1,504
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	16	17	— ¾	Erie second preferred	16,000,000			16	16¼	16	16¼	18¾	400
34 September 26.	•20 February 17.	31½	32½	— 2	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '93.	7½	31	31	31	31	25	16
70 September 24.	•37 April 15.	56	58	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	59	59	57	57	43	411
33½ November 2.	29 October 17.	31⅞	32	..	**Federal Steel Company**	46,000,000			32½	33½	31½	32	...	83,206
76⅞ November 2.	69¾ October 10.	75¾	76	+ 2	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,000,000			74	76⅞	74	75⅝	...	118,889
84⅜ September 22.	76 September 15.	81½	82	— ½	**General Electric**	18,276,000			82¾	82¾	81	81½	...	935
130 June 30.	122 July 1.	133	139	+ 1	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	137	138½	136	138½	...	2,377
54 November 3.	15¾ April 22.	53	53½	+ 8	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000			49¾	54	49¾	53	...	870
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	103¾	109	— 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	108½	109	107¾	108¾	99¾	2,068
101⅝ November 2.	90¾ October 11.	100	101	+ 7¼	Illinois Steel Co., trust receipts, stamped				101	101⅝	100¾	100¾	...	911
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	32¼	33¼	— 1⅝	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,800	April., '93.	1	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	28	306
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	51¼	52	+ 2	International Paper Company	13,040,400			52¼	52½	50½	51	...	2,421
93 August 22.	53 September 27.	88	88½	+ ⅞	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	87⅞	88¾	87½	88¾	...	2,809
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	15⅜	16½	..	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000			16½	16½	15	16	23	5,050
54⅜ August 9.	37½ March 25.	47¼	47½	— 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000			48¾	48½	47¼	47¼	40½	1,240
94½ August 8.	85 March 12.	93	94	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000			93	93	93	93	...	151
23½ August 22.	12 October 11.	13¼	14½	— 2½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			13¾	13¾	13	13	14	650
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	61⅜	62¼	— 1¼	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	62	62¼	61⅜	62¼	67½	480
198 August 4.	170¾ January 4.	192¾	..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 20, '98.	3½	192	192	192	192	169¾	300
60½ January 31.	44 April 14.	57⅞	58	+ 1⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,580,000	July, '93.	2	56	58¼	56	58	53	58,299
120¾ January 14.	90 October 3.	96¼	96½	+ ⅞	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	95⅝	97⅝	95½	96½	98¼	29,953
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	164⅜	164⅝	+ 4⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	161½	165½	160	164½	101¾	26,862
114⅝ February 8.	99¼ March 12.	107½	109	— ½	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 20, '98.	2	107	107	107	107	101⅝	200
15½ November 4.	15½ November 4.	..	..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '93.	5	15½	15½	15½	15½	...	100
91 June 27.	•80 April 11.	90½	92	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	85	70
139 November 1.	122 October 12.	135	137	+ 3	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped				134	139	134	136	...	3,970
14¼ January 28.	10 April 13.	10¼	11	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11	11	10½	10½	12¼	370
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	32	32½	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			33½	33¾	31½	32	29¾	2,420
33⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	33¼	33¼	32	32½	27⅜	2,289
32½ February 4.	24 November 3.	25	26	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Nov. 28, '98.	1	25	25	24	25	23	620
•176 October 10.	•167½ January 4.	176	177	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	176	176	176	176	...	18
39⅝ August 23.	26¾ March 26.	32¼	33½	— 1⅜	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33⅜	33⅝	32¼	32½	31½	853
•115 August 24.	99 April 12.	110½	113	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	111	112	110	112	102¾	27
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	5½	5⅞	— ⅜	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	6½	7	5½	5⅞	15½	3,834
36 August 15.	30⅝ August 1.	33	33⅜	+ ⅜	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000			32	33⅜	33	33⅜	...	1,360
90½ August 9.	94¼ August 1.	97¼	98¾	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	98¼	98½	97	97	...	144
30 January 27.	12½ October 31.	12	30	..	National Starch second preferred	2,500,000	Jan., '93.	6	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	200
98½ January 8.	83¾ October 17.	86¼	87½	— 1½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	87¾	87¾	84½	87	87¼	2,670
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	95	97	— 8	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	98	100	98	98	...	925
120½ August 8.	103 March 26.	115	115¾	+ ¾	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	114¾	115¾	114	115	105	5,179
196⅞ August 22.	•178¾ January 7.	100	101½	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,818,400	Sept. 30, '98.	2	191¾	191¾	191¼	191½	178¾	295
15⅜ January 31.	•11 October 12.	12	14	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			12	12	12	12	13¼	125
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	32¼	32½	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000			33	33	33	33	31½	100
127 November 2.	•120 April 20.	..	..	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¾	127	127	127	127	...	412
56½ February 7.	42½ March 12.	49¼	50¼	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	50½	51	49¾	50	40¼	2,050
7¼ August 23.	4½ January 15.	6¼	6½	— ¼	North American	29,732,100			6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	3⅞	1,110
42½ September 16.	18 February 24.	39⅞	39¾	— ⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			40⅜	40½	39¾	39⅝	17	37,179
79⅞ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	75¾	76	— ½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	76¼	76¼	75¼	75⅞	50⅞	6,588
18⅞ February 2.	13¾ April 25.	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,900			14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	15	1,666
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	53½	56	+ ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	53	53	53	53	35	225
77½ August 31.	63½ March 29.	74	76	— 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	July 1, '98.	2	75	75	73	73	66	200
37⅝ August 27.	19¾ January 3.	29	30	..	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			28	28	28	28	18	107
45½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	43	45	+ 1½	**Pacific Coast**	5,869,500	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	74½	44½	44½	44½	...	312
91 June 28.	•70½ October 25.	79	82	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	80	80	79½	79½	...	73
35⅜ August 22.	21 April 21.	33	33½	— ⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '96.	1	33½	34	33¼	33¼	29⅜	2,450
120⅜ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	115	115¾	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,393,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117¾	117¾	115	115⅜	110¼	2,581
108 August 31.	88½ March 26.	103½	103⅝	..	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	103½	104⅜	102¾	103½	...	14,068
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	..	..	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			1	1	1	1	1¼	300
47⅛ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	44¾	46	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			43½	45	43½	45	32	700
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	63½	67½	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,949,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65½	65½	63¼	65¼	65	100
10 October 25.	5⅜ June 11.	9½	10½	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			9¾	10	9¼	10	...	400
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	..	..	+ 1¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98	$22	198½	199¾	198½	199¾	167	2,092
134 November 5.	132 November 2.	134¼	135	—	Pullman Palace Car Co., ex. div	54,000,000			133	134	132	134	...	4,327
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	6	8	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	6½	6½	6½	6½	...	200
23⅝ January 6.	15¼ March 26.	18	18¾	— ⅝	**Reading**	89,900,000			16½	16½	15½	18	20⅝	7,435
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	39½	39	— ⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			39½	39½	37¾	38⅝	45⅝	6,680
20 January 6.	17⅜ October 17.	18	18⅝	— 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			18¾	18¾	18	18	26	3,631
•126½ October 20.	•116¾ March 26.	127	..	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	126	126	126	126	...	75
61 June 11.	45 February 24.	53	58	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	46	261
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17	20⅝	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			16½	16½	16½	16½	12½	13
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7¼	7½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	6⅝	148
68¾ August 22.	52½ March 12.	60⅝	61½	— 2	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	63¼	63¼	61	61	50	1,185
34⅛ August 24.	22½ February 24.	28⅝	29	— 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	28⅝	29¼	28¼	28⅞	19	906
6¾ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	5½	6	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	4½	100
14½ August 18.	7⅜ March 12.	12⅝	13	..	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			12⅞	13	12¾	13	9½	640
172½ October 14.	•121½ January 6.	169	172	+ ½	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	170	170	170	170	123	130
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	81	82	+ 1	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	81½	82	80¼	82	76½	769
162 October 31.	•148 January 5.	161	..	+ 2	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	162	162	162	162	...	156
25⅛ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	23½	— ½	Southern Pacific	108,232,200			23	23½	22½	23	19⅜	1,810
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	9¼	9½	— ⅛	Southern Railway	119,960,000			8¾	9⅝	8¼	8¾	9	2,406
38⅞ August 27.	23⅝ March 26.	33½	35½	+ ⅝	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	34⅝	35⅝	34½	35¼	28	24,297
22 November 1.	14⅝ November 1.	20½	21½	..	Standard Distilling & Distributing Company	16,000,000			16⅝	22	19⅝	21	...	2,908
69 November 1.	63¼ November 1.	67½	69	..	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000			67	69	66½	68	...	1,113
10½ August 26.	3¾ January 3.	7¼	7¾	+ 1	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			6¾	7½	6⅜	7½	4½	2,885
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	28¼	28⅝	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	28½	29½	28⅞	28½	23⅜	10,075
•100 October 28.	•80 August 17.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	4	98	98	98	98	...	100
16⅜ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	13½	13⅜	— ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			14	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	10½	1,700
194½ February 16.	145 October 13.	163	165	+ ½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	164	165	162	164	151	2,503
34½ August 30.	16¼ March 25.	32	32¼	+ ¼	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000			32½	32⅝	31	32	...	17,963
67⅝ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	64¾	64½	+ ⅝	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Oct. 31, '98.	1½	64½	64½	63¾	64¾	...	24,425
6½ October 26.	5⅜ November 4.	5⅝	5¾	— ¼	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, 1st in. paid	27,894,900			5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	...	1,170
•49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	43	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	43⅞	43⅞	40	40	...	53
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	6¼	6¼	..	United States Leather	61,502,900			6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	7	790
74½ August 22.	53¾ March 26.	65⅝	66	+ ⅝	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	65	66¼	65	65⅝	60½	5,775
48½ August 17.	14¼ March 12.	40½	40¾	— ¾	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	41¾	42½	40¼	40½	16⅜	5,101
109¼ August 17.	60 March 12.	103	103¼	+ ½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '98.	2	102½	103	101¾	103	64	1,964
9½ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7⅛	7¼	..	**Wabash**	28000,000			7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	6⅝	1,400
24¼ August 31.	14⅛ March 7.	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			20¾	20¾	19½	19⅞	16¼	2,825
•125 August 31.	•112½ May 5.	120	125	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	120½	120½	120½	120½	110½	25
102⅜ January 8.	87½ April 25.	..	101	+ 1	West Chicago Street	13,189,400	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	96½	96¼	95½	96¼	...	500
95⅞ August 17.	82¾ March 26.	92¼	92½	— ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,900	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	85¼	3,273
4¼ October 5.	3 October 24.	3	3⅜	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4th ass't paid	10,894,800			3	3½	3	3½	...	400

Note.—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. •Sales of less than 100 shares.
Of the amount of stock outstanding credited to Lake Shore and Michigan Central, $45,044,900 of the former is in the New York Central collateral trust and $15,291,300 of the latter.

NOV

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 5, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Nov. 5, $18,270,700

	Week Ending Nov. 5.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102	102¼	101¾	102¼	22½
Akron & Chicago Junction 1st 5s, coup. off.	105	105	105	105	5
Alabama Midland 1st	91	91	91	91	1
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	106½	109½	107¾	108	22
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	81½	83	81½	83	8
American Tobacco scrip	95	95	95	95	104½
Ann Arbor 4s	88	88½	88	88¼	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	94⅞	96⅝	94¾	96⅝	1,682½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72⅞	72⅞	68	68⅝	1,534
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	93¾	96¼	95½	96¼	1,112
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	94	94½	93⅞	94½	464
Beech Creek 1st 4s	108	108	108	108	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	89½	90	89	90	22
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 1st 5s	104	104½	103¾	102⅝	165
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104½	104	104½	33
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	20
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	88½	88½	88	88	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109¼	110	109¼	109½	47
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅜	16
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	87½	87¾	81
Central of Georgia 1st preferred income 5s	38	38	35	35	13
Central Branch Union Pacific 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	20
Central of New Jersey 1st consol. 7s, 1899	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113¾	113¾	112½	112½	18
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	110½	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	14
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	107¾	108	107¾	108	155
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	86⅞	87¼	85¾	87	313
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	117	117	114¾	115½	51
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	104	106	104	106	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	118	118	118	118	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	103	103¼	101	101¼	33
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	95
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	100½	109½	108½	108½	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	101⅝	102½	101⅜	102½	12
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 7s	125⅞	128½	128½	128½	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	6
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Chi., Ind. St. L. & C. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	91	91	91	91	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	103½	105½	103¼	103¼	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89⅝	90¼	89	90¼	99
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	6
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98	97¾	97¾	4
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Cin., Wash. & M. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	19
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis 1st 7s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	8
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106	8
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	67	67	67	67	5
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	78¼	78¼	78	78¼	18
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	22
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	82	82	81	81½	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	107¼	107½	107	107	13
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	95⅝	97	93½	97	39
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97¼	97¼	95¾	97¼	39
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	90⅝	94½	93⅝	94	268
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	17	17	17	17	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	112⅝	112½	112⅛	112½	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	116	116	116	116	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107¼	107¼	107½	107¾	1
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144	144	144	144	42
Erie prior lien 4s	92	92	91½	91⅝	10
Erie general lien 4s	70	70½	69¾	70	47
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½	20
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 6s	93	93½	93	93½	50
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	76¼	76½	76	76½	52
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	59½	59½	59½	59½	1
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99	99	96½	96½	40
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	96½	97½	96½	97½	23
Green Bay debenture, B	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	3
General Electric debenture 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	5
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	93½	94¾	93½	94¾	20
Houston & Texas general 4s	83½	84	83½	84	42
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100½	100½	100½	100¾	37
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93½	93¾	93½	93⅝	28
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	80	80	80	80	7
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st refdg. 5s	103½	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	6
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	122	121	122	40
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	81	87½	87	87½	91
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	55½	55½	55	55½	22
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	15
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	3
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	70	70¼	68½	70	128
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90¼	91¼	90	91¼	229
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	64½	64⅝	63¼	64⅝	3154
Kings County Elevated 1st 6s	52½	52½	52½	52½	1
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105	104¼	104¾	9
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	99¼	99¼	96½	96½	2
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	106½	106½	106½	106½	23
Lake Shore 3½s	107	107	106½	106½	49
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	123	123	122	122	19
Long Island general 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	3
Long Island Ferry 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st consol. 5s, tr. r	39	39	30	30	6
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	105	105	103¼	103¼	8
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119⅜	119⅜	119½	119½	57
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	2
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90⅞	92½	90¾	92	134
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	20
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	93	93½	93	93½	25
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¼	117⅝	117½	117⅝	20
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	104½	104⅝	101½	101⅝	23
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114⅝	116½	114⅝	115½	87
Mexican Central consol. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Mexican International consol. 4s	79⅜	79⅝	78⅜	79⅝	36
Michigan Central consol. 7s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	118⅝	119⅝	118⅝	119⅝	10
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	18
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	109½	109½	106½	106½	35
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99⅝	100	99¾	99¾	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	88	88	88	10
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	73¼	73¼	73	73	11
Missouri Pacific 3d 6s	110	110	110	110	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	105⅜	106	102¾	102¾	55
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	17
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78½	78½	77½	77½	184
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125½	125½	125	125	12
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	100	100½	100	100½	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	133	133	133	133	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104	104	103½	103¾	3
N. Y., Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach 5s	100	100	100	100	6
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96	96½	95½	96½	261
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94	94¼	94	94¼	55
New York Central, Mich. Cent. 3½s, reg	98	98	98	98	1
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	117½	117½	117½	117⅝	10
New York Central debenture 5s, reg	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105½	105½	105	105½	43
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	108	108	102⅜	102⅜	50
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108	17
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	86	86	85½	85½	14
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	105	108	107⅛	107⅛	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	84	84½	83½	84½	198
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	217
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100⅝	101¾	100⅝	101	443
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	6
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117	117⅝	117	117⅝	5
Northern Railway of California 5s	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	31
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
Northwestern coupon gold 7s	118	118	118	118	3
Northwestern consol. 7s	142½	142⅝	142½	142⅝	6
Northwestern extension 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	10
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 4s	104	104½	104	104½	95
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	45
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	129½	129½	129	129	40½
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	29½
Oregon Short Line Income A	76½	79⅝	76	79¾	118
Oregon Short Line Income B	85½	85½	87	85	
Pacific Coast 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Pennsylvania 4½s	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¼	5
Pennsylvania gtd. 3½s	102	102	102	102	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	74	75½	74	75½	24
Pitts., Cin. Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	112	113	111¼	112	16
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	111½	111½	111¼	111½	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½	93
Reading general 4s	81⅜	81½	80⅝	81½	323
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89	89	88½	89	22
Rock Island general 4s	105¼	106½	105	105	193
Rock Island 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	2
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	125	125	125	125	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80¾	82	80¾	82	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98½	98½	97½	98⅝	295
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105¾	106	105½	106	38
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	120½	121	120½	121	57
St. L. & San Fran., Southwest Div. 6s	95	95	95	95	4
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¾	7
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	113	113¼	113	113¼	6
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	81½	81½	79	79¾	81
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	34¼	34¼	33	33¼	132
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	106	107	106	107	90
St. Paul gold 7s	160	160	160	160	30
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	118	118¾	118	118¾	31
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	160	160	160	160	35
St. Paul consol. 7s	160	160	160	160	15
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Mo. River. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	119⅝	120	119⅝	120	8
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	8
St. P., Minn. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	111	112	111	112	23
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	136	136	136	136	8
St. P., M. & M. 1st, East. Minn. Div. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	69¼	72¾	69¼	72½	1,273
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93	93	91½	91½	17
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½	27
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	100	100	100⅝	100⅝	22
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	103½	103⅝	100	103⅝	40
Southern Railway 5s	99	100⅝	99	100⅝	637
Southern Railway 5s, registered	98	98	98	98	1
Standard Rope & Twine 4s	78	82	77¾	82	146
Standard Rope & Twine income	19½	23	19⅝	22⅜	309
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	94½	94¾	94¼	94½	1
Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. L. con. 5s	109	109	109	109	12
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103½	103½	103	103	21
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	68
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	225
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r	90¼	91	90½	91	11
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	101½	101½	101⅜	101½	1
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91¼	91½	88	89½	50
Union Pacific new 4s	99⅜	101⅛	99⅜	101⅛	944
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	61	61½	61	61	50
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	80¼	80½	79⅜	80	737
Virginia Midland general 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Wabash 1st 5s	111½	112	111½	111½	86
Wabash 2d 5s	89½	89⅝	89½	89½	19
Wabash debenture, Series B	32	32	30½	31	101
Washington Central 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	1
West Shore 4s	111	111¼	111	111	71
West Shore 4s, registered	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	25½
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	40
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	60¾	61	59¾	60¾	470
Wisconsin Central income	7	7	7	7	5
Total sales					$18,000,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 5, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112¾	112	112¼	29
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111	111	111	111	4½
United States 3s, coupon	106	106⅝	105½	105½	123
United States 3s, small	106	106	105	105	*40
United States 3s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	34½
Total sales					$201,000

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 5, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	79½	79½	79½	79½	63
Total sales					$63,000
Grand total					$18,270,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	118½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111	Nov. 1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112¼	Nov., 4
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	110⅜	Apr. 19	120⅝	Oct. 26
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	120¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	123¼	Oct. 28
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109⅝	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 8
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109⅝	May 2	113¼	Oct. 28
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	Oct. 20	104	July 23	105¼	Nov. 5
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106	Oct. 31	104⅜	Oct. 12	105	Nov. 4
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	105½	Nov. 4	104½	Oct. 5	105½	Nov. 5
District of Columbia, 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	103½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105¼	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93½	Oct. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	79½	Nov. 1	65	Apr. 22	79½	Nov. 5
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 18	7¼	Oct. 14

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 13	167	June 13	173	Oct. 12
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	Oct. 31
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 27
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	209	Oct. 25
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Oct. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	228	Oct. 18	220	Oct. 18	225	Oct. 25
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175½	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Nov. 2
New York	235	Jan. 4	226	Apr. 14	230	Aug. 23
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	350	Oct. 25	303	Jan. 26	343	Nov. 1
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	87	Aug. 11	90	Oct. 18
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	93½	Jan. 29	93½	Jan. 29
State of New York	106	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.			Date
Broadway	342	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310 Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475 April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 3	New York County	800 March 26
Citizens'	183	Nov. 19	Seaboard	170 July 19
East River	140	Nov. 23	Third National	95 March 16
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30		

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Nov. 5, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 1928	98½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	91 Nov 4	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	80	Aug 15	71	Apr 23	80½ Nov 5	.. ..
Atch. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	90½	Nov 5	85	Apr 23	90½ Nov 5	89¾ 90¼
Do. registered	80½	Mar 23	80½	Mar 23	80½ Mar 23	.. ..
Do. adjustment g. 4s, 1995	76½	Sep 7	54½	Mar 12	65½ Nov 5	65¾ 66¼
Atlantic & Pacific income	..	..	4	Jan 3	4 Jan 7	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	127½ Feb. 98	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	90¾	Jun 24	86	Jan 5	86¾ Sept 30	85½ 86
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b, Br., 1919	118¼	Feb 11	100	Apr 8	112 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	118¼	Sep 9	111½	Sep 13	114¾ Oct 10	114 ..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	118¼	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	115 Oct 5	.. ..
Do., registered	118¼	Jul 18	103¾	July 19	115¼ July 19	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	115¼	Sep 13	90	Jan 25	114¾ Oct 25	113 ..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¾ Aug 1	.. ..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts	119	Sep 15	117¾	Oct 24	118¾ Oct 24	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	117	Sep 7	97	Apr 4	116¾ Sep 7	.. ..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 26	116 Aug 23	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	118¾	Oct 29	97	Apr 6	118¾ Oct 29	.. ..
Do., do., registered	112¾	Jul 30	112¾	Jul 20	112¾ July 30	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, ini. gtd. 1990	101	Aug 11	94	Jan 11	99 Sept 29	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¾ July, 92	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	106	Nov 8	99	Jan 27	108 Nov 5	106¼ ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1950	..	..	..	..	102½ Nov., 98	.. ..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Nov 3	102½ ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	75	Oct 3	75	Oct 3	77 Oct 6	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	105¾	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	96¾	Jan 17	105 Oct 7	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	82	Sep 26	76	Sep 13	82 Sept 26	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 8	27½ June 8	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	5¾	Sep 21	6¼	Oct 27	6¼ Oct 27	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	100	Oct 27	100 Oct 27	100 ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105¼	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	104 Nov 4	104 ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	108 April, 92	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	116	Oct 14	112	Jul 1	114 Oct 18	116 ..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	104½	Oct 31	101¾	Nov 4	102¾ Nov 5	102½ 104
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	90 Nov 4	.. ..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	43 Jun 19, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	..	May 24	68	May 24	.. ..
Do., all installments paid	88	..	Jun 27	88	Jun 27	.. ..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	..	..	..	70½ De 14, 97	.. ..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	89½ Nov 5	.. 85¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106¾	Sep 23	91	Apr 2	104¼ Nov 4	.. 104½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74 Sept., 96	.. ..
Buff. Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104¼	Jan 18	106¾ Oct 11	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 28	127	Jan 28	127 Mar 2	127 ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	126	Nov 8	122	Jul 16	126 Nov 4	124 ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14, 97	121 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100 Feb., 96	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	108¾ Nov 4	106 ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	100½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	107 Oct 4	106½ ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	108 De 10, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	.. ..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	108¼ Nov 5	109 ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109¾ Nov 1	109¼ 110½
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	106 Jan 30, 97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Nov 1	90	Nov 1	90 Nov 4	.. ..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93¼	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	.. ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84½	Apr 23	87¾ Nov 5	88 89
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	35¼	Oct 11	55 Nov 5	.. ..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	12 Oct 28	.. ..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¼	Jan 21	4¼	Jul 20	4¼ Sept 13	.. ..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	91	Oct 14	92 Oct 24	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	86½ Sep 6	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	99 July 6	.. ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	102¼	Oct 26	102¼ Nov 3	102¾ ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112½	Sep 24	112¼	Sep 24	112½ Sept 24	113½ ..
Do., conv deb. 6s, 1908	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109¼	Apr 27	112¾ Nov 3	.. ..
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	110¾ Nov 5	.. 111
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	99 Oct 6	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 28	114 Oct 11	114½ ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104 No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103¼	Feb 22	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	103	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	103 Feb 21	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103	Oct 20	101¾	May 5	103 Oct 20	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	101	Oct 3	102½ Oct 13	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	..	..	..	84½ Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan. 18	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 28	101	Mar 17	103¾ Oct 5	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98 Aug 6, 97	101 ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	104	Oct 31	100	Jan 6	104 Nov 5	.. ..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct 5	118 Oct 5	115½ ..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	122½	Sep 29	115¼	Apr 20	118¾ Oct 11	118¼ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	115¾ Nov 4	115 116
Do., do., registered	116	Oct 19	113	Jan 3	116 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 18	73½	Mar 26	87 Nov 5	.. ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	103	Nov 5	99	Apr 23	103 Nov 5	105½ 106
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Sep 30	90¾	Jul 29	95 Oct 4	94 95
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½ May 27	.. ..
Chic., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97¼	Apr 11	101¾ Nov 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113¾	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	110 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 28	108 June 15	106 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	.. ..
St. L. Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	104¾ Mr 25, 97	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	100½ ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	108¾ Oct 12	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	116¾ Nov 2	116½ ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	105½	Aug 8	105 Sept 16	102½ ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct 11	104¾	May 16	108¾ Nov 5	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	116¾ Nov 4	.. ..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	109¼	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	110¼ ..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102¾ Nov 1	101½ 102¾
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	102 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107¾ Jan., 96	105 107
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	103¾	Oct 12	95	Mar 25	101¼ Nov 5	101¼ 101¾
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120 Sept 20	120 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	117¼	Oct 31	114½	Jul 15	117¾ Nov 5	117¼ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	112	Apr 19	128¾ Nov 3	129 ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 Oct 20	.. ..
Do., do., registered	106¾	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¾ June 7	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¾	Jan 14	106 Sept 12	.. ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115 Nov 1	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	92	Aug 24	90	Mar 12	91 Nov 5	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	102 Oct 31	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	130¾	Oct 26	140	Jan 29	160 Oct 25	160 162
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep 28	137¼	Jan 3	152½ Sept 28	160 ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	160	Oct 25	140	Jan 13	160½ Oct 28	160 ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	160	Oct 22	138	Jan 4	160 Oct 22	160 ..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	160	Oct 21	139¾	Jan 5	160 Oct 21	160 ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117 Aug 10	119 ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	113½ ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120 Nov 3	119½ ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130½	Jan 13	124	Aug 15	125½ Oct 11	125¾ ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	100	Oct 26	100	Oct 26	100 Oct 26	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118½ July 19	120 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	118¾	Nov 4	111	Apr 26	118¾ Nov 4	118 ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110¾	May 23	115¼ Nov 1	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109¼ Apr 16	.. ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¾	Oct 12	111	Apr 28	115¾ Oct 12	.. ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113¾ Oct 15	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127¼	Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	.. ..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106¼ Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112 Oct 31	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	107 Nov 4	.. ..
Do., do., registered	105¼	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105¼ Feb 19	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120½ Oct 24	120 121
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	123 Oct 13	121 ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142¾ Nov 4	141¼ 142¾
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	116 Nov 4	115¼ 116½
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114¾ Sept 28	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 26	113¾	Jun 2	117½ Oct 24	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117½	Oct 24	114	Jun 14	117½ Oct 24	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	109¾ Nov 1	.. ..
Do., do., registered	107¼	Jul 13	107¼	Jul 13	107¼ July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	Oct 6	114	May 23	120 Oct 6	.. ..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	.. ..
Do., debenture 6s, 1909	110¼	Feb 9	107¼	May 18	110¼ Oct 1	.. ..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109¼	Mar 19	109¾ Mar 19	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep 28	111	May 9	118 Sept 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	111	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¾ Nov 2	105 ..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103½	Aug 10	90	May 16	103 Oct 25	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102½	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¾ Apr 12	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	127 Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	.. ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	108	Oct 21	108	Oct 21	108 Oct 21	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136¼ Oct 31	134 ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105½ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118¾	Oct 31	113¼	May 26	118¾ Oct 31	.. ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	134 ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	133 ..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 28	112 Apr 26	.. ..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	123¾	Jul 28	132 Nov 2	132 ..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	132 ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107¾	Feb 2	110¼	Mar 23	107 July 23	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1988	103½	Aug 11	102¾	May 4	103 Nov 4	103¼ 103¼
Do., do., registered	105¾	Dec 13	102¾	May 17	101 Sept 23	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	95	Jan 15	94¾ Oct 17	.. ..
Do., 1st 5s, 1905	70¼	Feb 11	65¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 11	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	..	..	..	53 Mr 15, 97	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	100	Feb 17	100	Apr 21	106¼ Aug 25	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15, 97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	155	Jan 24	134¾	Apr 26	135¾ Oct 24	.. ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	136	Oct 3	126	May 13	135¾ Oct 3	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	133¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 18	131¼ Oct 26	.. ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106 Jul 22, 97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122¼	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	122¾ Aug 20	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	90¾	Aug 27	79¾	Mar 26	90¾ Nov 4	90 90½
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	96¼ Nov., 96	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	119 Oct 26, 97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	105¾ Mr 13, 97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	Oct 25	107¼	May 10	110 Nov 2	.. ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾ April, 95	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	74¾	Oct 21	68	Sep 19	74¼ Oct 21	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	Nov 5	82	May 13	82 June 29	.. ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jun 8	91¾ Sept 21	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90¾	May 9	97¾ Nov 5	.. ..
Do., do., registered	98	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	97 Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	95	Oct 4	89	Feb 27	92¾ Nov 3	.. ..
Cin. Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	96¾	May 17	102 Oct 21	.. ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	114 Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107¼ Feb 19, 97	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	76¾ Nov 5	75½ 76¼
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	.. ..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	101¼	Nov 2	101¼ Nov 3	.. ..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	132½ July 23	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¼ Oct 16, 97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	107	Oct 28	100	Mar 18	106 Nov 1	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep 9	91	Sep 9	121 Sept 9	.. ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61¾	Sep 2	50	May 23	57 Oct 26	.. ..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	67 Nov 3	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	93½ Mr 15, 97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts. $85 paid	79	Sep 2	76	Oct 1	78¼ Nov 4	76 78¼
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	.. ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	123	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	.. ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	128	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 3	126 July 23	125 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	141½ Oct 8	141 ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109 No 28, 97	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	105¾ Oct 17	105½ ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 20	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	140 ..
Do., registered	140	Oct 28	140	Oct 28	140 Oct 28	.. ..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	158¾	Jan 20	138¾	Jul 8	137 Sept 19	138¾ ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	..	..	..	113½ No 17, 97	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1	103	Aug 1	108 Aug 1	105 ..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sept 13	143 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143 May 4, 97	143 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 25	120¼	May 6	125 Aug 31	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	116 Oct 11	116 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	116¼ Mr 22, 97	116 ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	147 ..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	146 ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98½	Aug 17	87	Apr 8	97¼ Nov 5	97¼ 97½
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug 22	106	Apr 5	108 Nov 5	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	97	Nov 1	85¼	Jan 3	97 Nov 4	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	107¼	Nov 3	106¾	Dec 12	107 Nov 3	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct 3	97	Jan 6	102 Oct 26	.. ..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Aug 8	16	Oct 20	17 Nov 1	.. ..
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar. 9	104	Jan 3	106¾ Oct 18	.. ..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1923	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112½ Oct 27	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113 July 26	112 ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug 2	116¼	May 20	119¼ Aug 2	117 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	106	Apr 11	112¼ Sept 7	112¼ ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	117 ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104¼	Feb 21	104½ June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	143¼ Oct 11	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141 June 25	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133¼	Apr 12	139 Sept 20	136 ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Sep 6	132	Jun 6	133 June 6	130 ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	105¾	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 6	104 Sept 22	102	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	109¼ July 18	..	..
N. F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	97½ Oct 22	..	101½
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½ Nov 3	99½	100½
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91 Oct 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	93¼ Nov 5	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119¼	Feb 8	114¾	Apr 6	117¾ Nov 1	117½	118¼
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	101¾ Nov 1	101½	102
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	115½ Nov 5	..	115¾
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122¾	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	122 Nov 3	122½	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	122½ Nov 2	123	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	122 Nov 4	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	60	Nov 2	60 Nov 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 Apr'l, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½ Sep 10,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	79⅝	Nov 5	70⅝	Feb 10	79⅝ Nov 5	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅝ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	..	....	..	....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142¼	Oct 11	143 Oct 13	143	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼	Oct 26	100½	Apr 26	106½ Nov 4	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125 Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼ Au 31, 97	123½	130
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	101¼ Nov 3	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¾	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	91¼ Nov 5	91	91¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	77¾	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	64⅝ Nov 5	64	64½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 26	88 Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	83 Oct 31	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	70¼	Oct 28	70½ Oct 28	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	81 Nov 5	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼	Sep 23	93½	Apr 1	99¼ Nov 3	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	102½ Nov 4	102¼	102⅝
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112¾	Oct 17	103½	Apr 26	110 Nov 1	110	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	81¼ Oct 29	..	82
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	73 Nov 2	72	74
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	105 Oct 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jan 30	105½	Sep 20	109 Oct 11	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107¼ Oct 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107¾	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107½ July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107 Oct 26	107	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	98⅝ Nov 5	..	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	96¼ Oct 27	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½	Nov 3	118½	May 24	125 Nov 3	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 5, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 28	77½ Nov 3	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102¾	Nov 5	97½	May 27	102¾ Nov 5	..	102¾
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	Nov 2	128	Apr 4	133 Nov 2	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	105½ Nov 1	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al. 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	116	119
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108¼ Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119¼	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	117⅝ Oct 25	117⅜	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	117⅝ Nov 2	117½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	108	Apr 21	110⅜ Oct 20	110¾	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110¾ Nov 2	110¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 21	106½	Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	110¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106¼	Oct 29	102	Apr 9	106½ Oct 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106¼	Oct 14	100½	May 6	106¼ Oct 14	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104½ June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107½	Oct 5	106¼	Jul 22	107½ Oct 24	107⅜	..
Do., do., registered	107¼	Oct 28	102	Apr 7	106½ Nov 4	106½	107
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾ Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121 Oct 24	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	110¾ Nov 4	..	111½
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102¼	May 25	105 Oct 11	..	..
Do., 5s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121½ June 21	126	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	105½ Nov 5	105½	106
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161 Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	160	Oct 26	145	Jan 6	160 Oct 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½	Aug 26	126¼	Aug 26	126¼ Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121¼	Oct 24	119	Feb 11	121¼ Oct 24	120¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct 21	113½	Jul 19	115 Oct 21	115⅞	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	108 Nov 4	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	103	Oct 22	98	Mar 16	103 Nov 4	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117⅝ Nov 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117 Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131½ Oct 13	129	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130 Sept 23	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅝	Sep 30	90¼	Apr 21	101 Nov 5	101	101¼
Do., registered	101⅛	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100¼ Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	66⅝ Nov 5	66	66¼
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88 Nov 1	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	115½	Oct 31	104	Jan 5	115½ Oct 31	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102 June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125¾	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123 Sept 12	120	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124 Sept 1	124	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½ Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 22, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	94	Oct. 5	82	Apr 14	91¼ Nov 5	91	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	84½ Nov 5	84¼	84½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 28	102	Jan 12	102¾ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	95 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 18	84 Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	8½	Sep 7	8½ Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80 Sept 19	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114 Oct 25	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1948	100⅞	Aug 19	89	Apr 28	100⅝ Nov 5	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Oct 21	118	Apr 16	129 Nov 4	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121 June 18	120	..
Do., g. 6s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108¼	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	107½ Nov 5	..	107¾
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	53	Jan 5	76¾ Nov 4	76½	77¼
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	58 Nov 5	57½	58
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106¼	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105½ Nov 4	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 99	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¾	Dec 15	106	Apr 21	114¾ Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110 July 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s tr. reg. cets, 1937	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 4	102 Nov 4	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109¾	May 13	112 Nov 4	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd. 1942	112¾	Sep 28	108	May 6	111½ Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104¾	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104 Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¾ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¾ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107 May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. g. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	114¾	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101⅛	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	99 Oct 20	94	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., Gen. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	95¼	Oct 7	95¾ Oct 7	94	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1920	17	May 23	15	May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18⅛	Jun 2	18⅜	Jun 2	18⅜ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120 May 11	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90 Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	127 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107¾	Oct 26	107¼	Oct 26	107½ Oct 28	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	119	121
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairm. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90 Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	111¼	Nov 5	104	Apr 2	111¼ Nov 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	85¼	Oct 13	76¾	Apr 28	84½ Nov 5	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1942	87	Oct 3	80	Jun 15	86⅝ Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	87¼	Oct 3	87⅛	Oct 3	87⅛ Oct 3	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	81¼ Nov 5	81¼	81½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78¾	Apr 25	89 Nov 5	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	71½	Sep 28	54	Feb 2	71½ Sept 28	..	72
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	82	Nov 3	68¾	Apr 29	82 Nov 3	81¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	113	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	113¼ Nov 4	113	..
Do., 2d g. 6s Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	113¼ Nov 5	113	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	121	Nov 4	114	Apr 20	121 Nov 4	120½	121¼
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106⅜	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	105¼ Nov 2	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100 Oct 4	97	100
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	78¾ Nov 3	79½	79¾
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97¼	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	95 Nov 3	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81¼	Oct 27	69	Apr 26	79¼ Nov 4	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	33½ Nov 5	33½	33¾
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Nov 5	116½	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	105 Oct 20	105½	107⅛
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¼ Oct 11	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118¾	Mar 25	124½ Oct 21	121½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	136	Nov 5	128	Jan 5	136 Nov 5	134	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	112	Nov 5	105¼	May 10	112 Nov 5	111½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¾ My 20,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	102¼	Oct 21	94¼	Jan 10	102½ Oct 21	101	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122¼ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118¾	Apr 19	130 Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1937	112¼	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112¼ Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110	Aug 18	105¾	Apr 29	110 Nov 2	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113 Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104½	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	96¾ Nov 5	96	96½
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do. 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	107	Jan 17	103½ Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¾	Oct 5	92	Jan 4	96½ Nov 5	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	111¾ Oct 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112 Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85½	Oct 19	76¾	Apr 2	84 Nov 4	82	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 28	127	Feb 28	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	72½	Nov 5	55½	Apr 25	72½ Nov 5	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103⅜	Nov 2	96½	Jan 3	103 Nov 4	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109	Oct 12	100½	Jan 4	109 Nov 2	108	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110¼	Aug 10	100¾	May 20	109½ Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92¼	Jan 6	102¾ Sept 20	101½	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jul 25	87¾ Sept 20	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105¾	Jan 5	109¾ Nov 5	109	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	100⅜	Jan 4	90	Apr 29	100⅝ Nov 5	100¼	100⅝
Do., do., registered	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	98 Oct 31	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101 Sept 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118 Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	107⅜ Nov 2	107	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	116	Nov 5	112¼	Feb 28	116 Nov 5	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114½	Jun 27	112	Apr 16	112¾ Nov 4	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	120⅞ Oct 12	121	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¾	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117 Oct 14	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¾	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	122½ Aug 11	121½	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	104 Sept 14	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	109	Oct 8	100	Mar 24	106½ Nov 5	105½	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107¾	Sep 29	102	Apr 14	107¾ Sept 29	105½	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	90	Aug 25	87¾	Jul 29	90 Aug 25	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110¾	Apr 22	113½ Aug 25	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	105½	Oct 5	103	Jul 19	105½ Oct 12	105½	107
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¼	Aug 16	109	May 18	112¼ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110	Jul 22	105¼	Apr 14	109 Nov 1	..	..
St. L. Mbts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110¼	Feb 14	105¼	Sep 13	105½ Sept 13	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	108	Nov 3	96½	Mar 12	108 Nov 5	107⅜	108¼
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	50¾	Aug 23	28	Jan 4	45 Nov 5	44½	45¾
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	125	Oct 19	117¾	Apr 26	125 Oct 19	125	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105	Jun 13	102¾	Jan 3	104½ Oct 21	..	105
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	105	Aug 19	102¼	Jan 3	104 Oct 25	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82¾	Feb 23	76	May 26	79 Sept 21	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	79	Sep 23	69½	Mar 22	77¼ Oct 24	77	79
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	92	Oct 13	85¼	Apr 4	91 Nov 1	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	98	Jun 4	101½ Nov 3	99	102
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	101¼	Nov 5	88½	Apr 21	101½ Nov 5	101⅛	101¼
Do., do., registered	99½	Oct 26	98¾	Aug 25	99½ Oct 26	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1916	61½	Nov 1	44	Apr 22	61 Nov 5	..	..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 7.

Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
American District Telegraph Company—Books close.
American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable.
Canton Company—Dividend payable.
Central Traction Company—Books close.
Duquesne Traction Company—Books close.
Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Home Bank—Annual meeting.
North 52d Street Railway—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad—Books open.
Canton Company—Books open.
Chicago Packing and Provision Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Election Day—Stock Exchange closed.
Nassau Bank—Annual meeting.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books open.
Manhattan Railway—Annual meeting.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Books open.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

American Cotton Oil Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
American Malting Company—Annual meeting.
Bank State of New York—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company—Books close.

Friday, Nov. 11.

American Malting Company—Books open.
Bank State of New York—Books open.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $7,083,500. The banks now hold $19,023,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $11,813,500, a decrease in specie of $3,017,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,272,500, an increase in deposits of $7,813,200, and an increase in circulation of $86,300.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 5, '98.	Oct. 29, '98.	Nov. 6, '97.
Loans	$678,845,100	$667,332,600	$574,035,900
Specie	157,428,800	161,346,500	162,176,000
Legal tenders	53,866,100	55,138,600	77,001,000
Net deposits	763,087,400	761,574,200	622,345,100
Circulation	15,633,800	15,538,500	16,050,000

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

Specie	$157,428,800	$161,346,500	$102,176,000
Legal tenders	53,866,100	55,138,600	77,001,000
Total reserve	$211,294,900	$216,485,100	$179,267,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	192,271,850	190,893,550	158,065,775
Excess of reserve above legal req're. ments	$19,023,050	$26,001,550	$21,181,225

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$45,991,450	$27,138,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,675,500
Jan. 29	35,939,450*	60,148,250	39,025,400
Feb. 5	34,781,025	54,540,050	40,152,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,673,225	38,815,575
Feb. 19	25,686,450	55,863,550	28,627,000
Feb. 26	22,726,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,825,500	55,556,925	22,224,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,883,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	46,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,351,475	48,895,150	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,866,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,866,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,016,475	44,080,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,499,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,050	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,900	46,616,100	22,330,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,325	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,661,475	20,677,050
June 18	50,272,800	45,390,550	19,918,250
June 25	52,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	47,015,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	40,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,480,350
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	53,111,850	38,822,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,830,250	39,733,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,091,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,688,325	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,993,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,597,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,527,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,745,900	13,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,900,900
Oct. 29	26,091,550	24,271,800	17,463,225
Nov. 5	19,023,050	21,181,225	14,810,400

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$19,023,050	1893	$52,013,450
1897	21,181,225	1892	2,678,525
1896	14,810,400	1891	6,983,150
1895	19,260,150	1890	*2,544,250
1894	63,204,275	1889	769,350

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances
Nov. 5	$870,200,371	$49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	48,483,441
Oct. 22	783,330,585	50,979,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,965,370
Oct. 8	889,035,640	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,006,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	871,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	843,316,642	38,006,001
Sept. 3	838,054,770	45,585,208
Aug. 27	782,947,994	40,023,328
Aug. 20	843,316,642	44,982,593
Aug. 13	778,612,686	46,788,231
Aug. 6	741,138,272	56,384,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	729,886,030	47,100,833
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,883,622	62,080,979
June 25	635,288,887	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,903
June 11	747,574,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,873,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,498,019	44,270,601
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	631,853,506	41,238,706
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	655,828,398	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,859,842
March 26	611,833,204	38,906,193
March 19	785,870,885	48,865,633
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	804,747,377	50,181,172
Feb. 26	893,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	966,660,610	48,220,390
Feb. 12	725,139,643	37,428,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,431
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,327,035	46,861,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,968,003
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,689

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. s. f. 6s	110	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	135	145
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	
Brooklyn St. R. R. pf. stock	39½	
Brooklyn City R. R. con. 5s	103	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	216	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 5s	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	92	93
Brooklyn City & R. 1st m. 5s	115	
Brooklyn City R. R.	225	230
B'klyn City & Newtown. stock	210	
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	36	37
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	55	56
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	113½	114
Central Cross-Town	255	
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	110	
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	60	61
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	75½	76½
Cleveland Electric com. 5s	105	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	230	
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	105	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. cfts	101	
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115¾	117
D. D., E. B'way & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	105½
Eighth Avenue	360	400
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	110
42d St. & Grand St.	365	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	70
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Kings County incomes	5	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes		75
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	75	78
Ninth Avenue	182	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	14	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s		101
Second Avenue stock	178	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	115¾
Scranton Traction	12	14
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Third Avenue Railroad	163	167
Twenty-third Street	310	
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	27	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	102	103
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	100¼	101
West End (Boston)	87½	88
West End (Boston) pf.	109½	110
Worcester Traction common	11	13
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	120	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110	111
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	41	41½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf.	95	95½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	100½	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	103½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	170
Atlantic		160
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	192½	
Brooklyn	370	390
Central	1400	1415
Colonial	248	
Continental	190	
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue		355
Franklin	230	240
German-American R. E.	15	30
Guaranty	400	
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	
Knickerbocker	275	
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	150	158
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	
Manhattan	175	
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	
Mercantile	400	
Metropolitan	300	
Nassau	155	
National Surety		200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	
Standard	115	
State	195	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	290
Union	1150	
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	
United States	1225	
Washington	240	

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut		100
German-American	440	
Germania	255	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	
New York	108	115
Niagara	170	175
North River	130	

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fusile	100	
Peanty, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	110	115
Rutgers		115
Stuyvesant	72	77
United States	115	120
Westchester	230	
Williamsburg City	380	

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	370	375
American Exchange	160	175
Astor National	300	
Astor Place	225	
Bowery		225
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers	67½	72½
Central	160	170
Chase	275	
Chatham	290	295
Chemical	3800	4100
Citizens'		130
City	1050	1100
Colonial	150	
Columbia		155
Commerce	207	209
Continental	126	130
Corn Exchange	270	275
East River	125	
Eleventh Ward	225	
Fifth Avenue	2750	
Fifth National	225	
First National	2750	
First Nat. of Staten Island		165
Fourth National	175	
Fourteenth Street		165
Gallatin	300	320
Gansevoort		100
Garfield	1050	
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	
German Exchange	245	
Greenwich	165	
Hamilton	120	
Hanover	400	
Hide & Leather	90	100
Home		140
Hudson River	157½	
Importers & Traders'	450	475
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	
Lincoln	150	
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	174	180
Mechanics & Traders'		101
Mercantile	167½	
Merchants' Exchange	115	
Merchants'	151	
Metropolis		400
Mount Morris	100	
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	
National Union	236	
New Amsterdam	280	
New York	228	235
New York County	1200	
New York National Exchange	95	
Nineteenth Ward		110
Ninth National	70	85
North America	135	
Oriental	135	
Pacific	175	185
Park	345	350
People's	200	
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	300	
Produce Exchange	115	
Republic	157½	
Riverside	190	
Seaboard	176	
Second National	450	
Seventh National	125	
Shoe & Leather	95	
Sixth National	275	
State of New York	108	
Twelfth Ward	125	
Twenty-third Ward	100	
Union Square	175	
Western	150	160
West Side	275	
Yorkville	185	

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	89½	102½
Boston & Providence	281	282
Cayuga & Sus.	190	
Columbus & Xenia	200	
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	
Erie & Pittsburg	133	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	101	
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	
Mahoning Coal	120	
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	
Naugatuck	245½	
New York & Harlem	353	360
N. Y. Lack. & West.	124	125¾
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	193	194
Oswego & Syracuse	202	
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	165	
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	130	140
Providence & Worcester	280	
Rome & Clinton	125	
Troy & Greenbush	140	
Utica & Black River	165	
United N. J. R. R. C. Co.	258	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	38	40
American Brake	90	
American Caramel	35	
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.		9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	7
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	47
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
Am. Typefounders, new stock	47	50
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	55	60
Barney & Smith Car & Dr.	8	10
Bliss, E. W.	119	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	127	135
Carter-Crume pf.	85½	
Celluloid Company	77	81
Central & South Amer. Tel.	108	111
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	40	
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	86½	87½
Consolidated Fireworks com.		10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	
Continental Tobacco	37	37½
Continental Tobacco pf.	77	77¾
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	130¾	140
Electro-Pneumatic, ex. pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Company	90	110
Erie & Western Trans.		80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	64½	65½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	105½	109
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Great Falls Ice	115	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	89	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	109¾	110½
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.		20
Journeay & Burnham pf.		80
Knickerbocker Ice	50	53
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	75	79
Lanston Monotype	67½	77½
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock		5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	26	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	50	60
Mergenthaler Linotype	185	186
Michigan Pen. Car com.	14	15
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	64	65
Moaler Safe Co. pf.		100
National Casket Co.	80	90
National Wall Paper deb. stock	55	75
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	154	
Nicaragua Construction	9	11½
Northwestern Telegraph	115	
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	18	20½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	2½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	103
Simmons Hardware com.	122	128
Simmons Hardware pf.	110	113
Singer Mfg. Co.	400	420
Standard Oil	418¾	419½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	
Swift & Co.	98¾	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	52¼	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	
Trenton Potteries com.	8	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	37	
Union Switch & Signal	68	70
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter, 1st pf.	100¼	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
United States Envelope pf.		98
United States Envelope 1st 6s	105	107½
U. S. Glass common		25
United States Glass pf.		75
Wagner Palace Car	169½	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	308	312
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	98	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	65¾	66
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110½	111
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. l.	93	93¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20¼	21½
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	105½	107
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	106¼
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106½	106½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	117
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	101	103¾
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	36	39
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	55	57
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	100¾	101¾
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116½	117¾
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	86	87½
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	74
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	96½	100½
Mutual of New York	305	320
New Amsterdam	29½	30
New Amsterdam pf.	68½	69½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101¼	102
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	132½	140
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	149	155
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16½
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	89
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	104	104¾
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

The Elections of 1896 and the Stock Market.

Continued from Page 1.

sound money and therefore not a menace to financial interests. Whatever fear may have been felt was shown in a disposition to stand aloof until this belief becomes a certainty rather than in any inclination to liquidate securities.

On the eve of the battle of the ballots it may be worth recalling the course of the stock market in 1896, when the "free-silver" scare played havoc with Wall Street prices, and how quotations recovered and advanced later when the sound-money cause promised to be surely victorious at the polls.

The following table gives the low prices made in the August panic of 1896, the low prices made on the day preceding the election, the high prices made the day following, and the best prices reached in November:

	Low Aug.	Low Nov. 2.	High Nov. 4.	High Month.
Am. Sugar Ref.	95	116	125	125
Am. Tobacco	51	77	80⅜	84
Atchison pf	14½	23⅜	27	27½
Brook. Rapid Trans.	18	21	23½	25
Canada Southern	40⅜	47¼	50½	51
Ches. & Ohio	11	16⅜	17¾	18½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	53	76	81	83⅜
Chicago Gas	44⅝	71⅜	75½	78¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	59⅞	74	80	80
Chi. & Northwest	85¾	102½	105	106¼
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	49¼	67	71	74⅞
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	30¾	42½	44	46½
C., C. C. & St. L.	15½	28¾	31	33⅝
Del. & Hudson	114½	124	127	128⅜
Del., Lack & West.	138	157	160	160½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	37	43½	45¾	47
Erie	10¼	15⅞	16¾	17⅜
Erie 1st pf.	28	33½	36⅛	38¾
Erie 2d pf	13	21⅞	20	23¼
Great Northern pf.	109	113	117	122
Illinois Central	84½	92	96	97¼
Lake Erie & West.	16½	18	20	20¾
Lake Erie & W. pf.	55½	68¼	72½	73⅝
Lake Shore	134⅜	149	153	153¼
Louis. & Nash.	37⅛	47¼	51	53½
Manhattan	73½	93	97⅜	104
Met. Traction	79½	100⅜	105	104
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	16⅜	26	29	31
Mo. Pacific	15	21¼	25¼	26¼
New Jersey Central	87½	105	110	110
New York Central	88	95	98	98
N. Y., Ont. & W.	11¼	14⅜	15⅜	16⅝
Pullman Car	138	155	160	160
St. P., M. & M.	105	107	112	112¼
Southern pf.	10¼	27¼	30¼	33⅛
Texas Pacific	5	8½	9⅝	12
U. S. Leather pf.	41½	62¾	66⅛	68¼
U. S. Rubber	14½	20	23	27
Wabash pf.	17	16½	19	19
West. Union Tel.	72⅜	85	88	90¼

The result of the election was foreshadowed in the advance in prices from the low point in August to the figures reached on the eve of the election, but that it had not been fully discounted the further sharp gains made on Nov. 4 is sufficient evidence. Europe immediately rushed in to buy our securities, and the sales of bonds and stocks were the largest of any month in the year.

Nowhere was the result of the election more marked than in the money market. On Nov. 2 96 per cent. was paid for call loans on the Stock Exchange, but before the close on Nov. 4 the rate was 4 per cent. So intense was the interest in the election that many Wall Street houses kept open on election night to allow of operations by their customers in the London market when the result of the voting became known.

London on the Decision.

Discussing the recent Supreme Court decision against the Joint Traffic Association's legality, The London Statist says:

"So far as holders of American railroad securities are concerned, this decision is to be regretted, as any arrangement whatever among the trunk roads to prevent rate cutting seems impossible, and the lines will find it more difficult than ever to earn a fair profit in times of average trade. We indeed doubt whether in the long run the law as it now stands will be for the general good. If the railway companies cannot earn adequate profits they will have difficulty in raising the additional capital necessary for extending and improving their lines, and thus the American people will be less well served than they would be were the roads able to earn fair profits and to offer facilities for the employment of as much capital in railway construction as the country required.

"During the past year it is true that the railways have been exceptionally fortunate, and have made large profits, and that at the present time the companies have no difficulty in raising as much capital as they wish; but the effect of the decision in the long run will be to make capitalists much less willing to embark capital in new American railway enterprises or to spend money upon new extensions. On the other hand, were the companies permitted to take precautions against unreasonable rates, and it was evident that the railway interest was treated fairly, the tendency to build new lines and give increased facilities for transport would continue. Possibly, however, as the pinch of low rates becomes more and more pronounced, as when trade was so depressed in 1895, the agitation for a law sanctioning pooling, or associations to prevent rate cutting, will compel Congress to amend the law."

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The London Economist says of the decision:

"One more has been added to the long list of combinations that have made a brave start in the direction of regulating railroad rates, and have ceased to be, either owing to judicial ruling or internal disloyalty. The decision in the Trans-Missouri case had the effect of depressing the "Yankee" market for some time; but the judgment in the matter of the Joint Traffic Association scarcely influenced prices at all. For the past year or so the association has exercised no real official control over its members, and rates have been cut in the most free and easy of fashions, especially among the Western grain-carrying roads. The hope is being held out that, as the Joint Traffic Association has been given its coup de grace, Congress may be induced to pass an act permitting "pooling" arrangements among the railroads, under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but the hope does not seem likely to be fulfilled in the near future, for Congress is already pretty fully provided with subjects for discussion. In the meantime the whole position of railroad rates is about as demoralised and chaotic as it could well be."

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July, 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	..	Sept. 30, 1896 50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*42	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
130	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1896 5	120	Oct. 25	120	Oct. 25	*120	Oct. 28, 1898
..	35	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16, 1898 1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
11½	13	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	15	Feb. 3	*10⅝	Aug. 3	12	Oct. 28, 1898
106	..	**Boston Air Line** pf	1,425,000	July, 1898 2	106⅝	Oct. 19	*105	Mar. 9	106⅝	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid.	13,283,800	....	28	Aug. 22	24¼	Sept. 23	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
27¼	34	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.. ..	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	30	Oct. 26, 1898
65	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½	Oct. 6, 1898
78	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	2,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 2	*78	Oct. 19	*65	Mar. 10	*78	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1895 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20⅜	Oct. 13, 1897
151	153	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, 1898 1½	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*154½	Oct. 26, 1898
171	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898 1½	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24, 1898
70	72¼	Chicago Great Western deb	12,300,000	July, 1898 2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73¾	Sept. 2, 1898
176	—	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,396,800	Oct. 6, 1898 1¾	178	Oct. 21	163	Jan. 3	177½	Oct. 28, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 4	.....	..	.....	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
174	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898 1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
16	16½	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	19¼	Jan. 12	11½	Mar. 26	16⅞	Oct. 29, 1898
..	⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	½	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	½	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	1⅞	Oct. 26	1⅞	Oct. 28, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
5	6½	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	8	Sept. 6	*5	June 6	*5	Oct. 28, 1898
..	22	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
4	5	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	....	7	Aug. 22	4½	July 5	5	Oct. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1896
47	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	46	Oct. 25	40	May 17	40	Oct. 25, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15, 1898 1¾	99½	May 24	95½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
..	..	**Denver & Rio Grande**	38,000,000	....	15½	Sept. 7	10	Apr. 26	13½	Oct. 28, 1898
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100	....	20	June 10	8½	Apr. 21	14½	Oct. 10, 1898
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	7,653,500	Aug. 2, 1898 6	..	..	..	..	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	....	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl	12,000,000	....	3	Sept. 20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3	Sept. 20, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	....	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	—	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	86	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157	July 23, 1898
360	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898 3¾	*362½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	4,800,000	May 16, 1898 1	*76⅛	Oct. 18	*76⅛	Oct. 18	*76½	Oct. 18, 1898
..	14	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	7,298,200	.. ..	15	Aug. 22	*9⅛	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 22, 1898
33	37	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1893 2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	37	Oct. 17, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Denver City	2,565,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	8	Mar. 15	*16	Oct. 24	*16	Oct. 24, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	13½	Oct. 26, 1898
11	12½	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October, 1898 1½	..	..	..	..	*105½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan.	*30	Oct. 1, 1898
88½	92	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	94	Aug. 26	*87¾	June 20	*89	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co 1st pf	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1898 1½	.....	..	.....	..	*94½	Dec. 10, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1898 1½	.....	..	.....	..	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
360	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*352	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 5	*352	Oct. 14, 1898
55	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Oct. 25, 1898 50c.	*60	Oct. 19	43	Apr. 2	*60	Oct. 19, 1898
96½	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898 3	*99	Oct. 11	*94	Feb. 11	*99	Oct. 11, 1898
8½	9	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.. ..	10½	Apr. 22	7¼	Mar. 28	9	Oct. 25, 1898
5	6	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	6¾	Jan. 2	5¼	Oct. 11	5⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	..	....	..	..	..	..	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4¼	Aug. 23, 1898
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,690	Jan. 15, 1895 90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15	Sep. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	1,500,000	....	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4¼	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	..	....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
45	52	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	59½	Aug. 10	40	Jan. 10	*52	Oct. 18, 1898
2	5	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. ..	5¼	Jan. 27	2	Aug. 31	2	Oct. 26, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
..	4⅞	Mexican Central	47,841,100	....	6½	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	Sep. 19, 1898
..	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 26	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	*60	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*60	Sep. 23, 1898
26½	28	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	30⅞	Feb. 15	24	Mar. 11	27½	Oct. 24, 1898
59	60½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	July 15, 1898 1½	63	June 8	46	Mar. 26	60	Oct. 22, 1898
5	10	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.. ..	\$10	Oct. 19	6¼	Mar. 11	\$10	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	\$23	Oct. 19	23	Oct. 19	\$23	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
4	7	National Starch Mfg. Co	1,000,000	....	9	Feb. 19	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 25, 1898
..	65	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1893 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	May 1	65	Oct. 17, 1898
35	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, 1898 2	43	Sept. 13	40	Oct. 18	40	Oct. 19, 1898
70	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	.....	..	.....	..	*250	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	.....	..	.....	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
12	14	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	17	Feb. 7	*11	Oct. 19	*14	Oct. 20, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	821,900	....	*10	Oct. 19	7	Mar. 5	*9	Oct. 24, 1898
5	8	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897 75c.	*5	June 11	*3	Mar. 8	*4½	Oct. 13, 1898
58	62	**Pacific Coast** 2d pf	3,914,400	Oct. 5, 1898 3	69	Sept. 17	57	July 20	59½	Oct. 28, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	..	.....	..	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*340	Oct. 8, 1898
3½	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..... 5½	Feb. 11		*2¾	Oct. 26	*3	Oct. 27, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
174	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,288	Oct. 4, 1898 1¾	175½	Oct. 28	*168	Feb. 25	175½	Oct. 28, 1898
1⅝	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..... 2½	Jan. 27		1⅝	Sept. 30	1⅝	Oct. 6, 1898
185	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1898 4	*186	Oct. 13	*182	Jan. 26	*186	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	‡Sep. 30, 1898 2	32	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Nov. 1, 1898 ¾	69¼	Aug. 27	50½	Mar. 15	*67⅞	Oct. 7, 1898
6½	7¼	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	11	Feb.	8¾	Feb. 11	*7½	Oct. 22, 1898
18	21	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	27	Aug.	11	*17½	July 9	21	Oct. 22, 1898
88	90	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,100	Sept. 1, 1898 4½	*90½	Sept.	2	78	Apr. 20	90	Oct. 27, 1898
61¼	61⅝	Silver Bullion certificates	..	....	60⅞	Sept.	8	58	May 5	60⅝	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898 3½	.....	..	.....	..	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan.	24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898 ‖	*144½	Jan.	3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October 1898 2½	100	Feb.	17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	—	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	.....	..	.....	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	.....	..	.....	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
6	7½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	..... 9½	Aug.	19	5	May 27	7	Sep. 22, 1898
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	25	Sept.	21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sep. 21, 1898
38	48	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	48	Oct.	19	*27	Aug. 26	48	Oct. 19, 1898
26	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	..... 30¼	Sept.	2	19⅝	Apr. 14	30	Sep. 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	.....	..	.....	..	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 ‖	.....	..	.....	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898 2½	.....	..	.....	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898 3½	.....	..	.....	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898 3½	.....	..	.....	..	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	86	Jan.	17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan.	13	7¼	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 13, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	*68⅜	Sept.	23	63⅜	Sep. 22	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
16¾	17½	Wheel. & L. E. pf. 4th ass. pd.	3,316,000	..... 20¾	Oct.	4	¶16⅝	Oct. 29	17	Oct. 29, 1898
1	1¾	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	..... 3⅞	Jan.	17	1¼	Sep. 8	2	Sep. 17, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	 8	Jan.	17	5	Feb. 15	7¼	Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. ‖Seller 20. ¶Seller 3.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—All the markets improved yesterday on the strength of Lord Salisbury's speech at the banquet to Gen. Kitchener and his announcement that the French Government would abandon Fashoda. This naturally changed the selling mood to one of buying, but the movement did not develop a marked revival in speculation. Consols, though considerably above the lowest figure of the week, were not much up, on the whole.

Americans were steady, owing to New York support, the feature being the buying of Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Southern preferred, and Louisville and Nashville on the dividend and traffic prospects, but operators are still awaiting the results of the American elections.

Among the increases in Americans were Denver and Rio Grande consolidated, which rose 1 point; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝; Illinois Central, ½; Reading first preferred, ½; Reading ordinary, ½; Central Pacific, ¼; New York Central and Hudson River, ¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ¼; Norfolk and Western common, ½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ½; Ontario and Western, ½; Pennsylvania, ½; Northern Pacific preferred, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé gold, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, ¼. Among the declines were Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, which fell ¼ point; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, ⅛; Southern preferred, ⅛, and Union Pacific ordinary, ⅛. Southern ordinary rose ⅛ and Union Pacific preferred ¼.

Money was plentiful and easy. The discount rates were as follows: On three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.; on bills for a week, from 3¼ to 3½ per cent., and for money until Monday, from 2½ to 3 per cent.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 5, total transactions included 1,508,449 shares of stock, $18,006,720 bonds, with $201,000 Government and $3,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.	Nov. 6,'97.	Nov. 5,'98.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,698,569	$1,508,449	$189,051
Banks	60	60	57
Mining	2,500	4,600	2,100

BONDS.	Nov. 6,'97.	Nov. 5,'98.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$7,439,500	$18,006,720	$10,567,220
State	22,000	33,000	40,000
Government	64,500	201,000	136,500

*Decrease.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2⅝	Ill. Steel, t. r., std.	1½
Am. Express	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Str. Refg.	2	St. St. Ry.	4⅝
Aug. Ref. pf.	1	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	3
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Pacific Const.	1½
Bay State Gas	1⅝	Pullman Car	1¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha pf.	2
Fed. Steel pf.	2	Stand. R. & T.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1	West Chicago St.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Lake E. & West	2½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	1½	Lake E. & W. pf.	1½
Chi. & East Illinois	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2½	National Lead	1½
Consol. Ice	1	N. J. Central	1½
Del. & Hudson	2½	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Int. Paper	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1½	M., L. & T. 1st	1¼
B'lyn. Q. C. & S. 5s	1	M. & Ohio new 6s	1
B., C. R. & N. 1st	1	N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1½
C. & O. con. 5s	1¼	Pen. & East. 1st	1½
C. & O. 1st. R. & A. 1st con	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
C. & N. W. gold 7s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	1¼	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1
E. & T. H. gen. 5s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	3
G. H. & H. 5s	1½	Southern Ry. 5s	1⅛
H. E. & W. T. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	5
H. & Texas gen	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	3⅞
Int. & G. N. 1st	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2½	Union Pacific 4s	1¼
L. & N. unif. 4s	1⅝	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
L. & N., P. & At. 6s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Cen. of Ga. 1st pf. inc	1	St. Jo. & W. 2d	1
Gen. of N. J. gen	1¼	Union El. 1st, t. r.	2⅝
Gov., Lor. & W. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	1

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DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov.15	.....
C., H. & D. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 28	Nov. 9
L. E. & W. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov 15	Oct. 29	Nov. 16
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pennsylvania R. R. (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 30	.....	.....
Rome, Watertown & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Central Traction	1½	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
Duquesne Traction, Pittsburg	2	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
Pittsburg Traction	3½	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
West Chicago Street (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Bank of State of New York	3	Nov. 10	Oct. 25	Nov. 11

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Mo., Kan. & Texas Trust (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Nov. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cereal	1½	Nov. 19	Oct. 31	Nov. 20
American Cotton Oil	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Am. Cotton Oil pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
American District Tel.	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
American Steel Casting	3	Nov. 7	Oct. 26	Nov. 7
Brooklyn Union Gas (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 19	Dec. 1
Boston & Montana Copper Mining	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra)	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 5
Canton Company	50c	Nov. 7	Oct. 26	Nov. 8
Chi. Pack. & Prov. pf.	4	Nov. 8	Nov. 3	Nov. 6
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 16
Consolidated Ice	1	Nov. 21	Nov. 12	Nov. 21
General Electric pf.	11.66 2-3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
G. Rapids Gas Light (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 21	.....	.....
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
People's G. L. & Coke (quarter)	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 14	Nov. 26
Pullman Palace Car Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Standard Distillery & Distributing Company pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 8	Oct. 29	Nov. 9
Standard Oil (quarter)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	$4	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
United States Envelope pf.	$2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Welsbach of Canada	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg	Oct. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
American Malting	Oct. 21	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Annual
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio	Nov. 5	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Brooklyn Union Gas	Nov. 3	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Annual
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Ft. George & 11th Ave. R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Home Bank	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Houston & Texas Central	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Special
Kingston & Pembroke	.....	.....	Nov. 21	Special
Knickerbocker Trust	.....	.....	Nov. 10	Annual
Manhattan	Oct. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
Nassau Bank	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Annual
North End Street Railway	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Third Avenue Railroad	Nov. 2	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of November, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$141,755,640.61		
Gold bullion	135,313,808.19		
		$277,069,448.80	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,940,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,612,470.00		
		35,327,679.00	
Standard silver dollars		$399,358,966.00	*$241,741,769.80
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,774,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,336,047.00		
		391,438,457.00	
Silver bullion			7,920,508.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,393,347.00		847,067.48
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	93,347,933.00		
		$97,741,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		97,741,280.00	
United States notes		$38,839,909.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,675,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	340,000.00		
		20,335,000.00	18,504,909.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,091,302.00		
National bank notes	4,434,063.28		
Fractional silver coin	7,601,601.67		
Fractional currency	47.16		
Minor coin	795,005.55		
Deposits in National banks	94,883,027.11		
Bonds and interest paid	1,377,147.63		
		$110,162,134.45	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,967,482.51		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,190,414.87		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,166,456.93		
Post Office Department account	2,560,330.54		
Miscellaneous items	2,158,460.46		
		77,043,145.31	33,118,989.14
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$302,133,244.42

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$335,211.71	$3,151,884.73	$86,886,052.92
Internal revenue	734,381.79	3,630,592.97	97,729,025.65
Miscellaneous	33,640.16	396,671.30	7,601,987.92
Total receipts	$1,213,233.66	$7,179,129.00	$172,217,066.49
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	560,000.00	1,291,000.00	38,442,549.98
War	2,900,000.00	3,905,000.00	111,425,368.29
Navy	30,000.00	430,000.00	27,889,577.71
Indians	10,000.00	245,000.00	3,796,347.25
Pensions	100,000.00	3,200,000.00	49,846,071.20
Interest	100,000.00	200,000.00	16,596,609.06
Total expenditures	$3,700,000.00	$9,271,000.00	$247,996,523.49
Excess of expenditures over receipts	2,486,766.34	2,091,871.00	75,779,457.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	141,990.00	4,519,174.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	60,830.00	353,097.50	5,651,048.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$522,032,696.00	$93,000,064.00	$615,032,760.00
This fiscal year	5,211,189.00	425,446.00	5,636,635.00
This month	71,140.00	22,625.00	93,765.00
This day	9444.00	.....	9,444.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@61¾c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 61¾c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

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THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The strength of the whole market remains absolutely unimpaired; and, as business is less active, the reason is simply a demand by spinners and manufacturers for longer delivery and higher prices. India and China continue large buyers, and the smaller markets are still fair takers. Altogether the situation in Lancashire is the most prosperous known for years. There is no change in the German market. The French market is quiet and rather easier.

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NOV 1898

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.
Warmer; cloudy, probably followed by rain.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,235. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Advices from reliable sources reveal a plot in Paris to massacre all leading Dreyfusards when the decision of the Court of Cassation comes to be made public. Continued activity in the British Navy was reported from London yesterday. Many naval officers have arrived at Devenport for special detail. Emperor William and party arrived at Damascus yesterday afternoon and were given a great ovation. Hooley, the English company promoter, was on the stand yesterday, and implicated others of high rank in charging that he bought their influence. Thomas Bayley Potter, the former member of the British Parliament and Radical leader, died yesterday. Turkish troops were forced to leave Crete yesterday. The Peace Commissioners will meet to-day in joint session at Paris. —Pages 1 and 5.

Page 1.

The American Steel and Wire Company has purchased the McMullen Woven Wire Fence Company of Chicago and Evanston.

All the warships but two at the Brooklyn Navy Yard can be made ready for service in twenty-four hours.

The body of Jacob Erwin was found yesterday in his home in Washington, N. J. He had been clubbed to death by burglars.

A negro, who assaulted a white girl at Toluca, Ill., was taken from the jail at Lacon by a mob on Sunday night and hanged to a tree.

An application for an assignee for The Chicago Democrat has been granted. The publication of the paper will be continued, subject to the order of the court.

President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, left Washington for Canton last night to cast his vote. He will start on his return to the National capital this afternoon.

Six burglars were surprised by the police while robbing the Post Office at North Grafton, Mass., early yesterday morning. One was shot dead and two others captured.

Investigation into the death of Gabroo Dodar, a Buddhist sailor, who died on board the British steamship Arara at Lewes, Del., on Oct. 20, shows that he committed suicide by starvation.

A cablegram received in the city yesterday from Nassau, saying that a two-funnel steamer, name unknown, had gone ashore on Cat Island, about thirty miles from the point at which the Maria Teresa was abandoned, leads to the belief that it is Cervera's former flagship.

Superintendent McCullagh last night caused the arrest by United States Marshals of Rosano Calecione and Guiseppe Marrone, who are charged with wholesale frauds in obtaining naturalization certificates for Italians. There were many arrests for illegal registration, many of which were heard in the police courts. The Grand Jury failed to indict those brought before them.

Page 2.

The Tammany Law Committee will have lawyers at the courts to-day to look after the interests of Democratic voters.

The sailors on the Brooklyn and the Resolute voted at the Navy Yard yesterday. Sailors on other vessels will vote to-day.

Richard Croker yesterday declared himself fully confident of Democratic success. He characterized some of Col. Roosevelt's speeches as ungentlemanly.

Page 3.

The Western Trunk Line Committee, it is said, will be dissolved at a meeting called for Thursday.

Col. Roosevelt's thirteen days' campaign tour through the State ended at Dunkirk last night. He will vote at Oyster Bay this morning.

The Second Army Corps' movement from Camp Meade to new camps in the South begins Thursday with the departure of the Thirty-fifth Michigan.

It is said that a radical reduction in passenger fares between Chicago and New York, Boston, and other Eastern points is likely to be made in a few days.

The bodies of eight of the passengers of the lost Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohegan arrived here yesterday on the steamship Menominee from London.

The outburst of anger among the members of the colored congregation of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church on Sunday over the announcement of the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, the pastor, that he was a Democrat, was more violent even than at first reported. He may lose his position.

Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago Street Railway magnate, announced last night that his system was willing to compensate the City of Chicago for the use of its streets by agreeing to pay an earnings percentage when the ordinances were renewed. He says he knows nothing of the report that the railway systems of Chicago are to consolidate.

Page 4.

The newly accredited Siamese Minister to the United States will re-establish a legation in Washington.

Page 5.

Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton, and Dr. Connor of the War Investigating Commission began the taking of testimony in Chicago yesterday.

Page 6.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Fleeting Gold, Compensation, Maurice, Hilee, Frohman, and Sanders.

Secretary Alger has approved the location selected by the Hecker board for the principal garrison of Cuba. It is near the town of Mariano, which is eight miles south of Havana. The board recommends that the Guardia Civilia be retained for police work in Havana.

Page 10.

W. A. E. Moore and his wife, accused of attempting to blackmail Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, were yesterday indicted on charges of assault and robbery.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. She gives her liabilities as $63,773, and assets, clothing valued at $200. Alleged cash loans amounting to $30,000 were among the claims.

Fifteen of the Cubans who arrived from Gibraltar last week as charges of the State Department, en route to Cuba, are still at the Barge Office, but unless some provision is made for them to-day they may be turned into the streets penniless.

The results of the explosion and fire in the National Capitol are not as serious as it was first feared would be the case. The expense for repairs may not exceed $20,000. Valuable old documents, which cannot be replaced, were, however, lost in the flames. The Supreme Court occupies temporarily one of the committee rooms of the Senate.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
United Service.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 4.

LEFT $50,000 FOR WAIFS.

Chicago Testator Makes the First Methodist Church His Trustee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—By the will of a West Side bachelor who recently died $50,000 is left in trust to the First Methodist Church, the income to be used to feed and clothe a hundred newsboys and waifs for ninety-nine years. The testator's name is withheld at his request. It is said the contents of the will were a great surprise to the waiting relatives, who fully expected to be the sole beneficiaries. No objections were entered, however.

One of the Trustees of the church said to-day:

"We have heard of the will, but do not know the name of the benefactor. The bequest is a splendid thing for First Church, as it will give the church people a chance to get hold of the newsboys. For some time we have been considering a newsboys' choir in this church, and we have just engaged a soprano from one of the big churches of the South Side to train the street urchins to sing. When the 'newsies' understand that a new suit and good clothes for the entire year is behind their invitation to sing in the choir it will make them want to sing."

MASSACRE IN PARIS PLANNED

Plot to Kill Leading Dreyfusards and Overthrow the Civil Power.

MARKED MEN GET WARNING

Advised by Police to Change Their Residences and Arm Themselves.

Publication of a Decision by the Court of Cassation Favorable to Dreyfus to be the Signal for the Rising.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Daily Chronicle on Sunday received from a reliable source news of a plot to make the Court of Cassation's decision in the Dreyfus case, if favorable to the prisoner on Devil's Island, the signal for an outbreak of violence in Paris, and also, conditions permitting, for an attempt to overthrow the civil power.

One of the features of the contemplated outbreak was said to be the assassination of all leading Frenchmen who have worked in Dreyfus's behalf.

These gentlemen, the informant added, knew they were marked, and the police also knew it, and had not only warned them of their danger, but advised them to carry loaded revolvers, although this is punishable by French law.

Before publishing this information The Chronicle telegraphed its Paris correspondent to ask M. Francis de Pressensé, the well-known writer and political economist, who has taken a leading part in the agitation for a retrial of the Dreyfus case, whether he had received any official warning of personal danger. M. de Pressensé's reply was:

"Yes, it is quite true. The Prefect of Police has warned us to take every precaution, and to change our dwelling places. I have obeyed, and am living with a friend outside Paris."

M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, also confirmed the information.

BRYAN'S "MILITARY LOCKJAW."

The Silver Advocate's Reply to a Request for an Interview in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—Col. W. J. Bryan, Third Nebraska Volunteers, passed through St. Louis to-day from Savannah, Ga., on his way home. In response to a request for an interview, Col. Bryan said: "Don't ask me to discuss the political situation. Don't intimate an inquiry as to prevailing conditions in the army. Why? Because I have military lockjaw."

MANSLAUGHTER IN NEW HAVEN.

Capt. John Shuster Charged with Killing Samuel Mathewson of Paterson.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Capt. John Shuster, a well-known German citizen and dry goods dealer, and a former Town Clerk, was arrested to-day charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of Samuel Mathewson, a florist of Paterson, N. J. Mathewson, who was seventy years of age, was kicked in the abdomen Saturday night and died at the hospital to-day. He leaves a widow and children in Paterson.

There are contradictory stories relative to how Mathewson received his injuries, but the victim in his ante-mortem statement said that he had been kicked twice in the abdomen, and that the trouble arose over a political dispute. Coroner Mix has rendered a report recommending that Shuster be held for manslaughter.

WIRE FENCE PLANT BOUGHT.

McMullen Co. of Chicago Absorbed by the American Steel and Wire Co.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—President John Lambert of the American Steel and Wire Company has just closed a deal for the purchase of the McMullen Woven Wire Fence Company, which has an office at 88 Lake Street, in this city, and a plant located at Dempster and Dodge Streets, Evanston. The acquisition is an important one, though the plant and business of the McMullen concern are not large as compared with those of some of the other constituent companies of the American Company.

The McMullen product is that kind of woven wire fencing which is now almost universally used to inclose poultry yards, &c. Though the American company has been engaged to some extent in the manufacture of this fencing, its capacity is more than doubled by the purchase of the McMullen Company, which turned out about one-fourth of the country's total product in this line.

The capitalization of the McMullen Company is understood to be about $200,000.

Proposed School Furniture Trust.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Hamilton, Ohio, says Hamilton promoters, having just completed the organization of a plug tobacco trust in New York, are now about to consummate another big combine which involves the consolidation of almost every manufactory of school desks and furniture in the United States. The chief factor in the enterprise is Thomas M. Boyd of Indianapolis, but formerly Treasurer of this county. Mr. Boyd, who has had long experience in the school desk line, has confided to his friends that any day may now see the completion of the deal. It is understood that capital to the amount of $5,000,000 will be involved, and that other well-known local people will figure in the venture.

Fairfield Floral Company's Receiver.

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 7.—Judge W. P. Whitehouse of the Supreme Court of Maine to-day decided in the case of Phoebe E. Curtis of New York against the Fairfield Floral Company, in which the plaintiff asks for a receiver, to grant her prayer, and has appointed Leslie C. Cornish of Augusta receiver under $10,000 bonds, and W. C. Philbrock of Waterville master for the examination of claims. The Fairfield Floral Company was an alleged corporation doing business at Fairfield until denied the use of the United States mails.

SPAIN HAS NOT APPEALED.

Sagasta Says No Request for Support from the Powers Against Our Demands Has Been Made.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, was questioned to-day as to whether it was a fact that the Spanish Government had addressed a note to the powers asking the latter if they would support Spain in protesting against "the intentions of the United States toward the Philippine Islands." He replied that such a note had not yet been dispatched.

Members of the Cabinet assert that there will be three or four more sittings of the peace conference at Paris.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Standard says editorially this morning: "We can see no alternative. Spain must accept as inevitable the loss of the Philippines. No doubt the United States will assume a heavy and serious responsibility; but it augurs well for the future that public men of America appreciate and are ready to meet it. England will watch the experiment with every wish for a favorable issue."

The Daily News wonders whether trouble is brewing in the Philippines, arising from German opposition to annexation.

The Daily Mail this morning urges the American people to pronounce boldly in favor of retaining the Philippines, "for otherwise there will be a scramble for coaling stations that will endanger the peace of the world."

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Eclair to-day, after reproducing all the six articles of the peace protocol, says:

"It is to be hoped the United States will not maintain their first pretensions in regard to the Philippine Islands. The question of the sovereignty over the Philippine Islands is one, however, which interests Spain only, but Germany from time to time allows it to be thought that she is not indifferent to the fate of the islands, and the possibility of interference from this power will, perhaps, cause America to be less exacting."

DELAY IN PEACE EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Peace negotiations will be resumed at Paris to-morrow, in accordance with the adjournment of the commission last Friday. In view of the phase which the disagreement between the United States and Spanish Commissioners has reached over the question of the Philippines, it is not likely that any material progress will be made in the negotiations to-morrow. It is said at the State Department that no report was received from Judge Day to-day, and that none is expected until after to-morrow's session. This lack of information is accepted as an indication that there have been no developments in the situation.

Spain's Treasury Gets Advances.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The bank of Spain has advanced to the Treasury 60,000,000 pesetas for current expenses.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

All Warships Being Rapidly Prepared for Service.

The warships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard are being rapidly prepared for service. In a few days all will be as fit as they were before the war began, and will have all their stores and ammunition. The Navy Department has asked Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant at the yard, how many vessels could be turned out at once, and the reply sent was that all in the yard, with the exception of the New Orleans and Atlanta, could be made ready on twenty-four hours' notice. Work is being rushed on the New Orleans.

BURGLAR SHOT DEAD.

Two Others of a Gang of Six Captured at North Grafton, Mass., in an Attempt to Rob the Post Office.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 7.—A gang of six burglars were surprised in the Post Office at North Grafton at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Constables Amos G. and W. Gatchell and George Allen and Louis Demaris surrounded the building, when they were fired upon by the men inside. A general fusillade followed. Four of the gang started to run away, and one of them was fatally shot. Two others were captured inside the building and the other three escaped.

The men captured gave their names as Thomas McGrath and Lawrence Day. They were handcuffed and a strong guard of citizens who had been attracted by the firing detained them until daylight, when they were taken to Westborough. It was not until after 5 o'clock that the body of the dead burglar was found. It was lying about ten rods from the Post Office building with a bullet wound in the chin. The prisoners seemed much affected when told that one of their companions was dead. Later they pretended to know but little about the dead man, saying that they had met him at the North End, in Boston, a few days ago. They claimed they did not even know his name, although they had heard him called "French Louie." The police think he may be James Kenney, alias French Kenney, alias George French, alias George Franklin, and sometimes known as "French Louie," who escaped from the Summer Street Jail, in this city, with several other prisoners, May 3, 1887, and was afterward arrested in New Hampshire and served a five years' term in the Concord Penitentiary for safe blowing.

McGrath and Day were arraigned in the District Court at Westborough on the charge of burglary and held in the sum of $10,000 each for appearance before the Superior Court. They were then brought to this city and taken to the Waldo Street Station House.

A BUDDHIST SAILOR'S SUICIDE.

Fanatic on the Steamer Arara Seeks Nirvana Through Starvation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—An investigation by Charles Clipperton, the British Consul at this port, into the death of Gabroo Dodar, a Buddhist sailor, on board the British steamship Arara, who died at Lewes on Oct. 20, shortly after the vessel left the Breakwater, develops the fact that he died of starvation.

His mode of death, the investigation shows, was of his own choosing, and it is believed that he acted under suggestions from his countrymen, who convinced him that the time had come to offer himself up as a sacrifice to the Buddhist faith.

ARCHBISHOP GROSS ILL.

The Oregon Prelate a Patient in a Baltimore Hospital.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Archbishop William H. Gross, of Portland, Ore., is at St. Joseph's Hospital, this city, under treatment for heart trouble. His Grace arrived here three weeks ago to recuperate his health, but became ill while conducting a retreat, and, acting on the advice of friends, went to the hospital.

Cardinal Gibbons, a number of members of the Catholic clergy, and numerous personal friends of the Archbishop in this city, where he was born in 1837, have called on the Archbishop. The physicians to-night report that his condition is slightly improved.

THE ROD IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Cincinnati Girls to Escape Altogether —Chastisement for the Boys.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Superintendent of Schools W. H. Morgan is taking steps to put a stop to the chastising of school children by the application of the rod to the hands. He also forbids altogether the chastisement of the girls with the rod.

In the case of boys, Superintendent Morgan says that it is wrong to shame them by slashing them on the hands, and that it is a great deal more effective to apply the rod to the hips. The Superintendent said Saturday that he had taught school seventeen years and had never applied a rattan to a pupil's hands. Principal Disque of the Fifth District School, said that he, too, found that the application of the rod to the hips was the better scheme.

THE PRESIDENT TO VOTE.

Leaves Washington with Mrs. McKinley for Canton, Ohio, and Will Start on the Return Journey To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President McKinley left Washington at 7:20 o'clock this evening for Canton, Ohio, where he will vote to-morrow. He is traveling on a special car and is accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, and Gen. Russell Hastings, who is a guest at the White House.

The President will arrive at Canton at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and will leave for Washington on the return trip at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving here at about 7:20 A. M. Wednesday.

The President will receive election bulletins at all of the principal cities and towns through which his train passes en route to Washington.

CABINET OFFICERS WILL NOT VOTE

Secretary Bliss Confined to His Home in Washington by a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There was very little political excitement apparent in the State, War, and Navy Departments to-day. With the exception of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department, none of the official heads of the State, War, and Navy Departments went home to vote to-morrow.

Secretaries Hay, Long, and Alger, with Assistant Secretaries Hill and and Adee of the State Department and Allen of the Navy Department were at their desks as usual to-day. Secretary Hay is the only one of the number who is not entitled to vote in to-morrow's elections. He resides in the District of Columbia.

Secretary Bliss will be unable to go to New York to vote, owing to a cold, which had its origin in the recent Presidential trip in the West, and from which he has since been suffering. While his cold is not serious it is sufficient to keep him indoors, and his physician has forbidden him to leave the house to-day or to-morrow.

MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville Judge Tells a Grand Jury that a Human Life Is Apparently Worth $20.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—The most sensational charge ever given to a Grand Jury in Kentucky was given this morning in the Criminal Division of the Jefferson Circuit Court by Judge Henry S. Barker.

Judge Barker stated that it had been his experience in the court to find that the offense of taking human life in this city was held cheaper than that of stealing property. On the whole, taking the average of the punishment for this offense, he thought a life here was valued at about $20 and no more. Continuing, he said:

"Human blood seems to be a drug on the market. The people, as represented in the juries, do not seem to want to punish murder. It is not the fault of the Prosecuting Attorney or the Grand Juries. If some poor devil breaks a window and steals a loaf of bread he is given the full extent of the law, but if a man shoots off a woman's head or some quack kills a poor girl by criminal operation he gets off with a light punishment or is allowed to go free."

Judge Barker said that a distinguished man had said to him: "I am obliged to every man in this town that I have not had my throat cut or have not been shot, but I owe no obligation to the law for this protection."

The Judge declared that murder must be punished.

CARRIED OUR FLAG TO MASO.

Ohio Girl Was Senator Foraker's Messenger to President of Cuban Republic.

An advertisement which appeared in a morning newspaper yesterday offered a reward for the recovery of several papers and photographs, among them a letter from Senator Foraker to President Maso of the Cuban Republic. In the papers was told the story of an American girl's perilous trip to Cuba to present to President Maso an American flag, which once floated above Senator Foraker's home in Washington.

The loser of the papers, who was also Senator Foraker's spokeswoman, was Miss Mary C. Francis, whose New York address is the home of Dr. Ernest Cole, 152 West Sixty-fourth Street. There the history of the lost papers was learned from George Reno, who was largely responsible for Miss Francis's adventures.

When Mr. Reno, who had been in Cuba on a diplomatic mission, left the island, about Aug. 1, he promised President Maso to send him an American flag. The President wished to fly it alongside the Cuban flag in front of the Provisional Government headquarters at La Esperanza. When Mr. Reno reached Washington, he told Senator Foraker of Masso's request.

"Good," replied the Senator, "I will send him the large flag that now flutters over my home." Miss Francis, who is an Ohio newspaper woman, and a close friend of Senator Foraker's family, heard the conversation, and exclaimed, delightedly: "And I, Senator, will carry it to him for you."

On Sept. 20 the Senator received a letter from Miss Francis saying that she had arranged to sail for Cuba on the yacht Alfredo, which left Miami, Fla., on Sept. 26. The Senator expressed astonishment at the determination of his young friend, but nevertheless sent the flag to her at Miami. The Alfredo was practically a mail filibuster at that time, and owing to the chaotic conditions existing in Cuba, Senator Foraker, Mr. Reno, and other friends of Miss Francis tried to deter her from making the trip. She, however, had made up her mind and went.

She carried Senator Foraker's flag and a note from him to President Maso, containing expressions of good wishes. This is the letter mentioned in the advertisement that appeared yesterday. A few days later the presentation was made. Miss Francis delivered a short address and, surrounded by 400 Cuban soldiers, who stood at "present arms," unfurled the flag and handed it to the President. He had arisen from a sick bed to receive it, and his answer to the presentation brought tears to the eyes of the soldiers.

Miss Francis asked for a translation of Maso's address, and it was given to her. The copy and the original in Spanish were sealed with the official seal of the Provisional Government. These also were among the papers lost by Miss Francis. The Cuban flag and the American flag presented by Miss Francis were planted side by side at La Esperanza.

Last night Mr. Reno and Dr. Cole learned from David C. Powell of 260 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street that he had found the papers in an elevated train and would return then to Miss Francis.

BEATEN TO DEATH BY BURGLARS

Jerseyman's Body Found in His Ransacked House.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 7.—Jacob Erwin, sixty years old, was found dead at his home, in Washington, Warren County, today. From the appearance of the house and body, he had been murdered by burglars. Erwin lived alone, and was reputed to have considerable money.

The front door of the house was found battered down to-day. Two men entered the house, and found the rooms in disorder, and Erwin's body, clad only in night attire, on the floor. He had been clubbed to death. There were evidences of a struggle. The house had been ransacked. Whether the robbers secured any booty is not known.

Snow in Sullivan County.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The first snow of the season fell to-day in Sullivan County.

THE BRITISH NAVY ACTIVE

Many Naval Officers Arrive at Devonport and the Superintendent of Compasses Is at Work.

TRAINING CRUISER STOPPED

A Sham Attempt to Force Passage Into the Harbor at Devonport Thwarted—Preparations Being Made Elsewhere.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Undiminished naval activity continues. Many naval officers arrived at Devonport to-day, and the Superintendent of Compasses for the Admiralty has begun his adjustments there, which is always the last thing undertaken before ships sail.

The Curacoa, a training cruiser, was intercepted by the Admiralty off the Spanish coast and brought back to Devonport.

A sham attempt to force a passage in the harbor against the fire of batteries and newly mounted quick-firing guns took place to-night. The invaders failed.

PREPARATIONS AT ST. JOHN'S.

Colliers Wanted and Cruisers Put Under Orders for Action.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 7.—The British Government telegraphed the Colonial Ministry to-day asking the number, tonnage and capacity of steamers available at this port to convey coal from Sydney for the use of British war ships.

The cruisers Cerdelia and Pelican will be held at Sydney to capture St. Pierre and protect St. John's in the event of war being declared. The cruisers are also instructed to break the French cable between St. Pierre and Brest, France.

The Khalifa May Be Captured.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—Khalifa Abdullah, the defeated dervish leader, is hard pressed on the frontier of Kordofan, southwest of Khartoum, by natives friendly to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, and it is believed that his capture is imminent. Ali Shorouf, his son-in-law, is already a prisoner, and is being brought to Khartoum.

CHICAGO DEMOCRAT ASSIGNS.

Publication of the Paper to Continue Subject to the Court's Order.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—An application has been granted for an assignee for The Chicago Democrat, formerly The Chicago Dispatch. John R. Knapman, formerly cashier of The Chicago Free Press, has given bond as assignee, and the publication of the paper will be continued, subject to the order of the court. The business and editorial management will not be disturbed for the present.

Lack of ready cash, induced by slow collections, is given as the cause of the assignment. The assets and liabilities are estimated at $20,000 each. Most of the stock is held by John C. Eckel and H. J. Huiskamp.

"We are simply trying to marshal our assets in order to obtain the best results for all our creditors," said Editor John C. Eckel.

Mr. Eckel spoke hopefully as to the continued existence of the paper.

The Chicago Dispatch was founded several years ago by Joseph R. Dunlop, formerly connected with The Chicago Inter Ocean, The Chicago Times, and The Chicago Mail. He is now in the penitentiary for improper use of the mails.

MURDER IN CLEVELAND.

A Well-Dressed Man Found Dead in a Burning Building.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The police are investigating a supposed murder mystery. About 9 o'clock fire was discovered in the ruins of a box factory on Maine Street. When the police and firemen arrived they broke open the door and found a small fire burning on one of the floors. When the flames had been extinguished the body of a man was found among the smoldering pieces of wood. When the body had been removed to the morgue, it was discovered that the man had died from the effects of two bullet wounds in the breast.

A careful search of the premises failed to reveal a pistol or other weapon, and the only clue the police could find was in the statement of some workmen near the building that they heard five or six pistol shots earlier in the evening. There was nothing about the clothing of the man, who was about thirty-five years of age and well dressed, to reveal his identity. The theory of the police is that he was murdered and that the fire was started to destroy the body and conceal the crime.

LYNCHING NEAR LACON, ILL.

A Negro Taken from Jail by a Mob and Hanged to a Tree.

LACON, Ill., Nov. 7.—While on her way home at 8 o'clock Friday evening Miss Mary O'Brien, of Toluca was assaulted by a negro, who struck her on the head with a stone, rendering her unconscious. When she came to her senses she immediately gave the alarm and search for the man was begun. A bloodhound led the officers to the hut of S. W. Stewart, a negro, thirty years of age, and a paroled convict. He was lodged in the Marshall County Jail and on Sunday afternoon confessed his crime.

Sunday night at about 11 o'clock 100 men left Toluca in buggies and wagons and took up their march to this city. Deputy Sheriff C. C. Broaddus was aroused at 1 o'clock by a knock at the jail doors and a demand for the keys. These were refused, but a few blows from a sledge hammer made the mob's entrance easy. Stewart was dragged from his cell half dead with fear, placed in a wagon, and carried to the place prepared for his execution.

Deputy Sheriff Broaddus gathered a few men together and they proceeded in the direction taken by the mob. After a two-hour search they found the body of the negro hanging from a tree with his feet barely three inches from the ground.

C. W. VAN SANTVOORD DEAD.

He Was a Veteran Newspaper Man and Lived at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Cornelius Westbrook Van Santvoord, a veteran newspaper man, died to-day of congestion of the brain. Sunday he wandered away and was found in the evening by his brother-in-law, George V. Thatcher, in a restaurant. Mr. Van Santvoord approached a table, where some newspaper men were sitting and said: "Gentlemen of the press, I have a good piece of news for you. It is settled that I am going to be Col. Roosevelt's private secretary."

A surgeon was called, but Mr. Van Santvoord grew worse and died during the night. He came of a distinguished family. His grandfather, the Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, lived to be over 100. His father and mother, the Rev. and Mrs. Cornelius Van Santvoord of Kingston, are now eighty-five and eighty-six, respectively, and are expected here to-morrow to attend the funeral. Mr. Van Santvoord was born in Canastota sixty years ago. Judge Westbrook of Ulster County, his uncle, having two vacancies in the Naval Academy at his disposal, appointed his nephews, Cornelius Marius Schoonmaker of Kingston and Mr. Van Santvoord. The class entered in 1855, and among its members were George Dewey and Winfield Scott Schley. Schoonmaker became a Captain and was in command of the Vandalia when that vessel was lost in the Samoa hurricane in 1889, being disabled and then washed overboard by a wave.

ELECTION DAY WEATHER.

Weather Bureau at Washington Predicts that It Will Be Fair During the Day in This Vicinity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Weather Bureau furnishes the following special forecast, covering election-day weather:

"Fair weather will prevail in the Southern States. West of the Mississippi the weather will be fair and cold. In the States of the Ohio Valley showers are likely to occur, with much lower temperature by Tuesday night. In the lower lake region, south, shifting to west, gales will probably be attended by showers and much lower temperature by night. In the upper lake region the weather will be partly cloudy and much colder, with snow flurries and northwest gales. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States the day will open fair, but the weather is likely to become cloudy toward night, with conditions favorable for rain."

THE TERESA MAY NOT BE LOST.

Ship Answering Her Description Ashore On Cat Island Not Far from Point Where She Was Forsaken.

James E. Ward & Co., agents of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, (Ward Line,) received yesterday from their agent, Mr. Soyer, at Nassau, N. P., a cablegram announcing that a two-funnel steamer, the name of which had not been learned, is ashore on Cat Island, in the Bahamas, about thirty miles from the point at which the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa was abandoned and was supposed to have sunk.

The report led to conjecture yesterday as to the possibility of the stranded vessel being the Infanta Maria Teresa. She had two funnels and was not seen to sink. The Vulcan, which arrived at Norfolk on Sunday, reported that she towed her for four hours after she was abandoned by officers and crew and had her in sight for some time afterward.

The Teresa had steamed 310 miles from Caimanera, her starting point, had passed around Cape Maysi, the easternmost point of Cuba, and through the old Bahama Channel, which lies between Santiago Province, in the eastern portion of Cuba, and the Bahama Islands. Then, turning north, she had passed through Crooked Island Passage across the Bahamas, and then in a northwesterly direction between Watling Island and Cat Island, of the same group.

When her condition became critical Lieut. Commander Harris considered the advisability of making for the lee of Watling Island, but it was believed that she could not stand the strain of turning in the heavy seas that prevailed. She held her course, and after being abandoned the Vulcan kept her on the same course till it was deemed impracticable to continue.

With the wind blowing hard from the northwest and that Island lying to the west, its fifty miles or more of coast line stretching northwest and southeast, it is thought quite possible that the cruiser, if afloat, should have gone ashore there. It has been reported that her aftermost compartment was intact and free from water, and this may have preserved buoyancy sufficient to have kept her afloat till brought up on the shore of Cat Island.

Nassau, whence comes the report, lies 235 miles distant to the east-northeast of Cat Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Navy Department officials feel a long way from certain that the Maria Teresa, Admiral Cervera's flagship in the dash out of Santiago Harbor, is really at the ocean's bottom. As a matter of fact, the fear that she would sink caused her to be abandoned by her crew and forsaken by her escort. It is highly probable that a searcher will be sent out to learn the ship's fate, for it is felt she may now be a derelict.

CERVERA'S OTHER SHIPS.

Contract for Raising Some of Them Proposed by a Swedish Company.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Capt. Chester's decision yesterday to abandon the work of wrecking the Colon marks the end of that undertaking on the part of the Government.

It is said at the Navy Department that the Captain was directed to stop the work when in his discretion it was no longer profitable.

Because the contract with the wrecking company has been terminated it does not follow that all idea has been abandoned of saving some of the sunken Spanish warships. The Navy Department is ready to engage with thoroughly responsible wrecking concerns, provided the latter absolve the Government from payments unless the ships are delivered in a United States navy yard.

Already a Swedish organization has opened negotiations on the subject. It is willing to undertake at once the raising of the Reina Mercedes, which lies in the channel in Santiago harbor, and it has indicated a disposition to undertake the wrecking of the Colon. This concern has large experience in this class of work, and if no American company able to do the work offers better terms, arrangements probably will be made with it on the basis of a cash payment for the ship delivered in the United States.

The Leonidas at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 7.—The United States collier Leonidas arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. She started from Santiago with the Maria Teresa, but lost track of the cruiser and the repair ship Vulcan and the tug Merritt the afternoon the warship went down.

In the hold of the Leonidas are twenty-three of the guns of the destroyed Spanish fleet, ranging in size from five to eleven inches. Some of these are still loaded, as the charge could not be extracted. The raft upon which Lieut. Hobson left the Merrimac after he had blown up the boat in the mouth of Santiago Harbor is also in the hold, though somewhat disfigured from a shell.

Football Player Killed by a Train.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn, Nov. 7.—Roscoe Collins, ex-Captain of the Bucknell University football eleven, who was run over by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Saturday night, died yesterday. Mr. Collins had gone to the depot to see the Bucknell boys start for Lewisburg. While he was conversing with some of the players the train started. Collins jumped, and was run over by a passing train, being horribly mangled about the legs.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The northwest storm has moved rapidly eastward to Lake Superior, attended by southerly gales over the lake regions, and followed by a decided fall in temperature in the Northwestern States. Snow is reported in the Upper Missouri Valley and the northern Rocky Mountain districts, and light rain has fallen in the upper lake region; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

The indications are that the Lake Superior storm will move eastward, causing increased cloudiness and probably rain in New York, New England, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In the upper lake region showers are likely to change to flurries, with much lower temperature. Generally fair and colder weather still prevail throughout the West and Southwest, except in the Rocky Mountain districts, where snow is indicated. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States fair weather may be expected.

Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES 1898.
3 A. M.	46	42	40
6 A. M.	44	38	45
9 A. M.	46	49	48
12 M.	51	50	50
4 P. M.	52	54	51
6 P. M.	51	51	50
9 P. M.	49	48	48
12 P. M.	48	47	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1897	48
Corresponding date for last twenty years	47

The maximum temperature yesterday was 55 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 38 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 51 per cent.

"GALEN HALL, Atlantic City, a Sanatorium Hotel and delightful home for Fall and Winter. Reasonable rates. Booklet.—Adv.

M'CULLAGH CLAIMS FRAUD

The Superintendent Claims to Have Confessions of Naturalization Forgers.

PLANS OF POLICE FOR TO-DAY

Prominent Officials, as Well as Minor Ones, Issue Statements on the Eve of Election—Alleged Illegal Registrations.

POLLS OPEN AT 6 A. M.
POLLS CLOSE AT 5 P. M.

The day prior to election was marked by the issuance of statements by Superintendent McCullagh, the Police Board, Chief of Police Devery, District Attorney Gardiner, Magistrate Deuel, and a number of minor persons interested in the administration of the work of the election. On one point at least Superintendent McCullagh and the police agreed, and this is that any person who will swear in his vote, even if there is evidence of its illegality, shall be allowed to do so.

Superintendent McCullagh last night arrested two alleged leaders in a conspiracy for procuring fraudulent naturalization papers for Italians, principally in the Second and Sixth Assembly Districts. Superintendent McCullagh said that he had been at work on the case since last April, and as a result of his efforts his deputies last night turned over to the United States Marshals Rosario Calecione of 186 Hester Street and Giuseppe Marrone of 89 Hester Street, for whom warrants were issued by United States Commissioner Shields, and they are now in Ludlow Street Jail.

The evidence upon which the arrests were based was obtained by Superintendent McCullagh through a confession by Nicholas Farriello, who made the complaint, and who upon his own confession has been

were prepared to carry them out. Superintendent McCullagh denied yesterday that he contemplated arresting such members of the Ninth Regiment as attempted to vote from their armory.

ACTION OF COL. GARDINER.

District Attorney Gardiner appeared in the Supreme Court, before Justice Freedman, yesterday, to press his motion that he should be allowed to examine all warrants issued by Magistrate Olmsted in cases of illegal registration. Col. Gardiner's motion was for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Magistrate to allow the examination of the warrants.

He said that it might be necessary in some cases for the District Attorney to pass upon such warrants, and that where it appeared warranted by the facts a motion to quash such proceedings could be made. Elihu Root appeared for the Magistrate.

After considerable argument on the subject it was finally agreed to submit the matter, and the Court reserved its decision. A number of alleged fraudulent election cases were taken up by the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon and dismissed. It was said that Superintendent McCullagh would have no bench warrants to issue to-day.

District Attorney Gardiner stated yesterday that Assistant District Attorney McIntyre would be in the office all day to-day, and that he would have an assistant in each of the police courts to look after violations of the election law.

"These assistants," said Mr. Gardiner, "will look after the prosecution of these cases as is their duty, except where in their judgment the evidence does not warrant a prosecution, when the proper action will be suggested to the Magistrate. There is no doubt that some of the warrants issued are unlawful, and I shall hold each Magistrate strictly responsible for the legality of warrants issued by him."

There were many arrests in the various districts yesterday on charges of illegal registration, and many of the cases were heard in the police courts. In the case of John J. Foley, which was heard in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Olmsted, Senator Grady, who appeared for the defendant, created something of a sensation by asserting that John Murray Mitchell, the Republican candidate for Congress in the district, was illegally registered.

He said that while Mr. Mitchell really lived in Seventy-second Street with his family, he intended to vote from Ninth Street, from which place he had registered. Senator Grady said he wanted McCullagh's deputies to know of this alleged fact, and said that he would have Mr. Mitchell arrested if he attempted to vote.

This was said by Mr. Grady after Magistrate Olmsted had adjourned Foley's case for more evidence. When the case was again taken up later in the day, Deputy Clapp, who made the arrest, swore that Mr. Foley lived in Madison, N. J., and had registered there. It was shown to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that Mr. Foley lived at 226 Bowery, over his store, and had lived there for years, and he was discharged.

Mr. Mitchell's secretary, when told of Senator Grady's charge, said that there was nothing in it; that Mr. Mitchell was born at 60 East Ninth Street, and had lived there all his life, and intended to vote from there.

ANOTHER PECULIAR CASE.

Another of the queer cases that came before Magistrate Olmsted was that of Daniel and John Sullivan, John E. Doran, William McKibbon, and George Kinney, who were charged with illegal registration. The deputy who made the arrest said that the place from which the men were registered, at 199 Chester Street, was a factory.

The men proved that they had a legal place of residence there, and then the Magistrate said he would entertain a complaint against them for living in a factory, which was contrary to law. As the complaint was not made out the men were discharged.

Deputy Superintendents Henry A. Kennedy and Peter Bogart yesterday arraigned in the Harlem Police Court twelve residents of Randall's Island, whom they charged with illegal registration on the ground that they were paupers.

Superintendent McCullagh sent word that he would like to be present when the cases were heard, and asked that they be held over. Lawyer Benjamin Baker made the statement for the men, and Magistrate Crane said that if the case turned out as he said, the arrests were unwarranted. As the charge was a felony, however, he held the men in $500 bail each.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has been notified by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Division, that the assignment of Justices to hold Special Term to hear election cases at the Court House, Manhattan, has been made. They will be in attendance all day to-day. They are: Justices Lawrence, Freedman, Smyth, Truax, Gildersleeeve and Bischoff.

All the other Justices of the Supreme Court now in attendance at the Court House will remain at their homes, prepared to grant orders or issue causes, returnable before the Justices sitting in the Court House.

COURTS OPEN TO-DAY FOR VOTERS.

Tammany Law Committee Will Have Lawyers at Them.

The Law Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon to complete its arrangements for looking after the interests and rights of voters to-day. At the hall later in the afternoon the committee gave out the following statement:

For the purpose of deciding upon applications for mandamuses the Judges of the Appellate Division and the Supreme have arranged that the Supreme Court shall be open, Parts I. and II., on Election Day.

The assignments were made by the Appellate Division and filed in the County Clerk's Office, as follows: Judges Lawrence, Freedman, Bischoff, Smyth, Truax, and Gildersleeve.

Orders to show cause may also be presented at their residences before Judges P. H. Dugro, Savoy Hotel; David McAdam, 38 West Twenty-ninth Street; Henry W. Bookstaver, 14 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Leonard A. Giegerich, 267 Seventh Street, which will be returnable at the Court House before the Judges there.

The Law Committee will be in session in Rooms 909 and 910, 320 Broadway. It will also be represented by members on duty in all of the Magistrates' courts.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre will be in charge of all proceedings for the protection of the people. Assistant District Attorneys will be in attendance also at all of the Magistrates' courts.

Several of the Law Committee will be at Tammany Hall all day to act or advise, as necessary.

The following lawyers will be found at the several Magistrates' courts on Election Day to protect Democratic voters: Down Town Headquarters of mandamus, &c., proceedings, Room 903, 320 Broadway, Edward Browne, William H. Page, Jr.; Magistrates' Court, Criminal Court Building, Vernon M. Davis; Jefferson Market Magistrates' Court, Adrian D. Kiernan, William Moore; One Hundred and Twenty-first Street Magistrates' Court, Frederick B. House; Morrisania Magistrates' Court, A. C. Butts; West Fifty-fourth Street Magistrates' Court, Robert E. Deyo; Essex Market Magistrates' Court, George F. Langbein; Fifty-seventh Street Magistrates' Court, Victor J. Dowling.

ATHLETES GOING TO PARIS.

Special Inducements by the Paris Exposition to Americans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—C. C. Hughes, delegate at large to the Amateur Athletic Union, states that the Paris Exposition officials, with the support of the French Government, will give amateur athletic sports in every branch official recognition and financial encouragement at the Paris Exposition in 1900. The French Government will encourage olympian games. The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is now making preparations to go to Paris in 1900 under amateur athletic auspices.

Delegate-at-Large Hughes will offer a resolution at the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union to be held at New York on the 21st day of this month for the appointment of a general committee of ten or more from each of the eight district associations of the Amateur Athletic Union, and one or more from each of the allied associations. This general committee will appoint a small Executive Committee to handle the active work.

Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck will doubtless appoint an honorary member of his staff with the title of Athletic Director. At the dinner given at the New York Athletic Club many Eastern athletes strongly indorsed William Hale Thompson for the position of Athletic Director on Commissioner General Peck's staff, and also indorsed Bartow S. Weeks for Presidency of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Mr. Hughes states that every section of the United States will be represented in the amateur athletic programme at the Paris Exposition. There is no question that football will be one of the features at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

New Jersey Volunteer Dead.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 7.—Frank Gruether, a private in Company L, Second New Jersey Volunteers, died at his home, in Woodridge, to-day of typhoid fever. Gruether, with his regiment, went to Pablo Beach, Fla., when the war broke out and contracted fever there. When the regiment returned home he was well enough to accompany it, but was taken ill on his arrival here.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—
quickly allays roughness
or irritation, invaluable
for chapped hands or lips.

ON THE EVE OF ELECTION

Politicians Ceased Working Yesterday and Spent Their Time in Betting and Bluffing.

THE ODDS FAVORED ROOSEVELT

Mr. Croker Said War Contractors Were Bulling Republican Stock—10 to 8 in Wall Street—At Hoffman House and Fifth Avenue.

A merry war of wagers signalized the closing of the State political campaign yesterday. The chairmen and clerks at the various party headquarters had shut down their rolltop desks to signify that the business of the canvass was concluded, and bets and betting odds became the one absorbing question. In the vicinity of the Hoffman House and the Fifth Avenue Hotel little else was talked of during the day.

At the Hoffman House Chairman McCarren remained on duty, but the only business he found to engage his time was keeping track of what the Democrats alleged to be a Republican conspiracy to force the odds in Roosevelt's favor.

The Republican headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were deserted. Senator Platt had gone to Owego to vote; Executive Chairman Barnes was at his home in Albany; Col. Roosevelt was making a meteor-like speaking tour up the State, and Chairman Odell left early in the day for Newburg. The hotel lobbies were thronged all day, however, with a crowd which busied itself with talk of bets on the result of to-day's balloting. This throng grew during the evening into a packed and perspiring mob, which swung excitedly from the corridors into the café and back again in response to rumors of large wagers being laid, most of which proved to be erroneous.

ROOSEVELT OPENS STRONG.

The betting excitement about these uptown political centres began early with the receipt of rumors of odds of 10 to 8, of 10 to 7, and even of 10 to 6 on Roosevelt in Wall Street. On the strength of these reports a wave of Roosevelt confidence swept through the Fifth Avenue corridors, and a number of small bets were made at 10 to 9 and 10 to 8 on the Republican candidate.

A Boston man—S. Barnott—drifted into Republican headquarters with an offer to lay $300 even on Van Wyck, and the money was instantly covered by Messrs. McKnight and Blyth of the headquarters staff. At about the same time a Newburg Democrat who had bet $225 on Van Wyck appeared at the hotel and placed a hedging bet of $225 to $180. Half a dozen bets of $50 to $45 were made, and one of $100 to $90 on Roosevelt, J. F. Whitbeck taking the Roosevelt and C. C. Frost the Van Wyck end.

Reports of these Roosevelt odds were borne to Chairman McCarren, who met them with a proposition to put up $8,000 against $10,000, which he accompanied with an offer of $500 to anybody who would secure a taker. Nobody won the reward.

The odds swung pendulum-like from 10 to 9 and back to 10 to 8 during the afternoon, but no large bets were recorded. They were still ostensibly in Roosevelt's favor when the evening crowds began to gather about the hotels.

This crowd early became noisy and troublesome at the Hoffman House, so much so that half a dozen policemen were called in to eject bibulous individuals who strove loudly and violently to bet large sums in checks, some on Van Wyck and some on Roosevelt. Finally a rope had to be stretched across the lobby so as to keep the road to the desk clear. In this boisterous assemblage, there was much talk of big bets, but little of it was realized in cash.

The first exciting incident of the evening came when George Wheelock walked into the café of the Fifth Avenue, where another large but more orderly crowd was forming, and announced that he was ready to bet $30,000 against $27,000 on Roosevelt or $3,000 against $2,700. There were no takers for either of these propositions, and after remaining the centre of an admiring and constantly increasing circle for half an hour Mr. Wheelock departed.

CARROLL FINDS FEW TAKERS.

News of Wheelock and his $30,000 offer was sent to John E. Carroll at the Democratic Club. Mr. Carroll was prepared for the emergency, and with $50,000 in cash in hand he hurried in a cab to the Hoffman House. There he picked up Chairman McCarren, and with John B. Sexton, walked over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel café. Standing in the middle of the cafe, with a huge roll of bills in his hands, Mr. McCarren offered to lay $9,000 to $10,000 on Van Wyck. There was no response. Eighteen thousand dollars to $20,000 was his next offer. It was not taken.

"I will bet $50,000 even money that Van Wyck is elected Governor!" shouted Mr. McCarren.

"Twenty thousand dollars even on Van Wyck!"

"Ten thousand dollars even!"

"Six thousand dollars to $5,000 on Van Wyck! Come, gentlemen, who will take it? I can't wait here all night!"

Nobody took up any of these propositions, and Messrs. McCarren, Carroll, and Sexton walked out of the place and back to the Hoffman House. On the way out H. Schieren of Fordham took $200 of Mr. Carroll's $50,000 at even money. During the evening Mr. Carroll disposed of some more of his $50,000 in small wagers, as follows: With H. F. Bloch, $450 to $500 on Van Wyck, Carroll taking the short end; with A. J. Van Rypen, $100 even; with George Middleton, $500 even; with J. H. Fox, $600 even; with J. B. McCarthy, $500 even; with E. Auerbach, $500 even.

SMALL BETS AT EVENS.

Before the evening was half gone, the odds in Roosevelt's favor had disappeared and betting in small amounts was going on actively both at the Hoffman House and the Fifth Avenue Hotel at even money. The confidence of the Roosevelt men, who had looked on the early odds as sure signs of victory, appeared to suffer a shrinkage, while the Democrats were correspondingly jubilant at having brought the betting back to even, and confidently predicted that election day itself would find the odds in favor of Van Wyck.

Chairman McCarren put up several thousand dollars in small amounts at even money, $500 of it being with Wilbur F. Wakeman. Mr. Wakeman also bet $500 even on Roosevelt with John Delmour, who wanted to make the amount $5,000. L. E. Thorman put up $1,000 on Roosevelt against $800 on Van Wyck before the odds came off.

George Wheelock and "Pittsburg Phil" made a bet of $600 to $500, Wheelock taking the Roosevelt end. George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, laid several wagers in amounts of from $50 to $500, some at 10 to 9 and some at even money.

One of the largest bets of the evening was made by Frederick Ballenger and M. Weinburg at the Hoffman House. It was for $5,000, Ballenger taking the Van Wyck end. Col. W. L. Brown offered $5,000 even money on Van Wyck at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and got no takers.

MR CROKER'S EXPLANATION.

When Richard Croker's attention was called to the Roosevelt odds that prevailed in the afternoon's betting he said:

"I have accurate information that a syndicate of Republican contractors in Washington, intimate with National affairs, put together a fund amounting in all to $500,000. It was their plan that this money, carefully distributed among expert agents, should be dumped into New York on the very last day of the campaign to bet on Roosevelt. This has been done, but I am confident that it will have no material effect upon the result. It will not in the least swerve any voter from his plain duty to his party."

Senator McCarren said late at night:

"I feel just as confident to-night as I have felt at any time. My opinion is that Justice Van Wyck will win by a plurality of 35,000. I have never made any estimate lower than that figure. We may win by more."

Chairman Frank Campbell had gone home to vote

SMALL ODDS IN WALL STREET.

Election betting in Wall Street yesterday was not animated, but the real odds were from 10 to 8 to 10 to 9 on Roosevelt. They were at these rates, it was admitted, because of the $20,000 wager made on Saturday at even money between Chairman Odell and Bell & Co. A canvass of the houses where election bets were booked discovered plenty of Van Wyck money, and small amounts and some bluff betting among Roosevelt men.

For instance, W. C. Taylor of 1 Nassau Street early in the day offered $100 to $60 on Roosevelt, and reported "no takers." In ten minutes it was believed by some at Republican headquarters that the current odds were 10 to 5 on Roosevelt. Another report was that around the Stock Exchange the odds were 10 to 7 on Roosevelt with no takers. Patient inquiry failed to find a single bet booked at these odds.

Edward Bell of Bell & Co. said early in the day: "The betting is 10 to 8 on Roosevelt. We have lots of Van Wyck money yet, but are recording no wagers to-day. Were we to place the money of our clients the wagering would be crowded around 3 o'clock, and we should be bothered with checks that could not be certified, so that an opportunity for bluff betting 'on wind' would be given. We propose to run no risk and to be made the catspaw of no one."

Charles H. De Witt, at T. D. Hooper & Co.'s, 30 Broad Street, was understood to have received $28,000 of Bell & Co.'s clients' money. He offered it at 8 to 10 on Van Wyck, and was believed to have disposed of about half of the amount at these odds.

At A. A. Housman & Co.'s, 52 Exchange Place, some clients had left money to be bet on Roosevelt at current odds. Several Van Wyck bettors called and were accommodated at 10 to 8. The bets were within the hundreds.

Late in the afternoon Halsted & Hodges and A. H. Combs & Co., owing to holders of Van Wyck money being persistent in seeking Roosevelt money, reduced the odds on Roosevelt to $1,000 to $900.

MR. CROKER FULLY CONFIDENT.

Says Roosevelt's Conduct Has Not Been Gentlemanly.

Richard Croker gave out yesterday afternoon what he declared would be his final statement as to the political outlook. This statement is as follows:

Tammany Hall, through the many speakers it has sent before the public in this campaign, has given full utterance to the merits and qualities of the various candidates it has presented to the voters for their suffrages. The work has been done properly and well. Every fact of value to enlighten voters as to the qualifications of the two candidates for Governor has been given fully. The question now rests entirely with the voters themselves.

I am fully confident of the election of Justice Van Wyck; but if, by any chance, the people should elect Col. Roosevelt, I believe it will mean a great step backward for this metropolis. The issue is plain and simple for the electors as to the merits of the two candidates. Which of them would be the best man to administer the affairs of this great Empire State? The duty of each citizen is plainly apparent. One of the candidates is erratic, unsteady, and vacillating. The other is a sensible, cautious, and conservative man. He is a man who can be thoroughly depended upon to administer the affairs of this great Commonwealth in a safe and statesmanlike manner.

As to the personal references to himself occurring in Col. Roosevelt's speeches, Mr. Croker said:

Col. Roosevelt has simply lowered himself by the personalities in which he has indulged. I am not a candidate, and he is. No gentleman would stoop to personal abuse and misrepresentation in the midst of an important political campaign.

OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Success Claimed by the Partisans of Each of the Three Leading Gubernatorial Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Each of the three leading Gubernatrial candidates—Stone, (Rep.,) Jenks, (Dem.,) and Swallow, three leading Gubernatorial candidates—a sufficient number of votes for election, according to the claims to-night of the respective party leaders.

Aside from these claims, the county reports indicate a plurality for Stone, the Republican candidate, but with the expected total of 1,000 000 ballots and possible cutting, this prediction may be found incorrect.

Jenks, the Democratic candidate, has the benefit of a harmonized party, the different factional leaders having been brought together in his support during the past month or six weeks.

While Dr. Swallow will undoubtedly receive a heavy vote there are indications of a falling off in his following in consequence of the recent development of increased prospects for the success of Jenks. Some of the prominent independent voters have in the last few days announced their intention to support Jenks, believing that in doing so they could better make possible the overthrow of the "Republican machine."

In Congressional contests it is generally believed the Democrats will be successful in four or five districts now represented by Republicans. The present delegation to Congress from the State is composed of twenty-seven Republicans and three Democrats, but personal or factional elements have entered into the contests in some of the districts, which will in all probability result in placing a few of them in the Democratic column.

The New Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Quay. The present Legislature had a joint Republican majority of 172 out of a membership of 254. While there is no reason to doubt that the Republicans will have a strong working majority in the new Legislature, a fair prediction of the number of anti-Quay legislators likely to be chosen can scarcely be ventured upon to-night.

THE PROSPECT IN CALIFORNIA.

Democrats Will Elect But Two Congressmen—Conflicting Predictions of Majorities for the State Tickets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Both parties claim California. Republicans declare that Gage will come to San Francisco with 15,000 majority, and that he will have a clear majority of not less than 12,000. Democrats assert that Maguire will sweep all parts of the State except the extreme Southern counties, and that he will roll up a majority of at least 8,000.

These are estimates of State Committees, which depend largely on the returns of the county committees. From outside sources it is considered pretty certain that Gage will be elected by from 5,000 to 10,000 plurality, but the great popularity of Neff, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, may affect Gage disastrously, as many men in the mining counties may vote for Neff and Maguire.

It looks as though the Legislature will be Republican, and thus choose a Republican United States Senator to succeed Mr. White. For Congress, it is now conceded that the Republicans will win in all except two districts. They will loose the Second and Fourth. Devries, Democrat, in the Second, will "snow under" Ryan, and Barry, Democrat and Populist, in the Fourth, will beat Julius Kahn.

In the city, Phelan, Democrat, is regarded now as sure to beat Patton, Republican, for Mayor. This is largely due to the saloon campaign made by Patton, and to the interference of Father Yorke, a Roman Catholic priest, who publicly assailed Phelan in an address. This aroused both Protestants and liberal Catholics, and gained thousands of votes for Phelan.

THE MICHIGAN CAMPAIGN.

Democrats Are Confident of Electing Whiting for Governor.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—Justin R. Whiting, Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, wound up his campaign to-night by addressing a big Detroit mass meeting. The ex-Congressman expressed confidence in his expectation of defeating Gov. Pingree. Democratic State Committee officials predict that the disaffection among old line Republicans against Gov. Pingree will assure his defeat, and they assert that Democratic votes for Pingree will be few and scattering.

They are not claiming the balance of the State ticket with any marked degree of confidence, but they expect to elect half of the twelve Congressmen, an increase of four over the present number of Democrats.

At Republican State Committee headquarters it was stated that Gov. Pingree would receive as large a vote proportionately as he did two years ago, when his plurality ran up to 83,400. The Republican leaders, while admitting that a few thousand Republicans will vote for Whiting, assert that the Democratic votes Pingree will receive will outnumber the Republican votes he may lose by two to one. The Republicans claim about all the Congressmen and also the Legislature by a majority of two-thirds and upward.

Quiet Outlook in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7.—The spirit of the whites is so determined and their preparations for an emergency are so thorough that now there seems little possibility of a general disturbance here to-morrow, though there may be troubles of a minor nature in the First and Fourth Wards, where the negroes poll nearly all their city vote. The focus of interest now is the fight for the State Senatorship, but without any other agency it is now conservatively estimated that a sufficient number of negroes will remain away from the polls to insure the election of the Democratic candidate. Moreover, the Democrats have intimated that they must have this Senator, and this hint is full of meaning. Indications point unerringly to a sweeping Democratic success.

Wedding
Silver

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

Tennessee Democrats Likely to Win.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Well-posted men of both parties predict that the vote for Governor to-morrow will fall off at least 25 per cent. Some claim that it will not be more than 200,000, though the vote in 1896 was 300,000. Republicans who, it is believed, are posted, admit that McMillin (Dem.) will be elected by from 7,000 to 10,000 votes over Fowler. Neither party will give out statements and neither Campaign Committee will furnish figures. It is generally conceded, however, that the vote will not be over 225,000 and that the Democratic candidate for Governor will be elected. The campaign was confined almost exclusively to State issues.

Both Side Claim Victory in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7.—The campaign has closed, with both parties claiming victory. Republican State Chairman Browne claims the Republicans will have 1,700 majority in the State, and that the Legislature will show a Republican majority of two or three on joint ballot. The Democratic leaders give no figures, but predict that the entire Democratic ticket will be elected, and that the Democrats will control the Legislature.

A Negro Candidate in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7.—The only features of the election are the preparations of the Republicans to make contests before the next House for seats of Congressional Representatives. They have candidates in all districts and have arranged a watching system in the hope of securing evidence of fraud. The only negro candidate for Congress is in this (the First) district, where G. W. Murray is opposing the incumbent, Col. William Elliott, a gold Democrat.

Snow May Aid Colorado Republicans.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—There are signs to-night of a snowstorm before the balloting ends to-morrow. A heavy snowfall in the mountain regions would help the Republican Party by reducing the vote in the mining camps, where the great majority of voters support the fusion ticket. While the Republican managers profess to be confident of electing their entire State ticket, odds of 3 to 1 in favor of the fusion ticket find few takers in the poolrooms.

STEREOPTICONS' LAST DUEL.

The Calcium Light Wits Close Their Luminous Repartee by Entertaining a Large Crowd.

As an outcome of the recent memorable strife of rival campaign stereopticon operators just north of Thirty-seventh Street, on the east side of Broadway, in which a Tammany slide shifter who tried to use the odd moments between views on the Republican screen was first bombarded with small stones and finally enjoined by a Magistrate, a sheet much larger than the Roosevelt sheet has been established parallel with and closely adjacent to the Republican holdings. Last evening the final encounter of political epigrams, and the exchange of campaign witticisms, proved highly diverting to over 2,000 spectators.

Sedative advice as to where to purchase the finest beans or the most succulent pickles was being distributed upon the Republican screen during the early part of the evening, when the quiet was ruthlessly broken.

"Go to Bermuda for the Winter," suggested the Roosevelt shifter, showing a steamer rocking in a violent sea.

"Go there, Teddy, and escape the frost," appeared upon the Tammany sheet, which occupies a large section of the south wall of the Hotel Normandie. The snip continued rocking undisturbed.

"There's where Teddy will go Nov. 8," continued the Tammany operator. This challenge seemed to wake up the Roosevelt man, who promptly displayed:

"Real Democracy has fallen asleep under Croker drugs this year." The Tammany man followed with:

"The people know the danger of startling and hysterical legislation," which he at once backed with "Teddy's terrible task—Riding down with Platt."

The Roosevelt man renewed the attack with "Roosevelt should have the support of every man who loves the flag," to which the Tammany sheet showed one word,

"Nit!"

"The Republican Party is the party of patriotism and prosperity," the Republican devotee displayed. The Tammany adjuster tried:

"Republicans starved and killed our soldiers."

The street urchins, who made up the fringe of the crowd, were yelling loudly by this time, and they shouted all at once when, as the Republican sheet resumed its commercial duties by mentioning when the Sharkey-Corbett fight was to be pulled off, it displayed:

"Git together."

"Too much Platt and Quigg is the Republican disease," continued the Democratic illustrator. "Silence is not golden by any means with the Democratic candidates for Congress," retorted the Roosevelt enthusiast.

"No patriot will rebuke those who fought—won the war," was Mr. Republican operator's next essay. "Wait until the volunteers vote," responded the Democratic canvass.

"Roosevelt has never lost a fight, and he will win this," appeared upon the Republican cloth.

"Guess again, Teddy," urged the Tammany stereopticon.

A picture of an attractive bowl of soup was next advertised by the Republican. The Democratic operator seized the opportunity to display "Teddy is in it." He further attacked the Colonel, when his portrait was shown, by entitling it from his own screen:

"Teddy, the Artful—tax-Dodger."

A kinetoscopic view of the Rough Riders embarking for Cuba moved the Tammany man to show:

"Teddy won't take Capitol Hill—the colored troops are not with him."

"All Van Wycks look alike to Croker," tried the Republican. The Tammany view dissolver retorted:

"All canal contractors look alike to Platt."

"Roosevelt will discuss State issues. Will Van Wyck talk on silver?" queried the Republican. Tammany's euphonistic answer was:

"Teddy's teeth are tired."

"Van Wyck is Croker's phonograph," was the next allegation the Republican worker made. "Roosevelt is Platt's graphophone," was the Democratic reply.

"'Any man who was not wounded does not amount to anything'—Croker," said the Republican. The Tammany man answered: "This does not apply to Roosevelt. He was scratched by a barbed wire fence."

Respect for the majesty of the law prevented a repetition of the violence of the recent stereopticon encounter at the same locality last evening, but the crowd was satisfied with a duel of views, and seemed to enjoy it hugely.

NO BALLOTS FOR SICK SAILORS.

Men in Brooklyn Naval Hospital Will Not Have a Chance to Vote.

Chairman John L. Shea of the Kings County Democratic Campaign Committee learned yesterday that the State authorities had made no provision for taking the votes of the sailors at the naval hospital, Brooklyn. Mr. Shea immediately sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State, after an investigation had been made by Charles H. Hyde, counsel for the Campaign Committee:

We are informed by the authority in charge at naval hospital that no arrangements have been made for voting sailors at that institution, and that they look to you for authority to hold election. We request that you immediately instruct commanding officer to hold election in accordance with Chapter 674, Laws 1898.

No reply was received by Mr. Shea to the above communication. Chairman Shea gave out the following statement with regard to the matter last evening:

It is very remarkable that after the State Legislature was called together in extra session, in July, ostensibly to pass a law to enable the soldiers and sailors to vote, that the Republican State Government, with ample election machinery at its command, has neglected to make provision so that the soldiers and sailors in the naval hospital can cast their votes. Yet such is the fact. Possibly the Republicans know that the vote so far taken on the warships and among the soldiers and sailors is against the Republican candidates, and are therefore not anxious to carry out the law which is at hand. Possibly they think that to give any attention, in any respect, to the inmates of the hospital might be a reflection on Secretary Alger. At any rate the extreme charitable view is that they have been inefficient, neglectful, and heedless of the soldiers and sailors who are suffering from the effects of the late war.

It is impossible to avoid saying that this seems to be in line with the policy of the State Administration, which disbanded the Fourteenth Regiment—Brooklyn's fighting Fourteenth—and thereby sought to prevent its members from casting their ballots at this election.

SAILORS VOTING AT NAVY YARD.

Ballots Cast Yesterday on the Brooklyn—More Voting To-day.

The New York sailors on the warships in the Navy Yard have been casting their votes. Thirty men on the cruiser Brooklyn voted yesterday, and eight on the Resolute, which is moored near the Brooklyn, voted with them. Capt. Cook took charge of the voting, which lasted from 11:30 o'clock to 3:30. The Election Board was composed of Albert Moretz and Leonard Morissey, who are Republicans, and Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. J. Ryan and Benjamin Morris, Democrats. The ballots were six feet long. They were deposited in boxes set up by the side of the port five-inch gun. Several voters were on shore leave.

The men on the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts voted on Saturday. There were thirteen men on the Indiana and twenty-six on the Massachusetts. The men on the New Orleans and the Mayflower, and the receiving ship Vermont will vote to-day.

DISPUTES OF LAUNDRYMEN.

Chinese and White Workers Confer and Try to Agree on Washing Rates.

The conference between committees of the Chinese Laundrymen's Association and the United Laundrymen's Union to try and put an end to the cut-throat war that has been raging between the two organizations was held last evening in the Joss House at 16 Mott Street.

The conference was presided over by N. G. Sheung, the Mayor of Chinatown, who was said to resemble Richard Croker, both in build and physiognomy. The members of the Chinese committee stood at a respectful distance, and treated the white men's committee with tea and cigars. The white men's committee was headed by Mr. Elmer, but several members of his committee talked more than he did himself. Mayor Sheung said that the trouble had been caused by non-union Chinese laundrymen, who insisted on cutting prices. The Chinese union had paid some of these non-unionists as much as $400 to close their laundries and go away.

"Yes," said a member of the white men's committee, "there is a Chinaman at 135 Rivington street who was bought out twice, and yesterday he reduced his price to five cents a shirt. We begged him to raise his price to 10 cents, but he replied: 'Me no caree; me got plenty wokee.' That fellow injures both you and us. What are you going to do about it?"

The Mayor said something in Chinese which was interpreted as "We will have to use persuasion."

"What's the matter wid using a brick?" broke in an Irish laborer of the neighborhood. "Thot's the bist koind af pursuasion, and it works."

"It would be against the law," replied a member of the white men's committee with a smile.

Mayor Sheung then made a speech to the Chinese committee, who nodded their heads and said something that meant: "That's a good idea." Then he told the visiting delegation that his committee had a suggestion to make. "Next Monday," he said, "we will all call on Mayor Van Wyck and ask him to tell the Legislature in Albany to make a law fixing the prices for laundries, and providing punishments for all who may cut prices."

Then Delegate Samuel Lager walked up to Mayor Sheung and emphasized his remark by a wild series of gesticulations. "Do you suppose," he said, "that Mayor Van Wyck will or can do such a thing? He won't even listen to us, but will fire us out of his office. It is not we who began to cut prices, but your Chinamen. You sent for us, and then made such a ridiculous proposition. What we propose is that all, white men and Chinamen, raise the price of washing and ironing shirts to 10 cents, and we'll place all laundrymen under bonds of $500 to keep the agreement. And if any interlopers come into our district and cut prices, we will discuss means to drive them out if they don't repent."

Mayor Sheung made another speech to the Chinese committeemen, who again nodded, and then he said he would call for a general meeting of the Chinese union laundrymen for this evening, and discuss the whole matter. Then, on next Monday, the two committees would hold another conference. This was accepted by the white committee.

THE HERBERT FULLER LOST?

Anxiety in Boston Over the Vessel on Which Three Persons were Murdered.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Anxiety is growing relative to the present whereabouts of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, which left New York with a general cargo seventy-four days ago, bound out to Pernambuco, Brazil, where she was due to arrive some weeks ago, but whose arrival has not yet been cabled to local agents.

The craft has possibly failed to reach her destination on account of the recent severe hurricane which swept the southern coast, and if not lost, it is thought she has been badly damaged. It was on this craft that Capt. Nash, his wife, and second mate were murdered at sea by Mate Bram, who is now serving a life sentence.

It is just possible that the barkentine may have reached her destination, and that her skipper, a relative of the murdered captain, may have thought it would be suitable to inform his agent of arrival by letter, which would be brought by steamer to New York.

She is a vessel of 697 tons net register, built at Harrington, Me., in 1890, and owned by Swan & Son, of Machias, Me.

Lake Steamer Burned in Byng Inlet.

MIDLAND, Ontario, Nov. 7.—The Northern Transit Company's steamer Northern Belle was burned yesterday morning about two miles un Byng Inlet. The crew got off safely. Nothing was saved.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 7.—The house and barn of Frank H. Farmer, at Tewksbury, were burned this morning. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $5,000.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 7.—The forge shop of the American Ordnance Company, which is in a portion of the General Electric Company's plant, was partially destroyed by fire to-night, and the loss is about $10,000.

PITKIN, Col., Nov. 7.—Forty buildings were destroyed here by fire to-day, believed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The heaviest single loss is that of R. H. Williams & Co., general store and bank; $10,000.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 7.—A fire which broke out in the extensive railroad shops of the Southern Pacific Company today caused a loss of over $200,000. Little more than a year ago the pattern shop of the railroad company was burned, with a loss of nearly $500,000.

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 7.—Fire supposed to have been kindled by incendiaries gave Emporia a bad scare this afternoon. Within fifteen minutes five alarms were rung in. The wind was blowing a gale, and it was feared that the city would be destroyed. There were three separate fires, the most serious of which destroyed the canning factory and warehouse of L. W. Lewis, part of Evans & Thomas's lumber yard, seven boxcars loaded with freight, including a carload of eggs, and several small dwellings. The aggregate loss is about $50,000.

Drink to the success of your candidate in good old Evans' ALE.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to their

FUR DEPARTMENT,

in which they are showing

Persian Lamb, Seal Skin and Broadtail Coats,
Fur Lined Wraps,
Russian and Hudson Bay Sables,
Fur Trimmings, etc.

Fur Articles of all descriptions at prices to prove of interest.

B. Altman & Co. FUR TRIMMINGS

Have recently made larger preparations than heretofore, enabling them to offer an extensive selection of all the popular and Novelty Fur Trimmings, a number of prices of which are quoted, as follows:

	Per	Yard.		Per	Yard.
Persian Lamb, 1-inch,	90c.	$1.15	Alaska Sable, ½-inch,	55c.	90c.
Alaska Sable, 1-inch,	1.10	1.25	Mink Tail Piping,	1.20	1.45
Mink, 1-inch,	95c.	1.75	Mink Half Tail,		1.65
Broadtail, 1-inch,	1.45	1.95	Mink Whole Tail,		2.45
Blue Fox, 1-inch,	2.25	2.50	Chinchilla, ½-inch,		1.80
Sabled Fox, 1-inch.	1.40	2.25	Blue Fox, ½-inch,		1.10
Black Fox, 1-inch.		1.95	White Fox, ½-inch,		1.15
Black Lynx, 1-inch,	1.75	2.55	Black Fox, ½-inch,		1.25
Black Astrakhan, 1-in.	75c.	1.35	Persian Lamb, ½-inch,	45c.	1.25
White Thibet, 1-inch,	55c.	68c.	Natural Otter, ½-inch,	65c.	95c.
White Caracul, 1-inch,		2.75	Stone Marten, ½-inch,	1.65	1.90
Chinchilla, 1-inch,		2.95	Ermine, ½-inch,	1.75	2.25
Stone Marten, 1-inch,		3 50	Mink, ½-inch,	75c.	1.35
Cinnamon Bear, 1-inch,		3.75	Black Lynx, ½-inch,		1.10
Black Bear, 1-inch,		4.50	Beaver, ½-inch,	55c.	95c.

And in addition, the more costly Fur Trimmings, viz.:—Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Fisher Tail, Real Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Stone Marten Tail, Wolverine, Real Chinchilla and Baum Marten.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SAYS HUSBAND BUTTED HER.

Story of Unusual Punishment Told by Brooklyn Wife Who Wants Separation.

Mirabeau L. Towns moved yesterday before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR ENDED

Last Speech of His Flying Trip Through the State Delivered at Dunkirk.

HE IS HOARSE, BUT HAPPY

Will Cast His Vote at Oyster Bay This Morning and Receive No Returns Except Final Results, He Says.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Two big meetings of an enthusiastic character were held here to-night and addressed by Col. Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor, who thus ended a railroad campaign that within a period of thirteen days has embraced 127 speeches delivered from the platform of a car in addition to as many more made from public platforms or in the big cities.

After the meetings, which closed at 10:30, the Colonel, hoarse but happy, took his special car, attached to the fast mail, and left for New York by the New York Central, and will arrive there at 10:30 to-morrow morning. He will go immediately to his home at Oyster Bay, where he will vote, and then remain at home the rest of the day. He says he will not receive any returns except final results.

His first bow to-day was made at 8 o'clock in the morning to a small crowd that had assembled at Hernsville station to greet him as the train passed through.

The first stop was made at Andover, and despite the chilly weather there was a gathering of more than 200 people stamping their feet and slapping their hands to keep warm. Col. Roosevelt was received with cheers and said the issues of this campaign were as sharply drawn as ever in the history of this State.

"They are civic honesty and National honor," he continued. "In neither of these do our opponents dare tell you where they stand. We do, beginning at the Raines law and going up or down the list. Now just think of Tammany or Mr. Croker standing for anything that is honest."

The crowd cheered and laughed at this statement, and as the train pulled out after a two-minute stop, Col. Roosevelt was trying to talk above the cheers.

The second stop was made at Welleville, where Col. Roosevelt spoke of the protective tariff and the benefit it was to the farmer. He also descanted upon the preservation of the honesty of the judiciary, and said sarcastically:

"Do you think you can trust Croker with the conduct of affairs in the State when he boldly announces that he refuses a Judge a nomination because he has failed to obey the behests of the party?"

At Belmont, the county seat of Allegany County, there was a goodly gathering, and ex-Senator Laughlin assisted in the speech-making. The blowing of factory whistles and continued cheering followed Col. Roosevelt's speech, which was in the same line as at other places.

At Friendship at least 1,400 people had gathered at the station, but only a two-minute stop was made, the train being slightly behind its schedule time. Col. Roosevelt appealed to the people not only to get out to-morrow and vote, but to get their neighbrs out. The crowd was particularly enthusiastic over Col. Roosevelt's promise that if elected he would probe the alleged canal scandal to the bottom, and that if he found any official dishonesty the offender guilty should be punished.

At Cuba, the last stop in Allegany County, two cannon and a brass band assisted in the welcome given by a crowd of about 400 people. Col. Roosevelt said:

"We are close to the final deciding hours of a closely contested campaign, in which we have defined the issues very closely, while our opponents have evaded more than half of them." He asked that President McKinley be upheld in his endeavors to obtain a righteous peace, and his other endeavor to maintain prosperity.

At Olean station the party was transferred to a street car and taken to the village where a stand was surrounded by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The journey of the special electric car to the centre of the village was a triumphal one. A brass band occupied one car, and all along the line fireworks and cannon gave welcome. Fully 2,000 people listened to the speeches. Before leaving Olean Col. Roosevelt went to the parlor of the hotel and requested that a number of volunteers whom he saw in uniform in the crowd be asked to come in. About twenty men who had answered the call to war responded, and the Colonel shook hands cordially with each of them. The stop at Olean was of fifty-five minutes' duration.

At Salamanca a fifteen-minute stop was made, and Col Roosevelt spoke to about 1,000 people. He reiterated the statement made several days ago that he would see to it that every commission in the State that had to do with the interests of labor should have upon it a bona fide representative of labor. He attacked Tammany and Mr. Croker, and said the real issue was not Van Wyck, but whether the State of New York was to be turned over to Richard Croker, "that he might corrupt it, as he had New York City."

Little Valley was reached at about 12:25, and about fifty Rough Riders, mounted, headed the crowd that had gathered to greet Col. Roosevelt, who talked upon the preservation of the honor of the judiciary.

At Cattaraugus there was a goodly crowd of people, although it was cold and a few inches of snow laid on the ground.

Four stops were made between Cattaraugus and Jamestown and short addresses made.

Jamestown was reached at 2:50, and there two monster mass meetings had been arranged, one in a public square, which was addressed by Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Woodford, and Jacob Riis, and another at the public theatre, where 2,000 persons listened to Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Woodford, Senator Laughlin, and Col. Baxter.

One of the most interesting incidents of the trip occurred at this place. Col. Roosevelt had been notified that one of his Rough Riders, Sergt. E. W. Buchlin, lived in Jamestown, but that from injuries sustained in Cuba he was unable to attend the meeting, and had expressed great regret. When the big parade started it wound its way up to Buchlin's house and intended to countermarch so that the wounded man should see the procession. When the carriage containing Col. Roosevelt reached the huose the candidate ordered it to stop, and, alighting, went in. He was warmly greeted by the veteran, who, with tears in his eyes, shook hands with him. For fifteen minutes Col. Roosevelt talked with the man and his wife, and when he came out 100 veterans of the civil war who were lined up opposite the house cheered him frantically.

ASTOR BATTERY FOR ROOSEVELT.

Letter from Manila Says He Will Get 45 Out of 48 Votes.

The following letter was received at Republican State Headquarters yesterday afternoon:

Manila, Philippines, Oct. 4, 1898.
Elisha K. Camp, 11 Broadway, New York City:

My Dear Camp: I have heard that Roosevelt has been nominated for Governor. Hurrah for Teddy! Our men are allowed to vote and he will get 45 out of the 48 votes, and it may be that the vote will be unanimous, as the other three men are only waiting to see whom the Democrats nominate. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. HILLS,
Corporal, Astor Battery.

BODIES OF MOHEGAN VICTIMS.

Eight Arrive on the Menominee in Hermetically Sealed Caskets.

The bodies of eight of the passengers of the lost Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohegan, wrecked on Oct. 14, at the Manacles, arrived here yesterday in hermetically sealed caskets on the steamship Menominee from London. The bodies are those of Mrs. T. W. King and one of her sons, of Nantucket, Mass.; Mrs. Weller, mother of Mrs. King, also of Nantucket; L. M. Luke and wife of Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. A. B. Grumbrecht of Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. L. S. Grandin, mother of Miss Maude Roudebush, the opera singer, of Meadville, Penn., and Mrs. Sophia C. Crane of California.

The agent of the Atlantic Transport Line was at the pier, and made necessary arrangements with the health authorities for the transit of the bodies through the city to the different points where relatives live to which they are consigned.

There Was Something in a Name.

From The Los Angeles Herald.

There was something in a name when it came to saving James G. Blaine from merited court-martial and dismissal from the army. By direction of the President he has been "honorably discharged from the service of the United States." Blaine never would have got a commission but for his name, and whatever "pull" may still attach to it. His whole career has been disgraceful, and the abuse of his invalid wife a few years ago was infamous.

Precious Stones

The finest that exist

Specimen Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds and Sapphires. Pearls of extreme quality

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Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue
New York

REV. MR. WISHER'S TROUBLE

Pastor's Change of Politics May Lose Him His Position.

THE SISTERS AGAINST HIM

Outburst of Anger at His Words, "I Am a Democrat," More Violent than at First Reported.

The outburst of anger and indignation that greeted the announcement of the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Fifty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, Sunday night, that he was a Democrat, was even more extraordinary and violent than any description given of it in yesterday's papers would indicate. No sooner had the words been spoken than the large congregation was in an uproar, men and women hissing and hurling objurgations at their once beloved pastor. They called him "liar," "traitor," "scoundrel," &c., and one man asked him if he did not read the papers and see what was going on in North Carolina. Women cried out that they had given of their wages to dress him well, and that if they could get their hands on him they would strip him bare. Several men jumped over benches on their way to reach the pastor, but were restrained by cooler heads from offering him violence in the church.

The people poured out into the street and there waited for Mr. Wisher. "They'd a-limbed him sure if they had got their hands on him," said a prominent member of the congregation yesterday. "It was just awful," said a bright young woman yesterday afternoon; "the street was just black with people. They were the maddest you ever saw. There was never anything like it in New York. It was awful, and I was mighty glad to see the police come, I can tell you, for nobody knows what would have happened."

The Rev. Mr. Wisher was advised that he needed police protection, and he applied for it, with the result that four officers were sent, who escorted him to a Seventh Avenue car and saw him safely on his way to his home in Jersey City.

The congregation of Mount Olivet Church is a large one, and is made up almost wholly of negroes from Virginia, with whom Republicanism is a sort of religion. Mr. Wisher also came to New York from Virginia. He gradually arose to a position of great influence with his congregation, and apparently could lead them at will until a year ago when he refused to advocate the election of Gen. Tracy to the Mayoralty. Republican members of his congregation who were spoken with yesterday said they passed that by because their pastor still protested his party loyalty and asserted that Low was a better Republican than Tracy was. They say the letter written recently by the Rev. Mr. Wisher to Edward E. Lee, chief of the United Colored Democracy, in which he said he had made up his mind that the negro had no longer a place in the Republican Party, simply stunned his people. Mr. Wisher left the city and was away when that letter was published. Sunday was the first time he could be called upon to define his position, and he was asked to do so. Many of the congregation looked upon the letter as a forgery, and went to the church believing Mr. Wisher would denounce it as such.

A prominent leader among the colored men, who lives two doors from the church, said last night that Mr. Wisher first stirred the wrath of his people Sunday night by speaking slightingly of Abraham Lincoln, saying that he only issued the Emancipation Proclamation as a war measure. He then added to their wrath by declaring that he had become a Democrat a year ago, and when he added "No man can compel me to vote except as I please; I am a Democrat and I want" their anger burst all bounds.

"But did they object to the introduction of politics in the pulpit?" this man was asked.

"Bless your heart, no," was the reply. "They wanted politics in the pulpit. They are used to that. They've always held meetings in the church. If Mr. Wisher had declared for Roosevelt the people would have gone just as wild as they did, but in a different way."

The Rev. Mr. Wisher could not be found in this city yesterday. It was said that he had gone to Long Island from his home in Jersey City. His son was at the rooms of the United Colored Democracy, opposite the church, in the afternoon, but declined to speak for his father. Henry C. Smith, general secretary of the United Colored Democracy, said he thought the disturbance of Sunday night was made by evil disposed persons, non-members of the congregation, sent there by Republican managers to raise a row. He said he believed the trouble would blow over.

A regular monthly business meeting had been called for 8 o'clock last evening in the church and members of the congregation began to arrive at the doors by 7:30. They were surprised to find the church in darkness and the doors locked. They were further surprised to find on one of the doors a square card, on which, neatly typewritten, was the following:

NOTICE.

By direction of the Board of Trustees, the church meeting announced to be held this evening will be postponed until the first Monday in December.

J. F. HARRISON,
HENRY DARNELL,
CHAS. T. JOHNSTON,
CHAS. H. SMITH, President.
Rev. D. W. WISHER, Pastor.

Nov. 7, 1898.

Presently the janitor appeared from within, took down the card and opened the doors. Half a dozen women had hardly entered when Mr. Harrison appeared, ordered the doors closed and the card put back. More people came constantly and were freely expressing their wrath at finding themselves shut out, when President Smith arrived. He calmly took down the card again, and announced that if the people wanted to hold a meeting, why, a meeting they should hold. "This church don't belong to the pastor," he said, "and I never authorized the use of my name on that card." Amid approving cries, such as "I didn't believe one nigger could keep these doors shut!" the doors were opened, and the crowd, still largely made up of women, entered the church. When all who wished to had entered, the doors were closed again. After half an hour had elapsed the people came out, looking less excited than when they had entered. They said they had concluded to postpone the meeting indefinitely. Many of them, on entering, had said they proposed to dismiss their pastor summarily. As one of the men said: "He's got the sisters down on him, and he might as well git at once. No preacher, white or black, in town or country, can stay when the sisters are down on him."

A Young Philosopher.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"Der ain't no justice in dis world, anyway," said little Tommy Thompkins as he came out of the house wiping his eyes.

"What's the matter, Tommy?" inquired a neighbor.

"Why, pa went an' knocked a nice vase off en the stand dis mornin' an' smashed it all ter pieces, and then fussed at ma fer havin' it settin' 'round in th' way."

"Yes."

"An' then, 'cause I broke a durn little ol' saucer at dinner he licked th' stuffin' outen me fer bein' so careless."

SECOND CORPS' NEW CAMPS.

Movement South from Camp Meade Begins Thursday with the 35th Michigan's Departure.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 7.—Orders were issued this evening by Gen. Young for the movement of the Second Corps to the new camps in the South. The movement will begin Thursday with the departure of the Thirty-fifth Michigan and the Second Tennessee, and will be completed the following Wednesday. A hospital car will be attached to each regimental train and a medical officer will accompany each section. The headquarters equipments of the various brigades and divisions will be shipped in advance of corps headquarters.

The Michigan troops go to Augusta, Ga., and the Tennesseans to Columbia, S. C. Friday the First Maryland will go to Augusta, the Two Hundred and Third New York to Greenville, S. C., and the Fifth Pennsylvania to Athens, Ga. The Tenth Ohio goes to Augusta and the Fourth New Jersey to Greenville on Saturday. Sunday the Eighth Pennsylvania leaves for Augusta, the Second West Virginia for Greenville, and the First Rhode Island to Columbia. Monday the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania leaves for Augusta, the Fourth Missouri for Greenville, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and the Ninth Ohio Battalion for Summerville. Tuesday the Fifteenth Minnesota starts for Augusta, the Third Connecticut for Summerville and the Two Hundred and First New York for Greenville. Wednesday the Fifth Massachusetts leaves for Greenville, and the Two Hundred and Second New York for Athens.

Corps headquarters, the Signal Corps Company, the Corps Reserve Ambulance Company, and the First and Second Division hospitals will also start Wednesday.

PASSENGER FARES MAY BE CUT.

Reduction of $2 Between Chicago and New York and Boston Spoken of.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A radical reduction in passenger fares between Chicago and New York, Boston, and other Eastern points is likely to be made within a few days. The slashing will be done by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and Pennsylvania roads, and will be caused by the refusal of the differential lines to advance their long established low rates on the figures of the standard roads.

The cuts, it is said, will be $2 on first and second class rates to New York and Boston, reducing the first-class fare from this city to New York from $22 to $20, and the second-class fare from $20 to $18 via the three lines named.

The rates were originally established by agreement and were put on the ground that the service time, and facilities of the six lines named were inferior to the three standard lines and that some inducements in the way of lower fares were necessary to enable the weak roads to get a fair share of the business.

Since the Joint Traffic decision the standard lines have considered themselves no longer bound by the old agreement covering these rates, and they have been anxious to even up with the differential lines.

WESTERN TRUNK LINE COMMITTEE.

Report That It Will Be Dissolved at a Meeting on Thursday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Western Trunk Line Committee is about to follow the example of the Joint Traffic Association and go out of business. A special meeting of the executive officers of the roads in the committee has been called for next Thursday, and it is generally admitted that they will decide to dissolve the association.

The fact that the committee has failed to do any real good in the way of maintaining rates is said to have had as much effect on the view of executive officials as has the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Joint Traffic Association case.

New Baltimore and Ohio Manager.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7.—F. D. Underwood, General Manager of the "Soo" line, is believed to have accepted the appointment of General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, to succeed W. M. Green, who has been elected Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. It is believed that if Mr. Underwood goes to the Baltimore and Ohio he will be succeeded on the "Soo" line by General Manager Fitch of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic. Other changes to the Baltimore and Ohio from the Northwest are rumored.

ENGLISH LAWYERS' EARNINGS.

Personal Fees and Public Salaries Upon a Delectable Scale.

From The London Mail.

Among the lotteries of the professions there is none which has so many rich prizes and so many absolute blanks as the law. It is at once the richest and the poorest of all learned callings, and in these extremes even the Church has to yield it first place.

Although there is only one barrister in England to every four clergymen, and probably only one working barrister to every ten men with "cures," there are no fewer than 200 barristers with an average professional income of £2,500 a year, or an aggregate revenue of £500,000.

Of English lawyers holding official positions at fixed salaries, 174 draw an aggregate income of over £408,000. These salaries range in amount from the £10,000 a year enjoyed by the Lord Chancellor, to the £1,500 a year of the County Court Judge, Police Magistrate, or Master of the Supreme Court.

Of the principal Judges, the Lord Chief Justice draws a salary of £8,000 a year, the acceptance of which in Lord Russell's case involved a loss of nearly double the amount every year. The Master of the Rolls and the four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary rank next, with £6,000 a year each; while no fewer than 26 puisne Judges receive £5,000 a year each, or the same salary as a Cabinet Minister of the first rank.

Including with these the Attorney General, whose official income last year was £13,306, and the Solicitor General, with £9,168, the thirty-five leading officials "in the law" receive an aggregate salary of over £200,000, or an average income of £5,727.

The fifty-six lawyers who have secured the haven of a County Court Judgship are passing rich on a combined income of £84,300.

The Stipendiary Magistrates are almost equally blessed. The twenty-six lawyers who administer justice in our metropolitan police courts together are able to subsist on £38,800 a year, of which amount twenty-four receive £1,500 each, and one £300 a year more.

But the chief prizes in the law are not to the dignified occupants of the bench. There are in England at least a dozen counsel whose income is nearly double that of the Lord Chancellor himself. Sir Edward Clarke would count it a bad year which did not bring him £20,000; and Mr. Sam Pope, Mr. Littler, Sir "Bob" Reid, and at least half-a-dozen others could forfeit the joint salary attached to the woolsack and yet save money.

At least twenty other men at the bar make an average income of £5,000 a year, and probably fifty others can rely on making half this amount.

Rich as their rewards are, it is only one man out of twenty who is among the "called." To the remaining nineteen, many of them of equal ability, such good fortunes will never come, and for them these figures can yield no delights.

CHARLES T. YERKES TALKS

Chicago Street Railway Magnate Declares His System Will Make Concessions.

A PERCENTAGE ON EARNINGS

Will Compensate the City of Chicago for the Use of Streets to a Fair Extent—Railways Won't Consolidate.

Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago Street Railway magnate, who is now in the city, was seen at his New York house, 864 Fifth Avenue, last night, and confirmed the report that he had promised the Citizens' Committee of the Chicago Civic Federation to throw open to the inspection of an expert to be appointed by them the books of the system which he controls. This includes the North Chicago Street Railway Company and the South Chicago Street Railway Company, of both of which Mr. Yerkes is President, and which furnish transit to that portion of the City of Chicago lying north and west of the Chicago River.

Mr. Yerkes further declared that his railway system was ready and willing to make some concessions to the city for the use of its streets. "We will agree to pay a yearly percentage on the earnings of the system," said he, "if only a fair percentage be asked. I believe that a street railway corporation ought to do something for the city. Up to date no purchase payment has been made for any franchise or ordinance, nor has any earnings percentage been agreed on. Of late years the idea has taken root in Chicago that the city ought to receive a percentage of the road's earnings in return for the use of its streets. These gentlemen of the Civic Federation, an organization formed for the purposes of aiding the city and promoting its welfare, and one which has a good standing in the city, have taken an interest in the question. We agree with them that we should pay a certain percentage of the system's earnings. The only question is as to what percentage. My object in permitting them to examine our books through an expert is to allow them to form an estimate of what is a fair percentage to ask, and their estimate they will suggest to the City Government. No definite percentage was mentioned at the luncheon they gave me. I don't care to say just what I should call a fair estimate.

"I shall return to Chicago in about a week, and some time after that the expert they will select may get to work on the books. There is no hurry, as we have five years in which to make up our mind. It is not till 1903 that the city contends that our first ordinance will run out, the other ordinances to expire at later times. Our contention is that all the ordinances derive their validity from the franchise which the State of Illinois granted us in 1858, to run for twenty-five years. In 1865 the Legislature, by an amendment, extended the franchise to ninety-nine years, making it due to expire in 1957, and we hold that the ordinances, or licenses, to use the streets which the city gives us run along with the franchise, and expire with it. Our legal advisers have no doubt of it.

"Now, the city is not allowed to make a contract for more than twenty years' duration. On that the municipal authorities claim that these licenses are only for twenty years each. We have had to get a new license for every additional section of street needed by the growth of our system. The first licenses, granted in 1863, when our first car was started running, were said in 1883 to be lapsing. A compromise was made then. Both sides employed counsel. The Mayor, Carter Harrison, Sr., who was one of the greatest Mayors we ever had, came to the conclusion that the city had a bad case, and told the City Council so in a letter, advising them to accept the compromise we offered, namely, to pay a yearly license of $50 for each car used. This was done, and we now pay these licenses. That is the rate for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and most large cities, I believe.

"The licenses were then renewed, and the matter will come up again twenty years from that date, or 1903. We are to compromise it at that time by agreeing to a fair percentage on earnings. If the city will not come to a fair agreement we will simply sit down where we are."

"You will fight the matter in the courts, Mr. Yerkes?"

"Yes," he replied. "We believe we have a good case."

"Have you paid anything to the city for the licenses besides these license fees?" he was asked.

"Oh, we have paid it in very many ways," said he. "We have paved streets, lighted them, built bridges and viaducts and done many other things. Some of these were stipulated in our ordinances and some made by special agreement. The people of Chicago don't think so, and probably never will, but the street railways of the city have been very liberal in their treatment of the municipality. They have spent many thousands of dollars they were not obliged to spend and done many things their ordinances did not require in the way of improvements."

Mr. Yerkes's attention was called to a report in New York evening papers to the effect that all the street railways of Chicago would consolidate. This would unite the system in the southern part of the city with his system. "All I have to say of it," said he, smiling, "is that if it is so, I don't know it."

MIAL FORFEITS TO STARK.

He Refuses to Abide by the Referee's Decision in the Amateur Billiard Tournament.

J. B. Stark did not have to run his 300 points in his game with Dr. L. L. Mial last night, in the amateur fourteen-inch balk-line tournament, at the Ives Academy. He was declared the winner after he made his two hundred and sixty-eighth point, Mial refusing to continue because of what he thought was a poor decision by Edward McLaughlin, the referee. The trouble occurred in the fortieth inning. After making his ninth shot, when his stroke ball rested close enough to the one object ball to call for a decision. The referee looked closely, and declared the balls not "frozen," so that Stark could play for a point without "banking," or sending his ball to the cushion first. Dr. Mial jumped up and declared that the balls were "frozen," and offered to bet that he was right. The crowd yelled for him to sit down, as the referee's decision was final.

"I know that they are 'frozen,'" continued Dr. Mial. "My eyesight is better than the referee's, who is more than forty years old and can't see as well as a younger person. I know this because I have examined many pairs of eyes in my profession."

The crowd only laughed at this, and told Stark to go ahead, which he did, at the bidding of the referee. Dr. Mial left the room before Stark completed his run, and Stark was declared the winner by forfeit. After the game Dr. Mial and W. A. Arnold, another contestant in the tournament, came to blows because the latter would not admit that the referee's decision was wrong. Friends parted the men before much damage was done.

In the afternoon game, W. A. Arnold defeated F. Poggenberg by three points. The seores follow:

W. A. ARNOLD, (200.)—1 0 4 4 1 6 4 2 0 8 0 0 3 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 5 5 1 0 3 1 2 0 0 2 2 2 3 3 2 27 0 3 8 5 1 4 10 4 1 2 0 0 2 4 1 1 2 0 5 3 1. Total, 200. Average, 2 62-69. Highest run, 31.

F. POGGENBERG, (300.)—15 0 0 3 5 0 0 2 0 7 5 0 1 0 2 25 0 0 23 0 20 0 5 0 0 0 5 16 0 6 0 2 0 4 0 1 7 0 3 25 3 2 0 0 3 0 37 9 1 0 2 11 0 6 4 2 8 1 0 0 1 1 15 7. Total, 297. Average, 4 25-69. Highest run, 37.

J. B. STARK, (300.)—0 0 0 1 2 1 6 22 80 1 19 4 21 13 2 4 0 1 0 3 3 29 13 16 7 1 1 2 5 0 0 10 3 4 6 4 5 2 10 17. Total, 268. Average, 6 7-10. Highest run, 30.

L. L. MIAL, (300.)—7 0 0 14 6 5 10 14 5 0 8 9 21 0 4 3 1 1 1 3 5 14 16 0 18 4 10 0 3 0 1 2 19 2 18 12 4 1. Total, 247. Average, 6 13-39. Highest run, 21.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

What Cuba's Loss Means to Spain.

The loss of Cuba means to Spain the loss of the very sustenance of the nation. Already her tax ridden people are crying for bread. In the same way the loss of your once vigorous appetite means poverty and starvation to your body. If any reader of this paper wishes to be as hungry again as when a child, and wants to fully enjoy hearty meals, we can recommend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, and constipation.

B. Altman & Co.

Will hold an Imporant Sale to-morrow (Wednesday) and Thursday of High-class Upholstery Fabrics, appropriate for furnishing Parlors, Reception Rooms, Halls, Libraries and Dining Rooms.

THE DISTANCE FROM LAND.

Methods of Reckoning It Suggested Apropos of the Mohegan Disaster.

Letter to the Editor of The Pall Mall Gazette.

With your kind permission I will continue my remarks in support of the theory developed in my last letter. It will take years of observation and record before we have charts marked with standards of obscuration in various conditions of wind and tide, as charts are now marked with the bottom. But I do not despair of seeing the time when the proudest boast of a rich yachtsman will be, not that he has won a silver cup for covering twenty miles ten seconds faster than somebody else, but that he has sent to the Admiralty the best obscuration chart of the year, and so done something to make poor Jack's life a little more secure. Years ago Proctor printed in Knowledge my suggestion to use the thermopile in air to detect the presence of icebergs. But there is another mode in which, I believe, science can help in this matter, and that is by making use of the thermo-electric pile to ascertain the temperature of the water in which the vessel is floating. It is quite clear that (other things being equal) water which has been beaten by the wind upon the rocks or shore must be considerably warmer than that which is only beaten against other yielding water; the friction of a fluid against a solid must develop more heat than the friction of a fluid against a fluid, and though this difference may be unfelt by our senses, the thermopile galvanometer could measure and record it. Again, the sea water will take up and hold air in comparatively large quantities—surely the measure of this can be easily effected—and a continued increase in the quantity would indicate to the careful observer that some of the conditions surrounding him had changed, to give warning that a cause must exist for the change, and the cause would be known to be the presence of the shore or rocks breaking up the waves and so continually mixing the air and water that the excess of the former was easily detected. The objection that these results could not be applied in a rapid current is a strong one; but if they can only be applied in a proportion of cases, the stake is so great as to make it worth while using them.

There is, however, yet another means of ascertaining the neighborhood of rocks and shore and also of approaching vessels, and that is by sound in the air. A man viewing a row of lights along the beach of a seacoast town sees only a line of light, but he can with a telescope examine any point of this and cut out of view the rest because the rays of light move in regular lines, but so also do the waves of sound, and with a phonoscope, if I may coin a word, and a microphone, it would be possible to cut off all other vibrations than those proceeding from a certain point in the horizon and magnify them, and attention being exclusively fixed on these, their character might be discovered with ease; the dashing of the waves on rocks, the rustling of the shingle on the beach, the beating of the screw of a steamer are sounds that only want isolating to be at once identified, and the direction from which they originate ought to be at once known from the position of the narrow mouth of the instrument. In nature the mobile ears of the ass, the horse, and the hare are examples of the use of the phonoscope for localizing the origin of sounds.

In cases of vessels in fog using fog-horns or whistles, or bells, the indication of the exact whereabouts is vital, and this can be ascertained within a few points, either by the ear and the hand phonoscope or by means of a membrane in a larger instrument vibrating a pendulum, and this making an electric connection with a small bell which sounds only when the mouth of the instrument is pointing dead at the source of the sound waves. With a pair of flattened ear trumpets of tin, about 10 inches long, and with a mouth about 4 inches by ¾ of an inch, covered all over with fur on the outside and 3 inches down the inside, I could, blindfold, determine the position of voices and footsteps within two or three points of the compass, (this was a trial for military purposes to detect the approach of the enemy in night attacks.)

But in the water itself we find a still further help to safety. At the Folkestone baths in Winter the water is heated by steam, blown in from pipes on the bottom of the swimming bath. On one occasion some years ago I found that, while the sound of the steam in the air was a mere dull crepitation, on plunging in and immersing the ears there was experienced a series of deafening blows, absolutely unendurable. In 1826 some experiments were made on one of the Swiss lakes, and it was found that the blows on a bell in the water nine miles away were heard distinctly by a listener, with an immersed tube with a diaphragm turned in its direction. A combination of telephone and microphone properly immersed would convey to the ear vibrations in the water as distinctively as the sounds of various voices are conveyed by the telephone every day. The throb of the screw of an approaching vessel, say, a torpedo boat; the thunder of the waves against rock or iceberg; the grinding of the gravel on a beach, could be all distinguished one from the other by an experienced listener, and thus, with a simple instrument of this kind, half an hour's warning might be obtained of the neighborhood of rocks, icebergs, or shore, and a quarter of an hour's of the approach of the fastest vessels.

It is one of the most remarkable facts in connection with marine progress that while speed and power have so enormously increased, the means of guiding and controlling this increase remain what they were in the days of the old wooden ships. The dropping of a lead with a piece of string overboard seems to be the only method of ascertaining the whereabouts of the land, and to do this with a vessel going fifteen knots an hour is impossible. If the vessel is stopped for the purpose in the twenty minutes required for the work she will nearly roll the masts out of her and drive half her passengers frantic with sheer fright. It is time surely that all this was changed, and that some rational method should be adopted for lessening the dangers of the sea. Such methods I have indicated, and a grave responsibility rests upon those whose duty it is to attend to these matters, if they longer remain uninvestigated and untried. That more than 600 men professing an earnest desire for the welfare of their country should meet year after year without attempting to do something to remedy such glaring and conspicuous evils will in the time to come be one of the gravest reproaches of the age that boastfully claims to be the most humane and the most enlightened of any that the world has seen. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A. STEWART HARRISON.
Lieutenant Colonel, V. D.
26 College Street, Dowgate Hill, E. C., Oct. 18.

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland Dead.

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland died yesterday at Wernersville, Penn., after an illness of several months' duration. Dr. Wayland was one of the best known clergymen in the Baptist denomination. He was born in Providence, R. I., April 23, 1836. His father was Francis Wayland, the eminent President of Brown University. His brother, Prof. Francis Wayland, Jr., has been for many years Dean of the Yale Law School.

Mr. Wayland was educated in Brown University, from which he graduated in 1849. In 1854 he was ordained as pastor of a Baptist Church in Worcester, Mass., in which he continued until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he became Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. After the completion of his service in the army he received the appointment in 1865 of Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, and in 1870 become President of Franklin College, Indiana.

His connection with these collegiate institutions continued until 1872, when he accepted the position of editor of The National Baptist, a denominational paper published in Philadelphia, of which city Dr. Wayland had since that date been a resident. His editorship of The Baptist continued till the year 1894. Since then he had been the Philadelphia editor of The Baptist Examiner.

Her Family.

Mrs. Pitt—Has Mrs. Oakland any children?

Mrs. Penn—She has two, a boy and a girl. The boy is a '95 model and the girl a '97.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

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Special To-day:

MEN'S FALL AND WINTER SUITS, the product of a leading manufacturer of fine clothing and comprising high class worsteds and cassimere effects, in all new designs and colors, hand finished and equal to high grade custom made, lined with fine serges and Farmer's satin, mostly single breasted style, in stouts and regular sizes, offered elsewhere at $18.00 and $20.00; early callers will have the advantage; our price, 12.49

MEN'S OVERCOATS of exceptionally fine blue and black kerseys, lined with plaid worsted, lap seams, satin yoke, correct shape; easily worth $18.00; at 12.49

On the higher grades of Men's Suits and Overcoats of which we have an endless variety the difference in price is even more marked.

(IN ANNEX.)

Continuation Sale of Rich Novelty Silks.

The choicest portion of the stock of a well known silk manufacturer, whose product is so popular and attractive that it ornaments the show windows and beautifies the silk departments of almost every prominent dry goods store in this city. To gain such popularity the goods must possess superior merit. They are carefully, skillfully and artistically produced. The color blendings will appeal to those of refined taste. They are intended for high class waists, carriage and reception dresses, also street and evening costumes. Such a display of magnificent Silks is seldom seen in this or any other city, and the extremely low prices at which they are offered will convince any and everybody of the wisdom of taking advantage of this rare opportunity.

Sold elsewhere for $1.50 to $1.75 per yard; our price, 98 and 1.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:38	Sun sets...4:50	Moon rises..12:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:14	Gov. Isl'd...2:35	H. Gate....4:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:15	Gov. Isl'd...2:41	H. Gate....4:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels. Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	.....	3:00 P. M.
	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	*9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Troja, Campeachy, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Jeremie	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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POLITICAL "NEWS."

THE TIMES, in the canvass that closes to-day may, we think, fairly be said to have been for all its readers, of whatever party, or of none, a good political newspaper. That is to say, we believe that none of our readers has lacked an opportunity to know, with reasonable fullness, what the advocates of each party had to say for its cause and its candidates. The speeches made by the candidates and their friends, and the more formal statements issued by the political leaders, not only in our own State, but elsewhere, have been reported accurately and to the extent that their importance seemed to justify. Not only this, but our readers, through letters to THE TIMES, in great variety and with no restriction except that they must have something to say, must say it in reasonable spirit, and must give their names, have enabled their fellow-readers to follow the currents of opinion and to understand the points of view from which current questions are regarded. It is hardly necessary to say that this policy has been followed without reference to the editorial views of THE TIMES, which have been duly expressed and argued in their proper place. It has happened, indeed, owing to the active speaking campaign of the Republican candidate and to the zeal he has personally aroused in many of his friends, that a larger share of space in our news columns and in those given to correspondents has been taken up in his interest than in that of his more reserved competitor for the suffrages of the people, whose election, on the whole, THE TIMES has preferred.

We have said that this course has given to our readers what for all of them may fairly be called a good political newspaper. Most people will concede that it is a course suggested by justice; our experience is that it is approved by sound business expediency. The paper that gives both sides can be read by those who want one only, whichever that may be; they can ignore what does not interest them. But the number of these is, we think, smaller than is generally supposed. Often the most zealous partisan likes to know what his opponents are saying. On the other hand, the number of substantially independent readers is very large and is steadily increasing. For them an impartial system of political news reporting is valuable. The paper that pursues that system intelligently does for this class the work of two merely partisan journals. The extent to which this class is developing in New York must have been noticed by those who have read THE TIMES with any care during the past three months. We do not recall a canvass in many years in which the arguments for and against each candidate have been more generally discussed or more candidly weighed and in which so many persons have reached a decision by striking a deliberate balance. Our correspondents, for instance, have included a striking number who argued for Col. ROOSEVELT in spite of his relations with PLATT, or for Judge VAN WYCK, notwithstanding the influence of CROKER, and others who, finding the balance in each case too difficult or too narrow, take refuge in the support of Mr. BACON. All of which is very wholesome and promising. THE TIMES does not regret that sound business expediency justifies a policy on its part that encourages this state of mind.

FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A good many voters in New York are perplexed this morning. They abhor both bosses, distrust both parties, and are content with neither candidate. Still they want to vote. But how?

We know of no campaign appeal that presents the main issue so simply and effectively and in a manner so well calculated to free the mind of the voter from doubt as the concluding passage of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Wednesday evening:

"In conclusion, let me say just this one thing. For what does AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK stand? For nothing in China, for nothing in Cuba or Puerto Rico? Nothing of the kind. He stands for New York State. He stands for New York State alone. First, last, and all the time, for New York State; for its welfare, for its honor and decency of its administration. For that he stands, and for that I thank GOD, the Democratic Party this election stands, first, last, and all the time; for this great State of New York."

If any New Yorker wants to vote to-day in such a way that his vote shall have an influence in New York affairs, leaving Cuba, Puerto Rico, and China to their appropriate occasions, he ought to vote for Judge VAN WYCK. The Judge is pretty firmly committed to the principle of honest and clean administration in this State. He has not thrust upon the voters impertinent views upon imperialism.

Men who believe that we should keep all the islands we have captured and men who believe we should drop them all can vote for Judge VAN WYCK. But no man who wants to have the scandals of BLACK'S administration probed and the Republican rascals punished can consistently vote against him.

THE SPANISH REJOINDER.

It is evident that somebody has told the Spanish Commissioners at Paris that the Americans were a very good-natured people. We would need to be to receive with patience the Spanish counter-claim in the Philippines.

The counter-claim is founded on the general rule of international law that no conquests "count" which are made after the signing of the protocol. More specifically, the rule may be said to be that in agreeing to a peace on the basis of the "uti possidetis" neither party is entitled to count anything among its possessions which it did not possess at the time the agreement was made. Even this rule is not without exceptions, but it may be recognized as a rule.

But as a matter of fact, we held Manila at the time the protocol was signed, in the sense that it was absolutely helpless against our forces. Either we hold it by the terms of the protocol or we hold it by conquest. There is no escape from that dilemma. The protocol would have let our troops into the city if they had not let themselves in, and the Spanish garrison would have had the option of surrendering or taking to the woods, where they were anxiously awaited by the insurgents. Now, in spite of the clear declaration of the protocol that "the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace," the Spanish Commissioners have the face to demand damages for such occupation and holding. Apparently they put this demand upon the ground that we conquered the city in ignorance of the protocol. That is true, and we could, under the protocol, found no claim upon that conquest. But as little could Spain found a counter-claim. We were not entitled to "take anything" by the battle of New Orleans, which was fought after peace was actually signed. But, on the other hand, we were not called upon to retract it or to pay for it, and in fact we have done neither to this day.

What makes the Spanish counter-claim so particularly impudent is the assumption that we interrupted the wave of Spanish conquest which was sweeping over the Philippines, when in fact the Spanish situation in Luzon was desperate when we appeared, and would have been desperate if we had not appeared. What Spain really means by this pettifogging, upon which she would not presume to venture with any European power, is: "Give us some money. We are not particular about the pretext, only give us some money." But that is an appeal to be made "in forma pauperis" by a suppliant and not in the framing of a treaty by a negotiator.

ELECTION OFFENSES.

We have seldom seen what is given out as an official paper more entirely unsuitable and unjustifiable than the letter of Mr. MCCULLAGH, State Superintendent of Elections, to the Police Commissioners. It is in effect a mere campaign document, and it was very appropriately issued from the Republican headquarters after a meeting of the Superintendent with the Republican district leaders. With very few exceptions the contents of the letter consist of vague general statements, couched in emphatic and even violent language in regard to iniquitous plots conceived by the Democratic politicians.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. The general evidence that has been made public, interpreted in the light of specific evidence that in the past has been brought out by legal proceedings, make it probable to the verge of certainty that fraudulent registration has been undertaken and that fraudulent voting, of various sorts, will be undertaken to-day. There is no more detestable or dangerous form of crime than this, and the men who plan it and profit by it are worse even than the poor wretches through whom they work. There could be no more useful and honorable task for any public official than to expose and bring to justice this class of offenders, and the higher the positions of the men he could justly strike the greater the service he would render.

It was precisely for this task that Mr. MCCULLAGH was avowedly appointed. He has a force of some 700 deputies, practically of his own selection, who are well paid. He is himself a police expert who has been through every grade of the service, who ought to know intimately not only the class from whom the agents of the fraud are drawn, but the principals who concoct the plots and the methods by which they are carried out. In his statement he announces the existence of these plots; what has he done about them? Apparently nothing. Certainly nothing at all in proportion to the magnitude of the criminal conspiracies he announces or to the means under his own control. The arrests he has caused to be made have been relatively few and of no considerable importance. He says that he had at the time of writing his statements other warrants which he shall send to the police to be served, and he calls on the Commissioners for the aid of the police to his deputies in whatever they may do to-day. But if there are on foot such vast and outrageous schemes of fraud and intimidation as he describes, surely he, with his experience, his resources, and the knowledge that practically the whole city would back him, ought to have been able to do something worth doing toward their unearthing and punishment. Instead of which he "unpacks his heart in words." Either he has said a great deal too much or he has done far too little.

ENGLAND'S ARMING.

The question which Mr. HENRY NORMAN put in these columns on Sunday must have agitated many readers of newspapers both before and after it was put. Why should Great Britain arm and mobilize over the question of Fashoda when it was evident that the dozen or so of Frenchmen at Fashoda would have to be abandoned, even after it became known that they were abandoned? Mr. NORMAN'S explanation, which is good so far as it goes, was that the real question was not of Fashoda, but of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, where it seems that France has established a really effective occupation in defiance of British interests and of direct British warnings.

But we are inclined to think that there is more than that in the arming of England. Without doubt all this preparation for war is as popular in England as were our own preparations last Spring, when we had been stung by the destruction of the Maine, and when the question was of driving Spain out of Cuba. England has been pagged by France for a long time, and England is weary. The old theory of the hereditary enmity of Englishmen and Frenchmen lapsed in the middle of the century when they fought Russia together. It has since remained lapsed in England, but it has revived in France. That a given course of policy would annoy France has never been able to make it popular in England. But that it would annoy England has sufficed to make it popular in France. It is true that the French enmity for England is not the only French hatred. The French hate Italy and they hate Germany. In fact, the foreign policy of France may not unfairly be described as a bundle of hatreds and one fear, or one "trembling hope," that of the Russian alliance.

Consider that ever since 1881, when France declined the joint protectorate over Egypt, and left England to undertake that work alone, England has had nothing but nagging from France. Even now, when it is so abundantly demonstrated that the British occupation of Egypt is the best thing that ever happened to Egypt, the nagging continues. The tripartite interference with Japan, the occupation of Siam, the occupation of Madagascar, all have been successively made texts for the same sermon on the decline of England. On each occasion England has been isolated, beaten, or humiliated, as the case might be. Is it any wonder that Englishmen should rejoice when a concrete quarrel presents itself which seems to open a way to the regulation of all outstanding questions, that England should perceive with joy a point at which the forbearance of Lord SALISBURY ceased, and should enthusiastically agree to hold him to that point?

Our own little war has its lesson, which has undoubtedly been pondered. We have just been engaged in pronouncing "the verdict of civilization upon failure," in stripping from poor Spain the last remnants of that colonial empire upon which once the sun never set, but which she has forfeited by misuser and non-user. There cannot be much question that a like result would follow a war between France and England, that the British Navy would not find the French Navy comparatively more formidable than our little navy found the Spanish Navy, that all the outlying French possessions would be as completely at the mercy of Great Britain as the Spanish possessions are at our own. The colonial empire which France has lately acquired is by no means as important or as strongly held as the colonial empire which Great Britain took away from her in the eighteenth century, including Canada and India. For France to rush into war with Great Britain would be mad folly. For France by continual nagging to provoke England cannot be called wise.

DAVID A. WELLS AND FREE TRADE.

DAVID A. WELLS survived the issue which he helped to frame and put into politics.—The Sun.

DAVID A. WELLS was a free trader. For more than a quarter of a century he smote the protectionists hip and thigh with arguments which they never answered. They could not answer them. He had right and reason on his side and figures as well. Mr. WELLS was a political economist of very unusual skill in the statement of principles and the expository handling of trade statistics. He vexed the Republican politicians and the protected manufacturers, but he never bored them. Like his friend the late J. S. MOORE he had the gift of lucidity. In his hands political economy was not a "dismal science." It lived and spoke to plain men in a way that interested them. His mind was broad and philosophical. His report on the New York tax laws in 1871 is the soundest piece of writing on the subject of taxation that has been produced in this country. He had equal authority in the realm of tariff discussion.

Mr. WELLS'S firm grasp of fundamental principles gave him an insight into the fiscal and industrial future of this country that was akin to a gift of prophecy. The old wool-growers' coterie of protectionists used to denounce him as a "schoolmaster." HORACE GREELEY said he had been bought with British gold. Protectionists of the present day, unseeing and complacent, declare that "the issue which he helped to frame" has not survived him, but that he lived to see it die.

Free trade, or at least the destruction of the protective system, may not be again an issue in this country, but it will become an accomplished fact within a decade. The Corn Laws were not an issue in England after PEEL and his party went over to the side of free trade. Revenue reform will not be an issue here when the Republican Party is compelled by the manufacturers, starving on the home demand they have outgrown, to abandon Dingleyism and destroy the barriers that shut them out from foreign markets. The party of protection will come over to the party of freer trade. Then, indeed, the issue will pass from our politics; then the labors of DAVID A. WELLS will have come to their fruition.

Two great unanswerable arguments against the protective system have been made with constant iteration: That it is a gross misuse of the taxing power to pass laws that enable private corporations to thrust their hands into the pockets of the people every time they are visited by the hand of the Federal tax collector upon its lawful occasions, and that by excluding competition a protective tariff begets monopolies that oppress the consumer. The protected interests have not been much afraid of these arguments. They have withstood them by fooling the farmer and the workman, and by filling the Republican campaign chest to overflowing with their prodigal contributions. But what is to save McKinleyism when the manufacturers themselves turn against it, as self-interest will compel them to do? We can make twice as many goods as we can consume. Already the surplus is bursting through the barriers. Our exports of manufactures are increasing. But American goods ought to go everywhere. If the manufacturers are to make money they must go everywhere. They cannot so long as McKinleyism and Dingleyism block the way. The result is inevitable. Protection is doomed to be destroyed by the protected.

"The Commercial has published the manly declaration of the Democratic NEW YORK TIMES refusing to support Democratic free-silver candidates for Congress and the State Legislature."—The Buffalo Commercial.

Not quite accurate. It is unnecessary for THE TIMES to declare formally that it will not support "free-silver candidates." It not only refuses to support such candidates, but opposes them. SULZER is the only free-silver candidate THE TIMES knows of this year, and it advises all sound-money men to vote against him. As for the other Democratic candidates for Congress and the Legislature nobody can truthfully describe them as "free-silver candidates." For that reason THE TIMES does not oppose them. It declines, however, to advise its readers to vote for them because it thinks every one of them should have made clear his position on the National issue of 16 to 1. The intelligent voter must determine for himself what the chances are that any of their candidates may vote wrong on the money question and whether he will take that risk in preference to voting for a Republican candidate, which is not an agreeable alternative for many voters, as it involves practically an indorsement of all the Republican doctrines and policies of the Administration and of ALGER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the inhabitants of Plainfield really want a curfew law, of course they ought to have one. Such laws are rather foolish, to be sure, and to the average observer they imply several decidedly humiliating confessions on the part of those who yearn to be thus protected from themselves, but—every one to his taste. It is somewhat surprising, however, that anybody under or over the years of discretion should want to be outdoors o' nights in a Jersey town. What on earth is there for them to do? We had supposed that people went to New Jersey to get a little rest, to recover from the excitements and fatigues of New York life. Those ends, obviously, can be best attained by going to bed at nightfall, and contrary indeed must folks be if they need a curfew law—in Jersey.

—In his speech to the Harvard Graduates' Club last week, Mr. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON treated his country and his countrymen with accustomed severity, but it is comforting to learn that though he viewed the present and the immediate future with horror and alarm, the professor admitted that he could see stray gleams of light far, far ahead. "In spite of all that is wrong," he said, "there has never been any real reason to give up hope in the ideals of America; and we may still feel that in the long run—hundreds of years perhaps—a betterance of American life will prevail, although it is far from certain." That, considering the recent griefs of the speaker, can almost be called enthusiastic optimism. And, curiously enough, Prof. NORTON found it in accordance with his conscience to define even the acquisition of the Philippines as "a situation to be met with courage and a determination to get the best out of a bad case." Moreover, he admitted the possibility of governing the islands to their advantage and to ours. "We must," he said, "divorce the Government of these dependencies from politics," and "the civil service established must be pure, high minded, and properly educated." In the advance which civil service reform has made in the past twenty-five years, and in the history of modern England, Prof. NORTON saw "two grounds of confidence in our ultimate success." All things considered, the lecture evidenced a marked change in the professor's point of view, and it has seemed to us better worth while to emphasize the expressions of his hopes than to quote his words of fierce anger. Other papers will do the latter quite as much as is necessary.

—We have endeavored earnestly and conscientiously to evolve a sympathetic tear to shed in behalf of unfortunate Vermont, for that State, the dispatches say, is walking through the valley of the shadow of a disgraceful scandal affecting its once revered Governor and his once little less revered subordinate officials. But though we have summoned the tear, it will not come, and, do what we may, envy, rather than commiseration, is the feeling that possesses our mind as we contemplate the condition of Vermont, and listen to the wailing of her people. This is because New Yorkers have troubles of their own—troubles in comparison with which the troubles of Vermont will serve well enough for out-and-out joys. Why, forsooth, does our dearly beloved sister rend her garments and scatter dust on her head? Because her Governor and his underlings took one trip to Nashville and one to Washington and one to this city, and in each case charged their expenses to the State, instead of paying the money out of their own pockets, the total amount involved being "between $3,000 and $4,000!" Now we are perfectly well aware that in morals the theft of a pin is as bad as the theft of a house and lot, and, similarly, that the misappropriation of a few thousands for junkets involves as much turpitude as does, say, the wasting of many millions on a canal, but—well, in practical, and especially in political, life, the difference is, to say the least, appreciable. With that difference in view, and looking first on our own misfortunes and then on those of Vermont, we simply cannot avoid the conclusion that the Vermonters are mighty lucky dogs. New York would institute an extra Thanksgiving Day if she could for once worry about a thing so small as $4,000.

—One incident of the official inquiry into the circumstances of HAROLD FREDERIC'S death gives some grounds for hoping that this case will not, like so many similar cases, end in a meaningless verdict and the consequent encouragement of the miserable harpies who are reaping rich harvests in hundreds and thousands of sickrooms. In the course of the proceedings the woman who had "treated"—and kissed—Mr. FREDERIC was subjected to a long and severe cross-examination, the purpose being to elicit from her, if possible, a clear and definite statement as to what "Christian Science" really is. She answered all interrogations volubly and with apparent frankness, but her words were nothing except repetitions and variations of canting phrases about "the power of truth," "the word of the Lord," and "the hostility of matter to mind." After this nonsense had gone on for hours, the cross-examiner gave up in despair, and then the Coroner turned to the weary jurymen and asked: "Do any of you desire to question the witness?" "It's no use asking questions," replied one of the jurors; "we can get no answers." The others nodded approval, and the "scientist" left the stand. Evidently her explanations had produced no effect on the jurors except a bad one. She told all that any member of her tribe can tell, and left the impression of obstinate and guilty silence. This is ominous—for her. The jurors are evidently looking at facts, not phrases, and that means nothing less than jail for the homicidal healer.

—One of our correspondents in a letter published yesterday stated that there are 700,000 persons in Ireland who speak Gaelic, and that as a result of the Gaelic League's propaganda the number is continually increasing. This information was given with something of a tone of triumph by our correspondent, but if we are to conclude from his words that the organization mentioned is encouraging the retention of Gaelic at the expense of the acquisition of English, then we are more than inclined to think that the leaguers are acting unwisely, and that the growth of a modern Gaelic literature is but small recompense for delayed assimilation in language with the world race of English speakers. That the ancient tongues of Ireland, Scotland and Wales are doomed to speedy burial in dictionaries and grammars is beyond question, and no task could be more useless or more hopeless than that of trying to keep alive a dying language. For students, patriotic or otherwise, Gaelic has interest and value. For everyday uses the sooner its last day comes the better for all concerned.

Proper Consideration for Tammany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of proper consideration for Tammany Hall as represented by its leader, Mr. Richard Croker, has come into great prominence in the campaign now about to close. If you will kindly consent, I beg to express through your valued paper the hope that Mr. Croker and all consenting beneficiaries of his political influence will receive at the hands of the voters of this State on Tuesday, from the opening to the closing of the polls, proper consideration—just that; no more, no less.

STEPHEN F. MASSETT.
456 West Thirty-fourth stret, New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Just as Good.

The Summer girl has vanished, but as the Autumn girl is with us she never will be missed.—Somerville Journal.

For Ornamental Purposes.

A woman doesn't put on the mantel the photographs of the friends she likes best, but those that take the prettiest pictures.—Atchison Globe.

Relative Values.

"There are metals more precious than gold, Henry." "Of course; in some kinds of business a man can't earn any money unless he has brass."—Detroit Free Press.

Proof Positive.

Uncle George—So you really think you love the girl?

Harry—Love her? Why, I actually enjoy her mother's company.—Boston Transcript.

A Cowboy Compliment.

Once when Mme. Nordica was singing at a concert in Texas she forgot her warm overshoes. A cowboy, whom she had utterly fascinated, offered to bring them to her, and he did so, but he brought only one at a time. When Mme. Nordica thanked him, and in her gracious way regretted to have given him so much trouble, he said to her, "Don't name it, ma'am. I wish you were a centipede."—Philadelphia Ledger.

SPANISH PROVERB COMMENDED TO COMMISSIONERS.

Blanche M. Channing in Boston Journal.

"El ultimo mono se ahoga."
(The last monkey gets drowned.)

Our neighbors the Dons have a neat little way
Of voicing themselves in a saw.
There's plenty of character given away
In this statement of natural law.
The acme of selfish astuteness and guile
I think it is clear we have found,
When the Spaniard remarks, with a shrug and a smile,
That "The last little monkey gets drowned."

This cynical saying explains, more or less,
Why the haughty officials of Spain
Have got her colonial affairs in a mess,
And cannot adjust them again.
With every inducement to pilfer and shirk,
The man new in office soon found
He might leave his successor the bulk of the work,
Since, "The last little monkey gets drowned!"

The war's at an end, and we don't want to fight
The Señors of Madrid again;
We want to be kind—but we mustn't lose sight
Of the singular ethics of Spain.
She'll probably try, by her threats or her tears,
The big "Uncle Sam" to come round,
But she must not prolong the discussion for years,
For "The last little monkey gets drowned!"

That last little monkey, of cruel design,
The covetous monkey of greed—
Who tries round her fortified islands to twine
His wicked long tail, won't succeed.
He may chatter and grin, and play many a trick—
His wiles and beguilings abound;
But he'd better get out, and get out pretty quick,
Lest "The last little monkey gets drowned."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The intense interest felt in the elections of to-day has affected the society as well as the business and political worlds. There has been less attention paid to arranging outings or social entertainments for the holiday than for many years past, with the exception of the Presidential election of 1896. So many men well known in New York society are either candidates for office themselves or are so earnestly laboring in behalf of friends who are candidates that many a would-be hostess of to-day has found it impossible to arrange a luncheon or even a dinner in town or country. Many men who vote in New York and who have been away at Lenox, Newport, Tuxedo, or the nearer suburbs during the past few days came into town yesterday afternoon so as to cast their vote this morning. Some of these will return to the country to-day to enjoy golf and other out-door diversions, but the majority will remain to hear the result of the election and to enjoy the excitement which will accompany the receipt of the returns.

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The leading clubs have, as usual, arranged for the returns by special wire or from the ticker, and have set apart a room where the members can gather and hear these returns read by some one member or read them as they are posted up. Election night in the New York clubs is to many clubmen the most interesting of the year, and on this one night at least politics run as high in the Union, Calumet, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, University, Century, and other distinctly social clubs as in the Manhattan, Union League, Republican, Democratic, and other organizations which have a more directly political character or atmosphere.

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With the exception of the steeplechase meeting of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club at Westbury, L. I., to-day, and the golden wedding of Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, to be celebrated at their residence this afternoon and evening, the social calendar of to-day is almost bare of events. Golf will be, of course, played on all the links, if the weather is fine, and there will be a number of formal assemblies here and there, but for the reasons above given election day, especially this year, lacks any decided social character. The steeplechases at Westbury will bring out the Meadowbrook set in full force. The riders will be taken from the club members, and there has been much friendly betting as to the result. The course has been so arranged that Mrs. William C. Whitney can see the race from her window, and her presence will lend much sympathetic interest to the occasion.

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From all accounts, Mr. Herman Danforth Newcomb's farewell bachelor dinner, which he recently gave at the Pendennis Club, in Louisville, Ky., must have rivaled that of Mr. Baring's at Delmonico's, in this city. The floral decorations are said to have been exceptionally handsome, and the Louisvillians are still talking over the remarkable menu and the rare wines which were served. Mr. Newcomb is to marry Miss Matilda Florence Churchill, in Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville, to-morrow evening, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Newcomb of this city, and his best man, Mr. Edward B. Katté, also of New York, went on last week for the event. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Newcomb will live permanently in Louisville. Two of Mr. Newcomb's ushers, namely, Mr. Mountjoy Cloud and Mr. Drayton Hastie, traveled all the way, respectively, from San Francisco and Charleston, S. C., to be present at his bachelor dinner and his wedding.

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Announcement is made of the coming weddings of Dr. William K. Draper and Miss Helen F. Hoffman, daughter of Mr. Richard Hoffman, whose mother was Miss Lamson, on Dec. 28, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and of Mr. Nathaniel Knowles of Philadelphia and Miss Clive Ellis, daughter of Mr. Frank G. Ellis of Elkton, Md., and a niece of Mr. Rudolph Ellis of this city.

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The wild fowl shooting season has opened in Virginia and in North and South Carolina, and the New York men who go South annually at this time to enjoy it are departing or arranging to depart for their shooting clubs. Mr. James Lawrence Breese left town on Saturday for the Palmer's Island Club, in Currituck Sound, and Messrs. George Bird, George B. Post, Louis Webb, and other members of the famous old Currituck Club are about to assemble at the clubhouse, which is situated on Currituck Beach, some sixty miles north of Cape Hatteras. The weather has been too warm thus far to permit of any good shooting, but the birds are there in great numbers, and a touch of rough and cold weather, which the sportsmen now anxiously desire, should bring good gunning.

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The Bazar of All Seasons, which is to be held at the Astoria on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, has rather a more novel plan than most charitable affairs of the kind, and its projectors, who wish to raise needed funds for the furnishing of a new house for St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, now being built on Cathedral Heights, are hopeful of large receipts. The Throat and Nose Hospital, whose managers are to hold a fair on Dec. 9, at the Astoria, have decided upon a flower and vegetable market. It is evident that the energetic women in charge of charitable entertainments realize that they must devise something novel to make their affairs successful this year.

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While Miss Olive Farrington Sampson is not a New York girl, and is only known by name here, except to a few friends, a sentimental and natural interest attaches to her as the daughter of Admiral William T. Sampson. Much interest was therefore felt and expressed where people gathered yesterday at the news that her wedding to Mr. Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco, which, owing to the continued absence of Admiral and Mrs. Sampson in Havana, was postponed to December from this month, will now, for the same reason, not take place until January. The wedding when celebrated will take place at Glen Ridge, N. J., where Admiral Sampson and his family live.

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There will be a few changes this Winter in the residence of fashionable people. Judge and Mrs. George Andrews have taken 812 Fifth Avenue for the season. This is their début in that part of the town above Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. Andrews has been very ill at New London the past Summer, but is recovering gradually. Her daughter, Mrs. Tremenheere, will be with her this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Spencer, who have lived abroad since their marriage, will occupy their house, 11 West Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Spencer was very popular in the American colony in Paris, both as Miss Emily Meredith Read and as Mrs. Stout. She married Mr. Spencer some years ago. Mrs. Samuel Colgate has given out that she will occupy her house on West Sixteenth Street this Winter, but whether as a Countess or not, she has not stated.

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Mrs. Theodore M. Davis has been one of the recent arrivals from Newport. She is at the Holland House. Mrs. Robert Minturn Grinnell is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where she will remain for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. F. Harold Van Rensselaer will also be in town for the season. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was a débutante of last Winter, and was much admired for her chic gowns and aristocratic manner. She is the daughter of Mrs. Minturn Grinnell. Since their marriage abroad last Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer have resided with Mr. Van Rensselaer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, at 40 East Twenty-ninth Street, but they have now decided to take a house or apartment.

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Mr. Joseph Leiter is in town at the Waldorf, awaiting the arrival of his father from Europe. Mr. Leiter's departure from Cherbourg has been mentioned in this column. It is settled that the Curzons sail from England on Dec. 15. They are to arrive at Bombay on Jan. 3, where a magnificent reception will await them. Lady Curzon has just been on a visit to Paris, where she has ordered some splendid gowns for her new rôle as wife of the Viceroy of India.

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The death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has decided William D. Sloane and John Sloane and the members of their families to sever their connection with that body, of which they have been members for many years, and to join the Brick Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Henry Van Dyke is pastor. Dr. Van Dyke has just announced the accession of the Sloanes to his congregation. The Sloanes were always staunch friends of Dr. Hall, and many were surprised when their names were read among the influential members of that church who were in favor of his retirement, two years ago.

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Although there seemed to be a bit of fantastic romance in the matter, it is definitely settled that Lord Muncaster's recent visit to this country was to find an heir. He is of the Pennington family, and the only heir to his possessions is a childless, invalid brother. One Joseph Pennington came to Maryland in the latter part of the last century, and it is for his descendants that Lord Muncaster is making the search. There are any number of Maryland Penningtons, including Harper Pennington, the artist, and the Erving Taller families are also connected with the Penningtons. Lord Muncaster was at the Holland House last week, and he is off again in the country. He has in England a glass goblet which is called the "Luck of Muncaster," and which has been in the family some centuries. Should this be broken, it is said, the line will be extinct. It was safe at last accounts.

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In Paris, in the evening, the smart birds of passage of the American and English world are to be seen at the various cafés and restaurants, especially at the Hotel Ritz. Here one evening last week was Mrs. Ronalds, all in black, entertaining Sir Arthur Sullivan and other friends. The new Canadian beauty, Mrs. Mathews, better known as Mrs. Ward, a sister-in-law of the ex-Princess de Chimay, was dining with Lord and Lady Grimthrope. Mrs. Douglas Grant and her sister, Miss Scott, were both charmingly attired in pale gray. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were with them, and as soon as coffee was served there was an influx of admirers to their table.

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There has been much gossip in London over the resolution of the young Duchess of Marlborough to change the liveries of the servants of the ducal house. She has ordered, it is said, entirely new ones to be made of the style of the days of the first Duke of Marlborough, and she will have a few more colored pages in gaudy costumes, so as to make the palace at Blenheim as well as her town house exact reproductions of the London drawing room of Hogarth's day. The present liveries have been in use for a number of years, and her plan has been received with favor in some of the older families, who also want to restore the ancient glories of their houses.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and the Misses Sloane arrived in New York yesterday, and are at the residence of George Vanderbilt. They dined last evening at Sherry's a very jolly party, and afterward went to the play. Mr. Hammond, Miss Sloane's fiancé, was of the party. Mrs. Lila Sloane wore a very pretty gown of gray and silver profusely trimmed with silver sequins and a toque of blue and gray. At Sherry's also were Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong. A very striking gown was worn by Mrs. Gillig of black covered with iridescent jet and trimmed with wide flounces of white lace. Mrs. Gillig wore a large round blue hat and a profusion of diamonds and a magnificent sable and ermine cloak. At the Astoria Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, who have just returned from a Canadian trip, had with them a party of friends. Mrs. Beekman wore a becoming gown of blue and black, with a large blue hat.

SOROSIS CHAMPIONS SNAKES.

Danger from Them Is Greatly Over-Estimated—Science as a Popular Resource.

The snake as a feminine bête noir is going out of fashion. Sorosis, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday, gave a little push to the general movement to combat the prejudice inherited from Mother Eve, and reinstate the serpent as an interesting if not altogether enjoyable subject of study.

It was Sorosis's science day, and the effort of the assembled members was to prove that science can be made a popular resource. Dr. Emily V. Pardee began the afternoon with a lively and enlivening talk upon heredity. The "popular resource" perhaps came in in a story the doctor told of a young woman who was presumably more fond of horses than of domestic affairs. She was sitting on a coach one day waiting for friends who were to form the coaching party to join her, when the doctor, with a scientific desire for information, approached her and inquired in probing and severe tones:

"Charlotte, what would you do if you had a baby to take care of?"

"Why," said Charlotte with a cheerful surprise, "I should have a box stall built to put it in and have it well fed."

But it was Isabella Sayles Loveland who talked about snakes. She spoke first of the habit of observation. A vacant city lot, the mountains, and the swamp provide great possibilities to the nature student notwithstanding its mosquito and snake residents. That was where the snakes came in.

"The danger from snakes has been greatly overestimated," said Mrs. Loveland. "Weir Mitchell says that during the late civil war, when the men were traveling over mountains and through morasses in the South, there was not one case of snake poisoning in the hospitals.

"I myself know of two ladies from abroad visiting one of our popular mountain resorts, who, seeing something cross their path as they were out a-stroll one day, prodded it with their umbrellas to be quite sure that it was a snake, and were convinced when it took itself out of the way with a dull rattling sound.

"'A rattlesnake!' screamed the ladies on the veranda when the two told the story. But no one had been hurt unless it was the snake."

"The mother of a girl of five," said Mrs. Alice Bartlett Stimpson, speaking of nature study for children, "found her little daughter, who had become greatly interested in all the animal life around her, crouched over in a peculiar position, perfectly still, and with an intent expression on her face.

"'What is the matter dear?' asked the mother, with some anxiety.

"'Oh, mamma,' said the child with enthusiasm, "a great, big yellow caterpillar has crawled down my back, and I think—I think he is making a cocoon.'"

Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley spoke of archaeology, and Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge read an interesting paper upon ptomaines, the effect of worry upon the brain, and the necessity for a suppression of city noises. There was a large attendance.

A SIAMESE LEGATION.

To be Re-established in Washington After an Interim of Several Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Secretary of State has been informed that the Siamese Government is about to re-establish its legation in the United States, after a lapse of many years, during which time all of its diplomatic correspondence with this Government has been conducted through its legation at London.

The newly accredited Siamese Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States arrived in New York Saturday, and will come to this city in a few days to present his credentials and re-open personal diplomatic relations between the United States and Siam. His name is Phya Visddha Suriyasakti. Among his titles is Commander of the Most Noble Order of the White Elephant. He is accredited jointly to Great Britain and the United States, and will make his headquarters in London, visiting this country from time to time.

He succeeds Phya Maha Yopha, who, although similarly accredited, remained almost exclusively in London, and never took occasion to visit the United States.

The President Reviews a Parade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—As has been the custom for many years, the President reviewed the annual parade of the Police and Fire departments of the District of Columbia. At 3 o'clock he was escorted to the reviewing stand which had been erected in Pennsylvania Avenue, directly in front of the White House, by Commissioner John B. Wight, of the District Government. Among those who occupied the stand with the President were Engineer Commissioner Beach, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Col. Brigham, in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds; Mr. Porter and Mr. Cortelyou, secretaries to the President, and several prominent citizens of the District. Commissioner Wight stood at the side of the President during the review, and with him returned the salutes.

Adjt. Gen. Gilmore Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Gen. John C. Gilmore, Adjutant General at the headquarters of the army, is seriously ill with malarial fever at his residence in this city, as a result of exposure in Cuba and Puerto Rico with Major General Miles.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Lack of Facilities for the Treatment of the Sick at Chickamauga Park.

GENERAL BOYNTON TO BLAME?

Three of the Commissioners Begin Taking Testimony in Chicago and Hear More Charges of Inefficiency in the Army.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton, and Dr. Connor of the War Investigating Commission arrived in Chicago to-day and immediately began the examination of witnesses at the Auditorium Hotel. Dr. Lewis Schooler of Des Moines, Iowa, was the first witness to testify to-day. From June 7 to July 17 Dr. Schooler was stationed at Camp Thomas, as Chief Surgeon of the Second Division, Third Corps. Questioned by Dr. Connor, he said that during the time he was there the sanitary condition in the hospitals was not very good; the sinks in the whole division were bad, owing principally to the character of the ground, and the discipline was rather lax.

Dr. Schooler testified that there were practically no facilities for the care of the sick, and that requisitions were generally disapproved at the camp headquarters. There was a scarcity of beds at the hospitals, he said, and at one time half the nursing force was absent on account of sickness or imprisonment for insubordination. He said he had written once to the Surgeon General protesting against the difficulty in securing supplies. Continuing, he testified that part of the blame, in his opinion, rested upon the Quartermaster's Department, and that he had tried in vain to secure more tents than were usually allowed when the increased number of patients had made it necessary to have them. To this circumstance he attributed the crowded condition of the hospitals.

Replying to a question from Dr. Connor, Dr. Schooler said the greatest difficulty was in obtaining supplies, and that he thought "the hitch came between Col. Hartsuff and the Medical Supply Department." He did not think any of the Surgeons in his division considered the water unfit to drink, and there were not enough teams to haul sufficient water. It was his opinion that the medical officers were hampered by men of higher rank, who had no medical training, and he thought both the nurses and the physicians had been overworked.

COMPLAINS OF HER SON'S DEATH.

Mrs. Virginia F. Betz of Chicago entered complaint in regard to the death of her son, Frank T., who enlisted with Company L, First Illinois Volunteers. He was taken sick at Santiago and was taken to Montauk on the transport Berlin. He was sent home entirely unattended, and was compelled to ride in a day coach instead of being provided with a berth in a sleeper. He arrived home on Sept. 1, and on Sept. 19 he died. It was the opinion of Mrs. Betz that the medical officers should have sent him to the hospital, or, if he had to be sent home, she claimed, he should have had an attendant.

Dr. Mo B. Ward of Kansas City, who was a Brigade Surgeon at Camp Thomas from July 12 to Sept. 10, asked as to the condition of the hospitals, said that there was a great lack of medicines, only some of the very simplest medicines being on hand. "The food which was furnished the men," said he, "I would not want to give to my pet dog." He said that the food would have been all right had it been properly cooked, but in the shape in which it was brought to the men it was enough to make anybody sick.

The doctor stated that he knew of several cases where the patients were allowed to lie out on the ground the whole day and also during the night before being taken to the hospital. Seventy-five per cent. of the patients were on cots and the other 25 per cent. were on stretchers where they were from four to six inches from the ground. Some of the men were put on the bare ground, but within a few hours they were always put on cots or stretchers.

Dr. Connor—Did you ever see a man on the bare ground propped up against a tree in a dying condition, who died within two or three hours after he was put there?

Dr. Ward—I never saw such a thing, but often heard of it. I don't believe it ever occurred.

Dr. Connor—What was the reason that the Second Division Hospital of the Third Army Corps had, as it certainly did have, the worst reputation of any hospital during the war?

Dr. Ward—The first reason in my judgment is that the hospital had for its Corps Surgeon a man who never paid any attention to it whatever. His name was Hoff. The next reason is that the man in charge of the hospital, the Division Surgeon, very seldom visited the hospital or paid any attention to it. His name was Jenney. The next reason is that there were not enough doctors at any time to take care of the patients without overworking them and making them too ill to get out of bed. For the first two weeks that I was there there was not a man on duty who was physically fit for duty.

"The next reason is that the nurses were never competent in any sense of the word, but they did the best they could when you consider their ignorance. Some of them could not even read. They were forced to do this work under protest, and, of course, did only what they were obliged to do. One day I visited in the typhoid ward, and found all the men spitting on the ground. I said to the men in charge that I would have them all arrested if they did not provide some paper or something on the ground for the men to spit on. But the next day things were just as bad as ever.

SURGEON HOFF CRITICIZED.

"Hoff had no respect for individuals. It made no difference what an individual wanted; he was only one out of thousands. Only when I was physically exhausted and not able to do the work, he said: 'I don't care a —— for you, Sir; you are only one man; you are invaluable in the hospital and I cannot spare you.' But I told him I was not able to continue the work and must be relieved for two weeks.

"Jenney left everything with the men in the hospital. I know that the requisitions made for goods and supplies were approved by the doctors, but they were not brought to the grounds because of the fault of somebody else. I think that was the fault of the doctors in charge of the hospitals, the corps doctors, the division doctor, and the doctor in immediate charge of the hospital. They made requisitions, but it is necessary to do more than that. A man had to get on a horse, take a six-shooter, and demand those necessary supplies from the Quartermasters."

In reply to further questions Dr. Ward said:

"The necessities were not available from the army supplies, and, had it not been for the Red Cross, some of the soldiers would have starved. Requisition after requisition was forwarded and yet no relief came. The nurses, as a rule, were incompetent and indifferent, though some were more faithful than others. This was not remedied because we had to obey army regulations as to detailing men for nursing duty.

"The location of the hospital was extremely bad, in my judgment. It was in a very low place and the sinks were in a filthy condition most of the time. I want to say that that is one of the causes of the spread of typhoid fever. And the water also was never in condition so that we felt we had safe drinking water, and there was no provision for boiling it. There was never a plate, saucer, or dish boiled all the time I was there."

BLAMES GEN. BOYNTON.

When asked as to his opinion for the responsibility of the conditions at Camp Thomas, Dr. Ward said: "For the condition of the camp, first the man who insisted that the camp was perfect and that the hospital was well run. That man was Gen. Boynton."

Dr. Connor—Had Gen. Boynton anything to do with the Quartermaster's or Commissary's Department?

Dr. Ward—I say he was responsible for keeping the army there when that army ought not to have been kept there. The want of supplies was due to the fact that the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments were not hounded enough for supplies—not followed up enough.

When questioned again as to the condition of the water, he said that when he saw what kind of water the men were using he spoke to Gen. Boynton about it and asked him why he brought that water from where he did. To this Gen. Boynton made reply that the water in question was never intended for the use of the men for drinking water, but that it was meant simply for watering the stock and such purposes.

Dr. William Cuthbertson, Surgeon of the First Illinois Cavalry, said sinks at Chickamauga had to be dug with spades and shovels, the supply of which was "tremendously insufficient." The surface soil, he said, was very shallow and non-absorptive, and the sinks would soon become in a very filthy condition, which was aggravated whenever a heavy rain occurred.

"When a requisition was sent in for quicklime with which to disinfect the camp," he contnued, "there was no supply of that material, and the Medical Department was handicapped by the lack of many necessary articles for the perfect sanitation of a camp."

Col. Henry T. Turner of the First Illinois Volunteers said conditions were fairly good at Chickamauga during the three weeks his regiment was there. His command was promptly supplied with rations at Chickamauga, and the quality was good. He continued:

NEGLIGENCE AT SIBONEY.

"At Tampa we were finally completely supplied with Quartermaster's stores by being very persistent. I think there was a very great oversight at Siboney. We reached Siboney on Saturday morning, July 9, and Gen. Reynolds then informed me that he had received telephonic orders that I was to disembark at once. When I asked him what preparation had been made for that disembarkation he said: 'I don't know anything about that. You must fight that out yourself.' I went ashore and spent about two hours trying to find somebody that would give me some information as to how I was to get my regiment on shore. We got off all our men the next noon, some of our rations, and some of our tentage, but a good deal of our stuff remained on the transport and some of it was taken to Puerto Rico.

"For the first three days we were at Santiago we nearly starved to death—could get no supplies in any way. Finally thirty of my men volunteered to 'foot it' to Siboney and bring out on their backs enough supplies to keep the men alive. In connection with this, Gen. Shafter sent me a very sharp note complaining that I had not reported the situation directly to him."

Col. Turner defended at considerable length the camps of the volunteers, so far as he had observed them. He claimed that most of the confusion at Tampa was caused by quartermasters and commissaries, who, he thought, had not the business training to adapt them to the handling of the emergencies growing out of the war.

Col. Turner said he observed nothing at Montauk which indicated a lack of proper medical supplies. He continued: "The detention camp, so far as I could judge of it on the surface, was as fine a camp as I ever saw. The only thing I could criticise was that there was a disposition to turn the men out before they were entirely recovered. I found men who had been discharged from the hospitals while in almost a state of delirium. I heard of many men furloughed from the hospitals and very weak waiting for an unreasonable time for transportation to get home. We found four or five of our men, one of them almost unconscious, discharged from the hospital."

MEXICAN INDIANS' DENTISTRY.

Ancient Teeth Discovered with Fillings of Iron and Gold.

From The Mexican Herald.

Mr. Leopoldo Batres, National Curator of Antiquities, has made an interesting present to his friend Dr. Howe, the dentist.

It consists of some articles discovered in one of the tombs of Mitla. The articles in question are a portion of a skull, a glass bead, a little copper bell, just like those which are at this day tied around the necks of kittens, and an upper left bicuspid tooth with a circular incrustation of pyrites of iron in front, all from the same skeleton.

It is no new fact that some of the aboriginal peoples of Mexico wore ornaments or incrustations in their teeth. Lic. Alfredo Chavero possesses a front tooth taken from a tomb at Palenque, in the middle of which a green stone is set. Sometimes the incrustations were of gold, and the incrustations of iron pyrites, when they were new and the sulphur in them was fresh, undoubtedly shone like gold.

There is reason to suppose that only the eight front upper teeth were incrusted, at any rate as a rule, for a second bicuspid given by Mr. Batres to Dr. José J. Rojo, the young Mexican dentist in Dr. Howe's office, and also taken from the Mitla tomb, is without any such incrustation. On the other hand a canine given by Mr. Batres to Dr. Rojo has the incrustation, and also affords evidence that these adornments were made during life and not after death. The present condition of the tooth shows that the incrustation had reached the nerve cavity and destroyed the life of the tooth, a process that argues life in the subject, as decay of the teeth does not occur after death, the microbes or organisms which cause decay dying with the individual.

As to the object and significance of these incrustations, they are a matter of conjecture. They may have been affected by all who could afford them or they may have been a distinctive mark of some rank or caste. What is evident from the specimen possessed by Dr. Rojo is that they must have caused suffering to those who used them and, therefore it is to be inferred that the fashion or custom which prescribed them must have had a strong social or religious sanction.

Another custom revealed by the teeth found in these prehistoric tombs is that of notching the teeth as so to form dovetailing indentations. Each contiguous pair of upper front teeth were notched for a certain distance upward and sideways so as to bear a resemblance to battlements turned upside down. The lower teeth were alternately cut off and left of their natural size, so as to fit in with the notches above. In other words, a lower tooth situated below a cavity above was left of its natural size, and the adjoining tooth was cut off for some distance. Of course the upper and lower teeth thus treated would not meet at once, but is a fact well known to dentists that if an upper tooth is cut off the corresponding lower tooth will gradually grow up to it, and vice versa, if a lower tooth is sawed off the corresponding upper tooth is sawed down to it. Therefore, in course of time the notched teeth of these prehistoric Indians fitted into one another exactly and must have given them a peculiarly firm grip upon anything they got between their teeth.

The fragment of skull which Dr. Howe has, as well as the tooth, is colored red, which must have resulted from their being dipped in mercury. This was naturally a post-mortem operation.

The cavity in the tooth in which the incrustration of iron pyrites is inserted (it is loose now and easily comes out) is perfectly circular and symmetrical. It argues good instruments and skillful workmanship. The instruments used were of tempered copper, the art of producing which has been lost.

The little bell taken from the tomb and which is also one of Dr. Howe's valued possessions is green, of course, but it is otherwise in perfect preservation, and it tinkles just as audibly as it did when deposited in the tomb, thousands of years ago, by a race of people that has perished.

Lynching Made Expensive.

From The Atlanta Journal.

Ohio is the first State to try a preventive of lynching, which has been often suggested, namely, the plan of making the county in which a lynching occurs liable for damages to the heirs of the victim. About two years ago such a law was enacted in Ohio, just after several lynchings had occurred in that State.

It was argued that this law would tend to discourage the resort to lynch law by its action upon the pocket nerve of a community, but it had not been passed long when a mob in Northern Ohio swung up a man. His next of kin entered suit against the county where the crime occurred and was awarded $5,000 damages. The county's counsel appealed the case to the Supreme Court on the ground that the act under which the verdict was returned was unconstitutional. This question was argued elaborately on both sides, and the court has decided that the anti-lynching law is constitutional.

It is probable that other States will adopt the Ohio method of making lynchings expensive.

An American's Claim Against Peru.

LIMA, Nov. 7.—An American citizen, Mr. Gottfried, and a merchant has presented to the Government, through the United States Minister, Mr. Irving Dudley, a claim for compensation for outrages inflicted upon himself and members of his family by a band of Peruvian marauders.

Mr. Edison Going to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—The newspapers here announce the coming visit to St. Petersburg of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, and the scientific societies are preparing to give him a brilliant reception.

HOOLEY ON THE STAND.

The London Bankrupt Company Promoter Tells of Deals with Lord Churchill and Others.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, in bankruptcy proceedings, was resumed to-day. The court was crowded with people, including many ladies, and a number of persons were unable to obtain admittance.

During the day Hooley made a number of curious statements, one being that he gave Lord Churchill £35,000 ($175,000) to induce the latter to sell an estate to a Mr. Ducres. But he could not explain why he gave the money, and later he could not remember what a check for £6,500 ($32,500) was for. When shown a pencil note on the counterfoil reading "For introducing Lord D.," the bankrupt said it meant Lord Duerhurst. He could not, however, remember the circumstances.

Later Hooley said the gold communion plate which he presented to St. Paul's Cathedral cost, £1,504 ($7,520,) and he added that he gave £39,000 ($195,000) to charity last year, and that his living expenses were from £10,000 ($50,000) to £12,000 ($60,000) yearly.

The examination was then concluded, and the case adjourned for a week.

DEATH OF T. B. POTTER.

He Was a Member of the British Parliament and Founder of the Cobden Club.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—T. B. Potter, the founder of the Cobden Club, the once-famous free trade organization, is dead.

Thomas Bayley Potter, the former member of the British Parliament and Radical leader, who was instrumental in establishing the Cobden Club thirty-two years ago, will be remembered by some Americans from a visit which he paid to this country in August, 1879, at a time when his active interest in public affairs was decided and his prominence was wide. He came of a line of sturdy radical ancestors, more pronounced in his views than even he was, and was born with a tendency which led him naturally to ally himself with the party of reform. His grandfather, a wealthy Yorkshire gentleman-farmer, was a warm sympathizer with the American colonies, and refused to light up his windows in honor of the victories of the royal troops over the Yankee rebels. For this negligence a patriotic British mob smashed the windows of his residence. Sir Thomas Potter, father of Thomas Bayley Potter, was a leader of liberal English opinion in the north of England during the early part of the great reform agitation which went through the country, and which Gladstone lead to victory by the ultimate passage of the Reform bill.

After the City of Manchester was incorporated in 1839, under the Municipal Reform act, Sir Thomas Potter was its first Mayor. His eldest son, T. B. Potter's brother, was three times Mayor of the same city, and was its representative in Parliament at the time of his death. Thomas Bayley Potter was educated at Rugby under the distinguished Dr. Arnold, and completed his course of study at the University College in London. Upon coming of age he commenced taking an active part in the liberal movements in England, and became connected with various organizations in the North of England, (where Radicalism had a strong hold,) which were formed to assist in Governmental and social reform work.

While the civil war was in progress in this country, Mr. Potter made himself conspicuous by his earnest and constant advocacy of the cause of the Union. The organization of the Union and Emancipation Society, intended to enlist the sympathy of the working classes with the Northern side, was largely due to him. In 1865, when Mr. Cobden died, Mr. Potter succeeded him as Member of Parliament for Rochdale. On the day of his election he announced to his enthusiastic constituencies the capitulation of the City of Richmond, which meant victory for the American Union. The following year he and his friends formed the Cobden Club, to which he has since devoted much time and energy. When President Lincoln was assassinated, Mr. Potter presented to our Minister to Great Britain, Mr. Adams, the memorial of the Members of Parliament, expressing sympathy for America. Mr. Potter was in former years the leader of the Radicals in the Parliament.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN DAMASCUS

The German Imperial Tourists Given a Great Reception.

BEYROOT, Nov. 7.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany started for Damascus at 9 o'clock this morning.

DAMASCUS, Nov. 7.—Emperor William and Empress Victoria Augusta arrived here this evening from Beyroot, after an interesting journey over the Lebanon Mountains. The city was illuminated and gayly decorated in honor of their arrival, and they had an enthusiastic reception from the populace. Their Majesties are the guests of the Military Governor.

Emperor William Expected in Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—Emperor William is expected to visit Cadiz on or about Nov. 20.

BRITISH BARK ABANDONED.

The Glenhuntly's Crew Take Refuge on a South Atlantic Island.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 7.—The British bark Strathgryfe, Capt. McIntyre, from New York July 21 for this port, has arrived, and reports that the British bark Glenhuntly, Capt. R. Shaw, which sailed from New York on March 31 last for Freemantle, was abandoned at sea on June 5, and the crew are on the island of Tristan d'Acunha, one of a group of mountainous islets in the South Atlantic, of which the other islands are named Nightingale and Inaccessible.

The Glenhuntly was cleared from New York by R. W. Cameron & Co. She was an iron vessel, built at Port Glasgow, in 1882, registered 490 tons, hailed from Liverpool, and was owned by T. C. Jones & Co.

THE GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

Withdrawal Due to the Cessation of Exceptional Conditions.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—The Cabinet has resigned, its members considering that the exceptional circumstances under which they assumed office have ceased to exist.

M. Zaimis has been entrusted with the reconstitution of the Cabinet.

The Greek Ministry which has just resigned was constituted Oct. 3, 1897, as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Zaimis; Minister of the Interior—M. Korpas; Minister of Finance—M. Streit; Minister of Justice—M. Toman; Minister of Marine—Capt. Hadji Kyriacos; Minister of War—Gen. Smolensky; Minister of Public Instruction—M. Panagiotopoulos.

The exceptional circumstances referred to by the Ministers were the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in Greece after the unsuccessful war with Turkey. The Zaimis Ministry succeeded the Ralli Cabinet, which only lasted about a month. On Sept. 30, 1897, M. Ralli, the then Premier, after reviewing the events leading up to the signing of the peace conditions, proposed a vote of confidence in the Government. But, amid great excitement in the Chamber, the resolution was defeated by a vote of 93 to 30, which caused the resignation of the Cabinet.

Turkish Troops Forced from Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Nov. 7.—The Turkish troops at Retimo having refused to leave that place, the Russian Admiral in those waters, following the example of Admiral Noel, the British commander here, forcibly conveyed them on board a transport.

Collier Nero at Nagasaki.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Nov. 7.—The United States auxiliary collier Nero, whose coal recently caught fire in Chinese waters, and which had been decided to be of no use on the Asiatic station and had been ordered to San Francisco, has arrived at this port. Five hundred tons of coal on the Nero had been jettisoned. She is being repaired here, and will proceed in a few days.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

May Irwin, Again on View at the Bijou, Is Both by Turns.

SOME NEW BAD DARKY SONGS

"The Pirates of Penzance" at the American Theatre—Notes from the Music Halls.

May Irwin, ample and beaming, and as well equipped as ever with "jest and youthful jollity," came back to town last night, and her metropolitan abiding place, the Bijou Theatre, was crowded by folks anxious to do her honor, and, incidentally, to be amused. For Miss Irwin, in the opinion of many, has no equal in the cheerful derision of Wrinkled Care. They laugh when they hear her voice behind the scenes, and their faces never relax into seriousness while she is in sight. And, in truth, Miss Irwin's perpetual good-humor (or capital simulation of good-humor) is infectious and satisfying.

Her reappearance on the eve of election, however, suggests no new story, although Miss Irwin told several tolerably new ones which it would be a shame to print and spoil for future audiences. She also told fortunes with cards, when it was revealed that the dark man doing a black deed in a dark place, symbolized by the fateful nine of spades, was a colored janitor stealing coal. And, as the mouthpiece of her dramatist, presumably, she contributed a new aphorism to current wisdom, as follows, to wit: "Not all light-haired women are blondes."

The name of the play is "Kate Kip, Buyer," and Glen MacDonough wrote it. Some of it is inexpressibly stupid. But on the whole it serves. Miss Irwin is a traveling saleswoman, a pair of long-lost daughters, the suppositious wife of three or four gentlemen, and the betrothed of another, a kidnapper, and a lobbyist, and incidentally she sings half a dozen or more new songs of her familiar brand, songs that illustrate the unconscious drollery, the lack of moral responsibility, the laziness, vanity, and other striking though reprehensible qualities of a recognizable type of darky. The best of these, the one that caught the fancy of the audience most surely, was "When Yo Ain't Got No Money Yo Needn't Come Round," but some of the others are taking, too, and the spectacle of a plump, good-natured, blonde (or light-haired) man in evening dress transforming herself, without aid of make-up or accessories, into a wicked colored person of the streets, is as startling and, seemingly, as gratifying to the public taste as ever.

Miss Irwin, as has been intimated, was affectionately and hilariously received last evening, and while "society" did not turn out to welcome her, there were surely diamonds enough in the stalls and boxes to gratify her vanity and dazzle her eyes. In her support Joseph Sparks, with his familiar brogue, and Ignacio Martinetti, with his eloquent legs, were both conspicuous and competent, while Jane Burby, a lady with a baritone speaking voice and, perhaps, those lost arms of the Venus of Milo, (if we may borrow a famous tribute to feminine shapeliness,) does all that any one could do with a hopeless part.

"Kate Kip, Buyer," is a rather noisy show, and its pictorial side is, generally speaking, like the features of a chimpanzee, rather plain. But there is one lovely, not to say gorgeous, scene, with bewildering light effects, and some of the ladies' dresses are positively oratorical.

Coogan	Joseph Sparks
Gashwiler	Stephen Maley
Flashby Keene	V. M. De Silke
Gustave LAlouette	Ignacio Martinetti
Kate Kip	May Irwin
Tom Kip	Robert Lowe
Yomi Tano	Marcia Treadwell
Mrs. Coogan	Helen Brackett
Mrs. Gashwiler	Helena Lacy
Polly Parsons	Jane Burby
Willie Trailer	Roland Carter
Gladys Brown	Vivian Blackburn
Lucy Brown	Fale Beresford
Miss Breeze	Aileen May
Lillie Laubenheimer	Mlle. Alexa

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

A Pleasing Performance by the Castle Square Opera Company.

After several consecutive weeks of dwelling upon the rocky heights of grand opera, the Castle Square Opera Company came down last night to the sunny vale of operetta. Once more an opportunity was given to lovers of that which is best in the field of this kind of entertainment to enjoy the delightful music of Sir Arthur Sullivan and the keen, polished wit of W. S. Gilbert. The operetta was "The Pirates of Penzance," which has not been heard for a sufficiently long time to make it seem fresh. Those who are familiar with the works of Gilbert and Sullivan know that the libretto of this operetta is one of the best that the author of "Pinafore" ever produced. The utter absurdity of the seriously treated story and the pungent humor of the dialogue appeal to cultivated and uncultivated alike. As for the music, it is always musicianly and tuneful, and some of the numbers are among the best that ever sprang from Sullivan's fancy.

The performance last night had all the merits and defects which are familiar in Castle Square presentations of the works of this class. Two or three members of the company seem to be hopelessly incapable of speaking Gilbert's lines, and therefore some of the best points of such a libretto as that of "The Pirates of Penzance" are lost. As usual, Miss Lizzie MacNichol showed herself to be the most capable member of the company in this kind of work. She acted Ruth, the piratical maid of all work, with a thorough understanding of the humor intrusted to her, and sang her music fairly well in spite of a tired voice, and with clear enunciation of the text. Next to her stood Frank Moulan, who gave a very creditable performance of the Major General.

Mr. Sheehan sang the music of Frederic with all his power, and Mr. Stewart was a respectable Pirate King. Miss Adelaide Norwood was the Mabel last night, and her fresh, light voice was heard to much better advantage in Sullivan's music than it was recently in that of Verdi. The chorus sang well, but the conductor, according to his wont, took some of the tempi at a remarkable pace. Florence Selma will sing Mabel to-night, but otherwise the cast will be the same.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—An unusually good programme is making the Eden Musée a popular amusement resort, and the attendance yesterday was large.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—An unusually large audience witnessed a performance of "Camille" last evening that was on a par with the standard set by the Donnelly stock company.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—James O'Neill presented his successful melodrama, "Monte Cristo," last night before an immense audience that generously applauded the excellent performance.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Richard Ganthony's farce "A Brace of Partridges," was presented last night for the first time in this city since the play was sent on tour, and was welcomed by a large audience.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Minnie Dupree heads the bill, presenting a new comedy entitled "Too Happy by Half," the balance of the programme being made up of Kate Davis, Harrigan, Falk and Seamon, Delle Rocca, and others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The Lilliputians returned last night and presented their latest success, "The Golden Horseshoe." The musical festival, with the women's orchestra, led by the Lilliputians, as Strauss, Offenbach, Wagner, Englander, Paur, Seidl, and Sousa, was favorably received.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Sir Andy de Bootjack," the burlesque which was recently added to the programme, continues, while the balance of the evening's entertainment consists of Williams and Walker, with their company, in negro specialties; Monroe and Mack in a colored farce, the Fredericks trio, and the Hawthorne sisters.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—In "Patchwork," Nellie McHenry has a most valuable vehicle for vaudeville, and she had aid in John G. Webster, Ed. Eagleston, James Horan, Jessie Welburn, and others. The other features included Al. Leech, and Whittaker, Leavitt and Nevello, and the wargraph, with new views.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Marie Jansen's metropolitan début in vaudeville was accomplished yesterday. She sang four selections with changes of costumes. Anna Sutherland and Helena Horneman also appeared in a twenty-minute play entitled "The Duel."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Logenbrüder," the droll farce that ran so well last season, was acted with vim last night, and will be kept in the bill all this week, excepting to-morrow night when to celebrate the anniversary of Schiller's birth his "Kabale und Liebe" will be acted, with Ada Merito, from Wiesbaden, as Luisa Müller.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is very probable that Robert Hilliard will soon abandon the vaudeville stage and branch out as a star in a dramatization of Dr. Conan Doyle's novel, "Rodney Stone."

Mrs. Adeline Stanhope-Wheatcroft has arranged for the production of plays by Edith V. B. Matthews, Lulah Ragsdale, Frances A. Hoadley, Alice Yates Grant, and Carrie V. Schuellermann at this season's matinées of her dramatic school.

Manager Andrew A. McCormick of the Broadway Theatre, at the request of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, has consented to take the entire management of the benefit for that institution, which will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday.

On Thursday morning at 11 o'clock Major J. B. Pond announces that Hall Caine will make his only appearance in this city in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, delivering a lecture upon his unpublished novel, entitled "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Caine will consume one hour and a quarter in telling his story.

The sale of seats for the benefit for the Actors' Fund to be held at the Broadway Theatre on Thursday began at the theatre yesterday, and is progressing rapidly, over 500 seats having been sold already.

A novel feature in the way of a midnight performance will be given at Sam T. Jack's theatre to-night, and for the accommodation of the patrons Mr. Jack will announce the progress of the election as the performance continues.

The mysterious disappearance of Richard Kirch, the German actor, on Oct. 26, who was under contract to appear with Manager Conried's company at the Irving Place Theatre, has been solved by the receipt of a dispatch yesterday from Hamburg announcing that Herr Kirch had arrived there last Saturday on the Fuerst Bismarck. Mr. Conried immediately cabled to his representative abroad to intercept the actor and have him arrested. He is determined to punish him to the full extent of the law for breaking his contract.

At the annual election of the Treasurers' Club of America at the Metropolitan Opera House last Sunday the following officers were selected to serve for the ensuing year: President—Max Hirsch, Metropolitan Opera House; Vice President—James H. Scullion, Wallack's Theatre; Secretary—Frederick Munster, Empire Theatre; Financial Secretary—John H. Hughes; Treasurer—Earl King, Madison Square Theatre; Board of Governors—David Mayer, Knickerbocker Theatre; David I. Thompson, Metropolitan Opera House, and C. B. Prell, Academy of Music.

Mr. Jefferson Not to Play This Week.

It was announced last night at the Holland House that Joseph Jefferson had spent a comfortable day, but his appearance in "Rip Van Winkle" would not be made until next Monday night. It is probable that Mr. Jefferson's engagement to appear at the Actors' Fund benefit on Thursday and to lecture on "The Drama" before the students of Columbia on Friday will have to be abandoned. The Fifth Avenue Theatre will remain dark for the balance of the week.

Grand Opera Opens in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—"Lohengrin," chosen for the inaugural performance of the American season of the Maurice Grau Grand Opera Company, attracted one of the largest and most fashionable audiences that ever assembled in the Auditorium at an opening night. The performance served to introduce the German contralto, Frau Schumann-Heink to an American audience. Frau Heink's impersonation of Ortrud in the second act, in the great duo with Elsa, (Mme. Emma Eames,) carried the house by storm, and she received the unusual compliment of a recall en scene.

Edyth de Reszke was unable to appear on account of a cold contracted late last week, and his place in the part of King Henry was filled by Lempriere Pringle, an Australian singer, who also made his first American appearance, as did Herr Andreas Dippel, the Lohengrin. Tolramund was sung by David Bispham. The season's opening was auspicious in every way.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S FRIEND.

Advice on Which He Thrives in English Society.

From the London Truth.

According to The Daily Telegraph many ladies of social position have indignantly denied the imputation that they have allowed guests to come to their parties on the understanding that they should contribute something to a charitable fund. In London the contributing guest is a social institution. But he is generally expected to contribute, not to charity, but either to the entertainer or to the entertainer's friends, or, if the entertainer be interested in politics, to party funds. On these conditions, any he or she may—so far as going to parties is concerned—have a very pleasant time in London as well as in country houses. The personal contributions take the form of doing something mysterious in the city by which money is obtained, although it often happens that this is a mere pretext for giving.

An acquaintance of mine, a pleasant enough snob in his way, although he would have robbed a church to make money, and would have cheerfully paid half the plunder to secure social recognition, once explained to me the whole process. I was surprised when he told me the sums that he had paid. "Women," he said, "are never satisfied." "Do they expect you to make love to them?" I asked. "Oh, no," he replied, "there is nothing of that sort expected. What they want is money against invitations. And as they have something to sell that I want to buy, the transaction is easily settled. I generally say that I have made it for them in the city, but I don't think that they really believe it. It is only a civil way of explaining."

If my friend had not been married, I should have advised him to purchase an aristocratic bride. As it was, I recommended him to take a big house and give parties himself, hiring some lady of fashion to invite the guests. This he did, and he is now quite a shing light among London entertainers, many of his guests even going so far as to occasionally invite him in return to their own houses.

He asked me about politics. It was perfectly indifferent to him, he said, which party he joined, for his aspirations were social rather than political. Under these circumstances, I recommended the Tory Party. He might stand, I explained, for some place where money was wanted, and whether he got in or not, he might subscribe to the party funds. This would secure his admission to a good Tory club, and to all the Tory political crams. Only the other day he thanked me for my disinterested advice, which has borne excellent fruit. I have now suggested to him a few race-horses, a cottage at Newmarket, and a yacht. I take the greatest interest in my snob, and I have no doubt that I shall soon see him a baronet, if not a peer.

Negro Labor in the South.

From The Shreveport (La.) Times.

The question of the growing worthlessness and utter unreliability of the negro farm labor of the South is one that is obtruding itself upon the attention of the planting interests in no very pleasant way. The question has already practically settled itself in many of the poorer hill sections, where white labor has, in a great measure, supplanted it. The negroes have drifted away from the hills, some to the alluvial lands, but most of them to the cities; they have taken other employments, such as railroad work, jobbing about, or doing anything but farm labor. It was thought that the negro would remain on the rich bottom lands along the rivers, where, under a system of espionage, he could be profitably handled on the large plantations of cotton, sugar, rice, &c.

But it is beginning to dawn on the big planters that the negro is gradually, but surely, slipping from under their control, and that he is becoming a very different kind of an individual from the negro of former days. A glimpse of the world and a little education has destroyed the negro's peace of mind, and he is no longer contented and happy at his old plantation home. He is restless, and moves around from place to place—dissatisfied here, there, and everywhere. Along the railroads and rivers he is continually traveling, going hither and yon as long as he can beg, borrow, or steal money to travel on. First in the city, again in the country, he scarcely knows which way to turn or what to do.

Few of the present generation are, at best, worth their salt as farmers; they have obstinately refused to take a farmer's training or education. The old, ante-bellum farm negro, who had been trained under his master's eye, and often was a better farmer than his owner, is out of the calculation—he is dead or too old and feeble to handle the plow and hoe.

"THE FOOTBALL MADNESS."

Evils Springing from the Game, According to an English Observer.

From the London Standard.

"The Football Madness" is the subject of an excellent article by Mr. Ernest Ensor in the November number of the Contemporary Review. Mr. Ensor has some hard things to say of the modern developments of our great Winter game, and he says them in very plain language. There can be no doubt that the mania has been carried to ridiculous lengths. Of football as a fine, manly sport it is almost impossible to speak too highly. It is true there are dangers inseparable from it, but there must be more or less risk in all games in which young fellows occasionally come into violent contact, while the merits of the game in the way of hardening the muscles, strengthening the nerve, and in imparting a moral as well as a physical discipline, are indisputable. Yet, admirable as it is in itself, it has nevertheless been raised to an absurdly high pinnacle, and is attended by certain mischievous consequences. Mr. Ensor attributes much of the evil to the growth of professionalism and the extension of the league system, and he is perfectly right in his argument. But is there no fault to be attached to the easy-going practices which have sprung up in our public schools and universities? There are men now living who can remember the time when students had to observe a certain degree of secrecy in regard to their outdoor sports. Every one acknowledges that the rules then in force for the discouragement of manly pastimes at the schools were a mistake; but is there no danger of an even more serious error being made in the opposite direction? At the present time one of the first qualifications for a mastership is proficiency in cricket or football. That is all very well in the case of a man like Mr. C. B. Fry, who distinguished himself at work as well as at play, but it cannot be good as a general system. It is surely possible to draw a line between sport worship and reasonable and proper facilities for taking part in games.

A section of the press, too, it must be admitted, has been responsible, as Mr. Ensor points out, for a great deal of the extravagant excitement now displayed over football. By offering prizes in guessing competitions, by minutely discussing the merits and habits of individual players, and in other ways, some of the newspapers have fostered the interest in football until it has become nothing less than a mania. Mr. Ensor paints in vivid colors—but none too vivid—the scenes that are to be witnessed every Saturday during the season on innumerable football grounds where professionalism is in force; the yelling and grossly partial crowds, the attacks upon players, and the ill-treatment of referees in many of the great industrial centres football is the staple subject of daily conversation—in fact, little else is spoken of. It is a prolific source of betting, and leads to a partisanship which, on the field of play, seems to obliterate all sense of fairness and decency. And what is the cause of it all? Not a friendly game between genuine representatives of neighboring towns, but a struggle between two hired teams of strangers, any one of whom may be "transferred" to another part of the country in the following week. There were sanguine people who honestly believed that the introduction of a professionalism into football would have no unpleasant consequences. They must be convinced by this time that they were sadly in error. The fierce competition between the League clubs for possession of the best players of the day, and the enormous sums paid for transference of men from one to another set of employers, is sufficient evidence of the fact that nearly everybody connected with professionalism looks upon it not as having any relation to real sport, but as a mere sordid matter of business. It would be remarkable if the "professionals" themselves did not take a similar view of the matter. How indeed, can they have a strong feeling of loyalty toward the club which they happen to represent, when they may be taking service at almost any moment with a rival institution? The system is bad for football, bad for players, and bad for spectators; and it is matter for regret that it has now taken firm root in the South of England.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Lenox Banks.

Robert Lenox Banks died yesterday at Albany. He was born in New York City in 1831, a descendant of the Lenox family, to which the metropolis is indebted for the Lenox Library. His childhood was passed in the city of his birth, where he was educated at private schools and by private teachers. At the age of seventeen he entered Princeton College and was graduated with honors. After leaving college, Mr. Banks devoted himself to general study, spending some time in Europe. In early manhood he married Miss Mary Turner, a niece of the late Erastus Corning, and shortly afterward moved to Albany, N. Y., which became his home city until the close of his career. At the time of Mr. Banks's marriage Mr. Corning was President of the New York Central Railroad, and Mr. Banks was chosen Secretary. Subsequently he inherited a large fortune,

Wanamaker's

Closed at Noon

WE turn the key at noon to-day. You must do your day's shopping in the morning hours.

There will be great news in the papers of Wednesday morning;—news largely political, but we shall add our quota of mercantile interest, and the sum total will make the papers decidedly valuable reading. Our news will probably take second place to the political news, but it will have the advantage over the latter of being good news to *everybody*, without lurking disappointments.

Till Wednesday, then.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE CUBAN CONVENTION.

So-Called Government's Message Will Be Approved, It Is Said—The Delegation to Washington.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The latest advices received here from Santa Cruz del Sur fixed to-day as the definite date for holding the convention to be presided over by General Calixto Garcia. The general opinion is that the convention will be limited to two or three sessions, at which the message of the so-called Cuban Government will be unanimously approved without discussion.

It is further said that the instructions to be given to the commission which is to go to Washington will be discussed secretly.

The convention will then adjourn to Playa Marianao, near here, and await the result of the work of the commission which will be sent to Washington. It is reported that this Commission will consist of Gen. Calixto Garcia, Señor Gonzalez Lanusa, who is a lawyer, and a Cuban general who has not yet been chosen.

President Bartolomeo Maso will afterward retire to private life and turn his attention to improving the condition of the property which he owns near Manzanillo.

General Roloff has been commissioned by the so-called Cuban Government to make a statistical report on the personnel of the Cuban army. This report, which is already far advanced, shows that half the enlisted men can read and write.

SPANIARDS SEEK THEIR DEAD.

Commission Sent to Santiago to Recover Two Generals' Bodies.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Nov. 7.—A Spanish military commission of five officers, headed by Brig. Gen. Don Luis Valderrama, arrived here to-day from Havana, bringing letters from Maj. Gen. Wade of the American Evacuation Commission to Gen. Leonard Wood, requesting the latter to extend all courtesy and assistance to the Spanish officers in their efforts to recover the bodies of Maj. Gen. Vera del Rey and Brig. Gen. Santocildos.

The former was killed at the battle of El Caney on July 1. He had been wounded in both legs, and while being borne away on a litter was struck by a shell, which killed him, his brother, his son and four men bearing the litter. He was regarded as one of the most capable officers in command of Spanish troops in Cuba. Gen. Santocildos was killed near Bayamo, Province of Santiago, by the insurgents at the outset of the insurrection three years ago. Gen. Valderrama, after recovering the body of Vera del Rey, will go to Manzanillo, west of Bayamo, where he will have the assistance of Col. Pettit, the United States commander, in his search for the body of Santocildos.

Lieut. Hanna, Gen. Wood's aide, with an escort and the Spanish officers, visited El Caney to locate, if possible, the place of interment of Vera del Rey, and the remains will be escorted to the city by a battalion of the United States infantry and a band, with all the honors due a major general.

Gen. Valderrama, who has been in command in the Holguin Division, says the smallpox there is not so virulent or widespread as has been reported.

Fruit Growing Experiments in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 7.—Three wealthy foreigners, residents of this district for some time, are making arrangements to cover fifty acres of land with every variety of fruit that could possibly be cultivated here, with a view of seeing which kind yields the best results. They are planning for future operations on a large scale, and to supply the American and English markets. Pineapples grow wild to an immense size, and are of delicious flavor. There is a good opening in this fruit for men of small capital.

Capt. Snow Relieves Schley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Admiral Schley has cabled the Navy Department that Capt. Snow arrived at San Juan on the Solace yesterday and relieved the Admiral of the command of the naval station there. The Admiral announced that he would start for the United States on the Newark, his flagship.

Ruinous Floods in Matanzas.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Owing to the constant rains which have fallen recently the streams in the Province of Matanzas have overflowed, flooding over 1,000 acres in the Itoque district of that province. The land inundated had just been newly planted with sugar cane and fruit trees after three years of neglect, and the disaster has again plunged the inhabitants of that district into the deepest misery. The Yumuri Valley has also been flooded.

Yellow Fever Patients in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Col. Williams, the Chief Quartermaster, and Chief Clerk Caldwell, who have been suffering from fever, show slight improvement, but F. T. Stewart of the Quartermaster's Department, is very ill. Capt. Brooker has taken up his old quarters at the Trocha Hotel, and is again among his comrades. He came to town this morning to do some shopping, and will leave for home on Wednesday, via Tampa, Fla.

Spaniards Replace Cuban Miners.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 7.—To-day 250 Spaniards arrived here by way of Cienfuegos to work in the mines of Daiquiri, where the Cubans refuse to work, claiming that the labor is too hard.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Will cure incipient consumption, bronchitis, grippe, asthma, and all other throat or lung affections without fail. You can always rely on it. Price only 25 cents.

OUR CAMP SITES IN CUBA

The Hecker Board Selects a Place Near Mariano for the Principal Garrison.

MEN TO BE KEPT FROM TOWNS

Recommendation that the Guardia Civilia of Havana Be Retained for Police Work in Lieu of Employing American Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Col. Hecker, with Col. Lee of the board which was sent to Cuba to select camp sites for the American army of occupation, has reached Washington and has had several conferences with the President and Secretary Alger. During Col. Hecker's absence in Cuba he made several reports by mail, and although he probably will supplement these by another report he has already communicated verbally to the President and Secretary Alger the salient facts.

Acting on this report, arrangements are making for the reception of the troops. Secretary Alger has approved the location selected by the Hecker board for the principal garrison, which will be in the neighborhood of Havana. The place selected lies about eight miles south of Havana, in the neighborhood but not directly in the town of Mariano, for Col. Hecker advises very strongly against the quartering of unacclimated troops in permanent structures which may be infected with fever.

Two camps will be pitched at this point, one on either side of the splendid aqueduct which supplies Havana with water. This aqueduct will be tapped and the water drawn by steam pumps from it to supply the camps, which will be pitched on a plateau about 100 feet above sea level. The greatest care has been given to sound hygienic conditions in the selection.

At the nearest point to the camp, on the sea beach, a dock is being constructed, and while it will not reach water deep enough to permit the accommodation of large transports it will serve to receive good-sized lighters. The troops will be landed at this point and marched directly to the camp, the purpose being to avoid exposure to possible infection in Havana. The work on this dock is being pushed with the greatest energy, and its construction has given employment to about 1,500 insurgent soldiers, who were glad to receive the opportunity to make a peaceable living by toil.

Col. Bliss, who was a member of the camp site board, has been left in Havana to carry out the orders of the department in the execution of the board's plans. He will see to it that before a single soldier reaches camp water connections will be provided, transportation routes opened up, board floors placed, and tents pitched.

Similar arrangements are in progress in the neighborhood of Puerte Principe, which will be the first point to be garrisoned, the principle being observed there, as in the case of the Havana garrison, of keeping the troops from direct contact with the towns. This is done under the best medical advice, but one consequence of the adoption of the rule is to oblige the Government to look to some other power than the military to police the towns.

Col. Hecker has been able to make a most flattering report as to the good qualities of what is known as the Guardia Civilia in Havana for this work. The men composing this force are usually chosen from the best men in the army, and at any rate all are picked for their physical and intellectual qualities. They are able to command at once the respect and obedience of the rather restless Havana population even better than soldiers. It is not doubted that they would be willing to continue in the discharge of their duties when the United States take military possession of Havana, and if this can be arranged the Government will feel that a great load of responsibility has been lifted.

Already numerous incidents have happened in some of the towns, not only in Cuba, but in the Philippines, which have come into the possession of the United States to show that the United States soldier is utterly unfitted for the task of policing towns in time of peace, this unfitness being founded not only on ignorance of the customs of the people, but on a strong repugnance to that kind of duty.

It may be that Congressional authorization would be required for the employment of the Guardia Civilia in the manner suggested, but it is believed that assent will speedily be given to the proposition when it is broached by Secretary Alger. One strong recommendation for the plan is the fact that it will serve to give employment to a number of people who otherwise might be a charge upon the community. It is understood that the mere suggestion that the guardia will be employed has given great satisfaction to the Cubans.

CUBAN CAMP AT CIENFUEGOS.

Measures Taken by American Officers to Prevent Friction Between Spanish and Native Troops.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Lieut. Col. Clous and Capt. Hart this afternoon delivered to Gen. Gonzalez Parrado, President of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, a note touching the location of the Cuban camp at Cienfuegos, which conveyed the assurance that American officers, commissioned for this special purpose, had taken measures whereby all possibility of friction between the Spanish and Cuban troops there would be avoided.

Talking unofficially regarding evacuation, Gen. Parrado said he had received no answer from Madrid instructing him to accept as final the date fixed by the Americans.

Lieut. Col. Clous informed him that the inventories now being made by the Americans were approaching completion and requested that a joint session of the Evacuation Commissions be held to discuss the final limitations as to movable property as soon as the inventories were finished. No date was fixed, but it is expected that a joint session for determining this matter will be held soon.

More Troops Leave Cuba for Spain.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The French steamer Les Andes sailed yesterday evening for Barcelona, Spain, with 75 Spanish officers and 1,266 soldiers on board. The Spanish steamer Satrustoqui sailed for Spain to-day, via Gibara, with 281 soldiers on board.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Mustering Officer in the State of Ohio, to take effect Nov. 12, and will join his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Second Lieut. Eben T. Tannatt, Second Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States on tender of resignation.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Capt. William M. Lovel, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is further extended three months.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William J. Broaddus, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. S. B. Derman, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Col. James H. Young, Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

Col. Eugene Griffin, First Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Puerto Rico and join his regiment.

Capt. Frank T. Lee, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, will be discharged from further attendance in the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe, and will proceed to his home.

Second Lieut. Daniel P. Sullivan, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Charles Morton, Fourth Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William A. Phillips, Second Infantry, is extended one month.

Major William R. Graham, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Chicago to Omaha and report for duty.

Major Charles B. Thompson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army,) is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board ordered to meet at San Francisco, vice Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery, relieved.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, First Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Charles B. Kahler, First Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of physical disability.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., on official business pertaining to the settlement of his accounts as Acting Medical Supply Officer, Fourth Army Corps, and on completion of this duty, will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report for duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Henry T. Allen, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted First Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, Thirteenth Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, Sixth Cavalry, is further extended to include Nov. 30, on account of sickness.

Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will proceed to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and report to the commanding General of troops for duty in the United States general hospital at that place.

Major William Stephenson, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in Puerto Rico, and will proceed to Santiago and report to the commanding General, Department of Santiago for assignment to duty.

Major Jefferson D. Griffith, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 2, his services being no longer required.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the Signal Corps troops at that camp.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 16, at Manila, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from the assignment as Commissary of Subsistence, First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, and is assigned as an assistant to the Chief Commissary, Second Army Corps, to have charge, under his direction, of the bakeries of that corps.

Capt. Samuel N. Bridgman, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report in person to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence, First Brigade, First Division, of that corps.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from the assignment as Commissary of Subsistence, First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and is assigned as an assistant to the Chief Commissary, Seventh Army Corps, to have charge under his direction of the bakeries of that corps.

Capt. Oliver Perry Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence, First Brigade, Second Division, of that corps.

The following-named officers will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, (Colonel, Seventh Cavalry,) President of the Examining Board at Fort Logan, Colorado, for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. William B. Cochran, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Reynold J. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Arthur R. Kerwin, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. William A. Harper, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 20.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. William H. Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month, from Oct. 23, on account of sickness, is granted First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. William E. English, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31.

Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Fourth Artillery,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31.

First Lieut. Oscar A. Price, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report to Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, Tenth Infantry, President of the examining board at Huntsville, Ala., for examination for promotion: Capt. Walter T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles E. Chissell, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, Tenth Infantry.

Major Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, is assigned to duty, Nov. 2, as chief mustering officer for the State of North Carolina. Capt. Albert Todd, Sixth Artillery, and Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth Infantry, will report to Major Davis for duty as assistant mustering officers, acting assistant quartermasters, acting commissaries of subsistence, and acting ordnance officers. Second Lieut. John F. Rowland, Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, will report for duty as acting commissary of subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from further duty at Fort Hamilton, New York, and assigned to duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

Major John B. Guthrie, Fifteenth Infantry, is assigned to duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Iowa, with station in Des Moines. Capt. Jonathan A. Penated, Ninth Infantry, First Lieut. John F. Stevens, Tenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Third Cavalry, will report to Major Guthrie for duty as Assistant Mustering Officers, Acting Assistant Quartermasters, Acting Commissaries of Subsistence, and Acting Ordnance Officers.

The following officers will report in person to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., Tenth Infantry.

The following officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Norton Chase, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. E. J. Renison, Quartermaster, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John Henshaw, Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended two months.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Edwin S. Geist, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is further extended two months.

The following officers will report to Major Egon A. Koerper, Surgeon, President of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion:

First Lieut. Charles McQuiston, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beal Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Lorraine T. Richardson, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. Flint W. Smith, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Houston V. Evans, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis H. Cross, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. George H. Steel, Nineteenth Infantry.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States:

Capt. John L. Sehon, Assistant Adjutant General, (First Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry,) Nov. 15; Capt. Samuel Seay, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, (First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry,) Nov. 31; Capt. Robert L. Howze, Assistant Adjutant General, (First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry,) Dec. 31; Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Assistant Adjutant General, (First Lieutenant, Third Artillery,) Dec. 31; Capt. Edmund L. Butts, Assistant Adjutant General, (First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) Nov. 15; Capt. Douglas Settle, Assistant Adjutant General, (First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry,) Dec. 31; Capt. William J. Sewell, Assistant Adjutant General, Dec. 7; Capt. D. Elkins, Assistant Adjutant General, Nov. 15; Capt. Edward Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, (First Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry,) Dec. 31; Capt. Hallett A. Borrowe, Assistant Adjutant General, Nov. 13; Capt. Raymon G. Mendoza, Assistant Adjutant General, Dec. 31; Major William W. McCammon, Assistant Adjutant General, (Captain, Fourteenth Infantry,) Nov. 30. Capts. Sewell, Elkins, Borrowe, and Mendoza will proceed to their homes. The other officers named will proceed to join their respective regiments on the dates specified above.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Solace arrived at San Juan Nov. 5.

Iris arrived at Bahia Nov. 5.

Newark sailed Nov. 6 from San Juan for New York.

Vulcan arrived at Fort Monroe Nov. 6.

Helena arrived at Bermuda Nov. 7.

Marcellus arrived at Brooklyn Nov. 7.

The Ringing

of the dinner-bell is joyous music for the hungry man with a good digestion, but it is like a knell to him whose stomach is flabby, toneless and unequal to its work. A word to this poor fellow: Just before your meal take a tablespoonful of

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Keep this up for a short time and gastric trouble will disappear; the dinner will be quickly converted into blood, bone and muscle. Duffy's Malt is the only whiskey classed by the Government among medicines.

To be had of all reliable druggists and grocers. Positively refuse substitutes.

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Maher Made a Queer-Looking Ride on Kirkwood.

SANDERS CHANGES HIS FORM

The Favorites Which Have Won Most of the Events at This Track, Continue to Get the Money.

If "Danny" Maher ever again gives such an exhibition of jockeyship as he did yesterday on Kirkwood, he will lose the confidence that his brilliant work this year has won for him. Kirkwood should have won, and the fact that Hilee beat him is due solely to Maher's atrocious riding, for Kirkwood was pounds the better horse of the two.

There remains only to-day for the horses to run at Aqueduct, and perhaps it is as well for the best interests of the sport and for the pocketbooks of the players that only one day remains, for such startling changes of form as that shown by Sanders is beyond the calculation of the oldest handicapper on the turf. Sanders was not a favorite yesterday in the sixth race, as he was a few days ago, when he was disgracefully beaten, nor was he sent to the post lame, as he was on that occasion. He won yesterday like a race horse, with the fair price of 9 to 2 against him. It was another day for the favorites, four of them finishing in front.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies three years old which have not won more than three races; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Flying Fish, 95 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Bonnie Gem, S. A. White's b. f., 95, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Weber)
3—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 99, 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
4—Sagacity, C. R. Talbert's ch. f., 99, 3 to 1.....(Maher)

Won easily by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old which have started two or more times. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Compensation, T. J. Healey's br. c., by Tournament-Citronella, 110 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Tipgallant, J. A. Sykes's blk. c., 110, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Specialist, F. M. Woods's b. g., 107, 6 to 1.....(Doggett)

Al Reeves, 107, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Judge Magee, 110, 8 to 1, (Jones;) Chanler, 107, 100 to 1, (Turner;) Curio, 107, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lady Exile, 107, 7 to 1, (Songer;) Kilarma, 107, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Holdup, 107, 10 to 1, (Maher,) and Belle of Oakwood, 107, 100 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 2-5.

1—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., 6 years, by Rayon d'Or-Maurine, 102 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Spencer)
2—Dan Rice, S. Levy's ch. c., 3, 112, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 4, 105, 15 to 1.....(Maher)

Myth, 99, 40 to 1, (Weber;) Talisman, 102, 40 to 1, (Hamilton;) Prince Aukland, 94, 40 to 1, (McCue;) Vanessa, 99, 100 to 1, (Songer;) Hurns, 97, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and *Ella Daly, 91, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

*Left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 3-5.

1—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., by Himyar-Grace Lee, 107 pounds, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5. (O'Leary)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 110, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
3—Imitation, J. A. McCormack's b. c., 110, 15 to 1.....(Spencer)

Handcuff, 110, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Lepida, 107, 25 to 1, (O'Connor;) The Gardner, 110, 50 to 1, (Cowman,) and Holden, 110, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 4-5.

1—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., by Himyar-Jewel Ban, 113 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Nearest, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 99, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 102, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Black Dude, 94, 40 to 1, (Michaels;) Flax Spinner, 111, 5 to 1, (McCue,) and His Majesty, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages which have run and not won at this meeting. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27.

1—Sanders, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Constantinople, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Brighton, Mrs. H. C. Lyles's ch. g., 4, 115, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Turner)
3—South Africa, A. Beck's b. g., 5, 115, 7 to 5.....(H. Lewis)

Blarneystone, 110, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Danforth, 110, 9 to 2, (O'Connor;) Doggett, 118, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) King's Pride, 87, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Oviatt, 110, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) and Judge Wardell, 107, 7 to 5, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THE LINCOLN RACE MEETING.

Tod Sloane Finished Second in Two of the Races.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—At the first day's racing of the Lincoln Autumn meeting to-day Mr. A. Hayhoe's brown filly Miss Bounce won the Brownlow Nursery Stakes. Mr. George Lambton's Etheldred, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second.

This race is a handicap of 2 sovereigns each starter, with 100 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to received 5 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Ten horses ran over the course, a distance of five furlongs.

The Great Tom Stakes was won by Mr. E. J. Percy's five-year-old chestnut colt Kopley, by Doubloon, out of Veronica. Angelina, the property of Mr. D. Seymour, and ridden by Tod Sloane, was among the eighteen horses in this event but was unplaced. This race is a handicap of 500 sovereigns, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each and 5 sovereigns extra for starters, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; distance, the straight mile.

Mr. Douglas Baird's three-year-old bay colt Brio, by Galopin, out of Briar Root, won the Doddington Maiden Plate. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay gelding Bayard II., ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second, and Mr. Raphael's three-year-old bay colt Sangrada was third.

Healthy Children

are a comfort to themselves and the pride of their parents. This is the reason so many families bless

The Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

It has done more to make strong healthy children than any other *nutritive tonic*, because it makes *Strong, Healthy Mothers.*

What Mrs. Kendal Writes: "The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has helped me considerably to keep my strength. I consider it the best nutritive tonic and table beverage I know of."

Mrs. Kendal

This race is of 108 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to save entrance out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns; distance, the straight mile.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Midlight II.	123	Brighton	100
Estaca	123	Nana H.	100
Munich	105	Blarneystone	100
Delgretti	104	Chenille	100
Tremargo	103	Mizpah	100
South Africa	102	General Maceo	95
Little Land	102	Genetta	90
Zanone	100	Denis C.	90
Midlight	100		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Captain Sigsbee	115	Improvident	103
Hilee	112	Impartial	103
Belle of Troy	112	Pirate M.	103
Lady Lindsey	112	Forsooth	103
Village Pride	108	Subject	100
Ordeal	103	Curio	100

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Maurice	106	Her Own	99
Estaca	101	Myth	99
Midlight	101	Tanis	99
Dan Rice	104	Charlie Rose	98
Marsian	103	Nigger Baby	96
Little Land	103	Campania	94
Blueaway	103	Lady Disdain	91
Doggett	103	Fleeting Gold	91
Wordsworth	99	Frohman	90
Phillip	99		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Don de Oro	128	Sensational	92
Warrenton	126	Endeavor	88
Charentus	103	Her Own	87
Blueaway	95		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Bersaola	95	Amorita	95
St. Sophia	95	Fray	95
Veracious	95	Susie M.	93
Ypsilanti	95	Faliela	90
Miss Order	95	Lady Dora	90
Lady Exile	95	Savilla	90
Lady Sneerwell	95	Auridale	90
Our Annie	95		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Doggett	110	Tanis	99
Premier	106	Vanessa	99
Delgretti	103	Charlie Rose	98
Brighton	103	Merlin	94
Taranto	102	Prince Aukland	94
Stray Step	102	Black Dude	92
Hurns	102	Dogtown	91
Myth	99	Field Lark	89
Mizpah	99		

A Tip for a Naval Officer.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An officer of the navy, who shall be nameless, in deference to his extreme modesty, exhibited a curious trinket in the corridor of the St. Charles last evening. It was a five-cent coin around which a narrow gold hoop had been welded. On the hoop was the legend, "Requium Donum," in small, black, enameled letters. "I am going to give it to my wife for luck," said its possessor. "The story is this: I was at the Key West docks one day while the row was still in progress, helping with some repairs on the torpedo boat Porter, when three ladies put in an appearance, eager to see the sights. They were wealthy Bostonians, and as they had the necessary credentials I volunteered to show them around. I must have been a pretty disreputable-looking individual, for I had just crawled out of the engine room, and my old blue blouse and canvas trousers were a mass of oil and grime, but there was no time to fix up, and I proceeded to my duties as cicerone just as I was. The visitors were greatly interested, and, as they insisted on seeing everything, we were upward of three hours in making the rounds. I took them aboard an auxiliary cruiser, explained the workings of the guns, showed them a Whitehead torpedo, and, in brief, left nothing of interest unseen. When the tour was finally completed I suggested that they take a cup of tea at the officers' mess, supposing, of course, that they understood my rank from salutes and salutations as we made the rounds, but they looked shocked and embarrassed. 'I am afraid,' said one of them, 'that we would hardly be welcome without a regular invitation.' At that she opened her purse and extracted this nickel. 'Here, my good man,' she continued, 'take this for tobacco.' I was so stunned I forgot to thank her, and, nodding pleasantly, the party sauntered away. The boys rigged me a good deal about the affair, but I conceded to keep the nickel in the family as a sort of talisman. A jeweler at Jacksonville put on the band."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES JOHNSON.—Charles Johnson has confessed judgment for $4,818 in favor of Agnes L. Kimberley and Marion Grimes, as executors of the estate of Charles H. Kimberley, for rent of 6 to 10 Bridge Street from May 1 to Nov. 1.

MALCOLM ANDERSON.—Judgment for $16,701 was entered yesterday against Malcolm Anderson in favor of the American National Bank, of Denver, Col., on a note made by him in Denver on Feb. 13, 1893, for $11,695, payable ninety days from date.

ROTHPLETZ & SCHIPPER.—Rothpletz & Schipper, composed of Bernhard Rothpletz and John V. Schipper, manufacturers of perfumery and toilet specialties at 43 Leonard Street, made an assignment yesterday to J. M. Shellabarger, giving a preference to Harry C. Green. Amount not mentioned. The business was started in April, 1894. Mr. Shellabarger said that the liabilities are $12,000, assets $4,000, and the cause of the failure was dull business.

NATILAN MORRIS—Nathan Morris, dealer in jewelry and pawnbrokers' sale store, at 22 Bowery, made an assignment yesterday to Edwin F. Stoddard for preference. He has been in this business for the past ten years, and for twelve years previously kept a dime museum and show on the Bowery. Mr. Stern said that his liabilities are $10,000, assets probably $4,000. The assignment was due to depression in business, and he expects to make a favorable settlement.

AARON FRANK—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Aaron Frank, of 347 East Forty-ninth street, for $1,642, in favor of Harvey Fisk & Sons. He had been a customer of the firm for many years, and had $6,500 worth of railroad bonds deposited with the firm as collateral for $1,642. On Oct. 31 the firm delivered the bonds to Jacques Frank, a relative, who had heretofore acted for Mr. Frank, on receiving a check of Aaron Frank's for $1,642. The check came back from the bank next day marked "Payment stopped," and the firm learned that shortly before the check reached the bank, the Lincoln National, Aaron Frank had withdrawn $2,000, leaving a balance of only $43 there.

WILLIAM J. STITT & CO.—George Miller, George Sherrill, and Oscar M. Miller, who compose the firm of William J. Stitt & Co., wholesale dealers in coffees, spices, and grocers' sundries at 154 and 156 Chambers Street, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Alexander R. Gulick. They use the style of the Knickerbocker Mills. The business is one of the oldest in this line in the city, having been established in 1842 by William J. Stitt, who died in 1876. George Miller, his son-in-law, became a partner in 1880, Mr. Sherrill in 1870, and Oscar M. Miller in 1875. The last resides at Sing Sing and the other two partners at Jersey City. They heretofore had a good grade in coffees and spices, selling principally to out-of-town dealers, and did considerable coffee roasting for dealers and wholesale grocers. Two years ago they claimed to be worth $150,000. Mr. Gulick, the assignee, is of the firm of Gulick, Woodruff & Marsh. He said that there were two causes for the assignment—first, there had been a gradual falling off in trade and diminished profits due to increased competition, and, second, inability to collect sufficient funds to meet accruing obligations. The firm of William J. Stitt & Co. is perhaps the best known in the business, in which they have been engaged for fifty-six years. The present partners, after discovering that trade continued to fall off and profits were diminished by increased competition, determined that an assignment without preference for the benefit of all the creditors was the only thing that accorded with the firm's

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,300,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222? B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 702 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Stile Ex'ge Bldg. / 280 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 67 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 11 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds.
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.

THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, August 15th, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds, and of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12, 1898, the said plan and agreement have been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.

In compliance with numerous requests, the time within which holders of all classes of bonds and stock may deposit their securities under the plan has been extended to and including December 1, 1898, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned.

Dated October 21, 1898.

By Order of Reorganization Committee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 116, 223, 396, 485, 690, 795, 1048, 1062, 1571, 1562, 1660, and 1740 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of January, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company
7% Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1900.

We will receive UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1898, Bonds of the above issue, at their value on December 1, 1898, calculated to maturity ON A 3% BASIS, and will deliver in exchange therefor Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 3½% Gold Bonds due 1997, at the price of 105% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The exchange will be made as of December 1, 1898, and circulars giving particulars may be obtained at our office.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, November 1st, 1898.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Although extremely dull during the greater part of the session, yesterday's stock market was decidedly strong. Practically every stock on the list advanced, many making substantial gains. The market, however, was largely professional; commission houses did very little on either side. Considerable was done by the traders for "evening up" purposes, for the professional contingent showed more or less disposition to lighten its speculative loads.

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Wall Street paid much more attention to election prospects and election betting odds than to the stock market. The day was productive of no news developments of consequence, and as a matter of fact fluctuations in the Roosevelt-Van Wyck odds were influential beyond anything else. Other matters, such as the selling by London, were ignored, although further favorable railroad earnings seemed to be partly responsible for strength in some railroad shares. But brokers' offices resounded with noisy discussions of the chances for the several candidates to be voted for to-day, and with arguments as to probable election effects upon the market.

***

The most interesting feature of the day was the activity and strength of bonds. In that department there was trading in more than $5,500,000 securities, and many conspicuous issues made new high prices. The demand for securities from investment quarters seemed to have increased largely, again emphasizing the absence of apprehension as to election results among clear-sighted, conservative men.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $95,500 threes, coupon, at 105⅝; $500 do., registered, at 105¼; $400 do., small, at 105½@105; $2,000 fives, coupon, at 112, and $26,600 fours, 1925, coupon, at 126¾@126⅝.

***

In State bonds $45,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 79¾, seller 20, @ 79¾; $21,000 do., deferred 6s, trust receipts at 7 flat; $1,000 Alabama, class A, at 108½, and $3,000 North Carolina Consolidated fours at 104.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Minn. Iron t. r. sta.	1
Am. Malting pf	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Am. Express	7	Missouri Pac	1
Am. Sugar Ref	½	Nat. Lead Co	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1¾	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco	2¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Atch., T. & S. F.	¾	N. J. Central	¾
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	¾
Balt. & O. pf. w. i.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
C., Gt. West. pf. A.	1⅞		½
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	⅝	Northern Pac	½
Chi. & Northwest.	1¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Consol. Ice	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Del., L. & West.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2	Southern Pacific	1
Hawaiian Sugar	2⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ill. Steel, r. sta.	⅜	Standard R. & T.	½
Laclede Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Laclede Gas pf	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Met. St. Ry.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Brook Un. Gas	½	Nat. Starch	3½
Consol. Gas	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Inter. Paper	½	Third Avenue	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of one per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1	Louis. & Nash. 5s	1¼
D. & Rio G. Imp. 5s.	1	Or. Sh. Line, inc. A.	1½
		Or. Sh. Line, inc. B.	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $104,241,570; balance, $8,938,066; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $220,184.

Money on call in London at 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent., for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long, and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15 premium. Boston—10@12½ discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 8⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 59⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅜, to 118; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60½; Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅜; St. Paul, ⅛, to 113⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 81½, Illinois Central at 112, Union Pacific preferred at 66¼, Erie at 12¾, and Erie first preferred at 33⅜. British consols declined ⅛ to 109¼ for money, and 109½ for the account. The Bank of England gained £105,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 72c, and exchange on London was 25f 34c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,168,330, against $9,947,932 in the preceding week, and $7,348,516 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $393,618,591, against $340,641,564 in the corresponding period of last year.

GRANGER GAINS.

All of the Granger shares made advances yesterday, the reports of an increased export movement having considerable influence upon the group. Predictions of heavy earnings by St. Paul for the first week of November favorably affected that stock.

METROPOLITAN BULL TALK.

Metropolitan Street Railway was notably strong. Estimates of largely increased earnings through the new electrical equipment were discussed, and there were predictions of important pending developments in the way of the company's entrance upon the electric light and power field.

A LONDON BANK CONSOLIDATION.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank yesterday began drawing upon the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, of London, the institution formed by the amalgamation of the London and Midland Bank, Limited, with the City Bank, Limited. The capital and surplus of the London City and Midland Bank are approximately $22,000,000, and its deposits $155,000,000.

BOSTON BULLISHNESS.

Says The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in discussing the market outlook:

"If victory is with the sound money forces, as we think it will be, we expect to see a bull market which will completely eclipse that of last Summer. Investors will be in the market, the bull leaders will take on fresh confidence, the bears will rush to cover their 'short' contracts, and traders and speculators will be eager buyers. The result will be a sharp advance at first and a more or less steady one thereafter, unless some unforeseen contingency arises.

"As regards general conditions throughout the country, they remain in the same satisfactory position as previously noted in these columns. Merchants and manufacturers (with possibly New England cotton manufacturers excepted) are particularly satisfied with the condition of general business, and are as confident and buoyant as at any time since the present period of prosperity commenced. The country as a whole has been enjoying great mercantile activity, and commodity values have risen in the past fifteen months to quite a material extent. The heavy movement in general merchandise has been, and is being, demonstrated by the large railroad earnings—the gains in the latter being made in spite of unsatisfactory rates.

"When we look at the foundations and superstructure of the American commercial fabric, we are utterly unable to discover, outside of the elections, any reason for being bearish on security values."

INDUSTRIAL MANIPULATION.

In Tobacco Trust yesterday there was continued manipulation by professional bull interests, and the stock was put up to 141½ and kept there during the greater part of the day. After it got above 140, however, there seemed to be a liberal supply of stock for sale, and transactions were on a large scale, although not advancing prices to any extent. Close observers of the market were inclined to think that there was more or less liquidation in Tobacco during the afternoon.

Sugar Trust held around 116 during the greater part of the day, declining sharply just before the close, apparently on withdrawal of the support previously given the stock. The buying of Sugar Trust yesterday seemed chiefly for covering purposes, although professional pools were also at work in the stock.

All the industrial group showed strength yesterday, although, with the exception of the Lead issues, the gains were not consequential.

ATCHISON ISSUES STRONG.

Atchison preferred was conspicuous yesterday, being one of the most active stocks on the list. It was strong throughout, selling up to 37, and making a net gain for the day of a full point. Friends of ex-Gov. Flower and his business associates were steady buyers of the stock, and from such quarters comes much confident talk on the Atchison issues. Atchison general 4s sold yesterday at 97¼, a new high price, while the adjustment 4s sold above 69.

LONDON AND THE ELECTIONS.

Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges discuss the security market outlook as follows:

"Uncertainty as to the outcome of the elections next Tuesday has caused extreme dullness, but in the face of this condition the market has remained steady, and in numerous instances advanced. As a matter of fact, it appears that operators on the New York Stock Exchange, who have practically been in control of the market in the absence of public participation, have considered more the peculiar political conditions existing in the State of New York than the general political outlook. The result in New York will not be of great significance, inasmuch as the silver question has been eliminated as a factor in the campaign, and the Democratic candidate for Governor has received the support of many of the most prominent adherents of a gold standard in New York.

"It is generally conceded that the retention of control of the House and possession of the Senate by the Republican Party, which now seems very probable, will be followed by a material advance in values and the untrammeled operation of all those factors for trade and financial improvement which are now apparent even to the most casual observer. It is a fact significant of the times that the bond market has been remarkably strong. Money continues to be abnormally cheap in this country, and, as the loaning rates in the principal commercial centers of United States decline, the yield of the better class of bonds will diminish proportionately. This is a factor which, in times of ordinary prosperity, ultimately fixes the values of securities.

"A probable effect of favorable outcome of the election which must not be overlooked is a change in attitude of foreign investors. Since the Baring panic the tendency of London has been to sell American securities, and there can be no doubt but that at the present time foreign holdings of American stocks and bonds are smaller than at any time in the last twenty years. Coincident with this fact, it is to be remembered that the trade balances have never been so greatly in favor of the United States."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $59,075 in surplus reserve of outside banks.

Increase of $220,398 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,819,814 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Offer of Great Northern Railway to purchase outstanding shares of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba at 125 per cent., payable in Great Northern stock at par.

Decrease of $24,238 in St. Joseph and Grand Island surplus for September, making a decrease of $60,941 since July 1.

Increase of 2,940 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of 32,286 tons as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Estimated Anthracite coal production for the month of October, 4,750,000 tons.

Increase of $242,385 in surplus earnings of Boston and Albany for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Increase of $386,942 in Great Northern's earnings for the month of October, making an increase of $853,146 since July 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$7,216
Ann Arbor	1,366
Northern Pacific	42,320
Ohio River	1,294
Rio Grande Southern	2,776
Southern Railway	73,898
Total increase six roads	$128,880
Increase previously reported	635,802
Total increase thirty-four roads	$764,682

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$7,442
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	7,055
Total decrease of two roads	$14,497
Decrease previously reported	124,737
Total decrease sixteen roads	$139,234
Net increase	$625,448

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Oct.	$52,156	$44,940	$46,458
Month	157,108	142,948	155,819
From July 1	592,652	550,636	539,959
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Oct.	$39,416	$38,050	....
Month	120,062	121,300	....
From Jan. 1	1,198,031	1,070,758	....
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
4th week Oct.	$204,494	$211,936	$198,140
Month	639,291	617,787	590,944
From July 1	1,964,132	1,859,291	1,824,956
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	535
4th week Oct.	$96,079	$103,134	$83,286
Month	306,100	321,051	254,662
July 1 to Oct. 31	1,230,349	1,239,383	1,007,260
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,480	4,380	4,367
4th week Oct.	$978,112	$935,752	$941,979
Month	3,009,919	2,784,755	2,498,835
From July 1	9,911,972	8,964,516	7,906,129
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Oct.	$28,528	$27,234	$22,979
Month	102,771	105,535	89,044
From Jan. 1	806,947	801,910	818,727
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Oct.	$14,192	$11,416	$11,575
Month	41,652	35,000	38,396
From July 1	168,768	129,596	157,764
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,259	5,255	4,752
4th week Oct.	$899,622	$825,724	$604,802
Month	2,253,226	2,069,871	1,896,706
From July 1	8,422,345	7,370,267	6,454,617
BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,370,089	2,522,402	2,373,947
Op. expenses	1,496,232	1,901,659	1,723,745
Net earnings	873,857	620,743	650,202
Charges	153,348	142,675	139,265
Surplus	720,513	478,123	510,936
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY for October—			
Manitoba leased lines	2,446,464	2,234,196	2,059,345
E. Ry. of Minn.	464,770	282,531	260,400
Montana Central	195,014	202,580	162,475
Total	3,106,248	2,719,307	2,482,218
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Manitoba leased lines	7,646,066	7,177,910	6,580,596
E. Ry. of Minn.	1,311,596	856,197	826,605
Montana Central	659,049	735,361	676,224
Total	9,617,613	8,764,468	8,083,425

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 7, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	112	20	Adams Express	111½	111½	111¼	111½	....
36⅞	37¼	3,312	American Cotton Oil	36⅞	37	36⅝	36⅞	− ⅜
87½	88½	660	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87¾	88	87¼	88	+ ½
81½	82	611	Am. Malting Co. pf.	81¾	82	81½	82	+ 1½
143	148	585	American Express	141	145	141	145	+7
11¼	11¾	500	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
115⅞	116	21,895	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115½	116⅝	115¼	115⅞	+ ½
110⅝	111½	478	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110¼	111	110¼	111	+1⅝
96½	98	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
140¼	140¾	39,950	American Tobacco	139½	141½	138	140¼	+2¼
125½	129	100	American Tobacco pf.	126	126	126	126	....
87⅛	88	200	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	88	88	87⅞	87⅞	....
13	13⅛	900	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
36⅞	37	28,118	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅞	37	35⅞	36⅞	+1
44½	44½	150	B. & O., all tn. pd.	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	− ⅛
68½	69½	200	B. & O. pf., when iss.	69	69	69	69	+1
4¾	5¼	20	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	....
4¼	4⅝	15,205	Bay State Gas	4	4½	4	4¼	+ ⅛
66¾	67	6,045	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	67¼	66¾	67	+ ⅞
126½	128	270	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	− ½
53	53½	73	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	....
82¼	82½	300	Canadian Pacific	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	....
25⅝	26¼	200	Central Pacific	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
22	22½	2,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22⅝	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
116¼	116½	10,830	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116¼	116⅝	116⅛	116⅝	+ ⅞
14	14¼	1,100	Chicago Great West.	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
44	45	1,120	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	43⅜	45	43½	45	+1⅝
110⅝	110⅞	20,424	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	109⅞	110⅝	109⅝	110⅝	+ ⅝
161½	162½	110	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf.	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	− ¼
133⅝	134	1,170	Chi. & Northw.	132½	134	132½	134	+1⅝
103¼	103½	4,835	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103½	103½	103	103⅜	+ ⅛
44	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	− ⅛
⅜	1	300	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
184	186	300	Consolidated Gas	186¼	186¼	188	186	− ⅛
47⅛	48	300	Consolidated Ice	47¾	48	47¾	48	+1
98¾	99¼	1,470	Delaware & Hudson	99¾	99¾	98⅞	99¼	− ¼
141	142¼	285	Del., Lack. & West.	142	142	142	142	+2
55½	55¾	2,705	Denver & R. G. pf.	55⅞	56	55½	55¾	+ ¼
142	147	210	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	143	143	143	143	+2
32¼	32½	9,891	Fed. Steel, when iss.	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
76⅛	76¼	14,157	Fed. Steel pf., wh'n is.	75⅝	76½	75⅝	76¼	+ ¼
....	....	24	Flint & P. M. pf.	35	35	35	35	....
81	81½	666	General Electric	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	....
138¾	138⅞	600	Great Northern pf.	138⅞	139¼	138¾	138⅞	+ ⅜
56	56½	200	Hawaiian Sugar	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+2⅜
57	....	50	Homestake	61	61	61	61	....
101¼	109⅜	507	Illinois Central	109	109¼	106	109¼	....
100⅜	....	300	Ill. Co., t. r., std.	100½	101	100½	101	+ ¼
50¼	51	825	International Paper	51½	51½	50½	50¾	− ½
88	88¾	625	Int. Paper pf.	88¼	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
32¾	33	100	Iowa Central pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
48	48½	510	Laclede Gas	47½	48	47½	47¾	+ ¼
92	94	100	Laclede Gas pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
62	62½	230	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	....
....	....	26	Lake Shore	192½	192½	192½	192¾	....
58⅛	58¼	7,350	Louisville & Nashville	57⅜	58¾	57¾	58¼	+ ⅛
96½	96¾	4,942	Manhattan Con	96⅝	96⅞	95½	96¼	+ ⅛
166¼	166⅜	9,337	Met. Street Ry	165	166⅞	165	166¼	+2
26¼	27¼	50	Minn. & St. L.	23½	26½	26½	26¾	....
32⅞	33¼	225	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ½
33	33¼	1,830	Missouri Pacific	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ¾
177	177½	11	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	....
33	33⅜	650	National Biscuit Co.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	− ¼
97¼	99	18	National Biscuit Co. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	....
33½	34	625	National Lead Co.	33	34	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
110⅜	114	100	National Lead Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+2¼
6¾	7	1,088	National Linseed Oil	5¾	7	5¾	7	+1½
4	7	100	National Starch	4½	4½	4½	4½	−3½
87½	88½	650	New Jersey Central	88	88	87¾	87¾	+ ¾
93½	95	1,040	New York Air Brake	95	95½	93	93	−3
115½	116	654	New York Central	115¼	116	115¼	115¾	+ ⅜
33	33½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
....	....	60	N. Y., Lack. & West.	127	127½	127	127½	....
49	50	250	Norfolk & West. pf.	50	50	49¾	49¾	− ¼
6½	6⅝	1,000	North American	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	10,210	Northern Pacific	39½	39¾	39¼	40⅛	+ ⅛
76	76¼	2,470	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅞	76¼	75⅞	76¼	+ ¼
5	8	50	Ontario & Mining	5	5	5	5	....
14½	14⅝	125	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	....
27½	28	100	Oregon Short Line	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ⅛
33⅜	33¾	460	Pacific Mail	33½	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
115	115½	779	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	115⅞	115¼	115½	− ⅛
103½	103⅝	3,450	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅜	104	103⅜	103½	....
138½	140	2,693	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	135	139½	135	139½	+5½
16½	16⅝	1,800	Reading	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
38¼	39	132	Reading 1st pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¾	+ ⅝
18⅞	18¾	2,450	Reading 2d pf.	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
70	71¼	20	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
62½	63	620	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	62	61	62	+1
29½	30	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
5½	5¾	100	St. Louis Southw.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
12¾	13	635	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12¾	13	12¾	12⅞	− ⅛
82¼	82½	565	St. Paul & Omaha	81¼	82⅜	81¼	82⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	24¼	720	Southern Pacific	23½	24	23½	24	+1
8¾	8⅝	915	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	9,080	Southern Railway pf.	35⅜	36	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	Standard Distilling	21	21	21	21	....
8	8¼	1,975	Standard R. & T.	8	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	4,495	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¾	29¾	28¾	29⅝	+1⅛
13½	13⅝	550	Texas Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	− ¼
161	163	806	Third Avenue	160	161	160	161	−2
32¼	32⅝	3,969	Union Pacific	32¼	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
64⅝	64¾	6,193	Union Pacific pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	650	U.P., D. & G., 1st in pd.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
41½	43½	104	United States Express	43¼	43¼	42¼	42¼	....
6¼	6½	440	United States Leather	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
66	66¼	925	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅜
40⅜	40⅞	1,709	United States Rubber	40½	41¼	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
102½	103¼	890	U. S. Rubber pf.	103¼	103¾	102½	103	....
7¼	7¾	400	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
20	20⅜	810	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
92⅜	93	1,157	Western Union Tel.	92½	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ½
Sales		290,023						

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼c.

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On the Stock Exchange 150 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.15, 500 Iron Silver at .75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alice sold at 1.15, seller

Financinl Continued from Page 7.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	233
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railway 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115	115¾
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109	111
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	41½	45½
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95	95½
Union Ferry	41¼	42½
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101¾

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106½	106¾
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	61	63
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	29¼
Amsterdam preferred	68½	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20¼	21½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	305	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	132½	140
Standard Gas 5s	149	153
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5. p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	98	90
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	104	104½

Industrials.

American Bank note	38	40
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps', Shipyard stock	70	74
Continental Tobacco com	39	39¼
Continental Tobacco pf	79¾	80¼
Glucose common	66	69¼
Glucose pf	103½	105
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	118	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular Co. p. bonds	93¾	94½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	419	420
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	90	95
Wagner Car Company	170	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass'd paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	1½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	18	20½
Va. Electric of Norfolk Bonds	92	98

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The market was strong and healthy to-day. Butte, on heavy buying, accompanied by some irregularity, went from 50¾ to 54. At one time ¼ of 1 per cent. was bid to call it at 60 in 15 days, and subsequently ⅜ of 1 per cent. was bid to call it at 65 for 30 days, and the same was also bid to call it at 60 in 15 days. The stock displayed none of the pyrotechnic tendency that had characterized it of late, although at times on profit taking it went off fractionally. The day's gossip told of developments sure to come this week, and the fact that Messrs. Bigelow and Burrage were in New York in conference with Standard Oil people was counted as significant. A five-point advance in Montana to 2?8, with something of a setback later on, was also a suggestive feature of the day's speculation. The further improvement in the metal market has helped the copper shares. The whole copper share list to-day was really stronger in every way than it had been at any previous time since the movement began.

Dominion Coal was the leader in the general market. Pullman was another of the strong stocks, scoring a gain of 5 points to 139. Boston Elevated touched 73¾ and United States Oil recovered to 24⅜.

Closing, bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	249	250	Fitchburg pf.	104½	105
Bost. & Low.	226	..	Old Colony	195	..
Bost. & Maine	182¾	..	West End	..	88
Chi. J. & S. Y.	129½	130	West End pf.	108½	109½
C.J. & S.Y. pf.	122	123			

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5¼	5½	Gold Coin M.	.80
Aud	17	17⅜	Osceola	68⅜	68¾
Atlantic	31½	32½	Pioneer, (g.)	5	..
Bost. & C. C.	30	..	Quincy	127	128
Bost. & Mon.	236	236½	Santa Ysabel	6½	7
Butte & Bost.	53¼	53¾	Tamarack	177	179
Calum. & H.	595	600	Tecumseh	3¼	3½
Centennial	20¾	21	Wolverine	31	31½
Franklin	15¼	15½			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	278	280	Gen. Elec. pf.	161	164
Dom. Coal	32½	32½	Lam. Cn. S. S.	24	..
Dom. Coal pf.	114½	115	Pullm. P. C.	138½	139
Ed. El. Ill.	194	200	U. S. Oil	24⅜	24¾
Erie Tel.	75¾	76	U. S. Rubber	40½	41
Gen. Electric	91	91½	West'hse. El.	33½	34½

Unlisted Securities.

Old D. C. M. 33⅜ 33½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—On the exchange to-day interest again centred principally in the cable stocks, although Biscuit common and Glucose came in for a fair share of attention. The market for West Chicago was irregular. Shortly after the opening the stock scored a substantial advance over the closing figures of last Saturday, sales being made at 99¼ regular and par for the account; but toward noon the market weakened, and a portion of this advance was lost. Small lots of North Chicago were traded in at 230. Biscuit common appeared to be in fair demand at 33½ to 33⅝, and about 500 shares of Glucose common were handled on the early call at 65.

Settlement prices:

Am. Steel & Wire com	30¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf	86½
American Strawboard	32
Calumet & Ch. C. & D. Co	59¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co	3
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	29
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	40
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139¾
Lake St. El.	13⅜
Lake St. El., 5 ctfs	10¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	28½
National Biscuit com	33⅛
National Biscuit pf	98
North Chi. St. R. R.	227½
Street's W. S. C. Line	19½
West Chi. St. R. R.	98¼
South Side El. R. R. Co	75

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$301,718,557
Gold reserve	241,819,023
Net Silver	7,918,087
United States notes in Treasury	18,394,083
Treasury notes of 1890	1,121,796
Total receipts this day	2,248,910
Total receipts this month	9,428,039
Total receipts this year	174,485,977
Total expenditures this day	1,264,000
Total expenditures this month	10,535,000
Total expenditures this year	249,280,523
Deposits in National banks	95,080,716
Silver bullion	487,201
National bank notes received for redemption	459,950
Government receipts from Customs	736,835
Internal revenue	1,454,654
Miscellaneous	97,421

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
10,000 83

Am Tob Co scrip
20,000 ..... 94¾
8,000 ..... 94½
600 ..... 94¾

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 88¼

Atch, Top & S F adjustmt 4s
50,000 ..... 68¾
17,000 ..... 68⅞
30,000 69
64,000 ..... 68½
1,000c 68⅞
71,000 69
100,000 ..... 68⅞
11,000 69
4,000 ..... 69½
80,000 69
30,000 ..... 69½

Gen 4s
5,000 ..... 96⅝
150,000 ..... 96½
20,000 ..... 96⅝
30,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 96⅝
40,000 ..... 96⅝
217,000 ..... 96¾
10,000 ..... 96⅝
143,000 ..... 96¾
26,000 ..... 96⅞
500 ..... 97⅛
500 ..... 97⅛
20,000 ..... 96⅞
35,000 ..... 96⅞
835,000 97
30,000 ..... 97⅛
50,000 97
1,000 ..... 96⅞
3,000 ..... 96⅞
50,000 97
5s, r., 1904 ..... 111⅞
5s, r., 1905 ..... 112½
Currency 6s, 1899 ..... 102⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1890 ..... 102½
Dist. Col. 3-65s 118½

Alb. & Sus. 180
American Coal 120
Am. Dist. Tel., ex dividend 33
Am. Malting Co. 31
Am Spirits Mfg. pf 34¼
Am. Steel & Wire Co. 30⅝
Ann Arbor 11½
Ann Arbor pf. 36
B. & O., when is'd. 30½
Beech Creek 100¼
Boston A. L. pf. 106
Brunswick City 7⅜
Buff., R. & P. 27½
Buff., R. & P. pf. 65
Bur., C. R. & N. 78
Chi. & Alton 151½
Chi. & Alton pf. 171
Chi. Gt. W. 4½
Chi. Gt. W., deb. 70
Chi., Ind. & Louis. 7½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf. 25
Chi. & N. W. pf. 178½
Chi. Term. Trans. 8
Chi. Term. T. pf. 33½
C., C., C. & St. L. 39¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. 86
Cev., Lor. & Wh. 16
Cleve. & Pitts. 174

Chic & O, R & A div 1st cons 4s
9,000 ..... 105¾
C, B & Qy con 7s
4,000 ..... 116¾
C, B & Qy deb 5s
3,000 ..... 108¾
C, B & Qy conv 5s
10,000 ..... 116½
C, B & Qy, Neb ext 4s
18,000 ..... 101¾
C, B & Q 5s, S F
10,000 ..... 101¾
C & E Ill cons
5,000 129
Chic, M & St Paul gold 7s
1,000 160
Cons 7s
3,000 160
C, M & St P, South Minn Div
1,000 120
Chic & Northw, registd gold 7s
44,000 116
25-year deb 5s
1,000 ..... 109¼
C, R I & P gen 4s
120,000 ..... 105½
83,000 ..... 105¼
Chic Term Tran 4s
17,000 ..... 90¾
D, L & W 7s, 1907
4,000 124
Den & R G 4½s
2,000 ..... 107½
Den & R G 4s
2,000 ..... 97½
Den & R G Imp 5s
2,000 98
Det City Gas 5s
3,000 94
7,000 ..... 94½
1,000 94
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 110½
E, L & B Sand 5s
3,000 ..... 101¾
Erie gen lien 4s
10,000 ..... 69¾
5,000c 70
Ev & T H gen 5s
1,000 97
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000 ..... 76¾
1,000 ..... 76⅞
H & T Cen gen 4s
10,000 ..... 83¾
Ill Cent, Louis div 3½s
2,000 ..... 93¾
St L div 3½s
3,000 ..... 93¾
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 105½
K C P & G 1st
5,000 70
5,000 ..... 69⅝
10,000 ..... 69¾
Lackde Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 105½
L S & M So 1st reg
10,000 ..... 106½
L S & M So 3½s
1,000 ..... 106¾
1,000 ..... 106⅞
18,000 107
Lehigh & W cons assented
5,000 99
Lex Av & P F 1st
1,000 122
Long Isl G M 4s
2,000 93
Louis & Nash, unified gold 4s
5,000 92
55,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92½
Louis & Nash 5s
5,000 ..... 104½
Manh Ry con 4s
1,000 ..... 93½
16,000s20F 93¼
1,000 ..... 93¼
Met El Ry 1st
6,000 118
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000 ..... 115½
10,000 ..... 115¾
5,000 ..... 115⅝
Mex Inter 1st 4s
10,000 79
Mo, K & East 1st
5,000 99
Mo Pac, 1st Col 5s
2,000 73
10,000 ..... 73½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
20,000 ..... 91½
16,000 ..... 91⅝
10,000 ..... 91½
9,000 ..... 91½
60,000 ..... 91½
7,000 ..... 91⅜
6,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91½
2,000 ..... 91½
2,000 ..... 91½
4,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91½
25,000 ..... 91⅝
Mo, K & T 2d
16,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 64⅜
5,000 ..... 64¾
6,000 ..... 64⅝
10,000 ..... 64½
16,000 ..... 64⅜
3,000 65
15,000 ..... 64⅞
3,000 65
5,000 ..... 64⅞
4,000 ..... 64¾
5,000 ..... 64⅝
Mo Pac 1st con 5s
10,000 ..... 102¾
Mob & O, Montgy div 5s
10,000 ..... 102¾
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 100¼
Nat St'ch M Co 1st
5,000 104
N Y C deb 5s
5,000 111
N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s
40,000 ..... 96¼
16,000 ..... 96½
Mich Cent col 3½s
10,000 ..... 94¼
10,000 95
N & W Ry con 4s
18,000 ..... 84½
50,000 ..... 84¾
20,000 85
Nor P gen lien 3s
1,000 ..... 66½
100,000 ..... 66¾
6,000 ..... 66½
Nor P Ry pr in 4s
10,000 101
39,000 ..... 101½
500 ..... 100⅞
Ore Short Line 6s
1,000 ..... 128¾
Oregon Sh Line 1st con 5s
5,000 ..... 107½
Ore Sh Line inc A 5s
5,000 ..... 76½
35,000 77
31,000 ..... 77¼
1,500 77
10,000 ..... 77⅞
Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 105½
Pac Eastern 1st
5,000 76
3,000 ..... 76½
2,000 77
Pitts & W 1st 4s
23,000 ..... 94½
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000 ..... 81½
30,000 81
18,000 ..... 81½
16,000 ..... 81¾
18,000 ..... 81½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
3,000 89
10,000 ..... 89½
5,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89⅝
St L & I M gen 5s
20,000 ..... 98¾
17,000 ..... 98½
20,000 98
5,000 ..... 98¾
8,000 ..... 98⅝
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 ..... 106⅜
20,000s20F 106½
St L Southw 1st
11,000 ..... 70¾
1,000 ..... 79⅝
San A & A P 4s
5,000 ..... 72½
10,000 73
1,000 ..... 72½
64,000 73

St L Southw 2d inc
10,000 34
10,000 ..... 34½
1,000 34
Scioto V & N E 4s
18,000 92
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ..... 108½
Southn Ry 1st 5s
13,000 ..... 100½
7,000 ..... 100⅝
12,000c20F 100½
10,000 ..... 100¼
19,000 ..... 100⅜
111,000 ..... 100⅞
2,000 101
Stand R & T inc
10,000 ..... 23½
5,000 ..... 23½
10,000 ..... 23⅜
1,000 ..... 23½
25,000 24
6,000 ..... 24⅛
19,000 ..... 24½
15,000 ..... 24¼
2,000 24
20,000 ..... 24¼
25,000 24
11,000 ..... 24¼
66,000 24
1,000 ..... 23⅝
1,000 24
5,000 ..... 23¾
7,000 ..... 23½
20,000 24
40,000 ..... 23½
Stand R & T 6s
2,000 82
5,000 83
5,000 ..... 82½
5,000 83
12,000 82
10,000 ..... 81¾
3,000 82
Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000 103
4,000 ..... 103¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 108
Tex & Pac 2d inc
7,000 ..... 44¾
13,000 45
5,000 ..... 45¼
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 89¼
Union Pacific 4s
34,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 101
10,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101⅜
500 ..... 101⅜
1,500 ..... 101¼
40,000 ..... 101¼
25,000 ..... 101½
500 ..... 101⅜
24,000 ..... 101⅜
1,000 ..... 101¼
44,000 ..... 101¼
16,000 ..... 101⅜
8,000 ..... 101⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 80⅜
25,000 ..... 80¼
10,000 ..... 80½
16,000 ..... 80⅜
8,000 ..... 80⅜
3,000 ..... 80¾
Virg Mid G M
5,000 107
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 111
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000 ..... 89⅜
6,000 ..... 89½
18,000 ..... 89¾
Wabash deb, Ser B
10,000 32
1,000 ..... 31⅞
West Shore gtd 4s, registered
4,000 ..... 110⅜
12,000 ..... 110½
W N Y & P gen 3-4s
3,000 ..... 54½
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
12,000 114
Wheel & L E 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 100
Wiscon Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000 ..... 60¾
5,000 ..... 60⅞
5,000 61
13,000 ..... 60½
7,000 ..... 60¾

Total sales $5,488,600

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¾	..	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13½
3s, r., 1918	105¾	105⅞	Col. Fuel & Iron	22½	23½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
3s, c., 1918	105¼	105½	Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5	Norfolk So.	55	66
3s, 1918, small	105	106	Col., H. V. & T.	2½	3½	Norfolk & West.	12	14
4s, r., 1907	111⅛	111⅜	C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	22	Ore. R. & N.	53	55
4s, c., 1907	112¼	113	Consol. Coal	47	..	Ore. R. & N. pf.	73½	76
4s, r., 1925	126⅜	127¼	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	94	Pacific Coast	43	45
4s, c., 1925	126¾	127¼	Den. & R. G.	12¾	13¾	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	78	82
5s, r., 1904	111⅞	112⅛	D. M. & Ft. D.	14	15½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58	62
5s, c., 1904	112⅛	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅜	..	Eighth Avenue	360	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1
Cherokee 4s, 1890	102½	..	Erie	12⅜	12⅝	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Erie 1st pf.	31½	32	P., C., C. & St. L.	44¼	45½
			Erie 2d pf.	16	17	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	67¼
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H.	31½	33	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	56	58	Pitts. & W. pf.	9½	10
Am. Dist. Tel., ex dividend	33	33	Ft. W. & R. G.	11	12½	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Am. Malting Co.	31	33	H. B. Claflin	89½	92	Quicksilver pf.	6	6½
Am Spirits Mfg. pf	34¼	34½	Harlem	360	..	Rens. & Saratoga	183	186
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	30⅝	31¾	Ill. Cent.	91	98½	Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	..
Ann Arbor	11½	13¼	Iowa Central	8½	9	*Rio Grande West.	27	29½
Ann Arbor pf.	36	38	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	*Rio Grande W. pf	65	67½
B. & O., when is'd.	30½	32	K. C., P. & G.	15¾	16	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	3	4
Beech Creek	100¼	..	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6	1st pf.	57½	58
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20
Brunswick City	7⅜	8¼	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7⅝
Buff., R. & P.	27½	34	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	St. P., M. & M.	169	173
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	75	L. E. & W.	13	14½	St. P. & O. pf.	162	170
Bur., C. R. & N.	78	..	Mahoning Coal R.	120	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	60¼	61¼
Chi. & Alton	151½	153	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	Stand. Dist.	68	69
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..	Manhattan Beach	2½	5	St. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
Chi. Gt. W.	4½	4¾	Mexican Central	4⅞	5⅛	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	70	72¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Tol. & O. C. pf.	38	48
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7½	8	Michigan Central	107½	109	Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	25	28	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60½	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Chi. & N. W. pf.	178½	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	5	10	Wells-F. Express	121	125
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	Mo., K. & T.	10¼	10⅜	W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid	3	3⅜
Chi. Term. T. pf.	33½	34¼	Mobile & Ohio	24½	26	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	16¾	17¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	39¼	40	Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	65			
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	90	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	30			
Cev., Lor. & Wh.	16	17	New Cent. Coal	35	42			
Cleve. & Pitts.	174	..	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,410,400	$165,300	$33,900	$215,700	$105,000	$2,602,400
Colonial	100,000	743,200	14,400	64,500	110,100	.....	835,900
Columbia	300,000	1,860,000	101,500	87,500	127,500	202,000	2,007,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,302,300	51,300	72,000	238,300	.....	1,561,000
Fourteenth St	100,000	706,300	18,600	80,300	185,200	.....	893,700
Franklin Nat	200,000	595,600	57,000	3,000	92,000	.....	496,000
Gansevoort	200,000	745,700	23,100	42,900	10,700	16,500	579,700
Hamilton	200,000	1,245,400	44,000	78,800	84,600	.....	1,264,200
Hide & L. Nat	500,000	2,097,500	206,600	162,100	121,900	.....	1,594,300
Home	100,000	547,600	69,200	44,000	24,300	22,700	584,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,178,900	33,000	75,000	133,000	.....	1,158,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,422,700	68,300	149,200	74,100	260,000	1,804,300
Mutual	200,000	912,100	21,400	93,600	158,500	1,800	874,800
19th Ward	100,000	653,700	19,000	70,500	79,000	900	810,500
Plaza	100,000	1,113,300	62,400	84,100	229,500	.....	1,300,000
Riverside	100,000	711,800	9,900	36,900	61,300	.....	691,200
State	100,000	1,551,400	80,000	40,000	92,000	200,000	1,905,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,123,700	13,800	111,900	104,900	88,800	1,497,400
23d Ward	100,000	784,300	26,400	97,800	57,800	200,400	1,069,800
Union Square	200,000	2,029,200	95,100	201,900	177,000	.....	2,463,100
Yorkville	100,000	1,192,600	110,600	70,900	68,100	31,000	1,244,300
Astor National	300,000	1,900,500	189,200	198,500	90,900	.....	1,903,000
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	963,700	27,000	71,000	164,400	85,000	1,132,000
Broadway	100,000	1,433,900	21,100	137,400	157,400	.....	1,578,800
Brooklyn	300,000	1,059,700	72,900	41,900	313,900	135,900	1,327,100
Eighth Ward	100,000	265,900	14,400	18,100	42,800	15,000	240,200
Fifth Avenue	100,000	517,300	22,700	20,000	50,800	39,000	492,500
Fulton	200,000	836,500	56,800	39,800	199,800	.....	816,500
Kings County	150,000	594,000	34,300	27,100	91,500	.....	573,100
Man'f'rs' Nat	252,000	2,085,800	273,000	252,200	807,600	.....	2,346,700
Mechanics'	500,000	2,256,900	102,900	81,400	156,800	.....	2,156,600
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	826,800	50,000	45,900	100,700	69,300	883,300
Nassau National	300,000	3,334,000	188,000	142,000	640,000	75,000	3,978,000
National City	300,000	2,192,000	178,000	317,000	503,000	156,000	2,868,000
North Side	100,000	833,500	10,300	60,100	203,700	65,000	991,400
People's	100,000	837,200	41,000	33,100	65,300	21,700	871,900
Queens Co. (L. I. City)	100,000	1,977,200	72,100	113,800	341,400	74,600	2,377,100
Schermerhorn	100,000	488,200	18,200	21,900	85,700	.....	464,700
17th Ward	100,000	402,300	27,200	36,000	82,800	70,000	431,000
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,051,600	90,700	13,000	330,000	14,000	1,070,000
26th Ward	100,000	378,900	8,800	18,900	110,500	1,800	408,700
Union	100,000	289,800	6,900	13,700	34,500	17,500	231,400
Wallabout	100,000	542,400	11,700	34,600	60,200	126,000	444,600
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	4,646,200	117,000	252,300	552,000	389,700	5,408,000
Hud.Co. Na., J.C.	250,000	1,925,700	104,400	62,800	195,500	145,100	1,759,600
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,399,700	57,100	52,600	298,300	.....	1,224,600
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	843,800	28,300	56,500	100,000	56,000	824,400
1st Nat., Hob.	110,000	1,641,100	96,700	32,400	214,600	84,200	1,540,200
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	787,500	39,200	31,900	60,000	63,700	814,500
Bank of S. I.	25,000	396,400	19,700	36,300	83,900	700	490,400
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	594,100	14,700	19,700	90,400	.....	561,500
Total	$9,012,000	$62,746,200	$3,263,500	$3,983,600	$8,574,900	$2,813,500	$68,251,560

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The stock market was strong to-day, and there was a good demand for many stocks. The buying was for account of those who generally are well posted on coming events. The feature was the strength of the industrials. Pennsylvania Manufacturing rose from 22 to 23. Electric Storage was more active, and advanced from 41½ to 42, and the preferred from 49¾ to 50½. Marsden was fractionally higher, at 5⅞, while Welsbach also showed a slight gain. Union Traction advanced to 20. Electric and People's 4s r

MR. GLADSTONE'S TROUSERS.

Trouble They Are Giving the Designer of His Statue.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, who has been commissioned by the committee of the Gladstone Liberal Memorial Fund to execute the statue to be placed in the houses of Parliament, lives at Chelsea, where so many artists live and labor. On entering his studio the eye is immediately arrested by a two-foot statuette of Mr. Gladstone, standing on a pedestal in the centre of the room.

"No," says Mr. Pomeroy, "that's not the accepted sketch, though I myself prefer it. The committee, over which Lord Tweedmouth presides, has chosen this," and he produced a photograph of another, which showed the statesman without the Chancellor's robe, as in the first, but dressed simply in the ordinary frock coat and lower garments of every day—those stumbling blocks which unaesthetic fashion has put in the path of the sculptor of the nineteenth century. It was a vivid presentment of the Old Man Eloquent, the pose graceful despite that frock coat and trousers—which Phidias himself would have found difficulty in softening into the lines of harmony—the gesture quick with verve and power, and the noble head and face, with its keen intellectual expression, the outward sign of the profound workings of the mind. It may have been the latter quality that decided the choice of the committee of selection.

The attitude is that of the orator addressing an assembly. The firmly closed mouth suggests a pause in the flow of eloquence; the piercing gaze and almost defiant poise of the head, the conclusion of a clinching argument none may dispute. The body is slightly and gracefully inclined to the left; the right hand rests upon a support over which the robes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are carelessly thrown; the left hand is raised with the fingers disposed as if emphasizing a point.

In the robed figure, already referred to, the drapery falls in long soft lines around the body; the left hand is held up to the side and pushes back the robe, and the right hand grasps a manuscript.

"That robed figure," said Mr. Pomeroy, "was my first sketch. It is open to the objection that Mr. Gladstone, thus attired, was not a familiar figure in the public eye. Then I thought of Mr. Gladstone in Court dress—open, you observe, to the same objection."

"Anything to cover up or avoid the trousers?"

"Exactly. But I had to put him into trousers at last; and there he is."

Mr. Pomeroy explained that three sculptors were invited by the committee to submit models. The committee did not take long to make up their minds. The model was submitted at 11 o'clock, and at a quarter to 5 on the same day, a special messenger arrived at the studio with the note of instruction to proceed with the work. "I hope," said Mr. Pomeroy, "to finish the statue in about eighteen months.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....29½
Flour, Minnesota patents.....$4.00
Cotton, middling.....5 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....6
Sugar, granulated.....5
Molasses, O. K., prime.....32
Beef, family.....10.25
Beef hams.....19.00
Tallow, prime.....3⅝
Pork, mess.....9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....4⅞
Lard, prime.....5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry.....11.25
Butter, creamery, Western.....23

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Flour easier; about 10c lower. No. 2 Spring wheat, 61½@61c; No. 2 Red, 65@65½c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@32½c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 25@25½c; No. 2 White, free on board, 27½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 25½@27½c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98@99c; prime timothy seed, $2.25@2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $8@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5@$5.02; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.95@5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.64; granulated, $5.14.

COTTON.—Fluctuations at the Cotton Exchange yesterday were few and far between, with the general gravitation of prices toward a lower level. The talk on 'Change yesterday morning pointed to a new record for receipts for the week. The market opened steady at an advance of 1@2 points on light buying by local shorts, further advanced 1 point, but promptly turned easier, and failed to make any substantial rally for the rest of the session, closing steady with prices unchanged to 3 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.08	5.10	5.07	5.07@5.08
December	5.13	5.14	5.11	5.12@5.13
January	5.18	5.19	5.16	5.16@5.17
February	5.21	5.23	5.20	5.20@5.21
March	5.25	5.27	5.25	5.25@5.26
May	5.29	5.30	5.28	5.29@5.30
June	5.33	5.34	5.32	5.33@5.34
July	5.37	5.38	5.35	5.36@5.37
August	5.41	5.42	5.38	5.39@5.40
September	5.41	5.41	5.40	5.40@5.42
October	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.41@5.43

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed dull and easy with prices unchanged on the basis of 5 5-16c for middling upland and 5 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 5¾c and 5¾c respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets middling quoted was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 4⅝c; Savannah, 4 15-16c; Charleston, 4 9-16c; Wilmington, 4⅝c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Augusta, 5c; St. Louis, 4 15-16c; Cincinnati, 5⅛c; Louisville, 5c; Houston, 4⅝c; Galveston, 5c; New Orleans, 4⅝c; Memphis, 4⅞c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	50,583	19,041	23,829
Thus far this week	78,836	19,041	48,214
Since Sept. 1	944,455	160,849	655,436

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Middling upland, 3d; December-January, 2.58d; January-February, 2.58d; February-March, 2.58d; March-April, 2.59d; April-May, 2.60d; May-June, 2.61d; July, 2.62d; July-August, 2.63d; August-September, 2.63d; October, November, 2.59½d; November-December, 2.58d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
*Wheat—				
December	73⅝	73⅝	73 1-16	73⅛
May	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
Corn—				
December	37¾	37⅞	37¾	37¾
May	..	..	..	38⅝
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	5.32

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65⅝	65⅞	65 3-16	65⅜
May	66⅛	66⅞	66⅛	66¼
Corn—				
December	31⅞	32	31¾	31⅝
May	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
Oats—				
December	24	24 1-16	23⅞	23¾
May	24¾	24 13-16	24½	24½
Lard—				
December	4.95	4.97½	4.95	4.95
January	5.02½	5.05	5.00	5.00
Ribs—				
December	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
January	4.67½	4.67½	4.65	4.65
Pork—				
December	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
January	9.07½	9.07½	9.05	9.05

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market yesterday was governed more or less all day by renewed war talk, as reflected in easier consols and French rentes. It brought about an early covering by traders who had been short, and, together with the decrease of 112,000 bushels in Liverpool stocks for the week also affected that market. Statistical news of the day was somewhat conflicting, but had a bearish average.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—November, 63c; December, 63@63¼c; May, 64¼@64½c. Cash, hard, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

DULUTH, Nov. 7.—No. 1 hard, cash, 69¾c; December, 65½; May, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; December, 63c; May, 65½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—No. 1 Northern, 67@67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@66c.

CORN—The market held fairly steady all day yesterday on a light, unimportant trade, and closed unchanged from Saturday. There was an advance of 1@2c in the Liverpool market, and an unexpected decrease of 1,011,000 bushels in the visible supply, both of which encouraged some demand. No. 2 corn closed at 29¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 20¼c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 29@33c; track mixed, 29@31c; track white, 30@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31c. RYE—No. 2 Western, 59c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, 54c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48½@50c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—48c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $1.72½, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.50@$1.70 spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.40. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.10 nominal, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Kiln dried, white, 55@60c; fine yellow, 55c; coarse, 73@75c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.50@$13; sacks, to arrive, $13.50; coarse Winter bran, $14@$14.50; fine, $12.50@$14; middling bulk, $15@$17.50; rye feed, 92½@93½c; city feed, $14.50; corning chop, $15; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clears, $2.75@$2.85.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $11.50@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$18. BEEF HAMS—$19. PICKLED PORK—Bacon, 4¾c; 150-lb, 4¼c; 100-lb, 4¼c; pigs, 5¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 6½@6¾c; 12-lb, 6@6¼c; 14-lb, 5¾@6c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c; Western green, 6¼c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3¾c; country, 3¾@3¾c. LARD—$5.35; city lard, $5@$5.05; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.60; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound, city, $4@

$4.12½; Western, $4.12½@$4.25. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 42s; do, colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures made a tolerably promising start yesterday, opening steady, with some positions 5 points higher and others unchanged, and ruling fairly active with a firm undertone throughout the forenoon. Subsequently, however, the market dropped back to a flat, stale, and unprofitable basis, working within narrow variations, and closing steady with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
December	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35@5.40
January	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
February	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.75
April	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.80
May	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
June	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
July	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
August	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
September	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
October	..	..	..	6.05@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Good average, 6$700. HAMBURG—¼ to ½ pfennig net advance. Havre—Unchanged to ¼ franc advance. January, 37.75; February, 38.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.25; May, 38.75; June, 38.75; July, 39.00; August, 39.00; September, 39.25; October, 39.50; November, 37.25; December, 37.75.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

HOPS.—State, 1898, choice, per lb, 20c; do., good to prime, 17@19c; do., common to fair, 14@16c; State, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do., common to good, 8@10c; Pacific Coast, 1898, choice, per lb, 20@21c; do., good to prime, 17@19c; do., common to fair, 14@16c; Pacific Coast, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do., common to good, 7@11c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, 3@7c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; do Southern, No. 2 soft, $10; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.10; lake copper, ingot, $12.70; tin, $18.40; lead, $3.75; spelter, $4.20; quicksilver, from 10 to 25 flasks, $43 per flask; do, from 25 to 50 flasks, $41.50 per flask; do, 100 flasks and over, $41.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, $8.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $7; deodorized, $7.50; cottonseed oil, prime crude, 15c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@14c; prime Summer, yellow, 22½c; off Summer, yellow, 20½@21c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c, linseed, American, raw, 37@38c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar, oil barrels, $2.75; pitch, spirits turpentine, 30½@37c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.60; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90@$1.95; M, $2@$2.05; N, $2.25@$2.30; W G, $2.30; W W, $3.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—Spirits turpentine, 33@33½c. Resin, $1.05@$1.10.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Spirits turpentine, 34c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Native steers, $4.50@$5.30; tops, $5.35; oxen and stags, $2@$4.50; bulls, $2.25@$3.50; cows, $1.50@$3.50. Cables higher; live cattle, 10½@11½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c per lb. CALVES—Veals, $5@$6.25; grassers, $3.50@$3.90; feeders, $4; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, 83@4.62½; choice, $4.85; lambs, $4.80@$5.70; extra, $5.75@$5.80; culls, $4@$4.50. HOGS—$3.75@$3.90.

BOARDERS WANTED.

16 EAST 72D ST.—Large, attractive square room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; reference.

MADISON AV., 605, Near 57th St.—Rooms and board with refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—One large and one single sunny room; private bath; gentlemen only; references required.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Elegantly furnished suite of rooms to gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 161 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or care of children. M. G., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady, few hours daily, as companion to lady or child; references. H., 146 West 97th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent Swiss woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; do marketing; cater large dinners and luncheons; best of city references. Cordon bleu, 59 7th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city reference. Call at 121 West 30th St.; two flights.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; will assist with washing if required; best city reference. 414 West 53d St., ground floor, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as cook and laundress; good baker; city reference; lady may be seen. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly in all branches; good references. Janitress, 336 West 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day, $1.50; perfect fitting gowns; reference. Elizabeth, 198 East 58th St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having her morning hours disengaged; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids

LADY'S MAID.—Useful; care of grown children; English, German, French; good city references. 217 West 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced cutter and fitter in private family as maid and seamstress; city reference. Experienced, Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By refined German as maid or to take care of children above five years of age; five years' city references. 223 East 58th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to do washing for one or two families; first-class laundress. Mrs. Long, 427 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress by the day; does shirts, cuffs, collars, or housecleaning. O'Hare, 214 East 73d St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable woman to care for growing children; plain sewing; generally useful; willing and obliging; best reference. Inquire of Janitor, 544 West 53d St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes place for competent infant's nurse; understands all kinds bottle food; city or country; can be seen at present employer's, 144 West 85th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable German girl as parlormaid or waitress; best references. 204 East 50th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut and fit; will wait on lady or grown children; references. 538 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as seamstress by day. 403 West 48th St. Ring Shea's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable Protestant girl, North of Ireland, as waitress or chambermaid, or assist with either; permanent place in private family; three years' best city reference; no cards unless fare paid. 244 West 12th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMPERMAID.—By American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city references. E. C., 1,791 1st Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent German waitress to assist with dinners by the day; can furnish references. Barker, 322 West 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

MOTHER'S HELP.—By a widow in a widower's family, a position as mother's help; can furnish first-class reference; Roman Catholic family preferred. Mrs. J. Harold, 212 East 33d St.

TWO ENGLISH GIRLS, WISHING TO ATTEND evening school, would do work in quiet Christian family in return for board and $1 per week; no washing, but not afraid of work if good home. A. B. C., 844 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By neat, capable young man; well trained, tall, active, neat, and obliging; highest city references. Judge, 1,157 Madison Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; eleven years with me. C., 9 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; Protestant; care of furnace, milk; personal references. Reliable, 254 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; good driver; city or country; four years last employer; personal reference. J. L., 9 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—For references apply to Mr. Geo. S. Edgell, present employer; seen at 192 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By good driver; good references. Coachman, 39 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; has excellent city references. Second Man, 32 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—GARDENER, &c.—By French couple; thirty-five; no children; wife good cook; man vegetable gardener, florist, useful, handy with carpenter, painter, and plumbing tools; understands care of gentleman's place; good reference. Felix Serret, 224 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent German cook; assist with washing and ironing; wages, $20. Call, 10 to 2, at 267 West 90th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A PROPOSITION

offering direct connection with the New York Life Insurance Company, including a permanent income for the future, will be made to a limited number of responsible men of business capacity. Central Branch Office, 415 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2098, 150 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th St. Thorough English, Art, and Languages. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. **Individual attention.** Home and chaperonage for special students. Reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Kindergarten in French and English, and primary sewing classes on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
241 and 243 WEST 74TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary.
Special Courses.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute. Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, BROOKLYN. Typewriting, Languages.
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 3. 26 East 59th St.

Miss Walker's School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. For particulars address Miss Walker or Miss Roberts, 148 MADISON AV.

GERMAN LADY, EXCELLENT TEACHER piano and German, wishes pupils. Highest Reference, 1,026 3d Av.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

MISS M. L. BOTT BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM her friends, and the musical public, that she has resumed her piano instructions and four-hand sight playing of classical and modern compositions up to date. Terms moderate. Address 151 Gates Av., Brooklyn, care of Mr. C. BOTT, 368 Broome St., New York.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
OPEN THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 1455 6th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 45, OF ACCEPTABLE reputation, with large experience as a manager, and in command of moderate capital if required, desires to form a connection with some established, legitimate business for a share in the profits. Address A. H. S., Box 1,594, N. Y. Post Office.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

LADY, WITH SMALL CAPITAL AND SERVices, in light manufacturing business. Address SECURITY, Box 200, Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Alligator leather grip in Pullman sleeper, 6 o'clock train Saturday evening, Nov. 5, New Jersey Central Railway Station, Jersey City. Party returning papers, found in grip to owner will be rewarded. Address M., Box 108 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE, ISSUED IN DUPLICATE, hereby certifies that

THE COMPRESSED AIR POWER COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this twenty-ninth day of October, 1898, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the stock corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. JNO. PALMER, Secretary of State.

[Seal.]
n1-law2wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Hemstreak, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza D. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mary or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. SEATTLE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y.
s27-law6wTuFn9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANDS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-law6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannattan, New York City. o11-law6mTu

HADDEN, LOUIS M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen G. Patterson, Snow, Church and Company, and all creditors of the estate of Louis M. Hadden, deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia C. Linck, foreign executrix of said deceased, as such of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attys. for Stephen G. Patterson, Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o18-law6wTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'rx., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-law6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-law6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1898. RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator. o11-law6mTu

LINCKS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Comptroller of the City of New York and all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of JACOB LINCKS, late of Hoboken, N. J., deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia C. Linck, foreign executrix of said deceased, as such of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o25-law6wTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Cortlandville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN MAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-law6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-law6mTu

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, James Silver, and John Doe, composing firm of Shafran, Silver and

MOORE AND WIFE INDICTED

Mahon's Alleged Blackmailers Held for Larceny and Assault.

MRS. MOORE WAS VERY MERRY

Posed for Her Picture in Court—Mahon Tells of Her Wiles and Charms.

William A. E. Moore and his wife, who were arrested at the Hotel Grenoble on Sunday night charged with attempting to blackmail Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, were the objects of considerable interest in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, where a large crowd had gathered to see them arraigned for examination. When Mr. and Mrs. Moore appeared inside the prisoner's rail every one rose to look at them. The curious gaze had no effect on Mrs. Moore, but her husband twitched with nervousness. It took the police several minutes to restore order.

While other cases were being disposed of, Mrs. Moore walked over to the reporters' table with the grace and coolness of a seasoned belle crossing a ballroom, sat down, and opened a conversation with those around her. She wanted to know all about newspaper work. She said that she would like to be a reporter, too. She posed for her picture in several positions, and then admired the rough sketches. She seemed to enjoy the whole affair hugely, and was bright and fresh after a night in the Mercer Street Station.

Mrs. Moore is not over twenty-two. She has big blue eyes and fair tresses and a handsome face. Her charms were set off by a well-fitting frock of dark blue, a chipped straw hat, and an array of diamonds.

While Mrs. Moore was posing for her picture, her husband was engaged in a close conversation with his attorneys, Abraham Levy and Bernard J. Douras. He was asked if he had anything to say regarding his case, but Mr. Levy answered for his client by saying: "There is more in this case than has yet appeared, and it will come out later. Then the charges against these people will not seem so serious as they do now."

When the prisoners were called, Mrs. Moore tripped to the bar, smiling sweetly at the Magistrate and answering her name with a pleasant "Yes, Sir." Mahon charged the couple with attempted extortion and Detective Cuff charged the husband with assault. Moore's revolver was shown. It is nearly a foot and a half long, nickel plated, and shoots bullets of .32 calibre. Moore was held for assault in $3,000 bail. He and his wife were then held on charges of the larceny of $175 and a note for $5,000. The examination was set for Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Husband and wife were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were photographed for the Rogues' Gallery and measured by the Bertillon system, by orders of Capt. McClusky. Moore interposed a series of objections, but offered no resistance. When it came his wife's turn, she even offered to suggest a becoming pose. Even up to the time when she faced the cold bars of the Tombs, the young woman was wonderfully composed, and her smiles and jocular air completely astounded the officers. "It just paralyzed me," said Capt. McClusky, after the twain had been locked up.

Mahon said that he was glad that he had Moore and his wife arrested, "but," he continued, "that night, when I faced that big pistol, I would have given them the whole city if I had owned it.

"I have known the woman for more than three years," continued Mr. Mahon. "She frequently borrowed a handsome diamond pin, which I turned over to her husband when he tried to blackmail me last Friday night. On Thursday last she called me by telephone and made an engagement to return the pin, which she had borrowed about three weeks ago. She did not keep the appointment, and on Friday she telephoned me again, asking me to meet her at the Metropole for dinner. When I entered the waiting-room, Moore was there talking to her. I had never seen him before. As I approached he hurriedly left. She told me that he was a man whom she had met by chance. We had something to eat, and when I asked her for the pin, she said that she had forgot to bring it, but that if I would go over to the Grenoble with her she would hand it to me.

"I went with her and waited in the corridor. Presently she came down and invited me to come up. I told her that it would not be proper, but she answered that her husband was in Washington and would not be back for a week, and that I would be received in her parlor. I wanted the pin, and that prompted me to go.

"I seated myself in the parlor, and she proposed a game of 'seven up.' We played one game. Then she complained of being too warm, and went into her bedroom and changed her garments. She ordered some wine, and artfully contrived to get me to take my coat off. I never knew her to be more charming. After we had played one more game of cards I demanded my pin, saying that I had to go.

"Just then she gave a little cough, and the door flew open. The man whom I had seen talking to her in the Metropole dashed in most frantically with the big pistol in his hand. He was holding it by the barrel.

"'What's this,' he yelled; 'you here with my wife?' and then he dazed me by striking me on the head with the butt end of the pistol. He picked up my coat, and, aiming the pistol at me, ordered me to confess. Mrs. Moore began to wring her hands and cry, and told me not to resist her husband, as he was a desperate man. Moore commanded her to sit down and write. He dictated a confession and she signed it. Then he handed it to me, saying that if I did not sign it he would blow my brains out. I would have signed anything then.

"He claimed that I owed him some reparation and made a demand on me to sign a promissory note for $5,000. I replied that I could not pay it all at once. He argued and agreed to take $2,500 at noon on Saturday and $2,500 at the same time to-day. I signed the note.

"Then he said: 'Now, shell out your pockets!' I took out my bank roll. It amounted to about $175. This he tossed over to his wife and bade her count it. After that he took my jewelry and ordered me to put on my coat and hat. He went down stairs with me and bought me a cigar. Then he walked half the way home with me. I kept a sharp eye for a policeman, but could see none. I thought the matter over, and, although I disliked the notoriety that attended it, I made up my mind to tell the police and let the whole thing out."

The Moores formerly lived at the Waldorf-Astoria, but left there on Sept. 1. Then they went to the Grenoble. Manager Leland says they were quiet and seemed to have plenty of money. They had paid promptly at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Moore lived with her mother in Atlanta, Ga., up to three years ago. Her father is Judge Strahan of Portland, Ore. She moved in good society, and was everywhere known as "Pet" Strahan. Two years ago she went abroad to study music, and returned to Atlanta for a short while with her husband, whom she introduced as the son of a Cleveland (Ohio) millionaire. Moore was appointed Consul at Durban by President Cleveland, but was removed last February by President McKinley. There were no charges against him.

Capt. McClusky received a telegram from Cleveland yesterday stating that Moore was unknown there.

"Mrs. Moore called on me a week ago," McClusky said, "but I was not in. She told the Sergeant in charge that she wanted to get a separation from her husband, and wanted to see me about it. The case against the prisoners is a strong one. The people who had the suite adjoining the Moores in the Grenoble heard a great deal of the blackmail proceedings."

The police have also secured proof that Moore was the man seen talking to his wife in the Metropole when Mahon met her there.

In the afternoon the Grand Jury indicted both Moore and his wife for robbery and Moore for assault.

Henry B. Hyde Reported Better.

Reports down town yesterday in regard to President Henry B. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has been ailing since last Spring, were that his condition had reached a most critical stage. At the offices of the society the official statement was made that grossly exaggerated reports have been current from time to time in regard to Mr. Hyde's health. He is at his home in the city, and reports received at the Equitable Building are that he is improving in health. He was better yesterday than a week ago, and his condition was more favorable on Sunday than on Saturday. No change for the worse is expected by his business associates.

Hot Rolls,

biscuit, griddle cakes, breads, etc., raised with **Royal Baking Powder** may be eaten without fear of distressing results, even by those of most delicate digestion.

CUBANS HERE IN DISTRESS.

Fifteen Men Who Arrived from Gibraltar as Charges of the State Department Neglected.

Fifteen of the Cubans who arrived from Gibraltar on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. last week, as charges of the State Department, en route to Cuba, are still at the Barge Office, but unless some provision is made for them to-day they may be turned into the streets penniless. The Spanish Government in February last released nearly 300 Cuban prisoners from the penal colony of Ceuta, and appropriated 20,000 pesetas for their transportation back to Cuba. It is said that Spanish officials pocketed the money. At any rate, the Cubans were taken to Spain, and there left to shift for themselves. Eighty of them died there during the following months.

Twenty or more of them reached Gibraltar, where their pitiable condition attracted the attention of United States Consul Horatio J. Sprague. Mr. Sprague communicated with the State Department, suggesting that this Government undertake their transportation to Cuba. The State Department authorized Mr. Sprague to engage passage for them, and at the expense of the United States they came here. On arrival, they were detained by the immigration officials. As ordinary immigrants they would have been liable to deportation as persons liable to become public charges. But they were not ordinary immigrants, and the officials communicated with the Treasury Department for instructions. The department ordered that they be released, the order arriving Friday last. But the Cubans had no money, no place to go, nothing to eat, and their clothing in some cases consisted only of linen suits.

The immigration officials sent to the headquarters of the Cuban delegation in New Street—the Junta, so called. A representative of that body asked that the men be permitted to remain at the Barge Office pending inquiry as to the purposes of the State Department. Then it was learned that the State Department proposed to send the men to Cuba on one of the Government transports. It was supposed at the Junta that this settled the matter, but it transpired yesterday that the Immigration Bureau had no authority to keep the Cubans, since they had been regularly admitted to the country, and that the Immigration Commissioner was personally liable for all expense incurred in their behalf.

The Cubans were yesterday morning graciously invited to accept their liberty, which meant going out into the streets. A member of the Junta took them up to the Cuban headquarters, but they were sent back to the Barge Office, with a request to the Commissioner to hold them till the State Department could be notified. The State Department had failed to make any provision for the care of its charges while they were here. An effort was made, therefore, yesterday, to have the State Department arrange with the Treasury Department to keep the Cubans at the Barge Office till they should board the transport, but this, it was said, had proved abortive, because there was no one on duty at the State Department who had authority to act.

The Junta in these days is without money, contributions having ceased with the close of the war, but Gen. Palma yesterday gave $1 to each of the fifteen Cubans. Beyond this the General did not see that the delegation was called upon to interfere with the State Department. The Cuban Central Relief Committee was called up on the telephone, and a reply came that the committee could not care for the men because it had no place to send them. Commissioner Fitchie finally took them all in for another night. Unless the State Department acts to-day, or some Cubans of means come to the rescue, the Charities Department may be asked to care for them until they are sent to Cuba.

LEGAL NOTES.

EVICTION AT LAW.—The late Walter L. Sinn, after taking a lease of the premises 404 Fourth street, Brooklyn, for eighteen months from November, 1894, vacated them at the end of eleven months, on the ground that they had become and were so injured by the elements and other causes as to be absolutely untenantable and unfit for occupancy. A judgment on a verdict for the defendant in a suit brought by Evelina A. Meserole against William E. Sinn, as executor, to recover rent under the lease, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court held that there was sufficient to sustain a finding of the jury that the premises were untenantable, as claimed, because of an inflow of water, and, therefore, there had been an eviction at law, which justified the tenant in surrendering, and exonerating him and his estate from liability to pay rent thereafter, under the provisions of Chapter 345, Laws of 1860. The evidence showed that after heavy rainstorms water flowed into the cellar, so that it had to be bailed out on each of such occasions. There was evidence tending to show that after heavy rainstorms water entered the cellar through the walls and foundations, to the depth of several inches; that the foundations were always damp, and that when the house was closed at night it became damp and close; that the same result followed from melting snow; that the tenant became sick, and died subsequently to his removal from the house, and that his sister's children, constituting a part of his family, also became sick with malaria.

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GRADUAL REDEMPTION OF RAILROAD BONDS BY LOT.—A mortgage for $2,000,000, executed by the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company of Missouri to the Union Trust Company in June, 1870, and payable in June, 1903, provided for a sinking fund and for the redemption of bonds drawn each year by lot on a plan by which all the bonds would not be drawn until the expiration of the mortgage terms. A year later the mortgagor became by consolidation a constituent part of the system of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, which assumed and became charged with the payment of the mortgage. Upon submission of controversy in a suit by the last-named railroad company against the Union Trust Company, impleaded, &c., in reference to $350,000 of the bonds outstanding, the Court of Appeals, by Judge Vann, affirming judgment of the late General Term of the First Department, holds that the mortgagor or its successor, after having caused the omission of certain annual drawings by failures of payment into the sinking fund, and having acquired certain of the bonds in some other manner, could not enforce the lot redemption plan against the outstanding bonds, and so compel their cancellation, except by drawings covering all the bonds not theretofore redeemed by lot. It could not proceed upon the theory that it was indebted to the sinking fund to an amount exceeding the aggregate of the outstanding bonds, and that hence it had the right to pay up the sinking fund and thereby discharge all the bonds before the expiration of the mortgage term.

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PRIVATE TRESPASS ON LAND.—Eugenia Stowers brought an equitable action in the Supreme Court, in Rochester, for the purpose of restraining Thomas Gilbert from erecting a brick wall, which she claimed encroached upon her land, and for damages for the alleged trespass. The defendant, after having been enjoined in the action, gave a bond to pay any damages which might be recovered, and completed the erection of his wall. A subsequent judgment for a permanent injunction and $500 damages against the defendant was reduced by the late General Term of the Fifth Department to $100, and judgment was affirmed. A reversal and a new trial have been directed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett. The Court holds that when the remedy invoked for a private trespass upon land, such as the erection of an encroaching wall by one who has no right to condemn the land, is a suit in equity for an injunction and damages, the plaintiff can recover, together with an injunction against future trespass, only his damages up to the entry of judgment, and a recovery on the basis of permanent damages is not permissible.

Gold Watch for Corp. J. T. McQuade.

An informal reception was given last evening in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to Corp. John T. McQuade of the Seventy-first Regiment, who enlisted as a private and was promoted for meritorious service. A handsome gold watch was presented to him by his friends among the men and boys of the parish. The watch was inscribed "In remembrance of His Cuban Experience, 1898."

There can be no politics in business; so Hurrah for all on the right side.

Incidentally, Hurrah, for our kind of clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings.

The kind that is right, or if wrong is made right.

To-day we close at 1.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE FIRE IN THE CAPITOL

Results of the Explosion Not as Serious as Was First Feared.

REPAIRS MAY COST $20,000

Valuable Old Documents, However, Lost in the Flames—The Supreme Court Sits Temporarily in a Senate Committee Room.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Capitol was the scene of wreck and desolation to-day, following the explosion and fire which wrought such serious havoc last night. The engines and firemen had gone, and in their place a small army of workmen was carrying off the débris of brick and mortar, charred woodwork, soaked and half-burned official papers and documents which had been heaped in confusion in the basement and sub-basement, under the quarters occupied by the Supreme Court.

The work of removing the rubbish caused by the explosion has been proceeding rapidly all day, 75 or 100 men being employed for this purpose. As soon as the refuse is sufficiently cleaned out, the work of repairing the damage will begin. Mr. Wood, the assistant architect of the Capitol, who is in charge of the work, thinks that the Supreme Court room will be ready for occupancy within two weeks. Here, as elsewhere, the damage was less than was thought, and the opinion is expressed that nothing more than repainting the walls, putting in new doors, new skylights, and new upholstery will be necessary to render the chamber fit for service.

Fire did very little damage to this room, but the concussion did some and the smoke and water more. The ceiling of this part of the building and some of the partitions are of wood, and there is no doubt that very serious damage would have resulted if the fire had once gotten a headway here. As it adjoins the dome there has been some speculation as to what effect it would have had upon that structure. The floor of the electrical room, under which the explosion occurred, was as completely demolished as if it had been directly over the centre of an earthquake.

Mr. Wood, at the close of the day, expressed the opinion that the damage to the Capitol could be repaired for $20,000. "It is by no means so serious as I first thought it was," said Mr. Wood. "I find that the foundations of the building were not damaged in the least, but that the only injury done to the structure by the explosion was done to the arched floors. These were struck from beneath, and, affording the least resistance, gave way so readily that the foundation walls were not injured in any way."

Mr. Wood believes the explosion was caused by gas, but says he has not yet been able, on account of the debris, to make a sufficiently critical examination to place the exact spot at which the ignition occurred. Other architects who have inspected the scene of the catastrophe also attribute it to an explosion of gas, but, like Mr. Wood, decline to go into details in their theories. Some express the opinion that a broken main and a burning jet are responsible for the occurrence. An examination of the meter room, where the gas supplied to the Capitol is measured, showed that the big meter had been blown to pieces.

A report was current during the morning that the west central wall of the Capitol was cracked as a result of the explosion. Architect Wood made a careful examination, and located the crack, which had aroused suspicion. It proved, however, to be in the outer, or veneer, wall, and not in the six-foot foundation wall on the west side. This main wall has stood over 100 years, and is still in fairly good condition. When additions were made, a veneer wall about ten inches thick was added outside. The explosion last night blew out a heavy stone doorframe in the outer wall, and this in turn loosened several stones of the veneer wall.

Mr. Wood satisfied himself that the main wall had not been disturbed. His attention was called to a crack in the main wall, but this he recalled as a well-known old fissure which has existed for years. Mr. Wood says it is not surprising that a wall which has stood a century should have some old cracks, which do not, however, impair its general security. He thinks this one may have come from the expansion resulting from the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814.

Several Supreme Court Justices made a visit to the scene of the catastrophe during the forenoon. They found nothing but ruin and desolation in Marshal Wright's office. This room was completely gutted. No furniture escaped, and the walls of the room are as black as night, the effect of smoke and fire and water combined. This damage was not considered irreparable. The only loss that cannot be made good was done in the file room of the Supreme Court, in the basement, where were stored all the official records and the original copies of opinions from the foundation of the Government. All these opinions have been printed, but the original manuscripts were highly valued.

The documents were stored in wooden cases, and none of them had any other protection, except the records of the court from 1792 to 1832, which were encased in tin boxes. The flames appear to have completely enveloped this room, but comparatively few of the papers were absolutely destroyed, although those which suffered this fate were among the most valuable in the room. They included the original opinions of the court in the early days of the Republic, and among them were many manuscripts prepared in the handwriting of the jurists of the days of Washington, Jefferson, and Adams. There were in the list many opinions in manuscript written by Marshall, Story, Samuel Chase, Bushrod, Washington, and others of the period between 1790 and 1830, and therefore prized as relics of the early days of the court. They also were occasionally referred to to settle disputed points concerning words or punctuation marks. These papers were stored under the arch of the room, and seem to have been completely consumed.

On the other hand, the official records of the court's proceedings covering the same period appear to have been preserved and probably are in good condition. No documents affecting the present docket of the court were injured.

The library of the Supreme Court, which next to the Congressional Library is the most valuable collection of books in Washington, escaped with little damage, although it was in the very centre of disturbance, the wrecked elevator shaft and upheaved stone floors being at the library entrance. It is estimated that the loss in the library will be covered by $1,500. The books escaped intact, the loss being confined to singed woodwork.

The Supreme Court sat to-day in the room of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. There was no bar, and the court was on a physical level with attendants and attorneys, the dais which the court usually occupies being missing. The quarters were so contracted that it was necessary to exclude visitors. These and other circumstances rendered the scene somewhat incongruous, but the court proceeded regularly with its work, manifesting no perturbation over the change. No one would have inferred from the faces of the Justices or their manner of proceeding with business that the court was sitting outside its own chamber for the first time since 1814, but such was the case.

No written opinions were rendered, but this was not due to the fire. There would not have been any had the explosion not occurred. The only matter of importance finally passed upon was a petition for a mandamus upon the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, filed by Emma S. Fayerweather. The case involves a part of the estate of the late Daniel Fayerweather, who left his property to a number of educational institutions. The motion was denied. After this the court proceeded with the hearing of arguments in cases before it.

PARENTS THOUGHT HE WAS DEAD

Koutnik Married Against Their Wishes and Disappeared in August.

William C. Koutnik, of West Hoboken, who was reported to have been drowned in the Hackensack River on Aug. 25, two days after his marriage, has returned to his father's house. His wife is with him. His death was reported by George Blatsky, who accompanied him on a fishing excursion. While they were returning at night their boat was upset. Blatsky succeeded in swimming to the Erie Railroad Bridge and was rescued. He said Koutnik was swept away by the tide.

Koutnik says that he swam to shore. He says he disappeared because he had married in opposition to the wishes of his parents. He took his wife with him. Koutnik's parents have forgiven him, both for his marriage and the deceit practiced upon them, as they really supposed he was dead.

A SELF-CONFESSED FORGER.

R. T. Nott of Boston the Man Who Tried Suicide at Hotel Arno.

Richard T. Nott is the correct name, it has been learned, of the young man who attempted to commit suicide by means of gas Sunday night in the Hotel Arno. He has recovered and is now out of danger. It was at first reported that he had died. He says he was employed by Lynch Brothers, leather merchants, of Boston, and that he had forged the firm's name to a check and fled.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Richard T. Nott had been employed by Lynch Brothers since last January, and had performed his duties in a satisfactory manner up to last Thursday. On that day he went away about noon and has been missing since. The firm was surprised to learn that he had, according to his statement, committed forgery. The firm telephoned to their headquarters in Salem, where the chief offices are, and an investigation is being made. Nott has several brothers in this city holding responsible positions.

MOURNED BECAUSE SINE "DIED."

The Story of an Amended Brooklyn Supreme Court Legend.

Over the portals of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn hangs this legend:

COURTS ADJOURNED
SINE DIE.

Yesterday some rollicking wag, with a sense of humor dating back to the bluff old English school of the seventeenth century, conceived the side-splitting idea of affixing the letter D to the word "die." Holding his side and trying to restrain his buttons, this peerless humorist then disappeared, leaving no trace by which lovers of airy persiflage could track, identify, and acclaim him.

Later in the day a person whose customary haunts are the public buildings of Brooklyn, and who affects a knowledge of every statesman from Red Hook to Greenpoint, drifted into the Equity Term and addressed himself to Clerk Farrell.

"Say, Farrell," he said, "when did Sine pass in his checks?"

"What's that?" demanded Clerk Farrell.

"When did Sine die?" repeated the inquiring one. "I see the courts are closed on account of it."

Clerk Farrell recovered.

"He died yesterday," he answered, solemnly. "Did you know him?"

"Know him?" repeated the inquirer. "I've known him for years. I knew his father. Too bad, ain't it?"

Clerk Farrell said it was a grievous misfortune, and the old comrade and boon companion of the lamented Sine passed mournfully out.

Neglected Scratch Proves Serious.

Anthony Bruno, a resident of Hoboken, is threatened with the loss of one of his arms as the result of a neglected scratch. He was heading up a barrel not long since when he hurt one of his fingers, but paid no attention to the slight wound. The finger swelled and blood poisoning developed. The finger was amputated, but the arm continued to swell, and it is probable that it will have to come off. A few years ago Mr. Bruno lost one of his legs in a railroad accident.

Ella Mae Watson's Verdict for $1,000.

Actress Ella Mae Watson's suit against Antoinette Page to recover $50,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of Thomas Watson, the husband of the plaintiff, finally reached trial before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday. After hearing the evidence the jury, after an hour and a half of deliberation, brought in a verdict for $1,000 in favor of Mrs. Watson. A motion to have the verdict set aside as excessive was denied.

Registered Trade Mark.

Special Sale
1274 Doz. Towels

Commencing To-morrow,

at 33⅓% Discount.

Every Towel of standard "Linen Store" quality.

These are fringed Huckaback and fancy weave towels, chiefly Huckaback, the stock of a manufacturer with whom we have done business for years,—a manufacturer whose word is always as good as his bond and whose goods are made after the same principle. We can, therefore, speak of these towels with exceptional confidence. They are absolutely pure linen; they are made of specially clean, good yarns, and are a superior lot of goods in every respect; the only excuse for the large discount is that they are fringed. The following are sale prices:

227 doz. 14x27	$1.25			505 doz. 20x40	$1.50	1.75	2.00
43 doz. 16x33	1.00				2.40	2.75	3.00
33 doz. 17x35	1.50			88 doz. 21x42	1.75	$2.00	
116 doz. 18x36	1.00	$1.25		92 doz. 22x42	2.40	3.00	
79 doz. 19x38	1.25	1.50	$1.75	62 doz. 23x40	3.00	3.50	
				29 doz. 25x45	3.00		

Our regular stock of Hemmed and Hemstitched towels, of every good sort, for bed-room and bath-room use, is exceptionally full and inviting.

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER'S DEBTS.

She Files a Petition for Bankruptcy, Alleging Liabilities of $63,773 and Assets of $200.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, under the name of Caroline D. Carter, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities of $63,773 and no assets except wearing apparel valued at $200. Some of the claims extend back for several years, and among them are accounts for gowns and costumes from Paris makers, several claims for cash loans, and even a hotel bill.

The largest item is for $20,704, alleged to have been advanced as a cash loan by the Wirt Dexter estate of Chicago and never paid. Another cash loan is for $10,000 alleged to have been advanced by Caroline Roth of Dayton, Ohio. These are the two debts of magnitude, the remainder of Mrs. Carter's liabilities being divided into considerably smaller sums.

Among other claims are those of Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago, for $1,391; White & Howard, $4,673; Julius Blen, $4,725; Henry Puvogel, $1,409; Catharine Dudley Phelps, $5,760; Hitchcock, Darling & Co., proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, $497; Mollie O'Hara, $2,109; Clarke Gapen, Omaha, $1,000; M. E. Félix, Paris, $1,000; Lentheric, Paris, $1,000; Mme. Judith, Paris, $2,708, and Alexandrine, Paris, $1,000.

The claim of Henry Puvogel is on a judgment obtained Dec. 22, 1891. The claim of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, it was said at the hotel last evening, was the result of a short residence Mrs. Carter enjoyed there two years ago, and for which the proprietors say she never paid.

No address for Mrs. Carter was given in the papers. At the Brevoort House, where she has been staying for some time, a card sent up to her was returned with the information that she was not at home. Her attorney is Charles Henry Phelps, and his residence is given in the directory as 35 East Fiftieth Street. At that address it was said Mr. Phelps had moved early in the Summer and his present address was unknown.

CAPT. O'KEEFFE'S DEATH.

Story That He was Struck in the Head With a Bottle Denied.

It was announced yesterday by Coroner Zucca that he had been called upon to investigate the death of Police Captain John M. O'Keeffe, who died Friday morning at St. Vincent's Hospital from concussion of the brain, said to have resulted from a fall at Martin Engel's birthday dinner party, held on Monday night at Adolph Flisser's Café, at 38 West Houston Street. It was said then that after making a speech in the early hours of the morning, the Captain essayed to descend to the basement of the café and fell down stairs and broke his skull.

The Coroner said yesterday that a young man, whom he does not know, called upon him at his home on Sunday evening and stated that Capt. O'Keeffe's death had been caused by a blow with a bottle during a quarrel outside of Flisser's place. The young man who made the allegation of foul play was to have called on the Coroner again at noon yesterday, but he did not appear. Coroner Zucca asked the Detective Bureau to investigate. He said yesterday that he had received a report from Capt. McClusky at noon, stating that the story had been found to be without foundation. Coroner Zucca will hold an inquest Monday.

Martin Engel, Inspector Cross, Chief Devery, Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, and others say that any report to the effect that Capt. O'Keeffe was hurt outside of Flisser's place is untrue. Mr. O'Reilly says he was the first man to reach O'Keeffe's side when he fell.

Mr. Charles G. West Exonerated.

Several months ago an article was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES based upon statements made to it by Augustin F. Forget, to the effect that Charles G. West, who for a number of years had been in the employ of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, was short in his accounts. This accusation was never substantiated, but on the contrary an official of the company says that there is no foundation for the charge.

California Trains Delayed by Fire.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 7.—Owing to the burning of the snow sheds and the timber of Tunnel No. 13, near Truckee, on Sunday, overland trains will probably be delayed for several days.

BOTH STORES.

BLACK GOODS.

47-inch Black Bayadere Silk-and-Wool Poplin, latest style, three designs, $1.50 per yard;
Reduced from $2.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St. Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery.

Fourth Floor.

Draperies, Hangings, Wall and Furniture Coverings, suitable for Oriental Decorations.

Imported, all silk, Damas,—50 inches wide, a range of colors and designs, $2.90 per yard; Formerly $4.50.

French Armure,—two toned shades,—small conventional or effective Empire designs, $1.25 per yard; Value $2.50.

French Renaissance Lace Curtains,—mounted on Etamine or Bobbinette,—sets of two to six pairs, $9.50, $12.50, $18.50 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's Every evening, 8:10.—Twelfth Week. THE RUNAWAY GIRL. Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, 2. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY, (TO-DAY.) Saturday Ev'g., Nov. 19th, opening of the 20th dramatic season. First production of the MERCHANT OF VENICE. First appearance as PORTIA of MISS ADA REHAN. SIDNEY HERBERT AS SHYLOCK. ***Box Office opens Wednesday next. ***Nov. 21st, THE RUNAWAY GIRL will be transferred in its original entirety to the FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, under the personal direction of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, and with all the favorites in the cast.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY. Thursday morning, Nov. 10, at 11, Mr. J. B. Pond announces the only appearance in New York of Mr. Hall Caine, who will deliver his novel lecture—a spoken novel—entitled "HOME, SWEET HOME." Reserved seats $2.00. Admission at the door $1.00. For sale at Waldorf news stand.

HORSE SHOW.

The box office at Madison Square Garden will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 11th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Xtra Elec. Day Mat. 50th (souv.) perf., Mon., Nov. 14. "Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

WALLACK'S. EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MATINEE, 2. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. JULIA ARTHUR In Frances Hodgson Burnett's & Stephen Townsend's A Lady of Quality.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wed. Aft., Nov. 9, and Thurs. Evg., Nov. 10. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke, Conductor and Rosenthal. Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 66th St. West, near Columbus Ave., Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays. Perfect Ice. Skates Free.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MAT. SAT. ADM. 50c. Williams and Walker and their own Co. of 40 artists. Burlesque and Foreign Vaudeville Stars. Mat. To-day. Returns read from stage to-night.

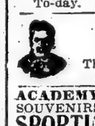

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8. The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. May Kellard. Gorgeous Pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS, 50TH PERFORMANCE, Nov. 15. SPORTING LIFE. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Mats. To-day, Wed., & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

14TH ST. Theatre, cor. 6th Av. Mat. Election Day. Last week of CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. Last Times of SWEET INNISCARRA. Next Week—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. 50th Perf'mance Tues., Nov. 15. Handsome souv'rs.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'y. Matinées To-day and Saturday. 2d Month. Evenings 8:30. Matinées 2:15. The Big Farce Hit, ON AND OFF.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAX GROUPS **EDEN MUSEE** Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. 17th Autumn Exhibition of OIL PAINTINGS. Open from November 7 to December 3. ADMISSION.....25c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. To-day. The Liliputians in The Golden Horseshoe.

Irving Place Theatre To-day, Extra Mat., pop. prices. And this eve., 8:15, Logenbrueder. To-morrow, pop. prices, Kabale u. Liebe.

THE SNYDER CASE ENDS.

The Investigation Is Disposed of by the Education Building Committee.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, it was announced by Commissioner Mack that the investigation of the charges against C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, was officially closed. The committee before which the investigation was heard adjourned on Sept. 29, at which time the testimony in the case was concluded. The understanding at that time was that Messrs. Marshall & Morse, the counsel for the party presenting the charges, closed the case with the reservation that they were investigating certain matters upon which they had not then decided as to whether they should be presented to the committee or not.

Mr. Marshall said he would know in two or three days, but afterward he procured several extensions of time. Yesterday he said that after going over all of the evidence he could find nothing else to submit. A report will be presented to the Board of Education at its next meeting, Nov. 30.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

Reports Read and Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Council of the New York University was held yesterday afternoon at the University Building, Washington Square East. The members of the Council present were William A. Wheelock, Lemuel Skidmore, William S. Opdyke, David Banks, Robert Schell, Dr. Israel C. Pierson, William F. Havemeyer, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Dr. John P. Munn, James McCreery, Cyrus C. Miller, Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck, W. Wheeler Smith, Henry Van Schaick, Thomas E. Graecen, David H. McAlpin, John J. Tucker, and W. F. Johnson.

The principal matter brought before the Council was Chancellor MacCracken's report, in which he told of the prosperity of the university.

Officers for the Council for next year were elected. They are William D. Wheelock, President; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Vice President; William F. Havemeyer, Treasurer, and Israel C. Pierson, Secretary.

The report of the Woman's Advisory Committee was read, and the following new officers of this committee were elected: Mrs. Henry Draper, President; Miss Emily O. Butler, Vice President; Mrs. C. A. Hunter, Treasurer, and Mrs. Eugene Smith, Secretary. One new member—Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham—was elected to the committee.

The Council resolved to expand the School of Engineering, at University Heights, on account of an additional endowment, into the University School of Applied Science.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, NOON TO 11 P. M. Balconies, 25c. Admission, 50c. Front Orchestra, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Res. SPECIAL NOTICE—All day TO-DAY the latest ELECTION RETURNS will be thrown on the Stereopticon Screen after each act. Doors open for Holiday Bill at 9:30 A.M. MINNIE DUPREE in "Too Happy by Half." Falke and Semon, Kate Davis, and a splendid list of American and European attractions. BIOGRAPH: QUEEN WILHELMINA.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager. —ONE WEEK ONLY.— Commencing Nov. 14, and Saturday Matinée, JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN RIP VAN WINKLE. Wednesday, Nov. 16, Matinée, THE RIVALS. ***Theatre closed this week.

Broadway Theatre. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. LAST WEEK FRANCIS WILSON And Company. THE LITTLE CORPORAL. NEXT WEEK. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange. Regular prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75 cents, 50 cents.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE. XTRA MAT. To-day. Returns read To-night. PERENNNIALLY POPULAR Pirates OF Penzance Eve's 8:15, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Mats. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Next Week—CARMEN. (in English.)

BIJOU INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS. MAY IRWIN and her merry Company, KATE KIP Buyer. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. VIOLA ALLEN Extra Mat. To-day. Evgs. 8:15. THE CHRISTIAN Mats. Tues., Wed. and Sat. Note.—Miss Allen will continue her engagement at the Garden Theatre, beginning Mon., Nov. 28. Seats Ready Mon., Nov. 21.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23

EXTRA. 5 A.M.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA. 5 A.M.

THE WEATHER.
Colder; fair; brisk southerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,236. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS IS DIVIDED

Republicans Gain Senate and Lose House.

NO DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY

Populists Hold the Balance of Power.

REED STEPS DOWN

Democratic Gains in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois Contribute to the Result.

The election has deprived the Republicans of control of the House of Representatives, and has apparently given it to the combined Democrats and Populists by a small majority that may be increased considerably by later returns.

The Senate will be Republican, without doubt, by from ten to twelve majority. California is in doubt as to its Legislature, but the failure to gain that State will not materially change the new division of the Senate.

Democratic gains in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and in lesser degree in other States, have contributed to deprive the Republicans of their supremacy in the House, and will deprive the Congress of the presence of Thomas B. Reed in the Speaker's chair.

The Democrats have held all their "solid" States, and all through the South have made gains, notably in districts from which Republicans were seated in the last Congress on contests tried by the Elections Committee of the House.

The Populists in Congress may hold the balance of power. They do not appear to have made decided gains, but, holding their own, they will be strong enough, the Democrats lacking a clear majority, to dictate in the organization and administration of the House.

The Democrats, by late reports, elect 165 Representatives, the Republicans 167, and all others 25, the Democrats and Populists combined thus having the numbers to outvote the Republicans, who lack twelve of a majority, and seem likely to lose some of the members given to them by early reports. The Democrats may yet secure a sufficient additional number of members to give them a small majority. If the division is close in the Fifty-sixth Congress, the Democrats and Populists will surely combine to unseat Republicans if desirable to do so.

Joseph H. Walker, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives in Congress, who gained election in 1896 by a majority of 11,808, was defeated in the Third Congressional District by John R. Thayer, (Dem.,) whose sound-money leanings gained him a plurality of less than 100. The Democrats are jubilant, regarding Thayer's election as a great triumph.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, it is stated, is favorable to the re-election of Senator Quay.

It seems probable that the Republicans have elected a majority of the Legislature in Nebraska, and will therefore elect a successor to Senator Allen, (Pop.)

With the capture by the Republicans of the Delaware Legislature the retirement of Senator George Gray, Democrat, seems assured, and the election of "Gas" Addicks is again threatened.

PRESENT AND COMING SENATES.

	Next Senate.		Present Senate.	
	Rep.	Opp.	Rep.	Opp.
Alabama	..	2	..	2
Arkansas	..	2	..	2
California	2	..	1	1
Colorado	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	2	..	2	..
Delaware	1	1	..	2
Florida	..	2	..	2
Georgia	..	2	..	2
Idaho	1	1	1	..
Illinois	2	..	2	..
Indiana	1	1	1	1
Iowa	2	..	2	..
Kansas	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	..	2	..	2
Maine	2	..	2	..
Maryland	2	..	1	1
Masachusetts	2	..	2	..
Michigan	2	..	2	..
Minnesota	2	..	2	..
Mississippi	..	2	..	2
Missouri	..	2	..	2
Montana	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	..	2	..	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	2	..	2	..
New Jersey	2	..	1	1
New York	2	..	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1
North Dakota	2	..	1	1
Ohio	2	..	2	..
Oregon	2	..	2	..
Pennsylvania	2	..	2	..
Rhode Island	2	..	2	..
South Carolina	..	2	..	2
South Dakota	2	..	2	..
Tennessee	..	2	..	2
Texas	..	2	..	2
Utah	..	2	..	2
Vermont	2	..	2	..
Virginia	..	2	..	2
Washington	..	2	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	2	..	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	2	..
Total	51	39	44	46

PRESENT HOUSE AND THE NEW.

	Fifty-sixth Congress.			Fifty-fifth Congress.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Others.	Rep.	Opp.
Alabama	..	9	..	..	9
Arkansas	..	6	..	..	6
California	6	2	..	3	4
Colorado	..	..	2	..	2
Connecticut	4	..	..	4	..
Delaware	1	..	..	..	1
Florida	..	2	..	..	2
Georgia	..	11	..	..	11
Idaho	..	..	1	..	1
Illinois	11	11	..	17	5
Indiana	6	7	..	9	4
Iowa	11	..	..	11	..
Kansas	1	..	7	2	6
Kentucky	2	9	..	4	7
Louisiana	..	6	..	..	6
Maine	4	..	..	4	..
Maryland	4	2	..	6	..
Massachusetts	10	3	..	12	1
Michigan	12	..	..	10	2
Minnesota	7	..	..	7	..
Mississippi	..	7	..	..	7
Missouri	1	14	..	3	12
Montana	..	1	..	..	1
Nebraska	1	..	5	2	4
Nevada	..	..	1	..	1
N. Hampshire	2	..	..	2	..
New Jersey	6	2	..	8	..
New York	17	17	..	28	6
North Carolina	2	6	1	3	6
North Dakota	1	..	..	1	..
Ohio	15	6	..	15	6
Oregon	2	..	..	2	..
Pennsylvania	23	7	..	27	3
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	..	7
South Dakota	..	..	2	..	2
Tennessee	2	8	..	2	8

RUSSIANS AS WINE CONNOISSEURS.

It is a notable fact that Russians of the upper class are the largest consumers of high-grade champagnes outside of English royal circles. It is interesting in this connection to know that Pommery is the favorite of all brands in St. Petersburg, as it is in London, and that in the wholesale markets of both of these places it commands the highest price because of its recognized superiority in quality and flavor.—Adv.

Texas	1	12	..	1	12
Utah	..	1	..	..	1
Vermont	2	..	..	2	..
Virginia	..	10	..	4	6
Washington	..	1	1	..	2
West Virginia	1	3	..	4	..
Wisconsin	9	1	..	10	..
Wyoming	1	..	..	..	1
Total	169	168	20	207	150

THE NEW HOUSE.

Alabama.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Geo. W. Taylor...D.	6.	*J. H. Bankhead..D.
2.	*J. F. Stallings....D.	7.	*J. L. Burnett.....D.
3.	*H. D. Clayton....D.	8.	*Joseph Wheeler...D.
4.	*G. A. Robbins....D.	9.	*O. W. Underwood.D.
5.	*Willis Brewer.....D.		

Arkansas.

1.	*P. D. McCulloch..D.	4.	*Wm. L. Terry....D.
2.	*John S. Little....D.	5.	*H. L. Dinsmore..D.
3.	*Thos. C. McCrae..D.	6	*S. Brundidge, Jr..D.

California.

1.	*J. A. Barham....R.	5.	*E. F. Loud.....R.
2.	*Marion De Vries..D.	6.	R. J. Walters.....R.
3.	Victor H. Metcalf..R.	7.	J. C. Needham.....R.
4.	Julius Kahn.....R.		

Colorado.

1.	*J. F. Shafroth....S.	2.	*J. C. Bell.....P.

Connecticut.

1.	*E. S. Henry.....R.	3.	*Chas. A. Russell..R.
2.	*N. D. Sperry.....R.	4.	*E. J. Hill.....R.

Delaware.

1.	J. H. Hoffecker.....R.		

Florida.

1.	*S. M. Sparkman..D.	2.	*Robert W. Davis..D.

Georgia.

1.	*R. E. Lester.....D.	7.	*J. W. Maddox...D.
2.	*J. M. Griggs.....D.	8.	*W. M. Howard..D.
3.	*E. B. Lewis.....D.	9.	*F. C. Tate.....D.
4.	*W. C. Adamson...D.	10.	*W. H. Fleming..D.
5.	*L. F. Livingston..D.	11.	*W. G. Brantley..D.
6.	*C. L. Bartlett.....D.		

Idaho.

	*James Gunn.....P.		

Illinois.

1.	*J. R. Mann.....R.	12.	*J. G. Cannon....R.
2.	C. P. Johnson.....D.	13.	*V. Warner.....R.
3.	*H. R. Belknap...R.	14.	*J. V. Graff.....R.
4.	Thomas Cusack...D.	15.	J. E. Roy.....D.
5.	E. T. Noonan.....D.	16.	W. E. Williams...D.
6.	E. Hoechster.....D.	17.	*B. F. Caldwell...D.
7.	*G. E. Foss.....R.	18.	*T. M. Jett.....D.
8.	*A. J. Hopkins...R.	19.	J. B. Crowley.....D.
9.	*R. R. Hitt.....R.	20.	J. R. Williams....D.
10.	*G. W. Prince....R.	21.	F. J. Kern.....D.
11.	*Walter Reeves...R.	22.	*G. W. Smith.....R.

Indiana.

1.	*J. A. Hemenway..R.	8.	G. W. Cromer.....R.
2.	E. W. Miers.....D.	9.	J. E. Cheadle.....D.
3.	*W. T. Zenor.....D.	10.	E. D. Crumpacker.R.
4.	*F. M. Griffith...D.	11.	*G. W. Steele....R.
5.	*G. W. Faris.....R.	12.	*J. M. Robinson..D.
6.	J. E. Watson.....R.	13.	M. E. Hathaway..D.
7.	L. O. Bailey.....D.		

Iowa.

1.	Thos. Hedge.....R.	7.	*J. A. T. Hull....R.
2.	J. R. Lane.....R.	8.	*W. P. Hepburn..R.
3.	*D. B. Henderson..R.	9.	Smith McPherson.R.
4.	G. N. Haugen.....R.	10.	*J. P. Dolliver....R.
5.	*R. G. Cousins....R.	11.	Lot Thomas.....R.
6.	*J. F. Lacey.....R.		

Kansas.

At L'ge.	*J. D. Botkin..P.	4.	H. S. Martin.....P.
1.	*Chas. Curtis.....R.	5.	*W. D. Vincent....P.
2.	*M. S. Peters.....F.	6.	*N. B. McCormick.P.
3.	*E. R. Ridgeley....P.	7.	*Jerry Simpson....P.

Kentucky.

1.	*C. K. Wheeler....D.	7.	*E. E. Settle.....D.
2.	H. D. Allen.....D.	8.	G. G. Gilbert.....D.
3.	J. S. Rhea.....D.	9.	S. J. Pugh.....R.
4.	D. H. Smith.....D.	10.	*T. Y. Fitzpatrick.D.
5.	Oscar Turner.....D.	11.	Vincent Boering...R.
6.	*A. S. Berry.....D.		

Louisiana.

1.	*Adolph Meyer....D.	4.	P. Brezeals.....D.
2.	*R. C. Davey.....D.	5.	*S. T. Baird.....D.
3.	*R. F. Broussard..D.	6.	*S. M. Robertson..D.

Maine.

1.	*Thos. B. Reed....R.	3.	*E. C. Burleigh....R.
2.	*N. Dingley, Jr....R.	4.	*C. A. Boutelle....R

Maryland.

1.	J. W. Smith.....D.	4.	J. W. Denny.....D.
2.	*W. B. Baker.....R.	5.	*S. E. Mudd.....R.
3.	F. C. Wachter.....R.	6.	G. A. Pearre.....R.

Massachusetts.

1.	*R. E. Lester.....D.	7.	*J. W. Maddox...D.
2.	*J. M. Griggs.....D.	8.	*W. M. Howard..D.
3.	*E. B. Lewis.....D.	9.	*R. P. Bishop...R.
4.	*E. L. Hamilton..R.	10.	*R. O. Crump...R.
5.	*W. A. Smith.....R.	11.	*W. S. Mesick...R.
6.	*S. W. Smith.....R.	12.	*C. D. Sheldon....R.

Minnesota.

1.	*J. A. Tawney....R.	5.	*Loren Fletcher...R.
2.	*J. T. McCleary...R.	6.	*Page Morris.....R.
3.	*J. P. Heatwole...R.	7.	P. M. Ringdal....P.
4.	*F. C. Stevens....R.		

Mississippi.

1.	*J. M. Allen.....D.	5.	*J. S. Williams....D.
2.	T. Spight.....D.	6.	F. A. McLain.....D.
3.	*P. C. Catchings..D.	7.	*Patrick Henry....D.
4.	*A. F. Fox.....D.		

Missouri.

1.	*J. T. Loyd.....D.	9.	*Champ Clark....D.
2.	W. Rucker.....D.	10.	*R. Bartholdt ....R.
3.	J. L. Dougherty...D.	11.	*C. F. Joy.....R.
4.	*C. F. Cochran....D.	12.	*C. E. Pearce.....R.
5.	*W. S. Cowherd...D.	13.	*Edw. Robb.....D.
6.	*D. A. De Armond..D.	14.	*W. V. Vandiver..D.
7.	*Jas. Cooney.....D.	15.	*M. E. Benton....D.
8.	*R. P. Bland.....D.		

Montana.

A. J. Campbell.....D.			

Nebraska.

1.	James Manahan....P.	4.	*W. L. Stark.....P.
2.	*D. H. Mercer.....R.	5.	R. D. Sutherland...P.
3.	J. B. Robinson....P.	6.	*W. L. Greene.....P.

Nevada.

*F. G. Newlands.....S.			

New Hampshire.

1.	*C. A. Sulloway...R.	2.	*F. G. Clarke.....R.

New Jersey.

1.	*H. C. Loudenslager.R.	5.	*J. F. Stewart....R.
2.	*J. J. Gardner....R.	6.	*R. W. Parker....R.
3.	*B. F. Howell.....R.	7.	W. D. Daly.....D.
4.	*J. S. Salmon.....D.	8.	*C. N. Fowler.....R.

New York.

1.	*J. M. Belford.....R.	18.	*J. H. Ketchum...R.
2.	J. J. Fitzgerald..D.	19.	J. H. Livingston..D.
3.	*E. H. Driggs.....D.	20.	M. H. Glynn.....D.
4.	B. T. Clayton.....D.	21.	J. K. Stewart....R.
5.	*C. G. Bennett....R.	22.	*L. N. Littauer...R.
6.	Mitchell May.....D.	23.	L. W. Emerson...R.
7.	Nicholas Muller..D.	24.	*C. A. Chickering..R.
8.	D. J. Riordan.....D.	25.	*J. S. Sherman...R.
9.	T. J. Bradley.....D.	26.	*G. W. Ray.....R.
10.	*A. J. Cummings..D.	27.	M. E. Driscoll....R.
11.	*Wm. Sulzer .....D.	28.	*S. E. Payne.....R.
12.	*G. B. McClellan..D.	29.	*C. W. Gillet.....R.
13.	J. M. Levy.....D.	30.	*J. W. Wadsworth..R
14.	W. Astor Chanler..D.	31.	J. M. E. O'Grady.R.
15.	J. Ruppert.....D.	32.	W. H. Ryan.....D.
16.	J. O. Underhill....D.	33.	*D. S. Alexander.R.
17.	A. S. Tompkins...R.	34.	*W. B. Hooker...R.

North Carolina.

1.	J. H. Small.....D.	6.	J. D. Bellamy.....D.
2.	G. H. White.....R.	7.	T. F. Kluttz.....D.
3.	C. R. Thomas.....D.	8.	*R. Z. Linney....R.
4.	J. W. Atwater.....P.	9.	W. T. Crawford....D.
5.	*W. W. Kitchin....D.		

North Dakota.

B. F. Spalding.....R.			

Ohio.

1.	*W. W. Shattuc...R.	12.	John J. Lents.....D.
2.	*J. H. Bromwell..R.	13.	*J. A. Norton.....D.
3.	*J. L. Brenner....D.	14.	*W. S. Kerr.....R.
4.	Robert Gordon....D.	15.	*H. C. Van Voorhis.R.
5.	*David Meekison..D.	16.	*Lorenzo Danford.R.
6.	*Seth W. Brown...R.	17.	*J. A. McDowell..D.
7.	*W. L. Weaver....R.	18.	*R. W. Tayler....R.
8.	*A. Lybrand.....R.	19.	C. W. Dick.....R.
9.	*J. H. Southard...R.	20.	F. O. Phillips....R.
10.	Stephen Morgan...R.	21.	*T. E. Burton....R.
11.	*C. H. Grosvenor.R.		

Oregon.

1.	*T. H. Tongue.....R.	2.	M. A. Moody.....R.

Pennsylvania.

At L'ge.	*G. A. Grow..R.	14.	*M. E. Olmsted..R.
	*S. A. Davenport.R.	15.	F. C. Wright.....R.
1.	*H. H. Bingham..R.	16.	*H. B. Packer....R.
2.	*Robt. Adams, Jr.R.	17.	R. K. Polk.....D.
3.	*Wm. McAleer....D.	18.	*T. M. Mahon....R.
4.	*J. R. Young.....R.	19.	D. D. Zeigler.....D.
5.	*A. C. Harmer...R.	20.	J. E. Thorp.....R.
6.	*T. S. Butler.....R.	21.	S. N. Jack.....R.
7.	*I. P. Wanger....R.	22.	*John Dalzell.....R.
8.	W. Barber.....D.	23.	W. H. Graham....R.
9.	*D. Ermentrout...D.	24.	*E. F. Acheson...R.
10.	*M. Broslus.....R.	25.	*J. B. Showalter..R.
11.	*W. Connell.....R.	26.	G. H. Higgins....R.
12.	*M. B. Williams..R.	27.	*C. W. Stone.....R.
13.	J. W. Ryan.....D.	28.	J. K. P. Hall.....D.

Rhode Island.

1.	*M. Bull.....R.	2	*A. D. Capron.....R.

South Carolina.

1.	*W. Elliott.....D.	5.	D. E. Fenley.....D.
2.	*W. J. Talbert....D.	6.	*James Norton....D.
3.	*A. C. Latimer....D.	7.	*J. W. Stokes.....D.
4.	*W. S. Wilson.....D.		

South Dakota.

At L'ge.	*J. E. Kelley..P.	At L'ge.	*F. Knowles..P.

Tennessee.

1.	*W. P. Brownlow..R.	6.	*J. W. Gaines....D.
2.	*H. R. Gibson.....R.	7.	*N. N. Cox.....D.
3.	*J. A. Moon.....D.	8.	*T. W. Sims.....D.
4.	C. E. Snodgrass....D.	9.	*R. A. Pierce.....D.
5.	*J. D. Richardson..D.	10.	*E. W. Carmack...D.

Texas.

1.	*T. H. Ball.....D.	8.	*S. W. T. Lanham.D.
2.	*S. B. Cooper.....D.	9.	A. S. Burleson....D.
3.	*R. C. De Graffenreid.D.	10.	*R. B. Hawley....R.
4.	J. L. Sheppard....D.	11.	*R. Kleberg.....D.
5.	*J. W. Bailey.....D.	12.	*J. L. Slayden....D.
6.	*R. E. Burke.....D.	13.	*J. H. Stephens..D.
7.	*R. L. Henry.....D.		

Utah.

B. H. Roberts.....D.			

Continued on Page 2.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY

Van Wyck Has a Plurality of About 80,771.

DEMOCRATS FOR CONGRESS

Tammany Justices Elected with the Ticket.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE

Strong Democratic Delegations Returned from the Various Boroughs —The Voting in Detail.

Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the city by 80,771 plurality.

In the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx his plurality is about 60,121.

In the Borough of Brooklyn his plurality was 16,386.

In the Borough of Queens his plurality was 2,271.

In the Borough of Richmond his plurality was 1,993.

These totals are not complete, a few election districts in each borough being missing, but they will not materially alter the result.

The judiciary contest in the Borough of Manhattan and Bronx resulted in the election of George P. Andrews, James Fitzgerald, and David Leventritt, the Tammany candidates.

In the Second Judicial District it is probable that A. F. Jenks and J. T. Mareau, the Democratic candidates, have been elected.

The returns for Congress show that thirteen Democrats and three Republicans have been elected from this city. In the Congress elected in 1896 ten Republicans and six Democrats were returned. Those elected are as follows:

First District—Joseph M. Belford, R.
Second District—John J. Fitzgerald, D.
Third District—William A. Prendergast, R.
Fourth District—B. T. Clayton, D.
Fifth District—Charles G. Bennett, R.
Sixth District—Mitchell May, D.
Seventh District—Nicholas Muller, D.
Eighth District—E. J. Riordan, D.
Ninth District—Thomas J. Bradley, D.
Tenth District—Amos J. Cummings, Dem.
Eleventh District—William Sulzer, Dem.
Twelfth District—George B. McClellan, Dem.
Thirteenth District—J. M. Levy, Dem.
Fourteenth District—W. A. Chanler, Dem.
Fifteenth District—J. Ruppert, Jr., Dem.
Sixteenth District—J. Q. Underhill, Dem.

The following is a list of Senators elected in the city:

First District—John L. Havens, (Dem.)
Second District—James Norton, (Dem.)
Third District—Thomas H. Cullen, (Dem.)
Fourth District—David Floyd Davis, (Rep.)
Fifth District—M. J. Coffey, (Dem.)
Sixth District—W. J. La Roche, (Dem.)
Seventh District—Patrick H. McCarren, (Dem.)
Eighth District—Henry Marshall, (Rep.)
Ninth District—James Wagner, (Dem.)
Tenth District—John F. Ahearn, (Dem.)
Eleventh District—T. D. Sullivan, (Dem.)
Twelfth District—S. J. Foley, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—E. F. Martin, (Dem.
Fourteenth District—Thomas F. Grady, (Dem.)
Fifteenth District—N. A. Ellsburg, (Rep.)
Sixteenth District—Louis Munzing, (Dem.)
Seventeenth District—George W. Plunkitt, (Dem.)
Eighteenth District—H. Featherson, (Dem.)
Nineteenth District—John Ford, (Rep.)
Twentieth District—Thomas F. Donnelly, (Dem.)
Twenty-first District—Douglas Mathewson, (Rep.)
Twenty-second District—W. J. Graney, (Dem.)

The following Assemblymen have been elected from New York County:

First District—D. E. Finn, D.
Second District—J. A. Riordan, D.
Third District—M. T. Sharkey, D.
Fourth District—Patrick Rooke, D.
Fifth District—N. H. Henry, R.
Sixth District—T. D. Sullivan, D.
Seventh District—John F. Maher, D.
Eighth District—Charles S. Adler, R.
Ninth District—N. T. Phillips, Dem.
Tenth District—Julius Harbourger, Dem.
Eleventh District—J. J. O'Donnor, Dem.
Twelfth District—Leon Sanders, Dem.
Thirteenth District—P. F. Traynor, Dem.
Fourteenth District—Louis Meister, Dem.
Fifteenth District—James E. Smith, Dem.
Sixteenth District—B. Hoffman, Dem.
Seventeenth District—J. F. Brennan, Dem.
Eighteenth District—C. P. Dillon, Dem.
Nineteenth District—Robert Mazet, Rep.
Twentieth District—C. F. Collins, Dem.
Twenty-first District—Edward H. Fallows, Rep.
Twenty-second District—Joseph Baum, Dem.
Twenty-third District—Charles W. Lewis, (Rep.)
Twenty-fourth District—J. B. Fitzgerald, (Dem.)
Twenty-fifth District—Frederick A. Ware, (Rep.)
Twenty-sixth District—J. J. O'Connell, (Dem.)
Twenty-seventh District—G. Davis, (Rep.)
Twenty-eighth District—J. I. Green, (Dem.)
Twenty-ninth District—Frank Bulkley, (Rep.)
Thirtieth District—George W. Meyer, Jr., (Dem.)
Thirty-first District—Samuel Scott Slater, (Rep.)
Thirty-second District—John Both, Jr., (Dem.)
Thirty-third District—J. J. Egan, (Dem.)
Thirty-fourth District—Lyman Redington, (Dem.)
Thirty-fifth District—G. J. Grossman, (Dem.)

The Assemblymen from Kings County are:

First District—J. B. Love, D.
Second District—John McKeown, D.
Third District—James J. McInerney, D.
Fourth District—Charles H. Cotton, R.
Fifth District—A. C. De Graw, R.
Sixth District—Valentine J. Reidman, D.
Seventh District—F. M. Gallagher, D.
Eighth District—Thomas J. Farrell, D.
Ninth District—John J. Cain, D.
Tenth District—S. M. Hubbard, (Dem.)
Eleventh District—Joseph A. Gulder, (Dem.)
Twelfth District—Charles C. Schoeneck, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—George Stems, (Dem.)
Fourteenth District—A. F. Schmid, (Dem.)
Fifteenth District—Charles Jungst, (Dem.)
Sixteenth District—Edward C. Brennan, (Rep.)
Seventeenth District—Harris Wilson, (Rep.)
Eighteenth District—H. A. Ball, (Dem.)
Nineteenth District—Fred Schmid, (Dem.)
Twentieth District—Fred G. Hughes, (Rep.)
Twenty-first District—Herman Torborg, (Dem.)

The Assemblymen from Queens County are:

First District—Charles C. E. Wissel, Dem.
Second District—Cyrus B. Gale, Dem.
Third District—S. V. Searing, Dem.

"The ROYAL LIMITED"—the Famous Five-Hour Train—of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving New York for Washington at 1 P. M., will, after November 20, leave at 3 P. M., arriving Washington 8 P. M., and be composed exclusively of Pullman's Parlor and Observation, Cafe, Smoking Cars, and Dining Cars.—Adv.

The Assemblyman from Richmond County is Charles J. Kullman, Dem.

The following tables show the vote in detail for Governor and other offices:

CITY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

A.D.	Roosevelt. Rep.	Van Wyck. Dem.	Hanford. Soc. Lab.
1	1,204	3,633	36
2	1,636	5,053	111
3	2,278	4,952	69
4	2,090	3,750	514
5	3,934	3,622	76
6	2,218	5,707	193
7	2,907	4,786	68
8	1,752	2,279	382
9	3,164	4,630	113
10	2,363	4,238	619
11	2,353	4,419	111
12	1,548	3,323	700
13	1,941	4,138	172
14	2,207	4,856	537
15	2,425	4,516	158
16	1,824	3,743	1,216
17	2,260	4,455	134
18	1,961	5,637	363
19	5,743	4,688	107
20	2,233	5,531	178
21	7,542	5,920	150
22	5,448	2,211	154
23	5,496	6,025	192
24	2,026	4,736	258
25	4,192	3,012	39
26	2,148	4,008	472
27	4,020	2,718	27
28	2,139	4,835	534
29	5,206	3,768	63
30	2,840	5,936	533
31	6,441	5,335	96
32	3,197	6,049	431
33	2,907	5,024	173
34	5,422	8,770	474
35	6,666	10,007	582
Annex	1,190	2,248	50
Total	111,683	171,804	*10,085

* One district missing.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Borough of Brooklyn by Assembly Districts.

Assembly Districts.	Roosevelt. Rep.	Van Wyck. Dem.	Hanford. Soc.L.	Elec. Dist. Miss'g.
1	3,942	3,562	47	0
2	1,976	5,637	124	0
3	1,974	4,754	43	0
4	3,291	4,875	55	0
5	4,039	4,442	214	0
6	4,505	4,633	281	0
7	4,737	6,801	171	0
8	1,870	4,208	41	0
9	1,627	4,594	106	0
10	4,280	4,217	38	0
11	4,335	5,104	70	0
12	4,791	5,110	178	0
13	4,372	5,178	202	0
14	2,265	5,628	103	0
15	3,682	4,518	451	0
16	5,924	4,017	82	0
17	6,280	2,790	30	0
18	5,240	4,723	48	0
19	2,253	4,598	228	0
20	4,744	5,459	185	0
21	5,547	5,821	281	0
Total	84,283	100,669	2,978	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Borough of Queens by Wards.

Wards.	Roosevelt. Rep.	Van Wyck. Dem.	Hanford. Soc.L.	Elec. Dist. Miss'g.
1	1,960	3,133	....	0
2	1,382	2,247	....	5
3	2,962	2,238	....	0
4	1,488	1,461	....	5
5	631	715	....	1
Total	7,523	9,794	....	11

11 election districts missing out of a total of 74.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Borough of Richmond by Wards.

Wards.	Roosevelt. Rep.	Van Wyck. Dem.	Hanford. Soc.L.	Elec. Dist. Miss'g.
1	1,588	2,064	....	0
2	738	1,591	....	0
3	820	1,059	....	1
4	493	896	....	1
5	689	747	....	0
Total	4,333	6,327	....	2

2 election districts missing out of a total of 40.

GOVERNOR.

Showing City Total by Boroughs.

Borough.	Roosevelt. Rep.	Van Wyck. Dem.	Hanford. Soc.L.	Elec. Dist. M's'g.
Manh'n & Bronx.	111,633	171,804	.....	1
Brooklyn	84,283	100,669	.....	19
Queens	7,523	9,794	.....	16
Richmond	4,334	6,327	.....	2
City total	207,823	288,594	.....	38

38 election districts missing out of a total of 1,513.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

Assembly Districts.	Woodruff. Rep.	Dan-forth. Dem.	Election Dists. Missing.
1	1,133	3,482	0
2	1,583	5,054	0
3	1,993	4,547	2
4	1,826	3,657	1
5	3,690	3,521	1
6	2,124	5,726	0
7	2,143	4,573	1
8	1,736	2,268	0
9	3,063	4,585	0
10	2,052	3,883	0
11	2,230	4,151	1
12	1,513	3,300	0
13	1,935	4,144	0
14	2,245	4,626	1
15	2,317	4,239

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
*Louis Munsinger, Democrat.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
George W Plunkitt, Democrat.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
*Maurice Featherson, Democrat.
NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
*John Ford, Republican.
TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
Thomas F. Donnelly, Democrat.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Douglas Mathewson, Republican.
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
William J. Graney, Democrat.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Louis F. Goodsell, Republican.
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Henry S. Ambler, Republican.
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Jacob Rice, Democrat.
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
William L. Thornton, Republican.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
*Hobart Krum, Republican.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
*Edgar T. Brackett, Republican.
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
Curtis N. Douglas, Democrat.
THIRTIETH DISTRICT.
Frank M. Boyce, Democrat.
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
*George Chahoon, Republican.
THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
*George R. Malby, Republican.
THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
James D. Feeter, Republican.
THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
*Henry J. Coggeshall, Republican.
THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
*Elon R. Brown, Republican.
THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
*Horace White, Republican.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
*Nevada N. Stranahan, Republican.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
*William E. Johnson, Republican.
THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
*Benjamin M. Wilcox, Republican.
FORTIETH DISTRICT.
Charles T. Willis, Republican.
FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Franklin D. Sherwood, Republican.
FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
*John Raines, Republican.
FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
*Cornelius R. Parsons, Republican.
FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
William W. Armstrong, Republican.
FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
*Timothy E. Ellsworth, Republican.
FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
*Lester H. Humphrey, Republican.
FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
William F. Mackey, Democrat.
FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Samuel J. Ramsperger, Democrat.
FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
George A. Davis, Republican.
FIFTIETH DISTRICT.
*Frank W. Higgins, Republican.
*Re-elected.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.
1 *William L. Coughtry, Republican.
2. *James B. McEwan, Republican.
3. *George T. Kelly, Democrat.
4. Henry M. Sage, Republican.
ALLEGANY.
*Almanzo W. Litchard, Republican.
BROOME
1 James T. Rogers, Republican.
2. Edgar L. Vincent, Republican.
CATTARAUGUS.
1. *George A. Stoneman, Republican.
2. Albert T. Fancher, Republican.
CAYUGA.
1 *Elias Q. Dutton, Republican.
2. *George S. Fordyce Republican.
CHAUTAUQUA.
1. J. Samuel Fowler, Republican.
2. *S. Fred Nixon, Republican.
CHEMUNG.
David N. Heller, Democrat.
CHENANGO.
*Jotham P. Allds, Republican.
CLINTON.
*Edmund J. Pickett, Democrat.
COLUMBIA.
Lester J. Bashford, Democrat.
CORTLAND.
George S. Sands, Republican.
DELAWARE.
*Delos Axtell, Republican.
DUTCHESS.
1 John T. Smith, Republican.
2. William A. Tripp, Republican.
ERIE.
1. *Anthony J. Boland Democrat.
2. *Henry W. Hill, Republican.
3. Anthony P. Barrett, Democrat.
4 *John C. Mohring, Democrat.
5. *Henry Streifler, Democrat.
6. Michael J. Kane, Democrat.
7. *John K. Patton Republican.
8. *E. Freeman Baker, Republican.
ESSEX
Orlando Beede, Republican.
FRANKLIN.
*Thomas A. Sears, Republican.
FULTON AND HAMILTON.
*Daniel Hays, Republican.
GENESEE.
*John J. Ellis, Republican.
GREENE.
*Sylvester B. Sage, Democrat.
HERKIMER.
Erwin E. Kelley, Republican.
JEFFERSON.
1. Morgan Bryan, Republican.
2. Charles O. Roberts Republican.
KINGS.
1. John B. Love, Democrat.
2. *John A. McKeown, Democrat.
3. James J. McInerney, Democrat.
4. Charles H. Hilton Republican.
5. *Abram C. De Graw, Republican.
6. Valentine J. Riedman, Democrat.
7. *Francis P. Gallagher, Democrat.
8. *Thomas J. Farrell, Democrat.
9. *John J. Cain, Democrat.
10. *Samuel M. Hubbard, Democrat.
11. *Joseph A. Guider, Democrat.
12. *Charles C. Schoeneck, Democrat.
13 George Siems, Democrat.
14. *August F. Schmid, Democrat.
15. Charles Juengst, Democrat.
16. *Edward C. Brennan Republican.
17 Harris Wilson, Republican.
18. Henry A. Ball, Democrat.
19. *Frederick Schmid, Democrat.
20. Frederick G. Hughes, Republican.
21. Jacob A. Livingston, Republican.
LEWIS
*Addison L. Clark, Republican.
LIVINGSTON.
*Otto Kelsey, Republican.
MADISON.
*Robert J. Fish, Republican.
MONROE.
1. Merton E. Lewis, Republican.
2. Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Republican.
3. Richard Gardiner, Republican.
4. Benjamin F. Gleason, Republican.
MONTGOMERY.
*Richard Murphy, Republican.
NEW YORK.
1. *Daniel E. Finn, Democrat.
2. James A. Rierdon, Democrat.
3. Michael T. Sharkey, Democrat.
4. *Patrick H. Roche, Democrat.
5. Nelson H. Henry, Republican.
6. *Timothy P. Sullivan, Democrat
7. John F. Maher, Democrat.
8. *Charles S. Adler, Republican.
9. *N. Taylor Phillips, Democrat.
10. *Julius Harburger, Democrat.
11. *John J. O'Connor, Democrat.
12. Leon Sanders, Democrat.
13. Patrick F. Trainor, Democrat.
14. Louis Meister, Democrat.
15. James E. Smith, Democrat.
16. *Benjamin Hoffman, Democrat.
17. *John F. Brennan, Democrat.
18. *Charles F. Dillon, Democrat.
19. Robert Mazet, Republican.
20. *Cornelius F. Collins, Democrat.
21. Edward H. Fallows, Republican.
22. Joseph Bauer, Democrat.
23. Charles W. Lewis, Republican.
24. *John B. Fitzgerald, Democrat.
25. Frederick A. Ware, Republican.
26. John J. O'Connell, Democrat.
27. Gherardi Davis, Republican.
28. *Joseph I. Green, Democrat.
29. Frank Bulkley, Republican.
30. *George W. Meyer, Jr., Democrat.
31. Samuel S. Slater, Republican.
32. John Poth, Jr., Democrat.
33. *John J. Egan, Democrat.
34. *Lyman W. Redington, Democrat.
35. George J. Grossman, Democrat.
NIAGARA.
1. John T. Darrison, Republican.
2. Jay S. Rowe, Republican.
ONEIDA.
1. William J. Sullivan, Democrat.
2. *Louis M. Martin, Republican.
3. *John E. Mason, Republican.
ONONDAGA.
1. *William G. Cottle, Republican.
2. *Edward G. Ten Eyck, Republican.
3. Edward B. Sabine, Republican.
4. *John T. Delaney, Republican.
ONTARIO.
Jean L. Burnette, Republican.
ORANGE.
1. James G. Graham, Republican.
2. Louis Bedell, Republican.
ORLEANS.
*Dennis W. Evarts, Republican.
OSWEGO.
1. Thomas D. Lewis, Republican.
2. *Thomas M. Costello, Republican.
OTSEGO.
*Leland M. Cowles, Republican.
PUTNAM.
Adrian H. Dean, Democrat.
QUEENS.
1. Charles C. Wissell, Democrat.
2. *Cyrus B. Gale, Democrat.
3. Samuel V. Searing, Democrat.
RENSSELAER.
1. *Benjamin O. Brewster, Republican.
2. *William Hutton, Jr., Democrat.
3. *Michael Russell, Republican.
RICHMOND.
*Charles J. Kullman, Democrat.
ROCKLAND.
*Irving Brown, Democrat.
ST. LAWRENCE.
1. *Ira C. Miles, Republican.
2. Benjamin A. Babcock, Republican.
SARATOGA.
George H. West, Republican.
SCHENECTADY.
Andrew J McMillan, Republican.
SCHOHARIE.
*George M. Palmer, Democrat.
SCHUYLER.
*Charles A. Sloane, Republican.
SENECA.
Moses C. Gould, Democrat.
STEUBEN.
1. Edwin D. Cross, Republican.
2. Hyatt C. Hatch, Republican.
SUFFOLK.
1. Joseph N. Hallock, Republican.
2. Regis H. Post, Republican.
SULLIVAN.
Clarence A. Sprague, Republican.
TIOGA.
*Daniel P. Witter, Republican.
TOMPKINS.
*Theron Johnson, Republican.
ULSTER.
1 Robert A Snyder, Republican.
2. Solomon P. Thorn, Republican.
WARREN.
Charles H. Hitchcock, Republican.
WASHINGTON.
*Charles R. Paris, Republican.
WAYNE.
*Marvin I. Greenwood, Republican.
WESTCHESTER.
1. John J. Sloane, Democrat.
2. Wm. Henderson, Jr., Democrat.
3. James K Apgar, Republican.
WYOMING.
*Daniel B. Whipple, Republican.
YATES.
*Edward M. Sawyer, Republican
*Re-elected.

Betts Justice in Third District.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—James A. Betts (Dem.) is elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third District.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY VOTES.

He Casts His Ballot at His Canton Home in Full View of Curious Eyes.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov 8.—President McKinley reached Canton at 9:25 A. M. on a special train over the Pennsylvania line, occupying the car Cleopatra. Accompanying him were Mrs McKinley, Gen. Hastings, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, and Stenographer Rudolph Foster. A number of the President's old friends were at the station to meet him, and gave him a hearty, although entirely informal, greeting.

The fact that his train was not expected until an hour later, according to announcements caused many people who had expected to be at the station to miss the train. The party took carriages and were driven to the M. C. Barber home, where Mrs. McKinley joined her sister, Mrs. Barber.

The President merely exchanged greetings at the house, and then proceeded to discharge the duty that had brought him to Canton—to cast his vote. Accompanied by eight or ten of his old friends, he started for the polling place of his precinct in the First Ward, three blocks away, walking there and back, responding to the greetings of friends along the way. The voting place is the carpenter shop of Contractor Rimmell. Here the President greeted the judges and other election officials with a hearty handshake. His registration number was called out as No. 192, and he was handed ballot No. 133. It was 9:54 when he entered the booth. The curtain inclosing the booth caught over his left shoulder and was allowed to hang there, leaving the President in full view as he prepared his ballot. He laid his silk hat on the shelf of the booth and proceeded to look over the big blanket ballot. He called on one of the judges for a little information, then marked his ballot and came out to deposit it.

"William McKinley," called out the receiving judge who took the ballot, omitting the street and number of the voter. The President had been in the booth just one minute and six seconds.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—President McKinley and party reached Pittsburg on the return trip from Canton at 6:45 this evening on a special train, which made the run from Canton in about three hours and a half. The trip to this city was without incident other than that at several towns along the road large crowds had gathered, and the President was heartily cheered as the train swept past. Upon arrival here the President was met by a representative of The Associated Press, who gave him the meagre returns up to that hour.

Mr. McKinley declined to make any comment upon the news, but expressed satisfaction over the "Republican weather" generally prevailing throughout the East, and said it would be worth thousands of votes. At this point the special train was abandoned, and the President's car Cleopatra was attached to the regular train which left for Washington at 7:05 P. M. and will reach the capital at 7:40 o'clock tomorrow morning.

CONGRESS IS DIVIDED

Continued from Page 1.

Vermont.
1. *H. H. Powers....R. 2. *W. W. Grout....R.

Virginia.
1. *W. A. Jones.....D. 6. *P. J. Otey.....D.
2. W. A. Young.....D. 7. *James Hay.....D.
3. *John Lamb.....D. 8. *J. F. Rixey.....D.
4. S. P. Epes.....D. 9. W. F. Rhea.....D.
5. *C. A. Swanson...D.

Washington.
At Large. *J.H.Lewis.D. At Large. *W.C.Jones.P.

West Virginia.
1. *B. R. Dovener....R. 3. D. E. Johnston....D.
2. J. T. McGraw.....D. 4. George Neale.....D.

Wisconsin.
1. *H. A. Cooper.....R. 6. *J. H. Davidson..R.
2. J. E. Jones.....D. 7. J. J. Esch.....R.
3. *J. W. Babcock....R. 8. *E. S. Minor.....R.
4. *Theodore Otjen...R. 9. *Alex. Stewart...R.
5. *S. S. Barney.....R. 10. *J. J. Jenkins....R.

Wyoming.
F. W. Mondell.....R.
*Re-elected.

San Juan Hero to be Buried.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The remains of Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, son of Prof. Peter S. Michie, who was killed in the battle of San Juan, will arrive here to-morrow for burial. There will be a military funeral to-morrow afternoon.

The Illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of our Governor-elect, Roosevelt.—Adv.

The Best

Medicine Money Can Buy

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It contains more curative power, is prepared with greater care by educated and experienced pharmacists. It has the greatest sales and effects the greatest cures. It is the medicine you should take to purify your blood and make yourself strong and healthy before colder weather comes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

THE RESULTS IN OTHER STATES.

Republican Pluralities of 1896 Largely Reduced.

SOME VERY CLOSE CONTESTS

New Jersey Elects Voorhees, Republican, by About 15,000 Plurality.

Michigan Elects Pingree and Pennsylvania Stone—Illinois Goes Republican, but Minnesota May Have Elected Lind, Democrat, for Governor.

So far as it is able to determine at the present writing, the general result of the elections throughout the States of the Union may be summed up as follows:

In Michigan Gov. Pingree has been elected by about 50,000 plurality. Twelve Republican Congressmen have been elected

Ohio has been carried by the Republicans by a plurality in the neighborhood of 55,000. Fifteen out of 21 Congressmen are Republican.

Illinois is conceded to the Republicans by a good majority, though substantial gains seem to have been made by the Democrats in Congress and in the Lower House.

In Iowa, the Republican State ticket is elected by not less than 50,000. Every Congressional district, with the possible exception of the Second and Sixth, will be Republican.

In Missouri the Democratic plurality on the State and Congressional tickets will be about as it was in 1896.

Minnesota has probably gone for Lind (Dem.) for Governor.

In North Carolina six Democratic Congressmen are apparently elected, and the Legislature is Democratic.

In South Carolina there was no contest for State officers, the Democrats winning everything. All the districts elect Democratic Congressmen.

Rhode Island has elected Republicans for its two Congressmen, but by slightly reduced majorities.

In West Virginia the Republicans claim the Legislature and four Congressmen. The Democrats claim two Congressmen with strong hopes of getting three.

Massachusetts has gone Republican. Three Democratic Congressmen and ten Republicans have been elected—a gain of two Democrats.

In Pennsylvania the Republican candidate for Governor, William A. Stone, has been elected by at least 150,000. The Legislature is believed to favor Quay. In the Congressional delegation there will be about six Democrats, with the remainder Republican.

Connecticut has gone Republican by less than 20,000—a falling off from 52,000 in 1896. The entire Congressional delegation, four in all, will be Republican. There is a heavy Republican majority in the State Senate.

New Hampshire is Republican by possibly 8,000 plurality, as against about 20,000 in 1896. Both Congressmen will be Republican. The State Legislature will be Republican by a large majority.

New Jersey has elected Voorhees, Republican, for Governor, by about 15,000 plurality. Five Republican and three Democratic Congressmen have apparently been elected. The Legislature to elect a United States Senator will be Republican.

Delaware is doubtful. The Legislature depends on Kent and Sussex Counties and the returns from these are not yet complete.

In Maryland two Democratic Congressmen and four Republicans are elected.

In Georgia all the eleven Congressional districts have elected Democrats.

In Florida the Democrats carry both Congressional districts, and have every member of the Legislature, excepting perhaps five.

In Virginia the Democrats have elected all ten Congressmen—a gain of two.

In Nevada Congressman Frank G. Newlands (Silver) is re-elected. The vote for Governor is in dubt.,

Wisconsin returns are very incomplete, but the Republicans claim the State by 42,000 plurality, and say that at least eight of the ten Congressmen will be Republican also.

In Colorado the returns indicate the election of Thomas, the fusion candidate for Governor, by about 30,000, a falling off, however, in the silver Democratic fusion and an increase in the Republican vote.

Indiana is probably Democratic by about 10,000. In all likelihood eight, if not ten, Democratic Congressman have been elected.

In Wyoming the probabilities are that the Democrats will get the Governorship and the Republicans the rest of the State ticket, the Congressman, and the Legislature.

Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas are all strongly Democratic. In Alabama all nine Congressmen are Democrats; in Louisiana all six, and in Arkansas probably all six also.

In Tennessee McMillin (Dem.) is elected Governor by about 25,000 plurality, and eight out of the ten Congressmen are Democratic. The United States Senator will be Democratic.

Texas is Democratic by a large majority.

Kentucky has elected nine Democratic Congressmen, with two doubtful.

The Republican State Central Committee of California states that Stephen M. Gage (Republican) has been elected Governor by 30,000 plurality.

The Democrats claim to have carried almost everything in Utah.

In North Dakota the indications are that the Republicans will carry the State by about 4,500 plurality.

In South Dakota both sides claim the election.

In Nebraska each side claims a victory—the Fusionists by 15,000 plurality and the Republicans by 3,000.

In Kansas the Fusionists seem to have elected the entire State ticket and seven Congressmen. The Republicans have elected one Congressman.

In Montana, with the exception of Chief Justice, the Democrats have carried the State and Congressional tickets by several thousand plurality.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery
Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.
NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

Brundidge would pull through, as he had no opposition, so very few of them voted, and his total vote will not reach 5,000. This was the tamest election ever held in the State, and the first National contest held since reconstruction, when there was not either Republican or Populist opposition in every district to the Democratic ticket.

In the city not over 1,000 votes were polled in the eight precincts, while in the county reports show that many polling places were not opened at all. Outside of the Fifth District the apathy was general throughout the State.

It will be several days before returns will be received from many interior towns. There are seventy-five counties in the State.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Stephen M. Gage, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor by a plurality of not less than 5,000.

The managing editors of the San Francisco morning papers expressed their views regarding the outcome of the election in the State as follows:

CHRONICLE, (Rep.)—"The Republicans will carry the State by 20,000, and will have a plurality of 3,000 in this city. They will also elect six Congressmen."

EXAMINER, (Dem.)—We concede the election of Gage for Governor.

CALL, (Rep.)—Gage will be elected by a majority of 8,000 or 10,000, and the Republicans will seat six Congressmen.

The managing editor of The Evening Post (Ind.) says that Gage's majority is 15,000, and thinks that the entire Congressional ticket has been elected by the Republicans, with the exception of F. D. Ryan in the Second District. The Legislature, he says, will be Republican.

The Republicans are certain of the following Congressmen: J. A. Barham, First District; V. H. Metcalf, Third District; E. F. Loud, Fifth District; R. J. Waters, Sixth District, and J. C. Needham, Seventh District.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 8.—This has been the most disagreeable election day in Colorado for ten years. It began snowing early this morning and continued until 10 o'clock tonight. The weather was extremely cold and raw, and as a result the vote cast throughout the State, and especially in the country districts, was not up to the expectations of any faction, by at least 25 per cent. There were fifteen tickets in the field.

The two leading tickets were headed by Henry R. Wolcott, the Administration Republican candidate of the Silver Republicans, Democrats, Populists, and several other factions. The Prohibitionists and Socialist Labor Parties each had a candidate, but their combined vote did not exceed 5,000 in the State.

There was so much scratching and so many of the country districts are so distant from telegraph communication that it will be late to-morrow before correct returns can be given. Enough is known, however, to justify the statement that Thomas, the Fusion nominee for Governor, is elected by a plurality of at least 30,000. John F. Shafroth, Silver Republican, candidate for Congress in the First District, has been re-elected by at least 10,000 majority, and John C. Bell, Populist, in the Second by about the same.

The returns so far indicate very great falling off in the Silver Democrat-Fusion vote of a year and two years ago, and a corresponding increase in the Republican vote. Many Democrats refused to vote the Fusion ticket who would have voted a straight Democratic ticket had there been one in the field.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Complete returns from all of the 168 towns in Connecticut to-day show a substantial Republican victory, in which the State ticket, headed by George C. Lounsbury of Ridgefield, for Governor, received majorities of about 16,000. A general Republican Assembly, with a joint ballot vote of 217 against 79 Democrats, was elected, and Republican Sheriffs were chosen in all of the eight counties.

Comparison of the Gubernatorial vote of this year with that of 1896 shows that the Republican majorities of 50,000 in the Presidential year were greatly reduced.

The vote shows a falling off of about 5,000 from that cast at the election of two years ago. The Republican candidates appear to have suffered most from the general decrease in the vote, but no particular disaffection can be said to be shown by the general result.

All the four Congressional districts of the State were carried by the Republicans. This leaves the Connecticut delegation to the House of Representatives unchanged. Following are the elected Representatives: First District, E. Stevens Henry, (Rep.; Second District, N. D. Sperry, Rep.; Third District, Charles A. Russell, Rep.; Fourth District, E. J. Hill, Rep.

The only real contest was in the Second District, where Congressman N. D. Sperry, the Republican nominee, and James H. Webb, (Dem.,) were the opposing candidates. Webb succeeded in cutting Sperry's majority of two years ago to a considerable extent, but the Republicans elected their candidate by over 3,000 plurality. The fine weather which prevailed to-day brought out an unusually large vote for a State election, and at some places in the State the vote is not falling far behind.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—Partial returns received from the State up to 2 A. M. indicate that the Republicans have elected their State, Congressional, and Legislative tickets. This estimate, if verified by the full returns, indicates the election of a Republican successor to United States Senator Gray and a gain of one Republican Congressman.

The adherents of William H. Addicks claim that he will control a majority of the Republicans elected to the Legislature, and that he will be the next Senator from Delaware.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—The Republican vote is lighter this year in Florida than was supposed, and the State ticket elected is Democratic without doubt. In the First and Second Congressional Districts S. M. Sparkman and R. W. Davis, both renominated by the Democrats, are elected with about the same pluralities as in 1896, when Sparkman's plurality was 12,026 and Davis's 7,800.

Both Republican candidates fell behind the Republican vote of 1896. The Legislature is almost solidly Democratic, not more than ten or twelve Republicans being elected. This Legislature will elect a successor to Senator Samuel Pasco at the April (1899) session. James P. Taliaferro of Jacksonville, seems to be the leading candidate for the Senate at present.

Florida elected to-day a Legislature, four Railroad Commissioners, a State Treasurer, two Supreme Court Justices, and Congressmen for the two districts of the State. The vote is not heavy.

The Constitutional amendment requiring that bonds of State officers be in sound surety, and with guarantee companies, was carried overwhelmingly.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 8.—The Democratic candidates for Congress in every district were elected. Little interest was manifested in the election, the result being a foregone conclusion. The weather was cloudy and threatening and the vote light.

The Georgia Congressmen, all Democrats, are as follows:

First District—Rufus E. Lester; Second District—James M. Griggs; Third District—E. B. Lewis; Fourth District—W. C. Adamson; Fifth District—A. F. Livingston; Sixth District—C. L. Bartlett; Seventh District—John Maddox; Eighth District—William M. Howard; Ninth District—F. C. Tate; Tenth District—William H. Fleming; Eleventh District—William G. Brantley.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 8.—There were no returns to indicate the result of the elections in this State at 8:45 o'clock tonight. Little will be known before tomorrow. Owing to the votes cast by women, and the complete re-alignment of the Silver parties, it is impossible to compare this election with those of the past.

EVANS AND HIS ALE.
Among frequenters of prominent resorts about town Evans' Ale is known as the "Altogether" ale, because all the virtues of a grand old ale are altogether in every bottle.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The State is conceded to the Republicans by between 30,000 and 40,000. This also carries the legislative ticket. The Democrats have apparently carried Chicago for the head of their State ticket by between 4,000 and 5,000 plurality.

Ten hundred and twenty precincts out of 1,109, for State Treasurer, give Whittemore, (Rep.,) 120,148, and Dunlap, (Dem.,) 124,135.

The Democrats in many counties have shown gains over the vote of 1896, and they have apparently secured several Congressmen in Cook County and some outside of it.

Illinois Congressmen thought at this hour elected: James R. Mann, First District, (Rep.;) William Lorimer, Second, (Rep.;) George P. Foster, Third, (Dem.;) Thomas Cusack, Fourth, (Dem.;) George E. White, Fifth, (Rep.;) H. S. Boutell, Sixth, (Rep.;) George E. Foss, Seventh, (Rep.;) A. J. Hopkins, sure, Eighth, (Rep.;) R. R. Hitt, sure, Ninth, (Rep.;) G. W Prince, sure, Tenth, (Rep.;) Walter Reeves, sure, Eleventh, (Rep.)

Eleventh—J. G. Cannon, (Rep.,) sure, Twelfth; R. V. Warner, (Rep.,) sure, Thirteenth; J. V. Graff, (Rep.,) sure, Fourteenth; J. E. Roy, (Dem.,) Fifteenth; E. Williams, (Dem.,) Sixteenth; B. F. Caldwell, (Dem.,) Seventeenth; T. M. Jett, (Dem.,) Eighteenth; J. B. Crowley, (Dem.,) Nineteenth; J. R. Williams, (Dem.,) Twentieth; W. A. Rodenburg, (Rep.,) Twenty-first; G. W. Smith, (Rep.,) Twenty-second.

At the Republican and Democratic headquarters news in regard to the voting outside of Chicago was meagre up to noon. All reports received, however, showed that a heavy vote was being polled, the figures in many instances nearly equaling the last Presidential vote.

Fair weather prevailed as a rule throughout the State. Interest outside of Chicago is apparently centred on the Congressional elections. The heavy early vote was looked upon as a favorable sign by both Democratic and Republican leaders.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—It is impossible with data now at hand to state with exactness the political complexion of the Indiana delegation to Congress. From returns thus far received it is thought probable that the Republicans have carried the First, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts.

The Democrats secured the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Districts. The Ninth and Twelfth Districts seem exceedingly close and doubtful. Chances favor the Republicans in the former and the Democrats in the latter.

Parks Martin of the Democratic State Central Committee at midnight claims a Democratic majority of 14,500 on the State ticket and a majority of the State Legislature.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 8.—C. T. Hancock, Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Central Committee says: "We expect to carry the State by about 50,000 and elect the entire Congressional delegation."

Sixty precincts in Iowa—Dobson, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, 7,307; Porter, (Fusion,) 4,555.

Returns at midnight indicate that the Republicans have elected their State ticket by not less than 50,000, and that they have carried every Congressional district with the possible exception of the Second and Sixth. The following statements have just been given out by Chairman Hancock of the Republican Committee:

"The Republicans have carried the State by from 60,000 to 70,000. They have carried every Congressional district by comfortable majorities. It is too early to make definite figures, but Lacey's plurality will be not less than 1,200. There is not the slightest possibility that the Democrats have carried a single Congressional district."

G. A. Hoffman, Secretary of the Democratic Committee, says: "From the returns received so far the State will go Republican by greatly reduced majorities."

In the Third District David B. Henderson, Republican, is elected to Congress.

In the First District Thomas Hedge, Republican, is elected; in the Fourth, C. W. Haugen, Republican, is elected; in the Second, J. R. Lane, Republican; in the Ninth, S. McPherson, Republican.

The weather was clear and crisp. A large vote was polled in Des Moines.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 8.—Returns indicate the election of Gov. Leedy and the Fusion State ticket by 15,000 majority. Curtis, (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the First District, and indications are that the Fusionists will elect the other seven.

At midnight, however, Chairman Albaugh of the Republican State Committee claimed the State for Stanley, Republican for Governor, by 5,000.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—Election day dawned cloudy and chilly all over the State, with rain imminent. The prevailing weather conditions, in addition to the apathy which seems to pervade the members of both parties resulted in the polling of a small vote all over the State. It is believed that in Louisville alone the vote will fall 10,000 short of the registration, which is 10,000 short of the registration last year.

It has been many years since Kentucky held an election in which so little interest was taken.

Throughout the eleven Congressional districts there has been a tremendous falling off in the vote of both political parties. In this, the Fifth, district the total vote cast for Congressman was not over 31,000, against 46,000 in 1896. In Louisville only 25,000 votes were cast in the Congressional race, against 38,000 two years ago. Full returns from the Fifth District give Oscar Turner (Dem.) a majority over Walter Evans (Rep.) of 585.

The returns to-night show the following to have been elected to Congress: First District, Charles K. Wheeler, (Dem.;) Second District, Henry D. Allen, (Dem.;) Third District, John S. Rhea, (Dem.;) Fourth District, David H. Smith, (Dem.;) Sixth District, A. S. Berry, (Dem.;) Seventh District, E. E. Settle, (Dem.;) Eighth District, G. G. Gilbert, (Dem.;) Tenth District, T. Y. Fitzpatrick, (Dem.)

The Ninth, with a few precincts missing, gives Mordecai Williams (Dem.) 176 majority, and an official count will be necessary.

The Republicans carried only one district in the Eleventh solidly, but this was all conceded by their opponents, as it has been a Republican stronghold for years. The Republicans in the Fifth (Louisville) District talk of contesting the election of Turner, (Dem.) The result as known now represents a Democratic gain of two or perhaps three over the last delegation.

Returns from nearly all the counties out of the twenty-two in the Third Appellate District indicate the election of Judge J. P. Hobson, (Dem.)

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Returns received show the election of a Democratic Congressman from each of the six election districts of the State. The Democrats also elected three Railroad Commissioners and three Judges in the Parish of Orleans, thus sweeping the State. The opposition was simply nominal. There was scarcely any interest taken in the election.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Full and semi-official returns from the city of Baltimore and partial returns from the balance of the State make it reasonably certain that Maryland has returned four Republican and two Democratic Congressmen, after an extraordinary close but entirely listless election. This is a Democratic gain of two.

The successful candidates are John Walter Smith, (Dem.,) First District, by a majority of about 800. Williams B. Baker, (Rep.,) Second District, by from 200 to 400; Frank C. Wachter, (Rep.,) Third District, by 59; James W. Denny, (Dem.,) Fourth District, by about 600; Sydney E. Mudd, (Rep.,) Fifth District, by about 600, and George A. Pearre, (Rep.,) Sixth District, by about 3,000.

The Democrats succeeded in obtaining a majority of the popular vote in Baltimore City for the first time in six years, and little doubt is entertained that they would have sent five Congressmen to the next National Legislature if an active and aggressive campaign had been made. The entire delegation, with the exception of Messrs. Mudd and Baker, is new timber, and all are looked upon as favoring a gold standard of currency.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—After a canvass without State issues, and confined almost entirely to four Congressional and a few local districts, the Republicans carried Massachusetts and again elected Roger Wolcott Governor, as well as the entire State ticket, by a safe majority. Gov. Wolcott's plurality over A. B. Bruce, his Democratic opponent, will be about 70,000, or 15,000 less than his lead last year. The vote, however, this year was much heavier than in 1897, and Mr. Bruce made substantial gains over George Fred Williams, the Democratic candidate last year.

As in the past two years, Wolcott succeeded in carrying Boston, which is usually a Democratic city. He was cut, however, considerably in East Hampton, where there was considerable feeling against him on account of his reappointment of Bank Commissioner Locke, against whom much opposition was manifested.

Nearly all the interest in the campaign was confined to the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Congressional Districts, and both parties fought hard on National issues. Even with the assistance of a strong Independent Democratic candidate, the Ninth District remained Democratic and returned John F. Fitzgerald for the third time, while the Tenth District went Democratic and the Fifth District was in doubt for some time. The Eighth District, however, which was considered doubtful, remained in the Republican ranks and elected Ernest W. Roberts.

The Legislature will be but little changed from its present list, namely, 181 Republicans, 59 Democrats, and the Governor's Council will also stand the same as last year, seven Republicans to one Democrat.

A Democratic gain of two, with a total of three, is evident in the election of Representatives to Congress, the results of the ballot being as follows:

First District—George P. Lawrence, (Rep.;) Second District—Frederick H. Gillett, (Rep.;) Third District—J. R. Thayer, (Dem.;) Fourth District—George W. Weymouth, (Rep.;) Fifth District—W. S. Knox, (Rep.;) Sixth District—W. H. Moody, (Rep.)

Seventh District, Ernest W. Roberts, Rep.; Eighth District, S. W. McCall, Rep.; Ninth District, John F Fitzgerald, Dem.; Tenth District, Henry F. Naphen, Dem.; Eleventh District, Charles F. Sprague, Rep.; Twelfth District, W. C. Lovering, Rep.; Thirteenth District, William S. Greene, Rep. These results are re-elections, except for Lawrence, Roberts, Naphen, and Greene.

The election of John R. Thayer, (Dem.,) in Joseph H. Walker's district was as much a surprise to the Democrats as to the Republicans, and is viewed as the sensation of the whole State campaign. Walker was supposed to be one of the strongest Republicans in the whole State, and had a plurality in 1896 of 11,808.

Both parties in this city were very active, and in nearly every ward the voting was up to the average. In the north end, South Boston, and other sections, in the Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Congressional Districts, where the contests were animated, the balloting was heavy, especially in the Ninth. Until late in the day friends of John F. Fitzgerald, the regular Democratic nominee for the Ninth District, were doubtful because of the great activity of his opponents. In 1894 Fitzgerald had a plurality of 1,914, and in 1898, when he gained a plurality of 6,160, he was the only Democratic Representative to Congress from Massachusetts.

The balloting in and about the city was uneventful. Reports from Fall River showed that a very large percentage of the cotton mill employes voted, cutting deeply into the Republican plurality. A heavy Democratic vote was also cast in Lawrence, the home of Alexander Bruce, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The weather was clear and brought out a large attendance of voters in both country and city.

Edward J. Slattery, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, said to-night on the result of the election: "The result is evidence of where the Democratic Party will stand in the next campaign and in the great Presidential contest of 1900." Alexander B. Bruce, the Democratic candidate for Governor, said: "Gov. Wolcott is not any better pleased with his vote to-night than I am with the 100,000-odd votes I received at the hands of the plain, hard-working people of the State. The general result is all that I could wish for."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 8.—The vote was heavy in this city to-day, being 1,403 over that of last year. Col. Clark (Rep.) was re-elected for Sheriff by 2,389 over Upton, (Dem.,) a greatly reduced majority, owing to a large soldier vote being against him.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Bruce made the best of a Democratic stronghold in this city to-day and polled only 195 votes less than Gov. Wolcott. Davis, for Congress, came within 78 votes of Congressman Lawrence's total of 1,859.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—Pingree, the Republican candidate for Governor, has the State easily by 50,000, and probably twelve Republican Congressmen are elected. It is difficult to make estimates upon the results on Legislature contests. The entire Republican ticket in the Kent District is

jority on the State and Congressional tickets in 1896 would be equaled.

The claim was made that success in the doubtful counties of Butler, Carroll, and the election of five additional Democratic representatives in St. Louis, with Senatorial gains elsewhere insured a larger majority in the State Legislature for the Democrats than they had two years ago.

Richard Bartholdt, (Rep.) Tenth Congressional District, is undoubtedly elected, but the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts are doubtful.

Chairman Cook claims the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by a plurality of 35,000, the election of thirteen and possibly fourteen Congressmen, and the return of a safe majority to the Legislature, insuring the re-election of United States Senator Cockrell.

MONTANA.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 8.—At 11 P. M. the Republican State Chairman, Woolman, concedes the election of A. J. Campbell, Democrat, for Congress by a small majority, and, while admitting the probability of election of the entire Democratic ticket, still maintains that Brantley, Republican, for Chief Justice will be saved. Democrats will more than likely control the State Legislature, Helena, Butte, and Anaconda having selected solid Democratic delegations to that body, thus giving the Democrats an opportunity to elect a successor to United States Senator Lee Mantle. Silver Republican, although it is not improbable that the W. A. Clark-Marcus Daly fight will be renewed and result in another deadlock as was the case six years ago, when Montana had but one Senator for two years, Clark and Daly being leading candidates.

While all cities show a Democratic plurality, the Republican strongholds in the agricultural regions have not yet been heard from. It is believed that William T. Pigott (Dem.) for Associate Justice will be successful.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—Both the Fusion and Republican Committees claim the State—the Fusion by 15,000 and the Republicans by 3,000.

Chairman Slaughter of the Republican State Committee said at midnight: "We have elected the entire Republican ticket by pluralities of not less than 3,000, and possibly of over 5,000. We will have a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot and will elect a Republican United States Senator to succeed Senator Allen.

"We have elected three Congressmen and probably four of the six."

The Fusion Committee made no statement further than to insist that they had carried the State and Legislature.

One hundred and thirty-two precincts outside of Lincoln and Omaha show a net Republican gain of 2,132.

Lincoln and Lancaster Counties show a Republican gain (estimated) of 600. Chairman Slaughter says the average Republican gain to the precinct is 10. A gain of 6 to the precinct would mean Republican success.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8.—The indication is that the Republican Party has carried the State, electing Vorhees for Governor by a plurality of 15,321.

The Congressional elections resulted as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Henry C. Loudenslager (Rep.) beat Samuel Iredell (Dem.) by about 7,000.

SECOND DISTRICT—John J. Gardner (Rep.) beat John F. Hall (Dem.) by about 5,000.

THIRD DISTRICT—Patrick Convery (Dem.) beat B. F. Howell (Rep.) by about 1,000.

FOURTH DISTRICT—J. S. Solomon (Dem.) beat J. I. B. Reiley by about 3,000.

FIFTH DISTRICT—James F. Stewart, (Rep.) beat F. F. Marley (Dem.) by about 2,000.

SIXTH DISTRICT—R. W. Parker (Rep.) beat H. G. Atwater (Dem.) by about 3,000.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—William D. Daly (Dem.) beat Z. K. Pangborn (Rep.) by about 5,200.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Charles N. Fowler (Rep.) beat E. H. Snyder (Dem.) by about 2,500.

The political complexion of the Legislature will probably be Republican, the following counties having been carried for the candidates of that party: Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Morris, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Union. The Democrats elected all of their Assembly candidates in Atlantic, Hudson, Hunterdon, Warren, Middlesex and Monmouth.

Mr. Crane, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried Jersey City by about 2,000 majority, and the Board of Freeholders will also be Democratic by a small majority.

Allan L. McDermott has been elected to the State Senate from Hudson County. The Democratic majority in the county is probably 8,500.

Chairman Murphy of the Republican State Committee claims six of the eight Congressmen and a majority of seventeen on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The vote for Governor by counties, compared with that cast for the same office in 1895, follows:

County.	1898. Pluralities. Voorhees.	Crane.	1895. Pluralities. Griggs.	McGill.
Atlantic	1,198	....	1,371	....
Bergen	400	....	752	....
Burlington	1,600	....	2,206	....
Camden	4,201	....	6,089	....
Cape May	555	....	549	....
Cumberland	1,500	....	2,081	....
Essex	8,500	....	6,776	....
Gloucester	775	....	1,136	....
Hudson	....	6,506	....	5,904
Hunterdon	....	1,600	....	689
Mercer	754	....	3,922	....
Middlesex	....	672	754	....
Monmouth	....	1,150	361	....
Morris	583	....	1,712	....
Ocean	1,200	....	1,429	....
Passaic	1,350	....	3,044	....
Salem	175	....	484	....
Somerset	1,340	....	630	....
Sussex	688	29	1,000	....
Union	4,000	....	1,514	....
Warren	....	1,200	....	648
Total pluralities	27,131	11,810	34,141	7,241
Plurality	15,321	....	26,900	....

The State Senators for 1899, including those elected to-day are as follows, giving the county and expiration of term:

Atlantic, Lewis Evans, (Rep.*)	†1901
Bergen, Wm. M. Johnson, (Rep.**)	†1901
Burlington, Howard E. Pucker, (Dem.)	1900
Camden, Herbert W. Johnson, (Rep.)	1899
Cape May, Robert E. Hand, (Rep.)	1900
Cumberland, Edward C. Stokes, (Rep.**)	†1901
Essex, George W. Ketcham, (Rep.)	1899
Gloucester, Soloman H. Stanger, (Rep.)	1899
Hudson, Robert Davis, (Dem.*)	†1901
Hunterdon, John R. Foster, (Dem.)	1900
Mercer, Elijah C. Hutchinson, (Rep.*)	†1901
Middlesex, James H. Van Cleef, (Dem.)	1900
Monmouth, Charles A. Francis, (Rep.)	1899
Morris*	†1901
Mahlon Pitney, Rep.	
Republicans holding over	7
Republicans elected yesterday	7
Total	14
Democrats holding over	6
Democrat elected yesterday	1
Total	7
Republican majority in Senate	7

This is exactly the same as last year.

Ocean, George G. Smith, (Rep.)***	†1901
Passaic, Christian Braun, (Dem.)	1900
Salem, Richard C. Miller, (Rep.)	1899
Somerset, Charles A. Reed, (Rep.)	1899
Sussex, Lewis J. Martin, (Dem.)	1899
Union, Joseph Cross, (Rep.)*	†1901
Warren, Isaac Barber, (Dem.)	1899

*New member elected.

**Member of present body re-elected.

***Former Senator re-elected after an interim.

†Senators holding office until 1901; will vote for a successor to Senator William J. Sewell, Republican.

All Senators named above vote on joint ballot for a successor to United States Senator James Smith during the coming session.

The Assemblymen elected in New Jersey are as follows. The names indicated by an asterisk are those of men serving in the present House.

Atlantic—Leonard H. Ashley, Rep.

Bergen—John M. Bell, Rep.;* Edmund W. Wakelee, Rep.

Burlington—Joel Horner, Rep.,* Charles Wright, Rep.*

Camden—William J. Bradley, Rep.;* John H. McMurray, Rep.;* Edgar J. Coles, Rep.*

Cumberland—Wilson L. Shropshire, Rep.;* Jesse L. Steelman, Rep.

Essex—Jacob Clark, Rep.; Albert T. Guenther, Rep.; John W. Weseman, Rep.; John Krieter, Rep.; William Mungle, Rep.; Frederick Delect, Rep.; George F. Brandenberg, Rep.; John B. Dexheimer, Rep.; John L. Bullard, Rep.; Benjamin F. Jones, Rep.; John Klein, Rep.

Gloucester—David O. Watkins, (Rep.)*

Hudson County — Timothy J. Carroll, (Dem.,* James P. Hall, (Dem.,)* Fergus T. Kelaher, (Dem.,)* Morris Marks, Dem.,) James J. Murphy, (Dem.,)* John L. Vollers, (Dem.,) John J. Marnell, (Dem.,)* Leon Abbett, (Dem.,) J. M. Marshied, (Dem.,) Michael J. Bruder, (Dem.,)* Allen J. Benny, Dem.,)*

Hunterdon—Oliver L. Blackwell, (Dem.,) George F. Martens, (Dem.)*

Mercer County — John B. Yard, (Rep.,)* Henry J. Micklin, (Rep.,)* Ira M. Wood, (Rep.)

Middlesex County—Adam Eckart, (Dem.,)* Joseph Ridgeway, (Dem.,)* John J. Quaid, (Dem.)*

Monmouth—Joseph L. Butcher, D.,* B. Drummond Wooley, D.,* Joseph S. Heyer, D.*

Morris County—George E. Poole, R.,* Jacob W. Welch, R.*

Ocean County—Courtney Carr, R.

Passaic County—Wood McKee, (Rep.,)* Vivian M. Lewis, (Rep.,) John W. Sturr, (Rep.,)* John King, (Rep.)

Salem County—Joseph A. Gray, (Rep.)

Somerset County—Edward E. Cooper, (Rep.)

Sussex County—Elvin E. Smith, (Dem.)*

Union County—George A. Squire, (Rep.,) Robert A. Houston, (Rep.,) Roger Murray, (Rep.)

Warren County—Jacob B. Smith, (Dem.,) Herman G. White, (Dem.)

Republicans, 37; Democrats, 23; Republican majority, 14.

Senate—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7; Republican majority, 7. Republican majority in Assembly, 14; Republican majority in Senate, 7; Republican majority on joint ballot, 21.

NEVADA.

RENO, Nevada, Nov. 8.—At 10 o'clock tonight the indications point to the election of McMillan (Rep.) for Governor, Frank G. Newlands (Silver) for Congress, and Flannigan (Rep.) for the Senate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—Returns have come in slowly, but the results at hand indicate that Frank W. Rollins, the Republican candidate for Governor, has won by about 8,000 plurality. In 1896 the Republican plurality in the vote for Governor was 20,054 in a total vote of 78,797. Reduced pluralities are apparent in the vote for other officers. In the contest for Representatives to Congress the Republican nominee, Cyrus A. Sulloway, defeated Edgar J. Knowlton, the Democratic candidate, in the First District, and Frank G. Clarke, the Republican candidate, won in the Second District over W. F. Daniell on the Democratic ticket.

Under the amended ballot law that went into effect to-day it was expected that fewer split tickets would be cast than at any time since the adoption of the Australian ballot, but the tardiness in receiving the returns do not indicate that the counting has been thus expedited.

The State Legislature will be Republican by a large majority. In this city, Mayor John R. Abbott (Rep.,) was elected. A quiet election, fair weather, and a fair vote were the order reported throughout the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—The following Congressmen are elected: First District, John H. Small, Dem.; Second, George H. White, (colored,) Rep.; Third, Charles R. Thomas, Dem.; Fourth, J. W. Atwater, Ind. Pop.; Fifth, William W. Kitchin, Dem.; Sixth, John D. Bellamy, Dem.; Seventh, Theodore S. Klutz, Dem.; Eighth, R. Z. Linney, Rep.; Ninth, W. T. Crawford, Dem.

Atwater was indorsed by the Democrats and may be credited to that column. So the Republicans get only two out of the nine Congressmen from the State.

New Hanover County, of which Wilmington is the county seat, went Democratic by 400 majority. There was no disturbance at any of the polling places.

The Legislature is Democratic in both branches by two-thirds majority. The Democratic judicial ticket is elected by 20,000.

Notwithstanding the general apprehension of race troubles, the election in North Caroline passed in comparative quietude, the Democrats having their own way. From reports received from various quarters of the State, the Democratic ticket has a sound majority. Six Democratic Congressmen are apparently elected, and both houses of the Legislature will be strongly Democratic. The majority of Bellamy, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Wilmington District, will probably be 3,000, which would represent a Democratic gain of 8,000.

The whites were in force at each polling place in Wilmington, but there was no sign of intimidation and no arms were displayed. Very few negroes were seen standing about the corners, and the negro quarter was very quiet. The colored vote was light, showing a marked falling off from previous elections. The citizens received Gov. Russell coldly, but no unpleasant remarks were made when he went to the polls to vote, accompanied by a few newspaper correspondents. Many white Republicans voted the Democratic ticket, the result, perhaps, of recent race troubles in the State.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 8.—Reports from over the State are very meagre, but indicate slight Republican gains over 1896. An estimate on the State gives the Republican ticket 4,500 majority.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The Republicans carry Ohio by 50,000 to 60,000. The Congressional delegation, it is believed, will stand as follows:

First District—W. B. Shattuck, (Rep.)
Second District—J. H. Bromwell, (Rep.)
Third District—John L. Brenner, (Dem.)
Fourth District—Robert Gordon, (Dem.)
Fifth District—David Meekison, (Dem.)
Sixth District—Seth Brown, (Rep.)
Seventh District—Walter L. Weaver, (Rep.)
Eighth District—Archibald Lybrand, (Rep.)
Ninth District—J. A. Southard, (Rep.)
Tenth District—Stephen Morgan, (Rep.)
Eleventh District—Charles H. Grosvenor, (Rep.)
Twelfth District—John J. Lentz, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—James A. Norton, (Dem.)
Fourteenth District—W. S. Kerr, (Rep.)
Fifteenth District—H. C. Van Vorhis, (Rep.)
Sixteenth District — Lorenzo Danford, (Rep.)
Seventeenth District—A. McDowell, (Dem.)
Eighteenth District—R. W. Tavler, (Rep.)
Nineteenth District—Charles Dick, (Rep.)
Twentieth District—F. O. Phillips, (Rep.)
Twenty-first District—Theodore Burton, (Rep.)

The feature of the election, indeed, was the enormous Republican gain in Hamilton County, which apparently has furnished over 50 per cent. of the total majority in the State.

In Springfield and Cincinnati the day began with the weather threatening, but it soon cleared. In Toledo and Youngstown the weather was clear.

It is reported from Cleveland that Cuyahoga County will give a Republican plurality of from 10,000 to 15,000. The entire Republican County ticket is elected, with the probable exception of T. D. Brown, candidate for County Commissioner. T. E. Burton (Rep.) is elected to Congress from the Twenty-first District, with a plurality of about 7,000. Judge F. O. Phillips (Rep.) is elected in the Twentieth District by a large plurality.

Republicans carry Canton on head of ticket by 484 a gain of 100 over last year. Republicans elect complete county ticket.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The Republicans won a complete victory in the elections in Pennsylvania to-day, although the Democrats gained at least three members of Congress, and possibly four. The plurality of William A. Stone, Republican candidate for Governor, will not be less than 150,000. The Legislature will be safe for Quay on joint ballot, insuring his re-election in January to the United States Senate. In this city the Republicans elected their ticket by at least 70,000 plurality.

Because of the large ticket and the extensive cutting by independent voters, the returns from Pennsylvania were slow. The vote of the Rev. C. S. Swallow in the State will probably be under that of last year, when he received 118,969 for State Treasurer. Philadelphia is the Swallow stronghold, however, and a large vote here may increase his total beyond last year's figures. Dr. Swallow is the candidate for Governor of the Prohibitionists, the Populists, the People's, and the Liberty Parties.

The Congressional delegation will have at least twenty Republicans out of a total of thirty. The election of the following is known:

First District—H. H. Bingham, (Rep.) Second District—Robert Adams, Jr., (Rep.) Third District—William McAleer, (Dem.) Fourth District—James R. Young, (Rep.) Fifth District—A. C. Harmer, (Rep.) Sixth District—Thomas S. Butler, (Rep.) Seventh District—Irving P. Wanger, (Rep.) Ninth District—Daniel Ermentrout, (Dem.) Tenth—Marriott Brosius, (Rep.) Twelfth—Morgan E. Williams, (Rep.) Thirteenth—J. W. Ryan, (Dem.) Fourteenth—Martin E. Olmsted, (Rep.) Fifteenth—Charles F. Wright, (Rep.) Sixteenth—Horace B. Packer, (Rep.) Seventeenth—R. K. Polk, (Dem.) Eighteenth—Thaddeus Mahon, (Rep.) Twentieth—Joseph E. Thropp, (Rep.) Twenty-first—Summers M. Jack, (Rep.) Twenty-second—John Dalzell, (Rep.) Twenty-third—William H. Graham, (Rep.) Twenty-fourth—Ernest F. Acheson, (Rep.) Twenty-fifth—J. B. Showalter. Twenty-sixth—George H. Higgins, (Rep.) Twenty-seventh—J. O. Sibley, (Dem.) Congressman at Large—Galusha A. Grow, (Rep.) Congressman at Large—Samuel A. Davenport, (Rep.)

To be sure of securing The New York Times, with Review of Books and Art, next Saturday, direct your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you, as newsdealers cannot return unsold copies of the Saturday edition of The New York Times.—Adv.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—As was generally expected, the Republican candidates for Congress were successful, Melville Bull being continued in the First District and Adin B. Capron gaining re-election in the Second District. A large falling off from the total vote and Republican pluralities of 1896, when the National issues gave both men over 8,500 plurality, was noted, although the Republican pluralities were large. Bull will have a plurality approaching that of 4,130, which he obtained in 1894, while Capron's plurality will be slightly less than that of the Republican candidate in 1894.

The main interest in the State was fixed upon the Constitutional amendment, which was probably defeated, as the country districts voted heavily against it. Inn this city, Mayor Baker (Dem.) has been re-elected through the aid of independent and Republican votes by a large majority. The Democrats elected four out of five Mayors in the State.

Fair weather brought out an early vote.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 8.—The Republicans, after their greatest campaign in years, failed to elect their nominee for Mayor, A. Livingston Mason, who lost to Mayor Boyle, the Democratic candidate for re-election, by a plurality of 65. It was one of the closest elections ever held here for that office.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—The election was dull and lethargic, and the vote light. There was no contest for State offices, the Democrats having the only ticket in the field. The Republicans had candidates in all the Congressional districts and they hope to make a contest before the Republican House for seating their candidates, whom they could not elect at the polls. In this district G. W. Murray, a negro, was the Republican nominee for Congress.

Following is the list of South Carolina Congressmen complete, all Democrats: First District, William Elliott; Second District, W. J. Talbert; Third District, A. C. Lattimer; Fourth District, Stanyarne Wilson; Fifth District, D. E. Fenley; Sixth District, James Norton; Seventh District, J. W. Stokes.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The election in the State was very quiet, and the vote cast was light. Benton McMillin, Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected over Fowler, (Rep.) Returns, partial and complete from forty counties show an increase of 13,000 in McMillin's majority over the Democratic majority of 1896, and indications point to a majority for McMillin exceeding 25,000.

T. L. Williams, N. W. Baptist, and J. N. McKenzie, Democratic candidates for Railroad Commissioners, are believed to be elected by good majorities. The Democrats have elected eight of the ten Congressmen, the Republicans carrying the First and Second Districts as usual.

Snodgrass, who succeeds Benton McMillin, is the only new member of Congress. The Third District, which was regarded as the only one in doubt, it is estimated, will give Moon a majority of 2,000 over Cate, (Rep.) The Legislature, which will have a good Democratic majority, will meet in January and elect a successor to United States Senator W. B. Bate, who is a candidate for re-election, and so far has no opposition. The returns show that the Republican vote in East Tennessee was much smaller than usual, and that the Democrats gained in various counties in that grand division of the State. In some counties the Republican loss ranged from 500 to 1,000. The vote in several of the larger cities was smaller than was anticipated. General apathy having prevailed among the voters of the different parties, the vote cast for the Populist and Prohibition candidates for Governor was small, and in some counties many Populists voted for the Democratic nominee.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Nov. 8.—Returns indicate that the Democrats have carried all the thirteen Congressional districts of this State except the Tenth, where the Republicans claim the election of R. B. Hawley, by 1,600, while the Democrats contend that Robsen, their candidate, is elected by a small majority. If Hawley is elected the Texas Congressional delegation remains politically unchanged. Bulletin just flashed giving the State Democratic ticket, headed by J. D. Sayers for Governor, 19,000 majority. In the Ninth District Jones, the independent, received a surprisingly heavy vote. Henry, Democrat, in the Fifth District, ran against three opponents. The weather was warm and cloudy, and although the vote of the State, taken as a whole, was large, there were some districts where little interest was taken in the election.

The Democrats claim the Legislature, insuring the election of Culberson, (Dem.,) to the Senate. It is estimated that Savers, the Gubernatorial candidate, will carry the State by 250,000.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 9.—The tickets are badly scratched and returns are coming in slowly. At 1 o'clock this morning the returns from twenty-four precincts in this city and the State give B. H. Roberts, (Dem.,) for Congress, 923; over Eldredge, (Rep.,) 767. For Judge of the Supreme Court B. N. Askin, (Dem.,) 878, defeated C. S. Zane, (Rep.,) 788. No reliable information has been received regarding the Legislature.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—The Democrats have elected ten Congressmen in Virginia, making a solid Democratic delegation. The Ninth and Tenth Districts are at present represented by Republicans, but both of these districts have gone Democratic.

The greatest fight was made in the Ninth District, which has declared for William F. Rhea, Democrat, and the Tenth elects J. M. Quarles, (Dem.,) giving the Democrats a gain of two Congressmen. All the "black-belt" districts of the State have elected Democrats. The negroes manifested little interest in the election. The race trouble in North Carolina, a State which borders on the black districts in Virginia, has been highly favorable to the success of the Democratic candidates.

The following Congressmen, all silver men, are elected:

First District—A. Jones; Second—William A. Young; Third—John Lamb; Fourth—Sydney P. Epes; Fifth—Claude A. Swanson; Sixth—Peter J. Otey; Seventh—James Hay; Eighth—John F. Rixey; Ninth—Judge William F. Rhea; Tenth—J. M. Quarles.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 8.—At one of the precincts in this city it was found on opening the ballots that the name of the Republican candidate for State Senator had been omitted by the printers. Voting is proceeding quietly. At 11 o'clock this morning about one-fourth of the ballots had been cast.

The polls will remain open until 7 P. M.

Three precincts in Pierce County show an average gain of 80 per cent. for the Republican ticket. Two of these counties are fusion strongholds.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 8.—The indications at midnight from scattering returns are that the Democrats have carried the Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, electing J. T. McGraw, D. E. Johnston, and George T. Neal, respectively, while the First District is in doubt.

Heavy Republican losses are being shown. No estimate can be given of the Legislature to-night, but it is probable that the House of Delegates is Democratic. Advices to the Republicans are that Dayton (Rep.) is defeated in the Second District by John T. McGraw.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—At 1 A. M. enough returns have been received to insure the election of the entire Republican State ticket by at least 20,000 plurality and a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican.

Chairman Peck of the Democratic State Central Committee, however, is very hopeful. By the most favorable figures the Republicans can make, he says, they cannot claim more than 12,000 in the State, and he believes that Sawyer will be elected Governor.

Chairman Treat of the Republican State Central Committee figures that Scofield will carry the State by 40,000 plurality, and he claims that the Legislature will be largely Republican, and that at least eight of ten Congressmen will be returned from the Republican ranks.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 8.—A severe snowstorm with zero weather prevailed in Wyoming to-day, causing a light vote and slow returns. The probabilities are that the Democrats have elected their Governor and the Republicans the balance of the State ticket, Congressmen and Legislature.

Arthur Tooth & Sons
ART GALLERIES
FINE PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS & ETCHINGS
299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St.
LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S DAY.

He Receives the Returns at His Home and Declines to Make a Statement.

Justice Van Wyck received the returns last night at his home, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. A direct wire connecting with the Western Union system had been placed in the house, and over this an expert operator received the returns, which were read off by Judge Van Wyck's son, William. In the quiet of his library, and surrounded by the members of his family, the Democratic candidate learned the result of the election.

It had been generally understood that Mr. Van Wyck desired not to be disturbed during the evening, and there were few callers at the house, aside from the newspaper men who kept the Judge's colored servant on the jump all night answering the door bell. The Judge courteously declined to receive the reporters, and also refused all requests for an expression of opinion as to the outcome of the election.

After voting yesterday morning Judge Van Wyck remained at home until after luncheon. Early in the afternoon he left the house and went down town to the local Democratic headquarters, in Court Square, where he had a long talk with Hugh McLaughlin, James Shevlin, and other leaders. The Judge returned home about 7 o'clock and, after dining, retired with his family to the library to receive the returns.

Judge Van Wyck voted rather early yesterday morning. Accompanied by his son, he left his home a few minutes before 9 o'clock and strolled leisurely to the polling place.

The Democratic candidate entered the room quietly and unobtrusively, greeted those present with a pleasant "Good morning," and started to take his place at the end of the line of voters waiting to cast their ballots. The twenty men in the line, however, drew courteously back and signified to the Judge that he was privileged to vote at once if he so desired. Mr. Van Wyck bowed, advanced to the ballot clerk, received ballot 131, and went into a booth. He occupied about forty-five seconds in voting. Then he departed as quietly as he had come, with a parting "Good morning" to those in the room.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Mayor Van Wyck Visits the Commissioners While the Returns Are Being Canvassed.

The number of people who visited Police Headquarters last evening was smaller than on election nights in former years, and consequently there was less bustle and excitement.

Considerable preparations had been made to receive the returns from all the boroughs of the city. A good many special telephones had been placed in the telegraph bureau on the ground floor and a full force of clerks, in charge of Superintendent Braman, was assigned to duty at the instruments. The returns were received by election districts. These were transmitted to paper, sealed in envelopes, and were thrown along a chain of policemen to the first floor and then were run up the elevator to Chief Clerk Kipp's office. From here, after being opened, they were handed to other clerks, who arranged the election district returns into Assembly district returns, and were then handed to John H. Outwater, the expert accountant. Messengers then carried the figures to the offices of the several Police Commissioners.

The public was admitted to the trial room on the third story, where Deputy Clerk Delemater read the returns aloud.

The Inspectors were in their respective offices with their assistants, ready for any emergencies that might occur in their districts. A force of 400 policemen was brought into the building, and then most of them were sent to keep order among the crowds that congregated in front of the various newspaper offices.

Early in the evening, Mayor Van Wyck called at Police Headquarters and went into Commissioner Sexton's office, where he remained for nearly an hour. District Attorney Gardiner called while the Mayor was there, and also went into the consultation room.

Congressman John Murray Mitchell also called early in the evening, and went into Commissioner Hess's office, where he said he was sure that he was elected, and was nearly as sure that Roosevelt was Governor.

President York declined to express any opinion, but later in the evening, as the returns came in from election districts giving Van Wyck larger majorities, and when he received word over the telephone from Brooklyn that Kings County had given Van Wyck a plurality of 17,610, he felt sure of his election. Then word came that Richmond County had given Van Wyck a plurality of 2,600, and Commissioner York made a prediction that the Greater New York would give the Democratic State ticket a majority of 90,000. This majority, he argued, could not be overcome by Roosevelt up the State, especially as Erie County, Rochester, and Albany had given Van Wyck majorities. Then word came that a newspaper which had been displaying Roosevelt red flash lights had discontinued doing so and was displaying Van Wyck flash lights there was a feeling of elation among the callers in Commissioner York's office.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Congressman Bradley, and Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly rushed in and congratulated Commissioner York on the success of the Democratic State ticket. "I predicted ten days ago," he said, "that we would have over 82,000 majority in New York, and Roosevelt can't get over that." Then he added that he himself had been elected by a large majority.

Chief Devery said that fewer arrests were made during the day than on last election day. The total number of arrests made yesterday for assaults and violations of the election law was 235, against 275 arrests made on election day, 1897.

Later in the evening Commissioner York thought that Van Wyck's majority in the city would be about 82,000.

It was announced that Capt. Chanler had beaten Congressman Quigg for Congress by 800 votes. Commissioner Hess refused to believe the news at first. When a clerk offered to show him the figures he remarked, "I don't want to look at them; they are bad news."

About 12:30 o'clock this morning Senator Platt said he congratulated the people of New York on their choice. He sent letters to the leaders of all the election districts in New York admonishing them to see to it that their returns were filed at the proper time, and that there should be no tampering with the returns.

How Mr. Woodruff Voted.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff's vote was cast without ceremony or demonstration of any kind. He lives in the First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn. Mr Woodruff left his home at 10 o'clock and walked to the polling place at 113 Seventh Avenue. He found a long line of voters waiting to cast their ballots, and remained outside talking with several friends for half an hour. He then took his place in the line. He occupied less than a minute in casting his vote.

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of our Governor-elect, Roosevelt.—Adv.

BROOKLYN'S EXCITING NIGHT.

Trolley Cars and Revelers Combine to Make the City a Veritable Bedlam for Noise.

People who had business down town in Brooklyn last night had to walk on the housetops. Wherever there was a bulletin nobody who was not possessed of wings could move faster than the famous character in Mother Goose, who "walked fifteen miles in fifteen days, and never looked behind him." The only chance for people who wanted to walk was to follow in the wake of the incessantly clanging trolley cars, which moved at a snail's pace through the crowds. The cars slowly pushed the people back as they went through, but the moment they were gone the crowd surged over the tracks again.

The trolley motormen earned their money. They must be men of strong nerves if they are not to-day suffering from nervous prostration. At the moment when the crowd seemed to have been pushed back far enough to allow a free passage of perhaps ten feet, and the motorman clanged his warning that he was about to advance, there would be a sudden irruption of men and children, shouting and screaming, almost under the wheels of the car, and apparently oblivious to its presence. It took a steady hand and a vigilant eye to avoid accidents in such a multitude as that which massed itself on Washington Street, Fulton Street, Court Street, and wherever there was the least possibility of seeing a return.

The people were for Van Wyck, to judge by the cheering. After it seemed certain that Roosevelt was elected, a bulletin on Court Street displayed the Colonel's picture, but there was no cheering. The pictures that aroused the most intense enthusiasm were those of Van Wyck and Admiral Dewey, and the crowd shouted itself hoarse whenever a return indicating Kings County's great plurality for the Democratic ticket was shown. Cartoons ridiculing Van Wyck, Croker and, the Democracy were received in chill silence.

Nevertheless, the rooster man and the boom salesman did a rushing business. There were enough Roosevelt men to turn the night into bedlam when they knew for certain that their candidate was elected, and they cheered like Indians and shouted, "Teddy! Teddy!" They flaunted their brooms and their roosters, and made impromptu megaphones out of Roosevelt posters, by means of which they created a din that was deafening. In the pauses of the roar the hoarse bay of the rooster man could be heard, croaking, "Here's the Teddy bird, gents; buy yer Teddy rooster!"

Four young Roosevelt men, filled with elation and other things, started on a stampede up Fulton Street, with chestnut stands as their objective points. Many sons of sunny Italy, foreseeing in the crowd a prospect of profits, had hied themselves to the curb, and their flaring torches pointed them out to the elated ones at a long distance. The roysterers knocked these stands into the gutter, bankrupting the children of Italy by the dozen.

One diminutive Italian, with a dreamy look in his eye, was meditating on faraway Tuscany and oblivious to outside events when the four approached. He was rudely awakened.

"Here's Van Wyck; let's do him!" yelled one of the avengers, and in a moment Italian, stand, pan, coals, and chestnuts were all mixed up in the gutter. The elated ones swept on. The Italian scrambled wildly to his feet, clutched several live coals by mistakes for chestnuts, dropuped them with a howl, made an ineffectual clutch at his vanishing stock in trade, stood erect, and glared at the fading Roosevelt procession. Then he stood, chestnuts in hand, and for five long minutes hurled English imprecations at Roosevelt, Van Wyck, and everything American.

The immense crowd in front of The Brooklyn Eagle Building had a more exciting time of it than any other. Early in the evening The Eagle flashed a red light which it had promised to show in case of Roosevelt's election. The Roosevelt men cheered and the Van Wyck men looked glum.

"Aw, wot t'ell!" remarked a Van Wyck man, with a deep bass voice. "Dem fellers never did know nothin', anyhow."

Suddenly the red light was withdrawn. The Van Wyck men gave an uproarious burst of cheering, and the Roosevelt men swore long and comprehensively.

"Wad did I tell yer?" snorted the bass-voiced Democrat. "Dey just come out o' dat trance."

While the Van Wyck men were shaking hands with each other and trying to collect bets, the red light suddenly flashed out again. There was a high-pitched cheer, with a low-pitched accompaniment of deep profanity. This kept up for some time, and the alternate cheering and swearing furnished a musical programme that was not rendered anywhere else in the city.

The largest crowd was massed in City Hall Square, where views could be obtained of two or three bulletins.

VOTES OF CABINET OFFICERS.

The Secretaries of War and the Navy Cast No Ballots.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Postmaster General Emory Smith cast his vote at an early hour in Philadelphia to-day, and returned at once to Washington and spent most of the afternoon at his desk. All of the Assistant Postmasters General—Messrs. Heath, Shallenberger, Merritt, and Bristow—were at their respective homes, voting. Secretary Bliss was kept indoors at his hotel apartments by a bad cold, but Assistant Secretary Ryan was voting in Kansas and Assistant Secretary Davis was returning home after closing up in Seattle, Washington, last night, a hard two months' campaigning tour throughout the country. Civil Service Commissioners Brewer and Harlow voted in Michigan and Missouri, respectively.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has been doing some campaigning, but could not be away from Washington at this time, his department being represented at the polls by Assistant Secretary Brigham, who voted in Ohio.

All the Secretaries in the State, War, and Navy Departments were quietly attending to their official duties to-day. Secretary Hay has no vote, and Secretaries Alger and Long evidently were under no apprehension as to the result of the elections in their respective States. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn was the only prominent official absent, having engaged in the Nebraska campaign up to the last moment. Secretary Gage spent the day at his desk at the Treasury Department, and Attorney General Griggs was in New Jersey at his home.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HIS SON.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Nov. 8.—Word has been received here of the accidental death of Judge Roscoe L. Corbett of the Thirteenth Judicial District, who was shot by a gun held by his son, while they were on a deer-hunting expedition at Trout Lake.

Six cents a day
For 6 cents a day, weak, pale, debilitated men, women and children can have health and strength restored by taking
FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS
A dollar box contains fifty tablets. Three tablets a day should be taken. Thus a box lasts 17 days.
You should not, however, take Ferratin Tablets because the treatment costs only six cents a day. You should take them because they are the standard iron food for the blood, and restore color to the face, strength to the body, and improve the appetite. They make people weigh more, and build up solid, healthy flesh.
At all druggists.

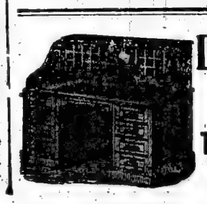
DESKS
Great Variety of Style and Price
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N. Y.

CHANLER DEFEATS QUIGG

The Captain Victor by About 6,000 in a Hotly Contested Fight for Congress.

PERSONAL POPULARITY WINS

In Districts Where Col. Roosevelt Got Pluralities Quigg Was So Cut that Chanler Ran Ahead — Mr. Quigg's Statement.

One of the most interesting as well as the most hotly contested individual fights in the city was that in the Fourteenth Congressional District between Congressman Quigg, seeking re-election on the Republican side, and William Astor Chanler, representing the Democratic side of the question. Mr. Quigg carried this district in 1894, and in 1896, when the sound-money issue cut such a prominent figure, his plurality was 11,790. The

The Wanamaker Store

Now, To Business

ELECTION is over. The Horse Show is just ahead, with Thanksgiving at its heels, and in the middle distance see the glow of the Christmas candles! The climax of our year of usefulness to you, the pinnacle of your patronage of us, come in the next six weeks.

We are ready. It is the complete and perfect readiness that comes of a year's preparation for two months' business. You will not realize the magnitude of these preparations, even after trying to do so. There never was such a Christmas Store as this is and will be.

But that is for another time. Each event in its place. At present the Store reflects the Horse Show. The decorations flame in black and yellow; the goods have put on their best appearance. The dresses and accessories cry, "Be attired well;" the prices sing, "At little expense."

Wanamaker's was never so typically Wanamaker's as now and for the next month and a half.

A Chapter On Women's Shoes

Women's shoes have recently gained in weight, and in shape and solidity are approaching the men's styles. A sensible idea for out-of-door use, but what about house wear? Slippers are not always a satisfactory substitute. Let us suggest some of these

Oxford Shoes

in their light, flexible, comfortable, yet substantial leather.

We have famous sorts at $2 and $3—shoes that give a pleasant reminiscence of a satisfactory purchase every time you look at them. And here is a lot of

Oxford Shoes at 50c. a Pair

that will startle you somewhat. Made of black and tan kidskin, neat toe-shapes, comfortable heels, and a kind that has always sold at $1.50 a pair. Then here's a shoe at $2 a pair,—a shoe with top, not an Oxford,—and it is a leader. A shoe with lots of styles to it, but with wear in it also. Of black kidskin with patent leather tips and a stout sole. A thoroughly *good* shoe and certainly cheap enough.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Outer Garments Touching the character of this collection it will be necessary to say no more than that it is the largest we have ever shown. That will be quite enough for most people.

The capes are decidedly prominent this season—even more so than last. We cannot seem to get too many of the medium-priced imported capes, nor of the Golf Capes of our own designs.

Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin send capes to keep brief tryst with productions of New York. The arrivals are constant, the departures almost coincident. It is fast choosing, but easy. Cape prices range from $5 to $500. We sell most around the $40 mark.

Jackets, too, of the same kind, only more of them and fewer imported ones. Almost every one of the hundred-and-more styles is exclusively ours. We do not like "common" things, and you will not find them here. An emphasis is on the Velour Jackets,—all new fancies and beauties, too. You'll not find them anywhere else.

Fair prices always, and usually competitive. We have jackets up to $300, but we also sell the best $10 jacket in New York.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Properly-priced Fine Furs There's a chill in the air and it leads the Fur man to speak of some of his preparations. He has been busy enough. He has been buying largely, and he has also bought well. How well is shown in these offerings of to-day. We have carried over absolutely nothing from last season. All these are *new*.

At $200—Seal coats of selected Alaska skins, warranted London dyed; 26 in. long; lined with good quality silk; coats were made to sell at $250.

At $40—Russian sable neck scarfs, full circular shape, with 8 tails.

At $20—Collarettes of Alaska sable; well made and lined; 9 in. deep; $22 for the 10-in. deep sort.

At $12.50—Extra fine Alaska sable scarfs, trimmed with tails.

At $8.50—Scarfs of dyed raccoon, full shaped; 8 tails.

Second Floor, Broadway.

A Sharp Cut in Dress Goods Prices

The Dress Goods Chief has been going through his stock with a sharpened pencil and a merciless inhospitality. He has given notice to a number of lines that are here merely as "transients" not long-time guests, and must forthwith vacate.

The goods that he is thus evicting were among his most welcome visitors when they first arrived. But time has passed and the welcome of the mercantile man is soon exhausted. There is nothing the matter with the goods;—they are right and handsome and attractive. But they must arise and go forth while some of their time of usefulness is left to them.

This way,—

At 75c. yd., reduced from $1.25—All-wool illuminated Granite Suiting, in blues, greens and garnet mixtures; 46 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., reduced from $1.25—All-wool illuminated Whipcords, in combinations of green, with garnet, heliotrope, brown or navy blue, and blue with brown; 52 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., reduced from $1.25—All-wool broken check Cheviots, in four combinations; 45 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., reduced from $1—All-wool Matelasse Suiting, in combinations of green with brown and blue, and black and blue with brown; 56 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., imported to sell at $1.25—Fancy illuminated Matelasse Cheviots; 42 in. wide.

At $1.25 yd., imported to sell at $2.25—Camel's hair Cheviot Velours, in castor, brown, dahlia, marine blue, navy blue and green; 48 in. wide.

At $1.25 yd., imported to sell at $2.25—Illuminated Camel's hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

High-Grade Linens For Dining Table and Bath Room. Does the near approach of Thanksgiving Day suggest table linen needs? This great Linen Store will supply them—fine, dependable kinds only—at moderate cost. Some items below about prices of linen by the yard, table cloths, tea cloths and napkins. A word or two also about towels:

TABLE LINEN—By the yard.
At 85c. yd.—Full bleached, snow-white Scotch damask; 66 in.; several patterns.
At $1 yd.—Scotch double damask, round thread; 70 in.
At $1.25 yd.—Full bleached, extra heavy German damask; 72 in.
At $2.25 yd.—Flemish damask, full bleached; soft silk finish; handsome designs; 72 in.

TABLE CLOTHS—Napkins to match.

At $1.90—69 x 72	At $2.25—69x90
At $2.75—69x108	At $3 —70x89
At $5 —70x107	At $6 .—70x108
At $7—70x126.	

Napkins at $2.25 doz. for the 21 in.; at $2.50, at $3.25, a. $4.25 and at $6 for various qualities and sizes.

TEA CLOTHS
At $1—Hemstitched, damask center, 35x35; same size at $1.25 each.
At $1.65—Hemstitched, one row of open work; damask center; 45x45; also same size at $2 each.

NAPKINS.
At $2.50 doz.—Scotch, 19 in. square.
At $3.75 doz.—Extra quality Scotch; 22 in.
At $5 doz.—Flemish, silk finish; 26 in.
At $5 doz.—Extra heavy Irish; 25 in.

TOWELS
At 25c.—Huckaback, knotted fringe; 47x22.
At 25c.—Hemstitched huckaback; 22x48.
At 25c.—Damask, knotted fringe; 22x48.
At 35c.—Fine hemstitched, huckaback and damask combined; 19x35.

Fourth avenue.

Oil Heaters and Gas Stoves. The "Brightest and Best" Oil Heaters well deserve the two superlatives which their name comprises.

They're clean and odorless, brass oil founts hold a gallon; burn 10 to 12 hours; heat comfortably in coldest weather a room 15 ft. square; require no more care than an ordinary lamp. Price $3.75.

GAS RADIATORS.
No smoke, no dirt, no odors, no trouble, and no great outlay.
4-tube, bronze, 18 in. high; will heat a room 8x8; $1.50 each.
4-tube, bronze, 28 in. high; will heat a room 11x12; $2 each.

Basement.

Pretty, Useful Articles, at 50c. Each. Here but a day or two, a great lot of dressing table and writing desk adjuncts, all with sterling silver handles in beaded patterns. They're a half-dollar a piece. In the collection are:

Nail Files,	Seals,
Shoe Hooks,	Ink Erasers,
Shoe Horns,	Rolling Blotters,
Cuticle Knives,	Emeries,
Curling Irons,	Infants' Brushes,
Nail Brushes,	Infants' Combs,
Tooth Brushes,	Paper Cutters, pearl
Darners,	blades.

Files and button hooks in a smaller size, same pattern, at 25c.

Some Curtain and Portiere Figures The curtain man has been gathering up some loose ends in his stock, and makes sharp amendment in their prices.

It makes no difference to you, so that you are suited, how many other patterns of the kind we may have left. Wait, though!—it does. For, there being but one pattern of each of these, it makes a difference of some dollars in your favor, as thus:

A number of single patterns in white Irish point lace curtains, being the last patterns left from the best-selling lines in our whole stock, marked at prices from $5 to $14.50. Material reductions in each case, and the very cream of the stock to choose from.

There are some matters in the Oriental room worth instant attention,—
Damascus Curtains at $3, from $4.50.
Bagdad Portieres, reversible, $4.50 and $5.
A fine assortment of Damascus inlaid and carved Taborettes, in new designs, $7, $9, and up to $16. New goods and fairly cheap.

Third floor.

About Fine Handkerchiefs The exquisite real lace, the beautiful hand-embroidered and the less expensive but still handsome machine-made handkerchiefs—in fact, all the dainty sorts such as belong to splendid Horse Show costumes. Some are priced thus:

Real Duchesse and point lace handkerchiefs, from 55c. to $45.
Hand-embroidered pure linen handkerchiefs, from 12½c. to $25.
Machine-embroidered and machine-made lace handkerchiefs, from 12½c. to $7.50.
Pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, up to $2.75 each.

Broadway.

Odd Lots of Children's Shoes Of course this is a bargain offer. Whenever you see that phrase "odd lots" you may be sure of the price interest of the rest of the story.

Most of these shoes are of tan kid, some few in black, and all have spring heels. Sizes run from 8½ to 2, and most of them are in broad widths. Average value $1.50 a pair, many of them have been selling for $2 a pair.

Choose at 50c. a Pair.

Handsome Warm Waists This is a collection of stylish garments made up of flannelettes, flannels and serges, the kinds needed for the cold wintry days. Every waist in this showing is tailor finished and perfect fitting. They're inexpensive, too. Some pretty ones of black and white plaid flannelette, tastefully trimmed, at only $1. Others of fine quality flannels, French flannels and serges, up to $3.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Five New Overcoats

Here is a little information concerning some of the last arrivals in the clothing store that will be of interest to careful men.

Perhaps the election result has occasioned some overcoat obligations. These fill the necessities of the occasion, and will, in price and character, fully satisfy the conflicting interests of both sides.

You will note the significant predominance of rough goods. The rough surfaces have the lead in style this year, and, of course, we are up with the lead.

At $15—Of black frieze; wool lined; satin shoulders; raw edges; lap seams. Best coat for the money we've ever seen.

At $20—Of Oxford cheviots; Italian cloth lined; satin sleeve lining; velvet collar. A stylish, serviceable, low-priced garment.

At $22.50—Of Oxford and black diagonal Vicunas, lined with heavy Italian cloth; satin sleeve lining; velvet collar. Dressy.

At $25.—Of black and Oxford diagonal cheviots; silk lined throughout; interlining of red flannels; velvet collars; a $40 garment if made to your order.

At $22.50—A very stylish overcoat of a rough brown plaid cheviot; 44 in. long; crescent shaped pockets; fancy plaid lining, with satin shoulders; something entirely new.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Neckwear,—A Horse-Show Hint For women, of course, and principally for the women who prefer new ideas to old ones. This is a showing worth looking over just to learn styles from. It has been freshened up and increased during the last week, and faces the Horse-Show exigencies with a perfect assurance in its own extent and excellence. Most of the styles are from over-seas, but not all of them. They come from every source that can produce the novelty and beauty that are necessary to admission.

We can't describe styles; we can't quote prices here. What is the use when you are sure to come in and see for yourself?

White Lawn Aprons Extensive counter space is devoted to this important sale of aprons. The showing is a collection of all that is desirable in the line of aprons, from the large bib sorts for maids and waitresses to the dainty silk kinds worn at afternoon teas, and all of them very reasonably priced. Of special interest here for a day or two will be these unusually good values:

Excellent white lawn aprons, 2 for 50c.
White lawn aprons, fine quality, at 4 for 50c.

Broadway.

New Prices on Passementerie A sweep-out in the Trimming Store, and some splendid values in black bead passementerie. There are no less than 81 styles that find new tags on them to-day. Some of these are hurried out because they are duplicated in recent arrivals,—some are remnant-lengths. But they are all good.

The new prices begin at 25c., and mount in fifteen and twenty-cent steps to a dollar-and-a-half. The old prices were just about twice the new ones.

Tenth street.

Straw Mattings There are a few rolls left of the Mattings we told you about a week ago. Both Japanese and Chinese makes are in the lot, and the prices are

One-quarter and One-third

less than the regular retail figures that were formerly marked upon them.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NATIONAL CAPITOL REPAIRS.

Stone Arch Under the File Room of the Supreme Court to be Rebuilt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The work of clearing the Capitol of the wreckage of Sunday's fire is being carried forward rapidly by a large force of workmen. The heavy stone arch under the file room of the United States Supreme Court has been settling steadily for the last two days, and it was decided to-day to tear it out and rebuild this section of masonry.

It is a difficult operation, however, as the room above is loaded with the valuable old records and files of the Supreme Court, which may be dumped in inextricable confusion if the sustaining arch is removed. Boat-hooks will be used to-morrow to draw the files from the room, as it is considered dangerous to enter it, and the rebuilding of the arch will then proceed.

Assistant Architect Wood has made a careful examination, confirming his first view that the main foundations of the Capitol are uninjured.

SAILOR RESCUED AT SEA.

Saved with Difficulty from a Wreck on Which He Had Been Abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The German oil tank steamer Standard, which has arrived here, brings Andros Andersen, a sailor, who was rescued at sea on Oct. 19 from the wrecked Norwegian bark Sigrid.

The rescue by a boat's crew from the Standard was a thrilling one, and was accomplished after one boat had been dashed to pieces against the side of the steamer and a number of daring attempts had been made to reach the wrecked bark. Finally a rope was thrown to Andersen, which he fastened about him, and then jumped into the sea. He was dragged into the boat in an unconscious condition.

Andersen says the remainder of the crew had been taken off the bark by an unknown vessel. He had evidently been forgotten, for the crew failed to come back to rescue him.

The derelict was left in latitude 55.43 north, longitude 0.43 east, nearly submerged.

DYNAMITE SENT BY MAIL.

Two Packages Addressed to the Turkish Consul at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—Two sticks of dynamite weighing nearly half a pound have arrived through the mails on the Overland train. The sticks were in separate packages, and both were addressed to George E. Hall, Turkish Consul, Parrot Building, San Francisco. The postmarks were indistinct, but it is thought the dynamite was mailed in Montana.

Several weeks ago Mr. Hall received a similar package, but it was opened safely.

Disastrous Fires in Seminole Country.

EARLSBOROUGH, Oklahoma, Nov. 8.—Forest and prairie fires are raging all over the Seminole country. Emahaka Mission and property valued at $150,000 have been destroyed.

HEAVY SNOW IN ALASKA.

Mining Operations Suspended and Travel Over the Passes Stopped.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Nov. 8.—The City of Topeka arrived last night from Alaska, bringing 114 passengers. She reports that heavy snow storms have visited various sections of Alaska, and nearly all mining operations have been suspended except quartz mills located near tidal water.

On Nov. 2 four feet of snow fell on Chilkoot and White Passes, which completely put a stop to travel.

Telephone messages from Lake Linderman to Skaguay announce that about 400 persons are snowbound there.

The Oregon and Iowa Leave Bahia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The battleships Oregon and Iowa, with the supply ship Celtic, sailed to-day from Bahia for Rio, where they will take part in the celebration of the anniversary of Brazilian independence.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

QUIET DAY FOR M'CULLAGH

Elections Superintendent Pleased with the Work of the Police.

NO THRILLING EXPERIENCES

Congressman John Murray Mitchell Claims to Have Found Proof of Repeating in His District—The Police Arrangements.

John McCullagh, ex-Chief of Police and State Superintendent of Elections, was very busy yesterday, but his experiences were neither thrilling nor eventful. As the executive head of the Republican Elections bill army of retainers he was spoken of Monday as likely to receive attention from those not in sympathy with the scheme. It was predicted that his deputies would fare well if they escaped worse treatment than jostling. At the close of the polls, however, no deputy had received a blow, the majority had fraternized with the police and election officers.

Very few smarted under insults. These, it was claimed, invited insult by not following strictly the line of performance of duty laid down by their chief. There had been, moreover, at the close of the election, no complaint that any of McCullagh's underlings had rendered himself unduly offensive.

"I'll say this," said Supt. McCullagh last night, "every police officer that I asked to do anything to-day has done it cheerfully and whole-heartedly. Here I am, as you see, unharmed. It has been a very good-natured election. Not one of our men has experienced 'Knock him down' treatment or has had hands laid on him. There has been no trouble of any kind in Greater New York according to reports received by me from the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond."

Superintendent McCullagh arrived at the quarters of the State Department of Elections at 585 Broadway at 6:25 A. M. yesterday. His force of 700 deputies had been divided up as follows: To the polls, 500; to special duty, as messengers and investigators, 100, and to reserve duty, 100. To Chief Devery had been sent about 380 warrants for execution. How many Superintendent McCullagh reserved for service by his men he would not tell, but it was not more than 100. He will not officially know what was done with them until to-morrow, when his deputies will assemble at headquarters to render an accounting. All went out of office last night when the count of the vote was completed.

It was evident an hour after the polls were open that if there was any clash between the State deputies and the police, election officers or voters, it would be in the Second, Sixth, or Eighth Assembly District, and to them Superintendent McCullagh paid special attention. He was equipped with a dazzlingly well-appointed hansom cab, whose driver sported a cream-colored box coat and a silk hat. This driver, in excess of party zeal, had adorned his whip with Republican colors and a ribbon stamped Roosevelt. When he visited the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Districts he found little more activity and excitement than prevails on a fine Sunday.

At the State bureau the Superintendent heard reports from every district in New York, and at 1 P. M. started to make another tour of the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Districts and to luncheon in Fulton Street. On his return he reported "not a ripple" and busied himself with the cares of the men betrayed by Nicola Farrielo as conducting a naturalization papers mill. Rosario Calecione, Michaele Lovasso, and Giuseppe Marone are under bail to appear before United States Commissioner Shields to-day.

New arrests in connection with this affair were those of Pietro De Vito of 110 Mott Street and Vincenzo Spero of 196 Mott Street, who had been taken to the Mercer Street Police Station. Friends of De Vito secured a writ of habeas corpus returnable before Judge Lawrence. It was served by Lawyer Daniel O'Reilly on Superintendent McCullagh, who produced the prisoner shortly before 4 o'clock. Justice Lawrence in discharging him said that this would be no bar to regular criminal proceedings in a United States court.

In answer to the question, "What would you have done if your deputies had been driven from the polls and overwhelmed so as to be powerless?" Superintendent McCullagh replied after much deliberation:

"I would have depended on—trusted to—the police. Well, I could, of course, have called on the militia, but—I will always trust the uniformed police force if properly handled."

John Murray Mitchell, Congressional candidate in the Eighth District, was one of Superintendent McCullagh's callers yesterday. He said he had found ample proof of repeating in his district, and had positive evidence against a man who had voted three times. "This," he said, "is a repetition of what was done in 1894." Mr. Mitchell will present the evidence, he says, to a police Magistrate.

The sum appropriated for the State Election Department was $167,000. Of this amount less than $150,000 has been spent. The offices of the bureau, at 585 Broadway, were leased for four years.

Chief Devery arrived at Police Headquarters just before 6:30 yesterday morning. He had already voted in the Ninth Assembly District. By his instructions Capt. Allaire had 200 policemen in reserve at Police Headquarters, to be there all day, ready for any trouble of any kind throughout the city. Reserves were also stationed in the Eldridge Street and Mulberry Street Stations, the precincts of the Eighth and the Sixth Assembly Districts, respectively.

The bicycle squad of Manhattan served yesterday in the Borough of Queens, acting the rôle of couriers. The men took the election returns to the different precincts. The Brooklyn squad was in Kings County in the same capacity.

President York arrived at Headquarters about 9:30 o'clock. He said he had voted in the Ninth Ward in Brooklyn. He took a walk through the Eighth Assembly District before going to Headquarters.

A BUSY DAY IN THE COURTS.

Special Terms, Parts I. and II., of the Supreme Court kept open yesterday for the hearing of election cases. They were presided over by Justices Lawrence, Freedman, Gildersleeve, Bischoff, Truax, and Smyth. Their chief business consisted in issuing orders to show cause why writs of mandamus should not issue to compel the Inspectors of Election to permit electors who had registered to vote where their right to vote was denied. A few applications for writs of habeas corpus on behalf of voters who had been arrested were made.

Tammany Hall was represented by William Henry Page, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsels Theodore Connoly, Charles Blandy, and Terence Farley. The interests of the Republicans were looked after by John F. Baker, John A. Dutton, C. R. Freeman, and W. T. Mason.

Justice Freedman denied the application of Lawrence B. White, who claimed he had been registered under a wrong name, and was not allowed to vote. The Justice held that the time when the Inspectors of Election could be compelled to reconvene for the purpose of rectifying any such mistakes had expired.

Abraham Epstein of 37 Division Street obtained a writ of mandamus compelling the Election Board of the Third Election District of the Eighth Assembly District to permit him to vote. When he presented himself at the polling place he was challenged by one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies. He at once rushed to a Tammany lawyer, who applied for the writ of mandamus.

Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Court, was kept busy all day yesterday, and disposed of many cases of alleged illegal registration. W. H. Carvaliar, 1,212 Third Avenue, was held in $300 bail. Ex-Assemblyman Daniel S. McElroy, who was arrested, proved that he had lived at 105 East Thirty-seventh Street all his life, and was discharged.

In the West Side Police Court Magistrate Wentworth held James F. Patton of 767 Columbus Avenue in $300 for examination; Joseph Beck of 163 West End Avenue in $500 bail; George Harvel, colored, of 422 West Forty-fifth Street in $300; Louis Pimper of 410 West Fifty-second Street in $500 bail. The majority of the other cases were shown to be due to clerical errors on the part of the registry clerks, and the defendants were discharged.

In the Jefferson Market Court Antonio Sirio of 172 Spring Street, was held in $100 bail; Richard J. Malloy was held in $500 bail; Charles Morris of 13 First Street was held in $500 bail, and Charles Metere of 328 Sixth Street was held.

In the Morrisania Court W. Almiroth of 603 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street was paroled to be examined to-day.

In the Harlem Court many cases were disposed of, but only one man was held. The others established the fact that their arrests were due to clerical errors.

In the Essex Market Court a great many cases were heard, but most of those arraigned were discharged.

Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court, was kept busy yesterday with cases of alleged illegal registration, which came in steadily all day. Most of the arrests were due to clerical errors. Few of the men were held. Antonio Cardoni, who, according to the complaint of Massanito Maggio of 234 Mott Street, a sweeper employed by the Street Cleaning Department, is a Captain in the Second Assembly District, was held for trial. Maggio testified that Cardoni came to him and threatened that if Maggio did not vote the Democratic ticket he would see that he lost his position.

COMMENTS OF CITY PAPERS.

Editorial Expressions of the Supporters of Both the Victors and the Vanquished.

The New York city papers of this morning make the following editorial comments upon the result of the election in this State and in the country at large:

THE SUN.

Roosevelt won, as his Rough Riders won at San Juan, not without hard work and fierce fighting all the way up the hill. But he got there all the same.

The full significance of the event that has occurred in the politics of New York State will appear slowly to the public comprehension. This is not an ordinary victory of partisanship over partisanship. The new Governor of the Empire State has been elected on his merits as a man, and not because he was the dummy representative of any personally driven machine.

Theodore Roosevelt carries with him into the Executive office the character which he has borne ever since his fellow-citizens began to know him, and that is a character of absolute independence, absolute fearlessness, and honesty as bright as the sunshine. He has been elected as Governor; he will be the Governor; and unless there is some magic which can work an entire transformation in the moral and intellectual texture of a perfectly matured personality, he will make a Governor for the people of this State to be proud of.

THE JOURNAL.

Before Theodore Roosevelt there stretches at this moment as superb an opportunity for power and usefulness and noble fame as ever presented itself to an American statesman. * * *

The Journal would be honestly glad if Roosevelt should fill his high place with credit to himself and benefit to the State. It would be especially pleased if this plucky American fighter could develop into a great American statesman. * * *

There is no man on earth that can dictate to the Governor of New York if he will have confidence in himself and in the people. Let Col. Roosevelt remember that, whatever power Platt may have had over the nominating machinery, he has none over the Chief Magistrate of the State. For two years the Governor will be able to carry out his own policy. Let him see that it is truly his own; let the "consultations" he has promised to hold with Platt be as brief and formal and unfruitful as he can make them; let his every act be performed with no thought but that of the public welfare, and those who have distrusted his civil capacity in the past will cheerfully admit their mistake.

THE PRESS.

We have apparently passed the climacteric. We seem to have rounded the cape. In the "off year," made fatal to the success of many Administrations by the return of an adverse Congress, the voters in the free part of this country have cloven to this Administration in numbers sufficient to neutralize the advantage secured to Democracy by the felonious "solidity" of eleven States and 100 Congress districts of the South. We have the Senate to a certainty. There is little doubt of the House.

It means that the Republican Party has the active approval of the country in its policies for peace and war for the last pregnant eighteen months. This is something that no Republican Administration has secured before in its mid-term Congress election since Grant's first incumbency.

The greatest material good from this victory is, of course, the insurance against two more years of financial agitation due to the passage of silver bills by either House. But in every line of governmental policy the stability conferred by the confirmation of the party in power will be of marked advantage to the country.

THE WORLD.

The defeat of Judge Van Wyck by relatively a small majority ends in disaster a campaign wherein all the fundamental conditions were favorable to Democratic success.

The initial mistake was in nominating a candidate from this city, and he a brother of its Mayor. Gov. Hill's instinct was right in protesting against this action. The great Republican majority up the State and the falling off in the Democratic majority in this city vindicate his judgment.

Before the convention The World said that the Democratic candidate should be "unassailable, unpurchasable, and unbossable." We believe Judge Van Wyck to be all of these. But the people who do not know him saw him put forward by the same forces that nominated his brother for Mayor, and the voting shows that they did not relish the concentration of so much power. If there is to be boss rule, they prefer to have it divided, rather than to install one boss over both the city and the State. This is one reason for the defeat which will be spoken everywhere to-day.

The second mistake, and a disastrous one, as the vote in this city shows, was the action of Mr. Croker in refusing a renomination to Judge Daly for the reasons assigned. The people believe that the only "proper consideration" due from Judges is to the law—to right and justice. They are not patronage dispensers or servants of any party or boss.

The returns show that the voters who resented this attempt at dictation to the judiciary did not stop to split their tickets. They voted the straight Republican ticket in large numbers. On no other ground can the falling off in the Democratic plurality of over 30,000 from Cleveland in 1892 and over 60,000 from Judge Parker's majority last year be explained.

It is a costly lesson.

THE HERALD.

The people of New York are to be congratulated on the quiet and orderly character of the elections, where friction between the police and the McCullagh force had been and turbulence had even been advised by men who should blush for their incendiary words. Now that the contest is over all partisan bitterness should be obliterated and everybody man-fashion cheerfully accept the results. The protracted suspense is ended. There is no longer any reason for distraction from business, and we can all turn to energetically and with good will to do each his part in promoting the prosperity of the country.

W. & J. Sloane

INTERIOR DECORATIONS;
IMPORTED WALL PAPERS;
SPECIAL DESIGN FURNITURE

of best FRENCH and AMERICAN manufacture.

Schemes, suggestions and designs by special artists submitted upon application.

The latest novelties in Brocades, Damasks, and Tapestries, suitable for Draperies, Wall and Furniture coverings.

Our line of Lace and Sash Curtains comprises the new styles,—

NINON, TRIANON, CLEMERY, RENAISSANCE, and POINT ARABE.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HOW TAMMANY GOT THE NEWS.

Party Leaders and City Officials Gather in the Hall and Hear the Returns Read.

The election of Col. Roosevelt was practically conceded at 11 o'clock at Tammany Hall. John F. Carroll said at that time that he was not ready to give up, as it looked like a very close fight. Others present, however, said that while there were still a large number of the up the State districts to be heard from, the chances were in favor of Roosevelt. Maurice Untermyer claimed a Democratic plurality of about 83,000 in Greater New York, but admitted that there was small chance for the Democratic candidate. The Mayor would not speak, but remained in the building until nearly midnight.

The usual arrangements were made for the receiving of the returns at Tammany Hall, and thousands of people crowded the large hall, and Fourteenth Street in the neighborhood of the Wigwam was almost impassable. The crowd flowed in and out of the building in a steady stream, the heat in the place making it almost unbearable to remain longer than a few minutes for comfort. The crowds began to arrive as early as 7 o'clock, and for nearly an hour were entertained by a brass band. The boxes were all occupied, mostly by women. John W. Keller presided, and was assisted by Warner Scott, who read the different messages. During the lull when no returns were being received, "Tom" Brennan, Judge Stiner, and Maurice Blumenthal addressed the throng, but only those near the platform could hear what was being said, the noise in the street drowning out the sound.

The returns, as they were read to the crowd, were encouraging enough until about 10 o'clock, when the returns from up the State began to come in, showing a heavy Republican vote. The various speakers tried to cheer up the crowd, but it was apparent that those on the platform were somewhat doubtful. Then when the newsboys began to arrive with "extras" announcing Roosevelt's election, the crowd began to thin out, and at 11 o'clock the hall was deserted.

There was an interesting gathering in the chamber of the Executive Committee. John F. Carroll, Judge Stiner, John W. Keller, T. C. T. Crain, and Asa Bird Gardiner were there before the first returns were received. Mayor Van Wyck came in about 7 o'clock, and had a long talk with J. F. Carroll. Maurice Untermyer sat next to the operator and read the dispatches. The Mayor was deeply interested, and at times when he did not hear clearly what was read would jump up and say, "What's that?" The Mayor sat at the long table and next to T. C. T. Crain, who was busily figuring on the result.

A telegram announcing a majority for his brother in Erie County seeemd to please the Mayor, and when the returns showed that Leventritt was running well, he smiled and nodded to J. F. Carroll with an "I told you so" expression on his face. When the returns began to show large pluralities for the Republican nominee everybody looked glum, and the Mayor, seemingly tired, took a seat in the rear of the room. Every now and then Mr. Untermyer got up and smilingly said: "Here's a cheerful piece of news," reading a dispatch showing a gain in Kings or Manhattan. This good news, however, was invariably offset by big Republican figures from up the State. About 11 o'clock everybody was figuring on the Republican plurality.

Maurice Untermyer said that the country vote was a big surprise. "The Republican Party," he said, "is always arrayed against the city, and the people of this city are attacked for the benefit of the hayseeds up the State, where all the Republican interests lie."

Bad Fire at Lawrence, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Nov. 8.—Four flat houses in Lawrence, owned by Louis Raisig, were burned early to-day. There were two stores on the ground floor of each house. The individual losses were: Louis Raisig, $6,000; Engelhard & Neilson, druggists, $3,000; L. Simon, dry goods, $2,000; Sherman Nelson, barber, $500; A. Kavinagh, billiard parlor, $600, and the damage sustained by the tenants will bring the total loss up to $15,000. The cause of the fire, which started in the rear of the barber's shop, is unknown.

Winter Overcoats AT Half Price.

A chance to get a good Overcoat for very little money.

No better in New York than these. They are the last of a fine maker's stock of Overcoats—most every New Yorker knows of him—we bought them at just half cost. We are selling them the same way to make friends rather than immediate profits.

$25 Overcoats now $17.50.
$30 Overcoats now $15.00.
$25 Overcoats now $12.50.
$20 Overcoats now $10.00.

E. O. Thompson's Sons

To-order Clothing
Ready-made Clothing
Clerical Clothing

245 Broadway
Above Park Place

CUTELIX

is more than a medicine, more than a toilet soap, more than both combined. Its purity is attested by the esteem in which it is held as a tooth wash, and its curative powers are proven by the experience of many erstwhile sufferers. Sold by leading druggists.

CUTELIX COMPANY,
353 Broadway, N. Y.

VOTES FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

Details of the Contests in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

CLOSE CONTEST IN THE EIGHTH

Jaffer, Democrat, Leads Adler by 90 Votes, with One District Missing—The Results in Other Districts.

The votes cast for Assemblymen in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, as far as received, is shown in the following tables. In each district the vote for the Democrat and Republican is given, and the plurality of the successful candidate. A few election districts are missing, but it is not thought that the vote will be materially changed by these missing votes:

FIRST DISTRICT.

August C. E. Muller, Republican..... 1,113
Daniel E. Finn, Democrat.....3,608
Finn's plurality, 2,495.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ely Rosenberg, Republican..... 1,567
James A. Rierdon, Democrat..... 5,104
Rierdon's plurality, 3,537.

THIRD DISTRICT.

L. J. Hoenninger, Republican..... 1,897
Michael F. Sharkey, Democrat..... 4,361
Sharkey's plurality, 2,464. Two election districts missing.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. L. Weinberg, Rep..... 1,717
P. H. Roche, Dem..... 3,427
Roche's plurality*..... 1,710
*2 election districts missing.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Nelson H. Henry, Rep..... 3,531
Frederick L. Drescher, Dem..... 3,502
Drescher's plurality..... 29

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Richard Cohn, Rep..... 2,187
Timothy P. Sullivan, Dem..... 5,688
Sullivan's plurality..... 3,501

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

M. Francis Showber, Rep.....2,929
John F. Maher Dem.....4,740
Maher's plurality, 1,711.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Charles G. Adler, Rep.....1,791
Louis A. Jaffer, Dem.....1,881
Jaffer's *plurality, 90.
*One election district missing.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Alexander Murray, Rep.....3,069
N. Taylor Phillips, Dem.....4,695
Phillips's plurality, 1,626.

TENTH DISTRICT.

H. Breunich, Rep..... 2,316
Julius Harburger, Dem..... 4,195
Harburger's plurality, 1,879.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Michael Brady, Rep..... 2,373
John J. O'Connor, Dem..... 3,926
O'Connor's* plurality, 1,553.
*One election district missing.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Lafay Schulum, Rep..... 1,184
Leon Sanders, Dem..... 2,737
Sanders's plurality, 1,553.
Two election districts missing.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Peter F. Gleason, Rep..... 2,083
Patrick F. Trainor, Dem..... 4,012
Trainor's plurality, 1,929.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Gustav J. Voss, Rep..... 1,771
Louis Meister, Dem..... 4,501
Meister's plurality, 2,730.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Sigmund W. Kohn, Rep..... 2,146
James E. Smith, Dem..... 4,173
Smith's plurality, 202. Two election districts missing.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Jonas Ehrentreu, Rep.....1,036
Benjamin Hoffman, Dem.....3,189
*Hoffman's plurality, 2,153.
*One election district missing.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas E. Farrell, Rep.....2,598
John F. Brennan, Dem.....4,090
Brennan's plurality, 1,492.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

William Rabe, Rep.....1,837
Charles P. Dillon, Dem.....5,721
Dillon's plurality, 3,884.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Robert Mazet, Rep.....5,084
William A. Sweetser, Dem.....4,632
Mazet's plurality, 452.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Walter Baecht, Rep.....2,105
Cornelius F. Collins, Dem.....5,674
Collins's plurality, 3,569.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Edward H. Fallows, Rep.....6,599
Denis J. Ryan, Dem.....5,421
*Fallows's plurality, 1,178.
*Three election districts missing.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Saul Domroe, Rep.....2,082
Joseph Baum, Dem.....5,548
Baum's plurality, 3,466.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Charles W. Lewis, Rep.....5,089
Thomas A. Mangin, Dem.....6,126
*Mangin's plurality, 1,037.
*One election district missing.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Morris H. Hart, Rep.....2,002
John B. Fitzgerald, Dem.....4,115
*Fitzgerald's plurality, 2,113.
*Two election districts missing.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Frederick A. Ware, Rep..... 3,887
Milton Roblee, Dem..... 2,810
Ware's plurality*..... 1,077
*2 election districts missing.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Edward Scheider, Rep..... 2,102
John J. O'Connell, Dem..... 3,368
O'Connell's plurality*..... 1,266
*1 election district missing.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Gherardi Davis, Rep..... 3,805
Henry J. Hemmens, Dem..... 2,755
Davis's plurality..... 1,050

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

William C. Hecht, Rep..... 1,968
Joseph I. Green, Dem..... 4,740
Green's plurality*..... 2,772
*1 election district missing.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Frank Bulkley, Republican..... 4,608
Moses Ryttenberg, Democrat..... 3,866
Bulkley's plurality, 742.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

William Newman, Republican..... 2,511
George W. Myer, Jr., Democrat..... 5,103
*Myer's plurality..... 2,592
*One election district missing.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Samuel S. Slater, Republican..... 5,962
Albert E. Crabtree, Democrat..... 5,471
*Slater's plurality..... 491
*One election district missing.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Charles C. Levison, Rep..... 3,300
John Poth, Jr., Dem..... 6,019
Poth's plurality, 2,719.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Cornelius J. Reilly, Rep..... 2,084
John J. Egan, Dem.....
*Egan's plurality..... 1,680
*One election district missing.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Frank K. Bowers, Rep..... 5,192
Lyman W. Reddington Dem..... 8,607
*Reddington's plurality..... 3,415
*One election district missing.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

C. H. Cronin, Rep.....6,540
G. J. Grossman, Dem.....9,278
*Grossman's plurality.....2,738
*One election district missing.

THE VOTE FOR SENATORS.

The vote for Senators throughout the city is as follows:

TENTH DISTRICT.

E. H. Merwin, Rep..... 4,363
J. F. Ahearn, Dem..... 12,996
Ahearn's plurality..... 8,603

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

A. Buermann, Rep..... 4,941
S. J. Foley, Dem..... 11,681
*Foley's plurality, 6,740.
*Two election districts to hear from.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

M. A. Lesser, Rep..... 8,189
B. F. Martin, Dem..... 12,821
Martin's plurality, 4,632. Four election districts to hear from.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. Sternberg, Rep..... 6,012
T. F. Grady, Dem..... 16,611
Grady's plurality, 10,599. One election district to hear from.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

N. A. Elsberg, Rep.....12,388
B. S. Weeks, Dem..... 9,231
Elsberg's plurality.....*3,157
*Four districts missing.

EDDIE BALD

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CYCLIST, Writes:

"I have been using the genuine

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

for some time in my training, and would cheerfully recommend it to all athletes."

Edward Bald

Eddie McDuffie, The Great Cyclist and World's Record Breaker, writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract was recommended to me by Mr. Nat Butler, and I find it an elegant appetizer and muscle builder. I can recommend it highly to all cyclists and athletes."

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. F. Beglan, Rep.....7,302
L. Munzinger, Dem.....13,192
Munzinger's plurality, 5,890.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

William Martin, Rep..... 5,805
M. Featherson, Dem.....13,660
Featherson's plurality, 7,855. One election district to hear from.

CONGRESS.

The following are the Congressmen elected in the city:

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

C. W. Townsend, Republican..... 6,840
Nicholas Muller, Democrat.....14,101
Muller's plurality, 7,261.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Murray Mitchell, Republican.... 7,271
Daniel J. Riordan, Democrat.....10,448
Riordan's plurality, 3,177. One district missing.

NINTH DISTRICT.

John Stiebling, Republican..... 5,524
Thomas J. Bradley, Democrat..... 9,938
Bradley's plurality, 4,414. Eight districts missing.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Elijah M. Fisher, Republican..... 9,860
Amos J. Cummings, Democrat.....17,503
Cummings's plurality, 7,643. Six districts to hear from.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

William Volkel, Republican..... 6,179
William Sulzer, Democrat.....14,324
Sulzer's plurality, 8,145.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Howard Conkling, Republican..... 7,679
George B. McClellan, Democrat.....14,918
McClellan's plurality, 7,239.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

James W. Perry, Republican.....11,220
Jefferson M. Levy, Democrat.....17,706
Levy's plurality, 6,486. One district missing.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Lemuel E. Quigg, Rep.....24,700
William Astor Chanler, Dem.....30,760
Chanler's plurality, 6,060. Three election districts missing.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Philip B. Low, Republican.....18,902
Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Democrat.....24,543
Ruppert's plurality, 5,641. Six districts missing.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

James Irving Burns, Republican.....10,473
John Q. Underhill, Democrat.....16,971
Underhill's plurality, 6,498. Two districts missing.

RACE FEUD AT PHOENIX, S. C.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Nov. 8.—Intense excitement prevailed here all day because of the shooting of Boaz Ethridge, one of the Election Judges at Phoenix, and a subsequent riot between the whites and blacks at that place, in which T. P. Tolbert and several negroes were mortally wounded.

The negroes had a separate box in charge of Tolbert, in which those who could not vote in the regular boxes could deposit certificates that they were not allowed to vote for R. R. Tolbert for Congress, which certificates he expected to use in his contest for Latimer's seat.

Mr. Ethridge attempted to take charge of the box, and was shot dead by one of the negroes, who were crowding around it. Immediately the few white men who could procure arms or had them, opened fire on the crowd. The whites, several hundred strong, are well armed and determined, and if the leaders in to-day's trouble are caught to-night no power on earth can save them from a lynching.

At nightfall everything is quiet at Phoenix, with the whites masters of the situation, but the negroes are supposed to be congregating about two miles distant, and no one can conjecture what the night will bring forth.

Late this evening John R. Tolbert was dangerously wounded and his little nephew, son of E. I. Tolbert, who was in the buggy with him, was instantly killed while on their way home.

While a party of white men from Greenwood were returning from Phoenix to-night they were fired on from ambush, and M. J. Younger, Croswell Fleming and a Mr. Miller were badly wounded and are at a stock wells, five miles from here.

THREE LOST IN TENEMENT FIRE.

A Fourth Child Probably Perished in Brooklyn This Morning.

Three children were burned to death and one is missing as the result of a fire in a three-story tenement building at 615 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, early this morning. The fire started in the cellar about 2 o'clock and spread rapidly to the floors above where six families lived.

When the firemen arrived the building was burning in many places. Notwithstanding the dense smoke, none of the tenants had been awakened. The firemen hoisted ladders, climbed in at the windows, and roused the sleepers. The rescuers had a difficult task with the frightened tenants. Five women and several children had to be passed down the ladders from hand to hand. Eighteen people were rescued, some of whom did not escape without burns more or less serious.

Among those passed down the ladders were five women and several children. In some way the three children of Mrs. Nellie Gallagher, Florence, aged six years; Lillie, nine, and Addie, two, were overlooked. The firemen say that they were burned to death.

Mrs. Cecilia Cosgrove's little child was also reported missing. Some one said that it had been cared for by one of the neighbors. The firemen were unable to find it, and believe this child also perished. Mrs. Gallagher was so badly burned that she had to be taken to the Brooklyn Hospital in an ambulance.

The basement in which the fire started is under the grocery store occupied by Connor Brothers. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained this morning. The tenement house was completely destroyed.

Hot Chase After a Pickpocket.

A daring attempt was made last night to rob Asa C. Brownell of 356 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street of his gold watch, on the stairway of the elevated railway at Park Place and Church Street, and but for the prompt assistance of a colored man named Ira Harris of 261 West Forty-seventh Street and two firemen, whose names are unknown, the would-be thief would have got away. Mr. Brownell ascended the stair to take a train for home, when, as he reached the top step, he was jostled by several men, one of whom grabbed his watchchain, gave it a jerk, and broke it. The thief turned about and jumped down the stairs, with Mr. Brownell and Harris in pursuit. The thief ran up Park Place to Broadway and turned south with a crowd following. At Fulton Street the fugitive was overtaken by Mr. Brownell, Harris, and the two firemen, and turned over to Detective Mooney. At the Church Street Police Station the man gave his name as James Kelly of 102 James Street, and denied the charge of highway robbery which was made against him.

THE DAY AT HEADQUARTERS

How the Returns Were Received at the Fifth Avenue and the Hoffman House.

PLATT LAUDS COL. ROOSEVELT

Says He Was the Only Republican Who Could Have Won—The Raines Law Helped Him—Considerable Betting Done Yesterday.

Hope fluttered to and fro between the headquarters of the two political parties all day yesterday. It was so fickle that no one knew where it would finally settle down.

The managers of each party started the day by claiming a tidal wave, a landslide, and likewise an avalanche, for their ticket. Then as the day advanced, and reports began to grow more definite, and shrewd guessers and careful watchers at the polls began giving figures, the leaders settled upon more definite estimates.

Chairman Odell of the Republicans said: "Roosevelt will win by 40,000."

"Van Wyck will win by 35,000," declared Chairman McCarren.

And then each would send out reports to prove that his estimate was not only moderate, but unassailable.

The betting fluctuated fully as much as the early reports. Roosevelt had a slight advantage in the odds when betting closed Monday night, and he still held this advantage when the betting opened again yesterday.

Toward noon the odds lessened until Van Wyck money was offered even. This lasted for a short time only, as the report of good weather and a heavy vote up the State laid the axe to the root of the Van Wyck tree. The odds tumbled. By 3 or 4 o'clock men were offering odds of 4 to 1 on Roosevelt. Little money could be had at that. Men in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Hoffman House paid little attention to the reports, but relied upon the testimony of the odds.

Doorkeeper O'Brien of the Democratic headquarters rushed into the Fifth Avenue Hotel and created some excitement by offering $100 to $500 on Van Wyck. Better odds were ruling, and he was laughed at.

The betting event of the day occurred late in the evening. George Wheelock, who was known to have placed at least $48,000 on Roosevelt, went into the Hoffman House and offered to wager $50,000 on Van Wyck. Immediately men gathered about him ready to take the money. He said he would bet even, and placed four bets at $5,000 to $5,000 on the Democratic candidate. He still had more money, but would not bet any more at even figures, and took five bets at $4,000 to $5,000 each. A few minutes later the Democratic managers up stairs were admitting that Roosevelt had carried the State by a round plurality.

"The farmers are out in force," said a telegram from a far western county.

"Hurrah for the farmers!" shouted the crowd.

After this there was nothing but hurrahs in the Republican headquarters. Finally the "extras" of the evening papers began "conceding" Roosevelt's election, and the shouting grew louder, until it could be heard all over the hotel, despite the closed doors. Out in the streets the people were also shouting "Three cheers for Teddy!"

LITTLE CHEER AT THE HOFFMAN.

In the Democratic headquarters there was not much cheer apparent at any time during the day. Senator McCarren seemed despondent from the start. In the afternoon he said that he was still of the opinion that Van Wyck would carry the State by at least 35,000. An hour later he said that the Democrats would win by 25,000. At night he left the headquarters declaring that he had only one estimate to make.

"I say now," he said, "as I said before, and I say it for the last time, Van Wyck is elected by a plurality of at least 25,000."

The gloom at the headquarters was deepened by a bulletin that came from Richard Croker about 9 o'clock. It said: "Van Wyck will carry the State by 25,000." This was such a drop from his big, confident plurality of the day before that the Democratic managers were much disheartened. A little later another report was brought from Mr. Croker. It said that Mr. Croker did not concede the election of Col. Roosevelt.

This settled matters, apparently, in the State headquarters. The crowd slowly dispersed, and after this there was only a handful of persons in the rooms. Some of these, however, stuck out to the last that Mr. Van Wyck was certain of election.

A discouraging telegram received or reported to be received from ex-Gov. Flower said that he considered the election so close that a few thousand either way was all that could be expected.

There seemed to be a mutual exchange of election news. Now and then the Democrats would send over some encouraging news to the Republicans, and get back reports that would make them look blue. A telegram came from Chairman Odell saying that he saw no reason to change his figures of 40,000 for Roosevelt. This elicited some strong language on the part of the Democratic bettors present, but it made them gloomy. Then came a report that Mr. Platt had telegraphed that Roosevelt would receive at least 27,000 plurality.

This cumulative evidence was too much even for the high hopes of the Democratic managers, and about 11 o'clock they began admitting that Roosevelt had carried the State.

Elliot Danforth came up to the headquarters and remained there for some time. When asked for a statement about the election he said:

"I have nothing to say now, but I shall have something to say later about how the Democrats won the State."

PLATT LAUDS ROOSEVELT.

Senator Platt said last night that the result was just about what he had expected. When asked to what he attributed the result, he said:

"I think it was due to the Raines law. It was unpopular in the cities, I think, but was liked by the country people."

"Col. Roosevelt," he continued, "is the only Republican who could have carried the State. His splendid canvass has won him the election. His canvass was wonderful. It is the most remarkable thing in the history of politics. No other man would have had the endurance to go through the work he has gone through."

The Judiciary issue in New York County, Senator Platt said, had not figured as strongly in the campaign as was expected.

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of our Governor-elect, Roosevelt.—Adv.

SOLDIER VOTERS' TROUBLES

Many of the Men of the Fourteenth Lost Their Votes.

THEY HAD HISSED ROOSEVELT.

Seventy-nine Ballots Cast in Ninth Regiment Armory—Soldiers in the Courts.

The Fourteenth Regiment was practically disfranchised at this election. All day yesterday members of the regiment were going to the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, where Justice Gaynor was sitting in Special Term, to find out why they were not allowed to vote. This was the regiment which hissed Col. Roosevelt's picture when it was displayed at the armory, on Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

It appears that many of the men registered while in camp, and therefore did not register on the regular days of registration in Brooklyn. A week ago they were mustered out of the service. No regimental vote was taken at the armory, and being no longer in the service of the United States they could not vote as soldiers. When they visited the regular polling places in Brooklyn yesterday they were not allowed to vote because their names did not appear on the registration books. A large number of them at once applied to Justice Gaynor, but he was unable to do anything for them.

"It is very strange," said the Justice, when the first case was presented to him, "that a regiment should be mustered out on the eve of election."

Many of the soldiers went to the Democratic headquarters, in the Jefferson Building, in Boerum Place, to consult with Luke D. Stapleton, who was at the headquarters for the purpose of acting as counsel for Democrats who were not permitted to vote. Mr. Stapleton told them that he was powerless in the matter.

"It is a strange thing," said he to a reporter, "that the Democratic regiments have been mustered out and the Republican regiments allowed to vote. It is perhaps a coincidence that a few weeks ago the newspapers reported the hissing of Col. Roosevelt's picture by the Fourteenth."

The members of the Ninth Regiment that are stationed in the armory in Fourteenth Street voted there yesterday. Capt. Coan of Company L was officer of the day. Capt. Timson of Company M had charge of the voting, and opened the polls at 9 o'clock in Company M's room. The polls closed at 4 o'clock, and one of the election officers was sent to Albany immediately with the ballots.

Dr. Nelson H. Henry, the Republican candidate for Assembly from the Fifth District, visited the armory before noon, and entered a protest against the way Capt. Timson was allowing the volunteers to be assisted in having their ballots prepared. After Dr. Henry had entered his protest Capt. Timson refused to allow the soldiers to have assistance from any one near the polling place. Only 79 ballots were cast.

William J. Sullivan of 250 West Fifty-third Street, a member of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, was arrested yesterday morning as he was about to cast his ballot in the Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District. The soldier acknowledged that he had not registered, but thought that, as a soldier, he had a right to vote without registration. He was held in $300 bail in the West Side Police Court, Commissioner William Dalton furnished bonds.

The six Justices of the Supreme Court who sat yesterday in Special Term, Parts I. and II., to decide election cases, were called upon to pass upon the rights of a number of soldiers. Joseph Kahn, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, was granted a writ of mandamus by Justice Freedman, directing the Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District to receive his vote. Kahn, who is a Republican, claimed that he had duly registered at Fort Slocum, from his home, 196 Seventh Street. He was mustered out on Oct. 23, after the registration had closed here. He produced his certificate of registration, with his regiment, and also a certificate from his Captain that he had not voted.

William Henry Page, Jr., applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Inspectors of the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District to permit John S. Patterson of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to cast his vote. Mr. Page said Patterson had registered at Chickamauga from his residence, but came here on furlough subsequently, too late to register. He submitted a registration certificate from Patterson's Captain. Justice Bischoff granted the writ.

Ernest Kroning, who was a sailor on the United States ship Gloucester, applied through Alfred R. Page, Republican counsel, for a writ of mandamus directing the Inspectors of the Twelfth Election District of the First Assembly District to accept his vote. He claimed that he left the ship before the registration of the crew, and did not reach New York in time to register.

Mr. Page contended that, under the Soldiers' act, it was not necessary that Kroning should have registered on board the Gloucester, as he had the right to vote on election day, if absent from his ship, at the most convenient polling place. Mr. Page also argued that the Secretary of State was the official who was bound under the law to register every soldier or sailor absent from his home on service, and was bound to furnish a list of those he had registered to the commanding officer of every vessel in the navy. This, counsel claimed, obviated the necessity for any registration by Kroning on the Gloucester and excused him for not having registered here.

Justice Freedman denied the writ of mandamus. He said:

"Chapter 674 of the Laws of 1898 applies to the navy as well as to the army. If the Secretary of State prepared a general register of the electors on board the vessel Gloucester and transmitted it to the proper officer in charge of said vessel, and the applicant's name was included therein, the application, upon proof of these facts, might be granted. The papers contain no such proof. The application for a writ of mandamus must therefore be denied."

VAN WYCK SOLDIER BADLY BEATEN

Felled with a Shovel Because He Wore a Democratic Button.

One of the first election fights of the day took place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Ninth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. A soldier was beaten so badly that he had to be taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He is Peter Gilmartin of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, who is on a furlough. Henry F. Gebein of 748 Ninth Avenue and Thomas McGowan of 769 Ninth Avenue were arrested.

Gilmartin was walking down Ninth Avenue with friends. He wore a Van Wyck button in the lapel of his uniform. Gebein saw the button and asked him why a soldier should wear such a thing. Gilmartin told Gebein it was none of his business, and Gebein tore the button out of the coat. A fight resulted. Gilmartin is a small man and Gebein is large. But the soldier got the better of his antagonist, blacking both his eyes. Gebein seized a coal shovel and struck Gilmartin on the head, felling him.

A general fight followed, a dozen men engaging. McGowan tried to act as a peacemaker, but he was badly bruised about the face and was arrested by Policeman Hackett, who stopped the fighting. Gilmartin's scalp was laid open, but his wound is not dangerous. In the West Side Court Gebein was held in $1,000 bail for trial, on a charge of felonious assault, and McGowan was discharged.

THE LONDON TIMES'S COMMENTS.

The Puerto Rican Trade Regulations Tax British Patience.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Times says this morning:

"Whatever may be the result of the elections in the United States, the Administration has gone too far to retreat on the Philippines question. The American reply may perhaps modify the original proposals, but there is no doubt the main demand will be pressed to a successful conclusion. It is impossible to feel sympathy with Spain; and we trust that, on the financial side, the Americans will show themselves generous toward a fallen enemy."

After expressing satisfaction that "future misunderstanding will be avoided by the immediate adoption of a solution which was ultimately inevitable," The Times says:

"We trust that America has learned to appreciate the fact that commercial restriction and imperial expansion do not thrive together. But it must be confessed that our sympathy with the Americans in their new course suffers a great strain by such blunders as the order for the regulation of trade at Puerto Rico, which reads as if borrowed from the British Navigation acts, which the Americans found so oppressive."

The editorial concludes by expressing the opinion that the new policy and the promising economic situation will prevent any recurrence of an acute currency crisis.

Furs, Fashions, &c.

INFORMATION FROM C. C. SHAYNE.

The sealskins used for manufacturing come from Alaska, Victoria, Japan and Lobos Island. They are dyed in London, and it takes a good judge to tell the difference when made up. Alaska Seals are the best. The pelt is strong, the fur dense, handsome and durable. Coats, fashionable lengths, $200, $250 and $300; Muffs, $20, $25 and $30. Coats of Japan, Lobos Island, and Victoria Seal can be sold for $100, $125 and $150, and Muffs, $10 to $15; but they seldom wear more than two or three years and often not more than one; they turn red and look shabby.

I am making over to this season's style Alaska Sealskin Coats which I sold to my customers ten years ago. I can recommend that kind of Seal.

PERSIAN LAMB SKINS.

The German dyed, which have a glossy appearance and retain their pristine beauty for years, are the best. Muffs, $12, $15 and $18; Coats, Capes, Collarettes in proportion. Moire Persian Baby Lamb, which is very handsome, costs 25 per cent more than Persian Lamb. It does not wear as well, however. American-dyed Persian Lamb costs about one-half the price of German dyed. It looks well when new, but it turns rusty and has a woolly appearance after being worn. Muffs can be sold $6 to $10. I do not sell them.

RUSSIAN SABLE

is fashionable. I import them in large quantities undressed, duty free. They are dressed here, and manufactured into Capes, Muffs, &c., on my own premises, and I can sell as low as any reliable house in the world. Skins, $30, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200 and $250 each. It takes two and three skins for a muff, according to size, and two skins for a neck scarf. Tails, $1.50 to $5.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLE

ranks next in value to Russian. Skins, $5, $7.50, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, and the best $40. They are not as large as the Russian, and it requires three skins to make an average sized muff; neck pieces can be made from two skins; long ones require more. Tails, $1.50 to $2.50.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are darkened by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables; while they look quite as handsome as the natural color when new, the chemicals used in darkening injure the fleece; they soon fade and have a dull look. A light shade of sable, natural color, is preferable to blended sable.

Valuable sables should be purchased on a clear day. My store was built specially for the fur business and is well lighted. Patrons are invited to call in the forenoon, when the light is good, and I can give my personal attention from 9 to 12.

I have had over thirty years' experience in handling sables, and give this branch my personal attention. I receive orders for sables from all sections of the country on the recommendations of my customers.

MINK

is popular. A good Muff, $25; others, $10, $15, $20, $30, and $40 for very choice; Neck Pieces, Capes, Mantles, &c., at corresponding prices.

STONE MARTEN

is a favorite with young women. Muffs, $15, $20, and $25; Neck Scarf, Collarettes, and Capes in proportion.

NOTE.—Opossum, an inferior and poor wearing fur, is dyed to imitate stone marten, and, while it can be sold for a very low price, it will scarcely last through one Winter, whereas stone marten will wear from five to seven years.

ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, AND FOX

are fashionable. In stock or to order without extra charge.

ALASKA SABLE, (SKUNK.)

Natural dark brown Skunk is one of the handsomest and best furs worn for the price. Muffs, $10 to $15; Scarfs, Collarettes and Capes in proportion.

NOTE.—Raccoon and opossum are dyed to imitate skunk, but do not wear well.

FURS SHOULD BE PROPERLY CURED AND DRESSED.

All furs sold by me are made from skins properly cured and dressed. The fur retains its natural lustre and wears longer than articles made from the same kind of skins, not properly prepared, which can be purchased at lower prices, but look dull and are more liable to be eaten by moths. It is not economical to buy furs not properly dressed, no matter how low the price.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZES.

The Russian Sable, Mink, Seal and Persian Lamb garments manufactured by me were awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair, as were also "natural fur pelts, dressed ready for use, all kinds."

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AMERICA.

The only advantage England has is in the character of the dye of Seal, and Germany in the dye of Persian Lamb. America excels in dyeing Otter and Beaver. I handle only the best furs, dressed and dyed in the nations which make a specialty of them.

I make every effort to induce Americans to buy their furs at home instead of abroad, and a trial order will convince them that they can do as well here and will run no risk as to style, fit, quality, and price.

Respectfully,

C. C. Shayne

IMPORTER & MANUFACTURER,

124 and 126 WEST 42D ST.

Fashion Book Mailed to out-of-town patrons.

Great Flood in China.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch has been received here from the Baptist mission in the Province of Shan-Tung, China, which says the Hoang-Ho, (Yellow River,) has left its bed near the City of Tsi-Nan-Fu, capital of Shan-Tung Province, and flooded 2,000 square miles of territory. Hundreds of villages have been destroyed, a million people are suffering, and famine is imminent.

To be sure of securing The New York Times, with Review of Books and Art, next Saturday, direct your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you, as newsdealers cannot return unsold copies of the Saturday edition of The New York Times.—Adv.

Be Sure to Get

Next Sunday's Issue

The New York Times

It will abound in attractive features. Chief among them will be Henry Norman's cable letter from London. Mr. Norman is the best of the London correspondents and his news and views of the international questions now attracting the attention of the world are of great interest.

The Illustrated Magazine will Contain Among Other Features:

The Latest and Best Portrait of Governor-Elect Roosevelt.

Activity in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A realistic scene from the bridge of the Indiana. Reproduction of the U. S. torpedo boat Winslow undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was on this vessel that the first American naval officer, Ensign Worth Bagley, was killed during the war with Spain.

The Prize Winners at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Carnegie Art Galleries, Pittsburg, Penn.

On Nov. 3 the International Jury made the following awards: Medal of the first class and prize of $1,500, "Early Spring," William Dwight, South Dartmouth, Mass.; medal of the second class and prize of $1,000, "The Sea," Childe Hassam, New York City; medal of the third class and prize of $500, "The Window Seat," Alexander Roche, Edinburgh, Scotland. Honorable Mention: "The Shepherd," E. A. Walton, London; "Roses," John F. Weir, New Haven, Conn. All these pictures are reproduced.

Our Soldier Boys on the Pacific Coast.

On Nov. 16 Major Gen. Merriam will make a report to the Adjutant General of the United States on the state of affairs that have existed at Camp Merritt, since the arrival of the First Volunteer Regiment at San Francisco, and which have caused open condemnation, not to say actual charges of incompetency against officers in high places. W. J. Rouse has succeeded in obtaining from Major Gen. Merriam, in command of the Departments of California and of the Columbia, a statement of facts of extraordinary interest accompanied with photographs obtained from negatives made by a Government official photographer of the actual condition of affairs at this camp. These illustrations are of more than ordinary excellence and include the following:

Camp of the Tennessee Vols., Col. Smith, at Camp Merriam.
Scene in the Infantry Streets at Camp Merriam.
Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller and Staff Receiving Troops at the Presidio.
Heliographing to Angel Island from the Presidio.
Brig. Gen. Miller's Headquarters at Camp Merriam.
Birds-Eye View of Camp Merritt.
Portion of Cavalry Camp, Camp Merriam, Presidio.
Headquarters First Sergeant of Volunteers.
A Type of Tents in the Tennessee Camp.
Type of Officers' Quarters in the Volunteers' Camp.
A Regimental Mascot.

MUSIC Mr. Henderson's review of the week and musical circles is embellished with a number of illustrations of the forthcoming production on Monday evening of "The Jolly Musketeer," including portraits of Maud Hollins, Bertha Waltzinger, Edith Hendee, Helena Frederick, Jefferson de Angelis and Van Rennsselaer Wheeler.

In the Theatres

John Mason.
Scene in "A Lady of Quality." Florinda's Fencing Bout.
Hilda Spong of the Lyceum Theatre Company.
Sir Christopher and the Waiter. Mr. Drew and Mr. Lamb in "The Liars."
Marie George in "A Dangerous Maid."
A Scene in "Catherine." Jos. Holland, Annie Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Le Moyne.
Mary Mannering of the Lyceum Theatre Company.
Julia Arthur as Clorinda.
Edward J. Morgan of the Lyceum Theatre Company.
A Scene in "Catherine." Frank Worthing and Elsie de Wolfe.

Some interesting extracts are made from "An American Cruiser in the East," by John D. Ford, U. S. N. Mr. Ford is Fleet Engineer under Admiral Dewey, and what he has to say about China, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines is as entertaining as it is instructive. The article is well illustrated; there are presented a party of musical Geishas, a tattooed Japanese, besides a couple of street scenes in Tokio; there are, too, excellent half-tones of some curious Filipinos.

Photograph and sketch of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who has just been re-elected President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Portrait and sketch of the Rev. John P. Forbes, new pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn.

Also a theatre hat that can be converted into a fan. This blessing to theatregoers is entertainingly described, and is accompanied by three illustrations.

Handsome half-tone reproduction of the new locomotive of the mogul type recently completed from designs prepared by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., with descriptive text.

Fiction.—"On the Cards," a charming little novelette by J. A. Flynn, with two illustrations.

Portrait of Mme. Gaston Feuardent, who for twelve years has been the organist and musical director of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, New York City.

SATURDAY EDITION, with BOOK AND ART REVIEW.

In order to be sure to get next Saturday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with the sixteen-page REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, it is necessary to get your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you. The Saturday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is non-returnable, and it is best to give your order at once. Most of the newsstands in New York were entirely sold out of copies of the Saturday edition of THE TIMES at ten o'clock last Saturday morning. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is the only literary newspaper of the day, and is the best guide to current literature.

ONE CENT.

The price of THE TIMES, on Oct. 10, 1898, was reduced from three cents a copy to one cent throughout the City of New York and Jersey City. Outside the city the price is two cents, and no change is made in the price of THE SUNDAY TIMES, which is, as heretofore, sold at five cents within and without the city.

It is the price of the paper, not its character, that is changed. The old readers of THE TIMES and the new shall find it a clean, truthful, carefully edited newspaper at one cent, a paper that recognizes its obligation to give its readers all the news, but values its own good name and their respect too highly to put before them the untrue or the unclean, or to affront their intelligence and their good taste with freaks of typographical display or reckless sensationalism.

The reasons and the reasoning that led the management of THE TIMES to take this business step it may not be out of place to state.

During the past two years THE TIMES had made a large advance in circulation. The gain in sales during the past business year of the paper ending on Sept. 1 was substantial and gratifying. From week to week without interruption the increase continued, and there was every reason to expect in the future, even without any reduction in price. A steady augmentation in the number of readers of THE TIMES. This sure and constant growth of its audience had been a convincing assurance that in its policy and its quality the paper was acceptable, that it was the kind of paper a large part of the American people liked to read. As to that the management of THE TIMES had not been left in doubt or dependent on conjecture. New and old readers of the paper had not only shown that they liked THE TIMES by reading it every day, but they took pains to say that they liked it. The words of praise and commendation which THE TIMES received from its readers and the public were without precedent in the history of the paper for their frequency and heartiness.

No paper, however, ever increases in circulation fast enough to satisfy its conductors. It seemed to the management of THE TIMES that, while the growth of its sales was steady and substantial, it was too slow; that while its circulation had reached a large figure for a newspaper of its character, it ought to be larger. Everybody appeared to praise THE TIMES, and what everybody praises pretty much everybody ought to have and enjoy. Why not? This reasoning led almost inevitably to the conclusion that the high price of THE TIMES was an obstacle to its rapid increase in circulation. Three cents a day is very little, but the mon

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All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

CROKER'S WORK.

To RICHARD CROKER and to him alone belongs the responsibility for the Democratic defeat in the State of New York. He enforced his brutal and selfish will in the judiciary nominations at a moment when the tide was visibly carrying his party to certain victory. The current was first checked, then reversed; at the end it swept the Democracy to defeat and the Republicans to an undeserved victory given to them by the Democratic votes which CROKER in this county had driven away from the party.

The figures of the election make all this so plain that even the henchmen and lackeys of the boss, if the habit of servility has not extinguished all their spirit and most of their Democracy, must feel resentment rise within them as at the Democratic Club or in his other haunts they gather about the sole author of VAN WYCK'S defeat. A comparison of the vote of Brooklyn with the vote of Manhattan and the Bronx tells the tale. Kings County gave to VAN WYCK the splendid plurality of 15,000, which is well above the normal Democratic plurality of that county. In the old City of New York, where CROKER holds sway, the plurality was but 56,000, or 30,000 less than the figure that would have been reached in this Democratic year if the ugly menace of Crokerism had not risen to blight the fair prospects of the party and send thousands of Democrats to the ballot box with Republican votes in their hands. Throughout the State outside of this city the Republican vote fell off heavily, and the Democratic vote increased. Those conditions were reversed in Manhattan and the Bronx, where CROKER'S brutal methods had stirred up a revolt. A Democratic plurality of more than 100,000 in New York City would have given the State to VAN WYCK, and that plurality would have been returned but for CROKER'S work.

It was not merely the desire to administer a rebuke to CROKER for his attempt to enslave the bench that produced this result. Great numbers of Democrats, not only in New York, but in the interior of the State, refused to cast a vote that might help to extend the power of this coarse, vulgar, and unscrupulous boss over the affairs of the State. He is established in this city and cannot be dislodged save by a revolt within his own organization. His growing disposition to force his way into the larger field of State politics leading up to his successful effort to wrest the control of the Syracuse Convention from the far wiser hand of HILL has been resented by the Democracy of the interior. They distrust him, and they fear him. His capacity and his judgment are unequal to the place he aspired to fill in State politics. His rough defiance of decent public opinion and his close identification with all the scandals of Tammany government made him a dangerous man to intrust with the power of Democratic leadership in the State. The Democrats could not destroy him in New York, but they could keep him out of Albany.

To the Democrats of Kings County, from the venerable MCLAUGHLIN down to the rank and file, including the worthy candidate now suffering under the keen disappointments of a campaign that has removed him from the bench and left him defeated, CROKER'S disastrous management of this canvass will be an occasion for anger and denunciation. The Democrats on this side of the river who are not of Tammany have always detested him. They will now rejoice in some measure that the calamity he has brought upon the party brings him nearer the end of his rope. Whether the elements of successful revolt may be found in Tammany itself is perhaps doubtful. If there are within that organization any men of ambition, with brains and courage enough to rise against CROKER, to defy him and denounce him and attempt his overthrow, the city and the Democratic Party may soon be rid of a boss who is a curse to both.

THE COUNTRY TO MR. M'KINLEY.

The Administration cannot fail to see that the net result of the Congressional elections is a distinct check for the Republican Party. All the changes that have taken place have been adverse to that party, and the losses inflicted by direct popular suffrage upon issues which in the main were National amount to a direct and severe blow to the Administration.

The causes have been unusually complex. Undoubtedly there has been hesitation, apprehension, even some alarm, over the policy that the President has seemed to have adopted with reference to Oriental acquisitions. Though this policy was not made a definite issue, because the Democrats took no pronounced stand regarding it, there is no room for question that it decided very many votes. A much more concrete issue, and one that had great influence, was Algerism. The President is said to have remarked recently, in a tone of mingled amazement and resentment: "They blame ALGER, but I was the Secretary of War." In one sense he was, since he chose ALGER and kept him and made himself responsible for him, and even in the speeches of his recent tour tried to screen him. It was a terrible blunder, and Mr. MCKINLEY will have to pay for it through all the rest of his term. Then, again, these influences were reinforced by the disappointment of a large number of Mr. MCKINLEY'S former Democratic supporters over his negative and barren policy in finance; by the discomfort caused inevitably by the heavy taxation for war measures; by the disgust bred of the arrogant partisanship and the greed for spoils shown by the Republican leaders in many States, and by dissensions in the Republican Party due to these qualities in the leaders.

The point of most interest is what effect will this check have on the mind of the President? He cannot ignore it. Will it make him more sober and cautious, or will it inspire him with the idea that the safety of his party and of the candidate he hopes it will present again in 1900, depends on adopting an extreme course, involving the National honor and leaving no alternative but the indorsement of its author? The latter would be a very bold line to follow. It might without unfairness be called desperate. There are precedents for it, but they are not found in the history of English-speaking peoples, and the consequences have not been such as a faithful citizen would like to contemplate. We shall not believe that Mr. MCKINLEY is capable of temptation in this direction, but can any one who knows the situation deny that there are men of influence and authority very near to him who are not at all incapable of it?

Whatever embarrassment awaits the President in this matter he owes to this class of politicians and to the countenance that he has foolishly given them. When he permitted Republican speakers in all parts of the Union to argue that t he Administration's foreign policy must be "sustained" at the elections, and when he intimated the same view over and over again in his own addresses, he invited the country and the world to believe that a failure to secure a good majority in Congress meant a failure to secure popular approval for the terms he was offering to Spain. He had no right to take such a risk, and he took it from motives that were not good. He had been implicitly trusted. Never had a people more generously and unqualifiedly supported their chief representative. Had he had the wisdom, the courage, the simple honesty to repay their confidence by firmly refusing to make or to let his party make his foreign policy the subject of partisan appeals, the elections need have had no bearing on that policy. They easily might, indeed, have resulted differently.

To divorce that policy now from party aims or personal ambition will not be easy, but it is the plain duty of Mr. MCKINLEY to undertake it. He must shun, as he would the plague, all thought of how his course will affect the fortunes of his party or his own. He must seek what is really best for the whole country and for all time, candidly taking counsel with the most trusted men of all parties. He faces as serious a problem as any President ever faced. If he tries faithfully and honorably to solve it he will save his country and his own fame, but on this condition solely.

QUAY'S VICTORY.

Our readers will find in our news columns the details of the amazing election in Pennsylvania. They can make their own comment thereon. The most obvious, and perhaps as edifying as any, is that if Pennsylvania likes the Quay brand of boss, QUAY is of the brand it likes.

Apparently it likes him quite as much as it did last year and even a little more, his course for the past twelve months having endeared him to its heart and raised him in its esteem. During the interval what seemed like a formidable opposition movement has been going on, and it has been distinguished from previous movements by the high position of some of its leaders. If Mr. PLATT had nominated for Governor of New York, let us say, Mr. LEMUEL ELY QUIGG, and Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS had taken the stump against him and had accused both the boss and the boss's candidate of offenses that would have banished them from the society of honest men, we should have seen something like a parallel to the political situation in Pennsylvania; but we hardly think that the result would have been similar.

Pennsylvania is a populous, prosperous State. Its resources are great and varied, and the general well-being of its people is of an enviable sort. But among their possessions sensitive self-respect does not seem to be included. Some day they may acquire it, and then, if he shall not previously have died of old age, QUAY'S downfall will come.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES BY DEMOCRATIC VOTES.

President MCKINLEY was elected by Democratic votes. ROOSEVELT has been elected Governor by Democratic votes. By what votes will the victories of that party be won when the Democrats, quit of Crokerism and of Bryanism, shall conclude to be wise and united?

The principles and the policies of the Republican Party are winning for it no support. In spite of his "successful conduct of the war" President MCKINLEY sees the country go against him in the Congressional elections.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S ardent jingoism has failed to awaken his party. They would have let him be defeated if Democratic voters, repelled by Crokerism, had not come to his support.

Not even the loud alarm bells rung by the Republicans to arouse the people to the danger of free silver have been heeded. Democratic Congressmen have been elected in this city notwithstanding their refusal to discuss the silver question. This is a sound-money community. The election of the Democratic Congressional candidates proves plainly enough that the voters are not afraid of free silver. That peril has passed.

If the Republicans can rely neither upon the glory of the war nor upon the silver bogey to bring them victories, wherewithal shall they be saved? Certainly not by protection, for that is dying, too.

THE CRISIS AT PARIS.

Unfortunately there is nothing intrinsically incredible in the story cabled to THE TIMES yesterday of a plot to make the revision of the Dreyfus case the signal for a rising of the mob and for a possible "coup d'état."

There is no more inflammable human material anywhere in the world than a great part of the population of Paris, and it has been brought by the agitation of the Dreyfus case almost to the point of spontaneous ignition. The journals which are most quoted in the cable dispatches, and which are in fact of the most weight and standing, may be those which exert the deepest and most lasting influence upon Parisian public opinion, but they are not those which exert the widest and most immediate. These latter are the yellow journals which find their account in fanning every sort of popular excitement. That a great part of the population of Paris is actually out of its head we are assured by the treatment which ZOLA has received. It is quite impossible to imagine any populace in its sane and sober condition so persecuting a writer for taking the unpopular side of a pending controversy, when his motive for doing so could only have been that the unpopular side was the side of truth and justice.

But of course the main factor in the abnormal condition of public feeling is the army. The French Army is a very popular institution, insomuch that the only tangible basis for the huge superstructure of Boulangism was the general belief that BOULANGER was the friend of the private soldier. In the Dreyfus case it seems that "the honor of the army" forbade the acknowledgment in the first instance of the mistake of a court-martial. Then the honor of the army required of its officers the most cynical exhibitions of dishonor. It required two or three Ministers of War and as many Chiefs of the Staff to order, to commit or to connive at forgery and perjury in order to prevent the liberation of an innocent man. How this honor is "rooted in dishonor" may be seen by the course of Gen. CHANOINE, the Minister of War who deserted his colleagues in the Chamber after listening without dissent to their conclusion in the Cabinet of the programme of the action they would take in the Chamber. A civil politician could never have held up his head again after playing such a trick. He would have had no political future. To do the press of Paris justice, nearly all the leading journals have properly denounced Gen. CHANOINE. But it was not public opinion that he was engaged in conciliating. It was the opinion of his own class, of the army, and there has been no evidence that in the opinion of that class he has suffered at all. It is more probable that his brother officers applaud his adroitness in deceiving and betraying the revisionists.

There is plainly something very wrong with the moral and social standards of an army which instigates and approves the crimes of MERCIER, BOISDEFFRE, DU PATY DE CLAM, and the rest. Such an army is not likely to make any effective opposition to the work of a mob assembled to vindicate the honor of the army by killing its critics and sacking their houses. As for the "coup d'état," that also would be quite within the possibilities if there were any "man on horseback" conspicuous enough to be in a position to make it. BOULANGER lived and died before his time.

The party column blanket ballot is a pretty clumsy instrument of vengeance in the hands of an incensed electorate. The voters of the County of New York, constituting the First Judicial District, have defeated VAN WYCK, but they have not elected Judge DALY. There was no good reason why any Democrat should vote against his party's candidate for Governor. There were the best of reasons why all right-thinking Democrats should vote for Judge DALY. The election of VAN WYCK and the election of DALY would have been a verdict of which no man could mistake the meaning. It would have been a direct and specific rebuke of CROKER. It would have expressed with emphasis and discrimination the intent of the voters. But the indisposition of the mass of voters to take much trouble with their ballots is again manifested in this election. It was easier to put a cross at the head of the Republican column than it was to mark the ballot in such a way as to make it count for VAN WYCK and for DALY, so several thousand Democrats took that easy and unintelligent way to rebuke CROKER.

Hampshire is not much of a racing county. But it contains Southampton, which is a port likely to be visited by Mr. RICHARD CROKER, when he is called, as he now appears to be called, from labor to refreshment. From Southampton it is but a short and pleasant journey to the ancient cathedral and City of Winchester, which the boss owes it to his own character as a person of culture and an archæologist to visit. He might take the occasion to familiarize himself with the legends of Hampshire. One of these pertains to the Great Hampshire Hog. This celebrated and instructive animal, it should interest and may concern Mr. CROKER to learn, was killed in consequence of having too much cheek.

Of course the announcement that the conferences at Paris have been "suspended" is very far from being an announcement that negotiations have been broken off. Nor is there any danger that the latter announcement will follow the former. "The appeal to Europe" which Spain has threatened many times and made several times can no longer excite hope in any Spaniard, or apprehension in a man of any other nationality. An orator in the Cortes last Spring observed with justice that if Spain meant to appeal to Europe she must make her appeal "with free hands." She could not do that then, and still less can she do it now. She might then have peddled the Philippines among the powers in return for favors, whereas she cannot now convey a clear title to an island in the group. Wherefore she will come to our terms, however hard they may be. But the Parisian journal is of a very rosy optimism which interprets the suspension as meaning that we will give Spain a large amount of money for the Philippines and thus "conclude the negotiations in a friendly spirit." Too many Americans are opposed to taking the Philippines at any price or at no price to make it likely that many Americans are in favor of paying good money for them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The fact that the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, instead of sinking soon after she was abandoned, kept afloat long enough to reach the shore of Cat Island, leaves Lieut. Commander HARRIS in a most trying position, and however reasonable his explanations of the course pursued may be, they will at best amount to little more than the confession of a serious error of judgment. And such errors are not forgiven to the Captain of a ship. He is intrusted with more power than is ever given, under a constitutional government, at least, to any man on land, but with the power goes an ultimate responsibility that is often cruelly strict. He can do what he will, practically, so long as he can prove that there was no other way of bringing his vessel safely to port, but the wisdom of what he does is judged almost exclusively by its results, and, as a general rule, he is summarily condemned for failure. Of all the mistakes a Captain can make, that of bandoning a ship too soon or unnecessarily comes the nearest to being unpardonable, for abandonment is justified only when certain death is its immediate and obvious alternative. The Captain goes or stays as he deems best, but woe to him if his decision is wrong. Many a thoroughly competent commander has had his career ruined, or rather destroyed, by a miscalculation of this sort. Vessels which such men, for apparently good reasons, considered to be on the point of sinking have remained afloat for days, finally to be taken into port by other men of better fortune rather than of greater skill. In the present case the circumstances were peculiar, and whether they will serve as excuses or not remains to be seen. From present information, it must be confessed, it looks as though the Maria Teresa was left to her fate too soon, and that the Vulcan or the wrecking tug should at least have "stood by" a few hours longer.

—A too-impulsive writer in one of this month's magazines credits the Spaniards with having inherited from the ancient Romans the wisdom to appreciate good roads and the skill required for building them. This conclusion he seems to have based on a hasty inspection of the military highway between Ponce and San Juan. He might have searched all Spain and every one of her colonies for years without finding a dozen other specimens of good road building, but in the course of his investigation he would have discovered that, of all the nominally civilized nations, Spain has shown by far the least inclination to imitate her nominal ancestor in this particular respect. At home and abroad the Spaniard is usually contented enough with trails over which a mule can slowly walk under a light burden, and when he has constructed a route over which a strong wagon can be drawn by four or six mules—weather and the season permitting—he, if a civilian, has reached the height of his utmost ambition. Of course, it is energy, not ability, that is lacking. These heirs of the Romans, if one must call them so, did not receive even the proverbial shilling; they were cut off with a language. It is a beautiful language, without a doubt, and with it went a system of spelling that fills every writer of English with bitter envy; but as for roads—why, even New Rochelle could give points to any town and most cities in Spain, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

—Now that the election is over, it might be worth while to reflect on the absurdity of dividing off New York City's voters by county lines. Quite extensive tours can be made at present within the limits of this metropolis, and not a few of its residents get that annual change of scene and air which has come to be regarded as a necessity of life by betaking themselves and their families, as Summer approaches, from the heights of Harlem, say, to the briny joys of Bay Ridge or Bensonhurst. Returning in the Fall from the seacoast to the interior, as it were, these people may find themselves disfranchised unless they have taken the precaution to pay rent in two places, and to perform other inconvenient rites connected with the preservation of a legal residence. They have not been out of the city, and still they cannot swear to that arbitrary and literal "four months in the county" on which the right to vote depends. For the election officials it is as far from one end of the Brooklyn Bridge to the other as it is from Buffalo to Central Park. This may be one of the penalties of greatness, but it would seem to be an anomalous and unnecessary one.

—Col. HECKER is returned from Cuba, and he has told Secretary ALGER just where the American army of occupation should camp. Sound the trumpet, beat the drum, divide a barrel of hardtack among the transports, and let the invasion begin at once. There can be no anxiety now as regards the safety of our soldiers. Does not everybody remember what a brilliant, what a blindingly brilliant, success Col. HECKER was as Director of Railway Transportation while the preparations for war were in progress? Has there not been a great popular demand that the title "Duke of Tampa" should be granted to him as a slight token of appreciation for what he accomplished there? To be sure. And in these past exploits there is good reason for prophesying that as a finder of good camp sites in the tropics he will stuff the National heart as full of gratitude as a sausage is of—other things too numerous to mention in a brief paragraph. Moreover, isn't it a matter of common knowledge that Col. HECKER knows all about the West Indies, and that he has a world-wide reputation as a sanitary engineer? Of course it is, and equally of course he was just the man to perform this most difficult and important task. By the way, did Col. HECKER see the camp sites, or did the owners of the camp sites see him? This last question does not concern the public at all, we admit, and it has no special relevancy to anything whatever. Still, it is interesting.

—Japan has in the Island of Formosa a possession that duplicates, on a small scale, many of the administrative, economic, and political problems which Cuba presents to her would-be regenerators, American and native. In Formosa as in Cuba, the centres of population have for centuries been breeding places of pestilence, aggregations of people rather than cities, and unprovided with even the rudiments of a sanitary system. On assuming control of the island, the Japanese first turned their attention, naturally, to the remedying of conditions from which their own soldiers and officials were sure to suffer severely. This task, everywhere difficult, they seem to have found impossible of accomplishment in at least one instance, for they have just decided that it will be cheaper and easier to remove the inhabitants of Teukcham, an important seat of trade, to a new site than it would be to make the present one even moderately healthful. So they have ordered 40,000 people to prepare for immediate removal from the infected and swampy ground on which the town now stands, and to take up their residence on a hillside several miles away. Here streets have been laid out on a plan like, but better than, the old town, and to every property owner there has been assigned a plot of land corresponding in position and size with that which he formerly occupied. Sewers, railroads, sidewalks, public buildings, water works, and many other improvements have been provided at Government expense, and, with further assistance, which the people will receive, it is expected that within twelve months the transfer will have been effected with an amount of individual loss and hardship not worth considering in comparison with the benefits secured. Of course, a Formosan town is a very different thing from a Cuban city like Havana or Santiago, and what is practicable enough in the one case could hardly be attempted in the other, but there is none the less a valuable suggestion in this Japanese short cut to health and safety. Cuba has many good harbors, occupied now only by small and easily handled villages. By judicious selection among these it would not be impossible gradually to attract population, especially newcomers, and so start even with the microbes and bacteria.

IS IMPERIALISM NEEDED?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the question of the Philippines seems now the most important before the public, any contribution toward its settlement demands attention. Your correspondent, Mr. Gorton, in this morning's issue, argues for their forcible annexation on the plea that "the people of these islands want, or, at least, need" the United States. Now, I will not stop to inquire whether what seventy-five million Americans need be not of more pressing importance to the President, in view of his inauguration oath, than the requirements of eight million of savage, or semi-savage people, on the other side of the Pacific. In the same way I only mention that the very Philippine insurgents whom we armed have been for some months vehemently protesting against our imposing the American yoke upon them. The point to be considered, according to Mr. Gorton, is whether American rule would be advantageous for the natives.

In Illinois, one of the three most important Commonwealths of the United States, the Governor has been loudly proclaiming that he would shoot to pieces the members of another semi-barbarous race if they dared come within his domain as laborers under promise of employment by a certain company.

This is a Republican war, we were assured ad nauseam. Governor Tanner is a Republican politician, the Commander-in-Chief of our not yet disbanded army is a Republican. The head of a sovereign Commonwealth may threaten to shoot black laborers and meet with no reprimand from the nation's Executive, though he is but a day's journey or so from the national capital. And we really suppose that brown races across the Pacific would be likely to have their wrongs exploited loudly enough to reach the ears of our rulers.

On Nov. 6 a negro arrested on suspicion by a constable in Selma, Ala., was taken from him by a mob and hanged without trial. If one man among the crowd is punished for this murder it will be a complete reversal of the conditions which for the last twenty years have rendered America a disgrace among the nations. And we dare assert that American justice is needed outside our own possessions. It is universally allowed that the late rising of the Pillager Indians was due precisely to the injustice with which they had been treated by Government officials. The negroes and Indians within our own borders have furnished us with an object lesson of the treatment we are prepared to mete out to inferior subject races. Let us take the Philippines, if the President and Congress so desire, but in Heaven's name let us cease to pretend that it is done for the sake of others' good than our own. ANDROS.

New York, Nov. 7, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to your excellent journal today, Mr. David Allyn Gorton says that the people of the Philippines "want, or at least need, the United States—her assistance for government and development, protection against thieves, foreign sharks, leeches, and other man-eating, blood-sucking, barnacles, [new variety of barnacles, certainly,] in human form that lose no opportunity to prey on their weak and defenseless fellows." Of course we never furnish any of these terrible monsters, and therefore are in every way fit to keep them off from others! There are no hungry parasites, no political harpies, no leeches, sharks, barnacles of said new variety among us, laus Dio! We are justice, honor, wisdom, and generosity incarnate! Seeing that we have Algers, Quays, Payns, Aldridges, &c., ad nauseam, what can Mr. Gorton be thinking of? What guileless innocence!

Then he goes on: "Are we, the people of the United States, so given to bread and butter aims, the greed of gain, so devoted to our industries and profits as to be insensible of any other or higher consideration for ourselves and for our fellow-men?" &c. Why Mr. Gorton should be so sure that we can carry "civilization, arts, and sciences, peace, and good-will" to the savages of the Philippines one is at a loss to know. Since when did we begin to be a Nation of saints and Sunday school teachers, that we are sure to be good and to do good wherever we go? Who ever gave us commission to go out to govern everybody according to our notions to make them better? What advantage would it be if we ceased "our greed of gain," which at least draws us to industrial occupations, for the mission of bullying Pacific islanders with peace and good-will of the sort that lynches criminals, invites strike riots, slanders political rivals, bribes voters, and ornaments society with various scandals for the diversification of life?

And does Mr. Gorton think that the Philippines are aching for our benefits, or even ready to appreciate them? Have our own Indians taken to our civilization with avidity? Why should we try on distant savages what we have failed to make fit in our home variety? Good intentions are very excellent, but to carry them out is another matter, and in this case of the Philippines might easily miscarry, which would be sad. For fear of which, or, rather, in the certainty of which miscarriage, it would seem better to leave the Philippines to themselves, merely forbidding Spain to fight or oppress them further. Other parts of the globe and many islands of the sea get on without our beneficent superintendence. Why not trust these to do likewise, especially as they seem likely to prefer independence to supervision? How would Mr. Gorton like to be superintended daily and all round for his higher welfare by some superior man, whose self-assurance of his superiority was his only warrant for superintendence? Possibly it might gall him and end in a row. So with benighted Philippines, possibly.

STARR HOYT NICHOLS.

New York, Nov. 7, 1898.

LOSS OF THE MARIA TERESA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The loss of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and incidentally of the vast sum of money which the United States Government spent in the futile attempt to add the vessel to the navy, impels me, as a maritime engineer, to again criticise the methods employed by the naval officer in charge of the "wrecking" operations, which have resulted so disastrously, and of the wrecking company which seconded his efforts. The obsolete methods employed by the wrecking company have again demonstrated their utter uselessness, and the conviction must force itself upon every one that the proper methods for raising, floating, and towing vessels are not in use.

The official report of Lieut. Commander Harris makes it clear that there has been either culpable negligence or culpable ignorance. The question forces itself upon every one, "Who has blundered?" There can be no explanation offered for the loss of the vessel which will not leave the same thought remaining, the same conviction that some one has blundered. The blame must fall upon the shoulders of some one or more of three parties—either upon Lieut. Hobson, who had charge of the floating and repairing operations, or the wrecking company, which undertook to aid the Lieutenant and to ultimately deliver the vessel at the Norfolk Navy Yard, or upon Lieut. Commander Harris, who assumed command of the Teresa, after relieving Capt. Crittenden, an employe of the wrecking company.

From the published accounts, Lieut. Commander Harris was not in charge of the Teresa until the wrecking company had given up all hope of carrying the Teresa through the storm, and when it became necessary to act promptly to save the lives of the crew. Too much praise cannot be given to this officer, whose bravery and good judgment, whose prompt action, and whose rare nautical skill prevented a catastrophe more terrible than the loss of the vessel.

The condition of the vessel, as described by Lieut. Commander Harris, makes it clear that she should not have been permitted to sail from Cuban waters. The effects of the storm demonstrate that the patches had not been made with the skill and care that ordinary engineering knowledge would dictate. The vessel was out only twenty-four hours when the leakage became sufficient to cause trouble in the fireroom and the coal bunkers. It was bad engineering or bad "wrecking" to allow the vessel to go to sea in such condition that in twenty-four hours she was practically waterlogged again. To stop all leaks with appliances of sufficient strength to withstand the strains which would surely come upon them the moment the vessel entered the seaway (these strains being irregular but constant) is what the prudent engineer would have done. Allowing the Teresa to go to sea in the condition she was in is evidence of a blunder.

From the installation of so many pumps, it is evident that those who had charge of the repairing had little confidence in the efficiency of their repairs. The fact that two hours after the breaking out of the storm the total capacity of the crew and machinery was employed in an attempt to keep the water out demonstrates beyond any cavil the utter uselessness of the repairs and patches. The discovery of new leaks after the vessel left port, the parting of the plates, is a reflection upon the skill of those who had charge of the repairing operations. The man who does not know whether a vessel leaks above or below her water mark before putting to sea is not competent to have anything to do with the construction, command, or salvage of a vessel. The condition of the vessel, it is shown, was judged by her "appearance." Such inspection was not sufficient; in fact, it was negligent.

If there was as much vibration or flexibility as stated by Lieut. Commander Harris, a careful inspection before she left the port should have developed that, and temporary strengthening timbers should have been added. That she was not structurally weak is demonstrated beyond question by the fact that the vessel "shuddered as she rose, after plunging into a heavy sea." Storms are not unique occurrences at sea; every mariner prepares for trouble; yet in this instance no suitable provision was made to meet this storm, warnings of whose advent had been sent out by the Weather Bureau. The running in and out of the eleven-inch turret gun demonstrated this. Why were the guns not properly secured?

It is not surprising to any engineer that the vessel sank. Any engineer who watched the work done on this vessel knows that the methods that were employed were not scientific and sufficient. On July 25 Lieut. Hobson stated that the undertaking was an ordinary wrecking operation. Yet, the Maria Teresa is at the bottom of the sea. Who has blundered?

A. G. MIDFORD, Maritime Engineer.

New York, Nov. 7, 1898.

A Regular's Little Joke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your paper last Sunday I was amused with that letter which, without intending to do so, gave such a touching description of the babylike helplessness of an American volunteer on a transport. I think that in future wars each member of a State regiment should have a valet. Then if I happened to get into one of those organizations I could have "me man" to take care of me and keep me from becoming a nuisance by making the army of the United States the laughing stock of the civilized world, which is apparently the desire of these political soldiers, if they really know what they desire. REGULAR.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1898.

ENFORCING SUNDAY LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say a few words in answer to R. M. Birnie's comments on my letter of the 25th ult. to THE TIMES. Mr. Birnie does not indicate the nature of the Sunday laws which he has requested the police to enforce, nor does he indicate in what manner they are objectionable, unfortunately, as full knowledge of the question at issue is essential to its intelligent discussion. And he does not state what portion of the east side he has reference to, again unfortunately.

He says that as the representative of twenty-one churches on the east side he has requested the police (under the present administration) to enforce certain Sunday laws, which they promised to do, but failed in the performance of that promise. As to the fact in the case, Mr. Birnie must know that he has not exhausted his resources as a citizen in his requests to the Police Commissioners and Chief of Police. If he deems it of sufficient importance it might be suggested that the way is open for him to force the Police Department to perform its duty in the matter. It is not my intention to uphold the non-enforcement of law as a general principle, or to defend the present police administration. The question of Sunday laws does not personally affect me, and should be inconvenienced only slightly by their strictest possible enforcement, but these facts do not blind me to the rights of others in the premises.

Nowhere more than on the east side is there less excuse for Sunday laws—reference being made to what is known as the "teeming east side." To a certain extent buying and selling on Sunday here is an absolute necessity under present conditions—necessary for the health, comfort, and even life of the residents. It is hard to see why there should be objection to necessary Sunday selling—it is limited to localities, in most part, and indulged in by the greater number of residents of such localities.

Or is your correspondent's sense of the beautiful offended, and is it wholly on artistic grounds that his complaint is based? If this is the view he represents he may be assured of considerable fellow-feeling, but an artistic view may not interfere with the deeper one of human rights.

Mr. Birnie's letter would imply that he places much reliance on the letter of the law. Then I, with Mr. Birnie, commend ex-Commissioner Roosevelt, for he certainly carried out the law to the letter to the extent of his ability. This fact, however, seems to me to give great room for doubt as to ex-Commissioner Roosevelt's sincerity, for a thoroughly sincere man would have inquired into the spirit of the law when he found that its enforcement was so repugnant to the people. We remember that long before the advent of Mr. Roosevelt as President of the Police Board of New York City the Pharisees prided themselves on their observance of the outward forms of law; we also remember how sadly they lacked the requirements of inwardly and really good men.

The former police administrations interpreted the law in a liberal spirit, too liberal in many instances, no doubt, yet in a city like New York, where there are so many different elements as to nationality, customs, &c., a liberal interpretation of the law (minor laws and ordinances) is needed, and has been satisfactory to the greater number of the inhabitants. There is a higher law than the written law—equity and the rights of man are above all laws—the sole purpose of law being as a guide to those charged with the execution thereof to the end that equity may rule and the rights of man be respected. The law itself is not absolute; it is always subject to change and revision; as a notable instance, the old English law, known as the sheep-stealing law, which prescribed capital punishment as the penalty for stealing sheep—repealed in the remembrance of persons now living.

I would also commend Mr. Birnie to the law of Moses, and how our Lord rebuked the Jews in their fanatical desire for its observance, as quoted by Justice Stiner in his reply to Mr. Frank Moss.

The enlightened thought of to-day puts forth the proposition that efforts for the elimination of unsatisfactory conditions are of more value in the uplifting of mankind than the arbitrary punishment of offenders, whose sins and crimes are the result, largely, of their environment.

W. G. THORNTON.

New York, Nov. 6, 1898.

WARNING TO PARENTS.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

Probably no class of children receive such sedulous and minute care as those who eventually enter the great public schools of Great Britain. Everything from first to last that love and money can bestow has been theirs. The present communication is a striking comment upon all this affectionate thought.

The headmaster and the governing body of one of our great schools made arrangements for the physical examination of new boys on their entrance to the school, and this test is applied within the first few days of every term.

It falls to my lot to make this examination, which is as carefully and thoroughly performed as if each life were about to be assured for a large sum of money. My personality and the name of the school are matters of no moment; the importance of the facts disclosed is supreme, and even from a national point of view.

It must be borne in mind that this is the physical examination of typically healthy lads between thirteen and fifteen years of age, and in most cases the parents were not cognizant of any bodily defect in their sons.

During the examination I had a single eye for the individual boy thus tested, but at the close of the examination of the first 100 the results were so impressive that I resolved to place them before the public, who are deeply concerned in the subject. They may be reasonably accepted as probably typical of any other set of boys of like position and training, similarly collected without choice or discrimination. The analysis of the more important defects in the examination of this 100 consecutive boys I now schedule, but I do not here place on record minor inperfections, such as stammering, the tendency to chilblains, defective teeth, and many other failings, all of which were the subject of investigation.

With reference to the height and weight—the most valuable guide of all to the educator—I have recorded every variation above and below the average; those consequently are included who are only slightly, as well as those who are enormously, in excess or deficiency.

The "deformities" in the majority of cases have arisen after the child has left the nursery, and are due to faulty development from imperfect physical training, as well as from vicious postures in the process of education. They comprise lateral curvature of the spine, pigeon breast, knock knee, bow leg, and flat foot.

There are also some congenital malformations, interesting but unimportant.

The varicocele in the majority of cases is trivial; and, even when severe, so easily and safely remedied by modern surgery that I am unable to understand why candidates for the "public services" are still rejected on its account.

The large number of cases of defective sight—in most cases requiring glasses for its rectification—and of albuminuria will astonish many.

Here follows the table:

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF ONE HUNDRED BOYS TAKEN CONSECUTIVELY AND UNSELECTED.

	Cases.
Height above the average	52
Weight above the average	40
Height below the average	39
Weight below the average	53
Chest measurement above the average	24
Chest measurement below the average	68
Deformities	63
Abnormal growths	1
Defective sight	20
Color blindness	1
Defective hearing	9
Heart disease	2
Rupture	2
Varicocele	14
Albuminuria	22

This physical examination is not only of benefit to the boy as regards the nature and extent of his physical training, but it also furnishes many a hint to the teacher as to the mental stamina of his pupil, and the wise ordering, consequently, of the scheme of his education.

October, 1898. M. D.

How Bismarck Entered Public Life.

From the London Chronicle.

An account that we do not remember to have seen before is given in the Etoile Belge of Prince Bismarck's first introduction to public life, in 1847. At that time he had a friend, Capt. von Keller, who was aide de camp to King Frederick William IV. To him he came one day and said he had something important to communicate to his Majesty if an audience were granted him. Von Keller replied that it was impossible unless he stated his object beforehand, and this Bismarck refused to do. The Adjutant, however, mentioned the matter to the King, who laughed at the idea of Bismarck having anything to say worth hearing, but ordered him to be invited next evening to tea at Potsdam. Then before all the Court circle he bade his guest unburden his mind, and the latter without much pressing blurted out: "Unless your Majesty changes your entire domestic policy a revolution must soon ensue." The King very angry at first, turned his back on the speaker and began, as was his wont, to drum on the window pane. At last he dismissed him, telling him to call next day, and at the second interview he offered to get his young monitor a seat in the Landtag.

NUGGETS.

The Actor's Thermometer.

It is when the audience is chilly that the show is a frost.—Kansas City Star.

Advice to Enthusiasts.

Do not think of politics all the time. Try diversification of thoughts.—Dallas (Texas) News.

The Same Effect South.

Frost in New England is the same old thing. It makes the chestnuts fall.—New Orleans Picayune.

Hard on Her.

You don't seem to sympathize with your husband's insomnia."

"No; he has the snoring kind."—Chicago Record.

Extravagant Tastes.

"Don't you think she is a girl of rather extravagant tastes?"

"You bet; she ate a $4 supper after the opera last night."—Ohio State Journal.

SMILES.

O. W. Pettit, in The Voice.

Our life is beset with smiles all the way:
With smiles that are grave, with smiles that are gay,
With smiles that will last for years and for years,
With smiles that will soon be melted in tears.

The smile of glad joy, that beams in the eye;
The sorrowful smile, that ends in a sigh;
The laugh of the child at innocent play;
The musical laugh, so happy and gay.

The smile of the cynic, the smile of the fool,
The smile of the boy just out of his school,
The smile of the flirt, the smile of the dude,
Guffaw of the yokel, hearty and rude.

The smile of contempt, the smile of repose;
The smile of derision every one knows;
The smile of a foe, the smile of a friend—
Has each its own purpose, serves its own end

We smile, and we smile, to hide with a mask
The guile of our life, the toil of our task;
Illuming our hopes, suppressing our fears,
We brighten our lives by hiding our tears.

VERDICT AGAINST THE SCIENTISTS

Held for Trial for Harold Frederic's Murder.

THEIR FAITH NO LEGAL PLEA

An English Jury Expresses the Sentiment of England.

The Coroner Severely Denounces Mrs. Mills, the Healer—His Speech Cheered by the Audience.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—As foreshadowed in your Sunday cable, the verdict of the Coroner's jury on the death of Harold Frederic is one of great, indeed, of sensational severity. After some unimportant evidence, and a brief adjournment, the Coroner delivered an exhaustive summing-up. He said there could be no doubt that the cause of the death was failure of the heart's action, due to heart disease and rheumatic fever.

The evidence of all the medical men was to the effect that the death was undoubtedly accelerated by the want of medical treatment, and that if Mr. Frederic had continued under the care of doctors, he would, in all human probability, have got over his illness.

As to his mental condition, all the evidence seemed to point to the fact that the deceased was a strong-minded, obstinate, self-opinionated man. As to his physical condition, his right side was paralyzed. He suffered from great bodily weakness, and was, therefore entitled, in the eye of the law, to the same protection and care from those who had charge of him as a child would be. The evidence showed that, notwithstanding medical instructions to the contrary, Mr. Frederic was allowed to drink what he liked, to smoke, to lie all day in the garden, and to take longer drives than he ought to have taken.

There was no direct evidence to show that Mr. Frederic was a believer in Christian Science, although he had on several occasions spoken in its favor. Mrs. Mills was not much in the actual presence of the deceased, yet according to the tenets of Christian Science her treatment was supposed to be as successful in her absence as in her presence.

The jury could consider whether the evidence was sufficient to justify them in charging Mrs. Mills with manslaughter on the ground that she neglected the duty of a guardian in refraining from calling in medical aid.

Whatever might be said for or against Christian Science, no words of his would adequately convey to Mrs. Mills his utter abhorrence of her so-called treatment [Cheers,] and it was difficult to realize in these enlightened days of the nineteenth century that sensible and intelligent people should lend themselves to such an absurd course of procedure. But the fact remained that a valuable intellectual life had been thrown away merely for the want of proper medical care.

He had no doubt that both Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills acted in what they believed to be the best interest of the deceased, but they could not excuse themselves on that ground.

The jury, after a brief consultation in private, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mrs. Athalie Mills and Miss Kate Lyon. The following are the questions put by the Coroner, with the answers of the jury:

"What was the cause of the death?"

"Failure of the heart's action."

"Was death accelerated by the absence of medical treatment?"

"Yes."

"What was the state of the deceased's mind, sane or otherwise?"

"Insane at times."

"What was his physical condition?"

"Physically incapable."

"Was he capable of taking care of himself?"

"No."

"Was any person or persons criminally responsible for his death?"

"Yes."

"Who?"

"Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills."

The Coroner, having read the questions and answers, said;

"Then your verdict is one of manslaughter against Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills?"

The foreman answered, "Yes." The counsel offered bail. The Coroner said the accused would be committed for trial. His inquisition would admit of bail with two sureties of £50 for each. Frank Harris, the editor of The Saturday Review and J. Scott Stokes, Mr. Frederic's literary assistant, became sureties for Miss Lyon, and the Hon. W. Rowley, brother of Lord Langford, and Mr. Cunliffe for Mrs. Mills. They will be immediately brought before the local Magistrates.

JUSTICE NEEDED HERE ALSO.

An Indignant Demand for the Punishment of Ignorant "Healers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If only the jurors on the other side will punish the murderess of Harold Frederic, it may be that those in the United States will follow in their footsteps and punish just such women and men here who have and are killing people in large numbers. They care nothing for human life. When one of them who had killed a beautiful girl was asked how he felt as he looked on her dead body, he answered "Why, I didn't feel any different from a physician. I have done all I could according to my knowledge. We can't expect to cure everybody."

Can nothing be done to prevent these people from carrying on their murdering trade? They are ignorant, as a rule, and shamefully ignorant, of the human body and its diseases. Must they always escape the consequences of their crimes because the woman who invented the system was cunning enough to tack the word Christian to its tenets and so deceive those they are drawing into their net? There is nothing Christian in it! They make it their boast that nothing can hurt them, no matter what they do. As soon as one of them gets into trouble, the whole body "takes up the thought" (as they call it) that nothing can hurt God's child, and that neither jurors nor any other prosecutor will have power to punish them. It is blasphemous to call a murderer God's child, and shows a low state of morality.

How long shall they be permitted to continue this boasting and the murders they commit go unpunished?

CARYLL SEAGRAVE

New York, Nov. 8, 1898.

MR. STEAD TALKS TO THE CZAR.

He Believes the Russian Monarch's Peace Talk Sincere.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—William T. Stead, writing to The Daily News from Sebastopol, after having had an interview with the Czar at Livadia, reiterates his conviction of the earnestness and sincerity of the Czar's purpose in proposing disarmament. Mr. Stead says it is impossible to repeat the conversation, and adds:

"But my opinion is summed up in a remark which I made to a Princess of the Court who, meeting me as I was leaving, asked me:

"'Well, what is your opinion?'

"I replied simply:

"'I thank God for him. If he is spared to Russia, that young man will go far.'"

Mr. Stead adds that he found the Czar possessed of exceptional rapidity of perception, united with a remarkable memory and a very wide grasp of an immense range of facts.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TRAVELS.

Frenchmen Not Inclined to Shower Honors Upon Him.

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 8.—Emperor William is much displeased over several jarring incidents of his trip to Jerusalem. The reply of the Vatican to his notification of rights acquired at Mount Zion is considered extremely curt, while on all important occasions the French Consul General attended in order to assert France's guardianship of holy places. Moreover, it appears that the Sultan practically took forcible possession of the land he presented to Emperor William, the owner objecting to selling ecclesiastical property.

The authorities here tried to clear the harbor of all shipping yesterday, in view of the arrival of their German Majesties, but the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, the French steamship company, refused to leave.

PEACE DISCUSSION DEFERRED.

The Spanish Commissioners Had Other Engagements at 2 o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The United States Peace Commissioners had formulated an answer to Spain's voluminous presentment of Friday last, but the work of typewriting this reply was too great to be finished before 2 P. M. to-day, the time fixed for the meeting of the joint commissions. This fact was communicated at noon to-day to the Spaniards, with a request that the meeting occur at 4 o'clock to-day. This request, however, was declined by the Spaniards on the ground that they had some other engagements for 4 o'clock to-day. Consequently the meeting of the joint commissions was deferred until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

THE QUESTION OF SPANISH BONDS.

The French Embassy Acting as Agent for the Holders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The foreign bondholders have at last moved formally to protect their interests in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The initial steps have been taken through the agency of the French Embassy, which in this case acts no longer as the representative of the Spanish Government, but for French subjects. Through the Embassy a most formidable statement has been presented to the State Department, being an account of the various Spanish bonds owned by French citizens chargeable against the territories either seized or set free by the act of the United States Government. The sum total of these bonds runs up far into the millions. Just what it is expected shall be done with them is not made clear.

The United States Government, of course, will not pay them, but it may be that the French Government looks to it to cause the independent Government of Cuba to assume liability for the redemption of the bonds charged against that island when that Government shall have been duly installed by the act of the United States Government. It is probable that other holders of like bonds—German and British—will take similar steps to have their claims brought through their diplomatic representatives to the attention of the United States Government, and it may even be that the holders of such bonds in Spain, though Spanish citizens, will take a like course, which would present a novel claim upon the generosity of the United States Government.

VERMONT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Both Houses of the Assembly Wish Them Retained.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 8.—Both branches of the General Assembly of Vermont have passed a joint resolution approving of President McKinley's demands for the retention of the Philippines. The vote was undoubtedly much influenced by views expressed by Senator Proctor in his address before them on Thursday, as there was no thought in that direction previous thereto. It was well known that ex-Senator Edmunds, Senator Morrill, Congressmen H. Henry Powers and Grout, with many leading citizens had given public expression in opposition to the President's policy and demands.

GEN. MILLER SAILS FOR MANILA.

Last Expedition Ordered to the Philippines Starts from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The United States transport Newport, bearing Gen. Miller and staff and First Battalion, Twentieth Kansas Regiment, and the Wyoming Light Battery, sailed this evening for the Philippines.

This expedition is the last ordered to the Philippines, and Camp Merriam in this city is now a thing of the past, the only troops left here being those of the California Department.

CUBAN COLONEL TURNS BANDIT.

Force of Gendarmes Leaves Santiago to Hunt Matamora and His Band in the Hills.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 8.—Matamoro, a Colonel in the Insurgent army, and formerly a bandit, objecting to the hum-drum ways of peace, recently took to the hills with twenty men, and is now carrying on his old vocation, robbing plantations and farms of cattle and horses, committing highway robberies and setting in every way a bad example.

Gen. Wood is determined to suppress Matamora, and a part of the gendarmerie is now ready, uniformed and drilled, well-mounted and armed, to do the work. To-day twenty men, under command of a lieutenant, left for the locality in which Matamora and his companions are operating, with orders to bring them all in, dead or alive.

The general opinion is here that if Matamora is not suppressed he will soon have between one and two hundred recruits; but, now that the purpose of the authorities is known, it is not expected that many will join him.

STREET CLEANING IN HAVANA.

Flushing the Streets of the City from Fire Hydrants.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Street cleaning in this city has been undertaken on new lines by Acting Mayor Angulo, who is acting in the place of the Marquis Esteban, the latter being on leave of absence. The principal feature of the new plan is utilizing the Fire Department as a street cleaning brigade. The main streets of the city are to be flooded by hose attached to the hydrants at the street corners, and these are then to be cleaned down by the firemen. This new service was begun to-day, but it was rendered unnecessary by a heavy downpour of rain.

Vaccination at Jibara and Holguin.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 8.—The Reina de Los Angeles left this evening for Jibara. In addition to the staff of physicians and nurses first selected, she carried two contract surgeons, one of whom was formerly on the staff of Gen. Calixto Garcia. Gen. Wood's orders to the surgeons were to vaccinate every body at Jibara and Holguin.

GENTLEMEN AS JOCKEYS

Meeting of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association at Wm. C. Whitney's Farm.

AN IDEAL DAY FOR THE SPORT

Many Society People Among the Spectators—Two Riders Meet with Slight Mishaps—Results of the Races.

The Autumn meeting of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association was held yesterday afternoon, on the new race course laid out recently by William C. Whitney at his Long Island farm, at Westbury. The day, which was absolutely perfect for racing, brought out a large assemblage of society, composed principally of the hunting sets at Meadow Brook and Cedarhurst, and many of the Westchester people. The course is laid out in a valley, surrounded by high hills, crowned with handsome villas and, in places, covered with woods, which at this time of the year are masses of Autumn coloring. The entire course could be viewed from the windows of Mr. Whitney's cottage, in one of which Mrs. Whitney was placed in a reclining chair. The judges and grand stands—now only temporary structures—are on slight elevations and command a perfect view of the track.

There were seven races in all, and with one or two exceptions the mounts were gentlemen riders. Society began to assemble early in all kinds of conveyances from drags and depot wagons to basket carriages and buckboards. A train from New York brought a number of men and one bookmaker, who was gorgeously attired in vivid checks and was sparkling with diamonds. He took one bet of $200 from young Mr. Fleischmann. This was for the Ladies' Cup. Mr. Fleischmann lost, and the bookmaker disappeared. C. Albert Stevens acted as clerk of the course, Foxhall Keene as Judge, E. C. La Montagne as starter, and Messrs. William C. Whitney, John Sanford, F. Gray Griswold, H. B. Duryea and Oliver W. Bird as stewards.

Mr. Whitney, in a Norfolk jacket and trousers of gray check, was early on the field, and remained until the last race was run. Many brought their own luncheons, which were set out on impromptu tables behind the drags. In a marquee there was a cold luncheon for those who did not belong to parties, for which a charge of $1 was made. There was also a two-dollar entrance charge to the field, which gave some dissatisfaction. Mr. Whitney heard of this, and provided a repast of sandwiches, bouillon, tea and coffee in another tent near the starters' stand for those who wished it, and the gates were then thrown open.

Among the most picturesque women on the grounds were Mrs. James Lorillard Kernochan and Mrs. Smith Hadden, who rode spirited horses and who wore short riding habits. Mrs. Hadden, in addition, when on foot had thrown over her shoulders a long paddock coat of black fur and silk. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was in a stylish costume, with brown riding boots, a brown ulster, and a brown derby hat, and a pair of opera glasses slung over her shoulders. On the drags were Mrs. Albert Stevens in black, with a blue and white lace fichu and a high black hat; Mrs. H. B. Duryea in a tailor-made gown of marine blue, a large hat with blue feathers, and blue sunshade to match; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman in a black skirt, and a lilac blouse and a high hat with white wings and brown cock feathers; Mrs. Robert Stevens, in a sky-blue tailor-made gown with long redingote of the same material; Mrs. La Montagne in blue, Mrs. Clarence Mackay in black, Miss Brice in black, Miss Wetmore in a dark-colored tailor-made gown, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley in a tailor-made gown of blue, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer in black, and Miss Eustis in a green gown, a black coat, and a hat of lilac and deep purple velvet.

The first race was for the Mackay Cup for hunt teams, and it started promptly at 1 o'clock to the solo on the coachhorn performed by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. There were three teams—the Meadow Brook Hunt, H. P. Whitney's Barry, R. Cottenet's Red Baron; the Meadow Brook Hunt No. 2, with Maxwell Stevenson's Paddy and J. Kernochan's All Well, and the Warrenton (Va.) team, with W. C. Hayes's Virginia Dare and H. K. Vingut's Hogan III. The race was a hurdle of about three miles over a natural country. At the second hurdle Mr. Vingut was thrown, but remounted immediately. The race was won by Meadow Brook Hunt No. 2. The second race was far more exciting. It was for the Ladies' Cup, and was an open steeplechase for two miles and a half. The entries were Frederick Gebhard's Perion, Hitchcock's Diver, W. C. Hayes's Trillion, and Sidney Paget's Governor Budd. Mr. Hayes rode Trillion, but Perion and Governor Budd were ridden by jockeys. It was a close race, and at the last furlong, Trillion, who had kept the lead, fell back, and the four horses came in almost neck and neck. The race was won by Perion.

The Meadow Brook Cup race followed almost immediately. In this Mrs. Smith Hadden had entered Sunbeam, ridden by Mr. Smith, and her anxiety about her horse was so intense that she was continually in and out among the riders before the race began. The race was one of three miles, over a regulation country. Louis Haight rode Samuel Willets's Gimcrack, Harry Page, Mr. Paget's Longfellow, and Mr. Hayes, C, Albert Stevens's Prince Charming. The race was won by Palmer, steered by F. R. and T. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hadden's Sunbeam coming in second. The post entry, hunter's flat race, and the friendly dash were run in succession, the winners being Mr. Hayes's Virginia Dare in two races, and Mr. Gebhard's Perion. In the fourth race, Ultimatum, ridden by Mr. Haight, came a cropper at one of the hurdles. The interest was soon shifted to the next races, which concluded the entertainment. These were ridden by Stanley Mortimer and Foxhall Keene and W. C. Eustis. Mr. Mortimer's appearance on the track was greeted with loud bursts of applause. This token of approval was afterward shared by E. D. Morgan, who was seen on the other side of the paddock, which skirts his grounds, with four of his little children, the fifth and the new one being indoors. Mr. Mortimer rode the famous pony Joe Cotton, which has a record of never having been beaten in a race. Mr. Keene came in second.

By this time, the people had got down from their drags and were collected about the little stand on the grounds. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg in a black gown, heavily embroidered, and a jacket to match and a black toque, Mrs. Reginald Rives in black, Mrs. Sidney Smith in dark green with a large red hat, Mrs. Frederic Benedict in dark blue, Miss Hoyt Benedict in a braided gown of black, with a black hat and cock's feathers, Mrs. James P. Kernochan in black and chinchilla fur and a black and gray bonnet, Mrs. Cushing in gray, and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett in a long sealskin coat and large black hat, were among the well-known women on the stand. Woodbury Kane and Craig Wadsworth were centres of attraction as Rough Rider heroes, although dressed in civilian's clothes.

It was dark before the races were over, and many of those who were on drags drove to the station and boarded the train for New York. Among others who were present were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Lee Tailer, J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Francke, Miss Rand, Mr. Rawlings Cottenet, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Randolph, Mrs. Watrous, Mrs. Oliver Bird, Kenyon Stow, William Eldridge, John Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Robert L. Stuart, Hamilton Cary, Mr. McVickar, Dupont Coudert, Joseph Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Joseph Stevens, and Mr. Hatch.

Santiago's Water Supply a Problem.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 8.—The main question now before Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, is not political. It is the question of water, which is a serious problem. The rainy season is about over, and, usually, after a month or so of dry weather water has to be brought from the mountains and sold in the streets. Gen. Wood is anxious to avoid a repetition of such conditions, and has engaged the services of three expert engineers to report as to the best method of supplying the city with water, whether with artesian wells or otherwise.

Gen. Vera del Rey's Body Not Found.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 8.—The Americans here are greatly annoyed and the Spaniards deeply grieved at the failure thus far of the special Spanish Commission, headed by Gen. Don Luis Valderrama, to recover the body of Gen. Vera del Rey, the Cubans having apparently leveled the ground where the body was buried for the express purpose of preventing its recovery. Another effort will be made to-morrow.

The second cable letter of Henry Norman, the new London correspondent of The New York Times, will appear in the issue of Sunday, Nov. 13th.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor celebrated their golden wedding at their home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. Had it not been for the previous announcement of this anniversary the motive for this entertainment would not have been understood, owing to the youthful appearance of the host and hostess. The house lent itself gracefully to the decorations of palms and chrysanthemums. Golden blossoms they were, to carry out the central idea of the celebration. Many of these flowers were the gifts of friends. Vases here and there held clusters of them. Soft masses hid the piano from view, and the presence of the numerous palms brought more boldly the desired yellow effect by contrast with the green.

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The mantel, banked with roses and palms, held a portrait of Judge Pryor, to which was attached a miniature of his wife. Around these crimson roses and valley lilies were clustered. A white ribbon fastened to the portrait was embellished with the phrase in letters of gold, "And the years seemed but a few days for the love he had for her."

Mrs. Pryor was gowned in black velvet and satin trimmed in point lace. She wore a necklace of large amethysts and carried purple orchids. The silver comb in her hair and part of the old lace adorned her at her wedding fifty years ago.

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The family circle of Judge and Mrs. Pryor was completed by the presence of their children and grandchildren. The married daughters of this couple are Mrs. Henry Rice, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Page Brown, and Mrs. G. de L. Dodge. The latter, who lives in Paris, returned last week, with her young child, to be present at the celebration. Dr. William Pryor and Roger Pryor, Jr., are the only two sons of the Judge and his wife.

Many beautiful gifts testified to the popularity of the couple. Those most prized, however, were a bunch of ivy from the old church at Blandford, Va., and a golden vase sent by the St. Luke's Hospital at Jacksonville, Fla., for which institution Mrs. Pryor raised over $7,000 during the yellow fever epidemic several years ago. A loving cup of silver and gold was prominent among the presents.

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Among the large number of guests were Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Judge and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Park Godwin, Mr. William Dean Howells, Judge and Mrs. Daly, Miss Annie Brown, Mr. Frank Potter, Judge Barrett, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Brown, Judge McLean, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Mary Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. George Nichols, Miss Marie Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. William Pryor, Judge and Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Best, Mr. Botassi, the Rev. Father Robinson, Mr. John Drew, Mr. Langdon Ward, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Judge and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Gelow, Mr. Chauncey L. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. Le Duc, Mr. Halsey, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. Hall McCormick, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Mr. Melliss, Mr. Blount, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dayton.

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For once the Weather Bureau was correct in its predictions for a holiday, and the bright sun and warm southerly breezes which it announced came to make the day a memory of the Summer past and to delight the lovers of outdoor sports. The chief society interest of the day was centred in the steeplechase meeting of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club at Westbury, L. I., the story of which is told in another column. Those who did not go to Westbury, and there were few of the smart set in or near New York who did not, were at Tuxedo, Knollwood, Westchester, Baltusrol, or Ardsley, playing golf. The links at all these clubs, and particularly at Ardsley, were too much crowded for real enjoyment, and the managers, both at Ardsley and Baltusrol, are beginning to be seriously troubled as to the best plan to obviate the overcrowding of their courses on Sundays and holidays. Unless some way out of the difficulty is soon found it will lead to the starting of one or more new golf clubs in the vicinity of New York.

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In the city there was little in the way of social movement during the day. The clubs were comparatively empty after the breakfast hour, for all the men who were not engaged in election work went out of town. The fashionable restaurants were comparatively deserted, but the clubs filled up at evening, and when the returns began to come in presented animated scenes. There were many riding, driving, and cycling parties, which made Fort George, the Abbey at Fort Washington, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, the new Country Cycle Club at Morris Heights, and the Westchester Country Club their objective points. The number of well-known men and women who were seen on horseback was very significant, in that it indicated the return of the horse to social favor and the fact that he has gradually supplanted the bicycle, which in its turn ran him out a few years ago. Altogether election day of 1898 in and around New York, with its excitement of suspense, its glorious weather, and the many pleasant outings it consequently afforded, will be long remembered.

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From late accounts the story of the burning of Mr. Clarence H. Mackay's house at Westbury, L. I., on Monday evening was much exaggerated, and the house itself was not really as badly damaged as was at first stated. The lower floor is badly scorched, as are also the library and the sleeping rooms on the second floor, but no damage was done that cannot be easily repaired, and the handsome furnishings were not destroyed. The fire started in the basement just as Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and their guests, some thirty in number, had sat down to dinner. The warning was a sudden one, dense volumes of smoke suddenly beginning to pour up from the lower floor and spreading through the building. The roar of the flames was soon heard, and the guests rushed out from the dining room to the lawn. Mrs. Mackay ran up stairs and collected all her jewels, and Mr. Mackay, with several of his guests, notably Messrs. Ralph Ellis, Rawlins Cottenet, H. K. Vingut, and L. Page, tried to fight the flames. Failing in this, Mr. Mackay jumped on his horse and rode at a gallop to the nearest town, Mineola, to notify the engine companies there. They responded quickly, but the distance was so great that by the time they reached the house the flames had gained great headway. The men guests, in Mr. Mackay's absence, organized a bucket brigade, and so, when the firemen arrived, their combined efforts finally got the flames under control. Mrs. Neal also dragged out many of the pictures and much of the furniture, and in this work, as well as in filling and passing the buckets, the women aided. As may be imagined, dinner was forgotten, and it was late in the evening before Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and their guests succeeded in obtaining anything to eat, which they did at a neighbor's.

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The house which Mr. Mackay occupies and which was damaged by fire on Monday evening, is owned by Mr. Perry Tiffany, who married Miss Blanche Havemeyer, and was built about six years ago. It is situated on one of the highest points of the Wheatley Hills, in the township of Hempstead, and is near the residence of Mr. William C. Whitney. Mr. Tiffany leased the house, which is one of the handsomest in that part of Long Island, to Mr. Mackay for a term of years just before the latter's marriage to Miss Duer last Spring.

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The death of Mrs. Douglas Green, which occurred in the New York Hospital Sunday night from the effects of an operation, recalls a most sensational episode in the social history of the resort known as Old Point Comfort. It was a little over eight years ago, or on Feb. 14, 1890, that the New York and Chicago people who were at Old Point and who had noticed the devotion of Mr. Green, then a very prominent Wall Street broker, to Mrs. R. S. McCrea, the beautiful divorced wife of a Chicago business man, were startled to hear that the couple had been married that morning by a colored minister at the neighboring village of Hampton, Va. Their surprise was natural, for it was well known that Mr. Green was married at the time and was the father of two children. When the news of the elopement became known Mr. Green was forced to withdraw from the brokerage firm of which he was a partner, and his wife immediately applied for a divorce, which she soon after secured. Mr. Green and Mrs. McCrea went to Europe at once and returned the following June to New York via Montreal. They were ostracized here and at Seabright, where Mrs. McCrea owned the beautiful place, "Fairle Lea," on the Rumson Road, now the property of Mr. Wilbur Bloodgood, and since then have spent their time between New York and Chicago. They long since passed out of the public eye, and the story of their life of late years, from all accounts, could be added to that of other eloping couples so well described by Mr. John Drew as Sir Christopher in "The Liars."

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The Astoria, Sherry's, and Delmonico's were well filled at the dinner hour yesterday, but people left early to witness the more exciting scenes in the streets, around the bulletin boards, and at the political headquarters. Many, however, returned later to supper. Among those who dined at the Astoria were Mr. and Mrs. William Duer and Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Gen. Tracy and his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Duer and Mrs. Wilmerding came from the McLenahan-Duer wedding at New Haven.

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Among the arrivals by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday were Miss Florence M. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Butler, Prof. Graham Brooks, the venerable Archdeacon Churton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, who have been abroad over a year; Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who went to England last Spring; Mrs. Adolph Outerbridge and children, Mr. Louis McCagg and family, Raymundo de Madrazo, the Spanish-French portrait painter; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wormser, and Mrs. Arthur Welman. Tod Sloan, the famous jockey, was on the list of passengers, but as he rode on Monday in England, his presence on the Kaiser Wilhelm was hardly possible.

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The Cymric, which sails to-day for Liverpool, will take out among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. Gustave F. Kissel and four children, the Very Rev. J. W. Leigh, and the Hon. and Mrs. Rowland Leigh, who were married in Savannah last week; Mrs. H. B. Livingston and the Misses Livingston, Mr. Walter Lindsay, Mr. Royal P. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Rathbone, and Mr. H. Dillon Ripley.

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Among the passengers on the Majestic, due to-day, are Miss Smith Clift, Mrs. John E. Cowdin and Miss Cowdin, Mr. Alexander Krumbhaar, Mrs. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. R. McCormick, Lady Playfair, George Pollock, the Hon. W. E. Sanford, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast.

DEATH OF MAX ALVARY.

The Famous Impersonator of Siegfried Passes Away in Germany.

A private cable message received in this city late Monday night announced the death of the famous Wagnerian tenor, Max Alvary. Two years ago almost to the week, news came that he was seriously ill in Jena. For several years before that he had been in poor health, but it was only in November, 1896, that the incurable nature of his malady became known. He was then operated upon for a stomach trouble said to be the result of cancer. His last appearance in America was made at the Academy of Music late in March, 1894, when he sang Tristan to the Isolde of Frau Klafsky, who has also since died.

Alvary was born in Düsseldorf, Germany. The exact date of his birth is not known, but he was not yet forty years of age in 1896. He was a son of Andreas Achenbach, one of the leading masters of landscape painting. While at school Alvary frequently sang publicly in the churches. His musical study was pursued under the direction of the famous master Lamperti, though it must be admitted that his singing showed few traces of the pure Italian style of that teacher. He was not satisfied with the opportunities offered him by the Italian operas, but desired to turn his attention to German works, and for this reason he placed himself under the tuition of Julius Stockhausen of Frankfort, a teacher of the highest repute. He made his operatic début at the Court Theatre of Weimar, under the direction of Edward Lassen, and was very successful. His career in America is well known, and is an instance of the advancement which awaits musical talent in this country.

He made his début here at the Metropolitan Opera House in the season of 1885-6 as Don José in "Carmen," and during that season was the second tenor of the company. His opportunity came when he first sang the rôle of Siegfried in the first performance in America of Wagner's opera of that name, on Nov. 9, 1887. He was at once recognized as an ideal interpreter of this poetic rôle, and, despite serious faults in his singing, he became a popular idol. It is with this rôle that his fame is chiefly associated, and on his last visit to this country his performance of the part was as remarkable as it ever had been, although he was not so young a man by several years as he had been when he first expressed with such remarkable success the youthfulness and ingenuousness of the character.

He became a great favorite with the audiences at the Metropolitan when Anton Seidl directed the German seasons there, and particularly with the young women who were regular attendants at the opera. He made his farewell appearance in 1889 as Siegfried, and it was after that matinée that he was the subject of a demonstration that, remarkable as it was, showed the position which he held in the affections of certain of his admirers. A crowd of women, young and old, gathered at the stage door of the Opera House, in Fortieth Street, and Alvary's progress across the sidewalk to his waiting carriage was interrupted by the violent farewells of the crowd, and several young women are said to have embraced him with an enthusiasm which he was powerless to prevent. He was a married man at that time, but this fact did not cool the affection of the young women, who were overwhelmed with grief at the thought of losing their favorite tenor. When he returned to this country in 1894 it was seen that he had still remained youthful and athletic, although the old-time furor of his admirers was not revived.

His twenty-fifth appearance as Siegfried was reached at St. Louis on May 8, 1889, his fiftieth at Hamburg on March 15, 1892, and his seventy-fifth at Strasburg on Dec. 5, 1893. Alvary sang Siegfried in New York twenty times, in Hamburg twenty times, in Munich eleven times, in Breslau eight times, and in London seven times. The principal cities of the world where he sang the part are the following, which are given in chronological order: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Karlsruhe, Hamburg, Munich, Augsburg, Breslau, Königsberg, London, (Covent Garden and Drury Lane,) Frankfort-on-the-Main, Wiesbaden, Düsseldorf, Strasburg, Mainz, Halle, Darmstadt, Amsterdam, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Milan. His one hundredth performance of the part at the New York Academy of Music in December, 1896, was made the occasion of a special demonstration. Alvary's only appearance at Baireuth were in "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan und Isolde."

Alvary's long illness carried him into serious pecuniary difficulties, and Mrs. E. G. Love of 30 East Fifty-fifth Street has collected $3,300, which will go to aid the widow and nine surviving children. Additions to the fund would be welcome. It is not impossible that some who got much pleasure from his admirably artistic work will feel inclined to aid his family.

Alvary's work was always characterized by devotion to the highest artistic ideals. He combined rare charm of manner with handsome personal appearance, grace of movement and beauty of voice. His performance of Siegfried will always be remembered for the romantic nature of its acting and the complete justice of its conception. Alvary inherited some of his father's artistic tastes, and is said to have assisted in designing the costumes for the production of Walter Damrosch's opera, "The Scarlet Letter."

TRIBUTE TO DR. AND MRS. WEBB.

Loving Cup Presented by the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 8.—Company M, and the field and staff officers of the First Regiment, Vermont Infantry Volunteers, were mustered out of the service of the United States here yesterday.

This afternoon Col. Osman D. Clark met Dr. William Seward Webb in the Executive Chamber at the State Capitol, in Montpelier, and presented to him a handsome loving cup, the gift of the officers and members of the regiment, as a tribute of respect and gratitude toward Dr. and Mrs. Webb for their timely contribution to the regimental hospital at Chickamauga.

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of our Governor-elect, Roosevelt.—Adv.

Byron Weston.

Byron Weston, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, died of apoplexy last night at his home, in Dalton, Mass. Mr. Weston was born in Dalton April 9, 1832, and after being educated at Easthampton, Mass., and Beloit, Wis., became an apprentice in the paper mill of an uncle at Saugerties, N. Y., where he afterward worked as a journeyman. When the civil war broke out he was working in Berkshire County, Mass. He helped to raise the Forty-ninth Regiment, with which he went to the front as Captain of Company K. After the war he established a paper manufactory in his native town. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate in the Republican interest. In 1879 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and served three terms in that position.

Funeral of Major L. F. Hallen.

The funeral of Major Louis F. Hallen, a veteran of the war of the rebellion, was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. De W. Bridgman, officiated. There was a very large attendance, including delegations from the Old Guard, the Old Volunteer Fire Department, and Enkel Lodge of Odd Fellows. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK E. SLOAT, son of F. D. Sloat, financial clerk of the Patent Office of the United States for the last twenty years, died yesterday, at Kansas City.

CHARLES A. HAYNES, of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home early yesterday, after a lingering illness. He was about fifty years old and had lived in Plainfield for many years. Mr. Haynes was in the wholesale fruit business in this city.

NATHANIEL MARSH, seventy-five years of age, died Monday at his home, 101 West Eighty-fifth Street. He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and came to America at the age of thirteen years. He settled in New York thirty-one years ago, and for a long time was a wholesale clothier. He retired from business some time ago.

GEORGE HORN, who was one of the oldest residents of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, died Sunday, at his home, 115 Ainslie Street, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Horn was born in Scotland seventy-seven years ago, and at the age of ten came to this country, taking up his home in Brooklyn. Three children, two sons, and one daughter survive him. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The sick leave of Capt. Lucius C. Bennett, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. Philip E. Reville, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

The following officers having tendered their resignation, are honorably discharged: Capt. C. W. Schamber, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. William G. Massarene, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. W. O. Reed, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, will proceed from Philadelphia to his home and report.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, their services being no longer required: Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer Officer of Volunteers, (Captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) Dec. 31.

Major Clement A. F. Flagler, Engineer Officer of Volunteers, (Captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) Dec. 31.

Major Spencer Cosby, Engineer Officer of Volunteers, (Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) Dec. 31.

Major Graham D. Fitch, Engineer Officer of Volunteers, (Captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) Dec. 31.

Major William W. Harts, Engineer Officer of Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) Nov. 30.

Major John W. Barker, Chief Ordnance Officer of Volunteers, Nov. 30.

Major Andrew H. Russell, Chief Ordnance Officer of Volunteers, (Captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army,) Nov. 30.

A board of officers to consist of Major Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department; Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Capt. Sydney W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery, and First Lieut. Erwin L. Phillips, Third Cavalry, Recorder, is appointed to meet at Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, Nov. 8, to examine into the question of a revolver most suitable for the cavalry arm of the United States Army.

Capt. Edward L. Randall, Fifth Infantry, having been found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as Major is announced, to date from Sept. 17, the date he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority.

Acting Assistant Sur

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Work of the Commission Appointed by the President Nearing Its End.

CONDITIONS AT CHICKAMAUGA

Absence of Pharmaceutical Implements and Makeshifts Employed in Consequence—Deficiency of Tents and Impurity of the Water.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The committee of the War Investigating Commission to-day continued the examination of witnesses. Gen. Dodge, Chairman of the committee, now says that he can begin to see an end of the long investigation. After some evidence has been heard at Detroit the committee will go to Washington.

Members of the commission have inspected, since their appointment, Camp Alger, near Washington; Jacksonville, Fernandina, Fort Miami, Tampa, Atlanta, Anniston, Huntsville, Chickamauga, Lexington, Cincinnati, Fort Thomas, and Chicago. According to Dr. Connor, the accumulation of papers and documents in the possession of the committee would fill a large-sized room. They consist of army Surgeons' reports, letters from private soldiers and nurses, complaints, reports of Quartermasters and Commissaries, and a mass of testimony which has been heard by the committee.

Dr. G. A. Smith of Clinton, Ia., was the first witness to-day. For a time he was in charge of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, hospital at Camp Thomas. Dr. Smith said:

"When I assumed my duties, July 14, I found a shortage of tents and cots. Some of the patients were lying on the ground. There was no provision made for feeding the sick other than the rations issued to the soldiers in the regular service, except such food as was brought in by charitable organizations, principal of which were the Red Cross and the National Relief Association.

"In the pharmacy there were, at that time, no intestinal antiseptics, although the commanding officer informed me when I made a requisition that he had made repeated efforts to get them. The pharmacy at that time—and, indeed, until it was ordered closed—(I turned the stores over to the Government on the 9th of September) never had any proper equipment for doing pharmaceutical work. There were no scales to measure with. The hospital steward used a board for a tile and an ordinary jackknife for a spatula. There were no pill boxes or powder papers. The stewards dispensed tablets and pills in any paper they could secure, and they were carried to wards in that shape, and, owing to the prevalence of dampness at night, they would become by morning a sticky mass, not fit for use.

WATER WAS "SLUSH."

"The water that was furnished for the use of the hospital up to Aug. 1 was that taken from the pipe line from Chickamauga Creek, and it was so full of sediment that it was simply slush, and was not water. There were no floors in any of the hospital tents at the time I reported for duty. The first tent was floored soon after the middle of July, although some were not floored until long after that. The floors in the tents of the Fifty-second Iowa, the First Maine, and the Fifth Missouri were all laid after the troops had left the park and were never occupied by the soldiers, and never had cots placed in them. In fact, I might state that the floors were laid after orders had been received to pack goods preparatory to leaving for Anniston.

"We had no trained nurses. All the nursing was done by orderlies, and many of them were densely ignorant. When I was in charge of the wards of the Second Brigade I had two men who could neither read nor write, and three men who did not know the meaning of 'A. M.' or 'P. M.' when written. Right back of the tents of the Second Brigade there was a cesspool, which contained most of the water from the camp, and that remained a stagnant pool until some time in August. One great trouble, in my judgment, was the shallowness of the sinks."

In speaking of the infection of the camp, the doctor expressed himself as being of the opinion that a large part of the typhoid fever germs was carried around by flies, which invaded the grounds. In Dr. Smith's judgment, the water supply was not contaminated by sewage carried into it from the camp, but mainly by an inorganic sediment, which acted as an irritant on the men's digestive organs, and caused, in many cases, dysentery and other intestinal diseases.

"I never knew of more than two instances where I should say there was any amount of neglect in my hospital," said the doctor. "Yes, I saw sick men lying in their camp clothing because of the want of blankets, clothing, etc., to make a change. Usually within twenty-four hours after such a thing was discovered it was remedied. There were times when we had not a single sheet or blanket in our storerooms, and many men were using private blankets brought from their companies. I went to Gen. Compton once and told him of the conditions prevailing in our hospital, and so far as I know he made efforts to have my recommendations carried out.

RED CROSS RELIED UPON.

"I think that fully one-half of our sheets, pillow cases, and pajamas were furnished by charitable institutions of various kinds, and that practically all the nourishment proper for seriously sick men was furnished by the Red Cross and the National Relief Association. We obtained all our ice and milk from other sources than the Government. I was told that it was expected there would be a hospital fund on hand large enough to purchase these things. The United States Government did not supply any special diet or delicacies for sick men. These were obtained from the relief associations."

The witness thought the bad reputation of the Second Division Hospital was due to the fact that it had been located with the idea that it was to be maintained for only a few weeks, and proper provision was not made for drainage. "I believe that Gen. Brooke, who was in command of the First Army Corps and also in command of Chickamauga Park, was instrumental in deflecting a large bulk of the supplies into the First Corps, to the detriment of the Second Division Hospital."

Dr. Smith said there were no thermometers in the hospitals until late in July, when a large supply was obtained from the Red Cross and some from the Government. Asked about Dr. Milo B. Ward, who testified yesterday, witness said he regarded Dr. Ward as a very competent and very conscientious man, and that he would not doubt any statements Dr. Ward might make as to the conditions at Camp Thomas. He had read Dr. Ward's description of those conditions in a Kansas City newspaper, and so far as he could judge he said that description was justified by the facts.

SURGEON'S REPORT SUPPRESSED?

Dr. Smith, continuing, said: "I once wrote a report to the Surgeon General, but I think it never got any further than Gen. Compton's office. I was asked by Gen. Compton and Major Jenney to withdraw it, as it might get me into disfavor personally, but I told them there was nothing in it that I wished to withdraw."

A copy of this report has been preserved by Dr. Smith and was handed to the commission. In it he complains to the Surgeon General about the conditions in his hospital, giving facts and details in accordance with his evidence to-day.

Charles S. Bullock, Chaplain of the First Illinois Cavalry, said that the great majority of cases of complaints of poor food or inadequate supplies at Chickamauga were absolutely unfounded, and that the stories published in the various newspapers about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without any foundation.

Mrs. Trumbull White of Chicago, who went to Cuba with Miss Clara Barton on the Texas and assisted the latter for a considerable time at Siboney, gave as her opinion that there was a great lack of attendants at the fever hospitals at Siboney and also a scarcity of supplies.

Col. L. H. Smith, purchasing agent of the army stationed at Chicago, was then called to enlighten the committee upon the question of provisions for the troops, the quality, supply, &c. Col. Smith said: "I have no official complaints about any of the supplies I purchased, except in the case of eight barrels of pork which were reported to have been in bad condition." At the request of one of the Commissioners, he then went into the details as to the quantity and quality of the canned beef used by the army, and said that in nearly all cases he personally tested a sample of the goods before making a purchase.

The commission next heard two witnesses from local packing houses touching the character of the canned beef purchased for the army. They said the same quality of goods has been delivered to the French and British Governments and no complaints have ever been received from them. They thought it possible that the weather at the Southern camps and in Cuba might have had some effect on the canned roast beef.

INCOMPETENCE AND NEGLECT.

The Rev. George K. Hoover, a Chicago clergyman, whose son died in the Second Division Hospital at Jacksonville, Fla., said: "In the hospital there seemed to be a lack of medicine—some of the simpler medicines. In talking with ward masters, nurses, and others I found what I thought was unnecessary fear of stating facts. For instance, no one would talk to me without saying, 'You must not give my name, or I will be subject to punishment.' It seemed to me that there were not enough nurses there. Having had experience along these lines in the civil war, I was satisfied at Jacksonville that there was somebody there either incompetent or else cruelly neglectful."

First Lieut. Charles McQuiston of the Fourth Infantry, who served as Quartermaster and Regimental Commissary until the 1st of July, and remained in Cuba in other capacities until the close of the campaign, said that at Tampa and afterward in Cuba his regiment almost always had the full supplies allowed by the army regulations. "I know of no complaint being made by any member of my regiment," he said.

Col. Edward C. Young of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, said: "At Chickamauga our Quartermaster's supplies were fairly adequate and prompt. The water, however, was not fit to drink half the time."

Col. Marcus Kavanaugh of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who was at Camp Alger nearly three months, said his regiment had not half as much hardship and deprivation as the men expected when they went into the service. The mistakes which happened, if they were mistakes, he said, were those which resulted from lack of experience.

At the evening session Dr. Frederick H. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Army and Navy League, who visited Chickamauga, Tampa and Jacksonville during the war, submitted a report he had made to Secretary Alger, commending conditions in the camps as generally satisfactory. The doctor said he was particularly impressed with the lack of surgical instruments.

"So far as I could observe," said Dr. Wines, "the nursing in the division hospitals was very unsatisfactory. It was my observation that senior officers would not and junior officers dare not, report the condition of things in the camps and hospitals when the condition was bad. I did not see any evidences of carelessness, neglect, or incompetence on the part of those in charge of the hospitals, but there was difficulty in obtaining medicines in proper quantity, and complaint that special diets, ice, milk, and similar supplies could not be secured. I personally observed no case of a soldier in a hospital being ill-treated, although rumors to that effect came to my notice."

WAR RELICS ON THE LEONIDAS.

To be Taken to Washington and Displayed in the National Museum.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Orders were sent from the Navy Department to-day to the commander of the Leonidas, at Norfolk, to bring that vessel to Washington, so that a great quantity of valuable relics of the war, and particularly of the naval battle of July 3, may be transferred to the National Museum here.

The Leonidas has a number of five-inch rifles aboard and all of the ordnance of the Maria Teresa except the eleven-inch turret guns, which could not be removed without lifting the turrets off the ships. The museum authorities have made arrangements for the display of the relics in an advantageous position.

Two Soldiers Dead in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following cable message from Gen. Brooke at San Juan de Puerto Rico, has been received at the War Department: "Deaths, Nov. 5th: Privates Almond Pelly, D, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, meningitis; Louis Taylor, K, Eleventh Infantry, typhoid. No deaths Nov. 6."

The Pay of Cuban Soldiers.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The so-called Cuban Government has appointed commissions to inspect the Cuban troops and report upon the exact number of men in each army corps, with the view of drawing up an exact statement upon which to discuss the problem of paying off the soldiers.

The Red Cross in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The President of the Spanish Red Cross Society has cabled to the local President of the Red Cross Society in Cuba, directing the society here to continue in active organization until the last Spanish soldier has left the island, after which the Red Cross Society of Cuba is to be dissolved, and the surplus funds are to be remitted to Spain.

Government Officials Sick in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Col. Williams, the Chief Quartermaster, and Steward, the typewriter attached to the United States Commission, are both very seriously ill. J. B. Caldwell of the Quartermaster's Department is slightly better.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:40	Sun sets	4:48	Moon rises 1:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:09	Gov. Isl'd	3:30	H. Gate 5:19
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:17	Gov. Isl'd	3:37	H. Gate 5:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 9.

		Mails Close.	Vessels. Sail.
Advance,	Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Cherokee,	Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado,	Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal,	Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric,	Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friesland,	Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca,	Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Troja,	Campeachy, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —,	Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

Buffalo,	Hull	.....	.....
Chalmette,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Edam,	Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga,	Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Comanche,	Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande,	Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Alene,	Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos,	Jeremie	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania,	Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla,	Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.,	Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne,	Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia,	Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam,	Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 28 and up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peiyic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 13 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 9.

Athos, Port Limon Nov. 1.
Croma, Dundee, Oct. 26.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Oct. 30.
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 4.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Hudson, New Orleans, Nov. 3.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 25.
Linda, St. Lucia, Nov. 1.
Leona, Galveston, Nov. 3.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Naranja, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
Nordsavet, Antwerp, Oct. 23.
Roumania, Puerto Rico, Nov. 3.
Southwark, Antwerp, Oct. 29.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 27.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

H. H. Meier, Bremen, Oct. 29.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 27.
Inch Mona, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 8.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Buena Ventura, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Nov. 8.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 28.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 4.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Oct. 30.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Cluden, Amsterdam, Oct. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 5.
Strathdon, London, Oct. 29.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 5.

SUNDAY, NOV. 13.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 5.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Nov. 5.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 7.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 8.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.

Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 8.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Nov. 7.
Pisa, Havre, Nov. 1.

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 8.

SS Kaiser William Der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbart, Bremen Nov. 1, Southampton Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) Froggatt, London Oct. 23, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

United States transport Panama, Hanlon, Santiago Oct. 31 via Havana Nov. 3, with 90 officers and discharged men to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, Sabine Pass 7 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS United States transport Port Victor, Brickley, Santiago Oct. 29 via Fort Monroe Nov. 7, to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS New Orleans, Gager, New Orleans Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Colorado, Risk, Galveston Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Lund, Kingston, &c., Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 8, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Masconomo, (Br.,) for London.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Darlington, (Br.,) for Perth Amboy.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Naples, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—WRECK OF ALVENA REMOVED—GAS BUOY DISCONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the gas buoy marking the wreck of the S. Alvena in the South Channel, New York Lower Bay, has been discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Advices have just been received that the British ship County of Dumfries, Capt. Leslie, which arr. at Calcutta prior to Oct. 12, from Philadelphia, encountered a number of heavy gales in the southern latitude, and lost jobboom, head sails, foresail, foretopsail, three boats, poop companion ladders, wheel, compasses, &c., and had several of her crew injured.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—SS Kenmere, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Singapore, &c., previously reported taken to Suez on Oct. 31, after being sunk in the canal, has been declared seaworthy, and is reshipping her cargo preparatory to proceeding on her voyage.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—SS Rostewel, (Br.,) Capt. Merryfield, sld. from Marseilles for New York Nov. 5.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Venice for New York, arr. at Patras yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers Nov. 2.

SS Zanzibar, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 5.

SS Comeric, (Br.,) Capt. Kennedy, from New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Algoa Bay, &c., Oct. 27.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, sld. from Genoa Nov. 4 for New York.

SS Auretta, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, New York for Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar Nov. 2.

SS Ardandoarg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, New York for Calcutta, &c., arr. at Bombay Oct. 17.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Grate, New York for Adelaide, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., Oct. 28 and proceeded.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Creig, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Nov. 4.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Nov. 4.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Fernambuco Nov. 4.

SS Helene Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Rebbelmunde, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Purest Groceries.

Canned goods of every kind that is put up in glass and tins, and in quantity great enough to stock a dozen ordinary stores are in this department. The products of the very best canneries at home and abroad have representation here, at lower prices than any other house for like quality.

HAM and BONELESS BACON, Red Star Brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, none better at any price, not to be compared with inferior goods sold elsewhere, and a single trial will convince you of this fact. Per pound, this sale, 10

SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS, commonly called California Hams, Armour's finest quality, per pound, 07

TEA, MAYFLOWER CHOP, celebrated for its strength and flavor, real value 50c. per pound, two pound packages only, Mixed (Green and Black) Oolong per pound, 32

SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, 12c., tall cans, 10

YELLOW PEACHES, sugar syrup, 3 lb. cans 14

LEMON CLING PEACHES, California extra standard selected, large fruit, heavy sugar syrup, per can, 22

SLICED LEMON CLING PEACHES, finest quality, extra heavy syrup, delicious desert with cream, 3 lb. cans 32

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. can, case, 3.64; can 16

VEGETABLES, 1898 packing, every can guaranteed to prove satisfactory. We do not sacrifice quality for price.

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, small stalks, case, 3.88; can, 17

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, medium stalks, case, 4.34; can, 19

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, extra large stalks, sweet and tender, 29

ASPARAGUS TIPS, extra fine, nothing but tips, case, 5.14; can, 22

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, sweet and tender, case, 2.18; can, 10

FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.66; can, 12

LIMA BEANS, extra quality, fine flavor, per can, 07

WHITE WAX BEANS, small and tender, stringless, case, 1.49; can, 07

FANCY MAINE CORN, packed when fresh, sweet, tender and milky, Jessamine brand, per case, 1.79; can, 08

FANCY MAINE CORN, Lily White brand, extra fine, case, 1.99; can. 09

STRINGLESS BEANS, Jessamine brand, small, sweet and tender, case, 2.42; can, 11

LIMA BEANS, Lily white brand, extra small, delicious flavor, per case, 3.14; per can, 14

TOMATOES, American Beauty brand, extra large cans, red ripe fruit, fine flavor, solid hand packed, per case, 3.14; can, 14

TOMATOES, Victory brand, per can, 08

FRENCH PEAS (Fins), small, sweet and tender, per can, 16

MUSHROOMS, fine flavor and color, per can, 23 and 19

OLIVE OIL, extra quality Italian, strictly pure, per gallon, 1.89; half gallon, 99; per quart bottle, 46c; pint bottle, 28

PINEAPPLE, sliced, sugar syrup, 2-lb. can, 13

WHITE CHERRIES, finest quality, 2-lb. can, 10

BLACKBERRIES, finest quality, 2-lb. can, case, 1.94; per can, 09

BLUEBERRIES, large, selected fruit, finest quality; case, 2.18; per can, 10

MINCE MEAT, Anderson's holiday, 5-lb. can, 29; 3-lb. can, 19

MINCE MEAT, Lily White brand, finest quality fruit and seeded raisins, used with brandy, 5-lb. jars, 59

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Wines and Liquors

Of Guaranteed Purity.

Genuine James E. Pepper (5 years old), per gallon, $2.49; per bottle, 57

Finch's Golden Wedding (5 years old), per gallon, 2.74; per bottle, 64

Finch's Golden Wedding (7 years old), per gallon, 3.74; per bottle, 84

Mount Vernon Whiskey (5 years old), per gallon, 2.74; per bottle, 64

W. A. Ross & Bros.' Stout, imported in glass, per dozen, 1.64

W. A. Ross & Bros.' Bass, imported in glass, per dozen, 1.69

McMullin's White Label, Bass, dozen, 1.89

California Wines:—Strictly pure selected old wines, Red Star Brand; none better.

Sherry, Port, Angelica, Muscatel, per gallon, 1.49; per bottle, 46

(The above prices include the jug.)

Case. Pts.	Case. Qts.	
3.57	2.86	Claret,
4.24	3.46	Zinfandel,
4.77	4.18	Burgundy,
6.69	6.22	Chateau de Cabernet,
4.24	3.46	Reisling,
5.73	4.99	Sauterne,

Imported Sherries:

Per Gal	Per Bot.	
2.84	.72	Royal Cabinet,
3.88	.93	Olorosa,
5.94	1.34	Imperial,
5.69	1.29	Amontiilado,

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

To be sure of securing The New York Times, with Review of Books and Art, next Saturday, direct your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you, as newsdealers cannot return unsold copies of the Saturday edition of The New York Times.—Adv.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Special Sale of Plates.

Upward of one hundred dozen high grade Decorated China Plates, including some choice examples of Haviland, Wedgewood, &c., each at 49, 67 and 97

Many of them worth double.

(2d Fl., Main Build., 6th Av. Side.)

Italian Marble Statuary

There is a better display here of Italian Marble Busts than we have ever shown before, and the prices are one-third less than formerly.

Fine China

We not only have great factories of our own in all the districts that furnish the world's supply in these lines, but we also are the largest buyers in the general markets.

Lowest prices, exclusive designs and all other advantages are thus nsured to our customers.

Decorated Dinner Sets.

Seasonable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

Following our annual custom since the opening of our China Department a quarter of a century ago, we have specially imported for Thanksgiving some entirely new and original patterns of Limoges China, which we sell by the single piece at same rates as per set, enabling our patrons to make up sets to suit their own requirements, and also to make up breakages at any time.

The assortment is unusually large and varied, including many new useful articles, such as Ice and Relish Dishes, Mayonnaise Tureens, Lobster and Terrapin Dishes, &c., and the shapes are considered the most graceful that have been brought out for many years.

High Grade Limoges China Decorated Dinner Sets.

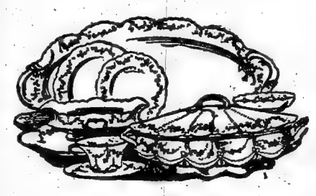

The grand display of the finer qualities of decorated china that we are making has never been equalled.

It is at Limoges where Havilands, Pouyats, and other celebrated china factories are located, and whose latest styles and shapes we offer at such low prices. Right in the centre of Limoges also are our own china decorating shops, constantly producing novelties that find their way direct to us, often before they are seen in the Paris market, and bearing no middleman's profit, enabling us to give our patrons advantages both in novelty and price unobtainable elsewhere.

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, 18.97

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 24.87

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets.

Special values in decorated Austrian China, and some new styles just received from our own Carlsbad china works enable us to save you money in the purchase and time and trouble in the selection.

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, floral decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 11.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, new shapes and new styles of decorations in floral studies, 13.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, pansy decoration, new shapes, 18.67

DINNER SERVICE, Austrian china, painted flowers, with rich gold lace border, 27.63

(ALL ABOVE 2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

English and Domestic Dinner Sets.

DINNER SETS, English underglaze decorations, 2 colors, 113 pieces, complete, 6.87

DINNER SETS, thin porcelain, electric blue decoration, 115 pieces, complete, 7.87

COMBINATION DINNER, BREAKFAST AND SUPPER SETS, decorated pink and green sprays with gold edge, 118 pieces, 9.87

COMBINATION SETS, No. 2, as above, only richer decorations, 118 pieces, 11.87

DINNER SERVICE, blue Meissen style of decoration, a very desirable set, complete, 14.97

(BASEMENT.)

In finer qualities Decorated Sets up to $394.21; the difference in our price below all others is even more apparent. By purchasing here you effect a saving of from 25 to 33 per cent.

We have also marked down a few sets of last year's importations, not that they are not desirable goods, but simply because it is a tradition with us never to carry goods over from one season to another when a lower price will sell them.

Artistic Pottery, Fine Decorated China.

An attractive array of useful and ornamental Holiday Gifts, to suit the means of the million or the millionaire. The assortment is now at its best, and the prices are so much lower than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere that in many instances you can double the value of your gift. Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Sevres, Austrian, Haviland, Hungarian, Royal Dresden, Teplitz, Royal Bonn and other reliable manufacturers, with the wonderful works of art from our own Rudolstadt Pottery, make this the finest display in the country.

Toilet Sets.

Our line of Toilet Sets comprises all the latest modern designs, together with the following exceptional values:—

TOILET SET, decorated, blue, brown or green, set, complete, 1.49

TOILET SET, four colors, gold stippled, 3.47

TOILET SET, fancy decorations, filled in colors, with stippled gold, with jar, 4.87

(BASEMENT.)

Notwithstanding the immense space devoted to Holiday Bric-a-brac, our unrivalled stock of every day Crockery and Glass will be kept full as usual.

Lamps.

We are showing the handsomest designs, most attractive finishes and best values in lamps ever before offered.

BRASS MOUNTED LAMPS (see cut), your choice of 12 styles, with hand painted vases and 10 inch globe to match, central draught burner, complete, regularly sold for $5.00 to $7.50 3.87

DRESDEN BANQUET LAMPS, 24 inches high, blue delft, with globe to match; regular price $4.87, now 2.87

ATHENIAN LAMPS, finished in fine French gold plate; we are closing them out at half value, 2.87

READING LAMPS, vase and shade decorated to match, each 73

TABLE LAMPS, in nickel or brass, complete, with shade, 89

(BASEMENT.)

Ramequins.

100 DOZEN CARLSBAD CHINA RAMEQUINS AND PLATES, floral designs in three colors and gold edge, per dozen pairs, 1.79

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Rich Cut Glass.

We show an entirely new line of the most desirable specimens of Artistic Glassware found in the European markets, and a collection of the latest specialties in shapes and decorations not hitherto displayed in America.

We are Leaders in Style, Quality and Value.

Our display of Cut Glass has no equal, but of more importance to the customer is the quality, summed up in purity of crystal, brilliancy and artistic workmanship. Our glass has all these requisites.

Another very important point is: "Our prices are always lower than all others."

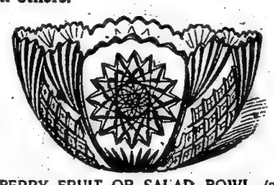

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL (see cut), several shapes, and 6 handsomely cut designs, large size, 3.97

SALAD, OR BERRY SPOONS, sterling silver with rich cut glass handles, each 6.47

CELERY DISHES, a variety of new designs, each 3.49

WATER BOTTLE, handsome shape, a new style of cutting, each, 2.49

PRESERVE DISHES, a medium size, a new cutting, 2.47

We call special attention to our unequalled display of PUNCH BOWLS, in rich, deep cuttings of the most artistic designs, ranging in price from 24.66 to 143.61

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Champagne Sets.

CHAMPAGNE SETS (see cut), from our Bohemian glass factory, comprising tankard and 6 glasses in colored glass, enamelled flowers and gold edge, per set, 3.81, 5.87

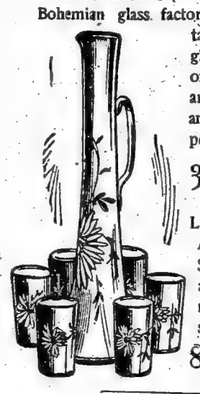

LEMONADE AND WATER SETS in gilt and floral Bohemian glass, per set, 87c to 4.87

New styles are constantly being added to our already large line, making the range of patterns very comprehensive and giving a variety to select from not attempted by any other house.

Cut Glass with Sterling Silver Mountings.

Magnificent line of Tankards, Punch Bowls, Loving Cups, Cigar and Tobacco Jars, Bonbonnieres, Puff Boxes, &c., with rich beaded sterling silver repousse borders, much below jewellers' prices.

CLARET PITCHERS (see cut), full size, handsomely cut, with sterling silver tops, three designs to select from, 6.87

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, twenty styles, cut glass with sterling silver mount, each, 49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Glass Novelties

Made in our own factories.

Punch Sets, Roemers and Sherbet Glasses, shapes and colors entirely new, and the elaborate gold decorations make them very desirable for table use and ornamentation.

Flower Holders.

A special display of Lily Vases, Violet Holders and Flower Jars, of the latest colors, best enamelled decorations and rich raised gold work. The display is a superb one, better than we have ever shown before. A space covering about 1,200 square feet will be devoted to the display of these goods.

Silverware.

In our silver department on second floor we shall offer some very special values. They are portions of unmatched sets and discontinued patterns, but all first-class goods, handsomely engraved and warranted full quadruple plate.

Cake Baskets, Cream Pitchers, Fern Dishes, Butter Dishes, Water Pitchers, 1.98 each.

Fruit Bowls, Bread Trays, Bon Bon Dishes, Sugars, Creams, And Spoon Holders, 1.98 each.

In this sale a lot of Spoons and Forks, the regular A1 quality,

Tea Spoons	per set of 6,	59
Dinner Forks,	per set of 6,	1.18
Table Spoons,	per set of 6,	1.18

Gold Glass—

A Superior Table Decoration.

To the most complete line of Gold Table Glassware to be found in this city we have recently added two new patterns, both highly decorative.

Glass service gold "Herring Bone" pattern, comprising:—

	Per doz.
GOBLETS,	6.47
CHAMPAGNES,	6.37
CLARETS,	5.97
WINES,	4.97
CORDIALS,	3.97
60 pieces, set complete,	27.75

Glass Service, "The Cleopatra," a splendid example of needle etching in gold, comprising:—

	Per doz.
GOBLETS,	9.98
CHAMPAGNES,	9.78
CLARETS,	7.78
SHERRYS,	6.78
CORDIALS,	5.78
60 pieces, set complete,	39.99

Then we have a Table Service of Bohemian Glass in plain burnished gold, comprising:

	Per doz.
GOBLETS,	3.49
CHAMPAGNES,	3.49
CLARETS,	2.79
WINES,	2.33
CORDIALS,	1.97
60 pieces, set complete,	13.97

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Chrysanthemum Vases.

No house in this country shows such a great variety. Attention is called to our special vases in new colors and gildings (see cut), each, 1.39, 1.99, 2.69.

(ALL ABOVE, 2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Old Dutch Silver

We are showing a very carefully selected line of Old Dutch Silver Cabinet Specimens at one-third usual prices.

A Clock Event.

This department furnishes many splendid suggestions to the purchaser of a wedding gift in Clock Sets, Library Tables and Gilt Ormolu Clocks. For this special sale we quote the following exce

...FERS ON MANY LINKS

...nd Dickson Win Prizes at ... Morris County Club.

TWO CONTESTS FOR MEMBERS

Winner in Each Event Got Second Prize in the Other — Women Will Finish Championship Course Event To-day.

Two handicap tournaments were played yesterday by the members of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J. The links were crowded with players, and the delightful weather made one of the most enjoyable golfing days of the season. One of the handicaps was an eighteen-hole match, and that was won after a close contest by Joseph B. Dickson by the net score of 89 strokes, from 23 handicap. His gross score of 112 strokes is the best in which he has ever done the course. One point behind him in the net score was Francis M. Bacon, Jr., winning second prize.

In the thirty-six-hole handicap Bacon reversed his position and came in on top with a lead of four strokes. His afternoon round of 96 strokes was the only score of the day under the hundred mark, for the eighteen holes. Joseph B. Dickson, by an odd coincidence, won second prize, these two members practically dividing all the trophies between them. A third prize was offered in this larger match, and H. C. Mortimer won it.

The contests in the two events, with scores, were the winning score in each case given in full:

Eighteen-Hole Handicap.

Joseph B. Dickson—		Won.	H'd'p. Net.
Out ....5 5 6 6 6 7 6 7 6—54			
In .....5 7 8 8 6 5 5 8 6—58			
Total	112	23	89
Francis M. Bacon, Jr.	100	10	90
R. H. Williams	104	12	92
W. Alston Flagg	104	10	94
A. H. Bond	106	10	96
John A. Blair, Jr.	108	12	96
C. D. Chapman	111	15	96
H. C. Mortimer	102	6	96
J. Ward Ford	105	12	96
W. L. Thompson	106	10	96
Benjamin Nicoll	116	18	98
G. J. Little	108	10	98
W. Y. Marsh	108	10	98
Charles F. Watson	106	8	98
G. E. Perkins	111	12	99
Charles Steele	111	12	99
Marmaduke Tilden	112	13	99
J. A. Wright	111	9	102
Henry P. Phipps	114	12	102
J. Walter Wood	122	18	104
A. E. Frost	115	10	105
J. W. Burden	116	11	105
Ransom H. Thomas	113	7	106
S. Battelle	113	7	106
Elbert S. Kip	124	18	106
Arthur Whitney	117	10	107
C. W. Yulee	128	15	108

Thirty-Six-Hole Handicap.

FIRST ROUND.

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Francis M. Bacon—			
Out ....4 3 8 5 5 6 6 6 7—50			
In .....4 6 6 8 6 3 5 6 6—50			
Total	100		

SECOND ROUND.

Out ....7 4 4 5 5 6 6 4 6—47			
In .....3 6 6 9 5 4 5 6 6—49			
Total	196	20	176
Joseph B. Dickson	226	46	180
H. C. Mortimer	204	24	180
J. A. Blair, Jr.	211	24	187
W. Alston Flagg	209	20	189
A. H. Bond	208	20	188
G. J. Little	208	20	188
W. L. Thompson	220	24	196
H. Ward Ford	214	16	198
Charles F. Watson	208	16	192
R. H. Williams	218	24	194
A. Forbes	231	36	195
J. Walter Wood	241	36	205
S. H. Little	244	46	198
Charles D. Chapman	228	30	198
G. Maynard	226	24	202
Charles Steele	228	24	204
G. E. Perkins	239	24	205
J. W. Burden	230	22	208
Robert Grannis	223	8	215
S. Battelle	229	14	215
E. T. Nicolls	261	46	215
Arthur Whitney	238	20	218
Henry P. Phipps	245	24	221

To-day the women will play their last match for the Championship Course Cup.

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Miss Bonner and C. W. Taintor Win the Mixed Foursome Prizes at Richmond County.

An unusually large number of women played on the links of the Richmond County Country Club yesterday, at Staten Island, in the mixed foresome tournament. The two silver prizes were won by Miss Bonner and C. W. Taintor, whose net score was 89 strokes. The men also had special handicaps for Class A and Class B players. R. E. Bonner won the former event and L. F. Whitin took the prize in Class B.

The players and scores in the various competitions were:

MIXED FOURSOME.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Bonner and C. W. Taintor	107	18	89
Miss Park and W. L. Simpson	118	25	93
Mrs. G. G. Alexandre and George E. Armstrong	102	8	94
Miss Busk and A. P. Ripley	104	6	98
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Busk	108	10	98
Miss Simpson and T. H. Simpson	120	18	102
Mrs. W. B. Woods and Jas. Park	106	4	102
Mrs Van Rensselaer and C. A. Fry	108	6	102
Mrs. H. T. Boody and H. M. Baldwin	115	12	103
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Chadwick	118	15	103
Mrs. Robinson and C. T. Stout	105	0	105
Mrs. McNamee and A. E. Paterson	106	0	106
Miss Jones and Frederick Jones	131	25	106
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Slocum	116	10	106
Miss M. Bonnell and Morgan Davis	120	12	108
Miss E. Edwards and J. E. Faber	124	18	109
Miss Bonnell and Otto Hochmeyer	114	4	110
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Willis	122	10	112
Mrs. W. B. Thomas and L. H. Thomas	131	18	113
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lane	141	28	113
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Twining	125	8	117
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brown	151	30	121

MEN'S HANDICAP, CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
R. E. Bonner	92	10	82
A. P. Ripley	94	10	84
W. H. Busk	94	10	84
J. R. Chadwick	89	4	85
Gordon Willis	96	9	87
Otis L. Williams	92	5	87
C. A. Fry	94	7	87
E. O. Schuyler	93	6	87
Charles Stewart	94	6	88
A. E. Paterson	90	2	88
S. W. Taintor	98	9	89
James Park	94	4	90
W. H. Simpson	118	25	93
A. P. Bennett	104	9	95
Otto Hockmeyer	97	2	95
W. W. Lowrey	104	7	97
D. W. Taylor	114	9	105

MEN'S HANDICAP, CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
L. F. Whitin	118	36	82
J. G. Janeway	108	26	82
H. D. Knowlton	114	30	84
J. R. Branch	105	18	87
De Frees Critten	114	25	89
S. De Frees	109	15	90
H. M. Baldwin	109	12	97
L. H. Thomas	113	12	101

ST. ANDREW'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. De Witt Cochrane Wins That Honor with a Good Score.

A. De Witt Cochrane, whose golf has shown marked improvement this season on both the Ardsley and St. Andrew's links, won the annual championship contest yesterday of the St. Andrew's Club, his score for the thirty-six holes being 187 strokes. It is, in full:

FIRST ROUND.

A. De Witt Cochrane—	
Out .....7 3 5 5 4 5 7 3 6—45	
In .....6 5 6 4 5 4 5 6 5—46	
	91

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....6 6 4 5 4 7 5 5 10—51	
In .....4 5 6 5 8 4 8 5 5—45	96
Total	187

The same scores counted in the handicap match, and Cochrane won this also, his handicap of 8 giving him the net score of 179 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
A. De Witt Cochrane	187	8	179
E. W. Ketchum	219	36	183
J. F. O'Rourke	220	36	184
P. E. Bell	225	36	189
D. P. Kingsley	202	16	186
W. R. Innis	212	24	188
A. L. Livermore	207	16	191
F. W. Menzies	195	0	195
W. E. Hoffman	221	24	197
K. K. Jenkins	220	18	202
Malcolm Stuart	245	36	209
S. W. Lockhart	227	15	212
J. Q. A. Johnson	234	24	210
G. H. Moore	226	12	214
Thomas Le Boutillier	260	36	224

Close Golf on Staten Island.

Twenty-three golfers of the Staten Island Cricket Club played yesterday in the semi-annual contest for the Challenge Cup. The result was a tie for first place, at 76 strokes, net, between Carl Gordon, J. R. Branch, and J. Max Carrere. They will play it off next Saturday. Seventeen players turned in scores, and they are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Carl Gordon	82	6	76
J. R. Branch	100	24	76
J. Max Carrere	94	18	76
T. B. Eyre	112	23	79
C. T. Stout	82	2	80
A. B. Lawson	89	9	80
W. H. Hamilton	85	4	81
J. Cryder Lea	94	13	81
H. G. Van Vechten	92	11	81
J. H. Jannin	89	8	81
Dr. B. O'Connor	88	5	83
Morgan Davis	92	9	83
L. S. Carrere	96	12	84
E. L. Richards	89	4	85
J. W. Jewett	94	8	86
Austin P. Kelley	94	6	88
R. Conyngham	103	11	92

TWO TIE GAMES AT ORANGE.

C. N. Baker and H. A. Colby Make the Lowest Scores in Each Contest.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 8.—Two handicap tournaments played to-day on the links of the Essex County Country Club resulted in ties. The players who tied with the lowest scores in both games were C. N. Baker and Howard A. Colby. The scores in the Governors' Cup contest were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
C. N. Baker	92	9	83
H. A. Colby	83	0	83
M. B. Metcalf	95	6	89
S. M. Colgate	101	9	92
L. S. Colby	94	6	88
J. C. Rennard	93	0	93
T. H. Powers Farr	89	0	89
W. A. Bryant	117	15	102
Oscar Willegerod	104	18	86
George M. Gill	92	6	86

In the Election Day handicap the scores turned in were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
George B. Jenkinson, 2d	99	6	93
Austin Colgate	92	3	89
H. A. Colby	83	0	83
L. S. Colby	94	6	88
J. C. Rennard	93	0	93
T. H. Powers Farr	89	0	89
W. A. Bryant	117	15	102
Oscar Willegerod	104	18	86
C. N. Baker	92	9	83
M. B. Metcalf	95	6	89
H. S. Waterman	103	12	91
George M. Gill	96	6	90

Barnes Wins at Dyker Meadow.

A large number of members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club in Brooklyn turned out on the links yesterday to play for the President's Cup, given by Norman B. Dike. The trophy was won by George H. Barnes with a net score of 173. Albert G. Jennings won second prize. The players and best scores are:

George H. Barnes— Gross. Hdcp. Net.

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....10 6 4 6 7 6 7 4 4—54
In .....6 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—42—96

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....6 4 5 4 5 6 7 4 5—46
In .....7 5 6 5 5 6 6 6 5—53—99

Total	195	22	173
A. G. Jennings	192	16	176
F. L. Kalbfleisch	216	36	180
Burnham Clark	198	16	182
J. C. Powers	202	16	186
A. H. Porter, Jr.	211	24	187
A. R. Fish	212	24	188
H. C. Carbaugh	224	36	188
Daniel Chauncey	201	12	189
Arthur P. Clapp	209	20	189

Golf on Marine and Field Club Links.

The election day handicap on the Marine and Field Club's links yesterday, resulted in a victory for F. B. Anderson in a net score of 92 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
F. B. Anderson	116	24	92
L. Daniels	97	3	94
E. C. Lockwood	119	18	101
Percy Pickrell	126	18	108
F. Starbuck	109	10	99
E. H. Kinney	106	9	97
A. J. Sheldon	125	18	107
E. H. Smith	119	10	109
Percy Mallett	118	6	112

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The Attendance at the Target Ranges Was Unusually Small for a Holiday.

The target ranges at Creedmoor were opened yesterday for the exclusive use of the members of the National Guard who wished to qualify as marksmen. The attendance yesterday was unusually small for a holiday. Major Frank Beck of the Seventy-first Regiment qualified on the pistol ranges as a marksman. The scores of the day were:

Second Naval Battalion.

Lieut. A. R. Pardington, Staff.....
Seaman A. S. Haviland, 2d Div.....3 4 3 4 2—16 3 3 3 3 2—14—30

Third Battery.

Corp. H. Haupt.....4 5 4 4 4—21 2 4 0 0 4—10—31

Second Battery.

Farrier C. E. Morse.4 4 4 4 4—20 3 4 3 4 2—16—36
E. F. England.....3 4 4 3 4—18 4 4 2 2 0—12—30
A. W. Mainland.....3 3 4 5 3—18 4 3 4 3 4—18—36
C. L. Mainland.....4 4 4 2 3—17 3 4 3 5 4—19—36
W. E. Maynihan.....3 4 4 2 4—17 3 5 0 3 3—14—31
W. B. Peterson.....4 3 4 4 2—17 2 2 3 3 3—13—30
O. Tripp.....4 4 2 4 4—18 4 5 2 3 3—17—35
J. F. Wilson.....3 4 3 4 4—18 4 0 4 4 4—16—34

Ninth Regiment.

Major G. T. Lorigan.4 3 3 4 4—18 3 2 3 2 5—15—33

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

C. Keifer, Co. G.....3 5 3 2 2—15 4 0 3 3 5—15—30
J. J. Kessler, Co. B..4 4 2 3 3—16 0 4 3 4 3—14—30
T. Oliver, Co. A.....4 3 3 4 4—18 0 3 5 4 4—16—34
J. G. Tate, Co. F.....4 4 3 4 4—19 4 3 3 0 3—13—32

Fourteenth Regiment.

J. H. Newell, Co. H.4 4 3 4 4—19 5 3 4 4 3—19—38
G. Newell, Co. H....3 4 4 5 4—20 3 4 3 4 4—18—38

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

A. F. Norton, Co. E.3 4 5 4 5—21 2 4 4 2 2—14—35

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Corp. H. Schumacher, Co. D.....4 3 5 3 3—18 3 4 3 3 0—13—31
A. Etmer, Co. A.....4 0 4 3—15 3 5 3 3 3—17—32
A. Hereth, Co. D....2 4 4 3 2—15 5 5 3 3 3—19—34
A. Hoffman, Co. D...4 4 4 2 4—18 3 3 3 3 3—15—33
F. Nealon, Co. D....4 3 3 4 3—17 0 3 3 4 3—13—30
F. Thesson, Co. A...4 5 2 0 5—16 2 3 2 4 3—14—30

Twenty-third Regiment.

Sergt. E. H. Dick, Co. F.....3 3 4 4 5—19 4 4 2 2 2—14—33
Sergt. W. L. James, Co. .....4 4 3 0 4—15 4 3 3 4 3—17—32
Sergt. C. Baker, Jr., Co. D .....2 4 4 3 3—16 4 3 2 3 4—16—32
Sergt. B. J. Rounds, Co. B.....4 4 3 2 3—16 4 4 3 4 4—19—35
E. J. Christopher, Co. C .....4 4 4 4 4—20 4 3 2 3 3—19—39
F. C. Crawford, Co. C .....4 3 5 4 0—16 3 4 2 2 4—15—31
A. S. Hackley, Co. H.4 4 4 2 4—18 3 0 3 3 3—12—30
J. F. Huhn, Co. D...4 2 3 4 3—17 4 3 3 4 3—17—34
J. T. Hull, Jr., Co. F.3 2 3 3 4—15 4 5 5 3 3—20—35
G. E. Lewis, Co. D.5 2 4 0 4—15 4 3 3 4 3—17—32
A. H. Rust, Co. H...3 4 3 4 4—18 3 3 3 4 4—17—35
J. A. Sanford, Co. G.3 3 4 3 3—16 4 5 0 3 4—14—30
L. H. Schoenzohn, Co. B .....3 3 4 3 3—16 3 3 4 4 3—17—33
E. Taylor, Co. D....4 0 4 4 4—16 3 4 3 2 4—16—32

Seventy-first Regiment.

Major Frank Keck...3 2 5 3 5—18 2 3 2 3 4—14—32
Capt. E. F. Austin, Co. L .....4 4 3 5 4—20 3 2 3 2 4—14—34
Lieut. A. L. Robertson, Co. C.....4 3 4 4 4—19 3 4 3 4 3—17—36
Capt. J. F. Fairman, Co. F .....4 2 4 3 5—18 3 3 3 4 2—15—33
Corp. W. Sutton, Co. H .....5 4 2 4 4—19 4 3 4 5 4—20—39

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

Capt. B. R. Scheff, Co. G.....4 5 4 4 4—21 3 3 4 5 0—15—36
Capt. A. J. Bleecker Co. G.....4 4 5 3 4—20 5 5 4 4 3—21—41
Sergt. I. H. Parker, Co. B.....5 5 4 5 3—22 5 0 3 4 5—17—39
R. S. Ayers, Co. A...4 3 3 5 5—20 3 3 4 4 4—18—38
E. S. Book, Co. D....3 5 2 4 5—19 4 3 0 3 4—14—33
W. Eversman, Co. H.5 3 5 2 4—19 3 2 3 0 3—11—30
R. B. Flintoff, Co. B .....4 3 4 3 2—16 4 4 2 2 4—17—33
E. P. Grets, Co. B..4 4 4 4 5—21 5 3 2 2 4—17—38
F. J. Kunkler, Co. H.2 4 4 4 4—18 3 3 4 3 3—16—34
F. J. Parks, Co. H..3 4 5 4 5—21 0 3 3 3 4—13—34
E. S. Piepenbring, Co. H.....4 3 3 5 3—18 4 4 0 4 4—16—34
T. R. Scott, Co. H..4 5 3 3 0—15 4 5 4 5 0—18—33
G. A. Taylor, Co. H...3 4 5 4 3—18 0 3 3 3 4—13—31
W. F. Tiemeyer, Co. H .....3 3 3 3 3—15 4 5 0 3 8—15—30
A. Wiess, Co. H....3 4 4 4 0—15 8 0 4 4 4—15—30
C. W. Woodward, Co. B .....4 5 4 4 2—19 3 3 0 3 3—12—31

Seventh Regiment.

Major D. M. Stinson, field .....4 3 4 4 3—18 3 4 3 0 3—13—31
Capt. C. J. Collis, staff .....4 5 4 3 4—20 2 3 3 3 2—13—33
Sergt. W. H. Brown, Co. E.....4 4 4 5 4—21 4 3 3 0 4—14—35
J. R. Barclay, Jr., Co. K.....4 5 3 3 3—18 4 3 0 8 3—13—31
W. J. Cassard, Jr., Co. A.....2 5 3 4 4—18 4 3 3 4 3—17—35
W. R. Pike, Co. E...4 3 3 4 5—19 2 3 3 2 3—13—32
D. Sherwood, Jr., Co. D .....4 4 5 5 5—23 4 4 3 4 2—17—40
E. A. Wilson, Co. A.4 5 4 5 5—23 3 4 4 3 3—17—40

The second cable letter of Henry Norman, the new London correspondent of The New York Times, will appear in the issue of Sunday, Nov. 13th.—Adv.

CYCLE MEET IN BROOKLYN

Earl Won the Hour Pace at the Parkway Driving Club.

BAD SPILLS IN SHORT RACES

The Two-Mile Amateur Handicap Held the Record for Entries, and Many Fell—Only Two Badly Hurt.

Rough and dangerous features marked many events of the amateur cycle race meet on the two-lap dirt track of the Parkway Driving Club, at Ocean Parkway and King's Highway, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. In the two-mile amateur handicap contest the record for number of starters—forty-seven—was established, and it resulted disastrously. On the second lap, on the off stretch, the men crowded together dangerously, and in a minute there was a big tumble, twelve men falling in a confused mass of broken machines and bruised bodies. R. Weir, a young rider of the Riverside Wheelmen, was seriously injured and was carried off the field semi-conscious. V. A. McMahon, a Manhattan rider, was also badly hurt in one hip, and was removed in a carriage.

On the turn into the near stretch, just before getting the bell, the field again closed and ten men tumbled to the ground. Fortunately no one was badly hurt, although several had to be assisted off the course. In the final heat of another fully entered event a bad spill felled six out of the twelve entries, without serious injury to any, but causing many small hurts.

The meeting was under the management of W. H. Robertson and Fred Burns, and was attended by about 2,000 persons who paid, and was seen free from the fences by about as many more. A number of regular cycling contests were relieved by a mixture of popular contests.

The one-hour paced match race between two well-known amateurs of this district was the main contest. Charles T. Earl, the "mile a minute" member of the Kings County Wheelmen was pitted against Adolph Michaels, a racer of the Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City. Earl had the better of it all through the contest, and finished a trifle over two miles ahead, having covered about 27½ miles. Each man had twenty-five pacemakers, Michael's men being mostly on triplets and Earl using bigger machines for pace.

Earl got the lead soon after starting, and increased it steadily until he passed Michaels in the sixth mile. A quintet of colored riders pacing Earl had a spill, but did not occasion the racer much loss. He lapped Michaels a second time in the eleventh mile, a third time in the twenty-second mile, and the fourth and last time as he was entering the last lap. Michaels was forced to change wheels twice owing to minor accidents, and his ability at following pace was apparently inferior to that of Earl. The result of the race was greeted with considerable enthusiasm by the crowd. The hour race summary follows:

Miles.	Time.
1—Earl	2:03 3-5
2—Earl	4:04 1-5
3—Earl	6:11
4—Earl	8:17
5—Earl	10:20 1-5
6—Earl	12:24 4-5
7—Earl	14:28 3-5
8—Earl	16:33 1-5
9—Earl	18:44
10—Earl	20:47 3-5
11—Earl	22:57
12—Earl	24:59 4-5
13—Earl	27:10
14—Earl	29:36 2-5
15—Earl	31:42
16—Earl	33:47 3-5
17—Earl	35:57
18—Earl	38:11 3-5
19—Earl	40:23
20—Earl	42:40
21—Earl	44:58 1-5
22—Earl	47:13
23—Earl	49:27
24—Earl	51:33 2-5
25—Earl	53:42
26—Earl	55:53
27—Earl	58:02

One hour, 27½ miles.

In the short-distance events, interest was divided between a half-mile match race between a riderless racing horse and Charles M. Murphy, Brooklyn's old racing cycler, and the one-mile amateur championship of Brooklyn. The steed is owned by William, better known as "Deacon," Halstead, the old-time baseball player, and was listed as Gulleless Wonder. In the first heat the horse led to the half-mile, when Murphy went about five yards ahead. In the second heat Murphy practically repeated his tactics. Some of the spectators alleged that Murphy assumed his position to keep the horse at its top speed, but in the home stretch he had no trouble to forge ahead at the proper moment.

The amateur championship was not hard for the place winners. In the first heat Al Relyea of the Kings County Wheelmen led over the tape by several yards, and in the second heat W. P. Kuchen won with a comfortable margin. The final was a cycle duel for the heat winners, and Kuchen won by a slight lead. Third places fell to W. Vanderwall of the Kings County Wheelmen.

A quadruplet match between the teams of the Greater New York Wheelmen and a racing quartet of the Ursalia Wheelmen was a distinctly club diversion. It was the first of a series of three arranged between the two clubs, the prize being a silver punch bowl. The pursuit was for three miles, and yesterday's event was won by the Ursalia four by about 100 yards.

The summaries follow:

Half-Mile Novice, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by Joseph Heinlein, Williamsburg Wheelmen; second, E. S. Fulton, Jr., K. C. W.; third, W. M. Sweet, E. A. C. Time—1:14 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Christopher Ripp, Montauk Wheelmen; second, C. A. Arthur, Parkway A. C.; third, H. W. Johnson, Kings County Wheelmen. Time—1:11 1-5. Final Heat—Won by M. D. Ledlard, Kings County Wheelmen, qualified for pacing; second, Joseph Heinlein; third, C. A. Arthur. Time—1:22 4-5.

Charles M. Murphy against pacing horse Gulleless Wonder, Nell Alcyones, record of 2:16¾.—Match for best two heats out of three. Half mile.—First Heat—Won by Murphy by five yards. Time—1:12 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Murphy by three yards. Time—1:07 4-5.

One-Mile Amateur Championship of Brooklyn.—First Heat—Won by N. Vanderwall, K. C. W.; second, A. G. Relyea, K. C. W.; third, W. L. Losee, B. W. W. J. S. Fulton, F. C. W., qualified for pacing. Time—2:30 4-5. Second Heat—Won by W. B. Kuchen, Brooklyn; second, W. L. Abbey, P. W.; third, F. Moller, K. C. W. Franklin Fisher qualified for pacing. Time—2:27 1-5. Final Heat—Won by W. P. Kuchen; second, A. G. Relyea; third, N. Vanderwall. Time—2:22 2-5.

Quadruplet Match Pursuit Race, Three Miles.—Greater New York Wheelmen, Harry Malcher, J. Bechman, Charles Haviland, M. T. Donnelly vs. Uralia Wheelmen, H. Tollner, C. Hurley, F. Lott, C. Doyle. Won by the Uralia Wheelmen by about 150 yards. Time—7:10.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by E. C. Hausman, New Haven W. W., (scratch;) second George H. Collett, New Haven W. W., (scratch;) third, J. F. Rogers, Avondale, N. J., (125 yards.) Time—4:43 2-5.

FOOTBALL AT ORANGE OVAL.

Neither Team Scores in the Game Between the Orange and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs.

One of the most interesting games between minor football teams was waged on Orange Oval yesterday morning between the representatives of the Orange and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs. Two halves of twenty minutes each were played, but neither team could carry the ball over the all-important line. The teams were evenly matched in weight, and both put up a fine defensive game, particularly the local clubmen.

Very few long runs were made, five yards being about the average gain. There was some fumbling in the early stage of the game, but this was attributed to the fast work of the backs, who, in their haste, did not get a tight hold on the ball. The Knickerbocker A. C. was unfortunate in losing the services of probably its best player, when Schaefer, the big tackle, was disabled early in the game. He strained his left shoulder in a fierce scrimmage, which rendered him helpless for a few minutes. He pluckily continued, but was unable to do any effective work.

The Knickerbockers tried the guards' back, a play that was very effective against the Chicago Athletic Association last week, but owing to Schaefer's injuries the play was not always successful.

The Orange backs were remarkably fast in getting into plays. The ends did some fierce tackling, and helped to break up nearly every play tried around the ends. The home team found the visitors' ends equally strong, and in the second half both teams resorted almost solely to line bucking. Both teams were forced to kick time and again, so strong was the defensive play. The Knickerbockers managed to keep the ball in the visitors' territory nearly all the time during the first half, and got it to the visitors' ten-yard line just as the first half ended.

The ball was in the visitors' territory a greater part of the time in the second half. Kindgen, Larendon and Sherman did effective work in line bucking for the Knickerbockers, as did Mahor, Tucker and Underwood for the home team. The teams lined up as follows:

Knickerbocker A. C.	Position.	Orange A. C.
Neidlinger, Waters	Left end	Kyle
Hughes	Left tackle	Wallis
Kindgen	Left guard	Mahor
Bowden	Centre	Lunger
Miller	Right guard	Daly
Schaefer	Right tackle	Marshall
Reeder	Right end	Zeigler
Beers	Quarter back	Bosch
Waters, Larendon	Left half back	Tucker
Sherman	Right half back	Underwood
Valentine	Full back	Gibson

Referee—Mr. Holderness. Umpire—Mr. Miller. Linesmen—Messrs. Kyle and Littleboro.

Virginia, 12; Georgetown, 0.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Georgetown University football team was defeated today by the University of Virginia in a clean, well played game by a score of 12 to 0.

Columbia Loses to Hollywood Inn.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—In a game of football here this afternoon the Hollywood Inn team defeated Columbia University by a score of 6 to 0.

BIG LAND SUIT IN NEW JERSEY.

Heirs of an Insane Man Sue for His Part of His Father's Estate.

A suit involving the partition of an estate worth about $500,000 has been entered in the New Jersey Chancery Court. The estate is located in Fort Lee, and comprises a tract of land amounting to about 300 acres.

Robert Annett, an old citizen of Fort Lee, died suddenly in 1875, leaving several sons and daughters, and without making any provision for the division of his estate. One of his children, Hannah Hawes, shortly after his death, filed a bill in partition for the purpose of dividing her father's estate. The suit proceeded to a final decree, and the court appointed Commissioners to divide the lands among his children.

About two years ago, Fletcher Burdette purchased a portion of the land, and his attorney, on searching the title, discovered that the Commissioners, through in advertence, had divided the tract of land, amounting to fifteen acres, which had never been in the original bill. Mr. Burdette then filed a bill in Chancery asking the court to cure the defect in the old bill. It then appeared that Alexander Annett, who was a son of old Robert Annett, was an inmate of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum at the time of his father's death, and had never received his share of his father's estate, his share being sold by an order of the court, because of his failure to pay his share of the costs of the original partition suit.

While the insane heir was incarcerated in the asylum the fifteen acres in dispute were divided into building lots and sold. As the tract was never legally before the court, the title of the present owners is now open to attack.

A large part of the property is along the Palisades, and is very valuable. The heirs of Alexander Annett are now seeking their equity in the property. The case will come up for argument before Chancellor McGill on Dec. 7.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Lieut. Col. R. S. Huidekoper, United States Army; S. N. Morison, Mexico

ASTOR.—W. S. Duckett, Washington; B. C. Crandall, Providence, R. I.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States; Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont.

GRAND.—Major Armand Romaine, United States Volunteers; F. J. Morley, Rochester.

HOLLAND.—Major R. E. L. Michie, United States Army; Congressman J. M. Fitzgerald, Rome, N. Y.

HOFFMAN.—H. T. Fuller, Philadelphia; W. J. Donnelly, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL.—D. Erastus Corning, Auburn; William Makenzie, London.

PARK AVENUE.—R. Elliott Exeter, Canada; A. F. Barnard, Utica.

WALDORF.—A. B. Shepard, Schenectady; the Rev. Dr. W. Ashmead Schaeffer, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions and fancy goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Lee, domestics and carpets; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Stewart & Co., Rockford, Ill.; D. D. Stewart, Jr., cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hill, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Marlborough.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michael, notions, fancy goods, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Baruch, H., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. Baruch, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.

Dreyfuss, J., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; C. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Hotel Netherland.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. McReynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Mandel, notions and fancy goods; 450 Broome Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; L. Cohen, perfumery, stationery, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rauh, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rauh, ladies' furnishing goods; 514 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Annewalt, W. H., Allentown, Penn.; notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Gimbel, notions and fancy goods; C. Gimbel, dry goods, &c.; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. M. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. J. Scott, corsets and yarns; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, trunks and bags; 699 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Kaufman, S., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Kaufman, clothing; Hotel Majestic.

Worms, S. E., & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. E. Worms, notions and furnishing goods; H. K. Worms, dry goods, &c.; 377 Broadway.

Japanese in Mexico.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An investigation shows that the Japanese colony, which was established about two years ago in the district of Soconusco, on the Pacific Slope, in the State of Chiapas, is proving itself to be a perfect success. Over 100 more Japanese families are now on their way from their distant native land to the new colony, where they expect to make their future home. There are now nearly 100 families of Japanese located there. They are employed in raising coffee and tea.

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
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Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
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The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
New York, October 19, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on Monday, November, 21, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Monday, October 31, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 22 next.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the hospital, No. 135 East 42d St., Thursday, November 10th, at three-thirty o'clock P. M., when the usual business of the occasion will be transacted.
ARTHUR P. STURGES,
Secretary Pro Tem.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. JOHN'S Guild, for the election of five Trustees, to serve five years, will be held in the offices of the Guild, 501 Fifth Av., on Wednesday evening, November 9th, at half-past eight o'clock.
JOHN P. FAURE, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With the elections out of the way, many financial interests hitherto holding aloof are likely to become active in the stock market. Many of the most important of Wall Street's big people for some time past have kept themselves away from the market, showing little or no interest either in the course of prices or in the several developments that have been market factors. This inactivity has not been maintained because of any real fear as to election results themselves, but rather on account of the existing uncertainty as to the outcome of yesterday's voting. With results in doubt these latter interests seemed to feel that planning and making new stock market ventures was like working in the dark.

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Undoubtedly there has been more or less nervousness over the Congressional elections among conservative men. It has been only the smaller traders of the Street who have paid serious attention to the Gubernatorial contest in this State, but Congressional possibilities have received considerable attention in important financial circles. There has been apprehension, but it has only been influential in delaying speculative plans. There has been no liquidation; indeed, strong confidence among the big interests has shown in their largely increased buying of high-class investment securities. Pending the election, the strong financial combinations withdrew from the speculative markets; with election uncertainties removed they are likely to resume where they left off. Many of them, in fact, have made promises to do so.

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The effect of yesterday's voting on European financial sentiment remains to be seen. Wall Street will closely watch for developments in this quarter. Foreign investors have their own troublesome uncertainties to contend with, and these have had much to do with their recent operations in American securities. But the results of the elections here are matters having direct bearing upon American stocks and bonds, and upon them alone. And Europe is quite likely to act immediately in obedience to this new influence.

PROGRESS STEADY AND SURE.

Discussing current business conditions yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. John J. Valentine, President of Wells, Fargo & Co., remarked that he could not see anywhere the "boom" so persistently referred to by protectionist orators. Mr. Valentine is convinced, however, both from personal observation and reports reaching him as the official head of the express company and bank of Wells, Fargo & Co., that substantial business improvement is being generally recorded. He said:

"So far as my own judgment, observation, and experience go, there has been a comparatively steady improvement in general trade for four years past. This movement I conceive to be chiefly due to two causes: First, the universal practice of economy by the people; second, the enhanced prices of our grains, breadstuffs generally, and meats, due to the failure of crops abroad. As to the alleged boom reported by enthusiastic protectionist orators, it has no existence, so far as I have been able to discover. But the business community feels satisfied that a steady betterment has taken and is daily taking place.

"The condition of the manufacturing interests, particularly in New England, does not indicate any unusual activity. While the business situation shows up to advantage in many quarters, especially in the West, progress does not seem to be very rapid in New England. Northern mill men may explain this by referring to the advantages which the Southern manufacturer has by reason of cheap labor and the fact that raw material is so convenient to their Southern competitors. Those acquainted with New England conditions, however, do not find this satisfactory. They are inclined to admit that the monopoly so long held in that section in cotton and woolen manufacturing, boots and shoes, and rubber has passed away and that these industries are growing active in other parts of the country. New developments have brought about keener competition, strikes, failures, and the stoppage of mill machinery.

"Against this there are certainly features of encouragement to be noted, but business men do not find them consequential enough to lead to a profitable disposition of goods. It might be added that cotton goods concerns in Massachusetts also encounter strong opposition from Canadian mills, although the latter have to obtain raw cotton further away and to forward finished goods to customers who are likewise more distant from the place of manufacture. A better feeling, however, is noticeable in the Northern manufacturing localities. But it is always to be remembered that activity in the movement either of prices or merchandise which is not based on a production that finds a proper market is inevitably ephemeral, misleading, and disastrous.

"The favorable condition in recent years of those who have furnished our home markets and the world with agricultural produce has made a healthy impression in every business quarter of the land. Evidence of the gradual growth of trade and commerce is conspicuously shown on all sides. The earnings of the carrying corporations attest this. It has been a growth steadily upward, and its influence has done much to obliterate lurking depressing tendencies.

"Our own reports up to the beginning of November show an improvement for the first ten months of the present year over the corresponding period of last year. The improvement thus noted is chiefly confined to the first six months of the year, the other four showing no marked advance over the same months of last year.

"I see numerous indications of steady, healthy progress throughout the country. Changes in manufacturing location seem to be a feature of some consequence and to have an important effect on local prosperity. With all the substantial betterment that has occurred, I am unable to describe it as a boom. It may be indicative of excellent underlying conditions to maintain the present pace. Liquidation for the last general period of speculation—inflation and consequent disaster—has now been completed.

HINTING AT A COMING SURPRISE.

At the Windsor Hotel yesterday Wall Street men discussed a rumor of new and important developments in the sugar trade war, which, it was said, are to come to light before the end of the week. Mr. Doscher was said to have a surprise in store for the trust, and people close to Mr. Doscher were inclined to believe that his surprise will have much effect in upper Wall Street as well as among the sugar brokers.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Friends of Denver and Rio Grande are predicting heavy European buying of the preferred stock in the next few weeks. They intimate that an important British financial interest, for some time past antagonistic to Denver and Rio Grande securities, has been won over to a different way of thinking by a clear and exhaustive explanation of the company's prospects.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake interests seem in no wise concerned over recent developments and reports regarding Westinghouse Air Brake plans. They insist that their business will not be interfered with and that they are just as confident of steadily increasing earnings as ever before.

OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT EXPORTS.

Says a Western authority discussing the wheat export outlook:

"Let us see what truth there is in the statement so general that the edge is off the cash and export demand. There were sold by Chicago men yesterday a total of 450,000 bushels of wheat, nearly all of it for export. Of this 240,000 bushels was Kansas hard, at Kansas City, for export by way of gulf ports, sold by Snyder, Fyfee & Co.; 160,000 bushels, mostly of No. 1 Northern, sold by Bartlett, Frazier & Co., and 50,000 by Hotchkiss, a local broker. At the close New York reported sales at the seaboards to exporters of 150,000 bushels. There were shipped from nine primary Western points for the twenty-four hours a total of 1,020,000 bushels, and cleared from the seaboards for the same time 606,000 bushels of wheat, 75,247 barrels of flour, an equivalent of 945,000 bushels of wheat. In the five days ended yesterday Atlantic seaboard clearings have aggregated 3,998,000 bushels, and will undoubtedly show close to 6,000,000 bushels from both coasts for the week, against a total for the week a year ago of 5,590,000 bushels, which at that time were called enormous. In the five days this week receipts at nine primary Western points have been 8,796,000 bushels, shipments 5,659,000 bushels, the latter being about 64 per cent. of the former. Last year for the same time the receipts were 6,751,000 bushels, the shipments 2,775,000, the latter being only about 43 per cent. of the former. Perhaps 'the edge is off the cash and export demand.' If so, the figures lie.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$301,040,197
Gold reserve	242,194,670
Net silver	8,296,662
United States notes in Treasury	17,572,378
Treasury notes of 1890	898,216
Total receipts this day	1,755,996
Total receipts this month	11,184,036
Total receipts this year	176,221,973
Total expenditures this day	1,825,000
Total expenditures this month	12,360,000
Total expenditures this year	251,085,523
Deposits in National banks	95,416,617
Silver bullion	848,197
National bank notes received for redemption	248,656
Government receipts from customs	837,921
Internal revenue	882,294
Miscellaneous	35,780

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Decree of Foreclosure and Sale Issued Against the Chicago and Ohio River Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Allen entered a decree of foreclosure and sale in the case of the New England Trust Company against the Chicago and Ohio River Railroad on a mortgage for $300,000, executed in May, 1886, on which interest was defaulted.

The road has been absorbed by the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad.

NEW ROUTE TO CANADA.

Practical Effect of the New Rutland-Canadian Project.

The incorporation of the Rutland and Canadian Railroad Company by the Vermont Legislature is designed to aid the project of the New York syndicate which recently purchased the control of the Rutland Railroad, and it is also supposed to be connected with the reorganization of the Central Vermont Railroad. The new company with a capital stock of $1,000,000 has the right, under its charter, of constructing a railroad from Burlington to the Canadian line. The old Rutland road runs from Bellows Falls to Burlington, a distance of 119 miles, and the new company proposes to build an extension of the Rutland along the shore of Lake Champlain to the Canadian line at Alburgh on the Central Vermont Railroad.

One of the incorporators of this new company is W. Seward Webb, who is credited with representing the Vanderbilt interests. He is an active member of the syndicate that now controls the Rutland Railroad, and he is also one of the incorporators of the proposed Central Vermont Railway Company, which is intended to carry out the plan of the Baker Reorganization Committee. If the plans of the New York syndicate are successfully carried out the Vanderbilts will secure a new route and a shorter outlet into Canada.

A bill has been introduced in the Vermont Legislature with regard to the reorganization of the Central Vermont Railroad. It provides that if a majority of the stockholders cannot agree upon a scheme of reorganization the courts shall appoint a master or masters who shall devise a plan, always providing that the control of the road shall not go to an alien or foreign corporation.

Denver and Gulf's Future.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 8.—The Denver and Gulf Railroad, which is to be sold under foreclosure Nov. 18, will be rechristened the Colorado and Southern Railway when the reorganization is effected. This title, it is announced, has been accepted by Receiver Frank Trumbull, who is to be President of the new company and by the leading stockholders. The road will extend from Wyoming, through Colorado, to Fort Worth, Texas, with possibilities of further extension toward tidewater in the future. The South Park line will become a branch of the system, thus making true the phrase "from the summit to the sea."

Baltimore and Ohio Story Denied.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The announcement that F. Underwood has been appointed General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not confirmed at the general offices of the company. Receiver Murray says that no selection has bee made.

The second cable letter of Henry Norman, the new London correspondent of The New York Times, will appear in the issue of Sunday, Nov. 13th.—Adv.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, November 9th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)
15 shs. Bowery Bank.
$2,500 Deutscher Verein, N. Y., 1st Mtge. Bds., 1911.
$125 Deutscher Verein, N. Y., 1st Mtge. Scrip of 1897 and 1898.
$1,000 Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific R. R. 3d Mtge. and Land Grant Bd., 1916.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
34 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
1,000 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
35 shs. Peter A. Frasse & Co. common.
$10,000 Tacoma and Columbia River R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937, Sept., 1898, Coup. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
12 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. Wallpaper Deb.
$17,500 Troy Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., 1926, Jan., 1898, coupon, (Hypd.)
126 shs. Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western R. R. common, (Hypd.)
500 shs. Troy Steel Co., (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. Troy Steel and Iron Co. (Hypd.)
1,488 shs. Detroit, Lansing and Northern R. R. (Hypd.)
90 shs. Pacific Bank.
60 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Toledo and Ohio Central R. R. pfd.
100 shs. Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
$6,000 Illinois Central R. R. 5 p. c. Regtd. Bd., (Middle Div.,) 1921.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 30, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M., October 31, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE. CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Great American Home Newspaper
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"
ONE CENT
Price Reduced! Standard Maintained!

ENGINEER SAT DEAD IN HIS CAB.

Fireman Found that His Mate Had Expired as the Train Neared Glendale, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—While the fast refrigerator train on the Chicago and Alton Road was speeding toward Glendale, just east of here, yesterday evening, Engineer Richard A. House sat dead in his cab, his hand grasping the throttle, his glazed eyes fixed straight ahead on the track, and a peaceful smile on his face.

Fireman John Varndell, who had been busy for some minutes in the tender, walked into the cab and continued his firing, and it was not until he spoke to House that he discovered that his mate was dead. The train was stopped the body was carried to the caboose, and at Glendale transferred to an incoming train.

The cause of death is not known. House came here from Forest, Ill.

Private Mailing Cards for Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Postmaster General Smith has issued an order admitting private mailing cards, authorized by the Act of May 19, 1898, into the foreign mails at one cent postage each for Canada and Mexico, and two cents each for all other postal union countries. This permits the sending of any kind of card in lieu of requiring the usual postal card, provided the size is the same as the official cards.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

215—The United States, appellant, vs. The Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company et al.—Argument concluded by J. H. McGowan for the appellee.

415—John Anderson, appellant, vs. Morgan Treat, United States Marshal.—Argued by Hugh G. Miller and F. J. Morris for the appellant, (by special leave,) and by William H. White for the appellee.

15—Herman Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Passed temporarily.

56—The United States, appellant, vs. Daniel Van Iderstine.—Argument commenced by Russell Duane for the appellant.

To-day's call: Nos. 56, 57, (and 61,) 59, 60, 62, (and 63,) 64, 66, 67, 68, 69.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

26—Am. Box Mach. Co. vs. Hughes.
1—Burrill vs. Crossman.
5—Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke Co. vs. Rochester.
11—Union Trans. Co. vs. the M. B. Grover.
13—Davis vs. Ship Iroquois.
14—Sewall vs. The E. S. Powell.
16—Grand Trunk R'way Co. vs. Baird.
17—Hughes vs. steam tug Thomas Purcell.
18—U. S. vs. F. O. De Luxe & Co.
19—U. S. vs. Reisinger.
20—U. S. vs. McCreery.
21—Steinwender vs. SS. Mexican Prince.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

190—Stowell vs. Erie R. R.
148—Tillinghast vs. Miller.
149—Same vs. Corbit.
150—Same vs. Boyce.
156—Same vs. Haeger.
178—Baker vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
183—Noonan vs. same.
192—Weiss vs. Old Colony Steamboat Co.
195—Esposito vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
201—Kennedy vs. Grace & Hyde Co.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
206—Mollan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
210—Germano vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
181—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
211—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
212—Hull vs. International Nav. Co.
213—M'Donald vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

51—Ball & Socket Fastener Co vs. Cohn.
52—Ball & Socket Fastener Co, vs. Cohn.
15—Mesinger Bicycle Saddle Co. vs. Humber & Co., Ltd.
53—Tower vs. Eagle Pencil Co.
Issues of law.
4—Thompson vs. Seligman.
11—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Columbia Pneumatic Wagon Wheel Co.
44—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Neal.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Sullivan.
13—Toplitz vs. Bauer.
15—Lake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Stuart vs. Ferguson.
17—Droege vs. Ahrens & Ott Mfg. Co.
19—Stevenson vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
20—Bohmer vs. Haffen.
21—Zimmer vs. Chew.
22—Emmerich vs. Thorley.
23—Emil vs. Aldhaus.
24—Hill vs. Winn.
26—Henry vs. Salisbury.
28—Higgins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
29—Commercial Pub. Co. vs. Beckwith.
30—People ex rel. Elwell vs. Manhattan Chess Club.

SUPREME—COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Graham vs. McLoughlin.
2—In re Gilmartin.
3—Meehan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Keefe vs. same.
5—Clemens vs. Press Publishing Co.
6—In re Berkeley Athletic Assn.
7—Jellicoe vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
8—Ruellan vs. Stillwell.
9—Lyon vs. Mayer.
10—Greenwich Sav. Bk. vs. De Caumont.
11—Aldrich vs. Bowers.
12—Wilson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
13—McPartland vs. Cunningham.
14—Plonovanti vs. Altieri.
15—Zimmerman vs. Bonfils.
16—Claflin vs. Moses.
17—In re Khahre.
18—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
19—In re Pier 39 E. R.
20—In re Watts and Canal Sts.
21—Diradoorian, vs. Diradoorian.
22—Martin vs. Martin.
23—People ex rel. Demarest vs. York.
24—Wiegers vs. Cohn.
25—Mt. Morris Bank vs. 23d Ward Bank.
26—Baum vs. Spier.
27—Tompkins vs. Alvez.
28—In re Danforth.
29—In re Beglin.
30—Flamm vs. Flamm.
31—Victor vs. Victor.
32—In re Beeching & Co.
33—Thurber vs. Maxfield
34—Weinstein vs. Weinstein.
35—Edwards vs. Mayham.
36—Day vs. Lord.
37—Smith vs. Mullaly.
38—Laura vs. Laura.
39—Steinbach vs. Plock.
40—Raitz vs. Taral.
41—Murphy vs. Gannon.
42—Morse vs. Peerless Coupler Co.
43—Sullivan vs. Sullivan
44—Jackson vs. Nicholas.
45—Leszynsky vs. Con. Trust Co.
46—Schutte vs. Weber.
47—Hauscheld vs. Hauscheld.
48—Wellman vs. Haug.
49—Singert vs. Tucker.
50—Heilbron vs. Heilbron.
51—Austen vs. Furman.
52—Earle vs. N. Y. Commercial Co.
53—In re John Stephenson Co.
54—Perry vs. Levenson.
55—Van Opstal vs. Simon.
56—McPhillips vs. Fitzgerald.
57—Wilson vs. Dodge.
58—Sargent vs. Press Publishing Co.
59—Bernstein vs. Adelstein.
60—Clark vs. Lyons.
61—Kopelson vs. Bendheim.
62—Furbush vs. Segal.
63—Horowitz vs. Conkling.
64—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Bailey.
65—In re Brodie.
66—Fidelity & Cas. Co. vs. Wells.
67—Shaw vs. Vernam.
68—Stover vs. Boyd.
69—Gevan vs. Gale.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

2070—Henningsen vs. Henningsen.
2082—Journeay vs. Journeay.
2111—Winterfeldt vs. Winterfeldt.
2088—Holsberg vs. Holsberg.
2090—Krantz vs. Krants.
2082—Stanton vs. Stanton.
2093—Banta vs. Banta.
2094—Benson vs. Benson.
2097—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
2098—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
2100—Knell vs. Knell.
2103—Weinsheimer vs. Weinsheimer.
2218—De Lono vs. De Lono.
2277—Chesebro vs. Chesebro.
2281—Kohn vs. Kohn.
2282—Wittcoff vs. Wittcoff.
2283—Wollman vs. Wollman.
2284—Meyer vs. Meyer.
2285—Dorka vs. Dorka.
2286—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
2287—Blum vs. Blum.
2288—Muller vs. Muller.
2289—Baldwick vs. Baldwick.
2290—Suffield vs. Suffield.
2291—Harmon vs. Harmon.
2292—Reikowitz vs. Riekowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1618—Olyphant vs. Phyfe
1629—Schnitzer vs. Kurrus.
1606—Bender vs. Lanzer.
1628—Bigelow vs. Wolfram.
1643—D. Mayer Brewg. Co. vs. Smith.
1671—Lehn vs. Lutz.
1478—Van Wyck vs. Van Wyck.
1675—Pratt vs. Crow.
1696—Stearns vs. Stearns.
920—Motley vs. Milliken.
1493—Leon vs. Seamans.
1688—Morrison vs. Marshall.
1615—Treskow vs. Treskow.
1626—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
1631—Markert vs. Smith.
1653—Bailie vs. Bailie.
1657—Campbell vs. Bennett.
1661—Snedeker vs. Thompson.
1682—Lindenmeyer vs. Sonntag.
1681—Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. City of N. Y.
1685—Breitenbach vs. Amster.
1512—Meyer vs. Bade.
1689—Perry vs. Levenson.
1264—Smith vs. Shipman
1141—Kullman vs. Cox.
1701—Franko vs. Ruppert.
1418—Blank vs. Rudenstein.
1495—Piper vs. Piper.
1299—Lipschitz vs. Lipschitz.
1700—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
1606—Bender vs. Lanzer.
1598—Apfel vs. Mayer.
1599—Herschel vs. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.) Recess until Thursday, Nov. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Cal ender clear.

6813—Bohen vs. Armstrong.
5964—City Trust Safe Dep. & Sur. Co. vs. Wickham.
5152—Rice vs. Moss.
6940—Striker vs. Striker.
3802—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5249—Sullivan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7101—Howe vs. Sheridan.
7060—Winslow vs. Groves.
6096—Odell vs. Bail.
7002—19th Ward Bank vs. Brown.
6605—Rosenfield vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
5795—Race vs. Critelli.
6660—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. Shalck.
6061—Same vs. same.
6734—Same vs. Carruthers.
6785—Same vs. Doctor.
6927—Same vs. Jonap.
6500—Nicota Bros. vs. Wandelt.
6524—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. Glaserm.
6525—Same vs. Gibbs.
6049—Raegener vs. Lohman.
6404—Rose vs. N. Y. Breweries' Co.
6498—Weill vs. R. H. Wolff & Co.
6800—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Leszynsky.
6695—Same vs. Kenny.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1395—Colyer vs. Press Pub. Co.
3059—McCready vs. Thrush
2779—McCabe vs. Smith.
2611—Strauss vs. Armstrong.
2597—Johnson vs. Schweitzer.
2372—Noble vs. Janssen.
2434—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2637—Steers vs. Thomson.
1397—Chessman vs. International Nav. Co.
1297½—Sheridan vs. L. I. R. R.
2440—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry.
3033—Sweeny vs. Ritterbusch.
2348—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Clemmons.
2520—Silliman vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
3117—Hickey vs. McAdams.
1634—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Agricultural Ins. Co.
2454—Geradi vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
2456—Bischoff vs. same.
2794—Greenlie vs. Scribner.
2803—Bloomington Mining Co. vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Co.
2813—Endreck vs. Woolen Co. vs. Ewing.
2816—Komp vs. Raymond.
2820—Ellice vs. Sickles.
2824—Faust vs. Schaefer Brewing Co.
2826—Maurice Traube vs. Co. vs. Burpee.
2834—Willett vs. Denyse
2841—Hopper vs. Ludwig.
2845—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Consumers' Brewing Co.
2853—Silverman vs. Bach.
2854—Lazarus vs. Ludwig.
2858—Lehmaier vs. Wilder.
2863—Campbell vs. Coogan.
2869—Gumbiver vs. Jackson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

1290—McCue vs. Finck.
555—Bauman vs. Nevins.
2579½—August vs. Albert
1244—Dickinson vs. Mor. Journal Assn.
866—Parkhurst vs. Dietsch.
2216—Mulligan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2187—Cohen vs. Manhat. Ry. Co.
2155—Automaton Piano Co. vs. Tamsen.
2589—Graham vs. Foster
1948—Bielovicich vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
2580—Deyeggo vs. Uffenheimer.
951—Adamo vs. Mayor, &c.
2483—Cassano vs. Hopper.
5862—Brett vs. Ebel.
2784—Lankering vs. Tamsen.
2786—Hanaway vs. Wendell.
2791—Hartman vs. Village of White Plains
2792—Walcott vs. Searle.
2214—Sterling vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2376—Phair vs. same.
2879—Gorham vs. same.
2879—Israel vs. Meltsner.
2904—Werner vs. Waldo.
2908—Hoffman Stevenson Brewing Co. vs. Simpson.
2909—Same vs. same.
2927—Dolan vs. Leicht.
2930—Holzer vs. Frank.
2940—Cargue vs. Hern.
2998—Phillipp vs. Bendheim.
2999—Same vs. same.
3011—Prince & Kinkel Iron Works vs. Anderson.
3022—Wamsley vs. Meehan.
3034—Gignoux vs. Huckle.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1391—Aronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
1392—Same vs. same.
1797—Gaylord vs. Banzer.
1543—Stein vs. Solinsky.
1738—Robstein vs. Moody
1530—Muller vs. Schwenger.
5202½—Pohalsky vs. Tamsen.
1607—Kerr vs. Hand.
1628—Friede vs. Weisenthamer.
1748—Devine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1625—Vermont Marble Co. vs. Wellwood.
4864—Ridolphus vs. Herrlich.
1524—Schwartz vs. Lautenbracht.
1614—Stolof vs. Ridley.
1741—Shapiro vs. Peck.
669—Case vs. Leavitt.
95—Dunham vs. McClelland.
176—Heerwagen vs. Payne.
97—Phillip vs. Bunner
1394—Mandeville vs. Mansfield.
694—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
282—McConnell vs. Bonnell.
633—Halprowitz vs. D. D. E. B. & B. RR. Co.
623—Barber vs. Hard.
1333—Lehmaier vs. Lowe
236—Patris vs. De Sieghardt.
1401—Hatch vs. Ritchie.
623—Kentschbach vs. O'Meagher.
1429—Guttman vs. Hoffman.
563—Ullman vs. Hoerber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey for the People.

1—Harry Lenhard, Robert

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopened, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot lunch-eon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

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Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

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BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 323 St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 9th Av., 57th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

DRY GOODS.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street. (Stewart Building.) New York, November 1, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 161th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, a percentum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter. (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.—We, Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do make, sign, and acknowledge the following certificate, to-wit:

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Gillis & Geoghegan," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacture and sale of steam, heating and fitting and hot water heating and ventilating apparatus and machinery and other apparatus and machinery for steam power appliances and other purposes.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership and business are Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, all of whom are of full age, the said Stephen J. Geoghegan being a general partner, and his place of residence being No. 29 East Seventy-third Street, in the City, County, and State of New York; the said Charles A. Geoghegan being also a general partner, and his place of residence being No. 226 Central Park West in the City, County, and State of New York, and the said Frederic S. Gillis being a special partner, and his place of residence being No. 128 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Fourth—The amount of capital which the said Frederic S. Gillis, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in cash.

Fifth—The time at which the said partnership is to begin is the 1st day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the time at which said partnership is to end is the 28th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 31st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[10c. Internal Revenue stamp.]
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN,
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN,
FREDERIC S. GILLIS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 31st day of October, 1898, before me personally came Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, to me known and known to me to be the same persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
[Seal.] JOHN F. DEVLIN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the general partners in the new limited partnership firm of Gillis & Geoghegan, named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by Frederic S. Gillis, the special partner in said firm therein named, as capital, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash by said said special partner to said firm.
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1898.
JOHN F. DEVLIN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.—We, the undersigned, STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN and Charles A. Geoghegan, as general partners, and Frederic S. Gillis, as special partner, being all the members of a limited partnership this day formed in the City of New York, being desirous of continuing the use of the partnership name of Gillis & Geoghegan, the same being the partnership name of a general partnership formed under the laws of the State of New York, of which the said Stephen J. Geoghegan was a member and which has been dissolved by the death of Charles J. Gillis, one of its members, and which is about to discontinue its business in consequence of such dissolution, do hereby declare, and the surviving members of such general partnership having consented in writing to the use of such firm name of Gillis & Geoghegan by said new limited partnership, that we intend to deal under such name of Gillis & Geoghegan, and have adopted the same as the firm name of the above-mentioned new limited partnership, and that our respective places of residence are as follows:
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN, No. 20 East Seventy-third Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN, No. 226 Central Park West, in the City, County, and State of New York.
FREDERIC S. GILLIS, No. 128 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.

In witness whereof we have hereunto respectively set our hands and seals at the City of New York, this 31st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN. [L. S.]
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN. [L. S.]
FREDERIC S. GILLIS. [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 31st day of October, 1898, before me personally came Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
[Seal.] JOHN F. DEVLIN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,685 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000.) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1898. Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n17-2aw4wM&W&n14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

BURR, AARON H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SARAH F. MILLER, John L. Miller, Edward H. Holden, John G. Holden, Mary Evangeline Nash, Grace P. Holden, Adele C. Paton, Susannah Holden, Eliza Frances Balmford, the heirs and next of kin of AARON H. BURR, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Wallace S. Johnson and Lizzie M. Sayre of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the 12th day of December, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Aaron H. Burr, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y.
s27-1aw6wTu&n9

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix.
s28-1aw6mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houlderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway Manhattan, New York City.
o12-1aw6wW

HUNTERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MERRILL, WARREN M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD M. MERRILL, Oscar Everett Merrill, Warren M. Merrill, Alice G. Merrill, and Edward M. Merrill, with whom they reside; Ethel Underhill, and C. F. Merrill, the person with whom she resides, and Henrietta Merrill, and to all persons interested in the estate of WARREN M. MERRILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward M. Merrill, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, being the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 658 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carroll St. John, Alexander Pope St. John, Newton St. John, Orline St. John Alexander, May St. John Von Gundell, Gertrude St. John Wood, the City of New York, Eliza St. John Callie French, and M. Jennette McKay, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick B. Schenck, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je18-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.
ARNOLD UHLFELDER,
Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, and under an order entered in this action, dated November 4th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, November 7, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property: Twenty-third Street.

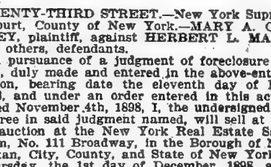

Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.66, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.27 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated November 7, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against John Hiekey and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through a party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Tenth Street and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street along said middle line of the block, eighteen feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street:

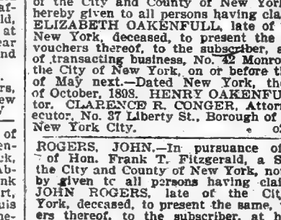

One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,678.47, with interest thereon from October 24, 1898, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances, amounting to $401.69, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $447.00 and interest.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
n9-2aw3wM&W&d1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB ROMBERG, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. RICHARDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by PHILIP A. SMYTH, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being at Kingsbridge, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the westerly line of Church Street, sometimes called Kingsbridge Avenue, distant thirty-seven (37) feet northerly from the northerly line of land conveyed by Albert E. Putnam and wife to William Berrien, by deed dated the nineteenth day of May, 1883; thence running westerly, and parallel with said northerly line of land sold by said Putnam to said Berrien and continuing through to Water or Ackerman Street, two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, more or less, to said Water or Ackerman Street; thence northerly, and along said Water or Ackerman Street, forty-eight (48) feet; thence easterly, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, more or less, to Church Street; thence southerly, along said Church Street, forty-eight (48) feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 28th, 1898.
THOMAS B. ODELL,
Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

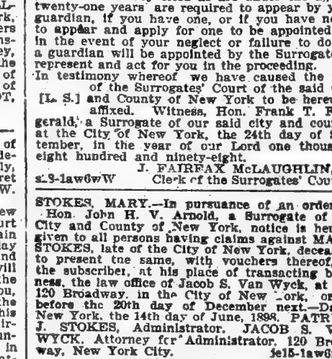

Varian Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,676.66, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $628.04, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $49.22, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee.
THOMAS B. ODELL,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES O. TOBIAS and Ella M. Smith, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $890.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o24-2aw3wM&W&n16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.
No. 51 East 84th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Twenty-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 88-100 ($25,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York.
o24-2aw3wM&W&n15

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against FREEMAN D. MARCKWALD, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defend

THE MARIA TERESA ASHORE

Good Ground for Believing Her Stranded on Cat Island.

RESCUING SHIPS DISPATCHED

Capt. McCalla Sent Out with the Vulcan—The Merritt Company Also Sends a Vessel.

NASSAU, New Providence, Nov. 8.—Reliable news has just been received here saying a steamer is ashore on the northeast part of Cat Island. She is painted black, is deserted, has two funnels, two masts, and no deckhouse. Her name is not known.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A message received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, who is in New York, called attention to the report that the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa had been seen off Cat Island. The Captain expressed his belief in the accuracy of the report, and suggested to the department that the repair ship Vulcan, now at Norfolk, be sent at once to make search for the derelict. The department acted at once upon the suggestion. A telegram was sent to the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, directing him to place the Vulcan in command of Capt. McCalla, the Captain of the yard, and send her with all dispatch to look for the Teresa. A similar order was cabled to Capt. Converse at Guantanamo, directing him to send the big wrecking tug Potomac from that place northward on the same quest. She goes in charge of Commander J. E. Craven, and the department believes she will be in the vicinity of Cat Island within thirty-six hours. The Vulcan was one of the vessels which were towing the Teresa when she was supposed to have foundered.

The department believes she will reach the scene of the wreck within forty-eight hours after leaving Norfolk. Cat Island lies about thirty miles southwest of the spot where the Teresa was last seen, and it is said at the department if the vessel did not founder outright within a very few hours after having been cut adrift she would almost certainly have brought up on the shoal beach off Cat Island, for the wind and tide set directly on that beach. If so, the location is much more favorable for saving the ship than the position occupied by her off Santiago, where the bottom was covered with rocks, and the wreckers worked at great disadvantage. Capt. McCalla was selected for the task because of his great energy and ability for this particular class of work, and the officers believe that if any man can bring the Teresa into port, he can.

It is the belief of Naval Constructors that the Teresa took water aboard almost altogether through the decks, and not through the hull as would appear from the first accounts of the loss of the ship. These decks were rude, temporary constructions, and were entirely unsuitable for rough weather. The fact that the reports indicate that the ship settled by the head and that water ran into the coal bunkers and thence into the firerooms goes to bear out the constructors' theory. It also tends to give color to the report that the ship may not have foundered at once, but have drifted ashore on Cat Island. It is presumed that the wrecking company who had the vessel in hand will take immediate steps to recover the vessel if possible, in order to secure the large salvage which was almost within its grasp when the ship was cast off.

Navy officers comment with some significance on the fact that no report of the finding the derelict was sent to the department until the news got into the papers. They infer that this was done to give the Merritt Wrecking Company another chance to make their salvage. It is believed, however, that the tugboat from Santiago has got a clear start and should reach Cat Island to-morrow, and that in the scramble for salvage the navy will come out ahead. The representative of the wrecking company on board the Maria Teresa concurred in the abandonment of the ship at sea. It is asserted, all claims of salvage by the Merritt Company having lapsed.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 8.—The Merritt Wrecking Company has received information that the Teresa is ashore at Cat Island. Capt. Chittenden will leave with the steamer Merritt at once. The telegram came from I. T. Merritt, at New York, and read about as follows:

"Teresa ashore Cat Island. Hold Merritt, with crew and apparatus, also Capt. Chittenden."

The Merritt was to have left for New York this afternoon, but that order was revoked, and preparations are now making to start for Cat Island. The Navy Department has been notified.

DARING POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Masked Men Compel the Postmaster at Arago, Ore., to Open His Safe.

MARSHFIELD, Oregon, Nov. 8.—The Post Office at Arago, which is located in the residence of W. H. Schroeder, Postmaster, has been robbed. Schroeder was in the upper part of the house when two masked men entered, but a man named Peter Crow was in the office.

The robbers took Crow to the river bank and securely tied his feet and hands. They then returned to the house and forced Schroeder at the point of a revolver to open the safe.

The robbers secured $1,300 belonging to the Arago Creamery and $200 of postal funds.

Sheriff Gage and a posse are in pursuit of the robbers.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

Man Killed and Four Men Injured Near West Pittston, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 8.—A gas explosion in the Schooley Colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, near West Pittston, this morning, seriously burned four men—James Coulter, fire boss; John Metcalf, track layer; John McQuillin, miner, and James Mackin, driver. Firedamp, following the explosion, overcame Anthony Branko, miner, and John Vallvens, his laborer. Branko was dead when rescuers found him, but Valvens was restored to consciousness.

The explosion ocurred about 10 o'clock, and was caused by the ignition of gas in a chamber which Coulter and Metcalf were exploring previous to locating a new breast. Coulter and Metcalf may not survive.

May Contest Legacy for Chicago Waifs

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Orlando D. Hadsell, an eccentric old bachelor, is the man who has left $50,000 in trust to the First Methodist Church, the income of which is to be used to feed and clothe 100 waifs every year for ninety-nine years. His money is said to be in chattel mortgages. Although Hadsell seemingly spent the last years of his life almost as a hermit, it is stated that a contest over his will may be made by two women, one of whom claims to have been Hadsell's bookkeeper for a number of years. William Hadsell of California, a brother of the deceased, is in Chicago awaiting the probation of the will.

Insurance Companies Indicted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The Grand Jury of Kenton County, Ky., sitting in Covington, Ky., to-day returned indictments against fifty-three of the leading fire insurance companies of the United States, Canada, and England. The indictments charged that the companies have formed an unlawful pool to prevent free competition among all insurance companies and their agents doing business in Covington, and thus extort a greater premium rate than otherwise would have to be paid.

Mrs. Jefferson Not Badly Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Thomas Jefferson, who is a daughter-in-law of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, and who, was injured last evening by being thrown from a carriage in which she was riding, through a collision with another vehicle, in Gates Avenue, Montclair, was not badly hurt and was about as usual to-day. Her injuries consisted of slight cuts and bruises about the head.

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of our Governor-elect, Roosevelt.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

MOORE AND WIFE DESPONDENT.

The Couple in the Tombs Get No Bail —Some of Their Previous History.

Mrs. Fayne Moore and her husband, W. A. E. Moore, the ex-American Consul at Durban, South Africa, are still in the Tombs. No money has been forthcoming as yet to bail them out, and, notwithstanding the statement of their attorney, Abraham Levy, that Mrs. Moore owns sufficient diamonds to get her out of three such predicaments, she does not seem inclined to turn them into coin.

Mrs. Moore in the Tombs yesterday was a different women from Mrs. Moore in the police court the day before. One night in the old stone prison, scenting the decayed odors that have clung to its walls for nearly sixty years, awakened now and then by the flickering light and the rude noise caused by some prisoner being brought in, made the pretty little woman realize her position, and more than once tears dimmed her eyes and sobs filled her voice. All of her smiles and her jocular demeanor vanished in the night, and she awoke in the morning very serious indeed.

Moore is silent and morose. He seems to feel his position keenly, and, although food was brought in to them from neighboring restaurants, he ate very little. In the morning he asked if his lawyer had appeared with bail, and on being told that he had not, and furthermore that it was a legal holiday and a hard day on which to conduct business of such a nature, he turned in his cell and muttered something to himself while his face wrinkled into a scowl. A number of callers appeared at the doors of the Tombs to see Mrs. Moore. Among them were some friends from her old home, Atlanta, Ga. She declined to see any one, and sent out her compliments, with the message that she was not feeling well.

By little bits Capt. McClusky is gathering the history of the Moores. Although very well known in a number of places, they have never before been concerned in such an adventure as the one which has just landed them in prison. Even when a girl, when she used to entrance the people of Atlanta with her dances, "Pet" Strahan was known to be "wild," as the gossips say, and to curb this spirit her mother sent her to a boarding school in this city.

Mrs. Strahan still lives in Atlanta. She was separated from her husband, the late Judge Strahan of Portland, Oregon, some years ago. It was after her father's death that she married Moore, who was supposed to be a diamond mine owner of Kimberly, South Africa. They went to France, where Mrs. Moore studied music, and then returned to Atlanta, where they were well received by all the Strahans' old friends.

There was a report current yesterday that Mrs. Strahan would come to this city to help her daughter, but Captain McClusky said he had received no such word. Another report stated that Martin Mahon would refuse to prosecute them, owing to Mrs. Moore's youth and position; but Mahon denied this. Vain efforts are being made by their attorney to raise the $7,000 bail. He says that he will be able to furnish it to-day, and that when the case comes to trial there will be some interesting revelations. Mr. Levy says that he will show that Mrs. Moore had been annoyed by the persistent attentions of Mahon for years, and that her husband only tried to protect her.

THE PANAMA REACHES PORT.

Report of the Finding of Wreckage Off Cape Mayst Explained.

The United States transport Panama arrived yesterday from Santiago and Havana. She left Santiago Oct. 31 and touched at Havana on Nov. 3. Congressman Dalzell and party, who boarded her at Santiago, went ashore at Havana. The Panama brought ninety officers and soldiers, mostly discharged men or convalescents, and the members of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, who embarked on the last outward passage of the Panama and were ordered home again on her. The Panama brought also the bodies of a number of soldiers who died from wounds or disease at Santiago.

Regarding the report of wreckage found off Cape Mayst, some of which bore the name Panama and gave rise to fear that the Panama had been lost, Capt. Hanlon said yesterday that after leaving Santiago he ordered the vessel cleaned up between decks, and a lot of truck was thrown overboard, which doubtless drifted ashore.

The Panama has aboard a quantity of Spanish ordnance consigned to Watervliet Arsenal. It consists of twelve old smoothbore cannon of the make of the last century. They are to be melted and made into medals, and every man of the Fifth Army Corps is to receive one of the medals.

The bodies brought on the Panama were those of Capt. W. N. Dickinson and Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. Thomas A. Wansboro, Seventh Infantry; Sergt. M. D. Russell, First Volunteer Cavalry; Privates Frederick P. Taft, Silas Undergrave, Jr.; F. Hackenson, James Wheeler, Harvey Randall, W. C. Greene, and J. C. King, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Private C. Culman, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers; Privates A. Gelsman and Sidney A. Schofield, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry; Private John M. Koden, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Transport Port Victor Here.

The United States transport Port Victor, Capt. Brickley, arrived yesterday from Santiago and Ponce via Fort Monroe, where she landed twenty convalescents and furloughed men from various regiments. On board the Port Victor when she arrived here were Major Stark of the United States Quartermaster's Department, Dr. C. D. Giddings, and forty-three furloughed men of various regiments.

HORSE RUNS INTO TROLLEY CAR.

Animal Instantly Killed, but None of Five Passengers Hurt.

A singular accident happened on Jersey City Heights yesterday. John Pladdys of the firm of Pladdys & Krause, laundrymen, of 507 Palisade Avenue, was driving through that street yesterday when the kingbolt of the wagon broke. The front of the wagon slipped from the axle and the crash frightened the horse, which ran away. At Congress Street a trolley car of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford line had stopped, so that Palisade Avenue was blocked. The horse dashed into the side of the car, crashed through it, and was instantly killed. There were only five passengers in the car, and no one was hurt, though they were all badly frightened. The car was delayed until a team could be procured to drag the dead horse out of the hole it had made in the car.

Pladdys says that the motorman deliberately stopped the car so as to block Palisade Avenue. Other witnesses said they supposed he did it with a view to stopping the runaway. The motorman said he was obliged to stop there because it was at that point that his car crossed the tracks of the North Hudson Railway. He should have stopped before reaching them, but in the excitement of watching the runaway he miscalculated the speed of the car and was unintentionally carried across the North Hudson tracks so as to block Palisade Avenue.

Women Mission Workers to Meet.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Women's Executive Committee of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America will be celebrated to-day in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. There will be two sessions—one at 10:30 o'clock this morning, at which Mrs. Walter C. Roe of Colony, Oklahoma, will tell of mission work among the Indians, and Mrs. E. B. Horton of work in the Northwest. The second session will be at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when addresses will be made by the Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, the Rev. W. C. Roe, and the Rev. W. W. Clark.

Nassau Bank Directors Elected.

The following have been elected Directors of the Nassau Bank: Enos Richardson, James C. Bell, Jr., Charles H. Kerner, James H. Bates, Frank H. Richardson, Edgar S. Ryder, and William H. Rogers.

A husky, uncertain voice usually indicates trouble in the larynx—serious if neglected, but curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

So you are a loser?

If the winner prefers our suits, our scarfs or our hats, we win; if he doesn't, your money back.

Can't lose here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HOW THE TIMES GROWS

The Testimony of the Wholesale Newsdealers of the City and Suburbs.

1.
The American News Company,
39 and 41 Chambers Street,
Manager's Office. New York, Oct. 15, 1898.
The New York Times, New York City:
Gentlemen: Please accept our congratulations upon the wonderful increase in the sales of The New York Times within the last week. As you of course know, there has been a steady gain in our order to you since Monday, and now it is over three times what it was last week, with the probability of a still greater increase in the succeeding days.
We of course anticipated that the reduction in price of The Times would result in an increase of circulation, but we were greatly surprised at the striking gains that have been made. Every newsdealer served by us reports increased demand for THE TIMES, and in many instances the orders have increased five and even ten fold. Very truly yours,
STEPHEN FARRELLY, Manager.
This company serves 2,500 newsdealers.

2.
The Harlem Newspaper Delivery Express Co.
104 and 106 E. 126th Street.
New York, October 17th, 1898.
The New York Times:
We take pleasure in extending our congratulations on the immense increase in sale of your paper since the reduction of price to one cent, and desire to state that the increase in circulation has been beyond all our expectations, and furthermore with us it is having a steady increase.
It must be very encouraging, the success that you are having in your new departure.
Very truly yours,
HARLEM NEWSPAPER DELIVERY EXPRESS COMPANY.
DANIEL WILSON, Manager.
This company serves 300 newsdealers.

3.
Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Company,
12 and 14 Spruce Street,
New York, Oct. 15, 1898.
The New York Times:
Permit me to congratulate you upon the remarkable headway that the circulation of The New York Times has made since last Monday morning, when the price in Greater New York was reduced to one cent per copy. We are now delivering to our customers a greater number of copies every morning than ever before in the history of The New York Times. The reports we get as to the demand for The Times in all parts of the city are of the most favorable character.
Many news stands sold out this morning and we have been obliged to increase our next order. While, of course, we expected that there would be a greater demand for The Times following a reduction in price, the present sale is much heavier than we anticipated.
Yours truly,
F. GREENEBAUM, Manager.
This company serves 513 newsdealers.

4.
The Brooklyn News Company,
194 and 196 Fulton Street.
Brooklyn, Oct. 18, 1898.
Publisher New York Times:
We are gratified at the growth in circulation of The New York Times during the last week. Our orders have increased 400 per cent., and the gain continues. From every one of our 500 news stands an increased sale is reported, and many newsdealers report selling out their entire supply of New York Times.
We are trying to keep up with the demand as promptly as possible, and trust that your facilities are such as to insure us an early delivery of our supplies.
Yours truly,
THE BROOKLYN NEWS COMPANY.
JOHN C. FLANAGAN.
This company serves 500 newsdealers.

5.
The National News Company,
26 Beekman St.,
New York.
Manager's Office, October 20th, 1898.
The New York Times:
We are very much gratified with the success that has resulted from the reduction in price of The New York Times to one cent per copy. We supply all the newsdealers on Staten Island, and our orders in that territory have increased nearly 400 per cent.
One of the leading newsdealers on Staten Island sold, before the reduction in price of The New York Times, 110 copies. His order to-day is 400 copies. Similar gains have been made by many other newsdealers.
Give us an early paper and thus enable us to satisfy the trade.
Very truly yours,
THOS. F. CORMICK, Manager.
This company serves 250 newsdealers.

6.
The Union News Company,
Principal Office, 13 Park Place,
New York, Oct. 17th, 1898.
The New York Times Company:
It affords us much gratification to send you this notice of congratulation upon the unprecedented advance in sales of The New York Times since you have reduced your price. Our order has more than trebled for city orders, and has more than doubled for country orders. Our order for The New York Times is greater than it ever was and every day seems to record an increased demand. The demand is strongest within the territory contiguous to New York. Our agents are on every train entering the city, and they report a daily increase in sales.
Yours truly,
W. H. WILLIAMS, General Manager.
This company serves 250 newsdealers.

7.
The Williamsburg News Company,
216 South Eighth Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1898.
Publishes The New York Times, City:
Gentlemen: The remarkable gain in the circulation of the New York Times in view of the reduction in your price to one cent per copy, continues unabated. Our order is now over five times as great as it was before the reduction. We supply the news stands in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where, to be frank, the demand for The Times hitherto was not strong, but we are glad to say that the paper is now on sale at every news stand in that territory, and few of the dealers have omitted to make daily increases in their orders.
We beg to tender our earnest congratulations upon the success of your inauguration of the price of one cent for The New York Times. Very truly yours,
W. N. TISCHLER, Cashier.
This company serves 300 newsdealers.

8.
Goode's News Agency,
108 West Twenty-second Street,
New York, October 19, 1898.
Publisher New York Times, City:
The success of the bold step of The New York Times in reducing its price to 1 cent per copy has been amply demonstrated as far as the Goode News Co. is concerned. Our order is now three times what it was before the reduction.
This is an unprecedented record, and we desire to congratulate you upon it. The results attending the reduction of the price of The New York Times have exceeded our most hopeful expectations.
Very truly yours,
JOSEPH J. GOODE.
This company serves 95 newsdealers.

9.
Schenkel News Co.,
Frankfort and William Sts.
New York, Oct. 24, 1898.
Publisher The New York Times, City:
The remarkable increase in the circulation of The New York Times, following the reduction of price to 1 cent per copy, is a significant triumph for The New York Times. Our order has increased nearly six-fold, and there appears to be no diminution in the demand for The Times. We are glad to send you this expression of congratulation upon the success of the step you have taken.
Yours truly,
JOS. SCHENKEL.
This company serves 100 newsdealers.

10.
The Egan News Co.,
144 36th St., Bor. of Brooklyn.
The N. Y. Times, New York City.
Since The Times lowered its price to 1 cent per copy, our sales have increased 500 per cent. This surpasses any newspaper record in our knowledge. The showing thus made is certainly one of which The N. Y. Times has just reason to be proud.
We certainly hope this increase of the number of readers of The N. Y. Times will continue, and all indications point to the continuance of this happy situation.
I remain, very truly yours,
H. J. EGAN, Manager.
This company serves 200 newsdealers.

11.
The Newark News Company,
231 Washington Street,
Newark, N. J., Oct. 25, 1898.
To the Publisher of The New York Times:
Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in writing you that the circulation of The New York Times has increased in Newark, the Oranges, Montclair, and other suburban points to the extent of twice the number of copies which we handled when The New York Times was 3 cents a copy, and the demand is increasing every day. Respectfully yours. H. L. BOYLAN, Manager.
This company serves 500 newsdealers.

12.
Office of Shlikerman's News Agency,
137, 139, 141 Prospect Avenue,
Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1898.
Publisher New York Times:
Dear Sir: The astonishing gain in the circulation of The Times progresses. Our sales are already 400 per cent. over their former volume, and daily increases continue. This is the most remarkable gain in circulation within our experience in handling the New York papers. Our sales are confined to South Brooklyn. Our order this morning for The Times was greater than the number of copies of The Times our newsdealers sold during the entire week preceding the reduction of price of The Times. Very truly yours,
SHLIKERMAN'S NEWS AGENCY.
This agency serves 100 newsdealers.

13.
General Office the Long Island News Company,
Long Island City, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1898.
Business Manager The New York Times:
Dear Sir: I write to ask that you will kindly give your man in charge of the counting room instructions to see that we receive our morning papers not one minute later than 3 o'clock, so as to enable us to get the boat leaving Thirty-fourth Street at 3:30.
You will probably have noticed that our order has been increased at all points during the past ten days. Some of our agents have increased their orders over 500 per cent.
Hope you will be able to meet the demand.
Yours truly, F. P. MORRIS, President
This company has 125 news stands.

Boy's Head Cut Off by Trolley Car.

The head of five-year-old August Paingan, whose parents live at 1,289 Gates Avenue, Williamsburg, was severed from his body yesterday by the wheels of Trolley Car No. 1,116 of the Bushwick Avenue Line. The little fellow had attempted to cross Myrtle Avenue in front of the car when he was run down. Before the body could be taken from beneath the car it was necessary to raise it from the tracks. Motorman Browning was arrested and held in $1,500 bail for a hearing in the Ewen Street Police Court. The killing of young Paingan makes the third trolley victim in Williamsburg in two days.

Crash on the New Haven Road.

A through freight train of the Port Chester branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, stopped at the entrance to the Mott Haven yard to await a signal for entering shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A flagman was sent to the rear to warn approaching trains. A way freight train of seven cars and a locomotive, in charge of Engineer Oliver Peacock and Fireman Joseph Keller, came down the track at full speed and struck the caboose of the through freight train, overturning it and upsetting the stove. The scattering coal set fire to the caboose. Four freight cars in front of the caboose were badly wrecked, and one of them, containing furniture, caught fire. The engnieer and fireman jumped and were not injured.

Kings Medical Society's New Building.

The cornerstone of the new building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings in Grant Square, Brooklyn, will be laid to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Seth Low. Dr. Joseph H. Hunt, President of the society, will lay the cornerstone, and Dr. George MacNaughton will read a paper on "The Society's Work." The devotional exercises will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs and the Rev. Father Malone, Regent of the University of the State of New York.

New Tubular Mail Stations.

Two of the new pneumatic mail tube stations were put into practical use for the first time yesterday morning. These are Station D, at Third Avenue and Eighth Street, and the Madison Square Station, at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue. Station F, which is situated at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, will be opened a few weeks later.

Extending the Eighth Avenue Line.

President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, says that he expects to have the Eighth Avenue electric cars running to Canal Street and Broadway by the middle of this month. Work is being pushed rapidly in Canal Street. The extensions of the Eighth and Sixth Avenue lines down to the Battery will not be made until next Spring.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COVERED WITH INLAYS.

Are you hesitating between simplicity and richness for your bedroom furniture? You need not. The two combine in a fascinating way in mahogany inlaid designs. Forms are symplicity itself, while materials and decorations are superbly rich.

Desks have the entire surfaces covered with conventional flowers and foliage designs in different colored woods, the petals and leaves exquisitely shaded. Beds, Dressing Tables and Bureaus are quite as beautiful, and all are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Great Special Sale
IN CARPET SIZES.
Our Celebrated
New Hartford Rugs,
exclusive designs, unobtainable elsewhere,
at ⅓ OFF Regular Prices.
N. B.—These Rugs Are Equal in Effect and Wear to an Oriental.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Stern Bros
will offer to-day
a special purchase of
56 Pces.
22-inch Black Silk
Velvets at $1.23
Formerly $2.00 yd.
2800 Yds.
24-inch Black Silk
Velour du Nord
at $1.25 & $1.50
Formerly $2.00 & $2.50 yd.
West 23d St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
Smith, Gray & Co.
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.
BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.
Evening Dress.
Our Evening Clothes possess all the exactness of detail that is essential to this conventional attire, in a degree that you seldom find.
All proper fabrics are here, and you'll be pleased with the moderate prices.
What do you think of a Tuxedo Suit, made from a soft, undressed worsted, serge lined, silk-faced, and made in the best manner, $23.50? Others at $25, $36, and $40.
Full Dress Suits, $25, $31, $33, $38, and $45.
Plain and Fancy Silk Waistcoats, $7.50.
Pique Waistcoats, $2.25, $3.75, $4, and $4.50.
Inverness Coats, $30, $32, $35, $40, and $42.
Opera Hats, $5.50 and $7.00.
Dress Shirts, cuffs attached, $2.00.
Dress Gloves—Dent's and domestic makes.
Dress Shields, silk or satin, $1.75 and up.
Correct Collars and ties.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.
BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

104 West 14th St.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
SMYRNA RUGS
6x9 ft.....$10.00
7.6x10.6 ft..... 15.75
9x12 ft..... 22.50
(Value $15.00 to $33.00.)
LONG CREDIT.

FASTER TIME TO BOSTON.

Extensive Track Improvements on the Consolidated System Cause Talk of a 4 1-2 Hour Train.

Extensive track improvements, completed and under way, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have given rise to the report that the managers of the consolidated system have decided to run a four-and-a-half-hour express train between New York and Boston. The financial success of the Empire State Express on the New York Central, it is said, has impelled the New Haven and Hartford Directors to comply with the persistent demands for a faster service between the metropolis and "the Hub." The fastest train now running between those two points takes five hours.

Some of the best engineers in the employ of the New Haven and Hartford have assured President Clark that with the improved roadbed trains can be run between New York and Boston as easily and as safely in four and a half as in five hours. In discussing the proposed new schedule engineers have suggested that the run between Boston and Providence could be made in fifty-six minutes without a stop, and from Providence to New London in one hour and ten minutes without a stop. The distance from Boston to Providence is forty-four miles, and from Providence to New London sixty-four miles.

Extraordinary improvements have been made in the roadbed of the consolidated system, and much important work of this character is now going forward. On the Stonington division, between Providence and New London track layers are putting down 20,000 tons of new steel rails weighing 100 pounds to the yard. It is expected that all of the work on this division will be completed before Christmas. West of New London there is also a considerable amount of heavy track laying, and within two months the entire line between New York and Boston, a distance of 232 miles, it is expected will be in prime condition for fast train service.

While no details have been officially announced, there have been intimations that the new fast trains will be put on soon after Jan. 1. The policy of the management, it is said, will be to run local trains ahead of the express instead of behind them, picking up passengers from local stations and carrying them to the termini of the divisions, where they may take the through trains which will be only a few minutes behind.

WOMAN AND CHILD SAVED.

Captain of a Freight Scow Rescues Two from Drowning.

John Nicaler, five years old, of 408 East Sixty-fourth Street, was playing on the pier at East Sixty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, when he fell into the water. His mother, who was watching him, immediately jumped into the water after him.

Capt. Jones of the freight scow Atlantic, lying at the side of the pier, saw the two persons in the water, and, jumping in, succeeded in getting the child and the mother to the pier, and bystanders pulled them out. The woman and child were removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. Their condition is not serious.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

FANCY BLACK SILKS.
Satin and Taffetas Ground.

New Damas effects, Moiré Stripes, Polka Dots, Pekins, Barrés, Moiré Faconné and Moiré Ondulé.

Over 200 designs, differing in price from
$1.25 to $3.50 per yard.

7,000 yards Novelty Black Silk Bayadères, Stripes and Damas,
$1.00 per yard;
Formerly $1.25 to $2.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Dividend Makers.

A fine Overcoat is like a good investment—pays large dividends in luxurious comfort. Some quotations:

Oxford Llama,
full cut, full silk lined, edges piped with velvet,
$40.

Blue and Black Meltons,
of boxy cut, lap seams, raw edges, velvet collars, silk lined,
$35.

Imported Black Vicuna,
silk lined throughout, and dressy,
$35.

Meltons,
body lined with plaid worsted, silk shoulders, lap seams, raw edges, velvet collar,
$32.

Good Overcoats for as little as $10.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Daniell & Sons
Ladies' Neckwear
Latest Effects.
Black Liberty Chiffon Ruffs,
98c. to $9.98 each.
Ladies' Stock Collars in velvet and satin,
25c. to 98c. each.
Ladies' Twice-around Ties in chiffon, Liberty Silk, mull, and lace,
25c. to $3.38 each.
BROADWAY, EIGHTH & NINTH STS.

Men's Underwear.
Llama Wool, Spun Silk, Silk and Lisle Thread, Silk and Balbriggan or Silk and Wool garments. Pale shades, white, mixtures or tan.
Various grades of Fall and Winter weights of the celebrated "Furley and Buttrum's" make.
Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers,—Winter weight,—full, regular made,
$1.50 each.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E. & M. MARK
THE BEST MADE

READ DR. JAEGER'S "HEALTH CULTURE"
MAILED FREE.
Jaeger
PURE WOOL CLOTHING
RETAIL STORES: 16 West 23d St. NEAR FIFTH AVE.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
166 Broadway near Cortlandt.
248 W. 125th St. Harlem.
Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
LAST WEEK FRANCIS WILSON And Company.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.
NEXT WEEK. SEATS NOW SELLING.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange.
Regular prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75 cents, 50 cents.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP,
at the BROADWAY THEATRE,
Annual Benefit of the ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA
Enormous All-Star Bill
Constituting an unprecedented Entertainment. ALL Volunteers will appear. Seats at Broadway Theatre Box Office.

Daly's Every evening, 8:10.—Twelfth Week.
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
Matinées To-day and Saturday, 2.
Saturday Ev'g., Nov. 19th, closing of the 20th dramatic season. Last production of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
First appearance as PORTIA, of
MISS ADA REHAN.
SIDNEY HERBERT AS SHYLOCK.
Box Office opens this morning.
Nov. 21st, THE RUNAWAY GIRL will be transferred in its original entirety to FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, under the personal direction of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, and with all the favorites in the cast.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Com. Nov. 14 & Sat. Mat. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
IN RIP VAN WINKLE.
Wednesday, Nov. 16, Matinée, THE RIVALS.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42d ST. AND 8th AVE.
PERENNNIALLY POPULAR Pirates of Penzance
Eve's 8:15, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,000 Res.sts.
300TH TIME NOV. 14 CARMEN PHOTOGRAPHIC SOUVENIRS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MATINEE, 2
JULIA ARTHUR
In Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's
A Lady of Quality.

BIJOU WINNER BY A BIG MAJORITY.
MAY IRWIN and her merry Company, KATE KIP, Buyer.
Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 P. M.
Balconies, 25c. Admission, 50c.
Front Orchestra, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Res.
MINNIE DUPREE in "Too Happy by Half."
Falke and Semon, Kate Davis, and splendid list of American and European attractions.
BIOGRAPH: QUEEN WILHELMINA.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIAR.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée 2:15.
Matinées: To-day and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS, 50TH PERFORMANCE Nov. 15.
SPORTING LIFE. PRICES 50c., 75c. $1.00.
Mats. To-day and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Mat. Saturday, 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

CASINO! FIRST TIME, Next Sat. Evg. "A DANGEROUS MAID."
Theatre Closed Till Then for Final Rehearsals.
BOX OFFICE Open Daily for Sale of Seats.

Physician Seriously Ill Marries.

Dr. Charles Humphrey Purdy, of 285 York Street, Jersey City, was to have been married last evening to Miss Frances Beach Crossman, the daughter of Capt. James A. Crossman, in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Jersey City. Saturday evening while calling on Miss Crossman, at 65 Astor Place, he was taken suddenly ill with peritonitis. Dr. Purdy decided that he wanted to be married Monday evening, and the ceremony was performed then by the Rev. William Brush. Dr. Purdy has remained at the home of his bride's parents since he was taken ill. His condition is critical.

The second cable letter of Henry Norman, the new London correspondent of The New York Times, will appear in the issue of Sunday, Nov. 13th.—Adv.

CARNEGIE HALL.
This (Wednesday) Afternoon at 2:15. and Thursday evening, November 10th, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Rosenthal.
Wed. Aft. Programme: WEBER, Overture, "Euryanthe"; CHOPIN, Concerto for Pianoforte, E minor, No. 1; BRAHMS, Variations on a Theme by Haydn; BEETHOVEN, Symphony, C minor No. 5.
Thurs. Evg. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony, C major No. 2; SCHARWENKA, Concerto for Pianoforte, B flat minor; R. STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Don Juan"; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Love Death (Tristan and Isolde.)
Subscription tickets, and single tickets for the first two concerts on sale at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) at regular prices, 75c. to $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Last Recital of the Series, Sat. Aft., Nov. 19, at 2:30.
Rosenthal.
Res. seats, $2, $1.50, and $1, at Box Office and at Schuberth's.
Henry Wolfsohn.....Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

WALDORF-ASTOR GALLERY.
Monday and Tuesday Mornings, Nov. 14 and 15, at 11; Wednesday Evening, Nov. 16, at 8:15.
Major J. B. Pond announces three lectures by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
I. Fiction the Highest Form of Truth. II. The Ghetto. III. The Drama as a Fine Art.
Reserved seats, $2. Admission at door, $1.
Address J. B. POND, Everett House, New York.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
VIOLA ALLEN Last Two Weeks. Evgs. 8:15.
THE CHRISTIAN Matinée to-day and Sat.
Note.—Miss Allen will continue her New York engagement at the Garden Theatre, beginning Mon., Nov. 28. Seats ready Mon., Nov. 21.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way, Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees To-day and Sat., 2:15. 50th (souv.) perf., Mon., Nov. 14.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Rain; colder; high northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,237. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c.; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury did not, as it was anticipated he would, announce a British protectorate over Egypt at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, but he hinted that a protectorate would be proclaimed if Europe attempted to reopen the Egyptian question. He also declared that the United States was a new and serious factor in European politics, but not to the detriment of Great Britain. Major Marchand is about to return to Fashoda from Cairo for the purpose of withdrawing his expedition. It is said in Madrid that the German Emperor and Empress will visit Cadiz and Cartagena, and will be invited by the Queen Regent to visit Madrid. Russia's proposal to appoint Prince George of Greece High Commissioner of the Powers in Crete has been agreed to by Great Britain, France, and Italy. Lottie Collins, the music hall singer, attempted to commit suicide in London yesterday. Claude Vautin, the American who swindled London brokers out of $100,000, was arrested in Florence, Italy, yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The cruiser Buffalo, which sailed last Saturday from Sandy Hook to join Admiral Dewey, has put in at Newport for repairs to her machinery.

Page 2.

The revised election returns show a Republican majority of 28 in the Legislature on joint ballot. The uncounted soldier vote leaves only three districts in doubt.

Page 3.

It was reported at Tammany Hall last night that seven district leaders were to fall because they had done unsatisfactory work.

The commission having under consideration the questions at issue between the United States and Canada will resume its sessions in Washington to-day.

E. C. Buice, a telegraph operator at Little Rock, Ark., fired at his landlady, Mrs. Wallace, and her daughter, Mrs. Day, and wounded the latter in the face. He then committed suicide.

Col. Roosevelt spent yesterday quietly at his home in Oyster Bay. He read and answered many congratulatory telegrams, rode his bicycle, and talked of his plans. With the exception of preparing and delivering several lectures and writing magazine articles, he will rest till Jan. 1, he said.

Page 4.

Superintendent McCullagh yesterday discharged his 700 deputies. He said that much illegal voting had been prevented. He hopes to see the election law bettered.

Bell & Co., who placed many bets on the election, advised their clients yesterday not to pay for a day or so. Richard Croker advised his followers to wait for the official returns.

Citizens of Wilmington, N. C., assembled in mass meeting yesterday "to assert the supremacy of the white man," demanded the expulsion of a negro editor, and the resignation of the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Aldermen.

Page 5.

A woman and her son were drowned yesterday by being caught in the cabin of a scow that had been overturned by a passing steamer. The Captain of a tug may be arrested for leaving his tow in the North River in a helpless state.

The jubilant Republican leaders yesterday were discussing the choice of a candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Murphy. B. B. Odell was favored by many, and other names mentioned were Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin F. Tracy, Stewart L. Woodford, and Gov. Black.

Reports of the work of St. John's Guild were read at the annual meeting held last night, and it was decided to build a new floating hospital at a cost of $35,000. A legacy of $8,000 from the estate of the late Emma Abbott will start the fund, and contributions were received from Jacob H. Schiff and Dr. McAlpin.

Page 7.

The Cabinet, it is believed, decided yesterday to inform the Spanish officials in Cuba that the evacuation of the island is not proceeding with satisfactory dispatch.

The answer of the United States to the claims of Spain relative to the Philippines was presented to the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris yesterday. It contends that there is justification under the terms of the protocol for discussion of the future of the archipelago, and that the occupation of Manila is a military occupation, which justifies the assumption of full administrative powers. Meanwhile the situation in Spain is reported to be alarming. The Sagasta Government is tottering, it is said, and the country is threatened with anarchy, civil war, and military dictatorship.

Page 12.

The annual bench show of the American Pet Dog Club will be held at Sherry's on the two days following Thanksgiving Day.

The Third Illinois Regiment, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt, arrived from Puerto Rico yesterday on the transport Roumanian, and after a few hours' delay started for Chicago.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday adopted resolutions suggesting to Congress the repeal of the stamp tax and favoring the completion of the improvements of the State canals.

William F. Burroughs, the veteran actor, who, up to about ten years ago, was prominent in Shakespearean rôles, was found dead in his room at 64 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday morning, death having been due to asphyxiation.

In a collision yesterday morning at the Grand Central Station between the Tuckahoe accommodation and a switch engine, nearly a score of passengers were injured, most of them slightly. The accident was caused by the misplacing of a switch.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.

Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.

Business Troubles.—Page 9.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Insurance Notes.—Page 12.

Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

United Service.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 10.

Legal Notes.—Page 12.

Amusements.—Page 6.

Railroads.—Page 8.

Markets.—Page 10.

Society.—Page 7.

Crushed Between Iron Rolls.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—John Rourke, twenty-seven years of age, of 16 Bowery Street, met a terrible death to-day while at work in the Atha and Illingsworth Rolling Mills in Harrison. While he was working about the machinery the sleeve of his shirt caught in one of the great rollers. The shirt sleeve did not tear, and Rourke was gradually drawn into the rolls. He shrieked loudly, but before the rolls could be stopped Rourke had been drawn between them. His body was flattened out like a pancake.

Middleborough Girl Commits Suicide.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Nov. 9.—Miss Myra Holmes, the twenty-three-old daughter of George Holmes of this town, drank prussic acid at the home of her sister, Mrs. Swift, last evening and died soon after. Miss Holmes, who was one of the most popular and attractive young ladies in Middleborough, it is said, was infatuated with a man who resided here temporarily. He left town some time ago, and since then the girl had been much depressed in spirits.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer Injured.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly President of Wellesley College, and wife of Prof. G. R. Palmer of Harvard, was run down by a bicyclist near Harvard College this afternoon and badly injured. No serious results, however, are apprehended. Mrs. Palmer is now connected with Chicago University.

Weston & Co. to Pay Depositors.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—It has been announced by the assignee of A. Weston & Co., bankers, of Painted Post, N. Y., that depositors of the banking house will be paid in full. A 25 per cent. dividend was paid in September, and the final payments will be made Nov. 15.

SALISBURY'S COVERT THREAT TO EUROPE

Significant Speech by the Premier at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

HANDS OFF EGYPT, HIS HINT

Implies a Protectorate Will Be Proclaimed If Powers Interfere.

NEW ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES

This Country Now a Serious Disturbing Factor in European Politics, but Not to England's Detriment.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The banquet which annually terminates the historical ceremonies attending the installation of a new Lord Mayor of London took place this evening at the Guildhall. There were about 850 guests present, including members of the Diplomatic Corps, Cabinet Ministers, and other distinguished people and their wives.

It is the custom of the Prime Minister at these banquets to make an important declaration concerning issues in the domestic or foreign policy of the Government in which the country happens to be particularly interested, and it was generally believed that Lord Salisbury, following up his speech upon the Fashoda question at the recent banquet to Gen. Kitchener, would explain the extraordinary military and naval preparations which still continue by announcing a British protectorate over Egypt.

While these anticipations were not realized, Lord Salisbury's speech contained a covert threat that Great Britain, if the Egyptian question were raised by Europe, would proclaim such a protectorate, and emphasized the necessity of being prepared for all emergencies.

The Premier also said the United States was a new disturbing factor in European politics, but, he added, not to the detriment of Great Britain.

After the usual loyal toasts, the navy and army were toasted. Admiral Sir William Kennedy and Gen. Lord Wolseley responding for their respective forces, which were described as being in a perfect state of preparedness to meet any power disputing Great Britain's just claims.

The brevity of the speeches showed that every one realized there was general anxiety to hear the Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The Premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad had occasioned grave anxiety to the Ministry for a year past.

THE CANCER OF ANARCHY.

He alluded to the murder of the Empress of Austria for the double purpose of expressing the universal regret experienced on account of the crime and for announcing that Great Britain had accepted an invitation to take part in a conference which would be called to determine upon the measures which it is possible to take in order to blot out anarchy. The Marquis added that at the same time he was bound to say that he had no great hope that legislation would abate "this horrible, monstrous affliction of humanity."

After referring in a laudatory manner to the British campaigns in India and in the Soudan, the Premier turned to the Cretan question and the concert of Europe. He said he was afraid that the proceedings of the concert were not always admired. At the same time, he pointed out, "patient application combined with the moral strength of Europe has at last succeeded in fulfilling the promise given to the Cretans of giving them autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan."

Continuing, the Premier remarked:

"The solution of this most difficult problem has witnessed displays of splendid and unexpected qualities and diplomacy upon the part of the Admirals, who have successfully accomplished what the Cabinets of Europe had been unable to do. I have sometimes thought that if the Cabinets were all dismissed and Admirals were installed in their places, Europe would get on better."

Adverting to the crisis with France, the Premier remarked:

"We have had quite recently to consider whether the question of a European war was not very near. But, with great interest and consideration, the result has turned out happily, through the great judgment and common sense displayed by France under circumstances of unusual difficulty, which, I think, have relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm.

"While matters were in suspense the Government was necessarily forced to take precautions that it should not be taken unawares. These precautions were most prompt and effective, but the immediate necessity for them has passed off.

"There has been some surprise on both sides of the Channel at the fact that these preparations have not suddenly ceased, but it is impossible to stop them at a moment's notice."

After referring to the various rumors of intended action arising out of these preparations, including the seizure of Syria and Crete and the declaration of a protectorate over Egypt—the latter allusion being greeted with immense cheering—Lord Salisbury continued:

"I am sorry to say I cannot rise to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering of the audience. I do not venture to prophesy, if we are forced by others into a position we do not now occupy, what may occur, but we are well satisfied with the existing state of things, and we do not think any cause has arisen to necessitate effort on our part at present to modify it.

"The position causes occasional friction, but, taking the situation as a whole, and considering the feelings of other people as well as our own, we can reasonably rest for the present with the existing state of affairs. I must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain's position in Egypt is the same now as it was before the fall of Omdurman, but we earnestly hope that circumstances will not make it necessary materially to modify that position, as we are convinced the world would not then get on so peaceably as now."

Referring again to the war preparations, and asking his hearers to look at the state of the world, Lord Salisbury observed:

"The Czar has invited a congress to provide for the disarmament of the world, but, while we offer our heartiest tribute to his motives and are willing to assist and sympathize in every way until the happy day when his aspirations are crowned with success, we must still provide precautions needful to counteract the dangers surrounding us.

AMERICA'S POWER FELT.

"In some respects, this era, this great epoch in the history of man, is marked by unhappy omens. it is the first year in which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among nations whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments, to a certain extent, are war.

"I am not implying the slightest blame. Far from it. I am not refusing sympathy to the American Republic in the difficulties through which it has passed, but no one can deny that its appearance among factors Asiatic, at all events, and possibly in European diplomacy, is a grave and serious event, which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain. [Cheers.]

"But what has been impressed upon us is that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. We see nations decaying whose Government is so bad that it can neither maintain the power of self-defense nor retain the affection of its subjects; and, when this occurs, there are always neighbors impelled by some motive—it may be the highest philanthropy or it may be the natural desire of empire—to contest as to who shall be heir to the falling nations; and that is the cause of war."

Lord Salisbury then alluded to the rapidity and unexpectedness with which wars break out and said:

"If Great Britain should ever permit her sea defenses to weaken, her whole empire would come clattering to the ground. It is therefore impossible in the present state and temper of the world to intermit our naval and military precautions."

He concluded by repudiating "all suggestions that our preparations mean that the country is animated by the lust of conquest or a love of war," declaring that Great Britain was only "resolved to maintain the empire Britons have received from their forefathers and to support the peace which is the glory and sustenance of our empire."

A great ovation from the entire assembly marked the conclusion of the Premier's speech.

"FASHODA ONLY AN INCIDENT."

Duke of Devonshire Says a Much Larger Question Remains to be Settled—Press Comments.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, who was the principal guest at the Mayoral banquet at Eastbourne last evening, said in the course of his speech in reply to a toast to her Majesty's Ministers:

"There is no reason to desist from the work of strengthening our naval forces and general defenses, since Fashoda is only an incident in a much larger question."

This expresses the prevalent feeling throughout England; and there can be no doubt that Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall banquet will not be received with much enthusiasm by the general public.

Judging from the comments of the morning papers, more attention is likely to be paid to his grave warning of the necessity of upholding the Empire by making sacrifices to provide a strong navy than to his pacific assurances. Even the most friendly journals explain his reticence as due to the restraint imposed by the responsibilities of office.

The Daily Chronicle frankly calls him "a muddler, who is afraid to take the public into his confidence," and protests against his "maladroit suggestion that the entrance of the United States into world politics will make for war."

The Standard says:

"There is a deliberate vagueness in Lord Salisbury's language—a tendency to hint rather than indicate unpalatable truths—which is not reassuring."

The Daily News also disagrees with his remarks about America and says:

"Nothing that fails to conduce to peace can conduce to Great Britain's interests. Probably, however, Lord Salisbury only meant that Great Britain and the United States are not likely to be found on opposite sides, and there we cordially agree with him."

The Daily News then proceeds to ask whether the Philippines are the storm-centre which the Premier foresees, and says:

"The omens are certainly not favorable. The Peace Conference is a deadlock. Emperor William is hastening back, not to Berlin, but to Spain. If Lord Salisbury meant anything by his remarks regarding America they point to a somewhat serious situation. If he meant nothing he was very ill-advised to indulge, at so sensitive a time and in such a public manner, in a fit of diplomatic blues."

The Times, in a rather colorless editorial, calls Lord Salisbury's speech "weighty." It says:

"His reference to decaying States as likely to invite war will not be misunderstood by the country, and the recent proofs of British strength may induce Germany to seek an understanding, if not an alliance, with England."

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Car Representing the English-Speaking Races Warmly Acclaimed.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's Show to-day was favored with fine weather and was witnessed by the usual crowds of people.

The enthusiasm was divided between the car representing the Soudan, with the soldiers of the regiments which took part in the battle of Omdurman, and the car representing the English-speaking races.

The latter displayed, among other things, Britannia and Columbia seated beneath a canopy, while the American flag was borne by a British sailor and the British flag was carried by an American sailor. There was also an illustration of Admiral Tatnall's "Blood is thicker than water," and of Admiral Kimberley's repetition of the same expression to Capt. Kane after the disaster at Apia, Samoa.

This car was warmly acclaimed.

FRENCH SHIPS IN BATTLE TRIM.

Mediterranean Squadron Ready to Put to Sea—Admiral Fournier Summoned to Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Echo de Paris to-day publishes a dispatch from Toulon which says the entire French Mediterranean squadron is ready for sea.

It adds that Admiral Fournier, its commander, received a cipher dispatch yesterday evening, whereupon he signaled to the Forbin, a third-class cruiser, to bank her fires, and the fastest torpedo boat conveyed orders to the Admiral commanding the squadron of French cruisers and torpedo boats to assemble immediately at Toulon, where all the vessels are prepared for action and where the arsenals and shipyards have been working all night.

M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, denies that there is any truth in the rumors published by the Echo de Paris, but there is little doubt that the news of the naval preparations is in the main correct.

Admiral Fournier has arrived in response to M. Lockroy's summons and the two have already held a long conference with several Admirals at the Ministry of Marine.

It is believed that M. Lockroy intends a set-off to the British demonstration at Portsmouth, and it is rumored that he will increase the French fleet at the cost of a thousand million francs, which will be obtained by a conversion of rentes into 2¾ per cents.

The Admirals, it is understood, have reported all the coast defenses in a complete state of readiness. At Algiers there is the greatest activity. All the forts have been fully manned and the defenses improved.

Admiral Gervais has fallen ill from overwork in connection with the preparations.

EVACUATION OF FASHODA.

Marchand Returning There from Cairo to Withdraw His Garrison.

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 9.—Major Marchand and Capt. Baratier start for Fashoda on Thursday or Friday to carry out the evacuation of that place by the French garrison, which will retire by way of Abyssinia to Jibuti, a French port on the Gulf of Aden, at the entrance to Tajurra Bay. The journey will take six months.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The French newspapers generally approve the silence of the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of Fashoda and congratulate M. Brunet on his withdrawal of the interpellation which he intended to address to the Government on the subject.

The Siecle says it regrets that Major Marchand did not observe the same reticence at Cairo.

France Intriguing with Abyssinia?

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "It is asserted positively that Major Marchand has established communication with Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia, and that France is now intriguing with that monarch."

CRUISER BUFFALO DAMAGED.

Abandons Her Voyage to Join Dewey and Puts In at Newport for Machinery Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The cruiser Buffalo, which sailed last Saturday from Sandy Hook, bound for Manila, to join Admiral Dewey's squadron, put in at Newport, R. I., to-day with machinery broken down.

Commander Hemphill, commanding the ship, reported to the Navy Department by telegraph that he had been unable to proceed further on his course, and had been obliged to seek a shore station to repair. He asked for an investigation to fix the responsibility for the breakdown, and Secretary Long responded immediately by appointing Commander John McGowan, Superintendent of the Training Station; Commander S. H. Stockton, President of the War College, and Chief Engineer R. S. Griffin of the Mayflower a court of inquiry, with Lieut. W. I. Chambers as Judge Advocate. The court will meet Friday at Newport.

Such information as the Navy Department has indicates that the breakdown is not serious, and is confined to the valve gear of the air pumps. The Buffalo was formerly the Niotheroy of the Brazilian Navy, and before that was a merchant ship plying between New York and Rio. Our Government purchased her from Brazil at the outbreak of the war, but she was found to be in wretched condition as the result of many years of neglect. She will resume her voyage at the earliest possible moment.

"REEF POINT" AT NEWPORT.

The Property Has Been Sold to Mr. Henry T. Sloane.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—The property on the Cliffs known as "Reef Point" has been sold for Henry I. Ingersoll and William M. Meigs, executors of the estate of Sarah E. Ingersoll, to Mr. Henry T. Sloane of New York, on private terms. "Reef Point" contains 231,307 square feet of the finest cliff land here, together with a dwelling house and stable, and the sale is one of the most important transactions in Newport real estate in recent years.

It is reported as being probable that Mr. Sloane will remodel the present dwelling for immediate occupation, but in the near future a large villa will be erected on the premises. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane have spent their Summers in Newport for many years, occupying some of the most desirable rented places. They now have a lease of the Carey place, but this they will probably sub-let, as they expect to have "Reef Point" ready for occupancy early in the season. The estate is taxed for $94,000.

THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA

Chicago Raises Money to Keep It in That City—Deficit Wiped Out.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Theodore Thomas's Orchestra will, through the gifts of wealthy citizens, become a permanent Chicago institution. The great bugbear which the orchestra has faced in the past was the annual deficit which had to be met. There will be no further trouble on this score.

Trustees of the association controlling the big coterie of musicians have taken steps to wipe out the deficit of $30,000 incurred at the end of the last season. Not only will this sum be paid, but an additional $30,000 will be raised as a sinking fund. An attempt will be made to increase the number of sustaining members to 200, each of whom will be asked to subscribe from $100 to $200. Allison V. Armour has made the initial move in giving $1,000.

KENTUCKY STOCK RAISER FAILS.

F. K. Taylor of Bowling Green Files a Petition in Bankruptcy.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—F. K. Taylor of Bowling Green, one of the best-known stock raisers of Kentucky, has filed a petition for a decree of voluntary bankruptcy in the United States court here.

Mr. Taylor's individual liabilities amount to over $41,000. He is also involved in the debts of the Allen County Stock Farm, which amount to over $65,000. He owes $14,916, which is secured by mortgages on his homestead and other real estate.

The petitioner's assets aggregate $55,000. He owns a home near Bowling Green valued at $5,000, and $1,500 worth of property in Bowling Green. In addition he possesses the Satterfield Farm, valued at $25,000, and 390 head of cattle, valued at $12,000.

The Continental Tobacco Company.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—Upon the organization of the Continental Tobacco Company David S. Keller, Secretary and Treasurer of John Finser & Brother, will take up his residence in New York as Secretary of the concern. Harry Weissinger and John Doerhoefer have been selected as Directors. The Finser plant will be managed by C. C. Vogt, who is now President; the Weissinger plant will be in charge of Harry Weissinger, who is now President of the company. It develops that the local factories received stock in the Continental Company for their plants and that little cash exchanged hands in the transaction. The articles of incorporation of the Continental Tobacco Company will be filed shortly in New Jersey.

Two Died After Voting.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Two men died here yesterday within a short time after they voted. A little after 8 o'clock Joseph Pierce, fifty-five years old, cast his ballot, and while on his way home was taken with apoplexy. He died at his home at 4 o'clock. About an hour after Mr. Pierce voted, John Lent voted and after leaving the polling place was stricken with paralysis while on the street not far from the polling place. He died within half an hour.

A Postmaster Held for Embezzling.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Robert F. Shaw, Postmaster at Weymouth Centre, was held for the Federal Grand Jury to-day on the charge of embezzling $2,400 from the Post Office during the last three years.

To be sure of securing The New York Times, with Review of Books and Art, next Saturday, direct your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you, as newsdealers cannot return unsold copies of the Saturday edition of The New York Times.—Adv.

CONGRESS IS REPUBLICAN

The Senate by a Decisive Majority and the House by a Few Votes.

REED MAY AGAIN BE SPEAKER

Gold Standard Majorities in Both Branches of Congress Assure the Country that the Currency Will Not Be Debased.

The Fifty-sixth Congress will be Republican in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The returns from districts in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska that on Tuesday indicated the election of Democrats or Populists have upon later information proved to have been premature and inaccurate, and the Republican gains have been sufficiently numerous to make it apparent that they have retained the lead in the House by the slenderest of majorities, which may be increased somewhat after organization by industrous work in the Elections Committee.

The Senate will be Republican after March 3, 1899, with a majority very much larger than it has held in that body for many years. With gains of one Senator in each of the States of California, Delaware, Nebraska, and North Dakota, the membership of forty-four straight Republicans in the present Senate is increased to 51, giving a majority of twelve over irregular Republicans, Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans.

The Populists have suffered badly. In the present House they have twenty-one members. The next House will have but ten Populists, the Republican gains in Nebraska and Kansas having suddenly deprived them of half their present power to do mischief in Congress.

But the prospect is that the Republicans have done much better than indicated by the figures just given. They have evidently gained a Senator in Indiana, they will hold on to one in Washington who was about given up as lost to the Populists; they have a doubtful prospect of adding one from West Virginia, and they will elect one from Wyoming to take the place of a Republican who will retire March 3.

If they hold on to all of these and lose none of those apparently gained by yesterday's returns, 55 Senators will answer the roll-call next March as unqualified Republicans, leaving but 35 Senators to the Democrats, Populists, Silver Republicans, and Independents. There is but one Senator—Kyle of South Dakota—who calls himself an independent, and on all critical questions he has recently voted with the Republicans.

His recent utterances plainly declare his determination to stand by the Administration of President McKinley, so that his vote may be added to the fifty-five already given as the probable maximum Republican strength in the next Senate. Even with West Virginia out of the count, the Republicans can always, for two years to come, depend upon a large working majority in the Senate.

This means that soon after March 3 the Senate will be reorganized. The lack of a majority has induced the Republicans to submit to the retention of a Democratic Secretary, a Democratic Sergeant at Arms, and Democratic clerks in different positions about the Senate, including clerks to many committees of which Democrats are Chairmen, and a few committees accorded to Populists who would have been troublesome if not pacified by patronage.

A most important condition, in the eyes of the Administration and of all gold-standard advocates, will be the presence in the new Senate of a clear Republican majority against free silver, and the forty-six votes of that party against any debasing of the currency will be supplemented by at least the Democratic vote of Caffery of Louisiana, apparently the only gold Democrat left in the body. His vote will take the place of that of Chandler of New Hampshire, if that curious Senator should persist in being an occasional silver man.

Among the men now in the Senate whose abilities may prove some regret at their disappearance from the Senate are White of California, Gray of Delaware, Turpie of Indiana, Gorman of Maryland, Mills of Texas, and Faulkner of West Virginia. Others will disappear from the Chamber to the advantage of that body and the country—Murphy of New York, Allen of Nebraska, Smith of New Jersey, and Roach of North Dakota. Quay will probably be returned by Pennsylvania, and Washington may restore Wilson, with his gold-standard convictions stiffened by the action of his State in the campaign just ended.

The retention of the control of the House by the Republicans will avert the competition and strife that seemed threatened as long as it appeared possible that the opposition combined would outnumber the Republicans. To effect a combination of all opponents of the Republican Party to elect a Speaker, divide the patronage of the House, and arrange the committees for business, would have been a task of prodigious difficulty, and could not have been performed with satisfaction to the country. As it is, the Republican Party will enjoy all the privileges and will have to assume the responsibility for the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The next House of Representatives will be deprived of a few of the men who have been known by their ability or activity for one or more sessions. Johnson of Indiana, a stanch gold man and supporter of the civil service law, will go out. Jerry Simpson of Kansas, who was never a "sockless statesman," and whose quaint speeches did not reveal the real ability of the man, has been retired by a former antagonist.

Evans of Kentucky, who was sure that the Louisville district had become permanently Republican, gives way to a Democrat. Walker of Massachusetts, who hoped to remain in the House until his banking bill was passed, has been prevented by his constituents from persisting in the task to which he has devoted so much time and energetic argument.

Minnesota has evidently sent back the silver apostle from the Sixth District, E. C. Towne, formerly a Republican, but in affiliation with the Democrats and Populists when last in service in the House in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Michigan sends three Smiths in a delegation of twelve members.

Missouri returns Champ Clark, whose peculiar oratory, literally loaded with quotations from Scripture, will be again at a disadvantage from the presence of Sibley of Pennsylvania, whose acquaintance with Scripture is accompanied by an audacity and occasional rudeness of speech that draws crowds to the galleries. With the Democrats and Populists holding control of the House, Sibley is sure to assume a prominent position, and perhaps will exert a considerable influence.

The Republicans of the House will be united in support of the financial policy of the Administration, which will not be for free silver. While the Democrats and Populists have a majority all free-silver men, it is not believed that the support of the New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Democrats can be depended upon for a financial policy or legislation that has been discredited in two successive Congressional campaigns.

ALLEGED STEWART HEIRS' SUIT.

A lis pendens Against the Manhattan Club Is Filed.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday by Alexander Stewart against the Manhattan Club and others to obtain possession of the A. T. Stewart mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, which is occupied by the Manhattan Club.

John Hunter, Jr., the attorney for the club, said, when questioned last night concerning the suit, that it was brought by certain alleged heirs of A. T. Stewart, who claim an interest in the estate and have instituted various legal proceedings in years past to substantiate their claim.

READER: Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.
Alabama	..	9	..	..
Arkansas	..	6	..	..
California	6	1	..	..
Colorado	..	..	1	1
Connecticut	4	..	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..	..
Florida	..	2	..	..
Georgia	..	17	..	..
Idaho	..	..	1	..
Illinois	13	9	..	..
Indiana	9	4	..	..
Iowa	11	..	..	..
Kansas	7	..	..	..
Kentucky	2	9	..	..
Louisiana	..	6	..	..
Maine	4	..	..	..
Maryland	4	2	..	..
Massachusetts	10	3	..	..
Michigan	12	..	..	..
Minnesota	7	..	..	..
Mississippi	..	7	..	..
Missouri	3	12	..	..
Montana	..	1	..	..
Nebraska	1	..	5	..
Nevada	..	..	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..	..	..
New Jersey	6	2	..	..
New York	15	19	..	..
North Carolina	2	6	1	..
North Dakota	1	..	..	..
Ohio	15	6	..	..
Oregon	2	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	21	9	..	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	..
South Dakota	2	..	..	..
Tennessee	2	8	..	..
Texas	1	12	..	..
Utah	..	1	..	..
Vermont	2	..	..	..
Virginia	..	10	..	..
Washington	2	..	..	..
West Virginia	2	2	..	..
Wisconsin	9	1	..	..
Wyoming	1	..	..	..
Total	181	165	9	2

VOTE OF THE STATE.

Pluralities by Counties for Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Returns from the sixty counties in the State, official in practically every instance, reduce Col. Roosevelt's plurality to 17,719. The returns show that he ran considerably ahead of his ticket, the normal plurality for which is better represented by the vote for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was elected by a narrow plurality which on the official returns, and not counting the soldiers' vote, will hardly exceed 10,000. This will be about the average plurality of Col. Roosevelt's associates on the Republican ticket.

Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said last night that the people along the canal had shown by their votes that they attached no importance to the charge made by the Democrats that he was implicated in what they called the "canal fraud." He said that in Monroe and Cayuga Counties, which lie along the canal, he had received more votes than Col. Roosevelt. He did not believe, he said, that the canal matter was seriously considered as an issue or that it affected the result in any way.

Pluralities from the several counties for the several candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are given herewith:

Counties.	Governor. Roosevelt. Rep.	Governor. Van Wyck. Dem.	Lieutenant Governor. Woodruff. Rep.	Lieutenant Governor. Danforth. Dem.
Albany	....	954	....	1,086
Allegany	3,174	....	3,110	....
Broome	3,610	....	3,452	....
Cattaraugus	3,307	....	3,204	....
Cayuga	3,225	....	3,198	....
Chautauqua	6,728	....	6,603	....
Chemung	....	110	....	45
Chenango	2,136	....	1,961	97
Clinton	24	....	....	97
Columbia	300	....	285	....
Cortland	1,734	....	1,669	....
Delaware	2,471	....	2,442	....
Dutchess	2,637	....	2,537	....
Erie	....	2,402	....	2,410
Essex	2,000	....	1,845	....
Franklin	2,792	....	2,792	....
Fulton and Hamilton	2,195	....	2,218	....
Genesee	1,966	....	1,938	....
Greene	68	....	66	....
Herkimer	1,180	....	1,154	....
Jefferson	3,599	....	3,353	....
Kings	....	16,386	....	19,706
Lewis	713	....	713	....
Livingston	1,850	....	1,825	....
Madison	2,693	....	2,696	....
Montgomery	800	....	828	....
Monroe	2,687	....	3,087	....
New York	....	60,121	....	63,76
Niagara	365	....	....	....
Onelda	1,424	....	1,287	....
Onondaga	6,186	....	6,191	....
Ontario	1,849	....	1,880	....
Orange	2,756	....	2,756	....
Orleans	1,409	....	1,404	....
Oswego	3,726	....	3,723	....
Otsego	1,052	....	1,048	....
Putnam	250	....	237	....
Queens	....	3,352	....	3,45
Rensselaer	....	883	....	47
Richmond	....	2,144	....	2,21
Rockland	51	....	....	2
St. Lawrence	7,655	....	7,655	....
Saratoga	2,330	....	2,319	....
Schenectady	577	....	528	....
Schoharie	....	723	....	....
Schuyler	722	....	711	....
Seneca	37	....	67	....
Steuben	2,978	....	2,938	....
Suffolk	2,489	....	2,324	....
Sullivan	564	....	558	....
Tioga	1,235	....	1,164	....
Tompkins	1,431	....	1,373	....
Ulster	1,551	....	1,367	....
Warren	1,261	....	1,231	....
Washington	3,640	....	3,600	....
Wayne	2,617	....	2,524	....
Westchester	1,551	....	1,206	....
Wyoming	1,731	....	1,721	....
Yates	1,396	....	1,396	....
Total	104,494	86,775	99,194	93,273

Roosevelt's plurality, 17,920.

Woodruff's plurality, (two counties missing,) 9,008.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of marked strength is central over the lower Mississippi Valley, moving northeastward. In advance of this storm rain has fallen throughout the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the southern lake region, and the Middle and East Gulf States, and following its movement from southern Texas. Rain has been followed by much colder, clearing weather in the Southwestern States. The temperature is rising in the extreme Northwest under the influence of a low barometer area, which has appeared over the British Northwest territory.

To-day rain will fall in the Atlantic coast States, with increasing easterly winds, probably becoming high. In the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley clearing weather will be attended by decidedly lower temperature, with frost to-night. In the Western and Northwestern States the weather will be fair, with rising temperature. In the Southern States the temperature will continue very low for the season during the next two days.

Storm signals are displayed on Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and along the Gulf coast from Brownsville to Pensacola.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—Time
3 A. M.	50	47	
6 A. M.	50	46	
9 A. M.	54	55	
12 M.	59	60	

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE

Revised Returns Make the Republican Majority Twenty-eight on Joint Ballot.

EFFECT OF THE SOLDIER VOTE

Only One Senate and Two Assembly Districts in Doubt Because of Uncounted Ballots — Some of the Surprises.

Revised returns from the legislative elections in this State on Tuesday make the Republican majority on joint ballot 28. The Republican majority in the Senate is reduced to 4, while in the Assembly it is increased to 24.

With slight doubt attaching to one Senate and two Assembly districts, by reason of the uncertain effect of the uncounted soldier vote, the 50 Senators and 150 Assemblymen are divided between the two parties as follows:

SENATE.

Republicans	27
Democrats	23

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans	87
Democrats	63

ON JOINT BALLOT.

Republicans	114
Democrats	86
Republican majority	28

The corrected returns record few changes in the list of new legislators as given in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Richard H. Mitchell (Dem.) is elected Senator in the Twenty-first District instead of Douglas Mathewson. In Kings County the revised figures show the election to the Assembly of William L. Sandford (Rep.) in the First District, of Joseph Wingenfeld (Dem.) in the Twentieth, and of Herman H. Torborg (Dem.) in the Twenty-first. Thomas A. Mangin (Dem.) defeats Charles W. Lewis (Rep.) in the Twenty-third District of New York County. In the Third District of Queens George W. Doughty (Rep.) is shown to have defeated Samuel V. Searing, (Dem.) With these exceptions, the table stands as published.

A novel element has been injected into the determination of the results of several close contests by the vote of the New York members of volunteer regiments, cast in camps in this country and abroad, and not yet counted. The fate of several members of the new Legislature may be determined by these votes. In Erie County, William F. Mackey is elected Senator from the Forty-seventh District by a plurality of 61 on the face of the returns. In the Sixth Assembly District of Erie, Nicholas J. Miller, (Rep.,) is defeated by a plurality of 91 in the home vote. It is estimated that the number of Buffalo citizens who voted under the soldiers' election law is about 700, and the friends of each of the defeated candidates in these contests claim that the result will be reversed when the soldier votes are counted.

A like state of affairs is reported from Greene County, where the determination of an exceptionally close contest for the Assembly hinges on the ballots of absent Greene County "boys," at Camp Meade and in Honolulu. An unofficial report of that vote gives Sylvester B. Sage, the Democratic candidate, the seat in the Assembly by a majority of 14, while D. G. Greene, his Republican opponent, has a majority of 7 in the vote cast in the county on Tuesday.

Chemung County contributes a contest over the election for Assemblyman. On the face of the returns, David N. Heller, the Democratic candidate, has a majority of 27. There are charges of irregularities at one of the polling places, however, and Charles H. Kripp, the Republican candidate, threatens to contest the count.

The new Legislature develops a number of changes in the political complexion of the various Senate and Assembly districts. The Democrats gain nine Senators, in the First, Ninth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-ninth Districts. The defeat of Myer Nussbaum by Curtis N. Douglas, in the Albany District, was one of the surprises of the election. Mr. Nussbaum has been a prominent figure in the Senate, and was considered pretty sure of re-election. His successful Democratic competitor is a young man and a recent comer to Albany. The election of Frank M. Boyce in the Rensselaer district was another surprise. This is Gov. Black's home county, and its defeat of the Republican candidate for Senator is referred to by Platt Republicans as an evidence that the Governor was not as loyal as he might have been in the late election.

In the Assembly the Democrats gain one member each in the counties of Chemung, Columbia, Erie, Oneida and Seneca. They lose four in New York, two in Niagara, and one each in Cortland, Kings, Monroe, Orange, Schenectady, Ulster and Westchester. The election of a Democrat in Columbia County, the home of Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, is commented on with some severity by adherents of the Platt organization as an indication of lukewarmness, if nothing worse, on the part of Mr. Payn.

S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County, who was the leader of the Republican majority in the last Assembly, is returned this year. It has been the understanding since the appointment of that body that, in the event of his own re-election and of a continued Republican majority, Mr. Nixon would be the Speaker of the Assembly of 1899, succeeding James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe, who has been elected to Congress from the Rochester district. In the event that this programme is carried out, Otto Kelsey of Livingston will probably be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Republican leader on the floor.

The re-election of Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth from the Forty-fifth District, after an obstinate fight, is regarded as insuring his continuance as the Republican leader in the Senate and Senator Platt's immediate representative in that body.

One of the unexpected results was the defeat of Julius L. Wieman, (Rep.,) the present Assemblyman from the Ninth District of New York County, who was beaten by about 5,000 votes by Joseph Wagner, (Dem.) The Seventeenth District this year returns George W. Plunkett, who was defeated at the last Senatorial election by Page, owing to the candidacy of an independent Democrat. The Fifth Assembly District, which at the last election elected William Astor Chanler, this year returns to its normal position in the Republican column. The Republicans have recovered the Twenty-first Assembly District of Manhattan. Edward H. Fallows succeeding Thomas J. Murray, (Dem.,) who was elected last year through the candidacy of the nominee of the Citizens' Union.

George M. Palmer of Schoharie, ex-Senator Hill's intimate friend and ally, is among the up-State Democratic members to be returned to the Assembly. He was a candidate last Winter for the honorary post of leader of the Democratic minority, but the place was given to a Tammany man, Thomas F. Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly goes to the Senate this year, and it is regarded as probable that Mr. Palmer may again try for the minority leadership. So far no candidate for that post has developed among the Tammany representatives. Thomas F. Grady will be the Democratic leader in the Senate, Jacob A. Cantor, who held that post for so many years, not being a member of the new Senate.

THE RE-ELECTION OF ADLER.

Republicans Carry the Eighth District by a Narrow Margin.

The Eighth Assembly District which received such a large share of the attention of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies on election day, has gone Republican by a decreased plurality. The district was in doubt until a late hour yesterday morning. On Tuesday night the figures gave Louis A. Jaffer (Dem.) a plurality of 90, with one district to be heard from. This, however, was the Third, the old residence district of Assemblyman Charles A. Adler, the Republican candidate for re-election. The returns from the Third showed a vote of 279 for Adler and 84 for Jaffer, giving Adler a total plurality of 105.

These figures were conceded last night by Martin Engel, the Tammany leader in the district. G. A. Rogers, Adler's campaign manager, claims that 123 of the ballots cast for the Democratic candidate are defective, and will be so declared by the County Canvassers, giving a Republican plurality of 228. There was a celebration at Adler's headquarters, Grand and Forsyth Streets, last night. The building was decorated with a large assortment of brooms.

Pin Your Faith on Evans'.
The Ale of yesterday, to-day, next year, and all times. An object lesson in the science of brewing and bottling a perfect Ale.—Adv.

RESULTS IN OTHER STATES

Pennsylvania Legislature, Claimed by Quay by Three on Joint Ballot, Is Still in Doubt.

MANY GAINS BY DEMOCRATS

Voorhees's Plurality in New Jersey Greatly Reduced—Minnesota Sure for Democratic Governor—Congressional Changes.

Some important changes have been made by the late election returns from the various States throughout the Union.

In Pennsylvania the Legislature is still in doubt. Quay's friends claim it on joint ballot by three, but the Democrats dispute this claim. The Congressional delegation will stand twenty-one Republicans and nine Democrats, as against twenty-seven and three, respectively, in the last House.

In Nebraska the latest indications are that the State is still safely in the control of the Fusion forces, though both sides are claiming victory. The full returns cannot be known for twenty-four hours. State Chairman Dahlman of the Democratic Committee insists that the Fusion forces have carried the State ticket, Legislature, and five Congressional districts. It is said also that Senator Allen will be re-elected.

In Michigan the returns are unchanged. Gov. Pingree, Republican, has about 70,000 plurality, while all the Congressmen will be Republican. The Legislature is Republican by a large majority.

Nevada appears to have gone Republican for Governor by a very small majority. The Legislature will be Republican, and is believed to favor Senator Stewart for re-election.

In North Carolina all nine Congressmen now appear to be Democratic, instead of six Democratic and three Republican, as first reported.

In Ohio the returns are not materially changed, the Republican plurality being set down at over 60,000, as against 28,000 for Bushnell for Governor last year. There will be 15 Republican to 6 Democratic Congressmen.

Arkansas returns a solid free-silver Democratic delegation to Congress.

In Colorado the entire Fusion ticket, headed by Charles S. Thomas, (Dem.,) for Governor, has been elected by 50,000, the largest majority ever given a Governor.

In California the Republicans have elected a Governor and almost the entire State ticket by pluralities ranging from 20,000 to 25,000. The Democrats have elected only one Congressman. The Legislature, to elect a successor to Stephen M. White, is surely Republican.

In New Jersey the plurality for Voorhees (Rep.) for Governor is now stated to be little more than 5,000. The Congressional delegation will be six Republicans and two Democrats. The Legislature, to elect a United States Senator, is certainly Republican.

Connecticut is solidly Republican by about 1,500 plurality.

In Delaware the Legislature to elect a United States Senator will be Republican on joint ballot by 29 to 23. Congressman Handy (Dem.) has been defeated by John R. Hoffecker (Rep.) by a majority of 2,000.

In Indiana, where it was at first reported that eight Democratic Congressmen had been elected, the Republicans are now claiming eleven and perhaps twelve of the thirteen districts. The Democrats concede the State to the Republicans.

In Kentucky, the Democrats seem to have elected ten of the eleven Congressmen—a gain of three.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Wolcott, (Rep.,) has been re-elected by about 85,000 plurality, as against 154,542 in 1896. The Congressional delegation will probably stand ten Republicans and three Democrats—a gain of two for the Democrats.

In Tennessee the majority for McMillin (Dem.) for Governor is anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000. The Democrats have a majority of the Legislature, while in the Congressional contests the Republicans carried only two of the ten districts.

Virginia has gone solidly Democratic.

In Wisconsin, Scoffield, the Republican candidate for Governor, has between 30,000 and 35,000 plurality. All the Congressmen are Republican, and the Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican also.

Texas is strongly Democratic. The Republicans have carried one Congressional district.

In Minnesota, John Lind, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is certainly elected. Republicans have been elected in all seven Congressional districts.

In Missouri the Democrats have carried the State ticket by 30,000 majority, and will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature to elect a United States Senator.

Iowa has gone Republican by from 45,000 to 60,000 plurality. Returns do not show a single Democratic Congressman elected, but the Democrats claim one district.

In Arizona, Wilson (Dem.) has been elected to Congress by 300 plurality.

In South Dakota Phillips (Rep.) is elected Governor by 1,200 plurality.

In West Virginia both sides claim the Legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Faulkner. Two Republican and two Democratic Congressmen have been elected.

Utah has gone Democratic for Congressmen, and the Legislature, to elect a United States Senator, will be Republican.

Kansas has elected the Republican State ticket, headed by Stanley for Governor, by 10,000 majority. Seven of the eight Congressmen will be Republicans. Jerry Simpson has been defeated for re-election. The Legislature will stand 100 Republicans, 25 Democrats.

North Dakota will elect the entire Republican ticket by from 4,200 to 4,800 plurality. It is estimated the Legislature is Republican on joint ballot.

Wyoming has gone for Richards, the Republican candidate for Governor, by about 1,000 majority. The entire Republican State ticket is elected as well as a Republican Congressman.

In the State of Washington the Republicans have made a clean sweep, electing two Congressmen at Large and two Judges of the Supreme Court. The election is believed to show that Washington has repudiated free silver.

Montana has elected the entire Democratic State ticket with the possible exception of Supreme Court Justice. The Legislature will probably be Democratic, and certainly anti-Republican, thus apparently insuring a Democratic successor to Senator Lee Mantle.

ARIZONA.

PHOENIX, A. T., Nov. 9.—In Arizona for Delegate to Congress the Republicans concede the election to Wilson, Democrat, by 300.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9.—The Congressional election in Arkansas was the quietest held in many years. In Little Rock, out of a voting population of about 7,000, only 300 votes were polled, and that is about the ratio throughout the State. All of the old Congressmen were re-elected, Dinsmore in the Fifth District being the only candidate who had opposition.

The personnel of the Arkansas delegation in the Fifty-sixth Congress will be as follows, all of whom are free-silver Democrats: First District—P. D. McCulloch; Second—J. S. Little; Third—Thomas C. McRae; Fourth—W. L. Terry; Fifth—H. L. Dinsmore; Sixth—S. Brundige.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Though returns are still far from complete, there is no doubt in regard to the sweeping success of the Republican State ticket, which, with few exceptions, has been elected by large majorities. Six Congressmen are also surely Republican, and the Legislature is strongly Republican. It will choose a successor to Senator Stephen M. White. Large Republican majorities, especially at northern and central cities, were surprises even to men in close touch with the campaign, and are clear proof that single-tax theories, which Congressman Maguire advocated so strenuously only a few years ago, reacted against him and were the main cause of his defeat.

Henry T. Gage's (Rep.) plurality for Governor over Maguire will not be less than 20,000, and there are indications that it will reach 25,000. Republicans have gained three Congressmen, the two Populist members in Southern California, Barlow and Castle, being snowed under. The only Democrat whose head shows above the waters in the Congressional struggle is Devries of the Second District, and his election is not certain. The next delegation from California will be as follows:

First District, John A. Barham, (Rep.;) Second, Marion Devries, (Dem.;) Third, Victor A. Metcalf. (Rep.;) Fourth, Julius Kahn, (Rep.;) Fifth, Eugene F. Loud, (Rep.;) Sixth, Russell Waters, (Rep.;) Seventh, James C. Needham, (Rep.)

The only Republicans on the State ticket defeated are Van Fleet and McFarland for Supreme Court Justices, and Charles F. Curry for Secretary of State. Curry was put up by local political bosses, and Van Fleet and McFarland were understood to be "railroad" candidates for Justices. McFarland may pull through, but returns indicate his defeat. Following is the State ticket elected:

Governor—Henry T. Gage, (Rep.;) Lieutenant Governor—Jacob H. Neff, (Rep.;) Secretary of State—R. A. Thompson, (Dem.;) Controller—E. P. Colgan, (Rep.;) Treasurer—Truman Reeves, (Rep.;) Attorney General—Tirey L. Ford, (Rep.;) Surveyor General—Martin J. Wright, (Rep.;) Clerk of the Supreme Court—George W. Root, (Rep.;) Superintendent of Public Instruction—T. J. Kirk, (Rep.;) Superintendent of Printing—A. J. Johnston, (Rep.)

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—The entire Fusion State ticket, headed by Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, for Governor, is elected by a majority approximating about 50,000. This is by far the largest majority ever given a candidate for Governor in Colorado, but is less than half of Bryan's majority for President. Arapahoe County, including Denver, gave about 10,000 Fusion majority, and El Paso County, including Colorado Springs, 4,000. The Republicans won in only a county in the eastern part of the State. Of seventeen hold-over State Senators it appears the Republicans have secured two, and in three districts the result is doubtful. The Fusionists have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Complete returns give a Republican majority on the State ticket of about 15,000, with the majorities in the four Congressional districts following closely. In the Legislature the Republicans will have a plurality on joint ballot of 126.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—Detailed returns from Kent and Sussex Counties show that the next Legislature will stand on joint ballot: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 23. The Republicans will thus elect a successor to United States Senator Gray, (Dem.)

Congressman Handy (Dem.) was defeated by John H. Hoffecker (Rep.) by a majority that will not be less than 2,000. By the same margin the Republicans elect Dr. L. Heisler Ball State Treasurer and John A. Lingo State Auditor. They also elect their county tickets in each of the three counties.

The State Senate stands: Democrats, 9; Republicans, 8.

IDAHO.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 9.—Only forty-seven precincts in the State, embracing one-eighth of the vote, have reported. They give Hess, (Rep.,) for Governor, 2,012; Steinenberg, (Dem.,) 3,088; Anderson, (Pop.,) 557. Forty-six precincts give Heyburn, (Rep.,) for Congress, 1,926; Wilson, (Fus.,) 2,532; Gunn, (Pop.,) 839. The Fusion ticket is all elected by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 8,000. The Legislature will be controlled by the Fusionists.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—The Democratic State Committee this morning conceded that the Republicans had won the State. From returns at hand it appears that the Republicans will have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature and a majority on joint ballot of about sixteen. The Republican plurality will be about 15,000. It may vary 2,000 either way from this estimate. Hunt, for Secretary of State, is elected by about 15,000. This (Marion) county, where a bitter fight has been waged, looks Republican, with the possible exception of Auditor.

Advices received up to 10 o'clock to-night indicate the following Congressional results in Indiana: First—J. A. Hemenway, (Rep.;) Second—Robert W. Miers, (Dem.;) Third—W. T. Senor, (Dem.;) Fourth—F. M. Griffith, (Dem.;) Fifth—In doubt; Sixth—James A. Watson, (Rep.;) Seventh—Jesse Overstreet, (Rep.;) Eighth—George W. Cromer, (Rep.;) Ninth—C. B. Landis, (Rep.;) Tenth—E. D. Crumpacker, (Rep.;) Eleventh—George W. Steele, (Rep.;) Twelfth—Dr. C. B. Stevens, (Rep.;) Thirteenth—A. L. Brick, (Rep.)

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Returns from every county in the State indicate the election of Whittemore, Republican, for State Treasurer by a plurality of nearly 30,000. Few of the returns are complete. The majority for other Republican candidates will probably exceed that for Whittemore, as he was cut heavily in Cook County, including Chicago. Enough Legislative returns have been received to show that the Lower House will be Democratic by about 6 votes, and the Senate Republican by about 11 votes.

In Cook County, aside from Congressmen, the entire Republican ticket, with possibly one or two exceptions, was elected by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 6,000. The county was carried for McKinley by nearly 70,000.

In Winnebago County Frank S. Rogan (Pro.) was elected to the Legislature, the first time in the history of the State that a Prohibition legislative candidate has won.

W. A. Rodenberg (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the Twenty-first Illinois District. He has a plurality of about 500 votes over his Democratic and Populist opponents. In the Second District Lorimer (Rep.) has been re-elected, as were also Marsh of the Fifteenth District and Boutell of the Sixth District, both Republicans. Marsh defeated his opponent, Roy, by the narrow margin of 200. The other Congressmen so far reported elected are Cusack, Fourth District, (Dem.,) and Foster, Third District, (Dem.)

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9.—It is estimated to-day that the Republican plurality on the State ticket will be about 45,000. Chairman Hancock of the Republican Congressional Committee is confident the count will show 60,000. Returns do not show a single Democratic Congressman elected, but Chairman Townsend refuses to recede from the following signed statement made very early this morning: "We confidently claim the election of Gen. Weaver in the Sixth District, and believe that full returns will show the election of other Democratic Congressmen from Iowa."

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Kansas has again become one of the strong Republican States, and on yesterday this fact was emphasized by the voters. The Republican State ticket, headed by Stanley for Governor, was elected by 10,000 majority. Seven of the eight Congressmen elected are Republicans, while 100 of the 125 members of the lower house of the Legislature are Republicans. Jerry Simpson is among the Populist Congressmen who were retired yesterday. The Congressmen elected are:

First—Charles Curtis, (Rep.;) Second—J. D. Bowersock, (Rep.;) Third—E. R. Ridgeley, (Pop.;) Fourth—J. M. Miller, (Rep.;) Fifth—W. A. Calderhead, (Rep.;) Sixth—W. A. Reeder. (Rep.;) Seventh—C. I. Long, (Rep.;) At Large—W. J. Bailey, (Rep.)

The sweeping Republican victory was due to the farmers, who have seemingly tired of Populism and Socialism, and who are again in the ranks of the Republican Party. Jerry Simpson is no longer their idol. They have prospered during the past two years.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The latest returns from the Ninth Congressional District indicate that Mordecai Williams, Democrat, of Cattlettsville has defeated the incumbent, Samuel Pugh, Republican, of Vanceburg by a majority of about 180. However, Mr. Pugh has not yet conceded his defeat, and claims he has a majority of 41, but this seems to be offset by belated returns from Harrison County, which give Williams a substantial majority.

This gives the Democrats ten of the eleven Congressmen from Kentucky, a gain of three Congressmen for the Democrats in the State. The Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth are the districts that somersaulted into the Democratic camp. The Board of Election Commissioners will meet at Frankfort Friday to canvass the elections, but it is not thought that any material changes will be made.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—Roger Wolcott, Republican candidate for re-election as Governor for his fourth term, received 190,511, and A. B. Bruce, the Democratic nominee, polled 106,967, according to returns complete except for the island town of Cosnold, which cast but ten votes in 1896. Those figures show a decrease in the Republican vote of 67,693 from that of 1896, when Gov Wolcott had 154,542 plurality, and a gain of 2,305 for the Democratic candidate. Wolcott's plurality this year with Cosnold missing is 83,544, or 70,998 less than that of the last Congressional year.

The defeat by John F. Thayer, Democrat, in the Third Congressional District, of Joseph H. Walker, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and for ten years a prominent member of Congress, is asserted to be due to the hostility of laboring men to him. Thayer's election seems to-day to be beyond dispute, but a recount will probably be asked.

The Democrats gained several seats in the Legislature, the standing of which will be: Senate—Republicans, 33; Democrats, 7; House—Republicans, 165; Democrats, 67; Social Democrats, 2; Independents, 2; Prohibitionist, 1, and non-partisan, 1. Two districts are tied.

The total vote of Boston yesterday was 65,281. Wolcott received 33,805 and Bruce 31,476.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—The results of the State election are unchanged by any late returns or estimates. Gov. Pingree's (Rep.) plurality is placed at about 70,000. All the Congressmen elected are Republicans. The Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator for full term, stands approximately: Senate—29 Republicans, 3 Democrats; House—93 Republicans, 7 Democrats. The contest for Senator will be between Senator Burrows and Albert Pack of Detroit. Mr. Pack is the Pingree candidate.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 9.—John Lind, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected, and the Democrats have also elected William Mitchell, Thomas Canty, and probably Daniel Buck to the Supreme Court.

In the seven Congressional districts all the Republican candidates have been elected.

James Gray (Fusion) was elected Mayor of Minneapolis by a plurality of about 5,000, which is the largest plurality given in this city to a candidate not a Republican.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Returns from all over Missouri are coming in very slowly today, and though far from complete, everything received points to the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by at least 30,000 majority and the election of a majority of 32 members of the Legislature on joint ballot, insuring the re-election of United States Senator Cockrell.

Three Republican Congressmen in St. Louis have been re-elected—Charles F. Joy (Rep.,) Eleventh District; Charles E. Pearce, Twelfth District, and Richard Bartholdt, Thirteenth District.

It is probable that all the twelve Congressional districts outside the city will be represented by Democrats. Congressman Bland's return is, so far, doubtful. Champ Clark, Democratic Congressman from the Ninth District, has been re-elected by a probable majority of 2,000. In the Fifteenth District M. E. Benton was re-elected.

In St. Louis the Republicans elected their city ticket by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 7,000.

MONTANA.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 9.—While the complete returns from Tuesday's election have not yet been received, and probably will not be for forty-eight hours, yet enough is known to state positively that the entire Democratic ticket is elected, save possibly W. Y. Pemberton, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by pluralities ranging from 1,000 to 7,000. The latter figure was attained by A. J. Campbell, for Congress. The Legislature will probably be Democratic and positively anti-Republican, thus insuring a Democratic successor to United States Senator Lee Mantle, Silver Republican. Marcus Daly and W. A. Clarke, the well-known copper kings, are the leading Democratic candidates for the Senatorship, but the bitter spirit between them is so great that it is probable a compromise candidate will eventually be chosen.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—The latest indications to-night are that the State is still safely in the control of the Fusion forces. About the only basis for the Republican claims is that the plurality of the allied silver forces has fallen off substantially in many districts, but this loss is not sufficient in any county to materially affect the situation.

To-night both sides claim victory, and a non-partisan view still sustains the opinion that fusion candidates have maintained their position, and that the condition of the State is exactly where it was before election. One-third of the counties have to-night reported full returns. These give the Republican Governor candidate, Hayward, 378 lead. Thirty counties give Hayward (Rep.) 47,330, and Poynter (Fusion) 46,592. The gains in those counties for either side are inconsequential, though favorable to the Republicans by 387, but the fusionists are gainers on every return. Upon this pretext the Republican managers are claiming a great victory. The full returns cannot be known for twenty-four hours more.

To-night James Dahlman, State Chairman of the Democratic Committee, said:

"The fusion forces have carried the State ticket, Legislature, and five Congressional districts, and the result is a draw. The Republicans have adopted the policy of claiming everything in Nebraska, hoping that they may have the opportunity of juggling the returns. Their claim of carrying the State is preposterous. Poynter has been elected Governor by a plurality of at least 2,000, and the whole Fusion State ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 8,000 to 12,000.

"The Legislature is safely Fusion and Senator Allen will be re-elected. The ridiculous claims of the Republicans have not disconcerted us and have only caused us to wire the doubtful districts to look out for Republican frauds. The Congressional delegation from Nebraska is not changed by the election and is as follows: First—Burkett, Fusion; Second—Mercer, Republican; Third—Robinson, Fusion; Fourth—Stark, Fusion; Fifth—Southerland, Fusion; Sixth—Greene, Fusion.

"It is quite evident that the vote is much lighter than last year."

NEVADA.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 9.—The election in this State, according to the latest returns, has resulted in the election of McMillan (Rep.) for Governor, over Sadler (Dem.) by a small majority. Frank G. Newlands (Silver) is re-elected to Congress. The Legislature, which will be Republican, is believed to be favorable to the re-election of Senator Stewart.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The pluralities in the counties of New Jersey yesterday according to the latest corrected reports were as follows:

County.	Voorhees. Rep.	Crane. Dem.
Atlantic	1,287	....
Bergen	672	....
Burlington	1,454	....
Camden	4,201	....
Cape May	500	....
Cumberland	1,764	....
Essex	4,472	....
Gloucester	824	....
Hudson	....	10,893
Hunterdon	....	1,776
Mercer	1,134	....
Middlesex	....	672
Monmouth	....	1,150
Morris	712	....
Ocean	1,434	....
Passaic	610	....
Salem	224	....
Somerset	366	....
Sussex	....	699
Union	2,267	....
Warren	....	1,750
Total	21,991	16,940

Net plurality for Voorhees, 5,051.

The latest returns indicate that Howell (Rep.) has been elected over Convery (Dem.) in the Third Congressional District by a plurality of 624.

The Republicans have certainly elected five and the Democrats two Congressmen in the State. Following are the ascertained pluralities of the successful candidates:

First District—Loudenslager (Rep.,) 6,064; Second District—Gardner (Rep.,) 8,496; Fourth District—Soloman (Dem.,) 3,592; Fifth District—Stewart (Rep.,) 2,059; Sixth District—Parker (Rep.,) 3,745; Seventh District—Daly (Dem.,) 10,189; Eighth District—Fowler (Rep.,) 5,861.

The Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot stands at 21.

The completed returns for Hudson County show a much larger Democratic majority than was at first reported. Then the most sanguine Democrat in the county, who was probably Congressman-elect William D. Daly, did not claim over 7,000. When the canvass was concluded, which was not until after daylight, it was found that the majority was 10,893.

Allan L. McDermott was elected State Senator by a plurality of 9,433, while William D. Daly was elected to Congress by 10,189, though his vote did not include Bayonne, now a part of the Eighth District.

The eleven Democratic Assembly candidates were elected by average majorities of about 10,000. The county Board of Freeholders will be composed of twenty-five Democrats and three Republicans.

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt.—Adv.

NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 9.—Pedro Porea (Rep.) is elected for Congress by from 1,200 to 2,000 majority over Fergusson, (Dem.) The Democrats concede Porea's election, but claim the majority is smaller. Both houses of the Legislature are Republican by two-thirds or more. Fergusson's majority two years ago was 900.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 9.—Later returns indicate that the Democrats have elected 8 of their Congressmen, all 12 Solicitors, 44 out of 50 State Senators, 95 out of 120 Representatives, and the judicial ticket by 30,000. In the Eighth District it looks as if Linney (Rep.) is elected, and in the Second it seems that Fountain (Ind. Pop.) has defeated White, the negro Congressman. Later returns may change this result.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 9.—To-day's figures, although far from complete, make a Republican majority certain on almost the entire State ticket of 4,800. The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of 29, the Legislature now standing 74 Republican out of 93, with 6 still in doubt. B. F. Spalding (Rep.) has been elected to Congress by a plurality estimated at 4,000.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Additional returns to-day do not materially change the result announced last night of over 60,000 Republican plurality on the State ticket and fifteen Republican to six Democratic Congressmen. The Republicans are celebrating the election of as many Congressmen in what is known as the "off year" as they elected at the last Presidential election, while they more than doubled the plurality of 28,000 for Bushnell for Governor last year.

The Republicans have historically lost in Ohio in these "off years," except when Cleveland was President, when the Democrats had the same experience because of disappointments, disaffection, &c. While the result may not be regarded as specially significant, it is very surprising to the politicians on both sides in the State, and other Democratic managers say that President McKinley is the first Republican President to get the indorsement of this State in the "off year" of his Administration. Chairman Dougherty of the Republican State Committee attributed the result to the sentiment for such indorsement. Chairman Blacker of the Democratic State Committee says the result was due to the Administration's successfully conducting the war.

A contest will probably result as to whether or not the proposition to adopt voting machines in Cuyahoga County was carried at yesterday's election. There were 2,000 more votes cast in favor of the machines than were cast against the proposition, but 5,000 voters, approximately, failed to vote on the question of adopting them. The law provides that a majority of all votes cast must favor the adoption of the machines before they can be used.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The next Pennsylvania Legislature, which meets in January and elects a successor to United States Senator Quay, will consist of 254 131 votes on joint ballot for Mr. Quay. This necessary to elect a Senator. The friends of Senator Quay claim to-day that they have 131 votes on joint ballot for Mr. Quay. This estimate, they say, is independent of the members favorable to Senator Magee in Allegheny County, and the followers of David Martin in Philadelphia. The anti-Quay people in this city dispute these figures, and claim that they have elected sufficient members of the Assembly to defeat the re-election of Senator Quay.

The delegation from Pennsylvania in the next Congress will comprise 21 Republicans and 9 Democrats, a Democratic gain of 6. The successful Democrats in the gained districts are Placid H. Barber, Stanley W. Davenport, James W. Ryan, Rufus K. Polk, Joseph C. Sibley, and James K. P. Hall. In each of these districts except one the present Republican Representative was a candidate for re-election.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—The revision of the State Constitution, upon which the interest in this year's election was fixed, was defeated, the country towns voting to reject.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 9.—The Republican State ticket is elected. Almost complete returns from the State give Phillips (Rep.) for Governor a majority of 1,200. The net Republican gain in the State will exceed 1,400 C. H. Burke and R. J. Gamble, Republicans, have been elected to Congress.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The majority of McMillin, Democrat, for Governor, over Fowler, Republican, is estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. The Democrats have a majority of the Legislature. The Republicans have carried only the First and Second Congressional Districts.

TEXAS.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 9.—The foregone certainty of the election of the Democratic State ticket deprived yesterday's election of exciting interest. Outside of the Tenth and Twelfth Congressional districts, and in a few counties where the Populists were in control, there was nothing to draw out a big vote.

Probably 400,000 votes were polled, and of these, Major Sayers, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has a majority, estimated by Chairman Bell, of the Democratic State Committee, at 200,000, and it will not fall very far short of that figure, judging by the returns at hand. It is known that every district returned a Democratic Congressman with the exception of the Tenth, and an official count will be necessary to decide this district, although State Chairman Bell of the Democratic Executive Committee at 2:30 P. M. conceded the election of Hawley, Republican, in that district by a substantial plurality.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 9.—Practically complete election returns show that B. H. Roberts (Dem.) is elected to Congress by a majority of about 5,000; that of 63 members of the Legislature 46 are Democrats, 12 Republicans, and 5 Fusion-Democrats, the latter pledged to support Frank J. Cannon (Sil. Rep.) for re-election to the United States Senate.

The Republicans, although beaten, are not greatly displeased with the result, because the majorities against them are so greatly cut down. Two years ago the Democrats on the free-silver cry carried the State by 20,000 majority, and on the same cry this year their majority is but 5,000. Two years ago the Republicans had only two members of the Legislature, and now they have twelve.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—Virginia will send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. All the ten Democratic nominees have been elected, according to returns received late last night and to-day. The hardest fight was in the Ninth District, where Judge Rhea, Democrat, opposed Gen. Walker, Republican. Rhea has probably defeated Walker by 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The other Democrats won by from 2,500 to 12,000. The majorities estimated for the Democratic nominees are as follows:

W. A. Jones, 8,000; W. A. Young, 3,000; John Lamb, 9,000; S. P. Epes, 500; C. A. Swanson, 2,500; P. J. Otey, 10,000; James Hay, 8,000; John F. Rixey, 12,000; W. F. Rhea, 1,000; Julian F. Quarles, 2,500.

The Democrats have elected Charles E. McCorkle C. Harding Walker, and B. W. L. Blanton to fill vacancies in the State Senate.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 9.—The Republicans have made clean sweeps in the State of Washington, electing two Congressmen at Large and two Judges of the Supreme Court by pluralities of from 2,500 to 3,500. The Congressmen elected are W. Jones (Rep.) and Frank W. Cushman (Rep.) The Judges are Mark Fullerton and T. Anderson. The Legislature is Republican at least a majority of 20. It stands: Senate—17 Republicans, 16 Fusionists, including 2 hold-overs, 1 doubtful; House—52 Republicans, 4 Fusionists, 22 doubtful. The Republican State Committee claims 18 of the doubtful members.

The election is believed to show that Washington has repudiated free silver, that 10 per cent. of her voters have changed their views since the Fusionists carried the State by 12,000 two years ago. Eastern Washington counties which then gave Fusion majorities of 1,000 to 3,000 went Republican yesterday. Incomplete returns indicate that eight counties gave small Fusion pluralities, all others going Republican. Tacoma and Spokane are Republican by 600 each. Seattle probably gives a small Fusion plurality.

The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Wilson. Three strong candidates are in the field. They are Senator J. L. Wilson of Spokane, Mayor Homes of Seattle, and Addison G. Foster of Tacoma.

The proposed Constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women and the local option in municipal taxation, known as the "single tax" amendment, were rejected.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 9.—The West Virginia Congressional situation at 10 o'clock to-night is as follows:

In the First District B. B. Domener (Rep.) is re-elected over J. V. Blair (Dem.) by about 1,350 majority, a Republican loss of 2,400 from two years ago. In the Second District John T. McGraw (Dem.) is elected over A. G. Dayton (Rep.) by about 1,000, a Democratic g

THE CABINET IS PLEASED

Members of the Administration Congratulate Each Other Upon the Election's Results.

THEIR VIEW OF THE HOUSE

Belief Apparent that the President Is Indorsed and that the Republicans Will Control the Lower Chamber of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The election formed the theme that almost exclusively occupied the attention of the Cabinet at a special session held to-day. The session was called to take the place of the regular Tuesday meeting, which had to be deferred owing to the absence of the President and several of his official household.

The meeting was in the nature of an exchange of congratulations on the general results. The feeling expressed at the meeting, summed up, was that the election results showed a hearty indorsement of the Administration, and that, in the main, the Republican losses in some of the cities were attributable to the development of local feeling following the tidal wave of 1896 in districts which then elected Republicans on very large majorities. There was great gratification at the outlook for the Senate make-up.

The Democratic gains in the South created no surprise, as the race issues had prepared the Administration for the result. It was contended at the meeting that, in a general way, the districts throughout the country normally Republican had remained so, and it was asserted throughout that the vote failed to show any sign of censure of the Administration in its war conduct.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, in an interview to-night, summed up the election results from the Administration's view, which apparently assumes the Republicans will have a majority of the House.

"The general trend of the election," said Mr. Smith, "was decidedly favorable to the Republicans. The Democratic gains in some localities seem to be due to the fact that two years ago abnormal conditions prevailed and the Republicans carried an unusual number of the Democratic districts, some of which now return to normal conditions.

"The first striking feature of the result is that it is the first departure for many years from the rule that a House of Representatives chosen midway in an Administration is against the Administration. The civil war, of course, presented an exceptional condition, but before as well as after the war it was so invariably the rule as to become a settled maxim that the pendulum midway in an Administration swings the other way. All of the disappointments, all of the incomplete results, found expression in a reaction. The weakness of an Administration is developed without the strength of its fully developed policy. There has been since Grant's first term no exception to the rule of decided opposition to Congress during the second half of an Administration until now, and the breaking of the rule in this case is a demonstration of the exceptional strength of this Administration with the country. The popular faith in the President has overrun every other tendency.

"The second striking feature is the dissolving view of Populism in the West and the tendency of the Sound Money Democrats in the East to return to the party fold. The Sound Money Democrats appear to have thought that the President could be trusted through his term to defeat any dangerous legislation, and to have availed themselves of their feeling of security to resume their old party ties.

"As to the questions growing out of the war and the acquisition of new territory, the elections indicate, to my mind, that the people are willing to leave these matters to the judgment of the President and will follow his lead."

AN OHIO CONGRESSMAN'S VIEWS.

J. J. Lentz Says His Re-election Rebukes the Administration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—John J. Lentz, who was re-elected by the Democrats of this district by a largely increased majority, said to-day:

"I take pride that people of the Capital District have served notice in unmistakable tones on the Administration at Washington that they will permit no interference in the selection of their Representatives in Congress.

"I am grateful to the people of this district for their indorsement of my past record, and for this assurance of their increasing confidence in the true principles of Democracy. I attribute my election to the intelligence of the people in resenting a campaign of falsehood, slander, libel, and corruption.

"I am pleased to see that throughout the State and the Nation the election of Congressmen is in support of Democracy and against plutocracy. Through it all I see that after we have thoroughly investigated the war contracts and appointments, there will be no question about the election in the next Presidential campaign."

QUAY PRAISES ROOSEVELT.

Says His Election Is a Credit to New York Republicans—The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Senator Quay came to Philadelphia to-day from his home at Beaver. To-morrow, in company with Senator Penrose, he will go to Washington. After transacting some business at the capital the two Senators will go to Florida for a few weeks' rest prior to the beginning of the next session of Congress.

Senator Quay made his headquarters in this city at the Hotel Walton, where he was called upon by a large number of his personal and political friends. Senator Quay exchanged congratulations and felicitations with all of them upon the triumph of the Republican State ticket and the collapse of the Independent movement, which not so long ago threatened to make the Swallow "ooom" a formidable factor in the political situation in the Commonwealth. He was not anxious to talk upon political subjects nor to discuss at length the result of the voting, but he freely expressed his pleasure at the way things had turned out in Pennsylvania, and said he was delighted with the result of the election in all sections of the country.

Regarding the big majority which was rolled up for the Republican State ticket, the Senator said that the figures were no greater than they had been estimated by the leaders of the party organization, and that, while he was extremely gratified, he was not surprised at the immensity of Col. Stone's preponderance over Democratic Gubernatorial candidate Jenks.

"What do you think of Roosevelt's election?" the Senator was asked.

"I am much pleased with it," was the reply. "It is indeed a credit to the Republican Party of New York State."

Senator Quay was asked if he intended to become a candidate for re-election. With a quizzical smile he replied:

"Well, I suspect, under the circumstances, that some of the Republican members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania may desire me to be."

"If you should be a candidate, you would expect to be elected?" he was asked.

The smile broadened on the Senator's countenance as he said in reply:

"Now, how can I tell that? I'll have to refer you to the members of the Legislature."

SENATOR HANNA PLEASED.

People at the Polls Indorsed the Conduct of the War, He Says.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Concerning the result of the election Senator M. A. Hanna said to-day:

"The result in the State is an excellent indorsement for the Administration, while the result in New York is another indorsement for the administration of National affairs.

"The Senate is safely Republican, but as I have not received definite news regarding the House, I cannot say anything about the majority there. The American people are satisfied with the conduct of the war and its successful outcome, and they showed it at the polls Tuesday."

PEACE COMMISSION'S VIEWS.

Satisfaction Expressed at the Results of the Election—Spaniards in Paris Displeased.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The following comments upon the telegraphic reports received here regarding the result of the elections in the United States were made by the American Peace Commissioners to-day.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid said:

"I am greatly rejoiced by the results and am much more delighted than had I been at home and received precisely the same news."

Senator Gray, referring to the successful campaign of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the contest for the Governorship of New York, remarked:

"The returns show the result of a very hard battle, in which all the vehemence of the successful candidate and his splendid military record appealed to the military spirit which is still so alive and potential in consequence of a war so recent and flagrant and not yet technically ended."

Touching upon the general result of the elections, the Senator said:

"The result in the country is too much in doubt to warrant any expression of opinion. It does not seem to one at this distance as though the policy of expansion entered at all into the campaign."

Senator Frye said:

"I am highly delighted at the results. As indicated by the cable dispatches, Senator Murphy will not be returned from New York State, and while I am sorry for the Senator personally, I am not chagrined to have another Republican added to the United States Senate."

Judge Day remarked:

"As far as I know, gratifying results appear from yesterday's elections. It is especially gratifying that a man of Col. Roosevelt's high character and unblemished integrity is so triumphantly elected Governor of New York."

Senator Davis said:

"The result of the elections is, of course, very gratifying to me as a Republican. It approves the general policy of the Administration and the principles of the party which it represents. I have not had much concern as to what effect any result would have upon our foreign affairs, and particularly upon the war, the treaty negotiations, or any of our relations with Spain, for this reason—that the American people, whatever their differences as to their internal concerns, will practically be a unit as to their foreign relations, as they have been throughout this war and always have been throughout their history, in support of the Government, no matter by what party it may be administered. The election of Col. Roosevelt is especially gratifying to me on account of our long personal friendship."

The Spaniards here are not gratified by the results of the elections, though there is no reason to believe the attitude of the American Peace Commissioners has been changed by the elections.

Spaniards here having interests in the Island of Puerto Rico have been disturbed by private cable advices saying that the lives and property of Spaniards there are threatened by seditious persons in the country districts and suburbs of the cities, where assassinations and the burning of coffee plantations are said to be continuing.

LITTLE INTEREST IN LONDON.

Republican Victories Were Generally Anticipated—Press Views.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In political and business circles here little interest was manifested in the result of the elections in the United States as the Republican victories were considered foregone conclusions.

The American banking firms, however, declare the result is highly satisfactory to them.

The comment made by the afternoon newspapers yesterday was mainly confined to congratulations extended to Col. Roosevelt on his victory in the contest for the Governorship of New York State.

The Westminster Gazette expressed the opinion, however, that the "Democratic gains are merely the expression of popular opinion of the shameful mismanagement of the War Department," and added:

"The elections will give Spain little cause to revive the old hope of a division among the Americans, and the Spanish Commissioners will be wise if they abandon all hopes that the Democratic successes will prove advantageous to Spain."

The tendency of the morning papers is to await the final and full returns before expressing a decided opinion.

The Times says:

"The answer of the American people on the question of foreign expansion is halting and ambiguous. It is difficult to say that the elections have confirmed President McKinley's policy; but certainly he has not been condemned, and, therefore, he has no inducement to abandon the attitude he has assumed regarding the Philippines."

The Times, in common with other papers, commends upon Mr. Roosevelt's chances of succeeding to the Presidency, and expresses its gratification at the victory of sound money, "though apparently there is little chance of currency reform."

The New York correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The elections were disastrous for the Republicans in the House of Representatives, and there is no doubt that the popular vote is anti-imperialist."

Commenting editorially upon this opinion, The Daily News says:

"It may, therefore, be the Senate and the President against a popularly elected House. It will be interesting to study the effect of the vote on the peace negotiations. President McKinley may consent to take a new cue from public opinion."

The Standard, agreeing with The Times, says:

"It is impossible to extract the sentiment of the American people on the question of expansion; but, having regard to the functions of the Senate, all Spain's hopes are dashed. She has now nothing to hope from diplomatic delay."

The Daily Chronicle and the Morning Post tender their congratulations upon "the triumph of Mr. Roosevelt and pure administration."

Linseed Oil Trust Sued Again.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A second suit for the appointment of a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company was filed to-day in the Circuit Court by James H. Barnard, one of the stockholders of the company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Last night the first dress rehearsal of the new production, "A Dangerous Maid," took place at the Casino.

Miss Julia Arthur has finally determined to change her programme, and on Nov. 19 will present her last performance of "A Lady of Quality." On the following Monday night her first production of "Ingomar" will be given.

Charles Frohman has concluded to continue the farce "On and Off" at the Madison Square Theatre for an indefinite period, and in consequence of this there will be no change of bill at this play house until some time after the holidays.

Miss Marie Bates, who was identified with the production of "Chimmie Fadden," as one of the principal members of that company, has been engaged to create a new role with Mrs. Leslie Carter, in the forthcoming production of "Zaza," at the Garrick Theatre.

On the North German Lloyd liner Fulda, which arrived yesterday from Genoa, was Signor Antonio Ceppi, the tenor, who will join the Maurice Grau forces at Chicago. With the exception of M. Jean de Reszke, all the tenors under contract to Mr. Grau are now in this country.

Miss Katherine Grey has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to create the new rôle of Flavia when J. K. Hackett and his supporting company present Anthony Hope's play, "Rupert of Hentzau," in Philadelphia on Nov. 21. The play will be presented in this city at the Lyceum Theatre some time during the present season.

Rudolph Aronson has dedicated his new waltz, "Wives and Sweethearts," to Mrs. Ashton Lever Loudon; "First Victory" march to Admiral George Dewey, "Prince and Princess" gavotte to Rafael Joseffy, and the "Rough Riders'" march two-step to Governor-elect Theodore Roosevelt.

Sergt. Edward J. Rice, for many years treasurer at the Manhattan Theatre, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in his regiment, the Twenty-second, United States Volunteers, doing garrison duty at Fort Slocum. He will resume his position at the theatre after the mustering out of the regiment.

The annual benefit for the Actors' Fund at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon begins at 1 o'clock, and comprises a large programme, including Francis Wilson and company in the first act of "The Little Corporal," the Hotel Cecil scene from "Sporting Life," Dan Daly in monologue, Edwin Foy, Marie Dressler, and the entire "Hotel Topsy Turvy" company in the second act.

On Tuesday evening next the fiftieth performance of "Sporting Life" at the Academy of Music will take place, when handsome silver loving cups will be given away as souvenirs. At the Fourteenth Street Theatre on the same evening the fiftieth performance of "The Village Postmaster" will also be given, and the management promises souvenirs of an interesting character to the patrons. The Castle Square Company's presentation of "Carmen" on Monday night will also constitute the three hundredth performance of opera in English at the American Theatre, and the event will be celebrated by the distribution of photographic souvenirs.

The second cable letter of Henry Norman, the new London correspondent of The New York Times, will appear in the issue of Sunday, Nov. 13th.—Adv.

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Excels all other
Violet Perfumes.

ROOSEVELT'S DAY AT HOME.

Reads Congratulatory Telegrams, Rides His Bicycle, and Talks of His Plans.

HIS EVERY PROMISE SACRED

Will Redeem Them to the People, He Says—Intends to Rest Till Jan. 1, but Will Write and Lecture.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 9.—Col. Roosevelt spent the morning hours reading telegrams congratulating him on his election. He sent away big bunches of answers until his stock of stamps gave out and then he sent a messenger down to the village to buy more. The telegraph operator at Oyster Bay did the biggest day's business in the history of the office.

In the afternoon Col. Roosevelt mounted his bicycle and took a spin along the Sound shore. When he returned to his home his face showed the effects of the exercise, and his eyes had regained some of their brightness. He said he had been kept on the jump pretty steadily for the last six months and felt that bicycle riding was the best thing for him.

It was no fun, he said, to go flying around the State day and night, speaking almost constantly. His throat had held out better than he had expected. There were times when he feared he would have trouble, but the rest obtained on Sundays had enabled him to withstand the strain. The Colonel's voice is still a little husky, but has improved considerably since his arrival home yesterday afternoon. He hopes it will be all right by Sunday.

Col. Roosevelt said that the result of the election as a whole was just about what he had expected. The vote in some of the counties, however, had surprised him. Brooklyn, for instance, was a great surprise to him. He had counted upon a majority for himself in Brooklyn. There were other city districts in the State which had gone contrary to his expectations. The rest of the State went Republican even more heavily than he expected. Taken all in all, he was well satisfied with the result. As he understood the situation, he was elected by about 20,000, perhaps a little under and perhaps a little more.

One of the things which pleased the Colonel was the election of Mr. Woodruff. Without the election of Woodruff the victory would not have been half complete, he said. The defeat of Woodruff would have been a calamity. He greatly regretted that the fight for Justice Daly had been lost in Manhattan.

Col. Roosevelt said he was going to spend the immediate future at home, "taking it easy," as in the last three years he had had very little time to himself. During his Police Commissionership days he had not had much leisure, and then when he went to Washington he had hardly got settled in the Navy Department when the time came for the preparations for the war, and then there was little or no rest for any one connected with the Government. From the outbreak of the war to the present time he had scarcely had a single moment he could call his own. The Cuban campaign, of course, gave him little leisure, and the political campaign absolutely none.

Between now and the first of the year, he said, he had eight lectures to deliver. They had not yet been prepared, and would use up a good part of his time. There were also some magazine articles he had promised to write, and in a general way he could say that from now until the first of the year he would be engaged in literary work.

During the campaign, the Colonel said, he had made a number of promises. Every one of these he considered sacred, and each would be carried out. He had made them openly and in good faith on the stump to the people. The people, he felt, had elected him because he made those promises, and were entitled to have them fulfilled.

There was one man, Mr. Roosevelt said, to whom he wished to express his appreciation, and that was Chairman Odell. He was a splendid political general, and a first-rate man in every way.

Col. Roosevelt said that he had received many telegrams from police officers in all parts of New York City, expressing gratification over his election. Some of them were from men whom he had appointed while on the Police Board, others from men whom he had promoted, and still others from men of whom he had no recollection. He did not feel justified in making known the names of any of the officers.

Among those who sent congratulatory telegrams were William P. Dewey, a brother of the Admiral; Avery D. Andrews, Nicholas Murray Butler, Elias Goodman and Col. Downs, of the Seventy-first Regiment.

MESSAGE OF DR. PARKHURST.

The Clergyman Congratulates Col. Roosevelt on His Election.

A large number of congratulatory telegrams were sent to Col. Roosevelt from Manhattan yesterday and many were received for him at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee. Among these messages was the following one from the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst:

"Notwithstanding my regret for some circumstances attendant upon your nomination, I nevertheless cordially congratulate you upon your election, and shall show myself loyal to your administration in so far as it aims with a singleness of purpose to promote the collective interests of the State and the individual interests and well-being of its citizens."

Dinner for the Governor-Elect.

The Board of Governors of the Republican Club will give a dinner for Governor-elect Roosevelt next Saturday evening. It is expected that a number of prominent Republican leaders will be present and make short speeches. Among these are mentioned the names of B. B. Odell, Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

Receiver for Lenox Republican Club.

Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court has appointed Thomas J. Ellison temporary receiver for the Lenox Republican Club of 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on application of its Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the club. The liabilities are $3,000. The club made an assignment on Oct. 29.

Denmark Finds Fault with Our Corn.

The Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange has by posting called the attention of the members to a circular from the Grand Inspector of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society, which has this complaint: "Cargoes of corn arriving in this country of late, especially from North American ports, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and also New York, have contained impurities and broken grains to a greater extent than have perhaps ever been experienced before. This has led to general complaints among the consumers, and to rejections and decisions to the serious disadvantage and loss to importers." The complaint is likely to result in inquiry about the value of New York certificates of inspection in such circumstances.

Passengers on the Majestic.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Majestic, were Lady Playfair, A. P. Drexel, Eugene Barret, Miss F. B. and Miss S. G. Adrian, R. Fleming Crooks, W. H. Tillinghast and wife, F. S. Blake and Charles E. Whitehead.

Rochester Murderer Tries Suicide.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 9.—George A. Smith, the convicted wife murderer, attempted to kill himself in his cell at the jail this morning at 9:30 o'clock by hanging. He was cut down in time to save his life.

BLAME CROKER FOR DEFEAT

Democrats Not Slow to Express Their Dissatisfaction with His Management.

"IF CROKER HAD KEPT QUIET"

Thomas E. Benedict Says that Van Wyck Would Have Been Elected—Tammany Men Muttering—Talk of a New Organization.

"If Mr. Croker had kept quiet, Van Wyck would have been elected," said Thomas E. Benedict, one of the managers of the Democratic State campaign.

Mr. Benedict said this yesterday, in the headquarters of the Democratic State and Campaign Committees, in the Hoffman House, in front of the large portrait in oil of Richard Croker. As he spoke, he pointed dramatically to the portrait. The assertion was made in answer to a question as to the cause of the defeat of his party.

During the campaign Mr. Benedict was a conspicuous figure in the headquarters. He had an office to the left of the reception room, two doors from that of Senator McCarren. He received visitors from up the State and seemed to be taking an active part in the conduct of the fight. When he was asked for his views on the result he said:

"Any one can tell as well as I what was the real cause of the loss of Democratic votes and the election of Col. Roosevelt."

He was asked to be more specific, and said:

"All you have to do is to read the newspapers for the last few weeks."

"But the newspapers have said a great many things," it was suggested; and again he was asked to give his views more definitely. He then said:

"That judiciary trouble was one thing. It was not so bad about the nominations, if only Mr. Croker had kept quiet. If Mr. Croker had been satisfied with nominating the Judges and then kep silent it would not have been near so bad. But Mr. Croker chose to talk and to keep on talking. I am not the only one that complains of Mr. Croker's damaging talks in this campaign. There are many others."

Other men at the headquarters remarked, after Mr. Benedict had said this, that Mr. Benedict is from up the State, and is known to be a friend of Senator D. Hill. Some of them added that there will be much similar talk in the next few days, and that it is the beginning of an effort to establish a State organization in the Democratic Party, with Mr. Hill at its head.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MUTTERINGS.

Even at the Democratic Club last night it was easy to detect a pretty general feeling that Mr. Croker had made a mistake in regard to Justice Daly, and that if he had not done so the State ticket would surely have been elected. The matter was discussed, however, very guardedly. The presence of Mr. Croker in the lobby during the entire evening prevented any expressions of opinion among those who were there. But down stairs in the billiard room there were not a few who by a diplomatic choice of words succeeded, without running the danger of giving offense, in making it plain that they believed the judiciary matter was the cause of defeat.

There were many well-known Tammany men in the house and they were all in very low spirits. In some of the conversations there was a trace of bitterness against the party leader, and more than one man asserted that Mr. Croker had lost his control of the State organization.

"The result of this election," said one of them, "will be that Croker will be turned down as the State leader, and he will soon find that he has lost his grip upon the State Committee. All through the campaign Frank Campbell, the Chairman of that body, and the other Hill members, have been feeling very sore at the treatment they received from Tammany.

"They have had no voice in the running of affairs. Tammany claimed they couldn't be trusted, and took pains to keep them in the background. Their chance has come now, and their knives are out. You will find that Hill will be very active from now on in regaining his former power."

HOW MR. CROKER EXPLAINS IT.

Mr. Croker himself said that it was very evident that the judiciary matter had had nothing to do with deciding the election. He pointed out that the three Tammany candidates for the Supreme Court had run nearly even, showing, he asserted, that the voters had not been influenced by the Bar Association's attack.

"I am entirely satisfied," said Mr. Croker, with the vote in New York City, and in this county, our Supreme Court candidates did splendidly. I expected the Republicans to come down with a much smaller plurality—something like 50,000—but our vote below the river did not fall far below my expectations. Roosevelt's war record pulled him through.

"It looks as if anybody could have won this year who had a Cuban war record. The way Chanler beat Quigg shows how war records count, although I think Chanler would have beaten him, anyway."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, spent part of the evening at the club, and had a talk with Mr. Croker. The Senator declined to talk for publication about the judiciary matter. When he was asked to what he attributed Democratic defeat he said:

"Well, the Republicans turned out surprising pluralities from some of the up-State counties. In Onondaga, for instance, none of us had dreamed of such a Republican vote. I think it was due to lack of organization among the Democrats up there. Our organizations were poor in most of the country counties where the Republicans rolled up their plurality."

The Senator was at first disinclined to admit that Col. Roosevelt had been elected. "It looks bad for us," he remarked with a smile, "even though we don't know yet just how the vote stands. I'm afraid Van Wyck is beaten, but I am not holding any post-mortem examinations."

TAMMANY BETTORS DISGRUNTLED.

A great deal of bitterness was expressed by some of the Tammany men who had been led to bet on Democratic success. John H. McGurk, the proprietor of a widely known Bowery saloon, said he had bet $2,000 on Van Wyck because he was given a "straight tip" from the organization. Now he demands an explanation of why he was "deceived." There were many others who said they lost their money because Tammany leaders had told them that they were sure to win.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy was mentioned by certain members of the Democratic Club last night as likely to be an important factor in Democratic politics in this city before long. "Gilroy is unpopular," it was said, "but he is an able man, and he has a following. He may come out from his retirement any day now. There's nothing he would like better than to see Croker turned down, and he is keeping his eyes open. If the present feeling keeps up, all that is needed is a bold leader to come forward, and there will be a revolution in Tammany Hall."

It was also said that John C. Sheehan, who tried to wrest the leadership of the organization from Mr. Croker when Mr. Croker was in Europe, after the Lexow exposures, might come to the front, and that his following, which is very strong, might form the nucleus of a successful opposition to the present chief.

The discontent with Mr. Croker's management has not as yet resulted in any open movement for his overthrow. The sound-money Democrats, though they deplore the defeat of Judge Van Wyck, deny that they contemplate taking any steps against Mr. Croker as a city leader. One of the most prominent gold Democrats in the city said at the Manhattan Club last night: "It isn't necessary for any faction of the party to dethrone Mr. Croker as a State leader. He has saved us the trouble."

JUDICIARY ISSUE FATAL.

In view of the fact that Mr. Croker, in explaining Judge Van Wyck's defeat, on Tuesday night was alleged to have laid the blame at the door of the gold element of the party, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called upon Frederic R. Coudert last night and asked him whether, in his opinion, Mr. Croker's remark was justified.

Mr. Coudert said that, so far as he knew, the gold Democrats had worked and voted for Judge Van Wyck. That wing of the party, he said, was just as willing to allow the silver question to slumber as were Mr. Croker and the Bryan faction. Neither felt that a National issue was necessary in a State campaign.

When asked what he considered the reason for Judge Van Wyck's defeat, Mr. Coudert said:

"Mr. Croker's attitude on the judiciary question was undoubtedly the cause of the election of Col. Roosevelt. At first there was certainly some adverse comment on the fact that Mr. Croker had nominated for Governor a brother of the man whom he had nominated and elected as Mayor of New York. As the campaign advanced this sentiment wore away, especially after Judge Van Wyck had made one or two speeches, and had shown that he was an admirable candidate and a man who could be counted on to do his duty.

"When everything looked rosy for our candidate Mr. Croker began his unwarranted and vicious attack on the judiciary—his protest being that Justice Daly had not shown proper consideration for Tammany Hall during the twenty-eight years he was on the bench. Such a course could have only one result. It inspired the people of the State with the idea that Mr. Croker was reaching out for the control of the courts. The people took the only weapon at hand to resent this threat, and the result is that an excellent man has been sacrificed and New York lost to the party, although, under ordinary circumstances, and with wise management it has a safe Democratic majority.

"I attribute the failing off of the Democratic vote in the city primarily to this desire to vindicate the courts. There were doubtless thousands of men who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket except for Judges, but who feared to invalidate their votes for a pure bench by the complex method of scratching necessary under our system of voting. Judge Daly's vote shows this to be true.

"What is the lesson you draw from the result?" Mr. Coudert was asked.

"The outcome shows that New York State is too large to be run in its entirety by one man. Mr. Croker is a great leader in the city, but neither he nor any other man can successfully essay the management of a party in the city and the rest of the State at the same time. Mr. Platt hasn't tried it, and Mr. Croker shouldn't have.

"If there has been any talk of an attempt to discipline Mr. Croker I haven't heard of it. THE TIMES was right this morning when it characterized the defeat of Judge Van Wyck as 'Croker's Work,' and I believe that nearly every Democrat in New York State knows that to-night."

Other Sound Money Democrats talked in a similar strain, but disclaimed any knowledge of any punishment in store for Mr. Croker. Mr. Croker had made one effort to become a State leader, they said, and he had failed, and the next step necessary for Democratic success would be to get some man to take charge of the party's interests who would not vent his private spite on men who could carry not only their own party vote but a large part of the vote of the opposition. All agreed that Mr. Croker's career as a State leader was at an end.

DEMOCRACY GONE TO PIECES.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt said he thought it difficult to intelligently assign a reason for Van Wyck's defeat. "I should at the time have said that the people of this State would refuse to become the serfs of Mr. Croker and submit to his domination," said Mr. Hewitt, "but the people in the city have, and I see no reason to think that the people in the State would not.

"The cause may be particularly Col. Roosevelt's personality. I thought from the beginning that he would be elected. Then Croker's attempt to dominate the Judges may have had something to do with it.

"If you ask me whether there is any chance for the formation of a new Democracy, I must say that I have no reason to believe so. There is no Democratic Party now. There are people who call themselves Democrats, but the Democratic Party that we used to know has gone to pieces. The Democratic Party has abandoned the old idea of equality and is made up of tyrants."

John E. Parsons said:

"It looks to me very much as if the defiant persistency with which boss control had been exercised to turn down Judges Daly and Cohen might explain the defeat of Judge Van Wyck. It may easily have been that a considerable number of Independent Democrats resented a dictation which defied public opinion in the matter of the Judges to the extent that, while they would not vote against their party, they would decline to vote for its nominees.

"I am in favor of party reform. I do not despair of the possibility of party reform from the inside. In my judgment the chance of success for an independent organization is so nearly a forlorn hope that it is to be seriously considered only as a matter of the very last resort."

"As Col. Roosevelt, according to the returns," said William B. Hornblower, "has less than 20,000 plurality, it follows that if 10,000 votes which were cast for Roosevelt had been cast for Van Wyck, Van Wyck would have been elected. Fully that number of votes, in my judgment, was lost to Van Wyck and transferred to Roosevelt because of the turning down of Judge Daly and the views that Mr. Croker expressed as to the right of the Tammany organization to consideration from the Judges elected by Tammany Hall and the right of the organization to control the action of the judiciary.

"But for Mr. Croker's interference in the judiciary matter Judge Van Wyck would undoubtedly have been elected. It is a little early to predict as to the possible formation of any anti-Tammany Democratic organization in this county. There is no doubt that there is, as there always has been, a large body of Democrats who do not approve of the methods of Tammany Hall. Whether it is possible to unite them in an organization I am not enough of a practical politician to say."

HOW CROKER BEAT VAN WYCK.

"At the time of the adoption of the Democratic platform and the selection of the Democratic candidates," said John D. Crimmins, "the Democratic Party was united. Men like Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Shepard, and others had come back to the party. There was no difference of opinion, and all expressed themselves immediately in favor of the platform and candidates. The gold Democrats, Cleveland Democrats, and Shepard Democrats and their leaders were with us. Even Charles W. Dayton, who in 1897 was a candidate for office on the George ticket, had rejoined the party. The prospects for Democratic victory never seemed better.

"It looked so hopeful for us that many Republicans of the State who knew the situation in the country districts conceded the election to the Democrats. I say this from remembrance of personal statements made to me by leaders of the Republican Party who held very high official positions. Mr. Roosevelt immediately found that his National issue had fallen flat and was groping about for some other issue to take up. There was no defense for the canals, for their management had already been condemned by Republicans, and the Republicans could say nothing in defense of the Raines bill except that it benefited their country districts by robbing this city of revenues.

"With this state of things, many Republicans had determined not to register. They were dissatisfied with their party. But after the action of the Bar Association and Mr. Croker's statement a great many people, lawyers and others, thought that a principle well established, the independence of the judiciary, was endangered. They began to come out, and in the last two days the registration was very heavy, a great majority of the people who registered being Republicans. The Democrats in Greater New York had a splendid organization in each election district and had made a successful effort to get a large number of Democratic voters out. The Republican registration to resent the attack upon the judiciary was large and the result was that many more voted the Republican ticket than would otherwise have done so.

"Mr. Roosevelt took up the judiciary issue in the country, and Mr. Croker gave him a text every day. The issue was brought down to Mr. Croker, and it had its effect. The Republicans came down to the Bronx with a big majority, and these things brought about Judge Van Wyck's defeat, in my judgment.

"Had Mr. Croker simply stated that Mr. Daly could not run because there were other eminent men in the party qualified for the post, or because he had already served twenty-eight years, the people might have accepted it without great indignation being aroused. It would be charitable to Mr. Croker to say that a man can't be great in everything. He is certainly a great leader. But he evidently didn't look on this as a serious matter, and thought he had sufficient votes to overcome it. He reckoned without his host in that instance, for it has been an unwritten law with the American people that the judiciary should be independent. Whenever politics enters too much into it it is always resented.

CROKER DISREGARDED ADVICE.

"Mr. Croker was advised not to take that step, but he would not take the advice. I told him myself of the danger, as did others. The trouble is that the people about him aim only to discover and follow his wishes. The question of Judge Daly's personality did not enter into this matter; it was a question of principle. I think Judge Van Wyck's defeat can be attributed to no other cause."

Mr. Crimmins said that it would be a mistake to do away with Mr. Croker's leadership, as he was a man of great ability for keeping in touch with the masses.

TAMMANY LEADERS MAY FALL.

Announcement that Seven Men Have Done Work Unsatisfactory to Mr. Croker—Ante-Election Figures.

Information came from a reliable source in Tammany Hall last night that seven district leaders were to be "turned down" as a result of the election. The returns from their districts angered Richard Croker, and their explanations have been unsatisfactory. Mr. Croker's friends say that among those he has decided to retire are Martin Engel, Patrick Divver, and Bernard F. Martin.

On the afternoon of election day Mr. Divver sent word to Mr. Croker that he was trying his best to poll a full vote, but that the Hebrew vote was lacking. Mr. Croker said there was no excuse for sending in such a report on election day. If the Hebrews were not in the Democratic ranks he believed Mr. Divver should have known that such was the case two weeks before, and should have notified him.

Before the election the Tammany chief told the district leaders that he wanted them to tell him the truth and nothing else. He did not want them to overestimate the votes. If the situation anywhere was bad it must not be concealed. Mr. Divver's estimate on his Assembly District (the Second) was 5,000 plurality. It gave 3,607.

Mr. Martin failed to elect the candidate for Assembly in his district—the Fifth. Frederick L. Drescher, the Tammany candidate, was defeated by Nelson H. Henry by a plurality of 315. Mr. Martin is the present Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District.

Mr. Engel, the leader of the Eighth Assembly District, has for some time been in disfavor with Mr. Croker, and the Tammany vote in his district fell below what was expected.

Although it is understood by Mr. Croker's close friends that he expected to carry New York County by 75,000 or 80,000, this does not seem to have been the case. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he produced what he said were the estimates given by the leaders last Saturday afternoon at Tammany Hall.

They show a plurality of only 58,373. "Just look at these figures," said Mr. Croker, "and you will see what a splendid organization we have. We came within less than 2,000 of what the returns show. Isn't that remarkable?" The estimates, which were carefully kept secret before the election, were as follows:

	Dem.	Repub.
First	2,200	....
Second	5,000	....
Third	2,592	....
Fourth	1,503	....
Fifth	....	....
Sixth	3,500	....
Seventh	2,536	....
Eighth	400	....
Ninth	1,200	....
Tenth	2,000	....
Eleventh	2,300	....
Twelfth	1,600	....
Thirteenth	2,650	....
Fourteenth	3,000	....
Fifteenth	2,650	....
Sixteenth	1,500	....
Seventeenth	2,500	....
Eighteenth	3,800	....
Nineteenth	....	2,400
Twentieth	3,300	....
Twenty-first	....	1,300
Twenty-second	3,300	....
Twenty-third	400	....
Twenty-fourth	2,100	....
Twenty-fifth	....	1,500
Twenty-sixth	2,000	....
Twenty-seventh	....	1,200
Twenty-eighth	2,442	....
Twenty-ninth	....	1,000
Thirtieth	2,500	....
Thirty-first	....	1,000
Thirty-second	3,000	....
Thirty-third	1,000	....
Thirty-fourth (south)	700	....
Thirty-fourth (north)	1,500	....
Thirty-fifth	3,000	....
Totals	67,073	8,400
Democratic plurality	8,400	
Total plurality	58,673	

It was said by Tammany leaders yesterday that the organization would begin at once a determined fight throughout the country against free silver as a National issue in 1900. The organization's delegates will go into the next National Convention unalterably opposed to free silver.

Mr. Croker last night would not admit that this report was true, but he is said to have decided some time ago to begin the fight immediately after the State election. It was predicted that Congressman William Sulzer, the most prominent free silver advocate in the organization, would be silenced at once so far as that subject was concerned.

OHIO'S LAWS AGAINST TRUSTS.

Another Suit Entered in the Attorney General's Fight Against the Standard Oil Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Attorney General Monnett of Ohio announced to-night that he had brought another suit in his fight against the Standard Oil Company in the State Supreme Court. It is against the Union Tank Line Company of New Jersey, which, the Attorney General says was incorporated in that State nineteen days after the decree of the Ohio Supreme Court ousting the Standard from doing business as a trust in Ohio.

The latest suit brings up a question that has never been raised before in the relations of the States. The laws of New Jersey do not place the same restrictions upon corporations as the Constitution and laws of Ohio.

The petition, which seeks a writ of quo warranto against the Union Company to prevent it from doing business in Ohio, will, if decided in the Attorney General's favor, have the effect of preventing large corporations which seek to evade the laws of Ohio by securing incorporation papers in New Jersey and West Virginia, as they do at present, from operating in Ohio without being bound by Ohio laws in reference to the liability of stockholders, the making of reports, &c.

INVESTIGATORS GO TO DETROIT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton, and Dr. Connor of the war investigating commission, having completed their work in this city, left this evening for Detroit, where they will resume the examination of witnesses. They will proceed from Detroit to Washington.

Mrs. Josephine Desch of Chicago appeared before the Commissioners to-day and complained of the treatment of her son, Ludwig Desch, on his return trip from Cuba and also while in the hospital at Montauk, where he died. It is claimed that the body was buried without any clothing, and other charges of ill-treatment were preferred.

FIRED AT TWO WOMEN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9.—E. C. Buice, a telegraph operator, to-day attempted to kill his landlady, Mrs. S. B. Wallace, and her daughter, Mrs. Fred Day, and then shot himself twice, dying almost instantly. He shot Mrs. Day in the face, wounding her seriously, and fired three shots at Mrs. Wallace, who had requested him to seek quarters elsewhere

The Wanamaker Store

Some Store Features

Present and Prospective

AND now comes the Horse Show thought and dominates the decorations. Everywhere, yellow flames on black, and the store is rampant with equine suggestions.

Grolleron's superb battle-piece, "The Rescue of the Colors," now hangs on the east Rotunda wall, and, with its fire and spirit, modifies the grim silence of Fritel's "Conquerors" hanging above it. The Art Gallery is in new guise, also. Mention should be made of one very interesting exhibit now in the Japanese Room, 5th floor;—a piece of silk embroidery done by Mary, Queen of Scots, during her captivity under Elizabeth. It is a wonderful piece of work, and is fully authenticated.

Other coming events cast pleasant shadows. After the Horse Show, Christmas. The store will be worth watching for the next six weeks, if for nothing more than the decorations.

An Early Holiday Hint

On the main aisle tables, the place of honor, you will find to-day about seven thousand fancy and toilet articles of the half-useful and all-beautiful sorts that hint of gifts. Inexpensive gifts, to be sure, but that is no detriment.

They are in quadruple silver plate,—of the best make, too. You can buy sterling articles for these same prices, but not such articles as these.

Two lots;—one at 25c., one at 50c. The former consists of regular 50c. goods, the latter of regular 75c. goods.

At 25c.—Very large button-hooks, shoe horns, tooth pick holders, ring stands, match holders, small photo frames, cigar lighters, tapers, vases.

At 50c.—Stamp boxes, cigar lighters, trays, smoking sets, tooth pick holders, sponge cups, stamp moisteners.

Dinner Favors A cheerful place — that Candy Store of ours. Bright women that love to deck the tables for little dinners with touches of kindly wit in favors for their guests, great caterers seeking the latest things in table decorations, alike find a visit to our Candy Store like unto a walk through a meadow full of flowers.

Candy boxes are there like mandolins, grand pianos, footballs—emblems of many sorts and elegant boxes decorated with silks and satins, hand painting and rich printing.

Ice cups like birds and flowers, trees with ice cups in the branches, cherub faces fancifully frilled that conceal boxes for ices or confections.

Just now a splendid lot of French Glace Fruits in boxes at $1.50 for 5 lbs.—these only here, dealers would take them at our retail price.

No common candies find places on our counters. New purchasers are daily finding *that*. Common *prices* are promoted to dignity by representing finer candies than they ever knew before.

Basement.

Paintings on Porcelain In the Art Room, basement, a real delight awaits you if you are one who finds delight in things ceramic. We show a number of exquisitely executed porcelain Placques, in elaborate Florentine frames, and New York has never seen anything just like them.

They are painted in a Thuringian village by artists whose training is the cumulative training of many generations. Their fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers did exactly the same work in exactly the same way. The result is work as near to technical perfection as such work can be.

With these, some vases, plates, bon-bon dishes, and such things made in Dresden, and decorated by these wonderful Thuringian villagers. As to prices,—

A large plate or tray, in lustre green and gold, subject of decoration "Psyche before the Court of Venice," $175.

Vases; in lustre greens and purples gold decorations, classical subjects, $15 to $100.

Placques, porcelain, with classical, scriptural and historical subjects, and reproductions of famous pictures and portraits, from $6 to $150. Most of these are priced between $25 and $50.

Basement.

Eiderdown Bath Robes Tastefully made and trimmed garments, in desirable solid colors and in an attractive striped pattern. Numerous styles and prices which must find immediate favor. One kind at $2.50 has loose front, fitted back, girdle, and a satin-bound turn-over collar. Other kinds are proportionately low priced at $3, $4, $5 and up to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Optical Goods at Quarter Price The sale of several lines of eye-glasses and spectacles is to be discontinued, and those now on hand are marked for speedy sacrifice. Not simply a slightly reduced price, but a price that represents only one-quarter actual value. Any sight can be suited. Three lots. Choose from either at 35c. each.

Lot 1—Skeleton eye-glasses, nickel and gold-filled mountings, cork guard.

Lot 2—Nickel-plated eye-glasses, cork guards.

Lot 3—Bronze, steel and gold-filled eye-glasses and spectacles; straight and riding bow.

Broadway.

A Letter from London The following letter is from the London correspondent of "The Haberdasher,"—an accepted authority on men's fashions:

"Bandana ties, in sailors' knots, are all the rage now for morning as well as afternoon wear—that is, with lounge suit as well as with frock coat 'get-up.' The favorite kind is, in color—or colors—a mixture of sunset-reds and Autumn-leaf-browns—quite a poetical tie, if it were not knotted so neatly, and generally worn by the smart man. Others have pale, dirty-looking yellow grounds, with a red and green whirligig pattern on them; and another kind—rather a favorite with dark men—have light, sage green grounds, with dark, bottle green patterns. The mixture of the two greens is not at all startling, as the grounds and patterns are printed in such a way that one hue merges into the other without showing any definite line of changes."

Our buyer for men's "fixings" was in London when the craze broke out. Classen, of Paris, and Beale & Inman, of Bond St., London, made grand displays of these startling ties.

Twenty-five dozen of them are here, the first in the country, at

One Dollar Each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

$3 Shoes for Men We would find very little difficulty in selling the average $3 shoe for $2.50 or even less, and very often do so. But we do better even than that. Instead of breaking the price we put a dollar's worth more of goodness into the shoe, and sell for $3 what is the $4 grade of the every-day retailer.

This is a popular price and we have shoes at the figure that are bound to be strong favorites. There is good choosing. You may select from

Cordovan	Box Calf	Waxed Calf
Winter Russet	Enameled Grain	Tan Calf

and you will never find more shoe-worth for the money. The serviceability is assured in advance. The style and shape and fit will be all that you can wish them.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Another Good Thing in Clothing This time, 200 pairs of Trousers made from cheviots, blue and black, and of striped worsteds. It is a lot composed of what is left of many lots, and priced as odds and ends are generally priced,—low enough to go quickly—

$3 a Pair.

And they are very good trousers.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Matters of Very Fine Lamps The fact that their prices are not much more than one-half what they naturally would be does not in the least detract from their unmistakable artistic excellence. They are Banquet and Reception Lamps, in the highest class of decoration, and they are priced this way:

At $15 instead of $25.
At $10 instead of $15 and $20.
At $5 instead of $7.50 and $10.
At $3 instead of $5.

The bulk of these are of the finer sorts.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The Machine in Production.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Commissioner Wright of the National Bureau of Labor has had more experience in the collection and tabulation of statistics relative to industries than any man in this country. He does not find statistical data to establish a theory, but presents the statistics and leaves others to draw their conclusions. In his recent investigation of the effect of machinery upon production and labor he has made a comparison of the hours of hand labor and of machine labor and the cost of both in the production of nearly 700 different articles. All of these comparisons are made plain. For example, to make 100 pairs of men's boots by hand 2,225 hours of labor were required at a cost of $356.25, or more than $2.50 a pair, while the same quantity can be made by the use of machinery in 296 hours at a labor cost of $74.39. One thousand yards of body brussels carpet took 4,047 hours for its manufacture at a cost of $270 when made by hand, but when machinery was applied the work was done in 500 hours at a cost of $91.25. To rule 100 reams of paper took one man 4,800 hours, costing $400; now two persons with a machine can do the work in less than three hours and at a cost of less than a dollar. These are simply illustrations of the reduction in the cost of production since the introduction of machinery. The first result of this cheapening of production by machinery has been an immense fall in the price of products.

The Wanamaker Store

A Goodly Feast of Substantials

A GENTLEMAN told one of our salesmen the other day that he would as soon eat a dinner of scraps as read a collated "Library." He didn't understand the difference between the

International Library of Famous Literature

and its predecessors. If this gentleman ordered roast beef for dinner he wouldn't want an entire roasted ox set before him, but a good satisfying slice or two. This is what the "International" gives him. From long elaborate works too extensive for a single reading, a good juicy slice or two is given, enough to satisfy any ordinary appetite.

The word "scraps" cannot be truthfully applied to the "International." There are no mere fragments.

Wherever an author can be properly represented by a complete story, poem, essay, oration, sermon, address, etc., it is given complete. For example, take the story-tellers only. We give a list selected from a few of the volumes of the authors who are represented by *complete* stories:—

S. Weir Mitchell	Octave Thanet	Stephen Crane
Kate Douglas Wiggin	Prosper Merimee	Mary N. Murfree
Ellen Olney Kirk	Maria Edgeworth	Maurice Maeterlinck
Rebecca Harding Davis	Charlotte M. Yonge	E. T. W. Hoffmann
Richard Harding Davis	Sir Walter Scott	Charles Lamb
Israel Zangwill	Robert Louis Stevenson	Peter C. Asbjornsen
Bret Harte	Margaret of Navarre	Guy de Maupassant
Edward Everett Hale	Charles Dickens	Mark Twain
F. Marion Crawford	Henry C. Bunner	Hans Christian Andersen
George W. Cable	William Henry Bishop	Hugh Miller
Alexander S. Pushkin	Frances Hodgson Burnett	John Ruskin
Rudyard Kipling	Rose Terry Cooke	Washington Irving
Alphonse Daudet	Margaret Deland	Boccaccio
Edgar A. Poe	William Gilmore Simms	Rabelais
Nathaniel Hawthorne	Joel Chandler Harris	Fenelon
Mrs. W. K. Clifford	John Fox, Jr.	

These are only a few of the story-tellers, and all the story-tellers are only a fraction of the authors represented in the latest and greatest of libraries.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the successes of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres—**Donald G. Mitchell**, equally well known as Ik Marvel; **Andrew Lang**, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

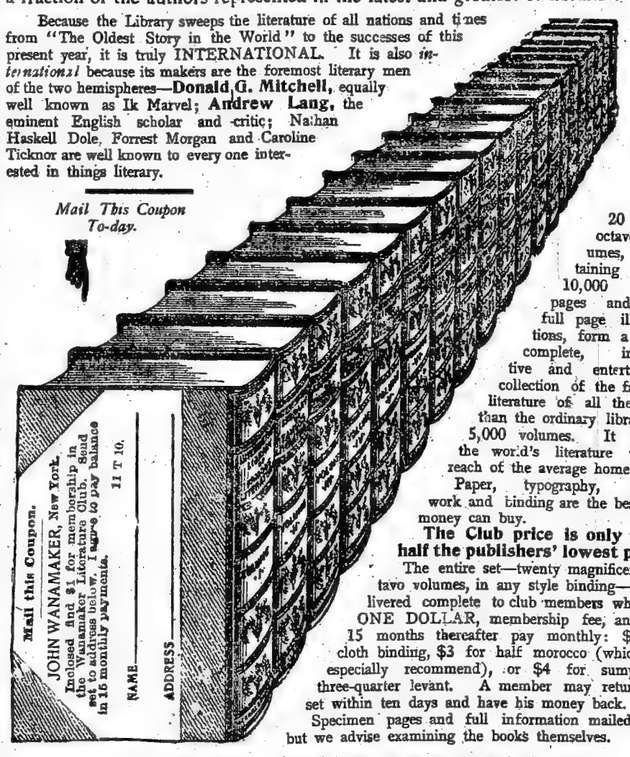

The 20 large octavo volumes, containing over 10,000 large pages and 500 full page illustrations, form a more complete, instructive and entertaining collection of the famous literature of all the ages than the ordinary library of 5,000 volumes. It brings the world's literature within reach of the average home.

Paper, typography, press-work and binding are the best that money can buy.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price.

The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within ten days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts., N. Y.

JUDGE VAN WYCK IS SILENT.

Election Comments of McLaughlin and Shepard—Woodruff Puzzled—What Depew and Bidwell Say.

Judge Van Wyck refused yesterday to make any comment on the election. He remained in his house all day and denied himself to most callers. Hugh McLaughlin, however, broke his usual silence and allowed himself to be interviewed for the first time in over a year.

"Every Democrat should be proud of the showing in this county," he said. "Never in all its history was there a battle more admirably conducted by the Democracy of Kings County than that which has just closed. The independent Democrats, represented by Mr. Shepard, did handsomely by Van Wyck and the whole Democratic ticket, and they are well entitled to have their services recognized in the most unmistakable manner. They have shown that they were thoroughly sincere in their desire to see their party in this county reunited, and it ought to be one of the fixed purposes of the younger men who are now taking an active hand in the management of the party here to see that nothing is done to make any of the independents regret the position they now occupy.

"As for Judge Van Wyck, the party is deeply indebted to him. That he not only did not desire the nomination, but had to make a great sacrifice in accepting it, is known to every intelligent man in Kings County. It was because of his sincere Democracy that he consented to leave the bench, to which he would have been re-elected for fourteen years more by a great majority. His bearing and speeches from first to last were of the high quality which his immediate friends here at home counted upon. He has nothing to regret, no mistakes to apologize for, no omissions to explain. He has shown himself a statesman whose services will be more and more called for by both the public and the Democratic Party in the future."

Mr. McLaughlin's pleasure at the Kings County showing was joined in by all the Democratic leaders. The disappointment at Van Wyck's defeat was half forgotten in the joy over Brooklyn's big Democratic majority.

Edward M. Shepard declared that the time had come for Democrats throughout the country to take up seriously the question of the future of their party. "Judge Van Wyck's defeat," said he, "is, of course, a great disappointment to me. Nevertheless, we are all, vanquished and victors alike, to be congratulated upon his dignified and statesmanlike conduct of the campaign. It has been of great service to the cause of good politics, and recalls the best traditions of the Democratic Party. His defeat was certainly in no way due to himself. The Democrats of Kings County are to be complimented upon the splendid showing they made.

"If Democratic management had been as wise in other parts of the State as in Kings County, Van Wyck would have been elected by 75,000 majority.

"The destruction of the sham money issue in this State is another cause for congratulation. If there were any truth in the proposition that Roosevelt represented the cause of sound money and Van Wyck that of unsound money, then it would be true that the cause of sound money has suffered a severe blow. A sound-money majority of 270,000 in 1896 has been reduced to a sound-money majority of 20,000 in 1898. If this were true, business would be shattered. It is not true, for the very good reason that the very people who have so vehemently declared the currency question to be the main issue have known better all through the campaign.

"I pointed out during the campaign the injurious results to be apprehended from Col. Roosevelt's election, and the result in no way alters my view. Col. Roosevelt, however, has the power to neutralize much of the argument against him by making the very best of Governors. During the campaign I declared my belief that he would make a good Governor, and my very great confidence in his integrity of purpose, vigor, courage, and general ability. If he shall make the kind of Governor that he has the ability to make; and that I believe he sincerely intends to do, he will deserve and receive the gratitude of Democrats not less than Republicans. Meantime, all good citizens ought to strengthen his hands in every direction.

"In my opinion, it is now full time for Democrats in this State, and, for that matter, throughout the country, to consider seriously the question of the future of their party. I am firm in the belief that Democratic success in the future will come with courageous and persistent adherence to sound Democratic principles, and not otherwise. Every motive of self-interest as well as of political wisdom and patriotism dictates an intelligent and far-seeing policy on the part of Democrats whether in or out of office. A great and special responsibility will fall upon the Democrats who have been chosen to Congress from New York and other Eastern States."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spent the day receiving congratulations and studying returns. He was, of course, much pleased with his re-election, but was disappointed and puzzled by the vote in his own county.

"I am very much surprised," he said, "at the horrible slump in Kings County. It has been hinted that this was due to the Campaign Committee here, but this reflection is not deserved. The campaign was managed admirably. There seems to me to be no way of accounting for the big Democratic vote. In my ward we made a careful survey of the field and were confident of carrying it, yet it went Democratic. Even the Democrats did not expect any result like this. The Democratic leaders conceded us three of the five Congressmen, and the loss of the entire delegation shows how terrible was the slump."

Mr. Woodruff, in reply to a question, said he did not regard his running behind Col. Roosevelt as a reflection on himself. He pointed out that he received more votes than the other State candidates, and said that Roosevelt's lead was accounted for by his strong personal following and his war record.

Mr. Woodruff sent the following telegram to Col. Roosevelt:

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

Your trips through the State certainly saved the day, and to your indomitable pluck and wonderful endurance the Republican Party owes its success in New York State. Heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

Collector George R. Bidwell, who had charge of the Manhattan Republican campaign toward its close, when County Chairman Quigg was busied with his Congressional fight, speaking of the meaning of the big anti-Republican vote in this city, said:

"It is an indorsement of wide-open New York. You can't make anything else out of it. Even in the Congressional fights the people ignored National issues. They voted for a wide-open town."

Chauncey M. Depew said: "It is a magnificent tribute to Col. Roosevelt personally. His success and that of William Astor Chanler—a Democrat in a strong Republican district—demonstrate how large a proportion of our people, after thirty-five years of peace, is seized with war enthusiasm and captured by a soldier with a record. There is another lesson to be drawn from Roosevelt's canvass. It reaffirms what I have always maintained, that the Republicans of this State always win in a speaking campaign. The election generally on Tuesday seems to be an indorsement of expansion, sound money, and protection, and it signifies distinctly to the Republican Party that it will not win the next time unless it fulfills it pledges on the currency question."

AN ACRE OF LONDON "CITY."

It Brings $85,000 Per Annum at a Recent Auction.

From The London Chronicle.

There was offered by auction yesterday afternoon at Tokenhouse Yard, by Messrs. Baker & Sons, the lease for eighty years of "considerably over one acre" of ground, producing a rental of £15,000 a year, in the very heart of the city. This remarkable acre was offered by order of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation. It comprises Nos. 101 to 116, inclusive, London Wall; Albion Hall; three premises in West Street, 36 to 48 in Finbury Circus, and 2 to 4 Circus Place. The whole site was offered in one lot. The auction room was crowded with gentlemen when the auctioneer ascended the rostrum. The auctioneer said it was absolutely the finest site in the City of London, and the largest area ever submitted to public competition. He estimated the value at 7s. a foot, or £17,000 a year. In answer to questions, it was stated that there was a tithe payable, but no land tax, and the Corporation would grant more than one lease. Biddings began at £10,000, and slowly rose to £15,800; then, with a little more coaxing, the price offered rose to £16,400, £16,500, £16,600, £16,700, £16,800, £16,900, and £17,000 a year, at which the hammer fell. The purchaser was stated to be Mr. Ludwig Neumann of Throgmorton Street.

READER: Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

M'CULLAGH WELL PLEASED

The Superintendent of Elections Discharges His 700 Deputies.

SAYS HIS WORK WAS A SUCCESS

Much Illegal Voting Prevented—Hopes to See the Election Law Improved.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday discharged the 700 deputies that have been in his employ for the last forty days, to aid him in enforcing the Metropolitan elections law. From this time on until within forty days of another election the force of the department will consist of Superintendent McCullagh, Chief Deputy Van Dusen, a clerk, and a stenographer. Superintendent McCullagh will now give his attention to framing a report to be submitted to Gov. Black. This will be ready in December. It will contain not only an account of the work done by the department, but suggestions as to what it can do, and hopes to be able to do when additional legislation has made it possible.

Many persons called on the Superintendent yesterday to congratulate him on the success of his work, and he expressed himself as well satisfied with what had been accomplished.

"I have succeeded in doing what I started out to do," said Mr. McCullagh, "and that was not to make a record for arrests, but to make the illegal voter understand that he was being watched and would be prosecuted if he sought to put his nefarious schemes into practice. It was our work not so much to punish crime as to head it off, and there is ample evidence that we have done our work well.

"I cannot now tell just the number of arrests that were made of illegal voters, as the full returns are not yet made up; neither do I know the exact number of would-be voters who were kept away from the polls because they knew we were watching them, and they would be arrested. That will form one of the subjects of my report, but I only ask those who want figures on the subject to examine the registry lists of some years ago, and compare the results."

"Do you think that enough alleged illegal voters were kept from the polls to have affected the result?" was asked.

"I will not make this a political question," said the Superintendent, "Every one must answer that question in the light of his knowledge and research. I do know that not only were many illegally registered persons kept from voting, but that the existence and activity of this department nipped in the bud any number of colonization schemes that had gone through before and would have gone through again had it not been for the changed conditions. The evidence is before the public that the election went off quietly and practically without trouble of any kind. What would happen had been magnified and failed to materialize. My deputies were courteously treated by men who understood the nature of the work to be accomplished, and only with the roughest classes was there any conflict. My men did not search wine cellars or young women's boudoirs. They did their work intelligently and well, and the result is highly satisfactory to me and to the public, at least to that part of it that has an interest in honest elections.

"Of course, the law is not perfect. No one expected that it would be at first, but for such improvement as experience has suggested the Legislature will be asked to give its aid. I will study the law and its needs thoroughly and will make such suggestions for changes as present themselves. I have every reason to believe that I will be aided in my work to improve the system."

There was appropriated for the carrying out of the new law $160,000. This amount was for the employment of 700 deputies at $5 a day each for forty days, the expenses of the office, which, the Superintendent says, have amounted to $7,000, and the salaries of the Superintendent, Chief Deputy, clerk, and a stenographer. Mr. McCullagh said yesterday that the entire appropriation had not been used, from the fact that not all the deputies had been employed the full forty days.

The old doorkeeper who guards the Superintendent's sanctum had his usual joke yesterday.

"They all turned in their clubs to-day," he said, referring to the deputies, "and would you believe it, there wasn't a drop of blood on any of them. It was a quiet election, and on the whole there was more whisky spilled than blood."

BETS NOT SETTLED YET.

Bell & Co. Advise Clients to Wait a Day or So—Mr. Croker Still Hopeful.

A story went the rounds of the Exchange yesterday that Bell & Co., who, during the campaign wagered on Roosevelt and Van Wyck for clients, had advised all bettors not to settle bets, on the plea that it would be difficult for some time to determine if the Republican candidate was elected on Tuesday, and that if it was shown that he had a plurality over Van Wyck an attempt would be made to establish that he was not legally a candidate. E. B. Talcott of the firm promptly denied this.

He said, however, that he and Edward Bell believed that it would be proper to wait a day or so to have more accurate news of the result. They had handled over a quarter of a million of dollars of election money, and could not lightly cast off their responsibility to the persons interested in the wagers. Mr. Talcott added that he had not heard of a disposition to dispute Col. Roosevelt's eligibility. It was estimated yesterday that in all about $600,000 was bet in Wall Street on the result of the contest for Governor.

Great astonishment was expressed yesterday by men who had laid wagers on Roosevelt when they learned that Richard Croker had advised the losers not to pay until the result of the election had been officially declared. This news was received at the Hoffman House early enough to stop the settling of most if not all of the bets that had been registered there. Some of the losers said they were satisfied that the election had gone hopelessly against them and paid up. The great majority, however, took Mr. Croker's advice and refused to pay.

It was reported about Democratic headquarters that Mr. Croker claimed that the election would be found to be so close that it would require the soldier vote to determine it. This might mean that bets could not be paid until the last of December.

Some of the Roosevelt men demanded the payment of the wagers at once, and created scenes in the hotels when they were told that, in accordance with the advice of Richard Croker, the bets would not be settled until the official returns are announced. It has been estimated that about $500,000 was laid in wagers up town. Of this amount it is said that George Wheelock arranged for about $100,000.

A TAMMANY CAT'S GRIEF.

Tiger of the Health Board Office Acts Queerly After the Democratic Defeat.

Not alone are officials of the Health Board depressed over the results of Tuesday's election. The pride and pet of the chemical laboratory, a beautiful tiger-cat, has evinced the most remarkable symptoms of grief. His actions evoked considerable comment yesterday, and he was regarded with a mingled expression of sympathy and awe by Frank Jones, who looks after the apparatus in the laboratory and incidentally admires the tremendous appellations employed by the knowing Health Board chemists in their analytical work.

Tiger (that is the name of the intelligent feline) has been through many remarkable experiences. During the Carlyle Harris trial he had the honor of determining the difference between morphine and atrophine. Both of these unpleasant substances were placed upon his eyeballs to show the physicians how the different drugs affected the dilation and contraction of the pupil. Tiger didn't seem to mind the morphine, but performed a frantic waltz movement for some time after the atrophine had been applied. Since that time he has enjoyed many such delightful experiences.

Tiger's cast-iron constitution was overcome yesterday, however. When Jones presented himself for duty and opened the laboratory as usual he missed his pet, which generally bounded forth to greet him. Crawling toward him, with a peculiar moan, was the usually sleek and happy Tiger. He tottered as if too weak to walk and gazed despairingly into Jones's face.

Jones was for a moment perplexed as to the cause of this remarkable behavior. Suddenly a thought flashed over him. Tiger had had seen the signal rockets and balloons. He had learned of the defeat of Tammany and was overwhelmed with grief. Jones bought a paper about noon which speculated upon the election of Col. Roosevelt. "Indications point to the probable election of Danforth for Lieut. Governor," he read. He looked at Tiger—yes, there was improvement in his appearance. Jones now began to regard the beast in the light of a political barometer. Later another paper was handed to Jones. It lessened Roosevelt's majority and Tiger began to appear quite sprightly. Jones was jubilant—he had not paid his election bets yet, hoping against hope.

Late in the afternoon a friend dropped in to see Jones. Tiger sudddenly gave a frightful howl and stood upon the very tips of his claws. "It's all up," groaned Jones. But the feline's rage was not due entirely to its seeming sensibility of the political aspect. The man who had appeared so suddenly in the laboratory was an enthusiastic follower of Tammany Hall, but bore a remarkable likeness to the Governor-elect. This, Jones says, was the cause of Tiger's indignation. The animal sprang upon the newcomer, working his claws vigorously. Jones rescued his friend, who beat a hasty retreat.

Jones looked very solemn when seen last evening, for the cat had a relapse and gave no promise of recovering.

DRUG CLERKS CELEBRATE.

League for Shorter Hours Glad Roosevelt Was Elected.

There was a jollification meeting last night of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place. The defeat of Justice Van Wyck was the cause of the celebration. Because Mayor Van Wyck vetoed the bill providing for a ten-hour day for druggists, the 2,600 members of the league worked against the election of the Mayor's brother, and according to Secretary Thimme held thirty-two meetings in which the defeat of Justice Van Wyck was agitated.

Secretary Thimme said the clerks had also worked with their customers, and he claims much of the credit for Col. Roosevelt's election to be due to the efforts of his organization. The members made speeches and work was immediately begun for the passage of a new law limiting the drug clerk's day to ten consecutive hours. The league expects great things from Col. Roosevelt, who declared so often in his campaign for the "reasonable demands of labor."

Mineola Chosen Nassau County's Seat.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 9.—Mineola was selected as the seat of Nassau County by the voters of the new county at yesterday's election. Hempstead was after the prize, but the supporters of Mineola rolled up a majority of several hundred.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RACE FEUD.

Steps Taken by Wilmington Citizens "to Assert the Supremacy of the White Man."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9.—A mass meeting of 600 citizens was held at the Court House here to-day "to assert the supremacy of the white man."

Ex-Representative Waddell presided and read a series of resolutions reciting the determination of the white citizens to forever rule the city and to commence the work immediately, declaring that hereafter white labor should be given preference over colored, and calling for the banishment of Alexander Manly, the negro newspaper publisher, who printed an objectionable editorial recently. An amendment was offered, calling on the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the members of the Board of Aldermen to vacate their offices now, instead of waiting until their terms expire in March.

These resolutions were referred to a committee, and while awaiting a report several speeches were made, one of the speakers, Representative-elect Bellamy, urging the expulsion of Manly in twelve hours, but counseling moderation in other respects. The committee soon reported its resolutions, favoring the expulsion of Manly as proposed, urging the employment of white labor as far as possible, and a resolution reciting that the Mayor and the Chief of Police having demonstrated their inability and their continuance in office being a menace, they should resign. The report was unanimously adopted, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry into effect the resolutions adopted.

It is understood that Manly has already left the city. The Mayor and the Chief of Police say they will not resign, as the resolutions demand, but will serve their terms.

SIX MEN KILLED IN TEXAS

Many Bloody Affrays Result from Election Differences in That State.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 9.—Yesterday was a bloody election day in Texas.

At Hubbard, Stevens County, Reese Carthy, Joseph Ramby, and [illegible] Squires were killed, and J. F. Mc[illegible] and Riley Squires probably mortally wounded in an election quarrel.

At Steuben, in Hopkins County, [illegible] Sutton and George Young were killed. William Young is in jail as an accessory to the killing of Sutton, who, it is charged, had murdered Young's brother. Aubrey, Denton County, Deputy Sheriff Taylor was shot through the neck. Lee Webb and dangerously wounded. Elliot Webb through the leg.

At Sheffield, in Trinity County, Mr. Ashefield was killed and his father probably fatally wounded by persons whose names have not been learned.

Many minor affrays occurred in various parts of the State as the result of election differences.

Election Brawl at Sharon, Ct.

CANAAN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Charles [illegible] of Wassaic, N. Y., aged about thirty, was struck in the head at Sharon yesterday afternoon with a large stone alleged to have been thrown by George Perkins of Sharon. These two men and several others, it is said, had been drinking, and, disagreeing regarding politics, became involved in a free fight. Murphy's skull was badly fractured, and he is in a precarious condition to-day. No arrests have been made.

Mean Trick of a Dentist.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I wonder if it's against the law for dentists," said a very estimable gentleman of New Orleans, "because if it is not I would like to indulge in a first-class homicidal orgie. A confounded molar grinder has just cut me out with my best girl, and he did it in a peculiarly mean and contemptible manner. I knew we were rivals, but he is a good operator, and I went to him to get a back tooth filled, not thinking he would stoop to anything unprofessional. Well, he had trouble reaching the tooth, so he pried open my jaws as far as the hinges go and drove in a couple of patent wedges to hold them apart. I must have looked horribly like an alligator, and while I was there helpless, my features entirely obscured by mouth, who should walk in but the young lady herself. I heard a suppressed titter, and in my excitement I sat there right and trained that yawning chasm on her like a thirteen-inch gun. Of course I didn't know anything about those infernal plugs, and attributed my expression to astonishment, so she naturally concluded I was the biggest idiot she had ever met. 'Do close your mouth, Mr. Barnes,' she said, 'or you'll catch cold.' I made a rude gesture at the dentist, meaning for him to tell, but the brute pretended not to see it and remarked that I had a singularly open countenance. I tried to explain, but all I could say was 'Ow! wow! wowwow!' and things like that, and they both went off into shrieks of laughter. I thought the girl would never stop. She got really hysterical, but the dentist must have seen murder in my eye, for he showed me out, and then tried to make me believe it was all a pure accident. I merely motioned for him to take out the plugs, but he preferred do it he armed himself with a big mallet and stood on the defensive. What I said to him is neither here nor there, but he knows my opinion of the whole business, and if it hadn't been for the mallet and that about the young lady, did you say Oh, I haven't seen her since. That's all off."

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt.—Adv.

By Analyses

by professors and experts, it has been conclusively shown that the celebrated

Mount Vernon Pure Rye Whiskey

as bottled exclusively by us at the distillery where it is made and matured, is absolutely free from any adulteration, foreign flavorings or artificial coloring.

Each one of our patented square bottles bears the numbered guarantee of the distiller in addition to our own label.

There is no purer whiskey in the world, whether for sick or healthy people.

All first-class dealers sell it.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.
Sole Distributors NEW YORK

THE "NOBLE ART."

Self-Defense by Kicking Exemplified by French Artists in London.

From The London Chronicle.

"Les Boxeurs Français," who made their first appearance at the Alhambra Theatre yesterday, have apparently come over on an educational mission, and though they may fail to convince Britishers of the superiority of "La Savate" over the ordinary fisticuff encounter, their exposition of the "noble art of self-defense," as it appeals to its votaries in France, may at least be expected to attract considerable interest, as showing how the use of pedal extremities has been brought to the level of a fine art.

This latest addition to the Alhambra programme was introduced to an invited company at a special rehearsal yesterday afternoon, at which M. Georges d'Armoric, who is in charge of the display, and has also prepared a short argumentative treatise in advocacy of the French method, explained all about it. The French motto in this connection appears to be "Defense, not defiance," the argument briefly being that if you are attacked you should be able to avail yourself of all the weapons with which nature has furnished you, and not merely, so to speak, the upper half. The idea is, therefore, not to provide a means of attack but of defense, so that if you happen to be attacked in the street by a ruffian who does not observe the "rules of the ring," you may be the better prepared to repel him. Whether this highly moral principle entirely controls the practice of the art is perhaps another question; but such is, at any rate, the theory.

As a preliminary to the boxing proper (according to French views) the display began with an exhibition of the uses to which the walking stick or unmbrella can be put as a means of self-defense. M. d'Armoric apologized for the absence of M. Victor Castere (who, he said, is at least one of the two best exponents of "La Savate") on account of a broken arm, and introduced M. Boudin (professor at the Salle Castere) and M. Arnal (pupil at the same establishment), who accordingly gave an exhibition closely corresponding to single-stick play, except that the sticks were furnished with no guards, but merely with loops for the insertion of the thumb. Then came the illustrations of "La Savate," showing in detail the various forms of attack and guard. First there was a demonstration of the various guards and ripostes with the fists alone, and then some idea was given of the use of the feet.

In using his foot, the boxer generally swings round on one leg and shoots out the other sideways, sometimes shooting right up over his opponent's head; the same movement often includes quick, successive kicks at different parts of the body—for instance, the chest, and then the head. Occasionally the kick may be a running one, straight to the front, but, in fact, all sorts of attitudes are assumed in the delivery of the blow. The kicks, it is to be noticed, are invariably defended with the arms, the hands, of course, being incased in the customary boxing gloves. As a means of defense, the foot is seen to advantage in what is known as the "coup d'arrêt," which consists simply in stopping your opponent by thrusting out the foot at right angles against his chest. One way of meeting a kick is, of course, to seize your opponent's foot, if you can catch it. He may release himself by a jerk or by resting his hands on the ground and kicking with his free leg; but, on the other hand, the man with the imprisoned limb may sometimes be hurled backward to the ground. In addition to the use of the "coup d'arrêt," a French boxer possesses an advantage over an English opponent in his liberty to use the "back-heel" throw. This simply means putting the foot behind your opponent's heel and tripping him up, or, in the alternative, seizing him behind the heel with the hand, and so hurling him on to his back. Finally, wrestling can be added to boxing, and the proceedings made to assume the aspect of a mixture of boxing, wrestling, and acrobatic feats.

The rehearsal concluded with a sort of combined display of all the features of the French art, in the shape of four two-minute rounds with six-ounce gloves. This proved somewhat more vigorous and exciting than the preliminary demonstrations. The third round terminated with a knock-down kick on the chest, while the finale was reached when the victor seized his opponent and threw him over his head. On the whole, the display, however, is remarkable as an exhibition of skill and agility rather than of force.

The Best Memorial.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Col. Waring in New York; but the best memorial would be to keep the streets up to the standard of cleanliness which he established.

Extremely Weak— No Appetite

If such is your condition, the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract will afford instant relief if taken with your meals and before retiring.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

is nature's own remedy for loss of appetite, sleeplessness, imperfect nutrition, dyspepsia, etc. A record of over fifty years has proven this to be true.

Dr. W. N. Bradford of Cambridge, O., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a certain tonic and invigorator. It imparts energy and vivacity and supplies resistance to fatigue."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD
Avoid Imitations

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST

Jubilant Republican Leaders Begin Talking of Men to Succeed Mr. Murphy.

B. B. ODELL FAVORED BY MANY

Other Names Mentioned Are Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin F. Tracy, and Stewart L. Woodford—Gov. Black's Chances.

The Republican leaders were very jubilant yesterday over the fact that Tuesday's election had assured enough Republican members of the Legislature to choose a successor to United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., who is a Democrat. There was a great deal of talk upon the subject, although few wished to be quoted so early as to a definite choice or even preference.

Among the dozen or more names that were mentioned by different prominent Republicans were those of Joseph H. Choate, B. B. Odell, Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin F. Tracy, and ex-Minister Stewart L. Woodford. Among the men who took the most active part in the management of the campaign, Chairman B. B. Odell of the State Committee, was most frequently discussed.

Both Mr. Cheate and Mr. Depew, it was pretty generally said, would not be found as strong as Mr. Odell, because the latter had led the party to a great victory in the State, and also because Mr. Choate and Mr. Depew have already been candidates for the Senatorship. In the opinion of many of the leaders, this would tend to lessen their strength before the Legislature. It was said that, in order to win, the man to be presented to the Legislature must have no enemies, made by previous canvasses and previous defeats. If opposed strongly or persistently in the Legislature, it was said, no candidate could hope to win. The Republican majority in the body is not large enough to encourage or invite or precipitate any factional fights.

This is the talk of thise who favor the candidacy of Chairman Odell. Those who favor Mr. Choate or Mr. Depew do not assent to this view. They say that these gentlemen have great strength outside of party work, and that their abilities would make them powerful candidates before the Legislature. Mr. Choate's speeches during the campaign in this city, and those made by Mr. Depew on his tour with Col. Roosevelt through the State, were, in the opinion of their friends, very effective and influenced a large number of votes.

It was apparent yesterday about Republican headquarters, however, that the organization in this city now favors the candidacy of Chairman Odell. Mr. Odell, it was said a dozen times, conducted the campaign in a masterful manner. His estimates were so close, it was said, that he failed only in this city, where he was not familiar with the local conditions, as he was elsewhere. Even with this deduction from his estimates, his friends say, he was wonderfully close to the actual result.

It was also said that from the beginning to the end of the campaign Mr. Odell had the canvass of the State well in hand and knew the situation in every election district. He directed the plan of campaign that was adopted throughout the State, and it was said that the only failure, the sending of Col. Roosevelt to Troy, where he was coldly received, was not due to any fault of the Chairman, but to the lukewarmness of Gov. Black, or to the mistaken views of the managers of the County Fair in Rensselaer.

Mr. Odell would say nothing about his candidacy for the Senate when seen yesterday morning. He would not even say that some of his friends were talking about making the race for him. He said it was a matter that he would have to leave entirely to others, and quickly added that he did not intend this to mean that he knew that others were agitating the matter. He would not confess that he knew anything about it. He went home early in the day for a good rest, as he is broken down by the fatigues of the campaign.

Senator Platt would not say much about the matter yesterday. Even to his most intimate friends, he merely said that the Senatorship was a subject that would come up for discussion in good time. There is plenty of time, he said, to talk about possible candidates. A number of the Senator's friends, said, however, that Mr. Platt is known to favor Chairman Odell.

It was further said at headquarters that it was generally understood before the election that Chairman Odell would be elected Senator, if he conducted the Republican Party to a complete victory in the State. These men now say that, as he has done this, there is no doubt that he will be the choice of the party.

It was also very generally said about the headquarters that the chances of Gov. Black for the Senatorship, which were considered good up to election day, had been ruined by the falling off of the Republican vote in counties in which it is supposed his influence was felt. Col. Roosevelt lost heavily in some of these counties, and some of the leaders do not hesitate to say that the loss was due to the direct and indirect influence of the Governor. It is thought by these leaders that this suspicion alone is sufficiently damaging to destroy whatever hopes Mr. Black may have entertained.

Chauncey M. Depew received numerous friendly inquiries yesterday regarding his possible candidacy for Senator, but he had nothing to say on the subject beyond the statement that the good wishes that had come to him from many different parts of the State in this connection were very gratifying. In 1885, when the large Republican majority in the State Legislature was about to select a successor to Senator Elbridge G. Lapham, a canvass of the Republican State Senators and Assemblymen showed that Mr. Depew could be elected without opposition. He was asked if he would accept the place, but for business reasons he was obliged to decline it, and William M. Evarts was chosen. The conditions now are different so far as Mr. Depew is concerned. He is possessed of ample means, and those who know him best say that he is disposed to gradually put aside the more burdensome details of business.

Improving Fort Monroe.

From The Baltimore American.

The most extensive system of seacoast defense in the world is being rapidly completed at this point in connection with the original fortification of Fort Monroe. Great progress was made on the original plans of the Fortification Board during the war, much of the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation being expended here. Just why the remaining work on these plans and the extensions of the scheme of defenses is being completed in such haste no one appears to know. The engineer officers in charge of the work express their pleasure at the disappearance of the annoying series of delays experienced in inaugurating the work. The almost antiquated original Fort Monroe and the two modern disappearing gun batteries and mortar battery will shortly be increased by the addition of three concrete emplacements for disappearing guns of ten-inch calibre, and the original work will be further strengthened by the construction of a concrete emplacement within the walls of the original stone fort, in which will be installed a disappearing gun of ten or twelve inch calibre. Added to these improvements are the four rapid-fire guns and the eight-inch rifles on the parapet, erected in anticipation of an attack by the Spanish fleets, all of which make Fort Monroe one of the most formidable artificial fortifications on earth.

How to Ride in a Hansom.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

The hansom cab of our day started in life as "the patent safety." The patent of that safety vehicle has long since expired; anybody may come to grief in it. Here, for instance, is the "Sufferer," of Arthur's Club, who "ventilates" his accident. A hansom horse came down with him six weeks ago, and, by the operation of its first plunge, sent the Sufferer's head clean through the double glasses of the window folded above it, cutting an artery, and making the appearance of a surgeon providential. The driver, too, was damaged. When he came out of the hospital he called upon his fare and explained how it had all happened. The fare was sitting too far forward, it seems; when the horse slipped it was unable to recover itself. The straight tip is to sit as far back in your hansom as possible, and put your feet against the footboard. The up-to-date hansom, though, has no footboard, and you do not always ride with the door open. You will do well, anyhow, never to have the window down, and always to wear a tall hat. If the Sufferer had taken this latter precaution his head would have been a long way from going clean through the glass.

"If He Was Twins."

"I wish I was twins," said Willie.

"Why?"

"I'd send the other half of me to school and this half would go fishing."—Boston Journal.

THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

Rival Claimants for the Territory Now Occupied by the Chocolate Maker of Paris.

Montreal Correspondence Toronto Globe.

In view of the report that Mr. Chamberlain has made inquiries of the Governor General regarding the sale of the Island of Anticosti to M. Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, it is interesting to note that M. Menier's title to the island is disputed. Sir Fitzroy Maclean, C. B., one of the oldest of the Scotch baronets, writing to his relative, Lieut. Col. John Bayne Maclean, of this city, says that he has in his possession a Latin charter from King George of England, granting to one of his ancestors in the early days, after Canada was ceded to the British Crown, the island situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence known as Anticosti. When stationed at Halifax, thirty years ago, with his regiment, the Thirteenth Hussars, Sir Fitzroy says he paid a visit to the island. Neither he nor any of his ancestors ever assigned this charter, but in recent years paid little attention to their rights, supposing the lands to be valueless.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT.

The heirs of François Bissot, now living in France, also claim the title, and Messrs. Taillon, Bonier & Morin, acting on their behalf, have prepared a memorial to Parliament, asking for an act to establish them in possession of the island, alleging that the present owner of the island, M. Henri M. Menier, obtained his title to the land under right of purchase from a corporation which had usurped the title of the rightful owners. Eight or nine years ago the Attorney General of the Province of Quebec instituted legal proceedings in the Canadian courts to deprive a corporation known as the Labrador Company, Limited, of possession of a tract of land on the coast of Labrador, including the Island of Anticosti. The Labrador Company claimed the country in question by virtue of a royal charter granted by the King of France to the trading company of New France, otherwise known as the Company of One Hundred Associates, in 1627, and a grant made by that company of the land in dispute to a French merchant named François Bissot. The Canadian courts held that there was evidence to show that a grant of a portion of the territory claimed by the Labrador Company had been made to François Bissot, and that that claim had been recognized by the Legislature of the old Province of Lower Canada. An appeal from these decisions was carried by the Attorney General to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which, in a judgment rendered in December, 1892, confirmed the decision of the courts below.

In the year 1889 the Labrador Company appears to have come to grief financially, for the Island of Anticosti was sold at public auction sale under an order of the Supreme Court of the District of Saguenay to Francis W. Stockwell, who later organized an English company in the name of the Island of Anticosti Company, Limited. It was from this company that the present owner, M. Henri M. Menier, purchased the island in 1895 for the sum of $125,000. After the purchase, in order to make his title unassailable, M. Menier obtained from the Government of the Province of Quebec a document stating that, under the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council, delivered three years before, the Government had no title to the island. The heirs of the original grantee under the charter from the French Crown, François Bissot, claim that they never assigned their rights to the Labrador or any other company, and that they had paid no attention to their rights because they understood that the territory in question was of no value. Under the judgment of the highest court in the British Empire they claim that they, and not M. Menier, are the rightful owners of the Island of Anticosti.

M. MENIER'S REGULATIONS.

M. Menier has drawn up a series of regulations which have caused a great deal of trouble to the inhabitants, especially those of Fox Bay. The first article in these regulations provides that no one can take up his residence on the island, land there, carry on a trade or follow a profession of any kind, without having obtained special permission from the administration of the island. This decree is based on the principle that a person has a right to choose his company and save himself from the company of objectionable persons on his property. As permission to remain on the island is revokable at any time, the right is claimed to eject any one who refuses to obey rules. The importation or exportation of provisions, liquors, plants, seeds, cattle or animals in general, or any objects or other things otherwise than through the commercial board of the island, and by vessels owned by M. Menier, is strictly prohibited, unless permission is obtained from the government of the island. No resident of the island shall lodge or take into his service any one who has not obtained permission to reside there. The use of alcohol, spirits and fermented drinks is prohibited. The possession or retention of firearms is forbidden, except in particular cases, when a permit may be issued by the Governor, which is revokable at any time. The object of the rule is to prevent the inhabitants from shooting game or fur bearing animals. It is forbidden to take fish in the rivers, lakes, and ponds of the island.

The right of sea fishing and the hunting of seals by the inhabitants is reserved and regulated by a code of regulations, which M. Manier says, are framed with a view to insure the preservation of the fish and animals. This is one of the laws which the residents of Fox Bay are clamoring against. Any resident of the island is allowed to possess any sailing craft without a permit from the Governor, mentioning the nature of the craft, giving its measurements, tonnage, and inventory, and the especial use for which it is destined. These permits are revokable at any time. All craft must bear on the hull and sails a visible number, together with a mark on the stern of the vessel. All discoveries of minerals must be immediately reported to the administration, not only by those who have made the discovery but by those who have any knowledge of the fact. Any infringement of the rules, of which the above are the principal, is considered a cause for the revocation of the lease or contract which exists or the right to remain on the island.

A Regular Soldier Who Saved Money.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"There is a general idea," said a New Orleans insurance agent, "that the pay of a private in the regular army is entirely too small to permit him saving any money, but a case came under my observation recently that seems to prove quite the contrary. As usual, it all depends on the man. The one I have in mind is a Sergeant, who was stationed for some years at a Southern post. He was in New Orleans during the prestnt war, and I was asked to attend to some formalities connected with a travel permit on an insurance policy he carried. It was for $10,000, and had been in force since 1894. I was surprised at a non-commissioned regular having a policy of that size, and took special pains to draw the man out in conversation. He told me that he wasn't even a Sergeant when he took the insurance, but a plain, every-day private, and that every dollar he possessed he had made from the capital of his wages. He had dabbled a little in money lending at the outset, but, although the profits were enormous, he found the business was making him unpopular among the men, and he then bought an interest in a small candy store near the post. That prospered, and he made other investments, all of which have turned out so well that he is worth to-day between $10,000 and $15,000. He is married, and a good deal of prosperity is, no doubt, due to his wife, who is said to be a very shrewd woman, and who looks after the business end of the partnership. I subsequently had the story verified from another source, and know it to be strictly true. It shows what a steady, pushing fellow can do—even in the ranks."

One on the Legislature.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

As the representative of a Georgia county which is always well represented was leaving home to assume his honorable duties one of his aged colored constituents said to him:

"Marse Ben, you gwine ter de Legislatur?"

"Yes; that's where I'm bound."

"En you gwine ter make laws fer de people?"

"That's what they tell me."

"Er, how much will you git a day fer dat?"

"Four dollars."

"My Lawd!" exclaimed the astonished old man. "En des ter think—all I gits is 40 cents a day fer plowin', en only meat en bread fer pickin' cotton!"

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold in one day! It is the best cough remedy for children! Cures whooping-cough and croup without fail! Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts.

A NEW FLOATING HOSPITAL

St. John's Guild to Attempt the Construction of One at a Cost of $35,000.

THE FUND ALREADY STARTED

The Will of the Late Emma Abbott Provides for a Part and Others Contribute—The Guild's Work for the Past Year.

The annual meeting of St. John's Guild was held last night at 501 Fifth Avenue, and the work done during the past year by this charity was reviewed in annual reports made by the President, ex-Mayor Strong; Vice President William F. King, Secretary John P. Faure, William Brookfield, and others. The tenor of all the reports was to the effect that the Guild was badly in need of a second floating hospital with which to carry on the work it has laid on itself, and resolutions were passed stating that it was the sense of the meeting that such a hospital should be built at a cost of $35,000. The subscription list was started under the auspices of an especially appointed committee to look after this work, and the men and women interested in the project expressed the hope that when the season of 1899 opened it would be possible to begin the work with the increased facilities demanded.

Ex-Mayor Strong presided, and in his report said the guild had just passed its thirty-second year devoted to the saving of child life and the relief of infant suffering. Never before in its history, he said, had the guild done so much work as in the year just past, and never before had its resources and equipment been so taxed. Referring to the proposed new floating hospital, Col. Strong said:

"So great has been the demand upon our Summer hospitals during the intense heat of a few months ago that your board has thought it wise, yes, imperative, to provide for a second floating hospital and to arrange that the sanitary plant of the seaside hospital be renewed without delay. It is necessary that both may be ready for the season of 1899 in order that the equipment of our society may be more adequate to the greater needs of our greater city. In the crowded districts of Harlem, Long Island City, and Brooklyn are thousands of children now living within the confines of the city, and so in the jurisdiction of St. John's Guild, who may sicken and suffer and die without our aid, but who may be relieved, comforted, perchance saved, by the ministrations of a second floating hospital taken to them and placed within their reach. This will necessitate a large expenditure of money at once, and I heartily commend both undertakings to your support and to that of all friends of the sick and helpless children of New York whose lives it is our duty and privilegé to help build up to strong and healthy manhood and womanhood."

William F. King, in the report of the Executive Committee, after reviewing the work done, said: "Ours is the first and grandest work of its specific kind in the world, and surely, with the records we can show, it should be our proud aim to keep it so. Our greater city perforce demands greater accommodations and facilities in every branch of its throbbing life, and it is for you to decide whether St. John's Guild shall, with the increased demands, be better equipped to meet the necessities of the greatest and grandest side of that life for the sake of the most helpless and feeble of its citizens."

The report of the Treasurer showed that the total receipts during the year were $68,555.34, and the expenditures $61,707.86, leaving a balance in the treasury on Oct. 1 of $6,847.48. The report of the Chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee, John P. Faure, gave in brief the following as the principal work done during the season which opened on July 6 and closed on Sept. 10: 60,144 children and their mothers treated on Floating Hospital; 11,403 baths given on Floating Hospital; 2,507 children and their mothers treated at Sea Side Hospital; 17,350 days of hospital treatment; 216 children treated at Children's City Hospital; 6,501 hospital days; 1,959 children attended by Special Relief Department, and 6,464 visits made.

The daily average attendance on the Floating Hospital was 1,273 and on one occasion as many as 2,000 women and children were carried in a single day. Throughout the season there was never an accident or a mishap of any kind.

Mr. Faure made an earnest appeal for funds to build the new floating hospital. He said that much work was to be done among the children and mothers of the west side, Harlem, Long Island City, and Brooklyn, and that experience had also shown that to give the best possible results and benefits to those who were taken on the hospital it was necessary that not more than 1,000 people should go on each trip. He referred feelingly to the grand work and the unselfish aims of the members of the Guild, and introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Whereas, St. John's Guild has, during its history, ministered to the relief of 1,030,000 patients, and

Whereas, On many occasions hundreds have applied for admission to the Floating Hospital who were perforce refused because of lack of room, and,

Whereas, This feature culminated during the intense heat of the past Summer, in the enforced use of the Floating Hospital, which has abundantly demonstrated that two such barges can be simultaneously and advantageously operated, and are virtually essential to the greater usefulness of this charity,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the members and friends of St. John's Guild, in annual meeting assembled, that the funds needed for a second Floating Hospital, about $35,000, be secured at once, the hospital to be ready for use by July 1, 1899.

"I have pleasure in announcing," said Mr. Faure, after the resolutions were passed, "that through the thoughtfulness of a noble woman the nucleus of a fund for the new hospital has been started. During the early part of the coming year we will receive from the residuary estate of the late Mrs. Emma Abbott Wetherill, the sum of $8,000. Thus the new hospital has taken definite form and shape. It is meet that a noble woman who lived in and saw much of the throbbing life of this city, has made possible the duplication of what the persons benefitted have called 'the dear old boat.' This money is part of the $200,000 fund that was left in trust by her parents during their life, and comes to us now following the death of one of her parents. It is not the last sum that we will receive from this good and thoughtful woman's estate. And now I have here a letter which is in the right tone. May its tribe increase. I doubt not that there will be many more such.

Mr. Faure then read a letter from Jacob H. Schiff regretting his inability to attend the meeting, but inclosing a check for $100 for the new floating hospital. At this there was much applause, which was started afresh when Mr. Faure said that he had been authorized to announce the same donation from Dr. McAlpin. A letter regretting his absence and wishing the work of the guild success was read from Archbishop Corrigan.

William Brookfield, reading the report of the Membership Committee, spoke in favor of the plan to admit children as members "to help along the work for children." "That this plan has met with hearty and instant response," said Mr. Brookfield, "is evidenced by the fact that I have here an application for membership from Miss Elise Nina Stein, Sherman Square Hotel, three weeks old." Miss Stein, on motion of Col. Strong, was unanimously elected.

After the meeting Mr. Faure entertained those present with a lecture illustrated by stereopticon slides of the work on the floating and on the seaside hospitals of the guild. Many persons prominent in charitable work were present, among them Charles D. Kellogg, Vice President of the Charity Organization Society; Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, Miss Fretinghuysen, and Justice and Mrs. Ingraham.

Swiss "Trade in Foreigners."

From The London Chronicle.

One is irresistibly reminded of the "chocolate soldier" in Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's amusing play, "Arms and the Man," when one reads a just-issued return of the annual "trade in foreigners" in Switzerland. The return only deals with the trade for 1897, and it shows that in that year 20 new hotels, with an aggregate of 750 beds, were constructed, which, with additions to hotels already existing, went to swell the number of available beds in hotels from 80,000 to 90,000. It is estimated that the visitors number about 600,000, a very considerable increment to a country numbering some 3,000,000. Eighteen per cent. are Swiss—oddly enough; 16 per cent. English, 34 per cent. German, 12 per cent. French, 8 per cent. United States of America, and other countries 12 per cent. Their total expenditure is estimated at £12,000,000.

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt.—Adv.

TWO STRANGELY DROWNED

A Woman and Her Son Caught in the Cabin of a Gravel Scow.

OCEAN LINER STRUCK CRAFT

Captain of a Tug May Be Arrested for Leaving His Tow in a Helpless State in the North River.

A woman and her son were drowned by being caught in the cabin of a gravel scow that had been upset by a passing steamer in the North River yesterday.

Capt. John Jacobson of the gravel scow Blanche L. took a load of sand from West Nineteenth Street that was to have been unloaded at Tiffany Street, Bronx Borough. The scow was what is known as a deck scow, with the deck running from end to end, broad at both ends and with the sides slanting down from the deck to meet the bottom, which was flat. There was no hold proper in the scow, and in the space between the deck and bottom were thrown old ropes, junk, and ballast. Part of this hold at one end was boarded off for a cabin for the Captain and his family, and a few steps led from the cabin into the hold. The load of sand was carried on the deck.

The scow, which was towed by the tug Three Brothers, in charge of Capt. Lewis N. Seeley, started about 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Capt. Jacobson was on the deck of the scow, and his wife, Christina, and their son, Willie, six years old, were in the cabin.

When the tug and scow in tow were off Gansevoort Street Capt. Seeley dropped the scow in midstream, leaving her in a helpless condition, and steamed over to Pier 9, Hoboken, to get a supply of coal. The scow meantime drifted with the tide down the river until it was opposite Canal Street on the New York side and the German steamers' docks on the New Jersey side. Here she was struck nearly amidships by the steamer St. Cuthbert, that had just come in from Antwerp, and was going up to her dock. The scow was brushed aside and turned completely over. Capt. Jacobs barely escaped being caught between the steamer and the scow as the latter was being brushed by. He received serious injuries, and was left in the water, while the steamer went on her way.

Capt. Seeley of the tug Three Brothers had meantime replenished his supply of coal and was coming back. He found the scow upset and picked Capt. Jacobson out of the water and took him over to Desbrosses Street ferryhouse, where he handed him over to Policemen Hayes and Sullivan of the Leonard Street Station. An ambulance was summoned, and Capt. Jacobson was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, suffering from bruises and shock. He was moaning and calling for his wife and child, and would lapse into semi-consciousness and then revive to continue his moans.

The policemen returned to the tug with Capt. Seeley and steamed down after the capsized scow as far as Buoy No. 1, which marks the beginning of the ship channel that leads to the Narrows. Here they found it, and Capt. Seeley hitched two hooks with ropes to either end of the scow and brought it alongside the tug. He got in the bottom of the scow, and at one end he heard moans and cries coming from below. Seizing an axe, Capt. Seeley soon cut a hole in the bottom and was rewarded for his trouble by a puff of air and a swish of water that struck him in the face. The next moment he heard the moans and cries coming through the wood at the middle of the bottom and hurried there with his axe, where he cut another hole, and had the same experience. The cries retreated to the other end, and Capt. Seeley, who did not stop to think that the water rushed into the hold as the air escaped through the holes he had cut, followed the direction of the cries, and cut a third hole.

By that time the lighthouse tender, Gardner, had come up and got a cable under the scow. The big derrick steamer Hustler of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company also came up and Capt. Seeley proposed to Capt. Cochran of the Hustler to rip up a plank from the bottom of the scow. Capt. Cochran refused to do so, and instead tried to lift and right the scow with the derrick crane. He heard what he believed was a woman moaning and crying "God help us." While the scow was being lifted and righted the cable broke, and the scow fell back into the water. The moans and cries were discontinued, and the scow drifted further down with the current.

When Capt. Seeley was asked why he cut the holes he simply replied that the scow was awash and did not let out any air. When asked why he had left the scow in the stream to go for coal he replied that such things were done every day, and there was no law against it.

The policemen said they did not know why Seeley was cutting the holes unless it was to try and save the woman and boy inside, and they supposed that he understood his business. Capt. Cochran was unwilling to criticise Seeley's action. Capt. Fitzgerald of the steamer St. Cuthbert that had upset the scow reported to Sanderson & Son, the agents of the vessel, that he had been in collision with a gravel barge, and that the latter had been upset. He said the bow smash-up was unavoidable, because the scow had been drifted by the tide across his bow. He considered the collision a trifling one, and was surprised when told that two lives were lost.

Later in the day the two policemen said they would arrest Capt. Seeley of the tug Three Brothers for leaving his tow in a helpless state in the stream.

The boats soon secured the scow again and towed her up to the foot of West Tenth Street, where the scow was made fast in the slip. No attempt was made to take out the bodies.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Congressman Dalzell, Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. W. P. Lippitt, Rhode Island, and Ezra Rust, Detroit.

GRAND—Capt. R. L. Johnson, United States Army, retired, and Capt. C. M. Wrigley, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—R. du Madrazo, the artist, Paris; Oliver Ames, Boston, and J. H. Eckels, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—President C. A. Ellis, Boston Symphony Company, and Sir Michael Cartwright, London.

MURRAY HILL—Surgeon Victor G. Heiser, United States Navy, and M. Gabriel, Bayreuth, Syria.

WALDORF—Capt. G. G. Taylor, Jamaica, W. I.; P. J. Price, M. P., London, and J. D. Ichennauser, London.

WINDSOR—Ex-Gov. Pliny Jewell, Hartford, and President R. F. Smith, Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carroll & Cooney, Lima, Ohio; W. W. Cooney, carpets and cloaks; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Crawford, furnishing goods; J. Siegal, cloaks and suits; Miss S. Meyers, art goods; 115 Worth Street.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; white goods, cloaks, and suits, 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, ribbons and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. A. Bentley, linens and white goods, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

McKean, Ellers & Co., Austin, Texas; G. W. Massie, notions and dress goods, 253 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

O'Brien, J. J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. J. O'Brien, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss B. Sternberg, art goods; C. D. Rosenthal, notions; S. Bloom, boots and shoes; 43 Leonard Street.

Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets, 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Carroll & Co., Newark, Ohio; J. J. Carroll, notions, furnishing goods, and carpets; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hoyt & Jackson Company, The, Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, notions, furnishing goods, and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks and suits; 200 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, ladies' and infants' wear and millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Kahman, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Lindekes, Warner & Silmermeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. B. Hubbard, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Fridenberg, H. P., & Son, Jacksonville, Fla.; V. E. Fridenberg, novelties; Hotel Marlborough.

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. F. Meador, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; T. E. Kiffey, cloaks and suits; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, dress goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, wash goods; W. S. Parker, cloaks; H. W. Jackson, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, white goods and laces; 138 Spring Street; Belvidere House.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strause, notions and furnishing goods; 300 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Hersh, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. H. Allen, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, hosiery and gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lansburgh Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. L. Mayer, bedding; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; J. Kaufman, dry goods, 699 Broadway; Stuart House.

Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Euwers, domestics, 328 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Hotel Metropole.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; William Sycamore, toilet articles, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Sichel, Julius, Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Sichel, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohane, wash fabrics; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. L. Jackson, domestics; Holland House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Linhoff, furnishing goods, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Snellenberg, woolens; Hoffman House.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, silks; Hoffman House.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Waidman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waidman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. V., & Co., Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Ford, jewelry; Miss M. Richmond, laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. E. Malley, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, housefurnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Roditi, dry goods; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; F. De Lorimer, umbrellas; C. Johnson, toilet articles; Mr. Pilling, cloaks and silverware; Miss Walker, worsteds; 8 Greene Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; W. L. Auker, dry goods; Stuart House.

Whitner, C. K., Reading, Penn., notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; R. Birtwistle, notions and furnishing goods; William Armour, hosiery, gloves, and cloaks; Miss J. M. Clark, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, A., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. B. Peisse, upholstery goods; D. M. Edwards, upholstery goods; Miss L. Callahan, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and embroideries; 300 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

White, J. R., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Wilson, cloaks and suits; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; A. Dow, laces; C. F. Bacon, carpets; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Wren, dress goods; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Garfunkie, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; R. C. Smith, domestics and linens; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Vokmar, Fourth Artillery, now on duty as Adjutant of the Light Artillery Battalion, near San Juan River, Santiago, is relieved from such duty and will report at Fort McHenry, Maryland, where he will rejoin his battery.

Leaves of absence are granted or extended for one month as follows, all on account of sickness: First Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, Second Infantry; Major Charles R. Miller, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers; Second Lieut. James V. Heidt, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry; Major Julius H. Bowman, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. George L. Byroade, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. Robert F. Ames, Eighth Infantry.

Honorable discharges have been granted as follows by reason of resignation: Chaplain Edwin L. House, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. John H. Marion, First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry; Capt. George H. McCormick, First Texas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas F. Barry, California Volunteer Heavy Artillery; Capt. Francis T. Underhill, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry.

Major Robert B. Houston, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, with station in Washington, to date from Sept. 30.

Capt. Louis C. Scherer, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to New Ulm, Minn., and report for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer.

Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed twelve visits to the works of the Firth-Stirling Steel Company, Demmler, Penn., and not to exceed twelve visits to the works of the Braeburn Steel Company, Braeburn, Penn., during the months of November, December, and January, on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits to the works of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, Scranton, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Major Samuel T. Armstrong, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Capt. William K. Alexander, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Savannah and report for duty.

Navy.

The order issued Nov. 1 to Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, directing him to report Nov. 15 for duty at the Navy Department, has been modified so that he will not be required to report for such duty until Dec. 15.

Lieut. S. W. Stratton is detached from the Vermont and ordered home after completing his temporary duty with the Illinois State Naval Militia.

The following officers have been honorably discharged from the navy: Lieut. I. C. Emerson, Assistant Engineer W. H. Mason, Naval Cadet F. C. Armstrong, Assistant Engineer C. E. Taylor, Assistant Engineer J. F. Hanley, Lieut. H. L. Satterlee, Lieut. P. F. Rouse, (junior grade;) Ensign J. Dwyer, Assistant Surgeon A. H. Heppner, Assistant Engineer D. M. Berry, Assistant Engineer C.

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TWELVE PAGES.

GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Good judgment is the quality Col. ROOSEVELT will most profit by in the greater career he is about to enter. He has brains and energy, he is an upright man. There is no fear of his failure through a lack of capacity, industry, or integrity. If he shows sound judgment he will long hold a great place in his party and in the public esteem and attention.

Everybody is warning him against PLATT. It is quite unnecessary. If he does not of his own motion bang the door of his mind and of the Executive Chamber against PLATT his case is hopeless and his career short. No advice can save him if his own judgment does not tell him that he must dominate PLATT and never let PLATT dominate him; for if it does not tell him then it is a worthless judgment and will not carry its owner far.

The bossed Governors of the State have uniformly been little men and of one term. The Governors who have survived the Governorship and continued to be men of light and leading in their party have been either absolutely unbossed or else bosses on their own account. No statesmen in half a century have got greater fame and distinction from the office of Governor than TILDEN and CLEVELAND. TILDEN was not a boss in the Platt and Croker sense. He was a great and wise leader who dominated his party and all about him by his intellectual eminence. Col. ROOSEVELT could do no wiser thing for his own fame and in no way serve his party so well as by adopting the political policy which TILDEN pursued with such notable success, we mean his custom of calling about him the young men of brain and character in his party. He made them loyal to him and built up an organization that it was not disgraceful to belong to or acknowledge. Nobody ever attempted to boss Mr. CLEVELAND, either at Albany or at Washington. He was quite too strong a man. Mr. HILL was himself a very great boss and he was seven years in the Governor's chair and continued to rule Democratic politics in New York after he quitted it. Mr. ROOSEVELT will remember probably that neither CORNELL under CONKLING nor MORTON and BLACK under PLATT attained to any distinction in the Governorship.

This matter will be one of the first tests of ROOSEVELT's judgment and staying power; it is vital. If he misjudges it, one term at Albany will terminate his career. ALDRIDGE will confront him at the threshold. Merely to dispense with his services by appointing his successor will not be enough. The State has an account to settle with GEORGE ALDRIDGE, and the State will watch its servant in the Executive Chamber with deep interest to see how he bears himself toward ALDRIDGE and his smirched associates in the canal scandal.

There is a straight path before Col. ROOSEVELT. If his judgment bids him take it we think he will find it to be a long path and an honorable and pleasant one.

THE BOSS AND THE BENCH.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER appeared yesterday with an interview showing that he had learned nothing from the result of the election. His candidates for Judges "ran evenly." "The howl about an independent judiciary," he cheerfully observes, "therefore had no effect whatever on the campaign." Let us see.

CROKER's candidate for Governor got in the First Judicial District just about 169,000 votes. His candidates for Judges got in the same district just about 163,000 votes. That is to say, his Judges got 6,000 votes less than his Governor. There were 6,000 voters who took the trouble of marking the name of the candidate for Governor, instead of "putting a cross in the top of the column" so as to vote also for the Tammany Judges. It was not that so many Democratic voters did not take the trouble to vote for the Tammany Judges. It was that so many Democratic voters took the trouble not to vote for the Tammany Judges.

It is a fair computation that for every one of those voters there was another voter who was so disgusted with the boss's avowal of an intention to control the bench that he voted the whole Republican ticket outright. Even so, DALY ran about 3,500 ahead of ROOSEVELT.

The disgust excited outside of this judicial district by the boss' undisguised efforts to control the bench must also be reckoned, though it cannot be exactly measured. Add the votes which were influenced by it to the 6,000 we assume to have been transferred in the First District, and VAN WYCK would now be the Governor elect. Ten thousand is a very low estimate of the number of votes driven to the Republican ticket by the Tammany boss. The transfer of that number of votes sufficed to change the result of the State election. After all, "the howl for an independent judiciary" seems to have effected something, though not what the "howlers" sought to effect.

BUSINESS AND THE ELECTIONS.

The elections have nowhere produced any result at which any business man need take alarm. Business was said to be waiting on the elections. If it waits any longer the diagnosticians must look for some other and unrevealed cause of its reluctance. The truth is probably that business is pretty brisk now. It may not seem so to persons who have expected to see prosperity return with a visible boom. The country is now so fully developed, at least in the Eastern States, that a very great increase of business is possible without any of the external symptoms of a boom. There is no longer room for a sudden and great increase.

The loss of Republican control in the House of Representatives is an occasion for no disquietude. The Senate will become more strongly Republican as the result of yesterday's legislative elections in various States. And does not the President also stand between the country and any silver legislation which the House Democrats and Populists might attempt?

The Congressmen elected yesterday will not take their seats until a year from the coming December unless the President calls an extra session. Meanwhile the Republicans in the present House, under the leadership of their able Speaker, have a golden opportunity. If they pass a sound currency bill at the coming session and if the Senate also passes it and the President signs it free-silver coinage will be dead past resurrection by the time the Fifty-sixth Congress assembles in December, 1899.

The country on Tuesday passed a vote of censure on Algerism, McKinleyism, and Dingleyism. It did nothing to disturb the confidence of business men.

TRADE AND IMPERIALISM.

That the British are anxious to have us take over the Philippines is no news. They need to do the business which they might do with an honest and intelligent administration of the islands, but it is very unlikely that they would take the islands as a gift and pay this expense. The game is not worth the candle.

It is true that the Philippines urgently need an honest and intelligent administration. There is no port outside of Turkey where commerce has been burdened with so many needless exactions as in Manila, and perhaps none where the administration of the customs has been more corrupt. At the worst, our administration could hardly fail to be an improvement on that of Spain in matters of detail.

But there is a much larger question, of which the Administration has not yet suggested a solution, except indirectly. Are we to open the door of the Philippines, if we get them, to all mankind on equal terms, or are we to shut it in the faces of all mankind except ourselves? The former is the British method. The latter is the French, German, Russian, and eminently the Spanish method of dealing with colonial possessions. If we take the Philippines for the purpose of bringing them under the aegis of the Dingley tariff, at a time when our own manufacturers are showing an increasing impatience to be rid of that relic of barbarism, then our rule will be of no more benefit to mankind than that of Spain, except as it may be more honest in detail.

The London Times reminds us, with justice, that "commercial restriction and imperial expansion do not thrive together." It is only within this century that England has learned that lesson, and no other colonizing power has learned it yet. But she has learned it thoroughly, and has prospered enormously by applying it. The Times admits that the sympathy of Englishmen with our colonial aspirations has been greatly chilled by the order for the regulation of trade with Puerto Rico. This The Times describes as a blunder, and in fact it is a huge and preposterous blunder. To assume that our trade with a dependency a thousand miles and more away is coasting trade and must be carried on in American bottoms is to commit a folly of which we believe not one of the colonizing nations, possibly excepting Spain, has been guilty. We will not have our trade with Puerto Rico done as cheaply as possible. We will have it done as expensively as possible, and therefore its growth will be retarded instead of being stimulated.

Our navigation laws are a hundred years old, and a hundred years behind the age. To extend them to Puerto Rico is outrageous. To extend them to the Philippines, 7,000 miles from our shores, would be monstrous and inconceivable. For it would mean that all American trade with the Philippines would be done at a disadvantage. To the completeness of our folly in extending our navigation laws to the Philippines only one point would remain to be added, and that is that we should extend our home tariff to them or devise a special and preferential tariff by way of overcoming the disadvantage at which we had placed our exporters and importers. Then we would appear before the world as the most reactionary and unprogressive of nations, belonging to the Middle Ages instead of modern times—the enemy instead of the friend of civilization and progress. We should not only lose enormous amounts of money upon the Philippines, but we should incur the dislike and contempt of mankind into the bargain.

TRIUMPHS AND CONSOLATIONS.

According to JOSEPH MILLER, the stranger in a village, inquiring as to a funeral whose funeral it was, and, on being informed, inquiring further, "What was the complaint?" received the supplementary answer: "Oh, none at all. Everybody is satisfied."

That may not be quite true about this election. It would be easy to designate several persons who are not satisfied. But even for them there are crumbs of comfort. The election was a lottery in which no person, of whatever political faith, has drawn utter blanks. The New York Republican can solace himself by looking to Albany. The New York Democrat can console himself by looking to Washington. Judge VAN WYCK can console himself by the evidence the returns bear to his great personal popularity in the Borough of Brooklyn, while if it be true that DANFORTH, who is commonly esteemed as but a chimera bombinating in a vacuum, has run ahead of VAN WYCK even in Brooklyn, Mr. TIMOTHY WOODRUFF has acquired a melancholy distinction, since it should seem that he is even more unpopular than Judge VAN WYCK is popular where they are both best known.

There is one conspicuous exception to the rule that there is something in the result to please everybody, and this is the exception which proves the rule. We know of nothing in the returns calculated to gratify or console the President of the United States. Six months ago Congress gave him an unprecedented and unanimous vote of confidence. That confidence he has contrived to fritter away, so that after a successful war the country votes its want of confidence in him and sends a majority to the House of Representatives to oppose him. But although it is not for the present joyous but grievous, this rebuff may be sanctified to him if he interprets it aright. The universal disgust with ALGER would not have affected the President if he had promptly unloaded ALGER and prosecuted Algerism when it was clear that Algerism was a National danger and ALGER a public nuisance. The President's best friends admonished him that he could not carry his Secretary of War, and ceased to be his friends because he insisted upon carrying ALGER. The consequences of his obstinacy he sees writ large as the verdict of the country upon the first year and a half of his Administration.

WHY NOT DEPEW?

If the Republican Legislature next Winter has a fit sense of its opportunity and its responsibility it will turn a stone-deaf ear to suggestions that it bestow the United States Senatorship as a reward of toil and sacrifice in behalf of party. The talk about BLACK is necessarily based upon foolish imagining and will not last until the Legislature meets. The Governor forfeited all claims to consideration for his feelings and salve for his wounds when he resisted the will of PLATT at Saratoga. There is talk of ODELL, Chairman and toiler in the Republican harness. The Senatorship would be quite wasted on ODELL or any of his grade. Let us hope that the Legislature will take a juster view of the dignity of the Senatorship and the qualifications of a Senator.

MURPHY has never opened his lips in the Senate. PLATT is silent. The Empire State might as well be represented in that Chamber by two cigar-store Indians whenever any great or small debate engages the attention of Senators. It is humiliating. It is disgraceful. It robs the people of the State of their constitutional rights. The Legislature will not be mindful of its duty if it fails to elect as Senator a man who is in intellect and power of utterance fit to take his place among those Senators who are foremost in debate. Let the voice of New York be heard.

Mr. DEPEW can talk. He is a Republican of undoubted regularity. He is thoroughly well informed about the interests and the views of the people of New York. National questions are his study. He is enough of a citizen of the world to be perfectly at home and unabashed even in that body where newcomers are expected to listen and learn through two sessions before venturing to get upon their feet. If he were in the Senate the enormous business and industrial interests of the State and City of New York would not be left an undefended prey to the Populism of Nebraska or the envy of Arkansas.

Where have the Republicans a better man for Senator whom Mr. PLATT would allow to be elected?

We beg to remind the good Democrats who elected ROOSEVELT in order to chastise CROKER that they also elected WOODRUFF of the Canal Board, and the defender of ALDRIDGE. CROKER might have been punished without condoning the Republican canal frauds. With brains, a lead pencil, and a little patience even a blanket ballot can be made to distribute rewards and punishments with discrimination.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is a little difficult to understand just why the toils of a stumping tour are so exhausting, even to candidates in perfect health and of more than ordinary strength. The most industrious and energetic of aspirants for office—such men as Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BRYAN, to use one very modern instance, and another now almost forgotten—do, indeed, travel a good many miles and make a good many speeches in the few weeks when the campaign is approaching its close, but of real physical labor they perform considerably less than the average person who works for a living gets through daily without becoming at all worn or haggard. As for mental labor, decidedly few evidences of that are to be seen in the eloquence of these ambulatory orators. Before starting on their rounds, they doubtless do some hard thinking about what to say, but while the journey is in progress, they usually work the same material over and over, and present practically nothing new after the first week. Were they obliged constantly to address the same audience, their minds would have a reasonable excuse for weariness, but with fresh hearers constantly supplied, frequent repetition is as natural as it is easy. As a matter of fact, the candidate's fatigue is probably one of the nerves much more than of the brains or the muscles. The other members of his party often talk as much as he does, and as irregularly, and do as much railroad riding, and still they show no particular exhaustion of mind or body. Their hopes and fears, however, are more or less impersonal and theoretical. Victory or defeat may mean much for them; to him, for the time being, it means everything. Therefore he worries, and therefore does he wear out rapidly.

—Various theories, not all of them entirely amiable, have been put forward to explain Mr. KIPLING's hatred of interviewers and his marked reluctance to express his views on subjects which, while in no wise connected with his special arts, would vastly interest a curious public. His attitude has sometimes been described as misanthropic, sometimes as the result of—well, of manners the antithesis of good. It may be, however, that the great man's preference for silence and solitude comes from a clear realization of a tendency on his own part to say things that he would not print at all or only after careful editing and in altered form. Support for this view is to be found in the report of a conversation with Mr. KIPLING which has just appeared in one of the English papers and is receiving considerable attention from the others. In some way not revealed, the poet was induced to talk for publication about CECIL RHODES, and before the interview ended he seems to have made several remarks that are at least a little startling. To an inquiry about the "public morals" of Mr. RHODES there came as reply, first a contemptuous "Tut!" and then, "What do you mean by morals? He is making an empire." When "ideals" was substituted for "morals," Mr. KIPLING was but little mollified. "The best ideal," he said, "is to spread civilization and to make an empire while doing it." The interviewer hinted that some people liked to see the rules of religion which are supposed to govern in private life, applied to some extent in public affairs. The answer was: "Religion has no influence on conduct. What is of consequence is that the Boers favor everything benighted, and Mr. RHODES everything progressive." The Boers were described as "detestable," and Mr. KIPLING could see no reason for believing them to be a religious people except the fact that when KRUGER wants to have his own way "he howls texts at them." To the final inquiry, why the great RHODES made such a mess of the Jameson raid, the reply was, "Ah, you have asked a question which probably will not be answered till the Day of Judgment."

—There has been more than hot weather and French jealousies to trouble the Kaiser since he arrived in Palestine. It is said on apparently good authority that his only welcome was from the handful of German settlers who expect to profit greatly from their monarch's desire to secure a foothold in the East. The native population take no interest in the royal visitors, except as the visit makes opportunities for earning money and leads to road building. Otherwise the reception has been extremely cold. The people are unanimously of the opinion that the Emperor has come to spy out the land, and will in due time quarrel with the Sultan and so make an excuse for seizing as much of Asia Minor as circumstances will permit. Therefore there are no cheering crowds, and, indeed, no crowds at all, along the roads, and this of course, is most annoying to the intensely self-respecting WILLIAM. The Turkish officials carry out the Sultan's orders, of course, but they do it with an ill grace and never take any voluntary pains to make the distinguished travelers enjoy themselves. The Governor of one town refused to receive them on the ground that he was not an innkeeper, and in answer to remonstrances he exclaimed, "Let them pay me my salary for the last nine months!" Most stringent precautions are taken to insure the safety of the imperial party, and not a ship leaves the ports of Beyrout, Haifa, or Jaffa without having on board some unhappy victim of the new regulations.

—PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, writing to Miss M. BETHAM-EDWARDS in 1885, expressed regret for the tendency toward jealous hostility which he saw in both Englishmen and Frenchmen. "I had hoped some years ago," he added, "that the future might establish a friendly understanding between the two nations, based upon their obvious interest, in the first place, and perhaps a little on the interchange of ideas, but I fear it was illusory, and that at some future date, at present indeterminable, there might be another war between them, as in the days of our fathers. I have thought sometimes of trying to found an Anglo-French society or league, the members of which should simply engage themselves to do their best on all occasions to soften the harsh feeling between the two nations. Peace and war hang on such trifles sometimes that a society such as I am imagining might possibly on some occasion have influence enough to prevent a war." This letter has now been brought forward as suggesting a possible, though not very promising, means of furthering what is called "the policy of the loophole."

—Blue pencil marks on a copy of The Medical Review of Reviews calls our attention to an article in which the editor of that grave publication announces the appearance of a new disease. Its victims, he says, are especially numerous among writers for newspapers and magazines, and the most marked symptom is a disposition to treat Surgeon General STERNBERG with injustice. This official, it seems, made "almost superhuman efforts to secure the best possible sanitary condition for our soldiers, the most efficient medical attendance for the sick, and medical and surgical supplies superior to any ever before furnished to an army in the field," and yet he "has been characterized by the hysterical journalists as inefficient, and some have called for his removal from office." These unfortunate invalids, moreover, imagine that "if the President of the United States had not been inefficient and made an improper appointment or two, the great victory could have been won without any killed or wounded, and a quarter of a million of men could have been encamped all Summer without having anybody die from disease; and all could and should have had oyster patties for dinner every day, even when the oysters were not in season." That description naturally caused great alarm in THE TIMES Office, for this paper has more than once criticised the Surgeon General and the whole conduct of the war, and several members of its staff have bewailed the absence of "oyster patties" from the menus of transports and camps. No clearer proof that the new disease is epidemic in this region could be asked, and to hear that one is afflicted with a malady "connected closely with the neuroses" is enough to terrify almost anybody. There is, however, consolation, and not a sting, in the tail of our learned contemporary's article, for, happily, it closes with the information that this strange disease, though often severe and sometimes malignant, is self-limiting, and "will all disappear after the Tuesday following the first Monday in November." That means, if we are good chronologicians, that the afflicted ones, including ourselves, will become sane and well early to-morrow morning, and that, henceforth, they will all exult over the prevalence of typhoid fever in the home camps, and shake congratulatory hands with the soldiers who were dieted so long on moldy hardtack and spoiled beef. That will be very pleasant.

CROKER IN KINGS COUNTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial leader on the morning of the 9th on the subject of "Croker" and his work was most true, and your tribute to Hugh McLaughlin and Democrats of Kings County was well deserved. But in describing the work of Croker, you fall a good deal short of the whole truth. His untimely contest with the Bar Association cost Judge Van Wyck many thousands of votes in Kings County. Going from ward to ward, speaking at small meetings, and conversing with men whom I met at clubs and other gatherings, I encountered the bitterest feeling against Croker—not always wholly just, I thought, but beyond all argument or appeal—and I am convinced that this hostility to the Tammany "boss" cut down Van Wyck's plurality in Brooklyn fully 10,000, which a change of 5,000 votes would do. It cost us fully 20,000 plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 10,000 up the State—thus completely reversing the result on Governor and the State ticket. For myself, I think Judge Daly should have quietly accepted the situation, as he must have foreseen the final result. At any rate, it is most vexatious to see a noble gentleman defeated by a combination of brutal arrogance and puerile selfishness. Yet there is a silver lining to this cloud. It thrusts Tammany Hall completely out of the larger councils of the party for the next two years. Let us, remembering this, take renewed courage. Do not forget that the Democratic Party has never prospered in late years, except when in open defiance of the Tammany leaders. WILLOUGHBY.
Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 1898.

To Get Out or Be Kicked Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read your editorial in to-day's paper, I fully agree with you in regard to "Boss" Croker, and I only hope and trust that he will either get out, or be kicked out, as leader before he gets another chance to drag our party to defeat by satisfying his personal spite upon nominees as in the Judge Daly affair. THOMAS J. D'ARCY.
Elmhurst, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1898.

How It Strikes a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "The Country to Mr. McKinley," undertakes to prove too much, and in the effort disproves itself. The lesson to be drawn from the elections appears to me in this light, and I think it will so strike the average unprejudiced American, that in spite of the mistakes made in details in the conduct of the war, in spite of "Algerism," if you choose so to call it, the country returns to Congress a majority to sustain the policy of the Administration, absorption of the Philippines and all, and had there been no "yellow journal" howl and outcry regarding the war the Republican majority in the next Congress would have been largely increased. Yours for plain facts, W. B. G.
New York, Nov. 9, 1898.

INCOME TAX IN FRANCE.

From The London Standard.

Following the example of his predecessor in M. Bourgeois's Radical Cabinet, M. Peytral has elaborated a project of progressive income tax. It is extremely complicated, but it is estimated by the Finance Minister to produce a revenue of 170,000,000 or 175,000,000 francs per annum. The income of a taxpayer would be calculated on the rental value of his dwelling, including stables and other outhouses, together with gardens, parks, &c. In order to estimate fairly the rental value which would form the basis for the calculation of a man's income, M. Peytral's project divides the towns and communes into eight different categories, from Paris to villages with less than 1,000 inhabitants. To the supposed income thus estimated would be added other amounts for servants and other persons receiving wages or a salary. That amount would be taxable as supposed income. For that element of appreciation of wealth the towns and communes would be divided into five categories. In Paris a person employing one female servant would have 800 francs added to his income, estimated on the value of his house or apartment. In towns with 100,000 or more inhabitants, 700 francs; in towns of 30,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, 600 francs; in towns of from 5,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, 500 francs, and in towns and villages with less than 5,000 souls, 400 francs. For each additional female servant the additional supposed income to be taxed in Paris would be 1,600 francs, and in the other towns and communes 1,400 francs, 1,200 francs, 1,000 francs, and 800 francs. For each manservant in Paris the additional taxable income would be 2,400 francs, and in the other towns 2,100 francs, 1,800 francs, 1,500 francs, and 1,200 francs.

The persons who are to be regarded as servants for the estimation of income include tutors, governesses, lady companions, porters, housekeepers, butlers, and domestics of all sorts. To the amount of income estimated on the rental value of the house or apartment, and increased by the sums corresponding to the number of servants employed, M. Peytral would add other sums calculated on the number of carriages, horses, motor cars, and velocipedes. For a motor car with four seats he would add 3,000f., and for a motor car with less than four seats 1,200f. For an ordinary four-wheeled carriage in Paris he would add 2,000f., and in other towns 1,500f., 1,000f., 600f., and 400f., according to the number of inhabitants. For an ordinary two-wheeled carriage in Paris he would add 1,000f., and in other towns and communes 800f., 500f., 300f., and 200f. For a horse and mule in Paris 2,000f., and in other communes from 1,500f. to 400f. For a motor-cycle he would add 500f.

The possessor of a dog would have his estimated taxable income increased by 100f. A person possessing a yacht, whether it be a sailing yacht or a steam yacht, would have his estimated taxable income increased by 20 per cent. of the value of the yacht. The tax thus estimated would, however, be reduced in favor of persons having more than one child or aged parent dependent on them for support and enjoying an estimated income of less than 20,000f. in Paris, 12,000f. in towns from 100,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, 10,000f. in towns containing from 30,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 8,000f. in towns from 10,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, 7,000f. in towns from 5,000 to 2,000 inhabitants, and 5,000f. in communes containing less than 1,000 inhabitants. The reduction of taxation would be for two children or aged parents, one-tenth; for three, two-tenths; for four, three-tenths; for five or six, four-tenths; for seven or more, five-tenths. Taxpayers would be obliged to make a declaration concerning the number of their servants horses, dogs, yachts, &c., at the Town Hall of their commune. In case of any omission they would be punished by increased taxation on the omitted income.

Cause Found for His Discharge.

From The Washington Star.

There are many stories told about the manner in which Secretaries in the different departments are hampered by what is known as regulations, law, and general red tape. An instance of this occurred the other day in the Navy Department. A case had been presented to Secretary Long concerning an enlisted man, who went into the navy as a sailor at the beginning of the war, but as there did not seem to be any near prospect of any further fighting, the man wanted to return to his family and his old occupation. To the Secretary it was a meritorious case, and he decided to issue a discharge for the man. He called in an officer from the Navigation Bureau and made known his wishes. "It can't be done, Mr. Secretary," said the officer. "A sailor cannot be discharged except for cause." The Secretary sent for the Chief of the Navigation Bureau. "I want to have this man discharged from the navy," he announced. The chief knit his brows and replied: "Mr. Secretary, the law and regulations are very strict; a man cannot be discharged from the navy except for cause." The Secretary was not yet satisfied, and requested the attendance of the Judge Advocate General, the law officer of the department. "Is there any way in which a man may be discharged from the navy?" asked the Secretary. "Oh, yes," answered the lawyer, "any man can be discharged for cause." "Not otherwise?" asked the Secretary. "I am anxious to have this man discharged." "Well," answered the Judge Advocate, "the law says a man cannot be discharged from the navy except for cause, and the reason stated in his discharge." The Secretary looked at the officer for a moment and then said, with a twinkle in his eye: "Make out this man's discharge," and added, after a slight hesitation, "because it rained yesterday morning." The man has received his discharge.

Strange Phase of the Moon Explained.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The Flower Astronomical Observatory has been quite a favorite resort during some of the recent moonlight nights. It can be reached by trolley via Market and Sixty-ninth Streets, and the gentlemen on duty are most zealous in showing visitors the stars and planets. One night a young man with a kodak visited the observatory and set his camera on a table under a brilliant electric light while he stepped over and peeped through the telescopic lenses. It was late when he got home, so he made no attempt to develop the pictures he had taken in the woods during the day; but when he began the process the next morning he was surprised to find he had a negative representing a peculiar phase of the moon. The orb seemed a little tilted on its axis and showed a light fringe on the lower edge. He took a blue print of his wonderful picture to the astronomers for an explanation. They studied it and were mystified. Just then one of the astronomers sat down to focus his telescope, leaning his head slightly forward. The head was quite bald, with a little fringe of hair around the neck, and the man holding the photo, glancing at the back of the bald head, recognized at once his "peculiar phase of the moon." Kodaks are no longer admitted to the Flower Observatory.

Made to Order for Englishmen.

New York Telegram to The London Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—There has been considerable depression among the Extreme Irishmen of this city for weeks past, which I could not understand until yesterday, when I met an Irishman, to whom I am already indebted for information, and for whose veracity I can pledge myself. He told me that the depression arose through the death of John O'Connor, alias Dr. Clarke, alias John S——. The last alias he was known by in the South of Ireland especially. The cause of the consternation over his death recently is attributable, so my informant assured me, to the fact that a large number of his papers have fallen into the hands of the British Government, and that certain gentlemen at both sides of the Atlantic are incriminated. To the same authority I am indebted for the further information that the "entente cordiale" now existing between Great Britain and America is to be further developed by the sending to the "right about" of certain individuals in this city who occupy places of interest. I may mention in this connection Mr. Recorder Goff, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Morgan O'Brien, both of whom were associated in the release of the political prisoners in Australia. That the hatchet will fall with equal precision upon the heads of many of the smaller fry who pose as political leaders and "bosses" on the Irish question, but who really are living off the funds of the Irish societies, to which the rank and file are obliged to contribute, is clear.

REASON OF IT.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The election of Theodore Roosevelt is due to Tammany Hall. It elected Mr. Leventritt, Judge Andrews, and Judge Fitzgerald, but as an indirect consequence it elected Mr. Roosevelt, too.

Tammany Hall defeated Judge Daly—and Augustus Van Wyck. Either the renomination of Judge Daly would have elected Mr. Van Wyck or tolerable and available reasons for declining to renominate Judge Daly might have elected Mr. Van Wyck.

The omission to renominate Judge Daly required the best statement of reasons. It was accompanied by a statement of the worst. He had been twenty-eight years on the bench—long enough in the opinion of general folk. His years made only a short period of service possible, before he would reach the retiring age—an objection of gravity in the opinion of not a few. He could well have been asked to give way to a younger Democrat—a legitimate request in the minds of many men.

None of these reasons was given. None that was given could stand examination. Every one of them challenged indignation. They were just two. "He had not given to Tammany proper consideration." Fined down, that amounted to his objection to remove an ex-Superior Court Judge from a clerkship, so that Michael T. Daly could be appointed and to his vote against ordering auction sales on proceedings in execution to be held at 111 Broadway in the office of the friend or partner or both of the leader of Tammany Hall. "He had not been an upright Judge." Specifications were withheld. The withholding of them made the assertion a calumny.

The net effect of this is that enough Democrats in New York County and elsewhere voted against the Democratic State ticket to defeat it in the State. True, Judge Daly is defeated, too, but at the price or with the effect of electing Mr. Roosevelt. The Tammany Democracy is a local gainer. The Democracy of the State is a loser. Judge Daly could have been renominated, and Mr. Van Wyck could have been elected. Judge Daly's retirement by Tammany could have been secured with adequately justifying reasons that need not have lost the State to Judge Van Wyck. The wrong thing was done in the worst way.

Definition and location of causes call for no characterization of them. They characterize themselves. Offsetting the dissatisfaction of defeat is the fact of knowing just why and just where it occurred and just how it occurred, and because of what and of whom.

The result is educational in high degree.

Psittacismus Among Classical "Digs."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A French critic, M. A. Rieffel, writing in the Revue des Revues, has revealed a new disease which is attacking our schools and universities. Psittacismus is the name of this malady, and its cause is Latin and Greek. He says the eternal use of dictionary and grammar and the time-hallowed cribbing which makes the beauty of Latin and Greek prose are producing atrophy of the brain and widespread psittacismus, which means after all only the methods of the parrot, and he concludes with the funeral dirge of Dr. Primer, "nothing but books, nothing but words, and a net result of chatterers, gerund-grinders, and prigs."

NUGGETS.

An Impressionist.

The Old Friend—I don't believe you realize the dignity of your position.

The New Millionaire—Don't have to. I've a butler hired for that.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why Tod Comes Home.

Jockey Tod Sloane must now dismount and give way to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum as the most popular man in Great Britain. Fame is ever a fickle jade.—Boston Herald.

His Failing.

Her Mother—I am surprised at Charles squandering so much money on a phonograph.

The Wife—I am not. He always did like to hear himself talk.—Harlem Life.

Reckless.

"That orator has a wonderful gift of language," remarked the impressionable young man.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "He is always throwing language around as if it didn't cost anything."—Washington Star.

WHEN YOU'RE AWAY FROM HOME

Edward Singer in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When you're feelin' blue ez indigo, when you're away from home,
En faces ain't familiar on the new streets that you roam,
You'll find them all a-fadin' en they'll disappear from view,
When you run acrost a feller from the same ol' town ez you.

If you hain't been the best o' friends it softens up your heart,
You feel a warmin' to him that'll kinder give a start
To a long en lastin' friendship that you'll ailus cart aroun',
With a good word for the feller from the same ol' leetle town.

You'll find his voice soun's sweeter ez he mentions some ol' name
Then it useter when you'd meet him airly mornin's in the lane;
En when you say goodbye en part, ez somehow folks must do,
You hate to leave the feller from the same ol' town ez you.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

The first concert of the thirteenth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The fact that the orchestra has deserted the Metropolitan Opera House for the only hall in the city thoroughly suited to the performance of a concert orchestra is something on which music lovers are to be congratulated. The acoustics of Carnegie Hall are much more favorable to a display of the tonal power and quality of an orchestra than those of the Opera House, and hence yesterday afternoon there was a noticeable gain in solidity and smoothness, not all of which by any means could be attributed to the new conductor. Carnegie Hall proved to be especially favorable to the strings, and if the brass did not seem to give out such a body of tone as we have been accustomed to hear from it, every one should remember that the conductor who now wields the baton over Boston's pet musical body is one of the most successful tamers of trumpets and trombones now before the public.

The change in the habitation of the orchestra had no evil effect upon the attendance. On the contrary, the house was well filled by an audience which in appearance and in close attention to the music resembled that which honors the concerts of our Philharmonic Society. It was an audience chiefly composed of ladies, and its applause was neither loud nor long, except when a combination of the woman's favorite piano composer and one of his most popular exponents aroused an excitement which defied even the muting agency of kid gloves.

There have been changes in the constitution of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for the rapacious sea swallowed up some of its most artistic lives with the ill-fated Bourgogne, and others who have not passed away have sought other spheres of usefulness. There are a new first flute, a new first oboe, a new first clarinet, and a new tympanist. Of the clarinetist little can be said, as yesterday's programme gave him scant opportunity for display of his powers, but what little was distinguishable was characterized by most delicious smoothness and mellowness of tone, and perfect phrase. The first flute is a competent artist, and the first oboe revealed himself in the famous fermata of the C minor symphony as a player who sings with a noble tone and exquisite style. The tympanist is a modest, unpresuming gentleman. He may possibly have a desire to treat a kettle drum with rudeness at times, but such doings are not permitted "in the Consulship of Plancus." It must be added that the wood wind, as a body, is beautiful in tone and in the finish of its work.

Wilhelm Gericke, who now conducts the orchestra, introduced it to New York twelve years ago, so that he is no stranger to those whose musical memories have not begun within that period. He has had two successors—Arthur Nikisch and Emil Paur—and he himself now succeeds the latter. When Mr. Gericke went away the Boston Symphony Orchestra was noted for the extreme precision and accuracy of its work and for the polished, elegant, and—it is only fair to add—somewhat icy classicism of its style. Nikisch was romantic in all his readings, and Paur strenuous and eager in his analytical phrasing. The virility and boldness, the brilliancy and the tonal power of the orchestra were developed at the expense of its old repose and smoothness.

In the performance of the three orchestral numbers played yesterday—Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Brahms's variations on Haydn's "Chorale St. Anthony," and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony—there was no lack of evidence of the presence of the old familiar mastership. It was evident throughout that hereafter we shall be asked to accept, in the place of the highly colored, palpitating, pulsating, insistent force of the Nikisch and Paur styles, a minor-like smoothness of translucent yet solid and closely knit tone, a perfect precision and unanimity, a legato as polished as that of a great singer, and an elegant daintiness of utterance in all those minor details which have heretofore been provided in elaborate articulation. Mr. Gericke's readings yesterday were not lacking in strength, but no one could have accused them of heated utterance. Nevertheless the refined style and technical flawlessness of the performance evoked and deserved hearty applause. Because Mr. Gericke's style is different from that of his predecessors, it does not follow that it is inferior to it. There are admirable reasons for praising and enjoying both.

The soloist yesterday was Moriz Rosenthal, the eminent pianist, and for his first appearance this season with orchestra he chose Chopin's E minor concerto. Ten years ago, when Mr. Rosenthal first played this concerto here, THE TIMES awarded him the most enthusiastic praise. A reprint of the article published then would almost fulfil all the demands of a complete commentary on yesterday's performance. It was a triumphantly masterful demonstration of the fact that such colossal technic as Rosenthal's, when applied with the full exercise of artistic intellectuality backed by genuine sympathy, can do things that touch as well as amaze. In the last movement alone the pianist was not great, because he insisted on using an original accentuation of a distorting kind.

But in the first and second movements he played superbly. He showed that he could sing a lovely and tender cantilena, when he felt one, and that he could handle the lovely exfoliations of Chopin's melodic embroidery with unsurpassable delicacy and that charming touch of intimacy which comes only when a pianist is touched by music under his fingers. The second movement in particular Mr. Rosenthal played with wonderfully beautiful tone and touch. He aroused great enthusiasm, and he did it by legitimate and artistic piano playing.

The orchestra will give its first evening concert to-night, when the programme will consist of Schumann's symphony in C, Scharwenka's B flat minor piano concerto, with Rosenthal as soloist; Strauss's "Don Juan," and the vorspiel and "liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde."

A NEW LUISE MILLER.

Ada Merito, a comely young actress from Wiesbaden, made her first appearance in this country last night as beautiful but unhappy Luise Miller, that prototype of white muslin heroines in Schiller's juvenile domestic tragedy, "Kabale und Liebe," at the Irving Place Theatre. It was the anniversary of great Friederich's birth, and therefore an "occasion," and the house was nearly filled by attentive and enthusiastic German-Americans who took every line of the famous old play seriously, and were, evidently, as deeply impressed by young Ferdinand's heroics and as alive to the irony of Herr Worm's subtle rejoinders as the good folks of Schiller's young manhood must have been.

Fraulein Merito is comely and poses well, and, therefore, fits the two chief requirements of the he

SPAIN'S CLAIMS REFUTED

Answer of the United States Presented to the Spanish Peace Commissioners.

OUR RIGHT TO OCCUPY MANILA

A Military Measure Which Justifies the Assumption of Full Administrative Powers—The Protocol and the Philippines.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—To-day's session of the Peace Commissions began at 2:13 P. M. and ended at 3 P. M.

When the meeting opened the Americans presented to their Spanish colleagues the answer of the United States to the claims submitted on Friday last in behalf of Spain. The document in which the American answer was set forth consisted of nearly fifty sheets of typewritten matter.

The joint session was short because Señor Montero Rios and Judge Day concurred in the service of the American rejoinder upon the Spanish Commissioners without a formal reading of the paper, and an adjournment was taken until Saturday.

The American presentation was a refutation of the Spanish allegation that because the words "possession," "ownership," or "cession" do not occur in the protocol clause touching upon the Philippine Islands, the Peace Commissions have no right to discuss them here, and that even if they did so it must be in the light of the alleged fact of an exterior agreement that Spain's sovereignty should not be impaired.

The Americans also answered Spain's claim for the restitution to her of public money and customs collections taken by the United States officials since the capitulation of Manilla, and they also made reply to Spain's claim for an indemnity on account of the alleged imprisonment by the United States authorities of Spanish troops of Manilla, and for their consequent detainment from being of service to Spain in the suppression of the insurrection and the preservation of property.

They hold that there was justification, under the terms of the protocol, for the discussion of the future of the Philippine Islands, and they also claimed that the occupation of Manila is a military occupation, which justifies the United States in collecting the revenues, administering the government, and exercising all the functions of possession.

NO NEW PROPOSITIONS.

It is quite safe to say that the Americans have made no new propositions regarding the possession of the Philippines, but confined themselves to a discussion of the proposals and assertions made by Spain at the previous meeting.

Despite persistent assertions here to the contrary, there is no ground, as has already been cabled, for the Spanish contention that the United States acquiesced, at the signing of the protocol, in some reservations by Spain of her Philippine sovereignty. This utterly unfounded rumor is now quite well understood to have come from a high source not in sympathy with the United States.

The facts of the case are these: On July 26 last the Washington Government received from Spain an inquiry as to the basis on which the war might be terminated. Four days later, or thereabout, the information was forthcoming in the response embodying the terms of the protocol, save for the use in the Philippine paragraph of the word "possession." Before the response was formally presented to M. Cambon, Spain's representative in Washington, he suggested the substitution of the word "disposition." The United States Government acquiesced; the substitution was made, the formal response was delivered to M. Cambon, who forwarded it to Madrid, and on or about Aug. 7 Spain forwarded her reply, which, as affecting the Philippine question, was evasive or ambiguous.

"The terms relating to the Philippines," said the Spanish Government, "seem to our understanding quite indefinite. On the one hand, the ground on which the United States believe themselves entitled to occupy the Bay, Harbor, and City of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, cannot be that of conquest, since, in spite of the blockade maintained on the sea by the American fleet, and in spite of the siege established on land by a native, supported and provided for by an American Admiral, Manila still holds its own and the Spanish standard still waves over the city. On the other hand, the whole archipelago of the Philippines is in the power and under the sovereignty of Spain.

"Therefore, the Government of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of Manila should constitute a guarantee. It is asserted that the treaty of peace shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines, but as the intentions of the Federal Government, by regression, remain veiled, the Spanish Government must, therefore, declare that, while accepting the third condition, they do not in principle renounce the sovereignty of Spain over the archipelago, leaving it to the negotiators to agree as to such reforms as the condition of these possessions and the level of the culture of the natives may render desirable. The Government of her Majesty accepts the third condition with the above-mentioned declarations."

NOT DEEMED SATISFACTORY.

This part of Spain's note was deemed unsatisfactory at Washington, as calculated to breed misunderstanding and, if left unchallenged, as holding exactly the possibilities of dissension which it is now sought to introduce into the negotiations here.

The Federal authorities, therefore, on or about Aug. 10, addressed to M. Cambon a communication pointing out that while the foregoing utterances from Madrid were understood by him to convey Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace, the acceptance was not entirely explicit, and that the most direct and certain way of avoiding misunderstandings was to embody in a protocol the terms on which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken.

Along with this note was sent to M. Cambon a protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in the American communication of July 30 or thereabouts. Immediately upon receiving them M. Cambon transmitted the protocol to Madrid, accompanied with a message from himself clearly showing that the French Ambassador knew the United States Government did not regard Spain's response to the peace terms as satisfactory or acceptable.

M. Cambon's message to Spain was as follows:

"The Federal Government has decided to state precisely (préciser) in a protocol the basis upon which the peace negotiations must in their judgment be entered upon. I herewith send this document."

This message went to Spain about Aug. 10. Two days later M. Cambon notified Judge Day that he had just received a telegram, dated at Madrid, Aug. 12, in which Duke Almodevar del Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the Spanish Government, by order of the Queen Regent, had conferred upon him (M. Cambon) full powers to sign without other formality the protocol drawn by common accord between M. Cambon and Judge Day.

Thus, on Aug. 7, Spain sought a reservation of her Philippine sovereignty from the treaty negotiations. On Aug. 10 she was advised that her note was not explicit, and that a protocol in precise terms must be signed. On Aug. 12, without reservation or qualification, she instructed M. Cambon to sign the protocol in the identical terms in which it now lies in the portfolios of her Peace Commissioners—terms which the Americans to-day doubtless insisted provide that the commissions here shall determine the ownership of the Philippines.

Spain's contention that the capitulation of Manila was invalid because occurring after the cessation of hostilities is, doubtless, held to disappear in her subsequent contention that it became referable to the protocol, which provides for the conditions following capitulation and now existing.

SPAIN'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

Sagasta's Government Tottering—Country Threatened by Anarchy, Civil War, and Military Dictatorship.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"There is muche anxiéty in Government circles here as to the Spanish situation. This is not because there is any fear that peace will not be concluded, for it is held that Spain and the United States are bound to agree sooner or late, though now it is said that Spain requires a solatum of $150,000,000 for the Philippines, while the United States considers $50,000,000 ample.

"It is the Spanish domestic situation that inspires alarm. Señor Sagasta's Government is tottering. Anarchy, civil war, and military dictatorship are candidates for the succession to Parliamentary Government. Meanwhile Catalonia and two other provinces are loudly demanding separation.

"France views the situation with apprehension and even with alarm."

RUSSIAN PRESS AGAINST US.

Proposes that Russia Join Germany in Opposing Annexation of the Philippines by This Country.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"The signs of Russian disenchantment with the Americans have been rendered conspicuous by the demand for annexation of the Philippines. The Russian papers openly denounce the proposal, and suggest that Russia should join Germany in a refusal to acquiesce in American annexation."

WANT TO LEASE THE PHILIPPINES.

Story of an Offer to Spain by a Syndicate Under King Leopold.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A Belgian syndicate, under the Presidency of King Leopold of Belgium, has offered to lease the Philippines, under Spanish sovereignty, paying Spain a large rent."

Adjt. Gen. Corbin's Son Ill in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a cable message to-day from Judge Day, President of the American Peace Commission at Paris, saying that the Adjutant General's son, who is an Attaché of the commission, is ill with malaria, and he will be removed to Switzerland. Mr. Corbin contracted fever while accompanying Gen. Shafter's army in the Santiago campaign as a newspaper correspondent.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Cabinet Said to Have Decided to Inform Spanish Officials that Greater Dispatch Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day the situation in Cuba was discussed, and as a result it is believed that the Spanish officials in the island will be informed through our Commissioners at Havana that the evacuation of the island is not proceeding with the dispatch that the United States has a right to expect.

On the other hand, it is said that the yellow fever exists in Havana, and that it would not be prudent to send troops to occupy the city at this time, even if the Spaniards were ready to evacuate it. There is no doubt, however, that the United States will take formal possession of the Government on Jan. 1, if not earlier.

It is represented on good authority that the Spaniards are making the very most of their opportunities in the matter of customs, and that the common people are made to suffer in consequence.

CUBANS HELD IN CHECK.

Spaniards Forbid a Meeting to Frame Questions as to America's Intentions.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—To-day the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners sent a note to Gen. Wade, President of the United States Evacuation Commission, announcing the number of Spanish troops embarked by the steamers that have recently left Nuevitas and Gibara, completing the evacuation of the Holguin Division.

Another note was delivered informing the Americans that the Spanish authorities yesterday prohibited a meeting of Cubans at Regla, near Havana, called to discuss the terms of a formal request to the Washington Government asking a declaration of its intentions regarding the future Cuban Republic. The Spanish authorities, in the note, promised to prohibit all meetings of this character.

The evacuation of the Province of Pinar del Rio will begin shortly.

The transport Mexico, which arrived this morning from Ponce and Santiago, will be returned to-morrow to the Spanish Government. Her crew, which numbers fifty-four, goes north by the Yucatan.

VARA DEL ROY'S BODY FOUND.

American Officers and Soldiers Pay Honor to the Remains of the Spanish General.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 9.—Word was received here late last night that, after a hard day's search, the body of Gen. Vara del Roy had been discovered near El Caney, in spite of the efforts of the Cubans to prevent its discovery. There is no question as to the identity of the remains of the General, as they have been identified not only by his long, white beard, but also by the decorations which were on the breast of the corpse, notwithstanding the fact that the local pawnshops have sold very many medals and other decorations which were supposed to have been taken from the breast of Vara del Roy after he was killed.

At daylight this morning a procession escorting the body commenced the journey toward Santiago, and arrived at the outskirts of this city shortly after 8 o'clock, where it was met by four companies of the Fifth United States Infantry and a band. The troops escorted the body through the main streets of Santiago, the band playing the Dead March from "Saul," to the intense astonishment of the Cubans, who are unable to understand why honors should be paid to a dead foe, many of them saying that the Americans are now favoring the Spaniards. The remains were taken to an undertaking establishment, and, when the corpse of Gen. Santicildes, who was killed by the insurgents at Bayamo, at the outbreak of the insurrection, is recovered, the two bodies will be taken on board a mail steamer bound for Havana.

One of Gen. Valdarame's aides de camp, a son of Gen. Santicildes, says the Spanish officers are exceedingly pleased at the treatment they have received, one of them remarking that it is very different from that accorded to Gens. Toral and Linares, who, they claim, were permitted to depart without any salute from the forts. The Spaniards consider that this was a lack of the courtesy due to the conquered Generals under the circumstances. Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Gen. Brooke, has returned a call made upon him by Gen. Valdarame. The latter expressed himself as being greatly obliged by the courtesies extended to the Spanish officers, and he was anxious to know the name and rank of Lieut. Hanna, on account of the valuable assistance the Lieutenant has rendered to the Spaniards in recovering the body of Gen. Vara del Roy. Gen. Valdarame desires to recommend to the Spanish Government that some honor be bestowed upon Lieut. Hanna in recognition of his courtesy and kindness.

Had it not been for Lieut. Hanna, the body might not have been recovered. The Lieutenant paid a Cuban negro $25 to reveal the place where the body was hidden, and then paid at the rate of $4 a day every man engaged in the digging, notwithstanding that the families of the same men were drawing "indigent rations."

The Spanish General informed some friends, after the visit, that he considered Gen. Wood to be the ideal type of a soldier.

The Cuban papers express themselves very bitterly against allowing the body to be removed, ostensibly basing their protests on sanitary reasons. The bodies of Americans are, however, shipped home by every transport leaving here without arousing comment.

MOB PURSUES A GUERRILLA.

Col. Caravajil Meets with a Disagreeable Reception in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Nov. 9.—Col. Caravajil, a guerrilla chief, who, it is said, killed men, women, and children by the wholesale during the war and the last three years' insurrection, arrived here this morning on the Spanish steamer Maria Herrera. He was recognized on the street by boys, whose cry was soon taken up by a howling mob. Caravajil had to take refuge in a bank, where a police escort was sent to bring him to the palace. After he had remained there several hours he was taken in a cab to the wharf and put on board a steamer, with orders to leave immediately. Gen. Wood thinking it best not to allow him to remain. A large crowd followed the cab to the wharf, hooting and howling, though the police were able to prevent any violence.

HAVANA EDITORS ARRESTED.

Paper Which Printed an Article Offensive to America Suspended.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Carlos Carrio and Manuel Pola, owners and editors of El Noticioro Universal, an evening paper, were arrested and lodged in Cabanas Fortress for publishing an article offensive to the United States, which was printed in spite of the fact that it had been red-pencilled by the Censor. The paper has been suspended.

Havana Troops as a Civil Guard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It is understood that Gen. Lawton has been selected to go to Cuba to investigate the feasibility of utilizing the Havana volunteers as a civil guard during and after the evacuation by the Spaniards.

Mail for Our Troops at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Post Office Department to-day announced that the transport steamer St. Paul will sail from San Francisco direct for Manila on Nov. 17, carrying the mails and also Christmas presents for our soldiers and sailors.

WILLIAM II.'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

He Will Stop at Cadiz and Cartagena and Will Be Invited to Madrid, It Is Said.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—Inquiries made here concerning the proposed visit of the Emperor of Germany to Spain show that the Spanish Government has been notified that two German warships, one of them having the Emperor and Empress of Germany on board, will arrive at Cadiz on Nov. 20.

It is asserted at the Foreign Office this evening that the Emperor and Empress, after visiting Cadiz, will go to Cartagena.

The Queen Regent will invite them to visit Madrid.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Sagasta declares that Emperor William is coming to Spain incognito. There is a good deal of comment upon the fact that he does not plan to stop at Gibraltar, where the coaling facilities are much greater than at Cadiz, and it is pointed out that he will arrive at a critical moment in the history of the Philippines."

Another Anarchist Plot Reported.

BEIROUT, Syria, Nov. 9.—It is persistently rumored here that the departure of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria was hastened by the discovery of another Anarchist plot.

CRETE'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Selection of Prince George of Greece Approved by the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—Great Britain, France, and Italy have accepted Russia's proposal to appoint Prince George of Greece High Commissioner of the powers in the Island of Crete.

The Turkish Government has appealed to Germany and Austria against the proposal, but the appeal has been ineffectual.

HAROLD FREDERIC'S DEATH.

Miss Lyon and Miss Mills Arraigned on the Charge of Manslaughter.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Miss Kate Lyon, a member of the household of Harold Frederic, the late correspondent here of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died on Oct. 19 at Henley, and Mrs. Athalie Mills, the Christian Scientist who attended Mr. Frederic, and against whom a verdict of manslaughter was returned by a Coroner's jury yesterday, were arraigned in the Police Court at Henley to-day on this charge and were remanded for a week. They were admitted to bail.

JAMAICA WANTS RECIPROCITY.

The Island May Not Join the British Colonial Federation.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 9.—As the first move in an economic scheme for confederating the various West Indian colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently created the West Indian Agricultural Department. The colonies are now requested to send delegates to an agricultural conference to be held at Barbados shortly.

At the meeting of the Jamaica Agricultural Society to-day the Government's proposal was discussed. The society decided to decline to incur expenditure, for, the matter being essentially official, all responsibility properly devolves on the Government. The fact is Jamaica will probably decline to join the proposed federation, and will hold out for reciprocity with the United States as the only practicable solution of the present economic difficulties.

CLAUDE VAUTIN ARRESTED.

American Swindler Who Fled from London Run Down in Florence.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Claude Vautin, the metallurgist and inventor, known on the Pacific Coast, where he had lectured on mining subjects, and who was reported to have left London recently, after a financial coup by which he secured £20,000 ($100,000) in Bank of England notes and American railroad securities, was arrested in Florence, Italy, this afternoon.

Vautin advertised himself in London as a consulting metallurgist and established luxurious offices on the strength of expectations from his invention of an improved process of extracting gold. This invention failed to bring the expected results, however, and when his creditors became importunate he ordered various brokers to buy large blocks of securities, for which he gave notes.

When the brokers discovered the notes were worthless Vautin had disappeared. The police thought he had gone to America.

LOTTIE COLLINS TRIES SUICIDE.

Music Hall Singer Cuts Her Throat and Wrists in London.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Lottie Collins, the music hall singer, who came into prominence through the popularity of "Ta-ra-ra, boom-de-ay!" attempted to commit suicide to-day by opening veins in her throat and wrist with a penknife. She was taken to a hospital, where it was found that her wounds were not serious, and after they had been dressed she was sent to her home.

It appears Miss Collins attempted suicide in her bathroom. Soon after she had entered it her servant heard piercing shrieks, and found the singer on the floor, covered with blood flowing from wounds in her neck.

Miss Collins's attempt at self-destruction is attributed to the fact that domestic troubles have been preying upon her mind.

Miss Collins is well-known in this country, having appeared here several times. She made her début in New York in 1890 with the Howard Athenaeum Company, under the management of William Harris. Her talent as a song and dance artiste was not appreciated in the East, but in Chicago she met with great success. The tour of the company extended through to the Pacific Coast, and on their return eastward they were snow-bound seven days, during three of which their whereabouts could not be ascertained. Finally the train was located in an out of the way place between Denver and Salt Lake City. While the train was cut off from communication, her present husband, Samuel P. Cooney, who was acting as business manager, proposed to her and was accepted, and immediately upon the arrival of the company in St. Louis they were married. At the end of that season she went back to London and filled an engagement there.

In May of that year Mr. Cooney returned to this country to take the management of the farce comedy, "Boys and Girls," for Mr. Harris, and it was upon his arrival here that Mr. Harris gave him a copy of the song, "Ta-ra-ra, boom-de-ay!" which made Miss Collins famous and which he had already presented in a new farce running at the time, entitled "Tuxedo," for which it was especially written by the composer, Henry Sayers.

Miss Collins's last appearance in this country was with Charles Frohman's company in "The First Born."

The Statue of Washington in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The statue of Washington, the gift of American ladies, will probably be erected in the Place d'Iéna, in the Parc du Trocadero.

READER: Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday in the social world may best be termed reaction day. There was a sort of "after the ball" atmosphere pervading the clubs and the fashionable restaurants and hotels, for every one was tired by the election excitement and suspense, or the cycling, golfing, and other sports to which the holiday of Tuesday was devoted. The clubs particularly wore a deserted aspect until late in the afternoon, and presented a strong contrast to the scenes of excitement and bustle of the previous night. It was nearly 2 A. M. yesterday before the last returns were received at the leading clubs, and even then the majorities were so much in doubt that discussion over the final result was prolonged until nearly dawn, and the betting was continuous. It was one of the most peculiar election nights ever passed in a New York club, and its alternate periods of doubt and excitement will not soon be forgotten.

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Mr. William Astor Chanler and Mr. George B. McClellan, who were successful in their Congressional candidacies, and who are members of the Union Club, received quite an ovation when they appeared there in the afternoon. Mr. Chanler also visited the Knickerbocker Club, where his health was drunk many times. Mr. John Murray Mitchell and Mr. Howard Conkling, who were defeated in their Congressional contests, received much sympathy in their clubs, for both made a good fight. Mr. Chanler is the son of a former member of Congress, the late John Winthrop Chanler, who married the sister of William Astor, having been a Representative from this city for three successive terms. Mr. Gherardi Davis, who was elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-ninth District, was really a University Club representative, and was warmly congratulated there on his victory. Mr. Davis, who is a nephew of Admiral Gherardi, married Miss Alice King.

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The stork is reported to be hovering over the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, at Irvington. Mrs. Whitehouse has about recovered from the effects of her runaway accident, which at one time threatened to have serious results. Her mother, Mrs. Terrell, recently arrived from Huntsville, Ala., to spend the Winter with her. Since the close of the woman's golf tournament at Ardsley the large colony of well-known people at Irvington and Tarrytown has been very quiet, and there has been little going on beyond occasional dinners or luncheons at the Ardsley Casino. Golf, of course, has filled the daylight hours for both men and women. Mrs. Charles C. Worthington has been spending a fortnight with Mr. Worthington at the latter's preserve in the New Jersey mountains, near the Delaware Water Gap. She will return to town this week.

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For the first time in some years intending purchasers can secure good boxes and seats for next week's Horse Show at fairly reasonable rates, and the ticket speculators were offering some boxes in good positions yesterday for from $30 to $50 for any one evening. This is a decided change from the year when as much as $1,000 per night is said to have been paid to a speculator for a single box. There is much curiosity expressed as to who the occupants of several of the best boxes, which were sold at the recent auction sale to agents and speculators, will be. From all indications the majority of these will be filled by people from out of town, or by New Yorkers on occasional nights, but will not be occupied permanently by the same people through the week, as in former years.

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The Meadow Brook and Cedarhurst hunting sets certainly had a gala day on Tuesday at the steeplechase meeting on Mr. Whitney's farm at Westbury. An unusual number of brakes and drags were in attendance, and on almost all of these elaborate luncheons were served. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens had a luncheon for themselves and guests spread on a table which was placed on the green behind their drag. This was served in courses, even to the ices, which were in little boxes, with a diminutive figure of a steeplechase rider in red coat on each. The most effectively gowned women at the course were Mrs. Herman Duryea, formerly Mrs. Weld of Boston; Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Gen. Burnett, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Ladenburg, and Mrs. Smith Hadden. All except Mrs. Duryea wore tailor-made suits of black. Mrs. Duryea was in a light blue gown, which was exceedingly becoming to her.

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Mr. Charles Grenville Peters, a son of the late Dr. John C. Peters, who married Miss Walker, broke his arm last week by a fall from his bicycle near his country residence, at East Williston, L. I. Mr. Peters, until recent years, was a most enthusiastic cross-country rider. He took the wheeling fever in its most virulent form, and has been scouring the country at the rate of fifty miles a day for two or three years past. His friends and associates in the Meadow Brook Club who did not abandon the horse for the wheel, while they condole with Mr. Peters on his accident, are chaffing him considerably regarding it, and do not hesitate to assert that such an accident to so noted a wheelman proves the bicycle to be more dangerous than the horse.

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Mrs. John D. Townsend and Miss Townsend, who have been in mourning for the past two years, have issued cards for a musicale at their residence, 343 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Nov. 17, at which several well-known professionals will appear. The many friends of Mrs. and Miss Townsend, who found their weekly musicales in former years most enjoyable affairs, will welcome their coming out of mourning.

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There will be a special meeting of the New York Yacht Club at its clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, this evening, to give final approval to the amendments which were unanimously passed at the fifth general meeting of the club for the current year, held on Oct. 27. These amendments, which will undoubtedly be approved at to-night's meeting, provide for the raising of the annual dues from $25 to $50 and for giving voting representation to owners of thirty-footers, or, in other words, to the small-boat owners of the club.

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The St. Nicholas Society will hold a special meeting at Delmonico's on Monday evening next for the annual election of officers and Stewards for the coming year. This will be the first meeting of the society since last June, and as there is always much interest felt in the annual election, although a contest rarely develops, there is generally a good attendance of members. Perhaps it would be unfair to say that the excellent supper, which is always served on these occasions may be an inducement for this attendance.

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Although the Spanish war may be considered over, notwithstanding the delay in arriving at terms of final peace, it is rather strange to read that Mr. George Lord Day's American schooner yacht Fleur de Lys recently exchanged salutes with the Spanish battleship Carlos V. off Finisterre, while the yacht was on her way from Bordeaux to Lisbon. The Fleur de Lys, by the way, had a terrible passage between the two ports, encountered fierce head gales, and was obliged to heave to for four days in the Bay of Biscay.

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Chicago papers state that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and their sons, Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr., expect to leave Chicago on Tuesday, and after a few days' stay in New York will sail for the Mediterranean. They will visit Egypt and will make the Nile trip during the coming Winter. Mrs. Palmer will probably have a box at the Horse Show and will have with her her sister, Mrs. Frederick Grant, and her niece, Miss Julia D. Grant.

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Miss Caroline Duer, who was married to Mr. George X. McLenahan of Washington at New Haven on Tuesday, wore one of the handsomest wedding gowns that have been seen in some time. The lace which trimmed the skirt and bodice of the heavy white satin gown was an old family heirloom and was so old and rare that nothing could be found to go with it for a veil, so that the bride was obliged to wear a simple veil of white tulle, which fell to the bottom of the train. The maid of honor and bridesmaids, who were Miss Cornelia McLanahan, Miss Louise Dupont, Miss Edith Evans, Miss Angelia Duer, Miss Helen Clarkson, Miss Maud Watrous, and Miss Sarah Whitney, wore striking costumes of pale blue satin. The skirts were made quite plain, with short trains, and the bodices were covered with chiffon of a beautiful blue shade. Their hats were large, soft-brimmed ones of black velvet, trimmed with long black plumes and rhinestone buckles, and were the gifts of the bride. The wedding was a very gay affair and was attended by a number of New Yorkers, as Miss Duer, who is the daughter of Mr. Denning Duer, has many relatives in this city. Many of the younger guests went to New Haven on Monday evening to enjoy a dance which was held at Mr. Duer's residence, on Whitney Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. McLenahan have taken an apartment in this city for the Winter.

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The engagement was announced in San Francisco last week of Miss Ethel Cook, daughter of Mrs. H. M. Cook of that city, to Mr. Sterling Postley, son of Commodore and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley of this city. Mr. Postley and Miss Cook are to be married at the residence of the bride's mother at Belvedere, Cal., Nov. 30, and Commodore and Mrs. Postley, who left here last week to attend the wedding, arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

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Miss Agnes Irwin, the Dean of Radcliffe College, who has just been appointed by Gov. Wolcott to serve on the Paris Exposition Commission in place of Mrs. Clement Crafts, resigned, is the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. She was born at Washington in December, 1841. She is the daughter of William Wallace Irwin, then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and next year United States Minister to Denmark. She is descended from Franklin on her mother's side, Mrs. Irwin's father having been Richard Bache, the grandson of Franklin. Her mother was a daughter of Alexander Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward of War, under President Madison, and her uncles were Commodore Dallas, United States Navy, and George Mifflin Dallas, Vice President under President Polk and United States Minister to England under President Tyler. Miss Irwin spent her girlhood in Washington. She is not a college graduate, but has a reputation for learning. She first taught school in 1862 in the private school of Mrs. Hoffman in New York, and when chosen Dean of Radcliffe was conducting a private school in Philadelphia.

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To-day will be even more filled with weddings than was yesterday. Mr. F. P. Delafield and Miss Elsie Barber will be married in Trinity Chapel, Mr. George C. Kellogg and Miss Grace Olyphant in the South Presbyterian Church, Mr. William Fahnestock and Miss Goetchius at St. Bartholomew's, Mr. Ryer and Miss Richards in the Central Presbyterian Church, Mr. Moore and Miss North at 309 East Twentieth Street, and Mr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., and Miss Emma Scudder in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The attendants at these weddings, together with the arrangements for them, have already been published in this column

THE WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Meade—Cleveland.

The Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, was the scene of a fashionable wedding at noon yesterday, when Miss Elizabeth M. Cleveland, daughter of Dr. Clement Cleveland of 59 West Thirty-eighth Street, was married to Dr. Robert G. Meade of Sing Sing, N. Y. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. Her white satin gown was very simply made. The veil of tulle that she wore was fastened with the appropriate orange blossoms. Instead of the customary bouquet, she carried a white Prayer Book, to which was attached a spray of white cosmos.

The number of bridesmaids was unusually large. There were Miss Mabel Drake, Miss Elsie Homans, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Elizabeth Stillman, Miss Frances La Farge, Miss Sarah Thompson, Miss Rosalie Starr, Miss Dora Havemeyer, and Miss Ethel Davies. They wore effective gowns of white mousseline de soie over satin of the same shade, lace trimmed, and carried shower bouquets of pink carnations. Black toques trimmed in tips completed these costumes. The little flower girls—Miss Dorothea Davenport, cousin of the bride, and Miss Emily Mayer—wore white gowns and hats and carried baskets of marguerites. Dr. Meade's best man was Mr. Lewis Starr. The ushers were Messrs. Harry Cleveland, brother of the bride; Charles Cleveland, her cousin; Frank Mills, William Maclay, Calvert Brewer, Irwin Garfield, E. H. Childs, Acosta Nichols, Charles Pinkerton, and Henry Sanford.

The wedding service was a choral one. The choir boys entered the church from the chancel door singing "Ancient of Days," which was merged into the "Lohengrin" march as the bridal procession proceeded up the aisle. The chancel resembled a tropical forest with the giant palms at each side of the altar, which held large clusters of pink chrysanthemums. The smaller palms were caught at their centres with bunches of white chrysanthemums. There was no reception, as the families of bride and bridegroom are in mourning. Dr. and Mrs. Meade will sail in a few days for a stay of several months abroad.

Floyd—Wells.

Miss Elizabeth Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells of 16 West Seventeenth Street, and Mr. William Gelston Floyd were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Percy Grant officiated. The bride's gown of cream satin was trimmed with a deep flounce of old lace. Her veil of lace was caught to the coiffure with a diamond sunburst. She carried a bouquet of valley lilies. Miss Julia Wells, who attended her sister as maid of honor, was attired in pink crepe, worn with a black picture hat trimmed in tips and pink velvet. She carried pink roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Rosalie Floyd, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Elaine Niesie, Miss Lily H. Wells of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Anne Turner, Miss Lydia L. Smith of Philadelphia, and Miss Henrietta Le Moyne of Hartford. Their costumes were similar to that worn by the maid of honor, with the exception that their hats were unrelieved by the pink trimming.

Mr. Edward N. Crosby was best man. The ushers were Mr. Rolfe Floyd, Mr. Arthur Du Bois, Mr. Thomas L. Wells, Mr. Charles H. Vorhees, Mr. Robert O. Swan, and Dr. Montgomery Sicard. The church was decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Griggs—Lee.

The marriage of Miss Carolyn Cowles Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Northam Lee of 114 West Seventy-eighth Street, and Mr. Maitland Fuller Griggs took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, the rector, officiating. The bride departed from the custom of wearing white satin, substituting white satin brocade, trimmed with lace and worn with a veil of the same material. Miss Grace Saltonstall Lee, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Wilcox, Miss Aurelia De Mauriac, Miss Grace Lee Schmidt, Miss Ethel Moss of Brooklyn, Miss Lucy Strong Taintor, and Miss Elizabeth Johnson of Hartford. The bride's attendants were gowned in pink satin trimmed with lace and chiffon, and carried white chrysanthemums. Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., attended the bridegroom as best man. The ushers were Mr. Alexander Cochran, Mr. Redmond Cross, Mr. S. Brinkerhoff Thorne, Mr. Samuel Thorne, Jr., Mr. McKee McKee of Washington, D. C., and Mr. James D. Nesle of Scranton. The presence of Autumn leaves in the church decorations varied the monotony of palms and chrysanthemums. A reception given by Mrs. William H. Lee of Hartford, the grandmother of the bride, at the Buckingham Hotel, followed the ceremony.

Kramer—Zahn.

Miss Charlotte Zahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zahn, and Mr. Albert J. Kramer were married yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 25 East Ninety-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder. Miss Elizabeth Altman, the bride's cousin, was maid of honor. Mr. Henry Zahn, Jr., was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Bernard Zahn, Charles L. Bussing, William S. Altman, and Charles E. Doelger. The bride's gown of white satin was trimmed with Duchesse lace. She wore a small veil, fastened with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was attired in pink mousseline de sole and carried orchids and rosebuds. A family dinner followed the ceremony, after which a reception took place.

Lester—Mastin.

Miss Irene Mastin and Edward Lester were married last evening at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Dickinson, 44 West Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet officiated. Miss Edith Mastin attended her sister as maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Beatrice Mastin, Miss Florence Tubbs, and the bridegroom's nieces, Miss Edith C. Brown and Miss Mabel W. Lester. Master Kirby Grafton and Miss Emma Pennington Lester preceded the bride to the altar. Charles S. Lester was best man and the ushers were Clarence Dickinson, William C. Lester, Rossitur Lester Waters, and Spencer Waters.

Alkus—Israel.

Miss Rosetta Israel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Israel, of 155 East Sixty-first Street, was married last evening to Isaac Alkus of Brooklyn, at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Following the ceremony, at which the Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edward Kartschmaroff, there was a reception and banquet.

Satterlee—Folsom.

LENOX, Mass., Nov. 9.—A very fitting ending to the Autumn season of 1898 in Lenox was the marriage to-day of the Rev. Churchill Satterlee of Morganton, N. C., son of Bishop Satterlee, and Miss Helen Stuyvesant Folsom, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom. The ceremony took place at noon in Trinity Church, which was decorated with hothouse flowers, most of which were rare varieties of chrysanthemums from the private greenhouse of the bride's parents.

Bishop Satterlee officiated and was assisted by Bishop Doane of Albany, the Rev. Dr. Battershaw of the same city, and the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church. The bride was married in a traveling gown of blue, trimmed with white, and carried a big bunch of purple orchids. She was unattended.

Mr. Satterlee's best man was the Rev. Alexis Stein, who is connected with St. George's Church, New York, and the ushers were Lieut. Sidney Haight, John Jay, and Samuel Frothingham of New York, the Rev. Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo, and Henry Hancock of Philadelphia.

Prof. Witherspoon, organist of the church, rendered a fine musical programme, while the wedding guests were gathering, and as the bride came up the aisle he played the "Lohengrin" Wedding March. As the bride and bridegroom went down the broad aisle he played the Mendelssohn Wedding March. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at Sunnyside, the country house of Mr. and Mrs. Folsom, at which the table was decorated with chrysanthemums. There was also a largely attended wedding reception, the bride and bridegroom receiving a bower of palms and potted plants in the main drawing room. Music was provided by a string orchestra. The Rev. and Mrs. Satterlee took an afternoon train South, and will live in Morganton, where the bridegroom is engaged in church work. Among those present at the church and house were J. J. Chapman, the Rev. and Mrs. Rives, E. R. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haight, Mrs. R. Blatchford, Mrs. Dr. Ralnsford, Mrs. Satterlee, Mrs. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. John Winthrop, William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Satterlee, Miss Margaret Folsom, Miss Carola L. Churchill, Mrs. Catlin

PROBING THE SUGAR TRUST

A Dissatisfied Stockholder Wants a Detailed Statement of Facts.

MAY CALL BOOKS INTO COURT

Watson Van Benthuysen of New Orleans Asks for a List of Directors' Individual Holdings as Well as Other Information.

Watson Van Benthuysen of New Orleans is a stockholder in the American Sugar Refining Company. Just now he is trying to obtain certain information about that company and its Directors, which, he says, the powers in control seem loath to give him. He objects to the policy of the present management in causing, through its control of proxies, the appropriation of the surplus earnings to be used as working capital. As a holder of common stock he claims that a proportion of the surplus earnings should come to him, and he is not in favor of having the stockholders' money used to build coffee factories or to beat down rival corporations.

Several months ago Mr. Van Benthuysen made a formal demand upon the officers and counsel of the American Sugar Refining Company for a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the corporation, and for a statement of the number of shares of stock held by each of the Directors. In response to this demand John E. Parsons, as counsel for the company, wrote a terse letter, in which he said: "What stock in the company you own I do not know. If your object is to promote its value, I beg to believe that your proper course will be that adopted by the other stockholders without exception, i. e., to leave the Directors to act as they are acting, according to their best judgment, and in accordance with what they believe to be for the best interests of the company and its stockholders."

Ascertaining that by means of proxies in the hands of the officers of the company a resolution had been passed at a stockholders' meeting to the effect that no information concerning the company's affairs should be given to any stockholder, except by and with the consent of a certain majority of the stock, Mr. Van Benthuysen insisted upon the recognition of his rights under the provisions of the New Jersey law under which the American Sugar Refining Company was incorporated. Mr. Parsons wrote to him offering to let him look at a list of the stockholders. Under date of Nov. 4, Mr. Van Benthuysen wrote: "Now let me state once more that the company will find it much more in its interest to give me a statement of assets and liabilities than to compel me to force the books into court for the purpose of obtaining this information. You know, as well as I do, that each stockholder has this right, and the united action of all the other stockholders cannot annul that right. I have a right to know the actual condition of the company. If I am compelled to force the company to produce its books, you know it may be exceedingly disagreeable to all concerned, and probably more than disagreeable to the Directors."

To this communication Mr. Parsons made reply as follows: "I will arrange that you shall see the transfer books at 117 Wall Street. I have instructed Mr. Foster to show you there the book which contains the list of stockholders. I know of no law which entitles you to know the stock holdings of stockholders of the company, Directors, or others, or to have the other information you request. If you will call my attention to any such law the company will be quick to comply with it. . . . It does not seem to me that it is to the company nor to the Directors that the exposure of your correspondence will be disagreeable. However this may be, the Directors in the matters referred to are acting in accordance with the express wishes and direction of the stockholders. Except in respect of matters directly provided for by law, they will continue to do so."

Mr. Van Benthuysen lost no time in informing Mr. Parsons that the offer to permit him to "look at a list of the stockholders" was not satisfactory. He believes that he can go into the courts of Louisiana and compel the American Sugar Refining Company to give him all of the information he desires. He expects to return to his home in New Orleans within a few days, and there he will proceed under Article XII. of the State Constitution, which says:

"Every railroad or other corporation organized or doing business in this State under the laws or authority thereof shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made and where shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, the names of owners of stock, the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid and by whom, the transfers of said stock, with date of the transfer and the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers."

It is Mr. Van Benthuysen's avowed purpose to demand the production of the books of the American Sugar Refining Company in court unless he receives the information he seeks from the officers of the company. One of the largest refineries owned by the American Sugar Company is in the city of New Orleans.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania Directors Indorse the Dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day adopted resolutions indorsing the dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association, and the cancellation of the agreement upon which such association was based.

After citing the purpose of the association, the resolutions state that it has endeavored by every lawful means to cause its members to adhere strictly to and to carry out the provisions of the inter-State commerce law, and has kept the Inter-State Commerce Commission informed of its action upon all questions, and furnished the commission with all its resolutions, the conclusions of its committees and the schedules, rates, and agreements of every kind.

Referring to the Supreme Court decision that the association conflicts with the Sherman anti-trust law, the resolutions declare the association dissolved, and "that each system represented in the association designate one person, who, together with the others, shall constitute a committee whose duty it shall be to settle and adjust the accounts and obligations incurred in connection with the association, and that all books, papers, documents, and property of the association be delivered to said committee by the Commissioners and managers, and that said committee proceed as expeditiously as may be to close up the affairs of the association."

Pennsylvania's Winter Excursions.

In pursuance of its annual custom, the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued an attractive book descriptive of the leading Winter resorts of the East and South, and giving the rates and various routes and combinations of routes of travel. The book is bound in a handsome and artistic cover in colors, and contains much valuable information for Winter tourists and travelers in general. It can be had free of charge at the principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or will be sent postpaid upon application to George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

TO SHORTEN NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Clearwater Short Line Railway Company Incorporated at Helena, Mon.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 9.—It is believed that the Northern Pacific Railway is about to carry out the purpose, with which it has been credited for some time, of shortening the line between Missoula and the State of Washington by constructing a cut-off.

For several years before and after the Coeur d'Alene Branch was built, it was asserted by those in position to know whereof they spoke that the company would some day shorten its line to the coast 300 or 400 miles in order to maintain its transcontinental time with competing lines.

According to incorporation articles filed with the Secretary of State, the cut-off is to be known as the Clearwater Short Line Railway Company. The incorporators are William Wallace, Jr., A. D. Edgar, Harry Yaeger, all of Helena; J. W. Kendrick, and C. W. Bunn of St. Paul. The articles announce that the western terminus of the road is to be located on the south side of Snake River, near the junction of that river with the Columbia River, in the vicinity of the town of Ainsworth, Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, and the eastern terminus in the County of Missoula, Montana.

Manhattan Railway Meeting.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company the report for the year ending Sept. 30 last was presented. No action toward a change in the system of traction was taken. The Board of Directors elected was: George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, R. M. Gallaway, Edwin Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Marcellus Hartley, Donald Mackay, G. P. Morosini, Howard Gould, Warren B. Smith, John T. Terry, and A. L. Hopkins. Officers elected by the board are: President—George J. Gould; Vice President—R. M. Gallaway; Secretary and Treasurer—D. W. McWilliams; Executive Committee—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, R. M. Gallaway, Edwin Gould, and Marcellus Hartley; Expense Committee—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, R. M. Gallaway, Edwin Gould, and Howard Gould.

GOLF CUP FOR MISS SHELTON.

She Wins the Championship Course Event at Morris County.

Eight women played in the fifth and last handicap competition yesterday over the Morris County Club links for the Championship Course Cup. The small number of contestants was due to the fact that many of the women golfers who had secured no points in the series of events deemed it useless to play. The tournament was won by Miss Gertrude Hoy in the net score of 112 strokes, from a handicap of 25. Miss Jane Swords came second with 114, and Miss Kip was third with 116 strokes.

The best gross score was 118 strokes, made by Mrs. William Shippen, champion of the club, and next to her were Miss Helen Shelton and Miss Kip with 119. The contest for the Championship Course Cup was conducted on the point system, three going to the first in each event, two to the second, and one to the third.

The result of this system was to give Miss Helen Shelton the lead by points, her total being 7, won from one first and two seconds. She therefore won the handsome trophy, and it is the third silver cup she has won this Fall, her former trophies being the Bushnell Cup and the Secretary's Cup, given by Arthur Berry. The finish was close, for Mrs. Shippen had 6 points, but one behind the victor. Miss Swords made 5 points, Miss Gertrude Hoy 4, Miss Marie G. Bryce 3, Miss Kip and Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson 2 each, and Miss Foster 1.

The competitors in yesterday's match were, the best scores given in full:

										Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Gertrude Hoy—												
Out	7	5	6	8	11	9	8	6	9—69			
In	6	6	10	12	8	4	6	8	8—68			
Total										135	25	112
Miss Jane Swords—												
Out	7	4	6	9	7	8	8	4	8—61			
In	6	7	8	12	6	7	7	8	7—68			
Total										129	15	114
Miss Kip—												
Out	5	6	8	6	9	6	8	5	7—60			
In	5	7	8	10	6	5	4	6	8—59			
Total										119	3	116
Mrs. William Shippen—												
Out	6	9	5	8	5	7	6	6	8—60			
In	5	6	8	8	6	7	5	7	6—58			
Total										118	0	118
Miss Helen Shelton—												
Out	7	6	6	8	7	7	6	5	7—59			
In	6	8	8	8	6	5	5	7	7—60			
Total										119	0	119
Miss Cornelia G. Willis										122	3	119
Mrs. A. G. Dean										139	14	125
Miss Marie G. Bryce										132	3	129

The women will play a tournament for club silver buttons to-morrow, and the caddies will play a team match with Morristown Feld Club caddies.

Women Golfers at Englewood.

The women of the Englewood Golf Club played their first round yesterday for the championship of the club. The best four qualified to continue the contest at match play. Six players turned in scores as follows:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. Frank Enos	65	59	124
Mrs. James A. Wells	62	63	125
Mrs. H. Ogden	65	64	129
Miss L. Mowry	67	64	131
Miss Smith	70	63	133
Miss M. Mitchell	70	66	136

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Members of the First Brigade Staff Make a Splendid Record.

The First Brigade staff of the National Guard occupied the target ranges at Creedmoor yesterday. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt was in command. The staff made a splendid record, two of them having equaled the Creedmor record of the season—three qualifications in one day's practice. Gen. Butt had made his qualifications before yesterday, with a score of 42 for marksman, 42 for sharpshooter, and 40 for expert. The scores made yesterday were:

MARKSMEN.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	112	45	Adams Express	109	110½	109	110½	.....
31	32	15	American Malting Co.	32	32	32	32	.....
80½	82	530	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82½	82½	82	82	.....
36⅝	37	3,560	American Cotton Oil.	37	37⅝	36½	37⅛	+ ¼
87½	88	332	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅜
149	..	432	American Express	150	150	150	150	+5
10⅜	11	1,315	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11¼	10½	10⅜	— ½
112⅜	112⅞	58,941	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	115⅞	112½	112⅞	— 2⅛
110	111	565	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110⅝	111	110⅜	110⅜	— ⅜
96½	98	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97½	.....
139⅞	140	20,230	American Tobacco	141	142	139½	139⅞	— ⅞
31⅜	32	678	Am. Steel & Wire	31¾	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
87⅞	88¼	390	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	— ⅛
15	15⅜	1,310	Ann Arbor	13	15	13	15	+3
38	38½	1,964	Ann Arbor pf.	37	38⅝	37	38¼	+1⅝
13	13½	1,495	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¾	13	13½	.....
37¼	37⅝	40,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	37½	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
45⅜	45⅞	2,125	B. & O., all in. pd.	45	45⅝	45	45⅜	+1¼
32⅜	33¼	550	B. & O., when iss.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	71	4,265	B. & O., pf., wh'n iss.	69½	70⅜	69¼	70⅜	+1⅝
3⅞	4	4,220	Bay State Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4	4	— ¼
66⅞	66¾	11,935	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	67⅞	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅜
53⅝	54	650	Canada Southern	53½	54	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
26⅜	27	810	Central Pacific	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	22¼	3,655	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
152	154	152	Chicago & Alton	151½	151½	151½	151½	—2½
116½	116⅝	17,192	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116	117¼	115⅞	116⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	2,810	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
46	46⅜	1,180	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	45	46	45	46	+1
7½	8	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
111	111¾	57,440	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111	111⅝	110½	111	+ ⅝
134½	135	2,900	Chicago & Northw.	134½	134⅞	134¼	134⅞	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	22,035	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103	104⅞	102⅞	104⅛	+ ¾
8	9	28	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
33½	34½	110	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
38⅜	40½	1,019	C., C., C. & St. L.	40	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17	16⅜	16⅞	.....
44½	46	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45½	45	45½	+1½
23½	24	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23	24	23	23½	+ ½
2¾	3¼	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
184	185½	646	Consolidated Gas	184	184	184	184	—2
47½	48	100	Consolidated Ice	47½	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
98⅜	98¾	1,611	Delaware & Hudson	99½	99½	98½	98¼	— ¼
141	142	251	Del., Lac. & West.	140½	140½	140¼	140¼	—1⅝
13¼	13⅜	100	Denver & R. G.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
56⅜	56¾	4,120	Denver & R. G. pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅜
140	148	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	148	148	148	148	+5
32⅜	33¼	840	Erie 1st pf.	32⅜	33½	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	32	7,776	Fed. Steel, when iss.	32⅞	33	32	32	— ¼
76½	76¾	13,498	Fed. S. pf., when iss.	76½	76¾	76	76¼	— ⅛
36	38	241	Flint & P. M. pf.	36	36	36	36	—1
80	84	504	General Electric	81¼	81¼	81	81	— ½
139½	140	1,753	Great Northern pf.	139	139⅞	139	139⅜	+ ⅛
58	59	610	Hawaiian Sugar	58	59	58	58	+2⅜
109½	110	2,063	Illinois Central	109¼	110½	109¼	109½	+ ¾
101	..	300	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	101¼	102	101¼	101½	+ ¼
50½	51¼	800	International Paper	51½	51½	51½	51½	+1
88	88¾	300	Int. Paper pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
15	16	1,100	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf.	16	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
48	49	300	Laclede Gas	49	49	48½	48½	+ ⅛
92	93	100	Laclede Gas pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	—1
61¾	62¾	30	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	.....
102¼	..	3,122	Lake Shore	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
59¼	59	23,220	Louisville & Nashville	58⅝	59½	58¼	59⅜	+1
93⅞	94	29,064	Manhattan Con	96¼	96¾	93⅝	93⅞	—2⅝
168	168¼	13,913	Metropolitan St. Ry.	167¼	169¼	166⅝	168	+1½
26¾	27½	400	Minn. & St. Louis	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
90¼	91½	30	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+1¼
137	138	745	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	138½	138½	138	138¼	.....
10⅜	10⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	32¾	1,115	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
33	33½	2,420	Missouri Pacific	33½	34⅛	33	33¾	+ ⅞
32¾	33¼	575	National Biscuit Co.	34	34	33	33	+ ⅛
33¾	34	610	National Lead Co.	34	34½	34	34	+ ⅞
6	7	1,260	National Linseed Oil.	6⅞	6⅞	5¾	6	—1
86¾	87¼	72	New Jersey Central.	86¾	87¾	86¾	87¾	.....
96	97½	1,360	New York Air Brake.	93	97	92½	97	+4
115¾	116	2,560	New York Central	116¼	116¼	115½	116	+ ¼
190	192	152	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	191½	191½	.....
33½	34	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
50⅜	51¼	2,320	Norfolk & West. pf.	50½	51½	50½	50½	+ ⅜
64	64¾	1,100	North American	65	65	64¾	65⅜	+ ¼
40⅝	40¾	21,192	Northern Pacific	40¼	40¾	39⅞	40⅜	+ ⅜
76½	76⅝	4,008	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76⅞	76⅜	76½	+ ⅜
14¾	14⅞	50	Ontario & West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
53	55	40	Oregon R. & Nav.	52¾	53	52¾	53	.....
28½	30	300	Oregon Short Line.	28	29	28	29	+1¼
33½	33¾	1,315	Pacific Mail	33⅞	34	33½	33½	— ¼
43	45	7	Pacific Coast	42	42	42	42	.....
58	62	6	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
116	116½	1,028	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	116¼	115¾	116	+ ⅜
104	104⅛	8,945	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅜	104⅝	103⅜	104	+ ⅛
139½	140	3,151	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	140	141½	140	140	+ ½
1¾	2	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,250	Reading	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
38¾	38⅝	1,912	Reading 1st pf.	39	39	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	1,640	Reading 2d pf.	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
16	19	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18½	18½	17	17	—1
7⅜	7½	468	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
63	63½	900	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63¼	63¼	63	63	+1
30	30¼	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¾
5	5½	405	St. Louis Southw.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12½	12¾	707	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13	13	12½	12¾	— ⅛
170	175	140	St. Paul & Man.	173	173	173	173	+3
82½	82¾	550	St. Paul & Omaha.	83¾	83¾	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
23½	24	200	Southern Pacific	24	24	24	24	.....
8⅝	8⅞	961	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	36	14,000	Southern Railway pf.	36⅜	36¼	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	980	Standard Distilling	21	21	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
68	69¼	100	Standard Distilling pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
7¼	8	980	Standard R. & T.	8¼	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ¼
30	30¼	12,355	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅞	31½	29⅜	30½	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	2,500	Texas Pacific	14	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
161	163	135	Third Avenue	162	162	162	162	+1
32¾	32⅞	8,780	Union Pacific	32⅞	33	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅜
65⅛	65⅞	26,034	Union Pacific pf.	65	66	64¾	65½	+ ⅞
5¾	6¼	220	U.P., D. & G., 1st in.pd.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
42	45	113	United States Express.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+2
66¼	66⅜	1,903	U. S. Leather pf.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ¼
41	41¼	3,805	United States Rubber.	41⅛	42⅛	41	41	+ ⅛
103¼	103⅝	102	U. S. Rubber pf.	103	103¾	103	103¾	.....
7⅛	7¾	200	Wabash	7¼	7½	7⅛	7⅞	.....
20⅝	20⅞	1,870	Wabash pf.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
92¼	92⅝	846	Western Union Tel.	93⅛	93⅛	92⅜	92⅞	+ ⅛
Sales.		512,441						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Expr Co 4s 102
500 102
10,000 102½
Am Dock & Imp 5s 115¼
Am Sp M Co 6s 83
Atch, Top & S F adjustmt 4s 70
70,000 70
25,000 69⅝
5,000 69⅝
47,000 69⅝
5,000 69⅞
50,000 69⅝
25,000 69⅝
51,000 69⅝
5,000 69⅝
226,000 69⅝
20,000 69⅝
150,000 69¾
2,000 69
Gen 4s 96¾
10,000 97
28,000 97¼
30,000 97⅜
185,000 97⅜
15,000 97⅝
179,000 97¾
500 97⅝
1,500 97⅝
10,000 97½
4,000 97⅜
5,000 97⅜
500 97⅝
5,000 97⅝
2,500 97⅝
43,000 97⅝
36,000 97½
25,000 97⅜
3,000 97⅜
10,000 97⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued 75,000 96¼
70,000 96⅜
40,000 96½
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued 140,000 95
7,000 95⅛
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 3,000 89¼
Bklyn Qns Co & Sub con gtd 5s 10,000 103½
6,000 104
10,000 104½
Bklyn Rp Tr 5s 1,000 104½
B, C R & N 1st 2,000 108
500 108⅝
2,000 108½
Canad So 1st 5s 5,000 109¼
Cent Ga con 5s 1,000 110
Cent Ga con 5s, 1, 2, 3 & 4 25,000 88¼
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered 1,000 110½
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 87⅜
51,000 87½
25,000 87⅝
38,000 87½
2,000 87⅝
2,000 87½
C, B & Q, Iowa div 4s 2,000 102
Neb ext 4s 4,000 101¼
10,000 101⅜
10,000 101⅞
20,000 101⅝
C, B & Q conv 5s 25,000 117½
Chic & E 1st 1,000 110
C, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 105⅞
45,000 105½
5,000 105¾
60,000 105⅝
Chic Term Tran 4s 4,000 80¾
Den & R G 4s 20,000 90½
32,000 90⅝
Det Riv Gas 5s 3,000 94½
Det, M & M L G 2,000 17
E T, V & Ga 1st 2,000 20F 107½
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000 144½
Erie 4s, prior bds 1,000 92
Total sales 512,441

Thic & E Ill gen 5s 1,000 107
1,000 105½
Ft W & D C 1st 5,000 76¾
5,000 76¾
4,000 77
1,000 77½
15,000 76¾
10,000 76¾
Ft Wth & R G 1st 3-4s 10,000 60
8,000 60½
2,000 60⅜
3,000 61
Galv, N & H 5s 5,000 98
G, H & S A, Mex & Pac div 5s 4,000 96½
10,000 96¾
Ill Cent, Louis div 3½s 1,000 110
Missouri Pac cons 15,000 103
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s 2,000 100¼
Nash, L & St L con 1,000 103½
N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s 20,000 90½
1,000 90⅝
15,000 90
3,000 79¾
3,000 78¾
K C & G 1st 3,000 70
5,000 70½
12,000 70
L Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000 100
Lehigh & W-B con, assented 1,000 99
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 12,000 92½
10,000 92¾
25,000 92¾
41,000 93
10,000 92⅞
15,000 93
5,000 92⅝
5,000 93
Louis & N, S & N Ala gtd 5s 1,000 100¾
Manh Ry con 4s 5,000 93⅜
45,000 c20F 93½
Met St Ry gen 5s 25,000 116
2,000 116¼
Mil, L S & Wn 1st, Michigan Div 6,000 125
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 20,000 91¼
25,000 91½
15,000 91¾
37,000 91¾
10,000 91¾
2,000 91½
Mo, K & T 2d 2,000 64¾
82,000 65
5,000 65¼
5,000 65¼
5,000 65½
5,000 65½
3,000 65¾
21,000 65¼
10,000 65½
10,000 65
15,000 64¾
Missouri Pac 3d 1,000 110
Missouri Pac cons 15,000 103
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s 2,000 100¼
Nash, L & St L con 1,000 103½
N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s 20,000 90½
15,000 90
3,000 79¾
3,000 78¾
K C & G 1st 3,000 70
5,000 70½
12,000 70
L Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000 100
Lehigh & W-B con, assented 1,000 99
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 12,000 92½
10,000 92¾
25,000 92¾
41,000 93
10,000 92⅞
15,000 93
5,000 92⅝
5,000 93
Louis & N, S & N Ala gtd 5s 1,000 100¾
Manh Ry con 4s 5,000 93⅜
45,000 c20F 93½
Met St Ry gen 5s 25,000 116
2,000 116¼
Mil, L S & Wn 1st, Michigan Div 6,000 125
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 20,000 91¼
25,000 91½
15,000 91¾
37,000 91¾
10,000 91¾
2,000 91½
Mo, K & T 2d 2,000 64¾
82,000 65

J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1729—Horgan vs. Shultheis's Fort George Casino.
1730—Same vs. same.
1271—Callahan vs. Av. R. R. Co.
4632—Timpone vs. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1257—Westerfeld vs. Union Ry. Co.
1861—Tarr vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
1862—Same vs. same.
1330—Charleston vs. Jaffa.
1065—Wyckoff vs. Jacob.
1506—Klein vs. Osborn.
1224—Ferree vs. Mioquin.
Offerman & H. Coal Co.
1243—Weinret vs. Dry Dock Savings Bank.
1859—Sonn vs. Weissmann.
1702—Bliss vs. N. Y. Build. & Imp. Co.
1196—Goldberg vs. Monyhan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1738—Robstein vs. Moody
1530—Muller vs. Schwenger.
5202½—Pohalsky vs. Tamsen.
1607—Kerr vs. Hand.
1628—Friede vs. Weissenthamer.
1748—Devine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4406—Britstein vs. Silberblatt.
5619—Lindenmeyer vs. Elterich.
5721—Greenblatt vs. Polstein.
5748—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. Shalek.
5674—Barrett vs. Smith.
6119—Reich vs. Maas.
6103—Frazier vs. Flannery.
6115—Heins vs. Lexow Republican Club.
6045—Holland vs. Rennich.
6056—Morton vs. Derickson.
5614—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Romaine.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1934.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey for the People.
1—Harry Buet.
2—Charles Schmidt.
3—F. E. Dennison.
4—Henry Morelle, Rosina Morelle.
5—Mary M. Vaticolca.
6—Otto F. Busse.
7—Eugene Luppien, Adele Geiss.
8—Thomas Smith.
9—Harry Maller.
10—John Chamberlain.
11—Peter F. Mazzinghi.
12—Jacob Richman.
13—Edward O. Mollett. Pleadings.
1—Leopold Lederer.
2—John Stack.
3—Fred'k Ruthenberg.
4—Antonio Pascanello.
5—Adolph Lans.
6—Arthur Hayes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Cowan.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Joseph Bowe.
2—John B. Woodruff.
3—Joseph Twohey.
4—Haim Wallitz.
5—Henry Wyett.
6—Armstead D. Lacy.
7—Alexander Faries.
8—Frederick W. Smith, George Beekman, Sadie Carroll, Ella Keefe.
9—Richard Long, Charles Harris.
10—John Murphy.
11—James Kelly.
12—Harry Maller, Mendel Cohen.
13—Frank Stefano.
14—Charles H. Perry.
15—Patrick Goss.
16—James Gallagher.
17—Gennaro Cuoca.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
1—Henry Blumer.
2—Samuel Morton.
3—Benjamin Clarke, Lulu W. Baker.
4—Samuel Greenwald.
5—Henry Henker.
6—Joseph Aciemo.
7—Frank Meyers.
8—John Donnelly.
9—Bonura Cologiro.
10—Salvatore Giloti.
11—Simon M. Mabra.
12—John J. Clark, Michael Redmond.
13—Bernard Petchaft.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gray. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Patrick Shea.
2—George Hamilton.
3—Louis Aronson.
4—John Fay.
5—Joseph Cohen.
6—T. H. Kite Powell.
7—Ignatz Boppe.
8—Richard O'Connor.
9—Joseph Borgenicht.
10—Mary P. Wilkins.
11—Mary Dressel.
12—George Davis.
13—William Parker.
14—Edward R. Gotlieb.
15—Charles Birroni.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of Lenox Republican Club—Thomas J. Ellison.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—John H. V. Arnold vs. Annie Van Emburgh—Samuel B. Paul.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Proswitz—Thomas F. Donnelly. Oothout vs. Felbel—Adrian H. Larkin. Matter of Lenox Republican Club—William H. Vanderpool. Collins vs. Matthews—Augustus H. Vanderpool. Jackson vs. Nicholas—George W. Cotterill. Matter of Stuart—Richard M. Henry. Greenwich Savings Bank vs. De Caumont—Adrian H Larkin.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Tomsuhn—James J. Negus. Lehmann vs. Lehmann—Augustine R. McMahon. Lyle vs. Woods—Charles D. Burrill.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—New York Cooperative Building and Loan Association vs. Barbetta—Herman W. Schmitt. Interior Conduit and Improvement Company vs. Alexander, Barney & Chapin (Corporation)—J. Noble Emley.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.
593—Claassen vs. Else—606—Head Bklyn Heights R. R.
652—Beatty vs. Nassau Electric Railroad.
513—Goodman vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
606—Morton vs. Derickson.
5614—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Romaine.
187—Crandall vs. Sidebotham.
188—Crandall vs. same.

Call calendar Nov. 11, 2 P. M.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.
Alfred Schmidt, burglary, second degree; John Starr, Charles Bridgman, Nellie Kiernan, grand larceny; John Ulrick, James Dooley, Robert Murphy, burglary; John Newman, Mary Williams, grand larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The will of Arethusa L. Forbes, Reuben Booth, and Clement Reade. The accounting in the estates of Margaret I. Hurlis, Catharine Dooley, John Brickmeier, Sara L. Drewey et al., Charles J. Fernald, Carrie Lofgren, James E. Ryan, Thomas Larkin, Maurice Galvin, Caspar Kresling, Jane F. Roome, Sarah E. Moorhead, Mary A. Methudy, David Templeton, and Robert Murrell. The estate of Mary A. Wolf, Annie M. Wheeler, and Mary A. Methudy, revocation of letters. The administration of Bridget Heenan and William Latener.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Involve Small Properties—Outsider Takes the Only Foreclosure Offering.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to George A. Green, for about $8,000, the frame building on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, on a lot 24.10 by 99.11; also, three lots on the east side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Streets, to Isaac Landsberg, who will erect four-story flats on the plot.

Irving L. Kempner has sold to Mary Jannsen the five-story flat 1,840 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, 25.8 by 100.

Anton Spielman has sold to Herlich Brothers 332 East Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

It is reported that M. Calm & Brother are the buyers of 174 Wooster Street, the sale of which was reported recently.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Henry C. Beadleston, for $15,600, the five-story brick flat 124 Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 75.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Fourth Street, south side, 140.10½ feet east of Lewis Street, runs east 68½ to the East River, by south 194.6 to the north side of Third Street, by west on Third Street, 683.1½ by north 194.1, plot equivalent to about 51½ lots, together with right to land under water as far as the Harbor Commissioners' bulkhead line.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William F. Clare, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 365 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 150 by 99.11, eight three-story stone-front dwellings, 18, 19, and 20-foot frontages. Due on judgment, $48,601; subject to another mortgage for $41,000.

By John N. Golding, partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 55 Greenwich Avenue, southwest corner of Perry Street, 21 by 48.10 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 65 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 257 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,570.

To-day's Auction Sales.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 439 East Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, one-story front and rear frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,136.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2½ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2½ by 137.6 by 26.1½ by 146, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 120 and 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 269.11½ feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $24,584.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 425 St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 97, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $6,637; subject to other mortgages for $27,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Cambreling Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 125 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,487.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 225 Delancey Street, south side, 50 feet west of Willett Street, 25 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $778; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, southeast corner of Valentine Avenue and Clark Street, Fordham, 75 by 110, with an "L" 25 by 25 at the southeast corner of the plot, two-story frame dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,336.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 16 East Seventeenth Street, for an eight-story brick and stone stores and lofts, 25 by 86; Thomas McKeone of 338 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; William J. Dithey of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $90,000.

No. 25 East Fourth Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 21 by 116; H. S. Cole of 658 Broadway, owner; F. B. Cole, architect; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, northwest corner of Fourth Avenue, for a five-story brick warehouse, 50 by 100; B. & J. B. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,130 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 22 by 73; Mrs. A. G. Holloway, premises, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $250.

No. 484 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; W. W. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John Downey, architect and builder; cost, $2,800.

No. 307 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Angelina Fraino, premises, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $450.

No. 26 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; James Stokes of 45 Cedar Street, owner; R. L. Walsh of 45 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 105 Goerck Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Rebecca Ruder of 103 Goerck Street, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $300.

No. 280 West Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; H. E. Stevens of 280 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

AVENUE D, 33, 17.6x62; Isaac M., Susan M., and Otto Hirsch to Samuel Warshauer.....$8,300
FREEMAN ST, s w corner of Simpson St, 60x23.6x irregular; Anette A. Olsen to S. V. Reynolds..... 1
HUBERT ST, s e corner of Washington St, 79.9x50x irregular; John S. Montgomery to Percy R. Pyne..... 35,000
KELLY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75x115x80.4x72.4; Simon Danzig and others to Michael Cowen..... 100
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 24.1 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x100; Wright E. Stout and another to Joseph Larocque..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 58.10 ft n of 35th St, 50.6x12.6x70x18.4; William Man, trustee, &c., to Joseph Larocque, Jr..... 25
LOT 134, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Michael Hartigan..... 1,400
LOT 168, map of the Neill Estate; Edward M. Neill to Charles N. Farley and wife..... 830
LOT 170, map of the Neill Estate; Edward M. Neill to James Johnson..... 685
LOTS 15, 16, 17, and 18, map of Village of Mount Eden, Upper Morrisania; Alice E. Sabatie to Frank J. Patterson..... 1
LOTS 72, 73, 105, and 106, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Adeline Grossman..... 1,980
LOTS 137, map of the Neill Estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors to Louis Katz and another..... 1,405
LOTS 820 and 821, map of the Village of Wakefield, 24th Ward—Antolnette C. Dodge to Frank J. Patterson..... 1
SOUTH ST, 386 and 387; Market St; 85 to 89; Harnet Cohn to Solomon Levin..... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th st, 150x irregular; Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft s of 149th st, 23.6x irregular; Timpson Place, n w s, 83.3 ft s w of 149th st, 100x100; Timpson Place, s corner of 149th st, 28.9x104x25x109.3; 149th St, s w s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson place, 59.11x97.6x50x130.1; Michael H. Haggerty and others, executors to Mary McConvill and others..... 37,075
WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 100 ft s w of 165th St, 25x97; M. J. Naughton to William G. Kaufman..... 1
157TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25x75; also, n s of 118th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Amanda Wolf, ½ year..... 7,500
1ST AV, s w corner of 26th St, 74.1x75; Herman M. Biggs to New York University..... 1
8TH AV, s e corner of 156th St, runs e — to bulkhead x s e to 155th St x w to avenue x n 199.10 ft, with land under water; Sarah Lynch to H. G. Coogan..... 1
1ST ST, 60, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Valentine Weber to Philippina Weber..... 10
11TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 65x115; Washington St, e s, 50 ft n of North Moore St, 25x60, ½ part; William C. Doscher and another, executors, &c., to Charles M. Dunshan..... 1
33D ST, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 15x98.9; James Bird and wife to Julius Harris..... 9,250
35TH ST, n s, 331 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98; Robert C. Taylor, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 18,000
63D ST, n s, 135.5 ft n of 63d St, 16.6x100.5; Carrie T. Young to Mabel Fanning 1
66TH ST, 131 West, 25x100.5; Margaret Shannon to Mary Ahearn..... 10
93D ST, 201 East, 17x100.8; William W. Hall and wife to Thomas M. Hall..... 1
93D ST, 263 West, 16x100.8; William W. Hall and wife to Augusta Boehm..... 100
106TH ST, 166 East, 25x100.11; John J. Herrick and another, executors, to Joseph Stanton..... 18,000
113TH ST, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 1½ block; 113th St, n s, 254.6 ft e of 3d Av, 63.1x—x100x—; 113th St, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 41.9x54x—x—; Francis Murphy and wife to Louis Lese..... 1
113TH ST, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, 155x100.11x irregular; Louis Lese and wife to James F. McMann..... 45,000
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Mary Le R. King to William H. Hall..... 26,250
114TH ST, 314 East, 20x100.11; Elizabeth V. Carter to Frank Garofalo..... 1
114TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.10; Tobias Krakower and wife to Cornelia Patek..... 28,000
115TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Edward E. McCall to Michael J. Keane..... 4,500
115TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Michael J. Keane..... 4,500
118TH ST, 129 East, 20x100.11; Jesper P. Hansen to Ina M. J. Hansen..... 100
118TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 4th Av, 20-100.11; Augustus F Mueller and others to Jasper P. Hansen..... 1
118TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Charles F. Mueller as executor, to Jasper P. Hansen..... 6,825
140TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 125x100.10 to 139th St; Mary E. Dunshee and others and Ella Dunshee to John A. Donald..... 2,400
144TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of College Av, 25x100; Edward D. Bertine and wife to Theodore M. Bertine..... 17,000
156TH ST, 1,026 East, 20x100; Annette G. Crawford to Albert B. Hardy..... 1
160TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; M. J. Naughton to Alice M. Johnston..... 1
170TH ST, n s, 39.9 ft w of Bristow St, 16.15x100.5x19.9x88.1x87; Herman Wauer to Eberhardt Rommel..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, corner 38th st, Hotel Normandie barber shop; Lillie Earle to Peter Vernengo, 6 years..... 500
BROOME ST, 276; Otto Hildenbrand to Henry Levien, 5 5-12 years..... 1,020
NASSAU ST, n e corner of Fulton st, 117.9 ft to Ann st, x15x18.6x75; The Ministers, etc., Protest Dutch Church to Aaron Raymond, 21 years..... 20,000
3D Av, e s, 77.6 ft n of 12th st, 26x100; Nicholas Fish and others, executors to Abraham Cohen and others, executors, 21 years..... 1,250
3D Av, e s, 103.6 ft n of 12th st, 26x100; Nicholas Fish and others, executors to Abraham Cohen and others, executors, 21 years..... 1,250
3D AV, 1,485; Martin Herman and others, executors to Martin Daly, 3½ years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ASHTON, Francis and Frederica, to George J. Fox; 333 Lexington Av, 1 year..... $2,500
BAKER, Jane C., and another to Union Trust Company; 129 West 11th St, 5 years..... 11,000
BARRETT, Thomas, to Bowery Savings Bank; 90th St, s s, 181 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 14,000
BOEHM, Augusta, and another to William W. Hall; 263 West 93d St, 3 years. 17,500
COOK, Lillian L., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 432 West 57th St, installments..... 10,920
COOKE, Elizabeth S., to Lillian B. Woodruff; 52d St, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 20,000
COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; Kelly St, n s, 75 ft w of Wales St, 1 year..... 2,100
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; Kelly St, n s, 75 ft w of Wales St, demand..... 4,850
DASH, Louisa, The Metropolitan Savings Bank; Broadway, n e s, adj land of Augustus Van Cortlandt, Yonkers, 1 yr.. 8,000
DONALD, John A., to Mary E. Dunshee, as committee; 140th St, s s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 125x199.10 ft to 139th St, 3 years..... 2,400
GAROFALO, Frank, to Elizabeth V. Carter; 314 East 114th St, 3 years..... 600
GOEBEL, George C., to Henry Dexheimer; 183d St, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 1 month..... 750
GOLDSTEIN, Nathan, and others to Solomon Jacobs; s s of 100th St, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 11,500
HALL, William H., to Mary L. R. King; 113th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 19,250
HANAN, Hebbert W., to Rebecca Ladew, as trustee; 304 Elizabeth St and 10, 12, and 14 Bleecker St, 3 years..... 118,000
HANSEN, Jesper P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 128 East 118th St, 3 years..... 4,000
HARTIGAN, Michael and another, to E M Neill and another; Lot 134, map 2, Neill Estate, 2 yrs..... 600
HESS, Selmar, to Selmar Hess, as trustee; Madison Av, w s, 27.2 ft n of 76th St, demand..... 20,000
HUNT, John L., to East River Savings Institution; 175th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,200
ISAACS, Barney, and another, to Leon Tuchmann; Avenue D, n w corner of 5th St, 1 year..... 6,000
ISHAM, Frederick A., to Joseph A. Dean and others, trustees; 113th St, s s, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, installments..... 11,000
KENNELLY, Bryan L., to The Germania Life Ins Co; Boulevard, w s, 73.7 ft s of 105th St, 4 yrs..... 55,000
LESE, Louis, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 113th St, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 32,000
LLOYD, Francis P., to James C. Gulick; 53d St, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year... 15,000
MALLEN, Bridget, to Charles M. Curtis and another; Commonwealth Av, Lot 169, Block D, map of Hudson P. Rose, installments..... 200
McCORMACK, Charlotte, to John B. Marshall; Robbins Av, w s, 150 ft n of Westchester Av, demand..... 3,000
McCONVILL, Mary, to M. H. Hagerty and others, executors; Southern Boulevard, s e s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, and other property, ¼ part, 3 years.... 9,100
McCONVILL, Catharine, to M. H. Hagerty and others, executors; Southern Boulevard; s e s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, and other property, 3 years, ¼ part.. 9,100
McCONVILL, Margaret, to M. H. Hagerty and others, executors; Southern Boulevard; s e s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, and other property, ¼ part, 3 years.. 9,100
McCONVILL, William J., to M. H. Hagerty and others, executors; Southern Boulevard; s e s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, and other property, ¼ part, 3 years.. 9,100
MEHRRACH, Solomon, to The N Y Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations; 3d Av, No 1,449, 20x70 ft, 5 yrs... 12,000
OWSTON, Emma L. M., to Real Estate Trust Company; 85th St, 337 West, 3 years..... 15,000
PLATT, Clayton, to Albert Willcox and another; 76th St, n s, 355 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 3,000
ROMMEL, Eberhardt, to Herman Wauer; n s of 170th St, 39.9 ft w of Bristow St, 1 year..... 8,000
SCHULTZ, Julius and Eleonora, to Barbara Trumpler; Lot 162, map of the Village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,400
STAFFORD, Mary E., to Judson S. Todd; Union Av, s e cor Freeman St, 1 yr.... 25,000
STICHLER, Julia F., to Bradley L. Eaton; 154th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 6 months..... 2,335
STUDWELL, Mary O., to William Rothschild; 2,274 8th Av, 5 years..... 21,000
TIEMANN, Daniel F., to North Side Savings Bank; 8th Av, s w corner of 121st St, 1 year..... 17,000
WARSHAUER, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 33 Avenue D, 5 years..... 5,000
WILDES, Clarence H., to Albertina S. Payne; n s of 24th St, 517 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 5,000
WILSON, John J., to N Y Building and Loan Banking Co; Perry Av, e s, 200 ft s of Scott Av, installments..... 3,990
WOHLFELD, Aaron and another, to Sigmund Cohn; Houston St, 436 East, installments..... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONNICK, Andrew J., and Eliza A. Colton to S. B. Ammann..... $3,470
CONNOR, Gerald P., to Samuel Dodge.. 600
DAVIS, John, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee.. Nom.
GREENWOOD, Sarah, to Max Borck..... 3,000
POWELL, Wilson M., to Henry E. Griffen and another, executors, &c..... 5,000
STERN, Louis, to Henry R. Richards.... 1,045
SUYDAM, Lambert, to Eliza C. Farnham. 13,000
STEERS, Edward E., to the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George T. Vingut..... 7,000
WEBER, Valentine, to Philippina Weber, (three assignments)..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 72.4x86; William J. Fowles against Webster White, owner and contractor... $275
BRIGGS ST, n s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100; Thomas Shannon against Arthur W. Sears, owner; — Barker, contractor. 28
PARK AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x100; American Lumber Company against Graham & Co., contractors; William Johnston, owner..... 346
WESTERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 132d St, 75x100; Rawnsley & Jackson against Dexter B. Horton, owner and contractor..... 1,000
WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x100; Alfred R. Conklin against P. & A. Hart, contractors and owners..... 82
57TH AV, s w corner of 44th St; Cosmopolitan Range Company against Isaac V. Brokaw, owner; Louis Sherry, lessee and contractor..... 4,937
56TH ST, 85 and 87 East; Isaac H. Ford against Frank M. Weller, owner and contractor..... 330
120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Metropolitan Brass Foundry Company against Elbert D., Joshua F., and Lewis D. Howes, owners; Elbert D. Howes, contractor..... 40
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Morrison Brothers against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor.. 3,120
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100; Ingler Brothers' Company against John Babcock, owner and contractor..... 750
145TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of the Boulevard, 100x100; Philip Alexander against H. Nickleburg, owner; Martin Disken, contractor..... 262
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
13TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Diehl & Wiegand on Arthur J. McQuade to D. Mahoney..... $600
137TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Lordi & Co. on John Babcock to Michele Paladino..... 200
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x 250; Isaac and Max S. Boehm with Abraham Farber, 18 payments..... $3,000

A Notable Number.

Be sure to get next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It will abound in attractive features. Chief among them will be Henry Norman's brilliant cable letter from London. Mr. Norman is the best of the London correspondents, and his news and views of the international questions now attracting the attention of the world are of great interest.

Accompanying the Sunday edition, as usual, will be the admirable sixteen-page Magazine Supplement, which is universally regarded as the most attractive supplement issued by any New York newspaper.

On the first page of this supplement will be a picture of the next Governor of the Empire State. The camp of the United States Volunteers at San Francisco will be illustrated. There will be five reproductions of the awards of the international jury at the Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburg. There will be an illustrated article prepared by Chief Engineer Ford, U. S. N., on the American cruiser in the East. There will be an illustrated tale of fiction, and the departments of music and the drama will be up to their usual high standard, with many illustrations.

Among other features will be interesting news letters from Vienna, Berlin, and other foreign centres, and the usual bright letters from Washington, Chicago, and other American cities. There will be several columns of society news and the regular departments devoted to the news about women, and a page of selections from the best current literature. THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday edition, price five cents

In order to be sure to get next Saturday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with the sixteen-page REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, it is necessary to get your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you. The Saturday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is non-returnable, and it is best to give your order at once. Most of the news stands in New York were entirely sold out of copies of the Saturday edition of THE TIMES at 10 o'clock last Saturday morning. The SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is the only literary newspaper of the day, and is the best guide to current literature.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

109TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Solomon Jacobs with Nathan Goldstein and Mary McDermott, 11 payments. 11,500

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Catharine C. Hunt, executrix, &c., and others against John Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoppin & Berard.
LEWIS ST, 227; Ann C. S. Hassey against Henry W. Mitchell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Hassey.
WATER ST, s w corner of Catharine Slip, 40x40; Alexander Masterson, executor, &c., against Heinrich Stiehler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rollston.
WEST END AV, n w corner of 89th St, 24x90; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c., against Harriet A. Lawrence and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Vapnum & Harison.
7TH AV, n w corner of 157th St, —x—; the Department of Buildings against the Leopold Kahn Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
34TH ST, n w corner of 5th Av, 150x111.9; Mary A. Carroll, by guardian, against the Manhattan Club and others, (action to secure property, &c.;) attorneys, Hart & Hopkins.
34TH ST, n w corner of 5th Av, 150x111.9; Alexander Stewart against the Manhattan Club and others, (action to secure property, &c.;) attorneys, Hart & Hopkins.
86TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Wilhelmina Knierlem, executrix, &c., against Frank Goldman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Finck.
93D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x146.2; Central Park West, s w corner of 99th St, 25.2x100; 99th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; 130th St, 108 West; Barnet Levingson against Jacob and Rachel Axelrod, (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.
122D ST, 171 East; Thomas J. McCahill, executor, &c., against Charles Nsarden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	5 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	3⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	4⅞
Lard, prime	5.20
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	23

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Flour dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@64½c; No. 2 red, 67½@67¾c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 25¼@27¼c; No. 2 rye, 51¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97c; prime timothy seed $2.25@2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.92½@5; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.90@5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—There was something like old-time activity in speculation at the Cotton Exchange yesterday, particularly during the afternoon. While our market was closed Tuesday, the Liverpool market had advanced about 2 points, but yesterday morning's cables showed a partial reaction from this improvement. To conform to the net Liverpool gain, however, our market opened yesterday at an advance of 2@4 points, but immediately turned easier. It closed very steady at an advance of 4@6 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.03	5.03	5.03	5.05@5.07
December	5.14	5.14	5.09	5.13@5.14
January	5.15	5.19	5.13	5.18@5.19
February	5.19	5.22	5.18	5.22@5.23
March	5.23	5.27	5.21	5.26@5.27
April	5.28	5.32	5.28	5.30@5.31
May	5.31	5.35	5.30	5.34@5.35
June	5.34	5.40	5.34	5.39@ ..
July	5.38	5.43	5.37	5.42@5.43
August	5.41	5.45	5.40	5.45@5.46
September	..	..	..	5.45@5.46
October	..	..	..	5.46@5.48

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 5-16c for middling upland and 5 9-16c for middling gulf, as compared with 5⅝c and 6⅛c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 4⅝c; Savannah, 4 9-16c; Charleston, 4 9-16c; Wilmington, 4⅝c; Baltimore, 5⅛c; Augusta, 5c; St. Louis, 4 15-16c; Cincinnati, 5⅛c; Galveston, 4⅞c; New Orleans, 4⅝c; Norfolk, 4 15-16c; Memphis, 4 15-16c, 1-16c advance.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	38,349		9,517
Thus far this week	138,933	34,691	70,063
Since Sept. 1	1,000,602	176,499	677,305

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Middling upland, 31s; December-January, 2.58½d; January-February, 2.58½d; February-March, 2.59½d; March-April, 2.60d; April-May, 2.61d; May-June, 2.61½d; June-July, 2.62@2.63; July-August, 2.63⅛d; August-September, 31b; November, 2.61s; November-December, 2.59b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73 15-16	74	73⅝	73⅞
May	71½	71⅝	71¼	71½
Corn—				
December	38	38⅛	38	38
May	38 15-16	39	38 15-16	38 15-16
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	5.27

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65⅝	66⅜	63½	65⅝
May	66⅝	67	66 5-16	66⅞
Corn—				
December	32 1-16	32¼	32	32
May	33⅞	34 1-16	33⅛	33⅞
Oats—				
December	24	24	23 15-16	24
May	24¼	24 13-16	24⅛	24⅝
Lard—				
December

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 7th day of November, 1898 notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of ABE STEIN & CO., lately doing business at No. 97 Gold Street, in the City of New York, said firm having been composed of Abraham Stein, William H. Hildreth, Isaac P. T. Edmands, and Edwin S. Barrett, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, David Wile, who was heretofore duly appointed permanent receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of said firm of Abe Stein & Co., at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys at law, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York City, November 7th, 1898.

DAVID WILE, Receiver,
No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
n10-law6wTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JULIET M. BURDICK, plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit and Market and Fulton National Bank, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19th, 1898.

HENRY M. RUSSELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 39 Broadway, New York City.

To John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, defendants: the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1898.

HENRY M. RUSSELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
n10-law6wTh.

NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT C. HENCKEN, plaintiff, against GAUDITA CAVINATO, MARIA BRENASSI, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, and Margaret G. Earle, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Gaudita Cavinato and Maria Brenassi, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22nd day of October, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 24th, 1898.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. o3-law6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
o20-law6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, 27th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-law6mTh.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. RAYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITNEY, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
o6-law6mTh.

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor.
c20-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to, all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-law6mTh.

MASSETT, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph S. Massett, George S. Massett, Thomas Albert Massett, Stephen F. Massett, Mary Elizabeth Massett Jackson, Edward L. Massett, and to all other persons the next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James C. Shannon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the County of New York, deceased;

Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WHITMAN & DEANE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
o20-law6wTh.

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-law6mTh

SEEBACH, FRANK A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Seebach, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Albert Friedland, Maurice Marks, Joseph Solomon, and William Solomon, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made revoking the letters of guardianship heretofore issued by said Charles Seebach on the person and estate of FRANK A. SEEBACH, minor, and why the account of said Charles Seebach, as such general guardian, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WEIL, WOLF & KRAMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. n10-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County. MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the village of White Plains on the 24th day of Sept., 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southerly one half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of East Chester, and known as lot number seventy-nine (79) on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Township of East Chester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County; and which part of said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northwesterly in front by Catharine Street; Southeasterly in the rear by the Southerly one-half of lot number seventy-four (74); Northeasterly on one side by the northerly one-half of said lot number seventy-nine (79), and Southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-eight (78,) and containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office, Address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

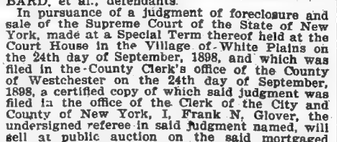

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, for which the above property is to be sold, is fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars, $(75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—PHEBE R. HUNT, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN J. CARR, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Ogden Avenue, distant three hundred and ninety-six feet six inches northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of said Ogden Avenue with the northerly side of Union Street, as said street and avenue are laid down and established by the "Map of the Town of Morrisania," filed by the Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 8th, 1868, and dated January 6th, 1871, such point being also the line of partition between lots now or formerly of the estate of William B. Ogden, deceased, and land belonging to the estate of Mary Crafts, deceased, running thence north thirty-five degrees forty-five minutes west along the boundary line of said land ninety-six feet seven inches; thence along the line running at right angles, or nearly so, with Ogden Avenue until the same strikes a line drawn parallel to said Avenue, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom; thence northwardly along said last mentioned line thirty-three feet five inches; thence eastwardly at right angles to Ogden Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of Ogden Avenue; thence southwardly along the westerly side of Ogden Avenue seventy-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., by Benjamin J. Carr and Elizabeth, his wife, by deed bearing date the 18th day of December, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,369 of Conveyances, Page 28, on the 19th day of December, 1890.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

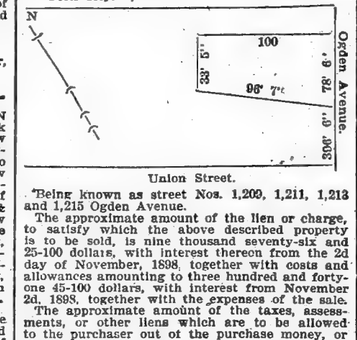

Union Street.

Being known as street Nos. 1,209, 1,211, 1,213 and 1,215 Ogden Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is nine thousand seventy-six and 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and forty-one 45-100 dollars, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred fifty-five and 85-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. BISSELL and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and now known by the street Number 89 (eighty-nine) Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly and at right angles to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

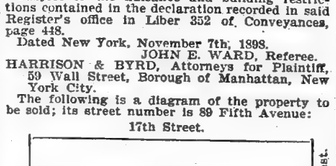

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,647 91-100 with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $319 30-100, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,108 92-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of November, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—FRANCIS PROBST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71), and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-two (82); northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office, Address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is fifteen hundred and fifty-one and 87-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s22-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN O'HARA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue and the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly along Third Avenue twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on the land hereby conveyed and partly on the land adjoining the same on the north, thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street and part of the distance along the centre line of the said party wall one hundred feet and seven inches, more or less, to the easterly line of the New York Common Lands as the same is laid down by Isaac T. Ludlam, C. S., on a map on file in the Comptroller's Office in the City of New York, dated June, 1827, and entitled, "Atlas of the Common Lands belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York;" thence southerly along said easterly line of the Common Lands as laid down on said map and on a line nearly parallel with Third Avenue, but slightly diverging therefrom, twenty-five feet more or less to a point distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, measured on a line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, and thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and one feet and eight inches, more or less, to the place of beginning; the southerly side wall of the said building being also a party wall. Together with the right, title, and interest whatsoever the same may be which Margaret O'Hara had at the time of the execution and delivery of the mortgage mentioned and described in the amended complaint of, in, and to the narrow strip of land about five feet in depth in the rear of the piece or parcel of land above described, and of the full width thereof, and at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage in fence therewith, and in the actual occupation of the said Margaret O'Hara.—Dated New York, October 28, 1898.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON,
Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,073.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr.,
Referee.
n9,10,14,17,21,25,28,29

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1896, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466:) Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3d, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

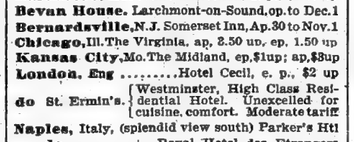

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five ($585) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap, $3up
Albany, N. Y. .....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do St. Ermin's. Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do..Htl. Endicott, (31st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1.
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
Salt Lake City, Utah..Knutsford, a. p., $3 up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up.
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 13, Noon
Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon | Cymric, Dec. 14, 3 P.M.
Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon | Germanic, Dec. 21, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 28, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway N.Y

CLYDE LINE.
The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Friday, Nov. 11
ALGONQUIN.....Mon., Nov. 14
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Nov. 16
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Nov. 18
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, F. C. & P. Fast F'ght & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Eger, G. A., 375 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
KaiserWm.DerGrosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
K. Fried'h, Nov. 29, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 20, 10 AM
K. W. d. G. Jan. 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Nov. 24, noon
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM | †Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismar'k, N. 19, 11 AM | *A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM
†Aller...Nov. 26, 11 AM | †Ka. W. II., Dec. 17, 11 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg resumed in March.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Palatia, Nov. 12, 2:30 PM | Patria, Nov. 26, 2:30 PM
Pretoria, Nov. 19, 9 AM | Belgravia, Dec. 3, 7:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis .....Nov. 16 | St. Louis.....Dec. 7
Paris.....Nov. 23 | Paris.....Dec. 14
St. Paul.....Nov. 30 | St. Paul.....Dec. 21

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Southwark ....Nov. 16 | *Kensington ....Nov. 30
Westernland....Nov. 23 | Noordland.....Dec. 7
*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Nov. 12, 1 PM | Etruria, Dec. 3, 9 AM
Umbria, Nov. 19, 10 AM | Campania, Dec. 10 Noon
Lucania, Nov. 26, 1 PM | Umbria, Dec. 17, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....November 12
MESABA.....November 19
MANITOU.....November 26
MAR

SMASH AT GRAND CENTRAL

Nearly a Score of Passengers Injured in a Collision.

MISPLACED SWITCH THE CAUSE

Tuckahoe Accommodation Shunted Into a Switch Engine—Most of Injuries Slight.

Nearly a score of persons were injured yesterday morning when an incoming train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad came in collision with a yard engine at the Grand Central Station, which was caused by a misplaced switch. The accident created great excitement and confusion, and neither the exact number of the injured nor the seriousness of the injuries sustained was ascertained.

The following list was obtained yesterday by Station Master Dawner of the Grand Central:

CHARLES O. TOBIAS, 661 Broadway; cut in the face and otherwise injured.

Miss C. DAMYER, 715 Sixth Avenue, suffering from shock.

A. C. CROOKS, 50 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, an employe in the Auditor's office of the road, cut on the chin.

A. L. MENZEL, Mount Vernon, hip cut.

S. H. KIRBY, 622 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, nose cut and otherwise hurt about the head.

Miss STELLA GOLDSMITH, 801 Vanderbilt Avenue, cut on hand and face and scalp wound behind the ear.

JESSE C. MASTNER, William's Bridge, wound on the foot.

A. T. NORWOOD, 68 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, an employe of the American Express Company, injured internally.

ALOYSIUS MANAHAN, 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, slight cut on lip.

JOSEPH D. WASSNER, 10 Fourth Street, William's Bridge, right leg sprained.

F. G. RUSSELL, 500 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, cut about the face.

R. HAGUE, trainman, injured in groin.

W. ANDERSON, conductor, leg injured.

A. H. ACKERT, baggageman, ankle sprained.

The most seriously injured, so far as could be learned, was Charles Tobias, who was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Train No. 7160, known as the Tuckahoe accommodation, is due at the Grand Central Station at 8:36 o'clock A. M. It consisted yesterday of five passenger cars and a combination baggage car drawn by Engine No. 1019, in charge of Conductor Anderson. The accommodation is usually sent into the station with what is known as a "flying switch"—that is, without the engine and under the control of its own brakes.

The train arrived on time yesterday. The engine was disconnected at Forty-ninth Street, sufficient momentum being given to the train to send it into the annex station. Owing, it is a mistake on the part of one of the nine switchmen in the switch tower in the yard, the train, instead of following one of the tracks leading into the station, was switched off to Track No. 9, on which stood a switch engine and ten cars. Nearly all of the 185 passengers in the five cars, thinking that the train was entering the big shed, arose and went forward toward the doors of the cars.

The engineer of the switch engine was the first to see that the trainload of passengers had been switched to the wrong track, and he blew a warning whistle as the cars bore down upon him at a rapid rate. J. W. Millard, the trainman at the front of the forward car, saw the danger then and realized that an accident was unavoidable, but he bravely stuck to his post and tugged at the brakes until his car was within a few feet of the switch engine. Then he jumped. Baggageman Ackert was between the first and second cars. Conductor Anderson was between the second and third cars, and Trainman Hague was at a brake yet further toward the rear of the train. They all heard the warning whistle of the yard engine and saw that the train was thundering down the wrong track. Each put on a brake, but the momentum of the train was too great to be overcome, and the next instant the forward car crashed into the head of the engine with tremendous force.

The passengers, among whom were many women, were ignorant of the impending accident, and a scene of wild excitement and confusion followed the crash. The standing passengers were thrown violently forward, and they fell in heaps against the front doors of the cars. Heads struck against corners of seats and against the doors and floors. The passengers in the extreme forward ends of the cars were completely buried by the avalanche from behind. Windows were smashed, and several people were cut by the flying glass.

The crash and the screams of the women passengers reached the railroad employes and others in the waiting rooms of the station, and a rush was made for the train. The passengers soon extricated themselves from the jumbled heaps in the cars, and were relieved to find that no one had been killed. The seats in the forward part of the cars were covered with blood, however, and men and women were sitting about nursing their wounds.

Dr. Wells of 71 West Forty-fifth Street was hastily summoned, and for an hour was busily engaged attending to as many of the injured as were willing to await their turn. Many of those hurt left the station at once and visited other physicians. Ambulances had been summoned, but none of the passengers was willing to go to a hospital. General Manager James Franklin of the Harlem Division was on the train and personally attended to the removal of the injured persons to the waiting rooms and saw that they were made comfortable.

The front platform of the car which struck the engine was shattered. The engine was almost uninjured.

General Manager Van Etten of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in giving the foregoing facts, said yesterday that the accident was entirely due to a mistake of a switchman, but said that he did not know his name. There are said to be few cases on record where a mistake has been made in the big switch tower in the yard.

BIG PET DOG SHOW ASSURED.

It Is Expected that 700 Animals Will Be Benched.

Pet dogs of all breeds will take up society's attention after the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. According to the report of the Bench Show Committee of the American Pet Dog Club, which was submitted to the club at its meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon, more than 700 dogs will be benched, and they will come from all parts of the country. One exhibitor will send a kennel from Cripple Creek, Col. Exhibits will come from Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, and other Western and Southern States.

The show will be held in the building formerly occupied by Louis Sherry, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, on the two days following Thanksgiving Day, and it will be much larger than last year's show, because there will be no show held this year in Brooklyn by the Metropolitan Kennel Club. The Pet Dog Club's show will get most of the entries made last year for the Brooklyn show, and these will, it is expected, bring the entry list up to 700.

At the meeting of the committee yesterday it was announced that the pink and blue ballrooms at Sherry's old place had been engaged for the dogs, and that a Fifth Avenue art collector had agreed to loan his entire collection of paintings, bronzes, and tapestries with which to decorate the rooms. The officers and the majority of the members of the club are women, and they are working hard, led by Mrs. Walter Stanton, the President, and Miss Fielding C. Roselle, the Secretary, to make the show a big success. There are 116 classes catalogued, entries to which close to-day.

The Dinner to Gen. Miles.

The plans for the banquet to-morrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Major Gen. Miles are nearly completed. The committee having the arrangements in charge met yesterday afternoon and announced that the list of speakers would include Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, Acting Gov. Watkins of New Jersey, Joseph H. Choate, and Rear Admiral Henry Erben.

The Customs Investigation.

Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, who is Chairman of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the Senate which is to make an investigation of the Customs Administrative act as amended by the Dingley law, visited the Custom House yesterday and had a brief conference with Collector Bidwell. The committee will begin its labors next week.

LEGAL NOTES.

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—By an inspection ordered by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the financial affairs of the Village of Plattsburg, it was found that certain payments of money made by the Trustees were illegal and contrary to the limitations of the charter, and that certain debts and obligations had been created and audited which were illegal. The Justice made an order restraining the village Treasurer from paying any of the debts so illegally created or any of the costs of the proceedings. It was found that, while $3,000 could be raised by taxation to construct sewers, in 1896, they paid out more than that sum, which excess was for sewers actually constructed during that and previous years which had not yet been paid for; also that they had illegally audited debts for about $11,000 created by Trustees of former years in protecting the village by quarantine from an epidemic. A referee appointed by the Justice, of his own motion, was one of the complaining taxpayers, whose appointment was not consented to by the Trustees. The Court of Appeals has reversed the affirmance, by the Third Appellate Division, of this order. Judge O'Brien, giving the opinion, held that the order was appealable, being a final order in a special proceeding authorized by statute. The Court held that the money paid in excess of $3,000 for sewers, in 1896, could not be said to be an illegal payment. There was no prohibition in the charter against paying an honest debt, incurred during previous years, from the proper fund, when there was money in the treasury, although the debt was not contracted during the year when the payment was made. The provisions of the general law must be regarded; it was held, as in the nature of an amendment, or at least a part of all municipal charters. "The charter of this village, it is true, contains no provision authorizing the Trustees to raise money or to contract debts for the purpose of suppressing disease or preserving the public health, but the general laws of the State make it their duty to comply with the orders of the local Board of Health in this respect, and when that board incurs expense in the performance of its duty, in guarding against the introduction into the village of contagious or infectious diseases, or in the isolation of persons or things infected with or exposed to such diseases, or in providing suitable places for the treatment and care of the sick who cannot otherwise be provided for, it becomes the duty of the municipal authorities to comply with the order, whether there is a provision to that effect in the charter or not." The referee, it was held, should not have been selected from one of the complainants without the consent of all parties.

***

DAMAGES FOR INJURY TO PASSER-BY FROM BROKEN WIRE.—A trolley wire of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company having broken, and one end having fallen to the street, Mary O'Flaherty, who was passing along the sidewalk, was twice thrown to the ground from electric shocks. On the trial of her suit against the company for damages for the severe and permanent personal injuries which she sustained, it was not quite clear from the testimony whether she received the shock by coming in contact with the wire, or whether she occupied such a position as caused her body to form a circuit through which the electricity flowing from the broken wire or some part of it passed. A judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff given on the trial has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, the Court holding, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, that either conclusion, of direct contact or a circuit, as to the course of the electricity was permissible from the testimony. Though injuries arising from fright alone did not authorize a recovery of damages, yet when there was physical injury accompanying fright it was held to furnish a basis for a recovery. The jury was here authorized to find that these shocks resulted from the combination, and a consequent injury. The Court held that the falling of the wire raised a presumption of negligence which must be satisfactorily overcome, though the company, as was contended, used the best material and the most approved methods of constructing and had a thorough system of inspection, yet it was held its witnesses, charged with a duty of this obligation, must be considered interested witnesses, and therefore their credibility was involved, and the question became one for the jury.

A VISIT TO FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

Dr. Stewart Returns from Europe, Where He Watched Methods.

Dr. Seth T. Stewart, Associate Superintendent of Schools of Manhattan and the Bronx, who left on Oct. 1 for Europe to look into the school systems of some of the more prminent cities there, returned to the city Tuesday afternoon on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

In speaking yesterday of his trip, Dr. Stewart said: "The main object of my trip was to look into and study the compulsory or truancy school system of Berlin. But I visited several other prominent places and saw the way in which the different schools of Europe are conducted. I went first to Christiansand, in Norway, and then to Christiania. I noticed that there was a telephone at each of the schools in this place. These schools offer a very interesting field for study, especially along the line of their material equipment of gymnasiums, kitchens, bathing accommodations, &c. I next went to Copenhagen, where I looked more especially into the schools for cripples, imbeciles, and special schools.

"Next I went to Berlin and looked into the compulsory education law. This is certainly a splendid system, and is pronounced by the officials there a great success. From Berlin I went to Hamburg and Bremen. In their material equipment the schools of Europe are perhaps ahead of ours, but when it comes to the schools in general ours are undoubtedly superior."

Dr. Stewart will make a detailed report to the Board of Education at its next meeting of all he learned during his visit to the foreign schools.

THE CITY BUDGET DISCUSSED.

Some Disorder at a Meeting of the Municipal Assembly.

The City Budget for 1899 came before a joint meeting of the Municipal Assembly yesterday. Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn argued that over nine million dollars for new schools which the Board of Estimate decided should be raised by bonds, should be put back in the budget. He believed the money should be raised directly from the taxpayers. Other Brooklyn Aldermen began a discussion of the budget, but they were headed off by a motion to adjourn. Instantly a score of members jumped to their feet, and shouted to President Guggenheimer. They all insisted on being heard.

The President refused to recognize any of them, and after a few moments of uproar, succeeded in putting the motion to adjourn. An aye and no vote was demanded, and the motion was carried by a vote of 46 to 26.

The Assembly will meet next Wednesday to discuss the budget, which will be printed in to-day's City Record.

Fire Department Economy.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday dismissed the Purchasing Agent of the Fire Department, William W. Graham, a Republican. His salary was $3,000 a year. No successor has been appointed. Commissioner Scannell said that the change was made for purposes of economy.

Workingmen's Club Celebrates.

The Workingmen's Club of the Church of the Holy Communion celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last night with an entertainment and reception at the parish house, 49 West Twentieth Street. Some of the entertainers were George Graham, monologue artist; Fitzhugh Townsend, violin; Edward Quinn, and W. H. Lawless. The club is a beneficiary as well as a social club, and pays sick benefits to its members for twenty-four weeks a year if circumstances demand it. The religious anniversary service will be held in the church next Sunday evening. The Rev. Samuel D. McConnell of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will preach, and R. Fulton Cutting will be the lay speaker.

Junta Cares for Cuban ex-Prisoners.

The Cuban Junta yesterday took charge of the Cuban ex-political prisoners who arrived here last week from Gibraltar. The Treasury Department directed Immigration Commissioner Fitchie yesterday not to keep the men any longer, and when this decision became known to the Junta that body decided to defray the expense of sending the men back to Cuba.

The illustrated Magazine to accompany the issue of The New York Times of Sunday, Nov. 13th, will contain many attractive features, including a full-page portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt.—Adv.

THIRD ILLINOIS ARRIVES

Every Man Brought Some Kind of an Animal from Puerto Rico.

DISPLEASED WITH GOV. TANNER

Men Criticise His Action in Mustering Them Out of the National Guard—Typhoid Patient Detained.

The United States transport Roumanian arrived from Arroyo and Ponce, Puerto Rico, yesterday morning, with the Third Illinois Volunteers on board, under command of Capt. Charles M. Wrigley, Quartermaster, United States Army. She anchored off Liberty Island for a few hours, and then proceeded up the river to Hoboken, where the soldiers were landed and started for Chicago in three trains at 9 o'clock. The regiment was made up of Companies H and K, Rockford; Company M, Rochelle; Company G, Woodstock; Companies D and I, Aurora; Company C, Ottawa; Company A, Streator; Company B, Joliet; Company F, Pontiac, and Company K, Kankakee, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt. It comprises 984 men and 42 officers.

When the Roumanian pulled into her dock at Hoboken she had the appearance of a modern Noah's Ark. Every man in the eleven companies had some kind of a Puerto Rican animal. There were ponies, dogs, monkeys, goats, lizards, snakes, and birds in profusion, and the youth of Hoboken had a good time of it minding the menagerie while box cars were secured for its transportation to Illinois. The boys in blue presented an amusing appearance as they walked up and down with their pets. One had three white dogs from Cayey tied to the barrel of his gun. Another had four parrots in a basket cage, which was strapped to his back in place of a knapsack. On top of the basket sat a monkey, which was leading a goat, and tied to the goat was a small dog. Some speckled fish from the Rio Grande de Loiza and some canaries from the mountainous regions attracted a great deal of attention.

The boys of the regiment were a little bit put out because Gov. Tanner of Illinois mustered them out of service as a National Guard association on Sept. 2 last, while they were still in Puerto Rico. The belief was expressed that the Governor might have waited until the regiment had returned home, as it is one of the oldest regiments in the State, having been organized in 1877. When the regiment is mustered out of the service of the United States after its sixty days' furlough is over, it will lose all identity as a military organization. Personal and political animosity of long standing between Col. Fred Bennitt and Gov. Tanner are said to be the reason for the latter's action.

Col. Bennitt was at the Army Building yesterday, and when asked if the people of Illinois felt any bitterness toward the National Guard because of labor troubles, and the part taken by the guard in suppressing disturbances, replied: "No; the people of Illinois regard the National Guard as the constitutional bulwark of protection. By the order of Gov. Tanner we have not been hurt as a regiment, and we feel no resentment. The men feel hurt because of the method adopted of mustering them out while in service and away from home. To belong to the National Guard of Illinois means unusual sacrifices, and most of the men will not regret being rid of the duties."

Regarding the charges against Major John Bliss Shaw, surgeon of the Third Illinois, Col. Bennitt said that Major Shaw was tried on charges preferred by Col. Huidekoper, the Surgeon-in-Chief, who is attached to Major-Gen. Brooke's staff, and who declared that Major Shaw kept six sick men in a wooden building one day after Col. Huidekoper ordered them removed to other quarters. Major Shaw was acquitted because it was shown that Col. Bennitt ordered the men to remain in the building referred to.

Major Shaw landed before the transport docked at Hoboken. Regarding the experience of his regiment, he said that they had been severe, and those of the rank and file who started out with an idea that the trip would be a picnic had much to grumble about. He said that he did not see how the authorities at Washington have alleviated their trials any, and that the food and supplies such as they had were plentiful. "But if I were called upon to make recommendations," continued Major Shaw, "I should say that increased quantities of cereals and vegetables should be provided, instead of so much fat pork."

Private Charles Jensen of the Woodstock Company was detained at Bedlow's Island, suffering from a severe case of typhoid. Twenty-five of the sick men, suffering from mild cases of typhoid and dysentery, were landed and put in a Pullman car which had been chartered to take them to their homes. Just as the Roumanian was about to sail from Arroyo Private Charles E. Woodward of the Woodstock Company died of tropical typhoid and was buried by Major Sullivan of the Forty-second New York Regiment. Privates Christopher MacNally of Rochelle and Richard Flynn of Rockford were left at Arroyo because they were too sick to travel. They will arrive on the next transport. On the trip to New York there was only one accident. Private Wantling of Streator fell down an open hatch from the main deck to the lower hold, and luckily escaped with a broken toe.

On Sunday last the Roumanian passed through a storm, during which the Maria Teresa was abandoned. She was 250 miles to the westward of the cruiser. Capt. Walcott, who navigated the transport, says that it was the roughest storm he was ever in.

Among the passengers were Dr. O'Malley, physician in charge, and Arthur McClaughrey, chief clerk of the Joliet Penitentiary, who went to Ponce to bring home the latter's brother, Lieut. J. J. McClaughrey. The Lieutenant's father, who is the warden of the penitentiary, had received word that his son was dying, so he sent his other son and Dr. O'Malley to Ponce, expecting that they would find his dead body there. They took with them a heavy metallic coffin, so that the body could be hermetically sealed and brought home. When Arthur McClaughrey and Dr. O'Malley arrived they found the Lieutenant alive and well. They sold the coffin to a rich Puerto Rican and returned home.

Hampton Institute Meetings.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia has arranged for a series of meetings, in this city, Philadelphia, and New England, to increase the interest in the work of the institution among the colored people and the Indians. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of the school; Mrs. Laura Titus, and Miss Anna Dawson, graduates of the institution, and others. The school is preparing the youth of the above races to go out among their people and teach them self-support, self-respect, and the better ways of living.

The Comparative Literature Society.

The Comparative Literature Society's programme for the year is just published. It includes two addresses on Celtic literature by Mgr. Thomas Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of America; ten studies of folk-lore, and a semi-annual address on America in comparative literature by T. W. Higginson next Saturday at 10:30 A. M. All these addresses will be given on Saturday mornings. There will also be two evening addresses. The first, by T. W. Higginson, on "Men I Have Met," and the second, by Charles Eliot Norton, on "The Worth of Poetry to the Business Man."

Gift to the New York Public Library.

At the meeting yesterday of the Trustees of the New York Public Library it was announced that J. A. Sorg of Hoboken, N. J., had presented to the library a large collection of newspapers and pamphlets relating to the labor question published during the last thirty years. A portion of the publications have been received and will be available to the public in a short time. The papers are English, German, and French.

Action Against City Gas Company.

The application of Attorney General Hancock for leave to bring an action to annul the charter of the City Gas Company was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court. The ground on which it was applied for was that the company had forfeited its charter, which was granted it thirty-three years ago, by not availing itself of its provisions. It was also claimed that the charter should be forfeited because the company had suspended operations for a period of twelve months.

Answer to a Correspondent.

BENJAMIN KORETZ.—The ballot would have been canvassed for Daly, Cohen and Leventritt.

In my use of ROYAL Baking Powder I have found it superior to all others.

C. GORJU, Late Chef, Delmonico's.

WILLIAM F. BURROUGHS DEAD.

The Veteran Actor Found Asphyxiated in His Room—Death Was Probably Accidental.

William F. Burroughs, the veteran actor, who, up to about ten years ago, was prominent in Shakespearean rôles, was found dead in his room, at 64 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday morning, death having been due to asphyxiation. Mrs. Hiram Torrey, who conducts a boarding house at that address, denied that Burroughs had committed suicide. The police reported the death to the Coroners' office as accidental.

The Torreys were lifelong friends of the dead actor, and Mrs. Torrey admitted that Burroughs had been drinking to excess Tuesday. He seemed depressed in the evening when he learned that Justice Van Wyck would be defeated, and left the house about 10:30 o'clock, saying that he would return in a few minutes. Mr. and Mrs. Torrey waited until midnight, but Burroughs did not return. It is thought that he returned to his room some time during the early morning, and, in turning off the gas, accidentally turned on the cock of a jet used to furnish gas to a stove. When found he was fully dressed and was lying on the floor in the middle of the room, having apparently rolled out of bed.

Burroughs was practically a poor man, having lost a comfortable fortune through speculations in real estate. He was born in Akron, Ohio, about fifty-eight years ago, and came to this city with his father, who managed the old Irving House on Broadway. He was graduated from Columbia University and became a law student in the office of Judge Edmunds. He soon abandoned the law for the dramatic profession, and secured a wide reputation, traveling over the country, appearing in Hamlet, Othello, and other Shakespearean plays. During his career he assisted Mme. Modjeska, when she first came here, and also appeared with Mary Anderson. Claud Burroughs, his brother, lost his life in the Brooklyn Theatre fire in 1877, while appearing with Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans." After his brother's death he practically gave up his profession, appearing only at intervals. His father died five years ago.

Burroughs was closely identified with the Actors' Society of America, of which he was Secretary at the time of his death; the Actors' Fund of America, the Actors' Order of Friendship, and the Elks. The Actors' Order of Friendship has taken charge of the arrangements for the funeral, which will be held to-morrow.

THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

A. M. Dewey Delivers an Interesting Lecture Before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

A large audience assembled last night in the main hall of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to hear Adelbert M. Dewey, special agent of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., tell the story of the life of Rear Admiral George Dewey. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Institute, introduced the speaker as "nine generations removed from Admiral Dewey in point of actual relationship, but if he were ninety-nine points removed from so illustrious a kinsman, the audience would doubtless be glad to hear him." The speaker used eighty-five stereopticon views to illustrate his lecture. Thirty of the pictures were scenes from the Philippine Islands, showing views in and around Manila and illustrating the battle won by Admiral Dewey on May 1. Both the American and Spanish squadrons were shown in battle array.

The lecturer first spoke about the conditions surrounding Admiral Dewey's home prior to his birth, and showed pictures of the birthplace of the Admiral and of his father, Dr. Julius Y. Dewey. The speaker next showed the Dewey coat of arms, which was found among the archives of the British Museum, and is said to have belonged to one Simeon Dewey, who was created a Baronet of Stowe Hall in 1629. The motto is "Corona veniat dilectis," which the lecturer interpreted to mean "The crown will come to those deserving it," and said "the crown has come to George Dewey, the brightest of all its many jewels being the high esteem in which he is held by the American people."

The speaker dwelt upon the fact that the Admiral was a direct lineal descendant of Alfred the Great, King of England. He said that there was little doubt that the Dewey family came from French Flanders to England, though there are Deweys in the United States from England, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway. The lecturer said that Thomas Dewey first landed in the United States at Boston in 1630, and from him had descended more than fifteen thousand persons by the name of Dewey.

The speaker said that Admiral Dewey, while a student at Norwich University, decided to go either to West Point or Annapolis, and entered the Naval Academy because the opportunity to go there was first given to him. Mention was made of the Admiral's record during the civil war. When thirty years of age, the speaker said, he married Susan B. Goodwin, daughter of the War Governor of New Hampshire. She died in December, 1872, leaving a babe one week old, George Goodwin Dewey, now a young man, in business in this city.

The speaker dwelt at length upon the Philippine Islands and their natural richness, which he said held out great inducements for development to American capitalists. He said in conclusion. "The life of George Dewey has not yet been written. His has been an eventful career, and during his three-score years, forty of which have been spent in the active service of his country, he has traveled widely and come in contact with the greatest minds in all the world. There are many who believe that in reality he has but just entered upon his larger career of usefulness and predict for him still higher honors at the hands of the American people. And who can tell?"

CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL VOTING

Man Accused of Using Another's Name Held in Court.

A young man who declares that his name is William Campbell of 72 Bowery was a prisoner in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, charged with having voted under another man's name. Campbell is twenty-one years old. He went to the polling booth of the Fourth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District on Tuesday and represeting that he was William Campbell, demanded that he be allowed to vte. According to the McCullagh Deputy who appeared in court, the real Campbell is a man fifty-nine years old.

When the prisoner was asked what address he gave upon registering, he replied 75 Mott Street, but later corrected this statement. Upon insisting that he was William Campbell, Magistrate Olmsted held the man in $1,000 bail.

Women's Mission Board Anniversary.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Women's Executive of the Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church of America, was celebrated at the Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday. At the morning session Miss Cornelia Anderson read "The Story of Last Year's Work," and Mrs. V. M. W. Suydam read a paper on "Hints and Helps." "Some Glimpses of Our Western Churches" was the topic of a paper read by Mrs. Edmond B. Horton. Mrs. Walter C. Roe delivered an address on "The Indian Woman." At the afternoon session addresses were made by the Rev. W. W. Clark on "Our Opportunities and Obligations," the Rev. W. C. Roe on "Among the Indians in Oklahoma," and the Rev. W. G. Puddifoot on "National Needs and Perils."

A Lecture on Our New Navy.

Samuel G. Hilborn, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Our New Navy" Monday in the assembly hall of Public School No. 51, 519 West Forty-fourth Street.

Funeral of John B. Purroy.

Funeral services for John B. Purroy, who died at his home, 16 Jones Street, on Sunday, were held yesterday morning in St. Francis Xavier's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father Young.

One must hit hard to make an impression.

We have three big stores for boys, yet people say, "Why, I didn't know you clothed little fellows." We are aiming to prevent that; and we are aiming where it is easiest to make an impression—at your pocket.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Sailor, Norfolk and Guernsey suits, made from fancy mixtures, for boys of 3 to 8—good through and through, as our kind of cloth and work always is; $3.25.

BOYS' HATS.

Sailors, to match suits, and to fit boys from 3 to 8; 55 cents. $1 would be a low price ordinarily.

BOYS' SHOES.

Black calf and soft kid, lace, spring heels—a solid, well-made little shoe; a shoe we can put in stock and sell any time at $2. Price to-day, $1.05.

BOYS' NECKWEAR.

Silk Windsor Ties, 15 cents—it's humiliating such a good scarf to offer it at such a price, but it's to make friends.

Everything boys wear and everything good.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

The Canal Question Discussed and Repeal of the Stamp Tax Favored.

POLITICAL FEELING SHOWN

In Asking for the Completion of Work on the Canals It Is Decided to Refer to "Errors of Management."

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at a meeting yesterday afternoon in its rooms, at 203 Broadway, adopted resolutions suggesting the repeal of the stamp tax and urging the necessity of completing the canal improvements now under way. Darwin R. James occupied the chair. Thomas F. Main at the opening of the meeting offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That if when Congress meets, it is found that the revenues exceed the needs of the Government, it is the opinion of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation that the stamp tax should be the first of the war taxes to be revised or abolished.

Mr. Main spoke briefly in support of the resolution, saying that so long as the stamp tax was a necessity business men cheerfully paid it, but now he thought the time had come to repeal it. F. B. Thurber, Morris S. Wise, and Albert Plant also favored the resolution, which was adopted without opposition.

The following resolutions, offered by G. Waldo Smith, elicited a discussion in which some political feeling was shown:

Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade and Transportation reaffirms its previous expressions regarding the important relation of the State canals to the prosperity of the people of the State and City of New York. We do not excuse any errors that may have been made in the canal management of our State canals, but we most earnestly urge that such errors should not blind the people or the Legislature to the necessity of completing the canal improvements now under way, in order that the commerce of the State and its manufactures may hereafter, as heretofore, have the benefit of the cheap transportation which our artificial waterways afford in competition with our own railroads and with those going to other ports. The efficiency of our canals is essential to our continued prosperity and their improvement is necessary to their efficiency.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be addressed to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-elect, with the suggestion that he give the subject consideration in his message to the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Canal Committee of this board, if they deem such step wise, invite all representative organizations and men interested in our canals and the commerce of this State to attend a convention to devise plans to promote the completion of the canal improvements.

Mr. Smith said he believed the improvement of the canals should be pushed ahead without regard to anything that had been wrongly done, as the commercial prosperity of the City of New York depended upon it.

Erastus Wiman, who followed Mr. Smith, said that the resolution was most appropriate, in view of the election and the practical termination of the conflict as to which of the great parties should carry forward that work. Some settled policy, some permanent and decisive line of action, might now be expected in place of the paralysis which had existed within the last year. At the two ends of the canal, Buffalo and New York, there was now no independent point of contact between lake marine and canal craft, on the one hand, nor at New York between canal craft and storage or ocean ships on the other. A place of deposit or transfer storage for flour and other package freight by canal must be provided in the City of New York wherein the charges should not exceed the nominal rates now charged by railroads for free storage in cars upon their tracks. At present the New York terminals were leased to the railroads, the bitterest competitors of the canal.

It was suggested that it might be well to omit any reference to past errors of management of the canals. Jeremiah Fitzpatrick took vigorous exception to this view, saying the board could not be too explicit in denunciation of any villainy. He said he believed the next Governor could be trusted to keep his word and punish any wrongdoing.

L. J. Callanan said he believed firmly that the canal improvements ought to be finished, and he thought that it would be wise not to have any words in the resolutions that would offend anybody. While the last speaker had spoken of the honesty of Col. Roosevelt, it yet was true that that gentleman had indorsed the administration of Gov. Black. There is no use, declared Mr. Callanan, in going to Albany and making enemies there, for by so doing nothing can be gained.

Mr. Fitzpatrick replied to Mr. Callanan warmly, saying: "I believe this body should state plainly what it wants. It should not go to Albany in fear of anybody. We will have nothing to fear from Roosevelt as Governor. He will be thankful to us for any proper suggestions and for the expressions of our opinions. If there are any wrongdoers I believe he will punish them."

"Be they Republicans or Democrats," cried out a member, and this assertion was greeted with applause. The resolutions were adopted.

Morris S. Wise made a verbal report on the passage by Congress of a bankruptcy law. He characterized the law as a sort of hybrid measure, and said there was no question that it would require amendments to make it just and equitable. The law is not yet in force, he explained, because the Supreme Court has not yet framed rules for its operation. He thought the commercial interests were to be congratulated in having some sort of a bankruptcy law, and instanced the case of a client who said it had enabled him to secure a settlement of 50 cents on the dollar from a debtor from whom without the law he would have got nothing.

President James announced the appointment of delegates to the Convention of the National Board of Trade as follows: G. Waldo Smith, Silas M. Giddings, F. B. Thurber, and E. S. A. Delima.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DUTCH-LIKE DOMESTIC FEELING IN DINING-ROOMS.

A bit of Flemish or Dutch furniture in the dining-room gives a delightfully quaint effect. All of ours have the Dutch picturesqueness combined with great skill in workmanship.

Some dining tables have Dutch cabriole legs and heavy centre supports gracefully carved. Others have Flemish twisted legs and carved edge—round or square. One sideboard of Flemish oak is panelled with Delft Tiles and is only $64 00; one has the end doors oddly set back at their outer edge.

Also charming little irregular hanging cupboards, plate and spoon racks; and odd Flemish dining chairs with black embossed leather seats and backs with or without arms; all at factory prices, which are lowest, as you

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COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS.

ANTIQUE OAK BEDROOM SUITES

3 pcs.; bureau has French bevel plate mirror.

$10.80.

LONG CREDIT.

Something New in Evening Dress

The season's coat is distinguished by narrower gracefully curved lapels, cuffs stitched on, gros grain silk facing, — and shorter skirt.

Dress Suits, made of undressed worsted, satin lined throughout,

$40.

Other Dress Suits, $25, $28, $32 & $38, to crepe, worsted and broadcloth.

Tuxedo Suits of soft, rich fabrics, perfectly tailored,

$28 to $38,

(the last having coats with notched collars.)

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AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-night at 8:15.
Programme:
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Rosenthal.
SCHUMANN, Symphony, C major No. 2; SCHARWENKA, Concerto for Pianoforte, B flat minor; R. STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Don Juan"; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Love Death (Tristan and Isolde.)
Subscription tickets, and single tickets for the first evening concert on sale at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) at regular prices, 75c. to $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26th Season, 1898-99
ORATORIO SOCIETY.
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Saturday evening, Dec. 3, at 8.
CHORAL MEISTERSINGER.....Wagner
137TH PSALM.....Herman Goetz
MANILA TE DEUM.....Walter Damrosch
Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, at 2,
Saturday evening, Dec. 31, at 8,
THE MESSIAH.....Handel
Saturday evening, March 25, at 8,
REQUIEM.....Berlioz
Subscription sale now open at box office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL Next Sunday Night
Second Popular Sunday Concert
Emil Paur and his SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Katherine Bloodgood.. Contralto
Max Karger.....Violinist
Jessie Shay.....Pianiste
Res. seats now on sale, 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $5. Direction Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Last Recital of the Series, Sat. Aft. Nov. 19, at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50, and $1, at Box Office and at Schuberth's.
Henry Wolfsohn.....Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at Madison Square Garden will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 11th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY — Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 50th (sonv.) perf., Mon., Nov. 14. — "Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

KEITH'S — CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 P. M. Balconies, 25c. Admission, 50c. Front Orchestra, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Res. MINNIE DUPREE in "Too Happy by Half." Falke and Semon, Kate Davis, and a splendid list of American and European attractions. BIOGRAPH: QUEEN WILHELMINA.

BIJOU — Broadway & 30th St. Matinées Wed. & Sat. MAY IRWIN in her latest success, KATE KIP Buyer.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — THIS MORNING AT 11. HALL CAINE. SEATS, $1.00 AND $2.00.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder; north to northwest gales.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¼c.; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Lugi Luccheni, the Italian Anarchist who assassinated Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was arraigned, convicted, and sentenced to "rigorous imprisonment for life" yesterday at Geneva, there being no law for capital punishment in Switzerland. Lord Salisbury's speech alluding to the Anglo-American bond of feeling has stirred the whole of Europe, and the press comments of various countries indicate that there is a general feeling of grave alarm, particularly in Germany and France. British and French Ambassadors yesterday sought to ascertain from the Madrid Government the motive behind Emperor William's proposed visit to Spain, but all political significance was disclaimed. The Emperor was at Baalbek yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The rank and file of Tammany, holding Richard Croker responsible for Van Wyck's defeat, talked yesterday of a new organization. They are waiting for a courageous and determined leader to rise up and oppose the boss.

It is reported the ratification of the Dawes treaty by a majority of the members of the Creek Nation of Indians has caused the full-bloods to threaten half-breeds who voted for the measure with death. It also is reported that already one man has been killed and several wounded. No confirmation of these reports has been received in Washington, and they are discredited at Muskogie, Indian Territory.

Page 2.

A colored man who says he is nearly one hundred years old has turned up in Plainfield, N. J. He says he has two hearts and two sets of ribs, and this claim is upheld by a local physician.

An unknown woman cut her throat yesterday afternoon in a Ninth Avenue pawnshop with a razor which she bought with 60 cents she had pledged her wedding ring and baby's pin to obtain.

Page 3.

Judge Van Wyck said yesterday that he will have no comment to make on the election.

The candidates at the recent election began yesterday filing their expense bills with the County Clerk.

Bell & Co. and other stakeholders on election bets paid the winners yesterday. Croker's losses are said to be $50,000.

The Independent State Committee yesterday took action looking toward the further prosecution of the State movement.

Many aspirants for the District Attorneyship in Kings, to succeed Mr. Marean, elected Supreme Court Justice, have appeared.

A memorial tablet to Dr. John Blair Gibbs, who fell at Guantanamo July 12 last, was unveiled yesterday at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

Col. Roosevelt and his family were busy most of yesterday answering messages of congratulation. Among those received was one from President McKinley and one from Gov. Black.

Richard Croker and Chauncey M. Depew held converse yesterday in Mr. Depew's office in the Grand Central Station. Mr. Depew said that the meeting was accidental and without political significance.

A probable reorganization of the Kings County Republican machine may result in bringing to the front again of Jacob Worth and ex-Sheriff Buttling, and the consequent downfall of the Dady-Atterbury faction.

Senator Platt's remark that the State must have good beer is construed by many brewers and politicians to mean that hostile legislation will be enacted at Albany this Winter to punish the brewers for their alleged two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar contribution to the Democratic campaign fund.

Page 4.

William Blakie talked on "Athletics for Business Men" at the sixty-third dinner of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club last night.

The present Autonomist Government in Cuba is said to be more corrupt than the old Spanish colonial administration. Gen. Blanco, fearing an uprising of troops angry at being deprived of their pay, has stationed four armed guards at every street corner in Havana.

Paris papers yesterday criticised the United States Peace Commissioners severely for their alleged conduct in replying to the Spaniards concerning the Philippines. It is charged that the Americans left their reply on the table in English without translating it. This is an injustice, as the two commissions had previously agreed on the method of reply.

Page 5.

The Barnard Club yesterday tendered a reception to Gen. Miles, who will be the guest of honor at the Union League Club's dinner to-night.

At a mass meeting of the Princeton Club of New York at Delmonico's last night, a number of Princeton men, who served in the war with Spain, were entertained.

The annual report of Major Gen. Miles, commanding the United States Army, has been submitted to the Secretary of War and was made public yesterday. It is a very voluminous one and deals almost entirely with the war with Spain. It shows that Gen. Miles superseded Gen. Shafter in the command in Cuba and explains why the troops in the Puerto Rican expedition landed at Guanica. Reference is made to the inadequate supply at times of ammunition, clothing, and general supplies. Some recommendations as to changes in the army are made.

Page 7.

Morris Gross and Joseph Tannenbaum, each seventeen years old, were arrested yesterday in the Nassau Bank while trying to pass a stolen check with a forged indorsement.

Page 8.

The joint commission to settle questions at issue between the United States and Canada resumed its sessions in Washington yesterday.

Page 12.

The roofs were torn off three lodging houses in East One Hundred and Sixth Street yesterday, and the rain fell on the occupants, who had refused to move out.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was bid in at auction for the security holders by F. P. Olcott, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee. The reorganization will soon be completed.

Tests of a chlorine remedy discovered by Dr. P. M. Bracelin of Davenport, Iowa, have been used with remarkable results as a curative for malignant diphtheria at the Kingston Avenue Contagious Diseases Hospital, in Brooklyn.

The sixth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers opened yesterday in the auditorium of the American Engineers' Society. There was much discussion of torpedo and submarine boats. Our torpedo boats were said to be defective and poorly manned.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Railroads.—Page 8.
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Old Illinois Firm Assigns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The firm of J. H. Tedens & Co., which has operated a general merchandise store at Lemont for over thirty years, made an assignment in the County Court this morning for the benefit of its creditors, naming Frank W. Welch as assignee. The general depression of business, coupled with the further depression of trade in the Lemont district occasioned by the completion of the work on the canal at that point, precipitated the failure. The assets of the firm are estimated to aggregate $100,000. The liabilities exceed $75,000.

Called to Trinity Church, Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 10.—At a meeting this evening of the corporation of Trinity Church it was voted to extend to the Rev. Edmund S. Rousmanière a call to the pulpit of that church, made vacant by the death of the Rev. George J. Magill. Mr. Rousmanière is at present pastor of Grace Church, New Bedford. He was not an applicant for the pastorship of Trinity, but was recommended highly by Bishops Potter and McVickar.

NINETEEN NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH

Fatal Race Riots in North and South Carolina.

VENGEANCE OF WHITE CITIZENS

Negro Publisher's Plant Destroyed by Indignant Men.

New City Government Formed by the People of Wilmington, and Steps Taken to Restore Order.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—After a day of bloodshed and turbulence Wilmington has subsided to-night into comparative peacefulness. Nine negroes were killed and three white men wounded during the day, one of them, William Mayo, seriously.

To-night the city is in the hands of a new municipal Government and law and order is being established. This afternoon the members of the Board of Aldermen resigned, one by one. As each Alderman vacated the remainder elected a successor named by the Citizens' Committee until the entire board was changed legally. They resigned in response to public sentiment. The new board is composed of conservative Democratic citizens.

The Mayor and the Chief of Police then resigned, and the new board elected their successors, according to law. Ex-Representative Waddell was elected Mayor, and L. G. Parmelee Chief of Police. The first act of the new Government was to swear in 250 special policemen, chosen from the ranks of reputable white citizens. They will take charge of the city. The citizens will remain on guard, however, throughout the town to prevent possible attempts at incendiarism. The new Government will devote its attention to restraining recklessness among the whites, as well as keeping down lawlessness among the negroes. Further trouble of a general or serious nature is not expected.

Soon after the meeting George Rountree received a telegram from Gov. Russell, saying he would use all his efforts to influence the Mayor and the Aldermen to resign if that would restore peace. Mr. Rountree sent the following reply:

"Mayor and Aldermen have resigned. Two hundred and fifty special policemen sworn in. Law will be maintained and peace restored."

Mr. Rountree is a prominent attorney here and a member of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

The trouble in Wilmington to-day commenced at 8:30 o'clock this morning, when an armed body of citizens, numbering about 400 and led by ex-Representative Waddell, Chairman of a committee of twenty-five appointed for the purpose, proceeded to the publishing house of a negro newspaper, The Record, to wreck it. The editor of this paper had published an article defamatory of white women, and a mass meeting of citizens yesterday ordered his expulsion from the city within twenty-four hours and the removal of his press. Fifteen leading negroes were called in by the committee of twenty-five last night and directed to notify the Chairman by 7:30 o'clock this morning whether they would agree to the removal of the press. They were informed that if no answer were returned the press would be demolished.

No answer was received by the Chairman this morning, and, after waiting an hour, the citizens proceeded in a body and demolished the fixtures of the printing office. The building was also fired and gutted. The leaders say that this action was the work of irresponsible persons, and as soon as the fire was discovered the Fire Department was called to extinguish it.

The burning of the printing office created a great commotion among the negroes of the town. The rumor spread that the whites were going to burn and murder in the negro quarter. This rumor reached the negro employes of a cotton compress, numbering three or four hundred, who quit work and hung about the streets in manifest terror. Other parties congregated in the negro section, and it was in one of these that the first tragedy was enacted. The men were standing on a corner and were ordered to disperse. They declined, and, it is claimed, fired into the whites.

A fusilade was immediately opened upon them by the whites, and three negroes were killed. Two whites were wounded slightly. One negro ran into the street, and, passing a residence, fired a rifle at William Mayo, white, standing on the veranda, shooting him through the left lung. This negro was recognized, pursued, and captured while hiding under a bed. It is said he confessed to the shooting. He was riddled with shot by his captors and killed.

In the meantime the town was in a state of excitement. The whites rushed to the scene from every direction, the local military company was ordered out, and a battalion of United States naval militia proceeded to the vicinity of the trouble with a rapid-fire gun.

About 1 o'clock some negroes in a house fired upon a passing party of white men. The house was surrounded and four negroes captured and taken to the jail. One negro broke away and ran, but was shot down and killed before he had proceeded half a block.

During the afternoon there were other affairs of this kind, and eight negroes were killed at various times in the disturbed sections. Their names at this time are unknown. Another negro was killed to-night at Tenth and Mulberry Street. He was hailed by a guard, but refused to halt, and, continuing to advance, was shot.

As the news of the riot spread through the neighboring cities, they offered to send help, and all such offers were declined, except in the case of Fayetteville, from which town came about 150 men. As night fell the town was completely patrolled and guarded. Very few negroes were on the streets, and they were not allowed to congregate anywhere. The action of the citizens in organizing a new municipal government is expected to bring peace and order, and no rioting is expected to-night.

It developed later in the day that the men composing the Negro Committee summoned last night had agreed to use their offices to have the press removed, although the editor had disappeared and they had no authority on the premises. Their letter to that effect, instead of being delivered to the Chairman of the committee of twenty-five in person, was put in the mail and did not reach him until three hours after the expiration of the time limit which had been fixed for the reception of an answer.

A crowd was formed to-night to take from the jail and lynch two negroes, Thomas Miller and Ira Bryant, who were arrested to-day charged with making threats and were regarded as dangerous cases. The Mayor, Col. Waddell, promptly prohibited the assembling of the crowd at the jail, and he himself headed a guard of twenty-five men with Winchesters to guard the prisoners.

Three companies of State militia will arrive during the night from neighboring cities and aid in maintaining order.

RIOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ten Negroes and One White Man Killed and Many Others Wounded at Rehobeth.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Nov. 10.—Five negroes lay dead at Rehobeth all day along the roadside, another was killed to-day, and probably four others are dead and lost in the woods. One white man was buried, three others lie at the point of death, and more have been wounded. Four heads of families have left the country, and armed troops of countrymen are scouring the country hunting other victims. All of this is the outcome of an election riot. Following is a list of the dead and wounded:

Killed: J. I. Etheridge, white, killed at polls; Thomas Tolbert, white, mortally wounded at same time; Wade Hampton McKinney, Jesse Williams, Drayton Watts, and Lem Jackson, all colored, killed yesterday; Essex Harrison and Ben Collins, colored, killed to-day.

Wounded—Sidney Tolbert, fifteen years old, dangerously; John R. Tolbert, white, Collector of the Port at Charleston and Chairman of the Republican State Legislative Committee; Stuart Miller, white, mortally, in the head; Crowell Fleming, white, shot in shoulder; H. J. Younger, shot in the foot, and Cleave Armstrong, who tried to protect the negroes, shot in the neck.

In addition to these two, and perhaps four, negroes are reported to be dead in the woods near where the five bodies lay to-day.

The trouble was precipitated on election day, when 200 or 300 negroes at the polls opened a fusilade against the store in which the voting was going on. In this fight Etheridge was killed and Tolbert wounded.

The second occasion for provocation was that a party hunting the slayers of Etheridge was fired into and one—Hiller—fatally wounded and Fleming badly hurt. The arming of the negroes at the polls, the killing of Etheridge, the firing from ambush, all conspired to kindle a flame of passion, and when that will die down is difficult to tell. Jesse Williams and two others are said to have confessed taking part in the ambush.

The incident of the day was the killing of Essex Harrison. Down the road came a squad of mounted cavalrymen with Harrison marching ahead. With guns and rifles drawn on him, fifteen men lined up in the roadside. The negro was put out in the road and told to go toward the pile of four dead negroes. He started, there was a ring of rifles, and Harrison pitched forward dead. Harrison, it is alleged, was a member of the crowd that killed Etheridge.

Parties were out searching all day for the negroes who were the ringleaders in the rioting. The whites are particularly incensed against all the Tolberts, and hold them responsible for the trouble.

A party went to kill Tom Tolbert, but some one prevailed on the hot heads not to kill a wounded and dying man. John R. Tolbert, Collector of the Port at Charleston, and Joe Tolbert left the county and went to Charleston. Reed Tolbert has got to Greenville.

Ezra Tolbert is quartered with friends. His son was shot, and this, with the plea that he is a non-partisan, and because he has nine children and a wife, saved him from death. A committee waited on J. W. Tolbert, Assistant Postmaster at McCormicks, and ordered him to get out of that town. He left. Several in the mob to-day wanted to burn Tolbert's property, but better advice prevailed.

Fully 300 men scoured the country to-day around Phoenix, where the first trouble occurred, hoping to find the bands of negroes said to be congregated in the neighborhood. The Tolberts are of good family, were Southern soldiers, and have been Republicans since the war.

The atmosphere seemed to have cleared considerably this afternoon and no further trouble is expected. The whites are heavily armed and are prepared for trouble at any moment. Guards and regular sentinels were posted last night. The two negroes who are known to have shot Etheridge have not yet been captured.

Eight negroes have been lynched within two weeks' time in neighboring counties. Ben Collins, colored, was killed to-night near Phoenix. He was said to have fired one pistol shot into the polling place and reached for another weapon.

News has just been received that the mob lynched another negro near Phoenix this afternoon at 5 o'clock. His name was Jeff Darling, and he was implicated in the election riot and the killing of Etheridge.

RACE RIOTS IN ILLINOIS.

Militia Called Out to Quell a Disturbance in Pana.

PANA, Ill., Nov. 10.—William Lynch, who was employed by the Pana Coal Company up to the time of the strike, has been shot at by negroes and run into the house. Then they shot through the house of a widow, Mrs. McIntyre, who was taking care of her sick daughter. The negroes in the Flat Hall district came running out and began to shoot in all directions. They kept shooting until the militia arrived on the scene. When the shooting began many women and children ran to Capt. Butler of Company B for protection.

As far as known, no person was struck by the bullets. Things are in such a state that it is dangerous for any one to go out in the mining districts at night. The citizens say if something is not done before long there will be an outbreak, and every negro and operator will be killed. It was impossible to arrest any of the negroes.

SMALLPOX IN THE STATE.

Board of Health Issues a Circular to Schools Looking to the Prevention of Its Spread.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The State Board of Health, in order to prevent a possible smallpox epidemic in this State, is taking every possible precaution and exercising every means in its power to accomplish that end. It to-day sent to the School Commissioners of the State for distribution among the school authorities the following circular:

In view of the existence of smallpox in the west central part of this State, the disease having prevailed in a mild form since May last, this board has stationed a Medical Inspector in the infected district for the purpose of aiding the local health authorities in their efforts to suppress the disease.

It is found upon investigations made by our Inspector that in some places a very small percentage of the children in attendance at the public schools have been vaccinated, the school authorities in many instances having failed to enforce the provisions of Section 200 of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893.

This law is mandatory upon the school authorities, and its wisdom is obvious under the existing condition. You are therefore requested to cooperate with this board in its efforts to arrest a possibly serious epidemic by prompt enforcement of the provision requiring the vaccination of children in the public schools of the State.

While the cases of smallpox which have existed and those that now prevail are generally of a mild type, it is not known at what time the disease may take on a more virulent form, and result in most serious consequences to the people of this State, a condition which this board hopes to avert, and can only do by concert of action on the part of the school authorities and local Health Boards of the State in the enforcement of the different provisions of the public health law relating to contagious and infectious diseases.

QUARANTINE AT BUFFALO.

Car Containing Smallpox Suspects Under Detention.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—A railroad car, containing seventeen women, three men, and a baby, is quarantined in the railroad yards near Chicago Street and the passengers may be detained for an indefinite period.

Those on board had been employed in a canning factory at Belfast, Allegany County, and the fact that smallpox existed at that place determined the health authorities to quarantine the entire party and await developments.

PITTSBURG THE STEEL CITY.

Andrew Carnegie Says Colorado Excepted, No Other District in the World Can Compare with It.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—At the annual banquet of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce to-night, which was attended by the most prominent manufacturers, bankers, and merchants of the Iron City, Andrew Carnegie, the guest of honor, referring to Pittsburg's supremacy in the manufacture of steel, said:

"Gentlemen: There is not a district in this world to which the Pittsburg district cannot to-day send steel and pay the freight and deliver that steel as cheap or cheaper than it can be made at the point of delivery, if we except Colorado, to which the freight is greater than the difference in cost of manufacture at the two points. Should the South be successful in its present attempt to manufacture steel, we may have to except another point. Colorado excepted, the Pittsburg district has the whole world to-day at its feet. Pittsburg is indeed the steel city."

TO TAKE DREYFUS TO PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says: "It has been decided to bring Dreyfus back to Paris."

FLYING MACHINES IN WAR.

The Government at Washington Will Encourage Experimentation in the Line of Late Inventions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortification has decided to institute an investigation of the possibilities of flying machines for reconnoitering purposes and as engines of destruction in time of war, and at the meeting of the board yesterday $25,000 of the fund at the disposal of the board was appropriated for the purpose of experimenting. The subject of the use of airships in time of war has been a most attractive field for speculation during the past few years, and eminent men have expressed the opinion that, once the dreams of the believers in practical flying machines were realized, the whole scheme of war would be revolutionized.

But, whether the dream of the believers in the ultimate successful operation of an airship of weight-carrying power and under complete control is ever realized, the progress already made in that direction has induced England, France, and Germany to test the possibilities of existing inventions and contrivances for war purposes.

So impressed were the authorities here with the advantages which might result from the employment of air machines during the operations of the late war, that Secretaries Long and Alger last Summer selected a committee to report upon the subject. This fact is not generally known. The commission made a favorable report upon the desirability of experimenting, and that report was submitted to the Ordnance and Fortification Board, under whose general direction all such matters are investigated. Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, the inventor of the aeroplane, appeared before the board yesterday and gave his expert opinion in favor of experimentation.

The board decided, after hearing Prof. Langley and reviewing the report of the commission, to expend $25,000 with a view, at present, to the perfection and use of some aerial contrivance for reconnoissance. The experiments will be conducted under the direction of Gen. Greely of the Signal Corps, and Prof. Langley has agreed to give Gen. Greely the benefit of his devisings and advice, but with the distinct understanding that he does so without compensation.

CREEKS REPORTED RESTLESS.

Unconfirmed Stories of Hostile Acts Growing Out of the Vote on the Dawes Treaty.

CHECOTA, Indian Territory, Nov. 10.—The Creek returns are all in, and show that the treaty has been carried. Twelve hundred full-bloods staid away from the polls. The Council is in session at Okmulgee. The full-blood chiefs threaten to kill the people who voted for the treaty. Indian police were ordered by the agent to Okmulgee. Chief Ishparhecker threatens to burn towns in the Creek Nation along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. The Indians are very restless.

EUFAULA, Indian Territory, Nov. 10.—It is known here that there has been fighting at Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, where the Council met Tuesday. For forty-eight hours rumors of trouble have been drifting in from Okmulgee, which is forty miles off the railway, and without telegraph or telephone service. It is said, however, that the full-bloods have made an attack on the treaty leaders at Okmulgee, and that at least one man has been killed and seven or eight wounded. All the Indian police at Agent Wisdom's disposal have been ordered to Okmulgee, and soldiers will follow. The white people feel able to take care of themselves. The only fear is for the half-breeds who voted for the treaty.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 10.—Indian Agent Wisdom does not believe the report that the Creek Indians are fighting at Okmulgee over the result of the recent election to ratify or reject the Dawes Creek treaty. Inspector Wright went to Okmulgee last Monday to be present at the reconvening of the Creek Council, and up to to-day Agent Wisdom has not been informed of any trouble there. He says he is confident all is quiet. The latest advices from Okmulgee are to the effect that the vote on the treaty is very close, and both sides are claiming the victory. No serious trouble is expected, as Inspector Wright has a corps of Indian policemen with him, and it is believed he will be able to quell any disturbance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Washington officials have received no formal advices indicating the reported serious situation in the Creek Indian Nation growing out of the ratification of the agreement with the Dawes Commission, but are not altogether surprised. The full-bloods have all along fought the negotiations, and it is regarded as natural that they are reluctant to yield their position. The authorities are ready to take whatever action is necessary on official notification of the situation.

Chief Ishparhecker is well known here as a shrewd and popular Indian, with considerable influence. Indian Inspector George Wright, who is virtually vested with the functions of a Territorial Governor, is now in that section, and the Interior Department expresses great confidence in his ability to cope with any emergency.

The Election and the Peace Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Daily News, which yesterday, on the basis of advices from its New York correspondent, described the popular vote in the United States as against the President, admits to-day that Mr. McKinley has received "an emphatic vote of confidence," and says that the American Commissioners in Paris will doubtless receive "orders to accept no compromise."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which occupied the Lower Mississippi Valley Wednesday evening has moved northeastward to Western New York, attended by rains generally east of the Mississippi and by gales over the great lakes and along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts. The temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees from the Ohio Valley to the Middle Gulf Coast, and continues considerably below the normal in the Western and Southwestern States with freezing weather as far south as Southern Kansas.

Fair and much colder weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic Coast States to-day, and rain or snow will be followed by clearing weather in New England. Fair and cold weather will continue in the Atlantic Coast districts to-morrow. In the central valleys and lake region to-day will be fair, with slowly rising temeprature in the Central Valleys. Conditions favorable for snow will prevail in the Rocky Mountain regions by to-night.

Storm signals are displayed along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport and on Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Huron, except at Port Huron.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	41	51	54
6 A. M.	40	50	53
9 A. M.	43	54	52
12 M.	48	55	54
4 P. M.	49	57	58
6 P. M.	47	58	61
9 P. M.	43	60	63
12 P. M.	43	60	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57
Weather Bureau	55
Corresponding date 1897	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	47

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 8 P. M., and the minimum 50 degrees at 7:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

SALISBURY STIRS EUROPE

The Reference to Anglo-American Friendship Causes Continental Papers to Sound Alarms.

DIPLOMATS SEEM PERPLEXED

French Comment Holds that There Is an Understanding Between Great Britain and America About the Philippines.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall—especially his reference to America—is making a stir throughout Europe. The Paris evening papers yesterday, (Thursday,) having longer time for reflection, had a much less satisfied tone than the utterances of the morning press in the French capital; while the whole Continent reflects the feeling that the speech conveys a grave menace for the future.

La Liberte of Paris says: "It is a question of an Anglo-American agreement respecting the Philippines directed against Germany."

The Journal des Debats regards the speech as "an invitation to America to make an alliance against Europe," but doubts whether Americans will willingly "play the rôle of train bearers to English politics."

The London morning papers revert to the subject and again take occasion to wish well to America's colonial mission. The Times says editorially: "No doubt the idea of La Liberte is grotesque, yet it shows a truer appreciation of the spirit of Lord Salisbury's remarks than the singular interpretation put upon them by one correspondent, Mr. Henry Norman, who finds in them the preposterous implication that the English attitude during the war was due to the notion that our interests would be furthered by the United States being plunged into war.

"Lord Salisbury clearly did not refer to the late war at all. He paid the United States the compliment of holding that their entry into the world of politics is an event of great importance. His further remarks obviously meant that America and England would stand together in a friendship based upon community of aims, sentiments and interests.

"It needs a strangely perverted ingenuity to see a slight to America in views of this kind enunciated by the statesman who directed English policy throughout the Hispano-American war and the Anglo-American rapprochement it produced. German critics are more perspicacious and evidently dislike the prospect Lord Salisbury suggested."

The Daily Mail, which deprecates Emperor William's visit to Spain as "most ill-advised and inopportune," says "The first article of our national policy is a close friendship with the United States; and it would be better for Germany to act in harmony with Great Britain than to try to irritate America."

The Standard, in its editorial, absolves Lord Salisbury of any intention to sound a note of warning in alluding to America's entry into world politics, and welcomes the co-operation of the United States with England in "preventing the vast domains of China, should they become derelict, from becoming the preserve of any single European State."

The Daily News says: "Lord Salisbury's remarks were unusually obscure. Perhaps he was alluding to Germany's irritation. In any case, Germany cannot contemplate the supreme folly of fighting to exclude America from the Philippines. If she wants to display colonial energy in that direction, she is too late. America has been deeply and justly incensed at Germany's favor toward Spain, and she certainly will not ask the Kaiser's leave before appropriating the fruits of victory."

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says: "American imperialism promptly landed the United States in a war with Spain, and it may easily land her in other complications in the Far East. But, even if her policy is not pacific, it is for the benefit of humanity at large."

Continuing, The St. James's Gazette points out that it would be in the interest of Great Britain in all circumstances to have the United States possess the Philippine Islands, saying:

"Supposing them, (the United States,) as is now out of the question, to be unfriendly to us, they would have responsibilities over the sea; or, on the other hand, being our best friend, we should have their co-operation in resisting a closing of the markets and an unfair division of decaying countries."

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The National Zeitung says to-day:

"Germans regard the American reference in Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech as the most significant portion of his remarks. They believe it was the hope of American support that gave him the courage to speak with resolution."

The Vissiche Zeitung and the Berliner Post also refer to Lord Salisbury's American allusions, and reach the conclusion that his speech "gives little hope of prolonged peace."

SALISBURY'S IDEA APPROVED.

Lord George Hamilton Thinks America and England Should Unite.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, speaking in London this evening, said he agreed with Lord Salisbury that it was quite impossible to overestimate the importance of America's entrance upon a colonizing policy. "England and America," he declared, "whose ideas and interests are identical, should stand side by side in the promotion of civilization and good government in the dark places of the earth."

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND SPAIN.

French and British Ambassadors at Madrid Seek to Know the Purpose of His Visit.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"M. Patenotre and Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the French and British Ambassadors, visited Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day, (Thursday,) to ascertain the motives and details of Emperor William's visit. He replied that nothing had been done officially; that the visit would be incognito, and that the authorities would do nothing beyond the usual salutes. The Foreign Minister added that the Cabinet had not discussed the matter and that no invitation had been issued to the Emperor to visit Madrid.

The two Ambassadors subsequently discussed the matter together.

The greatest popular interest is displayed in Emperor William's decision, which is believed to be somehow connected with the political situation."

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"According to present arrangements, the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern will touch at Malta, Port Mahon, (capital of the Spanish Island of Minorca,) Cartagena, Cadiz, Vigo, and Dover, and perhaps also at Gibraltar, but it appears definitely settled that Emperor William will not disembark at Cadiz.

"Vigo is the terminus of the European cable to the United States, by which German messages are forwarded. Though not the slightest political significance is attached to this, it is difficult, in the case of the Emperor, to dissociate political considerations from personal action or words.

"It is not unlikely—especially if they are attended by a display of Spanish enthusiasm—that these visits to Spanish ports will be interpreted in the United States in a way very alien to the intentions and desires of the German Government. What would have been thought in Germany if some neutral sovereign had visited French ports with two men-of-war while the Frankfort treaty was being negotiated?"

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT BAALBEK.

He Visits the Temple of Venus and Unveils a Slab.

BAALBEK, Syria, Nov. 10.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria left Damascus this morning, lunched at Palaka, and arrived here this afternoon after a four hours' ride.

They were escorted by hordes of Bedouins, who kept up a display of horsemanship and swordsmanship along the entire route.

Their Majesties encamped in the ruins of the Temple of Baal, and Emperor William unveiled a marble slab, bearing a commemorative inscription in Turkish and German, in front of the Temple of Venus.

The slab, which was erected by the Sultan, bears the inscription: "The Sultan Abdul to his illustrious friends, the German Emperor and Empress, as a memorial of his reciprocal and unalterable friendship and of the visit of their Imperial Majesties to Baalbek."

All the ruins are magnificently illuminated to-night

To-morrow morning their Majesties will start for Beyroot, where they will embark for Trieste, Austria.

FRANCE FITTING OUT SHIPS.

Thirty Reserve Vessels Have Been Ordered Into Commission—French View of Salisbury's Speech.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Matin says that at a council of the Admirals held yesterday, it was decided to fit out all the French war vessels available, and thirty reserve ships have been ordered into commission.

The newspapers of this city, notably the Gaulois and the Figaro, express satisfaction at the Marquis of Salisbury's speech, delivered at the Guildhall banquet last night, which they consider as tending toward a peaceful solution of a misunderstanding and replacing the Fashoda question on its proper ground.

FIERCE GALES ON THE LAKES.

Havoc Wrought on the Coasts of Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois—Many Vessels Missing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Lake Michigan, being swept by a northeast gale, is tearing great holes in the sea wall and the paved beach along the lake front. The Lincoln Park Commissioners had just gotten well under way repairing the serious damage done by the storm of Oct. 25, but the heavy breakers have now put the whole shore line in a worse shape than ever. The action of the waves has undermined the outer driveway in Lincoln Park, after washing over and displacing the heavy granite blocks with which the beach is paved.

Along the North Shore Drive from Byron Street south the water ran across the roadway and made it impassable. The surf played havoc with the sea wall on the Lake Shore Drive and ate its way into the dirt embankment. Several vessels are overdue in Chicago, and some apprehension is felt for their safety.

The towline of the schooner Iron Cliff, which was being towed into port to-day by the steamer Iron Duke, parted in the furious northeast gale, and the schooner drifted rapidly southward. Her anchors finally held when the apparently doomed schooner was about three hundred feet outside the inner breakwater, off Van Buren Street. For two hours three tugs tried in vain to pull her into safety.

The crew in the meantime had clung to the schooner, although seas were rolling over her from stem to stern. Finally signals of distress were hoisted and the life-saving crew started at once for the wreck.

The lifeboat was nearly swamped several times, but after a long, hard struggle the crew succeeded in getting her under the lee of the Iron Cliff, which by this time was nearly waterlogged and evidently sinking. One by one the seven men composing the crew of the Iron Cliff jumped into the waves and were dragged into the boat. Some of the men were unconscious when rescued. Soon after the Iron Cliff sank in shallow water. She will probably be a total loss. She is owned by Parker & Millen of Detroit. The storm to-day was even worse than that of Oct. 25 and 26. The wind blew sixty miles an hour.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Probably the thickest weather of the season prevailed on Lake Erie to-day. There was a dense fog, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain. At the local offices of vessel owners and ship brokers word has been received of a heavy gale on the upper lakes but so far as learned no disasters had occurred. The local Weather Bureau officer said a heavy northwest gale would prevail on the lower lakes before many hours elapsed.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 10.—The steamer C. F. Curtis and three consorts, bound down, were struck by the gale on Lake Huron, near Sand Beach, this morning. The Fassett finally went ashore near Sand Beach, and the life-saving crew from there succeeded in getting all the men off without loss of life. The Fassett is in good condition, and will weather the gale. The Holland and Reed have not reached here at a late hour to-night, and fears are entertained for their crews. Tugs have been sent out to search for the missing boats.

POINT PELEE LIGHTHOUSE, Lake Erie, Nov. 10.—The steamer J. P. Donaldson lost two of her consorts at 2 o'clock this morning six miles southeast of the Dummy Lighthouse. The missing boats cannot be sighted to-day, and it is feared they have foundered in the gale. Each boat carried a crew of about six men.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 10.—The schooner Lena Nielsen, lumber laden, from Ludington for Benton Harbor, is on the beach south of here. She tried to make this harbor early to-day, but the storm was too strong, and she drifted south. Two tugs tried to tow her into the harbor but were unsuccessful. The schooner is manned by Capt. Jacobs and a crew of nine. Four of the crew were taken off by the life-saving crew, when they broke their oars. The life-savers then beached their boat, and are following the wreck down the shore. There is little hope for the vessel.

GLENCOE, Ill., Nov. 10.—The S. Thall, a two-masted schooner, loaded with Christmas trees, was wrecked on the beach here to-day. She carried a crew of about five, all of whom are supposed to have perished.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10.—A heavy rain is falling over Southern Michigan with light snow in some portions. Lansing, Grand Haven, and Lapeer all report snows, the latter town having three inches of it. Inspector Conger of the Detroit Weather Bureau predicts that the storm will last until to-night or to-morrow morning with the temperature growing slightly colder.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 10.—Two blocks of telephone, telegraph, and trolley wires and poles on Portage Street were broken down to-day by the weight of the snow on the wires. Street-car traffic is suspended and the city may possibly be in darkness to-night.

Snow in New England.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 10.—A general snowstorm prevailed throughout this State to-day. One inch had fallen here up to 1 o'clock.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Nov. 10.—Three and a half inches of snow fell here this morning. The storm was general throughout this section.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 10.—Snow has been falling here since midnight. The ground is covered, but most of the snow melted as it fell.

READER: Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

STORM AHEAD FOR CROKER

Rank and File of Tammany Hall Murmur Against Their Leader.

STRONG TALK OF A REVOLT

Grace, Crimmins, and Others Who Criticise the Boss Plead Ignorance—Need of a Courageous Leader—Croker Talks.

There is no longer any doubt of a decided feeling of resentment among the rank and file of Tammany

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Latest Returns Give Republicans Good Working Majorities in Both Houses.

GAINS ON DEMOCRATIC SIDE

The Republicans Lose Nearly Forty Representatives, but Still Outnumber the Opposition by at Least Fifteen Votes.

Although the results in a few of the Congressional districts in the West are still in doubt, the final returns are sufficiently complete to show that the Republicans will have a majority in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress of not less than fifteen votes. The Democrats will have at least twenty more Representatives than they had in the Fifty-fifth Congress. They gained thirteen in this State, seven in Pennsylvania, two in Massachusetts, three in Illinois, and a few in other quarters, but the Republicans made some counter gains in the West.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee telegraphed from Washington last evening that he believed that the Republican majority in the new House would reach twenty.

There may be some contested cases in the close districts. Friends of Representative Walker, in the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts, began yesterday to circulate petitions for a recount of the votes. Representative Walker, however, has not personally expressed any desire for a recount, and a dispatch from Boston says that he has little hope of overcoming the majority of 131 credited to his opponent, John R. Thayer, gold Democrat.

The following table shows the political status of the next House of Representatives, as shown by the latest authentic returns. It also indicates the loss in each State in Representatives of the Republicans and the opposition, respectively:

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Rep. Gains.	Opp. Gains.		Rep.	Dem.	Others.
0	0	Alabama	..	9	..
0	0	Arkansas	..	6	..
..	..	California	6	1	..
0	0	Colorado	..	..	2
0	0	Connecticut	4	..	..
0	1	Delaware	1	..	..
0	0	Florida	..	2	..
0	0	Georgia	..	11	..
0	0	Idaho	..	..	1
..	..	Illinois	14	8	..
0	0	Indiana	9	4	..
0	0	Iowa	11	..	..
0	5	Kansas	6	..	4
1	..	Kentucky	3	8	..
0	0	Louisiana	..	6	..
0	0	Maine	4	..	..
2	..	Maryland	4	..	..
2	..	Massachusetts	10	3	..
..	2	Michigan	12	..	..
0	0	Minnesota	7	..	..
0	0	Mississippi	..	7	..
1	..	Missouri	2	13	..
0	0	Montana	..	1	..
0	1	Nebraska	3	..	3
0	0	Nevada	..	..	1
0	0	New Hampshire	2	..	..
2	..	New Jersey	6	2	..
13	..	New York	15	19	..
1	..	North Carolina	2	6	1
0	0	North Dakota	1	..	..
..	1	Ohio	16	5	..
0	0	Oregon	2	..	..
7	..	Pennsylvania	20	10	..
0	0	Rhode Island	2	2	..
0	0	South Carolina	..	7	..
1	..	South Dakota	2	..	..
0	0	Tennessee	2	8	..
0	0	Texas	1	12	..
0	0	Utah	..	1	..
0	0	Vermont	2	..	..
4	..	Virginia	..	10	..
..	2	Washington	2	..	..
11	..	West Virginia	3	1	..
0	0	Wisconsin	10	..	..
0	0	Wyoming	1	..	..
37	17	Totals	186	162	9

From present indications the next Senate will contain 55 Republicans, 26 Democrats, 5 Silver men, and 4 Populists, giving the Republicans a clear majority of 20.

Nineteenth New York District.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The revised figures in Columbia County on vote for Congressman give Cochrane, (Rep.,) a plurality of 376. The revised figures for Rensselaer give Livingston, (Dem.,) a plurality of 392, which selects Livingston as Congressman for the Nineteenth District, by a margin of sixteen votes. There are forty-one soldiers from the two counties in camp, and there is much speculation as to the result. It is known that there are a number of ballots in Columbia that are open to question, and the result will not be definitely settled until the Board of Canvassers meet.

CONTESTS ARE THREATENED.

Five Kentucky Republican Nominees Complain—Fraud Charged in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—Dr. J. B. Schwatka, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District at the recent election, held a long conference to-day with Chairman Vandiver of the State Committee and other party leaders regarding the proposition to contest the seat with Frank C. Wagner, Republican, who was returned elected. It is alleged that gross frauds were committed in the district, evidence of which, it is claimed, is in Mr. Vandiver's possession.

No decision was reached in the matter, and none will be until a further investigation is made, but it is considered certain that the contest will be made should it turn out that the Democrats have elected a majority of the House. Should the Republicans have the majority of the House, it is believed that any contest would be useless, and in such an event it is probable that none will be made.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—Five Republican Congressional nominees—Fowler, in the Second; Creel of the Third, Bamford of the Fourth, Davison of the Eighth, and Seitz of the Tenth District, wired The Louisville Commercial last night that they would contest the election on account of the Goebel election law. Pugh, in the Ninth District, has signified his intention of contesting, if an investigation satisfies him that he is elected.

POYNTON WINS IN NEBRASKA.

Fusionists Elect a Governor and Claim Four Congressmen and the Legislature.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10.—Even the Republican State Central Committee has now conceded the victory of the allied Silver forces. The Republicans held back this admission until this afternoon, the fusion forces said, in the hope of securing an opportunity to steal the State. The Republican managers assert that it was for the purpose of being sure of their course. But, in any event, the Republican managers claimed about everything in sight until now. The State Central Committee of the Republican Party has given out this statement voluntarily:

"The allied silver forces have carried the State for Poynter, Governor, by from 1,000 to 3,000 plurality. The Republicans have the Legislature by three on joint ballot and the Congressmen from the First, Second, and Fourth Districts. The Republicans will elect a United States Senator to succeed Allen."

The Fusionists claim that they have carried the Legislature, the complete State ticket, and four Congressional Districts.

Chairman J. C. Dahlman of the Democratic State Central Committee to-night said:

"Poynter and the full State ticket has been elected. The silver forces have carried the Legislature by five on joint ballot and have elected four Congressmen. There can be no doubt of this, in spite of Republican protests to the contrary.

"The Republicans are only awaiting an opportunity to steal the Legislature, but we have warned the Fusionists of this, and have offered a reward of $1,000 for any information."

The silver forces declare that they have positive evidence that the opposition has agents out in the State, sent from Omaha and other cities into the doubtful districts, for the purpose of manipulating the returns. The Republican managers say their agents have been sent to these doubtful districts merely for the purpose of preventing fraud on the other side. Another story is that an agent started from Washington yesterday with money and instructions from the National Republican organization to get the Legislature at any cost.

Both sides will file protests against members of the Legislature claimed by the opposition. The Silver forces will have the advantage, since they have all the State machinery and, pending a hearing, will control the situation.

Yesterday the Republican managers said that fusion defeat meant defeat for free silver. Now they assert that silver was not an issue in the campaign.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR POPULISTS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—The defeat of the Populist Party in Kansas and the very close shave in Nebraska are regarded by many followers of that faith as the end of that organization. These men believe that in future campaigns the rank and file will divide into three forces. One section will go to the Democrats, one to the Socialist movement, and the other is expected to go to the Republicans. Leaders in Kansas believe that the greater part of the Populists will affiliate with the Democrats in the next Presidential campaign. The defeat of Jerry Simpson retires the Populist idol of Kansas and his followers do not know what to do.

FEW CHANGES IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Few changes are made in the State elections result by later returns. Gage's plurality for Governor is 25,000, and will probably reach 28,000. Full returns from the Second Congressional District confirm the election of Devries, (Dem.,) by 2,000 over Ryan, (Rep.)

Curry, (Rep.,) for Secretary of State, is now over 8,000 behind, insuring the election of Thomson, (Dem.). Van Dyke (Sil. Rep.) and McFarland (Rep.) are elected Justices of the Supreme Court. The Legislature stands Republican by 49 majority on joint ballot. Outside of the Democrats mentioned, the entire Republican State and Congressional ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 25,000.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Nov. 10.—The Republicans claim a majority of six in the State Senate. They claim a majority of one in the lower house, which would give them a majority of seven on joint ballot. The Democratic State Committee claims a majority of one on joint ballot.

If the two Senators just elected by the Democrats to take the places of Senators Pierson and Getzendanner are seated the Senate would stand: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 12.

The Republicans will not admit that there are any vacancies in the Senate on account of Senators Pierson and Getzendanner being volunteer soldiers.

Governorship Close in Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 10.—Complete returns from seventy-nine precincts and partial returns from Lincoln County for Governor: Sadler, (Sil.,) 2,768; McMillan, (Rep.,) 2,873; McCullough, 746; Russell, 1,585. For Congress: Newlands, (Sil. Dem.,) 4,383; Wren, (Pop.,) 2,606. Storey County elects the entire Republican legislative ticket; Ormsby elects a silver Senator, one Republican and two silver Assemblymen. The indications are that the Governorship is very close between McMillan and Sadler.

Montana Goes Strongly Democratic.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 10.—A. J. Campbell, (Dem.,) will have a plurality of 5,000 for Congress. W. Y. Pemberton, (Dem.,) is re-elected Chief Justice by 700. W. T. Pigott is elected Associate Justice and Ricketts Clerk of the Supreme Court. Both are Democrats. Republicans will have less than twenty members all told in the Legislature out of ninety-two.

Fusion Wins in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 10.—Almost complete returns from all counties in the State show that Wolcott, (Rep.,) for Governor, has carried ten counties, his pluralities over Thomas, (Fusion,) aggregating 3,750, while Thomas's pluralities in the other counties amount to 42,877. The whole Fusion State ticket is elected by about the same plurality that Thomas received.

Calvin S. Brice on the Election.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Calvin S. Brice spent an hour here this afternoon on his way to New York, and said: "The result of the election was a good thing for the Democratic Party. Had it been successful in electing a majority to the lower house a mistaken belief as to what caused it might have been established which would have injured the party in 1900.

Republicans Dominant in Washington

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10.—All but four Legislative districts have been heard from, one Senatorial and three Assembly. Conceding the Democrats the doubtful representatives the Legislature on joint ballot stands: Republicans 81, Fusion 30, Independent, 1. This gives the Republicans a majority of 25.

Republicans Gain in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 10.—Returns to-night indicate a Republican majority of 6,200 out of 43,000 votes, with the Republican members of the Legislature increased to 76 out of 113. The majority increases with each report, and may reach 8,000 for some of the candidates.

Republicans Win in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 10.—Dennis T. Flynn (Rep.) is elected delegate to Congress by probably 6,000 plurality; both branches of the Territorial Legislature are safely Republican, and the Republicans claim to have elected their local tickets in a majority of the counties.

Democratic Mayor for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—James D. Phelan (Dem.) has been re-elected Mayor of San Francisco.

FORAKER TALKS OF ELECTIONS.

Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Speaking of the meaning of the recent Congressional elections, he said:

"In a general way I regard it as an indorsement of the Administration's war policy. The people evidently felt that it might embarrass the President to elect an opposition House and then voted accordingly. I think the currency and tariff questions also influenced the voters, and one of the most gratifying results of the election is that it settles the money question for a long time to come. With the Senate strongly for sound money there can be no danger of free silver legislation for several years at least.

"The elections ought to simplify the situation at Paris, too. Of course, there ought never to have been any uncertainty there, but if the Spanish Commissioners really have been delaying in the hope of a rebuke for the President at the polls, they certainly can find no excuse for delaying any longer."

Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman arrived at the Fifth Avenue last night. When some one asked him, referring to the Republican victory in the Congressional elections, "What did it?" his answer was: "Why, the good sense of the American people, of course."

DOUBT IN THE 22D SENATORIAL.

Doubt was thrown yesterday on the accuracy of the unofficial returns of Tuesday's election for Senator in the Twenty-second Senatorial District, which gave the contest to W. J. Graney, the Democratic candidate.

This district lies partly in this city and partly in Westchester County. The returns filed yesterday with the County Clerk of Westchester show that in the districts lying in Westchester County Graney received 15,241 votes and George H. Mairs (Rep.) 16,075, a majority of 834. The New York City returns, it was claimed by Mr. Mairs's friends, gave Graney less than 834 majority in the districts lying in the Borough of the Bronx. If this is true, it will insure the election of Mairs, which would increase the Republican majority in the Senate to 6.

The result of the election in the First Assembly District of Westchester may yet be decided by the soldier vote. The official returns filed yesterday gave John J. Sloane, (Dem.,) 167 majority over John Mulligan, (Rep.) Between 400 and 500 soldiers who will vote in camp live in the district and the Republicans claim that their votes will elect Mulligan. The Democrats insist that it will simply swell Sloane's majority.

Gas Company Increases Its Capital.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—An instrument setting forth the proceedings of the meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern Gaslight and Coke Company of Evanston held Wednesday, at which the capital stock of the company was increased from $500,000 to $2,000,000, was filed for record to-day. The action was unanimous, 4,936 shares voting in favor of it. The document is signed by Rufus C. Dawes, President, and Edwin E. Brown, Secretary.

B. Altman & Co.

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.

Overcoats of Blue Kersey and Tan Covert Cloth; sizes 7 to 15 years. . $5.00

Double-breasted Suits of Mixed Cheviots and Cassimeres; sizes 8 to 15 years, $3.50 and $4.50

Reefers of Blue Chinchilla Cloth, bound with braid, plaid linings, velvet collars; sizes 8 to 15 years, $5.00

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

The Westmeath, Bound from Hamburg to Montreal, Abandoned.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 10.—Cape Magdalen reports that the steamer Montevidean has passed, having on board the crew of the steamer Westmeath, from Hamburg to Montreal, which was abandoned.

Cape Magdalen is on one of the Magdalen Islands near the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fifty-four miles northwest of Cape Breton, and one hundred miles westsouthwest of the nearest point of Newfoundland. The islands are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government.

The Westmeath was a British steamer, sailing from Sunderland, England, and owned by R. M. Hudson & Co. She was a steel vessel, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1895, and registered 6,851 tons gross and 4,486 tons net. She sailed from Hamburg on Oct. 12 and Antwerp Oct. 22, for Montreal, in command of Capt. Johnson.

At the office of the agents of the Hamburg-American Line in this city it was stated that the Westmeath had been chartered by their company for the voyage, and carried a cargo of freight. Further than that they had nothing to do with her and know nothing about her beyond the fact of her being a British ship, with British officers and crew, and having no passengers to their knowledge. The vessel carried 10,000 tons of cargo, consisting of 35,000 bags of sugar 20,000 barrels of cement, 5,000 cases of gin, and 3,000 bales of bottles. The ship and cargo are valued at about $1,000,000, and are partially insured.

FIGHT FOR $2,000,000 ESTATE.

Relatives of Aged Wife Contest Youthful Husband's Claim to Whole Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday resumed taking testimony in the contest over the will of Anne Maria Winters. The proceedings are brought by Stephen J. Odell and other near relatives of the testatrix, who were practically cut off by Mrs. Winters in the disposition of a fortune amounting to nearly $2,000,000. To Bryan L. Winters, the husband of the testatrix, was bequeathed nearly the entire fortune.

Winters was nearly forty years the junior of the woman when he met her in 1894. Mrs. Winters was about seventy years old. She had a residence at 985 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Winters, who met the young lawyer at a court trial, invited him to call on her, and soon afterward they were married. Mrs. Winters had been married twice before, and inherited a large fortune from each of her husbands. When her first husband, William A. Dooley, died, there was a contest over his will. Mrs. Winters successfully defended the contest.

Mr. Odell bases the present contest upon the ground that Winters exerted an undue influence over his aged wife, and also that she was mentally incapacitated. A suit has also been begun in the Supreme Court to have certain conveyances made by Mrs. Winters to her husband set aside.

Two of the subscribing witnesses to the will, Jesse Stearns and Charles A. Deshon, both lawyers, had been examined before. They thought Mrs. Winters perfectly sound in mind. They told how wine had been served after the execution of the will. Mr. Stearns was questioned yesterday as to the conditions that prevailed in the Winters household. He said that about a year after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Winters the young husband began discharging the old servants. The first to get the "blue envelope" was the coachman.

The cook was next. Mr. Winters immediately filled their places with other servants. Soon after the marriage Mrs. Kate Freeland, a sister of Mr. Winters, and her little daughter became members of the Winters household.

"Did you ever hear Mrs. Winters say anything regarding her relatives?" was asked.

"I did," was Mr. Stearns's reply. "I have heard her complain that her relatives were harsh and unkind to her and that they were after her money. She said, however, that they would not benefit financially by her death, that she did not propose to leave them a cent."

An adjournment was taken until next Wednesday.

ARTISTS EXHIBIT SKETCHES.

Newspaper Pictures Displayed in Chicago by Well-Known Men.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—An exhibition of newspaper pictures was opened to-day by the Central Art Association. Prominent among the local exhibitors were Frank Holme, Fred Richardson, Walter Marshall Clute, Charles F. Batcheider, J. Carli, John Lilleso, Linden B. Ostrage, Frederick W. Freer, J. H. Vanderpoel, Peter Baumgrass, D. F. Bigelow, Miss Jeannette Buckley, Charles Francis Browne, Edgar Cameron, and H. E. Coapling.

Prominent New York exhibitors are John La Farge, Will H. Low, Albert Herter, N. W. Metcalf, Douglas Volk, George De Forest Brush, A. H. Thayer, Henry Mosler, and Robert William Vonnoh. From abroad forty-eight paintings have been accepted. Some of the pieces were painted by G. Hitchcock, L. Loeb, J. Gari Melchers, H. Bisbing, H. W. Faulkner, W. Mac Ewen, F. D. Marsh, and H. O. Tanner.

NO CHICAGO HALF-HOLIDAY.

Mayor Harrison Vetoes an Ordinance Giving City Employes Saturday Afternoons.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Mayor Harrison vetoed the ordinance which provided that city employes should have a half-holiday Saturday afternoons throughout the year, his veto being sustained by a vote of 30 to 25 at the Council meeting last night. In it he said:

"A large increase in force is required in the Police Department. The bridges are going to rack and ruin for the lack of money to put them in decent condition. The garbage of the city cannot be disposed of effectually without a large increase in the appropriation. The same conditions obtain in all branches of the city government. A half holiday on Saturdays would be peculiarly unfortunate in the Street and Alley Cleaning Department, because it would throw the teams of the city out of service Saturday afternoon, when on account of no work being done on Saturday a good systematical cleaning up is most required."

Death of Philipina Guillou Milhau.

Philipina Guillou Milhau died Wednesday at her home, 41 Lafayette Place. She was born in Frederick, Maryland, ninety-three years ago, and in 1825 was married to John Milhau, a direct descendant of Count de Milhau, a noted Frenchman. Her husband discarded his title on coming to the United States from San Domingo and became a naturalized citizen of his adopted country. Mrs. Milhau was the mother of ten sons and two daughters. One son, the late Brig. Gen. John L. Milhau, fought in twenty-seven battles during the civil war. One son, Edward L. Milhau, survives her. Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, East Twelfth Street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

CUBAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Organized in Havana Yesterday to Promote American Enterprises in the Island—American Members Dominant.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—This afternoon, at a meeting held at the offices of the North American Trust Company, a Chamber of Commerce was organized to advance Cuba's commercial interests and especially her American trade. Messrs. J. M. Pinillos, G. Lawton Childs, J. M. Borjes, and Samuel M. Jarvis were elected Vice Presidents; Mr. Leon J. Canova was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and a Finance Committee was chosen, composed of Messrs. W. Fawcett of Georgia, W. F. McLaughlin of Mississippi, and J. C. Anderson of West Virginia. Other committees, consisting wholly of Americans, were nominated.

The meeting offered Mr. Jarvis the Presidency of the chamber; but he was unable to undertake the duty and his non-acceptance made it necessary to leave that office vacant until the next meeting, called for the 17th.

The organization has already taken up its initial work and put itself in communication with a number of commercial organizations in the United States regarding American interests here, the policy to follow hereafter for the promotion of American enterprises, and the general business welfare of the island.

THE WILL OF DAVID A. WELLS.

The Noted Economist Bequeaths Money for Libraries and Colleges.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 10.—The will of the late David A. Wells, the noted economist, was presented for probate to-day. It is variously estimated that his estate is valued at from $200,000 to $400,000, and his widow and his son Dwight Wells have a life use of the property.

On the death of his widow the entire property reverts to his son, and should he have issue on his death, they get the estate absolute. However, if there are no children living, the son's widow will be endowed with one-third interest in the property, and the remainder will be divided by giving Charles Nordhoff, the noted German journalist, $10,000; Worthington C. Ford, Assistant Librarian of the Boston Public Library, $5,000, and George Ives, $5,000.

A part of his estate is willed to the corporators of Williams College and Harvard University and from the income each college is to offer an annual prize of $500 to be competed for by any senior from a list of subjects prepared by the deceased on economic subjects.

TO BREAK BARON THOMSEN'S WILL.

Adopted Daughter Charges Children with Influencing Father.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday began taking testimony in the contest over the will of Baron Christian de Thomsen, who left an estate variously estimated from $250,000 to $1,000,000. Baron de Thomsen was upward of seventy years old when he died. According to the terms of his will the income of $36,000 was left to his adopted daughter, Sylvia de Beck. After several other small bequests, the Baron bequeathed the residue of his estate to his children, Hugo de Thomsen and Pepita E. Sciller.

The contest is brought by the adopted daughter. She alleges that the Baron was of unsound mind and that undue influence was exerted by the children of the testator. William G. Davies represented the contestant and Joseph H. Choate and L. A. Raegener defended the will. Joseph Larocque, Solomon Hanford, and Walter R. Hardingham, who were subscribing witnesses to the will, testified yesterday that Baron de Thomsen was perfectly rational at the time of executing the will. The contest will be continued to-day.

DEATH OF A BALLET DANCER.

Mrs. Guiseppini Vergano Dies at New Orleans in Great Agony.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Guiseppini Vergano, aged twenty-five years, who arrived here Tuesday from Paris as the favorite ballet dancer of the French opera troupe this season, died this afternoon in terrible agony, the result of overexertion. She was regarded as a queen of the ballet world.

While en route here the other day Mlle. Baggio, as she was called, changed cars in Chicago and ran to catch an Illinois Central train. This exertion was too much. She was a very handsome woman and a leading member of the troupe. Her husband is a superb tenor singer and a member of the company.

AN AGED COLORED FREAK.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 10.—William King, an aged colored man, who solemnly proclaims his age to be almost one hundred years, came to town Saturday and has since been astonishing a number of local physicians, who have examined him, by his wonderful physical structure.

King claims to have two hearts and two sets of ribs, and his claim is upheld by a certificate granted by Dr. M. B. Long of Park Avenue, who examined this human freak on Tuesday. King is a rover, and since he has been in town he has depended upon the charity of the city for a bed in the police station each night.

To a group of policemen and others King demonstrated his peculiar anatomy this morning. Baring his chest, the spectators pressed their ears close to the left side and distinguished the beating of the heart. Then they pressed their ears to the right side, and were able to distinguish an organ whose action is exactly the same as the heart. A few convulsive movements, and the spectators were invited to put their heads low down on the stomach, and, much to their astonishment, they could feel the movement of the two hearts, whatever they are, at that point.

Smith says he is able to move his hearts up or down at will. Two sets of ribs are also apparently possessed by this strange human being. He is able to bring out one set of ribs and throw them directly across the stomach. King will probably be examined by the members of the Plainfield Medical Association to-morrow.

THE NEW TIN PLATE TRUST.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—According to a local financial news bureau, the consolidation of the tin plate industry of the United States is now practically assured. The Chicago promoters say the $50,000,000 of capital stock has already been oversubscribed. Over $6,000,000 was underwritten in this city, and applications from Chicago and vicinity, which were received to-day, amounted to nearly $500,000.

The organizers have figures showing that the output of the tin industry this year is 8,000,000 boxes, and a low estimate places the product of next year at about 9,000,000.

PRAYERS FOR MRS. WHITNEY.

LENOX, Mass., Nov. 10.—When Mrs. William C. Whitney sustained the injuries while riding at Aiken, S. C., which resulted in making her an invalid for the past year, the country people of the town of Washington, Mass., where the Whitney estate is located, were deeply grieved. They have carefully watched the newspapers to glean reports of her slow progress toward recovery, and they have been deeply interested in her misfortune.

This interest took a practical form one day last week, when a unique service was held in the Methodist Church in this Berkshire village for the express purpose of offering prayers for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Whitney, who, when at her place there, endeared herself to all the country people in the vicinity. The service was conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. G. W. Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were greatly touched by this action. The farmers and residents of the village, some of whom were not able to be present at the service of prayer, all unite in the hope that they may see Mrs. Whitney in Berkshire again, well and strong, as of old.

Rabies in Sugar Grove, Penn.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Hydrophobia has broken out among the dogs, and extends to some extent among cattle, horses, and swine at Sugar Grove, Penn., a small village south of this city. The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania has ordered a strict quarantine of all dogs in and near the village for ninety days.

Schooner Wrecked on Sable Island.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 10.—Word was received here from Halifax this afternoon of the wreck of the fishing schooner Mariner of this port on Sable Island Nov. 5. The Mariner was a comparatively new schooner, being built in Essex in 1893, and was valued at $10,000. She was owned by John F. Wonson of this city, and her commander was Capt. Harry Nelson.

WATCHES.

We have just completed a large selection of our special named watches in 14-kt. gold cases. The Ladies' size cost $18.50. Gentlemen's size open face, $25.00; closed case, $35.00. The same movements in silver, gold-filled, and gun-metal cases, at equally low prices.

Send for our new holiday catalogue.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

SAYS POLICEMAN DRUGGED HIM

Scotchman Accuses Kreckel, with Others, of Giving Him Knockout Drops and Robbing Him.

Complaint was made in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, charging Policeman Henry Kreckel of the Charles Street Station with attempting to give a man knockout drops and rob him of money and valuables to the amount of $425.

The complainant is James Alexander, of Arbroth, Scotland. He came here on the steamship Majestic on Wednesday night on his way to Teeswater, Ont., where he is going to settle the estate of his father.

According to Alexander he went to the Washington Hotel, at Washington and Desbrosses Streets, and then went out to look about the town. He met a policeman and had a drink with him, and after leaving him met another policeman. The second policeman he later identified as Kreckel. Alexander said that after a short conversation with Kreckel they went to Flannery's saloon, at Leroy and Hudson Streets, where they had a drink.

Alexander said that Kreckel then took him to the saloon at 257 Bleecker Street kept by John Curry. The policeman was in full uniform and supposed to be on duty at the time. Alexander claims that it was in this saloon he got his knockout drops and was later robbed of two gold watches valued at $235, a filled watch and chain valued at $20, a gold chain worth $35, and $135 in money, most of which was in English and Canadian notes.

The police, after investigation, arrested the bartender of the Bleecker Street saloon, Richard Gandy, who declared the saloon his residence. Gandy said that he had never seen Alexander before yesterday afternoon and that the proprietor of the saloon had relieved him from duty before midnight. At this the Scotchman smiled and shook his head. Magistrate Pool held Gandy in $1,000 bail for examination to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

A formal complaint has been made against Kreckel, who has been at the Charles Street Station for about three years. At roll call, about 12:20 o'clock Thursday morning, it is said Kreckel asked to be excused until 1 o'clock, which request was granted. He did not return to the station house until 2:50 o'clock. He then made an explanation to the Sergeant.

Proprietor Flannery of the saloon where Alexander says he drank with Kreckel first, told Capt. Moynihan that the two did drink there. Kreckel denies the whole story.

ODD CASE OF ASPHYXIATION.

Man Lies on Lee Side of a Fire in the Open Air and Suffocates.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon was called to perform an autopsy yesterday upon the body of Louis Lehning, who was found dead in a vacant lot at the corner of Fifty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue.

The physician was much puzzled to find that death had been due to asphyxiation by illuminating gas. He could not at first understand how a man could be suffocated in the open air. It was learned from the police, however, that Lehning had established himself in the lot, and erected a device resembling a stove. In this he built a fire with coal gathered in the neighborhood. Unfortunately for him, he lay down on the lee side of the fire to get warm, and inhaled the gas that blew over him.

Yesterday afternoon two brothers of the dead man went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station House and told the Sergeant that they believed their brother had been murdered. They said he had been employed by a firm of undertakers in West Fifty-first Street, and that he had many enemies. They claim that he was placed in a room under the influence of liquor or some drug, and that the gas was then turned on. The police do not attach much importance to the story, but will investigate the case.

CHICAGO STREET FRANCHISES.

Traction Lines Struggling to Obtain Fifty-Year Extension Privileges.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Representatives of the traction lines are, it appears, conducting a campaign of education among the reform element of the City Council in the hope of securing enough votes to pass the fifty-year extension ordinances.

Every few days groups of Aldermen, it is said, meet with street railroad officials to discuss what would constitute a fair rate of compensation to the city for the valuable privileges desired. The books of the corporations, it is said, have been thrown open to certain Aldermen and every question they have asked has been answered.

The only Aldermen who are treated with this courtesy and invited to attend these quiet little meetings are liberal-minded members of the reform element. There are ten City Fathers in this class, and the street-car people have been labouring with them for several weeks, trying to win them over.

"I have said all along that I am opposed to fifty-year franchises, and have not changed my views about the subject," said the Mayor. "I have no intention of backing down from the position I have taken. If the street-car people want to show their books and present their argument to some of the honest minority I have no objection."

CHICAGO RAILWAYS TO UNITE.

Several City and Suburban Lines May Pool Interests.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Representatives of the Calumet Electric, South Chicago, City, and Chicago Electric Traction Railway Companies conferred in this city to-day. Their object is to agree on the details of a consolidation plan which will bring all three companies under one management. Conferences will probably extend over a period of several days before an agreement is reached.

The consolidation has been a foregone conclusion for some months, the arrangement of details being the only barrier to a consummation of the deal. All three of the different interests are desirous of a consolidation, but up to date each has demanded a larger interest in the corporation than the others have been willing to grant. Several plans for the consolidation of the three outlying properties suggest themselves. One is to issue common and preferred bonds, and another to issue bonds to take up the present outstanding bonds of the constituent companies, and common stock to be distributed in the same ratio as the bonds are distributed.

Grand Central Palace Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Grand Central Palace Company of New York City was incorporated to-day to run the Grand Central Palace of that city. The capital stock is $50,000, and the Directors are Abram Maze of Tappan, Rockland County, and C. H. Nahmacher and Montgomery Maze of New York City.

Another Trolley Victim in Brooklyn.

Flora Crispo, six years old, of 233 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, was run down and killed last night by Car 627 of the Nassau Railroad, at Hamilton Avenue and Nelson Street, almost in front of her home. The child was on her way to a neighboring grocery on an errand for her mother. She attempted to cross the street behind a car bound to the ferry, and was run down by a car going in the opposite direction. The motorman was arrested.

War Souvenir for Miss Gould.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Miss Helen Gould to-day received a twelve-inch projectile from the Navy Department to decorate the grounds of Lyndhurst, her country place, south of this village, and serve as a souvenir of the war with Spain. It weighs 800 pounds, and gave the baggagemen at the railroad station much trouble to get it off the train.

CUT THROAT IN PAWNSHOP

Woman Pledges Her Wedding Ring and Baby's Pin to Buy the Fatal Razor.

HER IDENTITY NOT DISCOVERED

Handsome and Well-Dressed, but of Dissipated Appearance—Note in Pocket Begs God's and Children's Forgiveness.

With 50 cents, for which she pledged her wedding ring and her baby's gold pin, a woman bought a razor yesterday afternoon in Mark A. Newman's pawn shop, at 852 Ninth Avenue. Taking two steps toward the door, she drew the razor from under her cloak and, with one quick slash of the keen blade, cut her throat from ear to ear. She died in a few minutes.

It was about 4 o'clock when the woman entered the shop, and business was dull. Preparations were already making for closing. She came with a hurried step. She was well dressed, and apparently thirty-five years of age. She seemed greatly excited. Her face was pale, and her gleaming eyes betrayed a condition of mind far from normal.

"How much will you give me for this?" she asked Clerk Samuel Buxbaum of 174 Attorney Street, as she handed him a plain gold ring, worn thin with long use.

"It's my wedding ring," she said, the tears coursing down her cheeks. "I've never had it off before. See how thin it is worn," and then she spoke no more for her sobs.

The clerk was accustomed to tales of misery and suffering, and he was not moved by the woman's tale or tears. He tossed the ring into a tiny scale.

"It's light," he commented. "Twenty-five cents is all I can advance."

Hesitating for a moment, as if about to change her mind, the woman asked if he could not make it more. He replied that he was sorry, but "Business is business."

Drawing a small gold pin, engraved with word "Baby," she proffered it to him, and on this he offered a similar amount. While the clerk was at the desk making out the tickets, the woman grew very calm, and calling a second clerk, she said she wanted to see some razors. She would like to buy one.

Not stopping to think what use an excited woman could have for a razor, the clerk handed her several for examination. Selecting one, she handed him the 50 cents that had been advanced on her ring and pin and started to walk from the shop. She stopped, quickly drew the razor from under her cloak, and bending back the blade so that it rested firmly in the handle, she drew the blade across her throat, severing the jugular vein.

As she fell with a single groan she struck the counter, and blood was spattered upon the tray in which had been placed the two articles she had treasured. The clerks ran to her assistance, but it was too late. Dr. Rondquist of Roosevelt Hospital came quickly, but too late to render any assistance, if any had been possible.

The body was carried to a rear room and the Coroner's Office communicated with. When nobody from that place had arrived by 6 o'clock the body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station.

Clerk Buxbaum says the woman told him to make the ticket in the name of "Mrs. Wickel," and that she lived in "Sixtieth Street." When pressed for more explicit information she replied that she could not recall the number.

The woman was of medium height, light complexion, with brown hair, and dark-blue eyes, and had artificial upper teeth. She wore a black dress, a black Alpine hat, a drab shawl, blue hose, and laced black shoes. No marks were found on her clothes. In her pockets were found $1.96 in cash, a newspaper clipping, a slip of paper on which was written "756A Madison Avenue, Reid Avenue car"; a second slip containing the address, "S. S. Faure, Pier 38, North River," and the following note written in pencil and unaddressed:

"May God and my children forgive their mother. Good-bye forever. A ruined life. Verdict 'temporary insanity,' but such is not the case."

There were found also a postage stamp, a pair of brown kid gloves, a lead pencil, and six steel hair pins. The ring that she had pawned was marked with the initials "J. W. to M. J."

Mr. Newman was so shocked by the affair that he was obliged to go to his home. Clerk Buxbaum asked and secured leave of absence for a week, saying that he would not work in the place for all the wealth it contained.

Nothing further about the woman could be learned although every effort was made. At Pier 38, North River, the crew of the steam

DEPEW WOULD BE SENATOR

Says His Friends Have Put Him Up and He Is Not Discouraging Them.

ODELL'S FRIENDS ARE ACTIVE

Urge that the Chairman's Work for the Party Deserves Reward—Senator Platt Has Not Yet Shown Any Preference.

Chauncey M. Depew called on Senator Thomas C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. When he was leaving the hotel, after having been closeted for two hours with Mr. Platt, he was asked the direct question:

"Are you a candidate for the United States Senate?"

"Many of my kind friends have insisted on putting me in the race, and I am not discouraging them," was Mr. Depew's smiling reply.

Mr. Depew was invited to look at a copy of an afternoon paper with an account of a visit paid to him by Richard Croker during the day, and a story to the effect that certain Democrats were "angered" because Mr. Croker was plotting to put the representative of the Vanderbilt railroad interests into the Senate.

"Why, that's ridiculous," laughed Mr. Depew, as he put the paper down. "I don't want the help of any Democrat. All I want is the support of the Republican legislative caucus. No Republican who is worthy to be Senator would accept the office if he had to hunt for Democratic votes to get it."

Further than that Mr. Depew would not discuss his candidacy for the Senatorship. There was no direct evidence that that candidacy had been the subject under discussion during his long talk with Senator Platt. That theory, in fact, was discouraged by the fact that Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, himself a Senatorial possibility, was present at the conference.

Mr. Depew's practical avowal of his candidacy was the one development of the day in the Senatorial situation. His friends said that such an avowal on Mr. Depew's part was unnecessary; that his thousands of admirers in the party had already made him a candidate, without even asking his consent, and that the logic of the situation would keep him, where he has started, in the lead of the race.

Next to Mr. Depew, the most talked-of Senatorial probability yesterday was State Chairman Odell. Mr. Odell himself flatly refused to discuss the matter. "Naming a Senator now is like nominating a Governor in June," he commented. "It's too soon." Nevertheless, Republicans who drifted into the Fifth Avenue Hotel from up the State showed strong preferences for Odell as good "Senatorial timber."

It was urged by these active party workers that the State Chairman had not only earned that recognition for his work in the campaign, but that he deserved it in recompense for the way he had been cut out of the Governorship at the time that Black got it. At the convention which nominated Black, it was recalled, Odell had the lead for Governor and was actually determined upon as the organization candidate when, by a coup engineered by Louis F. Payn, he was turned down and Frank S. Black substituted. In spite of that bitter disappointment, his friends pointed out, Mr. Odell had gone home and helped to roll up an unusually handsome majority for the State ticket in his Congressional district and had continued ever since to work with and for the organization. Service like that, these veteran organization workers insisted, deserved reward, and they insisted that the Senatorship would be none too rich a prize.

Senator Platt has made no sign of his preference in the Senatorial matter. On those who have talked with him privately since the election of a Republican Legislature became a certainty he has left the impression that he has not yet given the matter serious consideration, and that, so far as his decision goes, it is as yet an "open race." It was pointed out by friends of Senator Platt yesterday that, with Mr. Depew, Gen. Tracy, Gen. Woodford, and Mr. Odell all in the race, the Senator would be in an awkward predicament, his relations with all of those distinguished Republicans being close and cordial.

Attention was directed yesterday to the fact that the new Legislature will be more completely a Platt Legislature than the last, which contained three Independents in the Assembly and at least two Senators, Messrs. Davey and Tibbitts, who could not be counted on to act with the organization. In the new Senate and Assembly there are no independents.

Little credence was given by Republicans about State headquarters to the reports which reached there yesterday from Albany of Gov. Black's alleged intention to make a fight for the Senatorship on his own account. To win, it was urged that the Governor would have to receive practically the full Republican vote in the Legislature, and that he should capture that in the face of Mr. Platt's opposition was pronounced impossible.

According to an act of Congress of July, 1894, the Legislature must meet on the second Tuesday after its first convening to choose a successor to Senator Murphy. This new Legislature convenes on the first Wednesday in January, and it will elect the new Senator on Jan. 17.

DEPEW AND CROKER CONVERSE.

Meeting at Grand Central Accidental and Without Political Significance, Mr. Depew Declares.

Not a few who heard of a meeting yesterday between Chauncey M. Depew and Richard Croker attempted to extract political significance therefrom, cudgeling their brains to establish a connection between the talk of Mr. Depew for Senator to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr., and his encounter with a man supposed to be one of his bitterest political enemies. The fact that Mr. Depew and Mr. Croker greeted each other with a show of cordiality and had a conversation of some length was regarded as affording ground for conjectures.

The meeting took place in the outer office of Mr. Depew in the Grand Central Station. According to Mr. Depew, it was entirely a chance meeting, and not invested with the slightest political significance. Mr. Depew, when seen at his home, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, last evening, seemed somewhat disgusted at the attempt to affix importance to the meeting. He said that Mr. Croker had come to see H. C. Du Val, his secretary, to inquire about trains or some similar matter:

"There is no political significance at all in the meeting," Mr. Depew said. "It was simply accidental, and nothing more. My office has been a stamping ground for Governors, Senators, party leaders, and all kinds of prominent men," he continued in an explanatory tone, "and Mr. Croker has been there himself a hundred times. I was on my way to my office when I saw him. Mr. Croker and I are old friends in a social way, and I said to him, 'Come in my office, Mr. Croker, and have a talk.' He was just going away, but he accepted my invitation. We talked mostly of the reminiscences of our younger days."

Mr. Depew denied emphatically that Mr. Croker had made or hinted at any propositions, and seemed to regard it as humorous when it was suggested that Mr. Croker might want to establish an understanding with reference to the relations of the Democratic city and the Republican State. He said: "Not at all. Why should he make me any propositions? I am not a Democrat."

"Mr. Croker believed Col. Roosevelt had won on account of his reputation as a soldier," said Mr. Depew. "His other views as he expressed them to me coincided with his published statements." Mr. Depew then said that Republican views of the results were not of paramount moment. "You can put this in your book, young man," he said, with a twinkle in his eye. "When the election is over the winners shout, the losers explain, and that is all there is to it."

DEPEW BUYS THE PENNY MAGAZINE.

Says He Has No Literary Yearnings and Simply Provides Cash.

At a public sale of The Penny Magazine Wednesday, a representative of Chauncey M. Depew purchased it. Mr. Depew denied last night that he had yearnings to become an editor or a publisher. He was forced into the transaction, and would simply back the publication. "Five years ago some young newspaper men started The Penny Magazine," he said. "They had little money, and asked me to assist them. I advanced some funds. The circulation went up to between 60,000 and 70,000 and they began to get advertisements. But before they could realize a profit on the advertisements there was a season that had to be bridged over with more cash, and I had to pay the bills. I advised them to have a receiver appointed. I am simply behind the concern as a business venture.

"My friends come to me for aid, and I can't refuse them," continued Mr. Depew, in a reminiscent mood. "They want me to back some project or other, and then when it seems on the point of failing I have to take charge of it. It is not always profitable, either. I estimate that 33 per cent. of what I have put out in this way has been a loss. This is the first time I have got into literary work. That is," he corrected, with a smile, "backed it with my money."

"The Frailty of Man"

Is as nothing compared with the frailty of some arguments. For instance, the arguments of some supporters of the Coal Range for cooking. Their chief assertion against Gas is the EXPENSE.

Greater mistake there never was. Figures ready at hand, show that a family of six can have a month's meals prepared on a Gas Range—with proper handling, of course—for $3.

INDEPENDENTS WILL FIGHT ON.

They Will Try to Secure a Place on the Official State Ballot.

The members of the Independent State Committee, with several of the men who were of the candidates on the Citizens' Union State ticket and a number of active but unofficial sympathizers with the independent cause, met yesterday afternoon at 42 East Twenty-third Street to determine the course to be pursued regarding the future of the movement.

The reports laid before the meeting of the votes received by the independent ticket throughout the State were so meagre that the committee was unable to decide positively whether or not it had received the 10,000 requisite to give the party a place on the official ballot. It was the opinion of those present that Theodore Bacon had received a great many more votes than the unofficial reports credited him with, and it was determined to have representatives present at the official canvass of the returns in every county to see that the ticket gets credit for all it has earned.

The determination to keep up the movement in favor of independent political action, regardless of the light vote cast for the ticket on Tuesday, was unanimous on the part of those present. To this end, a committee consisting of Thomas N. Osborne, Charles Frederick Adams, Isaac H. Klein, John Jay Chapman, Robert A. Wiedermann, Paul Fuller, and Edward L. Heydecker, was appointed to prepare a declaration of the principles governing the movement and the programme which is to be followed.

The committee, with E. E. Titchener, Oren E. Wilson, and F. W. Hinrichs, of its late State ticket, dined last evening at the Arena, in Thirty-first Street, near Broadway.

MEMORIAL TO DR. J. B. GIBBS.

A Tablet Is Unveiled at Rutgers College in Connection with the 132d Anniversary Celebration.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 10.—Rutgers College celebrated its one hundred and thirty-second anniversary in Kirkpatrick Chapel this morning. In connection with the exercises a tablet was unveiled to the memory of Dr. John Blair Gibbs of New York City, who fell in the first land conflict of the Spanish war, that of the marines and Spanish guerrillas at Guantanamo on June 12, 1898. The chapel was filled with the students and friends of the college. President Austin Scott read a letter of regret from Secretary of the Navy Long.

The tablet was presented by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss, who was a classmate of Dr. Gibbs, they being graduated from Rutgers in 1878. Dr. Scott accepted the tablet in behalf of the college, and, in speaking of the marines and the navy generally, called attention to the fact that Henry Rutgers, for whom the college was named, was a member of the commission appointed to test the first steam war vessel of the United States Navy.

William K. Van Reypen, Surgeon General of the United States Navy and the head of the corps of which Dr Gibbs was a member, told how Dr. Gibbs had forsaken a lucrative practice and enlisted in his country's service. Dr. Van Reypen in speaking of the conflicts at Manila and Santiago and the marvelously small list of casualties, said:

"If this be not the hand of Providence, where is the evidence? As a people we rub our eyes and wonder if we are really awake. Yet this is the Nation that gave so much amusement to the European nations. They regarded us as a people to be humored, not to be threatened."

In speaking of territorial expansion the speaker said:

"We are just beginning to realize the nature of our responsibility toward the islands we have gained. Let us have patience with our charges. It is as though our first child had been born and we are wondering if it will be a credit to us. The greatness of the European nations was largely due to the addition of colonies. As sons of Mother England we ought to know as much about colonizing as that nation."

Capt. George F. Elliott, United States Navy, told of the action in which Dr. Gibbs was killed, and in which he himself was a participant. The last speaker was Prof. Henry B. D. Mulford, '81, whose theme was the conquest of the world by, and the triumph of, English literature.

MR. MAREAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Many Aspirants for the District Attorneyship in Kings Appear.

District Attorney Marean of Kings County, who has been elected Supreme Court Justice, has decided to continue in his present office until the end of the year. Mr. Marean will make every effort to bring the cases of the indicted Brooklyn officials to trial before he retires from the office of District Attorney.

Much speculation is being indulged in as to who will be appointed to succeed Mr. Marean. There is a strong feeling that Assistant District Attorney Clark should be named as Mr. Marean's successor, but it is not thought likely that Gov. Black or Governor-elect Roosevelt, whichever makes the appointment, will nominate a Democrat for the place. There are already a number of Republican aspirants for the office in the field. Ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus, Frederick A. Ward, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Supreme Court Justice; Henry A. Powell, James McKeen, and A. H. Van Cott, independent Republican, are being mentioned in connection with the appointment.

State School Association Election.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—At this morning's session of the convention of the New York State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents now holding here the following officers were elected: President—Lincoln A. Parkhurst of Canastock; First Vice President—Myra L. Cryslbe of Hartford; Second Vice President—James S. Copley of Glen Cove; Secretaries—Miss Cora A. Davies of Whitesborough and D. D. T. Marshall of Redwood; Treasurer—C. Edward Jones of Pulaski.

A Hunter Accidentally Killed.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Erba Kerr of Edwards, aged eighteen years, son of Erben Kerr, one of the prominent citizens of this county, is dead from gunshot wounds received while gunning near the foot of Trout Lake. He was shot by his companion, Clyde Nisbeth, Principal of the Edwards schools. Kerr jumped in front of Nisbeth's gun just as the latter was firing at a partridge. Nisbeth has been exhonerated.

READER: Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

PLATT TERRIFIES BREWERS

His Partiality for Good Beer Construed to Mean Vengeance.

HOSTILE LEGISLATION FEARED

Beermakers to be Punished for Their $250,000 Contribution to Democratic Campaign Fund.

Six words attributed to Senator T. C. Platt have roused greater consternation among the brewers of this State than anything since the full purport of the Raines law dawned upon them. "Hereafter we shall have pure beer," the Senator is said to have declared in the first flush of victory, and beermakers and politicians are recalling campaign history and construing this seemingly benevolent promise into a sinister threat of vengeance.

They believe it means that some hostile legislation will be attempted by the next Legislature, aimed at the brewers, as a punishment for their support of the Democratic State ticket. It was openly asserted by Republicans of high degree during the few weeks preceding election day that the brewers of the State had raised a fund of $250,000 for the Democratic campaign fund, and Senator Platt's remark, coming so soon after it was a certainty that the next Legislature would be Republican, has given the brewers and their political friends some awful possibilities to think over.

Senator Platt was seen yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and was asked if it was probable that any legislation affecting the interests of the brewers would be attempted. He said that he knew nothing of the matter, but added, with a twinkle in his eye:

"I don't often drink beer, but when I do I like the pure article."

Senator John Ford, who two years ago introduced a pure beer bill, which was never reported, was more communicative.

"It is probable," he said, "that the Legislature may consider a pure beer bill, but, of course, it is too early yet to say anything definite. Brewers, as well as consumers, should welcome any such legislation, for while the consumers would be benefited by obtaining a pure article, the brewers who do use healthful ingredients would have the others who use glucose and other ingredients injurious to the public health thrown out of competition with them."

Political rumor has it that the provisions of the proposed pure beer bill will be of a nature to try the souls of the brewers, for it is hinted that it will be made compulsory upon the brewers to use hops, barley malt, yeast, and water. New York brewers do not object to a law which shall compel them to use hops, yeast, and water, but many brewers use corn for malting purposes, for they claim that it answers the purpose as well as barley, while it is cheaper. The brewers say that in the West and South flaked rice is sometimes used. In the West barley can be obtained at a low cost, and it is feared that such a law, as is proposed, will enable Western brewers to enter this State with a product of such low cost that it will knock the bottom out of the local market.

But this is not the only thing the brewers fear. They believe that they will also have to pay a heavy revenue tax on their breweries, amounting to perhaps $3,000 or $4,000 each.

It is said that Senator Ford, who has been re-elected, will draw up and introduce the measure, but Mr. Ford refused to discuss that possibility yesterday.

Congressman-elect Jacob Ruppert and many other big brewers in this city discussed the matter yesterday. They argue that there is no necessity in this State for the passage of a pure beer bill, for the home product is unadulterated.

"Any intimation to the contrary on the part of the Republicans," said Col. Ruppert, "is for the purpose of creating the impression that such legislation is necessary as a safeguard to the public health. It would be an outrageous and unjust proceeding on the part of the incoming Legislature to impose a revenue tax on the brewers, and it would undoubtedly result in closing up half of the saloons in New York. It is apparent to any observer that if such a measure is contemplated it is for the purpose of paying off political scores, and not because of any belief that such legislation is necessary."

Gallus Thomann, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, and of the New York State Brewers' Association, said that he had heard rumors that a pure beer bill was to be introduced, but that he did not believe the next Legislature would go that far. When Senator Ford's bill was introduced two years ago, Mr. Thomann headed a committee of brewers at Albany, and pointed out the injustice of the bill. The bill was withdrawn then.

"The State Board of Health," said Mr. Thomann yesterday, "has the necessary power to insist upon a pure beer being manufactured, so that legislation on the subject is unnecessary. If an attempt is made to impose a revenue tax, it will be a blow to our interests. Brewers now pay as much in taxes as they should in all justice be required to pay, and there never was a time when beer manufactured here was as pure as it is now. The ingredients our brewers use are practically the same as those used throughout the East, and that they make a wholesome, healthful product has been proven."

WORTH AND BUTTLING AGAIN.

As a result of the crushing defeat of the Kings County Republicans, there is every likelihood that a complete reorganization of the party in Brooklyn will be effected. Col. Michael J. Dady and his associates in the management of the local campaign are being severely criticised on all sides. Dady had worked up the expectations of both the leaders and the rank and file with extravagant promises as to the outcome in Kings, and the local Democratic landslide came as a staggering surprise to those who had been building their hopes upon Mr. Dady's predictions.

The failure of Dady and Atterbury as campaign managers will, it is generally expected, open the way for the reascendancy of Jacob Worth, ex-Sheriff Buttling, and their followers in the party's affairs. Worth and Buttling are now more than ever regarded as the shrewdest and ablest of the local Republican leaders. They wisely held aloof in the disastrous campaign just ended, and as a result none of the blame for defeat can be placed upon their shoulders. Worth and Buttling, it is believed, will improve the opportunity to wrest the control of the party's affairs from the Dady faction at the next primaries. There is every reason to believe that such a move on their part would be successful. Even Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, it is asserted, is prepared to cut loose from Dady.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Col. Dady, and Walter B. Atterbury left town yesterday for a ten days' vacation in the Adirondacks. Before leaving Mr. Woodruff said that he had received returns from all over the State which showed that there was nothing in the report that Danforth might be elected by the vote of the soldiers.

ROOSEVELT FAMILY KEPT BUSY.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 10.—Col. Roosevelt scarcely stirred out into the rain today. He was far from being idle, and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, and a stenographer aided him during the greater part of the day answering the telegrams and letters which have poured in upon him. The Colonel was asked what all his correspondents found to write about. He said most of them congratulated him upon his election, but that the letters touched upon almost everything that could concern public men. Some contained good advice as to his conduct, and there were not a few persons willing to serve the State, who assured the Governor-elect that they were ready to answer any call. These letters are as yet comparatively few, but the Colonel expects that within a short time they will be the rule and not the exception.

The powers of recuperation shown by Col. Roosevelt are remarkable. When he reached here Tuesday he looked more tired and worn than when he came back from Cuba. In the two days that have elapsed since the election he has almost wholly recovered. His step has regained its springiness, his eyes their sparkle, and his face its color.

Col. Roosevelt refused to discuss a rumor which reached here from New York that there was a possibility of the Democrats contesting his right to take his position as Governor. As usual he wanted minute details before talking. His friends say the Colonel takes no account of threats of this nature.

Among the messages received by Col. Roosevelt were the following:

The year has given you two notable campaigns, both ending in victory, for which I am gratified and congratulate you.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Your election is largely a personal triumph. I offer my sincere congratulations.

FRANK S. BLACK.

Other messages of congratulation came from John Addison Porter, Gen. Miles, Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, the Rev. Father Acathodores, Bishop W. B. Derrick, labor leaders, and soldiers and sailors of all ranks.

Arthur Tooth & Sons

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299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St.

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

COL. ROOSEVELT'S ELIGIBILITY.

It was reported yesterday that J. J. Russell, a member of the Tammany Law Committee, is preparing a statement concerning Col. Roosevelt's alleged ineligibility for the office of Governor. This statement, it was said, he will lay before the Law Committee in a few days, and the committee will take such action as the statement may seem to justify.

Since the question of Col. Roosevelt's residence was first raised, the Democrats have never conceded his eligibility. The Republican campaign managers say the matter has been settled beyond dispute by the opinions of Elihu Root and others, and characterize the Democratic threats as ridiculous.

Roosevelt Will Be Here To-morrow.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will come to this city to-morrow for the first time since his election as Governor. He is expected to pay a visit to the Republican State Headquarters during the day, and in the evening he will be the guest at a dinner in his honor at the Republican Club.

QUAY WANTS A RE-ELECTION.

Announces His Candidacy for the Senate—Complains of His Treatment in the Campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—United States Senator Quay, in a statement issued tonight, announced his candidacy for re-election to his present office. In his statement he says:

All of my friends have been aware of my personal antipathy to another term in the Senate, but those prominent in the late crusade against the Republican State and legislative candidates chose to force the issue. They have made it imperative that I shall be a candidate for re-election. The gauge of battle is accepted. The result is in the hands of the Republican members of the incoming Legislature, a large proportion of whom are my political and personal friends.

Throughout the campaign just closed enormous sums of money were used to defeat Republican legislative candidates. I have no doubt efforts will be made to tamper with some of the members-elect, but they will not be successful. The attempt to purchase the United States Senatorship two years ago did not succeed then, nor will a similar attempt succeed now, bargain counter methods having been repudiated by the people of this State.

Senator Quay offers a reward of $10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one endeavoring to bribe any State Senator and Representative-elect, the money being on deposit with his bankers.

The recent campaign in this State is alluded to in Mr. Quay's statement as a "man hunt, pure and simple," characterized by "personal abuse, vilification, and misrepresentation unparalleled in American history."

Mr. Quay left to-night for his cottage home at San Lucia, Fla., Senator Penrose accompanying him.

The new Pennsylvania Legislature, referred to by Senator Quay, will, by his estimate have a Republican majority on joint ballot of 76, or nearly two-thirds.

Both the Republican factions claim to have sufficient strength to control the election of a Senator. Mr. Quay says there is no doubt he will be elected. On the other hand, in a statement issued from the headquarters of ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, who has been leading the forces of the opposition to Quay, the claim is made that an Anti-Quay Legislature has been elected.

WOMEN POLITICIANS REJOICE.

Self-complacency was visible upon the countenance of each member of the West End Woman's Republican Association present yesterday at the first meeting after the election, but there was great magnanimity to the vanquished displayed by the speakers, and the association appeared eager to let bygones be bygones. Yesterday was "social day," but the ladies could not wholly refrain from political dabbling.

Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the Madame President, set the ball rolling while the members were still coming in out of the rain. Her expressions of satisfaction with the result were enthusiastically received.

"New York State preserves her redeeming power, claims the right to maintain herself upon the plane from which she seemed in such great danger of falling," said Mrs. Robinson. "Her peril may be realized only by a close scrutiny of the election returns. In the future, as in the past, when our steamers roll in from foreign cities, each berth brings to this great metropolis a myriad of cubs, whose stripes soon show resemblance to their prototype in whose lair there is ample room, and whose vigilance is eternal. By the time citizenship is earned, and all too easily earned, the strength of that formidable foe is augmented and a greater and still greater peril is at hand." At this delicate reference, taken by the ladies to be directed at Tammany Hall, there was considerable applause.

Mrs. Robinson concluded: "Let us look for renewed strength and inspiration as we rally round our standard bearer—our next Governor—Theodore Roosevelt." A real noisy burst of applause greeted Mrs. Robinson's epilogue.

Mrs. Clarence Burns proposed that a letter of congratulation be sent to Col. Roosevelt. Mrs. Robinson interposed and confessed that just as soon as she was sure of the Colonel's election Wednesday morning, she had telegraphed congratulations on behalf of the club. Mrs. Burns then took direction of the social features. There were piano and vocal selections, and cake and cream were dispensed from a table adorned with flags and a picture of Col. Roosevelt.

WHAT IT COST CANDIDATES.

The political candidates, successful and defeated, began yesterday filing accounts of their election expenses with the County Clerk. Among the first was Howard Conkling, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District. According to the affidavit of Mr. Conkling, it cost him $2,247.25 to get defeated.

Julius Harburger, the successful Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Tenth, spent $60 in turning the tide in his favor. G. D. Thompson spent $15 in his canvass for Assembly in the Twentieth District. He was on the Chicago Platform Democracy's ticket.

Gherardi Davis, Democrat, the unsuccessful candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-seventh, paid out $487.63. Of this amount $400 was given to the general campaign fund of his party.

VAN WYCK REFUSES TO TALK.

Judge Van Wyck paid a visit to the Kings County Court House yesterday. He went to the Supreme Court Chambers, where he spent some time cleaning out his old desk, and packing up his personal papers and other belongings. While Mr. Van Wyck was so engaged several of his old associates came in and shook hands with him. Judge Van Wyck courteously but firmly declined to make a statement to the newspaper men as to the result of the election.

"I have no comment to make now," he said, "nor will I say anything for publication in the future. My friendship with newspaper men is of long standing, and I am sorry to strain it by refusing to discuss what you ask, but you must really excuse me."

Judge Van Wyck also refused to say anything about his plans for the future. It was said yesterday that Judge Van Wyck had been offered a partnership in a prominent Brooklyn law firm.

Nixon a Candidate for Speaker.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Assemblyman Nixon said to-day that he was a candidate for the Speakership, and expected to have the support of the Republican members.

Elliot Danforth Indisposed.

Elliot Danforth, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was indisposed yesterday. It was said at his office that he had an attack of the grip.

SETTLING DAY FOR BETS

Bell & Co. Consulted with Democratic Leaders and Decided to Pay Up.

MR. ODELL COLLECTS $40,000

He Placed the $20,000 Bet for Friends—Croker's Losses Placed at $50,000—De Cordova and Others' Big Winnings.

Yesterday was settling-up day for election bets. The ball was set rolling by Bell & Co., the brokers, when they made the announcement that citizens who had backed their belief in the success of the Rough Riders' Colonel could step up to the office and be paid. As Bell & Co. are generally supposed to have handled more money than any other firm, their decision to pay up was universally followed. In spite of the fact that there was some grumbling on Wednesday when the cash was not forthcoming, the winners, now that they knew they could get their cash as soon as they wanted it, were in no hurry to draw. It was said that the weather kept many persons from down town and the rush will be fairly on to-day.

E. B. Talcott of Bell & Co. was in the Hoffman House all morning consulting with the Democratic leaders. As soon as he reached the office—shortly after noon—the announcement was made that the settlement would begin. Mr. Talcott was asked whether the election of Col. Roosevelt had been conceded by the Democratic managers.

"We are satisfied," he replied, "that Roosevelt is elected, and I suppose all fair-minded men think the same way. It does not matter much what the Democrats concede officially; we are satisfied, and that is enough for us. As the holders of a very large amount of money, we naturally had to be careful, and we have been. Now it's time to settle."

J. S. Bache & Co., Moore & Schley, and many other brokers, as well as the stakeholders in the hotels up town, also settled up yesterday. Moore & Schley held the stakes in the bet made by Chairman B. B. Odell, who wagered $20,000 even on Roosevelt, Bell & Co. taking the Van Wyck end. Mr. Odell, who some people have got in the habit of calling "Senator," came down to the city yesterday, and at 2:25 o'clock presented himself at the office of Moore & Schley, where he received a certified check for $40,000. Mr. Odell said that he had placed the money for a number of friends, but declined to say what part of it he himself had wagered. This was the largest single bet that Bell & Co. placed. They had several of $10,000, more of $5,000, and so on down to $500 a side, the entire amount approximating $300,000. Jacob Field, one of the new members of the Stock Exchange, who makes his office with Bell & Co., is credited with having won the largest amount on the election, the figure being placed at $50,000. Mr. Field declined to talk about the matter yesterday. "I did not lose anything" was all that he would say.

There is a well-defined rumor on the street that Richard Croker furnished the Van Wyck end of the Odell bet, but no positive verification of this could be obtained. Croker's losses are placed at $50,000, but "Joe" Vendig, who knows more on that subject than any one else, declined to talk. John F. Carroll, Senator McCarren, Maurice Untermyer, and others of Mr. Croker's personal following are also said to be out large amounts. John F. Carroll is finding consolation in the fact that no one offered to take any part of the $50,000 which he offered in the Fifth Avenue Hotel the day before the election. Among the other winners Alfred de Cordova is put down at $40,000, Wasserman Brothers at $20,000, Washington Seligman, $12,000; Richard H. Halstead, $10,000; H. P. Frothingham, $8,000, and F. T. Adams, $7,000. "Billy" Edwards, who held a lot of stake money, also paid up yesterday.

There was a crowd of angry young men around the cigar store at 693 Broadway, formerly kept by Charles S. Reinhard, who committed suicide last Friday by shooting himself at the Lafayette Baths. Reinhard held about $500 for friends who were in the habit of making the store their headquarters, and the winners were a sore lot yesterday. The store was closed and a sign on the door announced that there was a death in the family. The stock and fixtures still remain, but no one could be found who knew anything about the dead man's affairs. One man who had put up $40 at even money on Roosevelt said he knew positively that Reinhard had made a record of the bets held by him, and they would not give up hope until the widow had announced her unwillingness or inability to pay.

Reinhard was but twenty-seven years old and leaves a wife and two children, one a baby of five weeks. He had been considered a prosperous merchant, and no one seems to know why he made away with himself. Mrs. Reinhard yesterday refused to make any statement relative to her husband's affairs.

The Pittsburg and Western.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Calvin S. Brice was asked to-day if he was negotiating for the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. "Yes," he replied, "a deal is in progress, but not closed. Such things cannot be done in a week, but require time. Although I am not an officer of the Cleveland and Newcastle Railroad, it is probable work will be resumed on it soon. Capitalists do not expend a million in an enterprise and then abandon it."

B. Altman & Co. LADIES' BOOT DEP'T.

Newest models of Fine Kid Patent Leather and French Calf Skin Boots, also Kid, Patent Leather and Satin Slippers and Ties, for Dress and Reception occasions.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11th.

500 Pairs, Ladies' Kid Button Boots, with Kid tips, per pair, ... $2.55

600 Pairs Ladies' Kid Button Boots, with patent leather tips, per pair, ... $2.40

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:42	Sun sets	4:47	Moon rises 4:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:52	Gov. Isl'd	5:09	H. Gate	6:58
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:18	Gov. Isl'd	5:25	H. Gate	7:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 11.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche,	Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande,	Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Alene,	Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos,	Jeremie	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania,	Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla,	Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.,	Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne,	Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia,	Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam,	Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Palatia,	Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Menominee,	London	.....	9:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert,	Antwerp	.....	.....
Excelsior,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leona,	Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam,	Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.

Algonquin,	Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 13 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 11.

Buena Ventura, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 28.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Nov. 8.
Croma, Dundee, Oct. 26.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Oct. 30.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 4.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 27.
Inch Mona, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 25.
Leona, Galveston, Nov. 3.
Nordhavet, Antwerp, Oct. 23.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Cluden, Amsterdam, Oct. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 5.
Strathdon, London, Oct. 29.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 5.

SUNDAY, NOV. 13.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct 31.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 5.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Nov. 5.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 7.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Nov. 10.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 8.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.

Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 8.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Nov. 7.
Pisa, Havre, Nov. 1.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Nov. 8.
Nerano, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 5.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 5.
Horatio, Para, Nov. 4.

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 10.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Von Borell, Bremen Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:45 P. M.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to A. Baldwin & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:10 P. M.
SS Naranja, (Br.,) Tinkler, Tarragona, &c., Oct. 12, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.
SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston Nov. 9, to the Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.
SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.
SS Guyandotte, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Eastry, (Br.,) Carr, Samarang, &c., Aug. 20, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.
SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buhner, Hamburg Oct. 25, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Salter, Rio Janeiro, &c., Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Newstead, (Br.,) Dyer, Baltimore Nov. 8, with mdse. in transit to Norton & Son. Will finish loading for Bombay.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischhausen, Rotterdam Oct. 27, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 10, 9:30 P. M., southwest, strong, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Taff, (Br.,) for Marseilles.
SS Edam, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Oldenberg, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS New Orleans, for New Orleans.
SS Seneca, for Cienfuegos, &c.
SS Comal, for Galveston.

Notice to Mariners.

DIAMOND SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL—NORTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 21, 1898, Light Vessel No. 71 will be withdrawn from the station, eastscutheasterly from Outer Diamond Shoal and about 14½ miles S

Wanamaker's

Millinery

We exhibit this morning in the Millinery Parlors a collection of entirely new Hats, Bonnets and Toques, prepared with especial reference to Horse Show demands. It is a collection that cannot be described,—no worthy collection could be. It will probably be enough to say that it represents our best efforts, and will be found entirely worthy of the clientele for which it is prepared and the purpose to which the hats are especially dedicated.

A Chrysanthemum Show There is a flower show on the main aisle and in the Rotunda. It is composed exclusively of Chrysanthe-

mums, but they are of no ordinary sorts.

It is a showing worth coming in to see, as much for its own sake as for the material advantage its mercantile side offers, in case you desire the blooms or the plants for your own. There are famous specimens here, from celebrated flower-growers.

Prices of the blossoms, singly, 20c. to 75c.
Chrysanthemum plants, in 6-in. pots, 35c.; in 8-in. pots, 50c.

Broadway.

Storm Shoes for Men and Women High-class, stout footwear for rainy weather and for the cold, blustering days that will soon be upon us. We would be pleased to have you examine the kinds mentioned below. You'll be pleased, too, if you do so:

FOR WOMEN

At $4—Shoes of box calfskin; stout, fine grained leather, with soft kid tops; heavy, but flexible soles; square heels; buttoned or laced.

FOR MEN

At $5—Laced shoes of tan, oily, grain calf, with double extension soles; blunt raised toes; as near waterproof as leather can be; all seams stayed, both soles and uppers treated with a waterproofing material.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Opera Glasses and Lorgnettes Portion of a recent importation of these handsome goods in the newest designs, are now ready. The display will be particularly interesting to those who contemplate attending the Horse Show. Seekers for appropriate holiday gifts may conclude their search here with profit. Prices have been made very moderate. A few are mentioned, but to fully appreciate the values, please see the goods:

At $4.50—11-ligne Lamier opera glass, in white or Oriental pearl; gold-plated slides. Some 13-ligne glasses, same style, at $5.
At $3.25—Real shell lorgnettes; pearl and gilt trimmings.
At $5 to $25 — Real shell lorgnettes; all shapes and sizes.
At $4.75 to $30—Sterling silver, silver gilt, gun metal and gold lorgnettes.

Broadway.

Horse Show Scarf Pins This is a special line of 14-karat gold scarf pins in the designs that find greatest favor for horse-show wear. In the lot are:

Gold horse-shoe pins, at $1.50 to $3.
Pearl horse-shoe pins, at $6 to $16.75.
Golf Stick Pins, at $1.75 to $6.75.
Coaching Horns, Whips, Riding Crops, Spurs, Bits, etc., at $2.75 to $5.50.

Broadway.

The Candy Store's Weekly Story Absolutely pure candy at reasonable prices—that's the daily story here. Each succeeding week, however, brings a new little tale of pure goods at exceedingly low prices. This time, two interesting offerings. Chocolate-covered marshmallows and chocolate-covered cream cherries, both at 20c. a pound — regularly 30c. here, and much more even than that in other stores.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

TROUBLE IN PUERTO PRINCIPE.

GUANTANAMO, Nov. 10.—News has been received here that the Spanish are rapidly evacuating the Province of Puerto Principe. The Cubans are occupying the towns as the Spaniards retire, and considerable trouble has occurred in various places, though details are lacking as yet. The people of that locality are very anxious for the arrival of the American troops.

The Cubans around Guantanamo are going to work on the plantations. Col. Ray refuses to issue rations to those who decline to work at 40 cents a day, the regular rate.

Several valuable horses have been stolen lately. These thefts and other lawless acts are attributed to the insurgent chief, Matamoro, who, with his hand, has been operating between here and Santiago. Gen. Castillo is at the head of the gendarmery sent out by Gen. Wood to capture the hand.

PARIS PAPERS ON PEACE

Our Commissioners Criticised Severely for Having Replied to Spain Only in English.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

A Rupture Still Predicted by Some of the Newspapers of the French Capital — Comment on the Situation.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The newspapers of this city, after yesterday's meeting of the Peace Commissions, seemed to have gathered from some source or other the impression that the Spanish Commissioners have cause for complaint against the Americans, because the latter presented their replies to the Spanish proposals in English, and without a Spanish translation of the document. There is no basis for complaint on the subject.

The President of the Spanish Commission, Señor Montero Rios, and Judge Day, the President of the American Commission, agreed that, owing to the length of the document, all concerned might be spared the reading of matter which is usually translated in writing into Spanish for the benefit of Señor Montero Rios and two other members of the Spanish Commission, who do not understand English.

Each side, up to the present, has made its own written translations, but the Americans alone have supplied an interpreter for the joint sessions, the Spaniards relying on the American interpreter instead of furnishing an interpreter for their side, as they might have been expected to do. The American interpreter is Mr. Arthur Ferguson, and the Spaniards have marveled at the facility with which he did his work. They have never once checked him or corrected him in the slightest degree.

In view of the facts in the case, some of the references of the Paris newspapers this morning are interesting.

Regarding yesterday's meeting, The Figaro says: "The American Commissioners contented themselves with producing a long memorandum, written in English. After having deposited this upon the table, they left the task of translating it to the Spanish Commissioners, apologizing courteously for its length and the difficulties of translation. They then retired. The situation then at present is as follows: The Americans persist in refusing to take over the Cuban debt, and exact the cession of the Philippines. The Spaniards, on their side, refuse to cede the archipelago."

The Petit Bleu remarks: "All diplomatic forms were outraged by the Americans at yesterday's sitting. It is customary in such cases to read the memorandum presented to the other side. The Americans, however, contented themselves with throwing it, written in English, upon the table."

Concluding, The Petit Bleu says: "A member of the Spanish Commission has remarked that his colleagues can never admit the claims of America in regard to the Philippines. The protocol says the treaty of peace shall determine the disposition and control of the Philippines, and the Americans now claim that 'disposition' means that the colony shall be surrendered to America. This Spain can never admit." The Petit Bleu then expresses its belief in an early rupture of the negotiations.

The Rappel says: "A Spanish Commissioner has declared that the Spaniards will yield only to force in the question of the Philippine Islands." Continuing, The Rappel asserts that it anticipates a rupture of the negotiations at an early date, adding: "The country which started out as the liberator of Cuba now threatens war, although her demands as to Cuba have been acceded to, because she cannot annex territory which played no part in the bringing on of the war. We preferred the liberator of Cuba to the oppressor of Spain."

The Gaulois presents a long argument in favor of Spanish retention of the Philippine Islands, saying, among other things, that the Spaniards refuse absolutely to admit even in principle the cessation of their authority in the Philippine Islands, adding that the outcome is likely to be a rupture of the negotiations, followed by the occupation of the Philippine Islands by the American troops. As a final eventuality, The Gaulois intimates that there might be a possibility of European intervention, although the paper doubts this, in view of the differences which divide France, Great Britain, and Russia. Germany alone, according to The Gaulois, seems disposed to offer aid to Spain, saying: "The expected arrival of Emperor William at Cadiz and his probable visit to the Queen Regent are sufficiently significant indications of his friendly disposition to Spain."

The Matin announces that the Spaniards, on Saturday next, will present "a fresh refutation of the points of law and fact advanced by the Americans." Continuing, The Matin remarks: "It is thought the negotiations will last for some time yet, and it is altogether untrue that a rupture is imminent."

SPANISH PAPERS ARE DEFIANT.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The Madrid newspapers are regaling their readers with virulent attacks upon everything American. They assert that, "owing to the brutality of the American soldiery, brigandage is rife in the interior of Puerto Rico, and many residents are quitting their homes."

They compare the "present disorder" with the "tranquility under Spanish rule." With regard to the Philippines, they reiterate that "America's demands will not be tolerated."

SPANISH TRADE ENLIVENED.

Our Consular Agent at Grao Reports Renewed Commercial Activity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—United States Consular Agent Hertens at Grao, in a report on trade conditions in Eastern Spain, says that commercial affairs are in a more promising condition, business activity is noticeable, and confidence seems to be restored. A significant fact noted by the Consular Agent is the abolition by the Spanish Government of the war tax of 2½ per cent. on exports. The effect of that tax, he says, was only to hamper trade without any special benefit to the Treasury.

The returns of exports for September indicated this greater activity, and, as the export tax is collected on these goods, hopes for improvement in this shipping trade during the coming season are well founded. Heavy shipments of Spanish onions are reported, including 40,000 crates, and as these are packed entirely for the American market, Mr. Mertens says it is a pity that they could not be shipped direct, as the transhipment by England must have increased the cost of this vegetable. He reports a large opening for American exports in Spain again, particularly tobacco petroleum, and staves.

PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH CLUB.

William Blakie Discusses Athletics at Its Sixty-third Dinner.

The Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club of this city held its sixty-third dinner and meeting last night in the Down-Town Association's headquarters, 60 Pine Street. Some forty members attended, including Runyon Pyatt, the President, who was in the chair; W. B. Templeton, Secretary and Treasurer; William E. Lucas, A. B. Rogers, J. L. de Fremery, and Major A. B. Garner.

The feature of the evening was a lecture by William Blakie on "Athletics for Business Men." Mr. Blakie dwelt on the importance of physical exercise for men engaged in business, and suggested that the club get its own home, where a place for gymnastic work could be provided.

Reports were read from the delegates to the convention of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, which was held last month at the Waldorf-Astoria, and also the reports of the Financial and Eentertainment Committees, who saw to the entertainment of the convention members. Mr. Templeton read a letter containing a set of complimentary resolutions passed by the New England Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club in recognition of the hospitality shown their members in this city by the local club at the time of the convention.

Mortuary Chapel for St. Leo's Church.

A mortuary chapel is in course of construction adjoining St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, Father Ducey having obtained a number of subscriptions for the work. It is in the general external style of the main building, and will form an extention west of it. It will have a twenty-five-foot front and extend back to the rear of the church. Work was begun several weeks ago, and it is expected it will be finished within a month.

MERRITT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The Military Commander Says We Must Either Take Them All or Drop Them.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, the commander of the American military forces in the Philippine Islands, who is now in this city, in an interview on the result of the elections in the United States is quoted as saying:

"I am very glad the President's policy seems to have been indorsed. Although I am somewhat of a Democrat, I think it highly desirable that there should be a Congress that will ratify and carry into effect the result of the war and the peace treaty."

Referring to the Marquis of Salisbury's Guildhall speech, Gen. Merritt said: "Most Americans, I believe, agree, and our English cousins insist, that we should keep the Philippine Islands.

"I don't know whether the Government is cooling toward us, but all the officials I have met here, some of them being in very high places, seemed enthusiastic over the friendship between the two countries.

"All the Englishmen I met in the East, including Governors, Consuls, naval men, military men, and business men, the latter of all nationalities, were most anxious that the United States should retain the Philippine Islands.

"We have a fine trade with North China which could be strengthened by coaling stations and headquarters in the East, without interfering with British interests. I do not think it true, as the Russian papers say, that the Pacific will become an American lake. But one thing is certain about the Philippine Islands—we must either take them all or drop them altogether."

SICKNESS IN HAWAIIAN CAMPS.

The Military Hospital Crowded and the Nursing Force Inadequate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The steamer Australia has arrived, seven days from Honolulu, and is in Quarantine. Among her passengers were thirty soldiers afflicted with malarial fever. The majority of the sick men are members of the cavalry who were detailed on garrison duty in the islands. The invalids are in charge of Capt. Hardin of the regular army and Major Chase of the New York Volunteers, both of whom are ill. The voyage improved the condition of most of the men.

Sickness among the soldiers in Camp Honolulu is increasing. New cases are of almost hourly occurrence. Typhoid fever is rampant. The military hospital is crowded and the nursing force is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it. Since Aug. 28 fifteen soldiers have succumbed to various diseases, typhoid carrying off seven. On Nov. 2, when the Australia sailed, there were no less than 208 New Yorkers on the sick list. Every effort is being made to place the camp in good sanitary condition.

The troopships Valencia and Senator sailed yesterday afternoon, and the Arizona, which has been delayed here on account of an accident to her water tank, will sail Sunday for Manila. Capt. John Barnes of the Arizona has resigned. First Officer C. W. Ames succeeds him.

Gen. King has been confined to his room for several days suffering from the effects of a vaccination wound. The inflammation is serious and there is a possibility of blood-poisoning.

A SOLDIER'S IMPOSING FUNERAL.

Military Honors at Fishkill for Private Sidney Schofield of the 71st.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Sidney A. Scofield, private in Company K, Seventy-first New York Regiment, who was killed during the fighting at Santiago, was buried with military honors here to-day. The body of Scofield was brought from Santiago on the transport Panama. Twelve hundred people marched in the funeral parade.

Scofield was the last man to be mustered into the regiment and the first man to be killed. He and Private Skinner were buried side by side, and the Lewis Tompkins Hose Company, of which Scofield was a member, sent for his body. To-day business was suspended in both the villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan. Every factory in the town closed down, and school was let out for the day. There were twelve civic organizations who joined in the ceremonies. The Fishkill and Matteawan Band headed the procession.

Fifteen members of the Seventy-first Regiment came up from New York and acted as (an escort for the remains. They were under the command of Sergt. Runstall and Corp. Foley. For two miles the procession marched in the pouring rain to the cemetery, and crowds stood out in the wet during the ceremonies at the grave. The Rev. Dr. Hall of Newburg made an address, and a poem was read. Three volleys were fired over the grave, and taps were sounded.

First New Jersey Mustered Out.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, went through muster-out and payment at the armory in Orange Street to-day. The mustering-out officer was Capt. W. C. Butler, Third Infantry, who mustered all the men into the service. None of the Captains was paid, as all still have their accountings to make. The privates received about $60 each. This included pay from Sept. 1 to Nov. 4 inclusive, ration allowances for thirty days' furlough, and balance due on clothing account. The 300 recruits enlisted in June, and joining the regiment in July, received an average of $40 apiece.

Twenty-second Still in Service.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—This was the date set for the mustering out of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers, but a hitch occurred. The rolls are not finished, and the regiment will not be ready for mustering out before next Monday or Tuesday. The men have not received their pay for October yet.

HOWELL HELD FOR FORGERY.

A New York Man Sent to Jail in Default of $5,000 Bail in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—Gardiner Howell of New York City, charged with forgery, was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Bill in police court this morning. The testimony of the men whose names were forged was heard.

Probable cause was found, and he was bound over to the December term of the Superior Court under bonds of $5,000, in default of which he went to jail.

Newspapers Favored in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Authority was cabled the postal official in Puerto Rico today to accept the newspapers published in that island as second-class mail matter. The action is based on a cablegram from Major Gen. Brooke at Ponce, saying the newspapers there were being treated as third-class matter, at 1 cent for two ounces, and recommending that they be given the same basis as newspapers here, the second-class one-cent-a-pound rate.

Fireman Killed at Cambridge, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—James F. Dalton, a ladderman of the Fire Department, was killed by falling from a ladder at the fire in the packing factory of John P. Squire & Co., on Gore Street, this morning. The fire started in the two-story packing house and assumed such huge proportions that four alarms were sent out. The property loss is small.

Two Suicides in Corning, N. Y.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Frank A. Williams, a carpenter, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. Mrs. Judson Danin, who took a dose of carbolic acid yesterday with suicidal intentions, died from the effects of the poison to-day.

Wife-Murderer Smith to Die.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 10.—George A. Smith, wife murderer, was this afternoon sentenced by Justice Davy to the electric chair at Auburn during the week of Dec. 19.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OPEN CORRUPTION IN CUBA

Autonomist Control Said to be Worse than the Old Spanish Administration.

UPRISING FEARED IN HAVANA

Blanco Takes Precautions Against a Possible Attack of Soldiers Made Discontented by the Failure to Pay Their Wages.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Since early on the morning of Sunday last the streets of Havana have again presented the appearance of a state of siege. At every corner four regulars are stationed, armed with Mauser rifles, besides the usual city patrol.

As it is known that the Orden Publico forces have been threatening trouble over the refusal of the Government to pay the wages due them, it was at first supposed that these military precautions were taken owing to the fear of an outbreak in that quarter. Later, however, it was learned that Col. Masso Parro, late commander of the disbanded Cuba Española Brigade, with his officers, had threatened to come to the city, proceed to the palace, and demand the settlement of his and his officers' pay. Fearing that the arrival of Col. Parro would be the signal for other malcontents to join the movement, and thus cause serious trouble, Capt. Gen. Blanco forbade Col. Parro coming to Havana. Anticipating insubordination, however, Gen. Blanco promptly took precautions to quell any attempted uprising.

Col. Masso Parro first attracted attention when, ranking as a Brigadier General of the Cuban insurgents, he deserted to the Spanish ranks, received the rank of Colonel, and organized a brigade of 3,000 Cubans under his leadership, known as the Cuba Española Brigade, which did signal service for the Spaniards during the late war. About a month ago, as told at the time in press dispatches, the brigade began to cause considerable trouble in Cienfuegos by clamoring for its overdue pay. The men intrenched themselves on the Tubulcan estate, outside of the city, and refused to disband or lay down their arms until a settlement was made with them on a cash basis. Gen. Aguirre, the Spanish Military Governor of Cienfuegos, visited the camp under a flag of truce and held a conference with Col. Parro. The result of this meeting was that a portion of the overdue money was paid to the soldiers, and the brigade in turn disbanded.

This was the first serious trouble with the irregular, or mobilized, troops over the question of the non-payment of wages, but open discontent in regard to this matter has since spread to every branch of the service. The trouble in this connection has been heightened now by the announcement that the $24 which the Government agreed to pay to every enlisted man obtaining his discharge will only be paid upon the evacuation of the island by the respective regiments to which the soldiers belonged. This latest announcement is a modification of a previous decree, providing that the troops would only be paid upon landing in Spain. This met with such an energetic protest, however, that it was subsequently revoked, over 20,000 of the enlisted men asking for their discharge, in order that they might remain in Cuba. When the partial payment before referred to was made to the Cuba Española Brigade, the money was divided among the rank and file, Col. Parro and his officers accepting a promise of the future payment of their salaries, the total amount being over $100,000, which sum they now claim.

The battalion of Sancti Spiritus guerrillas was partially paid on Saturday last, but the members showed their discontent by appointing a committee to go to the palace in Havana and demand from Capt. Gen. Blanco the payment of over $100,000 still due them. The Battalion Municipal, composed of firemen of Havana, who engaged in active operations in the field for three whole years, are owed $1,700,000, none of which, it is claimed, has been paid. These are only a few instances showing the position of the Spanish Army here, whose discontent increases daily, causing a display of armed force in the streets of the city on the slightest suspicion of an open manifestation of such displeasure.

It is alleged that the corruption in the Department of Finance of the Insular Government has reached such a pitch that employes and officials are openly taxed 20, 30, and even 40 per cent. discount on their salaries, which they are forced to accept or go unpaid. The same corrupt system, it is further asserted, pervades every branch of the administration, the local press going so far as to ask for the ousting of the municipal officers, saying that the Autonomist control is worse than the old Spanish colonial administration.

This state of affairs has developed a gang of thieves, burglars, and murderers, jeopardizing the lives and property of peaceable citizens. The number of robberies and assaults multiplies daily. It may safely be said that nearly all the crimes are the result of hunger and privation, the instinct of self-preservation being stronger than any social law. The situation daily grows worse; corruption and bribery flourish, crime spreads, and hundreds of persons die from want.

HAVANA CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Spanish Officials and Importers Charged with Evading Duties.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—As an offset to the petition of certain Spanish merchants and importers that the American customs tariff be not put in force at Havana until sixty days after the occupation of the city by the United States, a circular letter is being signed by many business houses here, especially those representing American concerns. The new circular claims that the present tariff is prejudicial to Havana, as other markets—Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Gibara—now under American control, are working with a specific duty much lower than the Spanish tariff in force in Havana.

It is claimed by the Spanish petitioners, who are in a minority, that they desire to get rid of their goods imported under the higher Spanish tariff before the reduction is made effective, so that they may not be subjected to loss, but the new circular charges that some of the importers are in combination with corrupt Spanish Custom House officials to lay in large stocks of goods at less cost than they would incur by paying the American duties.

It is declared, therefore, that compliance with the request for the extension would be prejudicial to the commercial world at large, and especially detrimental to the interests of American producers and manufacturers represented here.

Englishmen Buy a Cuban Railway.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The sale of the Ferro Carril Urbano's entire street railroad system is announced to an English stock company for $1,600,000. The system covers twenty-five miles of road between Cerro, Jesus del Monte, Castillo del Principe, and Vedado. The entire line will be rebuilt, and the motive power will be changed to electricity. Several American corporations made bids, but the English company's terms were the most favorable. A meeting of the Board of Directors is only necessary to ratify the sale.

SECOND ARMY CORPS MOVING.

Thirty-fifth Michigan the First Regiment to Start Southward.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Nov. 10.—The general movement of the Second Army Corps South began this morning with the departure of the Thirty-fifth Michigan Regiment for Augusta, Ga. The Michigan troops broke camp in a heavy rainstorm, and were loaded in three sections of a train side tracked in the outskirts of camp. A Surgeon was assigned to each section, and a hospital car was attached to the rear of the third section.

The Second Tennessee Regiment struck its tents and started this afternoon for Columbia, S. C. Two and three regiments will be started away from here daily, and if there is no delay on the Southern railroads, Gen. Young expects to have his entire corps of 25,000 troops in the Southern camps by next Wednesday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 10.—Brig. Gen. Waite's staff and the Eighth Massachusetts left for Americus, Ga., to-day on the Southern Railway. All regiments will be away by Tuesday.

The Sick in Santiago Camps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The War Department has received the following report as to health conditions at Santiago Nov. 8: "Total sick, 81,184; fever all kinds, 770; deaths, Joseph Harcisse, private Company C, Ninth Volunteers, Nov. 7, typhoid; Dennis Alexander, private Company F, Ninth Volunteers, Nov. 7, phthisis pulmonalis. Report for Nov. 9: Total sick, 1230; fever, all kinds, 642; no deaths. In response to a cable inquiry by Surgeon General Sternberg, Gen. Wood said he did not need a hospital ship to bring home any of the sick men.

PLANS OF THE CUBAN LEADERS.

President Masso, in a Letter to President McKinley, Defines the Attitude of the Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A letter from President Masso of the Cuban Provisional Government to President McKinley became accessible to-day. It is dated Santa Cruz del Sur, Sept. 23, and was intended to fully define the attitude of the Cuban revolutionists toward the ultimate formation of a democratic government. The letter reviews exhaustively the events leading up to the signing of the protocol between Spain and the United States, consummating in the sphere of law the declaration of the American Congress that the Cuban people are free and independent. The communication teems with expressions of profound gratitude for the deliverance of the people of the island from Spanish dominion, but its tenor is independent.

"Even if there be no direct relations between the American Government and this Government Council," says President Masso, "there can be no denial that there is a fundamental agreement as to our ends. The logic of events has imposed it, and will also impose it in our line of action. The Cuban revolution since its inception has had, and to-day it has more than ever for its aim, the independence of Cuba, so as to establish in it a democratic republic."

Continuing in the same strain, the Cuban President asserts that the complex labor in which he and his people have been and are engaged has been but in part realized, the problems which they are now facing entailing the final pacification of the island and the establishment of a government chosen by the will of all the Cubans. It is given as the purpose of the Cuban leaders to establish a liberal political system based on liberty, order, and respect for all legitimate interests.

"Following this line of conduct, continues President Masso, "we shall give our most efficient aid to the American Government. Its task is our task, and the policy of the United States inspires us with full faith, and we have absolute confidence in its intentions. We are in duty bound to keep united the revolutionary elements, so as to direct them for the best interest intrusted to us.

"In that way, while we give practical proof of our gratitude to the American people and its Government, we also take pains to fulfill the mission imposed upon us. We will stand by those men who have sacrificed everything for the welfare of their country, and we are ready to answer for our conduct.

"This does not mean that the American Government shall not provide for the immediate guarantee of order and tranquillity of Cuba. The United States will attend to these directly, and for that purpose will occupy with its troops certain garrisoned towns of the island. But this will not prevent the free working of the civil institutions for the period ad interim. The natural development of events will necessarily bring about a practical understanding between the American Government and the people of Cuba upon a common basis. And no one will be authorized to speak in the name of Cuba but those persons who, with the aims and ends heretofore expressed, have been and may be empowered by the Cubans.

"Thus we shall have the full assurance that the American policy will attain its high and noble object without any conflicts or difficulties, and that Cuba very shortly will enjoy the inestimable boon, sole object of all her desires, to constitute a serious Government, the asylum of liberty, the security of order, and the guarantee of the rights of all its inhabitants, and which shall be the cornerstone of its future wealth and prosperity."

CUBAN PAPER'S PROUD BOAST.

Says the Insurgents Have Wiped Out the Spanish Navy and Can Defeat America's.

GUANTANAMO, Nov. 10.—A Cuban paper at Majagua says:

"It is high time the Americans left. The Cubans have fought three years for liberty, and have finally obtained it. They can hold it against the world. As they have wiped out the Spanish Navy, so, if necessary, they can wipe out the navy of the United States, or, for that matter, the navies of the entire world."

GEN. WOOD VISITS GUANTANAMO.

Appoints Perez Mayor and Orders Supplies for His Men.

GUANTANAMO, Nov. 10.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, reached Guantanamo last evening shortly before midnight on the Hist, Capt. Young commanding. On landing this morning he was received by the Cuban General, Perez, and a delegation of Cubans. After inspecting Col. Ray's regiment and visiting the local hospitals and public buildings, he had a long interview with Perez.

As usual, Perez claimed that he wanted to disband his men in a day or two, and offered them for police use in the district to put down bandits. The offer was refused by Gen. Wood, but the American commander ordered that supplies be sent to the followers of Perez. As there are several factions here with candidates for office, Gen. Wood told Perez that they must combine, as otherwise he could not recognize any of them, and would appoint officials to suit himself, though he would prefer, if possible, to make appointments agreeable to all. Ultimately Perez accepted all the conditions laid down by Gen. Wood, who appointed him Mayor and reduced several civil officers.

Rich Mines Near Guantanamo.

GUANTANAMO, Nov. 10.—Mr. Greenwood, a mining expert, known at Washington, has been looking over the land in this part of the province in the interests of American capitalists. He has found coal, iron, and copper, though he declines to say where. From the statements of others, it seems that this part of the country is rich in ores, entirely undeveloped.

American Officer Shot in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 10.—Lieut. Graham of the Fifth United States Infantry is suffering from a flesh wound caused by a stray bullet fired from a Cuban mob surrounding an alleged Spanish guerrilla who was rescued by some American soldiers and placed in jail for safety, the enraged Cubans threatening his life.

Puerto Rican Commissioner Returning

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 10.—United States Special Commissioner Carroll sailed to-day for New York by the Red D Line steamer Caracas, Capt. Woodrick. He goes to prepare and present to President McKinley his preliminary report as to Puerto Rican conditions and needs.

Property of the French Republic.

VICHY CÉLESTINS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia.

Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency, 230 Broadway, N. Y.

Notice: We desire to direct attention to our Foreign Costumes and Gowns, which will be offered at *one-half import cost.*

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

To-day and To-morrow, Nov. 11 and 12, will offer the following remarkable values in *Girls' Outer Garments:*

Girls' Kersey Jackets, silk lined, in all colors, ages 10, 12, and 14 years (retail value $11.50) . . $7.50

Misses' Kersey Jackets, silk lined, black, navy, tan and castor, $8.75, $12.00 and $15.00.

Misses' Tailored Suits, suitable for ladies, 32, 34, and 36 bust, or misses, 14, 16, and 18 years (retail value $20) $12.50

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Further Testimony Taken Yesterday by Commissioners at Detroit, Mich., and Burlington, Vt.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10.—Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton, and Dr. Connor of the War Investigation Commission, to-day began the examination of witnesses in Detroit. Major A. W. Corliss of the Seventh United States Infantry was the first witness. He returned from Cuba on the transport Seneca.

"There were two contract surgeons on board the Seneca," said the Major, "but they could not get any thermometers or any delicacies for the sick, except a little malted milk and cereals. Most of the supplies were obtained at the last moment, I think, from the Relief. There was one nurse on board, Miss Jennings."

Gen. Dodge read a statement reported to have been made by a soldier of the Seventh Regiment, to the effect that positions as Corporal were readily obtained by paying a stipulated price.

"That is a lie," responded Major Corliss.

Capt. Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, testified that he returned with three odd companies, aboard the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which had no accommodations for carrying troops. There were no regular nurses aboard, and the two doctors, witness considered, were young and inexperienced, and hardly qualified to cope with the conditions, especially as one of them was ill. Capt. Booth said the men were all in such miserable condition from malarial poisoning on reaching Montauk that their stomachs would retain nothing.

Dr. Charles B. Nancred, Surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, was questioned by Dr. Connor as to whether Major Appel, Surgeon in charge of medical work and supplies at Siboney, fully attended to his duty. Dr. Nancred replied that there was great delay in transferring the sick and wounded from the hospitals to the ships. They had much difficulty, he said, in finding Dr. Appel, who staid aboard the hospital ship Olivette. Witness said that the sick suffered especially in the early part of the campaign from the multiplicity of duties imposed upon the medical officers. The fault was not so much the lack of doctors, but lack of proper assignment and management of the whole.

Dr. Lawrence B. Knowles of Three Rivers, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers, was heard in reference to the hospitals at Tampa and Fernandina. Dr. Connor read from a report of an inspection of the Fernandina hospital Aug. 18, and called attention to the criticism that bed clothes were not properly cleaned. Dr. Knowles said that these clothes were sprinkled with chloride of lime and with bichloride of mercury when they could get it, and after that were thoroughly belied. He admitted the truth of the Inspector's report that the number of nurses was totally inadequate. He had made requisitions to the Chief Surgeon of the corps, Dr. Henley, for more nurses, but he admitted that he did not go further in his quest.

Dr. Connor asked why he did not write or wire the Surgeon General of the army on the subject. The witness replied that if he did not have any better success than he had had in applying for lime it would have been of no use.

The Rev. Helen Stuart Richards of Boston testified upon the condition of the hospitals at Camp Thomas, where she voluntarily helped care for the soldiers from June 9 to Aug. 14 by permission of Gen. Brooke. She said:

"In the Second Division, Third Corps, hospital, I would mention the general dirt and disorder, the lack of disinfectants, and the horrible stench. Patients were frequently filthy, and they were very infrequently bathed. Some with high fevers were never bathed, not having even their necks and arms sponged. I found patients with their eyes, nostrils, and mouths full of horrible flies. Mosquito netting was there, but it was not always in use; there was utter neglect to put the mosquito netting down where it would relieve the men. My opinion is that the nurses were incompetent, but that is not strange, perhaps, in view of the fact that they were taken from the ranks."

Dr. Connor—That is the only way they could be provided, under the army regulations.

Capt. George S. Young, Company H, Seventh United States Infantry, testified to having returned from Cuba on board the Concha, which carried 175 sick men. No medical officer was detailed to go with the ship, but Dr. Lesser, a volunteer doctor from the Red Cross, was aboard, and had with him a pharmacist and eight Red Cross women nurses. There was nothing to eat on the boat, except the ordinary rations, not any such food as sick people could eat.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 10.—Ex-Gov. Woodbury of the War Investigating Commission finished taking testimony in this city to-day. Capt. C. M. Brownell of Company M, First Vermont Volunteers, said:

"When we got to Chickamauga the regiment was threadbare and almost barefooted. It would have been clothed earlier if the officers had made proper requisition. Major Nimms was not a soldier. He had no system. He was erratic. His incapacity was known at brigade division and corps headquarters. A petition to the Governor of the men. "A petition to the Governor was signed by every officer of the regiment present at Fort Ethan Allen on return from Chickamauga, asking that Major Nimms be not appointed to an office in the National Guard on its reorganization."

He said Col. Clark was absent so much of the time that he had no influence with the men.

Associate Rabbi for Temple Beth-El.

The Board of Trustees of the Temple Beth-El, at Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, has decided to call to the temple an associate rabbi, and the name of the Rev. Dr. S. Schulum of Kansas City will be submitted to the congregation Sunday. Rabbi K. Kohler has found the work of the parish too much for one man. Dr. Schulum is thirty-four years old. He is a graduate of the University of Berlin and of the School of Reformed Judaism of Berlin.

Central Park Monkey Attacks Keeper.

Edward Murray, one of the Central Park menagerie keepers, was cleaning in the monkey house yesterday when a Rhesus monkey, a large animal, stuck his arm out of his cage and seized the keeper's hand. The monkey scratched the hand deeply several times before the keeper could break away. Murray had the hand bandaged, and it is thought that it will be all right in a few days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The verbal order of Gen. John R. Brooke, President of the Commission on the Evacuation of Puerto Rico, directing Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers, a member of the commission, upon the completion of its work, to return to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the Army, is confirmed by the Secretary of War. The leave of absence granted Gen. Gordon is extended ten days.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General, will proceed to San Juan, Puerto Rico, as Inspector General of that department.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from Savannah to Havana as an assistant to Col. Charles W. Williams, Depot Quartermaster at that place.

The following are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, their services being no longer needed: Brig. Gen. Charles E. Compton, (Colonel Fourth Cavalry,) Dec. 6; Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, Jan. 3, 1899. Gen. Compton is relieved from further duty with the First Army Corps, and on the date specified above will join his regiment. Gen. Ames is relieved from further duty with the Second Army Corps and will proceed to his home.

The following medical officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States: Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Major and Surgeon, United States Army,) and Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Major and Surgeon, United States Army.)

Second Lieut. Rudolph J. Haas, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Frank D. Newberry, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. Alexander J. Taylor, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, are honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following officers will report at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for promotion: First Lieut. William C. Wren, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Frank J. Morrow, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. William A. Raibourn, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert S. Offley, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, Seventeenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry.

Leaves of absence on account of sickness are extended to Second Lieut. William L. Hughes, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Peter B. Cummings, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Samuel R. Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry; Major Eugene F. Ladd, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and Capt. Philip P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. William H. Johnston, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. George B. Duncan, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Lexington, Ky., to Chicago, and report for assignment to duty as an assistant to the Adjutant General of that department.

The resignation of First Lieut. Otway W. Rash, Assistant Surgeon, has been accepted to take effect Dec. 1

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT

It Is a Very Voluminous One and Deals Almost Entirely with the War with Spain.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

It Is Shown that Gen. Miles Superseded Gen. Shafter in the Command in Cuba—Why the Puerto Rican Troops Landed at Guanica.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The annual report of Major Gen. Miles, commanding the United States Army, has been submitted to the Secretary of War and was to-day made public. The report, a very voluminous one, is made up in great part of a general review of the war with Spain and the preceding and attendant circumstances in respect to the preparation and condition of the troops, and in this connection many of the letters, telegrams, and orders published from time to time before, during, and after the war are republished.

One point made clear by the report, over which heretofore there seemed in some quarters to be a division of opinion, is that Major Gen. Miles was certainly and clearly in command at Cuba after his arrival there, and superseded Major Gen. Shafter, who up to that time had been in command.

It is also fully made clear why in the Puerto Rican expedition Guanica was finally decided upon as the landing place for the troops, instead of Port Fajardo or Cape San Juan, as had been first planned.

Short references are made to a lack of ammunition and of uniforms, proper clothing, and general equipment at times.

The report opens with an enumeration by Gen. Miles of the reports which are submitted with his own. It then proceeds to discuss the war with Spain. Among other things, Gen. Miles says:

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

"At the close of the great civil war the Government had a million veterans in arms, well equipped for war for that time. The great amount of war material then in the possession of the Government was sold or gradually used up by issue either to the militia of the States or to the regular forces that have been engaged in military operations on the frontier for the last thirty years. The supplies and material that were not sold, but stored, were gradually reduced to the minimum, and the war with Spain found this country with a very small army—25,000 men—with war material sufficient only to equip that force and furnish it with a small amount of ammunition; but the tentage, transportation, and camp equipage were insufficient for any important military operations; in fact, quite an amount of valuable transportation, including ambulances, had been disposed of within the last few years.

"Prior to the passage of the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 20, 1898, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, &c., Congress had appropriated $50,000,000 for the National defense, and in the interim between this time and actual hostilities efforts were made to have furnished material for military operations on a more extensive scale than had been done in former years. This action of Congress was very important, as that time was most opportune and favorable for securing such munitions of war as were absolutely essential to the proper equipping of an army and to the securing of articles not in demand or available in this country at that time, but which are used in modern warfare; and the purchase of smokeless powder, rapid-fire and machine guns, modern rifles, &c., was urged at that time.

"Several bills were pending in Congress during the Winter of 1897-8 providing for the increase of the regular army, which finally resulted in the act, approved April 26, 1898, authorizing an increase in the enlisted strength of the army to 62,597 men. Congress subsequently authorized the enlistment of 10,000 men possessing immunity from diseases incident to tropical climates.

"On April 9 I recommended the equipment of 50,000 volunteers, and also on April 15 recommended that an additional auxiliary force of 40,000 men be provided for the protection of the coasts and as a reserve. This, with the increase of the regular army and the 10,000 "immunes" would have given us an effective force of 162,597, which, with an auxiliary force of 50,000 natives, considered sufficient, and deemed it of the first importance to well equip such force rather than to partly equip a much larger number."

In his letter of the 15th, among other things, Gen. Miles said: "In my judgment, the available force of the regular army should be mobilized in the best and most available healthful position in the Department of the Gulf. I suggest Chickamauga Park on account of its altitude and advantages for preparing a command for the serious requirements of actual warfare. The history of the expedition to the Crimea and to Egypt indicates the necessity of complete and perfect equipment of each military organization, and the army should be thoroughly and effectively organized in every department, in order that, upon landing on foreign soil, every company, battery, regiment, brigade, and division shall be in perfect condition, fully supplied and equipped to render effective service."

OBSTACLES TO BE AVOIDED.

"At the commencement of the war," the report then goes on to say, "the problem was largely a naval one, and until the question of superiority between our navy and the Spanish Navy, or such naval forces as might be furnished by any other European power or combination of powers supporting the Spanish Government, was determined, military operations had to be determined by the success or failure of our naval forces. I was fully convinced that should our navy prove superior the position of the Spanish Army in Cuba would be rendered untenable, with a minimum loss of life and treasure to the United States.

"There were two most serious obstacles to be avoided—one was placing an army on the Island of Cuba before our navy controlled the Cuban waters; and the other was putting an army on the island at a time when a large number of the men must die from the diseases that have prevailed in that country, according to all statistics, for the last 100 years. For the latter reason I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, under date of April 18, 1898, forwarding a communication from Surgeon General Sternberg regarding the danger of putting an army in Cuba during the sickly season, and at the same time urged the plan of harassing the Spanish forces and doing the enemy the largest amount of injury during the time necessary for our navy to demonstrate its superiority—the rainy or sickly season—and the time actually required to equip and instruct the volunteer forces with the least possible loss to ourselves. In that letter I also asserted the belief I have entertained from the first, that we could secure the surrender of the Spanish Army in the Island of Cuba without any great sacrifice of life."

In order that the volunteers should be equipped as speedily and efficiently as possible soon after the first call for volunteers was made, and that their wants and necessities might be anticipated, a letter was addressed by Gen. Miles to the Secretary of War in which Gen. Miles pointed out that he regarded it as "of the highest importance that the troops called into service by the President's proclamation be thoroughly equipped, organized, and disciplined for field service. In order that this may be done with the least delay, they ought to be in camp approximately sixty days in their States, as so many of the States have made no provision for their State militia, and not one is fully equipped for field service. After being assembled, organized, and sworn into service of the United States, they will require uniforms, tentage, complete camp equipage, arms, and ammunition, and a full supply of stationery, including blank books and reports for the Quartermaster's, Commissary, Medical, and Ordnance Departments. They will also require complete equipment of ordnance, quartermaster's, commissary, and medical supplies, hospital appliances, transportation, including ambulances, stretchers, &c. The officers and non-commissioned officers will have to be appointed and properly instructed in their duties and responsibilities, and have some instruction in tactical exercises, guard duties, &c., all of which is of the highest importance to the efficiency and health of the command. This preliminary work should be done before the troops leave their States. While this is being done, the general officers and staff officers can be appointed and properly instructed, large camps of instruction can be judiciously selected, ground rented, and stores collected. At the end of sixty days the regiments, batteries, and troops can be brigaded and formed into divisions and corps, and proper commanding Generals assigned, and this great force may be properly equipped, molded, and organized into an effective army with the least possible delay."

LACK OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

It is noted that on April 15, and later on May 10, the mobilization of troops at Tampa, preparatory to immediate movements on Cuba, was begun, but that "none of these movements materialized. The want of proper equipment and ammunition rendered the movement impracticable."

The report then says: "Congregating tens of thousands of men, many of whom were not unformed, and scarcely any properly equipped, in great camps away from their States rendered it difficult for them to be properly supplied with food, cooking utensils, camp equipage, blankets, tentage, medical supplies, transportation, &c., and was to a great extent the cause, in my judgment, of the debilitating effect upon the health and strength of the men, who were otherwise in good physical condition. The material necessary to clothe and equip large armies was not even manufactured at that time, and the consequent condition of the troops for weeks and months was injurious to the commands in many ways.

PUBLICATION OF ORDERS DELAYED.

"There being a lack of uniformity in the amount of clothing furnished by the States and applied for by the different commands, Gen. Miles issued an order on the subject, but the publication of this order was delayed from May 16 to May 25, 1898; and the order specifying the allowance of wheel transportation, tentage, &c., for the Medical Department of the army, including ambulances, stretchers, litter bearers, &c., was not published until June 22, 1898.

Then follows an account of the fuller and later mobilization of the troops at Tampa, and how the invasion of Cuba was then delayed on account of the movement of Admiral Cervera's fleet from the Cape Verde Islands to the waters of the West Indies. Later, definite information having been received that Cervera's fleet had been inclosed in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by the navy, orders were given to Gen. Shafter, May 30, 1898, to place his troops on transports and go to the assistance of the navy in capturing that fleet and harbor. It was expected that the transports engaged at that time would convey some 25,000 men.

GEN. MILES WISHED TO GO TO CUBA.

In this connection Gen. Miles's report says:

I desired to go with this command, and sent the following telegram to the honorable Secretary of War:

[Telegram.]
Headquarters of the Army,
Tampa, Fla., June 5, 1898.

The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

This expedition has been delayed through no fault of any one connected with it. It contains the principal part of the army, which, for intelligence and efficiency, is not excelled by any body of troops on earth. It contains fourteen of the best conditioned regiments of volunteers, the last of which arrived this morning. Yet these have never been under fire. Between 30 and 40 per cent. are undrilled, and in one regiment over 300 men have never fired a gun. I request ample protection while at sea at all times for this command from the navy. This enterprise is so important that I desire to go with this army corps, or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this and capture Position No. 2. Now that the military is about to be used, I believe that it should be continued with every energy, making the most judicious disposition of it to accomplish the desired result. MILES.
Major General Commanding Army.

On the next day this message was received:

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1898—2:35 P. M.
Major Gen. Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

The President wants to know the earliest moment you can have an expeditionary force ready to go to Puerto Rico large enough to take and hold island without the force under Gen. Shafter.
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Reply was sent that such an expedition could be ready in ten days.

The report then points out that when the debarkation of the troops was in progress "it was found that many of the steamers were not suitable for transport service, they having been built entirely for freight steamers and not equipped for properly conveying troops and munitions of war."

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN SUBMITTED.

On June 24, Gen. Miles submitted a plan of campaign with the result that the following order was received to organize an expedition for operation against the enemy in Cuba and Puerto Rico:

Washington, D. C., June 26, 1898.

Sir: By direction of the President an expedition will be organized with the least possible delay, under the immediate command of Major Gen. Brooke, United States Army, consisting of three divisions, taken from the troops best equipped in the First and Third Army Corps, and two divisions from the Fourth Army Corps, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The command under Major Gen. Shafter, or such part thereof as can be spared from the work now in hand, will join the foregoing expedition, and you will command the forces thus united in person.

Transports for this service will be assembled at Tampa with the least possible delay. The naval forces will furnish convoy, and co-operate with you in accomplishing the object in view. You will place yourself in close touch with the senior officer of the navy in those waters, with the view to harmonious and forceful action.

Estimates will be made by you immediately in the several staff departments for the necessary supplies and subsistence, such estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

For the information of the President, copies of all orders and instructions given by you from time to time will be forwarded on the day of their issue to the Adjutant General of the Army. Also daily reports of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Secretary of War direct.

It is important that immediate preparation be made for this movement, and when ready report to this department for further instructions.
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Miles then states that while these movements were in progress the capture of Puerto Rico had already been determined upon, and transports were being gathered for an expedition for that purpose. It was his opinion that during the interim before such an expedition could be equipped and organized, it would be advisable to utilize a small portion of the troops then available at Tampa to take the Isle of Pines, off the south coast of Cuba, which was then occupied by a very small force of Spanish troops, and was being used as a base for smuggling supplies to the Island of Cuba.

The correspondence with Gen. Garcia as to co-operation on his part with the American forces, and his promise of all possible aid, follows, and then the reports of the engagements at Siboney and at Playa del Este and the congratulatory telegram of Gen. Miles to Gen. Shafter appear. Later on Gen. Shafter telegraphed: "If Sampson will force an entrance with all his fleet to the upper bay of Santiago, we can take the place within a few hours. Under these conditions, I believe the town will surrender. If the army is to take the place I want 15,000 troops speedily, and it is not certain that they can be landed as it is getting stormy. Sure and speedy way is through the bay. Am now in position to do my part."

GEN. MILES IN COMMAND AT CUBA.

On receipt of this and preceding communications, it was decided that Gen. Miles, who was then in Washington, should go immediately to Santiago, and accordingly left Washington July 7, and arrived opposite the entrance of Santiago Harbor July 11. He at once communicated to Admiral Sampson his desire to land troops, and later, after a consultation, made all necessary plans to this end. Gen. Miles then says:

"On the following morning I rode from Siboney to the headquarters of Gen. Shafter. After consulting with him, he sent a communication to Gen. Toral, saying that the Commanding General of the American Army had arrived in camp with re-enforcement, and that we desired to meet him between the lines at any time agreeable to him. He replied that he would see us at 12 o'clock the following day.

"At the appointed time, accompanied by Brig. Gen. J. C. Gilmore and Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, of my staff, Major Gen. Shafter, two of his staff officers, and Major Gen. Wheeler, and Lieut. Wheeler, aide de camp, I met the Spanish General, Toral, with two of his staff officers and an interpreter. After some conversation between Gen. Toral and Gen. Shafter, I informed Gen. Toral distinctly that I had left Washington six days before; that it was then the determination of the Government that this portion of the Spanish forces must either be destroyed or captured; that I was there with sufficient reinforcements to accomplish that object, and that if this was not the case any number of troops would be brought there as fast as steamers could bring them, if it took 50,000 men. I told him that we offered him liberal terms, namely, to return his troops to Spain; and I also pointed out the fact that this was the only way in which his forces could return, they being on an island 3,000 miles away from their own country with no means of succor. He said that under the Spanish law he was not permitted to surrender as long as he had ammunition and food, and that he must maintain the honor of the Spanish arms. My reply was that he had already accomplished that; that he must now surrender or take the consequences, and that I would give him until daylight the next morning to decide. He appealed for longer time, saying it was impossible for him to communicate with his superiors, and upon his request I granted him until 12 o'clock noon.

"After thoroughly examining the entire position and riding along the trenches from right to left, I returned to Gen. Shafter's headquarters. Before reaching that point I received the following cablegram from Washington in reply to mine of the evening before:

[Received 2:45 P. M.]
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1898.

Major Gen. Miles:

You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms. The officers and men after parole to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson andpursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should be settled promptly. R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

"This left the matter entirely at my discretion—to accept surrender, order an assault, or withhold the same."

TWO INTERSTING DISPATCHES.

Then follow dispatches from Gen. Miles to Admiral Sampson and Gen. Henry, who had been placed by Gen. Miles in command of all the infantry and cavalry on board transports, telling them of plans, &c., after which comes the story of the surrender, in which Gen. Miles "informed Gen. Shafter that he could appoint the Commissioners" necessary to complete the capitulation. Orders also are published from Gen. Miles's headquarters, in which Gen. Shafter is given instructions. Later appears Gen. Shafter's telegram from Siboney to Gen. Miles at Playa Del Este, in which he says "it seems, from your orders given me, that you regard my force as part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving under you, General, and I shall comply with all you requests and directions, but I was told by the Secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here."

In reply to this Gen. Miles wired:

Telegram received. Have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States Army, which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto, and directed by the President to go wherever I thought my presence required, and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the order of the Secretary of War of July 13 left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event would cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine.

Gen. Miles's dispatches to Gen. Shafter are all addressed "Gen. Shafter, commanding United States forces," and signed by Gen. Miles as "Major General, commanding United States Army," or "Commanding the Army."

Further orders were later issued by Gen. Miles, as appear by the published report.

THE MOVEMENT ON PUERTO RICO.

The movement on Puerto Rico then comes in for a share of attention. On the subject the report says:

"For several days I had been anxiously looking for the arrival of tugs, launches, and lighters that had been ordered from Santiago, Washington, and Tampa, but none arrived prior to our departure, although I still hoped to meet them as we moved north through the Windward Passage. As all cablegrams concerning our landing place had passed over foreign cables, and as it was important to deceive the enemy, (who, I afterward learned, were marching to and intrenching the ground we were expected to occupy, at the very time we were taking possession of the southern coast of Puerto Rico,) and non-arrival of launches, lighters, &c., the question of successfully disembarking the command became somewhat serious; and, after all hope of receiving any appliances of this kind had disappeared, I considered the advisability of finding a safe harbor and capturing necessary appliances from the enemy. I therefore wrote the following letter to Capt. Higginson while at sea:

On Board U. S. S. Yale.
En route to Puerto Rico, July 22, 1898.

Sir: Our objective point has been Port Fajardo or Cape San Juan, but so much time has occurred since the movement was decided in that direction and such publicity has been given the enterprise, that the enemy has undoubtedly become apprised of our purpose. While it is advisable to make a demonstration near the Harbor of San Juan, near Port Fajardo, or Port Figueros, I am not decided as to the advisability of landing at either of these places, as we may find them well occupied by strong Spanish forces. If we draw them to that vicinity, we might find it judicious to quickly move to Puerto Guanica, where there is deep water near the shore—¼ fathoms—and good facilities for landing. We can move from Cape San Juan to that point in twelve hours, (one night,) and it would be impossible for the Spanish to concentrate their forces there before we will be reinforced. I am also informed that there are a large number of strong lighters in the harbors at Ponce and Guanica, as well as several sailing vessels, which would be useful. As it is always advisable not to do what your enemy expects you to do, I think it advisable after going around the northeast corner of Puerto Rico, to go immediately to Guanica and land this force and move on Ponce, which is the largest city in Puerto Rico. After, or before, this is accomplished we will receive large reinforcements, which will enable us to move in any direction or occupy any portion of the Island of Puerto Rico.

Your strong vessels can cover our landing and capture any vessels in the harbor of Ponce, Guanica, or the ports on the southern coast; one light vessel can remain at Cape San Juan to notify transports that will arrive where we have landed, nd another could scout off the have landed, and another could scout off the northwest corner of Puerto Rico to intercept respectfully, NELSON A. MILES,
Major General, Commanding United States Army.
Capt. FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON,
Commanding United States Naval Convoy.

Then follows a publication of signals exchanged by the steamers carrying the troops, the result of which, following upon the leiter to Capt. Higginson, was that instead of making a demonstration at Port Fajardo, it was finally decided to go direct to Guanica, which place was reached near daylight on July 25. The reports of the engagement here and of the subsequent military and other operations follow, together with the proclamation issued by Gen. Miles to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico after the subjugation of the island. Mention is made of the excellent generalship of the officers in command, after which the report concludes:

"It is gratifying to record that during the war not a single defeat has been met, and not a prisoner, color, gun, or rifle has been captured by the enemy. In this respect the war has been most remarkable and, perhaps, unparalleled. Under all circumstances and in spite of many most trying difficulties the troops have maintained the fortitude of the American character and the honor of their arms.

"The experience of the last few months, I trust, will be valuable to the people and the Government of the United States. The value of proper defenses for our ports, harbors, and seaport cities, of inestimable wealth, has been demonstrated; and I trust that the system already adopted for coast defenses, the completion of which has been so long delayed, may be carried out without unnecessary delay. I have urged the importance of this in my annual reports for the last thirteen years.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

"For several years I have urged the importance of the Government's adopting a standard of strength for its military forces that should be commensurate with the interests of the Government in its growth and development, and proportionate to its population and wealth. Spasmodic vibration from a weak and ineffective army to one of gigantic proportions does not seem to be best for the welfare and safety of the Nation, and I think it more judicious for the Government to fix a certain percentage of trained military men in proportion to the population. The army would thereby have a more healthy growth as the Nation develops. In fact, this system, if once adopted, would be as practicable for 100 years as for a single decade. The art of war was never so much an exact science as at the present time. The appliances used in modern warfare are constantly changing, and are rapidly increasing in effective force; so that it is of the utmost importance that the Government should have the most skilled and efficient forces practicable. I therefore renew my former recommendation that the Government authorize enlistments in the army at the rate of one soldier to every 1,000 of the population. This would practically continue in service the same number as does the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the increase of the regular army provided for, viz., 62,579 men; but, unfortunately, there was a provision in that act which required the army to be reduced to its former peace basis, which was entirely inadequate to the needs and interests of the Government.

"I also recommend that Congress authorize an auxiliary force of native troops, to be officered principally by United States Army officers, for service in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, not to exceed two soldiers to every thousand of the population of those islands. This would give the United States a most valuable auxiliary force. It would pacify the native elements of the islands, and would be in the interests of economy and good government. This force could be used in a way similar to the mounted police in Canada and the British forces in Egypt and India. I recommend that Congress be requested to take immediate action upon this question of increasing the army, as I consider it of vital importance. If the system I have suggested is adopted, it would give us very nearly an available force of 100,000 men, and would enable the volunteers who enlisted for the war to be returned to their homes without delay.

"I desire to make special mention of the officers on my staff, Brig. Gen. J. C. Gilmore, Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, and Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, who rendered very important services at Santiago de Cuba and in Puerto Rico, being exposed at the former place to all the dangers of yellow fever camps; and also Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, Col. James Allen, Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Lieut. Col. Francis Michler, Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Major W. H. Daly, Major John G. Black, and Capt. Henry W. Whitney, who rendered most efficient and valuable services in Puerto Rico."

RECEPTION TO GEN. MILES.

Tendered Yesterday by the Barnard Club—The Union League Dinner To-night.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff arrived in this city yesterday to attend a dinner to be given in his honor to-night by the Union League Club at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Barnard Club tendered a reception to Gen. and Mrs. Miles at its clubrooms, in the Carnegie Building, yesterday afternoon. About 300 members and a large number of guests were present.

The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. George A. Custer, Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Frank H. Bosworth, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Charles A. Spofford, and Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Levi Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. George Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. George Bishop, Col. Cyrus W. Burt, Lieut. Alexander Dow, Dr. Henry A. Stimson, Mrs. Mary Low Dickinson, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. George White Field, Mrs. Charles P. Britton, and C. B. Bownell.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles are staying with friends and will remain in this city until Sunday morning. Gen. Miles will hold an informal reception this afternoon in the Hotel Majestic, where he will be the guest of Col. Henry H. Adams, acting for the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The plans for to-night's dinner have been completed, and prominent men from all over the country will be present. Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts and staff, John Sherman, Senator Foraker, and Senator Aldrich were among those who arrived last evening to attend the dinner. Some of the others expected to be present are Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Major Gen. William A. Shafter, Levi P. Morton, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Benjamin F. Tracy, and Gen. O. O. Howard.

TESTIFIED AGAINST FATHER.

Nine-Year-Old Katie Collins Told in Court the Story of the Killing of Her Mother.

The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court was the scene of a pathetic incident yesterday, when nine-year-old Katie Collins, with tears streaming down her face, told in a faltering voice how her mother, Mary Collins, had been killed by her father, Timothy Collins, at their home, 315 East Sixtieth Street, on April 9 last. The little girl did not know the nature of an oath, and looked with innocent inquiry at the Judge when he spoke of God and the Bible. She excited the sympathy of all present by her emaciated appearance and scanty attire. She was allowed to tell the story in her own childish way, without being sworn.

As the child was led to the witness chair she sobbed pitifully. Justice Gildersleeve spoke kindly to her, and there were tears in the eyes of many of the jurors. She said that her brother, her father, and mother all drank heavily, but explained that her mother was not ugly when intoxicated, as her father usually was. Her father always became intoxicated on Friday, when he received his pay. On the day before the murder he directed her mother to buy some pigs' feet for the Saturday evening dinner. "But my mamma bought tripe instead of pigs' feet," said the child earnestly.

She went on to tell how her father came home the next day under the influence of liquor. Seeing the tripe, he became very angry and struck her mother a blow with a broom handle. "Mamma and me we both screamed when papa started to strike her. Then she fell on the floor and didn't move any more," said she.

The noise of the quarrel, the little girl went on to say, now sobbing frequently, brought Mrs. Sheehan to the apartments. She informed a policeman that Collins had killed his wife, and the man was placed under arrest. The youthful witness further stated that her father and mother had frequent quarrels, and once her father said, "I'll swing for you yet." Several other witnesses followed, who gave corroborative evidence.

The case for the defense was short. Collins testified that he had quarreled with his wife and had slapped her in the face with his open hand. He said she lost her balance, and in falling struck her head against a chair. Lawyer O'Hare, who represented the defense, pointed out the previous good character of the defendant and secured a ruling making the charge against Collins manslaughter in the second degree instead of murder in the first degree, for which the prisoner had been indicted. The case will go to the jury to-day.

FIGHT FOR STEWART MILLIONS.

Claimants to the Estate File Notices of Pending Suits.

What promises to be a long fight for the A. T. Stewart estate has been begun by the filing of a lis pendens by Mary A. Carroll, by guardian, and Alexander Stewart against the Manhattan Club. The actions were legal steps in the efforts of claimants to the fortune left by Mr. Stewart to establish what they maintain are their rights. The Manhattan Club Building, which was formerly the home of Alexander T. Stewart, is now a part of his estate, and Hart & Hopkins, the lawyers representing the plaintiffs, have therefore filed notices that suits are pending in which this property is involved.

The fact that new heirs to the Stewart millions had been discovered became known last August, when Justice Walter L. Smith appointed Archibald A. McGlashan of 200 West Seventy-ninth Street, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, guardian ad litem for Mary Agnes Carroll and James Joseph Carroll, nineteen and seventeen years old, respectively, the children of James and Catherine Carroll, deceased. The Carrolls claimed to be without means, and were allowed to sue as poor persons, and appointed Hart & Hopkins to prosecute the ejectment suits they purposed bringing against ex-Judge Hilton, the Manhattan Club, Prescott Hall Butler, and others. The Carrolls claimed that all Mr. Stewart's property belonged to them, as the legal heirs.

Alexander Stewart, the other plaintiff, is their uncle, and litigation was first started on his behalf twelve years ago. At that time Mrs Catherine Owens, who lives at 85 Madison Street, brought suit in the name of Alexander Stewart, who is her son. Mrs. Owens said that her first husband was Alexander Stewart, a first cousin of the late A. T. Stewart. Her husband and A. T. Stewart were sons of William and of Alexander Stewart, respectively, who were brothers, she said. Her first husband was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, and a few years ago she married again. Alexander Stewart, her son, and one of the clients of Hart & Hopkins, is a coal dealer at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street.

The Carroll children, the other claimants, are the grandchildren of Mrs. Owens, their mother having been the daughter of Mrs. Owens and Alexander Stewart, her first husband. The girl, Mary A. Carroll, lives with her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Quinlan, at 247 East Fifty-fifth Street, and the boy lives with another aunt, Bridget O'Connor, at 245 Cherry Street.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB MEETS.

Amendments Adopted at Last Meeting Passed Unanimously.

A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held last night at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue. The meeting was called to pass again the amendments adopted at the last general meeting, and which, according to the constitution, must be passed at two meetings. Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan presided, and there was a large attendance of yacht owners.

The amendments were to increase the annual dues from $25 to $50 a year, and to admit boats of thirty feet on the water line and over into the club. Both were passed without a dissenting vote. As the committee on the new clubhouse had nothing to report, the meeting was a short one.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Dinner.

A mess dinner was held at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, last night for the purpose of giving the members of the club an opportunity to talk over some proposed entertainments and projects for the coming Winter. The dinner was entirely informal. It is the purpose of the club to engage actively in educational work for its younger members this Winter, and classes will be established in navigation, yacht designing, and yacht construction. The first meeting of the navigation class will be on the night of Dec. 1.

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Women's French Kid Gloves,
2-clasp and 5-hook styles, one or two rows of silk embroidery, in self or contrasting effects, plain or fancy miniature clasps, 14 colors to choose from—in this sale,
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The Evening Gloves will be sold in the Glove Department proper. The Street Gloves will be sold in the Overflow Department, around the Fountain. Plenty of expert sales persons to help choosing and buying. Dealers will please keep away.

PRINCETON CLUB MEETS

The Organization Entertains Men Who Served in the War.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED

John L. Cadwalader Urges the Need of Alumni Representation in the University.

Delmonico's ball room echoed once more with the cheers and yells peculiar to Old Nassau last night, at the meeting of the Princeton Club of New York. The attendance was a large one, and the presence of a number of Princeton men who were in the United States service during the war with Spain furnished a stimulus for enthusiasm. The gallery was decorated with a large Princeton banner, and the university seal figured on a smaller one. On one side of the room an imitation tiger, mounted on a stand, draped in the National colors, automatically bobbed his head up and down. Mr. Taylor Pyne, the newly elected President, made a short speech of acceptance, and then called on Howard Brokaw, '97, to read the report of the Athletic Committee.

This report dealt with the condition of the Princeton football team, whose struggle with Yale is set for to-morrow, and it was of course listened to with great interest. Mr. Brokaw spoke of the loss of good men from last year. "In Palmer and Poe," said he, "we have two good ends—they get down the field well, and are quick and sure in falling on the ball. They are, however, a little light. At tackle Geer is a good man of three years' experience. He was injured in the West Point game, but will be all right for the Yale game.

Duncan will probably go in at quarter, as he has shown great improvement lately. Ayres, who will probably be full back, starts fast and hits the line well. Beardsley, left half back, also hits the line hard, runs fast, and swashes interference well. Black, the other half, hits low and hard, and tackles well. We have the same three centre men, Crowdis, Booth, and Edwards, as last year, and they are in better shape than before. Capt. Hillebrand, at tackle, has the full confidence of the team and will play his usual fine game.

The coaching has been modified and the players and coachers have never been in better harmony. There has never been a feeling of over-confidence in the team, but there is a thorough determination which is a most encouraging outlook for a Princeton victory on Saturday.

John L. Cadwalader, '56, then took the floor and broached the subject of alumni representation in the councils of the university. "Princeton," said he, "is the only university where the alumni sustain no definite relation to the Trustees, and it is well to consider whether we cannot take steps to establish some." Mr. Cadwalader then offered a motion providing for the appointment of a committee of five by the President to consider the matter. It was unanimously passed.

President Pyne then referred to the bell which the alumni are to present to the gunboat Princeton, a model of which was on exhibition. He said that he had received word from the Attorney General that Secretary Long would no doubt shortly send the gunboat to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the bell and a library, purchased for her, could be presented by the alumni. Mr. Pyne then spoke of the presence of the war veterans, and immediately there were shouts for "Poe!" "Ricketts!" "Church!" and "Woodbury!"

The Poe boom gaining ascendency, S. Johnson Poe, '84, Adjutant of the Fifth Maryland, was called to his post. "I don't see why I should be called on," said he, "I never saw any active service. We were stalled at Tampa. It was often thought that we would get to Cuba, and later to Puerto Rico on the personally conducted tour that cost $16,000,000, but the Secretary of War changed his mind so much that we lost our chance. I lost thirty-six pounds of flesh."

The shouts for war heroes were renewed, and Major J. McG. Woodbury, a regular army Surgeon, was called for. Before he spoke, however, W. R. Wilder, '79, rose and offered a suggestion that the Princeton Club should have a permanent home in this city, which was received with hearty applause, though no action on it was taken last night. Dr. Woodbury, who then spoke, paid a stirring tribute to the Princeton men who served in the war and the way they did their duty. The old football players, said he, especially distinguished themselves.

Major W. D. Bell, '85, of the Seventy-first New York, was then called on and mentioned by name a number of Princeton soldiers whose good work he described. Of Edward Y. Thorpe, '93, of the Seventy-first Regiment, who died of fever at St. Luke's Hospital, he said: "He did his part as a good soldier. He was distinguished for reckless gallantry, hidden behind the placid exterior which was characteristic of him." Resolutions on the recent deaths of several Princeton men were adopted.

A recess was then taken for a light dinner, served at small tables, and after it a number of the other war veterans present were compelled to speak. They were all heartily applauded. The Princeton guests of honor included Major Ogden Rafferty, '82; Dr. James R. Church, W. S. Cash, '99; R. H. Channing, Jr., '90; Edward Munn, '95, of the Rough Riders; Erskine Hewitt, '91; F. S. Kellogg, '94; Thomas Slidell, '95; Thomas Pierson, '95; F. V. Shaw, '97, of the Seventy-first; J. W. Lord, '95; E. P. Buell, 1900, and Dean Tilford, 1901.

Referee for Yale-Princeton Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Manager Brown of Yale and Manager Cook of Princeton had no trouble in deciding upon Paul Dashiell of Lehigh for umpire of Saturday's game, but a dispute arose over the selection of referee. McClung of Lehigh and Wykoff of Cornell were proposed. No satisfactory arrangement being possible by letter in time for the game, Manager Cook went to New York this afternoon to confer with Manager Brown.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Commander F. G. Higginson, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE.—Judge S. A. Kellogg, Plattsburg; Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; ex-Congressman George West, Ballston; Prof. A. Harkness, Providence; Gov. Roger Wolcott, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND.—Count Jelsch, Germany.

MANHATTAN.—J. M. Belden, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL.—Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland.

SAVOY HOTEL.—Major Gen.

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THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Though the latest returns on Congressional elections show a small majority for the Republicans, there is a falling off from their present majority, variously estimated at from 28 to 40. A majority of 15 over all, which seems the most probable figure, would enable them to organize the House. If Mr. REED retained the Speakership and used its power with the boldness and skill he has always shown it is probable that this would promptly be converted into a safe working majority on all strictly party questions. On these, so far as can now be judged, the Administration—though its prestige is much dimmed, and it has suffered a distinct check—may feel reasonably safe.

But strictly party questions will not be of overwhelming importance in the Congress that begins next March. It is questions on which each party is more or less divided, or has not yet taken a definite stand, that will give the Administration anxiety. Of these the currency is the most interesting among home questions, because there is a bill pending in the House on which the Republicans had secured something like agreement, and which is a really effective sound money bill. It is not likely to be passed by the House this Winter, and if it were, it could not go through the Senate as now constituted. What will be its fate in the next Congress is hard to say. Probably the Senate would accept it if really urged by the President. The House might do so, but it is doubtful. The Republicans have made gains in Kansas, Michigan, Wyoming, and California, at the expense mostly of the silver men. Their losses have been in the East, in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and in Illinois, which ranks in this matter more with the East than with the extreme West. None of the Democrats elected in these States are likely to be silver men; some of them might vote for the principle of the pending bill. There will be no legislation for silver, nor even any resolutions like those of Senator TELLER. Whether the next Congress will give us positive legislation anchoring the currency on the gold standard is doubtful. It the Administration pressed it in good faith and with energy, it might succeed. Mr. MCKINLEY may prefer to keep the question open in hopes of profiting by it in 1900. That would be an ignoble policy. It would not be impossible.

The other class of questions as to which the course of the next Congress cannot at all be forecast, embraces those growing out of the war. The treaty with Spain, if one there is to be, is likely to be laid before the present Senate. What will be its fate there no one now can predict with any certainty; as, indeed, no one can with much confidence predict what sort of a treaty the President expects to make. In any case, there will be subjects for legislation of very great importance growing out of whatever policy may be adopted. On these there is bound to be a good deal of difference of opinion, and the Administration may have a difficult team to handle. There will also be a demand for the readjustment of the taxation hastily enacted for war purposes, and the whole question of fiscal policy will be opened up by the need of determining the status, as to revenue, of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and possibly the Philippines. On the whole, the life of the next Congress bids fair to be exciting.

CROKER EXPLAINS.

CROKER is as reckless in assigning the Democratic defeat to false causes as he was in the acts that really occasioned defeat. The vote for the judiciary candidates shows that Judge DALY'S failure of renomination cut no figure," he explains. It cut figure enough to give Judge DALY 11,000 more votes than were given to TAFT, his Republican associate on the ticket. Anybody who knows anything about politics and about the manner in which the voters administer chastisement at the polls knows that if 11,000 voters were willing to take the trouble to vote against him on the judiciary nominations without voting the entire Republican ticket, there must have been a very large number who would be incensed enough to vote against his candidate for Governor also.

But the figures tell the story. Judge VAN WYCK got 171,804 votes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. Six years ago those boroughs gave Mr. CLEVELAND 175,267 votes. Until CROKER forced the issue of the independence of the judiciary into the campaign the Democrats were as harmonious and united as they were six years ago. The canvass has been well-nigh as stirring as that of a Presidential year. The total vote of the old City of New York is larger than it was in 1892. But the Democrats make no gain. On the contrary, they lose 3,463 votes, while ROOSEVELT gets 111,688 votes to 98,967 for HARRISON, an increase of more than 12,000. It is wildly absurd to pretend that there has been no natural increase in the Democratic vote of New York in six years. It is equally absurd to attribute ROOSEVELT'S gain of 12,000 to Republican votes. In Brooklyn VAN WYCK got a thousand more votes than were cast for CLEVELAND in 1892.

The territory now included in New York City gave CLEVELAND a total vote of 293,549, and a plurality of 110,786. It gave VAN WYCK a total vote of 292,619, and a plurality of 83,938. Those figures show where the Democratic Party was defeated, and it was not in Kings, Queens, or Richmond, each of which increased VAN WYCK'S vote over CLEVELAND'S, although this increase would have been much larger if CROKER had been in England. Right here in CROKER'S bailiwick of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs the mischief was done that brought defeat on his party.

The consciousness of his guilt and perhaps a dawning dread of coming retribution appear in his explanation that "the chief cause of VAN WYCK'S defeat was the popularity of the soldier candidate." Every Democrat in this city of any social standing knows of other Democrats who voted for ROOSEVELT, and he knows that it was not the allurement of military glory that won them to him. It was CROKER and Crokerism that drove them from their party. It was the desire to hit and hurt this greedy, selfish, and repulsive boss that prompted them to vote for the Republican candidate.

Not less than 10,000 Democrats in Manhattan and Bronx voted for ROOSEVELT to rebuke CROKER'S insolent pretensions to control the judiciary and to extend his rule to the politics and affairs of the State. Those votes would have elected VAN WYCK. CROKER beat him, and every intelligent Democrat knows he beat him.

LORD SALISBURY ON OUR IMPERIALISM.

No intelligent American can have read the cabled report of Lord SALISBURY'S speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet without feeling that it concerns us very deeply. We are about entering, it seems, on the career of a world power, in which Great Britain has had the largest and widest experience, and the greatest success of any nation in the world. Among her living statesmen the present Prime Minister is by far the most experienced and successful of the negotiators who have extended both her trade and her domain. The Lord Mayor's banquet is an occasion which by tradition the Government of the day takes for a detailed exposition of its policy, and there has been no Prime Minister, not even Mr. GLADSTONE, who could make a more lucid and comprehensive exposition, though Mr. GLADSTONE could have made one far more eloquent than Lord SALISBURY. To detach any one of Lord SALISBURY'S statements on such an occasion from its context is to do it an injustice. While the extracts from his address selected for transmission to this country were judiciously selected with reference to the "actuality" of the questions they treated, they are yet to be read in the light of their context. The full text of the speech will accordingly be awaited here with an interest that has some mixture of solicitude.

Lord SALISBURY takes our demand upon Spain for all the Philippines as a decisive departure from the policy of "cultivating our garden," under which we have had a prosperity unexampled in the history of the world. Many among us seem to be entering upon our new departure, as the French entered upon the war with Prussia, "in gayety of heart." But those among us who do not take that view of it are reinforced by the comments of the most experienced of living travelers in the path of imperialism. Lord SALISBURY describes our entrance into the field of world politics, into Asiatic if not necessarily into European politics, as "a grave and serious event." To him it is an "unhappy omen," not for Great Britain, he explained, but for the peace of the world, that "the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among nations whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war."

If Lord SALISBURY is right—and who upon such a matter is more likely to be right?—our ratification of a treaty giving us the whole of the Philippines would be the beginning of "a strange, eventful history." We should bid farewell forever to the proverbial felicity of the people whose annals are tiresome. We should have entered upon a path of which not only the end, but the very next step, is hidden from us. Here is the most experienced imperialist in the world, the representative of a nation which, since it cannot live from the product of its own soil and has never six weeks of visible food supply, has had imperialism thrust upon it, contemplating with a certain terror the act of a nation which achieves imperialism by a stroke of the pen under no compulsion.

It is plain that to Lord SALISBURY the state of imperialism is a state of great danger and awful responsibility. We sincerely wish we could see some signs of a like seriousness at Washington. But we are unable to discern any. What is perfectly plain is that a foreign policy is one of the first requirements of an imperialist nation, and that the Administration has not acquired even the rudiments of a foreign policy. At least nine months ago it was plain that our interests in the Far East were the same as those of Great Britain, and that an emphatic word in her behalf would have helped her and helped us. The word was not spoken. Now we have acquired Puerto Rico and claimed the Philippines. Our claim upon the Philippines has raised the rivalry, and if we make it good may incur the enmity, of Germany, of Russia, and of France. That enmity will be the same whether we administer the Philippines upon a basis of exclusive privileges or of equal rights to all comers. In any case, those powers would have a common interest in despoiling us, which would not split into separate and rival interests until the spoliation was accomplished. But if we proclaimed the open door in the Philippines we might rely upon the support of Great Britain, as she ought to have been able to rely upon our support when she demanded the open door in China.

It is true that, for the time, Great Britain would be the chief gainer by such a proclamation, a greater gainer than ourselves. But we need an ally in the Far East. Is there a single American jingo who believes that we could withstand France, Russia, and Germany together in the Philippines if we disaffected Great Britain? Yet disaffecting Great Britain would certainly be the result of our extending McKinleyism and Dingleyism to the Philippines, rejecting the British policy of the open door for the Continental policy of exclusive trade. Already we have disgusted Great Britain by proclaiming the trade between Puerto Rico and the United States to be coastwise trade in which none but American ships could take part. If we extend our Chinese tariff and our obsolete navigation laws to the Philippines also we shall add British resentment to German and French and Russian enmity. Is there anybody in authority at Washington who knows what we are doing? Is there anybody in authority there who has the slightest conception what "imperialism" means and what it involves?

FAITH CURE MURDERS.

When public opinion and the law begin to hold faith curers and Christian science charlatans criminally responsible for the deaths they cause, we shall see a notable diminution in the number of the practitioners of that school.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury against KATE LYONS and ATHALIE MILLS in England is therefore a finding of high importance. These are the women who cut short the life of HAROLD FREDERIC; the Lyons woman, it appears, by persuading him to put himself under the ministrations of the Mills woman, and the latter by adopting a form of treatment, or lack of treatment, which, the jury was convinced, led to a fatal termination of a disease ordinarily curable under proper medical attention. MILLS, as was clearly evinced by her testimony, is a superstitious and perfectly ignorant creature. She knew nothing of the nature of Mr. FREDERIC'S disease; Christian science never knows anything of the nature of the maladies it treats. She practiced the hocus-pocus of her pretended art, but permitted the patient to eat and drink what he pleased, to walk up and down stairs, and to take long drives. This regimen for a man with a history of rheumatism and heart trouble, who had suffered a stroke of apoplexy and partial paralysis from which he was slowly recovering under the ministration of a physician who was duly mindful of the weakened heart and of the need of great watchfulness and caution, could have but one result. Mr. FREDERIC died of heart failure.

Homicide is the killing of one human being by the act procurement or omission of another. Manslaughter, the crime for which the slayers of FREDERIC have been held by the Coroner's jury, under our Penal Code, which is a copy of that of England, is, in the second degree, a homicide by any act procurement or culpable negligence not amounting to murder or manslaughter in the first degree. Culpable negligence is, of course, only another name for Christian science.

A system of jurisprudence that compels recognized physicians to exhibit diplomas or other certificates of education and competence yet freely admits death-dealing ignorance to the bedside of the stricken would be preposterous. The largest liberty of opinion in matters of faith and religion must be accorded to the people of all free countries. There is and should be absolute freedom of choice among the several schools of medicine. But the most liberal theory of law and public policy would never sanction the issue of licenses to "healers" whose system bears no closer relation to recognized therapeutics than the incantations of an Indian medicine man. If the thing cannot be licensed it cannot be tolerated. Its evil and fatal effects have been demonstrated.

The law is not merely a restraint upon the strong. It is the bulwark of the weak. It is peculiarly the province of the State to see to it that no preventable harm comes to the ignorant and the mentally incompetent. Were it otherwise, the doctrine of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindermost" would become a universal principle of government and the world would be a paradise for thieves, pickpockets, Christian science healers, and other swindlers and criminals.

Mr. FREDERIC, ill, disabled, and weak, was in no condition to judge for himself how he should be healed. He was unable to resist the persuasions of the Lyons woman, he could not see that the Mills woman was killing him. English law will doubtless punish these women for causing or permitting his death, and then we may be sure that English law will take the next logical step and prevent the Christian science healers practicing their murderous witchcraft.

There have been Christian science murders in this country, too—in this State and this city. If LYONS and MILLS are punished in England, we may reasonably expect either that our courts will find existing law for the restraint of these homicidal pests or that legislation will prohibit their operations.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

The official visit at this time of the Emperor of Germany to Spain is a very grave indiscretion. There are no personal or even dynastic reasons to take him there, and Cadiz is very much out of his way. He has gone on business.

Even if he had gone as a matter of sentiment to pay a visit of condolence to the Queen Regent, the situation would not have been improved. For such a visit is necessarily an expression not only of sympathy with the vanquished, but also and at the same time of antipathy to the victors. The Kaiser's morbid activity of mind and his impatience with any situation of which he is not visibly and conspicuously at the centre count for a great deal, and much allowance is to be made for them. But they will not cover this case. The Kaiser is following up the tentatives made by his Admiral in Berlin. He is trying to ascertan what there is in it for him. His dignified attitude pending the negotiations at Paris is that of one who visits a bankrupt to induce him to execute a fraudulent assignment to the injury of his creditors.

When Admiral VON DIEDERICH was getting himself and his country disliked in Manila Bay, it has been published that the German Chancellery requested the German Ministry of Marine to inculcate upon its Admiral some sense of the elements of naval manners. That the Admiral's manners were very bad might be pardoned in view of the brand-newness of the imperial German Navy, which has not yet existed long enough to teach its officers how to behave. But the HOHENZOLLERNS have been in the monarchical business for many generations, and that excuse will not serve the Kaiser for a gross violation of the monarchical proprieties.

Neither will he take anything by his motion. The determination to which the German Admiral's indecorum at Manila led the American people was that, whoever profited by the changes in the Philippines, it should not be Germany. That determination will be strengthened by the Kaiser's indecorum at Cadiz.

It was to be expected that the Commissioners at Paris, if they said anything publicly about the elections, should express their pleasure at the result. But it does not seem to have occurred to any of these gentlemen that it was the part of discretion and good taste to say nothing publicly on the subject. They are engaged in a difficult task as representatives of all the people of the United States. Whatever their personal views or feelings may be, their public utterances should be confined to those required by their official functions.

Amid the general rejoicing at the report that Mr. RICHARD CROKER has parted with a substantial portion of his wealth by losing large bets on the election which he caused to go against his party and himself there ought to be a sterner exhibition of public sentiment toward Chairman ODELL of the Republican Committee for his undisguised betting on the election. The law provides no penalty for the offense except that it disfranchises a voter known to have made a bet on the result. But the practice is so reprehensible and corrupting that in the case of ODELL, the official head of a party and an aspirant for the United States Senatorship, it calls for censure. CROKER is a race track gambler by trade. No moral reprobation will affect him. But ODELL is in a different position. It makes no difference whether he bet his own money or the funds of his committee or whether he did it in an aleatory spirit or as a piece of campaign tactics. It was an offense that disgraces him.

Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF is very much puzzled as to the result in Kings County. He had not believed so clean a Democratic sweep possible. As he insists that his own unpopularity had nothing to do with it, we are not surprised that he is puzzled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Religious people who are also thinking people see no cause for rejoicing in the present favor accorded by novelists and playwrights to theological problems as material on which to display their respective abilities and—very far from incidentally—as a means of establishing profitable relations with the paying public. In theory, of course, neither critics nor the public have any right even to ask what motive an author had for choosing this or that subject for literary or dramatic exploitation, and when they condemn or praise his motive the verdict is founded on information always inadequate and usually inaccurate. But the author is also a man, and inevitably, though perhaps unjustly, he is judged in both capacities. An interesting and somewhat surprising example of such judgment appears in The Standard, a Baptist paper published in Chicago. The Standard, it seems, is in a state of mind somewhere between grief and indignation because "many prominent writers have been trading on religion." Men without the slightest personal religious faith, it says, presume to discuss the great truths of Christianity, simply because there is money in doing so. "The Christian," "Quo Vadis," and "Theron Ware" are instanced and roundly denounced as results of this policy. Of these three works only the first can fairly be said to deal with a religious "problem," for of the other two one is merely pseudo-historic, and the second is an entirely legitimate study of character. It is easy to see what The Standard means, however, and easier still to share its disgust at the prospect that the financial success of the dramatized "Christian" will be followed by a perfect deluge of cheap melodramas with a religious motive and quasi-religious trappings. Possibly a little of The Standard's dislike for pious plays is due to undiscriminating disapprobation of the theatre itself, but it is right in saying that "traders in religion" rely for success on the lack of delicacy and refinement often to be found among truly religious people, and that the patrons of avowedly religious plays are in most cases encouraging "something perverted, anomalous, and wrong."

—Few of the English correspondents in Cuba have been able to forget that the island was an obstinately rebellious colony, and this fact has interfered somewhat with their appreciation of the extent to which it was misgoverned and oppressed. In consequence their enthusiasm over the course followed by the United States has remained, to say the least, rather cool, and they have been more disposed to emphasize the faults of the Cubans than to search for arguments justifying American interference or for evidence that an improvement in conditions can be expected to follow the overthrow of Spanish rule. It is, therefore, especially pleasant to read in a dispatch published by The London Standard that "though the Stars and Stripes have been fluttering over Santiago only a few weeks, yet more improvements have been undertaken under its folds than in the whole of Spain's career there of 400 years." Enough filth, says the correspondent, has already been destroyed to have given yellow fever to every inhabitant of Cuba if it had been allowed to remain. The methods of the new Street Cleaning Department are then described and praised, as is the energetic action which Gen. WOOD took to overcome the opposition to his reforms that developed in the indolent and unprogressive class of natives. "The funds paid into the Custom House," says the dispatch, "are used to better the condition of the city. Charitable organizations, American public bodies, and even the Government went systematically to work to feed the hungry; every one without work able to do anything was given employment at street cleaning; the sick were cared for, and the naked clothed, and to-day the City of Santiago de Cuba is in a better condition than ever in its history. People are flocking in from the States, Jamaica, Nassau, and Mexico. Money is getting plentiful, and it seems a presage of the future of Cuba." There are heavy shadows in the picture, however. The sins of Cuban adventurers and would-be office grabbers are detailed at length, and the Cuban army is contemptuously characterized as "in times of ration distributing invincible, but in time of fighting invisible." Well, it was not always invisible to the Spaniards.

—Legal enactment, as has often been demonstrated, is not a panacea for all human woes, and the anti-vaccinationists of England have already discovered that the legislation which they recently welcomed as the end of all their troubles is likely to prove a boon far from priceless. Though the benighted fanatics who scorn protection against smallpox can wave the flimsy rag of a "conscientious scruple" in the vaccinator's face, and put him to humiliation and hasty flight, yet they cannot turn facts into thin air, and, though Parliament may ignore science and experience, insurance companies and doctors will not. The result is that the British crank may go unvaccinated if he likes, but if he does he becomes a "bad risk," and must pay a big excess charge when he applies for a policy on his life. Concerted action on this point has been taken by the English insurance companies, none of whose managing officers, apparently, believes that a "conscientious scruple" will ward off disease, and therefore is there much angry excitement among the anti-vaccinators. In the cruel conspiracy against them, too, are all the doctors employed by the fraternal organizations, large and small. These officials say that they cannot afford to serve at regular prices people who willfully invite epidemics, and that all such persons must either increase their dues materially or leave the societies. Thus does folly bring punishment upon itself, and thus is victory over reason turned into dire defeat.

—An anxious inquirer writes to us asking if it is true, as he has been informed, that Mr. ERNEST TERAH HOOLEY, the eminent financier and raconteur, is to be deprived of the right to a trial by his peers. This question was the first hint we had received that any such action had been taken, or even suggested, in Mr. HOOLEY'S case, and at first thought the very idea that a man—in England—could be deprived of so plain a constitutional right seemed utterly absurd. On mature consideration of the problem, however, we are disposed to regard it as not only probable that the too enterprising promoter will be judged by others than his peers, but entirely just that he should be. Let the anxious inquirer reflect on the painfully delicate position in which Mr. HOOLEY'S own peers would be placed if forced to decide his fate, and on the small amount of general satisfaction that would follow their verdict. Mr. HOOLEY acquired his peers for certain well understood purposes, and they should not be expected to do too much. No, if there is any trying to be done other peers than his should attend to it.

—Little excuse for doubt now remains as to the identity of the vessel stranded on Cat Island. It is described as "a disarmed warship, flying the American flag and showing signs of having been on fire and of having leaked slightly." Most of this fits the Infanta Maria Teresa well enough and no other vessel that it fits at all is missing. The problem that now presents itself is a painfully delicate one. Did or did not an American naval officer of high repute and unquestioned ability leave his ship to the mercy of the winds and waves while there was still a possibility of saving her? That Lieut. Commander HARRIS acted according to his judgment, and that his judgment is that of a brave, zealous, and skillful man will not be doubted by any one. The question is practical, not moral, and at worst only a mistake was made. But some mistakes are very serious things. If the Maria Teresa could drift for many hours the time for deserting her had not come when her crew and commander went over the side.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

To The Editor of the New York Times:

Had the war with Spain never occurred, and had the purchase or acquisition of the Philippines come to us only as an ordinary business proposition on her part, there is not a man in the country of ordinary intelligence who would not have scouted at the idea, from the simple fact that not even under the most advantageous circumstances could the revenue to be derived from hemp, tobacco, and sugar, the principal staple products of the islands, ever exceed the expense of their government and maintenance. They would only pay us as imports from a foreign country subject to duty.

But circumstances alter cases. War with Spain was declared April 23. At that time our Asiatic Squadron, under Commodore George Dewey, found itself in the Port of Hongkong, and upon the proclamation of neutrality by Great Britain, in accordance with a law binding upon all civilized nations, Commodore Dewey received formal notice to leave Hongkong in twenty-four hours. Now, but two courses were open to him: First, to make for the nearest home port, San Francisco, 7,000 miles distant, with a limited supply of coal and the moral certainty of having the Spanish fleet trailing in the rear, ready to pounce upon any one or two of his vessels which by their slower speed might unavoidably be left in the wake; second, to make a bold dash for Manila, destroy the Spanish fleet, establish a base of supplies, and await reinforcements. With a prescience born of genius, and backed by instructions from Washington, he chose the latter; and the result was the most marvelous naval victory of ancient or modern times—one that immediately raised the United States to her proper position as one of the greatest maritime powers of the world. The Spanish fleet was totally destroyed, and Spain's position as a power in the East forever swept away!

The question now before the people of this country is, What are we to do with these islands? What is our plain, straightforward duty to the inhabitants thereof, ourselves, and to the civilized world at large? It is conceded by all the leading men of both political parties that we are to at least retain Manila, with its superb bay, as a coaling station. This virtually gives us control of the entire Island of Luzon; (which Mr. McKinley had in view from the start, and which he now adds to by instructing the Commissioners to demand the entire group. But I am speaking of the final action of the Senate in this matter.) Now, if we turn the rest of the islands back to Spain, are we sure that she can ever regain her supremacy over them and guarantee any sort of a stable Government? Will they not always be a perpetual thorn in our side, thereby necessitating our making of Manila a second Halifax in order to retain even Luzon? Then, again, comes the suggestion for our selling them to some other great power. By what right, legal or moral, can we do that? Do we wish to entirely ignore the past record of this great Nation for fairness and just dealing, and turn our backs deliberately upon the principles laid down in our immortal Declaration and the preamble of our glorious Constitution? I think we may safely assume that neither one of the first two propositions will be entertained for a moment—then what remains? Simply one of two things—either the ultimate freedom of the islands or the establishment by us of a Colonial Government on the basis of England's rule in Australia or Canada. Now, are we justified, knowing what we do of the character and habits of these islanders, in giving them entire freedom? Ought we not, rather, in the cause of justice and humanity, and for the advancement of civilization, to rise above the mere mercenary consideration as to whether or not it will "pay us to assume control of these islands," and establish such Government as will insure their domestic peace and tranquility, and be a guarantee to the rest of the world that peace shall prevail in the East?

The completion of the Nicaraguan Canal within the next ten years will entirely revolutionize the trade not only of the East, but of the entire world. San Francisco and other Pacific Coast cities will rival New York, Boston, and Baltimore. Now, then, with a great American colony in the Philippines, the Governor General appointed by the President, the customs in the hands of our Treasury Department, the Postal Service under our Postmaster General, and the rest of the Government in the hands of the islanders themselves, with delegates at Washington to represent them; with the internal revenues used for the general improvement of the country, the support of its officials, and the maintenance of a public school system based upon ours; with Manila a second Halifax, with its superb harbor, docks, navy yard, and arsenal, supplemented with a garrison strong enough to maintain order, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions—couple this with the fact of England at Hongkong—will not the Anglo-Saxon race be fulfilling its manifest "destiny in the East," as in the West, where, in the words of the great Richelieu, "from the ashes of the old feudal and decrepit carcass, civilization, on her luminous wings" [will soar] "Phoenixlike to Jove!"

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Nov. 10, 1898.

THE LATE DAVID A. WELLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The notices of the late Mr. David A. Wells call to mind a dinner given some years ago by the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club, at which I was present. Henry Ward Beecher presided, and Mr. Wells was the guest of the evening. As nearly as I can remember the words of Mr. Beecher's introduction, they were these: "This club prides itself upon its liberality. At the last dinner 'Pig Iron' Kelley honored us with his presence. He told you how he had formerly been a free trader, but that he had been suddenly converted to the doctrine of protection; and, moreover, he said that his conversion was as sudden as that of St. Paul. Now, our honored guest of this evening will tell you that he was once a protectionist, but that reflection upon the iniquity of protection had made him a free trader. So it seems that these distinguished gentlemen met half way—that is to say, Kelley, in coming down met Wells going up. As to Kelley's comparison of himself with St. Paul, all that need be said is that they were both suddenly struck blind, but Paul soon got over his blindness, and Kelley has not yet got over his. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. David A. Wells."

JOHN CODMAN.

Mohegan, Nov. 8, 1898.

A NEW LEADER NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thanks of the Democratic Party are due you for the prompt and courageous editorial of this morning, pointing out Richard Croker as the cause and agent of its defeat. Your epithets anent that gentleman are numerous and violent, but this was needed, as his blind followers would heed no others. The faction-boss applied his Sixth Ward politics to the Empire State and has put the Republican Party into power.

But it is not enough to recognize the total unfitness of Richard Croker for the leadership of a great party. That is but one step toward safety. Another leader must be found.

You allude to Croker's success in wresting "the control of the Syracuse Convention from the far wiser hand of Hill." The hand of Hill may be far wiser than the hand of Croker, but it is not any cleaner. It is the hand that stole the State Senate through the weaker fingers of Isaac H. Maynard and Elliot F. Danforth. "All great Neptune's ocean" cannot wash that hand clean. A term in the State prison with an Executive pardon a few days before its expiration might have cleaned it sufficiently to allow it to handle its own ballot, but never enough to entitle it to public honor from the people. The ex-Governor made two disastrous attempts to browbeat or cajole the people into the politicians' familiar "vindication." After extracting from Gov. Flower a reward for Maynard's assistance in the form of a judicial appointment, he forced upon the people the nomination of his accomplice quite as "brutally" as Croker forced his favorites on this year's ticket, and the result was such a revolt as overturned the normal Democratic majority by 100,000 votes. The following year the intrepid wrong-doer came forward in person as the Democratic champion, and again drove his party into revolt and defeat, sending Levi P. Morton into the Governor's chair. Even this year, though overthrown at the Syracuse Convention by our city boss, he exacted a concession, and with a bandit's fidelity availed of it to load the Democratic ticket with his remaining accomplice, Elliot F. Danforth. He shares with Croker the unenviable responsibility for yesterday's work.

If the Democratic Party in this State harbors any hope of ever regaining its rightful influence in the community, it must put David B. Hill in the same crematory that will rid it of the pestilential remains of Croker and Danforth, and then call to its leadership some of its members who have clean morals, clear vision, and what the Declaration of Independence calls "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind." Such men are not wanting. You may head the list with Frederic R. Coudert; you may follow with Charles S. Fairchild or E. Ellery Anderson, or Edward M. Shepard. And if this list is not satisfactory, look over the roster of the Gold Democrats who withstood the Bryan flood and try George Foster Peabody or Thomas M. Osborne, or others who reach their standard in honesty and in foresight.

But for the sake of purity in politics—and if that be a chimera, for the sake of success—don't let the party climb out of the cesspool of Crokerism only to stumble into the sewer of Hillism.

P. F.

New York, Nov. 9, 1898.

NO DEFEAT FOR PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the elections are over and the results are all known, men will be looking around to find a reason for the defeat of the Democratic candidates in many of the States where victory seemed assured. For me, I can see in all the returns no defeat for the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. In this State we were handicapped by an arrogant and egotistical "leader," who drove many honest men to vote for the opposition.

The Democracy will have no boss, and the sooner such men as Croker and his type are driven out of the party the better. We were also handicapped by some Democratic leaders, and one leading paper that claims to be Democratic, advocating a policy of imperialism or advocating the annexation of outside territory, the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other islands that are inhabited by millions of savages, half breeds, and cannibals, who are unfit for self-government, and who can neither be governed nor controlled by our liberal republican form of government.

To advocate such a policy, one that would ask this Government to assume a protectorate over and care for this class of people when thousands and thousands of our own people are suffering for the necessaries of life and are out of work, is further from the true principles of Democracy than day is from night. It has one object, only one that is to make a stronger centralized government, change the Constitution, which would be necessary in order to govern these people, and give trust monopolies and other forms of greed a better chance to oppress and hold at their mercy the great masses of the country. I believe this alone is responsible for Republican gains. The people are "drunk with sight of power," but it will not be long before the masses will see their error, and a Democratic candidate for President who will stand on this platform in 1900 will sweep the country.

RALPH M. JACOBY.

New York, Nov. 10, 1898.

ROAD-MAKING IN SPAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism of an article in a recent magazine on Spanish road making surprised me. I know nothing about the roads in Puerto Rico and Cuba, but in November, 1867, I traveled from Perpignan to Barcelona, a good part of the way by diligence, and here is a paragraph from a letter written by me to the Country Gentleman:

"If little is to be learned from Spain in agriculture, we would do well to imitate her, as she has copied France, in making and maintaining public roads. A grand system of macadamized roads, of first, second, and third class widths, has been completed within twenty-five years, and a continuous chain of broken stone piles along their entire length is in readiness for constant repairs."

We frequently passed the road menders, always in pairs, with wheelbarrow and tools, dressing places where only an expert would detect a call for the "stitch in time." Has the Government, during the last thirty years, suffered them to go to ruin through neglect?

THOMAS J. HAND.

New York, Nov. 10, 1898.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent change of the price of your paper is a far-reaching and very wise one, and doubtless will inure not only to your profit by an immense circulation, but it will purify the atmosphere of public opinion, generated by the "picturesque" yellow journals. Most thinking people are heartily tired of having such stuff put before them, and will hail the change as a boon, coming from an independent press, which is sorely needed. As a reader of THE TIMES (with occasional lapses) from the time of Henry J. Raymond, in 1851, I feel assured of the wisdom of the change at this time.

W. HOTINE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1898.

THE SMALL INDEPENDENT VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The independent party made a poor showing—much to my regret. I was in hopes that believers in and advocates of independence in politics would have courage enough to stand up and be counted. On the contrary, they voted for a choice between evils rather than rebuke the evil they proclaimed against and knew to exist. They would not act so in Church or business matters. Why should they be so weak in political affairs?

T. F. MAALACHY.

Brooklyn, Nov. 10, 1898.

A Poser for the Bishop.

From London Truth.

What the Bishop of London says is always interesting, nor should I dream of setting my views as to what will happen after death against his. But some observations of his about the resurrection that I read a few days ago are calculated, I should imagine, to raise one more dispute as to the tenets of the Church of which he is so distinguished a prelate. According to the Bishop, the conception of soul and spirit cannot be realized apart from the body; therefore, if there is to be a resurrection, body and soul must rise together. But then what occurs between death and resurrection? Take, for instance, an Egyptian mummy in the British Museum; we know that the body has not risen, for we have it; we know, too, that the soul is apart from the body. If, as the Bishop says, it is impossible to conceive of the body and spirit existing without one another, then the spirit of the mummy does not exist, and will only be brought back into existence at the resurrection.

Cardinal Vaughan On War.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Cardinal Vaughan has addressed to his clergy the following cicular:

"Archbishop's House, Oct. 28, 1898.

"Reverend Dear Father: Be good enough to say the Collect pro Pace in the mass until further notice tanquam pro re gravi. No one can measure the extent or the gravity of the calamity that would befall Christendom and the salvation of souls were war to break out between England and France. It would be a diabolical act in the interests only of hell to kindle the fires of war among Christian nations while the gigantic preliminaries are proceeding that are essential for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. Let us pray that the deep curse of slavery to man and Satan stamped during so many centuries on the children of Cham may eventually be removed, and that no word or act may be omitted or committed to endanger a just and honorable peace between Christian nations engaged upon a mission of such deliverance. Wishing you every blessing, I am your faithful and devoted servant.

"HERBERT (Cardinal) VAUGHAN."

NUGGETS.

Uncomfortable to be Wise.

Whenever a Chinese statesman begins to know too much they chop off the end of him that he uses for knowing purposes.—Denver Post.

Cause and Cure.

Temperance Person—Medicines would do more good if there were no alcohol in them.

Other Person—Yes, I suppose fewer people would be sick if there were no alcohol in medicines.—Detroit Journal.

A Suitable Receptacle.

Mrs. Wise—What are we going to give Marguerite for a wedding present?

Mr. Wise—Judging by the character of her intended I should regard a tureen as the thing.—Jewelers' Weekly.

In Re Quigg.

"What will your next political move be?" inquired the energetic politician.

"I don't think," said the defeated candidate for Congress, "that there's going to be any. I guess I'll stay home."—Washington Star.

Early Depravity.

"Let it alone, Willie," said the bad boy's mother. "Don't try to tear it open. It will be a beautiful butterfly next year."

"Mebbe it will, and mebbe it won't," replied the bad boy, proceeding to dissect it. "All cocoons look alike to me."—Chicago Tribune.

FAITH.

Julia Hill in The Christian Register.

When the Autumn leaves are falling, and
the Autumn skies are bright;
When the birds are softly calling, as they
wing their southern flight;
When the long bright days have left us, and
the Winter draweth on;
When the goldenrod is going, and the Summer flowers are gone—
Then it is I hear a message, in my heart,
so low and sweet,
Mingled with the rush of waters and the
rustle of the wheat,
And it brings a hint of April, and an early
blossoming;
For 'tis ever in the Autumn I am dreaming
of the Spring.

It is with no sense of sadness that I think
of Winter's reign,
But a strange, mysterious gladness that I
cannot quite explain.
In the haze of rich October, as through
crimson leaves I pass,
There's the scent of apple blossoms and the
green of springing grass,
And in pauses of the wild wind I can hear
the bluebird sing;
For I walk the fields of Autumn, but my
soul is with the Spring.

So, though days be dark and dreary, though
the Winter winds be chill;
Though our life seem dull and weary, and
we cannot know His will;
Though the path through which He leads
us seems to darken on each hand
Till we almost doubt the meaning that we
fail to understand—
Still we feel the sweet arising and new
hopes about us cling;
For the faithful heart can never lose the
message of the Spring.

FOR KILLING THE EMPRESS

The Fate of Luigi Luccheni, the Italian Anarchist, Who Assassinated Elizabeth of Austria.

HIS LIFETIME IN A DUNGEON

The Murderer Laughed When the Sentence Was Pronounced and Cried Aloud, "Long Live Anarchy!"

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 10.—The Italian Anarchist, Luigi Luccheni, who stabbed and killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria on Sept. 10 last in this city, was placed on trial here to-day and was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life, there being no law for capital punishment in Switzerland.

When the full penalty allowed by the Swiss law was imposed upon him, Luccheni laughed and cried loudly, "Long live Anarchy!" and "Death to the aristocracy!"

A curious feature of the trial was that whenever anything was said tending to show that he had attempted to deny his guilt or to escape its consequences, he invariably interrupted, openly glorying in the crime, which, he said, was premeditated, adding in one instance: "I did my utmost to make the stroke fatal."

He declared that his motive was found in human suffering. "My doctrine," he frequently reiterated, "is that no one who does not work should be allowed to live." The jury was absent only twenty minutes.

The court was crowded and the prisoner was strongly guarded, but there was no excitement. Luccheni bowed politely to the court and the public and answered the preliminary questions, through an interpreter, in a clear, strong voice.

The Public Prosecutor, in reciting the circumstances of the crime, said there was no clear evidence that Luccheni had accomplices, except in the fact of the prisoner's own silence on certain points, which, as he in his declarations had not spared himself, could only be intended to shield accomplices.

The evidence of an electrician, a boatman, and a cabman who assisted in Luccheni's capture was then taken.

Luccheni admitted that he came to Geneva in order to kill the Duke of Orleans, but, he added, he arrived too late. The prisoner then remarked that in spite of this the Duke of Orleans would be killed within a year.

The prisoner also said that if he had possessed 50 francs on the morning of the assassination, instead of killing the Empress of Austria he would have started for Italy with the intention of killing King Humbert. He added: "It does not matter, however, as another will kill Humbert shortly."

The Empress of Austria was killed by Luccheni, his weapon being a finely sharpened file, while she was on her way on foot from the Hotel Beaurivage, Geneva, to the pier of the lake steamers. She was carried on board the boat in an unconscious condition, and at first it was not thought that she was seriously hurt. At the request of her Majesty's attendants the Captain of the steamer started the boat. But the Empress did not regain consciousness, and the boat subsequently put back, the Empress was carried to her hotel, and, without having regained consciousness, she died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Luccheni, after committing the crime, tried to escape, but was captured and taken to the police station.

According to the Anarchist's confession, it was his intention to kill the Duc d'Orleans, but the latter had left Geneva. Finding, however, through the papers, that the Empress of Austria was in the city, Luccheni dogged her footsteps. He had been watching the Hotel Beaurivage, and on the day of the crime he saw a maid of the Empress leave the hotel and go toward the landing place, from which he inferred that the Empress was going to take the steamboat. The Anarchist then hid behind a tree, with the sharpened file concealed up his sleeve.

After his arrest Luccheni said he knew the crime was useless, but he had committed it "for the sake of example." The Geneva authorities wished to have Luccheni tried in Austria, but under the Swiss Constitution this could not be done. The prisoner, though knowing that he would be imprisoned for life and that capital punishment did not exist in Switzerland, is also said to have preferred being sent to Austria for trial.

MARIA TERESA WITHOUT DOUBT.

Identification of the Steamer Which Went Ashore on Cat Island.

NASSAU, New Providence, Nov. 10.—The steamer ashore off Cat Island, supposed to be the abandoned cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, is now described as being a disarmed warship flying the American flag, showing signs of having been on fire and of having leaked slightly.

She stranded in an exposed position on Thursday night last.

The foregoing dispatch seems to make it certain that the steamer ashore on Cat Island is the Maria Teresa.

THE MOHEGAN INQUIRY.

London Board of Trade Begins Investigation of the Wreck.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the British steamer Mohegan of the Atlantic Transport Line, which was totally wrecked during the evening of Oct. 14 near the Lizard Light while on a voyage from London to New York, resulting in the drowning of about one hundred persons, passengers and crew, was opened to-day.

Considerable interest was taken in the proceedings, and the court room was crowded. The evidence was chiefly technical and nothing new developed. Counsel read the company's instructions to its commanders enjoining the utmost care, especially in the British Channel.

The New Republic's New Capital.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 10.—The Government of the United States of Central America is removing its capital from Amapala, Honduras, to Chinandlega, Nicaragua, which will be the permanent seat of government.

Greece's Cabinet Reconstructed.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—M. Zainis, whose Cabinet recently resigned, and who was intrusted by King George with its reconstitution, has completed his task.

M. Cambon May Be Withdrawn.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, will shortly be transferred from Washington.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. P. BABCOCK.—Under the war revenue tax law a 2-cent stamp is required on a promissory note of $100 or under, and an additional 2-cent stamp on every additional $100, or fractional part thereof. Each renewal requires an additional 2-cent stamp.

WILLIAM BOAL.—In order to be qualified to be examined for and to receive a certificate of qualification as an engineer, without which you will be ineligible under the law to act as an engineer, you must apply to the Engineers' Department of the Police Board, at Police Headquarters. You will be told there when examinations are held.

Engagement Announced.

Mrs. M. F. Grosz of 44 West Seventy-fifth Street, who recently arrived from Europe in company with her daughters, the Misses Josephine, Marie, and Juanita, announces the engagement of her daughter Josephine to Flament Fosser of Normandy, France.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Its Second Concert Given at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The new scheme of concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra embraces two entertainments at each visit of the orchestra to this city, one in the afternoon and the other on the following evening, and with different programmes. The great growth of the popularity of the orchestra in New York was plentifully evidenced by the large and brilliant audience which assembled at last night's entertainment. Of course there was the additional attractiveness of the admired pianist, Rosenthal, but it is safe to say that most of the audience would have gone to hear the orchestra unsupported by the soloist. The fact that Wilhelm Gericke had returned would have been sufficient to excite the interest of the cognoscenti, who would naturally be anxious to compare their impressions of to-day with those of a dozen years ago.

The programme last night consisted of Schumann's symphony in C major, Scharwenka's piano concerto in B flat, Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan," and the prelude and finale of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." This was not a well-made programme; one of the last two numbers would have been sufficient, and it would have been better for the first impression made by Mr. Gericke if it had been the Strauss number and not that by Wagner.

The conductor's most satisfactory work was done in the symphony. As for the orchestra, it is hardly necessary to say that it was a perfectly docile instrument in Mr. Gericke's hands. All that was said yesterday in regard to the new players and to the body of tone as a whole could be said again this morning, with the added comment that, as the whole orchestra had been placed further forward on the stage, there was a decided gain both in sonority and brilliancy. The brass in particular came out better, and Mr. Gericke did not show overanxiety to repress it. But in the symphony the conductor's style of playing upon his many-voiced instrument was most appropriate.

Classic elegance and suavity are Mr. Gericke's strong points, and to these an interpretation of Schumann's symphony in C yields itself with gracious results. The scherzo, it must be admitted, sounded hurried and blurred, but the slow movement was played with such exquisite smoothness, such perfect balance of tone, and such sunny clearness that it was as beautiful as a clear mountain lake in a calm Summer sunset. The final movement went with a good deal of vigor and with inspiring precision.

The Strauss number brought out magnificently the virtuosity and the tonal splendors of the band. Such gorgeous orchestral coloring as that of Strauss is bound to dazzle the senses when set forth in such high light as it got last night. But it must be confessed that there was a facile smoothness about the performance which made it seem, not to use a less polite word, somewhat glib. Strauss's music ought to make a thoughtful listener angry and sometimes disgusted; but there was nothing in Mr. Gericke's reading to "bring the blush of shame to the cheek of modesty."

After the Strauss carnival of vinegary harmonies, staccato chords for brass, and generally dislocated rhythms, Wagner's music sounded comfortably sane; and Mr. Gericke's reading was of a sort to make it seem almost like a dispassionate disquisition upon themes in the classic sonata form. Not that the conductor did permit his brass to make a noise in the climax, but volume of tone is not necessarily dramatic, and the deadly smoothness of the whole performance, with its careful avoidance of pressure upon the familiar dramatic accents, made one feel as if Wagner had in art as well as in person gone to join Mozart and the prophets.

Mr. Rosenthal had a congenial task in playing the solo part of Xaver Scharwenka's first concerto, a work which combines cantabile passages with bravura in an engaging style. Rosenthal played the work con amore, but he evidently cared less for Scharwenka's cantilena than for his scales and octaves. He played the melodic passages with a hard tone, but he gave the bravura parts with magnificent power and brilliancy, and in the scherzo he played with ravishing delicacy and clearness. He was called out several times and finally added Chopin's "Berceuse" to the programme.

THE ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

A Good Many People Brave the Rain and Enjoy a Good Programme.

Those who braved the rain which fell yesterday at the time the Actors' Fund benefit was scheduled to begin at the Broadway Theatre comfortably filled the house and enjoyed the programme which was offered. Apart from the unavoidable absence of Joseph Jefferson and a slight misunderstanding on the part of the expressman who was intrusted with the scenery for the burlesque "Sir Andy de Bootjack" from Koster & Bial's, the programme was carried out in its entirety.

The performance began with Francis Wilson and his company in the first act of the opera "The Little Corporal," which was accorded a hearty reception. The third scene of the third act of "Sporting Life" was the next attraction to follow, with William Courtleigh, Miss Elita Proctor Otis, Charles F. Gotthold, and Jeannette Lourie in their regular rôles. Dan Daly then sang some of his characteristic songs, and to conclude the entertainment the second act of the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" was presented. The fund will benefit by the subscriptions and receipts from the sale of seats and boxes to the extent of $2,000.

"THE JEST," A NEW DRAMA.

Charles Wyndham Presents It Successfully at the Criterion, London.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—After the long and successful run at the Criterion Theatre of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Liars," now being played by Mr. John Drew's company at the Empire Theatre, New York, Mr. Charles Wyndham opened the regular Criterion season this evening with a romantic drama, "The Jest," by Messrs. Louis Parker and Murray Carson, authors of "Rosemary."

The scene is laid in the Middle Ages, at the palace of Cesare, a nobleman, overlooking the City and Bay of Genoa. In the plot Fiorella marries Cesare in a fit of pique, after quarreling with her lover, Cosmo, who loves her. When Cosmo returns Cesare is crushed by the discovery of their love, and, while seeking an honorable solution of the tragedy he is stabbed by his jester.

Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, and Miss Mary Moore have the principal parts. The audience voted the first two acts dull, but the third proved strong enough to save the play. The stage pictures are bright and artistic.

THE LIEBLER COMPANY'S PLANS.

Another Company to Play "The Christian" Will Soon Be Organized.

George C. Tyler, the junior member of the Liebler Company, which has managed Charles Coghlan for the past two seasons, and at present is managing the production of "The Christian," in which Viola Allen is starring, left yesterday for Louisville, Ky. He goes to that city to conclude the negotiations for the disposition of his interest and that of T. A. Liebler in the production of "The Royal Box" to the third member of the firm, John A. Read, who has acted as business manager of the enterprise since Mr. Coghlan has been under their management.

A representative of the firm said last night that the members of the Liebler Company had contemplated for some time the severing of their relations with Mr. Coghlan partly owing to the fact that they desired to concentrate their interest in Miss Allen's starring engagement in "The Christian," and also because they would soon organize another company to present Hall Caine's play. At present they would not make public the names of the players who would take the parts of Glory Quayle and John Storms. The new company will go on tour visiting all the principal cities in the country, while Miss Allen will confine herself to this city.

Professional Charity Performance.

The professional charity performance, to be given by the Young Ladies' Charitable Society in the Lexington Opera House on next Thursday evening, promises to be a big success, as all the boxes and many of the seats have already been sold. The entire "What Happened to Jones" company will be seen in Broadhurst's farce, after which a reception and dance will be held.

READER: Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Robert Ralston Crosby, son of the late R. R. Crosby and a nephew of the late Dr. Howard Crosby, and Miss Emily Petit, sister of Mrs. Edward Lyman Short. Both Mr. Crosby's and Miss Petit's mothers were Miss Livingstons. Since the death of her parents, Miss Petit has made her home until last Summer with her sister, Mrs. Short. She spent the late Summer traveling in Canada with her friends Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, and has passed the Autumn at the Lenox, in this city.

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The announcement of this engagement will excite no particular surprise, as Mr. Crosby has been very attentive to Miss Petit for some time past. She was formerly engaged to a Mr. Vail of Paris, but the engagement was broken. It is understood that Mr. Crosby and Miss Petit will be married at a very near date and that the wedding will be a quiet one. They have already leased a small house at 105 East Thirtieth Street, where they will begin housekeeping immediately after their return from their wedding trip.

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Yesterday's deary rainstorm put an effectual quietus on almost all social doings in and out of town. The rain was so heavy during the morning and early afternoon hours that it kept people indoors, and the restaurants and hotels were as deserted as the streets. There were, fortunately, no events of any importance scheduled for the day except weddings, which were unusually numerous. The brides of yesterday were not as fortunate as their sisters of Wednesday, but the old superstition that a bride to be happy must have her wedding day a sunshiny one has long ceased to have any believers, and the lights and flowers in the churches where yesterday's marriages were celebrated and in the drawing rooms where the after receptions were held made the scenes all the brighter in contrast with the gray skies and gloom without.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Livingston gave a theatre party at Daly's, followed by a supper at the Astoria, on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Livingston, who has only just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever last Winter, which made her an invalid all through the Summer and Autumn, had among her guests Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Miss Ward McAllister, and Mrs. Livingston's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan of Philadelphia. Mrs. Sullivan is one of the prettiest of Philadelphia's young matrons. Lieut. Hobson, who was to have been one of Mrs. Livingston's guests, was obliged to wire his regrets at the last moment, owing to his being ordered to go in search of the abandoned Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, reported ashore on Cat Island.

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Several New Yorkers went over last evening to Philadelphia to the Calico Ball given at the Merion Cricket Clubhouse, at Haverford Station, near Philadelphia, in aid of the Children's Hospital, at Rosemount. The ball, which was really more of a country dance, was an extremely pretty and enjoyable affair. Most of the men present wore their red golfing and hunting coats, and the women were all attired in becoming calico gowns. A minuet in costume was danced, and among the patronesses of the affair were Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. G. W. C. Drexel, Mrs. Rudolph Ellis, Mrs. John Groome, Mrs. William Maule, Mrs. Thomas Paton, Mrs. Charles Platt, Mrs. James Rawle, Mrs. Joseph Townsend, Miss Heyl, and Miss Siter.

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Much sympathy is being expressed wherever people meet for Mr. and Mrs. Colin Ingersoll of New Haven, who recently lost their little daughter, six years old, from a sudden attack of appendicitis. Mrs. Ingersoll was Miss Theresa McAllister, a niece of the late Ward McAllister. She is now in Boston, where the child's death occurred, and, it is reported, prostrated by the shock.

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The Senior Assembly, or annual dance given by the senior class at Princeton College, will take place in the Casino at Princeton this evening. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Jay Cooke, third, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. George A. Armour, and Mrs. Allen Marquand. Most of these ladies will be present, and Mrs. Pyne, Mrs. Armour, Mrs. Marquand, and Mrs. Morgan, all of whom have country houses at Princeton, will have parties of young girls staying with them, whom they will chaperon at the dance. The annual Yale-Princeton football game, which will be played on the Brokaw Field at Princeton to-morrow, makes the town unusually lively for this season of the year, and the game and this evening's dance make a double attraction for the many young New York and Philadelphia girls who are now in Princeton.

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The purchase by Henry T. Sloane of this city of the property on the Newport Cliffs, known as Reef Point, which has long been owned by the Ingersoll estate of Philadelphia, means the almost complete control of Newport property, at the south end of the island, by wealthy New Yorkers, and marks the passing of still another of the old Philadelphia families who were once prominent at the resort, but who have steadily retreated before the advance of the small army of New York millionaires. The property includes about 231,000 square feet of land, besides the dwelling house and stables, and its tax assessment is $94,400. The house, which is an old one, and will probably be torn down to make place for a modern structure, has not been occupied for some years. It stands on the Cliffs, between Beaulieu, the W. W. Astor house, now leased by ex-Senator Brice, and the old Yznaga house, now owned by Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and it has access to Bellevue Avenue by a short, connecting street. Mrs. Sloane, who was Miss Jessie Robbins of Brooklyn, has become a prominent member of the small and exclusive fashionable set of New York society during the past few years. Her Newport villa, like her handsome New York residence, will probably be the scene of many delightful entertainments in coming Summers. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane occupied the Casey cottage at Newport last Summer, and as their lease of it has not yet expired, they will probably sublet it for next season, unless they decided to immediately build on the Ingersoll property.

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Among the passengers on the St. Louis, due to-day from Southampton, are John W. Alexander, the well-known American artist, now resident in Paris; Mrs. Alexander, and J. W. Alexander, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cridler, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Eugene Fishoff, the Paris art dealer and collector; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, formerly Miss MacLean of Baltimore, who are returning from their honeymoon tour abroad; Mme. Nordica, Miss Olga Nethersole, Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian; F. W. Peck, Mrs. Peck, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, formerly Miss Kneeland, and children; Mr. George Burroughs Torrey, the artist, and Mrs. Torrey; Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, formerly Miss Henry of Philadelphia, but long resident in Paris, and children, and Miss Julia C. Wells, returning from a Summer tour abroad, during which she made a trip to the North Cape with Miss Elizabeth Perkins, who will remain in Paris for the Winter.

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The entertainment in aid of the local charity, of which Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies has chief charge, which was first set for Nov. 1, the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, at the Astoria, and was postponed until yesterday, has again been postponed until Dec. 13. Among the arrivals at the Astoria yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport, and Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

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The engagement of Miss Mary Crosby Hurry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund A. Hurry, of 113 East Thirty-eighth Street, to Walton C. Peckham, son of W. M. Peckham, of 726 Fifth Avenue, is announced.

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Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont passed the election holiday quietly at Newport, where she went to superintend some alterations to Belcour. She was in town on Monday en route for Rhode Island. The information given by the weekly publications which profess to write for society, stating that she gave a large house party at her place near Hempstead on Tuesday last, was, of course, not true. The Oliver Belmonts will be in town for the Horse Show, although Mr. Belmont will be in Newport during part of the week, as his petition concerning the opening and closing of certain streets in the vicinity of his residence will come up for action on Tuesday before the town authorities. Among those who are called upon to file their objections are Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Post, Perry Belmont, and Mrs. John O'Brien, property holders in the neighborhood.

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The young Duchess of Marlborough and her two children have left London and are at Blenheim Palace. The Duchess in a few weeks will take possession of her lodge at Melton Mowbray for the hunting season. The Duke of Marlborough, who has been on a visit to Prince and Princess Victor Duleep Singh at Hockwold Hall, Norfolk, has gone to Paris for a few days.

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The daughter of Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston will be christened—according to the last arrangements—at Westminster Abbey, in the first week in December. It is expected that royalty will be among the sponsors. The Misses Leiter have been in town this week. Miss Nancy Leiter was at luncheon on Wednesday at one of the hotels in an extremely becoming costume of black, with a large black hat of the Gainsborough style, with black ostrich feathers. Mrs. Leiter and her daughters will be in New York a part of the Winter. Mr. Leiter has taken a house in Chicago.

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The English reports of fashionable intelligence seem crowded with errors recently. William Waldorf Astor is busy suing a batch of publications which take the contributions of an Anglo-Indian widow writing under various pseudonyms, and who has insisted that the redwood table which he has recently had sent from California and at which he dined twenty-two people, was the outcome of a bet. Now a ladies' magazine has got into trouble by publishing the most extraordinary obituary of Amélie Rives, the writer. It seems that a woman of very indefinite character committed suicide at a Continental hotel. She had been known as a "Princess Troubetskoi," and had as much claim to that title as the café chantant violinist, the Princess Dalgouriki had to the one by which she was known. The London publication bewails the death of Amélie Rives, who is the wife of a member of an entirely different branch of the Troubetskoi family, a man who has always stood well at the Court of the Czar, and points a moral at her alleged untimely fate with quotations from "The Quick or the Dead?" It speaks of this living and real Princess Troubetskoi as "very beautiful, and at one time, at all events, prone to dress very elaborately." It also adds that "she was an immensely clever woman," and the notice is sincere in its admiration and praise. It makes lively reading for the Princess, who was never in better health or spirits.

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Miss Elizabeth Smith-Clift, who arrived by the Majestic this week from a protracted residence in Paris, met with a warm welcome from many friends on this side of the water. Miss Smith-Clift was reported engaged to a Russian Prince last Winter at Cairo, but this has not been confirmed. She is one of the few American women with large fortunes who have resisted the temptation of a title. The Smith-Clift residence, on East Twenty-ninth Street, so long the scene of bountiful hospitality, has been sold. Miss Smith-Clift has lived for some time at the Hotel Meyerbeer, in Paris. Her sister, Miss Edith Smith-Clift, married the Count de Vanduel, and has taken up her residence in France. Miss Smith-Clift will have many dinners given her during her short stay in New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Eugene de Wolfe of Bristol, R. I., have arranged to pass the Winter in the South of France. Their daughter, the Baroness Blanche Francisca Levery de Kistelek, has joined them at the Hotel Continental in Paris, and will be with them the entire Winter. Her husband, the Baron Levery, to whom she was married a year ago, will remain in Austria. He is a member of the Austrian Reichstag.

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The head gardener for Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Robert Laurie, has sent to the Boston Horticultural Society's show three mammoth boxes of chrysanthemums of thirty-five varieties. Mr. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. Vanderbilt's brother-in-law, has also sent some beautiful specimens. There were also sent to this city yesterday a number of the same flowers which are to be used in decorating the Vanderbilt mansion at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue for the coming home of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt to-morrow.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour gave a reception last evening in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, at their apartments, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, beginning at 10 o'clock. Miss Cecile Lorraine was the singer of the evening. She is a young American artist who has recently achieved marked success in Paris, and who sang to the Queen last Spring in Buckingham Palace, and rendered some delightful selections. Music was furnished by Giesseman's orchestra, and Signor Pitzarelli, the pianist. Mrs. Hobart was gowned in white satin, trimmed with black chantilly lace, ornamented with diamonds and pearls. Mrs. Barbour's gown was embroidered yellow satin. The decorations were pink combined with American Beauty roses and white chrysanthemums and palms. Twelve hundred invitations had been issued for the reception. Among those present were Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, former Mayor and Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Guilard, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barbour.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker gave an elaborate dinner party on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, at their residence on California Street, San Francisco, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, of this city, who are their guests, having come West with them in their private car "Emelita." Covers were laid for twenty, and the table decorations were in exquisite taste. A string orchestra played throughout the evening. After dinner there was a musicale, the feature of which was the singing of operatic selections by Signor de Vries, whose baritone voice was heard to much advantage. Those present to meet Mr. and Mrs. Childs were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker, Prince and Princess André Poniatowski, Mr. and Mrs. John E. de Ruyter, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton E. Worden, Mrs. Brown, Miss Alice Rutherford, Miss Emma Rutherford, Miss Kate Clement, Mr. Irving M. Scott, Mr. J. A. Hart, Mr. Charles N. Felton, Jr., and Mr. George E. Hall.

THE WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Titus—Rossiter.

The marriage of Miss Estelle Hewlett Rossiter and Mr. Charles E. Titus took place yesterday at 8 P. M. in St. George's Church, Flushing. The bride is the daughter of E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad and Vice President of the Lincoln National Bank, and also a member of the firm of Daniel C. Dill & Co., bankers. The Rev. Henry D. Waller was the officiating clergyman. The choral service was under the direction of William Rowe, organist of the church, who was assisted by Charles Ekner, violinist. A string quartet added its music to the occasion. Miss Mary Hewlett Rossiter, sister to the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Fordham Jenkins, Miss Alice Gibson Street, Miss Marie L. Rossiter, all of Brooklyn; Miss Louise Thompson of Flushing, and Miss Bessie Rossiter of Orange. Frederic Johnson of New York was best man. The ushers were Arthur W. and Frank H. Rossiter, the bride's brothers; Edson Gage, Edward M. Popham, F. A. Fairchild, all of Flushing, and James Dittmar Remson of Brooklyn.

The bride's gown of ivory satin was heavily trimmed with old family lace, with which was worn a tulle veil caught by a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor's gown was of white organdie draped over yellow silk. Her flowers were white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were similarly costumed, except that they carried yellow instead of white chrysanthemums.

The decorations at the church and at the house were composed of these flowers, yellow being the predominating color. A reception followed at the bride's former home, 23 Sanford Avenue, Flushing. Parlor cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad were placed at the disposal of the guests by Clinton V. Rossiter, President of the road, and an uncle of the bride. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton V. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Rossiter, Mrs. M. W. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. George Hewlett, the Misses Hewlett, Mr. William Wycker, Daniel Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Halliburton, Messrs. Palmer, George Johnson, James Burchell, Judge and Mrs. Van Wyck, and Mr. and Mrs. U. C. Wilmerding.

Kellogg—Olyphant.

Miss Grace Vernon Olyphant, only daughter of R. M. Olyphant of 160 Madison Avenue, and George Casper Kellogg were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke performed the ceremony.

Miss Anna V. Olyphant, the bride's niece, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Luisita A. Leland, Miss Ursula J. Morgan, Miss Elvine Richard, and Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant, another niece of the bride. Henry T. Kellogg attended his brother as best man. The ushers were William B. Rogers, Alexander Whiteside, Louis Bacon, of Boston; Ledyard Heckscher, Philadelphia, and Dexter Blagden and John Kensett Olyphant, of New York.

The bride was gowned in ivory satin. Her long tulle veil was fastened to her hair with a diamond pin. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her attendants were attired in pink silk gowns, draped with cream lace. They wore picture hats of black velvet, trimmed with wired bows of cream lace, and a bunch of pink flowers at the back. They carried pink roses.

The decorations of both church and house were elaborate. The chancel was almost hidden from view by palms, which formed a suitable background for the arch of pink chrysanthemums beneath which the bridal couple stood.

At the house American Beauty roses were the flowers in favor, though chrysanthemums were not entirely overlooked.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Delafield—Barber.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Barber, daughter of Charles G. Barber, 45 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Frederic Prime Delafield, was solemnized yesterday at noon in Trinity Chapel. The bride's sister, Miss Helen Barber, was maid of honor. The Misses Emily Delafield, Grace Henop, Julia Clark, and Cornelia Robb were the bridesmaids. Mr. Delafield's attendants were: Best man, Benjamin Gould; ushers, Frederic Carey, John Bouvier, Donn Barber, Lewis L. Delafield, Seymour Cromwell, and Winslow Whitman. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of the chapel, officiated.

The bride wore white satin, trimmed with lace. Her veil was of lace, caught becomingly to her hair with orange blossoms. Her attendants were gowned in light blue dotted chiffon over silk of the same color. The demi-train skirts were edged with several tiny frills placed closely together. Black velvet toques, trimmed with tips, were worn with these costumes, the dainty color of which was made more noticeable by the bouquets of pink roses carried with them.

The horseshoe arrangement of palms around the chancel was heightened by clusters of pink chrysanthemums, fastened at the centre of each plant.

A breakfast at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Vice President and Mrs. Hobart were among the guests.

Fahnestock—Goetchius.

William Fahnestock and Miss Julia Goetchius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Goetchius, 52 West Fifty-eighth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, officiated. There were no attendants upon the bride. Charles Fahnestock was his brother's best man. The ushers were Henry W. Hayden, J. Milton Goetchius, H. K. Goetchius, T. Monroe Dix, William M. V. Hoffman, Henry C. Tinker, Lieut. J. Hunker, United States Navy, and Ernest Fahnestock.

The bride's gown of white satin was trimmed with pearls and point lace. Her veil was of lace, fastened with a diamond sunburst, a gift from the bridegroom.

The church was simply decorated with palms. Two short columns at each side of the chancel, covered with Autumn leaves, formed the only color used in contrast with the green.

A large reception at the home of the bride's parents was held after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock will sail in a week to spend the Winter abroad.

Moore—North.

Miss Laura North and William Gordon Moore were married last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 309 East Twentieth Street. The Rev. Dr. Abbot Kittredge performed the ceremony. Miss Ella North attended her sister as maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. A. Lincoln North, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were G. Sherman Dalzell, W. Lafayette Hall, W. Henry North, and H. Bryant Strachan.

It was a white chrysanthemum wedding, and the bride, in an ivory satin gown, carried these flowers, as did her attendant. The maid of honor wore sea foam green satin trimmed with silver passementerie and white chiffon.

The house was prettily decorated with Southern smilax, palms, and white chrysanthemums.

Pentz—Kyte.

Miss Grace E. Kyte, youngest daughter of Henry Kyte, was married to Stanton W. Pentz of Bergen Point in All Saints' Church, Fanwood, N. J., Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lewis Cameron, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., assisted by the Rev. E. H. True, rector of the parish. The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Kyte, and the bridesmaids Miss Alice Maud Kyte, Miss Daisy Kyte, Miss Ethel Kyte, and Miss Jean Pentz. Adam Pentz was best man, and the ushers were Maclay Pentz, L. V. B. Cameron, Howard Tyrrel, and George Wicks.

Ryer—Richards.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Monfort Richards and George Stillman Ryer took place last evening at the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Adele E. Ryer, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. Miss Ethel Richards served her sister as flower girl. Charles S. Richards, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were John V. Black, Charles B. Beckwith, Willard Fisher, Joseph Hall, William F. Mohr, and Walter R. Wheeler. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Richards, 130 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Bernstein—Menline.

Miss Sarah Menline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Menline, was married to Saul Bernstein at the Tuxedo last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossmann, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kohler. The bride's attendants were the Misses Fannie Menline, Leonora and Rose Bernstein, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Gertrude Levy, a cousin of the bride. The ushers were Joseph Menline, Louis Levy, Samuel Sass, and Joseph Marx.

Family in Need of Aid.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $120 to help support a family consisting of a mother and four children, all dependent upon the wages of the oldest, a boy of fifteen years, and delicate in health. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

C. W. Bowser and his company have been engaged by Mr. Keith to present next week a farce entitled "A Domestic Cyclone."

Miss Katherine Grey, who recently resigned as leading woman in support of Charles Coghlan in "The Royal Box," and secured an engagement with Daniel Frohman to play the principal woman's part in support of James K. Hackett in the new play, "Rupert of Hentzau," arrived in Baltimore yesterday, and immediately began rehearsals with the company under the direction of Daniel Frohman.

The regular Casino Winter production, which is entitled "A Dangerous Maid," will be presented to-morrow night for the first time. Sydney Rosenfeld has prepared the book, and in addition to the music and comedy parts it is said to contain a strong dramatic story. In selecting the company Managers Lederer and McLellan have engaged a number of prominent actors, including, among others, Miss Madge Lessing, Sam Bernard, Miss Laura Burt, Richard F. Carroll, Julius Steger, William Norris, and Sydney Booth.

Next week will be the last for the appearance of William Courtleigh in the part of John Earl of Woodstock in Jacob Litt's play, "Sporting Life." His retirement from the cast is due to his return to Daniel Frohman's company, which will begin its regular season on Nov. 22, presenting A. W. Pinero's comedy, "Trelawny of the Wells," in which he is to play a principal part. Mr. Courtleigh is to be succeeded by Harry Jewett, who has been selected by Mr. Litt because he has an athletic physique and thoroughly looks the part. Jewett comes from Australia, and played an important part in Richard Mansfield's production of "Arms and the Man." Last season he appeared with Fanny Davenport in "Joan of Arc."

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Art Committee of the Union League Club has made an auspicious beginning of another series of monthly art displays, which the club is accustomed to hold each Winter. They have prepared one of those small exhibitions of rare and high-class paintings which are now becoming sensibly the fashion, and the members and guests of the club can feel as they study the canvases now in the club gallery that they are enjoying a treat not often vouchsafed, and one that is reserved for too small a number. None of the eighteen paintings shown have ever before been publicly exhibited. Seven are from the private gallery of Mr. George Gould and the remainder are from other private galleries or have only been shown to a favored few in the closets of the dealers.

The feature of the exhibition is the great Van Dyck, the full-length standing portrait of the Count D'Alligre, which was purchased abroad last Spring by Mr. George Gould. It is unnecessary to describe this, undoubtedly the finest example of the great Dutch master which has ever been brought to America, and one of the finest which he ever painted. A full description of the painting appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES at the time when Mr. Gould's purchase of it first became known. It could not be seen or studied to greater advantage than in its present place in the pretty gallery of the Union League, against a background of red plush and well lit by carefully arranged burners. The painting is in a remarkable state of preservation, and the warm, rich browns of the brocaded curtain background, hair, and costume, the grayish-blue armor, which covers the trunk, arms, and thighs, and the full, rich flesh tones of the face and hands are deepened and heightened only in effect by age. The exceeding virility of the painting first strikes the spectator. Every line and curve of the body, the sturdy pose and the determined expression combine to make the strong man which the Count D'Al

CANADIAN COMMISSION MEETS.

Representatives of the United States and Great Britain Resume Their Sessions in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Anglo-American joint high commission began its session here to-day, having adjourned its early sessions at Quebec, to meet at Washington after the elections. It was the first gathering of the Commissioners, collectively, in Washington.

The preliminary meeting to-day was in the Diplomatic Room of the State Department, where, after an exchange of greetings, the commission was welcomed by Secretary Hay, who accompanied the members to the White House, where they were presented to the President The business session followed at the commission's quarters, which comprise a floor of the Arlington Hotel annex.

The commission will hold sessions daily at 11 A. M., at which the work advanced to completion by committees will be passed upon. Most of the time will be given to committee work, as the topics are divided with a view to having all the preliminary work completed by committees before the commission takes up the subjects. One of the Commissioners stated to-day that until all the subjects had been disposed of each one remained open.

The courtesies showered upon the Commissioners in Quebec are to be reciprocated here by many social amenities. President McKinley will entertain the commission at dinner at the White House, and the Secretary of State will give a reception in their honor.

POST OFFICES IN AMERICA.

Number Increased to 73,570 During the Fiscal Year—Mr. Bristow Recommends Some Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow shows that there were at the close of the fiscal year 73,570 Post Offices in the United States; 3,816 Presidential and 69,754 fourth-class. The net increase in the number of Post Offices for the fiscal year was 2,548.

An interesting feature of the report relates to the postal facilities for Alaska. Inspectors were detailed to reorganize the mail service in this Territory, which resulted in the establishment of a line of Post Offices from the Canadian borders to the Bering Sea, a distance of about 2,000 miles, and many other needed improvements were made in the mail service in Alaska upon the recommendation of these Inspectors.

Among the recommendations are that a severer penalty be provided for employes embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; covering the transmission of "green goods" and obscene matter through the mails, and that an especially strong stamped ten-cent envelope of superior material be adopted in lieu of the present system of registering letters. Many losses occur in the mails because of the poor quality of the envelope in which the articles are inclosed.

It is also recommended that all money-order offices be inspected annually, which would be a radical extension of the inspection system, and, it is stated, would doubtless be of great advantage to the service.

OUR MEXICAN CONSULSHIP.

Vice Consul Bennett Dismissed Without the Cause Being Made Known.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 10.—The condition of affairs in the American Consul General's office here attracts much attention. Vice Consul Bennett having been suspended and forbidden entrance to the consulate by Consul General Barlow, who has not made known the grounds for his action. Col. Bennett's friends assert that he has been unjustly treated, and that the cause should be shown for his removal, which in reality must be approved by the State Department at Washington. Bennett is likely to demand a full investigation of all the affairs of the consulate. The American Minister is reported to be examining into the matter.

THE NEW SIAMESE MINISTER.

Phyia Visuddha Pays His Respects to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Phyia Visuddha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Siam to the United States, called at the State Department to-day and paid his respects to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretaries Hill and Adee. He has served his country in a diplomatic capacity at London for the past five years, and has adopted European manners and dress, so that his complexion is the only thing that betrays his Oriental origin. His visit to the department was short and purely formal, being merely preliminary to his formal presentation to the President of the United States.

The Siamese Minister conducted his business at the department to-day in the English language without the aid of an interpreter.

Senate Committee to Meet Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, appointed at the last session of Congress to investigate the operations of recent tariff laws, will meet at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York next Monday. The committee includes Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Jones of Arkansas.

SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS ACT.

Reorganization Completed and New Officers Elected.

At a special meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday the reorganization, begun in October was completed. A new set of officers and a new Executive Committee to serve until the next annual meeting, which will be held on the second Tuesday in March, 1899, were elected as follows: President—William N. Kremer of the German-American; Secretary—E. G. Snow, Jr.; Treasurer—A. H. Wray; Executive Committee—J. W. Barley, A. M. Burtis, J. H. Burger, George M. Coit, J. J. Henry, George W. Hoyt, Benoni Lockwood, J. A. Macdonald, E. O. Weeks, and George S. A. Young.

The most important amendment to the by-laws provided for the election of a Deviation Committee, whose composition shall be independent of the other officials of the association. The new by-law states that this committee shall have power to examine the books of any office, agency, or branch office alleged to have deviated, and also the party complained of. It may impose penalties in fines not exceeding $100 for any violation of rule or rate, and appeals from the decision of the committee may be made to the members at any meeting.

A special committee, consisting of M. A. Stone, George W. Babb, J. A. Macdonald, N. A. McNeil, and E. G. Snow, was chosen to nominate the members of the Deviation Committee and submit their nominations to the Executive Committee for approval. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on next Tuesday for the purpose of electing a Chairman.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Director E. F. Miethke and United States Manager Paul E. Rasor of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany returned yesterday from an extended inspection tour of the company's agencies in the United States and Mexico.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association on Wednesday a proposition to change the term of office of the members of the Executive Committee was defeated by a narrow margin, J. J. Tenney of the Royal Insurance Company presided.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee met again yesterday. It was hinted in some quarters that the committee may appoint a sub-committee to confer with certain companies in regard to the proper means of regulating the up-town branch offices. Some members of the committee apprehend little difficulty in this matter if every risk is rated and a uniform rate of brokerage commission established.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that the exact amount of insurance upon the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohegan has been fixed at $560,000, of which $385,000 was covered by the marine companies and $175,000 was written at Lloyds, London, all at cut rates.

The loss on the Bradley Fertilizer Company at Weymouth, Mass., which was damaged by fire in October, has been adjusted. The insurance amounted to $245,365 and was placed in about sixty companies. The loss was fixed at $259,353, and $240,400 was paid.

TOD SLOANE AGAIN WINNER.

The Wizard of the English Track Rides to Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At to-day's racing of the Liverpool Autumn meeting, Lord Farquhar's five-year-old bay horse Nouveau Riche, ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Liverpool Stakes. This race is of 400 sovereigns; entrance, 5 sovereigns each, and 5 sovereigns additional for starters; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 25 sovereigns from the stakes. Eight horses ran over the course, distance one mile and three-quarters.

The Aintree Plate was won by Philopena, and Capt. Headworth Lambton's two-year-old chestnut colt Samandal, ridden by Sloane, was second.

Mr. T. Corn's two-year-old bay colt Shepperton, by Royal Hampton, out of New Magdalen, ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Wyredale Plate.

The Shewbread gelding was second, and King of Pearls finished third.

There were twelve horses in this race, and the betting was 9 to 2 against Shepperton.

CHANGES IN RACING RULES.

Jockey Club Amends Scale of Weights for Two and Three Miles.

There is a bright outlook now for long-distance racing on The Jockey Club tracks, for at the meeting of The Jockey Club yesterday afternoon it was decided to amend the scale of weights for age by reducing the weights at two and three miles six pounds, except for three-year-olds, which remain unchanged. This change will have a tendency to bring together larger fields in the long distance events like the Brighton Cup, the Coney Island Cup, the Metropolitan Cup, and the Morris Park Handicap. In most of the long distance races this season the older horses refused to take up the weight for age penalties because of the advantage the existing scale gave to three-year-olds. Ornament would undoubtedly been a starter for the Brighton Cup, and so, too, might have been a numoer of others, if the scale had not been considered too high for horses over three years old.

Another important change made in the rules of racing was an amendment to Rule 77 by which the following paragraph was stricken out: "If, in a handicap for which there is a minor forfeit declared by a fixed time after the publication of the weights, the highest weight accepting was originally less than 126 pounds it shall be raised to that weight, and the other acceptances equally." The striking out of this paragraph will be beneficial in the respect that in case of numerous scratches among the top weights an inferior horse at the low weight may not be asked to shoulder the top weight of 126 pounds to horses in his own class, with a proportionately lighter impost.

GOLFING OVER WET LINKS.

Twelve Professionals Play for Money Prizes at Baltusrol.

Sixteen golfers, wet through to the skin, endeavored to get fun and exercise from the combined professional and amateur tournament played yesterday on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J. It was one of the worst golfing days of the season, and that accounted for the small number of competitors, particularly of the amateurs, of whom there were only four. Henry P. Toler won the cup for the amateur event in a total of 184 strokes, for the 36 holes.

The professional match resulted in a tie between William Anderson, the Baltusrol professional, and Harry Gullane, who has been with the Philadelphia Country Club during the Summer. He sails to-morrow for Scotland, to spend the Winter at his home. Both Gullane and Anderson turned in scores of 168 strokes for the 36 holes. Each equaled in the afternoon the record of the course, 81 strokes, held by Anderson. The first prize was $100, and the second prize $30. As it was late in the day when the match finished, and both had had enough golfing over wet and muddy greens, they decided to divide the money. The third prize of $15 was won by the colored lad, John Shippen, of Shinnecock Hills. He made the best record of all in the morning round, but did poorly in the afternoon. A fourth prize of $5 was divided between W. Tucker of St. Andrew's and Mungo Park of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn, each making 180 strokes.

The players were, with their scores:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
W. Anderson, Baltusrol	87	81	168
H. Gullane, Philp'hia Country.	87	81	168
J. Shippen, Shinnecock	83	96	179
W. Tucker, St. Andrew's	93	87	180
W. Park, Dyker Meadows	90	90	180
W. F. Davis, Newport	94	89	183
W. Norton, Lakewood	91	94	185
D. Leitch, Century Club	94	94	188
H. C. Rawlins, Ocean County.	97	91	188
D. Hunter, Oakland	95	93	188
J. Tucker, Pittsfield	101	87	188
H. Rawlins, Ocean County	90	99	189

ATHLETIC CLUB CONSOLIDATION.

The New Jersey and Knickerbocker Clubs Arranging Details.

Members of the different athletic clubs in this vicinity regard the consolidation of the Knickerbocker and New Jersey Athletic Clubs as a distinct advantage to athletics. The two clubs when consolidated can turn out most formidable teams in all branches of athletics, and the rivalry that once existed between the New York Athletic Club and the old Manhattan Athletic Club will be revived. The consolidation has not yet been perfected, but as the members of both organizations are heartily in favor of the change the New Jersey Athletic Club will soon go out of existence and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will absorb all the former's property as well as first mortgage bonds and floating indebtedness. The second mortgage bonds which are held by members of Bergen Point are considered valueless and these will not be assumed by the local club.

The Bergen Point property will be improved and will be used as the country clubhouse after the plan of Travers Island, the country home of the New York Athletic Club. The grounds are on Newark Bay, which affords even better facilities than Travers Island for track athletics, boat and swimming races, and there is also the Kill von Kull, where small yachts can race.

James E. Sullivan yesterday stated that the details for the consolidation were practically completed and everything would be adjusted before Dec. 1. He thought that the entire membership of the New Jersey Club would remain intact. The members residing near Bergen Point would enjoy the pleasures of the club as before, and would also have access to the Knickerbocker Club.

The dues will be fixed at $40 a year. The members of the New Jersey Athletic Club are now paying $25 a year, but have expressed their willingness to pay the increase.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Tributary Railway Leases Canceled.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—A decision was handed down in the United States Court of Appeals yesterday in which the plaintiff, J. H. Rodgers of New York City, the holder of $1,000,000 face value of stock in the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, prayed for an order of court declaring leases made of certain tributary roads to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway by the Directors of the latter road as null and void because they imsulted the interests of stockholders of the main road. The court granted the plaintiff's petition, and ordered the defendant Directors to cancel the leases.

Knoxville and Ohio Railroad Election

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Stockholders of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad met in this city yesterday and elected the following Directors: A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga; C. H. Coster, John Greenough, Samuel Thomas, and Samuel Spencer, New York; W. W. Finley, Washington; E. J. Sanford and C. M. McGhee of this city.

New North River Ferry.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The New York and Hoboken Ferry Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $3,300,000. This company will be under the management of the present Hoboken Ferry Company, and stockholders in the old corporation will have the option of subscribing to 100 shares of the new stock and $10,000 of the consolidated bonds for 100 shares of the old stock. This ferry, it is said, will be operated in conjunction with the Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries from a slip in the neighborhood of Twenty-third Street.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AVE., cor. 26th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 280 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 1 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 Broad St., New York. 221 East German St., Baltimore,
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee.
Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co. Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Our Receipts for Stock of
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R'way Co.
(Deposited under our notice of September 10, 1898.)
We are now prepared to begin the delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the Federal Steel Company in exchange for our Receipts as above.
Holders must deliver their Receipts at the office of the Company which issued the same, and the Stock will be issued as promptly as possible thereafter.
Receipts must be indorsed. IF THE NEW STOCK IS TO BE ISSUED IN A DIFFERENT NAME the form of assignment must be filled in accordingly, the signature must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, and proper revenue stamps must be attached.
Fractions of a share of the Federal Steel Company Stock accruing to any depositor will be adjusted by a suitable cash payment at prices to be fixed daily.
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Bldg., Washington St., cor. Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, November 10th, 1898.

WANTED
Wm. Cramp Ship & Engine Building Stock.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

6 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS, PRINCIPAL and interest guaranteed; dividends payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York, Nov. 9th, 1898.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the third day of January next. The transfer books will be closed on the 3d day of December at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 4th day of January, 1899. By order of the Board.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

Adams Express Company.
Treasurer's Office, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1898.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Nov. 11, 1898, to the morning of Dec. 2, 1898. W. L. HUBBELL, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of The Depew Syndicate will be held at the office of the said Company, at No. 36 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the capital stock of the Company shall be increased to the amount of $100,000, to consist of 1,000 shares preferred stock, at the par value of $100 per share.
WILLARD BROWN,
JOHN M. CHASE,
GEORGE F. BROWNELL,
ANDREW DONALDSON.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, Nov. 4, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the sixth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
New York, Nov. 10, 1898.
Mr. Edgar H. Booth has to-day been elected Secretary of this Company, in place of Mr. Wm. Wagner, who has resigned the position owing to continued ill-health.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Wall Street put up its shutters Wednesday afternoon, discouraged by the conviction that the free silverites had won a majority of the Congressional contests throughout the country. Yesterday morning it took down its shutters, encouraged by the knowledge that the next House of Representatives is to be favorable to the maintenance of the gold standard. And this revelation was reflected in sharp advances throughout the list. From the opening to the close the stock market was buoyant and active—more so than for many weeks. Total transactions in stocks on the Stock Exchange aggregated about 750,000 shares, the largest total since Aug. 17. The market broadened perceptibly, about 150 issues being traded in. A long list of conspicuous shares made gains of two full points and more, and at no time did the market show any disposition to react. In most instances closing prices were the highest of the day.

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In the industrial department alone were there laggards. Sugar Trust moved up about two points, but during the greater part of the day it hung back, kept down by heavy sales, apparently from inside sources. Tobacco Trust did not profit by the general advance, the special influence in this instance being the Trust's remarkable exhibit of assets and liabilities made to the Stock Exchange, wherein more than 50 per cent. of the assets appeared as trademarks, good-will, patents, and other ephemeral things. It was the general strength of the market rather than any logical buying of the Trust stocks that held them up during the day. And the same was true of some of the smaller industrials, where pools are evidently overloaded.

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In the bond market it was a record day. Transactions there went in volume beyond anything recorded in Stock Exchange history, more than $10,000,000 bonds changing hands. Not only was there activity, but great strength. Gains of from 1 to 2 per cent. were common among the conspicuous issues. Thus was new emphasis laid upon the great abundance of money seeking investment and upon the scarcity of high-grade securities. And, as Wall Street authorities are pointing out, it is but a short step from a bond market swept clear of bargains such as this to a stock market where there are so many attractive opportunities for profitable investment.

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London was a confident buyer in this market, the favorable election results having great effect among foreign investors. Early quotations from abroad showed substantial advances over Wednesday's New York closing, and throughout the day Wall Street houses with foreign connections were steady buyers of stocks. Evidently Wall Street hopes of strengthened foreign confidence in American securities through gains for the honest money cause in this country are being realized.

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Although the market continued buoyant to the close, it was apparent that in the last two hours strong interests made heavy realizing sales. This was quite natural, and was to have been expected, in view of the previous rapid advances. People who bought stocks prior to the election, confident of a sound money victory, were yesterday naturally desirous of turning paper profits into cash. But while this speculative long interest was taking profits there was continued steady buying of the very best character.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $13,000 3s, registered, at 105½; $208,000 3s, coupon, at 105⅝@105½@105⅝; $3,000 do., small, at 105¼@105⅛, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅛.

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In State bonds $3,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 106¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	½	Ill. Steel t. r. std.	½
Am. Malting Co.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	2
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1	Lake Erie West.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Minn. & St. Louis	1¾
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1¾	Minn. Iron t. r. std.	2½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¼	M., K. & Texas pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nat. Biscuit Co.	⅝
A., T. & S. F.	⅞	Nat. Lead Co.	⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	1¾	N. Y. Central	1⅛
B. & O., all in. pd.	2½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅜
B. & O. pf., w. i.	2½	Northern Pacific	1¾
B'lyn Rapid Transit.	2⅛	Northern P. pf.	1⅜
Canada South	½	Ontario & Western	¾
Canadian Pacific	¾	Oreg. R. & Nav.	4
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Oreg. R. & N. pf.	2
C., B. & Q.	1½	Pacific Mail	1¼
C. & East Illinois	1½	Penn. Railroad	1⅝
C. Gt. West. pf., A.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
C. Gt. West. pf., B.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾
C. Gt. West. deb.	2½	Pullman Car	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	1⅞	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C. & Northwestern	1	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	2⅞	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
C. Term. Tr. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅜	St. Paul & O.	2½
C., Lor. & W. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	Southern Ry	⅝
Col. Midland pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Consol. Ice	1½	Stand. Dist. pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Denver & R. G.	1⅛	Union Pacific	1¼
Denver & R. G. pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	U. S. Express	1⅜
Erie	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Federal Steel, w. i.	1	Wabash pf	¾
Fed. Steel pf., w. i.	1⅜	W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid	⅝
Gen. Electric	½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	1⅞
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝		
Illinois Central	1⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝	Wisconsin Central	1
St. Paul & Duluth	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	½	Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1
At., T. & S. F. adj.	2½	L. E. & West. 1st	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
Clev., Lor. & W. 1st	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Erie gen. lien	2½	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½
Erie prior lien	1	Mo. Pac. trust 5s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Mobile & O. gen. 4s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	M. & West. con. 4s	1½
H. & St. J. con.	1	Reading gen. 4s	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1	Scioto V. & M. 4s	1
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st	2½

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $162,002,105; balance, $8,579,374; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $776,883.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21¼, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows; Chicago—15 premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ½c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1¼, to 35; St. Paul, 1, to 115¼; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 113½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 61½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 68¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 79½; Reading, ⅝, to 8½, and New York Central, ⅛, to 119½. Atchison sold at 13½; Canadian Pacific at 86⅜, and Erie at 13¼. British Consols advanced 3-16, to 109⅞ for money and 110 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes as compared with the last report: Total reserve increased £418,000, circulation decreased £270,000; bullion increased £147,889, other securities decreased £1,823,000, other deposits decreased £1,772,000, public deposits increased £2,000, notes reserve increased £385,000, Government securities decreased £355,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 49.70 per cent., is now 52.90 per cent., against an advance from 47.06 per cent. to 48.17 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

In Paris rentes sold at 101f. 90c., and exchange on London was 25f. 35c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 79,675,000f., Treasury notes current increased 7,275,000f., gold on hand increased 1,075,000f., bills discounted decreased 129,275,000f., silver on hand decreased 2,000,000f.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with last report: Cash on hand increased 1,120,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 80,000 marks, other securities decreased 35,920,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 25,340,000 marks.

PACIFIC DIVIDEND MATTERS.

Pacific stocks all made sharp gains yesterday. Northern Pacific common was the most active of the group, figuring for more than 40,000 shares. It sold up to 42½, and closed at that price, with a net gain of nearly two points. Hill brokers were conspicuous purchasers, and foreign houses also took round lots of the stock. Directors who attended the Northern Pacific meeting on Wednesday were quoted as stating that the question of a dividend on the preferred stock is to be taken up at the next regular meeting, and that 1 per cent. is likely to be declared. Northern Pacific preferred was also notably strong. It sold ex 1 per cent. dividend, and then regained the deduction from its price, selling up to 76¾.

The buying of Union Pacific preferred came largely from people close to the managers of the property. It was reported that there is an agreement among the Directors to make the next dividend on the stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Friends of the company claim that the annual report is to show a large surplus for the common stock.

MR. KEENE ON THE BULL SIDE.

Mr. James R. Keene, who recently has not been very conspicuous in Wall Street operations, is now credited with having whipped over from the bear side, where he has lately been located, and with having identified himself with the bull end of several conspicuous shares. Mr. Keene's friends quote him as talking very much higher prices for the general market, keeping to his bearishness only in some industrial quarters, where he believes boom tactics have been overworked. And furthermore, Mr. Keene's friends promise that his name will be prominently identified with the upward movement.

STANDARD OIL IN PEOPLE'S GAS.

People's Gas interests are talking with much enthusiasm over the recent acquisition of large blocks of their securities by Standard Oil magnates, and are promising that Standard Oil names will soon appear in the People's Gas Directorate. They lay much emphasis upon the fact that the taking of interests in People's Gas by the Messrs. Rockefeller and their business associates has resulted wholly from investigations of the company's status made by those gentlemen when looking into the condition of the Manhattan Oil Company when it was offered to them. Furthermore, it is stated that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has recently expressed himself to People's Gas officers as looking upon the property as having great merit—greater, in fact, than he believes to be popularly appreciated.

GRANGER SHARES BUOYANT.

All of the Granger stocks were conspicuously active and strong yesterday. St. Paul figured for about 70,000 shares, and sold up close to 113, making a net gain of nearly two points for the day. Burlington figured for more than 23,000 shares, and gained 1½ points, while Rock Island, with about 10,000 shares to its credit, sold as high as 107, and made a net gain of nearly three full points. Of all three stocks there was persistent buying that apparently came from interests closely identified with the managements of the properties. London houses were also conspicuous as purchasers of the Granger shares. This foreign buying was chiefly responsible for the gains made by the Chicago Great Western stocks.

ATCHISON PREFERRED STRONG.

Atchison preferred jumped into prominence yesterday as the most active stock on the market, transactions in it aggregating more than 75,000 shares. Gov. Flower and his friends were the most conspicuous buyers of the stock, although London was active in that direction, as well as Boston. Talk of early dividends on the stock was again current, and there were also intimations that an alliance between Atchison and Rock Island may shortly be announced. Among friends of the property, and especially among friends of Gov. Flower, there is much confidence in the immediate future of the stock.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred made a gain of nearly two points yesterday, selling up to and closing at 57¾. Speculative Wall Street had very little to do with the stock's gain, London houses and inside interests being by far the largest buyers. As recently told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a powerful British financial interest that has been hostile to Denver and Rio Grande securities is now taking a decidedly different view of them after having made thorough investigation of the company's affairs and its prospects. Friends of the company are expressing much enthusiasm over its recent heavy gains in earnings, and are placing much confidence in the assurance of its officers that there is every likelihood of these big traffics keeping up.

FEDERAL STEEL PLANS.

Among iron and steel interests it is the general opinion that within a very short time the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and its Alabama shipbuilding adjunct will be absorbed by the Federal Steel Company. The Sloss Iron Company is also slated for consolidation with the big Steel Trust. Federal Steel interests do not deny that negotiations are under way looking to the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and among friends of both concerns there is much confidence in benefits to be derived through the combination.

Both Federal Steel stocks were buoyant yesterday, the preferred reaching 77⅞, a new high price. Tennessee Coal was also strong, selling above 31.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The local and Chicago wheat markets yesterday were soft, dull, and in narrow range for the leading option, and quotations were influenced solely by absence of export business, little more than 100,000 bushels being taken in New York for foreign account. Nothing appeared to change the strong statistical position of the cereal. In the recession, the December future sagged to within 1½c of the lowest price recorded since Oct. 15, and 4½c below the highest quotation of 77¾c, on Oct. 24. December wheat at Chicago touched 64¾c yesterday, or within ¼c of the low record of Oct. 15, and the highest price of the day was 65 7-16c. The net declines yesterday in December were: Chicago, 1c, and New York, ⅝c.

Conservative opinion at the close of yesterday's market was that in the circumstances wheat had exhibited no weakness to foreshadow further recession. The quotations had held up against a noteworthy increase in the visible supply, and a very definite idea of the invisible, tremendous railroad activity in grain, and a long local interest of at least 5,000,000 bushels in December. Factors for a smart rise are the immense milling absorption, amounting to more than 3,000,000 bushels—an increase of 500,000 bushels over 1897—at Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, and the ominous activity in war equipment by Great Britain and France. The foreign markets were quiet and steady, with Berlin unchanged.

SOME COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The following table affords easy comparison between the present prices of active stocks and those which have obtained during the year. The year's opening figures are given, the highest and lowest since, and the high prices reached yesterday. Interesting results can be obtained by a study of the figures:

	First, 1898.	High-est.	Low-est.	High, Yes-terday.
American Cotton Oil	22½	39½	15¾	34⅞
American Cotton Oil pf.	75½	90⅜	36	88½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	8¼	15⅝	6½	11⅞
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	20	41¾	16	34⅞
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	140⅜	146⅜	107½	115⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¾	116	103	110⅞
American Tobacco	88¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 10, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	110¼	168	Adams Express	110½	110½	110¼	110½	+ ½
33	33¼	1,562	Am. Malting Co. pf	32	33	31½	33	+1¾
82¾	83	2,000	Am. Malting Co. pf.	81½	83	81	83	+1
...	...	200	American Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
34⅝	34½	2,200	Am. Cot. Oil, ex div.	34½	34⅞	33¾	34¾	+ ¼
...	...	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
86½	87¼	1,000	Am. Cot. Oil pf., ex d.	85	87⅛	85	87⅛	+2½
145	148	575	American Express	150	150	147	147	-3
11⅜	11½	690	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11	11¼	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34½	34½	34	34	+ ⅛
114½	114⅝	58,890	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113½	115¾	112⅝	114⅝	+1¾
108¾	110¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110½	110	110½	— ½
97	98⅝	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	98	98	...
140	140½	14,575	American Tobacco	140½	141¼	139	140½	+ ⅝
125	129	225	American Tobacco pf.	126	126	126	126	...
15	15½	250	Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	...
39½	40	1,581	Ann Arbor pf.	39	40	39	40	+1¾
13¾	13⅞	10,670	At., T. & S. F.	13½	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	39⅞	77,052	At., T. & S. F. pf.	37½	39⅞	37½	39⅞	+2⅜
33¼	33½	1,360	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	32	33½	32	33½	+1¾
88⅝	89½	1,560	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	88	89	88	89	+1¼
47⅜	48	3,300	B. & O., all in. pf.	47	48	47	47¾	+2½
72	72⅜	5,050	B. & O. pf., when iss.	70⅜	73	70⅜	72½	+2½
4⅜	¾	1,860	B. & O. Southw. pf.	4½	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅞	4	3,830	Bay State Gas	4	4⅛	4	4	...
68⅝	68⅞	30,245	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅛	68¾	66⅛	68¾	+2⅛
8	8⅜	200	Brunswick City	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	620	Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
83⅜	84¼	400	Canadian Pacific	83½	84	83¼	84	+1⅛
26¼	27	150	Central Pacific	26½	26½	20½	26½	— ½
22⅜	23¼	3,724	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	23⅛	22½	23	+ ⅜
117	118½	23,830	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	117	118	117	118	+1¼
53	54	600	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	53	54	53	54	+1½
14⅜	14¾	4,920	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
48½	49	1,200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	45¾	48½	45¾	48½	+2½
28	28¾	1,000	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28¾	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	+1⅜
75	76½	1,100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	72¼	76½	72½	76	+2½
112¾	112⅞	68,555	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111⅜	112⅞	111⅜	112⅞	+1½
162¼	163	577	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	161½	162⅜	161½	162½	+ ⅛
135¾	135⅞	3,750	Chicago & Northw.	134¾	138	134¼	135⅞	+1
77¾	77¾	27,372	Fed. Steel, when iss.	76⅜	77⅞	76¼	77⅞	+1⅝
37½	38	50	Flint & P. M. pf.	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	...
12⅝	13½	200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
80¾	81¼	1,316	General Electric	81½	81½	81	81½	+ ½
139¾	140¼	1,705	Great Northern pf.	140	140¼	139¾	139¾	...
60½	61	430	Hawaiian Sugar	60	61	60	61	+3
111¼	111½	1,604	Illinois Central	110¾	111⅝	110½	111⅜	+1⅞
102	...	100	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
51½	52	600	International Paper	51¾	53¼	51⅜	51⅝	+ ¼
87⅞	88½	107	Int. Paper pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88⅝	...
34¼	35	225	Iowa Central pf.	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+2
5	6	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15	15½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	...
48	48⅜	30	Laclede Gas	49	49	49	49	...
13	13⅜	205	Lake Erie & West.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
61	62	2	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	...
58¾	60	1,905	Louisville & Nashville.	59⅜	60	59⅜	60	+ ⅛
93⅞	94	12,405	Manhattan Con	93⅝	94⅝	93¼	94	+ ⅛
168	168¼	6,153	Metropolitan St. Ry.	168½	169¼	168	168	...
...	...	20	Michigan Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
28	28¼	1,200	Minn. & St. Louis	27	28½	27	28½	+1⅜
91½	92	58	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91½	91	91½	...
61	61¾	2,170	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	61	60	61	+1
139½	141	1,350	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	138½	140½	138	140½	+2¼
10½	11	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
33⅞	34	2,060	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33	34	33	34	+ ⅜
34⅝	34¾	7,400	Missouri Pacific	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅜
33⅜	33⅝	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
97¼	98½	19	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
34⅝	34¾	2,292	National Lead Co.	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
110½	114	55	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111¼	112	111¼	112	...
5	6	100	National Linseed Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
101	102	1,280	New York Air Brake.	99½	101	99½	100½	+3½
117⅜	117½	7,460	New York Central	116⅝	117½	116¼	117⅜	+1⅝
33⅞	34	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34	34	33½	33½	...
14	15	24	Norfolk & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
53⅜	53½	5,900	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	54	51½	53½	+3
6⅝	6¾	500	North American	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	42¾	30,047	Northern Pacific	41¾	42¾	41¼	42½	+1⅜
76⅝	76¾	10,189	Nor. Pac. pf., ex div.	75⅝	76⅝	74	76⅝	+1⅞
5	...	65	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	5	...
15¼	15¾	800	Ontario & Western	14½	15	14½	15	+ ¾
57	58	960	Oregon R. & Nav.	54¼	57	54¼	57	+1
76⅝	77½	1,160	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	77	75	77	+2
44½	45	124	Pacific Coast	...	...	43½	44	+1¼
34⅜	35	3,875	Pacific Mail	34	35	33⅞	34¾	+1¼
117	117⅜	2,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	117⅝	116½	117⅜	+1⅝
105⅜	105½	15,745	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¼	105½	104¼	105⅜	+1⅛
42¾	46	25	P., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	...
90	97¼	600	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1½
110	110½	200	Pitts. & West. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	110⅝	+ ⅜
140¼	141	2,819	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	140¼	141¼	140¼	141¼	+1¼
6	6¼	100	Quicksilver pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
16¾	16¾	910	Reading	16¼	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅜
38¾	40	1,530	Reading 1st pf	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	524	Reading 2d pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
56	57½	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	56	57½	56	57½	+ ½
16	18	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	18	17½	17½	+ ½
7¾	7¾	1,118	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
65	65½	1,835	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63½	65½	63½	65½	+1½
30¾	31	1,275	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ½
5¼	5⅝	200	St. Louis Southw.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
12¾	13	1,230	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
19½	20½	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	20	20	20	20	—1
89½	91	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89¾	— ¼
84¾	85	3,740	St. Paul & Omaha.	83¼	85	83	84¾	+2½
24½	25	6,800	Southern Pacific	24	25	24	24½	+ ½
9	9¼	3,612	Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8½	9	+ ⅝
37	37½	14,654	Southern Railway pf.	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	+1⅝
19⅞	20	160	Standard Distilling	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
68	69	502	Standard Distilling pf.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
7¾	8	552	Standard R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
31¼	31½	6,880	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	30⅞	31⅝	30½	31	+ ½
14¾	14¾	1,050	Texas Pacific	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
6	7½	500	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
161½	163⅝	823	Third Avenue	161	162	161	162	...
34⅜	34½	22,330	Union Pacific	33	34½	33	34¼	+1⅜
67½	67⅝	37,464	Union Pacific pf.	66	67⅝	66	67½	+2
6⅜	6¾	870	U.P.,D. & G.,1st in pd.	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
44	45	708	United States Express.	44	45	44	45	+1¾
6⅜	6¼	600	United States Leather.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	...
67¾	68	5,020	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅝	68	66⅝	68	+1⅞
43	43⅝	5,638	United States Rubber.	41½	43¾	41½	43¾	+2¼
104¼	104½	2,448	U. S. Rubber pf.	103¼	104⅝	103¼	104⅝	+1½
21	21¼	1,425	Wabash pf.	20⅝	21⅜	20½	21	+ ⅜
98	98¼	1,828	Western Union Tel.	93	93¾	92¾	93¼	+ ¼
3⅜	3¾	1,820	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅝
18	19¾	800	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	17¼	19½	17¾	19½	+1⅞
¾	1¼	100	Wisconsin Central	1	1	1	1	—1
Sales		730,115						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	...	98½	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	17½	...	3. Morris & Essex	176	177½
3s, r., 1918	...	105⅜	Col. Midland	...	5½	6½ National Starch	3¾	5
3s, c., 1918	...	105⅜	Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5	Nat. St. 1st pf.	...	65
3s, 1918, small	...	105½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	...	12	22 Nat. St. 2d pf.	...	30
4s, r., 1907	...	111⅜	Com. Cable	175	...	.. New Cent. Coal	...	42
4s, c., 1907	...	112⅝	Consol. Coal	...	87	90 N. J. Central	...	89
4s, r., 1925	...	127⅞	Consol. Ice pf.	...	94	96 N. Y. & N. H.	190	192½
4s, c., 1925	...	127⅞	D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
5s, r., 1904	...	112	Dul., S. S. & A.	...	2½	3½ N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, c., 1904	...	112	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¼	7	1st pf.	70	80
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅜	...	Eighth Avenue	360	...	Norfolk So.	55	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	...	Ev. & T. H.	32	33	Oregon S. L.	30	32
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	58½	60	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	79	82
			Flint & P. M.	13	15	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58	62
Alb. & Sus.	180	...	H. B. Claflin	89½	92	Penn. Coal	330	...
American Coal	120	140	Harlem	360	...	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	...	...
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	35	Homestake	...	56	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
B. & O. when iss.	33½	...	Ill. Cent. L	...	98	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	174	...
Beech Creek	100	...	Iowa Central	...	8¾	9¼ Quicksilver	...	1
Boston A. L. pf.	106	...	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	.. Rens. & Sar.	183	187
Brooklyn Un. Gas	126	127½	Keokuk & D. M.	...	3	4 Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	...
Buff., R. & P.	...	27½	K. & D. M. pf.	...	13	15 *Rio Grande West.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	74½	Keokuk & West.	...	29	32 *Rio Grande W. pf	65	67½
Bur., C. R. & N.	78	...	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Chi. & Alton, ex div.	...	151	Laclede Gas pf.	92	94	St. P., M. & M.	173	176
Chi. & Alton pf., ex div.	...	170	Lake Shore	192⅜	...	St. P. & O. pf.	161	170
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107	Long Island	45	53	Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61½
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Mahoning Coal R.	120	...	Sixth Avenue	200	...
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	26	30	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	...	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Chi. Term. & Tr.	8	9	Manhattan Beach.	2½	5	Tcl. & O. C. pf.	38	48
Cleve. & Pitts., ex			Md. Coal pf.	...	45	52 Tol., Peo. & West.	...	20
div.	172	...	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¼	½	1 Twin City R. T.	26	30
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S.	...	...	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞
			M.	5	10	Wells-Fargo Ex.	122	125

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,780	Am. Sug. Refs.	113⅝	117½	112⅝	115½
7,230	Am. Tobacco	140⅝	141¼	139¾	140¾
2,920	Am. S. & S. pf.	37¾	40	37⅝	40
4,520	Brook. R. T.	67⅞	68⅞	66⅞	68¾
30	Bay State Gas	4	4	4	4
13,640	Chi., B. & Q.	117	118¾	117	118¾
18,300	C., M. & St. P.	111¾	113	111⅝	112⅝
9,490	C., R. I. & P.	104⅞	107¾	104⅞	107
30	Cent. of N. J.	87½	87½	87½	87½
150	Chi. & Northw.	135¼	136	135¼	136
2	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	42	42
50	Federal Steel	32¾	32¾	32¾	32⅝
3,060	Louis. & Nash.	58⅝	60	58⅝	59¾
2,680	Manhattan	103⅞	104¾	103¾	104⅝
480	Mo. Pacific	33⅝	34¼	33¾	34⅛
4,000	North. Pacific	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
310	North. Pac. pf.	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
90	N. Y. Central	116¼	117	116¼	116⅝
50	Pacific Mail	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
2,520	People's Gas	104⅜	105¾	104⅜	105½
20	Reading	16½	16½	16½	16½
60	Reading 1st pf.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39⅝
240	Southern pf.	36⅝	37	36⅝	37
650	Tenn. C. & I.	31	32	30⅝	31¾
630	Union Pacific	33¾	34¾	33⅜	34⅜
2,910	Union Pac. pf.	66	67⅝	66	67⅝
100	U. S. Rubber	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42½
50	U. S. Leather pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
20	Wabash pf.	21	21½	21	21¼
98,540					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. ad.	70	70	70	70
35,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	65	65¼	65	65¼
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
15,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	80½	80½	80½	80½
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	61	61	61	61
$105,000					

Stock Exchange Governing Committee

Charles S. Bryan of Sharp & Bryan of the Drexel Building, who became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1891, has been elected a member of its Governing Committee.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		C. B & Q. Nebraska ext 4s		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
2,000	102½	5,000	102	6,000	83½
500	102¾	Chic, Mil & St Paul cons 7s		4,000	84
1,000	102½	24,000	160	6,000	84⅝
Am Sp M Co 6s		C & Northw con 7s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	83	1,000	142	13,000	91⅛
Am. Tob Co scrip		C, R I & P gen 4s		2,000	91½
50,000	94½	100,000	105⅜	50,000	91⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		10,000	105½	20,000	91⅞
2,000	90	Chic Term Tran 4s		3,000	91⅞
Atch, Top & S F adjustmt 4s		5,000	90¼	72,000	91⅞
150,000	70½	1,000	90¼	6,000	91⅞
40,000	70¾	23,000	90⅜	25,000	91⅞
45,000	70	Cleve & Canton 1st Trust Co certfs		4,000	91⅞
5,000	69½	3,000	73	6,000s3	91⅞
193,000	70	Clev, L & W 1st		25,000	92
20,000	70½	3,000	107½	Mo Pac Trust 5s	
16,000	69⅞	Col Fuel & Iron 5s		5,000	81⅜
10,000	70	5,000	81	30,000	82
100,000	70¾	5,000	81¼	10,000	82½
65,000	70⅝	10,000	81½	10,000	83
131,000	70	5,000	81¼	3,000	82⅝
20,980	70¼	10,000	81½	3,000	82¼
80,000	70¼	5,000	61⅜	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
25,000	70½	5,000	62	6,000	74
30,000	70½	Col, S & T 6s, J, P M & Co ctfs, $85 paid		Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
120,000	70½	20,000	78½	6,000	78½
30,000	70¾	Col Mid 2-4s		Mob & Ohio, Mont div 6s	
37,000	70¾	3,000	57¾	1,000	102½
75,000	70⅞	Commercl Cable 4s		Nat St'cl. M Co 1st	
20,000	71	5,000	103⅜	6,000	103½
20,000	70¾	Den & R G 4s		N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s	
65,000	70⅝	27,000	98½	110,000	96⅜
5,000	70⅝	2,000	97⅞	10,000	96⅜
5,000	70⅝	18,000	98	20,000	96⅞
180,000	70⅞	Det City Gas 5s		53,000	97
60,000	71	1,000	94	N Y C & H 3½s	
10,000	70⅞	5,000	94½	29,000	94⅝
10,000	70⅞	10,000	94⅝	67,000	95
5,000	70¾	12,000	94⅝	N Y C & H 3½s	
20,000	71	13,000	94⅜	2,000	108
10,000	70⅞	10,000	94¾	N Y C 1st coup	
175,000	71	Erie 1st con 7s		5,000	118
86,000	71⅛	1,000	144½	N Y Chic & St L 4s	
20,000	70⅞	Ft W & D C 1st		25,000	105½
13,000	71	6,000	77½	N Y & Harl 1st reg	
34,000	71⅛	5,000	77⅝	20,000s3	105⅝
14,000	71⅛	12,000	77½	N Y, S & W G M	
Gen 4s		18,000	78	1,000	85½
99,000	97½	Erie gen lien 4s		5,000	86
40,000b5F	97½	15,000	71	N & W Ry con 4s	
5,000	97⅝	50,000	71½	3,000	85
12,000	97½	20,000	71⅝	40,000	84⅞
20,000	97⅜	12,000	97⅝	2,000	84⅜
10,000	97⅜	15,000	71⅜	29,000	85
10,000	97⅜	10,000	71⅜	20,000	85⅛
10,000	97⅜	10,000	71⅜	30,000	85¼
10,000	97⅜	10,000	71⅝	90,000	85⅜
48,000	97⅞	10,000	71⅝	3,500	85⅜
1,000	98	71,000	72	10,000	85⅝
10,000	97¾	20,000	72⅛	15,000	85⅝
25,000	98	1,000	72¼	32,000	85⅝
7,000	97⅞	Erie 2d prior bds		2,000	85⅝
Erie 4s prior bds		10,000	92½	90,000	85⅞
10,000	98	5,000	93½	20,000	86
5,000b3	98	15,000	93¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
150,000	98	1,000	93½	30,000	66⅞
Atl & Dan 1st		20,000	93¾	30,000	67
1,000	99	36,000	93	3,000	66¾
4,000	99½	11,000	94	262,000	67
Austin & Nwn 1st		Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		1,000	67⅛
9,000	87½	10,000	61	19,000	67⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		5,000	61¼	13,000	67⅛
10,000	95¼	6,000	61½	31,000	67⅛
30,000	95	33,000	62	5,000	67⅜
5,000	95⅛	5,000	62¼	30,000	67⅜
30,000	95	Galv, H & H 5s		15,000	67⅜
2,000	95⅛	5,000	98	17,000	67⅜
25,000	95	G Bay & W deb, B		2,500	67½
20,000	95½	1,000	5	20,000	67½
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		Kan & St J con		20,000	67⅜
30,000	96½	5,000	121	5,000	67⅜
95,000	96⅝	H & Tex con G M 4s		N P Ry pr ln 4s	
35,000	96⅝	85,000	83½	15,000	101⅛
10,000	96⅝	5,000	83½	25,000	101⅜
10,000	96⅞	6,000	83½	200,000	101⅜
50,000	96⅞	6,000	83¾	13,000	101⅞
35,000	96½	8,000	84	5,000	101⅞
65,000	96⅞	10,000	84¼	129,000	102
15,000	96⅞	Ill Cent, Louis div 3½s		Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
55,000	96⅞	8,000	94	4,000	104
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		10,000	94⅛	6,000	104½
1,000	122½	10,000	94⅜	Ore R R & Nav 4s	
4,000	122⅝	2,000	94¾	30,000	101¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		Ill Cent 4s, 1952		15,000s20F	101¼
2,000	89½	5,000	103	25,000	101⅜
Bklyn, Qns Co & Sub con gtd 5s		Ind, D & W 1st		25,000	101½
43,000	104⅜	3,000	103	Ore Short Line 5s	
Bklyn Rp Tr 5s		2,000	104	2,000	129½
1,000	104⅜	Ind, I & Iowa 1st		10,000	129½
Canada South 2d		4,000	103½	Ore Short Line 1st con 5	
1,000	110	4,000	103	81,000	108
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Int & C N 2d Mtge		Inc A 5s	
10,000	88¼	500	87½	5,000	70¼
10,000	88⅜	3,000	89½	10,000	70¼
10,000	88¼	Int & G N 3d		10,000	70¼
25,000	88½	5,000	57	10,000	70
10,000	88⅜	Kana & Mich 4s		Inc B & col tr	
129,000	89	10,000	79¼	10,000	61¼
5,000	89¼	K C, P & G 1st		5,000	61⅜
18,000	89	1,000	70	5,000s20F	61
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		1,000	69¾	85,000	61¼
10,000	35½	5,000	70	5,000	61⅜
8,000	36	Knox & Ohio 1st		10,000	61⅜
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc		1,000	117	10,000	61½
2,000	4⅜	L Erie & W 1st 5s		15,000	61⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	116¾	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
1,000	113	14,000	117	1,000	105⅞
2,000	112¾	L S & Mich So 3½s		5,000	106
Registered		5,000	107	1,000	105⅞
5,000s3	110½	Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st		People's G & C, Chic, 2d gtd 6s	
15,000	110¾	1,000	111	25,000	108
Ches & O gen 4½s		Louis & Nash, unified gold 4s		Peo & East 1st	
74,000	87⅜	10,000s20F	93	1,000	77¾
2,000	87½	48,000	93¼	1,000	77
37,000	87⅜	Met St Ry gen 5s		Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	
15,000s20F	87⅜	50,000	116½	3,000	141
15,000	87⅜	Mex Inter 1st 4s		Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	
42,000	87

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 601 Broadway Sold—Other Dealings in Vacant Property and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

Weil & Mayer have sold to Frederick F. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., the five-story building 601 Broadway, about 75 feet south of Houston Street, on a lot 25 by 100. The price, according to the sellers, was about $150,000. Mr. Ayer already owned 603, and it is said that he will erect a modern business building on the fifty-foot frontage now controlled by him.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William T. Evans of the firm of Mills & Gibb to Cornelius W. Luyster the lot on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 150 feet west of Central Park West, adjoining the property of the Church of the Divine Paternity. This is the lot which Mr. Evans bought in order that the church might be built at the corner of Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, the former owners refusing to release the restriction on certain lots so that a church could be erected there. Incidentally it is said that Mr. Evans has realized a profit of about $10,000 on the lot just sold, the price being nearly $30,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have also sold for Henry A. C. Taylor to Mr. Luyster the lot adjoining the foregoing on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 175 feet west of Central Park West.

W. B. Taylor & Sons report the sale of 405 East Twenty-eighth Street, together with 406, 408, and 410 East Twenty-ninth Street, for an aggregate of about $75,000.

Jacob Lawson has sold the three-and-a-half-story brownstone front dwelling 32 West End Avenue, 19 by 100.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to William H. Pickens the plot running through from the Boulevard to West End Avenue, 56 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 54.7 by 150 by 50 by 128.4. The buyer intends to erect an apartment house on the site.

Charles Riley has sold to Julia Fleischmann the vacant block front on the west side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, with a depth of 100 feet on the former and 119 feet on the latter.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Brooks estate the four-story buildings on a plot 102.2 by 76 at the northeast corner of Catharine and Cherry Streets.

Julius Scott has sold for M. J. Keenan, for about $30,000, the new five-story stone-front flat 158 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for Joseph Guthorn to H. W. Remington the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 88 Convent Avenue, 20 by 50 by 94.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for C. T. Barney to Mrs. Hannah Hillier, for improvement, the plot northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 55 by 100.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to S. W. Hendrickson, for about $17,000, the four-story flat 11 Teasdale Place, 25 by 100, taking in part payment the plot 79 by 80 on the west side of Brook Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has also sold to a Mr. Henley, for immediate improvement, two lots on the west side of Elton Avenue, 51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling 25 West Thirty-second Street, 23.9 by 98.9, has been sold for about $58,000.

Alexander & Green have sold to John A. Donald the plot of ten lots extending through from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 75 feet west of the Boulevard, 125 by 190.10.

There was considerable outside competition yesterday at the partition sale of the water-front property between East Third and Fourth Streets, but the parcel was finally knocked down by Auctioneer Ryan to John F. Dimond, one of the defendants in the suit, on a bid of $225,100. The plot sold is equivalent to about 51¼ city lots, and extends back from the river about 680 feet on either side.

William M. Ryan also sold, in foreclosure, to W. H. Bellanger, for $95,500, the eight three-story stone-front dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 365 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 18, 19, and 20 foot frontages, by 99.11.

John N. Golding sold, in partition, to Jacob Kotteck, for $10,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 55 Greenwich Avenue, southwest corner of Perry Street, 21 by 48.10 and irregular.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to F. W. Dyckman, for $4,250, the one-story frame building 439 East Seventy-first Street on a lot 25 by 102.2.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William E. Parsons, Jr., administrator, for $7,500, the two-story frame dwelling southeast corner of Valentine Avenue and Clark Street, 75 by 110 and irregular.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William T. Sabine, for $24,200, the five-story brick flat 120 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Eliza T. Patterson, for $24,200, the five-story brick flat 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Jay, trustee, for $7,000, the two-story frame dwelling northeast corner of Cambreling Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, on a plot 125 by 100; also, in foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Absalom P. Bachman and another, for $29,500, the five-story brick flat, with store, 413 St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 97.

John T. Boyd sold, in foreclosure, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, for $22,950, the four-story brick tenement 225 Delancey Street, 25 by 87.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 150 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 191.5½ feet east of Lexington Avenue, 22.1¾ by 97.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,036.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Clinton Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Elmwood Place, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; all title and interest of Henry Schaffer on Aug. 6, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 21 West One Hundred and First Street, rear, for a one-story brick storeroom, 14 by 23.8; New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; W. B. Tuthill, of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $550.

No. 20 Grove Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 23 by 95; Leister & Dohrenwund of 134 First Avenue, owners; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $26,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 46; John Smith of 668 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Robert E. Rogers, architect; cost $3,000.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 184.9 feet south of High Bridge Road, for nine three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 19.5 by 60; William F. Holding, owner; Lang & Brown of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $54,000.

Westchester Avenue, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 42.6 by 83 and 84.9; Albert Rothermel of 663 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $45,000.

Concord Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a two-story brick stable, 50 by 75; Tony Altieri of 404 Robbins Avenue, owner; G. F. Lohse of 965 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Bronx Park Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 44; Joseph Deamond, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $11,400.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 28; William S. Harlan, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 25; Mrs. Louisa Henrick of 775 Prospect Avenue, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Willis Avenue, for three six-story brick flats, 32 and 54 by 90; the Borough Home Company of 612 Broadway, owner; Herts, Tallant & Ware of 258 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 56 and 58 East Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick theatre; Palmer estate of 835 Broadway, owner; A. McClelland, builder; cost, $108.

No. 973 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, 16.8 by 50; Miss P. Maun, premises, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $500.

Thirty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Broadway, to a three and six story brick building; Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, premises, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects; cost, $700.

No. 677 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Alexander Cole of 1 West Thirtieth Street, owner; James Stroud of 1,207 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,500.

Rose Street, northwest corner of Bergen Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling and storeroom; Henry Kroepke, premises, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Charles W. A. Miersinsky and wife to Wilhelmine Clauss..... $1
ANTHONY AV, s e corner of 180th St, 25.1x94.3x25x91.2; Marcus Nathan to John J. Larkin..... 1
AUDUBON AV, e s, 78.8 ft s of 170th St, 16x73; Joseph Flynn to A. S. Nichols..... 1
AVENUE C, e s, 100 ft s of Cedar Place, 66.6x169.6; Benjamin Adams to Daisy E. Brady and another..... 1
AVENUE C, e s, 100 ft s of Cedar Place, 66.6x169.6; Daisy E. Brady to William Ebling..... 1,250
AVENUE C, e s, 100 ft s of Cedar Place, 66.6x169.6; Edgar C. Parkhurst to William Ebling..... 1,250
AVENUE D, 59 and 63, n w corner of 5th St, 58.9x82; Barney Isaacs to Morris Jacobson..... 1
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots 29 and 30, map of Briggs estate, 115x110x118x110; Louisa A. Fink to John Muller..... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 87th St, 100.8x70; James Livingston to F. W. Jockel..... 1
CHARLES ST, s s, 251.7 ft e of 4th St, 20x95; Thomas O'Donnell to William Cumming and another..... 1
CONVENT AV, 152, 16x75; Mary Cahill to W. Stewart Hess..... 1
EVELYN PLACE, n e s, 150 ft s e of Grand Av, 25x100; Josephine A. Arnold to Katharine Metz..... 1
JAMES ST, w s, 59.2 ft s of Oak St, 25x59x25x57.5; Margaret E. Fitzgerald to Flora Perazzo..... 1
JENNINGS ST, n s, 80.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 18.3x40; Rosie Russ to Arthur C. Hearle..... 3,000
LORILLARD ST, s e corner of 188th St, 22.4x98; Abbie L. Benton to E. J. Ball.. 1,000
LOT 3, Block 2,913, map of the Bathgate estate; Joseph L. Riedinger to Richard W. Abbott..... 1
LOT 359, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Michael Eanuzzel..... 412
LOTS 72 and 73, Block 2,920, map of 176 lots Estate Charles B. Beck; Rudolph Krumm to Charles Wahlig..... 1
MONROE AV, e s, 125 ft n of Columbia Av, 75x100; Harriet M. and Orin S. Vredenburgh to Emma B. Harper..... 1
PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 87, map of the village of East Tremont, 66x150; Margaret Murphy to Tommaso Giordano..... 1
RENWICK ST, 18, e s, 20.4x60x Irregular; John H. Rogan, referee, to Paul F. O'Neill..... 7,950
ROAD from West Farms to Widow Hunt's residence, adjoining Widow Gates's land, contains 1 65-500 acres; J. Pearson Iliff to Minnie L. Wright..... 25
ROAD from West Farms to Widow Hunt's residence, adjoining Widow Gates's land, contains 1 65-500 acres; Carrie L. Sykes to Minnie L. Wright..... 25
ROAD from West Farms to Widow Hunt's residence, adjoining Widow Gates's land, contains 1 66-500 acres; Phebe J. Veitman and another to R. C. Sykes..... 3,000
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 143d St, 199.7 ft to 142d St x 125; John J. Griffin to M. Bayard Brown..... 1
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 136th St, 25x100; Otto Giessler to Charles Schade. 22,250
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 143d St, 199.7 ft to 142d St x 125; Edwin A. Bradley and George C. Currier to John J. Griffin..... 1
UNION AV, w s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 27.6x100; James McGovern to James C. Gaffney..... 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 525 ft s of Scribner St, 50x72.10; Annie Hillebert to Marie Lasperges..... 500
WEST END AV, e s, 81.8 ft s of 89th St, 19x82; Elizabeth J. Rushe to Albert W. J. Petrie..... 22,000
WEST END AV, s w corner of 70th St, 25.5x100; Thomas Dooner to John C. Schawe..... 1
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100.1 ft e of Intervale Av, 25x65.8x irregular; Leonard Rintelen to James C. Gaffney..... 1,500
1ST AV, w s, 50.8 it s of 89th St, 25x77; John Volz to Isidor Blank..... 1
3D AV, 102, 21x60; Jesse S. Horton to Charles E. Horton, ½ part..... 9,000
3D ST, s s, 60 ft w of 2d Av, 23.1x58.8; Hester St, 84, s w corner of Allen St; James R. Griswold to Margaret D. Griswold..... 10
7TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Edith E. McCagg to John R. Todd. 67,500
7TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; John R. Todd to W. H. Barse..... 67,500
11TH AV, s e corner of 46th St, 24.11x76; Thomas Dooner to John C. Schawe..... 1
13TH ST, s s, at intersection (new) of the n s of Gansevoort St, irregular, leasehold; Louis Hanneman, referee, to William F. Cochran..... 34,000
15TH ST, 48 West, s s, 25x103.3; Abraham Boehm and another to Louis Ottmann.... 1
34TH ST, s s, Lots 120, 121, 122, and 123, map of land of John T. Turish and Edwin Smith, Twelfth Ward, 4-5th parts; Elizabeth F. Noble and others to Matthew Bird, (rerecorded)..... 5,600
39TH ST, 108 West, 25x98.9; Thomas Dooner to C. Grayson Martin..... 1
52D ST, n s, 255 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.4; Henry D. W. Burt to Emma A. Danforth..... 54,500
53D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Thomas Dooner to John C. Schawe..... 1
64TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; F. W. Jockel to James Livingston..... 1
70TH ST, 127 East, 20x100.5; Alleine Lord to William S. Edgar..... 1
70TH ST, 127 East, 20x100.5; Egbert Cowles to Esther R. Lord..... 1
80TH ST, 154 East, 19.3x102.2; Isidor Blank to John Volz..... 1
82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100; Robert Mazet, referee, to Warren B. Smith..... 20,000
84TH ST, n s, 281.8 ft w of Avenue A, 15.8x102.2; William Britsch to John Aichele..... 100
103D ST, n s, 80.2 ft w of Park Av, 24.10 x irregular; Jacob Wiedhopf to George Essig..... 1
103D ST, n s, 154 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; William Cumming and another to Thomas O'Donnell..... 1
113TH ST, 65 West, 17x100.11; Selma Waldmann to Oscar Weingarten..... 12,500
116TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.11; Walter R. Wood to Susan B. Olcott..... 24,150
127TH ST, 26 West, 25x99.11; Hermine L. Krieg to Georgiana Anderson..... 1
134TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Harry Mintz to William H. Smith. 27,000
135TH ST, 802 East, 29.4x100; Charles Wahlig to Rudolph Krumm..... 1
147TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of the Boulevard, 16x99.11; Harry W. Powell to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 1
153D ST, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John Marsching to A. A. Bibby..... 1
157TH ST, 503 West, 25x99.11; James Robertson to Elizabeth F. McGowan.... 6,500
168T ST, 573 West, 18x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to Robert Aaron..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ENGEL, George C., to George Hemingway and another; 887 Columbus Av, 4 7-12 years..... 1,800 2,000
GEORGE, Francis, to Walter Von Eslenbell; 240 and 242 West Broadway, n w corner of North Moore St, 2 7-12 years.. 900
HAYEMEYER, William F., to George C. Engel; 887 Columbus Av, 4 11-12 years.. 1,800 2,100
RICHARDSON, Della G., and another to Robert Parkinson; 16 Whitehall St, 5 years..... 1,200
VOGEL, Julia, to George M. Ballou; 615 Columbus Av, store, &c., 5 years..... $2,172
WALDMANN, Selma, to Oscar Weingarten; 65 West 113th St, 1 year..... 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Richard W., to Joseph L. Riedinger; Lot 3, Block 2,913, map of Bathgate estate, property of Charles B. Beck, ¼ year..... $2,500
ADOLPHI, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 13th St, 476.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 700
BARNES, Charles, to Florence Stolz; w s of Gathgate Av, 70 ft n of 183d St, installments..... 238
BARSE, Willard H., to Goodman R. Davis; n e corner of 7th Av and 113th St, demand..... 10,000
BARSE, Willard H., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 7th Av and 113th St, 1 year..... 155,000
BIBBY, Andrew A., to J. Frederic Kernochan; s s of 153d St, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 13,000
BLANK, Isidor, to John Volz; w s of 1st Av, 50.8 ft s of 89th St, 2 years..... 2,500
BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 48 West 15th St, 5 years..... 40,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c.; n e s of Vanderbilt Av, 78.7 n of 178th St, 3 years..... 3,250
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Edmond T. Heck; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 92.11 ft n of 178th St, 3 years..... 3,250
BUZBY, Winslow E., to George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c.; n s of 178th St, 16.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 94x78, (five mortgages,) 3 years..... 17,250
CUMMING, William, Jr., and another to Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c.; s s of Charles St, 221.7 ft e of 4th St, 3 years..... 8,000
CUMMING, William, Jr., and another to Thomas O'Donnell; s s of Charles St, 221.7 ft e of 4th St, 1 year..... 1,500
DANFORTH, Emma A. and Louis L., to Henry A. C. Taylor; n s of 52d St, 255 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 30,000
DANFORTH, Emma A. and Louis L., to Henry A. C. Taylor; n s of 52d St, 255 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 9,000
DE MARCO, Celestino, to Henry De F. Weekes; s s of 115th St, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 4,000
EDGAR, William S., to National Savings Bank, City of Albany; 127 East 70th St, 5 years..... 10,000
FISH, Emma, to Elizabeth S. Jones; e s of Boulevard Lafayette, 39.6 ft s of 170th St, it extended, 3 years..... 10,000
GAFFNEY, James C., to George Stark; n s of Westchester Av, 100 ft n e of Intervale Av, 1 year..... 2,000
GERDTS, Herman W., and William Postel to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 240 and 242 West Broadway, store lease, demand..... 2,233
GIESE, John C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft s of old line of 149th St, 1 year.... 19,000

GREAT VALUE FOR 1 CENT

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

FEATURES TO-MORROW.

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The Third Article in This Series Has Been Written by Miss Gilder of The Critic.

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ONE CENT.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Margaret Murphy; s e s of Prospect Av, Lot 87, map of the village of East Tremont, ½ year. 1,400
GRIFFIN, John J., to McCoskry Butt; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 143d St, 199.7 ft to 142d St, 3 years..... 38,000
HEARLE, Arthur C., to Edmund Bittner; n s of Jennings St, 89.8 ft e of Prospect Av, installments..... 500
HELLER, Emil, to Irving Savings Institution; Grand Boulevard, or Concourse, n w corner of Buckhout St, 1 year..... 6,000
HEMINGWAY, George and Charles, to George C. Engel; 887 Columbus Av, leasehold, secures note..... 1,900
HILLEBERT, Arnie, to Marie Lasneres; n s of 12th St, 127.6 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 1 year..... 400
HORTON, Charles E., to Marie Dieckmann; w s of 3d Av, 30 ft s of 13th St, 3 years..... 9,000
JOCKEL, Frederick W., to Moritz Falkenau; s w corner of Central Park West and 87th St, 2 years..... 20,000
KRUMM, Rudolph and Amelia, to Charles Wahlig; 802 East 135th St, 1 year..... 1,000
LAKE, William H., to Otto L. Stix; n s of 136th St, 950 ft w of Home Av, ½ year.. 12,000
LARKIN, John J., to Marcus Nathan; s e corner of Anthony Av and 180th St, 1 year..... 600
LEVI, Lina, and others to Charles Rensch; 106 Lewis St, 5 years..... 25,000
LEVI, Lina, to Jonas Weil and another; 106 Lewis St, installments..... 3,400
LOPEZ, Bertha, to J. Henry Alexander; n s of Delancey St, 73.6 ft e of Allen St, 5 years..... 5,000
MARA, Marguerite, to Caroline F. Baack; e s of Pierce St, at s w corner of land of John Martin, extends to Division St, 3 years..... 500
OLCOTT, Susan B., to Broadway Savings Institution; 2,305 5th Av, 1 year..... 8,500
OLCOTT, Susan B., to Broadway Savings Institution; 207 East 116th St, 1 year... 16,000
PERAZZO, Flora, to Henry De F. Weekes; w s of James St, 50.2 ft s of Oak St, 5 years..... 7,500
PIFFARD, Pauline A., and another to Horace S. and John A. Ely, trustees, &c.; 205 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 5,500
POPE, Charles M., to William L. Beadleston; 130 West 97th St, 1 year..... 3,000
PROCTOR, Patrick, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 158th St, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 1,000
REID, Henry C., to Charles P. Hallock; n e s of 176th St, 101.6 ft s e of Bryant St, 1 yr..... 450
RICHMAN, Louis L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 224 Madison St, 5 years..... 36,000
RIGER, Jacob, to Anna M. Gennerich, executrix, and others, executors, &c.; 333 West 20th St, 3 years..... 10,000
RIGER, Jacob, to Samuel Riger; 143 and 333 West 20th St, 3 years..... 8,000
RIGER, Jacob, to Joseph H. Bearns; 143 West 20th St, 3 years..... 10,000
RIGER, Jacob, to Elise Mahland; 333 West 20th St, 3 years..... 2,000
SCHADE, Charles, to Otto Giessler; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 136th St, instalments..... 5,000
STAYNER, Elizabeth, to Ida A. Currier; n s of 132d St, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 3,500
WAHLIG, Charles, to Adaline A. Hepworth, trustee; 804 East 135th St, 3 years..... 11,000
WAHLIG, Charles, to Charles L. Damon; 802 East 135th St, 3 years..... 10,000
WAHLIG, Charles, to Sarah H. Powell; 806 East 135th St, 3 years..... 11,000
WALDMAN, Selma, to Candace S. Coffin; 65 West 113th St, 3 years..... 10,000
WERTHEIM, Perl and Hermann, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; n w corner of Cherry St and Oliver St, demand..... 1,000
VOTION, Louise, to Newburg Savings Bank; 210 East 40th St, 5 years..... 6,000
ZIMMERMANN, Margaretha and Joseph J., to John H. Storer; w s of Topping St, 110 ft n of 174th St, demand..... 1,625

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to the American Geographical Society..... $21,000
DEERING, Mary, to Thomas Lee Bam, Jr.... 13,284
FAY, Michael, and another to Hiram Rinaldo..... 2,900
HARTLEY, Ellen P., to Myer Foster.... 2,754
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, trustee, &c., to Knickerbocker Trust Company..... 3,055
THE STATE BANK to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Saugerties Savings Bank..... 5,000
WHITING, Maurice H., executor, &c., to Theodore Froment, Jr., executor, &c.... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 96.7 ft n of 168th St, 50x95x150 to 168th St x 50; Tony Altieri against Louis W. Kaysser, owner and contractor..... $290
COLUMBUS AV, n s, 50 ft e of Hancock St, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Frank Lotz against Mary Wittekind, owner; Peter Zepp, contractor..... 89
MONROE ST, 209 and 252; Fritz & Perelberg against Abraham Lazarus and Frank Goldstein, owners and contractors..... 500
3D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 96x100; Ignac Vrsada against Laura and Jacob Strieffler, owners; Jacob Strieffler & Sons, contractors..... 380
13TH ST, 532 and 537 East; Elrich & Ruppenstein against A. J. McQuade and Diehl & Welgand, owners and contractors..... 850
34TH ST, 116 to 120 West; the Thomas Elevator Company against the Victoria Hotel Company, owner and contractor... 221
54TH ST, 351 East; Francis and Henry Eckenroth against Isaac Harlib, owner; Edmund Janko, contractor..... 121
57TH ST, 429 East; Joseph Kaplan against Elizabeth Hartog, owner and contractor..... 125
137TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Gerardo Saggese and others against John Babcock, owner; Lordi & Co., contractors..... 794
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Tony Altieri against John Babcock, owner and contractor..... 574
168TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 50x96.6; Michael Petti against Louis W. Kaysser, owner and contractor..... 201

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 24.7 ft n of 111th St, 88.10x59.11x75.8x106.5; Frank R. Lewin against Frank W. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.
UNION AV, n e s, 200 ft w of Emmet St, 50x150; Laura N. Richards against Emma L. Mandeville, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e s, lot No. 3, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; William H. Morris against Thomas Morris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney A. F. Gescheidt, Jr.
26TH ST, n s, 291 ft w of 7th Av, 21x98.9; Robert Deeley against Julius R. Winters and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.
87TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 35.2x100.8; Jacob Lederer and another against Joseph Solomon, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Goodman.
135TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 24.9½x block; Sarah W. Foote against Matthew C. Kervan, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Crane.
135TH ST, s s, 215.6 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 18.1x99.11; Frank R. Johnson, as guardian, against Elizabeth R. Vandenburgh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

57—The Home for Incurables, appellant, vs. Mary Spencer Noble et al., and
61—Pauline Colville, appellant, vs. the American Security and Trust Company.—Argument continued by John Sidney Webb for Mary Spencer Noble et al. and concluded by J. Spalding Flaherty for the Home for Incurables, and cause submitted by William A. McKenney for the American Security and Trust Company.
15—Herman Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Reargued by Frances B. James for the plaintiff in error and by James M. Beck, for the defendant in error.
59—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Jesse Johnson.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.
60—Charles Clarke et al., petitioners, vs. the steamship Elfrida, &c.—Argument commenced by James B. Stubbs for the petitioners.
Call for to-day: 60, 304, 62, (and 63,) 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
13—Davis vs. Ship Iroquois.
14—Sewall vs. The G. S. Powell.
20—U. S. vs. McCreery.
22—Same vs. Sehlbach.
23—Ross vs. R. Tuck & Sons.
24—Red R. S. S. Co. vs. No. Am. Trans. Co.
25—Haddon vs. Dooley.
27—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.
28—U. S. vs. Ross.
29—W. Schoolhouse Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Mo., Kan. & T. Ry. Co.
2—Russia Cement Co. vs. Katzenstein.
3—A. B. Dick & Co. vs. Wickelman.
4—Peizer vs. Spencer.
5—Mayer vs. La Compagnie Générale, &c.
6—La République Française vs. Hegeman & Co.
7—Recordi vs. Blair. Cases Noticed.
8—Johnson vs. Tribune Association.
9—Loeffler vs. same.
10—Am. Pneum. Tool Co. vs. Volkening.
11—Pelzer vs. Benziger Brothers.
12—People ex rel. Demarest vs. York.
13—Evans vs. Muller.
14—Faresini vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
15—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston C. M. Co.
16—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
148—Tillinghast vs. Miller.
149—Same vs. Corbit.
150—Same vs. Boyce.
156—Same vs. Haeger.
178—Baker vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
183—Noonan vs. same.
185—Esposito vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
201—Kennedy vs. Grace & Hyde Co.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
206—Mollan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
210—Germano vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
181—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
153—Lasala vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
154—Same vs. same.
213—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
212—Hull vs. International Nav. Co.
213—McDonald vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
Issues of law.
4—Thompson vs. Seligman.
11—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Colum. Pneumatic Wag. Wh'l Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
1—Jones vs. Menke.
2—Cameron vs. Allen.
3—Diehl vs. Robinson.
4—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Sire.
5—In re Ferrigan, dec'd.
6—Katti vs. Taylor.
7—Vietor vs. Lewis.
8—Kempner vs. Potts.
9—In re Miller.
10—Bates vs. Virolet.
11—Hauscheid vs. Hauscheid.
12—Gilbert vs. Ackerman.
13—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—In re 176th St.
15—Blissman vs. Nat. Lead Co.
16—Stand. Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
17—In re 12th Ward Pk.
18—In re 12th Ward Pk.
19—In re 12th Ward Pk.
20—In re 12th Ward Pk.
Preferred Causes.
1884—Kushee vs. City of New York.
1877—Boynton vs. Leber.
1848—Verplanck vs. Godfrey.
1728—Acme Elec. Lamp Co. vs. Feltner.
1726—Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co. vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Sime vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Dunlap vs. Gill.
3—Lyman vs. A. Ruehl & Co.
4—Brown vs. Jacob & Skinner Realty Co.
5—Cooper vs. Lorche.
6—Rothwell vs. McNulty.
7—Mech. & Trad's' Bk. vs. Kaupmann.
8—McDowell vs. Leiser
9—Spencer vs. Fishel.
10—Beck vs. Youmans.
11—In re New Paltz & Wallkill Val. R.R.Co.
12—Weinberger vs. Kratzenstein.
13—Schutte vs. Weber.
14—Streep vs. Maurer.
15—Sargent vs. Press Publishing Co.
16—Angel vs. Kleinhmeier.
17—Horswitz vs. Conkling.
18—Gilghone vs. Ressi.
19—Brownell & Co. vs. McSwegan.
20—Steinbach vs. Ploch.
21—Forrest vs. Hardiman.
22—Wertz vs. Schumacher.
23—McQueen vs. New.
24—In re Weber.
25—Tracy vs. Dolan.
26—Same vs. Kitscher.
27—Same vs. Frey.
28—Same vs. Falvey.
29—Mt. Morris Bank vs. 23d Ward Bank.
30—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Robinson.
31—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
32—Martin vs. Martin.
33—Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer.
34—Clune vs. Blackall.
35—Goodman vs. Michel.
36—Gerard vs. same.
37—Herman vs. same.
38—Armeny vs. Bold.
39—Flamm vs. Flamm.
40—Deane vs. Deane.
41—Hausing vs. Scott.
42—Ryan vs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
43—Geran vs. Gale.
44—Steiner vs. Moore.
45—Woerz vs. Schumacher.
46—Campbell vs. Campbell.
47—In re John Stephenson Co.
48—Rubin vs. Rubin.
49—Maitland vs. Canavello.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Weismann vs. Weismann.
2—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Gels.
3—Bolte vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
Demurrers.
808—Tompkins vs. Brown
842—Everitt vs. Peyton.
843—Paiser vs. King.
860—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
1520—Schnitzer vs. Kurtz.
1643—D. Mayer Brewg. Co. vs. Smith.
1671—Lutz vs. Lutz.
1664—Stuyvesant vs. Rinaldo
1556—Zagen vs.

BUGS AND BEETLES BY BUSHELS.

An Interesting Round-Up by the Girls of the Philadelphia Normal Schools.

From The Philadelphia Press.

After four months of mirthsome scampering over the dewy greensward of Fairmount Park, much chasing, net in hand, after the elusive butterfly, and endless search for the festive caterpillar, the 350 pupils of the Girls' Normal School, under the tutorage of Mrs. Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, turned over their harvest of crawling, squirming, wriggling bugs for judgment at the school building, Thirteenth Street and Fairmount Avenue, Saturday afternoon. There were pecks of fuzzy caterpillars, bushels of shiny, many-legged bugs, barrels of long-named beetles, and butterflies, worms, and dragonflies galore. The colors represented in these pin-pinioned insects were like unto Joseph's coat, and of such a flaring yellow, dazzling, fiery scarlet, and dull, sullen brown as to rival a Spring exhibition of newly designed wall papers or a poster show on dress parade.

For months the Normal School girls, directed by Mrs. Wilson, have visited every cove, nook, and glen of the park. The haunts of the rarer insects in their primitive innocence have been ferreted out and fine specimens secured. Many-hued caterpillars have been brushed from the drooping branches of mulberry trees, and butterflies have been chased up hill and down dale and finally brought to bay in close-webbed nets. One fresh young damsel, with sunlit hair and deep blue eyes, in a vain end-avor to capture an escaping moth was enmeshed in the drooping branches of a dogwood tree and met the first stages of Absalom's fate. Another plunged waist deep into a marshy bog, and still another ran headforemost into the stream, and emerged looking like the sweet, odorous muskrat which all the maids had hunted in vain.

The gathering of the clans of the feminine entomologists was an event for the 350 maidens long to be remembered. Thrilling experiences were rehearsed and lived over again; choice specimens exhibited and compared and escapades and various misfortunes retailed and bemoaned. Each of the 350 bug hunters had more than a thousand bugs, and all were carefully labeled with their scientific and common names. In all, it was estimated, there were in the neighborhood of 112 bushels of bugs and other insects numbering in the neighborhood of nearly 400,000 creeping things.

So carefully have the girls been instructed that each one of these dead innocents is known by name to each of the pupils, and all know just what they feed on and what larger animals or birds feed on them. Young maidens, with dresses at the knees and beribboned plaits dangling coquettishly down their backs, talk learnedly in Latin of things that fly and things that crawl and creep. They can tell you in the twinkling of an eye the difference between a bug and a beetle, how a butterfly is evolved from a caterpillar, and explain with many scientific terms the gradual change of a tadpole into a green-legged bullfrog.

How the Sultan Got His Tea.

"On the occasion of the visit of the Sultan of Johore to Woolwich Arsenal, a most amusing scene took place," says a writer in The November Windsor. "The Sultan arrived somewhat unexpectedly with a suite of about a dozen gentlemen. After visiting various parts of the Arsenal he was asked by the two officers told off to escort him if he would care to have some refreshment, and he replied that he should like some tea. After a long period of waiting a soldier servant appeared on the scene with two cups and a vessel closely resembling a bedroom hot-water jug, the latter containing tea. One of the officers gave a hurried injunction to 'get some more cups,' whereupon the man answered, 'That's all you've got, Sir,' and retired, only to be called back and asked 'Why he had not brought any milk?' to which he responded in an aggrieved voice, 'You don't 'ave no other days, Sir.' The situation may be better imagined than described. The two hosts were ready to sink through the floor with confusion, for even if the Sultan were content with one saucerless cup of milkless tea, the twelve gentlemen of the suite could scarcely be expected to share the other. But the worst was yet to come, for after another painful interval the servant, somewhat ruffled, no doubt, at what appeared to him injustice, returned to say that he hadn't any money. As fate would have it neither of the Sultan's hosts had a single copper handy; but the Sultan, after a little search, produced twopence, and handed over the amount with a bland smile that absolutely prohibited the supposition of anything unusual. Presently more cups were borrowed and the milk duly procured; but it was the Sultan who saved the situation."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—65 PARK AV., COR. 38TH STREET.—Large, handsome second-floor room; parlor dining room; reference.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—One sunny large and single room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference required.

50TH ST., 152 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom; first-class appointments, with breakfast; $12. Mrs. de GUISE.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

LADY, WITH SMALL CAPITAL AND SERVices, in light manufacturing business. Address SECURITY, Box 200, Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopened, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

Miss Walker's School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. For particulars address Miss Walker or Miss Roberts, 148 MADISON AV.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons,
commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

AUCTION SALES.

S. WANG, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at 9, forenoon, at 1,491 Lexington Av., all the fixtures, glassware, scales, &c., the contents of a drug store. H. Silverman, attorney for mortgagee.

DRY GOODS.

VIOLET ERQUSIA LIBERT, VIOLETTE DE Parme Libert, Violette Algerienne Libert are perfectly exquisite, lasting, delightful, true and cheap. JAMMES, 37th St., near 5th Av.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 57th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

WINTER RESORTS.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 355 6th Av.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 784 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best reference. 734 8th Av., near 46th St., top bell.

CHAMBERWORK, SEWING, and DRESSMAKing.—Understands facial massage. Present employer's, 46 East 49th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or MAID.—By refined young woman as companion or maid to lady or growing children; highest references. M. M., 558 East 138th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—GARDENER.—By French couple; no children; wife first-class cook, baker, pastry; no washing; man good vegetable gardener, florist; generally useful; understands care of gentleman's place; handy with carpenters', painters', and plumbers' tools; best references. Felix Serret, 224 West 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; excellent pastry, bread, cake baker; ice creams; soups; city reference; where kitchenmaid is kept. 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good plain cook and laundress; private family; good city reference. 456 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; private family; best reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. C., 530 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good, reliable North of Ireland girl as excellent cook and laundress; fine references. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook who understands all kinds of dishes; best reference. M. J. M., 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By reliable woman; is a good family cook and laundress; good city references. 150 West 28th St., Room 2.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German young lady wishes additional pupils for morning hours; teaches English, German, French, music; as visiting governess or single lessons; highest references; moderate terms. S. W., Box 328, 1,242 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; city reference; one who understands her work. 428 West 32d St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By young girl as maid to grown children and seamstress; moderate wages. 1,105 3d Av., Treahy's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; in private family; wages, $20 to $25; has first-class city references. J. M., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; private family; wages not under $25; address by letter; satisfactory reference. 428 West 32d St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress on shirts, flannels; private family; best of city reference. 322 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; washing, ironing, or does housecleaning. O'Hare, 214 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; city reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish laundress in private family; best city references. 686 Park Av., fourth bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—As parlormaid; waiting, wait on lady, sew, useful; competent girl; references; city or country. Anna, 753 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl; understands wines, salads; good carver; fill butler's place; wages, $22 to $25. Advertiser, 206 East 88th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid, or do chamberwork; references. 753 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a neat, capable young man; well trained, tall, active, neat, and obliging; highest city references. Judge, 1,057 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Experienced, sober, good appearance; trustworthy housekeeper; best city references; $36. Box 15, 850 3d Av.

Chefs.

CHEF, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By couple; husband chef, valet; wife chambermaid, maid; both competent; best references. Franco, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHEF.—In private family; single man; references. E. T., Box 300, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and trotters; stylish, careful driver; 18 years' best city reference; present employer can be seen. J. M., 153 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; neat appearance; best reference; country preferred. John Glynn, 156 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Of neat appearance; stylish city driver; four years' personal reference; strictly sober; willing and obliging. T. C., 466 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; willing to be useful; good reference; country preferred. Dempsey, 339 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a careful driver; can give best references from last employer as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. J. C. H., Box 194 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young, reliable woman as first-class cook and laundress; German preferred; sleep home; family of three adults. Bates, 159 West 48th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2d08, 150 Nassau Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supplemental Citation.

SPEAR, EMMA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS A. HILL, Mary Ann Hill, Edith Helen Kedy, and Gertrude Louise Yates, heirs at law or next of kin of Helen Hill, a deceased sister of EMMA S. SPEAR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles A. Spear of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 24, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of EMMA S. SPEAR, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CARRINGTON & DOTY, Attorneys for Petitioners, 90 Nassau Street, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 177th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one percentum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter. (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—MARIE GIRARD YORK, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES EDWARD YORK, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1898.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.

To Charles Edward York: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 27th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said county, in the new Court House, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on said date.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1898. Yours, &c.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York. o28-law6wFthSt

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898. G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 185 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-law6mF.

BRADY, SARAH M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To HOWARD BRADY, William G. Farrington, Joseph O. Farrington, Mary E. Farrington, Cornelia B. Kip, Adelaide B. Harris, William Gage Brady, Frank T. Brady, Lee F. Brady, William V. Brady, Lottie V. Brady, John M. Prophet, Charles Prophet, Clara B. Brown, Mary Young, Louise Wright, Dr. Isaac L. Kip, Georgiana M. Farrington, the executor and heirs and next of kin of Sarah M. Brady, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas AMELIA BRADY of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of SARAH M. BRADY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-law6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 848 Madison Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s22-law6mF

MILLER, DOROTHEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Glaser, Jr., Emma Glaser, Carrie Schiebel, Emma Oliver, John Glaser, Christiane Bauer, and Jacob Bopple, also called Bepie, children of Frederick Bepie, deceased; George Stollsteimer, Anna Katharing Grau, and Dorothea Klenle, children of Anna Stollsteimer, deceased; Anna Maria Michel and Rosina Baldendorf, children of Mary Sauter, deceased; Wilhelmina Weber, Frederick W. Schroeder, administrator of Dorothea Schroeder, said Dorothea Schroeder being also called Doris Schroeder; Theresa Glaser, Anna Schmidt, and Mathilda Dougherty, and to all persons interested in the estate of DOROTHEA MILLER, also called and known as Dorothea Muller, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Michenfelder and Charles Glaser as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-law6mF

PENNIMAN, CHAS. RICHMOND.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles de Brimont Dannrey, the heirs at law next of kin of CHAS. RICHMOND PENNIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Fenniman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to take two instruments in writing, a testament dated at Paris, April 4th, 1895, and a will dated at Paris May 27th, 1876, duly proved as the last will and testament of Chas. Richmond Penniman, together relating to real and personal property, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 111 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-law6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. ROBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 150 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-law6mF

WILSON, PETER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER M. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of A. Sleuson & Co., No. 32 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1898. ROBERT H. MOSES, JAMES B. CARPENTER, Executors. n11-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISRAEL M. SCHLOSS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue C; thence running northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.

PETHR ZUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 341 East 24th St.

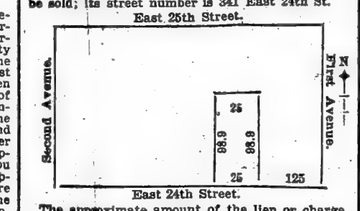

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,256.95, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $329.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,697.23 and interest.—Dated New York, October 21, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
o21-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JAMES SHANNON, if alive, or to his children if he died prior to the death of the decedent hereinafter mentioned, leaving children, The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Courthouse, in the City of New York, on the third day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Carrie E. Laird as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 62 William St., N. Y. City. n4-law6wF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 111 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-law6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. ROBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 150 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-law6mF

WILSON, PETER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER M. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of A. Sleuson & Co., No. 32 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1898. ROBERT H. MOSES, JAMES B. CARPENTER, Executors. n11-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISRAEL M. SCHLOSS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue C; thence running northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.

PETHR ZUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 341 East 24th St.

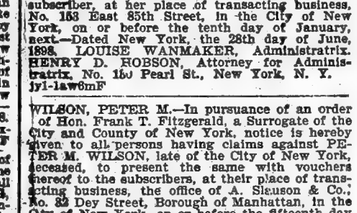

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WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
o21-law6wF

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Execut

NEW CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA

Tests of a Chlorine Remedy in a Brooklyn Hospital Show Remarkable Results.

DEATH RATE BUT 4 PER CENT.

Dr. P. M. Bracelin of Davenport, Iowa, Says that He Has Found a Cure and a Preventive for Malignant Diphtheria.

Recent tests of a new remedy for diphtheria, made under the supervision of the New York Board of Health, in the Kingston Avenue Contagious Diseases Hospital, in Brooklyn, have shown the remarkable result of a death rate of but 4 per cent. This is the lowest death rate that has yet been recorded in the treatment of diphtheria where the cases treated have been positively known to be genuine diphtheria and where a bacteriological examination has been made in each instance before the treatment was begun.

This new remedy, which is declared to be preventive as well as curative, was discovered by Dr. P. M. Bracelin of Davenport, Iowa, and is offered as an offset to the antitoxine treatment. It was applied in the hospital named in twenty-four cases in succession, with the result of twenty-four recoveries. In the twenty-fifth case, which is described as a very bad one, the new remedy and antitoxine were both used on the patient—a child. The patient recovered from the disease, but died fifteen days afterward from cardiac failure.

J. J. Russell, a lawyer at 1,123 Broadway, this city, and a personal friend of Dr. Bracelin, is responsible for the introduction of this remedy here and in other places. A sad case of diphtheria in his own family caused Mr. Russell to take up this subject some time ago, and he has been at great pains to investigate the merits and the practical workings of Dr. Bracelin's treatment. Mr. Russell's efforts to obtain recognition and consideration of this new remedy by the medical profession and by Boards of Health have been accompanied by many difficulties. His experience, he says, illustrates the truth of Prof. Tyndall's statement that "a discovery of a priceless value to humanity may be hidden away, or, rather, lie openly revealed before the final and apparently obvious step to be taken toward its practical application."

This remedy, which has been tested with such extraordinary results in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, is chlorine gas deprived of its suffocating properties and its caustic and irritating qualities by a means discovered by Dr. Bracelin, which he calls an emollient corrective. The remedy is made by combining with a powerful solution of chlorinated soda standardized at 2 6-10 per cent. strength available chlorine, at the rate of 70 parts with 30 parts of the corrective. The corrective is composed of menthol, camphor, eucalyptol, and salicylate of methyl dissolved in alcohol and water. This liquid is combined with another liquid which liberates the chlorine when needed for use. The solution so used is as follows:

Zinc chloride	20 parts
Arsenic chloride	30 parts
Hydrochloric acid, pure	1 part
Water	40 parts

The two liquids are designated Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, and are put into an inhaler in the proportions of five to one, and when the liquids combine, the chlorine is given off and may be as safely inhaled as the pure atmosphere itself. This remedy in malignant diphtheria is administered for a period of five minutes every hour. Under its use, it is claimed, the membrane soon begins to exfoliate, the temperature is reduced, and the patient recovers with not any of the unfortunate sequelae which frequently attend the use of antitoxine. The remedy is administered by inhalation only, and can be used upon the youngest infant as well as upon an adult. If the patient be too young or too weak to use it himself it may be administered by insufflation, (blowing in.) It is claimed by Dr. Bracelin that this remedy is a specific for diphtheria and an absolute preventive.

It is asserted by Mr. Russell, who has taken note of several hundred tests, that it is absolutely impossible for any person to contract the disease if he or she will but inhale this corrected chlorine for a period of five minutes three or four times daily while exposed to the disease. Mr. Russell contends that the use of this specific will entirely do away with the necessity of closing the public schools, which is now frequently done when diphtheria prevails in any community. There is one school in Davenport, Iowa, he says, where this remedy has been used as a preventive. There are not less than 300 children and not a single case of diphtheria has appeared there since the introduction of this remedy.

Mr. Russell first brought this remedy to the attention of the New York Board of Health during the administration of Mayor Strong. He asked that a trial be given it in the interest of science and humanity. The officers of the board at that time showed no interest in the matter. Dr. George B. Fowler, who was the Commissioner of Health, did not look with favor upon the proposition to have the merits of the remedy tested in the diphtheria hospitals. John D. Crimmins listened to the story of the wonderful merits of the remedy with much interest and volunteered to contribute the sum of $500 toward the purchasing of materials and apparatus for its administration if the Board of Health would undertake to test the truth of the claims made for it. This offer was communicated to Dr. Fowler, coupled with an offer to place the complete working formula in all of its details in the hands of any reputable New York chemist who would make the solutions for use in the hospitals. The board, however, declined to take the matter up.

Referring yesterday to this rebuff, Mr. Russell said: "I asked for no money for Dr. Bracelin, who had spent ten years of his life in experimentation. I wanted no money for myself, but I only wanted to prove for the benefit of humanity, in an official and effective way, that Dr. Bracelin had in the discovery of this remedy solved the great problem of microbic disease. Chlorine today bleaches the clothes of the world as well as preserves the meat of the world, and will in the future preserve the human family from the onslaughts of those small forms of microscopic life which are the arbiters of human destiny. It is asserted as a historical fact that in England and in Scotland in the factories where chlorine is manufactured for bleaching purposes and in the form of chloride of lime such a thing as a contagious or an infectious disease has never been known among the operatives."

In the month of January, 1898, Mr. Russell brought this remedy to the attention of the present Health Board. It was immediately taken under respectful and serious consideration. On March 5 a letter was published in The New York Medical Journal from Dr. Bracelin, in which he fully detailed his views on the treatment of diphtheria by his method. This article was taken up by the officers of the Health Board, and by April 1 this new remedy was ordered to be tested in the contagious disease hospitals of New York and Brooklyn. Dr. Ambler, Medical Superintendent of the Kingston Avenue Contagious Diseases Hospital in Brooklyn, has made the first report to the board of the results following the use of the chlorine treatment, which has reduced the death rate, so far as it has been used, to the remarkably low point of 4 per cent.

This result taken in connection with a death rate in the entire city for the week ending Oct. 22—as shown by the statement of the Sanitary Bureau of the Health Department—of more than 23 per cent. is significant of a revolution in the treatment of diphtheria.

Dr. P. David Shultz of 348 West Forty-sixth Street, in a letter to The New York Medical Journal, published Nov. 5, says in part: "I think I was the first, or among the first, in this city to use this remedy, (Dr. Bracelin's,) and took great pains to thoroughly investigate the matter before I used it in my practice. In addition to my personal research, I wrote to over fifty physicians in the West who, it was asserted, had used the remedy, and their replies were unanimous in indorsement of the remedy, and many stated that if I once used it I would not consent to be without it."

Dr. William T. Jenkins, one of the present Health Commissioners of this city, said last evening that he knew of the tests made here of Dr. Bracelin's remedy for diphtheria, but was not prepared to express any opinion regarding the merits of that remedy.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, ex-Health Commissioner of New York, said that he had known of Dr. Bracelin's remedy for two or three years.

"I have never had a good opportunity to try this remedy in diphtheria cases," said Dr. Edson, "but reasoning from its composition, I think it would be an excellent remedy for that disease—at least one well worthy of a thorough and systematic trial. I have used it in some cases of phthisis and found that it acted as well as any inhalent I ever used."

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MUNICIPAL COURTS UPHELD.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Giegerich, passed upon an interesting question with reference to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of this city. The action was brought by Robert C. Irwin to recover damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for injuries he received in consequence of the alleged premature starting of a car operated by the company, and upon which he was a passenger, while he was in the act of alighting therefrom. The defendant moved on the trial for a dismissal of the action, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter, in that the Legislature, in creating the Municipal Court of the City of New York, had exceeded its Constitutional authority in attempting to extend its dominion over more than one county. The motion was based upon Section 18, Article VI., of the revised Constitution. The provisions of that section were contravened, it was contended, by Section 1,368 of the Greater New York charter. After reciting these provisions, Justice Giegerich, in affirming the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, says: "It would seem, from these various provisions, that if the defendant is a corporation, transacting its general business, or keeping an office or an agency in the transaction thereof, or is established by law in the borough where the summons was served upon it, the Municipal Court sitting in a district of such borough, either where the plaintiff resides or the defendant transacts business, has civil jurisdiction, provided of course that the cause be one enumerated in Section 1,364 of the Greater New York charter. Moreover, as the jurisdiction of the said court over a defendant corporation is expressly limited to a corporation resident within a borough which, according to Section 2 of said charter, consists of the whole or a part of a county, it is apparent that in enacting the above cited provisions the Legislature did not exceed its Constitutional powers."

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PROLONGED CONTROVERSY OVER DIAMOND RINGS.—A suit originally brought in June, 1896, in the late District Court, First District, by Alexander P. Sheridan, to recover from Salvador Presas two diamond rings and a scarfpin, worth about $800, was yesterday decided by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on the third appeal, in favor of the plaintiff, who was the respondent. Presas claimed that he brought the jewelry from Caracas, Venezuela, and that after he had been in this country a short time he pawned them. Manuel Plaza, under an arrangement with Presas, took the goods out of pawn. Plaza boarded at 233 West Fourteenth Street, and there met Miss Rebecca Israel. He at once professed love to her, and made her a series of gifts, including Presas's two diamond rings, and a gold band, bearing the initials "M. P." In presenting the rings to Miss Israel, Plaza put them on her fingers, and said he hoped she would wear them with good health; to which she replied, "Thanks." The rings being in settings adapted for men's wear, the couple went to Tiffany's the next morning and arranged to have the settings changed so as to make them suitable for her. Miss Israel and Plaza had a "few words" on the day the settings were to be ready, after which he said: "To show you that there is no hard feelings between us, I will bring home the rings to-morrow night and give them to you." He did so, and put them on her hand. They were then in lady's settings, and fitted to her fingers. Later they quarreled, and Plaza demanded the rings back, saying they belonged to a woman in Cuba. She refused to give them, and was taken to a Police Court. The diamonds were ordered by the Magistrate to be placed in the hands of the property clerk, pending civil proceedings to test title to them. The suit was brought by Sheridan, as assignee of Miss Israel. Judgment given for the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed, the Court holding that as a pledgee acquires only a limited property in the pledge, and the title remains in the owner, the pledgee of the jewels had no right to use them, and certainly none to change the settings of the rings; nor had the donee a right to the possession or use of the rings as reset. Judgment for the plaintiff on the second trial was again reversed, but a like decision, by Justice Lynn, on the third trial, has now been affirmed. The Court said, in an opinion per curiam: "The question of the identity of the diamonds received by the plaintiff's assignor with those received by Plaza from Presas was in issue. The trial Justice has found against the defendant upon that point. As the evidence was of such a character as to admit of this finding, we cannot say that the judgment was against the weight of evidence."

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A QUALIFIED TRUST.—Ann Kennedy, in June, 1890, opened an account in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, under the title "Ann Kennedy for niece, Ann Lee," and deposited $300. On three other occasions deposits were made, so that on July 1, 1893, when the account was closed it amounted to a total of $1,400. The niece, Ann Lee, died in July, 1895, after the closing of the account and the withdrawal by Mrs. Kennedy of the balance on deposit. Mary E. Lee, as administratrix of Ann Lee, brought an action in the City Court to recover the amount of the deposit, upon the general allegation of money had and received by defendant to the use of the deceased. After plaintiff had rested, proof was offered on the part of the defendant to negative any inference that she intended either to give the money to decedent, or to declare an unqualified trust in her favor with respect to the deposit. The defendant's claim was that the niece was to have the money covered by the account, provided she continued to live with her, and in case she survived her. The evidence showed that neither condition had been satisfied. Ann Lee left defendant's house and care some time before the money was drawn from the bank. The Appellate Term yesterday affirmed the judgment below in favor of the defendant. In an opinion by Presiding Justice Beekman the rule now established in this State was stated to be that "whether or not a trust was created depends upon the intention of the donor at the time of the opening of the account, and of the deposits made in the bank, and that question is a question of fact to be determined in each particular case from the acts and declarations of the parties and the circumstances surrounding the transaction at the time of the performance of the several acts." The Court held that, assuming there was a trust, it was of a qualified nature, and was defeated by failure of the conditions upon which it was limited.

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IT WAS NOT CONVERSION.—In December, 1897, the Beggar Students' Pleasure Society gave an entertainment, and Abraham Eichel, a member, was made Treasurer of the committee having charge of the entertainment. After paying all expenses, $105 remained, and while the money was in Eichel's hands the organization divided into two hostile factions, each elected a Board of Officers, and each claimed to be the only legitimate society. Eichel having paid over the money to the Treasurer of one faction, the opposite faction sued him in the Tenth Municipal Court for alleged conversion of the money. The Appellate Term yesterday directed a reversal of judgment for plaintiff, holding that, assuming the defendant did, in point of fact, pay over the money to the wrong Treasurer, still he would not be guilty of conversion, but of violation of duty arising out of a fiduciary relation.

The Col. Waring Memorial.

A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to arrange for a suitable form of memorial to Col. George E. Waring, Jr., met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Jacob H. Schiff presided. Although the meeting resulted in no definite plan being decided upon, the prevailing opinion seemed to be that a fund of $100,000 for the benefit of Mrs. Waring shall be raised. This subject and the proposition to erect a monument will be discussed at a meeting to be held at Cooper Union in about two weeks.

READER: Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

Monday morning next sounds the bugle for dress parade—the Horse Show is on.

Here are the dress regulations:

In the morning

Sack suit or cutaway ($15 to $35.)
Boots, calf, lace or button (Model, $5.)
Hat, Derby ($3.)
Shirt, colored ($1.50 to $2.50.)
Neckwear, snappy four-in-hand or broad string tie (50c to $2.00.)
Gloves, tan ($1.00 to $2.50.)
Overcoat, long surtout or topcoat ($15 to $45.)

In the afternoon

Frock coat (Prince Albert) ($17.50 to $38.00.)
Boots, patent leather button (Model $5.)
Hat, silk ($5.)
Shirt, white ($1 to $2.)
Neckwear, Ascot, (50c to $2.)
Gloves, tan or grey suede ($1.00 to $2.50.)

In the evening

Evening dress suit, tail coat ($27 to $44.)
Boots, patent leather, button (Model, $5.)
Hat, silk ($5.)
Neckwear, white, Bat-wings (25c and 35c.)
Gloves, white, heavy ($2.)
Overcoat, Inverness ($35.)

We don't make to order but we make to fit; so what you want in a hurry you can get here in a hurry.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MAKERS OF WARSHIPS MEET

Papers Read Before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

LESSON FROM WAR WITH SPAIN

President Griscom Says Need of Preparation Was Proved—Submarine Boats Discussed—Our Torpedo Boats Defective and Poorly Manned.

For the first time since the war with Spain, navy officers and builders of battleships met yesterday in this city to discuss some methods of modern warfare that may be put to practical use some day. It was the sixth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. It was held in the auditorium of the American Engineers' Society, 12 West Thirty-first Street, and a great many visitors were present and took active part in the discussions. The proceedings opened sharply at 10 o'clock, with President Clement A. Griscom's annual address.

Four years ago President Griscom, who has been the head of the society for seventeen years, in making his annual address, dwelt on the fact that a modern naval force could not be constructed on the spur of the moment; that it required naval architects, steel makers, trained officers, and a strong merchant marine to draw upon. He said yesterday:

"None of us supposed, when these observations were made, that within four short years this country would be confronted with a foreign war, which has made these remarks almost prophetic, for the lesson has been vividly brought home to us that in order to sustain effective naval and military operations, not only was the entire commercial marine of the country, suitable for the purpose, enlisted in the National defense, but some fifteen or twenty vessels were purchased which floated the flag of a foreign nation, and these necessary purchases would have been quite impossible if the flag which floated over these ships had not been that of a friendly nation, and the controlling voice in the management of those ships patriotic Americans. Let the country never forget—it cannot too often be repeated: "That no nation can maintain an efficient navy without a prosperous commercial marine to support it."

"It is not too hopeful to predict that one of the results of the war resulting in the acquisition of distant insular territory, will be to exercise a marked effect upon our shipbuilding industry; indeed, it may be the turning point from which this nation may commence to regain its once proud position as a shipbuilding, shipowning, and seafaring people, and it is very happy testimony to your skill as naval architects and marine engineers that several orders have already come from foreign nations for warships of the first class, and it is well known that foreign shipbuilders and capitalists have commenced seriously to examine with interest the advantages of this country for shipbuilding.

Every one present cheered President Griscom's remarks. He then introduced John G. Tawresey, United States Navy, Naval Constructor at the Cramps' shipbuilding yards, Philadelphia, who read a paper on "The Standard Navy Books," written by Arthur B. Cassidy, leading draughtsman of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department. The paper dealt with the construction of a boat that could be used as a means of saving life. Tawresey in the discussion which followed said that the wear and tear which the small boats receive in the navy is so much greater than in the merchant service that only the strongest had survived. He advised against the use of the folding boat. In regard to the matter of sail areas, which was fully discussed, Mr. Tawresey pointed out that the navy boats were not properly sailing boats, and had to carry a variety of purposes. He considered the yawl rig the most advantageous. The metal boats were wholly impracticable for naval uses. President Griscom closed the discussion by saying that insufficient attention had been given to lifeboats by the merchant marine.

The next paper, "Bilge Keels and Rolling Experiments," was written by Assistant Naval Constructor Lawrence Spear, United States Navy, and read by William F. Durand, Professor of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering in Cornell University. Mr. Spear's paper stated that experience at sea with battleships of the Oregon class had demonstrated the desirability of some steadying influence, although the battleships' reputations as "rollers" were not fully deserved. The Oregon was never known to incline more than 22 degrees, and that was while at anchor in a heavy swell in Drake's Bay, San Francisco Harbor. However, the Government was justified in asking for bilge keels for the purpose of obtaining a steadier gun platform. Ships with keels were hard to dock, as few docks were large enough to hold such vessels.

Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles said: "I have done much missionary work in bilge keels, and the navy got in the habit of putting them on all its vessels until we began to build battleships. Then, either because the keels made it difficult to put the battleships in the dry dock or because we had become so used to them, we left them off. But the first time that the battleships went to sea we learned that they were not safe without bilge keels; and I hope it will never be attempted to omit them again, even if we have to build dry docks or repair the old ones."

W. I. Babcock, General Manager of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, read a paper on "Portable Pneumatic Riveters in Shipbuilding." He referred to the advantages obtained from riveting by compressed air power, instead of by hand. "As the result of three years of constant experimenting," he said, "into which the Chicago Shipbuilding Company was forced by the unreasonable demands and frequent strikes of its riveters, the problem has been entirely solved. We are able to drive every rivet in a ship by power machines, operated by unskilled labor, and in the last ship we built, over 250,000 have been so driven out of 340,000. But this our air capacity was insufficient, the proportion would have been greater. Rivets thus driven hold better and remain tighter than those driven by hand. One to two cents a rivet is saved on every rivet we put in."

This paper closed the morning programme, and then adjournment for luncheon was taken, after which a general discussion on torpedo and submarine boats was opened. The subject chosen by Naval Constructor Bowles was "The Utility of Torpedo Boats, and Has the Submarine Boat a Place?" Capt. William H. Jaques started the discussion by showing a number of stereopticon views of the submarine boat Holland, which he said, was one of the most promising inventions of the century. He showed also pictures of the German submarine boat Nordenfelt, which was owned by the Turkish Government, and which had been fully investigated by Capt. Jaques. He showed several views of the Nordenfelt diving, and one in particular, caused a great deal of laughter among the navy men present. The Turks had placed quick-firing guns on the outer deck of the boat in the evident belief that when under water they could be loaded and fired.

Capt. Jaques was followed by Naval Constructor Bowles, who read a paper by George W. Dickie, manager of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal., entitled "Torpedo-Boat Destroyers for Sea Service; with Special Reference to the Conditions That Prevail on the Pacific Coast." Mr. Dickie's paper was followed with great interest. He maintained that the torpedo-boat destroyers must possess other qualities than those necessary for the destruction of torpedo boats. She must be a seagoing vessel, able to remain at sea with the fleet to which she is attached, or make independent voyages; she must possess speed equal to that of the torpedo boat, a battery powerful enough to destroy her, and seagoing qualities to enable her to keep a watch in spite of weather. No fleet should be hampered by having to keep a torpedo-boat destroyer from harm. Instead of this she should be able to go in advance of a fleet to act as scout. It cannot be said that the present style of torpedo-boat destroyer comes near meeting these requirements. A number meet the requirements in speed, if the speed be required for a short time only, in smooth water, but this feature has been made paramount and others neglected.

Mr. Dickie further said that the rough waters of the North Pacific demanded a different style of vessel, and he proposed one built on the following lines: Length on normal water line, 250 feet; extreme width, 25 feet; depth molded, 15 feet; draught of water on trial, 8 feet; draught of water, loaded, 9 feet 5 inches; displacement on trial, 640 tons; total load displacement, 800 tons; indicated horse power on trial, 7,000; speed on trial, 25 knots. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands required such a vessel. He would not ask for a boat with a speed of 30 knots; no stanch seagoing vessel could make 30 knots an hour and maintain such a speed.

John Platt, the representative of the Thornycroft Company of London, England, agreed with Mr. Dickie's views. He said that such a boat would be classed better as a torpedo cruiser or a torpedo gunboat. He said further that English torpedo boats had maintained their full speed for three hours at a stretch, and that he knew of some that were perfectly seaworthy.

Naval Constructor Bowles read a letter from a United States naval officer, whose name he would not make public, in which the writer said that the navy had not yet learned how to use torpedo boats. The boats were not handled right, and the United States could not expect good results from the boats until men were trained on them as men are trained at the guns on the Vesuvius and battleships.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, United States Navy, sent in a communication whose reading amused the many men present. The Lieutenant said that the United States had not properly considered the matter of handling torpedo boats or their destroyers. Naval construction had begun at the top of the ladder. "The people of the country," continued the letter, "do not know anything about such boats, either. Many think that they go under the water. We have no trained officers for such boats. We are 100 years behind the times in their construction. The Winslow and Porter and Cushing are among the worst boats in the world. I do not say this in criticism, only in grief. We are just in the teething period now when all of us are learning things."

The general belief was expressed that most of the torpedo boats had defective boilers. Assistant Naval Constructor R. M. Watt said that most of those taken to the New York yard had faulty boilers. It was thought that if this defect could be remedied the war vessel of this class could be made very serviceable.

The last paper read was "Steam Economy Test of a Unique Form of Feed Pump," by F. M. Wheeler, Secretary of the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company. The proper distribution of armor on battleships, as suggested by recent engagements, was the last question discussed.

The final meeting of the society will be held to-day. There will be a dinner at Delmonico's to-night, and to-morrow the members will visit the Bethlehem Iron Works.

Union of Jewish Congregations Meets.

The first annual meeting of the Union of Jewish Congregations of the City of New York was held last night in the committee room of the Temple Emanu-El. Delegates from the principal congregations of the city were present. The following officers were elected: President—I. S. Isaacs; Vice Presidents—M. H. Moses and L. N. Levy; Treasurer—Marcus Kohner; Recording Secretary—F. De Sola Mendes; Corresponding Secretary—D. P. Hays.

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Sailor Suits, winter weight Serges, handsomely embroidered, $4.85 to $6.50.
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Reefers, sailor collar, wool covert mixtures and fast color chinchillas, $5.00 to $8.50.

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Cabinets have quaintly bulging sides decorated with paintings of pastoral scenes, pagodas and airy bridges, cupids and graceful garlands of ferns, leaves and flowers, which stand out from a back-ground flecked with gold. Of course covered with the "Martin" varnish.

Little curio cabinets with slender, gracefully curving legs at $41.00. Nest tables—the handiest arrangement imaginable for the hostess, are $19.00. Music cabinets in the oddest shapes—all are beautiful and inexpensive when you

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COMMERCE COMMISSION MEETS.

Matter of the Canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay Discussed.

The Commerce Commission held its fourth public hearing yesterday afternoon in the City Hall. Cornelius Hyatt of Newtown, L. I., spoke about the long-proposed canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay. He had surveyed the route in 1882, and he submitted maps for the consideration of the commission. He favored a canal 250 feet wide and ten feet deep. Charles Smith of Brooklyn also spoke in favor of the canal. Newtown Creek, he said, was really an inland river with a commerce of 10,000,000 tons a year, worth $100,000,000. This commerce, he pointed out, was forced there in spite of the horrible pollution which existed, and could be increased tenfold if the proper conditions existed.

The commission received a letter from I. M. Frothingham of East Orange, N. J., in which the writer made a fierce attack upon the "governing power" of New York City. In arguing the necessity of better connections with outside terminals across the Hudson, he wrote:

Supposing for the time being, all the ferry boats and ships were wiped out of existence, think you no one would devise a remedy for the defect in transportation? These things should not be possible, and if business men will only assert their will, these vexatious expenses and delays will dissipate into thin air. There should be a hearty co-operation by the governing power of the City of New York, with private enterprise, to the extent of many millions expended to-day, in order to insure immense results in the near future. But here you meet with a governing power which is adverse to prosperity, that does not, in any sense, serve the best interests, but caters entirely to the lowest tastes, through ignorance and incompetency.

A North River bridge is an imperative necessity, as soon as it can possibly be built, in order to lessen the two factors, also to bring the terminals into New York City, to develop union depots at deep water. You cannot bring the mountain to Mahomet, but can bring Mahomet to the mountain. The lesser can, and may be, brought to the greater. London has many bridges across the Thames; why not New York City across the Hudson?

Borough Building Leased in Queens.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday granted an application for the leasing of a building at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, for the use of the Queens Borough officials. The old City Hall in that borough was condemned by the Board of Health.

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED SOLD.

F. P. Olcott Bids It In at Auction for the Security Holders.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was sold at public auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange, Brooklyn. The title to the property passed into the possession of F. P. Olcott, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the security holders of the company. The sale was a foreclosure on the mortgages. It was the first step in the formal reorganization of the company.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad has been in the hands of a receiver since November, 1896. Application will be made to the Supreme Court for the discharge of the receiver as soon as the new title has been perfected, probably in about thirty days. The company will then be reorganized on a firm financial basis. It is expected that the new title will be perfected in about thirty days.

The price paid in detail for the line is as follows: Brooklyn Elevated, $1,750,000; Union Elevated, $3,075,000, and Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated, $682,500, or a total of $5,507,500

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS
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over rough unfinished floors. Our linoleums in hardwood and tile patterns now beautify them.

IMPORTED SCOTCH LINOLEUM
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Newest furniture at lowest prices and our "Long Credit" gives you immediate possession.

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TRADE WITH ARGENTINA.

Julio Carrie of Buenos Ayres Thinks There Is a Good Opening There for Americans.

Julio Carrié of Buenos Ayres, formerly Chargé d'Affaires from the Argentine Republic to this country, and more recently diplomatic representative of Argentina in other countries, is now in the city on a brief visit. He left Buenos Ayres two and a half months ago, and at that time, he says, business conditions were improving rapidly. In his opinion, his country now offers excellent opportunities for United States enterprise and capital. A stanch believer in the future of Argentina and an admirer of American character and institutions, Mr. Carrié expesses a desire to see close business relations develop between the two countries.

"The people of my country have a very friendly feeling for the United States," said Mr. Carrié yesterday. "Considerable machinery, especially agricultural implements, from the United States has found its way to Argentina, and the people there like it. In my opinion this is an admirable time for the United States to extend its trade to my country. Argentina has passed through a financial crisis, and the fact that business conditions are steadily improving there is shown by the rapid decrease in the premium on gold. When I left there ten weeks ago there was a premium of 67 on gold. Now the premium is down to about 27. Gen. Roca and the entire present administration is progressive, and soon there will be a demand for new railroads to develop the southern part of the republic. American capital might find profitable employment in building these railroads.

"It seems to me that there should be a direct and regular line of American steamships between New York and the Argentine ports. Such a line would naturally be of great advantage to American merchants, and I believe that eventually it would pay well. At first, no doubt, it would be necessary to subsidize it, but that could be done in the way of a Government postal subsidy. Certainly anything that this Government could do toward increasing and developing the postal facilities between the United States and the Argentine Republic would be of immense benefit to both countries. At present there is no American line of ships between our country and Argentina. The British have several regular lines; so have the French, the Germans, the Italians, and even the Spanish.

"I have heard more or less talk about establishing an American bank in Argentina. That would be a good idea for United States interests, and it would foster trade relations between the people of the two countries. Of course we do not need American capital, as there is an abundance of British capital in our country. All of our railroads thus far have been built with British capital. A few Americans have started in business in the Argentine Republic, and they are doing very well. There could not be a much better field in which to work. In a territory with a population of 4,000,000 we were able to export in 1897 goods of the value of $160,000,000. This same territory is capable of supporting 200,000,000 people. I think that the southern part of our republic is going to be the new Argentina. That section has a cooler climate, wonderful fertility of soil, and is free from locusts, which have been such a damaging plague in the northern part of the republic."

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Jackets, Capes & Collarettes
In Seal, Persian,
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Modern and Antique Carpets.
sizes up to 9x12 ft.,
$65.00.

50 Kasak & Karabagh Rugs.
average size 4x8 ft.,
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value $22 to $25.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL Next Sunday Night
Second Popular Sunday Concert
Emil Paur and his SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Katherine Bloodgood . . Contralto
Max Karger . . . . . Violinist
Jessie Shay . . . . . Pianiste
Res. seats now on sale, 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $5.
Direction Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano used

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 50th (souv.) perf., Mon., Nov. 14.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 28TH ST.
VIOLA ALLEN
THE CHRISTIAN
Last Two Weeks. Evgs 8:15. Matinée Wed. and Sat.
Note.—Miss Allen will continue her New York engagement at the Garden Theatre, beginning Mon., Nov. 28. Seats ready Mon., Nov. 21.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1898-99.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin MONDAY, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOVEMBER 12.

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66th St. West, near Columbus Ave.,
Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays.
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The box office at Madison Square Garden will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats for any single performance.

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MAY IRWIN
Broadway & 30th St. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
in her greatest success,
KATE KIP Buyer.

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First Concert Tuesday Evg., Nov. 15, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Res. Seats $1.50 now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS, 50TH PERFORMANCE, Nov. 15.
SPORTING LIFE.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.
May Kellard. Gorgeous pictures.

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17th Autumn Exhibition of OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from November 7 to December 3.
ADMISSION.....25c.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45. Mat. Saturday at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'y.
2d Month.
Evenings 8:30. Matinées 2:15
The Big Farce Hit,
ON AND OFF.

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NEW WAR GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music
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RE-OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT!
"A Dangerous Maid!"

COLUMBUS
A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES.
Next Week, Carl A. Haswin, A Lion's Heart.

Daly's
Every evening, 8:10.—Twelfth Week.
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, 2.
Saturday Ev'g., Nov. 19th, opening of the 20th dramatic season. First production of Shakespeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
First appearance as PORTIA of
MISS ADA REHAN.
SIDNEY HERBERT AS SHYLOCK.
***Sale of Sc. s now in progress.
***Nov. 21st, THE RUNAWAY GIRL will be transferred in its original entirety to the FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Broadway Theatre. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
LAST WEEK FRANCIS WILSON And Company.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.
NEXT WEEK. SEATS NOW SELLING.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,239. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c.; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Norwegian Parliament yesterday adopted a resolution for a purely Norwegian flag, without any emblem of the union with Swedeh. M. de Bille, former Danish Minister to Washington, died yesterday. The British Minister to China, on being apprised that a concession to build the Hankow-Canton Railroad had been granted to an American syndicate, refused to support the application of the Anglo-Eastern syndicate for the contract. The Sultan of Turkey has granted an exequatur to the American Consul at Erzeroum, Armenia. Thirteen natives who took part in the massacre of American missionaries in Sierra Leone last May have been hanged. A homeless Pole who had been granted permission to pass the night in a bakery in London murdered the baker's assistant, threw his body into the oven, and then tried to kill the proprietor. An Anarchist at Lyons, France, without provocation fired at a policeman yesterday. Two policemen were wounded before he was overpowered. It is rumored in St. Petersburg that the Sultan has offered the Island of Crete to Russia in lieu of the balance of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Five trainmen were killed in a collision of express trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Wilkesbarre yesterday morning.

Negro laborers are accused of firing upon the dwellings of white miners at Pana, Ill. The militiamen say they cannot apprehend the culprits.

An effort is being made to secure the intervention of the Federal authorities in the race troubles at Phoenix, S. C. Quiet has been restored at Wilmington, N. C.

A committee of distinguished citizens of New York gave a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night in honor of Gen. Miles, who made an address, and was received with much enthusiasm. There was a patriotic demonstration, and Col. Roosevelt was warmly cheered as he entered the room.

The Spanish Government were advised by telegraph last evening that the German Emperor would arrive at Cartagena on the 19th inst. Camara's squadron has been sent to Cadiz to render honors to the imperial visitor. The Berlin Foreign Office announced yesterday that he would not leave his yacht. The entire Spanish press cherishes the hope that Germany will initiate some sort of European intervention in the Philippines question.

Page 2.

The former site of Columbia University and the buildings occupied by it until its removal to Morningside Heights have been sold to J. S. White, Head Master of the Berkeley School. The price paid was about $1,000,000.

The Marquis de Comillas, a leader in the financial and commercial world of Spain, who is in Paris as the representative before the Spanish Peace Commission of the numerous enterprises of which he is the head, gave his views yesterday on the situation resulting from the war.

Page 3.

Grover Cleveland went rabbit shooting in the rain Thursday at Cranbury, N. J. He lost his two favorite hounds.

Charles B. Poor, real estate dealer, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to be examined as to his sanity.

The final session of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was held yesterday. The annual banquet was held at Delmonico's last night.

Col. Charles W. Williams, Chief Quartermaster for the United States at Havana, and F. T. Stewart, his clerk, died in that city yesterday of yellow fever.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision directing the discharge from St. Saviour's Sanitarium of Bettina Girard.

Mrs. Lillian Crawford died suddenly at 108 West One Hundred and Sixth Street yesterday. The doctor who attended her thinks that an overdose of phenacetin may have been the cause.

Rear Admiral Schley arrived from San Juan, Puerto Rico, yesterday on the cruiser Newark. With Mrs. Schley and his staff, he left for Washington, bearing the report of the Evacuation Commission.

E. S. Stokes has succeeded, by the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, rendered yesterday, affirming the decision below, in securing a new trial of the suit brought against him by W. E. D. Stokes.

Page 4.

An explosion of powder and kerosene in a fire at Hanover, Mass., yesterday killed four men and injured ten others.

The police at Moorehead, Minn., have arrested six men whom they charge with participation in the Great Northern coast train robbery Thursday night.

Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion in which he holds that the general State law providing for a uniform civil service system is applicable to New York City.

Page 5.

The War Investigating Commission will come to New York about a week hence and hear the testimony of Gen. Shafter and other witnesses.

A man found dead early yesterday morning in a freight car at Waverly, N. J., was identified as the son of a wealthy man of Plainfield. He was at first thought to have been shot, but afterward poison was found to have caused death. Murder is suspected.

Gen. Whittier, Collector of Customs at Manila, in a report upon the general conditions and commercial possibilities in the Islands, says that the currency, opium, and admission of Chinese are serious administrative problems, but that the soil is wonderfully fertile, that mining explorations and ventures promise well, and that capital can be profitably employed in many industries.

Page 6.

Thirteen natives who took part in the massacre of American missionaries in the Sherbro district of Sierra Leone in May last have been hanged at Kwellu.

Page 7.

Alfred Henry Lewis is to become a publisher, with O. H. P. Belmont as his financial backer.

Governor-elect Roosevelt will confer to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Messrs. Platt, Odell, Choate, Root, Lauterbach, Depew, and other leading Republicans concerning questions of party policy.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and his friends are said to be backing George F. Elliott to succeed District Attorney Marean of Brooklyn, who becomes a Supreme Court Justice Jan. 1.

There are signs of approaching Republican factional strife over the election of a United States Senator. The Platt men are accusing the Black-Payn-Aldridge combination of treachery to Col. Roosevelt and predict that the Governor-elect will wreak vengeance on the triumvirate.

There was much talk among Democrats yesterday of the growth of the opposition to Richard Croker. In Brooklyn, where there is much dissatisfaction with the management of the State campaign, James Shevlin is looked to as a possible leader of a revolt. Mr. Croker said yesterday that he is going to take a short trip.

Page 8.

Everything is ready for the big football struggle between Yale and Princeton today. Both teams are in fine shape, and more evenly matched than for several years. Yale is a slight favorite.

Page 10.

George Blumenthal of the Harlem Opera House announced yesterday that he and a syndicate were going to erect at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue a building which would include an apartment house, theatre, and concert hall.

Page 12.

Three of the daughters of Ah Fong of Hawaii, each with a one-million-dollar dowry, are shortly to visit New York.

The hearing in the contest of the will of Baron de Thomsen was resumed yesterday and will be continued on Monday.

W. A. E. Moore and his wife were held for trial on indictments for robbery and assault yesterday. Their counsel did not obtain bail.

Gen. Wheeler has started a movement to educate Cuban youth in American colleges, over 100 of which have promised co-operation in the scheme.

In his annual report to the Secretary of War Adjt. Gen. Corbin strongly advises an increase of the army and a greater proportion of officers. He also recommends the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General.

Justice Lawrence yesterday in the Supreme Court issued an order directing the Sheriff to arrest Andrew Carnegie on an application made by G. H. Cowie, who appeared in behalf of H. W. Gray, Special Commissioner of Jurors.

Cuba will ask the United States Government for a loan of $50,000,000 to distribute among her soldiers when they are disbanded, says Capt. Justo Garcia, who arrived here yesterday. This sum will be necessary to enable the men to open up their lands.

S. G. Shove, while in the custody of an officer in the Supreme Court, Thursday, kidnapped his nineteen-months-old son, who had been produced in court by the mother in reply to a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Lawrence is indignant over the affair, which was brought to his notice yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Society.—Page 7.

DREYFUS GIVES UP IN DESPAIR.

Says He Is Ill and Dying and Will Write No More to His Family or Anybody.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Mme. Dreyfus, it is said, applied at the office of the Colonial Minister yesterday for permission to send her husband some warm clothing for his return home. Her request was refused, on the ground that the Government would do whatever was necessary.

At the same time the authorities read to her a letter from her husband to the effect that, having for five months addressed appeals for revision to Gen. de Boisdeffre without getting any reply, and being wearied and exhausted by his useless appeals, he would write no more to his family or to anybody. He described himself as ill and dying, and bequeathed to the "generosity of my country the care of rehabilitating my memory."

Mme. Dreyfus then asked permission to telegraph her husband the decision of the Court of Cassation. This request also was refused.

Then, through a friend, she appealed to President Faure, but with no better result.

Her counsel will bring the matter before the Court of Cassation.

RUSSIA TO GET CRETE?

Rumored that the Sultan Has Offered It in Lieu of Balance of War Indemnity.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is rumored here that the Sultan has offered Crete to Russia as a set-off to the balance of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity."

ANARCHIST FIRES AT POLICE.

A Weaver of Lyons Overpowered After a Struggle in Which Two Policemen Were Wounded.

LYONS, France, Nov. 11.—A silk weaver named Pilleyre fired a revolver in the streets here to-day at a police officer named Maurin. The officer closed with his assailant. Two other policemen came to the rescue of their comrade, but both were wounded. Another officer then arrived, and a desperate fight ensued, Pilleyre, who had drawn a sword, being finally overpowered.

At the police station, under interrogation, he confessed that he was an Anarchist. He said that he had no grudge against the police, but he wished to destroy existing society.

A hundred cartridges and a good deal of Anarchist literature were found on his person.

THREW A MAN INTO AN OVEN.

Assistant in a London Bakery Murdered by a Tramp, Who Also Tried to Kill the Proprietor.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A sensational murder was committed in a North London bakery this morning.

A homeless Pole named Schneider, who had been granted a night's lodging in the bakehouse, murdered the baker's German assistant and threw him inside the oven.

The baker, alarmed by the stench of the burning body, descended to the bakehouse, and Schneider tried to murder him also, clubbing him on the head and stabbing him in the chest. The shrieks of the baker brought the police to the spot and Schneider was overpowered.

The bakehouse presented evidence of a frightful struggle having taken place there. It was splashed with blood and strewn with tufts of hair.

The charred body of the baker's assistant was found in the oven. His skull had been smashed with a hatchet.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

Sultan of Turkey Grants an Exequatur to Our Consul at Erzeroum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—After efforts lasting three years upon the part of the United States Legation here, the United States Minister, Oscar S. Straus, has succeeded in obtaining an irade authorizing the granting of an exequatur to the United States Consul at Erzroum, in Armenia.

M. CARL S. A. DE BILLE DEAD.

He Was Danish Minister at Washington Several Years Ago.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—M. de Bille, formerly Danish Minister at Washington, is dead.

Carl Steen Andersen de Bille was Danish Minister at Washington from January, 1882, to March, 1885, and was prominent in diplomatic, club, and social life. It was a period of inactivity on public questions between this country and Denmark, and M. de Bille's term was not marked by any notable service. He comes of one of the first families of Denmark, which since the fourteenth century has furnished Generals, Admirals, men of state, and diplomats who are conspicuous in Danish history.

The Etruria Passes Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The Cunard Line steamer Etruria, Capt. Ferguson, from New York for this port and Liverpool, arrived off this harbor at 1:12 this morning, but owing to the heavy sea running the tender was unable to get alongside, and the steamer proceeded for Liverpool with all passengers and mails.

A CURE FOR PROFANITY.

Ohio Judge Sends a Convicted Youth to Sunday School.

MARION, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The sentence of Frank Messenger, aged nineteen years, to imprisonment and the payment of a fine and costs, on the charge of uttering profane language in the presence of ladies, has been suspended for sixty days by Judge Allen Smalley of Upper Sandusky, so that the young man may attend Sunday school. He promised to do so and to refrain from profanity hereafter.

KAISER'S VISIT TO SPAIN

Berlin Foreign Office Announces that He Will Not Leave His Yacht.

CAMARA'S SHIPS TO GREET HIM

Entire Spanish Press Cherishes the Hope that He Will Bring About European Intervention in the Philippines Question.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—Duke Almedovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a telegram this evening announcing that Emperor William would arrive at Cartagena on Nov. 19. The authorities were apparently greatly surprised when they heard of the visit, and it is probable that they had had no previous notice of it.

Admiral Camara's squadron has been ordered to Cadiz at full speed, to render honors to the Emperor.

The whole Spanish press cherishes the hope that Germany will initiate some sort of European intervention. Official circles pretend to be amazed that such an idea should take hold of the public, and they loudly declare that the Kaiser's visit will have no official character.

It is understood that as a matter of courtesy the Queen Regent will send an autograph letter inviting the Emperor and Empress to visit Madrid. In the unlikely event of acceptance, their German Imperial Majesties would naturally be shown special attentions. The German Ambassador will confer on the subject to-morrow with Duke Almodovar de Rio, and nothing definite will be known regarding the matter until after the interview.

The public is so indignant at the attitude of the American Commissioners that Senor Sagasta and his Ministerial colleagues will need uncommon self-possession to prevent a rash suspension of the peace negotiations.

Among the newspapers only El Epoca (Conservative) and El Correo (Liberal) counsel moderation.

The Heraldo asserts that the Spanish Government has resolved to "maintain Spain's sovereignty in the Philippine Islands," and it adds that it has been suggested that Emperor William be asked to arbitrate the question in dispute between Spain and the United States, in the event of the Peace Commissions of the respective countries, now in session at Paris, failing to come to an agreement upon the terms of the proposed treaty of peace.

Other newspapers assert that the Government of Spain is sending instructions to its Commissioners at Paris not to yield on the question of Spanish sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, which is asserted to be entirely outside of the protocol, and, it is added, the Commissioners are therefore not authorized to discuss it.

It is further asserted that the Spanish Government will declare that it has not been authorized by the Cortes to negotiate the cession of the Philippine Islands.

The Liberal advises the Spanish Peace Commissioners to leave Paris after lodging a protest against the demands of the Americans.

The Queen Regent presided at the Cabinet Council held to-day. Premier Sagasta read a letter from Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, announcing that the American Peace Commissioners had refused to recognize the Cuban debt and had exacted the Philippine Islands. The Cabinet Council will meet again this evening and decide upon a reply.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Foreign Office disposes of the various deductions drawn from the Emperor's proposed call at the port of Cadiz by saying that his Majesty will not land, but will remain on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and thus on German soil.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Daily Chronicle this morning, commenting on the German Emperor's visit to Spain, says:

"Emperor William's visit to Spain is probably connected with Germany's ambition to secure the Carolines, seeing that she cannot get a coaling station in the Philippines; but there is not the remotest chance of war over the latter. The fact that the British lion and the American eagle will be on the same side is the best guarantee of peace."

The Standard, which expresses some suspicion as to the Kaiser's intentions, says:

"Possibly Spain is mad enough to try to renew the war, but European peace will not be further disturbed."

Emperor William Leaves Beyroot Today.

BEYROOT, Syria, Nov. 11.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria returned to Beyroot this evening and went on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which will sail at dawn to-morrow, escorted by the German warships Hela and Hertha.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Understood in Paris that the Joint Session Arranged for To-day Will Be Postponed Till Monday.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—It is now generally understood that the joint session of the Peace Commissions which was arranged for Saturday will be postponed until Monday next.

At the joint session of Wednesday last it was agreed that the session fixed for Saturday might be postponed until Monday if the Spanish Commissioners found themselves unable to prepare a reply for presentation on Saturday, and it now appears that the Spaniards found it necessary to send to Madrid for certain records, which cannot reach Paris before 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and, therefore, their proper embodiment into the next Spanish memorandum cannot be accomplished before Monday.

The next communication from the Spanish Commissioners will deal with the rights of either commission to discuss Spanish sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and with the American contention that the retention of public moneys and customs collections at Manila is justified by the fact of the military occupation of the place by the American forces and warranted by the protocol, even if faulty, as claimed by Spain, because such action commenced after the suspension of hostilities.

It became known here this evening that some publicity had been given to-day in New York to a statement that Señor Montero Rios had recommended an abandonment of the peace negotiations and that Señor Sagasta, though unwillingly, would probably be compelled to accept the recommendation, with a final decision in the matter at the next meeting.

On the authority of one who has the best means of knowing the facts of the case this report can be unequivocally denied.

So far from the Spaniards refusing to discuss the cession of the Philippine Islands, they expect to fortify their position on this point by introducing their record of certain verbal utterances of President McKinley and Judge Day about the time the protocol was framed and signed, tending, the Spaniards believe, to indicate lack of purpose upon the part of the United States to take the Philippine Islands, in the absence of which, it is further contended, Spain consented to sign the protocol.

Judge Day Suffering from Grippe.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Judge Day, President of the American Commission, is suffering from a cold, and had a slight chill last night, therefore, by his physician's advice, he remained quiet to-day. The Judge's indisposition is in the nature of an attack of la grippe, from which all the Commissioners have suffered more or less, but he expects to be able to attend to business to-morrow. This evening he is feeling better, his slight fever having yielded to treatment.

EUROPEAN POWERS FEAR US.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The weekly papers, while they see in Tuesday's elections improved prospects of currency legislation, regret that the Republican success was not more pronounced. They express a fear that the results will encourage continental powers to increased hostility toward the annexation of the Philippines by the United States, although they doubt that there will be any more serious intervention than acrimonious protests, "as the powers are aware that Great Britain would not allow the United States to be overborne by a hostile coalition."

The Spectator says:

"The statesmen of the Continent universally fear the advent of the United States in European politics. They cannot rid their heads of the idea that, if they stand together, as when they coerced Japan, America will similarly yield.

"But their representations at Washington are likely to irritate greatly the national pride of the Americans, leading to a universal support of President McKinley in a reply, which, however moderate in tone, will in effect be a clear defiance. The excessive fear felt of an Anglo-Saxon alliance is shown by the fact that the whole Continent sees in Lord Salisbury's Guildhall references to America all manner of menaces."

Some of the daily papers continue to comment on the Premier's speech.

The Times says editorially this morning:

"We are gratified that the American press has not indulged in the mischievous task of reading in Lord Salisbury's utterances something disparaging to the United States. If the United States desires to establish itself securely in the Philippines, it must be with British good will, since it is clear enough that they will not meet with much friendliness from the other nations of the Old World."

The Paris correspondent of The Times, summarizing the points of America's reply to the Spanish contentions concerning the Philippines, says:

"Spain's protest, prior to the protocol, against being deprived of the Philippines was in effect a recognition of America's right to annex them. Moreover, Spain would be compelled to make great sacrifices in order to suppress the Philippine insurrection.

"As for the holders of Cuban bonds they must understand that the mortgage is worthless, inasmuch as Spain has lost the territory mortgaged. If Spain's reasoning were admitted no nation could come to the rescue of an oppressed people, since the liberating nation would be obliged to pay the debt."

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The National Zeitung, returning to the subject of Lord Salisbury's American allusions in the Guildhall speech, says:

"It may be assumed that England persistently aims at the acquisition of the Philippines, or a portion of them. The American attitude toward this British ambition will afford a fairly accurate test of the strength of the Anglo-American friendship."

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The Spanish newspapers are angry at the Marquis of Salisbury, whose speech at the Guildhall banquet on Wednesday night, they declare to have been "merely a glorification of brute strength and a denial of the rights of the weaker."

MARCHAND IN A QUANDARY.

Unable to Make Up His Mind What to Do After Leaving Fashoda —British Warning.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.—Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition now at Fashoda, and Capt. Baratier, who carried Marchand's report to Paris and brought him the reply of the French Government, have postponed their departure for Fashoda.

It seems that there is some hitch regarding the route he is to take. It is understood that he has received an intimation that he will get no assistance from the British unless he agrees to evacuate all Egyptian territory. He hesitates, therefore, to adopt the river route.

It is rumored even that his instructions are to establish fresh posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Basin.

FRENCH FORTIFYING MIQUELON.

Naval Reserve Men Also Being Drilled on That Island and St. Pierre.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 11.—France has completed some powerful fortifications on the Island of Miquelon, the largest of her possessions on the Newfoundland coast. This fact has caused some anxiety at Halifax and Admiral Fisher has added to the large squadron already in the neighborhood of Miquelon. France has also begun training naval reserve men on the island and at St. Pierre.

No French warships can enter or leave Miquelon harbors without being carefully observed and reported by the British ships now forming a cordon around the French islands. At present the British fleet in these waters far exceeds in strength that of France.

LEAVES WRECK A TRAIN.

Clogged Air Brakes Cause a Fatal Collision on the Lehigh Valley Railroad Near Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 11.—The Buffalo express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which left New York at 8:30 last night, ran into the New York and Philadelphia express going east on Wilkesbarre Mountain at 3 o'clock this morning. The killed and wounded taken from the wreck are:

KILLED.—William Toxheimer, fireman; Fred Glasser, fireman; J. C. McGregor, express messenger, Easton; Jacob Engleman, brakeman, Easton, and John McNally, engineer, White Haven.

INJURED.—D. E. Price, engineer, New York, badly scalded; John Rohbling, engineer, Wilkesbarre, badly scalded; Charles Morgan, express messenger, scalded about head, and John Shanfield, brakeman, Mauch Chunk, cut about head.

The train going east, which was composed of an express car, a combination baggage, a day coach, and three sleepers, had the right of way on a single track. The Buffalo express, in charge of Engineer Rohbling, had orders to stop on a siding on the mountain and let the New York express pass. As Rohbling approached the siding he discovered that the air brakes would not work. The train was moving about thirty miles an hour down a ninety-foot grade. The engineer whistled frantically for the hand brakes. He knew the other train was about due. He reversed his engine and stuck to his post, but could not avert the collision.

In less than a minute the express from the west, drawn by two heavy engines, hove in sight. A terrible crash followed on a curve in a deep cut. Nearly all the passengers on both trains were asleep. Many of these were thrown out of their berths by the shock, but none was severely injured.

The engines and the baggage and express cars were piled up in a heap in the cut. The passengers rushed from the cars to hear the cries of the injured trainmen in the dark. It was almost impossible to render any assistance. Flagmen went in haste to the nearest telegraph office and sent word to Wilkesbarre. A wrecking train, with a number of physicians and two clergymen, was at once sent to the scene of the wreck. As soon as possible the dead and injured were taken from under the engines and cars.

The train going west consisted of an express car, combination baggage, one day coach, and four Pullmans. The passengers were brought to this city and later a train was made up and sent over the "cut off" branch road. The road is completely blocked and will not be cleared for some hours.

An investigation shows that a heavy windstorm prevailed on the mountain last night which caused the leaves from the forest to accumulate on the track. The engine plowed into these leaves, which clogged the braking apparatus.

ALL TO KISS DIEGNAN.

Iowa Girls Ready to Greet One of Hobson's Merrimac Men.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 11.—Osborn W. Diegnan, who was on the Merrimac with Hobson at Santiago, is about to arrive at Stuart, his mother's home. The girls of the town have organized to line up and one and all will kiss him at the station. The citizens will give him a reception the day following his arrival.

THE CAROLINA RACE RIOTS

Federal Authorities May Intervene to Secure Justice and Restore Order.

ALL QUIET AT WILMINGTON

Undesirable Residents Expelled from That City Not Welcomed by Citizens of Other North Carolina Towns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—R. R. Tolbert, whose father and brother were shot at Phoenix, S. C., was at the Department of Justice to-day to secure an investigation of the riot by the Federal authorities. He was accompanied by some of the Republican politicians of South Carolina. The elder Tolbert is now in the State Penitentiary for safety from popular violence.

Mr. Tolbert, accompanied by Solicitor General Richards, called at the White House, and had an extended interview with President McKinley. He related to the President the story of his experiences in South Carolina, entering into minute details of the trouble on election day. The President listened attentively to the recital, but gave no indication of what action, if any, might be taken. However, he requested Mr. Tolbert to see the Attorney General, and make to him a full statement of the situation as he viewed it.

Returning to the Department of Justice, Mr. Tolbert had an interview with Attorney General Griggs, who had just returned to the city from New Jersey. At the conclusion of the interview the Attorney General said he would have a conference with the President upon the matter as soon as possible, and it would then be determined what, if anything, would be done. To-night Attorney General Griggs spent some time with the President, but, so far as could be ascertained, no decision of the question presented by Mr. Tolbert was reached.

The Department of Justice has taken steps to obtain official information bearing upon the trouble in South Carolina, and it is said to be entirely unlikely that in the absence of such information the President will take any action in the matter. In addition, however, to the effort of the department to secure definite and official information concerning Tuesday's rioting, steps have been taken to afford ample protection to the elder Tolbert, who is Collector of Customs at the Port of Charleston. It is said that, as a Government officer in the exercise of his individual rights and in the performance of his official duties, the Federal Government will not permit him to be interfered with. A prominent official of the Administration said to-night:

"Collector Tolbert's rights will be maintained, even though an effort be made under the guise of law to trench upon them."

Mr. Tolbert says that the true facts of the rioting have not been given. They were, he says, as follows:

"I was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of my district. For the purpose of making a contest before the House, my brother, T. P. Tolbert, agreed to be present at the polling place, at Phoenix, for the purpose of witnessing the affidavits of colored men who were rejected as voters because of their inability to comply with the requirements of the Constitution. My brother took no part in the management of the polling place, which was in the hands of the Democrats. He simply sat on the piazza of Mr. Lake's house and witnessed the affidavits given him, depositing these affidavits in a box prepared for the purpose.

"Mr. Etheridge, the white man who was killed, was an election manager at a precinct two miles away. He left his own precinct, and with a party of men went to Phoenix. He walked up with his party to where my brother was sitting at a table and deliberately kicked over the table and box in which were put the certificates. Then he assaulted my brother. In a short while the Democratic voters, who were in the same house, rushed out and commenced shooting into the crowd. The negroes fled. My brother, who is probably dead by now, told me that Etheridge was killed by shots from his own friends. My brother did not have a weapon on his person."

Mr. Tolbert said that he was at Abbeville, twenty-five miles away from the shooting. His father, J. R. Tolbert, was at Verdry, another precinct. When the elder Tolbert learned of the riot he started to the scene in his buggy, accompanied by a ten-year-old nephew. Before he reached the scene he was met by a mob which riddled the buggy with bullets and wounded him and the child a number of times. It is said that the boy was killed by the shots.

T. P. Tolbert, who was first shot by the mob, was aided to his home, some distance from the scene, and was pursued. While he was lying in bed in a dying condition, the mob attempted to make him give the name of the person who had killed Etheridge. He said he could not, because Etheridge had been killed by the Democrats themselves. On finding his father so badly wounded, R. R. Tolbert procured a doctor, who attended to the wounds of the senior Tolbert. After placing his family in a safe place, Mr. Tolbert came on to this city.

Mr. Tolbert states that his brother said that, so far as he could see, no shots were fired by the negroes at Phoenix. They fled as soon as the shooting commenced, leaving T. P. Tolbert as the target for the mob.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Nov. 11.—Everything was believed to have settled into its normal state at Phoenix City, but to-day a telegram from there says word was sent to Columbia to hold John R. Tolbert and his son Sidney, who are in the penitentiary there. The telegram said affidavits implicating the Tolberts in the recent race troubles were on the way to Columbia, and it is now believed that it is the intention to bring the Tolberts back to Phoenix City. If this is done, it is feared further trouble will result, although leading citizens are deprecating and further violence. The Tolberts escaped to Columbia two days ago, and, after having their wounds dressed, were placed in the penitentiary as a precautionary measure.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—Comparative quiet has reigned here to-day. Guards shot one unruly negro in a negro slum of the city this forenoon. A sensation was created by the capture of J. R. Melton, late Chief of Police, by a crowd of "Rough Riders," who would have committed violence had not the military interfered.

At 9 o'clock Melton, R. H. Bunting, Republican Justice of the Peace, and C. H. Gilbert, ex-Fusion policeman, all of whom are in danger of severe treatment by "Red Shirts," were escorted to the station and sent out of town. Acting Sheriff G. Z. French left the city last night. Eight negroes in the county jail, whom the "Red Shirts" and "Rough Riders" had threatened to lynch, were sent to Goldsboro this morning for safe keeping. These were arrested during the rioting Thursday.

This afternoon Mayor Waddell called a meeting of the new Board of Aldermen. The purpose of the meeting was to devise ways and means to suppress lawlessness and stop "Red Shirts," "Rough Riders," and secret committees, who seem bent upon forcing "objectionable citizens" to leave the city, and a warning proclamation was the outcome of the meeting.

The negroes are thoroughly terrorized. Hundreds of them have left the city, fleeing through the country in all directions to-night. W. E. Henderson, the most prominent negro lawyer here, asked for a military escort to the Atlantic Coast Line station for himself and family. It is believed that the race war is about over. No negroes have been shot to-day, and none of the wounded has died.

The city is now under thorough military and police protection and there is every indication that no further outbreaks are to be expected.

NEW-BERNE, N. C., Nov. 11.—C. H. Gilbert, R. H. Bunting, and ex-Chief of Police Melton, three of the white Republicans who were forced out of Wilmington to-day, arrived here via the Atlantic Coast Line this afternoon. They were met at the station by a committee of citizens, and notified that their presence was not desired. They showed a willingness to leave, and were accordingly escorted to the steamer Nuese, on which they sailed at 6 o'clock for Elizabeth City. Word has been sent to Elizabeth City, and it is believed they will not be allowed to land there.

NEGROES VIOLENT AT PANA.

Imported Laborers Fire Upon Dwellings of White Miners—Militia Commander Powerless.

PANA, Ill., Nov. 11.—The imported negro non-union miners here are becoming reckless and the union white miners are growing restless.

Troop B of Bloomington remains on duty here, but almost nightly in the "flat hall" district the negro residents practice shooting at any white man that passes. The negroes have been heavily armed by the mine operators. Last night the residences of several white miners were shot into by Winchesters in the hands of the colored men. A white widow's cottage was pierced repeatedly by bullets, several charges barely missing her three children.

The militiamen say they cannot apprehend the culprits. Capt. T. P. Butler, in command, is apparently acting entirely under the orders of Sheriff Coburn, and not following the instructions of Gov. Tanner, given before election. Capt. Butler, when asked to disarm the negroes, said it was useless, for the sheriff would arm them again. It is reported that a large contingent of outside union white miners will soon arrive in Pana.

A consignment of 100 rifles was received here to-day for white citizens, who intend protecting their property and families, claiming no protection is given them by the Sheriff or the troops.

AGAINST TRUSTS IN OHIO.

Investigation Begun by the State Into a Pipe Line Corporation.

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The investigation of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company began here to-day. Attorney General Monett is trying to oust the company from the State on the ground that it is part of the Standard Oil Trust. The Solar Refining Company will also be investigated.

A public meeting was held here to-day to show the disapproval of the citizens of the action, as the company pays out millions of dollars here annually.

NEW BIG STEEL PLANT.

To be Erected at Birmingham, Ala., by the Addiston Steel and Pipe Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 11.—D. McLaren, President, and W. J. Lippincott, Director, of the Addiston Steel and Pipe Company, extensive manufacturers of iron pipe and special steel castings, are in the Birmingham district, where they propose to erect a 100-ton plant. The company already operates plants at Addiston, Ohio, and Newport, Ky. They get 80 per cent. of the iron they now use from the Birmingham district and propose to get nearer the supply. The new plant is to cost $750,000. It will be used to enlarge the capacity of the company and the output will be largely exported.

The plans and specifications for the plant are already formulated and a site is being selected.

ALLEGED RAILWAY SWINDLE.

Pittsburg Constructors Charged with Fraudulently Securing $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—Suit was entered in the County Courts this afternoon against H. Sellers McKee, Murray A. Verner, and others by the Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company, charging them with fraudulently securing a sum exceeding $1,000,000. The bill charges conspiracy, and alleges that in the reconstruction and equipment of the road for operation by electricity $1,700,000 was paid to Verner, when $100,000 is said to have been a fair price for the work.

The court is asked for a decree ordering an accounting and to grant a bill of discovery; also to grant a decree that the pretended contracts were devices to obtain the company's money.

PENNY SAVINGS IN CHICAGO.

Society Incorporated to Inculcate Economy Among School Children.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Chicago Penny Saving Society has been granted articles of incorporation by the authorities at Springfield, the incorporators being the Rev. R. A. White, Franklin MacVeagh, and Elbridge G. Keith. The society is without capital stock, and has been incorporated, according to the Rev. Mr. White, the Chairman, for reasons of business convenience.

It is this organization which introduced the penny savings system into the public schools of the city. The work is carried on independently of the Board of Education and is said to be highly successful in its purpose of inculcating habits of thrift in children of school age and in incidentally discouraging purchases of chewing gum and cigarettes.

Heavy Rains in Northern New York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The thirty-three-hour continuous heavy rainstorm ending at 1 o'clock this morning has greatly swollen all the rivers and lakes in this section of the State. At Ballston Spa this morning the big dam at ex-Congressman West's Island Mill, situated on Kayadorosseras Creek, went out with a rush. No lives were lost. The protracted storm melted a six-inch snowfall at North Creek, Warren County.

Snowstorm in the Adirondacks.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The heavy snowstorm which set in from the northeast on Thursday morning continues unabated. About eight inches of snow have fallen, and good sleighing prevails.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which occupied Western New York Thursday evening has moved northeastward over Newfoundland, its passage being followed by clearing and colder weather in the Atlantic Coast States and by northwest gales from Hatteras to Eastport.

A disturbance is developing in the extreme Southwest, from which section it will move northeastward, causing snow in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and rain in the Middle and Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the Gulf States, and the Southwest to-day. By to-morrow the rain area will probably be carried over the Middle and South Atlantic States and the southern lake region.

Fair weather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the lake regions, and the Northwest to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES—
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	43	53	55
6 A. M.	43	48	51
9 A. M.	46	48	50
12 M.	52	45	48
3 P. M.	53	44	48
6 P. M.	50	41	44
9 P. M.	47	40	42
12 P. M.	43	39	39

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47
Weather Bureau	49
Corresponding date 1897	47
Corresponding date for last twenty years	46

The maximum temperature yesterday was 59 degrees at 12:30 A. M. and the minimum 39 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

READER: The latest and best portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt, Henry Norman's special London cable letter on pending international questions, and other attractive features in To-morrow's (Sunday's) NEW YORK TIMES. To be sure of securing a copy, order in advance of your newsdealer.—Adv.

BANQUET FOR GEN. MILES

A Gathering of Distinguished Citizens in the Waldorf-Astoria Ballroom.

A PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION

Col. Roosevelt Warmly Cheered as He Enters—Women Fill the Boxes and Show Much Enthusiasm—Gen. Miles's Address.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, was the guest last night at dinner of a most distinguished gathering of citizens in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Soldiers were there and merchants, lawyers, and bankers, and physicians, and scientists, and artists, and writers. At every stage patriotic sentiment was rampant, and to the conquering head

the soil of Cuba there was not an officer or a private whose heart did not beat faster from the fact that Miles was there. And then the happily victorious and bloodless campaign in Puerto Rico.

"He came to conquer and was received with open arms by the people as a deliverer. You all know how, instead of sending for more men and arms, he had to send to this country for a vast supply of American flags. [Laughter and applause.] In one paragraph of his report his whole grand character and military record are written. It is when he says:

"It is gratifying to record that during the war not a single defeat has been met, and not a prisoner, color, gun, or rifle has been captured by the enemy. In this respect the war has been most remarkable and, perhaps, unparalleled. Under all circumstances and in spite of many most trying difficulties the troops have maintained the fortitude of the American character and the honor of their arms.

"I ask you now to rise and drink to the health of the Commanding General of the Army, Nelson A. Miles."

"God bless him," shouted a guest, and "Three cheers for Gen. Miles!" shouted another, and then the hall rang with the applause and cheers.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MILES.

Gen. Miles got a tremendous reception when he rose to speak. He said:

"Joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back."

"Such a generous reception has been extended to-night as few are permitted to enjoy, and I should be wanting in gratitude did I not appreciate the sentiment expressed. I should be vain, indeed, to ascribe it to myself, or for a moment accept it solely as a personal tribute. As an expression of appreciation of the gallant troops which I have the honor to command, it is accepted in behalf of the living, and for them I thank you, as well as for those whose lips are forever silent, and whose heroism and sacrifice I know is here remembered and revered. [Applause.]

"This reception is to me doubly gratifying, for I am delighted to return once more to the shores of our great Republic and also to be welcomed by the men of the great Empire State and those associated with them in this entertainment. For many years New York has seemed like home to me. Passing down Broadway in 1861, at the age of twenty-one, a Lieutenant in a regiment from my native State; eight months later I was honored by that great patriot and statesman, Gov. Morton, with a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in one of our New York regiments.

"From that time, during the civil war, I was largely identified with New York troops, and, as your Chairman has said, commanded a regiment, a brigade, and at one time thirty-two regiments from the State of New York. Many of my comrades in the field were from New York; many of my strongest friends are New Yorkers, and I am honored to-night by such a greeting as would make the heart of any soldier proud. [Cheers.]

"The wars of the past have had their objects, their achievements, and glorious results. The last war was one in the interest of humanity and in behalf of a heroic people, who have for years been struggling against cruel atrocities, oppression, and the despotism of a decaying monarchy. It has been most remarkable in many respects. It has presented one series of victories, without a single disaster or single defeat.

"The flag of the United States has not been lowered in a single instance. Not a foot of ground has been surrendered; not a soldier, gun or rifle has been captured by the enemy. [Great cheering.] The American soldiers and sailors have been true to the principles and traditions of their fathers and maintained the honor and glory of the American arms.

"One of the great blessings to the country in this brief but decisive war has been to firmly unite in bonds of imperishable union all sections of the United States—North, South, East, and West. [Applause.] Still more. It has given us reason and opportunity to appreciate our obligation to the mother country, for the dignified and powerful influence of the British Empire, in the maintenance of our principles and rights. [Great applause.]

OTHER FIELDS TO CONQUER.

"There are other fields to conquer. The past has gone, and the future opens the door to greater responsibilities, and I trust to greater progress and prosperity.

"We are ascending to a clearer atmosphere, up to a higher mesa, where we should take a stronger position than ever before occupied by our Government and people. We can no longer confine ourselves to the narrow limits that have governed us as a people in the past.

"Much has been said of what has been the ruling policy of the past. This much I think is apparent to all, that the grave responsibilities of the Nation are too great to be contaminated by personal, partisan, or sectional interests.

"Our interests are National in the highest degree. They embrace two hemispheres. They involve the welfare of a hundred millions of the human race. We are getting to that time when we will require not only the ablest men, but many of them, in every department, to protect and administer the affairs of the Nation. In those impressive lines of Holland, we might exclaim:

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men who in the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie.

[Great cheering and applause.]

"The important and great questions that had to be met and that have been decided during the last few months have had a broadening influence upon the great mass of our people. It has been uplifting to every community and every phase of society. It had turned the attention of our people to the great power and responsibility of our Republic and institutions, and true interests as a people and a Nation, not only at home, but throughout every part of the globe.

"We have been enabled to give freedom to millions of the oppressed, and I believe that we will be able to extend to them the hand of support and secure for them a full measure of justice and enlightened government.

"In behalf of the army and for myself, I wish to return my most heartfelt thanks for this most cordial greeting." [Great applause.]

Gen. Nelson M. Curtis proposed three cheers for Gen. Miles, as also did a member of the staff of Gen. Bushnell of Ohio, and they were given with a will.

ADMIRAL ERBEN TALKS.

Mr. Choate then, in a tribute to the navy, introduced Rear Admiral Erben. He was received with cheers as he rose to speak. "I thank God that I joined the navy when I was fifteen years of age and that I am in it yet." [Applause.] Admiral Erben created some laughter by referring to the old tubs and Quaker guns of the vessels of a few years ago, but he said the men were always all right. He created some laughter by saying that they rigged up an extra smokestack on the Pensacola to give some evidence of speed. He stated that the present success of the navy began with Mr. Chandler, followed by Mr. Whitney, but the man to whom the most credit was due was Benjamin F. Tracy. Mr. Tracy, who was at the guests' table, smiled at the allusion, and a loud cheer broke out, and he rose and bowed.

"When I think of that splendid man," said he, "who did so much service to the navy, [applause and cheers,] I cannot help speaking of it, though he is here with us to-night."

Admiral Erben said that the people were mistaken about any reorganization of the navy, stating that when a ship went on a cruise, she went provided for three years. The fact that Dewey was so well provided enabled him to win his victory. His reference to the fact that 350 men of Dewey's force had served beyond their time when the war was opened, but did not want to go home and did not get seasick nor homesick, evoked great applause. His reference to the service that Col. Roosevelt did in fitting out the navy, both in Atlantic and Pacific waters, created great applause, and Col. Roosevelt was obliged to bow his acknowledgments.

He said that Gen. Miles wanted one man for every thousand inhabitants. The navy only wanted half a man. He closed by eulogizing Gen. Miles.

At this point President Seth Low of Columbia University proposed three cheers for Gen. Tracy, which were given.

Roger Wolcott, Governor and Governor-elect of Massachusetts, was then introduced and was warmly welcomed. His remarks, bordering frequently upon the humorous, were heard with frequent interruptions of laughter.

"I can hope to add but little to what has been said," he began, "but it would be strange if the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts had no word [Cries of "That's right!" and "Good! good!"]—had no word, I say, to add in honor of the distinguished guest of the evening. The gentleman who acquires distinction in England finds his last rest in Westminster, but conditions were reversed with our honored guest, for he was born in Westminster, Mass. [Laughter.] When a man has attained the heights of achievement he steps beyond the bounds of his own State. He knows no North, no South, no East, no West. [Cheers.]

"We may hope, doubtless some of us may believe, that the time may come in the course of evolution when the sword may not be thrown in the balance to decide international rights. But until that time, among the professions that men consider as highly honorable, none may be found more glorious than that of the soldier who draws his sword in a righteous cause. Among the employments of men there are few that so take hold of the admiration of men and women alike."

BRITISH OFFICER SPEAKS.

As soon as he could command silence, Mr. Choate proposed the health of "one of the bravest of the brave," presenting Capt. Arthur Paget of the royal navy, who was received with considerable enthusiasm.

"It has been a very critical period," Capt. Paget said. "Adverse as may be your political leaders to expansion, it is inevitable. [Loud cheering and cries of "That's right!" and "Yes, yes!"] No bounds can check except for a time that expansion, and, as our Minister said, expansion will be welcomed by the mother country. [Cries of "Good!"]

"A virile race cannot exist within a limited area. I am proud to represent the service to which I belong, [long sustained cheering,] of which I am but an humble unit; but I will always hold a gratified memory of the way I have been treated by your soldiers and sailors, especially by Admiral Sampson and Gen. Nelson Miles. [Cheering.] In future, when my own fortune takes me where I shall see the Stars and Stripes [period of cheering] on a battleship or cruiser, I shall always find a brother seaman, if not an ally." [Cries of "Hear!" and long cheering.]

One of the diners then jumped to his feet and enthusiastically proposed: "Three cheers for Great Britain!" They were given with great gusto, men and women rising, the men waving napkins, and the women smiling in approbation. It was several minutes before the assemblage became quiet enough to allow Mr. Choate to speak.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio was the next speaker introduced, and at once created a ripple of merriment by saying: "We come from a little State west of the Alleghanies, whose first settlers were equally divided between representatives of Massachusetts and Connecticut." Mr. Bushnell then spoke of the military men of fame whose birthplaces had been in Ohio and enumerated Grant and Sherman.

TOAST TO GEN. SHAFTER.

A telegram was read by Mr. Choate from Gen. William R. Shafter. At the mention of his name there was subdued applause and somewhat scattered clapping. The telegram said that Gen. Shafter was sick, confined in bed, and had been so afflicted for several days.

"Let us drink to the health of Gen. Shafter," Mr. Choate proposed, "and at the especial request of Gen. Miles." At these last words men and women rose with cheers and yells, and a demonstration of manifest heartiness ensued, Gen. Miles's attitude having touched a popular point, apparently.

Preparing to present Col. Roosevelt as the next speaker, Mr. Choate said: "As Wellington once said, 'The whole art of war consists in knowing, when you reach a hill, what is on the other side of it.'" Col. Roosevelt then rose, and was met with a greeting that for cordiality and apparent affection he has seldom experienced before.

Every diner stood up and the women in the boxes followed suit. Men grabbed napkins and waved them wildly or jumped upon chairs and waved their arms. The cheering was deep and uninterrupted, and when it had partially subsided a band of men in one corner yelled in unison, "What's the matter with Roosevelt?"

From another part of the ballroom another group retorted, "He's all right." "Hip, hip, hurray for Teddy!" yelled one enthusiastic diner, and then cheers followed and the applause swelled back again. The Governor-elect gazed straight before him, and took the first opportunity to begin talking. Throughout his speech he was interrupted, often in an embarrassing manner, by the enthusiastic comments of his hearers and their desire to cheer him at every possible vantage.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S REMARKS.

"I think we are fortunate," Col. Roosevelt began. Some one yelled "We are." "I think we are fortunate," the Colonel reiterated, "in having with us Gen. Miles, a man in whom we recognize the type of not only the volunteer but the regular army as well. Now in the time of peace let us remember the debt in which we stand to the soldiers of the regular army. (Cheering.) You have heard of what Gen. Miles did in the civil strife.

"Honor also to those who face death in the far and great West, fighting for civilization. Although Gen. Miles has been in the civil war, do not forget the hero of the long solitary marches into the fastnesses of the Sioux and Comanche. Do not forget how they faced thirst and hunger in the vast plains and forests with nothing but a sense of duty to sustain them. (Cheers.) That is the regular army." (Prolonged applause.)

"And now are you going to sit down in your fine chairs and cheer, (cries of "No, No,) and do nothing more? In our next war are you going to appoint broken-down and aged Brigadier Generals, men who never commande three companies before. If you do, play the part of men, and do not complain of your representatives. Blame yourselves if things go wrong." [Cries of "He's all right!" and "That's so!"]

"I hope, in the first place, you will have an army large enough and well equipped and sustained. [Cheers.] Take every year 15,000 or so troops, march them to San Antonio, Texas, ship them aboard a transport to Tampa, set them ashore, and keep them under tents. Teach the Commissary department to handle the supplies. Then you will find them ready. Then you will not have to rely solely upon the valor of the line officers to sustain the staff.

ENDURANCE OF OFFICERS.

"I wish you could have brought before your eyes the endurance of the regular army officers. I wish you could have seen those dark forms going forth to face death, to wrest victory from death, knowing that if they were wounded they would lie upon the damp ground for days, a prey to noisome land crabs and hideous vultures, and yet glad to suffer for the sake of their country." [complete silence followed by subdued cheering.]

"You cannot do too much for the regular army, and woe to the Congressman, woe to the Representative [cheers, calls of "Good," and calls of "Repeat that."] Woe to the Congressman, woe to the Representative who seeks a little cheap glory by being economical at the expense of the blood and life of the Nation." An outbreak of cheering followed. Men and women against rose, and there was general confusion. Cries of "That is right!" and "That is good!" were heard above the din. Col. Roosevelt continued:

"I speak for the regular army. The volunteers will get attention. They have a vote. But the army cannot reward one who has done it a service." [Cries of "Hear! hear!" and "That's so!"]

"You've got Cuba and Puerto Rico, and now you have got to face the issue. Meet it like men and show that when we start to do a thing we don't do it in a half-hearted fashion. [Cry of "Teddy, you're all right!"] We are glad to have here in Gen. Miles not only such a gallant representative of the volunteers, but of the regular army."

Col. Roosevelt then referred to Gen. Young, at which mention cheering was continued. He spoke of him as walking up and down the ranks while under fire to show the privates that he asked of them no exposure he was not willing to undergo. He concluded by saying:

"I will close by a tribute to one who trained under Gen. Miles, one to whom the country owes a double debt. Some years ago there came from Harvard Medical School a young doctor of a roving disposition. He went West and drifted into the command of Gen. Miles, who pushed him to the front, as, indeed, he deserved. I allude to the then doctor, Leonard Wood. (Cheers) recently the commander of the First Volunteer Cavalry, and for skill and courage promoted to Brigadier General, then advanced to command the Province of Santiago."

He then outlined Gen. Wood's success in administration, and proposed the health "of the man who during the months when yellow fever was rife, fearlessly invaded the stricken districts and made known that the name of America is a synonym for truth and honesty—Gen. Leonard Wood." The toast was drunk amid a great display of enthusiasm.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke followed Roswell P. Flower, and in his speech spoke of the work of the women during the war. He referred to Miss Gould's services in a way that brought forth a hearty appreciation from the men, and even the women in the galleries applauded his tribute.

Chauncey M. Depew followed Dr. Van Dyke. He was in his usual happy vein, and kept his hearers in laughter and good humor throughout.

Seth Low came last, and in one part of his speech referred to the valor of the black soldiers at Santiago, who, he said, had done so much to win the victory there.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the banquet was brought to a close.

AN AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

Women Greet Gen. Miles in the Hotel Majestic Parlors.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles stood yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Majestic Hotel, the central figure among a bevy of admiring women. With him was Mrs. Miles, who, though receiving much attention, obviously did not attract that degree of admiration her husband did, it being an assemblage of women.

The affair was a reception for the General and Mrs. Miles, given by Col. Adams of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers and Mrs. Adams for the Daughters of the American Revolution. A few men paid their respects to Gen. and Mrs. Miles and then disappeared. Capt. H. Eckford Rhoades of the Engineer Corps acted as master of ceremonies. He was assisted by Col. Hobbs and Col. Wright of the Peekskill Military Academy.

In addition to the Daughters of the American Revolution, there were present members of the Society of the War of 1812, Sorosis, the Women's Health Protective Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Washington Memorial Association.

The reception began at 4 o'clock and lasted until shortly after 5, when the General left to prepare for the banquet in the evening.

COLUMBIA'S OLD SITE SOLD.

Ground and Buildings on Madison Avenue Purchased by J. S. White of the Berkeley School.

The former site of Columbia University and the buildings occupied by it until its removal to Morningside Heights, have been sold. President Seth Low confirmed this report last evening, and said that the buyer was John S. White, Head Master of the Berkeley School. It is reported on good authority that the deal is a trade, and that the Berkeley School property in West Forty-fourth Street is given in part payment.

No figures have been announced in connection with the transaction, but the college property has been in the market for the last year at $1,000,000, and its price in the present instance is probably not far from that figure. The Berkeley School property, it is understood, was put into the trade at a valuation of about $400,000.

The former college site covers the entire block bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, Park and Madison Avenues, and comprises about thirty-two lots. What use will be made of it by its new owner could not be learned, but it is announced that the main building formerly occupied by the Columbia School of Arts will become the home of the Berkeley School. The present building of the school is on the south side of Forty-fourth Street, 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue, and occupies a plot 100 feet by 100 feet 5 inches. It is in the same block as the Racquet and Harvard Clubs, and the site recently bought by the New York Yacht Club as a site for its new house.

The land just sold by the university was acquired in 1857. The buildings were added at various times, forming finally almost a double quadrangle around the block. Besides the School of Arts Building, the more modern of the structures are the library and the School of Mines Building, erected in 1874. When the university moved to its new buildings on Morningside Heights there was considerable talk of buying the old structures for the College of the City of New York, but the plan was finally abandoned.

The sale of this property marks the disposition of one of three blocks, which have been watched with interest by real estate men for some time. The Woman's Hospital, after buying a fine site on Central Park West, was compelled to dispose of it, because a buyer could not be found for its present property, the block bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, Park and Lexington Avenues. The other block in question is that owned by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, Madison and Fifth Avenues, which will be placed upon the market as soon as a new site for that institution has been selected.

KILLED HIS WIFE'S FAMILY.

Domestic Trouble Leads to a Triple Murder at Glasgow, Ky.

GLASGOW, Ky., Nov. 11.—Robert Brown shot and killed his father-in-law, Louis McClellan; Mrs. McClellan, and their daughter Bertha, and dangerously wounded one of their sons at their home near this town yesterday. The tragedy was the result of domestic trouble.

Brown escaped, but was pursued by officers and a posse of citizens. He was finally surrounded in a barn, and a desperate fight took place, in which over 100 shots were fired.

The crowd threatened to burn the barn, and Brown surrendered only after matches had been lighted to carry out that purpose. Threats of lynching were freely made, but the prisoner was brought to Glasgow and lodged in jail.

MEETING OF GENEALOGISTS.

Dr. H. R. Stiles Says Family Records Should Be Carefully Preserved.

The first regular meeting of the season of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society took place last night at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. Gen. James Grant Wilson presided. Dr. Henry R. Stiles delivered an address on "A Half Century of Genealogical Work." He said, in part:

"When I first entered upon this field of labor it was in its infancy. Up to that time there had only been fifty-three American genealogical publications—lacking in many of the important details which are looked for in the genealogy of the present day. Genealogists have often been ridiculed as moles unkindly groping for the roots of families 'the best portion of which, like potatoes, are under ground.' I have lived to see the day when the genealogist is seldom derided. But even twenty years ago any one who could trace back one generation beyond his grandfather was firmly convinced that the family were of noble descent or connection, and that somewhere in Britain there was an immense fortune awaiting its American heirs. We are making history in our country to-day, and our family records should be carefully preserved for posterity."

PRESIDENT DOLE COMING HERE.

Will Attend at Washington During Legislation for Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Nov. 2.—President Dole is of the opinion that it will be necessary for him to make a trip to Washington, possibly in January of next year. This will be after the Hawaiian Commission has been received by the President, and it was at the request of Senator Cullom that President Dole, as a member, be in attendance at Washington during part of the time at least that prospective legislation was before the Senate or House, or both.

The Cabinet received a delegation of planters on Oct. 31 on the subject of laborers for the next quarter. On account of the number of new plantations being started, a larger number than usual will be required. After considerable discussion the application for 6,000 Japanese laborers was approved.

President Dole, with the consent of the Cabinet, has decided to appoint Gardiner K. Wilder, Judge of the Third and Fourth Judicial Circuits, to succeed the late Judge E. G. Hitchcock.

Medals for Pennsylvania's Soldiers.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The war with Spain and the consequent mustering of the officers and men of the State's National Guard into the volunteer army of the National Government prevented the usual rifle practice being held this year. In order, however, that the men who had previously and continuously qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen shall not be deprived of the decorations they doubtless would have won under the usual regulations, the following order concerning the awards of rifle practice medals for 1898 has been issued from National Guard headquarters:

"To the officers and men who qualified as sharpshooters, first-class, second-class, or third-class marksmen in 1897, and who entered the United States service, an oval bronze medal will be issued, inscribed on the reverse side as follows:

"'To the marksmen of National Guard of Pennsylvania who entered United States service in war with Spain, 1898.'"

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SPANISH POINT OF VIEW

The Marquis de Comillas Discusses the Situation Resulting from the War.

PHILIPPINES A BURDEN TO US

Cession of the Islands Would Be Followed by a Disastrous Conflict with the Natives and Other Evil Consequences.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Marquis de Comillas, the strongest individual factor in Spain's financial and commercial world, who is now in this city, made a statement to-day of his personal views regarding the Hispano-American situation.

He is here primarily as the representative before the Spanish Peace Commission of La Production Nationala, a society organized to protect the interests of Spanish products. But he also directly represents the Spanish Association of Shipowners and Brokers, and he is President of the Spanish Colonial Bank of Barcelona, the institution which pays the interest on the so-called Cuban bonds.

In the commercial world of Spain he is not less prominent than in her financial affairs, being President of the Credit Mercantile, an association of Spanish coal mines, of the largest life insurance company in Spain, of the Philippines Tobacco Company, whose fields are in the Island of Luzon; of the Compania Trasatlantica of Barcelona, which carried the greater part of Spain's troops to Cuba, and Vice President of the Northern Railroad of Spain. Besides this, he is Honorary President of the National Council of Laborers' Corporations, and of certain laborers' unions.

The Marquis has never held a political position, and thus far has declined to be interviewed, lest his utterances be considered as in some degree those of the Spanish Government. When asked to-day to make an exception to his rule of silence, he consented on the distinct understanding that he spoke for himself only, and as a private individual, confessing frankly that he wishes to secure from the American people protection for the private interests he represents, so far as the unavoidable results of war will allow of their protection.

"It is, perhaps, presumption on my part," said the Marquis, "to assume that the American people will attach any importance to what I say. Yet there are circumstances, even connected with this war, that lead me to hope I shall have a respectful hearing. Spaniards are not unmindful of the noble and generous treatment Spanish prisoners of war have received at the hands of a victorious army and navy at the moment of our defeat and of subsequent generous care and treatment, not less generous than that accorded Lieut. Hobson by Admiral Cervera.

"They have been touched by the courtesy and kindness with which Spanish officers have been received in America, and they almost dare to hope for the same just and generous treatment of Spanish financial, commercial, and industrial interests. Whatever antagonism may have been engendered in the minds of the American people toward the Spaniards as political enemies, I cannot believe any substantial portion of the American people will wish to see unnecessary hardship inflicted upon the vast number of Spaniards whose property and incomes may be destroyed as the result of this war.

"It is not a question of the rich only, but of the small merchants and manufacturers, their employes and laborers. In the hope of securing some better understanding of these interests on the part of the American people—and thus some better protection of those interests—I feel bold enough to speak as to my views and wishes regarding them as effected by a treaty of peace.

"It may prove difficult for me to get wholly clear of political and governmental considerations, because in Spain commerce and industry are closely allied with the Government. This condition, doubtless, will be condemned in America, but the commercial and industrial interests did not create the system, and could prosper only by conforming to conditions existing in my country.

"The Philippine question presents very different features from that of the West Indies. In the Philippines Americans have no interests of considerable importance. The Monroe doctrine does not apply there. In sending Admiral Dewey's squadron to the Malayan seas the Americans could have had no reasonable aim except to divert the attention of the Madrid Government and of the meagre naval reserve forces of Spain, a piece of strategy which was highly efficacious in breaking down the moral and material forces of Spain.

"But now that the desired effect has been obtained, I cannot comprehend what reason the Americans have to retain that land in their power. Spain is suffering severely from her defeat, after the prolonged and disastrous insurrection in Cuba, and she is mortally hurt in her commerce and industry. The Americans are absolute strangers to the Philippines and their population. They are unprovided with the immediate organization necessary to rule that extensive and remote territory, and to exercise authority there. The Filipinos have a certain degree of culture and some rudimentary ideas as to public administration, but, as a whole, the country is not yet capable of self-government.

"The cession of sovereignty over the Philippines to the United States would be disastrous to all those having business interests there, as well for the natives as for the Spaniards and for Europeans of every nationality. Spain cannot tranfer her Philippine sovereignty to the United States by a mere clause in a peace treaty. The United States would be confronted with a war for the subjugation of eight million Malayans. This would mean the destruction of all property in the Philippines. Trade and commerce would be paralyzed there. The merchants and manufacturers of Spain would lose the markets they now enjoy; their factories would suspend and their employes lie idle. The markets for their products would have vanished.

"But the United States would not gain these markets. At least, they would gain them only by fire and sword. The case of the Philippines is entirely different from the cases of Cuba and Puerto Rico. The only obstacle which the United States had to overcome in order to set up their sovereignty and to render it effective in the Antilles was the power of Spain. In our colonies of Oceanica there exists a population of about 8,000,000, who have lived for centuries identified with Spain, and an immense majority of whom would not accept the decision of the mother country should she transfer her sovereignty, without their consent, to a foreign nation.

"The whole population of Mindanao and the archipelago of the Visayas, and the great body of the inhabitants of the Island of Luzon, sympathize with Spain, and have defended her cause with arms in past insurrections, as well as in the present one, with the same enthusiasm as the Spaniards of the Peninsula could show. All these elements—once the ties which attach them to Spain were broken—would rise without doubt as a single man in favor of independence.

"As to the attitude of the Tagalos, already risen in arms against Spain, there can be no doubt. Habits of fighting already acquired, ambitions awakened by the assurances of the chiefs who have trained the masses to cry for independence, and the hopes which the United States Government itself has raised in them, would all tend to make the Tagalos the bitterest enemies of the United States. To make this clear, I need only point to the relationship between their armed forces and those of the United States as shown in the bloody conflict that took place between them at Cavite.

"The result of all this would be a war of subjugation in our islands of Oceanica, a war which would be very costly in men as well as money for the United States; a war of desolation and ruin for the Philippines and their inhabitants, in even greater proportions than that in Cuba has been; a war which would give to one or several powers humanitarian arguments that would justify their intervention for reasons similar to those that caused American intervention in Cuba.

"We who have such large personal and business interests in the Philippines view with dismay the possibility of this terrible event. How can it be that the American people, who boast of bringing intelligence to bear upon humanitarian questions, should not hesitate in the face of the certain prospect of plunging into such a series of inevitable disasters? There would result not only the damage to property and loss of life inseparable from all war, but these evils would be aggravated by the diversity of races and the enmity existing between them, rendering very difficult the establishment of any authority that could keep the disasters of war within normal limits.

"All I have said would apply equally whether the United States annexed the Philippines or established a protectorate. The latter course would either be absolutely insufficient to maintain order, or would have to assume such a character as would be regarded and opposed by the natives as virtual annexation."

Rich Glassware

Large open stock of English and American table glass, loving cups, bowls, wine glasses, etc.

Art glassware from Gallé and Daum of Nancy, with cameo and metallic effects.

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New examples of Tiffany Favrile glass in low dishes, vases, mineral-water glasses, bowls, etc.

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A MOTHER DIES OF JOY.

Her Son, a Soldier, Came Home Unexpectedly, and with Fatal Results.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 11.—Private Robert Thorburn of Company F, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers, came home to-day on a furlough, unannounced, thinking to give his mother a happy surprise.

When he rang the doorbell of his mother's residence it was answered by her in person. She was so overcome at seeing him that she sank to the floor and in a moment was dead. She was afflicted with a weak heart.

POOR DEER-HUNTING SEASON.

Fewer Animals Killed in the Adirondacks Than for Years Past.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Reports from various hunting centres in the Adirondacks show a falling off in the number of deer killed up to this date, as compared with last year, although Game Protector Alfred in the district along the line of the New York and Ottawa Railroad, says 110 have been killed in his territory, a number fully as large as last year. In 1897 snow fell earlier, a condition most favorable to still hunting. The snowstorm now prevailing comes too near the close of the season to be of much benefit in tracking deer.

NEGRO HANGED IN MARYLAND.

Condemned Man Had Been Closely Guarded to Prevent Lynching.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Wesley Boyer, a negro, was hanged in the county jail yard at Towson, Baltimore County, at 11:15 A. M. to-day. Boyer was convicted less than a month ago of a felonious assault upon Mrs. Ianthe Stevenson, in the suburbs of Baltimore, and since his conviction had been kept in the Baltimore City Jail to prevent a possible lynching. He was removed to the scene of the execution in a carriage at an early hour this morning.

Boyer was the fifth man put to death on the gallows upon which he was hanged. All of these were negroes, and three of the others suffered for crimes similar to that for which Boyer was executed.

BIG SHOE STRIKE THREATENED.

Conflict Started in Marlborough, Mass., May Become Widespread.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Nov. 11.—A big strike is threatened in this city between the shoeworkers and manufacturers, and that the strike may extend to the shoe industry through all New England is not improbable.

All the large manufacturers in this city have declared war on the labor unions. They say they hereafter will not permit interference by outside parties in the settlement of labor difficulties. They will not recognize any committees from labor unions.

The members of the labor unions in this city have decided to antagonize this position of the manufacturers, and a long and hard fight is anticipated.

It is stated that a number of the large shoe firms in New England will follow the example of the Marlborough manufacturers, and in that event the leaders of the labor unions say the strike will be extended to all places where the plan of the Marlborough manufacturers is adopted.

SUMATRA OIL WELLS FAILING.

Consul Predicts a Monopoly for American Petroleum There.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Great encouragement for American producers of petroleum is found by United States Consul Everett at Batavia in the fact, which he reports to the State Department, that many of the Sumatra oil wells are running dry. He says the oil wells are giving out more quickly than new ones can be bored, and Dutch conservatism, which will not permit the employment of foreign capital and experts in Dutch territory, is responsible for this state of affairs. He says the Russian oil has been nearly driven out of the market, and if the wells now being worked in Sumatra run dry, American oil will again have the monopoly.

Many shrewd observers, however, predict that the Americans will in some way get control of the better Sumatra oil fields, and the Consul hopes this may be true, for, he says, Sumatra is among the richest countries in the world and has hardly been touched.

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MORE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Cincinnati Woman Arrested on a Charge of Practicing Medicine Unlawfully.

TREATED A TYPHOID PATIENT

Sick Man's Wife Was a Believer in the Doctrine, but His Daughters Invoked the Aid of the Law.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Harriet O. Evans, a dressmaker, was arrested to-day, charged with unlawfully practicing medicine. The warrant was sworn to by Frank H. Winders, the Secretary of the State Medical Board of Examination and Registration, whose headquarters are at Columbus.

Living in the same house with the Evans woman is Thomas McDowell, a pressman, who is employed by the Donaldson Lithograph Company, in Eighth Street. About ten days ago McDowell was forced to take to his bed with typhoid fever. Dr. Charles F. Wocher was called to attend him and prescribed medicine and the usual baths. After the doctor had made several calls he learned that the treatment was not being followed. The medicine was not being given to the patient and he was not subjected to the baths.

An investigation followed, which developed the fact that McDowell's wife is a Christian Scientist, and does not believe in medicine or doctors. She called in Harriet O. Evans, a dressmaker living in the house, who is also a Christian Scientist, and asked her to treat her husband. The Evans woman is reported as having compelled her patient to sit up for several hours every day, and as giving him other treatments which the medical fraternity would consider most injurious to the patient.

The case was a few days ago brought to the attention of Health Officer Tenney, who communicated with Dr. C. A. L. Reed of this city and a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and Dr. Reed at once notified Mr. Winders, the secretary of the board. Mr. Winders arrived here late yesterday afternoon, and in company with Dr. Reed called at the Police Court Clerk's office, where Clerk Notor issued a warrant for the woman.

The attorney for the State Board is also in the city to assist in the prosecution of the Evans woman. This is the first case of the kind that has been brought to the attention of the authorities in Hamilton County. The medical profession has opposed this practice, and ever since the Legislature passed a law in 1896 compelling all physicians to pass an examination and register, a vigorous crusade has been instituted against Christian Scientists who take it upon themseives to cure sick persons.

The present case is similar in some respects to that of Harold Frederic, late London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the responsibility for whose death is now a matter of judicial inquiry. McDowell's wife is a believer in the methods of the Christian Scientists, but his daughters are not, and it is said that they were largely responsible for the attention given the matter by the authorities.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WEDDING.

Performed by Wife of the Judge Who Had Legally Joined the Couple.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Twice within ten minutes last evening Miss Elsie Bell, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. Hamilton Bell, 4,037 Drexel Boulevard, and Mr. Frank Oakley Davidson of Wichita, Kan., were pronounced man and wife. Either ceremony under the law would have been sufficient. The two formulas, however, were not a mere repetition, but were entirely different in their character.

In the first, Judge W. G. Ewing of the Circuit Court, in his civil capacity, performed the ceremony constituting a civil contract, which marriage is held to be in the eye of the law. In the second, Mrs. Ruth B. Ewing, wife of Judge Ewing and one of the readers of the first Church of Christian Science, gave the marital relation of the two young people the character of a spiritual union.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the State," said Judge Ewing, "I pronounce you, now and hereafter, lawfully wedded man and wife."

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as a minister of the Church of Christ," said Mrs. Ewing a few minutes later, "I pronounce you man and wife."

The dual ceremonies constituting a single marriage were witnessed by a large audience assembled in the Christian Science Temple, 405 Drexel Boulevard, at 8 o'clock. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents from 8:30 till 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will reside in Wichita, Kan.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RIGHT TO STOP TRAINS.

Supreme Court to Decide Upon the Validity of an Illinois Statute.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11.—The case of the people, on the relation of Thomas Jett, State's Attorney of Montgomery County, against the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, recently decided by the Illinois Supreme Court, is to go to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error.

The case involves the validity of the statute which requires railroads doing business in Illinois to stop their trains at all county seats through which they may pass. The case originated in the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, where the State's Attorney filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the defendant company to stop its fast express train running between St. Louis and New York City at Hillsborough. The court granted the writ, whereupon the company took the case to the State Supreme Court, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

The ground on which the Federal court is asked to take jurisdiction is that the train in question is engaged in Inter-State traffic, and that the State law, so far as this train is concerned, is inoperative.

Arkansas Railway Suit Postponed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 11.—The suit filed by the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad to enjoin the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway from building a line on the south side of the Arkansas River from Little Rock to Fort Smith, was called before Chancellor T. B. Martin, here, this morning, but the hearing was postponed until Nov. 16. The Iron Mountain officials say they wish to introduce evidence in support of their position, which it was impossible for counsel to put in shape in the short time allowed.

Trains from Manhattan to Jamaica.

Work has been started at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues on the connection between the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and the Long Island Railroad. An inclined track is to link the two roads at this point. It is planned to run the elevated railroad trains over the Long Island tracks as far as Jamaica. These trains will be run direct from the Manhattan side of the bridge.

Denver and Rio Grande Change.

Edgar H. Booth has been elected Secretary of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. He succeeds William Wagner, who resigned because of ill health. Mr. Wagner is in his sixty-second year, and he had been in railroad service nearly thirty years. His services with the Denver and Rio Grande date from 1871.

English Fellowship for Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11.—Dr. Murray, Dean of the Faculty, announced this morning that through the kindness of some friends who were too modest to disclose their names, an English Fellowship had been established in Princeton University yielding $500 a year to the holder. This, he believes, will do much to revive the interest among the students in the study of English.

Camerden & Forster
have greatly enlarged and improved their store, and have added two important departments.

SCHLEY HOME TO REPORT

Reaches Port on the Newark and Goes to Washington.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO

Improved Greatly Since American Occupation—Health of Troops Fairly Good—Natives Friendly.

The cruiser Newark, Commander Goodrich, arrived in port early yesterday morning from San Juan, Puerto Rico, which place she left on Sunday last. On board were Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who has been in Puerto Rico as a member of the Evacuation Commission, and Charles W. Russell, one of the assistants of Attorney General Griggs, who has been acting as legal adviser to the commission. With the Admiral were the members of his staff, Lieut. J. H. Sears, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., Flag Secretary, and Edward McCauley, Jr., Aid.

The entire party, with the exception of Lieut. Wells, left the Newark shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the lighthouse tender Rogers, and was taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City, where all boarded the Congressional Limited for Washington. Admiral Schley carried with him the report of the Evacuation Commission, a bulky parcel estimated to contain 60,000 words, which he will submit to the President this morning. The Admiral looked well, but said he needed rest, and wanted to get away into the country.

While in Washington it is expected that Admiral Schley will receive orders for his future movements. There is a rumor current in naval circles that he will be assigned to the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the place of Rear Admiral Bunce, who will retire shortly. On this point Admiral Schley was unwilling to talk. He said only that he would willingly do any work to which the Secretary of the Navy assigned him.

In relation to Admiral Sampson's report and the newspaper criticism of his conduct of his squadron before and during the battle of Santiago, Admiral Schley declined to talk. As to the criticism, he said he did not care to notice it to the extent of making a reply. As to the report he felt sure that his course had the approbation of the Navy Department and of Admiral Sampson, and, consequently, no defense was necessary. All the points involved, he said, would come out sooner or later in the course of the reports made to the Government on the conduct of the war.

Flag Lieut. Sears, speaking with the authority of Admiral Schley, had this to say about the evacuation of Puerto Rico: "The American and Spanish Commissions arranged everything satisfactorily, and there was not at any time any friction in the proceedings. Admiral Schley speaks Spanish fluently, and this, with the firm but courteous stand of the entire American Commission, made it easy for both sides to agree on the details.

"Conditions in Puerto Rico have improved greatly since the American occupation, and the residents, both Spanish and native, seem to take kindly to the new order. In all, something over 8,000 soldiers were sent away after the evacuation began, though several hundred remained after having received their discharges, to engage in private occupations. There is little, if any, disorder, and stories of the visits of the members of the so-called 'Black Hand' have been greatly exaggerated.

"The health of the American troops in the island is fairly good. There is no epidemic among them, and when the volunteers are replaced by regulars, who can take care of themselves, there will be few, if any, complaints. It is well in this connection to allude to the excellent work being done by Miss Chanler, a sister of Capt. William Astor Chanler, in caring for the sick. Miss Chanler, with the assistance of Miss Bouligny, is conducting three hospitals for American soldiers on the island, one at Ponce, another at Coamo, and a third at San Juan. She has cared for hundreds of our men, and no woman could be more popular than this little lady.

"Americans who expect to make a fortune in a minute should stay away from Puerto Rico; but for legitimate business men there is a good opportunity. The natives feel very kindly toward Americans, and with patience a good business man in almost any line could build up a good trade."

When the Admiral's party reached the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City it was met by Mrs. Schley, who accompanied it to Washington.

This visit of the Newark is the cruiser's first appearance in Northern waters since June, when she left Newport News after being refitted. Ever since then she has been in and around Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in all that time her sailors have not had so much as one day's shore liberty. This has been hard on the men, but they have endured it patiently, considering that over a hundred of the ship's company are volunteers from the Illinois Naval Militia.

One of the Newark's officers, speaking of the evacuation of San Juan, said that the Spaniards left nothing in the Marina, or navy yard, except the buildings. In the same connection, he told a story of Admiral Schley's care to get all that was due the United States in connection with the evacuation. When Admiral Schley reached San Juan early in September there were four Spanish warships in the harbor—the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, the cruiser Isabel II., and two gunboats. For two or three days these vessels had been coaling and it was rumored in the town that they were about to return to Spain. It was not until after Admiral Schley and his colleagues on the commission had paid their visits of ceremony to the Spanish Commissioners that he learned of the intended departure of the Spanish vessels. The next morning the Admiral and his staff, in full-dress uniforms, called on Admiral Vallarino, the commandant of the naval station, and asked him if it were true that the ships were to sail. The Spanish official replied in the affirmative.

"Well," said Admiral Schley, "I insist that these ships stay here until I can learn from my Government if they are to be considered as movable property. I shall cable at once, but meanwhile one of my ships will keep watch."

The Spaniard promised not to send the ships out, and the following day the Washington Government wired Admiral Schley that the war vessels were not considered as part of the property to be surrendered. "It was a chance to get at least two excellent vessels," said the officer, "and Admiral Schley took it."

GIRLS FOLLOW SOLDIER LOVERS.

Clad in Military Uniform, Two Are Detected in the Second Tennessee.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 11.—When the Second Tennessee Regiment passed through here last night, en route for the South, two girls from Middletown were discovered in soldiers' uniforms on the train.

They were going to follow their soldier lovers to camp, but they were arrested and placed in jail.

INQUIRY ON THE BUFFALO.

Naval Court to Ascertain Why the Cruiser Put Into Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 11.—A court of inquiry met this morning on board the United States cruiser Buffalo, which court was called together at the request of the commanding officer of the vessel, Commander J. H. Hemphill, an officer who stands very high in the service.

The Buffalo sailed for Manila from Sandy Hook last Saturday to join Admiral Dewey's fleet. The machinery became disabled, and Commander Hemphill found it necessary to put back into some port to repair the damages, and he changed his course for Newport, and upon his arrival immediately reported the fact to the Navy Department.

It will be the duty of the court of inquiry to ascertain who, if any one, is responsible for the vessel having to return from sea, instead of proceeding on her voyage. It rests with the findings of this court and its report of recommendations whether a court-martial is necessary to bring any officer or enlisted men to trial for the responsibility of having the vessel return, when the department had ordered Commander Hemphill to proceed to Manila.

Sickness in "The President's Own."

WOOSTER, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The Eighth Ohio Volunteers, "The President's Own," has assembled here for muster out. In less than five hours after the men arrived thirty sick soldiers were sent to the hospital, all but two with fever. A recruiting office has been opened for the regular army by Capt. Tillman to fill up the Twenty-third United States Infantry.

Big Purchase of Army Tents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—Col. Smith, Purchasing Quartermaster here for the United States Army, has closed a contract for the purchase of 12,000 big hospital tents from a local tent manufacturer. The contract is for nearly $40,000. The tents are for troops in Winter quarters in the South.

DECISION FOR E. S. STOKES.

He Secures a New Trial in the Suit Brought Against Him by W. E. D. Stokes.

Edward S. Stokes has succeeded, by the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, rendered yesterday, affirming the decision below, in securing a new trial of the suit brought against him by William E. D. Stokes, in which judgment awarded to the latter had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The action was brought upon four promissory notes made by plaintiff to defendant. To secure the notes, 125 bonds of the Hoffman House had been deposited, and afterward, under an agreement made in August, 1891, these bonds, with 25 other Hoffman House bonds, were to be held by plaintiff as security for the performance of the agreement between the parties.

It was subsequently decided by the Court of Appeals that the August agreement was never, in fact, performed by the plaintiff, and that it could not be enforced against the defendant. When the notes became due, defendant tendered the amount, and demanded the return of the 125 bonds. The tender was refused, plaintiff claiming he was entitled to retain possession of the bonds as security for other obligations of defendant. In this action, defendant admitted his liability upon the notes, and set up the tender of the amount due and demand for the bonds.

A verdict directed for the plaintiff in the late Superior Court was affirmed by the General Term of that court, and by the Court of Appeals, the latter tribunal holding that defendant had not sustained the burden of proving that the 125 bonds were not held by plaintiff as collateral security for any other obligation except the notes in suit. The plaintiff claimed to hold the Hoffman House bonds as security for two notes by a Mr. Read, on which defendant was indorser. The motion for a new trial was made upon the ground of surprise and newly discovered evidence. Proof was presented tending to show that long before the trial of the action or the tender made of the amount due upon the notes in suit, the Read notes, of which defendant was guarantor, had been discharged as the consideration for the conveyance of land in West Virginia, and that the knowledge of such discharge was kept from defendant in pursuance of an agreement between plaintiff and Read, so as to enable plaintiff to use these notes against him.

Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Court, said: "For the plaintiff to insist that the Read notes were existing obligations which would entitle him to hold the securities against the defendant, when, in fact, he had by a secret agreement with the maker of the notes discharged them and accepted the conveyance of land in payment of them, which secret agreement was kept from the defendant for the express purpose of enabling the plaintiff to enforce an obligation against the defendant which he knew did not exist, would be a fraud upon the defendant which no court would tolerate, and which of itself would justify the Court, upon the facts being brought to its attention, in ordering a new trial."

C. B. POOR SENT TO BELLEVUE.

Real Estate Dealer Will Be Examined as to His Sanity.

Charles B. Poor, real estate dealer, living at 367 Manhattan Avenue, was committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue yesterday by Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Police Court, despite Poor's statement that he had been examined by two reputable physicians and pronounced to be sane.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Poor, the wife of the prisoner, testified that two years ago her husband fell from his bicycle and struck the back of his head, receiving a concussion of the brain. Ever since the accident Mrs. Poor said that her husband had been erratic.

He ordered a lounge about six weeks ago, and because it was not in the house when he expected, he charged her with having countermanded the order and threatened to kill her. Mrs. Poor further stated that her husband borrowed money from every one he knew and began to lead a gay life, a thing he had never done before. He recently invited Col. Roosevelt and Superintendent McCullagh to attend a box party at a theatre in celebration of the Republican victory. He stated in his invitations that the box was draped with American colors.

Sergt. Lovell, who had charge of Poor, testified that while in his care after his arrest Poor maintained that every one, from the President down to the policemen, were under his orders and his servants. Lawyer Erskine, who appeared for Poor, held a whispered consultation with Mrs. Poor, and made no defense.

FIGHT FOR A CHINESE GIRL.

Hearing in the Habeus Corpus Proceedings Brought by Mrs. Hoe Bow.

Referee James J. Nealis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday began taking testimony in the habeas corpus proceeding instituted by Mrs. Hoe Bow for the recovery of her child, Ah Foon, from Miss Helen F. Clark, a missionary attached to the Chinese Mission. Mrs. Hoe Bow testified that when she was ill, in August last, she signed a paper giving the child to Miss Clark, believing that it would be returned to her when she recovered. She said that Miss Clark got Surrogate Fitzgerald to make an adoption order giving her the child on the strength of the paper she had signed, and relied on this order for her refusal to give up Ah Foon.

Hoe Bow confirmed his wife's story as to their marriage in China and the birth of Ah Foon, and stated, on cross-examination, that he was an actor and a female impersonator. He also said that he was a cigar and tobacco dealer.

Dr. John C. Thoms was then examined. He said that he had an office at 24 Peli Street, near where Hoe Bow and his wife lived. He testified that he had seen both Hoe Bow and his wife smoking opium, and that Hoe Bow was the owner of a shop where opium was sold. Mrs. Hoe Bow had told him privately that she was very anxious that Miss Clark should adopt Ah Foon, as, if anything happened to her, Hoe Bow might sell Ah Foon as a slave. Dr. Thoms said he was with Miss Clark when Ah Foon was taken away, and that he translated the paper to Mrs. Hoe Bow, which was drawn up and signed before a woman notary. Dr. Thoms said he would not believe the oath of any one who smoked opium. He said he held Mrs. Hoe Bow up in bed while she was signing the paper giving Ah Foon to Miss Clark.

Further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

Appraisers for Potter Estate.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Charles F. Van Inwegen of Port Jervis and Augustus Denniston of Washingtonville have been appointed by Surrogate Howell of this county as appraisers of the estate of Mary Louise Potter, who died at Tuxedo a few months ago. The personal estate amounts to several millions.

New Japanese Minister Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Jutaro Kormora, the newly appointed Minister from Japan to the United States, has arrived with his suite en route to Washington. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law School. He says that Japan is satisfied with the steps this country is taking in the Philippines.

Chicago Anarchists' Graves Decorated

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Memorial ceremonies were conducted to-day over the graves of the Haymarket Anarchists who were hanged eleven years ago. Several hundred people visited Waldheim Cemetery, sang songs, and decorated with flowers the graves of Spies, Fischer, Parsons, Lingg, and Engel.

Soldier Shot by a Policeman.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 11.—Patrolman Searcy to-day attempted to arrest a crowd of colored soldiers and was attacked by Private Ben Dick of the Seventh United States Volunteers. The officer shot Dick in the head and chest, inflicting fatal wounds.

READER: The latest and best portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt, Henry Norman's special London cable letter on pending international questions, and other attractive features in To-morrow's (Sunday's) NEW YORK TIMES. To be sure of securing a copy, order in advance or your newsdealer.—Adv.

COL. WILLIAMS IS DEAD

Our Chief Quartermaster at Havana and One of His Clerks Expire of Yellow Fever.

THEIR PLACES MUST BE FILLED

The Government Forced to Secure a Successor at Once, Despite Pestilential Conditions Existing in the Cuban Capital.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Charles W. Williams, the American Chief Quartermaster, who had been suffering from yellow fever for some time past, died at 9 o'clock this morning. F. T. Stewart, the clerk attached to the Quartermaster's Department, who had also been prostrated with the fever for several days, died at 6 o'clock this morning. The condition of J. B. Caldwell, the third of the American party, who has been suffering from fever, is unchanged.

The body of Col. Williams was deposited this afternoon in a vault in the Colon Cemetery, to await the arrival of the Ward Line steamer from Mexico that sails for New York next Tuesday. Dr. Laine, representing the United States Evacuating Commissioners, accompanied the remains to the cemetery. No American officers followed. The funeral will take place on the day the remains are removed to the wharf. Mr. Stewart's remains were buried this afternoon.

The deaths have caused a profound sensation. It is a strange coincidence that the only cases of yellow fever among foreigners here lately have been those of officials of the American Government who have been sent here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There was a prolonged discussion at to-day's Cabinet meeting of the sanitary condition of Havana, largely brought out by the dispatch which was read announcing the death from yellow fever of Col. Williams and Mr. Stewart. The fever situation at Havana is conceded to be very serious, and the Administration is cognizant of the necessity of a thorough sanitary overhauling of the city before its occupation by our troops is safe.

The Quartermaster's Department is considerably embarrassed by the mortality in its principal depot in Havana, and transportation business there will be badly hampered unless immediate relief is afforded. Although the department is loath to send officers and men to that fever-stricken district, it is realized that it must be done, in spite of the risks, in execution of the plans of the Government to take military possession of the entire Island of Cuba on or before the 1st of January.

In view of the important work to be done in the matter of transporting and quartering the United States troops on the island and the establishment of military headquarters in Havana, it will be necessary to fill the vacancies in the Quartermaster's Depot caused by the death of Col. Williams and his assistant at once. In making the detail care will be taken to select officers who are immune to the tropical fevers, if such can be found. It may be necessary to call for volunteers.

COL. WILLIAMS'S CAREER.

Was the Youngest Officer in His Grade and Sure of Promotion.

Charles W. Williams was born in Kentucky, and was appointed from his native State to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1871. Upon being graduated four years later he was promoted in the army to a Second Lieutenancy in the Eighteenth Infantry, his commission dating June 16, 1875.

A little over three months afterward he was sent to do garrison duty at Atlanta, Ga., where he remained nearly a year. He was next in garrison at Edgefield, S. C., until April 25, 1877, and then went for three months to Morganton, N. C. His regiment was called out on July 28 of that year to help suppress the railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania. On Nov. 3, 1877, Lieut. Williams returned to garrison duty at Atlanta, where he remained, except for leave of absence, until the Summer of 1879.

On June 30 of that year he received an appointment as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He was then sent to McPherson Barracks, Georgia, where he staid till January, 1882. Then he went to Fort Brown, Texas, until March 22, 1883, and to Fort Davis, Texas, for about seven months. After spending the next two years in service at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, Capt. Williams came to New York City, and was attached to the Department Quartermaster's office here. In July, 1886, he went to West Point, where he acted as Disbursing Officer for the Military Academy. He was commissioned Major in March, 1893. On Sept. 22, 1897, he was sent to Jeffersonville, Ind., to act as Deputy Quartermaster General, in charge of the General Quartermaster Depot there, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In the course of the war with Spain Col. Williams was transferred to Cuba. He was selected as Chief Quartermaster at Havana, becoming Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel. The yellow fever attacked him, and on Nov. 6, 1898, he was removed for treatment from the Pasaje Hotel, Havana, to a house at El Vedado, which the American Cuban Commission had rented as a fever hospital. Major Almy succeeded to Col. Williams's duties.

Col. Williams was the youngest officer in his grade, being only about forty-five years of age, and was regarded as certain of becoming Quartermaster General in the course of a few years. Mrs. Williams and her family are now in Washington. She is a daughter of Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia.

SPAIN DOING HER BEST.

Gen. Wade Cables that the Havana Officials Are Repatriating Troops as Promptly as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following cablegram from Gen. Wade, Chairman of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day:

Gen. Corbin: Havana, Nov. 10.

(For information of the President.)

From our arrival Spanish authorities here have, I believe, carried out terms of evacuation to the best of their ability. Ships arriving have been promptly and fully loaded and dispatched, about 20,000 men having gone. Lack of transportation and money to pay troops is giving serious trouble. Governor General seems able to deal with conditions as they arise. Accounts from here are so sensational, I desire to inform you of true state of affairs.

WADE,
Major General.

GEN. WOOD'S INSPECTION TOUR.

He Finds Prosperity Gradually Returning Throughout Santiago Province —Advice to the Cubans.

GUANTANAMO, Nov. 11.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, who is now in this district in the course of his tour of inspection along the coast, visited to-day the town of Jamaica, and also two sugar plantations where troops are stationed. The visit proved exceedingly interesting, showing not only the fearful effects of the last three years of internal struggle, but also the prosperity that is gradually returning. He found the laborers and their children all looking well and comfortable.

At the Soledad plantations, belonging to Messrs. Brooks, Gen. Wood staid for several hours. These are typical plantations, among the oldest in Cuba. The American commander had luncheon there, with a menu of venison and game fowl of "home raising." In the course of the afternoon he inspected the country between Soledad and Guantanamo.

Señor Perez, the new Mayor of Guantanamo, called upon Gen. Wood and reported his experience during the first day of his Mayoralty. Gen. Wood said to him in the course of the interview:

"You Cubans are now on trial before the world, and you must show what you are able to do in the matter of self-government. The Americans would be pleased to give a stable Government to Cuba in the course of a twelvemonth. Let us see if the Cubans are able to govern themselves, or if it will be necessary to make some other arrangement. The Americans are now doing everything they can to give the Cubans an opportunity to display the administrative ability they have."

Gen. Wood, who in the course of the day appointed several other civic officials, left shortly before dark for Caimanera, on board the Hist. He will leave there at daybreak to-morrow for Jibara.

The officers of the Third Immune Regiment, who are getting up a regimental football team, told Gen. Wood before he left that they would challenge the Santiago regiments. He replied that he would try to arrange matches, adding that he was a great believer in the value of such inter-regimental contests, and quoting the famous remark of the Duke of Wellington, that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton.

SPAIN PAYING HER TROOPS.

$150,000 Distributed Among the Soldiers Embarking at Nuevitas.

HAVANA, Nov 11.—In order to prevent a possible demonstration by the mounted division of the Orden Publico, whose pay is several months overdue, Gen. Arolas stationed two field pieces in front of their barracks this morning.

This afternoon the entire force accepted a peaceful solution of the difficulty and laid down their arms. The Orden Publico will be disarmed and dissolved immediately.

The steamer Alava, which left yesterday for Nuevitas, carried $150,000 to pay troops about to embark at that point for Spain. The Government has also ordered the payment of $15,000 each to seventeen battalions of regulars.

CUBAN PRISONERS RETURNING.

202 Political Convicts En Route to Havana from Ceuta, Africa.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 11.—The Spanish steamer Isla de Panay, from Cadiz, arrived here to-day with 292 Cuban political prisoners on board bound for Havana. The prisoners left the African penal settlement of Ceuta on Oct. 28, and left Cadiz on the 30th.

They have served sentences of from two to three years' imprisonment, and were given emigrant accommodations on the Isla de Panay. On board that vessel they were constantly kept under the guard of Spanish soldiers. The prisoners are very badly off in the way of clothing.

GARCIA AND PARTY STRANDED.

Cuban Assembly Delegates Ask for a Supply of "Indigent Rations."

GUANTANAMO, Nov. 11.—A cable message was received by Gen. Wood during the day from Gen. Calixto Garcia at Santa Cruz del Sur, where the Cuban Assembly has been in session for some time, asking for a transport to take Gen. Garcia and sixty friends to Havana. No United States transport is available. It has been well known that the delegates were for the most part stranded, as a recent application was made for a supply of "indigent rations," which, as the Assembly is virtually a military body, representing armed men, were refused.

Spaniards Starved on a Transport.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The Spanish steamer Miguel Gallart, which left Nuevitas, Cuba, about Oct. 24, has arrived at Barcelona with repatriated Spanish troops on board. During the voyage across the Atlantic twenty-three men died, and on arriving here 100 men were seriously ill, suffering from exhaustion due to lack of food.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

Committee Appointed to Examine Assets Reports in Favor of Voluntary Liquidation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The committee appointed by the Controller of the Currency to examine into the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York has reported to the Controller as follows:

Referring to your letter of Oct. 25, relating to the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and requesting us to report upon the feasibility of a plan for voluntary liquidation submitted to you by a committee appointed by the Directors of the bank, we beg to inform you that we have verified the statements and estimates made by the committee, and that we have made a careful examination of the assets and liabilities of the bank with the object of ascertaining if conditions would enable a liquidation committee to carry to a successful conclusion the plan formulated, which is as follows:

First—To obtain signatures to agreements of depositors holding claims aggregating $640,000 by which demand for payment will be deferred for a period not exceeding four months.

Second—All other depositors to be paid on demand in cash.

The first of these conditions has been met. The results of our examination are embodied in a general statement of the condition of the bank at the date of its suspension, with schedules of assets in detail, and a supplemental statement showing condition existing at this date, all of which are forwarded herewith.

The present state of the assets available for payment of deposits is as follows:

Stocks, claims, etc.	$86,007.36
Excess U. S. bonds over circulation	20,000.00
Five per cent. fund with Treas. U. S.	10,780.00
Items held by examiner as offsets	105,489.20
Cash in banks	1,360,319.94
Guaranty for purchase of Wool Exchange stock	100,000.00
Due from banks	142,640.50
Demand loans	199,040.49
Overdrafts	1,218.67
Bills discounted (excluding all overdue paper, New York Wool Warehouse paper, and slow items)	561,882.58
Total	$2,593,358.73
Against deposits, gross	$2,493,338.78

Assets not included in above: Balance loans and discounts, $580,000; value of Florence Building above loan, $40,000; stocks and claims, $268,000; sundry items, $30,000.

We have, therefore, no doubt of the abundant sufficiency of the assets of the bank to pay depositors in full within the stipulated four months, and recommend that they be turned over to a committee of shareholders of your selection, believing that such procedure will facilitate the speedy payment of needy and expectant creditors.

The report is signed by Edward E. Poor, Fletcher J. Heath, and W. H. Kimball.

WOOL EXCHANGE REORGANIZED.

A Traders' Room Opened and Informal Sales Resumed.

The Wool Exchange, which suspended its auction sales shortly before the failure of the Tradesmen's National Bank, has been reorganized, and is now independent of the interests of the Macnaughtan Brothers. Following the election of D. H. Bates as President of the bank, on Friday of last week, to succeed James Macnaughtan, Allan Macnaughtan retired from the Wool Exchange, and Charles Fletcher, President of the National and Providence Mills of Providence, was elected President of the Exchange on Wednesday.

A traders' room has been opened for the exhibition of samples and the transaction of business in accordance with the needs of an informal market. The essential feature of the reorganization is the elimination of all auction sales. The Tradesmen's Bank is the prime mover in the reorganization, since it holds as collateral a large block of the stock of the Exchange. The building will be used for office purposes, and the operation of the Exchange will be conservative in its character.

The amount which the stockholders of the bank will lose is uncertain, but it is said that 50 per cent would be a small estimate. It is stated, however, that the bank can be reopened without loss if the right sort of capital can be obtained. While the bank could again open its doors regardless of the reorganization of the Exchange, its equity in the stock of the latter may become a very valuable asset.

Activity of Vesuvius.

Much anxiety has been caused in Naples by the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvius. An overwhelming danger of this description produces universal terror. As a matter of fact there is little likelihood that Mt. Vesuvius will do any serious damage. On the other hand, thousands die daily from stomach and digestive disorders, who might have survived had they resorted to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of known tonics for stomach and digestive organs. It cures kidney, liver, and blood disorders.

Wedding Silver

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

MARIA TERESA A DERELICT

British Admiralty Officers at Nassau So Regard Her and Plan to Seize Her.

SEND A FORCE TO CAT ISLAND

American Consul Protests Against This Action—Wreckers Bring in Stores Taken from the Abandoned Cruiser.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 11.—The British Admiralty authorities here are going to take possession of the Maria Teresa as a derelict. The American Consul has protested against this course, claiming everything less the salvage.

The steamer Antillia is leaving here for Cat Island with customes officers and police aboard.

Opinions differ as to the chance of saving the cruiser. Although she has been aground since Thursday, the Maria Teresa rests in an easy position and the weather is moderate.

Wreckers who have arrived here have brought with them stores from the stranded vessel of Cat Island, which establishes beyond a doubt that she is the Infanta Maria Teresa. As the vessel is looked upon as being a derelict, the wreckers claim the right to seize the stores which can be saved. They report that the water is up to her between-decks, that she has a list to starboard, which side is damaged, and that she is dismasted. The vessel lies between two reefs on a smooth bottom and has her anchor out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The officials at the Navy Department were interested in the news from Nassau identifying clearly the steamship lying off Cat Island as the Maria Teresa. The legal status of the vessel has been considered cursorily, and in the opinion of the department the title of the United States to her is unimpaired, notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary to abandon her for a time.

There may be some question involved as to the payment of salvage to the Bahama fishermen, but that depends in a large measure upon what they have done. If they have been simply looting the vessel, then not only are they not entitled to salvage, but the goods stolen may be recovered. On the other hand, if it was the fishermen who anchored the ship in smooth water, and if they made any endeavor to bring her in, probably they would have a good claim for salvage. The vessel, however, is not subject to detention on this account, international law exempting national vessels from seizure on any score in time of peace. In such case the salvors might, after allowing the vessel to proceed, present their claim to the Government of the United States through the diplomatic representatives of the British Government.

From the account received it is feared that the damage to the vessel sustained through the storm and the probable pounding upon the coral reefs outlying Cat Island, added to the wounds received by the ship in action when she was sunk originally, is sufficient to render her entirely valueless. Nothing but an expert's examination can determine this point, but as the Merritt experts are already on their way to Cat Island, that question will soon be decided.

The Navy Department has decided that a court of inquiry shall be held to determine whether the abandonment of the Maria Teresa at sea was justifiable, and if not who was responsible. The detail for the court has not yet been announced, nor, indeed, has the court been formally appointed, for it cannot take the testimony necessary to elicit the facts until the wreckers who have gone to Cat Island return with an account of the conditions they found aboard the Maria Teresa. The report that the water in the hull was up between decks, taken in connection with the fact that the vessel was rolling her spars under when abandoned, is believed to make out a very favorable case for the people aboard the Maria Teresa, unless it should be shown that this great volume of water was admitted through injury sustained on the coral reefs at Cat Island after the vessel was abandoned.

A WOMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Overdose of Phenacetin May Have Killed Mrs. Lillian Crawford.

Mrs. Lillian Crawford, twenty-two years old, died suddenly yesterday in the apartments of her friend Mrs. Montgomery Hibler at 108 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. Whether she committed suicide, died by accident, or from natural causes the Coroner has been unable to determine.

Mrs. Crawford separated from her husband about two years ago and since that time had lived with her mother, Mrs. J. Sammis of New London, Conn. Two weeks ago she came to this city to visit Mrs. Hibler, a schoolmate.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Crawford went to a theatre with a friend. She returned about 11 o'clock, and after a short chat she retired. She did not appear at the breakfast table yesterday, and at 9 o'clock Mrs. Hibler went to Mrs. Crawford's room and found the young woman lying unconscious on the bed, gasping for breath.

Mrs. Hibler called in Dr. Julius Stegman of 201 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, who, failing to restore her to consciousness, sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital for an ambulance. Before the ambulance arrived life was extinct.

Dr. Stegman said that he recognized symptoms which suggested heart disease, but which might have been produced by an overdose of phenacetin. Mrs. Hibler admitted that her friend had been in the habit of taking phenacetin for headaches.

BANK ROBBERY IN MISSOURI.

$32,000 in Bonds and Cash Taken from the Kirksville Savings Bank.

MACON, Mo., Nov. 11.—The Kirksville Savings Bank has been entered by burglars and robbed of $14,000 in Government bonds belonging to Samuel Reed, President, and something in the neighborhood of $18,000 in gold and greenbacks.

Two thousand or three thousand dollars in silver was left, evidently being too heavy, and $2,400 in the vault was overlooked by the robbers.

MR. CLEVELAND SHOOTS RABBITS

He Encounters a Rainstorm and Loses Two Favorite Hounds.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 11.—Grover Cleveland drove yesterday from his home at Princeton to the village of Cranbury, in this county, to be the guest during the day of James Robbins, a farmer who has a warm place in his heart for the ex-President, and who has been enticing all the rabbits in the township to his extensive farm in anticipation of Mr. Cleveland's visit. Mr. Robbins had invited a number of his friends to meet Mr. Cleveland and join with them in the slaughter of the cottontails. All Cranbury was in a tremor of expectancy over the coming of the distinguished sportsman.

It stormed so violently yesterday morning that nobody in Cranbury believed that Mr. Cleveland would brave the elements, so when he arrived at the Robbins farm none of the other guests was there. It continued to rain hard, but that did not dampen the enthusiasm of Mr. Cleveland, and, accompanied by Mr. Robbins and his son, the ex-President was soon popping away at the rabbits with fair success. After the party had been out about two hours two hounds which Mr. Cleveland had brought with him got tired of the sport and went off on a little expedition of their own. The sportsmen could not find the hounds, so returned to the Robbins home, where Mr. Cleveland enjoyed an old-fashioned country dinner. All the farmers' sons in the neighborhood went on a search for the missing dogs in the afternoon, but they have not yet been found. Mr. Cleveland was not a little chagrined at his loss, for the hounds were recently given to him by a friend in the South, and he was enthusiastic over their good qualities.

Westmeath Abandoned in Midocean.

FATHER POINT, Quebec, Nov. 11.—The steamship Montevidean, which has on board the crew of the steamship Westmeath, reports that the Westmeath was disabled by a broken shaft and was taken in tow by the Montevidean on Sunday last. The cable parted and the vessel had to be abandoned in mid-ocean. One member of the crew was lost, a fireman named Mueller.

FREEDOM FOR BETTINA GIRARD.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Orders Her Release from St. Saviour's Sanitarium.

Elisabeth Ordway, (known as Bettina Girard,) who was unsuccessful at Special Term of the Supreme Court in seeking release, on habeas corpus, from St. Saviour's Sanitarium, has now obtained such release through the decision on appeal, of the Appellate Division, handed down yesterday, which reverses the order below dismissing the writ, and directs the relator's discharge from custody. Miss Ordway had been committed to the sanitarium for one year, upon her voluntary application, as an inebriate, and it was claimed on behalf of the institution, in its return, that when the writ was issued she "still continued to be incapable and unfit properly to conduct herself or her own private affairs by reason of a periodical, frequent, and constant habit of drunkenness, from which she has not yet so fully recovered as to be safely intrusted with her liberty."

The institution is authorized by a law passed in 1892 to receive and detain in its custody inebriate women who may voluntarily surrender themselves, or who may be committed in the manner provided by the act. The return was demurred to on the ground that the facts contained in it were insufficient in law to justify Miss Ordway's further detention, the whole proceeding being void as one conducted without due process of law, having been instituted and carried on without notice to her, without a hearing, and without her presence. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion of the court, said in part:

"The surrender of the relator was a voluntary act; it was with knowledge of certain facts, but they cannot be regarded as a waiver of her right to withdraw when she pleased, nor estop her from reclaiming her liberty if she so desired, for her acquiescence in an unauthorized judgment (assuming for the moment that it was unauthorized) would have no more binding effect upon her than if she had signed a consent to remain in the institution for a fixed period. * * * No matter what may be the ostensible or real purpose in restraining a person of his liberty, whether it is to punish for an offense against the law or to protect the person from himself, or the community from apprehended acts, such restraint cannot be made permanent or of long continuance, unless by due process of law. Neither the Constitution of the United States in the Fourteenth Amendment, which operates upon the State, nor the Constitution of the State of New York, has undertaken to define what due process of law is, and no definition by courts or writers has ever been so comprehensive as to indicate process fitted to every case that may arise, and in the nature of things such a definition cannot be formulated.

"We refer to that process, by or under which a person is detained for a definite period of time, as in this case of one year, and not to that summary process which issues to take into custody a supposed or alleged dangerous or incompetent person, and under which he may be detained until an investigation in the ordinary course of law may be had. It is not open to contest that such temporary commitments of a summary character may be had ex parte and in the exercise of the general police power of the State to arrest and temporarily confine dangerous persons. They are due process of law, but where a person is confined by what is upon its face final process, and by which he is consigned to incarceration or restraint of his person by adjudication for a long period—that is to say, by a judgment claimed to be binding upon him, there is not due process of law unless he has had notice and a hearing, or at least such a hearing as implies notice. * * * What reason exists why a person alleged to be incompetent or dangerous should not have an opportunity before judgment finally passes against him confining him for a long period which he cannot shorten, to contest the charge, as much as a person accused of crime? The rights of one are as sacred and inviolable as of the other."

THE FARRAGUT IS A SUCCESS.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Fulfills Expectations on Final Trial Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut has made what will probably be her final trial trip. She steamed at full speed for an hour without a single hitch and accomplished the task laid out for her on the specifications on which she was built.

She is a little faster than thirty knots, but just how much will not be known until the report of the trial board has been submitted to Washington. The members of the board have expressed themselves as well satisfied with her performance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:44	Sun sets...4:45	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:41	Gov. Isl'd...5:57	H. Gate....7:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:06	Gov. Isl'd...6:15	H. Gate....8:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A. M.
Athos, Jeremie	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A

The Wanamaker Store

In Silk Attire

TWO matters of silk apparel to begin with, and the fact that one of them is a petticoat, doesn't lessen its importance as a very obvious bargain. There are several hundred of these petticoats, made from bright, changeable, rustling taffeta silk, and in a wide variety of colors. They have a deep corded ruffle, lined and bound with velveteen, and they re all fresh from the maker. Take these at

$4.50 Each.

And, next, a lot of silk shirt waists that will create a stir. About enough to last the day out. They have been made up from some "short ends" of silks; you profit by the loss of the maker. Not a marked-down lot,—these are cheap from the beginning, and they were turned from silk ends into silk waists only ten days ago.

Plain colors and fancy stripes; taffetas and satins; plenty of blacks. Regular retail prices, $6, $7 and $8.

Choose at $4.

About Tailor-made Suits, Unusually Low-Priced

This information is sure to be interesting, for it concerns a liberal reduction on tailor-made suits of all kinds—the fine imported models, the inexpensive domestic suits, and the many kinds that intervene. Exquisitely tailored gowns that yesterday sold at $45 to $130, are to-day $30 to $87.50—just a third off. And here are other qualities that are quite as low proportionately—much better bargains, some of them:

At $10—Suits of mixed tweeds and coverts; fly-front and double-breasted jackets; a number of them silk-lined throughout; a good $15 value.

At $13.50—In mixed coverts and checks; tight-fitting and fly-front jackets; all jackets silk-lined; values in these up to $23.50.

At $18—An assortment in various tailor cloths; beautifully made and finished; silk-lined throughout; values up to $35.

Girls' Dresses and Wraps

This is a Girls' Clothing Store, and, of course, to deserve the title, it must be brimful of prettiness. It is.

It appeals to the ages between four years and eighteen, and those are important years in dress-matters, and diverse in their requirements. We supply all, and all well.

The matter of price is one worth looking into, as well as the merit of the goods themselves. On the latter we have learned to expect, and to satisfy, the closest criticism. In the matter of price, we have fought down the figures until it has become an extravagance for you to make the garments at home, even if you could equal these carefully-picked styles.

Girls' Dresses—Can be had in any size from 4 to 14 years, at $1.25 to $42.

Misses' Jackets—Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, at $5 to $28.

Girls' Reefers—Sizes 4 to 12 years, at $3.50 to $40.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Footwear for Men and Women.

Shoe man is unusually enthusiastic over a certain $2 shoe for men. Says he never saw so much goodness crowded into a shoe at that price. Thoroughly good and honest, and up-to-date in style. Ask to see them.

And this,—a $3 shoe for men that's been selling well, and giving great satisfaction. Compare it with the usual $3.50 and $4 kinds.

For women there are substantial savings in excellent $2 and $3 shoes. We're proud of these—you'll be when you become owners.

An attractive slipper of felt, bound with fur, leather soles and heels, at $1.25 a pair. Red, tan, green, black.

Fourth Avenue and Ninth street.

Women's 3-Clasp Gloves at 75c.

Three thousand pairs of these glace gloves are here this morning. Three thousand other pairs mentioned a few days ago vanished in twelve selling hours. It is a history that will repeat itself, for these are remarkable gloves. All sizes, all colors and black.

75c. a Pair.

Tenth street.

Dressing Sacques.

"The Geisha" is what the positively latest sacque has been called. It's of solid colored cashmere with yoke back and front of white and with sleeves, bottom and front bordered in white; hangs loosely from yoke. A very attractive garment and reasonably priced at $4.75. Of course there are many other styles—some lower-priced, some more expensive. An excellent value is shown in one of French flannel at $2.50. And another sort of fine, fancy figured French flannel at $5.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Jet Toques at $1.75.

For to-day only—lots too small to linger—perhaps not the day out. These are spangled jet toques, 3 styles, that sell regularly at $3. Here at $1.75 each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Chrysanthemums—A Show and A Sale.

Have you seen them? Worth a special visit to the store. Some beautiful specimens in this collection:

Single blossoms, 20c. to 50c.

Plants, in 6-in. pots, 35c.; in 8-in. pots, 50c. to $1.25.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Four Items From the Furnishing Store

All these are important offers,—really vivid values. You save one-third to one-half on each of them:

1st—1,200 pairs of Men's Tan Walking gloves, with patent clasp,

50c.

2d—2,500 London-made Starts, in four-in-hand and wide-end imperials,

50c.

3d—150 House Coats, made from English cloth, handsomely bound,

$3.75.

4th—1,500 Men's fancy Percale and Madras Shirts, cuffs attached and detached,

$1.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests

One of our specialties, and one carried to a high standard. We know of no such choosing elsewhere in this city as we offer you here. In character, these garments are flat competitors with the highest grade of custom work.

At $20—Of black Thibet; silk faced to button-holes; double-breasted vests.

At $25—Of extra fine quality black Thibet; silk lined throughout; vests double-breasted.

At $35—Of imported black Vicuna; lined throughout with heavy silk; vests double-breasted. You will pay $60 for same, if made to order.

VESTS AND TROUSERS

At $5 and $6—The most complete stock of fancy materials, in the new shape double-breasted vests.

At $6—Trousers in very stylish patterns in light color striped cheviots.

Four Men's Overcoats

These are four leaders,—each undisputed in its class. They are the best selling garments we have ever had in stock;—and with reason.

At $25—Of fine black Montagnac; silk lined; interlining of red flannel; edges piped with plain cloth; silk velvet collars; $35 is generally charged for no better.

At $15—Of black frieze; wool lined; satin shoulders; raw edges; lap seams; we sell these by the hundred—hard to keep sizes in stock.

At $10 and $12—Of all-wool kersey, in blue or black; exceptionally good values.

Little-Priced Boys' Clothing

Clothing at Wanamaker's is always fairly priced—often better than merely fair prices rule. Here's an instance. The season's backward, and we're heavily stocked. We'll reduce these great quantities in a rush, with figures like these:

At $7—Double-breasted suits of very fine worsteds; neat effects; beautifully made; were $10.

At $5—Double-breasted suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots; were $7.50 and $8.

At $3.50—Double-breasted suits of fancy cheviots; were $5.

Boys' Brownie Suits; 3 pieces; beautifully trimmed with variously colored soutache; ages 3 to 8 years. $8.50 and $9 kinds, at $6; $7.50 kinds, at $5; $5 kinds, at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's Underwear and Half Hose.

Not a tedious, long-winded harangue upon the advantages this Underwear Store offers. Simply a pair of offerings as proofs that good qualities are sold here cheaply. Many more good things besides these:

At $1.50 a suit—Winter-weight merino; natural color; covered seams; reinforced drawer seats; all pearl buttons.

3 pairs for 50c.—Half hose of medium and heavy weight fast black cotton; stainless dye. Also some of cotton in various fancy stripes. Any of the above would be good value at 25c. a pair.

Women's Underwear and Stockings

If these ribbed balbriggan vests were marked at a half dollar each, the general conclusion on viewing the goods would be that they were low-priced. We can do still better. 30c. a garment.

At 3 pairs for 50c.—Stockings of fast black cotton; seasonable weight; in all black split soles and unbleached feet.

Broadway.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Here are four lots of desirable goods that we'll dispose of to-day at about a quarter less than usual fair prices. All-linen, all of them:

Hemstitched, laundered handkerchiefs at $1 a doz.

Some hemstitched, and with colored borders, at 10c. each.

Another quality, same style as above, at 12½c. each.

And hemstitched, initial, unlaundered, at 12½c. each.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.; Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

The Wanamaker Store

Why the International Library May Be Had Just Now at Half Price

FEW people have any idea of the immense outlay of capital which is required in a literary work of any considerable size. In a law suit over copyrights it was proved that a well-known encyclopædia had cost over eleven hundred thousand dollars. The Century Dictionary is understood to have cost upwards of a million of dollars; and no work which runs into many volumes, especially if each volume represents the labor of many men, can be produced without sinking an enormous sum of money.

When a work of this character is completed the problem which confronts the publisher is how to secure for it a profitable sale. The old method used to be to put the very highest price upon the work that any considerable number of people would possibly pay. Then when it was felt that this class, the cream of the book-buying public, was exhausted, the plan was to cut the price down considerably and skim off another layer of cream a little less rich; and then make another reduction, and so on, until the work was brought down to a price which represented only a fair margin of profit. It usually takes five or ten years to reach this last stage;—in other words to reach the great body of the book-buying public,—the class who cannot afford very high-priced and expensive books. But by the time this latter class is reached, the work in question is often ten or fifteen years old and more or less out of date, sometimes altogether out of date. The result is that the people who need the work the most and who would buy it in the largest quantities are the people who are able to get hold of it last.

This was the old way, the old method.

Publishers are no shrewder or more far-sighted than other business men, and they have to learn how to run their business best just as other people do. It took a long time for publishers to get round to see that exactly the opposite method was not only the surest but the quickest.

Not many years ago a manufacturer attempted to put on the market a new food cereal. He spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising it but without any great amount of success. Some of the people who read the advertisements bought his staple and liked it, and bought more. But the great mass, the millions whom he most wished to meet did not buy it, because they did not know of it.

One day the manufacturer determined to try a new method. That was to distribute an immense number of packages of his cereal all over the country. His idea was if people once tried it they would come to buy it and that his sales would enormously increase. He is a millionaire a dozen times over now, and when he tried this experiment he was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Now it would be a very great mistake to attempt to distribute a set of twenty valuable books free. But the publishers of the

International Library of Famous Literature

realized that the point they wished to gain was precisely the point aimed at by the manufacturer. That is to get people to know about their book. They could go on advertising it in the magazines in the ordinary way, and the Library would undoubtedly have a good average sale. But a good average sale for a twenty-volume work means a very small sale and a very slow sale.

It seemed to the publishers, therefore, that it would be a stroke of enterprise to try much the same experiment as that tried by the manufacturer,—not to distribute the work free, but to take a limited number, what is known in publishing circles as "an edition," a single printing, and sell this number practically at cost. The publishers knew that the way that any book, whether it be a novel, a dictionary, or an encyclopaedia gains a wide sale, is that it gets talked about. One lover of books says to his neighbor, "Have you read Bookley's latest novel? It is very fine." Or, "Have you such and such a history in your library? It is simply fascinating." If a book be worth while every man who buys becomes an agent for its publisher;—the kind of an agent he could never employ but far more valuable for just this reason.

The price fixed for the limited edition could not of course take into consideration the original cost of production of the work at all. It simply represents a very small advance over the bare cost of manufacture, and it is just about one-half the price at which the Library is sold and will be sold in the ordinary way. Those who buy now while this limited edition lasts will save just 50 per cent. They will get a perfectly new book, new from cover to cover, at half price.

But the WANAMAKER CLUB through which the Library is being sold has a plan beyond all this. The entire set—twenty magnificent volumes in any style binding—is delivered complete to club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within ten days and have his money back.

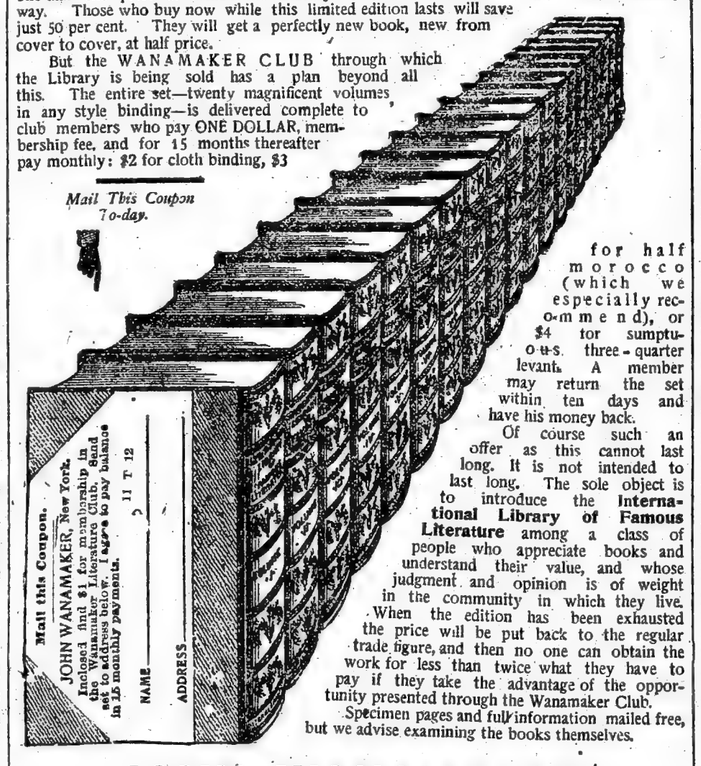

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TRAIN ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Police Think They Have Six Men Who Held Up the Great Northern Coast Train.

MOOREHEAD, Minn., Nov. 11.—Six of the men alleged to have engaged in the robbery of the Great Northern coast train near Fergus Falls last night were captured here to-day by Chief of Police Murphy.

Four of the men arrived at the Exchange Hotel here together, and two others came about an hour later and inquired for the first four. Each had large revolvers. Two sets of burglars' tools and two dark lanterns, three sticks of dynamite, and four dynamite caps were found on them. Each man had three handkerchiefs. The six men had about $200. They gave their names as W. C. Ross, J. C. Hall, C. F. Huffman, H. L. Minot, E. Morris, and J. B. Edwards. None is more than thirty years old, and all are bright and intelligent in appearance. Three claim to have come from Missouri.

The police say there is no doubt that they are the men implicated, and that they had agreed to rendezvous at Moorehead. A number of other robberies, including that of an elevator at Evansville and that of a bank at Battle Lake, are now credited to this gang. The officials of the express company say that the amount secured on the train was very small.

Whaleback Barge Sunk.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—The big whaleback barge No. 104, owned by the American Steel Barge Company, parted her towline in the harbor in the fierce gale of last night and drifted against the west breakwater. After pounding against the breakwater for several hours, she went to the bottom. The crew escaped.

EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR MEN.

Fire Communicated to Gunpowder and Kerosene at Hanover, Mass.—Ten Other Persons Injured.

HANOVER, Mass., Nov. 11.—An explosion of gunpowder and kerosene in the grocery store of C. A. Stearns, on Broadway, in this place, at 5:30 o'clock this morning, wrecked the building, caused the death of four men and severely injured ten others, one of whom it is feared will die.

The dead are M. R. Sylvester, G. T. Tolman, C. A. Peterson, and Edgar Adams. The injured men are C. A. Stearns, Arthur Sampson, F. Osborne White, Henry Tolman, Joseph Tripp, W. F. Bates, R. L. Sylvester, R. Sylvester, Jr., John Johnson, and Harry McLaughlin. The men all reside here.

The explosion was caused by a fire, which started in the basement of the building from an unknown cause. The structure was of wood, two and a half stories high, was owned by Bates Brothers, and rented by C. A. Stearns, grocer, and Mrs. E. W. Stockbridge, milliner, while the upper floors were used by the Masonic lodge. The property damage is estimated at $6,600, partly covered by insurance.

The fire was discovered at 5:30 o'clock, and there being no Fire Department in the town, the inhabitants turned out in an attempt to save the building. The volunteer fire-fighters had been at work about half an hour when a terrific explosion occurred. The roof was lifted from the building and fell among the men who were fighting the flames. Three of the men were dead when taken from the ruins, and M. R. Sylvester died before he could be carried to his home.

Gov. Black Pardons a Convict.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—William D. Davis, a Lockport Alderman, serving a sentence of two years and four months in Auburn Prison for bribery, was discharged this morning on an absolute pardon from Gov. Black. He was received here June 16, 1897.

DESIGNS OF NEW WARSHIPS

Discussed Before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

HICHBORN TELLS OF HIS PLANS

Capt. Wise Praises the Monitor—Ex-Senator Edmunds Declares America Has Supplanted England as Mistress of the Seas.

"It is my belief that the Puritan is the finest fighting ship in the United States Navy to-day. She could battle with a whole fleet."

These were the words of Capt. William C. Wise, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Yale during the war with Spain. He was speaking at the closing session yesterday of the meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at 12 West Thirty-first Street, where a paper on "Designs of the New Vessels for the United States Navy" had just been read by Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy. Mr. Hichborn's paper was the most important of the day. He reviewed at length the plans for the warships which are about to be constructed. He said that since the last meeting of the society practically every type of vessel that the Government possessed had been put to the test in engagements with the Spanish Navy. There was no record of the failure of any vessel to fulfill expectations. Congress had now responded to the desire of the people to build a larger navy, and in the last six weeks had made contracts for three additional battleships, four coast defense monitors, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, and a full-rigged sailing ship for practice use at the Naval Academy. Mr. Hichborn described each class of ship in detail. He began with the battleships, saying:

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Believing that the Alabama class represented an efficient type, the department concluded practically to duplicate that class as regards size, speed, armament, &c. It was decided, however, to invite bidders to submit their own designs, offering preference—other things being equal—to bids guaranteeing the highest rate of speed and greatest coal endurance, without exceeding the total weights of engines, boilers, and coal, or the space allowed therefor, as provided in the department's plans and specifications. The result was highly satisfactory. The designs submitted, after some revision, provided, in effect, an eighteen-knot vessel twenty feet longer and of 1,000 tons greater displacement, but in other respects conforming to the original plans and specifications, excepting, of course, the changes in design of boilers and engines to meet the additional requirements of power on the weight allowed.

A clause in the contracts provides suitably for the making of certain changes in armor and armament, within six months, such changes being suggested by recent developments in the manufacture of armor and guns. It is believed, for instance, that a reduction of at least 25 per cent. in the thickness of heavy armor can be made when treated by the Krupp process, without lowering its efficiency in resisting penetration. The latest type of 12-inch gun, with smokeless powder, giving a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet per second, is believed equal, if not superior, to the 13-inch guns of our present battleships. It is expected that these 12-inch guns will be put in the new warships. One very important improvement will be the installation of under-water torpedo tubes. There will be two of these submerged tubes in a single compartment, fitted up for the storage of eight 17-foot torpedoes and the appliances for handling them.

The coal bunker capacity will be very large, being fixed at 2,000 tons. These new battleships will embody all the very best features known to naval science. In appropriating for four coast-defense monitors, Congress did not contemplate providing vessels equal in size to the double-turreted monitors now in commission, the cost of hull and machinery being limited to $1,250,000. The bill provided that the vessels should have either one or two turrets. It was found advisable, however, owing to the limitations of cost and therefore of size, to develop the design on the basis of a single turret mounting a pair of 12-inch guns. Except for a slight change in model, the hull represents a reduced Monterey, displacing about 30 per cent. less under similar conditions. The coantlings, however, are the same in both vessels, insuring greater strength and longer life to the smaller. The contract trial speed is twelve knots, which can be exceeded by the Monterey only under the most favorable conditions, and the coal endurance is slightly greater than in the case of that vessel. The armor protection is proportionately heavier than that of the Monterey and somewhat differently distributed.

TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS.

As to the designs of the torpedo boats, the department's plans were similar, in many respects, to those of the Winslow class, which were prepared in the Bureau of Construction and Repair a few years ago when the Cushing represented the full strength of our torpedo-boat fleet. The new boats are 15 feet longer and of from 20 to 25 tons greater displacement. The speed is of course greatly increased over the 24½ knots, which was considered about the highest practicable speed for small boats—in this country, at least—at the time the Winslow was designed.

Regarding the torpedo-boat destroyers, the designs prepared in the department cannot be referred to any particular type. They will be of the oval form, largely adopted by the French. In addition to coal abreast the machinery, there will be the protection of 12½-pound nickel-steel plates over a portion of the deck, and on the sheer strake. The forward conning tower is of one-half-inch nickel-steel plates. The vessels carry a battery of two 12-pounder and five 6-pounder guns, with two long torpedo tubes, mounted on the midship line. Two cutters, one whaleboat, and two folding boats are to be carried.

An important and somewhat novel feature of all the destroyers is the introduction of bilge keels, decided upon as the result of experience at sea with even the largest of our torpedo-boats, which have been found to wear out the crews in a very few days, principally by excessive and lively rolling. These are the boats that will be expected to keep the seas in the future, and the fitting of bilge keels was thought to be important. Bidders were inclined to shirk them, because they were considered an uncertain factor in the high speed required. They were retained in all contract specifications, however. In both the torpedo boats and destroyers, the wood has been required to be fire-proofed, and its use reduced to a minimum. The vessels will be lighted throughout by electricity and fitted with searchlights.

The Chesapeake, the practice vessel for the Naval Academy, is now being constructed at the Bath Iron Works. She will fill a long-felt want at the Naval Academy, where for years past the cadets have had to make their practice cruises on obsolete types of vessels. The vessel will be fitted with a modern battery and a complete installation of steam pumps, electric, distilling, and refrigerating plants, and also a steam apparatus necessary for auxiliary purposes.

When Mr. Hichborn finished reading his paper there was a lively discussion. Many present did not favor the monitor type. Some thought that the vessels should be built even smaller, until Capt. Wise arose in defense of this style of warship and spoke of the good qualities of the Puritan.

OTHER PAPERS READ.

A paper by William P. Stephens, editor of Forest and Stream, on "The Steam Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary," was read. Mr. Stephens said that the yacht had proved very useful in the recent war. The accommodations required by the average yacht owner somewhat unfitted the boat for fighting purposes. He described a new style of yacht, with accommodations for magazines and armament. He said that it was obviously to the interest of the Government to encourage the building and use of such yachts, but the co-operation of the Government and the yacht owner was hardly practicable. The yacht in warfare, he said, was indispensable.

The following papers were also read: "Tests of the Strength of a Longitudinal Bulkhead Separating Two Engine Rooms," by Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, United States Navy; "An Electrically Operated 150-Ton Revolving Derrick," by Walter A. Post; "Stability of a Battleship Under Damaged Conditions," by Prof. Cecil H. Peabody; "Methods of Testing Water-tight Bulkheads in the United States Navy," by Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Smith, United States Navy.

A short discussion was opened on the following subject: "Under the circumstances of the blockade at Santiago, which was the more economical method of maintaining the boilers in readiness for immediate action—banking the fires or keeping them spread but very thin?" It was the general opinion that it was best to keep the boilers ready for immediate action, as in the waters outside of Santiago there was no anchorage owing to the great depth, and the ships had to be kept in motion to keep their positions.

Lewis Nixon, manager of the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabeth, N. J., presented a resolution, which was carried unanimously, providing that the general public be invited to write papers on the subject of life saving at sea, and that these papers be sent to the society, which would select two and read them at the next annual meeting. Mr. Nixon said that the matter of life saving at sea had not advanced since the early ages.

NEW MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

In the evening the annual banquet was served at Delmonico's. Nearly 200 members of the society were present. The chair was occupied by President Griscom. The tables were prettily adorned with the National colors and flowers in great variety, and were illumined by candles, which burned in sticks that were entirely hidden by hundreds of tiny American flags. The list of toasts was as follows: "The President of the United States," by all standing; "The Navy," J. M. Belford; "The Commercial Marine," ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont; "Marine Engineers," Charles Ward of Charleston, West Va.; "The Chief Engineer," Passed Assistant Engineer Walter M. McFarland, United States Navy; "The Naval Architect," Lewis Nixon; "The Naval Militia," Capt. J. W. Wilkie.

Ex-Senator Edmunds was interrupted during his address when he spoke of "the time when Great Britain was mistress of the seas."

"She is to-day," cried a voice.

"No, she is not," Mr. Edmunds exclaimed with warmth, "the United States is."

He spoke of the necessity of a market for our products, and stoutly maintained that the place for American commerce, with ships and wise men to man them, is in the eastern coast of Asia.

After describing the favorable location of the Philippines as in the heart of the tropics and favorably situated for the extension of American commerce in the East, the speaker urged the necessity of trying to induce the American Government to build, control, and operate the Nicaragua Canal as a way for the largest ships of war and commerce, and at the same time disputed the right of any corporation to open or own such a passage to the Pacific. He advised his hearers to use all their influence with their representatives in Congress to push to a successful termination the Nicaragua Canal, assuring them that, following its construction, the United States would eventually control the commerce of the world. He spoke of the great hold which England has gained in Egypt since the opening of the Suez Canal, contending, by way of illustration, that England had no more desire to abandon Egypt than has the United States to give up her foothold in Cuba. This sentiment called for wild applause. Had the Nicaragua Canal been constructed, the speaker argued, there would have been no necessity for the battleship Oregon's undertaking a 15,000 mile trip around the Horn in order to take part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago. Mr. Edmunds said he saw no reason why the United States should not build and maintain a commercial marine equal, if not superior, to any in the world.

To-day the members of the society will visit the Bethlehem Iron Works at South Bethlehem, Penn. They will see the manufacturing and testing of armor plates and the forging of crank shafts and big guns. A firing test at completed armor plates will also be witnessed.

POWDERLY ON IMMIGRATION.

The Commissioner General Makes His Annual Report and Suggests Improvements in the Laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Commissioner General T. V. Powderly of the Immigration Bureau, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, gives the total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year as 229,299, a decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1897 of 1,533. Of the whole number, 135,775 were males and 93,524 females; and 10,737 came into the United States through Canada. During the year, 3,030 were debarred. One hundred and ninety-nine were returned within one year after landing.

Of the total number of steerage passengers arrived during the year, 54 were actors, 59 artists, 153 clergymen, 12 editors, 43 engravers, 37 lawyers, 223 musicians, 81 physicians, 136 sculptors, 288 teachers, 47 accountants, 1,469 bakers, 1,032 barbers, 1,152 blacksmiths, 150 brewers, 1,074 butchers, 2,904 carpenters and joiners, 706 dressmakers, 2,635 mariners, 1,371 masons, 1,604 miners, 741 painters, 972 seamstresses, 3,229 shoemakers, 3,826 tailors, 1,182 weavers, 5 bankers, 836 cooks, 16,243 farmers, 1,188 grocers, 52,531 laborers, 4,402 merchants, and 23,656 servants.

The total arrivals of male immigrants during the present fiscal year are slightly in excess of those for the year next before it, and it is fair to assume, the report states, represent a more desirable class, since those from European countries show an increase of 2,730, while those from other sources, principally Asiatic, exhibit a decrease of 2,602. It appears again that although there has been a diminution in the total immigration, yet in respect of their means of immediate self-support the arrivals for the present year are more desirable, for they exhibited to the examining officials $3,852,077, an amount in excess of that shown in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of $310,836.

The Commissioner suggests an amendment to the laws excepting immigrants shown to be afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease from the right of appeal or of a hearing before the board of special inquiry. He also recommends that the head tax be increased from $1 to $2, and that the act which prohibits the expenditure of a great sum for immigration purposes at any port than shall have been collected at that port be repealed.

Mr. Powderly states that the naturalization laws of the United States have been repeatedly violated, and, in his opinion, each arriving immigrant when admitted to the United States should be provided with a landing certificate, setting forth the name, age, sex, birthplace of the immigrant, Government to which allegiance is due, the port from which the vessel sailed, the name of the vessel, the line it belongs to, the port at which it arrives, and the date of landing. The immigrant, the Commissioner General thinks, should be instructed by means of a circular to retain the certificate for presentation when applying for naturalization papers. He recommends that a record of the facts stated in the circular as to each immigrant, to be known as an Immigrant Directory, be kept for each fiscal year by the Bureau of Immigration. An act of Congress authorizing such a course of procedure and requiring of the alien presenting himself for naturalization to produce such a certificate, or a duplicate from the immigrant directory, it is suggested, would facilitate the work of the courts, and go far toward preventing the issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers in future.

The Commissioner General expresses the belief that the figures given of the arrival of immigrants through Canada represent only a part of the actual immigration through that country, and he suggests as a remedy the enactment of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain points along the border to be sole ports of entry to this country of transatlantic and transpacific immigrants, and of all Canadians who shall not have resided in Canada for at least five years prior to their migration to this country. It would be possible under such provision, he says, to abolish the present official stations on Canadian soil, and transfer the officials now so placed to this side of the boundary, locating them at such points as the Secretary shall designate, where buildings could be erected for the accommodation of immigrants pending examination, as at the seaports of the United States.

CONSUL GENERAL AT BERLIN.

Frank Mason of Ohio, Now Stationed at Frankfort, Named to Succeed the Late Julius Goldschmidt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day there was some discussion of appointments to Consular positions, and two appointments were decided upon.

Frank Mason of Ohio, who has been Consul at Frankfort, Germany, both during the present Administration and the Harrison Administration, has been selected to succeed to the vacant Consul Generalship at Berlin, caused by the death of Julius Goldschmidt, and Richard Guenther of Wisconsin is to succeed Mason at Frankfort.

Mr. Guenther represented one of the Wisconsin districts in Congress some years ago, and his celebrated "Paregoric" speech was one of the features of the debate on Col. Morrison's horizontal reduction tariff bill. Subsequently, during the Harrison Administration, he served as Consul General to Mexico.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE POISONED.

Zinc Works in Aspen, Col., Pollute a River—One Death Reported.

CARDONDALE, Col., Nov. 11.—Six section men employed on the Rio Grande Railway have been poisoned by drinking water from the Roaring Fork River, and two are in a critical condition. A child, which died in convulsions, is believed also to have been poisoned. An analysis of the water showed that it contained much arsenic and other poisonous minerals.

These come from the new concentrators at Aspen, in which zinc ores are treated, the talings being dumped into the river. Hundreds of people in the valley, who used the river water for domestic purposes, are ill, and many cattle have died after drinking the water. Ranchers are taking steps to stop the pollution of the stream.

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NEW YORK AND LONDON.

NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE.

Attorney General Hancock Holds that the General State Law Is Applicable in This City.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Attorney General Hancock has written an exhaustive opinion on the question asked by the State Civil Service Commission concerning its powers and duties as far as they relate to the civil service of the City of New York, especially in view of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. Leet vs. Charity Commissioner Keller.

The Attorney General, in his opinion, holds that it was "the very clear and apparent intention of the Legislature that the act of 1898 should be applied to all the cities of the State." He cites the declaration of the Court of Appeals in the Leet case, and seeks to show that, viewed from any standpoint, the court decided that the general statute "must be considered as applicable to the City of New York upon the expiration of" "three months after March 31, 1898."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Joseph K. Weaver, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged.

Major Lewis Balch, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Meadville, Penn., as Chief Surgeon of the Second Brigade, Second Division.

First Lieut. William J. Pardee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report at Fort Logan, Col., for examination for promotion.

The Commanding General, Department of Puerto Rico, will convene such Boards of officers, from time to time, as may be necessary, for the examination of officers serving in that department, to determine their fitness for promotion.

The following officers will report at Madison Barracks, New York, for examination for promotion: Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. James A. Goodin, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Andrew W. Brewster, Ninth Infantry, (Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers,) First Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. James W. Clinton, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Fred L. Munson, Ninth Infantry.

The following officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United tates: Major Frank Boyd, Surgeon, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Waldo E. Gibbs, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; Chaplain K. C. Hayes, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. D. S. Humphreys, Assistant Surgeon, Third Mississippi Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Fred W. Salley, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Charles E. Lehman, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Capt. J. Edward Dupont, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. C. W. Westmoreland, Third Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

Major George R. Fowler, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will report to the Commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Paul Clendenin, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now on duty with the Seventh Army Corps, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon, Second Division, of that corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis A. Holliday is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, New York, and will proceed to Washington.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustave C. Theme is relieved from duty at Huntsville, Ala., and will proceed to his home, Baltimore.

Major Ezequel De La Calle, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps and will proceed to Havana and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade for assignment as sanitary inspector.

Major William M. Wallace, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Huntsville, Ala., vice Lieut. Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, Fifth Cavalry, relieved.

Major Henry S. Turrill, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., vice Major Charles M. Gandy, Brigade Surgeon.

Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 15.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, Subsistence Department, now under orders for duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Havana, will report to the President of the board for the location of camps for the United States troops in the Island of Cuba, to relieve Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Navy.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan is ordered to the New Orleans.

Assistant Engineers L. K. Kenower, J. Quilty, and C. F. D. Rollings are honorably discharged.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Petrel arrived, Nov. 10, at Shanghai.

Solace arrived, Nov. 10, at Caimanera.

Leonidas arrived, Nov. 10, at Washington.

Supply arrived, Nov. 10, at Brooklyn.

Texas arrived, Nov. 11, at New York.

Newark arrived, Nov. 11, at Tompkinsville.

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PHILIPPINES VERY FERTILE

Report by Gen. Whittier on General Conditions and Trade Possibilities in the Islands.

SOIL WILL PRODUCE ANYTHING

Chances for the Profitable Investment of Capital Numerous — Currency, Opium, and Admission of Chinese Grave Problems.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Charles A. Whittier, Brigadier General of Volunteers, now Collector of Customs at Manila, under date of Sept. 19 last, has submitted a report of his observations upon the condition of things in Manila and the Philippine Islands, and suggestions as to methods to be pursued pending any permanent occupation of the country which may be decided upon. He says:

"The most important questions are the currency, revenue, (including the cedula, or head tax,) opium, and the admission of Chinese. These are very grave questions, and cannot be decided under a brief consideration.

"The currency question is even more important than in the United States. It must be remembered that Mexico was the business channel for these islands for 250 years, that all efforts to remove this dollar and substitute another have failed, notwithstanding a law of the Spaniards forbidding its entrance, and the same way in the East our trade dollar was a failure, and was withdrawn. In Hongkong the English dollar sells at a discount upon the Mexican.

"There is but one bank of issue here, the Banco de Filipino. Owing to its advances to the Spanish Government of some $1,700,000, it is in a shaky condition. Efforts in a mild way to bolster it up have up to this time kept it alive. The two other banks, the Hongkong and Shanghai and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are very strong.

"The business people have accustomed themselves to the notes of the Filipino Bank as a medium of exchange and found them a great convenience in place of the cumbersome method of handling silver dollars. It would create a financial revolution to attempt to substitute in a moment any currency in the islands to replace the present one, save that National banks of the United States of America, chartered under some new form of law, on the basis of the existing currency, would be useful and profitable.

"Revenue and Taxes.—The cedula, or head tax, which has given an income of $6,000,000 a year, has been a most unpopular measure. It has varied from $3 (formerly $5) per head to $37.50. Complaint mainly comes from the lowest class. Many people of good judgment here think that a reduction to $2 would be satisfactory and might be tried for a year. The higher classes do not seem to find their rate onerous. Advocates of the 'single tax' might make a strong case in these islands. I think the main revenue of the British Government in India is derived from the land tax. It is worthy of consideration here.

"Opium.—The Spanish practice was to sell the monopoly of the importation of this. The last concessionaire was the Captain of the Chinese, who paid about $550,000 for the privilege for three years. The compiler of the new regulations, without knowledge of this addition to the revenue, has placed the tax (par 35) at 2 pesos for 100 kilos, equaling about 220 pounds. This has been modified by the Governor General here to 6 pesos per pound. This change will lead to increased smuggling, at which the Chinese are most adroit. It will be difficult to prevent this, even with the use of the great vigilance and expense. The English in Hongkong derive a great revenue from 'farming the privilege,' as was the practice here.

"Manila, of course, is a very small portion of the Philippine Islands, or even of Luzon. No one who has not gone beyond the limits of the town can have any idea of the wealth, fertility, and resources of the country. It has happened to me to be the only officer (save one companion of mine) who has made any investigation of even the adjacent country.

"On Saturday, Sept. 3, I went over the line of the Manila Railway, 123 miles in length, running northward from Manila to Dagupan. The country three miles out from Manila is occupied by the insurgents for the whole distance. The line is in fair order, telegraphic communications, destroyed in many places, probably requiring a month for their restoration. The line has opened and developed a country of most extraordinary fertility. Rice is the principal product; much sugar, a small amount of indigo on the northern part of the line; possibilities of cotton, coffee, and almost anything.

"The stations are at short intervals, in accordance with orders from the Spanish Government, which subsidized the line. I have never seen a country of such splendid productive power. For the first 100 miles almost all of it is under cultivation. From there to the terminus a different and prettier country, with high cocoanut palm trees of a rare beauty, but not yet so much cultivated as that to the south.

"With new extensions and lines contemplated on the Island of Luzon, say, first, Manila to Batangas, south; second, Dagupan to Loag, north; third, a branch, Gerona to Alliaga, eighteen miles, tobacco district, added productive power and wealth would be imparted to the island.

"A week later I went up the Pasig River to the Laguna, extraordinary fertility of soil being again the marked characteristic, and a possibility for the acquirement of large estates if we control the country, and if good titles can be assured.

"The Islands to the south, of which Panay, (Iloilo being the principal port and the second of the islands,) Cebu, Samar, Mindanao, and possibly the Sulu, or Jolo archipelago, should be investigated as soon as our relations with the Spanish should permit. I am exceedingly anxious to make this journey under the auspices, and at the invitation of English merchants, thoroughly acquainted with the islands. If one-half they say of the richness of these be true, it would be a most valuable acquisition to the United States.

"The inhabitants are unique; the natives clean and clever; the Chinese more active and persevering; all beasts of burden accustomed to little in the way of pay or food or shelter; we pay a house servant who works most satisfactorily $10 a month, equaling $4.70 of our money, he furnishing his own food. The irruption of our army raised wages temporarily, to the great disturbance of the merchants here, but things are about restored to their normal basis, and should continue so unless some ill-considered change of the prevailing currency occurs.

"The Custom House receipts during our incumbency, twenty-four working days, amount to $606,000. With the increase of industries contingent upon our occupancy, they should amount within two years to $8,000,000 a year at least.

"Mining explorations and ventures promise very well, especially in coal and iron. Capital may be profitably employed in the operation of banks, cotton mills, paper mills, ice factories, breweries, inter-island shipping and trade.

"Few of our people consider that all of the customs here are radically different from those of the United States; you cannot upset the habits and traditions of two centuries in two weeks. The Oriental will for a long time yet prefer rice and opium to pie and baked beans.

"'Festina Lente' should be the rule of our conduct. Celerity should be contempered with cunctation.'"

REBELS TAKE NEGROS ISLAND.

Now Besieging Iloilo, Capital of Panay and Second Largest Port in the Philippines.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Advices have been received at the office in this city of the Philippines Commercial Company saying that the insurgents have taken the Island of Negros, one of the Philippine group, separated by narrow channels from Panay and Zebu.

It is also announced that they are besieging Iloilo, the capital of the Island of Panay, and the second largest port in the Philippines.

E. W. Hardin Back from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Among the passengers on the steamer Belgic, which has arrived from Japan and China by way of Honolulu, is E. W. Hardin of Chicago, who went to Manila as the special Commissioner of the Treasury Department to report on the resources of the Philippines. Mr. Hardin has completed his mission, and is now on his way to Washington. He stated that words failed to convey an adequate idea of the gallant work performed by Admiral Dewey and the men under him, and in the Orient America is now looked upon as a great power. Mr. Hardin has collected considerable data as to the

A MYSTERIOUS POISONING.

Man Found Dead in a Freight Car at Waverly, N. J., a Rich Man's Son.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 11.—At Waverly a dead body was found early this morning by William Terry, the Night Car Inspector of the Pennsylvania Railroad at that point. The County Physician at first thought that death was due to a bullet wound in the back of the head. When an autopsy was made, however, the supposed bullet wound was found to be a superficial cut, and death was caused by paris green.

The dead man was identified here to-night as James Kelly, eighteen years old, son of a wealthy grocer and contractor of Plainfield. The father identified the body. Before starting here, Mr. Kelly caused an arrest to be made.

Young Kelly left Plainfield, according to his father, on Wednesday morning to come to Newark. Charles Froelich was with him. Thursday morning Froelich visited Mr. Kelly and handed him a revolver, which he said he had taken from his son. He said young Kelly was sick from a drug in Newark, and that he had left him at Broad and Market Streets.

This evening Mr. Kelly said Froelich again called on him with a copy of a Newark paper, containing the story of the finding of the body. This story told the supposed facts as the police then believed them. Mr. Kelly at once became satisfied that the body was that of his son, and visited the Plainfield police, and after a consultation it was decided to place Froelich in custody.

The absence of money from the clothing of the young man is thought to indicate foul play. The theory of the police is that the young man was first drugged and then poisoned and that he was robbed while drugged, but knew who drugged him, and that he had to be killed to conceal the crime.

$5,000 DINNER TO THE POOR.

A Wealthy Smelter of Denver to Celebrate His Birthday in That Way.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 11.—Mr. Simon Guggenheim of Philadelphia, member of the house having the largest smelting plants on the continent, located in Mexico, Philadelphia, and Denver, the latter being the home of this gentleman, has decided to celebrate his wedding anniversary by giving the poor of Denver a Thanksgiving banquet.

He has wired "Parson" Tom Uzzell of the Blake Street Tabernacle to prepare a feast to cost not less than $5,000, to which all the poor of the city are to be invited. It will be given in the largest and best hotel in the town.

OUR TRADE WITH THE WORLD.

Details of Great Reductions in Imports and Increase in Exports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The details of the reduction of $113,000,000 in our imports and of the increase of $123,000,000 in our exports in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1898, are shown by the monthly summary of commerce and finance just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

To every grand division of the world we have increased our sales, while at the same time we have decreased our purchases from every grand division except Asia and Oceanica.

To Europe we increased our sales from $568,805,159 to $666,986,539, while our purchases were cut down from $332,394,948 to $240,883,714.

To North America our sales increased from $94,842,860 to $108,931,837, while our purchases fell from $84,511,466 to $76,048,519.

To South America our exports increased from $24,871,545 to $25,323,942, while our imports from that part of the world fell from $78,656,642 to $63,513,873.

To Asia and Oceanica our exports increased from $15,784,340 to $34,495,382; our imports also increased from $85,004,867 to $88,259,960, this being mostly due to an increase in imports of raw silk for use in the factories of the United States.

To Africa our sales increased from $11,934,338 to $13,555,077, while our imports decreased from $8,186,980 to $6,674,827.

UNION TRACTION COMPANY SUED

Metropolitan Trust Company Wants to Foreclose a Big Mortgage.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 11.—Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Chancery Chambers, to-day heard argument in a suit brought by the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York against the Union Traction Company of New Jersey to foreclose a mortgage for $1,000,000 on the general property of the defendant corporation.

The traction company was incorporated in November, 1894, for the construction of a trolley line from Arlington to Cherry Hill, a distance of fifteen miles, but only eight miles of the road was completed. The authorized capital of the company was $1,500,000, and on Nov. 26, 1894, the stockholders decided to issue and sell coupon bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, which were purchased by the Metropolitan Trust Company. The latter was secured by mortgage and a deed of trust on franchise, contracts, buildings, machinery and other property.

In December, 1897, the complainant claims that $257,000 became due from the traction company for interest, which amount was never paid. In January of this year the traction company became insolvent, and William M. Johnson was made receiver. According to his report, the trust company claims that the premiums are a scanty and insufficient security for the payment of the mortgage.

The complainant asks that the defendant corporation be decreed to pay to it the amount due on the bonds and mortgage, together with costs, and that, failing to do so, the defendant and all persons claiming under them may be foreclosed from all equity of redemption to the mortgaged premises.

Resign from New York University.

It transpired yesterday that William Allen Butler and John E. Parsons, the two oldest members of the Council of New York University, have handed in their resignations. The resignations are the sequel to the report of a majority of the Council and Medical Committee and Faculty touching the right of the university to retain the medical college laboratory conveyed by the Trustees to the university. A suit is now pending, brought by the Trustees, to recover the laboratory on the ground of a violation of the agreement and trust on which it was conveyed to the university. It is understood that Messrs. Butler and Parsons hold that, irrespective of the question of legal title, the university cannot hold the property.

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Men's Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Shafter and Other Witnesses to be Heard by the Commissioners in New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A telegram from Gen. Dodge, Chairman of the War Investigating Commission, announces that he will reach Washington to-morrow. It is expected that all the members will be here by Monday, and that the work of the commission as a whole will be then resumed with vigor. Several witnesses will be examined here, and the inspection of the reports made by the heads of the various bureaus of the War Department, which was interrupted by the Southern trip, will be resumed.

It is expected that after a week's work in this city, the commission will proceed to New York, where many witnesses will be examined. The charges in connection with Camp Wikoff will be closely inquired into while in New York, as will the criticisms of the Santiago campaign and the method of transporting troops. Gen. Shafter will probably be among the witnesses heard in New York.

NEW JERSEY MURDER CASE.

United States Supreme Court Hears Arguments as to Edward Clifford.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day heard arguments in the case of Edward Clifford, under sentence of death for the murder of W. J. Watson in Hudson County, N. J., in 1896. The case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the Federal Circuit Court, which refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus, and its settlement will decide the constitutionality of New Jersey's law concerning struck juries. The case was argued for Clifford by W. D. Daly and for the State by J. S. Erwin.

THE HADSELL WILL CONTEST.

Administrator Appointed for the Estate of the Chicago Philanthropist.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The contestants to the will of Orlando D. Hadsell, whose recorded bequest of possible thousands to the poor children of the city filled many a small heart with joy, will have an opportunity to prove to the Probate Court their assertions that the estate of the wealthy eccentric is being wasted and diverted from its real owners.

To-day the formal protest of the heirs to the further proceedings in the probating of the document was filed, and a petition was presented to the court by Attorney Edward Maher asking that Mrs. Fisher, the former clerk of Mr. Hadsell and one of the beneficiaries under the document, be ordered to make an accounting of all the property belonging to the estate now in her possession.

The objections to the probating of the will were based on the ground "that the paper purporting to be the will is mutilated, erased, changed, and altered, and is neither properly signed nor witnessed."

Upon the whole matter being laid before him, Judge Kohsaat appointed P. H. O'Donnel to take charge of the estate as administrator.

AMERICAN PRIESTS FOR MANILA.

Difficulties Under Which Spanish Clergymen Labor in the Philippines.

HONOLULU, Nov. 2.—Father Dougherty, the Paulist who went to Manila on the staff of Gen. Merritt, returned by the Arizona and went on to the coast by the City of Columbia. Father Dougherty remarked while here that, with stable and honest government in the Philippines, great advances will be made by the people in all that go to make good citizens.

"The troubles there which brought on the rebellion," he said, "had their foundation in inequitable and grinding taxation, fomented by intrigue in Spanish Government circles. There was also mutual distrust between the Spaniards and the Filipinos, which was used for personal ends by men of both nationalities.

"The troublous times that have lasted so long in the Philippines have driven priests from all over the islands to Manila. The result is that there are such large numbers of them there as to make them a very noticeable part of the population, a number far in excess of the needs of the Church there, which is leading to a popular feeling of contempt for the priesthood."

Father Dougherty hopes to secure three or four American priests of a high order of intellectual capacity and zeal to go to Manila and minister to the American soldiers and the population other than Spanish and Filipinos which is pouring into the newly conquered territory. Their labors, he thinks are needed in the barracks and hospitals.

Under present conditions and those which will prevail for some time Spanish priests cannot perform this work. The Archbishop will not put any obstacles in the way of the Americans, but will, in fact, give them his aid and probably a church conveniently situated for their work.

Fire in Highland Park.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 11.—The factory of the P. Carter Bell Company, manufacturers of chemicals, in Highland Park, was destroyed by fire to-day. A bucket brigade did good work in preventing the destruction of the Lorenzo Volkert property, adjoining. The loss to the Bell Company will be about $20,000. The fire is believed to have been started by spontaneous combustion.

Mason of High Degree Stricken.

John R. Walker, fifty years old, of 50 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, fell senseless last evening on the City Hall elevated station platform and was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon MacNair said that Mr. Walker was suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. On the patient's person was found a Freemason's emblem showing that he had received the thirty-third degree. His condition is serious. Mr. Walker was first taken to the Oak Street Police Station, as it was thought he was under the influence of liquor or a drug.

Rev. Charles Schweikert Ordained.

At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last night, Charles Schweikert was ordained to the ministry. The Rev. George H. Ferris of Tarrytown preached the sermon. The Rev. William H. P. Faunce made the prayer of ordination, and the charge to the candidate was given by the Rev. Clayton S. Cooper of Lynn, Mass. The Rev. Charles Schweikert is a graduate of Colgate University. He finished his theological course last June at the Newton Theological Seminary. He has charge of the religious work of the Armitage House, 243 West Forty-seventh Street.

Diplomatic Colors.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Books blue and books yellow: The Figaro publishes a note on the colors of the official volumes communicated by different European Governments to Parliament and the nations. The Yellow Book which France circulates is the brochure coming from the French Foreign Office; it is destined for the use of the Chambers, the embassies, and the press. About 2,000 copies are issued in the publication, but they are not on sale for the nation. French usage differs from the English in this respect, and throws a heavy burden on the press. The Temps, for instance, lately found it necessary to print a special page devoted to the Yellow Book on Fashoda. The German Chancery publishes White Books for the Reichstag, but only on colonial questions, while Italy binds in green and Greece in red. Austria and Russia are, says the Figaro, without analogous documents, and the United States Government contents itself with a simple communication made to Congress in relation to foreign affairs. "On dit," says Diderot, "qu'il y a des couleurs amies et des couleurs ennemies." In the case of these official bindings one can only say with regret that whether blue, yellow, red, green, black, or white, they have never formed a general harmony yet.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Is the best remedy for bronchitis. It relieves the troublesome cough at once, effects an easy expectoration and cures in a few days. Price 25c. at all druggists.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

About 2,600 Meetings Are to be Held by Baptists in This City During January.

A WORK OF EVANGELIZATION

Committee of Prominent Clergymen Appointed to Arrange the Plans—Ministers from Other Places Will Attend.

Baptists of this city are making plans for about 2,600 meetings to be held during the month of January. The meetings are to be held to deepen the spiritual life of present members, to secure new members, and incidentally to prosecute an educational campaign.

For several weeks the problem of New York evangelization has been under consideration by Baptists, and at one of the Monday ministers' meetings, at which the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon presided, a number of prominent clergymen offered suggestions as to the best method of conducting the work. The weight of these suggestions seemed to be that work in individual churches is preferable to evangelical mass meetings held in centrally located auditoriums. The outcome was the appointment of a committee, composed of ministers from each of the boroughs of the city, to decide upon the matter. This committee made its report, and it was adopted this week. It was to the effect that every Baptist church, mission, and place of worship in the city shall hold evangelical meetings every evening except Saturday during the month of January.

The committee has decided that each pastor is to be left to conduct the meetings in his church in his own way, and that on each of the five Monday afternoons in the month meetings shall be held in central locations. Ministers from other cities will be invited to take part in these meetings, and the young people will be employed in canvassing different neighborhoods, and personally inviting people to come to the churches.

A member of the committee said yesterday concerning this undertaking: "We are surprised and delighted at the heartiness with which the recommendation of our committee is received. We believe not a Baptist church in the greater city will fail to hold these meetings. The plan is the best that we can think of, and we believe is far better than the holding of one large central meeting. Our object is to save the unsaved in our congregations and Sunday schools and to reach with the Gospel the non-churchgoers of this great city."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Nov. 20.

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SUBJECT—Manasseh's Sin and Repentance. Second Chronicles, xxxiii., 9-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.—I. John, i., 9.

Manasseh had good reason, as we saw last week, to be very proud of his father, Hezekiah, but, as we shall see this week, Hezekiah had no reason to be proud of his son, Manasseh. Neither had Hezekiah any reason to revere the memory of his father, Azah. But if Hezekiah had lived his happiness would undoubtedly have been more dependent upon the career of his son than upon that of his father. It is a splendid legacy for a young man to have a good father, but it is vastly more important to himself, to his father, and to the world about him, that his father has a worthy son. If the sons are not wiser and better than the fathers, there is not much hope for progress in the world; the golden age of a Hezekiah will be very apt to be followed by the dark age of a Manasseh.

When Hezekiah turned to the wall in his sickness and prayed that his life might be spared, Josephus says that one cause of his anxiety "was the consideration that he was childless, and was going to die and leave his house and Government without a successor of his own body." This is not confirmed by the Scriptures, but it is implied; for they make no mention of any sons of Hezekiah until the birth of Manasseh, and when Isaiah reproved him for his treatment of the embassy which came from Babylon, they record that he spoke then of sons which should yet be born to him. (II. Kings, xx., 18.) Probably therefore Manasseh was given him in answer to an earnest longing for an heir, and he was named "Manasseh," which means literally, "causing forgetfulness," (Young,) as a token of joy at his birth.

According to a tradition of the Jews, (Stanley,) Hezekiah soon after his recovery married the daughter of Isaiah. Her name was "Hephzibah," (2 Kings, xxi., 1.) "The Delightful," (Stanley,) or, more literally, "My delight is in her," (Isaiah lxii., 4, margin.) Manasseh was their first born—possibly their only son. Probably he was brought up with the careful, loving, indulgent attention usually given to such sons. But his after career shows that it did not have any immediate effect for good, for he had the peculiar distinction of being worse than even either Ahab or Ahaz. He also had the solitary peculiarity of being the one who broke away from the most powerful and best of influences to work an amount of iniquity never before conceived of, and yet of being the one who repented and was restored. In the New Testament, the penitent thief upon the cross stands as a monument of God's restoring grace. In the Old Testament Manasseh is his counterpart. Thus in both the old and the new dispensations there is a witness to testify that the grace of God can reach the most extreme cases, but in each there is only one, that none may recklessly presume upon God's mercy.

MANASSEH'S DOWNFALL.

Left at the early age of twelve, without his father's counsel and example, the law of spiritual gravitation inherited from Adam, like the law which governs the mountain stream, naturally led to a moral downward flow. But in this case, to this natural law there was added the impelling force of thoughtless and idolatrous companions both old and young. Heathenism had only been restrained, not changed, by the determined action of Hezekiah. On his death it began at once to again assert itself with new power, and it quickly obtained an influence over the young King. It was fashionable, it made the King's Court like that of other Kings, it gratified the tastes and cravings of the natural man, and it imposed no restraints that were irksome. So we find Manasseh early led into all that it demanded, and he soon showed himself to be a willing instrument for the work of the most hardened offender.

The Scripture record of his conduct is, "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, after the abominations of the heathen, whom the Lord cast out before the children of Israel. For he built up again the high places which Hezekiah, his father, had destroyed, and he reared up altars for Baal and made a grove as did Ahab King of Israel, and worshipped all the host of Heaven and served them. And he built altars in the house of the Lord; he built altars for all the host of Heaven in the two courts, and he set a graven image of the grove that he had made in the house of the Lord. And he made his son pass through the fire and observed times and used enchantments, and dealt with familiar spirits and wizards." (Second Kings, xxi., 2-8.)

"All the strange rites of the surrounding nations were practiced with an ardor before unknown. So bold an intrusion of paganism could not but involve a displacement of the true worship. Before this time the two forms of worship, when they had existed in the Kingdom of Judah, had flourished side by side. Even Athaliah had not ventured to supersede the Temple ritual." But now "the name of Jehovah is said to have been erased from all public documents and inscriptions. Only here and there, in this struggle for life and death, faithful voices were lifted up. A reign of terror commenced against all who ventured to resist the reaction. Day by day a fresh batch of the Prophetic Order were ordered to execution. From end to end of Jerusalem were to be seen the traces of their blood. (Second Kings, xxi., 16.) It was in this general massacre that, according to a Jewish tradition of which, however, there is no trace either in the sacred books or in Josephus, the great Prophet of the time of Isaiah, now nearly ninety years old, was cruelly slaughtered." (Dean Stanley.)

The testimony of Josephus is, that Manasseh "showed himself in his manners most wicked in all respects and omitted no sort of impiety; for he was so hardy as to defile the Temple of God, and the city, and the whole country; for by setting out from a contempt of God he barbarously slew all the righteous men that were among the Hebrews; nor would he spare the prophets, for he every day slew some of them till Jerusalem was overflown with blood."

GOD'S WARNING.

But God did not leave him unwarned—He "spake by His servants, the prophets." (Second Kings, xxi., 10.) The names of these "prophets," however, are not given to us. In Second Chronicles xxxiii., 19, they are referred to as "the Seers" or "Hozai." (Margin.) In the Revised Version their declarations are said to be "written in the history of Hozai." But who "Hozai" was—if an individual—has not been revealed. Their message, however, has been recorded. "Because," they said, "Manasseh, King of Judah, hath done these abominations and hath done wickedly above all that the Amorites did, which were before him, and hath made Judah also to sin with his idols; therefore, thus saith the Lord God of Israel: Behold, I am bringing such evil upon Jerusalem and Judah that whosoever heareth of it both his ears shall tingle. And I will stretch over Jerusalem the line of Samaria and the plummet of the house of Ahab; and I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish—wiping it and turning it upside down. And I will forsake the remnant of Mine inheritance and deliver them into the hands of their enemies; and they shall become a prey and a spoil to all their enemies." (Second Kings xxi., 11-14.) All this was directed "to Manasseh and to his people: but they would not hearken." (Second Chronicles, xxxiii., 10.)

This was the turning point in the history of Judah. Not even the righteous reign of Manasseh's grandson, Josiah, could recover the nation. Although it is said of Josiah, "like unto him was there no King before him, that turned to the Lord with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his might, neither after him arose there any like him" (Kings), it is added of the Lord turned not from the fierceness of His great wrath, wherewith His anger was kindled against Judah, because of all the provocations that Manasseh had provoked Him withal." (Second Kings, xxiii., 25-26.) "Though Moses and Samuel stood before me," said the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah the prophet, "yet my mind could not be toward this people; cast them out of my sight and let them go forth. And it shall come to pass, if they say unto thee, Whither shall we go forth? then thou shalt tell them, Thus saith the Lord, Such as are for death, to death; and such as are for the sword, to the sword; and such as are for the famine, to the famine; and such as are for the captivity, to the captivity. And I will cause them to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth, because of Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah, King of Judah, for that which he did in Jerusalem." (Jeremiah xv., 1-4.)

Thus God visits "the iniquity of the fathers upon the children." (Ex., xx., 5.) But at the same time He "will by no means clear the guilty fathers." (Ex., xxxiv., 7.) The punishment of Manasseh came surely and heavily upon him, for "the Lord brought upon them the captains of the host of the King of Assyria, which took Manasseh among the thorns and bound him with fetters and carried him to Babylon." (Verse 11.) His feet were bound with fetters; his hands with manacles, and a ring, to which a cord was attached, was passed through his lips or nostril to lead him by it, as men led a wild beast." For "this is the meaning given by the latest authorities to the word translated—among the thorns." (Geikie.)

ESAR-HADDON, KING OF ASSYRIA.

This Assyrian King was Esar-haddon. He was a favorite son of Sennacherib. When his father was slain by his brothers, "Adrammelech and Sharezer" (Second Kings, xix., 37,) he at once gathered an army, and driving the parricides from the country, established himself upon the throne. He "appears, by his monuments, to have been one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, of all the Assyrian monarchs." (Smith's Dict.) Having made himself master at Babylonia, Nineveh and Babylon were alternately his capitals. He thus literally fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah (Second Kings, xx., 16-18,) in the captivity of Manasseh.

How long Manasseh was held a prisoner or how he was treated is not now known. But in his case we see the legitimate effect of trial upon the ungodly, as we saw last week its effect upon the godly; increase of faith and strength to the one and repentance and prayer to the other, when they are duly "exercised thereby." (Hebrews, xii., 11.) As he sat in his lonely prison house, like the prodigal in the "far country," Manasseh "came to himself." He saw himself and his sin, and his God, as he had never seen either before. Then probably the early teaching of his father and mother came to his mind, and, like the publican, he cried out, "God be merciful to me a sinner." (Luke, xviii., 13, R. V. margin.) If the "prayer" alluded to in Second Chronicles, xxxiii., 19, is the one recorded in the Apocrypha, he evidently turned to God in true penitence and faith.

This is the prayer: "O Lord, Almighty God of our fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and of their righteous seed, who hast made heaven and earth, with all the ornament thereof; who hast bound the sea by the word of Thy commandment; who hast shut up the deep and sealed it by Thy terrible and glorious name; whom all men fear, and tremble before Thy power; for the majesty of Thy glory cannot be borne, and Thine angry threatening toward sinners is importable; but Thy merciful promise is unmeasurable and unsearchable; for Thou art the most high Lord, of great compassion, long suffering, very merciful, and repentant of the evils of men.

"Thou, O Lord, according to Thy great goodness, has promised repentance and forgiveness to them that have sinned against Thee, and of Thine infinite mercies hast appointed repentance unto sinners that they may be saved. Thou, therefore, O Lord, that art the God of the just, hast not appointed repentance to the just, as to Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, which have not sinned against Thee, but thou hast appointed repentance unto me that am a sinner, for I have sinned above the number of the sands of the sea.

"My transgressions, O Lord, are multiplied—my transgressions are multiplied, and I am not worthy to behold and see the height of Heaven for the multitude of mine iniquities. I am bowed down with many iron bands, that I cannot lift up mine head, neither have any release, for I have provoked Thy wrath, and done evil before Thee; I did not Thy will, neither kept I Thy commandments; I have set up abominations, and have multiplied offenses.

"Now, therefore I bow the knee of mine heart, beseeching Thee of grace. I have sinned, O Lord, I have sinned, and I acknowledge mine iniquities; wherefore I humbly beseech Thee; forgive me, O Lord, forgive me, and destroy me not with mine iniquities. Be not angry with me forever, by reserving evil for me; neither condemn me into the lowly parts of the earth. For Thou art the God, even the God of them that repent; and in me Thou wilt show all Thy goodness; for Thou wilt save me, that am unworthy, according to Thy great mercy.

"Therefore I will praise Thee forever all the days of my life; for all the powers of the heavens do praise Thee, and Thine is the glory for ever and ever. Amen."

The second shows that his prayer was heard and his repentance accepted. He was not only given liberty, through the generosity of Esarhaddon, or because of his death, but he was restored to his throne. A new life for himself, an earnest effort to undo all that he had done, and an humble walking with God marked all the rest of his days. Had he lived in a later age he would have said with St. Paul, another monument of grace, "I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might show forth all long suffering, for a pattern to them which should hereafter believe on Him to life everlasting." (1 Timothy, i., 16.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the relations between Hezekiah and Manasseh as father and son?

What were probable circumstances of Manasseh's birth and name?

Who was Manasseh's mother, and with whom in the New Testament is he contrasted?

How is Manasseh's character explained?

What is the Scripture record of his conduct?

What does Dean Stanley say of his persecution of the prophets?

What is the testimony of Josephus?

How and by whom was he warned, and with what result?

What proof is given in the Scriptures that this was the turning point in the history of Judah?

How was Manasseh punished, and by whom?

What was the effect of his punishment?

What are the main features of his prayer?

What does the sequel show, and what is said of his after life and testimony?

A Perfume

greatly in demand in society—Lundborg's Vio-Violet.

A SERVICE OF CONSECRATION.

Church of Visitation, Brooklyn, to be Dedicated To-morrow.

The new Church of the Visitation, Verona and Richard Streets, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. William A. McGuirl, President of the Catholic Young Men's National Union of America, is rector, will be dedicated to-morrow. The ceremony of consecration will be held at 11:30 o'clock, Bishop McDonnell officiating. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock a solemn vesper service will be given, the preacher on this occasion being the Rev. Martin Carroll, rector of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Williamsburg.

A chorus of fifty mixed voices, selected from the choirs of Brooklyn churches, will render the music at the dedicatory service.

This new edifice takes the place of the old church, which was destroyed by fire in July, 1898.

A Church Anniversary.

Special exercises will be held, beginning to-morrow and continuing through Wednesday, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Faith Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, will preach a historical sermon at the regular morning service to-morrow. In the afternoon the Sunday school will hold anniversary exercises. Several speakers will address the congregation on the history of the church in the evening, the chief address being made by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, former President of Union Theological Seminary.

Christian Endeavorers to Meet.

There is considerable activity in Christian Endeavor circles at this time of the year. All of the districts have held their annual meetings, and plans for the year's work are being put into operation. The annual meeting of the entire New York City Union, comprising all the societies, will be held Thursday evening, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. This is the most important meeting of the year, as new officers will be elected and reports of the annual work will be read.

Church Notes.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I., has called to its rectorate the Rev. Charles S. Burch, who is at present engaged in educational and missionary work in the Diocese of Western Michigan.

The formal dedication of the new St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church, at King's Bridge, will occur to-morrow. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Bishop Edward G. Anderson in the morning at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce will preach the second in his series of "Sermons to Students" to-morrow evening at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West Forty-sixth Street. His subject will be: "How Science Helps Faith."

"What Is that in Thy Hand? or, God In the Small Things of Life and in the Business Life," will be the subject of the Rev. J. F. Carson's sermon in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

A social mission under the auspices of St. Michael's Chapter will be held in St. Michael's Church, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, to-morrow evening, to continue until Sunday, Nov. 20. Addresses will be made each evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss.

At the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Madison Street, Brooklyn, services are to be held during the coming week in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, will deliver a historical sermon to-morrow morning.

The first of a series of addresses on "Morality in the Drama," by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, will be given to-morrow evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The opening address will be on the subject, "The Pulpit and the Stage."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, will preach to-morrow morning the second of a series of sermons on "Great Questions." His subject will be: "What Are We to Believe Concerning God?" In the evening his subject will be, "The Lessons Autumn Teaches." The church will be decorated with Autumn leaves.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

National Meeting Opens with Large Attendance—Miss Willard Missed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention began to-day. The opening session was devoted to appointment of committees and to the annual memorial services for deceased members. Most of the memorial addresses referred to the death of Miss Frances Willard.

In the afternoon reports were presented and short talks were made on various topics relating to the work of the union.

The attendance is large, and the big auditorium of the People's Church, where the convention meets, was filled with delegates and visitors all day, while the hallways, class rooms, and lecture rooms were a scene of active work in the interest of many branches of the work.

Christmas Gifts for Troops at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The 17th of the present month will be the last date upon which the folks at home may send Christmas presents to the soldiers in Manila through Government agency. The Quartermaster's Department has chartered a steamer which will leave San Francisco on that date and this will be the last steamer to reach Manila before Christmas. Persons wishing to forward goods to friends in the army at Manila must cause the same to be delivered free of charges to the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, properly directed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Shall the Meek Inherit the Earth?" The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. & 68th Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. William Kirkus at Evensong at 8 P. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Martin's communion service, 10:30, sermon by Dr. Houghton; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; anthems of Mendelssohn and Calkin.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner

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REMEDIES FOR CROKERISM.

CROKER will never get out of his own accord. He must be thrown out by some stronger rival, some aspirant for his place and power who is powerful enough in Tammany itself to displace him. Anybody who knows what are the sources of CROKER'S power in Tammany Hall knows that this will be difficult.

Tammany is not a political but primarily a business organization. Its chiefs are after money, its captains are after places with salaries, and its rank and file are after jobs and wages. The power of the City Government gives all three classes what they want, and all three get what they want whether a Republican or a Democrat sits in the executive chair at Albany and at Washington. The business ends of Tammany are perfectly served when there is a Tammany Mayor in the City Hall. After that Presidents and Governors are dispensable luxuries.

There is therefore no grief or disappointment in Tammany over the loss of the Governorship. They all know that CROKER did it, but they will not rise up and disfellowship him for that. They simply don't care. But if on other grounds chiefly some rival of CROKER'S can stir up disaffection in Tammany, can draw his supporters away from him, split the organization, and beat him with the larger half, there will be an end of him. We think it improbable that this will happen.

Nor is there just at present any evidence that a new organization, like the County Democracy, will be formed to bring together Democrats who cannot stand Crokerism. Where is the organizer and leader? He must be a politician of first-rate capacity, he must be a very regular Democrat, and he must be willing to devote practically his entire time to politics. If there is such a Democrat, he would do his party and the city a service of inestimable value if he would organize the Democratic Party of the City of New York, of the whole big city, and bring into the organization the greater part of the more than 300,000 Democrats who are voters in the city, leaving the local organizations of the boroughs to hunt the loaves and fishes, the big organization to take jurisdiction of all elections involving the principles and policy of the Democratic Party. But this is a counsel of perfection. A few years ago a plan of this general nature in opposition to Tammany was under discussion. The originators of the movement ate several excellent dinners together, agreed that Tammany was bad, talked informally of many plans, all of great beauty, and disbanded. Gentlemen who went with the unselfish and ethical intent to reform politics as a disinterested public service seldom get further than that. Ambition is the flame that can raise the clear spirit to scorn delights and live laborious days and nights in politics. Personal ambition joined to high character and great abilities may yet furnish forth a deliverer and a leader for the Democracy of New York, now at the mercy of a traitorous boss.

Meanwhile the Democrats up the State can keep CROKER out of State politics. They work hard and faithfully all the year in their local organizations; they go to Syracuse and deferentially accept the candidates the Tammany chief picks out; then they go back home and do more hard and faithful work through an arduous campaign, only to find on election night that the Tammany boss has betrayed them and defeated their party by an offensive display of despotism and brutality in New York City. We should think the country Democrats would know how to put a stop to that sort of thing. They can localize CROKER if they can't dislodge him.

THE "POPULAR INDORSEMENT."

It pleases the more narrow partisan organs of the Republican Party to claim the result of the Congressional election as a popular indorsement of Mr. MCKINLEY'S foreign policy.

Had that policy been made a direct issue in the canvass, the reduction of the Republican majority from 57 to 15 is a result which might warn rather than encourage Mr. MCKINLEY.

The policy was not made a direct issue for two reasons. One was that until within a very few days of the election Mr. MCKINLEY had not given the country any distinct information as to what his policy was upon the most important pending question, the Philippines. Even after the American Commissioners at Paris had submitted a demand for the surrender of all the islands to the United States, that demand was represented from Washington as still open to discussion. It has not yet been put before either the conference or the country as an ultimatum.

The second reason why the policy thus tardily and not explicitly announced was not made a direct issue is that the Democratic Party did not oppose it. A vote for a Democratic Congressman was not necessarily a vote against the policy nor was one for a Republican necessarily in favor of the policy. As a matter of fact, there are many Democrats who support an extreme policy and many Republicans who do not.

Again, the heaviest losses of Congressmen by the Republican Party took place in New York, thirteen districts, and in Pennsylvania, seven districts. In each of these States a particularly strong effort was made in the State canvass to shove aside ugly State questions by strenuous advocacy of expansion. If Mr. MCKINLEY'S policy is to be taken as an issue, the result in these two States electing more than one-sixth of the House, was adverse to it.

In the light of these facts, it is the duty of the President to disregard the advisers who try to persuade him that the country overwhelmingly demands extreme expansion. It is his duty, without reference to party interests, to seek to determine what is necessary, honorable, and wise in regard to the Philippines, and to present that policy to the country not as a Republican policy, but as National, asking on it the sober judgment of the people. They have not divided on the subject yet on party lines, and if Mr. MCKINLEY is wise and courageous and faithful they need not do so.

A DUBIOUS PROGRAMME.

The New York Press gives the following as one of the features of the "legislative programme" which is being framed by the Republican leaders, to be carried out when Col. ROOSEVELT becomes Governor:

"The creation of a Metropolitan Police Department, or State Constabulary, for the metropolitan district, which district probably will comprise the six Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Westchester. The police to be organized on a military basis, with military discipline in force, and one non-partisan Commissioner in charge. Major AVERY D. ANDREWS, an independent Democrat, is spoken of for this position. The Bureau of Elections to be a separate bureau in the Metropolitan Police Department."

The fatal objection to this scheme is the interference from Albany. The separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department and the establishment of a single head for a thoroughly organized and disciplined force form a policy that has commended itself to the soundest and most experienced public men of this city, both Democrats and Republicans. It ought to have been accomplished in the charter, and would have been if there had not been a great deal more politics than statesmanship in the commission that devised that amazing conglomeration. Though there has been a good deal of nonsense talked about a "military basis" for the police—a policeman's duties being in many ways radically different from those of a soldier—yet there are certain military qualities that are necessary and could be developed to advantage in a police force. And the virtue of a "non-partisan" head for the police force, if one can be got, no one will deny.

But this city does not wish and will not take, if it can help it, any police system under a head to be appointed from Albany, for the one conclusive reason that for such a system no one can be held to responsibility. It might be good; it might be very bad; it would be subject to change and to abuse, and whatever the inefficiency or corruption of it might be, there would be no adequate remedy. We shall not believe, unless we are forced to do so, that Col. ROOSEVELT will give countenance to any such unsound and dangerous scheme. He knows New York, its needs and its capabilities. He knows that if a fair chance is given its people to manage their own affairs they will do the work far better than it can be done from Albany. He is not likely, with all his experience and common sense, to give his approval to the treatment of the city as if it were a conquered province unfitted for self-government. And he is a shrewd enough politician to know that it would be ruin for his party to take such a course.

GEN. MILES'S REPORT.

The report of the General commanding the army is of more interest this year than it has been for the full generation that has elapsed since 1865. For it is the report of a war, and it contains the recommendations of the commanding General in view of the lessons taught by that war.

In the first place, Gen. MILES succeeds in showing that if his recommendations, made when the war with Spain became imminent, had been attended to, the army would have been nearly as well prepared for war as the navy, although the fact that the navy is always mobilized and always on a war footing gives it a great advantage at the outset. The force for which Gen. MILES asked was far less than Congress authorized numerically, but it would have been a much more effective fighting force. The Summer campaign in Cuba was not contemplated by Gen. MILES, and was, indeed, forced upon the country by the unexpected action of Admiral CERVERA. But when it became necessary, the expeditionary force would have been, according to the General's letter of April 15, in such a condition that, upon landing on foreign soil, every company, battery, regiment, brigade, and division "would have been fully supplied and equipped to render effective service."

The amateurs in the War Department, and especially the amateur at the head of the War Department, thought the preparations for the campaign could be better managed by amateurs than by professionals. They disregarded the advice of the General in Chief, and proceeded to prepare the hideous scandals with which the country is familiar and disgusted. But Gen. MILES has at least cleared himself, and in clearing himself has cleared the line of the army from any complicity in these scandals or any responsibility for them.

But the past, even the immediate past, is useful only in the lessons it may teach for the future. Congress increased and reorganized the army last April, without taking the counsel of anybody who knew anything about the matter. It did the work very badly. The ridiculous assumption with which it started—that amateur soldiers are as good as professionals—has been completely overthrown. Not a single regiment of militia, says Gen. MILES, was in condition to take the field. We fought the war with the regular army which we had at the beginning of it, and which was really all the effective fighting force that we had at the end of it. By great luck and the weakness of the enemy we won. But it will not do to trust either. For the purpose of a National police and much more for the purpose of National offense, the army is far too small. The General's own estimate of the necessary increase is so moderate that it may be safely taken as a minimum. One soldier for every thousand of the population is a ratio which would seem ridiculously small in a military nation, and yet it would give us an army three times as large as the regular army we had before the war with Spain. As a military training school, as the nucleus for a greater force, as the "first line" of defense in case of war, it is the least we ought to have, without reference to the employment of native auxiliaries in the garrisons of our new dependencies. If its own mistake is as clear to Congress as it is to American citizens outside of Congress, Congress will authorize this additional force and will at the same time take order that its efficiency shall not be impaired by "politics."

LEWIS AND KNOWLES.

Everybody has observed with gratification that "HAM" LEWIS of Washington will not decorate the Fifty-sixth Congress by his membership. This gratification is not wholly or mainly due to the fact that HAM occupies the bad eminence of the greatest blatherskite in the Fifty-fifth. His perversions of the English language have been frequently picturesque, and in any case a butt is a useful appendage of a deliberative assembly, and relieves the strain of discussion. It is not the flamboyant fatuity of HAM that makes his retirement a matter for congratulation. It is his stupid malignity as exhibited last April in an attack upon the officers of the regular army. That attack was promptly resented at the time by every decent and intelligent American citizen. It is now recalled with even more resentment because in the interval the regular army of the United States, and the regular army alone, has once more saved the country from defeat and shame. Patriotic Americans have even less patience now with his attack upon the army than they had when it was made. Hence it is that such Americans congratulate the State of Washington upon declining to be longer represented by HAM, and agree that nothing in his public life became him like the leaving it.

But HAM was not the only sinner, and he ought not to have been the only sufferer. There is a curiosity from South Dakota, FREEMAN KNOWLES by name, who represents that Commonwealth in the Fifty-fifth Congress, and also, it seems, is again to represent it in the Fifty-sixth. Though he may not partake the picturesque fatuity of HAM, he is fully entitled to stand with him, if not above him, as a reckless slanderer of the army. In the debate on the reorganization of the army KNOWLES said that he had served in the Army of the Potomac for three years and more, and he added this wonderful remark:

> The regulars were a hiss and byword in the mouth of every soldier. If we wanted to say that a regiment was absolutely worthless we said they were of no more account than the regulars.

Considering the actual record of the regulars in the civil war, it seems that KNOWLES must have invented this slander, and that "we" never "used to say" anything of the kind. But it is possible that some volunteer recruits might have made ignorantly contemptuous remarks about professional soldiers, though they learned better when they ceased to be recruits. However that may be, the insult of KNOWLES to the army remains in The Congressional Record. Now that the regular army has fought the campaign of Santiago and demonstrated anew that it is not only useful but absolutely indispensable, and that it is composed of as brave and faithful soldiers as ever lived, it is interesting to see what KNOWLES will do about his insult. If there is a single spark of manliness in the man he will take an early opportunity of rising to a question of privilege and eating his false and slanderous words. If he has not the manliness to do that it is possible that he might have the manliness to repeat them, in some place where he is not protected by his parliamentary privilege. The result would be satisfactory, we have no doubt, to lovers of truth and decency, if he should venture upon repeating them, say, to Major Gen. A. R. CHAFFEE.

What does EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., think of CROKER'S capacity as a party leader?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Theological controversy," says The Churchman, "has in the past been noted for its religious zeal and its irreligious bitterness," and then goes on to rejoice over the fact, several times noted in this column, that the comparatively small amount of such bitterness as now remains is steadily decreasing. Men no longer waste much time in the discussion of questions which, from their very nature, can never be finally settled, and churchmen have lost the habit, and in great measure the inclination to back up argument with force, and to burn antagonists whom they cannot convince. "People are beginning," declares The Churchman—and for "are beginning" it might have substituted "long ago began"—"to seek points of agreement rather than points of difference in the minds and views of different thinkers, and the charitable allowance of complete liberty of speculation has resulted from this disposition." Explanation of the mental change which has freed the educated man of to-day from the narrow virulence of the earlier controversialists is found, first, in the spread of real knowledge which has destroyed confidence in wide and positive generalizations, and in the greater practicality of modern thought. "Knowledge and wisdom make men humble, and the arrogance of the ancient controversialist cannot exist nowadays excepting in the shadow of ignorance and inexperience." Of course, it never did exist, except when favored by that shadow, but The Churchman's meaning is clear enough, and perfect accuracy marks its statement as to the disdain with which earnest people turn at present from "the straw-splitting and theory-spinning of theological dogmatists."

—Our amiable contemporary, The Sun, in explaining yesterday the election of ADLER to the Assembly in the Eighth District of this city, said: "He buys school books for all the poor children in the district." When the new reporters and editors of The Sun become familiar with this city they will learn that school books have been provided free for children here for many decades.

—When the defenders of "faith cure" in any one of its protean forms have been driven from all other points of defense they invariably retire to what may be called their inner citadel—the undeniable fact that patients die oftener than now and then even when they are treated with all the care and skill commanded by the regular practitioners. For instance, E. A. KIMBALL, a leading light of "Christian Science" in Chicago and an apostle chosen by MARY BAKER EDDY herself as a person well qualified to explain and diffuse the doctrines of that remarkably shrewd and successful exploiter of human credulity, showed no discomposure this week when his attention was called to the case of HAROLD FREDERIC. "It is the fashion with some people," he said, contemptuously, "to make much ado over an isolated failure. In the course of time, as 'Christian Science' is more thoroughly understood and manifested, this habit of discriminating against the 'Christian Scientist,' while ignoring the fact that thousands die daily under medical treatment, will disappear, it being an eccentricity of an ignorant sense of the whole business. All of these Coroners' verdicts are procured by the medical monopoly, which has so long dominated legislation, but there has never been a conviction that has not been set aside by the Supreme Courts." Mr. KIMBALL'S vicious stab at sane and reputable doctors is not worth notice, but there is a deceptive show of logic in what he says about "discrimination," and hence that part of his statement is not beneath discussion. The allegation of injustice, however, is easily met. The "Christian Scientists" are not denounced, at least by thinking critics, on the ground that they do not make men and women immortal. That death awaits us all is a so well recognized fact that "an occasional failure" to cure by spell and incantation does not prove, and is not held to prove, that spells and incantations are useless. The basis of complaint against these mercenary charlatans is that they glory in their abysmal ignorance and reject methods of demonstrated efficacy in favor of those which are condemned by reason and experience alike. Real science claims only to delay the inevitable, and when the inevitable comes it is not humiliated or abashed. But it adapts means to ends, and demands and receives, even in case of what the false science calls "failure," the respect due to intelligent and energetic endeavor. The difference is immeasurable.

—At first thought it might seem as though the height of crass absurdity had been reached by the Cuban editor who announced to his countrymen that, "as they have wiped out the Spanish Navy, so, if necessary, they can wipe out the navy of the United States, or, for that matter, the navies of the world." Not a few facts were ignored by the maker of that statement, and he showed a good deal of courageous contempt for the ridicule of unsympathetic foreigners, but what is his "nerve" when compared with that of the home-staying Spaniard who has just ordered Admiral CAMARA to hurry with his fleet to Cadiz, in order that with it he may impress the German Emperor? As a joke, colossal though somewhat pathetic, that fleet is, indeed, deserving of admiration, but the Kaiser is desperately lacking in the sense of humor, and, unless we are much mistaken, his emotions, as he gazes at CAMARA'S ships, will not be soothing to Spanish pride or profitable to Spanish interests. They may be fine ships for certain purposes, but, as everybody knows, all they did while the war was on was to transfer a lot of money from Spain's reluctant Treasury to that of the Suez Canal Company. Neither at home nor abroad was this achievement regarded as an inestimable service to an imperiled fatherland, and there is not the slightest chance that Emperor WILLIAM will forget a single detail of Admiral CAMARA'S remarkable expedition if the continued existence of that officer's fleet is forced upon his attention. Spain errs seriously in exhibiting to her possible ally the remnants of her strength. Her one hope lies in creating an impression of utter helplessness. A nation at the very point of death has, sometimes, attractions which are lacking in those still able to fight for life. The Kaiser's visit to Cadiz may well be one of the times.

—In the course of some recent comments on Mr. KIPLING'S last poem, The Chicago Times-Herald protested that it was absurd to find an allegorical meaning in "The Truce of the Bear." And it told why. "Any bear hunter," the Chicago man began, evidently drawing upon a large stock of personal adventures in the outskirts of his noble city, "any bear hunter could tell these overwise critics of the feeling of pity they [sic] have experienced when a bear about to be shot assumes that pleading attitude and expression, little less than human, by raising upon its hind legs with uplifted paws and tottering unsteadily toward its foe." This seems like a reasonable argument against the allegory theory, and at least one "overwise critic," who frankly confesses that his bear lore is purely academic, might have been tempted to regret, and possibly to recant, his own hasty interpretation of the poem, had not somebody on The Denver Post taken the matter up and asserted in choicest Coloradese that the Chicago expert didn't know what he was talking about. "Some experience in that line," we read, "prompts this writer to say that the feeling that permeates a hunter's breast when a bear rises upon its hind paws and advances toward him is not one of pity, but an irresistible desire to close the interview and hit only the high places in the landscape in retiring from the scene." As Mr. CROKER would say, it is now "up to" Mr. KIPLING. Chicago sustains him, Denver contradicts him. It would ill become a mere Atlantic coaster to mingle in the coming fray.

—Inventors of flying machines, even those among them whose creations were most enamored of the safe and solid earth, will take new heart now that the sanity of their hopes has been verified and warranted by the Government. Until comparatively recent years it was almost as disgraceful to aspire to navigation of the air as it still is to see the sea serpent. Such an ambition branded its possessor as a particularly typical specimen of the genus crank, to be derided for attempting the obviously impossible, and to be condemned for wicked waste of his time and his money. Of late the flying-machine men have been in somewhat better repute, but remnants of the old contempt continued to hang about them. Now the last shred of it will probably disappear. The authorities at Washington have decided to take them seriously, to the extent of $25,000 at least, and that will have a very quieting effect on the general public. An appropriation of real money is not to be laughed at.

A FRIEND OF MR. CROKER'S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been struck with the amount of venom shown toward Mr. Croker as contained in the letters to your valuable paper, and in the interviews had with men presumably of prominence in this city. Although to some extent a stranger in New York, I have yet followed the workings of Tammany under the guidance of Mr. Croker, and have so far been unable to understand to what cause this feeling is assignable. Perhaps some of your correspondents can enlighten me.

I have considered, all things being understood, that Mr. Croker stands to-day as the greatest exponent of political generalship, showing more actual statesmanship in the manipulation of his campaigns than any other man before the public. As a proof of this consideration, and of his greatness, contemplate the course of action of his opponents within the last few weeks; how the chief intellectuals of the opposing party have interjected into what should have been a clean-cut and manly fight harsh, hysterical, and maudlin meanderings; and how not only have the timeservers of the great worker of darkness in dark places tried to substitute personalities for principles, in making mean and contemptible charges, to be spoken quickly as timefillers only; but that now "to be cut in the house of his friends" after a defeat, more honorable than victory, by those who have arrived at some prominence only by the good influence of their chief.

Why is it that to-day we seem to be losing our chivalrous grip, and act toward, and speak of our political opponents in the most disparaging of terms? Is anything and has anything ever been gained by such a course of action? But rather is not the straightforward, manly manner of fighting, containing the true ring of a whole-hearted man, striving at every "ditch" for the success of the party, to be more admired and honored?

Again, I affirm without fear of contradiction, except from opponents, whose words always tend to confirm a conviction founded on fact, that Mr. Croker is, as a public citizen, a clean fighter, and a strategist for the good of his party, an honor to this great and greatest to be—City of New York.

I fully appreciate the fact that to Mr. Croker no word of apology from me or any other is necessary to the public for his course of action. I am impelled, however, as a lover of a straight and manly fight and fair play in all things, to remind those who seem bent on a continuous outpouring of vituperation that there are numerous citizens of New York, in good standing to whom "this thing gets kind of wearisome," and also to suggest that those who are continuously "throwing mud" must of necessity have dirty hands.

R. GRAHAM-WOODWARD.
New York City, Nov. 11, 1898.

LESSONS FROM THE ELECTION.

To The Editor of the New York Times:

I draw three conclusions from the results of last Tuesday's elections in the various States:

First—The people were anxious to show their appreciation of the brilliant victory over Spain, and not having opportunity to vote directly for "the man behind the gun" in every instance, they did the next best thing and voted for the Republican Administration. Were it not for the awful blunders of the War Department it would have been a Republican landslide. Minor and local issues were lost sight of, except in some instances, where splitting of ballots shows a desire to punish certain offenders or heir representatives—as in Brooklyn.

Second—The people were carried away with the insane notion that this country was destined to be a missionary to go out into all the world and preach the gospel of democracy to every creature by grabbing everything in sight in the shape of territory. Impassioned by the glamour of a great victory over a European nation, with hearts filled with avarice and greed, with a wild yearning for a position among nations like that of the British Empire, with its countless colonies, armies, and navies, the American people rushed to the conclusion that a Republican vote meant all this, and they gave it without mature thought, study, and deliberation. It is a sad mistake, in my opinion, and the party which carries out this policy will some day be terribly rebuked at the polls.

Third—Bryanism, so called, will be the issue in 1900. The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed or readopted, Bryan will be the candidate, and the Democratic Party will reverse the verdict of 1896. This is my calm, unbiased judgment, and I say it with all respect to the many honest leaders and the many able gold-standard, independent papers like THE TIMES and The Brooklyn Eagle, who differ with me.

Had the war questions been eliminated from the campaign entirely I think the Democracy would have almost doubled her vote everywhere, save, possibly, in some of the Eastern States, like our own. Silver will not down! "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." EUGENE V. BREWSTER.
Brooklyn, Nov. 10, 1898.

The Formulas of Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the Dreyfus case, the statement has been made that the French do not agree with the English and Americans in recognizing the absolute expediency of justice in all judicial decisions. While this conclusion may be rather more extreme than the facts justify, the following incident from Montaigne (Book III., Chapter 13) affords a curious illustration of the extent to which the interests of the individual were subordinate to those of the State in France three centuries ago.

"This happened in my time. Certain persons were condemned to death for murder, and their sentence, if not pronounced was at least confirmed and formally presented. At this point the Judges were informed by officers of a neighboring minor court that they held certain prisoners who confessed to having committed this murder, and whose testimony presented indubitable evidence of their guilt. A deliberation followed as to whether it was expedient to interrupt or defer the execution of the sentence given against the first prisoners; the Judges considered the novelty of the precedent and its effect in weakening the authority of subsequent judgments; they held that the sentence had been legally delivered and the Judges deprived of authority to reverse their decision. In a word, the poor devils who had been condemned were sacrificed to the formulas of justice." V. S. C.
Brooklyn, Nov. 11, 1898.

Foreign Interference Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the recent uprising of the Indian and the constant trouble with our colored citizens (?) in the South, not to mention the inhuman treatment of our troops in the late argument with Spain, it would seem that it was about time for some country of superior civilization (and armament) to interfere and prevent any more territory falling into our hands and to rescue those already under our barbarous rule.
REPUBLICAN.
New York, Nov. 11, 1898.

Where Were the Good Citizens?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is surprising in looking over last Tuesday's election results to find what had become of the good citizens of this great State on that day, and what had become of their vote. Where a party does wrong it always gets a rebuke at the polls, but at this election it seems the Republican Party was upheld for its wrongdoings. Here were three vital issues to defeat any party which had passed them—the Raines law, giving vice a wider scope than it ever had before; the force bill, and the canal frauds. Any one of them would have beaten the Democratic Party by an overwhelming majority if it was the party that passed them and made them laws. I am fully convinced now from the result of the election that the Republican Party, like the King, can do no wrong. A DEMOCRAT.
New York, Nov. 11, 1898.

HOW TO MAKE WAR.

From The London Times.

The story of the stratagem by which Bismarck goaded France on to the fatal declaration of war in 1870 has been recently related with exultant cynicism in the pages of Dr. Busch's diary, as that indefatigable chronicler took it down from the old Chancellor's own lips. The characteristic letter which we publish to-day deals with an earlier crisis in the destinies of Prussia and of Germany, of which the secret history has not yet been so fully written. The letter is one addressed by Bismarck to Gen. Edwin von Manteuffel, the Prussian Governor of Schleswig, on June 9, 1866—i. e., a few days before the outbreak of hostilities between Prussia and Austria—and it shows the same inflexible determination not to allow his adversary any chance of escape from the meshes woven by his bold and astute statesmanship. The war of 1866 was as indispensible a preliminary to the reorganization of Germany on the lines which Bismarck had laid down for himself as the war of 1870 was afterward necessary for the completion of his task. In both cases the real object of his policy was by no means to avert war, but to choose his own moment for it and then to render it inevitable, while, if possible, leaving to his opponent the odium of the last irretrievable breach.

So much seems necessary as an introduction to the letter in which the great statesman, with characteristic vehemence, gives expression to the bitter disappointment of his secret hopes. The following is a close translation from the original German:

Berlin, June 9, 1866.

Excellency: Aware of the conviction you expressed to me on the occasion of the recent confidential Austrian (Gablenz) peace negotiations, to the effect that on every political, military, and financial ground we ought at once to accept the issue of war, wherever it offers itself, I felt satisfied that my telegram foreshadowing your instructions would induce you to act in the above sense, and I looked forward to important news in the course of yesterday. The announcement of the mutually friendly tone of the musicians in the military chasse-croisé is not in the least attuned to the spirit in which we expected here the news of the first cannon shot. You say that the occupation would perturb the public mind as an act of violence, and I reply to you with Devereux, "Friend, now is the moment to make a noise," and if we do not, then not only do you upset the whole European scheme out of military courtesy toward Gablenz, but you will not find a soul in the army, except the Wurtembergers, who will understand your attitude. Every three days cost us two millions, and we cannot stand that for long, for we do not live like the Austrians, at the expense of our creditors. Every three days mean a reinforcement of 5,000 federal troops for the Austrians. The wind is favorable for us all over Europe to-day. Everybody expects us to act, thinks it natural to-day that we should act. Eight days hence that may no longer be the case. Three days ago we communicated the inclosure to the friendly courts, and now we are being interpellated by them with regard to our campaign of courtesies in Holstein.

In view of all these circumstances, I had hoped you would even have played a little "York" there. But now you have the King's precise orders to act, and if you do not carry them out as speedily as the requirements of our general policy demand, you will, in my opinion, do serious injury to Prussia. If we fall back into the morass of half measures and of the condominium, it will be difficult for us to find at the right moment so favorable a casus belli as the present one. If the possibility of an honorable peace were thereby promoted, I should heartily rejoice. But all hope of that has disappeared; the Vienna people are merely playing with us until they and their allies are ready, in order then either to strike or to represent us as seeking a quarrel, as soon as the impression now produced in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg by their breach of faith shall have passed away. Some utterances of Gablenz's brother lead me almost to apprehend that the provocatory measure of summoning the Diet will be withdrawn before Monday, and then we lose the most striking proof that we are justified in taking action. Either the treaty of Gastein is violated or is not violated. If it is not, we have no right to march into Holstein. If it is, we have equally the right to go further. Every one now believes the latter, at home and abroad, and even in Vienna. If we wait, the Austrian lying press will regain the upper hand. I have just received reliable information from South Germany to the effect that Austria is not yet ready with her own armaments, and that orders have, therefore, been issued from Vienna for Gablenz to temporize and be friendly.

I shall, thereupon advise his Majesty that, apart from the occupation of Holstein, which you will surely have carried out before this reaches you, we should summon Gablenz to evacuate as soon as the Diet meets on Monday. If the Diet decides to proclaim Augustenburg it will be your business to prevent this, by force if necessary. Otherwise you fail to maintain the King's rights. I hope, however, to obtain for you before Monday evening, if you desire it, the positive order to compel the evacuation of Holstein by the Austrians.

I must close. Excuse the hasty style of my letter, but your telegram this morning shattered my nerves, and now the reaction has set in. I inclose what was written on the 5th to Goltz. He has already spoken in this sense to the Emperor Napoleon.

In great haste, but in old friendship, yours, VON BISMARCK.

Reluctantly I did it, so long as I was still left a choice; now necessity drives, doubt vanishes; I fight for my head, for my life.—(Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod, Act III., Scene 10.)

NUGGETS.

At a Fashionable Church.

Mrs. Grump—The church was just crowded. Many people were turned away.

Old Grump—What was the matter; weren't their clothes good enough?—Indianapolis Journal.

She Knew the Ropes.

Agitated Young Bridegroom (immediately after the ceremony)—Serena, shall—shall I—shall we—shall we kiss?

Self-Possessed Bride (her third experience)—It is my usual custom, William.—Germantown Telegraph.

Only Partially.

Algy—You say she only partially returned your affection?

Clarence—Yes; and that's what I'm kicking about. She returned all the love letters, but retained all the jewelry.—Boston Journal.

The Whole Thing.

A man named Smith robbed Railway Agent Smith of Hunter's Creek, Mich., of some express packages, was arrested by a constable named Smith, was tried before Judge Smith and sentenced, and was taken to the penitentiary by Deputy Sheriff Smith. The Smiths seem to be pretty near the whole thing in that neck o' woods.—Denver Post.

A PREDICAMENT.

From The Washington Star.

A dirge for the era of doubt and suspense
When the portals of youth slowly close!
When paths that seemed easy grow tangled and dense
And hope now and then takes a doze.
A dirge—not too sad—for that pitiless age
When all startled you gaze o'er the scene
And discover you're neither a lad nor a sage;
That you're merely betwixt and between.

You're not bald enough to command the respect
Which to scalps well denuded is due;
Your gray hairs encounter unfeeling neglect
Because they're so dolefully few.
The boys will not hail you as one of their clan,
While the old fellows, sleek and serene,
Still laugh at your troubles and call you "young man"
When you're merely betwixt and between.

There are laughter and lights in the years left behind;
There are laughter and lights still ahead;
But the journey grows weary and long as you find
The loneliness where you are led.
Oh, better the infant who gnaws at a ring
Or Methuselah stately, I ween,
Than the man who must bow as they mock him and sing,
"You are merely betwixt and between."

NORWAY DEFIES SWEDEN

Motion for a Separate Flag Without the Emblem of Union Passes the Storthing.

WANTS A NATION'S RIGHTS

Long and Stubborn Constitutional Struggle Between the Two Sections of the Kingdom May End in Civil War.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 11.—The Storthing to-day adopted a resolution to introduce a purely Norwegian flag, without the emblem of the union with Sweden.

Since the beginning of the year the stubborn Constitutional struggle between Norway and Sweden has very often caused the European press to predict civil war in the peninsula at no distant day. The rupture, however, had been steadily growing since Nov. 13, 1895, when King Oscar II. appointed a commission of seven Swedish and seven Norwegian members of Parliament to examine the Act of Union (Riksakt) of 1815 and to suggest amendments calculated to obviate future friction.

The commission brought in four reports last Spring—a majority and minority report for each nation—documents which, between them, discussed a multitude of thorny questions without suggesting what the King considered an acceptable solution in any single instance. Two important points upon which the Norwegian Commissioners insisted were a separate Consular Service and the display at legations and embassies of the ancient Norwegian as well as the Swedish national standard.

It will be recalled that according to the Peace of Kiel, in 1814, Denmark ceded Norway to the King of Sweden in almost the character of a province. The Norwegians rebelled and attempted to raise the Danish Prince, Christian Frederick, then Governor of Norway, to the Norwegian throne. The King of Sweden imposed his rights by force of arms and Prince Christian, who had actually been elected King by the Storthing, was forced to abdicate. Since that time, although the wealth and intelligence of the Norwegians have constantly increased, they, as a nation, have had no voice in international affairs.

Although the Storthing as a domestic legislative body is beyond the control of the King, its procedure in defiance of the sovereign is slow. The resolution adopted yesterday by the Storthing in order to prevail in face of the King's veto must be adopted by three Diets in succession. March 13, 1896, a bill was passed by the Odelsthing—one of the houses of the Storthing—providing for the recognition of a separate flag for Norway. This bill at the time failed to pass the Storthing.

ENGLAND AND WEI-HAI-WEI.

Some Provisions of the Treaty by Which the Naval Station in China Was Acquired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Mr. White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, has supplied the State Department with a copy of the treaty by which England acquired the important naval station of Wei-Hai-Wei last Summer, thus offsetting in a large measure the Russian acquisition of Port Arthur, directly opposite the British station.

It was at Wei-Hai-Wei that the Chinese navy made its last desperate stand against the Japanese when their battleships were sunk by Japanese torpedo boats. Strategically the place is scarcely second to Port Arthur, commanding as it does Che-Foo and other important ports of North China and destroying in a large measure the naval importance of Kiao-Chau, which was acquired by Germany recently.

Mr. White's communication gives the details of the British tenure of this concession. The first paragraph of the treaty sets out that in order to provide Great Britain with a suitable naval harbor in North China and for the better protection of British commerce in the neighboring seas, China agrees to lease to the Queen, Wei-Hai-Wei, in the Province of Shantung, and the adjacent waters. There is coupled with this the significant condition that the lease shall continue "for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia."

The leased territory comprises the Island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land ten English miles wide along the entire coast line of the Bay of Wei-Hai-Wei. Great Britain is accorded exclusive jurisdiction over this territory, with the right to erect fortifications and station troops at any point on or near the coast east of 121-40 degrees east longitude. Within that zone, while Chinese administration may continue, and no troops other than Chinese or British shall be allowed to enter.

WILL NOT OPPOSE AMERICANS.

British Minister in China Refuses to Help an English Syndicate to Get the Hankow Railroad Contract.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, on learning from the American Minister there that a concession to build the Hankow-Canton Railroad had been granted to an American syndicate, refused to support the application of the Anglo-Eastern syndicate for the contract.

It appears that, although the American concession was signed by the Chinese Minister at Washington in April, the China Department of the Foreign Office advised the Anglo-Eastern syndicate to apply for it, which was done on Oct. 10.

THIRTEEN MURDERERS HANGED.

The Massacre of American Missionaries by Natives in Sierra Leone Avenged at Kwellu.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The mails from Sierra Leone, West Africa, to-day bring news of the hanging at Kwellu of thirteen murderers of American missionaries, members of the United Brotherhood of Christ, in the Sherbro district of Sierra Leone last May.

The massacre of the missionaries referred to in the foregoing dispatch grew out of the dissatisfaction of the natives with the local hut tax. A number of chiefs rebelled, and the insurrection spread through the Sherbro district, where the headquarters of the missionaries of the United Brotherhood of Christ were located.

The insurgents burned the mission houses and murdered a number of the missionaries, among them Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Misses Archer, Hatfield, and Schenck. Several of the missionaries—Mr. and Mrs. Burtner, Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, and the Misses Muller and Ward—succeeded, after terrible experiences, in reaching Free Town, capital of the British Colony of Sierra Leone.

Miss Muller was rescued under the most thrilling conditions. A number of the natives, frightfully besmeared with the blood of earlier victims, had already surrounded the mission house, where she was, and she owed her deliverance to the arrival, just in the nick of time, of a boat's crew from a British warship.

A British expedition was subsequently dispatched to the scene of the uprising, and the cremated bodies of several of the missionaries were subsequently recovered. The search for Mrs. Cain, who fled to the bush at the time of the massacre, proved fruitless, and it was concluded that she had been killed. Native chiefs to the number of a hundred were arrested by the British authorities and placed on trial for murder. It is probable that the thirteen already executed were the principal promoters of the rebellion.

An American Murdered in Korea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The steamship Belgic brings news of a murder which occurred in Korea just before she sailed from Yokohama. George Leake, an American, was a storekeeper at Chemulpo. He was found dead

THE OPPOSITION TO CROKER

Various Leaders Credited with Desire to Head Revolt.

STORM BREWING IN BROOKLYN

James Shevlin Looked To to Unhorse the Tammany Chief—Croker to Take a Trip.

There is still much talk among Democrats about the growth of the opposition to Richard Croker within the organization both in this city and in the State. It was rumored yesterday that the nucleus of this opposition will be the Manhattan Club, which, as is well known, has not always been friendly to Mr. Croker, although it volunteered its services to the Democratic Campaign Committee in the recent political canvass.

Inquiries of members of this club, however, failed to elicit any information that would confirm the rumor. In fact, it was vigorously denied.

Another rumor credited Smith M. Weed and W. R. Grace with the leadership of this opposition. The plan as suggested was for these men to form a Committee of One Hundred Democrats, which would at once begin the creation of an organization to supplant Tammany Hall in this city as well as control the Democratic policy and politics of the State. Friends of both men emphatically denied this rumor.

The name of David B. Hill was also connected with these reports. Prominent Democrats in this city do not doubt that one result of the defeat of the Democratic State ticket has been to strengthen materially the influence and actual power of Mr. Hill, but they deny that he has any intention of invading the city. They admit that it would be no more than natural if Mr. Hill, after thoroughly organizing the State, should strive also to gain a foothold in this city, but they say that it is entirely too soon for him to cherish any such visions.

Mr. Croker himself, when asked last night at the Democratic Club if he had heard of the rumored opposition to his leadership, said he had, but that he knew nothing about it and attached no importance to it.

Mayor Van Wyck, also at the Democratic Club, said that the party has no reason to complain of the work accomplished in New York. He said that the Democrats in polling 50,000 plurality in this city had not only rolled up all records but had succeeded in drawing out the full strength of the party.

"It was magnificent," he said. "Nothing could have been better."

The Democrats of Kings County, however, do not entertain the same view. Although the politicians refuse to talk for publication about the defeat of Judge Van Wyck, there is an ugly feeling in Brooklyn about the management of the campaign in Manhattan. After the magnificent work done in Kings, and the great plurality piled up there for Judge Van Wyck, it galls the Brooklyn Democrats beyond measure to have had their work nullified by the result in Manhattan.

So much interest in the talk about fighting Richard Croker in Manhattan, and there has been some talk of James Shevlin as leader of the party. Shevlin is the head of the clever little knot of politicians who control Brooklyn politics in Hugh McLaughlin's name. He is regarded as one of the shrewdest politicians in the State, and the Brooklyn rank and file believe firmly that it was his engineering that brought about Van Wyck's nomination at Syracuse. Neither McLaughlin nor Shevlin will say a word about the slump in Manhattan or about Croker's alleged mismanagement.

Mr. Croker said yesterday that he intends to leave the city in a day or two for a short rest. He refused to say exactly when he would leave or where he would go.

"I shall leave these questions for the press to guess at," he said.

It was learned, however, that he intends to go South, probably to Hot Springs, Va., for a few days. Mr. Croker himself said that he would not be away longer than a few days, and that he would not make arrangements for a more prolonged tour, to England or elsewhere, until he returned.

On Wednesday of this week he had an operation performed upon his nose, as an obstruction had been found covered in the left nostril that interfered slightly with his breathing. The operation was performed by Dr. Clarence C. Rice.

CROKER BLAMED FOR DEFEAT.

The following letter was received by Senator McCarren yesterday:

P. H. McCarren: Accept my heartiest congratulations upon your re-election. You have been supported loyally except by the few fanatics who always attempt to vilify a candidate for office, and even these juvenile politicians must doubtless find in your large vote admonition of their iniquity. Without idle flattery, I, as one of the speakers of this campaign, desire to say that I have always admired you as "a man possessing the courage of his convictions," and for this reason, without hesitancy on my part, address the following to you, not as a political speaker, but as an ordinary layman.

You and Mr. Shea are to be congratulated for the magnificent manner in which the campaign was conducted. It was through your efforts that we made such an admirable showing above the Harlem; it was through the diligence of Mr. Shea, assisted by the independents, that we virtually swept Kings County.

To Richard Croker belongs defeat. It is a demonstration of the truth of the old maxim, "he talked too much." When Democracy was being carried along on the tide of success, this vulgar puppet, illiterate race-track sport, and conceited upstart, who has done nothing for true Democracy, first checked, then reversed, the current. Kings County Democracy has always detested Croker, and at this time must rejoice in the calamity which brings him nearer the end of his political rope.

If one of the many men of Tammany Hall who despise Croker would voice his sentiments, Crokerism would be a thing of the past. "There is no time like the present." Kings County, with the help of New York, can place Richard Croker in the political grave which he himself has dug. What better opportunity will we ever have than the present time to deal a blow to the creature we have such a contempt for?

I sincerely hope that the gentlemanly portion of Tammany Hall, assisted by the once more united Kings County Democracy, will assert their manhood and independence and throw off the yoke of bondage, cease to be slaves, and fight for the preservation of the Democratic Party, which is doomed to utter defeat so long as the reins of power rest in the hands of the counterfeit Democrat, to whom it would be fulsome praise to call a man, and who cares more for his bank account and his English racing stable than he does for the Democratic Party.

As The Brooklyn Eagle said, "the result is educational in a high degree." I stand ever ready to assist the Democratic Party, as represented by such men as David B. Hill, John L. Shea, and yourself, but not the hypocritical Democracy of "English Dick" Croker.

Trusting that this will be regarded in the same spirit in which it is meant, without malice, I remain, Very truly yours,

MEIER STEINBRINK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1898.

MURPHY AGREES WITH CROKER.

Roosevelt's Military Record Won—Says Croker's Management of the Campaign Was Masterly.

Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., came to town last night from his home in Troy. It was his first visit here since the election, and one of its objects, it was said, was to see Richard Croker and "compare notes" with him before the Tammany leader's departure from the city.

Senator Murphy went to the Hoffman House, where he took dinner with ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Anthony N. Brady, and Chairman P. H. McCarren of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Later in the evening he went to the Lenox apartment house with Eugene D. Wood. The Senator said that he expected to be here until Tuesday.

Speaking of the outcome of the election, Senator Murphy said that it was not, of course, what he had expected or desired. He was glad, however, to see that the New York Democrats had done better than their fellow-partisans; in other States, and he was particularly proud of the splendid work done by Tammany Hall in this city. He spoke in glowing terms of Richard Croker's management of the local campaign, which, he declared, had been masterly. As to the causes that led to Democratic defeat, the Senator thought that the military spirit was foremost.

Among Democrats gathered in the Hoffman House lobby last evening the charge was made that bad faith on the part of certain local leaders up the State had in reality beaten Judge Van Wyck. Onondaga County, which is controlled by State Committeeman John F. Gaynor, was cited as an instance in point. The Republican plurality in Onondaga was phenomenally large. Col. Gaynor is a heavy canal contractor, and also does a large business in Government contracts, having been engaged on the Savannah work for irregularities in which Capt. O. M. Carter was recently court-martialed.

HOT FIGHT TO SUCCEED MAREAN.

Woodruff and Friends Said to Favor Elliott for District Attorney.

There is already a hot fight on in Brooklyn over District Attorney Marean's official shoes, which will be empty on Jan. 1, when Mr. Marean will become a Supreme Court Justice. George F. Elliott is a candidate, and it is said that Michael J. Dady, Walter B. Atterbury, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff are backing him. As these leaders are all taking a vacation out of town, the report cannot be verified, but Mr. Elliott is making the most of it. He ran for District Attorney in 1892 and was beaten.

Many Democrats and independents are talking of starting a movement to have Gov. Roosevelt appoint a Democrat. It is argued that the people elected a Democrat for two years, and their intent should be respected. It is recalled that in the case of Winchester Britton, who was removed from office, a Republican Governor held that, as the people wanted a Democrat as District Attorney, they were entitled to have one, and he appointed a Democrat accordingly. If this view of the case is presented to the new Governor, John F. Clarke's name will be suggested. Mr. Clarke is now First Assistant District Attorney.

BIG BALLOT COUNTING IN COURT.

Justice Dykman Orders 303 Westchester Election Inspectors Before Him.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court to-day issued a mandamus which will bring an army of Election Inspectors to the Court House next Monday and Tuesday, together with their boxes of ballots, to be counted by the Court. The order affects 303 inspectors and some 32,000 ballots.

The order was issued on the application of Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon. He was the Democratic candidate for Register of Westchester County at last Tuesday's election. On the face of the returns he was defeated by the present Republican incumbent, Thomas R. Hodge. Mr. Fiske claims that many legal votes cast for him were rejected by the election inspectors.

COMPLAINS OF WAR BALLOTS.

Member of Twelfth Says Many Men in His Regiment Did Not Vote.

In a letter to one of the Assistant District Attorneys, a private in camp at Lexington, Ky., complains of the method adopted to take the soldiers' votes. He says:

"Out of my Company, G, Twelfth Regiment, only thirty-three men out of eighty voted, as we were never notified of any election until 12 o'clock. The polls were declared open at that hour, and were kept open until 3 o'clock. I had just come off a tour of twenty-four hours' guard duty and was entitled to sleep until 3 o'clock. When I lay down there was no sign of election, and when I got up it was all over. All the men who were detailed away from the company were also fooled out of theirs, such as teamsters and men who were given passes and were not notified before they went away. This thing was snapped up in a hurry, and only those who were lucky enough to be around voted."

Soldier Vote Delays State Canvass.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Owing to the delay that is expected by the Secretary of State in receiving the votes of this State's volunteers who are stationed at distant posts, the present indications are that the final canvass of election returns in the many election districts of the State will not be made until the first or second week in December. The return of the First Regiment, at Honolulu, will be principally responsible for this long delay.

Third New Jersey Starts South.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 11.—The Third New Jersey Volunteer Regiment started from Pompton Plains to-day for Athens, Ga. When the news reached the men that they were to go South to-day many were disappointed, for they thought that, as the regiment did not move yesterday, the time selected for the departure, it was the intention of the War Department to muster out the command.

Marvin R. Clark Benefit Postponed.

The sacred concert which was to have been given to-morrow night at the Broadway Theatre for the benefit of Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, has been postponed on account of the illness of Joseph Jefferson until Sunday evening, Nov. 27, at the same place. The cast will now be strengthened by the addition of several prominent actors, and tickets already purchased for to-morrow evening will be good for Nov. 27, or may be exchanged at the box office of the theatre for new tickets.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

These are busy days for David Belasco, who claims to be giving all his time to the production of "Zaza" which will be produced early in January at the Garrick Theatre.

The annual benefit of Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, is to be held at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 8. Many of the most prominent members of the theatrical fraternity have promised to lend their assistance.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon denied the application made on behalf of George A. Schutte for an injunction restraining Weber & Fields from using the title to their burlesque, "Cyrano de Bric a Brac." Schutte alleged that on Oct. 5 he wrote a burlesque with the above title and copyrighted it.

Mlle. Clara Lardinois, who will make her appearance to-night in the new production, "A Dangerous Maid," at the Casino, was engaged by Lederer & McLellan under a special arrangement with A. H. Chamberlyn, her manager. She comes from Paris, and is the creator of important rôles in several French comic operas and is known in the French capital as "La Petite Lardinois."

Daniel Frohman has just closed an arrangement with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal by which they will play under his management in this country next season, beginning in October. Their chief play will be "The Elder Miss Blossom," which is apparently one of their greatest successes. It is now being played at the St. James's Theatre, London, and, as their sub-lease of the theatre expires in January, they are looking for another London theatre in which to continue the run. Mrs. Kendal has made, it is said, a great personal success in this play.

In addition to the plans already announced by Augustin Daly for the twentieth season of his stock company at Daly's Theatre, which begins next Saturday evening, with a production of "The Merchant of Venice," two new comedies from the German, one by Ludwig Fulda, adapted by F. C. Burnand and the other by a new dramatist of the German stage, whose name Mr. Daly does not care to disclose at this time, will be produced. A new version of Scribe and Legouve's play, "Adrienne Lecouvreur," in which Miss Rehan will make her first appearance as Adrienne, Miss Blanche Bates as Princess Bourbon, Charles Richman as Maurice de Saxe, and George Clarke as Michonnet, will also be presented. A companion picture to Mr. Daly's production of Sheridan's "School for Scandal" will be offered in a new presentation of Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," in which Miss Rehan will create the part of Miss Hardcastle. The final production of the season will be a new arrangement by Mr. Daly into one play of two parts of Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," in which William Owen will portray the part of Falstaff. Miss Rehan as Lady Percy, George Clarke as Henry IV., Charles Richman as Hotspur, Cyril Scott as Prince Hal, Herbert Gresham as Poins, and Mrs. Gilbert as Dame Quickly.

READER: The latest and best portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt, Henry Norman's special London cable letter on pending international questions, and other attractive features in To-morrow's (Sunday's) NEW YORK TIMES. To be sure of securing a copy, order in advance of your newsdealer.—Adv.

TO ADVISE COL. ROOSEVELT.

Republican Leaders of All Stripes to Meet Him To-day at the Fifth Avenue.

WILL CONSIDER PARTY POLICY

Metropolitan Police Bill, National Guard, and Raines Law Changes to be Discussed—Dewey's Message to the Governor-Elect.

Governor-elect Roosevelt will to-day put into execution the policy of consulting with the leaders of his party which he announced before his nomination would be his in the event of his election. By appointment he will meet a group of distinguished Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon and confer with them at length concerning questions of party policy that are likely to demand his attention early in his executive term.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday emphasis was laid on the fact that this conference is to comprehend all factions of the party. Senator Platt is to be there, together with Chairman Odell of the State Committee, representing the regular organization, which brought about the nomination of Col. Roosevelt; Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, and Elihu Root, representing the protesting Republicans who have opposed the organization in years past; Edward Lauterbach, who fought for Gov. Black's renomination; Chauncey M. Depew, and others high in the councils of the party.

Interest akin to that which centred about Col. Roosevelt's formal call on Senator Platt to receive the tender of the Republican nomination attaches to this, his first conference with the representative men of his party after his election as Governor, and it was widely commented upon yesterday. Attention was directed to the fact that on the occasion of Col. Roosevelt's other notable visit to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he saw Mr. Platt in the company of Chairman Odell alone, while to-day he is to take into his confidence other prominent men in the party. Organization Republicans were inclined to see in this cause for felicitation, as indicating a disposition on the part of the Governor-elect to deal conservatively and reasonably with the men to whom he owed his election. There were some of independent predilections who feared that his action would be construed as a submitting of himself to the "machine." These, however, seemed to be appeased by the announcement that Mr. Low and Mr. Choate and Mr. Root were to be at the conference. The idea that Col. Roosevelt was invited to the conference to receive his "orders" was generally repudiated.

Just what subjects the Governor-elect and the Republican leaders will discuss was not forecast on authority yesterday. It was assumed that the question of who is to be the organization candidate for United States Senator would not be touched on, seeing that every man named as likely to be present, with the exception of Mr. Platt and Col. Roosevelt, is a possible candidate for the place.

Possible legislation affecting the police system of this city will, it is understood, be talked over. There has been much talk of the enactment of a metropolitan police law on the lines of the bill which Edward Lauterbach drew up two years ago, but which Gov. Black turned down. Several Republicans of prominence in this city, including Mr. Lauterbach, have come out since the election in advocacy of such a scheme, and a strong current of opinion in favor of the idea has set in. It is urged by Republicans close to Mr. Platt that some restrictions on Tammany's control of the police are imperative from a party, as well as from a moral, point of view, and many arguments, based on the charges of police collusion with crime made during the campaign, are offered for the establishment of a single-headed system under the control of the Governor rather than of the Mayor.

The advocates of the metropolitan police law are counting on Col. Roosevelt's well-known positive views of the police question to induce him to favor highly aggressive action on the subject. Col. Roosevelt has long been an advocate of placing the police under the control of a single Commissioner, but it was asserted yesterday by close friends of his that his home-rule principles would prevent his favoring legislation which would put the city's peace officers under his own direct control.

Other subjects which may be talked over by the Governor-elect and his party advisers are the proposed investigation of Tammany's administration of the New York police system, on the line of the Lexow committee's work; possible amendments to the Raines law to please the big cities of the State without offending the country districts, and the reorganization of the National Guard, which is one of the subjects nearest to Col. Roosevelt's heart.

It is not expected that at this first conference the matter of appointments will be reached. There are some important places to be filled by the Governor's appointment soon after he goes into office, but there are excellent grounds for the conclusion that not even Mr. Platt has made up any slate for Col. Roosevelt. Those close to the Senator say that he will be very chary about making suggestions for appointments to Col. Roosevelt when he becomes Governor; and they point to the fact that the Senator calls into conference with the Governor-that-is-to-be such representative party leaders as Messrs. Low, Root, and Choate as evidence that he has no intention of trying to make a "machine" Governor of Col. Roosevelt.

Up to late hour yesterday afternoon Col. Roosevelt was not expected to come to the city until this morning. He received an urgent telegram inviting him to attend the dinner to Gen. Miles at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and, deciding to accept, he came up in time to be present at that function.

Among the messages of congratulation received by the Colonel before he left Oyster Bay was one from Manila which read:

Roosevelt: Heartiest and most sincere congratulations. DEWEY.

A long programme of speeches has been arranged for the dinner to-night at the Republican Club in honor of Col. Roosevelt. The following are expected to make speeches of fifteen minutes each, in the order given: Chauncey M. Depew, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, B. B. Odell, Jr., Elihu Root, B. E. Ainsworth, Avery D. Andrews, Frank Moss, Gen. Wager Swayne, John Proctor Clarke, and W. M. K. Olcott.

FIGHT OVER THE SENATORSHIP.

Bitter Republican Factional Strife Looked For—Black and His Friends Accused of Treachery to Roosevelt.

Evidences that the fight for the Republican Senatorial nomination may develop a bitter factional fight on the lines of the Roosevelt-Black ante-convention cleavage came to the surface yesterday.

From persons in the close confidence of Senator Platt comes the information that the Senator has studied with increasing indignation the election returns from the counties controlled by Gov. Black and his chief allies, and the word has been passed along that, not only are the Governor and George W. Aldridge and Louis F. Payn to be denied party favors in the future because of their lukewarmness in Roosevelt's cause, but that such of the combination and their allies as can be reached are to be directly punished for their failure to "make good" after having opposed the organization in the matter of the Gubernatorial nomination.

Going further, the charge has been made not by Mr. Platt himself, but by those who draw their inspiration direct from him, that the Governor and his friends not only sulked on election day, but that they were guilty of a deliberate and cold-blooded attempt to defeat Roosevelt by a deal with the Democrats. Those who make this charge—and it is common gossip about Republican State headquarters—attribute to this alleged plot the confidence in Van Wyck's election displayed by the Democrats a few weeks before the election, a confidence for which the Republican managers were utterly unable at the time to find any reasonable explanation. In support of the accusation, they point to the returns from Monroe County, the home of George W. Aldridge, where, although the Republicans gained one Assemblyman, the normal plurality for Governor was reduced from between 4,000 and 5,000 to 545. It is openly charged by the Platt men that this result was due to plain treachery; that Aldridge's men sold out Roosevelt in order to get a solid delegation to the Assembly, which the Superintendent of Public Works will control in the interest of Black for Senator. The fact that Woodruff ran 450 ahead of Roosevelt in Monroe County is pointed to as demonstrating that the head of the ticket was betrayed.

The Governor's accusers a point also to the results in Columbia County, Louis F. Payn's home, which elected a Democratic member of Assembly; in Rensselaer, Gov. Black's home, which returned a Democratic Senator for the first time in years, and gave Van Wyck over 500 plurality; in Chemung, J. Sloat Fassett's county, which went Democratic while normally Republican, and in Albany, where the Governor's influence is strong, and where Frederick Easton, his friend and appointee, has been fighting William Barnes, Jr., for the leadership, which defeated the Republican candidates for Senator and for Congress, and gave a Democratic plurality. These, they insist, are sufficient proofs to convict the Black-Payn-Aldridge combination of party disloyalty.

It is predicted by Platt Republicans that Col. Roosevelt, who, it is asserted, is cognizant of this plot to defeat him by the men who opposed his nomination, will make it his business to wreak vengeance on the guilty ones as soon as the power falls into his hands. The Governor, it is recalled, may exert a very pronounced influence on the choice of a Senator, and if Gov. Black appears as a candidate it is pointed out that the aggressive hostility of his successor, who will have the Legislature practically under his control, may prove his most serious obstacle. Messrs. Aldridge and Payn will be subject to removal by the new Governor.

If Gov. Black decides to enter the Senatorial race, as the Platt men fear he may, it is recognized that he may cause serious trouble. The Governor told his intimate friends, after his defeat at Saratoga, that he proposed burying the hatchet until the election, but that after that he intended renewing the fight he made in the State Convention against Platt. The Senatorial race will be the first opportunity for the resurrection of the Black tomahawk. If the Governor keeps his word, all Republicans agree that it will be a bitter fight. The Republican majority on joint ballot will probably not exceed 30. If, as is alleged, Messrs. Black, Payn, and Aldridge control 15 or 20 votes, combinations might be made with the Democrats which would prevent the election of the Platt candidate.

THE REPUBLICAN HOUSE.

Majority Probably Will Reach Fifteen If Cochrane of New York Gets a Seat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Thirteen sure, and probably fifteen, is the majority in the House of Representatives on which the Republican Congressional Committee is counting to-night.

The figures, given out here by the Republicans leave only one district in doubt on account of the army vote. That district is the Nineteenth New York, to which Aaron V. S. Cochrane was elected by more than 5,000 plurality in 1896. Cochrane ran again this year, and his Democratic opponent was J. H. Livingston.

According to the Congressional Committee Livingston, by the votes actually cast in the district, has a majority of 14; but there are the votes of 88 members of a New York regiment now at Camp Meade and six votes of another New York regiment at Honolulu to be counted, and these votes may determine the election the other way.

Mr. Cochrane, who is here, feels confident a majority of the votes cast at Camp Meade will be counted for him and thus insure his election. If this anticipation should be realized, the Republicans would have a majority of 15 in the next House.

CLOSE CONTESTS IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 11.—In a great many counties of this State it will require the official count and the soldier vote to decide the result on some of the county officers.

For instance, in Leavenworth County, F. B. Dawes received a majority of one for member of the Legislature. In Franklin County, Peter Kaiser, Republican candidate for Probate Judge, received a majority of three. Miss Mabel Marlin, the Populist candidate for County Superintendent in Saline County, received a majority of four.

All of these counties have a company or part of a company with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, now on the Pacific Ocean, and the vote of these soldiers may make considerable changes when received. There are numerous instances in other counties where the results hinge on a few soldiers' votes.

DOUBT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Nov. 11.—The returns of the election are coming in slowly. It will be impossible to ascertain the result in close counties until the vote is canvassed by the county courts next Monday.

Gov. Atkinson's figures on the result make the Senate stand 18 Republicans and 8 Democrats, and the lower house 38 Republicans and 33 Democrats. These figures give the Republicans 15 majority on joint ballot.

Chairman Ahley of the Democratic State Committee claims the Democrats have elected twelve members of the Senate, including the two elected to fill the places of Pierson and Getzendanner, which, with the two Democratic hold-overs, make the Senate stand fourteen Democrats and twelve Republicans, making the Democratic majority in the Senate two. Ohley's figures make the lower house stand thirty-eight Democrats and thirty-three Republicans. These figures give the Democrats a majority of seven on joint ballot.

THE RESULT IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 11.—Election returns to-day and this evening served to remove all doubt of the election of the Fusion State ticket, with the possible exception of Superintendent of Public Instruction, by average pluralities of 2,500.

The same figures make it certain that the Republicans have the Legislature on joint ballot and probably both houses. The Senate stands: Republicans, 20; Fusionists, 12; 1 in doubt. The House: Republicans, 48; Fusionists, 46; 6 in doubt. Fusionist officials admit the loss of the Legislature, but their campaign managers have not yet formally conceded it.

In Richardson County the summoning of a District Judge and a mandamus suit was necessary to compel precinct Judges of Election to sign certificates of a House member who had won by three votes.

Two Candidates Render Accounts.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Warren B. Hooker, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirty-fourth District, certified to the Secretary of State to-day that his election expenses were $1,230.25. The expenses of D. S. Alexander, the Republican Congressional candidate in the Thirty-third District, were $1,168.50.

EXPENSES OF THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates in the recent election continued yesterday filing their expense bills with the County Clerk, as required by law. It cost George B. McClellan $1,941 to be elected to Congress from the Twelfth District. The largest portion of this was spent for printing and distributing campaign literature.

Samuel J. Foley, the successful Tammany candidate for the Senate in the Twelfth District, paid out $989. Richard H. Mitchell, Tammany, paid out $2,032 in the Twenty-first Senatorial District. G. J. Grossman, the newly elected Assemblyman from the Thirty-fifth District, spent $921.

Populist Governor in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 11.—The election for Governor has been in doubt until this evening, when official returns were received from several counties which showed big changes from the estimates in favor of Lee. Chairman Kidd of the Populist committee claims Lee's election by 500, and Chairman Herriod of the Republican committee concedes Lee's election by about 200. The Legislature is safely Republican in both branches. The Senate has 12 majority and the House 19.

The Wyoming Legislature.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 11.—The incoming Legislature which will elect a United States Senator appears from latest returns to be constituted as follows: Senate—Republicans, 13; Democrats, 6; one doubtful, probably Republican. House—Republicans, 37; Democrats, 1.

Republicans Win in Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 11.—Latest returns show that McMillan (Rep.) has been elected Governor of Nevada. Careful compilation of the next Legislature shows that it stands for United States Senator on joint ballot as follows: Against Stewart, 25; for Stewart, 15; doubtful, 4; with one county, having one Assemblyman, still to hear from.

Republican Victory at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—At the charter election in this city on Tuesday last the Republicans elected Isaac W. Sherrill Mayor by a large majority and five of the seven Aldermen.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cold winds of yesterday were in contrast to the mugginess and rain of Thursday, and dried the golf links, so that the players could pursue their favorite game with zest. There was considerable interest in the tournament at Baltusrol on Thursday, which was played in a most discouraging rainstorm. This little club has had very bad luck with its weather this Autumn, and it seemed most unfortunate that the tournament on Thursday, for which handsome prizes were offered, should have had to be played in a rainstorm. Mr. Toler, who is now the champion of the locality, again established his claim to the title in winning the amateur championship.

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The ball, or rather dance, given at the hall of the Merion Cricket Club, near Haverford, Penn., for the benefit of the Children's Nursery at Rosemont, on Thursday evening, was, despite the bad weather, which made the attendance small, an extremely pretty and unique affair. The minuet organized by Mrs. Thomas Paton, formerly Miss Rawle, was danced by about thirty couples. The women wore short skirts of quilted crimson satin with lawn bodices, and had powdered coiffures and were rouged and patched. The men were in pink coats and black satin knee breeches, with black silk stockings and pumps. The fresh-looking Philadelphia girls who took part presented a most attractive picture. Among those who danced or looked on were Mrs. Cassatt, the Misses Cassatt, Mrs. Geylin, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, the Misses Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Groome, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton, and Miss Churchill.

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The near departure of ex-President Cleveland on a gunning trip on South Carolina waters with his friend Mr. E. C. Benedict, on the latter's steam yacht Oneida, gives proof of Mr. Cleveland's continued devotion to sport. His friendship for Mr. Benedict has been a lasting one, and the two gentlemen continue to find the greatest delight in each other's society. Mr. Benedict is still at his beautiful country seat, formerly the old Americus Clubhouse at Greenwich, Conn., where he has been spending the Autumn, for his daughters, the Misses Helen and Louise Benedict, are so fond of the country that they prefer to remain out of town till the latest moment possible. Their fine horsemanship has brought them into prominence with the riding set. They will possibly be in town for the Horse Show.

***

Society was not out in full force in the Park or on the avenue. Col. John Jacob Astor was in town, and Mrs. Astor will be in the city next week. The Stuyvesant Fishes moved into their new house on Madison Avenue. Reginald Rives gave a coaching party to Westchester, and Mrs. Rives was on the box of the Riviera with him. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, and Mrs. Burke-Roche were on the avenue in the afternoon. There were no entertainments of any kind given; the day was one of the dullest of the Autumn.

***

The usual run of the Meadow Brook hounds will take place this morning. The hunt breakfast in Westchester will be given at the country seat of Mr. E. S. Reynal. The meet will be at Unionville at 3 o'clock. Although there will be the Horse Show in New York next week, it will make no difference as to the meets of the country hunts, which will be held on the same days and at the same hours as usual.

***

The Vicomte and Vicomtess Henri de Sibour, who were married in Washington on Saturday last, sail to-day for Italy. Mrs. Hugh Norman, who has recently sued for separation from her husband, was a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm, on which steamer also sailed Miss Rita Lawrence, Miss S. G. Lawrence, Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Riggs and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Brewster and Miss Brewster, Mrs. F. M. Chessman, Theodore M. Davis, and Miss Edith Stow.

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Mr. Austin P. Baldwin and his daughter, Miss Alice Maud Baldwin, the father and sister of Mr. Standish B. Baldwin, sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm for Naples direct, to be gone for the Winter. They will pass most of their time in Florence and Venice, and will return to New York in April of next year.

***

Lord and Lady Playfair were registered at the Manhattan Hotel in this city yesterday, en route for Boston. They have just arrived from England, and they had as guests Mrs. S. H. Russell and Miss Alice Russell, Lady Playfair's mother and sister. The presence of Lady Playfair in this city was well known, as she arrived on the Majestic, but it was not known that Lord Playfair, who is one of the most distinguished men in England, was also in this country. He is at present Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, after, as Sir Lionel Playfair, having held several positions of great responsibility, and has written several books.

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The arrival of the Cornelius Vanderbilts at their home, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, will be a social event of to-day. Mention has already been made of Mr. Vanderbilt's chrysanthemums at the Boston Horticultural Show. They were awarded the first prize yesterday. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is having extensive repairs made to his house, and electric lights and other improvements put in on the upper floors.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore have arrived in the city, and they will take apartments at the Cambridge for the early Winter months. Mr. Clement Moore intends to go abroad later, and perhaps may extend his trip to Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore will be also at the Cambridge this Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard have concluded to remain all Winter at Newport. Their cottage is one of the few not yet closed. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp are also among those who are staying very late and who will spend Thanksgiving there. Mr. Kemp has been elected as one of the Sward Committee at the Golf Club, in place of Mr. Victor Sorchan, who has resigned. A very peculiar feature of the Golf and Country Club committees has been one appointed "On Worms." The worms have played sad havoc with the sward, and no poison seems potent enough to destroy them. The Country Club closes to-day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt will pass Thanksgiving at Hyde Park, and not at Newport. The dinner to the messenger and newsboys will be given by them, as usual, and Mullaly's Orchestra will come on from Boston to play for the occasion. This is a charity in which Mrs. Vanderbilt takes deep personal interest.

***

The Princeton Senior Assembly was held last evening at the Princeton Casino. Teas were given in many of the dormitories and rooms of the college boys. Immediately preceding the assembly the glee club opened its season with a concert in Alexander Hall, at which James Barnes, '01, the young author, and Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., '85, one of Princeton's greatest tenors, sang. The patronesses of the glee club concert were:

Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. James O. Murray, Mrs. G. A. Armour, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mrs. Arthur L. Frothingham, Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. Edwin S. Lewis, Mrs. William Libbey, Mrs. Bliss Perry, Mrs. J. Thompson Swann, and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

For the senior assembly the Casino was elaborately decorated in pink, green, and white. The music was in charge of Peterman of New York. The dance cards were exquisite creations in green leather, emblazoned with the crest of the house of Nassau, done in gold and included a list of twenty dances. The patronesses were:

Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mrs. John G. Hibben, Mrs. F. L. Patton, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. J. O. Murray, Mrs. E. S. Lewis, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. J. Cook, (third,) Mrs. E. N. Benson, Mrs. G. J. Geer, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. G. A. Armour, and Mrs. Allan Marquand.

Trolley Car Kills Boy in Brooklyn.

Foster Bartel, seven years old, whose parents live at 203 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed last evening by a trolley car at the corner of Hamburg Avenue and Woodbine Street. Young Bartel had just left his home and was running across the street when the fender struck him. He was dragged under the motor box and his skull crushed. This is the fifth child killed by a Brooklyn trolley car in the past eight days.

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ALFRED H. LEWIS A PUBLISHER.
O. H. P. Belmont Will Back the Writer's Venture.
Alfred Henry Lewis, writer, and former Washington correspondent, intends to become a publisher, with Oliver H. P. Belmont as his financial backer. The Verdict Publishing Company, capitalized at $5,000, has been incorporated to publish books, magazines, and periodicals. The Directors are Mr. Lewis, Mr. Belmont, and James A. McMahon. Mr. Belmont subscribed $4,900, Mr. Lewis $50, and Mr. McMahon $50.
During the campaign Mr. Lewis had been writing articles for a newspaper organ of Tammany Hall, and has also done some campaign work for Richard Croker. He has been in Mr. Croker's company every evening at the Democratic Club, and has been considered by some as one of the Tammany Chief's advisers. Mr. Lewis went to Washington yesterday afternoon. One of his friends said the company was going to publish a weekly magazine.

F. W. Peck Arrives on the St. Louis.

On the American Line steamship St. Louis, which arrived from Southampton last night, and anchored outside the bar, is Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900. He is accompanied by Paul Blackmar, Director of Affairs, and other members of his staff.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry C. Barnet.

Henry Crossman Barnet, of the firm of Holt & Co., 95 Broad Street, died at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Thursday. He was born in 1866, and had lived in this city most of his life. He was a member of the House Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and also belonged to the Atlantic Yacht, Calumet, City,

BIG FOOTBALL GAME TO-DAY

Yale and Princeton Men in Fine Shape for the Struggle.

THE BLUE A SLIGHT FAVORITE

Teams, However, Are More Evenly Matched Than for Several Years—Big Crowd Will See the Contest.

This is the day for the annual struggle for football honors between Yale and Princeton, and thousands of people will travel to Princeton, where the game will be decided. Everything points to a fierce contest, the teams being apparently in fine shape, but neither college is overconfident. The experts have failed to pick the winner, although in former years they have always figured out which team should win. The two teams, however, are more evenly matched than for several years, and old football players, when asked to venture an opinion, say, "It's any one's game." There was very little betting in this city yesterday on the game. Among the Wall Street men, where betting on college contests is usually brisk, a few wagers were made, with Yale favorite at 10 to 9. Some bets were made at even money at the Murray Hill Hotel in the evening.

For weeks the teams have been hard at work, but aside from the West Point games have not given the public much of a chance to get a true line on their playing strength. The usual hard-luck stories have been circulated, telling about different players being injured. The public, however, took very little stock in these stories this year.

Preparations have been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad to handle the big crowd that is expected to start from this city this morning. Two special trains have been arranged for, the first to leave Jersey City at 10:30 o'clock and the other an hour later. These trains will be divided into sections.

Delegations from New Haven, Cambridge, and Boston will pass through the city. The men who will come from Boston and Cambridge will include Harvard players and coaches who want to study Yale's game so as to get some points for the Crimson team, which is to meet Yale in New Haven next Saturday, as the game is expected to be the fiercest struggle ever waged between Yale and Harvard. It is said that Yale would prefer to lose to-day's game than to be beaten by Harvard.

The Yale team, including all the players, coaches, and trainers, arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel shortly before 5 o'clock last evening. Every man looked to be in the shape physically, and above all cheerful and confident. Capt. Chamberlain was too modest to say that Yale would surely win. He did say, however, that with the exception of Dudley the team was in the best possible condition, and hoped to win. De Saulles will play at quarter back, his first game since he sprained his ankle a month ago. He said that his ankle was strong, and he expected to play in the entire game. McBride, who is one of the best full backs developed this season, will also take part, and the stories about his injured knee seem to have been elaborated upon. He certainly did not show any sign of injury last night, and his companions said that he would be very much in the game.

Trainer Hull, when asked about the condition of the men, replied that the team was in good enough shape to play the game as it should be played by a Yale team. "Brink" Thorne, Frank Hinkey, W. Cross, Frank Butterworth, and Harmon Graves, the coaches, accompanied the team. It has been practically decided that Durston and Benjamin will play the half-back positions. The team will leave for the scene of battle at 10 o'clock this morning.

Edgar N. Wrightington will act as referee if he is present when the teams line up. If he does not appear, "Bert" Waters, ex-Captain of the Harvard team, will officiate. Paul Dashiell will be the umpire. The statistics of the two teams and the way they will line up are as follows:

Yale.

Name and position.	Age.	Wt.	Ht.
Rubbell, left end	20	157	6
Stillman, left tackle	19	180	6.1
Bryan, left guard	19	198	6.3
Cutten, centre	24	201	5.9
Marshall, right guard	21	185	6.3
Chamberlin, (Capt.) right tackle	21	182	6.9
Coy, right end	19	154	6
De Saulles, quarter back	22	150	5.9
Durston, left half back	21	190	5.11
Benjamin, right half back	21	158	5.11
McBride, full back	20	185	6.2
SUBSTITUTES.			
McConnell, centre	21	197	5.8
Allen, tackle	21	180	6
Cook, tackle	21	179	6
Sullivan, quarter back	20	150	5.7
Ely, quarter back	21	135	5.7
Corwin, half back	21	154	5.7
Townshend, half back	20	150	5.8
Marvin, full back	22	158	5.11
Wear, full back	20	158	5.8
Burdick, full back	19	145	5.6
Gilmore, full back	20	170	5.10
Dashiell, full back	19	160	6.1
Dupee, full back	20	167	5.10
Slocovich, end	22	170	5.9
Thomas, end	20	160	5.11
Sharpe, end	21	170	6.1
Eddy, end	21	150	5.10

Princeton.

Palmer, left end	23	145	5.8
Geer, left tackle	21	175	6.
Crowds, left tackle	27	235	6.
Booth, centre	22	204	6.1
Edwards, right guard	22	225	6.1
Hillebrand, right tackle	21	185	6.
Poe, right end	19	147	5.8
Duncan, quarter back	20	140	5.7
Beardsley, left half back	22	160	5.10½
Safer, right half back	22	172	5.11
Ayres, full back	22	170	5.10
SUBSTITUTES.			
Crane, end	21	160	6.1
Lathrope, end	22	171	6.
Beam, tackle	23	178	6.1
Pell, tackle	17	175	6.2
Filson, guard	25	207	5.11
Mills, guard	19	182	6.1
Hutchinson, quarter back	21	142	5.7
G. Lathrope, half back	20	175	5.10
Black, half back	21	172	5.11
Wheeler, full back	20	174	6.1

FINAL PRACTICE AT PRINCETON.

Coaches Confine Their Work to the Secret Signal System.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11.—The Tigers surprised nearly everybody by taking a lively practice on Brokaw Field for a few minutes against the "scrub" team to-day. The secret signal work of yesterday was deemed insufficient by the coaches, and they wanted another chance to perfect the plays that Yale will see to-morrow for the first time.

Already the town is filling up with alumni friends of the students. Vendors are beginning to sell their wares, and the chrysanthemum has made its appearance. With it all, however, there is little betting, as Princeton wants big odds.

Big Crowd Coming from New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 11.—A special train will leave New Haven to-morrow morning at 8:40 o'clock and will carry 400 students to Princeton. It developed this afternoon that through some mix-up by the Princeton management, a batch of 1,000 tickets was sent up to Yale to be sold. They were sold, and to-day word came that there was a mistake, as these tickets had been reserved for Princeton men, and that the Yale tickets had been sold at Princeton. This places a thousand Princeton "rooters" right in the midst of the Yale section, and will doubtless give rise to considerable rivalry in cheering.

TRINITY SCHOOL BEATS CUTLER.

One-Sided Championship Football Game at Berkeley Oval.

Cutler School was no match for the Trinity School team in the game played at Berkeley Oval yesterday, the latter winning by a score of 40 to 0. The game was one of the interscholastic championship series, and Trinity's victory gives her the honor of playing De La Salle Institute for the championship next Friday. The teams lined up as follows:

Trinity.	Positions.	Cutler.
Doe	Left end	Pell, Fosdick
D. Browne	Left tackle	Buck
Lane	Left guard	Manson
Rogers	Centre	Cutler
Kirkby	Right guard	Cornell
R. McClave	Right tackle	Littlejohn
Ward	Right end	Stone
W. Brown	Quarter back	Geishenen, Hitchcock
Thompson, S. McClave	Left half back	Warren
Trede, Goodwin	Right half back	Fosdick
Milbank	Full back	Inman

Score—Trinity, 40; Cutler, 0. Touch-downs—S. McClave, 3; Browne, 2; Doe, R. McClave. Goals kicked—Kirkby, 5.

Famous Trotting Stallion Dead.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The stallion Robert McGregor, 2:17¼, known as the "Monarch of the Home Stretch," dropped dead to-day at the Ketcham farm, near this city, aged twenty-seven years. He was the champion sire of 2:15 trotters, having sixteen to his credit, among them the champion trotter Cresceus, 2:09¾. He was also the sire of eighty in the 2:30 list.

SLOANE WON LIVERPOOL CUP.

American Jockey Rode Lord Derby's Alt Mark to Victory in the Big Autumn Event in England.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—At the third day's racing of the Liverpool Autumn meeting to-day, Lord Derby's three-year-old chestnut filly Alt Mark, ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Liverpool Cup.

This race is of 1,200 sovereigns, the second to receive 70 sovereigns and the third 30 sovereigns from the stakes, by subscription of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit; for three-year-olds and upward; distance, (cup course,) one mile and three furlongs.

Ten horses ran. Alt Mark made the running, and won easily by a length and a half from Mr. Dobell's brown colt Sligo. Chaleureux was third. The betting was 8 to 1 against Alt Mark.

The Palatine Plate was won by Stillness, with Tod Sloane up. Bolt was second and Parcel third. Fourteen horses ran in this event, and the betting was 6 to 4 against Stillness.

GOLF GAMES BY CADDIES.

Amusing Team Match on the Morris County Club Links—Women Play for Silver Buttons.

A golf match of novel and exceeding interest was played on the links of the Morris County Club, at Morristown, N. J., yesterday. It was a team match between caddies, the contestants comprising eight caddies from the home club and the same number from the Morristown Field Club. The rivalry of the opposing caddie teams and their respective supporters was as keen as is evinced by two prominent clubs when their able golfers meet for a test of golf supremacy. Notwithstanding the cold and violently windy morning, the entire caddie contingent of Morristown was grouped around the first tee of the Morris County Club at the start.

There was a roar of good-humored laughter from the club members as the most diminutive pair stepped up to the tee to drive off. They were John Gaffney and Peter Burns, each thirteen years old, small, stocky, and determined in look. Gaffney beat his Field Club opponent by eight holes, and was one of the proudest caddies on the course for the rest of the day. Another Morris County lad, Willie Docherty, achieved the unusual result of beating his opponent by sixteen holes in an eighteen-hole match. The closest contest was between Joe Naughton and Michael Burns, the latter considered the best caddie in golf playing of Morristown. He is from the Field Club, but Naughton beat him after a hot match by one hole.

The result of the match was a victory for the Morris County caddies. They defeated the Field Club boys by fifty-eight holes, not allowing the latter to make a single point. The teams and scores by holes were:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	MORRISTOWN FIELD.	Holes.
Joseph Naughton	1	Michael Burns	0
William Docherty	10	James Garrity	0
James Roach	10	John Holten	0
John Gillig	6	Jack Smith	0
George Ducey	7	John Dunn	0
Nelson Southers	8	William Lintop	0
William Keating	3	Patrick Keating	0
John Gaffney	8	Peter Burns	0
Total	58	Total	0

In the afternoon the women played a match for club silver buttons, each victor of the different pairs getting one of the buttons. The results follow:

Miss Cora Foster beat Miss Swords, 1 up, (19 holes; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan beat Miss C. G. Willis, 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Evans beat Miss Hannah Willis, 3 up and 1 to play; Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Jr., beat Miss Anna Howland Ford, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. A. O. Dean beat Miss Alice Field, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Helen Shelton beat Miss M. G. Bryce, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. Henry P. Phipps beat Mrs. S. H. Plum, second, 1 up; Mrs. Rudolph Kissel beat Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., 1 up; Mrs. Brown and Miss Lydia B. Bell finished in a tie and will play off to-day.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

High Wind and Varying Light Were Disastrous to Scores.

The results of the shooting at Creedmoor yesterday were three marksmen qualifications, the smallest number made in any one day this year. For the first time this season the expert range produced no experts. Many members of the National Guard attempted to qualify on the long range, but were unsuccessful, owing to the bad weather for shooting.

Col. Gaus, the Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice of the State of New York, had charge of the ranges, and described the weather conditions as follows: "The wind varied in velocity from five to forty miles an hour, in direction from '9 o'clock' to '12 o'clock.' The light changed, sometimes in a moment, from Egyptian night to an aurora borealis morning. With such weather, shooting was a lottery, and distance, sight, elevation, or wind gauge was useless." The scores of the three successful marksmen follow:

Charles M. Kervan.
Co. K, 8th Regt...3 3 4 5 5—20 4 3 3 4 4—18—38
W. Lentz, 112th Regt. 4 3 3 4 3—17 4 0 3 3 3—13—30
Lieut. J. B. Cattell,
Co. H, 171st Regt. 4 3 3 3 2—15 4 2 3 3 4—16—31

DIXON DEFEATS SULLIVAN.

One Fighter Is Disqualified Because His Seconds Interfered.

George Dixon won his fight with David Sullivan at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night. The men were to have boxed twenty-five rounds, but Referee White disqualified Sullivan in the tenth round because the latter's brother, who was one of his seconds, insisted upon jumping into the ring.

Dixon easily outclassed Sullivan from the start, using his effective double blow, sending his left to the stomach and his right to the head. In the tenth round Dixon, who was the aggressor throughout, forced the fighting, and had Sullivan in a dazed condition.

Thieves' Letters to the Editor.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Just now there is a revival of brigandage in Sicily, not a remarkable thing in itself, but noteworthy because it posesses a fin de siècle feature which is curious. These modern brigands have taken to writing to the newspapers, which they do so frequently as to become almost ordinary contributors, even paying to a certain extent for the insertion of their writings, which cannot, however, be considered models of prose. The most notorious of the present-day brigands is a certain Caudino, who writes to the Corriere dell' Isola of Palermo, saying that "it is an impudent lie" to assert that, in the territory where he is, the so-called Maurina band, the most bloodthirsty in Sicily, has reappeared. He attributes this "invention" to another ruffian, who, he says, "has never had the courage to take to the road," and now tries to spoil his business by frightening the people. Then an appeal comes to the farmers to induce them to affirm that he has never molested them, assuring them, on his "honor as an honest man," that if they do not become dishonest traitors he will always protect them. The letter ends by saying: "Tell the Government to save itself the trouble of sending police and troops to the Cesaro region, as I have not been there, and have no intention of going." The communication was accompanied by five lire to pay for the insertion.

Another bandit of the Province of Caltanissetta has sent to the Giornale di Sicilia, with ten lire, a sensational account of how he became a brigand, promising that after the publication he will give himself up to the police—if they can catch him.

[The bandit of Caltanissetta must have been reading his "Gil Blas."]

Freak Ear of Corn.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Edward McCloskey, of Flourtown, Penn., is the possessor of a most remarkable vegetable freak in the shape of an ear of corn, consisting of nine parts, which are in reality so many distinct and separate cobs of corn growing in one husk. From the small end of the central ear, which is about seven inches in length, eight smaller cobs, each about three and a half inches long, have sprouted, their tips growing upward toward the base of the parent cob. When Mr. McCloskey found this curious product in his cornfield the nine ears of corn were inclosed in a single husk, each of the eight smaller cobs being enwrapped in a separate inner husk.

QUEER POLITICS IN FRANCE

Pen Pictures of Scenes Attending Premier Brisson's Fall.

SHOUTS, THREATS AND INSULTS

Street Crowds Scarcely More Disorderly than the Deputies, but No Harm Is Done.

From The London Times.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The opening of the Chamber this afternoon was the signal for disturbances in the Place de la Concorde, though they were by no means of such gravity as the scene in the Chamber itself.

At 11:30 the Republican Guards took up their position on the north and east sides of the square, while a body of police guarded the bridges. Barriers had, moreover, been erected in the neighboring streets, and reserves were kept in readiness at no great distance. Up to 12 o'clock there was no crowd, but all the windows and balconies commanding a view of the square were full of spectators. Omnibuses and cabs continued their traffic till 1:30, when two open carriages containing M. Déroulède and some of his friends drove up from the Rue Royale, followed by a hundred roughs who forced their way through the barrier and shouted "Vive l'armée! A bas les traitres!"

The crowd increased, and M. Déroulède, standing up in his carriage, shouted in his turn, "Vive l'armée!" The police followed the carriages up to the bridge, but were unable to keep back the crowd. A cabman, probably out of a spirit of mischief, cried "Vive Brisson!" and was pursued by the mob, but got clear of it. A crowd round one of the fountains began shouting "Vive l'armée! A bas les juifs!" One man cried "Mort aux juifs!" on which Police Commissary Leproust tried to arrest him. The mob, however, fell upon the Commissary, struck him with walking sticks, knocked him down, and kicked him. Happily, some one driving by in an open carriage picked him up and gave him a seat by his side. An attempt was made to overturn the carriage, but the Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, came up and remonstrated. Some of the mob denounced him as a "sale juif" who had cried "A bas la France! A bas l'armée!" He shrugged his shoulders at this absurd allegation and said it was infamous. Assisted by his subordinates, M. Blanc led the Commissary into the Tuileries garden to a temporary guardhouse. The crowd followed, vociferating "Vive l'armée!" The Commissary, after wiping the blood from his face, returned to the square to try and identify his assailants.

The mob increasing and becoming more riotous, the Republican Guards and police began clearing the square. A. M. Guerin, of the Libre Parole, at the head of a band of fifty roughs, marched round the square, and at the entrance of the Tuileries garden there was a scuffle, Guerin being eventually arrested. Altogether twenty arrests were made. Three policemen have been injured. By 3.30 all was quiet.

Meetings of groups were held as usual prior to the opening of the sitting. Two hundred Progressists resolved to interpellate the Ministry on the three months' insults to the army and on the non-execution of the Sarrien circular. The Progressist Union expressed approval of the conduct of the Fashoda affair. The Radical Left and the Extreme Left resolved on supporting the Ministry. The Nationalists denounced revision and the insults to the army. The Right decided on voting against the Government.

THE CHAMBER ASSEMBLES.

The Chamber was absolutely crowded, and the strangers' galleries were full of a brilliant company. It is, to be sure, the unexpected that usually happens at the Palais Bourbon, but it is safe to say that no one present to-day foresaw in the slightest degree the drift of events, and he who was the chief cause of the absurd, astonishing crisis less than any one. The President of the Chamber had read out the long list of belated interpellations, and the Minister of Finance had laid on the table the estimates for the coming year with the expression of a platonic hope that they would be voted before Dec. 31, whereupon the Chamber laughed ironically. Then M. Brisson, ascending the tribune, immediately tackled the one question of which every one was thinking—and let no one suppose that this question was Fashoda—namely, Dreyfus, and begged the House to "separate the whole series of interpellations relative to the request for revision which had been transmitted to the Court of Cassation" from all the other interpellations, leaving the matter in the hands of the law, where it ought always to have been kept. The effort which it cost the Prime Minister to make this extremely simple declaration was considerable, as the interruptions were so constant that M. Deschanel had more than once to intervene and once definitely with oblique reference to the "critical circumstances" through which the country was now passing.

It was now the turn of the great Chauvinist agitator, M. Déroulède. He began calmly. "The graver the question," said he, "the more eager am I to remain calm, and as it is extremely clear I need not be long. The present Cabinet, which was placed upon these benches by the confidence of a Republican majority of which I was a member, obtained this lease of life only owing to the confidence aroused in the majority by a Republican, M. Cavaignac. This appointment was made with a sort of imperative mandate, or at all events conditionally. We cannot, therefore, postpone a debate on the situation. The Chamber must express its opinion."

Cries of "You were a Boulangist!"

"Yes, I was a Boulangist, and that I remain—a Boulangist without Boulanger, for Boulanger represented not a man, but ideas."

The cries and counter-cries that ensued suggested that the particular "ideas" Boulanger represented were not to the mind of everybody, and while the hubbub became more and more violent we beheld M. Basly and M. Paulin Méry engaged high up on the extreme left in a hand-to-hand tussle—a demonstration of the fact that these "ideas" were still pretty well charged with electricity. It was a good beginning of the session.

Finally M. Déroulède could go on. "I ask the Chamber if it be not true that the Government has exceeded the rights intrusted to it in remaining in office after the resignation of M. Cavaignac and Gen. Zurlinden, and in overruling the decisions of the Consulting Commission: No more blunders are possible. The Chamber cannot leave the country in the hands of men who have allowed the law to be broken and the army to be insulted. [Cheers and counter-cheers, while Gen. Chanoine became more and more restive.] We must all do our duty to-day in immediately pronouncing on the policy of the Cabinet. We must wipe out of existence this cabinet de malheur."

This phrase was unparliamentary, and the President asked for it to be withdrawn, which was done. M. Déroulède, however, made his meaning clearer than before in adding, "The moment has come to vote and to say whether or not we wish the Government to continue its policy of usurpation and of coups de force and arbitrary power, even if we have to bespatter with our votes Gen. Chanoine—"

GEN. CHANOINE'S SPEECH.

Gen. Chanoine was up and out of the reach of his colleagues in a twinkling, rushing toward the tribune, while M. Delcassé, now, no doubt, that the Minister of War, unaccustomed as he was to the tricks of oratorkal effect—it being the first time he had ever sat on a Ministerial bench—might muddle matters horribly, dashed after him, caught him up at the foot of the stairs, and dissuaded him for a time from mounting them. M. Déroulède, however, had gained his point and had no further occasion to remain at the tribune. He retired to his seat, graciously beckoning the General to take the vacant place. M. Delcassé could no longer avail, and the Minister of War stood before an expectant and an anxious House, which greeted him with rounds of applause.

His speech was terribly brief and painfully incoherent, with the military staccato dash in its style. "It is time," he said in substance, "for me to speak. When I entered the Ministry I was encouraged by my comrades. I was not unaware that after the successive resignation of two Ministers I exposed myself to a perhaps undeserved unpopularity. I acted in the interests of the army. I have done my whole duty. I respect the division of authority, but as for the Dreyfus affair my mind is made up—it is that of my predecessors."

Nine-tenths of this House, which, under M. Cavaignac's guidance, had compromised itself so terribly in connection with the Henry forgeries, snatched eagerly at this phrase as at a lifebuoy and acclaimed the General to the echo. But even then it did not anticipate this:

"To-day I stand before Parliament, and I say to it I restore to the hands of the representatives of the country the trust committed to me, and I offer my resignation as Minister of War."

The effect was what might have been expected. The House was on its feet, and, before many moments, out of the cheers and clapping of hands, was evolved a rhythmic, articulate chant, "Dé-mis-si-on! dé-mis-si-on! dé-mis-si-on!" which, directed against M. Brisson, followed the General as he passed rapidly out of the House.

The Ministry took the situation, it should be said, with all outward equanimity. M. Brisson, while the agitation was still at its height and amid many hostile cries, came to the tribune. It was some time before he could obtain a hearing for the following:

"I have but one word to address to the Chamber. When I offered the War portfolio to Gen. Chanoine the decision to transmit the request for revision to the Consulting Commission had been taken, and Gen. Chanoine was apprised of it. Since then, it was in his presence that the decision to carry the matter before the Court of Cassation was taken. There was a Cabinet Council also this morning, and Gen. Chanoine could have offered his resignation to the Prime Minister. Nothing could have suggested to the Government the possibility of this resignation, which is contrary to all custom. The fact obliges the Government to deliberate on the situation. Meanwhile it expresses the hope that the Chamber will support it in its intention to assure the supremacy of the civil authority."

With that M. Brisson took up his papers and, followed by the Ministers, left the sitting. His little speech was a happy one and was warmly applauded. The sitting was then suspended.

New British Uniforms.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The War Office authorities have recently paid considerable attention to the clothing of the army, and they seem to have succeeded in improving the patterns of dress in important details. With regard to the cavalry, the old tight-fitting shell-jacket has been abolished, and the men are being rapidly supplied with a new tunic, or frock, to use the technical term, which has a breast pocket, like the tunics used in the police force. The First Royal Dragoons, stationed at Hounslow, have just received their "rig-out," and the men of all ranks express themselves very much pleased with it. The shoulders are protected by a steel chain. The usefulness of this in battle will be obvious. A cut at the head may be "dodged," but the sword having missed its aim often strikes the shoulder. The chain also looks well from a decorative point of view.

The non-commissioned officers of the First Dragoons had formerly to wear the gold badge of a lion and crown on the right arm over their stripes, "at their own expense;" now they have been supplied with silver lion and crown at the expense of the War Office. New frocks have now to be supplied to the cavalry every eighteen months, instead of every two years, as formerly. The Dragoons have also been supplied with a new pattern of field cap, with which they are greatly pleased. It has a bright buff top, with a copper lion and crown badge, with a silver scroll underneath, and the name of the regiment. This cap is to be supplied every year instead of once every three years.

Why?

From The Chicago News.

Why doesn't the sea cow give watered milk?

Why isn't a dirt cart a real estate conveyance?

Why shouldn't a chiropodist be partial to corned beef?

Why does the silent partner in a business always have so much to say?

Why does a small boy's face always look as if he had been eating something?

Why isn't a doctor attending a patient's funeral a case of cause and effect?

Why is it wrong to hit a man when he's down after working so hard to get him there?

Why doesn't some genius crown himself with glory by discovering a process for extracting gold and silver from mining shares?

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FOOTBALL PANTS, of cotton duck, at 63

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We have the best leather double end striking bag in the city, complete, at 82

GOLF CLUBS, all styles, at 87 and 1.27

CADDY BAGS, made of heavy canvas, brass mounted and studded, with pocket, at 98

CADDY BAGS, of extra fine Scotch plaids, brass mounted and studded, heavy leather trimmed, with pocket, 2.08

CADDY BAGS, of extra heavy tan leather, brass mounted and studded, at 3.12

"SILVERTOWN" GOLF BALLS, per doz. 2.97

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A Notable Number

BE SURE TO GET

TO-MORROW'S (SUNDAY) ISSUE OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES

It will abound in attractive features. Chief among them will be

Henry Norman's Cable Letter from London.

Mr. Norman is the best of the London correspondents, and his news and views of the international questions now attracting the attention of the world are of great interest.

Accompanying the Sunday edition, as usual, will be the admirable

Sixteen-Page Illustrated Magazine

Which is generally regarded the most attractive supplement issued by any New York newspaper.

On the first page of this supplement will be the latest and best portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt. The camp of the United States Volunteers at San Francisco will be illustrated. There will be five reproductions of the awards of the international jury at the Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburg. There will be an illustrated article on the American Cruiser in the East. There will be an illustrated tale of fiction, and the departments of music and the drama will be up to their usual high standard, with many illustrations.

Among other features will be interesting news letters from Vienna, Berlin, and other foreign centres, and the usual bright correspondence from Washington, Chicago, and other American cities. There will be several columns of society news and the regular departments devoted to the news about women, and a page of selections from the best current literature.

The New York Times.
"All The News That's Fit to Print."

LUCKY SEA DOGS.

Prize Money of Our Recent War Compared with Ancient Golden Hauls.

From The London Mail.

The amount of the prize money gleaned by America from the recent war with Spain is comparatively trifling. Admiral Sampson is the one to be most congratulated from a pecuniary point of view, his share of the "receipts" of the Cuban blockade amounting to the respectable sum of $75,000, to which can be added a matter of $12,000 as the result of his efforts in the battle of Santiago.

Though Admiral Dewey gained such a complete victory at Manila, the yield in bounty only provides him with $9,000, while Admiral Schley will have to be content with $5,000. The commanders of the various American ships engaged will get about £4,000 each, while those lower in grade will receive from $30 to $300 each.

Compared with what our irresistible jackies of old used to get, the above sums, in certain instances, fall into absolute insignificance. It is curious to note that the loser of the greatest treasure in the past was Spain; there was nothing that our seamen liked more than a war with that ill-fated country, because prize money was simply waiting to be picked up.

Perhaps the largest amount of prize money which one ship has ever gained was that which Admiral Anson brought home after his voyage round the world during 1740-43. Anson captured the far-famed Manila galleon which used to sail once a year for Spain laden to the hatches with treasure. The value of this "find" was £400,000, and the division among one ship's company must have left the lowest boy with a fortune, though no particulars of that kind are available.

The reception of the Admiral and the seamen, it is recorded, was most cordial, and they had more friends than they knew what to do with. The treasure was drawn in triumph through the City of London in thirty-two wagons, which, according to an old naval chronicle, were preceded by a band of military musicians and guarded by a detachment of the ship's company.

Anson was often in luck's way as regards prize money. Only a few years afterward, in 1747, he captured a French fleet with upward of £300,000 in money on board, which was carried from Portsmouth to London in twenty wagons, and conveyed to the Bank "in great state."

Another large sum was taken in prize money from poor Spain at the capture of—curious coincidence!—Havana, or Havannah, as it was then called, which was assaulted by both land and sea. Altogether the army received £368,155 11s. 1d., and the navy £363,092 11s. 4d., and it may be interesting to give the details for the latter:

	£ s. d.	Each.
Admiral Pocock	122,697 10 6	£ s. d.
Commodore Keppel	24,530 10 1	
42 Captains	67,225 0 11	1,600 10 10
183 Lieutenants	42,944 2 8	234 13 3
368 Warrant officers	42,944 2 8	118 5 11
1,303 Petty officers	22,494 10 11	17 5 3
12,100 Seamen and marines	45,247 13 7	3 14 9

It will be seen that the seamen and inferior officers came out badly in comparison with the other rewards, and one journal, in commenting on the unequal distribution, said that it was "not at all agreeable to the maxims of justice and good policy." The Earl of Albemarle, who commanded the army, and his second in command received the same sums respectively as Admiral Pocock and Commodore Keppel, but the 21,100 private soldiers who took part in the affair got £4 1s. 8d. each.

The "Glorious First of June," fought on a Sunday, did not yield much in the way of prize money. Each of the sailors received 2 guineas, which does not seem adequate for the gallant work accomplished, while each of the petty officers received £10, and each of the warrant officers £25.

There is no record of the amount which Lord Howe secured, but it is known that the victory earned him an Earldom, a 3,000-guinea sword with a gold chain and medal from the King, the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and the freedom of the City of London in a gold box. Lord Howe was seventy-two when he gained this great victory over a strong French fleet.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Roy C. Taft, Rhode Island; ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, Ohio; Senator C. J. Faulkner, West Virginia; Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Bishop John Moore, Ballarat.

MANHATTAN—Col. Arthur M. Dickinson, Waterbury, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop Goodsell, Tennessee; Senator Orville H. Platt, Connecticut.

WALDORF—Col. Seymour Mandelbaum, Maryland; Capt. R. F. Stedman, United States Army; State Senators Allen, Curry, and Pennewill, Delaware; Lieut. A. C. Parsons, United States Navy.

WINDSOR—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; Frank J. Firth, President Erie and Western Transportation Company, Philadelphia; the Rev. George Kirkwood, Aldershot, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. F. Rick, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, white goods and linens; Holland House.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; P. M. Hogue, carpets; 67 White Street.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, housefurnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Denbach, domestics; 115 Worth Street.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; H. D. Shattuck, furniture; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hartwell-Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, notions; 236 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, furniture; 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, domestics, cloaks, and muslin underwear; 335 Broadway.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

McGehan, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. Dillingham, notions and white goods; 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Keim, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; M. H. Gradwohl, dry goods; L. E. Schwartz, laces and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Harvey, notions; 51 Leonard Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM F. FAY.—Judgment for $2,105 was entered yesterday against William F. Fay, liquor dealer, of 860 First Avenue, in favor of Jacob Ruppert, for balance due on a chattel mortgage and a note. He began business there in February last.

OGINZ & GRUSHKIN.—Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed Leopold B. Pollak receiver in supplementary proceedings for Oginz & Grushkin, dealers in hats, formerly at 106 Delancey Street, on the application of Triest & Co., who recovered a judgment against them for $975 on Nov. 3, 1897.

FRANK REYNOLDS.—Judgment for $2,606 was entered yesterday against Frank Reynolds, liquor dealer, of 601 Amsterdam Avenue, corner of Eighty-ninth Street, in favor of Jacob Ruppert for balance due on a chattel mortgage which Mr. Reynolds assumed when he bought the saloon in April last.

M. A. CUMING.—Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed John C. Gulick receiver in supplementary proceedings for M. A. Cuming, manufacturer of plaster hat dies and machinery for the hat trade, of 49 Bleecker Street, on the application of Grace Webb. He has been in that business for twenty-five years.

A. FELLOURIS & LEKAS.—Judgment for $629 was entered yesterday against A. Fellouris & Lekas, confectioners, for rent of 297 Eighth Avenue, in favor of Emma L. Shaw. They began there in October, 1897. They gave a bill of sale on Oct. 10 on a confectionery store at 2,940 Third Avenue for $2,000 to Fellouris & Coclones.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD GAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis permanent receiver of the International Standard Gas Manufacturing Company of 108 Fulton Street on the application of William F. Netling. Mr. Nealis was appointed temporary receiver on Oct. 7.

INTERNATIONAL PERFUMERY COMPANY.—The International Perfumery Company of 131 Liberty Street, manufacturer of toilet articles, made an assignment yesterday to Hulbert Payne. Oscar D. Dike is President and Herbert V. Dike Secretary. The Sheriff sold out the effects of the company in August last on an execution for $10,158 in favor of Henry B. Barber. The company was incorporated in November, 1896, with a capital stock of $5,000. A judgment was entered against the company and Oscar D. Dike for $323 in favor of George A. Eastman.

ERNEST DICHMAN.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Quency receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ernest Dichman on the application of Carroll Sprigg, who recovered a judgment against Mr. Dichman for $3,560 on Oct. 12, 1896. The proceedings were begun two years ago, and it is supposed that Mr. Dichman has some equity in a seat in the New York Stock Exchange. He became a member of the Exchange about fifteen years ago, and his name appears on the present and another list of members issued in July last. He was of the firm of Dichman, Niles & Co., stock brokers, who dissolved in 1889, and he has since been interested in a California wine business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Henry M. Abrahams & Brother, wholesale dealers in clothing at 712 Broadway, yesterday by Epstein Brothers on behalf of the following creditors: Hardt & Lindgens, $152; H. Hahlo & Co., $1,178, and Wallach, Hoexter & Co., $361. It was alleged that between Oct.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
BANKERS.
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Our Receipts for Stock of
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R'way Co.
(Deposited under our notice of September 10, 1898.)

We are now prepared to begin the delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the Federal Steel Company in exchange for our Receipts as above.

Holders must deliver their Receipts at the office of the Company which issued the same, and the Stock will be issued as promptly as possible thereafter.

Receipts must be indorsed. IF THE NEW STOCK IS TO BE ISSUED IN A DIFFERENT NAME the form of assignment must be filled in accordingly, the signature must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, and proper revenue stamps must be attached.

Fractions of a share of the Federal Steel Company Stock accruing to any depositor will be adjusted by a suitable cash payment at prices to be fixed daily.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Bldg., Washington St., cor. Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, November 10th, 1898.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds, and of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12, 1898, the said plan and agreement have been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.

In compliance with numerous requests, the time within which holders of all classes of bonds and stock may deposit their securities under the plan has been extended to and including December 1, 1898, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned.

Dated October 21, 1898.

By Order of Reorganization Committee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily Market Letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

$50,000,
5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.
SECURITY LOCAL FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Price and particulars on application.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Wall Street had another sensational and exceptionally active stock market yesterday. Transactions in stocks went in volume beyond those of Thursday, running up to nearly 800,000 shares. In bonds there were dealings in more than $9,000,000 par value. The stock market again broadened perceptibly, 165 issues being traded in.

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Again the whole market was buoyant, although before the close a reactionary tendency was shown in many quarters. Closing prices for active stocks were down considerably from the highest, the heavy realizing selling that went on all day proving too much for the enthusiastic buying that characterized the market. Strong interests continued foremost among the buyers of standard shares, and they did their buying with apparently great confidence. Out-of-town houses were again active on the buying side, and operations of the same character for London account were heavy. The most conspicuous buying, and, in fact, the real feature of the market, was that by commission houses. Brokers of that class showed more activity than for quite a while.

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That there should have been heavy realizing sales yesterday was to have been expected. The news of a sound-money victory came upon a market where speculative interest held far less than their average lines of stock. These are the people who since the election have been climbing for securities. It is natural that those brave ones who bought stocks prior to the election, having confidence in results favorable to honest money, should now want to reap the rewards of their foresight, especially since those rewards have come with such unexpected rapidity.

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Again Tobacco Trust and other industrials were laggard. Tobacco was one of the few active stocks to make a substantial loss. Sugar Trust was manipulated up to its highest figure in the first hour, and thereafter the stock was sold steadily by brokers believed to be acting for insiders. Wall Street gave very little attention to the reports of the advanced raw sugar prices, although the sugar trade looked upon these developments as very important.

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In many stocks there was heavy and confident buying by insiders. Especially was this true of the Northern Pacifics and Union Pacifics, Louisville and Nashville, the Flower properties, and the Granger railway shares.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $145,000 threes, coupon, at 105½@105⅝@105½, $3,000 do, registered, at 105⅝; $800 do, small, at 105@105½; $57,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127¼@127⅜@127⅝; $4,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112⅝, and $1,000 fives, coupon, at 112.

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In State bonds, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 79⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Laclede Gas pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Minn. Iron, t. r., sta.	2
At., T. & S. F.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	⅝
B. & O., all in. pd.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	2½	Mobile & Ohio	1
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Bay State Gas	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Central Pacific	2¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chicago & Alton	3¼	Oregon R. & Nav.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Oregon Short Line	2
Chi. & Eastern Ill.	1½	Pac. C. 1st pf.	1½
Chi., & East. Ill. pf.	3	Pac. C. 2d pf.	2½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3	Pacific Mail	1¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	Peo. Gas, Chi.	1¼
Colorado Mid. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Denver & Rio G. pf.	½	St. L. Southwestern	½
Denver & Rio G. pf.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	2
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	⅜
Ed. Eli. ill. of N. Y.	2	St. Paul, M. & M.	2
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Standard Dist.	¾
Ev. & T. H. pf.	4	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Fed. Steel pf., w. i.	⅞	Texas & Pacific	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	3	Tex. Pac. land tr.	½
General Electric	1	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Great Northern pf.	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Internat. Paper Co.	1¾	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Kansas City, F. & G.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Express	4	Mexican Central	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	N. Y. Central	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Pullman Car	1¾
Canadian Pacific	1½	St. Jo. & G. I.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	⅞	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Standard Dist. pf.	¾
Detroit Gas	6	Third Avenue	1½
Flint & P. M.	1	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid	1½
L. E. & W. pf.	¾		
Louisville & Nash.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Mo. P. col. 5s	2½
Bklyn. El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Mob. & O. gen.	1½
Cent. Bch., U. P. 1st.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Cent. Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¾
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1½		

Bond Declined.

Kings County Elevated 1st 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $178,473,282; balance, $10,004,339; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $595,917.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅜@4.85½ for demand, $4.86¼@4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 36; St. Paul, ¾, to 116⅞; Union Pacific preferred, ¾, to 70; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 115; Atchison, ¼, to 14½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 61⅞; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 79. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 85⅞, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120⅛. Pennsylvania sold at 60¼ and Reading at 8½. British consols declined ¼, to 109 13-16, for money, and 110 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £25,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 02½c and exchange on London was 25f 35½c.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"On the 4th inst. exchange had already receded about 1-16 per cent. from the highest point of last week. By Monday evening last it had lost a further 1-1t per cent. but closed rather firmer in the evening. To-day the market was fairly steady, at about 1-16 per cent. above the lowest point of yesterday afternoon.

"The decline was due to Europe buying large amounts of our stocks and bonds and the subsequent partial recovery to the resale of many of these securities at the handsome profits which the boom in our stock market enabled our European friends to realise on their late purchases.

"The supply of both grain and cotton bills continues very large, and far in excess of the legitimate trade demand. The continued demand for investment, however, seems to have been sufficient to absorb all the surplus.

"How long this investment demand may continue depends entirely on our money market. This is undoubtedly somewhat firmer, and may go still higher if the boom in stocks continues, as it is well known that nothing can use up our banks' surplus reserves faster than a rise in stocks.

"The London money market also seems to remain fairly steady, at 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' discounts, while in Germany the private discount rate has moved up to nearly 5 per cent., after the German Reichsbank had advanced its official rate to 5½ per cent. France remains steady, at 3 per cent. as the bank rate and 2⅝ per cent. as the open market rate.

"Considering the financial conditions of Europe as compared to our own, it would seem but natural that Europe should gradually return here many more of the securities bought here during the period of our depression. The inducement to do so must, of course, grow in proportion to the advance in the price of these securities in our market. The political situation in Europe, strained as it is, offers additional inducement to European holders of our securities to realise on their holdings at the high prices now ruling here—the more so since our own country may sooner or later find itself embroiled on account of the Philippine business, unless our diplomats abroad should prove as skillful and as successful as our naval commanders have been."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of November to-day will cover 35 roads, and will show 5.04 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

First Week of November.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$25,583	$1,191	.....
R. & O. Southwestern	147,037	23,857	.....
Canadian Pacific	567,000	.....	$30,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	233,239	.....	7,962
Chicago Gt. Western	113,801	.....	144
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	848,981	21,348	.....
Cleve., Akron & Col.	18,475	1,346	.....
Clev., Lorain & W.	34,119	.....	2,570
Col., San. & Hock.	15,598	.....	6,981
Denver & Rio Grande	196,200	28,600	.....
Evansv. & Indianap's	6,512	164	.....
Evansv. & Terre H.	6,512	164	.....
Georgia	41,355	584	.....
International & Gt. N.	104,495	15,578	.....
Iowa Central	46,966	8,378	.....
Kanawha & Michigan	11,260	1,543	.....
Kan. City, P. & Gulf	65,121	995	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	11,521	3,135	.....
Lake Erie & Western	63,513	14,143	.....
Mexican Central	280,099	47,810	.....
Mexican National	113,629	14,777	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	57,144	2,686	.....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	320,646	17,934	.....
Mo. Pacific & I. Mt.	549,000	21,000	.....
Central Branch	25,000	.....	2,000
N. Y., O. & West	67,479	3,835	.....
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	18,055	3,231	.....
St. J. & Grand Island	37,220	8,657	.....
St. L. Southwestern	148,930	23,700	.....
Texas & Pacific	185,458	5,456	.....
Toledo & Ohio Cen.	42,122	1,738	.....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	47,606	1,662	.....
Wabash	278,000	39,580	.....
Wheeling & Lake E.	30,142	.....	4,105
Wisconsin Central	107,727	5,941	.....
Total, (35 roads)	$4,881,923	$317,515	$83,402
Net inc'e, (5.04 p. c.).	.....	234,053	.....

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Probability of action being taken on dividend question by Pacific Mail Directors at their meeting next week.

Decrease of $16,016 in Pacific Coast's net earnings for September, but increase of $362,441 since Dec. 1.

Legal steps to be taken by the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta to correct the alleged unjust discrimination in rates practiced by the railroads against that city.

Increase of $11,950 in Flint and Pere Marquette's surplus earnings for September, making an increase of $39,408 since Jan. 1.

Restoration of east-bound rates from Chicago.

Decrease of $14,508 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $28,518 since July 1.

Increase of $498,629 in New York, New Haven and Hartford's surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Second and final installment on Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stock called for Nov. 28.

Decrease of $43,350 in New York, Chicago and St. Louis's surplus earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on Burlington stock.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list $24,027,000 Glucose Sugar Refining Company common and $12,619,000 preferred stock, and Union Traction Company of Pittsburg $17,000,000 common and $3,000,000 preferred stock.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The country has safely passed the trial of 'off year' elections, which for forty years have always shown a tendency to a change of policy, but this year has intrenched sound money behind a majority impregnable for at least four years in the Senate, and has retained a working majority for sound money in the House, for, though some members classed as Republicans are for silver, as many classed as Democrats are for the gold standard. The remarkable gain for sound money in many far Western States shows that the cheap-money fanaticism has been broken down by National prosperity, so that there is certainty of uninterrupted business for at least four years to come. Other business conditions are not less favorable, and with labor questions causing no general trouble, with no anxiety about money, and with heavy crops met by large foreign demand, there is every reason now to look for improvement. No doubt the result of elections will also facilitate the settlement of pending questions with Spain.

"Before this election everything except political uncertainties favored business enlargement. The volume of trade has been the greatest ever known in October, and the greatest ever known in any month except December, 1892. The record on November thus far shows clearings 10.4 per cent. larger than last year, and 9.3 per cent. larger than in 1892. The railroad earnings in October have been 5.2 per cent. larger than last year, and 6 per cent. larger than in 1892. Foreign trade shows an increase of 20 per cent. in October imports, with 38 per cent. in exports from New York last week, while imports showed a gain of only 22 per cent. in October, and credits against foreign bankers were piling up at an inconvenient rate.

"Railroad earnings returns point to continued activity in the business of the transportation interests, with the Spring wheat and cotton carrying roads showing the heaviest gains over last year's very favorable records. Relatively the smallest gains and in fact some decreases are noted by the other groups, notable in the latter respect being the Central Western roads, the trunk lines, and the coal roads. The total earnings of 101 roads for October aggregate $52,113,793, an increase of 5.1 per cent. over October one year ago, and comparing with an increase of 6 per cent. in September, 5 per cent. in August, and 1 per cent. in July. The heaviest gain is that shown by the Granger roads, 10.7 per cent., followed by the southern roads with 9.2 per cent. For the ten months' period of 1898 the Pacific and Granger roads make the best showing, but every group of roads notes a gain, and the total earnings of 90 systems, operating 90,000 miles of road, aggregate $412,739,394, an increase of 9 per cent. over 1897, that year in turn showing progressive gains over corresponding periods of previous years.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,674,628 bushels, against 6,773,643 bushels last week, 5,445,542 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 4,664,515 bushels in 1896, 3,325,025 bushels in 1895, and 2,900,725 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 77,220,216 bushels, against 89,319,634 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,142,745 bushels, against 3,566,640 bushels last week, 2,651,548 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,782,036 bushels in 1896, 1,921,418 bushels in 1895, and 197,813 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 52,488,195 bushels, against 53,460,650 bushels during the same period a year ago."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	234
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	118
Columbus & Ohio	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	78
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway Ry. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railway 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry Stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	40½
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	93¼	93½
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	83	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	3	6½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	55	68
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	68½
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28½	29
Amsterdam preferred	67½	68
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18½	19½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	83	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	305	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	132½	140
Standard Gas pf.	149	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	104	104¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Camps' Shipyard stock	76	79
Continental Tobacco com.	40	40⅝
Continental Tobacco pf.	88	88½
Glucose common, ex. dividend	66⅜	66¾
Glucose pf., ex. dividend	106¾	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marwin	⅝	1½
Herring-Hall-Marwin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	93
Knickerbocker Ice com.	52	53
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	75	80
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93¾	94½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	420	421
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	38
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	170	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Pressed Brick	18	20½
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	98

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$300,897,398
Gold reserve	243,653,390
Net silver	7,426,419
United States notes in the Treasury	16,945,338
Treasury notes of 1890	905,110
Total receipts this day	1,555,142
Total receipts this month	14,806,227

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 11, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
33	33½	950	American Malting Co.	33½	33½	32⅝	33	.....
83½	83⅝	2,388	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84	84⅝	83½	83½	+ ½
34⅞	34⅝	1,420	American Cotton Oil	34⅝	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅛
86	87	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87½	87½	86¼	86¾	— ⅛
140	146	340	American Express	148	148	143	143	—4
11⅝	11¾	1,215	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅞	290	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	34	33½	33½	— ½
115⅞	116	53,530	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115¼	117	115¼	115⅞	+1¼
109¾	110	370	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
97½	96½	22	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	98	98	.....
139¾	139½	28,630	American Tobacco	141	141	138¾	138¾	—1¾
126	130	55	Am. Tobacco pf.	125½	125½	125¾	125¾	.....
33¼	33⅞	1,070	Am. Steel & Wire	33¾	33¾	32	32	—1½
89	89¾	375	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
39¼	39¾	704	Ann Arbor pf.	40	40	38½	39½	— ⅜
14½	14½	12,038	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅛
40¾	40½	74,568	At., T. & S. F. pf.	40	40⅝	40	40½	+ ⅛
48¾	48½	2,026	B. & O., all in. pd.	49½	48¼	48	48¾	+ ⅛
34½	35½	650	B. & O., when iss.	35	35	35	35	+2⅝
72¾	73¼	2,000	B. & O. pf., when iss.	72¾	73	72½	72½	.....
4⅞	5¼	600	B. & O. Southw.	4¾	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
4½	5	62,530	Bay State Gas	4	5	3⅞	5	+1
68¼	68⅝	26,795	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅝	69⅝	68	68⅝	— ⅝
126	128	330	Brooklyn Union Gas	126¾	127	126⅝	127	.....
8	8¾	220	Brunswick City	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
53½	54½	1,060	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
83½	84	100	Canadian Pacific	83⅝	83½	83½	83½	— ⅛
28¼	28⅜	3,969	Central Pacific	27⅞	29	27⅞	28⅝	+2⅛
23	23¼	4,032	Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
151	153	300	Chicago & Alton	152	153	152	153	+3½
118⅝	118½	23,785	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119¼	119½	118¼	118½	+ ½
54½	55½	930	Chicago & East. Ill.	55	56	55	55½	+1½
106	108	120	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107	107	107	+1
14⅝	14⅞	9,390	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
74¾	76	310	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	76½	76¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
48	48⅜	1,105	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48½	49	47½	48⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	29⅜	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30¼	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
7½	8	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
27	30	8	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
112⅜	112⅞	39,635	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	113¼	113¾	112⅜	112⅞	.....
162½	163	113	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	162½	162½	162½	162½	.....
135	135½	1,710	Chicago & Northw.	135¾	136	135	135	— ⅛
180	...	270	Chicago & Northw. pf.	180½	180½	180½	180½	+3
107	107¼	39,658	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107¼	107⅝	106⅞	107	.....
8¾	9¼	192	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
33¼	33¾	615	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
41⅝	42	2,880	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	42⅝	41¾	41⅝	— ⅛
89	90	845	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
17⅜	17½	2,730	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	47½	700	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf

Financial Continued from Page 9.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at 1.50, 100 Horn Silver at 1.15, 370 Kingston and Pembroke at .11, and 700 Phoenix at .17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Belcher sold at .30, 3,200 Comstock at .05@.04, 140 Corsolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 600 Mollie Gibson at .23, 500 Phoenix at .14, 200 Syndicate at .05, 500 Yellow Jacket at .25

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .005¼@.005¼, 4,200 Justine at .04@.04½@.04¼, 10,000 Old Gold at .003⅝@.003⅝, 10,000 Pilgrim at .003¼@.004 buyer 30, 300 Rocky Mountain at .03¼, 17,000 Sentinel at .003¼ buyer 5@.003@.003⅛.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.05	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.65
Belcher	.20	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.10
Best & Belcher	.33	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.08
Caledonia, B. H.	.25	Mexican	.20
Challar	.20	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.04	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.22
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	.80
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.80	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.00	Ophir	.68
Belcher	.20	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.25	Plymouth	.08
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.12
Brunswick Con.	.13	Potosi	.15
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	.25
Challar	.14	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.20
Chrysolite	.15	Sierra Nevada	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Standard	1.75
Comst. T. Co. stock	.01	Small Hopes	1.00
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.25
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.05	Utah	.08
Crescent	.05	Victor	1.00
Catalpa	.09	Yellow Jacket	.20
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.23
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.50
Gould & Curry	.20	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.90	Creede & Cr. Creek	.04
Homestake	.50.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.21
Iron Silver	.68	Isabella	.24
Julia Consolidated	.02	Mollie Gibson	.21
Kingston & Pemb.	.12	Mt. Rosa	.16
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.09	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.03
Mexican	.19	Union	.19
Moulton	.20	Work	.12
Ontario	4.00		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.01	Elkton	1.00
Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin, C. C.	1.25
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Japan	2.60	Garfield Con.	.12
Pilgrim	.003	Golden Fleece	.25
Rocky Mountain	.03	Isabella	.24
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Jefferson	.06
Waldorf	.02	Justine	.03¾
Yukon	.10¾	Lillie	1.15
Alamo	.04½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.53	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.72	Old Gold	.004
Cripple Creek Con.	.07¾	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.004⅝	Union	.20
Copper Rock	.00½	Work	.10½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Money on call is easy at 2@3 per cent. Lenders of money have endeavored to obtain firmer rates ever since the New York bank statement of last Saturday appeared, but the only success has been, perhaps, to stem the downward tide. Four months' money is quoted at 2½@3 per cent. and six months' money at 3@3½ per cent. There is little commercial paper, and business is still largely confined to renewals. Quotations range from 3 to 4 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in large supply at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 8 and 10 cents discount for cash.

The copper shares led in the stock market. Montana did a quick shift from 231 to 222, and back again to 229. Butte held to 54 and 55, working off a little in the last hour. Franklin was just above 15, Arnold around 16, and Osceola between 68 and 69, advancing on the declaration of the two-dollar dividend. London advices on the metal are very favorable. Other features in the trading were the sharp advance in Bay State Gas on whisperings of a grand combination of local interests, and the heavy buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison preferred, and Union Pacific preferred.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	245	250	Old Colony	195	
Bost. & Low.	226	..	Ore. S. L.	29¾	31½
Bost. & Me.	165	..	West End	88	88½
C. J. & S. Y.	133¾	134	West End pf.	109	110
Fitchbg. pf.	105½	105½			

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4⅞	5	Gold Coin M.	.90	
Arnold	15⅞	16⅛	Osceola	68	68½
Atlantic	28¼	29	Pioneer, (G.)	5⅛	5¼
Bost. & C.C.	.30	.35	Quincy	129	131
Bost. & Mon.	228	230	Sta. Ysabel	7¼	7¾
Butte & Bost.	53⅜	54	Tamarack	176	178
Cal. & Hec.	595	600	Tecumseh	3½	4
Centennial	21	21⅛	Wolverine	32	32½
Franklin	14⅞	15¼			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	281		Lam. C. S. S.	23	24
Dom. Coal	32	32½	N. E. Tel.	135	
Dom. C. pf.	115	..	Pull. Pal. C.	140½	141
Ed. El. Ill.	195	200	U. S. Oil	24½	24¾
Erie Tel.	74½	74¾	U. S. Rubber	43¾	44
Gen. Electric	32½	33	Westgh. El.	34½	35
Gen. El. pf.	162	164	West. El. pf.	57½	58

Unlisted Securities.

Merced G. M. 5 .. Old D. C. M. 33¾ 34

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.06	.06	Hale & Norc.	.95	.90
Alpha Con.	..	.04	Justice	.20	.07
Andes	.10	.11	Kentuck Con.	.09	.07
Belcher	.22	.23	Mexican	.21	.21
Best & Belcher	.30	.29	Occidental Con	.47	.47
Bullion	.07	.07	Ophir	.76	.73
Caledonia	.31	.30	Overman	.06	.05
Challenge Con.	.18	.19	Potosi	.19	.17
Chollar	.18	.17	Savage	.22	.20
Confidence	.55	.59	Scorpion	.03	.03
Con. Cal. & V.	1.40	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.89	.84
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Standard	1.80	1.90
C. New York	.04	.04	Union Con.	.28	.28
Crown Point	.12	.12	Utah Con.	.09	..
Gould & Curry	.21	.19	Yellow Jacket	.22	.22

Silver bars, 60¼c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾c; drafts, sight, 12½c; telegraph, 15c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4	4¼	4½	4¾
Anaconda	56	57	54	56
Anchoria	72	74	72	77
Argentum	25¼	26	25	28
Battle	34½	37	35	37
Columbine	13	13¼	13½	13¾
Consolidated	7¾	7¾	7⅜	7¾
Elkton	97½	97¾	99	99½
El Paso	11½	12	11½	12½
Findley	16½	17	17⅜	17⅝
Golden Fleece	23	25	23	25
Golden King	80	82	80	82
Gibson	20¼	24	20¼	22
Gold Coin	133	135	127	131
Garfield	12½	15	12	14
Isabella	25⅜	26	25⅜	26
Independence	54½	55	54	54½
Jefferson	4½	8	7	8
Jackpot	22¾	22⅞	22½	23¾
Lillie	110	120	110	120
Moon Anchor	116	116½	116½	117
Matoa	29⅜	31	29½	30
Portland	141½	142½	142½	143
Pharmacist	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
Rawlings	45	47	45	47
Roan	18	18½	18	18½
Union	21¼	21¾	20¾	21
Vindicator	99¾	101	..	..
Work	13½	13¾	12¼	12¾

*November dividend, 2 cents.

BIG GAS STOCK DEAL.

Norwalk Gaslight Company Sells Out to a New York Syndicate.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 11.—Negotiations for the purchase of the Norwalk Gaslight Company by a syndicate of New York capitalists have culminated in the sale of the plant, stock, and all its valuable franchises, including the charter of the Gas Supply Company, with privileges for the whole of Fairfield County outside of Bridgeport.

The total amount of money paid for the plant was $227,500. The new company will spend $200,000 to $300,000 in enlarging and developing the plant here.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Ex Co 4s		Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Met St Ry gen 5s	
1,000	102½	65,000	83¼	34,000	116½
500	102⅝	50,000	83½	Mich Cent cons 7s	
Am Spirits M Co 6s		13,000	83⅝	2,000	110½
5,000	33	22,000	83⅝	Minn & St Louis con 5s	
1,000	32½	2,000	83⅞	5,000	106½
5,000	33	1,000	83½	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
Am Tob Co scrip		Ches & Ohio con 5s		10,000	100
5,000	94½	1,000	116	10,000	100⅛
36,500	94	Chi, Bur & Qy con 7s		20,000	100
10,000	94½	1,000	116¾	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	
300	94	Nebraska ext 4s		15,000	91¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	102½	2,000	91½
3,000	80¾	4s, 1921		2,000	91¾
1,000	80	1,000	101	2,000	91½
At, T & S F adjust 4s		Chi, Bur & Qy conv 5s		Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	
86,000	71⅞	2,000	119¼	5,000	65⅞
50,000	72½	Chi & East Ill gen 5s		11,000	66
80,000	72¾	11,000	106	10,000	60½
135,000	72¾	Chi, Mil & St P, Chi & P Wn Div 5s		10,000	66⅝
51,000	72⅞	2,000	118¼	20,000	66
10,000	73½	Chi, Mil & St P, So Min Div 6s		16,000	65⅝
25,000	72½	1,000	119¾	42,000	65½
6,000	73	Chi & North reg gold 7s		10,000	65¾
20,000	72¾	2,000	116	10,000	65⅝
30,000	72⅝	C, R I & Pac gen 4s		10,000	65⅞
20,000	73½	102,000	105½	1,000	65½
37,000	73	5,000	105⅞	Mo, Kan & Tex 5s	
45,000	73¼	15,000	105¾	10,000	84⅞
23,000	73⅝	10,000	105⅝	7,000	84⅞
30,000	73¼	Chi Term Tran 4s		5,000	84⅞
20,000	73¾	9,000	90¾	Missouri Pac cons	
28,000	73¼	7,000	91	20,000	103
15,000	73⅝	18,000	91¼	1,000	103¼
15,000	73¾	8,000	91	7,000	103⅜
50,000	73¾	8,000	91¼	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
50,000	73	8,000	91½	20,000	70
10,000	73⅛	1,000	92	5,000	76½
45,000	73	1,000	91½	Mo Pac trust 5s	
10,000	72¾	1,000	91¼	6,000	83
13,000	72¾	4,000	91¼	2,000	83¾
40,000	72¾	3,000	91½	4,000	83¾
30,000	72¾	Clev, C, Chi & St L, St Louis Div 4s		10,000	84
70,000	72⅝	1,000	97¾	5,000	83¼
50,000	72¾	Col Midland 2-4s		5,000	83¾
61,000	72¾	5,000	57½	23,000	83
53,000	72⅝	5,000	57¾	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
25,000	72¾	20,000	58	25,000	79
20,000	72¾	5,000	57½	10,000	79¼
35,500	72⅝	10,000	57¾	5,000	79¾
26,000	72¾	12,000	57½	6,000	80
3,500	72¾	6,000	58	Nat Starch M Co 1st	
15,000	72¾	7,000	57½	5,000	104
50,000	72¾	15,000	58½	N Y Cent 1st coup	
10,000	72⅝	5,000	58¾	1,000	118
70,000	72¾	5,000	59	N Y Cent 1st reg	
30,000	72⅞	Col, H V & Tol 5s J P M & Co certfs $85 paid		5,000	118
35,000	72¾			N Y Cent & H. Lake Sh col 3½s	
15,000	72⅞			70,000	96¾
10,000	73		79	50,000	96⅝
28,000	72⅝	Den & Rio Grande 4s		25,000	96⅝
60,000	73	3,000	93½	1,000	96⅞
5,000	72⅞	15,000	93⅝	59,000	97
5,000	73	Den & Rio Grande 4s		Mich Cent col 3½s	
20,000	72¾	14,000	107½	20,000	95
55,000	73	1,000	108	45,000	94¾
10,000	72¾	Detroit City Gas 5s		38,000	95
20,000	72⅝	11,000	94½	2,000	94¾
25,000	72⅝	9,000	94⅝	N Y, Susq & West 2d	
10,000	72⅝	East Ten, V & G con 5s		10,000	37
10,000	72½	2,000	112¾	1,000	87½
		E Ten, Va & Ga div 5s		10,000	87
General 4s		2,000	116	Nor & West Ry con 4s	
145,000	98½	5,000	116½	50,000	86
1,000	98¼	Ells L & B Sand 5s		25,000	86¼
31,000	98¼	2,000	101¼	50,000	86¾
65,000	98¼	Erie general lien 4s		23,000	87
20,000	98¼	10,000	72¼	10,000	86¼
58,000	98⅜	80,000	72¼	5,000	86¼
12,000	98⅝	17,000	72½	17,000	86⅜
23,000	98⅜	30,000	72¾	20,000	86⅝
60,000	98⅜	35,000	72⅝	30,000	86¼
7,000	98½	6,000	73½	1,000	86¼
70,000	98⅜	15,000	72	31,000	86⅜
35,000	98¼	Erie 4s prior bonds		Nor & So gen lien 5s	
10,000	98¾	50,000	93½	4,000	67⅝
158,000	98½	10,000	93	7,000	67½
19,000	98⅜	Erie 3d Mort		3,000	67¾
40,000	98⅝	1,000	112	1,000	68
3,000	98⅜	Evans & Ter H gen 5s		1,500	67⅜
20,000	98½	3,000	107½	10,000	67⅜
10,000	98¼	Fort Worth & D C 1st		10,000	67½
		26,000	78½	1,000	68
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		5,000	78⅜	10,000	67½
65,000	97	5,000	78½	34,000	68
64,000	96¾	Ft Worth & R G 1st 2-4s		7,000	67⅜
66,000	97	15,000	62½	1,000	67¾
90,000	96⅞	6,000	62	Nor Pac Ry pr lien 4s	
1,000	97	4,000	62½	4,000	102¼
9,000	96⅞	Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		50,000	102
191,000	97	10,000	96⅜	25,000	102½
Balt & O 4s, when iss		5,000	96⅞	24,000	102
15,000	95¾	Ga, Car & North 1st		3,000	101¾
70,000	95¾	5,000	94	10,000	101¾
5,000	95¾	Gr Bay & West Deb B		23,000 20F	102¼
5,000	95⅝	10,000	4¾	31,000	102
3,000	95⅞	46,000	5	17,000 20F	102½
5,000	95½	10,000	5¼	30,000	102⅜
25,000	95½	48,000	5	22,000	102½
2,000	95½	19,000	5¼	North Ry of Cal 5s	
5,000	95⅜	26,000	5½	5,000	104
1,000	95¼	10,000	5¾	9,000	104¼
5,000	95¼	20,000	5½	4,000	104
Balt & O 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs		Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s 7,000	95	Ore R R & Nav 4s	
20,000	116	St L Div 3½s		24,000	101½
B'way & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		90,000	94	Ore Sh L 1st con 5s	
1,000s3	122¾	2,000	94¼	10,000	109
Brooklyn El 1st, Trust Co certfs		3,000	94¾	500	107½
5,000	89¼	Ill Cent 4s, 1952		500	108
5,000	90¾	20,000	103¾	Inc A 5s	
5,000	91	5,000	104	79,000	80
Brooklyn Rap Tran 5s		Ill Cent 4s, 1953		Inc B & col trust	
5,000	105	25,000	102	55,000s20F	62
6,000	104⅞	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st		43,000	62
15,000	105½	14,000	103	10,000s20F	62
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		18,000	62
5,000	115	2,000	89½	5,000	61¾
Canada South 1st 5s		1,000	89¾	5,000s20F	61¾
1,000	116	Kan & Mich 4s		Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
Canada South 2d		6,000	79¾	8,000	105¼
7,000	106½	4,000	80	6,000	105¾
10,000	110⅝	Kan C, Pitts & G 1st		10,000	105⅞
Cent Branch U P 1st		28,000	70	Penn Cos gtd 3½s	
8,000	90	10,000	69¾	10,000	102
10,000	90½	6,000	70	Peo & Eastern 1st	
14,000	91	4,000	70¼	5,000	77¾
Cent Georgia Ry con 5s		Kings Co El 1st		Pitt & Western 1st	
7,000	89	4,000	51	42,000	95
61,000	89½	L, S & M So 1st reg		1,000	95¼
13,000	89½	12,000	106¾	Rio Grande So 1st	
10,000	89½	L & N, Nash, F & S 1st		21,000	71½
7,000	89¼	2,000	100	5,000	72
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Unified gold 4s		St J & G I 2-3-4s	
1,000	36	40,000	93¼	3,000	83¾
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		41,000	93½	St L & Ir Mt gen 5s	
5,000	12½	15,000	93¾	76,000	97⅝
Cent N J 1st con, 1890		Louis & Nash 5s		6,000	97½
1,000	102½	3,000	105	25,000	97¾
Cent Branch U P 1st		Manhattan Ry con 4s		10,900	97¼
7,000	90	5,000	93½	10,000	97¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div 1st consol 4s		Mex Interior 1st 4s		5,000	97½
40,000	106¾	5,000	79¾	1,000	97½
Total sales		6,000	79¼	48,000	97

Reading Co gen 4s

55,000	83¾
66,000	83¾
10,000	83⅝
5,000	83⅝
15,000	83⅜
21,000	83¼
5,000	83⅜
98,000	83¼
14,000	83
5,000	83¼
10,000	83⅜

St L & San Fran 4s

5,000	80
3,000	80¼
5,000	80⅜
15,000	81

St L & San Fran gen 6s

4,000	121¼
3,000	121¼

St L San F G M 5s

5,000	106⅝

St Louis Southw 1st

10,000	80¼
3,000	80¼
7,000	80¾

St L Southw 2d inc

10,000	34½
20,000	34
10,000	34¼

San An & Ar Pass 4s

52,000	74½
2,000	74½
3,000	74½
1,000	74⅜

So Val & N E 4s

1,000	93

So Car & Ga 1st 5s

1,000	97
5,000	97⅜

So Pac of Arizona 1st

50,000	109

So Pac of Cal 5s cons

1,000	102½

So Pac, N Mex 1st

10,000	110
10,000	110¼

So Ry, Mem Div 1st

16,000	107

Southern Ry 1st 5s

1,000	102⅜
5,000	102⅛
5,000	102⅜
10,000	102⅛
10,000	103
28,000	102⅜
55,000	102⅛
10,000	102⅝
5,000	102⅜
10,000	102½
10,000	102⅜

Standard R & T 6s

10,000	81⅜
3,000	81½

Standard R & T inc

69,000	23
10,000	23½
20,000	23⅜
5,000	23½
10,000	23
1,000	23¼
5,000	23½
4,000	23
3,000	22⅞
10,000	23¼
10,000	23

Tenn Coal, I & R 6s, Birm Div 1st

2,000	96

Texas & N O cons 5s

5,000	103⅜
5,000	103⅞

Texas & Pac 1st 5s

10,000	103⅞
5,000	109

Texas & Pac 2d inc

40,000	46
10,000	46¼
10,000	46½
22,000	45⅞

Tol & Ohio Cent 1st

5,000	105

Un El 1st 6s Tr Co crts

30,000	89¾
1,000	89½
2,000	89⅝
5,000	90¾

Union Pacific 4s

17,000	101⅝
3,000	101½
52,000	101⅝
7,000	101½
18,000	101⅝
3,000	101½
2,000c	101⅝
31,900	101⅝
10,000	101⅜
29,000	101⅜

Union Pac, D & Gulf 1st Trust Co ctfs

105,000	81
5,000	80⅞

Wabash 1st 5s

7,000	112
4,000	111⅜
2,000	111½

Det & Chi ext

3,000	108

Wabash 2d 5s

6,000	91
25,000	90⅞
9,000	91
2,000	90½

Wabash deb Series B

5,000	33¼
10,000	33⅜
4,000	33¼
4,000	33¼
1,000	33⅜

Wis Cent 1st 5s

20,000	63

Wisconsin Central Co 1st Tr Co certs

25,000	63¾
35,000	64
10,000	64½
10,000	63¾
5,000	64¾
30,000	64¼
5,000	64½
5,000	64⅝
10,000	64½
5,000	64
30,000	64½
5,000	63⅞
5,000	64
10,000	63⅞
1,000	63¾
10,000	64
10,000	63¾
5,000	63⅜
15,000	63⅜
40,000	63⅞
10,000	63⅝
40,000	63¾
25,000	63¾
20,000	63

Total sales ... $8,752,500

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Nov.	$147,637	$118,780	$112,307
From July 1	2,642,992	2,451,175	2,216,177

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
1st week Nov.	$567,000	$627,000	$522,000
From Jan. 1	21,503,632	19,807,340	17,282,329

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Nov.	$233,239	$241,201	$209,168
From July 1	4,331,984	4,143,660	3,673,904

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	930	930	978
1st week Nov.	$113,801	$113,945	$72,038
From July 1	2,091,773	2,032,715	1,728,550

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Nov.	$6,512	$6,348	$3,872
From July 1	126,083	128,458	110,073

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Nov.	$24,212	$22,624	*$1,588
From July 1	470,568	472,316	†1,748

*Increase. †Decrease.

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Nov.	$104,499	$88,923	$72,594
From July 1	1,480,187	1,390,394	1,367,029

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	172	172	173
1st week Nov.	$11,260	$9,717	$6,276
From July 1	208,926	199,025	155,944

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—

Mileage	815	770	339
1st week Nov.	$65,121	$64,126	$16,927
From Jan. 1	2,770,240	2,935,321	635,291

KANSAS CITY, SUBURBAN BELT—

Mileage	35	35	35
1st week Nov.	$11,521	$8,386	$5,142
From Jan. 1	445,107	329,497	295,104

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Nov.	$63,511	$57,369	$47,774
From Jan. 1	2,939,919	2,902,275	2,360,398

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
1st week Nov.	$280,099	$232,289	$204,048
From Jan. 1	11,225,119	11,261,644	8,496,284

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Nov.	$113,629	$98,852	$93,991
From Jan. 1	3,137,095	2,856,473	

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	366	366	370
1st week Nov.	$57,144	$54,458	$42,786
From July 1	839,540	909,534	805,320

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
1st week Nov.	$320,646	$302,652	$228,243
From July 1	4,759,003	4,748,461	4,534,252

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
1st week Nov.	$549,000	$528,000	$343,000
From Jan. 1	22,291,258	20,560,218	18,404,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Nov.	$23,000	$25,000	$14,000
From Jan. 1	1,124,749	949,926	635,000

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

Mileage	331	331	334
1st week Nov.	$18,054	$14,823	$14,429
From Jan. 1	754,029	767,590	780,156

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Nov.	$37,209	$28,364	$18,000
From July 1	480,086	482,305	301,414

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week Nov.	$148,900	$125,200	$99,800
From July 1	2,107,752	1,935,848	1,796,586

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Nov.	$185,457	$180,001

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	5 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs dressed, 160 lb	.04¾
Lard, prime	5.25
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.23

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65c; No. 2 red, free on board, 66¼c; No. 2 corn, 32@32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 28½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@27¼c. No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, 95c; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.35@$7.40; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½@$4.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) 4.90@5.10c; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4.85@4.95c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugar, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.—The marked improvement in speculation on the Cotton Exchange yesterday led the trade to hope for continued activity, with broadening outside investment interest. Yesterday's market, however, proved an exceptionally late affair, transactions for the most part being for the adjusting of accounts, while fluctuations were confined to a meagre 6 points. After a spurt of covering late in the afternoon session, the market for futures closed very steady at a net gain of 2 to 4 point.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November				5.03@5.05
December	5.06	5.12	5.06	5.11@5.12
January	5.10	5.16	5.10	5.15@5.16
February	5.17	5.20	5.17	5.19@5.20
March	5.19	5.24	5.18	5.23@5.24
April	5.23	5.28	5.23	5.27@5.28
May	5.27	5.33	5.27	5.32@5.33
June	5.32	5.33	5.31	5.36@5.37
July	5.36	5.36	5.35	5.39@5.40
August	5.39	5.43	5.38	5.42@5.43
September	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.42@5.43
October	5.41	5.41	5.30	5.44@5.45

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5 5-16c for middling upland and 5 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 5⅞c and 6⅛c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Memphis, 5 1-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅜c; Norfolk, 4 15-16c; Baltimore, 5⅛c; Augusta, 5c; St. Louis, 4 15-16c; Cincinnati, 5⅛c; Louisville, 5c; Galveston, 4⅞c; New Orleans, 4⅞c; Memphis, 4 15-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	34,293	58	29,487
Thus far this week	197,304	34,747	114,933
Since Sept. 1	1,058,923	176,353	722,155

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Middling upland, 3d; December-January, 2 38/64; January-February, 2 38/64; February-March, 2 38/64; March-April, 2 39/64; April-May, 2 40/64; May-June, 2 41/64; June-July, 2 41/64; July-August, 2 42/64; August-September, 2 43/64; September-October, 2 43/64; November, 2 39/64; November-December, 2 38/64.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	72	73¼	73	73¼
May	70¼	71 3-16	70⅛	71⅛
Corn—				
December	37¾	38	37 11-16	38
May	..	..	..	38⅜
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	$5.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	64¼	65⅜	64½	65⅜
May	65¼	66¾	65¼	66⅝
Corn—				
December	31⅝	31 15-16	31⅝	31⅝
May	33⅞	33⅞	33 5-16	33⅝
Oats—				
December	23¾	23¾	23 9-16	23¾
May	24½	24 11-16	24½	24⅝
Lard—				
December	$4.82½	$4.87½	$4.82½	$4.87½
January	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.92½
Ribs—				
December	..	..	..	4.50
January	4.55	4.57½	4.55	4.57½
Pork—				
November	7.82½	7.87½	7.82½	7.85
January	8.85	8.92½	8.85	8.92½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Prices made a distinct gain yesterday on a big increase in export transactions, covering by the short element and steadiness in late cables. Closing quotations were 1@⅝c net higher. Business throughout the day along speculative lines was very similar to the unsatisfactory trade which has been one of the week's features in all grain markets.

DULUTH, Nov. 11.—No. 1 hard, cash, 70¼c; December, 65⅞c; May, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; December, 63¾c; May, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c, No. 3 Spring, 61½c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—November, 64c; December, 63⅜@63¾c; May, 64¼@64⅝c; No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—No. 1 Northern, 67@67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c.

CORN.—At first influenced by the bearish Government report, the market yesterday subsequently hardened with wheat, and closed unchanged from the previous day. There was only a small export sale, locally about 6 loads. Speculative business was unimportant all day, and dependent largely upon the changes in wheat. No. 2 corn closed 39¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS.—No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28½@30¼c; track white, 29@33c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c. RYE—No. 2 Western, 58@58¼c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, 51¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 53¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 33c; cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48¼@55c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—Firm at 47@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York. FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.30; extra No. 2, $2.85@$3.10; extra Winter No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.65@$1.85, spot and to arrive. Rye flour, $3@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 65@80c; fine yellow, 70c; coarse, 73@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive, and spot, $13@$13.25, sacks, to arrive, $13.75@$14; coarse Winter bran, $13.50@$14.50; fine, $13@$14; middling, $14.50@$17; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $14@$14.50; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $11.50@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$18. BEEF HAMS—$19. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180-lb, 4¾c; 160-lb, 4¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 6¾@6¾c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾@6c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4½c; pickled hams, 7½c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6¼c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3¾c; country, 3¾@3¾c. LARD—Kettle, 5¾c; refined, 5c; refined, South American, 5c; Continent, 5.50c; Brazil, kegs, 7.15c; compound city, 4¼@4¾c; Western, 4⅛@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 57s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest white, 42s; do, colored, firm, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.—Without wide variations in either direction as to the course of prices and with the volume of business but moderate, the general tone of the market for Brazilian coffee futures yesterday was tolerably steady throughout the session. Opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, there were sales of 3,000 bags on the first call. The market closed steady at a net loss of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November				5.25@5.30
December	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
January	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
February				5.60@5.65
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
May	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
July	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
August	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
September	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
October	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 4⅝50: Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig net lower; Havre, unchanged to ¼f higher; January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 39; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.75; July, 40; August, 40; September, 40.25; October, 40.50; November, 88; December, 38.50.

METALS.—Iron, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; do, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.15; lake copper, ingot, $12.85; tin, $18.20; lead, $3.70; spelter, $5.20.

HOPS.—State, 1898, choice, per lb, 20c; do, good to prime, 17@19c; do, common to fair, 14@16c; State, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do, common to good, 8@10c; Pacific Coast, 1898, choice, 20@21c; do, good to prime, 17@19c; do, common to fair, 14@16c; Pacific Coast, 1897, prime to choice, 11@13c; do, common to good, 7@10c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, 3@7c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "Domestic wools have continued very active at prices established three weeks ago. Territories have been in chief call. Sales have been on the average large and of fair to medium. A large sale of bonded Australian swells the total. The sales for the week are 4,760,500 lb domestic and 1,205,500 lb foreign, a total of 5,966,000 lb, against 7,183,500 lb last week and 3,871,100 lb for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 108,945,300 lb domestic and 125,750,700 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1897. The receipts to date show a decrease of 229,330 baels domestic and 390,288 bales foreign."

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¾c; muscovado, 3 13-16@3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16@3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.40, and in bulk $4.80; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.35, and in bulk $4.85; refined, cases, $8.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $7.25; deodorized, $7.75; cottonseed oil, prime crude, 18c; prime crude, free on board mills, 13@13¼c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c spot; off Summer yellow, 20½@21c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28c; linseed, American, raw, 37@38c; American, boiled, 39@ 40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.75; spirits turpentine, 36¾@37c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45@1.50; E, $1.55@1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90@$1.95; M, $2@$2.05; N, $2.30; W G, $2.60; W W, $3.10.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—Spirits turpentine, 34c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.00; E, $1.00@$1.05; F, $1.10@$1.15; G, $1.20; H, $1.35; I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.55; N, $1.80; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.70.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 11.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Resin—Nothing doing. Crude turpentine, nothing doing.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Turpentine market, 32c bid. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.12½; no very prime here; oxen and stags, $3.25@$4.30; bulls, $2.50@$3; cows, $1.75@$3.30; cable firm. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.50; Westerns, $4.50@$5.50; fed calves, $4.25@$5; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.40; 1 car extra, $4.75; culs, $2.50@$2.75; lambs, $4.90@$5.60; culls, $4@ $4.40. HOGS—$4.65@$5.80.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

60—Charles Clarke et al., petitioners, vs. the steamship Elfrida, &c.—Argument continued by James B. Stubbs for the petitioners, by J. Parker Kerlin for the respondent, and concluded by James B. Stubbs for the petitioners.

304—Edward Clifford, appellant, vs. William Heller, Sheriff, &c.—Argued by William D. Daly for the appellant, and by James S. Erwin for the appellee.

62—The Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the Manhattan Trust Company, and 63—The Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. the Manhattan Trust Company.—Argued by Henry J. Taylor for the appellants, and by John L. Webster for the appellee.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Theodore W. Stemmler and another, respondents, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Walker Winston vs. Lillie Winston.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the defendant.

Nathan Hofheimer, appellant, vs. American Distributing Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Schattman, appellant, vs. American Credit Indemnity Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Henry B. Dorney, respondent, vs. Hugh O'Neill, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

John Kohlman and another, appellants, vs. Walter Salvage, as general manager, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George B. Hand, respondent, vs. Gas Engine and Power Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

People ex rel. Walter R. Ballard, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Writ quashed, and proceedings affirmed, with costs.

Matilda E. Schuck et al., respondents, vs. Phenix Insurance Company of Brookyln, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Benjamin F. De Klyn, respondent, vs. Annie W. Gould, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial order ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Jennie M. Montgomery, respondent, vs. Lyman G. Bloomingdale et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Thomas Dwyer, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Jacob Ruess, appellant, vs. Abbie L. Ewen, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Riverside Bank, respondent, vs. Woodhaven Junction Land Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Irving National Bank, appellant, vs. Wilson Brothers, Wooden Ware and Toy Company, respondent; same vs. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements in each case.

Mary A. Connolly, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant,—re-argument ordered.

Caroline Van Bokkelen, plaintiff, vs. Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs.

The Saugerties Bank, respondent, vs. James C. Mack and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of Henry H. Lyman, re John Fuhrman.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the application of The Congregation Unitarian Society of Bernardston.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Simon Blaut, respondent, vs. Margaret L. Fletcher, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Samuel Faile and another, respondents, vs. Henry J. Crawford, appellant.—Motion denied, with $10 costs and disbursements, upon condition of the delivery of the deeds, tendered upon the argument to the defendant.

In the matter of The Mayor, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Elizabeth Ordway, appellant, vs. St. Saviour's Sanitarium, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, the demurrer sustained, and the relator discharged from the custody of respondent.

American Boiler Company, respondent, vs. Charles F. Fenham, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

James Bradley, as administrator, appellant, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Motion granted, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

August Dietz, respondent, vs. Andrew B. Yetter, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Kate T. Woolsey, executrix, appellant, vs. Willard P. Shaw, respondent.—Order reversed, and plaintiff allowed to serve proposed reply on condition that the fourth clause be stricken out, the plaintiff, as a condition for such amendment, to pay to defendant all costs after service of notice of trial, and $10 costs of opposing this motion; and further, to stipulate that all proceedings before the referee stand, the defendant's case to be reopened, and the defendant to have leave to submit such further evidence as he shall desire. No costs of this appeal.

People ex rel. Severing Warschauer, appellant, vs. William Dalton, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Lizzie H. Zerega, respondent, vs. Ernst Will, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John J. Crawford, appellant, vs. Lillie Winton, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jenyns C. Battersby, plaintiff, vs. Peter F. Collier, defendant.—Exceptions overruled, motion for new trial denied, and judgment ordered dismissing complaint, with costs. Appeal from order dismissed.

James E. Lyon, appellant, vs. Mary Brown, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

George Keister, respondent, vs. William Rankin, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted upon payment by the defendant of the taxable costs in the action except extra allowance.

William E. D. Stokes, appellant, vs. Edward S. Stokes, respondent.—Ordered affirmed, with costs.

Clum B. Hauk, appellant, vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Alexander Keegan, Jr., respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

James R. O'Beirne, respondent, vs. Charles S. Cary and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Millie Iron Mining Company, appellant, vs. Ernst Thalmann et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Henry H Kutner, appellant, vs. James C. Fargo, as President, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs.

John Townsuend, appellant, vs. Eleanor Keenan et al., respondents.—Order of April 20, 1898, as amended by order of May 2, 1898, and order of April 25, 1898, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal, and defendant's motion to extend time for payment of costs referred to in order of March 14, 1898, denied. Order of March 14 1898, modified by striking therefrom the words, "within thirty days from the date of the entry of this order, and as thus modified affirmed without costs of appeal."

John Townsend, appellant, vs. Eleanor Keenan et al., respondents; same vs. same, same vs. same, same vs. same, same vs. same.—Order of April 20, 1898, as amended by order of May 2, 1898, and order of April 25, 1898, reversed, and defendant's motion to extend time for payment of costs referred to in order of March 14, 1898, denied. Order of March 14, 1898, modified by striking therefrom the words, "within thirty days from the date of the entry of this order, and thus modified affirmed without costs of appeal.

Alfred J. Tyrrell, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Winthrop A. Chanler, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company, appellants.—Judgment modified by deducting therefrom $3,-370.42, amount awarded as rental damage to 419 Third Avenue, and as thus modified affirmed, without costs.

Edward A. Calahan, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Thomas Kennedy, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. William Cunliffe, appellant, vs. J. Sergeant Cram et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

John Auld, appellant, vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

In the matter of the application of J. Edward Weld, as receiver, respondent, vs. Warren Sage, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Emma Merges, plaintiff, vs. Mary Ringler et al.; Opperman vs. Opperman; Robert J. King, Jr., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. John H. Daniels, relator, vs. Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed, and decision of Commissioner affirmed, with costs.

Ann Jane Sullivan, appellant, vs. John W. Clark et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cornelius M. Breen, respondent, vs. William F. Lennon et al., appellants; Alberene Stone Company et al., defendants, vs. Lawrence Laherstedt et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed.

Edward V. Thebaud et al., respondents, vs. The Phenix Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on authority of Thebaud vs. Great Western Insurance Company, (155 N. Y., 516.)

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, &c., relating to acquiring title, &c., (claimants, Denman vs. Hamilton et al.)—Motion to confirm report of referee granted, for the reason stated in opinion of the referee contained in his report.

Cornelius W. H. Elting, respondent, vs. Charles W. Dayton, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re Charles Haber, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on authority of People ex rel. Golden vs. Roosevelt, (24 App. Div., 17.)

Frederick B. Wendt et al., respondents, vs. Robert Megowan, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, on authority of Mayer vs. Mayer, (29 App. Div., 393.)

James W. Wheelock, respondent, vs. William M. Chapman, attorney, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. John A. Morrison, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs.

James E. Lyon vs. Mary Brown.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary E. Learned vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Daniel Rosenbaum vs. Violette E. Vollmer.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of The Mayor, &c., in re Twelfth Ward Bank.—Motion denied.

Charles E. Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

James Brownbridge vs. Albert E. Gans.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Henry L. Herbert and another, respondents, vs. John Duryea, appellant; Samuel W. Castner and another, respondents, vs. John Duryea, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret McIntyre, Joseph Cabus, Margaret Scanlon, and John Uhink.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Edmund S. Munroe vs. John Donnellen—Warren Crulkshank.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Isaac Kaufmann—Robert J. Hoguet.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Carroll Spriggs vs. Ernest Dichman—John J. Quency.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—John H. V. Arnold vs. Annie Van Emburgh—William R. Lawrence.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of United States Trust Company—Abram Kling. Steiner vs. Moore—Thomas F. Donnelly. Beck vs. Youmans—George W. Cotterill. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Robinson—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Parks vs. Bowery Savings Bank—Philip Carpenter. Schmidt vs. Casper—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Weekes vs. Morton—Charles D. Burrill.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Michel vs. Soiner—James R. Torrance.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A Jewish rabbi, lecturer, and teacher; only one having a thorough and successful experience in teaching children and a graduate of college or university need apply. Answer, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, and experience, Samuel D. Levy, President Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 150th St. and Grand Boulevard, 11th Av., Borough of Manhattan.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 4th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
19 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
MISS RUTH MERINGTON. }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

RUDY SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
105 W. 68th St., (formerly 122 Park Av.)
Practical instruction given. French, German, &c.

Miss Walker's School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. For particulars address Miss Walker or Miss Roberts. 148 MADISON AV.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons,
commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

DRY GOODS.

ARE YOU USING LIBERT'S VIOLET PERfumes, of Jammes? They are absolutely delicious, fragrant, lasting, and cheap. JAMMES, 37th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—GARDENER.—By French couple; no children; wife first-class cook, baker, pastry; no washing; man good vegetable gardener, florist; generally useful; understands care of gentleman's place; handy with carpenters', painters', and plumbers' tools; best references. Felix Serret, 224 West 37th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Refined French dressmaker wishes more work by day; private family. Mlle. Broté, 201 West 27th St.

Lady's Maids

MAID, &c.—By useful maid, seamstress, or chambermaid; wait on lady; Scotch Protestant; excellent references. B., 486 8th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman by day; good laundress; best references. Call, two days, Room 2, 325 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress the two first days of the week to wash and iron. 236 West 19th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—As competent laundress by young woman in private family; best city references. M. R., 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; single man; references. E. T., Box 309 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and trotters: stylish, careful driver; 18 years' best city reference; present employer can be seen. J. M., 153 West 54th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By young Englishman as coachman and handy man around place; steady, honest; temperate, and not afraid of work. W. Fribane, 103 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable man; thoroughly understands care of horses; best city references. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands furnaces, pumps, machinery, housework; help waiting; absolutely temperate; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MARRIED COUPLE, MAN COACHMAN AND gardener, wife as cook; fully competent to take charge of gentleman's place. H., Box 68, 1,242 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME AMERICAINE, CAPABLE D'ENseigner l'anglais, le francais, et le latin, cherche une position; plusieurs années d'heureux expérience lui font espérer qu'elle donnera ample satisfaction. Y., Box 198 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A PROPOSITION
offering direct connection with the New York Life Insurance Company, including a permanent income for the future, will be made to a limited number of responsible men of business capacity. Central Branch Office, 415 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—One sunny large and single room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference required.

46TH ST., 161 WEST.—Square and sunny hall room; newly decorated; sanitary plumbing; house well heated.

55 WEST 36TH ST.—Gentlemen wishing permanent quarters will find a desirable room, with use of bath, and breakfast, for $35 per month; references.

83TH ST., 175 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms with running hot and cold water.

225 EAST 19TH ST.—Elegant, newly furnished front room, second floor; one or two gentlemen; reference.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
OPENS NOV. 19.
Additions to Attractions of this Fascinating Winter Resort. Wonderful Water Cure. Splendid Private Baths, Unexcelled Golf Grounds. Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 455 6th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 remain unpaid on the first day of November of said year that unless the same shall be paid to the receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 261 Avenue and Fifth Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, on or before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one percentum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—JULIET M. BURDICK, plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit and Market and Fulton National Bank, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19th, 1898.

HENRY M. RUSSELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 39 Broadway, New York City.

To John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, defendants: the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1898.

HENRY M. RUSSELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
n12-law6wSa.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM V. KING, plaintiff, against BELLE F. KING, defendant.—Action for separation. Trial desired by plaintiff in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 21st, 1898.

WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Belle F. King, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is here

THE ARMIES OF AMERICA

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Makes His Annual Report to the Secretary of War.

THE NEED OF MORE OFFICERS

Increase of the Military Establishment Strongly Advised—Revival of the Grade of Lieutenant General Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. It contains much of a statistical nature about the armies of the United States, including the regular and volunteer branches.

Gen. Corbin shows that at the breaking out of the war the regular army consisted of 2,143 officers and 26,040 enlisted men. He refers to the legislation for increasing the strength of the regular army; also to proposed legislation submitted to the last Congress, but which was not enacted. Under the war legislation the regular army was increased until it amounted to 2,332 officers and 56,365 enlisted men, which included 5,365 men of the hospital corps. Regular army officers to the number of 387 were nominated for and confirmed in different grades of the volunteer army.

The strength of the volunteer army at its highest point, which was during the month of August, was 8,785 officers and 207,244 enlisted men. The aggregate strength of the regular and volunteer armies was 11,108 officers and 263,609 enlisted men.

Gen. Corbin says:

"Since the signing of the protocol the officers and men of the volunteer regiments have remained at their posts of duty, in most cases at great personal sacrifice. That they have done this cheerfully and without complaint makes it all the more desirable that a speedy increase of the regular army be provided for, in order that the volunteers may be released from further service and be allowed to return to their peaceful vocations."

He makes the following reference to the general staff:

"Much has been said of late concerning the organization of the several staff departments. If, as recommended, additional officers are given the line of the army, so as to give plenty of trained officers for staff duty in time of war, the main objection will have been met; and it is doubtful if, under the conditions peculiar to this Government, a general reorganization of the staff, or the adoption of new systems, will be found to be desirable. Certainly nothing radical should be entered upon."

The character of enlisted men is commented on as follows:

"In assembling the regiments of the regular army at the beginning of the war with Spain, the character of the enlisted men arrested attention. A distinguished officer, visiting army corps at Tampa, remarked: 'Every man looked fit to command.' Their conduct on transports, on the march in battle of El Caney, San Juan, and Santiago gave abundant evidence that his good opinion was well placed. The officers and men in their valorous deeds and gallant conduct met the high expectation of the country."

Gen. Corbin refers to the law which prevents the enlistment of persons who are not citizens of the United States, and says:

"The new conditions will, however, make a modification of this statute desirable to the end that the enlistment of from one company to a battalion of natives for each regiment serving in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines may be authorized. The advantage of this is too obvious for discussion."

The assignment of officers and men for the various expeditions is stated, together with the casualties resulting. The numbers killed and wounded in all campaigns were as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464. The total deaths from wounds and disease up to Oct. 3 were 107 officers and 2,808 enlisted men. The lack of officers in the regular army is specifically pointed out in a number of instances. Gen. Corbin has the following to say concerning the increase of the regular army:

"The organization of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments has stood the test in battle and received the approval of those in command; so that the increase of the line of the army, demanded by our new possessions, should be by the addition of the necessary number of regiments organized as are those now in service. The number of officers should be increased by one Lieutenant to each troop, battery, and company. This would enable the department to meet the demand for various details required by law, and yet leave the troops with the necessary number of officers for their proper discipline and instruction, and in war allow the appointment of sufficient Generals and general staff officers, without destroying the efficiency of the army, as threatened by the recent experience of the department.

"The number of trained officers as herein provided for at the beginning of the present war would have saved lives and treasure, to say nothing of the increased efficiency of the service. At the beginning of the present war some 400 officers were appointed to the staff and volunteer regiments. With these and for aids to the Generals, and other duty absolutely required for the conduct of the war, absent from their commands, the regiments were sent to battle with scarcely more than one officer to the company. It is difficult now, with the sick and wounded officers, for the department to get one officer to the company, and too frequently there have been two companies with but one officer. The increase proposed would in no way give a greater number of officers than required.

"By the date fixed for the assembling of Congress, the department will, under your direction, be prepared to submit a bill providing for the increase of the army.

"Officers serving in the West Indies and the Philippines will, as a rule, be separated from their families and their living expenses greatly increased. It is recommended that all officers below the rank of Major, while so serving, shall have the pay and allowance of the next higher grade.

"The requirements of probable service in Cuba and elsewhere call for the increase of general officers in the permanent establishment. There should at least be an increase of two Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals. Provision of the grade of Lieutenant General is called for by the best interests of the public service."

Gen. Corbin recommends that the men of the National Guard who entered the volunteer army be allowed to return and be admitted to their State organizations. Advice to those who control the National Guard is as follows:

"While the yearly State encampments have been productive of positive good in imparting practical instruction to the troops participating, the experience of the recent campaign has demonstrated the absolute necessity of further assimilating the condition of encamped troops to the actual necessities of active service by making the men, while in camp, dependent for their subsistence on the army ration, to be furnished by the State authorities, on ration returns, and cooked by the troops in precisely the same manner as on actual service in the field. An organization ordered to a State camp for military instruction, relying on a caterer to furnish the necessary food, can never acquire that self-reliance which characterizes the regular soldier in active duty, for without previously received instruction in preparing food, the natural result when called into service will be poorly cooked and wasted rations, which, failing to strengthen the physical man, make him liable to febrile and stomach troubles incident to service in all kinds of weather, under distressing but unavoidable circumstances.

"For this purpose, including the issue of rations and the purchase of field cooking stoves and utensils, the annual appropriation made by Congress for the support, in part, of the militia is totally inadequate, and its increase, urged in past years, has now become a necessity."

Other features of the report refer to the post-graduate schools of the army, post lyceums, post schools, the personnel of the Adjutant General's Department, the Bureau of Military Information, and Military Attachés. He recommends that officers who are sent abroad as Military Attachés to embassies and legations should have the rank of Colonel and Major, respectively, while on such duty. He also recommends that the pay of non-commissioned officers be increased, and that there be a reorganization of army bands which will secure a better class of musicians.

Gen. Corbin refers to the great amount of work that has fallen to the Adjutant General's Department necessary in calling out such a large army and the mustering out of 160,000 men. Over 4,000,000 blank forms and returns have been distributed. The General, in this connection, has enlarged on the phrase "from Maine to California" by saying that the ramifications of his office have reached "from Maine to Manila."

Royal Baking Powder

makes the cake lighter, sweeter, finer; makes the food keep moist and fresh longer. All the best pastry cooks use it.

BARON DE THOMSEN WILL CASE.

His Foster Daughter, Sylvia, Taken from an Institution—Kept Her in Ignorance.

When the contest over the will of Baron Christian de Thomsen was adjourned Thursday it was hinted that there would be a settlement outside the courts, but all parties concerned appeared again yesterday before Surrogate Arnold, and the hearing proceeded. When Baron de Thomsen died recently at the Hotel Buckingham he bequeathed nearly the whole of a fortune estimated at between $250,000 and $1,000,000 to his children, Hugo de Thomsen and Mrs. Pepita Schuller. To an adopted daughter, Mrs. Sylvia von Beck, he bequeathed the income from $35,000, the principal to go to her children after her death. Mrs. von Beck came from Copenhagen to contest the will, charging that undue influence was exercised upon the testator by his children, and that he was mentally incapacitated.

Mrs. von Beck testified yesterday that she had been taken from an institution by the Baron when five years old. Until then she had not known that her name was Sylvia. She had always been treated as the Baron's own child. The Baron had not objected to her marriage to von Beck. She has four children. When the Baroness de Thomsen died, in 1895, she inherited a third of the Baroness's estate.

Lawyer Raegener argued that Mrs. Beck's adoption was not legal, inasmuch as the Baron had taken her from an institution in March, 1874, and the adoption proceedings were not begun till December of 1895, the law being that the proceedings must be begun within six months. Mr. Raegener also contended that the consent of the child's parents had not been given. Counsel for Mrs. von Beck contended that when the parents abandoned a child they forfeited all rights. Surrogate Arnold overruled the objection as to the legality of the adoption.

John Reschke, formerly a coachman for the Baroness de Thomsen, testified to the Baroness's affection for the adopted daughter. Oscar von Beck testified as to his first meeting in St. Petersburg of the woman who became his wife. In Berlin, on Aug. 17, 1891, he secured the Baron's consent to the marriage. de Thomsen exacting a promise that Sylvia should never learn that she was not the Baron's own daughter. The wedding was six months later, in New York. There was no dowry. The Baron told him he kept an account of money given to each child, and that such sums would be deducted from their respective shares in his estate.

Under cross-examination by Joseph H. Choate, von Beck told of his poverty in early life. His father had been a Captain of Dragoons. He came to this country in 1879, took a small room in a Brooklyn boarding house, and went to work as a laborer in a cloth house at $8 a week. He finally entered the wine business for himself. He first met the Baron at Delmonico's in 1888. It was in 1892 when unpleasantness arose between the Baron and himself. After that, however, the Baron fitted up his (von Beck's) apartments in Copenhagen at a cost of 8,370 marks.

Von Beck denied ever writing threatening letters to the Baron, although some of them might have been hostile in tone. Several of the letters were placed in evidence. In one von Beck says the Baron, by his lavish expenditures on his foster daughter, had assumed a moral obligation. In the letter reading it was brought out that a paper which von Beck gave to the Baron was a relinquishment of all rights to dispose of any property his wife might have or inherit. In one letter the writer intimates that in case his wife is cut off by the Baron he will contest the will.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

LEGAL NOTES.

HE WAS NOT IN A PASSENGER CONVEYANCE.—A policy issued by the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to Spencer D. C. Van Bokkelen, insured him against injuries resulting "through external, violent, and accidental means," and it provided that if "death results from such injuries alone within ninety days, will pay $10,000 to Caroline B. Van Bokkelen, his daughter"; also that "if such injuries are sustained while riding as a passenger in any passenger conveyance using steam, cable, or electricity as a motive power, the amount to be paid shall be double the sum specified." On July 31, 1897, while Mr. Van Bokkelen was a passenger upon a Morris and Essex train, running from Jersey City to Newark, N. J., he went out from one car upon the open platform, and while on the platform fell or was thrown down, and was dragged for some distance while holding to the handrail or step of the platform. He finally lost his hold and fell from the car upon the ground, and was dead when reached. The company promptly paid Miss Van Bokkelen $10,000, and she then brought suit for an additional $10,000. The controversy was submitted on agreed facts. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, unanimously directed judgment in favor of the defendant. "To entitle the plaintiff to the additional $10,000," Justice Ingraham said, "it must appear that the injuries were sustained while riding as a passenger in a conveyance used for the transportation of passengers. The clause, therefore, would not be operative when the insured was injured while riding outside or upon such vehicle. A different meaning might be given to the clause if it provided that the passenger must be in a train. But where the liability is confined to a case where the passenger was injured when 'in a passenger conveyance,' it would seem to exclude an injury received by a person when riding otherwise than inside of a passenger conveyance."

***

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY REVERSED.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday unanimously reversed a judgment for about $88,000, secured by Theodore W. Stemmler and another, against the city, being $35,000 salary, claimed to have been due the late John A. Stemmler as Justice of the Seventh District Court from Jan. 1, 1870, to Oct. 15, 1873, with interest on that sum to the date of the judgment. Joseph McGuire, who was declared to have been elected to the office of Justice of the Seventh District Court, was ousted in quo warranto proceedings brought in the Supreme Court, and the place was awarded to Stemmler. The salary during nearly three years was paid to McGuire, who was the incumbent. The legal representatives of Stemmler procured the passage, in 1894, of an act imposing upon the city a liability for the salary during this time, although Stemmler had rendered no services and the city had paid such salary to McGuire, who actually performed the duties of the office. The Court places its reversal upon the fact that, as the statute referred to had not been complied with, no obligation of the city or of the Controller to make any payment under it accrued. "The utmost that could be claimed," Justice Ingraham said, "was that there was an audit of a claim against the city; but it did not purport upon its face to audit or adjust the claim at that amount. Upon such audit the plaintiffs would not be entitled to recover more than the amount audited and allowed, which was not to exceed $35,000; yet this judgment allows against the city a claim of upward of $86,000. If the audit of the city is relied upon to sustain a cause of action against the defendant, the claim must be confined to the amount of the audit, which was not to exceed $35,000. This amount must have been intended to include interest, as the total salary for the period would not have been more than $22,000."

Benefit for War Sufferers.

The Greek play, the "Eumenides" of Aeschylus, will be presented next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings by the Isis League of Music and Drama, under the auspices of the Universal Brotherhood, at Carnegie Lyceum. The play will be given as translated by Anna Swanwick. The proceeds will be devoted to humanitarian work among the soldiers and the Cuban and Spanish sufferers from the war with Spain. Preparations have been made to establish the relief work of the organization at Santiago, Havana, and Manila.

Millions of bottles of a remarkable Lung and Throat cure, at first prescribed by a noted physician, have been sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

In sack suits we give way before the excessive tailoring of the $75 tailor; for our suits are the $45 to $50 kind at $25 to $30. But our overcoats, to the smallest detail, are as good as overcoats can be.

Suppose you see what $30, $40 or $50 will buy here, before ordering an overcoat from your tailor.

Ripe and ready for Horse-Show week—coaching coats of tan twill, long, full skirts, strapped seams at waist-line and shoulder, very narrow velvet cuffs; $40.

How can you know about our $5 Model shoe, our $3 Derby, and our 1899 neckwear unless we keep telling of them?

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BABY STOLEN FROM COURT

S. G. Shove, While in Custody of an Officer, Kidnaps His Little Son.

JUSTICE LAWRENCE INDIGNANT

Mother Had Produced the Boy in Reply to a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Warning to Father's Attorney.

Barnard Leroy Shove, nineteen months old was stolen from a Supreme Court room Thursday by his father, Sydney George Shove. Mrs. Clara Shove had brought the little boy to court in reply to a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Shove, in which he claimed that he was entitled to the custody of the child.

Mrs. Shove had the baby in Special Term, Part II. Justice Lawrence, who presided, was engaged in disposing of a number of ex-parte motions, and the baby became rather uneasy. His mother took him into the corridor outside the courtroom, where she sat on a chair and quieted little Barnard by giving him cakes and candy. Two women friends were with her at the time, and the chairs on which they sat were almost directly behind the staircase at the west end of the Court House.

Shove left the courtroom, and, according to the statement of Mrs. Shove, came up to her and endeavored to get her to come to some amicable arrangement about the baby. Mrs. Shove said she would only do as ordered by the Court. The child had, during the conversation, climbed down from his mother's knee and toddled about the floor. The father followed him, and attempted to play with him. He was close to the baby when the child got round the staircase, and disappeared from his mother's view. As Barnard did not appear on the other side of the staircase Mrs. Shove went to look for him, but could find no sign either of her husband or the child. She rushed down the steps of the Court House, and into Chambers Street, but no trace of them was to be found there.

Mrs. Shove immediately went to Police Headquarters, thinking that steps would there be taken which would result in the recovery of the baby, but when she had told her story she was advised to go back to the Supreme Court, as the case had been in the hands of Justice Lawrence. Mrs. Shove then returned to the court and told Clerk McNeirney of the kidnapping of the child. Mr. McNeirney advised her to engage an attorney and have the matter brought to the attention of Justice Lawrence.

Mrs. Shove went to court yesterday morning, having engaged John J. O'Grady to look after her interests, and as soon as Justice Lawrence took his seat on the bench Mr. O'Grady told the Judge of what had happened. William Cummings, who represented Shove, said he was very sorry for what had occurred.

"This is not a time for any sorrow," said Justice Lawrence, indignantly. "A very serious offense has been committed. I saw the woman and the baby here yesterday morning, and an officer was sitting near them, apparently in charge of the child. Have that officer brought before me at once."

Clerk McNeirney said the policeman was not a court officer. Justice Lawrence then ordered the police authorities to be communicated with and the name of the policeman ascertained.

Police Officer Wooldridge of the Jefferson Market Police Court squad went to court later and told Justice Lawrence that Policeman Flynn, who had the warrant for Shove's arrest, and who had been in court with him Thursday, was off duty and could not be found. Justice Lawrence then directed Wooldridge to have Flynn in court this morning. "You had better," he added, addressing Lawyer Cummings, "have your client in court, too. It is advisable that he should be here."

THE MOORES HELD FOR TRIAL.

Counsel Unable to Obtain Bail for the Prisoners.

William A. E. Moore and his wife, who are under indictment for robbery and assault, were arraigned before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday and held in $4,000 bail each for trial, and remanded back to the Tombs.

They are charged with robbing Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, of $167 in cash and a note for $5,000 at the Hotel Grenoble a week ago. Moore is also accused of assaulting the detective who arrested him.

When Court Clerk Hall read the charges, Abraham Levy formally pleaded not guilty for his clients. He asked that the bail be fixed as low as possible. Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly urged that the bail should be at least $7,500 in each of the cases, as the District Attorney's office had received information that the defendants had been operating in other cities.

Judge Cowing said that he saw nothing exceptional in the cases, and that he would make the bail $4,000 for each case. George R. Simpson, one of the counsel for the prisoners, gave positive assurances that he would obtain the necessary bail for his clients at 2 o'clock, but his expected bondsmen had not arrived at 4 o'clock, when the court closed. The prisoners remained in the Tombs.

Policeman Kreckel Suspended.

Policeman Henry Kreckel, attached to the Charles Street Station, who was accused in the Jefferson Market Police Court Thursday by James Alexander, an immigrant, of taking him to a saloon, where he was drugged and robbed, was suspended by Chief Devery yesterday pending an investigation into his case. Kreckel's was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Pool yesterday.

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COUNTRY HOUSE PARTIES

must have afternoon teas. Everything to give charm to them is here. TEA TABLES—little French ones, bright and gay as a butterfly's wings; old Dutch and the English Tuckaways, COFFEE STANDS—Moorish and Turkish, to scatter about the rooms for the guests' convenience; Muffin Stands, $10.50, and Inlaid Tea-trays. Gossipy and little Venetian carved chairs, picturesque and light. Even these oddities at factory prices, as you

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AH FONG'S DAUGHTERS COMING.

Pretty Chinese Girls with a Dowry of $1,000,000 Each to Visit New York.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the arrival in that city of three of the daughters of Ah Fong, a multi-millionaire Chinese planter of the Hawaiian Islands. They are Misses Bessie, Carrie, and Marie, and they are under the chaperonage of Mrs. H. Humphreys, and are accompanied by W. G. Wilder, a wealthy Hawaiian planter and banker. They are coming to this city armed with letters of introduction to very well-known people here, and, as several of their sisters have married Americans and a dowry of $1,000,000 goes with each of Ah Fong's daughters, it is likely that they will be well received.

The young women are described as beautiful after the Chinese type, with jet-black eyes and hair, deep, rich olive complexions, and as bright and accomplished. Their sister Etta was married in 1894 to Commander Whiting of the United States Navy, who while in command of the Alliance in 1893 met her in Honolulu. Commander Whiting was about fifty years old and his bride twenty, and when they came to this city, in January, 1894, the bride attracted much attention at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Another of the girls was married about a year ago to William A. Henschel, a San Francisco lawyer. The three girls who will visit New York have ten sisters and two brothers.

The father of the young women landed in the Sandwich Islands without a dollar, but within ten years he and his Kanaka wife had amassed a large fortune at opium planting.

EDWARD J. IVORY EXAMINED.

He Declares Himself Unable to Pay a Judgment of $150.09.

Edward J. Ivory, who was acquitted last year of complicity in an English dynamite plot, was examined in supplementary proceedings before Judge McCarthy, in the City Court, yesterday, by Augustus H. Skillin, counsel for Edward H. Ashley. The examination was consequent upon a action on a promissory note for $127, given by Thomas H. Smith and indorsed by Ivory, upon which a judgment of $150.09 was obtained in the Municipal Court on Oct. 12.

Ivory declared that he was unable to pay the amount of the judgment. He said that he had disposed of his saloon, at 2,021 Lexington Avenue, to Edward Foy, a former employe of his, for $1,000, and that he possessed not more than $20 at the present time.

When asked in regard to possible real estate interests, Ivory stated that he had the right of inheritance in some graveyard property in Ireland. His counsel was Lyman W. Redington, the Assemblyman-elect in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. The case was adjourned until Tuesday, to enable Ivory to produce his books in court.

H. B. PLANT'S ILLNESS SHORT.

He Was Attacked in Jersey City Thursday, But Is Out of Danger.

Henry Bradley Plant, the head of the Plant railroad and steamship system, was so far recovered from an attack of illness he experienced Thursday morning while in his private car in the Pennsylvania Railroad station that he was able to undergo the trip from the station in a cab to his home, 586 Fifth Avenue, early yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Plant had been on a trip to Florida looking after his railroad and hotel interests there, and, accompanied by M. F. Plant, his son, and his private secretary, arrived on his way home, via the Pennsylvania Road, at the Jersey City station Thursday morning in apparent good health. While preparing to leave the car he complained of dizziness and sat down a moment. When he tried to get up he found he could not do so, and was put to bed by his son and an attendant. Dr. Ghislani Durant, his family physician, of 12 West Forty-sixth Street, was summoned and remained with him. By Thursday night the patient was so improved in condition that Dr. Durant was able to say all danger had passed. Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Plant was put in a cab and driven home by way of the Twenty-third Street Ferry.

At his home yesterday it was said that it was the first attack of the kind Mr. Plant had ever had. The Wall Street rumor that the attack was of an apoplectic character was emphatically denied, and kidney trouble alleged as the cause. On his Southern trip, Mr. Plant's nephew said, the head of the great railroad and steamship system had overworked, and the fatigue of the trip North was a climax, under which he was temporarily prostrated. No permanent alarming consequences were feared, and the short illness was viewed as merely incidental to Mr. Plant's advanced age, as he is seventy-nine years old.

Answer to a Correspondent.

JEHU T. GORE, Philadelphia.—A high-school education cannot be obtained at the evening schools in this city. There are three evening high schools for men here. The studies are of high-school grade, but the curriculum is not a high-school course. A student is allowed to take in one season only two of the studies taught. The length of the term is 120 nights, beginning on the first Monday in October. The time devoted to study each evening is two hours. Certificates are given to students who have pursued the studies for a two years' course. For further information address Dr. Matthew Elgas, 146 Grand Street.

Woman Suicide Identified.

Joseph Whittle of 316 West Forty-ninth Street, who called at the Morgue yesterday afternoon and viewed the body of the woman who committed suicide in the pawnshop at 552 Ninth Avenue Thursday, declared it to be that of his wife Mary, forty years old. Whittle said that she was an Englishwoman and had only recently returned from a visit to her mother in England. Since her return she had been acting queerly. He knew of no reason why she should have taken her life.

Vice Consul Mall Honored.

Pierre Mali, Vice Consul for Belgium, in this city, has just been honored by his Majesty, the King of the Belgians, conferring upon him the Cross of Chevalier of the Order of Léopold.

READER: The latest and best portrait of Governor-elect Roosevelt, Henry Norman's special London cable letter on pending international questions, and other attractive features in To-morrow's (Sunday's) NEW YORK TIMES. To be sure of securing a copy, order in advance of your newsdealer.—Adv.

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For the critical man who will attend the Horse Show we've many garments, built especially to please his fancy.

He'll find that our Morning, Afternoon and Evening Clothes, Furnishings and Headwear are "good form."

He'll find here many advanced styles that are not to be had elsewhere.

Driving Coats, Box Coats, Half-Box Coats, Surtouts, Opera Capes, Inverness Overcoats.
Sack Suits, $14 to $32.
Double Breasted Frocks and Waistcoats, $20 to $40.
Trousers, $4.50 to $9.
Full Dress Suits, $25 to $45.
Silk Dress Waistcoats, $7.50; Pique, $2.25 to $4.50.
Derby Hats, $3—looks like $5.
Silk Hats, $5 and $6.
Opera Hats, $5.50 and $7.
Dress Shirts, cuffs attached, $2.
Colored Shirts, $1.50 and $2.
Gloves, $1.00 and up.
Riding Breeches.
Correct Liveries.

SPECIAL.—Horse Show Neckwear made for us in England, $1.50, $2, and $3.50.

Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS. COMFORTABLES $1.50 (Value $2.00,) (Figured silkoline, full size extra heavy.)

LONG CREDIT.

CAPT. JUSTO GARCIA HERE

Young Cuban Comes to This Country to See His Mother.

THE PEOPLE NEED $50,000,000

Will Ask the United States to Advance Money So that the Soldiers May Re-establish Their Farms.

Capt. Justo Garcia, the son of Gen. Calixto Garcia, leader of the Cuban Army, was a passenger on the United States transport Berlin, which arrived from Santiago de Cuba yesterday. Capt. Garcia has not been in New York City for over a year, and has come here to visit his mother, who resides in apartments at 165 Lenox Avenue.

Capt. Garcia is a pleasant young man, small in stature, with dark hair, a dark Van Dyke beard, and very dark eyes. He speaks excellent English, and is full of great hopes for the future of Cuba, and predicts wonderful success for his country as soon, he says, "as the United States gives us the freedom to govern ourselves."

"We are being confronted by several very serious conditions," said Capt. Garcia last night. "The chief one is the disbanding of our troops, and the convention now in session at Santa Cruz is trying to solve the question. This convention is simply an assembly of representatives of all the military corps of Cuba. It has one great object in view, and that is to disband the troops, which now comprise about 30,000 men, and to secure work for those men after they have been disbanded.

"The assembly proposes to appoint a commission to visit the United States and consult with the Government officers at Washington as to the best way of disbanding our army. When that has been accomplished, the commission will endeavor to raise a sum of money to be divided among these men, so that they can re-establish their farms and bring in some revenue for the country. To do this it would take at the very least $50,000,000. Overtures will be made to the United States to advance this sum to the Cuban Government as soon as it is formed, and our Government will be the security. If the United States Government does not care to advance such a sum, the commission will try to form a syndicate of American capitalists to advance the money. I believe that when we have our plantations opened again, they will prove productive enough to pay it back.

"All of the Cubans are in a very bad condition. The war has ruined every one. Even the largest landowners are as poor as the paupers themselves. Just now the United States is feeding our soldiers, and Gen. Wood is doing his best to find employment for the civilians, but he has only succeeded in getting work for a few. No one in Cuba has any tools to work with, and shovels, axes, picks, wagons, and plows are very scarce. To get such necessaries money will be needed for our men.

"Our people have wondered why the United States has not taken Havana. The Spaniards are still running the place and are collecting all the taxes and revenues and pocketing the money. They are not making any improvements, but they will continue to pocket the revenue until they leave the country. I believe that when the United States orders them away they will go without any hesitation, for they do not care for Cuba beyond the money they can get out of it. There are Spaniards in the interior towns, however, who want to become Cubans, and who will work hard to advance the country.

"All the Cubans feel that the United States will give them absolute independence, but before doing that the United States should occupy every part of the island. When that is done the Cubans would call for the election of a President by the votes of the Cuban natives. Personally I believe in a Government similar to that of the United States. This is the land that fought for us, and it is the land we intend to favor in every way. I do not think my father would accept the Presidency of the new republic. He has worked unceasingly for over thirty years to establish the freedom of Cuba, and when that has been accomplished finally and forever, he intends to take a rest."

TO AMERICANIZE CUBAN YOUTH.

Gen. Wheeler Plans to Place Them in This Country's Colleges.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler is planning to fit the Cubans for self-government by educating their young men in this country. He commissioned Gilbert K. Harroun, Treasurer of Union College, to ask American colleges whether they are willing to educate free of cost two or more young Cubans apiece if the right sort of men can be found.

Mr. Harroun wrote to nearly 300 college Presidents all over the country, and he has already received favorable answers from over 100 of them, agreeing to take young Cubans who can pass the examinations and present recommendations as to character. Some of the colleges have agreed to receive the young men without insisting upon their passing severe examinations in English. Mr. Harroun said yesterday:

"It is intended to tutor the men in the methods of American education so that they will return and help Cuba in the formation of a stable government for the people and by the people. It is intended to foster in the island a notion of fellow-feeling, of the helping hand that comes from the stronger nation to the little, weak infant island with all its glorious possibilities for future grandeur.

"It is not intended to try to influence the religious beliefs of the Cuban students, but simply to give them a thorough college education and a knowledge of American republican institutions. The men will be distributed among both secular and religious educational institutions. Favorable replies have been received from President Eliot of Harvard, President Low of Columbia, President Raymund of Union, the Rev. Dr. Murphy of St. Francis Xavier, President Carter of Williams, the College of William and Mary of Virginia, the Southwestern University of Texas, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the University of Kansas, the Armour Institute of Technology, the Yankton College of South Dakota, the University of Notre Dame of Indiana, the University of Iowa, the John B. Stetson University of De Land, Fla.; the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of Stanford, Cal.; the Louisiana State University of Baton Rouge, Dartmouth College, the University of North Carolina, Trinity College of Hartford, Emory College of Oxford, Ga.; the University of Nashville, the Ohio Wesleyan University, the Arkansas Industrial University, the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Brown University, and Lehigh University.

TO ARREST ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Justice Lawrence Issues Order at Request of Henry Winthrop Gray.

Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order directing the Sheriff to arrest Andrew Carnegie. The application for Mr. Carnegie's arrest was made by George H. Cowie, who appeared in behalf of Henry Winthrop Gray, Special Commissioner of Jurors.

Mr. Carnegie was served with a notice by Commissioner Gray at his residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street, Nov. 1 to appear before him last Thursday to testify as to his qualifications to act as a special juror in accordance with Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1896. Mr. Carnegie did not present himself and Corporation Counsel Whalen directed a motion to be made for his arrest. The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Dunn and will be executed as soon as possible.

It was said at Mr. Carnegie's residence last night that he had been away in Pennsylvania for about a week.

Henry F. Dimock Re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Trust Company on Thursday Henry F. Dimock was re-elected a Director. It was erroneously announced in THE TIMES yesterday that a vacancy existed in the Board of Directors on account of the death of Mr. Dimock. Mr. Dimock is not dead, but is in his usual good health.

Daniell & Sons

Novelties in Fine Laces.

Plain and Liberty Chiffon at 59c. yard.

Full line of Fancy Colored Gauzes for evening wear in large variety.

Lierre Laces in White and Ecru from 20c. yard up.

A full line of Renaissance Lace for Curtains, 1 to 27 inches wide, from 10c. to $5.48 yard.

BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

DR. TOBIAS'

Venetian Horse Liniment

The Great Stable Requisite.

In pint bottles at 90 cents. For the cure of LAMENESS, COLIC, GALLS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCRATCHES, &c. Warranted the best in the world. Sold by all Druggists and Saddlers. Depot 40 Murray St., N. Y.

Dress Suggestions

Whether you like a black double-breasted frock, or a cutaway, we're ready with the most fashionable fabrics, at $14 to $35, for Coat & Vest.

The New Shapes in OVERCOATS are also ready, in all the finest goods, made in the thorough way for which we're famous, at from $10 to $45.

The Scarfs we are showing are mostly in styles confined to us. 50c. to $2.

You may pay $1.50 for a White Shirt, and still get no better than our kind at $1.05.

The "Paraqua" is the king of Dollar Gloves. Here, only; in shades of tan.

Derby and Alpine Hats, $3.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — Every evening, 8:10.—Twelfth Week. THE RUNAWAY GIRL. Matinées To-day and Wednesday at 2. Saturday Ev'g., Nov. 19th, opening of the 20th dramatic season. First production of Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE. First appearance as PORTIA of MISS ADA REHAN. SIDNEY HERBERT AS SHYLOCK. ***Sale of Seats now in progress. ***Nov. 21st, THE RUNAWAY GIRL will be transferred in its original entirety to the FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

WALDORF-ASTOR GALLERY. Monday and Tuesday mornings, Nov. 14 and 15, at 11; Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, at 8:15. Major J. B. Pond announces three lectures by ISRAEL ZANGWILL. I. Fiction the Highest Form of Truth. II. The Ghetto. III. The Drama as a Fine Art. Reserved seats, $2.00. Admission at door, $1.00. Address J. B. POND, Everett House, New York.

Broadway Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. Last Two Performances. FRANCIS WILSON And Company. THE LITTLE CORPORAL. NEXT WEEK. SEATS NOW SELLING. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA COMPANY. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange. Regular prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75 cents, 50 cents.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES..... Manager. ONE WEEK ONLY. Com. Nov. 14 & Sat. Mat. JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN RIP VAN WINKLE. Wednesday, Nov. 16, Matinée, THE RIVALS. ***Theatre closed this week. Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. First Concert Tuesday Eve., Nov. 15, at 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Res. Seats $1.50 now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8. The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. May Kellard. Gorgeous pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS, 50TH PERFORMANCE, Nov. 15. SPORTING LIFE. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Mats. To-day and Wed. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN .....A COLONIAL GIRL..... At 8:30. Matinées Thursday and Saturday 2.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45 Mat. To-day at 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS EDEN MUSEE Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

CASINO! FIRST TIME! RE-OPENS TO-NIGHT! "A Dangerous Maid!"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. James O'Neill, "Monte Cristo." Next Week, Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."

AMERICAN 42D ST AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE. PERENNIALLY POPULAR Pirates OF Penzance Eve's 8:15, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. sts 300TH TIME NOV. 14 CARMEN NOVEL SOUVENIRS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

NOV 1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

THE CHILDREN OF BOOK COLLECTORS.

The fact that a son of John A. Rice, who, prompted by Sabin, formed in the '60's a library of Americana of much importance, is one of the authors of a recent volume of verse in praise of the American Navy, reminds one again that the children of book collectors rarely follow, to use a homely phrase, in the footsteps of their fathers. Almost invariably is it so. A man loves books and collects them, while his sons and daughters (sometimes, alas! his wife,) look on with ill-concealed disgust and send the collection to the auction room as soon as he dies. A few cases there are, perhaps, where the library is the sole estate of the collector, and dispersion in such circumstances is pardonable, but, as a usual thing, the children of book collectors do not care for books.

Sir John Hayford Thorold is a notable exception in England, as is John Nicholas Brown in America. What is known as the Syston Park Library was formed to a great extent by Sir John Thorold, (1734-1815,) but his son, who succeeded to the title, made many important additions, buying largely at such sales as the White Knights, in 1819; the Sykes, in 1824; the Williams, in 1827, and the Hibbert, in 1829. His Psalter of 1459 cost him £136 10s. at the Sykes sale and fetched £4,950 after his death. Mr. Brown of Providence, as is well known, takes a great interest in the magnificent collection of Americana brought together by his father, and is completing it on the lines on which it was laid out.

Other English and American collectors were not so fortunate. England's great bibliophile, Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford, (1689-1741,) made his father's small library a wonderful one; but he had scarcely been dead when his widow sold his books and prints to a dealer and his manuscripts to the British Museum. Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland, (1674-1722,) had not so important a library, though its value was great. Charles, second Duke of Marlborough, added a few good books and many worthless ones, but his successor neglected it, and until the sale, in 1881-3, no other member of the family paid much attention to it. William Beckford's library went to his daughter, Susan Euphemia, who had married her cousin german, Alexander Douglas, tenth Duke of Hamilton, but she simply had the books placed in a separate room from her husband's collection of books and manuscripts. The Hamilton collection, too, was disregarded by the Duke's son, and it and the Beckford library were sold by the grandson. Henry Perkins's son did not attempt to add to his father's library, and at his death his nephews disposed of it at once. The Ashburnham library did not fare much better, while many smaller collections have received very indifferent treatment.

The children of the great book collectors of Continental Europe of all centuries were never as bibliographical as their fathers. In America the case has been the same. George Brinley would doubtless not have directed his library to be sold if his children had taken any interest in it. William Menzies sold his library at auction during his lifetime, so that while he lived he could know its fate. When Henry C. Murphy died, his heirs at once endeavored to turn his library into cash. After having refused the generous offer of the Long Island Historical Society they obtained at auction a much smaller sum. At the death of S. L. M. Barlow, his collection was sent to the auction room, no member of his family apparently caring to retain it. There are other instances, but these are enough.

The rarity nowadays is not the good collector. It is rather the collector whose father also gathered books, who understood and appreciated his parent's love for books, and when he died tried reverently to fill his place.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of next week (Nov. 19) will contain an exhaustive list of the books of the Autumn and holiday season. It is intended that this list shall be the most complete that has been made. From publishers in all the centres of the United States where books are produced have been secured the latest and most complete catalogues from which to compile this list. The books will be carefully classified under convenient headings, with their titles, names of authors and publishers and the prices. For the approaching holiday season such a list will have its obvious value. So vast is the supply of new books (the lists will fill several pages) that a compilation brought down to date and embracing all the books of all the publishers, seems indispensable to any one seeking to make an intelligent selection of books for purchase.

This issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will comprise twenty-four pages instead of the ordinary sixteen. The variety of other reading matter will, therefore, be of the usual volume, and an effort will be made to render it of more than ordinary interest. Among the signed articles will appear contributions from Eliot Gregory, author of the "Idler" papers, recently reprinted under the title "Worldly Ways and Bye Ways"; Russell Sturgis, the eminent authority on art and architecture; John Kendrick Bangs, Joel Benton, and others. A paper on Joaquin Miller at Home by George Hamlin Fitch will give impressions obtained in a recent October visit to Miller's picturesque place of abode among the hills back of Oakland, California.

This enlarged issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will be sold with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES at one cent for the two papers within the limits of New York City and at two cents elsewhere. THE TIMES is confident that the history of printing records no instance where so much was ever offered before for so small a price—a large newspaper giving all the world's news and a twenty-four-page literary periodical sold together as one paper for one cent!

AMERICAN JUNGLE TALES.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Ernest Ingersoll,
Author of "Wild Neighbors," "Country Cousins," &c.

There was a time long ago when men and animals were close together. They were friends and understood one another. Now and then it happened that the men were obliged to kill their friends, the animals, either because the latter took a wrong view of things and interfered with man, as in the case of the big cats and the poisonous serpents, or because men were obliged to feed upon them; but when this happened it was done with a certain regret and plea for pardon, under the stress of grim necessity. This was no more than the behavior of men toward each other, for they fought and even fed among themselves; and it no more interfered with the view of kinship in one case than in the other.

To the primitive man all the world was one. Everything possessed a soul. There was no such a division in his thought as we make between animate and inanimate. The earth itself was a huge, vague, but living entity. All natural phenomena were manifestations of an all-pervading spirit. A mountain's summit is one moment veiled in clouds, the next moment is radiant with sunshine; out of its caverns issue gigantic breathings, and down its sides flow torrents of tears. The savage, unable to appreciate the causes and relations of these things, concludes they are voluntary acts of the mountain itself. A river flows of its own will, and its tributaries are its wives. The winds are troops of spirits rushing overhead, then back again, like flights of frightened birds. Trees really talk to one another by their leaves, which even now we speak of as "whispering."

As the horizon of men widened a larger number of facts were accumulated and classified, and mental apprehension therefore enlarged, these cruder notions gradually gave way, although very slowly. The "sacred groves" of half-civilized Orientals, Greeks, and Celts were but lingering relics of the notion. Last of all to depart—not yet relinquished by men who call themselves civilized—is the belief in animal kinship. It is a part of our own traditions that Adam could converse with the beasts and birds in Eden. "The religions of India," says Dr. Fritz Schulze, "regard nature as only the outward aspect of Brahma for them; therefore the Eternal Being is visible in the beast as well as in man. Consequently, in the beast the Hindu recognizes a brother of equal rights and of like rank with himself." By many savage and barbarous peoples animals have been deified, or particular ones have been held sacred. Creatures powerful for harm have been and are treated with reverence in all parts of the world—tigers, elephants, sharks, crocodiles. One might write upon this fact at great length and nowhere find more material than among our own Indians, who look upon the animals as their ancestors, the totemic originators of their clans, gods of various purpose and degree. Some decline to kill the puma at all; others invoke its aid as the greatest of hunting gods; a prayer for forgiveness is breathed to the grizzly bear even while they shoot him; the northern tribes call the rattlesnake "grandfather," and so on.

It is not surprising, then, to find that animals play as great a part in the myths and hero tales of many races in all parts of the world as do men—nowhere more than among our Indians. Poets and romancers are beginning to find this out, and to repeat for us in literary language the mythical adventures of the coyote, the mystic moose, or the gigantic world-founding beaver. What but this is the origin and substance of many of our own myths and still surviving fairy tales—the fables of Aesop, or the popular fireside story of Reynard the Fox? Grimm's German folk-tales abound in illustrations of the belief that in the past, when men lived more simply, they and the wild animals knew and sympathized with one another, helped and hindered, matched their wits, loved and feared, worked and played together, as men do now. Of course, they could talk a common language, and were not only interested in but were informed of and understood one another's affairs. At that time Kipling's "Jungle Tales" would have been no more than ordinary gossip, which the four-footed people would have read, talked about, and enjoyed quite as much as did their upright, two-footed companions on the outside of the forest. It would not have been fiction at all—just everyday doings.

For better or worse, we have become sophisticated out of that genial view of the world, and now we organize societies to study the animals as something separate from us, and even (so wide is the breach) to protect them from the unkindness of some of us; and we set about investigating them with measuring rule

*WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN, AND 200 DRAWINGS. By Ernest Seton Thompson. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 300. $2.

and microscope, and even with the vivisector's knife and the methods of psychology, instead of simply asking them to tell us what we would like to know, as our forefathers would have done.

Whether it is too late to remedy this unfriendly state of things—to tear down the opaque wall of misunderstanding that has grown up between us, remains to be seen. Probably it is, but at any rate two attempts have lately been made to do it. That of Mr. Kipling is familiar to us, and from this point of view is to a great extent a failure. Nobody believes that the things described by him ever happened. It is a delightful collection of fables, which no one takes any more seriously than the prophetic brayings of Balaam's ass, or the admonitions of the whippoorwill, or a deathwatch beetle. Taomai is brought more closely to us, but his elephants are just as far away. Now we have another and better attempt to restore the kinship of man and the animals in Mr. Ernest Thompson's little book. This does not involve a comparison as to literary merit. Mr. Kipling unquestionably has the better of Mr. Thompson there. His easy, polished diction is as a sword to an axe beside the free-and-easy talk of the American, yet the latter's is good talk and redolent of the woods and the campfire and the subject in hand, and what it lacks in elegance is perhaps more than compensated by its straightforward vigor. Sometimes it rises to eloquence by sheer force of enthusiasm. Thus he tells us of Wully that he was a little "yaller" dog, and explains:

"A yaller dog, be it understood, is not necessarily the same as a yellow dog. He is not simply a canine whose capillary covering is highly charged with yellow pigment. He is the mongrelest mixture of all mongrels, the least common multiple of all dogs, the breedless union of all breeds, and, though of no breed at all, he is yet of older, better breed than any of his aristocratic relations, for he is nature's attempt to restore the ancestral jackal, the parent stock of all dogs."

When Mr. Thompson called these the histories of "Wild Animals I Have Known," he meant it in much the same sense as would that neolithic artist and hunter who etched portraits of his forest friends upon the reindeer horns of the Cave of Dordogne; and he writes of the birds and brutes as if one of themselves. Avoiding the puerility of making them speak in the first person, he still personifies them to a great extent, so skillfully that the reader feels that most of the essays are autobiographies which the fox, rabbit, grouse, and the others have given to him, as chums relate incidents of their lives to one another. Surely something more intimate and cordial than mere observation with gun, camera, and patient eyesight has taught this man the secrets here divulged of the Don Valley and Olifant's Swamp and the great pine wood of Erindale.

"Those who do not know the animals well," he says, fearing we shall not comprehend, "may think I have humanized them, but those who have lived so near them as to know somewhat of their ways and their minds will not think so. Truly rabbits [he is introducing Raggylug] have no speech as we understand it, but they have a way of conveying ideas by a system of sounds, signs, scents, whisker touches, movements, and example, that answers the purpose; and it must be remembered that, though in telling this story I freely translate from rabbit into English, I repeat nothing they did not say."

In this fashion we hear of the lives and deaths of Lobo, the great-plains wolf, and his beautiful consort Blanca; of the marvelous pacing mustang, whose black form became almost a fiend of the plains in the eyes of the Arizona stockmen; of those two dogs, Bingo and Wully, who illustrated the heights and depths of canine character; of the military, canny crow "Silverspot," and learn the daily course of woodland life in following the carecrs of Raggylug, the rabbit; of Scarface and Vixen, those keenest of foxes, and of Redruff, the grouse. This is woodcraft lived before our eyes so that we see that it is little different from towncraft, and that not only the battle of life but the hearts of the fighters are much the same among the briers, along the snowy hillsides, or on the hot, wide plains, as within nomadic camps and walled towns. It would, indeed, be hard to say wherein the human strugglers have gained upon their humbler kin, until we think upon the fact, brought out here with such sad distinctness, that fear shadows every feral heart, and that its beatings always end in sorrow unto death. "The fact that these stories are true," says the author, "is the reason why all are tragic. The life of a wild animal always has a tragic end."

The novelty of its contents has put aside another feature of this book which alone would make it noteworthy—the author's pictures in it. As an illustrator of birds and mammals, Mr. Thompson is already well known—is entitled, perhaps, to first place in the United States, but in illustrating these essays he has shown more than the accuracy of the portrait painter or the intelligence of the mere illustrator, for his many full-page drawings are informed with the spirit of the book in a highly imaginative way, and, in addition, the broad margins of the prettily printed volume are crowded with fascinating little sketches. Altogether Mr. Thompson's book is one that is likely to be welcomed and cherished by a great many persons.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

ROMANCE IN A DICTIONARY.

In Literature Mr. Joseph Jacobs, the soundest of all English folk-lorists and literary archaeologists, writes a delightful article, the title of which is taken after Charles Lamb's "Biblia A-Biblia." Mr. Jacobs differs from Lamb, inasmuch as he does not include "dictionaries, annuals, atlases, even directories," in the list. He tells how Prof. Skeat's Etymological Dictionary was quite as delicious reading to him as was Dumas's "Trois Mousquetaires." "I can recall as one of the happiest days of my life the time when I first cut my big Liddell and Scott, and at the other end of the scale there came almost equal pleasant recollections of the first overhauling of Bellows's Pocket French Dictionary." Old maps and atlases also make Mr. Jacobs happy. "There is nothing that sets the imagination a-gallop so quickly as eighteenth-century maps, the comical little mountains and the fortresses and churches represented by schoolboy sketches; whales spouting in the waters where never a whale had been ever seen. * * * " With Mr. Jacobs we are of the mind that there is much good reading in a Whitaker, a Gotha Almanach, and it can be understood how and why an ingenious person wrote the "Romance of the London Directory." Mr. Jacobs's conclusion is that with many of the books Charles Lamb classed in his "Biblia A-Biblia" he was unjust. "They may not be literature, so much we grant Lamb, but they are sometimes the cause that literature is in us, and more often give, at any rate, materials for the exercise of the active intellect."

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The week in art circles has been fairly lively. It began with the opening to the public on Monday of the annual exhibitions of the New York Water Color Club and the Autumn Academy, first notices of which were given in the Supplement of last Saturday. It brought also the first of the series of monthly art exhibitions which are a feature of each recurring Winter at the Union League Club. Lovers of etchings and engravings found much to interest them in the Whistler exhibition at the Wunderlich Gallery, in the delicate and refined dry points, lithographs, and drawings by Paul Helleu at the Keppel Gallery, and in the charming little display of English literary portraits at the Grolier Club. The lovers of work in stained glass repaired to the studio of John La Farge and his son, Bancel La Farge, on South Washington Square, to see their remarkable window, "The Angel Stirring the Waters of the Pool," and to the Tiffany Studios to examine the interesting window in memory of the late William Sloane and the decorative window to be placed in the new and beautiful up-town residence of Mr. Louis Stern.

Through typewriting errors in the notice of the Grolier Club portraits last Saturday it was erroneously stated that the portraits of Bunyan and Pope were oils, whereas only Riley's portrait of Bunyan is in oil, and the exceedingly interesting portrait of Pope, by Hoare of Bath, is a pastel. The etcher Wille was misspelled as Willie, and Cousins's mezzotint is after Allston's, and not "Allston Coleridge." Further study of the display makes mention necessary of Marchi's mezzotint of Goldsmith, a first state before any letters, of great rarity, and the only one in America; of the two Johnsons, and especially the one by Doughty, a first state and a remarkable example; of the Nicholas Rowe, a superb plate, and, according to Smith, the only impression known; of the very rare Shadwell, and "William Drummond of Hawthorneden," a first state mezzotinted by Finlayson.

The window executed by John Lancet La Farge showed the interesting and successful working out of a difficult problem in stained-glass work. This problem was the making of a very light window, and one to be illuminated by transmitted light, so as to obtain richness of color and great distinctness. It required, therefore, novel treatment, and it is a marked evidence of the ability of Mr. La Farge and his son that the window as completed is so thoroughly satisfactory and successful. The window is divided by a broad mullion. On the right an angel, standing on the marble curb of the pool, stoops and touches the surface with the fingers of his right hand. So well is his image reflected in the still water that a second figure is presented, which fills up the lower half of the panel. In the left division a woman is seated waiting to descend into the pool, while an attendant stands behind her. There is a soft blue sky covered by faint fleecy clouds above. The color scheme of the window, or, rather, picture, for such it is, is rich and characteristic. The woman is gowned in faint purple, while her attendant is in red. The angel is, of course, in white, with faint greens, and the whole scheme of color is most harmonious and satisfactory. The effect is produced by the natural glass, except in the flesh tones of the faces and hands, which are painted. There is a simple grandeur about the conception and composition.

The windows executed by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, which were shown at its Fourth Avenue studio on Thursday, are in their way as interesting as the La Farge window, but there is little of resemblance between them in treatment. One is a memorial window for the late William Sloane and his wife, Euphemia, offered as a token of love and esteem by Mr. Sloane's friend and business associate, Walter W. Lord, and to be placed in the Congregational Church at Whitson, Westchester County. It has for its subject an incident in the life of Joseph when he makes himself known to his brethren. The window is of Favrile glass, and is divided into three panels by two broad mullions. The figure of Joseph occupies the central panel. He is stepping down from the porch of a columned temple, and with hands crossed on his breast, regards the standing figures of his brothers in the right and left panels. Joseph's expression of face and form is stern and dignified, while the faces of the brothers are a study in character expression. The color key is a light one, and the window is artistic in composition and color, and shows a close study of Egyptian life and architecture and Jewish manners and customs.

The other window, a decorative one, which is to be placed in the conservatory of the new and beautiful residence now being built from the plans of the architect William Shickel for Mr. Louis Stern, is a contrast, of course, in design and treatment to the Sloane window. The window is very delicate and soft in color and has a dolphin fountain in the loggia of a formal garden, with a background of trees and sky, which is exceedingly natural. The window is a Louis XV. one, and, with its beautiful surroundings of richly carved Italian marble, will make a beautiful and artistic window.

Among the pictures not noticed in the rush of the first review of the Autumn Academy are a landscape in the West Gallery, "The Hudson, Near Riverdale," by Walter Florian, which has the merit of good composition, distance, atmosphere, and a soft and harmonious sky, and a portrait by Miss Flora Salinger in the North Gallery, very true in color, well drawn, and with excellent expression.

The little exhibition of some fifty-four dry points, two lithographs, and twenty-seven drawings, by Paul Helleu of Paris, now at the Keppel Gallery, is a most charming and artistic manifestation of the refinement, ease, and grace with which a true artist can render the daintiness and indefinable qualities which pertain to a true Parisienne and her children. For almost all of these dry points, lithographs, and drawings are portraits or sketches of the artist's fair young wife and her fair daughter. It is unnecessary to mention them in detail. They have been best styled by the Parisian critic and the artist's friend, E. de Goncourt, "Glimpses of the grace of woman." M. Helleu is a master of the use of the line. He draws directly from nature and composes directly on the clean face of the copper plate with a dry-point needle. His work is clean, forceful, permeated with an intense sympathy and affection for the subjects which he depicts and for the charming if seemingly trivial details of domestic life. Perhaps the most attractive feature of his work is its rare refinement. The most notable of his drawings is the famous one of a woman studying the Watteau drawings in the Louvre—a remarkable study of pose and expression of feature. But there is not one of the examples which cannot reward long and careful study and examination. American etchers should not fail to visit this collection.

There is now in the eighth exhibition of pictures of the School of Fine Arts at Yale University, made by the Graduates' Club, ten finished portraits, two sketch portraits, and nine landscapes, by George Albert Thompson of the School of Fine Arts. The portraits are of Mr. Charles N. Black; Mr. Frank Crawford Braedman, Dr. William H. Carmalt, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Yale Medical School; Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, Mr. John I. H. Downs, B. F. A.; Mr. Arthur T. Hadley, Professor of Political Economy, Yale; Mr. Charlton M. Lewis, Assistant Professor of English, Yale; Mr. John H. Niemeyer, M. A., Yale School of Fine Arts; Miss Taft, Mr. Robert L. Taylor, Instructor in French, Yale University; Miss Helen Cutler, and Miss Helen Moore.

The landscapes are "The Boulevard Garibaldi," "A Normandy Forest," "Old Willows on the Epte," "Valley of the Seine at Vernon," "Sunrise," loaned by Miss Bela L. Pratt of Boston; "After the Rain," "Poplars at Noonday," "A Misty Morning," "A Normandy Hamlet," and "Nocturne."

ANOTHER GUTENBERG BIBLE SOLD.

On Monday last at the Rev. William Makellar book sale in London a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, on paper, with a number of margins mended and several slight defects remedied, was sold for £2,590. It is the same copy that in 1822 fetched £168 at the Perry sale, £190 in 1841 at the Duke of Sussex sale, and £3,900 in 1884 at the Sir John Hayford Thorold sale. At the Thorold sale, when it was described as a magnificent copy, it was purchased by Jackson, the book dealer. In January, 1897, it was catalogued by Bernard Quaritch and priced at £4,000, he showing how in 1471 it had belonged to Johan Vlyegher, a perpetual beneficed priest in Utrecht Cathedral. Later it was purchased by the late clergyman, whose library was sold this week at Sotheby's. He had had the old blue morocco binding (probably the work of Thouvenin) replaced by a modern binding of green morocco.

There are, as most people perhaps do not know, three copies of the Gutenberg Bible, the first of printed books and incomparably the most precious of all books, in New York libraries—the Lenox copy on paper, for which James Lenox paid £500 in 1847 at the Wilks sale; the Brinley-Cole-Ives copy on paper, now in the library of J. W. Ellsworth, which brought $8,000 in 1881 at the third Brinley sale and $14,800 in 1891 at the Ives sale, and the vellum copy in the collection of J. Pierpont Morgan. The following are the highest prices given at auction for copies of the Gutenberg Bible:

Ashburnham sale, 1897, vellum copy	£4,000
Thorold sale, 1884, paper, (present copy)	3,900
Perkins sale, 1873, vellum copy, (resold at Ashburnham sale for £4,000)	3,400
Ives sale, 1891, paper copy	2,960
Perkins sale, 1873, paper copy, (now in Alfred H. Huth's library)	2,690
Sotheby sale, 1898, paper copy, (present copy)	2,590
Earl of Crawford sale, 1887, paper copy	2,460
Lord Hopetoun sale, 1889, paper copy	2,000

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Italy's Royal House.*

Ostensibly a collection of romantic narratives, these volumes in reality contain a good deal of exact and rather specialistic history. The author has had at her disposal a large number of trustworthy authorities, and has taken her accounts direct from sources which give them a value that quite makes up for the dryness of her style. If she had chosen some such title as "Fragments from the History of Savoy," she would doubtless have appealed to a smaller and a different public; but the nature of her work would have been more accurately described. About a hundred pages are given over to an outline of the history of the House of Savoy, from the indistinct reign of Humbert of the White Hands to the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. Then follow accounts of the great personages of the house, their personal experiences being preferred to their political lives. Some of these accounts give a very distinct impression of the intellectual darkness surrounding the earlier rulers of Savoy. Young Amadeus VII., for example, whose death is commonly ascribed to a fall from a horse, suffered certainly, if he did not die, from the most unique medical treatment possible to conceive. The Count had a bad complexion and thin hair. Moreover, his love for his wife was feeble. Up rose a charlatan who promised the wife—Bonne of Berry—a love philter and promises Amadeus a fine head of hair and a ruddy countenance.

"After shaving Amadeus's head he exposed it to the fire, washed it with a mixture of myrrh and yolk of egg, rubbed the cranium so violently with assafoetida that the Count felt as if the skin were being torn from the skull, and then applied a scalding poultice of honey, asafoetida, betony, and other things, while he gave him an internal potion of opium, fennel, 'galenga,' marjoram, coriander, pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and other aromatic and stimulating herbs. The last act in the drama reached its consummation in the shape of an unguent prepared by Granville, and consisting of laurel oil mixed with hellebore, pepper, mustard, euphorbium, and half an ounce of verdigris. The poisonous nature of the larger part of the ingredients would in themselves point to a deliberate attempt on the Count's life were it not that we read that this unguent was prepared from a recognized and approved prescription, drawn up in form and supplied by one Pierre de Lompnes, the Court chemist. No mystery was observed as to the compound; its use was known and sanctioned by many."

It is not surprising that the Count died cursing the physician in whom he had placed his confidence. The poor wretch was put to torture, admitted the intention to poison, and then on his death-bed recanted; so that the mind of the reader is puzzled to decide between sheer ignorance and guilt.

The chapter on "Home Surroundings" gives a careful picture of the luxurious appointments of ducal residences at the middle of the fifteenth century, when Amadeus VIII. reigned as the first Duke of Savoy. From minute inventories much information is gained concerning the tastes and habits of the Court at that time, and the splendor and refinement indicated are surprising. An inventory, dated 25th October, 1498, opens with a list of about three hundred books, among which are found "The Romaunt of the Round Table" and "The Romaunt of the Rose," Boccaccio's Hundred Tales, Dante and Froissart and Cicero, poems by Charles, Duke of Orleans; a book on chess, and several on tournaments and the art of chivalry. These books for the most part were kept in coffers covered with cloth or leather and barred and bolted "in a way that hints more of security for the books than of facility of access to the reader." Other items include marvelously embroidered bed hangings and linen and mattresses of cotton covered with fustian and of "crimson velvet lined with gray silk, the said silk being torn"; baths, and warming pans. One room is quoted as a specimen of a bachelor's apartment. "En la chambre de maistre Jehan" were a "medium-sized bed furnished with pillows, three cross-barred coverlets, a canopy of white cloth and the four hangings, a table of chestnut, two trestles, three oaken benches, large and small; three large stools and one small one, a poor buffet of pine, two trellised gratings to put over the bed." These gratings were used to keep the dogs from jumping on the beds and injuring the handsome coverlets. One curious item Mrs. Wiel records—some wood for "le lit de mal repos," (the bed of ill-repose,) in other words, a coffin.

The chapter on Blanche of Montferrat, wife of Duke Charles I., throws light on the busy life of at least one of the Duchesses of Savoy. Her young husband, who was called the Warrior Duke, was early vanquished by disease, and his widow assumed a regency for the heir, who was but nine months old. The war with the Saluces was undermining the strength of the State, and civil war was imminent. The exchequer was empty, and the brilliancy of the Court was to be maintained. The Duchess seems to have risen nobly to the strenuous demands of her position, which was made more anxious by the necessity of guarding the little Duke's frail health. It was during her regency that Bayard, the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," was page at the Court of Savoy, where he was nicknamed "Piquet." When he left the service the Duchess gave him every mark of affection and respect. An entry among the Court accounts records that on "the 28th day of the said month of September of the above year (1490) was delivered to Master William Sorge, tailor of the said my lord, a yard and a quarter of black satin for making a jacket for Piquet the page, who goeth to his uncle, Monseigneur of Grenoble, and madame has given him notice and has commanded that he shall be dressed." He was given also a gelding valued at 20 florins, and 10 florins in money. Another entry, on the 8th of October, states that "a pair of laced buskins of cowhide" were ordered "with double soles for Piquet the page when he went to France," and that they cost 3 florins. Thus fared young Bayard forth from Savoy.

Besides her care over public matters and the people near to her person, the clever Duchess was a gifted housekeeper of the sort that is born, not made. She entered with zest into the task of making jams and preserves and personally superintended the labor, and "afterward enjoyed sending these specimens of her handicraft to her friends and relatives." She also devoted much time to domestic pets, "for whom she had always a marked affection." The cultivation of silkworms interested her, and while she was Regent she set up a silk factory at Turin, and sent for a Grecian woman to teach the art of weaving, and for a dyer from Barcelona, and for the best dyes and colors from Venice. The testimony of the old chronicler Paradin to the virtues of the lady seems not to err on the side of flattery: "This good lady knew well that in this duchy and house of Savoy tyrants had never found a footing; and that a grand administration lay entirely in piety and justice. To which two things she gave such good heed that in her time the good were never oppressed nor the evil advantaged."

This little history of Duchess Blanche closes the second volume of Mrs. Wiel's work and brings it down only to the year 1519. We judge from the preface that other volumes are forthcoming, although no specific notice to that effect is given.

The illustrations are very remarkable. They are from photographs taken by Oresti Bertain and from drawings by Giovanni Pelligrini, both of Venice, and are selected from the following works: 'Theatrum (Novum) Pedemontii et Sabaudiae, Hagae Comitum,' Christoph. Rutger, MDCCXXVI.; Ferrerus Franc. M. Augustae Reginaeque Sabaudiae Domus Arbor Gentilitia, Augustae Taurinorum, Jo. Bapt. Zappata, MDCCII.; Litta, Famiglie Celebri; Guichenon, 'Royale Maison de Savoye.'" The subjects comprise portraits, seals, coats of arms, views of castles, churches, and historic sites, and the reproduction is extremely fine.

*THE ROMANCE OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY. 1003-1579. By Alethea Wiel. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898.

Angels in Art.*

Skeptics have derived immmense satisfaction from the anatomical impossibility of the angels in mediaeval pictures, but they are still regarded with entire complacency by ordinary beholders who do not even take the trouble to regard them as allegories, according to the doctrine laid down by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement in her "Angels in Art." Having fancied as children that Fra Angelico or Hans Andersen was infallible authority, school knowledge of the attachment of the scapulae and all the rest of it slips away from the mind and consciousness, leaving the floating, soaring, happy, beneficent messenger of God more real than all the skeletons on the round earth. For this reason, "Angels in Art" will be treated as a religious book by half its readers, although it is really a manual of art, intended to expound the symbolic meaning of the various representations of celestial beings. Mrs. Clement explains the significance of the colors in the dress of the articles borne in the hand, and the attitudes of the figures, their position in pictures of the Madonna, and of the other details which the ignorant beholder overlooks, and thirty-five full-page pictures elucidate her expositions. The book belongs to the same series as Miss Hurll's "Child Life in Art" and Miss Potter's "Love in Art," and it also supplements the author's own "Handbook of Legendary Art." Raphael, Murillo, Fra Angelico, Fra Lippo Lippi, Andrea del Sarto, Sando Botticelli, Titian, Bouguereau, and Rossetti are among the artists represented in the pictures, which are well printed, although occasionally the texture of the laid paper is a little too assertive.

*ANGELS IN ART. By Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $2.

Famous Singers.*

With every season adding a new group of names to the long array with which one must be familiar in order to understand current musical criticism and conversation, such a book as Mr. Henry C. Lahu's "Famous Singers" is really needed by the operagoer. It is a pretty sextodecimo with a cover upon which highly conventionalized birds with hoopoes' crests and peacock's train disport themselves on a gold background, and within them is an anecdotical outline history of the stage singers of the last 300 years. The first chapter covers the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; "Pasta to Mario" and "Mario to Tittens" are the titles of the next; the prima donnas of each of the four decades of years from 1850 to 1890 have a chapter, and one is allotted to "Tenors and Baritones," and one to "Contraltos and Bassos," although all four have received some notice in the preceding pages. Photogravure portraits of Calvé, Jenny Lind, the de Reszkes, Patti, Nilsson, Nordica, Mme. Eames, Alvary, Scalchi, and Plançon illustrate the text and will increase its value as the hurrying years change the originals from possessions to memories. Necessarily, no very long account of any singer is given, but a sufficient number of dates and anecdotes is supplied to make each one real and distinct in the reader's mind. The seeker after scandal will be unrewarded by these pages, for Mr. Lahu writes with good humor and with reserve. Indeed, one might say that he writes with paradisiacal innocence, for he remarks: "Little quarrels are frequent among prima donnas, and are doubtless largely engineered by the newspapers, whose appetite for the sensational is enormous." Alas! for the poor advance agent who often finds that no newspaper will touch more than half the columns which he has prepared! Does he count for nothing in the fostering line? But to be "not too knowing" is a merit according to Lowell, and the volume is as pleasant for reading as it is useful for reference.

Great Composers.*

Mr. Louis C. Elson's "Great Composers and Their Work" is intended for readers unlearned in the technicalities of music, for which reason, possibly, it is couched in one language, English, and not in five, after the fashion followed by most Bostonian critics. After the briefest of preludes devoted to the consideration of the Flemish school, the author begins his real work, and so impartial is he that his enthusiasm is equally bestowed upon Italian and German, innovator and rigid adherent to form. Genius, industry, and growth are his idols, and wheresoever he finds them there he worships. Wagner has his chapter; so have Verdi and Brahms; Cherubini, Rossini, Weber, Saint-Saë, and Meyerbeer are grouped; Beethoven and Schubert have a chapter apiece, and Palestrina, Gluck, Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart are described and characterized in turn, and a chapter is given to Chopin and the modern musical composers. All are simply written and all are marked by a fascinating lack of sentimentalism. The author is too true a musician not to know that a composer's music is the real measure of his personal character, and that it would be vain for a biographer to endow him with non-existent virtues as long as his music remained to expose the kindly deceit, and so when there are faults to mention he speaks of them dryly, simply, with no affectation of excuse, but evidently as a duty. On the other hand, he exults in the fine traits revealed by a noble composition, and his long experience as a conservatory teacher has shown him what are the chords which he must touch to call a response from his reader's heart, possibly from his life. The volume is a good book of reference, but it is also something more; it is one long reiteration of Wagner's fine phrase, "Music is truth."

The volume is illustrated with twelve photogravure portraits and bound in the same style as "Famous Singers."

Lang's Arabian Nights.*

Mr. Lang states in his preface that "The Arabian Nights" are only fairy tales of the East, told not for children, but for grown-up people, and out of the wealth of Oriental story that was available he has gathered here and there a pebble. The present selection comprises thirty-three chosen stories, which include "The Seven Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor," "The Little Hunchback," "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," and "The Enchanted Horse," but for some reason he omits that of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." The antiq-

*FAMOUS SINGERS. By Henry Lahu. Boston: L. C. Page Company. $1.50.
GREAT COMPOSERS. By Louis C. Elson. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.
*THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. Selected and edited by Andrew Lang. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 424. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $2.

(Continued on Page 748.)

D. APPLETON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Recollections of the Civil War.

By Charles A. Dana. With portrait. Large 12mo. Cloth. Gilt top, uncut, $2.00.

The late Charles A. Dana's "Recollections of the Civil War" forms one of the most remarkable volumes of historical, political, and personal reminiscences which have been given to the public. Mr. Dana was not only practically a member of the Cabinet and in the confidence of the leaders of Washington, but he was also the chosen representative of the War Department with Gen. Grant and other military commanders, and he was present at many of the councils which preceded movements of the greatest importance. Mr. Dana was selected to sit in judgment upon charges of treason, bribery and fraud, and he was familiar with all the inner workings of the vast machinery which was set in operation by the war. The importance of this unwritten history is obvious. Furthermore, Mr. Dana's own narrative is re-enforced by many letters from Grant, Stanton, Sherman, and others, now published for the first time.

Latitude 19°.

A Romance of the West Indies in the Year of our Lord 1820. Being a faithful account and true, of the painful adventures of the Skipper, the Bo's'n, the Smith, the Mate, and Cynthia. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Mrs. Crowninshield's first novel is a book which will be read and talked about. The local color is fresh and captivating, and the interest of novelty attaches to the historical background, including as it does the pirates and voodoo worshippers of the earlier part of the century in Haiti, and the strange figure of King Christophe. The unflagging interest of the adventures which are encountered is accompanied by a constant vein of delightful humor.

Foot-Notes to Evolution.

A Series of Popular Addresses on the Evolution of Life. By David Starr Jordan, Ph. D., President of Leland Stanford Junior University. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

This book is a popular review of the evolution philosophy of to-day, considered more especially in its biological aspects. The essential unity of all organisms, both plant and animal, the fact that progress in life consists solely of adaptation to environment, and the relation of heredity and degeneration to the evolutional scheme, are among the points of special interest dealt with in the volume. In a chapter entitled "The Woman of Evolution" various aspects of the woman question are discussed from the standpoint of the evolutionist. A chapter is also devoted to an examination of the essentials of science and the ultimate test of truth.

The Hero of Erie.

(Commodore Perry).

By James Barnes, author of "Midshipman Farragut," "Commodore Bainbridge," etc. A new volume in the Young Heroes of Our Navy Series. 12 mo. Cloth, $1.00.

In this graphic and spirited story Mr. Barnes tells of Perry's adventures as a boy on the frigate Gen. Greene, and conducts his hero through the exciting scenes which attended the battle of Lake Erie. It is a story which illustrates the resourcefulness, energy, and dauntless courage which have characterized our naval heroes from Paul Jones to Dewey and Hobson. The book is an important addition to a series which is indispensable for American youth, who wish to know the historic deeds of our navy, and at the present time the Young Heroes of Our Navy Series is of peculiar interest to older readers.

With the Black Prince.

A Story of Adventure in the Fourteenth Century. By William O. Stoddard, author of "Little Smoke," "Crowded Out o' Crofield," "On the Old Frontier; or, The Last Raid of the Iroquois," etc. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

This is a story of adventure and of battle, but it is also an informing presentation of life in England and some phases of life in France in the fourteenth century. The hero is associated with the Black Prince at Crécy and elsewhere. Mr. Stoddard has done his best work in this story, and the absorbing interest of his stirring historical romance will appeal to all young readers.

These books are for sale by all booksellers, or they will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

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ARTISTIC FRAMING.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

ulty of these stories is very great, and Mr. Lang suggests that some of them may have first been told in Noah's Ark on wet days. They have always been popular with children, and Mr. Lang himself confesses to having read them at the early age of six years.

The events described were often supposed to happen in the reign of the great Caliph, or Ruler of the Faithful, Haroun Al Raschid, who lived in Bagdad in 786-808 A. D. The tales arose in the fertile brain of Scheherazade, a daughter of the Grand Vizier to the Sultan Schariar, who, through some domestic infelicity, had executed an unfaithful wife and thereupon married a new one every evening and regularly executed her the following morning, and the land was in consequence filled with cries and lamentations. The selection of a maiden for the Sultan's bride quickly became an undesired and unsought for honor, marking, as it did, the certain doom of the victim. Then arose Scheherazade, and besought her father to obtain for her the opportunity of marrying the Sultan, to which he at last consented, believing it to signify her destruction. She managed to interest her new husband in a story cunningly left unfinished, staying her execution that the story might be completed, and which was for more than three years continued in what has since been sometimes called the "Thousand and One Nights." She succeeded in interesting the Sultan first in her stories and subsequently in herself, saving her own life and the lives of those who, but for her ingenuity, would have fallen victims to his barbarity.

In all the Orient, whether the world of ideas and culture be Chinese, Buddhist, or Moslem, the out-door story teller by day and night finds eager audience, in size and capacity of patience according to his skill. China, India, Persia, and Arabia are all famous for their stories. "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" in their present form take us into the Middle Ages of the Arab world. They also reflect the glories of Islam in the golden days of the Caliphs, when Bagdad was the centre of the Mohammedan world, which included Western Asia, Egypt, North Africa, and Spain. The Nights find a place in literature, creating a new department therein in which the imagination is enriched and the study of the Orient is stimulated. With the Nights, hundreds of lads have been drawn into becoming sailors and travelers, to see for themselves the enchanted lands described by Scheerhade, or Scheherazade, without which the same lads would have lingered at home and have been of the profitless crowd. Mr. Lang dresses the old familiar stories in their most essential parts, but has not hesitated to shorten here and there, or even to omit, if by such omission the remaining portion is thereby strengthened. "The Arabian Nights," with the wealth of Oriental imagery and tales of imagination they contain, will continue to have a place in the high esteem of the people and the people's children long after many books now heralded far and wide will have disappeared even from the second-hand stalls.

Henty's "Yule Logs."*

The present annual consists of eleven tales, collected and grouped in their present form by G. A. Henty, who contributes also the concluding story. The volume will make an attractive gift book and afford the recipient no little taste of the delights of Christmas in reading, illustrated and embellished as it is by ten different artists. The opening story, by Kirk Munroe, is entitled "A Fighting Mermaid," and suggests the work of Jules Verne in style and method of treatment. A recent subject is taken up, viz.: the late war with Spain. The Fighting Mermaid is a submarine boat invented by Prof. Rivers, and in which he and two lads, eighteen and nineteen years of age, visit Havana, and in their novel transport do all sorts of mischievous damage to the Spanish fleet and play tricks on those sent to capture them, easily eluding the enemy and finally rescuing Gen. Moranza and his daughter, and all without the loss of a single man.

The second story, by Henry Frith, takes us into the antarctic region, and we are brought into contact with those wonders of the sea and the curious sailor customs that prevail among those whose life is on ship board, with which W. Clark Russell has made us so familiar. A wicked conspiracy is happily thwarted, and the mate, who was to be the instrument of death, is himself cut off in the "crow's nest" by a chance shot.

Under the title of "A Frenchman's Gratitude," the pomp and circumstance of war, with suggestions as to its cruel side, enter into and lend to the third story much to charm and engross the reader; and through it runs as a golden thread in a fabric the romantic element that is, after all, so charming in fact as well as fancy, in life or story.

Collections of stories such as these are interesting studies in construction, plot, development of theme and other features that go to make up the short story that is now so much in the public eye. In the selections here gathered there are to be found a wide range and a great difference in the story product as well as in the passing interest that will for the most part be the only thing considered by those into whose hands the book will come.

In some of the stories there will be noted by the critical, lack of finish, inattention to detail and some other points that signify much when the story is looked at as an exemplification of literary art, while in others, as in that entitled "A Dangerous Game," the skill of the writer places your sympathy against law and order and gives it to the lawbreaker and the smuggler. It is a queer world this, filled with complexity, and right and wrong in the abstract do not always stand finally as right and wrong in the concrete.

The last story, contributed by the editor himself, is one of the best. Mr. Henty has woven a most delightful little romance, in which the settings are found "On a Mexican Ranche," and out of the impossible, or at least the improbable, has built the possible and the probable, and if it be true that truth is stranger than fiction, the truth must, indeed, be strange. The book will be found very readable.

*YULE LOGS. Being Longman's Christmas Annual for 1898. Edited by G. A. Henty. With sixty-one illustrations. Cloth. Emblematic cover. Small 8vo. Pages, 420. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $2.

What Our Fruits Come From, and How.*

The field into which we come in the book on pomology by Mr. Bailey is one hitherto largely unexplored. Ever since the interesting but unfortunate incident in the Garden of Eden there has been no little devotion to the consumption of apples and other fruits on the part of Eve and those who came after her, but with only little thought on the part of the eaters of the development of such fruits and of the evolution of them that has without doubt taken place in the past, and which is now taking place.

Mr. Bailey entered lightly upon the studies that now result in the book under consideration more than ten years ago, little thinking, it is perhaps only fair to assume, of the great magnitude of his task, of the consultation of original sources of information that would be required, of the travel necessary for such consultation, and other labor that is incidental. Then conditions were not easy, but while he modestly refers to his work as only a sketch, yet he has accomplished much that will serve as a guide for those who take up the subject where he lays it down.

His theme is not well adapted to monographic treatment, but much that Mr. Bailey states in his book will have the charm of novelty to many aside from the scientific value of what he sets forth. It will no doubt surprise most of those who read to find that there are not less than eight hundred domestic varieties of American grapes, more than two hundred varieties of American plums, while raspberries count as high as three hundred odd varieties, not to mention other native fruits that have a large cultivated progeny.

North America has given the world a new fruit in its grapes. The American grape differs widely from the European fruit in that it is essentially a table fruit, whereas the foreign grape is a wine fruit. The first record of America is also a record of its grapes, and as early as 1769 the French settlers at Kaskaskia, in Southern Illinois, made 110 hogsheads of wine from wild grapes.

Capt. John Smith speaks of the abundance of vines in his records relating to Virginia, and William Penn planted a vineyard near Philadelphia the year following his coming to America. The first American treatise upon the vine, according to Mr. Bailey, came from the hand of Edward Antill of Monmouth, N. J., who published his work in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society for 1771. Mr. Antill was followed by S. W. Johnson, who wrote "On the Cultivation of the Vine" in the author's "Rural Economy," published at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1806.

The earlier attempts to cultivate grapes for commercial purposes did not result satisfactorily, but through the efforts of Le Gaux the Dufours, John Adlum, Nicholas Longworth, and others it was developed step by step until out of failure came success, and viticulture became an established and profitable venture.

Grape growing spread, and led to the establishment of the now famous New York vineyard interests near Keuka Lake. The Concord grape was originated by Ephraim W. Bull, who died on Sept. 27, 1895, at the advanced age of 89 years. Some of the varients of the Concord are Worden, Moore Early, Pocklington, Eaton, and Rockland. The Clinton grape, the Catawba, and the muscadine were other varieties that obtained favor and celebrity at other times and places. Something over a hundred books have been published in this country on the subject of the grape in its various forms and aspects, which would of themselves form an interesting contribution to the various lists of one hundred books that obtain such frequent publication.

The second chapter of the present book deals with "The Strange History of the Mulberries." A greater contrast than grapes and mulberries can scarcely be conjured up, but the grape is no less interesting because the interest attached to it is not the interest belonging to mulberries, and the same is also true contrariwise. Mulberries are so closely associated with the silk industry that the history of the one is likewise the history of the other. Mulberry planting and cultivation received very early atention in the colonies, and dates back as far as 1621. In Virginia first, and afterward in Carolina and Georgia, persistent attempts were made to foster and encourage silk raising, which resulted in the production of many hundred pounds of silk for a number of years there, but after 1768 silk growing rapidly declined, and tobacco gained the supremacy in Virginia, and rice and cotton became the dominant industries in Georgia. In 1760 silk worm eggs and mulberry trees were introduced into Connecticut. Jared Elliot, a grandson of the Apostle Eliot, who produced the earliest American Bible, greatly aided and encouraged the infant industry. The production of silk in Connecticut reached a volume so great as that the valuation of it was from $100,000 to $200,000 per annum. Its production there persisted throughout the Revolution, and even into this century. In most or all of the Eastern States silk culture has been undertaken at various times, particularly in the Colonial period.

The cultivation of the mulberry tree in connection with the silk industry in America led men of all classes as well as women into a strange frenzy that suggests the mania for tulips that once prevailed in Holland. The shrewdest and wariest operators—men who did not believe in the mulberry tree and its loudly heralded virtues—were fairly carried off their feet by the surging tide of speculation that set in, but the reaction which followed and the hard Winter of 1844 sounded the death knell of this industry, and silk culture in America ceased to exist.

Plums and cherries are the subjects of Chapter III. Plums are frequently found mentioned in the early records. Capt. John Smith was attracted by the wild plums when he first went to Virginia. There is a considerable variety in the cultivated species that are found growing to-day, and the same plum in the North appears different from that of the South, because of the ease with which the fruit yields to climatic influences. Not so much attention seems to have been paid to cherries, one of the earliest varieties of which is the choke cherry. There is considerable future horticultural promise so far as cherries are concerned. The line of demarkation between the cherry and the plum is, according to Mr. Bailey, very considerably evanescent.

Mr. Bailey has set down the results he has obtained in his researches in regard to "The Native Apples," American raspberries, blackberry and dewberry culture, the various types of berry-like fruits such as the gooseberry, native currants, the juneberry, the buffaloberry, the elderberry, the high-bush cranberry, the cranberry, and the strawberry, various types of tree fruits, as the persimmon, the custard apple tribe, the thorn apples, and the nut fruits, giving much in regard to them all that shows a wide acquaintance with his subject and which in the total produces a standard handbook that may well find a place in the library of those to whom fruits appeal in something more than a merely gastronomic sense.

*SKETCH OF THE EVOLUTION OF OUR NATIVE FRUITS. By L. H. Bailey. Cloth. 12mo. Uncut edges. With illustrations. Pages 472. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.

"Stories of the Cherokee Hills."*

These are very pleasantly written stories of white men and black in the South during slave days, the civil war, and the period of reconstruction. Their scene is for the most part in the mountains of Georgia. Mr. Thompson possesses an intimate knowledge of the men about whom he writes. Early in his childhood, he tells us, his family went to live on a lonely estate amid the mountains of Cherokee Georgia. There he "spoke the mountain lingo, wore the mountain garb, conformed to all the customs and manners of the mountain folk for many years, and, indeed, was scarcely less than to the manner born." With a flintlock rifle he "shot in competition at the matches for beef and turkey"; he "went to the singing school and to class meetings"; he "went coon hunting by torch light, chestnut hunting on the mountain tops, 'possum hunting on the bottom lands, and was always present at the particular justice court ground where a fight was expected." Better than all this, he did not "in those wild, free days dream of 'local color' or of literary material," so that the stories are not merely the stories of an interviewer, of a spectator, of a man who is watching from the outside, peering at faces, noting the unusual, the outlandish, the picturesque—and thus often missing the essential—but of the man who is writing of his own life, his own sensations and emotions and thoughts and points of view.

The stories are few in number and not of great length; they are simple in plot and situation—dealing for the most part with the relations of master and slave. The first of the stories—"Ben and Judas"—is perhaps typical of them all. Ben is the master, Judas the slave. Ben and Judas crawled about together as infants; they played and rollicked together as boys; as men they lived together, and at last they died together, and together were buried. It is a tale of friendship in spite of never-forgotten differences in race and condition; a tale touching, gracious, and fine in feeling. Another is a story of a slave who, being told again and again by his master during a period of many years that the black man is as good as the white, and should be his equal in all things, at last turns the tables and makes his master slave. Here and there through the stories are scattered many lovely and melodious darky songs. The stories are written with much grace; the dialogue is noticeably well managed; the author has a thorough and sympathetic understanding of the character of the black, and describes the changing relations of black man and white with a half-humorous and wholly human tenderness that has a rarely sweet quality.

It is interesting to observe that Mr. Thompson does not, however, apparently value his stories for these qualities. Like not a few story writers, he writes with the avowed purpose of contributing to history. "What I feel," says he in his introduction, "is that history must be valuable in proportion to the accuracy of its details, and that its most precious details are those incidents that flicker along the vanishing line by which the close of every period of civilization is momentarily marked." Later he says: "I would not have it understood that I magnify the importance of these stories. I am keenly aware of their many imperfections. They are offered as sidelights to history." As to the value of details in history, we—mere every-day story readers—are not for the moment concerned. On the shelves of a library Mr. Thompson's book will appear in the catalogues of fiction. And that is right. These stories will never be read or regarded as history. History—as the word is generally understood—does not concern itself with old men who go fishing day by day, who watch watermelons ripening, who spend years in the manufacture of a single banjo. Mr. Thompson expressly offers his stories "as sidelights to history." As such we do not accept them. But as we disagree with Mr. Thompson on this point, so do we as to the other. No doubt Mr. Thompson will think little of our judgment for being quite unable to discover the many imperfections in his stories. He must be content to leave us secure in our belief that his stories are not sidelights to history, just as we feel sure that his stories are told with great charm and perfection of style. Imperfections are quite as lacking, it seems to us, as historical sidelights. With this Mr. Thompson must be satisfied. And it seems as if perhaps he ought to be.

*STORIES OF THE CHEROKEE HILLS. By Maurice Thompson. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1898. $1.50.

Another Book on Bismarck.*

Chance and opportunity may fashion the man. Accidents govern careers to a certain extent, but the factors which made Otto von Bismarck great may never be precisely determinable. If the personality of Bismarck escapes us, then we may question whether the sun sends forth scorching rays or the howling wind makes the sea a tumult. You cannot belittle such a man as was Otto von Bismarck, though you may not love him.

What chance was it, then, that made Bismarck not a farmer or a bureaucrat? Jules Hoche tells the following: In 1839 Bismarck was referendary in the civil administration at Aix la Chapelle. This was some jog-trot round-and-round horse-in-the-mill business. Once, one of the chiefs having kept Bismarck waiting a long time in the antechamber, he gravely said when at last he was introduced: "I came to converse with you, but upon reflection, instead I will hand in my resignation." Did this incident turn the young Bismarck from a bureaucratic career?

In "The Real Bismarck" there are many incidents credited to Herr Busch, though Jules Hoche gives the fairly extended details of the Chancellor's student days. Bismarck must have been a very rough young gentleman, much given to beer and duels, for, if the count be true, "during two half years passed at Göttingen, Bismarck fought

*THE REAL BISMARCK. By Jules Hoche. Illustrated. Enclosed by Mrs. Charles H. Rogers. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

no less than twenty-eight duels." In 1833 "Bismarck asked for his exeat, and it was with profound relief, as may be readily supposed, that he Rector of the University of Göttingen signed it." In 1835 Bismarck obtained his degree and was appointed Auscultator and Stadtgericht.

In 1848, when on his wedding journey, Bismarck was presented to Frederick William IV., King of Prussia. It was a time of peril for monarchs. M. Jules Hoche writes: "He was invited to the King's table, and by his violence against the Liberal Party attracted his master's attention and conciliated his favor." Sent by the Saxon Landtag to the Federal Diet, Bismarck proclaimed in the tribune "the conservative and authoritative opinions to which he has all his life adhered."

The main interest in M. Jules Hoche's volume lies principally in Bismarck's several appearances in France as a diplomatist, and then afterward, as he rode over the country, rough shod, as a conqueror. M. Hoche has no taste for a Chancellor with a helmet on his head and spurs on his high boots.

In 1857 Bismarck, having sprung past all the rungs of the diplomatic ladder, came to Paris as Ambassador. Did Louis Napoleon ever say of him: "He is not a serious man"? In 1866 M. Guizot wrote in the Revue des Deux Mondes: "At this hour there is but one ambitious and daring man in Europe, and that man is Bismarck."

On Bismarck's return to Berlin he became President of the Cabinet. Then the war he was preparing with Austria burst forth, and Sadowa ended it. M. Hoche proceeds rapidly on until he comes to the war with France. "'Twas by God's aid" that he would carry across desolate France his eternal uniform of the cuirassiers, (white cap, boots, blue coat, and yellow collar,) "by God's aid" that he would put Strasburg to fire and sword, "by God's aid" that he would rain upon the vanquished his jests, his malice, all the arsenal of Berliner witz, "by God's aid" that he would show himself implacable toward Jules Favre. This is all natural enough as an expression of a Frenchman's dislike for a Prussian. M. Hoche dwells somewhat at length on the Chancellor when in the campaign. He tells how there was constant antagonism between the Chancellor's staff and that of the King, "that is to say, between the civil element and the military."

Assuredly Bismarck was not inclined to be complimentary toward Frenchmen some quarter of a century ago, and disparagements are as common to-day as in the past. Assuredly Bismarck was "gallophobic." We must take all such expressions as are charged to the account of the Chancellor with a certain amount of reservation. Did he ever say: "Scratch a Frenchman and you will find a Turk"? or 'The French Nation is only a crowd; it lacks individuality; counts only en masse. There are in France 30,000,000 obedient creatures, lacking both character and personality, a force capable of destroying all in its path as long as our unity was not accomplished?"

If it be true that Bismarck, when he saw Jules Favre after the siege, said to him, commenting on his stoutness, "that the diet of horseflesh had doubtless contributed to that result," it was a brutal speech. When Jules Favre told the Chancellor that there were still healthy children in Paris, the reply was: "You astonish me! I supposed you had eaten them all," and that was even more horrible than the first.

M. Hoche takes many passages from M. Derelot's "Versailles pendant l'Occupation," and the Chancellor's stay at Mme. Jessé's hotel in Versailles. M. le Comte d'Herrisson's "Journal of an Ordnance Officer" M. Hoche also uses. We have the Chancellor getting into a rage because the Rothschild wine was not served him, and his threatening to roast a French purveyor for giving him poor wine. There was certainly at times much inclination on the part of Bismarck to be unnecessarily rude, and often he was coarse, but German victors are not usually either lenient or polished. The Count d'Herisson has it that Bismarck's first intention was to be very rough with Garibaldi and to march him through Berlin with a placard on his back. The hammer Thor swung bore no semblance to an ostrich plume, and when the hammer came down the anvil vibrated. Jokai visited the Chancellor in 1874, and he tells of one of the expressions used by Bismarck, namely, "The French are savages; take away the cook, the tailor, and the hairdresser, and only the red skin will be left." To which M. Hoche makes this riposte; "It would be curious to imagine what would remain of these same elements of civilization, including those which constitute its [Prussia's] national industry, according to Mirabeau." What Mirabeau wrote was: "War is the national industry of Prussia."

Quotations from M. Hoche's volume might be made endless. He describes at length the Chancellor's abdication, though he still remained the great historical personage of Europe:

"What figures will suffice to give an idea of the various calamities attached to the popularity which so many enemies have envied Bismarck? In a single year the appeals for charity addressed to him amounted to nearly two and a half million dollars, and the Post Office in the village [Varzin] transmitted to him 650,000 letters and 10,000 telegrams."

In Varzin (1877) Bismarck was seated in his large salon, and in it stood Rauch's statue, "Victory Distributing Crowns." The twilight was falling. The fire in the great chimney was smoldering, and there was silence, and Bismarck was meditative. According to Herr Busch, he who was the creator of German union and, after Frederick the Great, the main builder of Prussia, seemed immersed in thought. Then he said that "none had given him credit for what he had accomplished," when some one present rallied him, remarking that "he had at least made the happiness of a great nation."

"He sadly shook his head as he replied, 'Yes, but how many people have I made unhappy? Were it not for me, three great wars would have been avoided, 80,000 men would not have perished; fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, widows, would not have been plunged into mourning. It is a business between God and myself, but I have reaped little or no joy from my exploits; nothing but vexation, disquietude, chagrin,' and, adds Herr Busch, "the Chancellor has frequently thus expressed himself and in almost the same words."

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AUTHORS AT HOME.

XL.

Mrs. Spencer Trask at Yaddo.

The author of "Under King Constantine" arouses curiosity and admiration at once. There was a powerful new note and a resonant ring of genius in these idyls. This book of poems has been followed by two others of less ambitious pretensions, but

"'We praise not here the poet's art
The rounded beauty of his song;
Who weighs him from his life apart
Must do his nobler nature wrong."

Mrs. Trask has since come to the front so very rapidly as poet, novelist, and essayist that curiosity is especially stimulated to know of the private life of a thinker and worker so resolute and so original, so varied also in her methods, as to inspire not only respect but wonder. It is perhaps natural that people are surprised to learn that this industrious and gifted woman has made her way to the front through the enervating atmosphere of luxury and adulation, two of the worst foes to literary or any other kind of work. Few of the writers of to-day are at all troubled with these gilded chains! It has been a theory that the successful writer should be goaded by necessity or spurred on by an uncongenial surrounding to write his or her best; but this is an error, and it is now believed that many a silent Sappho conceals her strophes under a brocaded gown and that the diamond necklace smothers many a Charlotte Brontë.

It would be an effectual answer to all such imaginations to see Katrina Trask at home. She has tried in vain to hide behind her immemorial pines, behind the stone walls of her castle; but I shall take the privilege to describe Yaddo. She has written quite enough letters refusing her "picture for publication," and a volume refusing "to be interviewed," so I will not ask her consent. Her pen is too valuable, and can be doing better work than to "refuse" me the permission, so I will spare her the trouble.

Yaddo is one of the most beautiful private residences in America. It has, perhaps, a slight resemblance to Haddon Hall in portions of its exterior profile, a tower with two irregular wings, a long extension at the back which includes a handsome porte cochère covered and mantled with vines. This noble house is built of stone and was designed by Mr. Trask himself. It has 225 feet of front; a most lovely stone terrace reaches out from the front windows, giving a view over half of Saratoga County, which ends only with the gentle outline of the Green Mountains, forty miles to the east, on the one side, and the Adirondacks on the other. This undulating intervale reminds one of the view from Richmond Hill, near London. All the park (some 700 acres) is diversified by forest, running water, and little lakes, fine roads and charming gardens, which contrast admirably, as does the bit of well-kept turf, with the absolute wildness of the wood, in which deer might roam and where rabbits and squirrels and partridges run wild.

All animal life, including that of the human being, flourishes at Yaddo. It is only a mile and a half from Saratoga Village, yet so impenetrable is its quiet and seclusion that it seems as if the great pine, which knew well the Indian chieftain, the old landmark which stood on the post road from Buffalo to Albany, still possessed the power of the sachem and held the territory by the majesty of his presence away from all vexatious intruders. But the hospitality of the master allows all persons to drive through the well-kept parterre.

Within this great house a long hall runs from "Green Mountains to Adirondacks," and either end is built of plate glass, so that no impertinent window frame obstructs the view. Mr. Trask seems to have inclosed the horizon. One sits in a Venetian chair and communes with nature. A great wood fire in a baronial fireplace illumines the scene of a cold day. A fountain plays in the rear window amid tropical plants. Around the walls are hung family portraits, including one of the beautiful hostess, by Eastman Johnson. Opposite to her hangs Robert Browning, painted by his son, and about the hall one finds cabinets from Italy, shrines from Jerusalem, the "seven-branched candlestick," and pictures, chairs, and couches from everywhere. A poet with a banker at her elbow has realized her dreams. To wish for anything has been with Mrs. Trask to have it. From this hall open the salons and library and dining room, the latter of majestic proportions and mounted in old rose and deep black oak, with rich treasures of gold and silver plate, china, glass, and porcelain, placed tastefully about the room. Old oaken chests which might have held Ginevra are scattered in the corners, while a fine old carved oaken fireplace from Chester dominates one end. A table which seats twenty, and rarely holds less than twelve, affords a rallying point for the various house parties, (often sixteen in number,) and at the dinner table Mrs. Trask, in full evening dress, with a diamond star in her hair, is thought by her "friends, countrymen, and lovers," to be at her best, for above all her other talents is her talent as a hostess. There she is inimitable. She knows how to make every one say the best that is in him, and no one comes away from her table without having a better opinion of himself than he had when he sat down.

She is a marvelous housewife, and nothing is too high or too humble for her attention. To this exquisite gift her guests and her family owe much of their comfort. No literary or other task is permitted to interfere with this first duty of a hostess—the proper care of all under her rooftree. She has given some excellent papers to the press on the domestic problem which all American women have to solve for themselves. She has given much thought to the proper treatment of servants. Hers are so well lodged and well cared for that it is a wonder they can ever find another place to their minds. One item of Mr. Trask's latest improvements to his great house was the building this last Summer of ten new servants' bedrooms.

Across the great hall after dinner the guests follow their bent, either to the terrace, the men to smoke, the ladies to group on the stone benches covered with rugs or into the grand salon, where, in a space of 60 by 35 feet, is grouped everything which can make a room attractive—a corner for music, a corner for sculpture, a corner for the poets, (and the lovers,) a great wood fire, and chairs, and lamps, and tables ad libitum. It is a room which is never crowded, never empty, never full—always just what the visitor desires. In this room are hung the pictures of two lovely children, guarded by winged angels, and there we read the one note of woe which has entered this exceptionally happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Trask have lost all their children, but they have consecrated their grief by doing good. Orphan asylums have arisen bearing the vanished names, and what would have been grief uncontrollable has been soothed by the orphan girl and the orphan boy. One cannot but admire the courage with which these bereaved parents have thus stifled the undying sorrow of their hearts.

Busy as she thus is, with the cares of a great house, and an endless hospitality, Mrs. Trask finds time to write four hours a day in her workshop, which is a room on the top of a tower. There, surrounded by the books she studies and panoplied by her thoughts, this gifted woman works like a beaver. She has the gift of concentration.

All her work is done at a white heat at first. She writes rhyme instantly and with rapid grace; but she is too conscientious to allow careless work to go to the printer, and her polishing is done carefully and industriously, as a lapidary works at a gem. Probably the good English of her last novel, "John Leighton, Jr.," which has had such a success, was rewritten many times. She is a painstaking and thorough worker, as must be everybody who aspires to success.

Her temperament is naturally gay; she laughs, she sings, she dances, sometimes taking for her partner her father-in-law, aged ninety; sometimes a younger gallant. She leads off in intellectual games. She is an accomplished musician, and can read through the "Elijah" of Rossini with a baritone like François Davis, or turn over the leaves of Liszt's masterpiece while Albert Ross Parsons interprets it, like a maestro. She once sang beautifully. Now she declares that ill-health, from which she has suffered very much, has ruined her voice; but she can be heard caroling still. Nothing seems to daunt the joy and healthful exuberance of this fine spirit. She writes romantic love poems, novels of sentiment, dramas of passion, and "Hints as to Housekeeping" with the same verve and clearness. Then, looking out into the park, one sees a pretty figure in a white gown and pink velvet cloak, with a Gainsborough hat, accompanied by a tall and military figure. It is the master and mistress going to plan a new house for the coachman or to lay out a rose garden, or to visit a humble retainer who is ill, and as she comes in with curly hair "all of a tumble," one can hardly believe that this is the famous author of "King Constantine" and of "John Leighton, Jr."

Mrs. Trask is a very beautiful woman of the Venetian type, with dazzling white skin, most perfect neck, arms, and hands; the type of Titian's daughter, the small, delicate features, the soft brown hair such as Giorgione loved to paint. One thinks of Browning's "In a Gondola" or "My Last Duchess Painted on the Wall" as he looks at her, and in her love for soft and floating draperies, her occasional indulgence in rich stuffs and brilliant-colored gems, one feels that Venice was the birthplace of this rare woman.

But she claims to have gained her useful qualities from a Dutch grandmother, and her table linen and bed linen, her neat handicraft, her spotless house, would seem to bear her out in this assumption. But wherever she may have come from, God sent her her heart and her genius. She never forgets a friend nor leaves undone a kindness

"Which other hearts forget or leave undone."

Those who have suffered are her care and her inmost thought, and there is no thinker or artist or writer or politician or beautiful woman or grave citizen whom she does not welcome to Yaddo with appropriate words. It would be wrong to leave Yaddo without mentioning the deeply religious character of both host and hostess, and the opportunities for daily worship offered to its inmates. A beautiful and consecrated oratory exists at the top of the grand staircase, where a simple service for guests and servants is read at 10 o'clock each morning. On Sunday afternoons, in a round stone tower erected on a hill deep in the woods, overlooking two lakes, Mr. Trask reads the service for his friends, high or humble, and his servants, and his poor neighbors, Mrs. Trask often carrying the hymn with her own unassisted voice. She is very broad as to creed, but profoundly devotional in practice, and a learned student of the New Testament. They are both professors of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Such is the daily life of Katrina Trask—a constant almsgiving, a perpetual prayer, a stream of daily kindness and earnest work. If her creed were criticised by those who read "John Leighton, Jr." she could answer in the words of Keats:

"O golden-tongued Romance, with serene lute,
Fair plumed Syren, Queen of far away!
Leave melodising on this wintry day,
Shut up thine olden pages and be mute.
Adieu! for once again the fierce dispute
Betwixt damnation and impassioned clay!"

She dedicates this book to her father, for whom she has a perpetual adoration, "whose creed was charity." Her friends believe that the next ten years will to her be very rich in intellectual production. Her genius is constantly expanding, but there is one great danger. Her temperament leads her to exceed her strength. She has no more idea of sparing herself than has the bird who, on restless wing, combats the ocean tempest, until he falls dead on the deck. Her physicians counsel rest and talk of "a year in the East; of shutting up Yaddo," temporarily.

"Give the new home a name," said Mrs. Trask to her young daughter Christina. "Name it Yaddo, Mamma; something to rhyme with shadow; but it will not be shadow," said the girl. But if Yaddo should be shut what would become of the joyous crowds that feast at her board? Then indeed would "Yaddo rhyme with shadow," for it is the brightest sunshine which casts the deepest shadow.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

AN HISTORIC LETTER.

JOHN TRUMBULL ON THE INVASION OF ENGLAND IN 1803, AND THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

The remarkable letter from John Trumbull, which we print below, written by the artist in 1803, has the singular merit of being opportune. Trumbull describes the situation in England which is being repeated somewhat to-day. What are even more curious are the remarks he makes on the acquisition of Louisiana. Just the same doubts as harassed John Trumbull's mind ninety-five years ago are felt by the artist's descendants to-day as far as relates to the Philippines.

John Trumbull went to England in 1794 as secretary to Mr. Jay, and two years later he became a member of the commission whose duty it was to arrange the Jay treaty. He remained in England up to 1804. In 1803 Napoleon was fitting out his expedition from Boulogne, and during the same year, for the consideration of $15,000,000, France sold us Louisiana and much outlying territory.

We have to thank S. P. Avery, Esq., for having placed the original Trumbull letter in our hands, and for his permission to publish it.

LONDON, 20th August, 1803.

Dear Brothers: I avail myself of Mr. Parker's goodness to write a few lines. My last Letters to you and Bro. David, etc. authorizing the purchase of the Paternal Estate if it could be done advantageously and securely, I presume must have come to hand some time since as I wrote by Duplicate. I now therefore only confirm what I then wrote.

It is a long time since I touched upon the political state of Europe or our own Country, the Business of our Commission has occupied me so much that I had neither much Leisure or Inclination to enter upon such Subjects. We have now nearly concluded our trust, there remaining only a few questions which are not yet in a state to come before us.

European Politics have become so involved as to defy Conjecture as well as Reasoning. The Threat of Invasion has roused the British Lion to that degree of Energy which has at some former Periods produced such glorious effects, and I have no doubt but Great Britain is now in a state to baffle the mighty power of France even single-handed; the number of Volunteers who are unremittingly studying the Military Art is prodigious, and far exceeds the Number of Arms that the Government can procure so that if there be any dissaffected persons in the Country their evil intentions must be inefficient from the mere want of weapons. In truth the Zeal and Unanimity produced by the Threat of Invasion and Plunder resembles that of New England in 1775 or of France in 1793 and experience in ancient as well as modern times teaches us that a nation in such a Temper is unconquerable.

There is at present a great disposition to believe that the Eyes of the North of Europe are beginning to open to a just sense of their real Danger; and that they will come forward to check that insatiable ambition which is now at their doors. I hope and in some measure expect that this will be the case. In either case a tremendous Tempest is gathering and must soon burst; I am sorry it must be my fate to be a witness for I long to be at rest.

How do you view Louisiana? Is it not odd that we who have Millions of Acres of uncultivated Land to Lett should become purchasers of additional Millions and at no small price if I am well informed? Is it not a little too near a resemblance to Morriss's Speculations? and when we have paid the purchase money it is at last but a paper Contract which in the Eyes of a Man with a long sword, is not very binding. I regard the Deed of Sale from such a Man as not worth a Rush.

I hope to have the Happiness of seeing you next May and of bidding a last Farewell to the Confusion of Europe.

Mrs. Trumbull is at Brighton where I shall join her this ev'g. I take the liberty to join her effectionate remembrance to my own.

I am, hastily yours,

J'N TRUMBULL.

That is indeed a labor the wife of Mr. Harry Quilter has undertaken. The lady has written with her own hand her husband's forthcoming edition of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," and has handsomely decorated it. The volume is to be published in fac simile, and bookish people will be eager to procure the volume.

MORE SCOTTANA.

Sir Walter the Author of an Advertising Sheet.

Sir Walter Scott in 1817 wrote "an advertising sheet," which was published by John Balantyne under the title of "The Sale Room." This clever sketch of Sir Walter's, Literature states, is quite unknown, and one of the exceedingly rare copies of this publication was quite recently purchased by the Edinburgh Public Library. "The Sale Room" seems to have escaped the attention of Sir Walter Scott's numerous editors.

The paper is a merry skit at one of the foibles of that day, as it is of the present time—the climbing up of the family tree and the genealogical fad. In Literature may be found the entire article, from which we make extracts. The man with the genealogical craze is a Highlander, and subject to one "of the strangest delusions that ever entered a man's head." The teller of the story, the nephew, has been absent, spending some time in the West Indies, and on his return is astonished at the conduct of his uncle, who is a tailor.

"From all that I can hear, very shortly after I left Scotland, he had, somehow or other, fallen in with a book called 'Nisbet's Heraldry,' and the first strange symptom that appeared was the wonderful affection he soon began to entertain for this author, entirely giving up all other reading, and sitting in his back shop studying coats of arms and crests, when he should have been attending to customers or balancing his accounts. This was remarked by a neighbor of his, a hatter from the Highlands, who, it seems, is the proper chief of his clan, although his great-grandfather was cheated out of his birthright by the management of his great-great-grandfather's second wife, who managed to get the estate settled on her own children—the marriage of his own great-great-grandmother, who was cook in the family, having been kept secret, and all the witnesses being dead. My uncle was at first contented with being a patient listener to all the puffing stories of this Highlander, whom he considered as one of the most nobly-descended men in the world. But by degrees he began to lay claims to gentility for himself, and being, by the hatter's interest, admitted into a club of respectable tradesmen, who call themselves the Genealogical Society, and spend most of their evenings in adjusting questions of pedigree among themselves, he there got acquainted with a celebrated antiquarian, by name Moses McCrae, a glover, who suggested to him an idea which has given a new color to his existence ever since."

The name of the family was Corduroy, and McCrae, the glover, suggested that originally it was Coeur du Roy, and that the uncle was "a male representative of some ancient branch of the house of Douglas." That sufficed to fire the imagination of Corduroy.

"Mr. McCrea, at the same time, advised my uncle to employ an acquaintance of his, in the Register's Office in Edinburgh to search all the old records for proof of this connection between the Corduroys and the Douglases. I have never heard that his fees to the Register Office produced anything very satisfactory, but, by dint of constant talking about this matter over his punch with the hatter and Mr. McCrea, what at first appeared barely possible began every evening to gain in his eyes a new degree of probability; till at length the delusion has gone to such an extremity that he now no more doubts of it than he does of his own existence. The first hint I had of all this was his giving up wafers and the old signet stamp with the initials of Corduroy and Co., and beginning to seal his letters with a crowned heart and the motto "Tandem triumphans" on the top of it, which the first two or three times I took little notice of, thinking he had borrowed some gentleman's seal who was accidentally in the shop to have his measure taken; but at last I understood what had occurred from another quarter. There were several expressions in his letters about the same time which I could not understand. In one letter he told me that 'whatever the world might say, he had no doubt he should live to see the day when nobody would venture to question the respectability of his house.' I was afraid something had happened, but meeting with a friend newly from Scotland, he assured me he had never heard the firm called in question. He lost his only son shortly after and wrote me: 'I now look to my nephew to carry on our line.' Now, I had been bred to another trade, and knew nothing about being a tailor, so I thought the good man had his intellects affected by his affliction. But I now understand that by his house he meant the race of the Corduroys, and that by my carrying on the line he only expresses his wish that I may not be the last of them."

Then the frenzy began. The old uncle took on airs. "He looked down on all his neighbors." As a tailor he could "scarcely take a customer's measure for a pair of breeches without entertaining him with some old-fashioned stories about good Sir James Douglas and Archibald Bell-the-Cat. * * * He became as proud as a peacock." Sir Walter in comic vein tells of a dinner once given by the uncle to a large party of friends:

"On hearing it mentioned by a lawyer on a circuit that three Corduroys were hanged at Jedburgh for stoutrieff and sorning, (which I believe means, after all, robbery and sturdy beggary in the year 1,000,) he is always in this way making what he calls family discoveries, though I believe this of the three thieves is the greatest. He has got a large book like a ledger, bound in red leather, with brass clasps, where he has copied the first leaf of his father's Bible, and anything he has picked up about people of his name, and this he calls his history. He keeps this book and a few old papers, such as his grandmother's marriage lines and the like, in an old trunk, which he has built into the wall, and this he calls his charter chest.

"Before he took to these fancies he had built a very snug cottage about two miles from the town, but he has since that time had all the windows taken out and new ones put in, with panes of glass cut in the shape of diamonds, as if it were a church, not forgetting paintings of red hearts and royal crowns, of which there are at least a dozen, including the skylights. His fireplaces are also made with a pointed arch at the top, and his fenders have battlements on them like the top of a castle. His parlor is stuck full of pictures of old gentlemen in wigs and coats of mail, and young ladies very indecent about the bosom, whom he calls his ancestors; but his apprentice told me he had himself heard him bidding for some of them at an auction. When he shows his visitors the real portrait which he has of his father he always remarks that he was a wonderfully modest man, and never spoke of his family; 'but,' adds he, 'he had no taste for research.'"

At the conclusion of the complaint made by Christopher Corduroy, Jr., the nephew states that the whole neighborhood considers his uncle "out of his mind," for he is afraid that he will be called Count Corduroy.

"What makes me write you at present is more particularly this, that I hear him talking of getting his lands, as he calls them (although he has not above twenty acres altogether, including Craig-Corduroy Cottage,) erected into a barony. I have also heard him hinting that supporters would not stand him above £100. If he goes on at this rate I do not see how anybody will employ him, as every one already says he has got a bee in his bonnet and might easily be cognosced. I am in the hopes that this letter may put an end to his delusion, which will be a great obligation."

A Critic Assails Thackeray in the November Atlantic.

Lovers of Thackeray, those who remember noble Laura, erring but self-redeemed, and noble Ethel, brave Philip, the tender Little Sister, sweet Charlotte, and Amelia, superb Esmond, and the almost worshipped Colonel, and therefore are in nowise cast down by the thought of Becky, Blanche, and Agnes, of Steyne and his henchmen, Talbot Twysden, and Tom Eaves, will be almost enraged at Prof. Sedgwick's words in the November Atlantic:

Once convince a young man that Thackeray's world is the real world, that vulgarity, meanness, trickery, and fraud abound, and you put him in a yoke from which he shall never free himself. This is the yoke of base expectation. This is what is known in Scripture as "the world;" it is the habit of screwing up the eyes and squinting in order to see unworthiness, baseness, vice, and wickedness; it is a creeping blindness to nobler things. The weapon against the world is, as of old, to use a word of great associations, faith. Faith is nothing but noble expectation, and all education should be to supplant base expectation by noble expectation. What is the human world in which we live but a mighty mass of sensitive matter, highly susceptible to the great force of human expectation, which flows about it like an ever shifting Gulf Stream, now warming and prospering noble people, and then wantonly comforting the unworthy?

* * * * * * *

Thackeray has no faith; he does not entertain high expectations. His characters do shameless things, and Thackeray says to the reader, "Be not surprised, injured-seeming friend; you would have done the like under the like temptation." At first you contradict, you resent; but little by little Thackeray's opinion of you inoculates you; the virus takes; you lose your conviction that you would have acted differently; you concede that such conduct was not impossible, even for you—no, nor improbable—and, on the whole, after reflection, that the conduct was excusable, was good enough, was justified, was inevitable, was right, was scrupulously right, and only a Don Quixote would have acted otherwise.

Thackeray's fault was not merely a certain narrowness of mind, but also that he allowed himself to see only the grotesque and disagreeable, until habit and nature combined to bind him to other things.

Allowed himself to "see only the grotesque and disagreeable"? Would it not be quite as truthful to say that his critic takes that liberty? Who has been so gentle, so truly Christian to the sinner in fiction as Thackeray to poor Clara Newcome? Who has made an illiterate, uneducated woman so sweet and lovable as the dear Little Sister? Who has shown that sincere love and grief can make even a foolish fop dignified and worthy of sincere respect, as he has proved in the case of Harry Foker? "We need faith," says Mr. Sedgwick. "We cannot do without the power of noble expectation." This is true, but in all English fiction are there figures which give a man more noble expectations of women, of his elders, of those whom he would fain call fools and inferiors, than such wives and mothers, such fathers as he can find in Thackeray; such foolish souls harboring a spark of nobility, such simple creatures rising above their worldly station to teach high thought by honorable action and pure devotion? We charge Thackeray with seeing what he describes; and what justification has a man, in a world like this, to spend his time looking at Barnes Newcome and Sir Pitt Crawley? asks Mr. Sedgwick. Without Barnes the Colonel would be less real. Without Sir Pitt and old Osborne and their like the goodness of Amelia and of gentle Lady Jane would be far less apparent. Here were young creatures about whose cradles gathered all the evil fairies of selfishness, worldliness, and meanness, and yet they are kind, pure in heart, and generous of hand. Through the light that radiates from them one's memory hardly discerns the sinners beyond and behind them. Perhaps a weakling here and there may accept the Crawley or old Osborne theories of life undismayed by the signal failure in the case of the original owners, undismayed by their lonely, horrible old age and death, but what youngster above the level of Percy Popjoy—nay, above the level of Sam Huxter, ever extracted any moral from Thackeray except that which Sir Walter extracted from life. "Be virtuous, be religious, be a good man. Nothing else will be of any comfort to you when you come to lie here." With that intention before him, with that expectation for himself will he admire the real Barnes Newcome, the real George Osborne, or mistake the real Pendennis's melancholy for ill-temper when he meets him. "Be each, please God, a gentleman," was the petition offered for Dr. Birch's young friends; it is not so very low an "expectation."

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THE BOOKS I BEST REMEMBER.

Third Paper*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Miss Gilder,

of The Critic, author of "Taken by Siege," &c.

Some years ago I was asked to write about "the book that had influenced me," and I found that a very easy task, for there was one book that stood head and shoulders above all others. That was Franklin's "Autobiography." But to write about the books I best remember sets my head in a whirl—there are so many of them. Fortunately the list is restricted to my contemporaries—books published in my own lifetime. This rules out some of my favorites, but it brings the list into less formidable proportions.

The first book that I remember with any great distinctness was called "Ministering Children." I read it at the age of seven or so, and was very much impressed by it. Being an imitative child, I wanted to "minister" also, and set about the task in a somewhat officious manner that was resented by the working people on my father's place, who took my well-meant efforts with a bad grace. Now, as I recall the book, it seems—and I am sure was—the veriest trash. At about the same time a book of rhymes fell into my hands. I remember the pictures distinctly, but only a fragment of one of the rhymes occurs to me; it was something about a boy who—

"* * * said if his father was perfectly willing,
He'd sell both the box and the fox for a shilling."

How I wished that I had been around when that offer was made. I don't know just what I expected to do with the fox—but even then I dearly loved a bargain, and a "box and a fox for a shilling" was the biggest kind of a bargain. I think that the ballad of "Goody Two-Shoes" was in this same book; at any rate, it thrilled me, wherever it occurred:

"Goody Two-Shoes so clever,
She set up a school.
To rise with the sky-lark
Was always her rule.
She taught little children
Their prayers and their letters,
And very soon gained the respect of her betters."

I didn't quite know what her "betters" were, but I felt that they must be very nice or it wouldn't have been such a feather in her cap that she had gained their respect. The story was a dramatic one: Goody was forced to teach because her brother—her main support—had been shipwrecked. His adventures were not unlike those of Mr. Stockton's Captain Horn. He found untold gold on a barren island, but he was rescued by a passing vessel—

"A vessel came by; he embarked on the sea.
'My sister shall share in this treasure,' said he."

And what rejoicing when these two long-parted ones were united. It was a genuine dénouement.

The first real novel that I remember well was "Great Expectations." It was, I believe, published serially, and I was permitted to hear it read aloud from the pages of Harper's Weekly. This was in 1860 or 1861—very momentous years in the history of this country. My retiring hour was set on from 8 to 9, so that I might enjoy this thrilling story in the company of my elders. How we all listened, but none with the rapt attention of the little girl on the footstool at her mother's knee. There were passages that caused my eyes to start from my head, and my fingers to take a tight grip of my mother's hand—to her great danger and mine, for there was always a needle in it, as what woman would not be sewing with such a family of little ones to make and mend for. Never shall I forget the first chapter: The scene in the marshes, when the convict set Pip on the edge of the gravestone and tipped him back and further back as he asked him such terrible questions. One I shall never forget:

"You know what a file is?" said the convict.

"Yes," answered the trembling Pip. I knew what a file was, too; but when he said:

"You know what wittles is?" my blood ran cold in my veins, for I didn't believe that Pip knew any better than I what wittles was. Oh, what relief when he again answered "Yes." Then the convict added:

"You get me a file and you get me wittles. You bring 'em both to me, or I'll have your heart and liver out." I was shivering from head to foot. How lucky that I was not in poor Pip's shoes, for not knowing the meaning of the word I could not have supplied the "wittles" necessary for the safety of my heart and liver. Pip himself did not clutch the leg of the table more tightly than I clutched my mother's hand during the description of the Christmas dinner. I knew as well as did he that the awful discovery would soon be made. Oh, to be so carried away by a novel again! How I feared Mrs. Joe, and loved Joe; how I hated Uncle Pumblechook, and trembled at the name of Old Orlick. To this day I cannot read the scene in the lonely house on the marshes by the limekiln, where Orlick had Pip bound to the ladder while he drank from the black bottle and became more devilish with every mouthful, without a shiver. I know of no more bloodcurdling situation in fiction.

Later on came "Our Mutual Friend," and Eugene Wrayburn was my hero. How I admired his sang froid, how I laughed over the Boffins and Silas Wegg, how I never forgot—

"Beside that cottage door, Mrs. Boffin,
A maid was on her knees, ma'am;
She waved aloft a snowy scarf, Mrs. Boffin,
Which my eldest brother noticed
Fluttered in the breeze, ma'am."

I quote from memory, and a treacherous one. Dickens and Thackeray—will there ever be any writers to take such a hold upon us! There were some of Thackeray's novels published in my time, but not my favorites—"Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," and "Esmond," so they may not appear in this list.

The first book that I ever purchased with my own money—hard earnings too—was Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes," and that was so very long ago! The second was Kate Field's little book on Dickens's readings. I bought it for two reasons—one because it was about Dickens, whom I loved; the other because it was written by a woman, and a young woman at that. There were not so many women writing in those days as there are to-day, and to be a living, breathing woman writer was in the early sixties something of a distinction. I read that book with the greatest interest, as I did the same author's "Ten Days in Spain," published some years later. Then I began to haunt second-hand book stalls, and from one of them I bought a copy of Trollope's "Framley Parsonage," which so delighted me that I read the whole Barchester series and hope some day to read them again, just to see if they do give one that atmosphere of the English cathedral towns I felt when I first read them and before I had been to England with its Mrs. Proudies and its Archdeacon Grantleys. My next purchase was "Guy Livingston," a novel that had a great vogue during or just after the civil war. Guy Livingston was a modern Admirable Crichton, at whose shrine every young girl of that day worshipped. He has been beautifully burlesqued by Bret Harte in "Condensed Novels," which also served up Disraeli's "Lothair," which came some years later. I enjoyed "Lothair," though I never had any affection for Disraeli's books. Ouida was a favorite novelist at this time, and she was then writing her best. There is much that is foolish in "Under Two Flags" and "Granville Devigne," but there is also much that is good. I am afraid that when I read those books it was the former quality that attracted me.

I was an omnivorous reader in my youth. It made no difference what came my way—classic or rubbish—I read them all. There was no system in my reading. Fanny Kemble's "Recollections," both volumes, and the Bad Ballads, Emerson's Essays, Lovell's Poems, Plutarch's Lives, and Miss Evans's "Beulah." How I recollect in the Bab Ballads particularly the one about Capt. Reece, "commanding of the Mantelpiece," into which is condensed the essence of "Pinafore," and Lear's Nonsense Book—

"There was an old woman said, how
Shall I flee from this terrible cow?
I will sit on a stile
And continue to smile,
It may soften the heart of the cow.

And

"There was an old woman with a bonnet,
And the birds of the air perched upon it.
Said she: 'I don't care
If all the birds in the air
Should come and perch on my bonnet.'"

And the illustration! the don't-caredness of the women and the birds of the air coming from miles around to perch upon her remarkable head covering. How everybody has imitated these verses and no one caught their delightful absurdity unless perhaps it be Kipling. Few books do I remember as I do Lewis Carroll's Alice books, the "Looking Glass" and "Wonderland." Quotations from those books became so mixed up in our family conversation that it was hard to say where Wonderland left off and the hard, work-a-day world began.

I remember very well Owen Meredith's "Lucille," which I read while I was at boarding school and reveled in, and which I couldn't read to-day if I were on a barren island and it the only reading matter there. No books do I remember with more delight than Bret Harte's—those that contained the stories and poems. What freshness they brought with them from the Pacific Slope. How he made us love, even admire, his outcasts: how John Oakhurst took the place of Guy Livingston in our hearts, how we wept over Miggles and laughed and cried over "* * * durned old, or'nery, long-legged Jim." And who will ever forget "Her Letter," and how she

"* * * went down the middle,
With the man who shot Sandy Magee."

Bret Harte peopled a new world for us and we were grateful to him, and are still, I hope. At about this time Col. John Hay's "Pike County Ballads" were published, and while they were dialect verses, they were never accused of being imitations of Bret Harte. "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludsoe" are two as fine ballads as were ever written in this country, and you would have to look hard in any country to match them for truth and pathos and vigor of expression. While I am speaking of poetry I must not forget Joaquin Miller, for it would be strange if I should forget the impression his "Songs of the Sierras" made upon me. I believe that I was his discoverer on this side of the Rockies. Here was a Western note, and one entirely unlike that sounded by either Bret Harte or John Hay. There are some fine lines in Joaquin Miller and some that will live. Certainly these will:

"* * * old unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago."

Among novels published during my time I know of none that impressed me more than George Eliot's "Middlemarch." I wished when I had finished it that there were twenty more volumes and that I had nothing to do but read them. For "Daniel Deronda" I never cared very much. It seemed to me to be long drawn out, but "Middlemarch" was never long enough. Speaking of George Eliot, not unnaturally, reminds me of George Lewes. I once read a novel of his, the only one he ever wrote, I believe. It was called "The Three Sisters and the Three Fortunes" and was published in Harper's Select Library, paper covers, double columns. I remember that it had "the girl, the red shawl, and the bull" episode in it, and that it was very interesting and at times very amusing, but not quite the book for the young person to read.

Of books published a decade or more ago I remember none better than the Carlyle volumes edited by Mr. Froude, wonderful books with all their faults, faults that made them no less wonderful. About eleven years ago I came across a little book called "Liberty and a Living," by P. G. Hubert, Jr., and as I was looking for both of these desired things I devoured that small volume with keen delight, just as years before I had read "Ten Acres Enough," a book that almost made a farmer of me. Now, wise in my generation, I eschew the farm and its joys, and find less than an acre more than enough!

I confess I am a little puzzled what to omit and what to put in this list. Books of the past five years every one remembers. The thing, however, that troubles me the most is lest I forget too many of those books that I remember the best.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

*The other papers in this series were written by Mrs. Sherwood and Joel Benton.

AN ASTONISHING FRENCH PLAGIARISM.

Publishers are often imposed upon by unscrupulous authors, and when we take into account the immense amount of literature published, it is indeed surprising that more plagiarisms do not occur. The latest Parisian scandal of this sort is the more astonishing when we consider that the publisher imposed upon was no less a personage than M. Ferdinand Brunetière of La Revue des Deux Mondes, and that the material he accepted and published in his review as original, was from the writings of Honoré de Balzac.

In La Revue des Deux Mondes of May and June, 1896, appeared a series of letters said to have been written by a girl to an officer of the Etat-Major. They were called "Roman d'une Inconnue," and have since been published in book form and translated into English as well. They found many readers not only in France, but in England and America, and were variously commented on, but particularly praised for their naturalness and naïveté. But not one of the many readers recognized, not the hesitating style of a sentimental and impressionable girl, but the trained hand of one of the greatest French stylists that ever lived. But the fact was there nevertheless, and now the secret is out in spite of M. Brunetière's positive statement as to their authenticity: "The following letters, fell into our hands in a way which we are not at liberty to state."

O, the humiliation of it all! Not only for M. Brunetière, but for the admirers of the author of "La Comédie Humaine," who assert that the whole of Balzac's one hundred and twenty volumes are more thoroughly read by the French of to-day than by those of any other period.

For two years an unconscious public paid homage to the "Roman d'une Inconnue," and never mistrusted that the gems of the effusions were taken word for word, even page by page, from the "Lys dans la Valle." It is all very astonishing and deplorable for M. Brunetière and for the friends of the "father of French realism"; not for Balzac, however, for he has been made to surmount the painful indifference with which he had begun to be regarded.

The death of Purvis de Chavannes makes an article, "Paris Art Studios," to be found in the November number of The Parisian, most opportune. Most of Purvis de Chavannes's work was done at a very large studio at Neuilly, and near him worked Guillaume Dubufe. De Chavannes's conception of his subject was as rapid as the painting of it. "For the greater part of the decoration of the Boston Library was finished in less than three months." In the same number of the magazine there is an excellent translation of Count Leo Tolstoi's "A Chopin Prélude." As the son of his father, Count Leo by no means follows the route his sire laid down in the "Kreutzer Sonata." The Parisian is fully illustrated.

London Truth tells of a fraud which American purchasers of old English plate had better be put on guard about. The Goldsmith Company has brought charges against a London silversmith and dealer for forging the old Tower marks on silver. The man's shop in Holborn having been raided, over 300 pieces bearing forged hall marks were found. The rascal is now liable to a fine of $15,000. Real old silver of a century or so back readily finds purchasers at several hundred per cent. over modern plate. It is so easy to forge a die, or to inlay an original hall mark, taken from a small piece of old silver, and to mosaic it into a large, brand-new piece, made up, however, in the style of the past.

How much reverence have we? Some years ago at an auction in Edinburgh two bones, announced to have formed a part of Robert Bruce's anatomy, fetched £5, and one of the vertebrae of William the Conqueror sold for £5 10s. What is called "a most interesting relic" is to be put under the hammer at London. It is a man's garment, made of blue silk and stained with blood. To this gory raiment there is a document attached, duly certified, which declares that it was worn by Charles I. when on the scaffold, and became the property of Dr. Juxon, who attended the King during his last moments. The history of this garment is then traced through its numerous possessors up to to-day.

CHINESE FICTION.

Something About the Novels of the Orient—Comparisons with Ours.

Some brief comments printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW suggested by the Rev. George T. Candlin's paper on "Chinese Fiction" were credited by us to "The Open Court." The article having been now presented in a separate form, contains so much that is curious and original as to be worthy of a more extended notice. It need not be mentioned how utterly ignorant we are of the entire subject. Indifference and prejudice are closely united. Many learned men with archaeological tendencies ignore China and will not even admit of her civilization when Europe, nay, even Greece, were only beginning to break from barbarism. The Rev. George T. Candlin in no way lays stress on the most remote knowledge of letters or the beginnings of literature in China, but he says: "Religion and fiction alike are their strength to the power of imagination; the mystic faculty which has peopled heaven and earth with intelligence other than man, and has followed man himself beyond the confines of our mortal life."

The author of the article writes "that the tone in which novel literature in China has been spoken of by Western scholars has for different reasons been almost invariably a tone of discouragement." Men who have taken pains to read but a strictly limited quantity have not hesitated to pronounce it crude, puerile, and grossly impure.

"Rarely, indeed, has a voice been heard in approval. The one solitary testimony of any warmth which we have been able to find after much hunting is this of Remusat, which we take from 'The Middle Kingdom.' In the midst of much respecting the defects and shortcomings of Chinese novels, he compares them (as a body, we suppose,) to Richardson, and says: 'The authors render their characters interesting and natural by reiterated strokes of the pencil, which finally produce a high degree of illusion. The interests in their pages arose precisely in proportion to the stage of my progress; and in approaching to the termination I found myself about to part with some agreeable people, just as I had duly learned to relish their society.' We give this with misgiving. It reads to us very like one of those praise that damns.' In fact, China yet lacks that Western mind which has enough sympathy with this very large department of her literature to become in any degree its interpreter to the novel-loving Occident. Even Mr. Giles, the translator of the "Liao Tsta," the author of "Gems of Chinese Literature," with his open sense and warm appreciation of all things Celestial, even Mr. Giles (we really beg his pardon if we take his name in vain) that Goliath champion of Chinese literature against the world, that Philistinic blasphemer of the Western Israel, clerical and lay, has held in such light esteem this field of fiction as in a book professedly illustrating the belles lettres of China, to write of the Yuan the Mongol dynasty, which produced its great masterpieces, the 'San Kuo Tzu,' the 'Shui Hu,' the 'Shih Hsiang,' the 'P'i Pa Chi,' and the 'Hsi Yu,' that 'the imaginative power became visibly weaker, to decline later on to a still lower level of rule-and-line mediocrity.'

It is exactly the contrary, the Rev. Mr. Candlin wants to show, for he insists that the Chinese have "an enormous quantity of prose imaginative writing, the great bulk of it by no means despicable, and some portions of it of a very high order of merit, which does not yield in interest or in literary finish, though it does in imaginative force, to the best Western fiction." It is the enormous bulk of such fiction, the difficulty of finding it which is oftentimes the great trouble. "You cannot take up the history of literature (Chinese) and find it chronologically arranged. China has had great critics, but none who have dealt comprehensively with its literature."

The teacher of Confucius is shy, and may pretend that he takes but faint interest in fiction, and yet on the sly he will read the Chinese novels.

"If you muster courage to go through this first stage and to be persevering in your inquiries, you will find that this highly proper individual knows more about novels than is consistent with his virtuous professions. He can if he likes give you a very fair outline of the 'History of the Three Kingdoms,' and the names of its noted characters, though they amount to some seven hundred. He can detail no small number of the yarns in the 'History of the Contending States,' give you the plot of the 'Western Rooms,' incidents from the 'Dream of the Red Chamber,' tales from the 'Diversions of a Studio,' and the myths of the fabulous 'Western Expedition,' and he at least knows the name of the 'Tale of the Guitar.' You draw these things from him reluctantly, he evidently believing that it is much to his discredit to know anything about them. But there he comes to a sudden stop. You ask if these comprise the whole or the main works of fiction. By no means,' and he perhaps vaguely remembers the names of five or six others, some of which you must on no account read. You try another teacher, and another, and still another with the same result. But just as you are about to conclude that these are all that are worth notice, and that you have a manageble quantity to deal with, a sentence in the preface of a book or a stray observation sets you on a new track, you find that there are more and yet more books that no one you have met with has ever read, that no literary guide ever mentions, the names of which most people are ignorant of; and by-dint of following a hint here and pursuing a clue there, you realize that you are in a trackless wilderness of unknown extent and of unexplored growth."

Strange to say, Chinese fiction has its Index Expurgatorius, and that attests to its abundance. The Rev. Mr. Candlin thinks that Chinese fiction is comparatively modern, in form at least, and that authors earlier than the time of the Mongols are difficult to trace, but he says that on reading Chinese books, ethics, poetry, history, "it is so difficult to escape the belief that everything is a millennium old." The review begins with a notice of the San Kuo Tzu, or "History of the Three Kingdoms." It contains no less than 120 long chapters, and rivals then in bulk the romances of the time of the Hotel Rambouillet. It is a historical story and may in that respect be compared to the Waverley novels. The Rev. Mr. Candlin deems that the San Kuo Tzu, "for simplicity, force, and fertility of imagination, is unsurpassed in any language." The reputed author of it was Lo Kuan Chung. He is a poet besides, and he introduces himself in this way:

"The ceaseless stream of time, how its waters roll ever eastward,
The gifted and the brave are engulfed in its curling wave;
And right and wrong, and success and defeat, are gone with a turn of the head.
While as of old the green hills remain,
In a trice the sun reddens to even.

"We old men, white-headed, at leisure; we spend our days as fishers and fuel gatherers on our little isle in the stream.
We regard only the Autumn moon and the breezes of Spring.
With a pot of common wine we gleefully meet together.
And the past and the present, with all their concerns, are but food for a pleasant tale."

The Rev. Mr. Candlin calls this romance "the Iliad of China," and he tells us that Sir John Davis pointed out in it "many of the fine qualities of Homer."

"In it there is consummate dramatic art (which alone redeems the Greek epic from insufferable dullness,) supreme love of battle, extravagant admiration of bravery and feats of arms, wide and universal sympathy which puts him in touch with all his characters, fondness for detail, and copiousness which leads him to pour into it the most miscellaneous facts, lists, names; skill in blending the supernatural with the ordinary course of events, (for the San Kuo Tzu has its machinery as much as the Iliad,) consuming patriotism that makes everything interesting which affects his country. It scarcely yields to the Iliad in fire and spirit and descriptive power. Like the Iliad it makes its heroes utter bragging speeches on the battlefield and do single-handed deeds of 'derring-do.' Like the Iliad, it mingles strategy with force, and makes the sage the companion of the hero. Like the Iliad, it is the darling of a nation's heart because it has best imagined forth what they most love and admire. For it is immensely popular in China. Your 'rikisha coolie, if you are lucky in him, can probably tell you more of this book than I can. It is drawn upon copiously for the rude plays which the people passionately love, its incidents are repeated in endless recitals in the teashops, its heroes are glorified in the national imagination, one was a King, another is still a god, and the burning passion of a nation's life has poured itself into this tale of a glorious past. Strangely enough, not its author, but its lively annotator, like Homer, was blind."

The Rev. Mr. Candlin cites two other masterpieces, the translated titles of which are "Annals of the Water Marshes" and "The Contending States of the Eastern Chou," the latter considered by the Chinese as an authentic narrative. The author of the paper says this story is "the most magnificent collection of historic yarns which China, as prolific in these as in its proverbs, can boast."

Mythical novels abound, and to understand Chinese folk lore these stories must be read. In one of these romances the Rev. Mr. Candlin sees the exact ideas of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and in another the fancy of the "Fairie Queen." There is another where the Darwinian theory is anticipated.

"There is nothing like a Chinese novel for a surprise," for authors have "a marvelous play of imagination." There are three stories, the names of which, "The Western Room," "Seeking a Match," and "The Guitar," the Rev. Mr. Candlin says are scarcely to be called novels, "but are dramas of the operatic kind, the dialogue being only in prose."

As to the range of novels, it is most extensive:

"From beautiful stories, told with unaffected simplicity and grace down to shady compositions which you can only compare with Boccaccio and Smollett. It seems to be the general belief that Chinese novels are peculiarly impure, that in fact they have no innocent novels. Stent, in the preface to his dictionary, tells us that he wanted to translate one, but 'found none that he thought readable in English from the subject being utterly absurd, filthy, or childish, in fact, untranslatable.' To this one is bound to say he had read little or chosen badly, or was a poor judge. Of the fourteen novels on our list six are so entirely innocent that they might be translated almost vebatim for a child to read, and not one of them is worse than Fielding's "Tom Jones," which Macaulay, who will hardly be accused of low taste, declared to be the best novel in the English language. There are bad novels in Chinese, which far be it for us to defend, books to which we might well apply the saying of Carlyle concerning a novel of Diderot's, if any mortal creature, even a reviewer, be again compelled to glance into that book, let him bathe himself in running water, put on a change of raiment, and be unclean until the even.' But, on the other hand, we cannot afford to give way to squeamish affectations which would compel us to close our Shakespeare."

As to the expression of feelings, the Rev. Mr. Candlin thinks that the Chinese poet can give a direct impression of melancholy, but that he never shows "a pure gush of fresh and genuine delight." When he tries to be funny he ends by being clumsy, and in this respect the Chinese author has imitators.

Sales.

Philatelists paid big figures for postage stamps at a recent sale in London. Among the important lots were: Spain—Madrid, 1851, two reales, red, £20 10s.; 1852, two reales, pale red, £10 15s.; 1853, two reales, scarlet, £9; Lagos, 10s., purple brown, in mint state, £10 15s.; Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine, no gum, £11 10s.; Nevis, 6d., green, £5; Tobago, 6d. bistre, £5 10s., and a 2d. brown on red of the first issue of Western Australia, £5 10s. The collection brought $5,000.

WILLIAM FRASER'S GIFT

The Manuscript of "Marmion," and a Foot Note to the Career of its Author.

Sir William Augustus Fraser, who died Aug. 17, last year, was the possessor of many literary and other relics of great value. Among his bequests he leaves Thackeray's chair to the Travellers' Club, Dickens's chair to the Athenaeum Club, Nelson's sword to the United Service Club, Byron's sofa to the Garrick Club, the manuscript of Gray's "Elegy" to the Boys' Library at Eton College, and Marlborough's sword, with the inscription, "Presented by her most sacred Majesty the Queen, 1702," to the officers' principal guardroom at St. James's Palace.

Among the gifts there is one made by Sir William Fraser, the bequest of the manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion," to the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, which manuscript is worthy of particular mention. From The Edinburgh Scotsman we make the following extracts:

It was entirely owing to the feeling on the part of that shrewd publisher, Archibald Constable, of the growing value of any scrap of manuscript from the pen of Scott, especially after the popularity of "Marmion," that he was induced to pass on the hint to Ballantyne, the printer, to preserve in future all the original manuscripts of the author of "Waverley." That this was done we have abundant evidence. After a merry dinner party of the Bannatyne Club, Scott handed over in 1823 to his publisher thirteen volumes containing all the original manuscripts of his works then in his possession, along with a letter to Constable, which the receiver afterward docketed as the "most kind and valuable letter I ever received." The conditions of the gift were that they were to be carefully concealed during the lifetime of the author, and only produced in case the right of the authorship of the Waverley novels should be called in question. Constable replied that he would have great pride "in preserving these invaluable treasures as memorials of your liberality and confidence; indeed, the gift is such as you only could bestow—and you will forgive me for adding, such as you yourself only could have made. The whole shall be carefully arranged with my own hand, and be forthcoming when required." In a memorandum on the fly leaf of "Rokeby," dated 1821, Constable noted that he possessed "Marmion," "Don Roderick," and "Field of Waterloo," "Lord of the Isles," and "Life of Swift." He added that "the original manuscript of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' was not preserved; such things not having been thought important till the publication of 'Marmion,' when I desired Mr. Ballantyne to preserve the manuscript for me." After Constable's failure the manuscripts of Scott's novels then in his possession were sold in 1831 by Evans of 93 Pall Mall for £317. The poems and some volumes of letters seem to have passed by private bargain to Cadell in 1833, the poems, including "Marmion," only fetching £60, and the letters £105. These sums are in strong contrast to the 204 guineas paid for "The Lady of the Lake" alone at Cadell's sale, or the £1,200 which it fetched at Sotheby's in June, 1897.

As to the special gift of Sir William Fraser, the history of the manuscript of "Marmion" is thus told:

"The manuscript of 'Marmion' reposed in a cabinet in Cadell's publishing office, 31 St. Andrew's Square, for some years, but seems to have been removed along with other poems and novels to Ratho House, the country residence of the publisher. They were there in 1846, and at the sale of Cadell's manuscripts at Christie, Manson & Woods's, in July, 1867, 'Marmion' was purchased by Mr. Harvey for 191 guineas. It bears a note in Constable's handwriting to the effect that it is the original manuscript of 'Marmion,' which he had asked the printer to preserve; that it was nearly perfect save for Canto I., stanzas 5, 6, 7, 8, and part of 4 and 9; also of Canto III., stanzas 2, 3, 32, and 35, were wanting. He further said: 'Some of the stanzas in three last cantos are numbered differently in print, as will be seen by pencil marks in manuscript. In the poem as printed there are occasional slight variations from the copy, probably due to the author during correction of proof sheets.' This collection referred to the first edition. A miscellaneous volume, which was also sold for £56 14s. in 1867, was lately bought for £62, and was then in the hands of an Edinburgh bookseller. It contained five manuscript leaves of the preface to 'Marmion,' along with an introductory essay on popular poetry, and the prefaces to 'Rokeby,' 'Lord of the Isles,' &c. Not only J. G. Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law and biographer, but other critics of eminence considered 'Marmion' on the whole as the greatest of his poetical works."

When in the vein Sir Walter Scott wrote with astounding ease.

"'Marmion' flowed from his pen freely when he was at the height of his power, and his greyhounds, Douglas and Percy, leaped in and out at the window of the writing room at Ashiestiel while he was reeling off its fiery, galloping verses. One who looked at the manuscript of the poem when in Cadell's hands says that as far as the handwriting showed anything, the oft-quoted scene of the Battle of Flodden seemed to have flowed as easily from his pen as any part of the poem. Various postmarks showed the manuscript had been sent to the printer from different parts of the country. The fine Scottish pastoral from Ashiestiel to Mr. Stewart Rose seems to have been sent from London under a frank from the Marquis of Abercorn. Southey did not like these 'interruptions in narrative poetry,' and wished them at the beginning or end of the volume, or anywhere but where they were. As a whole the poem did not please him so well as the 'Lay,' but in parts it had pleased him more. In spite of Jeffrey's unfair review in The Edinburgh, its popularity was greater even than the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' when published, Feb. 23, 1808, and Constable had no reason to regret the purchase of his 'pig in a poke,' as he had bought the copyright ere the completion of the work for 1,000 guineas. This generous offer had startled the literary world, and as Scott said afterward, the price 'made men's hair stand on end.' Yet its after success justified Constable's bold venture. He had offered Murray, and also Miller, London, a fourth share, which they eagerly accepted. When published in a fine quarto at 31s. 6d., Murray sold 1,500 at his trade sale. In a month the first edition was out of print, and a second edition of 3,000 was soon at press."

The paper of the manuscript of "Marmion," and its condition are thus described:

"The first quarto portion of the manuscript bears the water-mark of 1805; the folio portion is water-marked 1812. It is greatly to be regretted that it is incomplete, owing to the detachment of the leaves forming the opening cants, which were bought at Cadell's sale in 1867 by Mr. Hope Scott of Abbotsford. A few years ago, we believe, six leaves were offered to the Advocates' Library at the price of £10 per leaf, but the Trustees declined the offer."

An Important Southern Literary Review of High Character.

In The Atlantic Monthly Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie writes of "The Progressive West," and eulogizes its educational movement. For ourselves we have often expressed in these columns our pleasure and even our amazement at the excellence of the magazines and reviews published in the West. If there is anything which indicates progress it is to be found in this precise direction. The great cities of the East, with their centralizing influences, educational at least, ought to understand the place the West is trying to occupy, and if laudation can help, should give it the fullest encouragement.

Our particular attention is for the moment directed to The Sewanee Review, a quarterly journal of literary studies, a publication due to the University of the South, established at Sewanee, Tenn. Two papers in this Review, "The Visual Image in Literature," by Mr. Jefferson B. Fletcher, and "La Calprenède and Scudery," by Mr. Benjamin W. Wells, would be alone sufficient to carry the weight of any magazine in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia. Mr. Fletcher's article shows a thorough study of art and literature, not alone of the past but of the present. There are so many whose views are narrowed down to the period of the Renaissance, who ignore that there ever was a Du Maurier or a Gibson. "Let me illustrate the popular journal, the popular book, the popular street car advertisement," writes Mr. Fletcher, "and with that lever I will lift Nature off her pedestal and set up a goddess of my own." Just as there is a visual image in art, so there is in literature. But can we all invoke this visual image? Even if we had that power, would the creation be worthy of preservation? Art is the image maker of literature, and so as to have the image pure, we must study art. Luxurious is the author of this article in his illustrations, and he carries refined criticism to its ultimate degree.

French authors of the time of Louis XIV. as a topic have been very much thrashed out by Englishmen of late years in the reviews, and their flails have been swung with heavy hands. It has struck many, more or less conversant with the Hôtel Rambouillet period, that the Anglo-Saxon never did quite understand it. To him the ridiculous side of the "précieux" incited him to a heavy laugh, and he indulged in it. What was wanted was perhaps a smile rather than a guffaw. "La Calprenède and Scudery" give Mr. Benjamin W. Wells the opportunity to discuss a period in literature which for a time apparently gave excellent results. Perhaps outside of France it was the more effective, since it did much toward correcting the coarse tendencies of the time. If to-day we know less of La Calprenède, the world remembers Madeleine de Scudery, and her "Carte de Tendre," where on the banks of a river of her imagination were placed a number of cities bearing various names of philosophical or Platonic affections.

The study of Mademoiselle de Scudery evinces good judgment and, above all, proper caution. If La Calprenède had "more fancy and more of the story teller's gift" Madeleine de Scudery "had more wit and a keener observation, and why Madeleine should not have greater honors accorded to her by the women of to-day we cannot understand." In her "Clélie" "may be found at least in their germ almost all the arguments that have been urged by the unquiet sex even in our days." What Scudery worked for was the purely intellectual advancement of her sex. Was she the anatomist of the human heart? Scarcely that. What she did, as the author of this most clever paper intimates, was to construct a papier-maché manikin and to try to dissect it. Perhaps, as Mr. Wells intimates, it was Madeleine de Scudery's own pleasing personality that made her long-spun-out novels so interesting.

How patient were readers in those days. Fancy La Calprenède's romance, "Cassandre," in ten volumes, with 5,483 pages; and the first volume so popular that it went into a second edition before the last was published! How extended might have been his "Faramond" no one can tell, for the author died after the seventh volume. How he must have been an adept in the spinning of it out. Was Scudery prolix? Her "Artamene," or the "Grand Cyrus," had 6,679 pages, and, as Mr. Wells tells us, it "is the longest novel of the period, and so, probably, of the Western World." Its popularity was immense, for it was all "republished six times in the six years, with a reported profit to the publishers of 100,000 écus.

Concluding this notice of these two leading articles in The Sewanee Review, in which their merits have been but barely touched on by us, we have once more to impress on the reading public that it would be wise for them, if they would understand what is the literary progress of this country, to look somewhat beyond their own particular horizon.

HERE AND THERE.

What is Mr. Frank R. Stockton's special knack? How does he manage to hit plumb centre every time? Why is his fiction so true? Find out the secret of Mr. Stockton's "Lock, Stock, and Barrel," as you read it, or ought to read it in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. At once your become intimate with Lemuel Pruitt—his name alone induces friendship and a kindly feeling; and as for a talent, a special one, in discovering or manufacturing the exact names for his personages, Mr. Stockton is a genius. No wonder, then, looking for a farm, he buys the property which Mrs. Fenwick, the nice young widow, owned. But, more than that, Lemuel was not satisfied with house, grounds, woods, study, and furniture; so, being a positive man, Lemuel insisted on taking Mrs. Fenwick in the lot, and so he named his estate "Lock, Stock, and Barrel," and you are positive that Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt were happy evermore. The début of Frank Leslie's Popular Magazine in its new form and dress is all that can be desired. For pièce de résistance, Egerton Castle writes "April Bloom," and in the first part of the story the cleverness of the author of "The Pride of Jennico" is manifest. Mr. Albert Wenzell's illustration on the first page, taking an incident in the romance, is in his best manner. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster contributes a story, Clara Barton tells of her work, and there is one article in it, "Converting Silver into Gold," which is startling—may we say about this, "Credat Judoeos?" The transmutation of silver into gold bears the signature of three possibly responsible authors, but we cannot swallow that new element, "argentaurum," any more than we do the De Rougemont story. Anyhow, as provocative of discussion, the article will excite attention. In Mrs. Frank Leslie's "The Southern Woman," this most engaging topic is delicately handled, and the main illustration follows the lithographic prints in Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans." This is the era of cheap magazines, and at 10 cents, Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is a great deal for very little money.

In the November Scribner's Magazine Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff concludes "The Workers." In the eighteen months he has worked his way from Long Island Sound to the Pacific, and the wanderer writes: "And yet as I neared my journey's end I found possessing me a strange indifference to the idea of return:" Maybe in Mr. Wyckoff there is a strain of nomadic blood, and his is a case of atavism. What strikes him most is the perception "of the vastness of our great domain, and its quick redemption from the wilderness," and he adds: "But most of all it is contact with the people which breeds in one the strongest patriotic feeling," and the conclusion Mr. Wyckoff arrives at is: "With increasing knowledge, the love of country grows, until all thought of worth in her is merged and lost in reverence, and love of her becomes a summons to live worthy of the name and calling of an American." Never could what is called true patriotism have been better expressed. There are many pleasant lights thrown on the wanderings of this pseudo workingman, for he has an eye for the beautiful. A pretty passage is where he tells of his encounter at Colorado Springs with a handsome, even a fashionably decked girl, whose "exquisite figure" was "instinct with the vitality which comes of yachting and hard riding; her frock and jacket fitting her like a glove, and her clear, frank eyes looking you straight between your own, and making you feel in her presence what a clean, wholesome, manly thing is life." And the two shared the one Prayer Book. Here is a charming bit of romance, for maybe that well-frocked and jacketed young lady will recall the meeting—and—— My Wyckoff's "The Workers" has attracted marked attention at home and abroad. He tells the truth, the absolute truth, in regard to our own social conditions, a matter fraught with the deepest interest, for on them depends the future of our country.

The war correspondents!—So much has been said for and against them. The victor of the Soudan despises them and snubs them, and yet, though the Sirdar has the personal dislike of most of the English war correspondents, there is not one who does not laud him as a soldier. Puck in a recent cartoon takes up the cudgels for Gen. Shafter, and depicts him as receiving the congratulations of all the foreign potentates, while at home he is being pilloried. Perhaps in the time to come it will be found that much of the abuse hurled at Gen. Shafter was due to his want of tact and chronic irritability, the latter caused by physical suffering. In the last Scribner Mr. Richard Harding Davis, in "The Puerto Rican Campaign," describes the ease of the toreador when in the bull ring. "He walks about as unconcernedly as you walk about your room, and when he is quite ready he waits for the bull, takes a short step to one side, thrusts his sword into the bull's neck, and the bull is dead. The reason the Spanish bull gored our men in Cuba and failed to touch them in Puerto Rico was entirely due to the fact that Miles was an expert matador and Shafter was not; so it is hardly fair to the commanding General and the gentlemen under him to send the Puerto Rican campaign down into history as a picnic."

Mr. Vizetelly certainly writes to The Athenaeum with authority in regard to M. Zola's future productions. It is not correct that the author is giving attention to his reminiscences of "L'Affaires Dreyfus" to be published after his death. This idea, Mr. Vizetelly states, conveys a mistaken notion of Zola, who never was afraid of presenting anything he thought was true during his own life. Ever since M. Zola left France, his life being in danger, he has been seriously ill, but it is not true that his indisposition arose from his desire "to make up for time that he had lost in giving attention to Capt. Dreyfus's interests." Two books M. Zola now has ready are "Fécondité" and "Travail." A translation of the first is to-day in the hands of Messrs. Chatto and Windus, and will be known as "Fruitfulness." Other volumes of the series will be "Work," "Truth," and "Justice." Now, in regard to "L'Affaire Dreyfus," M. Zola intends to write a book about it when the time comes, and possibly the end of this horrible business, which has heretofore besmirched France, is near at hand.

Mr. Labouchère, whose special organ, Truth, is devoted to the exposing of swindles, finds fault with an advertisement in the respectable Athenaeum. The critic of this the most conservative of all literary papers had scored a certain novel, and this sentence Truth cites as having appeared in the review: "The other puppets are, however, more lively than usual, and * * * we may congratulate the author on an improvement in her dialogue. Her books may serve to while away an hour or two well enough, though she has not invented a new shudder worthy of her name." The week afterward the publishers of the romance advertised it in The Athenaeum, and used as a send-off the following: "'A new shudder worthy of her name. * * * More lively than usual, and we may congratulate the author.'—Athenaeum." All about "the other puppets" and the want of "a new shudder" were eliminated. No fault is to be found, of course, with The Athenaeum. Occasionally the same kind of thing is done in the United States. It is so easy to drop a line here and there. An indignant critic pitches into a bad book, and he writes: "The ideas promulgated in the novel show bad taste. What are the innocent views of childhood the author besmirches. The opening chapter excels all others in viciousness. It is the true beginning of a hotch-potch of absurdities. In giving glimpses of what is life the author seems to suffer from moral blindness." The fixer-up of the ad. made it read this way: "The ideas promulgated in this novel show * * * what are the innocent views of childhood. * * * The opening chapter excels all the others. * * * It is the true beginning, * * * giving glimpses of what is life."

Some two years ago The London Saturday Review commented unfavorably on a book the title of which was "The Gentle Shakespeare." The author of the volume said in his preface something like this: "'The Gentle Shakespeare' was written with but slight preparation and with only a previous very general knowledge of Shakespeare—about three weeks." The Saturday Review then went for "The Gentle Shakespeare," and perhaps not in the gentlest manner. Now the author sues The Saturday Review, and through his attorney declares that the article was "an unfair and libelous criticism of his book, having had the effect of practically preventing the sale of the book." We are to suppose then that the writer of "The Gentle S." waited patiently two long years, hoping against hope, and then made up his mind that The Saturday Review was the cause of his failure. Mr. Harris, the editor of The Saturday Review, is accredited with being one of the leading Shakespearean critics of to-day. We have to thank him for some admirable studies on Shakespeare, and at the same time for having choked off some very blatant young gentlemen who, at the beginning of our troubles with Spain, wrote most disparagingly about the United States. In his reply to the attorney of the aggrieved author the editor only wants to know why the author did not take more than three weeks to study Shakespeare and two whole years to find out that he had been dreadfully wronged. But the English law of libel is curious, for it may give the writer of "The Gentle S." damages to the amount of sixpence.

To cut or not to cut, "that is the question," and The London Publisher's Circular discusses the matter, and urges on the abolition of the paper knife. And pray what is to become of the paper-knife industry? Andrew Lang inveighed long ago on that troublesome implement, and he went so far as to state that an uncut book would be an unread book as far as he was concerned. We do not know what is Mr. Lang's family status, whether he is married and has any daughters, but if he be so blessed he has learned long ago how utterly unreliable women are as far as cutting leaves go. The most imperative commands of the master never are obeyed, and the first thing you know is that the volume confided to her care "to be cut, you understand," is being read. And yet, as we know, the hairpin or the hat stiletto is such a handy instrument! It looks as if the public are still conservative, and want their books and magazines uncut. Nevertheless a portion of the readers are for having the pages cut as the books leave the publishers, and so volumes might be issued cut or uncut to suit the wishes of purchasers. If a book is well put together by the binder, and the presswork accurate, modern machines will cut a very fine sliver from the page.

Thus runs a line of the oldest English verse:

"Thorowe jopowne and jesserawnte."

And what was the spear or sword that clove through "jopowne and jesserawnte"? In that terrible fight at Omdurman, where 10,000 brave fanatics met their death, swept away by Maxims, the newspaper correspondent wrote: "The ground was absolutely white with the jibbas of the slain." It seems so entirely out of perspective, when thinking of this terrible slaughter, to come down to the derivation of a word. Notes and Queries says that the jibba "is an outer garment, usually made of cloth, similar to a caftan, but with shorter sleeves," and worn by Mohammedan men and women, varying as to cut, according to sex, and common to Egypt, Arabia, and Hindostan. In Arabic it is "jubbat." In the Century Dictionary we have joupone, jopowne; French, jupon; Spanish, jubon. In the supplement to Littré, "Jupe; Spanish, juba, chupa, a vest; aljuba; Portuguese, aljuba, a Moorish cassock; Italian, giuppa; from Arab, jubbat(t)," and so it looks as if the French "jupe" and "jupon" were derived from the Arabic jubbat. Now Richard of the Lion Heart wore under his coat of mail a cotte—our "coat"—and also a jupe, and so we recognize the "jopowne" of the old poet. Chaucer describes the man at arms, wearing his "gipoun." As to the "jesserawnte," in the "Morte d'Arthur" that is a linked coat of mail. Strange is it that after six hundred years or more the old Crusading word for the dress of the enemy and adopted by men who wore the cross should come back to us.

The Architectural Record always contains articles of notable interest. In the most recent issue Mr. William H. Goodyear presents a paper, "Unknown Italy," which takes the architectural student quite out of the beaten path. How little we know of the Cathedral of Troja, of whose architectural details, Mr. Goodyear writes, "neither Venice nor Pisa can offer anything as marvelous in the way of classic survival," and curious is it to relate that from this province of Italy where is Troja come the majority of the American organ grinders. At Bitetto there is, too, a cathedral with a fine façade and a phenomenal ground plan. At the Bitetto traittoria the host raises to his lips a jug of water, built on the old Greek lines, decorated with a Greek pattern, showing how form and ornamentation must have come straight from the old Greek colonies in Italy. What a superb study is a window in apse from the Bari Cathedral, and how finely decorated in Renaissance is the balcony of the Palazzo Fragianni at Barletta. Mr. K. Warren Clouston's "Studies in Antique Furniture," Mr. Barr Ferree's "French Cathedrals," and Mr. John Beverley Robinson's "Principles of Architectural Composition," are all contributions of great value. The Architectural Record always is lavish in illustrations.

Could prophecy go further than this?

"If neither Britain singly, nor the maritime powers of Europe, will treat for Darien, the period is not very far distant when, instead of waiting for the slow returns of trade, America will seize the pass of Darien. Their next move will be to hold the Sandwich Islands. Stationed thus in the middle, on the east and on the west sides of the New World, English-Americans will form the most potent and singular empire that has appeared, because it will consist, not in the dominion of a part of the land of the globe, but in the dominion of the whole ocean. They can make the tour of the Indian and Southern Seas, collecting wealth by trade wherever they pass. During European wars they may have the carrying trade of all. If blessed with letters and arts they will spread civilization over the universe. Then England, with all her liberties and glory, may be known as Egypt is now."

It was William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, who spoke these words some 200 years ago. Mr. Benjamin Taylor, in his "Coming Struggle in the Pacific," to be found in The Nineteenth Century, cites Paterson of Darien scheme fame as having had the keenest perception of what was to happen in the coming time. Mr. Taylor favors the plan of making the interoceanic canal the joint property of the United States and England, and of uniting their capital and mechanical and engineering skill.

Will Mr. Joseph Jacobs or Mr. Israel Zangwill be good enough to let us know what is the connection, if any, between the Scotch "sorning," which, according to Sir Walter Scott, "a thousand years ago" meant "sturdy begging," and the Yiddish "schnoring," there being an apparent resemblance of the active kind between the two, besides the sound likeness? In The Century Dictionary the noun is "sorner" and "sornar," and Sir Walter Scott, in "Rob Roy," is quoted, the word standing for a beggar who used "threats and menaces"; according to Mr. Zangwill, the "King of the Schnorers" imposes through hereditary rights. He scarcely begs but demands assistance. Some time ago the "Gonoff" in Chaucer, the Yiddish for a thief, was under discussion and not cleared up.

According to the Bulletin of the Department of Labor just issued, edited by Carroll D. Wright and Owen W. Weaver, comparing the wages of compositors in 1870, they earned $2.53 per diem, and in 1898 $3.12 1-2 Taking the thirteen leading cities in the United States the average payment per day this year is $2.81 1-2. In 1870 the average was $2.52 1-4. The greatest augmentation has then been in New York. Taking the leading cities in England and Scotland, in London this year the average wage of the compositor was $1.44 3-4. In London he is paid $1.54 1-4, and in Glasgow $1.38. In Paris the compositor makes $1.25 1-2 per diem, in Liege 79 3-4 cents.

The kindly feeling engendered toward England and the English people ought to begin in early life. Do not little boys and little girls play about the same games and hear the same stories in both England and America? We acknowledge our ignorance of a pretty publication, entitled, "Cassell's Little Folks," though it is now in its XLVIII. volume. All the stories are neatly conceived and the pictures prime, and some of these illustrations striking because printed in two colors. "Little Folks" is made for young people who may have to be read to, or who are not older than, say, fourteen, and there are many such eager for amusing stories and pleasant jingles who live in New York London, and in far-away Melbourne.

NOV

1898

AMERICAN POETRY.

Its Decline and Doubtful Revival.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subject of poetry and poems was pretty freely discussed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, and very pertinently, as it seems to me, for the question of its decline in this country, as suggested by "E. G.," is a very important and serious one, which gives rise to a series of mixed and pronounced thoughts and feelings. Now, while I am inclined to agree with this correspondent in a general way, and particularly in regard to his misgivings concerning the decline of poetry, I find myself at variance with his ultimate and more optimistic views, as expressed in the concluding sentences of his letter, to the effect that "in the near future" we may expect a "new singer," whose "thrilling notes of genuine American song" shall delight us! For I misdoubt the tendency of the times in this relation, inasmuch as the spirit of the age is not, manifestly, deep and ardent enough for the cultivation of the poetic faculties and virtues.

It is a distinctively commercial age, and this is pre-eminently a commercial Nation. It is a "practical" age, and our people are emphatically a practical people. In effect, commerce and the commercial instinct are subversive and retardative of the higher faculties, which do not fertilize in such soil. Poetry and the fine arts, literature and "quests of the Holy Grail," flourish only and are fostered only under other and higher conditions than such a civilization as ours at present affords. For, just as the acidulous element of electric "power" corrodes and eats into the pipe of the adjoining main, in its line of way, which serves the humble purpose of conveying the material wants and necessities of social existence in our towns and cities, so does the malignant instinct of greed and gain which characterizes a commercial civilization corrode and subvert those higher perceptions and virtues of mankind which minister to and gratify the needs and aspirations of that "higher civilization" under which alone poetry and literature, music and the fine arts can flourish and mature to any great excellency. The simile may appear a strained and incongruous one, but is none the less apt and illustrative. The sources and fountains of those qualities and attributes which inspire genius and exalt humanity must remain unpolluted.

It may be, and is, no doubt, true, that the leavening elements and silent forces which conduce to the development of the higher faculties and virtues of a people may be preserved by a commercial nation in spite of such untoward conditions, and that they may ultimately assume proportions and forces vigorous enough to assert themselves, upon occasion, as in the rare verses or resplendent talents of a true poet or of a galaxy of literati, whose notes and bursts of eloquence shall illumine the general darkness and thrill and elevate the masses. But it will only thus happen in or after stern periods of National disaster or deliverance, during which the public conscience has become awakened, and those "silent forces" have been called into actual service and utterance.

It will probably be contended, however, that while "theoretically" correct—my maintenance, and while quite true that our people are essentially a commercial people, and have always been so characterized, yet that this country has constantly, or at least frequently, produced a considerable number of gifted writers, profound scholars, typical heroes, eminent statesmen, and notable scientists, whose works and writings, deeds and virtues, have adorned our language and literature and shed signal lustre on the race. True it is, and thanks be to God that we can so attest; and churlish and unpatriotic were that man who would attempt to gainsay it.

But such an admission in no wise affects the general truth of my contention that the commercial instinct, abnormally developed, as at present demonstrated, and which threatens to still more disastrously assume even greater abnormal proportions, is detrimental to and grossly subversive of the cultivation of those higher faculties which favor the development of ripe genius and beneficent social conditions. The fact remains that our Washingtons and Patrick Henrys, our Franklins and Websters, our Nathaniel Hawthornes and Washington Irvings, our Lincolns and Lees, our Henry Ward Beechers and great "emancipators," our eminent theologians and orators, and that noble "sextet of illustrious poets"—Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell, Whittier, Emerson, and Holmes—were the products of other and of far higher conditions than "commercial." These men were great and virtuous in spite of their commercial surroundings and influences. They were the essential products of those "silent forces" and leavening elements which great occasions called into outburst and development. They derived their inspiration from spiritual forces and breathed their breath of life from the purer sources, and were animated and actuated by eternal principles and fervent patriotism and humanity.

The beautiful and true were their "guiding stars," and a deep sense of duty and keen perception of right and justice were their manifest beacons—the "inner promptings" and the lamp of conscience were the standards and lights of their conduct and procedure. But, alas! where are we to look for their like to-day? Where are we to look for anything approaching to the like conditions which produced such as these? What is there left to us of those original National characteristics and conditions, animating principles, general freedom, and prosperity of the people, unlimited resources and possibilities for the individual character—developments and quality—maturing opportunities of the people, which, apart from the commercial aspects and tendencies of their time, even then were the grand heritage and inspiring privileges of the respective epochs that produced such men as these? I wot not; but true it is that in exact ratio with the malignant advances of commercial dominance, and of the damning greed of gain, have been the curtailment, and abridgment of the rights and privileges, prosperity and individuality, of the masses—with the fatal consequences of a debased public spirit and of lower standards of intellectuality and morality.

Under such circumstances, therefore, while uniting with "E. G." in his general deploration of this present dearth of literary and poetic talent, I cannot agree with him in opining that "in the near future" we are likely to be cheered by the "stirring notes" of a "new singer" of any great merit. In conclusion, allow me to express my cordial appreciation of the tenor of your editorial comments on Mr Gilder's somewhat exaggerated and confused ideas expressed regarding "great poems and marital infelicity." Your editorial under that caption was an apt and able vindication of legitimate and rational newspaper conduct and purpose seemingly reflected on by that gentleman in his ill-conceived findings and conclusions. Your article was as admirable, on account of its generous tone and modesty of purpose, as it was forceful and effective.

ST. GEORGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1898.

Can Never Die, Says Mr. Elshemus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is strange that greatness is left to pine away, while talent is crowned with mock laurels. This can be seen in any age of this world's history. Charlatanism is successful; whereas sincerity must be content to bide the time when its grave lies unknown to the multitude. These thoughts were suggested after the perusal of "E. G.'s" letter in last week's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

"E. G." asks if American poetry is on the wane, and he tries to strengthen his opinion by stating that the illustrious sextet of late poets cannot be replaced by any of the many poets now living.

Poetry can never die; there are always new poets to fill the places of those who have wandered to "the blessed hunting grounds in sight of Manitou." To say that Longfellow and the others will not appear again is just as the people of Herrick's time had said of their poets, when lo! what a galaxy of celebrities appeared during this century, some of whom excelled Herrick and his compeers.

Popularity is a freak of chance. No one can set down a rule how to grow popular. "He was famous over night," is an old saying. Greatness has no hand in it; Byron grew popular after writing very realistic verse; so did Lowell. Longfellow was popular because he imitated the simple verse of the German poets. Bryant was not so popular, because his poems did not contain the human—he was too ideal for the public. So also with Jones Very—who knows him? Very few can understand his writings. Holmes was popular because he had so much humor in his nature. Emerson was not popular—his introspective verse could not be imbibed with relish; there was no humor to make it effervescent. As to great poets, they were never popular—if so, only many years after their death. As long as an author has the ability to cause laughter in the minds of his readers he is assured a certain amount of popularity. Seriousness is popularity's death certificate.

Pope's line tells more than a page of prose:

"Pleased with a rattle; tickled with a straw."

He must have had experience.

"E. G." fails to be acquainted with great works by American poets, though not popular. Francis S. Saltus is not so well known as Longfellow, yet he was a Titan in poetic creations. Among the sextet of "E. G.'s" poets there is none who has written such mystic, aromatic lines as are contained in his "Fragment." As a sonneteer none of them can equal him. When reading his dramatic poems, the subjects of which are Biblical, it is impossible for me to find anything our illustrious poets have written that stirs my pulse and imagination and sense of beauty to such a degree as do the blank verse and choruses of Saltus's poetry. In them glows the fire of colossal genius. I cannot say that after reading Holmes's or even Longfellow's quiet poems. Saltus was a Titan—and that says everything.

In spite of his powers, he died at the age of forty, unknown to the American public.

James B. Kenyon has written very fine poetry. Philip Becker Goetz proves fair to find a corner on the poet's shelf. There are many others still young who might prove deserving candidates for the poetical chair. And who can tell if among the coming generation there may not be born a poet as great as any of "E. G.'s" sextet of illustrious poets?

Poetry will never die. Nature makes her poets, inconsiderate of the critic's views as to what constitutes a poet. She creates them as she does a beautiful rose. Some do not care for roses; others press them in their books filled with mementos, and so the world treats poets.

To say that America has no more poets is to say that nature forsaken to create flowers. "E. G.'s" illustrious poets are dead—lo! while I write, greater poets than they are singing immortal songs. But they are, for the present, left forlorn in the intricate fastnesses of obscurity.

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, Nov. 9, 1898.

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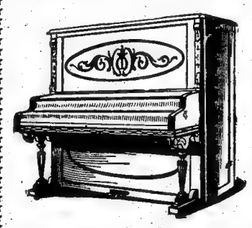

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COMMENT AND QUERY.

New York Children Fifty Years Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps some of your elder readers may enjoy this picture of New York children fifty years ago. It is taken from "Little Jane and Me," by M. E.

In the prehistoric period when Fourteenth Street was up town the writer of "Little Jane and Me" lived near the "Prayed-ground," known to their elders as "Parade Ground." They had one great trouble; they were not twins; also the future author's hair would not curl and her teeth were crooked. Little Jane further enjoyed the advantage of having had inflammation of the lungs, which marked her as a superior being. Little Jane had a lively imagination, and told her elder sister tales, the favorite being of two sisters who lived in the steeple of Trinity, and had scoops with which they scooped rooms and passages in the walls of the church, and even through them into the street. The child of to-day could never perceive such possibilities in a scoop, but in those days of "Havana brown" a sugar firkin offered great advantages for the study of excavation, and any child who had made a "cave" in one knew more of the possibilities of a scoop than can be believed by this generation. Little Jane also wrote poetry, and inscribed this to her sister:

"How do you do, my sister dear?
I hope that you are well.
And I have something lovely, lamb,
Thy dearest self to tell.
It's not that I am very well;
It is what you will love,
That, oh! you are so handsome,
Your sister far above.
And some one whom you love, my sweet,
Hath told this thing to me:
It was thy darling Aunty Jane;
But say not I told thee!"

It seems necessary to say that Little Jane did not die young, for any reader of modern fiction would expect nothing less of a child who always told her less beautiful sister of everything which she heard in her praise, and, to sum up the whole matter, seemed to be a civilized little being rather than the young wildcat of the contemporary story book. The two children were taught to obey in silence and to eat what was set before them, asking no questions. Answering back, teasing, arguing, were things unknown, and only once were they disobedient.

There was in the nursery a bell-rope, which hung over the sofa, and this we had been forbidden to touch. We had no notion what the bell was for, nor did it interest us in any way. One afternoon Little Jane and I were playing on the sofa, when nurse suddenly said in a peremptory tone, "Children, you are not to touch that bell."

Whether she really thought we were going to ring it, or whether she chose to give an order which she felt sure would be obeyed, I do not know. I have heard our mother say she was an irritating person, without judgment. Now we were not so much as thinking of the bell, but her manner filled us with wrath; we sprang to our feet, seized the rope with our four little hands and jerked it up and down with all our might.

At this moment the door opened and our father stood before us. I can never recall his look without shrinking; it was one of mixed astonishment, incredulity, grief. He came gravely forward, and taking us by the hand led us into his room, and after a few words struck us several times on the palm of the hand. I have read of the indignation and humiliation of children on being struck, but I felt nothing of that—nothing but the weight of our father's look. That I had failed him like that!

The ingenious Jane, musing in her heart, decided that if her cousin Katy could be accustomed to whipping, she would not suffer when chastised, and accordingly undertook to inure her to punishment by the medium of a slipper. Said she, after an interval:

"Do I hurt you, Katy?"

"No, not much."

"Well, I'll go a little harder then—" (slap, slap, slap.)

"Oh, that hurts! Don't go so hard."

"Well, but you know, (slap, slap, slap,) if I don't go hard you won't get used to it, (slap, slap, slap;) and if you once get really used to it, (slap, slap, slap,) then it won't matter if Aunt Elizabeth whips you every day." (slap, slap, slap.)

"Isn't that enough, Little Jane?"

"Oh, no, not nearly enough! Why, (slap, slap, slap,) I've got to whip you until you don't mind it at all," (slap, slap, slap.)

* * * "It did hurt just the same," Katy said after the next whipping.

"M. E.," as the writer calls herself, heard Jenny Lind sing in Trippler Hall, and her firm belief is that Jenny Lind sang every note, choruses and all, from "Comfort Ye" to the last "Amen," an enlightening comment on the value of childish impressions, but Little Jane had no belief at all. She and Katy were sent to an afternoon concert to hear the echo song and the bird song, and this is what happened:

As the concert was long, and not wholly interesting to little people, they took two story books to while away the time. When they came home I flew to meet them; and "Did you love to hear her sing?" and "Did you like the bird song or the echo song better?" and "How did she look and what did she wear?" were the questions I poured forth in a breath. Little Jane and Katy hesitated, and hung their heads, and stood on one foot, and showed all the signs of a troubled mind, and then it came out that they had been so absorbed in their story books that they had not noticed when Jenny Lind sang.

The prettiest story in the whole book is that of the ice cream which their Aunt Ruth prepared for the two sisters and Katy, leaving them alone to eat it. It was full of salt, and the two children were half inclined to cry:

"Children," she said, (albeit she was younger than Little Jane,) with determination written all over her; "children, we've got to eat every bit of it, or else we'll make Aunt Ruth sorry."

"But we can't eat it, it's so horrid," we objected; "it will make us sick."

"We've got to eat it all the same," she said; and, as we still hesitated, she added, "if you don't eat yours first, I shall eat mine first, and then I shall eat both of yours, for it's got to be eaten."

Of course there was nothing more to be said. Little Jane and I would have scorned to be behind in such virtue as that; so we screwed up our courage and swallowed the whole of the nauseous dose. When Aunt Ruth came to taste her own ice cream, I do not doubt that she thought children would eat anything. But nothing was ever said.

Such were the little ladies of the generation to which belong the grandmothers of the present New York. Which of the "Miss Belladonnas" or the "Elsie's Grandchildren" could even imagine such behavior?

At the ages of eleven and thirteen the girls were sent to a school kept by three Scotch ladies, Miss Christina, Miss Clementina, and Miss Jessie Gibson, aided by one assistant, Miss Paterson. Home lessons were no bugbear in those days. All lessons were home lessons, and children were expected to study by themselves and went to school to recite. At St. Denis the pupils are made to hold their combs aloft, so that the sister in charge of the class may see that no stray hair remains in them; at Miss Gibson's the pupils' hands were inspected, and if they fell below a high standard of cleanliness their owner lost a place in rank; tardy scholars took their places at the foot. The first exercise was to repeat the books of the Bible, each pupil naming a book; the second was catechism; the third was anything which the teachers chose, and the rest of the session was questions, questions. At noon recess the pupils spoke French, following these easy rules:

"Rule 1. Always say 'vous' instead of 'you.'

"Rule 2. Add 'ez' to your verbs.

"Rule 3. Polish off your sentence with 's'il vous plait.'

"'Shutez the window, s'il vous plait?'"

And there you are.

In this school, all the pupils were called young ladies and addressed as "Miss," one of the few exceptions being an Episcopal lady, named Janey Crane. The other girls were Presbyterians, but there was a rumor of one Unitarian, not credited because Little Jane could see nobody who looked like a Unitarian, which reminds one of Mark Twain's story that when Adam asked "Why do you call that a bear?" Eve answered, "Because it looks like a bear."

The two children were deeply religious, the younger finding happiness, the elder misery in her faith, but feeling sure of freedom from sin when she was grown. This was one of Little Jane's prayers:

"O God, I thank Thee that I had such a good time with my little cousins to-day. I never had such a good time in my life, O Lord. And I thank Thee, O Lord, that I learnt my geography lesson before I went, because, O Lord, Miss Stone says, 'Duty performed makes a rainbow in the heart.'"

Pious little puggy cat! There really were such children in New York once.

SECOND AVENUE.

Boston, Oct. 24, 1898.

Catholic Opinions of Mrs. Ward's Helbeck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Three noteworthy statements of Catholic opinion in regard to "Helbeck of Bannisdale," have lately appeared. The first by the distinguished Jesuit, the Rev. Father Clarke, appeared in The Nineteenth Century and declared that, if he read the book aright, its object was "to justify revolt by discrediting the only consistent and logical form of Christianity." The second, by the Rev. Richard O'Gorman, O. S. A., was published in The Irish Ecclesiastical Record, and asserted that Mrs. Ward, "possibly without intention," had put before the world a picture of Catholic life and feeling—in the main correct and even sympathetic. In the November number of The American Ecclesiastical Review, the editor, the Rev. H. J. Heuser, after discussing these two papers, finds that he prefers Father O'Gorman's view that the story is one "which cannot fail to make a profound and lasting impression on thousands of minds to which the Catholic Church so far has stood for narrowness of mind, falsity of ethical principles, corruption, and sordidness." Not, Father Heuser says, that he thinks that "Mrs. Ward's book should be put in everybody's hands as if its mission for good were a foregone conclusion. It certainly was not intended and cannot be taken for a defense of the Catholic Church. If Mrs. Ward had intended it, she would have made Helbeck do what any intelligent and conscientious Catholic could and should have done when Laura asked to be instructed in the mysteries of the faith—namely, to lead her by 'a building up from the beginning' as for someone 'who found it hard, very hard, to believe and yet did believe.' But if the authoress had done this she would have, of course, robbed the tragedy of its ending in suicide: it would have taken away the only excuse for closing out the grace of faith through the passage of reason. As all else is real in the novel, so is this phase of waywardness of the human soul—a soul too proud to be conquered by rational motives; only Mrs. Ward takes care that the form of Laura is beautified in other ways, with the ultimate effect, however, of making the catastrophe of Laura's ending disproportionate to the character." Again, he says, "The thoughtful reader, Catholic, or non-Catholic, who has no particular bias for or against Mrs. Ward's realistic delineation of certain characters in the novel, will see in this struggle between inherited disbelief on one side and reason and faith on the other, an argument for the latter."

Very few of the previous criticisms of this book in American Catholic publications bear any traces of having been influenced by previous reading of the book, or by any knowledge of its author, and this review is, therefore, the more remarkable. One genius declared that the story was even more licentious than "Robert Elsmere"; another wasted some good ink in deploring the wickedness of the "daughter of Arnold of Rugby" and "niece of Matthew Arnold"; and many others credited Mrs. Ward with all manner of motives except that which may reasonably be supposed to have actuated her—that of writing an interesting story showing what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable body. On the other hand, many of the English anti-Catholic publications have been profoundly disturbed, lest Mrs. Ward should be trembling on the verge of Catholicism, and others have fastened on the character of the youth expelled from the Jesuit order and have found him a typical Jesuit, which is much like calling Judas a typical evangelist.

All things considered, it is not strange that many astute authors carefully eliminate religion from their novels, conscious that while a partisan may be attacked on one side, an impartial writer will be attacked front, rank and rear, and defended only by a few free lances, otherwise impartial critics.

B. L.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 8, 1898.

Their Greatest Sin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent death of Mr. Harold Frederic may make this extract from "The Puritans" of some interest. One of the characters—Mrs. Frostwinch—was told by her physicians that she must die in less than a week. She dismissed them, called in a mind-cure woman—a "Christian faith healer"—and apparently recovered. Under the circumstances she might be excused for repeating Harriet Martineau's error and adopting the fallacy, "Post hoc ergo propter hoc." Adopt it she did, and gave the "healer" opportunity to meet her friends and to talk to them. She was modest; she said that she was a present incarnation of Christ; that Christ was an incarnation of the human will; that disease was a sin and death a mere fragment of the imagination.

"The end of the whole matter is," she said in closing, "that mankind has for ages submitted to this cruel superstition of death. We have bowed ourselves beneath the wheels of this Juggernaut; we have sent to the dark tomb our best-loved friends; we crouch and cower in awful fear of the time when we shall follow. We hear ever thrilling in our ears the quivering minor chord of human woe, voice of the burning heart-pain of the race, launched rudderless upon a troubled sea of woe, and undrowned even by the throbbing march beats of the progression of man down the vista of the ages. And yet there is no death. This fear is only the terror of children frightened by ghosts of their own invention. What we dread has no existence save in the fevered and fancy-fed fear of blinded men. Oh, my hearers, why can we not seize upon the hem of this truth which the Messiah came to teach! Death is but sin; and sin has been removed by atonement; the holiness of the soul is immortal. There is, there can be, no death! Receive the glad tidings, and cry it aloud! There is no death! Let all the earth hear, until there is none so base, so low, so poor, so ignorant, so sinful, that he shall not be immortal. It is his birthright, for we are all born to eternal life."

The lady—one mechanically uses the word as a distinguishing term—cannot help despising her, and when, anticipating the English "healer" now amusing the world, she gives a "treatment" to a dog, the patient unkindly says that she has not been aware of being in the hands of a veterinary. The end comes when the "healed," unable to endure the pain of an ulcerated tooth, literally rolls on the floor and howls, and, dying, the deceived creature says, "I can't believe in her, and she has destroyed the possibility of my believing in anybody else."

It is in this destruction of faith in anybody else that the greatest sin of the "healers" and the "Christian faith healer" and of all their tribe may be found. Those who have too much pride to seek them doubt their own physicians; are careless about obeying orders; try little prescriptions of their own, interlarding them with those given by the physician; talk weak fatalism and live down to it and thwart the efforts of science to save their lives, and die simply because they have heard and read too much murderous nonsense.

THE TIMES's fight against the faith healers is possibly bad policy, for they are both noisy and malicious, but it is good citizenship, and every lover of science, every hater of blasphemy, owes the paper a vast debt of gratitude.

R. W.

Boston, Nov. 7, 1898.

"Books for Missions."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inquiry by a correspondent in Montclair, N. J., in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, Nov. 5, about such books, &c., as may create a taste for reading among "those to whom the practice is an unknown pleasure," and the advice given in response are both most suggestive. It would be hard to overstate the importance of such work as is there spoken of, and it sets one a-thinking of what might be done by such an agency, well supported and extensively operated. The work is called a "mission," a humble name enough in connection with such a matter, and generally associated with other than missions of pure intellect. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is full of such material as is wished for toward preparing an address on such work, and in addition to the books suggested by you some useful and inspiring thoughts may be had from some of the chapters in Lubbock's "Pleasures of Life"—originally lectures to workingmen—especially Chapters 3, 4, and 10.

My motive in writing is to express the thought that THE SATURDAY REVIEW is the natural organ for the furtherance of such work as this, and I am sure that further editorial advice on the same lines would be well received where perhaps unasked.

The suggestion to Montclair of reading aloud to the "young and illiterate" is particularly good, for even to the old and not illiterate there is always a charm in the sincere living human voice. But, Sir, do you not assume considerable attainment in elocution when naming "Horatius," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," &c., for this exercise? These things, unless very well recited, are not so very effective. They are somewhat on the "bow-wow" style, and suitable for a brilliant display, but difficult to do. There are not many Keans or Bellews at present. I speak of Kyrle Bellew's father, who was the most superb reader I know of. The two pieces referred to above and the two poems of Scott you name were favorites of those two brilliant readers.

But this is rather beside the subject. I would also ask permission to suggest that possible various tastes may be met by popular books on science in some of its departments, such as Proctor's "Light Science for Leisure Hours," "The Romance of Astronomy," Clodd's "Childhood of the World," and even a chapter of French's "Study of Words," by which the mind may be brought into contact with the facts of nature and feel perhaps some of the awe which her wonders produce in the mind, the impressions of which are rarely ever effaced. Such might be "bread" where other things would be a "stone." There may even be a "mute inglorious" Faraday or Darwin in Montclair.

One thought more. Let American seed, too, be sown in American minds. If some thoughts from Emerson could be planted and watered; if some of the gorgeous colors of Bryant could be shown to the "inward eye" then would the worker who goes forth "bearing precious seed" doubtless enjoy the transcendent pleasure of "coming again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

NEMO.

Irvington, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1898.

Gleeson White.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Saturday Review of Nov. 5 is "A Goodbye to Gleeson White," which speaks of his ability, from a literary standpoint. Might I say a few words in memory of his ability on art matters?

I had been for years on intimate terms with him, and many times visited his home since his return to England, and have regularly corresponded with him on matters pertaining to art and decoration. He was just as clever to detect and know what good art was as good literature, and his fortnightly Sunday evenings were attended by many talented artists, designers and writers. Many will bear me out what a delight and pleasure he took in entertaining, while nobody could do better than Gleeson and Mrs. White.

His long library was full to the ceiling with valuable books, the greater part gifts from many distinguished friends, sketches and pictures of (now) great value, all there to be seen, with gentle anecdotes of the giver and how they got there.

One thing to his credit was when he found a man of talent he always retained his friendship, and was often the means of his advance. His keen judgment of decorative work was a joy to many artists, because he was able to write with charming grace and distinguished merit. Another thing was his acquaintance with the work of the clever illustrators of 1860 to 1875—a group of men of marvelous ability, who worked and created a new school of illustration. I speak of Walker, Pinwell, Small, Mahony, Houghton, Sandys, and all his writings show a decided insight into the method and matter of subject. I know of no critic who was so thorough and made so few mistakes.

Then there was the man, kindly, clever, wise, modest. Nothing could describe his happy manner so well as that he had the best qualities of an Englishman and also of an American blended together. His last journey was taken with a number of members of the Art Workers' Guild. My brother, who was of the party, says he was in a poor state of health, and often spoke of being ill on the trip to Italy.

Much more could I say of the many qualities of Gleeson White, but of this I am well sure, he will be most and sadly missed as an expert and talented critic of books from an artistic standpoint and for his acquaintance with their makers.

LOUIS RHEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1898.

Miss Austen, Mrs. Oliphant, and Miss Yonge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the spread of culture is rather hindered than advanced by much of the criticism put forth in the journals and periodicals of the day. Culture means or implies discrimination, judgment based upon knowledge of the best in literature, and the note of our pseudo criticism is just the lack of this discrimination, the loose and exaggerated estimates made of writers of our own or an earlier day. Some of the writing about Miss Austen which has abounded of late strikes me—a lover of Miss Austen—as of this misleading sort. To her excellent good sense it would seem, could she hear it, so obviously improper. Miss Austen has secured readers whose refined taste she suits so well that out of their fondness for her they are ready—some of them—to overlook differences in her work, and accept "Mansfield Park and Persuasion" as on a level with "Pride and Prejudice" and "Emma." Yet surely it is on these latter that her reputation must rest. Taking her at her best, in these two

novels, is it not a mistake to speak of her as a "great artist"? What she did she did extremely well—perfectly, if one chooses, but after all it was rather a small thing to do. She was, as Charlotte Brontë justly said, "shrewd and observant," and painted a number of every-day people, whose characters it needed no long plumb line to fathom, in a pleasant, gently satirical manner. She had, like her own Elizabeth Bennet, a lively mind, she was a "sprightly" young woman, and her insight into human nature sufficed her for so much of it as she attempted to portray. Her personages are mostly without nuances, and are known to us by one or two prominent traits. She worked by slight, oft-repeated touches, yet the effect is sometimes that of a certain crudity; Collins and his Mary, and Mrs. Bennet, almost approach burlesque in their unmitigated folly and vulgarity. Whatever her limitations, however, she had an undoubted literary gift, and two, at least, of her books are likely to live to delight her readers for long days to come. I sometimes wonder, though, if those who estimate Miss Austen so highly would be ready to recognize a literary quality of a like sort in certain writers of our own day. There are some who do precisely what Miss Austen did—Mrs. Oliphant, for instance, though unfortunately for her reputation, she wrote too often in an uninspired hour. But taking Mrs. Oliphant, and Miss Yonge, too, at their best, as we have done Miss Austen at hers, we find the same method of work, and much the same average human nature used as material. Mrs. Oliphant, too, has a pretty turn of mild satire, and often goes far deeper below the surface than Miss Austen ever dreamed of doing. No doubt her work is very unequal; she can be dull, unsatisfactory; but I do not know why such books as "The House Divided Against Itself," or "Old Mr. Tredgold," do not call for recognition of a similar and equal literary gift with Miss Austen's.

M. L. HENRY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1898.

Architects of the Capitol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Repplier, in her delightful book on Philadelphia, speaks of the Franklin Institute, founded in 1824. One of the early students, so she says, was "Thomas Walter, a young bricklayer, who some years later designed Girard College and the Capitol at Washington." Now, here in Boston people have lately been reading the very interesting life of Mr. Bulfinch, the clever amateur architect, who drew the plans for the State House on Beacon Hill, and also designed the Capitol at Washington. Besides, Mr. Altsheler, in "The Herald of the West," has recently told us how the British descended upon Washington in August, 1814, and, among other public buildings, burned the Capitol. How could that be burned in 1814 which was not designed until later than 1824?

Will some one of your many readers kindly explain just what share these two men—Mr. Bulfinch and Mr. Walter—had, respectively, in designing the Capitol, and if there were also others?

Thanking you in advance for the information, which I am sure I shall soon have,

Dorchester, Oct. 30, 1898. E. L. C.

[The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by Washington, Sept. 18, 1793. In 1800 the wings were completed. Only their interiors were burned by the British in 1814. The foundation of the main building was not laid until 1818; it was completed in 1827. An act was passed Sept. 30, 1850, providing for the extension of the Capitol. The cornerstone of the extension was laid July 4, 1851; it was finished in 1867. Charles Bulfinch, born in Boston in 1763, drew the plans for the main building of the Capitol and held the post of architect from 1817 until 1830. Thomas Ustick Walter, who was born in Philadelphia in 1804, designed the Philadelphia County Prison in 1831, the Girard College in 1833, and in 1851 his plans for the extension of the Capitol at Washington were adopted, and he was appointed architect of that work. He held the office fourteen years, during which, in addition to the Capitol extension, he designed and executed the iron dome of the Capitol, the old Congressional Library, the east and west wings of the Patent Office, and the extension of the General Post Office.—ED.]

A Famous Advertisement Recalled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The catalogue of an enterprising dealer which appeared in the columns of a recent number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, brings to mind the story told by Dibdin of a similar but larger "ad." That advertising second-hand books in this way was profitable over seventy years ago may lead the dealers of to-day to test its efficacy upon our later bibliomaniacs. Dibdin says:

"On the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1823, there appeared the most marvelous phenomenon ever witnessed in the annals of Bibliopolism. The Times newspaper had four of the five columns of its last page occupied by an advertisement of Mr. Thorpe, containing the third part of his catalogue for that year. On a moderate computation this advertisement comprised 1,120 lines. The effect was extraordinary. Many wondered and some remonstrated, but Mr. Thorpe was master of his own mind, and he never mentions the circumstance but with perfect confidence and even gayety of heart at its success!"

In the class of readers which are appealed to there is, in my opinion, no paper in America which so closely resembles The London Times of Dibdin's day as the one in which these lines appear. Publishers have taken advantage of the publicity which it can give, and of the market to which it introduces them, but the second-hand bookseller has not used the space offered with anything like the freedom that he should. Without appearing duly presumptuous, may I impress Dibdin's story upon the trade as an excellent object lesson?

BOOKSELLER.

New York, Nov. 7, 1898.

The Function of the Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Olivia's remarks in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 5 in reference to our drawings of the "Idylls of the King" are exactly to the point, and, if you will permit me to say, mistakes of this kind are frequent, though not general.

A true artist invites criticism, wants to know and be told his faults, which often are many, and which he desires to improve. In the current number of The Art Collector the editor calls attention to much the same thing appearing in a prominent evening journal, handling the critic in a much more severe manner. Neither I nor any other artist would for a moment expect a critic to carry a copy of the poems in his pocket or know every line of the poem, yet for month after month every line, every word, was studied with loving care for the purpose to do our utmost, and it was nearly a year's delight, not work, and the more one knows the nobler they seem.

No, the critic must strike a fresh note because when we choose the subject we linger long and strive to get the soul of the work by entering into it solely for the pleasure of the work itself. It was the same with the Pilgrim of Bunyan. I was astonished to find very few (clergymen included) knew Bunyan intelligently, and that leads me to think that both the Pilgrim and the Idylls are rarely read after the days of childhood. If they are, only in a hurried manner, I suppose because there is so much new matter to read.

The function of a critic is to tell those who do not know the good from the bad in the arts and literature, and I gladly receive all I can get of that information because I sincerely desire to do better.

LOUIS RHEAD.

Brooklyn, Nov. 8, 1898.

Old Books in Northern New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Oct. 15. Reading the article on "Johnson's Dictionary," (on Page 683,) I went at once to a box of old books, and find that I have a perfect copy of the first edition of the second American dictionary. The article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW mentions only three known copies of this edition, the copy owned by Yale College lacking the last leaf of the introduction. I should be glad to sell the book, if any one cares to buy it.

While I am thinking of old books, let me say that our village library has a fine edition of "Clarissa Harlowe," printed in London in 1751, in eight volumes. We also have "Pamela," in four volumes, printed in 1762, and "Sir Charles Grandison," in eight volumes, printed in 1776. If these are at all valuable we should be glad to sell them and use the money for books which would be of more general utility.

If any one can help me with suggestions, I shall be very much obliged.

CAROLINE HALSTEAD ROYCE.

Westport, Essex County, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1898.

[We should hardly think that this copy of the first edition of the second American dictionary is a book of much value, though it might possibly bring about $5 at auction. The article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW did not say that only three copies of this edition were known to exist; it simply referred to three copies of which the writer had specific knowledge. It is, however, a book of some rarity in perfect condition, as nearly all publications of this character were literally read to pieces, and should be worth the sum we mention. Brinley's first copy, (now at Yale,) lacking last leaf of introduction, was sold with a copy of the "School Dictionary" of 1798, which wanted Pages 157-168, for $5.25 in 1886. His other copy, perfect, was sold with a copy of the second edition, and fetched $10.50. As for the "Clarissa Harlowe," "Pamela," and "Sir Grandison," so much depends upon condition that it would be difficult to estimate their value. Our correspondent might consign them for sale at auction to Bangs & Co., this city, or communicate with some trustworthy bookseller.—ED.]

Newspaper Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to say a few words on the subject about which "A Regular Reader" asks in your SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day, and the reply under "Questions and Answers"?

It seems not quite fair that the reply particularizes only to the extent of mentioning women editors of "women's pages of Sunday editions of large papers." A good many American newspaper women have done or are doing general newspaper work, quite as varied as that done by newspaper men; they do all kinds of reporting, from millinery openings to National political conventions; all kinds of interviewing, from the soubrette anxious to talk to the President of the United States, anxious not to talk; all kinds of reviewing and critical work, from books to the drama; all kinds of special articles at home and abroad; all kinds of correspondence, from Summer resorts to foreign countries; all kinds of editorial writing, not omitting political and financial articles. Women have succeeded or are succeeding in all these and other branches of newspaper work, not from the viewpoint of the fluffy "write-up" in periodicals dealing in that style of matter, but from the view-point of very unsentimental masculine managing editors.

Surely no mention of newspaper women by name should leave unnamed Kate Field, Margaret Sullivan, Mary Krout, Catharine Conway, Lillian Whiting, Caroline Bartlett, (before going into the ministry city editor of a big daily,) Mary Worswick, (editor not of a woman's page, but of the Sunday edition of a big daily,) Mary Bisland, (editor via a large syndicate of all the woman's matter used in forty of the largest Sunday papers in the country,) Helen Watterson Moody, &c.

One's sense of proportion does not have to be phenomenally developed to realize that in the history of American journalism there has never been a great woman editor and there have been some men editors nearly if not quite great. Newspaper women have accomplished nothing at all wonderful. But considered, not as newspaper women, but as newspaper workers, a number of them have done work of the grade that only very good newspaper men do.

There is as yet no more reason for writing a history of women in journalism than there is for writing one of the many hundreds of newspaper men who assist under direction in getting out the newspapers.

DINAH STURGIS.

New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

Spiritual Peers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Morristown (N. J.) contributor, John Jardine, in criticising a previous letter anent British peers and baronets, is himself inaccurate. He says: "A knight's title dies with the possessor, (as, also, of course, that of the 'Lord Spiritual.)" The title of a "Lord Spiritual" or Bishop never dies. The see may be suppressed, in which case the title becomes non-existent; but when a Bishop dies or is removed by translation to another see, or otherwise, not only does his successor, by the very fact of his succession, bear the same title as his predecessor, but in the letters patent by which he is appointed his succession is dated as beginning from the day on which the Bishop immediately preceding him vacated the see, either by death or removal—thus showing a continuity of title. CANTAB,

New York, Nov. 5, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

"W. G. C." asks: "Will you, or some of your readers, kindly tell me if your quotation in issue of Sept. 24, 'On the Art of Making Up One's Mind,' from Jerome's 'Second Thoughts of An Idle Fellow,' is not a pretty much verbatim reproduction of a part of the skit entitled 'Behind the Counter,' included in Frances Aymar (or Fanny Aymar) Mathews's volume of one-act plays 'To-night at Eight?' Or is my memory at fault? I think not."

L. T. Schmoyer of this city inquires concerning a periodical entitled "Dinners and Diners," "Dinners and Diners" is a new monthly, which has for its motto "To live well, eat well." The periodical treats of "gourmandising" as a historical art. It is printed in English and German and is nicely illustrated. It is published by the Dinners and Diners Publication Company of this city.

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"This is a romance filled with thrilling events in its descriptions of Russia, Siberia, and the frozen North. . . . This portion of the book will be as entertaining to the young reader as to the older. Mastodon tusks are found, extinct volcanoes discovered, caves fallen into, and all sorts of exciting happenings take place, . . . but it is also filled to the brim with information about the country, its customs and history."—Commercial Tribune, July 3, 1898.

"As a romantic narrative 'Exiled for Lese Majeste' has had its equals if not its superiors in recent literature. . . . But as a mine of valuable information on all sorts of topics this notable work surely has not had its equal since 'The Swiss Family Robinson.'"—New York Times, July 30, 1898.

Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, $1.00.

CURTS & JENNINGS, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Maine, has just issued his New List of Books. It is a charming *bibelot* in itself of some 64 pages, exquisitely printed in red and black, and comprises some 40 titles, ranging in price from 25 cents to $20.00.

Those who have yet to see these editions should favor Mr. Mosher with their names, that this List may be mailed them, postpaid, before the Holiday rush sets in.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Acknowledged the world over as the most expert book finders extant. Please state wants. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, 14-16 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England.

Poems with Tobacco for Theme.

Poets in all ages have sung the praises of women and wine, but only the poets since the age of Elizabeth have had the opportunity to relish a pipe of tobacco, and see in the ascending ringlets of smoke reminders of early loves and youthful hopes. It would be interesting to know what Horace would have thought and said about a cob pipe or a Havana filler. But it was not until 1614 that tobacco began to exert its influence upon the Muse. In that year Dr. William Barclay published a tract setting furth the many virtues of tobacco, in brave opposition to the slanders of King James and others, and wrote a remonstrance beginning:

"Why do you thus abuse this heavenly plant,
The hope of health, the fuel of our life?"

From that time the poet's muse has kept pace with the fight against the use of tobacco, until now, just after the forming of a great Tobacco Trust, we have a collection of poems in praise of the Indian weed, published in book form by Walter Scott & Co. W. G. Hutchison is the compiler of these poems. The poets of the seventeenth century furnish sixteen poems, those of the eighteenth only eleven, while those of the nineteenth furnish more than the writers of both of the other periods.

So far as Mr. Hutchison's book shows, Horace Smith and Thomas Hood were the first English poets to praise tobacco in the form of a cigar. Two stanzas from Smith's ode suffice:

"Warriors! who from the cannon's mouth
blow fire,
Your fame to raise,
Upon its blaze,
Alas! ye do but light your funeral pyre!
Tempting Fate's stroke;
Ye fall, and all your glory ends in smoke.
Safe in my chair from wounds and woe,
My fire and smoke from mine own mouth
I blow.

"Ye booksellers! who deal, like me, in puffs,
The public smokes
You and your hoax,
And turns your empty vapor to rebuffs.
Ye through the nose
Pay for each puff; when mine the same
way flows,
It does not run me into debt;
And thus, the more I fume the less I
fret."

And Hood says:

"The ardent flame of love
My bosom cannot char,
I smoke, but do not burn,
So I have my cigar.

"They tell me Nancy Low
Has married Mr. R.;
The jilt! But I can live,
So I have my cigar."

"Scorn Not the Meerschaum" is the title of a sonnet, the author of which is not stated. It is as follows:

"Scorn not the meerschaum. Housewives,
you have croaked
In ignorance of its charms. Through
this small reed
Did Milton, now and then, consume the
weed;
The poet Tennyson hath oft evoked
The Muse with glowing pipe, and Thackeray joked
And wrote and sang in nicotinian mood;
Hawthorne with this hath cheered his
solitude;
A thousand times this pipe hath Lowell
smoked;
Full oft hath Aldridge, Stoddart, Taylor,
Cranch,
And many more whose verses float about
Puffed the Virginian or Havana leaf;
And when the poet's or the artist's branch
Drops no sustaining fruit, how sweet to
pout
Consolatory whiffs—alas, too brief!"

Only three poems are given in praise of the habit of "snuffing," though at one time it seemed that this practice would be wholly substituted for smoking. In one of these is Southey's rhapsody on "Snuff," in which he says:

"But for thee the use of the nose
Were half unknown—"

The last poem in the collection is an epilogue by the editor:

TO MY PIPE

"To you, my Pipe, the latest verse,
To you, for better or for worse,
My best, most constant, closest friend,
I give requital at the end
Of this small volume all compact
Of fancy, folly, sober fact,
Wherein a-many bards combine
Hosannas to the Herb divine,
Sounding with no uncertain phrase
The diapason of its praise.
Small cause for wonderment, indeed,
That poets thus should sing the weed;
A weed? There never was a flow'r
Of greater worth in Eden bow'r,
For quite unparadised were we
Lacking its genial amity.

"Dear Cloud-compeller, many a fill
Shall be your easy burden still—
With you between his lips alight
A disillusioned anchorite."

It is now in order for some American to compile a volume of the many verses that have appeared in the papers during the past few years in praise of the "deadly cigarette."

B. Quaritch and His Dictionary.

Great is Barnard Quaritch! Mr. Quaritch sells books and makes reputations, and the wonder is that, busied as he must be with a huge commercial enterprise, he has ever found the time to know so much of the tomes he disposes of. Then, for bold publishing ventures, there are few, if any, like him.

"It is my intention," he prints, "to produce 'A Dictionary of English Book Collectors' from the earliest recorded examples up to the present time." Did any one ever take on himself such an onerous task? Never could Mr. Quaritch alone envision "all gentlemen who are in possession of materials and information, especially those who have inherited or collected books, to favor me with their voluntary aid, so that we may produce a creditable record of the men, chiefly English, who have done service in the remote or the immediate past, as the creators or augmentors of libraries, and thus as patrons of learning."

What will be the bulk of this dictionary, when will it be published? That Mr. Quaritch cannot tell. He purposes making it up piecemeal, as the information comes in, and then uniting the many parts. As to Mr. Quaritch's own work, his will be critical, and auctioneers' catalogues from remote periods will be searched for identifications and other details he promises to furnish. Readers who are collectors can appreciate how gigantic is the task. Contributions having been asked for, Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt furnishes his quota, adding to his "A Roll of Book Collectors, (1316-1896)," an interesting preface.

Mr. Carew Hazlitt, commenting on books one never sees, says:

"The writer is fully aware that there are certain repositories among our great and ancient families which have so far remained inviolate, and have not come under the cognizance of the bibliographer and the auctioneer; very few of the nobility or gentry are without some space dedicated to books or manuscripts, or both; but he has gone as far as he could in rendering his list complete."

There have been, however, accidents befalling many of "these high and noble" gentry, the turnings of the wheel of fortune, and old ancestral libraries or book-closets have been dumped into the auction room.

Mr. Carew Hazlitt's catalogue consists of twenty-six pages of closely printed matter. He notes the old collections which are still mainly intact, and they are very few. Glancing over the list of names, many of them are familiar to Americans. It is "an imposing assemblage." The compiler of the catalogue is conscious, too, how difficult is his task. If he in a measure gives us who were the collectors in the past, he writes that there must be numerous libraries, "some of importance, in the course of formation of which the owners are unknown to him."

To-day it would seem to us that the printed book is almost imperishable, and we can hardly conceive "a time when either because a volume was very popular or the reverse the odds were heavy indeed against its existence beyond the immediate generation, even if edition upon edition and thousands of copies had been circulated." If the book passed from hand to hand, it was thumbed out of existence. If it were neglected, it crumbled to dust, or was burned. Who can calculate the percentage of books lost in the past by fire? Mr. Carew Hazlitt's catalogue shows the many libraries of former centuries that went into flame and smoke.

A large portion of those speaking English who inhabit the world will wish Mr. Quaritch success in an enterprise in which there can be no profit, but simply bibliographical glory.

Is there any one in the United States willing to devote his time and his money to such a work as a Dictionary of American Book Collectors on the lines Mr. Quaritch has laid down?

The Religious Books of the Sikhs.

A work of great interest to the students of comparative religion and mythology is the translation of the sacred books of the Sikhs by Mr. M. Macauliffe, a prominent retired member of the Bengal civil service. In the last three numbers of The Asiatic Quarterly Review Mr. Macauliffe has given abstracts of some of the important results of his long labors on this subject. The Sikhs are an important and warlike tribe, dwelling principally in the northern part of India, in the Punjab, and especially in and around Amritsar, which is the centre of their religious and political life. They have always been of great interest to the British Government, both for their importance as soldiers and their good qualities as citizens. Their language is one of the most singular of the many dialects of India, for philologically it is almost unclassifiable. It is a mixture of the other Indian tongues, combined with Arabic, Persian, Turki, and other tongues. Its structure may be called formless; there are no recognized rules of grammar or etymology and no dictionaries, and consequently the student of this language has to overcome unusual difficulties in order to read its Scriptures.

Some years ago Mr. Macauliffe became attracted by the people and their religion, and determined to spend his life in translating and explaining their writings and traditions. Outside of the Sikhs themselves their religion was unknown, and even in the tribe itself the younger generations are rapidly losing their power to understand their sacred books. A partial translation of them had been made into English by Dr. Trumpp, but this had proved very unsatisfactory to the Sikhs, who had declared that it gave misleading ideas of their faith, and rendered it even less intelligible than ever by mistranslating.

Upon determining to devote himself to this subject, Mr. Macauliffe gave up his position as Judge and gave himself over to the instructions of Sikh "gyanis," (priests or spiritual directors.) From them he learned their difficult language and their own methods of interpreting their Scriptures. He succeeded in gaining their confidence to a

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degree that astonished himself, and when, after years of labor, he had completed his translation of the Granth, the Sikh book, he appointed, at his request, a committee to examine and report as to its correctness. After a month and a half's continuous labor, they reported that it was "thoroughly correct and conformable to the religious tenets of the Sikhs."

Mr. Macauliffe has shown by his translations that the faith of the Sikhs is one of the purest monotheistic religions of the world. Baba Nanak, the founder of the religion (fifteenth century A. D.) preached the unity of God, invoking Him as the Eternal, the Omnipotent, the Incomprehensible, and the Self-Existent. He denounced the idolatry and superstition of the Hindus of his time, and taught a lofty system of morality and conduct. He was followed by a succession of "gurus," or teachers, who endeavored to maintain the Sikh religion and to make it what it is to-day—the purest faith of all the East, with the possible exception of the Zoroastrians, or so-called Fire Worshippers.

Mr. Macauliffe is now only waiting for the Government of India to sanction his work, so that he may publish it as soon as possible.

Lubbock on Free Libraries.

Sir J. Lubbock, M. P., recently opened a new branch of the Wandsworth Public Libraries at Melody Road, in a rising suburb close to Allfarthing Lane, London. In declaring the library open, he said that the pioneers of free libraries in London were Wandsworth and Westminster, and these free libraries established in most parts of London now contained 5,000,000 volumes, the annual issue exceeded 30,000,000, and the attendances were over 60,000,000. As to reading, there seemed to be two very common mistakes. The first was most people appeared to think they would get the greatest enjoyment from reading that which they enjoyed most. This was a fallacy. A second error was to suppose that a real reader could be passive, but passive reading was of very little use. They must exercise the reason and imagination, endeavor to call up the scenes depicted and realize the characters described. Thus only could they do justice to a really good book. There were still some who objected to public libraries on account of the expense, but he thought they made a mistake, even from that point of view, for ignorance costs more than education.

As Victor Hugo once well said, he who opened a school closed a prison; and they knew that in London they had happily been able to close several prisons. Their paupers were still too numerous, but they were less than half the number they were formerly in proportion to the population. In fact, their schools and libraries were an investment, not an expense. Only a fraction of the crime of the country arose from irresistible temptation or deliberate wickedness. The great sources were drink and ignorance, and drink was often due to dullness and the craving for excitement. Something, at least, books might do to avert anxieties, diminish suffering, and make them forget their troubles. At any rate, now that that library was open, no one in Wandsworth need ever be dull again. Apart from the enjoyment and advantages which that library would confer, he hoped that some at least of the readers would repay the benefits they received. Take men of science only. Ray was the son of a blacksmith, Watt of a shipwright, Franklin of a tallow chandler, Dalton of a weaver, Fraunhofer of a glazier, Laplace of a farmer, Linnaeus of a poor curate, Faraday of a blacksmith, Lamark of a banker's clerk. George Stephenson was a working collier, Davy an apothecary's assistant, Wheatstone a musical instrument maker, and so he might go on with Galileo, Kepler, Sprengel, Cuvier, and Herschel, all the sons of poor parents. He hoped, therefore, some of the readers would repay the advantages they would receive in that library. He thanked them for the privilege of being associated with a ceremony which would make that a red-letter day in the history of Wandsworth.

The Bibliographical Society.

This well-known London society, which was founded in 1802, numbers quite a large proportion of Americans among its members, many of whom are from our own city. The principal objects of the society are the acquisition of information upon subjects connected with bibliography; the promotion and encouragement of bibliographical studies and researches; the printing and publishing of books connected with or relating to bibliography, and the founding of a library of reference and bibliographical works.

From its inception the society included some American members, the names of Mr. Beverly New, Mr. Theodore De Vinne, Mr. Robert Hoe, and the late Mr. Justin Windsor, as well as two or three of the prominent libraries being found in its first list. Among the English members were most of the British Museum men, Mr. William Morris, Mr. Joseph Pennell, and other well-known names, including the best-known librarians, collectors, and publishers.

In 1894 it was decided to limit the membership in the society to 300. Mr. A. W. Pollard of the British Museum was appointed the London Secretary of the society, and Mr. Ernest Dressell North of New York the American Secretary, the latter of whom soon reported a membership of sixty-two, which number has since been slightly enlarged. There are also fifteen candidate members, with all the privileges of regular members except that of voting.

To take up first the third object of the society's work—the printing and publishing of books connected with bibliographical subjects—the society has issued so far and distributed free of cost to its members six illustrated monographs—"Erhard Ratdolt and His Work at Venice," by Gilbert R. Redgrave; "Caxton's Own Prose," by N. F. Blake; "William Caxton and His Typography," by William Blades; "Wynkyn de Worde and His Successors," by Robert Proctor; "Andrew Wilson, Printer to the University of Edinburgh, 1715-1784," by Alexander Gray; "Notes on Early English Printing," by Alfred W. Pollard; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by William Caxton," by Seymour de Ricci; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Siberch," by Alfred W. Pollard; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Thomas Berthelet," by Robert Steele; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Richard Pynson," by Robert Steele; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Robert Redman," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Thomas Godfray," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Rastell," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Peter Treveris," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Robert Copland," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Byddell," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Mayler," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Gough," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Skot," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Wynkyn de Worde," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Richard Kele," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Richard Bankes," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Richard Fawkes," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Richard Grafton," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Richard Tottell," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Robert Wyer," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Wayland," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Waley," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Kynge," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Herford," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Wolfe," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Thomas Marsh," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Henry Denham," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Thomas Hacket," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Thomas Purfoot," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Thomas Orwin," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Thomas Vautrollier," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Charlewood," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Richard Jones," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Edward White," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Thomas Este," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by William Stansby," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Nicholas Okes," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Augustine Matthews," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Norton," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by John Bill," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Miles Flesher," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Bonham Norton and John Bill," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Robert Barker," by Robert Proctor; "Bibliography of the Works Printed and Published by Bonham

ment with the Cotta firm to publish his reminiscences under the title of "Gedanken und Erinnerungen." The book will come from the Harpers' press bearing the title "Bismarck's Autobiography."

The Prince dictated his recollections to Lothar Bucher, but upon Bucher's death he obtained the assistance of Dr. Chrysander in completing the task. "While," say the Harpers, "the autobiography does not contain many sensational disclosures, on the other hand it gives grave thoughts and recollections of the founder of the great German Empire. It is Bismarck's last legacy to his own people, and to the world in general, and as such it will undoubtedly make the most noteworthy publication in its field during the nineteenth century."

The two volumes (there are to be three or four in all) which are to make their appearance next month comprise thirty-three chapters, which are named as follows:

(1) Bismarck's earliest political activity up to the time of the first Diet. (2) The year 1848. (3) The events of Erfurt, Olmutz, and Dresden. (4) Diplomacy. (5) Crimean War. (6) Sans Souci and Coblenz. (7) On the way between Frankfort and Berlin. (8) Visit to Paris. (9) Travels and Regency. (10) St. Petersburg. (11) The general situation. (12) Review of Prussian policy. (13) Dynasties and Peoples. (14) Cabinet Conflicts. (15) The Alvensleben Convention. (16) The Dantzig Episode. (17) The Frankfort Sovereign Congress. (18) King Ludwig II of Bavaria. (19) Schleswig-Holstein. (20) Nicolsburg, 1866. (21) The North German Confederation. (22) The Ems Dispatch. (23) Versailles. (22) The Kulturkampf. (25) The Breach with the Conservatives. (26) Intrigues. (27) Ministerial Springs. (28) The Berlin Congress. (29) The Triple Alliance. (30) Future Policy of Russia. (31) The Council of State. (32) Emperor William I. (33) The Emperor Frederick.

Apropos of the English translation, it may be mentioned that Lemcke & Buechner, who are the New York agents of the Cotta firm, have made preparations for receiving the autobiography in the original German as soon as published.

Kipling as a Clinical Observer.

From The Philadelphia Medical Journal.

During the last twenty years medicine has been much exploited in fiction. Novelists have disdained the use of mysterious wasting fevers, and of subtle poisons defying detection, because brewed according to an old Italian recipe, as the means of removing superfluous characters, and have gone in for detailed study of specific diseases. To the medical man the result is almost always unsatisfactory. Every reader of The Medical Journal who is wont to relax his mind over current fiction can think of examples where the author, in spite of the most conscientious getting-up of salient features, betrays over and over again his real ignorance of what he is writing about. Either he magnifies the importance of a symptom that is in no way pathognomonic, or, more commonly still, his invalid is only sick in one place; he has his bad heart, his bad lung, or his bad brain, but all the rest of him is in perfect going order. The complaint of course has been read up in a book, but the writer knows nothing of the interdependence of the various organs upon one another, and fails to appreciate that the victim of an organic lesion is damaged in his whole physique, and not only in that region where the initial or special manifestation of damage occurs. Mr. Kipling in more than one of his early stories has fallen into this trap, but in "The Day's Work," which is just published, he has been able to give a remarkable clinical study of opium delirium. The madness of Findlayson, R. E., is a madness of body and mind. The antecedent circumstances are in keeping with the effect produced by the drug, and the rhapsodical dreams, as well as the physical exploits, are all exactly as they should be. Is the story of the "Bridgebuilders" the confession of an opium eater? will be the question on many lips; so we may as well answer it at once in the negative.

The Byron Statue in Aberdeen.

Mention has already been made in these columns of the intention to erect a statue of Lord Byron in Aberdeen. At a recent meeting held in that town, presided over by Lord Provost Mears, Mr. H. F. Morland, rector of the grammar school, announced that he had received many contributions to be devoted to the proposed monument to Lord Byron, and he added that Lord Byron's connection with the grammar school and the City and County of Aberdeen should be commemorated in a lasting manner. On the motion of Mr. Pirie, M. P., seconded by Prof. Hamilton, a large Managing Committee was appointed to invite subscriptions, determine the character and site of the monument, select the artist, and make the fullest arrangements. The committee includes the Duke of Fife, Lord Provost Mearns, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Rosebery, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Bryce, M. P.; Mr. Pirie, M. P.; Mr. Crombie, M. P.; Mr. Stevenson, M. P.; Sir George Reid, Sir James Westland, Principal Cook, Central College, Bangalore; Mr. John Murray, Mr. Morland Simpson, the Presidents and Secretaries of the Byron and Greek Societies, and Mr. J. Johnston, President of the University of Wisconsin.

The Fortnightly of Jamestown.

Among the women's clubs of the State which have accomplished something without antagonizing domestic traditions or bringing upon themselves a martyrdom of unworthy prominence is The Fortnightly of Jamestown. It is composed of ladies who meet at given times during the Winter to pursue the study of some country, its literature, its art, and its social culture. This year, according to an artistic little brochure recently printed for the members, the season of 1898-9 will concern itself with Scotland. This brochure is well worth examination not only because it announces the particulars of the course of study, but because by its binding, text, and letter press it suggests the artistic ideals of the club quite as much as it gives the data of aspirations.

The binding is appropriately of plaid, and on the title page is a quatrain from Scott eulogistic of Caledonia. The dates of the meetings of the club and the subjects to be discussed, chatted about, or lectured on are tastefully interspersed with apt quotations and portraits of well-known historical personages and views of Scottish scenery or famous castles. With the history of Scotland as a base and background, The Fortnightly people study the ballads, "Chevy Chase," and later poems, and learn as well about such seemingly trivial things as the bagpipe, the Highland fling, and penny weddings—in a word, it is Scotch civilization that they study in the many and varied forms in which the Scotch spirit has expressed itself. The character of the subjects laid down for discussion intimates that the she who depends on mere surface knowledge can take no serious part in them. And we repeat what we said a year ago: Long life to The Fortnightly of Jamestown and to its worthy work!

Sir Isaac Newton's House.

An old house, 35 St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, London, the one in which Sir Isaac Newton lived, was lately threatened with demolition, but a better judgment has saved it. The house has other reminiscences attached to it, for at the No. 35 Dr. Burney and his daughter Fanny dwelt. The building, save that the front has been stuccoed, remains in pretty much the same condition as in Newton's time. Once there was some kind of a small observatory on the roof, and it is believed this was bought by some American showman and carried to the United States thirty years ago for the purpose of exhibition. Can any one tell where is now this observatory? Certainly this old house should be preserved.

A New Memorial to Keats.

Shanklin, on the Isle of Wight, is to have a memorial of Keats. It will be erected in the Church of St. Saviour on the Cliff, and the Town Council, which is taking great interest in the matter, proposes to name the promenade on the cliff, which extends to the "Look Out," "Keats's Green." It was recalled by a recent writer on the lover of Fanny Brawne, that the poet left Lawn Bank, Hampstead, to join Rice at Shanklin, in 1819. The cottage he occupied was near the Cliff Green. It no longer exists. It was there that the poet, in conjunction with Charles Armitage Brown, began the tragedy of "Otho the Great." It was there, too, that a start was made with his own "Lamia."

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of the Railroad. By Warman. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Duruy's General History. By Victor Duruy. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen. By Elbert Hubbard. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Heroes of the Reformation: Philip Melanchthon. By James William Richard, D. D. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Rivers of North America. By Israel C. Russell. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

History of the United States. By Julian Hawthorne. 3 vols. 12mo. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Text Book of Algebra. By George Egbert Fisher, M. A., Ph. D., and Isaac J. Schwatt, Ph. D. Philadelphia: Fisher & Schwatt. $1.25.

Child's Story of the Bible. By Mary A. Lathbury. Quarto. Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. $2.

POETRY.

Hiawatha. By H. W. Longfellow. 12mo. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York. $1.

Sporting Rhymes and Pictures. By J. L. C. Booth. Oblong. 18mo. R. H. Russell, New York.

FICTION.

The Magic Nuts. By Mrs. Molesworth. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The Shape of Fear. By Peattie. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Land of Contrasts. By J. T. Muirhead. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolff & Co. $1.50.

Harper's Round Table for 1898. Royal 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Macmillan Company.

JUST READY.

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NOV

1898

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

D. Appleton & Co. published yesterday "Cannon and Camera," by John C. Hemment; "The History of the World," a new volume in the Concise Knowledge Library, and "Bible Stories." Mr. Hemment was on the wreck of the Maine, at Camps Black and Chickamauga, at Tampa, and with Admiral Sampson's squadron. He was at Santiago, was under fire with the regulars, and saw Cervera's fleet destroyed; later he was at Camp Wikoff, and saw the return of the soldiers, and he was thus enabled to round out and complete his remarkable pictorial record of the war as an artist and as a photographer. In "Cannon and Camera," he describes the varied scenes and experiences of the campaign, and states many unvarnished facts. Over 100 pictures are included in the book, which will be an actual pictorial history of the war in Cuba.

A new edition of "The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen, with illustrations by Orson Lowell, will be published Nov. 16 by the Macmillan Company. On the same date will also be presented "Home Life in Colonial Days," by Alice Morse Earle, author of "Customs and Fashions of Old New England," "Costume of Colonial Times," &c. The volume is elaborately illustrated.

This week's number of Literature contains as a supplement page an excellent likeness in half-tone of the late Harold Frederic, the well-known author and for many years the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In speaking of possible posthumous works Literature says: "Mr. Frederic's friends doubt if he has left behind any work really worthy of his remarkable gifts. A man cannot produce a 'great' novel in the 'intervals of journalism.' That Harold Frederic did what he did is astonishing."

Mrs. Isabella M. Witherspoon's new Cuban novel, "Rita de Garthey," has just come from the press of the Regent Publishing Company of Bellport, N. Y. The destruction of the battleship Maine forms the principal feature of the book and gives the impetus which sets the dramatis personæ in motion. Another book by Mrs. Witherspoon, entitled "The Tragedy of Ages," is announced by F. Tennyson Neely. It is said that this is an unusual story that deals with a subject that has never before been touched on in fiction.

The British reviews generally regard the news that John Morley is to write the life of Mr. Gladstone as one of the highly important announcements of the season. In running over the prodigious list of biographies of great men, really great biographies, it is said, can be counted on the fingers of one hand. There is Boswell's "Johnson," Lockhart's "Scott," Stanley's "Arnold," Trevelyan's "Macaulay," and a few others. There is perhaps nobody in the world so capable as Mr. Morley of properly treating the life and career of "the Grand Old Man" unless he be Lord Rosebery, the former Liberal Premier, who for obvious reasons could not undertake the task at this time. Sir Edward Hamilton's monograph, "Gladstone," was published this week in London.

A. J. Bowden of this city has been negotiating, but without success, for the two rare pieces of Thackeray recently discovered in London and offered for sale by Bertram Dobell for £200. It seems that some bidder was ahead of Mr. Bowden. The works, which were printed for private circulation respectively in 1837 and 1839, when Thackeray first settled down to serious literary labor in London, are entitled "King Glumpus, an Interlude in One Act," and "The Exquisites, a Farce in Two Acts," and were probably written for the amateur theatrical stage of personal friends. Besides the copies in the British Museum, there are known to be in existence only three copies of "King Glumpus" and one of "The Exquisites."

There are several popular novelists whose dramas are now running or are soon to be produced in London theatres. Anthony Hope has two comedies said to be drawing well. Mr. Barrie's problem play called "Two Kinds of Women," is to be given at the St. James's before long. Dr. Conan Doyle is spoken of as the next author at the Haymarket.

Pierre Loti's "Impressions," which will shortly be presented in translation through Messrs. Constable in London, will contain an introduction by Henry James.

It has before been remarked in this column that the Fall list of French books contained few attractive titles and very few notable names. Importations from Paris by the booksellers here confirm the truth of this statement. Brentano's monthly list of Parisian publications, usually so elaborate, is very meagre. Still a few readable and picturesque books have been picked up by Brentano's in Paris. They are Louis Gallet's "Adventures de Cyrano de Bergerac," John Grand-Carteret's "Le Voiture de Demain. Histoire de l'Automobilisme, avec 250 Figures;" two romances by Gyp, "Journal d'un Grinchu" and "Lune de Miel"; Stanislas Lami's "Dectionnaire des Sculpteurs de L'Ecole Française du Moyen Age et Régne de Louis XIV," and J. Michelet's "Les Femmes de la Revolution," a study by Jules Claretie.

"The Devil's Tea Table, and Other Poems," by Lu B. Coke, is announced for publication by the author, who resides in this city.

When the Latin ode which his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. is preparing on the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria shall have been presented to Emperor Francis Joseph by the Papal Nuncio in Vienna, it will undoubtedly be published to the world. It is expected that Andrew Lang, who has before Englished the Leonine numbers, will undertake a translation of the ode.

The Rev. Louis Albert Banks has just published, through the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland, an appropriate and timely volume, entitled "Immortal Songs of Camp and Field," which includes the story of their inspiration, together with striking anecdotes connected with their history. This volume is published uniform with "Immortal Hymns and Their Story," by the same author.

The November Puritan contains the opening installment of a new story by Clark Russell, entitled "Rose Island." The tale

The Lothrop Publishing Company has decided to sell all the original drawings of the pictures printed in Wide Awake, the magazine formerly published by D. Lothrop & Co. and edited by Mrs. Charles Stuart Pratt. The pictures will be arranged for their exhibition in Boston by Mr. Charles Stuart Pratt, who was art editor of the magazine. They include water-color designs for the covers of the magazine and its bound volumes, and some thousands of black and white pictures of various sizes, and their original cost was more than a hundred thousand dollars.

The Pocket Magazine will appear in double number for Christmas and will present many new features. A large edition of the October number was exhausted while hardly off the press, hence a larger edition of the November one has been printed, while it is intended to make the Christmas edition so large as to satisfy all demands. Among the features in this number will be a new story by Gertrude Atherton, entitled "Sylvia's Last Story." Marie Correlli also has one entitled "The Song of Miriam." Among the writers whose work makes up the number are Maurice Jokai, John Strange Winter, Helen E. Batwell, Miss Bradden, Abbot Frederic, and "Q."

M. Imlay Taylor's new story is called "A Yankee Volunteer"; it will be published before long by A. C. McClurg & Co.; it will be longer and more ambitious than the author's former tales—"On the Red Staircase" and "An Imperial Lover"—and the author is said to have taken every pains to present a truthful historical setting for his characters. The hero is a young volunteer Captain in the Colonial Army; he takes part in the fight at Bunker Hill, in the siege of Boston, in the skirmishes around New York; the tale is told of how Capt. John Allen finally won his Tory sweetheart and converted her into a true patriot and "rebel."

The Globe Review will bring out in book form in time for the holiday season "Songs of the Soul," being 100 sonnets of love and life, by William Henry Thorn. Mr. Thorn's "Quintets and Other Verses," recently passed into its second edition, and the Fall orders indicate a third one before long.

William Le Queux's "Whose Findeth a Wife" is announced for early publication by Rand, McNally & Co.

"The Cuban Spy," a patriotic play of the times, by Frank Dumont, has just been presented by the Penn Publishing Company. It is in four acts, and its dramatis personæ comprise seven male actors and three female. The character of the spy is represented by a young woman, and her part is said to be replete with stirring speeches, deceptive disguises, and strong situations. Other plays announced by the same company are "A Family Affair," by Charles Townsend; "A Loyal Friend," by the same author; "In the Toils," by John T. McIntyre, and a comedy called "A Gilded Brick," by Willard Holcomb.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven's "A Sweet Doll," published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., has gone into its fifth thousand. The fifteenth thousand mark has been reached by George Adee's "Artie: A Story of the Streets and of the Town."

Robert P. Porter, who recently visited Cuba in an official capacity, is preparing a work, to be called "Industrial Cuba," which will be published as soon as possible by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a study of the present commercial and industrial conditions of the island, with suggestions as to the opportunities presented for American capital, enterprise, and labor. The book will consider such subjects as occupations, conditions of life, cities and towns, agriculture, mining, and other industries. In connection with his service as special Commissioner of the United States to Cuba and Puerto Rico Mr. Porter has had exceptional facilities for collecting trustworthy information on the subject matters considered in his work. Mr. Porter's book will also contain his report on the reconstruction of the tariff, which he is preparing for the Government. Mr. Waring's plans, with map, showing the best places where troops can be stationed in order to enjoy immunity from the exigencies of the climate, will also be incorporated.

The December Scribner, besides Joseph Chamberlain's article on "America and Colonial Expansion," already mentioned in these columns, will have a graphic description of certain memorable days of the Santiago campaign by Richard Harding Davis, entitled "In the Rifle Pits"; "The Taking of Manila" will be described by Capt. T. Bentley Mott, United States Army, Gen. Merritt's aide de camp, whose part in the affair has been highly praised by Gen. Greene in his official report. A colored feature of the number will be some notable illustrations by Maxfield Parrish, as decorations for F. J. Simpson's version of the first part of Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have nearly ready a new book by Geoge Manville Fenn, called "Drawn Swords," in horse and artillery. Also "The Book of Dogs," a companion to the "Book of Cats."

Among the Fall announcements of George Routledge & Sons are "Nothing but Nonsense," by Mary Kernahan; "Twentieth Century Magic," being a book on parlor tricks, mechanical, chemical, and electrical, and on the construction of modern magical apparatus, by Neil Monroe Hopkins. A new and revised edition is announced of Routledge's Series of Histories in words of one syllable. These books include the history of all modern countries and some ancient ones by well-known authors, and are copiously illustrated and particularly fashioned for juvenile readers, or for foreigners who are learning the English language. "The Travelers, and Other Stories," written and pictured by Mrs. Arthur Gaskin, and "A Small, Small Child," by E. Livingston Prescott, have just been published.

A new edition of "An American Cruiser in the East," by Fleet Engineer Ford of Admiral Dewey's squadron, is now in press at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s. The new edition will contain a complete description, with map, of the battles of Cavite and Manila, also additional facts and interesting data relating to the Philippines. Owing to the many

George Kennan, the well-known American traveler, lecturer, and war correspondent, who tells "Story of the War" has interested readers of Outlook, is now recuperating from an attack of fever which prostrated him at Santiago. He will at once begin a thorough study of the people and conditions of Cuba, with the idea of giving the readers of Outlook exact information and picturesque descriptions of the island.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. have in press "The Story of Religions," by the Rev. H. D. Price; "With Ski and Sledge Over Arctic Glaciers," by Sir Martin Conway; "Mad Humanity, Its forms, Apparent and Obscure," by L. Forbes Winslow; "Spinifex and Sand," a narrative of five years' pioneering and exploration in Western Australia, by David W. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie, it will be recalled, was one of the exposers of the late London sensation, "Louis de Rougemont."

A very handsome edition of J. M. Barrie's masterpiece "The Little Minister," to be known as the Maude Adams edition, will shortly be presented by R. H. Russell. The volume will be exquisitely illustrated with over thirty full-page wash drawings by C. Allen Gilbert, and photographs taken especially for the purpose. The cover will be white vellum, stamped with an appropriate design in gold, with a miniature portrait of Miss Adams, who has made famous the story in play form.

The new book on Pompeii which is now almost ready for presentation by The Macmillan Company is entitled "Pompeii, Its Life and Art." The author is Auguste Mau. He has devided his work into five parts, which deal respectively with public places and buildings, the houses, trades and occupations, the tombs, and art culture of the Pompeians.

Miss Gertrude Hall's translation of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, is now in its thirteenth thousand. There has been some talk in the French press that M. Rostand had made contemptuous references to the American Nation. He has lately declared that he neither entertained nor expressed any such sentiment. Nobody in Paris believed eight months ago that "Cyrano" could possibly have success in this country, and for that reason M. Rostand did not think it worth while to protect his rights here, and it was through his sheer modesty that some people undertook to protect them for him in a way. Every copy of Miss Hall's translation that is sold pays him a royalty, and the success of Mr. Mansfield's production is netting M. Rostand something like $100 a day.

D. Appleton & Co.'s Young Heroes of Our Navy Series has an important addition in "The Hero of Erie," the story of Oliver Hazard Perry, by James Barnes.

Edgar R. Hoadley has in press at F. Tennyson Neely's a new novel founded on the late war. In it are various descriptions of chivalrous actions and heroic deeds on sea and in the field, which ought to be reality if they are not. The book is entitled "His Baptism of War Among Cuban Insurgents and Spaniards."

John Lane, at the Bodley Head, publishes this week "A Celibate's Wife," by Herbert Flowerden; "The Martyr's Bible," by George Fifth; "Modern Instances," by Ella d'Arcy; "The Sporting Adventures of Mr. Poppie," by J. H. Jalland of London Punch; "Professor Hibronius," a novel translated from the Swedish of Mellarme Skram by Alice Stronach and G. B. Jacobi; "The Duke of Lindon," by J. F. Charles; "Godfrida, a Play," by John Davidson; "We Women and Our Authors," translated from the German of Laura M. Hansson by Hermoine Ramsden, and "A Deliverance," by Allan Monkhouse.

Robert T. Hill's book, "Cuba and Porto Rico, with the Other Islands of the West Indies," will be issued by The Century Company Nov. 19. Mr. Hill is a well-known member of the United States Geological Survey, and has been connected with the Smithsonian Institution. His book will describe, as was stated some time ago, the topography, climate, products, people, social conditions, and business probabilities of the islands. The same publishers will also issue on the 19th a new edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," with illustrations by the brothers Rhead, "University Problems," by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University; "Out of Mulberry Street," by Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Live," and a new volume of verse, "In Palestine, and Other Poems," by Richard Watson Gilder.

The Christmas number of The Pall Mall Magazine will contain articles in literature by I. Zangwill, S. R. Crockett, Fred Wedmore, Edgar Jephson, W. M. Rossetti, C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, H. B. Marriott Watson, Lady Ramsay, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Miss E. Nesbit, and the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Among the artists whose pictures will appear will be E. Granville Manton, A. S. Hartrick, Sydney Cowell, L. Raven Hill, Frank Craig, A. H. Buckland, Edgar Wilson, and the late Charles Meryon. Mr. Zangwill's tale will be called "They That Walk in Darkness," and the color for it will be drawn from the Ghetto. Incidentally it deals with Roman Catholicism and Papal ceremony. Mr. Hyne writes a grim tale of West Africa, entitled "The Bait," and exposes one of the not overscrupulous excuses for colonial expansion. Mr. Jephson relates a thrilling Indian tale, entitled "A Duel with Snakes," and there is a clever monologue by Miss Phoebe Hart, entitled "A Peculiar Attack." "An American Toe Dancer" is a story in a new vein by a new writer.

A week from to-day a volume of the early work of Aubrey Beardsley, with over a hundred illustrations, will come from the press of John Lane, at the Bodley Head. There will also be published Ben Jonson's "Volpone," illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley, "A Hundred Fables of Aesop," with an introductory note by Kenneth Grahame, and 100 full-page illustrations by F. J. Billinghurst; and Walter Crane's picture book, including "Red Riding Hood," "The Forty Thieves," and "Jack and the Beanstalk."

Sheppard Stevens's new novel, "I Am the King," being the account of some happen-

Mary Gertrude Fendall's new story is named from an incident in the Holy Land when Richard of England and Godfrey de Bouillon were to be knighted by the Count of Jerusalem. Godfrey proclaimed himself the King and allowed his master to escape. The same firm also presents "The Story of Gösta Berling," translated from the Swedish of Selma Lagerlöf, by Pauline Bancroft Flach. The saga-like treatment, and almost lyric mood of the tale, render its form in keeping with the career of the central figure, who is a priest deposed for drunkenness, who is brilliant, changeful, and heroic, and at last triumphant in his choice of a simple life.

"Pan and the Young Shepherd," by Maurice Hewlett, the author of "The Forest Lovers," will be published next week by John Lane. It is a pastoral drama in two acts, and, like the "Forest Lovers," is bathed in a woodland atmosphere and vitalized with the passion of love and youth. Its relation to time and space is even more unbounded and remote from modern life and conditions than that of his novel. The first scene shows us Neanias, with the longing of youth, seeking to explore the world beyond the sheepfold in the valley, which had hitherto hemmed him in, save for a chance occasion two Summers afore, when he "got up the mountain edge, and from the top saw the world stretched out—corn lands, and forest, the river winding among the meadow flats, and right off like a hem of the sky, the moving sea, with snatches of foam and large ships reaching forward outbound." While his grandfather sleeps, he makes his escape. "World, world, I am coming!" he shouts. In the second scene, Aglae is introduced. Neanias at once becomes enamored of this "lady with a white face," and ultimately marries her, not without, however, enduring the vengeance of Pan, whose wiles she had escaped.

The London Academy remarks, after having attempted to analyze the respective merits of the six new editions of Jane Austen's novels that it finds on its literary table, "the new editions of Jane Austen's novels are being absurdly overdone. When all is said Jane Austen appeals now as in the past to a select class of readers. There cannot possibly be room in the market for six editions of her works at one time. Yet six, if not seven or eight, are now in circulation. We have nothing to say against any one of these. We merely remark that there are too many."

An important book by James Field Spalding entitled "The World's Unrest and Its Remedy," has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. This book takes for granted a condition of widespread unrest in the modern world. It claims that the religion of Jesus Christ is the sure remedy for this unrest, and that the living manifestation of Christ's religion is the Catholic Church. Then in a series of clearly written chapters an explanation of further principal points of Catholic doctrine is presented. The acceptance of this religion, the author maintains, would accomplish the veritable "return to Christ" which is increasingly felt to be the need of our time. The book is dedicated to His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons. A carefully prepared index adds much to the value of the work. Mr. Spalding was formerly rector of the Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Mass., but went over to the Roman Church a few years ago.

Century War Pictures.

If the idea of making the show windows of vacated stores beautiful and attractive be carried out in elaborate ways, the followers of this custom have a very fascinating model to rival. The Century Company has taken possession of the eleven show windows at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and there display a striking collection of books, pictures, manuscripts, and mementos of the Spanish-American war, together with many pieces of literary and artistic work which deal with other themes.

One of the Fifth Avenue windows is given up to new books issued by The Century Company and some of the original drawings and paintings which are used to illustrate them—Dr. Weir Mitchell's "François," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans," and others. The next window is given over to material suggestive of the war articles that will appear during the coming season in The Century Magazine. Here are Cecilia Beaux's portraits from life of Admiral Sampson and Lieut. Hobson, and the originals of other pictures which will shortly appear in the magazine. Here, too, are the flag and pennant of the Captain's gig of the Maine, loaned by Capt. Sigsbee, and the original pages of Lieut. Hobson's manuscript account of the sinking of the Merrimac. Hobson was evidently very eager to get his story on paper; he apparently utilized everything that came in his way from coarse Cuban packing paper to Admiral Cervera's own private stationery. In the same window are shown a couple of interesting signboards from Puerto Rico and Grasset's magazine cover design, "Alexander the Great." There are also the first French and first English editions of "Poor Richard's Almanack," together with a fac simile of the original American edition, which The Century Company has just published. And there are some manuscript letters from Tennyson, Longfellow, and Whittier.

The nine windows extending along Twenty-sixth Street are artistically arranged with originals of the pictures used in The Civil War Series and in Sloane's "Napoleon Bonaparte." There is a bronze death mask of Lincoln, and autograph letters of Grant, McClellan, Moseby, et al., and the manuscript of "We Are Coming, Father Abraham!" Another window contains a fine display of Timothy Cole's engravings from the old masters surrounding Wyatt Eaton's oil portrait of the engraver, and there is also material identified with children's books and with the great Century Dictionary. The latter gives an interesting idea of how lexicographers do their work. As attractive as the exhibition is, we understand that its features will be often changed during the coming two months.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE | COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY | WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness; warmer; fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,239. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

FOREIGN.—It has become known that Emperor William desired to utilize his trip to the Holy Land to reunite German Protestantism and to become the head of the State Church, but that his scheme was opposed by the other reigning Princes of the empire. While the Sultan was returning to his palace after bidding farewell to the German Emperor and Empress a man in the crowd caused a momentary panic by throwing a baby into the ruler's carriage. A vicar in England the other day armed his choir with knuckledusters to suppress threatened interference with the service by anti-ritualists. Princess Henry of Prussia has started to join her husband in China. M. Boursy, a Magistrate, was shot at and wounded by a woman as he was leaving the Paris Law Courts yesterday. Mme. Loyson, the American wife of Father Hyacinthe, has started a crusade to reform the harems in Algeria. M. Patenotre, French Ambassador to Madrid, has been transferred to Constantinople. The Pope has written another Latin poem, entitled "Song of the Century." The Government of Norway has negotiated a loan of 20,000,000 crowns for military purposes.—Pages 7 and 10.

Page 1.

Governor-elect Roosevelt was entertained last night at dinner by his fellow-members of the Republican Club.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, expressed the idea that the relations between his country and Great Britain are not strained, as reported. Russia also feels friendship for this country, he said.

The Federal Government has decided that it has no right to interfere in the matter of the recent South Carolina riots. Conditions are reported quiet at the centres of disturbance.

Commander Craven of the wrecking tug Potomac has been ordered to take possession of the Maria Teresa and to drive off the people who are looting the stranded ship.

The tugboat Plymouth sank in a Brooklyn dock yesterday morning, and two men on board were drowned. The vessel was soon raised and found to be uninjured. The sea cock was closed and the cause of the sinking is a mystery.

Two special meetings of the Cabinet were held in Washington yesterday to consider the peace negotiations. It was decided to instruct our Commissioners that the right to consider the disposition of the Philippines is not to be further argued, and that the manner of giving over the islands is alone to be discussed.

Page 2.

Governor-elect Roosevelt conferred yesterday with Messrs. Choate, Root, and Low, and afterward with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell.

Richard Croker left the city yesterday, refusing to tell his destination. It is generally believed he has gone to Hot Springs, Va.

Page 3.

President McKinley and his Cabinet have decided to attend the Atlanta Peace Jubilee celebration on Dec. 14 and 15.

A notable gathering of eminent men, graduates of Göttingen University, Germany, dined last night at the Metropolitan Club.

The Rev. George Allen of Milton, N. Y., attempted to kill himself with a revolver while at the home of a relative, in Cold Spring, this State.

The differences between the Chicago-Virden Coal Company and its employes have been adjusted, and the troops have been withdrawn from Virden.

Two young men living in East Thirty-eighth Street, who have been quarreling for a month over the affections of a young woman, were the actors in a tragedy last night, one of them being shot and killed while the girl looked on.

Page 4.

Princeton won the football game yesterday, defeating Yale after a hard fight by a score of 6 to 0.

Page 6.

A colored preacher of Kansas has announced that he will start a settlement of his people in Cuba, and call it Topeka.

The Orden Publico of Havana was disbanded Friday after part payment of arrears. Havana is now said to be tranquil.

The War Investigating Commission will possibly consume two weeks' time in hearing Dr. Huidekoper and other witnesses before coming to New York.

Admiral Schley yesterday presented his official Puerto Rico report to the Administration. It is said he has been promised the command of a fine European Squadron.

Page 7.

Virginia Dreher, once a member of Daly's company, died Friday in Phoenix, Arizona.

The Earl of Minto, the new Governor General of Canada, arrived in Quebec yesterday, and was sworn in. His predecessor, Lord Aberdeen, sailed for England last night.

Page 8.

Clara Fisher Maeder, once one of the most popular of actresses, died yesterday at Metuchen, N. J., aged eighty-seven.

Complaints made that water mains in the Bronx were clogged and the water fishy, led to its being found that the pipes were alive with eels.

The alleged inquisitorial methods of Barge Office employes may be investigated. A case in point yesterday was that of a young wife who was led to write an incriminating note.

Page 9.

An official and successful trial of the Holland submarine boat was made yesterday in Prince's Bay.

Dr. W. Seward Webb entertained the officers of the Third United States Cavalry and others at Shelburne Farms, in Vermont.

A plan is on foot by a Massachusetts syndicate to bring all the street-car lines in Southeastern Massachusetts under one management.

John Hyslop, the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club and one of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Mohegan, arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Umbria.

Page 11.

John Alexander, the artist, arrived yesterday on the St. Louis. He comes to paint portraits here and in Pittsburg and to exhibit several recent works.

Three hundred and fifty members of the Thomas Hunter Association, composed of former pupils of Grammar School No. 35, dined at Sherry's last night.

Page 12.

Justin Huntly McCarthy arrived from England yesterday for a lecture tour of this country.

At the monthly meeting yesterday of the Schoolmasters' Association Dr. William C. Collar made an address on "Optional Studies Before College."

At the semi-annual meeting yesterday of the Comparative Literature Society, the programme for the Winter's work was announced. Thomas Wentworth Higginson delivered an address on "America in Comparative Literature."

Page 13.

Matthew Meggenhoesser, a patient at the Post-Graduate Hospital, jumped from a third-story window on Friday night and died soon afterward. He had been suffering from cancer of the throat.

A man, supposed to be Michael Clarke, a member of the Eighth Regiment, shot himself in the abdomen yesterday at Second Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Page 14.

Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment has forwarded to Gov. Black his resignation as Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard.

A gift of 560 volumes of books for the blind, printed in the Moon type, has been received by the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind.

Miss Isabella Park of 331 West Nineteenth Street was run over and instantly killed by a grocery wagon at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street yesterday morning.

Aylmer Maude will speak at the Social Reform Club Tuesday evening in behalf of the Dourhobotsi, the persecuted Russian sect in whose fortunes Count Tolstöi has interested himself.

Judge William M. K. Olcott of the City Court said yesterday that he was a candidate for the position on the bench of the Court of General Sessions, which will be made vacant by the elevation of Judge Fitzgerald to the Supreme Court.

Page 17.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, returned from France yesterday. He has obtained more floor space for this country at the exposition, and has secured a site for a National building on the banks of the Seine.

The announcement of the marriage of Mrs. Mary Valentine Bissell to Joseph Louis Fornachon was verified yesterday by Justice of the Peace Weed, in Jersey City, who said he did not know, when he performed the ceremony, that the woman's divorce decree had not been signed.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, comments on Lord Salisbury's Mansion House speech in the light of the Premier's personality, which invites no confidant except A. J. Balfour. Mr. Norman, after considering the serious commotion the address caused on the Continent, reaffirms his conviction that Lord Salisbury intended to intimate that a cordial feeling and perhaps something more existed between the Washington Government and his own. Paris is just now a rumbling volcano, while the people await the imminent proclamation of the innocence of Dreyfus. It is said that Russia has told France plainly that the Czar's Government was displeased with the constant changes of Ministry in France, and that, after the Fashoda incident, Russia would seek the first opportunity for joining France in some common question against England. The Kaiser's Spanish trip is regarded as suggestive, its scope and end being fashioned in accord with European sentiment. Mr. Norman predicts that if the United States follow the English system of "open door" in their new colonies, these colonies in time will grow as peaceful and wealthy as the British colonies; if, on the other hand, the French system of protection prevail, then the American colonies will have before them the fate of French colonies. Lord Beresford told Mr. Norman before setting out on his Chinese mission that he considered himself as representing American interests quite as much as British. He had authority to offer China many things which would promote her status in the East. Mr. Healy has broken forth again with a revival of the Irish question, most to be deplored by every friend of Ireland. Mr. Norman closes his letter with some important dramatic and literary news.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 16.
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New Corporations.—Page 8.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 17.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Society.—Page 16.

NORWAY IS ARMING.

Loan of 20,000,000 Crowns for Military Purposes Negotiated.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 12.—The Government has negotiated a loan of 20,000,000 crowns for military purposes.

RACE RIOTS ARE ENDED.

The Federal Government Decides that It Has No Legal Right to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Except in the unlooked-for event of a recurrence of the race rioting in the Carolinas, it is altogether improbable that the Government will interfere by force or otherwise. The Attorney General had another conference with the President this morning in regard to the matter, and the conclusion was promptly reached that as the demonstrations were not directed against the Collector of Customs in the performance of his duties as such, the Government had no authority under the Constitution or laws to exercise its Federal authority.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Nov. 12.—Advices from Phoenix City report everything quiet there to-day. It has been decided not to take the Tolberts back there, and consequently no further trouble is anticipated. The inquest over the dead negroes will be held to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Wilmington is rapidly settling down to its normal quietude. The Mayor this morning sent negro messengers through the woods adjacent to the city to urge hundreds of their race who are in hiding to return to the city and assure them that they can come back to the city with perfect safety. Many of them—men, women, and children—are reported in a starving condition.

The Coroner's jury held an inquest this morning over one of the negroes killed in the riot. The verdict was that the negro came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. This verdict will apply to all those killed. The Board of Aldermen elected a new police force of 100 men this morning. The men will serve for thirty days or longer, at the discretion of the Mayor and Chief of Police.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—A negro giving the name of George W. Brown, who arrived here to-day from Wilmington, N. C., via New Berne and Elizabeth City, was attacked and badly beaten in the Post Office this afternoon by several young men, who, it is said, took him to be Manly, the negro editor, who was driven out of Wilmington Thursday. A special officer went to the negro's rescue, and he was carried to Police Headquarters for safekeeping. He claims that his home is here, and will be sent there to-night. It was stated to-day that Manly was in Norfolk, but the Police Department made an investigation and found this to be untrue. He is said to be in Asbury Park, N. J.

TO SAVE THE MARIA TERESA.

Commander Craven of the Wrecking Tug Potomac Reports Upon the Looting of the Ship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The official report to the Navy Department of the finding of the Maria Teresa was continued in the following cablegram received from Commander Craven of the wrecking tug Potomac, which had been ordered to Cat Island from Santiago:

"Nassau, Nov. 12.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Potomac arrived. Maria Teresa near Bird Point, Cat Island, one mile off shore in two fathoms of water. Tide rising and falling inside. Temporary deck broken up; movable articles removed by natives. Vulcan not seen. Natives at work since Saturday."

The Potomac was ordered at once back to Cat Island with instructions to Commander Craven to take possession of the Teresa and drive off the wreckers who are looting the ship. He replied by cable that he would leave immediately and would arrive at the wreck in the morning.

The fact that the Teresa, a vessel drawing in trim 23 feet of water, and waterlogged as she was when abandoned, probably drawing nearly 30 feet, should have been driven in 13 feet of water, is regarded by naval officials as evidence of the great strength of the storm which caused her crew to leave her.

NASSAU, New Providence, Nov. 12.—The tug Potomac, from Santiago de Cuba, which has been visiting the stranded cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa off Cat Island, has arrived here in order to obtain a permit to work on the ship. She will return to Cat Island immediately.

Italian Bark in Distress.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 12.—The Italian bark Razeto, from Malaga, arrived here to-day in distress. She was in the same storm in which the Maria Teresa was abandoned. The bark is partly dismasted, and is leaking at the rate of three inches an hour. She had very bad weather for seven days, and is slightly strained.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Augusta, Ga.

On and after November 14th, leave New York daily at 4:20 P. M., via Pennsylvania and Southern Railway. Dining car service meals between New York and Charlotte. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

OUR FINAL WORD TO SPAIN

Right to Consider the Disposition of the Philippines Will Not Be Further Debated.

DECISION OF OUR GOVERNMENT

Instructions to the Peace Commissioners Drafted at a Special Cabinet Meeting—Manner of Giving Over the Islands Only to be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Two special meetings of the Cabinet were held to-day, one in the morning and the other to-night, to discuss the peace negotiations.

At the morning session a cablegram from our Commissioners in Paris was considered. It announced that the Spanish Commissioners had asked until a day next week in which to make answer to the note recently submitted to them.

To-night instructions, understood to be of a positive character, were drafted for dispatch to the American Commissioners. The latter are told to admit of no further discussion as to the right to consider the disposition of the islands, and that on that point the instructions already sent must stand, the only matters for discussion from the American view being the manner of giving over the islands.

The attitude of the insurgents in the Philippines has given the Administration considerable uneasiness, for it is feared that if these insurgents are allowed to continue their hostile activity there may be protests which we shall be compelled to regard.

The difficulty in the situation is that the insurgents are operating at points outside the island of Luzon, where the United States has never been in actual possession, and where it would be difficult to place troops to maintain the status quo. Nevertheless it is believed to be incumbent upon our Government to do something in this direction, and the military and naval authorities at Manila will be so advised.

The situation in the Carolines was only referred to incidentally at the Cabinet meeting, the Attorney General making the statement that no evidence had yet reached him which would warrant the Federal Government in interfering.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—It is now believed that the next meeting of the Peace Commissions may be postponed until Tuesday next, though no definite decision has been arrived at on the subject.

The Spanish Commissioners are still busily engaged in the preparation of the documents which they will submit at the next session of the commissions, and it is understood that their presentation will cover matters which render their careful preparation unusually important.

Some of the original papers and transcripts necessary for the next presentation of Spain's case will probably not arrive here until too late on Monday to permit of a meeting that day, which, of course, would necessitate the postponement of the next meeting of the commissions until Tuesday.

THE SPANISH CONTENTION.

Full Text of Duke Almodovar de Rio's Note of Aug. 7 and Secretary Day's Reply.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Spain has held and may still insist that she effectually reserved her Philippine sovereignty from discussion or disturbance by the United States in a note from Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Judge Day, the then United States Secretary of State, dated from Madrid on Aug. 7.

It is by this message that Spain presumably accepted the terms of peace which, at Spain's request, had been set forth by President McKinley through Secretary Day, under date of July 30. And it is by this message of Duke Almodovar de Rio, and by the response of Secretary Day, that Spain seeks to prove to the United States Peace Commission and to the tribunal of nations, that Spain's sovereignty over the Philippine Islands was reserved from any discussion here and without protest by the United States. While the vital parts of both of these historic papers were fully treated in these dispatches on the day of the last joint session, these communications are here set forth in full and chronological sequence.

The following is the note of Duke Almodovar de Rio, dated Aug. 7:

Mr. Secretary of State: The French Ambassador at Washington, whose good offices have enabled the Spanish Government to address a message to the President of the United States, has forwarded by cable your Excellency's reply to this document.

In examining the arguments used as a preamble to the specification of the terms upon which peace may be restored between Spain and the United States, it behooves the Spanish Government to deduct from the order of events that the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States had no other purpose than to decline the acceptance of an ultimatum, which Spain could only consider as an attempt against her rightful sovereignty over Cuba.

Spain did not declare war; she met it because it was the only means of defending her rights in the Greater Antilles. Thus did the Queen and the United States see fit to transform and enlarge the purely local question of Cuba.

From this fact your Excellency draws the conclusion that the question at stake is no longer only the one which relates to the territory of Cuba, but also that the losses of American lives and fortunes incident to the war should in some manner be compensated.

As to the first condition relating to the future of Cuba, the two Governments reach similar conclusions in regard to the natural inability of its people to establish an independent government, be it by reason of inadequate development, as we believe, or on account of the present distracted and prostrate condition of the islands as your Excellency states, the fact remains that Cuba needs guidance.

The American people are willing to assume the responsibility of giving this guidance by substituting themselves for the Spanish nation, whose right to keep the island is indisputable. To this intimation we have nothing to oppose. The necessity of withdrawing from the territory of Cuba being imperative, the nation assuming Spain's place must, as long as this territory shall not have fully reached the conditions required to take rank among other sovereign powers, provide for rules which will insure order and protect against all risks the Spanish residents as well as the Cuban natives still loyal to the mother country.

In the name of the nation the Spanish Government hereby relinquishes all claim, sovereignty over, or title to Cuba, and engages to the irremediable evacuation of the same, subject to the approval of the Cortes—a reserve which we likewise make with regard to the other proffered terms—just as these terms will have to be ultimately approved by the Senate of the United States.

The United States require as an indemnity for or equivalent to the sacrifices they have borne during this short war the cession of Puerto Rico and other islands now under the sovereignty of Spain in the West Indies, and also the cession of islands in the Ladrones to be selected by the Federal Government.

This demand strips us of the very last memory of the glorious task and expels us at once from the prosperous island of Puerto Rico and from the Western Hemisphere, which became peopled and civilized through the proud deeds of our ancestors. It might perhaps have been possible to compensate by some other cession for the injuries sustained by the United States. However, the inflexibility of the duties obliges us to cede, and we shall cede, the island of Puerto Rico and other islands belonging to the Crown of Spain in the West Indies, together with one of the islands of the Archipelago of the Ladrones, to be selected by the American Government.

The terms relating to the Philippines seem to our understanding quite indefinite. On the one hand, the ground on which the United States believe themselves entitled to occupy the Bay, Harbor, and City of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace cannot be that of conquest, since, in spite of the blockade maintained on sea by the American fleet, and in spite of the siege established on land by a native, supported and provided for by an American Admiral, Manila still holds its own, and the Spanish standard still waves over the city. On the other hand, the whole archipelago of the Philippines is in the power and under the sovereignty of Spain.

Therefore the Government of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of Manila should constitute a guarantee. It is asserted that the treaty of peace shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines, but as the intentions of the Federal Government by regression remain veiled the Spanish Government must therefore declare that, while accepting the third condition it does not a priori renounce the sovereignty of Spain over the archipelago, leaving it to the negotiators to agree as to such reforms as the conditions of these possessions and the level of the culture of their natives may render desirable. The Government of her Majesty accepts the third condition with the abovementioned declarations.

Such are the statements and observations which the Spanish Government has the honor to submit in reply to your Excellency's communication. It accepts the proffered terms, subject to the approval of the Cortes of the Kingdom as required by its Constitutional duty.

The agreement between the two Governments implies the irremediable suspension of hostilities, and the designation of Commissioners for the purpose of settling the details of a treaty of peace and of signing it under the terms above indicated.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Excellency assurances of my highest consideration.

Following is Secretary Day's response, through M. Cambon under date of Aug. 10, and which Spain declares embodied acquiescence to her reservation of Philippine sovereignty from discussion in the peace conference:

Your Excellency: Although it is your understanding that the note of the Duke of Almodovar, which you left with the President on yesterday afternoon, is intended to convey an acceptance by the Spanish Government of the terms set forth in my note of the 30th ultimo as a basis upon which the President would appoint Commissioners to negotiate and conclude with Commissioners on the part of Spain a treaty of peace, I understand that we concur in the opinion that the duke's note, doubtless owing to the various transformations which it has undergone in the course of its circuitous transmission by telegraph and in cipher, is not, in the form in which it has reached the President, entirely explicit.

Under the circumstances it is thought that the most direct and certain way of avoiding misunderstanding is to embody in a protocol, to be signed by us as the representatives respectively of the United States and of Spain, the terms on which the negotiations for peace are to be undertaken.

I therefore inclose herewith a draft of such a protocol, in which you will find that I have embodied the precise terms tendered to Spain in my note of the 30th ultimo, together with appropriate stipulations for the appointing of Commissioners to arrange the details of the immediate evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, as well as for the appointment of Commissioners to treat of peace.

Accept, your Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

WILLIAM R. DAY.

The Americans hold that Spain saw that Philippine sovereignty was involved in the basis of peace laid down by the United States, and her attempted reservation of Aug. 7 is evidence thereof. The suspension of hostilities was deferred because of this fact. A protocol in precise terms was demanded because of this fact, and M. Cambon cabled Madrid on the same day of Secretary Day's response, that the Federal Government had decided to state precisely in the protocol the basis upon which peace must be negotiated.

It was only when the United States regarded Spain as having made an unqualified compact to leave Philippine sovereignty to a commission by signing the protocol that hostilities were suspended. It was not designed by the United States to prejudge Spain's rights, but to have them determined under the protocol by the Peace Conference.

Added to all the deductions from these communications, the conversations at Washington throughout the original peace negotiations left no room for Spain's representative to doubt that the United States expected, under the protocol, to have and hold the right to consider Spain's Philippine sovereignty if they cared to exercise it.

SPAIN TO SELL HER COLONIES.

Said in Berlin She Will Dispose of Remaining Possessions—Germany's Eye on Pacific Islands.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—It is understood in diplomatic circles here that Spain, after the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the United States, will try to dispose of her few remaining colonies, notably the Mariana, Caroline, and Pala Islands, and it is reported that the Spanish Government has already been cautiously approached by Germany for the purpose of ascertaining how much these groups would be worth.

The officials of the Foreign Office here admit that the acquisition of these Spanish colonies would be of considerable value to Germany, in view of their proximity to Germany's Australasian possessions, but they give no inkling as to their intentions in the matter.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

German Foreign Office Anxious to Avoid Offense to This Country—Speculation in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The announcement that Emperor William will call at Spanish ports on his way home from the Holy Land has given rise to all sorts of political speculations, especially in view of the statement that the Queen Regent of Spain has decided to send the Duke of Sotomayor with an autograph letter to Cartagena inviting the German Emperor to visit Madrid, and to rejoin the imperial yacht Hohenzollern later at Cadiz.

Such an invitation, however, could only be made, in accordance with Court etiquette, if its acceptance had been previously secured, and it is certain up to the present that this acceptance has not been obtained. On the contrary, while it is evident that Spain is keenly desirous that the Emperor should visit Madrid, and, in fact, attempts are already being made to make capital out of the mere fact that he will visit Spanish ports, the Foreign Office here is doing everything to throw cold water on the idea that his Majesty has any political end in view. The Foreign Office appears to be anxious to avoid any steps calculated to wound public feeling in the United States, which, it is fully recognized here, would resent a visit of the Emperor to the Spanish ports while the peace negotiations are still unconcluded.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to The Observer from Berlin says the German imperial party will not land at any Spanish port. Owing to Spain's interpretation of the visit as a manifestation of sympathy with Spain in her present difficulty, she will have to forego the pleasure of a formal visit from the Kaiser.

Judge Day's Health Improving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The President has received a personal message from Judge Day, President of the American Peace Commission in Paris, thanking him for his inquiry as to the Judge's health, and saying that he was much improved.

KILLED ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

Portsmouth (Ohio) Ironworker Beheaded by a Shifting Engine.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Nov. 12.—James Millirons, an employe of the Burgess Steel and Iron Works, was killed at the Gallia Street crossing, this city, to-day by a Baltimore and Ohio SouthWestern yard engine. He was walking on the track and saw an approaching train, when he stepped on another track, but did not see the yard engine until too late to escape. The engine passed over him, cutting off his head and one arm. He was to have been married this evening to Jennie Turner, who was granted a divorce yesterday from her husband, Joseph Turner, a member of Company H, Fourth Ohio.

DIEGNAN DECLINES THE KISSES.

Merrimac Man Refers Iowa Girls to Handsomer Men.

STUART, Iowa, Nov. 12.—Osborne Diegnan, one of the men of the Merrimac, arrived here to-day and was met by 500 people, who escorted him home. Eighteen or twenty club girls surrounded him at the station and attempted to kiss him, but he pushed all back, saying there were handsomer men in the crowd than he.

The municipal authorities presented Diegnan with a sword, and Gov. Shaw and other prominent Iowaians made speeches. Diegnan ran away from his home here years ago.

Colorado Troops in Manila Well.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 12.—Gov. Adams today received the following cablegram from Brig. Gen. Hale, from whom he had requested information as to the condition of the Colorado volunteers at Manila: "Sickness moderate, decreasing. Nothing dangerous. Colorado rations improved."

TUG SINKS WITH TWO MEN

A Mysterious Tragedy Occurs in a Brooklyn Dock.

BOAT UNHURT; SEA COCK SHUT

The Plymouth Is Raised Without Difficulty After the Accident—Various Theories Advanced.

One of the mysterious cases of the sea was the sinking of the tugboat Plymouth with two men on board at 3 o'clock yesterday morning off Court Street, Brooklyn. The boat was practically a new one. She was raised without difficulty and floated. No property damage was done her by the sinking. There was not a leak anywhere, and every cock was closed. The representatives of her owner, the Liberty Dredging Company of 171 Broadway, Manhattan, are utterly unable to account for the affair.

It has been suggested that the two victims of the accident, Alfred Carelson and Martin Jacobson, may have been drinking heavily and have left the sea-cock open, and that some one who wished to conceal the fatal spree closed the sea-cock when the vessel was raised. But the company's representatives were on the spot at the time and could easily have detected any such act. Those who advance this theory suggest that the dead men were not the only ones on the boat, that they had companions in their last debauch, and that these companions, having escaped, wished to suppress the evidence that they abandoned their friends. But the watchman of the scow to which the tug was fastened, who, so far as is known, was the only witness of the accident, states positively that no one left the boat, and that he did not know that anyone was on board.

The Plymouth is a seventy-seven-foot seagoing tug, which is only a few years old, and was rebuilt last month at a cost of $2,500 by the Liberty Company. She was rebuilt in Portland, Me., and had her engines overhauled in this city. She has been in these waters for several weeks, and her owners were about to send her to Key West on Government business. She arrived at Court Street on Friday evening.

Four men usually sleep on the tug, but it happened on this occasion that two of the men, who have families in the city, took advantage of their arrival at the Brooklyn dock to go home. This left only the fireman, Carelson, and a deckhand, Jacobson. Jacobson was about twenty-five years old and Carelson thirty-two. They were Portland men, and entered the employ of the company about six weeks ago.

The foot of Court Street is one of the most desolate and deserted places in Brooklyn, and nobody lingers there any longer than necessary. At 3 o'clock in the morning the only man in sight of the tug was Binci Giromao, the watchman on the scow. Suddenly Giromao noticed that the tug was beginning to sink. He was at once concerned for the fate of his scow. The big hulk could hardly be drawn down by the tug, but she could be tipped over. Giromao rushed over and cut the lines. He did not attempt to give any alarm, because, he explains, he had seen no signs of life on the boat. In a short time she was completely under water, except about a foot of her pilothouse.

For some reason the matter was not reported to the police until night. Word was sent at once to the office of the Liberty Company on Broadway, and when Superintendent F. M. Brown arrived the astonishing information was conveyed to him by the elevator boy. With Capt. Tidmarsh of the Plymouth he hurried to Brooklyn, and at once made arrangements for raising her. The Chapman Wrecking Company did the work, and before evening she was floating comfortably. In the cabin was found Carelson's body, while Jacobson's body was in the hold. Mr. Brown does not know whether the men had any families or not.

PREDICTS A EUROPEAN WAR.

French Paper Argues that It Will Be Brought About Through the Philippines Question.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Gaulois this morning, after referring to the Philippines question as presenting serious complications, says:

"The thing to be faced is no longer a renewal of the conflict between America and Spain, owing to a rupture of the negotiations, but a general European conflict. The Fashoda incident is only the prologue to a big drama, which is soon to occupy the theatre of inter-European politics, and on reading the papers of Berlin, London, and Madrid, one feels that something uncomfortable is in the air. Spain knows that resistance upon her part, isolated as she is, would have no chance of success, and she is looking for a friend in Europe. Before Fashoda, any such search would have been useless, but now England is anxious to satisfy her ambitions in the Far East."

Continuing, the Gaulois asserts that Great Britain is trying to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance with the United States, of which alliance, according to the Gaulois, Great Britain alone would reap the benefit. The Gaulois then says:

"Her programme is the following: She will induce the United States to refuse any concession to Spain and to refuse coaling stations in the Philippine Islands to Russia and Germany. A conflict breaks out. England, as America's ally, intervenes, which forces the other powers having interests in the East to take up arms. The question becomes no longer that of the Philippines, but that of China, and finally a European war breaks out."

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Asquith on the Interests of the Two Countries in the Far East.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—In the course of a speech on the occasion of the opening of a Liberal club at Padiham, Lancaster, to-night, the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, spoke at length on the identity of interests of the United States and England in the Far East, where, he said, America was destined to become a great power.

The presence side by side and the cooperation of the two English-speaking powers would vitally affect for the better the whole future of the Far East, he said.

Mr. Henry Seton-Karr, (Conservative,) member of Parliament for St. Helen's, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, has given his impressions of the trip to The Pall Mall Gazette.

He dwells enthusiastically upon the friendliness for Great Britain which he says is animating the entire American people, and adds that he considers an Anglo-American alliance feasible and desirable. Such an alliance of a kindred people, probably the richest ever known, is, in his opinion, well worth considering in Great Britain, while, he further asserts, from the American point of view a permanent alliance with the old country would be good policy as well as sound business.

BRITAIN WILL STAY IN EGYPT.

Opinion of the Liberal Party Voiced by Sir Edward Grey, M. P.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, member of Parliament for the Berwick-on-Tweed Division of Northumberland, speaking at Ashington to-night, voiced the opinion of Liberals on the subject of Egypt's future, saying that, although Great Britain went to Egypt promising and intending to evacuate, circumstances had created fresh obligations, resulting in a position which any British Government was bound to maintain

GUNS FOR BRITISH COLONIES.

Now En Route to Halifax with Reinforcements of Artillery.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 12.—Reinforcements of artillery are on their way from Great Britain to Halifax.

One-half of them will go to Esquimalt by special trains, which are ready waiting for the arrival of the ship. Thirty heavy guns and 25,000 stands of arms are also coming, and several of the big guns are to be mounted at St. John's, N. F.; at Sidney, the great coasting harbor of Nova Scotia, and at St. John, N. B. Each of these places is already well fortified, and the guns will make them still more secure.

The small arms are for the Newfoundland Militia and for reserves in case of hostilities.

GERMANY TURNING TO ENGLAND.

Pro-British Policy Resolved Upon by the Emperor, It Is Asserted.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Whether it is solely or partially due to the Anglo-German understanding, it is an undeniable fact that there is a decidedly friendly feeling for Great Britain in the leading circles here, not only among Government officials but among the navy and army officers. Nevertheless, a sensation was created by the complete right-about turn on the part of the Kreutz Zeitung, hitherto the most venomous foe of Great Britain, but which this week came out with a strongly pro-British editorial, in which it said:

"We have for years past resisted all plans aiming at an Anglo-German treaty, giving as our reasons that England is not strong enough on land or sea to be helpful to us. But circumstances have now fundamentally changed. England has made extraordinary efforts with her army and navy, and the Soudan campaign has shown that England is able to stand her ground in the field. With such an England one can do business, and, while we have no reason to seek for a treaty, we heartily approve of an understanding."

This utterance on the part of a newspaper which has the closest relations with the Court and army is deeply significant. There are other indications in the same line, and it is said the ex-Empress of Germany was made acquainted by the Emperor, before he left for the Holy Land, with his resolution to resume negotiations with Great Britain for the purpose of broadening and extending the Anglo-German understanding.

The German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, who, of all the members of the Cabinet, exerts the greatest influence over the Emperor, warmly supports the pro-British policy as an offset to the coldness upon the part of Russia.

RUSSIA FRIENDLY TO ENGLAND.

Count Cassini Affirms This, and Adds that Russia Feels Similarly Toward This Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, who is just back from an extended vacation at the seashore and mountains, was seen to-day at the Russian Embassy, where he talked in a most interesting manner on international questions which have attracted attention of late, particularly the reported strained relations between Russia and Great Britain, growing out of conditions in China, and also the attitude of the great powers of Europe during the recent Spanish-American war. It had been understood that Count Cassini was about to be transferred to London, as his long residence in China, where he represented Russia when Port Arthur was acquired, would make his services of special value at this time. The Ambassador said, however, that Baron de Stael will continue as Ambassador at London, and he expresses satisfaction that this will doubtless permit him to remain in Washington.

When Count Cassini was asked concerning the recent reports that Russia had seized the important Chinese treaty port of Niu-Chwang, followed by great activity in the British naval yards, with a prospect of an open rupture between Russia and Great Britain, he said that too much credence was given to these war rumors and that present conditions gave assurance of continued friendly relations between Russia and Great Britain. If there had been no confirmation, he said, of the report that Russia had occupied Niu-Chwang, and he proceeded to point out that such an occupation by Russia was quite unnecessary, as she has already acquired the most advantageous naval and military post in that locality, Port Arthur, and a commercial port at Talien-Wan.

Port Arthur was not only valuable as a naval and military base, but it would serve as the southern terminus of the great trans-Siberian railway when the project was carried through. It was being pushed forward rapidly, the Ambassador said, and the present outlook is for the completion of the railway within three and one-half years. One line runs north to Vladivostock, where the harbor on the Pacific is closed for four months of the year, while the southern line, terminating at Port Arthur, will give Russia a Pacific port open the year round, both for military and commercial purposes. Count Cassini thought it not inconsistent that China should show a strong friendship for Russia, considering, among other things, that the two countries had a common border of some 7,000 miles.

Referring to the Philippines, Count Cassini said that Russia naturally felt much interest in the status of these islands, owing to their proximity to the eastern possessions of Russia. There was no warrant, however, he said, for the report coming from Paris that Russia had been appealed to by Spain with a view to limiting the claims of the United States in the Philippines. No such appeal had been made to Russia or to other foreign Governments. Throughout the recent war Russia had maintained the most friendly attitude toward the United States, and the Ambassador said that he did not doubt this would have a good effect in continuing the firm friendship which has so long existed between Russia and the United States.

In this connection Count Cassini took occasion to join issue with a prevailing public view that England showed her conspicuous friendship for the United States during a critical state in the war with Spain, declining to join the great powers of Europe in a move for intervention. The Ambassador says he has seen this report frequently, and it seems to be accepted in this country as a part of the history of the recent war, and as the basis for much applause for England at the expense of the other great powers of Europe. Count Cassini added that no such action on the part of Great Britain ever took place, and that the impeachment of the continued friendliness of the other powers is due to misapprehension of the facts. At no time, he says, was there a purpose on the part of the great powers to intervene against the action of the United States, so that there was never an occasion for such a display of English friendship in checking the designs of the great powers, as is generally presented. Count Cassini says that the story, although very widely circulated and generally accepted as fact, is nothing less than a fable. He does not give this merely as personal opinion, but as an established face learned during visits to Paris and Berlin as well as St. Petersburg.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm is apparently developing off the Texas coast and the barometer is relatively low from the West Gulf coast northward over Minnesota. South of the lake regions and east of the Rocky Mountains cloudy weather prevails, with scattered rains in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and the Western States and heavy rain on the Texas coast.

To-day cloudy weather with local rains will prevail from the lake regions and the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Gulf and Middle and South Atlantic Coasts. The temperature will rise slowly east of the Mississippi and will fall in the States of the Lower Missouri Valley.

Northeast storm signals are displayed along the West Gulf coast from Brownsville, Texas, to New Orleans, and north to northeast gales are likely to prevail in that section Sunday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	40	36	38

only because of the men who were unwilling to go the whole way.

"We met every State and every National issue. Whatever was the stand of our opponents on the silver question—and he must be the seventh son of a seventh son who could have prophesied what it was—no one can question what we stood for.

"We have heard much talk about expansion and imperialism. I do not ask that you declare yourselves on any general policy. All that I ask is that you face the facts. We are in Puerto Rico; we are in Manila. We have responsibilities in Cuba. Whatever may be decided on, these responsibilities must be ultimately met. They cannot be met by blinding ourselves to them or by running away from them. We are there. We are not going to let those islands go back to the tyranny of Spain, from which we have rescued them, or permit them to sink into savage anarchy. So far as I am personally concerned, I should be pleased to see the inhabitants of the islands show themselves able to manage their own government as it should be managed; and I trust that in a reasonable time—and the sooner the better—they may be able to do so.

"But we cannot leave to the future the responsibility of caring for them. Our present duty is to see that their governments are well administered, and that liberty, honesty, justice shall prevail in the administration of these islands, and these can prevail only so long as we sustain the policy of the President and see to it that they do prevail. [Long applause.]

"We went into this war—as righteous a war as was ever waged—from the highest motives. It will be a double and a treble shame to us if we leave the work badly done, so that the end of the people whom we started out to rescue shall be worse than their condition when we began the war. We have gone in to do the job; and we have got to do it thoroughly and well, and do it for the interests of the people of the conquered islands and for our own honor and good name. [Long cheering.] Our responsibilities do not become less because we may choose to shirk them. They remain, and it is for us to do them well or ill.

PLEA FOR PARTY UNION.

"In this city we have seen in recent years more and more a complete separation between the men who manage the party machinery and the men who take an interest in politics only when they go to the polls. It should be the especial duty of organizations like this to bridge the chasm between these two sets of men. I remember that a year or two ago Mr. Elihu Root, then your President, spoke on this subject, and it would have been wise if we had all then listened to his counsels. Let the men who censure the party machinery recollect the debt they owe those who devote themselves continually to the harassing details of party management and to the minutiae which are necessary in party management. On the other hand, let those men who are inside the party organizations realize that their especial aim should be, not to thwart, but to represent the best intelligence and the virtue of the party as a whole. [Long applause and cheers.]

"I appreciate to the full the responsibilities resting on me—responsibilities, first, to all the people, because I shall strive first of all to be the Governor of all the people, [cheers,] and then my responsibilities to the Republicans—to those who elected me. I will do all I can to meet these responsibilities well, and I ask the support of every man, of every Republican, in the State, to help me meet these responsibilities by helping me to keep every promise, made or implied, in the campaign that has just ended." [Long applause and cheering.]

ODELL AND ROOT HEARD.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., repaid Mr. Depew's complimentary introduction by telling in humorous fashion of his own efforts to learn No. 189 of "After-Dinner Speeches by Chauncey M. Depew" for use on this occasion. He continued:

"But we are here to celebrate a great victory, and we owe it to the Colonel, I will say Governor now, for the untiring manner in which he fought his enemies. We should all be Republicans now and follow him."

Mr. Depew's retort was that after such a lucid and an able speech as that of Chairman Odell he was sure that his book would have a big sale. Elihu Root was the next speaker. He said:

"How many times have we gathered here before in the month of November? To-night we celebrate the success of a man whose character and life we know as we know our baby prayers.

"Gov. Roosevelt will have to form his future judgment on his conscience. He has to look into the black future and pass on facts that seem almost beyond the human mind to judge. It will be a hard task, and who should stand by and help him more than the members of his own club?

"Gov. Roosevelt will treat Democrats and Republicans with the utmost equality. In the course of years the people will find that Republican government at the hands of Republicans will mean fairness and justice to every man. There will be no other party some day. The condemnation of the public is against such despotism as we have seen here lately, and which is being spread broadcast all over the country. In years to come we will look back at the government of Theodore Roosevelt as the golden era in the history of New York."

Dr. Depew then introduced Major Avery D. Andrews as a "gold Democrat." Mr. Andrews said that the support that was given the Republican ticket at the last election was the only means of keeping up an honest gold standard. "For the first time in thirty years," he continued, "I went to the polls and voted the Republican ticket. I voted it straight from top to bottom. could not see how any Democrat could do otherwise. I want to say that I am with you just so long as the destinies of the Democratic Party trend in the direction of free silver, and just so long as the Republican Party remains as it is. The Republican party stands to-day for all that is good in the advancement of our Government. It has grasped the issues that will bring nothing but success and prosperity to our country, the issues which stand first and foremost, and which will shine forever. I like to think of the traditions of my old party and of the good it might have done, and may do yet, but I must think of America first, and I feel that I, and every other Democrat, should be independent enough to vote for the platform and the issues that advocate the best purposes of the United States."

Mr. Andrews said of Governor-elect Roosevelt that he "never knew of a single action of Theodore Roosevelt's that was not based on honest purposes, or that was not for the good of the people.

MOSS SCORES RICHARD CROKER.

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss was loudly applauded when Chairman Depew mentioned his name. Mr. Moss had a fling at Richard Croker, and it was heartily enjoyed by those present. Mr. Moss began by saying that Roosevelt was a man of destiny, a favored child of Heaven.

"The election of last Tuesday will be of interest to the whole world," said Mr. Moss. "Every man on this earth will watch the results of the Republican Party victory. The Tammany party saw further than Albany in this election. It saw Washington. Its leader wanted to control every path that leads to the White House, because he wanted to run the whole country some day. He might have had that power had he been victorious, for as New York goes so goes the rest of the United States. Mr. Croker had a close fight, but he lost, and well he might, for his cause was unjust. We want to wipe such policies as his out altogether, and we have elected a man who will do it.

"How many times have we turned to Dumas and read of Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and d'Artagnan, and of the terrorizing manner in which they dealt with their fellowmen. Now, Mr. Croker is Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and d'Artagnan all rolled into one inharmonious whole. He is the fire that leaves the smell behind.

"This year we have had to contend with a foe that was a real foe, but we have managed to save the State against the curse of this foe, the everlasting Tammany. Tammany piled up a big majority in New York City, and it claims that that majority was given to it by the common people and the poor, who want good government. Now we can have those so-called common people and the poor whom Tammany mentions so considerately with us. We can get them by showing what a rotten institution this Tammany is. We can do it by putting honest men against their crooked men, and finally beating them.

GOVERNED BY CRIMINALS.

"I do not think that the people of Greater New York want a 'wide-open city.' Even the very worst man in this world will stand for the honor of his mother and sister, and when he is brought face to face with the pitfalls of vice to which these dear relatives are being daily led by this awful system of Crokerization that rules our city he will sooner or later change his vote and cleave to an honest party.

"It is terrible for us to have to live in a city that is run by criminals, and governed by a man whose domination is for his own good alone—this cringing, deceitful man, who looked toward Albany as the turning point in the thoroughfare that would lead him to Washington.

"Fellow-Republicans, let us congratulate ourselves on our happy and glorious victory, but let us not forget that there is a greater fight before us now, the fight that must be made to save the City of New York from the tyranny that is bound to rule it during the next three years."

J. Proctor Clarke was the next speaker. He told of Roosevelt's record as a Rough Rider, and pictured with dazzling phrases the charge up San Juan hill.

"No wonder Roosevelt was elected," said Chairman Depew when Mr. Clarke had finished, "when that same speech was made 281 times during the campaign."

The close of the programme came with a short address by W. M. K. Olcott. Then there were calls for D. E. Ainsworth, but Mr. Ainsworth would not respond. Every one present continued to want Mr. Ainsworth to speak, so Mr. Depew arose and said that the gentleman had come as a guest of the club, and on condition that he should not be asked to speak. Three cheers were given for Mr. Roosevelt, menu cards were passed around for signatures, just a few more nice bottles that had been resting on the ice during the speech-making were popped, and carriages were ordered for home.

Pure Blood
Good Digestion

These are the essentials of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and stomach tonic. It promptly expels the impurities which cause pimples, sores and eruptions and by giving healthy action to the stomach and digestive organs it keeps the system in perfect order.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

MR. CROKER LEAVES SUB ROSA.

His Probable Destination Hot Springs, Va.—Talk that He Has Gone to See Platt.

Richard Croker left town yesterday, and is supposed to have gone to Hot Springs, Va. There was a rumor, however, that he had gone to Lakewood to meet Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Croker was very careful to keep his destination a secret. During the day many of the Tammany leaders called to bid him good-bye at the Democratic Club, and he told most of them that he was going away for a rest, but preferred not to say where. At 5 o'clock he left the club, in company with Senator Murphy. The Senator would not admit that he was going to accompany Mr. Croker on the trip.

There were many conflicting reports concerning the destination of the Tammany chief. One was that he had gone on a yachting trip and another that he had gone to California. The report that he had gone to Hot Springs was pretty generally believed when it became known that William Astor Chanler had started for the same place, and when Jefferson M. Levy announced last night that he intended to start in a day or two for his home at Monticello, which is near Hot Springs.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Many "Crusaders" Elected as Life Members of the Union—Amendments to the Constitution.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—To-day when the hour of "Crusade memories" arrived, the original crusaders present at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention were invited to the platform. Over twenty came forward, and after prayer, while still kneeling, sang the "Crusaders' Hymn," which they sang twenty-five years ago when many saloons were closed through that form of persuasion. Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood of New York presided and introduced several other crusaders, who briefly told incidents of their experiences in the crusade in California, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

Miss Anna Gordon announced her check for $25 to make Mother Thompson, the first Ohio crusader, a life member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and urged that like action be taken regarding all of the original crusaders. In a wave of enthusiasm thirty-six persons were made life members.

During the dinner hour addresses by the young women known as the "Y's," the Superintendents of the branches of the work were held.

The proposed amendments to the constitution were taken up looking to the making of department superintendents regular members of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Mary B. Hunt of Massachusetts moved the adoption of the amendment and made the opening speech in its support.

Brief arguments were made in quick succession on both sides. It is an amendment that has been fought over yearly for several years, and aroused much interest, the debate being spirited, but was finally carried by a strong vote, ending one of the longest fights in the organization. The vote, as amended, was 230 to 52, and was greeted with great applause.

The second amendment was to add the Board of Organizers to the Executive Committee, and was lost—63 to 127. A third amendment, making lecturers and evangelists members of the convention, was adopted without opposition.

The evening session was given over to the "Y's" for a welcome to the convention. The formal greeting was voiced by Miss Louise Hollister, Secretary of the Minnesota Young Women's Branch, to whom Miss Mary Lillian Kerr of Connecticut responded for the visitors. Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York delivered an address on "The Record and the Outlook," and made a bright report on the work of the "Y's," of whom she is a leader. Several brief talks were made by National "Y" organizers. Miss Rhena E. Mosher of Pennsylvania, Miss Carrie Lee Carter of Missouri, and Miss Belle Garney of Mississippi.

"Physical Development and Temperance Reform" was the subject of an address by Miss Mary A. Bell of Chicago, who advocated dispensing with all foods of a stimulating tendency. Miss Frances J. Barnes of New York, Secretary of the Young Woman's branch of the World's W. C. T. U., delivered the closing address on "A World's View," being a brief sketch of the "Y" organization all over the world.

The announcement of the awarding of the banners closed the evening. New York got the banner for greatest increase in numbers, having increased 255, while Indiana took that for largest percentage of increase, having gained 200 per cent.

WILL FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

Kentucky Growers to Hold a Convention Early Next Month.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 12.—There will be held here the first Monday in December a State convention of Kentucky growers of tobacco, when the initial steps will be taken to dissolve the trust recently formed to control the plug tobacco trade.

The call for this convention was issued today by a meeting presided over by one of the leaders in the Legislature, after speeches by James Andrew Scott, candidate for Attorney General, and others.

Thousands of circulars are being sent out to the growers in this and other States, and the leaders in the movement claim they will have the active support of all growers. Warehousemen and independent manufacturers in this and adjoining States, in their fight against the new Continental organization propose as the first step to institute proceedings in the Federal court to dissolve the trust.

Louisville Firm Assigns.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—Raible, Smith & Co., manufacturers of tin-plate ware, filed a deed of assignment to-day in the County Clerk's office here. Christopher Wright was named as assignee. The liabilities and assets are estimated at $70,000 each. The assignment caused considerable surprise, as the firm has been doing a big business. The firm is composed of C. J. and C. E. Raible and George Smith. The plant is a large one and employs nearly one hundred people. R. C. Kinkead, the attorney for the firm, said that the failure was caused by pressing creditors and the inability to collect outstanding accounts.

Lieut. Benchley's Funeral.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 12.—The funeral of Lieut. Edmund H. Benchley of the Sixth United States Regulars, who was killed at Santiago July 1, took place from the First Universalist Church this afternoon. The church was crowded. Senator Hoar made a brief address, in which he paid high tribute to the young soldier, Lieut. Benchley, who had lived in Mr. Hoar's home, and was regarded with special pride and affection by the Senator. The body will be taken to West Point to-morrow for burial with military honors.

ROOSEVELT TAKES COUNSEL

He Confers with Root, Choate, and Low, Then with Platt and Odell.

NO JOINT CONFERENCE HELD

The Governor-Elect Refuses to Talk, but Chairman Odell Says There Was No Mention of Appointments—Roosevelt Working for Harmony.

Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-elect, conferred yesterday, as it had been announced he would, with Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, and Seth Low. He did not, however, see these representatives of the organization and anti-organization Republican factions at the same time, as had been expected. What the hitch was that kept the conference from being a joint, instead of a disjointed, one, was not made clear.

Information came on Friday from sources whose authority could scarcely be disputed that Col. Roosevelt would meet Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Messrs. Root, Choate, and Low at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. What did happen was that Messrs. Low, Choate, and Root called on Col. Roosevelt at the residence of his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, 089 Madison Avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Governor-elect called on and lunched with Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

All the principals in these two conferences denied absolutely that there was any significance whatever in the failure of the leaders to see the Governor-elect all at one time. "There was no reason why Mr. Choate and Mr. Root and Mr. Low should not have talked with Col. Roosevelt at the same time that we did," said Mr. Odell, later in the day. "It was merely a matter of chance that it happened as it did."

When Col. Roosevelt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 1 o'clock from his private talk with the three former representatives of anti-Platt sentiment in the party he explained that he had an appointment to take luncheon at the hotel with several prominent representatives of organized labor—Messrs. Weissman, formerly of the Bakers' Union; Write of the United Garment Workers, Donnelly of the Typographical Union, and Gunton. None of these men appeared, however, and the Colonel made up his mind that his letter concluding the engagement had miscarried. Just about that time Chairman Odell told the Governor-elect that Senator Platt was anxious to see him, and urged that he take luncheon with the Senator and himself. This invitation was accepted, and Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Platt, and Mr. Odell repaired to a private dining room up stairs, where they remained for more than two hours, not all of which time, it was assumed by the waiting crowd down stairs, was spent in discussing the luncheon menu.

This waiting and watching throng grew to considerable proportions as the news spread of the presence in the hotel of the next Governor. A number of well-known Republicans were there, among them Congressmen William L. Ward of Westchester, George N. Southwick of Albany, and Israel F. Fischer of Brooklyn, Assemblyman Daniel P. Witter of Tioga, Bank Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn, State Committeeman Barnet H. Davis, Senator John Ford, District Leader Abraham Gruber, and Charles S. Adler, who was generally congratulated on his fourth successive victory in the Eighth Assembly District.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Col. Roosevelt came down stairs, accompanied by Frederick W. Holls, and went into a neighboring hat store, where he exchanged the army hat which he wore through the campaign for a soft black hat with a crush crown. An observing bystander noted that the new hat was called the "Dewey." From the hat shop the Colonel went to State Chairman Odell's office, where he spent some time in consultation with the Chairman and other Republicans who were waiting to get a word with him. Later he went to his brother-in-law's home to get ready for the Republican Club dinner in the evening.

Immediately after the conference with Col. Roosevelt Senator Platt left for Lakewood, where, it was announced, he expects to seek rest until Monday. The Senator had nothing to say about his talk with the Governor-elect.

Col. Roosevelt declined to talk about his two conferences. In fact, he declined to talk about anything, and told the newspaper men that from now on he would firmly have to but courteously decline to be interviewed on any subject whatever. Chairman Odell was asked to make a statement concerning the conferences.

"There really is nothing to say," said Mr. Odell. "Col. Roosevelt saw Mr. Low and Mr. Root and Mr. Choate this morning as he would see and consult with any good Republican. There never was any conference arranged to be held here at the hotel to-day. The Colonel saw those gentlemen as was most convenient. Then he came down here, as was natural, and we had a general talk. Many subjects were discussed, but nothing definite was determined about anything. No draft of any legislation was drawn up and nobody's name was mentioned for any appointment in the Governor's gift. Not a word was said about the 'Pure Beer' bill or a Metropolitan Police bill, and the subject of the United States Senatorship was not discussed."

From other sources confirmation of Chairman Odell's version of the first meeting between himself and Senator Platt and the Governor-elect was obtained. Col. Roosevelt gave his ideas as to the general course to be pursued by his administration, and invited an expression of the views of Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell. The conversation was general, and not specific, and Col. Roosevelt took the leading part, giving his views freely. There was no decision as to any legislative, executive, or appointive matters. The same was true of the talk between the Colonel and Messrs. Low, Choate, and Root. The Governor-elect, his close friends state, is seeking the views of the prominent men of his party. He has set out to consult representatives of all elements, desiring to continue and cement during his administration the harmony which obtained during the campaign.

The suggestion that the slight hitch about the conference indicated any friction was most positively rejected by all those concerned.

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TALKS ON CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Superintendent Maxwell Delivers a Lecture in Cooper Union.

The first of the series of six lectures to be held in the great hall of Cooper Union was given last night by Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools. His subject was "Our City School System."

"The New York type of school system," said Dr. Maxwell, "is unlike any other. It is a mean between the old form, in which the Board of Education did everything, as in Poughkeepsie, and that in Cleveland, in which the Director is supreme on the business side and the Superintendent supreme on the scholastic side."

Dr. Maxwell gave a detailed account of the different governing bodies and branches of the school system. In regard to the duties of the Board of Education he said: "Its duties are to tabulate and revise estimates of the borough boards and to distribute general funds among the boroughs. It places in the hands of a partisan board the determination of the amount of money to be expended on the education of the people. For instance, the efforts to establish and maintain kindergartens may be frustrated any moment by a hostile Board of Estimate."

He spoke at length on the licensing system now in force, describing its advantages. "It admits none but trained teachers, or teachers of experience, to the teaching force," he said. "The grading of licenses encourages all teachers to work for the higher honors, and it enables the school boards to promote to the more important places those who have demonstrated their qualifications."

Dr. Maxwell advocates a freer use of public school buildings for purposes of refined amusement and instruction for the general public. He said that New York was the first city in the country to use the public schools for free public lectures.

NO SHOWER OF METEORS YET.

Flaming Visitors Thought to be Due Last Night Do Not Appear—Display Expected To-morrow.

Myriads of wanderers from the celestial universe were expected to make a target of the earth last night or early this morning as the advance guard of a host that astronomers have figured was due to arrive here continuously yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. The showers of meteors, however, had not been observed up to an early hour this morning, and burning stellar wanderers were notable for scarcity. Astronomers all over the country had made special preparations to observe the shower, and a sharp watch was maintained.

John K. Rees, Professor of Astronomy of Columbia University, has arranged to make careful observation of the display when it occurs. He said last night that watchers were scrutinizing the heavens, and when the flaming visitors were sighted he would establish a watch in the university observatory and note what was of value to science in the showers.

Prof. Rees was doubtful when the shower was due. "It is expected some time between now and Nov. 20," he said, "but we have not been able to calculate precisely. It will be the forerunner of a great shower next year. This year it is expected the shower will be heaviest Monday.

At intervals of about thirty-three years for a century back these phenomenal showers of celestial bodies have occurred. The last occurred in 1866-67-68, on the mornings of Nov. 13, 14, and 15, and astronomers have been able to predict with some degree of accuracy their next visit. It has been found that the great showers are at intervals of a third of a century, generally speaking, at a certain fixed day of the year, and that this day is moved steadily along at the rate of about a month in a thousand years.

Nov. 13, 1833, was notable for the excessive fall of meteors. A spectator of the heavenly phenomenon of that day has left his impression as follows: "Thick with streams of rolling fire; scarcely a space in the firmament that was not filled at every instant."

The explanation generally accepted by astronomers for these periodic displays is that a long train stream of meteoroids is traveling around the sun. The length of the stream is such that the most advanced members are six or eight years in the lead of the rear guard. They all cross the earth's orbit at the rate of twenty-six miles a second, and as the earth plunges through the group much like a centre rush through the line of an opposing football team, the meteoroids enter the atmosphere at a velocity of forty-four miles a second.

At this rate the friction resulting causes such intense heat that even meteors of some size are vaporized long before they reach the surface of the earth. Larger meteors sometimes endure until within a comparatively short distance from the surface, when they frequently burst, or explode, with loud reports. The smaller bodies vanish into a gaseous grave long before their presence is dangerous to man.

DEATH TAKES OLD FRIENDS.

Joseph Cornell and Capt. G. W. Horton of the Citizens' Steamboat Company Die Within an Hour.

After thirty-one years of business partnership and the most intimate friendship, Joseph Cornell and Capt. George W. Horton died early yesterday morning within an hour of each other, both from heart disease, one in this city and one in Troy, the two cities in which are located the terminals of the line they conducted.

Mr. Cornell was the founder and President of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, which was established in 1872, and Capt. Horton, who came into partnership with Mr. Cornell thirty-one years ago, after having acted as manager of the line for a few years, was its Vice President. Capt. Thomas D. Abrams of the steamboat Saratoga was taken into partnership at the same time. The three men were close friends and nearly equal in age. Capt. Abrams died four years ago, also of heart disease. Now his friends have followed him, stricken by the same malady.

The Citizens' Steamboat Line plies between New York and Troy, the town where Capt. Horton was located. He died suddenly at his home in the suburbs of Troy. Mr. Cornell died quite as suddenly, having left his office, at Pier 46, on Friday afternoon, complaining of feeling ill, and dying in his sleep some time after midnight, at his home, 26 West Forty-ninth Street. His case was diagnosed as neuralgia of the heart. The shock of his death was all the more severe to his family because he appeared to have been in good health for a long time previous and was a man of unusual bodily vigor.

Mr. Cornell was a man of wide prominence in the steamboat business, and had been thoroughly successful. He was born on March 4, 1836, in a little house at Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y., which is now 286 years old and claims the honor of once having entertained George Washington for two weeks. When eighteen years old young Joseph became connected with the business of his half-brother, Thomas Cornell, President of the Cornell Steamboat Company, and a man of considerable wealth and business prominence in this State. He was Superintendent of this line for a number of years, and in 1868 entered business for himself, starting the Catskill Steamboat Company. He disposed of this concern four years later, and founded in 1872 the Citizens' Steamboat Company.

Mr. Cornell remained President of this line till his death, and under his management it proved thoroughly prosperous. He was also President of the New Brunswick, Amboy and New York Steamboat Company, the Keyport Steamboat Company, and the Keyport Transportation Company. He was a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank of Rondout, N. Y., and of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company. He also owned the Grant House, at Jefferson Heights, near Catskill, N. Y., in the proprietorship of which he was formerly a partner of the late A. J. Grant. Mr. Cornell also owned the New Grand Hotel in the Western Catskills, which is one of the largest houses in that part of the country, and managed by his son, Samuel J. Cornell.

Mr. Cornell, who belonged to the Holland Society, St. Nicholas Society, and Metropolitan Museum of Art, married Miss Isabella Grant of Stamford, N. Y., in 1860, and they had two children, S. J. Cornell and Mrs. Edwin Young, both of whom are living. The first Mrs. Cornell died, and on Nov. 9, 1870, Mr. Cornell married Miss Ella M. Grant. She and her two children, Peter G. Cornell (who is treasurer of the Citizens' Steamboat Company) and Frederick Cornell, survive him. Mr. Cornell also leaves four sisters in this city. His funeral will be at his home, 26 West Forty-ninth Street, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Fischer of South Orange, N. J., who was called the "chaplain" of the Citizens' line, will officiate. On Tuesday morning the steamboat Magenta will take the body to Kingston, N. Y., where Mr. Cornell was for many years in business, for burial.

Capt. Horton, Vice President and manager of the line, was also a native of Ulster County, having been born at Esopus, N. Y., on March 18, 1836. He first entered the steamship business at Rondout, being connected with the Cornell Line. He went to Troy in 1872. He was a well known and popular riverman.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT PLANS.

The Battalion in Service May Recruit Several New Companies.

At a meeting of the Veterans' Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, at the armory in Brooklyn last evening, Capt. Charles D. Davis of the so-called Thirteenth Battalion, who had just come from Fort Slocum as the representative of Major George H. Russell, made a speech in which he said that he had information from a reliable source that Major Russell would soon be authorized to recruit the Thirteenth Battalion into a twelve-company regiment.

He said also that any impediment to this plan would be removed by the Governor and Adjutant General. The men inferred from this statement that if Col. Luscomb offered objection he would be removed. Arrangements were made to receive the Thirteenth Battalion upon their return to this city on Nov. 23.

Equal to a Fairy Story.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Bilkins was seated in an easy chair enjoying his paper, while his wife was busy with fancy work. Bobby, the four-year-old son of the household, on the floor was fighting a battle with tin soldiers. Presently the little fellow tired of his play and exclaimed:

"Mamma, won't you please tell me a fairy story?"

"I don't feel like it to-night, Bobby," said Mrs. Bilkins, "go and get your papa to tell you what detained him down town so late last night."

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THE DEATH OF CHIP.

Little Fox Terrier Run Down by a Wagon Driven by His Fond Master.

Chip was a little fox terrier, all white, except one black ear—as faithful a dog as ever lived. For fifteen years he rode on one of the big red, white, and blue mail wagons that traveled from the General Post Office to branch stations. Yesterday he was run over and killed by this same big wagon, and John Herold, the driver, who has claimed Chip as a companion for all those years, is sad and lonely. He is doubly sad, because two years ago he lost his wife, and since then Chip has been his best friend.

Yesterday morning when Herold's wagon started out on its first delivery, Chip was in his usual place on the seat beside Herold. He had just finished a good, warm breakfast, and was feeling in fine spirits. The wagon started on its customary route up Broadway, and had just reached Broome Street, when a heavy truck pulled in ahead of Herold's horses. Chip saw this attempt to delay the progress of the United States mail and, with his usual custom when such things happened, barked at the lumbering vehicle. The driver turned around and Herold called to him to pull out. He replied that he would do so when he was good and ready.

This angered Herold and angered Chip, too. With unusual vehemence the little terrier stretched his body out over the footrest and barked. He barked so loud and defiantly that he lost his balance and fell. Before Herold could stop his horses the wheels of the big mail wagon had passed over the body of Chip, breaking his back, and silencing his bark in death.

Herold gathered up the body as tenderly as if it had been that of a child, and wrapped it in the cold folds of one of Uncle Sam's empty mail sacks. In a corner of the yard of his home in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Chip will find an everlasting resting place.

END OF AN ARGENTINE WOOING.

Mrs. Smitman Comes from Buenos Ayres and Has Her Husband Arrested on a Charge of Grand Larceny.

David Smitman, twenty-nine years old, of 197 Christopher Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Donovan and Harrington on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by his wife, who lives in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. The arrest of Smitman brings to light a peculiarly interesting story, the scenes of which are laid in two continents.

Marie Aribout was the only daughter of a wealthy French furrier in Buenos Ayres. Aribout died some years ago, leaving a profitable business to his widow and daughter. In 1895 David Smitman put in an appearance at the Aribout fur house and went to work. He was not long in establishing himself in the favor and confidence of his employers. He showed a marked affection for Marie Aribout, and Mrs. Aribout noticed the attentions he was paying to her daughter. Marie, when questioned, told her mother that she and Smitman loved each other, and that he had proposed marriage to her. Mrs. Aribout gave her consent to the match, and on Sept. 19, 1896, the young people were married.

Mrs. Aribout and her daughter had planned to erect a sixty-thousand-dollar building in which to conduct their business, of which Smitman had become the manager. Mrs. Smitman, at her husband's request, it is alleged, had drawn $20,000 in gold from the bank and placed it in a safe in the office. This money was to be paid to the contractors in charge of the work of erecting the fur warehouse on July 5, 1897. On that morning Mrs. Smitman arose later than usual. She went around to the store and was surprised to learn that her husband had not been there. Later she made a more startling discovery. The $20,000 in gold which had been placed in the safe had disappeared. A lot of valuable jewelry and a quantity of expensive furs were also missing. Smitman did not put in an appearance again, and a search for him proved fruitless.

Months afterward Mrs. Smitman learned through the American Consul at Buenos Ayres that Smitman had lived in Brooklyn before he came to Buenos Ayres. As soon as Mrs. Smitman could arrange her affairs, she sailed with an aunt for New York. They reached here Saturday and immediately set to work to find her husband. Detectives Donovan and Harrington, who were put on the case, located Smitman at 197 Christopher Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was placed under arrest and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station. Smitman, the police say, admitted having stolen the furs, but denied that he had taken the money or jewelry.

Smitman, the police learned yesterday, came to this country from Russia about five years ago. He worked in fur houses in this city for a time and then decided to go to South America to seek his fortune.

NOT J. McCAFFERY'S WIDOW.

**Mrs. D

WANAMAKER SCORES QUAY

Declares that the Pennsylvania Senator Has Been Rebuked and Defeated.

HIS CANDIDACY AN AFFRONT

Reward Offered for the Conviction of Any Person Who Attempts Corruptly to Influence the Coming Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—In reply to Senator Quay's statement declaring himself a candidate for re-election to the Senate, ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker to-day gave out the following signed statement:

"Matthew Stanley Quay, in a proclamation published yesterday, has interpreted the result of the recent election as his personal triumph and vindication. He announces himself a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate in response to what he claims to be the invitation of the Republican Party of this State, recorded at the late election. The audacity of this act is consistent with Senator Quay's past history, and falsifies the utterances of every Republican speaker recently on the stump in Pennsylvania.

"Col. Stone, who will become Governor by a minority of the popular vote, constantly affirmed that Senator Quay's re-election was not an issue in the campaign. Loyal Republicans were asked to support Col. Stone as a vindication of President McKinley and to give support to his National policy. Senator Quay himself was silent all through the campaign and endeavored to retire himself, his record, and his official character from public observation and discussion. Notwithstanding this, he defiantly affronts the honest sentiment of the loyal Republicans who supported Col. Stone for Governor in fear lest the latter's defeat might be construed into a condemnation of the President by appropriating their fidelity to the National Administration as an approval of his own political record, morals, and practice.

"The truth is, the recent election is a most significant rebuke and defeat of Senator Quay and all he represents. His candidate for Governor received a minority of the votes cast for that office, and is only elected because the opposition was not solidified upon a single candidate. Col. Stone is not the choice of a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania.

"Significant above all, is the result of the election of members of the General Assembly. The next Legislature will be composed of 254 men bers. Of these at least 155 are expressly commissioned by the people and pledged to vote against Senator Quay, and not more than 99 can in any contingency justify a vote for his re-election. Senator Quay hopes, however, to defeat the popular will by the tyranny of his own peculiar machine methods. If the men who are elected are loyal to the constituencies which elected them and the pledges and promises upon which their elections were obtained, it is not possible to secure a sufficient number of Republican members who will be found so false to their pledges and their constituencies as to voluntarily assent to any machine subterfuge or device for strangling manhood, independence of character, and political freedom.

"Senator Quay's bold effrontery, once before illustrated in a mock devotion to reform, is again evidenced in his latest utterance. During the State Chairmanship fight in 1883, at a time when, by his own confession, he was confronted with overwhelming defeat, he sought rescue from the forces which he had before treated with derision and scorn.

Mr. Wanamaker concluded his statement by saying that he had deposited with the Real Estate Trust Company of this city marketable bonds and approved securities to be held by it upon trust to secure the payment of $20,000 to any person or persons who would give information that will secure the conviction of any one who corruptly attempts, either directly or indirectly, to influence any member of the General Assembly. "This offer," he says, "shall continue in force for one year from the date of the election of a United States Senator to succeed M. S. Quay."

In addition to this, he also agrees to procure counsel for and pay all the costs of the prosecution in any case coming within the purview of the above offer.

AN "INVASION" OF BRAZIL.

How Gifts of Union Jacks Among Guiana Indians Nearly Plunged Great Britain Into War.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 25.—Several months ago the daily telegraphic bulletins announced to the world that there had been an English invasion of Brazil across the British Guiana frontier, and that the invaders were inciting the Brazilian Indians to revolt against the authority of the republic and assume allegiance to the British crown. Although there was no war on between the two nations, in view of the precedent of England's assumption of sovereignty in Venezuelan territory not long before, the story was accepted with some degree of credence. The stir soon subsided, and nothing more was heard of the matter. There was, however, some foundation for the report, the facts about which have only now been given out.

The interior of Guiana is to a great extent a terra incognita. Its limits are assumed, not defined. British authority is represented not by the conventional machinery of a police department and regular stations among the Indian population, but by a Magistrate having comprehensively indefinite jurisdiction, whose authority is locally represented by the Indian headmen. By dint of continuous traveling he manages to pay annual visits to these frontier settlements, when he easily overtakes the year's accumulation of civil and criminal cases, solemnizes the necessary marriages, records the births and deaths, and last, but not least, presides at the great annual "Piawarri Festival," whereat he delivers a message from the Queen and receives the renewal of the vows of allegiance from the chiefs of the section.

January of this year found Mr. Magistrate McTurk at the village of Sawarawou, on the river of the same name, on the Brazilian frontier. Among the presents to the headman on that occasion was a Union Jack—the first that had ever penetrated that region. Just why Mr. McTurk was authorized to distribute flags among her Majesty's Indian vassals on the frontier this year is not stated, but this fact is the key to the invasion story.

The headman (his name nowhere appears in the official note, probably for good orthographical reasons) at once developed an unreasoning ostentatious pride in this novel badge of office, and no sooner was Mr. McTurk's back turned than he removed it from its pole and paraded it in procession for miles around, irrespective of political boundaries, declaring that this was the emblem of the great English Queen, and that whoever looked upon it became her subjects and consequently under his immediate control. In the face of the bright flag no one ventured to dispute the claim, on the contrary, the Indians of the entire region, Brazilian as well as English, paid him homage. Like many a greater man, this newly acquired popularity quite turned his head. Like a certain "Little Corporal" who once performed on a wider stage, the humble headman assumed, and was readily accorded, truly imperial sway if not state, his arrogance occasioning no little trouble to the regular Brazilian traders who had worked the territory for generations.

The traders duly appealed to the Brazilian authorities, interpreting the antics of the headman into a British invasion. Of course, the authorities in London knew no more about the alleged "invasion" than did those of Rio, and the Georgetown Government could throw no light on the subject. But the traders continued to complain, while the headman continued his usurpation of power, in blissful ignorance of the fact that he was setting the diplomacy of two nations by the ears.

At length some inkling of the truth reached Georgetown, when Mr. McTurk was dispatched post haste to the frontier to set matters straight. But now another complication arose. By this time the headman began to suspect that all was not right with him, and hearing that Mr. McTurk was coming up to depose him, he promptly sent off couriers to inform that gentleman that it would be as much as his life was worth to put his foot in the territory with any such hostile intent. The warriors of the tribes for miles around were ready to support him, and he would stand no nonsense.

Mr. McTurk has more than once proved himself to be as brave as any average Scotchman; but, his heroism not being of the "penny dreadful" type, he deemed it imprudent to take the possible risks for so trumpery a cause, and resorted to diplomacy. He promptly camped where the message reached him, and thence opened negotiations with the recalcitrant chief. The latter proved obdurate and arrogant, and as there was no way of getting anything like an adequate force up the tortuous stream and through the dense forests except at an enormous cost, and it would never do to depute the subjection of the rebellious chief to Brazil, a compromise was decided on. This was eventually arranged, the headman consenting to go down to Georgetown and surrender his papers and precious flag on condition that immunity be guaranteed him.

This closed the incident. Great Britain making the necessary apologetic explanations to Brazil. Since then Mr. McTurk has been busily engaged making a special tour of his stations for the purpose of collecting the flags distributed last year, the Colonial Government fearing other possible complications.

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

JEALOUSY CAUSES A TRAGEDY.

Two Young Men Quarrel About a Young Woman and One Is Killed.

Jealousy over a sixteen-year-old girl was the cause of a murder last night. A boy of eighteen shot a young man of twenty-one years, who had recently returned from the war. He returned on a furlough, only to find that he had been replaced in the affections of the girl by another man, who murdered him. The murdered man was Joseph Smith of 322 East Thirty-eighth Street, and his slayer is Martin Kilkeary of 319 East Thirty-eighth Street. The girl with whom both were in love is Mamie Nestor of 336 East Fortieth Street, and Smith was most in favor with her until he left to join the navy, and then Kilkeary took his place.

Smith met the girl a few days after his return, a month ago, and asked her to go to a ball with him. She refused, and said she was going with Kilkeary.

Smith was employed by Alexander Busby, a stableman, of 320 East Thirty-eighth Street, and last night, a little way from the stable, he saw Kilkeary and the girl on the opposite side of the street. The two young men had met several times since Smith's return, and fights each time had resulted, with Smith the vanquisher each time. Kilkeary had made no threats to Smith before last night, when he and the girl, it is alleged, crossed the street as soon as they saw Smith. Kilkeary said:

"I might as well do you now."

He fired one shot. It struck Smith over the left ear and he fell to the sidewalk. Kilkeary and the girl started to walk away, when Detective Deering of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station apprehended them. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, which quickly took Smith away. He did not recover consciousness, and he died a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The bullet lodged in his brain.

Kilkeary would say nothing to the police. The revolver was not found on him, and the girl did not have it. The man was locked up and the girl questioned rigorously by Capt. Martens. At last she broke down and said that the men had quarreled because of her.

EXPLOSION SHATTERED A HOTEL.

Train Wreckers Said to Have Borne the Proprietor a Grudge.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 12.—About midnight last night the occupants of Bertuskie's Hotel were thrown from their beds by a terrific explosion which was heard for miles around and shook the entire village of Duryea. The front of the hotel was demolished and portions of the building were scattered in splinters in all directions. Mrs. Bertuskie was injured and remained unconscious for nearly two hours. Her baby was also slightly injured. Almost simultaneously with the wrecking of Bertuskie's Hotel occurred another explosion at the residence of the Rev. John Orloraski. The porch was blown away and the church, sixty feet distant, was also damaged.

A few days ago the Rev. Orloraski and Mr. Bertuskie gave information against some of the supposed members of the gang of bandits who are wanted for wrecking a Lehigh Valley train and causing the death of Brakeman Howell.

A GREEK WRESTLER STABBED.

Man May Die as the Result of a Saloon Fight.

Isator Kellenian of 150 East Twenty-seventh Street and a Greek wrestler of considerable reputation was stabbed perhaps fatally last night by some unknown person in front of a saloon at 390 Third Avenue.

With M. Charson, his manager, Kellenian had entered the saloon and taken several drinks. It appears that he played some "nickel-in-the-slot" machines, and claimed that he had been cheated. The Greek and his manager were shoved into the street, and a scuffle followed, several men being mixed up in it.

When Detectives Keating, Pender, and Thompson arrived on the scene they found the Greek lying on the walk. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a serious stab wound in his breast.

Detective Keating arrested P. Siever, one of the proprietors of the saloon, and the injured man identified the prisoner as the man who stabbed him. The police are loath to believe the charge, as Sievers bears an excellent reputation.

The Greek came to this city four weeks ago in the hope of getting a match with Jenkins or Adail, the wrestlers who contested a week ago in Madison Square Garden.

Champlain Canal Claims Filed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Claims aggregating $11,305.50 were filed against the State to-day for damage to property and crops in the town of Fort Edward, Washington County, by reason of an overflow of the Champlain Canal. These are the claimants: James Harrigan and J. P. O'Brien, for $1,970; Daniel Cary, $2,031; Rhody Cary, $702.50; Thomas Cary, $2,374; Anne Tyler and Ida Powell, $1,131; John Case, $2,048, and William D. O'Brien, John F. O'Brien, Edward C. O'Brien, Eleanor E. O'Brien, and John C. O'Brien, for $1,049.

Our Warships at Rio.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The battleships Oregon and Iowa arrived yesterday at Rio to participate in the anniversary celebration of the creation of the Brazilian Republic. The supply ship Celtic was with the battleships. The Leonidas arrived at the Washington Navy Yard to-day with a cargo of relics of the battle of July 3 for the National Museum. The torpedo boat Rodgers was placed out of commission at New York to-day.

Colonel Lends His Men $10,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Through the generosity of Col. Charles Pfaff the non-commissioned staff and men of the First Heavy Artillery will receive $15 each on Monday, previous to their being mustered out of the United States service. The money is to be loaned to the men, who are to reimburse Col. Pfaff when they receive their pay from the Government. The 667 men will be advanced $10,005.

Found a Skeleton While Hunting.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 12.—The skeleton of John H. Brown, who had been missing for two months, was found last evening in the woods near Cold Spring by hunters. The clothing led to his identity. It is not known how Brown met his death.

GOETTINGEN ALUMNI DINE

Notable Gathering of Eminent Men at the Metropolitan Club.

FIRST REUNION IN AMERICA

Decorations Similar to Those of the University—J. P. Morgan, Prof. C. F. Chandler, and J. D. Hague the Hosts.

More than passing interest attaches to a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club last night to thirty-five prominent Americans who had been students of Göttingen University, Hanover, Germany.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Prof. Charles Frederick Chandler of Columbia University, and James Duncan Hague of New York were the hosts of what was the first reunion of Göttingen American students, and the occasion was made memorable not only by the eminence in circles of learning and business of the participants, but by the reminiscences of the quaint Hanoverian University, founded by George II. of England, and attended by men of paramount note from all parts of the civilized world.

Surroundings in arrangement and decoration were after the style of Göttingen. The walls were hung with the colors of the United States and of Germany, and the flags of the two countries were gracefully draped about the Red Room, in which the dinner was served.

The menu card contained an engraving of the old university and the neighboring buildings and a United States flag with which considerable romance is connected. The original was presented by B. A. Gould, Jr., to an American friend, a student of the university in 1848, and since that time has successively been handed down through the hands of American students to the present day.

Behind the chair of Prof. Chandler, who presided, was the bust of Bismarck, who once attended the university. Upon the right of the late German Prince was a bust of John Lothrop Motley, who was a student in law of the university in 1832-3. To the left of the Bismarck bust was one of Henry W. Longfellow, who attended in 1829.

At the opposite end of the room was a bust of Benjamin Franklin, who visited the university in 1776, flanked by a bust of George Bancroft, who was a student in philology in 1817-20, and Edward Everett, student in philology in 1815-17. Each bust was arched with palms.

At the right of Prof. Chandler was seated Prof. Albert Harkness of Brown University. At the left of Prof. Chandler was Prof. George C. Caldwell of Cornell. Mr. Morgan occupied a seat half way down the table from the toastmaster, and Mr. Hague had the seat of honor at the other end of the oblong table.

Among the other diners were John W. Mallet of the University of Virginia, William Watson Goodwin of Harvard, William Alfred Packard of Princeton, E. P. Harris of Amherst, Emory McClintock, President of the American Mathematical Society; James Morgan Hart of Cornell, George Haven Putnam, and George Mason Miller of this city, Arnold Hague of Washington, Lyman Nichols of Boston, William Graham Sumner of Yale, Clement Lawrence Smith of Harvard, Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins, J. W. Burgess of Columbia, Josiah Royce of Harvard, and Herbert Weir Smyth of Bryn Mawr.

Speechmaking was entirely informal and took the direction of reminiscence of university days. Allusions to one Fritz Bettman were integral parts of many anecdotes and were generally productive of reminiscent smiles, as Herr Bettman was the proprietor of the Gasthaus frequented by the American students at Göttingen. It was also remarked that of the 225 students who attended Göttingen 140 are still alive in America.

THE ATLANTA PEACE JUBILEE.

President McKinley and Cabinet Decide to Attend.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—The Atlanta Peace Jubilee Citizens' Committee to-day received formal telegraphic notice from President McKinley announcing approval of the programme submitted to him for the celebration fixed for Dec. 14 and 15. The President will reach Atlanta by special train Wednesday morning, Dec. 14. He will be received by the Governor and State legislators at 12 o'clock and immediately afterward will hold a public reception in the rotunda of the Capitol. From 8 to 9 o'clock Wednesday evening will be devoted to the reception to the President, his Cabinet, and the ladies of their party at the Capital City Club. The entertainment will be one of the most elaborate social functions ever held in the South.

At 9 o'clock the banquet to the President will take place. It will be attended by distinguished men from all parts of the country. Among others, formal acceptances to speak at the banquet were received to-day from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Joe Wheeler.

On Thursday the President will review the military and civic pageant, which will include not less than 30,000 people in line, 12,000 of them school children. Immediately after the procession a public meeting will be held in the Auditorium at the Exposition Park, at which the President will deliver an address. He will leave Thursday evening, reaching Washington Friday morning.

All the railroads centring in Atlanta have offered greatly reduced rates for jubilee week.

LOSS OF THE WESTMEATH.

Capt. Johnson's Story of the Disaster to His Ship.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—Capt. Johnson of the steamship Westmeath, which was abandoned at sea, tells the following story of the disaster:

"We left Antwerp on Oct. 22, and had some very heavy weather, but all went well until Nov. 2, at 6:40 P. M. The weather had moderated shortly before, but just at that hour the tail-end shaft broke in the stern tube. From that time until Nov. 6 the vessel labored helplessly at the mercy of the high sea running. On the 5th a vessel, west-ward-bound, passed us, but owing to the flurries of snow failed to perceive our signals.

"We were in latitude 52.50 north, longitude 50.16 west, about 300 miles from Belle Isle, when the shaft broke, and when, on Nov. 6, the Montevidean picked us up we were in latitude 53.04 north, longitude 47.39 west, having drifted there by the wind. The Montevidean at once made fast to us, and towed us for nearly four hours, but could hardly get steerage way. In three hours and forty minutes she towed us eight and a quarter miles against a strong sea. Then the 5½-inch steel hawser attached to forty-five fathoms of cable broke. Our screw had fallen out, but had jammed against the rudder post, and so our vessel would not steer.

"The Montevidean hung by for two hours, and then ran under our stern, and the Captain told us he could not tow us, and asked all hands to prepare to leave. We could only get away the lifeboat, and she had to make four trips—the first at 10 P. M. and she last at 2 A. M.—as we transferred all our men ourselves.

"When we got on board the Montevidean we called the roll and found one man missing, a German-American named Muler, who had broken into the storeroom and got drunk before we were rescued."

The President Offers Sympathy.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 12.—Mrs. James Jones has received a letter from President McKinley. Her husband was the artilleryman killed by the premature discharge of a cannon in saluting the Presidential train when it passed through here three weeks ago. The President expressed deep sympathy for the bereft family, and sent a check for $25.

Ellenville (N. Y.) Post Office Robbed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Post Office at Ellenville, Ulster County, was broken into by burglars last night. The safe was blown open and $175 in cash and about $900 in postage stamps were taken from it. The burglars made their escape on a hand car.

THE DELIGHTS OF DRINKERS OF EVANS' ALE.

Full, round finished taste, sparkling brilliancy, creamy head, and the fragrance of a field of ripe hops are all together in every bottle.—Adv.

BEST & CO. LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Furs For Children.

Collarettes—Clusters—Stoles—Muffs, and Sets,

In all the fashionable furs—correct styles and proper shapes and sizes for children of all ages—also

Baby Carriage Robes.

Such a complete assortment of these goods can only be found at the "Children's Store," all at the lowest prices.

SPECIALS: White Thibet and Imitation Chinchilla Sets—stole and round muff, $3.35.

Misses' American Stone Marten Sets—cluster scarf trimmed with tails, and round muff, $6.00.

Baby Carriage Robes, of Iceland sheep, $3.35.

60-62 West 23d St.

MRS. BOTKIN'S TRIAL.

On Dec. 5 She Will Answer the Charge of Poisoning Mrs. Dunning with Candy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The date of the trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., by means of a box of poisoned candy sent through the mails, has been set for Dec. 5.

The indictment charging her with the crime was read to her to-day, and when asked to answer the charge she replied "Not guilty." Chief of Police Lees says he has prepared a strong case against the accused woman and that he is convinced she will be convicted.

Daniel Ames, the handwriting expert of New York, has arrived here, and carefully examined the documents in the Botkin case. His conclusions are stated to corroborate the evidence given by Expert Kytka before the Grand Jury. Mr. Dunning, ex-Congressman Pennington, the father of the two murdered women, and several other witnesses are expected here from the East within a few days.

OREGON TEACHER KILLED.

Chinese Youth Suspected and Arrested by the Police.

PENDLETON, Oregon, Nov. 12.—Miss May Wallace, a teacher in the Pendleton Academy, was shot and killed to-day while standing by a window at the home of her parents, in this city. The shot was fired through the window glass by some person who stood outside of the house.

Miss Wallace had been teaching a class of Chinese youths, in addition to her regular duties on the Faculty of the Pendleton Academy. Recently she expelled Goon, a Chinese boy, from the class. Goon was much mortified and enraged at his expulsion. He is suspected of the murder, and was arrested, but the officers say they have no evidence pointing to the guilt of the Chinese youth.

PASTOR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

The Rev. George Allen of Milton Shoots Himself with a Revolver.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Rev. George Allen, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Milton, Ulster County, this State, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide on Thursday at Cold Spring, Putnam County, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The minister used an old-fashioned pistol and fired seven shots while standing in front of a looking-glass. Six of the shots took effect.

The shooting took place at the residence of Mr. Allen's cousin, Mrs. Harry Hustis, Cold Spring. He had been visiting there some days, seeking rest. He was suffering with nervous trouble, and was doubtless temporarily insane from overstudy and too much medicine. His condition was reported to be improved to-night, and it is said that his injuries are not considered dangerous.

Mr. Allen is unmarried, is twenty-eight years of age, and was born in Scotland. He has been the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Milton for two or three years. He is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary. Three months ago, on account of his health, he visited his father and sister in Scotland. On the steamship, returning, he became acquainted with Miss Nokes, a trained nurse who had been connected with St. Luke's Hospital in New York. Their acquaintance ripened, and they became engaged. Mr. Allen arrived at Milton a week or two ago, and soon afterward announced his engagement.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S REPORT.

The Controller Makes a Statement on the First Quarter's Earnings.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Referring to the earnings of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, the Controller, H. M. Kochersperger, says: "The difference between the reported earnings of the New Haven Road for the first quarter of this year, as compared with last year, grew out of the fact that this year the earnings of the newly leased Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern and of the New England Railroad Company are included in the New Haven report. There are also included for the first time the earnings of the three Sound line properties, from which $558,242.11 are derived, the income of these boat lines in the Summer being much larger than in the other quarters of the year."

New Baltimore and Ohio Train.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A large crowd, including many invited guests, visited the Baltimore and Ohio Station to-day to inspect the new Royal Limited train, which has attracted marked attention for its elegance and beauty, and is soon to be added to the traveling facilities between New York and Washington. The train is made up of parlor, café, observation, dining, and smoking cars, all of most elaborate pattern and handsomely furnished. The parlor cars are of Persian design, the rich interiors showing blue as the prevailing tone of upholsteries and decorations. The interiors are finished in vermilion wood, with an inlay of Persian design, while many of the windows have opalescent glass. The observation and café cars are models of car comfort and elegance. Another train similar to this will form with it a system between New York and Washington, leaving each point at 3 P. M. daily, and arriving at their destination at 8 P. M.

Santa Fe Stockholders to Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Fé Road, to be held at Topeka, Dec. 8, they will act on matters concerned with the company's extension in California. In addition to the needed authorization for the purchase of the stock of the San Joaquin Valley Road, they will be asked to approve the lease now held by the Santa Fé on the line between Mojave and The Needles, the ownership of which still rests with the Southern Pacific.

New Cunarder Arrives at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—The new Cunarder steamship Ultonia arrived here this morning on her maiden trip across the Atlantic. She was launched at Newcastle, England, June 6, and was fitted out at that port for the trade between Liverpool and Boston. She is a large twin-screw cattle and cargo vessel. The dimensions of the new boat are: Length, 513 feet; beam, 57.4 feet, and depth molded to the shelter deck, 41 1½ feet.

GERMANS AT MANILA.

Became More Friendly as Our Army and Navy Showed What They Could Do.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A member of Gen. Merritt's party, commenting on the attitude of the Germans in the Philippines, says that while their bearing left much to be desired at first a markedly more cordial feeling grew up as the American Army and Navy demonstrated their capabilities.

It appears that a German official called upon Gen. Wesley Merritt after the capture of Manila, complimented him upon the appearance of his troops, and remarked:

"I notice you have many Germans among them."

By this the German official intimated that the infusion of German blood explained the efficiency of the American soldiers. Gen. Merritt, it is added, replied jestingly:

"We make a citizen of a German in three years, and we make a soldier of him in five years."

The members of Gen. Merritt's staff are not unanimous in considering the Philippine Islands to be a desirable acquisition. One of the officers said:

"My observations forced me to the conclusion that if we take the Philippine Islands we shall be shouldering a century of trouble and broils. The expense of the Spanish possession merely consisted in controlling a few of the larger towns. The rest of the country ran itself. The Spaniards were compelled to pay tribute to the Sultans of some of the islands to keep the peace.

"The United States would not be content with Spanish methods of governing. We should refuse to pay blackmail, and the enforcement of an efficient Government, keeping the peace among the various factions, quelling intrigues among the natives, friars, and foreigners, collecting taxes, and defending ourselves against foreign aggressions seems a superhuman task."

THE VIRDEN STRIKE ENDED.

Coal Company Settles with the Miners and the Troops Are Withdrawn.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 12.—The differences between the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, at Virden and Auburn, and the striking miners have been settled, and the shafts will soon be in operation. The company agreed to pay the State scale of 40 cents per ton, but did not want to tear down the stockade. Finally the company accepted the offer of the miners that they would take it down and charge the company nothing for the labor.

Over 100 witnesses have been summoned by the Grand Jury, which is now investigating the recent Virden riot in which so many men lost their lives. The Grand Jury is moving slowly, but its investigation is said to be thorough. It is charged that great pressure is being brought to bear by influential persons that nothing shall result from its investigations. A prominent member of the jury admitted to-day that such was the case. He indignantly declared that it was the intention of the Grand Jury not to be affected by any outside pressure.

Adjt. Gen. Reese of Springfield to-day notified Sheriff Davenport that the remaining troops guarding the Chicago-Virden Coal Company's shaft at Virden should be removed. Since the differences between the coal company and the miners have been settled, troops are no longer needed.

SIMPSON TIRES OF POLITICS.

The Populist Congressman Will Retire to His Cattle Ranch.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 12.—Congressman Jerry Simpson, who was defeated in the Seventh District for re-election by Chester I. Long, concludes a statement in explanation of his defeat as follows:

"As for myself, I shall seek office no more. I shall, at the expiration of my term in Congress, retire to my cattle ranch at Medicine Lodge and participate in politics only to help out the Populist Party whenever my services are in demand."

DIVERS OUTFITS FOR THE NAVY.

A Board Convenes at Newport to Improve the System.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12.—A board of officers from the force at the Torpedo Station is at present busy investigating the subject of divers' outfits for the navy. The board is the result of some experiences in Havana Harbor in connection with the investigation of the loss of the Maine. It then developed that the parts of the diving apparatus on the various ships were not interchangeable, and some other defects, or supposed defects, also became apparent. The representatives of the several divers' apparatus firms have visited the station and explained many of their devices, and these have also been tested by the expert diver at the station.

The board has also conducted some experiments of its own, including the use of a telephone system for communication between the diver and those above the water. These experiments have been successful. The result of these trials and experiments will probably result in the navy being furnished with what it needs—the most modern and up-to-date apparatus.

Pennsylvanians See a Big Comet.

READING, Penn., Nov. 11.—Last night residents of the lower section of Berks County saw an immense comet shoot across the heavens. The meteoric body had a tail apparently about fifty feet in length, and in its transit shot out thousands of fiery sparks. The comet was visible for a full minute, and for a short time it illuminated the vicinity to a degree equal to the light of a full moon.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:45	Sun sets	4:44
		Moon sets	....

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:29	Gov. Isl'd	6:43	H. Gate	8:32
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:57	Gov. Isl'd	7:05	H. Gate	8:54

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Macedonia, Nassau, Mex.	1.00 P. P.	3.00 P. M.
Origen, Barbados, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States transport	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Winifred, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18.

Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria, with British mails for Australia.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 13.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Buena Ventura, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Oct. 29.
Croma, Leander, Oct. 26.
El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 27.
Inch Mona, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 5.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Nov. 6.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Nov. 7.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 7.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Nov. 10.
Strathdon, London, Oct. 29.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 8.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.

Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 9.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Nov. 7.
Pisa, Havre, Nov. 1.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Nov. 8.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Nov. 11.
Nerano, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 5.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 5.
Horatio, Para, Nov. 4.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Nov. 8.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 11.
Idaho, Hull, Nov. 3.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 3.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 8.
Tuscarora, London, Nov. 3.
Menda, Para, Nov. 5.

Arrived—Saturday, Nov. 12.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Nov. 4, via Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Nov. 5 and Queenstown 6, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:48 A. M.

SS Bjorgvin, (Nor.,) Laading, Newport, England, Oct. 26, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Anchored in Lower Bay, awaiting orders.

SS Madiana, from West Indies, sighted off Highlands at 3:15 P. M., bound in.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Oct. 1 and Swansea 25, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:44 P. M. 11th and anchored.

Ship Peter Rickmers, (Ger.,) Westermeyer, Antwerp 32 days, in ballast to Gustavus Heye.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Progreso Nov. 6 and Havana 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Demerara, &c., Nov. 2, with sugar and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol Oct. 28 and Swansea 28, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 12, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, blowing a light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Venetia, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Darlington, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Rekia, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Palatia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Turbo, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Hudson, for New Orleans.
SS Oneida, from Boston, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
Bark Justine H. Ingersoll, for Bahia.
Bark La Guadeloupe, (Fr.,) for Cette.
Bark Atlantic, (Ger.,) for Antwerp.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—SS Baron Innerdale, (Br.,) Capt. Young, New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, New York for Leghorn, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, arr. at Manchester from New York yes

PRINCETON IS VICTORIOUS

Yale Loses the Football Game After a Hard Fight by a Score of Six to Nothing.

POE MAKES A BRILLIANT RUN

He Carries the Ball Ninety-five Yards for a Touch-down—Over Sixteen Thousand People See the Contest—Mr. Cleveland There.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The football game played this afternoon on Brokaw Field was won by the Princeton team through a misplay, but the score made was sufficient to give Princeton the victory. Arthur Poe was the hero of the day. He made the sensational run, one of the most sensational ever witnessed on a football field, and his name will go down in the Princeton University athletic history with such men as "Phil" King, "Alex" Moffat, "Biffy" Lea, Trenchard, and a host of others. It was an ideal day for football. Brokaw Field was in fine condition, what bad places there were in the turf having been filled in with sawdust. There was hardly a breath of air stirring.

The crowds began to arrive early in the morning, and then special after special from New York, Philadelphia, and other points drew up on the siding that had been laid by the railroad company, and before noon the town was full. The visitors roamed over the campus, looked in at the different buildings of the university, luncheoned at the Inn, and then went to the field to see the contest.

Brokaw Field was one huge amphitheatre. Grand stands were built at each side of the field, and before 2 o'clock they were crowded. The stand on the east side of the field was devoted to Princeton, and that on the west side to Yale. The northern and southern stands were divided in their patronage and cheered for both teams.

There were old men on these stands. Years ago they were students in one of the colleges and they used to play football. They had come out to see their sons or their grandsons play and to cheer them. There were women, too, on these stands. Mothers of the players, or sisters, or sweethearts. They, too, had come to see their boys win or lose. It was a good-natured crowd, and, win or lose, the players would be commended for the work they did. The stands were built to accommodate 16,500 persons and by 2 o'clock there were only a few vacant seats left.

It was just two minutes before 2 o'clock and one of the Princeton students yelled in a voice that could be heard all over the field, "Here they come!" Sure enough the Tigers, clad in their orange and black uniforms, were seen coming through the gate, and in a minute or two they were running on the field. Capt. Hillebrand was leading his men and a small regiment of about fifty men, including trainers and coaches followed. At first a hoarse roar greeted the players and then the cheer of Princeton broke out and the men received a royal welcome. The ball was tossed on the grass and for a few minutes the players limbered up.

Just as the Princeton team went on the field ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland entered the gates. They walked to Stand H and took seats right in the midst of the students and their friends. Mr. Cleveland looked the picture of health. His face was almost as brown as the Alpine hat he wore, and he smiled pleasantly whenever he recognized a friend. Mrs. Cleveland looked charming in a plain costume, and as soon as she took her seat became interested in the players.

The Yale men were late. It was ten minutes after 2 o'clock when they passed through the gates, and a series of Yale Rahs greeted them. They were the guests of the Tigers, and the locomotive cheer was given from the Princeton side of the field for Yale.

After a few minutes of practice Capts. Chamberlin and Hillebrand met in the middle of the field. They greeted each other pleasantly, and then P. J. Dashiell, who had been selected to umpire the game, tossed a coin in the air and Yale guessed correctly as it came down. Chamberlin put his hand in the air to feel which way the wind was blowing and then selected the north goal, giving Princeton the ball.

After about ten minutes of play Poe's leg was hurt, and some time was taken to get him in shape again. The famous end was playing a spirited game, and was cheered again and again. After Poe resumed playing the Yale men worked the ball slowly but surely down to their opponents' 10-yard line, and then, with a goal almost in sight, they stopped the game to have a short conference. It was rather exciting for Princeton. The players seemed to be unable to hold their opponents, and defeat was almost staring them in the face. Then the game was resumed. De Saulles signaled for Durston to take the ball. It was snapped back, but Durston failed to catch it. The ball struck the ground and bounded toward Poe. In an instant he had caught it, and then started to run toward the Yale goal, ninety-five yards away.

The field in front of him was clear. Behind him was the whole Yale team, with the Princeton players trying to head them off. Poe's start had an electrical effect. On the Princeton side of the field every one was cheering like mad. On the Yale side there was silence. On and on he went, and the nearer he got to the Yale goal the further he drew away from those who were chasing him. A minute before he had been treated for a wrenched knee. Now he knew no pain, but only saw the goal in front of him and victory for his side. He drew so far ahead of the Yale men that he was able to make a touchdown right in the middle of the goal posts, and then Ayres had no trouble in sending the ball over the bar, making the score 6 to 0 in favor of Princeton.

The scene that followed will be remembered by all who witnessed the game. The players at first tried to take the play as a matter of course, but they were so delighted that they hugged each other and danced with glee. On the Princeton stands pandemonium broke loose. Every one seemed to be trying to cheer louder than all the others. Flags were waved, women took off their bouquets of chrysanthemums and waved them in the air. On the side lines the substitutes danced and shouted and yelled, and the coaches were so delighted that they hugged each other and cheered again and again for Poe.

One elderly man with white hair and a long white beard seemed to be taken back to his boyhood days again. He ran out onto the field and cheered with the rest, then he threw his hat into the air and finally threw it up again, and as it came down he gave it a punch, sending his fist through the crown. When quiet reigned again he wore that hat and seemed quite proud of it.

This was the only scoring done in the game. Yale played desperately, but the Princeton line was too strong. Two or three times the ball was worked into a dangerous position, but when near their goal the Princeton men braced themselves and held the Yale men, and soon sent the ball out of danger again. Princeton's line was stronger than that of Yale, and Princeton was superior, too, at punting. The Yale backs in the first part of the game did the best work. Crowdis, the Princeton left guard, did remarkable work in the line, and Palmer Hillebrand, Poe, and Duncan distinguished themselves for the victors. For the losers Chamberlin, Durston, Benjamin, and Eddy did the best work.

The game was a long one. It was nearly 5 o'clock before it was over. Many of the players were taken out of the game, but no one was seriously injured. When time was called the students made a rush toward the players and every one was carried off the field, with Arthur Poe in the lead.

The technical story of the game follows:

FIRST HALF.

Yale won the toss and selected the north goal, giving Princeton the ball. At 2:19 P. M. the teams lined up and Ayres kicked off for Princeton. Cutten, Yale's centre, jumped into the air and blocked the ball, falling on it on Yale's fifty-yard line. De Saulles at the line-up fumbled the ball, but Durston fell on it and saved it for Yale. McBride kicked to Ayres on Princeton's twenty-yard line, and the latter returned the kick, the ball going to Princeton on her own forty-yard line. On another exchange of punts it was Princeton's ball in midfield. After an ineffectual attempt by Ayres at Yale's centre, he kicked, the ball going out of bounds to Yale's fifty-yard line.

De Saulles made a bad pass to Durston, and Yale lost a yard. On the next line-up Durston made two yards through left tackle, and a moment later Yale received five yards more for interference in the centre by Booth. De Saulles again fumbled on the next line-up, and Poe fell on the ball. Ayres gained three yards through centre for Princeton, but on the next line-up lost one yard, and was forced to kick. De Saulles caught the ball on Yale's 45-yard line, and was downed in his tracks by Poe. McBride's kick was blocked by Booth, but Yale regained possession of the ball because of Kafer's bad fumble. McBride kicked to Kafer on Princeton's 40-yard line, but before the Princeton man got started he was thrown hard by Coy. Ayres then kicked, but Cutten blocked the ball, and Stillman fell on it for the Blue.

It was Yale's ball on Princeton's 20-yard line. Yale lost the ball on a fumble by De Saulles, and Ayres kicked to Princeton's 40-yard line. Durston made three yards and McBride two more through left tackle. Durston went through the same place a moment later for twelve yards, bringing the ball to Princeton's 23-yard line. Durston again went through Geer for two yards. On the next line-up Durston, Yale's half back, fumbled the pigskin, and it bounded clear to Princeton's 15-yard line. Quick as a flash little Poe, Princeton's right end, grabbed the ball, and, tucking it under his arm, made his run of ninety-five yards for a touchdown, and a moment later Ayres kicked the goal. Score: Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.

The ball was brought to midfield, and McBride kicked to Ayres on Princeton's ten-yard line. Ayres returning it to midfield. McBride again kicked, the ball going to Kafer, on Princeton's thirty-five-yard line. Beardsley tried Yale's centre, but lost a yard, and Ayres again kicked. McBride returned the kick, and Kafer caught the ball on Princeton's twenty-yard line. Kafer fumbled, but Princeton held the ball by Duncan falling on it on her own twenty-yard line. Ayres kicked the ball away from the Tigers' goal, and McBride fumbled it, Poe falling on the pigskin on Princeton's forty-yard line.

Yale's line held firm, and the Blue got the ball on downs. McBride was pushed through the centre for four yards, and Princeton was again penalized for interference in the centre. Durston began pounding Princeton's left tackle again, making five yards. Benjamin failed to gain at centre and Princeton got the ball on downs. Ayres kicked to Yale's forty-yard line and McBride returned the punt to Princeton's twenty-five-yard line. Ayres tried the centre and gained two yards. Beardsley then lost a yard against left tackle.

Kafer took the ball in an attempt to skirt Yale's right end, but he was downed for a loss of two yards. Yale getting the ball on Princeton's thirty-yard line. Durston jumped through left tackle for ten yards, and McBride made five more through the same place. Benjamin tried the centre for no gain and McBride was sent against the same place with a similar result. The ball went to the Tigers on their own fifteen-yard line. Ayres kicked out of bounds and McBride returned the punt, Yale getting the ball on Princeton's twenty-five-yard line.

The ball was directly on a line with the goal posts, and Chamberlin dropped back and tried for a goal from the field from Princeton's thirty-five-yard line. The attempt was weak, the ball going twenty yards to the right of the post. The ball was brought out, and Ayres kicked to Eddy, who carried it back fifteen yards before being downed by Edwards. Chamberlin kicked to Ayres who returned the ball to Princeton's forty-five-yard line. McBride punted to Duncan on Princeton's fifteen-yard line. The little quarter back passed the ball to Ayres, who returned it to midfield.

McBride tried left tackle, but fumbled when he struck the line, Hillebrand falling on the ball. Kafer was injured in this scrimmage, and retired in favor of Wheeler, being the first man on either side to quit the game. Wheeler took Ayres's position at full back, and the latter replaced Kafer at half. Wheeler kicked well into Yale's territory, and just as De Saulles had set himself for a catch, his foot slipped and the ball struck him on the ankle. Hillebrand picked up the ball and ran twenty yards before being downed. The ball was on Yale's 15-yard line. Beardsley was pushed through Yale's right tackle for four yards, and Palmer made two more around Yale's left end. Yale's line held like a stone wall, and she got the ball on her own 9-yard line on downs.

Ely then came on at quarter in place of DeSaulles, whose ankle had gone back on him entirely. On the very first line-up the newcomer went around Princeton's left end for twenty yards on a double pass. The ball was close to the side line, and when McBride attempted to kick it down the field the ball went to Princeton at Yale's thirty-five-yard line. Beardsley tried the centre for no gain, and then Wheeler dropped back for a goal from the field. It was a poor attempt, however, the ball falling almost diagonally across the field, Princeton getting McBride's hands on Yale's ten-yard line. Durston went through Princeton's left tackle for eight yards and Benjamin tried the centre, but failed to gain. McBride kicked to Princeton's forty-yard line and the ball was in Princeton's possession when, at 3:14 P. M., the first half closed. Score first half: Princeton 6, Yale 0.

SECOND HALF.

The teams lined up at 3:30, and Capt. Chamberlain kicked off for Yale, Wheeler returning the punt to midfield. Benjamin went through left tackle for five yards, and on the next line-up was pushed through centre for the same gain. Durston got two more through centre and Benjamin another three through right tackle. Chamberlain tried the centre, but lost a yard. Beardsley was injured and Black came on at half back. McBride made two yards through centre and Durston two yards through the same position. Benjamin got around Princeton's left end for three yards. Durston fumbled, but fell on the ball. On the next line-up he went through left tackle for five yards. Benjamin lost two yards in an attempt to go around right end.

McBride tried the centre for no gain. Referee Wrightington blew his whistle for "down" and McBride dropped the ball. The pigskin rolled out into the open, and Poe picked it up and ran eighty yards, claiming a touchdown. The referee refused to allow the score, saying he had blown his whistle before Poe got the ball. The ball was brought back and Durston was pulled through left tackle for three yards. It was less than twenty yards from Princeton's goal, and the Tigers became desperate.

Their defensive play at this point was by far the best they had shown during the afternoon. They held Yale's fast backs for four downs, and Wheeler kicked the ball out of danger, Ely catching it on Princeton's 45-yard line. Benjamin went against the centre for three yards and then McBride kicked the ball dropping into Wheeler's hands on Princeton's 40-yard line. Wheeler kicked to Ely on Yale's 35-yard line. McBride tried the centre, but fumbled, Yale retained the ball, however, on her 5-yard line. McBride kicked to Wheeler on Yale's 45-yard line.

Black tried left end for Princeton, but fumbled. Benjamin and Durston were injured in the attempt to get the ball, and were replaced by Townshend and Corwin. On an exchange of punts the ball went to Duncan on Yale's thirty-five-yard line. Black fumbled, and Ely fell on the ball. Corwin made five yards through left tackle and Townshend an additional five between right tackle and centre. Ely was downed for a loss of three yards, and McBride was force to kick. Wheeler returned the kick to McBride on Yale's thirty-five-yard line, and the latter sent the ball to midfield. Duncan, quarter back for Princeton, was hurt, Hutchinson taking his place.

There was an exchange of kicks between McBride and Wheeler, and the ball was on Yale's thirty-yard line. Townshend made three yards through centre. Corwin three through left tackle, and Townshend twelve yards on a double pass around right end. Gains by Corwin, McBride, and Townshend brought the ball almost to Princeton's forty-yard line. Chamberlin went through left tackle five yards, Townshend gained his distance through the same position, and Corwin carried the ball to Princeton's twenty-five-yard line by a run around left end. After futile attempts at centre Princeton got the ball on downs.

Princeton received five yards for interference, Ayres and Black made four and three yards, respectively, and the ball was within eighteen yards of Yale's goal. Princeton lost it on downs, and McBride kicked to Hutchinson in mid-field, Wheeler returning the ball to Yale's 20-yard line. McBride attempted to kick, but Booth blocked the ball, Princeton getting it on Yale's 10-yard line. Princeton carried the ball by steady plunges to Yale's 3-yard line, where they lost it on downs. There was an exchange of kicks, the ball finally going to Ely on Yale's 10-yard line. Ely carried it fifteen yards, and the game was called with the ball in Yale's possession on her own 25-yard line. Time, 4:40 P. M. Final score: Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.

THE LINE-UP.

Princeton.	Positions.	Yale.
Palmer	Left end	Eddy
Geer	Left tackle	Stillman
Crowdis, Mills	Left guard	Brown
Booth	Centre	Cutten
Edwards	Right guard	Marshall
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Chamberlin
Poe	Right end	Coy
Ayres, Wheeler	Full back	McBride
Duncan,	De Saulles,	
Hutchinson	Quarter back	Ely
Beardsley,		Durston,
Ayres	Left half back	Corwin
Kafer,		Benjamin,
Black	Right half back	Townshend

Umpire—Paul J. Dashiell, Lehigh; Referee—E. N. Wrightington, Harvard; Linesmen—Francis of Yale; Dr. Bouvier, of Princeton. Time—Halves of 35 minutes each.

MANY START FROM THIS CITY.

Pennsylvania Railroad Carries About 5,000 Enthusiasts—No Cheers on Their Return.

About 5,000 enthusiasts traveled from this city to the Yale-Princeton game yesterday. The Pennsylvania Railroad had made special preparations for transferring the crowd, and 12 special trains left Jersey City between 9 and 11 o'clock, each comfortably crowded. The blue and yellow chrysanthemum was seen everywhere. There was the usual bevy of pretty girls, decked out in their favorite colors, and the vendor with the flags, horns, and other noisy instruments, was much in evidence.

The real enthusiasm was manifested when the Yale team, handlers, coaches, and doctors, made their appearance at the station. They left their quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel at 9 o'clock, and left for the scene of battle on the 9:40 special. At the station they were met by a delegation from New Haven. Cheer after cheer went up for the sturdy sons of Old Eli, in which Princeton adherents took part. Every one seemed in good humor, particularly the members of the team.

In the city every one was on edge. People who had never seen a game, or, in fact, did not know what a football field looked like, sported the Yale or Princeton colors. The blue seemed to be the favorite with a majority of the people, particularly with the fair sex. At various places crowds watched bulletin boards announcing the result of each half.

It was around the tickers, though, that the largest crowds gathered. Here the game was given in detail, and it can safely be said that after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was impossible to get within ten yards of an instrument. Old men as well as youngsters stood for nearly two hours waiting for the result. Usually, one chap would install himself as "announcer." He would read off the different plays as they came in on the tape. At the hotels the crowds were large. When it was learned that Princeton had scored a touch-down in the first half, every one seemed to be a Princeton supporter. Numerous bets were made that Yale would score before the game was over, and quite a sum of money changed hands.

The crowd that left Jersey City for Princeton in the morning began to arrive on their return trip at the station shortly after 6:30. Train after train rolled into the big shed, and for an hour there was an endless stream of people filing through the gates to the ferry. Yale adherents could easily be recognized. There were few Princeton students that came back to New York to celebrate. All this was done in and around Princeton last night. There was not the faintest cheer to be heard, and every one seemed anxious to get away.

A group of Yale students waited for the conquered football team, which arrived about 8 o'clock. They tried to encourage the disheartened players with cheers, but some of the men could not be consoled. Indeed, the air was about as blue as the colors displayed. The players reached the Murray Hill Hotel at 8:30, and after a short rest went to the Broadway Theatre. They will start for New Haven at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

It was unusually quiet on upper Broadway. This was because there were mostly Yale students in the city, and they were not feeling in the best of spirits. A few Princeton men appeared in front of the Hoffman House early in the evening, but when they tried to raise a demonstration they were squelched by a policeman. A few Yale men who tried to drown their grief in wine strolled or rather stumbled up Broadway about 10 o'clock, and at Thirty-fourth Street were taken in hand by several classmates and put to bed.

PRINCETON STUDENTS CELEBRATE.

Chamberlin Says Yale Was Beaten in a Fairly Fought Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Princeton was never such a happy town before. Not for many years has a Yale-Princeton game been played here, and Princetonians are duly celebrating to-night. The freshmen began building a great stack of wood for a bonfire as soon as the game ended and "Saint Peter," the janitor, began ringing the college bell. At 9 o'clock the team arrived, and Capt. Hillebrand touched off the blaze. The students performed an Indian dance around the fire while they sang college songs and gave lusty cheers for the team.

Capt. Chamberlin took defeat in a sportsmanlike manner, and spoke of the game as follows: "Princeton beat us in a fairly fought game. She was stronger than we had expected in certain particulars, and every time we seemed about to score some opportunity was given to Princeton to prevent it. A fumble gave Princeton her six points. Poe was ready to seize all there was in the occasion, and his ninety-five-yard run and touch-down were the result.

"Poe and Palmer are brilliant players, and perhaps the outcome of the game was due to them more than to anything else. Princeton played excellent football, and defeat is not as bitter as it might otherwise be."

HARVARD EXPECTS TO WIN.

Cambridge Men Anticipate a Victory for Their Eleven Over Yale Next Saturday.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 12.—With the Pennsylvania game over and won, the Harvard coaches are now at work putting the finishing touches on the team and getting the men into shape for the last and all-important struggle of the year—the game with Yale on Saturday next, at New Haven.

The victory over Pennsylvania was confessedly a surprise, but it has put new life into the Harvard team and given the men a confidence and feeling of encouragement that is almost unique at Harvard. There is no danger of overconfidence, however. Capt. Dibblee is considered too good a Captain to allow his men to develop anything of the "swell head" order. But the men do feel, and it is not thought that it does them harm, that they have fairly beaten Pennsylvania, and will be able to defeat Yale on the coming Saturday.

The last Harvard victory over Yale on the gridiron was in 1891, and that was the first Harvard victory, as an old Harvard football man expressed it recently, since the days when Harvard went down to New Haven to teach Yale the new game of Rugby football, and did it so well that Yale has been winning ever since.

The week past has not seen any marked improvement in the work of the eleven, as the practice has been light and irregular, owing to the bad weather and to the fact that three or four of the Varsity players did not go into the line-up until yesterday. Although no one came out of the Pennsylvania game injured—an experience, by the way, which has filled the heart of the veteran trainer Jack McMasters with joy—several of the men, including Capt. Dibblee, Haughton, and Cochrane, were a bit stiff and slightly bruised, so that they needed a few days lay-off.

The team which will line up against Yale next Saturday will be the same as in the first half of the Pennsylvania game. It is the strongest line-up the Harvard coaches can get, although it leaves at least one valuable man out, namely, Burnett, who kicked that phenomenal goal from the field in the Pennsylvania game. The plan, however, will be to put Jaffray in at centre and keep him there as long as he holds out, which, it is expected, will probably not be after the first half. Then Burnett will go in and continue at centre, with the hope that what he lacks as a centre man he may make up by kicking a goal, if the chance occurs. Big Jaffray, with his 6 feet 5 inches, is thought the man for centre as long as he lasts. While fresh he is almost invincible. It is felt to be unfortunate that he is so constituted that he cannot hold out longer against the strain of a hard game.

Harvard's guards are about as good as the coaches can hope to get. Burden has improved wonderfully since last year, when he was tried rather unsuccessfully at centre. He is a hard, conscientious worker, and a man who can be counted upon to do his best throughout the game. Boal is a very valuable man as a line bucker. His play is on the same style as Bouve's of last year's team. Whenever there is a short distance to be gained, Boal drops back from the line, and if backed up properly he seldom fails to gain the needed ground by hard, fierce line bucking. His defense is very fair, and comparatively few gains have been made through his position this year, as is the case also at Burden's position. It is through tackles that most of the gains have been allowed.

Ronald and Haughton, who will undoubtedly be Harvard's first choice of tackles in the Yale game, as they were against Pennsylvania, are not considered ideal men for the going members of the Staten Island Cricket Club, but only a few scores were turned in. The victors were E. L. Richards and Austin P. Kelley, whose score was 88 strokes. The players who handed in scores were:

E. L. Richards and Austin P. Kelley	45	43	88
J. R. Chadwick and E. D. Crowell	49	47	96
J. Max Carrete and Otto Hockmeyer	48	48	96
R. St. George Walker and A. Hollick	55	52	107
Dr. Johnson and E. R. Crowell	58	61	119

Women Golfers at Ardsley.

The women of the Ardsley Club played a putting match yesterday on the small putting links, and the prize was won by Miss McCormack in a net score of 41 strokes. The other players were Miss Hewitt, 42; Miss Ethel Gould, 44; Miss Edith Gould, 44; Miss Williamson, 44; Mrs. C. A. Dodge, 44; Mrs. Vanderhoef, 46; Mrs. Fargo, 46; Miss Grace Frazer, 46; Miss Barron, 46; Mrs. Herbert Parsons, 48; Miss Grace Williamson, 48; Miss Frazer, 49; Mrs. Benjamin Kittridge, 51.

Women Playing at Englewood.

The semi-final round for the women's championship of the Englewood Golf Club was played yesterday on the club links. Mrs. James A. Wells beat Mrs. H. Ogden by 3 up and 1 to play, and Mrs. Frank Enos beat Miss L. Mowry by 4 up and 3 to play. The final round between Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Enos will be played to-morrow.

Cochrane Wins the Sands Cup.

A. De Witt Cochrane won the Sands silver cup yesterday on the St. Andrew's Golf Club links, by default. In the four previous contests Cochrane has won three matches and William Travers Gray one. The final round, at match play, was to have been played yesterday, but Gray injured his arm while playing golf at Bar Harbor last Summer and has been unable to play this Fall.

Kickers' Handicap for Golfers.

A tournament called a Kickers' Handicap gave considerable interest and amusement to the golfing members of the Marine and Field Club near Bath Beach yesterday. Each player fixed his own handicap on a basis of 90 strokes for J. T. Gwathmey, the scratch player. He did poorly, taking 109, and A. J. Sheldon won by his handicap.

Golf at Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 12.—The final contest for the Chapman Cup was played to-day on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club links, resulting in C. W. Fisk beating R. M. Shepard two up and one to go.

Chauncey Wins at Dyker Meadow.

The regular monthly handicap yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, South Brooklyn, was won by Daniel Chauncey with a score of 86.

Crescent Athletic Club Contest.

Only a few golfers turned in scores yesterday for the Crescent Athletic Club golf handicap. C. J. Patterson was the winner with a net score of 79 strokes.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Weather Conditions Were Good and Many Sharpshooter Qualifications Were Made.

The weather conditions yesterday at Creedmoor were conducive to good shooting, and as a result an unusually large number of sharpshooter qualifications was made. Sergt. Doyle, who went through the Santiago campaign with the Seventy-first Regiment, qualified as an expert. The scores of the day follow:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. R. Maxet, Co. D.....4 3 4 2 3—16 2 3 4 4 3—16—32
W. Foster, Co. D.....4 3 3 4 3—17 2 4 5 4 3—19—36
E. V. Reed, Co. D.....5 4 3 4 4—20 2 4 5 3 4—18—38
H. Williams, Co. D.....5 4 5 3 4—21 3 5 5 4 3—20—41

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lieut. C. W. Nichols, Co. F.....4 5 5 5 5—22 4 5 3 5 4—21—43
Sergt. C. Drake, Co. F.....5 4 4 4 3—20 5 4 5 4 5—23—43
Sergt. H. Ertdell, Co. D.....5 4 5 5 4—23 4 5 4 4 5—22—45
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook, Co. A.....4 4 5 4 4—21 4 4 4 5 4—21—42
Corp. E. Lincoln, Co. K.....4 5 4 5 4—22 4 5 3 4 4—20—42
A. W. Morley, Jr., Co. D.....5 5 3 4 4—21 4 5 4 3 5—21—42
F. Newcombe, Co. K.....4 5 4 5 5—24 4 3 4 3 4—18—42
C. H. Plumb, Co. B.....5 5 4 5 4—23 4 5 4 4 3—20—43
E. V. Reed, Co. D.....5 4 5 5 4—23 5 5 3 4—22—45
H. T. Strong, Co. K.....4 4 5 4 4—21 5 3 5 5 3—21—42

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

G. F. Booth, Co. K.....4 4 4 3 4—19 3 4 5 4 4—20—39
F. C. Cooper, Co. G.....4 4 4 0 5—17 4 4 3 4 4—19—41

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Corp. E. H. Bancker, Co. C.....5 0 4 5 5—24 5 4 4 4 5—22—46
Corp. A. A. Forman, Jr., Co. K.....4 4 5 5 4—22 5 4 3 4 5—21—43
Corp. W. H. Worthen, Co. K.....5 5 4 4 4—22 4 3 4 5 4—20—42
G. T. Booth, Co. K.....4 4 5 4 4—21 5 4 4 5 3—21—42
[redacted].....4 4 4 4 4—20 4 5 4 4 5—22—42
[redacted].....4 4 5 4 4—21 4 5 4 4 5—22—43
[redacted].....5 4 5 5 4—23 3 3 4 4 5—21—44
[redacted].....4 5 5 2 5—21 5 4 4 5 4—22—43
C. W. Perry, Co. I.....5 4 5 5 5—24 3 4 4 5 4—21—44
E. B. Ransaur, Co. I.....5 5 4 1 5—23 5 5 4 5 3—22—45

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. Alex S. Williams, Co. I.....4 4 4 5 4—21 5 3 4 0 3—15—36
Corp. J. H. Byerly, Co. B.....3 4 4 5 4—20 2 3 0 5 4—14—34
Corp. E. J. Flack, Co. D.....5 3 4 3 2—17 3 3 3 4—16—33
F. R. Potter, Co. D.....4 4 5 4 4—21 4 3 4 4 3—18—39
A. J. Rabing, Co. D.....2 4 3 4 4—17 3 4 3 4 3—17—34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lieut. A. S. Williams, Co. I.....4 5 4 4 4—21 5 5 4 5 3—22—43
Corp. G. W. Corwin, Co. D.....4 4 5 5 4—22 4 4 5 5 3—21—43
Corp. E. J. Flack, Co. D.....4 4 5 5 4—20 4 5 4 5 4—22—42
F. R. Potter, Co. D.....5 4 5 4 4—21 5 5 3 5 5—23—43

EXPERT.

Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. H.....5 3 4 4 4—20 5 4 5 5 3—22—42

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

F. H. Crocker, 2d Division.....4 3 4 3 2—16 5 5 4 3 3—20—36
A. W. Frost, 2d Div.....5 3 3 4 4—19 4 4 4 4 3—19—38
R. B. Hixon, 1st Div.....3 4 5 5 4—19 4 5 0 4 3—16—35
R. C. Humphreys, 2d Division.....4 4 4 5 5—22 4 3 4 3 0—14—36
F. C. McKittrick, 2d Division.....3 3 3 4 4—17 3 4 4 5 3—19—36

SHARPSHOOTERS.

A. W. Frost, 2d Div.....5 5 4 3 5—22 5 5 5 5 4—24—46

Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. E. D. Logan, Co. H.....3 3 5 4 4—19 5 5 3 5 2—20—39
Sergt. E. Green Co. H.....3 3 4 4 5—19 4 3 3 0 3—13—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. E. Green, Co. H.....5 4 4 5 5—23 5 4 4 3 4—20—43
Sergt. E. D. Logan, Co. H.....4 4 4 5 5—22 4 4 5 4 4—21—43

Ninth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. T. W. Timpson, Co. M.....4 5 4 4 5—22 5 4 4 3 4—20—42

SHARPSHOOTER.

Capt. T. W. Timpson, Co. M.....5 5 5 5 4—24 3 5 4 5 4—21—45

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. G. H. Townsend, 3d Div.....5 4 4 4 4—21 0 2 0 4 3— 9—30
Ensign E. M. Robinson, 4th Div.....4 2 2 4 4—16 4 0 4 3 4—15—31
M. C. Boyd, 1st Div.....4 4 3 4 3—18 3 5 4 3 5—20—39

First Brigade Staff.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. J. W. Gerard, Jr.....3 4 3 4 4—18 2 3 5 4 4—18—36

Second Signal Corps.

MARKSMAN.

T. Tenney.....4 3 4 2 2—15 4 3 4 4 3—18—33

Eighth Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Sergt. C. M. Kervan, Co. K.....4 2 5 5 5—21 4 4 4 4 5—21—42

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. R. H. Hawkes, staff.....3 3 3 4 2—15 3 4 3 3 3—16—31

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Lieut. Richard Curd Daniel, staff.....4 5 4 4 5—22 4 5 4 4 5—23—44

HORSE SHOW WEEK.

The Annual Exhibition of Horses in Madison Square Garden—A Big Entry List of Fine Animals.

This is Horse Show week. The annual exhibition of horses that always attracts so much attention in New York will be opened to the public to-morrow morning. Madison Square Garden will be occupied by the finest members of the equine world for a week, and during that time thousands of New Yorkers will pay homage to the horse. The show will be conducted in much the same way that it has been in former years. The judges will work morning, afternoon, and evening, and will follow carefully the programme arranged by the officials of the show. In the morning there will be judging in classes that are not very attractive to the general visitors to the Garden. In the afternoon classes for harness horses and for horses that are best judged in the daylight will be the attraction, and in the evening there will be the showy classes, winding up with jumping. There will also be jumping in the afternoon, but the horses that are put over the sticks in the afternoon will be those that have not won much renown in their particular department of the horse world.

The entry list this year is about the same size as it was for the last show, but of course there are new horses, many that were exhibited last year having been retired. The jumping classes are the most popular as far as entries go, and some of the contests promise to be very interesting.

The show will be informally opened this afternoon, when the Directors of the association will entertain some of the exhibitors at luncheon in the Madison Square Garden café. After the luncheon the horses that are already in the Garden will be visited and some of them will be shown in the ring.

The Garden will be opened to the public at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The judging will not begin until the afternoon, the morning being devoted to the exercise of horses in the ring.

The judges for the week are:

Thoroughbreds.—Milton Young, Lexington, Ky.
Hackneys.—Henry Fairfax, Aldie, Va.; James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst Station, Quebec; Robert Graham, Claremont, Ontario.
Trotters, Pacers, Roadsters, and Road Rigs.—Albert C. Hall, New York; Major P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky.; Samuel H. Rundle, Danbury, Conn.
French Coachers, Pony Stallions and Brood Mares, Half-Breeds, Ponies in Harness, and Heavy Draught Stallions.—R. W. Rives, New Hamburg, N. Y.
Four-in-Hands, Tandems, Carriage and Harness Horses, Horses, Carriages, and Appointments, Hansom Cabs, and Horses and Delivery Wagons.—Prescott Lawrence, Newport, R. I.; H. K. Bloodgood, New York; Francis T. Underhill, New York.
Saddle and Police Horses, and Ponies under Saddle.—H. L. de Bussigny, Boston, Mass.
Hunters and Jumpers.—A. Butler Duncan, New York; Richard McCreery, New York; Trumbull Carr, Batavia, N. Y.
Veterinary Inspectors.—Dr. William Sheppard, M. R. C. V. S., Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; Dr. Thomas G. Sherwood, M. R. C. V. S., New York; Dr. J. E. Ryder, V. S., New York.
Superintendent.—Frank T. Clarke, Sheepshead Bay L. I.

A list of the best known horses to be seen at the show was published in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES.

SCHOLASTIC SPORT.

Trinity School has been made the favorite over De La Salle Institute in the championship game to be played at Berkeley Oval next Saturday afternoon. The team's showing against Cutler School on Friday gave the experts an excellent opportunity to get a line on the team's work, and they all agree that the De La Salle Institute team, although neavier in the rush line, does not play as clean a game as the Trinity lads, who play a fast game and display good team work. The backs are remarkably fast in starting. This is where De La Salle is weak, her backs being slow at receiving the ball. The Trinity rush line is particularly strong at the ends, and as the De La Salle backs are slow the latter will have little chance of gaining ground by end plays. In the Cutler game on Friday Trinity did not lose the ball once on downs. There was some fumbling in the game, but this was attributed to a new code of signals used for the first time on Friday.

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All the schools will begin preliminary tournaments to decide on the boys that will represent them in the chess tournament next February. Six schools were represented at the meeting of the Chess Association, held at Cutler School Thursday afternoon. Those having delegates present were the Madison, Sachs, Columbia Grammar, Cutler, Hamilton Institute, and De La Salle Institute. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. H. Matteson, Hamilton Institute, President; F. Engle, Columbia Grammar School, Vice President; H. McKenna, Columbia Grammar School, Secretary, and F. Mason, Cutler School, Treasurer. It was expected that eight schools would enter the tournament, but present indications point to a six-school competition.

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The cross-country run held by the Trinity School Cross-Country Club on election day was well patronized. The day was an ideal one for a race, and the four miles of the old St. George course, which was traversed, were made in good time. Trede, the crack mile runner, led the pack, but did not have a very great advantage, and could not set a fast enough pace for the boys. There were several representatives present of schools that had never before taken an interest in this kind of sport, but they thought so well of it that they will make an attempt to form clubs at the next meeting of their respective associations.

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The indoor athletic season will begin next month. Barnard, Berkeley, De La Salle Institute, and Cutler School are arranging for meetings that will take place in the big armories. As soon as the football season ends the boys will begin their indoor training. There is some speculation as to which has the strongest team this year. Berkeley and De La Salle Institute outclassed the other schools last season, but since then Trinity and Cutler have added material to their athletic departments, and Columbia Grammar School also promises to show up well.

Fast Cycling at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Major Taylor, the negro cyclist, to-day, at Woodside Park, according to the announcement of the timekeepers, made three of the most remarkable record rides in the history of cycle racing. He, it is claimed, lowered the mile record of 1:32 3-5, held by Edouard Taylore, the French champion, to 1:32 flat. He took two trials to lower the half-mile record of 0:48, held by Willie Windle. On the first trial the time announced was 0:45 4-5, and on the second trial another fifth of a second was clipped off, he thus, as claimed, lowering the record to 0:45 3-5. Taylor rode a chainless wheel and was paced by three quints.

Boat Race at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The final heat in the annual eight-oared inter-class boat race of the University of Pennsylvania was rowed to-day, and the crew of 1900 College crossed the line winner, in one of the closest and most exciting finishes ever witnessed on the Schuylkill River. The distance was three-quarters of a mile. The contesting crews were 1900 College, 1901 Dental, 1901 Medical, and 1901 College. The 1900 College crew won in 4 minutes flat, the Dentals finishing second in 4:02, followed closely by the Medical men and 1901 College.

Cornell's Cross-Country Runners.

ITHAC

NEW LINKS AT LAKEWOOD

They Will Be Formally Opened on Thanksgiving Day by an Open Tournament.

ATTRACTIVE PRIZES OFFERED

Members Now Have a New Clubhouse with Improved Facilities—Description of the Course—Golf Notes from Other Clubs.

A potent reminder that the season of Winter golf is about to begin has been given in the recent announcement of the Lakewood Golf Club of its Thanksgiving open tournament. This prominent event will begin on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, and continue three days, ending with the final round for the various trophies on Saturday afternoon. In view of the short days and the difficulty of playing after 5 o'clock, the committee has wisely made the qualifying round on the opening day eighteen holes, instead of thirty-six, and that will be the only contest on that day.

The first sixteen players will qualify for the chief trophy, the Lakewood Golf Cup, and the second sixteen will be eligible for the consolation cup. Two match-play rounds for both these events will be played Friday and Saturday, and prizes will be given in each case to the runner-up. The handicap event on Saturday will be a foursome match at eighteen holes, handicaps limited to twelve strokes, the contestants forming each pair to be from the same club. Silver cups will be given to the winners, and prizes will also be presented to the pair making the best gross score. Entries close on the evening before each event with Jasper Lynch, Secretary, at Lakewood, N. J.

The Lakewood Club tournaments have always enjoyed a high popularity among golfers, and the indications are that the coming event will in no wise fall behind its predecessors. Findlay Douglas, the United States amateur champion, will be one of the competitors, and all the prominent local clubs are sure to be well represented with their ablest golfers.

The past reputation of the club for its excellent tournaments and admirable management will not be the only inducement to influence golfers to spend a few days at Lakewood next week. Another strong attraction is that this three-day event will mark the formal opening of the club's new eighteen-hole course, and it is one that every enthusiastic golfer will be anxious to see. It will be remembered that the club, after some disagreeable differences with the land company which controlled the property upon which the former nine-hole course was laid out, abandoned those links last Fall and rented for a term of years the old Nathan Straus farm, a short distance from the old course. This latter course has since been rented by George Gould, and he has used the land for polo, so that its utility for golf is practically destroyed.

On the old Straus farm was a small farmhouse in good condition, and with extensive barns and sheds. These latter will be used for the club stables, and a portion of the large barn has been fitted up for the professional's house and club repairing shop, and rooms have also been provided for the caddies. A large, one-story addition has been built on the old farmhouse. The addition contains the dining and grill room, lockers, and dressing rooms, with shower baths. The first floor of the old house has been fitted up for the ladies' quarters, giving them a comfortable sitting and dining room, with a separate room for lockers. A steward has been engaged for the Winter, and warm luncheons can be secured at any time. In all these comforts the members are therefore far superior to their clubhouse enjoyments of last year, and the move has been a very beneficial one in many respects.

The point, however, which will be of particular interest to golfers is the course itself. In this respect the long-deferred ambitions of the Lakewood Club members have been realized, for they now possess a complete eighteen-hole course. Particular attention has been paid to the putting greens. They are from 70 to 100 feet square, and, while three or four of them have not turned out to be as perfect as was wished, they nevertheless will compare favorably with other courses, and at the same time will leave the club in that delightful condition of possessing something possible to improve. That golf club which presumes to assert that it has nothing to improve may safely be regarded with suspicion, together with new and generally small organizations which often put forth in the most unblushing manner that trite golfing phrase of having one of the best courses in the country.

The circuit of the eighteen holes of the Lakewood Club is 5,695 yards, and its bogie score is 77 strokes. The following table will show the figures at a glance:

Holes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Distance	250	310	355	330	325	400	400	170	335	
Bogie	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	
Holes	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Distance	405	475	410	270	425	195	185	240	215	
Bogie	5	5	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	

The distance of the first half of nine holes is 2,875 yards, and the second nine 2,820 yards, 38 strokes being bogie for the first half and 39 for the other half.

The first tee is situated near the clubhouse. Parallel ditches are ready to furnish sliced or pulled drives, and an overapproach to the green will be furnished by a sand pit beyond. The woods will catch a sliced drive to the second hole, and a sand ditch is in the right place to take a pulled ball. A bunker in the shape of three crescents, one hundred yards from the tee, must be carried in driving to the third green. A large chestnut tree to the left in going for the next hole may give trouble to the pulled drive, while a sand ditch is on the right. A sand pit 75 feet wide and about 75 yards from the tee must be carried to insure safe playing to the fifth hole, but an overapproach may land in the woods beyond the green.

A sunken ditch and a cop bunker, 260 yards from the tee, are the difficulties to be avoided for the sixth hole. The seventh hole runs back parallel to the sixth. A sand pit is placed 130 yards from the tee and a ditch and a sand pit guard the green. The eighth hole is the shortest of the course and a circular sand pit lies beyond the green, ready to catch an overapproach. Trees on one side and a cop bunker on the other render a straight drive necessary to reach the ninth green without trouble, and a rood must be carried on the second shot.

A cop bunker must be carried on the drive to the tenth. In going to the next a topped ball will fall into a mass of white sand, and several small bunkers must be avoided just before reaching the green. A sand pit is placed 100 yards from the tee to the twelfth hole. To the next the drive must be over 120 yards to clear a cop bunker, and sand pits are on the left of the green. A gravel road must be carried to the fourteenth hole, and the second shot must clear a sand pit. Rough ground in front of the tee is the only thing to be avoided at the next hole, and a large mound-like bunker, 125 yards from the tee, awaits a poor drive to the sixteenth green. A cop bunker is at the same distance from the tee on the next drive, and parallel ditches will punish drives that are not straight in going for the home hole. The green is in front of the clubhouse.

Willie Norton, who has had charge of the Lakewood course for several seasons, and who was at the Seabright Golf Club during the Summer, will be the club's professional and greenskeeper this Winter. Robert B. Kerr is President of the club, and he is also well known in the golfing world as Secretary of the United States Golf Association. John Miley is Vice President and Chairman of the House Committee, Joseph Lynch is Secretary, George W. Stockly is Treasurer, and Dr. Paul Kimball Captain.

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The Lawrence Harbor Country Club is the name of a new organization which has just been incorporated in New Jersey. The club is said to have a membership of about 500, and the members are going to devote themselves chiefly to the pleasures of yachting and golfing. A fine clubhouse is to be erected at Lawrence Harbor, near the mouth of Cheesequake Creek, on Raritan Bay, and several acres of land have been obtained to lay out a golf course. The officers are: President—E. Cecil Mosby; Vice President—A. R. Parsons; Secretary—J. W. Quintard; Treasurer—Mortimer M. Singer.

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A silver cup, offered by Augustin Monroe, Chairman of the House Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, was won during the week by C. M. Hamilton, who beat R. Hurry in the final round by one hole. Some of the active Larchmont golfers who will keep the links lively up to Thanksgiving are G. E. Ide, F. A. Moore, H. Keveney, W. M. Hager, F. M. Gould, R. Cobden, W. F. Daniel, A. Marshall, H. W. J. Buchnall, T. J. Keveney, W. E. Bullard, H. Suydam, O. G. Smith, F. W. Flint, E. S. Hatch, and O. Sanderson. The silver cups given by Dr. and Mrs. Bullard for a mixed foursome match were won by Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ide.

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The Park Golf Club of North Plainfield, N. J., which has recently laid out a very good nine-hole course, held a successful opening on election day. Two members' tournaments were played at the time, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers winning the women's event and George Richards securing first place in the men's contest.

Among the club championships which have been played recently two interesting ones were decided during the past week at the Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn. A. C. Wheeler won the championship, defeating Edward Leavitt in the final round, and W. L. Hicks won the championship of the Queens County Golf Club at Glen Cove, L. I., defeating H. P. Tailer in the final round.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

On Saturday next the final championship game of the season will be played at New Haven between Harvard and Yale. What the result will be is a mooted question, though there are many who are not backward in saying that Harvard will win. And, all things considered, perhaps there is good justification for their belief; for the chances apparently do favor Harvard just as they did in her game with Pennsylvania. In the first place, Yale yesterday had a much harder game to play than Harvard, and, while it may not appear at present, these hard games are bound to tell on the players. In other words, Harvard will in all probability go on the field Saturday next with a team physically more sure than Yale, who has several good players who may be incapacitated by the least hurt. That, at least, is how the matter appears at the present, though what the final week of practice will develop no one of course can tell. Supposing, however, that the best players of both teams can be gotten on the field, what then? If you ask a Yale man he will certainly say, "Oh, a sure thing for Yale." If you ask a Harvard man his reply will be emphatically in favor of Harvard. That, clearly, throws little light on the subject. What does, however, is to compare the playing of the two teams during the season, and to compare also their players. Leaving out of consideration yesterday's games, it will be found that throughout the season Harvard has scored 223 points in nine games and has had 12 points scored against her—five by Bowdoin and two by Amherst in the early part of the season, and five by the Indians two weeks ago. Yale in the same number of games has scored 146 points and has had scored against her 11 points—six by Brown and five by the Indians; the former four weeks ago and the latter three. Harvard, if these figures are any criterion, has an advantage in the matter of her own score, but a disadvantage in the matter of the figures scored against her; for, whereas Yale has been scored against only by such strong teams as Brown and the Indians, Harvard has against her scores by such minor colleges as Bowdoin and Amherst. The hopeful sign in that connection for Harvard, however, is that, as has been stated, the scores against Yale were made early in the season, before the team was properly down to work. As for the individual merits of the players, and the general team work, comparisons may be interesting, but they are by no means conclusive. Unquestionably, since the Pennsylvania game Harvard's stock has gone up materially. In that game the Cambridge players showed not only excellent individual play, but an all-round general team work, that was nothing short of superb. Apparently there is not a weak man on the team. With Reid at full, Warren at right half, Capt. Dibblee at left, Daly at quarter, and such substitutes as Sawin, Kendall, Fincke, Hatch, and Ellis, and with Cochran, Donald, Farley, Bose, Jaffray, Eaton, Richardson, Lee, Mills, Burnett, Burden, Haughton, Lawrence, Lewis, and Hallowell to choose from in the line, there seems to be little room for improvement. The men are fast, and are far more aggressive than they were earlier in the season; while their defense seems perfect. A glance at the Yale team seems apparently to show a like state of affairs. With such men to choose from in the back division as McBride, Gilmore, Harvey, Wear, Corwin, Benjamin, Townsend, Burdick, Thurston, and Dudley; such men as De Saulles and Sullivan for quarter, and Eddy, Allen, Grant Stillman, Brown, Cutten, Marshall, Chamberlain, Coy, Slocovich, and Hubbell in the line, it will be seen that Yale has a remarkable combination. It is to be questioned, however, if just at present her team play is as strong as Harvard's, though the extra coaching which she will have this week may remedy this. Last year the teams fought a draw, 0 to 0, in a grand game; this year it is safe to say it will be equally as fine a game, though it will be remarkable if neither side scores. The chances are that if a kicking game is adopted, as it seems likely to be, both sides will score.

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The results of previous games between Harvard and Yale have been as follows: 1876—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 2 touchdowns. 1877—No game. 1878—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0. 1879—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties. 1880—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touch-down; Harvard, 0. 1881—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 0. 1882—Yale, 1 goal, 3 touch-downs; Harvard, 2 safeties. 1883—Yale, 4 goals; Harvard, 1 touch-down, 1 safety. 1884—Yale, 6 goals, 4 touch-downs; Harvard, 0. 1885—No game. 1886—Yale, 5 goals; Harvard, 1 touch-down. 1887—Yale, 3 goals, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 goal. 1888—No game. 1889—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0. 1890—Harvard, 2 goals; Yale, 1 goal. 1891—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touch-down; Harvard, 0. 1892—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0. 1893—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0. 1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4. 1895 and 1896—No games. 1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0. From this it will be seen the record stands Yale, 14 games won, Harvard 3, with one game a draw.

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Some of the friends of the University of Pennsylvania are still undertaking to explain why Harvard defeated them a week ago. In the opinion of every observer of football the only sensible explanation to be offered is that the best team won. The exhibition given by the Pennsylvania backs, with the exception of Capt. Outland, would not have done credit even to a schoolboys' eleven. The muffs and fumbles were nothing short of atrocious. If Pennsylvania could have resurrected Minds and Morice of last year's team to replace Coombs and Harrison the result might have been different, but as it was, taking the teams all in all, Harvard easily outclassed Pennsylvania and deserved her victory.

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One result of this victory, by the way, is that there is a strong probability that a triangular championship league, made up of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, may be formed. Harvard's victory over Pennsylvania at the end of the four years' contract puts her in a position to leave Pennsylvania, which the latter has feared all along in case Harvard won. The cry at Princeton all the year has been for another championship game. A majority of the university would play Pennsylvania rather than have but one big game, but all would prefer Harvard. In fact, the possibility of a game with Harvard stemmed the tide in favor of a game with the Quakers. And in this connection it is worth noticing that it would not be impossible to arrange for a Harvard-Princeton game this year, for there is a stipulation in the contract for the 15,000 seats about Brokaw Field at Princeton that they shall remain one month after the Yale game.

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It is not quite clear to most people, however, why Pennsylvania and Cornell also should be shelved by the "big three," as it is certain they would be under this new order of things—Pennsylvania entirely, Cornell perhaps by all but Princeton, if, indeed, not by Princeton herself. Both the Quakers and the Ithacans have, and the indications certainly now are that they will continue to have, good football material. Cornell's improvement in the past few years has been remarkable, and it would be a pity to deprive her of the chance of getting in the championship running. Of course, it may be pleaded for Harvard, Princeton, and Yale that games among themselves will be a sufficient tax on their strength without imperiling their championship chances by games with other really strong teams; and undoubtedly there is something in that. Nevertheless, there will be many people who will object to the contemplated shelving of Cornell and Pennsylvania.

***

To give Harvard proper credit in this matter, it may be said she looks with anything but favor on dropping Pennsylvania, for her relations with that team have always been most pleasant. Perhaps this could not have been better illustrated than by the manly act of Capt. Outland of Pennsylvania, when, after the defeat of his team, the Quaker Captain went to the dressing rooms of the Harvard players and cordially shook hands with every member of the victorious team, congratulating Capt. Dibblee and admitting that the Pennsylvania team had been fairly beaten. There was no ill-feling, either, on the part of the players when on the field—a striking evidence of the cordial relations that have existed between the universities for years. Harvard, in fact, favors a four-cornered alliance; but, unfortunately, Yale would never consent to that, while a prominent member of the Princeton Faculty Athletic Committee insists that the Princeton team will never play Pennsylvania.

***

Burnett's goal from a fair catch in the centre of the field in the Harvard-Pennsylvania game is the first goal of the kind ever kicked in a championship game. It is astonishing that this should be, but it is the case, nevertheless.

***

For the first time in its history the Northwestern team of Evanston, Ill., has had a special coach, and that coach none other than Hickok, Yale's former star guard, who, going to Evanston to see the Northwestern-Michigan game, was induced to stay over and give the Northwesterners the benefit of his experience.

***

There is no question that the kicking game is the coming game. All this year there has been a decided tendency to break away from the close game and to play an open, fast game, with far more kicking than in times past. The result is that the game is a much prettier one to watch, from the spectator's standpoint, and a much cleaner and better exhibition of genuine football as opposed to purely brute force on the part of the players.

***

It is said that Cameron Forbes, Harvard's head coach, will retire at the end of this season. Forbes for the past two seasons has acted as head coach purely out of love for his Alma Mater, and without pay—even to the neglect of his private business. The excellence of his work is shown in the superb condition of his team.

***

Cullen, Yale's Canadian clergyman centre, has been really a sick man for some time past. His stomach is out of order, and he has been unable to eat without severe pain for three weeks. The result is that he has lost flesh rapidly and is daily complaining of sickness. Nevertheless, he continues to play a great game.

***

The general opinion is that, taking into consideration punting, tackling, line bucking, and interference, McBride of Yale is the best full back in the Eastern colleges.

***

The heaviest man on the Princeton team is Crowdis, left guard, who tips the scales at 235 pounds. Edwards, right guard, is a close second, at 225 pounds. The other men over the 200 mark are Booth, centre, at 204, and Filson, substitute right guard, who goes 207. Left End Palmer weighs only 145 pounds; Right End Poe, 147; Quarter Back Duncan, 140, and Substitute Quarter Back Hutchinson, 142 pounds. The average weight of the entire team is 178.36 pounds.

***

Pennsylvania, stung at her defeat by Harvard, is now practicing hard and perseveringly in the hope of making a brilliant showing against Cornell on the final game. It is said that Coach Woodruff will insist on giving his "guards back" play another trial, as he is by no means satisfied that the system was fairly tried in the game with Harvard.

***

The outlook for this game, certainly from the Cornell standpoint, is not hopeful. The Ithacans' crippled list has not been reduced since a week ago, and the team as a consequence is anything but strong. The players, too, are not reporting with sufficient regularity to suit Coach Warner. There is no reason why Cornell, with her best team, should not be able to give Pennsylvania a hard, close fight, and perhaps even win out. It looks, however, as if the best team would not be forthcoming.

***

There is little doubt that Paul Dashiell, Chairman of the Rules Committee, is the best unpire on the gridiron. He knows the game from A to Z, and is firm and impartial in his decisions. One striking and gratifying feature of his work is that he will permit no violations of the rules or any unnecessary scrapping.

***

Daly, Harvard's quarter back, is one of the few quarter backs that Harvard has had in a decade or more who can both punt and drop kick. The beauty of it is, too, that he can kick with either foot, wherein he resembles Carl Williams, the old Pennsylvania player, and Baird, formerly of Princeton. In addition, he is a good runner and tackler; and, considering the fact that he is but a boy in his freshman year, is certainly a wonder.

***

The Carlisle Indians are very much taken with Capt. Whiting of Cornell. Capt. Pierce of the Indian team is quoted as saying that Whiting "ought to be an Indian. He runs like one and never shows the white feather."

***

Other games besides the Yale-Harvard game for next Saturday are: New York University and Colgate at Ohio Field; Lehigh and Dickinson at Carlisle, and Dartmouth and Brown at Providence.

***

With such coaches as Hinkey, Heffelfinger, Sanford, Stillman, Bass, Murphy, Rodgers, Butterworth, Bliss, and McCormick the Yale players have had plenty of excellent coaching.

***

Among the many present at the Yale-Princeton game yesterday were a number of Harvard players and coaches "sizing up" the Yale game and getting an idea of Yale's weak and strong points.

***

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club football eleven will play two more games this season, one on Nov. 19, at Orange Oval, with the Orange Athletic Club, and the other on Thanksgiving Day, at the Polo Grounds, with Wesleyan College.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be held on Monday, Nov. 21. The general meeting will be held at 8 o'clock, and the polls for the election of officers will be opened at 6:30 o'clock and remain open for three hours. The Governors have recently revised the constitution and by-laws of the club. The entrance fee will in future be $50, and the annual dues $40, payable semi-annually. For non-resident members the dues will be just half those for resident members, and for athletic members the initiation fee will be $10 and the dues $10. The union with the New Jersey Athletic Club, while it has not yet been definitely agreed on, will probably be arranged before the annual meeting. The Governors of both clubs have discussed the matter, and if all the details can be satisfactorily arranged the two organizations will be consolidated. This will put the New Jersey club on a sound foundation and will give the Knickerbocker Club a country house, with a track, water front, and everything that a successful athletic club needs.

***

Maine's record of game shipped by visiting sportsmen during the month of October is as follows: Deer, 1,348; moose, 71; caribou, 22. In 1897 the record was: Deer, 1,246; moose, 55; caribou, 20, and in 1896 it was: Deer, 1,029; moose, 79; caribou, 57.

***

E. C. Storrow has been chosen as coach for the Harvard crew. Mr. Storrow rowed in the crews from Harvard of '87, '88, and '89, and was Captain of the '88 crew. For two years he has had charge of the freshmen crew, and has carefully studied the English stroke as taught by Mr. Lehmann. It is said that he will not try to teach Mr. Lehmann's stroke, but will have a modified stroke, taking what he considers are the good points of the English stroke and what he thinks are good points in the American stroke. Mr. Storrow was fairly successful with the freshmen, and his friends wish him success with the 'Varsity.

***

It is the intention of the National Sportsmen's Association to make its fifth annual show, which will be held in Madison Square Garden March 2 to 11, a genuine sportsmen's show, abounding in features and demonstrations of life in the woods. Last year the show contained little that pertained to sports. Indeed, it was more like a country show, with its yellow lemonade and phonographs. At the coming show no exhibits will be admitted except such as strictly pertain to sports. An artificial lake 75 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 8 feet deep will be one of the interesting features. This plan was first tried at the Sportsmen's Show in Boston last year. The tank will be used in which to hold water polo and swimming matches, as well as for the exhibition of launches, ducking boats, and canoes. The water sports will be under the management of James E. Sullivan, Harry Cornish, and H. A. Nelson. Other features will be a miniature forest, with live specimens of Buffalo, moose, caribou, elk, deer, antelope, and other game animals prized by sportsmen; log cabins and tents, presided over by guides and hunters, portraying life in the woods; Indian camps, occupied by families of Indians, and sportsmen's camps. There will be revolver, rifle, and bowling competitions and association championship events at inanimate targets. These will be held in the basement of the Garden.

Specimens of native game birds and fish from all sections of the country will form an interesting exhibit.

***

The open 100-yard handicap swimming race, which was to have been given by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last Tuesday, was postponed owing to the fact that the swimming pool was undergoing repairs. The race will be held on Tuesday. Entries will close to-morrow night.

NEW YORK B. B. C. MEETING.

It Will Be Held on Tuesday Afternoon in Jersey City.

The annual meeting of the National Exhibition Company, known as the New York Baseball Club, will be held in Jersey City on Tuesday afternoon. The most important business to be transacted at the meeting is the election of a President, Secretary, and Board of Directors, and the presentation of the Treasurer's report for the past season. The stockholders will not receive a dividend this year as the season cost the company a good many dollars.

The meeting will also bring out the truth of the reports that Andrew Freedman would not be at the head of the club next year. Mr. Freedman must control three-fourths of the stock to vote himself a salary of $10,000 a year. It is rumored that A. H. Soden, President of the Boston Baseball Club, who owns about $30,000 worth of stock in the local club, will oppose Mr. Freedman's re-election, and that this will prove disastrous, as Mr. Soden's support in the past has helped President Freedman.

Four players have already signed contracts for 1899. They are George Davis, Edward Doheny, Puhl, a third baseman, and catcher Lattimer. The latter two were secured shortly before the season closed, and it is doubtful if they will be used as regular players unless they show better form than during their trial the last week of the season. As was expected, Seymour will hold out for a larger salary next season, and he will probably get it, as the club can ill afford to allow Seymour to remain idle one day after the season begins.

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THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Challenge Sale.

Again, Challenge Sale---and how much the two short words mean to you and the store as well! Thrice before the magic touch of Challenge Sale has electrified New York with its record-breaking low prices; and this, our fourth semi-annual sale, with traditions of an unbroken chain of victories to uphold, will prove no disappointment.

Buying and selling in vast quantities on a strict cash basis, with the prestige of the two Big Stores to influence prices in your favor, we offer better goods for the same money, or the same goods for less money—all the time. But for Challenge Sale we have strained every nerve and muscle, brought into play every possible advantage at our command, so that the price demonstration may be more emphatic than ever, and the laurels of victory may again crown this, the greatest effort, The Big Store's greatest effort. We submit with perfect confidence the attractions provided for the first sale day, knowing, as only merchants ever can, that every item presented is offered at a lower price than it was ever sold for here, elsewhere, anywhere!

Challenge Prices in the Cloak Department.

200 TAILOR MADE SUITS, fly front, double breasted or tight fitting style, jackets all silk lined throughout, skirts plain or flounced and percaline lined. The materials are stylish covert mixtures, cheviots and broadcloths. The style and workmanship is irreproachable, the suits regularly selling for from $12 to $18, challenge price, *7.45*

WOMEN'S JACKETS, of all wool Kersey, taffeta silk lined throughout, strap seam trimmed, cut double breasted, with the new sleeve; positively worth $12, challenge price *6.50*

WOMEN'S FINE ALL WOOL FLANNEL WAISTS, with braided blouse fronts, plaited back, detachable collar and attached cuffs, in all the newest colors; regularly sold at $1.50, challenge price . . *79c*

WOMEN'S FANCY TAFFETA WAISTS, plaited back, tucked at yoke, blouse front; value $6.50, challenge price *3.95*

WOMEN'S PERCALE WRAPPERS, bright, handsome patterns, plaited back, braided yoke and collar, separate waist lining, ruffle trimming on yoke; really a $1.00 wrapper, challenge price . *48c*

WOMEN'S FINE FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, of extra quality, made with epaulettes and flounce, trimmed with braid and ruffle; positively a $2.00 wrapper, challenge price *1.25*

WOMEN'S KRIMMER COLLARETTES, lined with brocaded silk; regularly sold at $10.00, challenge price *6.00*

GENUINE STONE MARTEN SCARFS, with head and tails; never before sold for less than $12.00, challenge price *6.45*

Umbrellas at Challenge Prices.

1,000 UMBRELLAS, covered with genuine imported Taffeta cloth, which is close rolling and warranted to give good service; there are 26 and 28 inch sizes, made up on steel rods, with silk cases and tassels; the handles are of 7-inch decorated Dresdens, fine natural wood, both plain and sterling trimmed, fancy carved handles, &c.,—in fact, exceptional values; to-morrow, challenge price *65c*

Dress Trimmings at Challenge Prices.

JET AND SILK YOKES, square and V shapes, worth from $1 to $2, your choice of many styles, challenge price . . *50c*

BLACK SILK AND JET GIMP AND EDGINGS, worth from 35c. to 50c., challenge price, per yard *19c*

BLACK BRAIDS, diamond pattern, finest mohair, 1 to 2 inches, worth from 12c. to 18c. yard, challenge price . *8c*

BLACK SILK FROGS, new styles, choice of several styles, worth from 12c to 15c., challenge price *8c*

BROWN OPOSSUM, heavy fur, 2 inches wide, per yard, challenge price, *75c.*; 1 inch wide, per yard *39c*

BLACK PERSIAN LAMB, 1 inch wide, per yard, challenge price *59c*

BEST WHITE LAMBS' WOOL, per yard, challenge price *15c*

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, black, the kind that may be recurled, 1¼ yards long, worth $6.50, challenge price . . *4.65*

1¾ yards long, worth $10.00, challenge price *7.20*

1½ yards long, worth $12.50, challenge price *9.00*

Jewelry at Challenge Prices.

$125 PURE WHITE DIAMOND RINGS FOR *$62.50.*

Pure white! Dazzling, sparkling, solitaires, entrancing in their pristine brilliancy, magnificently cut and mounted in solid 14 karat gold Tiffany rings. Every one of these brilliants weighs one karat or over. These diamonds were purchased of an embarrassed importer, who was actually selling them to exclusive jewelers at $90 a karat—and they are worth every cent of it, too. These goods must not be confounded with yellow or off-color diamonds. They are just what we claim for them, and to-morrow, to celebrate the challenge sale, they will be sold at half their actual worth. The lot is small—don't delay.

WOMEN'S SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCHES, Waltham movement, to be worn with or without a chatelaine pin, and positively worth $25, challenge price *14.75*

SOLID GOLD OPEN FACE CHATELAINE WATCH, positively worth $10, challenge price *5.40*

WOMEN'S HEAVY SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD LORGNETTE OR FAN CHAIN, 48 inches long, rope pattern, with diamond in slide, never before sold for less than $17.50, challenge price *8.75*

QUADRUPLE PLATED CONDENSED MILK HOLDER, WITH HANDLE, as good as any $3.00 holder, challenge price *1.25*

QUADRUPLE PLATE CHOCOLATE POT, satin finish, handsome shield engraving, worth $3.75, challenge price . *1.75*

QUADRUPLE PLATE CAKE STAND, with openwork border, equal in finish to any $5 dish, challenge price . . . *2.25*

FOUR-PIECE TEA SET, with extra strong, fancy rococo edge, satin finish, beautifully engraved, gold lined creamer and spooner, challenge price . . *3.00*

Dress Silks at Challenge Prices.

200 PIECES LIBERTY PLISSE SILKS, in a full line of dainty evening colorings, just the thing for waists and trimmings, regularly sold at 65c. a yard; challenge price *35c*

100 PIECES EXCELLENT PLAIN TAFFETA SILK, in a splendid assortment of medium and dark colorings, considered splendid value at 65c. a yard; challenge price . . . . . *50c.*

5,000 YARDS BLACK TAFFETA SILK, guaranteed strictly pure silk, fully a yard wide; would be a bargain still at $1.25 a yard; challenge price . . *75c*

50 PIECES BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, the rich and heavy kind, with beautiful lustre, the same grade that is sold elsewhere for $1.25 per yard; here for Monday, challenge price *82c*

FINE FANCY SILKS, 500 pieces to select from, the season's latest plaids and striped effects, suitable for house or street wear, never before sold for less than $1.50 and $2.00 a yard; here for Monday, challenge price *88c*

China, Lamps and Glassware at Challenge Prices.

BEAUTIFUL BANQUET AND PARLOR LAMPS, 31 inches high, with 12-inch globe, decorated to match, with fine gold designs and floral decorations in natural colors. They are fitted with centre draught burners, No. 2 size, and finished with gold plated trimmings; the lamps are actually worth $10.00; challenge price, *3.50*

ONYX TOP TABLES, made of solid brass, gold plated, top of genuine Mexican Onyx, regular price $5.00, challenge price, *2.50*

JARDINIERES, 8, 9 and 10 inch, all sizes, shapes and colors, regularly sold at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, challenge price *59c*

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, of 102 pieces, all large shapes, several beautiful decorations, usually sold at $21.00, challenge price *12.50*

BACCARAT LAMP GLOBES, the real French goods, all colors, every decoration: also a lot of domestic globes, of large size and new design, regularly sold at $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00, challenge price . *95c*

FRENCH CHINA PLATES, of select white china, soup, dinner, breakfast, dessert, pie and soup shapes, per dozen, challenge price *1.00*

FISH SETS, from the famous pottery Stoke-on-Trent; artistic decorations, positively worth $7.50, challenge price . *2.95*

CHOP DISHES, of fine French china, richly decorated with artistic designs, worth from $2.00 to $3.00, challenge price . *95c*

CUT GLASS BOWLS, 8-inch size, beautifully cut, in rich patterns, deep and brilliant, challenge price *2.85*

TABLE TUMBLERS, regular size, of thin pure lead glass, per dozen, challenge price *25c*

Muslin Underwear at Challenge Prices.

75 DOZEN WOMEN'S EMPIRE GOWNS, made of good muslin, front trimmed with two rows of embroidered insertion, and large revers, sleeves and front edged with embroidery, actual value 75c., challenge price *43c*

75 DOZEN WOMEN'S HIGH NECK MOTHER HUBBARD MUSLIN GOWNS, with four rows of Hamburg insertion and cluster of tucks, neck, front and sleeves edged with embroidery, positively worth 65c., challenge price . *39c*

35 DOZEN MUSLIN DRAWERS, full umbrella ruffle, with insertion and edge of torchon lace, yoke band, elsewhere 50c., challenge price *39c*

50 DOZEN EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, wool crochet edges around collar, sleeves, down front and around bottom, in pink, blue, red, gray and tan, positively worth 75c., challenge price *49c*

20 DOZEN OF OUR ORIGINAL GEISHA DRESSING SACQUES, made of striped, plaid or checked heavy Flannelette, with combination border of plain colors and Japanese front, never before sold for less than $1.50, challenge price . *95c*

100 DOZEN FLANNELETTE DRESSING SACQUES, trimmed with braid around collar and sleeves, ribbon at neck; pretty stripes of blue, pink and red, with pearl buttons; actually worth 75c., challenge price *39c*

50 DOZEN EXTRA HEAVY FLANNELETTE GOWNS, Mother Hubbard yoke, front and back, with large revers; collar, yoke, revers and sleeves trimmed with braid and torchon lace; positively worth $1.75, challenge price . . . *95c*

20 DOZEN WOMEN'S HEAVY KNIT SKIRTS, in combination stripes of pink and white, blue and white, red and white, lavender and tan, blue and tan, made with yoke band, a good skirt for cold weather, regularly sold at 65c., challenge price. *29c*

WOMEN'S FRENCH PERCALE SKIRTS, lined with flannelette, double umbrella flounce, faced with good crinoline, corded and piped, and made in pretty stripes and colorings: elsewhere $1.50, challenge price *95c*

WOMEN'S RUSTLING SILK TAFFETA PETTICOATS, in changeable and plain colorings, umbrella flounce, with four rows of cording, lined and bound with velveteen, in black, blue, red, pink, cerise and purple, not to be duplicated elsewhere for less than $5.00, challenge price. *3.25*

Wall Paper at Challenge Prices.

WHITE BLANKS regularly sold at 8c. and 10c.; challenge price . . . *6c*

PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY PAPERS, embossed or plain; regularly sold at 20c.; challenge price . *11c*

8,000 ROLLS OF CARTRIDGE PAPERS, with borders and ceilings to match; challenge price *7½c*

Dress Woolens at Challenge Prices.

250 PIECES ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, in a splendid line of colors, including black; just the material for fall and winter gowns; challenge price *25c*

200 PIECES EXTRA FINE BLACK NUN'S SERGE, fully 50 inches wide, the most durable fabric made; the real 75c. quality; challenge price *44c*

200 PIECES COLORED NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, 45 and 50 inches wide, strictly new and handsome fall styles, that regularly sell at $1 a yard; challenge price *58c*

100 PIECES COLORED COATING SERGE, extra heavy, fine all-wool quality, fully 48 inches wide, sold all season at $1 a yard; challenge price *65c*

5,000 YARDS FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, in a most beautiful assortment of colors, fully 52 inches wide, a cloth that never before was sold for less than $1.50 a yard; challenge price *95c*

Furniture at Challenge Prices.

SOLID OAK, POLISHED, HIGH BACK, HAND-CARVED ROCKER, wood or leather seat, heavy turned spindles, large and comfortable; regularly sold at $3.00; challenge price *1.55*

SOLID OAK CENTRE TABLE, with double top, 24 by 24 inches square, brass feet; regularly sold at $2.50; challenge price *95c*

BEAUTIFUL OAK DRESSER, with fancy French bevel plate, hand-carved, large size base, positively worth $12.00; challenge price *6.75

CONDITIONS IN SANTIAGO

Gen. Wood's Stores for the City's Needy Give Evidence of Much Self-Sacrifice.

WIDOW'S MITE PREVAILS HERE

Santiago People Want the General Kept There at All Cost — Soldiers Who Desert Their Families.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 1.—It is an interesting and even touching sight to go over Gen. Leonard Wood's storeroom where are kept the goods shipped by the Red Cross, Women's Relief, and other organizations, as well as donations, large and small, sent by private individuals for the use and comfort of the sick soldiers and sailors and others in need of assistance in this hitherto unhappy land. The storeroom is a large place under the Custom House, and in it you will find a most miscellaneous assortment of articles of all kinds, including champagne, whisky, brandy, ginger ale, quinine, medical necessaries of all kinds, two muffs, seven overcoats, and one pair of shoes that must evidently have been intended originally for the Klondike.

Yet, it is not the grotesque nature of some of the gifts that makes the lump in one's throat hard to swallow, but the beautiful and touching humanity expressed in the gifts themselves which breathe such a spirit of pure benevolence. Many of the gifts, especially the smaller ones, are accompanied by letters expressing the intentions of the donor. These letters often give an account of the writer, and show the gift was purchased or made, as the case may be, at considerable sacrifice of money and time.

One woman and her two daughters in Leon County, Fla., made and sent 100 night shirts and the money for the material had been taken out of savings from their chicken and egg fund, which has generally supplied them each year with clothing. Another poor woman, a widow in Maine, who lives by washing the clothes of four families, worked and sent fifteen housewives, fitting each with the necessary articles of that most useful institution in the kit of a soldier or a sailor. From California came two dozen jars of orange marmalade, the gift of another widow who owns an acre of ground on which are a few orange trees that are her only source of income. Little children even have sent their pocket money, and Sunday schools have foregone their annual excursions to send the money that would have been spent upon them to aid the sick at Santiago de Cuba. The Red Cross and Women's Relief have done a noble work and are still engaged in it, and the history of many of the gifts sent through these sources must be even more interesting in many instances than those that have been sent direct.

It would be like the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark eliminated to describe all this human kindness without mentioning the man who is at the head of this great distribution, namely, Gen. Wood, who since April has proved himself a soldier, physician, administrator, and philanthropist. To Gen. Wood is due the good health of the city, its clean streets, its gradual renovation, and the security that is felt by all classes. As a distributor of charitable supplies, he has brought it to a system that renders it next to impossible for any to be misappropriated, and the fervent wish of all of the people here is that no change will be made even for Gen. Wood's own advancement, a rather selfish way of looking at it, but nevertheless absolutely true.

There are probably thousands of persons in the United States at the present moment feeling and usually not refraining from expressing bitterness toward our Government for the alleged careless and indifferent manner with which the representatives in Cuba treat inquiries as to the whereabouts of missing soldiers who have gone to Cuba," and for the supposed inexcusable neglect of these officials in not keeping an official record of the whereabouts of each of the men. There are two sides to every picture, and, though it cannot be denied that mistakes have been made and that carelessness and neglect have played their part, there has been a great deal said and written which has told only half the story, and mostly that half which has seriously reflected on those holding responsible positions in Cuba. The fact of early records not having been kept can be easily recognized when the difficulties of the American army of occupation—now so well known—are considered. Until the capitulation of Santiago, though desperate efforts were made to keep track of every man killed or wounded, and to know just where the dead were buried, it is easily conceivable how, under the existing conditions, mistakes could have been made.

After the war was over and the fevers began their awful work, it was easier to keep track of the men, and lapses in this direction were less excusable. But it was not before the middle of July, many army men say, that any hospital system became possible or that records began to be kept. It cannot be denied that many surgeons, mostly, if not entirely contract surgeons, were careless and lacking in system. Sometimes this was due to indifference, but more often from a very natural ignorance of army systems and regulations. To this individual carelessness of surgeons in hospitals is directly due much of the present difficulty, if not the impossibility of tracing missing men.

Hundreds of letters have come to both Gen Lawton and Gen. Wood; also to the hospital authorities, inquiring for men who have not been heard from by their families. Nearly all these letters are from heartbroken mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters, and are couched in language courteous and pathetic to a degree. Some writers, however, not only express impatience, but express very freely their opinions regarding what they term the wanton neglect and carelessness of the authorities. To all such, however, it may be said that the commander of the province sees to it that most careful and conscientious search is made for the missing men, and when their whereabouts are not discovered, it is not his fault. All letters of inquiry are answered fully and sympathetically, giving every particle of information that it is possible to furnish. Many men have been traced, and of those of whom there is no record some have died in hospitals unknown. Others have either deserted or been honorably dismissed from the service, and for some reason or other have not afterward communicated with their families. It is a sad but indisputable fact that many men, most of them married, have left their families and enlisted with the deliberate intention of losing themselves, so far as their families were concerned.

Commanders of regiments frequently tell of incidents where letters have come to them from the wives of certain men in their regiments, begging for information regarding them. On the commanders questioning the men they have been told frankly that the soldiers had not communicated with their friends because they did not wish to return to their homes. It is therefore evident that when this personal element enters into the question, the Government can scarcely be held responsible if families and friends fail to get satisfactory news of the missing ones, and in many cases men have written home repeatedly, and the letters have gone astray.

It would seem, to judge from many letters which are written to Gen. Wood, that he has been placed here simply to keep on tap all sorts of information for the enlightenment of the individual American. Many of the writers ask for positions in the schools or employment in some other capacity. Then again there are letters soliciting information regarding the business conditions here; what is the most lucrative business; what are the various products of the country; what are the exact sanitary conditions and conveniences in the way of houses, streets, lighting, &c., of the City of Santiago; the cost of the rent of a room 12 by 15 feet; requests for the different denominations of canceled postage stamps, both Spanish and Cuban, and for the Cuban and Spanish flags of the different islands, and last, but not least, for war mementos—anything from a button to a machete—and even the General's photograph. These letters are all answered fully and courteously, and it takes one clerk to perform this work alone.

HAVANA QUIETS DOWN.

J. B. Caldwell Reported Improved—Small Gunboats Sold.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The city has resumed its normal state of tranquillity. There have been no further incidents, and no further protests from the Orden Publico have been heard.

J. B. Caldwell of the Quartermaster's Department, who is suffering from fever, was pronounced to be slightly improved to-day.

At the sale of the small gunboats by the Admiralty yesterday the Alsedo brought $8,000, the Intrepida $1,100, and the Ligera $1,000.

The arrivals to-day include the Aviles, from Santiago, and the Cosmo Herrera, from Caibarien.

THE ORDEN PUBLICO DISBANDS.

Members of This Organization Receive Part Payment of Arrears—Havana Now Tranquil.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The Orden Publico organization, cavalry and infantry regiments, was disbanded yesterday after a part payment of arrears had been made. The trouble leading to the disbandment of the force began with the protest of the Third Company on Thursday morning before the palace. At that time Gen. Solano, chief of staff of Gen. Blanco, addressed the men, and led them back to their quarters on Compostela Street, where they gave cheers for Spain and Gen. Blanco.

Gen. Arolas, Military Governor of Havana, ordered more than 4,000 troops quartered in the outskirts of Havana to march into the city, where they arrived at nightfall. At the head of a portion of these troops Gen. Arolas marched toward the Orden Publico quarters, where the protesting Third Company was drawn up in the street under arms. The regulars refused to charge or fire upon their brother soldiers when ordered to do so, in the hope of intimidating the men, who were finally persuaded to retire to their quarters. Minor uprisings occurred during the night among other Orden Publico regiments, which toward 1 o'clock yesterday morning disbanded. Barring these slight incidents the military authorities have maintained thorough control of the city. The sum total of the casualties Thursday night was a Lieutenant on Gen. Arolas's staff, wounded in the right hand; one Orden Publico wounded slightly, and another wounded seriously.

The city has again resumed its normal tranquillity, although regulars are still quartered in the principal streets and parks as a precautionary measure. It was expected by the leaders of the demonstration that the Guardia Civile and part of the artillery brigade would lend their support, but they did not.

TROOPS FOR SOUTHERN CAMPS.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey Regiments Leave Middletown.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Nov. 12.—The Tenth Ohio and Fourth New Jersey left to-day for Southern camps, and the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Ninth Ohio colored battalion will start to-morrow with the headquarters staff of Gen. Ames's brigade.

Gen. Young has learned that it demoralizes the troops to pay them immediately before leaving, and he threatens to order the Paymaster to withhold their pay until they are located in the new camps unless they behave better than those who have gone away during the past forty-eight hours. Gen. Young thinks the entire corps will be safely located in the South inside of ten days, and that the men will be in Cuba before Christmas.

A NEW TOPEKA IN CUBA.

Colored Preacher of Kansas Will Start a Settlement There.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 12.—Kansas will furnish the first colony of immigrants to settle in Cuba from the United States. John T. Veny, a colored Baptist preacher, well known in Topeka, has arranged to make a settlement of colored people near Santiago, and expects to start from Topeka with about thirty families in twenty or thirty days.

For several years it has been a cherished dream of Mr. Veny to commence a settlement of his race in some southern clime. Since the war closed he has turned his attention to Cuba and has concluded that there are many inducements for his project in that country. He has been there and understands it. His idea is to establish a town on the high land above Santiago, which he will call Topeka.

The Sick and Dead at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The following cable message has been received at the War Department:

"Santiago De Cuba, Nov. 12.

"Adjutant General:

"Total sick, 1,168; fever cases, all kinds, 600; two deaths, James Brown, private, Company H, Ninth Volunteers, malarial fever, Nov. 11; James L. Smith, private, Company K, Fourth Volunteers, Nov. 7, typhoid fever meningitis.

"WOOD,
"Commanding."

Artillery and Cavalry for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—With a view to their subsequent transfer to duty in Cuba the following-named troops, now on their way from Puerto Rico, have been ordered to go into Camp at Savannah, Ga.: Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery, B of the Fourth Artillery, and D of the Fifth Artillery; Troop B of the Second Cavalry and Troop H of the Sixth Cavalry.

Col. Hecker Off for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Col. Hecker of the Quartermaster's Department, who returned from Havana a week ago, will leave to-morrow for that city to complete the work which he has commenced preparatory to the coming of the American troops.

"DEWEY SCHOOL" IN CHICAGO.

The School Board Receives Acknowledgment from the Admiral.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Admiral Dewey has acknowledged the compliment paid to him by the Board of Education in having one of the new school buildings named after him. A letter has been received from the Admiral in which he thanks the members of the board for what they have done, not only in naming a school building after him, but in setting aside a special day in which the children may pay him honor. Trustee Sherwood wished to have a large portrait of the hero of Manila adorn the school and asked the Admiral to send his photograph. The letter is as follows:

Manila, Oct. 4.

Dear Sir: The Board of Education has done me much honor in naming the new school "The George Dewey School," and in putting aside a day to be known as "The Dewey Day." Will you have the kindness to extend to the Board of Education my heartfelt thanks for such an honor, and say that I shall ever appreciate it?

I greatly regret that it is not in my power to comply with the request of a large-sized photograph of myself, as I have not one single photograph left. But I shall have some taken on my return to the United States, if not earlier, and it will afford me much pleasure to send one to the Dewey School. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

The Dewey School is in course of erection at Fifty-fourth Street and Union Avenue. By a resolution introduced by Trustee Sherwood, the first school day in May is set apart for "Dewey Day."

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Huidekoper and Other Witnesses to be Heard Before the Commissioners Come Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—All the members of the War Investigating Commission except ex-Gov. Woodbury were present at to-day's session, which was devoted to a discussion of the work of the committee which went to the Western cities and to preparation for the New York and Boston trip. There are eight or ten important witnesses to be examined here before leaving for New York, but the Commissioners hope to go next Thursday night. A large number of complaints have been received from that city, and the opinion was expressed that two weeks' time might be put in there.

Among the witnesses who will be heard before leaving for New York are Gens. Young, Humphrey, and Breckinridge, Cols. Knox and Forward, and Dr. Huidekoper, each of whom was identified with the conduct of the Spanish war in some important capacity. Gen. Young and Col. Knox participated in the Santiago campaign, the latter being wounded in the fight at El Caney. Dr. Huidekoper has been much criticised as an army Surgeon, and he has sought an opportunity to go before the board for his vindication.

Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton, and Dr. Conner gave the other members of the board a great deal of information concerning their Western trip, which they consider was productive of important developments. Gen. Dodge expressed the opinion that the commission would be able to conclude its duties by the 1st of January next. It is not yet decided whether the commission or any of its members will visit Cuba and Puerto Rico.

POLITICS IN PUERTO RICO

Lack of Harmony in the Effort to Gain Recognition as a Territory.

UNPOPULARITY OF SPANIARDS

Gen. Brooke's Administration of the Government Hampered by Refusals to Serve Under the Old Public Ministers.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 1.—The past week, the second of the American occupation of San Juan, has been marked by two events of general interest and of a certain significance.

It was alleged that the retention in office of the former Spanish Secretaries was an act of widespread unpopularity. A certain amount of talk to that effect was clearly traceable to partisan feeling on the subject, and it was difficult to determine where this feeling ended and where the true resentment of impartial men of good standing began. For among the best men of the community there has been noticeable a trend of thought that classifies this holding over in office of persons so closely identified with the last days of Spain's rule as a hardship for the islanders. But the men who take this impartial view of the situation realize that, all conditions considered, Gen. Brooke has done the best thing he could in thus reappointing the four Secretaries.

When Gen. Brooke entered the palace, he found at his hand the full machinery of an insular government. It being his purpose to control and continue this machinery, he selected to run it the same men who were doing the work when he arrived. The appointment of any other four men to these posts would have caused as much, if not more, unpopularity than does the retention of Messrs. Munoz, Blanco, Carbonnel, and Lopez. Men from many points in the island have written to Gen. Brooke to tell him he has made a wise choice, and this would seem to be the opinion of Puerto Rico at large.

RESENTMENT AGAINST SPANIARDS.

Gen. Brooke recently had occasion to appoint twenty-four men to be City Councilors, as well as other men to the posts of magistrates and other positions in the Superior Court of the island. The candidates were carefully considered by Gen. Brooke, and this week the announcement of their appointments appeared in the local papers. It was known that the Secretaries had made certain recommendations concerning these appointments, and as soon as they were made public there was much talk as to whether appointments in which the Secretaries had had any influence whatever could be honorably accepted by the appointees. As a consequence, several of the men selected as Councilors declined to accept the office, five of them sending to Gen. Brooke a signed document in which they said they regretted their inability as honest men to be in any degree affiliated with Secretary Munoz. They asserted that he had won his election last March by the forcible aid of troops and the arbitrary possession of the island's telegraph lines.

The handing of this document to Gen. Brooke, in which the signers swore to the truth of their statements, has been followed by the instigation of a suit for libel by Mr. Munoz. The latter also wrote an article for a newspaper in which he branded these assertions as false. The document of the five contains charges contained seven charges against Mr. Munoz, three of which are as follows: That he used the Civil Guard to help win his election; that he turned the Civil Guard into the streets to maltreat Autonomistic electors, and that he took possession of the island's telegraph lines at election time and used them to his own advantage.

In his letter to the press Mr. Munoz takes up the second accusation, and submits in rebuttal a letter from the Chief of the Civil Guard, in which the latter states that the Civil Guard was never ordered out by direction of Mr. Munoz. The Councilmen who signed the document are Messrs. Barbosa, Nunez, Guillermety, Sanchez, and Llovet. They have engaged counsel and will fight the matter, and attempt to prove the truth of their statements.

Other nominees of the Council declined because of business and political reasons, and three out of the five men appointed as Magistrates of the Superior Court refused to accept office. The whole occurrence is considered significant of partisan feeling as showing a lack of desire to unite and work in at least apparent harmony for the common weal which is territorial concession. The military authority has declared that party feeling must not exist, and this ruling will be at least temporarily observed.

AMERICAN IDEAS INTRODUCED.

With the unfurling of American flags over the island have sprung up ideas of American freedom of speech and action, and the beginning of American methods of transacting business. Excessive freedom of speech, however, received a blow when Gen. Henry closed up the office of a newspaper called La Bomba of Ponce, because of a most inflammatory article on the much-discussed question of the alleged abuses of the American soldiers in that town.

The beginning of American methods was witnessed in a mass meeting held in the theatre of this place on Sunday, Oct. 30. The object of this meeting was the discussion of the island's needs and wants for a prosperous and well-governed future, and also the selection of a committee to carry to Washington the recommendations adopted. The theatre was crowded, and the delegates from many towns made the gathering fairly representative. At this meeting it was decided that the military régime should at once cease in the island; that Puerto Rico be declared a Territory of the United States, and that a civil Government be at once established.

As for suffrage, it was declared that every man of twenty-one years of age should have the right to vote, which right would be lost forever if the voter, being unable to read and write, failed to learn to do so within two years' time. An animated speech was made against what the speaker described as the present corrupt and poor system of registration of deeds and properties, a plea being made for the adoption of the system now in vogue in Australia.

After the reports of the Political, Social, and Economical Committees had been discussed and voted upon, it was decided that instead of sending a commission to Washington a committee should be appointed to place the findings of the meeting in the hands of H. K. Carroll, President McKinley's Special Commissioner to this island. It was said that it would not do to ignore Mr. Carroll's presence in San Juan. So the various recommendations have been handed to this gentleman, who will, in due course of time, hand them over to President McKinley, together with many other testimonies of a like character which he has been energetically collecting since his arrival here.

Ponce insists on sending its own Commissioners to Washington; Yauco likewise, and there are other towns and localities which talk of sending their special representatives to the American Government.

SAN JUAN ADMINISTRATION.

Dr. Francisco del Valle has been appointed Mayor of San Juan, superseding Mr. Villamil, a Spaniard. Dr. del Valle had previously occupied this post, having been elected to the office by the people. It is the purpose of the military authorities to leave the administration of the city as much as possible in the hands of the various municipal institutions.

The new naval station here is at present much as the Spaniards left it, with the difference, however, that it has been cleaned. The marines of the Newark have been busily employed in this work, while local contracts have been made for the removal of many hundred cartloads of filth and dirt. This naval station is situated at the south side of San Juan City, on the lowland that runs out into the harbor. The foundations of the yard are of stone and the buildings are one-story high, but commodious. It will be a pleasant place in which to live. It is to the windward of the city, and the old gate, the stucco houses, and the marine chapel are picturesque.

The people of this city, men, women, and children, are engaged in studying English. There is on record the case of a Mayor of an interior town who by dint of hard work acquired a good working knowledge of English in six weeks. English signs are displayed outside stores, and attention is called to English-speaking clerks inside. There have been amusing mistakes, one of which appeared on a handbill announcing a theatrical entertainment. It follows:

"To the Public: Again comes the 'Gira Artistica Juvenil,' to proportion the greatest watchfulness to the gallant public of this capital being pleased by the good reception of the interior times, gladly to offer new spectacles lyricals dramaticals."

English-speaking residents are still wondering.

"Instruction in English" is becoming prominent in local primary education. But it is not all one-sided. The visiting American, when not otherwise engaged, spends much of his time in studying Spanish. Grammars stick out of coat pockets and Ollendorffian sentences puzzle shopkeepers. "The Germans have they the fine umbrellas of the Italians?" rendered into New York Castilian does not help a man to get shaved. The most rapid success in this line, however, has been obtained by a young Cuban woman of most prepossessing appearance. She is bright and very pretty, and is demurely dressed in black. She instructs in the Spanish tongue at the reasonable rate of ten Puerto Rican dollars for one hour a day for a month. She is stern and severe with her pupils, who are so numerous and eager that they are of necessity strictly limited to one hour a day only.

THE DRIVE TO PONCE.

The finest drive in Puerto Rico is between San Juan on the north coast and Ponce on the south. The distance is about 100 miles, and the road is excellent the whole way. This road has often been described. It passes through a number of interior towns and minor villages, and it shows the traveler a rich, smiling, everlastingly green country for the whole distance. There are grades over the mountains, but none is very steep. The overland means of communication between this city and Ponce have, up to this time, been limited to the native coach drawn by native horses. The coaches are four-wheeled, are covered, and have two seats, and the horses are small, energetic, and worked to death. There is a daily mail coach between the cities, the capacity of which is limited to two passengers. Private coaches can be hired to make the trip, but since the advent of the Americans the price for this transportation has almost doubled. Nowadays one never goes over to Ponce for the pleasure of the drive more than once. It takes from fifteen to eighteen hours, and it is tiresome.

An American stage line is soon to be inaugurated between this and the south coast. There is here an opportunity for a well-handled enterprise to become a great benefit to the island. It has been decided to establish such a service, and many thousand dollars will be expended for a proper plant, and it is asserted that eventually it will be the best coach service in the tropics. There will be good, light, comfortable, and modern stage coaches, and ten relays of six horses each will, it is expected, make the trip from here to Ponce in less than ten hours. Relays will be waiting, ready harnessed, and the changes will be made with no less of time. Coaching will develop to a fine art where road and country make possible its perfection. There will be proper conveyances to handle large excursion parties who want to drive overland from San Juan to board the steamer at Ponce.

The burning of houses and general outlawry in the interior of the island have diminished during the last four weeks. Well-substantiated statements from the Arecibo district, on the north coast, report the general tranquilization of the country, and the Sixth Immune Regiment, which created such a bad impression at this place, is said to be behaving well in its country quarters and rapidly retrieving the unenviable reputation it first attained. Reports from Ponce say that the Kentucky regiment quartered there is acting with circumspection.

SCHLEY MAKES HIS REPORT.

Presents a Record of His Commission's Work—May Command Our European Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Admiral Schley to-day presented to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War copies of the report of the Puerto Rican Evacuation Commission. This report contains a record of the proceedings of the commission from day to day, all of the interesting features of which have been published. In the main it is nothing more than a transcript of the daily record of proceedings of the commission, noting each proposal made to the Spanish Commissioners and their counter proposals, and winding up with an account of the ceremonies attending the end of Spanish sovereignty, and the assumption of control by the United States forces.

The Admiral is looking thin and worn as the result of his labors afloat and ashore during the past Summer. He is desirous of taking a rest in the mountains for a few weeks before undertaking any active duty. It is said that he has been promised the command of the European Squadron, which will be re-established in a short time with some of the finest cruisers in the navy, to exhibit the American flag creditably to the European nations.

Coming to the Navy Department about 10 o'clock Admiral Schley called first upon Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, in company with Lieut. Sears and Ensign McCauley of his staff. His presence was announced to Secretary Long, and he chatted for a few minutes with Capt. Crowninshield, until he was admitted to the Secretary's office. The conference between Secretary Long and the Admiral lasted nearly half an hour, and at the end of that time the Admiral quietly slipped over to the White House, eluding, as far as he could, a number of persons who were lying in wait in the corridors of the Navy Department to see him.

WORLD'S CROP REPORT.

Statistician Hyde Reports an Increase in the Estimate of Wheat from Last Month.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Statistician Hyde of the Agricultural Department has completed the official report of the crops of the world for this month, and a revised review of the world's wheat is an important feature. The Russian wheat crop is now put by the Minister of Agriculture at 417,000,000 Winchester bushels, an increase of 30,000,000 over the Hungarian official estimate. An estimate, believed to be below, rather than above, the actual yield, is credited to the Hungarian Agricultural Ministry, estimating the Hungarian wheat crop at 132,277,200 bushels of 60 pounds.

An estimate said to be the preliminary official one, puts the German wheat crop at 8,000,000 bushels more than the 1897 crop, making it in round numbers 115,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds. The official estimate of the Italian wheat crop puts it at 133,371,900 Winchester bushels. The latest estimate of the Spanish wheat crop is a little less than 95,000,000 Winchester bushels.

The London Times estimates the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 77,900,000 Winchester bushels, considerably in excess of the estimates a month ago. The official estimate for Roumania makes its wheat crop 58,456,904 Winchester bushels. Official figures for Manitoba give its wheat crop as 26,729,805 Winchester bushels. Preliminary official figures make the crop of Ontario 33,028,079 Winchester bushels, the total for the two provinces being 59,757,887 Winchester bushels. As the wheat area of the more eastern provinces was much larger than in recent years, it seems that the total for Canada will reach the highest of last month's estimates, 63,000,000 imperial bushels.

On the whole the changes from a month ago increase the total estimate of the world's wheat crop, but the conditions affecting the crops of the Southern Hemisphere are scarcely so favorable as they were commonly supposed to be when the estimates used in the table published a month ago were made. The Broomhall estimate was 54,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds, but Australia has suffered severely from drought, but this is now broken.

As to other crops, the estimate for France for barley is 52,167,766 bushels, and for oats 299,059,074 bushels. The provisional estimate of the Russian Agricultural Ministry gives in Winchester bushels: Winter wheat, 141,639,000; Spring wheat, 275,811,000; total wheat, 417,450,000; rye, 717,786,000; barley, 320,141,000; oats, 606,861,000; maize, 42,779,000.

Three Burned to Death in Michigan.

OWOSSO, Mich., Nov. 12.—In a fire at Perry, south of this city, Mrs. Charles Taylor, her daughter, and an old man named Clark were buried beneath a fallen roof and burned to death. The building was so suddenly enveloped in flames that they could not escape. Mr. Taylor got out, but he was frightfully burned and cut. A dozen horses and carriages, some cattle, and a quantity of hay, grain, etc., were burned. The village has no water supply, and nothing could be done to extinguish the flames. The property loss is about $6,000; partially insured.

Gift for the Cruiser Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Mayor Seymour this afternoon sent to the cruiser Newark the large case filled with note paper and envelopes, the gift of this city to the officers and men of the ship. Every sheet of paper and every envelope has stamped on it the seal of Newark.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What Composers, Players, Singers, and Managers Are Doing the World Over.

Signor Romualdo Sapio writes from St. Louis to the musical editor of THE TIMES complaining of a paragraph which appeared in this journal on Sunday last. The paragraph began with the statement that the news had been printed broadcast that the International Opera Company had gone to pieces. That was as far as Mr. Sapio's sapient perusal went. He wrote his letter of complaint at once, and seeing the opportunity to do a little judicious press work on behalf of the company, told all about its successes in various Western cities.

The truth is that THE TIMES's paragraph, which was printed without the agency of Mr. Sapio, was a flat contradiction of the statement contained in its opening sentence, and in support of that contradiction appeared a highly complimentary criticism of Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio, which no "passionate press agent" on earth could have pushed into this column.

Some of the Chicago papers have condemned Signor Luigi Mancinelli's conducting of "Lonengrin." The writers say they have heard it done much better by Seidl and Damrosch. Now, how will the anti-Damroschians like that? For they have always contended that Mr. Damrosch could not conduct Wagner at all. And Mancinelli's direction of "Lohengrin" has been highly praised in New York. Apropos of the opera, it is interesting to see the glowing accounts of it which appear here in a morning paper. The Chicago papers are also very enthusiastic, especially in regard to the tenors. This goes to prove that Chicago can afford to turn up its nose at Jean de Reszke. Suzanne Adams delighted the critic of The Chicago Tribune when she appeared as Juliet. She has, according to his account, "a remarkably sweet voice of no great power, but beautifully trained." She fills the pictorial requirements of the part, but she cannot act, he tells us. The natural inference is that there are two Marie Engles in the field, but it is hardly likely that the new one can sing better than her predecessor.

Saleza as Romeo did not delight The Tribune's commentator, who wrote of him as follows: "M. Saleza has all the faults and some of the virtues of the French school. He shirks his work at the beginning of the opera, reserving himself for the supreme moments, with the obvious result that he loses the attention of his audience before the climax is reached for which he has been reserving his forces. In the earlier scenes his voice was throaty and he avoided the key in the most persistent manner. To make up for the general deficiency in tone he gave way to terrific detonations on the high notes, which reminded one forcibly of the habits of the fifth-rate Italian opera at Pisa or Milan.

"But as the evening wore on he began to open his throat and get his voice away from him, so that he was surprisingly good in the long parting scene. If he had only sung like that all evening he would have met with a great reception. A course of entirely French study is apparently apt to induce a throatiness partly accountable for by the nature of the French vowel sounds, which do not lend themselves readily to open tones. But that will not excuse his evident disregard for the true pitch. It may be expected, however, that M. Saleza will be heard to much greater advantage when he has accustomed himself to the size of the house. His voice, when he used it properly, is sweet, especially where he gets support from the orchestra; his phrasing is distinctly good in places, and in the ensembles he does good service."

The same article contains some sentences which indicate that Chicago is not treating Mr. Grau much better than it did the last time he took his song birds there. Here is the opening paragraph:

"It may be well to mention the fact that there is a grand opera company of great excellence performing at the Auditorium during the present week, for in the excitement of the election the public has evidently forgotten all about it. Possibly if Romeo had read the returns during the balcony scene in Gounod's opera, 'Romeo et Juliette,' last night, an eager crowd might have been gathered from the streets. As it was, the record was broken in the wrong direction. In all the history of grand opera there never was such a wretched audience as greeted Miss Suzanne Adams on the evening of her American début. It surely cannot be true that the old prejudice still prevails against home-born artists; yet if there were any feeling of patriotism among music lovers, some attempt even on election night might have been made to pay a slight compliment to one of the most charming light sopranos that America has yet produced."

We do not know what this writer means by prejudice against home-born artists. Mmes. Eames and Nordica have never suffered from it so far as we know.

Other criticisms in Chicago papers praise the vocal work of Andreas Dippel as Lohengrin, but say that his acting is without temperament. Mme. Schumann-Heink made a genuine success as Ortrud. She is described as a dramatic contralto of tremendous force and great distinction of style. Ernest Van Dyck created a sensation as Tannhäuser. He aroused the Chicagoans to an unwonted pitch of enthusiasm. There is no doubt that the eminent tenor deserved all the praise he received. These Chicago statistics are given for what they are worth. The New York public will, of course, like the new-comers or not according to its own fancy, without consideration of the taste of Chicago.

Wilhelm Gericke produced Tschaikowsky's "Symphony Pathetique" in Boston lately, and so plunged the musical editor of Time and Hour (a weekly paper) into gloom that he wrote the following paragraph:

"Again Goldmark was on the programme, and again the softly sensuous among the audience were made happy. Will Mr. Gericke not give us the Sapphic? One longs for the flute and harp, a combination heard once in ten years in Boston and one that leaves a haunting memory of loveliness."

Now, who would have dreamed that there were "softly sensuous" people in Boston? As for that lovely combination, why not have Titl's serenade for flute and horn? Eugene Weiner and Maud Morgan should visit Boston at once.

The first concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra, under Victor Herbert, took place on Nov. 3. The orchestral numbers were Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, Saint-Saëns's "Rouet d'Omphale," Beethoven's "Leonora" No. 3 overture, and the vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Herbert is thus praised by one of the local papers: "Mr. Herbert's directing is never dry. The Beethoven classic he reads with perfect understanding. The Saint-Saëns tone poem he interprets with the daintiest finesse. The wonderful symphony, which is in one bar subservient to the established precedents of all formal writing and in the next oblivious to every preceding grace or tenderness, is worked out by the man with the baton after a compelling fashion. It may be true that Victor Herbert's native Celtic fire, his German scholasticism and abundant artistic experience have taught him how to understand Tschaikowsky. In the Wagner prelude Mr. Herbert's players delineated the mediaeval pomp and ceremony with which the score bristles."

Paul Kalisch, who is at Hamburg, has been asked by Maurice Grau to come to this country, and he may join the company at the Metropolitan with Lilli Lehmann, his wife. He has received permission to accept from the Stadt Theatre, but must wait for a release from Cologne, to which he was originally under contract.

Boieldieu's "La Dame Blanche" was lately sung in Vienna after years of disuse, and the Berlin Opera is about to make an ambitious revival of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," which Marcella Sembrich revived with such great success during her Vienna season. Reinhold Hermann's opera was recently produced with gratifying results in Cassel.

The season at the Dresden Opera last year produced in all sixty-three operas. Of these two were new. They were Bungert's "Circe," which had never been sung anywhere before, and Becker's one-act opera, "Ratbold." Seven old operas were revived in new and elaborate fashion. They were "Benvenuto Cellini," by Berlioz, and "Iphigenia aut Tauris," by Gluck. Wagner's operas were sung more frequently than any other composer's. Fifty-five evenings were devoted to him, "Tannhäuser" alone having been sung sixteen times. Verdi was represented by nineteen performances, of which seven were given to "Aïda"; Mozart by fifteen performances, of which "Don Giovanni" had ten. Bungert, with six performances of "Odysseus" and nine of "Circe," led the younger composers. In all, 315,333 persons visited the theatre during the season, which lasted somewhat more than ten months.

Mozart's "Don Juan" has had a strange fate in Paris. The first performance was given in 1804, but was an utter failure, because of the barbarous manner in which the opera had been mutilated. In 1811 another attempt was made. In 1834 the Grand Opéra produced it for the first time, but though the singers were excellent, the work did not appeal to the French taste of the time. In 1866, on the other hand, no fewer than three Parisian theatres gave the opera at the same time.

An extraordinary record has lately been made by an Adjutant of the Salvation Army, according to a London paper. He has achieved the marvelous feat of singing fifty-nine hymns in fifty-eight minutes. The occasion on which this record was made was called a "singing battle." He began with "I Will Follow Jesus," and hymn after hymn followed swiftly. When he reached the Doxology, after singing eight extra hymns, he was two and a quarter minutes ahead of the stipulated time. When he finished he shouted, "Bless the Lord, I've broken the record!"

It was recently announced that Mierswinsky, the tenor, had lost his voice and become a porter in a hotel at Cannes. When this statement was published in German Mrs. Hedwig von Mierswinsky, the loving spouse of the once famous tenor, wrote at once to the Signale, a music journal, which had copied the statement, saying that her dear man was living in Paris at present and the whole story was "a big lie"; that her "Imperial, Royal, Prussian and Austrian Chamber Singer husband" was not a porter, either head or hall; that he was about to sue the newspaper originally at fault for damages to the tune of 100,000 gulden.

An English paper contains the following reassuring paragraph: "A feeling akin to consternation prevails at the present moment among operagoers in America owing to news that M. Jean de Reszke will not join Mr. Grau's actual season. The facts of the case are that the famous tenor asked the impresario to release him from his promise, as family matters demanded his presence in Poland, or at least in Europe. But in answer to an urgent appeal the plans have been rearranged thus: That M. Jean de Reszke abandons the Chicago season and joins Mr. Grau only in New York for a three months' operatic campaign, sailing on the Wilhelm der Grosse about Dec. 12. Mr. Amherst Webber accompanies the eminent artist, but Mme. Jean de Reszke remains in Paris with her mother, the Countess de Gontaine. Previous to the American journey M. and Mme. Jean will go on a short tour to Italy, stopping at Venice, Florence, Rome, and Naples. M. Edouard de Reszke opens the Chicago season."

In connection with the fêtes du jubilé of the association over which he presides, was constructed on the same lines as the first, his object being to illustrate the progress and state of French music during the past twenty years. Of the composers represented, Guiraud, Chabrier, and César Franck have already joined the majority, while Massenet, Saint-Saëns, Vincent d'Indy, Dubois, and Reyer are still working. The concert opened well with the overture suggested and called after Racine's tragedy "Phèdre." It is essentially a concert piece not intended to accompany any theatrical performance, and this particularity must be borne in mind by any hearer who wishes to grasp the author's intention and meaning. The overture was ordered of M. Massenet by Pasdeloup at the same time as Bizet's "Patrie," performed last week; and it is quite worthy to be placed side by side with the patriotic effusion of the author of "Carmen." Very finely played by an orchestra which is in steady but at the same time rapid progress, it made a deep impression. The brass instruments, which used to be uncertain in M. Colonne's orchestra, were particularly well played.

M. Saint-Saëns's concerto in B minor, the third of those he has written for the violin, is one of his most melodious and engaging works, the second movement, a barcarolle, being specially captivating. Composed expressly for M. Sarasate, it was played by him as he only can play, and he found his reward in being called to the platform some four or five times after the conclusion of the piece, equal applause being lavished upon him for his performance of Guiraud's dainty "Caprice." The other instrumentalist was M. Raoul Pugno, who played M. Théodore Dubois's second pianoforte concerto. It should be mentioned that the distinguished director of the Conservatoire himself conducted his own concerto. The remaining orchestral pieces consisted of the introduction to the first act of Vincent d'Indy's "Fervaal," the best excerpt that could be made of an opera, which, in spite of its many merits, can never be popular; the overture to M. Reyer's "Sigurd," which comprises the principal themes of the whole work; and lastly, César Franck's "Chasseur Maudit," a setting of Burger's weling known poem. The programme was interesting from beginning to end, and the music brought out in a vivid light the advantages of the patriotic encouragement given to music makers of French origin.

The opera at Hamburg is to have more than the usual number of novelties during the present season. Otto Lohse's opera, "A Prince Against His Will," which has already been heard in various German cities and is soon to be given in Berlin, will be among them. Others are to be "King Magnus," by Lederman; "Hiob," by Richard Ledera, "The Swallow of the Tower," by Carl Schaumann, and Bungert's "Circe," Goldmark's "Prisoner of War," and Le Borne's "Mudarrah." This last opera is the work of a young Parisian, and has been accepted for performance in several German cities, although it has never yet been heard in France.

A new

WILLIAM'S NEW AMBITION

He Seeks to Reunite German Protestantism and to be Head of the State Church.

WET BLANKET ON HIS SCHEME

Other Reigning Protestant Princes of the Empire Utterly Opposed to His Assumption of Spiritual Authority —His Queer Doings in Palestine.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—It has now become known that Emperor William, among other objects in view, desired to utilize his trip to Jerusalem and reunite German Protestantism, now split into a score of factions, and establish his office of Summus Episcopus—now held merely over the Evangelical Church of Prussia—over the whole of Protestant Germany. Before starting for Palestine the Emperor thoroughly discussed the idea with the highest dignitaries of the Prussian Church, Drs. von Barhausen, Dryzander, and others, and also approached the Church authorities of the other German States.

The Emperor firmly believed he could realize his plan, but nevertheless the project utterly miscarried. The Grand Duke of Baden represented to the Emperor that existing circumstances made it impossible for the other Protestant Princes of Germany to yield to the Emperor's wishes. This abortive idea of his Majesty, it appears, was responsible for the fact that none of the reigning German Princes was willing to accompany him to Palestine, although they so far yielded as to send in behalf of each of them an authorized representative of the State Church.

The Emperor, however, still cherishes the hope that his scheme will eventually be realized, and he has frequently reverted to it during his trip. In his dispatch to the Grand Duke of Baden, his Majesty went to the extent of speaking of the "Evangelical Church of the country," which really has no existence. The leading evangelical organ, Das Volk, says:

"We are convinced that such a scheme will never be realized, for Emperor William's trip to Jerusalem has itself demonstrated how irreconcilable are the offices of temporal ruler and Summus Episcopus of the State Church."

The fact that of the Emperor's steps in this direction thus far have only been to arouse resentment upon the part of the other Princes, because the carrying out of his plans would be tantamount to a further serious curtailment of the sovereign rights of the smaller German rulers. Several formal written replies which his Majesty has received from German Protestant rulers point out this fact, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar did so in especially severe terms.

Emperor William, before leaving Damascus, made a speech in which he exalted Saladin as one of the most knightly rulers of all ages, and begged Sultan Abdul Hamid and his three hundred million Mohammedan followers to accept the assurance that he, the Emperor would always be their friend. His Majesty also commanded his Military Attaché to lay a wreath on Saladin's sepulchre, inscribed:

"To the memory of the brave and knightly Sultan."

The German Emperor's enthusiasm for Sultan Saladin does not appear to be shared by Germany. The Vorwaerts, at the risk of being prosecuted for lèse majesté, says:

"Times have changed. A former German Emperor, Barbarossa, lost his life in the Christian cause against this same Saladin, whom the ruler of the new German Empire now ceremoniously glorifies. The friendship between Islam and the Kaiser calling himself a Christian is now so ardent that the latter, after offering a prayer at the sacred birthplace of Christianity, now glorifies as a hero and knight, without fear or blame, the conqueror of the Holy Sepulchre, the bitterest enemy of Christianity and the exterminator of Christian rule in Palestine."

It is said that Emperor William, during his visit to Jerusalem, was greatly struck by the many French flags flying, and remarked:

"France has a great many buildings here; but there is room for others."

CHASE AFTER THE KAISER.

Newspaper Men Have a Terrible Time Following His Erratic Majesty—Cavalry Escort Exhausted.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The newspapermen who have been accompanying Emperor William in his tour of the Holy Land say that between that monarch's marvelous activity and the attentions of the Turkish officials, who regarded the scribes as suspicious characters, they have been suffering a veritable martyrdom.

One of them writes that he has been accustomed to follow hounds afoot and has shared the fortunes of the American Army in Cuba, but that these were mere pastimes in comparison to following Emperor William. The latters, it appears, covered the sand road from Haifa to Jaffa in two days, a ride seldom attempted in less than three days. Dead horses strewed the trail and exhausted cavalrymen and camels struggled into Jaffa throughout the night.

Some correspondents who were invited to witness the Emperor's entrance into Haifa from the yard of the American Consulate were driven off by the Turks in spite of the protests of the Consul, and the correspondent of an Italian paper, who wrote that the Sultan was bankrupting his country to entertain the Emperor, while he never paid his soldiers, was cast into prison without any charge being made against him and was beaten and starved. He succeeded, however, in escaping by bribing some of the Turks, and now the Italian Government has demanded a heavy indemnity for the correspondent's arrest and ill-treatment.

SULTAN SCARED BY A BABY.

Infant Thrown Into the Turkish Ruler's Carriage by a Starving Official Caused Momentary Panic.

BERLIN, Nov. 12—An extraordinary incident occurred when the German Emperor left Constantinople. The Sultan was returning from bidding farewell to his guests, when a man rushed through the escort and placed a large linen bundle in the carriage at the Sultan's feet. Prince Abdel-Kader, the second son of the Sultan, who was with the latter in the carriage, jumped to his feet and shouted:

"They are going to murder my father!"

There was a scene of intense excitement until an aide de camp snatched the bundle out of the carriage and found that, instead of explosives, it contained a baby. The man who placed the bundle in the carriage was arrested. He declared he was a poor official, that he had not received any salary for months, and that he was on the verge of starvation, and threw the child into the carriage in order to draw the Sultan's attention to his condition.

The Sultan, on hearing the man's story, ordered his salary to be paid, and the child was taken into the household of Prince Abdel-Kader

William II. Leaves Beyroot.

BEYROOT, Nov. 12.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany sailed from here at 6 o'clock this morning on board the Hohenzollern. The imperial yacht will first call at the Island of Rhodes for dispatches, and will then sail for Malta. The Emperor will observe the strictest incognito throughout his return journey.

GERMAN LESE MAJESTE GAG.

Wholesale Arrests and Attempts to Stop Press Criticism Condemned.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The recent enormous increase in the lèse majesté prosecutions is widely commented upon by the German press, in some cases, not only the publisher, editor, and printer, but even the compositors, have been sent to jail. Nearly all the newspapers condemn the practice. The Frankfort Zeitung says:

"We have reached a stage where it becomes impossible to freely comment upon political affair, for, with the prominent part the Emperor has taken in politics, it is impossible to separate him from criticism, and it thus becomes a difficult trick to avoid prosecution upon the part of a crazy State Attorney."

Statistics which have lately appeared here show that the prosecutions for lèse majesté have nearly quadrupled during the present Emperor's reign.

Herr Adolf Braun, political editor of the Vorwaerts, has been expelled from Germany on the ground that he is a native Austrian.

Bismarck's Entombment to be Private

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Prince Herbert Bismarck announces that there will be no public invitations to the entombment of the remains of his father, which will take place on Nov. 27. The mausoleum is nearly completed externally, but the internal decorations will not be finished until the Spring. It is reported in Court circles that the Emperor will not attend the entombment, as he is offended at the curt treatment he received at the time of the obsequies.

Prejudicial to Our Trade in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Imperial Meat Inspection bill, which will be most prejudicial to American imports, has now reached the Bundesrath, where it meets with almost unanimous approval. There is no doubt of its being presented to the Reichstag at an early session. The Government has not protested so far against the United States regulations for the admission of immigrants and others on board German steamers.

Duke of Cumberland's Claims.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Neueste Nachrichten of Brunswick has published a letter from the Duke of Cumberland, in which the latter maintains his claim to Hanover and Brunswick.

Princess Henry Starts for China.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Princess Henry of Prussia has started for Genoa, where she will embark on board a steamer in order to join her husband at Kiao-Chau, China.

BRITISH SOCIAL GAYETIES.

Brilliant Parties and Dances Given by the Dukes of Portland and Newcastle.

LONDON, Nov. 12—The social gayeties of the week centred in two big parties, the Duke of Portland's at Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts, and the Duke of Newcastle's at his mansion in Clumber Park, near by. Two splendid balls were given, the house parties of Welbeck Abbey and Clumber exchanging visits.

The Duke of Portland's guests included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Lady Randolph Churchill, while Mr. Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, ran down for Wednesday's ball at Clumber, returning to town in time to attend the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Lady Cromer on Friday, which was a very impressive function.

The Prince of Wales has been giving a men's house party at Sandringham, and his birthday, on Nov. 9, was celebrated very quietly, owing to the recent death of the Queen of Denmark. The usual dinner to the people employed on his estate was omitted, but each family was presented with a quantity of provisions instead.

The Prince is now well enough to take part in the shooting which is about to commence at Sandringham. He only occasionally needs the aid of a sick in walking, and intends to pass the Winter quietly, going abroad after Christmas and remaining on the Continent until Easter.

The Queen has moved the Court from Balmoral to Windsor, where she will reside for about five weeks, thence going to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

It appears that her Majesty recently expressed her views on the marriages of members of the English aristocracy with American girls. She confessed that she at first viewed these marriages with some anxiety, but added that her fears have since been completely allayed, and she now thinks that American girls, from the breadth of their education, independence, and rapid changing life, are better able to adapt themselves to a new environment than the more stereotyped English girls. The Queen also thinks it unfair to insinuate that mercenary motives are the frequent cause of the marriages of impoverished nobles to American heiresses.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon start for India on Dec. 16. They evidently intend to make a lavish beginning of their hospitality, as they have already ordered 10,000 ball programmes, 5,500 evening party cards, 1,500 garden party cards, 2,000 dinner party invitation cards, 5,500 "at home" cards, and 1,300 menu cards.

It appears that before assuming the title young Curzon called upon Baron Curzon, the title borne by Earl Howe, head of the Curzon-Howe family, and asked him if he objected to his so doing. The Baron said he had no objection if Curzon undertook to be known as Baron Curzon of Kedleston and allowed the title to drop when he succeeded his father as Lord Scarsdale.

One of the most notable pictures promised at the next Academy exhibition is a portrait of Lord Chief Justice Russell in his robes of office, on which Singer Sargent, the American artist, is working.

THE HOOLEY SCANDALS.

Speech by Lord Chief Justice Russell on Company Promoting — Denial from the Duke of Marlborough.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The revelations of Ernest Terah Hooley practically closed with the collapse of the defenses promised by the peers, promoters, and newspaper men whose names figured on the stubs of Hooley's check books, and the historic estates he purchased of the nobility with a lavish hand are being or have been auctioned off for far smaller prices than quoted when the modern Monte Cristo was bulling the market.

As day after day, Hooley interwove great names into his stories of unsavory transactions, lawyers clamored for opportunities to refute his allegations by cross-examination, and the Court, anticipating a long rebuttal, allotted six days in the Autumn for a hearing. When the receiver, on the second day, announced that he had finished questioning the bankrupt, the Court inquired whether any one desired to cross-examine him, but a heavy silence followed, and the Court informed the bankrupt that he need not return unless summoned to do so.

"None of them will turn up," Hooley retorted, blandly, on leaving the courtroom.

Public opinion, in the light of the so-called "guinea pigs" resting their defense on perfunctory newspaper denials, has no alternative but to record judgment by default against many of the Lords and gentlemen.

In this connection an important speech was made on Lord Mayor's Show Day by the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, on the occasion of the visit of the new Lord Mayor, Sir John Voce Moore, to the law courts. The Chief Justice spoke strongly on the subject of modern company promoting scandals. He said the two chief evils were the overcapitalization and flotation of utterly worthless companies, and alluded to the money paid to men of title in order to induce them to become Directors.

Lord Russell pointed out that during the last seven years some £28,000,000 ($140,000,000) had been lost in company liquidation and had gone into unworthy pockets. He then appealed to the Lord Mayor and Corporation to endeavor to stop these scandals by setting an example of the condemnation and ostracism of parties engaged in these nefarious transactions.

The Westminster Gazette published a list of members of the nobility who are Directors of companies and headed it "Guinea Pigs." The name of the Duke of Marlborough figured in the list, and he has written a letter to the newspaper saying:

"I have the honor to inform you that I do not sit, have not sat, nor do I propose to sit on the board of any public company."

TO REFORM ALGERIAN HAREMS.

Crusade Organized by the American Wife of Father Hyacinthe.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Madame Loyson, Father Hyacinthe's American wife, is organizing a ladies' crusade against immorality among women in the harems of Algeria.

Missionaries will be sent from Paris to elevate the wives of the owners of these harems.

BERLIN'S ARTISTIC SEASON

Ludwig Fulda, the Popular Writer of Comedies, Scores a Success in Tragedy.

OTHERS NOT SO FORTUNATE

Two Pretentious Plays Laughed to Scorn by Disgusted Audiences—Arthur Nikisch Produces an Early Symphony of Anton Bruckner.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The result of the elections of the Prussian Landtag is of no special significance, and, like that of the Imperial Diet contests, leaves the strength of the different parties about the same. In general, the sure but very gradual social movement toward liberalism and eventual democracy in Germany may be remarked, although this movement is taking place in spite of a dyed-in-the-wool conservatism. The Radicals seem to have won a number of seats, some of them, however, at the cost of other liberal groups, while the Catholics have as usual held their own.

Very little of importance politically has happened since the departure of their Majesties for the Holy Land, but Berlin has entered upon what promises to be a very lively artistic season, which has been inaugurated, so far as the stage is concerned, by a number of pretentious tragedies, none of which is likely to add much to the glory of German letters.

Ludwig Fulda, perhaps the most popular writer of comedy in Germany, took a bold step last Wednesday evening with the production of the first child of his tragic muse, a drama in five acts entitled "Herostrat," the hero of which is that Herostratos, the Ephesian, who, on the same night that Alexander the Great was born, made himself execrated by setting fire to the Temple of Artemis. It will be remembered that the Ephesians passed a decree condemning his name to oblivion, but even the decrees of the Ephesians have been powerless against the might of history. Whether Fulda was justified in taking the part of Clio against the expressed wishes of the Ephesians the test of time alone will decide. His audience showed itself as enthusiastic as it is possible to be, and outwardly his play was a distinct success. There were calls for the author innumerable, and they could only be brought to a definite end by the usual speech of thanks.

It is odd that the most genial of comedy writers should choose for his first tragic hero a character so utterly gloomy and melancholy as that of Herostratos. His plot is as follows:

Herostratos, an ambitious but unknown sculptor in the employment of a money-grabbing art dealer, has the good fortune to be intrusted with a magnificent commission, namely, the production of a new statue of Artemis for the magnificent temple of that goddess at Ephesus. As the city fathers are, however, not quite sure of the young man's capabilities, they decide to intrust the same commission to some foreign sculptor of fame, so that, should the young man fail, there would at least remain the statue from the hand of Praxiteles, for no less a celebrity than this genius has been signaled out as the rival of Herostratos.

Praxiteles arrives and begins his work, inspired by the grandeur of the theme. But the official comparison of the two works does not take place, for Herostratos, ever a nervous, hysterical nature, finds it impossible to concentrate his powers sufficiently, and, besides, he makes the terrible discovery that the young girl with whom he is devotedly in love has become so attracted by the personal brilliancy as well as the transcendent talent of his great rival, that the poor youth gives way to an attack of frenzy, in which he destroys his own almost finished statue and soon afterward sets fire to the temple of Artemis, which his own statue, the work upon which should his own fame and fortune, was to decorate. He does this in a wild longing to make himself immortal, even after such a fashion. He is then led out to death, and his beloved one, Klytia, who is abandoned by Praxiteles, commits suicide by throwing herself from a lofty balcony.

It is fair to say that the critics have shown themselves as favorable to the play as the audience, but there can be no doubt that these well-wishers are blinded by the personal popularity of the author. Fulda, of course, possesses a fine style and considerable imagination, but it would seem that the psychological building up of the character Herostratos is by no means symmetrical, and he certainly fails to make clear the natural degeneration of his hero's character.

Another Berlin author, Max Halbe, whose light muse is often of a pleasing benevolence, also had the temerity last week to woo her tragic sister, and the result was a scene not often witnessed in the Prussian capital. The title of Halbe's tragedy is "The Conqueror," and the plot is laid in the period of the Italian Renaissance. It is hardly worth while to give even a synopsis of the plot or to indicate its leading psychological ideas. The audience at the Lessing Theatre consented to be bored for two acts, but then proceeded to revenge itself. Peals of laughter and ironical applause during scenes intended to be tragic and touching nearly led to a premature ringing down of the curtain, and it may be taken for granted that the audience found as much amusement during the last half of the play as it did ennui during the first.

On the same evening in Munich something similar happened, the audience at the Royal Theatre having been invited to assist at the first performance of Franz Wedekind's tragedy, "Der Erdgeist," (The Earth Spirit,) but the performance, in which the public, as in Berlin, insisted on taking a hand, turned out to be a roaring farce. This play, which was found very interesting when it was performed at Leipsic before an invited audience, rather deserves its fate. It is only to be hoped that the experiences mentioned above will deter others of our young authors, who dance prettily in patent leathers, from buckling on the cothurnus.

Berlin is becoming every year more and more a musical centre of Germany. This Winter Xaver Scharwenka is leaving New York to take up his residence here, while the great Franco-German pianist, Eduard Risler; Frau Stepanoff, Lechitchski's well-known assistant; the violinist, Burmester, and Friedrich Roesch have all established themselves here for the Winter.

Arthur Nikisch belongs, more than any one else, the credit of championing a composer of the greatest talent, and one who even came very near being a genius, although he stopped well on the safe side. Reference is made to the Viennese, Anton Bruckner, who died two years ago in Vienna, and who was popularly supposed to be, in a greater degree than even Brahms, the successor of Mozart and Beethoven in the realm of symphonic composition. What prevented his really becoming what a certain number of his followers claimed he was, namely, the grosser Symphoniker, was a lack of the necessary artistic intelligence. Learning he had, and a superabundance of musical ideas, but that subtle artistic tact which enables the great artist to build his edifice, be it a cathedral, a landscape, or a musical composition in form, he lacked. He had not the vital gift of making everything melodious that Mendelssohn had, but he erred in the other direction, so that much of his purely contrapuntal work, like the Durchfuhrung (working out) of many of his movements, is dry. Nevertheless, the Germans did well to honor him, for, Brahms being a Hungarian, he was certainly the greatest German symphonic writer at the time of his death.

Personally, he must have been a curious old chap, from the anecdotes of him related by Arthur Nikisch, Emil Paur, and Eugene Gruenberg, all of whom were more or less intimately acquainted with him. He spoke the broadest kind of Viennese, and cared little for the proprieties of life. During his last years a young musical author of Vienna was commissioned to write Bruckner's biography, and came to the conclusion that he could commence his studies in no better way than by becoming the great man's Boswell, which he did to the great amusement of Bruckner himself, and when the two were seated together in some public house and other friends and acquaintances would make their appearance he would always introduce the young man, saying, "That is my biographer. He is a very nice young man." Whenever he would say something which he thought witty, he would turn to the youngster and remarks, "That's good. Have you got that down?"

It will be remembered that Bruckner's popularity with programme makers as well as with the musical world dates from the first performance of his seventh symphony. In the last Philharmonic concert, Mr. Nikisch performed Bruckner's fifth symphony in B major, which, although it contains much that is interesting, and even great, is nevertheless a somewhat dry work of art. It is labored, too, in many parts, and one gets the impression that all these lightning changes of key are really meant to hide momentary stoppages in the flow of the inspiration. In no way can this work be compared with the symphony in E flat major or with his "Te Deum." On the same evening Mr. Nikisch also gave Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, which was played in a masterly manner, barring a slight uncertainty on the part of the horns.

Berlin has been eating less meat during the past twelvemonth than in previous years, for last year every Berliner ate about 170 pounds of meat, whereas this year he has consumed only about 165. Altogether, the City of Berlin got away with about 290,000,000 pounds of meat during the past year, which is about 15,000,000 pounds less than the preceding year. Of this, about 43 per cent. was pork, about 37 per cent. beef, about 8 per cent. veal, 6 per cent. mutton, and 6 per cent. smoked meat. Curious is the victory that the despised porker has won over the docile sheep. The preference of the German nation for pork might be quoted by the German authorities as a reason the more for being particularly careful of the quality of pig that is allowed to cross the frontiers of the Fatherland.

The Liberal and Industrial newspapers insist that the reason why less meat has been eaten this year, not only in Berlin, but in Germany as a whole, is simply that not enough is to be had. At all events, it is not a wholesome sign that less meat should be consumed although the population is increasing. Not long ago the consumption of meat showed a decided increase. In Saxony, for instance, it rose between the years 1870 and 1895 from twenty-two kilos to 47 kilos a head. In 1873 there were about sixty-one oxen for every 100 inhabitants, whereas in 1897 there were only 55. The result shows that only two courses can possibly be pursued with wisdom by the Government. They must either allow the deterioration of the people's food to go on as before or they must allow more meat to be imported from foreign countries.

The death and funeral of Prince Bismarck gave rise to a number of unlovely episodes, such as the closing of the casket before the arrival of the Emperor, so that—such is the public's explanation of Prince Herbert's intention—his Majesty should not look upon the dead features of him the zenith of whose career he had beclouded.

The enemies of the American newspaper reporter have represented him as taking no thought of decency, or even honesty, in gathering news, but he certainly has been surpassed by the German illustrative artists in Friedrichsruh. The surreptitious entering of the death chamber by certain Hamburg photographers by night has already been described in a former letter. Another ugly affair has just come to a close.

A draughtsman named Grosser published in a Berlin newspaper a reproduction of a sketch of the dead Chancellor which he averred had been made by him in the death chamber itself, whereupon the Bismarckian Hamburger Nachrichten, evidently by request of the Bismarck family, declared that it was absolutely impossible for Herr Grosser to have gained an entrance to the room, and that therefore his sketch was not what he claimed it to be. Herr Grosser therefore sued the Hamburger Nachrichten for defamation of character, but the court insisted on the payment of a considerable sum on account of the expensive journeys necessary for the witnesses in the case, and Herr Grosser, whether from lack of funds or, as many believe, in recognition of his guilt, has seen fit to let the time pass by in which this money should have been deposited, with the result that the case is ipso facto dropped.

EDWARD BRECK.

FRENCH MAGISTRATE SHOT.

Woman Fired a Revolver at Him as He Was Leaving the Law Courts in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—As M. Boursy, a Magistrate, was leaving the Law Courts this afternoon, a woman named Hinque attempted to murder him. She fired two shots at the Magistrate from a revolver, and M. Boursy fell, with his jaw broken by one of the bullets. The woman was arrested, and when questioned regarding the motive of her crime, said she wished to be revenged on the Magistrate who had refused to do justice to her father.

EARL OF MINTO IN QUEBEC.

The New Governor General of Canada Sworn In—Lord and Lady Aberdeen Sail for England.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Nov. 12.—The Earl of Minto, the new Governor General of Canada, in succession to Lord Aberdeen, arrived here this afternoon on the steamship Scotsman from Liverpool. He was accompanied by his wife and family and suite. His Excellency was met at the landing stage by Lord Aberdeen and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, several members of the Cabinet, and some of the provincial Lieutenant Governors.

After the customary civilities, Lord Minto and Lord Aberdeen drove to the Citadel, and then to the provincial legislative buildings, where the new Governor General was sworn in.

Lord Minto then re-embarked on the Scotsman and proceeded to-night to Montreal, where his eldest son, Lord Melgund, is seriously ill with congestion of the lungs, contracted on the voyage.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen sailed this evening on the Dominion Line steamship Labrador for Liverpool.

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A telegram was sent to the Earl by President Wolfred Nelson, on behalf of the Canadian Society of this city, expressing the hope that the existing fraternal relations between the United States and England might blossom in eternal friendship, and wishing him bon voyage. Mr. Nelson received a reply, in which the Earl expressed his thanks for the cordial message.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUACKERY.

Canon Riton, in Westminster Abbey, Protests Against the Growing Spirit of Credulity—A Boston Example.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Canon Riton, preaching in Westminster Abbey the other day, vehemently protested against the growth of the Christian Scientist and kindred sects. He is a fashionable preacher, and addresses a large congregation, many of whom are well known to be Christian Scientists, who number among their recruits Ladies Dunmore and Abinger.

Canon Riton warmly denounced "the greedy belief in quackery which is now prevalent," and in emphasizing the fact that this spirit of credulity is growing up with the enormous expansion of education and mechanical and scientific progress, said:

"Boston is the most cultured city of the most progressive nation in the world, yet parts of Boston are given up to mediums, wizards, and astrologers."

As an instance of this, he said:

"A party of women in Boston recently dressed themselves in white and sat up all night long waiting for the millennium. Yet the United States is a practical country."

Nancy Guilford on the Way.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—On the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed to-day for New York, was Mrs. Nancy Guilford, the Bridgeport (Conn.) midwife, who has been extradited to stand trial for the alleged murder of Emma Gill of Southington, Conn. Detective Conan of Bridgeport is in charge of the prisoner.

Passengers on the Lucania.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Capt. McKay, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, had on board as passengers Tod Sloane, the noted American jockey, and Mmes. Melba and Zelie de Lussan, the operatic singers.

Another Latin Poem by the Pope.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Pope has just finished another long Latin poem, entitled "Song of the Century." It will be published at the same time as his encyclical against Anarchy.

New Venture for Jefferson's Sons.

What is practically a new venture for the sons of Joseph Jefferson will be launched after the remaining eight weeks of Mr. Jefferson's season are concluded. The sons, Charles B., Thomas, Joseph Warren, and William Winter, will continue "Rip Van Winkle," each one playing some important part, with Thomas Jefferson in the title rôle, now being played by the father. It is said Mrs. Charles Jefferson will play the part of Gretchen. The company will play in small cities, and when engagements are made for large cities Joseph Jefferson will assume his old rôle. In no sense does this mean that Mr. Jefferson will retire from the stage, as reported recently. His condition is greatly improved and his voice restored to its normal state, which promises his appearance in "Rip Van Winkle" to-morrow night.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AS A PREVENTIVE OF WAR.—Two of the principal papers of Paris, L'Autorité and Le Siècle, ever since the Anglo-French war cloud appeared on the horizon, have given every day or two lucid articles as to what would happen to France should she engage in war with Great Britain. In the former journal Paul de Cassagnac said the other day: "We are face to face with an ultimatum from which we cannot escape. How could we make a stand against England in case of war? She possesses the means of gripping us everywhere, in our colonies, in our naval cities, and along our great open coasts, whereas we cannot lay our hands upon her anywhere. She would make very short work of our fleet. A war with England would put us in the position of Spain toward America; we should fight heroically, but we should be beaten. * * * And later on we should have to pay the bill with Algeria and Indo-China." An article appeared simultaneously with the above in Le Siècle from the pen of ex-Minister Yves Guyot, in which the author said: "We have everything to fear from a war with England, whereas England has naught to apprehend. * * * We might sink a few ironclads, some of our cruisers might possibly capture or send to the bottom a number of English steamers, but afterward, what?" Later on, the above cited journals, together with Le Journal des Débats and Le Temps, published some statistics showing the state of trade existing between France and England as the former's argument for peace almost on any terms of status quo. It appears from the figures given that during the last three years France on the average has sold England 27.6 per cent. of what she has sold to all countries, and has bought from England 14.1 per cent. of what she bought from all parts. The year when France sent to the United Kingdom the largest proportion of the goods she exported was in 1897, when that proportion equaled 32.1 per cent., and the year she sent the lowest was 1873, when it was 24.4 per cent. Moreover, while the exports of France to other countries have been decreasing, her exports to England have been increasing. The following figures show the state of trade that has existed for the last three years:

IMPORTS.

	1895.	1897.
Total into France	3,719,898,529f.	4,000,126,000f.
From England	496,400,576f.	488,898,000f.

EXPORTS.

	1895.	1897.
Total from France	3,378,796,137f.	3,876,613,000f.
To England	1,002,865,526f.	1,178,605,000f.

The great importance of the British market to France is shown by the fact that Great Britain now takes in round figures one-third of the total French exports, while France only purchases from England one-eighth of her total imports. The following table shows the value of French exports to various countries in 1897, exclusive of England, which is found in the above table:

Germany	375,015,000f.	Italy	151,758,000f.
Belgium	517,128,000f.	Spain	97,491,000f.
U. S.	246,205,000f.	Russia	20,369,000f.
Switzerland	190,967,000f.		

THE GOVERNMENT OF CRETE.—The particulars of the scheme for the provisional government of the Island of Crete have just been published. Prince George, as Commissioner, will administer the provisions under the direction of the powers. Both Prince George and the provisional government scheme are experiments. The articles of the provisional government are as follows: (1) The administration to be carried on by the Admirals in the towns and mixed municipalities to be nominated. (2) A garde civile to be established. (3) The taxes to be collected at the Custom Houses in the harbors, and on the coasts, smuggling to be put down, and the existing tariffs to be adopted. (4) For the control of the interior a European gendarmerie to be established, with the garde civile for patrols and military excursions. (5) Justice to be exclusively military, and the hearing of civil and commercial cases to be postponed. (6) The present employes to be retained. (7) The Admirals to decline to engage in contracts and concessions, public or private. (8) The Health Board, the telegraphs, and the European Post Offices to be retained, and the Ottoman post to be abolished. It is the consensus of opinion in European capitals that this government will be of only a few months' duration, and that the original autonomous scheme will be proclaimed as soon as Prince George has shown his ability to administer the laws. Some surprise is felt that no mention is made of the reinstatement of Mohammedans in the interior. But it is pointed out that the Mohammedans will not return unless they are escorted by European troops. In the meantime, the Porte has sent a communication to the four embassies in Constantinople claiming the following seven points: (1) The maintenance of a small Turkish garrison; (2) the payment of an annual tribute; (3) the exclusive use of the Ottoman flag on shore and on board ships; (4) the protection of the property of the Mohammedans; (5) the administration of the law in the Sultan's name; (6) the right of pardon, and (7) the right of investiture of the Governor to be the Sultan's recognized prerogatives. The Ambassadors have already emphatically denied the right of the first, and it is thought that they will also decline to recognize the last three points.

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SEARCH FOR THE HIDDEN TREASURE OF ZANTE.—Just now the attention of Athenians is centred at the Island of Zante, one of the Ionian group. Some time ago there was found in the archives of the State library in Athens a parchment, dated several hundred years ago, saying that when Suleiman in 1536 conquered Corfu, the inhabitants of Zante, fearing that their island would share a similar fate, buried all their treasures and fled, and that the Empress Sophia did the same. The place where the Empress's treasure lay is described as "within the fortress under a large red stone near the Temple of St. Luke." In the year 1600 Pope Clement VIII. made a search for the treasure, but the result is unknown. In 1814 the English attempted to find it, and excavations were made, the large stone mentioned in the ancient document found, but then the search was interrupted. Now the document is in the hands of an Italian, who, together with some Greeks, is searching for the treasure. The Greek Government has granted a concession for the work, on condition of receiving half of the treasure if it be found. A patrol of soldiers guards the place day and night. The excavators met with a well, which was easily pumped dry, but instead of the large red stone, they found at the bottom of the well two grottos, one running north, the other south. The former is said to be very remarkable. It has been explored for eighty metres, and runs close below the Church of St. Laurentia. It was found in a structure of masonry, which when struck, emits a hollow sound. This has now to be opened, and the operation is looked forward to with great interest and excitement.

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ANOTHER REBELLION IN UGANDA.—When the news reached London soon after the fall of Omdurman that white men were at Fashoda the opinion that they belonged to Major Macdonald's expedition, and had marched up from the British protectorate of Uganda, received credence in certain official quarters, for such had been the original plan of campaign. Uganda stretches westward around the shores of Lake Victoria from the northern point where the river leaves the lake to the German frontier on the south. After the rebellion of thirteen months ago had been put down Major Macdonald was placed in command, with orders to proceed northward as soon as possible to form a conjunction with the advance guard of the Sirdar's forces as soon as the power of the Khalifa should be broken and Khartoum taken. For eight months Downing Street was without news from Major Macdonald, and when it was discovered that Marchand and not he was at Fashoda grave fears were entertained for his safety. Advices sent by Macdonald toward the end of July were recently received in London, stating that a revolt had arisen along the Katonga River, and that the hostile chief Mwanga had devastated and burned a large part of the province. Dr. A. Cook of the Church Missionary Society, who left Mengo on a march of 220 miles to the province of Toro, to the north of Lake Albert Edward, wrote on July 15, just after he had set out on his journey: "A force of thirty guns have been sent to accompany us. The road is rather disturbed ahead. Intelligence from Kasaka says that Gabrieli had recrossed the Katonga River with a large force. An attack on Kasaka was expected at any moment. Our Baganda escort are not very formidable soldiers. Their guns are antique muzzle-loaders, they have a scanty supply of powder and no bullets. At Munenya's we came upon traces of Mwanga's doings. The whole place had been burned down by his men only three months ago." The rising in Uganda is believed to account for the absence of Major Macdonald from the Dongola province. The situation in Uganda is thought to be very grave. If other news has arrived at the Colonial Office it has not been made public.

A NEW CASINO SHOW.

First Performance of "A Dangerous Maid" Cordially Received.

"A Dangerous Maid" was taken by Sydney Rosenfeld from a Vienna piece called "Heisses Blut," which in its turn was cribbed from a French play that used to be popular in its English form, under the title of "Victorine; or, I'll Sleep on It," about the time Franklin Pierce was President of the United States.

The story is simplicity's self. Victorine, a poor girl, has a poor but honest lover, and is tempted by a rich but wicked one. She dreams that she deserts the poor young man and lives amid gilded luxury for a while, only to sink to misery and shame. Her dream is represented in action, and in the last scene she wakes up.

And this, too, is practically the story of "A Dangerous Maid." The new Victorine is called Ilona, and her dwelling place is in Hungary; and, oh, such a dream as she dreams—how full it is of silk tights and comely faces, of Sam Bernard's dislocated German-American English, of beautiful scenic effects, of Marie George's break-neck dances, of Sydney Rosenfeld's peculiar brand of humor, of delightful Hungarian melody!

Messrs. Lederer and McLellan have, assuredly, never set before their public a prettier show. It is fairly well supplied with fun—some of it surprisingly good fun, too—the principal pictures are handsome and appropriate, especially the view of the Vienna beer garden in the Ringstrasse and the forest scene with the electric waterfall. It was received with genuine cordiality last night.

As for the purely sentimental passages, they do not count for much, of course. People are not going to take Madge Lessing seriously. She is still the same old mermaid, and she knows it. But her lively duel by moonlight with Laura Burt is at least a capital exhibition of skill with the foils, and Miss Burt's recital of the famous "I am an actor" speech from Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy"—hitherto done here by Mary Anderson, Julia Neilson, and Minnie Seligman—is really forceful and effective. But the grave climax of the scene of frolic in the Vienna gardens goes for naught, and people who visit the Casino while "A Dangerous Maid" holds the stage will not let the valuable moral of the piece interfere with their enjoyment of its melody and fun.

Miss Lessing wears many attractive costumes—particularly a hussar's uniform—and sings many songs. Sam Bernard, with a new Cyrano nose, once more proves himself to be the Richard Mansfield of variety farce. Richard F. Carroll makes a hit by singing May Irwin's famous "coon" song, "He Suttinly Was Good to Me," in the manner of Italian, Irish, Scotch, and other girls. Julius Steger sings tuneful songs in his customary taking way. A host of pretty girls—some in very audacious costumes—dance and sing. Clara Lardinois, "of Paris," sings chansonettes very well.

Mr. Rosenfeld, perhaps, drew on his memories of other plays in making his very free adaptation of "Heisses Blut." For instance, the unexpected appearances of Fahnagl (William Norris) in the theatrical rehearsal, are reminders of some comic business in Mr. Daly's old révue, "Round the Clock." Mr. Rosenfeld has also affixed the stamp of his own personal and private genius to the work. There could be no dispute as to the authorship of this choice bit of dialogue:

Ilona—Is this dress becoming?

Lena—Becoming? It's more than that. It's became.

The managers of the Casino have made a rule against the abominable encore nuisance, and last night it was bravely enforced, in spite of considerable opposition in the audience. Good! Intelligent playgoers owe a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Lederer and McLellan.

G. B. McLELLAN GOING ABROAD.

George B. McLellan, who is associated with George W. Lederer in directing the affairs of the Casino, will this week retire and next month leave for London, where he will take up his permanent residence and assume direction of the organizations of which the firm has six, in England and Australia. Mr. Lederer and Mr. McLellan decided upon this action recently, owing to the fact that the George W. Lederer Company has so extended its line of operations that it was necessary for one member of the firm to take up his residence abroad and direct the companies personally.

VIRGINIA DREHER DEAD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Private telegrams to Louisville friends announce the death yesterday at Phoenix, Arizona, of Virginia Dreher, a well-known actress. The remains will be brought to Louisville and interred in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Virginia Dreher was a native of Kentucky, and was born about forty years ago, of German-American parents. She was the daughter of Mrs. E. A. Murphy of Louisville. She was married, when a mere girl, to Prof. Dreher of Louisville, and upon his death supported her children and herself for some years by teaching music. She studied for the stage under John Norton of St. Louis. Her beauty and dramatic aptitude secured for her a place on the stage, but her theatrical career was associated entirely with Daly's Theatre. She appe

AN OLD ACTRESS'S DEATH

Clara Fisher Maeder, Once an Unrivaled Star, Dies at the Age of Eighty-seven.

ACTED UNTIL TEN YEARS AGO

Her Career Began at the Age of Six—Most of Her Life Spent in This Country—Interesting Reminiscences.

Clara Fisher Maeder, who died yesterday at the home of her daughter, in Metuchen, N. J., had frequently been spoken of in recent years as "the oldest living actress." She enjoyed the distinction of having been an active member of the theatrical profession for seventy-two years. Her career began when she was six years old, and it terminated when she was seventy-eight, her final public appearance being as Mrs. Babbitt, in "A Night Off." She was born in London, England, July 14, 1811. Her father was Frederick George Fisher, a librarian, a Shakespearean scholar, and an occasional amateur actor. Two years before Clara was permitted to appear on the stage she displayed uncommon mimetic talents. When she was four years of age she was taken to see Miss O'Neill in "Jane Shore," and she was so impressed by the performance that she then declared her intention to become an actress.

For several years Clara Fisher was known in England as the "child wonder." Her first appearance on the stage was as Lord Flimnap in a version of David Garrick's "Lilliput," which was given at the Drury Lane Theatre on Dec. 10, 1817. She was hailed as the most wonderful child that the stage had known, and her popularity became at once very valuable in a pecuniary sense to her father. George IV. went to see her act. Before she reached her teens she had played successfully such rôles as Richard III., Sir Peter Teazle, Shylock, Dr. Pangloss, and other mature masculine parts. She traveled extensively through England for five years, and for three years she acted at the Drury Lane Theatre.

It was in 1827 that Clara Fisher came to this country. She was first seen in New York at the old Park Theatre, on Park Row, in a play called "A Lottery of Lové." She did not seek recognition in this country as an infant phenomenon, but asked to be judged on her merits as a young actress in youthful and romantic parts. Her success was immediate and lasting. After a while she began to act in the old comedies and in Shakespearean plays, appearing as Ophelia, Viola, Lady Teazle, and as Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance." Possessing an admirable voice within certain limits she took a thorough course of instruction in music and devoted two or three seasons to opera. She sang in "The Marriage of Figaro," "Crown Diamonds," and "The Bohemian Girl." Her greatest successes, however, were achieved in comedy. She amassed a fortune before she was twenty years old, and increased it subsequently, but met with heavy losses in unfortunate investments and by speculation.

When in the full enjoyment of her popular success in this country as an unrivaled theatrical star, Clara Fisher saw her name given to steamboats, race horses, brands of cigars, babies, and almost everything that the American people could think of, in their enthusiastic admiration. In some instances hotels and business blocks were named "Clara Fisher." She was the theme of most of the dramatic writers of that period, and her winning personality brought persons of the highest social and political distinction to the theatre night after night. In December, 1834, Miss Fisher married J. Gaspard Maeder, then prominent as a musician and vocal teacher.

She remained on the stage until 1844, when, having established a home in Albany, she retired from public life for about six years. Her own tastes coupled with financial necessities impelled her to resume her dramatic career, and she remained in almost continuous service on the stage until the end of the season of 1888. Although her popularity waned, she even in her later years evoked warm praise because of the strength and finish of her impersonations. In the closing years of her professional life she played nothing but "old women's" parts, but she made several hits.

After her retirement from the stage Mrs. Maeder wrote her autobiography, and the Dunlap Society published it, with an introduction by Douglas Taylor. Mrs. Maeder's recollections of her own stage triumphs and the famous persons whom she had met were uncommonly interesting. One reminiscence was related in this way: "It was during a visit to Baltimore in 1828. The city was social and genial. A 'Twelfth Night' private ball and supper at one of the principal residences in Baltimore was one of the things that I have occasion to remember. The names of those present were placed in a box, and a King and a Queen of the revels were first drawn. It fell to my lot to draw the Queen, and to be invested with the paper crown. My partner for the evening, who drew the King's insignia, and was with me installed on an imitation throne at one end of the large parlor, was no less a personage than Louis Napoleon, subsequently Emperor of France. Whether this had been prearranged or not I cannot tell, but I know that it was very gratifying to me, and I found the Prince, who spoke English very well and apparently enjoyed the festivities, to be certainly a good dancer and a most agreeable partner."

One of Mrs. Maeder's stanch friends was Henry Clay, whom she met while making a professional tour through the South. She appeared on various occasions with Macready, Kean, John Brougham, and Edwin Forrest. Among her associates and personal friends were Thomas Barry, James Hackett, the noted Falstaff; Laura Keene, the elder Sothern, John E. Owens, Mrs. John Drew, and Lester Wallack. For a long period of years a warm friendship existed between her and Joseph Jefferson.

Mrs. Maeder was the mother of seven children, of whom four died several years ago. The venerable actress spent the last years of her life with her daughter, Mrs. Post, in Metuchen. She leaves a dozen grandchildren and a large number of great-grandchildren. In the Winter of 1806 Mrs. Maeder was an honored guest at The Players in this city.

A Dean Undone.

From The London Chronicle.

They were discussing whether there was one righteous man in England whose cupboard contained no skeleton. The younger man mentioned the name of a well-known dean. The older scoffed and guaranteed that the Bishop of the future had a story in the past. Furthermore, he offered to supply proof. With this purpose in view, on a Saturday morning he wired to the deanery: "Fly at once, she has confessed all." By the late boat that very night there was one dean the less in England, and one more on the English Channel.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Automatic Advertising Company; capital, $25,000; Directors—Adolph Bloch, Paul T. Penny, and Thomas L. Feitner.

Ohmer Car Register Company; capital, $100,000; Directors—Frederick Cook, Frederic P. Allen, John Harry Stedman, and William B. Farnham, and John F. Ohmer.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The Mutual Wagon and Carriage Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jacob Riger, Christiana Riger Hoerle, and Samuel Riger.

Espinosa, Jones, Dashiell & Co, general trading business in Central and South America, Cuba, and Puerto Rico; capital, $100,000; Directors—José Maria Espinosa of Havana, Cuba; Frank Cazenove Jones, and William H. Dashiell.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.07	.06	Hale & Norc..	.90	.95
Alpha Con.	.03	...	Justice	.106	.20
Andes	.09	.10	Kentuck Con..	.07	.09
Belcher	.21	.22	Mexican	.19	.21
Best & Belcher	.29	.30	Occidental Con	.47	.47
Bullion	.06	.07	Ophir	.71	.76
Caledonia	...	.31	Overman	.06	.06
Challenge Con.	.18	.18	Potosi	.17	.19
Chollar	.26	.18	Savage	.20	.22
Confidence	...	.55	Scorpion	.03	.03
Con. Cal. & V.	1.20	1.40	Sierra Nevada.	.82	.89
Con. Imperial.	.01	.01	Standard	1.89	1.90
C. New York.	...	.04	Union Con.	.26	.29
Crown Point.	.11	.12	Utah Con.	.08	.09
Gould & Curry	.19	.21	Yellow Jacket	.20	.22

Silver bars, 60%; Mexican dollars, 47½@47¾; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

BARGE OFFICE INQUISITION.

Methods Likely to be Investigated—Young Wife Led to Write an Incriminating Note.

The inquisitorial methods of the matron and some of the clerks at the Barge Office are likely to become the subject of official investigation as a result of the examination to which a young married woman was subjected, who arrived here yesterday with her husband in the steerage of the steamship St. Louis. Edward Taylor, a young photographer, who had not only been in this country before, but who had served in the United States Army, arrived here with his bride, Alice, twenty-two years old. They had been married in London by a Magistrate, and the bride's parents bade them good-bye at the steamship pier in Southampton.

When they were taken to the Barge Office yesterday the matron learned that the young folks had not been married by a clergyman, and her suspicions being excited, she induced the young woman to write the following note to her husband, whose examination took place in another part of the building:

Dear Ned: They say you would tell the truth. Please tell the truth for my sake, and they will let us go. I cannot stay here without you, and if we say we are not married I shall be with you just the same. They will let us go together. The gentlemen say that I am all right, and if you tell the truth and they investigate and find it to be true, they will let me go. ALICE.

The matron, with this note in her possession, appeared before the Board of Special Inquiry and explained her suspicions. The young husband was furious, and was so emphatic in his denunciation of the treatment to which his wife had been subjected that the board not only accepted his story but warned the clerks who had been instrumental in giving an unwarranted color to the case that such behavior must cease, and that investigation was the duty of the board and not of the clerical force.

Taylor subsequently appeared before Commissioner Fitchie. He said that his wife, not being familiar with laws and customs here, had been led into supposing that their marriage might not be regarded here as regular. She had been frightened into admissions calculated to mislead, and, having been coerced into writing the letter, was threatened with imprisonment in a lunatic asylum should she not stand by it. She had been told, he said, that if she admitted she was not married she would be permitted to land.

As a matter of fact, had she done so, just the opposite would have been the case. She would have been deported and thus separated from her husband. In her confession she had nearly become a victim of the overzealous matron and clerks, but her husband happened to know his rights, and an investigation may cause trouble for the clerical force.

PLAGUE OF EELS IN THE BRONX.

Water Pipes Stopped and the Small Boy Fishes in the Streets.

The small boy of the Borough of the Bronx has for several days enjoyed the unique experience of fishing from the curbstones in his native streets. Lively black eels of all ages and sizes have found their way through the water mains into water pipes and hydrants, where they have caused considerable trouble.

Property owners in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Alexander Avenue, including Magistrate Charles Simms, complained to the Superintendent in charge of the water station at 3,368 Third Avenue that the water, besides being muddy, had an ancient fishlike flavor, and would scarcely run from the faucets. Accordingly, William Gallagher, one of the employes at the station, was ordered to make an investigation. He began by blowing off the hydrants in the neighborhood where the trouble was reported. Then the fun began, and ever since Thursday he has had the assistance of an army of small boys, who followed him wherever he went.

He first opened a hydrant at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Alexander Avenue. A stream of muddy water shot across the street. Then, after a momentary stoppage a stream of blackness appeared, and instantly the street was alive with snakelike creatures, wriggling over the pavement. Somebody yelled "Snakes!" and there was a general scramble among the women to reach positions above the level of the sidewalk. The boys were not frightened in the least, for they knew eels when they saw them, and were soon capturing the slimy creatures. By the time the next hydrant was blown off the street was black with people. Later in the day boys opened a hydrant on their own account, and were rewarded with a score of eels.

All of the hydrants in the vicinity will be blown off. Magistrate Simms has paid $20 in plumbers' bills to have the water pipes in his house cleared of the eels.

A THIEF BY NATURE.

A Veteran of the Civil War Who Has a Long Criminal Record Arrested in Ohio.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"I guess I'm a thief by nature, Colonel, but while I acknowledge to being such, I tell you that I have often suffered for the wrongdoings of others."

Such was the statement made by a gray-haired, smooth-faced, tall, and wiry man in Col. Deitsch's office yesterday afternoon, (Nov. 5.) The man's face showed plainly that he had suffered, and an occasional cunning smile and a quick flash of his gray eyes gave him the appearance of the rogue he is.

The fellow was Tom Hobson, a thief and burglar, who has served terms in almost every penitentiary in this part of the country. Saturday morning Detectives Bulmer and Grimsley found him on the Public Landing and placed him under arrest. He claims to have come here for the purpose of casting his vote. He says that this is his home, though he acknowledges that his wife and children are living in Michigan. Hobson has relatives living in Dayton, Ky. Col. Deitsch had him brought before him for a chat, and it was then that he made the confession. Chief Hazen's remarkable memory for faces was illustrated when Hobson was led through his office by a detective. Col. Hazen looked up from his desk, and upon seeing Hobson, remarked, "Well, I know that fellow; bring him over here." Hobson was seated before the old Chief, and after looking at him from head to foot Hazen said: "Why, this is Hobson, the old rogue. I arrested him thirty-two years ago for a burglary on Broadway."

"Yes, you're right, Colonel," replied Hobson, "you did arrest me in 1866, and I got five years for that job."

When the civil war broke out Hobson enlisted in the Twenty-third Kentucky Regiment. After serving his enlistment he entered the navy as a sailor aboard the cruiser Russia. Hobson studied law at one time, and is a well-educated man. He acknowledges that he cannot live an upright life. About a year ago he was released from the Allegheny Penitentiary, where he served four years for larceny. Since that time he has spent several months in hospitals about the country, being a sufferer from rheumatism.

Hobson will be charged with being a known thief and tried under the Habitual Criminal act. He is fifty years old.

Cold Comfort for Her Grace.

From London Truth.

I have very little sympathy with the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland in the loss of her jewelry. What possible advantage to any civilized being is it to own £30,000 worth of gems? Pearls, diamonds, and other stones can now be so well imitated that it is impossible to distinguish real from sham, unless by an expert. Why, then, wear real? The effect is precisely the same if sham are worn. At 3 per cent., £30,000 would produce £900 per annum. Probably the same jewels might be produced, if artificial stones were used, at a maximum cost of £1,000. Why, then, not wear the latter, and make £870 per annum.

But if a lady does find her happiness in owing expensive jewelry, why travel about with it and leave it in a bag on the rack of a railway carriage? What would be thought of any one who did this with a bag containing this value in bank notes? The Duchess only did what other ladies are in the habit of doing, and I do not suppose that we have any right to expect more wisdom in a Duchess than in other ladies. It is the female habit of traveling about with expensive jewelry, and leaving it about, which I regard as foolish.

In Extremis.

Husband—My darling, when I am gone, how will you ever be able to pay the doctor's bill?

Wife—Don't worry about that, dear. If the worst comes to the worst, I will marry the doctor.—Medical Record.

RHODE ISLAND HORSE TRADES.

Trouble They Brought to a Young Marketman in One of the Suburbs of Providence.

From The Providence Journal.

James Hanley, a well-known and popular young business man on Plainfield Street, will now turn his attention to electrical or petroleum motors and horseless vehicles as a means of delivering goods from his market. He has had a varied experience with horses in the past few months. These experiences have been novel, exciting, and fraught with trouble.

Some time ago he traded a horse known as the Sawyer colt, a young thing not much over twenty years old, with a horse trader named Brown. The young market man gave up a nice bicycle to "boot" in making the trade. He did not have that horse very long when he found it advisable to make what looked like a very good trade for him with another horse trader. This horse foundered, and about a week ago the market man noted signs of approaching dissolution, and made up his mind that it would be well to get another horse.

He called at the stable of Dan Brown, and a sleek-looking black horse caught his eye. He suggested that if the black horse had a little speed and good driving qualities he would like to make a trade for his sorrel. Brown is ever ready to make a trade, that being his business, and a business he is thoroughly versed in. The market man was allowed to take the black horse out to try it Friday, and he was well pleased. He struck a bargain for the black, in which he gave up the sorrel and $25. He paid the money and obtained a receipt.

In the course of the trade Brown asked how the sorrel was, and Hanley, in an offhand way, told him the animal was not in very good shape, having been cast or something of that sort, but suggested that so expert a horseman could accomplish more in getting the animal into condition than the market man. Brown asked if he had better go up and look at the sorrel, and Hanley laughingly said he had better do so. Hanley took the black horse and used it in the wagon yesterday, and told Brown to send for the sorrel.

HE BESTED A HORSE TRADER.

Brown visited the barn where the sorrel was yesterday, and learned that during the night the animal had been cast in its stall, and in kicking and thrashing about had wrenched itself so badly that it could hardly move. He tried to get the animal to his own stable, where he could fix it up, but even though a plank was held up under the animal to support it the horse could not be moved out of the yard.

It is not often that Brown gets the worst of a bargain in a horse trade, in the opinion of some of the neighbors, who regard him as a wonder in bringing a horse in poor condition into good shape, but he could do nothing with this one. He regarded it as a "dead one," and he telephoned to Barnes at Field's Point to kill the animal and remove the carcass. Then Brown went out in the yard where the "dead one" was and gave vent to his feelings. It created a little excitement but did no good. While the horseman was out in the back yard swearing, the market man whistled ragtime tunes, while he merrily proceeded with his meat cutting for Saturday night customers.

A WRECKED DELIVERY WAGON.

Suddenly there was a commotion in front of the store where the new black horse was hitched to a pretty delivery wagon. A runaway horse attached to a two-seated carriage owned by ex-Councilman Wood of Thornton, plunged down Plainfield Street and suddenly became involved in a general mix-up with the new black horse and the pretty devilery wagon. In the excitement it looked as if shafts were plunged into the internal economy of the horses and that both vehicles were ruined. When this trouble was straightened out it was found that, aside from a few cuts, the horses were unharmed, but the vehicles were badly damaged.

The damage to the market wagon wiped out more than the difference in value between the $25 given to boot with the dead horse and the value of the black one. The market man ceased whistling merry airs. Another wagon was procured, and the black horse was hitched in it and started with a lot of goods to be delivered to customers up in Johnston.

SAID TO BE STOLEN PROPERTY.

But there was more trouble and more excitement in store for the market man. Just as the driver whipped up the new roadster and started off with the goods for delivery a policeman went on a run after the wagon, brandishing his club and calling upon the driver to stop. He did not stop, but, unheeding the cries, drove off at a good clip.

Detective Nickerson, Lieut. Dary, and Patrolman Webb then entered the store and told the marketman that they wanted that horse brought back. They had been informed that the black horse he had obtained in the trade was believed to be one which had been stolen from a priest in Fall River.

The young marketman gazed at the officers in blank astonishment. A cleaver he held in his hands fell to the floor, barely missing his feet. As soon as he comprehended what the officers meant he promptly assured them he would send a clerk in pursuit of the team to houses where goods were to be delivered and have the rig brought to the store for their inspection. He went to the door and gazed in the direction in which the black had been driven. He could not see the black one, but one of Barnes's ambulances was just coming around the corner from the barn bearing away all that remained of the old sorrel which he had traded off.

The messenger was dispatched after the rig, and it was soon at the store. The officers looked the horse over and said they were not satisfied that the animal tallied with the description given of the stolen horse. They went away leaving the marketman wondering how soon the owner of the stolen horse would be brought from Fall River to settle the doubt which worried him. If it is the Fall River horse and was stolen he does not want to keep it from the owner.

While he is waiting for the question to be settled he is doing a lot of figuring on what his horses have cost in the short time he has been in business. In striking a balance he is puzzled to know just how he stands on the last trade. The horse trader who got a dead horse and $25 for the black roadster is not in a mood to be really considered in the good-natured class. Perhaps he will consider that he ought to give up the $25, and then again perhaps he will quote the words, "a trade is a trade, and especially a horse trade," which were used a number of times in his hearing while he was pondering on the trade in which the dead horse figured—before it was suspected that the black one was stolen. If it turns out that the black horse is not the stolen Fall River horse the market man will whistle the ragtime music once more.

Dishonest Splendor for the Kaiser.

From The London Standard.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—Many amusing incidents connected with the German Emperor's recent visit are now coming to light. It appears that 102,000 pounds was spent on a kiosk erected for the Emperor's use, without counting the furniture, which was supplied from the palaces. The new uniforms and accoutrements of the garrison cost 58,000 pounds, exclusive of the price of the cloth. The Sultan's presents to the imperial visitors amounted to about 120,000 pounds, besides those casually bestowed. For instance, it is stated that the coverlet upon the Empress's bed had the imperial crown and monogram in the centre embroidered in diamonds and pearls. On her Majesty expressing her admiration of this work, the coverlet was immediately presented to her.

At the Herekeh factory eye witnesses state that there were amusing disputes with the Emperor and Herr von Bülow over some lovely carpets. The German Foreign Minister, by his freedom of speech, greatly astonished the Turks, whose Ministers scarcely dare breath before the Sultan, and he secured some of the best specimens. Two magnificent vases adorned one of the saloons at Yildiz Kiosk. On the Sultan asking Herr von Bülow if he admired them as products of his own country, he answered that he would much like to have a similar pair. Of course these were at once added to his luggage.

It can scarcely be wondered that the Turks, who have not been paid their claims against the Treasury for a year past, are heard grumbling at this lavish generosity. When sand was being laid down in the streets where the Emperor was expected to pass I heard a man sneeringly remark, "Instead of piasters we get sand." For making this observation he was instantly arrested.

The penury of the Treasury at the present moment is indescribable. The last expedient it has resorted to, after doubling and trebling every petty commercial tax, is to compel every Ottoman subject to pay 7 piasters, instead of 1, for his certificate of citizenship. In a population roughly estimated at over 20,000,000, this should bring a revenue of about 1,250,000 pounds; but at the utmost less than a third of this sum will ever reach the Treasury, though the population will have to pay the impost.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

On Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 14 and 15, will offer the following:

Velour Jackets, trimmed with jet, braid or plain handsome linings; retail value $30.00 and $37.50..... $22.50 to $27.50

New styles in Ladies' Ulsters, in Kerseys, Coverts or Venetians, in Black, Tan and Castor; retail value $30.00 ..... $22.50

Tailored Coats of Kerseys, Meltons, Cheviots, Venetians, Black, Tan, Castor; superior silk linings; retail value $20.00 ..... $14.50

Misses' Jackets, ages 10, 12 and 14 years, silk lined $7.75

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

FRESH MEATS NOT WANTED.

A Washington Investigator Shows Why the "Ripe" Flesh Is Much the Better Food.

From The Washington Star.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry division of the Agricultural Department, states interestingly the results of recent experiments made by him which knock out popular beliefs and age-old ideas concerning matters within his range of observation. Two assertions he made to a Star reporter will illustrate. Said Dr. Wiley:

"Meats should never be eaten till they have properly ripened; that is to say, until they are about to decay. They should be three weeks old, at least, before being cooked. A chicken killed to-day ought to hang three weeks in a cool place before going on the table.

"Lean hogs are better than fat hogs, and farmers before long will find more profit in raising the former than the latter. The fattening of a pig in old days, and even now, was all that a farmer did with the animal to fit it for market, but soon it will be known that lean meat is better that fat meat for meat eaters."

Here is a violent upsetting of ancient ideas. "Fresh meat" is the cry of the housewife, and nowadays she wants it straight from the slaughter house. It's wrong, however, when squeaks in the barnyard in the morning and in the afternoon she's in the pot along with big white dumplings stewing for the evening meal. Another error.

Dr. Wiley knows he is right, because he is conducting an investigation into the whole question of the dietetic values of meat from all fowls and animals, from the chicken to the horse, that contribute to the life of mankind. It has already covered one year of time, and he has only completed his researches into the life and value of a pig. Years to come will be taken up by the inquiry into cattle, sheep, fowl, game, and other food furnishers.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PIGS.

Nine lusty and lean pigs have so far been martyrized for humanity's sake. They were bred at the agricultural experiment station near Chicago. Some were fed in order to keep them lean but healthy, and others were fattened up so as to rival their neighbors on near-by farms, who were getting in shape for the Christmastide killing. Indian corn, having so much starch, which is a heat producer, and therefore a fattener, is the chief food of pigs to be grown to mammoth proportions. But to make pigs lean and yet lusty, a diet of milk and oil cake, or swill, made of some cereal that is not full of starch, is given.

These porkers went into a Chicago pork-packing place, and, following the usual process, emerged in a few minutes killed, cleaned, and quartered, realy for the investigator. This part of the operation did not differ from that which falls to the lot of a hog to be eaten by Tom, Dick, or Harry, and not to furnish illustrations for humanity. The total weight of the hog having been ascertained, then, in turn, the weight of blood, brains, tongue, jowls, intestines, hair, skin, feet, and every part of the animal was recorded, in order to determine the exact proportion of each. Then the chemical analysis of the pigs was begun in this city at the department's laboratory. The fat hogs were found to have an excess of heat-producing elements, such as carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The lean pigs possessed more of the nitrogeneous compounds, whose especial value is that they are tissue nourishers.

SYSTEMATIC AND COMPLETE.

"This investigation," said Mr. Wiley, "is the first systematic and complete effort ever made in this direction. It has been pursued by what is practically a new method, because we have worked with full knowledge of the history and growth of the animals. Thus we have been able to obtain a better idea as to the nutritive values and chemical constituents. The tests have been conducted under conditions embracing all modern progress in the science of analytical chemistry, and the result gives more accurately than any other the composition and value of the different parts of the animal. An example is that we have found nitrogen of several kinds, each with different properties, while hitherto but one kind of nitrogen has been recognized. Of course the three great chemical divisions remain the same, but in this inquiry we take into consideration the breeding, feeding, and eating, as well, because the two former relate to the latter. They should not be disassociated.

"Men could not and should not live upon meat alone, for the reason that it is wanting in carbohydrates—that is, sugars and starches. These are transformed by the body into fatteners. Fat meat does not give this, although people have always eaten fat with the idea that it is a fattener. Cereals contain the carbohydrates, sugar and starch, and these are fat-givers.

WHAT WE SHOULD EAT.

"A hard-working, muscular man, who needs heat and energy, should eat plenty of fat meat, but a man of sedentary habits should partake sparingly of it and should consume more lean. The egg is a wonderfully perfect food, containing all the chemical elements needed to sustain the body, except the carbohydrates. A meal of soft-boiled eggs and rice is most evenly balanced. The egg contains the needed fat, phosphorous, and nitrogen, and the rice possesses starch and sugar. As a fact, however, man feeds himself largely according to his taste and ability. His mental attitude toward his food has everything to do with his power to digest it, and if he does not like it, the probability is that it will not do him any good, no matter how well balanced it may be.

"Meat should be kept three weeks before eaten. It should be properly ripened, and then there would be no danger from diseased meat. Hang a killed chicken out of a window, as the Germans do, head down, and when the head falls off, the fowl is ripe for eating. It should not be touched before. The same rule is true of game. Fish and eggs should be eaten the day they are taken, but fish, if frozen on the day caught, will be good any time taken from the ice. Fish is not a brain food. That's an old idea, all wrong. The phosphorus needed by the brain comes from vegetables, eggs, and plants."

Following the Camps.

From The Greenville (S. C.) News.

The State of South Carolina is displaying the eager alacrity and enterprise of a push-cart peddler in disposing of her wares. Those wares are whisky—most of it particularly mean—beer, and other intoxicants over which she assumes police jurisdiction on the ground that they are poisons and menaces to the public peace, and which she seeks every opportunity to sell. She does with assiduous energy what she declares to be a crime when any citizen does it.

At the camps we will have a great spectacle. New York will be inside with her proud Excelsior flag, proclaiming her to be the Empire State. West Virginia will be there with the banners of the mountain State and her motto, "Mountaineers are always free." South Carolina will be lurking on the outside with a beer shop emblematic of a state of intoxication and a sign proudly telling the world that she is in the liquor business, is anxious for custom, and is being run wide open. Her palmetto tree will wave on the outsides of pint bottles of 80 proof corn whisky. She is following the camps.

A WOMAN EXPERT ON WINES

She Tells of the Different Product of California Vineyards.

FAVORED BY FRENCH EXPERTS

California Wines Sold as Imported Goods to the Disadvantage of the Growers, Who Are Now Fighting the Practice.

From The Denver (Col.) Sunday Post.

"Wines were made as early as 1770 in California," says Mrs. Frona Wait, the wine expert. "They were manufactured by the padres at the missions, and, as they have always done, the padres began to encourage this industry. You know those wines the monks have made famous, the Benedictine, the green-white Chartreuse, made by the Franciscan Brotherhood, requiring 500 years of study and endeavor to produce, and the celebrated Closvoguet, a Burgundy more precious than champagne.

"And, by the way, there is a pretty story about the Closvoguet. During the Franco-Prussian war, when the German Army swept past the old monastery of Closvoguet the German commander made his forces pause, present arms, and salute the venerable walls. Even the German knew and loved a good wine, and out of that love felt called upon to honor the exceeding good vintage in an enemy's country.

"The Roman Church has always fostered the cultivation of high-grade wines, for the Catholic takes the view that the temperate use of wines is beneficial. They realize that all wine districts are temperate districts, and the only way in the world to use wine is to make it a food drink—something to be taken with food. How does Omar Khayyam glorify it in the Rubaiyat? And you remember our own Eugene Field's 'a large cold bottle and a small hot bird'?

"To begin with, winemaking is a gentleman's occupation. No unfeeling, unpoetic soul could possibly produce a fine wine. There is ceaseless energy and care devoted to it, a fact true of every wine district, not only of California, but of the world. Grapes do not grow every place; the fine grape is found in little pockets in the valleys. The Chateau Lafitte is made of the Cabaret Sauvignon—a beautiful grape belonging to the 'noble' vines, only yielding one and one-half tons to the acre, when any grape of a common order yields from seven to eight tons. It is a shy bearer and five to eight years are necessary to mature it. And apropos of the Chateau Lafitte, the wine is a blend of the Cabaret, the Semmillon, the Petit Pinot, and the Sauvignon France.

"In California we grow the identical vines and have the soil so closely analyzed in the Livermore district that one would believe it the same soil. We have the same saline air and the same fogs, so necessary to the development of the grape. There is at least one vineyard where not a bit of machinery is used, and where all the product is by hand work. We produce a Chateau Lafitte, not the real, but possessing many of the characteristics of the genuine.

"All of the Livermore Valley will not produce the grape. As I said, the peculiar grape is found in pockets. If we have a high-grade Burgundy, it will come from the foothills, and the Sauternes will come from Livermore, with the high-grade clarets from the Upper Napa and Sonoma County. The sweet wines will hail from Fresno and Los Angeles Counties; the sherry from Fresno, and the port from Los Angeles.

"I am not exuberent in my praise of our wines. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, with whom I lunched in San Francisco, is loud in his praise of our wine. Signor Rosatti, the Italian Government expert, sent to this country to report on our wines, has reported most favorably and confesses his surprise. F. D. Oldham, the London expert, who ranks with Henry Vizitelly, has expressed open admiration. Señor Don Dupuy de Lome, late Spanish Minister to Washington and President of the jury of awards at the World's Fair, and Duncan Bankhardt, sent by the Mayor of Cette to California to purchase wines for the Mayor's cellars, are other converts to our American wines.

WHY OUR ZINFANDEL EXCELS.

"They found that their 'vin ordinaire,' (and by the way, St. Julien is nothing but the commonest kind of cheap claret), is outranked on every point by our Zinfandel. This statement is according to the French decision. Now, what are its points?

"When we pay tariff on a wine we first decide on its vinosity, that is to say, the percentage of natural alcohol that it carried, which must be 15 per cent., and the Frenchman congratulates himself if this amount is carried by the wine naturally without fortification. He is accumstomed to find it fortified by potato juice and colored by beet juice. The next thing is its color, and the next body—which is not strength, remember—but the velvety, smooth character of the wine, and finally its aroma and bouquet. You say 'aroma' for white wine and 'bouquet' in reference to the red wine.

"If these qualities rank A1 your wine is standard. We found our Zinfandel had all these points, and Frenchmen buy all they can get of it. Why haven't we shipped more to Europe? Because of that mysterious blending process called the marriage of wines, which must take place within the year or else each grape sets up its own claims of excellence and will not blend. Now, a sea voyage greatly improves the quality of any wine, and we would naturally send it by sea, but it does not reach Bordeaux in time, as it has to go around the horn. It is not in time for this marriage when the voyage is ended.

"With the opening of the Nicaragua Canal there will be no difficulty, and we shall have a market for 300,000,000 gallons a year, because this is what France imports every twelve months. When you buy French wine in this country do you get it from France? Not a bit of it. You are merely paying for the French cellar master's art. We do not raise enough to supply the port of Havre alone. Our market is glutted by 30,000,000 gallons.

"So poor is the ordinary French wine that a tariff of only 2 francs is placed on every hectaliter, equal to 37½ gallons, almost a half barrel. It is not higher than 6 per cent. of alcohol. It is a wonder we have men who will stick to it and raise wines in the face of what we have to contend with. Remember, I am only talking of the ordinary red and white wines.

SWEET AND DRY WINES.

"The difference in fabrication between a dry and sweet wine is very marked, and is something that the average man knows nothing about. A dry wine is one that has all the saccharine matter fermented out, in other words, converted into alcohol. A dry-wine grape is ripe when it has 30 per cent. of sugar, for this will produce 15 degrees of alcohol, which is standard.

"With a sweet wine the grape is higher in saccharine, to begin with, and is not allowed to ferment beyond a certain degree. Then it is checked by the addition of alcohol in order to retain the sugar and preserve it. Sweet wines carry 24 per cent. of alcohol. This is nearly 10 per cent. of difference to the gallon, and sweet wine can never be as healthy as the dry, as the sugar is only kept from decaying by the presence of the alcohol, and must be aged long in wood in order to get rid of its deleterious qualities. Sherry making, in this connection, is naturally different from port, as sherry is a cooked wine.

"In Spain this cooking process is accomplished by putting the wine aboard a sailing vessel and sending it down the Mediterranean to the equator, where it is literally baked by the sun for a year and a half, the normal temperature being 150 degrees. In California we put it in what is called a 'sherry house,' where the same temperature is maintained day and night. Sherry is a curious mixture of sour and sweet and should have an oily and nutty flavor, which makes it a delicious appetizer and the right thing to serve with oysters and soup when you begin your dinner. A port is simply a wine whose fermentation has been arrested by the addition of alcohol, and whose impurities are precipitated by age into sediments, some being slimy, but the major portion crystalline precipitation, commonly called a sawdust deposit.

"Port may be any age from one to forty years. As it becomes older it turns tawny and develops a delicious bouquet. If bottled, the crystalline deposits will form in a ridge on the side of the bottle, and then you have your 'old, crusty port.' If given time enough, there will form a little powdery sediment on the top of the crust, which spreads out like a spider's web as the wine is being poured and forms the much-admired bee's wing so dear to the gouty old Englishman's heart.

"Now, wine will sympathize with the vine so that twice every year it is necessary to start the bungs and rack industriously, that is, pumping from one tank to another. Once in the springtime, when the sap begins to run and the leaves to put forth, you'll hear a peculiar gurgling sound in the cellars and the masters will run back and forth racking and rocking to prevent it from putting up sub-fermentations—lactate, malic, and ascetic fermentations—and if it becomes diseased it will go through all the stages of sickness.

"In vintage time it sympathizes with the grape. Then there is another season of anxiety. You can taint it just as easily as you can taint milk. You must coddle, nurse, and take care of it. Then it gets bottle-sick and fatigued from a journey. Of course, it has its healthy and unhealthy sediment, when it is 'fined' with isinglass, fish jelly, and is strained through canvas sieves of varying degrees of thickness to make it bright and clear.

"We test it by candle light, holding the wine before a candle and allowing the ruby color to sparkle in the light so clear that the least bit of sediment can be detected.

"Not only is it bad form, but it is also unscientific to serve any red wine in an ornamental glass. Let the crystal be thin with a round bottom and slender stem to preserve the beauties of the wine, when by its glow and radiance and color it tempts and invites you to drink. It is not a mere matter of caprice and fashion, but there is real good sense in the way you serve your wines.

SOLD AS FOREIGN WINE.

"Why do California wines masquerade under foreign labels? Because we have an unscrupulous set of dealers. They have bought our fine wines and have put them on the market under every label under the sun. It happens all the time. They buy wine for 7, 8, and 9 cents a gallon and then sell it for nearly that many dollars a gallon by putting on labels. The only decent California wine one can purchase now is under the label of some private vineyard. I would take out an accident policy before I would sample some of the stuff that goes as California wine. It is terrible! Because of this, the Winemakers' Corporation of California was organized three years ago for the purpose of marketing our Product as opposed to the ring of the dealers. This opposition is raising all kinds of mischief to-day. It is a battle to the death; prices are knocked out, and while it is a kidgloved fight it is a battle to the finish. The growers are making a desperate effort to have their product placed on the market as it is. They contend, why should all the profits go into the dealers' hands? The dealers are all rich; the growers all poor. In some of the wine districts of California it would make your heart ache to see how the grower has been swallowed up by this combination of dealers. The highest grade of French and German wine is grown in California, and we are trying to educate the American people up to the point where they will quit buying corks and bottles and will buy what is in the bottle."

BUSINESS VS. POLITICS.

The Difference Shown in the Management of the Zoological Gardens at Cincinnati.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

That the Zoo, one of Cincinnati's most attractive points for visitors and an institution that the city can feel proud of, can be not only saved to the city but made self-sustaining, is shown by the report of Receiver Albert Fischer, filed in the Superior Court Friday. The report is for the ten months from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, and shows what careful management has done.

When Receiver Fischer took hold of the Zoo there was no money on hand, and it became necessary to borrow funds. He was authorized to borrow $12,000, but managed to hold down the amount to $6,200. During the ten months of this year the net receipts of the Zoo were $44,797.34. This is exclusive of the $6,200 that was borrowed at the beginning of the receivership management, and which was paid as promptly as possible on account of the fact that while it was outstanding interest accumulated. The expenditures during the ten months were $37,099.95, leaving a balance of $7,697.39.

Of the disbursements $13,187.76 was paid on old claims that had accrued before the receiver took hold of the management. They consisted of employes' claims, ground rent, and tax bills, together with a number of smaller claims. Receiver Fischer stated yesterday that, so far as he knows, every outstanding bill has now been paid, and there is to-day deposited in bank to the credit of the institution $6,797.39, thus making the actual profit of the institution in the past ten months $19,985.15.

This was done notwithstanding the fact that the attendance last year was less by from 10,000 to 20,000 than any previous year for ten seasons past. Mr. Fischer is confident of the future of the

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Another Mass of Values

AT MONEY SAVING PRICES.

As Conducive to Comfort, We Suggest Morning Shopping.

Dress Goods.

(MAIN FLOOR, REAR.)

Five Noteworthy Values in New and Desirable Goods.

89c. all wool Scotch Cheviots and Mixtures, full 44 inch, now 39c. per yard.

$1.25 all wool French Whipcords, in good, desirable colors, now 50c. per yard.

$1.00 to $1.15 all wool French Satin Jacquards, now 49c. per yard.

60c. all wool, 50-inch Ladies' Cloth, in plain and mixed colors, now at 37½c. per yard.

19c.--Dress Flannels.--19c.

119 pieces, 36 to 40 inch, extra fine quality Dress Flannels, guaranteed all wool, suitable for shirt waists, misses' and children's dresses; comes in all the staple shades, including cardinals and blue, our special price, 12½c. per yard; positively worth 29c. to 49c. per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

THREE REMARKABLE VALUES.

90c. quality, 50-inch, all wool Black Broadcloth, perfect black, only 49c. per yard.

Another lot, 45 pieces, 50-inch, very fine Black Mohair Brilliantine, the 75c. quality, here at 49c. per yard.

$1.00 quality, all wool Black Crepons, here at 39c. per yard.

Silk Department.

THREE SILK SURPRISES.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE.

10,000 yards extra fine, rich quality black Satin Duchesse, guaranteed all silk, wear warranted, a regular $1.45 quality, here at 95c. per yard.

Samples cheerfully given.

Colored Taffeta Silks.

Another lot of the 75c. quality plain and changeable Taffeta Silks here at 50c. per yard.

French Taffeta Silks.

100 pieces all silk French Taffeta Silks, in light and dark colors, 38c. per yard, instead of 55c.

Velvets, Velvets.

32-inch black Velour du Nord, for capes and jackets, $1.85 quality, here at $1.00 per yard.

Colored Velvets.

Full line of colored Velvets at 29c., 49c., 59c., 79c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00 per yard.

Millinery.

(2D FLOOR, FRONT.)

HAT BARGAINS FOR MONDAY.

All our regular 69c. and 85c. Fur Felt Hats, only new and popular shapes, at 25c.

Children's Trimmed Hats, which have never been sold for less than $1.75, Monday at 98c.

75 dozen brilliant black Ostrich Plumes of very fine quality, usually sold at from 39c. to $1.00, Monday, 19c., 49c., and 69c.

Three Special Corset Values

FOR MONDAY.

(2D FLOOR, REAR.)

One lot of Z. Z. Corsets, in drab and white, at $1.65.

One lot of extra fine imported P. D. French Corsets, worth $3.50, at $2.24.

One odd lot of standard makes of Corsets, comprising Her Majesty, Nemo, Elite, &c., at $1.98.

THREE BIG VALUES IN Muslin Underwear Dept.

(2D FLOOR, REAR.)

FOR MONDAY:

GOWNS, $1.50 grades, 89c. — Empire neck, fine embroidery, insertion and ribbon, pointed and square revers.

Square neck, with ruffle of fine embroidery and insertion, extra fine muslin, high neck, fine tucked and hemstitched yoke, with neat embroidery edge.

SKIRTS, $1.25 grade, 79c. — V-shape, fine embroidery, ruffles and six fine insertions.

DRAWERS, 59c. grade, 39c. — Ladies' Walking Skirts, muslin or cambric, deep umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery or lace.

Ladies' Muslin or Cambric Drawers, deep embroidery ruffle; others with lace and fine tucks.

Ladies' Cloak Dept.

Second floor, front.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY HERE.

We have exhausted every effort to make this week a banner business week. A visit will surely prove an advantage.

OFFERINGS.

Item No. 1—Ladies' Black Venetian Cloth Jackets, self-faced, notch collar, box front, lapped seams, dart sleeves, at $2.98; value $5.00.

Item No. 2—175 Ladies' Jackets, black and colored French kersey cloth, heavy tight curl boucle cloth, box or shield fronts, some are all lined with handsome silk, to go at $5.00 each; value $10.98.

Ladies' Black French Kersey Cloth Capes, trimmed with straps of same material, 24 inches long, extra full sweep; make your selection at $2.98; value $5.00.

Ladies' handsome Velvet Waists, plaids and small dots, all lined with heavy lining, yoke and pleated back, full front, special $2.29; value $4.75.

Ladies' French Flannelette Wrappers, very select patterns, with separate waist lining, trimmed with folds of plain material and fancy braid, special 69c.; value $1.29.

Infants' and Children's Dept.

MONDAY'S BIG VALUES.

Second floor, rear.

Children's Cloth Dresses, in plain colors and plaids, trimmed with braid, lined through, yoke or waist effects and revers over shoulders, sizes one to five; formerly sold at $1.25;

MONDAY, 79c.

One lot of Children's fine all wool Cloth and Boucle Coats, made with fancy sailor collars and trimmed with fur and braid, sizes two to five years. These goods are all up-to-date styles and sell at $6.00 to $9.00;

MONDAY, $4.79.

One lot of Children's School Aprons, in lawn or cross-bar, made with yoke or waist, trimmed with embroidery or lace, large ruffles over shoulders, sizes four to twelve years;

MONDAY, 39c.

Infants' Hat and Cap Department.

MONDAY'S SPECIAL BARGAIN

One lot of infants' and children's tight-fitting Caps and Poke Bonnets, made of fine quality silk, in all the latest shades and newest designs, trimmed with fur or fancy ribbon bows, &c., all colors and sizes, and our regular $1.25 grades;

MONDAY'S PRICE, 79c.

Unheard of Values IN Kid Glove Dept.

FOR MONDAY.

MAIN FLOOR, LEFT.

$1.00 quality, 69c. — Ladies' fine quality slate or gray Mocha, with one row embroidered backs, made with two silver clasps, and an elegant wearing glove; always sold at $1.00;

MONDAY, 69c.

$1.79 quality, 98c. — Ladies' very fine quality real Kid Gloves, in tans, reds, greens, &c.; made with two pearl clasps to match the glove and fancy two-toned embroidery; these gloves have always been sold by us and others at $1.79;

MONDAY ONLY, 98c.

Shoe News.

A few items to claim your attention. An early call, before sizes are broken, is advisable.

Second floor, rear.

Ladies' $3.00 Shoes, Monday, $1.89.

Black Kidskin, hand-sewed welts, button and lace, bulldog toes, straight patent leather tips; Box Calfskin, lace, heavy sole; bright kangaroo, button and lace, heavy sole, medium toes; widths B to E, all sizes,

YOUR CHOICE MONDAY, $1.89.

100 dozen Ladies' black, tailor made Overgaiters, sizes 1 to 7, sold regular at 35c.,

MONDAY, 14c.

Ladies' felt sole Slippers, sizes 4 to 8, regular 65c. quality, Monday, 39c.

Youths' Box Calf Lace, spring heels, bulldog toes, English back stays, sizes 8½ to 13½, regular $1.75 quality, Monday, $1.29.

Great Legging Bargains.

Main floor, right.

A shrewd purchase on our part enables us to place on our bargain tables IMMENSE values in LEGGINGS. They are of extraordinary worth, and at the low price we offer them they will not last long. Why hesitate while the assortment of sizes is complete?

CHILDREN'S JERSEY LEGGINGS, strictly all wool, finest quality, black only, in sizes 2 years to 9 years, the same grade we sold formerly for 98c. pair; sale price, 59c.

MISSES' JERSEY LEGGINGS, same quality as above, in sizes 10 years to 14 years; this grade sold formerly for $1.25; sale price, 69c.

LADIES' JERSEY LEGGINGS, same quality as above, in sizes No. 1 to No. 6; this grade sold formerly for $1.50; sale price, 79c.

BOYS' FAUNTLEROY LEATHER LEGGINGS, made with 3 straps and finished in the best manner; fit guaranteed; sizes 3 years to 7 years; sold elsewhere from $1.25 to $1.75; sale price, 79c.

Boys' Clothing Dept.

We sell cheaper than any other house. We give the public the benefit of our purchases. Small profits, but quick sales. See our immense assortments for boys, all ages.

Second floor, front.

Boys' double breasted Suits, from 3 to 15 years; materials strictly all wool chevlots, beautiful styles, well made, with patent elastic waistbands; would be cheap at $2.50; we place them on sale at $1.50 a suit.

A large quantity of strong, heavy and well made Knee Pants, all sorts of colors, with patent bands, to fit all ages, from 3 to 15 years; quality is strictly all wool, equal to 75c. Pants, on sale at 30c. a pair.

Vestee Suits, for little boys, 3 to 8 years, mixtures and blue; $3.00 value, on sale at $1.98.

Chinchilla Reefers, with sailor collars, 3 to 8 years, $4.50 value; to sell at $2.98.

Chinchilla Reefers, with velvet and ulster collars, 5 to 15 years; worth $5.00, on sale at $3.98.

Boys' Top Coats, tan, blue and dark brown, 3 to 14 years; worth $5.50, on sale at $3.98.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, 25 styles, regular $7.50 quality; on sale at $5.95.

Young Men's TAN and BLACK Dress Overcoats, 14 to 19 years, worth $8.50; special price, $5.95.

Boys' 3 PIECE Dress Suits, 11 to 16 years, blue and mixtures, worth $6.50; special on sale at $4.98.

Men's Furnishing Dept.

Main floor, right.

One lot of men's light blue Shirts and Drawers, made of pure wool; worsted Shirts, with silk fronts, and Drawers, with double gussets and pearl buttons; these goods are sold at $5.00 a suit.

MONDAY'S PRICE, 98c. EACH.

One lot of men's all wool Shirts only; we have formerly sold these goods at $1.00 and $1.25.

MONDAY, 49c.

All our own manufacture unlaundered Shirts, made with all sleeve lengths, all linen, set in bosom, felled seams, hand made buttonholes and all improvements; regular and extra large sizes for stout men; sizes 14 to 19 inches; worth $1.00.

MONDAY'S PRICE, 63c.

One lot of men's extra fine quality Kid Gloves, in all the newest colorings, and worth $1.00 pair.

MONDAY, 69c.

JOHN HYSLOP ARRIVES.

He Tells of the Wreck of the Mohegan —Improvements in Life-Saving Appliances Needed.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Umbria was John Hyslop, official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, who is one of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Mohegan. Mr. Hyslop was met by his daughters. Despite his experience, Mr. Hyslop looked well and consented to speak of the wreck.

"It is beyond human reason," said he, "to conceive the cause of the loss of the Mohegan. The only person who could make an explanation of the disaster perished with the vessel. It will remain forever a mystery. When the steamer struck I was below, but I immediately went on deck and saw Capt. Griffith on the bridge giving orders to clear away the boats. I did not see a man who was not doing all that he could in such an emergency. The first officer was the last to dive from the stern of the ship as she went down. The night was perfectly clear, and the shore was visible from the deck of the steamer. The Manacle Rocks were close at hand. I knew that the men were not likely to get more boats afloat than the women would fill, so I decided to take my chances in the mizzen rigging. While there the Mohegan's stern settled so that the water overtook me and went over my head. Gradually I climbed higher, and sometimes I had to stand on one foot to keep my head above water.

"The Mohegan's stern did not remain above water more than twelve minutes. The darkness, the heavy listing of the steamer one way and another, and the presence of an inner set of rails all hampered the men in getting the boats away. I do not think there was a deficiency of lifebelts, as there were people all about me wearing them. It was high tide when I got in the rigging, and the sea surged well up toward those in the lower part of it. As the sea swept over us and then rolled away, I could hear the screams of the women and children, who were almost within reach yet not visible in the darkness. As the ship went down the wave which it made swept a score or two of the passengers into eternity.

"It was wrong that all the ship's lights were electric. As soon as the engines stopped and the fire room was flooded all the lights went out. A lamp at the mast-head would have served as a beacon to the life savers, and more of the passengers might have been rescued. I was in the water from 7 o'clock at night until 2 o'clock next morning. Then help came. My own sufferings I can willingly forget, but to have seen the others perishing about me is an experience that will always remain in my memory.

"The inner railing about the lifeboats retarded their launching, and it is useless for people who were in New York at the time to say that they did not. There has been disaster after disaster at sea, yet none of them have led to any improvement in life-saving methods. The lifeboats of ten years ago are the same style as those in use today.

"When the sudden call comes and the ship is listing the tackle or something else is out of order and the boats cannot be set free. There has been advancement in everything else. A few years ago it took ten minutes to load and fire an eight-inch gun. Now the same work can be done in one minute and a quarter. I only hope that the terrible loss of life on the Mohegan will lead to improvements in life-saving appliances."

Another passenger on the Umbria was J. P. Fireng, the Naval Paymaster of Bloomfield, N. J., who brought back with him the bodies of his wife and daughter, two of the victims of the Mohegan disaster. Their bodies will be taken to Bloomfield, where memorial services are to be held a week from to-day. Mr. Fierng was accompanied on his trip by George A. Oakes, a friend of the family.

They're All Alike.

"Does your servant girl get mad when you give her strict orders?"

"Oh, no. She doesn't mind."—Jewish Comment.

STREET RAILROAD COMBINE.

Southeastern Massachusetts Lines Being Purchased by a Syndicate.

ROCKLAND, Mass., Nov. 12.—A plan for the amalgamation of all the street-car lines in Southeastern Massachusetts is under way. The leaders in the project are Pepper and Register, owners of the Hingham Street Railway Line. The acquisition of the Brockton, Bridgewater and Whitman Street Railway is only a link in the chain which will ultimately lead up to the control of the entire system of street railways in this section by the combination.

In pursuance of a policy of expansion, which has been quietly developed, the promoters of the project have acquired a controlling interest in the Rockland and Arlington Street Railways.

The syndicate has now control of a system of street railways from Nantasket Beach to Bridgewater, and the question of their control of the Hanover Street Railway is only a question of a short time, and will be consummated very soon.

This system of consolidation is a matter of combining all of the street railways either operating or projected between Nantasket Beach and New Bedford, and it will be but a brief time when there will be a complete network of street railways owned and controlled by Pepper and Register, covering territory between the two points named.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The President has made the following appointments:

Consul General at Frankfort, Germany—Richard Guenther of Wisconsin.

Consul General at Berlin—Frank H. Mason of Ohio.

Chaplain in the Navy—Curtis Hoyt Dickens of New Hampshire.

Trustee of the Reform School of the District of Columbia—Crosby S. Noyes of the District of Columbia.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Extensive preparations have been made to supply all wants for Holiday Gifts, and already we have in our various departments every conceivable thing for useful and ornamental purposes, in all grades from the medium to the finest.

MILLINERY.

Have Purchased a Large Quantity of Black and Colored Fur Felt Hats, for ladies and misses, value 98c., at 57c.

Alpines in every style and color, value $1.37, at 97c.

Black and Colored Short-back Sailors, fur felt, special at 25c.

Black Silk Velvet Hats, all new shapes, at $1.25.

Fancy Feathers; two lots of imported goods to be closed out; your choice at 10c.

Black Ostrich Plumes, fine quality, hard flue, good black, three-quarter length, at 19c., 39c., 48c.

Steel and Rhinestone Ornaments, full assortment, at 25c. and 39c.

COLORED SKIRTS.

Black Sateen Skirts, assorted styles, 48c., 84c., 98c.

Matalie Striped Skirts, corded umbrella ruffle, $1.25.

Striped Skirts, silk effects, deep corded umbrella ruffle, $2.48 kind, at $1.48.

Silk Skirts, assorted colors and styles, $3.95, $5.95, $7.95, $8.45 and upward.

WRAPPERS.

Flannelette Wrappers, stripes and figures, square yoke with braid, our $1.25 kind, at 78c.

Flannelette Wrappers, good quality, assorted styles, $1.50 and $1.98 kinds, at 98c. and 1.25.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques,

all colors, crochet edge, rolling collar, 69c.

Imported Worsted Skirts,

fancy stripes and plain colors, 84c., 98c., $1.38, $2.58, $1.68, $1.78.

Muslin Underwear.

Muslin Gowns, tucks, embroidered inserting and ruffles, 38c.

Muslin Gowns, high neck and empire style, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, 64c. and 68c.

Muslin and Cambric Drawers, deep ruffles of lace and embroidery, 28c.

APRONS.

Nurses' and Waitresses' Aprons, plain hem and tucked, 19c. and 25c.

Swiss Aprons, with lace and embroidery, 17c.

Gingham Kitchen Aprons, 9c.; three for 25c.

VELVETS.

Colored Velvets, black Pekin stripe and matelasse brocade, silk face, 49c. per yard.

American Velvets, silk face, twill back, colors and black, $1.00 per yard.

Crefeld and Lyons Velvets, full line of colors, $1.25 per yard.

Fine grade Twill-back Silk-face Velvets, $1.50 per yard.

Black Velvets, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 per yard.

COTTON FABRICS. IN THE ANNEX.

Heavy Plaid Dress Goods, bright colors, 6c. per yard.

Best Apron Ginghams, 5c. per yard.

Percale-finish Print Cloths, 4½c. per yard.

Mill Remnants Fine Dress Ginghams, also Stripe and Check Seersuckers, worth 8½c. at 5½c. per yard.

Remnants of Best Seersuckers, 2 to 12 yard lengths, 8½c per yard.

Printed Chintz, 5c. per yard.

Advance styles of 1899 Percales, just arrived, 12½c. per yard.

30-inch Cretonne, 12c. grade, at 8½c. per yard.

New Momie Cretonne Draperies, 12½c. per yard.

SILKS.

Fancy Taffeta Silks, have been 75c.; special at 59c. per yard.

23-inch Japan Silks, taffeta finish, 39c. per yard.

Half Silk Lining Serge, 39c. per yard.

Colored Satins, half silk, 39c., 48c., 59c. per yard.

Plaid Silks, new combinations, $1.25 quality, at 98c. per yard.

Plaid Silks, $1.00 grade, at 85c. per yard.

Plain and Changeable Taffeta Silks, superior quality, 69c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

Black Taffeta, 19 inch, 39c. per yard; 21 inch, 59c. per yard; 22 inch, 69c. per yard.

Satin Brocade, new designs, special Monday, 59c. per yard.

Brocade Gros Grains, satin figures, 48c. per yard.

Black Satin Duchess, 19 inch, 49c. per yard; 20 inch, 59c. per yard; 21 inch, excellent grade, 69c. per yard; 24 inch, unusual values, at 79c., 89c., 98c. per yard.

Peau de Soie, $1.25 grade, at $1.00 per yard.

OPERA GLASSES.

Chevalier Opera Glasses, importer's stock, direct from Paris, fine mountings, the $3.00 kind, special for $1.64

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston Street and Smith Street.

HOLLAND BOAT TESTED.

An Official Trial of Its Torpedo Firing and Diving Apparatus in Prince's Bay.

There was an official trial of the Holland disappearing boat by a board of naval officers yesterday afternoon in Prince's Bay. On the board were Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Commander W. H. Emory, Lieut. Nathan Sargent, Lieut. W. J. Sears, Lieut. Lewis Nixon, Chief Engineer Lowe, and Chief Engineer Andrade. There were also present ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, Lewis Ledyard, L. W. Knevals, Ensign T. F. Evans and T. St. John Gaffney. Lieut. Sargent and Chief Engineer Lowe went into the boat which was manned by H. C. D. Ninderman, F. C. Cable, Nathaniel Addison, and Henry Meyers.

The conditions were very favorable, the water being smooth, and the experiments were successful. There was considerable delay in starting, occasioned by the late arrival of one of the men from the company's office, to put in a White torpedo, as the launching of the torpedo was one of the experiments. The torpedo was 11 feet 8 inches long, a little over 17 inches in diameter, and weighed 840 pounds. For purposes of war the torpedo is charged with 110 pounds of guncotton, but that dangerous charge was omitted in this instance, and only what is known as an exercise cap was put on.

When the torpedo was fired the Holland was not submerged, her bow being fully eighteen inches above the water line, but if it were necessary to fire the destroyer underneath the surface of the water, Capt. Morris said it could be accomplished just as successfully at five, ten, or fifteen feet under the surface.

The diving apparatus was tested with very satisfactory results, but the verdict of the Board of Inspection as to the result of the experiments will not be made known until they have been passed upon by the Navy Department at Washington.

Millions Invested in Fish.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—Articles of incorporation of the A. Booth Company were filed for record to-day. The capital stock of the company is set at $5,500,000, with $2,500,000 put in. The business of the company is to engage in any line of enterprise connected with catching fish and in ship-owning, netmaking, canning, and growing and dealing in vegetables. The principal stockholder of the company is William Booth, who is credited with holding 20,000 shares out of the 25,000 preferred securities issued. The preferred stock has been placed to earn a fixed dividend of 8 per cent. The balance of the stock is common. The life of the corporation is ninety-nine years. The first Board of Directors will be William Vernon Booth, Walter C. Robbins, E. D. Carter, W. J. Emerson, C. E. Ainsworth, J. L. Burton, and A. Booth. The incorporators were Thomas S. Harner, Charles Lahmen, and M. G. Wood.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

30 high grade Uprights which have been rented a few months, or taken in exchange for Sterlings, at

$90.00 to $175.00.

3 nearly new Upright Grands, $225.00
2 good Uprights 110.00
6 Square Pianos 38.00

Monthly payments, $5 to $10.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

No. 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (opposite Montauk Theatre.)

DR. W. S. WEBB'S RECEPTION.

Officers of the Third Cavalry Entertained at Shelburne Farms.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 12.—One of the most notable events in the history of Vermont took place at Shelburne Farms this afternoon, when Dr. William Seward Webb gave a reception in honor of the officers of the Third United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Major Henry W. Wessell, Jr., commanding. The invited guests, about 250, arrived on the steamer Maquam about 2 o'clock, and upon entering the home of Dr. and Mrs. Webb were cordially welcomed. Before leaving the guests were driven about the Farms.

Dr. and Mrs. Webb were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edward C. Smith, wife of the Governor of Vermont. Among those present were Gov. Edward C. Smith, Adjt. Gen. T. S. Peck, and the Govenor's staff, officers of the Twenty-first United States Infantry stationed at Plattsburg, officers of the First Regiment Infantry, Vermont Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Estey, and the officers of the Vermont National Guard, members of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and other patriotic societies, United States Senator Redfield Proctor, ex-Govs. Stewart, Barstow, Pingree, and Ormsbee, ex-Lieut. Gov. N. W. Fisk, Major Jocelyn, Nineteenth United States Infantry; Capt. Hovey, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry; many State officials, Col. A. B. Chandler of New York, and Frederic B. Remington.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Inducements in Women's Outer Garments

Women who want Suits, Skirts or Jackets should come here to-morrow. They'll be well pleased with the garments, not only because they're remarkably low priced, but also because they're well made, stylish and very desirable in every way.

Top Coats of black kersey, double breasted effect front, with box sleeve and storm collar, lined with superior quality black satin rhadame . . . . . $7.50 ea.

Jackets of fine kersey, double breasted front, with the dip effect, notched collar, strapped seams, and lined throughout with black satin . . . . . $12.45 ea.

Dress Skirts of black Cheviot and light weight broadcloth, made with the panel front and circular ruffle back and sides, trimmed with fancy braid and lined with fancy sateen in silk effects, $8.75 ea.

Tailor made suits of fine serge, in navy blue, brown and black; fly front jacket with new sleeve and notched collar; skirt cut with new flounce and percaline lined, $10.95 ea.

Remnants from the Great Dress Goods Sale

The Dress Goods Sale, which has been in progress here during the past two weeks, has left a very large lot of short lengths of the various fabrics. We will begin a sale of these remnants to-morrow and the offering will afford a rare opportunity for the purchase of high class material for a dress, a skirt or a waist at less than half the regular prices of the goods.

These lengths will make admirable holiday presents and you couldn't give anything that will show so much value for a small cost.

The assortment includes high class Novelties, Cheviots, Serges, Covert Cloths, Armures, Granites, Suitings, Poplins, Cords, Plaids, etc.

As an illustration of the importance of the occasion, we quote a dress length of almost any of the above named fabrics—that ordinarily would cost from $5.00 to $7.50, at $2.94

Silks That Are Worth Buying.

These are the most desirable silks of the season, and every yard can be depended on to give satisfactory wear. Yet we place them on sale to-morrow at lower prices than others ask for inferior qualities and passe styles.

2,500 yards of 20 inch all silk Shepherd Check Taffeta, an excellent quality in a splendid assortment of two tone colorings, also black and white, at 49c. yd

1,500 yards of 21 inch all silk colored Taffeta with rich satin stripes, all new colors and very desirable styles, at 79c. yd

500 yards of 23 inch black Swiss Taffeta, fine, strong, and brilliant, a good wearing quality, at 59c. yd

1,600 yards of 22 inch all silk Black Brocaded Satin, in new and very effective designs, a splendid quality, at 79c. yd

Two special offerings of rich quality all silk Black Satin Duchesse, 22 inch at 98c. yd., and 24 inch at $1.25 yd

Rich quality all silk double faced Peau de Soie, 22 inch at 98c. yd., and 24 inch at $1.25 yd

Silverware and Cut Glass Suggestions.

Silverware.

Sterling silver Orange Spoons, gold bowl, at . . . . . 98c. ea

Sterling silver Tea Spoons, 6 to 7 oz. to the dozen, at . . . . . 49c. ea

Sterling silver Pickle or Oyster Forks, fancy handles, gold tines, at . 98c. ea

Quadruple plated black Coffee Sets, "Meriden" make, at . . . . . $5.98 set

Quadruple plated Fern Dishes, lift out pan, open work border, at . . . . $1.49 ea

Quadruple plated Fruit Dishes, colored bowls (rose, orange, and heliotrope,) at . . . . . $1.98 ea

Quadruple plated Butter Dishes, glass drainer, at . . . . . $1.29 ea

"Rogers & Hamilton" Dinner Forks, A1 quality, at . . . . . $2.25 doz

"Rogers & Hamilton" Soup Spoons, A1 quality, at . . . . . $1.75 doz

"Rogers & Hamilton" Berry Spoons, at . . . . . 49c. ea

"Rogers & Hamilton" Butter Knives, 14c. ea

Pearl handle Fruit Knives, best steel plated blades, at . . . . . 35c. ea

Dinner Knives, hollow handle, quadruple plate, "Landers, Frary & Clark" make, at . . . . . $7.75 doz

Dinner Knives, triple plate, at . $2.25 doz

Nickel silver Salt and Peppers, at 8c. ea

Cut Glass.

Deep cut glass Water Tumblers at $2.48 doz

Deep cut glass Claret Decanters, with handles, at . . . . . $3.89 ea

1,376 Pairs of Women's $3.00 & $4.00 Shoes to go at $2.19 Pr.

Thirteen hundred and seventy-six Shoe bargains for women—and as good bargains as any that ever were offered—They come in two lots as follows:

One lot comprises 576 pairs of laced and buttoned black vici kidskin Shoes with cloth and kid tops and patent leather tips. They're splendid Shoes, stylish and serviceable, and the toe shapes are the newest and most approved of the season. They were made to retail at $3.00 a pair, and better value at this price was never obtainable under ordinary conditions. There are all sizes from 2½ to 7, and widths from A to E in this lot.

The second lot contains 800 pairs of very fine buttoned and laced tan and black kidskin and calf Shoes, the average regular price of which is $4.00 a pair. In materials, workmanship, style and service these Shoes are all that could be desired by the most fastidious. They're exceptionally well finished. The soles are welted and stitched and many of them have the Louis XIV. heel. We haven't all sizes in this lot, but the assortment is very good, however.

Come to-morrow and take your pick of either lot at $2.19 pr.

Three Merchant Tailoring Items of Unusual Interest.

We repeat for this week two of the most successful offerings that this tailoring establishment has ever announced and we add a third of equal merit. We feel sure that the added attraction will be just as potent in making new friends for this department as the others have proved.

Men's Worsted Suits at $19.50.

These Suits will be made up from a variety of fine fancy worsteds in sack or cutaway styles and in every way they'll equal the usual thirty-dollar garments of the exclusive tailor.

Men's Overcoats at $25.00.

By any standard of values these Overcoats would be counted cheap at forty dollars. The fabrics are:

Triple Milled Meltons—Fine Kerseys—Black Patent Beaver and Novelty Overcoatings.

They'll be lined throughout with a very heavy satin or with an exceptionally fine fancy worsted body lining and satin shoulders. The tailoring will be of the highest order and we guarantee a faultless fit.

Men's Full Dress Suits at $32.50.

These Full Dress Suits will be made up of fine imported dress worsteds, lined and faced with pure dye silk. None of the suits usually made up at fifty dollars will be any better.

Linens for the Thanksgiving Table.

Table Linen can make or mar the Thanksgiving feast. Have it right and its snowy whiteness will add a deliciousness to the simplest repast. Have it wrong and it will detract from the enjoyment of the choicest viands.

How are you prepared in this regard? If you need a fresh supply of Table Linen you'll find it decidedly to your advantage to come here for it. We begin to-morrow an offering of very tempting values. Some are the outcome of a favorable purchase; others the result of reductions put upon certain lines in regular stock to meet the low prices of the purchased goods. They're all right in every way and decidedly the best line bargains of the season. This is but a hint of them.

Extra heavy and fine bleached satin Damask, 66 inches wide, worth 75c., at 55c. yd

Extra heavy and fine bleached Scotch satin Damask, 2 yds. wide, worth 95c., at . . . . . 68c. yd

Superfine bleached satin double damask pattern Table Cloths, pansy, carnation, cornflower, fleur de lis, and other choice designs: 2 yards long, $2.75 each; 3 yards long, $4.15 each; 2½ yards long, $3.45 each; 3½ yards long, $4.85 each

Napkins to match, ⅝ size, $2.98 dozen; ¾ size . . . . . $4.15 dozen

A special in Pattern Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, because there are no napkins to match, you can buy them at $1.88 each

Fine quality, all linen Damask Napkins, 24 inches square, $2.50 quality, at $1.89 dozen

All Linen Hemstitched Damask Napkins, regular $3.00 dozen quality, at $2.40 dozen

All Linen Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, 18x26 inches, at . . . . . 24c. each

All linen bleached tied fringe Doylies, the $1.25 kind, at . . . . . 98c. dozen

Center Pieces, 20x20 inches, Renaissance, with linen centers, pretty designs, the $2.50 kind, at . . . . . $1.59 each

Doylies, all lace and linen centers, 6 inch. 10c. and 12½c. each

Renaissance Scarfs, with linen centers, 20x54 and 20x60 inches, worth up to $5.50 . . . . . $2.98 each

We are showing the largest variety of hemstitched Damask Sets in Greater New York, all widths and lengths, $6.00 to $21.00 set

Men's Socks.

Men's extra heavy fast black cotton Socks, "Hermsdorf dye," 12½c. pr.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Week Closes with Good Business After the Temporary Interruption of Election.

SALE OF OLD COLUMBIA SITE

Other Important Dealings—Latest Sales by Brokers—Good Schedule for This Week at Auction—Down-Town Parcels to be Sold.

The small expectations of election week have been more than realized, and that market tendencies are upward and toward an increased activity has at no time been better shown than by the number of good-sized transactions that have been consummated within the last three days. The immediate resumption of business after election must be regarded as the most important of the week's general features.

Of special features there have been not a few. With a view to the fact that the Columbia College property has been in the market for over a year its sale was hardly a surprise. The element of trade in the deal does not make it in any way less significant, and not the least gratifying detail of the matter is, so far as the Columbia corporation is concerned, that so large a part of the consideration is in the form of cash. One of the university's most prominent alumni in this city in speaking of the sale said yesterday: "Columbia has exchanged a large elephant for a small elephant and a handsome sum in cash." And it might be added that in view of the recent demand a one-hundred-foot frontage on West Forty-fourth Street should prove to be an elephant of almost microscopic proportions, particularly when compared with the block just disposed of.

The purchase of 601 Broadway by Frederick F. Ayer is the third transaction closed within a fortnight involving property on that thoroughfare, and is the more noteworthy because it seems to be more on investment than speculative lines. The other large transaction of the week, involving the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, while it has swelled the total of the week's business, by a considerable amount, has its chief interest in the proposed improvement of one of the most attractive corners in Harlem with a substantial structure.

The sale of a vacant plot running through from the Boulevard to West End Avenue near One Hundred and Sixth Street, together with recent transactions of a similar character on One Hundred and Fifth Street and One Hundred and Eighth Street, show clearly enough the neighborhood to which the operators and builders are devoting their immediate attention.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Vollman Brothers a plot on One Hundred and Eighth Street, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100. The same brokers have also sold a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold to William Dempsey the plot at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-eighth Street, 50 by 100.

Paul Mayer has sold for Herman Straus to William Wetterer the five-story brick flat, with stores, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

M. L. Ernst has sold to David Cohen the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 75 by 100.

Leitner & Marks have sold to Timothy Donovan the two-story dwelling 194 Beach Street.

The same firm has also sold for Danzig & Feuchtwanger to Michael Cowan, for improvement, eleven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 100 feet west of Wales Avenue.

S. Osgood Pell reports the sale of the dwelling 22 East Sixty-third Street to a client for about $45,000.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Schmuck & Montag the two five-story flats, with stores 628 and 630 Courtlandt Avenue, each 29 by 86 by 100; also, for Elizabeth Wiggins, the plot 50 by 90 at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold to Eleanor Hastings the Webster houses on Remington Avenue, opposite the Arverne Hotel, at Arverne, L. I., and to George Hastings the five lots at the corner of Remington Avenue and the Boulevard, upon which he will erect a Summer residence.

George E. Farless & Co. were the brokers in the exchange between Joseph F. McManus and August Jacob of lots in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near Third Avenue for 152 and 154 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. Farless & Co. have resold the latter for Mr. McManus.

The Auction Room.

Election caused almost a total suspension in the salesroom early in the week, and the week's transactions were practically crowded into one day—Thursday. There was something of a contest for the water-front property between East Third and Fourth Streets, sold in partition by Auctioneer Ryan, and although the bid was advanced to $225,100, the interested parties did not seem disposed to part with their holdings. No. 225 Delancey Street produced the usual competition among the east side operators, and was finally sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine at what is considered a very good price, $22,050.

This week's list of offerings shows that the auction room has recovered quickly from the effects of election, and the schedule has regained its normal length, with a fair average of voluntary offerings. The first down-town parcels to be put up in some time will be sold on Thursday by William M. Ryan at executor's sale—the four-story buildings 15 South William Street, extending through to 55 Stone Street, and 55 Stone Street, extending through to 83 Pearl Street. No. 146 Bleecker Street and a farm of sixteen acres at Warwick, Orange County, will also be disposed of as part of the same estate. Auctioneer Harnett will sell on Tuesday six lots on Ogden and Nelson Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and another executor's announcement for Wednesday involves the flats 2,156 Second Avenue and 328 East Fifty-second Street. A public auction offering by Bryan L. Kennelly for Wednesday covers the dwellings 422 West Twenty-second Street, 220 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and 126 East Nineteenth Street.

Two east side parcels, 111 Ridge Street and 97 Clinton Street, will be sold in partition on Tuesday, together with 77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The adjourned sale of the Hotel Gerlach is down for Tuesday, and among other valuable parcels under foreclosure are the factory, 313 to 323 East Twenty-second Street, the flats 41 to 49 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and the dwelling at the northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

There were recorded last week 269 mortgages for $2,883,299, of which 90, for $797,248, were at 5 per cent.; 131 for $1,234,851, were at more, and 48, for $851,200, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 311 mortgages for $4,522,072, of which 118, for $2,898,952, were at 5 per cent.; 149, for $849,883, were at more, and 44, for $773,237, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Leo G. Rosenblatt, referee, 719 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 575 feet east of Willis Avenue, 34.11 by 91.7 by 24 by 88.6, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,346.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 65 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 257 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,570.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 313 to 323 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 199.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 150.8 by 98.9, five-story brick factory buildings, together with the engines, boilers, and machinery now on the premises. Due on judgment, $22,343.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, 51 East Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,755.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 2,032 Boston Road, east side, opposite One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, extending through to the Bronx River, 35 by about 382, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame outbuildings; Tremont Avenue, north side, at its junction with the westerly side of the Bronx River, 100 by 75, two-story frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. W. Bartram, referee, block front on the east side of Webster Avenue, between Clinton and Willard Avenues, 213 by 12 by 200 by 85.4½, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,894.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert H. Bergman, referee, Arthur Avenue, west side, 348 feet south of Pelham Avenue, 25 by 118, vacant. Due on judgment, $798.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, seven-story brick apartment house known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $413,905.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, Kelly Street, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, runs south 83.11 by east 46.5 by north 15 by northwest 80.9 to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by west 19.4, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Ogden Avenue, east side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, each 25 by 107; Nelson Avenue, west side, 275.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, abutting upon the foregoing, two lots, each 25.1 by 106.9; Nelson Avenue, east side, 275.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, each 25.1 feet front, and varying in depth from 9.9 feet to 26 feet.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, nine lots at the southeast corner of Belmont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, five on the avenue and four on the street; 1,971 Washington Avenue, west side, 112 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 50 by 137.10, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 111 Ridge Street, west side, 100 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores; 77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 33.7 feet west of Park Avenue, 15.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; 97 Clinton Street, west side, 225.4 feet south of Rivington Street, 25.4 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Sold subject to mortgages as follows: On 111 Ridge Street, $20,000; on 77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, $5,600; on 97 Clinton Street, $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 93 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 18 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,132.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, Stebbins Avenue, west side, 86.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 74.3 by 26.2 by 66.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 54 and 56 West Third Street, south side, 43.11½ feet east of West Broadway, 42.11½ by 75 by 42.6½ by 75, six-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,471; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 2,156 Second Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement; 328 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 332 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front flat; Lot 8,895 on map of Section E of Sherman Park, Westchester County.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, Eleventh Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,220; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, Perry Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 33 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,528.

By Bryan L. Kenfelly, trustee's sale, 422 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98, three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 220 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 201.3 feet east of the Boulevard, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 126 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 116.1 feet east of Irving Place, 25.6 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 797 West End Avenue, 21 feet south of Ninety-ninth Street, 17.10 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,020.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 29 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 259 feet west of Central Park West, 16 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,485.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 303 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,209.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 341 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,585.

On the premises, at 11 A. M., by the referee, Frank A. Bennett, Burke Avenue, Edenwald, 100 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 25 by 100, frame building. Due on judgment, $1,245.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 15 South William Street, running through to 55 Stone Street, about 275 feet east of Broad Street, 16.1 by 79.5 by 21 by 81.2, four-story brick building; 50 Stone Street, extending through to 83 Pearl Street, 215.2½ feet west of Hanover Square, 21.11 by 71.4 by 24.11 by 73.2, four-story brick warehouse; 146 Bleecker Street, south side, 50 feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 125, three-story brick building, with stores; farm of about sixteen acres, with two-and-a-half-story dwelling at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edwin C. Mott, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 105 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,856.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John M. Ward, referee, 509 East Twelfth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick-front and rear tenements, with stores.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 41 to 49 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 118.5 by 136.2 by 100.11 by 73.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $15,195.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edgar J. Lauer, referee, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,869; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, 447 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with store; 519 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,212; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Cornelius Huth, referee, 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,020.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 426, 428, and 430 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenements and factory and three-story brick factory at the rear; 835 Washington Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 103.1½, one-story frame building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2⅜ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2⅜ by 137.6 by 26.9½ by 146, vacant.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin J. Freedman, referee, Lot 227 and part of Lot 228 on map of lands of W. A. and H. C. Mapes in Westchester, being on the north side of Cornell Avenue, 24th Ward, 30 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Clinton Avenue, west side, 26 feet north of Elmwood Place, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; all title and interest of Henry Schaffer on Aug. 6, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 85 and 87 Willett Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 39.11 by 60; M. & M. Chishling of 130 Monroe Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 450 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for a one-story frame stable and shop, 50 by 22; Louis Haag of 417 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; Niels Toeberg, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 751 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a three-story frame stable and shed, 100 by 300; Samuel Garland, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,769 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 50 by 27; Joseph Falvella, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 174 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to a two-story brick restaurant; Henry Morgenthau of 35 Nassau Street, owner; George H. Griebel, architect; cost, $200.

No. 379 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Leon Levy of 225 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Peter H. Raub of 504 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 229 East Third Street, to a four-story brick synagogue and baths; Congregation Independent Ohan Zedek of 8 Clinton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $4,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Avenue A, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Mary Reilly, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 12.

BAINBRIDGE AV EAST, corner of 184th St, 22x127.6x25x106; John W. Cole and wife to William S. Harden $800

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 70.11 ft n of 103d St, 30x100; John D. Hennessy to Ellen Hennessy 1

ELLISON AV, w s, 325 ft s of Latting St, 59x100; Seton Homestead Land Company to Christian Wilhelm 1,200

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 19.11x35; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Sophia Guggols 1

LOT 60, map of Neill estate; Jennie M. Tompkins to Edward M. Neill and another, executors 1

LOTS 430, 437, 439, and 426, map of the Arden property; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Allan G. Macdonell 1

MADISON AV, 1,701, e s, 25x75x irregular; Francis Hillenbrand to Maria Hillenbrand 18,000

NORTH OAK DRIVE, n s, Lot 43 and part of Lot 54, map of Bronxwood Park; Annie V. Taylor to Allan G. Macdonell, ½ part 2,250

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 167th St, 25x75; Dora Kracka to Elizabeth Blundell 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 303.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x80; Charles M. Curtis and wife to Henry J. Salzmann 2

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, or Boulevard, n w s, Lots 88 and 105, map of Washingtonville; Louisa A. Penfield to W. W. Penfield 500

2D AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 101st St, 25x90; Maria A. Weborn and another to F. R. Rent 20,000

98TH ST, 433 East, 18.1x100.4; Henry Glass and wife to Mathilde Weill 8,650

65TH ST., n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.5; Abraham Schneider and wife to Frederick A. Camp 10

80TH ST, s s, 228 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22x102.2; Abraham Schneider and wife to Frederick A. Camp 10

83D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Esther Bonner and another to Annie M. Grinberg and another 1

88TH ST, 147 West, 17x100.8; Russell Benedict, referee, Mary E. Baker 2,000

151ST ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 225x —x180x50; Adrian Tuttle to Emma S. Tuttle 1

Recorded Leases.

COWPERTHWAIT, Josephine N., individually and as general guardian, to John Cooper; 189 Park Row, 5 years.... $1,200

MANDE' BAUM, Jacob, to Antonio Latorraco; 118 Macdougal St, 5 5-12 years.... 2,825

Recorded Mortgages.

BLUNDELL, Elizabeth, to James M. Wentz; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and 167th St, demand 12,000

BLUMENTHAL, Samuel, to Matilda August; 334 West 84th St, 3 years..... 14,500

BLUNDELL, Elizabeth and Robert D., to Dora Kracka; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and 167th St, demand 1,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Sarah Oakley; e s of Ryer Av, 407.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years 3,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Lillian E. Moffett; e s of Ryer Av, 432.5 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years 3,500

DELLAMORE, Catherine, to William F. Vause; 29 and 51 Bradhurst Av, installments 2,500

GUGGOLZ, Sophia, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Lafontaine Av, 37.9 ft s of Quarry Road, installments 3,120

GOELTZ, Paulina and Henry, to Louise Freudenberger; part of Lot 43, map of the village of Morrisania, 5 years..... 5,000

BROWN, Mary A., to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 91st St, 262 ft w of Central Park West, re-recorded, 1 year. 5,388

COOPER, John, to Bernheimer & Schmidt; 189 Park Row, saloon lease, demand... 2,288

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Rebecca Crawford, executrix, &c.; n s of proposed 5th St, 273.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 3 years. 3,000

ITZKOVITZ, Moritz, to Edward B. Amend; 85 to 89 Lewis St, installments. 1,300

LOCHER, Henry M. to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e corner of Woodlawn Road and Hull Ave, installments 1,000

SCHREINER, George, to The German Savings Bank; s w s of 22d St, 100 and 125 ft n w of 1st Ave, 1 year, 2 mortgages 36,000

SMITH, Jesse D., to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; proposed w s of Tiebout Ave, 273.6 ft s of 184th St, installments 4,250

TYNAN, Mary L., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 215 East 81st St, 1 year 10,000

TAYLOR, Ellen J., to Joseph Wood; n w corner of 157th St and Melrose Ave, secures note 1,300

WILHELM, Christian, to Seton Homestead Land Company; w s of Ellison Ave, 235 ft s of Latting St, 5 years.... 450

WHITE, Evelyn H., to Judson S. Todd; n w corner 169th St and Franklin Ave, widened, 1 year 18,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRANDNER, Benjamin L., to Hannah Roth, guardian, etc. 4,614

DUER, John, trustee, to Mary Smith and another, trustees 7,009

ROTH, Hannah, as administratrix, to Benjamin L. Brandner 4,606

SCHULZ, George M. S., administrator, to Anna A. Michel 11,000

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, to Alice R. Murray 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 645, Wilson & Roake against Thomas F. Devine, owner and contractor 189

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 380 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x95; James Vellane against Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner, and George W. Yeandle, contractor..... 23

KELLY ST, 1,042 to 1,046; Solomon Cohen against Charles Tunge, owner; John Beck, contractor 40

ROBBINS AV, w s, 150 ft w of Westchester Railroad St, —x—; the Garden City Company against Charlotte McCormack, owner and contractor 145

WEST END AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100x100; George Spaeth against James Livington, owner and contractor..... 775

8TH ST, n s, 32.6 ft e of 2d Av, 52.6x114, Wakefield; John Cameron against Marietta De Pasquale, owner; Salvatore De Pasquale, contractor 110

119TH ST, 115 East; Bernhard Penner and another against Henie Liebeskind, owner and contractor 81

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

3D AV, s e corner of Rose St, 49.4x87x49x ST; Ferdinand Forsch, with Frederick W. Wane, (ten payments) $23,000

Lis Pendens.

FULTON ST, 102 and 104; Pearl St, 247 and 249; William St, n w s, 229.9 ft n e of John St, 25x95.6x irregular; Pearl St, 283 and 285, and 101 Beekman St; Greenwich St, 108; Pine St, 81; Frankfort St, n e corner of William St, 58.4x57.11x51.11x85.9; Greenwich St, 74; Gold St, 73 and 75; Water St, 275 and 128; Thomas A. Maitland, executor, &c., against John Pettit, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. E. Ackley.

HOUSTON ST, 331 West; Hester St, 211; Mary E. Aertsen and another against Jacob S. Cornwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Sherwood.

24TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mary A. Astor Woodcock against Charles A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage:) attorney, M. S. Thompson.

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; the Bradley Currier Company, Limited, against Margaret A. Jenkins, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Bradley.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

DENTAL PARLORS.

HANOPHY'S DENTAL PARLORS, 111 & 113 W. 125th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MME. JACQUIN, 602 6th Av.—French Employment Bureau, supplies cooks, lady's maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses; also butlers, valets.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AT FLUSHING, N. Y.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, large house and grounds, with stable and garden; near the golf links; 12 rooms; all improvements. Apply to D. & J. E. MASTER, 69 Main St.

AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker Auction Rooms,

8 WEST 28TH ST.

C. E. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

THE CELEBRATED

Mrs. Hon. Joshua Wilbour Collection

OF BRISTOL, R. I.,

AT ABSOLUTE SALE,

Thursday, Nov. 17th,

and following afternoons, at 2 o'clock,

COMPRISING ALL THE

RARE AND VALUABLE GENUINE ANTIQUE

MAHOGANY

Colonial & Chippendale Furniture,

Every branch of the Cabinet Maker's art of the Colonial and Chippendale periods being represented; including a sprinkling of Louis XV. and XVI., Flemish, English, and Venetian Carved Black Oak.

Five of the finest specimens of Carved High Post Bedsteads.

The Dining Room Table presented to

JOHN RANDOLPH,

of Roanoke, Va., while Minister to Russia, with documents to authenticate same. Many distinguished persons other than the signers of the Declaration of Independence often banqueted at this table.

The Chairs from the HAWTHORNE HOMESTEAD of the SEVEN GABLES, at Salem, Mass.

Also the Largest Collection of GENUINE OLD BLUE AND WHITE ever offered for public competition; admittedly acknowledged by connoisseurs and collectors to be the most complete. The same includes the renowned DR. SYNTAX PLATE, WEBSTER VASE, and BLACK MILLENNIUM PLATE, GEN. LAFAYETTE AT THE GRAVE OF GEN. WASHINGTON, and 500 others; 50 Pieces of Antique China used by Genls. Washington and Lafayette.

An unusual collection of carved wood framed Gilt Mirrors, in splendid state of preservation.

Carved Centre drop leaf Table of the BENEDICT ARNOLD FAMILY. Steinway Upright Piano; an exceedingly rare collection of PERSIAN AND ROYAL IRAN RUGS AND CARPETS, and several superb Silk Rugs.

A large quantity of sterling Silver, including Tea Service Trays, etc. Superb pair of Sevres Vases, decorations by Pontevain.

Rich pair ROYAL VIENNA VASES; several valuable paintings, including VENETIAN SCENE by W. Livingstone Anderson; also superb life-size example of the HOLY FAMILY, after Rembrandt.

Persian and Oriental Armor, Ivories, exquisite Bed and Table Damask, rich Crystal Sheffield Plate.

LOUIS XVI. ORMOLU CENTRE TABLE, with 18 Sevres medallion paintings, Court subjects.

Handsomely carved combination POOL AND BILLIARD TABLE, made to order at high cost.

PORCELAINS AND CHINA in Minton, Copeland, Crown Derby, Cauldron, Royal Worcester, old Canton, Medallion, etc. etc.

Catalogues mailed upon application. Terms of Sale: Deposit of 25 per cent. required from all purchasers; goods may be removed each forenoon up to 12 o'clock, but must absolutely be removed within forty-eight hours of last day's sale.

For convenience of intending purchasers who do not wish to be annoyed paying deposits at time of sale, arrangements can be made to leave deposits at office of Auction Rooms.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auction'r,

Will Sell To-morrow at NOON,

AT 47 LIBERTY ST.,

AND CONTINUE DAILY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

FOR GEORGE M. CORNING, (ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEW YORK LIFE INS. & TRUST CO.,) AS TRUSTEE.

An Immense Stock of Jewelry Held as Security

FOR BANK CREDITORS,

CONSISTING OF

DIAMONDS

and other Precious-Stone Jewelry,

the product of the best manufacturers.

OVER 2,000 RINGS.

Pieces of Jewelry Valued from $5 to $1,000.

MANY RARE AND CHOICE GEMS IN EVERY VARIETY OF SETTING.

This is the Largest and Most Important Public Sale of Jewelry ever held in this city.

Absolute Sale and Peremptory.

By order of

STERN & RUSHMORE,

Attorneys,

40 WALL ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,

Will sell at auction TUESDAY, November 22d, At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

CLAREMONT AVENUE,

East side, 375 feet north of 122d St., 4 FULL LOTS fronting on Grant's Tomb and Park, between Riverside Drive and Claremont Avenue.

VANDERBILT AVENUE,

East side, 40 feet north of 172d St., 3 LOTS, 20x90 each.

One block north of railroad station at Windover Avenue.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Tuesday, November 15th, 1898,

Choice 23d Ward Corner,

167th Street,

southeast corner of Kelly Street, 83x46x19x irregular.

James Kearney, Esq., Attorney, 220 Broadway. Particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898,

By direction of FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., as TRUSTEE and OTHERWISE,

VALUABLE PROPERTY

INVESTMENTS, DWELLINGS, AND BUILDING LOTS,

ACREAGE AND WATER FRONT,

112, 114, & 116 WEST 18TH STREET, 150 ft. West 8th Av.

Plot 60x½ block with 3 2-story brick stables thereon, with possession and ready for immediate improvement.

441, 443, & 445 MANHATTAN AVENUE, NEAR 119TH ST.

3 modern 5-story and basement, double apartment houses; hot water supply; steam heat, &c. 2 families on a floor; each 25x90x100.

132 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.,

Substantial 4-story, high-stoop, basement and cellar dwelling, 16.4x42x83.

668 WEST END AV., NEAR 92D ST.

Modern 4-story American basement dwelling, 19x80.

440 EAST 115TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.,

3-story, high-stoop, basement, and cellar dwelling, with possession, 16.8x100.10.

CLASON'S POINT, 24TH WARD,

2.32 acres on Clason's Point at the extreme end of the point, with large frontage on East River.

CLASON'S POINT, 24TH WARD,

15.67 acres lying midway between the point and Westchester Av.

24TH WARD, B'WAY, KINGSBRIDGE,

Plot 153x325, with frame cottage and barn on Broadway and Putnam Av., between 234th and 235th Sts., near Van Cortlandt Park.

WASHINGTON AVE., BATHGATE AVE., & 173D ST., 24TH WARD, N. Y. CITY,

Valuable plot of ground, having a frontage of 150 ft. on Washington Av., 224 ft. on 173d St., and 100 ft. on Bathgate Av., containing about eleven lots of ground with a large dwelling thereon, now used as a Young Ladies' Seminary.

TERMS LIBERAL .....TITLE PERFECT

Book, maps, and particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or at the office of COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, 100 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

BY

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 BROADWAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1898.

By order of the executor of the estate of

ELIZABETH J. GUION, deceased.

15 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET,

through to and including

50 STONE STREET.

Four-story and cellar brick warehouse and store, about 21x81.5x16.6x79.5.

83 PEARL STREET,

through to and including

50 STONE STREET,

about 24.11x71.4x24.11x73.2.

146 BLEECKER STREET.

50 ft. west of West Broadway and Elevated and Sixth Avenue Railways. Extra sized lot, 25x125, with three-story, attic, basement, and cellar brick building.

Also at

WARWICK, ORANGE CO., N. Y.,

Short drive from station, country seat of about sixteen acres, variety of trees of large growth, with two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, about eighteen rooms; every convenience; cottage, barn, and other outbuildings. Situation and salubrity unexcelled. Maps and other particulars at office of Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, 100 Broadway, New York.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer, SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Tuesday, November 15, at noon,

NOS. 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, AND 323 EAST 22D STREET.

Five-story brick factory buildings, covering plot 150.8x98.9, together with engine, boilers, shafting, belting, pullies, and machinery, etc.

$70,000 MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.

Maps and further particulars at Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.

Estate of Charles B. Cornell, deceased. By order of Maria L. Cornell, Executrix.

No. 450 Third Ave. and 163-'65 East 31st St.,

being northwest corner.

The valuable Lot, with two five-story brick Flats, with stores, thereon; size of lot, 25x80.

No. 96 Lexington Ave.,

near 27th St.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brick Dwelling; size, 19.9x51.

No. 240 East 21st St.

Three-story brick private Dwelling; size of lot, 21x92.

N. W. Corner Central Park West and 97th St.

Five-story and basement brick and stone Building; well rented; size of lot, 25.11x100.

No. 243 3d Av. & 202 East 20th St.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER 20TH ST.

(STUYVESANT LEASEHOLD.)

Four-story brick Flat, with stores, and four-story brick Dwelling; size of lot, 19.6x70.

To be sold at auction

Wednesday, November 23, 1898,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, by BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., Auct'rs.

Book maps and further particulars of HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Attorney, 150 Broadway, or Auctioneers', 66

IN AND AROUND ST. JOHN

Features That Impressed an Observant Tourist in New Brunswick's Flourishing City.

A RELIC OF THE GREAT FIRE

Local Heroes Immortalized in Bronze—Mystery of the Reversible River That Never Will Be Solved—On the Misty Bay of Fundy.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 6.—The sportsman who goes on a vacation tour, armed with either rod or gun, knows at what season he is apt to find the particular kind of game he is out for. The fly expert will seek trout in May or June, and the angler for salmon may delay a while longer, but he who shoulders a rifle waits until later still—until this season of gold and crimson leaves, more gorgeous than tropic blossoms; this season of crisp, cold, almost frosty night and cloudless days, more alluring than the balmiest hours of June.

There are persons who visit the haunts of trout and salmon, of duck and deer, without the implements for their destruction, and who, while they may enjoy any or all of these delicacies at the table, have not the least desire to kill the food they eat. Yet for these people certain portions of these same haunts are tremendously attractive at any season, and not least in interest is the region in and about the City of St. John, and of which that thriving city is the centre.

If the visitor happens to go to St. John by boat from Nova Scotia, as we did, he may be so fortunate as to meet with unusual experiences similar to ours; experiences unusual, at least in our part of the world.

We left Digby on a warm, sunny afternoon, and embarked on the Prince Rupert with a goodly supply of wraps, for we were to arrive at St. John about sunset. The tide was only an hour out, and as we stepped aboard we were reminded that some days previous we had seen the same vessel take on her passengers and cargo from the lower story of the pier, for the wharves here are all "double deckers," having high and low tide landing places. We steamed out of Annapolis Basin, through Digby Gut, (where the water from Point Prim to the opposite shore is almost a mile wide, but appears far less,) and on for, perhaps, half an hour. Then we put on our coats.

Another half hour elapsed and the sun began to play at hide and seek with us, while a white mist hid the hulls and sails of the sailing vessels until only the upper part of their canvas was visible; and now and again a single topsail seemed to be scudding before the wind above a gray-white mist against the soft, blue sky. It grew colder and we got out some shawls and put them on over our coats. Then the sun vanished and we ploughed our way silently through this world of unreality—the mist enfolded the vessel in its filmy yet impenetrable folds like the veil which hides man's future from the present hour. Were it not for the water, which dashing over the port bow left its briny taste upon our lips, we might have fancied that we, too, were a portion of the world of shifting shadows—gray mist and grayer sea, white gulls and snowy foam.

The moments flew by; and it grew colder and colder, until the youth in a turtle-necked sweater, who stood in the field of vision, looking comfortably warm, made one wonder if he were the hero of the old fairy tale who traveled far "to learn what shivering meant." Were that same hero a modern wight he would only need to go from Digby to St. John on a foggy afternoon (and it is almost always foggy on the Bay of Fundy) without a good supply of midwinter clothes; and he might readily learn without mental or physical effort "what shivering meant."

The harbor of St. John did not wear its holiday aspect for us as regards tide. Indeed, the water was so low that a gang-plank had to be hoisted to the pier from the top of the paddlebox; and the ascent, even at that, was one of such perpendicular steepness as to make the passenger grateful for days of gymnasium practice. While it is quite safe for shipping at any time, the harbor is far more beautiful at high tide, as we learned next day, when (after a night whose quiet slumbers were interrupted only by the Trinity chimes) we made a tour of the city.

St. John is a clean, wholesome-looking place, with all the stir and activity so conspicuous by their absence, in Halifax. The shops and broad business streets remind "Americans"—as they call us—of home, in their suggestion of business conducted with energy and dispatch.

The residences, parks, and "squares" are of peculiar local interest, especially King's Square. Here are several objects of unusual character. At the northern end of the square is a great mass of material looking like iron waste. It is many feet in diameter, and was pointed out to us by a courteous gentleman (one of the old inhabitants) as a relic of the great fire which swept the city seventeen or eighteen years ago. It is the contents of a hardware shop, and here and there in it are still visible the heads of great screws, though it is welded together like rock. This compact mass reaches some feet below the sod which surrounds it, and seems, they say, to sink deeper with each succeeding year.

At the centre of the square is a monument erected to the memory of a young man of nineteen years, who died while trying to rescue a lad from drowning in the harbor. Mr. Watts wants to have in London inspiring monuments of heroes in the workaday world. In the city of St. John they have antedated his idea by many years, placing this record of a noble deed in stone and bronze in the very heart of the city.

Now the tides and shops and flowers and people in St. John are interesting, but paramount to them all stands—or rather, flows—the reversible river. It is reached by means of a line of old busses connecting with the Douglas Avenue car, or, if the tourist, like ourselves, be fond of a walk, he will find a fine road, bordered with young cedars and wild vines, leading directly to the Suspension Bridge. This is a magnificent specimen of bridge construction, spanning the river above the falls. Beside it is the cantilever railway bridge. These superb structures rise between sixty and seventy feet above the rushing, eddying river, passable for small craft at high tide. L. W. Bailey says, (in an article published under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Society:)

"The waters of the river, previously occupying a gorge remarkable for its extent and breadth, become abruptly confined in a narrow gorge, which has its immediate origin in a band of pre-Cambrian rock crossing the stream obliquely and forming a barrier, over which the waters of the river and of the bay flow alternately. From the relative levels of the harbor and river and the known rise of the tide it would appear that the inward fall over the barrier at the suspension bridge is from nine to ten feet; but as this inward fall is wholly confined to the last third of the flood tide, attaining its maximum with the latter and again rapidly receding, the interval during which the river is effectively resisted is greatly limited, not exceeding three or four hours out of every twelve. Notwithstanding the limitation, however, the effect is so far to set back the stream as to produce, except in time of freshet, an alternation of upward and downward currents, accompanied by a corresponding change of the level."

This is truly remarkable as a phenomenon and well worth seeing.

When we reached the suspension bridge a groupe of men stood discussing an accident which had occurred not more than ten minutes before our arrival. A man, apparently well dressed, had gone down the rocks, (as many visitors do,) under the supports of the bridge, and whether he grew dizzy and fell in or whether he had committed suicide no one knew. No one knew, either, anything about him—nor was likely ever to know; for, though the sea gives up its dead, this dark, whirling, eddying, treacherous water sucks its victim down and washes his body out until it floats among the sharks in the far-off ocean. No human power could avail against its overwhelming force. Thus occurred under the morning sun a tragedy whose sequel we shall never know.

As we sat to rest among the crisp, short grasses of the meadow above the rapids many possible sequences to this occurrence presented themselves to the mental vision. Then came thoughts of the possible waiting loved ones, whose hopeful watchings, changing day by day, must end in the awful despair after ever-knowing uncertainty. And yet the waters flowed on musically, and not so many miles above lay the smiling paradise of Fredericton.

From this point are accessible all the lakes and rivers whose surpassing beauty and inviting quantities of game and fish are only marred by their unpronouncable names. Charles G. D. Roberts and Bliss Carman are natives of the "Celestial City," but fancy either of them writing dainty verses incorporating the word "scoodawpscookesis"! It would be easier and more profitable to transcribe the laughter of the waters over the rocks at this or any similar point.

The Mirianichi will become endeared to the heart of the Massachusetts angler because it was the favorite resort of the late Gov. Russell, and the fact that Joseph Jefferson, "our Jo," loves it and has built a camp upon its margin will make its wooded shores dear to every American whose capacities for fun and pathos have been quickened by that gentleman's inimitable skill, and in whose memories his face will ever appear encircled by a halo of pure sunlight.

One might dilate for hours upon the beauties of lake and river, upon the picturesqueness of the Indians, and the variety of sports and pleasures to be procured here at all seasons, for ice carnivals and skating are joys of the Northern Winter.

Many a romance of by-gone days lingers here among the by-ways of the thriving city over whose homes the bells of Trinity Church scatter their melodious benedictions, and in the hearts of whose people dwell honest, simple courtesy and hospitality as freely given to the stranger as a seat within the circle of warmth by the hearth fire or the bright blossoms of the great geranium tree.

LOUIE P. HELLER.

WOMAN SHOT A FRIEND.

Pulled Trigger of a Rifle She Thought Was Not Loaded.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Joseph Bates was shot and probably wounded to-night by Miss Masie Lee. She is locked up in the County Jail, and he is thought to be dying in a room over the restaurant of James Callahan, at 237 Barnett Street. The young woman is hysterical and declares the shooting was an accident. Bates in his ante-mortem statement taken by Detective Charles Oliver, exonerated Miss Lee from all blame, and said she did not mean to injure him. Miss Lee was Callahan's cashier and Bates was also employed in the restaurant.

This evening Bates went to the room over the restaurant and found Miss Lee there. There was a rifle in the corner, and Miss Lee, as though about to play a good joke, said: "Look out, Joe, I'm going to shoot you." Bates, according to the young woman, replied: "Oh, I don't think you will do me any harm." Miss Lee had picked up the rifle and pointed it at Bates. It was the same old story. The young woman didn't know the weapon was loaded and pulled the trigger.

THE THOMAS HUNTER DINNER.

Former Pupils of Grammar School No. 35 Feast at Sherry's.

Former pupils of Grammar School No. 35 to the number of 350 gathered in the grand ballroom at Sherry's last night at the annual dinner of the Thomas Hunter Association. This association, which was formed last year, is composed of those who finished the school course between the years 1850 and 1870. In the list are many men prominent in business, professional, and social life.

Before the dinner a business session was held, at which the following officers were elected: President—Charles Putzel; Vice President—A. B. De Freece; Treasurer—Charles D. Graham; Secretary—Frederick R. Fortmeyer; Executive Committee—E. H. Warker, E. E. Olcott, and Charles Andruss; Historian—George W. Van Sicklen.

The sole guest at the dinner was Dr. Thomas Hunter, who is the "only honorary member." The toasts and those who responded to them were: "President's Address," Charles Putzel; "Our Honorary Member," Dr. Thomas Hunter; "The Ladies," De Witt J. Seligman; "The Teacher's Happy Lot," Andrew J. Whiteside; "School Reminiscences," the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani; "Bench and Bar," ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch; "The Grammar Boy in Public Life," Senator Jacob A. Cantor; "The 35 Boy in the Spanish-American War," Major Frank Keck, Seventy-first New York. Major Keck delighted his audience with his anecdotes of the Santiago campaign.

JOHN ALEXANDER HERE.

He Comes to Paint Portraits and Exhibit Recent Works.

Among the passengers on the steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, was John Alexander, the American artist. He is the guest of his brother, James Alexander, at 4 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Alexander's visit has a twofold object, for, besides bringing over some of his works for exhibition in this city and in Philadelphia, he has orders for several portraits in New York and Pittsburg. The length of his stay will be determined by the amount of time consumed in filling these orders, but he has hopes of returning to France late in January.

Several portraits will be shown by Mr. Alexander at the Loan Portrait Exhibition in this city next month. Besides these, Mr. Alexander will show at the Philadelphia Academy exhibition next month six pieces, several of which have never been exhibited. One of these, and probably the best known, is "The Blue Bowl," which has attracted considerable attention from the fact that it was by some reports confounded with "Le Noend Vert," which was purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg Gallery. Another is "A Ray of Sunshine," in which Mr. Alexander takes especial pride. The subject is a woman in a conventionally classic garb playing a bass viol. The woman stands in a room in a subdued light, and the ray, which gives the title to the picture, falling through a window, breaks across the bared arm which holds the instrument. By cognoscenti who have viewed the work the "Ray of Sunshine" has been pronounced of especial merit. After the Philadelphia exhibition this picture will be sent to the Paris Salon, where it will be shown in January. A third picture which will be hung in the Philadelphia Academy is a "still life" which was exhibited in the Champ de Mars last year, and another is a portrait of a little girl. It will interest New York lovers of art to know that "The Blue Bowl" will be shown here after the Philadelphia exhibition. One of Mr. Alexander's pieces, "The Pot of Basil," was recently purchased for the Boston Museum.

Mr. Alexander last evening declined to tell the names of those for whom he is to paint portraits during his brief stay in America. In speaking of the war, he said that it was a most anxious time for him and for other Americans in France. During the Summer he was living in a hamlet some little distance from Rouen, and he and his colleagues were so anxious to obtain the news that they frequently rode several miles on bicycles to obtain American newspapers. He had no comments to make on the feeling of the Frenchmen with whom he came into contact.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services of the Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Preaching at 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEVARD, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12 noon; 4:15, (choral evensong,) and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., the twenty-fifth anniversary service of the Workingmen's Club. Addresses by Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and by R. Fulton Cutting. The public is cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Services of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Nov. 13th, 1898.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler, at 11:15, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject, "The Art of Self-Mastery." All interested are invited. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 W. 54th St.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 43d St.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Religion of Love." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

W. J. COLVILLE LECTURES EVERY TUESday and Friday at the College, 497 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, 3 P. M., "Lessons from Swedenborg"; 8 P. M., "Gospel Miracles and Modern Parallels."

DRY GOODS.

**Violette de Parme LIBERT,
Violette d'Algerie LIBERT,
Violette Exquisia LIBERT,
Veloutine Sultane LIBERT.**

Florentine Orris Sachets, Violet Sachets, Handkerchief extracts, Eau de Cologne, and Violet Waters; superior, delicious, lasting, and cheap. Unique and exclusive Parisian imitation Jewelry at most reasonable prices.

A. F. JAMMES
37th St., one door from 5th Av.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE
LAKEWOOD
OPENS
November 19
WITH
Many New Attractions
THE FINEST WATER CURE ON THIS CONTINENT.
SPLENDID PRIVATE BATHS.
UNEXCELLED GOLF GROUNDS.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE WONDERS OF
Hydrotherapy (Water Cure)
have long been appreciated in Europe, and are fully endorsed by leading physicians of this country. As practiced at
THE LAKEWOOD,
under supervision of expert physicians, this cure is identical with the famous institutions founded by Prof. Charcot of Paris and Prof. Erb of Heidelberg. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
THE LAKEWOOD,
located in the Balsamic Pine Regions of New Jersey, is unquestionably the
BEST EQUIPPED
Winter Resort Hotel in the North. Insomnia and nervousness quickly banished here.
T. F. Silleck, Lessee, THE LAKEWOOD, Lakewood, N. J.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
OPEN THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

22D ST., 215 WEST.—Change of proprietor; very well furnished room; hot and cold water; first-class; Parisian cooking; moderate terms; special prices for families.

83D ST., 20 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms and first-class board; references.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; sanitary plumbing; prompt attendance; reference exchanged.

72D ST., 108 EAST.—Large, attractive square room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; few table guests accommodated.

605 MADISON AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—Rooms and board with refined French family.

ST. ANN'S AV., 148.—A new home, elderly people and others; $4 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—One sunny large and single room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference required.

24TH ST., 23 EAST, near Madison Square.—Handsome, large room, with first-class accommodation.

31ST ST., 20 EAST.—A handsome furnished room in a small private family; gentlemen only.

38D ST., 249 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private house.

44TH ST., 109 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor for gentlemen only; references.

58TH ST., 131 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; southern exposure; gentlemen only.

55 WEST 36TH ST.—Gentlemen wishing permanent quarters will find a desirable room, with use of bath, and breakfast, for $35 per month; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large reception room, with foyer hall adjoining; suitable doctor or dentist; board optional.

88TH ST., 175 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms with running hot and cold water.

117 EAST 26TH ST.—Pleasant room, private house near Madison Square, for gentleman; references.

225 EAST 19TH ST.—Elegant, newly furnished front room, second floor; one or two gentlemen; reference.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

FOR COUPLE OR GENTLEMEN.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; heated; bath; references. Smith, 209 West 84th St.

NEAR 30TH ST.—"L" STATION, BETWEEN 8th and 9th Avs.—Choice location; references. Box 216, Times Office.

PARK AV., 825, Near 75th St.—Neatly furnished room, steam heated, with privilege of bath; hot and cold water; reasonable. Mrs. Dea.

PARTIES DESIRING TO TRAVEL WILL LET apartment, furnished or unfurnished; situated in this city; service included. Address M. R. T., Box 72, 1,242 Broadway.

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COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook; wash and iron; in a small American family; city personal reference. C., Box 329, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as French cook; competent, economical; German and American cooking; good references. M. M., Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and WAITRESS, &c.—Lady wishes place on Dec. 1 for her cook and waitress or parlor-maid, whom she highly recommends. Can be seen at 32 West 88th St.

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GOVERNESS.—By North German visiting governess; has morning hours disengaged; English branches, German, French, music; highest references; moderate terms. P. Z., Box 437, 1,242 Broadway.

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GOVERNESS.—By French lady teacher as visiting governess for growing children; references. Box B, 1,513 3d Av.

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MAID, &c.—By a refined young North German as maid and seamstress in an American family; references. 302 East 19th St.

MAID.—First-class housemaid in a private family; best city reference. C., Box 307, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; speaks French, German, English; Swiss Protestant; references. Carmichel, 58 East 100th St.

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PARLORMAID or MAID.—By refined English girl as parlormaid or maid to elderly lady; good references. Susan, 355 Boulevard, basement.

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SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking; can make over. Miss Gaynor, 1,125 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By very good seamstress; French young married woman; willing to act as maid. A. Gautier, 213 West 28th St.

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WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress in a private family; city references. M., Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent Swedish waitress; excellent city references. Call, Monday, at 1 P. M., at 843 3d Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By competent American girl; private family; city reference. E. C., 1,791 1st Av.

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WASHING.—By first-class laundress; all kinds; low price; good city references; open air drying. Mrs. Simmons, 560 8th Av.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Three Thousand Persons in This City Who Reject Medicines When Ill.

BELIEVE IN POWER OF PRAYER

John Lathrop Replies to Criticisms by Physicians — Claims 70 Per Cent. of Cures After Doctors Have Failed—Dr. McLeod Talks.

The recent death of Harold Frederic, London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the subsequent indictment on charges of manslaughter of the two Christian Scientists who had treated him, have been the means of attracting a large amount of attention to this mode of treatment of the sick in this city, where there are, according to one of the believers in Christian Science, four congregations of Christian Scientists, with an aggregate membership of at least 3,000.

The headquarters of the Christian Scientists in the city is at 96 Fifth Avenue, where the reading room of the society is situated. In this room there gather daily a large number of believers, together with such patients as are anxious to present themselves for treatment to the "healers," as the adepts in the Science are termed.

To the casual visitor the first thing which would appeal is the apparently intellectual character of those who frequent the place. By far the greater number are women—not the kind frequently taken as "types" of those who affiliate themselves with "faith cures" and other "movements" of that ilk—but well-dressed, well-educated women, who could successfully hold their own in the best of society. Of course, there are exceptions, but they are so few as to be almost insignificant. All are apparently sincere. They discuss the science with an earnestness that leaves no chance to doubt that they are true believers in the doctrines which they profess.

One of these women, in reply to a question as to the nature of the work of the Christian Scientists, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The real meaning of the term is Christianity carried into everyday life—into our business, our homes, our social activities. As a sequence, we cure the sick by spiritual means. In fact, the success of our healers is so great as to arouse the animosity of the regular physicians, who are daily filling our cemeteries. I could give you many instances where our healers have brought invalids back from the brink of the grave, but it would not convince the skeptics unless they would investigate these cases for themselves."

DR. S. B. W. McLEOD'S COMMENTS.

When these remarks were repeated by the reporter to Dr. S. B. W. McLeod, President of the Medico-Legal Society, the doctor took instant exception to them. "In the first place," he said, "it is not true that physicians are filling graveyards. On the contrary, statistics prove that in the last century the average human life has been lengthened three and a half years through the progress made in medicine. As to the cures effected by the Christian Scientists, I am unwilling to speak without an investigation of their methods. I've heard a great deal of hopeless invalids restored to health through the ministrations of the healers of this sect, but I have yet to learn of one well-authenticated case where such treatment has been successful. I may say, however, that many of these cures have been made in cases where no disease has been found.

"There are thousands of people who are willing to go to bed, suffering from imaginary complaints. Every doctor has had experience with such. Frequently they are given up by their physicians to become victims to their own imaginations, but often complete cures could be effected if sufficient mental force could be exerted on them. With such patients, I don't doubt that Christian Science should be efficacious.

"As to their use of the term 'Christian Science,' I am inclined to think that they do not, as they say they do, follow the Scriptures. Far be it from me to doubt the efficacy of prayer, but prayer alone will save no one, and even a cursory reading of the Bible will show that man's duty to himself is to care for his health, so as to preserve the life which the Deity has given him. Thus, the Church holds him guilty of self-murder who, when suffering from illness, refuses to take such treatment as will preserve his life. To pretend that reading the Bible, without consulting a physician and obeying such laws as men learned in medicine have laid down for the guidance of men, will cure disease is an insult to the intelligence of the mass of people and to the noble profession of medicine. As I take it, Christian Science is only one of a long series of cults, such as 'mind cures' and 'faith cures,' which have for centuries kept springing into being.

"As to legal restriction of this sort of treatment, I can say only that there is no law forbidding it, save the one that requires those who practice medicine to register with the County Clerk. Whether these healers do this I do not know. It will probably require a case like that of Mr. Frederic to call official attention to the matter, and until such an event, I presume the scientists will have to be permitted to continue on in their own way."

Other practitioners who were seen by the reporter derided the claims of the Christian Scientists to effect cures by the means that they employ, and none of them was able to recall an instance where a confirmed invalid, having been given up by a reputable physician, had been restored to health through Christian Science. The truth is that physicians do not take the scientists seriously, further than to say that they may happen occasionally to assume the care of a patient who might better be in the hands of a regular practitioner.

MR. LATHROP FOR THE DEFENSE.

In defense of the principles of Christian Science, or rather in explanation of the character of the treatment of disease—for Christian Scientists assert that their principles need no defense—John Lathrop, one of the leaders of the movement in this city, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Christian Science is no more, no less, than applied Christianity. Christianity carried into daily life and exercised at all times and in all the works of man must of necessity be the ideal Christianity. Everybody, even the opponents of Christian Science, will agree with me in this.

"To go back to the beginning, it is necessary to state that Christian Science is a religion whose aim is the re-establishment of the teachings and practices of early Christianity as exemplified in the teachings and practices of the Disciples of Christ. One of the mandates of the Saviour to his followers was: 'Go ye forth . . . and heal the sick.' It must follow that in issuing this command He delegated to them the power He exercised himself. So we read in the Scriptures, and even in profane history, that the Disciples did heal the sick. There is no record that this power has been taken away from those who believe and follow in the footsteps of Christ.

"By virtue of this power, derived from a spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures, and formulated into a system and presented to the world in a book by Mary Baker G. Eddy some thirty years ago, Christian Scientists are enabled to heal the sick. The subject is a large one, and it would be a hard matter to present it in anything like an exhaustive manner in the necessarily condensed form of a newspaper interview. Primarily, however, Christian Scientists have for their textbook the Bible, to which Mrs. Eddy's book is a key. Thus it may be seen that there is nothing occult about the science. Furthermore, it should not be confounded with 'mind cure,' 'faith cure,' 'hypnotism,' or any other cult of the nature of these systems.

"With respect to the curing of diseases, Christian Science starts out with the hypothesis that bodily ailments are the effects on the body of erring causes in the soul. By erring causes we mean either sin or fear. Hence, as the orthodox physician would apply his remedy to the root of the disease, we apply the axe of truth to the soul to remove these erring causes. By removing sin and fear we heal the bodily ailment.

SEVENTY PER CENT. OF CURES.

"In our treatment of disease it is not necessary that the patient should have faith. It is only essential that he shall be willing, or, rather, have a desire, to be cured. If there be extraneous complications, such as a lack of this desire on the part of the patient or in a measure opposition on the part of his family which will tend to render him unwilling to be treated, a failure may result. However, I can safely say that fully seven-tenths of the cases in which Christian Science has been applied have resulted in recovery. Some of the cures, most of them, I may say, have been made in cases where physicians have given the patients up. This is the cause of the opposition to Christian Science on the part of the orthodox physicians.

"The functions of the healers are misunderstood by the average newspaper reader, who is in ignorance of the tenets of Christian Science. Unlike physicians, Christian Science healers make no pretense that they are the cause of the recovery of their patients. They are merely the channels through which the truth flows to the patient, as a window is the channel for the light to enter an otherwise dark room. They do not 'lay on hands,' nor do they practice any arts or devices calculated to mystify either the patient or his friends. In this respect it may be said that propinquity to the patient is by no means essential to a cure. It makes no difference whether a space of a few feet or thousands of miles intervene between patient and healer. The great truth, by which we mean the power of the Deity, is all pervading, and its application cannot be limited by metes and bounds of human measurement."

THE LAW DOES NOT APPLY.

In reply to a question as to what steps Christian Scientist healers have taken to conform to the State laws governing medical practice, Mr. Lathrop said: "We make no pretense at using medicines. In fact, the prescribing of a human remedy would counteract the spiritual remedy which we apply. As we use no medicine we feel that it is unnecessary to attempt to come within the pale of practitioners, in the general acceptance of the term. Efforts were made this year in the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts to amend the laws relating to the practice of medicine so as to preclude Christian Scientists from exercising what they know to be a more than human power. In this State the bills were withdrawn after a hearing, and in Massachusetts the committee which had charge of the measure reported adversely upon it after an exhaustive hearing, at which such men as the Rev. B. Fay Mills, William Lloyd Garrison, and Prof. James of Harvard spoke against such a curtailment of personal liberty as the passage of the bill would entail.

"At this hearing the editor of The Christian Science Journal made an address, in the course of which he made these remarks, which amply set forth our position in respect to the healing of the sick:

"'We claim also that we derive our license to heal our fellow-men from a higher than human power, and that there is no medical board or legislative body that can take from us our right of thinking and of prayer. If by virtue thereof the sick are healed—and they are—who shall say that we must cease to think and pray? If reading our textbook, and the Bible in its light, will heal sickness—and it does—what human power is there to prevent our reading these books?

"'It would be well for our medical friends to devote enough time to the investigation of this subject to learn something of what it is and what it is doing, before they seek against it prohibitory legislation. We assure them it is a deep and sacred subject. We assure them that they who make light of it know not what they do. And I will further say that we should be glad, if this were a proper place, to present to this committee any number of witnesses they might see fit to hear, under the solemnity of an oath, if they wish, to the wonderful efficacy of this method of healing. The time has gone by for a flippant denial of this. The facts are too well known to admit of supercilious brushing aside or scornful non-assent. We challenge investigation of the true sort, and are willing to stand upon the merit which we are able to establish.'"

COMPARATIVE LITERARY STUDY.

Plans for Winter's Work by the Society — Higginson on American Literature.

The semi-annual meeting of the Comparative Literature Society was held yesterday morning at the Carnegie Lyceum, 300 members and guests being present. Charles Sprague Smith, President of the society, reviewed the literary field which has been covered during the last year and announced the fourth annual series of conferences upon comparative literature for the coming Winter. The subject will be, "The Comparative Study of Folk Lore, with Especial Reference to the Influence of Nature Upon the Folk Imagination." The following addresses will be given in 1899: Jan. 21 and 28—"Celtic Literature," by Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University; Feb. 4—"Nature and Folk Lore," Dr. Thomas Wilson, National Museum, Washington; Feb. 11—"Folk Lore and Literature," W. W. Newell, editor of Folk Lore; Feb. 18—"Chinese and Japanese Folk Lore," F. Wells Williams, Yale University; Feb. 25—"Greek Folk Lore," Thomas Davidson; March 4—"Hindu Folk Lore," Prof. C. R. Lanman, Harvard University; March 11—"Icelandic Folk Lore." Charles Sprague Smith: March 18—"Russian Folk Lore," Dr. Leo Wiener, Harvard University; March 25—"Swiss Folk Lore." Charles Sprague Smith; April 1—Theme and speaker not selected; the subject proposed is "Folk Lore of Our American Indians"; April 8—"Hawaiian Folk Lore." Prof. C. H. Toy, Harvard University.

Addresses will also be delivered on Feb. 15, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, on "Men I Have Met," and one on March 15 by Charles Eliot Norton on "The Worth of Poetry to the Business Man." These last three will be at 8:15 o'clock P. M., the others at 10:15 A. M.

Following Mr. Smith's announcements, an address was made by Thomas Wentworth Higginson on the subject of "America in Comparative Literature." "The position of all literature in America," said Mr. Higginson, "is still most uncertain and almost contradictory. American literature is sometimes the most highly complimented and at other times consigned to the humblest position. The literary man is not always held in the highest esteem here, but this is not as it should be. The first name I saw when I reached the city this morning was that of a literary man whom the people have elected Governor.

"It is not strange when we think how we came to our present standard that literature should hold its present position. The Puritans, were university bred, and they were men of culture. The second generation produced nothing, it is true, but this showed preoccupation, and was due in part to the fact that the clergymen were educated first, while the common people were occupied with the sterner things of life. 'After the storm of the Revolution and the reorganization of the country, there came the grand roll of statesmen. John Adams said he thanked God there were no 'artists' in America. In 1819 The North American Review, the first magazine of high tone, was established, a year later came Cooper's Spy, and in the following year William Cullen Bryant's Thanatopsis. When those grand and rugged forefathers of freedom were in the shop or field the sublime instinct of literature in America was born.

"There are conditions in this country that should make it the home and the foremost field of literature. One is that it is without any hereditary aristocracy or family distinctions. In England they speak of the social superiors to literary men: a Duke feels that he has no social superior. But the Yankee farmer has just as true a claim to the same distinction, and his son who comes to the city and wins fame in literature on his merits has no superior in all the world. There may be an aristocracy in this country, but in England the aristocracy is placed on a pedestal; in America it is not looked up to by the people."

Millions of bottles of a remarkable Lung and Throat cure, at first prescribed by a noted physician, have been sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

Visitors to the Horse Show from distant points are cordially invited to call and examine our incomparable stock of Furniture, occupying eight spacious floors. Represents the productions of the best makers, and includes designs and Novelties not to be found elsewhere.

All at surprisingly low prices, marked in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Stern Brothers

have just received an importation of

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

For Street and Evening wear

And are also showing choice models of their own design

Third Floor

Bric-a-Brac & Objets d'Art

Are exhibiting a handsome collection of

Rich American Pottery

To-morrow, Special Sale

50 Pces. Royal Worcester, Crown Derby, Sevres and Vienna Ware at from $2.50 to $30

Greatly Reduced in Price

Real Bronze Busts, at $45, $50 & $69

Formerly $63, $68 & $98

12 Large Size Teplitz Busts of "Daphne," $39.50

Formerly $55.00

West Twenty-third Street

Stern Bros

will place on sale Monday in their

Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts

An Importation of French Flannel Dressing Sacques, at $1.95

Real value $3.00

Also

Ladies' Silk Waists of Black Satin and Taffeta Silks, at $3.75

of Glace and Fancy Figured Silks, at $4.95

Stern Bros

will exhibit Monday

new and exclusive styles of

Fur & Fur-lined Garments

Also a special purchase of

Ladies' Cloth Capes lined with grey and white squirrel, collar & edging of Alaska Sable at $18.50

Neck Scarfs of Alaska Sable, at $7.45

of Mink, natural or blended, at $9.75

of Stone Marten, at $13.95

Collarettes of Electric Seal, at $6.25

of Electric Seal Astrakan Yokes, at $7.50

of Alaska Sable, at $12.95 $18.75

Muffs of Electric Seal, French Beaver and Astrakan, at $2.25

of Alaska Sable and Russian Bear, at $5.90

of Mink at $8.25

of Stone Marten at $13.95

All very much below prevailing prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

Infants' Outfitting Dep'ts

Later Importations of

Long & Short Dresses, Cloaks, Guimpes, Bonnets & Caps

with those of their own manufacture in all forming exceptionally choice assortments to select from

And in addition

will offer to-morrow, a large collection of

Infants' Short Dresses sizes 6 months to 2 years at 39c, 65c, 89c

Long Slips at 45c, 69c, 98c

Nurses' and Maids' Aprons at 21c, 35c, 48c

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Special Values in

Upholstery Dep'ts

Irish Point Lace Curtains at $4.25 $5.85

Renaissance Lace Curtains at $5.50 $7.25 $9.75

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Irish Point Bed Sets at $6.95 $8.75

Imported Tapestry Portieres at $4.75 $8.75

Reduced from $6.75 & $13.00 pr.

A special line of

Brass Bedsteads at $32, $35 and $45

West 23d St.

NORDICA AND NETHERSOLE HERE

The Prima Donna Will Sing in Chicago Wednesday Night.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, with her husband, Herr Doehme, arrived yesterday from England on the steamship St. Louis. Mme. Nordica leaves to-day for Chicago to join the forces of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, and she will sing for the first time Wednesday night in the title rôle of the opera "Aida." When seen yesterday at the Hotel Grenoble, Mme. Nordica said her health had never been better. She comes direct from Kreutznach, Prussia, where she has been resting all Summer. Mme. Nordica said she would sing the parts of Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser" and Sieglinde in "Die Walkure" for the first time in this country during the present season.

Other passengers on the St. Louis were Miss Olga Nethersole and the members of her company. They will leave the latter part of this week for Cleveland, where Miss Nethersole begins her American tour of the principal cities next Monday at the Euclid Avenue Opera House. She will first present "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," in which she will play the title part. "The Termagant," the new drama by the author of "Rosemary," in which she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, will not be produced in this country until she reaches Philadelphia, on Dec 5. Her New York engagement will begin Jan. 9, and continue for five weeks at Wallack's Theatre.

People's Institute Opening.

The second season of the People's Institute will open at Cooper Union to-morrow evening. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Robert Collyer, J. K. Buchanan, and Charles Sprague Smith. The Institute will offer two free lectures each week during the Winter.

Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society.

The Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society met at the Clarendon Hotel on Friday and appointed committees to gather contributions for the purpose of providing a Chrisitmas tree for the poor. This society has been in existence for seven years, and has carried joy to the hearts of many families in destitute circumstances.

Vantine's

Antique Tokio Bronze Incense Burners.

Sixty-five in all, not one a duplicate. Gathered from the altars of ancient temples where they had originally been placed by native worshippers to propitiate the heathen deities.

Remarkable specimens, in point of beauty and interest.

Lotus and other floral designs, sacred dogs, religious emblems. IN KOROS AND VASES, height 9 inches,

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"BACHELOR" DINING CHAIRS.

A great improvement over uniformity is the plan of unmated or "bachelor" dining chairs. With ours to choose from, why have two alike? Choose them as you do your guests; congenially surely, but sameness never.

All over our dining-room groups of chairs suggest delightful combinations. You may make the wood the point of nearest agreement; or the upholstery—having colors in each that harmonize with the room's draperies; or the style taking representatives of either English, Flemish or Colonial. This gives better decorative effect, and very picturesque. Another idea is to have all arm chairs.

Lots of ideas and only factory prices for furniture, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

JUSTIN H. McCARTHY ARRIVES.

Will Lecture in This Country on Historical Subjects—The Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

"I'm glad to be back in America, where I spent so many years of my childhood," said Justin Huntly McCarthy, novelist, historian, and dramatist, as he walked down the gangplank from the steamship St. Louis yesterday morning, having come to the United States to deliver a series of lectures.

"This New York sunshine is good. It makes one feel like a new man," continued Mr. McCarthy. "It is better than—er—What have I come back for? Why, to lecture. I will also devote considerable time to the collection of material for a new book on the social and political conditions of America. I shall write this book when I return to England. But first of all I shall deliver my lectures. The chief subjects will be 'The Victorian Epoch of History' and 'The French Revolution.' I shall begin lecturing at Nashville, Tenn., and tour the South and the West as far as Chicago. Then I shall return to New York and lecture here.

"I do not anticipate war between England and France over the Egyptian question, but I know that affairs between the two countries are decidedly critical. Public opinion in England is against any usurpation of our control in Egypt, and the firm attitude of Parliament cannot be mistaken.

"There is a great and growing feeling in England toward the United States, and whenever the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance is mentioned in the theatres or in any other public place it occasions a burst of enthusiasm. For my part, I consider that the alliance has been consummated already. If not a formal alliance, why certainly a moral one. That is the kind of an alliance that always proves the strongest and most satisfactory. 'Blood is thicker than water' is a stereotyped saying which the people of both countries are beginning to appreciate, and I rejoice with every good Englishman that such is a fact.

"Public opinion in England is also in favor of the United States's holding possession of the Philippine Islands. Every one in English diplomatic circles believes that the time has come for this country to extend its possessions. By doing so, the United States will be dragged into foreign controversies that may arise over the possessions in the Pacific of various nations, but the results that will be derived from such an ownership will more than compensate.

"I have read Lord Salisbury's speech delivered at the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, but have not had time to digest it."

Mrs. Justin Huntly McCarthy, who is Cecilia Loftus, the actress, has secured an engagement at Koster & Bial's music hall, and will leave Southampton for New York on the steamship Paris on Dec. 10.

MRS. WARING'S GRATITUDE.

The Colonel's Widow Publicly Expresses Thanks for Kindnesses.

The widow of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., desiring to express her gratitude to the people of this city for kindnesses shown during the illness and after the death of her husband, yesterday gave out the following letter:

May I beg a little space in your columns through which I wish to express my deep gratitude to all those who showed me such heartfelt sympathy. I wish to extend to the members of the Board of Health, and the officers of the Quarantine Station a special acknowledgment for their considerate and almost paternal treatment of my husband, myself, and those near me during the dark hours.

I leave for St. Paul, Minn., shortly, where I have a few near and dear ones left who wish me to come to them, but I shall come back here and shall always consider New York my home—the place where we have made many lasting friends, and the welfare of whom I shall always bear as much at heart as did he who has left me and whose legacy I hold so sacred.

LOUISE WARING.

125 Second Avenue, Nov 12, 1898.

Six Drowned Off Green Island.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Fishermen from Green Island report that Lighthouse Keeper Gibeaut had seen a small schooner go down in the South Passage during the storm, and that six persons were drowned. The lighthouse keeper attempted to rescue some of the victims, but failed because of the high seas. The name of the vssel is not known, but it is supposed that she was a stone or coal coaster from Detroit or Cleveland.

Hampton Institute Meeting.

A meeting in the interest of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The Hampton Quartet will sing plantation melodies.

Riverside Day Nursery Fair.

The managers of the Riverside Day Nursery will hold a fair and festival at the Hotel Majestic on Dec. 2 and 3, afternoons and evenings. The Chairman of the Fair Committee is Mrs. Henry C. Conger. For the year ending Nov. 1, 1898, the nursery has taken care of over 8,000 children, and secured employment for over 300 mothers. The work is non-sectarian.

Daniell & Sons. BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

We shall offer on Monday, November 14th, the very best examples of American production in

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BLANKETS—100 pairs Pure White Wool Blankets, full size, worth $6.00 pair - - - - Special, $4.50 per pair

BED SPREADS—25 dozen full size Honeycomb Spreads, Marseilles patterns, our $1.25 grade. Special - - 89c.

COMFORTABLES—75 Elder Down Comfortables, Sateen Covered, full size, worth $5.00 each. Special - $3.75 each

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Special Values in Lace Curtains.

500 pairs of White Irish Point Curtains, full width and 3 1-2 yds. in length.

$3.98, $5.25 and $6.50 per pair

Worth $4.75, $6.50 to $8.00 per pair

300 pairs of Embroidered Muslin Curtains,

At $1.50 and $2.00 per pair

Regular price $2.00 to $3.00 per pair

1,000 Samples of Ecru Irish Point Curtains, from 1 1-2 to 4 yds. in length.

Price 50c., 75c., $1.25 to $3.00 each

Cost from $1.00 to $10.00 to make.

75 pieces of Embroidered Muslins for Sash and Window Drapery, 15c. and 25c. yard;

Worth from 25c. to 40c.

Full line of Renaissance Lace Curtains and Bed Spreads at

BARGAIN PRICES.

VETERANS IN CITY'S EMPLOY.

Appellate Division Says They Can Only Be Removed for Incompetency and Inconsistent Conduct.

A decision of much interest to city employes who are honorably discharged Union soldiers has just been announced by the Appellate Division. William H. Conliffe, a veteran, who entered the employ of the Dock Department in October, 1874, as an expert painter, and was a year later made Inspector of Painting and General Repairs, was removed by the Dock Commissioners in October, 1894, while he was actually engaged in supervising a particular piece of work, and other men, not honorably discharged Union soldiers, were employed to perform the work. An alternative writ of mandamus obtained by Conliffe was dismissed, but the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has unanimously directed a reversal.

Chapter 716 of the Laws of 1894, providing that in all cases the person having the power of employment or appointment, unless the statute provides for a definite term, shall have the power of removal only for incompetence and conduct inconsistent with the position held by the employe or appointee, was in force at the time of Conliffe's discharge. It was claimed on behalf of the Commissioners that by that act it was not intended to make further provision, beyond the act of 1892, for the protection of veterans when employed in strictly corporate work, but only to bring them when engaged in State work done in cities, within the purview of the General Statute. The Court holds, however, that the operation of the act is not so limited.

"It is broad enough," Justice Barrett says, "to cover all public works of the cities of the State, whether municipal or Governmental. It is apparent from the reading of the two acts that the intention was to extend the protection afforded to veteran appointees by the act of 1892, relating to cities, to all employes, whether in the receipt of a definite salary or when compensated for their labor by daily wages. We quite agree with the respondents that the two acts are in pari materia, and should be construed together. But what then? The act of 1892 merely provides that no person holding a position by appointment, or who may hereafter be appointed in any city or county of the State, receiving a salary from such city, who is an honorably discharged soldier, shall be removed from such position except for cause shown, after a hearing had. This did not give the veteran any right to preferential appointment or employment. In securing an appointment or employment, he was still upon equal terms with all other citizens. It was only after he had secured appointment, with a fixed salary, that the act shielded him.

"The act of 1894, however, grants to the veteran the full measure of the people's favor. Its protection is not limited to a mere shield against removal. It distinctly and broadly provides for preferential appointment and employment. It also defines the cause for which alone the veteran, after securing his preferential appointment or employment, can be removed. The act of 1892 limited the power of removal of salaried appointees to cause shown after a hearing had. The act of 1894 went further, and limited such 'cause' to incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held. Under the act of 1888, (Chapter 119,) which was amended by the act of 1892, it was held that an ordinary employe upon daily wages was not a person holding a position by appointment receiving a salary, (Meyer vs. The Mayor, 60 Hun, 291.) It was undoubtedly in part to cover such cases, and to extend to all veteran employes the protection there questioned, that the act of 1894 was passed.

"In our judgment the latter act covers the whole field of State and municipal service, guaranteeing preferential appointment and employment, together with security of tenure during competency and good behavior. It thus supplements and completes the protection afforded by the anterior city acts, and it embraces every form of employment. It follows that the relator's allegation of employment was sufficient; that no allegation of appointment with a salary was requisite, and that as the relator was removed for reasons other than those authorized by the act of 1894, the removal was unlawful. The respondents could only remove him for incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held, and the burden of alleging and proving that incompetency and inconsistent conduct was upon them."

Mr. Whalen on Civil Service Rules.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, when asked yesterday if he had anything to say regarding Attorney General Hancock's opinion that the State civil service rules apply to this city, said: "This is merely the Attorney General's opinion rendered for the State officers. The city officials come to me to get my opinion. It is only a matter of opinion until the courts decide, and they will probably do so in a short time, as there are a number of suits coming up in which the question will be raised."

Controller Coler said he would be guided entirely by the Corporation Counsel's opinion in regard to paying salaries.

104 West 14th Street.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE TAPESTRY CARPETS, 60 cts. per yd. (Value, 90 cts.)

CARPETS. LONG CREDIT.

LEGAL NOTES.

CITY EMPLOYES SHOULD HAVE PAY FOR SUNDAY WORK.—Alfred J. Tyrrell, in his capacity of section foreman in the employ of the Department of Street Cleaning for some years, was called upon very frequently to work on Sunday. For that work he was not paid, and he brought suit against the city to recover its value. His complaint was dismissed on the trial, but the Appellate Division, on appeal, has now directed a reversal of that judgment. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the court, says, in conclusion: "In 1894 there was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the statements of the necessary expenses of extra pay for Sunday work, and that four days afterward, was followed by a resolution of the board by which the final estimate of the amount to be apportioned to the department was fixed at $2,396,000, and that was followed by a statement that the above appropriation includes all necessary expenses for Sunday work. In view of the fact that the estimate of the Commissioner had included an amount to be apportioned for extra pay for Sunday work, the fact that this final estimate states that the necessary amount for that purpose is included in it, is conclusive that it was intended to allow it pursuant to the provisions of the statue, and it raises a fair inference that it was intended to allow it to the persons to whom it was apportioned in the estimate of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. If an appropriation was made for extra pay for Sunday work, it is a matter of no importance that the amount to be paid to each person who was called upon was not fixed. He had the right to have either what his work was actually worth, or to be paid for Sundays at the same rate of daily pay that he received for other days. It appears in this case that the daily pay of the plaintiff was $3.19, and there is testimony to the effect that that was a reasonable compensation for his services. In either case, therefore, he would be warranted to recover that sum if he was entitled to recover anything for the Sunday work. By fair inference from the statue he was so entitled, and therefore it was error to dismiss his complaint." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Barrett concur, but Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice McLaughlin.

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TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVES IN DIVORCE ACTIONS.—Mrs. Lillie Winston procured an absolute divorce in the Territory of Oklahoma from her husband, Walker Winston. The decree was obtained, however, without service of process on him within that Territory, and he did not appear in the action and was at all times during its pendency a resident of this State. After securing her divorce, Mrs. Winston returned to this city and married another person here. Mr. Winston then sought a decree of divorce from her, the offense alleged against her consisting in her cohabitation with the person whom she married after she secured the Oklahoma divorce. She set up counter-charges against Winston, which on the trial were supported by the testimony of three private detectives. Both parties appealed from judgment, dismissing the complaint, and the Appellate Division, by a divided court, now orders an affirmance. Justice McLaughlin, with whom Justices Patterson and Ingraham concur, holds that the Oklahoma divorce, being without jurisdiction as to Mr. Winston, was not in any way binding on him, and that the relationship maintained by Mrs. Winston with her so-called second husband was sufficient to sustain Mr. Winston's charge of marital infidelity against her. The Court, however, upholds her claim that she had established her charge that Mr. Winston himself had committed adultery, which would entitle her, if innocent, to a divorce, and in fact therefore he was not entitled to a decree in his favor. The Court finds that the testimony of the three private detectives as to the charge against Mr. Winston was sufficiently corroborated to take it out of the rule that a decree dissolving a marriage contract cannot be based upon testimony of such persons alone. The corroboration consisted of the testimony of the woman who had charge of Winston's apartments, who saw the detectives, after they, according to their testimony, had followed him there with a woman not the defendant. The plaintiff did not deny the testimony of the detectives, and not having done so, the Court held "slight corroboration" to be sufficient. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien, holds that there was not sufficient corroboration of the testimony of the detectives. "It seems to me exceedingly doubtful," he said, "in view of the history of legislation as to parties testifying in divorce cases, that the failure of an accused party to take the stand can make evidence which would otherwise be incredible and unworthy of belief, for the reason that it is only within a comparatively recent period that the parties to an action for divorce on the ground of adultery could be witnesses even upon their own behalf, except upon the subject of marriage. In the case at bar, there is not a single bit of evidence corroborating any material fact which was sworn to by the detectives, and they are contradicted as to much of the substantial evidence by the so-called corroborating witness. I think it is the first time in the history of proof of guilt upon an issue of adultery that evidence that a detective was seen in a certain place at a certain time is corroborative of the testimony of the detective that on that occasion he saw and heard certain things which nobody else saw or heard, and which there is positive evidence did not occur * * * Corroborating the detectives as to the fact that they were there upon the night in question proved nothing, and to hold otherwise would be sweeping away the protection which parties have always heretofore received under the law against paid evidence. Detectives are employed to get evidence, and they always get it; which is the reason of the suspicion necessarily attaching to that class of testimony. It is a curious rule of evidence that proof, which in itself is absolutely insufficient to prove a charge, becomes potent because it is not denied."

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' MEETING.

Dr. Collar Discusses the Aptitudes of Boy Students.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity held yesterday afternoon in the Brearly School, 17 West Forty-fourth Street, Dr. William C. Collar, Head Master of the Roxbury Latin School, Boston, made an address on "Optional Studies Before College."

Dr. Collar said: "The degree of aptitude shown by boys when allowed to choose their own studies is greatly exaggerated. We must distinguish between special aptitude as sometimes seen in the scholar and general power. Aptitude does not as a rule disclose itself so early as the high school period. The wishes of the young pupil are largely influenced by the kind of teacher and teaching. Boys are more or less on a dead level and need a good general education before taking up special studies."

TALE OF WAR LOAN SCANDAL.

Officials Here Say They Know Nothing of a Shortage.

Wall Street people yesterday discussed a story, said to have its origin in Washington, that a shortage, suggesting embezzlement, had been discovered in the accounts of the $200,000,000 war loan. Officials at the Sub-Treasury here had no knowledge of any such shortage.

Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan said he did not believe that there had been any dishonesty, and he was disposed to trace the rumor to talk about the appropriation for getting out the new threes being exhausted.

Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman had not heard of the rumor, but said that even if true it would not greatly surprise him. Owing to the direct subscriptions a multitude of cash items reached the Treasury Department by all kinds of channels, and "You can't guarantee the virtue of all in a case where so many are employed," he remarked.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The first of a course of Monday talks will be given at the Young Men's Hebrew Association to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock by Barnet Phillips, on "The Past in the Present."

New Fire Company in Bronx.

A new truck company, known as Hook and Ladder Company No. 19, located at 806 Forest Avenue, in Bronx Borough, went into service at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It is in the Fourteenth Battalion, and Capt. John Needham of Engine Company No. 15 has been assigned to the command of the company.

Collegiate Alumnae Election.

The annual election of officers of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae of Greater New York took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Miss Ruth Putnam presided. Prof. Franklin P. Giddings opened a discussion on the subject, "Specialization of Undergraduate College Work." Mrs. T. J. Backus, Mrs. J. A. Collier, Mrs. Andrew D. White, and others took part in the discussion. Prof. Abbie Leech of Vassar College read a report of the meeting of the General Association in Philadelphia. The following officers were elected: President—Miss Ruth Putnam; Vice President—Mrs. George A. Plympton; Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Cutting; Treasurer—Miss Ruth Emerson.

Sunday
Nov. 13-1898

The New York Times

Part Two
Pages 13-24

AN ALPINE CYCLE TOUR

Two New York Women Cross the Snow-Topped Mountains on Their Wheels.

SOME INTERESTING SIGHTS

The Cyclists Rode on an Average of About Twelve Miles a Day—Forced to Walk in Some Places—Americans at Lake Como.

There was but little weather for cycling this past Summer in most parts of the United States on account of the heat, and cyclists are beginning to feel that under the weather conditions as they now exist, the Fall, Spring, and Winter are the best seasons for riding. It may be said that around New York there is riding practically the year through, but during the warmer months the more temperate weather to be found in some parts of Europe is more satisfactory for touring.

One of the most interesting cycle tours that have been made abroad was taken by two New York women, and during the months that in this country are apt to be extremely uncomfortable for continuous riding—July, August, and September. Both cyclists were women of well-trained muscles, or possibly the trip, which led through the Alps and included some delightful coasts down those famous mountains, would not have been possible. Miss S. M. Elliott is a Director of the Berkeley Gymnasium, and her companion is a regular exerciser there. They had both also some experience in touring from a short trip taken through England and Wales, Normandy, and Brittany.

The first consideration in a cycling tour is what to wear and what to carry. This matter was easily settled by the wheelwomen in question. A regular cycle suit such as would be worn in this country was utilized, with some slight concessions to the unusual length of the trip and the people to be met. In the first place, the skirt to the suit was made a trifle longer, reaching perhaps to the top of an ordinary walking boot, because the German and English women wear ordinary long skirts in wheeling. Soft high boots were worn in place of the golf stockings and low shoes, as with a long, dusty ride they are neater, and the woolen shirt waist in preference to cotton was worn, to meet the exigencies of the weather. They also carried the coat to the cycle suit, and a long water-proof cape in case of rain. A necessary change of underwear was taken, with a few toilet articles, in a small, light Japanese basket telescope of a kind to be seen in all Japanese stores, and a larger telescope of the same kind, containing a walking suit, was sent ahead of the tourists by mail, to be met about once a week. It was found cheaper to send by mail than in any other way. No difficulty was found in having their articles of wear laundered over night at the inns or hotels.

Friends were to be met in Switzerland, and a stop of a week or so was to be made, and to provide for this incident of the journey a trunk was carried filled with the more elaborate wardrobe needed for a visit. But through some mischance the trunk did not reach its destination during the stay of its owners, the need of its contents was not felt, and on another trip it would be left at home.

When the journey was planned it was known that such a trip had been made previously by men. It was also understood that in the mountainous country it would of necessity be something of a walking trip, but at no time was any regret felt that the bicycles had been taken and the tour was pronounced at its close an entire success, and one which could be recommended to any woman physically well educated.

The real tour began at Eisenach, in the Martin Luther country. From Eisenach the tourists rode through the Thuringian Forest to Erfurt, to Weimar, sacred to the memory of Goethe and Schiller; to Leipsic and Dresden, and on into the Austrian Tyrol. It was not a genuine sightseeing trip, but there had been a general reading and refreshing of the memory in regard to these famous places, so that the more important features could be taken in and more readily appreciated. The scenery along this part of the route was varied and interesting.

From Dresden it had been planned to ride to Nuremberg, but rain prevented, and many pleasant trips had to be omitted, and the travelers took to the railroad trains. The Austrian Tyrol is a delightful country for the cyclist, with good roads and everything that can be desired if the weather is satisfactory, but rains are frequent.

The tourists reached Landeck, and there waited for the weather to indicate its further intentions. Should they go on by rail or on their wheels? The weather showed no definite symptoms, and the rains of that part of the country are, to quote the travelers, "simply awful." But they took the risk, and plunged into the mountains, on into the Engadine to St. Moritz. The altitude of Landeck is 2,668 feet and St. Moritz 6,090. It was eighty-four miles up a gradual incline, a beautiful ride, not over a so-called pass, but as steep as many passes, and it was possible to ride the greater part of the way.

The travelers had started from Landeck on Saturday morning, and they reached Tarasp on Sunday morning in time for church, and cycling gowns did not prevent their attendance. It was their custom to ride as much as possible in the beautiful twilight of the country, and, resting at Tarasp until late in the afternoon, they started again, taking dinner and passing the night at Lavin, leaving the next morning for St. Moritz, which they reached early in the afternoon. There was no effort anywhere to make time on the wheels; that was not the object of the trip. The cyclists were seeing the country, and they rode twelve miles a day, or as many more as pleased them. The plan for a day's ride always came inside the actual amount of riding done.

They made many passes. Crossing the Benina Pass, they went down into Italy to Lake Como, returning into Switzerland over the Malloja Pass. The highest altitude of the Benina Pass is 7,658 feet, and of Tirano, at the base of the mountain, 1,475 feet. That was a continual descent, "and," said Miss Elliott as she talked of the trip, "I found some new muscles for the first time in a good many years." It was a day's trip up and down over that pass. The travelers rode most of the way, walking some of the steepest places, though it would have been possible to ride. The going down was always more difficult than going up. The foot on the wheel served the tourists as a brake and the safest and easiest way of keeping the cycle under perfect control. But it was not economical in the way of shoes.

Coming back from Lake Como over the Malloja Pass there was a continual up grade, and for twenty miles the tourists walked. At the end of that distance they began to feel weary, and the remaining three miles they knew to be steeper than any part of the road over which they had passed. The first two of the three miles were a grade of 200 feet to the mile, and the last 400 feet to the mile. It seemed a difficult feat for two tired women. But then the exhilaration of mountain travel began to be fully felt. As they went on, breathing the rarefied air, they felt less and less wearied, and by the time they had reached the top of the pass they were equal to a twelve-mile ride that night, which they took reaching St. Moritz no more tired than after an ordinary twenty-mile ride.

The Julier, the Schyn, the Furka, and the Grimsel were some of the passes they took, riding a great deal, and having, strange as it may seem, many delightful coasts down the mountain sides. On the top of the Furka they came suddenly upon a full view of the snow-covered Alps. The view was magnificent. It would have been possible to ride, but there was enough of a descent to require some attention to the wheels, and the scenery was too engrossing.

In the neighborhood of Lucerne and Interlaken the grades were easy, and there was much good riding in the Valley of the Rhone, but none of it had the fascination of the rides and coasts in the mountains. A number of men tourists were met, but no women, with the exception of Mrs. Joseph Pennell, who was with her husband in the region of Lake Como. Mr. Pennell is the Foreign Marshal of the League of American Wheelmen. He recognized his countrywomen immediately.

The tourists received everywhere the most courteous treatment. The Germans they liked best, as being more like Americans, and from all native wheelmen there was the German turner's salutation as they passed, "All Heil." The German road maps they found excellent, giving the grades of the different roads of Germany and Switzerland. In going again the travelers would join the French cycling association for the benefit of the maps and the terms at the inns.

One discovery made was the untrustworthiness of the so-called repair shops, at which the single-tube pneumatic tire was an unsolved mystery. One or two annoying delays were caused by this fact, and the cyclists then fell back upon their own resources and attended to their own repairs.

The weather during the trip was as favorable as could have been expected, and the trip proved to be even more satisfactory than had been anticipated.

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

A SALE OF CUT GLASS TUMBLERS.

To be exact, we have just purchased 559 dozen cut glass tumblers in the strawberry, diamond and fan pattern. This without a doubt is the most advantageous purchase of cut glass tumblers it has ever been our opportunity to make. These tumblers are not the common sort so often advertised as "Special Bargains," but a first-class good tumbler, well cut and nicely polished and full size. There are two ways of selling them.

First: By placing in our regular stock and selling at $3.50 a dozen, or

Second: By making them the subject of one of our celebrated special sales, when all rules of value are broken, and all goods are sold in the twinkling of an eye.

We have decided on the latter plan, and commencing MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, AT EIGHT-THIRTY A. M., we will sell them at the phenomenally low price of

$2.00 per Dozen.

Mail orders will be filled as long as they last. Although the quantity is large to commence with, they cannot last long at this price, therefore we suggest your very prompt attention.

50-54 West 22d St.

THE LIFE OF MODERN GUNS.

Slight Deterioration Noticed in Army and Navy Ordnance as a Result of the War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Laymen who are interested in some of the lessons of the war have expressed a desire to know what instruction has been derived from experience by the Navy and the Army to indicate whether modern ordnance is as subject to impairment by use as speedily as the ordnance in use during the civil war and earlier, and as to whether "the life of the gun" has been prolonged since built-up guns, constructed of much more durable metal than that formerly employed, came into use in the gun foundries of the United States. There is a popular theory that the life of the gun is limited to 100 rounds, and that after that number has been fired from any piece it should be withdrawn for reasons of efficiency or danger. According to the ordnance officers of the Navy and the Army there seems to be no good ground for cherishing the tradition that guns are used up after 100 rounds have been discharged from them; in fact, the experience of the Navy appears to make the tradition look ridiculous.

Commodore Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, who has considered all the reports of the ordnance officers on board the vessels engaged in the recent war, spoke freely and in an interesting way when asked to say what is "the life of a gun" as now understood in the Navy, and what points were indicated by the practice of the modern guns in the course of the months of the Spanish war.

"The life of a gun," said he, "is a very uncertain period to determine just now. There never was any ground for asserting that a gun's life was limited to 100 discharges from it, for at any time there would be differences in the weight of powder used in a discharge, and, of course, differences in the effects of charges of different weights of powder.

"From the experience of the last Summer in the navy, and in the use of our modern guns, it may be said that an inappreciable amount of deterioration has been discovered in the pieces of all calibres. There has been no thought of withdrawing any gun because it had been fired a stated number of times and should therefore be regarded as unsafe to use. Trifling erosion has been noticed in the rifling at the breech, but not enough to impair the efficiency of the piece, and no indication of strain to suggest that it would be unsafe longer to use it.

"To show you how mistaken any popular idea is that the gun is worn out or dangerous at the one hundredth discharge I may say that some of the larger guns, thirteen-inch, and twelve-inch, have been fired as many as 300 times, in practice and in action, yet they are just as sound, practically, as they were when they were brought out of the gun factory. Of the smaller pieces many of them have fired two or three times 300 rounds, and they are still sound and free from serious impairment from erosion. This erosion is caused by the effects of gas developed in the powder chamber at the time of the discharge, and is shown in slight scratches at first, then in deeper channels along the line of rifling, and eventually it might so destroy the rifling as to impair the accuracy of the piece in action without endangering life from bursting of the piece. That danger is very remote with all the guns now in use in the navy.

"In the British Navy, where cordite is used, the destruction of the core of the gun by erosion is much more rapid than it is with the guns in the United States Navy, which have been using old powder until now. The use of smokeless powder may wear the guns more quickly, but that is to be ascertained. But in the British Navy the precaution is taken to make the guns so that their life may be indefinitely prolonged. This is done by building the guns with a core that is to be bored out when the erosion has been so great as to indicate the necessity for replacing the core, and a new core is put in to secure accuracy, and assure the proper resistance.

Lieut. Col. Shaler of the Ordnance Department Office of the War Department said that it would be difficult to say what the life of the modern guns of the army will be, as the army has not had the opportunity to put the new guns to business tests to ascertain their longevity.

"The old cast-iron guns, it was the tradition, were unfit for further use after about 100 discharges. Then it depended upon the weight of powder charges used whether the life was to be shorter or longer. The guns now provided for the army are much more durable and capable of resisting destructive influences than the old ordnance. I understand that in the British Army the calculation is that modern guns of large calibres are only used for about 100 rounds as they are built. The rapid erosion of the piece by the cordite used in that service deprives the gun of its efficiency, without, I should say, making it dangerous to those who might use it. To protect the piece from the erosion the core is made with the idea that it shall be bored out when the erosion is so great as to indicate the need for a renewal of the part, and thus I suppose the 'life of the gun' may be prolonged indefinitely. With the eight-inch gun the limit of usefulness is considered passed when 250 rounds have been fired from it.

"There is small danger of accident from the bursting of guns from overuse. The strains are observed, and when the channels of erosion become well marked the gun would be withdrawn. The probability is that most of the guns now in use or in position to be used will be withdrawn because they have become obsolete or out of the fashion, rather than because they have become worn out by service. At the close of the war of the rebellion we considered our ordnance as good as anything in the world. Now it is comparatively harmless, fit only to adorn graveyards and to be set up here and there to protect positions that can never be reached by ships carrying heavy or long-range guns."

HOSPITAL PATIENT A SUICIDE.

Sufferer from Cancer Jumps from a Third-Story Window at the Post-Graduate.

Matthew Meggenhoesser, a patient at the Post-Graduate Hospital in East Twentieth Street, killed himself Friday night by jumping from a third-story window to the sidewalk below. His skull was fractured and he died shortly afterward.

Meggenhoesser was a patient at the hospital several months ago, being treated for a throat disease. He was discharged and returned on Nov. 9. On Friday evening the house surgeon and his assistants made an examination. They went out of the room for a few minutes, leaving the man in charge of a nurse. Soon after they had gone the patient got up and went into another room. Presently he returned and as he was walking to his cot suddenly gave a yell and ran toward a window, which he opened and precipitated himself to the sidewalk before the nurse could interfere.

An element of mystery was injected into the case yesterday by the refusal of Superintendent Candlish of the hospital to explain anything about it. The story was told that the doctors had been using X rays on the man, and that under their influence Meggenhoesser had suddenly gone insane. Coroner Fitzpatrick, who was called shortly after the man died, declared yesterday afternoon that there had been no attempt on his part to suppress anything.

"Dr. Donlin made an autopsy this morning," said he, "and found that Meggenhoesser had cancer of the throat. The patient had been in that state where he could scarcely breathe. I suppose that when he was walking back to his cot he was seized with a choking sensation, and knowing any way that his days were numbered became temporarily insane and decided to end his life. Dr. Donlin told me he was assured at the hospital that the X rays had not been used on Meggenhoesser, except when he was there the first time. I do not think the authorities at the hospital were culpable in any degree."

A report was spread that John F. Carroll had been appealed to by some one to use his influence in suppressing the fact of Meggenhoesser's death, but Mr. Fitzpatrick characterized this as absurd. Thomas Carroll, a newspaper man, had been notified of Meggenhoesser's death, and that was all.

Meggenhoesser lived at 225 West Tenth Street. He was thirty-six years old and married.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE STREET.

Man Thought to be Member of Eighth Regiment Tries Suicide.

A man, supposed to be Michael Clarke, a member of the Eighth Regiment, shot himself through the abdomen at Second Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital unconscious. The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station were unable to get his address. Some papers found in his pockets indicated that his name was Michael Clarke.

There were a number of persons standing on the corner at the time, when Clarke suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket, pointed it at his breast, and fired apparently at his heart. The bullet struck below, and Clarke sank to the sidewalk unconscious.

Superintendent Breen of the Eighth Regiment Armory said yesterday afternoon that he had been informed of the occurrence by a member of the regiment, who did not say, however, that Clarke was a member of the regiment.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

Velvets and Silks

1,000 YARDS
BLACK SILK VELVETS
24 inches wide
$1.20
Imported to sell at $2.00

BLACK SATIN BROCADES
Extra fine qualities for Dinner and House Dresses
80c.
Heretofore $2.00

LOT OF FINE IMPORTED NOVELTY SILKS
balances of various lines, suitable for Waists, Wrappers and Fine Linings,
65c.
reduced from $1.00 and $1.75

The attention of Dressmakers is particularly invited to this sale.

West Twenty-third St.

Fine Decorated China.

Our Thanksgiving importations of Limoges China contain many new useful articles—Ice and Relish Dishes, Mayonnaise Tureens, Lobster and Terrapin Dishes in choice decorations not hitherto seen in the American market. (2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

The Attfactions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Special Values in Cranberry Dishes.

Your choice of over three hundred styles of Limoges China Cranberry Dishes, all new high class decorations. Prices range from 97c. to $2.97 each; the real value of many of them is double. (2D FL., MAIN BLD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

At the Horse Show.

You know, as well as we do, which is the vital point of interest there.

Of course you may wear the same gown to the Horse Show twice with a different hat, and if you are wise you will buy the two here at the price of one elsewhere.

The millinery department is redundant with artistic and good style headwear, no two exactly alike, as artists are not mechanical enough to duplicate their creations.

Among the marvels of beauty is a little ruby velvet, mink crowned Toque, trimmed with ruby quills, studded in black, with just a tinge of green; finished with mink heads and a steel buckle; on the left side is a cluster of velvet roses and green leaves, 12.98

Another is a myrtle green velvet, trimmed with white wings and chinchilla. Can you imagine anything more effective? 9.98

One more combination, of heliotrope velvet and white tips, finished with chenille lace embroidery, the crown being puffed and shirred, 13.98

For Evening, Dinners, Dress Affairs, our Silk Velvet Head Bows are greatly favored, studded with pearls and Rhinestone, hairpin attached.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Ladies' Shoes. A line of well made, reliable, low priced Ladies' Shoes, made up of fine kid skin, with patent leather tips, have welted and stitched soles, all new and comfortable lasts, some come with cloth tops, all made up to retail at $3.00 a pair; our price, 1.87

LADIES' BUTTON SHOES, of extra fine kid skin, straight or pointed patent leather tip, hand sewed welt, two styles of toes, same quality as is offered elsewhere at $5.00 per pair; our price, 3.74

OUR LADIES' MANNISH SHOES are the swellest things in footwear. They are of kid skin, with double soles, are strictly up to date, have military heels, are comfortable and durable and will be much worn this fall and winter; regular price elsewhere $5.00 to $6.00; here 4.49

LADIES' GOLF LACE SHOES, made of willow calf, cut 10 inches high, straight tips, good weight soles, extension edges, round toes, medium heels; sold elsewhere at from $4.50 to $5.00; our price, 2.99

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST., SIDE.)

Dress Trimmings.

New ideas and novelties added daily; great reductions in remnant pieces and odd patterns.

TUCKED JAPANESE SILK, 13 inches wide; tucks 1-8 in. and close together; all colors; per yard, 99

CORDED TAFFETA SILK, best quality, 16 inches wide; all beautiful shades; per yard, 1.39

FANCY CORDED TAFFETA SILK, best quality; 16 in. wide; all new shades; per yard, 1.57

ALL OVER WHITE TAFFETA SILK, 19 in. wide; embroidered in fine scroll pattern, with black silk chenille; per yard, 2.32

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Blankets.

You can save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of Blankets by purchasing them of us.

COTTON BLANKETS, 10-4, 46

COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4, extra heavy, 69

COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4, extra heavy, 89

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, 10-4, extra heavy, 2.74; 11-4, 3.24

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, 10-4, extra fine quality, 3.74

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, 11-4, extra fine quality, 4.69

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, 12-4, extra fine quality, 5.63

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, extra fine quality; 10-4, 4.74; 11-4, 5.63; 12-4, 7.49

A SPECIAL LOT OF BLANKETS, 11-4 75% wool, assorted borders, would be cheap at 4.00; our price, 2.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Rich Novelty Silks.

We continue the wonderful sale of high class Novelty Silks which created so much enthusiasm from early Monday morning until the closing hour on Saturday of last week. We have sold many thousand yards from this great collection and have replenished it with another large purchase of similar quality, embracing a big variety of novel and unique designs which are especially suitable for Carriage or Reception Dresses, Street or Evening Costumes, rich Shirt Waists, in light, medium and sombre effects; Skirts, Petticoats and rich garment lining, and many other uses to which these elegant goods can be applied. Our patrons responded promptly to our first announcement, and found the same Silks on our counters at 98c. which are sold elsewhere for 1.50, and the quality which generally commands 1.75 and 2.00 is here in abundance at 1.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Black & Colored Dress Goods.

Imported Henrietta, all wool, silk finish. These goods were manufactured expressly for us. We show 43 carefully selected shades, full 40 inches wide, per yard, 49

ALL WOOL CHEVIOT, a material that is much in demand just now, 50 in. wide, in navy and black, per yard, 59

GRANITE CHEVIOT, a very desirable fabric, manufactured expressly for us; we show 26 odd shades and black, 45 in. wide, 69

LADIES' CLOTH; this is a cloth season, and we are showing a large and well selected stock, not one of the new shades missing; also black, 50 to 52 in. wide, .98, 1.24, 1.49, 1.98

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' Skirts.

LADIES' SKIRTS, of good quality, wide rib cheviot, tailor made and lined throughout with percaline, 4.88

LADIES' SKIRTS, of good quality wide wale cheviot, new panel style, lined with percaline, 7.16

LADIES' SKIRTS, of fine quality taffeta silk, trimmed with six rows of ribbon velvet, percaline lined, 9.74

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Upholstery. Continuation of our great sale of Lace Curtains, Velour and Tapestry Portieres, Table Covers, Couch Covers and Tapestry.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, handsome designs in Point, Arab and Renaissance effects, actual value $7.25 to $15.00 a pair, $5.74, $6.24, $8.24 and 11.24

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, with the best quality heavy bobinet centres, formerly $9.50 to $19.50, at $7.48, $8.99, $10.48, $13.98 and 15.24

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, finest quality made, all the newest effects, Renaissance, Point, Arab, Brussels and Irish Point patterns, worth $5.00 to $6.00, at $3.98 and 4.99

Irish Point BED SETS, full size, white or ecru, fine quality net, handsome designs, actual value $6.50 to $11.00 per set, at $4.98, $5.98, $6.98 and 7.98

REVERSIBLE FRENCH VELOUR PORTIERES, extra heavy quality, formerly $39.98 per pair, at 26.74

COUCH COVERS, Bagdad Tapestry fringed, worth $4.25, at 3.12

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Medicinal and Toilet Goods.

HOME MEDICAL APPARATUS, with dry battery; complete in handsome oak case, with nickel plated handle; size 9x5¼x4½ inches; weight 5½ lbs. Contains two four-foot conducting cords with tips, two tube hand electrodes, two insulating handles, for use with either hand or sponge electrodes, two sponge electrodes and one nickel foot plate; directions for using with each apparatus, 2.49

EXTRA DRY BATTERIES for same, 16

MACY'S CLINICAL OR FEVER THERMOMETERS, with magnifying front and indestructible index; Yale verified certificate with each thermometer; each in nickel case; directions for handling with every one, 71

MACY'S THROAT AND NASAL ATOMIZER, with indestructible tube and SCREW tip; large bulb, 47

MEDICINE GLASSES, finest grades, with scale ENGRAVED in glass, 10

MEDICINE DROPPERS, straight or bent point; special, 03

ELASTIC STOCKINGS should fit properly to be of any use and comfort. We make them to ORDER in either silk or cotton, at as low a price as you can buy them ready made. Send for our measuring instructions free.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Groceries. However low the price the standard quality is always maintained here.

TEA SPECIAL:—Amaryllis chop, 1898 crop, celebrated for strength, delicious flavor and aroma, our regular 48c. grade, real value 75c., served free daily on fifth floor, Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Mixed (Green and Black), this sale per pound, 39

RED STAR COFFEE:—Finest quality Padang, Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily, Granulated, Pulverized, Roasted in the Bean, per pound, 29

Dried Fruits, finest quality, new Fruit, none better.

CURRANTS, strictly clean and stemmed, pound package, 9

SEEDED MUSCATEL RAISINS, extra large fruit, pound package, 10

LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS, pound package, 9

CANDIED CITRON, finest quality, pound package, 14

GLACE ORANGE and LEMON PEEL, pound package, 15

GLACE CITRON, one large piece, pound box, 24

Fancy Table Nuts, extra large; none better.

GRENOBLE WALNUTS, pound package, 14

FILBERTS, pound package, 10

PECANS, extra large, pound package, 15

BRAZIL, extra large, pound package, 10

MIXED NUTS, six kinds, finest quality, extra large, pound package, 13

LAYER RAISINS, fancy two-pound box, 24

TABLE RAISINS, pound box, 13

CRANBERRY SAUCE, 2-lb. can, 17

CURRANT JELLY, strictly pure fruit and sugar, 10 oz. glass, 17

MINCE MEAT, Lily White Brand, finest quality fruit and seeded raisins used with brandy, 5 pound jar, 59

CONDENSED MINCE MEAT, pound package, 7

CONDENSED MINCE MEAT, 3-lb. pail, 29

ANDERSON'S MINCE MEAT, 5-lb. can, 29

Canned Vegetables, 1898 Packing.

LIMA BEANS, case, 1.54; can, 07

STRINGLESS BEANS, small, sweet and tender, case, 1.49; can, 07

ASPARAGUS, California; small stalks, per can, 17

ASPARAGUS, California; large stalks, snow white; case, 5.29 can, 23

ASPARAGUS, California; extra large, snow white; can, 32

FANCY MAINE CORN, sweet and tender; Jessamine brand; case, 1.79; can, 08

TOMATOES, Jessamine brand, solid cold packed, case, 2.18; can, 10

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Optical Goods.

LORGNETTES, real shell, carved in handsome designs, a great variety of patterns, each, 1.99, 2.67, 2.83, 4.24

LORGNETTES, imitation shell, 1.17, 1.34, 1.49, 1.67

LORGNETTES, sterling silver, each, 5.41

LORGNETTES, sterling silver, gold plated, 5.67, 5.99

LEATHER CHATELAINE CASES—

Morocco, plain, each, 38

Morocco, with silver mounting, 53

Seal, plain, 69

Seal, with silver mounting, .81, 1.09

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE).

China and Glass. Having great factories in all the china and glass districts and being the largest buyers in the market, insures to our customers Lowest Prices and Latest Novelties.

It is conceded that we are leaders in Style, Quality and Value.

Rich Cut Table Glass. We display all the higher grades, new and original shapes and designs, deeply cut and perfect colors. These are qualities that Cut Glass must have to be desirable.

FRUIT OR SALAD BOWLS, in 3 shapes, fancy edges, deeply cut all over; elsewhere $7.50 each; 3.49 and 3.97

CELERY TRAYS, new shapes and cuttings, each 2.43, 3.49, 4.47 to 11.37

CRANBERRY BOWLS, chrysanthemum design, each 3.98, 5.97, 6.47 to 23.41

BON BON and OLIVE DISHES, some with fancy cut handles, each 1.49, 1.97, 2.47 to 5.97

PUNCH BOWLS, handsomest and greatest variety ever shown, each 24.66 to 143.61

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Dinner Sets. Our line of Decorated Dinner Sets was never more complete than at the present time. All the latest styles of Haviland, Carlsbad, English and Domestic are shown in greatest variety, at prices away below any other house in the country. Over fifty styles of open stock patterns by the single piece at set prices.

DINNER SETS, English and domestic, decorated, 6.87 to 19.89

DECORATED DINNER SETS, Carlsbad china, 11.87 to 48.48

DECORATED DINNER SETS, Haviland china, 16.97 to 394.21

FISH SETS. 5.87 to 79.63

GAME SETS, 5.47 to 63.81

ICE CREAM SETS, 1.47 to 39.21

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

CHOCOLATE SETS, per set, 4.97 to 19.88

OYSTER SUPPER SETS, Limoges china, comprising 12 Plates, 1 Tureen, 1 Cracker Jar, prettily decorated and gilt, per set, 7.89

Richer decorations, 9.81, 11.33, 14.87, 18.63

MAYONNAISE TUREENS, Limoges china, handsomely decorated, each, 1.89, 2.47, 2.89

RELISH DISHES, shell shape, 1.49, 1.97, 2.43

TERRAPIN and LOBSTER DISHES for table use, made in china to represent turtles and lobsters, per doz., 5.88, 9.87, 11.88

OYSTER PLATES, pink, 6 shell, shaded Carlsbad china, per doz., 2.28

OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, pink festoon, stippled gold, per doz., 3.96

OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, painted to represent natural shell, per doz., 4.44

Worthy of special notice is a line of Plates, 6 shell, in solid colors, pink, turquoise, rose, heavily stippled in gold, per doz., 14.88

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Continuation of Our Sale of Plates

We continue our great sale of Decorated Plates—the productions of every celebrated maker of Limoges, including the Havilands, and comprise some of the best examples of colors and gold decorations imported—at prices so low that those of modest means may indulge in this luxury of table ornamentation.

We have added to the lots a very pretty line of odd plates, decorated by Wedgewood, and some Limoges china Plates, with gold lace border and medallions of French Court ladies, at 67c. each; also some Austrian china Plates, fancy gold edge, with portraits of Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant and Holmes, at 47c.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

THE WEST INDIAN STORM

Results in the Island of St. Vincent Worse Than Reported.

WHOLE COUNTRY SWEPT BARE

Distress of the People Described as Exceeding That Caused by the Great Famine in India.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 2.—The results of calm investigation have proved conclusively that so far from being exaggerated the first reports of the destruction wrought by the cyclone at St. Vincent were rather short of the actual facts. The island was literally swept absolutely bare of vegetation, the experience of 1780 being repeated, but the full extent of the devastation was not at first realized, owing to the difficulty of communication through the destruction of the roads and the coastal shipping.

The Governor of the Windward Islands has now sent out an appeal to the neighboring islands stating the facts, and asking that roots, slips, and seeds of potatoes, cassava, yams, peas, and other economic plants be forwarded as soon as possible to enable cultivation to be restored. His Excellency declares in a brief but significant descriptive paragraph that the whole aspect of the landscape has been changed. Instead of the pervading green common to all tropical prospects, it is now a uniform dirty brown color, only relieved by long white poles—the decapitated columns of palm and cocoanut trees. Nothing in the way of vegetation escaped the sweep of the wind and the subsequent scouring out by the deluge of water, and the island is practically a desert.

Perhaps the most impressive feature, the Governor adds, is the absolute stillness that prevails not only through the absence of the familiar rustle of vegetation as the trade wind sweeps over it, but also because of the absence of animal and even insect life. Birds, lizards, beetles, snakes, and, in fact, every form of animal life, seems to have been blown away or drowned out.

The immediate result of this on the population is most disastrous. Already several hundred deaths have occurred from exposure and privation, and diseases common to low vitality are rapidly developing among the people, principally in the form of ulcers. At present about 5,000 men are employed on the reconstruction of roads and other public works, but these represent only one-eighth of the population, and the others have to be provided for by the distribution of daily doles of food as it comes in. But the quantity is barely sufficient to keep them alive, consisting of a few biscuits, a handful of rice, and a small piece of salt meat or fish. Owing to the complete destruction of vegetation, there is not even any fuel to be found, and many have to eat their allowance raw, which tends to augment the sickness.

A tourist who visited the island writes to say that amid this fearful state of affairs one feature particularly struck him. That was the devotion of the distressed people to their families and relatives. As an illustration, he cites the case of an old man whom he met limping along with bandaged feet. He was taking two biscuits and a little flour and rice to his sister's sick children in the mountains. This had been all the allowance his appeal had elicited, except two other biscuits which he had eaten. On the way he stopped occasionally to gather small chips of wood and dry grass with which to cook the flour and rice, for which he was very thankful, but he expressed much anxiety as to whether he would procure any matches wherewith to make fire. When the correspondent handed him a box of matches his gratitude was unbounded.

The correspondent adds that he was through the recent Indian famine and spent a year in connection with the relief work, and he had seen heart-rending scenes there, but nothing to approach the distress wrought by the hurricane in St. Vincent. The conditions, he said, proved how great was the capacity for endurance of the human frame, for, unless he had witnessed it, he could not have believed that a population could suffer so much and yet live. He feels convinced that the British public does not realize the magnitude of the disaster, otherwise their contributions to the relief fund would not have been so inadequate. Fifty thousand pounds would not go far in relieving St. Vincent alone, and yet the subscriptions for the three islands promise to fall short of that amount.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN CHICAGO.

Tenth Annual Exhibition's Success—Prof. Starr to Investigate Unknown Mexican Indian Tribes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Ball Committee of the Peace Jubilee has gone out of existence, handing over to the Finance Committee the sum of $30,000, to be distributed among the needy families of soldiers and sailors. Mrs. Potter Palmer, who had charge of the matter, will leave for Egypt in a few days.

The tenth annual exhibition of chrysanthemums in this city is the finest in the history of the Autumn flower shows. A number of striking new varieties are shown, named, in most cases, after Chicago ladies. The premiums are liberal, ranging from $125 for the first prize to $40 for the fourth in average number of points. The ladies to adjudge the merits of the blossoms are Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy, Mrs. John J. Glessner, Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, Mrs. William W. Kimball, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. A. C. McClung, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh. The annual chrysanthemum show at Lincoln Park is also in progress. Over 4,000 plants of 100 varieties are on exhibition.

The different varieties of flowers are not, however, the only subjects in natural history which are interesting the people of this big town. They are also diverted by the ambitions of Prof. Frederick Starr, the anthropologist of the University of Chicago, who desires to visit some savage tribes in Mexico in and about the Gulf of Tehuantepec. This territory is inhabited by ten tribes of the most barbarous Indians extant. Many of the villages are located on narrow islands, and some of them have never been visited by a white man. The island of the sacred caves is yet undefiled by the touch of Christian foot, and those who have attempted to reach it have been slain. The professor is to take an adventurous Englishman with him, and in the event of failure will appeal to the Mexican Government for the protection of a company of soldiers.

Dr. Joseph Sidney Mitchell, President of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and one of the best-known physicians of the city, who died a few days ago, came here in 1865, and had been a hard worker in Chicago ever since. He was responsible for the congress of homeopathic physicians at the World's Fair, was a pioneer in his school, and a man of remarkable intellect and magnetism. Without doubt, his influence and advocacy contributed largely toward increasing the confidence in the homeopathic school of medicine in this part of the world.

A fatality beyond the imaginings of fictionists has followed the family of Kirkham of this city. Mrs. Kirkham, a woman of intelligence and natural loveliness of character, is a victim of the morphine habit. This caused her young daughter Lena to despair, and, coming suddenly upon some of the drug which was wrecking her mother's reason, took a dose of it with suicidal intent and fatal results. This was two years ago. Not long after Mr. Kirkham, depressed by the untimely end of his daughter and by the continued dissipation of his wife, also took morphine and died. One daughter, May, was left, and she gave up her position as stenographer to look after her mother. She believed she could cure her of the habit. She devoted all of her time to her, made friends with no one, and made her mother's redemption the object of her life. Realizing at last that she had utterly failed, she also took morphine and died this week. The woman whose weakness has caused such disaster still lives and still uses the drug.

Zangwill was taken out to see the Stock Yards! And he was so polite that he said agreeable things and did not call it a "pig-sticking," as Oscar Wilde did on a similar occasion.

"Why, this amazes me!" he said. "And I am not easily astonished, either. How smoothly everything runs! This is positively astonishing!"

Chicago now feels very kindly toward Zangwill. R. B. P.

WOMAN KILLED IN THE STREET.

She Was Run Over by a Wagon in Eighth Avenue.

Miss Isabella Park, sixty years old, of 331 West Nineteenth Street was run over and instantly killed yesterday morning at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street by a grocery wagon. The woman was crossing the avenue on her way to a Twenty-third Street dry goods store in which she was employed. The wagon, driven by Frank Butsold of 217 Columbus Avenue, was coming up the avenue. Miss Park was struck by one shaft of the wagon and knocked down, one of the front wheels rolling over her body.

Butsold was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Court. He said that he stopped as he saw the woman attempt to cross the street and she stopped also. He started ahead and the woman ran directly in front of his horse. Magistrate Cornell held him to await the Coroner's action.

JUDGE OLCOTT WILL ACCEPT.

Is a Candidate for Position to be Vacated by Judge Fitzgerald.

Judge William M. K. Olcott of the City Court, whose term will expire with the present year, and who has been mentioned as the probable successor of Judge Fitzgerald on the bench of the Court of General Sessions, when the latter takes his place as Justice of the Supreme Court, said yesterday that he was a candidate for the position.

Judge Olcott added: "I wish to say, however, that any suggestion in the recent newspaper mention of the matter, that my friends or I would endeavor to have Judge Fitzgerald resign before Jan. 1, so that Gov. Black and not Gov. Roosevelt would have the appointment, is without foundation. I do not wish the appointment unless Republicans generally and Gov. Roosevelt in particular wish me to have it. I am sure that Gov. Black would be the last man to fill a vacancy occurring at the eleventh hour of his administration by an appointment which was not agreeable to the incoming Governor and to the party organization."

APPEAL FOR A CANCER CHARITY.

Mrs. Lathrop Needs Funds to Carry on Her Work Among the Poor.

The recent appeal for funds to enable Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop to carry on her work in the tenement districts, of caring for poor persons who are suffering from incurable cancer, has met with generous support. Between June 3 and Oct. 12, over $2,000 was contributed, and during this period Mrs. Lathrop and her assistants have taken into their home, at 668 Water Street, as permanent inmates twelve women, six of whom have died. They have also given outside care and relief to fifteen others in their own homes, of whom three have died. In addition to the above cases, thirty-one patients who have been able to come to Mrs. Lathrop's house from day to day have been treated.

The amounts contributed since June 3 have been, with a management as economical as possible, about sufficient to meet the expenses of this work, and these voluntary contributions constitute the only resources for the work, which, upon its present basis, needs about $600 a month. If the work is to be carried on, contributions must be repeated again and again, and it would be of the greatest help if those who can afford to do so would promise a certain sum each month. An appeal is therefore made once more to the generosity of those who have heretofore helped this charity, and of others who have not yet had the matter brought to their attention.

Contributions for this purpose may be sent directly to Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, 668 Water Street, or to John D. Crimmins, 50 East Fifty-ninth Street; James R. Taylor, 268 Henry Street, Brooklyn; J. Warren Greene, 3 Broad Street, and Theodore B. Starr, 206 Fifth Avenue.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

A Gift of 500 Volumes for a Free Circulating Library.

The New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, at 121 West Ninety-first Street, has received a donation of 560 volumes printed in the Moon type. This is the largest assortment of books printed in this type that has been received in this city. These are the first books printed in this type to be put on the shelves of a public library in this city.

The Moon type is read by angles, thus differing from the New York point type. It was invented by the late Dr. Moon of Brighton, England, and the advantage claimed for it over the other type is that it may be more readily learned by adults.

Dr. Moon's daughter came to this country last Spring to introduce her father's system, going first to Philadelphia, where she placed an order. When she came to New York she learned that the rules and regulations of the library for the blind prohibited the purchase of books not printed in the New York point or Boston line type. She then called on Mrs. Clara Williams, Secretary and Treasurer of the library, and asked her if she would receive a donation of books printed in the Moon type. Mrs. Williams said that she would.

Miss Moon was accompanied by a lady who then offered to purchase the books and present them to the library. The contract was closed, and the books were received a few weeks ago. They are being catalogued, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

COL. W. A. DOWNS RESIGNS.

His Business, Which Has Been Neglected, Now Demands His Attention.

Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, who went through the Santiago campaign with his command, has forwarded to Gov. Black his resignation as Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard. Col. Downs will be mustered out of the United States service on Wednesday next, and will retire to civilian life, after a service of twenty-four years in the National Guard and of twelve years with the Seventy-first Regiment.

Col. Downs's explanation of his step is simple enough, as he gave it at the armory yesterday. "It has narrowed down to a question of letting my business go to ruin or resigning from the regiment," he said, "and, with a feeling that I have done what I could up to the present time, I leave the regiment to build up the business that has almost gone to pieces since I left it. I do not think I need explain what sorrow this step costs me. One forms ties in time, like those we have just gone through which are hard to sever, but higher than the duty I owe to the Guard is the duty I owe to my family. There is a tremendous amount of work necessary to be done in reorganizing this regiment after it is mustered out of the United States service, and I simply cannot give my time to the work. When the regiment went out I went along and trusted to luck to have my business come out all right. It has suffered greatly, and I have now to go to work and build it up again."

The officers and men of the regiment feel badly over Col. Downs's resignation. He has endeared himself to all of them, as has Mrs. Downs by her work for the relief of the boys while in the field. There is as yet no talk of his probable successor.

Col. Downs first saw service with the Sixteenth Battalion, in Sing Sing, resigning from this organization, with the rank of Major, in 1880. In 1886 he was appointed Adjutant of the Seventy-first by Col. E. A. McAlpin. He was elected Major in the following year, and in 1893 was elected Lieutenant Colonel. When Col. Greene was made a Brigadier General, in May last, Col. Downs received his Colonelcy from Gov. Black. Col. Downs landed with his regiment in Cuba on June 24. He afterward commanded the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, consisting of the Sixth and Sixteenth Regular Infantry and the Seventy-first Volunteers, from July 29 to Aug. 27, succeeding Col. Thaker of the Sixteenth Infantry.

The Rev. Mr. Royce Goes to Munich.

The Rev. George Munroe Royce has accepted the rectorship of the American Church in Munich, Bavaria, and left last week to assume the duties connected with his new charge. The church in Munich is one of a group of Episcopal churches established in the principal cities on the Continent of Europe and conducted for the benefit of American residents there under the auspices of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Mr. Royce is a native of Virginia. When only twelve years old he enlisted in the Union Army as a bugler, and was wounded at Stone River battle, Tennessee, his brother being shot dead by his side. He is a close friend of Col. Roosevelt, and postponed his departure in order that he might speak for the Governor-elect during the latter's campaign in the city.

LETTER FROM THE YUKON

How the News of Admiral Dewey's Victory at Manila Was Received at Dawson City.

A CELEBRATION FOLLOWED

Why Few Men Steal on the Yukon—How the Price of Food Is Raised—Hard Words for Prospecting Companies.

DAWSON CITY, Yukon District, Aug. 17.—My last letter to you, on the trail, before I reached Dawson, was from Tagish, but I made a flying trip back from there to Sheep Camp, and went down the summit about five hours after the great snowslide, and met the shovel brigade on its way to the rescue. I helped dig on one shift from 8 till 11 o'clock on the night after. A Danish doctor was on the hospital staff at Sheep Camp, and working like a beaver. It was a terrible sight, and one I shall never forget. I left two days after the slide, when fifty-five bodies had been recovered.

There are no reliable assay offices here yet, so I can't say much about claims. One quartz claim I know on Carrier Creek, between Forty Mile Post and Dawson, is a big ledge of sulphide of iron, only one and a half miles from the Yukon River. There is no question in my mind that the placer gold in the district comes from ledges. Where you find the iron float in the bed of the creek—there's not one exception outside of steep little "pups," or gulches, as they call them—you find pay. It certainly seems likely that there may be some day a permanent quartz mining camp in this Yukon Valley. There is coal on the river and enough spring water to run machinery in the Winter, even when "pain killer" freezes and coal oil and mercury go to sleep. Then, too, water transportation during the open season and a level ice boulevard in the Winter would surely not be expensive. But if no quartz properties are opened up within two years, I suppose the Yukon Valley will die forever, and the Indian will revel in fine dance halls and log cabins, and all manner of shacks and tools from Dyea and Monook and Koykuk.

NEWS OF DEWEY'S VICTORY.

A lonely "cheechooker"—"new-comer"—came down the river one night in June about 12 o'clock, and he had a single newspaper with him. He presented it to the "Rubber-Neck Association"—i. e., the endlessly surging mob of idle Klondikers, who stampeded from everywhere to get here and are now trying to get out from here to anywhere. Suddenly the word "fight" being echoed from one end of the town to the other, the crowd began to run down the street and gather about the corner of the Alaska Commercial Company's store. The paper contained the first news of Dewey's victory at Manila, and a couple of brokers were proposed to read it. And at 1 A. M., in the broad daylight of the Yukon midnight, they read and read and read. The Associated Press dispatches. As soon as one reading was finished some one would yell, "Begin her again!" and that is the way they kept it up. Later the victory was celebrated.

The war here has been a popular war, and the only paper we get is The Seattle Post-Intelligencer. We are in the dark about a good many of the more sombre sides of the conflict.

I made one trip from Flat Creek, at the head of the Klondike, to the Rockies with two young Norwegians from Sitka. We got two moose, dried one and sold the other in Dawson. It took us just thirteen hours to float from the head of Flat Creek to Dawson, some eighty-five or ninety miles up the Klondike. At the head of the Klondike country it is level and bushy, with scarcely any timber; in fact, a regular moose pasture. Then it rises gently in a ten-hour walk to a high plateau that is barren and cold, and from this plateau rise the "Grand Old Gentlemen" of North America. It would not be very difficult to cross them and get into the watersheds that drain the slate rock east of the Rockies, and a few are thinking of trying it. But it means a year's seclusion, at least, and the courage and patience of a pioneer.

THE ARCTIC NIGHT BEGINNING.

This is now the middle of August, and the nights are at last beginning to get dark. Sun sets at about 8 o'clock, and it is too dark to read in the open air at about 11. So night is coming back upon the Yukon. We had continuous daylight through May, June, and July.

Every one comments upon the good order in the town and praises the police. But the police are surely not the entire cause of the lack of disturbances. To begin with, it takes money to get intoxicated. Then there's no night to shelter the thief, but a public opinion that would hang him were he to steal food where no more was to be had. Even if a man did get his hands on a sack containing a few hundred ounces of gold belonging to somebody else, where could he go? He'd starve overland. He must take to the river. He can't jump on the hurricane deck of a horse's back and disappear as he could in the plains. Strange to say, it is a country where it's easier to do right than wrong. How long this will be the case it's hard to say, for from rumors in town thefts and fights have been growing more frequent.

The government of this place, on the other hand, is one long uninterrupted tale of corruption and cliquism. No one, especially not an Englishman or a Canadian, need ever again dilate upon the imperfections of the government of the States to me. Proof is so abundant, and has been aired so much in the local paper here, The Klondike Nugget, that echoes from it have surely reached the outside. The Dominion Creek muddle was the climax of it all, and was surely a disgraceful affair. It is too long a story to tell here. The long and short of it is that the Gold Commissioner, probably the tool of others higher or wealthier, declared null and void all bench claim locations on Dominion that had been made previous to Nov. 7, 1897, and declared the creek closed until further notice. Some miners who had been on their claims all Winter and had built cabins and sunk several holes, tried to hold their right by force.

A DAWSON STAMPEDE.

When the Commissioner declared the creek open in July, there came the most memorable stampede in the history of Dawson, and as a result there were as many as eight or ten applicants for each claim, and the whole thing fizzled out into a helpless muddle. Mass meetings were started, and after various motionings and arguments as to organization, it was settled, at the fourth meeting, that the corruption of the present officials should be investigated, and communication with Ottawa, Ontario, opened up upon the needs of the district. The police were none too gleeful in appearance at the time of the meetings, and everything passed over quietly. The Americans had tact enough not to put themselves forward as Americans primarily, but rather as miners. Now a movement is on foot to organize a miners' association and look after wages, &c.

The mottoes of the Yukon are "Don't kill yourself!" "Don't work for wages!" "Work for yourself!" There is a good deal in this, and you seldom find any one except a few Scandinavians who work the year around for wages. The fate of the country depends on the degree of independence that the workingman manifests in the next few years. The country cannot be opened by cheap labor nor by capital. To be sure, capital can start a railroad from the sea and ship its labor from the States. At Skaguay now they are at work on a road; and yet surely there is nothing now to justify a through railroad. A placer camp is only temporary. And even the finding of more extensive placer fields than have already been stampeded is a matter that rests with the prospector. In short, the country to-day belongs to the prospector and the pioneer. They are the sole owners

TRADING COMPANIES CONDEMNED.

Now the prospector is a speculator. He works just long enough for a grub stake and then takes his chances through the bush. A condition of low wages and high food, in my opinion, hampers prospecting, and hence hurts the country. The two trading companies now here are too short sighted to see this. They are greedy enough to wish to lower the wages and raise the price of food—both at the same time. Probably on the outside they pass as the openers of the country—as the pioneers of Alaska, and all that sort of thing. In reality, they are the lowest kind of thieves. The "tin horn" gambler is not a very popular being with the miner, though on a day of celebration the miner condescends to contribute a few dollars to his support by "bucking his games," but the "tin horn" element is not nearly so vile a factor in such struggling communities as these on the Yukon. The hunter, the trapper, the prospector, and the boatman venture from civilization to find new territory—to present to civilization some more raw country. The transportation company follows the miner, both to bleed the raw country and to make the pioneer its slave. Lastly, the Government and banks follow both, to play with the company's funds and tax the miner. And somehow, out of all this muddle, a vast stretch of barren frozen country is supposed to bloom and flourish with fortunes for civilization.

FLOUR AT $100 A SACK.

At first sight it seems surprising that nobody sees the good business basis in generosity. The company that would rest satisfied with 100 per cent. profit instead of 1,000 on the capital invested, and would supply the miners' wants at reasonable rates, would really be opening the country. There was plenty of grub here last Winter, but some of the company's officials drew long faces and "talked sensibly" at a few mass meetings and sent several hundred men down the river on the ice, where they could buy flour at only $25 a sack. And why was this? So that they could plead "starvation," and sell to the remaining ones at $75 and $100 a sack. And yet the saloon keeper and his dance hall contingent of beauties came and went on market days all Winter long to and from the company's stores. Now the mob in a country like this is a hero-worshipping one of the first degree. Were a corporation so managed here as to be content with only an enormous profit instead of a fabulous profit, it would soon have a fabulous wealth beyond all others. It would be popular and would truly help the country along. There is a vast country here; the Klondyke is merely a little dent in the endless sea of the Rockies' foothills.

The facts here at present as to the provision outlook are as follows: The companies stubbornly hold their prices just a dignified shade higher than the mob of small boats of the private people selling out their outfits. There is quite a fleet of these, but they will soon have done with their small stock. Then the companies hold the power. They can get together and allege competition, at the same time delaying actual competition till there's the profit secured.

A DUBIOUS OUTLOOK.

But what makes the situation look dubious now is that many mines will not be opened because of the royalty imposed, and if this be not revoked what is the logical conclusion? With no work, no grub to work ones own claim, with exorbitant prices at the companies, and only a handful of police; with an organized miners' association with Australians at the head of it, and no international interference possible, next Winter may bring forth something startling to the greedy ones, yet for the good of the country. I venture on no prophesies. It all depends upon the attitude assumed by the new companies that are advertised to come in this season. Many remarks are heard to the effect that the country is all right if food stays up, because then, it is asserted, wages will stay up also. The country, however, is not in the hands of workingmen, but of prospectors.

By the way, they're going to try to make us all get off the mountainside here or pay $200 apiece. The miners' association says it will defend the first man who is evicted. I hope they will try it.

I bought a side of bacon to-day, and on the greasy newspaper in which it was wrapped I saw that poor old Harvard was beaten. I always saw that the Cornell, i. e., the Courtney stroke, kept the oars in the water longer than the Lehmann. That's what Jerry Casey tried to teach us—but alas! There are a couple of Harvard men here—Whitron, who played end on the B. A. A. in our Freshman year—'94 he was; Hall, '87, and Peabody, a broker. M. S. D.

A MINISTER FROM THE YUKON.

The Rev. Mr. Young Tells of Experiences in the Klondike.

The Rev. S. Hall Young, who went to the Klondike regions about a year ago under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, arrived in this city yesterday from Dawson City. He has spent the entire year working among the miners in the Klondike regions. When seen yesterday, he said that when he left Dawson last August there were over 400 cases of typhoid fever, and that the epidemic was spreading rapidly. He looks forward to a good deal of suffering by the people this Winter. The plague at this season of the year is known as scurvy, which causes a stoppage of circulation, and he said that he was informed by many physicians that over half of the people in the Klondike regions were tainted with this disease.

"I find that the drift of the miners," he said, "is into the Alaskan part of the Klondike. The rush to the regions from the States is about as large as ever, and there will be no diminution in the population of Alaska for years to come. A great many are leaving the gold fields with their treasure, but more are going in. More are coming from other countries than last year. A great many, who have been disappointed as to their mining efforts, have resorted to agriculture, and many of these have succeeeded surprisingly. There are abundant facilities for cultivation, and in time Alaska will become an agricultural producing country as well as furnishing a good deal of gold.

"There were over 100 steamers on the Yukon last Summer, and 50 of these reached Dawson, and a line of seven steamers was running between Dawson and Bennett. A railroad is being laid between Skaguay and Bennett. This is being built by American capital, though several Englishmen are interested. As these American institutions are being established, a great many people coming to the country have expressed their desire of taking up permanent residence in Alaska. These include both those who secured a fortune and those who have been less fortunate."

In speaking of the Church work in these regions Mr. Young said: "The Church has been a great blessing to these people, who have left home and are in need of comfort and advice. I started one in Dawson, and it was dedicated last Easter with fifty-nine members. This church has increased in membership since, a building has been erected, and the work has been made to support itself. The Church of England has also organized a church. A large work is being carried on by the Roman Catholics among the French Canadian people, who come in large numbers. Of the other people, a larger number are Protestants. The Canadian Methodists and the Scandinavian Evangelicals, as well as the Salvation Army, are carrying on an extensive missionary work. The Presbyterian church which I started has been turned over to the Canadian Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. As soon as our Home Mission Board has cleared its debt I expect to return to Alaska with four other missionaries."

THE WAR TAX ON CIGARS.

Manufacturers Will Ask the Next Congress to Rescind It.

Morris S. Wise, counsel for the National Association of Cigar Manufacturers, has sent out to every manufacturer in the country a circular asking for signatures to a petition to Congress which will ask that the war tax of 60 cents per thousand be taken off cigars. He expects more than 100,000 signatures to the petition, which will be presented to the next Congress, and he feels confident that the argument which the manufacturers will set up will be strong enough to bring about the desired result.

The manufacturers will urge that while the war was on they had nothing to complain of, for they realized that they, as any other class, must bear some of the National burden. They claim, however, that now that there is no further need of raising money for war purposes, the tax on the raw material and the internal revenue tax of $3 per thousand are sufficient contributions to the National Treasury.

"The manufacturers of this country," said Mr. Wise, "turn out annually 4,000,000,000 cigars, and the additional tax of 60 cents per thousand on these foots up in a year to about $2,400,000. This tax has been borne up to this time almost wholly by the manufacturers, for it would not be feasible to charge the consumer, especially on a cheap grade of cigars, the tax on each cigar. A man who would buy a five or ten cent cigar would object to paying 6 or 11 cents instead, so the manufacturers have had to stand the tax. The burden has become a heavy one, and the manufacturers can no longer stand it. If the tax is not taken off, it will affect the interests of the several hundreds of thousands of wage earners, for the manufacturers must find some relief, even if it comes through a cut in wages."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

M. Moissan, so well-known for his researches with the aid of the electric furnace, described recently before the French Academy of Sciences the preparation and properties of calcium nitride, a body which, could it only be produced at a reasonable rate, would once for all solve the question of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and consequently also the direct production of ammonia from the air. Starting with pure crystallized metallic calcium, the metal of which our ordinary lime is the oxide, it is easy to prepare calcium nitride by the direct combination of the two elements. In the cold nitrogen gas has no action upon the metallic calcium, but on gently heating a slow absorption takes place, the white metal becoming a bronze yellow color. At a low red heat the calcium catches fire and burns in the nitrogen, the absorption of the gas being very rapid. Water decomposes the nitride with violence, ammonia and calcium hydrate being formed. Of course calcium is by no means the only metal which has this power of absorbing nitrogen, the metals lithium and magnesium, among others, being also readily capable of forming nitrides. In every case, however, the energy required to dissociate the metallic oxide into metal before it can be employed commercially for the fixation of nitrogen renders all such processes at present far too expensive, and the method, foreshadowed by Sir William Crookes, of the direct combustion of nitrogen in oxygen with the formation of an alkaline nitrate will probably be the method our descendants will employ some generations hence.

The slime secreted by ducts along the side of a fish keeps the scales from harm, increases the speed of the fish, and makes it difficult to hold by its enemies. Probably the smell of it is also repugnant to other fishes. Moreover, it protects the fish against the attacks of a fungus.

The largest vessel on the great lakes is the new Bessemer steamer Samuel F. B. Morse, recently launched at West Bay City, Mich. Her displacement is 10,500 tons, and her capacity on 17 feet draught 6,375 tons. She recently carried 6,720 net tons. Her length is 467 feet, beam 50 feet, depth 29 feet. She was built for the ore carrying trade.

Within very recent times several investigators have studied the action of various agents on the photographic plate, and it is now well known that light is by no means the only form of energy which can impress its effect upon the sensitive film of silver bromide. Becquerel in France and Dr. Russell in London have given instances of inexplicable action on the film, and Dr. Percy Frankland has recently published some results which seem to show that there are still other agencies which will impress their presence in some mysterious way on the sensitive film. Dr. Frankland has studied the action of living structures in this direction, and has found that ordinary bacterial cultures on gelatine and agar-agar are capable of affecting the photographic film at a distance of half an inch, while, when placed in contact with the photograph film, definite pictures of the bacterial growths can be obtained. This action he finds does not take place through glass, and is, in all probability, due to the evolution of volatile chemical substances, which enter into reaction with the sensitive film. This action is exerted both by bacteria which liquefy, and also by those which do not liquefy the gelatine, and those bacterial growths which are luminous in the dark exert a much more powerful action on the photographic plate than the non-luminous bacteria. In the case, however, of those phosphorescent bacteria, the action on the photographic film is not perceptibly diminished by the interposition of a glass plate.

The salt mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow, Poland, were mentioned in 1044, and have been worked since 1240. The first map of the mines was made in 1638 by Martin German, a Swedish mine surveyor. The eight shafts now in existence are from 207 to 985 feet deep, and the length of the levels now open is 345,000 feet, with 115,500 feet of underground tram lines. Between 1772 and 1892 about 3,000,000 cubic yards have been excavated for the extraction of salt. Machine drills are now used, and compressed powder is employed in blasting; about 1,187 pounds of powder are used per ton of salt produced. The present levels are 7¼ feet high by 6¼ feet wide.

A mining and industrial exposition will be held at Coolgardie, Australia, beginning March 21, 1899, and continuing at least two months, in which American manufacturers and mining interests are especially invited to take part. It is stated that special scope will be afforded for the exhibition of mining, timber, and agricultural machinery, gold-saving appliances, electric lighting apparatus, bicycles, household fittings, and food specialties. The British Embassy at Washington, D. C., can furnish information concerning the exposition.

At the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Quebec Bridge Company, held in Quebec recently, it was decided to call for bids at once for the building of the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Chaudière, five miles above Quebes. The bridge will be a cantilever structure, 3,310 feet long, including approaches, with a main channel span of 1,400 feet, and 150 feet above high water. The estimated cost is between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. This project, which, besides the bridge, includes a railway to connect the railways on both sides of the St. Lawrence, has been under way about ten years. It is the intention of the company to have its own independent line to give all the railways access to the City of Quebec. The railways that will derive benefit from the bridge are, on the north shore, the Canadian Pacific and the Quebec and Lake St. John, and on the south shore, the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial, and the Quebec Central.

In 1860 there were 139 silk mills in the United States, worth something over $6,000,000; in 1890 there were 472, valued at over $87,000,000. In 1860 our manufacturers of silk supplied but about 15 per cent. of the domestic consumption; to-day it is estimated that 85 per cent. of the silk goods used in the United States is of domestic make.

In a discussion on the subject of providing sanatoria for consumptive patients, Sir James Crichton Browne of England gave it as his opinion that if the present rate of decrease in phthisis cases continued, the disease would have disappeared from Great Britain in about thirty years' time. To maintain the present rate, however, fresh measures would have to be introduced, and of these agencies the provision of fresh air and healthy sanatoria are among the prime requisites.

Within a few weeks some experiments will be made over the wires of the Pennsylvania Railroad which may have an important bearing on the methods of sending and receiving telegraphic messages. The experiments will be made with the multiplex device invented by Prof. Henry A. Rowland of the Johns Hopkins University. By means of this invention it is possible to send eight telegraphic messages over the same wire at the same time, four in each direction.

Popular notions about races, derived for the most part from historians who were not anthropologists, and who classified peoples by their languages, are very far wrong, and as the observations of anthropologists, professional or amateur, multiply, this becomes more apparent. Most of our public speakers, authors, critics, and politicians continue to regard the Irish, Welsh, and Highlanders, for example, as what they call "Celts," although it has been well known to science for nearly thirty years that not only are they not Celts by race, but they are not even of the same race. The average Highlander, for example, is some inches taller than the Welshman, his features are very different, and his complexion is fair rather than dark. In short, he is a different type of man. The like may be said of the people classed by historians as "Teutonic" on the strength of their language; the Danes, for example, being broadheads and the Norwegians longheads. Again, historians have led us to believe that the Northmen formed the whole or nearly the whole of the population of Normandy, and for the matter of that still do; but recent observations by Dr. Spaikowski show that the Norman type is comparatively rare in Normandy, especially in the large towns, such as Rouen, Havre, and Cherbourg. The Norman is not (according to this observer) tall, but middle sized, with blue eyes and blond hair, not much beard, and broad-headed as a rule. Few are longheaded, a fact which indicates that they are not so much Norwegian Teutons as Danes, or some other bracycephalic race of the North. The face and brow are large, rarely oval, the nose flat, and the chin prominent.

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Real Laces For Monday.

At the prices we sell Real Laces your money is as well invested as if in U. S. Bonds. To prove this, the Real Laces we have sold during the past ten or fifteen years have increased in value immensely. When you buy Real Laces of us, should you tire of them, come in at any time, years hence, and, if the laces are perfect laces, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

We glory in the fact that we can offer you such values as these in Real Laces, goods that should have been here for last Monday's sale. They were late, but you should thank the manufacturers for their slowness. You can have them to-morrow at about half what we should get.

Real Duchesse Laces, 4 to 5 in. wide, usually $6 per yard, Monday . . . 3.75

Real Round Point Laces, These are in flounces 10 in. wide, made for $40, selling, yours Monday, at, per yard . 23.48

Real Bruge Laces, in Duchesse Collars and Fichu; some say $10 each, we say 6.98

Real Bruge Laces, Duchesse, 7 in. wide, well worth $7 per yard, at 3.75

Real Lace Vandyke Applique, Duchesse and Point Mixed, considered good value at $2.25 each, here for 79c

Real Lace Vandyke Applique. An article seldom shown for less than $1 each, here Monday, ... 39c

Real Lace Edging, &c. Valenciennes, lace edging and insertion to match, good $1 per yard value, Monday 69c

Real Lace Handkerchiefs Round Point Duchesse, would be cheap at double our price, for Monday's sale, each . . . 3.98

Real Black Thread Laces, 2 to 2¼ in. wide, kind you see marked 95c., here Monday, per yard 59c

Real Lace Barbes. Llama Lace, real $1.00 value, to close out Monday, each 45c

Sale of Silk and Velvet Waists.

Fine Taffeta Silk Waists in Cerise, Turquoise Blue, Cardinal, Yale, Lavender, Navy and Black. The Velvet Waists are in Plain Colors and Newest Plaids, all the latest styles—most of them have the new corded tight-fitting backs, with Bayadere, Corded, Tucked and Shirred Fronts. Not a waist in the lot worth less than $8; many of them would be considered cheap at $10. These represent the selections of a buyer with taste, and you can depend upon the quality of every garment in the lot. Fashionable distinctive waists and yet the most moderate priced you will find, perhaps, this whole season **$5.00**

Special Values in Silks and Velvets.

Here's another sensation—Silks and Velvets at prices that tell you this store offers you more money saving opportunities than any other establishment, and just four items as examples:—

2,000 Yards Silks, Changeable and Plain Taffetas; best qualities in the market; very fine, rich finish and "distinct rustle;" specially manufactured for waists and fine lining and skirts, in 60 choice colorings. You should see them. One price. 75c

Plain Silks. Plain Taffeta Silk, heavy and rustly, in 20 leading colors, including black; also Black Bayadere Velour, a splendid quality and rich black, specially adapted for skirts and full dresses; usually $1.00; all go Monday at. 59c

$1.25 Velvet 79c. Magnificent assortment of fine silk faced German Velvet, in 40 best Fall colorings; also black, with rich, silky finish and very close pile; positively worth $1.25; special 79c

$2.25 Velvet $1.19. 24-inch Black Dress and Cloaking silk faced Velvet, very fine quality, good black, fine, rich finish, imported to sell at $2.25, on a special table, Monday. $1.19

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Ladies' Furnishings.

Tea Gowns, Wrappers,
Fall Styles in French Flannel, Crêpon and Silk.
Japanese Silk Peignoirs, Eiderdown Bath Robes.
Flannel and Silk Matinées, Silk Petticoats.

Paris Lingerie, Bridal Trousseaux.

Broadway & 19th Street.

TO AID THE SPIRIT WRESTLERS.

Count Tolstoi's Friend to be Heard in Behalf of the Persecuted Doukhobortsi.

A meeting will be held at the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, on Tuesday evening of this week, when Aylmer Maude, a wealthy Englishman, who lived for many years in Russia with Count Leo Tolstöi, will make an appeal in behalf of the Doukhobortsi, or "Spirit Wrestlers," a Russian sect of the Caucausus numbering about 12,000 souls.

A letter has been issued by a committee which has been appointed to raise funds in aid of the Doukhobortsi, with an especial view to transporting the sect to this country. It invites contributions, which may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer of the committee, Mills Building. The letter is signed by William Dean Howells, Jane Addams, William Lloyd Garrison, the Rev.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

ELECTION ISSUES, OLD AND NEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years before the Republican Party was born, or rather before it was evolved from the protoplasm of the Free Soil Party we were all Whigs or Democrats. There was no Prohibition Party, for there was no vile whisky and no gilded saloons to make excuse for such an organization, and as there were no strikes, labor unions did not form an element in politics. There were no "side issues" of any kind, free-silver coinage or other, to break the serried ranks of the two great forces that were marshaled one against the other.

Just on the eve of an election in those days I happened in at the grocery store of my native town in Massachusetts. There were some small factories in the neighborhood, and in the evening the workmen and the farmers congregated at the store to discuss the affairs of the Nation, as they are still discussed in livelier places by similar people.

A little Irishman was orating very forcibly. Gov. Hill was not the first man to say, "I am a Democrat!" This man was long years ahead of him. It was the constant repetition of his speech. At last, taking advantage of an opportune moment when he was pausing to take breath, I ventured to ask him what he meant by the word Democrat. "A Dimocrat?" he replied. "Well, a Dimocrat is a Dimocrat!"

"Yes, but what are the principles of Democracy?" "Principles, is it? I don't know what you mean. But we goes in for liberty, for equal rights, and for down with the big bugs!" So it will be seen that, although there were then no trusts, either of capital or labor, no such tariff extortions as we have now, no railroad combinations and swindling reorganizations, and no millionaires, and, above all, there were no bosses, there were "big bugs." A man who had accumulated $20,000 was a big bug, and any one among the exceedingly rare instances who possessed $100,000 was a bug of enormous proportions. He was a man to be put down, whereas the moneyed man is now able to put himself up. When this explanation of the Democracy of the day was given, there was a general shout of approbation, and an exclamation of "Now that's the right sort!" But I was encouraged by the voice of one man at my side, who said, "Well, I'm a Whig, and I'm on your side." In order to be fair, I turned to him and said: "That's all right, but what are the principles of the Whig Party?" "Opposition to that crowd over yonder," was the reply, and "as to the difference," he was going on to say, when up jumped the little Irishman again and shouted: "The difference, is it? The difference is that the Dimocrats is all honest men, and the Whigs is all d—d rascals!"

It is said that the great object of the general diffusion of education is to enable people to form correct opinions on public affairs. At the time I write of, only the elementary branches were taught in the town schools. Such had been the schooling of the men who sat around in that shop. They knew as much and no more than we 200 boys had learned at the Mount Pleasant School at Amherst, when Adams and Jackson were the opposing candidates for the Presidency. We more slender Adams boys and Jackson boys, and we fought it out on that line, until the record of black eyes and bloody noses induced the head master to give notice that after all future combats he would flog the victor. Now, we have a higher grade of common schools and colleges in abundance. In short, everybody is supposed to be educated, but is everybody better qualified to vote than were those workmen or those schoolboys? Here in my voting district, where no oppose would be taken, in my riding about the country I made it a point to ask people on which side they intended to vote. The most frequent reason for being a Democrat or a Republican was that the man's father had been a Democrat before him, although the frequenters of the saloon were generally opposed to Roosevelt, because when he was in office he had enforced the Raines law. (I must say in parenthesis that it was the only reason that would have induced me to vote for him.) As to the great issues, State or National, I don't think the people with whom I conversed had any idea what they were, and to tell the plain truth to the readers of THE TIMES, in whose estimation I desire to stand well for honesty if for nothing else, I do not really know myself. There is no party issue now before the public about which I care a straw. There appear to be about as many war and Philippine lunatics on one side as on the other. There is now no danger to the currency. To save it from depreciation we have to vote for McKinley, who took advantage of his position to put through such an absurd Tariff bill that it defeated its own purpose, so that we shall hear no more of protection, for the Republican Party has joined with the Democratic Party in placing its reliance on a tariff for revenue only. Now every member of Congress has simply to ask: "What are we here for?" and to make the most that he can for himself and his friends.

JOHN CODMAN.

Mohegan, Nov. 12.

A DISFRANCHISED DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the campaign just closed I found myself completely disfranchised. As a sound-money Democrat I could not vote conscientiously for any ticket in the field. What was the matter with Van Wyck? He voted for Bryan. I might possibly have voted for Van Wyck had he repudiated the Chicago platform or declared himself in favor of a sound currency. I was told the Governor had no control over National issues, and that the currency is one of them. True. But why should a sound-money Democrat who declined to vote for Bryan for President now vote for Van Wyck for Governor?

Do you tell me that the ignoring of the Chicago platform is repudiation of it? If it is, then why not proclaim it? If that platform was sound and worthy of support, why not proclaim it now as a majority of the party did in 1896? If it were unsound and fallacious, why not admit it and repudiate it? Can any party hope to inspire confidence and command support that does not declare its principles? But we were told this campaign was to be conducted on State issues only, when an entire Legislature and thirty-four members of Congress were to be elected. Still more, the Legislature will also elect a United States Senator for six years, and these Congressmen and this Senator will be New York's power in Congress on this and all National issues.

Important as the State issues are, the National are incomparably more so, as these affect the whole country, while those affect only the State. They were indissolubly connected in this campaign, and I was not disposed to sacrifice the greater to the less. State issues, indeed! We are all thankful that the Capitol has been completed before it needed repairs; that only $9,000,000 has been spent before it was discovered that more than as much more would be required to complete the canal improvements, notwithstanding $9,000,000 was the estimate deemed sufficient to complete them. These State issues and others of minor importance sink into insignificance as compared with Algerism, the currency, Dingleyism, and jingoism. A vote for either of the leading parties involved all these issues. The Democratic Party ignored them, hence I ignored the party. A party that does not declare its position on both State and National issues under these circumstances is not worthy of support, and certainly will not have mine. Nor is this all. I shall decline to vote till some party represents principles I can support conscientiously, with able and fit men as leaders. The Democratic Party has been led and ruined by Hill, Murphy, Croker, Gorman, Smith of New Jersey, and Brice of Ohio, and many of their stamp, and, verily, they have their reward. Croker is not dethroned, it is true, but he has found his territorial limits and the end is not yet.

I regard it as a mistake that the National Democrats did not put a ticket in the field; hence they have been scattered and disfranchised, and the Democratic Party as it is now organized is doomed. It has had no leader since Cleveland left the Presidency. In fact, it declined to follow him in the last year of his Administration. Hill again? Never. Who, then, is there to take the helm and guide the old ship Democracy into port? Echo answers, "Who?" I confess I see no hope till the present Democratic Party completes its ruin and a reorganization is made or a new party is formed. The army must be reorganized, the currency simplified and strengthened, till every United States bond is payable by its terms in gold, and every paper dollar issued by the Government or National banks is also payable in gold. Then, and not till then, can we boast that "our currency is good as the best." But there is a new issue pressing for solution that cannot be ignored, our colonial policy. This I regard as the most important issue before the country. What shall we do with the Philippines? It was a mistake to have annexed Hawaii; it was a greater mistake to have attacked the Philippines, and the question now is how to minimize these errors. Public opinion is not settled on this, but mine is—have as little to do with them as possible.

JOHN S. WOODS.

Matteawan, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1898.

Judge Van Wyck's Nomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it because of written law or because of a high sense of professional honor that a Judge may not try a case in which he has a pecuniary or other close or controlling interest? The Governor of this State may be required under special and unusual circumstances to try, and perhaps, remove from office the Mayor of any city in the State. Should not that fact have been a sufficient reason for not nominating Judge Augustus Van Wyck for Governor? Croker, whom you compare to the "Great Hampshire Hog," could not, of course, be expected to take this view, but should it not have suggested itself to and been a controlling factor with Judge Augustus Van Wyck, and does not his acceptance of the nomination indicate in him an imperfectly developed ethical sense? I do not recall seeing this point, which may have cost him some votes, made during the campaign. It occurred to me, and I used it in conversation. We recollect how Croker went to Lakewood last year with his political hangers-on, and kindly arranged matters for the incoming Mayor. If the Judge had been elected the other day is it not fair to assume that the same help would have been as freely given and as gratefully accepted? "My! but he's good to one family!"—(Nelan's cartoon in New York Herald.)

SLATER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 11, 1898.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Short as was the recent war, its effect both upon the National character and destiny and upon the estimate of us held by the European nations can scarcely be overrated. To them it has been a constant surprise, a revelation. Of the ultimate issue there could be no doubt, but the course of the war, its brevity, and conclusiveness created little less than stupefaction abroad.

The great practical Nation, unmilitary, wholly immersed in commercial and industrial pursuits, pre-eminently successful in all material objects, fought like an aggregation of heroes and managed the business of war, the practical administrative part, like children.

Not only abroad was the true American character revealed, but to us here at home. Few realized, few can even now realize who have not served in the war, the heroism, the patience and fortitude, the intense love of country, which made the men gladly sacrifice all for an abstract principle, for the noblest of ideals.

In a single battery at Chickamauga Park the men were collectively worth $35,000,000. In a regiment to the right of our division headquarters there were a number of men worth from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and so on in a greater or less degree throughout the park. You asked for a detail, and one or more of the men was a prominent lawyer or well-to-do business man at home. Your orderly would prove to be a man of education and attainments very probably superior to yours.

Why was this? Why did a vast majority of the volunteers leave home and family, business and friends, to incur privation and danger, perhaps sickness and death, when no such necessity as invasion called for it?

They asked little, they were prepared to endure all—but they did it for a definite, distinct purpose; to be used as the right arm of the country, as the Nation dictated, in a just and noble cause—but they were not there in infected camps to be the tools and victims of a conscienceless political system. Day after day the 50,000 men sweltered in the semi-tropical sun heat of Georgia or soaked in the semi-tropical rains, crowded in tents without flooring, on a clayey soil, where proper drainage was impossible, while they went four or five miles for water impregnated with lime and magnesia or stood patiently all night long waiting for their turn at the artesian wells to obtain water wherewith to cook their breakfast.

They showed the really heroic virtues of a soldier, patience and fortitude; bearing the seemingly unnecessary suffering and danger in the proud consciousness that they were serving their country. Longing to get to the front and fight, they were filled with enthusiasm and delight when the rumor of an order, or an order itself, came to go to Cuba or Puerto Rico, but bravely bore the bitter disappointment when the rumor proved false or the order was revoked.

At first, and for a long time, you heard little or no complaint, but more and more as the obvious evils were unremedied, as the sufferings increased, and the list of sick grew to enormous proportions, while the facilities for their care were more than inadequate. Then complaints grew more frequent and bitter, indignation increased, and there was a sullen revolt in the breast of the patient, earnest soldiers.

The criticism was unconsciously with the mass, consciously with the few more-thoughtful men, impersonal. Certainly the Executive was held free from blame, and, while the Administration and Congress were condemned, it was the vicious political system which was felt to be really responsible. There was practically no criticism of the President, little or nothing said about the probability that the Democrats would have done better—but a bitter denunciation of the existing state of affairs and a blind seeking for the responsibility.

These facts were patent to all. They were the best possible war material, mentally, morally, and physically. A wonderfully intelligent engine, wanting only guidance, instruction, and leadership. They knew that the school of instruction at West Point furnished officers with a thorough scientific training in the art of war. Whatever their previous ideas may have been, they learned even in camp that war is a science—that even the preparation for it requires skillful, experienced officers; that with militia officers elected in peace and parade times through the very arts incompatible with soldierly qualities or appointed through political influence, with no thought of any qualification, the best body of men may degenerate into a discouraged and diseased mob, instead of an efficient and healthy army.

They knew that a Nation celebrated for its industrial and business success and progress had abundance of material to select from for the administration of the army.

They had before them the example of the navy, the one branch of the Government divorced from politics; the mathematical precision with which it moved, its inevitable success, and the careful saving of life and health. They were no less brave, no less efficient, no less enthusiastic, and they had the example of what could be achieved before Santiago by their fellows, conquering without leadership.

The task which confronted the Administration when Congress, having forced the war upon it, concluded to vote supplies, was a tremendous one.

There was ample money; there was abundance of material of all kinds. But there was little time and no organization except that of the very small and neglected regular army. This might have been perfected and extended, but even here Congress intervened, not in its corporate capacity, but individually. To the plea of the Administration and its expert advisers for time to organize, equip, and drill the new levies, it urged, with the fatuousness born of ignorance, that drilling was unnecessary and that any equipment would answer—thick woolens for the tropics and guns with the range of one mile against guns with the range of two miles, black smoke powder against smokeless powder, &c.

To the objection that campaigning in the tropics in Summer would be fatal to unseasoned troops, they urged the impatience of the public, ignored the danger, and instanced the number of men willing and anxious to serve their country. Having forced the war upon the Nation, they were anxious to immediately reap every possible advantage, political and pecuniary, from the situation. The unrepresentative oligarchy which has more and more usurped the government of the country was uncompromising with the Executive. With some honorable exceptions, each Senator demanded his share of appointments and contracts—the former for their greater political glory, the latter for simple profit; and these did the least harm. For if the Government paid two or three times their value for old vessels, bought cotton duck and paid for khaki, paid Pullman rates for freight cars, &c., nevertheless it obtained fairly good material and secured transportation.

The purely political appointments, on the other hand, were far-reaching in their evil effects. They were, for the most part, unnecessary, as the greater number and best of the volunteers were willing and anxious to serve in any capacity. This injured the appointee and created dissatisfaction among the less fortunate volunteers, except where in a few instances the appointees possessed administrative experience and ability. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the fatal effects of such appointments with reference to the comfort, health, and lives of the troops. These are sufficiently apparent and have been sufficiently emphasized during the past months.

The blame for all this condition of affairs, however, has been wrongly fastened upon the Executive. To any one familiar with the facts this would be notoriously unjust, but it should be equally so to any observer. To the Executive there could be no greater glory than a successful, brilliant war with no more loss of life than could be obviated—no greater disgrace than defeat or unnecessary loss of life through sickness and want. To the man, whose humanity is well known, the sufferings of each soldier were as those of a child or friend.

W. M. G.

New York, Nov. 10, 1898.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many criticisms, guesses, and conclusions as to the meaning of Lord Salisbury's speech, may I be permitted to add the following: Being a Britisher, but resident here nearly twenty years, I, at the outbreak of the war, wrote to both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain begging them to throw the whole support of Great Britain on the side of their kinsmen. My act was solely that of my right as a citizen of Great Britain, and was probably only one which hundreds of others also did, but I stated then publicly upon one of New York's Exchanges that the end of the war would bring all Europe into conflict, as the result was inevitable, and that the following causes of friction would arise, and I believe the same to be the real cause of the British arming and of the presence of the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar:

You will note that this sudden armament and mobilization took place just about the time that America's intentions on the Cuban and Philippine debt became known, these debts being held largely by France and Germany. Both these nations covet the strategical harbor and fortress of Ceuta, on the Morocco coast, exactly opposite Gibraltar. Now, Spain, stripped of colonies, needs no navy and no naval stations, and Lord Salisbury has more than alluded to the fair distribution of the assets of decaying nations. Nothing would be easier than for the French or German Government to guarantee these debts in exchange for such a strategical possession, which would nullify the position of Gibraltar.

France has already fortified Biserta, a few hundred miles further down the North African coast, against her promises not to do so, and this harbor menaces the steamer route via Malta to the East. When once the treaty negotiations between Spain and America are either concluded or abandoned then matters will rapidly shape themselves, and the balloon of Russo-Franco love, sympathy, and friendship upon which American children have for a century past been taught to depend, will collapse upon the first pin prick. With a Continental power at Ceuta, another at Biserta, another in the Aegean, and again on the Red Sea, and then, supposing their threats sufficient to establish themselves in the Philippines or Sulu Achipelago, between Singapore and Hongkong, the words of the Premier become pregnant with meaning, that America's advent into European politics is indeed an unintended menace to international peace, as the settlement of the Cuban mess will compel Great Britain to probably fight all Europe, and the sooner the better, is the unanimous national feeling.

On top of all this is to come the settlement of the French Shore Rights in Newfoundland, where the same insidious blackmailing intrigues have been going on as in India and Canada at the end of the last century. Germany's interests lie with America and Britain, and it will probably be found that Lord Salisbury has taken care of that, for one of the wisest moves he ever made was in acquiescing in (if it was not even prompting) Germany's seizure of the Shan-Tung Peninsula at Kiao-Chau, because Russia's greatest foe is not England, but her next-door neighbor, and Germany at Kiao-Chau means a line of German regiments ultimately drawn between Russia and China. The arming and mobilization of the powerful Italian fleet is in line with support of Great Britain against a disturbance of the status quo in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. If any one tries the Merrimac dodge in the Suez Canal it will simply not affect Great Britain to-day, as the railroad from Alexandria to Suakim will offset any Suez Canal value, and therein lies the impotent rage of the "Monkey and the Bear."

P. R. S.

New York, Nov. 11, 1898.

PLAN FOR MUNICIPAL CHARITY.

President Guggenheimer of the City Council Suggests How the City's Poor May Be Fed.

It is very probable that the deserving poor in this city will be better cared for this Winter than they have ever been before. Not only have the great public and private charities developed even more rapidly than the city itself and the ever-increasing demands for the help of its poor, but a number of new charities have sprung up to meet new wants or to aid in lifting part of the old burden.

Some weeks ago President Guggenheimer of the City Council, at a public meeting, referred to the natural waste of food in a great city, and deplored the fact that there was no way of bringing the waste of the rich within reach of the needs of the poor. His remarks were repeated broadcast, and many letters containing suggestions on the subject were sent to him. From these letters he has evolved a plan in which he is about to ask the co-operation of the City Council.

This plan is nothing less than a proposition to have the more than 65,000 tables in New York that are daily laden with more food than is consumed by those who gather around them contribute to the more than 100,000 tables that are always scantily furnished or are absolutely bare of food.

President Guggenheimer has prepared the following resolution for submission to the next meeting of the Council:

Resolved, That the President of the Council be authorized to confer with the heads of the administrative departments of the city government for the purpose of devising for the municipal authorities an organized system of collecting from voluntary contributors and distributing among our worthy poor donations of food, provisions, and clothing.

While food is the chief need of the poor, clothing, it was thought, is needed almost as much, and many can contribute clothing who have no ready means for giving food; and so the original suggestion was enlarged.

Each of Mr. Guggenheimer's correspondents contributed new suggestions until the plan, as briefly outlined in the resolution, was adopted by him. One of the most interesting letters received says: "There are in New York City alone, at a modest calculation, 50,000 comfortable households, 10,000 boarding houses, and 5,000 restaurants and hotels which send away from their daily tables more victuals of almost every description, but principally meat and bread, than they consume during their meals. What becomes of these remnants? They are collected, scraped together, and thrown—I hope often with regret—into the garbage can. Why? Because there are no means to give them to the hungry."

The writer then calls attention to a number of cases of actual want and hunger, and describes dirty tenements and dark garrets in this city where people are starving. His inquiries showed that the food wasted at hotels, restaurants, and private houses can not only be saved, but that the families and proprietors are very willing to give it to the needy. He further says:

"After careful investigation I have conceived a method by which the eatable remnants in these households, boarding houses, restaurants, and hotels can be saved and deposited daily in clean paper bags and given to the hungry. Wherever in my investigating expedition we have made inquiries I met, without any exception, with the most promising answers. If I give you here only one, you have them all: 'We will gladly, cheerfully, willingly save the eatable remnants of our table, deposit them in paper bags, and deliver them to your collector. We regret always to throw away daily so much meat and bread in good condition, yet we cannot have our door besieged by hungry applicants; but if an employe of an organized institution should call at our basement door we will signal, as you suggest, by a card similar to that of the Street Cleaning Department.' The remnants of our table and many an extra piece of meat may save a life."

The plan involves not only organization, as suggested above, but the employment of means for collecting the food and appointed places for the prompt and proper distribution. It is proposed that the organization contemplated by President Guggenheimer's resolution should employ "wagons, horses, and drivers to collect the remnants," and that the organization should have "in every precinct of the city one or more empty stores from which the hungry can be fed, and from which the accumulated paper bags and their contents can be distributed to whomsoever asks for them."

B. L. Behrendt, one of the writers, in his letter concludes: "If you decide to promote the project, I beg of you to accept the inclosed check as my contribution. It is only a drop in the bucket which I hope to see filled, but I give it cheerfully and in the expectation that 400 of our rich will give more, and 10,000 according to their purse and in sympathy with the character of my suggestion."

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

125th Street West.

Uncommon Opportunities

The extraordinary advantages of this Great Store are ceaselessly multiplying. On Monday and Tuesday we shall excel all former efforts. Every one of our 46 departments will contribute its newest and best at prices that will be beneficial to and appreciated by every alert buyer.

Jackets, Capes and Suits.

Phenomenal values—don't ask the why or wherefore; this is a sale that does with conditions—not theories; these are opportunities that will make this one of the busiest departments in this city.

JACKETS AND CAPES, strictly high class, of fine Velour du Nord, comprising all the latest models, beautifully embroidered with jet or ribbon—we have divided these into two lots: those regularly sold at $50.00 to $60.00, for two days at $34.98

Those formerly $40.00, for two days at $27.50

JACKETS of fine Meltons, Kerseys, or imported Boucles, handsome silk or satin lining, top coat, cutaway or paddock effect; regularly $22.50, for two days at $13.50

JACKETS of all-wool Kersey and Vicuna, silk or satin lining, colors black or tan, good value for $13.00, at $9.50

COAT SUITS of all-wool Venetian, Broadcloth or Cheviot, silk lined throughout, fitted or box coat effects, latest shaped skirts, perfectly tailored, value $35.00 to $47.00, for two days . . $25.00

SAME STYLES and material, with jacket lined with silk, skirt with percaline, at $19.50

Curtains--the Newest.

No let up in our unpreceded offerings of Curtain daintiness. Once more the prettiest and choicest Window Draperies at much below what you are accustomed to paying for such fineries.

POINT DE CALAIS LACE CURTAINS—this season's newest patterns:

Were . . .	$6.00	$7.50	$8.50	pair;
Now . . .	$5.00	$5.50	$6.00	pair.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS—all new designs:

Were . .	$5.50	$6.50	$8.00	$9.00 pair;
Now . .	$4.50	$5.00	$6.00	$7.25 pair.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—exact reproductions of higher grade laces, such as Renaissance, Tambour, Marie Antoinette and Brussels:

Were . .	$1.75	$2.50	$3.50	$4.00 pair;
Now . .	$1.25	$1.95	$2.25	$3.00 pair.

SILK DAMASK CURTAINS—heavy tassel fringe, new designs and color effects:

Were . .	$8.50	$10.00	$12.50 pair;
Now . .	$6.50	$7.50	$10.00 pair.

Reliable Silks.

A magnificent assortment of all that is new, fresh and desirable at the lowest figures ever named for similar qualities. We quote here a few of the many attractions awaiting your inspection:

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, another opportunity to secure Bonnet's pure dye, rich lustre Taffeta, the kind that sold so rapidly last Monday, 21 inches wide, regularly $1.00 per yard, at . . . 69c.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, beautiful high lustre, excellent wearing qualities, 21 inches wide, sells elsewhere for $1.00 per yard, at . . . . . 73c.

CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILKS, in all the new desirable colorings, well worth 85c. per yard, at . . . . 64c.

Surprises in Furniture.

Never a dull day in this, one of the busiest Furniture stores of this city; easy to understand when incomparable values like these are daily occurrences here:

Odd Dressers and Dressing Bureaus. A large collection, replete with the newest designs and finest finishes in the most popular woods, such as Solid Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, Curly Birch, and Quartered Oak. These specials for two days:

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER, beautifully carved, swell front and swell ends, very large, fancy pattern mirror; regularly sold for $80.00, at $61.95

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER, serpentine front, swell ends, carved standards holding large shaped mirror; usual price $68.00, at $47.95

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER, full swell front, selected wood, large French mirror; excellent value for $42.00, at $27.95

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE DRESSER, swell ends and swell front, very large mirror; well worth $68, at $52.95

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE DRESSER, full swell front, large glass, carved frame, original price $48, at . . . $32.95

SOLID OAK DRESSERS in twenty different designs, all handsomely finished, well made and with large glasses; regular price of the lowest of these is $24.00; your choice at $16.95

Waists and Petticoats.

Generously—stylishly made—no skimping of quality, material or labor—look as you will, equal values are not discoverable anywhere.

LADIES' CORDUROY WAISTS, lined throughout, all the newest colors, sizes 32 to 40, selling elsewhere for $3.00, for two days $2.39

MISSES' WAISTS in pretty plaids; also of plain cashmere, entire front and collar of fine tucks, trimmed with gilt buttons, colors red, navy or cadet, sizes 8 to 16 years; well worth $2.50, for two days $1.79

LADIES' SKIRTS of all-wool moreen, deep flounce, colors red, blue or heliotrope, also of black brilliantine or moreen with deep corded and umbrella flounce, excellent value for $3.25, for two days $2.69

SILK PETTICOATS—a beautiful assortment of all the latest fads and fancies—and beyond a question the greatest values ever shown.

Rugs—Big Values.

A splendid collection—rare effects, choice colorings and excellent quality and the moderate cost of these beautiful Floor Coverings will positively gain your favor:

EXTRA HEAVY WILTON RUGS, in beautiful designs and color effects, size 9x12 feet; selling elsewhere for $40.00, at . . $35.00

BEST GRADE SMYRNA RUGS, all new patterns and colorings, size 9x12 ft.; regularly $35.00, special at $28.50

INDIA AND PERSIAN RUGS, a magnificent assortment of every well-known and rare make at fully ONE-THIRD LESS than prices prevailing elsewhere.

125th Street West, Between Lenox and 7th Avenues.

Meeting of British Schools Club.

The annual meeting of the British Schools and Universities Club was held at the Holland House last Thursday night. The chief business of the evening was the election of officers for the year. The following were elected: President—David A. Munro, Edinburgh University; Vice President—Dr. J. A. Irwin, Cambridge and Dublin Universities; Treasurer—Norman S. Walker, Jr., Rugby; Secretary—Jerome Flannery, Catholic University; Board of Governors—The Rev. Dr. J. Parker Morgan, Oxford; R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Wellington; John Foord, St. Andrew's; L. J. Nolan, Dublin University; H. P. Powell Rees, Cheltenham, and E. H. Moeran, Marlborough. The club takes particular pride in its efforts to bring about a better feeling between Englishmen and Americans, and the membership is open to Americans provided only that they have been educated at some British institution of repute.

Charity Organization Society.

The annual report of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York has been recently issued, in which the work accomplished in the past twelve months is reviewed and the future plans of the society are outlined. The society asks the public for increased financial support, especially for the sum of $1,600 to meet the deficit on the year covered by the report, and an increase of $5,000 in the year's receipts, needed to carry out the plans for the coming Winter.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

The mystery of life and death has puzzled many a wise man. The alchemists of old searched in vain for some combination of drugs that would prolong life indefinitely. Common sense, chemistry and medical science have combined in this age to show man the way to a long and healthy life.

Common sense teaches that a man should not over-work or over-worry; that he should take ample time for his meals, for resting and for recreation and sleep; that he should not neglect the little ills of life, because they are the precursors of serious and fatal maladies. Chemistry has enabled men to make combinations of drugs that were impossible in the days of the alchemists. Medical science has taught when, how and why these combinations of drugs should be used. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most valuable of all health-restoring medicines, and the most effective. Its first work is upon the fountain-head of life—the stomach. A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished. This medicine makes the stomach strong, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

It does not make flabby fat, but solid, muscular flesh, nerve force and vital energy. All medicine dealers sell it.

J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., writes: "About two and a half years ago I was taken with severe pains in the chest, began to spit up blood, was troubled with night-sweats and was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile. Tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and have improved both in strength and weight."

The medicine dealer who urges some substitute is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good.

Mayflower Descendants' Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York will be given in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, Nov. 22, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The dinners of the society are the only large affairs of the kind that are attended by both sexes, between which the membership is nearly evenly divided. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland will preside, and the list of speakers includes Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Hon. Seth Low, the Rev. Thomas A. Slicer, and Frederic J. de Peyster. The Entertainment Committee consists of Frederic H. Hatch, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Edward L. Norton, J. Le Baron Willard, and Adelbert H. Alden.

The New Harlem River Bridge.

Work is progressing on the new Harlem River Bridge between First and Willis Avenues. This will be the eleventh bridge to span the Harlem, and is to cost about $2,000,000. It will be 2,600 feet long and 26 feet above high water mark. The approaches will be 70 feet wide throughout, 42 feet to be taken up with the roadway, and on either side there will be a walk 13 feet wide.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

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rates, call or address, (send stamp,)

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e.p. means European plan, a.p., American: op., open

Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap, $3up

Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up

Baltimore, Md. . . The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bevin House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1

Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up

London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

do St. Ermin's, { Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff

Naples, Italy, (splendid view south). Parker's Htl

do ..... Royal Hotel des Etrangers

New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up

do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up

New York ..... Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up

do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way) ap. $1up

do . . Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2

do Hotel Hanover (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3

Salt Lake City, Utah . . Knutsford, a. p., $3 up

St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up

Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5

Washington, D. C. . Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5

do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up.

do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts. Nassau and Cuba.

Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN ..... Mon., Nov. 14
SEMINOLE ..... Wednesday, Nov. 16
IROQUOIS ..... Friday, Nov. 18
COMANCHE ..... Monday, Nov. 21

For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO. Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York. Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, F. C. & P. Pass. Fgt. & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Eger, G. A., 375 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth. Pinner's Point, Richmond Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tu., Nov. 15, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM
K. Fried'h, Nov. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM
K. W. d. G., Jan. 3, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier ..... Thursday, Nov. 17, noon
Barbarossa ..... Thursday, Nov. 24, noon

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*P. Bismarck, N. 19, 11 AM | *A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM
†Aller . . Nov. 26, 11 AM | †Ka. W. II., Dec. 17, 11 AM
†Ems . . . . . Dec. 3, 11 AM | †Aller, Dec. 31, 11 A.M.

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg resumed in March.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y., Hamburg Direct
Pretoria, Nov. 19, 1 P. M. | Bulgaria, Dec. 3, 7:30 AM
Patria, Nov. 26, 2:30 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 10, 1:30 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERV'CE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis ..... Nov. 16 | St. Louis ..... Dec. 7
Paris ..... Nov. 23 | Paris ..... Dec. 14
St. Paul ..... Nov. 30 | St. Paul ..... Dec. 21

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Southwark . . . Nov. 16 | *Kensington . . . . Nov. 30
Westernland . . . . Nov. 23 | Noordland . . . . . Dec. 7

*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF CHINA . . . . Dec. 5, Feb. 27, May 8
EMPRESS OF INDIA . . . . Jan. 2, Mch. 27, May 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN . . . . Jan. 30, Apl. 17, June 19

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia.

MIOWERA . . . . . Dec. 15 | WARRIMOO . . . . Jan. 12

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu . . . . . Nov. 19, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu . . . . . Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
PEKING, via Honolulu . . . . . Dec. 15,

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. William Garrison, (Miss Constance Coudert.) Nov. 14, 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wilmerding, (Miss Ida Schenck.) Nov. 14, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Gibbes Barnwell, (Miss Elizabeth Marié.) Nov. 14, 1883.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrill, (Miss Emily Neilson.) Nov. 17, 1883.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, (Miss Carrie Astor.) Nov. 18, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prime Garrettson, (Miss Frith.) Nov. 19, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. John Egmont Schermerhorn, (Miss Cotting.) Nov. 20, 1883.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Forwood, (Miss Wynkoop.) Nov. 20, 1889.

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With the opening of the doors of the Madison Square Garden to the public for another Horse Show to-morrow morning the Winter social season of 1898-9 will begin. The show has been gradually wanting in fashionable interest for some years past, and this year will be more of a horse and less of a human show. The prize beauties, belles, and richest men and women in New York society will not be on view in the boxes for the price of admission to the Garden to any extent this year, but the event, both from association and sentiment, and also because it comes at a time when the country is growing bleak, dreary, and lonely, and the life and stir and opportunities for diversion of the city are consequently more attractive, really signifies the end of the Autumn, or the suburban, and the opening of the Winter season.

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This afternoon the officers and managers of the Horse Show Association will give their annual luncheon in the Garden to members of the press and some specially invited guests, and before and after the discussion of this luncheon the horses will be inspected and the arrangements for the show examined. Monday, the first day of the show, is never a very gay one, but the cognoscenti are very apt to visit the Garden on the morning of this first day, knowing well that they will then have an opportunity to study the equine exhibit to better effect, and less disturbed by the crowd than during the rest of the week. By Tuesday the society colonies at Tuxedo, Hempstead, Westchester, and elsewhere in the suburbs will send their representatives, and by Wednesday the New York fashionables will be out in force. They will not be, as said above, in the boxes, but, curiously reversing their custom of former years, will take part themselves in the promenade around the "clothes walk," as it has been well termed, and will join with the public in a curious study of the boxholders.

***

These box holders, so far as can be ascertained, will be this year as follows: Entering from Madison Avenue and going around the arena on the south side, a number of the first boxes have been taken by speculators. George R. Read retains Box 6. Box 12, which last year was occupied by H. K. Bloodgood and John R. Townsend, is held by Sidney Smith. It is possible that Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will occupy this on one or two nights of the show. H. McK. Twombly will have Box 22. This is the box in which were last year Mrs. Swits Conds, and it is just around the circle. Mr. John R. Townsend will have No. 24, occupied by W. B. Gage last Winter. From here on, almost all along to the exit at Twenty-sixth Street the boxes are in the hands of speculators, and the names of those who have taken them are not yet known. Beginning, of course, at No. 40 to 46, which is right at the Twenty-sixth Street entrance, the stockholders have retained their same boxes, and the row will be made up as usual of H. H. Hollister in No. 40, E. A. Schermerhorn in No. 42, Cornelius Fellowes in No. 44, and William C. Whitney in No. 46.

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This same rule applies to the other side of this entrance. Frank K. Sturgis has 48, Frederic Bronson 50, and George Peabody Wetmore 54. Mr. D. A. Loring has taken 52. There are no other important changes on this side of the house. E. S. Revnal has taken No. 64, which Eben D. Jordan had last year. P. S. Thebaud, being in mourning, has given up his box.

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On the north side of the house Gen. Burnett and J. Stevens Ullman have taken No. 11. This is a very desirable box, and was occupied last show by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes. Frederic H. Benedict has No. 15, just across the way; John Alexandre has No. 17, and Elbridge T. Gerry has No. 39, one of the most conspicuous boxes on this side, and which was occupied last year by Mr. W. L. Elkins. The men who have dropped out this year are Harry Payne Whitney, who had No. 63, on the north side, and who will occupy for one or two evenings his father's box on the opposite side; Willie B. Coster, who had Box No. 70; Dr. George S. Gagnon, who has recently failed, and who had Box No. 34; Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, who had Box No. 50; Col. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., who had Box No. 20; Ferdinand Blumenthal, who had Box No. 67; George Stuart Smith, who had Box No. 74; Edmund L. Baylies, who had Box No. 77. Also in other parts of the Garden will be missed Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who had Box No. 108; Winnie Hoyt, who represented Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, and who had No. 106; E. Berry Wall, who had Box No. 16, and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, who had No. 3, and who is in mourning. The tier boxes will, as usual, be held by Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, and Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forrest Danielson.

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The November wedding bells which have rung almost continuously since the beginning of the month will be heard less frequently from now on until December. The only November weddings of importance remaining to be celebrated are those of Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., and Miss Emma Willard Scudder on Thursday next, of Mr. F. Norton Goddard and Miss Alice Greenville Winthrop on Saturday next, and of Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, on Nov. 29. There will be a wedding in Boston on Nov. 23, that of Mr. E. Howard Gay, who is well known in New York, and who is a brother of the artist Walter Gay, who married Miss Travers of this city, and Miss Cornelius Fanning, who is from Minneapolis. Miss Fanning has a highly cultivated soprano voice, and until she became engaged to Mr. Gay was studying with an idea of appearing on the concert stage.

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Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. J. McClusky, will officiate at the wedding of Dr. Keyes and Miss Scudder, which will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral at noon on Thursday, and the Rev. Father Dyer will say the nuptial mass. The bride will be given away by her uncle, Mr. Hewlett Scudder. Her sister, Miss Eleanor Scudder, will be the maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Anna Lapsley, Miss Elizabeth Curtis, Miss Amy Kohlsaat, Miss Nathalie Du Vivier, Miss Eleanor Woodruff, and Miss Edith Benedict. Mr. Edward Scudder, brother of the bride, will be Dr. Keyes's best man, and his ushers will be Messrs. Willard Scudder, Gaillard Lapsley, Joseph Kelley, Victor Meert, and Thomas Walsh, and Drs. Adrian Lambert, Edward Chetwood, and William Bullard. There will be a wedding breakfast after the ceremony at the residence of the bride, 21 East Twenty-second Street. The weddings of Mr. Goddard and Miss Winthrop and Mr. Mostyn and Mrs. Stevens will be very quiet times, and will be attended only by the immediate relatives and friends.

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At the wedding of Mr. Livermore and Miss Brooks in Trinity Chapel on Dec. 6 there will be a full choral service. By that date the Thanksgiving holiday will be well in the past, and that portion of society which intends to spend the the Winter in New York will be settled in its respective homes. The wedding, therefore, apart from the social prominence and popularity, will be for this reason the first distinctive social gathering of the season. Miss Brooks should make a very sweet-looking bride, and her bridesmaids, who are to be Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Daisy Post, and Miss Elsa Bronson, will make a pretty group of maidens fair. There is a rumor in circulation that one of Miss Brooks's girl friends is about to announce her engagement to a wealthy bachelor considerably older than herself. The report lacks confirmation. Other December weddings will be those of Mr. Calvin Burr and Miss Mabel M. Hayden on Wednesday, Dec. 7; of Mr. George K. Davis and Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin in St. Thomas's Church on Dec. 14, and of Mr. Allison Wright Post and Miss Katherine Beeckman Hoppin at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Dec. 15.

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The attendants at the wedding of Mr. Davis and Miss Gallatin will be Miss Lucille M. Stevens, as maid of honor; Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Adelaia Ireland, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss Elsie Eitell, Miss Violetta White, Miss Jessica Davis, and Miss Aline Davis, as bridesmaids; Mr. Thomas Darling, as best man, and Messrs. Linn Hartinft, Mercer Biddle, and William H. Farr of Philadelphia; William Darling of Wilkesbarre, and Bayard Dominick, George W. Betts, Samuel Skidmore, John Gallatin, and Dr. Clarence McWilliams of this city, as ushers. Miss Stevens, the maid of honor, is to wear pale blue satin, and the bridesmaids' gowns will be of white peau de soie, with picture hats of black and white lace, trimmed with white plumes and violets.

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Two engagements of unusual interest were announced during the past week, and first in this column. They were those of Mr. Louis Mansfield Ogden and Miss Augusta McKim Davies, and of Mr. Robert Ralston Crosby and Miss Emily Petit. Both couples are members of about the same set of young people in New York, and the almost simultaneous announcement of their engagements made a mild excitement in this set. Mr. Ogden is a brother of Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, formerly Miss May Ogden, and is an intimate friend of Miss Petit. Indeed, since last Summer Miss Petit, after her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Short, with whom she had formerly lived, went abroad, has been with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. Mr. Crosby is the son of the late Robert Ralston Crosby, and his mother was Miss Jane Murray Livingston. Miss Petit's mother was also Miss Livingston, so that the young couple are distantly related. Mr. Ogden and Miss Davies, who is a granddaughter of the late Henry E. Davies, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, will probably be married in the Spring. Mr. Crosby and Miss Petit may be married next month, and that their wedding will be in the near future would seem probable, from the fact that they have already taken a city house at 105 East Thirtieth Street. Another engagement of the week was that of Mr. Walton C. Peckham, whose mother was Miss Louise Chesebrough, and Miss Mary Crosby Hurry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry, formerly Miss Emily Renwick, and a sister of Mrs. William V. Draper, whose romantic marriage is still well remembered.

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The weddings of the past week were both unusually numerous and unusually elaborate in decorations and appointments. That of Mr. Robert G. Meade and Miss Elsie Cleveland, on Wednesday, was the most effective spectacle, and that of Mr. Delafield and Miss Barber, on Thursday, brought together the largest and most representative assemblage of old New Yorkers seen in many a day. Chrysanthemums were the flowers chiefly employed in the decorations of the churches where these weddings were celebrated, and at the houses where the following receptions took place. The Japanese flower evidently still holds its place in popular favor.

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At the wedding of Mr. Ryer and Miss Richards, in the Central Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, the chancel was not only filled with chrysanthemums, but large clusters of the favorite blossoms were fastened with wide white satin ribbons to the end of each pew in the centre aisle. The entire front of the gallery was so trimmed with vines as to form a green horseshoe, unrelieved by another color. The bride's small sister, Miss Ethel Richards, who acted as flower girl, was a Dresden-like figure in a ruffled frock of pink silk and lace. Her flaxen hair fell in soft ringlets about her shoulders, and the little basket, running over with pink chrysanthemums, which she carried, completed the picturesque effect. This little maid headed the procession of ushers, who entered the church from a door near the chancel, and came down the aisle to meet the bride and her maid of honor.

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The comparatively small chancel space of the South Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, detracted from the effect of the tableau at the wedding of Mr. Kellogg and Miss Olyphant there on Thursday. This was unfortunate, as there have been no prettier costumed bridesmaids at any wedding thus far this season. The monotony of gowns and bouquets of pink was lessened by the quantity of lace used in the trimming. The large black velvet hats worn by these bridesmaids were remarkable because of their simplicity and the absence of the usual omnipresent "tips." Weird lace was used instead upon them, and the only bit of color seen was furnished by the single bunch of rose blossoms caught at the side back of each. In direct contrast with these pink costumes were those of delicate blue worn the morning of the same day by the bride's attendants at the Delafield-Barber wedding in Trinity Chapel. If the two sets of bridesmaids could have been placed together, it would be difficult to say which would have borne off the prize.

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The two choral weddings of the past week were the Meade-Cleveland, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, and the Floyd-Wells, in the Church of the Ascension. The musical programme of each was particularly good. Miss Cleveland has the distinction of being among the handsomest brides of the season. Her fine carriage and figure displayed her bridal gown to advantage.

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Among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Millward Adams on the opening night of the opera at Chicago was Miss Alberta Sturgess of this city, the daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett. Miss Sturgess will make her début in New York this Winter. Mrs. Millward Adams has been in this city on several extended visits, and was much taken up by the literary set. On Monday evening she wore white satin and lace with pearl trimming and red roses. Miss Sturgess was in white tulle and lace, and Miss Lydia Howell of Washington, who was also in the box, wore black net over silk.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lake, who were married recently in Paris, have started on a trip around the world. With them are Mr. Lake's mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Baker; Miss Lake, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Edward Ziegler, and Mr. C. F. Zottl. Mr. Lake, it will be remembered, married the daughter of Mme. Ziegler, the owner of the Hotel du Jardin, in Paris, where the Lakes and Bakers were stopping.

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The season is at its height at Biarritz. The Duchesse de la Rochfoucauld, who was Miss Mattie Mitchell, has arrived and is stopping at the same hotel with the Countess Boni de Castellane, (Miss Anna Gould,) who has returned from Paris. Mrs. Slater, Miss Kane, Mme. Miguel Arizcun, Mrs. King Post, and Mrs. Charles Carroll, are among the fashionable American women at Biarritz. Dinner giving and dances twice a week at the Casino and the club, with golf and tennis are the chief amusements. Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Slater have introduced the American fashion of dinner dances, which have become very popular. Queen Natalie of Servia is the principal royalty at Biarritz, and she is as gracious and hospitable to Americans as the Infanta Eulalie, who scorns utterly all political questions between her nation and the United States. At one of the dinners given by Mme. Bernadaki, the celebrated Parisian beauty, there were two tables instead of one. The hostess presided at one and the Princess de Radziwill at the other

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There will be a Winter season at Dinard, and nearly all the villas are taken for the Winter. Mrs. Hughes Hallett has Montplaisir, with its pretty ballroom and quaint decorations, Mr. and Mrs. Pell Haggerty have La Marjolaine, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Pomeroy, A. Dieu Vat, and Sir George and Lady Duntze, who will entertain their daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Whitehouse of Newport. La Retraite, while Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan have taken Haute Claire.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Taylor, who have been living for the last year in Baltimore, will take up their residence in New York this Winter. Mrs. Taylor was Miss Sara Anson Hard, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hard of 49 Park Avenue.

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In Baltimore it is hoped that the Bonapartes may be induced to go out in society and entertain this Winter. They have been doing up their house extensively, but Mrs. Bonaparte is yet in mourning, and, although she is stronger than she has been for some time, she is not yet in robust health. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and her daughter, Miss Swan, have been visiting Miss Patterson, Mrs. Dyer's aunt. Baltimore has become quite enthusiastic over Miss Swan, who is a very handsome girl, but she will not come out in society this year.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Josephs have left Newport and are settled in Baltimore for the Winter, and Mrs. De Grasse Fowler and her daughters, Miss Amelia de Pau, Miss Meta de Pau, and Miss Alice Fowler, are among the latest arrivals of New Yorkers who will make their home in Maryland. Miss Claire Patterson will pass the Winter with her aunt, Mrs. Pangiris Bey, in Rome, where Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding de Garmendia have been visiting.

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Lady Henry Somerset has been quite ill all this Autumn. She has remained at Reigate, and has not appeared at any of the meetings in which she takes so active an interest. Lady Curzon of Kedleston (Miss Leiter) has been her guest for a few days. Lady Curzon is very much interested in Lady Somerset's work, and she will look after its promulgation in India.

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The Thanksgiving holiday will this year be celebrated, as usual, by country outings and family reunions and dinners. Since the Yale-Princeton football game, which was for so many years the chief event of the day in this city, was changed in date and, perhaps by the sensible decision of the college Faculties, transferred to other localities, in college towns Thanksgiving, except for its family reunions, has become more in character like election day, or, more properly, like Washington's Birthday or Labor Day in society. If the weather is fine, golfing and cycling will be the chief diversions, but if it should storm, the theatres and art galleries would have to provide amusement. Those who intend to remain out of town for Thanksgiving, or who will go out to spend it in the country, will all return for the first night of opera on Monday, Nov. 28. The continuance of people in the country is now largely dependent upon the weather.

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Those were three very gay days at Princeton which closed last evening. The annual football game with Yale, which took place yesterday, brought by Wednesday a crowd of strangers and visitors, and the senior Assembly, which took place on Friday evening, brought a number of pretty girls of the younger set from Philadelphia and New York. Most of the patronesses were young matrons who own handsome houses at Princeton, and who had a number of guests staying with them for the occasion.

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On the Campania yesterday the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil sailed for England. Mme. de Breteuil was Miss Garner, and she and her husband had been spending about a month in this country. On the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. Honoré Palmer, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., and Miss Julia Grant, who are to be abroad for the Winter. Their destination is Egypt and the Nile, with the early Spring in Paris. Miss Julia Grant will be very much missed in society this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. Henri Cachard, (who has been passing a month with relatives in this country,) Mr. Danforth Geer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomas were among the well-known New Yorkers on board. Mr. and Mrs. J. Fairfield Carpenter and family and Mrs. A. V. Rogers and Mrs. Ten Eyck of Cazenovia, Mr. Oliver O'Donnell Frick of Baltimore, Dean and Mrs. H. Martyn Hart of Denver, Col.; Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Rust of Chicago, Mr. Harry Tabor of Elizabeth, N. J., and the Count and Countess d'Andigne of Paris were also on the ship. Among the passengers on La Gascogne was Mr. Yznaga del Valle.

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The St. Louis, which came in from Southampton yesterday, brought Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander, Lieut. Giovanni Bettini, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilber Cridler, (returning from their wedding trip,) John Ridgley Carter, Miss Helen Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Howland, Justin Huntley McCarthy, the writer; Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burroughs Torrey, Rodman Wanamaker, Mrs. Wanamaker, and Miss Wanamaker, and Mme. Nordica. The First Bismarck brought in Mrs. George Bend, Miss Amy Bend, and Miss Beatrice Bend, who have been abroad for over a year and who are to occupy their new up-town house; Mr. and Mrs. George Kingsland and family, Levi Z. Leiter, Mrs. Lyman Short, and Miss Anna Short.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. John Wanamaker and her daughter, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Inches of Boston, Paul Andrews of Washington, and Gen. and Mrs. John Gill of Baltimore are among the people who were at the Waldorf yesterday and who will be there during the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Taller, and Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield will be at the same hotel in the course of the week.

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Among the entertainments of the week will be a card party to be given by Mrs. F. L. Couper at her residence, 111 East Fifty-fourth Street, in honor of Lieut. Belknap of the navy. The game chosen will be progressive euchre, and the favors will be very handsome. The date set for the entertainment is Nov. 16.

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There was some astonishment expressed by the name of Lord Playfair being registered at one of the up-town hotels yesterday. Lord Playfair and his wife are in Scotland. It is Edith, Lady Playfair, his stepmother, who is in New York. She is the dowager, her husband having died last year.

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Among those going abroad for the Winter are Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., who have been all Summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea. They are now at their home, near the Westchester Country Club.

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An elaborate stone is shortly to be placed at the head of the grave of the late Lieut. William Tiffany of the Rough Riders in the Perry Circle at the Island Cemetery at Newport. The design is made by Mason, the architect, of Philadelphia. The graves of young Tiffany and Mrs. August Belmont are kept constantly covered with beautiful flowers sent there by relatives.

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Miss S. C. Very will give a series of lectures on music at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, 174 Madison Avenue, in aid of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital of New York. These will be five in number on the following dates: Friday, Nov. 18, 11 o'clock, "Retrospect and Forecast"; Friday, Nov. 25, 11 o'clock, "A Musical Renaissance"; Friday, Dec. 2, 11 o'clock, "The Symphonic Poem"; Friday, Dec. 9, 11 o'clock, "The Lyric Drama"; Friday, Dec. 16, 11 o'clock, "Dawn of a New Era." The lectures are under the patronage of Mrs. F. Bronson, Mrs. A. Iselin, Jr., Mrs. J. B. Kissam, Mrs. W. A. Street, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt. The tickets for the course are $5.

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Mr. Henri Barbey has expressed his intention of neither erecting another hotel on the site of the burned Ocean House at Newport nor of selling the property. It is stated that he may build there business structures and shops, but that the new hotel to be will be placed in a location nearer the water. Of this hotel, however, nobody at Newport seems to have any clear idea. It is all just now a matter of speculation.

The wedding of Miss Louise Peckham to Mr. J. Harry Hull will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. S. Tyler Peckham, at Yonkers, next Saturday afternoon. A reception will follow the ceremony.

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Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived in New York yesterday from the country place of his brother-in-law, H. McK. Twombly, near Madison, N. J. The special train on which he traveled reached Hoboken at noon, over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt alighted from the car without aid, and seemed to be quite well and strong. A carriage awaited the party at the ferry at Hoboken, and, after crossing to Christopher Street, they were driven home. The house was handsomely decorated with chrysanthemums, and there was a family dinner in the evening.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Commencing Saturday of this week, the afternoon teas at the Hotel Majestic will take place every afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30, and it is almost an assured fact that this innovation, although new to that section of the city, will prove itself a potent attraction for the devotees of that sort of entertainment. Vocal music by an excellent operatic quartet will be under the able conductorship of Signor Giannini.

Mme. Katharine Evans von Klenner of 40 Stuyvesant Street has sent out invitations for a musicale-reception for Friday evening, Nov. 18. On that occasion she will introduce Miss Effie Douglass Putnam, a young American harpist, just back from Europe, who has appeared at Paris and elsewhere with considerable success. She is the original of the "Lady with the Harp," a portrait exhibited in the 1898 Paris Salon by M. Georges Collet, the famous Parisian painter.

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at noon, the marriage of Miss Evelyn S. Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace F. Hutchinson, to Mr. Remsen Johnson, son of the late Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., will be quietly celebrated at the residence of the bride, 314 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father, only the two families and immediate relatives will be present. Miss Hutchinson is well known in Brooklyn society. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Columbia College, class of '89, and of Columbia College Law School, class of '92.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL OPENING.

It Is Fixed for Next Saturday—Many Guests Booked in Advance—A Famous Water Cure.

LAKEWOOD, Nov. 12.—The prospective opening of the Lakewood Hotel has brought new life to this village, and everywhere there are signs that the awakening of the big hostelry in the pines is the signal which has been awaited before the Winter gayety and activity should set in.

The opening on next Saturday—Nov. 19—is certain to be a grand affair, and the number of guests booked by the management in advance indicates an unusually successful season for this most attractive of Winter-resort hotels. The practicability of making an attractive resort out of a pine-covered stretch of sand has been demonstrated by the Lakewood Hotel management most thoroughly. No one, looking at the imposing hotel edifice, with its broad lawns and splendid park, would imagine that only a few years ago this was only a dreary stretch of pines and sand.

This year the management has shown greater activity in providing for the comfort and entertainment of its guests than ever. Besides numerous new private baths of the most improved modern construction, the water cure has been extended and improved until it is, without question, the finest on this continent.

This water cure is certain to mean a great deal for the future of Lakewood. In Europe, the Charcot cure, at Paris, and the one founded by Prof. Erb at Heidelberg, are attended by persons from all parts of England and the Continent, and by not a few from America. Leading physicians throughout the civilized world have indorsed this method of treatment for insomnia and all the forms of nervousness, nervous dyspepsia, lassitude, and kindred troubles. The cure at the Lakewood Hotel is identical with those foreign ones, but the hotel is supplied with new and additional apparatus for the application of the cure, which places it above even its famous prototypes. Moreover, the surroundings are ideal for the purpose. The air of Lakewood is in itself a soporific, calculated to cure all mild cases of insomnia. This natural influence is, of course, a splendid auxiliary to the water cure. Besides, the water used has been chemically analyzed and proved equal in purity and health-giving properties to Poland water.

For those who have succumbed, or are prepared to succumb, to the fascinations of golf the hotel people have worked especially well. Through negotiations with the Golf Club, begun last Winter, the splendid new links and artistic clubhouse, with all the privileges attached to both, are placed at the disposal of the guests of the Lakewood. The links are exceptionally fine, within easy walking distance of the hotel, and romantically located in the heart of the pine forest.

George Gould's magnificent new home is now completed and a number of other fine homes have been added since last season. Altogether, there is every promise of a season of unusual gayety.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The promise of Gov.-elect Roosevelt that he will manage the affairs of the Guard on the best system and keep it free from politics has given great confidence to guardsmen, who want an end put to the scandals that have characterized the administration of the past four years. In this connection, guardsmen also hope that a number of up-country military politicians who have been in office may be turned out and their places filled, for a change, by deserving officers of the Guard from some of the organizations in New York City.

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The gossips have it that Major Avery D. Andrews of Squadron A has a good chance for the Adjutant Generalship.

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The story has been industriously circulated the past two weeks that before Major Gen. Roe was appointed it was made mandatory upon him to find a place on his staff for Inspector General Hoffman and Assistant Inspector General Greene. To those who know Gen. Roe such a story of course was absurd. The General when seen said: "Whatever appointments I make will be because I want to make them, and not because some one else wants me to."

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The first regiment to receive the attention of Major Gen. Roe in connection with their reconstruction as National Guard organizations will be the Eighth and Fourteenth.

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THE TIMES last Sunday gave, in the aggregate, the number of active and veteran members from the several companies of the Seventh Regiment serving in other organizations during the war with Spain. Below will be found the figures in fuller detail, showing the number of Seventh Regiment men, active and veteran, serving as officers in volunteer commands and the organizations they served in:

	Active Members Serving as Officers.	Veteran Members as Officers.
3th New York Volunteers	5	9
9th New York Volunteers	4	6
12th New York Volunteers	11	10
14th New York Volunteers	4	0
69th New York Volunteers	3	4
71st New York Volunteers	1	10
47th New York Volunteers	1	1
201st New York Volunteers	17	3
202d New York Volunteers	0	1
203d New York Volunteers	0	3
4th Battery, New York Volunteers	0	1
1st Volunteer Engineers	2	0
Other State regiments	2	4
Naval Reserves	0	2
United States Army regulars	7	5
Marine Corps	0	1
Staff	0	2
Total	57	62

Thirty enlisted men served as non-commissioned officers and privates in the following regiments: Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixty-fifth, Seventy-first, Two Hundred and First, Fourth Battery, Astor Battery, United States Regular Army, Naval Reserves, and Rough Riders. Eight veterans served as non-commissioned officers and privates in the Eighth, Rough Riders, Naval Reserves, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, First Kentucky, and Third Connecticut. In the provisional regiments of the New York National Guard the regiment supplied officers as follows: One Hundred and Eighth, 2; One Hundred and Twelfth, 5; One Hundred and Fourteenth, 2; One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, 4; One Hundred and Seventy-first, 5; total, 18.

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Among the new members recently proposed in Squadron A are the following: John Shillito Rogers, Ezra Parmelee Prentice, Albert W. Putnam, R. W. Pressprich, Walter B. Chambers, George Norman Whitehouse, Reune Martin, H. G. Campbell, Jr., Reginald E. Wigham, Howard S. Borden, Alfred Craven Palmer, David H. Lanman, Alfred Seton Post, Jr., Alfred Roelker, Jr., and Benjamin B. Tilt. The Recruiting Committee of the squadron are Sergt. Major Lewis B. Gawtry, Corp. G. B. Agnew, Privates E. V. Loew, I. Ruland, and E. T. Littell.

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The work of mustering out Troop A from the volunteer army has actively commenced at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The ceremony will hardly be completed, it is expected, until about Nov. 21. Capt. Howard G. Badgley commanded the volunteer troopers.

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Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, who is Inspector of Rifle Practice of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, says that the results of the practice in sighting in the armory were made manifest by the shooting at Creedmoor. Only one company of the regiment failed to try the armory sighting practice, and this company made the poorest showing at the Long Island butts. Speaking of the value of such practice, Capt. Hoyt said: "There can be no doubt that the sighting practice is capable of doing great good to National Guardsmen who aspire to proficiency at the butts. Out of 255 recruits who went to Creedmoor, 153 marksmen qualified. This result tells its own story, and is a complete refutation of the insinuations of certain officers who, I have been told, said that the sighting practice was of little practical value. If I had the authority, I would take a man who missed the target and put him through the sighting drill before I would let him shoot again. It is absurd to have a recruit waste valuable ammunition trying to learn the fundamental principles of how to arrange the sights when that can be as well taught in the armory, without the firing of any ammunition." Capt. Hoyt served his term in the Seventh Regiment from 1882, and was Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Seventy-first Regiment from 1887 to 1889. When the Seventy-first gets back into the National Guard and the inevitable shifting about of positions arrives, it is said, it would not be surprising if Capt. Hoyt should find himself at the head of the rifle practice department of the regiment.

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There have been a number of lockers broken open in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and numerous articles of clothing stolen, and presumably by some of the volunteers. Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has written a letter to the War Department, notifying it of the thefts, as the first step toward putting in a claim against Uncle Sam later for the property taken.

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Adjt. Abeel of the Seventy-first said last Wednesday night that there was great doubt of the regiment being ready for payday on Nov. 14. Another postponement may result.

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From a reliable source it is learned that there is serious discord among the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at present at Huntsville. Some of the officers do not desire to serve further under Col. Duffy, and, it is said, have preferred charges against him. Then, on the other hand, there is a faction of officers who swear by the Colonel and profess to know nothing of a number of alleged scandalous events. The enlisted men all want to come home and are thoroughly tired of the service. Taken altogether, it is said, a more unsatisfactory condition of affairs could hardly be found.

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The tangle of affairs in the Ninth Regiment of Volunteers will probably end at the paying off of the regiment at the armory next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

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Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade has appointed Capt. John R. Hegeman of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment aide on his staff. The new appointee, who has also been a member of the Seventh, is known as a very energetic young officer.

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The latest official returns of Gen. Smith's brigade shows that strength to be 2,761 officers and men, divided as follows: Seventh Regiment, 1,071; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, 564; One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, 491; One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, 556; Second Battery, 73; Brigade Headquarters, 6.

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The assignment of Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter, who recently resigned from the Twelfth Regiment of Volunteers to the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, has been revoked. Adjt. Schermerhorn, who was not long since elected Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth, will now receive his commission for that office.

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Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, is much pleased with its new Lieutenant, Mr. Throop, recently elected from Squadron A. Quartermaster Sergt. Bright, who was recently appointed, is an old member of the Twelfth, and he also saw service in the war of the rebellion. Company C had a large turnout at drill last Wednesday night, which was very creditable, especially as it was the night following election day. First Sergt. McMein of Company F is among those expending considerable ammunition, in the hope of winning "Bright's" turkey.

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Matters in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, pending the reconstruction of the Twenty-second Regiment as a National Guard command are practically at a standstill.

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A member of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment, writing from Camp Meade, Penn., Nov. 5, says: "The weather has got quite cold here, and is just like New York in midwinter, either raining and plenty of slush, or freezing hard. A pail of water in the tent will be frozen an inch thick in the morning. The regiment has somewhat better health now. Most of the typhoid cases are convalescent, or on sick furloughs, and gradually returning. A good many men who have been away on French leave are gradually straggling back, and find their way to the guardhouse. These men are mostly punished by being fined, which, to my mind, is a bad system. The punishment should be severer. We expect to leave here about Nov. 16 for Greenville, S. C., and from there we expect to go to Cuba."

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The Veteran Association and members of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association of the old Thirteenth Regiment are preparing to welcome home the battalion of the regiment that volunteered for the war, and was mustered in as a part of the Twenty-second Regiment. The battalion is expected to arrive in Brooklyn next Tuesday or Wednesday, and will be escorted to its armory by the veterans, after being reviewed at the City Hall.

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If the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment is kept in service long enough Col. Japha will have battalion drills, Majors Marks and Woods commanding. Company drills are going on, and are well attended. Edmund L. Traphagen has been promoted from private to Sergeant in Company B. The feeling in the One Hundred and Ninth is that the idea of having twelve-company regiments had better not be pushed for the present, as it has been all the officers could do to keep the ten companies up to a decent figure in the old Guard. There is now no reason, they say, to believe the reorganized Guard will make it any easier to get recruits. On the other hand, it is believed the authorization of twelve-company regiments would be a decided advantage. Among other things it would, it is argued, make places for a number of deserving officers, and the companies in times of peace could be limited to say seventy-five officers and men, which would result in companies parading a more even number of men than at present, and it would also conform to the organization of the United States Army.

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Commandant George A. Hussey of the Ninth Regiment Veterans, in a circular to his command says: "Before another month the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, New York Volunteers, will have resumed its place again in the National Guard, in which the veterans should have a proper interest and help also to decide the question of eligibility of membership in the corps of those of the regiment who were in the United States Army in the war with Spain. A number of valuable Cuban war relics have been presented by Comrade Charles D. Richmond of Post 435, G. A. R., Department of New York, and several books by Comrade Joseph W. Adee, Company H."

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Col. A. C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment directs the companies of that command to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniforms, with overcoats slung, for inspection of uniforms and equipments by the Regimental Quartermaster, as follows: Companies C and D, Nov. 14; Companies F and E, Nov. 15; Companies B and A, Nov. 16; Companies I and K, Nov. 17; Companies G and H, Nov. 18; non-commissioned staff and hospital corps, Nov. 21. All public property not worn by the men present will be conveniently arranged in the company rooms for inspection at the time of the company's inspection. Capt. Thorn is detailed to the regiment delinquency court, in place of Major Case,

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

A second visit to the Garden Theatre, in these days, even if one is not badly infected with the "Cyrano de Bergerac" fever, is well worth the while of a slave to the pernicious "first night" habit, for the sake of seeing Richard Mansfield's latest portrayal at its best. Mansfield is never at his best first nights, and, moreover, "the tumult and the shouting" about "Cyrano" and his proboscis have somewhat subsided, and one who likes to contemplate works of art in comparative quiet will find the performance much more gratifying now. Not that the quiet will be akin to the peace of solitude, for one must engage his seat far in advance or else sit in the umbrage of the balcony or gallery. His many fellow-worshippers at the shrines of Rostand and Romance, however, he will find to be less demonstrative, and presumably less fervent, than those who sat out the first performance with him, though surely not less intelligent.

The whole representation is better than it was. The small army of supernumeraries seems to have taken its cue from the audiences; it, too, is less demonstrative and certainly not less intelligent. The assembling of the idlers, gallants, exquisites, and fair dames at the Hotel de Bourgogne, the varied proceedings in the shop of Ragueneau, and the incidents in camp and battle are presented quite as vividly, with as much of pictorial charm and dramatic effect, and with less vociferousness. The roarers adopt the famous plan of that most discriminating of weavers, and "roar gently." The sense of reality the spectator derives is all the stronger.

Too much praise could hardly be given to the pictorial side of this representation, in which the harmonies of color in each seemingly spontaneous readjustment of "stations" by the crowd have all been devised by an artistic mind, and the dress and architecture of King Louis XIII.'s time have been so faithfully reproduced; while in the portrayal of those few individual rôles, apart from Cyrano, which are distinctly remembered, if the acting has not improved, it has certainly not deteriorated. Arthur Forrest has few equals on our stage in such parts as de Guiche, Ragueneau is played as well as possible by Mr. Andrews, while the Roxane of Miss Anglin, the Duenna of Miss Cummins, the Christian of Mr. Courtenay, and the Le Bret of Mr. Weaver are satisfying to all reasonable persons.

One's impression of Mansfield's portrayal as a whole is not materially altered by this second hearing. It still has its disappointing moments, but these are few, and are due to the actor's lack of stature, to the quality of his voice, and to his temperament, rather than to his art. And they seem quite insignificant to one who cares to take up the portrayal bit by bit and carefully measure its obvious defects in comparison with its obvious merits. If it is not positive "greatness"—either genius or the highest kind of talent—which endows the actor to produce an effect so profound and stirring in the interception of de Guiche (Act. III.) and in the long monologue before Cyrano gives up the ghost, (Act V.,) I do not know what to call it; and I do not believe another actor lives who could fairly rival Mr. Mansfield in these episodes—surely not M. Coquelin, with all his rich variety of vocal and facial expression.

The deliberate employment of the singing voice, of cantabile, in the fantastical yarn of the man from the moon, and the incidental mimicry of the sound of stringed instruments seem audacious devices, but they serve splendidly and harmonize well with the spirit of the episode, which lacks the great dramatic significance of the scene it reminds one of, in "Le Roi s'Amuse," just as the preceding balcony scene, in spite of its fervor and beauty, lacks the simple eloquence and dramatic power of its prototype in Shakespeare.

As for the death scene, some of us saw Mr. Mansfield do almost the same thing in almost the same way in his despised and rejected "Don Juan"—a work of much merit—long before Rostand's was a name to conjure with, or Mansfield's one of calculable drawing power when posted on a billboard. He was a fine actor then, but the multitude did not know it; he is a fine actor now, and if his Cyrano is not his greatest rôle, it is one that no one who knows an actor from a mountebank should fail to see him in.

May Irwin is safely housed for the Winter at the Bijou Theatre, and it is as needless, perhaps, to urge the people to go to see her as it is to urge them not to miss "Cyrano." In spite of some exceedingly stupid passages the new variety farce by Glen MacDonough, "Kate Kip, Buyer," is generally brisk and diverting, and May Irwin's hold upon her admirers is not decreasing in these days. Quite the contrary.

Wherein the secret of her power lies it is easier to say than to say truthfully. That her jollity, her imperturbable good humor, causes it is, for instance, easily said, but the world is full of equally jolly folks whose jollity may be healthful but is surely not lucrative. Miss Irwin used to be an actress, and frequently betrays (quite inadvertently, as it seems,) her knowledge of the rudiments of the actor's art. But, in the spoken passages, she is generally careful to take the audience directly into her confidence, and to keep plainly in evidence the fact that she is not even making believe to act. The profound gravity of really good farce acting—so well illustrated in these days at the Madison Square Theatre by Mr. E. M. Holland—is not to be found at the Bijou. The positive dramatic merit of Miss Irwin's "coon" songs, however, is not to be questioned; and it is a great pity that the musical critics cannot be induced to give some attention to these songs and her peculiar rendering of them, and embody the results of their observations in good scientific form.

In addition to which Miss Irwin is fun alive.

There is a deal of good news in the theatrical world. That Joseph Jefferson has quite recovered from an illness which threatened to become severe, and will act at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week in the perennial "Rip Van Winkle," is one item of it—perhaps the most important. Mr. Jefferson's Rip has now survived three generations of play-going—ten years being his own estimate of a play-going generation—and is still lusty in its fourth. Youngsters find its rare humor delightful, its exquisite pathos irresistible, whose parents saw it as children, when it had already become an "old story." But it is not yet a tiresome story.

Ada Rehan's return to town and her first appearance in the lovely character of Portia, to which she is superbly fitted by temperament and training, is another event which is sure to be welcomed. "The Merchant of Venice" will be produced, to open the Winter season, at Daly's Theatre next Saturday night, with a beautiful setting, we may be sure, and with all due reverence for the text and as little as possible for mere tradition. The Shylock will be Sidney Herbert, an actor of excellent taste and extraordinary skill of composition, who is always interesting, as any one who remembers him as Don Adriano in "Love's Labour's Lost," Joseph Lebanon in "The Cabinet Minister," Sir Benjamin Backbite and Crabtree, (for he has played both those parts in different revivals of "The School for Scandal,") Don John and Thurio, and the husband and father in the Japanese play of Judith Gautier, must admit. In Shylock, to be sure, "composition" and a delicate sense of artistic proportion, though quite desirable, are less essential than eloquent diction and great dramatic power.

It is good news, too, that William H. Crane will soon be with us again, to stay long, to help us keep Thanksgiving and to make Christmas merrier. Mr. Crane will not present himself, this season, in peruke and knee-smalls, and exclaim "adzooks." On the contrary, he will represent a modern American, aged forty-five years, a "self-made man," who wears very different toggery and says nothing of the sort. "Worth a Million" will be the title of Mr. Crane's new play, put together for him by Eugene Presbrey, who concocted "A Virginia Courtship," and Amory West will be the name of its protagonist. West is involved in a great variety of proceedings, all tending to one pleasingly sentimental climax, and in the exhibition of these the comedian will be assisted by Percy Haswell, Gladys Wallis, Ysobel Haskins, Kate Lester, Walter Hale, Boyd Putnam, William Boag, and George Devere. This play will be acted a week from to-morrow night, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and the following evening Mr. Pinero's strikingly original "comedietta" in four acts, "Trelawny of the Wells" will be given at the Lyceum Theatre. The dramatic "season" is, indeed, becoming interesting.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque continues to rule at this house.

WEBER & FIELDS'.—The burlesques of "Cyrano" and "The Christian" are continuing to draw large houses.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" begins its eleventh week to-morrow in the enjoyment of popular favor.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Hotel Topsy Turvy" has been brightened by the introduction of new specialties and business.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life" enters on the eighth week of its engagement to-morrow evening. The fiftieth performance on Tuesday, Nov. 15, will be marked by the presentation of souvenirs.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"A Lion's Heart," a romantic melodrama, which was presented at the Harlem Opera House season before last and made an excellent impression, will be the attraction offered this week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Pitou announces for next week "A Stranger in New York." It will be the first presentation to a west side audience of this farce, and the piece will be given with practically the original cast.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Hoyt's musical comedy company, including Otis Harlan, William Bonvere, Clarise Agnew, Will Currie, Louise Gunning, and all the other members of the original cast, will present "A Day and a Night."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Julia Arthur commences the third week of her engagement to-morrow evening in "A Lady of Quality." Monday evening, Nov. 21, Miss Arthur will present "Ingomar," in which she appears as Parthenia.

GARRICK THEATRE.—It looks as if "Catherine" will continue here for the rest of the season, providing Mr. Frohman can secure another theatre within the coming two weeks, at which time the engagement at the Garrick will end.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Liars" continues to prosper and John Drew and his company share the blessings of the prosperity, and it is Charles Frohman's intention to have them stay in New York, if possible, until after Christmas.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. — The fifth week of "On and Off" will begin at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night, where the farcical situations of the play with the acting of a company composed largely of favorite actors have drawn large audiences and have kept them well amused.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern's engagement will come to an end this week with "A Colonial Girl," which will then, with "The King's Musketeer," constitute Mr. Sothern's repertory for his tour, which begins on Nov. 21 in Brooklyn. The Lyceum Stock company opens its season with Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Iron Master," a translation of George Ohnet's "Le Maitre Des Forges," made familiar to New York theatre-goers by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company. Manager Donnelly promises an excellent production of the play. The cast includes every member of the company. Robert Drouet will be the Philippe Derblay and Hannah May Ingham Claire de Beaulieu.

PLEASURE PALACE.—A bill of ample proportions is offered to vaudeville lovers this week. The prime feature is found in Marie Jansen. James Thornton is next on the bill. The children are remembered in the act programmed as Wormwood's Dogs and Monkeys. The bill otherwise presents Willard Simms, Frencelli and Lewis, Deets and Don C. W. Littlefield, Cook and Clinton, the War-Graph with new views, and a dozen other performers.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian" commences her sixth and last week to-morrow evening, which will complete one of the most successful engagements ever played in the above theatre. Next Thursday evening there will be a change in the cast of "The Christian." John Storm will be played by Mr. Joseph Haworth. Miss Allen will continue her New York run at the Garden Theatre, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 28.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Nellie McHenry will make her appearance at this house, repeating her performance of "Patchwork," assisted by the same company. Minnie Methot, the soprano who has been prominent in philharmonic concerts, will make her début in vaudeville. Other attractions will be Ben Harney trio, Lydia Dreams, Hanley and Jarvis, Marie Wilma, Mazuz and Mazett, La Porte sisters, four Columbians, the Seymours, the War-Graph, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme offered for this week is headed by Alice Atherton. Charles Bowser and his company will present a comedietta entitled "A Domestic Cyclone." Others in the bill are Harrigan, the tramp juggler; Johnnie Carroll, Addie Crawford, Valdares, Percy Honrath, the Ashleys, Armstrong brothers, Gallagher and Barrett, Charles Hooker, the Hale sisters, George Leslie, the Coulsen sisters, John Ransones, and the biograph, with new views.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Village Postmaster," a play of New England life, which was produced in this city two years ago, will be presented to-morrow night for the first time in its revised shape. The production will enlist the services of fifty people, including a brass band and a chorus of church choir singers. Frank Mordaunt will play the leading rôle, and the rest of the cast will include Jennie Weathersby, Adelaide Cushman, Maude Winter, W. H. Pascoe, Dan Collyer, Agnes Farnum, Grace Gayler Clark, Annie Buckley, and others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The bill at this resort for the week is of an interesting kind. Francisco Lentine, the Italian three-legged boy, remains an important feature. Others on the programme are the new European importation, to be seen for the first time in this country, "Bunce"; Unzie, the Australian beauty, a peculiarly handsome man; Steudell and his electric exhibition, Lawrence Alburtia, the wire-haired man, and Gypsy Joe's den of snakes. In the theatre the programme consists of a double company, including the three Waldrons, Carroll and Larkin, Vernon and Kennedy, and many others.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Eden Musée is becoming a favorite resort for women and children visiting the shopping district. Nearly every afternoon half of the visitors are shoppers, who drop into the Musée to rest an hour or so. The Musé is equally well patronized in the evening. During the coming week the Gypsy Orchestra will render programmes of classical music with numerous selections of gypsy music. New cinematographe views will be shown. Important changes have been made among the wax groups, and a new figure of Governor-elect Roosevelt has been placed on exhibition.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Mlle. Jane Delorme will make her American début to-morrow evening. Williams and Walker and their company of forty artists will continue their musical novelty. "Sir Andy de Bootjack," the travesty on "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Richard Carle, has been brightened with new jokes for the fifth week of its career, and the Hawthorne sisters will continue to appear in the operetta, "The Lily of Laguna." Monroe and Mack will continue to give their sketch, "Just Two Darkies," and the Frederick trio remains. The sacred concerts will be resumed this evening, and continued during the remainder of the season.

A NEW GERMAN PLAY.

"Im Weissen Roess'l" at the Irving Place Theatre.

"Im Weissen Rössl'," a three-act comedy by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, which has been very successful in Germany, will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night for the first time in this country. Sydney Rosenfeld owns the American right to the piece, and he has arranged with Daniel Frohman for the production of an English version some time this season. Heinrich Conried promises to produce the German play with an elaborate and appropriate pictorial dress. The scene is a tavern (the White Horse) in the Salz-Kammergut, a picturesque part of the Austrian Tyrol, and the dresses of the peasants will be faithfully reproduced. The plot is exceedingly slight, but there are said to be many droll situations, while the sentimental interest is "strong," three several love stories being involved. The protagonist is a Berlin manufacturer, an urban and unimaginative creature, making his first visit, late in life, to the Tyrol. He is accompanied by a sentimental sister and a romantic daughter. He finds himself sadly out of place.

Incidentally there will be plenty of Tyrolean music—the real thing—with the inevitable zither accompaniment.

DAWSON CITY THEATRICALS.

The Proprietor of the Play House There Visits Jersey City.

Henry P. Marcus, proprietor of the only theatre in Dawson City, is visiting his sister, Mrs. L. Wolff, 77 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City. He says that he has made a fortune, and that he came to New York to make arrangements for coining about $27,000 worth of gold he left at Cripple Creek, Col., where he makes his home.

Mr. Marcus says his theatre receipts are about $1,500 a day, the price of seats ranging from $5 to $25, frequently paid in gold dust. The expenses are high, although the audiences are easily satisfied, and one play will run a month. Mr. Marcus said he would go back in about two weeks. A year hence he expects to return and make his home in New York or Jersey City.

WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB ELECTION.

Officers Are Chosen After an Exciting Contest.

After an exciting contest behind closed doors, officers were elected yesterday afternoon at a special meeting of the Women's Press Club.

As the afternoon wore away the members sought relief in the lobby from the turmoil of the heated contest. They reported that two Vice Presidents had talked themselves hoarse, but the third was still at the helm. When night fell upon the scene the janitor and scrubwomen were lined up in the lobby waiting impatiently for a chance to do their work.

The election resulted as follows: President—Mrs. Jennie C. Croly; First Vice President—the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford; Second Vice President—Mrs. Helen Gardner; Third Vice President—Mrs. Alice Maddock; Fourth Vice President—Mrs. A. M. Palmer; Fifth Vice President—Mrs. Margaret Lemon; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Mary C. Johnson; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Nellie Louise Howes; Treasurer—Mary E. Faulkner; Auditor—Mrs. Catherine G. Foote; Executive Committee—Miss Anna Warren Story, Mrs. Edward A. Greeley, Dr. Huldah T. Gunn, Mrs. Mary E. Osbon, and Miss Mary Louise Dacie.

DIED WHILE VISITING HIS SON.

Edward Morris Suddenly Expires in the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn.

Edward Morris, sixty years old, of 316 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, died on Friday afternoon in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, while visiting his son, Edward Morris, Jr. Young Morris, who was an engineer on the Buffalo during the war, was internally injured in the harbor of Santiago by a fall through a hatchway. He is in a critical condition.

His father came to see him on Friday, and while talking with the young engineer suddenly sank back in his chair unconscious. He was carried into an adjoining ward, where he died in a few minutes. His death was due to heart disease. The son does not yet know of the father's death.

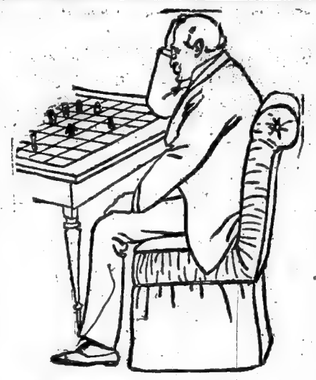

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MR. PECK BACK FROM PARIS

United States Commissioner General to the Exposition Obtains More Floor Space.

210,000 SQUARE FEET GRANTED

Site for a National Building Secured on the Banks of the Seine—Mr. Peck Will See Exhibitors on Tuesday.

When the American liner St. Louis pulled into her berth, at Fulton Street, yesterday morning, completing her first round trip to Southampton and back since the war, the familiar form of Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, was seen on the promenade deck. He was talking to some passengers who had never been in New York before, pointing out the tall buildings, the Statue of Liberty, the elevated roads, and other objects of interest, and did not notice Major Fred Brackett of Chicago, Secretary of the commission, and Robert J. Thompson and Capt. A. H. Mattox of the New York office, who were at the pier to meet him, until they had dashed up the gangplank and were shaking his hands.

Two months ago Commissioner Peck went to Paris for the purpose of securing more space for the American exhibitors at the exposition of 1900. He succeeded in having more than 40,000 square feet added to the space allotted to the United States, making a total of about 210,000 square feet for American exhibits; also grants for National buildings to be erected along the banks of the Seine.

"I do not ask for any credit for my work in Paris," said Mr. Peck to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The credit is due to the present standing of our country, which has now taken a place that is second to none among the nations of the world. The results obtained during our stay in Paris have been highly gratifying. When we reached Paris in September the situation seemed to be discouraging, and we were informed in the most diplomatic and official terms, that the United States had been given its full proportion, that we were too late, that the subject was a sealed book, and that no portion of the banks of the Seine could be used for national buildings.

"This situation remained practically unchanged during the first month of our stay, but the arrival of Ambassador Cambon from the United States and the return of Delaunay Belleville, Director of foreign exhibits, made a great difference, and turned the tide in our favor. M. Belleville is a man of great experience and broad views. He listened to our claim with great willingness, and the result was that we secured 25 per cent. more space than was originally allotted.

"When the exposition opens the United States will occupy a larger area than any other country in the world. No other nation has obtained an extra concession since April. The site on which our National building will be erected compares favorably with the sites on which the National buildings of Great Britain and Germany will stand. There have been allotted to us in the heart of the Exposition grounds 16,000 feet. This space is adjoining the main building of manufactures, and is the very choice of all positions. We also secured grants for the erection of a forestry pavilion, and for a marine exhibit; also 5,000 feet for the Weather Bureau. Special concessions have been granted us for exhibiting an American passenger train, operating a life-saving service, and for field experiments in agricultural and other kinds of machinery.

"I can say that all of our space lies in the main exhibition grounds—in fact, it is in the very centre of the City of Paris. We shall also have our full share in the annex at Vincennes, a beautiful spot, which will be given over to land and water exhibits during the period of the fair."

Regarding the proposed site for the Lafayette Monument, Commissioner Peck said: "We gave a great deal of consideration to this matter, and finally concluded to ask for a site in the historic Garden of the Tuileries, on the axis of the unrivaled vista which extends from the Louvre to the Arc de Triomphe. M. Brisson, the ex-Prime Minister, agreed to recommend this site to the new Ministry. The Tuileries is controlled by the State. We would have much less difficulty in getting what we want if the municipality had charge of it.

"No foreign nation has yet allotted to exhibitors any space. Commissioners of all nations are greatly dissatisfied at the delay in preparing the official diagrams, which are necessary in order to assign space; yet the members of our staff have obtained in their various departments a greater part of the drawings for the United States sections. In this, as well as in many other respects, we have received exceptional consideration. We realized that the importance of our country in the eyes of the world would prove a powerful factor in the situation, and we endeavored to make use of this fact in connection with all that we have accomplished."

Commissioner Peck said that he had heard that it had been suggested to appoint J. B. Cauldwell Art Commissioner for the United States at the exposition. "Such an appointment would be timely a year from now," said Mr. Peck. "There is time enough to hang pictures on the wall."

Commissioner Peck was accompanied on the voyage by Mrs. Peck, Miss Arline Peck, F. W. Peck, Jr., Master Spalding Peck, and S. V. Skiff, Lieut. A. C. Baker, Prof. J. R. Waterman, John Getz, George Pangali, and P. F. Drake of his staff.

They secured apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Mr. Peck left on the evening train for Washington, where he will hold a conference with President McKinley. He will return to this city on Tuesday, when he will be ready to hear from intending exhibitors.

C. C. Hughes, Delegate at Large of the Amateur Athletic Union, called on Commissioner General Peck before he went to Washington to confer with him as to amateur athletics at the exposition. Mr. Hughes said that Mr. Peck was enthusiastic as to the outlook for amateur athletics at Paris in 1900. Mr. Hughes advocated the appointment of William Hale Thompson, Vice President of the Chicago Athletic Association, and delegate to the Amateur Athletic Union from the Central Association, as Athletic Director on Mr. Peck's staff.

FORNACHON-BISSELL WEDDING.

Ceremony Performed Before Woman's Divorce Decree Was Signed.

The marriage of Mary Valentine Bissell and Joseph Louis Fornachon was announced yesterday and was verified by Justice of the Peace Winfield S. Weed of Jersey City. Mr. Weed said that he married the couple on Oct. 15, and kept the fact secret because he was requested to do so.

He said that Mrs. Bissell told him, in answer to the usual questions, that she was divorced. He said that if the decree had not been signed at that time it was none of his business, but that had he known such to be the fact he would not have performed the ceremony. He was surprised when told that the decree was not signed until Thursday last.

Mr. Fornachon said he lived at 462 Grove Street. Inquiry showed that Mr. Fornachon did not live there, and never had lived there. Julius Lubbitt, who introduced Mr. Fornachon and Mrs. Bissell to Justice Weed, does live there, however. He acted as one of the witnesses. The other witness was Robert Thomas, a constable attached to Justice Weed's court.

It was further learned that Mr. Fornachon and Mrs. Bissell first went to the office of Justice of the Peace Jarecki, 462½ Grove Street. He refused to marry them because they both said they were residents of New York. He said he could not marry them unless one or both resided in New Jersey or had a license. They then went to Justice Weed.

AMUSEMENTS.

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WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC, 30th St. & B'way. HALL. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HURLY BURLY
and the new burlesque, Cyranose de Bric-a-Brac.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Hoyt's "A STRANGER IN NEW YORK"

COLUMBUS. CARL A. HASWIN. A LION'S HEART.
Next Week, CUMBERLAND '61.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
EVGS., 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT.
LAST SIX NIGHTS. VIOLA ALLEN IN HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY, THE CHRISTIAN
Note.—Miss Allen will continue her N. Y. engagement at the Garden Theatre, beginning Monday, Nov. 28.

NEXT WEEK WM. H. SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

CRANE
AND HIS ADMIRABLE COMPANY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOSEPH BROOKS, WILL COMMENCE HIS ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT, PRESENTING A NEW COMEDY BY E. W. PRESBREY, ENTITLED
WORTH A MILLION.
Matinées Wed., Thanksgiving Day & Sat.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THURSDAY.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Sat. Mat., 2. Evgs. 8:15.
POSITIVELY LAST 7 TIMES.
JULIA ARTHUR
In Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's
A LADY OF QUALITY.
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, (one week only,) FIRST NEW YORK PRODUCTION,
JULIA ARTHUR
as PARTHENIA in
INGOMAR.
Scenery by Homer Emmens. Costumes by Dazian. Sale of seats begins Thursday morning.
Matinee Thanksgiving Day—Ingomar.

DALY'S Every Ev'g this week (except Saturday) at 8:10; Matinée Wednesday at 2, and Last Matinée (and last performance here, Saturday next,
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
***After the matinée next Saturday The Runaway Girl will be transferred to 5th Ave. Theatre, (under Daly's personal direction,) 1st time Monday, Nov. 21st, when the 100th performance will be given, and a Souvenir Album will be given to all present. Thanksgiving Day Special Matinée of The Runaway Girl at the 5th Ave. Theatre.
***Saturday Evening next, Nov. 19th, opening of the 20th dramatic season at this theatre and first production of Shakespeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Miss REHAN as PORTIA.
SIDNEY HERBERT as SHYLOCK.
FIRST MATINEE Wednesday, Nov. 23. THANKSGIVING DAY Special Matinée.
***Seats now ready.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Five Symphony Concerts and **Five Public Rehearsals** by the
Paur Symphony Orchestra and *Eminent Soloists.*
EMIL PAUR..Conductor
Public Rehearsals Fri. afternoons at 2:30. Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, and March 10.
Symphony Concerts Sat'day evening's at 8:15. Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, and March 11.
Box office at Carnegie Hall now open for subscriptions for the Five Public Rehearsals or Five Symphony Concerts at the following prices: Parquet, $5; dress circle, first two rows,) $3.50; dress circle, (other rows,) $2.50; balcony, $1.50; boxes, (seating six,) $50.
First Public Rehearsal Friday afternoon, Nov. 18, at 2:30.
First Symphony Concert Saturday evening, Nov. 19, at 8:15.
SOLOIST **Godowsky** PIANIST.
Reserved seats for single performances, 50c. to $1.50. Now on sale at box office.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

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CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
NOON TO 11 P. M.
FIRST and SECOND BALCONIES, 25c.
Orchestra, 50c; Front Orchestra, 75c; Orchestra and Front Balcony Box Seats $1. No Seats Reserved Except Box Seats at 50c
Advance on Regular Price.
Alice Atherton, Comedienne Vocalist.
John W. Ransone as Teddy Roosevelt.
Chas. Bowser & Co. in "A Domestic Cyclone."
Valdares, Premier Bicyclists.
Biograph. New views of international and local interest.

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BRANCH BOX OFFICE, SINGLE AND SUBSCRIPTION SEATS AT SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, NOVEL SOUVENIRS,
300TH TIME. OPERA IN ENGLISH.
BIZET'S
CARMEN
Sung in English by AMERICAN SINGERS.
Ev'g's 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 Nothing Higher.
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2d Week—The Laughmakers—2d Week.
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and their own Co. of 40 Artists.
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Hawthorne Sisters, Kelly & Askby
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.....THE LAST WEEK.....
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.....A COLONIAL GIRL.....
.....A COLONIAL GIRL.....
By Grace L. Furniss & Abby S. Richardson.
At 8:30. Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
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Charles Frohman presents
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RACE RIOTS.

It is easy at this distance to set down the riotous proceedings in North Carolina and South Carolina to the debit side of that section and condemn them without qualification. But is it quite fair?

No one can deny the existence of a fierce race hatred in the South, and race hatred when it finds expression in violence is not to be justified. But it is not confined to the South. Within the past few weeks peaceful negro workmen, brought under contract into the State of Illinois, under the clearest authority of the laws of the State and the Constitution of the United States, were shot at and a number of them killed. Under orders of the Governor of the State the survivors were run out of the State, and the militia was called out with the avowed purpose of preventing by force the entrance of any others. The action of the white citizens of Wilmington, N. C., was not so gross a violation of law nor so mischievous an offense against civilization as was that of Gov. TANNER.

We like to think that as the Southern States grow in population, industry, and wealth the principles of orderly civic life and equality before the law will gain greater force. But with the shameful example of Illinois before our eyes, we cannot just yet accuse that section of abnormal backwardness.

MR. POWDERLY'S SUGGESTION.

A very sensible recommendation is made by Mr. POWDERLY, Commissioner of Immigration, with reference to the prevention of frauds in naturalization. It is that a record should be kept in the case of each immigrant (it would be needed only for males) stating name, age, birthplace, Government to which he owed allegiance, and other details; that a certified copy of this record be given, and its production required on application for naturalization, a copy being furnished if the first certificate shall be lost.

This would enable the courts, under any conditions, to detect false statements on some of the essential requirements for naturalization. It would do more than this. It would compel the courts to take cognizance of the facts, and that is very important. We regret to say that there have been very few cases of fraudulent naturalization that, even under present laws, could not have been avoided by vigilant and honest courts. The courts must be affirmatively satisfied that the applicant has complied with the law, and are, indeed, given very wide discretion in judging of his fitness for citizenship. The trouble has been that the courts have not done their duty. Vile as have been the frauds, the Judges have to a great degree been indirectly participants in them.

IMPERIALISM AND PUBLIC SPEECHES.

In his speech on the occasion of his retirement from the British Embassy at Paris and from the Diplomatic Service, Lord DUFFERIN observed that the European tension was such that "if any one of half a dozen august personages raised his voice above a whisper" all the bourses of Europe experienced a shock, and the hopes and fears of quiet people throughout the Continent who were trying to earn their livings were sensibly affected.

One of the morals of this statement is that it is absolutely necessary for our own statesmen to moderate their voices if, by engaging in "imperialism," we are to be brought, as Lord SALISBURY predicts, within the circle "of Asiatic if not of European diplomacy." For the natural utterance of many of our statesmen is rather a shriek than a whisper. They are in the habit of saying, in the plainest and most offensive words, and at the very tops of their voices, precisely what they think of European potentates and power, upon the ground of "What have we to do with 'abroad'?" The English, by long practice, have learned to discount our vociferation. But the Continental nations have not. They still view it with apprehension and alarm. And if we are to come into the circle of their diplomacy and to have something to do with "abroad," such of our statesmen as are not willing to be recognized as irresponsible freaks of nature will have to learn to pick their words and to moderate their voices.

Another moral to be drawn is that when one of the statesmen who are accustomed to "the European circle of diplomacy" makes a public statement of the policy of his Government, it is to be assumed that he means rather more than he says. There is no denying that the extreme circumspection and moderation of Lord SALISBURY'S public remarks, taken in connection with the fact that at last, through influences that can only be conjectured, he has been induced to recede from positions which he had publicly taken, has induced a large part of the British public to regard him with suspicion, and to read into his remarks an interpretation of an unreadiness to make them good. In the matter of the recent difficulties with France, the energy and promptitude of his acts might have been supposed to make up for any lack of emphasis in his words. But our London correspondent reports a considerable dissatisfaction with the tepid and inconclusive character of his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet. A good many Americans would be glad to see something of the same tone in the speeches of their own responsible representatives, only provided that this tone was inspired, as it so evidently is in Lord SALISBURY'S case, from fulness of knowledge and consciousness of responsibility, and not from the complete absence of either.

A RISING SPIRIT IN FRANCE.

There is no doubt that the Chauvinist press of Paris will for a time continue its appeals to the French people to vindicate the terrible wrong done them in the Nile Valley by what Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS has been pleased to designate as "a nation of travelers, dealers, and producers," and there is no doubt, too, that news will arrive from time to time from Paris that the French Mediterranean squadron is on the point of sailing. But it will not sail. Nobody knows this better than M. LOCKROY, the Minister of Marine who a few months ago gave such a poor estimate of the fighting prowess of French ships as to prevent them for some time to come from being used in the capacity of a bluff. In the meanwhile the elaborate naval preparations of Great Britain will continue, merely "pour la forme" until with one accord the French press will vociferate: "But England was very much afraid of us!" French historians will set this down as a fact.

Since the great scare of an army coup d'état of a month ago the Chauvinist press have failed most lamentably to move the emotions of the French deputy or even of his constituents. France has awaked to the peril that came upon her in her anti-Semitic delirium and is now enjoying the serene repose of nerves and mind that follows closely upon a wild inebriation. The French are now tranquil and mildly calculating. With these qualities is the inborn desire, which will amount in time almost to a passion, to make the most of the great exposition of 1900, and in the bazar to win the eminence that was denied them on other fields. There can be no mistake concerning this rising spirit which will presently effectually smother the war fever, the Dreyfus fever, and even the colonial fever, and the great French people will by and by say with YVES GUYOT, "We have neither material nor moral interest in hindering England from reconstructing the Egyptian Soudan and joining it to English Africa."

And before those colonial expansionists, who are not in sympathy with the great exposition of 1900 because they have nothing personally to gain by it, the Colonial Office will unroll the map of Eastern Africa where there lie awaiting the elevating, cultivating influences of French colonial administration 7,333,333 square kilometres, as compared with 552,000 in France. And, finally, moved by the beneficent spirit of the exposition of 1900, the expansionists will see the advisability of utilizing by a protectionist policy that which they already have without stretching out their hands for more. This sentiment will also appeal to those French political economists who believe in centralization and have no faith in the open-door theory.

Here, then, is the final outcome of all this fuss about war. France, realizing that while she might save her honor as did the Spaniards, but knowing she cannot count on a final victory at arms, will devote all her energies to making the exposition of 1900 a prodigious financial triumph. She will expand her purse but not her territory. She will find herself much more wealthy in 1901 than had she gone to war with Great Britain in 1898. And she will be content.

THE N. G. N. Y.

The remarks of the Governor-elect at the dinner to Gen. MILES were of very good augury in one particular. Col. ROOSEVELT has seen too much service with the regulars, and is too honest a man, to pretend that volunteers, in the early stages of their training, and with officers as untrained as themselves, are the equals of the regulars as fighting men. He leaves such twaddle to Secretary ALGER and the demagogues in Congress.

The one clear advantage for his work as Governor which Col. ROOSEVELT has derived from his military experience is a very important advantage. It is an opportunity greatly to improve the efficiency of the National Guard. Nothing in Gov. BLACK'S career, not even the appointment of PAYN, has shown a more cynical indifference to public duty than his treatment of the National Guard. The appointment of a personal favorite like Mr. TILLINGHAST to the post of Adjutant General, with no more evidence of capacity than that officer had publicly shown before or has publicly shown since, was really outrageous and could not have been made by a Governor who had an intelligent interest in the subject. Nothing could have been better adapted to demoralize the National Guard, and evidences of this demoralization have been painfully frequent.

We may be quite sure that Gov. ROOSEVELT will not repeat such a blunder as this. The chief of his staff ought to be an accomplished professional soldier, and the State can offer such an officer a position and an opportunity which would tempt any subaltern in the regular army, and indeed many officers of higher rank.

What Col. ROOSEVELT said at the Miles dinner about the necessity of exercising regular troops under war conditions is so obviously sensible that it is possible that some glimmerings of its sensibleness may even reach the heads of the staff at Washington. But the regulars are in this essential of course far in advance of any possible volunteers, including the "crack" militia organizations which make the very cream of the volunteers when the question is of a sudden call to war. The regulars, for example, know how to draw their rations and how to cook them, and one of the "lessons" of the war is that the volunteers can do neither the one nor the other. The volunteers of the highest class, the "crack" regiments of the militia, go to Peekskill once a year to learn guard duty, and are there supplied by a "caterer." If they were kept moving for the time they are in camp, and were compelled to supply themselves by requisitions upon a commissariat, and by eating what they received upon those requisitions, they would be a great deal nearer being soldiers than they could come by any repetition of marches, in perfect alignment, down Broadway. This is an illustration of the problem which has to be solved in converting the militia into an effective fighting force, into making it something like the German "landwehr." Col. ROOSEVELT will take the Governorship at a time when both this problem is more obviously urgent than it has ever been before and when there are more data than have ever before been available for its solution. It is a problem which evidently interests him very much, and we sincerely hope for a great deal of help toward its solution from his Governorship.

THE PASSION FOR DISTINCTION.

Prof. EGAN, writing in The North American Review, says that "the passion of the human race is for distinction." Perhaps he is precisely right; if he had said, "one of the strongest passions," he would certainly have been right. He says further, "in our country it is difficult to be entirely distinguished," and quotes COVENTRY PATMORE as saying that democracy is an enemy to distinction. Here there is more room for difference of opinion. Whether or not a citizen of the republic can be entirely distinguished depends on our definition of distinction; and if our democracy is an enemy to distinction it certainly has not diminished our natural human desire for distinction. Probably we are the most titled people in the world. For more than a hundred years we have been taught that one man is just as good as another, which we take to mean that he is a great deal better. The traveled European long ago learned that it is always safe to address us as Colonel or Judge. The man who serves a term in the State Assembly is for the rest of his life an Honorable and a Justice of the Peace remains forever a Judge. No, THOMAS JEFFERSON could not extirpate that passion of the human race.

Generally speaking, leaving aside a very little minority of devoted beings, every man who can do more than feed and clothe himself lives for distinction. He may say that he lives to educate his children and start them well in life; but why? That they may be distinguished from the mass around them. He may say that he is risking his life in the study of the germ of the bubonic plague that he may help to rid the world of one pest; but would he do it if his work and identity were to remain unknown? Very seldom. Let every man apply this test to his own motives and then say if he is not living for distinction.

Whether or not our social system is calculated to make the most of this powerful spring of human conduct is a matter of opinion. At least it is open to question. About the only visible sign of our distinction that we can give to our neighbors is in our clothes and jewels, our horses and houses. If we succeed at the bar or in medicine or as engineers, most of the people around us are informed of it only by those external symbols. But if a man could put a ribbon in his buttonhole and so show to those who meet him on Fifth Avenue that he is distinguished, he might be well contented to live on $1,800 a year. If his letters came addressed to Sir Henry Jones, he might be satisfied with a very modest house and a bicycle. He would sacrifice as much and work as hard to get the ribbon and the title as to get money, and the quality of his work might be better and worth more to mankind. But the real difficulty in substituting for wealth the more delicate and refined signs of distinction is that as our society is now organized "TOM" PLATT would distribute the decorations and the knighthoods.

Our London correspondent declares that the announcement of the German Emperor's intention to touch at Port Mahon, Cartagena, and Cadiz on his way from Jerusalem to Berlin has been made with a view to eliciting expressions of opinion upon the judiciousness of his itinerary, and that, if sufficiently encouraged, he may land and visit the Queen Regent. Perhaps he does not desire expressions of American opinion upon that point. The performances of his Admiral at Manila indicated that he regards this country as an entirely negligible quantity when the question is not strictly of comparative thickness of armor and weight of metal. Nevertheless, we are confident that we express American opinion when we say that his stopping at a Spanish port, in the present state of the peace negotiations, should be strictly confined to procuring enough coal to take him "to his nearest home port." Any delay beyond that, and especially any visit to Madrid, would be a grave breach of international decorum. It would be, like the behavior of Admiral VON DIEDERICH, provocative and meddlesome. Though it could not be formally resented by the American Government, it would be informally resented by the American people as "an unfriendly act."

Of course, there was a material quid pro quo as an incentive to the personal entente cordiale conducted by Abdul HAMID and WILHELM, but it was impossible that two such individuals, endowed with such striking characteristics, could hold friendly intercourse together without some intellectual or spiritual transference taking place. We cannot yet say as to whether the Sultan has been inspired by the august presence of the Kaiser to compose music or to write a play or to lecture his favorite spouse on the divine right of Kings. The Court Circular of the Yildiz Kiosk gives us no information on the subject. The effect of Abdul HAMID'S personality on his brother Emperor is not so obscure. A mild intimation of it is conveyed by a striking remark in the Berlin Post, in which the Sultan is described as "benevolent, tolerant, generous, and impulsive, with a first-rate capacity for work. He is deeply imbued with a sense of his duties as a ruler. He has therefore not a few points in common, in mind and character, with Kaiser WILHELM." The Berlin Post enjoys particular privileges for the publication of intimate Court news, and there is no reason to doubt its absolute sincerity and thorough trustworthiness on the above striking comparison. It will doubtless be a revelation to many Germans, who will see in it an intimation that the logical conclusion of the parallel is that the Kaiser is encouraged to treat his Socialist subjects in the same "benevolent, tolerant, generous, and impulsive" way that the Sultan treats his Armenians. German Socialists, however, it is well for the Kaiser to bear in mind, in no wise resemble Armenians.

We are reluctant to believe the story that comes from Paris in regard to the inhuman treatment of Mme. DREYFUS by an official of the Colonial Ministry. To refuse to allow this lady to communicate to her husband the favorable action of the Court of Cassation would have been bad enough. But to refuse this after having read to her the letter of her husband, declaring that he was ill, dying, and so desperate that he would write no more to any one, is a refinement of cruelty to which mere physical torture would be of no importance. Still there have been indications of malignity toward this innocent man that prevent us from entirely disbelieving the latest report. It was a Frenchman who pointed out most wittily the difficulty men have in forgiving the wrongs they have themselves done.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A close approach to total abstinence from alcohol in any form now has its advocates in the medical profession. They view the question entirely from the practical and professional standpoint, and assert not only that intoxicants are of no medical value except in rare instances, but that in the vast majority of diseases they are positively deleterious, even when administered in minute quantities as the vehicles for other drugs. At the recent meeting of the New York State Medical Association in this city, few of the papers read excited more discussion than did one by Dr. J. M. FARRINGTON of Broome County, on "The Passing of Alcohol." He declared that belief in the remedial efficacy of alcohol, which was practically unanimous a few years ago, is now held by a minority of the profession, the majority agreeing that alcohol impairs instead of aiding digestion, that it invariably retards, perverts, or destroys cell growth, and that its effects are depressing instead of stimulating. In the discussion that followed the reading of this paper, its conclusions were criticised by some of the doctors present, but their objection seemed to be rather that the author went too far than that he was not moving in the right direction One speaker advised the substitution of acetic acid for alcohol as an extracting agent. A second said that in the last four years he had not given the equivalent of a teaspoonful of alcohol to all his patients put together, and that he was better satisfied with this practice than with that of previous years, in which he had used alcohol more freely. A third gave as the result of his long experience the opinion that alcohol should be prescribed with the greatest care, and he confessed with sorrow to having sent two persons to drunkard's graves by giving intoxicating liquors instead of the stimulants like caffeine or carbonate of ammonium, which he would now prescribe. All this was certainly "temperance talk" of the very strongest and most impressive kind, likely to have, it seems to us, much more effect than all the inaccurate eloquence of the men of one idea.

—LOUISE MICHEL is not a recognized, or even a respected, authority on any subject whatever, so far as we are aware, but her opinions as to present conditions and prospects in France are of some interest and possibly of a little value. Addressing the Libertarian Lecture Society of London, the other day, this once extremely impulsive person declared that her inappreciative country had for twenty-six years been moving toward "an ocean of chaos," and she suggested that "something should be done at once to prevent a catastrophe." It has generally been supposed that Mlle. MICHEL still liked catastrophes, but the years or something else have apparently calmed her youthful ardors. Be that as it may, she said that the great power in France to-day is the army, and, though the people had no enthusiasm for slaughter, the soldiers had been so trained and disciplined that they would kill their own fathers and mothers if ordered to do so by their officers. All that was needed to bring about the final clash was a leader with the ability to become a despot. The great mass of the people did not know what to believe, and revolt was in the air, the people feeling that their masters were their worst enemies. The people were tired of words and were looking for heroes. France had never been republic except in name, and a civilized people could not put up with a state of things as at present. France was no longer a gay country—it was now a sombre land. And so on, and so on, to the conclusions that there would assuredly be a strike of the whole nation against its military oppressors, and that the aim of Governments should be, not colonial extension, but to make the people happy. Whether or not the "Libertarians" found these remarks exciting, is not recorded, but their tenor would seem to indicate that the "Red Virgin" has faded to a comparatively mild tint, and that French anarchism, if she represents it, is not a particularly fearsome monster.

—Much space and the prominence of first place are given by Major PRATT, the Superintendent of the Carlisle School, in his report on the work accomplished at that admirable institution last year, to the necessity of saving the educated Indian from the demoralizing and degrading influences of reservation life. Considered simply as a place in which young Indians of both sexes are taught to use their minds and their hands in civilized fashion, the Carlisle School is a complete success, but the Superintendent more than hints that the ultimate result will be more or less complete failure so long as the object sought is to make good Indians, and not to make good American citizens. The great hindrance to progress in this direction, says the report, "is in yielding to the tribalizers and the multiplying of tribal schools, which only emphasize the false line of races." The policy recommended does, indeed, include the sending of young Indians to special schools for a while, but only as preparation for entrance to ordinary public schools and subsequent assimilation with, and obliteration in, the main current of National life. Already there is in operation at Carlisle a so-called "outing system" under which pupils are placed for longer or shorter periods with white families where they receive the individual interest found in the civilized home, and grow rapidly in capabilities because competing with wide-awake boys and girls of our own race. In such surroundings the Indian often ceases entirely to be an Indian and becomes, in all except complexion, an indistinguishable unit in the general population. If returned to the reservation, however, the Carlisle student always finds his position unpleasant, and often finds it intolerable, unless he resumes the customs of his family and friends. No objection to the destruction of the Indian tribes in this way can be made. It implies "miscegenation," of course, but a trace of Indian blood has been a matter of pride rather than of humiliation to more than a few eminent Americans, and there is no reason to believe that it produces mental inferiority in cases where it is accompanied by the elevation of the lower race to the social plane of the higher, and not the fall of the higher to that of the lower. Dispersion, not concentration, is the solution of the Indian problem, and Major PRATT thinks that, if adopted and thoroughly carried out, a single generation would put an end to what, under the present system, will be an endless drain upon our patience and resources.

THE PANAMA CANAL—ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Panama Ship Canal, which was completed in part by the company organized by the late Count de Lesseps, is now in the hands of a new French corporation, composed of men of large wealth and of much positive influence in the financial and commercial circles of France. It will be remembered that the de Lesseps Company collapsed after about five years of active operations, owing to the exhaustion of its funds and the breaking down of its credit. De Lesseps raised money enough by the sale of bonds in France to build a good lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, but he insisted at first upon the visionary project of a sea-level canal, and he wasted a large part of the money he obtained in subsidizing newspapers and in paying for the friendship of public men in France, so that he actually disbursed more money in Paris than upon the isthmus. He did a great deal of active work on the canal, however, but after the bankruptcy of his company the whole enterprise went to sleep for about five years. Over 100,000 French investors had purchased the canal bonds, and there was constant agitation among these people for such a reorganization of the scheme as would utilize the work actually done on the canal and eventually save them from total loss. In 1894 a new company was formed, supported by the public-spirited motive of rescuing the canal from ruin and completing it if possible. This company has the following Board of Directors: J. Bonnardel, President, Director of the Western Railroad Company of France; M. Baillet, ex-Judge of the Commercial Court of Orléans; M. Brolemann, Director of the Crédit Lyonnais and also President of the Franco-Canadian Crédit Foncier; M. Chanove, Managing Director of the Steel and Iron Works of Huta and Bankova, in Russia; M. Jonquière, Inspector of Public Lands and Works and Director of the Realty Company of Lyons; M. Lebegue, Director of the Bank Société Générale and ex-Director of the Bank of France, (branch for Nancy;) M. Mellodon, Director of the Comptoir National d'Escompte of Paris and of the Crédit Foncier of France; M. Ramet, ex-President of the Commercial Court of Rennes, France; M. de St. Quentin, Director of the Crédit Industrial Commercial; M. Souchon, Director of the Coal Mining Company of Saint Etienne.

The property of the old company had been in the hands of a receiver since the work ceased upon the isthmus, and this court official had taken careful measures to protect the great plant of machinery which the old company had purchased, and to preserve the excavated portions of the canal from deterioration by climatic influences. The receiver, who is known in French legal phraseology as a liquidator, had sent a commission of competent engineers to go over the line of the canal and to make a report upon its condition and upon the value of apparatus, workshops, &c., which de Lesseps had established for its construction. This commission reported that about $125,000,000 had actually been expended by the old company in the work of building the canal, that the work already done was in a good condition of preservation, and that the value of the machinery, apparatus, railway tracks, cars, buildings, dredges, and other appliances for canal work aggregated $90,000,000.

While this examination was in progress the new company, finding that the concession to the old company from the Government of Colombia would soon expire, dispatched an agent to Bogota, who secured, first, a short extension of the grant to give the new company time to carry on the legal processes necessary for it to acquire title to the canal, and subsequently a longer extension, which carries the period prescribed for the completion of the work forward until 1906.

In the settlement of the affairs of the old bankrupt Panama Canal Company the French court which had them in charge finally turned over the entire assets of that company, including its concession rights, its partially finished canal, and its great plant of machinery, to the New Panama Canal Company, requiring from the new corporation in return for this great property only an agreement that it would complete the canal, and that after the canal should be put in operation it would pay over to the liquidator for the benefit of the security holders of the old company 60 per cent. of the net profits. This left the new company entirely free from any debt contracted by the old corporation, and gave it possession of an enormous unincumbered property as security for a new loan for the completion of the canal.

The members of the Council of Administration determined to act in a very conservative way and to fully inform themselves of the actual condition of affairs upon the Isthmus of Panama before they laid their plans before the public or asked any new subscription for the building of the canal. They first sent a commission of engineers of their own appointment to examine the work done between Colon and Panama, and to report upon the cost of opening a waterway with locks across the isthmus. De Lesseps himself had abandoned the sea-level plan previous to his downfall, and the new company had no disposition to take it up again. This body of engineers confirmed the report of the commission appointed by the liquidator, but the Directors desired to make themselves doubly sure of the feasibility of the canal and of the probable cost of its completion; they therefore created an international technical commission, composed of engineers of world-wide fame in their profession, representing the principal commercial countries of Europe and also the United States. One member of this commission was the chief engineer of the Kiel Ship Canal; another was the engineer who was in actual charge of the construction of that work; a third was the chief engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal; a fourth was a distinguished engineer in the Russian service; a fifth was the chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct of New York, who is an eminent authority on the construction of dams; a sixth was a general officer of the United States Army Engineer Corps, and several others were members of the French Government Corps of Roads and Bridges. These engineers undertook to make a careful restudy of all the engineering plans and problems on the line of the Panama Canal, and to make an estimate of the cost of completing the work. They devoted about a year to this task. Their report is now in the hands of the Board of Directors, and will be published in France and the United States in a few weeks. Its principal conclusions are as follows:

First—A lock canal on the route from Colon to Panama is entirely practicable, and presents no very serious engineering difficulties. It will require from six to eight locks on each side of the continental watershed.

Second—The Panama Canal can be completed in less than eight years for an additional expenditure of not more than $100,000,000.

Third—The most serious problem which was encountered by the old company, viz., that of how to control the floods in the Chagres River so as to prevent the washing away of the canal work, can be solved by turning the waters of the upper river into an artificial lake or reservoir, which will be used as a summit feeder for the locks of the canal, and will also supply hydraulic power for working the locks. This plan converts the Chagres River from a dangerous enemy into a useful friend.

Fourth—Fully two-fifths of the work required for the completion of the Panama Canal is already done. Several miles of the canal have been fully excavated and are now navigable, and the great cut through the central divide at Culebra has been opened to a considerable depth.

Fifth—Excellent harbors already exist at Colon and Panama, the two ocean termini of the canal, so that no expenditures need be made by the canal company for harbor improvements.

Sixth—The Panama Canal will be only forty-six miles long, and affords much the shortest route from ocean to ocean across the Central American isthmus. No diversion of the established route of commerce will be effected by this canal, for the reason that there is already a very large commercial movement across the Isthmus of Panama over the Panama Railroad, which has been in operation for fifty years; steamship lines connect with this railroad at Colon from European ports and from the Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports of the United States, and from Panama other steamship lines run to California and to ports on the western side of South America. Thus the Panama Canal will have the benefit, when open, of the large traffic which now goes by rail across the Isthmus.

Maurice Hutin, the Director General of the Panama Canal Company, recently spent a week in New York. His visit was taken by many newspaper reporters as an indication that his company is about to make approaches to the United States Government for the sale of its canal. M. Hutin denied this very positively, and said that such an idea had never entered into the minds of the Directors of the New Panama Canal Company. He asserted that the motive of the new company is purely a commercial one; that the capitalists who have formed it have no expectation of receiving any assistance either from the American Government or the French Government, and that they control sufficient resources for completing the canal. The only serious obstacle or embarrassment which they apprehend is the possibility that Congress may commit the United States Government to the construction of a rival ship canal. If this should be done it would, of course, be difficult to raise money to carry on the work on the Panama Canal, but even in such an event the Director General was not willing to admit that the Panama enterprise would be abandoned. Too much money has already been embarked in that enterprise and the canal is too far advanced to admit of its being wholly given up. Furthermore, the advantages of the Panama route over that of the Nicaragua, which is 176 miles long, are so evident that the Directors of the New Panama Canal Company believe that even if both canals should be completed, theirs would command nearly all the business and would become a safe investment for the capital put into it. With equal tolls on both routes, ships, they say, would prefer the shorter one. The Director General remarked that the people of the United States, who have a far greater interest than those of any other nation in the opening of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, should be well satisfied that such a canal is now being constructed and will be completed in a few years without any public or private subscriptions being asked from them or their Government. PANAMA.

New York, Nov. 10, 1898.

THE DHOUKHOBORTSI QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 6, made brief mention of a plan with which the people of the United States ought to be better acquainted, in order that those who favor the idea of making this country the dumping ground for the refuse of other nations may be prepared to furnish the funds needed to carry out such a noble purpose. It was stated that certain persons, whose names were given, were about soliciting the money needed to transport to this country about 10,000 Russian peasants, and colonize them somewhere in the West. Apparently, from the description given, they are a body of ignorant fanatics who acknowledge no law or authority, and if such a large number of them were placed by themselves they would continue to be as thoroughly foreigners as they are at the present moment; ignorant of our language and customs and utterly uncontrollable. In all probability they would soon give more trouble than the Mormons have ever given.

It appears that these people are at present in English territory, and that an Englishman is prominent in the scheme to bring them here. I would like to ask if this gentleman has made any attempt to colonize them in her Majesty's dominions? I may call myself a philanthropist when I try to persuade my neighbor to shelter a tramp whom I won't allow in my own house because he is certainly filthy and probably dishonest, but that is a very cheap variety of charity.

These Russians have been "persecuted," it is said, but the persecution appears to have been the result of their obstinate determination to do as they pleased, without regard to the laws of their country, and there is every reason to suppose that their practice here would be the same. All accounts we have of Russian peasants represent them as densely ignorant and bigoted, and this country is already too heavily burdened with foreigners who insist on remaining foreigners. I hope THE TIMES will ventilate this matter thoroughly, so that those who favor it will do so with their eyes open, and that if necessary Congress will prevent such an infamous plan being carried out. LENOX.

New York, Nov. 11, 1898.

THE WINE NOT IN THE REPORTER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of your valuable journal for many years, and perhaps this circumstance may excuse the blunt question which I am about to put to you. Was the reporter who wrote the account of the banquet to Gen. Miles, published in your issue of this morning, sober? I put this question confidentially, and, of course, you need not answer in public. But I should like to be informed. I read in his account that President Seth Low of Columbia University proposed three cheers for Gen. Tracy; that Joseph Choate who, on this occasion, was himself a "presiding genius," proposed a toast to Gen. Shafter; "at the especial request of Gen. Miles." And, finally, Capt. Arthur Paget is reported to have remarked that "no bounds can check, except for a time, the expansion of a virile race. A virile race cannot exist within a limited area." Would it not be better, in that case, not to belong to a virile race? Does Capt. Paget's remark imply the ultimate extinction of all other races on our planet except the Anglo Saxon? For, if there are no bounds to the expansion of such a race, except for a time, is it not evident that it must sooner or later take possession of the entire globe? Also, the Captain's statement seems to contain a somewhat sinister menace to the inhabitants of other celestial bodies—if there are any—because it is clear that the only limit which he sets is one of time and not one of space. And it will, therefore, ultimately become necessary for a virile race to encroach on the proprietary rights of its cosmic neighbors, much as it might like to abstain from doing so, out of regard for their feelings. I confess that I myself am somewhat dismayed by this prospect, and that I should like betimes to hand in my resignation as a member of a virile race, if you think that there is any decent way of doing so. Any enlightenment will be thankfully appreciated by

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Nov. 12, 1898.

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "The Colonial Problem," I addressed to you a short letter, dated Aug. 11, conveying a few hints as to the Philippines more particularly. That letter seems to have attracted a great deal of attention of a kind that I did not desire—for it brought me invitations to join clubs and leagues and so on—and it also attracted quite a good deal that I did desire, inasmuch as I find every one of the suggestions has been discussed or adopted. They have been variously attributed to "high" Government officials, and maybe I am confused with my namesake, G. MacPherson, Speaker of the New Jersey Legislature, but that is not important.

What I do regard as important is that the press and the people of this great country shall rise to their mission in the world, and not let their chances like sunbeams pass them by. I have been really pained to find the editorial utterances of THE NEW YORK TIMES partaking of a vacillating and possibly "political" tone lately. What, I pray you, is there in the administration of a few tropical islands that should be a stumbling block to a great power like the United States, constantly growing in naval strength and supremacy? I do not share the views of your correspondents that it is necessary to make a Halifax out of Manila. On the contrary, I believe a force of sepoy police sufficient for the whole archipelago in times of peace. Yet, if the revenue warranted, a few batteries of Yankee light artillery could be kept on the mountains. But it is the navy that has acquired the right to the Philippines, and the navy must keep them. If the country thinks for a moment that it cannot do a little thing like that, then what, pray, is the use of the navy?

All this talk about exclusive trade, United States tariff, Legislatures for the islands, (at present anyway,) great American colonies, imperialism, and so on, is premature. But I don't want to occupy your space, but would suggest that the Holland Dutch be asked about the administration of Java!

JAMES MacPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Oh, the Brute!

"Henry, how do I look in this dress?"

"H'm—the dress looks very pretty on you, my dear."—Chicago Tribune.

A Boston Idea of Fun.

Seats in the New York Stock Exchange have advanced 100 per cent. during the last five years. That kind of fun comes high.—Boston Transcript.

Much Like Fishing.

In angling it is much the same as in love-making. The fish we land are very small fry in comparison with the beauties that get away.—Boston Transcript.

Gone, Not Forgotten.

Sadly he carried his bicycle to the garret. "I won't forget you for some time, old friend," he said, as he gently caressed the handlebar. "The payments will go on just the same."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Needs a Change.

A young lady of Oklahoma named Friday has had an arm broken three times, had her teeth kicked out by a bronco, lost her gold watch at the county fair, and now thinks she has appendicitis. She should get some nice young man to relieve her of that unlucky name.—Denver Post.

AN EVENING REVERIE.

William R. Wood in Montreal Witness.

'Tis calm to-night—no cloud bedims the vault,
Far gemmed with million glittering brilliants rare,
The world is silent, and the breezes sleep,
And mankind toils no longer, nor repines;
And Peace has spread her pinions o'er the land.

'Tis calm to-night, and night's enraptured calm
Sleeps in my soul, and bids my spirit rest;
And I, world-wearied long, and sad of heart
From all the thousand restless cares of life,
Yield gladly to the magic of the spell.

Forget the crowded mart, the jostling street,
Forget the jealousy, the pride, the fear,
Desires ignoble, and ambitions base,
And all that cheapens right and prompts to sin,
Forget it all 'neath night's entrancing spell.

Ah, that I could in very deed forget,
And ne'er remember more this mortal round!
Ah, that my soul might, on the evening calm,
Be breathed away across the peaceful stars
Into the realm of rest—and thus forget.

And friends, perchance, would come and lift the hand,
This hand that grasps the tireless hurrying pen,
This hand, so still at length, in final rest;
And from some heart, perchance, would rise a sigh,
That it ne'er would move, nor clasp, nor write again.

How long the eager, lingering eyes would gaze
Across the words I write, and speaking then,
As 'twere a voice from out the silent land—
O heart, that worthier 'twere a final page!
O friends, be this the message it shall bear.

"My Father led me kindly all the way,
And when I faltered, failed, and wandered, ne'er
Derided me, but pitying drew me back;
And all the windings of my earthly walk,
Your constant comfort drew me back to God."

And so I would not all, not all forget;
For thou, O Various Past, me what I am
Hast made, and he who would it all forget
That blessed the years, and bore him from the dark,
Were traitor to his friend and to his God.

EUROPE'S EYES ON AMERICA.

Salisbury's Speech Creates a General Feeling of Uneasiness.

QUESTIONS OF TARIFF POLICY

The Significant Attitude of Russia Toward the French Situation.

Interesting Movements of the Panoramic German Kaiser—The Irish Question Again—New Plays and New Books.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lord Salisbury's eagerly awaited speech can only be compared to the reply of the man who consented to answer the inquiry as to how he lost his leg, on the condition that no further question were asked, and then said: "It was bitten off." The Prime Minister emerged from his seclusion to satisfy our curiosity, made a much shorter speech than usual, and has now relapsed into silence again, leaving all Europe bursting with interrogations.

Salisbury takes nobody, except perhaps Balfour, into his confidence. Even his most highly placed officials in the Foreign Office know little more than the doorkeeper as to what he is doing. He answers dispatches with his own hand, having consequently always large arrears of work, and sends his own personal instructions to the diplomatic body abroad.

When Parliament is sitting the country can get information concerning its affairs by the members questioning the Ministers; but during the parliamentary vacation no voice pierces the diplomatic cloud. At the Mansion House he mentioned a British protectorate of Egypt, whereupon the whole audience cheered vociferously for several minutes. When they had quite finished he told them that the present was not an auspicious occasion for declaring a protectorate. This is literally the only item of information which his speech contained. The papers have since been filled with columns of foreign telegrams giving as many interpretations as there have been commentators. The Continent is generally chiefly puzzled to know how far the speech indicated a common action of Britain and America, for this is the prospect which they regard with the deepest alarm. It is, however, generally understood, despite its pacific tone, to have been a fighting speech. The extraordinary condition of the British Navy at this moment doubtless contributes to this conclusion, but no two agree upon what dangers ahead caused Lord Salisbury to adopt such a pessimistic tone.

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Changes of Opinion in Europe.

The change in French sentiment during the week is astounding. From warning England she would be isolated and the empire ruined by war, the newspapers are now imploring each other not to irritate England by epileptic denunciations, just as timid people in a menagerie beg one another not to poke the wild beasts with umbrellas.

Even the German press has ceased its scolding, reserving for the United States such amenities as the Cologne Gazette's remark that the American proposal to take the Philippines and only give Spain $30,000,000 is "a piece of unbounded impudence, which ought to bring the blush of shame to the faces even of Americans." Meanwhile the Admiralty is giving its attention to getting even our old warships into fighting trim.

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France and Her Dreyfus.

The truth is that everything else in France is overshadowed for the moment by the imminent proclamation of the innocence of Dreyfus. If this is not the signal for serious disturbances, either immediately or when he sets foot in France, all the observers on the spot are mistaken. The whole edifice of lies is about to crumble. The wickedest conspiracy ever known to civilized history is about to be exposed.

As the moment draws nearer, the temper of the anti-Semitic clerical and military gang grows worse. Many of the best men in Paris are going armed, living in unknown places, and approaching their offices in the dark by roundabout ways, for fear of assassination. Only yesterday the Foreign Minister called upon the German Ambassador to apologize for newspaper insults to his daughter, a girl of fifteen. Paris is a rumbling volcano.

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The Attitude of Russia.

Concerning the relations of France and Russia, I am able to tell you two little stories which throw much light upon them, and the accuracy of which I can guarantee. When Count Muravieff was in Paris recently he told President Faure that France must absolutely settle the Fashoda incident with England immediately, and that then Russia would take the first opportunity of joining France in some common question against England, the Fashoda dispute being no good for this purpose. In conversation with the President, in the presence of a foreign diplomatist—hence my knowledge of the incident—he said bluntly: "We are very tired of these constant changes of Ministry."

Moreover, a distinguished Russian officer personally intimate, because of his family's position, with the Czar, was talking over the situation in France with a friend of mine, who repeated the conversation to me yesterday. The Russian said: "What France needs is an Emperor."

"Yes," said my friend, "but where will she find one?"

"We are training one for her," was the reply, "in the Russian Army."

I wrote last week of Prince Louis Napoleon, and I am still more convinced now that the lightning may come from that quarter.

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The Kaiser's Spanish Trip.

The German semi-official press is very busy assuring the world that the Kaiser's visit to Spanish ports has not the slightest political significance. This of course deceives nobody. The Kaiser is infinitely too clever a man to make such a conspicuous move without good reason. These explanations are for the purpose of finding out whether such a visit would be likely to produce a compromising situation.

If no particular objection is expressed anywhere, the Kaiser will accept the Queen Regent's invitation to visit Madrid. If, on the other hand, storm signals are flown, he will remain on board the royal yacht. It is thought probable here that, finding all his pressure upon the American Government insufficient to secure a part of the Philippines, he will arrange with Spain for something, say the Caroline Islands, which Germany was once before compelled by the Pope's arbitration to restore to Spain after she had seized them. It may sound incredible, but I know it is true, that Spain all this time has believed that America and England have been in league to divide the Philippines between them. Possibly she has now dropped this absurd belief, but it has been behind much of her action.

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Tariff in the Philippines.

I will venture to say one word to the American people about the Philippines. The question of overwhelming importance at this moment is what tariff system will the United States adopt for their new possessions? If the British system of the open door be followed, then whatever the result for the next few years may be, the future will see the American colonies contented and prosperous, like British ones. If, on the contrary, the French system of tariff, with walls for the exclusion of foreigners, be pursued, then the French failure will come, too. I have studied most of the French colonies on the spot, and no more distressing spectacle is imaginable than the fertile lands and industrious populations stagnant and bankrupt, draining the resources of the mother country because of a policy of short-sighted selfishness.

A few years ago I calculated from the French budgets that since M. Ferry annexed Tonkin that colony alone had cost the French taxpayer $24,405 a day, Sundays included, for every day he had had it. This little collation of official figures, by the way, caused a Paris publisher to repudiate his contract to issue a translation of my book.

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Anglo-American Relations.

Upon the American decision of this matter will also depend, in no small degree, the cordiality of future Anglo-American relations. Lord Salisbury's reference to the new American policy in its relation to England was couched in terms of such cryptic brevity as almost to invite a misunderstanding, at least from anybody predisposed to misunderstand.

I have the best reasons for knowing that his sentiments are of the most cordial kind; and even if they faltered at any time, his nephew, Balfour, would assuredly restore them, for the latter's goodwill toward America and desire for the warmest relations are second to no conviction of his life. But Lord Salisbury is given to committing what Mr. Morley once called "blazing indiscretions," as, for example, when he used the word "Hottentots" while discussing Ireland; when he spoke of Naoroji, the Indian member of Parliament, as a black man, and when he once alluded to a fire escape which played a prominent part in a certain episode of Charles Parnell's private life.

To say, as he did, that the American policy of the future might result in war, but would not be to the disadvantage of Great Britain, appeared to me to be a most unfortunate method of expressing an excellent sentiment. Therefore I addressed a letter to The London Times, pointing out the danger of misinterpretation. The Times was angry at what it called my perverted ingenuity, but all the same I venture to think it recognized the danger; for it has devoted two leading articles in succession to an admirable exposition of the British sentiment toward the Americans' new policy, and has ordered from the United States long extracts from the newspapers to prove the danger illusory.

My point was, of course, simply that Lord Salisbury's form of words afforded a disastrous opening for any enemy of Anglo-American good will; and everybody knows there are such. I am quite content to be sacrificed in so good a cause.

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The Chinese Question.

The fate of Niu-Chwang, which I briefly mentioned last week, is a touchstone of American foreign policy. It is the only open door left into Manchuria, a province of vast commercial posibilities, and a door guaranteed by solemn treaties to the equal trade of all nations. Lord Charles Beresford has reached there and reports that he was furnished with a guard of armed Cossacks. There is no Russian trade, only Russian military activity and a Russian railway concession of a square mile, while the British concession has been washed into the sea, and a new one not yet granted.

The Russian authorities set at defiance international Chinese customs by refusing to pay the duties on railroad material. Lord Beresford believes that Russia will strike as soon as the railroad is completed from Port Arthur. Unless America and Great Britain simultaneously forbid such an outrage against international law, they might as well abdicate from the Far East altogether.

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Lord Beresford's Mission.

In this connection I may add that I had a long talk with Lord Beresford before he left. He assured me that he regarded himself as representing American interests full as much as British ones, for the two were identical. It is now an open secret, and, therefore, I commit no indiscretion in adding that he had authority to offer China the services of British officers to organize modern forces for the Yang-tse provinces, and, if desired, financial experts also to administer affairs under Chinese Governors. He had in his pocket a list of officers willing to serve in such a force.

It is more than doubtful whether he has succeeded in this ambitious mission, but I know that he regarded his success as probably the only alternative to a war between England and Russia. His return will certainly be the signal for an outburst of feeling here against Lord Salisbury's fatal policy of inaction in China, and it would, therefore, be well for her own commercial interests if America were heard from about the same time.

Speaking of Lord Salisbury's total failure to preserve the open door in China, a very distinguished Liberal statesman said to me the other day:

"They talk about the weak Liberal foreign policy, but I say that a pair of Mr. Gladstone's old trousers on the Treasury bench would have accomplished more for British interests abroad than this Government."

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Mr. Healy Breaks Forth.

We are threatened with a revival of the Irish question in the form most to be deplored by every friend of Ireland. Mr. Healy issued yesterday from The Nation office a long pamphlet entitled "Why Is Ireland Not Free?" It has been already wittily remarked that his answer may be summarized in two words: "John Dillon." The pamphlet is a fine example of that personal and political denunciation of which Mr. Healy is such a past master.

The Daily News describes it as a study in political vitriol. As an example of the revelations which it contains, here is a telegram sent by the editor of The Freeman's Journal in reply to an attempt to enlist him on the anti-Parnellite side the day after the split over Mr. Parnell's relations with Mrs. O'Shea:

"We've got the chief; we've got the funds; we've got the press; we've got the organization, and we'll knock hell out of you."

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Mr. O'Connor's Lawsuit.

Moreover, a lawsuit has already been begun by T. P. O'Connor against Smith & Elder, the publishers, to stop the publication of Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell," issued last Thursday. The ground of the application for the injunction is statements made regarding O'Connor's action in connection with the election of O'Shea for Galway, which Parnell enforced upon an unwilling party. The publishers have offered to indemnify anybody for damages incurred through selling the book. Consequently some booksellers and libraries are supplying it and others refusing.

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More Irish Revelations.

It is obvious that all this, especially when taken in connection with William Redmond's loud assertions that Ireland sympathized with France over Fashoda, can only result in investing home rule with a merely historic interest. To-day's Athenaeum, in its review of O'Brien's book, clearly written by somebody intimately acquainted with the well-kept secret of the home rule negotiations, makes it clear that Parnell received from Chamberlain the offer of one National Council for Ireland in return for 85 Irish votes, not several Councils, as O'Brien appears to think. Thereupon he tried to get better terms from Churchill. The Athenaeum adds:

"What happened was that Parnell obtained from Lord Randolph a pledge of no coercion, a pledge of inquiry into the Maamtrasna trials, and a vaguer pledge that Lord Carnarvon, who was to be Viceroy, was friendly to a larger scheme of home rule than the National Council scheme. As Chamberlain was unable to overthrow Lord Spencer on the two points, or to secure his support even to the scheme for a National Council, Parnell naturally turned out the Gladstone-Spencer-Chamberlain administration at Lord Randolph's bidding.

"The first two of Lord Randolph's pledges were kept. The third, which was vague, was found to have gone beyond the powers of Lord Carnarvon and the ever slight pliability of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach."

This is new and important, as Barry O'Brien is the assistant editor of the leading Liberal weekly, The Speaker.

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The Frederic Verdict.

Frank Harris publishes in to-day's Saturday Review an article upon the Frederic inquest, entitled "A Contemptible Verdict." He writes: "This is no ordinary miscarriage of justice, nor can it be sufficiently explained by the facts that the Coroner was prejudiced and deaf and the jury was prejudiced and stupid." He declares that Miss Lyons was accused of feloniously slaying the man she adored and served as if he had been her God. He adds that the executor tells him that Frederic's debts amount to something like £2,000, while the assets are now nil and scarcely likely ever to cover the indebtedness.

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The New Criterion Play.

"The Jest," Louis Parker and Murray Carson's new play at the Criterion, presented the surprising spectacle of Charles Wyndham in the throes of a mediaeval tragedy upon the stage hitherto wholly devoted to his unsurpassed rendering of the rôles of modern comedy. The play is reminiscent throughout of de Musset's "On ne Badine Pas Avec l'Amour." Nobody succeeded in discovering precisely what the jest was, whether Greek irony of a marriage lightly entered and closing in irredeemable tragedy, or the dilemma of a devoted husband's finding that his wife really loves another, being solved by the dagger of the Fool in his heart, or merely in inviting a Criterion audience, fresh from the delightful presentation of the audacious modern cynicisms of "The Liars," to sympathies with a doleful story of Genoa in the Middle Ages.

The costumes and scenery are charming. Wyndham astonished the audience by the genuineness of his tragic passion, but the play is as misplaced at the Criterion as "The Belle of New York" would be at the Lyceum. It contains, however, many good lines. For example, a city father, asked if he is going to fight the Pisans, replies: "I am a Councillor, I send others to the wars."

The fool whispers to the astrologer, "I have just seen all the soldiers going to bed."

"To bed where?" exclaims the astonished graybeard.

"With the worm," says the madman.

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A Play for Americans.

A play worthy of the attention of American managers is "Brother Officers," at the Garrick Theatre, by Leo Trevor. Arthur Bourchier and his wife, Violet Vanbrugh, fear that American audiences would hardly enter into the spirit of a plot turning upon the position of what is called here a "ranker"—that is, a soldier who has risen by merit from the ranks to a commission.

Incidentally I may mention that Gen. Macdonald, who took the chief honors in the batle of Omdurman by his splendid defeat of the principal dervish attack on his native brigade, and the masterly manner in which he caused the entire brigade completely to change front during the hottest attack, is a "ranker," having originally enlisted in the Black Watch. After a magnificent exhibition of ability and courage years ago, he was offered his choice, a commission or the Victoria Cross. He chose the commission and joined the Egyptian army, and will now probably be made an Aide de Camp to the Queen, the most distinguished personal honor open to a man of this career.

My opinion is that an American audience would appreciate perfectly this peculiar situation in British military life. The play, which is admirably acted, evokes both laughter and tears. There are several comic situations, while William Archer remarked to me that he found the first act so pathetic that he could hardly sit it out.

Beerbohm Tree's romance, "The Musketeers," is drawing crowded houses for its vivid coloring, gay voices, flashing of swords, his own characteristic picturesqueness, and Mrs. James Brown Potter's beauty.

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A Book of Great Value.

The Duke of Abruzzi's magnificent work on Mount St. Elias and the exploration of Alaska, being written by Dr. Filippo de Filippi, physician to the expedition, and translated into English by Mme. Villari, will consist of nine chapters, the first describing the journey from Turin to Seattle, the second from Seattle to Juneau, and the Alexander Archipelago, the third from Juneau to Yakutat, the Muir Glacier, Sitka, and the great Coast Range, the fourth the history of Mount St. Elias, the fifth the Malaspina Glacier, the sixth the Seward Glacier, Dome Pass, and the Agassiz Glacier; the seventh the Newton Glacier, the eighth the ascent of Mount St. Elias, and the ninth the return journey to the coast. The book will contain thirty-two heliogravures and sixty illustrations in the text. The proceeds will be devoted to founding an insurance fund for Italian Alpine guides. The English and American rights are not yet disposed of, and therefore the opportunity is open to any American publisher.

Lord Kitchener has declined many tempting offers to write a book about his Egyptian campaigns.

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Love Letters of Browning.

A collection of love letters between Browning and his wife, about to be published, contains this memorandum written upon the back of one of her letters:

"Marylebone Parish Church, 11:45 to 12:15—the ninety-first time of our meeting."

This was the place and time of their secret marriage.

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No Stevenson Memorial.

The Council of Edinburgh University has discussed and rejected a proposal to appoint a committee to collect subscriptions for a Stevenson Memorial. The lukewarm response to this memorial, so brilliantly inaugurated a year ago, is a profound surprise and disappointment to all lovers of Stevenson.

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The Times in Bookselling.

The departure of The London Times so far from its traditions as to enter the bookselling business and dispose of a huge number of copies of the Encyclopaedia Britannica at reduced rate evoked much interest, but I hear of an even more interesting venture into the publishing world. Busch's "Memoirs of Bismarck," which have had a phenomenal sale, was originally placed in the hands either of The Times itself or one of the principal members of its staff.

When Bismarck died this member was in Paris. He returned instantly to London and called upon a publisher to offer the book. The latter was out of town. Therefore, in order that no time be lost, the gentleman in charge of the memoirs visited Macmillans and concluded arrangements with them. The enormous space The Times devoted to advertising this work inevitably suggested some intimate relation between the great journal and the great firm of publishers.

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John Morley's "Gladstone."

John Morley's original plan was a history of the home rule movement, with which he stood in closer personal relationship than any other man. A few months ago I was asked by the editor of a leading magazine to offer him £300 for an article to be one of the chapters of this work, but he declined. The book was practically finished before Gladstone's death and has been in type some time. It will now, however, be recast as a portion of his great "Life of Gladstone."

HENRY NORMAN.

ARMED HIS CHURCH CHOIR.

English Vicar Distributed Knuckle-Dusters to Suppress Threatened Interference with the Service.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A curious instance of muscular Christianity, arising out of a ritualistic controversy, has occurred in the parish church of Clevedon, Somersetshire, where the anti-ritualists threatened to interfere with the service.

The vicar announced that, in response to his suggestion, he had received a gift of a set of the best brass Birmingham "knuckle dusters," which, he added, he had distributed among the members of the choir and orchestra, enjoining them to use the "knuckle dusters" freely if any obstruction of the service was offered.

The next Sunday he added that he himself had carried "knuckle dusters" for the past twenty years.

M. PATENOTRE'S NEW POST.

French Ambassador at Madrid Transferred to Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—M. Patenotre, the former French Ambassador at Washington, who married Miss Elverson of Philadelphia, and who was afterward Minister of France at Madrid, has been transferred to Constantinople.

The French newspapers report him as attending the conferences of the Spanish Commissioners at Paris.

Waverly Death Probably Suicide.

NEWARK, Nov. 12.—The body of James Kelly of Plainfield, which was found in a freight car at Waverly yesterday, was removed to his parents' home to-day. The police at first believed that the youth was murdered, but to-day they became satisfied that he had committed suicide.

IN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

German Opposition in Parliament Changes Front.

CITY GOVERNMENT'S TACTICS

Anti-Semitic Administration Becoming Unpopular—Medallions of Mark Twain in Demand—Lecture on Trojan Excavations.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—Austria, by her own press, is often called "The Empire of Improbabilities." As a matter of fact, nothing in this country turns out as logic and human foresight would lead any one to anticipate.

For a whole year the German Opposition in Parliament had been carrying on a desperate struggle with the co-allied reactionary forces of the Czechs, Poles, and the other Slav and "interesting" nationalities of the majority because of the odious languages ordinances. For well nigh a year by means of violent, almost unprecedented, obstruction they made Parliament impossible, and last Spring all the factions of the German Austrians formed a solemn league at Eger binding themselves to hold together in the fight against every Government that should adhere to the illegal languages decrees, and finally that imposing great assembly took a solemn vow to continue obstruction as long as the languages ordinances were not withdrawn, to make Parliament impossible, thus preventing the conclusion of the Ausgleich with Hungary, which expires on the 31st of December this year.

At the end of last month, when Parliament was again summoned to meet, only one opinion prevailed, both among the opponents of the Government and its friends, namely, that the convoking was a merely formal act, one which the Cabinet was compelled to take, although it was evident that obstruction would again disable Parliament, but that it was necessary to prove that fact, after which the Government would proceed to conclude the Ausgleich with Hungary without Parliament by virtue of the notorious Contingency Clause XIV. The assembling of Parliament was looked upon as a comedy—only on one point was there a difference of opinion, namely, whether this Parliament would live two days or a week. Even the greatest optimists did not prophesy for it any greater longevity. Then the improbable came to pass. At the very first sitting the Government laid before the House the Ausgleich, comprising some twenty-three bills, under circumstances likely to provoke the German Opposition to stormy obstruction, the Government not desiring to see the comedy carried too far. After one or two stormy sittings they wanted to prorogue Parliament and utilize the contingency clause. But none of these things had come about. The German factions met in secret conclave, and for two days did not reveal the decision come to. Then suddenly their leaders declared in the House: "The German Opposition, with the exception of the small Schoenerer group, will abandon obstruction and quietly discuss the Ausgleich. But at the same time they hurled the most violent abuse in Count Thun's face. What had happened? Whence the change of front? That explains itself. "We see," they said to the Government, "that you have made your arrangements on the supposition that we shall continue obstruction, but just for that very reason we shall adopt the opposite course; we shall very quietly deal with the Ausgleich." The Eger vow was suddenly cast into the sea of oblivion. And indeed it was high time. But it was not merely a policy of pervisity—as the German leaders described it in their speeches in Parliament—but a secret and much more important reason which induced the change of tactics.

The fact is they had got wind of the intelligence that, in case they should continue their obstruction, the Thun Cabinet was already empowered to send Parliament home and then to dissolve it in order thereupon to suspend the Constitution, to restrict the right of combination and meeting, as also the press laws, by means of imperial decrees—that is to say, to make a coup d'état according to all the rules of art. Everything was at stake; everything might be lost—nothing gained. Accordingly, the Germans suddenly made a complete change of front. There was, however, still time to assume a fine fencer's pose, as if the right-about-face had been a voluntary one. The constituents were made to believe that the change was a very clever and smart manoeuvre destined to overthrow the Thun Cabinet. And so now Parliament is really at work, the little band of the Schoenerer group being unable to disturb it permanently. The Hungarian Ausgleich is now passing through the committee stage, after having been read a first time. But whether it will be possible to discuss all the extensive bills comprising it, whether in the meantime all sorts of accidents may not happen and after all make the application of Clause XIV. necessary, who can foretell in this empire of improbabilities?

VIENNA'S ANTI-SEMITIC ADMINISTRATION.

The retrogressive movement which the capital of this country, with its anti-Semitic administration, is making is more transparent than that going on in the department of imperial affairs. In some of my former letters I pointed out how the population of this city, which long ago was liberal, has turned Reactionary and Clerical. Masses of people are, it would seem, like individuals, subject to all sorts of psychopatic states of mind. The clergy and the aristocracy, still the two most powerful classes in this country, have been constantly fostering the anti-Semitic craze and party, which latter has been marching under the false flag of Christian Socialism, whereas, in fact, it is a retrogressive and anti-cultural party. About two years ago it reached its zenith here in Vienna. At the elections the party carried everything before it. Dr. Lueger, its great apostle, was made Burgomaster; and now for two years the administration of the metropolis has been anti-Semitic all round. Gradually, however, it is beginning to dawn on the minds of the lower, middle, and upper labor classes, which were promised so much, that they have reaped very little real benefit from Dr. Lueger's administration. In fact, not one of the promises made by demagogic leaders of the anti-Semitic party has been kept.

A chief plank in its platform was the crusade against the English, that is to say, the Imperial Continental Gas Association, which has been lighting Vienna for upward of fifty years. The company's contract was to expire at the end of October, 1899, and the city was entitled to acquire the whole of the company's works at the valuation price of 16,500,000 florins. The association, after endless vexations, seeing that no renewal of the contract was possible, was ready to surrender its whole concern below the price it was valued at by the town's experts. Thus the town could have obtained the whole of the company's Vienna gas works at a comparatively small expense next year. But that did not suit the anti-Semitic leaders. They wanted to have some great business in hand; they wished to be able to distribute favors. It was just at the beginning of the anti-Semitic era. They had to reward canvassers and supporters of the party for past services and to secure future votes. If the town itself should build grand gas works, thousands of contracts would have to be made, and an equal number of screechers could be silenced. All warnings were in vain. All the prophecies of the Progressists were disregarded, the gas company's cheap offer was rejected, and the building of musnicipal gas works decided on—works which would cost at least forty millions. Imagine investing forty million florins in new gas works at the end of the nineteenth century! A popular cry was invented for the masses, "Out with the English!" And in the memorable sitting of the Town Council at which the motion for the erection of municipal gas works was carried Dr. Lueger closed his speech with these words: "At midnight on the 31st of October, 1899, the last Englishman must leave Vienna forever."

Since then the work has been in progress; in other words, the charming capital on the Danube has become a horrible place of abode for natives and strangers. The roads have been torn up, the traffic in the streets disturbed again and again, and often endangered. There is now a general outcry against this outrage. But that is a trifle. The demagogic leaders despise the masses by whose help they rose, and do not trouble themselves about their complaints. But, nevertheless, this Administration's fate seems to be overtaking it. The English company had different contracts, running till 1920, with more than a dozen suburbs which were incorporated with Vienna only a few years ago, but which it was intended should be lighted by the new Municipal Gas Works. The anti-Semitic majority of the Town Council resolved not to recognise those contracts of the company, but the latter has been victorious in the lower and higher courts of justice. Yet only what is now coming completes the disgrace. Without waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court, Dr. Lueger and his majority secretly made peace with the company. And what a peace! The Austrian capital is lying at the feet of the Gas Association. The same Mayor that solemnly announced that on the last day of October, 1899, the last Englishman would have disappeared, has now conceded to the English company that all the contracts are to run uniformly till 1912. The town obliges itself to buy all the company's old gasometers for 1,500,000 florins, and more of the like.

But now comes the crowning point. The company had announced that after 1899 it should considerably reduce its rates in those suburbs, the lighting of which it was to retain. That would of course have been a terrible blow for the Municipal Gas Works in the city and the inner suburbs, for they could not possibly lower their prices, as these had been calculated on the assumption that the town's works would supply also those suburbs the lighting of which it has now lost owing to the lawsuit. However, the fact that the company granted lower rates than the Town Council, the leaders of which latter had been promising everybody the greatest blessings, would have opened the eyes of the "bl— fools of Vienna," as Dr. Lueger styles the typical Viennese bourgeois. And, knowing so well how this particular species of man must be treated, what is it the popular Burgomaster of Vienna has done? In the new agreement with the English company he simply stipulates that neither party, i. e., neither the Gas Association nor the Municipal Gas Works, shall alter its rates without the other's consent. That means that till 1912 the company is forbidden to lower the rates in the suburbs. Naturally, it is much annoyed at being compelled to earn a few hundred thousand pounds more than it had itself intended.

Just as in the Austrian Parliament the German minority is accusing the Government of concluding a secret treaty with Hungary directed against the people of Austria, so is the Progressive minority in the Vienna Town Council accusing the anti-Semitic majority of having betrayed the interests of the town by allying itself with its adversary—the English Gas Association—and making an agreement with it directed against the pockets of its fellow-citizens. Gradually a considerable number of the adherents of the anti-Semites are falling away, not to mention the laboring classes, for the organized workmen from the first were opponents of this demagogic party. At the beginning that party deceived and won for itself such an important class as the school teachers. Yet the deception did not last long. Now the teachers, like one man, are against the anti-Semitic party. That was very plainly shown only lately. Suddenly an order was issued that in all municipal schools the Gentile children should sit on different benches from the Jewish ones of the same class. Since the Middle Ages no such ludicrous and anti-pedagogic school order had been issued in any civilized State. This outward sign was intended to plant in the young and susceptible hearts the consciousness of religious difference and mutual hatred. The Central Union of Vienna Teachers held a meeting and unanimously protested against this order. Probably that solemn protest will be unavailing at present. This party must still live for a time, and it is better it should The ulcer must come to a head before it breaks.

A MEDALLION OF MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain seems to find Vienna to his liking, which is no wonder. On the Continent there is neither State nor city that could afford the celebrated humorist more material or more incitement. He is said to be at work on a great book now, although I have not heard it from him himself. All the Summer Mark Twain with Mrs. and the Misses Clemens spent at the hydropathic establishment at Kaltenleutgeben near Vienna. The society in which they mostly moved was the families of Count Wyderbuck, Baron Springer, and other aristocrats. Since the middle of October Mark Twain has been back in Vienna again, but he has not returned to his former apartment, but has taken a large suite of rooms on the fourth floor of the new Hotel Krantz, in the Neuen Market, where he has already settled for the Winter. He finds the Austrian capital suits him, and the Vienna society knows how to appreciate him.

At an art dealer's in the Graben are now to be seen medallions with a life-like portrait of Mark Twain, and they are much liked. They by no means betray the fact that he sat without intending it. Unsuspicious of what awaited him, he went to the Deutsches Volkstheater one night, where he greatly enjoyed the performance. Meanwhile, however, a young artist in the next box was drawing away, all through the four acts, in fact, taking the unconscious author's portrait. Then the young fellow at home modeled the head so beautifully that the Austrian Art Industrial Museum bought one of his medallions. The artist is still attending the grammar school, and is named Arthur Loewenthal. He did not conceive the idea of catching the illustrious American at the theatre until after the latter had kindly but decidedly refused to sit to him, declaring that he had already sat for his portrait so often he could not bear any more sittings.

EXCAVATIONS AT TROY.

Prof. William Doerfeld, who for more than twenty years has been superintending the excavations at Troy, recently gave a very interesting and instructive lecture here on the most recent excavations among the ruins of Hissarlik. The lecturer stated that on the hill of Hissarlik—where once stood the City of Troy—nine chief layers of culture are distinguishable in the considerable remains now being brought to light by the excavations. At a very remote period, now no longer determinable, there was a colony on this hill, which rises thirty-five meters above the surrounding plain, and it was succeeded by others. The plan of the sixth and its remains—pottery, terra-cotta articles, and also what Schliemann called the treasure of Priamus belongs here—show a Mycenic character, and existed between 1500 and 2000 B. C. This settlement was destroyed by fire. Then, in the Greek and Hellenic ages, followed two poor settlements, and finally came the Roman Ilium, with distinguished temples and colonnades, three theatres, and an aqueduct, of which considerable parts have been preserved.

These new excavations are, as Prof. Doerfeld pointed out, of double importance. They have in the first place definitely done away with the Trojan question. All through antiquity the belief prevailed that this was the site of the Homeric Troy. Alexander the Great went there to sacrifice to Athena, and was convinced that was the spot where Achilles fought with Hector. Xerxes proceeded thither before starting on his expedition to Greece. The inhabitants of the Hellenic village of Ilion were convinced that ancient Ilion stood there, although they cannot have been acquainted with the remains of the ancient colonies, as they were covered with a thick layer of rubbish. Finally it was that convict on which induced the Roman Emperors in that place to honor the town of their "relatives" by means of liberties and monumental buildings. Now the mighty remains of that prehistoric are have been uncovered, and thus all doubt has been dispelled. But quite apart from that question, the ruins at Hissarlik (Troy) are of considerable value for their own sake, for they are unique and of great importance for prehistoric research. The extent and grandeur of the Mycenic colony surpass those of Mycenae and Tiryns. Elsewhere prehistoric remains are found separated from one another, here, however, the transition from one period to the other can be traced.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

Woman Badly Hurt in a Runaway.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Mrs. Fred Fowle of Irvington was probably fatally hurt this afternoon by being thrown from a carriage in a runaway on Clinton Avenue, near the city line. Mrs. Fowle was driving to this city to meet her husband. Her six-year-old son and a neighbor's child, of about the same age, were with her. Near Prospect Avenue the horse took fright and ran away, upsetting the carriage and throwing Mrs. Fowle and the children out. Mrs. Fowle was unconscious when picked up, and it is thought her skull was fractured The children were badly bruised.

A New Jersey Soldier Killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 12.—George Strockert of Company D, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, was run down on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Stilton last night, and his mangled body was found this morning by John Horn, a track walker Strockert was undoubtedly returning to his regiment at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. He had a furlough in his pocket, granted on Nov. 1 and expiring on Nov. 14. Evidently the private did not have funds to pay his fare. He was probably riding on a freight and fell.

Third Set of Teeth Hastens Death.

READING, Penn., Nov. 12.—Lobolt Gantzburger, aged ninety-one, who several months ago began cutting his third set of teeth, died here this morning. Three new and completely developed teeth had grown in his mouth in the past two months. They had given the aged man a great deal of pain and annoyance, and, the physicians believe, hastened his death. Dental experts consider the case a most extraordinary one.

PASSING EVENTS IN PARIS

Premier Dupuy May Succeed M. Felix Faure as President of the Republic.

DREYFUS AGITATION CALMER

General Public Beginning to Take Less Interest in the Case—Sarah Bernhardt as Medea in Catulle Mendes's New Play.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—After a crisis which has only lasted a week France has a new Ministry. The last Ministry does not leave a very sincere regret behind it. The Chamber was never really favorable to M. Brisson and the extreme Radical Party, which he represents, and showed this at the very commencement of the session by voting M. Brisson out of the Speaker's chair and giving him the young and inexperienced M. Deschanel as a successor. M. Brisson did not manage by tact or diplomacy to propitiate public opinion during the Parliamentary recess, when he had an entirely free hand to do as he liked, and though his efforts were mainly directed to solving the Dreyfus question, he succeeded in making, if anything, confusion worse confounded.

He is now out of the running, not only as a possible President of a future Ministerial Council, but also as President of the Republic in succession to M. Felix Faure, which is the goal at which all statesmen in France with rare exception are now looking. This fact must be specially borne in mind when considering the present political situation in France. After the assassination of the late M. Carnot it was laid down as a principle by his successor, M. Casimir-Perier, that no President of the Republic should retain this exalted office for two consecutive terms of seven years. The country was just recovering from the Boulangist excitement, and it was generally recognized that a President of the Republic who entered office with the intention of remaining more than one term might easily be tempted to convert himself into a dictator.

M. Felix Faure was elected on the same tacit understanding as his predecessor, M. Casimir-Perier, that he would not twice seek the suffrages of Parliament for the Presidency, and though he has been a distinct success as a President and is a man of boundless self-confidence and ambition as well, when his seven years of office are expired he practically will be obliged to retire to private life. The race for the Presidency has therefore begun.

Three months ago it was thought that any statesman who could satisfactorily solve the Dreyfus question had the prize in hand. Circumstances, however, have greatly changed since then. The most important step toward the solution was made by M. Cavaignac, when, as Minister of War, he extracted the famous confession of forgery from Col. Henry, but Cavaignac by an ill-advised resignation from the Cabinet, and by his persistence in upholding the authenticity of documents which are now universally looked upon as worthless, has minimized his chances of success. He is not, moreover, popular and though a good, honest worker, he is not gifted in the special way required of French Presidents. He lacks urbanity of manner, and is considered cold and narrow. He does not mean, however, to abandon the struggle without putting forth the utmost of strength. He has just publicly denounced as erroneous the finding of the Court of Cassation, and has asked to be examined as a witness when the supplementary inquiry into the Dreyfus case is made. A more perfect instance of a man falling between two stools can hardly be imagined.

The statesman who to-day has the best chance of succeeding M. Felix Faure as President of the Republic is without doubt M. Charles Dupuy, the Prime Minister of the new Cabinet. M. Dupuy has certainly played his cards extremely well. During the three years approximately that he has been out of office he has never demonstrated in a way to reduce his reputation, as is often the case with ex-Ministers. He established and maintained a steady belief in Parliamentary circles that his health did not permit him to take an active part in politics. No sooner, however, did it become apparent that the Brisson Cabinet was hopelessly doomed to founder immediately the Chamber met, than M. Dupuy's ailments disappeared like magic and he became again the hardy mountain-bred champion of Progressive Liberalism that he had been before. M. Dupuy is not a brilliant speaker, but he is exceedingly "malin," a diplomatist of fine talent, a thorough lawyer, is sure of his opinions, and knows what he wants and how to get it. Unless some exceptional bit of bad luck befalls him, he is the likeliest successor of M. Felix Faure as President of the republic.

M. Ribot, though quite the most talented statesman in France, has less chance of attaining to the highest position in the State because he is accused, erroneously however, of fostering too deep a sympathy for England. This is the reason why he has not been included in M. Dupuy's new Ministerial combination. M. Méline's prospects in this direction are better, but he is old and too uncompromising a protectionist to be ever more than the leader of a Parliamentary group. After the unfortunate revelations which the Dreyfus investigation has caused it is certain that no General will ever be President of the Republic. M. Delcassé is too young, though his firm attitude in the Fashoda affair has won him great popularity, and this explains why he has been retained as Minister of Foreign Affairs by M. Dupuy. M. Lockroy also remains as Minister of Marine, but his chances for the Presidency are small, for, though a statesman of real talent, his views are too Socialistic to be palatable to any but a limited section of the Chamber and to a still smaller proportion of the Senate. De Freycinet, who again becomes Minister of War after a long absence from power, once had as good a chance as any one in France to be elected President of the Republic, but there will always be against him, in spite of his great organizing powers and knowledge of military questions, his unfortunate friendship with Cornelius Herz and his consequent connection with the Panama scandal.

France seems really now to be within hailing distance of her release from the terrible burden of scandals which she has had to support during the past ten years. Every day I notice less and less interest being taken in the Dreyfus case, and though there still remain numbers whom nothing will convince of the convict's innocence, the decision of the Court of Cassation that a supplementary inquiry is to be held has certainly brought relief to the minds of the great mass of sensible people in France. On both sides the tone is calmer. This fact was particularly noticeable at the Court of Cassation while the demand for a revision was being examined. In contradistinction to the wild scenes which occurred during the Zola trial, the behavior of the audience was most respectful and decorous. It was only on the evening of last Tuesday, when the Ministry fell, that there was any imminence of rioting in the streets, but peace was ultimately maintained and the excitement of the crowd seems to have burned itself out. Of one th

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"So we are not to have pretty nurses," said the man with an agrieved air. "If that is all the Federation of Women's Clubs has done in its convention it had better not try another. Now, I wish the members of my family to understand that there is nothing like a good environment, and there is nothing too good for me when I am ill. If there is ever occasion for them to engage a trained nurse for me they want to look around and get the prettiest nurse there is to be found in the City of New York. If they don't I shall get up from my sick bed and say something."

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There is nothing like a man for meddling, and men have had much to do in preventing women from having great and glorious careers. It makes no difference in what line the woman starts her career, whether as minister, doctor, writer, or mere ordinary every-day business woman, the man soon puts himself in her path, and there is not one woman in a thousand who can rise to individual eminence over such a stumbling block. There is perhaps not so much harm in this generally, but when these same men get to meddling into the domestic servant question it is time that a halt was called. When a woman loses a good cook not only she but her whole family will rise in revolt.

There is one woman who lives not far from the Greater New York who deserves public sympathy. It is only through the exercise of her woman's wit that she has circumvented the spoiler of her domestic happiness and perhaps prevented a lifetime of misery and infelicity. The woman is the mistress of a large estate, which requires the services of an expert gardener. This man is a person of some importance who occupies a little house by himself on the estate. He is a very good sort of a man, much respected by the family, but there are limits which no one can exceed.

There was, of course, in the family of the big house a cook, and she was a good and estimable woman, and she, too, was, of course, much respected by the family. There is always great esteem felt for a good cook. Perhaps it was his loyalty to the family which caused the gardener to share this feeling, but it soon developed into something stronger and deeper than mere family feeling, and, the cook being willing, she gave up cooking for the family, and all the good things she prepared were for the gardener alone in his snug little house. The mistress of the estate felt this deeply, but she was philosophical, and she did the best she could, found a new cook, and congratulated the gardener. But, alas! being stopped in the midst of a glorious career, which might have led to public recognition and a five-thousand-dollar salary—or something else—was too much for the one-time cook, and she departed untimely from this world of sin and woe.

It was probably for old sake's sake that, in his great grief, the gardener found himself again and again wending his way to the kitchen of the great house. Then, after a time, propinquity being one of the greatest promoters of matrimony, the gardener rejoiced in another wife, and the great house mourned another cook. Then it was that, after her first sorrow was assuaged, the mistress of the house arose in her might and said this thing shall not be.

"Young man," she said to herself, with the gardener in mind, "you are not going to cheat me again; I'll see that you don't get another of my cooks. We'll try what the race question has to do in the matter." Then with great tranquillity she hied herself forth and hired another, but a colored cook.

As fate would have it, the second cook and second wife of the gardener also mourned a career cut short, and she also succumbed to the inevitable. The mistress of the house was sorry for the gardener and told him so in warm and sympathetic tones, but all the time there was a triumphant gleam in her eye, for she knew that for a third time he would not invade her kitchen. And he hasn't. If he again wishes a good cook and helpmeet to lighten the cares of daily life, he is looking for her in another direction.

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"Here it is," said the woman, "and I give it to you for what it is worth. I consider it an original discovery myself, but I am willing to make it known for the good of the world. You know I have surfeited myself on bananas this past Summer just for the sake of my tan shoes. I don't like bananas and bananas don't like me, but I have eaten them by the quantity because I had to eat the fruit to save it every time I wanted a skin with which to clean shoes. I had never found anything that was equal to them. Tan shoes will get dirty, and very dirty. If you have them polished, the man simply polishes over the dirt, and I don't like that varnishlike shine, anyway. But take a banana, there is just enough moisture on the inside of the skin, and then rubbing over with a flannel, the dirt comes off beautifully, and the clean part of your flannel gives the shoes what a servant I had once used to say of the silver, "the polish of newness," just a soft shine that is very satisfactory.

"That was all very well, but it was a great nuisance, because we had to get bananas half a dozen at a time, and they would not keep indefinitely, and I grew tired of them. But the other morning I had to clean those shoes before I went out, there was no one to go for bananas, and the paste I bought at the shop, warranted to clean gloves or shoes, was dry and hard, and seemed more certain of putting holes in the shoes with my hard rubbing than anything else. I was discouraged. 'Bridget,' I said finally, 'bring me some milk.' That put another face on the situation. The dirt came off as if by magic, it was much easier and cleaner than the banana skin, and when I rubbed the leather over with the clean flannel I had exactly the same result. It took no time at all, and one does always have milk in the house. You see if I don't try it on my kid gloves next. It is much cheaper than a paste."

"Yes, the milk is very good," said the second woman. "I have tried it, but I put a little bit of common soap with mine, rubbed the flannel on the soap after it was moistened with the milk, and I found it very good."

"Yes, but what can you have better than perfection?" queried the first woman. "The milk was absolutely satisfactory. I should be afraid the soap would harden the leather. One pair of shoes I had I used simply to dampen a cloth slightly with warm water and clean them, and they lived to a beautiful and honored old age, but a shoe man told me afterward that the leather must have had a great deal of oil in it or I should have ruined the shoes. You see, rich milk has sufficient oiliness to do the leather good."

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The most attractive thing the 420 delegates to the New York Federation saw in their visit to the city institutions on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands the day after the convention closed was Robert Louis Stevenson. He was a plump, shining little darky baby at the Foundling Asylum, named probably by the attendants.

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"I have invited Mr. Pompous to dinner to-morrow," said Mr. Businessman to Mrs. Businessman one day last week, "and I want him to enjoy himself thoroughly. He is a man I do a good deal of business with, and he is a pretty good fellow, though a little crabbed; sometimes it takes time to thaw him out. Have a good dinner, above all things; Pompous likes the good things of this life, and if we can't entertain him in any other way, we can feed him."

"Oh, yes, you can depend upon me," said Mrs. Businessman, who is a genial little hostess, "I will give him a good dinner, but I don't believe but we can make him have a pretty good time." Now it happened, as it frequently does, that as Mr. Businessman was particularly anxious to get home that night, he was delayed past his usual hour for getting home, and Mr. Pompous was there before him. This pleased little Mrs. Businessman rather than otherwise. "Dick will find Mr. Pompous all thawed out when he gets here," she said to her image in the mirror in a pleased tone before going down to receive her guest.

But Mrs. Businessman had a harder time before her than she knew. Mr. Pompous did not think much of women. He looked upon them as necessary evils not to be considered much one way or the other, and so when Mrs. Businessman received him with a cordial welcome she thought him just a trifle brusque. That did not disconcert her, however, and she sat down to talk. But never had she worked so hard. She tried one subject after another, and though Mrs. Businessman had the reputation of ability in conversation that would make a graven image talk or smile at least, with Mr. Pompous's brusque, uninterested rejoinders she could make no headway.

"Dear me!" she thought to herself finally, "crabbed, did Dick say? That's no name for it. He'd better come home and take care of his guest himself." But just then—Mrs. Businessman never knew how—the conversation turned upon the subject of beer, and she mentioned the brand they then had in the house, ordered, though she did not know it, because it was Mr. Pompous's favorite. The Businessmans seldom had beer in the house, but beer was one thing of which Mr. Pompous considered himself a connoisseur, and he began immediately to show signs of thawing and began to talk. He covered all the ins and outs of his favorite topic, while little Mrs. Businessman, delighted at this sudden change, listened with the prettiest and most interested attention possible. "Do you always use the Blank brand?" said Mr. Pompous, finally in winding up his little peroration. Now was Mrs. Businessman's opportunity to show her interest was intelligent, and she made haste to reply.

"No," she said sweetly, "we don't, though Dick considers it excellent; we use—it was no use, she could not possibly remember—well, it does not make any difference, you will probably know what I mean. It comes in the prettiest little bottles, the ones with the porcelain stopples. We get it so we can have the bottles to put catsup in."

For a minute Mr. Pompous did not say anything. He looked at Mrs. Businessman in a queer, grim way that she could not understand. He had suddenly come to a realization that he had been talking to a woman exactly as if she had been a man, and she hadn't understood or been interested, except out of politeness. For a moment it was uncertain whether all Mrs. Businessman's efforts were to be more than lost or not. Then the expression on Mr. Pompous's face showed signs of relaxation. Mrs. Businessman looked so young and so pretty, with her face flushed with her conversational endeavors, so much like a pretty and half-scared child, that Mr. Pompous relaxed altogether and from that moment was cordial, not to say genial, and the little hostess chattered away to him in her own natural style to his evident enjoyment.

"Why, Dick," she said to her husband at the close of the evening, "he isn't a bit crabbed; after we had talked a little while he was as nice as could be."

"That is a nice little wife of yours, Businessman," said Mr. Pompous to his host some time later. "But how did you teach her so much about beer?" and Mr. Pompous laughed a little laugh of pleased remembrance that had not a particle of cynicism in it.

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There is a great deal that should interest mothers in the letter from an English physician published originally in The London Times. This physician has been examining a number of English schoolboys of supposedly excellent health, average boys of from thirteen to fifteen, and he publishes the number of physical defects of 100 of them selected at random. The result is startling, and the "troubles have developed," the doctor says, since the boys' nursery days, and "are due to faulty development from imperfect physical training as well as from vicious postures in the process of education." The trouble most often found is chest measure below the average. There are 68 cases among the 100 boys. When it is realized how essential chest development is in enabling the system to obtain a sufficient quantity of oxygen and the relation this bears to good blood, the importance of care on the part of the mothers becomes evident. It is not probable that American children would rank better in a physical examination than English children, and it is easy to understand how the chest may be contracted. Probably the greatest danger is in unhygienic sitting postures, with the shoulders thrown forward in reading and studying. These can be avoided if the mothers will be careful and watchful.

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One very small boy who shows a remarkably good chest development is May Irwin's "New Bully," the three or four year old baby of her colored cook. The little fellow, Miss Irwin's especial pet and with whom she has had her picture taken so many times, has a wonderfully full, high chest, which has excited the admiration of no less a person than William Muldoon, the wrestler and trainer of strong men, who is supposed to know everything there is to know about such things.

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It is about time the old stories about woman's hatred for woman should go out of fashion. In a way there may and will always be rivalry between women that will never exist between men, and there was a time when women had not much else to think of and no aim to strive for but the affection of some one man and the admiration of the rest of the masculine world, when the rivalry was keen and was shown in many unlovely ways, as is the case in all fierce rivalries among men as well as women, as can be seen plainly during election days. But no one can go about the city nowadays without noticing the kindness shown by women to women. It is worth while taking the trouble to notice, and it will do something to eradicate the old idea which, like other old ideas, is so fast rooted that it will take an explosion of dynamite to uproot it.

Women are no more pigs than men when they meet in crowds. To learn that it is only necessary to take two or three trips on the surface cars across the bridge at the crowded hours. When a woman finally gets into a car, she is very liable to find long rows of men sitting and a mass of women standing in the centre. The men, by reason of their superior physical force and ability, made their way in first, took the seats, and kept them. Women quite as often as men give their seats to other women.

There was a case in point yesterday in one of the cars going up Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a little before 6 o'clock. The car had not been full at the bridge, but it gradually took on a great unwieldy crowd of shoppers. One of the women who was standing was young, a plump, healthy, cultivated looking woman, though by no means a young girl. One seat near her was vacated, and she immediately made way for a middle-aged working woman whose work-hardened hands showed that she was no stranger to the washtub. A little later she was able to take a seat herself, but gave it up again to a woman hardly if any older than herself, because she was laden with bundles.

"Now, my dear," said a charming elderly woman who was sitting to a younger woman who was standing upon another occasion, "put the bundle of papers you are carrying just back of me on the seat, and you will be much more comfortable." Instances of this kind might be multiplied, and it is a common occurrence for women to give their seats to older women and women with children.

Sport is made of the expressions of mutual affection and good feeling—esprit de corps—among the women in clubs, and much attention is given to occasional little disagreements among the members. It is true perhaps that there is an exaggerated expression of this feeling, but it is also true that there is genuine feeling behind it and it may be, as clubwomen claim, that they are doing much to generate this good comradeship among women. If they do nothing else that is worth while. There is something good and true and beautiful at the root of all this banding together of women, and it should be received with respect and not ridicule. It is no credit to women to disparage their own sex, and it shows extremely bad taste. "Howiver, I'm not denyin' the women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em so to match the men."

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The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which opened its session on Friday, calls to mind among some of the friends of the late Frances Willard, the great leader of the temperance cause and of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the present head, a remark of Miss Willard's concerning them both. They were devoted friends and Miss Willard, after a quaint little fashion of her own, always referred to Mrs. Stevens in private conversation as "Steve" and "Stevie." Before Miss Agnes Slack, officer of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was entirely familiar with the workers in America, she was mystified at this continual reference to the individual of the short name. "Who is this 'Steve' of whom you speak so often?' she said to Miss Willard finally. "Why," said Miss Willard, "Steve and I, Steve and I are like that," and she held up two adjoining fingers of one hand. It was a good illustration of the united inseparable friendship of the two.

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There was a new recruit to the temperance cause this past Summer, one who may go down in history. This was Giddings, familiarly known as "Giddy." It was at the Maine State Convention, and Mrs. Stevens was speaking of the need of a home for waifs, human waifs, when up the aisle in the hall came a little animal waif as if to protest that there were other needy little ones requiring care. It was a remarkably pretty little coon cat, white with only a few markings of yellow, a soft bushy tail, and great brown eyes. It went straight to the platform and pleaded its cause so successfully that it found place in the heart of Miss Anna Gordon immediately, and was adopted forthwith. Miss Gordon, with Mrs. Stevens and Miss Isabel Shirley, a prominent temperance woman of Brooklyn, from whom the story comes, was then stopping at the house of Moses Giddings, a prominent business man of Bangor, and the little coon cat went home with the party and was honored with Mr. Gidding's name. Giddings is now residing at the house of the National President, Mrs. Stevens, in Portland, and has become an intimate friend of Hibbie, another beautiful cat though of ordinary birth, which belongs to Miss Gordon.

UNAPPRECIATED KISSES.

He never sunk a collier
To bottle up a fleet,
But the pretty maidens kiss him
And exclaim: "Oh, ain't he sweet!"

He never scoffed at danger,
Nor made a poet sing;
He has never done a single
Extraordinary thing.

Still the women, when they see him,
Utter words of wild delight,
And at once begin to kiss him,
Each of them with all her might.

But it hasn't swelled his head up,
Hasn't spoiled the little chap—
He is three weeks old and doesn't
Care a continental rap.
—From New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MRS. WALTON STANTON'S DOGS.

There Are Twelve of Them, Each Having a Home of Its Own, Including Hector, Who Is a "Bird."

Of the dogs to be exhibited at the show of the American Pet Dog Club, to be held in Sherry's old building Thanksgiving week, the President of the club, Mrs. Walton Stanton, will have four animals on exhibition. Mrs. Stanton has twelve dogs at her Summer home in Hillsdale, N. J., where these aristocratic animals occupy a little village of their own, known as the Wildhurst Kennels. There is nothing professional about this. The inhabitants of the village are not for sale. The elegance of each individual dog residence shows that it is intended for its owner's permanent place of abode. There are poodles, French bulldogs, and collies living here.

One of the twelve dogs is a toy Yorkshire, who lives in the house, and is the only one of the twelve which goes to town during the Winter, though Hector II., Mrs. Stanton's famous corded poodle, which has never been beaten in exhibitions in England or America, makes occasional trips into the city, as he is fond of traveling, and presumably his mistress has a very warm spot in her heart for him. He comes very near having his nose put out of joint now—though being all in the family, he may not care—for there is another corded poodle, Mme. Hector, who stands high in the citizen list of Wildhurst Kennels, where there is equal suffrage. Among other prominent feminine residents is a fine collie, Bonny Meade Lass. A fox terrier, resident with the two poodles, and a French bull are to be exhibited.

Hector II. is a wonderful animal. He was imported from Stuttgart, and it does not require an experienced eye to realize that he is an unusual animal. He is most beautifully ugly. To see him walking along the streets is to see a mass of long, tight woolly cords, with something at one end which one might guess to be a head, and a more clearly defined tail at the other, these facts being imagined because the mass of long cords is apparently propelled by four legs. There is something actually uncanny in a first view of Hector II. That is what a man thought who saw him on the street. He knew nothing about Russian corded poodles, and when his eyes first fell on Hector they grew so large that they nearly popped out of his head.

"What in blank is that?" he said with an emphasis and a word that a champion dog like Hector may be an excuse for calling forth.

"That ain't his hair," said a small boy who saw him next; "that's something they put on to keep him warm."

"Yes, 'tis his hair," said the other small boy, "and I tell you he's a bird."

Hector is a "bird" to use colloquial language. Even Mrs. Stanton thought so when she first saw him coming out of the vessel, though she was expecting something unusual in the way of a fine dog, and was not certain that he had wings.

"When I first saw him coming off the vessel," she says, "he was perfectly wild with delight. He came rushing off, all that long hair flying out all around him, and I must say if I hadn't known what he was, well I should have gone up a tree. I thought I should be so proud of him, and now I am ashamed," she added, with mingled pride and sadness. That only means figuratively, of course, and is not intended as in any way derogatory to the champion, but even the proudest mistress of the finest dog does not like the idea of having her fellow-citizens look upon her as the leader of a unique circus procession.

Each member of the Wildhurst Kennels has a beautiful little stone kennel to himself, and it is heated and kept at an even temperature throughout the cold weather. Each dog has its own comb and brush, and its regular hours for exercising when it goes out in its own class, collies, bulls, and poodles each together.

The chief executive of the village is Walter Gillouly, who devotes his entire time to the welfare of the inhabitants; is doctor, surgeon, and valet as occasion requires and when bath time comes, while there is a masseuse in the house who attends to the coats after the bathing is over. When Hector takes a bath it is an event. It does not occur more than once in three weeks, and then he has his face shaved, though his face does not show when the rest of the long cords of his other hirsute adornment hang down over it. It takes a full day for the bath and drying, and the next day is devoted to putting his coat in order.

There are no fancy silken blankets and ribbons for the inhabitants of Wildhurst Kennels. The most frivolous thing they admit in the way of an adornment is a blue ribbon at show time. For full dress kennel wear there are patent leather collars, with gold-washed buckles, buttons, and a medalion hanging from the throat of each dog, bearing his or her name. For ordinary wear there is a narrow leather strap, with a small plate. The blankets are intended for use. There are heavy blankets for cold weather, and medium weight blankets for medium weather, and they are made of material of the same kind as those used for horse blankets.

Be SURE IT IS CREAM OF TARTAR

Consumers are sometimes solicited to buy some baking powder other than Royal because it costs less.

Does it not occur to the consumer that if another Baking powder costs less than Royal it must be made from inferior materials?

Low-priced baking powders—20 cts., 25 cts., 30 cts., etc.,—are made from alum, phosphate or other harsh acid. At most, they would not lessen the cost of a cake or batch of biscuit the fraction of a cent. But can you afford for any sum to endanger your health by making your food with a concededly dangerous baking powder?

Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar derived only from grapes and is pure and wholesome beyond question. There is never any doubt of the healthfulness of the food it makes. Besides, in practical use it is actually more economical than any other baking powder, because it is stronger and goes further.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SOMETHING NEW IN EMBROIDERY

They have something new in embroideries at the Women's Exchange on Thirtieth Street. There is a demand always for something original—something different from the stereotyped work in all lines, and this embroidery is quite new in many ways. The work is done, in the first place, on a beautiful and effective art linen; then the designs are all original free-hand drawings, conventionalized flowers most of them, and very attractive. Some of the pieces are entirely completed, and others, like the more familiar designs to be found in the shop, have the original design on the linen and a blossom or spray worked for example and the rest to be done by the purchaser. The consignor has prepared these pieces in an attractive way, and the silks for completing the pattern are daintily put up in little silk bags, one fastened to each piece of linen. A raw silk is used for this work, and it has the excellent feature of retaining its colors. One beautiful piece of embroidery has the design worked in a circle in colors and filled in to make a plain circular band in dark blue silk. This, as a setting for the brilliant colors, is beautiful. The colors, in most of the pieces, are brilliant, but exquisitely and harmoniously blended.

A piece of embroidery which is very beautiful is done by another consignor. It is a large circular centrepiece of linen, showing a pattern of cupids apparently chasing one another around the circle. These are in white and are formed by having the ground around darned with yellow silk. This darning makes the large centre almost solid with yellow, the cupids standing out in white on this pretty background. The effect with the light shining on the glimmering stuff is very lovely. "How beautiful it would be for a golden wedding!" said one.

SANDY TO HIS PHYLLIS.

How do I love thee, O my Columbine?
How shall I prove this ecstasy of mine?
I love thee better than I do that sleek
Lithe-shafted club, my beauteous driving-cleek.
I love thee better than my mashie fair
That sends my Silverton a-sailing through the air.
I love thee better than my brassie sweet
That sends the ball quite seven hundred feet.
I love thee better than my driver grand
Which has been blessed by old Tom Morris' hand.
I'd rather have thee housed within my walls
Than win a dozen seasoned guinea balls.
And if without thee I could e'er be teed on high,
I'd rather have thee with the vilest cuppy lie.
I love thee, dear, so much I'd not complain
To play five more and still to play again.
I love thee so I'd even be serene
If thou shouldst speak upon the putting green.
Indeed, there'd be small woe within my cup
If but to get thee I must give golf up!
—CARLYLE SMITH in Harper's Bazar.

SOMETHING ABOUT SILKS.

They Were Never So Cheap and There Were Never So Many of Them —The Silk Man Talks.

"It is a funny thing about silks this year," said the silk man. "At one time you could say that such and such a silk was in fashion because all the women were buying that kind, but it isn't that way now. Women are buying everything under the sun in the way of silks. There are brocades, small-patterned silks, stripes—everything; we can't say that we are selling more of one kind than another, because we sell them all.

"Women like 'something different'? Well, I guess you are about right there. I had a woman come in the other day and say that her sister had bought such and such a kind of silk at another shop, and she wanted a silk, but that it must be entirely different. Well, I showed her everything there was in the shop, but the trouble was she didn't know what she did want, except that it must be different from anything she had ever seen. That is the way it is. At one time a man had his regular customers, who would always come to him for what they wanted, and he could always supply them. But it is not so now. A woman comes in and looks everything all over, and then—takes a sample. It is hard on a man who is judged by the sales he makes, and the firm thinks he is no good if he can't sell.

"Why, I can remember the time, when I went into the business as a boy, that women were perfectly well satisfied if they had only a few kinds of silk to select from, say a brown and a green and a blue and a few colors like that. Now you can't get up new things fast enough for them and they are not satisfied at that. With the competition, it means a great deal. You can't have a few pieces of a certain kind of silk on hand, and where there, is a greater variety and a larger stock there is more danger of loss.

"Take light silks. At one time silks that were used for house wear in the Winter would do for outdoor Spring and Summer wear. But there is nothing of that kind now. We have to have a special variety of silk for the Spring trade. Silks never were so cheap. Last year they were cheaper than they ever had been in the history of the trade. If a woman doesn't have a silk gown nowadays, it is because she is too particular to find anything that suits her. Women are doing less of their own shopping now than they used to. They leave more of that to their dressmakers now. Think of a girl letting any one buy her wedding gown a few years ago! She and all the members of her family would make a business of shopping for it, but there is nothing of that kind now. Perhaps there is just as much sentiment, but the bride simply tells her dressmaker what she wants, and she gets the goods, possibly a sample first, if the girl has a great deal to say about her gowns, but more likely she will not see it until the material is in the house. Things are different, and we all feel it. The competition is so great that the salaries of the clerks are not half what they were, and now, where a man would a number of years ago have had a small shop of his own and make enough to support his family comfortably, he has to take half the money in the employ of some one else. Oh, yes, women spend more money than they did, but they have more things for which to spend it."

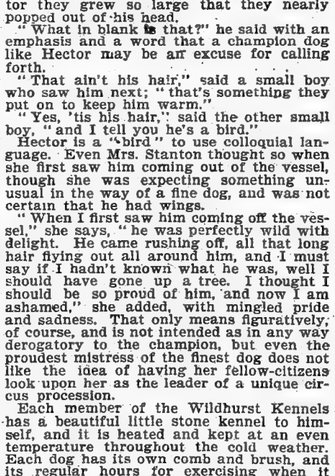

Not A Medicine but a palatable food.

FERRATIN FEED THE BLOOD TABLETS

Pleasant to take; promote appetite; improve digestion; do not constipate; build up the system; restore good health, and increase weight.

At all druggists. A dollar box lasts 17 days.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Nothing yet seems to be prettier than tucks for silk blouses, and they are tucked horizontally, perpendicularly, diagonally, and in checkerboard fashion or diamonds.

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The little, fine, hemstitched linen collar edges to be worn over stocks are pretty with certain styles of bodices, but with the severe shirt waist there is nothing more suitable than the narrow, pointed edges of piqué.

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Threads of silver and gold in stuffs and laces brighten many gowns this year. Just a tiny thread of gold in the white lace forming the blouse to a gown is pretty, and a stripe of silver or gold gives an added richness to a velvet.

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But the beautiful petticoats of silk and lace that are to be found with all handsome lingerie are different. It is a delightful satisfaction to have pretty things out of sight, but then it is more of a satisfaction to be able to show them. These pretty silk lace affairs may be called petticoats or anything one pleases, but they may be worn mornings, with matinées or loose robes, with open fronts, and not a bit of their beauty is wasted.

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A black velvet stock, at which the women exclaim, "Isn't that sweet?" has a little double ruffle of white ribbon at the upper edge and a design in the same ruffled white ribbons of a double bowed Empire knot, and curving ends joining. There is no reason why an ingenious girl should not have a variety of pretty and original designs in neckwear if she chooses. She can get a general idea of what is what from the things that are and then modify and enlarge upon them to suit her own fancy and the material she has at hand, with the best results.

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A woman on the street one day last week illustrated this year's pretty combination of colors and matched effects. Her gown was a light fawn with a hat to match. She was a woman with a light complexion, and there would have been too much of a sameness in the color effect if there had not been deep heliotrope velvet at the throat, which was matched by heliotrope in the hat, and as she raised the skirt of her gown it could be seen that there were ruffles of heliotrope on the lining, and the petticoat was of a lavender or paler shade of heliotrope. There were the same color tones throughout, and it was very attractive.

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The combination of browns with blue, or, rather, blues with browns, proves more attractive each time it is seen. One of these gowns has the bodice made in the effect of a blouse jacket over a white blouse waist, the whole front, shoulders and yoke in the back showing, while the jacket-like blouse has facings of that warm, soft blue which goes so well with brown. The upper part of the sleeve comes up to the shoulder in a point, with a puff of the blue silk at either side, and the skirt has the fur-edged sides which scallop down the front, also lined with the blue. It is a charming note of color in a dark gown, and a little gold embroidery is on the cloth of the sleeve and the blouse. That scalloped front is one of the features of many gowns this year.

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There must be luck in the four-leaved clover. This shows in its own staying qualities. Was there ever an unimportant little fad that remained popular so long? The four-leaved clover still obtains, and can be seen now under its crystal covering in the end of umbrella handles. One thing about its popularity is that the "real thing" is used in the clover leaf. There are gold, silver, and enameled clover leaves, to be sure, but most of them are real clover leaves set in crystal frames. If there is luck in the clover there is no better place for it to carry on its good works than in the handle of an umbrella. There are probably more umbrellas lost in the course of a year than any other two or three articles put together.

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Black and white lisle thread checkerboard stockings are now getting down to the bargain counters. They are not sold two for a quarter or anything like it yet, still they are reduced, and there is an opportunity for the woman who likes to be variegated in this way. Red stockings of brilliant shades, almost as brilliant as golf coats, are brightening the stocking counters. There is probably hardly a woman who has not longed to have at some time in her life a pair of bright red slippers with stockings to match, for house wear. They are pretty on small feet, but red is a pronounced color, and on some feet there might be too much red slipper and stocking. There were red silk stockings in the trousseau of a recent bride, and silk stockings of other colors as well. There were a dozen or more pairs of almost as many bright hues.

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There is nothing more stylish than a straight coat which does not fit the figure anywhere, but it takes a stylish woman with a good figure to carry it off. A long coat of this kind, reaching the bottom of the skirts, has the effect of a flounce around the bottom, and from this the coat is shaped up to the shoulders by two long seams, and, though these curve, they do not "fit in." The coat is of heavy gray cloth, with embroidery in the gray, just above the so-called flounce, in a design of Empire knot, more embroidery on the sleeves, but not too much, and a big chinchilla collar. It is a beautiful garment, but it needs the right sort of a wearer. The woman who thinks that any one can wear a loose garment is lost as far as style is concerned. Any one can wear a fitted garment, but to give style to a loose garment or those long-curved lines needs "a figure that is a figure," and also a woman who is confident of herself. "It is a poor woman who can't give style to any garment she wears," a cloak man once said, but from that point of view there are a good many "poor women" in the world.

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Scallops also are seen in the trimmings. They are attractive, too, when they are either very small or very large. A tiny scallop which gives at a little distance the effect of a waved straight edge is good, and a large scallop is dignified, but in most cases there is nothing pretty in the scallop of medium size. It detracts from the dignity of the lines of the front of a gown, and to the trimming it gives a finicky, patched, broken look that is not good. A pretty negligée gown for the boudoir has scallops in one of the most charming forms in which they have been seen, though the style is not suitable for anything but a negligée gown. It is made of some pretty soft material of a better quality than flannel, and yet not with the appearance of a rich gown stuff which has been made up by mistake into or made over into a lounging robe. It is white with a pink dot. The robe opens over the front of draped white India silk and the edge is finished with a small embroidered scallop, that pretty scallop with which every woman is familiar, as a flannel skirt scallop. It has deep ends, curling up into the cloth and a pretty edge. This small scallop continues down the entire front on both sides and around the edge, but there, though the small scallop still remains, it is the large scallop which curves along over the white petticoat and on into the short demi-train. It is very pretty. The sleeves are draped, the drapery with the wide lace inside falling down over the elbow.

A HOT TIME.

The coal fire had long been embraced by the stove.
But the former began to grow cold;
Then the cinders which had been attached to the grate,
For the stove showed their sympathy bold.
The result was the grate turned a pale, ashy hue,
And with jealousy fiercely did quake;
Till at last the coal fire said farewell and went out,
And the grate gave the cinders the shake.
—JAMES BARRETT KIRK, in Brooklyn Life.

Gavel for the State Federation.

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs is to have a gavel, an article which it has not before possessed. It is to be made of native wood and banded with gold. It will be presented to Mrs. Helmuth, the President. This was decided at the meeting of Chairmen of local committees after the recent convention. There was a big new ballot box used at the convention for the first time. This may have been the cause of the smooth running of the election, on the ground that "a new broom" &c.

Education Association to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Public Education Association will be held at Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 25, at 4 o'clock. Hamilton Wright Mabie will speak on "The Lessons of the War as Showing the Need for Education," and the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, will also speak. There will be no charge for admission.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

To the Race.

Your name is large on every sea,
And your keels have underscored
The title deed,
That the world may heed
How the deed runs, word for word:
No land so far, no pass so steep,
But the threefold cross wins through:
Yet we of the West,
We love you best
For the things you dare not do.

Others there be who have strewn their road
With the dust of a deathless dead.
From the South, from the North,
Their feet went forth,
And the blood they spent was red;
Honor was theirs in the harvest days,
And the praise of the Just rang true:
Till one by one,
They have dared and done,
The things that you dare not do.

They talk in the North of a sword laid down,
Of a peace with a world-wide lease:
But what of the men
In the exiles' pen
Where death alone brings peace?
The "peace on earth" with a Jew was born,
They have spurned from the land the Jew;
And dark at their gate,
The spectres wait,
Of the things you dare not do.

They talk in the South of the rights of man,
They have done with the robe and the crown:
But Justice pales
At the clash, in her scales,
Of the sword that weighs them down.
They look abroad for the leaves of bay
To cover the sprays of rue,
And they drown, with the drums,
The shame that comes
From the things you dare not do.

What seed is this for the lands that lie
To the first stout arm rich prey?
What light of hope
For the years that grope
To the verge of a tardy day?
"Share," is the cry, "and share alike";
But your strong sons ask of you,
"Is it well to share
With the hands that dare
The things that you dare not do?

"The hope of the years is the blood we bear,
Are we true to our breed, to our salt,
If we leave undone
The work begun
Though the North and the South cry 'Halt'?
The furrows we draw are straight and deep,
And 'truth' is the seed we strew.
With the hand to the plow
To turn back now
Is a thing we dare not do!"

L'ENVOI.

The blood of the West is the blood of the world,
Of a mingled stream come we;
But the blood—that tells—
Of our hearts' best cells—
Is the blood we owe to thee.
We stand to pay, when the need shall come,
With the best of the strain we drew,
Lest the world hark back,
On an outworn track,
To the things you dare not do.

—ROBERT CAMERON ROGERS, of the University Club, New York City, in The Spectator.

French Republics.

From The Cornhill.

Talking to Miot de Melito at Montebello in July, 1797, Napoleon, fresh from his Italian triumphs, thus enunciated his views of the Jacobin doctrines and their professors: "Do you imagine that I triumph in Italy in order to aggrandize the pack of lawyers who form the Directory? What an idea! A republic of 30,000,000 men! And with our manners, our vices! How is it possible? That is a fancy of which at present the French are full, but it will pass away, like all the others. What they want is glory and gratified vanity, but as for liberty, they do not understand what it means."

It is not strange that the piercing eye of Napoleon should have seen the glaring discrepancy between Jacobin theory and practice, though it may seem strange that he should have uttered his views to a comparative stranger at the time when he was posing as "citoyen général," "one of Plutarch's men," but the frankness of Bonaparte, like the frankness of Bismarck, must, at times, have surprised his contemporaries. That his views were sound politically there are, perhaps, few who would now dispute. What is the answer that would be given by most thinking people to the grave question propounded by M. Renan nearly ten years ago as to the success of the French Revolution? Probably it would be found to coincide with that of Pitt rather than that of Fox, but the lapse of a century is only just enabling us to judge with tolerable impartiality of its effects.

The Moor in the Spaniard.

Capt. Chadwick, U. S. N., in Scribner's.

Having seen something of Spain, I have my theories, and they are as follows: We are accustomed to look upon the Spaniard as a European. He is not one; he is largely a Moor in blood, and much more in character. The Moor did not possess his country for 800 years and leave it as if he had not been there.

It is from him the Spaniard of to-day gets his religious fanaticism, his fatalism, much of his architecture and music, his pride and ceremonious manner, his social characteristics,—(appearing chiefly in his treatment of women,) his tribal instincts, and want of administrative capacity, which have made it impossible for the various petty kingdoms of Spain ever to really unite under one stable Government; his want of capability of preparation, and finally his bloodthirstiness, which last, unhappily, cannot be denied.

Precautions on the Maine.

Capt. Sigsbee in The Century.

Every precaution that could be taken against injury or treachery was taken on board the Maine, so far as could be permitted under the restrictions of my orders requiring me to make a friendly visit. If one, when dining with a friend at his home, were to test the dishes for poison, he would not be making a friendly visit. The harbor could not be dragged without giving offense; it could not be patrolled by our own picket boats at night, nor could the searchlights be kept going; but every internal precaution was exercised that the situation suggested. There were sentries on the forecastle and poop, Quartermaster and signal boy on the bridge, and a second signal boy on the poop, all of whom were charged with the necessity for a careful lookout. The Corporal of the guard was especially instructed as to the port gangway, and the officer of the deck and the Quartermaster as to the starboard gangway.

Instead of the usual anchor watch, a quarter watch was kept on deck at night. The sentries were supplied with ammunition; a number of rounds of rapid-fire ammunition were kept in the pilot house in the spare Captain's pantry inside the after superstructure. An additional supply of shells was kept at hand for the six-inch guns. In order to be prepared more completely to work the hydraulic mechanism of the turrets, steam was kept up on two boilers instead of one; special instructions were given to watch all the details of the hydraulic gear and to report defects. The officer of the deck was charged by me to make detailed reports, even in minor matters, acting on the suspicion that we might be in an unfriendly harbor.

I personally instructed the Master at Arms and the Orderly Sergeant to keep a careful eye on every visitor that came on board, and to charge their own subordinates to the same purpose. I instructed them to follow visitors about at a proper distance whenever the ship was visited below; they were carefully to watch for any packages that might be laid down or left by visitors, on the supposition that dynamite or other high explosives might be used. They were also required to inspect the routes over which the visitors had passed. The officer in charge of the marine guard was required to make at least two visits during the night to the various posts of the vessel. The purport of my own orders and instructions was that we should consider the Maine in a position demanding extreme vigilance and requiring a well-sustained routine both by day and by night.

Nobility.

From The Humanitarian.

Certainly nobility is of blood and birth, and he who would be immortal must have care for his posterity. Nothing can be more absurd than the fuss our gentry make concerning titles and places of precedence. They are of a mind with those foolish old courtiers of Louis XIV., and think that nobility consists in "Le droit du monter dans le carosse du roi." They forget that what is called blue blood is often very bad blood. I know a family of long descent and high communion which has been "decorated" in almost all possible ways. Nothing can ennoble it. Nearly every member of it is marked by some coarseness of physique—some lewdness of conduct; and this notwithstanding intermarriages and the introduction of new blood. This stock may safely be backed to produce in every generation one or more profligates of dishonorable life. Every member of it has a certain liability of shame. The poison in the blood has had its inlet through vice, and must have its outlet in suffering. Ultimately it will bring about the extinction of the race. The wicked, Plato has truly said, are wicked because of their organization—their parents, and not they, should be punished.

Strategic Surprises Difficult.

From The National Review.

It seems probable that the days of great strategic surprises on the Continent of Europe are over. Such movements as those of Marlborough and Napoleon from the Rhine and the Alps into the very heart of Germany or Italy, overrunning vast extents of territory before a decisive battle, are not likely soon to recur. The reasons are that armies are tied to railways, and each terminus of each great railway line near the frontier tells its own story of the direction of the operations. Again, the electric telegraph circulates information so rapidly that surprise will be the result of lack of preparation rather than of bewilderment because of lack of information. The press is ubiquitous—I refer not only to the powerful leading journals—with their numerous agents and their enormous expenditure; the small and local press to be found in every little town is almost as fatal to secrecy.

"The Cloister and the Hearth."

From The London Academy.

The pains Charles Reade took with this book, called first "A Good Fight" and afterward "The Cloister and the Hearth," were almost superhuman. His letters at this time are full of it. "I am under weigh again," he writes, "but rather slowly. I think this story will almost wear my mind out." Again, "I can't tell whether it will succeed or not as a whole, but there shall be great and tremendous and tender things in it." It is interesting to trace through these letters the gradual evolution of characters and scenes that have charmed millions of people since. In one of them he says: "Gerard is just now getting to France after many adventures in Germany. The new character I have added—Denys, a Burgundian soldier, a crossbowman—will, I hope and trust, please you." Never was hope better founded. Since those words were written, many and many a reader has lived over again the sayings and doings of this honest, true-hearted adventurer, with his everlasting "Courage, le diable est mort." Denys's "foible," as we are told, was woman. "When he met a peasant girl on the road he took off his cap to her as if she was a Queen, the invariable effect of which was that she suddenly drew herself up quite stiff like a soldier on parade and wore a forbidding aspect."

The Cliffs of Santiago.

The Cliffs of Santiago,
They front the quiet sea;
Their high, green forests waver
To a wind of memory,
All for the Spanish sailors
Gone down beneath the sea.

The Cliffs of Santiago,
How they echoed back the roar
When the fierce, gray warships battled
Till the running fight was o'er,
And the banked smoke hung to leeward
Off bitter miles of shore!

The Cliffs of Santiago
Are fallen silent now;
There are ruined vessels grounded,
Flame-blasted, stern and bow—
There's a many lads are lying
With death on cheek and brow.

There's a many wife and mother
In the pleasant land of Spain
For to watch, and wait, and listen—
But their waiting's all in vain,
And they'll watch a weary vigil
Ere their lads come home again!

The Cliffs of Santiago,
They dream above the sea;
They guard a reckless valor
And a grief that aye shall be.
O the Cliffs of Santiago,
And the calling of the sea!

A. B. DE MILLE in The Criterion.

An Early "Too Too."

From Notes and Queries.

I think that we had discussions many years ago about the early use of this now, fortunately, decadent expression. I have just come across it in Johnson's translation of "Ambrose Parey," London, 1649, folio: "That leaving this too too cruel way of healing (by the actual cautery), they would embrace this new, (by tying the arteries,) which I think was taught me by the special favor of the sacred Deity."—P. 341.

The Reading Terror.

From The Philistine.

Wordsworth was a terror to his friends. His pull was genteel, but very dexterous. He could flash a MS. on you before you could say, "Good morning." He read all of the "Excursion" to Lamb, and Hazlitt once wrote to Coleridge: "I tried to escape Wordsworth, because I knew he had a new poem with him, but he finally cornered me."

In "Yesterdays with Authors," James T. Fields innocently tells of how Wordsworth graciously read aloud to him a poem, seemingly not aware that Wordsworth was always lying in wait for his prey. "I am blest with great bodily vigor," wrote Leigh Hunt, "so I do not much object to having Byron read to me from his MS."

So we see that the desire to read one's productions to some one else is a classic condition. I, myself, occasionally tax the patience of a Good Woman, although I never, like John Jerome Rooney, took a lady out to lunch and read a play to her, and then walked off, forgetting to order anything to eat.

Song.

Fly not, Summer—fly not yet,
Though the Winter chilly
Touch with frosty finger-tips
Hollyhock and lily.

Butterflies sip nectar still
From the hearts of roses;
On the sunflower's golden disk
Still the bee reposes.

Fly not, Summertime of youth!
Fain we'd have thee linger,
Though grim Age may beckon us
With a trembling finger.

Yet—farewell, O sunny days
Bright with love and laughter;
Rainbows span the distant years,
Joys return—Hereafter.

—M. L. ADDEY in Chambers's Journal.

Courageous Animals.

From The Spectator.

In North America one of the largest of the weasel family is the "fisher," a very large, long-furred polecat, living mainly by the waterside, and, like many others of the tribe, very partial to fish. It weighs about sixteen pounds, and its long richly colored fur is exported in great quantities to different parts of Europe, though not often used in this country. A trapped "fisher" will attack any one who comes within reach of the trap chain, and when free will beat off any dog of twice its size. But perhaps the most striking example of the courage of the smaller species yet recorded is that shown by a small variety of jungle cat known as the fishing cat, which, though no relation to the Canadian "fisher," is quite as courageous. One of these, which was kept in a menagerie, broke through into the next cage, and there attacked and killed a leopard which was three times its own size.

The Indian mongoos possesses all the courage of the polecat, together with amiability and a "regulated" mind. It turns its pluck and prowess to good ends, and we imagine it to stand at the head of the list of the smaller animals if quality as well as quantity is demanded as a mark of intrepidity. There is no doubt that the mongoos realizes the deadly nature of the cobra's bite. Its intense excitement is strong evidence of this. But a mongoos has been known to fight just as bravely against other foes. One was seen to attack and drive off a large greyhound which it fancied was hostile to it.

The Old Jewish New Year.

From The Minorah Monthly.

The Jew verily believed that on Rosh Hoshanna, or New Year's Day, as is proclaimed in the Unesaneh Tokef, the man's fortune during the ensuing year as ordained by heavenly fiat, the books, not fictitious and imaginary books, but records substantial and real, are opened, man's life in the past year is recorded therein, read, and judgment rendered. The doom could be averted by "repentance, prayer, and charity." And charity was practiced more during those days than at any other period. In those days no preacher needed to exhort his congregation to do charity.

Every Friday the sincere, pious Jew set aside such part of his week's earnings as in his loving heart he could spare, and by discreet hand it was distributed among the poor. There was no collector needed to gather in the tithe, but the Jew gave that part of his earnings freely to those who had to depend upon the bounty of their more fortunate brethren for their support. Bnai Yisrael rachmonim hem, the Children of Israel, are compassionate, was a saying which every true Jew was anxious to live up to and did live up to.

A Jew never needed to solicit alms from anybody outside of his faith; the heart and hand of his brother were always open to him; gold had not risen yet to the dignity of a deity worshipped, but the Jew bore a higher, invaluable treasure in his heart, and to gratify that yearning of love for his brother was a greater happiness, far superior to the amassing of earthly treasure. He was convinced that the record of his deeds of love would be the only friend that would accompany him, after the grave had separated him from interested friends and coveted gold, before the judgment seat and testify there of a life spent in compliance with the divine command of life.

The Levada. Madeira.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Up we go by dusty roads, whose peculiar atrocity we failed to understand until we saw the country carts used upon them. The wheels of these vehicles are struck round with projecting bosses of iron "in order to take a good grip of the road." Of course each one takes away a good grip of the earth and dust and loose rocks, of which the road is composed, and scatters the King's highway around generally with consequences that are not soothing to the feelings of the pedestrian. However, up we go—dusty, hot, perspiring, but hopeful, as Calheta, the unspeakable, recedes and the pine woods are reached. Hot places, though, are pine woods, as we find, and when somebody says, "Here is the Levada at length, and we can walk," we joyfully unpack ourselves and turn out upon our feet.

Around stretches a wide amphitheatre of mountains clothed with fern and heather, and cut around the sides is a perfectly level walk beside the water course or Levada, which runs close to the mountain side in its stone bed. A mile's walk and then we come to the narrow black tunnel into which the water runs. A bundle of bamboos or of cedar sticks is lighted for a torch, and we plunge into the darkness and the cold. The water drips from the rock above our heads, making pools upon the uneven footway. The Levada flows black and gleaming in the torchlight beside us.

A Warm England.

From Notes and Queries.

The extremes of outdoor temperature in England vary more than 123 degrees. The greatest heat probably on record was registered in the Valley of the Medway on July 22, 1868, when the thermometer at Tonbridge stood in the shade at 100½ degrees Fahrenheit. Eleven years later, in December, 1879, 55 degrees of frost were recorded at Blackadder, in Berwickshire, i. e., 23 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. More remarkable, however, than the heat in Summer were the hot Winters of 1748 and 1857, and the warm Januarys of 1877, 1884, and 1898.

On the Dropping of "H's."

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

To begin with the word "it": this was formerly "hit." In The Saxon Chronicle we continually find "hit gelamp," it happened. And when "Othere, the old sea Captain, who dwelt in Heligoland," came, as Longfellow describes, "to King Alfred, the lover of truth," and told him about the land to the north, Alfred wrote down how "easteward hit maeg bion syxtig mila bréd, and middeweard thritig, and northeweard he cwaeth, thaer hit smalost waére, thaet hit mihte beon threora mila bréd to thaém more," "eastward it may be sixty miles broad, and midward thirty, and northward, he said, where it was smallest, that it might be three miles broad, to the moor," which moor stretched far away, and in some places took two weeks to travel across. And Layamon, about the period of Magna Charta, tells us how "hit com him on mode"—that is, came to his mind—to write his "Brut," or chronicle of Britain, which, even though every line of it, previous to the coming of Caesar, and much of what follows, be pronounced fabulous, will always be a treasure to students of glossology. This is the great advantage which a vernacular chronicle, of any age or country, has over a Latin one. Layamon, however, sometimes uses it as well as hit, and the two continue to alternate long after his time.

Chaucer, as far as I recollect, always has it, being in this, as in other ways, a writer of comparatively modern style, but hit appears in Tyndale's Bible, and even, it would seem, in some of the older editions of Shakespeare, showing that this H, at any rate, clung on to the language for a long time before it was finally discarded. Hit, in fact, was the neuter of he, and had his for the possessive, as in Shakespeare, "Treason has done his worst," "the cliff that beeties o'er his base into the sea," and in the Bible "if the salt hath lost his savor." The word its does not seem to have been in use at all before 1600 or thereabout, and, as others have pointed out ere now, would have been alone enough to expose poor Chatterton's forgeries, to a critic really acquainted with old English. But why, it may be asked, have we dropped the H from hit and not from he, his, him, her?

Harold Frederic and the Prussian Lieutenant.

From The Saturday Review.

Harold Frederic's self-confidence and power of dominating strangers stood him in good stead in one of his first visits—if not his very first visit—to Berlin. The incident as he related it seemed natural enough to an American not brought up in awe of a military caste, but to those who knew Germany it was almost surprising that he came through it with his life. He had been paying some formal diplomatic calls, and in the evening dropped in at the Café Bauer in the unwonted glory of a frock coat and a tall silk hat. This hat was carefully hung on a hatstand, and Frederic sat down to read an English newspaper just arrived. Enter a particularly fine specimen of the Lieutenant, booted and spurred and sworded and epauletted. He brushed against the hatstand, knocked Frederic's hat over into the sawdust, and swaggered to his seat without so much as looking around. The slight to the hat was more than Frederic could endure.

In a towering passion he went to the Lieutenant, stood over him, and pointed to the object on the floor. "Pick up that hat, Sir," he roared. The officer stared amazed, the waiters were paralyzed with terror at hearing one so much more than human so addressed by a civilian. "Pick up that hat," repeated Frederic in a tone more menacing than before. And the Lieutenant did what he was told. He was as irresistibly dominated by the courage and force of the man as a schoolboy before his master; or perhaps he thought Frederic carried the customary West American revolver.

When Love Is Young.

In Summer, when the days are long,
The roses and the lilies talk—
Beneath the trees young lovers walk,
And glad birds coo their wooing song.

In Autumn, when the days are brief,
Roses and lilies turn to dust—
Lovers grow old, as all men must,
And birds shun trees that have no leaf.

Then, youth, be glad in love's brief day!
Pluck life's best blossom while you can—
Time has will of every man—
From leafless hearts love turns away.

—LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November.

The Climate of Cape Colony.

From Good Words.

The climate of the Cape Colony, and indeed of South Africa, may be compared to that of the south of Europe and the north of Africa, with frost and snow on the highest lands and sub-tropical belts on the lowest-lying parts, as in Natal, Zululand, and Mashonaland. It may be roughly said that any part of South Africa is better for those suffering from chest complaint than is the climate of our home country, at the most trying time of the year. But those who come to South Africa hoping to escape from this disease should not as a general rule delay on the coast.

The Cape Peninsula is delightful for most people, but it is not by any means best for those who are constitutionally inclined to consumption. They must leave the coast, no matter how many inducements there may be for them to stay, and climb the tableland which faces them at whatever port they may land. At irregular distances from the sea we have probably nowhere more than a hundred miles of low-lying coast lands before we ascend. Once on the tableland, so far as climate goes, it matters not in what direction health-seekers proceed, the climate is equally good.

Motley and Bismarck.

Sidney Whitman in Harper's Magazine.

Motley met Bismarck as a fellow-student, then again in the early years of his political career, when he was Prussian member of the Diet in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and, lastly, after the 1870 war, when he was at the very height of his greatness and popularity. Thus Motley's opportunities of observing him may be said to embrace the most striking periods of Bismarck's life. Writing to his wife from Frankfort on July 27, 1855, Motley says:

"I cannot express to you how cordially he received me. If I had been his brother, instead of an old friend, he could not have shown more warmth and affectionate delight in seeing me. I find I like him even better than I thought I did; and you know how high an opinion I always expressed of his talents and disposition. He is a man of very noble character, and of very great powers of mind."

Again, in the year 1872, Motley writes from Varzin: "The intense affection which he has for his wife and children is delightful to contemplate, and, as you may imagine, he is absolutely worshipped by them. The week passed here is something for Lily and me to remember for the rest of our lives. The parting was painful to me, for heaven knows when I shall ever see him again. * * * I never can adequately express to you how kind and affectionate they have all been to us. She is kindness and cordiality itself, and we have felt all the time as if we were part of the family. As for Bismarck himself, my impressions of his bigness have increased rather than diminished by this renewed intimacy."

Public Schools and Public Health.

From The Sanitarium.

The first quarterly report of the Inspectors of the New York City schools showed that 2,627 children were found to have parasitic diseases of the head. There were over 700 cases of contagious eye diseases. One hundred and seventy-five had skin diseases, ninety-one diphtheria, fifty-one measles and twenty scarlet fever.

In Boston during the first year of systematic medical inspection of the public schools 437 children were found to be suffering from contagious and infectious diseases. The experience of these cities is not exceptional.

Many children are constantly in our public schools whose presence is a menace to the health of other pupils. The children are innocent and the parents likewise, but this fact does not relieve the situation. It must be remembered that all the infectious diseases may exist in mild form; many children have diphtheria, scarlet fever and other very dangerous diseases in so mild form as to escape the notice of parents. Yet these mild cases may give a very malignant form of disease. Hence the importance of early recognition of the presence of these diseases in school. It is hardly expected that our rural states will adopt the methods of the large cities. If, however, our schools cannot have regular medical inspection, school teachers can give their pupils sufficient attention and can know enough of these diseases so that many early cases of scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria can be recognized soon enough to protect their school.

Teachers should be on the alert for such symptoms as these: A cough, which almost invariably precedes measles, or which may mean whooping-cough or more serious lung disease; a nasal, eye, throat or ear discharge, which may mean half-cured diphtheria or scarlet fever, or threaten sight or hearing; a rash, which may be from contagious disease, acute or chronic; a swelling of glands in the neck, which may be either tubercular, diphtheritic or scarlatinal, and in either event dangerous. Do not be timid about calling parents' attention to these symptoms. It may save other lives and be of the greatest benefit to the innocent patient.

Dr. Johnson's Conversation.

I was very assiduous in recording his conversation.—Boswell.

What Johnson said! how talk would wane,
How mute would every man remain
When he, with utterance loud and slow,
Some truth would teach, some moral show;
His weighty words—a ponderous train—
Exploring freely thought's domain
With vigorous wit and wisdom plain,
And none would dare to question low
What Johnson said.

But "Goldy," of distinction vain,
Might interrupt in random strain,
While "Bozzy" listened all aglow,
Resolved his journal soon should know—
To all mankind's enduring gain—
What Johnson said.

—DORA CAVE in The Gentleman's Magazine.

Thanksgiving for God's Creatures.

From Our Animal Friends.

If you live in the country, young people, you should scatter grain under the trees near your home where you can have the pleasure of watching the birds and squirrels enjoy your hospitality. In the city a basket or box may be put on a high pole in your yard, well out of the reach of cats, or be hung at your window where the birds will soon discover it. It is a great amusement to an invalid to watch the various kinds of birds fly in and out of the basket restaurant. For an every-day diet coarse ground oatmeal is a favorite food with the hard-billed birds, and chopped fat of any kind delights and nourishes them. But to make a special feature of the Thanksgiving dinner you might provide the following bill of fare either at your basket restaurant or on the lawn of your country home:

THANKSGIVING DAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1898.

Dinner.
First Course.
Ground oatmeal, uncooked.
Indian corn or hemp seed.
Second Course.
Chopped fat of any kind, or
Boiled liver cut up fine.
Dessert.
Raisins, cake, or bread crumbs.

If you wish to treat the squirrels in the country, or those merry little fellows that abound in Central Park, be sure to add plenty of nuts to the bill of fare.

How Rich Is the Soudan?

Major Arthur Griffiths in The Fortnightly Review.

How soon can the Soudan be made to meet its own share of expense and relieve the Egyptian exchequer? It must prove, at first, a costly acquisition. For the reasons already given a numerous local force must be maintained, and although the Egyptian army estimates may be relieved by a certain reduction of the native Egyptian troops, the military establishment in the Soudan will still constitute a severe tax, to which the province can contribute little. Even in more flourishing days, before it was wasted and depopulated by the pitiless dervish rule, the Soudan was not particularly productive; its export trade did not exceed £1,000,000, and its chief product was gum arabic. There is some accumulation of this, it is said, awaiting more peaceful times to come down country, and the industry will no doubt revive and develop. Agricultural enterprise will probably extend, especially in the lands longest recovered; the fertile province of Dongola for example, which, according to all accounts, has made rapid progress under the active steps taken to recolonize. Nine-tenths of the old population has returned, many from the lower province, and grants of land have been freely given to all. The same good results may be seen higher up the river, at Abu Hamed and Berber, and all trade will be stimulated by the facilities offered by several routes—the new railway back to Wady Halfa, and the now reopened desert road to Suakin.

As for the heart of the Soudan, Khartoum, and beyond, it is not yet in the Egyptian possession, and it is still an unknown quantity, its resources hardly explored. Many think that it is rich in mineral wealth; and the existence of a great gold-bearing field in this southeastern extremity has long been known, the country of the Beni Shergol, on the confines of Abyssinia, and believed to be really the site of the Biblical King Solomon's mines. The sad fact is also known that this valuable auriferous territory has already passed into other hands. The man in possession is Menelek, King of Abyssinia.

Royal Economy.

From Harper's Bazar.

Do you not feel a sort of personal loss in the death of the dear old Queen of Denmark? Think how, as the doorless wife of a poor young officer, she made and mended for her six children, and then in after years accomplished perhaps the hardest task of all in making them happy and homely at "mother's" as Kings and wives of Kings!

An Englishman once told me this story: As he was watching the magnificent pageant of the entrance of the Prince of Wales into London with his bride, some one standing near said, "Just think, the decorations of the city alone cost £12,000!" It so happened that the remark was made to the uncle of the new Princess. "That must seem odd to Alexandra," said he; "the most she has ever had for her dress allowance has been seventy-five."

In Years of Storm and Stress.

Karl Blind in The Cornhill.

There was then (in 1848) no German right of citizenship; only a right of residence in some particular State—and what kind of a right! National unity merely existed in so far as all the princely Governments combined in carrying out measures of persecution against any opponent of theirs, wherever found. Thus the moderate Nestor of German constitutionalists, Adam von Itzstein, and his friend Hecker, both members of the Baden House of Commons, had been expelled from Berlin, simply because they had gone there for a visit. No wonder the inquiry concerning the press trial instituted against me was continued at Bonn before the University Court, to which students were amenable. The examination was a severe one; all the more so because I had resumed my literary activity there. Though done anonymously, it was pretty well known to the authorities by postal espionage. Moreover, I had given fresh offense, because among undergraduates of the Rhenish city also I tried to promote our views; whereas the Rector, in his inaugural address, had cynically told us that he would not mind our pursuing a life of pleasures, but that we must steer clear of anything bringing us into conflict with the authorities on political grounds. The indignation I felt on listening to this counsel it would be difficult to describe.

To the sharp questions put to me before the University Court, I, no doubt, gave equally sharp answers, or perhaps even a little more so, as I did not acknowledge the legitimacy of such an investigation on Prussian soil. Little did I suspect what this would lead to. One day, evidently for the purpose of fatally enmeshing me, I was to be implicated in an affair which might have cost me my head. In a hideous nocturnal street scrimmage between soldiers and students belonging to the so-called "Corps," a hussar had been stabbed and killed. Before the University Court, a Pedell, or minor proctor, a wretched fellow who must have been primed, asserted that he had recognized me as the guilty person. Now, on that same night I had been quietly in my bed. As a matter of fact, I had never had anything to do with acts of common brutality, and no complaint had ever arisen against my mode of life at the university. When I indignantly declared the assertion of the Pedell to be a lie, he, with finger threateningly pointed at me, repeated his mendacious statement on his oath. Such means of getting at a politically marked man by a somewhat roundabout way were then not infrequent.

The Crop of Fools.

From Frank Leslie's Weekly.

I have repeatedly advised my readers that any concern that will guarantee more than the legal rate of interest may be set down as a fraud. Millions of idle capital are seeking investment in New York, at the legal rate of interest, and will pay a bonus to obtain this rate. Much of this capital is invested at only two or three per cent. interest. It is therefore unnecessary for those who have "sure things" in the investment line to hunt up subscribers.

The police of New York have just broken up a gang which has been operating as bankers and brokers, in handsome offices near Wall Street, and which has scattered alluring circulars throughout the country, explaining how enormous profits could be made in wheat and stocks, because of the firm's alleged close connection with Armour, Leiter, and other famous operators. A real estate speculative branch was connected with this stock brokerage firm, and it was doing a swimming business when the police stepped in and arrested the entire outfit. So many warnings have been given in reference to the operations of similar schemes that it would seem as if the intelligent public would be thoroughly informed regarding such matters, but it has been well said that "the crop of fools is eternal."

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street closed yesterday what, in many respects, has been an extraordinary week. Calculations had been so uncertain touching election affairs that when business on the Stock Exchange ended last Monday, on the eve of the election, there were very marked divisions in sentiment and expectations; election betting had, however, veered round from big odds on Democratic candidates to a point where the Republicans were in favor. Nevertheless, Wall Street men left business for the election holiday wholly mixed. All the lesser traders on the board had gone short of stocks, confident of a majority in Congress which would, under caucus rule, be against sound money. The bigger men of the Street, though, making no display of their position, were buying stocks thrcugh all the uncertainties preliminary to the day of voting. And when later came the disclosure that not only had the United States Senate been taken from the cheap-money crowd but that also there was a substantial working majority in the House—a majority in both branches of the National Legislature in favor of sound finance—there was a rushing development in Stock Exchange business beyond anything known at any time during this year. Even the enthusiasm following Commodore Dewey's splendid achievement was discounted.

Naturally enough, inspiriting election news was attended by reviews of other encouraging factors in the business situation. In no quarter was it easy to disclose anything discouraging. Chief, however, of the good results involved in the election result was the fact that the declaration for sound money certified to Europe the determined disposition of the United States to stand by what is healthful in the world of finance. So, understanding the situation, Europe became a confident buyer of American stocks, and not only on the day following the election, but on every day since, London, Amsterdam, and Berlin have been taking our securities liberally. For the first time in many years American bonds have been in request by Europe. Ordinarily, Europe, inclined to take favorable views of the United States situation, has been content in devoting herself to sensitive speculative stock issues; but now, in more serious mood, more thoroughly persuaded of the thoroughness of stability here, she puts her money into mortgage bonds—trades with us from the investment rather than the merely speculative standpoint. Significance attaches to this much beyond what on the surface appears. Europe, now practically barren of American stocks, has nowhere else to invest funds with such opportunity for sure, rich reward as here.

With foreign buying of our stocks it would have been strange indeed had not the talent of the Stock Exchange turned in and given upward turns to quotations. Practically all the professional element in the street has been active on the bull side of the market since election returns were announced, and on paper handsome profits are scored.

In many parts of the market substantial short interests existed, and in three or four conspicuous stocks the shorts were already crowding one another rather badly even before good news came along to add to bearish uneasiness. In Sugar Trust this situation became yesterday sensational in its squirming. Early in the week Sugar sold down around 112; yesterday it was up close to 124. Nothing happened during the week to make the Sugar Trust outlook appear more favorable—indeed, of half a dozen current developments six were depressing. The sugar trade fight is no longer a theory or possibility. It is an actuality. The Sugar Trust is not only fighting, but it is fighting at a loss. Trade authorities aver that this loss goes beyond $10,000 a day. So well understood, however, are the facts of this situation that all the lesser speculators have been selling Sugar Trust shares short in expectation of reaping quick profits in a break, and on this account it has come to pass that clever and adroit manipulators have been able to make a counter movement against such shorts through which not only have trust quotations been readily marked upward, but the market left practically free for sales by insiders. With present conditions continuing Sugar Trust shares are likely to break much below par—as soon as artificial demands for the stock disappear.

As it is in Sugar Trust quarters, so it is regarding most of the industrial issues. Trade fights confront most of the trusts; and most of the trusts are in for the punishment which unfavorable trade conditions can impose. Some of the trusts, insofar as quotations for their securities are involved, have the handicap of recent overmanipulation in the market. Take Cotton Oil Trust shares, for example. After a long period of bankruptcy this trust reached the point this year where some surplus earnings had accumulated—enough to permit of the distribution of a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the common stock. Speculative Wall Street counted on this dividend declaration to give Cotton Oil shares a smart upward movement; but as a matter of fact ever since the dividend was declared the stock has lagged—even gone down. This is because there is in the market a pool overloaded with the stock—a pool which bought stock on inside guidance in anticipation of the dividend declaration; and disappointment now attends the pool's operations because of the fact that not only insiders but outsiders are using the dividend exhibit as a basis on which to get out of their holdings. Cotton Oil is not at all a trust exception. Nine out of ten of the industrials have been overboomed, overmanipulated, overbought by people who have been carried away with the notion that the investment public can be fooled once not only, but all the time.

The remarkable boom at the end of the week and the insistence of manipulators that advances are due wholly to a political revolution or revelation show nothing else so clearly as that the speculative public was waiting some excuse for activity and the making of buoyancy. Had the Congress result been less fortunate than it is, Wall Street still would have insisted upon taking cheerful views of the situation, disclosing in advance its disposition to lay stress upon the fact that an adverse Congress could really do no harm beyond the talking point. In the end, however, stock market results must depend upon business conditions; and it is at the moment, therefore, of controlling importance to seek to investigate the possibilities and probabilities of trade movement. Railway earnings are good—have recently been better than they are now—and are likely to take a new upward or a downward turn from this time forward. The determination by the United States Supreme Court that traffic associations and combinations are illegal and within the scope of a Constitutional anti-trust law does not help the railway situation. It hurts it. Some important railway magnates say no to this proposition, but they who talk most in contempt of the facts are quietly acting aggressively along opposition lines. Rate cutting among Western railroads is accelerated. This is not yet much a matter of open record, but it is soon bound to be.

In so far as foreign complications are concerned, Wall Street professes to have small interest, insisting that whatever foreign nations may do interests us not at all, even going so far as to hold that actual conflict between England and other powers would contribute only to the prosperity of the United States. Touching the continuing representation that the Peace Commission at Paris may result in a Spanish appeal to the powers and new complications, Wall Street sentiment yields only smiles of incredulity.

Yet, in Wall Street, as elsewhere, it is always best to be sure, best to go slow, for profits do sometimes lie in calm calculation.

Ever since the election the Stock Exchange district has been in a fever. Enthusiasm more than reason has been controlling the course of quotations. A question which investors can afford to consider is this: Who have been the buyers in the boom of the past several days, who have been the sellers—are stocks in as strong hands now as when election results were announced—is the present market level a safe one upon which to begin to buy for advances?

In the banking world expectation is fixed on higher money rates. Practically every important banking interest in New York agrees that better interest returns will be available from this time forward. Advances in discount rates at practically every European financial centre foreshadow, so the bankers have it, rising rates here. During the past week money on the Stock Exchange rose in call-loan accounts to 4 per cent., though this seemed to be a temporary bulge; none the less, the tendency disclosed in actual business transactions was toward a hardening market. Under such circumstances it is not the part of unwisdom to scan a record which shows the yields of conspicuous Stock Exchange shares at current prices—and here that record is:

	Rate.	Price.	Yield.
Burlington & Quincy	5	119	4.20
Canada Southern	2	54	3.70
Canadian Pacific	4	83	4.81
Central Pacific	1	29	3.52
Chicago & Alton	7	155	4.51
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6	107	5.66
Illinois Central	5	112	4.46
Lackawanna	7	140	5.00
Lake Shore	7	192	3.62
Manhattan	4	94	4.25
Manitoba	6	175	3.42
Metropolitan	5	168	2.98
Michigan Central	4	106	3.77
Northwest	5	135	3.70
Northwest pf.	7	180	3.88
New Jersey Central	4	89	4.49
New York Central	4	117	3.41
Norfolk & Western pf.	3	54	5.55
Northern Pacific pf.	4	77	5.19
Omaha	2	84	2.38
Omaha pf.	7	162	4.32
Pennsylvania	5	117	4.27
Rock Island	5	107	4.67
Southern Railway pf.	1	38	2.63

SATURDAY.

Throughout yesterday's two hours of business the stock market again showed remarkable activity and buoyancy. Substantial gains were made by all the leading shares, and the market continued much broader than usual. Commission houses were heavy buyers of the standard stocks, and even traders who have looked upon the recent rapid advance as abnormal and unnatural, and who have been brave enough to short the market, yesterday showed the white feather, and bought aggressively to cover their unprofitable contracts.

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It was evident, however, that many of the larger speculative interests whose bullishness previous to the election was looked upon as most rash are now turning paper profits into cash. Realizing in these quarters was heavy yesterday, although the buying of the market was so wildly enthusiastic and aggressive that it did not have much apparent influence upon the course of prices. Among interests who were sellers much stress was laid upon the possibilities of bad news from Paris and of adverse developments in our own money market in the near future.

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Sugar Trust was the feature of the day. Transactions in it aggregated nearly 100,000 shares—one-fourth of the total trading in the market. The stock was sensationally strong, running up from about 116 to nearly 124 and making a net gain of 6 points for the day. The wild buying came chiefly from the shorts, among whom there was practically a panic. The short interest in Sugar must have been pretty well eliminated, although at the close the manipulators were able to put the borrowing rate for the stock up to above 1 per cent.

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Strength was also shown by the Atchisons, Louisville and Nashville, Metropolitan Street Railway, and People's Gas. In the Pacifics, the Grangers, and most of the international shares, realizing sales were effective.

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The weekly bank statement increased the apprehensions of higher money rates next week. Surplus reserves showed a loss of more than $4,000,000. Deposits increased about $8,000,000, while loans increased more than $9,000,000. The banks lost over $2,000,000 cash.

The New York banks now have a total reserve of $209,000,000, which is $15,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $777,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $687,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $9,500 threes, coupon, at 105½@105⅝@105½; $200 do., small, at 105; $25,000 fours, 197, registered, at 111⅜, and $2,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Internat. Paper pf.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Louisville & Nash.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	6½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Brunswick City	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chicago & Alton	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	½
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Detroit Gas	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Minn. Iron, t. r., sta.	½
Canada Southern	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Delaware & Hudson.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Great Northern pf.	½	Pullman Car	½
Lake Erie & West.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Dan. 1st	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	St. P. & Dul. 2d	1½
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	2½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Mo. Pacific tr. 5s	1	West. U. col. tr. 5s	1½

Bond Declined.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r. 1

GOV. FLOWER ON PROSPERITY.

In the security market's improvement no leader has gained prestige equal to that won by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. While others were in drooping spirits he showed confidence; while others liquidated their market interests he was conspicuously a buyer. Financial results must show handsomely in his favor—the Street credits him with many hundreds of thousands of profit. However the figures may run, certain it is that ex-Gov. Flower and his followers have taken such a position in the market as will warrant the giving of attention to any statement made by such a leader. On this account value is involved in what ex-Gov. Flower said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The business interests of the country are well pleased with the situation by which they are confronted to-day," said Mr. Flower. "They have had numerous proofs of the great change for the better which has been taking place during the past two years.

"Encouragement has been given to every mercantile, industrial, and financial interest by the gradual accumulation of evidences that the influence of political theories adverse to sound business development and commercial prosperity has diminished. It has been apparent to them that the diminution of this detrimental influence has appeared side by side with the record of actual improvement in the American business world.

"There is now confidence throughout the business fraternity that those factors which in the past have produced uneasiness and uncertainty have been removed. Nothing is present in the situation which the shrewd calculator can properly regard as a threat to our business future.

"Events in the West have done much to bring about this desirable sentiment. It is almost needless to refer to the recent seasons of immense prosperity throughout the agricultural States and what a change this has made, not only in the material condition of the people, but in their ideas of political economy. The late elections in Nebraska, California, and the Western States generally, have shown that the notions which formed in recent years the basis of the political belief of so many Western communities are losing ground in every direction.

"The false political teaching which in times of want and depression found in the West a fruitful soil was unable to prevail against the overwhelmingly strong arguments advanced on the opposite side when a contented and prosperous people were to render the verdict. The new school of economics has been shortlived; it could not make headway, as in 1894 and 1896, when the true significance of the events of the past two years were properly understood. So that those economic teachings have died out with the advent of general prosperity.

"It was properly regarded as an extraordinarily favorable showing for American trade that our surplus of exports last year over imports ran as high as $600,000,000. Such excellent figures prove much more than a profitable exportation of agricultural produce. Our manufactures are going to all parts of the globe, their merits being conceded and renewals of orders probable in most instances. Returns shown by Treasury statistics for the first nine months of the present year represent a balance in our favor of between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000. While our exports continue on a large scale, imports fall below previous records. There has been an increase in the totals of value of our goods sent to Europe, North and South America, and even Asia and Oceanica.

"The great gains made by American business interests through this unprecedented growth of foreign trade have staid here, and this influx of money has reduced the rate of interest from 6 per cent. to 3½ and 4 per cent. It follows logically that all good properties that pay 6 or 5 per cent. or 4 per cent. and bonds that pay 3½ per cent. are on a sure basis of par. The effect of this is a far-reaching one. It insures good demand for money and an increased activity in every department of business.

"Not only has a much-sought result been brought about in the business affairs of the country through the working of natural trade influences, but there has come a substantial improvement in the purchasing power of the people. This will make itself felt in every hive of industry throughout the land. And business men are still further encouraged by the decay of the free silver doctrine. Events have certainly moved with rapidity the way of driving out unfavorable and the creating of favorable business conditions. Our manufacturers and merchants have the nerve to do business, and there is profitable business to be done.

"The financial markets are already stimulated by the overflow of confidence, and a sentiment is in the air which augurs well for the strength and buoyancy of American securities. Investors are looking for all such properties as are dividend payers and such issues as the Rock Island, People's Gas, Atchison, Federal Steel, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit are certain to be in demand. New York Air Brake is another property in which I have every confidence. The large and increasing orders being daily received by the Air Brake Company are going to advance the price of that stock. I am well satisfied to keep any holdings I have in that quarter, believing that in the future I am bound to obtain more for them than at present.

"Foreigners have been selling our securities for years, owing to their fears as to the instability of our currency. Since Wednesday morning last there have, however, been immense purchases for foreign account, showing that their fears as to this matter no longer exist. They are convinced that free silver is dead. I do not look for any renewal of the free-silver agitation.

"There is not a single cloud on the financial horizon as large as a man's hand. Every indication points out that we are going to have prosperous times in the future."

MONEY RATES WILL BE HIGHER.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce, who throughout Wall Street is looked upon as a foremost authority in the banking world, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the financial outlook. Mr. Sherman is altogether optimistic, believing that with the favorable results of the election the last serious factor is removed from the situation. He looks for higher money rates, but points out that this will be the natural result of business improvement and expansion. Mr. Sherman said:

"Better conditions have been everywhere showing in nearly all business operations, and a decidedly greater commercial activity is being felt throughout the country. Reports issued periodically from industrial quarters and by commercial experts furnish a record which ought to dispel every doubt as to the strides which have been made in most departments of American trade.

"Even those who may not in their individual businesses have experienced any material change, and who have for that reason been dubious of the existence of general improvement, will admit that the showing of steady and substantial advancement from all reliable facts and figures is indisputable.

"The satisfactory nature of the business situation is also apparent from the reports of bank clearings all over the country. No better indication than this of what is taking place in business circles can be mentioned. Improvement is being manifested in so many different ways that our manufacturers and merchants feel assurance as to the future, and confidently anticipate lasting prosperity.

"Against the record of healthy, inspiriting development in the business life of the country very little indeed can be urged that is of a discouraging character.

"The whole situation is full of promise to the American business man, and is indicative of underlying conditions that always promote profitable enterprises.

"In view of increased activity and success in the industrial and mercantile departments—an activity which is steadily growing and must inevitably lead to a better demand for money—it seems to me that we are certain to have higher rates for commercial and other loans. The foreign money market situation affords a further reason for this expectation.

"For some time past I have looked for higher rates, but I now feel convinced that it is a matter of but little time until we have in this market stiffer loan transactions.

"Apprehensions as to political developments which have been felt by many business men through the ante-election period must now count for nothing in the calculations of those who had considered them of any consequence. In the results of the political contest through which every section of the country has just passed there can be found nothing that the thoughtful merchant or financier can regard as an argument for depression or hesitancy.

"In the Congressional returns there is nothing dispiriting whatever. I see no reason to expect other than a continuation of the better times which we have been experiencing. And, in fact, in the election results just made known there is something reassuring, for they remove all doubts as to the actual strength of those elements which had given rise to a considerable degree of uneasiness.

"It is unnecessary to say that such apprehensions as figured in the minds of many, and influenced their business attitudes, are now seen to have been greatly exaggerated. The general result of the political fight removes an element of disturbance, and should give a decided impetus to the business of the whole country.

"Greater demand for money already shows. Consequent upon it and the dominant features of the money markets, at home and abroad, higher rates are undoubtedly being approached rapidly; they must come.

"A renewal of prosperity is ahead, and those who expect it on a much larger scale than heretofore can hardly be disappointed."

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

Discussing the wheat situation at home and abroad, Mr. James Van Raalte, head of the grain department of the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The course of the wheat market has been a source of great surprise to many both directly and indirectly interested in this cereal.

"While the farmer was still in the act of harvesting the largest crop ever tilled on American soil, all the world proclaimed its partial or total independence of America. It was evident that because of the European harvest being later than ours, Europe would require some wheat to fill up the gap until its own was ready for market, but beyond these early requirements the demand, if any, for our surplus would be very restricted.

"Indeed, France, with more than an average crop and a probable surplus, declared positively that she would want absolutely nothing.

"The crops of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Scandinavia were likewise reported very good, and, in fact, such as to require at best a from hand-to-mouth import. The same conditions prevailed in Italy and the Mediterranean countries. The crop of the United Kingdom was also reported to be a good average one, and at the early part of the season the attitude of England in sympathy with all Continental countries evidenced a decided indifference, and sparingly indeed at first were the purchases made for Autumn delivery—for would they not later on buy our gigantic surplus at their own price, would not Russia, which had an astoundingly large acreage planted, would not the Danubian tributaries, the Argentine, presently, with their promising crops, appear as formidable competitors against any possible dictation in the matter of values on the part of America?

"But, it was asked, how could America dictate values under such a pressure, under such an unhappy state of affairs? Indeed, America would be compelled to make the best of the situation, and would have sooner or later to dispose nolens volens of her surplus at best prices obtainable.

"Is it thus to be wondered at that the prevailing sentiment was other than for very much lower prices, while the farmer was grateful for his bountiful blessings, there were many who, predicting an enormous world-over production, considered that the enormous crop of 1898 was anything but a blessing to the farmer, and among them were very many who sold incidentally quite a little of that wheat which the grateful farmer had so nicely stacked up and which the confident operator expected to find in his market surely at any early day. How ungrateful the farmer has shown himself unto the innocent operator is now a matter of history.

"Meanwhile the demand for export has been keeping up; the gap which it was announced would be filled in August was still open in September, wide open (equal almost to our own city) in October, and at this writing no sign yet of the gap being filled. The wheat which the unsuspecting operator has sold in the anticipation of realizing handsome profits, owing to the outlook of the supply largely overwhelming the demand, has materially advanced instead of receding in value.

"Whence, then, the sudden change? Why is it that in the face of the enormous receipts in the Northwest our stock has hardly increased?

"The primary cause is that since the good old days of our friend Joseph, who in Egypt under King Pharaoh organized so successfully the first corner in wheat, probably the world was never as bare of stock, the granaries everywhere never so totally depleted as they were this Summer. To aggravate matters, farmers all over Europe are but selling from hand to mouth; even those who absolutely have no other resources but their crop for immediate subsistence are holding back and bringing to market just enough to keep them going for a little while. And when the money is all spent, they come back again with a little more wheat on which to realize for a few weeks' further subsistence. It is but natural that under such circumstances there be no accumulation of stock, and from every part of the importing countries of the Continent of Europe—north, south, east, and west—it is reported that the granaries are still absolutely empty. The farmer, aware of this, endeavors to force the issue, and still accustomed to last year's high prices, fully expects last season's era of prosperity to return, hence his apathy to part with more of his property than he can possibly help.

"Russia meanwhile has not been a factor in the exports and has not been in a position to supply any of the requirements. The little they offer is at very much higher prices than ours. Private advices from Russia, which can be strictly relied upon, picture a deplorable state of affairs. In view of last year's very high prices, every nook and corner was utilized for seeding. The acreage is simply stupendous, while the outlook until well in the Spring was for a crop far exceeding the largest ever raised—indeed, promising a yield sufficient to export large quantities for three to four years to come. But rains which have been falling, particularly in the Caucasian district, all through Spring and Summer, were the chief cause of damage done, to such an extent that a great deal of wheat and barley was simply left in the fields to rot. In the Azof the crop is poor. In the Volga district it is bad in both quality and quantity. Moreover, the demand in the North of Russia draws away a great deal of the supplies in the South.

"The Black Sea navigation is about to close, and it is doubtful whether even in the Spring Russia will be much of an exporter. There is therefore every indication that we shall remain master of the situation. There is absolutely no let up in the demand from Europe, and their requirements promise to remain large. It is therefore surprising that under the circumstances speculation in our markets should be so inanimate, because with an active speculation prices would rule decidedly higher without infringing at all on the volume of exports, and it is only to be supposed that but very few in the trade on this side actually know how strong a position America really occupies at the moment.

"The only competition which we have to fear is the Argentine, where the crop is most promising, but shipments from there cannot reach their destination before late in March or April. By then we shall in all probability have disposed of a large part of our surplus, but even then we shall still have a good market for our Spring wheats, which do not enter into competition with the Argentine—on the contrary, they are wanted for mixing with Argentine wheat.

"Recent war scares, instead of being productive of any benefit to the wheat trade, have been more of a drawback than anything else, having upset to a great extent the large legitimate business. The small advance thereby occasioned has brought about a hesitating policy on the part of foreign buyers, as all war rumors have, outside of England, fallen perfectly flat, nobody believing in the slightest possibility of a war.

"Thus, with an excellent demand for home consumption and a good, steady outlet for our wheat abroad, there is every reason to look forward to a cheerful future with good prices to the farmer and a banner year for all carriers."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATON.

The Chicago and local wheat markets closed yesterday to bull sentiment after a dull week of five days' trading, in which quotations dropped to below foreign buying limits, with the result of lively export business during the last two days. Yesterday on the Produce Exchange the dealings for transatlantic account were over 800,000 bushels. The closing prices for the leading futures were almost the high quotations of the day. During the week the net gains at Chicago were: December, ⅞ cent; May, ¼ cent, and New York: December, 1⅛ cents; May, ⅞ cent.

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The course of the futures during the week at Chicago and New York is seen in the following table of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 12.
December	65	65⅞	65¾	64⅝	65½	65¾
May	65½	66¼	66⅝	65⅝	66¼	66¾

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 12.
December	72¾	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73⅞	74¼
May	70½	70⅞	71½	70⅝	71⅜	71⅝

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Talk of a corner in December in this market because of the 5,000,000 bushels long interest was not as general during the last few days as early in the month, many of the shorts having switched into May. There are, however, not a few who predict that there will be either a lively flurry or a panic among December shorts before the delivery term is reached. It is pointed out that no comfort can come of accumulations here, as the stock of cash wheat at this port yesterday was but about 700,000 bushels. Nor is the export business likely to operate for a fall in prices, as it is barely up to European day-to-day consumption figures.

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With the last month of the year in sight, news from Argentina's wheat crop is due, and interest in it is keen, for its success or failure will influence our breadstuffs markets, because without it the question of the world's supply and demand is about evenly balanced. No halting in the advance of the chief cereal or the attitude of the farmers has militated against the prosperity of the carrying interests. Railroads were never more active in carrying grain, and the general report is that there is enough haulage in sight to go well into 1899, while at some points there is congestion, owing to farm deliveries accumulating through lack of cars. Ocean freight rates are maintained. Then the export demand for stock wheat is to come, in spite of the Russian exhibit, and here intrudes the question of how much of the 1898 crop remains before us and what of it we can spare, after deducting milling absorption, reserves, and seeding needs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $206,044,885; balance, $9,207,093; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $839,934.

Money on call in London at 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—7@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	234
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El common, when issued.	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co., & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	67
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railway 1st 5s	109	114
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry Stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	40½
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	93¼	93½
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28½	29
Amsterdam preferred	87½	88
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	101¾	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18½	19½
Buffalo (N Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 12, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	111	74	Adams Express	111	111	110	110	.....
33	33¾	235	Am. Malting Co.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
83¾	84½	565	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84½	84½	83¾	84	+ ½
33⅜	33⅞	620	American Cotton Oil.	34	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
85½	86¼	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	.....
140	143	10	American Express	145	145	145	145	.....
11¼	11⅝	193	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
33	33½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
123	125⅜	94,895	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118⅝	123⅝	116⅝	122	+6⅛
109⅝	112	117	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
32½	33	270	Am. Steel & Wire.	32½	33	32½	33	+1
88½	88¾	150	Am. Steel & W. pf.	89	89	89	89	—1
139⅜	139⅞	7,170	American Tobacco	139½	139¾	138¾	139¾	+1
126	128	425	Am. Tobacco pf.	126	127	126	127	+1
14½	15	400	Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	.....
15⅜	15⅞	31,569	At., T. & S. F.	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+1⅛
40⅜	40¾	32,370	At., T. & S. F. pf.	40¼	41	40	40⅞	+ ⅜
48¼	48⅜	1,230	B. & O., all in. pd.	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
72½	72⅞	205	B. & O. pf., when iss.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	5½	320	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5	5	5	5	.....
4⅞	5	20,500	Bay State Gas	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	.....
68⅝	69	14,790	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¼	69	68	68⅜	+ ⅜
127½	128	250	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127	127½	127	127½	+ ½
9	10	200	Brunswick City	9	9	9	9	+ ½
53⅜	54¼	110	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
83¾	83⅞	300	Canadian Pacific	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
28½	28⅞	1,500	Central Pacific	28½	28¾	28¼	28⅝	.....
23½	23⅝	608	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
152½	154	442	Chicago & Alton	153½	154¼	153½	154¼	+1½
119⅝	119¾	6,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	118½	119¾	118½	119	+ ¼
55	56	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	55½	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	15	1,850	Chicago Great West.	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
74⅜	76	160	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	75¾	76¼	75¾	75¾	.....
48¾	48⅞	360	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48¾	49	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅛
28	28⅝	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29¾	.....
7¾	8¼	25	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8	8	8	.....
28	30	51	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	27½	27½	27	27	.....
113¾	113¼	18,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113	113⅝	112⅝	113¼	+ ⅛
162½	163½	34	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	.....
135	135⅝	748	Chicago & Northw.	135	135	134¾	135	.....
183		25	Chi. & Northw. pf.	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	.....
107⅜	107⅝	9,799	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107¼	107½	107	107½	+ ½
33½	34	110	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
41¾	42	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ¼
17	17¼	1,150	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
46¾	47¼	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	47¼	47¼	46½	47¼	— ⅛
25¼	25½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
183	184	390	Consolidated Gas	183½	184	183½	184	+1
92	94	2	Consolidated Ice pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
99¼	100	1,019	Delaware & Hudson	99½	99½	99	99⅛	— ⅜
141	142	100	Del., Lack. & West.	142½	142½	142	142	.....
14	14½	50	Denver & R. G.	13½	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	.....
58¼	58½	3,350	Denver & R. G. pf.	58½	58½	58¼	58⅜	.....
62	63½	1,000	Detroit Gas	61½	63	61½	63	+2
2¼	3½	40	Dul., S. S. & At.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
6¾	7¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	7	7	7	7	— ¼
148	150	385	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	150	153¾	150	150	.....
13	13½	800	Erie	12¾	13	12¾	13	.....
34⅝	35	200	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
17	17¾	200	Erie 2d pf.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
33	33¼	5,315	Fed. Steel, when iss.	33¼	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	7,167	Fed. S. pf., when iss.	78⅝	79	78⅝	79	+ ⅛
82¾	83	470	General Electric	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¼
140½	141	325	Great Northern pf.	141⅜	141⅜	141	141	— ½
59	59⅜	48	Hawaiian Sugar	60	60	59⅝	60	.....
111¼	111½	311	Illinois Central	111½	111⅝	111½	111½	+ ¼
53	53½	1,150	International Paper	53	53½	53	53	— ⅛
89½	90	630	Int. Paper pf.	88¾	90	89½	89½	+ ½
15½	16½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
48¾	49	200	Laclede Gas	49½	49½	49	49	.....
92	94	110	Laclede Gas pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
12½	12¾	120	Lake Erie & West.	13	13	13	13	— ½
45	52	50	Long Island	46	46	46	46	.....
60½	60⅞	15,610	Louisville & Nashville.	59⅝	60¾	59⅝	60⅞	+1½
93¾	94	4,955	Manhattan Con	94⅛	94⅛	93¼	93⅞	— ⅛
168	168¾	1,172	Metropolitan St. Ry.	168	168½	167½	168½	+1½
4⅝	5	200	Mexican Central	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
108½	109	50	Michigan Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
28½	29	200	Minn. & St. L.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	.....
92	94	110	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
60¼	61	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
142	143	125	Minn., Iron, r. std.	142	142	142	142	— ½
34¼	34½	215	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
35	35½	2,090	Missouri Pacific	35	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅜
26	27	100	Mobile & Ohio.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
33¾	34	425	National Biscuit Co.	34	34	34	34	.....
35¼	35½	730	National Lead Co.	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
113	114	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	.....
5⅞	6¼	450	National Linseed Oil.	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
98	99	40	New York Air Brake.	99¼	99¼	98	98	.....
117⅜	117¾	436	New York Central.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ½
191	193	106	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	192	192	+ ½
12⅝	13¼	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	.....
42¼	42¾	11,030	Northern Pacific	42½	42¾	42	42⅝	+ ⅜
76⅛	76⅝	3,204	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	15⅞	100	Ontario & West.	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
80½	82	10	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	.....
37	37¼	4,030	Pacific Mail	36⅝	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
116¾	117¾	350	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅝	117⅝	117	117	— ⅝
106½	107½	15,170	People's Gas, Chi.	107	107¾	106⅞	107¼	+ ⅛
65¼	66	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66¼	66¾	66	66	—1¼
129	130	903	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	130½	130½	129¼	129¾	— ⅜
16¾	16⅞	920	Reading	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
40	41	250	Reading 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	18¼	900	Reading 2d pf.	18¾	18¾	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
57½	58⅓	36	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	58¼	58¼	55	55	.....
7⅝	7¾	100	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	.....
65¼	65¾	110	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	32	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31	31½	31	31⅜	.....
6	100	St. Louis Southw.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	750	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	900	St. Paul & Omaha.	84½	85	84½	85	+ ½
24½	25	300	Southern Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	9¾	1,412	Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	8,861	Southern Railway pf.	37¾	38	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅛
21	21½	627	Standard Distilling	21	21¼	21	21	.....
	8¼	485	Standard R. & T.	8	8	7⅞	8	.....
31⅞	31⅞	2,125	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31½	32	31½	32	+ ¼
14⅝	14⅝	100	Texas Pacific	14½	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼
6¾	7¼	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	7	7	7	.....
161	162	100	Third Avenue	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	+ ¼
35	35¾	4,915	Union Pacific	34½	35¼	34¾	35	+ ⅛
67¾	68	15,385	Union Pacific pf.	68¼	69¼	68¾	69	+ ⅜
61¼	61½	200	U.P., D. & G., 1st in pd.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
68	68¼	1,525	U. S. Leather pf.	68	68¾	68	68⅞	— ⅛
43¾	44	1,180	United States Rubber.	44	44¼	44	44	+ ⅛
104½	105½	510	U. S. Rubber pf.	105	105	105	105	.....
7¾	7⅞	210	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
21⅝	21⅝	1,245	Wabash pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
93¾	94	1,313	Western Union Tel.	93½	93¾	93¼	93⅜	.....
38½	39¾	150	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Sales.....		381,859						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		C, B & Q deb 5s		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
1,000	102¼	10,000	108⅝	5,000	85
Atch. Top & S F adjstmt 4s		Chic, Ind & Louis refunding 6s		7,000	84½
15,000	72⅝	5,000	104½	Mo Pac 1st cons	
15,000	72⅝	Chic & Northw gen 7s		20,000	103½
2,000	72⅝	5,000	101⅝	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
10,000	72⅝	C, R I & P gen 4s		3,000	76½
6,000	72½	4,000	105¼	Mo Pac Trust 5s	
15,000	72⅝	Chic Term Tran 4s		10,000	84
5,000	72½	12,000	91½	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
5,000	72¾	Chi, L & E 1st 5s		30,000	80
10,000	72⅝	4,000	110	N Y C & H 3½s registered	
5,000	72⅝	C, C & St. L. St Louis Div 4s		20,000	108
30,000	72⅝	5,000	97¾	N Y C Ext 4s	
5,000	72⅝	Col Midland 2-4s		4,500	105½
45,000	72⅝	5,000	59	N Y Cent deb 5s	
10,000	72⅝	5,000	59½	2,000	111
5,000	73	Den & R G 4s		N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s	
11,000	72⅞	10,000	93¾	10,000	96¾
44,000	72⅞	Detroit City Gas 5s		N & W Ry con 4s	
156,000	73	30,000	94¾	4,000	86
6,000	73⅛	10,000	95	500	86½
17,000	73½	5,000	94½	20,000	86
80,000	73½	2,000	94⅝	15,000	86¼
4,000	73⅜	Erie gen lien 4s		50,000	86⅞
12,000	73	6,000	72¼	3,000	86¾
5,000	73⅛	N P gen lien 3s		15,000	86⅞
3,000	73⅝	1,000	123	N P gen lien 3s	
29,000	73	Evan & T H gen 5s		25,000	67½
10,000	73⅛	1,000	97	500	67¼
2,000	72⅝	Ft W & D C 1st		500	67⅜
75,000	73	35,000	78¾	10,000	67⅝
12,000	73⅛	5,000	79	50,000	67½
5,000	73	Gal, H & H 5s		N P Ry pr ln 4s	
5,000	73¼	8,000	97¾	29,000	102⅝
Gen 4s		2,000	78	3,000	102½
14,000	98⅝	G Bay & W deb, B		N Y O & W ref 4s	
69,000	98¼	19,000	5½	4,000	103
4,000	98⅜	H & Tex Cen G M 4s		10,000	103¼
6,000	98⅛	50,000	84	N Y, S & W G M	
8,000	98⅝	11,000	84¼	10,000	87½
76,000	98⅝	7,000	84⅝	Ore R R & Nav 4s	
1,000	98⅝	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		38,000	101½
10,000	98¼	10,000	102	4,000s10F	101⅝
35,000	98⅜	2½s		50,000	101½
38,000	98⅝	5,000	94⅞	Ore Short Line 1st con 5s	
Atl & Danv 1st		St Louis div 3½s		5,000	108½
5,000	100½	10,000	80	1,000	108½
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		St L div 3½s		Inc B & col tr	
10,000	94⅜	10,000	94⅜	15,000s20F	61¾
227,000	97	15,000	95	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
10,000	97¼	K C P & G 1st		5,000	108
115,000	97	5,000	70½	Peop G & C Chic	
50,000	97½	Keokuk & D M 1st		1st cons 6s	118
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		2,000	107½	2,000	115
3,000	95½	L Erie & W 2d 5s		Peo & Eastern 1st	
1,000	95¼	5,000	100	10,000	77½
95,000	95⅜	Lex Av & Pav F 1st		20,000	78
50,000	95⅝	12,000	122	Reading Co gen 4s	
95,000	95⅞	Louis & Nash uni-fied 4s		14,000	83¾
10,000	95¾	5,000	93¾	1,000	83¼
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		18,000	94	10,000	83¾
4,000	105½	Louis & Nash 5s		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
B, R & P C M 5s		2,000	105	5,000	90¾
1,000s20F	107¼	Met St Ry gen 5s		St L & I M gen 5s	
Canada South 2d		12,000	116½	1,000	97
2,000	110¼	20,000	116	1,000	97½
Cen Br'ch U P 1st		8,000	116½	3,000	97½
5,000	91	Minn & St L con 5s		2,000	97⅝
5,000	91¼	2,000	107½	13,000	98
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		3,000	107	St L & S F G M 5s	
2,000	89¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st		20,000s20F	106½
7,000	89⅜	4,000	100	7,000	106⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	100¾	St L & S F G M 6s	
2,000	113¼	3,000	101	5,000	121½
Registered		1,000	101½	St L Southw 2d inc	
3,000	111	1,000	102¾	10,000	34¼
5,000	110½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		13,000	34½
Ches & O gen 4½s		10,000	91½	5,000	34¼
4,000	88¼	20,000	91⅜	10,000	34⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		15,000	34½
1,000	116½	21,000	65½	10,000	34⅜
1,000	117	10,000	65¾	13,000	34½
Chic, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s		20,000	65¾	St Paul & Dul 2d	
2,000	102¼	25,000	66	2,000	107
Total sales					$3,462,000

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 12, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$641,433,622	$663,398,565	—3.6
Boston	94,572,375	94,941,987	—0.4
Philadelphia	53,528,868	55,586,069	—3.1
Baltimore	14,810,419	13,926,882	+2.8
Chicago	91,227,937	91,384,096	—0.1
St. Louis	26,743,789	26,725,406	+0.7
New Orleans	8,391,672	8,598,382	—2.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$930,528,093	$956,429,867	—2.7
Other cities, 5 days	155,623,218	166,019,474	—6.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,086,151,311	$1,122,448,841	—3.2
All cities, 1 day.	230,714,409	215,791,206	+6.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,316,865,720	$1,338,240,047	—1.6

Complete returns for the week ended Nov. 5 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 16.2 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 41.3 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 35.9 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 11.2 per cent., compared with 1896 a gain of 32 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 21.7 per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 61¼; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 70⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅞, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 116⅜. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60¾; Reading, ⅜, to 8½; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 85⅝; New York Central, ⅛, to 120, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 78⅝. Illinois Central sold at 114½, Erie at 13½, and Erie first preferred at 35½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109 15-16, for money, and ⅛, to 110 3-16, for the account.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...
3s, r., 1918	105⅝	105⅞
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	105⅞
3s, 1918, small	105	106
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	113
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	113
4s, r., 1925	127	127¼
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128
5s, r., 1904	111⅞	112½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	35	45
Am. Tel. & Cable.	97	98
Ann Arbor pf.	39	40
B. & O., when is'd.	34	35
Beech Creek	100¼	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..
Buff., R. & P.	27½	35
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	74½
Bur., C. R. & N.	81	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	108	108
Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	90
Cleve. & Pitts.	172	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Midland	5½	6
Col. Midland pf.	16½	17
Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5
Col. H. V. & T.	3¼	3¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	22	25
Consol Coal.	47	..
Consol. Ice	48	48½
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	95
Eighth Avenue	360	..
Ev. & T. H.	32	33
Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	64½
Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	13½
H. B. Claflin	89½	92
Harlem	360	..
Homestake	57	..
Ill. Cent.	99	100
Ill. Steel Co., t. r., stamped	104¼	..
Iowa Central	9	9¼
Iowa Central pf.	34⅞	35½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	5
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	5
L. E. & W. pf.	61¼	62
Lake Shore.	193	..
Mahoning Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal. R. pf.	105	..
Manhattan Beach.	2½	5
Md. Coal pf.	47	52
Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅛	1
Mo., K. & T.	11⅛	11¾
Morris & Essex	175	177
Nat. Biscuit pf.	98	99
National Starch.	3¾	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	12	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	30
New Cent. Coal.	36	42
N. J. Central.	87	89
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34½
Norfolk Southern.	55	66
Nor. & West.	14	15¼
Nor. & West. pf.	53	53½
North American	6¾	7
Ont. Mining	5	..
Ore. R. & N.	57	58½
Ore. R. & N. pf.	77½	77¾
Ore. Short Line	29	31⅞
Pacific Coast	44¾	46
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60	63
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	¾	1
Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
P., C., C. & St. L.	44¾	46
P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	9	10
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Quicksilver pf.	6	6½
Rens. & Saratoga.	185	..
Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	..
Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¼	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	18½	20⅝
St. P. & Duluth.	22¼	23
St. P. & D. pf.	91	92
St. P., M. & M.	175	176
St. P. & O. pf.	162	170
Sil. bullion certfs.	60¼	61½
Sixth avenue	200	..
Standard Dist. pf.	67½	69
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	38	48
Tol. Peo. & West.	26	30
U. S. Express	44	46
U. S. Leather	6¼	6⅝
Wells-F. Express.	124	125
W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	17⅝	18
Wis. Central	1	1¼
Wis. C. pf., tr. r.	..	6

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res'v to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,880,000	$2,430,000	$1,100,000	$13,760,000	25.6
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	14,858,000	5,399,000	1,510,000	18,913,000	36.5
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' Nat.	14,010,000	2,983,700	1,200,200	16,328,700	25.6
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' Nat.	11,073,000	2,544,000	763,000	11,302,000	29.2
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	20,765,200	4,753,500	1,942,000	24,721,600	27.4
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,389,000	940,000	286,000	4,456,000	27.3
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	85,882,300	20,224,200	2,786,300	103,364,300	22.2
300,000	6,986,400	Chemical National	24,472,400	8,726,500	1,462,000	27,722,300	36.7
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,743,400	1,359,100	298,100	5,657,400	29.3
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	13,292,000	1,262,200	717,600	7,186,200	27.5
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	999,500	109,700	108,200	1,083,100	20.1
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,157,000	337,000	217,000	1,413,000	39.2
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	972,700	101,200	206,100	937,900	32.7
600,000	482,600	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,627,200	1,018,800	233,900	4,639,200	26.8
100,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,332,400	539,300	137,800	2,330,200	29.0
1,200,000	518,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,835,800	463,100	492,400	3,947,300	22.5
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	25,749,000	3,755,000	2,800,000	21,251,000	29.9
5,000,000	3,802,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	26,831,600	2,338,500	3,120,300	21,137,300	25.8
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	6,671,000	1,678,800	209,500	6,553,400	28.7
1,000,000	1,013,800	Mercantile National	12,435,900	3,041,300	709,500	13,367,300	28.0
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,681,300	620,800	407,000	3,412,200	30.1
1,500,000	334,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,272,000	4,500,100	615,800	19,875,200	25.7
450,000	988,600	Chatham National	6,040,900	700,900	776,000	5,934,800	24.8
200,000	264,800	People's	1,846,500	254,500	373,100	2,700,900	23.2
700,000	554,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	11,537,300	2,764,200	978,800	14,318,100	26.1
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	9,503,700	1,965,800	2,115,700	11,705,700	24.6
500,000	368,000	Irving National	3,598,000	447,100	453,800	3,721,000	24.2

INDOOR CYCLING SEASON

It Will Be Less Eventful This Winter Than for the Two Preceding Years.

NO THANKSGIVING DAY MEET

Jimmy Michael Expects to Ride Here During the Season—State Division of the Century Road Club Makes Nominations.

Indoor racing this Winter does not promise to come up to the standard established by the two preceding seasons, but the Winter months will not be entirely lacking in cycle competitions of some note, according to the plans announced and the preparations in progress at the present time. The customary cycling Thanksgiving night, which many have come to regard as an annual fixture, will be missing unless promoters at present unannounced take up the matter.

The six days' race is assured, legislative prohibitions to the contrary notwithstanding, it is asserted by the members of the American Cycle Racing Association, managers of last year's race. As at present formed, the proposed ordinance prohibiting six-day cycling carries with it a penalty only nominal, and, unless it is heavily increased, in the event of its becoming operative the promoters will ignore it. They have already started several of the well-known racing men to training and have planned a programme of some attractive indoor features.

In general, the association proposes to give races of a character similar to those of last Winter, minus abbreviated courses and similar incidents. A middle-distance contest between well-known cyclers will be the main feature, with a filling of sprint races and amateur events of varied description. It has been suggested that two representative pedalers appear upon the first night, and that the winner meet another racing wheelman of note at a subsequent contest, continuing the series through the Winter, and forming sort of a championship competition.

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On the evening of Dec. 3 the Saturday before the six-day race, the first indoor meet of consequence will be given. Edouard Taylore, the French lad, and Harry Elkes, the young record holder, will appear in an hour's paced race behind multicycles. Taylore now claims the mile record of 1:32 2-5, and Elkes is undisputed holder of the hour record, with a margin over thirty-four miles. Both men are training even at this early date. A number of exhibitions and short-distance races will supplement the long race. For the professionals, money prizes of a total value of $300 will be offered, and one event will be the indoor mile championship. A handicap race will be another professional feature. The amateurs may try their speed at an indoor amateur mile championship and a half-mile handicap. As the races will presumably be without League of American Wheelmen sanction because of the strained relations of the racing association and that body, the championships will have only comparative value. A dearth of amateurs willing to risk their standing with the league might be supposed, but the association alleges it has discovered enough amateurs to give a brisk and interesting contest.

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Without Jimmy Michael indoor racing will seem somewhat of a mockery to wheelmen of this section, where the midget has been so popular. Until within a few days ago it was thought Michael could not be on hand, and would not be in condition, if he came, for racing of any account. Michael, however, visited town last week, and seemed inclined to believe he would be present in the rôle of principal for several evenings at least. He intends leaving for a short visit to his home in Wales, and thinks he will return fit to beat any comer. He had been in Nashville, where he started the nucleus of a stable by acquiring a mount of alleged speed in the name of his trainer. Michael said he was tired of cycling, and as he always had a leaning for horses, he intended ultimately to humor himself. For the present Winter, however, he thought he would do some cycling and add to his already well filled purse with further winnings.

In expectation of figuring at the indoor racing, two other riders of some note—Jean Gougoltz and Jaap Eden—have just returned to these shores after several months in Europe. Gougoltz was an especial favorite last year, the affection of the public having been obtained by the speed he showed with his mate, Lamberjack, the two forming the fastest tandem team in the world. Eden appeared in America the first of this season, but gained only a lukewarm popularity.

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At a meeting of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, Thursday, steps toward infusing more life into the division were adopted. D. M. Adee, who presided, guided the most radical members away from tendencies toward friction, and middle measures were carried in harmony. It was decided to adopt a uniform constitution, and to hold monthly meetings of the division. Chief Centurion Merriam of New Jersey attended the meeting, and urged that New York and New Jersey cooperate in building up the membership of the club in this district. The checking system came in for some caustic comments, but no action was taken upon it. Candidates for the annual election to be held from Nov. 15 to Dec. 1 were nominated as follows: Chief Centurions—J. T. Wall and C. M. Henderson; Secretary-Treasurer—Robert Way.

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League of American Wheelmen correspondents report the following conditions of the local roads for riding to-day:

The reports for New York City are much the same as last week, the brisk winds rapidly drying up the roads, which were made muddy by the recent heavy rains.

LONG ISLAND—The heavy rains of this week have made the dirt roads of Long Island a trifle heavy, but no serious gullies or washouts have been reported. Macadam roads are hard and well packed. The South Shore (Merrick Road) is in good condition from Jamaica through to Brookhaven. The side road and path to Shinnecock Hills is fair. Soft places on the hills have been reloamed, and this stretch is better than for some time past. Southampton-Bridgehampton, fair shape. Bridgehampton, through East Hampton to Amagansett, paths in fair shape. Amagansett to Montauk, two-thirds of the road not rideable. Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, good. Cycle path to the end of Hog Neck, and cycle path across Shelter Island, poor. Greenport to Orient, path poor. Greenport, through Mattituck to Riverhead, path good. Riverhead, through Wading River, good. Wading River to Port Jefferson, poor. Port Jefferson to Smithtown, fair. Smithtown, by way of Comac and Glen Cove, to Huntington, fair. Huntington to Roslyn by way of the turnpike through Flushing to Jamaica, fair. Road to Valley Stream and Far Rockaway in fair condition. Rockville Centre to Hempstead, fair. Hempstead to Mineola, fair. Road from Hempstead to Freeport, good. Oyster Bay roads fair. Riverhead-Westhampton cycle path, in fair condition. Riverhead-Quogue path poor. Port Jefferson-Patchogue, good. Jericho Turnpike, in good condition. Road from Bay Shore, through Brentwood, connecting with Smithtown cycle path, in fair condition.

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The local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen has taken a step whose results are likely to be of some moment. It has appointed a committee to ascertain if the National constitution of the League of American Wheelmen permits a State division to alter its division constitution and by-laws so as to eliminate all mention of racing. If it is found that the National constitution countenances such a departure, the next step will be, to recommend that the division strike out all mention of racing, and thus abandon all control of cycling as a sport. If favorably viewed, this will be done at the next meeting of the Board of Officers of the State division. This preliminary of the Consulate is taken to show that the attitude of the New York State Division toward the retention of the control of racing by the League of American Wheelmen is one of the most direct hostility, and will be so reported at the meeting of the National Assembly in February.

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A postponed session of the "Walt investigating committee" was scheduled last week, but so few were on hand that the meeting was postponed again and indefinitely. The delay and lack of interest in the matter are believed to foreshadow the end of the so-called investigation. Many wheelmen, however, see a material result of the investigation movement in the action of the local Consulate, and those members of the League State Division opposed to racing believe the investigation has repaid for the inconvenience it caused by its influence upon the Consulate.

The Harlem Wheelmen alleged that Alonzo D. Wait, who is Chairman of the State Racing Board, had treated them unfairly with reference to a sanction for which they had applied. A committee was appointed to take testimony, and before this committee Mr. Wait was revealed not only as a member of the State Racing Board by the appointment of the Chief Consul, but a member of the National Racing Board by appointment of Chairman Albert Mott and with the approval of President Isaac B. Potter. Under examination as a State officer, Mr. Wait shielded himself from replying upon the ground that he was a National officer, and politely invited the committee to investigate other fields. His opposition created some feeling against him from the local Consuls and strengthened their distaste for racing matters.

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The latest bulletin of the National Racing Board, among items of interest, rules as follows:

The Yorkville Racing Club, Yorkville, S. C.; Press Feeders and Helpers' Union, No. 11, Philadelphia, Penn., and the Oil City Fair and Trotting Association, Oil City, Penn., are suspended from the sanction privilege, pending the filing of programme and referee's report of race meet. Harry A. Likely, Cleveland, Ohio, is ruled off all L. A. W. tracks to June 1, 1899, for officiating at unsanctioned races. The suspension of D. A. Dougherty, St. Louis, Mo., expired Nov. 3, 1898. The suspension of F. W. Chinn, England, expired Oct. 29, 1898. The suspension of E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, Col., expired Nov. 3, 1898.

Transferred to the Professional Class—George Frick, Arnold, Penn.; Joseph C. Plever, Natrona, Penn., clause A. Howard Bigelow, Columbus, Ohio, clause B; Don Reamer, Plattsville, Ohio, clause D, all vote of board. James Wolfolk, —— Allen, Boston, Mass., clauses A and I; Rock Trepanier, West Rutland, Vt., clause B.

Suspension Removed—Joseph C. Plever, Natrona, Penn.; Nate Farrand, (Ferren,) Cleveland, Ohio; Howard Bigelow, Columbus, Ohio; Samuel Corbin, Columbus, Ohio.

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In the belief that the condition of the city streets under the direction of the late George E. Waring, Jr., while he was Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, greatly assisted in the success of cycling in this vicinity, an engrossed testimonial has been drawn up by local members of the League of American Wheelmen. It will be signed and presented to Mrs. Waring. Beneath ex-Commissioner Waring's name is the line, "His Works—His Monument." Below the signatures is engrossed the clause, "In Memoriam. From the Local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, representing the 10,000 members of the League of American Wheelmen therein resident."

YACHTING NOTES.

Two new racing yachts have been ordered and will be built this Winter. One is a schooner 85 feet on the water line, which is said to be for F. M. Hoyt, the owner of the sloop Syce. The other is a seventy-footer, also a schooner, for J. Berre King, who a few years ago raced the schooner Elsemarie. These two yachts are to be built from designs by Gardner & Cox. The eighty-five-footer is to be built at Roach's yard, at Chester, Penn. The contract for the other schooner has not been placed yet.

These two boats will make the racing in the schooner classes very interesting. The eighty-five-footer will meet the Colonia, Emerald, and the Vigilant, if Mr. Chubb decides to change the rig of the old cup defender, and the seventy-footer will race against the Amorita and the Quisetta, which was built three years ago for Mr. Harris, but has not been raced since her first season. Then, in a series of match races with the Amorita, the Quisetta won by a narrow margin.

It is possible that the eighty-five-foot schooner is built to meet the new Watson schooner, if that boat should cross the Atlantic, but she will be considerably smaller than the visitor, and if they race will be in receipt of lots of time. The only large schooner in this country that could meet the Britisher on anywhere near equal terms is the Hildegarde. Designer Gardner says that the eighty-five-footer will be an enlarged Quisetta, of the centreboard type.

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This firm of designers has several yachts on hand now. The Sylph, which is now being built at Roach's yard, is one. This vessel is to be a dispatch boat for the navy, and has been named the President's yacht. Her length is 152 feet, beam 20 feet, and draught 8 feet 9 inches. She is to be schooner-rigged, fitted with triple-expansion engines, and to have a speed of 17 knots. The dining saloon, which is forward on deck, is finished in mahogany. Below there are four large staterooms decorated in white and gold; a large saloon, bathrooms, and at the after end a double stateroom for the use of the Captain and Engineer. The crew's quarters are forward.

The other yachts are a 140-foot steamer for Eugene Tompkins of Boston, to take the place of the Illawarra, which was sold to the Government; a 140-foot steamer for J. G. Cassatt of Philadelphia, to take the place of the Eugenia, and a 123-foot steamer for Richard Stevens, to take the place of the Aileen. The Tompkins boat will be 170 feet over all and 20 feet beam, and she is to have a speed of 17 knots. Her engines will be triple expansion with four cylinders. The Cassatt boat will be 168 feet over all, 21 feet beam, and will have a speed of 12 knots. The Stevens boat will be 150 feet over all, 20 feet beam, and be able to steam 15.5 knots an hour.

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E. C. Benedict, ex-President Grover Cleveland, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and L. B. Huntington, a friend of Mr. Benedict, will start on a cruise to the South this week on Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida. The Oneida will go to Georgetown, S. C., where Mr. Cleveland will join the party, and then the party will have some fishing and shooting. The trip will last about two weeks.

***

Yachtsmen around here had an idea that the races for the America's Cup would be the most important events of next season. In addition to these events, there are to be races for the Canada Cup and for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup. According to The Oshkosh Northwestern, these events are insignificant compared with a race that is to be witnessed on the Wisconsin lake. This is what that paper says, and it is rather funny reading:

Oshkosh has secured the annual regatta of the Inland Lake Yachting Association.

The event will easily be the leading one in yachting circles in the United States.

All Oshkoshians therefore should commence early to acquire a knowledge of yachting and nautical terms, for the city will harbor the greatest yachtsmen in the country next Summer.

The association at the very outset decided to adopt no style of model for next year until the St. Lawrence and the Swaneca Clubs, the leading yachting organizations of Canada and of Eastern United States, have adopted models, as the Western clubs want to be on the same footing when it comes to putting their champion boat against the champion of Canada and Eastern United States.

In the race this year between the Challenger, the Canadian boat, and the Dominion of the Swaneca Club of Long Island Sound, the latter defeated the Canadian craft. The American craft was a novelty to yachtsmen. It had a double hull and was built by Dugan, a noted Eastern builder of yachts. After their defeat the Canadians objected so strenuously to the double hull style of yacht that the Americans returned the cup they had won, and Dugan said that next year he would build a yacht that would again defeat the Canadian boat, and of a model that they could not pick on. Therefore, the clubs of the Inland Lake Yachting Association are waiting for that model to make its appearance.

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The Defender was hauled into the slip at the Herreshoff works as soon as she arrived there and moored alongside the wharf. The crew, under the guidance of Capt. Charles Barr, at once began to bring up the Defender's racing sails from below. They were hoisted into the sail loft, where they will be overhauled for future use on the big yacht. The real purpose of hauling the Defender alongside the wharf was that her 100-foot mast might be taken out. Arrangements were recently made by the Herreshoffs with Capt. Job Terry of Fall River to take out the big mast with the derrick of the pile-driving steamer Archer.

Capt. Barr and his crew of sailors are to remain here until the yacht is stripped and everything made secure about her. Everything that is movable will be taken ashore before she is taken out of the water. The work of placing the different sections of the new marine railway still progresses rather slowly, owing to rough weather.

Good progress is being made on the cradle for the Defender. It is being constructed on the ways in the south shop, and it will not be many days before it will be completed. The materials used in its construction are very massive, in view of the great weight it will have to sustain.

The water about the slip and wharves has a depth of over twenty-five feet at low water, and this, with other indications, suggests that the new boat will have a great draught.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Many Fine Horses Entered for the Meet on the Bennings Race Track.

GOOD FORM IS LOOKED FOR

Western Men Said to Have Formed a Syndicate to Bid on Star Pointer —Nathan Straus's Crack Roadster.

There are enough horses stabled on and around the grounds of the Bennings race track to furnish large fields for the meeting, and only fair weather is needed to make the meeting a success. Every stall on the grounds has an occupant, and there is a demand for additional stable accommodation outside of the track. Not a few of the New York racing men left on Friday to be present at the opening of the meeting yesterday, but if they get the same sort of a run for their money as they got at Aqueduct during the meeting which closed on Tuesday there will soon be a large crowd of disgruntled bettors, most of them with broken bank rolls, on their way home to the metropolis. If the meeting at the Ivy City track is to be a successful one, there is a need on the part of the management to keep a sharp eye open, for any such reversals of form as those seen at Aqueduct will bring discredit on the meeting and will injure it materially. There were winning favorites galore at Aqueduct, but many of them were false favorites, made so by the weight of money bet on them. The fact that the bookmakers were so frightened that they invariably sent a horse's price down to a favorite's level the moment any considerable sum was offered them was responible for the good fortune of some of the players, for the latter learned to back a well-played favorite, no matter what the form of the horse showed, and by following these tactics they managed to win money. In the case of Lady Snearwell, for instance, there was a lot of money offered to the books on her chances, and she was rubbed from 4 to 1 down to odds on, some of the books refusing to take the money even when odds were offered them by the players. The plunge on such a worthless dog as Lady Sneerwell, who is not worth one-half of the value of the purse, was an unwarranted one. Sanders too, who is owned by F. V. Alexandre, a young man scarcely out of his teens, created a lot of talk by showing three as bad races as ever a horse was capable of, and then at the wind-up of the meeting winning in splendid style after some one had bet a lot of money on him. Young Mr. Alexandre was told that some one had bet heavily on his horse, and he remarked that if Sanders won, showing any startling reversal of form, he would look into the matter closely. Sanders did show a great change of form, but as yet no disclosures have been made.

The management at Bennings has made every effort to have a splendid meeting, but racing of the kind mentioned must be shut out if the managers would have their efforts bear fruit. Interest in the stables now at the track centre around John McCafferty's string, which is about the strongest there. All of McCafferty's horses came direct from Morris Park, and as they are thoroughly acclimated and have become familiar with the track by being worked over it, it is presumable that they will get away with many a course.

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Baltimore was shut out in the matter of racing dates this year because there were not dates enough left to divide between the Bennings and Pimlico tracks. The application of the Washington people was received months ahead of that from the management of the Baltimore track, and the selection naturally fell to Washington. It is probable that this will result in throwing the Pimlico property on the market. Most of the land is owned by the State of Maryland, and it is probable that a syndicate of Baltimoreans will obtain control of it before the year ends. It is the intention to form a regular racing association with Directors selected by the Jockey Club. There is room enough for Baltimore and Washington if the metropolitan associations will squeeze up a bit to give them a fair share of dates. Such meetings are necessary for the poorer class of horses and owners. It is their only place, outside of Aqueduct, where they can get any money. At the other tracks there are always good horses waiting to pick up the money. If there was no chance for poor owners the whole racing interest would suffer.

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Western horsemen in this city say that a big syndicate has been organized in Terre Haute, Ind., to bid on Star Pointer, the champion pacing stallion, when he is offered at the Fasig sale. There are, however, a number of wealthy individuals in all parts of the country who have promised to make matters lively for any one who attempts to keep them from securing the fastest pacer the world has ever known, and if all of these anxious buyers come into competition there will be some lively bidding. Star Pointer would in that event probably sell for more than the $16,500 which Mr. Murphy, his present owner, paid for him. John E. Madden, who had Hamburg as a two-year-old, has not yet lost his love for trotting horses, and he has been making some inquiries about Star Pointer, which have led some people to believe that he is after the pacer. Mr. Madden has owned famous light harness horses as well as thoroughbreds, and although he has not won many stakes or purses this year he has had a successful betting campaign, and he may be the next owner of Star Pointer.

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All through the racing season this year bettors have been wondering if the Metropolitan Turf Association would take any steps by which the difficult betting propositions which spring up from time to time might be easily solved. The Jockey Club refuses, of course, to take cognizance of any betting, and on the few occasions that vexatious questions cropped out, the bookmakers have interpreted justice to the bettors in a manner to suit themselves. It is needless to say that the public were given none the best of the decision on any of these occasions, and as a result there was an urgent demand that some set of betting rules which would cover all cases be arranged. The Metropolitan Turf Association, which includes all of the bookmakers who do business in the big ring on the metropolitan tracks, discussed the matter at a meeting held on Monday night, and elected George A. Wheelock, Edward Burke, E. N. Marks, Edward Gaines, and Robert L. Rose a Governing Committee, to appoint an arbitration committee which will draft a set of betting rules.

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James R. Keene's American string of thoroughbreds will be trained next season by James Rowe. The stable did not seem to be at all ambitious during the season just ended, principally for the reason that Mr. Keene's numerous stock enterprises took up much of his time. But a large number of yearlings were purchased during the year, and the stable promises to be especially strong in 1899 in the two-year-old division. Mr. Keene has had many trainers, but none of them was a better student of the horse than Mr. Rowe. He has grown up with racing from boyhood and knows everything about the sport. He has been a stable boy, and later a jockey; then a trainer, and later on a starter. During his career as a trainer Mr. Rowe has handled many great horses. He was the trainer also of that worthless filly L'Alouette, who won last year's Futurity, and in securing him to train his horses Mr. Keene has made a valuable acquisition to his racing property.

***

Up to date, none of the horses that have been seen on the Speedway has been able to take the measure of the speedy Cobwebs, 2:12, that Nathan Straus drives out behind. The rivalry for the mastery among the rapidly increasing body of road drivers is growing more keen every day, and speedy roadsters are being brought to the city from the South and West every day. Mr. Straus, however, still holds the palm. Two Cleveland cracks that have measured strides with everything that the membership of the Cleveland Driving Club could pit against them have been promised to make things interesting for Cobwebs, but up to date they have not shown up. The footing on the Speedway is now excellent, and fast time is being made every day.

***

Alfred De Cordova, who is said to have won between $40,000 and $50,000 on the election of Col. Roosevelt, and ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark, who is said also to have won a large sum of money in the same manner, are both interested in securing for New York a new driving track, to take the place of old Fleetwood Park. They have won together enough money to build a large part of a splendid mile track, and the money may be put into such a venture. Mr. Clark recently planned to build a trotting track near Mount Vernon, and Mr. De Cordova, when President of the Driving Club of New York was on a still hunt for almost a year for a track somewhere in the same neighborhood.

***

On Tuesday the Foam and the Surf, for two-year-olds, to be run at the June meeting, 1899, of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Tidal, for three-year-olds, to be run at the June meeting, 1900, will close, and there should be eagerness to get the entries in early.

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The brown yearling colt Star Bright, by imp. Aintree, dam Spaldiemore by Strathmore, went three furlongs on the Lexington, Ky., track in a recent trial in 0:36 1-5. He is owned by J. V. Shipp, and the performance was an extra good one.

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According to a recent dispatch from Carson City, Nev., Miss Bagwill, the female jockey, has received an offer from an Eastern horseman to ride for him next season. She rides under the name of Emma Archer, and is said to be very skillful in the saddle.

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P. Lorillard arrived home from England on Tuesday, Nov. 8. Before leaving England he sold his horses to Lord William Beresford. John Huggins, who has been training Mr. Lorillard's horses, will continue in charge of the stable as trainer for Lord Beresford.

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The racing firm of Bennington & Gardner was Nov. 8 dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Bennington, with a couple of selected horses, goes into Winter quarters on Long Island, while Mr. Gardner takes his allotment of horses on the Southwestern Circuit.

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An American syndicate has purchased in London of Mr. Debell The Rush, chestnut horse, foaled 1892 by Barcaldine, dam Whirlpool, by See Saw, out of Miss Pool, by Parmesan, &c. The price reported is $25,000.

BILLIARD EXPERTS DISAGREE.

Slosson Will Not Meet Ives in a Six Nights' Match.

An attempt is being made to arrange an eighteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament between Frank Ives, George Slosson, and Jacob Schaefer. Indeed, ever since Slosson won in the big tournament last year there has been a movement to hold another championship tournament. Slosson recently announced his willingness to play any one any style of recognized billiards, excepting three cushions, for a large or small bet. Ives says he is ready to meet Slosson on any other player for $5,000 a side. He is again in good health and is practicing every day at his academy. Slosson only wishes to play one night, a game of 600 points, while Ives wants to play a five or six nights' match. "The Student" claims that he cannot do himself justice in such a long match, as the excitement of one night destroys his sleep and the following day he is in no condition to play good billiards. Ives claims that a one-night game is not enough to decide the merits of a player, but if his challenge for a continuous game of five or six nights is not accepted by Schaefer, he will probably agree to Slosson's terms.

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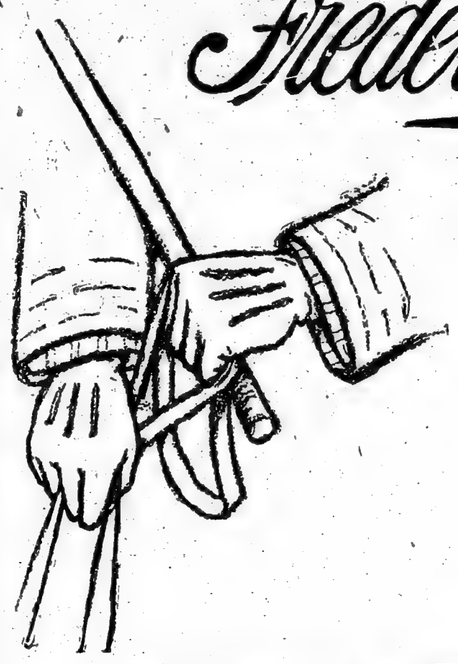

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We claim no merchandising miracle, but we do claim that you can't buy goods of equal value at lower prices than at this store, and every department has the practical feature of the best goods at the lowest prices.

This is demonstrated every day, and if not already by you, to-morrow is an opportune time.

The coming Horse Show suggests a wealth of fashionable and useful things which will make your visit here all the more pleasant because of their timely influence.

Over-Garments for Women.

These are the unusual kinds: not those that you find everywhere, but the unmatched in both style and price—becoming colors, beautiful materials, artistic shapes, attractive designs, made to suit all figures.

AT $7.25, VALUE $10.75.
50 English cheviot cloth Jackets, reefer front, box sleeves, lined with tailor's serge.
AT $9.98, VALUE $14.50.
75 Jackets, odd sizes, consisting of kersey cloth, black and colors, also English covert and cheviot cloths; all desirable styles, handsomely finished, lined with plain and fancy silk.
AT $14.50, VALUE $19.50.
50 kersey and cheviot cloth Reefer Jackets, 21 inches long, with the new "French "Dip" front, handsomely lined with fancy silk.
AT $2.50 AND $3.25, VALUE $5.00 AND $6.00.
75 Capes in kersey cloth, some elaborately trimmed with braid, others with straps of material, in assorted lengths.
English plush and velour Coats, particularly suitable for young ladies, both plain and handsomely trimmed, and embroidered with jet and braid, lined with satin, $15.25, $17.98, $21.50, $29.00.
AT $5.75, VALUE $8.25.
Separate Skirt in English cheviot cloth, apron flounce, headed with a cording of black satin, percaline lined.
For Misses.
AT $9.35, VALUE $14.50.
Misses' Jackets, blue and black kersey, lined throughout with fancy satin, inlaid velvet collar, button high to neck, 14, 16, and 18 year sizes.
AT $11.35, VALUE $18.00.
Misses' Jackets in fine kersey, blue and brown, box front, triple stitched seams and trimmed with straps of material, lined throughout with fancy check silk—14, 16 and 18 year sizes.
AT $4.50, VALUE $6.50.
Children's Boucle Reefer, two-toned material, from 4 to 14 year sizes, in brown, green, red and blue, fancy cape, with double rows of braiding and plain combinations, trimmed sleeve.

Comfortable Furs at Comfortable Prices.

With the winter creeping on, the word Furs itself sounds pleasant, and doubly so with the price advantages we are offering.

Stone Marten Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $14.25, $15.75 and $18.50.
Mink Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $5.25, $10.50 and $12.25.
Alaska Sable Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $4.25, $6.75 and $11.25.
Black Opossum Scarfs, 10 tails and 2 heads, $2.90.
Collarettes in Electric Seal, 10 inches deep, lined with satin, $5.50 and $6.50.

Another Ribbon Flurry.

3c. to 25c. yard, instead of 7c. to 75c.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

7,350 yards Black Ribbons, all silk. The balance of loom ends and remnants from the Regatta Silk Mills. Double-faced satin, satin and gros grain, plain gros grain and fancy weaves, ½ to 6 inches wide. They were received too late for last week's sale, which is fortunate for you who didn't come early enough to profit by that opportunity.

½, ¾, ⅞ inches, at 3c. yard.
1, 1¼, 1½ inches, at 5c. yard.
2, 2½, 2¾ inches, at 10c. yard.
3, 3½ inches, at 15c. yard.
4, 4½ inches, at 19c. yard.
5 and 6 inches, at 25c. yard.
Colored double Satin Ribbons, 1½ to 4½ inches wide, at 10c. to 25c. Novelty Ribbons in plain and fancy weaves, 4 to 6 inches wide, at 19c. and 25c., all at half prices and less.

A Festival Among the Dress Goods.
A Revelation of Prices.

In fact, it's a carnival of prices. It started last week. A great clearing sale of Dress Fabrics in the very height of the season. Not odds and ends, but the grace and beauty of the most fashionable and desirable things of the season. But think a moment of the prices. For instance, Epingle Suitings at 22c., Berbers, Cheviots and Velours at 49c., and on through a list of opportunities.

At 29c., All Wool Imported Plaids, reduced from 50c.
At 39c., 48-inch All Wool Scotch Tweeds, reduced from 85c.
At 49c., 47-inch All Wool Jacquard Berbers, reduced from 75c.
At 49c., 46-inch All Wool Mixed Cheviots, reduced from 75c.
At 49c., 48-inch All Wool Two Toned Velour, reduced from 75c.
At 59c., 40-inch All Wool French Cheviots, reduced from 85c.
At 59c., 43-inch Silk Figured Epingeline, reduced from $1.25.
At 59c., 40-inch All Wool Natte Cheviot, reduced from 85c.
At 69c., 46-inch Tufted Camel's Hair, reduced from $1.00.
At 75c., 47-inch Tailoring Worsteds, reduced from $1.00.
At 75c., 44-inch Bayadere, Ondule, reduced from $1.25.
At 89c., 43-inch Imported Covert Cloth, reduced from $1.25.
At 89c., 44-inch Poplin Vigoureux, reduced from $1.39.
At 98c., 47-inch Travers Velours, reduced from $1.50.
At 98c., 47-inch Melange Camel's Hair, reduced from $1.50.
At 98c., 46-inch Vigoureux Broche, reduced from $1.50.
Colored.
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.
46-inch Fine Venetian Cloth, twilled face, soft, smooth and lustrous, in tan, sage gray, bronze, Russian green, automobile, royal navy and mordore, equal to any $1.25 quality in the market.
AT $1.39 INSTEAD OF $1.75.
52-inch French Broadcloth, superfine quality, with the peculiar soft, mellow touch that distinguishes the French finish, in gray, Tabac brown, garnet and maroon, olive, cadet and navy.
Black.
AT $3.75.
French Crepons in the latest styles, select patterns, in silk faced effects.
AT $2.75.
French Crepons, fine designs in mohair faced goods; will wear well and make up effectively.
98c., reduced to 69c. 42 inch Cordonette Armure.
$1.25, reduced to 79c. 42 inch Mohair Creponettes.
$1.50, reduced to 98c. 44 inch Mohair Broches.
$1.75, reduced to $1.25. 46 inch Bourette Travers.
$1.75, reduced to $1.25. 46 inch Royal Cord.

Another Event in Women's Shoes.

$1.95 for the Really $3.00 to $4.00 Kind.

About 900 pairs of Women's Button and Lace Shoes. The kind that look as stylish and shapely as the $5.00 and $6.00 Shoes, and honestly worth $3.00 to $4.00. They are Vici Kid, Dongola, and Kangaroo leather, good solid oak leather soles, some made flexible turns, others with stitched soles. All the popular toe shapes, patent leather tips or dull tips, in fact shoes that for style and softness of leather and wear would be hard to duplicate at $3.00 and $4.00. All sizes, but the quantity is limited; better be here early; $1.95 a pair.

A Sale of Silk Remnants.

Some 1,500, hardly Remnants, either, when you consider some of them are 30 feet long and from that down to 6 feet. Every sort, kind and quality of silk, and the most desirable fabrics, of course, because they are Remnants from the goods selling every day. It's an opportunity to get a beautiful thing at about half original prices.
Section B.

Exclusive Things in Waists.

There is no end to the pretty ones. Exclusive selections not to be found outside this store of waist attractions. The fabrics and designs are different from others, and so are the prices. All to your advantage.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00 AND $5.98.
Taffeta Silk Waists in black, stripes, changeable and plain colors, some tucked front, others made shirt waist effect.
AT $4.98, REGULAR $6.00 AND $6.50.
Black and colored Satin Waists, also extra fine Taffeta silk, front tucked, and some very choice Velveteen Waists, assorted colors, entire front tucked bias.
AT $3.50 INSTEAD OF $6.50.
A choice lot of beautiful Velvet Waists, checked with cerise, navy, brown and cardinal stripe, stock collar of self material, fancy cuff.
AT $2.19.
Fine all-wool Flannel Waists, assorted colors, fancy braided front, also collared.
AT $2.79, REGULAR $3.98.
Fine Velveteen Waists in black and colors, cluster tucks in front, detachable self collar, lined throughout.

Lots of Petticoat and Wrapper Interests.

We might so truthfully enlarge on the qualities of these that you would wish to be home to enjoy their comfort; but quality here is already assured, the theme is price; it will surely interest you.

Petticoats.
AT $1.23 INSTEAD OF $1.98.
Extra fine black Italian Cloth Petticoats, umbrella shape, full size, body lined with domet flannel, flounce with percaline, 6 cords in flounce, bound with velvet, never sold for less than $1.98.
AT $5.98.
A choice lot of fine Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in handsome shadings and black, deep corded flounce, special.
Wrappers.
AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.
A well assorted lot of Flannelette Wrappers, in exceptional good coloring, yoke trimmed with wide band of cashmere; in this lot some good mourning effects.
AT $3.98.
All wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, assorted colors, sailor collar, edged with satin ribbon, worsted girdle; also all wool flannel house wrappers, gray, navy, and cardinal, braid trimmed.

Good Merchant Tailoring.

The problem of lowering cost without touching quality, except to improve it, isn't an easy one. But we succeed enough to give you new advantages constantly. For instance:

FOR $19.50.
We will make you a Black Vicuna or Oxford Cheviot, double breasted Frock Coat and Vest, lined throughout with Merveilleux Silk, perfect fitting, stylishly tailored—Can you do as well for $35.00 or $40.00?
FOR $17.00.
A single or double breasted Sack Suit of Black or Blue Cheviot Serge, best workmanship, really worth $24.00.
FOR $14.75.
An Overcoat of Black, Brown or Oxford Frieze or Kersey, lined with double warp serge. The same silk lined for $19.75.

Elegance in Table Linens.

Every careful housekeeper will be interested in this handsome snow-white Table Linen, Dresden Damask Cloths, just opened, newest patterns, simply works of art and confined to this store only. Napkins to match. The sizes of the cloths are 2¼ to 4¼ yards. Some of them, in fact, 9 and 10 feet square.

Then, of course, we have our French Damask Cloths in numberless varieties and patterns, with napkins to match. And here are a few of the everyday kind:

2 yards wide, very heavy Scotch Damask, pure white, 98c. yard instead of $1.25.
68 inches wide, 69c. yard instead of 85c.
Dinner Napkins, $2.98 instead of $3.75.

Some Price Light on Lamps.

$6.00 and $7.00 kinds for $3.00 and $3.75.

Those at $3.00 instead of $6.00 are decorated in three pretty patterns, wild rose, pansy, and American Beauty rose; all are complete with globes to match, fitted with best centre draught burners; the metal parts of some are finished in bronze and some in gilt. The collection is very alluring. If you need a lamp now is a good opportunity to buy.

$1.98 for $4.00 Jardinieres and Pedestals.

Just a hundred pretty Jardinieres and Pedestals, brown, light green, olive, and other solid colors. The Jardinieres will take a 9-inch pot. They are pretty, and as durable as pretty, and really are goods you would ordinarily pay $4.00 for.

NOV

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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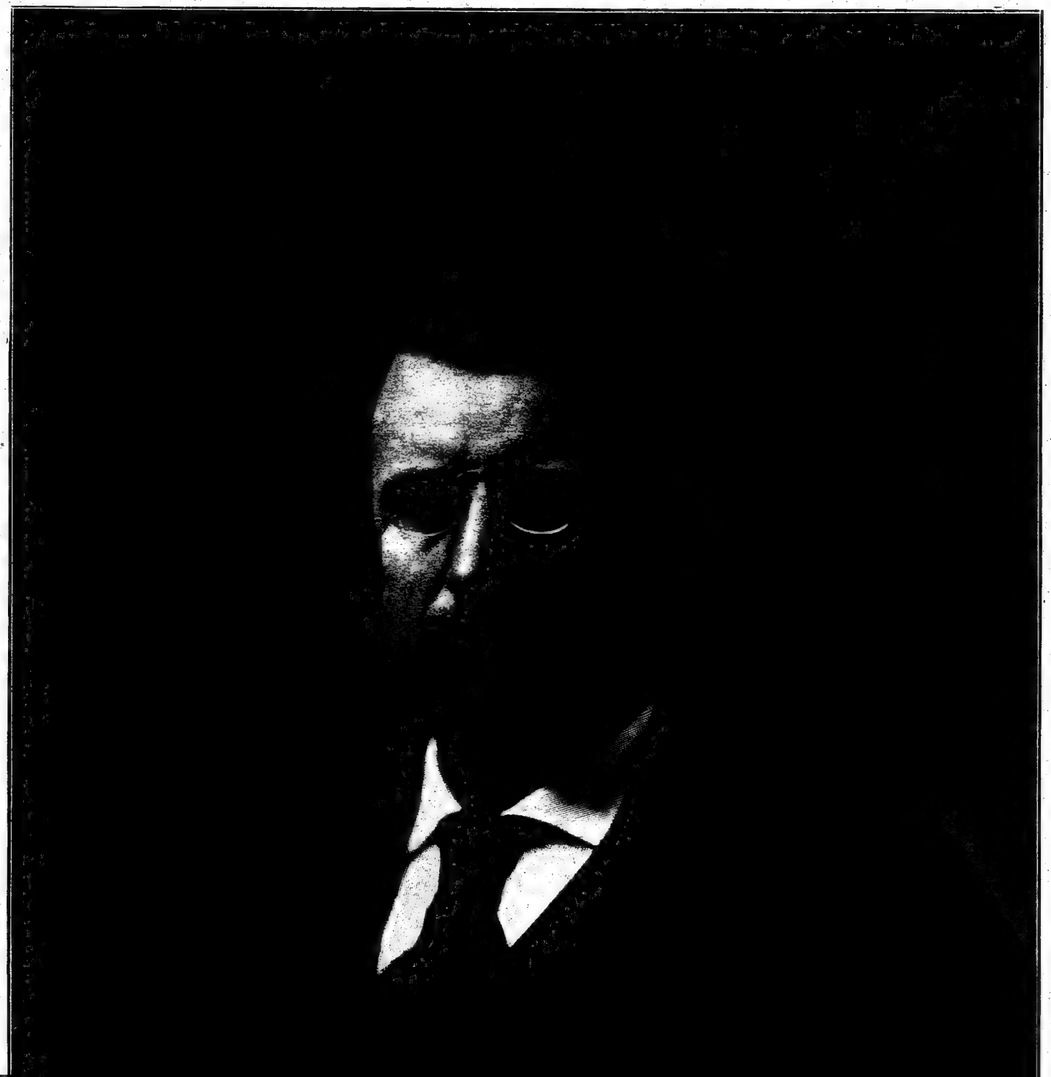

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

NOVEMBER 13, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

When every change of wind and weather was identified with some god or goddess, the phases of nature took on personalities which were very human. One by one they have disappeared; mythology has given way to tradition, and tradition to common sense. There is one demigod, however, who seems, particularly in New England, to have lost neither his attributes nor his chilly personality. We read in a Westborough paper that a few days ago Jack Frost destroyed about fifteen tons of grapes at the Reform School in that town, valued at $1,200. While the fact that the crime was committed "at the Reform School" may lead some people to believe that a youthful human rogue had a hand in it, yet we think that the term "Jack Frost" was simply applied to a certain phenomenon of nature, and that there still lingers in rural Massachusetts a love for superstition, if not for mythology. However, we do not hesitate to agree with the Westborough editor that the crime was of the most unprovoked and wanton nature, and that the criminal is still at large, and will probably not be arrested until some time next Spring.

***

There are many things that are queer about the towns that owe their importance to their proximity to Boston. But the logic that the good citizens of these towns cultivate is queerer than anything else. With the war over and the soldiers in variegated hues of blue shoddy and felt hats made of cotton waste parading the streets, the hearts of the Salemites have mellowed with emotions of great solicitude for all that is military. Two one-armed soldiers were arrested in their town the other day for selling shoe blacking without a license. Now, these soldiers did not lose their arms in trying to define Spanish honor; they fought with Grant, the late Gen. U. S. Grant. Nevertheless, some of the citizens waxed very indignant over the arrest, and wrote letters to the local press expatiating on their views. We do not quite see why. To be sure, it is alleged that one of the men once received nine bullets in his body, but it is queer logic to argue that this entitled the unfortunate soldier to disregard the ordinances of the town. We tremble to think how demoralizing it would be for Salem if some of the returned veterans of the Spanish war should attempt to set at defiance her ordinances. Public opinion would doubtless be with them —for a time.

***

Once more we find our sympathy bubbling up in behalf of New York hotel proprietors. This time it is not because they have to treat their casual visitors with stationery, toothpicks, and matches. The cause is far graver and more aggravating, and less subject to remedy. Their faith in human nature has received several severe shocks lately. Now let a stranger present himself at the desk and register in a nervous, suspicious fashion and the heart of the landlord sinks within him. "Is this," he asks himself, while his practiced eye surveys the dress-suit case, which may contain razors, revolvers, strychnine, and carbolic acid, "is this another suicide?" His apprehensions are well grounded. For years he has extended to the weary traveler the glad hand and the traveler has left his bed and board poorer in purse and in the opinion of New York hospitality. The weary traveler now takes a singularly malicious revenge. His Nemesis has arrived. Sometimes the Nemesis records his name as Jones, or Smith, or Brown. It is all the same. He leaves the house in a coffin, and there is one more room that the chambermaids speak about in awe-inspired whispers. We suggest that the landlords might find a remedy in the right of search, but even then nothing could be certain, for the guest bent on perpetrating his grim joke has been known to avail himself of the bathtub, or the rope fire-escape.

***

The remark of a New York woman made in our presence has set us thinking. She was protesting against the growing length of skirts for street costume. We had begun to believe that sensible skirts of moderate length, just clearing the pavement, had come to stay and might even be economized on. The fashion for which the bicycle and women's clubs were to a large extent responsible was a sensible one; the short walking dress of the last two years we hoped would survive the idiosyncrasies of dame Vogue. It seems we were mistaken. The indomitable modiste issues an edict that skirts must be longer before they are shorter, and poor, impressionable womanhood bows and admits herself a slave. Trailing robes, while graceful when well handled in a reception room or parlor, are detestable out of doors. A startling page of mortal statistics might be furnished could it be known how many women had caught their deaths by walking in damp skirts. It is all very well to have clean streets, but the work of making them so belongs to a special department of the City Government, and not to the creators of female fashion. The modistes should remember this and recant before the mud, slush, and snow of a detestable New York Winter fall upon us.

***

Many examples of total depravity are often brought to the surface by a great crime. Murderers are regaled in their cells like heroes by illogical and impressionable women, and courthouses, where most immodest revelations take place, are thronged by an eager, expectant crowd of the same character and sex. It is all very deplorable. But bad as it is in this country, we are still far behind France in this particular phase of depravity. At Lille the other day a young woman of "refinement, birth, and education," says Le Mémorial de Lille, went to the Commissaire and requested that she might be permitted to visit a Jean Gervais, an ignorant and depraved peasant, the murderer of two children, who had just been sentenced to the guillotine. "What do you want to say to him?" asked the Commissaire. "Monsieur," replied the young lady, "the matter is very simple. M. Gervais is alone; he requires attending to and amusing. If I went to stay with him during the time he still has to live, I should be kind to him, and he might leave me the 4,000 francs which he stated at the trial he had saved." The astonished Commissaire tried to make the sweet philanthropist understand the bearings and morality, or rather immorality, of the plan proposed, but she only repeated, "The money will be lost, and he is so lonely."

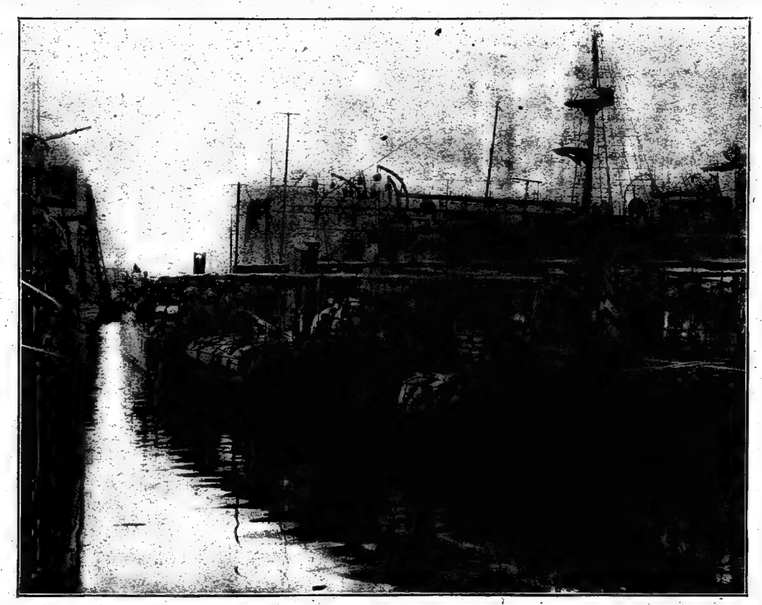

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UNITED STATES TORPEDO BOAT WINSLOW, UNDERGOING REPAIRS AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.
It Was on This Vessel that the First American Naval Officer—Ensign Worth Bagley—Was Killed During the Late War with Spain.

PITTSBURG'S ART EXHIBITION.

THE Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, Penn., boasts of as fine an art exhibition this year as may be seen in this country. The collection of pictures, numbering some two hundred or more, is thoroughly representative of the best work of painters on this side of the water, and includes specimens of work by such well-known foreign artists as Sir E. J. Poynter, the late Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, John MacWhirter, Rosa Bonheur, George Henry Boughton, Jules Adoiph Breton, and others.

None of the foreign painters mentioned competed for honors, however, with the exception of Rosa Bonheur, who exhibited a characteristic bit of work entitled "Oxen of the Cantal Breed, Auvergne," and George Henry Boughton, who sent a picture full of religious sentiment entitled "The Vision of the Well of the Martyrs, Brittany." The latter pictures one of those remarkable old legends of which the Breton folk are so full. It seems that a vision of one of the early martyrs appeared to a poor peasant girl as she went to fill her "cruche" with the water of a well spring at daybreak, and ever since the water has had a local reputation for its healing virtues. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick have presented to the institute a painting by Dagnan-Bouveret entitled "The Disciples at Emmaus," which is also on exhibition. The picture, which attracts much notice, represents Christ as He sat at meat with His two disciples. The Master, in the act of breaking bread, has been recognized by the disciples, who have fallen to a kneeling posture at each side of the table.

The exhibition is the third in the history of Carnegie Institute, and the rank it is bound to take in comparison with any of those in the large cities indicates the enormous strides with which this institution has advanced. Indeed, on the opening day of the exhibition, Nov. 3, which was also Founder's Day for the institute, Mr. Carnegie took occasion to say that Pittsburg had in her grasp the power to become one of the great art centres of the world.

The awards were made on the opening day by a jury composed of these American and European artists: Fritz Thaulow, Paris; John Lavery, London; William N. Chase, New York; J. Alden Weir, New York; Wilton Lockwood, Boston; Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston; Frederic P. Vinton, Boston; Robert W. Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y.; Frederick W. Freer, Chicago, and J. H. Twachtman, Greenwich, Conn.

"Early Spring in New England," by Dwight William Tryon, was awarded the medal of the first class. This is a rare bit of landscape work, severe in outline, with a remarkably deep perspective. This is not the first award this painter has won. Both at Cincinnati and at Nashville he has at a previous time carried off first honors, and in 1889 he won the gold medal, first class, at the Munich International Exposition. He was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1849, and began painting at sixteen, without any instruction, and exhibited at various exhibitions until he was twenty-nine. He went to Paris in 1876, studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, at the Atelier Jacquesson, and also with Daubigny, Harpignies, and Guillemet. He first exhibited in the Salon in 1881. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, and the American Water Color Society. In 1887 he won the Hallgarten Prize, in 1889 the Webb Prize, in 1889 the Ellsworth and Palmer Prizes at Chicago, and in 1895 the first prize at the Cleveland Art Association. He was awarded a bronze medal at Boston in 1882, two gold medals in 1886 and 1887 by the American Art Association, the Munich medal already mentioned, and thirteen medals at the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Tryon devotes himself to landscape painting, and his pictures are in many private collections in France and America. Several fine examples are in the art gallery at Smith College.

Childe Hassam was awarded the medal of the second class for a picture entitled "The Sea." The picture, somewhat after the "impressionist" style, represents a young lady, seated, facing the wide expanse of the sea before her. Mr. Hassam is a native of Boston, where he was born in 1859. He early became known as a skilful illustrator and painter in water colors. In 1883 he appeared at the National Academy of Design, and soon afterward went to Europe and studied for several years in Paris under Boulanger and Lefebvre, taking rank upon his return in the ultra-modern school. A special exhibition of his pictures in New York was so successful that he established himself here. He was elected to the American Water Color Society in 1889, and was one of the organizers of the Water Color Club. He is also a member of the Society of American Artists and "Ten American Painters."

Alexander Roche of Edinburgh won the medal of the third class for a painting entitled "The Window Seat." It is a curious piece of work, representing an old-fashioned window seat, in which are seated two young ladies, one at each end, in attitudes of easy abandon, while outside, through the glass, can be seen the fishing schooners riding at anchor in the river. Mr. Roche is very familiar with Scottish home life. His birthplace is Glasgow, where he was born a little over thirty years ago. After studying in the local School of Art, he resolved in 1881 to go to Paris, where he entered Julion's atelier and studied there under Boulanger and Lefebvre. Later he worked under Gérôme, and at the end of two years returned to Glasgow, where he had the misfortune to be burned out of his studio. Quite lately he took up his abode in Edinburgh. His "Good King Wenceslaus," painted in 1886, is perhaps the best known of his earlier works. It is a picture familiar to London picture lovers, as it was hung at the New English Art Club Exhibition in 1890 at Humphrey's Mansion, Knightsbridge. Other pictures of that year are "Hill-Top" and "The Shepherdess." Following these in 1888 came "Miss Loo" and another figure subject, "Tête-à-Tête," in 1889. About this time he started "The Idyll," a semi-classical figure and landscape subject. This was exhibited at the Grafton Gallery in 1892, and more recently in Edinburgh. It was finally acquired for the permanent gallery of Adelaide, N. S. W. Tête portrait of Mrs. Roberts was done in 1885, a work that is admirable alike for its color and for its arrangement. The same year saw also "The Window Seat."

"The Shepherd," by E. A. Walton of London, was awarded honorable mention. A strong masculine figure is represented with a crook in his hand. His eyes are blue and have an expression of the most tender sympathy. The shepherd is represented bare-headed and his flaxen hair is disheveled and tossed. The work of E. A. Walton has always been strongly individual. His efforts have been from the first markedly naturalistic, and in the choice of that which he paints he has taken a wide range of subjects. He is versatile both in actual treatment and in the various mediums by which he conveys his impressions. Among his important works are "November," "Berwickshire Uplands," "Portrait of a Girl," the latter exhibited at the New English Art Club in 1889. In water color the fascination of Walton's later style is well exemplified in the drawings "Hyde Park," "The Goats," and "Kensington Gardens."

John F. Weir of New Haven, Conn., was awarded the other honorable mention on a painting entitled "Roses." The picture is a notable exhibition of flower painting. It portrays a bowl of white roses, with some of the blossoms fallen to the table. Mr. Weir was born at West Point, N. Y., in 1841. He received his education under the instructors of the Military Academy there, and began painting in the studio of his father, Robert W. Weir. In 1861 he took a studio of his own in the Tenth Street Building, New York. He was elected a member of the Artists' Fund Society in 1864, and full member of the National Academy in 1868. In 1869 he was elected by the corporation of the Yale School of Fine Arts, a position which he still holds. His first work was a "Sunset at West Point," painted at the age of seventeen years. Among his better known pictures are "The Culprit Fay," "The Christmas Bell," "The Gun Foundry," "Forging the Shaft," and "The Confessional."

A NOCTURNE OF CHOPIN'S.

It seem'd her soul no more could bear
  Life's cruel stress and jar: she play'd
  As one whose spirit sinks afraid
In irremediable despair.

But sometimes from the plaining keys
  She drew the clash of shivering swords,
  And in a war of jangled chords
The sick, impassion'd brain found ease.

Then, 'neath her hands soft melodies
  Like blossoms on the silence grew;
  And slumbering hope was rous'd anew
By echoes from remember'd skies.
  And, master'd by their poignant pain,

Till o'er our aching senses swept
  Those old, wild, mournful notes again:
She hid her anguish'd face and wept.
  —Pall Mall Gazette.

But There Were Two Ends.

From Punch.

Irascible Lieutenant (down engine room tube)—Is there a blithering idiot at the end of this tube?

Voice from the Engine Room—Not at this end, Sir.

1898

"EARLY SPRING."
WILLIAM DWIGHT TRYON, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.
Awarded Medal of the First Class and $1,500.

"THE SEA."—CHILDE HASSAM, NEW YORK.
Awarded Medal of the Second Class and $1,000.

"THE WINDOW SEAT."
ALEXANDER ROCHE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Awarded Medal of the Third Class and $500.

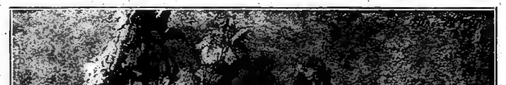

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

THE Presidio of San Francisco is a busy place just now, and before this reaches the eye of the reader another large expeditionary force of troops will have sailed out through the Golden Gate en route to the Philippines. And further, if present signs do not fail, trouble that is expected over there will already have begun to brew and the new troops may have hard work cut out for them.

I arrived in San Francisco a week ago, intent upon visiting the camps and comparing conditions that exist there with those that obtained in the camps of the Atlantic Coast during the mobilization of the armies that went into Cuba and Puerto Rico. Almost from the date of the arrival of the first volunteer regiment in San Francisco the public has been arrayed against the War Department, and open condemnation, not to say actual charges of incompetency, against officers in high places have been repeatedly made. Only one side of the question has been heard, and, while I have no opinion of my own to express, yet, having lived in the great camps at Tampa, Chickamauga, and Lakeland, and campaigned with the troops in Cuba, I may be enabled to make comparative statements at times. Such statements will be plain statements of fact, and the reader may draw his own conclusions.

Major Gen. Merriam, who is now in command of the Departments of California and of the Columbia, has hitherto declined to grant interviews for publication, going into the details of the merits or demerits of the much condemned camps. He will make an official report to the Adjutant General at Washington in the very near future in which this matter will be thoroughly taken up; but, of course, what that report will contain cannot now be stated. In his interview, which follows, I have reported Gen. Merriam faithfully and accurately, and he has read the manuscript, which he pronounces correct. It apears to me to be no more than fair that Gen. Merriam, as the head of a great department of our military, have opportunity to throw light upon some matters involving the health of the soldiers that the public evidently has never considered.

"I shall be most happy to afford you every facility in my power," said he, "to see the camps and to go into their minutest details. There is absolutely nothing in this entire department, and never has been, that we are not willing the public should know all about. The politicians and civilians have criticised and abused the military authorities, and some of the newspapers have been almost vicious in their reports of alleged mistreatment of soldiers at Camp Merritt and of the incompetency of officers. I shall make the subject a part of my forthcoming report to the Adjutant General's office, but, of course, I cannot give a copy of that report out yet, as it has not been sent in. I may say at the outset, however, one thing that the public seems to have overlooked with reference to Camp Merritt as a site. There was no ground to be used on the reservation at the Presidio, except to which we would have had to pipe water at a cost of $56,000. That sum of money to a great Government like ours would be a mere trifle, to be sure, but the fact that it would have required six weeks of time to do the work was an obstacle we could not overcome, for the troops were on the trains coming here and must be afforded a camping place of some sort.

"The selection of the site which afterward became known as Camp Merritt was made only after much hesitancy and after it became apparent to me that the facilities for camping troops on the Presidio reservation would be totally inadequate. The troops first selected to form the Philippine expedition comprised only the quotas of California, Washington, and Oregon, under the first call of President McKinley for volunteers—perhaps about 5,000 men. There was abundant room for this number on the reservation, and they began to assemble there on May 6, under orders issued by me, May 3. Although I had not been officially notified, yet I knew that other and larger forces were already en route. It became evident, early in May, that there would not be room upon reservation grounds and that selections must be made elsewhere. I examined the site of Camp Merritt on the 16th of May, but did not determine upon its selection. On the following day Major Gen. Otis arrived. He at once took command of the expeditionary forces, established Camp Merritt and located his own headquarters there. Gen. Otis remained in that station and command until the 30th of May, when he was relieved by Major Gen. Merritt, who remained there until the 29th of June, when his expedition sailed for Manila. From that time until the 15th of July, Gen. Otis was again in command, but on the last-named date he, too, sailed for the Philippines, and his departure left me in command not only of the department, but of the expeditionary forces still remaining as well. I immediately proceeded toward the breaking up of the camp, beginning with the division hospital July 21, which was finally abandoned on the 26th of August.

CAMP OF THE TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS, COL. SMITH, AT CAMP MERRITT.

SCENE IN ONE OF THE INFANTRY STREETS AT CAMP MERRITT.

BRIG. GEN. MARCUS P. MILLER AND STAFF REVIEWING TROOPS AT THE PRESIDIO.

"Before referring you to the medical officers, who can give you the detailed information regarding the sanitary conditions that prevailed there, I would like to make one or two statements that perhaps may throw some light upon the causes which led to sickness there, other than unsanitary causes. Very nearly all of the volunteer troops that came here, as you know, were from climates much warmer, at least during the Summer months, than it is here in San Francisco. They arrived with thin underclothing, or, as was true in many cases, without any at all. Underclothing was issued, of course, but even then the men exposed themselves to a very great degree, and needlessly, to colds. They rebelled almost against the issuance of overcoats. Ten dollars was charged against their clothing allowance for the coats per man, and they argued that as it was Summer and they were going to a tropical country, they would not spend the money for a useless overcoat. Any one who has ever visited San Francisco in Summer knows that the nights are cool and damp, and that to a man living in camp an overcoat is an absolute necessity. Lack of discipline in volunteer regiments also contributed its share toward the condition of the men. Happily, a few months in service corrects many of these things, but I feel safe in saying that a measure of the sickness that obtained in Camp Merritt might have been easily averted by proper care upon the part of the men themselves. There was another contributory cause over which we certainly had no control. The months of May and June here this year were far more chilly and wet than those months generally are. And from the outset no one imagined that the site would have to be used for anything but a temporary camping place for the incoming troops until other places could be assigned them."

J. V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, has prepared an exhaustive report upon the conditions of the camp as they actually were during its occupancy, which he has delivered to Gen. Merriam. Without going into this report in detail, it may be stated in brief that Col. Middleton cites the fact that the race track camp, or Camp Merritt, was not well chosen from a hygienic standpoint, and at the beginning was not as well arranged as it might have been. Sinks and cesspools were placed on a line with company kitchens and too near to them, so that sand, carried by the high winds from the one to the other, might cause contamination and spread the germs of fever.

In addition to this danger, he states that the Tennessee regiment, as well as some of the Oregon volunteers, brought measles with them to the camp. Although every possible effort was made by the Medical Department to isolate and properly care for these cases, the disease spread until an aggregate of 600 cases during June, July, and August had been reached. Pneumonia followed, as a natural result, in many cases. The soldiers came to the city by hundreds every day and would ride home on the open cars in the evening with unbuttoned coats and without overcoats, thereby engendering nasal and bronchial affections, &c., which rendered them all the more liable to disease of more dangerous character. The water supply was examined by proficient officers from time to time and found to contain no bacteria of a dangerous nature. Rigid instructions for the sanitation of the camp were issued and enforced, and everything possible was done to reduce to a minimum the dangers which medical officers declared existed in that camp.

On the 2d of June Lieut. Col. Lippincott opened a division hospital there, which was eventually increased to accommodate 300 patients. Pneumonia and typhoid fever cases were sent to the Marine and French Hospitals, where the very best treatment was afforded the sufferers. About the 21st of July the division hospital was removed to the Presidio barracks, which had been vacated by the troops to make room for the sick. A corps of competent physicians was at hand and every comfort that money could buy was at the disposal of the afflicted. Good cooks, good food, good nurses, and the admirable management of Major W. S. H. Matthews of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers combined to make the change a most desirable one for all concerned. From the very day of its establishment until the 26th of August it was the desire of all the mili-

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HELIOGRAPHING TO ANGEL ISLAND FROM THE PRESIDIO.

tary authorities to abandon Camp Merritt at the earliest possible hour. The regiments, therefore, as soon as room could be found for them on the reservation, left Camp Merritt in the following order: Fifty-first Iowa, Aug. 1; Twentieth Kansas, Aug. 5; First Tennessee, Aug. 18; Seventh California, Aug. 24; Twenty-third United States Infantry, Aug. 26, and the Oregon recruits broke camp the same day, and this was the end of Camp Merritt.

I believe no one will advance the opinion that this camp site was a good one. On the other hand, it is admitted by all that it was not; but it is contended that it was the best available for temporary use. A comparison between Camp Merritt and the great encampment on the shores of Tampa Bay occupied by all of the light artillery, the Ninth Cavalry, the First Infantry, the Engineer Corps, and a little further up the bay the marshy camps of the Sixth, Third, and Second Cavalry, and the First Volunteer Cavalry, (Roosevelt's Rough Riders,) or the camps of the Tenth Cavalry at Lakeland and the Ohio Volunteers at Ybor City, would be rather startlingly in favor of Camp Merritt, I am afraid; for in all of those camps almost all of the conditions complained of here obtained, in addition to those of a climate so hot, wet, and malarial as to be almost unbearable. Yet how little complaint has been heard from them. And in Cuba, with no shelter but the diminutive "dog tent," no floor but the wet sand, and no escape from fleas, land crabs, scorpions, ants, mosquitoes, and a thousand other pests, Camp Merritt's accommodations would have been welcomed as luxurious. Not that I seek to defend Camp Merritt, for I never saw it. It may have been, and doubtless was, a most undesirable place. But in time of war all the comforts of a home are not to be afforded, and I am reasonably certain that there were other camps that were as hovels to palaces when compared with Camp Merritt.

At Port Tampa, one broiling day in May, I saw Capt. Grimes of the artillery assisting some of his men to drag some boards from the railroad track half a mile away to the site of his camp through the black muck. The character of the soil may be imagined when it is known that the men had within an hour dug out a living alligator, nine feet long, from a muck hole in the company street. Half a day's labor in a blazing sun produced a tent floor—the only one up to that time in the artillery division. This incident recurred to me when I entered the well-kept, perfectly drained, and scrupulously clean streets of the regiments in camp at the Presidio reservation. There has never been complaint from any source that the camp sites here are not all that could be wished. The only complaint seems to have been that 17,000 troops were not given quarters here, no matter if there was only room for a little more than a third of that number. The nature of the ground, which is rolling and hilly, affords so few level spots for camps that while there are many acres in the reservation there is a comparatively limited space that could be made use of for camping purposes for large bodies of men.

Off toward the northwest less than half a mile the shores of the beautiful bay slope off to the rippling blue of the water, while across the straits loom up the round-topped, rugged mountains, their outlines tipped against the sky with lazily floating masses of snowy clouds, that here assume more fantastic and beautiful shapes than anywhere else on the American Continent. Toward the west from the entrance gate a magnificent roadway curves off among the pines, bordered on either hand by well-laid walks. Down through pretty little valleys and up over verdant, rolling swells of land this drive finds its way. Here and there on either side the white tents of the volunteer regiments dot the little plains and grassy spots, each regimental camp of itself a perfect picture.

It is a paradise for photographers, but that little sign appended to the bulletin board at the main entrance, apparently after much thought, from the diffident and half-apologetic way in which it hangs, bears the legend, "No Kodaks Allowed." Cameras of other makes, perhaps, are not under the ban, but, secure in the possession of written authority to photograph everything and everybody I wanted to, the legend had no terrors. Further on, as the buildings of the Presidio are reached, the pretty cottages which form the quarters of the officers peep out through the stately trees over hedges of geranium that, constantly in bloom, present a trimming of bright artillery red against the dark background of the waving foliage. Just under the brow of a hill around which the drive is laid is the encampment of the Tennessee volunteers. Col. Smith, bluff, grizzled, and hospitable as the typical Southern gentleman always is, sits in his tent attending to the duties that devolve upon him. Just as I approached his door a rifle shot rang out in one of the company streets not a hundred feet away. A shot in camp means one of two things—either that some poor soul has gone to his last account, or that a careless soldier has fired his piece accidentally. In this case there was an instant rush of the guard to the spot, and within less than a minute an orderly reported that the shot was acciden-

BRIGADIER GEN. MILLER'S QUARTERS AT CAMP MERRITT.

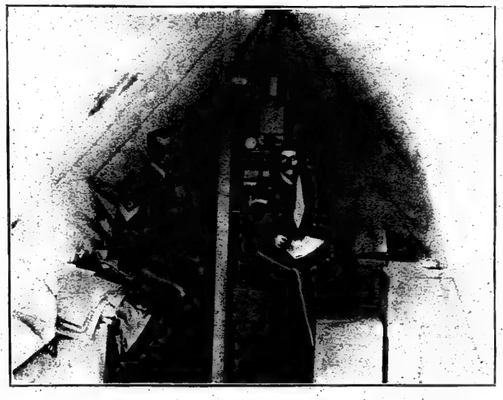

QUARTERS OF A FIRST SERGEANT OF VOLUNTEERS.

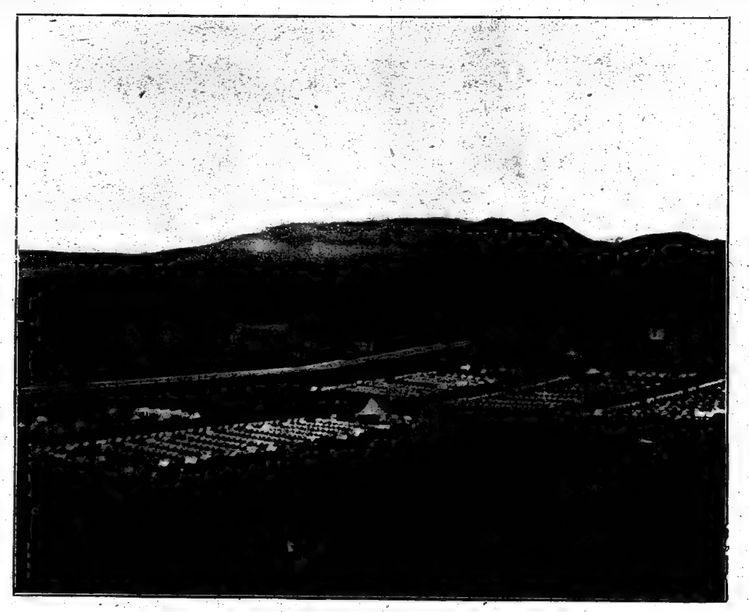

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CAMP MERRITT.

A PORTION OF THE CAVALRY CAMP, CAMP MERRIAM, PRESIDIO.

tal and a blank. And that was the only episode of the day in that camp, or of the week, for the matter of that, for this regiment is one of the most perfectly drilled and orderly in the volunteer service.

The photographs sent herewith, some of which were made in the Tennessee camp and some in Kansas and other camps, give an honest idea of the way the soldiers here live. Every tent in the encampment has a raised board flooring. No one sleeps upon the ground. This work was begun many weeks ago by Division Quartermaster Jeffries, who has proved himself one of the ablest Quartermasters in the service. The difficulties he must have overcome in procuring the lumber necessary to do this work can only be understood by one who has tried at some time to get over Government red tape speedily.

On the top of one of the tents the Tennesseeans had perched an immense live eagle. The bird of freedom has no incumbrance except a few fathoms of rope attached to one of his legs, and apparently enjoys military life as well as a captive eagle can enjoy anything. He will accompany the regiment to Manila as a mascot and is said to be away up in that line.

I was struck by the extreme cleanliness that prevailed everywhere. The ground underneath the trees had been raked as clean of underbrush as a well-kept lawn. No bits of paper or other débris had been allowed to collect there. Around the entire camp water drains had been dug to carry off the rain from the hills in wet weather. Every company street was swept and every tent floor was clean enough to sit upon. I visited the camps the day before the regiment saw it for the last time prior to leaving for the Philippines. The men had packed their personal effects as well as their field kits, and everything was piled up neatly and in order ready for the start. Every man looked the picture of health, and the Captain of one of the companies said that he believed the gain in weight in his command would average better than fifteen pounds per man since they left their homes.

"We came here poorly equipped," he said, "and some people have had a great deal to say about our condition. We are soldiers, however, and appreciate the fact that the Government had a very great lot of work to attend to in a very short space of time. I don't think you can find a 'kick' in this regiment from end to end, however."

The Washington and Kansas regiments were as comfortably provided for as was the Tennessee. Every man, from private to the commanding officer of the regiments, had comfortable quarters, board floors, and almost all of them had cots—something I never saw outside an officer's tent in the camps in Florida.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller, who is in command of the expeditionary forces encamped here, has displayed marvelous executive ability in the management and maintenance of these camps. Good order is the rule and a breach of discipline is the unusual exception. Gen. Miller is at his office, near the Presidio entrance, early and late, and too much credit cannot be given him and his efficient aides for the excellent conditions that obtain at Camp Merriam.

Before this reaches the reader the encampment will be depleted of many of its inhabitants, for within a week from this writing no less than seven trans-Pacific steamers will have departed with more than 6,000 men for the far-off Philippines. It is a long journey, and some there must be who will never come back, but the accommodations that have been provided for them will be found to be the best ever afforded soldiers for a long sea voyage.

W. J. ROUSE.

TYPE OF OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN THE VOLUNTEER CAMPS.

THE CAUSE OF RAIN.

A great many theories have been invented to explain the formation of rain, some of which are remarkable chiefly for their absurdity or their complexity. Even most of the scientific theories depend too largely on hypotheses and are not sufficiently supported by facts. A writer in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly contends that there are, however, some which are as a whole established on authentic observations, and, although they are still incomplete, they do not, like some of the speculations, contradict facts that are observed every day. For more than thirty years I have studied professionally and because I had a taste for it all the atmospheric phenomena which have come before me. Several times I have been so fortunate as to witness at Clermont, or on top of the Puy-de-Dôme, the genesis or development of heavy showers, and have fancied that I have detected some of the details or secrets of their formation. In a pamphlet on this subject, which I published in 1885, I expounded the ideas which a large number of observations on fog, drizzle, mist, rain, snow, sleet, and hail had suggested to me; and by means of some of these ideas, the resultant of facts observed hundreds of times, I hope to be able to explain the formation of rain.

THE FOOTSTEPS IN THE SAND.

From "Through Asia," by Sven Hedin.

We toiled on for life—bare life. Then imagine our amazement when on the long surface of a dune we perceived human footsteps imprinted in the sand! Down we went on our knees and examined them. There was no doubt of it. They were the footprints of human beings. Surely we could not be very far off from the river now. In an instant we were wide awake. * * * We followed up the trail till we came to the top of a dune, where the sand was driven together in a hard, compact mass, and the footprints could be more distinctly made out. * * * Kasim dropped on his knees, then cried in a scarcely audible voice: "They are our own footsteps!"

The Villain.

From The Detroit Tribune.

I love to smoke a good cigar
In every scene I play,
I feel just like a villain,
As I flip the cash away.

I love to taunt the heroine,
To watch the bitter tear,
Come stealing down my victim's cheek;
Whereat I harshly sneer.

But off the stage I'm very meek
And lead another life.
The victim has her innings then—
Alas, she is my wife.

Golf Terms.

From Puck.

Briggs (at the Country Golf Club)—What do you call it when you drive at a ball and miss it?

Griggs—That depends on how many languages you speak.

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MUSIC

Van R. Wheeler.

PROGRAMME notes may or may not be helpful. How much good must have been done by the persistent manner in which Arthur Mees used to print the dates of the birth and death of every composer who appeared on a Philharmonic programme! Many and many a girl who probably thought that Mozart was a contemporary of Pocahontas; that Haydn wrote symphonies for the private orchestra of Rudolf of Hapsburg, or that Beethoven's quartets were produced in London in the early years of the reign of George III., must have learned from these programme notes that the "old masters" in music were babes in swaddling clothes beside the "old masters" of the Cinque Cento. It is one thing to read in a newspaper that a symphony of Gyrowetz sounds antiquated and another to realize that 150 years ago there were not any symphonies at all. It is amusing to read of mediæval music and the birth of opera and to find that Palestrina and Galileo and Jacopo Peri were writing their archaic music nearly 200 years after Columbus discovered America.

But it is not simply the business of the programme notes to tell us when the composer was born and when he died. It is well that they should do this, but they ought to do something to help us to an intelligent enjoyment of the composition to which we are to listen. Nine times out of ten they do not, because writers of programme notes have fallen into the pernicious habit of writing descriptive analyses from the score. They are just as helpful to real enjoyment of the music as a botanical description of a rose is to the perception of its beauty. Here is a really good specimen of the sort of analysis I mean:

"The free fantasia begins fiercely on the first theme and first subsidiary. After a while the wood-wind comes in with a new sighing phrase—a rhythmic modification of a figure from the first theme—which is so developed, in alternation with a figure from the conclusion theme, that it assumes the character of an actual second theme. This development in the wind instruments is contrapuntally accompanied by figures from the first theme in the strings. After a good deal of this, the working out returns to the first theme, and a crescendo climax on the first subsidiary and the conclusion theme leads to the triumphant fortissimo return of the first theme at the beginning of the third part of the movement.

"The third part is regular in its reproduction of the first, save that the scoring is at times somewhat more elaborate. An episodic phrase in thirds in the wood wind leads to the coda, which is worked up con fuoco on the first theme to a grand closing climax, about the middle of which the trumpets ring out with the 'motto' of the symphony.

"The second movement, scherzo: Allegro vivace in C major, (2-4 time,) although not in the quickened minuet time and rhythm of the traditional scherzi, well deserves its title. It is in the form of the scherzo with two trios. The scherzo proper is one continuous rush of the first violins in sixteenth notes, rather simply accompanied by the other strings and various groupings of wind instruments. It is long and elaborately developed.

"The first trio, in G major, brings in a new theme in lively triplet rhythm, which alternates with a quieter phrase in even time. The triplet theme is given mostly to the wood wind and horns; the quieter one, to the strings. This first trio is followed by a return of the scherzo, after which the second trio comes. A simple theme in 2-4 time, and having much of the folk-song character, is first exposed in full harmony by the strings, (without double basses,) and then developed against a running contrapuntal counter figure. Another return of the scherzo, ending with a rushing coda, closes the movement. Just before the end, the 'motto' makes its appearance once more in the horns and trumpets fortissimi."

Now, the trouble with that kind of programme note is that no one can remember it, and no one wishes to. A dozen lines as to the peculiarity of form of Schumann's C major symphony—that's what it is about—and some interesting hints as to the most salient points of the work would have been much better. I found this in the programme book of Thursday night's Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, and I am not disinclined to say that the book note at the bottom of the page was worth more than all the rest of Mr. Apthorp's comments. Here is the note:

"The late Otto Dresel once told me a curious fact about this first trio. When, as a boy, he was studying under Mendelssohn in Leipsic, he happened to be left alone one day in Mendelssohn's study. While mousing around there, with a boy's curiosity, he espied on a desk a manuscript score that was not in Mendelssohn's handwriting. It turned out to be the manuscript of Schumann's C major symphony—then unknown, save to the composer and a friend or two; it had evidently been sent to Mendelssohn to look over. Dresel, much interested in his unexpected find, forthwith began to read the score, and had time to read it through and replace it where he had found it, before Mendelssohn returned. He told me that, curiously enough, the triplet theme of the first trio of the scherzo was exposed and carried through by the strings alone. Yet when, some weeks later, he heard the symphony rehearsed at the Gewandhaus, this theme was played by the wood-wind and horns, just as it stands now in the published score. Dresel thought it pretty plain that Schumann transferred this theme from the strings to the wind on Mendelssohn's advice. It was not uncharacteristic of Schumann's greenness in orchestral matters at the time that he should not have thought of giving the theme to the wind—after the carnival of the violins in the scherzo proper—without being prompted thereto by his friend."

Now, in spite of the fact that Mr. Apthorp has told that tale every time Schumann's C major symphony has been played by the orchestra since he has been writing the notes, it is a good yarn, and adds interest to the occasion. In writing about the Chopin E minor concerto, which Mr. Rosenthal played at the Wednesday afternoon concert, Mr. Apthorp, having nothing to analyze, was particularly interesting, and also reminiscent. His notes on the concerto consisted almost wholly of quotations from Ehlert, Liszt, Chorley, and Van Cleve. Now, as a critic, the greatest of these was, perhaps, not Chorley, yet that was a good quotation from him, credited to The London Athenaeum of May 6, 1848. Here it is:

"It is true that M. Chopin's notation is by fits, needlessly teasing; that his harmonies, from time to time, are such as require his own sliding, smooth, delicate fingers to carry off. It is true that old-fashioned, steady pianoforte players, who have no touch of waywardness, or gypsy wildness, or insanity, in their treatment of the instrument, will point to single bars with M. Burchell's monosyllable—utterly unable, moreover, to make anything of the whole. But there is a world of real as well as of affected romance in art; and although no wise man could confine himself exclusively to this, no liberal one will refuse to enter it in turn. And seeing that nothing stands still, or is exactly reproduced, and believing that romantic music appears so simultaneously just now in all the countries of Europe as to indicate a desire that will have satisfaction, such individual reveries, such delicately tinted sketches, such melodies near akin to the æolian harp's caprices as M. Chopin gives us, must be allowed to possess the general value of artistic significance and consistency, as well as an exquisite charm for particular listeners, when in a particular mood. He is distinctly, gracefully, poetically natural, and therefore well worth studying in his writings."

That is really a pretty piece of contemporaneous criticism, and it has the merit of being wholly appreciative of the genius of Chopin without breaking into rhapsodic hyperbole. Programme notes are susceptible of great improvement, as a rule. The best that appear in New York in these days are those written for the concerts of the Musical Art Society. They are genuinely luminous. Arthur Mees used to write admirable notes for the Philharmonic programmes, and Mr. Apthorp's Boston Symphony notes contain a great deal of excellent matter, but they are somewhat too prolific in dry analysis. The author labors, to be sure, under one serious disadvantage; he does not use musical illustrations, without which it is extremely difficult to give any idea of the subjects of a symphony or an overture. The use of musical notation is absolutely necessary to set forth a melodic subject. Telling people that the first movement begins with a warm theme in A major, 6-4 time, allegro, is too indefinite for the reader who does not know where to expect the first theme. Thousands of people who can read music know little or nothing about symphonic form, and lecturers like Mr. Krehbiel cannot go around the country with an orchestra analyzing the C minor symphony of Beethoven for their instruction.

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"The Sunday night concert season has come upon us," cried the Lady of Shallott. To the person who goes to those entertainments as a duty they are rarely a source of any satisfaction whatever. The orchestral part of the programmes, light as it generally is, gives him the most pleasure because it is usually the least meretricious. Of course he is bound to sniff when the conductor, in order to give his solo violinist an opportunity to show off the quality of his strings, puts Gounod's "Hymn to St. Cecilia" on the programme. That precious bit of claptrap sounds like a bad imitation of the same composer's "Ave Maria," which is in itself one of the most successful pieces of "stuff" ever penned. But, after all, what is a poor conductor to do? He cannot always play Handel's "Largo" or Bach's "Aria."

But it is not the orchestral part of the list that annoys the judicious listener. It is the solo performance usually. It seems that there must be soloists at the Sunday night concerts. The public demands them, and the managers must please the public or get out of the business. Famous soloists are not always to be had, especially when there are pianos which must be played. The appearance of a young Italian pianist at last Sunday night's concert was not a source of delight to any one who knew anything about piano playing, yet the audience made her play an encore number.

It would probably be not quite true to say that the audience mistook her for a really fine player. But it has come to be a maxim of the musical world that any soloist who does not get an encore at a Sunday night concert has failed. This is because it is known that almost nothing is too bad to be encored at these entertainments. The house is always largely made up of people who go with a deliberate and preconceived idea that they have a right to make all soloists do double work, and they cannot change their minds at the last instant.

It does not seem at all likely that any amount of preaching will diminish the fondness of the Sunday night audience for encores. And it must be admitted that these concerts do some good. They are attended by many who do not go to any of the more serious entertainments, and they hear the lighter compositions of the good writers played by an excellent orchestra under a competent and enthusiastic conductor.

W. J. HENDERSON.

BERTHA WALTZINGER, MAUD HOLLINS, EDITH HENDEE, AND HELENA FREDERICK.
In "The Jolly Musketeer."

MAUD HOLLINS.
As Yvette in "The Jolly Musketeer."

Jefferson de Angelis.

THE DRAMA

John Mason.

THE permanent company of the Lyceum Theatre will take possession of its stage next week, when Arthur Pinero's comedy of London theatrical and social life in the sixties, (when Phelps and Dillon and Barry Sullivan "trod the boards" and fashions in women's attire were set by the Empress Eugenie,) called "Trelawny of the Wells," will be acted for the first time in this country. Of the original members of this troupe (organized by Mr. Daniel Frohman in 1887) only Mr. and Mrs. Walcot and Mrs. Whiffen remain, but Miss Tyree's name has been on the roll several years, while Miss Mannering and Mr. Morgan are firmly established in the favor of frequenters of the Lyceum, and Mr. Courtleigh, who first acted there last year, quickly found himself quite at home. Felix Morris and the younger Wheelock and some other comparatively recent recruits to the company are also individually popular.

A new-comer this year is Miss Hilda Spong, an actress whose earliest experience was gained in Australia, but who has had several seasons on the London stage. In the original performances of "Trelawny," something less than a year ago, she appeared as Imogen Parrott, the deus ex machina of Pinero's comedy, and in that character, an attractive and effective one, she will make her début in this country.

Frequenters of the Lyceum will find this new play somewhat out of the Lyceum's customary range. It is, indeed, a work of extraordinary novelty. It has been called a trifle, and the author modestly describes it as a "comedietta," but it bears the touch of the dramatist, (as distinct from the playwright,) it has humor and pathos intermingled by the hand of an inventive artist of uncommon executive skill. But "Trelawny" is not yet a "current topic." Let us wait.

Julie Opp, who was so conspicuous in the proceedings at the Lyceum last season, has just made another "hit" in England. In Walter Frith's new play, "A Man of Forty," recently produced by George Alexander in Manchester, and to be acted in London at the St. James's Theatre, Miss Opp sustains the "heavy part," and she has a strong scene in Act III. to which she is said to "rise" splendidly. The play itself seems from the subjoined account of it to be somewhat artificial: "Mr. Alexander takes the title part, namely, that of a man of luxury and ease, who falls in love with a woman whose husband is erroneously supposed to be dead. The husband turns up, manages to prevent his wife telling the truth by threatening to injure her children, and succeeds in becoming engaged to a Man of Forty's daughter.

"In the course of four acts many exciting

SCENE IN "A LADY OF QUALITY."
Clorinda's Fencing Bout.

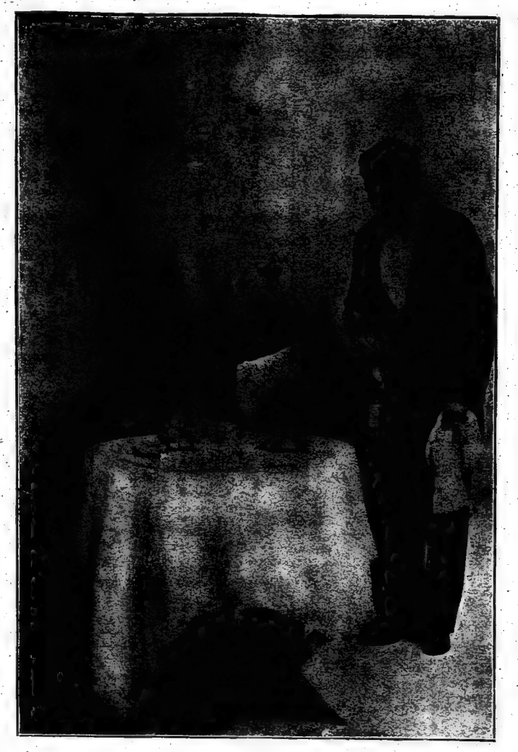

SIR CHRISTOPHER AND THE WAITER.
Mr. Drew and Mr. Lamb in "The Liars."

if somewhat unconvincing situations are evolved, not the least striking being that in which the husband's villainy is discovered by the confession of the wife to her lover. Much ingenuity is used to give an appearance of plausibility to the story, which has apparently been designed chiefly to produce strong stage situations, and which, viewed only in the light of cold criticism and judgment of motives, might fail to satisfy a high standard of probability."

That betrayer of London theatrical secrets, Mr. Harmsworth's Mail, intimates that the new romantic play devised by Parker and Carson for Charles Wyndham is another "Cyrano." The time is the Middle Ages, the place Genoa, the scene a terraced garden of a splendid palace, and the second rôle, the Christian, Mr. George Osborne, to the Cyrano of Mr. Wyndham's Cyrano or Dobbin, will be acted by Kate Bellew.

Well, the theme is constantly reappearing in fiction, poetic and otherwise. We shall have a touch of it later in "Trelawny of the Wells" at the Lyceum. For Tom Wrench (the part to be played, presumably, by Mr. Morgan) acts Cyrano to the Christian of Young Arthur Gower.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times waxed eloquent over the "Medée" of Catulle Mendès at the Renaissance and Bernhardt's acting. "Mendès," he declares, "while keeping reasonably close to the spir-

Maria George,
In "A Dangerous Maid."

it of the old tragedy—for instance, in retaining for the chorus the rôle of prophetic in-

From a Photograph by Pach Bros., New York.
HILDA SPONG,
Of the Lyceum Theatre Company.

A SCENE IN "CATHERINE."
Joe Holland, Annie Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Le Moyne.

1898

From a Photograph by Pach Bros., New York.

MARY MANNERING,
Of the Lyceum Theatre Company.

tervention—has taken liberties with the tradition and the legend, modernizing the whole terrible tale by the richness of his poetic style and the materialistic painting of the joys of passion, so that his Medea, with her contrast of hatred and wrath and love and vengeance, is characterized by a powerful and picturesque mingling of tragic grandeur and modern romanticism. M. Catulle Mendès's style is ample and vigorous, and his verse has wings on which his thought rises to lofty summits of imagination.

"There can be no doubt that the interpretation was worthy of the play. When Sarah Bernhardt appeared, clad in a dark robe, in the stuff of which is woven the cabalistic design of her infernal powers, there was a sensation of astonishment, and then, in the second act, when, young and beautiful, crowned with flowers, and draped like the purest of antique statues in her bright and simple dress, she appeared as if transformed, the audience, before she had uttered a word, was on its feet acclaiming her with enthusiasm. In the more exciting portions of the play Sarah Bernhardt seems a veritable incarnation of love, passion, and grace. There are other portions full of tenderness, in which the monster gives way to the woman, and in which, in the midst of the horrible decision to immolate her children to her jealous fury, she reveals her maternal love."

They say that in his new four-act comedy,

Julia Arthur as Clorinda.

"The Manoeuvres of Jane," Henry Arthur Jones has attempted no stirring penultimate climax, but has relied, instead, upon a strong fourth act. This is novel. Last acts, as a general thing, are weak, and most plays reach their great climax at the end of the next to the last act. The change, if Mr. Jones has been successful, will doubtless be welcome to playgoers, if the interest is not permitted to flag in Act III.

Clement Scott is worrying now about the lack of trained actors on the English stage. He declares that: "Statistics have proved that, in certain provincial centres, if not in London, amateurishness, want of training, and absence of technique are playing havoc with the steady and conscientious playgoer. He refuses to pay his money any more to see a company recruited from the raw, the uncultivated, and the ignorant. The old stock company, consisting of good old, well-bred roosters, has been succeeded by a clatter and a chuckle of callow and half-fledged chickens. A dramatic university empowered to grant degrees is, for the present, out of the question; municipal or State aided theatres might do far more harm than good, and would drive us back to patents and privileges which formerly strangled ambition, enterprise, and art. Nevertheless it is conceived that it would be possible, without incurring much expense, to force the candidate for the stage through some curriculum of study by granting a diploma which would prove a mastery over the principles of his art and a testimonial to public favor and regard."

A distinguished pianist who is to visit this country in the year 1899 is likely to suffer from the results of most injudicious advertising. A journalist who never misses an opportunity to make a joke recently wrote that whisky Sauers would probably be popular in January. The manager of the pianist is now advising people to try whisky Sauers. What the pianist himself, who is said to have preserved throughout his career the dignity of an artist, will think of this sort of advertising it is difficult to say. He is likely to suffer from too much advance puffery, anyhow. An interesting evidence of the damage done by this sort of thing was recently given in Toronto on the occasion of a concert in that city by the Seidl Orchestra, conducted by Henry Schmitt. The Toronto Globe said:

"The evil of injudicious preliminary puffing was strikingly illustrated at the concert of the Seidl Orchestra on Tuesday in the case of Miss Sara Anderson, the vocalist. The advent of Miss Anderson was heralded in terms of eulogy that only a phenomenal voice and exceptional talent could justify. As a consequence, the audience went to the concert expecting to hear a Patti or a Lehmann, and because Miss Anderson is neither one nor the other they showed a sense of disappointment. The five recalls she obtained were brought about by the persistent efforts of a small section of the audience who wished to have an encore number, and the singer's equally persistent refusal to gratify them. Miss Anderson proved to be an excellent singer, with a charming voice, but her introductions to the public here have evidently been prepared by too zealous friends."

Submarine Fashions.

"I've found a beautiful coral cave," said

Photo by Ye Rose Studio, Providence, R. I.

EDWARD T. MORGAN,
Of the Lyceum Theatre Company.

the mermaid enthusiastically. "We're going to move, and you must come and see us."

"Of course I'll come and see you. But you know, dear, that coral caves aren't what they used to be. Everybody down here who amounts to anything has a Spanish ship to live in."—Washington Star.

A Would-Be Quaker.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

A gentleman who was traveling recently near Chester, Penn., came across a farmer whom he took to be a Quaker, and determined to please him by talking to him in the Quaker dialect. As he told the story afterward, this is how he succeeded: "'How do thee do, Sir? Is—that is—are thee meditating?' If he was delighted he controlled his emotion admirably. All he did was to gape and inquire: 'Hey?' 'The fields, the birds, the flowers,' I pleasantly pursued, 'are enough to bring thou dreams—I mean dreams to thou.' He was looking at me now, and critically. I felt that my syntax had been very idiotic instead of idiomatic, so, wiping the sweat from my brow and hat, I eyed him calmly and observed: 'Those cows, are they thy's—er thee's—that is, thou's—durn it, I mean thine's?' It was very unfortunate. He crawled down from the fence, nibbled at a plug of tobacco, and as he ambled away muttered indignantly: 'Go to Bedlam! I'm a farmer, but, thank Heaven, I'm not a loonatic.'"

THE SOLEMN SCOTCHMAN.

A Scottish parson was attending a funeral in his own churchyard, says a writer in Longman's Magazine. The service over, and dust given to dust, the green sod smoothed down over the narrow bed, the company departed. But a worthy man remained behind, and approached the parson with a solemn face, as though for serious talk. "Div ye ken what I aye think at a funeral?" Many serious reflections have come to one there; and the clergyman expected some befitting thought. "No; what is it you always think?" The answer was, "I aye think I'm desperate gledd it's no me." The incumbent of that parish was mortified.

A SCENE IN "CATHERINE."
Frank Worthing and Elsie De Wolfe.

"AN AMERICAN CRUISER IN THE EAST."

A FEW years ago John D. Ford, United States Navy, who is now the fleet engineer of Admiral Dewey's squadron, made an extensive cruise in the United States steamship Alert through Bering Sea and the waters of the Far East. He visited the coast and islands in Alaskan seas and later on Japan, China, Korea, and the Philippines. The cruise was very interesting, and Mr. Ford has written a record of it, which is published by A. S. Barnes & Co. of this city, and is entitled "An American Cruiser in the East."

The Alert left Mare Island Navy Yard one June morning and steamed in a direct course toward Victoria and Vancouver Island. The voyage was similar to other voyages that have been written about, and Mr. Ford's crew seem to have been similar to other crews under similar circumstances. They were taken from all walks in life, but one picturesque element aboard ship was the Japanese servants, who, in order to get away from uncongenial and chilly America, entertained the vague hope that the Alert might take them to the shores of their own flowery island. They made poor seamen and rarely appeared above deck. For about thirty days after reaching Bering Sea the Alert cruised about, warning vessels engaged in contraband seal fishery. Mr. Ford gives some attention to the practice of seal fishing, and his graphic pen turns into the attractiveness of a romance a story that would otherwise prove dry reading. He does not think the seal a graceful beast. The young seals, or pups especially, he says, "are awkward, ungainly little animals of a black color, with large heads and small eyes, and of not much intelligence. They huddle together in groups and spend the first weeks of their life apparently in wondering why they were born and if life is worth living."

After skirting the coasts of Petropaulski, Kamchatka, and Eastern Siberia, where Mr. Ford finds plenty of work for his picturesque pen, the Alert sailed for Japan—for Yokohama. His first impression of the city is of interest. He writes: "In the afternoon we moored the vessel inside of the breakwater at Yokohama, and before the first anchor was on the bottom we were besieged by a long line of 'sampans,' or native boats, made of pine boards propelled by two long stern oars worked by the little brown boatmen. These boats contained representatives of nearly all the business houses in the town, and their occupants ranged from washerwomen to the business managers of great commercial houses. Americans, Britons, Germans, Japanese, Parsees, Chinese, and natives of India and Africa helped to swell the cosmopolitan mob, for mob it was, until our master at arms took charge of the ship's gangway and arranged for the people to come on board in an orderly manner. Some of these people were old acquaintances, many soliciting trade presented their cards and recommendations, while others brought samples and specimens of their wares. * * * Loath to leave this bazaarlike scene upon our decks, we turned from these interesting merchants to look over and beyond the rail, to see the bay well filled with merchant steamers, sailing vessels, native craft, our old Monocacy, and several Japanese war vessels, whose gay ensigns flutter in the breezes. On the low, undulating ground between two ranges of low hills lies the town studded with neat little Japanese houses and gay shops.

"At Yokohama," continues Mr. Ford, "the visitor from the United States has the first glimpse of beautiful Japan and of its wonderful people; whether you land at the canal or at the 'Hataba' you are met by a crowd of jolly, laughing jinrikisha men, each offering his vehicle and soliciting your patronage. If you except the Custom House officials, the jinrikisha men are about the first acquaintances one makes in Japan. Each of these worthies is clad in a close-fitting white knit shirt, dark-blue skin-tight pantaloons, or his bare, brown legs display the splendid muscles that rival those of an athlete. Mr. Ford finds that this jinrikisha business is very injurious to the health of the runner, producing throat and lung troubles which are frequently followed by consumption and death. An excellent authority places the duration of life for "rickshaw" men at less than five years. Mr. Ford, who is something of a philanthropist wherever the occasion offers, seems to have been struck by this fact, and employed two "rickshaw" men to wheel his gig, that he might not have it on his conscience that the work that was done for him for 15 cents a day had shortened the life of a jovial little Jap.

Mr. Ford had been in Yokohama but a short time when he visited what he calls the "best-looking theatre on the road," and he sat through some pantomime acting which was novel to him. "The stage was bare of scenery," he says, "the actors and actresses were painted and made up with faces like those of the Chinese, although their costumes were ancient Japanese Court dresses. The play was founded on a Japanese love story, in which a maiden was carried off by her lover and his friends after all the members of her family had been murdered and their house burned. The story had no moral, for in the last act the 'sweet girl' and her new-made lord were enjoying great happiness after Japanese fashion, notwithstanding the murder of her people."

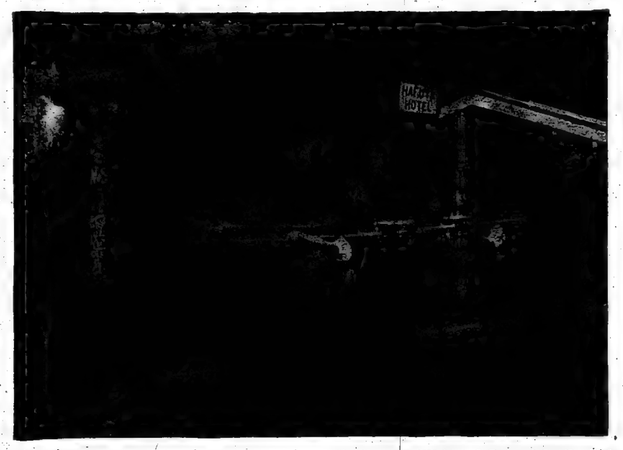

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A SEDAN CHAIR IN JAPAN.

The road from Yokohama to Tokio, traveled by rail, was through a most interesting country of varied and artistic scenery, the atmosphere filled with the perfume of flowers, and the blue sky overhead forming a unique although not inharmonious contrast with the deep green of the rolling mountains through which the road ran. Great temples were passed, and fishing villages, with their fleets of busy "sampans" and shrines and ancient idols, and finally through Shinegawa, at the head of the bay, where are those fishes with the wonderful popping eyes, ill-shaped bodies, and fan tails.

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AN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT IN JAPAN.

"The Japanese," the author declares, "have great appreciation and admiration for the beautiful in nature. They wander about the country in little bands, visiting some mountain, waterfall or other beautiful scenery. They are great lovers of flowers, from the blossoms of the early Spring and the roses to the imperial chrysanthemum. In the season groups and crowds of old, middle-aged, and young can be seen strolling through the gardens or the roads admiring the blossoms of the wistaria or the chrysanthemum. Even the poor coolie decorates his person or his surroundings with blossoms, buds, or flowers. From plants growing in a handful of soil, in pot or box, to those of the garden, all are cared for and nurtured. The Japanese will devote years to training vines and growing flowers, shrubs, and trees. The patience displayed is wonderful, and the results of their efforts and skill are the crosses and new species of flowers and shrubs and the dwarfed and twisted trees which they so well know how to produce, or the enormous overgrown productions that would astonish the judges at one of our country fairs. They can carry a hundred-year-old tree in a flower pot, or grow chestnuts that weigh half a pond, or potatoes that could not be put into an ordinary keg."

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JAPANESE CANDY PEDDLER.

It is pleasant to think of a people who admire nature as much as do the Japanese, and it is also interesting to see how their familiarity with it has bred contempt in that they twist and distort nature to suit the whim of their caprices.

According to Mr. Ford, all Japan is a paradise not only for poets and romanticists, but for the aged and children as well. "Gray hairs are eminently respectable there, and great deference is paid to age. Old age and a clean, honorable life are honored by all, and old people are saluted in the most respectful language and are never contradicted." And the children, with their little shaved heads and their bright black eyes and rosy brown cheeks, play about in the sunshine and among the flowers like elfs and fays, and are never interfered with or molested. There is no display of ill-temper or bad words; all is hearty fun and frolic. "Little companies of juvenile acrobats travel about, giving exhibitions of their skill wherever they meet parties of children at play. They tumble, cross, pile, and roll, and perform a number of very clever feats to the sound of a tiny drum." The child audiences clap their hands and cry "Hic!" The children, like the aged, it would seem, have their own particular world, a world which more than the active, modern life of the Japanese of middle age preserves the traditions and gracious customs of this land of flowers.

With the Japanese juggler we are already very well acquainted, having seen him frequently at the circus; but the troubadour, concerning whom Mr. Ford also speaks, has not yet been introduced to us. "The troubadours are usually found in the country districts and are dressed in quaint apparel. They bear a shrine of some celebrated saint or hermit, and whenever they can find an audience they recite in monotonous, sing-song fashion the deeds of the good man."

As is well known, the Japanese are very fond of viewing wrestling matches, and the wrestlers of Japan are petted and pampered and praised and flattered by the populace with as much indulgence as the gladiators of old Rome ever received from far more bloodthirsty audiences. Mr. Ford visited a colony of wrestlers while in Tokio. The entertainment was held in a tent the framework of which was bamboo, and large enough to shelter several thousand persons. The ring in which the contest took place was only about twelve feet in diameter. The scene around the ring was gay in color, with the fantastic garments of the spectators, and was, the author intimates, as lively and animated as the grand stand at a county fair in America. "The wrestlers squat around the pavilion just outside the ring. They are entirely naked, with the exception of a band of silk about four inches wide, which is fastened around the waist, passing between the legs, and tied at the back, leaving a fringe to hang over the thighs." Mr. Ford continues:

"Two of them enter the ring and are received with great applause. What giants they are! They gulp down great swallows of water from buckets conveniently placed in the pavilion. They squirt the water into the air and it falls back upon their naked bodies in a spray. They wipe themselves down with sheets of paper and then begin to strut and pound upon their chests with their great fists. They slap their thighs, strike out with their legs, and bring their feet down with an energy that shakes the ground." When they clutch each other the great bunches on their body which appeared to be fat are molded into great hills of muscle, their arms and legs become like great chunks of iron; they quiver and strain, and one grasps the other and tosses him over the ring as though he were a child. "There he drops with a dull thud as if an elephant had fallen. What a pandemonium!"

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A Tattooed Japanese.

The Japanese are very eager gamblers at a wrestling match, and Mr. Ford describes "one old Chinaman, who should have been preparing for the better world, busy taking all the bets that offered, and he was well patronized."

Sir Edwin Arnold has sung the praises of Japanese women until they appear to be the most remarkable creatures in the world—angels, lacking only the wings. Other writers have described the Japanese woman as being almost inhuman in her docility and obedience, her patience and her meekness. But Japanese women are very human after all, and according to the author are fast becoming Europeanized. The parting gift of a short sword, given by the father of the bride to his daughter, with the admonition to the girl to commit suicide if she fail to please her husband, is fast losing its popularity. Still, the life of a Japanese woman is unique, and very different from that of her sister in the United States. "Her birth into the world," says Mr. Ford, "is heralded for several weeks in advance by a gaudy flag or streamer from the housetop. When she is seven days old her head is shaven with great ceremony, and kept partially so until her sixth year. During her infancy she is carried about strapped to the back of an older sister or perhaps her grandmother. When she is large enough to take care of herself she plays in the open air at shuttlecock, gazes at the acrobats, and romps in the temple grounds. She is by instinct modest and polite, and does not know what disobedience or rebellion means. Her education is on the lines of etiquette, ceremonies, poetry, the language of flowers, and obedience to men. At fifteen she has developed into a well-knit woman—a rosy-cheeked brunette, with dark, velvety eyes—and is bright as the sunshine."

"The Japanese," continues the author, "take little note of affection, social position, or money when marriages are discussed, the all-important point being consideration for perpetuating the family name. No greater misfortune could befall a couple than to be childless, and this is a cause of a great number of divorces in Japan. An old maid or bachelor is almost unknown." The go-between, he who introduces the bride to the bridegroom, the man who arranges the match, and very often the divorce, we are already familiar with in Pierre Loti's "Mam'selle Chrysanthème." He is called the "Nakado." In him are combined

1898

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MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

the functions of the clergyman, the lawyer, and the matrimonial agency.

At this juncture it may not be inappropriate to turn to what Mr. Ford has to say concerning the Japanese woman's cousin on the Continent. "The condition of a Chinese woman," he writes, "is fearful even to contemplate. Born a slave, she runs the gantlet of murder in childhood, to die a slave—only changing masters from father to husband, with too frequently a she-devil of a 'mother-in-law' to make her life a very hell on earth. Uneducated, except perhaps in the 'accomplishments of music and high-pitched discords,' with no consoling resources, she works on and dreams her poor life away in stupid fancy or stolid indifference, until the time comes to maltreat some unfortunate daughter-in-law."

Mr. Ford asserts that the Koreans have even greater appreciation and love for the beautiful in nature than have the Japanese. "It is common," he writes, "to see great monumental stones that have been erected by men of means to commemorate the pleasure they have derived from the contemplation of a landscape, waterfall, or some beautiful scenery." Koreans marry quite young, and the women soon get a worn, haggard look, which they usually retain "until about their fortieth year of age, when they grow stout. Except for the 'sleepy eye,' they are a handsomer race of people than either the Japanese or the Chinese. * * * Korean ladies have been famous at the Eastern Courts for their grace, their wit, and their beauty. As far back as the year 1290 they were celebrated at the Court of the Emperor of China, and the Pope's legate to that Court reported on the 'wondrous beauty of a Korean lady.' Much has been written about the condition of these women, but the facts are that they are well satisfied, suited to their surroundings and the condition of their country, and are in the full enjoyment of all the rights they know or want. When the conditions of the country change the women may change with them, and they will get their full share of the benefits."

At times Mr. Ford's narrative savors something of the ship's log, but it is a chronology of the sea that is never dull, interspersed as it is with the impressions of an observing, imaginative nature. One little item, however, religiously appears again and again, and each time the American reader meets it an emotion of intense satisfaction fills his breast. As it stands on Page 417, it is convenient as well as appropriate to quote it, for its significance has lately been made so very apparent. This particular item reads: "On the following morning we had target practice with great side arms, and an expression in which there was no trace of pity. The Captain of the Port informed him that the military commander was at Ponce, but that he might be persuaded to surrender if the American naval officer would condescend to drive up to Ponce and make his demands in person. The American officer fairly shook and quivered with indignation. "Zounds!" and "Gadsooks!" and "Damme, Sir!" would have utterly failed to express his astonishment. Had it come to this, then, that an Ensign, holding the President's commission, and representing such a ship of terror as the Wasp, was to go to a mere Colonel commanding a district of 60,000 inhabitants?

"How long will it take that military commander to get down here if he hurries?" demanded Ensign Curtin. The trembling Captain of the Port, the terrified foreign Consuls, and the Custom House officials thought that a swift moving cab might bring him to the port in a half hour.

"Have you a telephone about the place?" asked the Napoleonic Curtin. They had.

"Then call him up and tell him that if he doesn't come down here

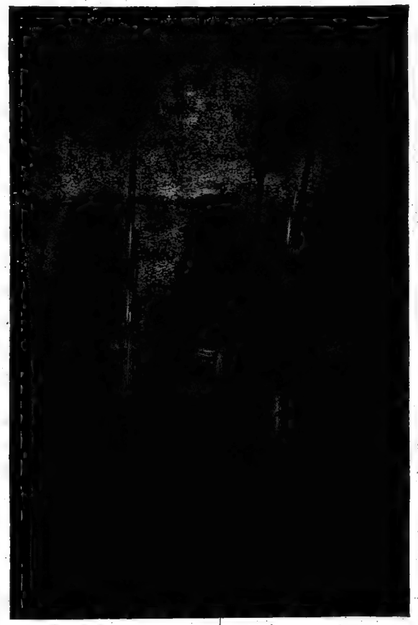

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THE UNTAMED INDIANS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

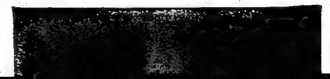

THE MAGIC LAMP.

Neath a moonlit sky in the days gone by,
As the ballads of old relate,
When a lad was bold and his lady shy
He would wait at the postern gate.
For she feared as he strummed her a drowsy lay,
He would waken the sire that slept.
So she fastened her casement, hid in spray,
And out to the postern crept.

Now I know not that postern gate of yore,
I see not the casement's light;
But I've watched with the crowd at the dingy door
That leads to a stage bedight.
The hoofs of the manager's horses stamp,
For they long for the great man's "Home!"
While the others must wait by the guttering lamp
Like the poor at the gates of Rome.

The fairy who danced in the spangled dress
Must change—for the night wind's cold—
Though I fear me she loses her comeliness
In her overcoat warmly rolled.
It's sometimes a mother that waits this same
Great goddess who charmed the shrine,
And you hear with a shudder her Christian name
Pronounced as "Matildar Jine."

And it's sometimes a youth with a big cigar
And a hat at an evil rake:
It's a youth who is feared by Matilda's "mar."
Hence she comes for Matilda's sake.
He is dressed in a vast Newmarket "sacque,"
Where the seaming is overlaid;
And the goddess familiarly calls him "Jack,"
For she isn't a bit afraid.

And it's sometimes a dear little gallery-boy,
Who dreams in his dizzy heights:
It would be the hope of his highest joy
To speak to the girl in tights.
But the painted curtain falls, alas!
And the dancers fade from view;
So he waits in the glare of the stage-door gas
To watch till his girl comes through.

—J. M. B. in The Sketch.

Two Shades.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Two misty shades met in illimitable space.
"Ah," cried one, "why sighest thou?"
"I sigh," replied the other, "over the sad decline of a decaying stage."
"You do!" cried the first. "How strange! For, know you, this lamentable decline sorely afflicts me as well."
"To think," moaned the other, "that at this very moment a make-up nose—save the mark!—doth move the groundlings to ardent admiration. Was ever anything so grotesque, so flippant, so coarse?"
"Never," cried the first; "it passes belief. This Cyrano's nose seemeth more like the gibing fancy of a Christmas mummy than the staid accessory of a Christian play."
"I am glad," said the wailing one, "to find such quick and touching sympathy. May I ask your name?"
"I," proudly replied the other, "am Richard's hump. And you?"
"I am Trilby's foot."
And they drifted away together.

Something to Worry Her.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Myles—I told Mrs. Styles I had heaped coals of fire on her head, and she looked worried.
Mrs. Fyles—What made her look worried, do you suppose?
"She didn't know whether they were on straight or not."

Photo by Sea & Epler, New York.

MRS. WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH,

Re-elected President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

THE President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, which held its annual meeting in the Borough of Manhattan from Nov. 1 to Nov. 4, inclusive, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, is one of the most prominent clubwomen in the State. She is a woman of charming presence, tact, and executive ability, all characteristics needed in a woman who is to hold a responsible position in a large organization.

Mrs. Helmuth is a clubwoman of many years' standing, having been a member of Sorosis for the past twenty-four years. She was an active and effective worker in philanthropic enterprises long before her interest in clubs was aroused. She was one of the founders of the Hahnemann Hospital, then known as the New York Surgical Hospital, and she sent out the call for the first meeting in the interest of founding the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. The meeting was held at her house. She was also Chairman of one of the committees of the Sanitary Commission, which did so much work during the late civil war along the lines in which the Red Cross is now working. Forty years she counts the time that she has been actively engaged in philanthropic work.

That is a long period, for Mrs. Helmuth is still comparatively a young woman, a handsome woman, and—that which every woman who likes a full roundness of character admires—always a well-dressed woman.

At the last regular Presidential election of Sorosis Mrs. Helmuth gave up the seat of chief official in the mother of women's clubs, having served three successive years, the limit of time one woman may serve in that capacity, and a beautiful gold and diamond Sorosis pin was presented to her by the society as a token of esteem.

Last year Mrs. Helmuth was elected to fill the highest club office in the State, that of President of the federated clubs, and at the recent meeting of the federation she was re-elected to fill the office of chief executive for the next two years. This convention was a marvel of good organization; everything went as smoothly as if it had been rehearsed, and Mrs. Helmuth's work as presiding officer excited universal admiration.

Outside her federation work Mrs. Helmuth confines her active efforts chiefly to Sorosis, but she belongs to many other organizations. She has been President of the Woman's Guild of the Flower Hospital since its foundation, with the exception of one year; is a member of the New York Woman's Press Club, the Professional Woman's League, the Clio Club, and many other organizations.

"I should consider myself intemperate in club work if I was an active member of all of these," Mrs. Helmuth says, "though I am a firm believer in women's clubs. The movement has been a most excellent one. It has done much in giving women a broader outlook and in making them more charitable and more considerate of the feelings of others.

"Woman has always been a little queen in her own home, and it needed the club to show her that there were other women in the world besides herself and other things than her own little personal affairs. It is impossible not to notice the difference in the conversation of the clubwoman and other women, usually to the advantage of the former. Her conversation is not made up entirely of gossip, dress, and scandal. The club is an educator and the clubwoman has high aims and objects.

"Take the esprit de corps that is to be seen in Sorosis. I have never found it outside of women's clubs; there is a feeling of affection and sympathy that does not exist in other organizations. It is not to be found even in philanthropic societies. The clubwoman learns to accept a difference of opinion in others; we cannot all agree, but we have learned that every woman has a right to her own ideas.

"I do not think that women neglect their homes for clubs, though everything may be carried to excess—even temperance. The real clubwoman is an all-around character and does not neglect any of her duties. The meeting of many women on a common ground is, to me, one of the greatest advantages of club life, and for that reason a large club is better than a little study club. A man is broadened with his contact in the world with other men, and it is this same benefit the woman receives in her club. The advantage of federation may be placed on the same grounds. If that great convention at Denver had done nothing else than enable women from all parts of the country to meet and exchange ideas, it would have been worth while. I believe that the excellent relief work women have done this year has been owing to their knowledge of the value of organized effort, and they learned that in the clubs."

During Mrs. Helmuth's term of office in Sorosis several innovations were made at her suggestion which have been since copied by other clubs. One of these was the singing of grace before meat and the other the singing of a patriotic hymn at the close of each regular meeting. Mrs. Helmuth's own home life, which is very charming, is a contradiction to the complaint that women neglect their homes for their clubs. As a young girl, she was devoted to society, but became interested at first in hospital and dispensary work, and later in the club work which now engages so much of her time.

The Rev. John P. Forbes,

New Pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn.

Gave Himself Away.

From The New York Weekly.

Mrs. Sharpeye (at a hotel)—That couple try to act as if they had been married for years, but I know they are on their wedding tour.

Mr. Sharpeye—Guess not.

Mrs. Sharpeye—Yes, they are. He gave her the tenderloin of the steak.

THE NEW THEATRE HAT.

Two dames of fashion walked down the aisle of one of New York's theatres the other day and took seats directly in front of two club men. Surmounting their heads were gems of millinery striking enough to move women novelists to rare outbursts of rhetoric. Reaching out to the space above them, like the famed plume of Navarre, were feathers in those bonnets which hid from the two wrathy club men a large section of the stage. The fact that these plumes danced and swirled and quivered and swayed like things of life did not mollify the two club men in the least.

This state of affairs lasted until the leader of the orchestra took his seat and began to beat a tatoo with his baton. All hope for an afternoon's pleasure had about failed the two men, when the fair creatures, with one impulse, raised their hands to their heads, and, with a pressure on some magic spot, as it were, released the plumes from their bonnets, together with some side attachments of ribbon and other gear, and then, with a gentle tug, transformed the plumes into fans, with handles of the regulation length.

Surprised beyond expression, the two club men at once realized that some genius had risen and "filled a long-felt want." Each looked at the other, and their looks said as plainly as if they had spoken, "We'll drink to them, old boy, won't we?"

After the show was over the club men walked forth to join the "matinée procession"; for all this happened in the afternoon. With a feeling that they had seen something new and had a new story to tell at the club, they made the turn at Twenty-third Street and walked on until the way became blocked by a great crowd of women in front of a fashionable milliner's. Following the gaze of the crowd, they found themselves looking at the attraction, which proved to be three bonnets, such as they had seen at the theatre.

Here was a chance to see the "new theatre hat." The two were curious. They walked into the store, and opened up the subject with the first clerk they met, and from him they learned many facts.

The new hat is a gorgeous tower of flowers and ornaments, to start with. The saleswoman who was doing the explaining calmly took off the upper stories of one of the hats, pulled a handle down out of the mass of finery, and proceeded to use it as a fan. She told them that the contrivance is to be patented in this country, Great Britain, and Europe.

It is unedniably an ingenious arrangement, since the trimming may be put on or taken off at pleasure, rendering the unspeakable job of packing a hat a delightfully simple operation. Then, too, the hat can be made to suit any combinations of coloring. For instance, a black hat, exhibited, with a high effect of black and white feathers at one side, is changed completely by the removal of the feathers and the addition of a large, stiff bow of pink ribbon. If that doesn't suit, the pink bow may be removed and some spread wings, either of green or other color, be added. "It it rains," said the saleswoman, "you take off the plumes and trim the hat with stiff quills or ribbon."

The origin of the hat makes a curious story. It seems that a milliner had a customer who was obliged to wear a wig. She was too sensitive to criticism or too good-hearted to wear a hat in the theatre, and she was desperately afraid that if she took off her hat people would see that she wore a wig. The new theatre contrivance was first prepared for her benefit, and now is offered to the women of the civilized world.

Fig. 1.—The New Theatre Hat.
Showing the Removable Feather Trimming.

Fig. 2.—The Trimming of the New Theatre Hat Removed.

THE REV. JOHN P. FORBES.

The Rev. John Perkins Forbes, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Church of the Saviour, has been in the ministry twenty years. He was born in Middleborough, Mass., and comes of Old Colony stock in both lines of descent. Mr. Forbes, after due preparation, chose the law as his profession, and pursued his studies for nearly three years, but becoming deeply interested in theological matters, he abandoned the law and took a course of study in the Harvard Divinity School. In 1878 Mr. Forbes was ordained to the ministry. He at once became pastor of the Unitarian church in Westborough, Mass., where he remained four years. His next pastorate was one of four and a half years over the First Congregational Society in Arlington, (West Cambridge,) Mass. For the past eleven years he has been pastor of the First Church, in Taunton, Mass., one of the oldest and strongest Unitarian churches in New England, outside of the large cities. While in Taunton he has been closely identified with educational, charitable, and reform work.

Mr. Forbes has always felt a great interest in denominational matters. At the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association, held last May, he was elected a Director of that organization for three years. During his pastorate in Taunton Mr. Forbes has been called to the Second Church in Boston and to the First Parish in Dorchester.

THE ENGLISH FARM LABORER.

Most people unacquainted with the routine of a farm have a notion that a farm laborer's duties are of the simplest description. A writer on the subject in Longman's Magazine says: "To such people I would say let them try any one of them, even the easiest, such as 'fleing' a ditch, and I think that they will change their views. In truth, there is no single operation on the land that does not require a very considerable amount of skill to perform it properly, and this skill, acquired by years of practice, the agricultural laborer puts at the service of any one who will pay him 13 shillings a week. Moreover, there is no nonsense about eight hours a day with him. With brief intervals for food, he works from 6 to 6, or more, or in Winter from daylight to dark. Indeed, horsemen and cattlemen work longer; moreover, when calves or foals are expected, they have often to sit up all night, perhaps for the best part of a week, and this without extra charge. Likewise, holidays are for them practically non-existent, and if the weather should be such that it is impossible for farm work to continue they go home and are docked of their wages."

ABSENT-MINDED MEN.

A certain learned professor at Cambridge, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, is a very absent-minded man. A friend of his had been seriously ill. When he was convalescent the professor used to send him jellies and other delicacies. One day he took him a fine bunch of hothouse grapes. The old friends were very pleased to see each other, and were soon deep in a discussion. The professor, becoming interested, began absent-mindedly picking the grapes, taking one at a time till they were all gone. On going out of the door he called back to his friend: "Now, mind you eat those grapes; they will do you all the good in the world!"

A well-known Archbishop was also noted for his absent-mindedness. Dining at home one evening, he found fault with the flavor of the soup. Next evening he dined out at a large dinner party. Forgetting for the moment that he was not in his own house, but a guest, he observed across the table to his wife: "This soup is, my dear, again a failure."

Fig. 3.—The Depleted Hat, and the Trimming as a Fan.

1898

MR. VANDERBILT'S LOCOMOTIVE.

THE friends of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are congratulating him upon the success of his first important venture in mechanical engineering. A powerful locomotive of the mogul type has been completed from designs prepared by young Mr. Vanderbilt, and it has already acquitted itself admirably in actual service on the New York Central Road. While this new engine differs in no essential point from the standard type of motive power in use on the New York Central system, it embodies various personal theories of Mr. Vanderbilt of development along given lines, and practical tests have demonstrated the value of these theories.

Since early in the present year, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who is the oldest son of the present head of the Vanderbilt family, has applied himself with unwavering diligence to mechanical study and experiments in the office of William Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Stock of the New York Central system. Having taken a course in mechanical engineering in college, and desiring to become a practical railroad man, he applied to President Callaway for work of a mechanical character. He was assigned to Superintendent Buchanan's department as a mechanical engineer, and without any fuss or evasion of office discipline he has performed such work as has been assigned to him. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he has embraced such opportunities as offered to experiment along certain practical lines.

Young Vanderbilt manifested a great deal of patience as well as capacity for hard work in developing his ideas of locomotive construction. He studied the subject thoroughly, and prepared his drawings with watchful regard for accuracy of detail. He planned an engine for heavy freight service, and the engine he produced has not only proved economical in fuel consumption, but it is capable of handling a load 20 per cent. greater than the type in use heretofore. It has hauled sixty loaded grain cars 160 miles with perfect ease. The net weight of this locomotive is 144,670 pounds, the weight on the drivers being 126,670 pounds. The cylinders are 19 by 26 inches in dimensions, and the boiler is of the extended, wagon-top type, the smallest ring being 60 inches in diameter. The steam pressure is 180 pounds to the square inch. There is a drop-front firebox, 111⅝ inches long and 50⅝ inches wide, and the firegrate area is 29.45 square feet.

Other mechanical improvements of importance are now engaging young Mr. Vanderbilt's attention, and persons who know and appreciate the trend of his mind predict that he will within a reasonable time accomplish something of absolute value in an operating and economical sense. He has already made suggestions which have commanded the respectful consideration of experienced and competent mechanical engineers.

LOCOMOTIVE BUILT FROM THE DESIGN OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr.

A SIERRA BEAR STORY.

Once I spent a night with two Portuguese shepherds, says John Muir in The Atlantic Monthly, who were greatly troubled with bears, from two to four and five visiting them nearly every night. One evening before sundown, a bear, followed by two cubs, came for an early supper as the flock was being slowly driven toward camp. Joe, the elder of the shepherds, warned by many exciting experiences, promptly climbed a tall tamarack pine, and left the freebooters to help themselves; while Antone, calling him a coward, and declaring he was not going to let bears eat up his sheep before his face, set the dogs on them, and rushed toward them with a great noise and a stick. The frightened cubs ran up a tree and the mother ran to meet the shepherd and dogs. Antone stood astonished for a moment, eying the oncoming bear, then fled faster than Joe had, closely pursued.

He scrambled to the roof of their little cabin, the only refuge quickly available; and fortunately the bear, anxious about her young, did not climb after him, only held him in mortal terror a few minutes, glaring and threatening, then hastened back to her cubs, called them down, went to the frightened, huddled flock, killed a sheep, and feasted in peace. As soon as the bear left him, fearing she would return, Antone called piteously for cautious Joe to show him a good safe tree, up which he climbed like a sailor climbing a mast, and held on as long as he could with legs crossed, the slim pine recommended by Joe being nearly branchless. "So you too are a bear coward, as well as Joe," I said, after hearing the story. "Oh, I tell you," said he, with grand solemnity, "bear face close by look awful; she just as soon eat me as not. She do so as eef all my sheeps b'long every one to her own self. I run to bear this kind no more; I take tree every time."

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S OPINION OF SPANISH VESSELS.

After the destruction of the Maine, says Capt. Sigsbee in The Century, and while the Vizcaya and Oquendo were in the harbor, we could observe no drills taking place on board those vessels, although it is possible that they might have gone on without our being able to observe them. There was much ship visiting on board. In everything they did, except in respect to etiquette, the practiced nautical eye could not fail to note their inferiority in one degree or another to the vessels of our own squadron at Key West. Our vessels were then having "general quarters for action" three times a week, and were keeping up their other drills, including night drills, searchlight practice, &c. The vessels of the Vizcaya class, below in the Captain's cabin and officers' quarters, were one long stretch of beautiful woodwork, finer than on board our own vessels. The smaller guns of their primary batteries and the rapid-fire guns of their secondary batteries were disposed between the turrets on two decks in such dovetailed fashion that in order to do great damage an enemy needed only to hit anywhere in the region of the funnels.

I remarked several times—once to Admiral Sampson, who was then Capt. Sampson of the court of inquiry on the destruction of the Maine—that the Spanish vessels would be all aflame within ten minutes after they had gone into close action, and that their quarters at the guns would be a slaughter pen. Future events justified the statement. Afterward, when I boarded the wreck of the Infanta Maria Teresa near Santiago de Cuba, her armored deck was below water, but above that there was not even a splinter of woodwork in sight; in fact, there was hardly a cinder left of her decks or of that beautiful array of bulkheads. It may have been that the Maine remained longer in Havana than had originally been intended by the Navy Department. It was expected, I believe, to relieve her by another vessel; which vessel I do not know. I had hoped that the Indiana or the Massachusetts would be sent to dispel the prevailing ignorance among the Spanish people in regard to the strength and efficiency of our ships. The department may not have accepted my views.

THE BUTTERFLY AND THE ROSE.

In a garden, faded, forlorn,
Where the dying Autumn sighed,
Was the last white butterfly born;
He sought a rose for his bride.

The last white rose drooped weak,
Where the thorn writhed leafless and sad;
He kissed her soft faded cheek,
And bade her love and be glad.

But the grief of the dying year
He drank with her scented breath;
And she knew, as his wings drew near,
That his kiss was the kiss of death.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

No Cause for Alarm.

From The Chicago News.

"Look here," said the barber to the restless man in the chair, "if you don't keep still I'm liable to cut your throat."

"Oh, I'm not afraid of that," replied the helpless victim, "as long as you continue to use that razor."

Two Important Periods.

From Life.

He—There are two periods in a man's life when he never understands a woman.

"Indeed! And when are they?"

"Before he is married and afterward."

ON THE CARDS.

BY A. J. FLYNN.

"CAN you tell fortunes?" she asked, leaning her elbows on the table and shuffling the cards.

"Some people's. Shall I try your mother's?" Her mother was dozing in the armchair by the fire.

"Oh, don't be silly! Mum's fortune is told."

"Poor mamma!"

"Well, you know what I mean—all that's worth telling. She refused the fair man, and married the dark one; wasn't rich, and wasn't very poor—quite poor enough!" She shrugged her shoulders and made a dainty grimace—alas! unnamable. "Had two tiresome boys and one very nice girl—voilà moi!"

"Who was an incorrigible little flirt and tease," I suggested, bitterly.

"Fortunes don't go into such details about secondary persons, even if they happened to be true, which they aren't."

"Oh, yes, they do."

"Since you know so much about it you can tell mine." She scattered the cards toward me with a crash. "It's all right, mum, I'm only throwing the cards at Cousin Harry." Her mother gave a sleepy smile and returned to her slumbers.

"You mustn't blame me if the cards are unfavorable."

"I shall know you've made it up if they are."

"I wouldn't dream of jesting upon such a subject," I assured her. "Fortune telling follows certain essential principles which are immutable, and—"

"Should be practiced, not preached. Go on."

"To start with, then, you are the Queen of Hearts."

"Why?"

"Because the Queen of Hearts represents feminine beauty and charm."

"Oh!" She leaned back and laughed. "If you are only going to flatter me I won't listen."

"I merely state a fact. You are the Queen of Hearts."

"No, I'm not. I'm spades or clubs, because I'm dark."

"Excuse me, it is not a matter merely of complexion, but of general appearance. Spades represent plain people, diamonds passable people, clubs nice-looking people, and hearts very nice-looking people. Therefore you are the Queen of Hearts."

"Lots of people wouldn't consider me good-looking at all." Her tone invited contradiction.

"Very likely not." She flashed an indignant glance at me. "But the fortune teller is the sole judge on these occasions."

"I'm glad the fortune teller is so appreciative. Of course, I know you're only pretending." She looked at me for denial, but I busied myself with the cards. "Go on!" she cried.

"First I shuffle the cards—so. Then I cut them—so. Now I place my hand on them—so. You place your hand on top of mine"—she did. "Now, I place my other hand on top of yours—so—and you put your other hand on top of mine."

"I never heard of this before," said she, doubtfully. Neither did I, but it had occurred to me as an improvement.

"You must sit quite still and silent for a full minute."

"I know I shall laugh."

"Then the fortune will be spoiled."

"I don't believe it's necessary."

"Yes, it is—to place the teller and the tellee en rapport."

"But we aren't, you know. We always quarrel—at least, you do."

"Couldn't we be, just for a minute, Milly?" I didn't mean to speak seriously, but I did.

She nodded gravely, and I sat looking at and watching the pink color steal over her pretty face. I think it must have been two minutes that we sat like that, during which I forgave all her little wickednesses.

"There!" said I, reluctantly. "Now for the fortune. Cut the cards, Milly. The fortune must be your own making."

"You have made me feel quite serious," said she, with a nervous little laugh.

"It is going to be a serious fortune." I meant it to be.

"Then—then won't you cut, too, Harry? To represent other people? I don't like the responsibility. Please!" So I cut, too. It didn't matter, you see, because I looked at the cards before I put them down in the shape of an opened fan round the Queen

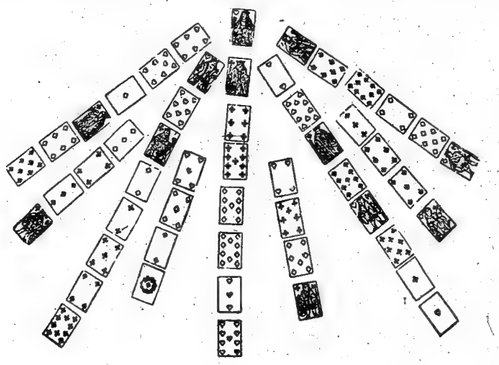

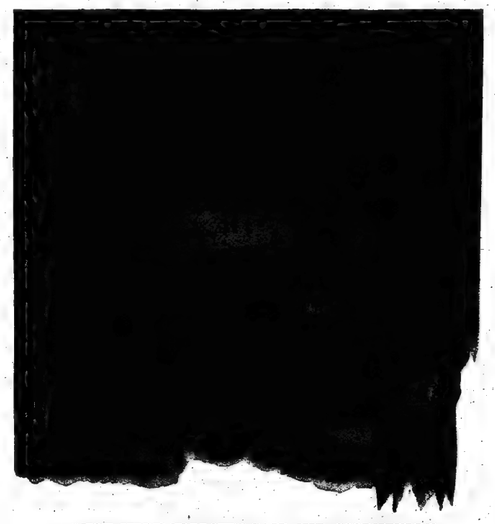

"YOU SILLY FELLOW!" SAID SHE, SCORNFULLY.

of Hearts. Of course, I don't know anything about fortune telling, really.

"The disposition of the cards," I said, gravely, "indicates many possibilities of happiness and good fortune, if you take your opportunities, but much is left to your own decision."

"What a nuisance! Don't they say how I shall decide?" I shook my head.

"The hearts near the Queen show that you are and will be much liked and admired."

"I believe you're making it up."

"The three Kings next to her indicate three admirers—perhaps lovers."

"Whoever can they be?"

"The King of Clubs, with the other clubs close by, I take to be a soldier—good-looking, dashing, and from the diamonds in the same line not badly off. The hearts at the end of the line denote that you have given him some encouragement."

"I'm sure I haven't," said she with some warmth. Of course, she knew I meant Capt. Richards. "The cards are wrong."

"Perhaps they mean that you will do so," I suggested, inquiringly, but she twisted up her handkerchief and made no answer.

"The King of Diamonds, with spades following, means an elderly suitor who has prospered in trade. He is shown by the diamonds, ending with the knave, to have made a fortune and retired, handing over the business to his son." I meant old Parsely.

"I call it very unkind of you, Harry." Her lip dropped a little, and I hastened to apologize.

"It isn't my doing. It's the cards."

"Well, you know it isn't true. It's only—" she looked over her shoulder to see that her mother was still asleep—"mamma's silliness. Why, he's as old as dad, and I wouldn't. You know I wouldn't."

"The cards leave it to you, Milly."

"Don't you believe me?" She looked quite hurt.

"Of course—if you say so." I patted her hand, which was lying on the table, but she drew it sharply away, and rubbed the touch off with her handkerchief.

"Well? The King of Hearts? What does he mean?"

I considered a moment. "The King of Hearts," I pronounced, slowly, "means a handsome young fellow who paid you a great deal of attention when you were staying with the Queen of Clubs, a dark relative—probably your aunt."

"I won't listen to another word!" she cried, indignantly. "It's a nasty, horrid fortune, and quite untrue. There!"

"Very well." I made as if I would sweep the cards together.

"Don't be disagreeable." She looked at me reproachfully with one of her kaleidoscopic changes. "I want to hear it—my proper fortune—not nonsense."

"Well, isn't this true?"

"No, it isn't."

"Didn't he pay you a lot of attention?"

"Young Jephson?"

"Yes." He was the rival I really feared.

"Nothing special."

"So many pay you attention that you think nothing of it."

"You silly fellow!" said she, scornfully. "Why, he's almost engaged to cousin Annie." I felt as though a weight was taken off me.

"Why," I said, "how stupid of me! She must be the dark lady, I suppose. I ought to have connected him with her instead of with you."

"I don't believe you understand the fortune business a bit."

"It's very difficult," I apologized. "But you see the cards are all right, when you read them properly."

"What else do they say?"

"The next point is money. The seven of diamonds, next to the knave of clubs—probably your uncle—indicates a legacy; and—"

"No, no!" she interrupted. "I don't want to know about money."

"Well, the duration of life is shown by—"

"That doesn't matter," said she, quickly, shrugging her shoulders.

"Then I hardly know what else there is to tell." I looked at her doubtfully. There was one thing only that I wanted to tell her. "What do you want to know, Milly?"

She put her elbow on the table and rested her head on her hand. She laughed uneasily, and I held my breath for a moment.

"Isn't there—I mean did you finish with—the—admirers, as you call them?"

"There is another," I told her, "but he is hardly worth mentioning."

"Why not? Because he doesn't care for—doesn't admire, or whatever you call it—much?"

"Oh, no! But he's poor, you see. Being only the King of Spades, he has to work for his living, so he admires at a distance. There are two cards between him and her, you see."

"But," said she, very gently, "they are hearts."

"Yes," said I, "they are hearts; being two, they show that he is distantly related." We are second cousins really. "They indicate that he is very fond of her, but leave it doubtful if she is more than slightly attached to him." I looked appealingly to her, but her eyes were cast down.

"How do you make that out?" she asked at length.

"The card next to her is the two; but that by him is the ten; which means great affection"

"What does the rest of the line mean?"

"The nine of spades, on the other side of the king, shows that he has a great deal more work to do before he can be in a position to ask the knave of hearts—her father—for her hand. Meanwhile, the eight of spades and the ace of clubs show that he must toil at some risk in a land across the sea." She clasped her hands suddenly and looked up.

"Oh no, no!" she cried.

"Yes," I said, quietly and sadly.

"Where?" Her dainty mouth was quivering.

"The cards do not say. But it is the Cape, I believe, where a relative has offered him a good berth."

We looked at the cards in dismal silence for a while. Then she smiled at me ever so brightly.

"There is the ace of hearts at the end of the line, Harry," she whispered. "What does that mean?"

I took the hand near me gently in mine. "I think, Milly," I said, earnestly, "it must be my heart because it is over by you. Will you have it, dear?"

She looked down for a moment, then pushed it gently toward me. "I think," she said, "it must be my heart—which is going over the sea with you!"

—Black and White.

"AN ALMANAC OF TWELVE SPORTS."

A very good example of one sort of poster illustration is seen in "An Almanac of Twelve Sports," by William Nicholson, with verses by Rudyard Kipling. It is published by R. H. Russell, New York, and copyrighted, 1897, by William Heinemann. The pictures are in line with Mr. Nicholson's previous work, and carry out to as high a degree his grotesque but forceful style of illustrating. The book is rendered doubly interesting by the verses of Rudyard Kipling, including one for each month, all of which correspond with the themes of the illustrations. As the title implies, the different sports, one for each season of the year, are the subjects of the illustrations.

The introductory verse, in Kipling's inimitable style, gives one an idea of the quaint character of the book. It is as follows:

Here is a horse to tame—
Here is a gun to handle—
God knows you can enter the game
If you'll only pay for the same,
And the price of the game is a candle—
One single flickering candle!

The verse on racing, under the month of March, runs as follows:

The horse is ridden—the jockey rides—
The backers back, the owners own;
But—there are lots of things besides,
And I shall leave this play alone.

Under the month of August is a verse on coaching, full of true wit:

The Plous Horse to church may trot,
A maid may work a man's salvation,
Four horses and a girl are not,
However, aids to reformation.

Golf comes under the month of October, the illustration representing a player on the sandy beach, presumably of Scotland, where the country near the sea is found to be the best for the sport. The verse reads:

Why Golf is Art, and Art is Golf,
We have not far to seek—
So much depends upon the lie,
So much upon the cleek.

The final verse carries out the metaphor of the introduction:

Now we must come away.
What, are you out of pocket?
Sorry to spoil your play,
But somebody says we must pay—
And the candle's down to the socket—
Its horrible tallowy socket!

THE DYING YEAR.

The lyric year is almost dead,
The lyric year of flower and song.
Silent and unillumined
Delaying Autumn wends along.
And not as it was wont to be,
Ruddy with rosebloom, pink and red.
Her face is very pale to see.

On many a woodland pathway strown
Her unregarded harvests lie—
The bronzing leaf and russet cone
That swung 'neath Summer's ampler sky,
Nor dream'd that they would ever fail
When the year's tardiest blooms had blown,
And fog and frost were over all.

Lo, this was where the hawthorn shook
In golden Spring her showy spray;
Here is the speedwell's mossy nook,
Ah, empty as the empty day!
The brown sedge rustles at our feet
Beside the little meadow brook,
Where once we gather'd grasses sweet.

And yet, how fragrant is the air
That blows across the flowerless wealds!
And in the sunset-glow how fair,
Though barren, show the quiet fields.
Bless'd with the calm abiding grace
Of one still purpos'd to repair
The wither'd bloom of Nature's face.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Easily Accomplished.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"They say the chair manufacturers have formed a trust."

"Well, we can't sit down on that any too quick."

Discernment.

From The Chicago Record.

"Is Mrs. Swagger intellectual?"

"Very; she asked me for my dressmaker's address the first time she called."

Mme. Gaston Feuardent.

For Twelve Years Organist and Musical Director at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, New York.

1898

A New Illustrated Edition—The One-Hundredth Thousand of

The Choir Invisible.

By JAMES LANE ALLEN,

Author of "A Kentucky Cardinal," "Summer in Arcady," etc.

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The *motif* of the book may be found in the following quotation from the twentieth chapter:

"In the country of the Spirit there is a certain high table land that lies far on among the outposts toward Eternity . . . But no man can write a description of this place for those who have never trodden it; by those who have no description is desired; their fullest speech is Silence, for here dwells the love of which there has never been any confession, from which there is no escape, for which there is no hope: the love of a man for a woman who is bound to another, or the love of a woman for a man who is bound to another. But in the throng no one signals another; to walk there is to be counted among the Unseen and the Alone."

Its bearing on the story is rendered clear in the description of the schoolhouse and its occupants.

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NOV

1898

INCONSIDERATE.

Lola—Tom is going to be an undertaker. He says some one dies every time he breathes.

Theone—Heavens! Why doesn't he use clothes?

Another Tight Squeeze.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"John," said Mrs. Younglove, "do you know that you forgot something when you went away, this morning?"

Mr. Younglove thought for a moment, and then replied:

"No, I didn't know that I had. What was it?"

She put her handkerchief to her eyes and sobbed. Finally, when she could trust herself to speak, she answered:

"You-you kissed the baby before you started, b-but you did-didn't kiss anyb-body else."

"Oh-ho," he laughed, "so you did notice it, eh?"

A glad light came into her eyes, and, throwing her arms around him, she said:

"And did you do it just to try me?"

"Er-yes," he answered, and then felt so good over his cleverness that he had to go out and buy himself a quarter's worth of cigars.

Force of Habit.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"What do you think of that fire?" asked the young wife, pointing with pride to the kitchen range, with which she had been occupied for an hour.

"Well," yawned the husband, rubbing his half-opened eyes; "it's pretty good, but it's not as good as mother used to make."

Another Man's Saloon.

From Brooklyn Life.

Magistrate—What is the charge against this man, officer?

Policeman—Openin' a saloon at 3 o'clock in the marnin', yer Honor.

Magistrate—Where is his saloon?

Policeman—He ain't got none, yer Honor. It was Casey's saloon he was openin' wid a jimmy.

Safe.

From The New York Weekly.

Jinks—Why do you offer such a large reward for the return of that contemptible pug dog?

Winks—To please my wife.

Jinks—But such a reward will be sure to bring him back.

"No, it won't. He's dead."

The Difficulty.

From Life.

Poet—Why is it that you never print anything that I write?

Editor—Well, I guess it must be because you never write anything that I print.

From a Novel.

From Fliegende Blaetter.

"Adolar was bewitched. Never had the Countess seemed to him so beautiful as at this moment, when, in her dumb grief, she hid her face."

Talkative Woman.

From The Chicago Record.

"What a delicate little woman your wife is."

"Delicate! Do you know that forty-seven muscles are called into play when the human voice is used?"

Rational.

From The Detroit Journal.

"Since this percale gown supplies me with rations for no fewer than two days, I suppose it is what is termed a rational costume," remarked the goat, chuckling coarsely to himself.

A Question in Ichthyology.

"I wonder whether ushes have brains," reflectively remarked the Presiding Genius of the Woman's Page, in her low, pleasant voice.

While the Dr. Johnson of the group was clearing his throat for a ponderous reply the bald-headed Scoffer cut in and said: "I guess not. At any rate, they don't know enough to get in out of the wet."

The Rounder cackled his assent, and what promised to be an interesting inquiry was abandoned, more in sorrow than in anger.

Among Other Things.

From Roseleaf.

"So you've lost your new servant already?" remarked a lady sympathetically to a neighbor.

"Yes."

"What time did she go?"

"I really can't tell," was the reply; "she took my watch with her."

Where the Rule Failed.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wallace—The way to get a thing done properly is to do it yourself.

Ferry—Oh, I don't know. I have a distinct and painful recollection of trying to enamel my bicycle once.

Good Substitute.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"When we got right into the thick of the fight," said the soldier, "our ammunition ran out."

"Gracious! What did you do?"

"Fell back on the army pills."

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FOR PARTICULARS SEE SOCIETY PAGE.

High Time.

From Household Words.

"Papa," said Tommy Treadway.

"Now, Tommy," replied Mr. Treadway, "I shall answer only one more question today. So be careful what you ask."

"Yes, papa."

"Well, go on."

"Why don't they bury the Dead Sea?"

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Rain; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,240. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c.; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—There was a rumor current at Paris yesterday that Dreyfus had died. No official confirmation was obtainable, and many believe the report to be a hoax. There are many, however, who believe the prisoner to be dead, as in his last letter to his wife he said he was "ill and dying." German authorities at Berlin have announced that there is no political significance in the Emperor's proposed trip to Spain, but that it is a health precaution on account of the Empress, who might not be able to bear the long voyage returning from Palestine without making several stops. Major Marchand left Cairo yesterday for Fashoda, from which place he will withdraw his expedition.—Page 1.

Page 1.

A meeting of colored citizens is to be held in Cooper Union on Thursday evening to discuss the race riots in North and South Carolina.

The peace negotiations at Paris may be resumed to-day. It is believed that Spain will not consent to a treaty the Americans could sign.

Republican National Committeeman Gibbs expressed the opinion yesterday that the party leaders should ask no favors of the new Administration. He said he had implicit confidence in Col. Roosevelt. The Governor-elect has selected W. J. Youngs as his private secretary.

Vice Chancellor Reed at Trenton on Saturday decided that ex-Mayor Frank Magowan, when President of the Trenton Rubber Company, overdrew his accounts in that concern by $150,000, and held Allen Magowan and William P. Hayes, Directors of the company, partly responsible.

Page 2.

Joseph Jefferson has been forced to cancel his engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for this week because of his continued illness.

Preparations are being made for the total abandonment of Camp Black. The Government buildings there have been sold at auction.

At a meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, explained its work with a stereopticon lecture.

Central Labor Union delegates discussed the Philippine question and differed in their opinions as to the advisability of annexation. Some of the members want Gov.-elect Roosevelt to appoint a union man as Assistant District Attorney.

Sadie Everhart, an actress, who it was alleged deserted her son in a hotel, denied the charge in the Yorkville Court yesterday and begged that the boy might be returned to her. He was turned over to the Gerry society pending further examination of the case.

Charles Henry Butler has written a letter to Gustav H. Schwab presenting arguments in favor of the movement to make private property free from capture in war. Mr. Schwab is the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee having the subject under consideration.

Page 3.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn yesterday preached his fifty-second anniversary sermon.

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw yesterday discussed "The Next Steps in the Social Work of the Church" at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton last evening, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, began a course of addresses on "Morality in the Drama."

A movement for practical relief work among the Cubans on the lines of the scheme which proved successful in Armenia was started at a public meeting in Plymouth Church last night.

Page 4.

The luncheon and inspection of horses and stables which annually precede the National Horse Show brought a larger crowd of visitor to Madison Square Garden yesterday.

Page 7.

Col. James Gilliss, Assistant Quartermaster General, died suddenly yesterday at his home on Governors Island.

Miss Bertha Waltzinger of the Jefferson de Angelis Opera Company had a narrow escape from death while traveling from Buffalo to this city yesterday. She nearly fell from the vestibule of a fast moving train, and was caught just in time by Mr. De Angelis

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur spoke last night on "Lessons for Young Men from the Gubernatorial Election," and in his remarks gave high praise to Col. Roosevelt.

The Rev. Joseph Lee, recently Presiding Elder of the West Virginia Conference, has succeeded the Rev. Millard P. Compton as pastor of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prof. Felix Adler continued his course of lectures at Carnegie Music Hall on "The Essentials of Morality." His specific subject yesterday was "The Art of Self-Mastery."

The Rev. Thomas Cummings Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, preached at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. Several members of the congregation expressed the hope that he would be called to the pulpit.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
News of the Railroads.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

TRENTON RUBBER CO. CASE.

Allen Magowan and W. P. Hayes Held Partly Responsible for Magowan's Overdrafts.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Vice Chancellor Reed rendered a decision yesterday in which he holds that ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, as President of the Trenton Rubber Company, overdrew his accounts in that concern to the extent of at least $150,000. He also decides that Allen Magowan, the ex-Mayor's father, and a Director of the Company, is civilly responsible for $16,900.07 of these overdrafts, and that William P. Hayes, another Director, is responsible to the extent of $8,600.

Suit was instituted by Receiver Bird with the idea of holding Allen Magowan and William P. Hayes responsible for the ex-Mayor's overdrafts, on the ground that they had been negligent in their duties as Directors.

The Vice Chancellor expressed himself pretty freely as to Magowan's reckless conduct in using the funds of the company for his own personal benefit, and says that it is clear that Allen Magowan and Hayes were negligent in their duties, but that they can only be held responsible to the creditors from the time they knew the company to be insolvent.

ST. LOUIS HONORS SCHILLER.

A Statue of the German Poet Unveiled in One of the City's Parks.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—A monument designed by Rauhe, an exact reproduction of the Schiller statue in Marbach, Germany, the birthplace of the poet, was unveiled in St. Louis Park this afternoon in the presence of 20,000 people. The donor is Col. Charles G. Stifel.

A parade preceded the unveiling programme. All the singing societies in the city took part in the latter, while Turner and German military and civic societies, with several Grand Army of the Republic posts, composed the parade. Speeches were made by Max Hempel, in German, and by Edward C. Kehr and Mayor Zeigenhein, in English.

Gunner Accidentally Killed.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Stanley Beckwith, aged twenty-three years, was killed to-day while hunting in the woods near here to-day. While stooping over to pick up a rabbit which he had shot his gun was discharged, and he received the charge in the head.

DREYFUS REPORTED DEAD

Paris Rumor Which Is Not Confirmed Officially and Is Believed to be a Hoax.

THE PRISONER'S DESPONDENCY

His Last Letter to His Wife Said He Was Sick and Dying, Which Causes Some to Believe Rumor of His Death.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—It is reported here this evening that Dreyfus is dead. The rumor is understood to be based upon a mysterious telegram received from Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, signed by an unknown correspondent.

Careful inquiries made at Colmar this evening show that nothing is known there as to the death of Dreyfus, and it is now generally believed that the telegram was nothing more than a hoax.

So far as can be ascertained there is no official confirmation of the report. The father-in-law of Dreyfus discredits it. He says he has received excellent accounts from the Colonial Office quite recently as to the prisoner's health.

Despite these assurances there are dark rumors afloat. In view of the curious manner in which the letter from Dreyfus declaring that he had abandoned all hope was conveyed to Mme. Dreyfus on Friday many people believe he is dead.

A dispatch from Paris on Friday said that Mme. Dreyfus had applied that day at the office of the Minister of the Colonies for permission to send her husband some warm clothing for his return home. The request was refused on the ground that the Government would do whatever was necessary.

At the same time, according to the dispatch, the authorities read her a letter from her husband to the effect that, having for five months addressed appeals for revision to Gen. de Boisdeffre, (recently chief of staff of the French Army,) without getting any reply, and being weary and exhausted by his useless appeals, he would write no more to his family or to anybody. He described himself as ill and dying, and bequeathed to the "generosity of my country the care of rehabilitating my memory."

It appears that Mme. Dreyfus then asked permission to telegraph her husband the decision of the Court of Cassation. This request also was refused. Then, through a friend, she appealed to President Faure, but with no better result. Her counsel will bring the whole matter before the Court of Cassation.

MARCHAND GOING TO FASHODA.

The French Officer Returning to His Expedition to Withdraw His Men from That Place.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.—Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, started to-day for that point with Capt. Baratier, who carried Marchand's report to Paris and brought the reply of the French Government.

On their arrival at Fashoda the expedition will immediately retire, by way of Sobat, southwest of Fashoda, at the junction of the Sobat River and the White Nile, from which point they will move overland to Jibuti, the French post in the Eesa district, on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden.

France Adding to Her Navy.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Daily Mail says this morning that the French naval construction programme for 1899 includes two battleships of 14,500 tons each, with very powerful armament and protection, two cruisers of 4,000 tons each, two large torpedo boat destroyers, and eleven torpedo boats.

BERMUDA PEOPLE RELIEVED.

Incoming Passengers Glad England Is Not at War with France.

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Trinidad from Bermuda were greatly relieved when told that war had not broken out between England and France. They had feared that less favorable news awaited them. Great preparations for war, they said, had been under way in Bermuda, and a declaration of war was expected at any moment.

The Bermuda Colonist, published at Hamilton, a copy of which was produced by a passenger, in the course of a long editorial on the preparedness of Great Britain and the probable outcome of a war in which Russia and France would be opposed to her, says:

"With regard to Bermuda, we are safe in saying that neither of our enemies would care to attack it until the whole British fleet had been destroyed, and, in fact, it would be a rather foolish proceeding for a fleet to attack a strongly fortified place so far from home bases."

Among the passengers on the Trinidad was the venerable Archdeacon George Tucker of Bermuda, who did much to relieve the sufferers from the recent hurricane at Barbados and St. Vincent.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

To Superintend Work of Preventing Inundations of Yellow River.

PEKING, Nov. 13.—Li Hung Chang has been ordered to proceed to Tsi-Nan, capital of the Province of Shan-Tung, to harmonize measures with the Viceroy of Shan-Tung to prevent future inundations by the Yellow River, (Hoang-Ho.)

This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

Next Governor of Malta.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Malta correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is reported there that Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces and in supreme command of the operations conducted by the Sirdar, Gen. Lord Kitchener, for the reconquest of the Egyptian provinces in the Soudan, will be the next Governor of Malta.

NEGROES ASK INTERFERENCE.

St. Louis Colored People Take Action on Recent Race Wars.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—At a meeting to-day of the Forum Club, composed of about 500 of the most prominent colored citizens of St. Louis, Prof. O. H. Wood, Race Commissioner of the organization, delivered an address upon the subject of the recent bloody massacres of negroes in the Southern States. These, he said, should be condemned in unmeasured terms by all right-thinking people of the country, regardless of race lines, and called for intervention by the National Government in the interest of humanity.

Resolutions were presented by Prof. Peter H. Clark of the Sumner High School recommending the appointment of a commission of seven to draft an address to President McKinley, calling his attention to the defenseless condition of colored citizens who "are subjected in many States in which they live to all forms of violence," and asking him to intervene in behalf of humanity and good government.

The commission is instructed to circulate this petition throughout the United States for the purpose of securing the signatures and co-operation of the colored citizens of the entire country. A copy will be sent to each United States Senator and Representative.

NEGRO STUMP SPEAKER BEATEN.

An Indiana Mob Takes Him from Jail to Punish Him.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 13.—To-night a masked and armed mob took out of jail John Baird, a colored Democratic stump speaker who had been imprisoned on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Once outside, the mob beat him with sticks, pounded him over the head with revolvers, and ordered him to leave town at once. Instead of obeying the order he went to the Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff for protection. Half an hour later he accompanied the Sheriff and posse in search for members of the mob. It is not known whether or not the assault upon him was inspired by political spite.

RACE RIOTS IN THE CAROLINAS.

Colored Citizens to Discuss Them at a Meeting in Cooper Union.

Concerning the race riots in North and South Carolina, T. Thomas Fortune, editor of The New York Age, said yesterday that a meeting of colored citizens and others would be held in Cooper Union on Thursday evening to discuss the situation.

"The race riots in the Carolinas," said Mr. Fortune, "and those elsewhere as an outgrowth of them, are deplored by all good citizens. It was hoped that the pleasant relations of the races, which were a matter of pride with North Carolinians, would be maintained, and they probably would have been but for the violent and revolutionary speeches delivered by United States Senator Tillman at Richmond and points in North and South Carolina and at Virden and Edna, Ill., with special reference in the latter State to the extraordinary position and outgivings of Gov. Tanner.

"A meeting will be held in Cooper Union on the evening of Nov. 17 under the auspices of a committee of which I am Chairman. It is expected that E. D. Bassett, ex-United States Minister to Haiti, will preside. All the pastors of Afro-American churches in Greater New York will co-operate to make the meeting a success. Many prominent white citizens have been invited to attend the meeting, which will be strictly non-partisan. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

"It is also expected that meetings will be held on the same evening in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and other cities.

"Of course, Afro-Americans everywhere are much worked up over the situation, in which they are murdered by wholesale and appear to be unable to secure the protection of State or Federal authorities. It is the general belief that the people of the Republic are opposed to such a condition of affairs, and it is hoped to provoke an expression from them that will be heard in such concerted meetings as the proposed one at Cooper Union on Thursday night next."

SCHOONER SINKS IN LAKE ERIE.

Seven Lives Believed to Have Been Lost in a Storm.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—A Free Press special from Toledo says:

"A Cedar Point fisherman named Vellquet brings a report here of the loss of a schooner and seven lives on Lake Erie. During the heavy blow of Thursday he was blown down the lake and landed on Green Island. The keeper of the lighthouse there, Capt. Gibeaut, told him of a wreck that occurred the day before. There was a heavy gale blowing, with flurries of snow. He saw a two-masted schooner in the heavy weather, and later her mainmast was carried overboard. Signals of distress were flying. Capt. Gibeaut tried to get out to the dismasted vessel, but he could not send his boat into the teeth of the gale and was obliged to give up the attempt at rescue. With marine glasses he was able to see seven figures on the vessel, one woman and the rest men, or one or two boys.

"The vessel was heavily laden or waterlogged, and looked as if she would go under the towering waves at every roll. Finally he saw a portion of the crew try to get away from the sinking craft in a small boat. A flurry of snow shut off his view, and later he saw the lifeboat upset and drifting down the lake. The remaining spar had been carried away, and no life was to be seen on the helpless vessel. She was lost to view in the darkness, and is supposed to have foundered.

"Vellquet says the boat was a small coaster, and must have been a stone or coal carrier between Detroit and Cleveland or a Canadian craft that carried farm produce into American ports at this time of the year. No vesel is missing from this port."

THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Prospect of a Lively Contest To-day Over the Temple Matter—The Election of Officers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 13.—This was a quiet day among the Woman's Christian Temperance Union delegates so far as convention work was concerned. A number of delegates filled local pulpits both morning and evening. Miss E. W. Greenwood, World's National Superintendent of the Evangelistic Department, preached to the convention at 2:30 o'clock in the People's Church. The Temple matter and contest for offices were kept in the background today as much as possible.

The Temple matter is due to come up late Monday afternoon, when Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, the founder of the Temple, will make her report on it and seek to overcome the adverse decision of the Executive Committee on the subject. A lively contest is promised over the proposition to submit the matter to a secret ballot. Friends of the Temple believe they could gain a good deal through a secret ballot, because of the timidity of some of the delegates.

The general opinion has been that Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Vice President at Large and acting President, would be unopposed in her candidacy for the place made vacant by the death of Frances Willard, but several other candidates have been announced. Mrs. Martin H. Dunham of Ohio, one of the Temple Trustees and now State President of Iowa, is a prominent candidate, and her friends hope for help from the friends of the Temple. Another prominent candidate is Mrs. B. G. Forbes, State President of Connecticut.

Mrs. Stevenson's resignation leaves the post of Corresponding Secretary vacant, and a number of prominent workers have been mentioned for the office. There is little canvassing being done, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, formerly Miss Willard's confidential friend and secretary, seems to be the most prominent in the field. There seems no reason to doubt that the other officers will be re-elected. The place of the next meeting has not yet been decided upon, but it is probable it will be Seattle. A number of Eastern cities want the convention, but the general sentiment seems to be in favor of Seattle.

A PRIMA DONNA STABBED.

Miss Nedda Morrison Wounded Accidentally on a St. Louis Stage.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—At the Century Theatre, in the course of the presentation of "I Pagliacci," Tenor Francesco Collenz carried out a finale in one of the acts by a bit of realism that was not on the programme.

Mr. Collenz wounded Miss Nedda Morrison, the prima donna, stabbing her in the arm with a dagger. Blood spurted forth from the wound, the actress fainted, and the curtain was rung down. Manager Levering called for a physician from the audience. Dr. Thompson responded, and speedily revived Miss Morrison, but she was forced to retire to her hotel.

The wound is not serious.

MR. CROKER IS IN CHICAGO.

Will Leave To-day for West Baden, Ind.—Later He May Go to St. Louis and Louisville.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Richard Croker, accompanied by David Gideon and James Kelly, the horsemen, is at the Auditorium.

To-morrow they will start for the springs at West Baden, Ind., where they will take the waters and rest for a week. After that Mr. Croker says he may go to St. Louis and Louisville.

Mr. Croker expressed a desire to-night to see Mayor Harrison, but the Mayor was absent from town on a hunting trip.

Several local Democratic leaders called at the hotel to see Mr. Croker, but at a time when he was out for a drive.

HANNA WANTS A NEW TARIFF.

The One Now in Force, He Says, Does Not Bring Sufficient Revenue—Would Tax Tea and Coffee.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—In an interview to-night Senator Hanna said the tariff would have to be revised to meet existing conditions.

"The war revenue measure," he said, "must be revised, but we will keep many of the original features of the law simply because it is now necessary.

"Under the old tariff law we are not getting very much revenue, because we are exporting instead of importing, and something must be done to meet these new conditions. We must have a new revenue measure.

"So far as I am concerned, I am in favor of putting a duty on tea and coffee. The revenues for the support of the Government must be raised in some way, and the indirect is the best way according to my idea. When the people do not realize that they are paying a tax there is no complaint.

"Still, it will be necessary to retain some of the features of the war revenue measure. The tax is now on the people, and in some instances it is the proper method of taxation."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AGAIN.

The Leader of the Sect in Tacoma Dies Despite the Treatment of an Absent Healer.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 13.—Thomas Greenwood Kershaw, thirty years old, formerly of Chicago, and leader of the Christian Science Church here, died yesterday from acute pneumonia. He refused medical aid and passed away while endeavoring to demonstrate the power of faith over disease.

Despite the entreaties of his family, Kershaw refused to call the family physician when he was taken ill, but placed himself under the care of a woman Christian Science healer at Savannah, Ill., who he believed was able to relieve him, regardless of distance. Yesterday some of his Christian Science followers called to see him. In response to their suggestions he arose from his bed and took a step forward. He would have fallen had his mother not caught him. It was then found that he had passed away. His friends are certain medical treatment would have cured him.

FATAL END TO A QUARREL.

A Reading Man Shot by His Son, Who Later Commits Suicide.

READING, Penn., Nov. 13.—Morris J. Lutz, forty-four years old, a shoemaker, was shot and fatally wounded to-day by his son Harvey, about eighteen years old. Young Lutz came home intoxicated, and his father reprimanded him. This angered the boy, and he fired two shots through his father's head. The latter ran into the street, where he fell from loss of blood. The boy then committed suicide by cutting his throat.

WILL RELIEVE THE CAR FAMINE.

Kansas Railroads Will Move 8,000,000 Bushels of Wheat in Ten Days.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 13.—Kansas railroads promise to relieve the car famine in the wheat belt and move 8,000,000 bushels within the next ten days. Every elevator is crowded, and for a week farmers have hauled wheat to the towns and hauled it back again because the buyers had no place to store it. In the next ten days 2,000,000 bushels will start to Liverpool, by way of Galveston, and three times that amount will be shipped to Chicago and Eastern markets.

FORTUNE ON A DROWNED WOMAN

A Peculiar Tale Brought from Alaska by the Steamer Wolcott.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 13.—The steamer Wolcott from Copper River, Alaska, brings news of the drowning of a young woman named Crossop and a man named Tankerson, in Controller Bay, on Oct. 5. They were rowing from the mouth of the Chilkat River to Kakay Island, and their boat capsized. The body of the woman was recovered. On it was found $114,000. She formerly lived in Minneapolis. With her sister she ran a dance hall in Controller Bay.

The steamer Dora arrived to-day from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with about twenty passengers. Among them was Lieut. Spurr, who, with a party of three, had been surveying the territory between the Kusikokawill and Sushita Rivers. Lieut. Spurr discovered a new range of mountains several hundred miles in length, running from Lake Clark to the head waters of the Tanana. The average altitude of the range is from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

AN ANARCHIST'S ADVICE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—To-night's meeting in Memorial Hall in commemoration of the labor martyrs of Chicago turned out to be a most hopeful sign of the times. The principal speaker of the evening, A. H. Simpson of Boston, was one of the men arrested after the Haymarket riot in Chicago with the men whose deaths at the hands of the law the meeting was to commemorate.

Mr. Simpson, toward the close of his speech, said, "Parsons and Spies will some day be recognized as the John Browns of their times. They died for their convictions; not because they threw bombs. Not because they incited to riot, but because they were Anarchists they suffered the death penalty. Now, the lesson, I think, that is to be learned from their death is this: The methods they employed of threatening the capitalists and advocating force to be employed against the force the capitalists were employing were not the best methods.

"It has been shown that every time we threaten; every time we gather force with which to win our fight, we must infallibly lose. Parsons and Spies were illegally convicted, but that does not matter. It only shows that we must lose in any case of this kind. We must make the fight on broader planes. Economic conditions must be the ground to be taken, and there the fight must be made. It must be a fight of education, and not one of opposition."

Emil Zola Not Coming Here.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—Edward Zola, a resident of this city and a cousin of Emile Zola, the champion of Dreyfus, says that the report that the French author is coming to this country shortly is untrue. Edward Zola, who is an exile from his country and who for four years past has been manager of the Kansas City Club, has received a letter from his distinguished cousin in which Emile Zola states emphatically that he has no intention of coming to the United States on a lecture tour, as had been stated, or for any other purpose, at least for a long time.

SPAIN MAY NOT CONSENT

Believed in Paris that the Madrid Government Will Not Yield the Philippines.

PEACE WORK NEAR A CLIMAX

Americans Have Given No Ultimatum or Time Limit, but a Treaty Is Being Forced, It Is Said in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Among onlookers here the impression exists—though it is not the result of any official statement—that the Spanish Peace Commissioners will not consent to a treaty which the American Commissioners could sign.

It seems almost possible, also, that in the pitiable pressure to which they are subjected between their large creditors, who are on the spot watching them, and the stern attitude of the United States the Spaniards may abandon their struggles, and leave the two forces to confront each other.

It will not be decided until to-morrow morning whether the next joint session is to occur to-morrow or on Tuesday. The Spaniards, it has been arranged, will inform the Americans to-morrow morning whether they need the day to prepare their next memorandum. If they want Monday the meeting will take place on Tuesday.

Under the rules of procedure adopted by the conference it is understood that the deliberations may not be unexpectedly concluded by either side. The statement is printed here this evening that the last memorandum from the Americans is regarded by the Spaniards as a virtual ultimatum. But, as a matter of fact, the Americans have not presented an ultimatum save as their treatment of the subjects in hand may be unanswerable.

It is only since Wednesday last that the Spaniards have begun to feel that the Americans purpose taking over the Philippines, and that, too, without any assumption of Spanish indebtedness. As they are now convinced of this, it may be that Spain's next presentment in conference will be the supreme rally of her diplomatic, argumentative, and tactical forces. It may even mark the conclusion of all she has to say, but if the rules of procedure are followed, the Americans would still have another presentation to submit.

Ever since Oct. 1 it has been within the range of possibility that at any meeting an open rupture might occur, and on one or two occasions, it might have been easily a fact even before the taking up of the Philippines question.

The boundaries of the field in which that question is being worked out are becoming more apparent and the angle of final settlement cannot be far off. If a treaty is to result here, it may fairly be expected within three weeks, although it is not true—as reported from the United States to-day—that the Americans have instructions embodying a time limit for the conclusion of the conference.

Judge Day is completely recovered.

SPANIARDS GROWING DEFIANT.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—El Imparcial says the Government has forwarded instructions to Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission at Paris, and that Monday's conference may be the last or the last but one, "unless the American Commissioners moderate their claims." According to El Imparcial a member of the Cabinet has virtually declared as much.

COMMENT ON PEACE PROBLEMS

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Times, in its editorial this morning on the Hispano-American situation, repeats its conviction that "no power will attempt to hinder the transfer of the Philippines," adding that "their loss cannot be great to Spain, which had practically lost the entire archipelago before the United States interfered."

THE PHILIPPINES TO LET?

Rumored at Paris that an International Syndicate Will Acquire Them for Twenty-five Years.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Gaulois this morning says:

"The acquisition of the Philippines for twenty-five years by an international syndicate from whichever power may eventually acquire them is a rumor based on facts of which the Gaulois will to-morrow give details."

Following the lead, the Gaulois and other Paris papers will to-morrow announce the scheme somewhat on these lines: A syndicate representing $400,000,000 capital proposes to take over the commercial resources and advantages of the Philippines for a term of twenty-five years, paying to the dominant power therein $125,000,000 for the privilege.

Under the alleged terms of this scheme the dominant power would administer the political and military government of the islands at its own expense, under the apportionment named, while the syndicate would collect all customs and other revenues for the term specified.

The scheme involves giving Spain $175,000,000 to satisfy any real or imaginary claims she may make as to the territory. This feature is said to be based on the assumption that the United States will be the dominant power.

The remaining $100,000,000 of this reputed syndicate would be reserved as its working capital. The sponsor of the project is a Mr. Young, said to be a son of Brigham Young, and an attempt is apparently made to create the impression that the capital of $400,000,000 is already underwritten.

It is thought possible, however, if the alleged syndicate has an existence, that Americans may have an opportunity given them to join with it in holdings of large or small amounts. Whether it prove veritable or otherwise, friends of the United States here are asking if the announcement of the scheme is not intended to embarrass the Americans by an offer, real or apparent, of $400,000,000 for a limited time for the use of what the Americans may desire to acquire in perpetuity for a sum relatively nil.

Non-official Americans in Paris put aside as unthinkable the assumption that the United States would farm out its burdens or its advantages, if any, in the Philippines, which, if acquired, will be taken over as indemnity attending the discharge of high responsibilities. In any event the American Commissioners will doubtless first ask whether the announcement is timed to serve the ends of the syndicate or to hinder the efforts of Judge Day and his associates to effect an amicable adjustment of the Philippines question.

CUBAN BONDHOLDERS UNEASY.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—At a general meeting of French holders of Cuban bonds, held here yesterday, a resolution was adopted to appeal to the "good faith of Spain and the spirit of equity of the United States," to settle the question of their rights as creditors "in conformity with the rules of justice and law."

WHY WILLIAM VISITS SPAIN.

German Government Explains that the Stops Will Be on Account of the Empress's Health.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is understood that assurances have been given by the German Government that the visit of Emperor William of Germany to Spain is entirely devoid of official character or significance; that the official trip of the imperial party ended when they left Palestine, and that the proposed stop at Cadiz and Cartagena is largely a health precaution in behalf of the Empress, as the sea trip would be long and arduous if unbroken by those stops at the Spanish ports.

The assurances appear to be voluntary on the part of the Berlin officials, and to be in line with the care taken in that quarter of late to minimize and remove the bad impression caused by several incidents occurring during the recent war. The State Department had not, so far as is known, taken cognizance of the Emperor's movements, and certainly there was no purpose of inquiring as to the stop in Spain, although this action by the Emperor was looked upon as rather inopportune, to say the least, when the peace negotiations with Spain are at a critical juncture, and when, technically, the war is still in progress.

At the same time, Germany has constantly reiterated her neutral and friendly attitude, and the Emperor himself took occasion, in his last address to the Reichstag, to give strong expression to the German purpose to maintain the strictest impartiality between this Government and Spain. At the same time, the officials here and in Berlin have recognized that a strong public sentiment of animosity was being developed between the people of the two countries, and steps have been taken to offset this, as far as possible.

The last move in that direction was at a recent dinner given by Chancellor von Bülow at Berlin to Andrew D. White, the United States Ambasador, and Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, now visiting in Germany. It was intended that the new Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Hill, should be one of the guests, but he was detained in Holland. Private advices received here by officials state that the meeting was important, as furnishing an opportunity for a free and full discussion of all subjects that have threatened to estrange the two Governments and for the establishment of a much more friendly understanding.

It is recognized, however, among officials, State and diplomatic, that while official sentiment is satisfactory there continues to be an undercurrent of ill feeling with the public and press of the two countries. For this reason the present move of the Emperor in stopping at the Spanish ports causes something of a shock in diplomatic quarters, as it is felt to be one more obstacle in the way of the happy rapprochement which was being executed by the authorities here and at Berlin.

It is with a view of minimizing the effect of the visit that the assurances are now given as to its non-official character. The suggestion that the Emperor may be asked by Spain to act as arbitrator between the United States and Spain in case the Philippine issue becomes acute is dismissed as absurd on the ground that no such plan would be considered for a moment unless both countries joined in a request for it. The arrival of the Emperor at Cadiz and Cartagena is awaited with considerable apprehension by the German authorities, as it may give rise to a Spanish popular demonstration open to misconstruction in this country. With a view of avoiding such an affair the German Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid has been instructed to notify the Spanish Government of the strictly unofficial character of the Emperor's visit.

Madrid's View of the Emperor's Trip.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The Madrid papers to-day declare that the expected visit of Emperor William is a matter of no political importance, and that the German Ambassador's visit to Berlin is in no way connected with it.

NEBRASKA'S SENATORIAL RACE.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn One of the Candidates.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—The three most prominent Republican candidates for Senator at present are Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn of Columbus, D. E. Thompson of Lincoln, and Judge M. L. Hayward, who has just been defeated for Governor of Nebraska. It is likely that one of these men will be successful.

Meiklejohn has been brought into prominence by the war. He was formerly a Congressman. Hayward has been a District Judge and is a prominent railroad lawyer. Thompson was at one time a railroad brakeman in Nebraska. Later he became a Division Superintendent, and then retired and bought up a weak insurance company, out of which he has made a fortune. Among the other possible candidates are George M. Lambertson of Lincoln, John L. Webster, an Omaha lawyer, and ex-Senator Manderson. It has been whispered that Webster is really a silver Republican, and there is much talk that the minority may agree to support him, if they cannot do better.

MR. QUIGG NOT TO RESIGN.

He Will Preside Over the County Committee Until September.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee, who went away from the city immediately after the election, which resulted in his defeat for Congress, has returned.

During Mr. Quigg's absence a story was started to the effect that he might be displaced as the head of the local organization on the ground that he had neglected the county campaign while looking after his own interests in the Fourteenth Congressional District. This story was contradicted yesterday on high authority.

It was pointed out that no successor to the President of the County Committee can be elected until the next annual "primary day," which will be next September. Mr. Quigg will hold his office until then unless he chooses to resign it, and his friends assert that he has not the slightest idea of resigning.

HE IS NOT OUT OF POLITICS.

Although Defeated, Jerry Simpson Says He Is "Still Alive."

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., Nov. 13.—Congressman Jerry Simpson, who has just been defeated for re-election by Chester I. Long, denies the statement that he has quit politics.

"I may not run for Congress again," said Congressman Simpson in an interview, "but I have not quit politics by any means; I am still alive."

Of his ambitions after leaving the National House, however, Mr. Simpson refused to talk.

Senator Platt at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 13.—Senator Platt and Mrs. Platt arrived here last evening to visit their son and daughter-in-law, who have been here for some time. Mr. Platt saw no politicians while here. He went to the Presbyterian Church this morning, and in the afternoon took a drive. In the evening he attended the concert at the Laurel House, where he is staying. Mr. and Mrs. Platt will return to New York in the morning.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of low barometer which extended Saturday night from Minnesota to Texas, has moved eastward, and covers the country east of the Mississippi. This movement has been attended by general cloudiness and rain from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast. West of the Mississippi fair weather has prevailed.

To-day rain will be followed in the Atlantic Coast districts by clearing weather, and fair weather will prevail in the central valleys, the lake regions, and generally throughout the Western States. Fair weather is indicated to-morrow in all districts east of the Mississippi.

No very marked changes in temperature are indicated for the next two days.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	40	39	42
6 A. M.	38	37	42
9 A. M.	38	41	44
12 M.	43	43	48
3 P. M.	42	45	49
6 P. M.	39	46	49
9 P. M.	39	47	49
12 P. M.	39	46	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46½
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1897	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	45

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 6 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent, and 3 P. M. 70 per cent.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

National Committeeman Gibbs Favors No Interference by the Organization.

HIS TRUST IN COL. ROOSEVELT

The Governor-Elect Chooses William J. Youngs as His Private Secretary—The Future of the National Guard.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt's administration as Governor will not suffer from machine interference, if the policy outlined by National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs is generally followed by the workers in the organization.

There has been keen curiosity in political circles as to what the attitude of the men who manage the party machinery would be toward the new Governor, whose political record has raised the expectation that he will depart far from the conventional in his management of the Executive office. Speaking of this matter yesterday, Mr. Gibbs, who, besides being the New York member of the Republican National Committee, is leader of the Ninth Assembly District, said:

"Everybody that knows Theodore Roosevelt knows that he is going to do as Governor what he thinks is right, regardless of what pressure is brought to bear on him. No man nor set of men could dictate to him if they tried, and so far as the Republican organization goes I haven't the slightest idea that it will try. I can speak only for myself, of course, but for myself I want to say right here and now that what Col. Roosevelt thinks is right for him to do as Governor will suit me.

"I have more confidence in his judgment than I have in my own, and I know full well that he could never be persuaded to do a thing that his judgment and conscience couldn't approve.

"I believe Col. Roosevelt ought to be let alone to run his own administration, not as he pleases, but as he thinks is right. I don't think he ought to be called on to put any political hacks in office, and I don't think any of the men who have been conspicuous in the management of any faction of the party ought to be applicants for positions in his gift. That sort of thing would only embarrass his administration, and what hurts the administration hurts the party.

"Col. Roosevelt is the only man who could have united the party in this State as he has done, and the Republican who will put a stumbling block in his path or stir up trouble between him and the organization, or between him and the independents, ought to be kicked out of the party."

Other local Republicans who heard these sentiments of Mr. Gibbs recalled that he advised a similar course towards Mayor Strong's administration. Mr. Strong had been elected, he pointed out, with the help of independent votes, and at the first meeting of the district leaders after his election, M

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Delegates Discuss the Philippine Question and Differ in Their Opinions.

THE MEMBERS TALK POLITICS

Proposal to Ask Governor-Elect Roosevelt to Appoint an Assistant District Attorney from the Ranks of Labor.

What shall be done with the Philippine Islands was one of the subjects that were yesterday discussed by the Central Labor Union. Delegate Mahl of the Amalgamated Engineers said he had read in the newspapers that a syndicate had offered to buy the islands for $300,000,000 and would control half of the Legislature of these islands. So he moved that a committee be appointed to protest against parting with the islands under any consideration.

"This delegate," said Delegate Harris of the cigarmakers, "seems to imagine that we own the Philippines. The United States fought against Spain to free the Philippines and not to take possession of them, for we had no quarrel whatever with their inhabitants, and nothing can be shown that we have any rights over those people, except those of conquest by force. We have already taken the Puerto Ricans without their consent, and I suppose we'll do the same with the Philippines. If we go on in this way we will become, next to England, the greatest land grabbers in the world. There is already a movement on foot to annex Cuba, instead of allowing the Cubans to govern themselves, as we declared they should do when the war with Spain begun. I offer as an amendment that we formally protest against the annexation of any islands that formerly belonged to Spain."

Delegate Thimme was in favor of both the motion and the amendment, and then added, "but the islands will be annexed anyway, no matter what we may say."

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians said: "I will be in favor of the amendment if the words 'unless the islands be given a form of self-government' be added."

"I am in favor of the motion and of annexation," said Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Engineers.

"It will be a good thing for us to annex every island where the inhabitants are not given their rights," remarked Delegate Johnson.

"Yes, let us annex Ireland and drive out the Sassenachs," said an Irish delegate.

"You would never again defeat Richard Croker if you did that," was another remark.

Delegate Farley moved to table both the motion and amendment, but his motion was lost and the discussion continued.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' International Union 144 said: "There are twenty thousand cigarmakers in the Philippines, and if we annex the islands those men, who work for next to nothing, would come into competition with American cigarmakers."

"You cigarmakers are not the only pebbles on the beach," said Delegate George H. Warner. "It is true that the cigarmakers might be wiped out, but other unions might be benefited, as for instance the machinists and tin and sheet iron workers."

"There would be a great opening for machinery," remarked Delegate Hawkesworth.

"It is needless for the Central Labor Union to try and shape the policy of the United States," said Delegate Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers. "We will not be listened to."

Delegate McCabe added: "Let's not worry about the Philippines, because the Government is going to take them, anyway."

Several other motions and amendments were made and tabled, and no one seemed to know whether some or all the motions were tabled. Delegate Warner then said that a vote of the Central Labor Union upon the subject would not represent the sense of its constituent unions. It was a matter of sufficient importance, he said, to be submitted to a referendum vote of the unions, and he moved that this be done. The motion was adopted.

Delegate Warner then said that during the past campaign both of the political parties made profuse promises to organized labor, and since the election Mr. Roosevelt had said that he would generously reward labor.

Mr. Warner continued: "There is a young man by the name of W. A. Connell who was a machinist, and who studied law at night. He is now a lawyer, but still retains his card of membership in the International Machinists' Union. Let us ask Gov. Roosevelt to have him appointed Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn. I am a mongrel in politics, and propose to make use of any one in favor of labor."

"Now you are talking politics," remarked Delegate Dunn.

"It is not shyster politics," retorted Warner.

The Chair decided that the motion was out of order, and Warner said he would bring up the matter again at the next meeting.

On motion of Delegate William J. O'Brien a committee was appointed to welcome the delegates from the British Trades Congress who are coming to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Kansas City, Dec. 12, and to bring them to the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Farley, in behalf of the Arbitration Committee, reported that the committee had again investigated the case of John Kelsey, who was forced out of the Eccentric Firemen's Union through personal spite of some of its influential members, and it did not find anything to make it change its first report in Kelsey's favor. Thereupon Kelsey's union agreed to take him back for an initiation fee of $25, which Kelsey was willing to pay, as he wanted to belong to a union.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians said that a canvasser for a State labor journal had gone to a union employer and told him that if he did not advertise in that journal he would have his name mentioned in the Central Labor Union as an enemy of organized labor. The employer gave the advertisement to avoid possible trouble.

"I know both the employer and the canvasser," said Delegate Dempsey of the stereotypers. "A man who would do such a thing is a scoundrel, for he libels the Central Labor Union and sets it up in the light of a blackmailer. I move that the Central Labor Union condemn the man and his action." This was done.

CENTRAL BODIES MAY UNITE.

Rival Building Trades Organizations Want Peace After a Long War.

The bitter fight that has been waging between the Board of Walking Delegates and the Building Trades Council may soon end by a consolidation of the two bodies under an entirely new name.

The Building Trades Council was organized about two years ago by unions that seceded from the Board of Walking Delegates, and, succeeded until it had nearly 20,000 members, the board retaining membership of some 40,000.

The employers in the building trades looked with favor upon the split, thinking that it would weaken the Board of Walking Delegates, by whom they had been inconvenienced by many strikes. Soon, however, the two bodies began quarreling furiously, and declared strikes against each other, a thing that the employers had not foreseen when they encouraged the split. Now they are willing to have the rival central unions consolidate, and to-morrow afternoon committees from the Board of Walking Delegates and the Building Trades Council will meet in the office of M. Eidlitz, in Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, for the purpose of trying to consolidate the two bodies. William J. O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said yesterday that there was no reason for the existence of two central building organizations, as they only quarreled and injured both themselves and the employers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BLOOMVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Four business blocks were burned to-day. Loss, $75,000.

GREENVILLE, Mass., Nov. 13.—One of the factory buildings of Noble & Cooley, drum and toy manufacturers, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

BAKER CITY, Ore., Nov. 13.—Fire yesterday which started in the Elkhorn Hotel at Canyon City, Grant County, destroyed the entire business portion of the town and a number of residences. The loss will exceed $100,000.

LOSER GOT THE BEST OF IT.

Settlement of an Election Bet in Which the Winner Didn't Have All the Fun.

There was a mild commotion at Broadway and Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, when an expressman pulled up at the curbstone and two men jumped out, after lowering a new wheelbarrow. The commotion grew to excitement when one of the men wheeled the barrow to the middle of the street and the other sat in it with as much indifference as a millionaire falling back in his cushioned barouche, and smiled as his companion started to push him down Broadway.

It was the settlement of an election bet. The men, who gave their names as Edward C. Jasson and Thomas E. Serril, and who claim to be in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, made a wager two weeks ago on the election. Jasson, who was enthused over Van Wyck's chances, bet Serril a wheelbarrow ride from Broadway and Forty-second Street to the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the Democratic candidate would be elected.

Serril does not weigh more than 140 pounds, and so the work looked comparatively easy for the loser. Everything went merrily until Thirty-ninth Street was reached. The wheel of the barrow was running smoothly on one of the track rails when the clang of a car bell made Jasson turn into the roadway to let the cars go by. As he did this Serril's smiles ceased, for he had not counted on the jolting of the cobbles, over which Jasson was pushing the barrow with apparent unconcern.

"Hey, old man, ease up!" yelled Serril. "Sheer into that rail again. Wow! Gee! Ouch!"

Jasson endeavored to obey his friend's wish, but found it hard to keep his wheel on the rail. Every moment he was forced to dodge a car, and at Thirty-fifth Street, when making a sudden turn from the track the barrow capsized, and its occupant was spilled. Serril cast an angry glance at the loser of the bet, and took his seat in the barrow again, with the remark that it would be better if Jasson had taken lessons in wheeling a barrow before starting.

Jasson was not to be dismayed. He started away with the same little trot, and over the next seven blocks he kept the barrow on the cobbles, while Serril clutched the sides. He scowled and groaned, and tried to turn around to speak to Jasson, but was afraid to do so, evidently fearing another tumble. Just as the approach to the Fifth Avenue Hotel was made, Jasson increased his speed to a run, and once on the asphalt of Fifth Avenue, the wheelbarrow glided along like a thing of life, nor did it stop until it collided with the big clock in front of the main entrance.

Serril picked himself up again, and dusted off his clothes and hat. Then turning to Jasson, he said:

"Say, old man, I'm beginning to think you got the best of that bet."

"Guess I did, after all," replied Jasson, as he walked away with his companion, leaving the green barrow to be divided among a crowd of boys.

THE WARSZAWIAK CASE.

The Presbytery of This City to Consider It To-day.

The case of Herman Warszawiak, which has been before the public in many ways for two years, will come before the Presbytery of New York at its regular meeting this afternoon. Warszawiak was convicted by the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of a charge of gambling, and he appealed to the Presbytery, which sustained the verdict.

He then went to the Synod, which sustained his appeal, and remanded the case to the Presbytery, with instructions to send it down to the Session for a new trial on amended charges.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HERE.

His Health Greatly Improved During His Long Absence.

Cornelius Vanderbilt on Saturday returned to his city house, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, after an absence of practically two years. In that time Mr. Vanderbilt has been in the city only occasionally and for brief visits. The rest of the time he has traveled in Europe or staid at his Newport cottage. His absence from the city was made necessary by the state of his health, he having been stricken with paralysis.

Mr. Vanderbilt, accompanied by his wife, reached Jersey City on Saturday morning from Madison, N. J., where he had been the guest of H. McK. Twombly for a fortnight. Although he leaned somewhat heavily on his walking stick, he appeared to be hale and hearty. His carriage met him at the ferry, and he and Mrs. Vanderbilt were immediately driven to their home.

THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

Report of the Institution's Work Read at Annual Meeting of Directors.

The annual meeting of the board of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids was held yesterday at the institution, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Grand Boulevard. Jacob H. Schiff occupied the chair.

The joint report of the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee showed that during the past year 267 males and 81 females had been admitted to the institution, 278 of whom are still in the home, an increase of 18 over the preceding year. The total number of deaths during the year was 118, 86 males and 32 females. Owing to the lack of room only 30 per cent. of those who sought shelter in the institution were admitted.

The outdoor department has also accomplished good work, treating in all 584 persons, and the house staff has been increased. The receipts for the past year, including a balance of $29,229.20, amounted to $110,451.06, while the expenditures amounted to $83,390.73; balance on hand, $27,060.33.

The following Directors were re-elected to serve three years: Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Isaac Brandon, Samuel H. Eckman, Isaac Eppinger, Louis Gans, and Isidor Straus; To Serve One Year—Aaron Hecht and Ferdinand Sulzberger.

A SOLDIER STABBED.

Member of the Seventy-first Seriously Wounded in the Back.

Oscar Johnson of 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street was held in $3,000 bail by Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Court, yesterday, on the charge of stabbing Henry Moller, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, of 2,431 First Avenue, early yesterday morning, on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Policeman Churchill of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station told Magistrate Simms that about 1 o'clock in the morning he heard sounds of scuffling at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue, and just as he reached a group of three men there, Moller fell, crying "I'm stabbed!" Johnson had a large knife in his hand, and he was arrested. An ambulance from Harlem Hospital took Moller to his home. His wound is a serious one, in the back.

Johnson said that he was beset by two men, one of whom was Moller, at the place where the stabbing took place, and he was obliged to use his knife in self-defense. Johnson will have an examination to-day.

Workingmen's Club Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Workingmen's Club of the Church of the Holy Communion was celebrated last night at the church, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, and a historical address of the club was given by R. Fulton Cutting. A large audience was present. This club was one of the first workingmen's beneficiary organizations in this country. It was founded during the rectorate of the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Lawrence in 1873.

Strike of Match Packers Ends.

PASSAIC, N. J. Nov. 13.—The strike of the packers at the Continental match factory, which is controlled by the Gould interest, is at an end. About half of the women applied at the factory yesterday afternoon to be taken back and the rest are expected to return to work in the morning. The strikers return at the reduced scale, at which they claim they cannot make more than 45 or 50 cents a day. A few will refuse to return, but most of the women have reached the end of their resources and have to go to work or starve.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MAN KILLED, WOMAN INJURED.

They Were Struck by a Trolley Car in Brooklyn.

A trolley car of the Nassau Line on its way from Hamilton Avenue Ferry to the Fifth Avenue depot at 9:45 o'clock last night struck James Morrissey and Annie Lynch, who were crossing Summit Street together. Morrissey, who was a laborer, sixty-seven years old, living at 66 Summit Street, fell under the front wheels, which passed over his chest. The woman, who is fifty years old and lives at 214 Herkimer Street, was struck by the fender. The wheels had to be raised by jacks before Morrissey's body could be taken out. He was dead.

The woman, whose injuries were a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. John Anglan, the motorman, was locked up in the Hamilton Avenue Station on a charge of homicide.

TELEPHONE BELL SUBSTITUTE.

New System of Calling Up Central in Operation in Harlem.

The new system of telephone signaling by means of lights on the central office switchboards was put in operation in the Harlem central telephone office yesterday. The system differs from the old one in that the use of the bell in calling up central and "ringing off" is dispensed with. The act of taking the receiver from the hook effects an electric current connection whereby a light is flashed on the board in front of the central office operator. The operator ascertains the number desired, and the connection is made. The light continues to show until the receiver is placed back on its hook by the sender of the message, when the operator disconnects. The system is intended to avoid the annoyance of keeping connections made for long intervals through the sender's neglect to "ring off." It was said to have worked well in Harlem yesterday and will probably be adopted all over the city.

CHILDREN ATTACKED BY A GOAT.

Three Little Girls in Flatbush Butted and Badly Bruised.

Sergt. Parret of the Flatbush Police Precinct was informed yesterday that there was a vicious goat at large in the neighborhood of Grant Street, causing terror to little children.

Daniel Buckley of 167 Grant Street declared that his four-year-old daughter Annie was in bed suffering intense pain because of the butting she had received from the goat. Her injuries were so serious that medical attendance had to be summoned. The child was playing in the street with some companions when the goat attacked them. She was knocked down, her face and head were cut, her body was badly bruised, and her clothing torn to tatters. Mabel and Sarah Carruthers, three and two years old respectively, who live with their stepfather, George C. Tice, at Grant and Lawrence Streets, were bruised about the body, and a younger child was also slightly wounded.

The goat could not be found by the police.

LUDMAN'S BODY FOUND.

Believed to Have Killed Himself Because He Was Jilted.

Men who were grappling yesterday afternoon for the body of thirteen-year-old Stephen Walsh of 51 Java Street, Greenpoint, drowned on Saturday in sight of his mother while he was gathering driftwood from the East River, found the remains of Anthony Ludman, aged thirty-eight years, a boarder in the house of Mrs. Tirot, at 97 Eagle Street. Ludman, it is the general belief, committed suicide because he was jilted by a girl to whom it is said he was to have been married. A month ago he became despondent. On last Wednesday he told Mrs. Tirot that he had made up his mind to kill himself at the first opportunity. Mrs. Tirot endeavored to cheer him up, but without success.

Mrs. Tirot told other boarders of Ludman's threat, and a watch was kept over him. He went out of the house unobserved on Thursday, and nothing further was seen or heard of him until his dead body was found in the river yesterday.

The search for the boy's body was kept up until nightfall. It was not found. Mrs. Walsh, who witnessed her son's drowning was last night in a serious condition at her home from the shock.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S ILLNESS.

He Cancels an Engagement at the Fifth Avenue.

It was announced definitely by Manager Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night that Joseph Jefferson had canceled his engagement at that theatre on account of illness. He was prevented from appearing last week, but until yesterday it was expected that he would appear during the present week in a revival of "Rip Van Winkle."

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Dr. Daniel P. Pease, Mr. Jefferson's physician, said last night: "Mr. Jefferson has been doing well all of the past week and has progressed just as favorably as could have been anticipated for one who has been suffering from as severe a case of bronchitis as he has had. He is a man of wonderful vitality, despite his years, and has come through this sickness better than the majority of younger people would have.

"I did advise Mr. Jefferson to cancel his engagement for the coming week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for there would be grave danger if he tried to resume his acting, of his impaired strength being unable to carry him through. He is up and about, but is far from well yet. With care I think in probably a week's time he will be himself again.

"I did not advise a trip to the South and the abandoning of any other engagement except the one of this week, for he will in all probability be able to fill all engagements made for later dates. It is probable, however, that Mr. Jefferson will go to Lakewood or some other neighboring resort during his period of convalescence."

MRS. EVERHART WANTS HER SON

It Is Alleged that She Deserted Him and the Gerry Society Has the Boy.

Sadie Everhart, an actress, the wife of "Jack" Everhart, the prize fighter, wept bitterly in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday when her ten-year-old son John was taken from her and committed to the care of the Gerry society for further examination to-morrow. Her boy was all she had left in the world to love and to live for, she said.

Mrs. Everhart has been married twice. Her first husband, from whom she was divorced, was William Curtis Cowper, a playwright, who is the father of her son. According to her story she was disinherited by her mother when she married Everhart on May 11 last year.

"I took him out of the ring," she said, "and supported him on my income. I had money then and $32,000 worth of diamonds. They are all gone now. Everhart was jealous of my boy, and four months after our marriage said I would have to choose between him and the child. I told him I would not be parted from my child, and he left me."

Agent Pissaro of the Gerry society said that he found the boy deserted in the Putnam House.

Mrs. Everhart said she had been unable to pay her room rent at the Putnam House, where she and her son had been living, and that while she was out of the house on Thursday the hotel people had telephoned to the society that she had deserted the boy.

"I won't rest, Jackie, until you are back again," she said, as they took sorrowful leave of each other yesterday.

Amsterdam Avenue Track Agitation.

At all the masses at the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday the Rev. James M. Galligan, pastor, urged the men of his congregation to be present at the meeting in the Mayor's office, City Hall, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when a protest is to be made by delegations from other churches and schools situated on Amsterdam Avenue, against granting to the Third Avenue Railway Company the privilege of laying an additional track on Amsterdam Avenue. He said that the people from other churches and parents of children attending the many schools on the avenue were to send delegations, and it was but proper that the people of his church should show that they were conscious of the danger that threatened them. The crowded condition of the avenue at the present time was serious enough, and additional tracks would certainly result in serious loss of life.

TO STOP WAR SEIZURES

A Movement to Make Private Property Free from Capture.

CHARLES H. BUTLER'S LETTER

His Argument on the Question and His Ideas as to the Credit Due the United States.

On Nov. 4 a memorial was presented to the President urging him to convene an international congress at Washington to consider the question of making private property on the sea free from capture during war. On the same day Charles Stewart Smith presented the same memorial to the Chamber of Commerce for consideration, and it was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Revenue Laws, of which Gustav H. Schwab is Chairman. Charles Henry Butler, who prepared the memorial to the President, has written a letter to Mr. Schwab, in which, after outlining his subject at length and in detail, he says:

"In considering this subject it must be distinctly borne in mind that none of the rights against active belligerents will be affected. It is not proposed in any way to abrogate the right of search as it now exists, both under international law and by special treaties between most of the civilized powers, or in any way to prevent the right of blockade or capture for the violation of an effective blockade, nor yet of the capture of contraband of war, nor yet of any vessel performing any unneutral service.

"So long as war exists these belligerent rights should and must be preserved, but the proposition is simply to eliminate from the danger of capture, destruction, and confiscation all property, both vessel and cargo, which is not in any way actively engaged in the prosecution of the war. That is to say, to afford to noncombatant owners of property upon the sea a corresponding protection to that which is afforded by the present rules of war to owners of property upon the land. The only argument which is advanced against the proposition is that the destruction of the commerce of the enemy weakens the enemy's resources, and thus sooner results in complete subjugation. This same rule, however, could apply to destruction of property upon land, and yet civilization has resulted in a general consensus of opinion that subjugation by such means should not be permitted, and the doctrine announced by England at the outset of the Crimean war that operations would be confined to the organized military and naval forces for the enemy is a principle that can well be established and adopted by all the civilized nations of the world, and by so doing eliminate from the terrible consequences that war must ever entail the great element of suffering caused by capture, confiscation, and wanton destruction of private property and the lives and liberty of noncombatants.

"Those who would argue in favor of continuing the capture of private property on the ground that war is more quickly concluded if more fiercely waged, must be content to follow that argument whithersoever it will lead them, for if by this wanton destruction and consequent weakening of the enemy war is terminated more quickly, and so humanity is benefited thereby, then let us at once abolish the rules adopted by civilized nations preventing pillage, torture, rape, and wholesale destruction on land as well as on sea. Let us emulate the example set by Alva in the Netherlands and by the French in the Palatinate 800 years ago; let us disregard all that has been accomplished by the great army of writers on the subject of international law, starting from Grotias, who in 1625 surprised the world by demonstrating that there was no paradox in regulating war by rules of humanity; let us abolish the Red Cross of Geneva and substitute some banner for warfare on land that will correspond to the piratical emblems of the cross-bones; let the European prohibition of explosive bullets be abolished and all the ancient methods of warfare be reinstated.

"To the United States is largely due the adoption of regular rules by the great powers for the proper conduct of armies in the field. The code known in the War Department as General Order No. 100, of 1863, was prepared for that purpose during the civil war by Dr. Frances Lieber, under instructions of President Lincoln, and has been in force ever since in this country, and has formed the model for corresponding regulations of the armies of other nations.

"The rules most emphasized are those which prevent unnecessary destruction or confiscation of private property, and when necessarily taken or destroyed provision is made for the proper indemnity of the sufferers if they have conducted themselves as non-combatants.

"Why should not the rules of war protect property of the non-combatant citizen in the hold of his vessel on the sea as well as in his storehouse on the land?

"While this great purpose cannot be accomplished by any single individual, no matter how strong he may be; by any single organization, no matter how influential it may be; or even by any single nation, no matter how powerful it may be, it can and will be achieved if all who are interested in its final accomplishment will earnestly and diligently unite their efforts for the common end sought by all, and will constantly and steadily continue so to do until the final result shall be as it eventually must and will be, achieved. The work may well be likened to the rolling of a great, heavy stone up a steep and rugged hill; before the summit can be reached there will be many obstacles to overcome that seem at times insurmountable, many slip-backs, where the ground gained after much effort appears to have been irretrievably lost, but hopeless as the task may seem at times, sooner or later, with strength, unisen, and labor all obstacles will be overcome, and from the height finally reached a grand view will be obtained, not only of the difficulties surmounted in the past, but of the good that has been obtained for humanity in the future.

"In this instance and at this time, it seems as though the stone had not only rolled back a space, but had also become for a while hidden, as it were, in the brush by the way, and if I have done no more than draw it to the attention of those who can set and keep in motion the strong levers and machinery by which this great rock of reform can once more be started on its onward and upward course toward the goal of consummation, which it is sure to reach, my time and labor will not have been expended in vain."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Spokane's Union Depot Sold.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 13.—Zerah Snow of Portland, representing Receivers Mink and Wilton of the Union Pacific, has bid in the Union Depot property here for $245,000, being the minimum bid provided by the order of sale. The sale was made by Master in Chancery Wakefield under a decree of Federal Judge Hanford in the suit of the American Loan and Trust Company to satisfy a bonded debt of $433,000. The property consists of the depot, 100 acres of land, city trackage, and three locomotives.

J. J. Hill's New British Columbia Line.

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 13.—James J. Hill will immediately start building his new railroad from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, to Nelson. The contract was let yesterday. The line will be sixty miles long, and will be known as the Nelson and Bedlington. It will give the Great Northern a second artery in the Northern British Columbia mineral fields.

Baltimore and Ohio Rumor Denied.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Oscar G. Murray, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, said to-day that there was no truth in the story sent out from Chicago last week that there were any differences between himself and J. J. Hill over the appointment of a General Manager to succeed W. M. Greene. He said that nothing had occurred to give rise to any such rumor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:45 A. M.—1,510 Third Avenue; John Hennessy; damage, $1,500.

6:05 A. M.—773 Columbus Avenue; N. Cohen; damage, $25.

12:15 P. M.—500 West Fifty-sixth Street; unknown; no damage.

4:45 P. M.—226 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Annie Mohr; damage, $10.

5:45 P. M.—62 Montgomery Street; Frank Mosser; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—99 Avenue A; Sarah Jablonsky; damage, $25.

TO AID HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

Dr. Frissell, the Principal, Explains the Work for Colored People and Indians at a Church Meeting.

An interesting public meeting in the interest of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., was held last night in the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the church, presided. The institute educates colored and Indian young men and women.

The Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, made an address, describing the aim and purpose of the school and its work in fitting missionary teachers for the shops, schools, and churches of the South and West. "Most of our pupils," said he, "prefer to do missionary work among their own people. They do not go North to seek their own fortunes, but go out through the South to help uplift their friends. The work is often attended with great difficulty to them, but they endure it willingly for the sake of the good they can do. Everywhere in the South the graduates of Hampton are received with cordiality."

Mrs. Laura Titus of Norfolk, Va., a colored graduate of Hampton Institute, and one who has had wide experience in missionary work among the colored people, also spoke. She told of the condition of the home life of the negroes, and dwelt on the need of help to many colored women and girls who are living in ignorance, superstition, and poverty. She was followed by Miss Anna Dawson of Fort Berthold, N. D., an Indian graduate of the institute, who described her work as a field matron among the Arickaree Indians. She gave a very interesting account. Her story showed the encouraging side of the industrial and home life which Hampton graduates are introducing among the friends of their childhood. Then followed a stereopticon lecture by Dr. Frissell, illustrative of the institute's work, the church being darkened, and the pictures thrown from a stereopticon in the gallery upon a large white screen erected behind the pulpit. The buildings of the institute, the interior of shops, the groups of students, and views of Indians and colored people before they had known the regenerating influence of education were shown. Two of the most striking pictures showed an Indian girl "before and after taking." The first exhibited the damsel in a blanket costume, with disheveled locks and a complexion in which natural bronze appeared to struggle for the mastery with unsophisticated dirt. In this the subject looked the aborigine so thoroughly that one might easily have fancied her a contemporary of the dusky maiden who is credited with having saved the life of Capt. John Smith. The next view was a profile portrait of an evidently refined, not unattractive-looking young woman in a pretty graduation gown, with hair "made" in an artistic fashion, and everything about her suggesting daintiness and neatness.

The church was well filled. Among those present was Robert C. Ogden, President of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute. The Hampton quartet of colored voices sang old plantation melodies with pleasing effect. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the institute. Annual academic scholarships can be secured at $70 and annual industrial scholarships at $30 at institute.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

She Threw Herself Through a Car Window Near Columbiaville, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—Ida Arola, twenty-three years old, early to-day threw herself through the window of the Houghton Express, on the Michigan Central Railroad, when the train was a short distance from Columbiaville. She was instantly killed. She was an insane woman, who was being deported to Finland, in accordance with the immigration law, she having resided here less than a year.

Immigration Inspector Williams and the Matron of the Saulte Ste. Marie Custom House had the girl in charge. Williams said to-night that she had made no outbreak at any time during the journey from Marquette, where she had been detained in jail. The first her custodians knew of the affair was when they heard the breaking glass. Mr. Williams said the girl was suffering from extreme melancholia.

LORD MINTO AT MONTREAL.

New Governor General of Canada Arrives to Take Charge.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The new Governor General of Canada, Lord Minto, his family and suite arrived here this afternoon on board the steamship Scotsman. The vice-regal party did not disembark. This was due to the illness of Lord Minto's eldest son, Viscount Melgund. Great reticence is displayed as to the young man's illness. The side de camp says that it is merely a slight attack of bronchitis, but some of the passengers on the Scotsman state that Viscount Melgund is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. It is said that the vice-regal party will not leave for Ottawa until Tuesday.

The last order in council which Lord Aberdeen signed was one granting $25,000 to the West Indies as a contribution, owing to the recent storm there.

Woman's Narrow Escape from Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Mary Abbott of 46A Myrtle Avenue, Roseville, N. J., alighted from a Montclair train at the Roseville station Saturday night and started to walk across the man track, when she was struck by the Hackettstown express. She was tossed into the air straight ahead of the locomotive, landed upon the pilot, and was carried along some distance before the train could be stopped. Her injuries were found to consist of a broken arm and a bad cut over the right eye. She was otherwise bruised. She was taken to her home, and yesterday was resting easily. She is sixty years old.

To Exhibit Grant Relics.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 13.—An interesting feature of a fair to be given on Wednesday and Thursday in Union Hall by the Orange W. C. T. U. will be an exhibition of articles owned or used by Gen. Grant, and lent for the occasion by his sister, Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer of East Orange. The collection includes the General's first commission as Major-General of Volunteers, letters and other articles, a number of which have never before been shown.

Plans for the 22d Regiment.

NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 13.—Lieut. Col. Thurston of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers, now at Fort Slocum, said today that the regiment might leave the fort any day now and report at the armory in Manhattan. The men will be furloughed until Nov. 23, when, if the present plans remain unchanged, the regiment will assemble for muster-out.

David Smitman Held.

David Smitman, the Brownsville man who was arrested on Saturday night charged with marrying a French heiress, Marie Arlbout, in Buenos Ayres, and then decamping with $20,000 of her fortune, was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $5,000 bail.

Kansas Visited by a Heavy Snow.

LARNED, Kan., Nov. 13.—This section of the State was visited by the heaviest snow of the season last night and to-day. The ground here was covered to a depth of three to four inches. It is said the snow was much heavier in the counties north and west of here. The Winter wheat will be greatly benefited.

New Yorkers Win at Whist.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—After defending the challenge trophy of the American Whist League five times, the American Whist Club lost it last night to the Whist Club of New York by a score of 28 to 9.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant
OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.
W. P. Squibb & Co., Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Benares Smoking Sets
(5 pieces,)
$2.25.
45 West 23d Street.

THE DRUG TRADE ABROAD.

Methods Adopted by Various European Countries for the Sale of Medicines.

A comparison of the methods adopted in the various countries of the world for the sale of drugs is published in Volume XIV. of the special Consular reports on "The Drug Trade in Foreign Countries." In Austria the sale of medicines is under strict Governmental control. This is a growth of nearly four centuries, the result of an imperial decree regulating apothecaries' rates and fixing heavy penalties for overcharges and frauds. During the reign of Maria Theresa a law was passed prohibiting any one from conducting an apothecary's shop who had not passed a rigid examination before the Medical Faculty of an Austrian university. No one is permitted to carry on the business of an apothecary without a special concession, and one of the requirements is that the applicant must furnish proof of linguistic talents in order to be conversant with the languages of the various nationalities represented in his district. Another characteristic is that, while with us no distinction is made between the pharmacist and druggist, with them there is a definite line of demarkation. There is no blending of the trade and the profession.

In France strict laws exist for regulating the sale of chemicals. Pharmacists are divided into two classes. The length of time necessary for the taking of a degree in either class is six years. The first three are devoted to laboratory work, the last to a course of study in one of the schools of pharmacy. If the applicent be a graduate of a foreign school, more than one year's study is rarely exacted. The English and German colleges are held in high repute, but graduates of American schools meet with more difficulty. While the laws by which a pharmacist is governed are severe, he is carefully protected from unjust competition. No one but a duly qualified apothecary is allowed to sell any pharmaceutical compounds, except in special cases. It is not necessary to have a degree in pharmacy to sell crude chemicals, such as borax, tartar, paints, oils, turpentine, camphor, &c., but any one wishing to sell articles of a poisonous nature must first make a declaration to that effect before the Mayor of the commune, and give the address of his establishment. It is illegal for an apothecary to change a doctor's prescription in any way. He must refer it to the doctor for rectification. Physicians are not allowed to sell medicines to their patients, except when the pharmacist refuses to make up a prescription, or when there is no pharmacy within a specified distance from the patient's residence.

In Germany the retailing of drugs is regulated by an elaborate code of laws. The number of apothecary shops is in proportion to the population of each town or city. They are of two classes, the "Droguerie," or wholesale drug store, and the "Apotheke," or true pharmacy. The distinctions between the two many, but the most radical difference is that a pharmacy can be kept only by a licensed pharmacist, while any merchant with sufficient capital may keep a "Droguerie." In Germany all branches of trade are more strictly classified than in most other countries, and while perfumes may be sold at a department store, but never at a pharmacy, no department store deals in drugs, medicines, or druggists' sundries. Pharmacists and their assistants are held to strict account for any error in preparing medicines under doctors' prescriptions, and cases of death or serious injury from such accidents are said to be rare in this country. The stores and the manner of managing the prescription drug business are examined by the authorities of the Government. The owners of prescription drug establishments are subject to a sharp supervision, but have in return the exclusive privilege of preparing prescriptions, which are returned as receipts to the persons named on them.

The laws regulating the practice of pharmacy in Italy are numerous and complicated. In order to overcome the difficulties which have frequently resulted from this diversity a bill has been prepared which will bring all the pharmacies under one law. At present the laws in operation in the northern and southern provinces are widely at variance. In the Province of Piedmont any one intending to open a pharmacy must be twenty-one years of age, and have passed a special examination in a royal university of the kingdom. Drugs and chemicals are sold exclusively by pharmacists. The soda-water fountain is utterly unknown here. Nor can a druggist dispense beverages to be drank on the premises.

Spanish pharmacists are required to keep under lock and key all poisonous and powerful drugs, to reside in their establishments, and are not allowed to absent themselves from town without having an authorized pharmacist in charge. To advertise the sale of remedies or medicines in any newspaper is prohibited to all except pharmacists, physicians, or veterinaries. In the United States drug stores sell sundries, such as combs, brushes, face powder, perfumery, candy, &c. This is not permitted in Spain.

The practice of pharmacy in Great Britain is regulated by law. It is unlawful for any person to assume the title of chemist, druggist, pharmacist, or equivalent title, or to engage in the business of retailing, dispensing, or compounding any drugs, medicines, or medical preparations in which poisons are to any extent ingredients unless he shall have first passed certain prescribed examinations, and have been officially registered as a chemist or druggist, &c. A list of poisons is enumerated in the statute, and special rules are prescribed regarding their sale. It is unlawful to sell them unless the same is labeled with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and address of the seller. By far the bulk of the drugs, chemicals, perfumes, &c., sold are manufactured in Great Britain, but a number of proprietary articles and medical preparations of American and Continental make are handled and popular. There are numerous medical preparations manufactured in England which are of the same general nature as like preparations of American and Continental make, but they cannot properly be styled "imitations." They are the products of English skill and invention independently working along the same lines in other countries.

Drugs and medicines not containing poisonous elements may be freely sold by any one, and are largely sold in department stores and village shops, as well as proprietary articles and all descriptions of druggists' sundries. The competition is keen and the price lists are frequently cut, both by regular chemists and other dealers. The prescription trade is not an extensive feature of the business. Many physicians prepare and supply medicines of all descriptions to their patients directly from their private surgeries. When a prescription is filled by a chemist, it is the rule to make a copy in a book kept for that purpose and the original is returned to the customer, who may use it again elsewhere. Renewals are made whenever called for, and copies are given at the discretion of the chemist. There is no distinction between the prescription drug business and other drug-selling establishments, and there is no limitation by law as to extent or number of drug stores in any locality.

The Consular report closes with the latest retail price list of patent medicines issued by one of the leading drug houses of Liverpool. This list comprises

GEN. FLAGLER'S REPORT

The Chief of the Ordnance Bureau Tells of the Work of Equipping the Army for the War.

PLANS FOR COAST DEFENSE

Battleships Powerless to Silence Modern Coast Batteries—Experiments with Smokeless Powder.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Gen. D. W. Flagler, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. It shows that there was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, $7,348,795, and that there still remains of the appropriations made for the Ordnance Bureau $10,793,359. This sum is derived from the appropriations for the fiscal year which were made for war purposes, amounting to $21,504,592.

Regarding the equipment of the volunteers, the General thinks it would be as well to have the Government equip them, instead of their bringing their State arms into the service, saying that it could be done as quickly, owing to the condition of the arms of State troops. He speaks in terms of praise of the manner in which work has been performed at arsenals and ordnance factories in the rush to put the country on a footing for the war with Spain. As to the equipment of an army, he says:

"So long as the principal dependence in this country in time of war is a large volunteer force, newly levied, it is impracticable to keep on hand large supplies of cavalry, artillery, and horse equipments, as these in the course of a few years will not only deteriorate, but will have to be materially modified to keep pace with improvements. The major part of such material can, by taking advantage of the resources of the Rock Island and other arsenals and the numerous private establishments capable of producing it, be supplied as rapidly as troops can be raised, mustered into the service, and prepared for campaigns. There should, however, be on hand field and siege artillery, with carriages and a portion of the harness required for 500,000 men. Such guns and carriages cannot be turned out in large numbers until about six months after initiating the work."

For equipping an army with a supply of small arms, he thinks there should be a supply of 100,000 on hand of any new arm and the arsenals should be kept in a condition so as to produce 2,500 a day. An interesting feature of the report is that which treats of coast defense. The General says:

"Attention is especially invited to the experience of the last few months in attempting to provide quickly a coast defense. It is believed to be impracticable, and we will always be forced in any emergency to rely upon what has been provided in time of peace. I think it fair to state, though not in the way of complaint, that this has been urged upon Congress each year for the last ten years.

"The situation is very simple. A plan has been adopted for providing a complete coast defense. With the present facilities of the department this work can be carried on economically and in the most efficient manner in such a way as to complete the present plan in about seven years. Estimates ought to be submitted each year for so much of the work as the facilities for its production will permit. It rests with Congress to determine how much of the work can be provided for each year consistently with the resources of the country. But the work cannot progress faster than the appropriations provide for.

"It is probable that there must be added to plans and estimates for the coast defense some provision for the defense of added possessions."

Gen. Flagler does not claim for the .45-calibre Springfield rifle an equality with the new .30-calibre magazine rifle of the army, but says that it is a very good arm and possesses many merits. This feature has heretofore been commented upon in discussion of small arms used during the war. The machinery for the manufacture of small arm ammunition was none the best, yet the department turned out 90,000,000 rounds for the war. For years past, the report states, appropriations for the equipment of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and horse have been barely sufficient to meet the consumption of the regular army, and although there were buildings, there was no machinery with which to manufacture these supplies. It was not possible to fill requisitions for the volunteer troops when made.

INCREASING COAST DEFENSES.

Details are given of what was done to increase the coast defenses when the war began. He calls attention to the fact that Congress has never appropriated what was asked for powder and projectiles, and in consequence the supply at the beginning of the war was inadequate, and he gives some instances of the work done by the department to make good the deficiency. The following statement as to powder is of interest:

"For several years this department had been experimenting on smokeless powders for seacoast guns and had completed the determination of the specifications and requirements for the smokeless powders for nearly all the seacoast guns and mortars. Some of the powder manufacturers who had been engaged in the production of these experimental powders had small plants for their production. It was impossible, however, to produce the powders fast enough to meet the emergency, and in some cases experience in their use was necessary for adapting them to all the requirements of the service. All the companies, however, were ready at once to take up the manufacture of carbon powders, and as the requirements for this were simpler, they could expand their plants for its production more rapidly. For a time this department therefore devoted all its energies to procuring a sufficient supply of the carbon powders. Later, and as fast as possible, the manufacture was changed to smokeless powders.

"It should be stated, however, that smokeless powder only was manufactured for field and siege artillery. The fact that the field and siege artillery was to be employed was not determined until about the time that war was declared, and there were no funds available for procuring ammunition for these guns before that time."

The furnishing of siege and field guns and ammunition for the war encountered the same difficulties as in other branches of the ordnance equipment, yet the bureau furnished such guns for the Manila and Puerto Rican expeditions. The artillery was not used at Santiago to any extent. Of siege guns, twenty-two were taken for seacoast defenses at the beginning of the war.

THE DEFENSES OF SANTIAGO.

Gen. Flagler quotes the following from the report of Lieut. Col. H. D. Borup, chief ordnance officer at Santiago, as to the defenses of Santiago Harbor:

"Before the outbreak of hostilities the port defenses of Santiago consisted of four antiquated forts or batteries, of which one, St Catalina, was abandoned, and a second, Punta Blanca, was, from its position, useless. Of the other two, Morro Castle constituted the outer line and Estrella the inner one. The armament of the former consisted of five ancient mortars and two siege guns and the latter of two obsolete cast iron howitzers, all of feeble power.

"After war was declared four batteries were hastily improvised, all of weak profile.

"Including all forts and batteries, the number of guns may thus be stated:

"Obsolete.—Bronze muzzle-loading smooth-bores: 4-guns—Six-inch, 2; 4.5-inch, 2. Mortars—13-inch, 3; 9.5-inch, 2. Muzzle Loading Converted Rifles—Bronze guns, 6.5-inch, 5; cast-iron howitzers, 8.5-inch, 7.

"Modern.—Steel breech-loading rifles, 6.3-inch, 4; bronze breech-loading howitzers, 6-inch, 2; revolving cannon, 1-inch, 4; rapid fire, 1-inch, 1; rapid fire, 2-inch, 1.

"Total, 33.

"Or twenty-one obsolete and twelve modern pieces, and of the latter, four only are of comparatively high power.

"The exterior line consisted of seventeen obsolete and two modern pieces, the former being furnished by the Spanish War Department and the latter by the Navy Department. The bold front put up by the former seems to have been effective. The real strength, however, lay in the guns taken from the Reina Mercedes, so that the duel between the fleet and the land was practically fought by the navies of both powers. After one of these guns was disabled by the carriage being rendered hors de combat, the outer defense was really confined to a single piece."

OUR MODERN BATTERIES IMPREGNABLE.

Following the above, Gen. Flagler's report says the war has furnished no opportunity for determining by experience the effect of our modern seacoast armament against modern battleships. The reports of the experience gained, however, tend to confirm the opinion that fire from ships cannot silence the fire or seriously cripple the armament of our modern batteries; that the ships could not withstand the fire of our modern batteries, and that, therefore, the ships cannot attack the batteries successfully. Whether ships can run by the batteries without too great risk has not been shown. This will depend on the skill and rapidity with which the guns are served, providing the ships are not stopped by the mines.

Considerable attention is devoted to the progress of work at the various arsenals and the guns which are being built. On Sept. 30, 1889, there were 447 seacoast guns mounted. It is estimated that on June 30, 1899, there will be 900, and on the same date in 1900, 1,189.

FOR A SPANISH WAR MEMORIAL.

Organization Formed Upon the Plan of the Battle Monument Association of the Civil War.

WEST POINT, Nov. 13.—There has been organized at West Point an association of officers of the regular army, consisting of both graduates and non-graduates of the Military Academy, having for its purpose the erection of a suitable memorial to the officers and enlisted men of the regular army who were killed in battle, or who died of wounds received or disease contracted while in active service in the field against the enemy during the recent war.

The association is known as the Spanish War Memorial Association, and is organized and operated on lines identical with those of the Battle Monument Association of the civil war, which has recently erected and dedicated an imposing monument at West Point to the officers and men of the regular army who fell in that war. The funds for the Battle Monument were obtained by voluntary subscriptions, and it is proposed in the present instance to invite contributions from all who may be interested in this work. The name of every subscriber will be published in a commemorative book or pamphlet describing the history of the undertaking.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Treasurer, Prof. W. P. Edgerton, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., by whom prompt acknowledgment of the receipt will be made. Subscriptions sent collectively should be accompanied by a list of names of individual subscribers. All other communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, West Point, N. Y.

The Executive Committee of the association is made up as follows: Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, (President,) Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, ex officio, (Vice President,) Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, (Secretary,) Prof. W. P. Edgerton, (Treasurer,) Prof. P. S. Michie, Prof. C. W. Larned, Prof. S. E. Tillman, Prof. E. E. Wood, Prof. George B. Davis, Prof. G. J. Fiebeger, Lieut. Col. A. L. Rhein, Commandant of Cadets, ex officio; Capt. C. B. Hall, Lieut. R. L. Howze, Captain United States Volunteers; Lieut. Granger Adams, Capt. E. E. Winslow, Capt. W. L. Kneedler, Major United States Volunteers, Medical Department, and Lieut. Charles Braden, Secretary Association of Graduates, ex officio.

OUR TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

American Manufacturers Should Send Good, Live Men to Introduce and Handle Their Goods.

James W. Ragsdale, Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, has submitted a report to the State Department at Washington, in which he says: "It is impossible to give the exact imports from the United States, as more than half of the goods comes through Shanghai and Hongkong importers, and on arrival here is listed as native imports. It is safe to say, however, that our trade is increasing yearly, and, if properly managed, would increase rapidly. It is unfortunate that most agents for American products are foreigners, and even when these are American, the clerks are nearly all foreigners. If our merchants would provide for sample warehouses at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tien-Tsin, and send good, live, and responsible Americans, to manage the same, they would be astonished at the increase in their exports. The Germans are preparing to adopt this method, and, unless, checkmated, will make sad inroads on the trade we now have. They are also getting ready to publish a paper in the Chinese language, especially to advertise their products."

Further evidence of the advantage to be gained by American manufacturers sending agents to foreign countries to introduce and handle their goods is shown in the report of Sydney B. Everett, Consul to Batavia, in his report to the State Department on the growth of the bicycle trade in Java. Mr. Everett says:

"Recently a certain American bicycle firm, having become impressed with the futility of circulars and correspondence, sent a man here to arrange agencies and terms. He has, in a month, been all over Java, and has been conspicuously successful in every city, not only in the quantity of wheels sold, but in the terms on which he has sold them. Previously the firm had sold very few and had no prospects. Now, I venture to assert that three-fourths of the new wheels of good quality sold within the next six months will be those of that firm, because they are being actively pushed, and the terms this American representative arranged with the agents here are such that it is to their interest to sell his wheels only.

"The usual method in business here, hardly ever varied, is to ship goods to be sold on commission, credits being very long—ninety days, six months, and sometimes even a year. This American representative, however, by dint of talking and personal argument, has managed to arrange such terms that his company will get cash for every wheel it sells. This is unprecedented, and could never have been done in any way but by an American agent on the spot. He tells me that the prospects are bright for American bicycles, but that they must be energetically pushed, or it will not be worth while trying."

A NEW VESSEL FOR THE NAVY.

The Torpedo Boat Destroyer Bailey Nearing Completion—A Speed of Thirty Knots an Hour.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer Bailey, which is being built for the Government by Charles L. Seabury & Co. of Morris Heights at their yards on the Harlem River, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for launching by Jan. 1. The hull of the vessel, which is built of one-eighth-inch steel, is already completed, and a double force of workmen are now working day and night on the engines.

The Bailey is named after the distinguished naval officer Theodorus Bailey, who was second in command to Farragut in the actions while passing Forts St. Phillip and Jackson on the Mississippi, and is one of three torpedo-boat destroyers for which provision was made at the last session of Congress. The sum appropriated for each boat was $250,000, and in advertising for bids the Navy Department stipulated that a speed of thirty knots an hour should be shown on the trial trip. The details of the design were left to the discretion of the builders. If the expectations of her builders are fulfilled, the Bailey will be capable of a speed of at least thirty-three knots an hour.

The principal dimensions of the Bailey are: Length, 205 feet; beam, 19 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 5 inches; displacement on trial 235 tons, and when in commission 265 tons. One of the most remarkable features about the Bailey will be the engines, which will be capable of developing 5,600 horse power. This is more than one-half the power employed to drive the big Cunard Liner Umbria, which is a vessel of about 8,000 tons displacement. The Bailey's engines are of the four-cylinder, triple-expansion type. The maximum development of speed is expected when the engines are making about 400 revolutions per minute. Steam will be furnished by four Seabury water-tube boilers, each boiler being equipped with two furnaces. The working pressure will be 250 pounds to the square inch. The hold will be so arranged that there will be two firerooms, and each boiler will have its own funnels, making four in all.

The crew's quarters will be forward, where there will be folding berths for thirty-three men. The officers' bunks will be built into the sides of the vessels aft in the wardroom.

The armament of the vessel will include four six-pounder rapid-fire guns, and two eighteen-inch torpedo tubes. The six-pounders will be mounted as follows: Two on the main deck, one on each side amidships, and two on platforms supported by the conning towers.

Every inch of available space aboard the vessel has been used to add to her bunker capacity, which is deemed sufficient to enable her to steam at least 3,000 knots at an economical speed.

SOLID SILVER
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Factories Meriden, Conn., Hamilton, Ont.

NEW WATER-FRONT SCHEME

Alfred H. Thorp's Plan for the Embellishment of the City's Entire Shore Line.

VARIOUS ELEVATED ROADWAYS

Promenade and Bicycle Road That Would Command a View of the Rivers and the Bay—Practical Method for Handling Freight.

The men who notice more keenly than any others the progress made in the building up of a great city are the architects who design its buildings and the engineers who construct its thoroughfares and bridges, and no men have watched more closely the progress of this city than the members of the Architectural League of New York. It has been the custom of this league to give a series of dinners at its club rooms, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on the first Tuesday of every month during the Winter, when improvements that would benefit the city would be discussed and made public through the press. Many of the plans discussed by the league in the past have been found to be feasible, artistic, and economical, and the municipality has thereby picked up many a valuable hint which has been put to practical use. At its dinner the other night a number of addresses were made on the subject, "The Water Front of New York and Its Future Embellishments." Among them was one by Architect Alfred H. Thorp, who set forth a project that combined a rapid transit for New York City, freight lines along the wharves, new marginal streets 100 feet wide, an elevated boulevard for bicycles and light driving, a new system of dockhouses, piers, and pierhouses, and at the same time still reserve millions of feet of land that the city could dispose of to help pay for improvements.

"This project contemplates the possibility of carrying out such a system around the entire city," said Mr. Thorp Wednesday, "but for the purpose of demonstration it will suffice to speak of the west side only from the Battery up. According to the map showing the harbor lines, as recommended by the Harbor Line Board, and approved by the Secretary of War April 25, 1890, the marginal street on the west side of the city from the Battery up to Spuyten Duyvil is 250 feet wide, counting from the west front of houses on its eastern side out to the established bulkhead line. From the bulkhead line to the pierhead line the distance varies from 500 feet at Pier 1 to 750 feet at Rector Street, 850 feet at Vesey Street, and so on.

"Now, this marginal street is incumbered in various ways by storehouses, ferryhouses, sheds, piles of merchandise, rubbish, &c., so that in places it is less than 70 feet wide and unsightly beyond description—a disgrace to the city, which should and could have the most beautiful water front of any city in the world. It is proposed to remove all these obstructions and leave the marginal street 250 feet wide. To supply the needs of commerce it is proposed to build a continuous, uniform, two-story building, 80 feet deep from the bulkhead line out, all on piles, for the use of ferry houses, storehouses, and sheds, the outer 25 feet of the second story of this building to be reserved for two lines of freight tracks. It is then proposed to rebuild the piers at an angle of 60 degrees from the bulkhead line. This would be an advantage over the ordinary piers, which are built at right angles, for then a steamer coming in from the bay could glide into her pier without being pulled and backed by tugs into the correct position to enter. It would also make it possible to provide piers inside of the pierhead line, of the same length as the old ones, although starting 80 feet out in the river. These piers would have two-story uniform sheds on them, and on the second stories branch tracks could be laid, connecting with the freight lines.

"Of the 250 feet of marginal street it is proposed to leave a thoroughfare 100 feet wide from the bulkhead line inward. On the eastern half of that 100 feet it is proposed to build a two-story elevated structure of iron. The second story would be an open gallery, opening toward the river on one side, and at all cross streets on the other side, with four lines of tracks, two for express trains and two for local accommodation. The top would be an asphaltum-covered boulevard for bicyclists and light driving, and would be approached from the street by stairs and occasional inclined driveways. All these lines of railway and boulevard would be everywhere on a level. Of the remaining 150 feet of the marginal street it is proposed to reserve 90 feet (after allowing for the continuation of all the cross streets down to the river) to sell for private buildings, and the remaining 60 feet for the streets that are now there. The land to be sold would command a good price, as the buildings that could be erected on it would have two streets to front on; their ground floors could be used for heavy merchandise and wholesale business, their second stories could be connected with the railways so that freight could be switched in, and the story on the level with the elevated boulevard could be devoted to retail trade, connected everywhere with a beautiful elevated driveway, overlooking the river at a height of 90 feet, and could be arranged with a continuous arcade for promenaders, as on the Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

"The roof of the long wharf building could be arranged as a continuous elevated park or garden, with light bridges connecting at intervals with the elevated boulevard. Passengers from steamers and ferryboats could land on the second stories of the piers and cross over the street to these bridges. The point of absolute departure from all other previous schemes is that it is proposed to carry out the project on property that belongs to the city, and without interfering with any existing streets or disturbing any sewers or pipe lines.

"I would propose to add to the city along its entire route, in addition to the six lines of railway, an entirely new river-front street, 100 feet wide, and, if the project is carried out in its further but not absolutely essential features, it will add an elevated boulevard 50 feet wide for bicycles and light driving above the elevated tracks. This will create for the city a strip of land 90 feet wide facing on this boulevard and on the river, which can be sold to private individuals for building at a profit of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 per mile."

VESSEL COMES FROM MANILA.

The Captain of the Eddie Tells of Affairs There.

The British tramp steamship Eddie arrived Saturday night from the Philippines, bringing a full cargo of sugar and hemp from Iloilo. Capt. Lund said yesterday that he took a cargo of coal from Hong Kong to Manila for the British men of war and mails for the American fleet.

The Eddie was at Manila on July 4, and after discharging her cargo of coal went to Iloilo to enter on her New York charter. Great excitement prevailed among the people, who expected daily an attack by Americans. It was generally understood that the town would surrender after a few shots had been exchanged. The British Consul was acting for the United States.

Was a Captured Spanish Vessel.

The American barkentine Harry Merryday arrived yesterday from Havana. She was formerly the Lorenzo, under the Spanish flag, but was captured by the cruiser Wilmington in May while trying to run the blockade with jerked beef from Montevideo. She was condemned by the prize court and sold to W. S. Merryday of Polatka, Fla. She was the second vessel flying the American flag to enter Havana Harbor after the cessation of hostilities, having gone there with a general cargo.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PLAN TO AID THE CUBANS

Movement for Practical Relief Started at a Public Meeting in Plymouth Church.

A WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION

Scheme by William W. Howard on the Lines of That Which Proved Successful in Armenia—Views of Dr. Abbott and the Rev. H. M. Allen.

A movement for the inauguration of relief work among the Cubans on lines similar to those on which some of the Armenian relief work was done was begun last night at a public meeting called in Plymouth Church to consider "The Present Condition of Cuba." Charity, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, is to form no part of the scheme. The plan is to assist the Cubans by giving them work until they are able to get farming implements and return to their abandoned and ruined farms.

William Willard Howard and the Rev. Herbert M. Allen, who conducted a similar work in Armenia with much success, outlined the scheme for Cuba, and speeches indorsing the plan were made by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Henry Ward Beecher Howard. Resolutions were adopted calling for the formation of an undenominational committee to raise funds for the work.

Dr. Abbott, who presided and opened the meeting, declared that the work of the United States was not done when the Cubans were liberated, but that we had "a duty of reconstruction." Whatever the duty of the Government might be, the duty of the people was clear enough. In America voluntary co-operation had always gone along with Governmental action. Whatever might be the political future of the island, it was certain that in its industrial, social, and educational conditions it would be eventually American, whether the American flag was over it or not. How soon it would be American must depend in part upon Governmental action, but mainly on the voluntary co-operation of philanthropic and Christian people.

William Willard Howard, before outlining his plan, described the conditions in Cuba. He quoted Dr. Congosto as reporting that the reconcentrados were all dead, and said that that was too sweeping a statement, as some few of them had in some unaccountable way survived after the withdrawal of American relief agents. As a general statement it was correct. The main trouble was that persons who had been fairly prosperous prior to the outbreak of the war were now being reduced to the condition of the reconcentrados. The farms, farm tools, cattle, crops, and seeds had been destroyed, and there was no way for the Cuban farmer to go to work.

"They have neither food for their starving children nor clothing to cover their nakedness," he said. "How can they, then, go out into the desert to plant fields or build houses? The barren fields are there, overgrown with weeds and briars and wild grass, and the people are there, hungry, empty-handed, and helpless. Whether we intended it or not, we have the reconstruction of Cuba on our hands. We must finish what we undertook, or the whole grand structure we raised will be a failure.

"There are two ways in which we can deal with Cuba. We can continue indefinitely the old policy of temporary relief, and make paupers and professional beggars of the Cuban people, or we can take them by the hand, furnish them with honest employment, and gradually get them back to their old homes. Any form of charity does harm. Unthinking charity does more harm than good. We should give wisely or not at all. To give money and food and clothes is the easiest way, and the worst. Its evil influence cannot be estimated. To any man not a mendicant the receipt of alms carries with it a shame and an abasement of manhood that only divine intelligence can appreciate. It puts into hard, tangible shape the recipient's inferior situation.

"There is only one way by which charity may be administered without doing harm. That way is to require at the hands of the receiver a full equivalent of that which he receives. My plan is to help the Cuban poor to help themselves. The details of the plan are easily understood:

"First—A tract of good farming land should be secured near a city or town where the need is most pressing.

"Second—A thoroughly capable American should be placed in charge with sufficient funds to give employment to a considerable number.

"Third—He should offer to the able-bodied poor work at plowing, planting, and cultivating this land. The workers should be paid the fixed market value of their labor.

"Fourth—Only the common food products of the island should be sown. When grown they should be sold in the best available market. The money received should be turned in to the fund and used over again.

"Fifth—At the earliest practicable moment individual workers should be assisted to their old homes, to begin their broken lives anew. No individual should be so assisted until he is mentally, morally, and physically capable of going there. The giving of tools, seed, and farm oxen as a charity should under no circumstances be permitted. An assisted farmer should be required to repay with interest the full value of the assistance given. This will not be looked upon as a hardship, but as an ordinary business transaction, such as he has been accustomed to all his life."

Mr. Howard then proceeded to show the terrible condition of the work being begun at once. It was said that large amounts of American capital would go to Cuba, but capital was timid and would not go there until a stable Government had been established and laws enacted, which would take time. After that it would be necessary to investigate properties and search titles.

"Meanwhile," he said, "what will the starving Cubans do unless we help them? Cubans of the employer class have been impoverished by the war. I rode over the island with a Cuban planter, worth a quarter of a million before the war, who was working in a New York hotel for $20 a month. These men cannot borrow capital for the reconstruction of their estates. I believe I am justified in saying that fully 90 per cent. of the Cuban landowners are in the same unhappy situation. Until the planters obtain money they cannot employ labor. How, then, will these poor people maintain themselves until American capital goes to Cuba?"

The Rev. Herbert M. Allen of Van, Turkey, Mr. Howard's co-worker in the Armenian relief work, was the next speaker. He described the way in which a scheme similar to the one proposed by Mr. Howard had been put in operation in Turkey.

"The applicants, if worthy," he said, "were furnished with wool or cotton. This they turned into thread, and we paid either in cash or by an order on the baker, which formed part of the industrial plant. The product was then put through the different processes until the wearer received the finished goods."

Mr. Allen showed the advantages of the industrial scheme over the donation of alms, and said that in the latter "the evil spirit of 'grab what you can' came to the front."

Henry Ward Beecher Howard, a member of the church, then offered a set of resolutions indorsing the plan and recommending the formation of an undenominational committee to procure funds with which to carry the scheme into effect. The resolutions appealed to lovers of humanity all over the country to give their support. They were adopted.

SOCIAL WORK OF THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw Discusses the Question at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The subject discussed yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle by the class in present-day problems and the Church was "Next Steps in the Social Work of the Church." The speaker for the occasion was the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the Federation of Churches of this city. It was intended to discuss at this meeting "The Problems of Life in the West Side," but this topic was postponed until some future time.

"I am compelled to treat the subject before us," said Mr. Laidlaw, "from the standpoint of my personal philosophy of life, and my prediction of the next steps in the work of the churches is the outcome of that conviction, and will shrink in value in the eyes of all whose underlying beliefs are different. Personally, I accept the doctrine that God creates by continuous process the doctrine of evolution, and therefore I neither expect very much or very little in the immediate future advance of mankind. I can belong neither to the Christian pessimists, who say the next step of the Church should be toward a chair whereat she may kneel and pray for the return of the Redeemer of souls and society, nor to the Christian optimists, who think that this thing or that thing would be a pair of seven-league boots wherewith society could stride at once into the millennium.

"Revolution in human affairs is itself a phase of human evolution. The French Revolution was but the culmination of evolving popular discontent, and if in future people talk about a revolution in the American policy in 1898 they will forget that there are causes in world-wide commerce which compel a revision of Washington's Farewell Address, and have evolved a new attitude toward international affairs.

"We can judge of the next step in the social work of the Church by the direction taken in the past, and we do not need to look more than 100 years back. A century ago there began the movement which led the Church of to-day to recognize that her mission is to the entire human race, and fifty years later sociology reinforced the idea that the whole world is the subject of redemption. Within the last year the Church has recognized that her mission is to all of life; witness the Chatauqua courses and university extension lectures, which show the mission of the Church to the human mind; witness also the democratizing of art by Christian English artists, the modern interest of the Church in the bath-tub as well as in the baptismal font. The mission of the Church, therefore, is to bring the Kingdom of God on to earth as well as in heaven.

"All of the Churches of the world are but one, and all of her branches should inevitably come to say, 'We who love our fellowmen and desire to show our love for God through our fellow-men will so syndicate our sympathy that it will be possible to render social service to the greatest possible number.' The only way is the co-operation plan of churches and charities without any denominational competition. Such a movement would accomplish results for good that cannot be estimated, and would have an uplifting tendency with the entire human race.

"We are about through with the scrutinizing of the body's evolution, and are ready to look a little more closely to that of the soul. The Church must have a place in working out the destiny of man. The supreme genius among the ranks of men is He who said 'Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of God.' This was the rank Jesus gave to the child in the evolution of humanity. This is Christianity's contribution to the world, and I am sure the highest social amelioration of man is in the hands of the Church of God, and the next step that will be taken to forward social work will be in the renewed and deeper attention to the children of the world, a recognition that at the cradle of every new-born child the wise men of the earth may bow, presenting their gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh; and when this shall match the idea that the Church is for all the race and all of life, and for every man, preventive work will supplant redemptive work, and society will foreordain its new members to lives which are an expression of the Kingdom of Heaven."

The subject of next Sunday's question will be, "A Study Among Neglected Boys," by David Willard, a teacher at the city prison.

MORALITY IN THE DRAMA.

First of a Course of Addresses by Dr. Eaton at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton began last evening a course of addresses on "Morality in the Drama," at the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West.

The subject of last evening's discourse was "The Pulpit and the Stage." The others which are to follow include the following: "'The Little Minister,' or Character vs. Creed"; "'Cyrano de Bergerac,' or the Coronation of Friendship"; "'The Rivals,' or Physical and Moral Courage"; "'The Old Homestead,' or Homely Virtues"; Ibsen's "'Peer Gynt,' or Moral Annihilation and Moral Realization"; "'A Doll's House,' or True Marriage"; "'Macbeth,' or the Cumulative Power of Sin," and "'Hamlet,' or the Mystery of Life."

During his address last evening Dr. Eaton read a notice from the American Society of Actors asking his co-operation for the purpose of preventing Sunday performances. "At least in this respect," said Dr. Eaton, "the wishes of the Church and the stage are identical."

Upon the subject "The Pulpit and the Stage" Dr. Eaton said, in part:

"A great change has come over the religious public. There was a time when to attend a play was as much as a minister's place was worth. The evangelist held up his hands in horror at the thought. Everybody goes to the theatre now, whether at home or away from home.

"The former attitude of the Protestant pulpit is well indicated by the action of the American Congress in Revolutionary times. Soon after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence it passed the following resolution: 'Whereas true religion and good morals are the only guides to public blessings and happiness, therefore be it resolved, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the several States to take most effective measures for the suppression of theatrical entertainment, horse racing, and such like diversions.'

"The pulpit now recognizes the power and the value of the theatre as a civilizing force. A theatre rests upon a natural basis. The dramatic instinct is natural. It rests upon imitation, which Aristotle says is inborn. The drama is also religious in its origin.

"When the drama holds the mirror up to nature it serves noble ends. The theatre of to-day can have its influence enlarged by the attendance of the best people, by the presentation of that which is elevating, and by a just criticism."

ST. GEORGE'S YEAR BOOK.

Report of Parish Authorities for the Twelve Months Ending Last Easter.

The year book for 1898 of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford is rector, has been issued. It gives a full account of the many departments of benevolent efforts carried on by the parish, with reports on the work of the year ended last Easter. The work among the young alone comprises the maintenance of two Sunday schools, (one for Chinese youth,) the St. George's Free Circulating Library, the Girls' Friendly Society, a King's Daughters branch, the Battalion Club, a military organization; the Boys' Industrial Trade School, a sewing school and a kitchen garden, besides the supplying of breakfasts to young communicants on Sunday mornings. St. George's Evening Trade School, which is maintained by J. P. Morgan, is another and a very prominent feature of the parish work for the young.

In his annual report Dr. Rainsford says that it is to his mind "unquestionably true that it is much harder to get people to come to church than it used to be even a few years ago," and draws attention to the contrast between the members now attending the Sunday morning services and those that used to come years ago, although the past year, he thinks, has been on the whole good.

"It is easier to leave New York on Sunday morning than it used to be," he continues. "The larger number, not only of the young men, but of family men, take their 'wheels' on Sunday morning, or their golf clubs, and go to the country. If we had better and more truly rapid transit I believe a large number of those who now leave in the early morning for the country would stay to morning service and go in the afternoon, but at present, as you know, any one waiting for the morning service practically loses the whole day. * * * Materialism is the curse that threatens us, and healthy muscles are an insufficient cure for it."

Dr. Rainsford also appeals for more money for the parish work, and says there ought to be an endowment of at least $100,000 for the Parish House, over and above everything now devoted to it. He says the people reached there are now giving a great deal more liberally, considering their means, than the rich people, but cannot give enough.

The account of William Foulke, the treasurer, shows that receipts and expenditures of the parish have each been over $54,000, of which $12,500 in the expenditures list has gone to pay a debt of the previous year.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE EXHIBITING A NUMBER OF FINE MODELS IN SILK PETTICOATS WHICH COMPRISE THE LATEST STYLES FOR THIS SEASON'S WEAR.

THE MARVEX GLOVE
(Registered.)
Latest Winter Shades Just Opened.
B. Altman & Co.

DR. STORRS'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Brooklyn Pastor Preaches His Fifty-second Annual Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs preached yesterday his fifty-second anniversary sermon in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. His sermon was on "Working Together in God," and at its close Dr. Storrs read a paper in which he refered to his long pastorate and to the affectionate relations between himself and his congregation.

Speaking of the recent death of his wife, Dr. Storrs said that it had seemed to him that he could hardly go on with his work. He had now fully determined to do so. He said he felt stronger and more vigorous than ever, and hoped that for years to come he would be able to continue his pastorate.

New King's Bridge Church Dedicated.

The new St. Stephens M. E. Church at the corner of King's Bridge Road and Terrace View was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon by Bishop Andrews in the presence of a large gathering. Exercises in connection with the dedication were held throughout last week, and yesterday morning Bishop Andrews preached the dedicatory sermon, the Rev. C. S. Harrower of Drew Seminary presiding. In the afternoon there was a laymen's platform meeting, over which Samuel C. Bowne, one of the oldest members of the church, presided. At 4:15 the office of dedication was performed by the Bishop. Last evening Dr. Osborn preached and the pastor, the Rev. B. H. Burch, presided.

Associate Rabbi for Temple Beth-El.

The members of the Congregation Beth-El held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the vestry room of the temple, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. About 400 persons were present. Jacob H. Fleisch of 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street is the President of the congregation, and the other officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. S. Schulum of Kansas City was elected associate rabbi of the temple, to assist the Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, who has found the work of the large parish too much to attend to unaided. Dr. Schulum is thirty-four years old, and a graduate of the University of Berlin and of the School of Reformed Judaism of Berlin.

No Fire Alarm Service in Brooklyn.

At midnight last night an electric light wire crossing one of the fire alarm wires in front of the Brooklyn Fire Headquarters on Jay Street burned out the fuse in the cable box, the result being that the entire Brooklyn fire alarm service was paralyzed. The department was compelled to rely on telephone calls for the rest of the night. The electric light supplied to the fire boat Seth Low at the foot of Ninth Street was also destroyed.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:46	Sun sets...4:44	Moon sets...5:01	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:18	Gov. Isl'd...7:30	H. Gate....9:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:48	Gov. Isl'd...7:55	H. Gate....9:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 14.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin,	Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 15.			
El Paso,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,	Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Macedonia,	Nassau, &c.	1.00 P. P.	3.00 P. M.
Origen,	Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Saginaw,	Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.			
Caribbee,	St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic,	Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo,	New Castle	.....	.....
Matanzas,	Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongollan,	Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Portia,	Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
San Marcos,	Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole,	Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark,	Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis,	Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States transport		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Winifred,	Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 17.			
Ardanhu,	Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Trinidad,	Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 18.			
Finance,	Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 19.			
Anchoria,	Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany,	Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas,	Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Coleridge,	Pernambuco, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck,	Naples, &c.	9:

The Wanamaker Store

Toyland

The Magic City

Hats off! This is the Children's Store. Little Faith and Stolid Practicality have no business here. This is Toyland.

Come from the humming store—leave the mercantile behind you and enter the Magic City! All that the fairy-books tell, all that is bright and sweet in children's fancies, see here in concrete form! Here are all the animals of the Ark, all the games in the world, all the toys in a dream!

Here are things alive,—obvious miracles. Here are wild beasts that walk and speak,—Art-Magic plainly. Here are the characters out of Jack the Giant Killer, hob-nobbing with the heroes of the Arabian Nights. It is an acre of fairy-land, crowded full of wonders.

It seems like pathos to add that Toyland is in the basement. But it covers about a third of that basement and everything that Germany, Austria, England and America can think and make for children's happiness is represented there.

Books as Gifts Not too early to consider this proposition. There's a lot of books here that are marked to go at almost unheard of prices—publishers had too many, and were eager to dispose of them. They'll make appropriate holiday presents, and the outlay will be only very slight.

A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the Earliest Accounts to the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century. By S. Austin Allibone, LL. D. With Supplement. By John Foster Kirk, LL. D. Containing over 37,000 Articles, (Authors) and enumerating over 93,000 Titles, thus extending and bringing down to the latest practicable date one of the great literary enterprises of the century. The entire work contains the Names and History of over 83,000 authors. 5 large volumes, in half Russia binding, $50. Our price, $12.50.

Tiryns: The prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns. The Results of the latest Excavations. With Preface by Prof. H. Adler and contributions by Dr. Wm. Dorbfeld. With colored lithographs, wood cuts, plans, etc. Royal 8vo, $10. Our price, $1.50.

Historical Romances of Henry K. Sienkiewicz: Quo Vadis. With Fire and Sword. The Deluge, 2 vols., Pan Michael. The authorized and unabridged translation—5 vols. Cloth Binding, $4. Our price, $2.75.

St. Nicholas for 1897. Over 1,000 pages of choicest reading matter for young people. The year all bound in one volume—cloth. Our price, $1.40.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

For the Children's Comfort A little talk pertaining to cold-weather garments for the little ones. There's time saved, and vexation, and labor—besides a substantial saving in cost. Here are a few examples of the value-giving in the Infants' and Children's Store:

Children's Eiderdown Robes; full, wide skirts; sailor collar and cuffs prettily trimmed with satin ribbon; satin tie at neck; girdle. $1.50 for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years; $2 for 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Flannelette night gowns, with yoke; full, wide skirts; in pretty pinks and blues and plain and fancy stripes, 45c. for 2-year size, with easily advancing prices on each increasing size up to 60c. for 12 years.

Flannelette skirts, umbrella shape; deep ruffle; pink and blue stripes. 35c. for 2, 4, 6 and 8 year sizes; 40c. for 10, 12 and 14 year sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Buying Cutlery Advantageously It was our opportunity to purchase at a small figure by taking a large quantity. It's your turn now,—low prices on high-grade goods to you, and you needn't buy largely. The nearness of Thanksgiving may suggest needs like these:

At $1—Stag handled bird or steak carver and fork.
At $2—Stag handled beef carver and fork; warranted steel; silver-plated ferrules.
At $3.75 set—Stag handled beef carving sets in case; sterling silver ferrules.
At $2.50 doz.—Celluloid handled dinner knives; steel blades.

Basement.

A Short Talk Anent the Horse Show

This is an event that receives much free advertising, and largely deserves it. It has a direct bearing upon our own business. It creates a special kind of demand that we fill,—the demand for millinery and dress of the unmistakable *correct* sorts, quickly.

Hence these special showings in millinery, in costumes, in neckwear, in gloves, in jewelry. Hence this stir in the Men's Furnishing Store. Hence this sudden jump in the demand for Tuxedo coats and Inverness overcoats. If there came a demand in the line of best dress that we failed to fill, we should think ourselves remiss in our duty to you.

It is not a good time to cry of prices. It is, in the popular sense, inconsistent to shout, "Cheap, Cheap" in the same breath with "Finest and Best." Yet it is only the truth to say that we regard that matter of price is the high importance,—apparently we give it more attention than you do. We do not claim *little-prices*,—they are impossible when we are dealing in such matters as these. But the goods cost less than you expect;—that is triumph enough.

Check Cheviot Suitings

If you have followed the styles,—and, of course, you have,—you have noted the appearance of the tailor-made suits made from the mannish, rough surfaced check cheviots. To-day they take very close to first place in the choice of people who *know*.

These goods originated in England. America has copied *accurately*, but made them wider,—50 inches instead of 46. They weigh 9 ounces to the pound, as against the five or six ounces of the ordinary dress-goods, thus approaching the men's suitings in weight, as they resemble them in appearance.

Here are 3,200 yards of the American make in the four popular combinations,

Black and Gray	Black and Golden Brown
Black and Blue	Black and Hunter's Green

In checks, three-eighths of an inch square,—at a distance they look like a mixture. The English prototypes cost $1.50 a yard. The regular price of these American copies is a dollar a yard,—sometimes you get them for 83c. Take these at

Fifty Cents a Yard,

and mark down another Wanamaker bargain.

An Important Silk Matter We are going to let you choose from these silks

At 65c. a Yard

What you get is in your own hands, but you cannot go wrong. At the worst, you can save but 10c. a yard by getting a 75c. quality. On the other hand, your choice may be of a dollar or a dollar and a quarter grade.

In the lot are 6,500 yards. There are sixty-six patterns and shades. Roman stripes, satin-barred plaids, hair-line stripes, canale stripes and checks.

Patterns are all good. You could pick with your eyes shut and hit a desirable bargain every time.

Rotunda.

High-Grade Shoes and Some Slippers Not an unworthy shoe in our immense stock. Some, however, that deserve particular mention. These, as examples:

At $6—Men's buttoned shoes of enameled leather; with extension sole and full raised toe; a decidedly stylish and durable business shoe.
At $5—Women's shoes of dull oxide kid; square foxing; straight tip; full toe; wide bottom last; full extension sole and square heel; laced; an excellent walking shoe.
Slippers of Alfred Dolge felt; some as low as 35c. for women's sizes. From that up to $2.

Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street.

Society Stationery Just as a suggestion—a box of handsomely engraved paper and envelopes is always a suitable gift. You'll be delighted with some of the new styles we're showing.

If you order your monogram work this week, instead of waiting almost until the holidays, we'll engrave all the $1.25, $2, $2.50 and $3 monogram dies at the uniform cost of $1.

Broadway.

Golf and Steamer Capes for Women Fine, soft, fleecy Montagnacs and handsome warm Scotch shawls fashioned into elegant garments by the world's style creators, have lately arrived from abroad. They're displayed for your approval to-day. Radical changes in shapes, but very pleasing ones, will be noticed. A recent shipment, lasted a week only. These will also doubtless disappear as quickly.

The imported garments, Montagnacs and Scotch shawls, are $18, $21.50 and $25.
American capes, made of genuine Scotch shawls, at $9, $12 and $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Imported Silk Waists and Petticoats In this splendid line of fine imported waists are shown many handsome styles, and there are positively no two garments alike. Extremely light to very dark effects, and some very elaborate ones in all-over chiffon. Prices are $21 to $60.

And there are petticoats of the rich, elegant sort,—imported, too,—in handsome patterns beautifully trimmed, and with the new fluffy ruffles. A fair showing also of fine black silk petticoats. $22 to $100.

New Neckwear and Veilings Paris has sent over a number of new fancies just in time. The Horse Show will see most of them, but they will come from us, because they are exclusive fancies to be found nowhere else.

The Americans who give their lives to the production of novelties in little dress-things, have sent us other matters to compete with the French. As a whole this is a collection to be studied.

Look at the new jabots, especially. 50c. to $1.25. And some of the new veilings.

Broadway.

Bicycles at $10

We place on sale this morning a large number of wholly unused bicyles of many different makes, and ALL MEN'S WHEELS, at

Ten Dollars Each

The choice given is one of the most tempting imaginable. All the makes are well-known and well-liked. No wheel in the lot is older than last year, and, being our own wheels, you can rely upon their goodness.

Ten dollars have never bought so much since wheels were sold.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store

Excellence AND Discrimination in Literature

IF one goes to the great library in the British Museum, or to the wonderful Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, or to the Astor Library, in New York, he will find hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of volumes. No one pretends that all these books are of equal value. Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of them are little more than rubbish.

On the other hand, when one visits the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park, or the National Gallery in London, or the far-famed Louvre in Paris, one is instantly struck with the difference. In all great art galleries only the best is chosen. There are thousands of pictures in these great galleries, but the number is small compared with the number of volumes in the libraries. The pictures in the galleries represent "a survival of the fittest;" the rubbish is thrown away.

Why is the art gallery method not followed in the libraries? The average man going to a great library is simply lost and bewildered by the bare multiplicity of choice.

Nor are there but few fine private libraries. Very few people possess that knowledge of books required for selecting a good library. Most people simply buy the books of the hour, which make a passing stir and then are heard no more.

Few Buy or Read the Really Great Books

One reason why the great books—the classics—are so little read is that so much in them is uninteresting and out of date. No one reads all of Shakespeare's plays, or all of Wordsworth's poems, or all the novels of Balzac, simply because these productions are of very unequal value. To be able to choose only the best, however, is in itself a great art, and requires a fine literary instinct and a vast amount of study and reading.

These familiar facts explain the utility of the

International Library of Famous Literature

The central idea in this remarkable work is to do for literature just what the directors of a great picture gallery do for art; to preserve the good and throw away the bad.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times, from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the successes of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. DONALD G. MITCHELL, equally well known as Ik Marvel; ANDREW LANG, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

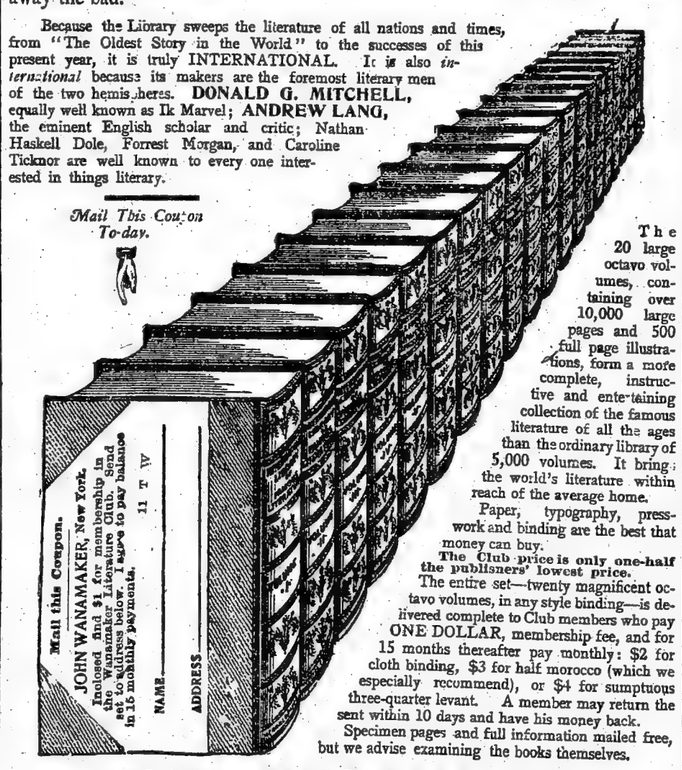

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JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.
Enclosed find $1 for membership fee and first payment on the International Library of Famous Literature, which I agree to pay for in 15 monthly payments.
NAME
ADDRESS

The 20 large octavo volumes, containing over 10,000 large pages and 500 full page illustrations, form a more complete, instructive and entertaining collection of the famous literature of all the ages than the ordinary library of 5,000 volumes. It brings the world's literature within reach of the average home.

Paper, typography, press-work and binding are the best that money can buy.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price.

The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y

A BROKEN-HEARTED DOG.

A Grandson of the Famous Sir Bedivere that Would Not Survive His Master's Death.

From The Denver Post.

The most loving friend Dr. E. W. Bovett ever had never shed a tear or said a word when the doctor's cold, white body was taken from Bowles Lake, Oct. 28, in whose icy waters life had left it. But this friend died this morning at 3:30 grieving for him.

It was Duke, or, by his full and rightful title, Duke of Somerset. A dog of royal blood, son of Lord Alton, and grandson of the great Sir Bedivere, the fifteen-thousand-dollar St. Bernard. His lineage was perfect, with no mongrel cross or strain to mar it. His good breeding showed as plainly in his conduct as in his grand face and majestic carriage. No finer gentleman ever trod the streets of Denver, and there never was a nobler heart than that which throbbed beneath the shaggy coat of this great St. Bernard.

Whenever and wherever it was permissible Duke trod beside his master. When it was impracticable to have him a word was sufficient, Duke walked patiently back to his kennel in the stable at 1,430 Curtis Street, and waited, his solemn eyes watching for the return of his master, and when he came Duke's welcome was sure, for Duke's vigil was tireless. Standing nearly three feet in height, his grand face showing plainly the white and red markings and noble lineaments of his ancestor, his huge body, firm pose, and immense tail, he made a picture that would make the artist instinctively reach for his brush. He was the ideal dog, the perfect specimen of his race.

The day following the death of his master, Duke began to show great uneasiness. He ran back and forth about the stable yard, and gazed wistfully into the face of Dr. F. W. Hunt, who had taken charge of the establishment, and then sought out T. Broderick, who had assisted Dr. Bovett for years, and on whom he turned his eloquent eyes so anxiously, so questioningly, that Mr. Broderick turned away his own swimming eyes. As the days went by, his master still missing, Duke's anxiety became frantic, his whines and pleading eye-questions piteous.

"I'm going to take him down to the undertaker's and let him see the body; maybe he will understand, poor fellow," said Mr. Broderick, the day before the funeral.

"Take him," assented Mr. Hunt.

Duke did not understand what was meant when a chair was placed for him beside one of the long gloomy boxes at the undertaker's, but he climbed upon the chair when told to do so, for obedience was one of his strong traits of character. Then while he watched curiously the lid of the coffin was removed.

What was that down there rigid and white in the satin cushions, strange and yet familiar? Not Duke's master, so still? But yes, it was. Duke bent his head low down over it and gazed eagerly. Yes, it was he, and yet there was something about him that sent a chill to Duke's heart. What was it? Again Duke gazed, and now his ears cocked happily. His master was asleep; that was it! One touch of that lolling, affectionate tongue and he would awake and pat his head and say the fond old nothings which were the very life of Duke!

The dog leaned down still further and licked the upturned face, then started back affrighted. Cold, irresponsive; something had happened to his master.

Duke knew nothing of death. He licked his master's face again—and then he knew. Deep down in his white soul, where grew affection and obedience, nothing else, he knew that the end had come; that the being to whom in loving slavery he had bound himself forever would know him no more; would never fondle or talk to him again. That was all he realized, but that was enough. Dropping back in the chair, throwing back his noble head, he gave vent to his grief in hollow howls that were too piteous to be borne. He had to be dragged away from the place.

Next day he tried to follow to the funeral, but was gently led back to the stable, where he lay down, and, dropping his huge head between his paws, gave up and waited for the end. It came eight days later—this morning. All sorts of dainties were brought to him by old friends who knew his tastes.

Beef heart prepared in a way which he had particularly liked was offered him. At such times he merely lifted his melancholy eyes to the face of the giver for a moment, looked his thanks, and dropped his head again.

Every day he walked around to all the places that the doctor had frequented, hopelessly, to be sure, but evidently with a faint notion that maybe, maybe, his master might come back.

"Poor old fellow!" they would say to him at the Tabor barber's shop and pat him kindly.

"Poor old dog!" was what he heard at Findlay's stables, at George Walker's, and at other places he visited. But he would not hold up his head, and he would not eat.

Dr. Hunt sat up with him and nursed him as if he had been an ailing infant.

At 3:30 this morning Duke gave a moan that was hardly more than a sigh and went out into the infinite in search of his master. Will he find him?

Decorated Dogs.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

To the casual and unsuspecting observer of dogs the canines of Frankford present a very fantastic and incongruous appearance. In this quiet suburban section there are roaming at large dogs whose hairy coats are tinted with the colors of the rainbow, and whose general effect puts the most daring of poster creations to shame. If the citizens of that locality were to hold a dog show they could exhibit such a variety of parti-colored canines that would eclipse entirely the swell functions of Germantown and Chestnut Hill. How the Frankford bowwows came by their bizarre appearance is a mystery which many indignant owners of dogs would like to solve. Some unknown person, who apparently has access to a dye factory, has taken upon himself the task of relieving the awful monotony of dog flesh in the neighborhood, and playfully dips a poor little cur into a vat of dye so that one-half of the body is colored a bright and unmistakable pink or green, as the case may be. This unknown artist takes the greatest pains in his color combinations, and if green and white, and pink and black are not exactly harmonious, the effect is at least startling. As there are many dye works in Frankford, the dog owners are at a loss as to whom to suspect, but woe betide this canine decorator when he is captured.

How She Fixed Her Husband.

From The Denver Post.

When a Hastings (Neb.) husband returned home at night and knocked for admittance his wife opened the door just a little and whispered, "Is that you, Will, dear?" The husband's name is Tom, and he now doesn't care to wander from his own fireside at night, and the cunning little wife is telling her neighbor wives that her little ruse worked first rate.

Less Sugar Wilbur's Breakfast Chocolate therefore more Digestible

SAMPLES GRATIS.
H. O. Wilbur & Sons,
Philadelphia.

HORSE SHOW OPENS TO-DAY

Society Will Pay a Week's Homage to Equine Beauty.

THE DIRECTORS' LUNCHEON

Preliminary Inspection of Stables and Horses in Madison Square Garden Yesterday Well Attended by Men of Social Prominence.

That portion of the annual Horse Show of the National Horse Show Association—the preliminary inspection and the luncheon of the Directors to the patrons and newspaper men in the Madison Square Garden Café, which is always an enjoyable affair, was held yesterday afternoon, and about two hundred guests were present. The luncheon was a dainty affair—the best that James Villipegue, who caters to the metropolitan turfmen, is capable of, and that is saying much, for the stewed oysters with the famous "Old Bob" sauce remain for a long time in the memory of one who has tasted the delicious palate tickler. The inspection of the stables and ring was conducted by Frank Clarke, the Superintendent of The Coney Island Jockey Club, who had charge of the arrangements for the comfort of the equine beauties which will contest with society's best during the week for the attention of the visitors. There was a parade later of most of the horses in the show, and this was particularly interesting to the visitors, for they were, as a rule, lovers of the horse for his true value, and do not look upon him as an incident to a function which gives members of the exclusive circles in society an opportunity of showing their best and most fetching gowns and hats.

After luncheon was over and the stables had been inspected, and Mr. Clarke's work in making the wooden annex on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the building as comfortable as possible had been praised, the visitors grouped themselves around the rails of the big ring where the horses will be shown, and watched with interest the aspirants for blue ribbons put through their places. Every one present looked for Meddler, the great thoroughbred stallion, for which William C. Whitney recently paid $49,000, but he did not make his appearance, for the uncertain condition of Mrs. Whitney's health decided her husband to withdraw the stallion from the show.

The presence of Charles Bates's new team of four in the ring compensated in a measure for the absence of Meddler, for they were voted by the horsemen present to be a perfectly matched four, especially the two leaders, The Whirl of the Town and his new mate, Sporting Life. The pair are almost perfectly matched, and even on a leading strap they showed perfect unison in action. That they will make the entries in some of the harness classes in which they are entered work hard to keep them from securing the blue ribbon is certain, and Mr. Bates was offered a big price for the pair yesterday.

The trotters also attracted much attention, especially the turnout of Col Lawrence Kip. In the classes where the best appointments will count with the Judges for as many points as the horse will, Col. Kip will give the other contestants a hard battle for the first prize. While he has speed and quality galore in his stable, he is a stickler in the matter of appointments, and if his turnout yesterday was a sample of what he will show in the appointment classes, he will be sure of a blue ribbon in at least one of them.

The interior of the Garden is tastefully decorated with bunting in the black and orange of the National Horse Show Association, and everything is in readiness for the opening this morning. The boxes and seats have all sold well, and when the first horse is led into the ring this morning there will be a crowd on hand to greet him. No classes will be judged until 11 A. M., but there will be exercise exhibitions from 9 A. M. up to that hour. At 11 o'clock the hunters and jumpers eligible to Classes 103 and 106, which will be judged later in the day, will be brought into the ring, and as there are a large number of entries, the poorest fencers will be weeded out, and those that remain will contest in their respective classes.

There will be a recess at 1 P. M., and an hour later the first class to be judged, Class 46, for harness horses, will be brought into the ring. From that time on until 6 P. M. the judging will continue, and after another recess, society in its best dress will make its appearance and held levees in the boxes and on the promenade. Lander's Band will as usual play selections throughout the day and evening.

Among those who attended the luncheon and inspection yesterday were Harry Hamlin, James T. Hyde, ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, Robert Cheney, Frank T. Clarke, Hamilton W. Cary, A. C. Bostwick, J. H. Bradford, Jr., David Bonner, Hamilton Busbey, H. N. Baln, H. D. Babcock, H. K. Bloodgood, C. J. Hamilton, J. S. Bratton, Trumbull Cary, R. F. Carman, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, F. S. Gibson, Magistrate C. W. Meade, ex-Magistrate Job E. Hedges, Frederick S. Gibbs, Milton Young, Samuel Willetts, C. A. Van Rensselaer, Francis G. Underhill, Col. Prescott Lawrence, F. K. Sturgis, Charles H. Kerner, Col. Lawrence Kip, Charles W. Smith, W. B. Schermerhorn, E. H. Wetherbee, James C. Young, Dr. William Shephard, Frank W. Sanger, Robert Sedgwick, Charles N. Schroeder, George B. Hulme, Aurel Batonyi, Fred O. Hanlon, George W. Hawkins, Jr., Hamilton W. Salmon, James T. Woodward, H. E. Hollister, P. J. Casey, Charles F. Bates, Carl S. Burr, Jr., A. A. Bonner, Gen. George S. Field, and D. S. Hammond.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

9 A. M.—The show opens.
9 to 10 A. M.—Horses ridden or led may be exercised in the ring.
10 to 10:45 A. M.—Horses driven may be exercised in the ring.
11 A. M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in classes 103 and 106, and only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in those classes.
Class 106 judged at 5:15 P. M., and Class 103 at 9:30 P. M.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging 51 harness horses, Class 46.
2:50 P. M.—Judging 5 hackney stallions, Class 28, and 3 hackney stallions, Class 29.
3:15 P. M.—Judging 18 roadsters in harness, Class 16.
3:50 P. M.—Judging 15 pairs carriage horses, Class 54.
4:20 P. M.—Judging 11 ponies under saddle, Class 85.
4:45 P. M.—Judging 6 teams, (four-in-hands), Class 65.
5:15 P. M.—Judging those hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete in Class 106.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8 P. M.—Judging 7 horses and private hansom cabs, Class 116.
8:20 P. M.—Judging 15 saddle horses, Class 78.
8:50 P. M.—Judging 46 high steppers, Class 49.
9:30 P. M.—Judging those middleweight green hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete in Class 103.

How Hobson Was Pleased.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Now that Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is no longer our guest, it may not be ungracious to relate a little incident that occurred during his stay here. It is a proof of the loyalty of the Scotch for their own, although the principal in this affair is truly American having a son who was in the volunteer army throughout the war. Lieut. Hobson was attending a reception given in his honor by a prominent physician of the city, and many of the fair women of the municipality were crowding around him, eager for a handshake or a passing word of conversation. The Scotch lady was standing by his side with friends, and they were carrying on quite a conversation with the Nation's hero. After satisfying herself that she had actually stood in the shadow of a famous man and had talked with him, one of them, with an attempt to be superlatively complimentary, said to her friend, "My Mrs. H., don't you wish you had a son like that?" "I don't know about that," quickly replied the one appealed to. "I have three sons, and I think every one of them is every bit as good as our honored and brave Lieutenant here." All those within hearing were astounded at the temerity of the Americanized Scotch mother, but Hobson, with characteristic gentlemanliness, bowed and remarked, "That's right, Mrs. H.; stand up for your own bairns. I was glad to hear you say that." Before parting he presented a rose as a token of his appreciation of the mother who was loyal to her sons.

Where Lightning Gets Dizzy.

From The Roswell (N. M.) Record.

A Western lightning rod agent recently put all rivals to shame by the following clincher on the merits of his goods: "You see, Sir, our rods are twisted from end to end. Well, the lightning makes a dive for the top, and goes whirling around down the rod, and before it gets to the bottom it's so dizzy it couldn't hurt a fly."

The Universal Popularity of the famous

Londonderry

Lithia Water proves conclusively that nothing can compare with it as a table water. Always the same. Pure, sparkling, and delicious.

LIFE OF NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Some Facts Developed by the Recent War in Cuba as to the Wear of Our Cannon.

Washington Correspondence The Iron Age.

The Navy Department has received reports from nearly all the war vessels which took active part either in the battles or the bombardments of the Spanish-American war. These reports show in detail the number of rounds fired from every gun on board, from one-pound rapid fires up to the big thirteen-inch rifles, and the Ordnance Bureau experts have examined them with much interest to note the condition of the guns before and after firing in order to estimate the probable deterioration resulting from the war service. The department officials are disposed to treat the figures of the reports as confidential military information not to be made public, but Capt. O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and Prof. Alger, ordnance expert and mathematician, have given the correspondent of The Iron Age some interesting information concerning the condition of the guns and the severity of the tests to which they were put during the war. In this connection Capt. O'Neil said:

"Our reports show that our ordnance, from the smallest guns to the largest calibres, developed the highest degree of efficiency and little if any deterioration. I speak especially of the large-calibre guns when I say that no evidence whatever has been found that the ordnance has developed any weakness. So far as I am advised, not a single gun has shown any bad effects from the firing tests to which so many of them were subjected, and there has not been even a suggestion of drooping muzzles or other evidences of structural weakness. We have at no time expected that the severest tests would cause the muzzles of our long rifles to droop, as we have had every confidence that the guns were manufactured on correct principles. A drooping muzzle indicates, to my mind, poor construction based on a faulty principle. The British Navy experienced some difficulty of this sort several years ago with a special class of guns that lacked the stiffness that should be possessed by first-class weapons, but the drooping of the muzzles of the guns referred to was due entirely to poor construction and improper design, and not to the result of firing more rounds than the guns should properly stand. We are much pleased with the manner in which our ordnance behaved, and believe that a great majority of our guns came out of the war in as satisfactory a condition as they entered it."

Prof. Alger, who has gone into the subject in closer detail than Capt. O'Neil, said: "With the exception of the small rapid-fire guns, our navy rifles were not fired a sufficient number of rounds to weaken well-constructed ordnance. Even on the ships which took part in the bombardments the big rifles were fired only a few times comparatively, and their total service during the war did not constitute any great proportion of the life of the modern high-power gun of large calibre. While there is considerable difference of opinion on the point, I think it is safe to say that such a weapon as a thirteen-inch rifle, as constructed for our navy, may be fired from 250 to 400 rounds without showing any deterioration. Even then the gun does not become structurally weak. The first defect noted is the effect of the erosion of the tube near the base, caused by the action of the powder gases. Sometimes this effect is seen in the erosion of a considerable area in the tube, which ultimately seriously affects the velocity and accuracy. When first developed at the base of the shell it can be remedied by using a larger metallic ring on the shell to secure a more accurate fit to the tube, but in some cases the erosion is so serious and affects such an area of the tube as to make the gun useless. Even then, it should be remembered, the gun can be retubed, although the process is somewhat difficult and expensive. If this operation is resorted to, however, I do not see why the life of the gun cannot be prolonged indefinitely. I believe the theory has been presented in the past that the constant firing of a gun tended to crystallize the metal composing it, thereby rendering it liable to burst. I do not think that modern ordnance experts give any serious consideration to this theory, which seems to have no basis in fact.

"With regard to the small rapid-fire guns which went through the war, I am quite prepared to learn that a considerable number of them are nearly worn out. Guns like one, two, and three pound rapid fires are likely to show serious erosion after firing 2,000 rounds, and wherever such service has been approximated we would be disposed to examine the gun with considerable care. In firing such a gun the first serious effect of erosion would be noted in the 'tumbling' of the shell, which would be quite apparent when the gun was fired. The life of a gun in which nitroglycerine powder was used would be necessarily shorter than that in which guncotton was employed. We have not yet received sufficient data to determine the extent to which the rapid-fire guns approximated the theoretical limit of their efficiency, but I do not think that any very large proportion of them have suffered from the war service."

The ordnance experts are all disposed to make light of the suggestion that the Spanish artillerists kept up frequent firing from the shore in the hope of inducing the American commanders to 'wear out their guns' in useless bombardment, thereby rendering them inefficient when brought into play in a naval encagement. "The Spanish," said Capt O'Neil, "did not have ammunition to waste in any such experiment as that suggested, and I think it fair to say they knew too much of ordnance to believe that our guns could be so easily rendered ineffective."

A Sheep Herder's Lament.

From The Casper (Wyo.) Derrick

A herder's life is lonely,
No pleasure can I find,
And oft times I think
Of the girl I left behind.
Of course I have not the trouble
My hair to comb and curl,
But I would not be so lonely
If I could only see my girl.
But some day in my anger
I think I'll propose,
Then all those storms of trouble
Will turn into a rose.

Strength of Body comes from strength of blood. To make the blood strong, feed it with iron.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

contain iron in its most easily assimilable form. They feed the blood, and the blood feeds the body. They promote appetite, improve digestion, do not constipate. A dollar box lasts 17 days.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

St. Gatien, the Famous Sire of the Stallion Meddler, Is Here.

WESTERN CRACK IMP BEATEN

Buffalo, N. Y., Mindful of the Advantages of New York's Speedway, Purposes to Have One Like It.

The oft-repeated theory that time is not a factor in a race between thoroughbreds was never more forcibly illustrated than last week, when the Western mare Imp, who has been smashing records in all places in the West, was disgracefully beaten in a mile and a sixteenth handicap in Chicago. Her defeat was the feature of the week's racing there, for she had come to be looked upon by the Westerners as a world-beater, even though previously, in spite of her brilliant but erratic bursts of speed, she had never shown herself to be a really top-notcher. Her defeat was met with a sullen silence by the spectators, for she was looked upon before the race as almost a certain winner, and the fact that she was beaten by Macy, who is himself none too high class, and even for second place by Storm King, who was a poor animal in the East, was not at all relished. In her warming-up gallop the mare looked to have all her speed, but in the race she cut a sorry figure, and looked more like a selling-plater than a heralded world-beater. She rushed to the front as she always does at the start, and showed a slight lead for a furlong or so, but Macy was right after her, and at the quarter the pair were head and head. It was apparent even then that Macy would be the winner, seeing that the black wonder could not shake him off in the first quarter. A little further on and Macy was in front, and then the race was virtually all over but the shouting. He increased his advantage to the home stretch, where, after being eased up, he won galloping by three lengths. Storm King gradually gained on Imp on the stretch, and finally beat her out by two lengths.

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St. Gatien, the famous thoroughbred stallion, which sired among other famous horses Meddler, William C. Whitney's recent purchase, has arrived in this country, and is now on his way to J. B. Haggin's famous Rancho del Paso, in California. He was purchased by Mr. Haggin for $7,500, and arrived a few days ago on the steamship Menominee after a twelve days' sea voyage. He was sent to Mr. Haggin's private stable in this city, and was the centre of admiration there of a number of horsemen who called to look him over. He is a perfect type of the thoroughbred, and would attract attention anywhere.

A rich, dark mahogany bay, almost a brown, standing very nearly sixteen hands, with both hind feet and the near forefoot white and in stripe, the stallion is a very handsome animal, as might be expected from his illustrious lineage. His powerful back, quarters, and middle piece mark the weight carrier all over as he proved himself to be when on the English turf, while a splendid set of legs, powerful shoulders, and a most intelligent-looking head show the blood horse of the very highest type.

The veterinary who brought the stallion over said that he was a better sailer than himself. As the veterinary just missed coming over on the ill-fated Mohegan, his present antipathy to ocean travel is pardonable.

Foaled in 1881, St. Gatien, by Rotherhill or The Rover, (pedigree of the latter is generally the one taken,) out of St. Editha, by Kingley Vale, &c., carried John Hammond's colors when on the turf in many a great race, was up to high weights, and could both sprint and stay. Without enumerating his performances, he ran a dead heat with Harvester in the Derby of 1884, and that year, as a three-year-old, never lost a race. In 1883, as a two-year-old, he won all his races, and in 1885, at four years old, lost only one. In 1886 he was beaten but twice in his five-year-old career, and was then retired to the stud, with only three defeats in four years' racing. His purchase by the Austrian Government for $70,000 followed. William Ellison of London secured him for Mr. Haggin for a little over a tenth of that sum. St. Gatin looks to be in perfect health, and in the splendid climate of California he will have ample opportunities to get another Meddler.

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Now that New York's Speedway has grown so popular, and, moreover, since it has created a lively market for good roadsters here, almost every city of any size in the State is anxious to have a speedway. Buffalo is the latest city in the field, with a proposition to build a speeding ground, and it is now almost assured to the drivers of that city. The Grounds and Roads Committee of the Buffalo Park Board has decided to report in favor of the proposition to build a speedway. The committee went out to Delaware and Humboldt Parks recently and inspected sites, and has just made known its decision. At the last meeting of the Park Board, Commissioner Taylor offered a resolution providing for the construction of the speedway in the meadow in Delaware Park. The Grounds and Roads Committee was instructed to investigate, and promptly voted against it. Humboldt Parkway was then visited, and the committee decided to favor building the track there. The idea is to have the speedway extend from Kensington Avenue to Delavan Avenue. The committee favors constructing it in the centre of the parkway, leaving a driveway for horses and paths for bicycles on either side. It will be necessary to transplant one row of trees, but they are young and can be moved easily. A report to this effect will be made to the Park Board at its next meeting.

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In France substantially all the trotters get a good chance to win some of the money offered in purses. After the first few weeks of the season purses are offered for beaten horses—horses that have not won so much money, or so many stated positions in races—and that gives all owners an opportunity to win some of the large amounts contributed regularly by the government, the Société, and the various associations. Is not this system worthy of introduction into our harness-racing system?

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It is authoritatively reported that the Hamlin Stable will winter in the North this year. The sojourn of the stable at Selma, Ala., for several seasons has been supposed to be very beneficial, and the example was followed by several other establishments. Mr. Hamlin is now said to have made up his mind that horses would do quite as well in the Northern climate through the Winter, and there is a great deal of economy in the difference besides.

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As the Horse Show this week will bring together a large number of trotting men, there is a possibility that the question of sending a good representative string of the perfect type of the American horse to the Paris Exposition in 1900 may be discussed. An early meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Grand Circuit to settle dates may also be talked over. Some years ago the board met in April in Rochester, which was manifestly too late. President Camman of the Detroit Driving Club suggested an earlier meeting in Detroit, which was followed, and was a move in the right direction. The meeting should take place not later than December, and as the majority of the members are affiliated with the National Trotting Association, it would be a good idea to have it in the same week that the Board of Review meets in New York, as in all probability the majority of the members will be here.

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The Penn Valley Stud Farm, one of the best-known trotting stock farms in the Keystone State, has recently changed hands. H. S. Henry made it famous years ago when he bought Anteeo for $50,000 from the late S. A. Brown of Kalamazoo and placed him at the head of the stud, in which he also had Barnhart, Young Wilkes, and a choice band of brood mares. This lot of choice horses has been dispersed, but the new owner, Edward Winter of Philadelphia, a wealthy merchant of that city, is busy gathering together a stud which will soon revive the reputation of the farm. He has engaged the well-known horseman William Rumsey as Superintendent, who has already bought a choice lot of trotting stock by such sires as Trevilian, Red Wilkes, Director, Dictator, Directum, Young Jim, Don Pizzaro, Eagle Bird, Eros, Gambetta Wilkes, Nuthurst, Pretender, Ashland Wilkes, Cecilian, and others, the dams of the stock being the great producers in the great brood mare list. In all probability the well-known trainer Andy McDowell will develop the stock and take charge of the racing stable.

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The date of the annual Fall race meeting of the Deep Run Hunt Club has been fixed for Saturday, Dec. 3, and purses will be offered for steeplechase events, hurdle and flat races, and probably a high-jumping contest will be added to the programme. There are no more popular affairs in Virginia than the annual Spring and Fall meetings of the Deep Run Hunt Club, at which the social element of Richmond and vicinity gathers in force, while others from a distance help to swell the attendance.

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The Cleveland Driving Club has awarded its challenge cups for '98. That for trotters was won by W. M. Cummer's bay mare Temper, by Elyria, time 2:13½, and that for pacers by H. K. Devereux's Ripper, time 2:16¼.

CORNELL'S AQUATIC INTERESTS

No Challenge Has Been Received from Yale or Harvard—May Row Only One Race.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—During the past week the Cornell naval authorities have been discussing the intercollegiate aquatic situation. The members of the athletic council have been in session on two occasions, and it is expected that another meeting will be held early next week to decide whether or not Cornell will row two races the coming Spring. President Huffcut refuses to say what the probable outcome of the meetings will be, and it is the intention of the authorities of Cornell, Yale, and Harvard to have as little as possible said about the naval negotiations.

It is known as a positive fact that Cornell has not received an official challenge from either Yale or Harvard this Fall, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. Nevertheless, the Ithacans will have a delicate problem confronting them again this year, viz.: Whether or not their crew will row two separate races if it should be asked to do so. This will be avoided if possible, for the result of last year's race at Saratoga practically convinced Coach Courtney and the members of the crew that they were not capable of keeping in top-notch condition for two great races. It is thought probable here that two races can be merged into one general regatta next Spring.

YALE BEARS DEFEAT WELL.

Members of the Football Team Have Little to Say—Practice for the Game with Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—The Yale football eleven returned from Princeton shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. They were a disappointed looking lot of men, and when approached on the subject of Saturday's game, they were reticent and refused to discuss it at all. Durston was perhaps the sorest man of the squad, in mind at least. From what the substitutes had to say, it is evidently the sense of the squad that Durston was not blamable for the unfortunate fumble, that he had believed the ball to be "down," but that somehow the Princeton end gained it, and since Capt. Chamberlain followed him down the field, he could not very well dispute the play. Neither Capt. Chamberlain nor the coachers, however, would make any statement.

Yale men generally take the defeat in the right spirit, and say that, though the score against her is a victory for Princeton, they cannot feel that it represents the playing of the two elevens nor their ability. The physical condition of the men in several instances was apparently not so good as the coachers had believed on the morning of the game.

None of the men who played in Saturday's game is any the worse for it. They are all more or less bruised, but are fit to go into practice to-morrow. They will, however, be given Monday to rest up, and on Tuesday will line up for practice on the field. De Saulles did not injure his lame ankle very greatly. It is considerably worse than it was when he went into the game, but he himself hopes to be able to enter the game with Harvard next Saturday. He feels greatly disappointed over his condition in the Princeton game. Whether he will play in the final big game or not will depend on how much he improves. McBride is evidently not a well man, though unhurt.

WHEAT FIELD OF 25,000 ACRES.

It Would Take One Man Thirty Years to Plow and Plant Such a Field as One Californian Owns.

From The San Francisco Call.

What is said to be the largest single wheat field in California is now being planted to the grain that makes the staff of life. It covers over 25,000 acres, or forty square miles.

This enormous field of grain is located on the banks of the San Joaquin River, near the town of Clovis, in Madera County. The field is part in Fresno County and part in Madera County.

Clovis Cole is the man who is putting in this vast acreage, and he has undertaken one of the largest jobs that any man has yet done in California.

While it is true that larger acreages of wheat have been planted by certain ranchers in the State, there seems to be no record of an exact parallel to the present case. On the Miller & Lux ranch, in Kern County, 50,000 acres were planted one year, but the fields were scattered about in different places. They were really a series of fields, located wherever there was a fertile spot. Few of the fields were over 2,000 acres, and in many instances there would be half a mile of bare land between them. The acreage planted could not be called a wheat field of 50,000 acres any more than all the wheat fields in the State could be classed under one head.

The Clovis field, however, is an ideal wheat field. It is almost as flat as a floor, with a gentle slope toward the river. The outer lines of the field make it almost a perfect square. Each side is a little over six miles and if the day is clear every part of the field can be seen from any other part. It will be a beautiful sight worth seeing when all the grain is up and waves gently in the breezes of springtime. There are no roads through the Clovis wheat field. It is to be one solid stretch of grain, and every square foot of land is to be utilized.

Plowing and planting began in the big wheat field about the middle of last July and will hardly be completed for the next two months at least. But the grain will all mature at about the same time. Then will come the herculean task of harvesting it.

To get an idea of the enormous size of this great wheat field, let us imagine that it is close to San Francisco. If one end of it one mile wide touched on Market Street, the rest of the field would stretch one mile wide almost to San José. This same wheat field is over four times the size of the improved portion of San Francisco. The whole City and County of San Francisco, including all the outlying district, is about the same size.

With the big improved machinery it does not look as though there was much work spent on planting and harvesting the field. But suppose one man had to handle the crop, if such a thing were possible, how long would it take him?

Suppose the field was one mile wide and forty miles long, and the one man had a double gang plow cutting a furrow twenty-four inches wide. He would start at a corner of the field in San Francisco and plow south toward San José, a distance of forty miles. Then he would come back and cut another furrow to San Francisco, making eighty miles for the round trip.

This amount of work would only be a tiny scratch four feet wide along one side of the forty-mile field, and the process would have to be repeated at least 1,300 times, making a total distance of about 105,000 miles.

Suppose that the plowman worked at the rate of twenty miles a day. To get over the 105,000 miles would take 5,250 days. To plant would take about the same time, making a total of 10,500 days, or nearly thirty years. It would be like spending a lifetime, and the distance traveled would be equivalent to going around the world four times. And all in one California wheat field.

To accomplish the necessary amount of work within the time at his disposal the owner of the Clovis wheat field has to employ over 200 men, over 1,000 horses, and several tons of big machinery. The men are working early and late now, and if the whole acreage is planted by January and a sufficient quantity of rain falls there will be such a crop of wheat as has never been heard of, for the land is good land and the seed is good seed. Then will the bread eaters of the world give thanks for the existence of the largest wheat field in California.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Courses Will Be Partially Deserted This Week for the Horse Show.

MORRISTOWN CADDIES TO PLAY

Women Will Play Their Final Match for the McCurdy Cup—Games on Staten Island—Notes from Various Clubs.

Horse show attractions will make the present week a quiet one in golf circles. The open tournament of the Ocean County Hunt Club at Lakewood, having been abandoned, there will be no big event until the annual Thanksgiving tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club next week.

There will be a few interesting competitions on the links of the Morris County Club at Morristown. To-morrow the caddies will play a club scratch and handicap match, and on Thursday they will play a team match with the caddies from the Baltusrol Golf Club. The big victory gained by the Morris County boys last week over their youthful rivals from the Field Club has made the former very confident of victory, and the match is sure to be full of amusement and excitement. To-morrow afternoon the women who learned the game on the Field Club links will play their second match play round for the McCurdy Cup. On Thursday the final round for this trophy will be played, and, besides the team caddie match, there will be an employes' tournament, in which the steward, waiters, and other employes in the clubhouse will be competitors. This is the first match of its kind ever given by the club and two or three of the waiters have been practicing with great determination.

Saturday will be filled with several club events. At the Staten Island Cricket Club the final round in the series of monthly handicaps will be played, and a mixed foursome tournament will be held by the members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, near Sailors' Snug Harbor. The latter club will hold its annual meeting, at which new officers for the coming year will be elected, next Wednesday evening, at the Hotel Castleton, St. George.

Among the recent women's tournaments played by the Morris County members was one for women who have never done the nine-hole course better than 65 strokes. A silver cup was given by Miss Willis, and it was won by Miss Madeline Evans in 71 strokes. Miss S. P. Smith was second with 73, and Mrs. Rudolph Kissel third with 74.

The East Orange Golf Club, which has recently laid out a nine-hole course over twenty-two acres of land, has elected the following officers for the year: President—John McIntyre; Secretary—E. Sanford Cobb; Treasurer—Frederick Bryson; Directors—Charles Smith, Merritt P. Willett, Richard H. Dana, William P. Thorpe, Austen Colgate, Edward Keen, Mrs. James Hillyer, Miss Elizabeth Freeland, and Miss Julia Mix.

The Middlebrook Country Club of Bound Brook, N. J., has just opened its new golf course. The first women's tournament was won by Mrs. L. S. Cook. The men's match play contest was won by Townsend Mason, and William A. Fisher took the prize in the medal play match.

The cup presented by Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve for a mixed foursome contest by the members of the Westchester Country Club has been won by Miss Juliette Adee and G. A. Phelps, in a net score of 103 strokes from 10 handicap. Just one point behind them were Miss Anna Sands and E. C. Potter. G. C. Riggs won the cup for the best score in the monthly handicaps from June through October.

The Agawam Hunt Club of Providence, R. I., which has a creditable reputation for golfing, will begin to-day its annual women's championship tournament, and special golf events have been arranged for Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving Day will be the last big tournament day at the St. Andrew's Club this season. The Vice President's Cup will be played for, a trophy which is only eligible for competition among the winners of the past monthly handicaps, and there will be a few other smaller prizes.

HORSES AND MULES.

Now Is the Time for the Breeder to Raise Them Profitably.

E. P. Smith in The Michigan Farmer.

Now that the bicycle is undoubtedly on the wane, and the true standing of the horse can be measured without prejudice, it is quite evident to all that there will be money in raising these animals for the future. The days of the horse's usefulness have not passed for good. On the contrary, we will probably see a gradual revival of the animal's popularity, especially for pleasure driving. A great many disposed of their horses to take to wheeling because of the novelty of the fad, and they are now returning to their first love again.

There is a better demand now in the cities for good horses. Poor horses will never more be needed. Neither will small horses be needed. Moderate to large-size horses are the best, and they should be raised either for their speed or strength. Weight and strength combined with slowness in draft horses will not do. Medium heavyweight draft horses that have a brisk walk and a good trot, sell in any market for sums ranging from $150 upward. This is an age of speed, and the slow business horse is ruled out. Well-matched pairs of horses that are good drivers, and crossed with French coach horses, frequently sell for $1,000 to $1,200 per pair. Horses of this class are needed for private stables, and they must combine several good qualities—medium weight, moderate speed, docility of temper, and good appearance in harness. Style and speed without too much mettle are the chief requirements.

Now horses can be raised from colts to three-year-olds for $50, and horses sold at this age that have good blood will frequently sell for three to five times that amount. Colts have little demand, and it does not pay to raise them for the market. One must figure upon holding them until a good marketable age. In New York a horse is not much good before it is six years of age. But horses intended for that market should be the cream of the herd, and they should be raised so as to come up to the three or four hundred dollar standard.

Besides horses, mules are good animals to raise on the farm, and many farmers prefer to breed them to horses, finding, as they claim, more money in the work. The recent demand for mules by the United States Government for the Spanish war showed how few mules were really in existence in the country. Now there will be an increasing demand for mules for Puerto Rico and Cuba in the next few years, and there will probably be more money than usual in this business. These certainly ought to be two good markets for our mules, for horses are not adapted to the climate of the islands, and it will be many years before electricity will invade them.

Films by the Mile.

From Time and The Hour.

A photographic film nine miles and a half in length is somewhat of a novelty even in this age of big things. Three are now constructing for use in a cinematograph. What scenes will be depicted on them is not yet decided, but certainly such a film is long enough to contain the seven ages of man, and although it may be made to revolve at an immense speed, a considerable part of the time will be consumed in witnessing the show, should the spectator have patience to wait to the end. The cost of these films is about $1,000 a mile. Photographic films can, therefore, now be had per yard, per acre, or per mile.

A YANKEE AT THE OPERA.

How a Performance of Don Juan in the City of Mexico Impressed a Visitor from the States.

Elijah Perkins in The Mexican Financier.

A friend told me it was the correct thing in Mexico, on the night of All Souls' Day, to hear the famous play of "Don Juan Tenorio." He said it was by a noted Spanish dramatist called Zorrilla and that it was full of eloquence. My Spanish was learned in New Mexico in six weeks and has had a restaurant polish of five days in the City of Mexico. So I went with my friend to the Nacional Theatre last night. It was a packed house, almost it might be said it was a packed nursery, for all the babies in upper-class circles were in attendance and bawled and shrieked in chorus at the pathetic passages and performed in solo at frequent intervals. I was told that the play was a highly moral one and designed to inculcate highly improving lessons in the juvenile mind.

The piece was staged to correspond to the time of the drama some 350 years ago, and the scenery was said to have been brought over in an early Spanish ship a few years subsequent to the conquest. That everything was impressively venerable goes without saying. Convent walls of solid stone leaned inward and outward, and doors refused to close, while windows flapped in the breeze of the November evening, making it all very realistic. As far as I could make out, Don Juan Tenorio was a regular rounder who had mashed the fair sex in many lands. He was a well-built fellow with a cowboy swagger and no little style, and he declaimed to beat the band. He came on in a tavern scene accompanied by other howling swells of the period and a bevy of veiled and masked young women of the lower orders of Sevillan society.

Don Luis Mejia, for whom a town in Texas has been named, was present, and the two of them bet several golden ounces, which never materialized, on which one had done the biggest job of painting various cities in several lands the reddest. I knew J. Tenorio would win, for he was a cool, calculating villain, and he had a dark red voice, and moustache warranted to capture any girl out. During the scene two venerable men in masks, most romantically Spanish, sat back on ancient chairs nearly tottering to their fall, and listened like as if they were Pinkerton's men. I at first took them for Seville detectives in disguise. One of them was, later on, shot by J. Tenorio and peacefully expired, and there was no inquest. He was said to be a comendador, and went through many trying experiences, being a fond father of a lovely daughter, who was wild on Tenorio, and her father wanted to find out if all the stories floating around Seville about Juan were true. He was at the barroom and dancehall, last night, just to hear for himself what Tenorio had been up to, and it was much to his credit that he objected to the man's record as told by himself, for a more unprincipled person I have never seen. There was nothing in the Ten Commandments he had not run up against and smashed. Afterward, J. Tenorio, much against his will, had to shoot the comendador, who interfered in the most trying manner with Tenorio's amatory exploits. As a declaimer, the comendador would take first money in any competition in elocution. He had the indignant father down fine. And he said everything in the most melodious Spanish verse, but even with poetry at his command he failed to move the stony heart of Tenorio.

Finally, Doña Ines had been abducted from the conveat in the most willing frame of mind that a man ever found his best girl in, things moved rapidly. Luis Mojia was out of the way, and J. Tenorio went on in his old fashion, and Doña Ines passed into a decline and was sent to reside permanently, as most any one familiar with Spanish customs would suppose, in a most picturesque and dismal panteon, or cemetery. Here J. Tenorio was wont to moon about on cool nights, a most eccentric taste, and it was here I saw a remarkable departure from all accepted ideas of what might be expected in a well-conducted graveyard, for some young ladies in ballet costume, most imprudent for night wear, invaded the place and pirouetted about among the tombs, probably being deceased young women of J. Tenorio's acquaintance. Later on he seemed to be crazylike, and went to the graveyard and saw the statues of his deceased friends, whom he had personally routed through to eternity, agitating their marble limbs in a threatening manner. But some friends who knew his habits sought him out and induced him to go home, and he invited them to sup per with him, not omitting to salute the image of the comendador and ask him to come along if he had time. As the old gentleman not only had time but all eternity, he accepted and appeared at the full-fledged orgie that had been prepared in the bachelor apartments of the unrepentant gentleman. Also Doña Ines appeared walking through a looking glass, and Don Juan Tenorio was sure that he was either mad or had the delirium tremens. It looked like the latter to a plain American not familiar with sixteenth century ghosts.

Then the scene shifted to the graveyard, and the corps de ballet, in pink tights and tulle skirts, came out and pirouetted some more, while a dozen amiable skeletons looked on approvingly. Then the comendador's tomb opened and the old gentleman again appeared, seated on a stool with fire underneath to keep him warm posteriorily. He laid down the law to J. Tenorio, who began to get weak in the knees, and things were going bad for him in the wings of the stage and all around, for the Devil was about to seize him when Ines appeared again and preached to him a bit and made love to him in a dim and ghostly way; the materialization being most successful. Then, all of a sudden, the scene changed to heaven, and J. Tenorio was seen seated, surrounded by lovely angels, who looked kindly on him, being all of the feminine persuasion, and Ines, who had redeemed him, held his hands and looked fondly into his eyes.

I am glad to know that the ballet flourishes in heaven; it is an additional inducement to be good here on earth, although I fail to see why Tenorio was saved. He was a bad man from Bitter Creek, if ever there was a man of consistent wickedness, and he kept up the racket to the end.

Ladies around me wept softly; men blew their noses to disguise their feelings, and little boys and girls talked of La Gloria as if Tenorio really belonged there. The moral that Zorrilla seemed to want to impress was that, only get a good girl and then you may do as you please, and at the end she will take you to paradise. This may be an unfeeling way of putting it, but there seems to me to be no other solution of the many mysteries of Don Juan Tenorio, whose exploits would give a yellow journal copy for three months.

In a Bad Crush.

From The Detroit Free Press.

When a business man who lives in the northern part of the city came down to his office the other day he was puffing as though he had contested in a foot race, sopping the perspiration from his brow and bald head, and muttering in a tone that seemed to threaten an internal explosion. Asked as to what caused these disturbed conditions, he unbosomed himself.

"Got on to the same car with a lot of women going to some kind of a club or society. Perfect crush. I stood at first in the rear, but before two crossings had been passed we had 'moved up' till I was right in the centre of the jam. Only man on board, mind you, and not a strap to hold to. With every lurch of the car I made a lunge like a football player bucking the line. There wasn't a hat knocked out of plumb or a foot trodden on that it was not blamed to me. Meantime, I didn't have room to breathe, and they were walking all over my shoes.

"I blushed like a sheep thief, and my involuntary charges in one direction and another led a little woman to remark what a shame it was to permit an intoxicated man to ride with a car full of women. The feather adorning a little brown hat tickled my nose. I couldn't use my hands to brush it away, and I could no more dodge it than I could fly. I sneezed so rapidly and fiercely that some of the women tried to stampede, but a large woman with presence of mind commanded order and assured the others that there was no immediate danger. I rang the bell and crowded my way out, and the consensus of opinion dinned into my ear applauded my having a little self-respect left. I walked two miles rather than chance getting into another such bunch. You can bet the street railway company will hear from me."

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PICTURE OF RUSSIA TO-DAY

Leo Tolstoi's Account and Explanation of the "Famine."

PEASANTRY WITHOUT MORALE

Men and Women Like Starved Cattle, and Treated So—The Government Breaks the People's Spirit.

From The London Times.

The scarcity of food which this year prevails among the Russian peasantry has formed the subject of two articles by Leo Tolstoi.

In the first paper, which gives an account of his own experience, he relates how, owing to the publication of two letters describing the destitute condition of the peasantry, considerable sums of money were sent to him for distribution. As he continued to receive these contributions, he felt it incumbent upon him to proceed himself to the most impoverished districts in order personally to superintend the distribution of provisions.

Some idea of the destitution of the peasantry may be gathered from the fact that on one occasion when Tolstoi wished to change 3 rubles (6s.) there was not a single ruble to be found in the village.

Tolstoi's second paper could not be published in Russia in its original form, owing to the plain-spoken and truthful way in which the author criticises the conduct of the Government. A distorted version of this article, with all the essential parts excluded, did appear in one of the Russian daily papers, which had on this account to undergo a severe penalty.

The following is a translation of this characteristic article:

I will now endeavor to reply to certain general questions called forth by our undertaking—questions which, judging by the newspapers, have been occupying the minds of others also.

These questions are as follows:

Is there or is there not a famine this year?

How is it that distress among the people so frequently occurs?

And what can be done to prevent this distress in future as well as to avoid the necessity for special measures for its alleviation?

To the first question I reply that statistical researches have brought to light the fact that altogether the Russian people consume 30 per cent. less than the normal amount of food necessary for the maintenance of health. Moreover, there are facts which show that the young men of the Blackearth region have, during the last twenty years, been constantly failing to satisfy the conditions of a good constitution required for the military service. The general census has also shown that the rate of increase of population, having been twenty years ago at its height in the agricultural region, has since then steadily decreased, until it has now come down to naught. But it is not even necessary to study statistics. We have only to compare the average agricultural peasant as he is, thin and spare, with unhealthy complexion, with one of those same peasants who happens to have become a house porter or a coachman, and consequently lives well, to compare also the movements of this house porter or coachman and the amount of work he is able to accomplish with the movements and the work of the peasant living at home, in order to realize the extent to which the peasant has been weakened by insufficiency of nourishment.

When—as was formerly the practice, and is still with unthrifty farmers—cattle are kept only for the sake of their manure, and are fed anyhow, in the cold yard, simply that they may not perish, the result is that only those escape injury to their organisms which are in possession of their full vigor; while the old animals, the weak, and the very young either perish, or, if they survive, it is to the detriment of their health and breed, and in the case of the young ones of their size and constitution.

This is just the position in which the Russian peasantry of the Blackearth zone find themselves. If, therefore, by the word "famine" is meant such insufficiency of food as would immediately cause disease and death, (as, according to the reports, was recently the case in India,) such a famine there neither was in 1891 nor is in this year.

If, however, by "famine" is understood an insufficiency of nourishment—not such as to cause immediate death, but such as allows men to linger for a time, dying prematurely, becoming decrepit, ceasing to multiply, and degenerating—then such a famine has existed now for twenty years among the majority of the people of the Blackearth region, and this year is especially acute.

Such is my reply to the first question.

SPIRITUAL CAUSES OF THE FAMINE.

To the second, as to the cause of this famine, I would reply that it is of a spiritual, not of a material nature.

Military men well know what is meant by the "spirit of the army"; they know that this intangible element is the first and principal condition of success; that its absence renders all else ineffectual. Soldiers may be well fed and well equipped, they may occupy a most advantageous position, but the battle will nevertheless be lost if that intangible spirit called the "spirit of the army" be wanting. And it is the same in the conflict with nature. As soon as there is lacking among the people a spirit of energy, confidence, and hope of ever greater and greater improvement in their condition, and that spirit have, on the contrary, a consciousness of the futility of their efforts and are cast down, the people, instead of resisting nature, are overcome by it. And this is, at the present time, just the condition of our entire rural population, and especially of those of the agricultural centre. A peasant feels that his position as an agriculturist is bad, but he believes that it cannot be improved, and, consequently, adapting himself to this hopeless position, he no longer fights against it, but lives and acts only in so far as he is stirred by the instinct of self-preservation. Moreover, the very wretchedness of the condition to which he has fallen increases still more his depression of spirit. The lower the economic condition of a population sinks—like a weight on a lever—the more difficult it becomes for it to be raised again; and the peasants feel this, and, as it were, throw away the helve after the hatchet. "Why should we trouble," they say, ("we shan't get fat,") "if we can but keep alive?"

Evidences of this depression of spirit are not wanting, the first and chief being utter indifference to all spiritual interests. A religious question absolutely does not exist in the agricultural centre; and that not at all because the peasant stands firm in orthodoxy, (on the contrary, all the reports and information given by the clergy confirm the fact that the people become ever more and more indifferent to the Church,) but because he takes no interest in spiritual questions.

The second sign is inertia, a disinclination to charge his habits and position. During all these years, while in other Governments they had introduced plows, iron harrows, the sowing of grass and other valuable seeds, fruit-growing, and even mineral manures, in the chief agricultural region all things remain as of old, the special kind of plow, the tillage distributed in three crops, the fields divided into long narrow strips, and all the manners and customs of the time of Rurik. Even the emigration from the Blackearth zone is less than from any other district.

The third sign is lack of interest in agricultural labor, not laziness, but a dull, cheerless, unproductive manner of working, toil which may be compared to a draw-well, out of which water is drawn not by means of a wheel as was formerly done, but simply with the hands by means of a rope, and where the water is drawn in a pail that leaks, and from which a third part is lost before it reaches the top. Such is the character of almost all the work of the peasants of the Blackearth region—plowing carelessly for sixteen hours with a horse that can scarcely drag along, a field which a good horse, on proper nourishment, with a good plow, could finish in half a day. Under these circumstances the craving for forgetfulness is perfectly natural, and accordingly spirits and tobacco are being consumed in even greater and greater quantities, so that now even quite young boys drink and smoke.

The fourth sign of depression of spirit is the disobedience of children to their parents, of younger brothers to elder ones, the withholding from the family of money earned elsewhere, the tendency of the rising generations to shun this hard and hopeless rural life and to settle down anywhere in the towns. Here is an instance of the utter poverty and lack of confidence in their own powers to which the peasants have now fallen. In one village a landlady is offering for sale through the medium of a bank some land to the peasants. She demands of them 10 rubles per acre, to be paid in two installments of 5 rubles each, and offers to hand over to them at the same time as the land the seeds and two measures (about sixteen bushels) of oats to each, for the Spring sowing. Yet, notwithstanding these strikingly advantageous conditions, the peasants undertake nothing.

My reply, therefore, to the second question is that the cause of the position in which the peasants find themselves is the fact of their having lost energy, confidence in their own powers, and all hope of improving their position—i. e., their depression of spirit.

My reply to the third question, as to how to alleviate the miserable condition of the peasants, follows from this second answer. In order to help the peasantry one thing is necessary—to raise their spirit, to remove all that is depressing them.

HOW NATIONAL MELANCHOLY IS PRODUCED.

This depression of the people is caused by those who govern them failing to recognize their human dignity. They regard the peasant, not as a man like others, but as a rough, stupid creature who must be under guardianship, and be guided in everything; consequently, under the pretense of being taken care of, his liberty is completely restrained and his personality humiliated.

Thus, in the all-important matter of religion, the peasant does not feel himself to be a free member of his Church, having freely chosen, or at least freely acknowledging, the faith professed by him, but he is the slave of his Church, obliged unconditionally to fulfill all the demands made upon him by his religious superiors, who were ordained and set over him quite independently of his choice or desire. That this is an important cause of the depressed condition of the people is confirmed by the fact that always and everywhere, as soon as the peasants free themselves from ecclesiastical despotism by falling in, as it is called, with a sect, their spirits at once rise; and at the same time the foundation of their material prosperity is invariably laid.

Another fatal result of this protection of the people is the existence of special laws for the peasantry, which in reality amounts to the absence of all law, and the arbitrary rule of the officials set over them as Governors. Nominally there exist for the peasants special laws with regard to the possession and division of land, to inheritance, and to all the duties connected with it; but in reality there is a kind of unintelligible hodgepodge of regulations, explanations, customary laws, decrees of courts of cassation, and so on, which naturally makes the peasants feel their absolute dependence on the will of innumerable officials. And the peasant regards as an official not only the policeman, the bailiff, the clerk, the district Inspector, and the chief of the village police, but, in addition to these, the insurance agent, the land surveyor, and the mediator for settling boundaries, the veterinary and his assistant surgeon, the doctor, the clergyman, the judge, and the examining magistrate, every landowner even, and every gentleman, because he knows by experience that any gentleman can do with him whatever he pleases. But what more than anything else is depressing the spirits of the people is (though it may not be apparent) that shameful torture by flogging, (shameful, not of course for its victims, but for those who take part in and encourage it,) which, like the sword of Damocles, hangs over the head of every peasant.

Therefore to the three questions stated above—viz., Is there or is there not a famine? What is the cause of the people's calamity? And what can be done to alleviate this calamity? my replies are as follows:

Famine there is not, but there is a chronic insufficiency of nourishment among the whole population, which has continued now for twenty years, and is constantly increasing, which is especially acute this year owing to the bad harvest of last year, and which will be still worse next year, as this year's harvest of rye is worse than last year's. Famine there is not, but there is a condition of things which is much worse than famine. It is as if a doctor, on being asked whether a patient has typhus, were to answer, "No, he has not typhus, but is in a rapid consumption."

THE REMEDY—TREAT PEASANTS LIKE MEN.

To the second question, then, I would reply that the cause of the people's impoverished condition is not a material but a spiritual one—that the chief cause is depression of spirit. Therefore, until the people's spirit is raised no outside measures will help them; neither the Ministry of Agriculture, with all its contrivances, nor exhibitions, nor schools of rural economy, nor any change of the tariff, nor exemption from payment to the State for redeeming the land (which latter ought, however, long ago to have been made, as the peasants have long since paid over to the State what they had borrowed if one reckons according to the percentage now current,) nor the abolition of the taxes on iron and machinery, nor the ever-popular remedy, which is put forward as an unfailing one for all evils—i. e., parish schools—nothing will help the people so long as their state of mind remains as it is. I do not say that all these measures are useless, but they will become useful only when the spirit of the people is raised, so that they themselves consciously and freely desire to make use of them.

My reply, then, to the third question, as to what can be done to prevent this calamity repeating itself, is that in order to achieve this it is necessary—I do not say at once to respect—but to cease despising and insulting the people by treating them like animals; it is necessary to give them religious liberty, to subject them to common instead of special laws—the will of rural officials; it is necessary to give them liberty of education, liberty of reading, liberty of moving about, and, above all, remove that infamous stigma which rests upon past and present Governments—viz., the power brutally to torture grown up people by flogging simply because they happen to belong to the peasant class.

Funeral of Mrs. Clarina T. Marvin.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Clarina Taylor Marvin, widow of Charles Marvin of Wilton, Conn., at the residence of her son-in-law, George K. Gilbert, 637 Walton Avenue. She was born in New Haven, and was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Merwin, who for thirty years was pastor of the North Congregational Church of New Haven. She was a direct descendant of Miles Merwin, founder of Merwin Point, near Milford, Conn., and was a granddaughter of Col. Timothy Taylor of Danbury, Conn., of Revolutionary fame. She died Friday, after a brief illness, and leaves three sons and two daughters. The interment will take place to-day, at Wilton, Conn.

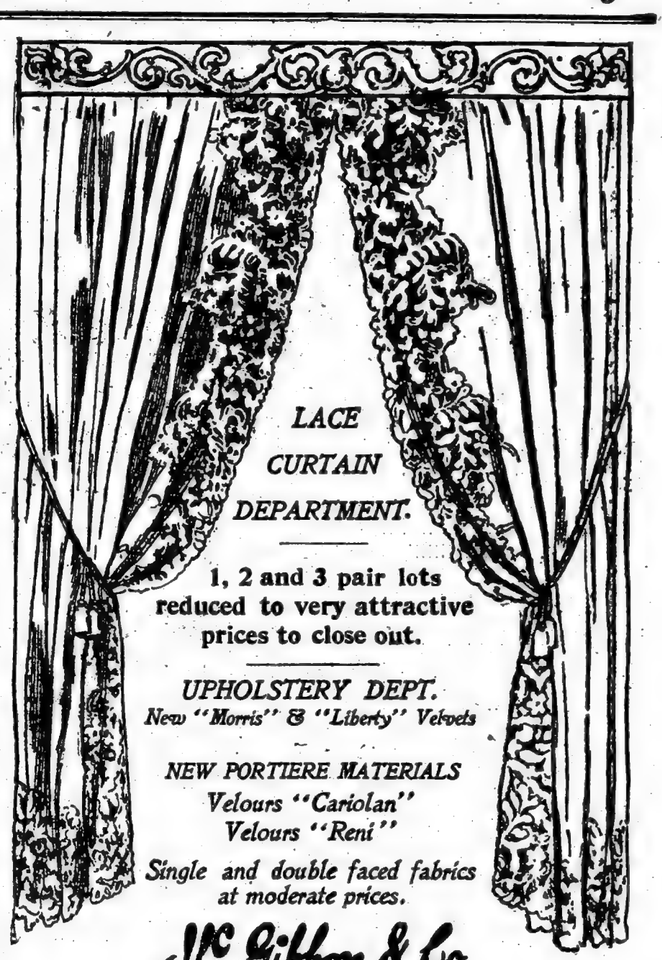

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OUR REAL DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

If we accept as official the statement sent from the Government through the press on Saturday night, the policy of the Administration as to the Philippines is finally determined. "The only point for discussion from the American view," the Commissioners have been instructed, as we are told, is "the manner of giving over the islands."

If this construction of the attitude of the Administration shall prove to be correct, the American people will reserve discussion of that attitude until a treaty shall have been signed and submitted to the Senate. It will then be their concern. The Senate will act upon it as a body representative of the American Nation. Its right and its duty will be determined by the highest interests of the Nation itself, and public opinion will properly and necessarily be consulted. Before that time, while the treaty is under negotiation and is entirely in the hands of the President, our people will be inclined to leave him a free hand. His responsibility is very great, and all the greater for this loyal disposition of his fellow-citizens. That fact they know, and he must know. But while the discussion is between him, as the head of the Nation, and the Government of Spain they will not take any risk of embarrassing him in it.

In the meanwhile, assuming that our Government has decided to take "the control and disposition" of the Philippines, there is a plain duty involved therein which not only the President but the people of the United States must consider. If it be not frankly accepted and firmly performed, the burden taken upon our shoulders as a Nation will be that sorest and most wearing of all burdens, National dishonor. That duty, clear and imperative, is that we must take the islands, not as a possession, not as a spoil of conquest, not for our sole advantage, but as a trust for the present and future inhabitants. The only justification for keeping them is that Spain will not and cannot treat them as such a trust, and Great Britain, the only other power that would be able so to do, cannot intervene if she would. If we could be sure that Spain would give the islands a just, strong, and stable Government, we should withdraw. If we could secure such a Government from any other power, we should have a right to secure it. Because neither of these courses is open to us, the enlightened opinion of mankind will sustain us if we take the charge ourselves and honorably meet its requirements, but on no other condition whatever.

What are these requirements? The first is that from the very start the conduct of the United States must be directed toward establishing gradually but steadily and as fast as conditions will permit self-government of the same essential character as that of our own land. Order must be maintained, for without that justice and equality of rights, industry, prosperity, education, and political progress will be impossible. But every effort must be directed toward securing this through the co-operation and, as soon as may be, through the independent action of the people themselves. And from this beginning it should be our aim to prepare the way for ultimately complete independence. However that independence may be used, whether, as is practically certain, for ultimate union with the United States or not, it is our duty to promote its safe acquisition and to pledge ourselves by word and act to its acknowledgment. It is the same duty that we have accepted as to Cuba. It will prove far more difficult and its performance will take far more time, but the obligation is even greater.

In the next place, in taking the control of the Philippines, it is our duty to select our agents there in strict accord with the best principles of civil administraton. That is to say, we are absolutely bound to exclude partisan politics from that selection, to abandon the corrupt spoils system still so largely prevailing at home, and to seek the best men, pay them well, and keep them so long as they do their work as it should be done.

Finally, we must open the trade of the islands to all the world, imposing on it no tax not required for the honest administration of the country, and no tax whatever intended to favor our own trade. By this means only can we secure the development of the islands, not merely commercially, but in all the countless advantages of civilization. By this means, given a just, stable, and honest internal administration, we shall most steadily and rapidly make the people self-supporting and increasingly prosperous. Not only will work be provided for the present inhabitants, but industrious, energetic, and orderly immigration will be promoted. The resources of the islands are unquestionably very great and varied; agriculture and mining are sure to be very profitable, while manufacturing will be developed in the direct ratio of the freedom of commerce.

To take the Philippines as a trust, to guide them firmly and honestly toward self-government and independence, to assure to them the conditions of prosperity and progress, this is our mission. If we perform it the world will be the better, and no nation, however suspicious or jealous now, but will acknowledge it.

MEET THE CURRENCY ISSUE NOW.

Three months of time will be too little for the proper performance of all the routine duties that will fall to the short closing session of the Fifty-fifth Congress. In that brief period the House must frame and the Senate consider the money bills, all of which will carry increased allowances on account of the war with Spain. The Senate will unquestionably find it necessary to work overtime to dispose of the treaty to be signed at Paris, and if it shall call for an appropriation to compensate Spain for surrendering the Philippines it is doubtful whether three months' time will be enough in which to convince the House of the expediency of Asiatic expansion, with or without extraordinary expense.

There is opportunity, however, for the short session to make a record that will be much more beneficial to the Nation even than the quick victory over Spain on the sea and land. By resolutely getting down to the business of preparing a currency bill that will establish for the United States a system instead of a long-tried and chimerical experiment, and by urging it before the House with all the cogency of statement justified by the waning belief in an unsound double standard or in fiat money, a bill embodying the soundest convictions of sane men could be passed, notwithstanding the brevity of time available, before March 3, 1899.

The House will have a Republican majority of 57 until March 4. If Mr. REED can prevail upon Mr. WALKER to be reasonable and to admit that his earnest convictions may not be all incorporated in a financial bill, the difficulty of getting a bill through the House will be inconsiderable. The fear of the Senate, that has deterred action by the House, is not likely to be as great as it was, and the vote for sound currency will be a little larger and much stronger in the faith of home support than it was before the election.

When the Congress adjourned last Summer the silver vote was a majority of the Senate. With the votes of GRAY of Delaware, CAFFERY of Louisiana, and KYLE of South Dakota, and the assistance of SIMON, the new sound-money Republican from Oregon, the advocates of a currency bill that could pass the House ought to be able to muster 45 votes for it in the Senate. They might get the vote of CHANDLER of New Hampshire, who has not been counted to make the 45, and thus relieve Vice President HOBART of the duty of giving the casting vote.

The margin is close, but it is worth while to strive for it. Postponement will make it more difficult to get a bill through the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress, with its reduced Republican majority, and easier to command a majority in the Senate. If the issue is trifled with or avoided the opportunity to confer a permanent benefit upon the country will be squandered, and the question will again arise in 1900 to plague those who lacked the wisdom, foresight, and resolution to meet and settle it now.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S PROSPECTS.

According to the talk of some of his own supporters, Col. ROOSEVELT, so soon as he takes the Governor's office, and even so soon as he begins the preparation of his first message to the Legislature, will have to face some sort of "combine" between the Platt and the Croker machines.

We have alluded to the plan which has been broached for a radical change in the police of New York. Whatever other consequences such a change might have, it would break the hold of Tammany upon one of the chief sources of its power, and it would smash the police ring, which has always been maintained, when Tammany has been in, by the co-operation of nominally Republican Commissioners. It is now reported in The Herald that the proposition for a change in the police has been met by a counter proposition for a union of those who would be hurt thereby with those who would be hurt by a thorough canal reform to tie the hands of the Governor. It is not at all probable, if such a conspiracy is on foot, that it has been revealed, but the report is plausible, because such a union would be the logical device of those in danger, and it would be the kind of thing that has repeatedly come about in the past.

One of the evils which Col. ROOSEVELT will be called upon to deal with most promptly is the prostitution of the civil service of the State and of the various cities to the selfish ends of the partisans on both sides. Under the law of March 31, he will be in a position to do this with a good deal of vigor, if he can get the right kind of State commission, since that law requires all city rules to be approved by the State Commission and the Attorney General has just given his opinion that the law applies to the City of New York from the 1st of July. The selection of the State commission will be the crucial point in this matter, as the selection of a successor to ALDRIDGE will be in the canal matter.

These are instances only. There will be many others. But the Governor has not the sole power of appointment. He requires the consent of the Senate. It is in the Senate that the men whom just and efficient reform must weed out will seek protection. The Senate is not a reform body. It does not pretend to be. We are not aware of a single successful candidate who even sought election on the ground that he was or would be a reformer. Most of the Senators are under the control of Mr. PLATT. Some of them have been regarded as friendly to the Black-Aldridge-Payn combination. In neither class is the reform impulse likely to be perceptible. The direct prospect for Col. ROOSEVELT is, therefore, not brilliant.

What will he do about it? He has been elected through the confidence of a majority of the people in his integrity, fidelity, and courage. Even the compromising features of his canvass, though they had some influence, did not sufficiently shake that confidence to prevent his election. If he had full power, it would undoubtedly be his ambition to justify that confidence and to do all that was expected of him. Clearly he has not full power. Will he content himself with pleading that fact and rest on his sincere but unavailing good intentions? Or will he undertake openly and firmly to do all that ought to be done, throw the responsibility for resisting it upon those who resist, and try to bring to bear upon them the force of an intelligent, well-informed, honest public opinion? He might not even then succeed, but the chances would be far greater, and he would strengthen not only himself but the cause of good government in the hearts of the people.

DREYFUS AND JUSTICE.

In the development of civilization criminal procedure has steadily shaped its course to the advantage of the accused. In this country the prosecution must prove the guilt of the accused. In France the accused must prove that he is innocent. French justice is composed of superstition and faith. The first element includes the code, the second the inquisitors that are called Judges. Mercy is not an element either in French law or in its administration. Precedent has made the last state of the prisoner before whom the gates of freedom are about to open worse than the first.

Such is the condition of the ordinary French forçat. DREYFUS is not an ordinary French forçat. He was condemned by a military court; not by the Assizes. Into the plan of exquisite torture inflicted upon him enters the unrelenting fury of the army. Five successive Ministers of War—MERCIER, BILLOT, CAVAIGNAC, ZURLINDEN, and CHANOINE—have sworn that he was guilty of treason. The machinations of HENRY, of DU PATY DE CLAM, of DE BOISDEFFRE, and of others of the General Staff made these Ministers for a time secure in their false oaths. Truth has been tardy. But she is at length rearing herself up to confront the most atrocious conspiracy against freedom, life, honor, of modern times. The military criminals know this. Some have already felt her hand. The remainder have realized, when too late, that they made a mistake in allowing the prisoner to live. Some may think that the mistake is not beyond repair. Those who employed perjury and forgery to secure an illegal conviction would not pause at murder to perpetuate it. Such perpetuation might secure their own immunity.

Since the recent decision of the Cour de Cassation—a decision which the fall of a Ministry or of the President or of the republic even cannot change or invalidate—those persons who, through motives of pecuniary gain or ambition or of honor, sought to alleviate the sufferings of the prisoner have been speaking freely to the people of France. The condition of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable has been revealed in all its augmenting horror. In the light of these revelations it is not astonishing that DREYFUS should have at last described himself as ill and dying, that he would write no more to his family, and that he bequeathed to the "generosity of my country the care of rehabilitating my name." The wonder is that he did not pen these lines months ago. The wonder is that he is not dead.

From the time that the story of DREYFUS's alleged escape was circulated in 1896 up to the present moment the condition of the prisoner has been such as no ordinary man could stand. In September, 1896, M. LEBON, then Minister of the Colonies, sent M. DENIEL to take charge of the Iles du Salut in general and of DREYFUS in particular. After the arrival of M. DENIEL at the Ile du Diable DREYFUS was for many months compelled to sleep with his feet chained to his couch; his guards were forbidden to speak to him. It was only through the generosity of those that had personal charge of him that his tortures did not become unbearable. In order that he might be in more solitary confinement still, a few months ago a change was made in his abode; he was secured in a less healthful part of the island. The doctors sent word to Paris that the change would be fatal. Back came the unfeeling reply, "Embalm him if he dies, and send us his corpse." Such a step was necessary. DREYFUS, dead, must be identified in France. That would close the business. But DREYFUS did not die. From the middle of last Summer he began to improve. His spirits rose. He refused to talk even when questioned by the Governor. What could it mean? Could he have been informed of what was passing in Paris, in France? A close examination of his effects revealed that wherever the letter R occurred on the labels of his food it was rendered significant in one way or another. Its significance had passed unnoticed the eye of the bureau in Cayenne, but to the prisoner it meant "revision." All this and much more M. JEAN HESS reveals in the columns of Le Matin.

Much has evidently happened on the Ile du Diable since M. HESS took his departure from French Guiana a few weeks ago. It may be that the army chiefs are playing their last card. Finding revolution impracticable, they are seeking to amend the sentence of the court-martial of December, 1894.

If anything could cast a shadow on the recent triumph of Col. ROOSEVELT, it would be, we should say, the impertinent praise of Senator QUAY.

One of the momentous results of the recent elections will be the "reorganization" of the Senate. It is true that the Senate is provided with a permanent presiding officer by the Constitution of the United States, and that the membership of its committees is determined by the various parties. It is not to these trifling matters that "reorganization" relates. It is to the little batch of offices—not very numerous nor, considering the dignity of the Senate, important—which constitute the patronage of that august body. As to these, Senators are always deeply interested and often spend upon them more time, labor, and temper than could be involved in a serious piece of legislation. Indeed, there have been instances within the past few years where the fate of legislation has been largely influenced by a clerkship to a committee judiciously placed. There is no one phase of their existence in which Senators show to worse advantage than in their squabbles over this petty matter. In any well-regulated legislative body all the necessary clerical and routine work would be done by a permanent staff, appointed for merit only and holding office on good conduct and efficiency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the bad old days every feather on the American eagle would have risen angrily—much to the bird's disfigurement, of course, but with not less relief of his mental stress—at news like that which comes from Nassau and credits the Admiralty authorities there with the intention of taking possession of the Maria Teresa as a derelict. Even in this delightful era of Anglo-American good feeling the report is likely to produce some irritation in hasty minds, especially if their reconstruction by recent events has not been thorough, and the possessors of such minds may be moved to drag up from deep-lying mnemonic strata, and to use again, certain fossil phrases which almost everybody had hoped were buried forever. In anticipation of this, and from a desire to prevent, if possible, any display of needless resentment, it seems well to call attention to the fact that the present ownership of the doubly unfortunate cruiser is a question to be determined, not by sentiment, but by the universally recognized rules of maritime law. It is also to be noted that, as Cat Island belongs to England, the interpretation and application of those rules are tasks that devolve, naturally and inevitably, upon the English officials. Only absurd prejudice can suggest that these officials will act unfairly, and the probability is that they will be at least as anxious to give us back our ships as we are to get her. One can, indeed, imagine—as material for a ballad—a scene in which an Admiralty Judge would ignore the law and turn the derelict over to us as an evidence of generous friendship; but in real life such an episode would be rather humiliating for the recipient of the favor. The Maria Teresa either is or is not our property, and we not only must, but safely can, trust the machinery which our cousins have set in motion to grind out an equitable decision. The question for us to settle relates to the abandonment of the cruiser, not to the comparatively unimportant matter of present ownership.

—There is some danger, perhaps, in criticising the acts of people who have taken effective means for teaching economy to the young, and for helping said young to acquire thrifty habits. We will risk the peril, however, at least to the point of asking whether it is quite certain that those philanthropists who have started a Penny Savings Society in the Chicago public schools may not accomplish at least as much harm as good. Nobody will deny that a boy or girl might, and, as a matter of fact, often does, put pennies to worse uses than that which the originators of this scheme suggest, but, on the other hand, we think that the coins might as easily be better employed. At present, it appears, the Chicago boys buy cigarettes with their pennies, while the girls squander theirs on chewing gum. That is bad, no doubt, but is the early development of the hoarding instinct the only alternative to the forms of dissipation mentioned? We think not, and even if it were we are not quite sure that the substitution would be judicious. Childhood should not be expected to take much thought for the morrow. There are grown-up folks whose duty it is to perform that unpleasant task for the coming men and women, and meanwhile the latter need all their attention and energy to utilize the fleeting present. A thrifty infant, all things considered, is an unpromising little monster, and most unlovely as a spectacle. Thrift is a colorless, negative virtue at best; it prevents woe rather than creates joy, and it is dangerously inclined to degenerate into miserliness, the vilest of vices. We, for our part, firmly believe that children can get more benefit from a wisely directed expenditure of their pennies than from the saving of them.

—Science "made in Germany" seems to be sharing here just now the unpopularity which was long ago won by many of the manufactures and all the politics that originate over there. American doctors are especially frank in expressing their resentment of Teutonic claims to superior wisdom and to a more delicate respect for professional ethics. The course of Prof. BEHRING in patenting the remedies discovered by him—with some help from divers other people, 'tis said—is vehemently and persistently denounced as not less dishonest than dishonorable by all our medical journals, and many of them are giving space to the opinions of physicians of eminence, who deny that it is either necessary or expedient for American students to supplement studies at home with courses at the German universities. Thus, The Medical Record quotes Dr. HENEAGE GIBBES of the University of Michigan as replying, when asked to explain the homage paid to German science, that, "There is no such thing as German science—science is universal. The admiration of German science is nothing short of idolatry." The editor of The Medical Brief, speaking for himself of foreign study, says: "If they must go abroad, far better, it seems to us, would it be for American science if students would go to England for their post-graduate courses. See Germany and France, by all means, and pick up all that may be found good; but study in England, where there are conservatism and common sense." "Fortunately," adds The Record, "the necessities for going abroad for scientific study are becoming year by year so decreased that students will soon not need seriously to consider the matter of where to go."

—If Spain's colonial rule needed any further condemnation, good basis for it could be found in a comparison of existing conditions as respects health in Havana and in Santiago. The latter city three months ago was in a much worse state than the capital. Havana has always been a place with many wealthy inhabitants, and its numerous and powerful official class, partly out of regard for its own safety and partly in order not to shock too seriously the eyes and noses of visiting foreigners, have done at least a little in the way of street cleaning and sewer building. Santiago was an almost forgotten town, with habits and a harbor as bad as those of Havana, and it had much less money for "pacific expenditures." Naturally it was a prolific breeding place of yellow fever, and its normal death rate was enormous. Yet Gen. LAWTON and Gen. WOOD set to work, and, though the sanitation of the city was but one of many duties, they soon made Santiago a model for all the tropics. There has been no yellow fever there for over two months, and the fatality from other maladies has been brought within reasonable limits. At Havana, though Gen. BLANCO had at his command a practically unlimited amount of docile, if not willing, labor, the old conditions have remained unchanged. There foreigners and natives alike are still dying of an easily preventable pestilence, just as of old, and there is not the slightest prospect of an improvement until American control becomes a reality. This is the best of all arguments, and an adequate one, for hastening the departure of the Spaniards.

—And, speaking of the Spaniard, what was the exact date when they acquired the capacity for feeling horror at the spectacle of a strong nation enforcing its will upon a weak one? History tells many things about the inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula, but it darkens rather than lightens this chronological mystery. In the time of her vigorous prime, Spain had many opportunities to show chivalrous generosity to disarmed and helpless enemies. Did she ever do it? Not in Mexico or Peru, surely; not in the East or the West Indies; not in Holland or Italy. Yet now her statesmen and her editors hold up affrighted hands at the heartlessness of the United States, and see in the cautiously vague oratory of Lord SALISBURY "merely a glorification of brute strength and a denial of the rights of the weaker." This, considering its source, is a distinctly amusing pair of phrases.

WILL GOV. ROOSEVELT BE RULED BY PLATT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Col. Roosevelt has been elected Governor of your State, and is about to be afforded opportunity for the exercise of greater executive power than he has held in the course of a very active public career, it is not surprising to read and hear remarks about the probability of his continued submission and subserviency to Senator Platt and his machine.

I have no information, except the reports that were published at the time of Col. Roosevelt's nomination, to enable me to judge whether Col. Roosevelt was, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference, bound by word or in honor to be guided, as Governor, implicitly by Senator Platt's advice or directions. An extended and occasionally intimate acquaintance with Col. Roosevelt leads me to doubt whether he permitted himself to be unconditionally bound to obey the Senator.

It will be news to no one to say that Col. Roosevelt is impulsive, and ex-President Harrison could, if he saw fit, testify circumstantially to the fact that his convictions were sometimes expressed with a degree of heat and disregard of consequences not at all characteristic of the speculative politician

As Governor of New York, impressed with the vast responsibilities and splendid opportunities of a great office, Col. Roosevelt's attachment to the Republican Party will not be lighter than it was while he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and yet the moment and the occasion may arise when he may be pressed by Platt to violate his conscience or sought to be restrained by him from performing some obvious public duty, when he may declare, in his impulsive way, blunt opinions more accurate than complimentary.

I hold this view because of an instance or two of impulsive utterance attributed to him here while he was a most loyal, energetic, and efficient Assistant Secretary of the Navy. I do not recall having come across any mention of the fact, in the special dispatches to THE TIMES from Washington, that when Col. Roosevelt was preparing the navy for war, and the Administration was sedulously courting peace, he impatiently ventured the opinion that the President had "the backbone of a chocolate éclair." Yet this remark will not be taken as indicating a lack of party fidelity.

No more can Col. Roosevelt's loyalty or fidelity to party be judged by his other remark, made almost in the presence of the Secretary of War, when the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, about to become a Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry, was endeavoring to get rid of a mass of red tape that obstructed the purchase of mounts for the Rough Riders He had cut all red tape that threatened to interfere with the preparation of the navy for efficient work, and in his zealous indignation over the hopeless tie-up in the army, he blurted out, "The War Department was all right until the war broke out."

You may depend upon it that Col. Roosevelt will be guided only by Mr. Platt until he suspects that his backbone has been supplied by a pastry cook or that his conception of the political needs of New York is suitable only for acceptance, without modification, by such politicians as Gov. Black. Gov. Roosevelt may begin with the intention of agreeing with Mr. Platt; before he quits the office of Governor Mr. Platt may have to agree with him.

Washington, Nov. 12, 1898. J. S. C.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

As the conditions surrounding the United States Government in connection with the Philippine Islands, are such as would seem to make it imperative that it should assume control over them, would not the plan outlined below be practicable and equitable for all concerned?

First—Spain to relinquish all rights and title in and to the islands.

Second—The United States to assume full control, under an open protectorate, with power to create a permanent system of government for the islands—that is, at the outset to create a distinct and complete scheme of government for the islands, with which the people would gradually become familiar, and which would obviate the necessity of making any marked or radical change at such time as the United States should decide to relinquish the control to the people.

Third—The United States to select and to own absolutely a coaling station, including such area of surrounding land as was deemed necessary; if desirable, Spain to be allotted a coaling station also.

Fourth—The expenditures of the United States in conducting the government of the islands to be first taken from the revenues. The surplus revenues then to be partitioned into three parts annually—one portion to be expended upon the islands, for public buildings, docks, schools, roads, &c.; another portion to be paid over to Spain, and the third portion to go to the United States as compensation for the responsibilities assumed.

Fifth—As far as possible, to give the natives civil positions under the Government, especially positions where their duties would bring them into personal contact with the natives and enable them to exert their influence among them toward a loyal acquiescence in the new Government.

Sixth—An agreement to be made that the Government of the islands shall ultimately be transferred to the inhabitants, but only at such time as the United States should decide that it was practicable to do so.

Seventh—The arrangement for Spain's participation in the revenues to continue for a defined period of time only, and thereafter her portion to revert to and be used for the benefit of the islands.

Such a settlement would be fair to the natives, giving them an enlightened Government, under which they would steadily advance and become familiar with the methods of modern civilization. It would be magnanimous, if not just, to Spain to allow her a portion of the revenues for a definite period of time. The war was not one of territorial conquest on the part of the United States, and, Spain's loss being enormous, both in money and territory, this concession would help her to accept more gracefully the loss of these islands. Besides its share in the revenues, the United States would have the advantage of a close connection with the islands, which should result in its control of a large portion of their commerce. As a substantial increase in the revenues, under United States control, would undoubtedly be realized, the allotment of same as proposed would work no injustice to the people of the islands.

EQUITY.

New York, Nov. 12, 1898.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial comment in your issue of the 8th inst., in which you strongly express your disapproval of the policy of the Gaelic League in Ireland if that policy be, as you infer from my letter published in your columns on the 7th, directed toward the retention of the Gaelic as a spoken language at the expense of English, I beg to say that your inference is not wholly correct. The Gaelic League does not desire to exclude the English, but does desire to spread the Gaelic as a spoken tongue; in other words, to maintain both languages, and as a measure of the success of its efforts in that direction during the past five years it may be stated that within that time the league has grown from one Dublin society to forty-five affiliated societies distributed throughout Ireland; that the sale of Gaelic books has been unprecedented, and that a monthly magazine and a weekly newspaper, both almost wholly in Gaelic, have been established. This hardly supports your opinion that the revival of the Gaelic is a hopeless cause.

Your assertion as to the uselessness of the movement, and the desirability of seeing the last of Gaelic so far as everyday use is concerned will, also, I submit, not be borne out by the facts nor by the weight of intelligent opinion of those concerned, whether the question be looked at from a material, intellectual, or moral standpoint. The Gaelic League insists that the children in the Irish-speaking districts be taught English and the other branches through the medium of Gaelic, and surely the wisdom of this policy needs no demonstration. Oliver Goldsmith discovered, after some thought, that he could not teach English very well in Holland without knowing Dutch, but the British Government does not seem to have yet been convinced that teachers in the so-called national schools in the Irish-speaking districts cannot very well teach English or anything else without a knowledge of Irish. The result is that the children who are subjected to this system obtain a very imperfect knowledge of both languages, and have their minds dwarfed and stupefied instead of educated. So far as the English-speaking districts are concerned, the advantage of the knowledge of a foreign language must be admitted, except it is held that all the higher schools and colleges throughout the world are mistaken, and why should not the young people in Ireland study as a "foreign" tongue the language of their fathers, that is bound inseparably with their history and traditions, and without a knowledge of which the very nomenclature of their country is an enigma to them?

Some of the foremost men in Ireland, intellectually, have asserted that Ireland would have done much better and contributed much more to civilization if allowed to develop along her own lines, and these are radically different from English lines, for the two peoples are essentially different in temperament, ideas, and ideals. This is amply testified to by the fact that before what Mr. McAdoo in a recent address before the Gaelic League of America happily called the "arrested development" of Irish intellect by the imposition of the English language and English ideas Ireland produced an abundant literature and developed national schools of music and art, whereas, since that time she has not been so productive, even though she has contributed much to English literature—standing pre-eminent in some branches—and more to the musical world than any other English-speaking country. Is it not reasonable to conclude that the world, as well as Ireland, has lost something through this "arrested development"?

What advantages has Ireland secured from the "assimilation with the world race of English speakers," which has been going on so long? Instead of her healthy, moral, elevating Gaelic literature she has got the trashy, sensational, and often immoral output of the London printing houses; instead of her national music, she has got the monstrosities miscalled "songs" that emanate from the London music halls; instead of her native art she has got nothing, at least from England, for England had nothing to give. There is a better class of English literature, to be sure, but the other class in Ireland, as in other places, finds a large clientele. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the material prosperity which the assimilation has brought her.

The main point, however, is one that, strangely enough, is not realized by some Americans, (and it seems no amount of costly experience will lead England to realize it, notwithstanding the efforts of the late Mr. Gladstone, John Morley, and others,) and that is that the Irish people have never consented, and never will consent, to lose their nationality. Language is the great bulwark of nationality, for it conserves all the other national characteristics, and with its revival in Ireland the development of Irish intellect along its own lines will certainly follow. It is because of the recognition of this fact that the Gaelic movement is no longer confined to philologists or students, but has extended to all classes and creeds of Irishmen, including many who, politically, are Unionists, and has assumed the form and acquired the force of a national movement.

WILLIAM J. BALFE,
Secretary New York Gaelic Society.
New York, Nov. 11, 1898.

About Spanish Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thomas T. Hand tells you he saw good roads in Spain in 1867. I, too, saw a good many excellent ones in 1894. Those in the northern provinces are perhaps among the best in Europe. They are looked after by a very well-trained corps, called "peones camineros." These men get only 40 or 50 cents per day, but they are capital workers. As to agriculture, I do not agree with Mr. Hand. Probably he has not been in Valencia or Murcia, two regions that are splendid orchards. The peasants there have nothing to learn, but much to teach, about fruit gardening. The Valencian rice is the juiciest in the world. All is not backward in Spain. W. KRUGER.

New York, Nov. 11, 1898.

Life Insurance and Vaccination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The timely article, "Faith Cure Murders," is accompanied on same page and date—Nov. 11—by a paragraph treating of the attitude assumed by English insurance companies and fraternal orders toward anti-vaccinationists, which suggests a partial remedy for the greater evil—so-called "Christiain Science." Indeed, such a position is but just, particularly to those members of fraternal bodies where "the injury of one is the concern of all."

C. G. CULIN.

New York, Nov. 12 1898.

THAT MIDDLE LETTER.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

It is a device of many English novelists, introducing to their readers an American character, to label him with a name like Uriah B. Huckins, Horatio Z. Stubbs, or some other fantastic invention, but whatever the nature of the first and last names the initial between the two is supposed to indicate the nationality. To an Englishman that initial is the earmark of a Yankee.

An American baptized with certain names uses all of them constantly all his life. There are still parts of New England where this remains true even in the form of address, and where one may find Hannah Marias and Mary Elizabeths ready to answer to their double-barreled appellations. People in general, always excepting Richard Harding Davis, who is caviar to all generals, are usually satisfied to allow an initial to represent the second Christian name, but that initial must always be on duty. John K. Smith will never be found signing his name "John Smith," although at times he may unveil the mystery of the K. and sign his name in full. It is regarded as so much a matter of course in America that people should have at least two Christian names, that directory agents and men of similar pursuits always ask for the "middle letter."

That we should retain in use all our Christian names, either in full or through the proxy of the unlovely initial, is the fact that surprises Englishmen. They have plenty of names over there, but they do not work them so hard. The author of "The Celebrity" calls himself Winston Churchill, but the Almanach de Gotha informs us that he has other names held in reserve, possibly for his next bok. When an Englishman constantly makes use of three names the last two will usually prove to be the family name, whether they are connected by a hyphen or not. These double names most often indicate that at some period in the family history the bearer of one of the names was an heiress who married a man of a rank either equal to her own or below it, the husband adding the wife's surname to his own. This has happened in many great English families. The family name of the Duke of Newcastle is Pelham-Clinton; that of the Duke of Hamilton, Douglas-Hamilton; of the Duke of Norfolk, the lineal descendant of Hereward, Fitz-alan-Howard. The family name of the Duke of Leeds is Godolphin Osborne, an example of the double name written without the hyphen. The addition of the testator's name to that of his heir is often exacted by will as a condition to inheritance. In this country hyphenated names have usually no excuse for being, and may be supposed to have been assumed from affectation.

Englishmen, however, regarding our names from their own viewpoint, when they hear of an American who uses three names, have a tendency to consider the last two as forming the patronymic. To an Englishman Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is always Mrs. Beecher-Stowe, with or without the hyphen. Before her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, became well known in England he was called Mr. Beecher-Stowe, though once The London Times, in a burst of enthusiastic accuracy called him Mr. Beecher-Ward.

The use, then, not the possession, of a second Christian name is the American peculiarity. Its representation by its initial letter, a monument to the unused name, is partly due to example, partly due to a desire to get through a signature as quickly as possible. That "middle letter" we have always with us. It is not a thing of beauty—no abbreviation is; fame fights shy of it. This is recognized by cheap humorists who, by writing William Q. Shakespeare or George K. Washington, trust to the evident incongruity to make their readers smile; it is not necessary except for differentiation, and that in but few cases. One rarely hears a name spoken with the middle initial letter. We speak of "John Brown, James Smith," but we write and print "John K. Brown, James F. Smith."

Many men have the full name of some famous warrior or statesmen prefixed to their own patronymic. It takes no wizard to divine what the letter F. represents in the name of Benjamin F. Butler; George W.'e are as numerous as cherry trees—indeed, sometimes boys are saddled with the name of some well-known man who had been named after some great predecessor—George W. Childs Drexel is one such. That makes a pretty ponderous name for daily use, however honorable it may be. Sometimes, but rarely, an American drops one of his names; Mr. Cleveland shed one of his. Perhaps he thought that writing himself S. Grover Cleveland, while possibly attractive to Mugwumps, might lose him some real Democratic votes, so instead of sticking to his name and calling himself Stephen G. Cleveland, he dropped the first name entirely. Few were the wiser, and the effect is certainly much better.

People are beginning now more and more to give their sons one family name apiece, instead of the usual two Christian names. This plan insures variety in names and serves in recording relationships. A name of that sort contains a great amount of individuality and does not need to be adorned with a lost and lonely initial standing stranded in the middle of it.

NUGGETS.

Mules and Wives.

A Missouri man was fined $20 for beating his mule, and the next day was fined $2 for beating his wife. Mules are mules in old Missoury!—Denver Post.

Proper Solitude.

Hingso—He's a queer fellow.
Jingso—You bet! He told me yesterday that he didn't like solitude unless he had a girl with him.—Syracuse Herald.

He Didn't Like a Crowd.

Mrs. Gotrox—Mabel, dear, are you sure Mr. Woodby loves you for yourself alone?
Mabel—Yes, I'm sure he does, mamma. He is always so restless when you are in the room.—Chicago News.

A Non-Conductor.

Manager of Trolley Line—I think we can take you. What is your name?
Applicant—Glass.
Manager of Trolley Line—Good day, Sir. You can never be a conductor.—Brooklyn Life.

Caused the First Coolness.

Mr. Newlywed (reading)—Nobody ever yet saw a dead mule.
Mrs. Newlywed (who is thinking of something else and not listening)—Don't you think your life insurance premiums are a waste of money, John?—Boston Journal.

JEREMY SNOW.

Effie W. Merriman in American Agriculturist.

You want a story? Why, land sakes, boys,
There isn't but one thet I know,
And thet yeh have likely heered afore,
Fer it happened long ago
When this town wa'nt so big ez it is now,
An' whatever happened teh one
Wuz knowed all over the neighborhood
'Twixt the rise an' set o' the sun.

Kin it be yeh hain't heered it tole afore—
Thet about old Jeremy Snow,
'Bout ez good a chap, countin' ev'rythin',
Ez yeh'll find down here below?
In course, old Jeremy hed his faults,
But if yeh kin show teh me
A man as hasn't, then I'll show you
A cow up an apple tree.

He wa'n't as purty ez men I've seen,
An' he didn't go in fer a show,
An' his ways was what yeh mought call rough,
An' his words came dreffully slow.
He'd the longest neck an' the biggest mouth
Thet ever was seen, I think,
An' one o' his eyelids wouldn't move
When 'tother one tried teh wink.

Jist where he come from nobody knowed
An' nobody wanted teh know;
But there wa'n't a little child in town
Who didn't know Jeremy Snow
An' his old, black soldierin' pot, fer he lived
Fer twenty-two years or more
By makin' his neighbors' tinware whole,
An' ez good ez it was afore.

He hadn't no kinfolks in the world,
But I've heered that, long ago
He had a few. They died, I guess,
Though he never telled me so.
How's that? You want the story, you say?
Why, boys, it is purty nigh done!
'Tain't much of a story, I'll allow,
But then, it's my only one.

Wa'al, Billy O'Dell—a man in our town—
Hed allwus ben pickin' at Snow;
He'd jeer at his ugly phiz, an' his speech,
An' becaze his ways wuz so slow.
An' the fun he made o' the poor ol' chap
Wuz a caution, an' thet's a fack!
But Jeremy patiently stood it all;
He wuz never the one to talk back.

Wa'al, it happened one time Mr. Billy O'Dell
Got down with the smallpox so
Thet every one give him a purty wide berth—
Thet is, 'ceptin' Jeremy Snow.
He worked over Billy until he got up
'Most ez well ez a woman could,
Though, ez Billy wa'n't no relation o' his
There wa'n't no reason why he should.

'Tain't much of a yarn—I telled yeh so—
An' it's time, now, fer mé teh go;
But I reckon Billy felt mighty mean
'Bout the way he'd treated poor Snow—
An' I know he wa'n't the only man
In our town thet—wa'al—up an' cried
When poor, homely, patient Jeremy Snow
Got the smallpox so thet he died.

TROOPS START FOR CUBA

Part of the Eighth Regular Cavalry Leaves Savannah for Nuevitas on the Transport Manitoba.

SHIP LOADED IN A HURRY

Spanish Soldiers Unwilling to Return to Spain Until They Are Paid—Will Not Interfere with the American Plans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 13.—The Government transport Manitoba sailed for Nuevitas, Cuba, at 5:20 o'clock this morning, carrying Gen. Carpenter and his headquarters and six troops of the Eighth Regular Cavalry, about 700 men, together with horses and a large amount of stores and supplies.

The dispatch with which the Manitoba was handled excels anything in this line since the beginning of the war with Spain. The Manitoba arrived from New York at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and within eighteen hours after her arrival she was on her way to sea again with the troops and stores aboard, the work of loading having been accomplished in about fifteen hours. The vessel was loaded at the Central Railroad wharf, and the dispatch made possible by the energy with which the Central Railroad officials and the army officers, within whose province the matter lay, applied themselves to the work. Vice President Egan of the Central Railroad and Capt. Baker, Chief Quartermaster of the Seventh Army Corps, remained upon the wharf the greater part of the night.

The six troops of cavalry arrived here early yesterday morning and were on their way to sea with supplies to last for several months within twenty-four hours after their arrival here. The Manitoba went down the river drawing twenty-one feet ten inches, passing the ebb tide without difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a dispatch to-day announcing that the Eighth Cavalry sailed this morning from Savannah for Cuba. The regiment will be the American garrison at Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

In this connection an interesting bit of information has reached the War Department. Arrangements have been made by the Spanish authorities to send back to Spain the Spanish troops, numbering 9,500 men, upon the arrival of the American garrison. It was expected that they would sail next Tuesday or Wednesday, but an unexpected obstacle has arisen among the men themselves. They are on the verge of mutiny, openly declaring that they will not return to Spain until they have received their pay, now far in arrears, for service in Cuba. The mutiny extends not alone to the enlisted men, but also to their officers, and it is directed against the executive officials of the Madrid Government on the island. Some of the men have not been paid for nearly a year, and to all of them several months' pay is due.

The situation has created no particular concern in the minds of the American authorities, as it is not likely seriously to affect the control of that portion of the island by the American forces, but it is realized that those 9,500 soldiers, if they should persist in their refusal to return to Spain, might become dependents whom it would be difficult to care for, and ultimately, perhaps, a menace to good government on the island.

The Spanish authorities express no fear of their ability to solve the problem presented, but how they will solve it, if the men, backed by their officers, absolutely refuse to return home without their pay, is not clear.

NEW YORK TROOPS GO SOUTH.

The Twelfth Regiment Leaves Lexington, Ky., in a Heavy Rain—Going to Americus, Ga.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—The thirteenth day of the month proved an unlucky one for the Twelfth New York Regiment, which has been attempting to leave Lexington all day. The rain has been falling steadily since noon, and the cars were so slow coming to the loading platform that every man in the regiment, from Col. Leonard down, is soaking wet. Many are covered with mud.

The Twelfth arrived here in the rain on the 30th day of September, so that many of them believe they are thunder-bolt fakes. Work was begun early this morning packing the baggage and equipments and making the final preparations for leaving, but the cars were not ready until well into the afternoon, and the loading was not completed until long after nightfall.

It was late to-night when the train, which ran in four sections, got started. The first section carried the tents, wagons, horses, mules, and all the equipages. The second had the first battalion and Col. Leonard and Lieut. Col. Parker on board, the two latter in a private car.

The third section had the second battalion, under command of Major Burnes, and the fourth section had the third battalion in command of Major Dyer. The regiment will not arrive at its camp ground at Americus, Ga., before Tuesday afternoon.

ABANDONING CAMP MEADE.

All the Troops Will Have Moved to the South by Thursday.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Nov. 13.—The end of Camp Meade is in sight. By Thursday the entire Second Corps will have left for the new camps in the South. Three regiments started to-day, and three more will go to-morrow. Gen. Young and staff and the Signal Corps will be the last to go. The regiments leaving to-day were the Second West Virginia, Eighth Pennsylvania, and First Rhode Island. A battalion from a regiment not yet designated will stay behind to guard the Government property. Secretary Alger is so well pleased with this location that the camp may be occupied next Spring.

The hospitals have been cleaned out, and Wednesday their equipments will be sent away.

The headquarters of the corps will be Augusta, Ga. The troops will be located in that city, Athens, Ga., Summerville, Columbia, and Greenville, S. C.

GOMEZ IN AN UGLY MOOD.

The Cuban Commander Getting Rid of Americans and Annexationists on His Staff.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 13.—Capt. Warren, an American who has been with Gen. Maximo Gomez for nearly two years, has arrived here. According to his statement Gen. Gomez will no longer have Americans about him, and is getting rid of them as fast as possible. He takes the same course in the case of Cubans suspected of favoring annexation to the United States. The result is that some of the best men who were long attached to his immediate staff are not now with him.

It will be difficult, Capt. Warren believes, to get the majority of the insurgents to disband. His idea is that when the American authorities assume control of the other portions of the island, they should give out no rations and punish severely all thefts of cattle and produce. He thinks, too, that there may be some trouble with the insurgents because of their insisting on the right to court-martial delinquents among themselves.

IMPROVING SANTIAGO'S STREETS.

Macadam Pavements Taking the Place of the Old Cobblestones.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 13.—It is estimated that no fewer than 18,000 persons in this section are learning English, in addition to the school children.

The greater part of Marina Street is now macadamized. This improvement is to be extended throughout the entire city, in place of the ancient cobblestones.

The United States revenue cutter Manning is now here with Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, who came to investigate as to the need of a vessel for Collector Donaldson. Capt. Shoemaker believes that Collector Donaldson's request should be complied with.

Owing to the heavy weather the Manning, instead of the converted yacht Hist, will be placed at the disposal of Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the military division of Santiago, for his trip from Guantanamo along the northern coast of the province. The Manning, with Gen. Wood, will probably leave on Tuesday.

There is very little serious sickness among the troops here. Everybody is improving with the cooler weather.

Cubans En Route to Washington.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—The members of the special commission of five appointed by the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur to go to Washington to present to President McKinley the wishes of the Assembly, arrived here to-day. A large number of Cubans were at the railway station to receive them.

The commission, which consists of Calixto Garcia, its President; Manuel Sanguily, José Miguel Gomez, Antonio Gonzales Lanuza, and José Ramon Villalom, its secretary, will leave for the United States Wednesday by the Plant Line steamer.

INSURGENTS BEFORE ILOILO.

They Have Occupied Three of the City's Suburbs, and Are Daily Expected to Make an Attack.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—The following advices have been received from Iloilo, capital of Panay, one of the four principal islands of the Visayas group:

"The insurgents have occupied Linganis, Oton, and Pavia, suburbs of Iloilo, and are daily expected to attack the town. The Spaniards have abandoned the mole and destroyed the connecting bridges.

"Business is paralyzed and the inhabitants are in a state of terror. The mercantile houses, of all nationalities, have signed a circular asking the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston to remain, as the Spanish authorities are incapable of affording them protection."

It is reported, also, that the insurgents have taken the whole of the islands of Negros and Zebu, of the Visayas group. As the cable connections are cut, it is impossible to confirm this rumor.

On Nov. 6, Gen. Rios, Spanish Governor of the Visayas, is said to have declared a seven days' armistice, in order to communicate with Madrid, with a view of transferring control to the Americans.

Major Bell has gone to Iloilo to ascertain the facts of the situation.

The United States transport Scandia will leave here to-morrow with sixty sick and discharged soldiers.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands, reporting the rebellion in the Island of Negros, and announcing the departure from Iloilo of the mail steamer Nunez with a number of invalided men, whose repatriation has been authorized by the Americans.

Capt. Peyton Randolph Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—Capt. Peyton Randolph, a descendant of John Randolph of Roanoke, died to-day of typhoid at St. Joseph's Hospital, aged twenty-five. He was the son of Wilton Randolph of Richmond, Va., and was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. Last Spring he volunteered as Captain in a colored regiment of immunes, thinking he would see service in Cuba quicker with that regiment than by joining a white regiment. He was sent here as Captain of Company K, Seventh Immunes.

CAPT. EVANS REMINISCENT.

He Tells About Meeting Capt. Eulate of the Viscaya at the Santiago Fight.

Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa told some interesting incidents of the sea fight off Santiago before an audience in the rooms of the Up-Town Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, a few nights ago. His manner of telling them, incisive, witty, and to the point, showed him to be as truly a good raconteur as his reputation proclaims him a fighter.

After the Spanish battleships had got out of the channel there occurred what Capt. Evans called "the prettiest incident of the fight." Said he:

"The Oregon was on my starboard hand when the Colon made her dash for liberty, and Capt. Clark went by my stern after the Spaniards. I never saw such a beautiful sight as she made steaming by with the wave running half way up her stern. Capt. Clark's men took the Iowa in their excitement to be a Spanish boat, and we had great difficulty in keeping them from firing into us. Just as she was getting by us the Oregon let go both her thirteen-inch guns after the Colon right over my fo'k'sle, where I was, and nearly took the scalp off of me!"

In reference to his treatment of the Spanish officers, Capt. Evans said: "I was glad to show them that we Americans were gentlemen. When the Vizcaya was put out of action I was lying about 400 yards away from her, and we could see her men falling over her sides. I hurried out the boats to save those of them we could. Presently it was reported to me that Capt. Eulate was coming. He was rowed in sitting in the stern of one of our boats, and one of our men had his arm about him and was supporting him. The Captain looked very much depressed. There were dead men rolling about in the bottom of the boat as it came over.

"I lowered a chair over the side of the ship, and when we brought him up I had the marines ready, presenting arms. The old gentleman drew his sword out of the scabbard, brought the hilt to his lips and kissed it fervently, and then extended it toward me. There wasn't a man out of the 600 on that ship who didn't know that he was giving up something dearer to him than his life. I don't believe a man in New York, even down at the Five Points, would have taken it under the circumstances. Well, I refused to take it, and then the men let out a cheer that old Blanco might have heard in Havana. It wasn't to show their exultation, but just to show that they appreciated that that was the way a North American should act.

"After this a rather dramatic incident occurred. We tried to keep Capt. Eulate's attention from his sinking ship, but he turned to her and stretched out his arm and cried: 'Adios! Adios, Vizcaya!' And just at that moment the ship's magazine blew up and she was a wreck. If that incident had been reproduced on the stage, people would have said it never could have happened, it was too theatrical.

"I got Capt. Eulate down below after that and gave him a drink, just for luck. Then I gave him the best Key Wester I had, about 10 cents, I reckon. He accepted it very graciously, and then he reached way down in the pocket of his coat, which was soaking wet, and brought out a beautiful cigar, a fine, smooth, light wrapper, oh, the finest sort of cigar, but all water soaked. 'Captain,' said he, 'I left 15,000 of those on board the Vizcaya.'"

NAVAL OFFICERS COMMENDED.

Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn Files a Report Relating to the Santiago Battle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A supplemental report of Capt. F. A. Cook of the cruiser Brooklyn relative to officers deserving special mention in the battle of July 3 has been filed with the Navy Department. Capt. Cook in his report says:

I request to supplement my report of the battle of the 3d of July and that it be filed with that report, made on July 7.

The splendid and efficient work done in the engine and fire rooms was largely due to the zeal and intelligence of Passed Assistant Engineer Carter, who went immediately to his station in the engine rooms and was unremitting throughout the action in his efforts to get the best speed. He was ably assisted in the fire-rooms by Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Patton and Assistant Engineer Fitzgerald.

Naval Cadets U. S. Macy and J. H. Woodward were stationed at the battery and were cool and efficient in duty.

Naval Cadet J. A. Hand was at the central station and conveyed all orders and instructions deliberately and well.

Naval Cadets J. W. L. Clement, R. W. Vincent, J. T. Bowers, and C. W. Forman were stationed in the powder division and did effective duty.

Pay Clerk O. I. Hancock volunteered for a station and did excellent work in the powder division.

Reception to a Civil War Veteran.

Major R. H. Hendershot, a veteran of the civil war, better known as "the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," will be tendered a reception by Oliver Tilden Camp, No. 26, Sons of Veterans, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at Bronx Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. This is Major Hendershot's first visit to New York since he was presented a silver drum by Horace Greeley for gallantry at the battle of Fredericksburg. He enlisted at Detroit in the Ninth Michigan Infantry in 1861, when eleven years old, and served until the close of the war.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN BREECH WIDENING.—Soon after the assassination of the Empress of Austria-Hungary the conflicting parties in the Reichsrath out of sympathy for the mourning Emperor came to a tacit agreement to postpone final action on the Ausgleich or union bills until Francis Joseph should give a sign that the matter might appropriately be discussed. In the meantime the German opposition parties have been getting ready to allow the Ausgleich bills to come to a vote, believing that they can secure the rejection by a portion of the majority whom they know to be opposed to what they consider an unfair bargain for Austria. It is contended that Austria will then be in a position to enforce better terms from Hungary. The belief in Budapest is that this policy will cause considerable inconvenience to the Hungarians, as they have based their calculations on the continuance of the deadlock in the Austrian Parliament. Hence the recriminatory spirit prevailing between the two halves of the monarchy has been intensified. And with the growing spirit of strength in the German opposition, Hungary is rallying its forces for a desperate onslaught upon the Hungarian Ministry. The fear prevailing in Austria is that if the two countries do not come to an understanding before long Hungary will demand a severance of the Customs Union. That would be tantamount to a large restriction of the Hungarian market for Austrian industrial products. German competition is said to be rapidly ousting Austrian trade from the East, and as Austria has no colonies, the outlook for those engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits is regarded in Vienna as anything but promising. The attitude of the Hungarian Reichstag may be summarized as follows: Against Baron Banffy is a compact opposition, one portion of which is desirous of promoting a purely personal union with Austria, while the other is more or less avowedly clerical and ultramontane, receiving its inspiration from Rome. In Austria the Government majority is daily assuming a more pronounced clerical character. It is rumored that the Opposition in Hungary and the Right in the Reichsrath are combining secretly to upset and discredit all Liberal influences, after which it is expected a sagacious intervention of the Crown may bring about a lasting truce between the German and Magyar elements.

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THE RUPTURE BETWEEN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Within twenty-four hours two very brief cable dispatches have been published in this country dated from Christiania, the capital of Norway. The first said that the Norwegian Parliament had adopted a resolution for a purely Norwegian national standard; the second announced that the Government had negotiated a loan for military purposes. A fortnight ago the Christiania correspondent of The London Times wrote to his paper as follows: "Reviewing broadly the long series of quarrels between the two countries, as well as the progressive growth of extreme Radical opinion in Norway, a friendly settlement of the conflict seems further than ever from realization. True, logic is not the only coefficient in political arrangements, and the event may in some unexpected manner show the terms of the Scandinavian problem to be less absolute than they at present appear. Pending the discovery of some moderating factor it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the joint commission [appointed Nov. 13, 1895, by King Oscar to examine the Act of Union] has begun to reveal with startling clearness the depth and the breadth of the divergence between the political aims of the two peoples." At present the most troublesome question in debate is the formal demand of Norway that the Consular Services of the two countries be separated—a demand not vitally attenuated by a suggestion that the relations of the joint Foreign Minister to the separate Norwegian Consular Service might be regulated by a convention. Swedes regard this demand as the first step toward a political severance, particularly when taken in connection with the refusal of the Norwegian Commissioners to introduce either into the present Act of Union or into an eventual new act, any undertaking to maintain the liberty and independence of the Scandinavian peninsula by force of arms. The attitude of the Norwegians on this point is considered incomprehensible in Sweden except on the assumption that the Norwegians aim at complete separation from Sweden. The Norwegian Commissioners now refer to the Swedish proposal for common defense, but they absolutely declined to consider the Swedish demand for the Constitutional establishment in each country of a minimum number of troops of the line, by way of guarantee against the abuse of Article 25 of the Norwegian Constitution. An aggravating feature of the quarrel is that the Swedish Parliament does not possess the power of the Norwegian Storthing. It is impossible to say whether Norway, in negotiating a loan "for military purposes," has at last given way to the demands of Sweden or whether the Norwegians are doing this on their own responsibility as a step toward forced separation from the Kingdom of Sweden.

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THE METRIC SYSTEM IN DENMARK.—Great Britain having adopted the metric system to the advantage of her merchants and manufacturers, is now seeking to have provided a decimal currency in order to facilitate commerce. Danish merchants have for many years complained about the Danish weights and measures in use, as they do not agree with those ruling in any other country. News now comes from Copenhagen, through the United States Vice and Deputy Consul there, that a bill has just been introduced in the Danish Diet recommending the adoption of Denmark of the metric weights and measures system. The consensus of opinion is that it will become a law, to take effect as soon as possible.

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COAL MINES TO BE OPENED IN EASTERN TURKEY.—Advices from Erzroum, Asia Minor, sent to Washington by the United States Consul at that place are that, owing to the great scarcity of wood, the Turkish Government proposes to permit the mining of coal in Eastern Turkey. Consul Bergholz adds: "As wood has been for centuries the only fuel used for heating purposes—except-ing, of course, dung—the use of coal should give to our manufacturers of stoves an immense market in Eastern Asia Minor, where the Winters are severe and so long that fires are necessary nearly eight months of the year." Mr. Bergholz evidently refers to the ancient coal pits of Heraclea, which have been worked from time to time, but only by the Turkish Government. The output of the pits has never been large and has had no perceptible influence upon the coal produce of Europe.

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MENELEK AND FASHODA.—Prince Henri d'Orleans, just before leaving Paris for Marseilles, where he will embark for Abyssinia, was interviewed by the editor of Le Gaulois, who was troubled by the stories published in the London papers that Menelek was in reality an ally of Great Britain. "Nothing could be more absurd than these stories," the Prince answered. "The Negus is an ally and great friend of France. Common interests have bound the two countries together. I am quite sure that he will keep his engagements if we keep ours. Russia, too, takes particular interest in Abyssinia, and many important missions have been sent to Menelek under the auspices of the Czar. The Negus is particularly concerned in the Fashoda business. He claims the right bank of the Nile opposite Fashoda, from the fourteenth to the second degree. Of this claim he notified the European powers in 1891, and last year, when an important English mission came to his Court, he reasserted his claim and concluded a convention with the head of this mission. A short time ago Menelek sent his Gen. Tessama with an expedition to the Nile. It was this expedition that encountered Bonchamp's mission. Two men of the latter joined Tessama and went with him as far as the mouth of the Sobat, where they planted the Abyssinian flag. This expedition should have reached Fashoda ere this. What is the attitude of the Negus in regard to the present position of the English on the Upper Nile? At this distance it is difficult to say. There is no probability, however, that he will recede from his claims set forth in notes to the powers in 1891. In maintaining them he will doubtless have the support of France and Russia."

Cost of Ocean Postage.

From The Boston Herald.

Apropos of the agitation of the subject of cheaper postage between this country and Great Britain, it is pointed out that the cost of a first-class ocean passage between this country and Europe averages about $100. The charge for conveying the same weight of letters as the passenger weighs is $187. It is tolerably obvious that these charges for carrying the ocean mails are too high.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The hotels began to fill on Saturday evening after the Princeton-Yale football game, and at the Waldorf-Astoria, Holland House, and other centres in the busy part of town the corridors and dining rooms were crowded. The Palm Garden at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's all had every table occupied for dinner last evening. Very few New York faces were seen among the crowd. To-day Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield are expected to arrive. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Mrs. De Forrest Danielson of Boston, Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore, Col. Morrell, Mrs. Megargee White, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Capt. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia were among the well-known out-of-town people who have already reached New York for the Horse Show.

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The fitting of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish into their new home, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street; the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Saturday, (an event already mentioned,) as well as the settling of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, and the Abercrombie Burdens in their homes in the new court end of the city, changed the aspect of that part of town and gave it more of an inhabited look yesterday than it has had for the past six months. After the Horse Show entertaining will begin.

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There was an exodus from Lenox last week, many of the men coming to the city to vote. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrell Hoffman, Mrs. William Schiermerhorn, and Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham are some of the latest arrivals from the Berkshires. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig came to town about ten days ago, and are at their residence, 49 East Twenty-ninth Street, and Mr. Lydig's sister, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, has also come to the city for the Horse Show.

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The lower limit of the fashionable district has also brightened up considerably this week. The Townsend Burdens have been in town about a fortnight, and Mrs. Burke Roche for about the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are at their residence in Madison Square North, and Miss Iselin and Mr. Adrian Iselin have opened their town house, a few doors below. The entire row of these residences in Madison Square is now occupied by its owners for the Winter.

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The incoming ships brought few arrivals of note. The list of the passengers of the St. Louis has already been given in this column. Among those not mentioned yesterday are Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe of Paris, who will be in New York for some time. Mr. Munroe is the American banker in Paris, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. George Munroe, who was Miss Martha Otis, has been in New York and on Long Island visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederic Edey. Mrs. Hooper Van Vorst and her son and daughter, Mr. John Van Vorst and Miss Marie Van Vorst, were also on the St. Louis. They have been living in Paris for some years.

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On La Champagne were M. and Mme. de Trobriand and their children, relatives of Mrs. Charles Post. M. de Trobriand is French Consul at San Francisco. The Countess de Trobriand, Mrs. Post's mother, will pass the Winter in Paris, as she has done for a number of years, and she will give a series of dinners through the season, at which many of the American colony will be guests. The Princess de Wrede, who arrived on the same ship, is an American who married abroad.

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The announcement of the engagement of Miss Ethel Whitney, the daughter of the late Stanton Whitney of Boston, to Mr. Henry Suydam Satterlee, the son of Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee of this city, was made last week. Miss Whitney's mother died abroad several years ago. Before her death she married E. Ely-Goddard, who is now living in Mexico. Miss Whitney was at first taken charge of by her aunt, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, and on her death by her other aunt, Mrs. Walter Crosby. She has also passed much time with her father's relatives in Boston. Mr. Satterlee was with Troop A at Puerto Rico.

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Notwithstanding the many Philadelphians who are in New York this week, there will be quite a number of New York people who will go to the Quaker City. The wedding of Mr. Theodore Spencer and Miss Helen Frazier, which will take place in Philadelphia on Thursday, will be the occasion of quite an influx of visitors from this city. Mrs. Frazier is related to several old New York families. Mr. Henry Vaughan of New York will be best man and Mr. John Towne and Miss Ogden of this city are among the attendants, who also include Miss Helen Cadwallader, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Mollie Coles, Miss Shippen, and Miss Spencer of Boston. Miss Ruth Lawrence has been visiting Philadelphia, and was the guest last week of Mrs. Frederick Thurston Mason at the Acorn Club. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baring have just returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Heyl.

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The few who are left at Newport are enjoying themselves quietly, and have been giving many pleasant little entertainments. Among these is Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, who has entertained for the first time since the death of her son, two years ago. She and Mr. William Cutting are at Wee Bush, and they have been giving some charming Sunday dinners. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence has also been in Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp will run over for the Horse Show.

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The hunting season has begun in England, and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough start this week for Melton Mowbray. Mrs. Adair is also one of the Americans who will follow the hounds in the Quorn Hunt. Mr. James Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen are not expected at Melton Mowbray until Christmas. Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton (who was Miss Cuyler) are at Oulton Park near by. All the Marlborough family are devoted to sports, and the Duke will have visits from his sisters during the season.

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London is very gay for Autumn, and there are many of the theatres open at which the fashionables and those in the movement are usually to be seen in the audience. At "The Musketeers," at Her Majesty's Theatre, last week, Lady Randolph Churchill was with the Duchess of Portland, who is, after the Princess of Wales, the leader of English society. Lady Randolph Churchill wore black, profusely embroidered in jet, with a high diamond comb in her hair. The Duchess was in white, with three rows of pearls around her neck. Mrs. Van André, who is so well known in New York society, was with her husband, and was gowned in black, with pearls. Mrs. Brown-Potter, as she is called in England, was one of the personages on the stage, and she wore some exquisite gowns. One was white accordion-pleated chiffon, with white lace. Another was of dark-green brocade, embroidered in gold, with one red rosette on the body and another in the hair, and the third was black and white satin embroidered in silver, with a coquettish incroyable hat of black and white ostrich feathers, worn slightly on one side. Around the back of the head was worn a single row of lovely diamonds.

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Mrs. George Law has taken an apartment in Paris, and it is doubtful whether she will return to this country this season. She has been very much admired abroad, and has received a great deal of attention. Mrs. Arthur Paget is passing a month in Paris before going to Cannes for the Winter. The reports about the health of Lady Alice Montague, the daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, are a little more favorable, although she is still very delicate and requires great care. Mrs. Ronnalds, who has also been an invalid, has recovered sufficiently to return to London and open her house and resume her musicales.

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Mrs. John W. Mackay passed the anniversary of her son's death in Paris, where she always goes at that time. She has left the Hotel Domenechi, and, with her mother, Mrs. Hungerford, and her sister, Countess Telfener, has started for Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, by the way, will move into their new house in Thirty-sixth Street at the end of the week. This is the residence occupied last year by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and the year before by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard. It is the property of Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Gebhard's aunt.

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Among the passengers who will leave Paris to-day to sail on the Kaiser Frederich at Cherbourg for this port are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore. The Dinsmores have been away about twelve months, and they will be welcomed warmly in New York. Mrs. Dinsmore has gone out of mourning and will entertain and also open her country house near Tivoli-on-the-Hudson.

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Among the recent visitors to this city was Miss Cavendish Taylor, who has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Herbert Robbins. Miss Taylor will visit the Carrolls in Maryland. Her father was one of the old family of Cavendish-Taylors in England, and her mother was a Miss Carroll of Maryland, a sister of ex-Gov. Carroll. One of her sisters married the Hon. Mr. Petre, a member of an old English Roman Catholic family.

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The cards for teas for the introduction of débutantes and for days at home are just beginning to come in. Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who was Miss Van Auken, will give a tea for her stepdaughter, Miss Chapin, at her home, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 1. Miss Chapin's mother was a Miss Gibert and a sister of Frederick and Audinet Gibert.

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Another débutante will be Miss Lucy Bond Morgan, for whom her grandmother, Mrs. John Robinson, will give a tea at her residence, 15 East Twenty-second Street, on Saturday, Dec. 3. Miss Morgan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan, who will pass the Winter at Dinard. Her sister Miss Ethel Morgan, who was a débutante in New York two years ago, has since married in England. Still another débutante will be Miss Metcalf, Mrs. George Bird's daughter. The reception in her honor will be given on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8, at 202 Madison Avenue.

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Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are at Shelburne House, near Burlington, Vt., where they will remain some time longer. They are not expected in New York until after the Horse Show. Creighton Webb has been their guest during the last week, on Saturday of which, as already reported, they gave their reception to the Third United States Cavalry.

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On the afternoon of Dec. 1 a performance of "In a Persian Garden" will be given at Sherry's for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital. The singers will be Mrs. Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. MacKenzie Gordon, and Ericsson Bushnell. Mrs. John Jay Knox has the tickets for sale at her residence, 10 East Forty-first Street.

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A number of boxes have been taken for the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery, at which Mme. Melba is to sing. Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Walter Webb, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr. Mrs. Stuart A. Coats has still a few boxes for sale at her residence, 15 East Thirty-sixth Street, and there are some of the reserved seats to be had at the Metropolitan Opera House. The concert will take place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22.

EAST SIDE CHILDREN'S TREAT.

Free Entertainments on Sundays in the Education Alliance Building Draw Large Audiences.

In the auditorum of the Education Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, a free entertainment for children is given on Sunday afternoons, and attracts a large and appreciative audience from the crowded slums in that district. The entertainment is varied in character, consisting of sleight-of-hand performances, ballad singing, stereopticon views, &c.

The plan of providing this amusement for the east side children was conceived about twelve months ago by Miss Julia Richman, a Principal of one of the public schools. She arranged a sort of trial entertainment. The use of the auditorium was given free for the occasion, and the talent was procured with funds contributed by her friends. The venture proved even more of a success than had been anticipated, and since then on each Sunday when the place has not been used for some other purpose an entertainment has been given. The audiences are composed of children from six to twelve years old of the public schools from Houston Street to the Battery, and as many more of those who live in that section of the city as it is possible to accommodate. A thousand tickets are sent each week to the Principals of the various schools for distribution among the younger pupils.

Long before the hour for the entertainment to begin yesterday afternoon hundreds of these little folks had gathered on the sidewalks and streets surrounding the building, waiting with eager expectancy for the doors to open. Many clasped the bits of pasteboard that insured their participation in the coveted pleasure inside, and almost as many more without tickets gazed enviously at them. Some of the children were clad in the "Sunday clothes," humble at best, others were tastless, others were neat, but many a pale face was lighted up with happiness at the prospect that awaited it.

At 3 o'clock the doors were opened and the rush began. Into the large hall they poured as fast as the tickets could be taken, and in an incredibly short time every seat was filled. The entertainment, which lasted for an hour, was a series of patriotic and nursery stereopticon views and songs, illustrated with lantern slides. The songs were adapted to the audience, and as the latter listened to "The Story of Jack and the Bean Stalk," there seemed nothing lacking to the completeness of their joy. Pictures of Admirals Sampson, Schley, and Dewey were thrown upon the canvas, and were greeted with a perfect salvo of applause.

In speaking of the entertainment Miss Richman said: "I got the idea of the affair for the children from Edgar Townsend's book 'A Daughter of the Tenements,' in which the principal character, an Italian girl, when asked what she would do if she were wealthy, replied that she would supply some innocent amusement for the poor children who have no legitimate pleasures.

"These many boys and girls of the tenements grow up amid vice and wickedness; they know nothing of the outer world, and are lost to better lives because they have nothing to guide them in the right way, nothing to amuse or entertain them. If you want to save them you must provide some amusement that will keep them off the streets and wharves, and this is what we are trying to do. They have taken to the entertainments, which I feel have accomplished something toward keeping them out of harm's way and in putting a little brightness into their lives."

Famous Mutiny Ship Goes Ashore.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 13.—The Russian bark Lima, loading deals at Tignish, parted her cables on Saturday night in a gale and went ashore. She was formerly the Yarmouth bark Lennie, on which a mutiny occurred off Gibraltar in 1878, in which the Captain, his wife, and the mates were thrown overboard and lost. A bottle with a message in it was dropped overboard by the steward. It was picked up by a British warship, which captured the vessel and took the murderers to England, where they were hanged.

Son of a State Warden Arrested.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 13.—H. K. Woodbridge, son of the Warden of the State prison, at Wethersfield, is under arrest on the charge of alleged embezzlement of State prison funds. He was arrested in New Haven early this evening and later brought to this city. Woodbridge is about twenty-nine years of age and was clerk in the State prison for upward of five years, until last July, when the Directors deemed a change advisable, and he was succeeded by J. W. Bartlett. The latter gentleman soon discovered irregularities in the books and reported the fact to the Directors, who commenced an investigation.

Santiago Monument in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The monument to the Santiago dead of the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers was dedicated in the regimental armory to-day. Among the speakers were Dr. H. W. Thomas, Bishop Samuel Fallows, and Col. Henry L. Turner. The shaft is of white marble. On its black base is the inscription, "In memory of the members of the First Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, who died in the Spanish-American War of 1898." The base also bears a list of the dead.

MR. PAUR'S CONCERT.

A Large Audience at the Second Popular Entertainment.

The second of Emil Paur's series of Sunday night concerts took place at Carnegie Hall last evening. The house was crowded, and there was abundant applause to testify to the pleasure of the audience. The encore lovers were out in considerable force, as is customary at Sunday night concerts, and three soloists were provided for their delectation. These were Max Karger, violinist; Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, contralto, and Miss Jessie Shay, pianist. Mr. Karger was down on the programme for the second and third movements of Vieuxtemps's fourth concerto, Miss Shay for the scherzo and tarantelle from Saint-Saëns's concerto in G minor, an Mrs. Bloodgood for Grieg's "Autumn Gale," Somervell's "Where Be Going?" Mary Knight Wood's "Dodelinette," and W. A. Fischer's "For the Sake of Somebody."

Mr. Karger played with generally correct intonation and plenty of tone. He was noticeably accurate in his harmonics, and he phrased his cantabile passages with taste. But his style is small and immature, and he has not yet sufficient confidence in himself to attempt breadth or dash in his reading. Mrs. Bloodgood was extremely well dressed, and sang with the assurance and aplomb of an experienced artist. A little more resonance in her voice might have given greater vitality to her singing. Miss Shay has frequently played the music of Saint-Saëns better than she played it last night, when her disposal of the technical difficulties of the work was brilliant and confident, but her revelation of the musical content of it extremely obscure and unconvincing. All three solo artists received the customary recalls. Miss Shay also received flowers.

The orchestra played the overture to "Der Freischütz," an entr'acte from Mr. Wagner-and-water Charbrier's Gwendoline," Weingartner's contrapuntal transformation of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," Schumann's "Träumerei," the pizzicato movement from Delibes's "Sylvia," a dance from the "Feramors" ballet of Rubinstein, and Wagner's "Rienzi" overture. The wood wind had a bad ten minutes in the Charbrier music, but the Weingartner piece was so brilliantly played that it had to be partly repeated. Mr. Paur conducted with his usual warmth and vigor.

OPERA SINGER IN DANGER.

Miss Waltzinger Nearly Fell from a Fast-Moving Train.

The members of the Jefferson de Angelis Opera Company, which arrived here from Buffalo yesterday, were greatly excited over what they consider the almost miraculous escape from death of Miss Bertha Waltzinger, the prima donna of the company, yesterday morning by falling from the platform of the special car on which the members of the company were traveling. The company left Buffalo at 2:55 yesterday morning.

Just after leaving Revena, near Albany, at 11 o'clock, Miss Waltzinger, saying that she wished to get some fresh air, went forward and opened the door of the vestibule and was standing there when Mr. De Angelis warned her that her position was dangerous. She replied laughingly that she was old enough to care for herself, and at that instant the car lurched and she fell toward the steps. Mr. De Angelis caught her just as she was about to fall from the steps, but was unable to pull her back on the car. Miss Waltzinger's shrieks brought several other members of the company to the rescue, and they assisted De Angelis in d

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Among the rank and file of Wall Street there seems to be quite general confidence in a continuation of last week's sensational stock market activity. From last Wednesday morning until Saturday noon the market grew steadily in strength and in volume of transactions, and Wall Street went home on Saturday confident that the week now to begin is to show even greater things than did the past few days.

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London quotations are very likely to cut considerable figure in this week's stock market. Upon early London figures will largely depend the opening of the market to-day and its course throughout the session. Immediately after last Tuesday's election results were known, London was a large buyer, and continued to buy in this market throughout the week. How much of this buying was for investment and how much for mere speculation remains to be seen. London has a habit of taking profits at unexpected times, and Wall Street bears will, in all probability, lay much stress upon foreign selling, should it appear. But it should be kept in mind that, with the European political situation in its present unstable condition, London's stock market operations are likely to be influenced by unimportant and shortlived factors.

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Toward the close of last week there was considerable profit taking in this market by interests who were brave enough to buy stocks before the election, and who on the two days thereafter bent every energy toward creating a market boom on which they could sell out. It is now to be seen how far that realizing went. If that speculative long interest has been pretty well eliminated, to-day's market is likely to show it. On the other hand, if there should be continued heavy realizing, the present buying enthusiasm may receive a temporary check.

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About the only adverse factor in the present situation—the only one to which conservative Wall Street men are giving much attention—is the probability of higher money rates in the near future. Banking authorities are inclined to predict an advance in the money market, pointing out that the present disparity between money rates here and those obtaining abroad is too great to be maintained, especially in view of the increased speculation and the steadily growing demands from business sources. Wall Street in general does not like an advancing money market; bull minipulators are especially adverse to it. And, although the majority of speculators do not seem to be paying much attention to money market conditions, it may be just as well to keep them in view.

FROM A WESTERN STATESMAN.

As indicated by last Tuesday's voting, changes in popular sentiment throughout the West have been so great and the anti-corporation feeling has so generally fallen off that many Western politicians who have recently been ranting about the injustice of allowing railway and other corporations to make money may modify their views. Wall Street will watch with interest the trend of affairs out in Minnesota, where the Northern Pacific and other conspicuous railroads have such large interests, and where Mr. John Lind, who was elected Governor on the Populistic-Democratic ticket, previous to his election uttered such sentiments as these:

"The political judgment of the people, as expressed in the last campaign, was that the gold standard should be continued. It is now in file. If it produces good results, if under it prices cease to fall, production is encouraged, and the exchange of commodities is facilitated, we shall be content. If not, it will again be an issue. But it is not and cannot be an issue in this State election.

"The American people are perfectly willing to accord to capital a fair return for its services. But when a corporation asks us to pay income on $2 when perhaps less than $1 was invested, we kick, and we have a right to. Railroad managers, naturally ambitious to make the stock of their corporation dividend-paying according to its face value, have imposed rates to produce that result. These rates have frequently been exorbitant, and have deterred industry and the prosperity and development of many sections of the State in no small degree. Strife and antagonism between the producers and the railroads was the result. The railroads were indiscriminately called robbers, and they in turn retorted by crying confiscation and anarchy. That the condition of affairs has been and is unfortunate no candid citizen will deny.

"The railroads play a part in production, in commerce, and in social life that is only second in importance to the soil itself. In fact, they are virtually partners in all our business undertakings. It is no figure of speech to say that a railroad company is in partnership with every farmer along the line of its road. It divides every bushel of grain, every pound of beef, even the butter and eggs, with the farmers. Now, is it not vital to the interests of the farmers that the earnings of this partnership should be fairly divided? In the long run it is equally important to the railroad. No element or factor in society can permanently oppress another without suffering injurious consequences in return. It is almost equally essential that a feeling of mutual interest and good will should exist between these partners. A partnership without confidence and hearty co-operation is invariably a failure, and usually winds up in court.

"The Supreme Court said in substance and effect to the party: 'We cannot ascertain how much money there is actually put into this road, and if we could, it would not be conclusive, for some of the money may have been foolishly expended. The test of the value of a piece of property is not necessarily the amount of money put into it, but rather what it will sell for. And an article never sells for much more than it would require to buy an adequate substitute, and so the true test of the value of your railroad, Mr. Manager, is what it would cost to duplicate it, and you, Mr. Farmer, must pay freights that will produce a fair income on that cost. The manager could not, and did not, gainsay the logic of this proposition, and the farmer was content with its eminent fairness.

"What we need now to obtain the full benefit of this decision is an able, honest, and fearless Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, a board that will not be trammeled by any partisan or political consideration. That will be just to all interests and command their respect, a board that will apply the principles of that decision to all cases of unjust rates in the State. Such a board, the people of this State shall have if I am intrusted with its selection. This board also has another important duty to perform—the establishment of the grades of grain, and the control and selection of the inspection force. Have these duties been properly performed? Are they being properly performed now? Our farmers say no. My opponent says that this is one of the questions that will keep till another election. Will you allow it?"

LOW PRICES ABROAD.

Discussing the London stock market situation, the Economist of that city says:

"The long period of dullness that has prevailed on the Stock Exchange has had its full effect in the miscellaneous departments, the public displaying a remarkable indifference to all but a few prominent industrial issues. Quotations have gradually declined, and in not a few instances they now stand at a level considerably below the average of the present and several previous years. That fact alone, of course, is not evidence that the securities can be bought below their intrinsic value The definition of cheapness in relation to Stock Exchange securities is a very difficult problem, particularly as regards industrials, since it involves considerations as to prospects of future dividends which even those immediately connected with a company may be unable to gauge, much less outsiders. The return expected from investments, too, is a factor that differs with each investor, as does the degree of risk which he is willing to incur in order to secure it.

"When, however, a more or less general movement of the kind indicated has taken place, it seems probable that some of the securities, at any rate, must be cheap relatively to the normal position they have occupied in the market."

SPECULATION IN FLAX.

Commission people are making a good deal of effort to get customers over into flax, and the trade as a result is broadening. The Northwest and the Southwest do most of the speculative business, knowing most about the crop, what it costs to raise and how it has been harvested. Crushers, of course, are always in the market more or less, just as elevator people and millers are in wheat. The commission man has been attracted by the "action," a range of almost 20 cents within a month. May flax sold early in October at 89¾ cents, and has sold this month at $1.07. There has been a crop shortage in Russia, an unusual export demand, a bad harvesting season, and a good oil demand to talk to—a combination of excitants the commission man does not often find. To add to the uncertainty the crop in this country to harvest promised the largest ever grown; then it is supposed to have lost something like 10 per cent. of its promise from bad harvest surroundings. All in all it makes an attractive, active proposition, and the commission is cultivating it. The Dickinsons, the big people in this market, are supposed to be friendly to the price at anywhere around $1 or under.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WESTERN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES.

Concerning electrical developments in the West, the following, from a correspondent in that section, appears in The Electrical Review:

"Eastern electrical manufacturers will do well to keep their salesmen in the Middle West for the next three months," said the head of a great electrical supply house—a man whose business sagacity and keen intellect is appreciated by all who come in contact with him. I have heard it said by all classes of people interested in the electrical industry at Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and the smaller centres, 'our interests are better than they have been, our factories are busy, and we are not in need of orders.' These remarks are not mere isolated cases, but to one who makes a systematic inquiry throughout the Western industrial fields they will be found so general as to prove a true reflection of the business conditions of the sections besides.

"The construction of lighting plants, particularly isolated plants, is unusually active, as also is the growth of telephone lines for local exchanges, factories, and private lines.

"It is interesting to note how this demand has brought into action an unusual aggregation of capital and brains for the production of telephone apparatus in the Middle West within the past two years. The 'independent' telephone industry has certainly experienced a healthy growth, for to-day there are in the City of Chicago alone six or seven large and well-equipped factories, with plenty of financial indorsement, now producing great quantities of a very high grade of telephone instruments, excellently constructed switchboards, and which are continually developing various devices for telephone applications. The striking thing about the telephone situation seems to be that with the advent of these many new makers of telephones the demand seems to have well kept pace with the production, and it may be taken for a fact that the telephone manufacturing field still offers good possibilities for investment, provided competent designers of apparatus are employed."

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Silver in hand, increase, 7,524,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 490,000 pesetas. There was no change in the gold deposits.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred and Common Stock;
SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock;
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred Stock;
NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and
Preferred and Common Stock, and
PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:

The time for deposit of the above mentioned securities has been **extended to and including November 21st, 1898,** after which date no further deposits will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.
Deposits may be made with the Depositary, **The Mercantile Trust Company,** No. 120 Broadway, New York, who will issue suitable certificates of deposit therefor.
COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Dated November 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced man as cashier and bookkeeper for a stock exchange house. References required. V. S., Box 155 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, 15 shares Warwick Liquor Co. of Tacoma, Washington.

DIVIDENDS.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
27 William St., Nov. 1, 1898.

WANTED FOR SPAIN'S ARMY.

Spain is in need of 10,000 horses for her army, and the Government has issued a decree ordering the purchase of that number. The animals must be between the ages of 4 and 8 years, and must be sound in every respect. The price to be paid for each horse is not to exceed 600 pesetas, or $120.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Nov. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
Motion Calendar.
1—Welsbach vs. Rex.
2—Am. Sugar Co. vs. S. S. Booth.
3—Fayerweather vs. Ritch, (in re Amherst College.)
4—Colhild Co. vs. McCafferty.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Same vs. same. General Calendar.
20—U. S. vs. McCreery.
22—Same vs. Sehlbach.
23—Ross vs. R. Tuck & Sons, Ltd.
25—Haddon vs. Dooley.
27—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.
28—U. S. vs. Ross.
29—W. Scholhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
16—Grand Trunk Ry. vs. Baird.
17—Hughes vs. st'm tug Thomas Purcell.
21—Steinwender vs. SS. Mexican Prince.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury Term.
3—U. S. vs. certain diamonds, (Lasar.)
7—U. S. vs. 89 boxes lace.

COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.05 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04¾

Ribs, sides, (loose), $4.90@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.64; granulated, $5.14; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@33c.

COTTON.—There was a very narrow market for cotton futures, the entire scope of the changes on the more active positions being only a matter of 2 points, while many positions scarcely varied after the opening call. The market opened quiet at unchanged prices to a decline of 1 point. Little or no attention was paid to the market by the outside or "speculative public," although many of the commission houses are advising constituents to buy in a cautious way. The smaller room traders evened up their accounts with a view to the possibility of sensational developments in foreign political circles before the resumption of business this week. The market was finally steady at Friday's closing prices.
Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	..	..	..	5.03@5.05
December	5.10	5.12	5.10	5.11@5.12
January	5.14	5.16	5.14	5.15@5.16
February	5.19	5.20	5.19	5.19@5.20
March	5.23	5.24	5.22	5.23@5.24
April	..	..	..	5.27@5.28
May	5.31	5.32	5.31	5.32@5.33
June	5.36	5.36	5.36	5.36@5.37
July	..	..	..	5.39@5.40
August	5.41	5.43	5.41	5.42@5.43
September	..	..	..	5.42@5.44
October	..	..	..	5.44@5.45

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 18,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales; middling uplands, 3d. Futures opened steady, partial 1-64d advance; closed steady at ½@1-64d net advance. January-February, 2.59⅝; February-March, 2.59½@⅝; March-April, 2.60b; April-May, 2.61⅛; May-June, 2.61½b; June-July, 2.62½@⅝; July-August, 2.63b; August-September, 2.63½b; September-October, 3db; November, 2.60½b; November-December, 2.59½; December-January, 2.59s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	74½	74⅝	74	74¼
May	71⅞	71 9-16	71¼	71⅝
Corn—				
December	38	38	38	38
May	..	..	..	38⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65½	66 1-16	65½	65⅞
May	66⅛	66½	66 1-16	66⅝
July	..	..	..	65
Corn—				
December	31⅞	32 1-16	31⅞	32
May	33 9-16	33¾	33 9-16	33⅝
Oats—				
December	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
May	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The important feature in wheat was a heavy export trade and liberal buying of futures for European account. Coming on top of Friday's large transactions, the further business was considered rather significant. At all seaboard points about 125 loads were taken. It served to offset the effect of small weekly clearances and other bearish news with which the trade sought to check the advance. Shorts were free buyers both here and at the West, demand being particularly brisk in Chicago, where the outstanding short account is a heavy and somewhat nervous one. The cash demand was from United Kingdom and Continental sources, the latter being a particularly heavy buyer. Under these conditions the local market ruled strong throughout the entire session, with occasional periods of decided activity.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—November, 65c; December, 63⅞c; May, 64½c; No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 63¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

DULUTH, Nov. 12.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; December, 65⅝c; May, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 67½c; No. 3 Spring, 62c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

CORN—In sympathy with the advance in wheat a firm undertone prevailed in corn throughout the regular session, with final prices unchanged from the previous day. There were rumors of a liberal export trade, and 20 loads came to light with more working. The Liverpool market was partly ½d net higher. The Iowa State report gave a yield of 270,000,000 bushels, or about 30,000,000 bushels greater than last year. On the curb December was quoted from 38c to 38c, closing 38c.

OATS.—No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 28¼@30½c; track, white, 29@33c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c. RYE—No. 2 Western, 58c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 53½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 53½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 43½@53c, delivered, New York. FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.05@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $1.70, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.85@$1.95, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$3.30. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 25c; coarse, 73@75c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $13@$13.25; sacks to arrive, $13.75@$14; coarse Winter bran, $13.50@$14.50; fine, $13@$14; middling bulk, $14.50@$17; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $14@$14.50; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—Flour, first patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.75@$2.85.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $11.50@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$18. BEEF HAMS—$19. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4⅝c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; pigs, 5¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅞@6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, 5c; refined, South America, 6c; Continent, 5.50c; Brazil, kegs, 7.15c; compound city, 4@4½c; Western, 4½@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard stearine, 6⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 22s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, 27s. Cheese—Finest American white, 42s; finest American colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 27s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s 3d.

COFFEE.—There was a slow and rather featureless market for Brazilian coffee futures. Officially the market at this opening was called steady at unchanged prices, to a decline of 5 points. There were sales of 6,000 bags soon after the opening call, including December at 5.40; February at 5.60, March at 5.75, April at 5.80, and May at 5.85. European markets, being slightly easier, produced considerable hesitation. Havre showing a partial loss of ¼f, Hamburg a partial loss of ¼ pfg. On the other hand, Rio showed a slight advance, and Santos sustained prices. The market closed quiet at net unchanged prices, to 10 points decline.
Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	..	..	..	5.15@5.25
December	5.40	5.40	5.35	5.35@5.40
January	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
February	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
March	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.66@5.70
April	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
July	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
August	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
September	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
October	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Good average, 15f50. HAMBURG—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. HAVRE—Dull and unchanged. January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 39; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.75; July, 39.75; August, 40; September, 40.25; October, 40.25; November, 38; December, 38.50. RIO—Market firm.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 13-16@3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16@3⅝c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, $8.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $7.25; deodorized, $7.75. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 18c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c, spot; off Summer yellow, 21c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28c; linseed, American, raw, 37@38c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, bbls, $3.75; spirits turpentine, 36½@37c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.55@$1.60; F, $1.65, G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90@$1.95; M, $2@$2.05; N, $2.30; W G, $2.60; W W, $3.10.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; do, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10; steel rails, $18; pig iron, warrants, $7.15; lake copper, ingot, $12.85; tin, $18.20; lead, $3.70; spelter, $5.20.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; Western, $4@$4.50; grassers, $4.12½; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime sheep, $4.50; good to prime lambs, $5.35@$5.62½. HOGS—Nominal at $3.60@$3.80.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Nov. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
Motion Calendar.
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3—Fayerweather vs. Ritch, (in re Amherst College.)
4—Colhild Co. vs. McCafferty.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Same vs. same. General Calendar.
20—U. S. vs. McCreery.
22—Same vs. Sehlbach.
23—Ross vs. R. Tuck & Sons, Ltd.
25—Haddon vs. Dooley.
27—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.
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29—W. Scholhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
16—Grand Trunk Ry. vs. Baird.
17—Hughes vs. st'm tug Thomas Purcell.
21—Steinwender vs. SS. Mexican Prince.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury Term.
3—U. S. vs. certain diamonds, (Lasar.)
7—U. S. vs. 89 boxes lace.
4525—Boston Nat. B. of S. vs. Kilgan.
6762—Zimmerman vs. Goldberg.
6097—Odell vs. Gaylor.
6106—Same vs. Scannell.
6251—Same vs. Wakeman.
6532—Same vs. Donaldson.
6630—Dunn vs. Ansorge.
7098—Kaufman vs. Wertheim.
2780—Simonson vs. Lipman.
5443—Balke vs. Union Ry. Co.
5029—Isaacs vs. Sturno.
4792—D. Buchner & Co. vs. Ettlinger & Co.
6412—Sullivan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
6443—Spata vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6802—Januzzo vs. Esgan
5265—Murray vs. Binson.
6132—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
2779—McCabe vs. Smith.
1397—Chessman vs. International Nav. Co.
1297½—Sheridan vs. L. I. R. R.
3035—Sweeny vs. Ritterbusch.
2520—Silliman vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
1634—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Agricultural Ins. Co.
2454—Geradi vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
2456—Bischoff vs. same.
2794—Greenlie vs. Scribner.
2803—Bloomington Mining Co. vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Co.
2813—Endreck vs. Woolen Co. vs. Ewing.
2816—Komp vs. Raymond.
2824—Faust vs. Schaefer Brewing Co.
2834—Willett vs. Denyse
2841—Hopper vs. Ludwig.
2853—Silverman vs. Bach.
2869—Gumbiver vs. Jackson.
1709—Am. Lucol Co. vs. Blanchard.
2152—Same vs. Fish.
2153—Same vs. Caldwell.
2875—Maguire vs. Atlas Safe & Truckage Co.
3028—Hatch vs. Sayles.
3032—M. L. Entee vs. Brooks.
3053—Moss vs. Palmer.
3056—Fischer vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
2591—Graham vs. Stern.
2811—Strauss vs. Armstrong.
3117—Hickey vs. McAdams.
711—Fink vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2471—Ebling vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3551—Hayne vs. Willetts.
3634—Rossa vs. Kelly.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
2187—Cohen vs. Manhat. Ry. Co.
2580—Deyeggo vs. Uffenheimer.
951—Adamo vs. Mayor, &c.
5962—Brett vs. Ebel.
2784—Lankering vs. Tamsen.
2792—Walcott vs. Searle.
2214—Sterling vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2376—Phair vs. same.
2908—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Simpson.
2909—Same vs. same.
2927—Dolan vs. Leicht.
2990—Cargue vs. Herz.
3022—Wamsley vs. Meehan.
2371—Geraty vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2224—Ackman vs. same.
3085—Walt vs. Wood.
3104—Klipstein vs. Wasserman.
3109—Glassman vs. Ruppert.
3132—Williams vs. New Egypt Packing Co.
3139—Fisher vs. Beck.
3158—Ganz vs. Fleig.
3188—Weinberg vs. Goodman.
1290—McCue vs. Finck, 886—Parkhurst vs. Deutsch.
2379—Gorham vs. Westchester-Elec. Ry. Co.
2870—Israel vs. Maltzner
3407—Duggan vs. Barber
2998—Phillip vs. Bendheim.
2999—Same vs. same.
2404—Fay vs. Union Ry. Co.
3673—Smith vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
3755—Richardson vs. same.
3782—Rooney vs. Spaulding.
3837—Holmstrom vs. Sterling.
3838—Bandillon vs. same. Inquest.
3076—Gray vs. Seeley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.
At 10:30

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—By a companion and governess, or would read to an invalid; unexceptional references. Efficiency, Box 28, 25 East 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK—GARDENER.—By French couple; no children; wife first-class cook, baker; pastry; no washing; man good vegetable gardener, florist; generally useful; understands care of gentleman's place; handy with carpenters', painters,' and plumbers' tools; best references. Felix Seret, 224 West 37th St.

COOK, &c.—By an English woman as first-class cook and housekeeper; thoroughly understands taking charge of company dinners, &c.; also capable of managing large or small establishments; personal references. Mrs. C. R., 119 West 33d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Respectable, middle-aged Protestant; good baker; good city reference; city or country; lady may be seen. 319 East 32d St., two flights

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, or general housework; with private family; best city references. 685 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress; best city reference; willing and obliging. 1,491 1st Av., 77th St.

COOK or COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By very capable girl; city or country; best references; also two young girls. 145 6th Av., near 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 222 East 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Refined French dressmaker wishes more work by day; private family. Mlle. Broté, 201 West 27th St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced, well-recommended visiting governess, Swiss French, has hours disengaged morning or afternoon. Frey, 590 Amsterdam Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By superior Swiss lady's maid; efficient in all duties; also traveling; best references. P., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—English; speaks French; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Mrs. Horgan, 271 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—As experienced lady's maid by Parisienne Protestant; best city references. Deval, 341 West 30th St.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes position for her maid; good seamstress; whom she highly recommends. Apply 32 West 57th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 3 and 6 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; wages, $25. Call Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 100 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; best family reference; city or country. 333 East 39th St., 3d floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; city references. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Competent; can take entire charge of infant or growing children; 5½ years best city reference; no objection to country. L., Box 597, Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse to grown children and assist with other work; is willing and obliging. Call Monday and Tuesday at 174 East 62d St.; Kelly's bell; no cards.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; understands her duties thoroughly; excellent reference. 19 West 61st St.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced English nurse as infant's nurse, maid, housekeeper to old or invalid lady, or any position of trust; city reference. N., 47 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, to take care of children; willing and obliging. 2,462 8th Av., top floor.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take charge of infant; good reference. Call from 10 to 2, at 64 West 46th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent German waitress to wait on dinners and luncheons; by the day. Parker, 322 West 41st St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; can take butler's place; best of city references. A. M., Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING—Will be neatly and promptly done; good references from present employer. Gray, 204 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHER.—An educated young woman desires a position as teacher in family; music and education specialties; references exchanged. C. C., Box 187 Times Office.

MASSEUSE.—By Swedish massage operator to go out by day. Davies, 17 West 9th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By butler where one or more other men or parlormaid is kept, by a thoroughly competent young Englishman of much experience; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for the season; can be seen at present employer's, 20 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; 35; German; sober; good appearance; trustworthy houseworker; best city references; $36 Box 15, 350 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By North German; competent man; single; Protestant; age, 38; city reference. Tall, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Swiss German; single; willing and obliging; city or country; best of city reference. Herman, 32 West 133d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single young man as coachman; excellent city references; strictly sober and honest; no objection to the country; would go as second man. P. H., Box 275 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; single; city or country; latter preferred; unquestionable references; present employer seen. A. B. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to procure situation for his coachman; 8 years' unquestionable recommendation. 152 East 40th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By coachman, 40, single, German; thoroughly understands his business, gardening, &c.; city or country; best of references. H. Fechner, 326 East 9th St.

COACHMAN.—English; just disengaged; no objection to the country. Employer can be seen at 27 West 20th St., or Humphries, 42 West 64th St.

COACHMAN.—Thorough; English; good reference; married, no family. A. B., 116 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; willing to be useful; good reference; country preferred. Dempsey, 445 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—For references apply to present employer, Mr. George. S. Edgell, 192 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—Private family; thoroughly competent waiter; city or country; excellent references; moderate wages. Barry, care Mrs. Kelp, 640 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede in a gentleman's place; understands care of horses and drives; best references. Johnson, 650 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—23; understands waiting, cleaning silver, furnace; good valet; city reference. A. Collins, 80 East 115th St.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By a young man as waiter or second man; will go on carriage in afternoon; best city reference; present employer can be seen. Call from 9 to 11 at 212 East 65th St., care Roberts.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; wages, $16; references must be furnished. 952 Trinity Av., between East 163d and 164th Sts., two blocks east of 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Agents and salesmen can make larger commissions by sale of our accident insurance and identification outfits than from any other method; quick sales. Apply Columbia Company, 71 Broadway.

WANTED.—Trustworthy persons to travel; salary $780 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2006, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED.—A first-class valet who understands massage; not over 27; best references required. Apply to eighth floor, Mills Building, Room 16.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. BISSELL and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and now known by the street Number 89 (eighty-nine) Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

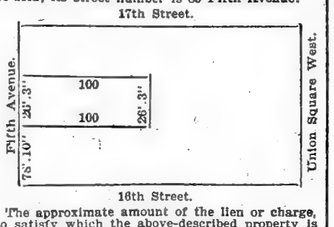

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,647 91-100 with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $319 30-100, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,108 92-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of November, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

n7-2aw3wM&Th&n28&30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.

fe10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the Borough of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

je27-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

o8-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

jy25-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased; to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.

s19-1aw6mM

SHERIDAN, FARRELL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mathew Sheridan, Philip Sheridan, Edward Sheridan, Margaret White, Margaret Sheridan, Alice Sheridan, Mary Quigley, and Rose Sheridan, and to the following persons, respectively, whose residence cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, if living, or if dead, to their respective descendants, heirs, and next of kin, all of whom and whose residence are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, to wit: John Sheridan, James Sheridan, Margaret Feeny, and Elizabeth Keirnan, and to all other heirs and next of kin, if any there be, of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, who or whose names and place of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Jane Sheridan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, purporting to relate or relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FARRELL SHERIDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FARRELL McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o24-1aw7wM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BANN, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.

my16-1aw6mM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELLHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators. E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.

o24-1aw6mM

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME AMERICAINE, CAPABLE D'ENseigner l'anglais, le francais, et le latin, cherche une position; plusieurs années d'heureux expérience lui font espérer qu'elle donnera ample satisfaction. Y., Box 198 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the fifth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

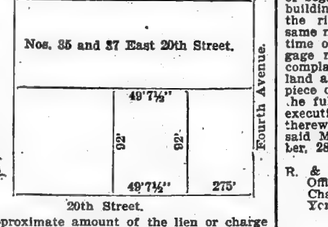

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,397.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $386.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,151.60, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

r14-2aw3wM&Th&d5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against NATHAN BASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said line of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less. The said premises being known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known a. No. 241 East 75th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,588.35, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES O. TOBIAS and Ella M. Smith, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1,203, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Nineteth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Nineteth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Nineteth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Nineteth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,) be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Nineteth Street:

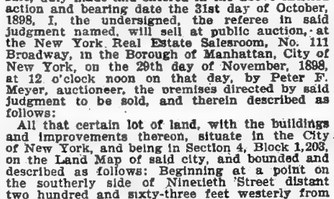

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,073.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

n9,10,14,17,21,25,28,29

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN O'HARA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly along Third Avenue twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on the land hereby conveyed and partly on the land adjoining the same on the north, thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street and part of the distance along the centre line of the said party wall one hundred feet and seven inches, more or less, to the easterly line of the New York Common Lands as the same is laid down by Isaac T. Ludlam, C. S., on a map on file in the Comptroller's Office in the City of New York, dated June, 1827, and entitled, "Atlas of the Common Lands belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York;" thence southerly along said easterly line of the Common Lands as laid down on said map and on a line nearly parallel with Third Avenue, but slightly diverging therefrom, northerly five feet more or less to a point distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, measured on a line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, and thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and one feet and eight inches, more or less, to the place of beginning; the southerly side wall of the said building being also a party wall. Together with the right, title, and interest whatsoever the same may be which Margaret O'Hara had at the time of the execution and delivery of the mortgage mentioned and described in the amended complaint of, in, and to the narrow strip of land about five feet in depth in the rear of the piece or parcel of land above described, and of the full width thereof, and at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage in fence therewith, and in the actual occupation of the said Margaret O'Hara.—Dated New York, October, 28, 1898.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

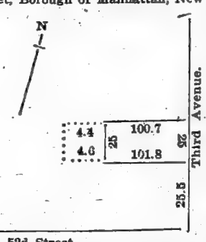

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,188, with interest thereon from October 13, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.68, with interest from September 27, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $1,657.70 and interest.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o31-2awM&Th&n22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESter County. MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the village of White Plains on the 24th day of Sept., 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of East Chester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County; and which part of said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northwesterly in front by Catharine Street; Southeasterly in the rear by the Southerly one-half of lot number seventy-four (74,) Northeasterly on the side by the northerly one-half of said lot number seventy-nine (79,) and Southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-eight (78,) and containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

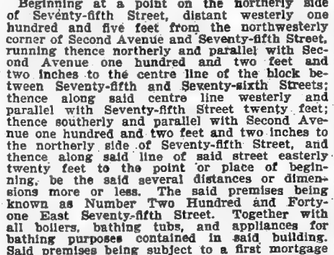

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars, $(75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESter County.—FRANCIS PROBST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of East Chester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-two (82); northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

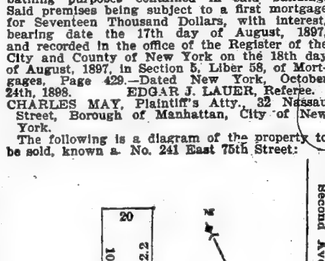

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is fifteen hundred and fifty-one and 87-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, as Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

o17-2aw2wM&W&n14

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
OPENS NOV. 19.

Additions to Attractions of this Fascinating Winter Resort: Wonderful Water Cure, Splendid Private Baths, Unexcelled Golf Grounds. Address T. F. BILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 455 6th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Addess T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED BY EXPERIENCED salesman, with capital; manufacturing or jobbing; established business. HUSTLER, Box 208, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—PHEBE R. HUNT, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN J. CARR, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21 day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Ogden Avenue, distant three hundred and ninety-six feet six inches northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of said Ogden Avenue with the northerly side of Union Street, as said street and avenue are laid down and established by the "Map of the Town of Morrisania," filed by the Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 9th, 1868, dated January 6th, 1871, such point being also the line of partition between lots now or formerly of the estate of William B. Ogden, deceased, and land belon

THE NEW DIPHTHERIA CURE

Comments on Public and Private Tests of Dr. Bracelin's Chlorine Remedy.

NEW YORK DOCTORS CAUTIOUS

Widespread Interest Manifested in the Corrective Emollient—Further Public Tests Are Under Way.

The chlorine remedy for diphtheria discovered by Dr. P. M. Bracelin of Davenport, Iowa, and tested with complete success in the treatment of twenty-four cases in Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, is likely to have still further tests in this city. The facts published in THE TIMES last Friday morning brought this matter to the attention of a large number of New York physicians for the first time, and aroused their interest and curiosity. They are cautious about expressing their opinions, however. While many medical practitioners have used chlorine in treating certain stages of diphtheria, the formula published by Dr. Bracelin, they admit, is new to them, and a desire for further information regarding it has been frequently expressed within the past two days.

Investigations and tests similar to those made in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, are now in progress in the Borough of Manhattan, but in the opinion of the officers of the Board of Health, they have not reached a stage that renders them proper subjects for public comment. Health Commissioner William T. Jenkins, who has given personal attention to these tests in the public hospitals for contagious diseases, says that he is still unprepared to express an official opinion with regard to the results attained.

J. J. Russell, who has been instrumental in bringing about the public tests of this chlorine remedy, says that he has received letters from about 150 physicians telling of its successful use in individual cases. Dr. John L. Feeney of Stapleton, S. I., now Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in charge of the Borough of Richmond, wrote a long letter last Summer, in which he told Mr. Russell that he had practiced medicine for thirty years, and during a wide experience in the treatment of diphtheria he had never found any remedy so satisfactory as Dr. Bracelin's chlorine method. He said: "In addition to its use in this awful disease I find that as a preventive it is, I might say, almost infallible. I assure you that it affords me great pleasure to learn that you have at last succeeded in getting the New York Board of Health to make an official test of the merits of corrected chlorine prepared after the methods indicated by Dr. P. M. Bracelin. When you first commenced to call the attention of the profession to the value of this remedy in the treatment of diphtheria, I at once became interested. The ingredients used and the method of administration by inhalation only, appealed to my judgment, and I decided to make use of it in my practice to determine for myself its value, if it had any.

"I learned through some source that it was being used by the Board of Health of Jersey City, and that the Health Officer of that city had a supply of the remedy on hand for the use of physicians, which had been furnished at the expense and through the kindness of ex-United States Senator McPherson. I had a bad case of diphtheria on hand, and I sent to the Health Officer of Jersey City to ascertain from him, if possible, where I could obtain some of it for use. He very kindly sent me four bottles of the liquids and the inhaler, and also your address. In the first case in which I used it the result was most satisfactory. I have, during the last year and a half, used it in about forty-five cases, and the results have been so satisfactory as to afford me not only great pleasure, but great surprise."

New York physicians who have given special attention to the treatment of diphtheria decline to comment for publication on this new remedy, but some of them say that they intend to investigate its merits. Some experienced practitioners declare that the uses and effects of chlorine are so well known in the profession that its development as a potent remedy for diphtheria will upset a great many theories of long standing. The point has been raised that it is necessary to touch the blood to cure severe cases of diphtheria, and some of the doctors say that they cannot see how that can be done by the inhalation of chlorine gas, no matter how effective the gas may be in killing the germs in the throat.

When asked how they would explain the results of the tests in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, where in twenty-four cases treated with Dr. Bracelin's remedy there were twenty-four recoveries, the doctors who doubted the efficacy of inhalation of chlorine said that no physician would undertake to express an opinion without knowing all about each case. One eminent physician remarked that frequently cases diagnosed as diphtheria were not diphtheria, and this same physician declared that the presence of bacilli in the throat did not always indicate a dangerous case.

Dr. A. Jacobi said that he knew nothing about Dr. Bracelin's remedy. "The use of chlorine in the treatment of diphtheria is not new," he continued. "I have used it in various ways. Of course, there is no such thing as a sure cure for anything. Those persons who claim to have a sure cure are quacks, and there are quacks in the medical profession and out of it. It must be borne in mind that in the treatment of diphtheria a certain thing may help one patient and not be effective with another patient. Different cases require different treatment."

"An eminent New York practitioner, who is connected with one of the city hospitals for the treatment of contagious diseases, said that he was instinctively suspicious of new remedies for which a great deal was claimed, because he had tried so many and found them ineffectual. "I hope, however," he continued, "that Dr. Bracelin's corrected chlorine remedy will be tested thoroughly, and if it is found to be capable of doing even one-half of what is claimed for it, medical science and humanity will be the gainer."

CURED BY A SIMILAR REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest and surprise an article published in your columns yesterday morning describing a "New Cure for Diphtheria." With due respect to Dr. P. M. Bracelin and Mr. J. J. Russell, I wish to say that Dr. J. Watson Stronach of 265 West Fifty-second Street cured me of diphtheria with the same remedy twenty years ago. I can procure from the drug store where my medicine was obtained the original prescription given to me by my physician.

A. VAN HORTEN.

937 Eighth Avenue, New York.

Homeopaths Have Used Chlorine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of THE TIMES of to-day is an article entitled "New Cure for Diphtheria," which is valuable and interesting to both physicians and laymen. The headline and the text refer to the cure of diphtheria by the use of chlorine as new, while, in fact, it has been in common use by a large proportion of the medical profession for the treatment of that disease for thirty or more years. Dr. Constantine Hering of Philadelphia at least thirty years ago experimented with chlorine, and published his observations and deductions at the time. Since then in every homeopathic college in the land the virtues of chlorine have been taught. Dr. Hering, a friend and pupil of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, respected and venerated by learned men of all schools of medicine as an unusually close and accurate observer and careful teacher, found chlorine to have a disorganizing effect upon the blood to a profound degree, localizing its effects chiefly upon the mucous membranes of the throat and nose.

Dr. T. F. Allen of this city, recording in his "Hand Book of Homoeopathic Materia Medica," (published in 1889, being condensed from his larger "Encyclopedia,") the effects of chlorine upon the healthy, mentions among other symptom, fever with frequent, then diminished, heart action, particularly severe dyspnea, cyanosis, choking from constriction of upper air passages, discharge of corroding water, and mucus from nose, stoppage of nose, tongue dry, ulcerations of the mouth, and soreness of throat from uvula to bronchi. This is, even in its condensed form, a picture sufficiently resembling the ordinary undrugged case of diphtheria, to insure its use by the intelligent homeopathic prescriber in cases where the symptoms agree on the authority of the natural law of similars.

In the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Dr. E. A. Farrington taught during the seventies as follows: "Chlorine has a special affinity for mucous surfaces, making the nose, both inside and about the alae, sore. The mouth and throat, too, are affected with a low grade of inflammation, with putrid-smelling ulcers. It profoundly affects the blood, producing typhoid conditions, and through the blood, acts upon the nervous system."

Homeopaths, then, have been administering chlorine for diphtheria for the past thirty years, not blindly in every case, but carefully selecting it in those cases in which the drug seemed to be indicated, and with satisfactory results. And one does not take a very great risk in predicting that the advocates of the "new" remedy will find in all epidemics, and under all circumstances, chlorine will not save 96 per cent., for it is not a "specific," as there is no one specific for any one disease. The new method of preparing it and exhibiting it may increase its efficiency. We have used it for thirty years in all strengths, from the raw gas to the millionth potency, and prepared in many ways.

But I will skip over the observations that might be made upon the parts the camphor, menthol, eucalyptol, &c., play in the cure, and come to the point, viz.: that, because our friends, those who make the most stir in the scientific world of medicine, turn only deaf ears to the world of scientific medicine, they subject themselves to the mortifying situation of publishing themselves the discoverers of remedies that scientific homeopathy has been using these many years. During this year medical journals and the general press have told the story of two ingenious doctors who had recently discovered that the poison of the honey bee was a valuable remedy in certain forms of disease. Apis mellifica, the poison of the honey bee, has been one of the most commonly used remedies in the homeopathic pharmacopeia for as long a time as, or longer than, chlorine. And the two widely heralded discoverers of this wonderful new drug prepared their remedy in the same way we have done for the third of a century. We will soon be hearing of some brilliant savant discovering the circulation of the blood. H. P. GILLINGHAM, M. D.

New York, Nov. 11, 1898.

PRAISE FOR COL. ROOSEVELT.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Talks Regarding the Gubernatorial Contest —Lessons for Young Men.

In Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur took as the subject for his discourse "Lessons for Young Men from the Gubernatorial Election." He said, in part:

"A great political battle has been fought and a superb victory has been won by the Governor-elect. He had an enormous burden to carry because of the political blunders of his own party. It is believed by many well-informed politicians that members of his own party were disloyal to him during the contest. He had to contend against a skillful and wily foe in the opposing political party. It was virtually a contest between him and the political leader of that party. Taking that fact into the account one wonders that the majority was not 200,000 instead of 20,000.

"It was a contest between a coarse, vulgar, and unscrupulous political boss and a refined, heroic, patriotic American citizen. One lesson which all young men should learn is the value of a thorough education as a preparation for public life. American young men are too ambitious to enter upon a business, a professional, and a political career before they are properly prepared. They are impatient of the careful processes of education which are necessary to the highest success. We have young men anxious to be preachers before they have received collegiate or even an academic training. This is an unfortunate characteristic of our day in our country.

"We need more men in public life with a high culture, broad training and noble character. Boy orators seldom become men orators. We need men like William Pitt, who was a scholar first and a statesman next, men like Macaulay, Disraeli, and Gladstone.

"It is most unfortunate that we rush men into public careers before they have broadened their intellects, ripened their characters, and cultivated their powers. In the Governor-elect we have a man not only of worthy family antecedents, but of college training, of literary achievements, and all forms of noble character. The practical politician has had his sneer at 'them literary fellows.' The sneer can be returned because men of literary culture and training are pushing to the front along the whole line of American public life.

"Young men may also learn a lesson in the worthy character of the Governor-elect. Character is power. Character is a resistless force. Even the most unscrupulous boss prefers to have some degree of character in his 'dummy candidates.'

"William Pitt's noble character made him Prime Minister of Great Britain. Theodore Roosevelt's clean, spotless record and heroic career have made him Governor-elect of the great State of New York. His most bitter foe could not besmirch his character or belittle his career. Young men must have faith in truth and worth. In the end worth wins, and in the long run possession of worthy character gives enduring power. It is a great thing for a man's life to bear the sunlight of publicity, and reveal no stain. Young men should place before themselves the highest ideals. Even though they fail in attaining their desired goals at a particular crisis, they are still winners if they possess noble characters.

"Young men may also learn the lesson of faithfulness in lower positions as a preparation for greater honors. The Governor-elect put his whole soul into his work in every position which he has filled. He was the brave, heroic, and chivalrous soldier. His career has aroused enthusiasm on both sides of the sea. The world will watch him with intense interest, as he assumes the duty of the high office to which he has been elected. He has made many and solemn promises, and he will need large supplies of human grit and devotional grace to enable him to keep and to fulfill those promises. There are doubtless men of both parties who are trembling night and day, fearing decapitation at his hands.

"We want to assure him of a warm place in the sympathies and continuous mention in the prayers of the Church in the State and throughout the land. The day will come when the American people will say to him 'Go up higher,' and it is believed that he will honor every position which he may fill in the future as he has done so nobly and so heroically in the past."

DR. JOHN HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

His Son, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, May Be Appointed.

The Rev. Thomas Cummings Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, and after the service was greeted by many members of the congregation.

It was announced from the pulpit that there would be a meeting of the congregation on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of appointing a committee to co-operate with the committee appointed by the Session to recommend a successor to Dr. John Hall.

While a number of the congregation are still in favor of calling to the pulpit the Rev. Dr. McConnell of the Regent Square Presbyterian Church of London, notwithstanding his reported disinclination and the fact that he is in the Orient in connection with missionary matters, others, who seemed to be impressed with the Rev. Thomas C. Hall's sermon yesterday, expressed the hope that he would be chosen to succeed his father.

PASTOR OF JOHN STREET CHURCH

The Rev. Joseph Lee Succeeds the Rev. Millard F. Compton.

The misunderstanding between Bishop Foster of the West Virginia Conference and Bishop Mallalieu, the retiring Presiding Bishop of the New York East Conference, having been settled, the Rev. Joseph Lee yesterday assumed his duties as the pastor of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Joseph Lee until recently was Presiding Elder of the West Virginia Conference. He was exchanged to this Conference on the departure of the Rev. Millard F. Compton, who was called to the pastorate of the State Street Church of Charleston, West Va.

The new pastor was born in Ireland and has been preaching since he was fifteen years of age. He has occupied pulpits in Belfast and Glasgow, and came to this country by invitation of the West Virginia Conference. He has made many trips to foreign lands and lectured during the last Summer on Oriental characters and customs.

Revival Services at Bay Ridge.

A series of revival services for this week will begin this evening in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at Ovington and Fourth Avenues, Bay Ridge, under the direction of the Rev. W. L. Davison, the pastor of the church, while an evangelical singer will conduct the music. Mr. Davison took charge of this church two years ago, and since then the congregation has doubled, and the present church has become too small. It is proposed to erect a new one, and one of the pastor's methods of raising the necessary funds is by banquets for church members. No intoxicating liquors are allowed at these feasts, as all the members of the church are supposed to be total abstainers.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE ART OF SELF-MASTERY

Prof. Adler Continues at Carnegie Hall His Lectures on the Essentials of Morality.

NEED OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION

Advantages of Imposing Restraint Upon the Temper, Passions, and Appetites—Death and Life in the Power of the Tongue.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered the second of his series of lectures on "The Essentials of Morality" at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning before a large audience. His specific subject was "The Art of Self-Mastery."

Much of a man's life, he said in beginning, is spent in oscillating between the beckoning spirits of good and evil, and barely, in his heart, does he feel unalterably whether he be a child of light or a child of darkness. All candid seekers after moral redemption, he said, will agree that the initial effort must be made by man himself, and that no God can save us if we do not begin to save ourselves, or, as Buddha said: "Self is the lord of self. Who else can be the lord? That self must master self. Who else can master it?"

Prof. Adler deplored that lack of science in education which fails to create in the young such habits of self-discipline as might enable them without effort to check their impulses according to fixed standards of what is right. What our parents and teachers have failed to do, we must ourselves take up in the work of self-education.

He went on to say that all self-control implies self-denial. We put a check on our appetites, our passions, and when they strain at the leash we use every effort to hold them back. In the writings of Christian theologians, the moral law, as it was published in the books of Moses, is often represented as a yoke, and obedience to that law is a kind of bondage. The law is a kind of task-master, and speaks in the imperative mood. There are many persons at the present day who maintain the same attitude toward morality in general. They look upon it as an alien force, and complain that they cannot have their own way, and echo the complaint of St. Paul, who said: "That which I would not, that I do. I see better things and approve them, and yet at the same time I follow worse things."

The prime spirit of self-control, Prof. Adler argued, is the opening of the spiritual eye, the clear perception that the repression of our nature is not the end and object of the moral prohibitions. Repression is demanded only to that extent necessary to make possible the higher form of self-expression. The life of sensuous gratification is condemned because those who pursue it become indifferent to, and in time almost incapable of following, the higher ends. In the atmosphere it engenders, the higher nature of man and woman cannot live.

This line of argument Prof. Adler elaborated, placing special emphasis on the truism that the ability to bear the pain involved in breaking away from evil habits, once the resolution is formed, marks the beginning of regeneration. He proceeded:

WAY TO REGAIN SELF-CONTROL.

"The first step, then, toward regaining self-control, is to form valid resolutions, such as shall cut like well-tempered steel, utilizing for this purpose the lucid intervals which occur even in the most desperately vicious careers. The next step is to do everything in one's power to avoid temptation. Some will tell you that it is pusillanimous to act in this way, that it is the part of a truly valiant man who has just decided to turn over a new leaf to face temptation boldly, so as to show that he is not afraid of it. But such courage is premature. The time has not yet come for exhibiting it while our good resolutions are still callow. And, in reality, this appeal to their manhood is one of the wiles of the spirit of evil in us, by which he seeks, under the mask of confidence in our strength, to set us tasks which we are not yet equal to and thus bring us to a fall.

"'Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,' is a wise prayer for those who are passing through the novitiate of virtue. We should shun the companions that are likely to lure us to transgression, shun the street that leads to the place of temptation, exclude, as far as possible, even the thought of it from our minds. We should act like Ulysses, who had himself fettered, then lashed to the mast, and his ears stopped with wax, so that he might not be able to follow the seductive sirens' song.

"The third step is to seek a change of mental air and scenery. Such a change is as beneficial to the mental health as a similar change of surroundings is to the physical health. Take up new interests, become engrossed, absorbed in some new direction, acquire a new language, if you can do nothing better, make a careful study of some great author to whom you have never given sufficient attention; better still, become actively engaged in some public-spirited enterprise, join your efforts to those of others to promote some worthy object.

"Do not brood; do not beat your heart out. Fill your mind with a throng of noble thoughts so that the vicious crew that has so long infested you may not find room to enter. There is a last step to be taken by those who have successfully passed through their novitiate, who have acquired a certain expertness in handling themselves, who are no longer imperiled. Of this last perfection I shall speak at the end of my discourse.

"But self-control does not relate only or chiefly to the appetites, that of drink, for instance. It relates likewise to the passions, and of these let anger serve as an illustrative type, alluded last week to variations in the moral judgment of different peoples. There appears to be some such difference in the degree of odium that attaches to ebullitions of anger among Germans and Anglo-Saxons. Anglo-Saxons are by nature self-contained, reserved, and averse to demonstrative display of feeling of any kind. Hence, a person who loses his temper loses caste, and is regarded as one deficient in the elements of gentlemanly behavior. Among Germans I believe that the stigma attaching to occasional outbursts of angry speech is much less severe. Not that such outbursts are to be deemed praiseworthy, but that they are more easily condoned. Even educated Germans, I believe, will sometimes permit themselves a breach of temper without feeling that they are particularly degraded by it. The Germans are much more open-hearted, more communicative, more disposed to show their real feelings, whatever they may be, friendly or unfriendly. I myself cannot help believing that the German may learn a lesson in this particular from the Anglo-Saxon.

IMPORTANCE OF SELF-CONTROL.

"'Greater is he that conquers himself than he that conquers a city' applies especially to the subjection of angry passion. Death and life are in the power of the tongue. It hurts, it wounds, and not only those who are our foes, but those whom we love best. It is capable of slaying love, or, at least, of seriously becrippling it. It feeds with ever-fresh fuel the fire of hate, and turns it into an unquenchable conflagration. The penalty of anger, where it has become chronic, is that it falsifies our relations to others, presents to us a caricature instead of a true picture of them, leads us to see as in those mirrors which distort and exaggerate every object that is reflected in them.

"A man who loses his temper always loses his cause. The method of gaining control of this passion is to lock the gateway of the lips, to stem back the torrent of wrathful speech, to repress at any cost the signs of anger, then to consider the occasion that calls it forth from an objective and not subjective point of view. Finally, if we cannot help deciding that we are in the right, to consider what method of procedure on our part will convince the one who has done us a wrong that he is in the wrong. We shall find that the expunging of anger from our breast is the prime condition of success in such an undertaking.

"There is one thought that may be in the minds of my hearers as an objection to the acceptance of the views here defended. There is an impression that an occasional outburst of passion is favorable rather than unfavorable to the maintenance of equanimity at ordinary times; that such outbursts act like the storm which clears the atmosphere, and that in general excesses of any kind, so long as they remain infrequent, serve as a useful purpose by making it easier to bear the strain which equable deportment imposes. This view is expressed in the popular saying concerning the advantage to a young man of sowing his wild oats, and it is adopted in practice as a rule of hygiene by persons who deliberately stake off a certain margin of transgression which they permit themselves, in order to keep the remaining territory of their soul unsoiled.

"I think one must acknowledge that this margin theory, in its practical application, meets with a certain kind of success; that certain persons are able to isolate different departments of their conduct so that the principles they adopt in one department shall not obtain at all in another; are able to be honest in some relations and dishonest in others, pure in some relations and impure in others. And I think one must also acknowledge that those who try to be wholly consistent, to make their life morally of a piece, are sometimes apt to meet the fate that Pascal speaks of when he says that they try to approach the angels and they descend near to the level of the brutes. Icarus-like, their wings melt. They seek to fly higher than the average, and they are sometimes apt to sink below the average.

"And yet the desire for moral consistency is the most honorable motive by which a man can be impelled, and perhaps we are justified in believing that he who stumbles in the pursuit of a perfect inward integrity is, after all, worthier than he who procures a partial immunity by compromise. For of the prize of moral consistency, of the complete moralization of life, the entire integrity is the greatest is the only truth worth striving for.

OTHER WEAKNESSES TO CONQUER.

"Again, the appetites require to be checked; the passions need to be curbed. There is another almost instinctive tendency that needs to be regulated and restrained—the self-assertive tendency that is so vehement in some and that shows itself not only in acts of aggression, but also more subtly in ordinary intercourse in conversation. There are despots in the political world, in the industrial world, and in the social world; tyrannical natures whose one ambition it seems to be to lay down the law to their little circle. Such persons are veritable social nuisances.

"But there are others whose militant conceit does not lead them quite so far as this; but who yet in argument and conversation have not acquired the true self-control; who only half listen to what others are saying, intent only on framing an answer they will presently give, while others are speaking; ever on the alert to detect some real or fancied flaw in the thoughts of others, of which they can take advantage, so as to secure what they are aiming at—triumph for themselves. Such persons are precluded from some of the finest pleasures which conversation affords.

"The greatest boon that can come to any man is not leadership, but that pleasure bestowed by companionship, equality, in the sense of giving and taking. This reciprocal of giving and taking, this interchange of helpful spiritual offices, is the supreme felicity of human intercourse. Compared with that, the pleasure and glory of predominance over others, of self-assertion at the cost of others, is mean and vulgar. The restraint of the self-assertive tendency, whether in act or opinion, is one of the necessary forms of self-control; is indispensable to our true development as human beings."

In closing, Prof. Adler further elaborated on the idea of self-mastery by saying that we could obtain our final emancipation only when we reach that degree of repression where we have turned evil itself into a minister of good, where the passion of revenge upon our enemies has been transmuted into self-sacrifice for their redemption. He then went on to say that the key to self-control "lies in the ability and willingness to bear the intermediate pain that must be endured while the evil habits are being broken up."

No matter what one has done, he added, he is not lost if he is willing to bear this pain, and if he will only realize the invincible power to save that is stored up in every human will.

A COWBOY EVANGELIST.

The Rev. Hamilton Dawson Has Come Out of the West to Subdue Sinful New York.

A Western evangelist has come all the way from the land where the gila monster thrives, from San Augustine, N. M., to subdue the windmills of vice and destruction in New York. The Rev. Hamilton Dawson is his name, and he has begun work on a box at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street. There he spoke last night, and there he intends to speak until he secures sufficient money to hire a hall.

The Rev. "Ham" Dawson, as he wants to be known, says that his ideas of evangelism are new. He will not collect more than 5 cents from any man at a meeting, and he is entirely opposed to sudden conversion.

"No man was ever converted in one minute or two minutes, or two months," he said last night after he had finished his sermon. "Sam Jones claims to have converted men by looking at them, but I know differently. Half the people who think they are converted are only excited. It is easy to pray on a man's sensibilities, as Sam Jones does, and tell him all about his poor mother and the little old home, and all that. Sam Jones does that kind of work. When he finds that the mother story won't make good, he begins on the little baby, the child with golden hair and blue eyes, and if he can't catch a man with one he is almost certain to do so with the other. A man who says he is converted after giving up a five-dollar bill to hear such rot is foolish. The chances are that the next five-dollar bill he gets he will use in buying drink to drown his sorrow for being such an ass.

"I intend to convert New Yorkers slowly. I want them to learn the Gospel by degrees, and when they feel sure that they can meet their Maker with a contrite heart, then let them say so. Nothing is ever accomplished in a day. My plan wouldn't work out in San Augustine. The boys out there won't take to Christianity worth a whoop. They say it is meant only for women.

"I was a cowboy once, and I took to reading Moody's sermons, and then I heard Sam Jones, and one night I was talking against him, and I made such a good argument that the boys said I'd do for a preacher, so I started out. I went to church every day at Gila. Many days I was the only one there, and once, when the minister turned up missing, I took his place. So, you see, I came by the title of Reverend naturally.

"When the boys heard that I had turned preacher in earnest they guyed me until my life was miserable, and when they heard that I had given up drink they threatened to make trouble for me. So I moved to San Augustine. I couldn't get into a church there, and began to preach in the streets. I have succeeded in converting thirty-two in all, but I will never take more than 5 cents from any man. I like New York, but it is too large. I had to study the streets before I began to preach. I don't know them very well yet, but I am getting more accustomed to the place every day. When I am not lost I can be found at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, 158 East Eighty-seventh Street, where I shall be pleased to see any one."

The Rev. "Ham" Dawson is tall and angular, clean shaven, and bald. He wears his trousers inside his boots, and a great, wide sombrero. His voice is strong and clear and his words are full of conviction. Altogether he is a valuable and picturesque addition to the unorganized association of Broadway evangelists.

A Brooklyn Church's Anniversary.

Special services to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding were held in the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Marcy Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Rhoades, at the morning service announced that through the efforts of a committee which was appointed several months ago to procure subscriptions for the liquidation of the mortgage on the church property, the latter was now free from all incumbrance. The anniversary exercises will continue daily throughout the week.

Dr. Pease's Resignation Accepted.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Pease, rector of the Church of Our Father, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, who objected to preaching Sunday nights on the ground that by so doing he would be "neglecting his pastoral visitations," has been accepted by the Trustees. It will take effect on Jan. 1.

Dropped Dead While Bicycling.

Arthur M. Barker, fifty-seven years of age, of 224 Jane Street, Weehawken Heights, N. J., dropped dead while out on his bicycle Saturday evening. He was accompanied by his wife at the time. They were riding along the Hudson County Boulevard. When near Pierce Avenue, in West New York, they encountered a steep hill. They dismounted from their wheels and started to walk up. When part way to the top Mr. Barker was stricken, and died in a few minutes. Mr. Barker was assistant stenographer of the General Sessions Court in Jersey City. He was also the author of several books on stenography. He leaves a wife and one child.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

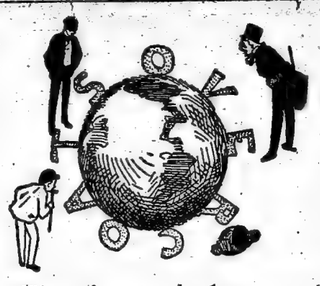

There is not a single overcoat want that we can't supply.

If you're cold-blooded, here's the warm, snuggling kind—heavy cloth and heavy lined.

If warm-blooded, here are the medium weights—the sensible, healthy weight.

If you have a "brown" taste, we can satisfy that; likewise a taste for jet-black, dark-gray or blue.

If your're luxurious, we can give you luxury.

If a sporting man, a "horsey" coat.

If retiring, plenty of quiet ones.

Here are short ones and long ones, rough ones and smooth ones; so if you happen not to see what you want, ask for it—we have it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SILKS.

Seventy-five thousand yards of Fancy Colored Silks and Satins, Plain Colored Silks and Satins.

Plain and Fancy Black Silks and Satins, Colored Chiffons, Gauzes, and Crepes. Prices much below the regular value.

MAIN FLOOR:

Colored Taffetas, in stripe, plaid, check, and broché effects,
55c., 75c., $1.00 yard;
Value 85 cents to $1.50

40 pieces Colored Faille,
20 inches wide,
85 cents per yard;
Value $1.00

75 p'c's Fancy Black Silks,
$1.00 per yard;
Value $1.50

50 pieces, 22 inch Black Peau de Soie,—bright lustrous finish,
$1.25 per yard;
Value $1.75

IN THE BASEMENT:

5,000 lengths of Novelty Taffetas,—from a wholesale stock,—suitable for waists,
50 & 75 cents per yard;
Less than Manufacturers' price.

2,500 lengths,—5 yards and under,—fancy colored twilled Silks,
35 cents;
Value 75 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

West 14th St
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

THANKSGIVING PREPARATIONS.

Begin with the carpet. Our superb line offers exceptional advantages, both in rich colorings and lowest prices.

TAPESTRY CARPET,
60 cts. per yd.
(Value 90 cts.)

A great fleet of furniture bargains is also anchored here. Dining Tables, and all the Thanksgiving furnishings may be secured at once, and by our "Long Credit" paid for when convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new Waters Uprights and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of wonderful tone qualities can be purchased at a very reasonable price, and if desired, on small monthly payments. We claim to offer the best pianos, the greatest inducements and the most liberal terms.

Also a large stock of good second-hand pianos in perfect order, from $100 upward, payments only $5 per month. Bargains.

OPEN EVENINGS.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Avenue, Near 18th St.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
CONTINUANCE SALE!
The Celebrated
HARTFORD RUGS,
IN CARPET SIZES,
Exclusive designs, unobtainable elsewhere,
at 1/3 OFF Regular Prices.
N. B.—These Rugs Are Equal in Effect and Wear to an Oriental.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums
for Kitchens and Halls, in extra widths; odd lengths of Sheet Cloths (1 to 6 yds. wide), AT REMNANT PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

When Thanksgiving Day finds all the scattered members of the family

"Perched round the stem
Of the jolly old tree,"

and when the cloth is removed for "coffee and repartee," it is a right fine tree one wants.

Rows of them are here—tables that will stretch out to 14 ft., and be a perpetual pleasure to look at.

Chippendale are the simplest—slim, gracefully curved legs; round or square tops, polished until all the wonders of the mahogany, its rich glow and inner lights are brought out.

Next the Sheraton—as simple in form, but enchanced with inlay. Next the Colonial, carved on knees and feet. Then the French, edged with exquisite bands of shallow carving—really sumptuous these, but all are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
VIOLA ALLEN Last Week. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
THE CHRISTIAN
Note.—Miss Allen will continue her New York run at the Garden Theatre, beginning Mon. Nov. 28.

NEXT WEEK WM. H. SEAT SALE THURSDAY.
CRANE
AND HIS ADMIRABLE COMPANY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOSEPH BROOKS, WILL COMMENCE HIS ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT, PRESENTING A NEW COMEDY BY E. W. PRESBREY, ENTITLED
WORTH A MILLION.
Matinées Wed., Thanksgiving Day & Sat.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THURSDAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 22, at 8:30, CONCERT IN AID OF THE Sunnyside Day Nursery.
MELBA
Mme. Melba, (first app. this season,) Mme. Gadski; Sig. Pandolfini, (début in America.) Sig. Bensaude, Mons. Boudouresque, and the New York Symphony Orchestra; Sig. Sepilli, Conductor.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Parterre and Grand Tier Boxes, $50; Stall Boxes, $25; Orchestra, Orchestra Circle (one row,) $5; Orchestra Circle (other rows,) $4; Dress Circle (three rows,) $2.50; Dress Circle (other rows,) $1.50; Balcony, $1.
Applications for Boxes may be made by mail or by personal application (between 12 and 1) to Mrs. S. A. Coats, 15 East 36th St. Tickets at box office, Metropolitan Opera House, and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices.

HORSE SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Harness Horses, Hackneys, Roadsters, Trotters, Ponies, Four-in-Hands, and Hunters.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

WALDORF-ASTOR GALLERY,
This Morning, also To-morrow Morning, at 11, and Wednesday EVENING at 8:15.
Major J. B. Pond announces three lectures by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
I. Fiction the Highest Form of Truth. II. The Ghetto. III. The Drama as a Fine Art.
Reserved seats, $2.00 & $1.00 at Waldorf Newsstand. J. B. POND, Everett House, New York.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St.
TO-NIGHT—TO-NIGHT.
THE ROLLICKING COMIC OPERA.
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER | THE JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO.
REGULAR PRICES, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.
MAT. SAT. EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26TH SEASON.
THE SUBSCRIPTION SALE
for the season 1898-9 of the
ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Frank Damrosch, Conductor,
Now open at the Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
17TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from November 7 to December 3.
ADMISSION ..... 25c.
Free opening on Sunday from 2 to 5 P. M.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES...Manager
THEATRE CLOSED THIS WEEK OWING TO THE CONTINUED INDISPOSITION OF MR. JEFFERSON.
Special—Commencing next Mon.—"The Runaway Girl. Box office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treasurer.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Last Recital of the Series, Sat. Aft., Nov. 19, at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50, and $1, at Box Office and at Schuberth's,
Henry Wolfsohn...Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'y.
2d Month. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Sat. 50th Performance December 5—Souvenirs.
The Big Farce Hit,
ON AND OFF.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

HERALD SQ. THE., 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 50th (Souv.) perf. TO-NIGHT
GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c.
WILLIAMS & WALKER & Co. of 40 artists
Hawthorne Sisters and Foreign Vaudeville.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night and every eve. & Sat. Mat.
For the first time in this Country,
Im Weissen Ross'l, (at the White Horse Tavern.)
MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Packed Houses. 11th Big Week.
The Turtle

DALY'S
Every Ev'g this week (except Saturday) at 8:10; Matinée Wednesday at 2, and Last Matinée (and last performance here,) Saturday next, THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
*,*After the matinée next Saturday The Runaway Girl will be transferred to

NOV 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 12...	2,702,713
Same week last year.....	1,796,575
Stocks to date this year.....	89,874,345
Corresponding date last year..	68,507,635
Bonds for the week.....	$34,103,200
Same week last year.....	8,603,250
Bonds to date this year.....	724,826,590
Corresponding date last year.	465,216,798

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@4; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent.

FIGURES IN CONTRAST.

Comparisons of Quotations During the Current Year and for Ten Years Past.

Wall Street, showing more acute interest at the moment in the course of stock market values than for a long time past, will find interest in the following tabulated comparison of prices for conspicuous stocks made at the beginning of the present year, the lowest prices reached in the panic following the Maine disaster, the high levels since attained, and figures now prevailing.

It will be seen from a study of the tables that prices are now well up toward the highest of the year, being considerably above the lowest prices made during the slump in February and March, and also considerably higher than at the beginning of the year. In some cases, as in Atchison preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Northern Pacific, the Union Pacifics, &c., the high record has been made in the present movement. It is notable that at their present level prices are far above those prevailing at the time of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila. From those prices there was a steady upward movement, but in comparatively few instances did stocks get much above where they are now:

	First, 1898.	High-est.	Low-est.	High, Sat.
Am. Cotton Oil.....	22½	30⅜	15½	24
Am. Cotton Oil pf...	75½	90⅝	66	86½
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	8¼	15⅜	6½	11⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	20	41⅜	16	33¼
Am. Sug. R. Co.....	140⅜	146⅞	107½	123⅝
Am. Sug. R. Co. pf...	114⅝	116	103	110
Amer. Tobacco.....	88¾	153⅜	83¾	139¾
Amer. Tobacco pf....	114	135	112	127
At., Top. & S. F....	13	15⅝	10¼	15⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf..	30⅝	41	22⅞	41
Bay State Gas.....	4	5½	2⅝	5⅛
Brook. Rap. Tran...	37¾	69⅜	35	69
Canada Southern....	51½	57⅝	44½	54
Canadian Pacific....	84	90½	72	83½
Central Pacific.....	11⅜	29	11	25⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio..	22½	28	17½	23⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	99⅝	120	85⅞	119½
Chi. & East Ill.....	55	68	49	55¾
Chi. Great Western..	15½	18	9½	15
Chi., M. & St. P....	94½	115	83¼	113⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	142½	163	140	162¼
Chicago & Northw..	121¼	136⅞	113¼	135
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	89⅝	105⅝	80	107½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....	22½	37½	22½	33½
C., C., C. & St. L....	34⅝	47½	25	41⅞
Cleve., Lor. & W....	15¼	19½	11¼	17½
Cleve., L. & W. pf..	48	53½	43¾	47½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	25	28⅝	17	25½
Consolidated Gas....	178	205½	164	184
Del. & Hudson.....	112	114⅝	98¼	109½
Del., L. & West.....	155	159	140	142¾
Den. & R. Grande pf.	46	58⅜	40	58½
Erie	14½	16⅝	11	13
Erie 1st pf.....	37⅝	43⅞	29¼	34½
Hawaiian Sugar.....	28½	61	15⅝	60
Illinois Central.....	103½	113⅝	98	111⅝
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	20¼	24½	15	16⅝
Laclede Gas	44	54⅜	37½	49½
Louis. & Nashville..	56½	60⅞	44	60⅞
Manhattan Con.....	111⅜	120⅞	90	94⅝
Met. Street Ry....	130	171½	125¼	168½
Minn. & St. Louis...	25½	30⅝	24	28½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85½	92	84	92
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	56½	63	46	60⅜
Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	36¼	41	28¾	34⅝
Mo. Pacific.....	34	38⅝	22	35½
Mobile & Ohio.....	23	32½	24	28⅝
Nat. Lead Co.....	37⅜	39⅝	26½	35⅝
Nat. Linseed Oil....	17¾	21⅞	2¼	5⅞
New York Central...	106	120¼	105	117¼
Northern Pacific....	21¼	43	19	42⅝
Northern Pacific pf..	59½	79⅞	56⅞	76⅝
Ontario & West.....	15⅝	18⅞	13⅜	15¼
Pacific Mail.....	29⅝	37	21	37
Pennsylvania R. R...	115	120⅜	110⅜	117⅝
People's Gas, Chi...	96⅜	103	86½	107⅝
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	71	57	66½
Reading	22¼	25⅜	15½	19⅝
Reading 1st pf.....	51	54⅛	36	40⅝
Reading 2d pf.....	27⅝	29	17⅜	18⅞
St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf.	50	63	45	58½
St. Louis & S. F....	7½	9	6	7⅝
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	56⅞	68¾	52¼	65⅞
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	26¾	34⅝	22½	31½
St. Louis Southw....	4	6¼	3½	6
St. L. Southw. pf....	9¼	14⅞	7¾	13⅝
St. Paul & Omaha...	77½	87	65	85
Southern Pacific.....	20⅞	25¼	12	24⅜
Southern Railway....	10	7	7	9½
Southern Railway pf.	31½	38	23¾	38
Stand. R. & Twine..	3½	10⅜	3¼	8
Tenn. Coal & Iron..	26¾	34½	17	32
Texas Pacific.....	11	15⅝	8½	14¼
Union Pacific.....	21¼	52½	16¾	35⅞
Union Pacific pf.....	62¾	69½	45¾	69⅜
U. S. Leather pf....	63½	74¾	58⅜	69⅝
U. S. Rubber.....	16½	48½	14¼	44¼
U. S. Rubber pf.....	64	109½	60	105
Wabash	7¼	9¾	6¼	7⅝
Wabash pf.....	18	24⅝	14½	21⅞
West. Union Tel....	91⅝	96⅞	89¼	95⅝

In the following table are shown high figures for important stocks not only during the present year, but for the ten preceding years—from 1888 to 1898, inclusive:

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Am. Cotton Oil...	67⅛	61⅛	32	35½	47⅞	51¼	34½	30¼	19	26⅞	39⅝
Am. Cot. Oil pf...	..	..	..	83	86⅞	..	84	79½	73⅝	90½	90⅝
Am. Express.....	113	120¼	120	123	123½	120¼	116	110½	116	118⅞	150
Am. Sug. R. Co...	..	..	..	93⅜	115⅝	134⅜	114⅞	121⅝	126⅝	150½	146⅞
Am. S. R. Co. pf...	..	..	..	98	107⅜	104½	100⅜	107	105½	121½	116
Am. Tobacco.....	..	..	..	..	128	121	107	117	96	96⅜	153⅜
Am. Tobacco pf...	..	..	100	101½	115	110¼	110	108	105	115	135½
Canada South.....	67⅛	57⅛	61½	64½	64⅛	58⅝	53⅜	57½	51⅜	62½	57⅝
Canadian Pacific..	82¼	75	84½	91½	94⅝	90¼	73⅛	82½	62⅜	82	90½
Central Pacific....	37½	36⅜	36¼	35	35	29⅜	18⅝	21⅝	16⅛	18	29
Ches. & Ohio.....	22⅞	28	27⅛	28	28	26	21⅞	23⅜	18½	27½	26
Chi. & Alton.....	140½	140	135	141	154	145¼	146½	170	134	168	168¼
Chi., Bur. & Q....	130½	111⅛	111¼	110	110⅝	103⅞	94⅛	92⅜	83⅜	102¼	120
Chi. & E. Ill.....	44¼	40¼	46½	73½	71¼	72¼	55	57	43	61	66
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...	99	107⅜	95	103½	104	105	97⅜	106	100½	103	113½
Chi., M. & St. P...	78	75½	79⅝	82⅝	84⅝	83½	87⅞	78⅝	80	102	115
C., M. & St. P. pf..	117	118	123⅛	123⅞	128⅞	126	123½	130	131	148	163
Chi. & Northw....	116	114⅞	117	118⅝	121⅞	116⅜	110⅝	107½	106⅝	132½	136⅞
Chi. & Northw. pf.	146	144½	148	142½	147½	140½	145	151	152	165¼	180½
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	114½	104⅝	98⅝	90⅝	94¼	89⅝	72⅜	84⅜	74⅞	97¼	108⅝
C., C., C. & St. L....	..	78½	80¼	74½	75	60¼	42	50	39½	41½	47½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	36⅜	28⅜	32⅜	34⅝	40	32⅝	20⅜	27⅞	20½	35	84
Consolidated Gas..	83½	84½	107¼	109⅝	128	144	140	161½	168	241⅞	205½
Delaware & Hud.	134	156	175	141½	149¼	133	144½	134⅞	129⅝	123	114½
Del., Lack. & W..	145½	151	149¼	145⅝	167½	175	174	174	166	164	159
Denver & R. G....	22	18¾	21⅞	21	19½	18⅝	13	17⅜	14	14⅜	35½
Denver & R. G. pf.	55⅝	52⅞	61½	63⅞	54⅝	57¼	37⅝	55¼	51	50½	58¾
Evansville & T. H.	90½	90	127	129	151	152	68	51	34½	34	34
Flint & P. M. pf..	110	100	104	87½	87	77½	46	49	42¼	49	43
Illinois Central...	123½	115⅜	120	109⅜	110	104	95¼	106	98	110⅝	115
Iowa Central pf..	..	30	33½	44½	56⅜	37	39⅜	38	38	41⅝	37⅞
Laclede Gas.....	..	22⅝	26⅜	21½	27½	26	27	33½	30	49⅝	54⅝
Lake Erie & W....	19¼	20⅜	10⅞	24½	27⅞	25¾	19¼	28	22½	22½	29½
Lake E. & W. pf..	55⅞	66¼	68	70	80	82	74	85	75	79⅝	83
Lake Shore.....	104⅞	108½	114¼	127	140½	134½	139	153½	156	181	198
Louis. & Nash....	64¼	87½	92½	83⅜	84½	77⅜	57⅜	66¼	55⅜	63⅞	80⅞
Manhattan Con....	98⅜	109½	117	109	156⅜	174⅜	127⅜	119⅞	113½	113	120¾
Michigan Central.	92½	99¼	104⅜	109¾	117	108½	100⅜	103	97½	111⅞	114⅞
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	18⅝	14	20⅝	20	20⅜	16	8⅝	19	14⅜	16⅞	14¼
Mo., K. & T. pf...	..	..	31½	28⅜	33½	28⅝	27½	41	31½	42	41
Missouri Pacific..	53⅜	78	70¼	77¼	65⅜	60	32½	42½	29¾	40¾	38⅜
Mobile & Ohio.....	13½	15	31	45	42½	37	22	27	25	32	32½
Nat. Lead Co.....	..	35	24½	30½	51⅜	52⅛	44⅛	37½	28⅜	44	39⅝
Nat. L. Co. pf....	..	..	..	83½	99⅜	96	92½	94½	92⅜	100⅜	113⅝
New Jersey Cent..	95¼	131	128½	122⅝	145	132⅜	117⅜	116⅞	110	103¼	98½
New York Cent....	111	110½	111	119⅜	119¼	111½	102½	104⅝	99¼	113½	120½
North American..	..	..	47⅜	21½	18⅞	11⅝	5⅜	7	6½	8½	7¼
Ontario & West....	19	22⅞	22⅜	23½	19⅜	17¾	13¼	13⅝	10⅞	20¼	18⅞
Pacific Mail.....	40½	40	47⅜	41⅝	40⅝	27½	24	34½	31	39⅞	37
P., C., C. & St. L..	..	..	14½	29½	30⅝	21½	21¼	22¾	18¾	39½	47½
P., C., C.& St. L. pf.	..	..	55	68⅝	67⅞	82	54	60½	59	70½	71
Pul. Pal. Car Co...	175	205¾	222	196½	201½	206	174	178⅝	164	183	216
Rio Grande W....	..	..	23	44	41	22	16⅝	19⅞	18½	25½	32
Rio Grande W. pf..	..	..	55	75½	74	62½	..	46¼	46½	60¼	69¼
St. L. Southw....	..	..	..	11¼	7⅝	..	5½	9¼	5⅝	7	6¼
St. L. Southw. pf.	..	..	..	22	22⅝	15	11	19⅞	13	14⅜	14⅞
St. Paul & Dul....	64⅝	40¼	38⅜	47	48⅞	47⅜	28	35½	27½	30	27
St. Paul & Dul. pf.	105	95⅞	99	106½	108	103	95	96	91	87¼	90½
St. Paul, M. & M..	114½	121½	115	115⅝	116⅛	116⅜	111	116⅜	115	125	175
St. Paul & Omaha.	42¼	37	35⅞	49⅜	54⅝	58⅞	41⅜	49	49¾	89½	87
St. P. & Omaha pf.	110⅜	101⅝	100⅞	113⅜	123½	121	116	123⅛	133	150⅜	162
Southern Pacific..	27½	37⅞	37¼	44⅛	41¼	35½	25	26⅝	23¼	23½	25½
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	36½	96	89	41⅜	50¼	37⅜	20⅞	46⅝	34⅜	35⅞	34½
Texas Pacific.....	28⅛	23	24½	16⅞	14⅜	11	10⅞	14⅝	12	15	16⅜
U. P., Den. & G....	..	..	38⅝	24½	25	16½	6⅞	8⅝	5½	11⅝	10¼
U. S. Express.....	82½	95½	90	70	83½	70½	57	50	43	48	45
U. S. Leather pf...	..	..	..	..	..	..	68⅝	97¾	60½	72	74½
U. S. Rubber.....	..	..	..	..	48¾	60⅝	45½	48	20	25¼	48½
U. S. Rubber pf...	..	..	..	..	99	99	99	98½	80	76⅞	109⅝
Wabash	..	..	14	16	15⅜	12⅜	8½	10¾	8	9⅝	9⅞
Wabash pf.....	..	..	31½	34½	33½	26¼	18⅝	26½	19¾	24⅝	24¼
Wells-Fargo Ex...	143	146	150	145	148¾	150	128	115½	101	130	125
West. Union Tel..	86¾	88¾	87	85½	100⅜	101	82½	85⅝	90¼	96⅜	95⅞

The Week's Net Changes.

Stock market buoyancy during the week just ended was so pronounced and so productive of many surprises that more than usual interest will attach to the record of substantial net changes in stocks for the week. Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	2½	Hawaiian Sugar	3
Am. Malting pf....	3¼	Ill. Central	2⅝
Am. Steel & Wire...	2	Ill. Steel, t. r., sta.	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf..	1¾	Iowa Central pf....	2⅞
Am. Cot. Oil pf...	1⅝	Internat Paper	2
Am. Express	5	Internat. Paper pf...	1½
Am. Sugar Refs....	6⅝	Laclede Gas	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1½	Louis. & Nash....	2⅞
Am. Tobacco pf....	1	Met. Street	4
Ann. Arbor pf.....	3	Minn. Iron	6
At. T. & S. F.....	3¼	Mo., K. & T. pf....	2⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf..	5	Mo. Pacific	2¾
B. & O. all in. pd..	3⅝	Nat. Lead	3⅝
Balt. & Ohio, wh. iss.	3	N. J. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio pf., w.	1 4/5	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	2¼
Brunswick City	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	1
Central Pacific	3⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	1⅛	Norf. & West. pf....	3½
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	2⅜	Northern Pacific ..	3
Chi. & East. Ill....	3¼	Ore. R. R. & Nav...	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	4⅝
Chi. Great Western.	1	Oregon Short Line ..	3
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A..	5⅛	Pacific Mail	3⅜
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B..	1	Penn. R. R.....	1⅞
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	3½	People's Gas, Chi...	3⅝
Chi. & Northwest..	2⅜	Pullman Car	5¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac...	4⅝	Reading 1st pf.....	2
C., C., C. & St. L...	2⅜	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4⅜
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	2⅛	St. P., M. & M.....	5
Colorado Mid. pf....	1	St. P. & Omaha....	3
Col., H. V. & Tol..	1¼	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Consol. Ice	1½	Southern Railway	1½
Den. & R. G. pf...	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf....	2⅝
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y.	9	Tenn. C. & I.....	3½
Erie 1st pf.....	2⅜	Union Pacific	3
Erie 2d pf.....	1	Union Pacific pf....	4⅝
Ev. & T. H. pf....	4	U. S. Leather pf....	2⅞
Federal Steel	1¼	U. S. Rubber	3½
Federal Steel pf...	3¼	U. S. Rubber pf....	2
General Electric	1¼	Wabash pf.....	1⅝
Gt. Northern pf....	2½	Western Union	1½

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Gas	2⅝	Third Avenue	1½
Manhattan	2¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s.....	1½	I. C., Louis. Div. 3½s.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. gen..	2⅜	I. C., St. L. Div. 3½s.	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj..	4⅝	Ind., D. & W. 1st. 5s.	1
Bkln., Q. C. & S. 1st.	⅝	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d...	2¼
Brook El. 1st, t. r...	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d...	1½
Brooklyn R. T. 5s...	1⅝	L. & N. gold 5s.....	1½
Canada Southern 2d..	1	L. & N. unif, 4s.....	2
Cent. Pac., U. P. 4s.	1¼	Met. St. Ry. 5s.....	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. 2d....	1⅝
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. 1st....	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s..	1¼	Mo. Pacific con.....	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	3	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.....	2⅝
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s.	1	Mo. Pac. col. & 5s..	3½
Chi. & Erie 1st.....	1	Mobile & Ohio gen...	2½
C., I. & L. red. 6s..	3¼	N. Y. S. & W. gen...	2
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1¼	Nor. Pac. prior.....	1½
Clevel., L. & W. 1st.	1½	Nor. Pac. gen.....	1⅝
Col. Mid. 2-4s.....	3¼	Norf. & W. con.....	1
Den. & R. G. 4s.....	1	Ore. Short Line con...	1
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	1	Ore. Short L., inc. A.	3⅝
Erie prior	1⅝	Ore. Short L., inc. B.	3⅜
Erie gen. lien.....	3½	Peoria & Eastern 1st.	1½
Ft. W. & D. G. 1st..	2½	Reading gen.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st..	2⅝	Rio G. W. 4s.....	1
Ill. C. 4s, 1953....	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st..	1⅝
St. L. & S.F. gen. 5s.	1¼	T. C. & I. 1st. Bir. 6s.	1½
St. L. & S.F. con. 4s.	2¼	Texas Pacific 1st....	2
St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1	Texas Pacific 2d....	1
St. L. Southwest. 2d.	1	U.P., D. & G. 1st, tr.r.	1
Sci. V. & N. E. 4s..	1⅜	Wabash 2d	1⅛
So. Car. & Ga. 1st..	2½	Wabash deb. B.....	2½
San A. & A. P. 4s..	2	W. N.Y. & P. gen...	1
Southern Ry. 5s.....	1⅜	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r...	3¼

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. Elev. 1st..	1½	Standard R. & T. 6s..	1
Tol., St. L. & K.C.1st	1		

European Money Outlook.

Says The London Statist in discussing the outlook for European money markets:

"The situation fully warrants the action of the Bank in endeavoring to again obtain control of the market. We have frequently expressed the opinion that Berlin will get over its present difficulties without serious trouble in the absence of unpleasant developments in Paris. Nevertheless, there will be severe stringency and probably higher rates in Berlin before the new year brings easier conditions. Were the value of money in London permitted to fall, a considerable amount of gold might be taken to Germany. In view of our accumulating indebtedness to the United States, which we may be called upon to pay early next year, we cannot permit our reserves to be further depleted."

Gold Import Prospects.

The London Economist's New York letter says of the sterling exchange outlook in regard to gold shipments from Europe to the United States:

"The foreign exchange situation attracts more attention [in New York] than for some time past by reason of the advance in the rate. There has been a large investment demand for sterling during the period in which speculative demand for railway and industrial securities has slackened. The falling away in the movement of gold from Europe to the United States is ascribed to the chess playing of leading financial interests abroad to hold gold and compel others to supply the American demand. As the determination of gold in this direction is based on a legitimate trade account, on our immediate strength as a world's merchandise creditor, it is difficult to perceive how the movement can be indefinitely delayed. In the meantime wheat continues to go abroad in large quantities, and enormous blocks have been sold for near future shipment; the newly developed iron and steel export trade continues as active as ever, while in general merchandise previous records of augmented exports are continued. This must tend to create a still greater pressure to ship gold."

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Promise of Continued Improvement in that Section—Views of an Authority.

Mr. Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, a financier and capitalist well known to Wall Street through his extended interests in railroad and industrial corporations throughout the Northwest, who is at present in New York, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding existing conditions and prospects in that country with which he is closely in touch. Mr. Lowry is a real optimist and a stanch believer in the future of the Northwestern country. He lays much stress upon the excellent underlying business conditions and is positive in his confidence that there are to be good times and prosperity for some time to come.

"I cannot be otherwise than confident as to the immediate prospects of business in our part of the country," said Mr. Lowry yesterday. "The whole situation there can be summed up by saying that things are now good and promise to grow steadily better. Any man who is in touch with the situation in the Northwest—any man having interests in that section—must feel sure of the future.

"There does not seem to be any particular feature upon which special stress should be laid in discussing Northwestern conditions. In almost every business line there is the same betterment and the same promise. Of course, prosperity out there depends largely upon the condition and markets for certain staples. Those conditions and those markets are now in a most encouraging position, and consequently there is excellent reason for believing that our industries and commerce will go on progressing as they have been doing.

"As to the railroad situation and the effect of the recent Supreme Court decision against the legality of the Joint Traffic Association, I do not believe that there are to be any serious disturbances in that quarter. Business is active and is going to continue so. The railroads are going to have plenty of freight to haul, both to the East and from it. There will be plenty of business for them, and I do not see why there should be any apprehensions as to disastrous competition and wars. The Northwestern railroad situation is much the same as that throughout the country. Among railroad men I find nothing but confidence in continued prosperity. Certainly the roads are doing better now than they have for years and certainly their present heavy business will be maintained unless all indications fail.

"The political situation is by no means disturbing. In this recent election great gains were made by the sound-money party, and, although silver sentiment may have shown some progress where it has hitherto been held in check, it is easily seen that the greatest gains have been made by its opponents. Out in Minnesota the Republican Party's candidate for Governor was defeated and the Populistic-Democratic contingent succeeded in putting their man in the chair. In the East this may be looked upon as disturbing, but I cannot see it in that light. Mr. Lind, the Governor-elect, is a very good man, a very strong man, and I do not believe that any radical steps will be made by his administration. But apart from local matters, it seems to me that the results of last Tuesday's election should be altogether satisfactory to business men in general all over the country.

"Taken altogether, the outlook is highly encouraging. I feel that we are to have several years of excellent business in which every part of the country will share. Of the Northwest I can speak knowingly, and, if my observations are at all correct, we are going to have the very best of times out in that part of the country. You can write me down a great believer in America and in America's business, and I believe the country now is upon the threshold of a great business expansion that will be far more productive than any one now can realize."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 12, 1898.

NOV

Range for Year 1898 Highest.	Range for Year 1898 Lowest.	Closing Sat. Nov. 12. Bid.	Closing Sat. Nov. 12. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge from last Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Nov. 12, 3,716,713.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Nov. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Nov. 12, 1898.
*127⅝ February 26.	*97⅛ April 26.	108	111	+ ¼	Adams Express	$15,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	116⅝	116½	116½	116½	154	97
98 August 4.	84 July 6.	98	99	+ 1⅜	American Express	9,750,000			93	93½	91½	92½	...	1,172
87½ August 15.	72 Oct. 25.	84½	85	+ 2⅜	American Malting Company	12,540,800	Oct. 15, '98.	2½	87⅝	88	81	86	...	3,178
37¾ July 6.	17½ Dec. 14.	37½	38	+ 1⅜	American Malting Company preferred	12,080,000			41½	42⅜	37½	38	...	1,573
32½ July 5.	17¼ August 27.	30½	30⅝	+ 1⅝	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1⅝	98	90	97½	98	...	3,615
30⅝ August 22.	15⅜ March 26.	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜	American Cotton Oil	22,227,100			30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾	73⅝	11,313
90⅝ August 22.	75 March 14.	85½	85⅝	+ 1⅝	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	1	87½	88½	85	86½	75⅞	1,402
150 November 4.	117½ January 4.	140	143	+ 8	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$5	141	150	141	148	144¾	1,943
15⅝ July 6.	9⅝ January 20.	11¼	11⅝		American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,884,000			11¼	11¼	10½	11¼	...	1,453
51⅜ August 26.	26 March 26.	32	32½	+ ⅜	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred	8,986,000			32½	32½	32½	32½	31	700
146⅝ August 26.	107⅛ March 26.	122	122½	+ 6¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1	115⅞	122⅝	112⅝	122	130¾	89,251
116 January 5.	103 March 22.	110¾	113		American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1½	110⅞	111	110	110	111	1,780
*98 September 16.	68 March 22.	97	98		American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	97½	98	97½	98	98	152
153⅝ September 19.	83⅝ January 4.	139¾	139⅞	+ 1½	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	139¾	139	139¾	139¾	81½	105,555
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	128	128	+ 1	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	136	127	126	127	110	805
15 February 3.	*10⅜ August 8.	14½	15		Ann Arbor	3,250,000			15	15	15	15	10	1,200
40¾ February 7.	31 January 4.	39	40	+ 8	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			37	37	37	37	30	1,279
15⅝ November 12.	10¾ April 20.	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			12⅝	15⅝	12⅝	15⅝	12⅝	66,872
41 November 12.	22⅝ March 12.	40¾	40⅞	+ 5	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,698,000			39⅝	41	39⅝	40⅝	37⅛	283,198
48⅝ November 12.	30¼ September 14.	48¼	48⅝	+ 5¾	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	44⅝	48¾	44⅝	48⅜	...	8,851
35½ September 16.	21 October 10.	24	25	+ 3	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	.....	.....	..	23⅝	25	23⅝	25	...	1,200
73 November 10.	60 October 12.	72½	72⅝	+ 4⅜	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	69	73	69	72⅜	...	12,320
7⅝ February 3.	4⅝ November 11.	5¼	5½	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	9,670,700	.....	..	4½	5	4½	5	5⅜	2,900
5¾ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	4⅝	5	+ ⅜	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	4	5¼	4	5	5⅜	106,405
99¾ August 22.	56 March 12.	85¾	90	+ 12⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	57¾	69¾	66¼	69¾	33⅝	89,510
139⅝ August 12.	108 March 26.	127½	128		Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	127	127½	126⅝	127¾	122⅞	859
14 June 6.	7½ October 4.	9	10	+ 1	Brunswick City	9,000,000	.....	..	8¾	9	8¾	9	...	620
91⅝ February 5.	44½ March 12.	83⅝	84¼	+ ⅜	Canada Southern	25,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	83⅞	84⅝	83¾	84	93½	2,513
90⅛ January 20.	72 April 1.	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅝	61	1,100
20 November 11.	11 April 23.	20½	20⅝	+ 2⅜	Central Pacific	60,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	20	20	20	20½	13	6,429
38 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	30½	30⅝	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,332,400			22	22⅝	21½	22⅜	21½	14,469
186¾ February 11.	*150 March 14.	182½	...		Chicago & Alton	18,784,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1½	154½	154½	151¾	154¾	...	896
120 August 18.	85⅞ March 26.	119¾	119¾	+ 2⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,262,700	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	116⅝	119¾	115⅞	119	94¼	81,757
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	56	58	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,900	July 1, '98.	1½	53	56	53	55¾	53	1,730
113¼ February 1.	103 January 7.	108	109	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,930,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	107	107	107	107	95	120
18 August 22.	9¼ February 24.	14⅞	15	+ 1	Chicago Great Western	21,214,900	.....	..	14	15	14	15	13½	20,200
49 November 11.	28 March 15.	46½	48⅞	+ 5½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,254,600	.....	..	43⅝	49	43½	48⅝	37	4,995
30⅝ August 26.	20 April 21.	28	29⅜	+ 1	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	28⅝	30¼	28⅝	29⅝	24⅝	4,700
76½ November 10.	71 August 4.	74⅝	76	...	Chicago Great Western debentures	15,527,300	July, '96.	2	72½	76½	72⅝	75⅝	...	1,570
11 July 27.	*6⅜ April 4.	7½	8¼	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	6¼	275
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	28	30	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	26	27½	26	27	29	57
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	111¼	113¼	+ 3¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,200	Oct. 21, '98.	1½	109⅞	113¾	109⅞	113¾	92¾	204,190
183 October 27.	102½ April 25.	162½	163½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	23,283,900	Oct. 21, '98.	1½	159⅝	162⅝	159⅝	162⅝	139¾	834
136⅝ August 23.	113¾ March 12.	133	135⅝	+ 2⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	132½	136	132½	135	120⅜	10,276
180½ November 11.	163 January 3.	180	...		Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Oct. 6, '98.	1½	180½	180½	180½	180½	162	325
109⅝ June 1.	80 March 25.	107½	107⅝	+ 4⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	106½	107⅝	103	107½	86⅝	124,357
9⅝ March 3.	4¼ January 3.	8½	9	− ⅜	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	220
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	33½	34	− ¾	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	34½	34½	33½	33½	...	995
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	41¾	42	+ 2⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	August, '93.	1¼	40	42¾	39¾	41⅞	33½	15,830
99⅝ August 16.	77½ March 9.	88	90	+ 3⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	89	89	89	89	80	435
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	17	17½		Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	17	18¾	16⅝	17⅝	...	7,595
58⅛ September 8.	*40 August 15.	46⅞	47¼	+ 2⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	44⅝	48	44⅝	47¼	...	1,700
⅞ January 28.	¼ April 7.	¼	1		Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...	300
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	25½	25½	+ 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	23	25⅞	23	25⅞	21½	7,263
*18⅛ June 4.	14 June 23.	16½	17		Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800	.....	..	16	17½	16	17½	...	1,045
8¼ February 10.	2½ November 1.	3¾	3⅝	+ 1½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,936,300	.....	..	3	3¾	3	3⅝	5½	920
205⅝ June 9.	164 October 3.	183	184	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	186¼	188¾	183	184	189	3,096
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	48	48½	+ 1½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	47⅝	48⅝	47½	48½	32½	1,100
114½ February 3.	98¼ November 2.	99½	100	− ⅝	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	99¾	100¾	98¾	99¼	110	7,089
169 February 3.	140 October 19.	141	142	+ ⅛	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1½	142	142	140¼	140¾	156½	872
15⅛ September 7.	10 April 26.	14	14½	...	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	12⅞	14¾	12⅞	14¾	11	600
58⅝ November 11.	40 April 21.	56¾	58¼	+ 2⅞	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	55⅞	58⅝	55½	58⅝	44½	24,555
20 June 10.	8⅝ April 21.	15	16	...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,233,100	.....	..	15	15½	15	15½	8½	300
67 September 16.	45 April 20.	62	63¼	...	Detroit Gas	1,845,700	.....	..	60	63	60	63	59	3,000
8¾ August 23.	5 April 4.	6¾	7¼	...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	...	100
150⅜ November 12.	*115 April 22.	148	150	+ 9	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	143	150⅜	143	150	121	1,310
18¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	13	13⅜	+ ⅜	Erie	122,232,700	.....	..	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	15	1,910
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	34⅝	35	+ 2½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	32⅜	35	32⅜	34½	55⅝	3,609
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17	17⅜	+ 1	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	16½	17⅜	16½	17⅜	20¼	1,200
84 September 26.	*20 February 17.	33	35	...	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '93.	7½	32	32	32	32	25	276
70 September 24.	*37 April 15.	60	64½	+ 4	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	60	61	60	61	...	283
18⅝ January 31.	10 May 19.	12¼	13½	...	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	15¼	200
15 August 22.	*6¼ April 15.	...	...	...	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	.....	..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...	300
43 January 28.	*27 March 26.	...	...	...	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	36	38	36	38	...	786
33⅝ November 11.	29 October 17.	33	33¼	+ 1½	Federal Steel Company	46,000,000	.....	..	31⅞	33⅝	31⅞	33¼	...	50,971
79¼ November 11.	69¾ October 19.	78⅝	78⅞	+ 3½	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,000,000	.....	..	75⅝	79¼	75⅝	79	...	30,468
94⅝ September 22.	76 September 15.	82⅝	83	+ 1¼	General Electric	15,276,000	.....	..	81¼	82⅝	...	82⅝	...	4,158
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	140½	141	+ 2½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	139⅝	141⅝	139½	141	133	5,888
61 November 10.	15⅝ April 22.	59	59⅝	+ 8	Hawaiian Sugar	10,900,000	.....	..	55⅝	61	55⅝	61	...	1,328
115 September 6.	90 April 21.	111¼	111⅞	+ 2¼	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	109	111⅞	109	111½	101⅝	8,640
102 November 9.	90¾ October 11.	104⅝	...	+ 1⅝	Illinois Steel Co., trust receipts, stamped	.....	.....	..	100¾	102	100¾	102	...	700
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	34⅞	35½	+ 2⅜	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '93.	1	32½	35	32½	34¾	30	535
98 August 22.	48 September 14.	53	53½	+ 2	International Paper Company	13,040,400	.....	..	51⅞	53½	50¾	53	...	4,306
93 August 22.	63 September 27.	89¼	90	+ 1¼	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	85¼	90	88	89¼	...	3,965
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	15½	16½	+ ½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	16	16¼	15¼	16¼	24	1,925
6⅝ January 2.	5⅞ October 11.	6	6¼	...	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	6	6	6	6	...	100
54⅜ August 9.	37½ March 25.	49⅝	49	+ 1⅜	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	47½	49½	47½	49	40	2,295
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	93	94	...	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	93½	93½	92¾	93	90	560
23½ August 22.	11 October 11.	12½	13	...	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	..	13½	13	13	13	16	425
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	61¼	62	− ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	62¼	62¼	61½	61½	69¾	412
198 August 4.	170¾ January 4.	193	...	+ 3	Lake Shore	49,686,500	July 29, '98.	2½	192¼	192¾	192¼	192¾	171	138
60⅞ November 12.	44 April 14.	60⅝	60⅞	+ 2⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	57⅜	60⅞	57⅜	60⅞	55½	78,338
120¾ January 14.	90 October 3.	93¾	94	− 2¾	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	96⅝	96⅞	93¼	93⅞	98½	64,242
171⅛ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	168	168⅜	+ 4	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	163	169½	165	168½	103¾	33,661
6¾ January 8.	4½ June 15.	4⅞	5	...	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	...	4¾	4¼	4⅝	...	400
30⅝ February 15.	24 March 11.	28½	29	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	26¾	28¾	26¾	28¾	22	2,050
†92 November 12.	*80 April 11.	92	94	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90¼	92	90¼	92	85½	241
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	60½	61	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	60	61¼	60	60¾	52	2,570
142½ November 11.	123 October 12.	142	143	+ 6	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped	.....	.....	..	137	142½	137	142½	...	2,940
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11½	11¾	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	10½	11¾	10¼	11¼	13⅜	700
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	34¼	34½	+ 2⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	32½	34⅝	32½	34⅜	33	6,530
35⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	33	33½	+ 2⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	32⅜	35¼	32⅝	35⅛	29	23,620
32½ February 4.	24 November 3.	26	27	+ 1⅜	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	25½	300
39⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	35¼	35½	+ 2⅞	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33	35⅝	33	35⅝	34¼	5,857
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	113	114		National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	103	340
21⅞ May 23.	3½ September 17.	6½	6¾		National Linseed Oil	12,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	5⅞	7	5¾	6⅝	16¼	2,958
9 February 10.	4½ November 7.	3¾	5		National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	100
38 August 15.	30⅜ August 1.	33⅝	34	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	.....	..	33⅜	34	33	34	...	4,068
95¼ January 8.	83½ October 17.	87	89	+ 1	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	88	89	87¾	88	88	857
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	98	99	+ 3	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	95	101	92¼	99	...	4,445
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	117⅛	117¾	+ 2½	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	115¼	117⅜	115¼	117¼	106½	13,388
183⅝ August 22.	*178¾ January 7.	191	193	+ 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,539,300	Sept. 30, '98.	2	192	192	192	192	180	272
15⅜ January 31.	*11 October 11.	12½	13½	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	13½	610
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	33	34½	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000	.....	..	33¼	34	33¼	34	34	500
*128 November 11.	*120 April 20.	...	...		New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	127	128	127	128	122	92
17 February 7.	*11 October 19.	14	15½		Norfolk & Western	60,000,000	.....	..	12¼	15	12¾	15	14½	74
56⅛ February 7.	42½ March 12.	53	53½	+ 3½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	50	54	49½	53⅛	43⅝	10,750
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6⅝	...	+ ⅜	North American	39,733,600	.....	..	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝	4	6,340
43 November 11.	19 February 24.	42¾	43⅜	+ 3	Northern Pacific	79,900,000	.....	..	39⅝	43	39⅝	42⅝	18¼	113,481
79⅞ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	76½	76⅝	+ 1⅝	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	75¾	77⅞	75¾	76½	52⅜	32,910
*5 June 11.	*3 March 8.	5	...		Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	75c.	5	5	5	5	4½	115
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15¾	15⅝	+ ⅞	Ontario & Western	53,113,900	.....	..	14⅝	15¼	14¼	15¼	15⅝	2,780
61½ August 22.	33½ January 7.	57	59½	+ 4½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	58¼	58⅝	54¾	57¾	...	1,350
78 November 11.	65½ March 29.	77⅛	77¼	+ 4⅜	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	75	78	75	77⅝	67	1,785
37⅜ August 27.	10⅜ January 3.	29	31⅞	+ 3	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	27⅝	31	27⅜	31	18⅛	682
45⅛ September 21.	34½ July 29.	44⅜	46	+ ⅝	Pacific Coast	6,869,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	45	46	44⅞	44⅞	...	776
91 June 23.	*79½ October 25.	86¼	87		Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	81	81¼	81	81⅜	...	245
69 September 17.	58 August 15.	60	63		Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	60	62	60	62	...	786
37 November 12.	21 April 21.	37	37¼	+ 3⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	33¼	37	33¼	37	30¼	25,641
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	116⅝	117⅜	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	115⅝	118	115¾	117	110¼	5,512
108 August 31.	86½ March 26.	107¼	107½	+ 3⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1¼	103⅝	107⅞	103⅜	107¼	96	74,105
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65¼	66	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,849,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	67½	67½	66	66	66½	900
10⅝ November 10.	5¾ June 11.	9	10		Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	...	300
216 July 15.	132 November 2.	139	140	+ 5¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	135	141¼	135	139¾	169	10,280
2¼ January 27.	1⅝ September 30.	1¾	2		Quicksilver	5,706,700	.....	..	2	2	2	2	...	100
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	6	6¾		Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	6½	6½	6½	6½	...	100
23⅜ January 6.	15½ March 26.	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜	Reading	69,900,000	.....	..	15⅞	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	22¼	7,573
54⅛ February 3.	38 March 12.	40	41	+ 2	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	38½	41	38¼	40⅝	47⅞	8,909
29 January 6.	17⅜ October 17.	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅞	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	18¼	19¼	18¼	18⅞	27⅜	7,103
8⅜ February 11.	5½ March 7.	6¼	7¼	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	.....	..	6	6	6	6	6¾	320
63 June 11.	40 February 24.	57½	59½	− ...	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	56	57½	56	56⅝	45	886
23½ June 11.	13½ April 25.	18½	20⅝	+ 1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	18½	18½	17	18	14	700
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7⅝	7¾	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6¾	2,186
69⅜ August 22.	52½ March 12.	65⅜	65½	+ 4¾	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	61	65¾	61	65⅝	53	3,841
34⅞ August 24.	22½ February 24.	31⅝	31½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	29	31⅝	29	31⅜	20¼	6,430
6¼ August 10.	3¾ January 24.	5¾	6	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5⅝	6	5¼	6	5	1,405
14¼ August 18.	7¾ March 12.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	12⅝	13⅜	12½	13⅜	10¼	4,322
27 August 11.	*17½ July 9.	22¼	23	...	St. Paul & Duluth	4,690,200	July 6, '87.	3	20	22½	20	22½	...	600
90½ November 11.	78 April 20.	91	92	...	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,793,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	89¾	90¼	89¾	90½	...	200
175 November 11.	*121½ January 6.	175	176	+ 5	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	173	175	173	175	...	671
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	84½	85	+ 3	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	81¼	85¼	81¼	85	77	4,285
162 October 31.	*148 January 5.	162	170		St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	162	162	162	162	140	100
25¼ September 23.	12 April 13.	24½	25	+ 1⅜	Southern Pacific	109,232,200	.....	..	23½	25	23½	24¾	19¾	3,820
10 August 25.	7 April 21.	9⅜	9½	+ 1½	Southern Railway	119,903,000	.....	..	8½	9½	8⅝	9⅜	9½	9,515
38 November 12.	23⅝ March 26.	37⅞	38	+ 2⅝	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	35⅞	38	35⅞	37⅞	30	60,491
22 November 1.	19⅝ November 1.	21	21½	...	Standard Distilling & Distributing Company	16,000,000	.....	..	21	21⅜	19⅞	21⅛	...	4,267
69 November 1.	66½ November 1.	67¼	69	...	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	.....	..	68	68¾	68	68	...	957
10⅝ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	8	9¼	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	7¾	8¼	7¾	8	4¾	4,998
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	31¾	31⅞	+ 3½	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	28⅝	32½	28¾	32	25¾	37,115
100 August 28.	*80 August 17.	...	...		Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	4	98	98	98	98	...	50
16⅜ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	13⅛	14¾	13½	14½	10¼	6,812
9½ August 10.	5 May 27.	6⅝	7¼	...	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 12, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Nov. 12. $34,103,200

	Week Ending Nov. 12. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	17
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	83	83	82½	83	27
American Tobacco scrip	94⅜	94⅝	94⅛	94¼	130
Ann Arbor 4s	88⅝	90	88⅝	90	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s	96¾	98½	96⅝	98½	3,300½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	68⅝	73⅛	68⅝	73⅝	6,368
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	99	100½	99	100½	10
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	87	87½	87	87½	19
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	96¼	97⅛	96¼	97⅛	1,678
Baltimore & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg B'ch	115	115	115	115	10
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. rects	116	116	116	116	20
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	94½	95⅞	94½	95⅝	895
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122½	122½	122⅜	122⅜	6
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	89¼	91	89¼	91	23
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 1st 5s	103	104½	103	104⅜	86
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104½	105½	104½	105½	38
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107½	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109½	110	109½	109½	13
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109½	110¼	109¼	110¼	25
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88	89½	88	89¼	372
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	35½	36	35½	36	26
Central of Georgia 2d preference income	11¼	12¾	11½	12¾	7
Central of Georgia 3d preference income	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	2
Central Branch Union Pacific 1st 4s	90	91½	90	91½	42
Central of New Jersey 1st consol. 7s, 1899	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	113¼	112⅝	113½	5
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	110½	111	110½	110½	39
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	40
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	87⅞	88½	87½	88¼	954
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115⅝	117	115⅝	117	11
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105¾	106¾	105¾	106⅜	108
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 2d consol. 4s	95	95	95	95	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	101⅝	102¼	101¼	102¼	74
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	116½	119¼	116½	119¼	49
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116¾	119¾	116¾	116¾	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	30
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 7s	129	129	129	129	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	107	107	105½	106	13
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110½	110¾	110¼	110¾	17
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90⅝	92	90½	91½	118
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4
C. C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	6
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	73	73	73	73	733
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	81	81½	81	81½	30
Colorado Midland 2-4s	57⅜	59½	57⅜	59½	100
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	78½	79	78½	79	30
Commercial Cable 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s, 1907	124	124	124	124	4
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	107½	108	107½	108	17
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	98	98	98	98	2
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97½	98¾	97½	98⅝	110
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	95	94	94⅝	132
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	17	17	17	17	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	116	116½	116	116½	7
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144½	144½	144½	144½	2
Erie prior lien 4s	92	94	92	93	178
Erie 3d extended 4½s	112	112	112	112	1
Erie general lien 4s	69¾	72⅝	69¾	72¼	829
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	97	97	96⅞	97	11
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	76¾	79	76½	79	178
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	60	62½	60	62¼	105
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅞	29
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	98	98	97⅝	98	20
Green Bay debenture, B	5	5⅜	4⅝	5½	197
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 6s	94	94	94	94	5
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	5
Houston & Texas general 4s	83¾	84⅝	83¼	84⅝	149
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102	102	102	35
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	104	102	104	32
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93¾	95	93⅜	94⅞	91
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	80	80	80	80	10
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	93¾	95	93⅜	95	131
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 6s	103	104	103	104	5
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st refdg. 5s	103¼	103¼	103	103	22
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	88	89¾	88	89¾	184
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	56	57	56	57	134
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	78	80	78	80	36
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	70	70¼	69¾	70¼	106
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91¼	92	91¼	91⅝	593
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	64½	66⅜	64½	66	653
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	51	51	51	51	4
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105½	105½	105¼	105½	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117	15
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	6
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	22
Lake Shore 3½s	106⅜	107	106⅜	107	25
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99	99	99	99	6
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	13
Long Island general 4s	93	93	93	93	2
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	104½	105	104½	105	10
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash. Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	92	94	92	94	389
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛	93½	73
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	115½	116¼	115½	116½	193
Mexican International consol. 4s	79	79½	79	79½	42
Michigan Central consol. 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Mil., Lake Shore & West. 1st 6s, Mich. Div.	135	135	135	135	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	106½	107½	106½	107	10
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99	102½	99	102½	66
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83½	85	83½	84⅝	50
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	73	76½	73	76½	46
Missouri Pacific 3d 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	103⅝	103½	102⅜	103½	73
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	81⅜	84	81⅜	84	140
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102½	102½	11
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78½	80	78½	80	82
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	12
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	1
National Starch Mnufacturing Co. 6s	104	104	103½	104	16
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96½	97	96½	96⅝	505
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94¼	96	94½	95	280
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	118	118	118	118	5
New York Central debenture 5s	111	111	111	111	7
New York Central extended 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4½
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	118	118	118	118	16
New York Central 3½s	108	108	108	108	2
New York Central 3½s, registered	106	106	106	106	20
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	25
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	24
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	15
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103	103½	103	103½	14
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	85½	87½	85½	87½	37
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	84½	87	84½	86⅝	961
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¾	68	66¾	67½	911
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101	102¼	101	102⅞	886
Northern Railway of California 5s	104	104½	104	104	39
Northwestern registered gold 7s	116	116	116	116	46
Northwestern general 3½s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Northwestern consol. 7s	142	142	142	142	2
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	237
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129½	80
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107½	109	107½	108½	751
Oregon Short Line income A	76½	80	76½	80	870
Oregon Short Line income B	59½	62	59½	61⅝	468
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105⅛	108	105¼	106	71
Pennsylvania gtd. 3½s	102	103	102	102	10
People's Gas of Chicago 1st consol. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	105	105	105	105	25
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	66
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	141	141	141	141	1
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	143	141	141	141	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	131
Reading general 4s	81¼	83⅜	81	83¼	639
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89	90¾	89	90⅝	66
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	71½	72	71½	72	26
Rock Island general 4s	105⅛	106½	105⅛	105¾	624
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	97	98	779
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	65
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	121¼	121½	121¼	121½	17
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	79	81	79	81	53
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	113⅛	113¾	113⅛	113¾	5
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	100	100	100	100	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	70¾	80¼	70⅝	80¼	137
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	34	34½	33½	34½	103
St. Paul gold 7s	160	160	160	160	1
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2
St. Paul consol. 7s	160	160	160	160	27
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120	120	119¾	119¾	2
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	105⅝	107	105⅝	107	4
St. P., Minn. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112½	112½	112½	112½	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	72½	74¾	72½	74½	431
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93	93	92	93	25
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	96⅝	99	96⅝	99	39
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	108½	109¼	108½	109¼	101
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	110	110¼	110	110¼	28
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	1
Southern Railway 5s	100½	103	100⅛	102	798
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	13
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	82	83	80¼	81	162
Standard Rope & Twine income	23½	24½	22	23	539
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	96	96⅜	96	96	9
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	92	94	92	94	24
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103	103½	103	103½	45
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	108½	110	108	110	66
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 6s	44¾	46	44¾	46	300
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	90	90	90	90	3
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	89¼	91	89¼	90⅝	123
Union Pacific new 4s	101¼	101⅝	101	101⅛	885
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	80⅜	81¼	80¼	81	635
Virginia Midland general 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Wabash 1st 5s	111	112	111	111⅛	28
Wabash 2d 5s	89⅜	91¼	89⅝	91	170
Wabash debenture, Series B	32	34	31¼	33½	334
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	107	108	107	107½	29
West Shore 4s, registered	110⅜	110⅝	110¼	110½	29
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	54½	55½	54½	55½	7
Western North Carolina 6s	114	114	114	114	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st, trust receipts	100	100	100	100	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111½	113	111¼	113	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	60¾	64⅝	60¼	63⅞	1,133

Total sales $33,180,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 12, 1898.

	Week Ending Nov. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, coupon	112	112½	112	112	6
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126¾	127⅞	126¾	127⅞	110½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111½	111½	111½	111⅝	56
United States 2s, registered	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	20
United States 3s, coupon	105⅝	105½	105¾	105⅝	587½
United States 3s, small	105½	105½	105	105	*56
United States 3s, registered	105¼	105½	105⅝	105⅝	26¼

Total sales $818,100
*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 12, 1898

	Week Ending Nov. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama, Class A	108½	108½	108¼	108½	1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	3
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	7	7	7	21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	79½	79½	79½	79½	77

Total sales $105,000
Grand total $34,103,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98⅝	Nov. 9	98	Apr. 4	98⅝	Nov. 9
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111⅞	Nov. 12
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112⅜	Nov. 11
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	119⅝	Apr. 19	126¾	Oct. 26
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅞	Apr. 19	127⅞	Nov. 12
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112⅜	Oct. 5
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112	Nov. 11
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	Oct. 29	104	July 23	105½	Nov. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106	Oct. 31	104½	Oct. 12	105	Nov. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	105½	Nov. 4	104½	Oct. 5	105⅝	Nov. 11
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108⅜	Mch. 8	108½	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105½	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106⅝	Nov. 10	100	May 14	106½	Nov. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100¼	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1910	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	Nov. 7	101	Jan. 6	104	Nov. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s	93¼	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93¼	Oct. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	79⅝	Nov. 11	65	Apr. 22	79⅝	Nov. 11
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9¼	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7	Nov. 7

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	173	Oct. 12
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	Oct. 31
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 27
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	Oct. 25
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	275	Nov. 7	275	Nov. 7
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 12	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 25
Market & Fulton	283	Mar. 4	280	Feb. 16	283	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¾	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Mercantile	151	Nov. 7	151	Nov. 7	151	Nov. 7
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Nov. 11
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135½	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	351	Nov. 11	283	Jan. 28	351	Nov. 11
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Oct. 18
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	89½	Jan. 20	98½	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 13	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway 242	Nov. 19	Gallatin 310	Aug. 10
Butchers & Drovers' 98	Nov. 27	Metropolis 170	April 21
Chemical 2200	Feb. 3	New York County 800	March 23
Citizens' 132	Nov. 19	Seaboard 170	July 19
East River 140	Nov. 26	Third National 85	March 14
Fourth National 196	Nov. 26		

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Nov. 12, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	95½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	91 Nov 4	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	92	Nov 10	81	Apr 23	90 Nov 11	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	95½	Nov 11	85	Apr 26	95½ Nov 12	93 95¾
Do., registered	89½	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾ Mar 22	.. ..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	73½	Sep 7	64¾	Mar 15	73½ Nov 12	72½ 72¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	..	..	..	..	4 Jan 7	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	83½ Feb. 98	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	100¼	Nov 12	96	Jan 5	100¼ Nov 12	99½ 101½
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	108	Apr 6	113 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	115⅞	Sep 9	111¾	Sep 12	115 Nov 7	113 ..
Do., gold 5s, 1886-1925	113⅝	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	335 Oct 5	.. ..
Do., registered	112¾	Jul 15	106¾	Jun 17	113¾ July 19	.. ..
Do., exp. certs. of deposit	115	Nov 11	90	Jan 20	115 Nov 11	110 ..
Do., do., registered	113⅜	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼ Aug 1	.. ..
Do., extended 4s, 1985, tr. receipts	119	Sep 15	117⅛	Oct 24	118¾ Oct 28	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	115¾	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	115¾ Sep 7	.. ..
Do., registered	116⅜	Aug 10	103	May 24	116 Aug 23	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	116⅜	Oct 29	97	Apr 6	116⅜ Oct 29	.. ..
Do., do., registered	112⅜	Jul 20	112⅜	Jul 20	112⅜ July 20	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	103	Aug 11	94	Jan 11	98 Sept 23	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104½ July, 92	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	108¼	Nov 7	99	Jan 27	108¾ Nov 7	106 ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s,1930	..	..	..	..	102½ Nov., 96	.. ..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Nov 3	102½ ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	75	Oct 6	73	Oct 6	75 Oct 6	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	105	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	98¼	Jan 17	105 Oct 7	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	82	Sep 26	76	Sep 15	82 Sept 26	.. ..
Do., 1st Inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 6	27	Jun 6	27½ June 8	.. ..
Do., do., Series D, 2043	7⅝	Sep 21	6¼	Oct 27	6¼ Oct 27	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	105	Aug 13	100	Oct 27	100 Oct 27	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	104 Nov 4	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	108 April, 92	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	118	Oct 14	112	Jul 1	114 Oct 18	115 ..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	104¼	Oct 31	101¾	Nov 4	104⅝ Nov 12	104¼ 104¾
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. 1st g. 5s,1924	94¾	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	91 Nov 11	90¾ 92
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	43 Jun 10,97	.. ..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	.. ..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	.. ..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	..	..	..	70¾ De 14, 97	.. ..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	90¾ Nov 12	90¼ 91½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106⅝	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	105⅜ Nov 12	104½ 105
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74 Sept., 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	103	Aug 19	104½	Jan 18	103¾ Oct 11	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 28	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	126 ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	125	Nov 3	124	Jul 16	125 Nov 4	125 ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	121 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100 Feb., 98	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	108¾ Nov 9	108 ..
-Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109½	Sep 23	102	Apr 23	107 Oct 4	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	..	..	..	..	103 De 10, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	106 Jan 4	.. ..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109½ Nov 11	.. ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	110¼ Nov 12	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106 Jan 20,97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	91¼	Nov 12	90	Nov 1	91¼ Nov 12	.. ..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92¼ June 30	.. ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114¼ June 3	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¾	Jan 22	84½	Apr 29	89¾ Nov 12	.. ..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	35½	Oct 11	39 Nov 11	.. ..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¾	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	12¾ Nov 11	.. ..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	4⅜	Jul 26	4⅜ Nov 10	.. ..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	91	Oct 14	92 Oct 24	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep 6	86⅜	Sep 6	86⅜ Sep 6	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	90	Jul 6	95⅝	Jan 19	99 July 6	.. ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	102¼	Oct 28	102¼ Nov 11	102¼ ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112½	Sep 24	112¼	Sep 24	112¼ Sept 24	.. ..
Do., conv deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	114 July 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	100¾	Apr 27	113¾ Nov 12	.. ..
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 28	110¼ Nov 12	110¼ ..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ss.7s,1900	103½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	99 Nov 9	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115¾ Nov 9	.. ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104 No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer ctfs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103¼	Jan 22	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Ser.es E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103	Oct 20	101¾	May 5	103 Oct 20	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	101	Oct 3	102½ Oct 12	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	..	..	..	84½ Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103½ Oct 5	.. ..
North. Ry of Feb 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	93 Aug 6,97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	104¼	Nov 10	100	Jan 6	104 Nov 11	101 ..
Cent. Wash. Tr.Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¾ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct 5	118 Oct 5	115½ ..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep 29	115½	Apr 20	118⅞ Oct 11	118¼ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	117 Nov 12	116 ..
Do., do., registered	118	Oct 19	113	Jan 3	116 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73¼	Mar 26	88¼ Nov 12	.. ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s,1989	106⅝	Nov 10	90	Apr 25	106⅜ Nov 11	106¾ 107
Do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Sep 30	89¾	Jul 29	95 Nov 10	95 96
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	96¼ May 27	.. ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101½ Nov 11	.. ..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	103½ ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	106 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	.. ..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s,1898	..	..	..	..	104¾ Mr 25, 97	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	100½ ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	108⅝ Oct 12	.. ..
Chi. Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	116⅜ Nov 11	116½ ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	101⅜	Nov 7	101⅜ Nov 7	102 ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct 11	104¾	May 16	108⅜ Nov 12	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	119¼ Nov 11	119¼ ..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	109½	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	.. 110
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102 Nov 9	.. ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	102 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1921	101	Nov 11	99	Jun 15	101 Nov 11	99½ ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107½ Jan., 96	105 107
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	103¼	Oct 12	95	Mar 25	102¾ Nov 12	.. ..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	121 Nov 10	120 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	117½	Oct 31	111½	Jan 4	114 Nov 5	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	112	Apr 19	129 Nov 7	128 ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	106 Nov 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	106¾	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¾ June 7	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¾	Jan 14	105 Sept 12	105 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115 Nov 1	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. Refg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91 Nov 5	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	104½ Nov 12	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, g gold,R.D.,1902	160⅝	Oct 28	140	Jan 29	160 Nov 7	160 ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep 28	137½	Jan 3	152½ Sept 28	160 ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	160	Oct 25	140	Jan 13	160½ Oct 28	160 ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	160	Oct 22	133	Jan 4	160 Nov 10	160 ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	160	Oct 21	139¼	Jan 5	160 Oct 21	160 ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117 Aug 10	.. ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	113½ ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	119⅝ Nov 11	.. ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	129½ Oct 11	129½ ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	109	Oct 26	109	Oct 26	109 Oct 26	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118½ July 19	120 ..
Do., 1st C. & P.w. W'y. g. 5s, 1921	118⅝	Nov 4	111	Apr 28	116¾ Nov 11	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	115½ Nov 1	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109¼ Apr 16	.. ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅝	Oct 12	111	Apr 29	115¾ Oct 12	.. ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113⅜ Oct 15	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	.. ..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	106½ Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112 Oct 31	112 115¼
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	107 Nov 4	.. ..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122¼	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120½ Oct 24	120 ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	123 Oct 13	121 ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142 Nov 10	141½ 142¾
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	118 Nov 4	115½ ..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	116 Nov 11	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 26	113¾	Jun 2	117½ Oct 24	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117½	Oct 24	114	Jun 14	117½ Oct 24	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	108¾ Nov 1	.. ..
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½ July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	Oct 6	114	May 23	120 Oct 6	.. ..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109½ Nov 7	.. ..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep 26	111	May 9	118 Sept 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Feb 7	117⅜	Feb 7	117⅜ Feb 7	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105⅝ Nov 2	105 ..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103¼	Aug 10	99	May 16	101⅝ Nov 12	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107⅝	May 26	106	Apr 21	107½ May 26	106⅝ ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	127 Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	106⅝ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	106	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	.. ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	108	Oct 21	108	Oct 21	108 Oct 21	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136½ Oct 31	133½ ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¼ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118¾	Oct 31	113½	May 26	118¾ Oct 31	118¼ ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	135	Nov 9	133	Mar 22	135 Nov 9	134½ ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 28	133	May 19	133 May 19	133 ..
Do., Incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	.. ..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	123	Apr 21	129⅞	Jul 28	132 Nov 2	132 ..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	123 ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107¾	Feb 3	104¾	Mar 25	107 July 23	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1989	105¾	Aug 11	103¾	May 7	103¾ Nov 12	103⅝ 104⅛
Do., do., registered	105¾	Aug 11	103¾	May 11	104 Sept 22	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	94¾ Oct 17	.. ..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70¼	Feb 11	60¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 2	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	..	..	..	63 Mr 15,97	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	101	Apr 21	107¾ Nov 12	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15, 97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	129¼	Apr 28	138¼ Oct 29	.. ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	135	Oct 1	129	May 13	135½ Oct 6	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132⅜	Jan 28	130	Apr 16	131¼ Oct 25	131¼ ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106 Jul 22,97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122¼	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	120¼ Aug 30	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	92	Nov 11	79½	Mar 26	91½ Nov 12	91 92
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	98¼ Nov., 96	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	..	..	..	119 Oct 26,97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103¾ Mr 18, 97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	113	Oct 25	107½	May 10	110 Nov 12	109 ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾ April, 98	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs for 1st 5s,1917	74¾	Oct 21	66	Sep 19	73 Nov 10	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993	82	May 12	63	May 13	83 June 29	.. ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jun 8	91¾ Sept 21	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	97¾ Nov 12	.. 98
Do., do., registered	98	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87 Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13	80	Jun 12	87 Aug 31	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1901	96	Oct 4	90	Feb 27	92¾ Nov 3	.. ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	102 Oct 31	101½ ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	114 Oct 7, 97	105 ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107¼ Feb 19,97	105 ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	78 Nov 12	.. ..
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	.. ..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	106¼	Mar 5	101¼	Nov 2	101¼ Nov 8	.. ..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131¾	Jun 4	135¾ July 26	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901	..	..	..	..	107½ Oct 16,97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	107½	Nov 10	100	Mar 18	107½ Nov 10	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep 9	122	Sep 9	121 Sept 9	.. ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61⅝	Sep 2	50	May 28	59¼ Nov 12	60 ..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	67 Nov 3	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	68½ My 15,97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$35 paid	79	Sep 2	75	Oct 1	79 Nov 11	75½ 80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	.. ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	124 Nov 7	123½ ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125½	Jan 3	126 July 22	124 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	141½ Oct 8	142 ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108 Nov 23, 97	106 ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	108¼ Oct 17	108¼ ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	141 ..
Do., registered	140	Oct 26	140	Oct 26	140 Oct 26	140 ..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138½	Jan 20	135⅜	Jul 8	137 Sept 19	138 ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	..	..	..	118¼ No 17, 97	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	106	Aug 1	103	Aug 1	108 Aug 1	105 ..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sept 13	143 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143 May 4,97	143 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120¼	May 6	125 Aug 31	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	118 Oct 11	116 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	116½ Mr 22,97	116 ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	147 ..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	147 ..
Pen. & Ric Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98¼	May 17	88	Apr 8	98¾ Nov 12	98½ 99
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	108 Nov 5	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	98	Nov 7	85½	Jan 3	98 Nov 7	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	107¾	Nov 7	100½	Oct 12	103 Nov 11	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct 3	97	Jan 6	102 Oct 28	.. ..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.g.4s,Ser.A,1911	19	Aug 8	16	Oct 20	17 Nov 9	.. ..
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106¾ Oct 18	105 ..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1923	102¼	Feb 11	93¼	Feb 11	93¼ Feb 11	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s,1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112½ Oct 27	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113 July 26	112 ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug 2	116½	May 20	119¼ Aug 2	117 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	108	Apr 11	112 Nov 11	112½ ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	117 ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½ June 3	105 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	144½ Nov 10	143 ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 15	140	May 27	141 June 25	141 ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	139 Sept 20	135 ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1031	105⅝	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 6	104	Sept 22	102	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	109½	July 18	107½	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	100	Nov 11	87½	Apr 5	100	Nov 11	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1938	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100¾	Nov 9	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91	Oct 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	93¼	Nov 11	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114¾	Apr 6	118	Nov 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 28	101	May 5	101¾	Nov 3	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	110½	Nov 10	108½	Apr 28	116½	Nov 12	116	117
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114¾	Apr 25	122¾	Nov 12	122¼	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	122½	Nov 4	122¼	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	122	Nov 12	122¼	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	60	Nov 2	60	Nov 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	29	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¾	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	79½	Nov 10	70¾	Feb 10	79¼	Nov 11	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42¾	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	97	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143	Oct 13	143	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	100¼	Oct 26	100½	Apr 26	107	Nov 12	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	120	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	123½	130
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92½	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	91¾	Nov 12	91	92
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67⅞	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	66	Nov 12	65½	66
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	84½	Nov 12	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1900	85	Aug 11	70¼	Oct 28	70¾	Oct 28	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	81	Nov 5	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102½	Nov 12	93¼	Apr 1	102¼	Nov 12	..	100½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	103½	Nov 12	103	104
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	113½	Oct 17	103¼	Apr 26	110	Nov 9	110	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65¼	Jan 19	84	Nov 12	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	76½	Nov 12	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	103	Jan 31	100	May 3	103	Oct 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105½	Sep 20	109	Oct 11	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107¼	Feb 7	107¼	Oct 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102¾	May 5	107½	July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. 1st g. 6s, 1895	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107	Oct 28	107	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g.5s, 1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	98	Nov 12	97	98
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	96¼	Oct 27	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½	Nov 3	118½	May 24	125	Nov 3	125½	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 28	80	Nov 12	79½	80½
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102¾	Nov 5	97½	May 27	102½	Nov 10	102¾	103
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	Nov 2	128	Apr 4	133	Nov 2	131	133
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103½	Nov 9	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al. 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108¾	Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	118	Nov 11	118	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 20	118	Nov 11	118	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	111	Nov 12	111	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 23	106	Apr 11	110¾	Nov 2	111	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¼	Feb 21	108¾	Feb 21	111	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106½	Oct 29	102	Apr 9	106½	Oct 29	105	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	105	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Oct 14	100¼	May 6	105¾	Nov 12	104	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾	June 30	104	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	108	Nov 10	105¾	Jul 22	108	Nov 10	108	..
Do., do., registered	108	Nov 12	104¾	Jul 6	108	Nov 12	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	96	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	94¾	Nov 11	94½	95½
Do., do., registered	93	Nov 2	91	Oct 17	93	Nov 2	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	97	Nov 10	94	Jun 23	96¾	Nov 12	96¾	97
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	96	Oct 28	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	111¾	Nov 1	102¾	Apr 25	111	Nov 5	111	112
Do., registered	110⅝	Nov 9	101½	Apr 26	110¾	Nov 10	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	93	July 23	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	105½	Feb 3	105¼	Nov 9	105¼	Nov 9	105	..
Do., do., registered	104⅞	Jan 27	104⅞	Oct 24	105⅝	Nov 9	105	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	128	Oct 22	119¼	May 12	128	Oct 26	128	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	Oct 26	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¼	Oct 19	102	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	107	Nov 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	103½	Jun 30	108¾	Nov 11	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	110¼	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾	June 16	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107⅛	Oct 28	102	Apr 7	107	Nov 10	106½	107
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	110¼	Nov 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	105	Oct 11	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121½	June 21	126	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	105¾	Nov 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161	Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	160	Oct 26	145	Jan 6	160	Oct 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121¼	Oct 24	119	Feb 11	121¼	Oct 24	121¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct 21	113¾	Jul 19	115	Oct 21	115½	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	108	Nov 4	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1962	103¾	Nov 12	96	Mar 16	103¾	Nov 12	103½	103½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¼	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117¾	Nov 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117	Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131¼	Oct 13	..	..
Do., do. registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	102½	Nov 11	90¾	Apr 21	102¾	Nov 12	102	102¾
Do., registered	101¾	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100¼	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	60	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	67¼	Nov 12	67¼	67¾
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88	Nov 1	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	115½	Oct 31	104	Jan 5	115¼	Oct 31	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123	Sept 12	120	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 31	118	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	124	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	93	Nov 12	93	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	86¾	Nov 12	86	86½
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	86	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84	Sept 3	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	8¼	Sep 7	8½	Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	Aug 11	80	Sept 19	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114	Oct 25	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101¼	Nov 10	89	Apr 28	101¾	Nov 12	101¼	101¾
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¾	Nov 9	118	Apr 16	122¾	Nov 10	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	121	June 18	120	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	109	Nov 11	96	Apr 27	108½	Nov 12	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½	Aug 3	58	Jan 6	81	Nov 12	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	62	Nov 11	39	Jan 4	61¾	Nov 11	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106¾	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	106	Nov 12	105½	106½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	106	Apr 21	114¼	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	110	July 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cets, 1937	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 11	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109¼	May 18	112	Nov 4	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅜	Sep 28	108	May 6	111¼	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104	Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 10	141	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 4	141	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	136	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 7,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	116¼	Feb 14	115¾	Feb 14	115¾	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, r.	101½	Aug 12	96	Apr 12	99	Oct 20	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	98	Feb 15	95¼	Oct 7	98	Oct 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¼	Jun 2	18¼	Jun 2	18¼	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	119½	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85¼	May 23	90	Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107½	Oct 26	107½	Oct 26	107½	Oct 26	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	119	121
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	111¾	Nov 5	104	Apr 2	111¾	Nov 5	..	..
Do., 1st conn. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	95¼	Oct 13	76¾	Apr 28	95¼	Nov 11	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	97	Oct 6	89	Jun 15	95½	Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	97⅛	Oct 6	87⅝	Oct 6	97⅛	Oct 6	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	83¼	Nov 12	83	83½
R. Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 10	78¾	Apr 25	90¾	Nov 12	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	72	Nov 11	54	Feb 2	72	Nov 11	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	83¾	Nov 11	68¼	Apr 20	83¾	Nov 11	83	85
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116½	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	113¾	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111½	May 6	113¾	Nov 9	113¾	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	113¾	Nov 5	113¾	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	121¼	Nov 11	114	Apr 20	121½	Nov 12	121¼	122
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	106¾	Nov 12	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92¼	Apr 14	100	Nov 10	97	100
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	66	Apr 26	81	Nov 11	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	95	Nov 3	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81½	Oct 27	70	Apr 29	80¼	Nov 11	80	80½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	34½	Nov 12	34¼	34½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Nov 5	117	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	107	Nov 12	105	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121½	Oct 11	121¼	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Jan 21	118¾	Mar 25	124½	Oct 21	123¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	136	Nov 5	128	Jan 3	136	Nov 5	133	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	112	Nov 5	105½	May 10	112	Nov 5	112	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	102¼	Oct 21	94¼	Jan 10	102¼	Oct 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jan 11	118¾	Apr 19	130	Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 21, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112½	Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Jan 18	105½	Apr 12	110	Nov 2	110½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oct 29,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seab.: L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 27	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	99	Nov 12	98½	99
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	Jan 17	100	Jan 17	103¾	Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	96⅞	Nov 11	95½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107¼	May 25	110	Oct 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85½	Oct 19	76¾	Apr 2	84¾	Nov 12	84	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1915	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	76	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	74¾	Nov 9	55¼	Apr 25	74¼	Nov 12	74	74½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103½	Nov 11	96½	Jan 3	103¾	Nov 11	101	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	103¾	Oct 12	100¼	Jan 4	103¼	Nov 12	103½	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	109½	Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92¼	Jan 6	102¼	Nov 11	101½	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	85	Sep 16	81¼	Jul 25	87½	Nov 10	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105¼	Jan 6	110¼	Nov 11	109	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	103	Nov 11	87	Apr 28	102	Nov 12	..	..
Do., registered	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101	Sept 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118	Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	107¾	Nov 2	107	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	116½	Nov 11	111½	Feb 28	116¾	Nov 11	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114½	Oct 20	107	Apr 16	112¾	Nov 11	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 14.

Central Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Duquesne Traction Company—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

American District Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Bank of Montreal—Books close.
Breece Mining Company—Books close.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Central Traction Company—Books open.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Duquesne Traction Company—Books open.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad—Special meeting.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stocks.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company—Dividend payable.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Books open.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
United States Express Company—Dividend payable.
United States Envelope Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books open.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Books open.
General Electric Company—Books open.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books open.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company—Books open.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Books open.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Books open.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Books open.
Standard Oil Company—Books close.
Third Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
United States Express Company—Books open.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books open.

Thursday, Nov. 17.

Third Avenue Railroad—Books open.

Friday, Nov. 18.

Osceola Mining Company—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Books close.

Saturday, Nov. 19.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close.
Columbus Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $4,011,250. The banks now hold $15,011,800 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $9,022,300, a decrease in specie of $1,022,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,010,300, an increase in deposits of $7,912,600, and an increase in circulation of $155,300.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 12, '98.	Nov. 5, '98.	Nov. 13, '97.
Loans	$687,867,400	$678,845,100	$575,816,900
Specie	158,406,000	157,428,800	102,856,300
Legal tenders	52,855,800	53,866,100	77,741,800
Net deposits	777,000,000	769,087,400	635,331,800
Circulation	16,789,100	15,633,800	16,032,500

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

Specie	$156,406,000	$157,428,800	$102,856,300
Legal tenders	52,855,800	53,866,100	77,741,800
Total reserve	$209,261,800	$211,294,900	$180,598,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	194,250,000	192,271,850	158,832,950
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$15,011,800	$19,023,050	$21,765,150

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	21,275,200	57,087,800	37,675,500
Jan. 29	35,909,450	59,148,250	39,023,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,638,450	55,665,850	28,027,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,536,925	22,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,148,525
March 19	23,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,551,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,351,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,130,350
April 23	43,526,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,564,675	48,917,625	22,064,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,716,250	45,398,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,525	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	50,272,800	48,399,650	19,018,250
June 25	62,396,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,675	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,385,225	46,038,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,496,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	28,868,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,883,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,748,000	13,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	10,661,550	14,674,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,994,700	14,980,900
Oct. 29	26,091,550	24,271,600	17,488,225
Nov. 5	19,023,050	21,181,225	14,910,400
Nov. 12	15,011,800	21,765,150	23,568,925

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$15,011,800	1893	$57,828,725
1897	21,765,150	1892	2,678,900
1896	23,503,925	1891	9,462,150
1895	20,404,050	1890	*$32,300
1894	61,659,550	1889	549,575

*Deficit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	110	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	111
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. Fy stock	93	97
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 5s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	116	119
Brooklyn City R. R.	222	224
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	217
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	170
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	80	81
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	73½	75
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	230	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	116	117
D. D., E. B'way & B. 5 p.c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	380	400
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	380	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Kings County incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	73	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	14	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	100	..
Second Avenue stock	178	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115¾	116¼
Scranton Traction	12	15
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Third Avenue Railroad	160	165
Twenty-third Street	350	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	30	33
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	100	103
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	100½	101
West End (Boston)	88	88½
West End (Boston) pf.	109	110
Worcester Traction common	11	13
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	40¼
N. Y. Brooklyn Ferry pf.	93¼	93½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	165	..
Atlantic	..	157½
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	200	..
Brooklyn	370	390
Central	1400	1415
Colonial	250	..
Continental	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	..	355
Franklin	230	240
German-American R. E.	..	20
Guaranty	400	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	..
Knickerbocker	275	..
Lawyers' Surety	102½	..
Lawyers' Title Insurance	150	158
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	237½	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety	..	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	..
People's	250	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	205	..
Standard	115	..
State	190	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	237½	..
Union	1150	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	295
United States	1275	1300
Washington	240	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	111	115
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	440	..
Germania	255	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	170	175
North River	130	135

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	..
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Peter Cooper	110	115
Rutgers	..	115
Stuyvesant	75	80
United States	115	130
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	380	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	370	375
American Exchange	168	172
Astor National	300	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	250	280
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers'	67¼	72½
Central	168	175
Chase	375	..
Chatham	290	..
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	125	130
City	1050	..
Colonial	150	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	207	209
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	270	275
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	165
Fourth National	170	..
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	300	320
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1050	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	260	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	..
Hanover	400	..
Hide & Leather	90	100
Home	..	145
Hudson River	160	..
Importers & Traders'	450	475
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	174	180
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	167½	..
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	151	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	238	..
New Amsterdam	280	..
New York	230	235
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	..	85
North America	135	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	175	185
Park	345	355
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	200	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	157½	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	130	150
Shoe & Leather	95	..
Sixth National	275	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	155	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	99½	102½
Boston & Providence	281	282
Cayuga & Sus.	190	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	191	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	120	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	353	360
N. Y. Lack & West.	125	127
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	193	194
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	132	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	165	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	140
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. Co.	258	260
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	38	40
American Brake	102	105
American Caramel	35	..
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	..	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	7
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	47
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
Am. Typefounders, new stock	47	50
American Graphophone	130	135
American Graphophone pf.	137½	150
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	55	60

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith Car 6s	85	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	117	125
Carter-Crume pf.	85¾	..
Celluloid Company	77	81
Central & South Amer. Tel.	106	110
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Continental Tobacco	40	40¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	83¾	84
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	76	79
Diamond Match Company	139¾	140
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	..	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Eastman Kodak Company	99	110
Erie & Western Trans.	..	80
Electric Vehicle	10	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	66¾	66¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	106¾	107¾
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Great Falls Ice	115	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	89	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	109¾	110½
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	80
Knickerbocker Ice	52	53
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	75	80
Lanston Monotype	65	75
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	26	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	50	60
Mergenthaler Linotype	185	188
Michigan Pen. Car com.	14	15
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	63½	65
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	55	70
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	154	..
Nicaragua Construction	9	11⅛
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	18	20½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	2½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	60
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. L. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102	104
Simmons Hardware com.	122	128
Simmons Hardware pf.	110	113
Singer Mfg. Co.	400	420
Standard Oil	420	421
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	98¼	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	52½	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	37	..
Union Switch & Signal	68	70
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	101
United States Envelope pf.	..	97
United States Envelope 1st 6s	105	107½
U. S. Glass common	..	24½
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	170	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	310	316
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	99	..

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	65	65¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110¼	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	93	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18½	19½
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	105½	107
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	106½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108	109½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	117
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	101	103½
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	36	39
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	87
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	100¾	101¾
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116½	118
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	86	87½
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	74
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	100½
Mutual of New York	305	320
New Amsterdam	28½	29
New Amsterdam pf.	67½	68
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101¾	102
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	135	139
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	157
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	89
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	104	104¾
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103¼

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$8,561,700
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	11,133,455
From Jan. 1, 1898	385,316,293
From Jan. 1, 1897	497,492,849

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 8, 1898	$10,186,330
Week ended Nov. 9, 1897	7,348,516
From Jan. 1, 1898	393,618,591
From Jan. 1, 1897	340,041,504

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$36,842
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	62,114
From Jan. 1, 1898	96,259,620
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,357,545

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$126,030
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	9,702
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,007,996
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,773,518

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 10, 1898	$89,188
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,415,973

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	$52,322
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,251,624

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$110,990
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	94,503
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,270,699
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,964,653

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$655,859
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	848,847
From Jan. 1, 1898	40,582,561
From Jan. 1, 1897	40,545,991

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$544,869
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	754,344
From Jan. 1, 1898	38,291,862
From Jan. 1, 1897	37,581,338

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$147,832
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	156,717
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,530,319
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,022,198

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$781,889
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	853,039
From Jan. 1, 1898	49,570,557
From Jan. 1, 1897	70,319,509

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$48,950,762

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1898	$634,051
Week ended Nov. 12, 1897	731,922
From Jan. 1, 1897	54,296,311

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—There was a distinct change for the better in the temper of the Stock Exchange last week, prices displaying a marked improvement, owing to the brighter outlook, which was sufficiently pronounced to attract buyers. In many cases quotations rose sharply, and American securities had a "boom," on the strength of the success of the Republicans in the Congressional elections, which is regarded as giving a quietus to the silver agitation. There were heavy purchases of bonds at advances of from ½ to 1 per cent., while the better class of shares, especially preferred, was in good demand after the election returns became definitely known, although the closing sales of the week showed a fractional falling off.

Among the declines were the following: Denver and Rio Grande first consolidated, which fell 1 point; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½; Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, ½; Louisville and Nashville, ½; Illinois Central, ¾; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, ⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, ½; Norfolk and Western ordinary, ¼; Northern Pacific ordinary, ½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛; Reading first preferred, ½; Reading ordinary, ⅛; Wabash preferred, ½; Wabash B debentures, ¼; Central Pacific, ⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅜; Erie ordinary, ⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, ¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ¼; Union Pacific, ¼; Southern preferred, ¼, and Southern ordinary, ⅛. Baltimore and Ohio shares rose ½ point; Union Pacific preferred, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, ⅛.

Money was not in strong demand, the discount rates on three months' bills being from 3⅜ to 3 11-16; on money until Monday, from 2½ to 3 per cent.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13.—The market continues firm and active. Prices are made for cloth for the Winter, whatever cotton may do. Some departments are slackening off, but others are taking their place. All things made of good American cotton are especially well placed. Low grade goods are still purchasable, but much business is "turned down" for insufficient limits. Bundle yarns and twofold seem to present the weakest spots.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
1st week Nov.	$76,205	$75,156	$70,442
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
1st week Nov.	$143,901	$145,217	$119,226
From July 1	2,110,054	2,004,490	1,944,253
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	548	548	521
1st week Nov.	$110,200	$109,300	$83,800
From July 1	1,612,142	1,474,502	1,350,820
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
1st week Nov.	$65,529	$66,958	$46,281
From July 1	1,299,429	1,309,851	1,056,074
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week Oct.	$20,199	$25,261	$26,444
Month	65,573	86,572	77,286
From July 1	$620,386	$821,877	.....
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	.....
1st week Nov.	$65,671	$55,001	.....
From Jan. 1	2,670,096	2,240,530	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,063	2,045	2,075
1st week Nov.	$471,150	$394,265	$364,440
From July 1	8,186,784	7,701,583	7,305,574

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Nov. 12. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
190	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,920,000	July, 1898 3½	*198	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*188 Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 30, 1898 50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898 5	120	Oct. 25	120	Oct. 25	*120 Oct. 29, 1898
..	35	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16, 1898 1	*40	Sept. 12	*40	May 13	*40 Sept. 12, 1898
100½	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	Oct., 1898 1	100	3½ Oct.	100	Oct. 31	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	**Boston Air Line** pf	1,425,000	July, 1898 3	106¾	Oct. 19	*105	Mar. 0	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,600	....	28	Aug. 22	24¼	Sept. 28	24¼ Sept. 28, 1898
27½	35	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	30 Oct. 26, 1898
66	74½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1	76¾	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	73½ Oct. 6, 1898
81	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 2	*78	Oct. 19	*65	Mar. 10	*78 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70 Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,300	June 1, 1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166 Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¼	120	June 4	120	June 4	120 June 4, 1898
172	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898 1½	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172 Aug. 11, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	1¾	Oct. 26	1¾ Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75 Aug. 19, 1898
5½	6	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	8	Sept. 6	*5	June 6	*5 Oct. 28, 1898
..	22	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23 Aug. 18, 1898
4	5	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	....	7	Aug. 22	4½	July 5	6 Oct. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180 July 15, 1898
47	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	46	Oct. 25	40	May 17	46 Oct. 25, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	2,000,000	July 15, 1898 1¾	90½	May 24	90½	May 24	99½ May 24, 1898
80	95	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70 Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	66	Mar. 11	57	July 23	57 July 23, 1898
380	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898 3¾	382½	Oct. 3	335	June 10	362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	4,380,000	May 16, 1898 1	*75½	Oct. 18	*76½	Oct. 18	*76½ Oct. 18, 1898
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	8	Mar. 15	*16	Oct. 24	*16 Oct. 24, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30 Oct. 1, 1898
89½	92	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	94	Aug. 26	*87¾	June 20	*93 Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1898 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½ Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94 Dec. 11, 1897
360	..	Harlem	8,046,050	Oct. 1, 1898 3	352	Oct. 14	320	Jan. 5	832 Oct. 14, 1898
90	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898 2	*99	Oct. 11	*94	Feb. 2	*99 Oct. 11, 1898
9	9½	Iowa Central	8,490,600	....	10½	Apr. 22	7¼	Mar. 28	9 Oct. 28, 1898
..	..	**Keeley Motor**	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½ Mar. 9, 1897
3	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	5¼	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½ Aug. 23, 1898
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895 90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15 Sep. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30 July 11, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	1,500,000	....	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4¼ Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	.....	....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188 July 7, 1898
2½	5	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	5¼	Jan. 27	2	Aug. 31	3 Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152 May 31, 1898
..	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	1¼	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼ June 7, 1898
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car Co	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893 2	15½	Nov. 4	15½	Nov. 4	15½ Nov. 4, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	*90	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*90 Sep. 22, 1898
..	10	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	....	10	Oct. 19	6½	Mar. 11	10 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	23	Oct. 19	23	Oct. 19	23 Oct. 19, 1898
175	177	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898 3½	*176	Oct. 10	*167½	Jan. 4	*176 Nov. 3, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60 June 1, 1898
..	65	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1893 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	65 Oct. 17, 1898
12	30	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1893 ..	30	Jan. 27	12½	Oct. 31	13½ Nov. 1, 1898
36	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, 1898 2	43	Sept. 13	40	Oct. 18	40 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*250 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*10	Oct. 19	7	Mar. 5	*8 Oct. 24, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*340 Oct. 8, 1898
¾	1	Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000	....	2¾	May 23	⅞	Mar. 7	1 Nov. 1, 1898
3½	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	5¾	Feb. 11	*2¾	Oct. 26	*3 Oct. 27, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*118	July 27	*110	July 27	*116 July 27, 1898
174	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, 1898 1¾	173½	Oct. 28	*168	Feb. 25	175½ Oct. 28, 1898
185	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1898 4	*186	Oct. 13	*182	Jan. 26	183 Nov. 1, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,500,000	tSep. 30, 1898 2	32	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½ Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Nov. 1, 1898 ¾	69¼	Aug. 27	50½	Mar. 15	*67½ Oct. 7, 1898
127	..	Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1¼	*126⅞	Oct. 20	*116¼	Mar. 26	*124 Nov. 4, 1898
60½	61½	**Silver Bullion certificates**	.....	....	60⅜	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60⅜ Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*141½	Jan. 22	*144¼ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	530,525	October 1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25 Sep. 21, 1898
38	48	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	48	Oct. 19	*27	Aug. 26	48 Oct. 19, 1898
28	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	30½	Sept. 2	19¾	Apr. 14	30 Sep. 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95 Dec. 22, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 ¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**West Chicago Street**	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1½	102⅜	Jan. 8	87¼	Apr. 25	96¼ Nov. 2, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86 Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 11	7½	Jan. 5	8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	*65¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	....	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼ Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buy er 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. §Seller 20. ‖Seller 3.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Nov.	$21,015	$22,334	$19,698
From Jan. 1	827,417	824,244	838,428
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	562	550	520
1st week Nov.	$54,375	$49,100	$36,260
From July 1	1,235,925	1,284,206	909,430
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,262	1,162	1,162
1st week Nov.	$147,487	$142,378	$123,582
From July 1	2,516,781	2,580,744	2,243,228
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,259	5,255	4,752
1st week Nov.	$500,612	$450,866	$335,146
From July 1	8,922,957	7,821,133	6,809,763
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
4th week Oct.	$98,700	$116,100	$105,000
Month	291,400	341,700	313,400
From July 1	1,186,396	1,260,176	1,193,400

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for September—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$98,500	$91,537	$6,963
Op. expenses	35,393	32,956	2,437
Net earnings	63,107	58,581	4,526
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	301,716	266,309	35,407
Net earnings	185,796	185,166	630

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for September—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$71,844	$61,369	$49,984
Op. expenses	42,977	46,793	45,624
Net earnings	28,867	14,603	4,360
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	194,667	166,672	189,728
Net earnings	69,289	27,732	17,022

MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM for September—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	37,419	26,549	43,684
Op. expenses	27,029	22,886	24,578
Net earnings	10,390	3,663	19,106
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	82,968	69,028	.....
Net earnings	4,451	*1,895	.....

*Deficit.

NEW ORLEANS TRACTION for September—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	98,798	90,804	104,196
Op. expenses	66,485	68,525	58,676
Net earnings	32,313	22,279	45,519

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE for July—

	1898.	1897.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$66,822	$72,746	$5,924
Op. expenses	78,385	70,217	*8,168
Net earnings	†11,563	2,529	14,092
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	477,763	497,871	20,108
Net earnings	55,052	82,840	27,788

*Increase. †Deficit.

PHILADELPHIA & RRIE for September—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$484,248	$515,154	$447,952
Op. expenses	297,613	322,403	296,106
Net earnings	186,635	192,751	151,847
Net, 9 months	944,195	925,383	848,358

UNITED TRACTION OF PITTSBURG for October—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$152,531	$125,280	$27,551
Net earnings	89,040	69,435	19,605
Surplus	80,941	21,778	15,163

WEST VIRGINIA & PITTSBURG for August—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$95,218	$80,510	$83,109
Op. expenses	17,768	15,681	13,994
Net earnings	17,450	20,879	19,115
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	68,053	70,112	64,430
Net earnings	20,400	33,886	33,209

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY net earnings—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
October	$50,264	$49,615	$48,408

ST. PAUL GAS LIGHT COMPANY for October—

Net earnings	38,107	33,974	32,292
Net, 10 months	216,216	196,260	195,700

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov.15	.....
Chi., Bur. & Q. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 18	Nov.28
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Del. & Bound Brook (quarter)	2	Nov. 19	.....	.....
L. E. & W. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov 15	Oct. 29	Nov. 16
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Nov. 25	Nov. 10	Nov. 19
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pennsylvania R. R. (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 30	.....	.....
Rome, Watertown & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Central Traction	1½	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
Duquesne Traction, Pittsburg	2	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
Pittsburg Traction	3½	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
West Chicago Street (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16

BANK STOCK.

Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Mo., Kan. & Texas Trust (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Nov. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 11	Dec. 2
American Cereal	1½	Nov. 19	Oct. 31	Nov. 19
American Cotton Oil	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Am. Cotton Oil pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
American District Tel	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
American Express	$3	Dec. 3	Jan. 3	Jan. 4
Brooklyn Union Gas (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 19	Dec. 1
Boston & Montana Copper Mining	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra)	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 5
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 16
Columbus Gas Co. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 19	Nov. 7	Nov. 21
Consolidated Ice	1	Nov. 21	Nov. 12	Nov. 21
General Electric pf.	11.66 2-3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
G. Rapids Gas Light (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 21	.....	.....
Jackson, Mich., Gas	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 11	Dec. 2
Lehigh Navigation	2	Nov. 23	Nov. 5	Nov. 25
New England Tel. & Tel	$1.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
Osceola Con. Mining	$2	Dec. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 25
People's G. L. & Coke (quarter)	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 14	Nov. 26
Pullman Palace Car Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Standard Oil (quarter)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	$4	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Welsbach of Canada	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Tobacco	.....	.....	Dec. 8	Special
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Election
Baltimore & Ohio	Nov. 5	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Brooklyn Union Gas	Nov. 3	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Annual
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Houston & Texas Central	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Special
Kingston & Pembroke	.....	.....	Nov. 21	Special
Third Avenue Railroad	Nov. 2	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Annual

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of November, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin			$143,159,272.82
Gold bullion			134,952,980.93
		$278,112,253.75	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,916,049.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,609,400.00		
		35,306,649.00	*$242,805,604.75
Standard silver dollars		$399,521,878.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,156,594.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,091,040.00		
		392,065,464.00	7,456,414.00
Silver bullion			854,230.22
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,862,347.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	92,727,933.00		
		$97,590,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		97,590,280.00	
United States notes		$37,407,641.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,015,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	715,000.00		
		20,300,000.00	17,107,641.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,618,609.00		
National bank notes	4,519,839.18		
Fractional silver coin	7,404,452 80		
Fractional currency	33.91		
Minor coin	743,528.59		
Deposits in National banks	95,947,214.70		
Bonds and interest paid	2,024,533.00		
		$111,658,211.18	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,183,445.49		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,266,330.85		
Disbursing officers' balances	57,660,870.23		
Post Office Department account	3,222,536.05		
Miscellaneous items	2,146,646.46		
		80,479,851.68	31,178,359.50
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$299,402,249.47

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$571,327.57	$7,013,494.60	$70,747,682.79
Internal revenue	976,943.95	8,703,431.78	102,801,851.46
Miscellaneous	221,758.12	859,331.01	8,064,647.63
Total receipts	$1,770,029.64	$16,576,257.39	$181,614,194.88
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	521,000.00	3,304,000.00	40,455,549.98
War	435,000.00	7,580,000.00	115,100,363.29
Navy	115,000.00	2,065,000.00	29,524,577.71
Indians	140,000.00	515,000.00	4,066,347.25
Pensions	730,000.00	6,490,000.00	53,136,071.20
Interest	100,000.00	900,000.00	17,286,609.06
Total expenditures	$2,101,000.00	$20,854,000.00	$259,579,523.49
Excess of expenditures over receipts	330,970.36	4,277,742.61	77,965,328.61
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		303,280.00	4,680,464.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	73,705.00	823,903.00	6,126,854.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$522,101,880.00	$93,020,659.00	$615,122,539.00
This fiscal year	5,280,373.00	446,041.00	5,726,414.00
This month	140,324.00	43,220.00	183,544.00
This day	10,475.00	15,000.00	25,475.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.50	300
Horn Silver	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	250
Iron Silver	.75	.75	.75	.75	500
Kings. & Pem.	.15	.15	.11	.11	470
Phenix	.17	.17	.17	.17	1,200
Total sales					3,170

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,200
Alice	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	550
Anaconda	.55	.55	.55	.55	400
Belcher	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	500
Con. Imperial	.03	.03	.02	.02	1,900
Comstock	.05	.06	.04	.04	3,200
Challar	.38	.38	.38	.38	200
Crip. Cr'k Con.	.08	.08	.07	.07	1,600
Crown Point	.16	.16	.16	.16	500
Gould & Curry	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Hale & Norc.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Leadville	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Mexican	.20	.25	.20	.25	500
Mollie Gibson	.23	.23	.23	.23	600
Mount Rosa	.20	.20	.18	.18	700
Ophir	.83	.83	.83	.83	500
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Phenix	.14	.14	.14	.14	500
Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	600
Potosi	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Small Hopes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,100
Total sales					18,850

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cannon Ball	.005	.005½	.005	.005½	25,000
Copper Rock	.80	.80¾	.80	.80¾	5,000
Crip. Ck. Con.	.07¾	.07¾	.07¾	.07¾	600
Gold Magnet	.001⅝	.001⅝	.001¼	.001¼	63,000
Justine	.03¾	.04½	.03½	.04¼	10,700
Old Gold	.005¼	.006	.004½	.004¾	57,000
Pilgrim	.003	.006	.001½	.001⅝	70,000
Rocky Mt.	.02¾	.08	.02¾	.06⅞	4,000
Sentinel	.002⅛	.003¾	.002⅛	.003⅛	78,000
Waldorf	.02	.02⅞	.01⅞	.02⅞	1,200
Work	.10	.10½	.10	.10½	800
Total sales					346,200

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅞c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 12, total transactions included 2,702,713 shares of stock, $33,180,100 bonds, with $818,000 Government and $105,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS

	Nov. 13,'97.	Nov. 12,'98.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,796,575	$2,702,713	$906,138
Banks	509	133	*376
Mining	600	3,220	2,620

BONDS.

	Nov. 13,'97.	Nov. 12,'98.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$8,603,250	$33,180,100	$24,576,850
State	11,000	105,000	94,000
Government	22,500	818,100	795,600
Decrease.			

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances
*Nov. 12	$847,498,507	$46,115,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	783,330,585	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,035,649	49,631,053
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,293
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	871,162,633	48,805,891
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,600,001
Sept. 3	838,054,770	45,586,298
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,529,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,209,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,622	62,660,979
June 25	655,280,887	43,167,523
June 18	783,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	710,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,433,221
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,081
May 14	819,486,382	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,824	42,742,660
April 30	631,653,506	41,238,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,828,308	36,533,229
April 2	752,961,674	58,889,842
March 26	611,836,294	38,966,193
March 19	783,678,895	48,968,853
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,630,433
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,309
Feb. 12	726,199,643	37,429,784
Feb. 5	928,210,838	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,827,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,965,003
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,869

*Five days.

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The Bank of England gained £147,889 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.70, became 52.90 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,075,000f gold and lost 2,900,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weaker. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c premium. Boston—7@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Nov. 10,	1898	£32,020,438	.....
Nov. 11,	1897	31,512,880	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Nov. 10,	1898	73,370,784	£48,782,344
Nov. 11,	1897	78,332,761	48,221,364
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Nov. 10,	1898	24,066,000	12,398,000
Nov. 11,	1897	26,795,000	13,803,000
RUSSIA.			
Nov. 10,	1898	98,615,000	3,664,000
Nov. 11,	1897	113,631,000	4,066,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Nov. 10,	1898	35,373,000	12,459,000
Nov. 11,	1897	38,003,000	12,365,000
SPAIN.			
Nov. 10,	1898	11,062,000	5,476,000
Nov. 11,	1897	9,228,000	10,790,000
ITALY.			
Nov. 10,	1898	15,054,000	2,278,000
Nov. 11,	1897	15,597,000	2,122,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Nov. 10,	1898	4,311,000	6,621,000
Nov. 11,	1897	2,623,000	6,046,000
BELGIUM.			
Nov. 10,	1898	2,021,000	1,460,000
Nov. 11,	1897	2,868,000	1,434,000
Total for the week		£296,793,200	£93,138,344
Total preceding week		296,489,311	93,107,344
Corresponding date last year		318,695,841	90,337,364

EVERY TRADER

who wired or wrote promptly for our Market Letter issued early last Monday morning were not only advised, but the strongest arguments were used to persuade them to buy Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Louisville and Nashville. This letter entitled "LEADERS OF THE MARKET," should be read by every trader in Wall St. So great was the demand for this letter that we issued three separate editions from our office on Monday, and the demand continuing through the week we decided to have a large quantity put in pamphlet form by our printers. These are now ready, and contain, in addition to the body of last Monday's letter a valuable article on "ANTE-BELLUM MARKETS" and extracts from the "HISTORY OF NOTABLE ADVANCES AND DECLINES IN THE STOCK MARKET."

Write for a copy of this letter at once and get at the same time our NEXT MONDAY'S LETTER ON "BURLINGTON, PEOPLES' GAS, and LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE." Our reference to L. and N. will be found ESPECIALLY INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE from a SPECULATIVE STANDPOINT, as it points out how certain details are "MANAGED" on the Exchange, and contains a splendid article on WHEAT.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,241. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt English company promoter, appeared in court again yesterday and continued to implicate men of note in London in his charges of having bought their social and business influence. The Province of Aragon has joined the other provinces of Spain in demanding the decentralization of the Government. Germany will increase her army by gradually adding 15,000 troops. News was received in London yesterday that the barkentine John Baizley, from Philadelphia, was wrecked in the China Sea recently. Emperor William's yacht passed into Cretan waters yesterday. The last of the Turkish soldiers have left Crete. Lord and Lady Curzon were given a cordial reception at Southport, England, yesterday.—Pages 1 and 5.

Page 1.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday that Chauncey M. Depew is the Republican organization candidate for Senator.

Details by mail of the murder of the Sea Ghost's crew by Solomon Islanders last September show that seven men were killed.

Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said yesterday that Congress would not remove the war tax nor revise the tariff this Fall.

The Republicans claim they will have a majority of at least 32 on joint ballot in the next Legislature. The Democrats hope the soldier vote will give them a tie in the Senate.

A Chicago trust company was yesterday appointed receiver for two coal mining companies owned by R. D. Turney and John S. Jones. The total liabilities are $1,200,000.

Gunners near Middletown, Conn., found a skeleton in the woods last Saturday. It is believed to be that of an Italian named Sinelda, who unaccountably disappeared four years ago.

Mrs. Harriet Evans, a Christian Scientist, who was in charge of a typhoid fever patient who died at Cincinnati yesterday, was arrested by order of the State Board of Health.

Dawson, Alaska, was the scene of a $500,000 fire on Oct. 16. The conflagration originated in the throwing of a lighted lamp by a woman who had repeatedly used the same kind of missiles in anger on former occasions.

Spanish Government drafts on London were offered in Havana on Sunday. The foreign houses refused to touch the paper until advised that the necessary funds had been deposited in London banks. The drafts are offered at one to two points below commercial rates.

The Orden Publico Battalion, which mutinied in Havana on Thursday, was shipped to Spain yesterday on the steamer Alicante. The revolt was a serious one. The mutineers threatened Gen. Arolas's life, and the regulars refused to obey his order to fire upon them. Spanish warships have been sent to Nuevitas to compel the rebellious troops there to embark.

The Spaniards requested a delay of the peace conference yesterday until Wednesday, owing to the failure of important documents to arrive from Madrid. It is believed in Paris that the American demand for the Philippines will not be agreed to by the Spaniards. Advices from Madrid, however, indicate that Spain will acquiesce with a protest.

Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt spent his time at home yesterday catching up with his mail. In the evening he dined with a dozen friends.

Election frauds in the Sixth Ward of Yonkers may result in the defeat of the Democratic nominees for Senate and Assembly.

Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Quigg, and Senator Ford yesterday expressed themselves in favor of legislation for pure beer.

District Attorney Marean of Brooklyn denied yesterday that he would resign before Jan. 1 so that Gov. Black might name his successor.

Congressman D. B. Henderson, in an interview at Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday declared that he was not a candidate for the Speakership in the next House.

The mustering out of the Seventy-first Regiment begins to-day. The officers held an informal meeting yesterday to discuss the matter of the vacant Colonelcy.

Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, who had been detached from the United States ship Essex and ordered to join the Zafiro, at Manilla, committed suicide in a Baltimore hotel yesterday.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the sentence of death passed upon John Anderson convicted of the murder of the mate of the Olive Pecker by the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and Edward Clifford, who was tried for murder in New Jersey.

Page 3.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention yesterday voted to abandon the Woman's Temple in Chicago as an affiliated interest.

Edward Beilstein, brother of Bertha Beilstein, who killed her mother and inflicted fatal injuries on herself at Pittsburg six weeks ago, committed suicide Sunday night on his mother's grave.

Page 4.

The Spanish transport Legazpi was wrecked near Clenfuegos, Cuba, yesterday. All on board were saved

The Filipino Junta at Hongkong has drawn up an appeal to President McKinley asking for a more friendly treatment of the insurgents at Manila.

A statement prepared by Commodore Hichborn shows that fifty-five war vessels of various kinds, including eight battleships, are under construction for our navy.

The so-called Cuban Assembly at its last session decided to discharge from the army all men enlisted since the cessation of hostilities and to give indefinite leave of absence to all officers and men who apply for it.

Page 5.

A novel exhibition of snakes and the first of its kind in New York was opened at the Grand Central Palace last night. Many women attended, and watched the reptiles with deep interest.

Page 6.

Joseph Jefferson, who is ill at the Holland House, was reported somewhat better last night.

The War Investigating Commission yesterday heard the testimony of Inspector Generals Breckinridge and Knox and Dr. Huidekoper.

Commissary General Eagan, in his report submitted yesterday to the Secretary of War, said that his department had shipped to Cuba, with Gen. Shafter's corps, sufficient food to last 16,000 men four months.

Page 7.

The Most Rev. William Hickley Gross, Archbishop of Oregon, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore.

Senators Platt of Connecticut and Jones of Arkansas are in the city to investigate the methods of administering the internal revenue and customs laws.

The Canadian Government will give money and lands in Manitoba to aid the Doukhobortsi, whom Count Tolstoi's admirers are arranging to bring from Russia.

The General Executive Council of the National Union of Textile Workers discussed Sunday and yesterday at the Hotel Cadillac the advisability of making a demand for better wages and shorter hours.

A five days' old baby, listed as "Pretoria Windecker," was one of the arrivals yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria. The mother, a Prussian refugee, died at the baby's birth and was buried at sea.

Mrs. Mary Valentine Yale Bissell and Joseph Louis Fornachon, who were married Oct. 15, in Jersey City, were yesterday married again in Hoboken. It having been found that the first ceremony had been performed while Mrs. Bissell was still undivorced from Eugene V. H. Bissell.

At a meeting yesterday of the Presbytery of New York the fact was made known that an appeal had been taken to the General Assembly from the recent decision of the Synod of New York ordering a retrial in the case of Herman Warszawiak. The Moderator ruled that this appeal stays all proceedings, and the Presbytery sustained this ruling.

Page 12.

The city budget was passed without amendment yesterday by the Council and Board of Aldermen in joint session.

Oscar von Beck, testifying yesterday before Surrogate Arnold in the Baron de Thomsen will contest, admitted having suggested many of the letters written by his wife, the contestant, to the Baron, her foster father, asking for money.

Meetings of the New York City Mothers' Club and the Mothers' Congress of New York City were held yesterday.

It was learned yesterday that two of the new school buildings will be ready for use about Dec. 1, and that the plan to organize temporary kindergartens may be abandoned.

Mrs. G. Deboben, wife of a wealthy retired business man of Williamsburg, was yesterday caught stealing a piece of tapestry in a Williamsburg shop. Stolen goods were found in her home. She is alleged to have exchanged stolen goods for a credit check.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

IT COST VAN WYCK $449.50.

Democratic Candidate for Governor Files a Statement of His Election Expenses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor in the recent election, certified to the Secretary of State to-day that his election expenses were $449.50.

Elliot Danforth, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, certifies that his expenses were $1,139.

NO WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Mr. Dingley Says Congress Will Not Revise the Revenue Law Nor the Tariff This Fall.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—That the war tax will not be abolished at the coming short session of Congress, and that there will be no revision of the tariff whatever was positively stated to-day by Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, who, in an interview, said:

"The Government will need for some time all the revenue produced by the war taxes. During the month of October the war expenditures exceeded the war revenue by some $14,000,000, and this month they will be $10,000,000 in excess. This being the case, there will be no change, at least this fiscal year. The war revenue act will continue in force and unchanged, except, perhaps, in a few minor administrative features, for at least a year longer.

"It is hardly necessary to add," continued Mr. Dingley, "that there will be no revision of the tariff, although I have seen some statement to the effect that such a revision is contemplated. The session is limited to three months, and that short period will be mainly occupied in passing the appropriation bills, in enacting new laws for the regular army, and in deciding upon the legislation necessary for the government of Hawaii. In addition to these important measures, the usual number of routine matters will arise.

"From the present outlook the session will be well under way before the treaty of peace with Spain will be laid before the Senate, and the ratification of that document may not be accomplished before the 4th of March arrives."

"Will that necessitate an extra session?" Mr. Dingley was asked.

"It is, of course, impossible," said Mr. Dingley, "to know what will arise between Dec. 1 and March 4, but so far as the present outlook can form a basis for judgment, I should say that no extra session will be necessary or desirable, unless some new question should arise. In the first place, we shall not know until the treaty of peace has been ratified what new possessions we are to have and what legislation will be necessary for them, and even then we will be in no position to act intelligently.

"I think that the military administration ought to be continued for at least a year longer. Military administration means the maintenance of order, the establishment of sanitary regulations, the giving of assistance to those who may need it. It will bring order out of chaos, and afford us time to determine the wisest legislation. Time always enlightens, and certainly when Congress meets at its regular session in December of next year we will be much better equipped to consider the proper method of dealing with our new possessions.

"For my part," added Mr. Dingley, "I hope that the territory to be added will be no larger than is absolutely necessary. I realize that in some cases it may be easier to hold than it will be to let go, but at the same time I hope that the treaty, when it is presented to the Senate, will provide for acquisition of a minimum amount of territory."

OUR COLONIES UNPOPULAR.

Reported Disinclination of the Army and Navy to Serve.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The disinclination to serve the Government in our new colonies is becoming general and manifest. According to a well-informed official, there is marked apathy among troops now doing garrison duty in the conquered islands, and few volunteers desire to enter upon such service.

"The fact is," he said, "the Philippines are now looked upon as little better than a 'Botany Bay' for the navy. All the desire persons felt to be ordered there has passed. The distance is equivalent to banishment, and the climate and other considerations make the Asiatic Station at the present time (especially when there is some slight prospect of a trip to the Mediterranean and pleasant work near home) a most undesirable assignment."

It appears also from the facts brought home by the Post Office Commission that Puerto Rico is likely to become unpopular also as a place of residence. A commission of five skilled Post Office agents and clerks recently sent there to report upon the postal needs and capacities of the island has just returned and made report to Postmaster General Smith, who holds the document under advisement. One of the members of the commission, Mr. William McKinley Mooney, gives his views in conversation with picturesque frankness. "I would not go back there," he said to-day, "for $5,000. The climate is not fit for any white man to live in—insufferably hot in the morning and damp and chilly in the evening. Then all day long you are tormented by fleas and mosquitoes, and bedbugs make sleep impossible at night. No more Puerto Rico for me."

These disadvantages of Puerto Rico, however, have not yet apparently become generally known. The pressure for Post Office appointments there and in Santiago, Cuba, is something astounding. Nearly every reelected Republican Congressman has filed an application for one or more of his constituents for either Cuba or Puerto Rico.

The Lafayette Memorial Funds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Robert J. Thompson, of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, upon conference with Commissioner General Peck, has called the monument commission to meet in Chicago, Nov. 20. Mr. Thompson has been requested by the President to furnish him with a report of the results of the school collection on Lafayette Day, the 19th of October. The commission is anxious that Postmasters and public and parochial school officials holding funds should forward at once the amounts on hand to Treasurer Dawes.

Prof. E. M. Kirby Accepts a Pastorate.

HANOVER, Mass., Nov. 14.—Prof. E. M. Kirby of Boston University, a resident of Hanover, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Fifth Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., and will assume the duties next Sunday. Prof. Kirby has held the Chair of Elocution in Boston University and has also filled the same position at Harvard University for a number of years.

SPANIARDS ASK FOR TIME

Peace Conference Deferred Till To-morrow, When Reply Will Be Made to Americans.

SPAIN MAY NOT ACQUIESCE

The Turning Over of the Philippines to the United States a Proposition That Hurts and Causes Hesitation.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—It has been decided there will be no joint session of the Peace Commission to-day. Secretary Moore of the United States Commission received from Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish Commission this morning a note saying that the Spanish Commissioners had found it impossible to prepare their memorandum for presentation to-day and asking if the United States Commissioners would be inconvenienced if, owing to the late arrival from Madrid of expected data, the Spaniards should request that the next meeting be deferred until Wednesday.

Secretary Moore replied that the American Commissioners were quite ready to accommodate the Spanish Commissioners in this matter, and the joint session was practically deferred until Wednesday next.

Importance is attached to this delay, it being regarded as indicating that the Spanish Commissioners are preparing for a final stand in these negotiations, and it is believed here that the Spaniards will not sign a treaty of peace which yields to Spain no more from the Philippine Islands than has thus far been offered or indicated by the Americans. Should the latter announce that the United States is only willing to reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures in the Philippine Islands, the Spanish Commissioners will reply, it is said, that their mission is finished. Should this occur it is possible the Spaniards will also suggest a suspension of the negotiations through the commissions and the resumption of negotiations between Madrid and Washington.

This attitude of the Spaniards is explained by the fact that the members of the Spanish Commission have political alliances and personal responsibilities to consituencies and the national creditors of Spain which restrict them to certain lines, which are as far as the Ministry at Madrid cares to go.

It is pointed out that if the five Spanish Commissioners here signed a treaty yielding the Philippine Islands to the United States without lessening Spain's debt in an appreciable degree, they could not return home with the prospect of any political future before them, and possibly would be in danger of violence at the hands of mobs.

At the next meeting of the commissions the Americans will learn the definite attitude of Spain on any proposition thus far made. The Spaniards, however, in this presentation will not declare all negotiations closed. They will insist that the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippine Islands is beyond question, but will announce Spain's readiness to yield that sovereignty for an adequate equivalent, and will then invite negotiations under the Spanish construction of the protocol.

The American Commissioners may then communicate their final attitude to the Spaniards, but the Americans are expected at a future meeting to present a carefully prepared conclusion of their contention and conditions. Should they be no different from those already presented, the time will then have arrived when Spain will declare herself helpless, though steadfast, and will await the next step of the United States, whatever it may be. Thus, Spain will be able to say to her creditors that she has done her utmost and that the issue must rest between them and the United States.

THE BRITISH VIEW OF PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The morning papers comment editorially upon the peace conference crisis and the American naval preparations, reiterating their conviction of the hopelessness of Spanish opposition and recognizing that the United States has practically no alternative, especially after the elections, but complete annexation, and that if Spain continues obstinate the United States must send a fleet to Europe, an action which no power but Great Britain would welcome, though none would be likely to interfere in Spain's behalf.

The Daily Telegraph says: "We cannot believe that President McKinley favors a compromise that would leave Spain a portion of her Far Eastern possessions. Such a policy would combine the evils of both alternatives confronting America, since Spain would speedily sell the remnant."

Report that Spain Will Yield.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the officials there do not believe the peace negotiations will be broken off. It adds:

"If the United States persist in their present claims Spain will accept the conditions after formally announcing at a session of the commission and in a circular to the powers that she yields to force and owing to the impossibility of renewing the war without unobtainable assistance in defense of her rights."

Germany's Eastern Interests.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—A high official of the German Foreign Office asserts that no communications or negotiations have occurred between the powers regarding the Philippine question. Germany, he says, has "only commercial interests to protect there."

SPAIN'S IMPAIRED CREDIT.

Government Drafts Offered in Havana Viewed with Suspicion and Quoted Below Commercial Rates.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Spanish Government yesterday offered the market here £425,000, at three days, on London, in order to apply the proceeds to the payment of the troops. Two Spanish bankers took £120,000, but the foreign houses refused to touch the paper unless first advised that the necessary funds had been deposited in London banks to meet the drafts.

The paper is being offered at one or two points below commercial rates, showing how far Spain's credit is impaired.

A NEW CONNECTICUT MYSTERY.

Finding of a Skeleton Recalls the Disappearance of an Italian Four Years Ago.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 14.—A possible tragedy of four years ago has just been brought to light with the finding of a skeleton in the woods in the vicinity of Deep River.

The skeleton was found by a party of rabbit hunters last Saturday. Investigation since then has led Medical Examiner Ely to believe that the skeleton is that of Giuseppe Sinelda, who kept an Italian boarding house just across from Deep River, and who unaccountably disappeared in November, 1894. The skeleton was found in a shallow grave partially under a stone wall, and the skull had the appearance of having been crushed in by a blow from a heavy club.

On Nov. 4, 1894, Sinelda went into the woods hunting, accompanied by a fellow-Italian. The latter returned later in the day and reported that Sinelda had wandered off and he could not find him. An overturned boat that belonged to Sinelda that was later found floating in the Connecticut River gave rise to the belief that he was drowned while duck hunting. At the time of his disappearance it was known that Sinelda carried upward of $300 on his person, but there was no trace of the money about the skeleton.

Sinelda's hunting companion and Mrs. Sinelda, a pretty young Italian, left this vicinity soon after the latter's husband disappeared.

THE COURT OF CASSATION.

Gen. Zurlinden and Gen. Chanoine Examined—They Are Opposed to Revision of Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Court of Cassation to-day examined Gen. Zurlinden and Gen. Chanione, who recently resigned successively the portfolio of Minister of War, and it is said that their evidence was highly important in upholding the attitude they have taken throughout that Dreyfus is guilty and that a communication of the secret dossier would compromise the safety of the State and the good relations of France with foreign nations.

Gen. Zurlinden, now Military Governor of Paris, has decided, it is reported, to send Lieut. Col. Picquart before a court-martial on the charge of having communicated to his counsel, M. Leblois, a chapter of the Dreyfus dossier containing the letter about "that canaille de D—" since known to be a forgery, through the confession of the late Lieut. Col. Henry.

CANNIBALS KILL SEVEN MEN.

Details of the Murder of the Sea Ghost's Crew by South Sea Islanders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Depending upon the supposedly peaceful intentions of the Solomon Islanders, Capt. Kohlshon, a German trader and the owner of a cutter called the Sea Ghost, started from Queensland in the early part of September for the Island of Buka, German Solomon group, with the intention of securing a cargo of copra. The telegraph dispatches stated in brief a few weeks ago that the Sea Ghost's crew had been killed by natives. The mail from Sydney brings the following details:

Capt. Kohlshon had been warned that the natives were not as friendly as they had professed, but he sailed from the Bismarck Archipelago with two white mates and a crew of seven natives. The Sea Ghost arrived at Buka in the night, and lay off until morning. Soon after daybreak Capt. Kohlshon gave the word that a number of boats were putting off from the short for the schooner, but the occupants were waving palm branches and giving other signs of peaceful intent. The anchor was dropped inside and the sails lowered.

Five or six native boats came alongside, and in a few moments the Bismarck men and the white mates were chatting and making friendly signs to the Solomon people. Before the vessel's crew could make a move to go below for goods and weapons, the islanders drew knives from under their belts and attacked the crew furiously. Capt. Kohlshon was soon overcome, and his body was run through and through with spears. The corpse was then thrown over the side of the schooner. All but three of the crew were killed.

The attacking natives then started ashore with their prisoners, taking with them the bodies of the mates and the dead Bismarck men. The prisoners were thrown into a canoe, landed on the beach, and left on the sands, while the Solomonites prepared a meal of the bodies of the dead. When the gruesome feast was being made ready a number of warriors ran the schooner ashore and found in her cabin a keg of liquor. In less than an hour the entire party was drunk.

Two of the prisoners managed to escape, took a boat, and put out to sea. After floating helplessly about for two days they were picked up by a trader. They were afterward transferred to the steamer Moresby and taken to Queensland, where they related their adventures.

A BIG FIRE AT DAWSON.

Klondike Woman's Mania for Throwing Lighted Lamps Causes a $500,000 Conflagration.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Nov. 7.—Returning Klondikers arriving in this city to-day bring the news that the City of Dawson has been visited with a $500,000 fire, in which forty buildings were burned, including the new Post Office structure and some of the best houses in the city.

The fire took place on the morning of Oct. 16. It started in the Green Tree saloon, as the result of a quarrel between two women. Belle Mitchell, it is said, threw a lighted lamp at another woman. The lamp was broken, the oil spread, and in a few seconds the building was ablaze.

At the time the fire alarm sounded, a light wind was blowing down the Yukon and the people at once saw that it would require quick work to save the town from total destruction. The Post Office was the next building south of the Green Tree saloon, and the work of getting the mail matter out was quickly done. Although nearly all the mail was saved it was in great confusion. All that remains to show where formerly forty buildings stood are a few blackened logs, and the town was saved from total destruction by the fire engine. If it had not been that about 2,000 men turned out, worked like Trojans with wet blankets, buckets of water, and axes, and aided in the working of the fire apparatus the whole town would have gone up in smoke.

The Klondike Nugget says that the losses will be difficult to estimate, but a list is given out of the individual losses, which foot up $503,000. There is no insurance at Dawson, and the loss falls entirely on the individuals.

It is said there is not enough lumber and window glass in Dawson to rebuild the burned district, and that the people will have to live in tents for the rest of the Winter.

The fire of a year ago was caused by the same woman, who threw a lamp at a man with whom she had a quarrel. A month ago she tried to burn her own place, in Third Avenue, in Dawson, by throwing a lamp at a woman, and nearly caused a conflagration by again losing her temper and wielding another lighted lamp.

More Gold Found in Ohio.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Another discovery of gold is announced in the Malvern district near here. The latest "find" is at Augusta, a few miles north of Malvern, on the farm of M. O. Leyda. It is claimed that the ore is richer than the Malvern product. Specimens will be assayed at once. The discovery has increased the gold fever, and has also caused the price of land in the vicinity to take a fabulous jump, so that it can be neither bought nor leased. In case the assay shows sufficient gold, Mr. Leyda will at once purchase machinery to work the mine.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Fair weather has prevailed, except along the immediate South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where rain has occurred. The temperature changes have been unimportant, except in the extreme Northwest, where there has been a rise of 10 degrees to 20 degrees since Sunday night. The temperature continues below the average for the season in the Gulf States and the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

An area of low barometer has moved eastward over the British Northwest Territory, and is central over Manitoba. This low area will pass eastward north of Lake Superior to-day, and cause strong southwesterly winds over the upper lakes.

Fair weather will probably continue in the Atlantic Coast and East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley to-day and to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, as as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	37	43	49
6 A. M.	36	44	48
9 A. M.	38	45	50
12 M.	42	51	54
3 P. M.	44	52	51
6 P. M.	42	52	50
9 P. M.	40	49	47
12 P. M.	41	47	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49
Weather Bureau	49
Corresponding date 1897	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	45

The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum 44 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 92 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 55 per cent.

MUTINEERS SENT TO SPAIN

Nine Hundred Men of the Orden Publico of Havana Put on a Steamer with Regulars.

SITUATION WAS VERY CRITICAL

Malcontents Threatened Gen. Arolas's Life and Regulars Refused to Obey His Order to Fire Upon Them—Trouble Not Over.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Nine hundred members of the Orden Publico were shipped to Spain this morning on board the steamer Alicante, which also took 20 officers and 900 men of the regular forces. The Orden Publico contingent made no opposition, and all was quiet here. Regular troops were stationed along the streets leading from the Plaza de Armas to the wharf. They were under the command of Gen. Arolas. Previous to being led back to their quarters, the troops defiled on the Plaza de Armas before Gen. Solano, Capt. Gen. Blanco's Chief of Staff.

All the forces of the Orden Publico were disbanded and disarmed Friday in consequence of their threatening attitude, due to the fact that they had not been paid for months.

As originally planned, it was intended that the mutiny should extend to the Guardia Civil and the artillery regulars, and it might in that event have inaugurated a reign of terror and bloodshed in the island.

For some time past the uprising of the troops in consequence of the non-receipt of their pay has been feared. Not only is their pay owing for months and years, but, what is more, the reserve pay of the soldiers, their savings since the date of their enlistment, which were looked upon by them as sacred, has been appropriated—stolen, the men say—by the Government, which now turns a deaf ear to their protests and refuses to return the money.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of reserve pay due to the many regiments on the island, but it is known that it aggregates millions. This is the real question which has been precipitating riots, causing mutiny here, and impelling the men to insubordination at Nuevitas, and which may yet give rise to further widespread disturbances in the island.

The Havana mutiny, which was started Thursday morning, was precipitated by Gen. Arolas, the Military Governor of the city, whose fiery temper and brutal treatment of officers is the source of daily, spreading discontent. At midnight on Wednesday Gen. Arolas, having been apprised of the intention of the troops to join in the mutiny and demand their pay, headed a battalion of regular infantry, surprised the artillery outposts stationed along the Vedado road, disarmed them, and placed them under surveillance.

The next morning the Third Company of the Orden Publico, numbering about 150 men, drew up before the Captain General's palace, on the Plaza de Armas, and demanded their overdue pay. The men were ordered to retire, but refused, and Gen. Arolas arrived on the scene almost simultaneously. In an excess of rage the General lifted his baton of office and savagely attacked some of the onlookers, seriously hurting a Government employe who had rushed out of the palace to see what was the matter.

By this time the Plaza de Armas was filled with wildly excited crowds, who loudly condemned and cursed Gen. Arolas, and the Orden Publico, who consider him to be responsible for the way in which they have been treated, fixed bayonets and assumed a threatening attitude toward him. At this critical juncture Gen. Solano, Capt. Gen. Blanco's Chief of Staff, appeared at the palace door and commanded the attention of the men. He addressed them in a conciliatory tone, upbraided them for their insubordination, and condemned the ill-advised course they were pursuing. Then, placing himself at their head, he marched them back to their quarters, where he again addressed them, promising them they would be paid.

No further incident occurred until dusk, when the mutinous Orden Publico, hearing that Gen. Arolas had called over 4,000 regulars in from the suburbs and concluding that he meant to disarm them, again left their quarters, each man with 150 rounds of ammunition in his belt, and lined up in the street opposite the armory, ready to offer resistance if necessary.

Shortly after nightfall Gen. Arolas, at the head of the regulars, and preceded by a band of music playing national airs, arrived before the Orden Publico's quarters, where he halted. Before him stood the mutinous Third Company, grim and sullen. Addressing them, the General reminded them that they were regulars and veterans, not mere policemen, as they had been tauntingly referred to. The Orden Publico then gave three cheers for Spain and the army, which were lustily answered.

Immediately after these "vivas," however, the regulars, to the disgust of Arolas, gave three cheers for the Orden Publico, which the latter answered with a will. The General, mad with rage, thereupon ordered his men to charge, but they refused to obey. He then ordered them to fire, which they also refused to do. Realizing that he had lost his moral influence over the men, the General called the officers aside, conferred with them for a few minutes, and then left for the Palace, accompanied by his staff and seven officers.

About two blocks from the scene of the mutiny the party came upon an innocent and unsuspecting member of the Orden Publico, who was unarmed. Mad with fury, Gen. Arolas drew his sword and attacked the man, inflicting on him wounds from which the victim died this morning. In the mix-up Lieut. Matta, Gen. Arolas's aide de camp, had his hand cut, presumably by Arolas's sword as it was the only one drawn. Matta had his wound dressed, and although he was forced to carry his injured arm in a sling he stuck by Gen. Arolas all night.

Toward 11 o'clock Gen. Arolas, who had become calmer, was informed that further uprisings had taken place among other companies of the Orden Publico. He returned to where he had left the troops and ordered them away, after stationing a guard in the buildings facing the barracks of the Orden Publico, who by this time had been persuaded by their own officers to withdraw within their quarters.

By midnight, however, most of the regiments of the Orden Publico, both cavalry and infantry, throughout the city had mutinied and turned out, fully armed, into the streets. Gen. Arolas, with the regulars, met them at the Calzada del Monta, where a repetition of the earlier incidents occurred, the troops again refusing to obey orders to fire when commanded to do so. A conference then took place between the officers and the men, and the mutineers disbanded and retired for the night, whereupon Gen. Arolas ordered the troops to retire to their quarters and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

The Palace was heavily guarded all night, and extreme precautions were taken to deal with a possible general revolt. The next morning, as already stated, the Orden Publico forces were paid and disbanded, and the city patrolled by regulars, who are quartered in the principal thoroughfares, parks, and squares of the city.

Last night the Guardia Civil outposts stationed at Arroyo, Apollo, Jesus del Monte, Calvario, and Managua, on the outskirts of Havana, numbering about 200 men, gave indications of an intention to follow the example of the Orden Publico and come to the Captain General's Palace to make a demonstration against the withholding of their pay.

The military authorities, as a measure of precaution, sent a battalion of regulars to the barracks, and a similar precaution was taken at the Guardia Civil barracks in Havana, no communication between the two detachments being allowed.

It is reported that forty-five ringleaders of the mutiny of Thursday have been arrested and imprisoned in Morro Castle, but it is understood that none of them will be court-martialed.

THE MUTINY AT NUEVITAS.

Spanish Warships Sent to Force Troops to Embark—Gen. March Bravely Faced the Soldiers' Rifles.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 14.—Private reports from Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, Cuba, give further details of the mutiny of troops there, who demanded their pay before embarking for Spain.

It appears that about 4,000 armed soldiers presented themselves in front of the palace, calling on the Military Governor, Emilio March, for their overdue money. Gen. March drew his sword and ordered them to disband. The soldiers refused to obey, and some of them, armed with loaded rifles, threatened to shoot him.

At this the General returned his sword to its scabbard, faced them, and cried:

"Do you wish to kill me? Well, kill me."

The soldiers, in reply, shouted:

"No, no! We only want our pay before embarking for Spain."

The General promised them that they would be paid, and the soldiers returned to their quarters peaceably.

The steamer Alava left Havana four days ago with $150,000 with which to pay the soldiers who were to embark immediately for Spain.

The cruiser Alfonso XII. and the gunboats Conde de Venadito and Infanta Isabel have been ordered to Nuevitas to compel the soldiers to embark, after which the vessels will proceed to Gibara, on a similar mission, and will then go to Spain, unless new orders are received.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST HELD.

Mrs. Harriet Evans Arrested at Cincinnati in Connection with the Death of a Typhoid Patient.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Thomas M. McDowell is dead of typhoid fever. Mrs. Harriet Evans, the Christian Scientist under whose care he was, has been arrested by order of the State Board of Health, and her case will come up this week in police court.

Friends of the family deny that medicine had been entirely dispensed with in his treatment. They also say that McDowell, while conscious, assented to the proposal of his wife to secure the services of Mrs. Evans.

TWO COAL COMPANIES FAIL.

Mining Concerns Controlled by R. D. Turney and John S. Jones in a Receiver's Hands.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The Turney & Jones Coal Company of Columbus, Ohio, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Fuel Company of St. Paul, with offices also in Chicago, were to-day by the Federal court put into the hands of the Security and Title Company of Chicago as receiver.

These companies are among the largest that ever operated in the Ohio coal fields. Their troubles commenced in the Summer of 1897, with the great coal strike. They had large contracts to fill in the Northwest, and were unable to get coal until late in the Summer, and then at a high price and with very high lake freights. The result was a loss of over $200,000 at that time.

This Summer they bought large quantities of coal, which is still on their docks, while their collections have been very slow. As they bought the coal early, a great deal of paper has fallen due before funds were coming in. The crisis was brought about by New York creditors declaring due the whole of an issue of $280,000 of obligations because one of the installments was not paid promptly.

The liabilities amount to $1,200,000. The officers of the companies claim that they will pay the liabilities in full if the assets are carefully handled. The two companies are owned by the same persons—principally by R. D. Turney of Columbus and John S. Jones of Chicago—and had to stand or fall together.

The mines of the companies furnished about one-half of the coal tonnage for the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, and the future of that line depends largely on what is done by the newly appointed receivers of the coal companies.

THE WILMINGTON RIOTS.

Men Driven from the City Seek a Temporary Asylum at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Three of the Wilmington (N. C.) refugees have arrived in Washington, and to-day called at the Department of Justice for a conference with the officials. They are R. H. Bunning, United States Commissioner and Justice of the Peace; John R. Melton, ex-Chief of Police, and C. H. Gilbert, ex-Superintendent of City Canal.

According to their statements, all were seized without warrant and escorted to the railroad station by an armed and jeering mob, who shouted all sorts of insults after them as they marched along. "White niggers" appeared to be the least of the insulting names with which the crowds greeted them at every step. Once on the train, they were told in forcible language that if ever again they set foot in Wilmington they would be shot on sight.

When their train arrived at Newberne it was boarded, they say, by ex-Mayor Ellis and a lawyer named Guyon, and they were informed that it would not be safe for them to remain there any length of time, and so they took the first boat to Norfolk. Brown, a negro from Wilmington, who did not leave at the same time with them, they had since heard, was set upon by a crowd and terribly beaten in the city Post Office. At other points they were warned not to stop.

The three men are at present staying at a small hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue, but what they will do or where they will go from here he is a serious question with them. They say they dare not return to their homes in Wilmington as they feel certain the threats of the mob would be carried out, and they would be shot. They plead not guilty to every charge made against them, and insist that they were driven from the State for the single reason that they were Republicans and refused, at the bidding of an irresponsible mob, to surrender their right of franchise.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 14.—The city authorities are bending every energy toward persuading the refugee negroes who are in the woods to return to their homes. The military patrol was discontinued to-day, and the city is policed by a force of seventy-five men. Conditions are resuming a normal state.

VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Three Persons Reported Shot in That State Yesterday.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Nov. 14.—A telephone message received here to-night says a negro woman was shot near Pine Grove Church by a party of white men who were on their way here. No particulars are obtainable, except that her house was fired into by a passing crowd and that one ball struck her in the abdomen.

A message from Troy states that Kennedy McCastan and a negro on his place in Abbeville County, had a personal difficulty in which the negro, whose name could not be learned, shot McCastan in the face with a shotgun and then fled in the direction of Abbeville. He was caught and committed to jail. There is no fear of his being lynched.

Later, news came from Verdery that John Fell had shot a negro near that place, in Abbeville County, while engaged in a personal difficulty.

None of the lawlessness reported to-day, except the shooting of the woman, had the remotest connection with the Phoenix riot.

Christmas Gifts for Manila Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The United States transport steamer St. Paul, laden with army supplies and Christmas goods for the soldiers in the Philippines, will leave here on Thursday. There are 4,000 packages for the troops. It is expected that the Fourteenth New York, now at Honolulu, will arrive in this city on the 6th and 14th of December, when the steamers Australia and Alameda arrive.

MR. DEPEW FOR THE SENATE

To Be the Candidate of the Republican Organization.

ASSURED OF PLATT'S SUPPORT

Said that He Will Not Long Remain Senator, but Become Ambassador to England.

Chauncey M. Depew is to be the Republican organization candidate for United States

yesterday, having come down to confer with Senator Platt about the new Legislature. Senator Stranahan has been spoken of as leader of the majority in the new Senate, in place of Timothy E. Ellsworth. Mr. Stranahan was one of the most popular members of the last Senate, and his leadership would probably be highly acceptable. It is doubted, however, whether Mr. Platt will turn down Senator Ellsworth as leader after having made extraordinary efforts to renominate and reelect him.

Senator Higgins was Chairman of the Finance Committee in the last Senate, a position in which he will probably be continued.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN YONKERS.

They May Result in the Defeat of Democratic Nominees.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Three of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh's deputies worked all day to-day on the poll books of the Sixth Ward, on file in the City Clerk's office. Many charges have been made in regard to the vote in the Sixth Ward. Six more ballots were found in the boxes than there were voters entitled to vote. The deputies assert they have obtained evidences of colonization. The Sixth Ward gave 600 Democratic majority. Should sufficient evidence be obtained to throw out the Sixth Ward vote or a large portion of it, it would result in the defeat of Graney and Sloan, the Democratic nominees for Senate and Assembly. Graney beat Mairs, the Republican candidate, by 248 votes, and Sloan beat John Mulligan, Republican, by 254. The effect upon the rest of the ticket will not be sufficient to change it. It is said Superintendent McCullagh sent his deputies to examine the vote of the Sixth Ward at the request of the friends of Mr. Mairs.

THEY FAVOR A PURE BEER LAW.

Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Quigg, and Senator Ford on Proposed Legislation.

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that it was probable that a bill would be introduced in the next Legislature to enforce the sale of pure beer in this State.

"The idea," said he, "is by no means new. I think that at least two bills have been introduced within the last few years looking to this end. One of these bills, I am sure, was by Senator Coggeshall, who represents a hop-growing district; and another one of them was, I think, drafted by Senator Ford. Both of them had in view the same object.

"I have not seen the draft of any bill, nor do I know positively that any bill is drafting to be presented at Albany, but I am quite sure that the Legislature will consider some bill along this line. The chief aim of the law would be, I suppose, to protect our own brewers against competition with the impure beers brought into New York from other States and from foreign countries. This would be neither inimical to our own brewers, nor necessarily injurious to any brewers outside. It could readily be ascertained just what ingredients and in what proportion, should enter into the composition of pure beer. The brewers could not complain that it would be disclosing their secret formulae, as they now give these formulae to the United States revenue authorities, who regularly publish them to the world. People who drink beer should know exactly what they are drinking, and if they are afraid of rice in beer, they can avoid those light varieties that are made with this grain instead of barley."

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee was asked yesterday what he knew of proposed legislation on the subject of beer.

"I don't know anything about any proposed legislation," said Mr. Quigg, "but I know I want pure beer. Why, I've actually been compelled to stop drinking beer because it tasted so bitter. The stuff we get in this city is evidently badly adulterated. I want the people to get pure beer when they get any, and I hope the Republican Legislature will give it to them."

Senator John Ford of the Nineteenth District denied yesterday that he expected to introduce a pure beer bill. Mr. Ford said, however, that he was heartily in favor of the enactment of a pure beer law.

TO WRITE 4,000,000 NAMES.

Police Board Must Make Eight Copies of Registration Lists.

Under the ruling of the new primary law the Police Board must start soon on one of the biggest jobs it has to do concerning election work. They must make eight copies of the entire registration of the city. The names are for the Republican, Democratic, Socialist-Labor, and Prohibition Parties, each of which polled over 10,000 votes in the election. Duplicates are to be kept in the Bureau of Elections.

As half a million voters registered, there will be 4,000,000 names to be written. Gen. Rodenbough says that 200 clerks will be needed for the work, which, according to law, must be completed before Jan. 1. Work must be begun within a few days. At the afternoon meeting of the Police Board a resolution was passed requesting the Civil Service Board to furnish 175 clerks.

BROOKLYN'S DISTRICT ATTORNEY

He Will Not Be Gov. Black's Appointee, Mr. Marean Says.

A story was published yesterday in a Brooklyn paper to the effect that a scheme was on foot to have District Attorney Marean, Justice-elect of the Supreme Court, resign before Jan. 1 so as to let Gov. Black name his successor, instead of Gov. Roosevelt. The object of the scheme would be to save some of the patronage of the office to the Democracy the Democrats believing that they could make some arrangements with Gov. Black's appointee.

When Mr. Marean heard of this story he denied it emphatically. He said he would not be a party to any scheme to have Gov. Black name his successor, even to save the heads of his assistants.

George F. Elliott, who has the backing of Michael J. Dady, Walter B. Atterbury, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the District Attorneyship, has run against a snag. There is a strong sentiment in Brooklyn, even among Republicans, that no man who has the backing of the local organization should be appointed by Gov. Roosevelt. The organization leaders are the political brethren of Theodore B. Willis. William E. Philips, and the other indicted officials of the Wurster administration, and any man appointed with their backing would have to encounter the suspicion that he was appointed to pigeonhole the indictments. If he failed to secure convictions, even though he honestly prosecuted the men, it is pointed out that the Democrats would have a strong campaign card in the election of 1899.

DINNER TO JUDGE FITZGERALD.

It Was Tendered to Him by the Phi Delta Phi Club.

A complimentary dinner to Judge James Fitzgerald, Supreme Court Justice-elect, was given last night by the Phi Delta Phi Club at the Marlborough Hotel. There were about thirty persons present. Several impromptu speeches were made, the principal one by Judge Fitzgerald, who, after thanking the members of the club for their goodwill, briefly outlined what he thought were the essential virtues of a good Justice. The principal characteristics of a Judge, he said, should be absolute fairness, and then he went on to say that to obtain the best results there should be reciprocal relations between Judge and counsel.

Judge Fitzgerald spoke of his election, saying that while he would take occasion to thank all those who had voted for him, he had nothing but the kindest feelings for those who cast their ballots against him. "For," he went on, "it is the privilege of every man to vote as his best judgment dictates, and any man who votes otherwise from one influence or another is beneath my respect."

Westchester Election Contest.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—An order issued by Justice Dykman on Friday requiring all the election Inspectors in Westchester County to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued directing them to count certain rejected ballots for Edwin W. Fiske, Democratic candidate for County Register, was vacated to-day and the whole matter adjourned until after the official canvass is completed.

Shear Factory Employes Strike.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—About 100 employes of the National Shear Company's Works went on strike to-day. The strike is the outcome of an attempt to cut the price paid to grinders for work about 60 per cent. The grinders quit and the other employes followed, with the exception of the blacksmiths.

The Horse Show

bringing so many women together, creates a great demand for Lundborg's Vio-Violet.

MEN ROOSEVELT MAY NAME

Politicians Speculate as to His Probable Appointments.

PLACE FOR AVERY D. ANDREWS

Roosevelt Likes the Man, but Hesitates to Name a Democrat for Adjutant General.

The fact that Governor-elect Roosevelt did not come to the city yesterday caused little subsidence in the talk about the appointments that he is to make. This talk was largely at random. Col. Roosevelt having given practically no intimations of his intentions and the politicians being much at sea.

The Superintendency of Public Works is regarded as the most important place Gov. Roosevelt will have to fill. B. B. Odell, Jr., having refused that place, the Governor-elect is believed to be still looking around for a suitable man. The Colonel's friends say he will select a man with whose appointment no fault can be found.

Speculation as to who will succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance is regarded as premature, in view of the fact that Mr. Payn's term does not expire until Feb. 2, 1900, which will be the middle of Gov. Roosevelt's term. No doubt is entertained that Mr. Payn will be replaced when his term expires.

Jacob A. Riis, who is a close personal friend of Col. Roosevelt, may be made Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to succeed John T. McDonough.

William Leary, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, who managed Col. Roosevelt's first campaigns for the Assembly, has been put down as likely to receive a good appointment if he desires it.

The Governor-elect is said to have under consideration the appointment of Avery D. Andrews as Adjutant General. While the brunt of the work of reorganizing the National Guard must devolve upon Major Gen. Roe, in command, Col. Roosevelt is determined to have a strong and competent man as his Adjutant General as well, and he is known to favorably disposed toward Major Andrews. The fact that Major Andrews is an independent Democrat is causing the Governor-elect to hesitate, it is said, since he does not desire at the outset of his administration to antagonize his own party unnecessarily.

Joseph Murray, formerly Excise Commissioner, is mentioned as a possible recipient of official favor at Gov. Roosevelt's hands. The two men have been closely associated politically, Mr. Murray having been Col. Roosevelt's sponsor when he was first elected to the Assembly, and their personal relations are the most cordial.

Frederick D. Kilburn's term as Superintendent of Banks expires Jan. 8 next. Superintendent Kilburn has been about State headquarters since the election, looking after his "fences." His friends say he will be reappointed; that there are no charges against him and that to remove him without them would be in opposition to Col. Roosevelt's well known civil service ideas.

It was said at State headquarters yesterday that Col. Roosevelt was not expected to come to this city until Wednesday, when he may stop over on his way to Boston, where he goes to begin his course of lectures on "The Winning of the West." When he does come to the city, he is expected to continue the series of conferences with prominent Republicans which he began last week.

This time he will probably see John Proctor Clarke, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Judge W. M. K. Olcott. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. Albert Shaw, Fred W. Holls, Secretary of State John Palmer, and Secretary of State-elect John T. McDonough are expected to visit Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay at early dates. All these conferences are in pursuit of the policy the Governor-elect has adopted of consulting with representatives of all elements of his party.

ROOSEVELT POPULAR IN BOSTON.

Big Crowd After Tickets for a Lecture He Is to Deliver There.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—What is taken to be a testimonial to the popularity of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-elect of New York, was given here to-day when the tickets for the Lowell Institute free course of lectures were distributed at the Cadets' Armory. Col. Roosevelt is to deliver a lecture in the course, and this morning 5,000 people besieged the armory, on Columbus Avenue, in the hope of securing tickets.

The crowd began to gather as early as 5 o'clock. At 8 o'clock a double line extended completely around the armory, and the crowd continued to increase even up to the time the doors closed, indicating that all the tickets had been given out.

It took only about twenty-five minutes after the distribution of tickets was begun at 10 o'clock to exhaust the supply, which was limited to between 900 and 1,000. When the doors were closed fully 4,000 people were left standing in line unprovided with tickets. They dispersed with expressions of disappointment when assured that no more tickets were available.

COL. ROOSEVELT QUIET AT HOME.

Busies Himself with His Mail and Dines with Friends.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 14.—Col. Roosevelt had nothing to say to-day about anything but the weather and other commonplace subjects. He spent a quiet day, catching up with his mail, and this evening was the guest of ex-Commodore William L. Swan of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Mr. Swan's residence. About a dozen sat down to dinner. Mr. Swan said Col. Roosevelt was the only politician present.

The announcement that William J. Youngs, "Billy," as he is best known here, has been slated for the private secretaryship, gives great satisfaction here. Among the townspeople Mr. Youngs is second in esteem only to Col. Roosevelt. He has lived so long in Oyster Bay and has mixed so much in its affairs that he is personally acquainted with nine out of every ten men in the town. His appointment was something of a surprise, as it was expected he would be named for some better-paying office. He is said by his friends to prefer the private secretaryship to anything else in the gift of the next Governor.

The townspeople are making great preparations for the reception to be held a week from to-night in Fleet's Hall, when Col. Roosevelt will meet them.

Mr. O'Grady Visits Col. Roosevelt.

James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Speaker of the last Assembly and Congressman-elect, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Oyster Bay, where he went in company with C. E. Angle, Chairman of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, to invite Governor-elect Roosevelt to attend a dinner to be given by the Chamber on Dec. 8. Col. Roosevelt was obliged to decline the invitation on account of a previous engagement.

STEWART EXPECTS RE-ELECTION

Says the Nevada Legislature Will Send Him Back to the Senate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—United States Senator Stewart of Nevada to-day telegraphed the following from Carson, Nevada:

"The Nevada Legislature is composed of forty-five members on joint ballot. The Silver Party has elected thirty. The Silver Democrats have elected two, who will undoubtedly act with the Silver Party. The Republicans have elected thirteen, but two of their seats are seriously contested.

"The Silver Party, in its convention, indorsed me for United States Senator, and I shall undoubtedly have two-thirds majority in the Legislature. It is not publicly known how the Republicans will vote. No Silver Party man is running against me and no straight-out Republican is seeking the Republican vote. In 1892 I received the unanimous vote of the Silver men and Republicans."

NOT AFTER THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Congressman Henderson Says He Favors Mr. Reed's Re-election.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 14.—In an interview to-day Congressman D. B. Henderson said:

"I see my name is being mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the next House. This is wholly without my authority. I am not a candidate for that office. If Mr. Reed desires a re-election, and I assume that he does, I am for his re-election."

WILL PROTEST TO THE MAYOR.

Citizens Will See Him To-day with Reference to the Amsterdam Avenue Tracks.

Mayor Van Wyck will at noon to-day receive a deputation somewhat extraordinary in size and composition. It will be composed of several hundred property owners and residents of the upper west side living between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, in the vicinity of Amsterdam Avenue, and will include many women. The object of the deputation is to protest against the recent action of Commissioner of Highways Keating in issuing a general permit to the Third Avenue Railroad Company to change all its lines to the electric system, including Amsterdam Avenue.

The action of the Commissioner of Highways has suddenly revived a bitter three-sided contest which has been waging for more than a year between the railroad company, the city, and the residents of Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventy-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The origin of the trouble dates back to the early Summer of 1897, when the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Company obtained the consent of the State Board of Railway Commissioners to change their motive power to electricity. Superintendent of Public Works Collis at that time gave a permit to the Metropolitan Company, when the residents in the vicinity protested against having four car tracks operated by electricity on Amsterdam Avenue. The tracks, they claimed, were but four feet apart, and that electric cars running upon them would be dangerous to life and limb.

A Citizens' Committee was formed and suit was brought in the Supreme Court to prevent the carrying out of the intentions of at least one of the railway companies. Meantime the Third Avenue Company brought suit against the Commissioner of Public Works to compel him to grant it permission to tear up the street from Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This suit was opposed at the time by Corporation Counsel Scott, aided by the committee's counsel, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Judge Russell reserved decision in the case pending the decision regarding the test cases brought at Albany. In August last Judge Russell refused to grant a peremptory mandamus to the railroad company, but granted an alternative mandamus instead, pointing out that there were many questions of fact and many points legal and otherwise about the matter which ought to be brought out before the courts.

The railroad company did not use its alternative mandamus, however, and the citizens were startled last Saturday to learn that Commissioner Keating had granted the desired permit. There was much indignation on the part of the citizens, who immediately went to work organizing a protest. The Mayor was at once asked to grant a hearing in the case and consented. The West End Association, composed of prominent citizens throughout the upper west side of the city, took the matter up last night, and President Cyrus Clark called upon every member who could possibly spare the time to be present at the Mayor's office to-day. The City Government was roundly denounced for its change of front. It is proposed to demand that the Mayor bring pressure to bear upon the Commissioner of Highways to revoke the general permit granted to the railroad company and issue another containing a clause exempting Amsterdam Avenue between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, where there are four tracks.

Thomas A. Fulton, who will head the delegation, said yesterday: "We are anxious to see the Boulevard and all other two-track routes transformed, but we believe the entire city is opposed to turning Amsterdam Avenue into a mere railroad thoroughfare or indeed of having four tracks of swiftly running cars on any street. The action of the Commissioner of Highways in this matter is suspicious to say the least, for when the city authorities abandon the opportunity given by Judge Russell, literally inviting them to contest the case in court and practically showing them how to do it, they deliberately pass the best chance they have had in twenty years of thrashing out and settling this matter of the ownership of the streets."

Commissioner Keating, when asked for his views concerning the case, answered that he had nothing to say. The people's committee has asked the Mayor to summon him to the City Hall to-day to explain why the permit was so suddenly granted to the railroad company.

THE CARNEGIE JURY DUTY CASE

Commissioner Gray Says Mr. Carnegie Evaded Subpœnas.

Henry Winthrop Gray, Special Commissioner of Jurors, said yesterday, with reference to the proceedings against Andrew Carnegie for failing to answer a subpoena for jury duty, that erroneous accounts of the facts had been circulated, and he gave out the following statement as the correct summary:

"On or about Nov. 18, 1896, one of the usual notices was sent to Mr. Carnegie to appear at this office for examination on Nov. 21, 1893. To this notice no response was made. It was then determined to subpoena Mr. Carnegie, and a subpoena was issued, returnable Dec. 31, 1896. The officer having charge of the service of this subpoena was baffled in every attempt he made to see Mr. Carnegie, even after having explained the purpose of his visit. Mr. Carnegie's secretary told him that Mr. Carnegie would not receive the subpoena.

"In the following year, 1897, a subpoena was issued, returnable March 18. At that time the officer having the service in charge was recalled from his attempt to serve Mr. Carnegie, upon the representations of his secretary made at that time to the Commissioner. In September of the present year it was ascertained that Mr. Carnegie was abroad. Nov. 1 service was accomplished on Mr. Carnegie at his residence, after every attempt had been made to avoid the service. The man who served Mr. Carnegie was obliged to communicate with him in writing on a slate for fifteen minutes before Mr. Carnegie made his appearance, and he then appeared only because he was informed that a subpoena would be served upon him, whether he wished it or not."

Commissioner Gray also said he understood Mr. Carnegie was out of town, and he did not expect to hear from him at once. At Mr. Carnegie's home, 5 West Fifty-first Street, it was said last night that Mr. Carnegie might be home by this evening, but was not expected until to-morrow.

Victory for Labor Unions.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—A case of importance to the labor unions of New Jersey was finally decided to-day by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The case was that of Frederick W. Schmalz, representing the Newark Hatmakers' Association, against Edwin Woolley and Frederick R. Crane, trading as partners under the firm name of Woolley & Crane. The association brought suit in the Chancery Court to have Woolley & Crane enjoined from using a label similar to the union label. A demurrer to the bill was sustained in Chancery on the ground that the legislation in reference to labels was unconstitutional. The Court of Errors holds the legislation to be constitutional and sustains the position of the Hatmakers' Association.

Thieves Work During a Fire.

CANONSBURG, Penn., Nov. 14.—This town was visited this morning by a furious fire, which, before it could be got under control, wiped out fully a third of the business portion, two of the principal hotels, many dwellings, and did damage estimated at $150,000. The insurance is approximately $50,000. During the progress of the fire thieves reaped a rich harvest in the west end of the town. After the fire a dozen or more families found their homes torn upside down on their arrival, almost everything portable being carried away.

A GOOD OLD ALE.

Nappy, Frothy, Mellow, Clear, Sparkling, and entirely free from sediment—in a word EVANS'. —Adv.

Tiffany & Co. are now showing their Fall importations of high-grade pottery, fine porcelain and rich glassware. Their selections and special products from abroad for this season have been made with particular reference to the requirements of elegance and taste in furnishing the dinner table.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

TWO MURDERERS TO DIE.

United States Supreme Court Affirms the Sentences on John Andersen and Edward Clifford.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court and denied a writ of habeas corpus to John Andersen, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, after a trial in Norfolk, Va., for murder committed on the Olive Pecker.

The court also affirmed the judgment of the lower courts in the case of Edward Clifford, under sentence of hanging for murder in New Jersey.

The Andersen case has attracted widespread attention. The schooner Olive Pecker sailed from Boston, laden with lumber, for a point on the River Platte, Brazil. When 150 miles off the coast of Brazil, Andersen, a Swede, had an altercation with the Captain. When the latter retired to the cabin, Andersen followed and shot him dead. Then he armed himself heavily and went on deck, where, mounted on the forecastle, he terrorized all on board.

The mate, who was aloft, was called down, and while pleading for his life was shot four times. Then the crew was ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead was assured that he was "dead enough." This done, the crew was marched below at the point of a pistol and ordered to throw the Captain overboard. Then Andersen directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, after which the ship was set on fire and the crew took to the boats.

Andersen was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent north on the United States gunboat Lancaster. He was tried and convicted in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and a stubborn fight was made up to the Supreme Court, the conviction being confirmed. The last move was in the present application for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that Andersen's Constitutional rights were invaded when the lower court assigned him counsel instead of giving him counsel of his own choice.

Chief Justice Fuller, in announcing the court's opinion, said the record of the case showed that no fundamental right had been denied Andersen, but that he had been represented from first to last by able counsel. The decision of the lower court was affirmed. The effect of this will be to have the execution, which had been stayed until Dec. 9, carried out.

THE 22D NOT MUSTERED OUT.

The Date Now Set for the Ceremony Is Wednesday, Nov. 23.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, was not mustered out to-day at Fort Slocum, and Nov. 23 is the new date set for the retirement of the command from the United States service. It is a question whether the men will leave the service at Fort Slocum or at the armory of the regiment in New York.

There was a report at the fort to-day that the Government steamer General Meigs would come to-morrow with two barges and transport the regiment to New York. Lieut. Col. Thurston stated that as far as he knew there was nothing in the report. The men will be mustered out individually, and will receive their pay as they are handed their honorable discharge papers.

Col. Bartlett has received permission from the War Department for the men to retain their arms. These will be deposited at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Manhattan.

RETURNS AFTER MANY YEARS.

Overend Comes Back with a Fortune, but No One Remembers Him.

William Overend, who ran away from his home in Fourth Street, Jersey City, eighteen years ago, at the age of nineteen years, returned to that city on Saturday. He is stopping at Taylor's Hotel. He said yesterday he had been unable to find any member of his family, nor could he find any one who remembered him or them, but he believed his mother and brothers had come to this city to live. He will look for them to-day.

Overend said he had lived in California up to four years ago, and had married there. When the rush from that State to the Klondike took place, he joined a party of gold hunters and had made a fortune. He has two claims which are both yielding handsomely. He carries a pocketful of gold nuggets. If he does not find his mother and brothers he will go to Seattle in the course of two weeks, and remain there for the Winter. In April he will go back to the Klondike.

TALKS OF OUR NEW SHIPS.

Congressman Hilborn Criticises Arrangement of Heavy Guns.

S. G. Hilborn, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Our New Ships," last night, at Public School No. 51. Views were shown of all the battleships, many of the cruisers, monitors, and torpedo boats; the ram Katahdin, the dynamite boat Vesuvius, the submarine boat Holland, and the interiors of the large gun factories and the plate armor works at Bethlehem, Penn. Cross sections and length views of the ships were shown and their defects pointed out by the lecturer.

In speaking of the Texas, Mr. Hilborn said the arrangement of the heavy guns had been wrong and that no more ships would be built after the same pattern. Of the Kentucky and Kearsarge, which were shown with the stereopticon, he said, "The arrangement of the heavy guns on these two ships is an experiment of the Naval Department. There are four guns worked on the same axis, and if a projectile should strike one of the turrets and disable the turning apparatus, four guns would be rendered useless. I think it is a case of putting too many apples in one basket." In explaining the difference between armored vessels and protected ones, he mentioned that in Admiral Dewey's squadron not one vessel was protected by armor over five-eighths of an inch thick. "But," he said, "they got there just the same."

Decision for the Singer Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has rendered a decision in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company in the matter of the levying of a franchise tax by the State Board of Assessors. The Singer Company claimed exemption under its charter. The matter has twice been before the Supreme Court and Court of Errors, in both cases decision being against the State. The State must now return to the company nearly $30,000 collected for taxes in former years.

Storm-Beaten Captain Dies of Fever.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 14.—Capt. Charles A. Thompson of the schooner Florence Randall died here to-day. He contracted malarial fever at Edisto Beach, S. C., where his vessel went ashore in a storm Oct. 2. The vessel was floated and brought here Oct. 13. Capt. Thompson's home was at Yarmouth, Mass. His wife has been notified of his death and the body will be shipped to Yarmouth.

NAVAL OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Lieut. Dresel, Ordered to Join the Zafiro at Manila, Shoots Himself in a Baltimore Hotel.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—Lieut. Herman G. Dresel of the United States Navy committed suicide in the Carrollton Hotel, this city, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning by shooting himself in the head.

Lieut. Dresel went to the Carrollton just before the hour mentioned. He did not register, but, after lingering about the lobby for a short time, repaired to the toilet room and locked the door behind him. Almost immediately thereafter a pistol shot alarmed the employes of the house, and a search revealed the fact that Dresel was dead.

In one of the pockets of his coat was found an order from Secretary of the Navy Long, dated Nov. 11, detaching the unfortunate man from the United States ship Essex and ordering him to proceed to San Francisco, from which point he was to go to Hongkong, and thence to Manila to join the Zafiro. A telegram was also found addressed to Lieut. C. M. Fahs, in Washington, and signed by Dresel. It requested Fahs to exchange orders with the writer, and it was evidently the intention of Dresel to have sent this.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—News of the suicide at Baltimore of Lieut. Dresel came to the Navy Department in a telegram from Commodore McNair. The department officials feel quite blameless in the matter, and the suicide is attributed to melancholia. For some time the officer had been importuning the department to relieve him from duty on the Essex, which is a training ship.

The department was disposed to grant his request, and had been casting about to secure a place for him. A few days ago it became necessary to relieve Lieut. McLain from duty on the Zafiro, and Dresel's friends declared that he would be glad to go to the China station, it being understood that he was not to remain permanently on the Zafiro, which was open to the same objection as the Essex, of not being a full-fledged warship. Admiral Dewey has been given liberty to assign the officers of his fleet at his own will, and it was represented that he would soon provide a better place for Dresel than the one he was to occupy on the Zafiro.

The department supposed that the matter was satisfactorily arranged, so it was with great surprise that a telegram was received from Dresel early this morning in which the officer asked that his order to the Zafiro be canceled and that he be allowed to remain on the Essex.

An order was prepared revoking the objectionable Zafiro order, but, in the ordinary course, it would not have been promulgated before nightfall, and meantime came notice of the suicide of the unfortunate officer.

Lieut. Herman G. Dresel was born in Columbus, Ohio, forty years ago. He was graduated from the Columbus High School in 1874, and was appointed to Annapolis as a cadet. He was married to Miss Alice Jones, by whom he had two children, a boy and a girl, now seven and four years of age, respectively. During the war he served on the monitor Puritan and fired the first shot of the engagement off Matanzas.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 14.—Lieut. Dresel was well known here, having been stationed here before the war with Spain. He was under treatment several times for mental derangement. He imagined that he was in a state of physical and mental collapse and unfit for further duty. Rest restored him. His father committed suicide in 1881 at Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Dresel and her two children boarded at the Maryland Hotel, and left this morning for Washington, where, according to her statement, she was to have met her husband. It is surmised that she hoped to obtain for him a change of orders.

71ST READY FOR DISCHARGE.

The Work of Mustering Out Begins To-day—The Fight for the Colonelcy.

The Seventy-first Regiment assembled yesterday morning in the armory, for the purpose of completing the work preliminary to the actual mustering out. Col. Wallace A. Downs was present and 900 men were in line. The men signed the muster rolls and credited their accounts.

The regiment will again be formed this morning, and the members will receive their discharge. The regimental Adjutant said yesterday that there would be little ceremony, but that each man, as his name was called from the company roll, would be handed his money and his discharge papers. Capt. Brett, who has the work in charge, said he thought it would require two days to pay and muster out all the men. The regimental officers thought the work would be finished to-day.

The two paymasters will hand out to-day about $150,000 to the men. Each private has between $100 and $200 to his credit.

The question of the Colonelcy of the regiment was informally discussed yesterday at a meeting of officers at the armory, and a considerable diversity of opinion was displayed. Some officers favored Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, others favored ex-Col. Frederick Kopper and ex-Adjt. William G. Bates. Major Frank Keck also had supporters. In the present state of feeling it will be impossible to elect any candidate without great opposition.

Ex-Col. Kopper, who is now serving as a Lieutenant in Company E of the Seventy-first Volunteers, when seen last night said that under no circumstances would he be a candidate, so long as Lieut. Col. Smith was in the field. "I have been a warm friend of Col. Smith for many years," he said, "and I desire to help him in every way possible. Why, I would not be a candidate against Smith even if I had the unanimous nomination."

Some of the officers who are much opposed to Lieut. Col. Smith will, it is said, try to defeat him with an outside man, if they find they cannot take a winning candidate from the regiment.

There is a very pronounced feeling in the regiment against Col. Downs, who resigned a few days since, owing, it is said, to some developments in the campaign in Cuba. It was this opposition in the regiment, it is openly alleged, that caused the resignation of Col. Downs.

There will be no actual vacancy in the Colonelcy until the Seventy-first is transformed once again into a National Guard organization, and Col. Francis V. Greene, now serving as a Major General of Volunteers, resigns the Colonelcy. It was the impression of a number of officers that Gen. Greene had already resigned the Colonelcy, but Major Gen. Roe, when seen yesterday, said he had not yet received the resignation.

Capt. M. A. Rafferty of Company F, it was said at the armory, had decided to resign. Adjt. Abeel had not received the resignation up to last night.

THE CASE OF THE BUFFALO.

Her Machinery Found Damaged, but No Credence Is Given Rumors of Conspiracy.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—There being no diving outfit on the cruiser Buffalo, the seamen gunners at the torpedo station have been called upon to work on the ship, and by means of lines run under the keel to give the men support, the condenser strainer and exhaust pipes have been put in order. One of the condensers will have to be retubed, but it is thought this can be done without placing the vessel in a navy yard dock. Whether the work of repair will be finished here or the ship ordered back depends on the finding of the court of inquiry, which has been busy investigating the cause of the injuries to the vessel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Navy Department gives little credence to the story sent out from Newport, R. I., that there was a conspiracy to prevent the sailing of the cruiser Buffalo for Manila by disabling her machinery. Officials at the Navy Department say that it is frequently the case when a vessel is hurried away from the navy yard after hasty repairs, as was the Buffalo, things go wrong to such an extent as to excite some suspicion in some minds that some evil-minded persons are responsible. The finding of some small articles belonging to sailors inside of the condensers of the Buffalo is not of itself a fact unexplainable except upon the theory of conspiracy to damage the ship. Such things have often been inclosed in boilers and cylinders by careless workmen. The bad condition of the valves which has been referred to as an evidence of tampering is also explainable by the fact that the machinery of the Buffalo suffered very much not only from neglect but from bad handling as well during the several years she lay at anchor in Brazilian waters.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Why cough and risk consumption. This wonderful remedy has cured others and will cure you. It promptly cures throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents.

OLD TEMPLE MAY BE SAVED.

The Destruction of the Synagogue Ohab Zedek Is Stopped, at Least Temporarily.

Hebrews of the east side are exercised over an attempt on the part of a business firm to raze one of their temples of worship and substitute a modern tenement house. The Synagogue Ohab Zedek, in Clinton Street, has stood for fifty years. It was originally the property of the Rodoph Sholom congregation, but eight years ago it was purchased by the Ohab Zedek congregation for $75,000.

The property was mortgaged for $20,000, and in 1895 the mortgage was foreclosed. Later the property was sold to the firm of Stern & Jackson, and since that time the worshippers have paid an annual rental of $3,000. The lease on the property has expired, and on Friday last Mr. Stern proposed to sell the property to the congregation for $66,000. They stated that this would be impossible, so it was decreed that the sanctuary should go.

The ground was sold to a firm of building contractors who yesterday commenced the work of demolishing the structure. This was the first intimation the congregation had of such an intention. Dr. Drachman, rabbi of the Sixty-seventh Street synagogue, Rabbi Friedman of the Fifth Street synagogue, together with a committee of the churchmen, protested. A compromise was effected and the congregation will have two days in which to raise $2,000, and four weeks in which to get together $8,000 more. If this total amount of $10,000 is raised it will be accepted as a payment of purchase money, and the congregation will give a mortgage to the property until a total sum of $65,000 has been paid.

The wreckers were stopped after they had completely demolished the sexton's house and just begun on the balcony railing inside the church.

Last night a mass metting was held in the church, which was attended by fully 3,000 persons. The purpose was to raise the $2,000 necessary to save the church.

Doctor Fatally Hurt by Cab.

Dr. Henry Crawford, thirty-three years old, of 239 West Twenty-first Street, was knocked down by a cab at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday morning. An ambulance was called from New York Hospital, but it was thought that he was not seriously injured, and he returned home. On more careful examination it was found that his skull was broken. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said late last night that he would die. The driver of the cab, under the name of John Doe, was fined $10 in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning for reckless driving. The police are looking for him to hold him until the result of Dr. Crawford's injuries is known. Dr. Crawford is a graduate of the Columbia College Medical School.

Educational Alliance Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance last evening at Temple Emanu-El Israel Zangwill delivered an address on the religion of the Ghetto to a large and enthusiastic audience. President Straus, in his annual address, spoke of the work done during the year, and concluded his report with a mention of the gift of Jacob A. Schiff, who had placed the organization upon a most substantial basis.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Herman, German Embassy, Washington; Col. C. W. Larned, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; Clem. and J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.

HOFFMAN—Gen. Charles Neilson, Maryland; Judge S. A. Beardsley, Utica; Capt. Dave Elkins, West Virginia; ex-Minister to Spain Hannis Taylor, Mobile; Richard Elkins, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—Sol Smith Russell.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut.

MURRAY HILL—Speaker J. M. E. O'Grady, Rochester; Senator Frank Higgins, Olean.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, piece goods; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; H. Boyce, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Coppin, John R., Covington, Ky.; notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Drucker, J., Zanesville, Ohio; notions and furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wayne De Forest, carpets and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Goldberg, J., Lancaster, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Johnson, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Hornik, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Hornick, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, dress goods, silks and velvets; Belvedere House.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Hens, furnishing goods; T. C. Dooley, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces; D. Scholl, furnishing goods; Mr. Miller, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Roditti, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Kirschbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.
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THE HORSE SHOW OPENS

A Good Attendance on the First Day and Evening of the Exhibition.

ODD SCENES IN THE THRONG

People of All Classes in the Promenade Gaze at Society in the Boxes —Some of the Costumes Noticed.

The fourteenth annual Horse Show at Madison Square Garden began punctually yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Although the weather was threatening and cold and raw, there was still before noon quite a number of spectators scattered about the seats and in the boxes of the vast amphitheatre. In this respect, if in no other, the first day of the Horse Show certainly promised great success.

An observer making a tour of the promenade in the evening could not fail to see that the attractions at the show were divided into three distinct groups—two of which found the other group, the horse, an incidental attraction. The main attraction to the lover of equine beauty was, of course, the show in the ring, but to the society folk who sat comfortably in the boxes the passing throng on the promenade was another apparently fascinating attraction. There were all degrees of society on the promenade floor, and they presented a curious study for the boxholders. The latter proved an equally interesting attraction to the promenaders.

It was not a hard matter for the promenaders to learn the names and stations of those in the boxes, and not very much harder to learn all that was known about them. But society in the boxes could only ogle through its lorgnette the slowly passing, gaping crowd, and wonder the station and condition of each individual. Women in striking costumes, quiet and dignified, and perfectly gowned, passed, but nothing of their antecedents was known in the boxes.

A RAG MAN'S DAUGHTER.

One woman who passed around on the promenade, and who attracted some attention, was the very pretty daughter of an old rag man, who has kept a junk shop in the neighborhood of Thirty-fifth Street and First Avenue for more than twenty years. She looked as well and behaved as well as any in the boxes, and not one could not know who she was would have dreamed that she was a belle in the neighborhood of "Corcoran's Roost." She was one of the many types that made up the passing throng, but there were others also becomingly gowned who never get into closer contact with society except when fitting society women for their gowns. These were the dressmakers, to whom the Horse Show always means an opportunity to catch the latest ideas in the matter of dress.

At the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, where the promenaders must pass, there was a collection of "horsey" individuals that attracted attention. "Fatty" Bates and his numerous followers were grouped around the four-in-hands, and when their leader went into the ring they followed him to the rails and then applauded him as he passed.

The man who knows all about horses one week in the year was also present, and his explanations of what was going on and his description of the animals he and his companion passed were extremely funny. He was bound always, when pointing out a brood mare, to tell his companion that "He is a splendid animal."

THOSE IN THE BOXES.

The first box to be occupied was that of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carey, who were at the Garden almost as soon as the show opened. Mrs. Carey wore a dark red gown and gray furs and a gray hat trimmed with fur. Shortly after their arrival Miss Mabel Gerry and Miss Angelica Gerry, accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, were in their box, and they were immediately followed by Mrs. Smith Sladden and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence.

It was not, however, until the early afternoon that society really began to assemble, but by 4 o'clock all the arena boxes were occupied, there were a number of spectators in the seats, and a good crowd around the ring. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs occupied Box 38. Mrs. Belmont, who has grown somewhat slender, looked girlish in a very pretty tailor gown of gray cover cloth, with a coat to match, and with a hat of black velvet, with a large bow of crimson velvet. Mrs. Oelrichs was in black brocade silk and jet and a jabot of white lace. Her bonnet was a French creation of white lace and jet, very small, with a single bunch of violets standing to the side.

The prevailing color in the boxes seemed to be purple, and many wore black gowns. There was also a fine showing of the new blue shade, and many of the women seemed to have hats alike in color and arrangement. Mrs. Frederic Benedict was one of the departures from this rule. She wore a very striking costume, and her box consequently was a landmark on the north side of the Garden. Her gown was of gray, embroidered in steel, and fitting well to the figure. She wore a large gray turban, on which was an enormous bow of the brightest orange velvet.

In Mr. Whitney's box were Miss Randolph, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mrs. Beavor Webb, and, early in the afternoon, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, in black, and her daughter, Miss Twombly, were in Box 22.

Chauncey M. Depew was one of the familiar faces in the afternoon. He made the round of the promenade with his niece, Miss Paulding. Berry Wall and John Drew were seen at the height of the show in the afternoon.

Mrs. George Gould did not occupy a box, but was in the front row of tier seats. She was accompanied by her three children. Her penchant for dark blue was shown in the close-fitting cloth gown she wore. It was braided in black. The bodice was cut away from the shoulders and down the front to permit of vest effect, white corded silk being used for this purpose. A collar of the same was embellished with a soft bow of cream lace. A toque of blue velvet closely polka-dotted with white and finished with ostrich tips of lighter blue at the left side, finished this costume.

THE EVENING THRONG.

The Garden was slow in filling up as to the seats and boxes in the evening, and it was well past 9 o'clock when these were at all well occupied. As is usual on the first night of the show, the attendance, while good, was not large enough to make the huge building seem at all crowded, and there was at all times plenty of room on the promenade. At the Madison Avenue entrance speculators were offering boxes for as low as $5, and seats at box office prices. These dealers had evidently been overstocked, and their low figures did not necessarily indicate the conditions inside the Garden.

One box which attracted the most attention at night was that which held Mrs. Harold Baring, Mrs. Sydney Smith, and Mrs. Addison Cammack. The three were accompanied by their husbands. Mrs. Baring was in white cloth with trimmings of heavy lace, and wore a string of pearls and a toque trimmed with fur. Mrs. Sydney Smith was in green velvet trimmed with gray fur, and Mrs. Cammack wore a dress of black silk trimmed with jet.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who was with her husband and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Duer, wore black silk trimmed with jet and a bunch of mauve orchids at her corsage. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who was with her husband and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, was in black, trimmed with purple ribbons, with a cape to match.

Mrs. Willie Allen wore a remarkable gown with an old-fashioned skirt and bodice of jube blue figured silk. Her coiffure was low and coiled at the back with curls over the left shoulder. Mrs. Joseph Livingston was in a closely fitting gown of gray cloth, with a fetching little hat of the same shade and material. Miss Eleanor Sedley, who was with her mother, Mrs. Henry Sedley, and Mrs. Gillette, wore gray silk trimmed with spangles.

Mrs. James Kernochan occupied a box with Gen. and Mrs. Burnett. Mrs. Burnett looked very well in gray, and Mrs. Kernochan was in black. In an upper box were Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. Kittson, and Mrs. Weightman of Washington. Mrs. Kittson wore a most becoming gown of gray with a black hat, and Mrs. Weightman was also in gray. Among those in the seats were Miss Alice Ward, just returned from London, and Mrs. C. H. Washburne of Boston.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney wore an effective gown of sapphire-blue velvet trimmed with black satin applique. The coat was fashioned with a high collar of chinchilla fur and wide revers which flared back from a vest of white satin covered with chiffon of the same shade embroidered in a floral design of delicate pink. The bell-shaped sleeves were edged with the chinchilla. The toque was also of the fur. Directly in front a large bunch of violets was fastened, and to the left of these white roses were clustered.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., wore heliotrope velvet with applique trimming of a lighter shade. The bodice was lightened by a gray satin yoke and collar. Her gray toque was ornamented with black and a few crushed pink roses.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who sat in the rear of the box in which were his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, attracted much attention. This was Mr. Vanderbilt's first appearance in New York since his illness. Although somewhat pale and thin, Mr. Vanderbilt looked much better than had been anticipated by those who had not seen him for some time.

When the jumping began, soon after 10 P. M., the crowd on the promenade began to disperse, and the box occupants also left early, so that by 11 o'clock the Garden was comparatively deserted.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS GOODS DEP'T.

A large variety of Plain Staple Fabrics, Poplins, Whipcords, Drap d'Paris, Satin Faced Effects, Imperial Serges, etc.

Complete lines of Tailor Cheviots and Homespun Tailor mixtures.

Plain Venetian Cloth, 48 inches wide, Winter shades, $1.25 Per Yard.

Reduced from $1.75

THE SCENES IN THE RING.

The Contests for Prizes in the Various Classes on the First Day and Evening.

When the show in the ring opened in the morning there were a number of visitors on hand. Two or three women in very "horsey" make-ups—long Newmarket coats and riding habits, and each carrying a hunting crop—waited around the ringside watching the horses. Only horses on leading straps or under saddle were exercised up to 10 o'clock, and after that hour and up to 11 o'clock, when the fences for the jumpers were put up, the roadsters were in possession of the ring.

When the bugler's horn called the horses in Classes 103 and 106 into the ring for their preliminary trials, it became apparent to the spectators that this year's jumping classes would be well contested. The trial was for the purpose of weeding out those not up to the standard, for the real judging in these classes was not on until the evening.

George J. Gould's chestnut gelding Lakewood was the first to go to the fences. He was not in blue-ribbon form, but was allowed to remain in his class. Young Sydney Holloway, one of the well-known hunting family, showed up with his father's gray gelding Beverley, a stocky, clean-jumping animal, and was applauded for his clever handling of the horse. One of the best jumpers shown was R. Sterling Clark's Red Oak, a jumper that W. D. Grand brought from Canada last year. He is a typical cross-country horse.

The real serious business of the Horse Show—the judging of the various classes—did not begin until after the midday recess. There were fifty-one harness horses in Class 46, which was the first one judged, and to prevent confusion, the list was divided into three sections, and the best of each lot was left to contend for the ribbons.

After the weeding-out process was over there were seven left for the judges to select the winner from, and as Coxey had won second to Vor Harbinger last year, it seemed probable that he, being one of the seven left, would get the ribbon. He was outshone, however, by a magnificent black gelding, Sampson, owned and driven by John S. Bratton.

The hackney fad has in a great measure died out, and the presence of two classes in the ring during the afternoon brought out little enthusiasm. Euthorpe Performer and Brandon won the blue ribbons in their respective classes.

LIGHT HARNESS HORSES.

A more popular type—the typical American horse—the light harness horse held the attention of the crowd for a long while. Sixteen handsome roadsters took spins around the tanbark ring, and of these seven were weeded out in the first selection. Major P. P. Johnson, the President of the National Trotting Association; Albert C. Hall, and Samuel H. Rundle, the judges in the trotting, pacing, and driving classes, had a difficult task before them to select a winner from among the nine remaining, for as each animal made a circuit of the ring it seemed to show some additional point in its favor, but after a long conference the judges awarded the blue ribbon to Col. Lawrence Kip's mare Walter Maid.

Ben Hur, one of the speediest horses of the Speedway brigade, was a contestant in this class, but although he showed speed and conformation as well, he was passed by. Most of the trotting-horse men who watched the show from the rails were of the opinion that Charlie G. was the best all-around horse shown, and that, instead of third place, he was entitled to the blue ribbon. Altamont, to whom the second prize was awarded, is an ideal type of the roadster.

Ponies under saddle came next, and a fine lot of animals under twelve hands were shown. Jennie, a black mare imported some years ago by George Green and now owned by Master Clarence John Gerken, secured the first ribbon easily. Cyrus Bosworth's Jupiter, a showy chestnut, took the second prize, with Mayflower, a brown mare ridden by Sidney Holloway, third.

THE FOUR-IN-HANDS.

Five four-in-hands aroused considerable interest. They were really pony teams, the conditions calling for horses from 14 to 15 hands. Conformation, quality, style, and action were considered. Charles F. Bates drove Sporting Life, Whirl of the Town, Night Off, and After Dark, and as soon as he entered the ring each other exhibitor knew that Bates's was the team to beat to get the prize.

George Hulme's four-in-hand was made up of Lord Brilliant and Lieutenant Wilkus in the lead and Jester and Lonsdale as wheelers. Lord Brilliant is a showy animal and far outclassed his companions. Aurel Battonyi drove. He broke his shoulder about six weeks ago, and was hardly able to do justice to the team. John S. Bratton showed Miss Philadelphia, T. M. Hilliard, Nat Goodwin and Fintoni.

The judges awarded the prizes in a way to suit the public, placing the red, blue, and yellow ribbons in the order that the teams have been mentioned. The white ribbon went to a Philadelphia team owned by Conaway & Heraty, and driven by Mr. Conaway. They were four bays, rather light, and with only fair action. John Arthur showed the fifth team.

The jumpers closed the afternoon's show. It was Class 103, open to all. This class was weeded out during the morning, but in spite of this it took an hour and a half to select the winners. King Pin, the winner, is owned by Willard Parker, Jr., and Charles H. Hurkamp, and he gave a remarkable exhibition over the sticks. American Beauty was the second prize winner, and Mrs. Adam Beck's Fellowship took the third prize.

THE EVENING CONTESTS.

The first class judged in the evening was for the best cob horse and best-appointed private hansom cab. There were five exhibits, Charles F. Bates showing Egbert and Hi, and of course the appointments were perfect. The first prize was awarded to Egbert and the third to Hi. Wilson Marshall Forecastle was the winner of the second prize, but the judges seemed to overlook the fact that the man who drove, instead of being in livery, wore check trousers and brown boots. H. P. Whitney secured the consolation ribbon. He showed a very fair bay.

A good lot of saddle horses, 15 hands and under 15.2 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds, gave the judges a little trouble. They were put through their paces and finally Mrs. Jacques Ballin's Fayette McCord, sister of Patsy McCord, a winner two years ago; Thomas L. Lawson's Gorgeous, a very good looker; S. T. Peters's Gavin, and Frank J. Gould's Jack Horner were picked out of the lot, and the ribbons were awarded in the order mentioned. Fayette McCord was ridden by C. L. Racley and he was shown to perfection. Mrs. Squire rode G. D. Jordan's Alert. Pink, a chestnut mare, owned by Samuel Rosenthal, was the only "long tail" in the ring. The horse acted as well as any in the ring, but there seems to be a feeling against a saddle horse that is not docked.

Twenty-nine high steppers occupied the attention of the judges, and at times that of those who were in the Garden, for a long time. They were taken into the ring in sections, and after being weeded out eleven were left. These were W. O. Blanding's Adonis, driven by Dr. Burt; Howland Willett's Gladys, Hamilton H. Salmon's Highflyer, driven by Mr. Salmon; C. F. Bates's The Whirl of the Town, Sporting Life, and Coxey; W. L. Elkins's Bold McIntyre, driven by a groom; George B. Hulme's Lord Brilliant, driven by Aurel Batonyi; W. E. Carter's Chancellor, driven by Mr. Carter, and W. P. Thompson's Artful, driven by J. Donnelly.

It seemed to be the impression of each exhibitor that he had to beat Coxey, which was regarded as the best of the Bates lot, because Bates drove the old horse himself. But Coxey is not the Coxey he was, and Bates has better horses now. Lord Brilliant made a fine showing, but he did not please the judges, and in the end Bates won first and second prizes with The Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life. Artful was placed, and Lord Brilliant won the white ribbon. Bates rolled back in his trap when the ribbons were pinned on the horses and laughed aloud.

The last class of the evening was for middleweight green jumpers. This class had been weeded out early in the day, and there was not much time lost in selecting the best of those left in. George Pepper's King Crow, ridden by H. Wilson, got the blue ribbon; Samuel Willett's Foxy Quiller was winner of the second prize; Miss May Muurling's Glencoe took the third prize, and George Pepper's Queensberry was highly commended.

ANIMALS THAT WON PRIZES.

Awards Made by the Judges in the Different Classes.

The following were the awards made by the Judges.

HARNESS HORSES.

Class 46.—For horses in harness over 15 hands and under 15 hands 3 inches; should have conformation, quality, style, all-around action, and be able to go a good pace; to be shown to a two or four-wheeled vehicle. First prize, $150, won by John S. Bratton's black gelding Sampson, 8 years, 15.2½ hands, driven by the owner; second prize, $75, won by Charles F. Bates's brown gelding Coxey, 8 years, 15.1 hands, driven by the owner; third prize, $35, won by Thomas W. Lawson's chestnut mare Gloriana, 6 years, 15.2 hands, driven by Donnelly. highly commended, Albert C. Bostwick's bay mare Lady Ursula, 5 years, 15.2 hands, driven by the owner.

HACKNEYS.

Class 28.—For hackney stallions, three years old or over, 15 hands and under 15.2 hands; the winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup two years in succession not eligible to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. First prize, $200, won by F. G. Bourne's bay, 9 years, 15.1½ hands, by Matchless of Londesboro-Peg; second prize, $100, won by Robert Brith's chestnut Squire Rickell, 3 years, 15.1 hands, by Cadet-Miss Rickell; third prize, $50, won by Mrs. McK. Twombley's chestnut, 3 years, 15 hands; highly commended, R. F. Carman's black, Lancer, 6 years, 15.1½ hands, by Dr. Syntax-Lady.

Class 29.—For stallions three years old and over, 14 hands and under 15 hands; the winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup two years in succession not eligible; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. First prize, $150, won by John Aylwood's chestnut, Brandon, 3 years, 14.3 hands, by Cadet-Swedish Girl; second prize, $75, won by F. G. Bourne's brown, Starlight, 5 years, 14.2½ hands, by Glendale-Czarina; third prize, $35, won by Richard F. Carman's black, Rocket III., 5 years, 14.1 hands, by Confidence-Blackie.

ROADSTERS.

Class 16.—For roadsters, four years old or over, to be shown to harness or wagon. First prize, $150, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's bay mare, Water Maid (2:18½), 6 years, 15:2½ hands, by Waterloo-Michigan Mattie; driven by W. H. Snyder; second prize, $75, won by James W. Cooke's b. g., 9 years, 15:2 hands, by Almont Star-Birthday, driven by the owner; third prize, $35, won by George E. Smith's bay gelding Charlie G., 7 years, 16 hands, by Strader—dam by Ulster, driven by the owner; highly commended—Col. Lawrence Kip's bay mare Water Cress, 4 years, 15:2½ hands, by Waterloo-Michigan Mattie, driven by Fred Moser.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Class 54.—For pairs of horses not under 15 hands 3 inches, suitable for a Stanhope, Victoria, or similar vehicle; should have conformation, quality, style, and all-around action; excessive pace not required, and to be shown to an appropriate four-wheeled vehicle. First prize, $200, won by Charles F. Bates's brown gelding Egbert, 8 years 16 hands, and brown gelding Encore, 7 years, 16.1 hands, driven by the owner; second prize, $100, won by Charles F. Bates's brown gelding Hi, 7 years, 15.3 hands, and brown gelding High Tide, 8 years, 15.3 hands, driven by Mr. Pratt; third prize, $50, won by Albert C. Eostwick's bay gelding Lord Chumley, 6 years, 15.3 hands, and bay gelding Lord Chesterfield, 6 years, 15.3 hands, driven by the owner; highly commended, John S. Bratton's brown gelding Miles, 5 years, 16 hands, and brown gelding Shafter, 5 years, 16 hands, driven by the owner.

PONIES.

Class 85.—Ponies under saddle, not Shetlands—First prize, $80, won by Jennie; owner, John Gerken, Brooklyn. Second prize, $40, won by Jupiter; owner, Cyrus Bosworth, Cleveland, Ohio. Third prize, $20, won by Mayflower; owner, William J. Sampson, Youngstown, Ohio.

FOUR-IN-HANDS.

Class 65.—Four-in-hands, to coaches or drags—First prize, $200, won by Charles F. Bates's Whirl of the Town, Sporting Life, After Dark, and Night Off; second prize, $100, won by Lord Brilliant, Lieutenant Wilkes, Justice, and Lonsdale, exhibited by George B. Hulme and driven by Mr. Batony; third prize, $50, won by John S. Bratton's Miss Philadelphia, J. M. Holland, Nat Goodwin, and Fintoni; fourth prize, won by Conway & Heraty's The Moth, The Flame, Silver Leaf, and Suzanne.

JUMPERS.

Class 106—Jumpers, open to all.—First prize, $150, won by King Pin, owners Willard Parker, Jr., and Charles H. Hurkamp, of New York, ridden by C. H. Hurkamp. Second prize, $75, won by American Beauty, owner Ralph Pulitzer, New York, ridden by C. Collier. Third prize, $35, won by Fellowship, owner, Mrs. Adam Beck, London, Ontario, Canada, ridden by W. Wilson.

CAB HORSES.

Class 116—Cab horses and best appointed cab.—First prize, $190, won by High Tide; owner, Charles F. Bates. Honorary Second, won by Forecastle; owner, W. Marshall.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 78—Saddle horses, 2 years and over.—First prize, $150, won by Fayette McCord; owner, Mrs. Jacques Ballin; ridden by C. L. Railly. Second prize, $75, won by Gorgeous; owner, Thomas W. Lawson, Boston; ridden by M. Kelly. Third prize, won by Gavin; owner, S. T. Pelles; ridden by Antony

HIGH STEPPERS.

Class 49.—High steppers. First prize, $150, won by Charles F. Bates's The Whirl of the Town, driven by Graham; second prize, Charles F. Bates's Sporting Life, driven by Williams; third prize, won by Artful, owner W. P. Thompson, Brookdale, N. J.

HUNTERS.

Class 103.—Green Hunters, over the jumps. First prize, $200, won by King Crow, owner George Pepper, Toronto, Canada, ridden by H. Wilson; second prize, $100, won by Foxy Quiller, owner Samuel Willets, Roslyn, L. I., ridden by Davey; third prize, $50, won by Glencoe, owner Miss May Muurling, New York, ridden by Mr. Collier.

The Programme for To-day.

8 to 9:45 A. M.—Horses ridden may be exercised in the ring.

10 A. M.—Judging twelve Shetland brood mares, Class 95.

10:25 A. M.—Judging five yearling hackney fillies, Class 36.

10:45 A. M.—Judging seven two-year-old hackney fillies, Class 35.

11:15 A. M.—Judging six two-year-old trotting fillies, Class 9.

11:30 A. M.—Judging two two-year-old trotting stallions, Class 8.

11.40 A. M.—Judging five thoroughbred stallions, for getting hunters and saddle horses, Class 2.

12 M.—Preliminary trial of nineteen horses for the high jump, Class 109, and only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class on Friday, the 18th, at 9:15 P. M.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging thirty-four harness horses, Class 44.

2:40 P. M.—Judging six pairs of roadsters in harness, Class 17.

3:05 P. M.—Judging five standard-bred trotting stallions kept for service, Class 6.

3:30 P. M.—Judging fourteen brougham horses, broughams, and appointments, Class 55.

4 P. M.—Judging eighteen saddle horses, Class 80.

4:30 P. M.—Judging eight ponies in harness, Class 72.

4:50 P. M.—Judging seven park teams, owners or members of any coaching club to drive, Class 67.

5:20 P. M.—Judging fourteen green hunters—Heavyweight Class 102, and six qualified hunters, Class 97.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Judging twenty-two saddle horses, Class 76.

8:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-two harness tandems, Class 64.

9 P. M.—Judging five high-school horses, class 82.

9:25 P. M.—Judging seventeen hunters or jumpers over six fences, two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet, Class 107.

Activity of Vesuvius.

Much anxiety has been caused in Naples by the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvius. An overwhelming danger of this description produces universal terror. As a matter of fact there is little likelihood that Mt. Vesuvius will do any serious damage. On the other hand, thousands die daily from stomach and digestive disorders, who might have survived had they resorted to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of known tonics for stomach and digestive organs. It cures kidney, liver, and blood disorders.

Pearls

Choice Collection which cannot be described

Shape, color and lustre must be seen to be appreciated

Inspection Invited

Howard & Co

264 Fifth Avenue New York

THE NEW TOBACCO TRUST.

Louisville Firm Said to Have Refused to Join the Continental.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—It is rumored that the Weissinger Tobacco Company of this city has declined to become a part of the Continental tobacco combination. It is said that the company has had offers from strong parties to run its factory upon an independent basis, but it is generally believed that the company needs no outside aid. Mr. Weissinger will neither deny nor confirm the reports.

Old Ohio Tobacco Firm Retires.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The Buckeye Tobacco Works, formerly Chase, Isherwood & Co., the oldest tobacco firm in Ohio, has closed permanently and retired from business. The proprietors say they have been unable to meet the competition of the trust and that they preferred to close solvent.

WOMAN'S TEMPLE ABANDONED.

Temperance Workers Vote to Give Up the Project as an Affiliated Interest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union National Convention to-day decided by a vote of 285 to 71 to abandon the Woman's Temple project as an affiliated interest. Five hours of animated, vigorous, and occasionally bitter and personal debating was necessary before the vote was reached. The opposition to this action declared it was an act of repudiation of a moral obligation, and fought every inch of ground, but most of the leaders were against them, and carried their point.

Just before adjournment Mrs. Dunham of Iowa presented a resolution indorsing the action of the Boston convention, approving the temple. The resolution went over until to-morrow. It may precipitate the whole controversy once more if she calls it up in the morning, as expected.

The election of officers will come up to-morrow morning, and present indications are that Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens will be elected President without difficulty, as will also the others officers, so far as they seek re-election.

The convention unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the Ellis bill for the abolition of the canteens of the army and navy.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE MEETS.

Dr. Robert Collyer Tells of His Life as a Blacksmith.

The opening of the second season of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, last evening brought a large audience, and the addresses and other exercises were listened to with eager attention.

The first speaker was the Rev. Robert Collyer. Dr. Collyer spoke of his early life in England, his mother land, and, after describing his arrival on the shores of America, April 11, 1850, and relating some of the humorous accidents that befell him, Dr. Collyer said: "For nine years after my arrival in this great New World, as I had for twelve years previously in old England, I worked at the anvil. Those twenty-one years were the happiest of my long and busy life of seventy-five years. I am always happy when I am among the workingmen. I believe that the blacksmith who does a good honest day's work at the anvil, and who keeps it up for six days in the week, is as good, and perhaps a better, man than the minister who does nothing all the week and on Sunday preaches a poor sermon. I know how it is, for I have done both.

"The workingman has a grand opportunity in this great new world. Of course, he has to work. Everybody has to do that. Even the ministers once in a while, and as a consequence I feel as closely knitted to my fellow-workmen to-day as I did when I stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the old days. And now, before I leave you, I want to tell you one truth, and that is that the workman cannot afford to stop the reading of good books. If I had not been a great reader of good books I never would have been able to have gone from the anvil direct to the pulpit of a church in the City of Chicago, in 1859. I owe my success in the ministry to good books."

Lieut. J. C. Byron's Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The President to-day appointed Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, as a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Lieut. Byron is a West Point graduate of the class of '82. His services have been conspicuously meritorious. He bore a distinguished part in the Pine Ridge campaign of 1891. In the present war with Spain Lieut. Byron accompanied, as aide de camp, Gen. Schwan's brigade of regulars to Puerto Rico. He was severely wounded at the battle of Hormigueros on Aug. 10. Lieut. Byron is known throughout the service for his devotion to duty and his soldierly qualities, a character which he abundantly sustained in the Puerto Rico campaign.

A Vassar Memorial Scholarship.

A meeting of former pupils of the old Spingler and Abbot Institutes will be held at the residence of Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan, 581 Fifth Avenue, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock for the purpose of furthering the monument started several months ago to found a scholarship in Vassar College to be called the "Gorman D. and Rebecca S. Abbot Memorial." A considerable amount has already been given. Eight thousand dollars is required. All former pupils of the Spingler and Abbot Schools and their children will be asked to contribute.

Deaconesses Secure New Quarters.

The opening of the new portion of the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, erected for the Deaconess Home established there, took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of friends of the home, which four Baptist churches in this city are now supporting.

There were services in the afternoon and evening, conducted by the Rev. G. Fetzer and the Rev. Leighton Williams, the pastors of the home. Mrs. W. R. Williams, President of The Deaconess Union, presided.

Gift for Gunboat Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Secretary of the Navy Long has promised the Princeton University alumni to send the gunboat Princeton to either New York or Philadelphia immediately after her final trip and acceptance, so that the Alumni Association may present to her on behalf of the town and university a handsome bell, a set of silver, and a library. It is proposed by the alumni to make the gift to the gunboat as elaborate and fitting as the usual presentation from States or big cities to battleships and cruisers.

Telephone from Maine to Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 14.—To-day the last wire was strung by which Austin can have telephone connection with Bar Harbor, Me. The line is 2,600 miles long, and will be opened to the public Dec. 1. This long-distance system will also embrace New York, Washington, and all the large Eastern cities. This is the longest telephone line in the world.

Chicago Grocer Assigns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Edwin F. Heywood, who for several years has been the proprietor of a grocery at 248 North Clark Street, made an assignment to-day in the County Court, naming Thomas D. Ward as assignee. No statement of the financial condition of the insolvent grocer will be made until the filing of the inventory of the assignee.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CUBA.

Capt. Garcia Says Plantations Can Be Purchased Cheap and Would Yield Well.

Capt. Justo Garcia, son of Gen. Calixto Garcia, who returned from Cuba last week, called at the Junta yesterday. He said that he had expected his father to visit this country soon, and the report that the General had reached Havana, en route to Washington, was pleasant though not surprising news to him. Capt. Garcia, in conversation yesterday, discussed Cuban affairs, making a number of suggestions, supplemental to what he has already said.

"The sanitary condition of Santiago," said he, first "was never better. Gen. Wood cannot be too highly praised for what he has done to preserve the health of the inhabitants of that city. While it was occupied by the Spanish troops it was in a filthy condition. The troops never troubled themselves, nor were they compelled to take the trouble, to clean the city or even their own quarters. The climate of Cuba is naturally hard upon any person visiting it from a northern clime, and the death rate there still continues high, but conditions are immeasurably improved.

"Politically every Cuban who has even a little head of his own trusts in the good faith of the United States. It is foolish to think that the United States would take the trouble to deceive us if it wanted to hold permanently our island, for with its overwhelming strength it could hold it in spite of anything we could do. No thinking Cuban believes this country intends permanent occupation of Cuba. To enable Cuba with a stable government is the aim of the United States, and there is nothing Cuba needs more now.

"I believe that commerce between the United States and Cuba will assume most valuable proportions, and it would be a mutual benefit if commerce could be carried on on a reciprocal plan, for Cuba can manufacture nothing at present; but she can raise sugar, tobacco, coffee, tropical fruits, &c., which we would be glad to exchange for American manufactured goods. It is not likely that Cuba will manufacture anything for a long time to come, and I believe that she should put no duty on manufactured articles imported from the United States, and that it would be advantageous to the United States to admit sugar, coffee, and our other products.

"What is needed principally in Cuba is capital. The plantations have been abandoned because of the uncertainty inevitable to the revolution, and such land can be bought cheap. Further back is the virgin soil, which if cleared, not a difficult task, is still better for sugar-cane raising. Tobacco grows well on either old or new soil. Coffee is cultivated on the hillsides, especially around Santiago.

"A railroad should be constructed the length of Cuba, which would open much new land. This new land can be had for very little, if any price at all is asked. It would not do for a small farmer from the North to go to Cuba, intending to work the land himself, because of the climate, but such a man would be well fitted to superintend the work of negroes or others used to the climate, and any one could learn in a short time to manage and oversee a small plantation."

BALL IN ORANGE A FAILURE.

The Threat of a Minister Keeps Girls from Attending.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—The ball of the Peerless Athletic Club in the hall at 22 North Centre Street this evening was the flattest kind of a failure, as a result of a reference to it by the Rev. Hugh P. Fleming of St. John's Church yesterday, and his threat to have all the young girls of his faith arrested who attended this ball or any other of its kind held in the city. Father Fleming had no more objection to the Peerless ball than to any other public ball, but it was the most convenient example, and he referred to it as being one of the kind he meant.

His objection was not against dances in general, nor against women attending them, but against girls still in short clothing going to the balls and remaining until the small hours of the morning. There was public complaint about this, and even the police complained, and Father Fleming announced that if parents belonging to his church could not keep their girls at home, he would place the girls where they would not attend balls and would complain in the police court against any young girl attending a ball.

As early as 7 o'clock this evening a crowd began to gather in North Centre Street, in the vicinity of the dance hall, which is only a step from Police Headquarters. The Haymarket was black with people by 9 o'clock. The hall was lighted up on time, and the members of the club gathered and put on their badges. The orchestra arrived and tuned up. It seemed to be the general expectation that there would be a big crowd at the ball to see what happened. The crowd gathered outside, but made no attempt to enter.

The forty members of the club were present. Only eight women went into the hall. They were past the objectionable age, and not a girl in her earlier teens was inside the hall. The orchestra played march music and waltz music, but outside of the eight women no more appeared. Some of the eight were wives of the members of the club.

Died in Elevated Station.

A man supposed to have been Otto Weber, a printer, forty-five years old, of 705 Columbus Avenue, died last evening from the effects of a hemorrhage of the lungs on the up-town station of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad, at Grand Street. He was standing on the platform when he staggered and fell.

He was carried into the waiting room, but died before the arrival of an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. The body was removed to the station house, and upon it was found a registration card with the name Otto Webber, 705 Columbus Avenue. The police learned that a man named Webber lived in the house designated, but at midnight no one had called at the station to claim the body.

A Law Library Reopened.

The library of the New York Law Institute, in the Post Office Building, will be reopened to-morrow morning, after having been refitted and refurnished. A room has been added to the library on the fourth floor. The library now contains 50,000 volumes.

The Age of an Oyster.

From The Fishing Gazette.

He who wishes may find out the exact age of an oyster, though he has not the telltale evidence in teeth. The lines in the groove of the hinge of the shell tell the whole story, each line representing a year. An oyster is of age at four years; that is, he is old enough to vote, take care of a family, and go to market. Going to market is a disastrous undertaking, for a four-year-old oyster is particularly palatable. By this it must not be supposed that after an oyster has passed the four-layer period and has five, six, or even ten wrinkles on his shell he is a back number. Indeed, there are records of oysters being eaten just after celebrating their thirtieth birthday, and in most cases they formed a delicious meal. Thirty is an unusual age for an oyster to attain, because few are given an opportunity to live so long. If left to enjoy life in his own way, it is quite probable that the oyster would become an octogenarian or even centenarian.

Capt. Cochrane on his last trip to Fulton Market brought in an oyster found on his beds that is believed to be at least thirty-five years old.

BEILSTEIN FAMILY TRAGEDIES.

Edward Beilstein Adds to the Series by Killing Himself on His Mother's Grave at Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 14.—Edward Beilstein, brother of Bertha Beilstein, who killed her mother and attempted to kill herself six weeks ago, poisoned himself last night on the grave of his mother. His body was found at 7 o'clock this morning, and beside it was a note which indicated that he had taken his life.

His widow, who was ill, is in a dying condition from the effects of the shock. Three doctors are in attendance, but can give no hopes of her recovery.

The Beilstein family was well-to-do and occupied a prominent position in German social circles on the north side. A little over a year ago J. F. Beilstein, the father, died after an illness of a few hours. Six weeks ago yesterday morning Bertha shot her mother to death with a revolver and inflicted four wounds on herself. She is still living, but cannot recover, the physicians say. Within twenty-four hours after the tragedy David Reich, an old man who lived with the family, laid himself on the Fort Wayne tracks in Lower Allegheny in front of an approaching train and was killed.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Committee of the Joint Commission Holds a Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Canadian Commission held no meeting to-day, having adjourned over until to-morrow, but the Reciprocity Committee, composed of Lord Herschell and Messrs. Davies, Charlton, Fairbanks, Dingley, and Kasson, was in session.

The main attention is now being directed to reciprocity, and the feeling prevails that if the parties could be brought together on it the remaining questions would not take much time for determination, although a complete adjustment might not be reached on all of them.

Norwich University to Honor Dewey.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Nov. 14.—A popular subscription has been opened here for the erection of a building at Norwich University, to be known as Dewey Hall, in honor of Admiral Dewey, who was educated at the university before he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Wedding Silver

GORHAM MFG. CO. Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:47	Sun sets...4:43	Moon sets...6:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. H

The Wanamaker Store

A Museum of Arts

ALTHOUGH the Horse Show is at the surface just now, the undercurrent through the store is setting strongly Christmas-ward. Every nook and corner, every shelf and counter, speak of Holiday Shopping. The whole earth has been laid under contribution, and chiefly those countries that produce the typical Christmas things, artistic and amusing. Germany, especially, sends Toys, and Toyland is a place to see. France and Austria have sent china, and such china! Never was our Art Room such a treasury of the exquisite. Practical England sends shiploads of the "useful" sort of gifts in porcelain and steel and brass and iron. And America? America is everywhere.

This is the better Store for being so much more than a store. It is a museum,—an Art Show.

Horse Show Etceteras For example, Tuxedo Coats for men. The Tuxedo is a coat with a mission, but labors under the disadvantage of popular misapprehension. It is *not* a full-dress coat, it is a semi-dress coat. Occasions like the Horse Show give it its real usefulness, if we may judge by the present surprising demand for it here.

We have them in the cloths and in the finish that you like and admire. We do not ask too much. It is the occasional coat, and economy in its purchase is distinctly wise;—especially when you get the best. Here are the facts:—

TUXEDO COATS

At $12—Of German worsted; smooth face; Italian cloth lined; silk faced.

At $18—Of German worsted; smooth faced; lined throughout with heavy silk.

Or, if you prefer, full dress, at these prices (for coats and vests):

At $25—Of Fine quality worsted; silk lined; silk faced to button-holes.

At $30—Of Fine quality worsted; silk lined.

At $35—Imported bird's eye, unfinished worsted; silk lined, and faced to edge with gros grain silk; very stylish.

At $6 to $10—Full dress trousers.

At $8—Some beautiful patterns in full dress white silk figured vests.

Made to Measure The best patterns we had in Cheviots for men's suits have been cut down to one and two suit-lengths. We shall keep up the assortment, of course, but meanwhile here are these honorable short ends to dispose of.

They irresistibly suggest some attractive, head-of-the-column offers in custom-tailored suits. Very well,—

A suit from any one of 35 patterns,

Twenty-five Dollars.

When the pieces were longer we asked $30, $40 and $45.

Or, if it's an overcoat you wish, here's the opportunity ready to your hand. An Imported Cheviot, black or Oxford mixed, made into the kind of overcoat that we like to put our name upon; lined with satin or with wool, with satin sleeves and shoulders, for

Thirty Dollars.

You save about $15 over the accepted tailor's price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Cheviot Suitings At Half Price. We did not expect to have any occasion to repeat this story. We told it yesterday, and if the day had been fair it would have been a matter ended and done before night.

As the weather turned out, there is a chance left,—half the goods are still here. They are new and "correct" check cheviots, 50 in. wide and weighing nine ounces to the yard. They are exactly the same goods that the most particular dressers have been paying a dollar a yard for. Combinations are

Black and Gray — Black and Brown
Black and Blue — Black and Green

The price is

50c. a Yard.

And here are some other values to keep it company:—

At 75c. yd., imported to sell at $2.25—Genuine Scotch cheviots, in mixtures and checks; 52 in. wide.

At 50c. yd., imported to sell at 85c.—French whipcords, in correct colorings; 47 in. wide.

At 50c. yd., imported to sell at 75c.—French all-wool Granites, in eight choice colorings; 44 in. wide.

At 60c. yd., made to sell at 75c.—All-wool Diagonal Cheviot, in five colorings; 50 in. wide.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Holiday Dress Patterns These are in Percales *in the patterns of 1899.* They are the first of the new year's goods to be shown.

They are prepared for holiday presents to such as they best suit for dresses. They are all in ten-yard lengths, and there are fifty patterns to choose among. One yard wide, and a price that will make you open your eyes,

$1.25 a Pattern.

Fourth avenue.

French China Dinner Sets Here is one at Twenty Dollars that will surprise you. French china of the best, and in the careful and artistic decorations that have made its make famous. This particular set is in 100 pieces,—plenty large enough for anything except extraordinary occasions. You should see this set if you are china hunting.

There's another set of 101 pieces at $27.50, that, if it were not for the first-mentioned, would be a value to make some talk, but so long as the $20 sets last, they are the dominating bargains in the French china section.

Basement.

Axminster and Velvet Carpets Perhaps you know that "yarn" is one thing and "worsted" quite another. The distinction applies to other things than fancy work materials and with greater importance. A "wool" carpet, for instance, may be woven from the soft; untwisted "yarn," or it may be made from the hard-twisted "worsted" with its fibres closely compacted. The latter will, of course, give the greater wear. Equally, of course, it is more expensive to make.

The Axminster Carpets that we sell at $1.35 a yard are all-worsted. That makes the price all the more remarkable. You will often pay much more than that for the cheapest yarn goods. Choose from 36 patterns.

Twenty-four patterns in velvet Carpets, that are *not* all-worsted, but high values at the price, none the less. They have been a dollar a yard. Choose at 80c.

Third floor.

Dressing-Sacque Figures You do not wish one unless it is pretty, and you prefer a pretty one that doesn't cost much; still, you wish a *good* one, isn't that so? Look over this list, or the garments themselves. We have studied for twenty years to get that exact combination,—goodness, prettiness, inexpensiveness. Here it is in a thousand specimens. All solid colors:

At 60c.—In gray, blue, pink, cardinal; fitted back, full front; collar, sleeves and edges finished with crocheted zephyr; ribbon at neck.

At $1—Of heavy eiderdown; turn-over collar, sleeves and edges finished with crocheted zephyr; ribbon at neck.

At $1.50—Of eiderdown; fitted back, full front; turn-over collar, bound with satin and closing in front with frogs; ribbon at neck.

At $2.25—In gray, light blue, pink, cardinal; ribbed ripple eiderdown; pointed collar, bound with satin; closing in front with frogs and satin ribbon.

At $2.75—Ripple eiderdown; fitted back, full front; large sailor collar, prettily appliqued with white; sleeves and front bound with satin; closing with frogs and satin ribbon.

Others up to $3.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Bicycle Chances All the wheels at Ten Dollars are gone,—vanished in three hours, and there were nearly two hundred of them.

Here's another chance, not so sweeping in extent, nor so low in price, but scarcely less important so far as value-for-price is concerned. And these are *all women's wheels.*

The Reading Standard,—a wheel you undoubtedly know. Built to sell at $75, and one of the wheels that were worth that money. In 22 and 20-inch frames—

$23.50.

Fifth floor.

Chrysanthemums; Single Blossoms and Plants Large shipments of these are arriving daily—some of the handsomest we've ever seen. It's a flower show you should not miss. Cut Chrysanthemums, at 15c., 25c. and 50c. Plants, at 35c., 50c. and 75c.

Main Isle, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

First National Bank of Carthage, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Controller of the Currency having been advised that all efforts on the part of officers and Directors of the First National Bank of Carthage, N. Y., to reorganize and reopen its doors for business have been abandoned, has to-day appointed Mr. Edward N. Smith receiver in place of Mr. J. Van Vranken, resigned. The bank suspended payment in May last.

The Lasars on Trial.

The case known as the United States vs. A Package of Diamonds, in which Max J. Lasar, a diamond merchant; his brother, E. J. Lasar, and Mrs. E. J. Lasar, were arrested and subsequently indicted, was on trial before Judge Addison Brown in the United States District Court yesterday. The Lasars are charged with having smuggled into this country a package of diamonds valued at $70,000. A jury was secured, and after considerable testimony the case was adjourned until to-day.

A Suicide in Troy

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Adam R. Smith, President of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, and formerly cashier of the Union National Bank, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the heart. It is thought his mind was unbalanced. Mr. Smith was unmarried.

FILIPINOS ARE RESTLESS

An Appeal Drawn Up, Asking This Country to Grant Them a More Indulgent Friendship.

THINK THEY ARE SLIGHTED

The Junta at Hongkong Will Endeavor to Obtain More Liberal Dealings from President McKinley to Prevent Discord.

HONGKONG, Nov. 14.—The Filipino Junta, representatives of Gen. Aguinaldo and the Filipino Government here, have drawn up what they designate as an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality rather in the nature of an arraignment of American actions in the Philippines.

Mr. John Barrett, former United States Minister to Siam, was asked by the Junta to present the memorial to the United States Government and people. Mr. Barrett replied that, while he could have no official influence regarding the status of the matter, he was satisfied that a document which represented the sentiments of the Filipinos would receive at the hands of the Americans all the consideration it merited.

The memorial says: "We, the Hongkong representatives of our countrymen appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness and justice of the American people as it is always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed.

"While the fate of the islands is still undecided, and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the President, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers, and people by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or Gen. Otis."

The memorial then avers that "false reports are spread broadcast alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for all the friction," points out that "the tension is greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier, leading to great bloodshed," and beseeches the United States to "help the Junta to control our own people by directing American officials at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice, and fairness."

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all the American requests, but, after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila, the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced, and thus deprived them of the fruits of victory. Now, after months of campaigning, the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs, where they have no quarters and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized, because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked explanations we were not even answered. The Spaniards, of late the enemies of the Americans, have been shown every consideration, while the Filipinos, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies."

After asserting that the Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans and were informally recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say:

"We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American Government by a recognition of the Filipinos or their Government. The Americans are carrying out their instructions literally, losing sight of the former friendly intercourse and assistance and of the assurances the American officials gave Gen. Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers."

After emphasizing the Junta's "absolute confidence in President McKinley and the people of the great Republic," stating that "our protests are not prompted by animosity, but are directed against conditions existing at Manila and not against the American Government and people," acknowledging "our grateful debt to American arms for destroying the Spanish power in the Philippines," and expressing "a hope that the islands are not to be returned to Spain," the memorial concludes thus:

"We await the arbitrament of the Peace Commission with even greater interest than the Americans, because it concerns our land, our happiness, and our freedom. In the meantime we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

TROOPS TO LEAVE MANILA.

Volunteer Regiments Will Be Replaced by Others En Route.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—Gov. Adams has received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin to the effect that the volunteer regiments now doing duty in the Philippines are to be ordered home as soon as the troops now en route for the islands reach there to take their place. The Governor had written the Adjutant General requesting the discharge of a young son of a prominent Denver family. In his reply, Gen. Corbin says:

"In reply, I have the honor to inform you that it is the purpose of the War Department to return to the United States within a few months the volunteer regiments now serving in Manila, other volunteer regiments now being on their way to replace them. It is believed this will have been accomplished, and the soldier for whom you write will return to you about as soon as though his discharge were ordered immediately."

DEWEY'S SURVEYING TOURS.

He Is Busy Getting Information Concerning the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 14.—Dewey has not been idle during the weeks that have elapsed since the fall of Manila. An officer of the Petrel, writing to his father in this city, says that the Boston and Petrel had just completed a surveying tour, the results of which will place in the hands of the Administration at Washington information which will be of great value to the latter in case the United States, in the near future should find it necessary to defend its new possessions in the Far East against encroachments on the part of other foreign powers.

The surveyors made a great number of maps and charts, so that the navy now has accurate information concerning all Philippine ports. Duplicates of the maps have been sent to Washington.

Gen. Hale to Leave Manila.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—From letters just received in Denver it is learned that the health of Brig. Gen. Irving Hale of this city, now on duty at Manila, is failing, and that he will be compelled to return home at once.

Two More Soldiers Die in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Two more soldiers died here to-day of typhoid fever. F. S. Elder, aged twenty-five, a musician, of Company H, Fourth Missouri Volunteers, passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital. His home was at Franklin, Morgan County, Ill. Robert Brinker, aged twenty-two, Corporal, Company B, Third Connecticut Volunteers, died at Jefferson Hospital. He lived at 209 Canal Street, Westerly, R. I.

Sick Soldiers at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Wood at Santiago: Sanitary report Nov. 12: Total sick, 1,115; fever, all kinds, 571; deaths, Edward Moss, private, Company H, Twenty-third Kansas, Nov. 12, typhoid fever.

The Leicester November Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—At the first day's racing of the Leicester November meeting to-day, Mr. J. Snarry's three-year-old bay colt Muskham, by Hagioscope, out of Musley Maid, won the Trial Plate. This race is of 102 sovereigns for horses that have never won a race of a mile or upward, up to the time of closing; for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 2 sovereigns. Six horses ran over the course, distance one mile and a half.

A. D. McIntyre Appointed Secretary.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association has appointed Hugh D. McIntyre to fill the office of Secretary, made vacant by the death of Charles Victor Sass. Mr. McIntyre has held a similar office with the Brooklyn Jockey Club for the past two years, and is familiar with the work. Mr. McIntyre will hold both places next season.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing in their UMBRELLA DEP'T Exclusive Novelties, including Gun Metal Handles, interlined with Gold or Silver, which metals are shown by engraving, and are also reproducing fac-simile of Signatures, Monograms or Initials, raised on Solid Silver Handles.

CUBANS REDUCE THEIR ARMY.

New Uniforms for Officers Adopted by the Assembly—Deputation to Start for Washington To-morrow.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Cuban Delegates at their last session at Santa Cruz del Sur resolved to discharge all men who have been enlisted since Aug. 14, the date of the cessation of hostilities, and to give an indefinite leave of absence to all officers and men desirous of being discharged from the Cuban Army, provided they give their place of residence and sign a pledge to return to the ranks in case they are called upon to do so.

The question of the uniforms of the officers of the Cuban Army was also discussed at one of the sessions of the Assembly and the following resolutions regarding new uniforms were adopted:

The trousers are to bear a gilt stripe edged with blue and red. Colonels are to wear a single broad stripe of gold on their sleeves, Lieutenant Colonels are to wear two narrow stripes of gold on their sleeves, Majors will have two stripes on their sleeves, one of gold and one of silver; Captains will have three narrow stripes of gold, and Lieutenants will wear two narrow silver stripes. Officers under the rank of Major will wear stars above the cuff, senior officers wearing them high on the sleeve, and commanding officers wearing them on their collars. All uniforms are to have shoulder straps corresponding with the sleeve decorations.

The Assembly has adjourned until the return of its commission from Washington, after constituting Domingo Mendez Capote President, Fernando Freyre and Hugo Robert Vice Presidents, and Manuel Maria Caronado and Porfirio Valiente Secretaries.

The Delegates and all the officers of the Cuban Army who returned here were enthusiastically welcomed by their countrymen, though the best of order prevailed. The Captain General notified them that it would be advisable for them to camp at Marianao, so as to avoid public demonstrations. The Cubans followed this advice.

Gen. Calixto Garcia and his staff and the other Delegates will remain there until Wednesday, when they will leave for Washington. They expect a satisfactory outcome of their conference with the President of the United States.

THE FINANCES OF CUBA.

Receipts and Expenditures Under Spanish Rule—Expenses Will Be Reduced by Many Millions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Some interesting figures regarding the receipts and expenditures of the Island of Cuba have been sent to Washington by officers of the Military Commission there, who have made a careful examination of the island's finances.

Among the principal items of receipts in the estimate for the year 1898 are the following: From taxes on real estate, income tax, liquor licenses, and other internal revenue taxes, $6,142,500; import and export duties and other income from the Custom Houses, $14,705,000; stamp paper and stamps of all kinds, $1,640,650; from lotteries, $1,900,500; sales of effects of the State, $435,000; from other sources, $1,536,000, making a total of $26,559,650. The expenses are given as follows:

For the government of the island under the authority of the Governor General, $22,500,800; for the local government (autonomous) as follows: General obligations, $150,605; Department of Grace, Justice, and Government, $1,612,859; Department of the Treasury, $708,978; Department of Public Instruction, $247,033; Department of Public Work and Communications, $1,036,582; Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, $108,178, making a total of $26,374,035.

It is estimated that upon the assumption of control of Cuba by the United States, expenses now incurred each year under Spanish sovereignty will cease, namely: Civil, military, and other pensions, $529,700; retired list of the army and the navy, $1,450,881; interest and amortization of the debts created in 1882, 1886, and 1890, $10,435,183; for expenses of Military Governors and the permanent military establishment of the island, composed of Spanish forces, as well as material for war, $6,108,324; expenses of the naval establishment in the island $1,100,290; subsidy paid to the Compania Trasatlantica of Spain, $471,836; salaries of the Governor General and other officials and officers, $500,000, making a total reduction of $20,594,225.

An item of expense for the government of Cuba under the Governor General is designated for the maintenance of the "Guardia Civil," who are employed as a police force in the suburban and rural districts, which amounts to $2,095,221. Another item under the autonomous government is for the maintenance of the "orden publico," a police force used in cities and towns, amounting to $565,419. Under the general expenses of the State, an item for the maintenance of the clerical establishment is included which amounts to $353,214.

These figures are considered very interesting by officials here as showing that the burdens of taxation upon the people of Cuba can be largely reduced under a form of government independent of Spain.

SPANISH TRANSPORT WRECKED

The Legaspi Goes Ashore Near Cienfuegos, Cuba—No Lives Lost.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Spanish transport Legazpi went ashore at 1 o'clock this morning at Punta Boca Gavilanes, near Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, and was totally lost. All the members of her crew were saved.

PLEASURE PARTY IN A PLIGHT.

Army and Navy Officers' Unpleasant Experience Near Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 14.—To-day a large party of American army and navy officers, accompanied by their families and a number of Cuban ladies, had a discomforting experience while on an excursion on the steamer Bessie to Morro Castle.

The band of the Fifth Regular Infantry was on board, and all was going pleasantly, when it was suddenly discovered that the Captain had a sunstroke and that the Bessie was in a very dangerous situation. Almost before the circumstances were realized the steamer was ashore. At the request of several officers Lieut. Lucien Young of the converted yacht Hist, who was a member of the party, took charge. He managed to allay the excitement.

On finding it impossible to get the vessel off without assistance, Lieut. Young signalled the French cable steamer that was just entering the harbor. She sent a hawser on board, and amid loud cheers the Bessie was towed off into deep water, while the band played the "Marseillaise." Lieut. Young took the wheel in person and soon landed the entire party safely at Santiago.

Soldier Convict Escapes from Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 14.—Private Gaston of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, (colored,) who was recently court-martialed for a murderous assault on a Corporal of the regiment and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was released a few days ago from the city jail by the Warden, who mistook him for another man. All efforts to recapture him have proved futile. It is believed that he has reached the northern part of the island.

Manzanillo Pilotage Reduced.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 14.—The pilotage on entering Manzanillo Harbor has been reduced from $150 to $75, the trip taking the pilot only six hours for the ordinary steamer.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

Commodore Hichborn Says Fifty-five Are Under Construction Including Eight Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A statement prepared by Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Construction Bureau, shows that on Nov. 1 the navy had under construction fifty-five vessels—a larger number than ever undertaken before in the history of the country.

There are eight battleships, and of these the Kearsarge, at Newport News, has advanced 71 per cent. toward completion, while her sister ship, the Kentucky, has a percentage of 69. The Illinois is 57 per cent., the Alabama, at Cramps', 65 per cent., and the Wisconsin, at the Union Iron Works, 52 per cent. completed. The sheathed cruiser Albany, which the United States bought on the stocks in England, is exactly half finished.

The twenty-two torpedo boats contracted for show percentages of completion ranging from nothing to 99 per cent., the latter in the case of the Rowan, at Moran Brothers'. The submarine boat Plunger, at the Columbian Iron Works, is advanced 85 per cent., and the training ship Chesapeake, at Bath, 35 per cent.

CHARGES AGAINST SCHOOLS.

Trinity and De La Salle Accused of Violating Athletic Rules.

At a special meeting of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, held at Collegiate School yesterday afternoon, charges were preferred against Trinity School and De La Salle Institute for alleged violation of Article XI., Sections 4 and 5, of the constitution, which state that any school desiring to enter contests held under the auspices of the association must send in a list, signed and dated by the Principal, stating the place and exact date of birth of all competitors named therein. The charge against Trinity School is that it entered a boy in the junior events at the last annual championships who was over age, and A. Boyesen of Berkeley School stated in his charges against De La Salle Institute that the lists of competitors for 1897 and 1898 did not compare as to place of birth in some cases, and in other cases the ages were the same. Both cases were given to the Arbitration Committee to decide. The penalty against a school, in case of its conviction, is suspension from the association for a period of one year.

A. Ulmann, the rector of Trinity School, said that he signed the annual list on the assurance of the Captain of the track team that he had made sure of the correctness of the ages given, and he had no reason to mistrust any boys whose statements were on the list. He said when he learned that one of the boys, whose name is Mohr, had given a wrong date of birth he sent for him, and when the boy admitted that he had made a false statement suspended him at once. "He will most likely not return," continued Dr. Ulmann, "as such playing fast and loose with the truth is a capital crime in our school. The list cannot be called fraudulent, but only faulty—a list with a mistake which was far from being intentional on my part."

LOSS OF HORSE WORRIED HIM.

Father of M. F. Dwyer's Former Trainer Tried to Kill Himself.

Hardy Campbell, sixty years of age, will be examined in the Coney Island Police Court this morning on the charge of attempted suicide. He was despondent over the loss of the race horse Mr. Clay.

Hardy Campbell, Jr., was for many years trainer for M. F. Dwyer, and was well known among horsemen. He died about four months ago, leaving some money and several horses, one of which was Mr. Clay. This horse the senior Campbell, understood, had been left to him, and he retained possession of the animal until one day last week, when the widow of his son got possession of it and sold it for a good price. Yesterday Campbell went to Muller's Hotel, and, renting a room, turned on the gas. He revived soon after being taken into the air and spent last night in the station house.

GALLAGHER LEADS McLAUGHLIN.

Shows Good Form in the Opening Game of the Billiard Match.

Thomas Gallagher of Chicago and Edward McLaughlin began a 1,500-point match at 18-inch balk-line billiards at the Ives Billiard Academy last night. The match will run for five nights, 300 points being played each night. Gallagher completed his game last night with a break of 7 in the twenty-eighth inning, averaging a fraction more than 10. He failed to score in only four innings during the game. McLaughlin did not show any form until the twenty-seventh inning, when he made 41, bringing his score up to 196. In the 18-inch balk-line game only one shot is allowed in balk or anchor spaces. The score follows:

T. GALLAGHER—12 16 2 20 9 37 1 45 20 36 5 6 1 0 4 23 3 2 0 0 0 21 5 6 13 2 4 7. Total, 300; average, 10 5-7; highest run, 45.

E. McLAUGHLIN—2 6 0 30 0 3 0 7 11 1 7 3 4 1 0 7 2 5 15 8 12 3 0 16 3 11 41 0. Total, 196; average, 7; highest run, 41.

Referee—W. H. Myers.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Poggenberg Defeats Stark, Averaging More than 9 in 31 Innings.

The first game of the fourteen-inch balk-line billiard match, best three out of five games, between F. Poggenberg and J. B. Stark, well-known amateurs, was played at the Daly Academy last night, in which Poggenberg gave a fine exhibition of modern billiards. He ran 300 points in thirty-one innings, beating his opponent, who recently ran 97 in an amateur tournament, by more than 150 points. The score:

F. POGGENBERG—15 32 0 1 4 0 0 2 3 13 0 0 4 10 18 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 42 3 22 2 38 0 13 33 16. Total, 300; average, 9 21-31; highest run, 32.

J. B. STARK—1 13 11 0 1 3 8 1 0 28 1 0 10 1 7 23 15 0 0 1 0 4 10 0 0 1 7 1 1 1. Total, 139; average, 4 19-30; highest run, 28.

Brooklyn Baseball Club Elects Officers.

The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Baseball Club met yesterday and elected the following officers: Charles H. Ebbets, President; Henry McLean, Vice President; Alfred W. Kiddle, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, Albert C. Wall and Thomas C. Simpson.

W. & J. Sloane

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BIGELOW WILTON and BRUSSELS CARPETING.

for which they are sole agents in Greater New York.

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OUR NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

has more advantages than any other system. Our terms are such to suit the purses of every one.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.

The Most Liberal Firm to Deal With.

Parties desiring to furnish their homes will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we make special rates to such parties.

5-piece Parlor Suit, in various coverings, finely finished cherry frames, exceptional value. **19.98**

Everything for Housekeeping.

Brussels Carpets, choice patterns, **39c**

White and Brass Enamel Bed, extra strong, **2.98**

Oak and Ash Dresser, oval plate glass, **6.98**

S. BAUMANN & CO.,

Cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.

8th Ave. Electric Cars Now Running, Transferring to All Points.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service of Brig.-Gen. William S. Worth, upon his own application after thrity years' service, is announced as of Nov. 9.

Majors John Demerit and Herbert M. Lord, Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are relieved from further duty at Manila, and will return to the United States.

Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, now en route from Manila to San Francisco, upon arrival in the United States, will repair to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted First Lieut. John S. Wise, Jr., Fourth Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Sidney Goode, Ninth Volunteer Infantry, Department of Santiago, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major James E. Pilcher, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General Seventh Army Corps for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Van Meter is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will report to the commanding officer Sixth Infantry, at Fort Thomas, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect the dates set opposite their respective names: Capt. Edward J. Olden, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, Nov. 8; Second Lieut. Rice J. Moore, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Nov. 9; First Lieut. Edward Abend, Jr., Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Nov. 9; Capt. William E. Hogue, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, Nov. 15; Second Lieut. Ulysses S. Limecooly, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Nov. 20; Second Lieut. John L. Little, First Texas Volunteer Infantry, Nov. 30.

The leave of absence granted Major William J. Wakeman, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Capt. Patrick H. McCaull, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary at New York City, and will report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster in that city, for assignment to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster on the United States steamer Port Victor, now at that place.

Corporal Jay Clark Bissell, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, now at Buffalo, N. Y., is transferred as a private to the Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry, and will be sent to the section of that regiment, at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.

Capt. Allen M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave of absence, will return to his proper station, Fort Hamilton, New York.

Capt. John Little, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and relieve Col. Henry G. Sharp, Subsistence Department, of the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies, and while on such duty shall have the rank of major.

Majors Fred T. Jones and Hiram L. Grant, additional Paymasters United States Volunteers, are relieved from duty in Washington, and will take station at New York City.

Special order relieving First Lieut. Francis H. Beach, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and directing him to join his regiment, is suspended until further orders.

Capt. Charles Lynch, Assistant Sugeon, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, for temporary duty.

The leave of absence granted Col. C. W. Abbott, Jr., First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Clarence E. Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Governor's Island, New York City, for examination for promotion.

The leave of absence granted Capt. S. O. Murphy, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Navy.

Lieut. C. C. Rogers, detached from the Resolute, is ordered to the Detroit instead of the Zafiro.

Lieut. G. F. Stafford is detached from the Newark, and ordered to the Pensacola Dec. 5.

C. H. Dickins, Portsmouth, N. H., is appointed Chaplain.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Petrel arrived at Shanghai Nov. 12.

Hist arrived at Santiago Nov. 12.

Essex arrived at Newport Nov. 3.

Solace sailed from Caimanera Nov. 13 for Jibara.

Sandoval sailed Nov. 13 from Key West for Charleston.

Alvarado sailed Nov. 13 from Key West for Charleston.

Scindia sailed Nov. 14 from Bahia for Punta Arenas.

Iris sailed Nov. 14 from Bahia for Punta Arenas.

Alliance arrived at Portsmouth Nov. 14.

Lebanon arrived at Norfolk Nov. 14.

Crowded.

"What do you give your wife for birthday presents, Badger?"

"Well—when we make gifts of any kind we always buy something to eat; people that live in flats can't afford to accumulate other things."—Detroit Free Press.

John Drew

WRITES:

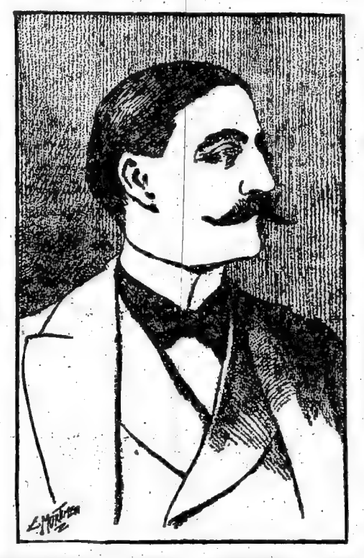

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Johann Hoff's Malt Extract John Drew

Makes Sound Nerves, Gives Renewed and Immediate Strength, Increases Appetite and Aids Digestion.

HOOLEY TELLS MORE SECRETS.

Paid High for a Baronetcy and Failed to Get It—Sir William Marriott's Defense.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The examination in bankruptcy proceedings of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, was resumed this morning. Sir William Marriott took the stand and declared that Mr. Hooley's statement that he had paid the witness £1,000 ($5,000) for introducing him (Hooley) to the Carlton Club was "a pure invention and an abominable lie." Sir William added that he knew nothing at the time about Mr. Hooley's alleged donation of £10,000 ($50,000) to the Conservative Party funds, through the Marquis of Abergavenny, though Mr. Hooley told him afterward that he had given the Marquis £10,000, for the "fighting funds" of the Conservative Party, which Sir William Marriot explained, had nothing to do with the Carlton Club. The witness also said he had helped Mr. Hooley in political and financial matters, but had always declined remuneration for his services.

Later Sir William Marriott said Mr. Hooley told him in December, 1896, that he was engaged with an American syndicate which was going to raise an enormous loan for Cuba and said he, the witness, had been appointed counsel to the company's commission, which was to visit Cuba, and that his fee was to be £10,000, in view of which Mr. Hooley paid him £1,000 ($5,000) on account.

During Sir William Marriott's examination Mr. Hooley made a scene and threatened to pitch the witness out of the box. While Sir George Lewis, Q. C., was cross-examining Sir William the witness several times got angry and refused to answer questions put to him.

On cross-examination Sir William Marriott admitted that he had received a check for £50,000, from Mr. Hooley, which he handed to representatives of the Conservative Party. Mr. Hooley believed this would secure him a Baronetcy at the jubilee, but he was informed that he could not have it and the check was returned to him.

Mr. Hooley, on cross-examination, flatly contradicted the evidence of Sir William Marriott. He reiterated his statement that he had promised and had paid to Sir William £1,000 ($5,000) for an introduction to the Carlton Club. Sir William, Mr. Hooley added, told him that he did "all the dirty work" for the Conservative Party. Sir William suggested the giving of £50,000 ($250,000) by Mr. Hooley for a Baronetcy, and he was to get £10,000 ($50,000) if Mr. Hooley was made a Baronet.

SPANISH DECENTRALIZATION.

Aragon Province Has Joined with the Others in Demanding Such a National Policy.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Aragon has now joined with the other provinces of Spain in demanding the decentralization of the Government, on which subject a Catalonian deputation was received in audience by the Queen Regent to-day.

The Aragonians, in presenting their demands, point out that the "Anglo-Saxons of America, aided by the Anglo-Saxons of Europe, have obliterated half of Spain from the maps."

WRECKED IN THE CHINA SEA.

A Barkentine from Philadelphia Goes Ashore Off Hongkong.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The barkentine John Baizley of Philadelphia, Capt. Holstad, from Singapore, Sept. 24, for Foo-Chow, has been wrecked on Pratas Reef, part of a cluster of islands, shoals, and rocks in the China Sea off the Port of Hongkong. Her crew was saved and has been landed at Singapore.

The John Baizley was a wooden vessel, built at Milford, Del., in 1880. She registered 700 tons, and was owned by Capt. F. P. Shepherd, who formerly commanded her.

OUR PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

American Pork and California Fruit Are Declared Unsound.

HAMBURG, Nov. 14.—The Hamburger Nachrichten, referring to the projected meat inspection bill, says: "The Americans ought to be glad that Germany forces them gradually to adopt her own methods of meat inspection. Hitherto American inspection has been untrustworthy. So far as the threat of American retaliation is concerned, America will have to prove the presence of poisons in German wines, woolens, toys, and chemicals, as Germany proves the presence of trichinae in American pork."

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Berliner Correspondenz asserts that the San José scale louse was found at Hamburg in September and October in dried and undried Californian pears and nectarines. The consignments were seized and re-exported under official control.

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Dr. Campos Salles Will Be Inaugurated To-day.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 14.—Dr. Campos Salles, President-elect of Brazil, will be installed in the Presidential chair to-morrow. In his inaugural address he will eulogize his predecessor, Dr. Prudente J. de Moraes Barros, and declare that now the republic is firmly established the time has arrived to "initiate a national liberal policy of tolerance, harmonizing the different elements of the country." The bulk of the address will be devoted to finance, which the new Executive will describe as "the chief consideration of the country."

President Campos Salles will say: "The national honor is pledged to execute the financial agreement concluded in London, and to this end the country should not hesitate to make any sacrifice." He will condemn "the particularist policy of excessive decentralization," will promise energetic repression of internal disorders, and will urge "a most careful cultivation of friendly relations abroad, as Brazil needs foreign capital and immigrants."

Decorated by Kaiser and Sultan.

The following announcement appeared in The Levant Herald and Eastern Express of Constantinople on Tuesday, Oct. 25: "The friends of Mr. William Albert, Director of the Metropolitan Railway, will be pleased to learn that the Emperor of Germany has conferred upon him the medal of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Crown of Prussia in appreciation of his services rendered to the German colony in Constantinople. At the same time, his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, conferred upon him the medal of the Third Class of the Order of Osmanie." Mr. Albert, although a German by birth, was for many years a resident of this city, being general manager of the old French Transatlantic Cable Company. He is at present Vice Consul General of the United States at Constantinople, and has been previously decorated by the Sultan.

Emperor William in Cretan Waters.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Nov. 14.—The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern passed Cretan waters at 4 o'clock this morning. The dispatch boat Herta entered Suda Bay in order to fetch dispatches for Emperor William.

The Chilean Boundary Dispute.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 14.—Owing to the attempt of President Errazuriz of Chile to treat direct with President Roca of the Argentine Republic, with a view to a settlement of the boundary question, Señor Martinez, the Chilean Minister to Argentina, and Señor Barrios Arana, President of the Chilean Boundary Commission, have resigned.

An Antarctic Expedition Planned.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Royal Geographical Society offers £5,000 ($25,000) to head a subscription for outfitting an Antarctic expedition.

German Army to be Increased.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The semi-official papers announce that the German Army will be gradually increased by about 15,000 men.

A French Statesman Dead.

AMIENS, France, Nov. 14.—Senator Albert Dauphin is dead. He was born here in 1827, and was for a time Minister of Finance in 1886, in the Goblet Cabinet.

CURZON AND WIFE HONORED.

They Visit Southport, Where They Are Received with Marked Cordiality and Pleasing Assurances.

SOUTHPORT, England, Nov. 14.—The visit to this place to-day of Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston led to a remarkable demonstration of good-will for his Lordship, who has represented this division in Parliament since the last general election, in 1895. All the city functionaries and the county bodies participated in it, the streets were decorated with flags and crowded with people, and at the railroad depot the public officials, in their robes of office, presented an address of congratulation to his Lordship on his appointment to the Viceroyship of India.

The Lady Mayoress presented Lady Curzon with a bouquet of orchids in a silver holder and with a ribbon attached to it, inscribed in gold letters: "Presented to Lady Curzon by the Lady Mayoress in behalf of the Southport Division."

A procession was then formed, and Lord and Lady Curzon proceeded to the municipal buildings, amid the cheers of the people, mingled with the pealing of the church bells. Lord and Lady Curzon afterward held a reception. Prominent among the decorations were trophies representing the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, and the Star of India, entwined. At a later function Sir William Forwood presided. He said that never had there been a Viceroy of India appointed who was so heartily approved of by the entire nation.

Sir William added that the charm and refinement of Lady Curzon, who is an American lady, will adorn the Viceregal Court. After the presentation of a eulogistic address from the Conservative Association of Southport and a handsome and massive silver bowl, weighing over two hundred ounces, and a pair of gold spurs, Lord Curzon made a speech, during which he formally bade farewell to his constituents.

Aliens Expelled from Prussia.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "Besides the large expulsions of Danes from Northern Schleswig during the last fortnight, many Austrian Slavs and Polish Jews have been expelled from Breslau, as well as Dutchmen from Gronau, Westphalia. The cause is not known, but it is believed the expulsions were instigated by Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, with a view of provoking discontent that would serve as a pretext for more severe measures against aliens."

Belgians Capture a Dervish Post.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We are reliably informed from the Congo Free State that the Belgians have captured Bohr, a dervish post, ninety miles north of Rejaf, on the White Nile."

Turkish Soldiers Have Left Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Nov. 14.—Chakir Pasha and the last Turkish soldiers left here to-day.

NEW YORKERS SEE SNAKES.

An Exhibition of Ophidians Opens at the Grand Central Palace.

It is not often that one has the opportunity to witness an exhibition of snakes in a large city and all for a small entrance fee. A novel exhibition and the first of its kind ever gotten up in this city is now running at the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue, and will continue throughout the week. Allen L. Williams is responsible for it. He explained last night that the "idea" came to him one night when he was visiting the Horse Show last year. The relation between snakes and horse shows, Mr. Williams did not explain, but his friends do explain that the thought came to him one night after he had been pensively peering into the bottom of an empty milk-shake glass for a period of fully five minutes. The "idea," Mr. Williams says, marks the birth of an annual snake exhibition for New Yorkers as long as the interest lasts.

Although many of the cages failed to arrive yesterday, there was a good attendance. Most people are popularly supposed to abhor ophidians to the point of terror, and especially women, but, strange to say, they made up fully half the attendance, and seemed to take the deepest interest, from the tiny corn snakes of the South to an immense diamond-backed rattler, which kept guard proudly over a family of fifteen little rattlers, and darted her fangs against the glass whenever any one approached too near. The women crowded around this cage, and seemed loath to leave it, while a family of garter snakes across the room, tied up like a dish of spaggetti, drew but scant attention.

The exhibition contained various species, among them copperheads caught over on the Palisades, moccasins, king snakes, gophers and pines, brown kings, green snakes, and as a relief to the eye and senses, a lot of lively chameleons darting up and down a branch of green in a cage by themselves. Then there were reptiles preserved in alcohol, from various city collections, of the genera taenia, which one dealer had insisted upon sending because he was out of preserved ophidians.

The management promises for the rest of the week a larger and more varied collection, including a woman snake charmer and a new and startling collection of snake stories.

As a sort of annex to the show a near-by dispenser of alcoholic exhilarators last night hung up over his bar these legends, "Snake Cocktails, 15 Cents," and "Cobra di Capello Fizz, 15 Cents." They were well patronized and the barkeeper toward the closing hour offered to lay odds that they would produce more hallucinations at less expense and in a shorter given time than any modern drink ever invented.

Body Thought to be Zweifel's.

A body found yesterday in Newtown Creek, near the Metropolitan Avenue Bridge, in Williamsburg, answers the description of a man who about two weeks ago was seen to jump into the creek from the bridge after he had read and torn a letter and thrown the fragments into the water. In the pockets of the man's clothing were found papers and cards with the name and address of Frederick Zweifel of Corona, L. I. Zweifel has been missing for about two weeks.

Chief Devery's Election Report.

Chief Devery made a long report to the Police Board yesterday afternoon regarding the work done by the police force on election day. He asserts that the election was the most peaceful held in the city for years, and he recommends that to each member of the force be granted one day's leave of absence for the great amount of work performed on the day and night of election. The report and recommendation were adopted.

Rev. Dr. Fox to Resign Next Month.

The Rev. Dr. John Fox will, in December, resign the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, to accept the Secretaryship of the American Bible Society. George E. Sterry, Chairman of the Committee on Nomination of the Board of Managers, received Dr. Fox's acceptance yesterday morning. The congregation was notified of the impending change by the pastor at the morning service on Sunday.

Receiver for a Sioux City Concern.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 14.—In 1895 Joseph Sampson was appointed receiver for the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company and paid three-twentieths of 1 per cent. on half of the $350,000 of floating indebtedness and was discharged. To-day the State demanded a new receiver, claiming the assets were not exhausted.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago Metropolitan West Side Elevated to be Reorganized by New Yorkers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—An important step toward the rehabilitation of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated property was taken late this afternoon by Judge Showalter, who entered a decree of foreclosure sale in the United States Circuit Court. Six million dollars was fixed as the lowest price for the property. Twenty days will be allowed for the redemption of the bonds and stock, and it is expected the sale will take place the first week of January next.

The plan of reorganization of the Metropolitan "L" Company was completed some time ago by the committee representing the Eastern financiers who control the bulk of the securities. The foreclosure decree is one of the legal steps in preparation for the formal sale that will turn the property over to a new company and discharge the present receivership. Until the sale is made the property will continue to be managed by Receiver Dickinson MacAllister.

Attorney W. W. Gurley, who represented the receiver, was the only law official in court when the decree was entered. Mr. Gurley said: "The case is now closed, but I am unable to say exactly when the sale of the railroad will take place." The New York attorneys for the complainants are Messrs. Butler, Notman, Joline, and Mynderse. The local attorney for the complainants is J. P. Wilson.

In January, 1897, was filed the bill for foreclosure of the Metropolitan "L" Company's first mortgage for $15,000,000, dated August, 1892. The complainants were Adrian Iselin, Jr., and George G. Haven, trustees of the deed. The same day an order of the United States Circuit Court was entered appointing Dickinson MacAllister receiver of the company.

Frederic P. Olcott, Walter G. Oakman, and Samuel Thorne of New York compose the Recrganization Committee.

TO BANISH SMOKE FROM TUNNEL.

President Callaway's Aim Regarding the Fourth Avenue Subway.

The compressed-air motor, which is to be tried on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, will not be put in operation there until after Jan. 1. President Callaway said yesterday that he was deeply interested in the quest for a motor that would haul trains through the long tunnel in Fourth Avenue without the annoyance of smoke and cinders.

"To accomplish practical results, however," said Mr. Callaway, "we must find a motor capable of hauling the trains a considerable distance. It will not answer the purpose to have motors capable only of hauling the trains through the tunnel. So many trains pass through that tunnel daily that if we attempted to change the motor on each train at the mouth of the tunnel there would be a serious congestion of traffic.

"If we can find a compressed-air or electric motor that is able to haul the local trains from some distance up the road—say Poughkeepsie, Croton, and the various stations in Westchester—we may be able to make an arrangement whereby the lighter trains can all be run through the side tunnels, which will then be kept clean and bright, while the heavier steam traffic passes through the middle section of the tunnel. That, however, would be only the first step, the ultimate aim being, of course, to do away with the smoke nuisance in the tunnel altogether."

Chicago Street Franchise Vacated.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The General Electric Railway Company ordinance was today declared null and void by Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court on the ground that the proper consents from property owners were never obtained. The Court granted the temporary injunction applied for by the Monon Railroad restraining the General Electric from laying its tracks from Polk Street south across Fourteenth Street in Custom House Court. The petition of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad to restrain the General Electric from crossing its tracks at Dearborn and Fourteenth Streets was dismissed.

Choctaw and Memphis Extension.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 14.—J. H. McCarthy of Little Rock and Benjamin Johnston of St. Elmo, Ill., were to-day awarded the contract for building the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad extension from Little Rock to Wister Junction, 164 miles long. The contract price is $2,000,000. The Choctaw and Memphis Road recently acquired possession of the Little Rock and Memphis, and the extension to Wister Junction means a direct competing line for Arkansas.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works of Richmond, Va., has just received an order from the Canadian Pacific Railway for twelve of their special compound consolidation locomotives. These are duplicates of the fifteen locomotives recently delivered to the same company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will to-day put on a new fast train between Pittsburg and Philadelphia and New York, to be known as the Pittsburg Limited. This train will make the trip to New York in ten hours, a reduction of two hours on the present schedule. The train will consist of five Pullmans. It will leave Pittsburg at 10 P. M. daily.

Changes in the time table of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad service which went into effect on Sunday are: Syracuse and Montreal Local Train No. 45 leaves New York at 8 instead of 7:40 A. M.; Adirondack and St. Lawrence Express Train No. 53 leaves New York at 7:30 instead of 7:40 P. M., and stops at Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, and Herkimer, and on signal at Hudson; Train No. 80 on the Hudson Division leaves Albany at 7:45 instead of 7:05 P. M.

Suffocated in Burning Lighter.

An oil lamp exploded in the cabin of the steam lighter J. H. Manning of the Pennsylvania Railroad, lying at Pier 8, Jersey City, at 12:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The boat was at once towed into the stream, where the flames were quickly extinguished. After the boat had been towed back to the pier the engineer was found dead in his bunk. He had only been employed on the boat one day, and his name and residence could not be ascertained. The body was sent to the morgue.

Electric Light Combine in Brooklyn.

The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company is now in full control of the electric-light business of Brooklyn. All the plants and property of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company were formally transferred to the Kings County Company yesterday afternoon at the office of the latter corporation, at 187 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The Kings County management has planned changes in the conduct of the business which will result, it is said, in a yearly saving of about $200,000.

Inquest on Capt. O'Keeffe's Death.

An inquest was held by Coroner Zucca and a jury yesterday to determine the cause of the death of Capt. John M. O'Keeffe, at St. Vincent's Hospital, on Nov. 3. A number of witnesses testified that Capt. O'Keeffe had fallen down stairs at Fashig's Hall, on the occasion of a dinner to Martin Engel, and had fractured his skull. The jury brought in a verdict that Capt. O'Keeffe had come to his death by injuries received in falling down stairs.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

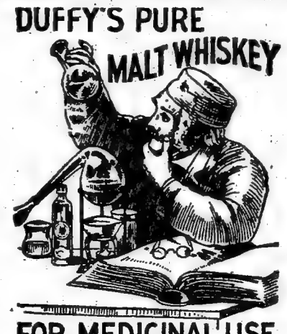

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

A tablespoonful of it in water kills germs and prevents a little cold from growing into a big attack of pneumonia. The wise man fortifies himself at the enemy's first approach.
Send for interesting pamphlet.
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Susan Valentine Dead.

Mrs. Susan Valentine, seventy-four years old, one of the oldest residents of Fordham, died Sunday evening at the old family homestead, Bainbridge Avenue and King's Bridge Road, from burns received while lighting a fire. The Valentine family were among the early settlers of Fordham, and for the past 150 years have occupied the old homestead, which is one of the landmarks of the district.

A. Devery a Permanent Roundsman.

Patrolman Andrew Devery, a brother of Chief Devery, was made the first permanent Roundsman in New York City by the Police Board yesterday afternoon. Patrolman Devery is attached to the Central Office squad. The rank of Roundsman, the board holds, has heretofore been a detailed one. The action of the board may mean a wholesale reduction of Roundsmen in the course of the week.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MORSE BURTIS.—Schedules of Morse Burtis, dealer in iron pipes and fittings at 54 John Street, show liabilities of $42,165; nominal assets, $8,151; actual assets, $11,921.

LAVILLA M. MURPHY.—Schedules of Lavilla M. Murphy, dealer in hardware at Westchester Village, show liabilities of $952; nominal assets, $1,224; actual assets, $744.

J. W. DE P. TOLER.—Judgment for $8,142 was obtained here yesterday against John W. de P. Toler of Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y., in favor of Johnston L. de Peyster, on a demand note dated Oct. 10.

GEORGE E ADAMS.—George E. Adams, dealer in shoes at 84 West Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Frank Melville, Jr. He has been in business since May, 1885. Charles H. Broas, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to dull business. The liabilities are about $1,000, and assets about the same.

JOHN PETTIT.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against John Pettit, real estate operator of 99 Nassau Street, who disappeared six months ago, for $45,000 in favor of Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the estate of Sarah Parrish Dillon, on a bond and mortgage made by Mr. Pettit on July 31, 1896, payable on Aug. 31, 1898. It was obtained on the ground that he could not be found.

BRADFORD PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE MANHATTAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against the Bradford Press Manufacturing Company and the Manhattan Bank Note Company of 108 Greenwich Street, for $5,000, in favor of Robert A. Ammon, on a claim for legal services for both concerns jointly. The attachment was obtained on the ground that they are West Virginia corporations.

G. S. WICKHAM.—Judgment for $6,105 was entered yesterday against George Stebbins Wickham, in favor of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, for loss on a fidelity bond which the company gave to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for Mr. Wickham, who was a collector and bank depositor for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. Wickham was served with the summons on April 11, at 558 Fifth Avenue.

SILAS T. LUCAS.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received a writ of replevin against Silas T. Lucas, wholesale dealer in woolens and trimmings and manufacturer of knee pants and waterproof garments at 11 Washington Place, from E. T. Goldberg, for $688, in favor of Lesher, Whitman & Co., for linings. The Sheriff found no goods there called for in the replevin. Mr. Lucas has been in business about two years, and in June last claimed to have a capital of $16,000 and to have an equity of $18,000 in Chicago real estate.

CENTRAL STAMPING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Central Stamping Company of 25 Cliff Street, which was formerly known as the Tinware Trust, and which made an assignment on Aug. 18 to Alfred R. Turner, Jr., were filed yesterday by Hastings & Gleason, the attorneys. They make a large book of about a thousand pages. The liabilities are $298,325, nominal assets $575,290, and actual assets $270,014. The assets consist of machinery, nominal $501,832, actual $198,356; book accounts, nominal and actual $64,157; cash, $301; ninety shares of stock of the Central Transfer Company, nominal $9,000, actual $7,200. The great difference between the nominal and actual value of the assets is due to depreciation in machinery, a large part of which, if sold at auction, would only bring the price of old iron. There are about 400 creditors, the largest being the American Exchange National Bank, $41,500; Market and Fulton National Bank, $37,500; National Bank of the Republic, $20,000; David H. James and A. W. Aikman, Trustees, $36,851; D. H. James, Trustee, $20,000; Robert Crooks & Co., $32,368; estate of Enoch Ketcham, $10,711; Emily L. Ketcham, $6,129; William Barbour, $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Joseph Ober filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $26,200, due to eighty-four creditors, and no assets. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, his attorneys, said that he was formerly of Joseph Ober & Co., manufacturers of pocketbooks, who failed on Oct. 17, 1892.

Abraham Ober and Albert Radlauer, who composed the firm of Ober & Radlauer, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,900 and no assets. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, their attorneys, said that they were formerly manufacturers of sweaters at 42 Franklin Street, under the style of the Gotham Knitting Mills, and failed on June 25, 1898.

Calman Hurwitz of 54 Henry Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy through Gruber & Bohmge, his attorneys. The liabilities are $642, to two creditors, besides a claim in favor of the estate of M. A. Goodhart, the amount of which is unknown. He was formerly a cloak manufacturer.

STEIN CASKET COMPANY.

The Well-Known Concern Has Sold Out Its Business.

The Stein Casket Company, manufacturer of burial caskets at 136 and 138 West Twenty-fourth Street, sold out the business yesterday to J. Wheeler. Jule Stein is the proprietor of the company, and has been in this line of business for twenty-two years. He said yesterday that Mr. Wheeler, who had taken possession of the business, proposes continuing at the above address.

Herman Joseph, Mr. Stein's attorney, said that he was unable at present to estimate the liabilities, but he did not think they would exceed $75,000. The immediate cause of the embarrassment was the heavy indorsements that the Stein Casket Company had been compelled to meet. A meeting of the creditors will be called shortly, and it is hoped that matters will be adjusted. There are considerable assets to be realized upon which are at present not available, but negotiations have been set on foot in order to adjust this matter and to avoid any further legal complications. A portion of the outstanding accounts have been sold to meet a great many indorsements. Mr. Joseph declined to state for whom the company had indorsed, and also declined to state how much the business had been sold for. He also said that it would be impossible to give the value of the remaining assets. The company was formerly an incorporated company, of which Mr. Stein was President, and he became proprietor on April 1, 1897.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLETON, Edwin J.—W. C. Moquin and another $123

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Groceries.

However low our price the standard quality is always maintained.

PETIT POIS, large sugar peas, per can,	05
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE Sauce, ½ pint bottle,	16
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Chow Chow, Gherkins and mixed, ½ pint bottle,	16
STRINGLESS BEANS, Eclipse, small, sweet and tender, per can,	05
BARTLETT PEARS and White Cherries, 2 pound can,	09
CANDIED CITRON, per pound,	10
CANDIED LEMON and ORANGE PEEL, per pound,	11
LOOSE MUSCATEL raisins, new crop, per pound,	07
CURRANTS, thoroughly cleaned and stemmed, per pound,	07
TEA, Mayflower Chop, celebrated for strength and flavor, our regular 32c. grade, 2 lb. packages only, Oolong, mixed (green and black), per pound,	27
SULTANA COFFEE, blend Maracaibo and golden Santos, of great strength and flavor, our regular price 14c. per pound,	12
LARD, Armour's White Label, finest quality, 10 lb. pail, 72c.; 5 lb., 36c., and 3 lb.,	21
SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, tall cans,	09
PURE SPICES, finest quality ground black pepper, white pepper, mustard, cloves, per pound can,	24
LAUNDRY STARCH, Argo Glass, finest quality, snow white, per 5 lb. package,	16
BORAX SOAP, extra quality, box of 100 large cakes,	3.24
LAUNDRY SOAP, extra quality, full weight, box of 60 bars,	2.39
YELLOW PEACHES, fine flavor, good syrup, 3 lb. can,	14
SLICED PINEAPPLE, gold seal brand, case, $3.86; per can,	17

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Wines and Liquors.

OLD PEPPER, 5 years old, this sale, per bottle,	38
Only two bottles to a customer and no mail orders filled.	
MOUNT VERNON WHISKEY, five years old, gallon, $2.49; bottle,	59
OLD CROW, 5 years old, gallon, $2.49; bottle,	59
FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING, 5 years old, gallon, $2.49; bottle,	59
CANADIAN RYE, Wilson's Old Empire Liquor quality, bottled in bond, Government, guaranteed, 1890, per bottle,	89
TWO STAR RYE, gallon, $2.94; bottle,	74
NON X L T, pure Maryland Rye, bottled in bond, per bottle,	74
GOLDEN WEDDING, 7 years old, gallon, $3.74; bottle,	84
MONOGRAM RYE, 8 years old, gallon, $5.38; bottle,	1.23
ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY, per bottle,	1.24
CALIFORNIA BRANDY, gallon, $2.98; per bottle,	77
California Wines, strictly pure selected old wines.	
CLARET, case, quarts,	2.24
ZINFANDEL, case, quarts,	2.34
REISLING, case, quarts,	2.34
PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL, per gallon, 74c.; bottle,	19
BASS' ALE and GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by W. A. Ross Bros., per dozen,	1.59

(IN ANNEX.)

ANDERSON, Walden P.—Prince & Kinkel Iron Works 3,869
DOLDER, Leopold—F. M. Saulpaugh and another 648
BURROWS, Walter R.—W. J. Lewis 199
BANKS, Edgar B.—Edward W. Barnes, agent 1,045
BAUM, Abraham—A. Prince 325
BROMBERG, Bernard B.—Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company 38
BURPEE, John G.—Maurice Traube & Co.. 210
CUMISKEY, Joseph J.—J. & M. Haffen... 1,155
CROSS, Mary A. A.—James E. Nichols and others 81
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The following judgments were filed against the city: James Colwell, $805.27; N. Magee, $805.27; E. J. Weinschenk, $45.11; P. Flynn, $42.25; P. J. McNulty, $26.67; P. J. McNulty, $26.67; Thomas H. McCarrick, $805.27; Emil Bayer, $805.27; James Cooney, $669.36; William Farley, $805.27; Charles J. Newman, $805.27; J. A. Schappert, $92.60; K. Menninger, $210.45.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

"These we Leave Behind."

Men are careless about their lives for their own sakes, but a kind and tender man should think of others; he should think if he should die of those he leaves behind to grieve and sorrow and struggle on without him. For this reason alone, if for no other, every man should regard his health as a precious treasure not to be thrown away or spent and scattered in vain.

If any man's health is weakened or wasted, or running down, he should take the right means to build himself up strong and well, so that he can both live and care for those he loves. He should investigate the virtues of that great remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a remedy that makes a man thoroughly well by giving power and capacity to the digestive and assimilative organs. It makes healthy invigorating blood out of the food he eats. It gives him strength and energy to put into his daily task. It builds up hard muscular flesh and nerve fiber, revitalizes the tissues of the throat and lungs, heals inflammation, purges the blood of bilious poisons and makes a man, strong, vigorous and hardy.

"My husband had been sick a long time," writes Mrs. J. W. Brittin, of Clinton, Dewitt Co., Ills. (Box 475). "had doctored with home physicians and even went to Chicago and consulted a doctor there but without receiving any help. He went to the hospital and was operated on and after three months came home to die (as the doctors here thought), but after awhile he commenced to take your *wonderful* medicine, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and now, thanks to your most welcome medicine, he can eat anything he wants and is again a well man."

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LADY'S MAID.—By superior Swiss lady's maid; efficient in all duties; also traveling; best references. P., 341 West 30th St.

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LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as laundress and chambermaid; best of city references. J. D., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; wages, $25. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 100 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress; shirts and flannels; city reference; private family. 322 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day, washing, ironing, or housecleaning. 214 East 73d St. O'Hare.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress in private family; best family reference; city or country. 232 East 29th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress in private family; best reference. Downing, 165 East 49th St

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REPUBLICANS AND THE CURRENCY.

A report of an interview with Senator CULLOM of Illinois relates that when the Senator was asked if there was, in his opinion, a probability of a revision of the currency by the next Congress, he "smiled as he replied that he believed the recent elections about settled the silver and currency questions."

Mr. CULLOM'S shortsighted optimism is very characteristic, not of himself in particular so much as of American politicians in general. Because one symptom of a chronic malady has disappeared they infer that there is no further occasion for remedial treatment. The fact is that the condition of our currency laws offers a premium for tinkering the currency. The danger made itself manifest almost as soon as our existing currency system had been hurriedly put together under the stress of a great civil war. It has been with us ever since, and has from time to time taken on acute phases. One of these has just passed. Senator CULLOM ignores the notorious fact that the present demand for cheap money by the remonetization of silver at a false valuation has been preceded by other demands for cheap money in the form either of overvalued silver or of unlimited greenbacks. He professes to think that the disease is cured when the symptoms do not recur, though he is perfectly aware that the disease is remittent and periodic, and that the symptoms have been recurring, at intervals, ever since he has been in public life.

Demagogues and dupes are two of the staple crops upon which we can calculate with certainty. From the days of BEN BUTLER to the days of BRYAN there has been no failure in these. But the other staple crops cannot be so accurately estimated in advance. When in the other staple crops there is a conjunction of good harvests and high prices, the soundness of the currency is secure from any formidable attacks. But if there is either a dearth or a glut, if there is too little wheat or too much in the Northwest, if there is a poor yield in cotton, or if cotton is a drug in the South, then there is a chance for the currency tinker. Then the demagogue will take the stump and "every one that is in distress and every one that is in debt and every one that is discontented" will rally round his stump. That has been going on for thirty years. It will go on until Congress puts it out of its own power to tinker the currency. It is very discouraging to find a Senator of the United States treating such a chronic question in such a hand-to-mouth way. It is more discouraging, it is in fact appalling, to look forward to the assumption of "enlarged responsibilities" by statesmen no more equal to the responsibilities they have and no more serious intellectually than Senator CULLOM.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE TRADES UNIONS.

A significant and interesting debate on the Philippines question took place on Sunday at the Central Labor Union.

The subject was brought up by a delegate from the engineers, who moved a protest against disposing of the islands to a syndicate, and this brought out an amendment opposing annexation of any Spanish islands from a delegate of the cigarmakers. This was followed by a motion from a delegate of the musicians to add the words "unless the islands be given a form of self-government." It was finally decided to refer the whole subject to the unions for an expression of opinion. If the unions take the matter up seriously, debate it fairly and frankly, and reach any definite conclusion, their action will be an extremely important indication of public opinion in the United States.

It will be noted that in the brief discussion at the Central Labor Union the chief phases of opinion as it has found expression so far were presented. There were unconditional opponents and unconditional advocates of annexation, and there were advocates of the policy outlined in THE TIMES yesterday, of a protectorate with the aim of self-government and final independence. It is significant also, that while one of the cigarmakers opposed any annexation because of the competition it would bring about from the cheap labor in his industry, he was met by the argument that annexation would be advantageous for other classes of workmen, such as machinists and tin and sheet iron workers. The recognition of this fact will unquestionably influence more largely than has generally been supposed the feeling of the workingmen.

Meanwhile there is one consideration that workingmen of all classes may well weigh. If a stable and honest government among 8,000,000 of people in a territory of great resources, shall stimulate and develop industry among a people now almost wholly unproductive, the change will advance not only production but consumption. It is a well determined law that the better producer a man is the better consumer he also becomes. The progress of civilization from the time of general savagery to the present is due to that law. Progress is everywhere and always a process of creating and satisfying new wants. Anything that checks production tends to limit the market of those who produce. So far as the interests of wage earners generally are concerned, they are all on the side of the greatest freedom in industry and trade.

COMMERCE AND WAR.

The movement of the Chamber of Commerce to promote the freedom from seizure on the sea of private property in time of war is one that should command the earnest support of all business men.

It is, as Mr. CHARLES H. BUTLER, the author of the memorial to the Chamber, pointed out in a strong letter published in THE TIMES yesterday, a peculiarly American movement. The principle has been firmly pressed by the United States Government on every occasion where there was any hope of influencing the opinion of the world. The present is an opportune time to try to secure a conference on the subject, because, while general peace prevails, there is grave apprehension in all the Governments of Europe that war may come at any moment. It would be fortunate if the conference called by the Czar of Russia to consider the possibility of general disarmament could take up this reform, which, for the benefit it promises to all nations, is scarcely inferior to disarmament itself and perhaps more practicable.

The case of Great Britain is especially interesting and instructive. It is a cardinal principle of her policy that her vast and ever-growing trade must at all times be provided with entire protection by means of an adequate navy. Her money is never stinted when the Government decides that the sum of the naval strength of any two great powers is approaching equality with that of England alone. The result is that no one power is likely to attack England, because not only would its navy be practically useless against that of England, but its seaports would be liable to immediate blockade, its sea-borne commerce would be greatly injured, and its fleets would be exposed to great danger of destruction. While, therefore, Great Britain's interests would all lie in the protection of property at sea, those of the other powers really lie in the same direction.

The United States, if they should become involved in war with a strong power, could be very seriously hurt. While our foreign commerce does not compare in volume or value with our domestic trade, it is large, and growing both in extent and variety. Owing to our very long coast line and the importance of the seaboard cities, our navy would have, even if greatly increased, a very arduous task to perform apart from the protection of foreign trade. Our merchant marine, which is beginning to recover from the evil effects of the civil war and our hostile shipping laws, would promptly be destroyed. Our resources are so great that the loss thus inflicted could not be decisive of the struggle, but it would, nevertheless, be serious.

The immunity of private property from seizure at sea in time of war would be but the logical extension of the laws of war on land that have gradually secured the assent of all civilized nations. No military commander is now justified in destroying or capturing private property except directly to promote his legitimate ends, and then it must be paid for. A violation of this rule is as intolerable as the murder of prisoners or the poisoning of wells. It should be the same for war on the sea, and with the progress of enlightenment it will be made so.

CAN THE ARMY LEARN FROM THE NAVY?

The apparently complete success with which the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department foresaw and provided for the needs of the naval service during the operations of the last Spring and Summer, affording not the slightest reported complaints for neglect, failure, inadequacy, or extravagance, is in such striking contrast to the negligent, tardy, and inefficient service prevailing in the War Department as to justify the belief that much of the system in force in the Pay Department of the navy might with great advantage be adopted for the army.

What is called the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Navy Department has been, since it was organized as now conducted, an office assuming the duties and responsibilities attaching to the offices in the War Department of Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Paymaster General. Each of these officers in the War Department is in charge of a Brigadier General. One officer, a Pay Director, having the relative rank while head of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of Commodore, discharges for the navy the duties distributed to three officers of the army who enjoy the actual rank and pay of Brigadier Generals.

Commodore EDWIN STEWART'S recently issued report is a most interesting exposition of the superiority of the system under which he worked. Ships, men, navy yards, naval stations at home and abroad, have been provided with food, clothing, and pay when these indispensable things were needed. Early in March, when the war cloud had not yet broken, shipments of stores were begun to Key West, to Norfolk, to New York, and other stations in such abundance as to meet any possible emergency demand. The needs of Commodore DEWEY being foreseen, that officer was directed early in April to purchase a collier and a supply ship, and in forty-eight hours was in possession of the Nanshan and the Zafiro, and with the authorization of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts was presently provided with supplies to last five months. This wise and prompt provision was supplemented by the forwarding of supplies by the Peking from San Francisco. On this distant Asiatic station the navy was always kept in food, clothing, and pay very much as if there was no disturbing war to make the task difficult.

On the Atlantic Ocean, and wherever in the West Indies the attention of the bureau was required, the naval vessels, hospital ships, auxiliary cruisers, and scouts and drafted revenue cutters were followed by the supply ships with their loads of frozen meat, vegetables, and other stores, so promptly and adequately as to deprive the officers and men of the navy of ground for complaint. The system was not only good, the executive ability displayed by Paymaster General STEWART, as general purveyor for the navy, as well as its general bookkeeper, was superb. In the year Gen. STEWART was credited with more than $137,000,000, of which he expended nearly $59,000,000, reporting a balance of about $78,000,000.

It is a good deal to expect that the army will look for or adopt a system similar to that which has proved so admirably adapted to the needs of the navy, least of all that it will ever consent to a change that would make it possible, and perhaps advantageous, to get rid of two Brigadier Generals. But if the change could be made, and the effect of the change should be to get rid of the dawdling, delay, failure to co-operate, and inability to grasp and meet the enlarged demands made upon the War Department, the people would gladly dispense with the Brigadiers and pay them for getting out of the way. That the bureaus of supply in the army have proved incompetent may be less the fault of the existing army system than of the men who have demonstrated inability to feed and clothe the army when it needed food and clothing. The army pay service, it should be said in justice to Brig. Gen. STANTON, has acquitted itself much better than the bureaus intrusted with the equally important duties of keeping the soldiers well protected, well fed, and properly clothed.

A SIGNIFICANT OPINION.

The World publishes a statement given by Secretary of the Navy LONG, interpreting the verdict of the elections. It concludes as follows:

"The ultimate result of all this, in my judgment, is to sustain the Administration in the policy and principles in view of which it came into power, to wit, revenue laws which maintain the National credit and abundantly supply the National Treasury, and, as an incident, promote the industrial and commercial welfare of the country; the maintenance of a sound currency and the further promotion of its stability and soundness, and the continued unification of all sections of the country."

The most important feature of this statement is the omission of all reference to foreign policy. It relates wholly to the issues "in view of which" the Administration "came into power." Mr. LONG, it will be noted, on the one hand, makes protection an "incident" only in revenue legislation, and he pledges the Administration not merely to "the maintenance of a sound currency," but to "the further promotion of its stability and soundness."

It is a sane and honest view.

THE RETURN OF MARCHAND.

Letters which have been published from that adventurous and intrepid explorer, Major MARCHAND, indicate that he has had enough of African exploration to last him for some time to come. He has indeed had a frightful time of it during the two years which he has occupied in a most toilsome and dangerous march of fifteen hundred miles across a country which was very largely "terra incognita." He arrived at his goal, though with a small party and in a destitute condition. He had done his country and himself great honor, and he was entitled to go to its capital and receive the honors which were waiting to be showered upon him, as Lord KITCHENER has done in London. Of course the two exploits are incommensurable. But considering the smallness of his means and the greatness of his task, the French explorer is as much a national hero as the English General.

But it seems that MARCHAND is not to be suffered to receive either the rest or the rewards he has earned. The French Government seems to have decided that it is necessary to its dignity that he should spend another long and weary season in further exploration. This exploration must be conducted with only such means as he has at Fashoda and as he can obtain from the somewhat precarious good will of the Negus of Abyssinia. The French Government has no doubt supplied him with money. But it cannot reinforce him with Frenchmen without sending these Frenchmen up the Nile, and through the courtesy of the British. It is true that MARCHAND has already made his exit by that route. But it seems to be necessary to French pride that he should make his "definitive" exit from the Soudan at a French port and by a route which, if not French, is equally not British. Doubtless it would have been undignified to send him reinforcements by the British route, even if the British authorities would have allowed it. And they would not have been likely to allow it except upon a distinct disclaimer on the part of France of any "political significance" as attached to the Major's explorations. As for reinforcing him by any other route than that of the Nile, it was out of the question. To have sent troops after him by the route he had taken to Fashoda was not only to secure a repetition of the hardships and delays of his expedition, it was to expose the reinforcing party to almost certain destruction, seeing that the tribesmen of the Khalifa, who were concentrated upon the Anglo-Egyptian army, are now dispersed and at liberty to pick up wandering parties of Europeans. The nearest French possession to Fashoda is the French port on the Gulf of Aden. To reinforce MARCHAND from that port would have been to fit out a new exploring expedition. For the country between Fashoda and Rou Jihutil is as complete a wilderness as that which MARCHAND has already traversed, and much of it has never been beheld by a white man.

So it is MARCHAND himself who is to traverse this wilderness and to conduct a new exploring expedition from the Upper Nile to the Gulf of Aden before he is allowed to rest, in order to soothe the dignity of his Government. The good will of all admirers of bravery and endurance will go with him. But the fact that this is the only route that seems to the French Government to be available for his extrication from Fashoda is a complete vindication of the correctness of Lord SALISBURY'S contention that "no political significance whatever attaches to the presence of Major MARCHAND at Fashoda."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a most valuable idea in the suggestion, made by one of our correspondents, that the insurance companies could and should bring to bear upon the "Christian Scientists" the sort of pressure exerted by them upon the English anti-vaccinationists. Insurance has come to be a very important factor in civilized life, and the insurance companies exert a power which, so long as it works for the general good, is almost limitless. A concrete, and therefore striking, illustration of this power is to be found in the stringent regulations imposed by the companies upon the ship owners of every nation. Nobody is fonder of having his own way than is the average ship owner, and yet every one of them scrupulously obeys the rules in regard to the hiring and discharging of officers, the taking of pilots, the choice of routes, and the size and stowing of cargoes, that are laid down by the insurance companies. He often fails to see the necessity of the rule in particular cases, and he often begrudges the money its observance costs—but he submits. The penalty of disobedience would be refusal to insure or forfeiture of insurance, and that settles the question. Now it is obvious that every "Christian Scientist" is a dangerous risk, and, if accepted at all, he should pay an extra premium of very considerable size. Mutual benefit societies are not justified in accepting the followers of this cult on any terms, and their sane members should insist on the immediate expulsion of such undesirable associates. It should be remembered, too, that the "Christian Scientist" can and does put in peril even those who reject his blasphemous nonsense without hesitation. Nobody is safe when ignorant fanatics presume to treat—or leave untreated, rather—cases of infectious and contagious disease.

—An observer who is so far from being a politician that the reasoning of politicians invariably leaves him unconvinced, has evolved the remarkable opinion that the balance of power in the recent election was held and exerted by youthful voters who were led astray or aright—this queer person doesn't care which of those two words one uses—by the cartoons which pictured Col. ROOSEVELT as a raging, ravening cowboy. The purpose of these portraits, of course, was to create a belief that the Colonel habitually carried a revolver in each hand and a knife in his teeth, and that he was a person to whom a frock coat would a prison be and the Gubernatorial chair a torture. "Now," says the student from high up in the air, "these pictures produced no effect at all upon the voter of average intelligence and experience, because he regarded them merely as jokes more or less good, without enough basis of fact to have any bearing on the questions at issue. But, to a large number of young fellows, the armed ruffian portrayed by the cartoonists was attractive, not repulsive. He recalled the miraculously versatile and efficient heroes of the flashy novels in which most of their study of life has been done, and from which most of their ideals have been drawn. They didn't exactly believe that the pictures were correct, but they half hoped so and voted accordingly." This theory is of more than dubious worth, but it's a fact that some support for it can be obtained by a judicious questioning of office boys, elevator manipulators, and other devotees of the literature which we superior people so vehemently reprehend.

NUGGETS.

Loquacious.

"Your wife, I notice, is a bit of a talker."
"The only way she could ever be outtalked would be by some other woman."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

One Cure.

"Doctor, I am troubled with failing memory."
"My rule, as you know, is pay in advance."—Jewish Comment.

Still Talking.

Dixon—Windig imagined himself a second Clay during the campaign, but after the election his name was mud.
Hixon—Oh, I don't know. Mud dries up occasionally.—Chicago News.

Bad Retort.

Snoop—Oh, I should like to see myself as others see me, just once.
Snapper—Well, I can tell you, once and for all, you would step on yourself and you wouldn't notice it.—Boston Courier.

Getting Back at Him.

"He boasted to me that he was a self-made man."
"What did you say?"
"I told him that he seemed unjustifiably proud of his job."—Detroit Free Press.

HIS IDLE DREAM.

From The Chicago News.

He went into a store to buy a book;
The pretty maiden at the counter there
Half smiled, as she bestowed on him a look
That thrilled him from his toes unto his hair.

He handled fifty books, for which he cared
No more than if they'd been the merest dirt;
He lingered just because the maiden stared;
He felt that he'd become an awful flirt.

A glass hung on the wall behind him and
Therein at last he saw his mirrored face;
Some soot upon his nose had chanced to land—
In seven seconds he had quit the place.

THE TISSOT PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

The French painter, James Tissot, whose long residence in England has given that country almost the right to call the artist, with Alma-Tadema, the Belgian, her own, has been known for some years to American art lovers chiefly as the painter of dainty, charmingly costumed Parisiennes seated in the corner of picture gallery or church, toying with tightly rolled umbrella, upon the greensward or pebbled walk of some Parisian park, as they stroll or sit. His women are graceful, elegant, and distinguished in manner, and he always places them in the most appropriate surroundings and those which seem to comport with their mood. Born in 1836 at Nantes, in France, Tissot came as a youth to Paris, and, studying under Flandrian and Lamothe, exhibited at the Salon of 1859, or when he was only twenty-three years old. In 1861 his "Faust and Marguerite" was purchased by the French Government, and is now in the Luxembourg Gallery. Almost all his early pictures had their subjects in the mediaeval period, and were executed with a certain severe precision of manner and simplicity of method which was almost an affectation of the style of art of the period itself. Tissot went to England in 1870, and there, changing his subjects and drawing and painting the modern woman, he struck the keynote of his future success. Not only as a painter, but as an etcher, did he come rapidly into fame, and the proofs of his plates are now among the print shops' costliest rarities. A few years ago he gave in Paris a private display of a series of character studies of the Parisienne of the period, and this secured for him in France a reputation of the great success he had already won in England. One of his best and most characteristic works, entitled "In the Louvre," a charming picture of a fair young girl, very aristocratic in type, and seated in the corner of the famous gallery as if awaiting some one, was owned by the late George I. Seney, and was sold in the first sale of his pictures.

With this impression of the art of Tissot in his or her mind the visitor to the American Art Galleries, where there opens to-day an exhibition of 350 paintings in oil and water color, and 111 pen and ink drawings and sketches by the artist, the originals of the illustrations in the sumptuous publications first brought out in Paris in 1896, entitled "The Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ," will experience a decided surprise. It has not been generally known in this country that Tissot, who is a devout Roman Catholic, disappeared in 1886, and his friends, who at first thought that he had entered a monastery, afterward ascertained that he had spent five months in travel and study in Palestine for the purpose of securing an original idea of the country and the people, and to draw and paint the story of the life of Christ. It is claimed for M. Tissot by his friends and admirers that he is one of the few artists of modern times who has attempted an artistic rendition of episodes in the life of Christ in a truly devotional spirit and without thought of gain, and as proof of this they point to his piety and to his intense religious convictions. It is not necessary or advisable to start a controversy on this question. That which was waged over Munkacsy's pictures of "Christ Before Pilate," "Christ on Calvary," &c., is still too well remembered. It belongs only to this notice to judge Tissot's rendering of the life of Christ by itself.

As was said above, the paintings and sketches now shown are the originals of the illustrations in the publication brought out by Le Mercier & Co. in Paris in 1896, and of which there were two editions printed, one of only twenty copies on Japanese paper, and whose cost was over 200 guineas, and a larger edition of some 200 copies on vellum, whose cost was over 60 guineas. Each copy of the Japan paper edition contains an original water color drawing by Tissot, but a later edition has been published in England. The artist, in a brief introduction, says that, not satisfied with the ideas which he had of the appearance and exact proportions of the more famous places and scenes in the divine tragedy, as the Christian world has for a long time past had its imagination misled by the fancies of painters, &c., and desiring to present these scenes as faithfully as he could in their different aspects, he visited Palestine, a devout pilgrim. He also says, in closing this introduction, that he has only desired to give a personal interpretation, based upon serious study, and intended to dispel as much as possible an inaccurate and vague view from people's minds.

It is impossible in this first brief review of this exceedingly interesting display to do more than speak of it in general terms. The pictures and drawings are in a certain sense not new, as they are familiar to book and art lovers through the Le Mercier publication. They will be new, however, in general to the American art public, and are well worth study and examination. The exhibition is divided into several sections. In the lower gallery are several paintings, the most important of which is the large "Inward Voices," a curious allegorical study, and the "Prodigal Son" series, which won a gold medal for the artist at the Paris Exposition of 1889. In this gallery also are the forty-two water colors illustrating the birth and childhood of Christ. In the upstairs galleries are the 147 pictures illustrating the ministry of Christ, the 26 which depict the scenes of Holy Week, and the 132 which portray the scenes of the Passion, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and of the days which followed the last great event. The drawings and sketches, which number 109, are chiefly views of the Holy Land, studies of types and character, &c.

The art of Tissot, as is certainly conclusively proved by these pictures, is an original art. He follows no master, but works out his problems in his own way. A strong draughtsman and an admirable portrayer of character and expression, his work is noted for these points and for its groupings and composition. He is essentially dramatic, and there is a good deal of the illustrator even in his best work. While not a colorist, and while in truth his color is for the most part cold and thin, he sometimes introduces a bit of color in a landscape or gives a note in a costume most attractive and fascinating. It is astonishing that he should have been able to complete the work in the time which he is said to have given to it, for it is delicate, and much of the detail is remarkable. As to how individual transcriptions of this or that episode will impress the visitor it is of course impossible to say. These pictures must be viewed and studied reverently, for they are worthy of reverent study, but one person will be impressed here and there, where another will see only what is bizarre or curious. Of necessity the series of paintings illustrating the Passion and the Crucifixion are the most impressive. To briefly summarize, it may be said that M. Tissot, while he has given us no great rendering of "the old, old story," has furnished a most faithful, careful series of studies, full of artistic merit and force, and certainly original in every way.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S ILLNESS.

His Condition Somewhat Improved—His Sons to Make a Tour.

The condition of Joseph Jefferson, who is ill with bronchitis at the Holland House, was reported last evening as somewhat improved. Charles Jefferson's decision to terminate his father's season in this city and out of town will not interfere with the plans of the sons to continue producing "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Rivals." Yesterday arrangements were concluded with Klaw & Erlanger to book the plays in towns throughout the country. On Thanksgiving afternoon the sons will make their first appearance in "Rip Van Winkle" at Pittsburg.

Joseph Jefferson's plans are undecided as yet. The contemplated trip out of town has been abandoned and instead he will remain at the Holland House indefinitely.

Praise from the South.

From The Norfolk Dispatch.

With the motto, "All the news that's fit to print," THE NEW YORK TIMES has introduced a literary magazine as a Sunday supplement. This magazine is beautifully and profusely illustrated with pictures of current interest. It forms a distinct and commendable feature of newspaper enterprise and shows that a newspaper may be cheap without being nasty, may furnish an immense amount of reading matter at a low price, and at the same time not corrupt the taste of innocent youth nor cater to the vicious habits of reprobates. THE TIMES is a daily Democratic paper which prints all the real news that an American citizen wishes to know for 1 cent. It is an admirable paper in all respects, and its special features recommend it particularly to Southern readers who wish a respectable and reliable New York newspaper that will give the news and not offend all the senses.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Jefferson de Angelis in "The Jolly Musketeer" at the Broadway Theatre.

A NEW GERMAN COMEDY

"Im Weissen Roess'l," "Carmen" in English, and "The Village Postmaster."

Jefferson de Angelis has returned to his business of endeavoring to amuse people without the assistance of Della Fox and Lillian Russell. He made his reappearance here at the Broadway Theatre last night in a new operetta, entitled "The Jolly Musketeer," the book by Stanislaus Stange and the music by Julian Edwards. It is probably only a coincidence that Mr. de Angelis should come forward just at this time in a character which is simply a comic D'Artagnan, but it is a happy coincidence, because it makes his new operetta an amusing pendant to the serious attempts to put before us the historic personages of romantic literature. Count Henri de Beaupret will be a companion picture to Mr. Wilson's Little Corporal, but he has the advantage in having some better lines to speak. The large audience which assembled at the Broadway Theatre last night was as friendly as first night audiences in that house preverbially are, and it gave Mr. de Angelis a very hearty welcome.

It must be admitted that if the second act of "The Jolly Musketeer" were about twenty minutes shorter the operetta would be that much better. When there is absolutely nothing more to do, Mr. De Angelis has a long scene with Miss Waltzinger and Miss Hollins. Any one but a theatrical manager or an actor could tell in half a minute that the scene was stupid, but the people who do these things for a living vastly overrate the importance of what they are doing. Mr. Stange's book is none too brilliant at any point, and it would be much improved by shortening. The action of the second act drags dreadfully after a funny scene, in which Mr. De Angelis is out in a rainstorm while another man is making love to his beloved. The situation is afterward saved by a very funny song and dance by Mr. De Angelis and Mr. McDonough. In fact, the antics of the principal comedian are very substantially aided all through the operetta by those of his first assistant, and Mr. McDonough deserves almost as much praise for his singing and dancing as does Mr. De Angelis. But it seems rather disheartening to lovers of real operetta to see how fast this species of entertainment is going down hill toward plain variety show. There are some good lines in the dialogue of "The Jolly Musketeer," and the story is quite as good as that of any recent operetta. That is all the praise which can fairly be awarded it. Yet it affords a good evening's entertainment, which will be much better when the book is cut down.

Mr. Edwards's music is always graceful in melody and pretty in general style without possessing striking originality. Yet it is not palpably reminiscent music, and some of it is more than ordinarily good. Two or three ensembles are written with musicianly skill, and are very effective. The orchestration is fairly good. It is a pity that the chorus has not a better singing organization. If it were some of Mr. Edwards's numbers would go for much more. As it is, he has to depend upon the principals, and none of these is more than respectably equipped with vocal ability.

Mr. De Angelis danced with his customary agility, sang quite as badly as he always does, and acted with vigorous comedy. He is at times a really very funny man, and he is always entertaining. Miss Hollins presented a series of blonde tableaus as Yvette and sang her music passably. Miss Waltzinger had not much acting to do, but she contributed a clear high soprano voice to the evening's proceedings. Van Rensselaer Wheeler was rather exaggerated in his action, but one can hardly expect a comic opera baritone who is trying to be a tenor to be moderate. The operetta is admirably put on the stage. The scenery and costumes are handsome and the stage pictures are all bright. Mr. Edwards conducted the performance and was called before the curtain with Mr. Stange and Mr. De Angelis at the close of the first act.

François	Van Rensselaer Wheeler
Henri	Jefferson De Angelis
Capote	Winfield Blake
Antoine	Joseph Smiley
Gaston	Ole Norman
Didot Blanc	Harry McDonough
Yvette	Maud Hollins
Verve	Bertha Waltzinger
Jacqueline	Helena Frederick
Marie	Edith Hendee

A NEW GERMAN PLAY.

"Im Weissen Roess'l" Received Vociferously in Irving Place.

A great crowd enjoyed hugely the first performance in America of Blumenthal and Kadelburg's new Tyrolean comedy, "Im Weissen Röss'l," at the Irving Place Theatre, last night. The laughter was literally incessant while the curtain was up, and the new play is, really, uncommonly well supplied with food for honest laughter.

A worthy Berlin lamp manufacturer, taking a vacation trip in company with a sentimental sister and a romantic daughter, reaches the Salzkammergut in an irritable frame of mind. He is a self-satisfied urbanite, and the dialect, the customs, the traditional cupidity of the picturesque inhabitants of the Austrian Tyrol annoy him; and, of course, everything falls out just as it should not. The little inn, in the dooryard of which the tooting little steamboat lands him, is practically in possession of a young counsellor, whom the pretty landlady favors, and who has been successfully conducting a lawsuit against the lampmaker. But the young doctor is a good fellow, and his heart is fancy free, in spite of the landlady, so presently he is making love to the romantic daughter of his ancient antagonist.

The scenery is pretty, the dresses are quaint, and the play of humor is exceedingly ingenious, while what the comedy lacks in variety of action it fully makes up in the exhibition of amusing traits of character. The dialogue, too, is exceptionally clever.

The performance is good. Anna Braga as the plump Tyrolean Mirandolina, who, like her prototype in Goldoni's classic, weds her head waiter, (after discharging him from his office,) is as vivacious and charming as ever and sings an incidental Tyrolean air with facile expression, though her singing voice is rather small. Seyffertitz is exactly in his element as the head waiter, and Hänseler denotes the lamp manufacturer's traits in his customary droll way.

Senius, as a prematurely bald but sentimental youth, and Elly Collmer as a lisping maiden are also well placed. Mr. Conried has staged the new play carefully.

Josepha Voglhuber	Anna Braga
Leopold Brandmayer	Gustav v. Seyffertitz
Wilhelm Giesecke	Max Hänseler
Ottilie	Ada Merito
Charlotte	Auguste Burmester
Walter Hinzelmann	Franz Kierschner
Klarchen	Elly Collmer
Dr. Otto Siedler	Julius Strobl
Arthur Sulzheimer	Rudolph Senius
Loidl	Edmund Hanno
Resi	Ida v. Cavally
Assessor Bernbach	Jaques Horwitz
Emmy	Marie Reichardt
Rathin Schmidt	Lina Lethar
Melanie Schmidt	Auguste Frankel
Forstrath Kracher	George Le Bret
Ein Hochtourist	Fritz Hitzigrath
Ein Reisender	Willi Schaf

"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER."

The New Hampshire Rustic Drama at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"The Village Postmaster," a rustic play by Jerome Eddy and Alice Ives, which was originally produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, in April, 1896, was revived there last night, with a fine scenic outfit, quaint dresses, and a suitable cast. The time is 1852 and the place a New Hampshire village. Seth Huggins, the village Postmaster and local political magnate, is the principal personage; Ben Deane, the lawyer, his henchman, is the villain, and John Harper, an inventive young mechanic, is the hero. A good girl in love with one young man and betrothed against her will to another; a wronged woman seeking redress; a comical bad boy, a poor Baptist clergyman and his family, and members of the village choir and local militia are among the other personages.

The scenic pictures represent the country store and Post Office where the affairs of the Nation are settled by cracker-barrel statesmanship; the village green and liberty pole on "Trainin' Day" with a shower of real rain; the parlor of the Baptist minister's house, with a donation party; a barn yard and farm garden on threshing day, and finally the old Baptist meeting house, by candle light, decorated for a wedding.

The distribution of characters has been greatly changed. Edward J. Morgan, for instance, has outgrown such rôles as villains in rustic drama in these last two years and a half, and his place is filled by another. Frank Mordaunt as Huggins is vastly better than his predecessor, because he can give force to the serious side of the character, while the comic side takes care of itself.

Seth Huggins	Frank Mordaunt
John Harper	W. H. Pascoe
Ben Deane	Frank Lyman
Ebenezer Todd	George Ober
Thomas Jefferson Huggins	Dan Collyer
Caleb Springer	Richard Nesmith
Rev. Charles Gibbs	William H. Gough
Silas Toner	Eugene Powers
Jim Pennel	Harry Holliday
Luther Schenck	J. F. Robinson
Miranda Huggins	Maude Winter
Mary Barden	Adelaide Cushman
Hattie Burley	Agnes Farnum
Samantha Huggins	Jennie Weathersby
Letitia Bean	Vivian Townsend
Louisa	Annie Buckley
Mrs. Charles Gibbs	Grace Gaylor Clark

"CARMEN" IN ENGLISH.

Bizet's Opera Sung Again at the American.

At the American Theatre last night the Castle Square Opera Company departed from the flowery vales of operetta, in which it has been dallying for some weeks, and returned to the rocky and dangerous heights of grand opera. The work presented was Bizet's always popular "Carmen," which some people are foolish enough to think has been rendered special to Mme. Calvé. No doubt the many admirers of Miss MacNichol were in a mood last night to say, in the most delightful slang of our time, "There are others." Suffice it to say that the popular contralto of the Castle Square Company acted and sang Carmen with great success. She displayed the skill of an experienced performer, and her audience liked her work. Mr. Sheehan was a passably good Don José, and Mr. Stewart had the customery success with Escamillo's one song.

Don José	Joseph F. Sheehan
Escamillo	W. G. Stewart
Il Doncairo	E. N. Knight
Il Remendado	Frank Ranney
Zuniga	H. L. Chase
Morales	Frank Moulan
Lillas Pastias	Charles G. Scribner
Michaela	Adelaide Norwood
Frasquita	Zetti Kennedy
Mercedes	Mary Palmer
Carmen	Lizzie MacNichol

ZANGWILL ON TRUTH AND FICTION.

The Critic and Novelist Lectures at the Astoria.

"Fiction, the Highest Form of Truth," was the title of a "paper," the reading of which occupied Israel Zangwill's not too melodious or "various" voice, and the attention of about 150 persons, principally women, two hours of valuable time in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Mr. Zangwill writes better than he talks, and he also knows so well that he writes well, and intimates the same so frequently, as to render all praise of him by others quite superfluous.

The arguments he used in his lecture to prove that the poetical view of life is the only true one were not profound, but they were assuredly well stated. Zangwill is smart and fanciful. After all, his lecture proved nothing—it could not have proved anything new since his point of view is as old as poetry itself—for he admitted that no one can say exactly what "Truth" is. If Bacon's "Jesting Pilate," who asked "What is Truth?" and then ran away to avoid hearing the answer, had waited to hear it, he might still be waiting, Mr. Zangwill thinks.

He entered, at great length, and with much richness of so-called "paradox" and epigram, into a discussion of the difference between mere facts and the truth, and said so many cutting things about Science and scientific men that one feared he might presently imitate Jeffrey and "speak disrespectfully of the equator." He also uttered a few nasty words about journalism and journalists. Some of the things he said which excited mild laughter are given substantially herewith:

"We talk about dead languages, but no language is alive until love and feeling are breathed into it. Parrots always talk dead languages, and so sometimes do politicians."

"A baby is a joy to its mother, an heir to its father, a charge to its nurse, a soul to the clergyman who baptizes it, a new biological specimen to the physician, a new customer to the shopkeeper, and a nuisance to the neighbors."

"This glass of water I hold in my hand science resolves into many facts. Each drop of water is composed of millions of atoms. Yet the fullest truth about it is that it is a glass of water put here to moisten the dryness of my throat and my remarks."

A New "Combination."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McLean (Odette Tyler) and Charles B. Hanford, who used to do "heavies" with Booth and Barrett, have formed a new dramatic "combination," which will begin a tour Dec. 8, acting in "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Julius Cæsar," and "Othello." Mr. McLean used to act with his first wife, Marie Prescott, but since her death he has been living in retirement on his farm, at Shepherdstown, West Va. Odette Tyler's successful acting in "Secret Service" and other plays is still fresh in the public memory. She will act the two Portias, (in "The Merchant" and "Caesar,") Juliet, and Desdemona.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S.—Burlesques and many specialties make up the bill at this theatre.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The romantic melodrama, "A Lion's Heart," was the attraction.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—A revival of "The Iron Master" was presented by the Donnelly Stock Company.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Hoyt's company appeared in one of his latest farces, "A Stranger in New York."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"A Day and a Night," company, recently seen at the Garrick Theatre, is entertaining the Harlemites this week.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Marie Jansen heads the bill at Mr. Proctor's up-town house this week, and she was heard in a répertoire of songs which she has made popular in the past. James Thornton rendered some of his funny songs and jests. The balance of the bill included Wormwood's dog and monkey circus, Willard Simms, Deets and Don, Frencelli and Lewis, and a dozen others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Nellie McHenry made her first appearance before Mr. Proctor's down-town patrons yesterday and presented Nate Salsbury's farce, "Patchwork." Miss Minnie Methot,

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Gen. Breckinridge, Dr. Huidekoper, and Major Knox Detail Their Experiences.

THE CAMP THOMAS EXODUS

Commissioners Told that the Change in the Inspectors General System Is to Blame for Concealment of Faulty Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Gen. Breckinridge, Dr. R. S. Huidekoper, and Major Knox were before the War Investigating Commission to-day.

Gen. Breckinridge's testimony dealt with conditions at Camp Thomas, of which he was for a time in command, and he took occasion to say that but for the change that was made previous to the war, requiring inspectors General in the field to report to the Adjutant General, instead of to the Inspector General, the condition of the camps now being developed by the commission would have been developed three months ago.

Dr. Huidekoper was the first witness on the stand. He said that he had occupied the position of Chief Medical Officer of the First Army Corps at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, until the 23d of July, when he had gone to Puerto Rico with Gen. Brooke. Speaking of the supply depot, he said there were large quantities of some articles and a superabundance of others at the beginning of the history of Camp Thomas, but that this condition of affairs did not long continue. He had immediately undertaken to regulate requisitions, so as to equalize them in the various divisions of the command. At one time he had to appeal to Gen. Brooke to get the supplies necessary, the Deputy Surgeon General insisting upon being guided by the supplies on the table, which was not a fair test.

"Do you not know," asked Dr. Conner, "that there was a full supply of medical stores at the depot at Lytle?"

The witness denied that such was the case. He continued by saying that he had made constant representations to the Surgeon General of the shortage of supplies. He had never "turned down," any requisitions from the division hospitals, except on one occasion, unless he knew that the articles were not on hand.

Reverting to the question of tentage, Dr. Huidekoper said he knew of his own knowledge that the surplus tentage at the reserve hospital was turned over to the division hospitals and that tents had been held there to the detriment of other hospitals. However, he stated that there were always unoccupied tents at the reserve hospital.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FILTH.

Speaking of the condition of the camp in general, he said that some of the sinks were excessively filthy. Some of them were never in proper condition.

"Who was responsible for that condition?" asked Dr. Conner.

"The officers of the regiment," responded Dr. Huidekoper.

"Did not the commanding General have a duty to perform in that connection?" the questioner continued.

The reply was not considered satisfactory, and Dr. Conner insisted upon knowing whether anything had ever been done by the commanding General to secure the punishment of regimental officers who had refused to obey orders for the proper policing of the camps. Dr. Huidekoper declared that he knew of no instance of the prosecution of any offenses of this kind.

Col. Huidekoper said he had succeeded in getting supplies only by being the first on hand, as the medical depot was run in a very parsimonious manner. There was not only a great scarcity of important drugs, such as quinine and opium, but a disposition on the part of the purveyor not to give out what there was. He said that when the command started to Puerto Rico, Gen. Brooke had exercised his prerogative to demand the filling of a requisition which had been refused by the Deputy Surgeon General. He said he did not know why the General had not exercised this prerogative in securing supplies at Chickamauga.

Responding to a request from ex-Gov. Beaver, Dr. Huidekoper detailed the particulars of his education as a physician, giving also his experience in military service. He said he had graduated as a physician from the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, and afterward had studied much in Paris, Berlin, and other European capitals, and had considerable experience in hospitals and in general practice. He went to Europe a second time on the recommendation of Dr. Hayes Agnew, who desired to establish a veterinary hospital. After returning to this country he went to New York and was engaged largely in the manufacture of toxines, only practicing human medicines for charity. He had been a surgeon in the Pennsylvania National Guard from 1874 to 1893, being Brigade Surgeon most of the time, covering the Homestead strike and the Johnstown flood.

Replying to another question from Gen. Beaver, the witness said that Deputy Surgeon General Hartsuff had refused to supply disinfectants for the camp at Chickamauga, saying that to do so was contrary to army regulations.

THE LACK OF NURSES.

Dr. Huidekoper referred frequently during his testimony to his difficulties in securing nurses. He said he had once secured an approach to the necessary number through an arbitrary order from Gen. Brooke, and that when this order was issued, the Colonels had insisted on supplying the worst men they had in their regiments for members of the Hospital Corps. One was an epileptic and another a confirmed drunkard.

The witness asserted that the sick in Puerto Rico had had good attention, contradicting the assertion of Col. Hartsuff that there had been negligence. He said it was not true that Dr. Hartsuff had taken charge of a hospital, as the latter had stated, because of its mismanagement. Dr. Hartsuff, he said, had volunteered to take a hospital on one occasion, but the offer had been declined, so that it was all on paper. "In fact," the witness added, "Gen. Brooke would have stopped him if he had attempted to do so."

Major Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General, who participated in the early part of the Santiago campaign as a Captain in the First Regular Cavalry, was before the commission at its afternoon session. He was wounded in the battle of La Guasima and on the second day after landing, when he was the only officer of his regiment present. He came North on the Olivette, and after arrival was taken care of at Fort Wadsworth Hospital. He had found that this institution was well conducted, and did not accept the report that such was not the case.

Major Knox said he had remained with his troop about ten minutes after receiving his wound, and that he had forgotten himself in giving attention to his command. His position had been a central one, and he had felt that a break might make an opening for the enemy.

Major Knox said the ship on which his regiment went from Tampa to Santiago was greatly crowded, and that when they landed the men were in poor condition for a campaign—"The worst I ever saw," he said. "This condition was due to the fact that they had been shut up in the hold of the ship for sixteen days, for they had been in good shape when they left Tampa." He did that the medical corps would have been better if there had been more surgeons, ambulances, and litters, but the expedition had been hastily organized, and he had no criticism to make. All efforts had been directed toward getting as many soldiers over as possible, and not toward furnishing such conveniences for men as might be considered desirable under other circumstances.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE TESTIFIES.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge also appeared before the commission during the afternoon session. His testimony dealt largely with Camp Thomas, of which he was in command from the 7th of August until the camp disintegrated. He said that when he assumed charge the camp was at the beginning of an epidemic of fever, and that this condition gradually grew worse. He found much that needed remedying from a sanitary point of view.

Gen. Breckinridge expressed the opinion that Chickamauga Park was suitable as a camp site, but the want of portable water was a defect. He had made no recommendation for a better water supply after taking command because the soldiers were so infected that he thought the best remedy was to disintegrate the command, and he had made recommendations to this latter effect. In fact, the greater share of his attention had been given to getting the men away from Chickamauga.

Gen. Breckinridge said that he had increased the number of men given leave at a time from two to six to a company, because the men seemed depressed, and he thought they needed as much change as possible. He was, he said, aware that this order had been criticised, "but my theory of discipline is to make a soldier do his duty for all that he is worth, and then let him have his fun for all he deserves," he said.

HOSPITAL CONDITIONS BAD.

The witness said that the condition of all the hospitals at Camp Thomas, except Sternberg, was bad. They were crowded and there was a lack of skill on the part of the attendants. He also thought the Quartermaster's Department had been remiss in some of its duties, but he attributed all the trouble to a want of experience. There had been a lack of tentage at the hospitals, and he knew of no reason why the tents should not have been supplied, as he was informed that the tents were in the Quartermaster's depot.

Dr. Conner made an effort to get Gen. Breckinridge to say where the responsibility rested for the poor conditions in the camp, but the latter said that he had never attempted to locate the responsibility, devoting himself particularly to remedying the evil. He said that apparently up to the time of his arrival the first duty had been conceived to be to prepare for war. He had changed this by turning the attention of all to taking care of the sick, and if he deserved any credit in his administration it was for this change. He said the War Department was apparently unprepared for the epidemic, as were the men on the ground.

"If you could do what you did, could not Gen. Brooke have done the same thing two months before?" Dr. Conner asked.

"I don't think he had the sick," the witness responded.

Later Gen. Wilson asked practically the same question and Gen. Breckinridge replied more elaborately, as follows:

"I have no doubt that, if aroused, as I was, to the necessity, he could have done as much as I did. The indications were probably more marked to me than to my predecessor, because my experience as Inspector General prepared me especially for detecting conditions which might escape others. Consequently there was a condition there which I do not believe was conceived of by those preceding me."

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Gen. Breckinridge said that there was such a division of duties and responsibilities that it was difficult at times to know to whom to give instructions. He gave an illustration of the defects of a system in which authority was not well defined which had occurred when he was there on an inspection tour in May. He found a typhoid fever patient lying in a wagon outside a hospital who was refused admission for two hours until an order could be secured from Col. Hartsuff, Chief Surgeon of the camp, notwithstanding Gen. Wilson, in command of the division, had ordered the man's admission.

The relation of this incident led to a line of questioning concerning the duties of inspection which brought out replies of considerable interest because of the fact that Gen. Breckinridge is Inspector General. He stated that previous to the beginning of the war an order was issued requiring Inspectors General to make their reports to the Adjutant General, instead of to the head of their own department, leaving him nothing to do unless he went into the field and made a hiatus in the work. As a consequence, conditions were not made plain.

"As a matter of fact," Gen. Breckinridge said, "this commission is now doing what the Inspector General should have done three months ago."

Gen. Breckinridge had not concluded his testimony when the commission adjourned for the day.

FOOD ENOUGH SENT TO CUBA.

Commissary General Eagan Says Gen. Shafter's Army Had Stores Sufficient for Four Months.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The report of Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence of the army, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. After detailing conditions of the Commissary Department and its organization for the war with Spain, Gen. Eagan refers to the Santiago campaign, of which he says:

"A very serious freight blockade at and in the neighborhood of Tampa in May and June, 1898, was caused by the celerity with which the troops and their supplies were concentrated at that place in preparation for the invasion of the Island of Cuba. This blockade was a matter of grave concern to the Subsistence Department, and it was only after the most peremptory orders of the Commissary General of Subsistence to unload the cars and to hire warehouses, if necessary, that the officers of the department on the spot were enabled, with unflagging zeal and untiring energy, to so far extricate the department as to permit the taking of the Fifth Army Corps, when it sailed, on June 14, a supply of rations sufficient to last the command of 16,000 enlisted men for four months, and the sending on June 26, 27, and 28 of further supplies."

After giving in detail what supplies were sent to Cuba, Gen. Eagan says:

"It will thus be seen that all due diligence was used by the Commissary General of Subsistence in placing subsistence stores within reach of the troops operating against Santiago. Upon landing in Cuba these stores of the expedition were subject to the orders of the General commanding, who was in paramount control of the military operations in that quarter."

After quoting a number of official orders, the General says:

"It is evident from the foregoing statements that the supplies of subsistence stores shipped for the use of the army in Cuba have been at all times in excess of immediate needs. Besides being available for our own troops, they afforded relief to the Cuban army and to the destitute population which abandoned the City of Santiago when preparations for its destruction had been made. The official returns from Cuba, showing in detail the issues made to these several classes of persons and others contemplated by law, have not yet been received, and there is not in this office any information throwing light on the subject of the provisioning of the transports which brought the army back to Montauk Point further than that there was an abundance of subsistence stores in Santiago and vicinity."

Warning to Shipmasters.

Because of the frequency during the present year of casualties to shipping in this and other harbors, the Treasury Department has caused to be issued to Customs Collectors a notice prepared by the Bureau of Navigation, calling the attention of masters and pilots to the provisions of Article 20 of the rules of the road, relating to the rights and duties, respectively, of steam and sailing craft; courses, speed, &c., and the rights of fishing vessels. Attention is also called to the article which fixes penalty for violation.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

EDEN MUSEE.—Many additions have been made to the rearranged groups in the main hall, and the new cinematographe views attract considerable attention.

Miss Clara Belz has signed a contract with Ted Marks to appear at the Alhambra, London, in January, preliminary to a tour of Europe, including Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and Moscow.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's on Saturday last decided to withdraw Richard Carle's burlesque, "Sir Andy de Bootjack," and hereafter a strictly vaudeville bill will be the attraction, including both foreign and American talent.

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel will deliver a lecture at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon on "How to Listen to Music." Mr. Sam Franko will conduct an orchestral performance of the Fifth Symphony to illustrate Mr. Krehbiel's remarks.

Henry Lee will return to the dramatic stage in Chicago to act Cyrano de Bergerac in rivalry with M. Coquelin, Richard Mansfield, Jack Gilmour, Edward Mawson, Charles Richman, and Louis Fields. Edgar L. Davenport will be Christian.

On Friday evening next, 150 members of various Hungarian societies will attend the Casino to witness the performance of "A Dangerous Maid." The party is in honor of Julius Steger, who is a member of one of the leading Hungarian organizations. After the performance the delegation will tender him a reception.

The Third Avenue Theatre is to have a change of management. After next Monday night the house will be managed by H. Brunnell, formerly of Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Mr. Brunnell has taken a five years' lease. He will introduce vaudeville performances with matinées every day. The house will be renamed Brunnell's Third Avenue Theatre.

Sol Smith Russell and his company left yesterday for Philadelphia, where he began an engagement last night in his new comedy, "Uncle Dick," by Martha Morton. The company came from Providence Sunday and staid over night at the Holland House. Mr. Russell said he would soon begin rehearsals of his latest play, "The Hon. John Grigsby," by Charles Klein, which he will produce here later in the season. Mr. Russell is headed for the South on his annual tour.

A CUSTOMS LAW INQUIRY.

Senators O. H. Platt and J. K. Jones Here to Find Out About Administrative Methods.

Senators Orville H. Platt of Connecticut and J. K. Jones of Arkansas, composing a majority of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, are in this city for the purpose of investigating the methods of administering the internal revenue and customs laws. It is expected that Senator N. W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, the third member of the sub-committee, will join them before their investigations here are completed. Senators Platt and Jones conferred at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday and determined to visit and inspect personally the several branches of the customs and internal revenue service in this city. They will begin with the Custom House this forenoon.

This sub-committee is acting under authority of a Senate resolution adopted June 30, 1898, which directed the Committee on Finance to investigate and report whether the existing methods of collecting the Government revenues could be improved. Senator Platt said yesterday that the inquiry would have nothing to do with the tariff schedules. "We expect to call on the Collector of the Port, the Appraiser, and the General Appraisers for information and suggestions," said Senator Platt, "and we shall be glad to hear from any other persons who represent important interests and who are in a position to give information regarding the way in which the customs laws are administered at this port."

Asked whether the sub-committee would take note of the differences of opinion between the Collector and the Appraiser regarding the classification of certain dutiable imports, Senator Platt said that no such differences had as yet been brought officially to the notice of the sub-committee. "We are not acting on any specific complaints," he added. "Of course, we cannot tell what we may find. If the present customs administrative law is defective, it will become our duty to try to find a remedy."

When the attention of Senators Plattand Jones was called to a statement alleged to have been made recently by Senator Hanna that it would probably be necessary to amend the present tariff law because it did not supply sufficient revenue to run the Government, they jointly replied that this investigation had no politics in it and that they did not care to discuss the tariff.

"But," remarked Senator Platt with a sly glance at Senator Jones, "I might say personally that the Dingley law has accomplished all that Mr. Dingley claimed that it would."

"Do you mean to say?" said Senator Jones quickly, "that Mr. Dingley claimed that his bill would cause a deficit of $58,000,000?"

"Has it done that?" asked Senator Platt calmly.

"Certainly it has," responded Senator Jones; "if it had not been for the War Revenue bill the Government would have been in a hole."

"Ah," murmured Senator Platt, smiling. "Perhaps we don't agree on that. Well, there's no politics in the work of this sub-committee, anyhow."

ALLEGED MURDERER INSANE.

When Arraigned, His Case Is Disposed of in Eighteen Minutes.

What is said to have been the most prompt disposition of a murder case ever made in a New York County court took place yesterday morning before Justice Gildersleeve in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. William Fraue was charged with killing his employer, Julius Smith, last July, in Smith's saloon and restaurant, at Centre and Canal Streets.

Drs. Campbell and Santvoort presented evidence that showed the man to be insane. Fraue acted wildly in court. Justice Gildersleeve ordered him to be sent to the insane asylum at Matteawan. The entire case consumed only eighteen minutes.

TWICE MARRIED IN A MONTH.

First Union of Divorced Persons Was Found to be Invalid.

For a second time within a month Mrs. Mary Valentine Yale Bissell and Joseph Louis Fornachon were married yesterday. Recorder Edward R. Stanton of Hoboken performed the ceremony. Mrs. Bissell was guilty of technical bigamy because of her former marriage to Fornachon, which occurred before she had obtained a divorce from Eugene V. H. Bissell. The confirmation of the referee's report favoring an absolute divorce was made Nov. 10, and as there was no obstacle thereafter the second marriage ceremony was had.

Eugene V. H. Bissell began a suit for absolute divorce in April, 1897. Abraham Gruber, the referee, reported favorably upon Mr. Bissel's suit Oct. 13, and without waiting for the confirmation of the Court, Mrs. Bissell and Mr. Fornachon were married Oct. 15, in Jersey City, by Justice of the Peace Winfield S. Weed. Mrs. Bissell at the time said she was divorced. Public announcement of the wedding was not made, however, until last Saturday, and it was not until then that the couple learned that their marriage was invalid. Mr. Fornachon and Mrs. Bissell visited Lawyer A. H. Hummel early yesterday morning, and he gave them a letter to Chief of Police Charles J. Donovan of Hoboken, to whom they went immediately. The ceremony was performed in the Recorder's private office, and was witnessed by the Chief of Police and James P. Laverty, Clerk of the Recorder's Court. Each of the principals admitted a former divorce. Mr. Fornachon gave his address as the Washington Hotel, Jersey City, and his occupation as an accountant.

TO AID THE SPIRIT WRESTLERS.

Canadian Government Will Give Money and Lands in Manitoba.

According to Aylmer Maude, an Englishman, who is in this city in behalf of the Doukhobortsi, or "Spirit Wrestlers," a persecuted Russian sect, they will be taken to the extreme west of Manitoba. Mr. Maude has lived in Moscow for more than twenty years, and through Count Tolstoi became interested in these peasants. Last August he brought two families to Canada and found that the Government would give free land—160 acres to each family—besides a bonus of $6 to each person, and shelter through the Winter for the 4,000 souls that are expected to leave Russia soon. The rest of the sect, he said, would come over next Spring.

The Doukhobortsi did not have quite enough money to bring them to Canada, but what was missing has been raised in England, chiefly from Quakers and by the sale of a story written by Tolstoi years ago, but laid aside as of no importance. Mr. Maude said that the fund now being raised in this country is wanted to assist in procuring agricultural implements and horses and cows. The Doukhobortsi intend to borrow money on the land granted by the Canadian Government, the Government acting as intermediary to see that the money is paid back.

Mr. Maude said that it is not true that the Russian Government has given the Doukhobortsi two years in which to emigrate. The permission to emigrate was given last February, and may be recalled at any time, which is the reason for the haste to get these people out of Russia. He said that the Dowager Empress was mainly instrumental in securing this decree. She was traveling through the Caucasus and saw the sect, which excited her sympathy. Prince Hilkoff, nephew of the Russian Minister of Railroads, who was banished for sympathy shown to peasants and sectarians, is aiding Mr. Maude in this country.

MENNONITE BABY BORN AT SEA.

Its Mother, a Russian Refugee, Buried in Midocean.

A baby girl but five days old was among the arrivals yesterday from Hamburg on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pretoria. The little one's name appeared on a supplemental list as "Pretoria." The mother had died at the child's birth, and her body was buried at sea. The father, Johann Windecker; his son, John, seventeen years old, and daughter, Marie, five years old, were also passengers, and a part of a small band of Mennonites, headed by Johann Statel, who had with him his wife and five children.

The Mennonites said that they came from Southern Russia and had left their homes to enjoy religious liberty and freedom from military service. Statel had with him $1,100. He said they were going to Kansas City, and would start farming in that vicinity. He and his wife have adopted the little motherless Pretoria.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was nothing but Horse Show on the cards yesterday, and there were no entertainments of any kind given, nor will there be until the end of the week. But all the fashionable world was not at the Madison Square Garden. Many are waiting for the middle of the week. Fifth Avenue was crowded with carriages and promenaders during the afternoon, some of whom were shopping and others taking advantage of the crisp Autumn air. Mrs. Henry T. Sloane drove down the avenue in her handsome turn-out, gowned in the new shade of purple, and wearing a very large hat, with an immense purple velvet bow and two great brown feathers like immense quills placed crossways on the top of the hat. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, was in a lighter shade of lilac and black combined, and a small lilac bonnet, with white and lilac curling ostrich plumes. Miss Evelyn Burden, who went afterward to the Horse Show, wore a tailor gown of the new-fashion blue, the coat of which was heavily trimmed with sable, and a blue hat with ostrich feathers to match. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who moved into her new house yesterday, was on Fifth Avenue in the afternoon also, and wearing a tailor gown of dark blue and her full set of handsome sables. The Waldorf-Astoria and the Holland House were the favorite places for luncheon below Thirty-fourth Street on account of their proximity to the Horse Show but the greater part of those who were there were not New Yorkers, but people from other cities, the majority of whom were from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Gradually cards are beginning to come in for entertainments of various kinds. This afternoon Miss Leary will give a tea at 5 o'clock at her residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Mrs. Yznaga, the mother of the Duchess of Manchester. Mrs. Yznaga was Miss Leary's guest at Newport last Summer. This will be the first large entertainment Miss Leary has given in her new home.

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There are more well-known people at the Virginia Hot Springs at present than at any of the Autumn resorts, and the Autumn bridal couples have almost all visited the resort, or are about to do so. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, who have been there for a week, returned on Sunday in Mr. Fish's private car. Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mrs. Frederic L. Eldridge, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Clarence Carey, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss Louise Sands, Dr. and Mrs. Frank W. Murray, Mr. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore, Mrs. Frederic Nelson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, and Mr. Herman Oelrichs are among the New Yorkers now there. Mrs. Harry May of Washington is occupying a cottage near the hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ryer, formerly Miss Richards, and Mr. and Mrs. George McLanahan, formerly Miss Duer, who were married last week, are now at the Hot Springs. There was quite an excitement at the Hot Springs on Sunday, caused by the derailment of the train on the branch road from Covington which connected with the Saturday night train from New York. The entire train, including the heavy compartment car, and excepting the engine, left the track at a point five miles above Covington in the early morning, and came very near toppling into the creek near by. The pasengers, who were badly shaken up but not injured, either drove twenty miles to the Springs or remained at the wreck all day until a temporary track had been built around it.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Francke, who were married some weeks ago at Cedarhurst, L. I., have taken an apartment for the season at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Next Summer they will go to Cedarhurst, where Mrs. Francke's father, Mr. George C. Rand, President of the Rockaway Hunt Club, intends building a home for them.

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The wedding of Neilson Potter and Miss Rook will take place at Newport next Summer. Mrs. Rook and her daughter will be in New York for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter will remain at their Newport home throughout the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herman John Baring will sail for Europe to-morrow. They will go to the South of France and Egypt for the Winter, and will return to England early in the Spring, when Mrs. Baring will be presented at the first drawing room of the London season.

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Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson of 11 West Thirty-eighth Street gave a very charming dinner recently in honor of Miss Emily Petit, whose engagement to Robert R. Crosby was exclusively announced in THE TIMES. Among the guests were Miss Augusta McKim Davies and Mr. Louis Mansfield Ogden, whose engagement was also first told of in this column; Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Sheppard, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss De Ruyter, and Henry J. Anderson.

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Mrs. Walter R. Gillette of 24 East Fortieth Street will give a tea in honor of Miss Grace Gillette Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. and Miss Gillette will be at home on Tuesdays in January. Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who will give a tea for her daughter on Thursday, Dec. 1, as already announced, will be at home on Thursdays in January, and Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling of 27 East Tenth Street, will give two at homes on Fridays in December.

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One of the handsomest entertainments of the season in Philadephia will be the tea given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer for Miss Fell, Mrs. Van Rensselaer's daughter. This will take place on Dec. 8, and many New Yorkers have been invited and will go over for the occasion. Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Mrs. Biddle will both give dinners this week for Miss Fell, who will afterward come to New York for a short visit.

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Among the engagements announced is that of Miss Anita Hetherington Haggerty to Robert Lee Morell, son of the late Thomas Morell of 572 Fifth Avenue. The wedding will be a very quiet one, owing to both families being in mourning. Mr. Morell is well known in New York, and for years was one of the best amateur actors in society.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Connell—McAuliffe.

Miss Nellie Frances McAuliffe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McAuliffe, was married to John J. Connell, who is connected with the District Attorney's office, in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at 8 o'clock last night. The Rev. Dr. James H. McGean, the rector, performed the ceremony. Lieut. Thomas W. Connell of the Ninth Infantry, brother of the bridegroom, attended him as best man. Another brother, D. J. Connell, and M. J. Fitzgerald, acted as ushers. District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Gen. Bartlett, and Lieut. Ramsay were among the guests. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 25 Whitehall Street. Mr. and Mrs. Connell will live in this city.

Hammond—McGregor.

The wedding of Miss Flora Acker McGregor and Frederick P. Hammond took place at 8 o'clock yesterday evening in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Brown officiating. Miss Acker was given away by her uncle, Frank Acker. She has been living with her aunt, Miss Acker, at the Windsor Hotel.

TEXTILE WORKERS IN COUNCIL.

Want Higher Wages and Shorter Hours—Danger from the Philippines.

The General Executive Council of the National Union of Textile Workers of America met in the Hotel Cadillac Sunday and yesterday and discussed the advisability of making a demand for fewer hours of work and higher wages all over the country. The union, it was said, may soon have a fight upon its hands in the South, where the wages of employes have already been reduced. A member of the Executive Committee was directed to confer with the local leaders in Augusta, Ga., where trouble is expected in the King and Sibley mills.

Local Union No. 129, wool pullers, of this city, was pledged to the financial and moral support of the National Union in its endeavors to obtain shorter hours and better wages.

The Council issued a statement calling the attention of manufacturers to probable danger to the cotton industry of this country in the event of the annexation of the Philippines. The Council said that if foreign capital were to build factories there the Southern manufacturers will suffer greatly.

MEXICO HOLDS AN AMERICAN.

The Right to Try Him for Murder Is Claimed, Though Committed in This Country.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 14.—Much excitement exists here in consequence of an episode which threatens to result in international complications. On Sunday last James Temple, a conductor on the New Mexico and Arizona Railway, was attacked by some Mexicans, and in defending himself shot one of them, Juan Arvalla, fatally. This occurred about 2,000 feet north of the international boundary line. Later he returned to his hotel, which is south of the line, and was arrested by Mexican officers on a charge of murder, the law of the State of Sonora providing for the trial of any person charged with crime against a Mexican citizen, though the crime may have been committed in a foreign country.

Friends of Temple engaged an attorney, but the Mexican authorities refused to allow the prisoner to be seen. United States Consul J. F. Darnell then appealed to the State Department at Washington, and has received a telegram saying the Legation at Mexico had been wired to demand the immediate release of Temple. As yet no word has been received from the City of Mexico. Temple is in prison at Magdalana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The State Department is making strong efforts to secure the release of the American, James Temple, who is now in a Mexican jail on the charge of murder, committed in the United States, and it has instructed Mr. Powell Clayton, United States Minister to Mexico, to address himself directly to the Mexican Foreign Office on the subject. The principle involved in the case is regarded as of the highest importance, for if Temple is held for trial by the Mexican authorities it would amount to an admission on the part of our own Government of the right of Mexico to exercise extra territorial jurisdiction over American soil.

Substantially the same claim was involved in the celebrated Cutting case, which came near causing a breach of friendly relations, and it arose again in the more recent case of Leonardo Pacheco. Cutting was released by the Mexican Government only after trial. Pacheco was released, but not on our demand, and in no case has the Mexican Government surrendered its view, that it had a right to try a person in Mexico for an offense committed in the United States. Cutting was in jail for several months, and Pacheco for two years. It is not at all probable that any such delay will be permitted in the Temple case, for the Arizona authorities might easily bring the matter to an issue by demanding the extradition of Temple for killing a man within the border of their Territory.

But even accepting the Mexican contention that it could try an American for killing a Mexican in the United States, it seems probable that the State Department can demonstrate that the man Arvalla, who was killed by Temple, was not, as his name would imply, a Mexican. The Arizona authorities say that he was born in that Territory, and, although his parents were unnaturalized Mexicans, under our law he was a United States citizen. If this fact is established legally, the Mexican Government would be put in the peculiar position of trying one American citizen for killing another American citizen on American soil.

DECISION FOR STANDARD OIL.

United States Pipe Line Company Loses Its Fight in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has given a decision against the United States Pipe Line Company, which has been making a fight against the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey. The matter decided to-day was a writ of error to the Warren Circuit Court involving the construction of a deed of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

It is probable that the United States Pipe Line Company will now abandon its efforts to get to the seaboard through New Jersey, and will pipe its oil to Philadelphia and transport it from there by rail.

COL. BLISS BACK FROM CUBA.

Tells of Conditions There, and Work of His Department.

Col. J. H. Bliss of the Subsistence Department of the army, who has been in Cuba in connection with the selection of sites for camps for the army of occupation, returned here yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Yucatan. He will go to Washington and report to-day.

Col. Bliss said that the Spanish troops were being moved to the coast towns and sent away on transports as expeditiously, he thought, as it was possible for the officials to manage it. That was not, probably, as speedily as Americans could do it. A principal cause of trouble lay in the fact that the troops had not been paid, and they demand that they shall be paid before being repatriated.

Camp sites have been selected near Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, being chosen with reference to their elevation and natural drainage facilities.

"I believe," said Col. Bliss, "that they are situated in the best possible positions and that the health of the soldiers will be good. The ground has been carefully gone over and the greatest care has been exercised."

The Camp Sites Commission will finish its work, Col. Bliss said, probably in ten days.

CONSOLIDATION IN BROOKLYN.

Ex-Gov. Flower's Plans Said to Have Met with a Great Set-back.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and his associates in the scheme to consolidate the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Nassau Electric Railroad systems have, it is claimed, met with a set-back in the opposition of the Johnson brothers and P. H. Flynn to the consolidation plans. The Johnsons and Flynn own together about two-fifths of the stock of the Nassau Road. If the men who bought the Wilson holdings aim to secure enough of the Nassau stock to bring about an actual consolidation of the two systems and obtain practically full control of the Nassau Road, they will be forced, it is asserted, to buy both the Johnson and Flynn stock.

The Johnsons and Flynn, it is said, have entered into a compact with regard to their interests in the Nassau Road. This agreement, it is declared, is to the effect that neither party will dispose of his Nassau holdings without the other's knowledge, and that the other parties to the three-cornered understanding will have the privilege of selling their stock at an equal price.

This alleged agreement between the Johnsons and Flynn means that the Flower syndicate will have to pay a fancy price for their holdings if they desire to secure complete control of the Nassau Road.

Union Railway's Proposed Extensions.

The North Side Board of Trade held a largely attended meeting last evening at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. Col. J. A. Goulden reported that he had interviewed E. J. Maher, President of the Union Railway Company, in regard to extensions of the company's system and that he had been informed that the company intended to make application to lay tracks across the Gowanus or McComb's Dam Bridge, connecting the One Hundred and Sixty-first Street line with the Amsterdam Avenue line of the Third Avenue Railroad Company; also that the company would shortly extend its Burnside Avenue line to Morris Heights.

Third Avenue Trolley Contract.

A persistent statement that the contract for the electrical equipment of the Third Avenue Railroad as an underground trolley line had been voted by the Executive Committee of the road to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was yesterday pronounced untrue. It was officially stated, however, that this contract, which involves about $2,500,000, will be awarded soon, perhaps this week, by the Executive Committee, and its action will not need ratification. It is not yet certain what company will be named in the contract.

Driver Killed by a Truck.

Thomas Fenton of 643 Water Street was run over and killed at 536 Water Street yesterday afternoon. Fenton is employed as a truck driver by John Burke, a liveryman, and yesterday afternoon was about to mount his seat on the truck, when another truck, driven by John Deiner of 100 Truckson Street, Brooklyn, struck his truck, and Fenton was thrown to the pavement. The rear wheel of the truck driven by Deiner passed over Fenton's neck. Deiner was arrested.

COL. GILLISS FELL DEAD.

Army Officer Stricken by Heart Disease While Hurrying to Catch a Boat.

The sudden death, announced yesterday morning, of Col. James Gilliss, Quartermaster of the Department of the East, United States Army, occurred under circumstances, it transpired yesterday, that added painfully to the shock to his family and the army community on Governors Island. Col. Gilliss had been in the city and was returning to the Governors Island ferry to catch the steamboat General Hancock on its 8:30 P. M. trip Sunday night. The next and last trip Sunday nights is at 10:30 o'clock.

Col. Gilliss was seen to be hurrying to the landing, and as he entered the gate, remarking, at his haste, that it would not do to miss that boat, he fell suddenly forward. The sentry and others ran to his assistance and were carrying him over the gangplank into the boat when he expired. Death was from heart disease, following overexertion, but Col. Gilliss had long been a sufferer from Bright's disease.

An army officer said yesterday that Col. Gilliss had for years been one of the hardest workers in the Quartermaster's Department. Col. Gilliss leaves a wife and four children, two sons, one of whom, Charles Gilliss, is connected with the office of the Depot Quartermaster, the other being at college.

The funeral on the island will take place to-morrow morning, and the body will be taken on the Quartermaster's boat General Meigs to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, and thence to Washington, where there will be a military funeral. The burial will be at Arlington.

ARCHBISHOP GROSS IS DEAD.

The Oregon Prelate Succumbs to Heart Disease at St. Joseph's Hospital in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—William Hickley Gross, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Oregon, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, this city, at 8:15 this morning of heart disease. He had been ill since Nov. 6. It was thought until this morning that his condition was improving, and that he would recover, but a sudden change for the worse resulted in his death.

Archbishop Gross was born in Baltimore in 1837. Early in life he determined to devote himself to religious work. His parents were communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, and they encouraged him in his ambition to become a priest. Obtaining a good common school education, the future Bishop entered the novitiate of the Order of Redemptorists, where, after a thorough theological course, he was ordained a priest. The civil war was in progress when he was ordained, and the first year of his life as a priest was devoted to ministrations among the sick, wounded, and dying soldiers. After the close of the war he turned his attention to the education and Christianizing of the freed negroes of the South.

In 1866 the Rev. Father Gross removed to New York, and speedily made his mark as an eloquent and effective speaker. He was attached to St. Alphonsus's Church until 1871, when he was appointed Superior of the Order of Redemptorists in Boston. There he remained for a little more than two years. He was consecrated Bishop of Savannah in 1873. He accomplished great missionary results among the colored people in and about Savannah, and through his zeal and energy several churches, hospitals, and orphanages were erected. The fine Roman Catholic Cathedral in Savannah is an enduring monument to his memory. In 1884 he became Archbishop of Oregon, and he celebrated his silver jubilee as a Bishop in Portland with much pomp last May. He was highly esteemed by the dignitaries of the Church, as well as by the laymen.

Feeling the need of rest and recuperation, Archbishop Gross went to Baltimore early in October. While conducting a religious retreat there he became seriously ill, and, acting on the advice of Cardinal Gibbons and other friends, he went to St. Joseph's Hospital for treatment for heart trouble.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. James Fitzsimmons.

The Rev. James Fitzsimmons, pastor of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in City Hall Place, died Saturday at Blackrock, a watering place in Dublin County, Ireland. Father Fitzsimmons went to Dublin about the middle of last Summer on account of ill health. He was suffering from kidney trouble and hoped to be benefited by the voyage and rest. His condition became serious, and he was advised to go to Blackrock, where he gradually failed until death overtook him. He was born in 1832. He came to this country in 1860, and entered St. Francis Xavier's College, where he remained until the end of the term. He entered the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls, in 1

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AVE., cor. 28th St. 457 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 200 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Our Receipts for Stock of
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R'way Co.
(Deposited under our notice of September 10, 1898.)

We are now prepared to begin the delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the Federal Steel Company in exchange for our Receipts as above.

Holders must deliver their Receipts at the office of the Company which issued the same, and the Stock will be issued as promptly as possible thereafter.

Receipts must be indorsed. IF THE NEW STOCK IS TO BE ISSUED IN A DIFFERENT NAME the form of assignment must be filled in accordingly, the signature must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, and proper revenue stamps must be attached.

Fractions of a share of the Federal Steel Company Stock accruing to any depositor will be adjusted by a suitable cash payment at prices to be fixed daily.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Bldg., Washington St., cor. Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, November 10th, 1898.

WANTED.
JOURNEAY & BURNHAM
PREFERRED STOCK.
A. D. Lamberton,
17 BROAD STREET,
Room 30, third floor.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU,
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 116, 223, 396, 485, 694, 795, 1048, 1082, 1371, 1502, 1690, and 1740 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of January, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1898.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1898, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 701, 917, 948, 238, 186, 101, and 1186 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1899, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HENRY C. PAYNE,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced man as cashier and bookkeeper for a stock exchange house. References required. V. S., Box 155 Times Office.

N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

6% INVESTMENTS, principal and interest guaranteed; dividends payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market active.

About 700,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and in a majority of instances quotations advanced. Tobacco Trust fell off a point; Sugar Trust went up about 2 points. Two or three railroad stocks gained a point or so, and one—Chicago and Alton—rose about 12; irregularity was the rule. Commission house buying was extensive. This feature carried influence with it, confronting and overcoming free sales from speculative quarters where stocks bought last week were now for sale. Practically everything offered was absorbed readily.

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In the railroad list Atchison preferred continued the most conspicuous feature, with the common shares and the bonds of the property also active and strong. Atchison preferred is now up about 10 points from where dominant interests in it began to advise purchases a fortnight ago. Hints are heard of alliances, even of consolidation, with another important Western railroad, and the fact that Gov. Flower and other prominent Rock Island Directors are open buyers of Atchison securities suggests to Wall Street the possibility that the Atchison property may even come under the control of Rock Island. Calculators have figured out that for from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a voting majority in Atchison can be bought, and the theory they advance is that Rock Island bonds for that sum could be readily floated, entailing upon Rock Island additional charges of less than $2,000,000 a year, for which complete control of the Atchison property and Atchison territory would be in hand. Among practical railroad men this sort of theorizing is considered chimerical, but it is none the less receiving attention in Wall Street.

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In the industrial stocks yesterday Sugar Trust transactions equaled over a quarter of the total of all other stocks dealt in, passing 130,000 shares. At the opening a sensational advance was scored, the stock reaching 125, but later the quotation was under 119, from which point it rose again close to 124, scoring a net gain of between 1 and 2 points for the day. Nothing new in the sugar trade condition was disclosed. Sugar trade authorities—commercial authorities—insist that nothing develops which can induce more encouraging views of the outlook than have hitherto been prevailing. They see further reductions in the price of refined sugar. They anticipate reduced Sugar Trust dividends. The fact that there has existed, however, an extensive short interest in the stock has enabled adroit manipulators to give quotations a rushing rise, and it may be that further advances can be forced on this same account. Sugar Trust dividend day does not come until next month. Meanwhile the fact is likely to be made public soon that the trust, through its most trusted agency, is arranging to open branches for the sale of its sugar and its coffee products on an independent basis in practically every city in the country.

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In the money market little evidence appeared yesterday of the hardening tendency which bankers are counting upon, in so far as call rates are involved, but time loans did advance somewhat. In banking circles there is no modification of the popular view that stiffer rates are certain from this time forward—not because funds are exceptionally scarce, but because newly awakened business enterprise makes new demands.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $12,000 3s, registered, at 105½; $271,600 do, coupon, at 105⅝@105½; $9,040 do, small, at 105@105⅝@105¼; $10,000 5s, registered, at 111⅞, and $175,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅜.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 79½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Inter. Paper pf.	1½
American Express	2	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Kansas City, P. & G.	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	2¼	Manhattan Cons.	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1¾	National Biscuit	3¼
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅞	National Biscuit pf.	3
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	National Lead pf.	1½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	1⅛
B. & O., all in. pd.	⅝	N. J. Central	3
Chicago & Alton	11¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi., Ind. & Lo. pf.	3½	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	⅝	North America	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¾	Pullman Car	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	¾	S. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	1⅞	St. Louis S. W. pf.	⅝
Del., So. S. & A. pf.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Erie	½	Texas & Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Wells-Fargo Express	2½
Flint & P. M.	2⅛	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid	1⅝
Flint & P. M. pf.	1¾		
Internat. Paper Co.	3½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	2
Am. Malting pf.	¾	Lake Erie & West.	½
American Tobacco	1	Northern Pacific	¾
Chicago & N. W.	⅜	St. Paul & Denver	1
Ev. & Terre Haute	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Fed. Steel pf., w. i.	⅝	Third Avenue	⅜
General Electric	¼	U. S. Rubber	¾
Great Northern pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Mut. Fuel Gas 5s	2¾
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s	1½	N. C. & St. L. con.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s	3¾	Texas Pacific 2d	2
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	2	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1¼

Bonds Declined.

C. & O. R. & A. 1st con.	1¼	Ulster & Del. 1st	1½
C., B. & Q., L. & W. 4s	1	Wisconsin Cent. 1st	1⅜
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $100,220,454; balance, $6,495,849; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,012,395.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market lower. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼, and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—50@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36¼; Erie, ⅜, to 13⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 78¼, and Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 71. Declined—Atchison, ⅛, to 16; St. Paul, ⅛, to 116¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 62⅜; New York Central, ⅛, to 120½, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60¼. British consols advanced 3-16, to 110¼, for money, and 110 7-16 for the account.

DEMANDS FOR BONDS.

A significant fact about the large volume of business is the increased foreign demand, especially for railway bonds—the more significant because of the firm money markets at all European centres. No doubt a part of this demand is speculative in character, but, on the whole, it is generally understood to reflect a more favorable public sentiment abroad. Recent purchases of wheat for export are now coming forward and the capacity of some of the grain carrying roads is being tested.

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

BOND MARKET BUOYANCY.

Bond market activity since election day has been the subject of much comment in financial circles, and the remark is frequently to be heard that the immense bond transactions of last week are the "advance agent" of an unusually active movement in all the conspicuous stocks. The scarcity of high-grade bonds is also mentioned as a reason for enlarged purchasing in the general list of stocks and bonds. Speaking of current bond market conditions yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Henry S. Kerr of the Stock Exchange and banking house of Redmond, Kerr & Co. said:

"The transactions in last week's bond market promise to be outdone in that of the present week. The condition of affairs that now obtains in this department of American securities will undoubtedly be maintained unless some nothing of an altogether unexpected character happens. I have never seen the bond market in so healthy a state as at present. There is a demand that is tremendous, while the supply is a very limited one.

"Outside the Stock Exchange there is an unprecedented demand for bonds, and this is creating a buoyant market in the issues generally. As one evidence of this, an issue which we are bringing out this week of Newark Consolidated Gas bonds at 102½ has been bid for at 103½ even before they are issued. Gold bonds are practically unobtainable except at very high prices, and at these high prices only a few are coming out. Bonds generally are showing very great firmness.

"Election happenings have brought about this extraordinary rush for the bond issues. There has been a return of confidence to every quarter where funds are looking to an investment market. For the first time in years American holders of capital seeking a field for profitable investment can look ahead with absolute certainty as to the future and feel, as they have never previously felt, that there will come from the Congress of the United States no free-silver legislation. The sentiment that there is a probability of currency reform is also growing, and that we will be thereby placed in a stronger position throughout the world. Everything that is being place in business and financial quarters is highly inspiriting to American investors, and the recent expression of the people at the ballot box in all sections of the country removes the last argument of the pessimist and the bear. I confidently expect that the present healthy bond market will continue."

PACIFIC STOCKS SOLD.

In the early part of yesterday's business London bought American stocks freely, but later sold quite as largely. Northern Pacific common and Union Pacific common were both sold for foreign account beyond recent buying averages.

Northern Pacific earnings for the first week of November showed an increase of only about $2,000. Passenger returns increased largely, or these would have been a marked falling off in aggregate earnings, for freight traffic fell off over $6,500.

Wall Street had expected a better showing.

TOBACCO TRUST OPPOSITION.

Official announcement of the business plans of the new Union Tobacco Company, in opposition to the Tobacco Trust, will probably be made this week. It is the claim of people identified with the new corporation that it will start business with an assured market for output much larger than Trust insiders anticipate, and conspicuous employes of the Trust are to be in the Union Company's management.

MANHATTAN'S SHORTS.

Covering of shorts in Manhattan Elevated stock resulted in a rise of about 2 points yesterday. All the little traders of the Street have been thumping away at Manhattan lately, and quotations have been kept down. Nowhere has there appeared any indication of any inside selling of stock, while it is not to be doubted that some stock—and probably a substantial amount—has been absorbed by interests whose entrance into Manhattan affairs may before long be disclosed, much to the property's advantage.

THE LOWER PRICED BONDS.

Over $7,000,000 bonds (par value) were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The record-breaking averages of last week were thus reached, even passed. It is noteworthy that yesterday's activity drifted to the lower-priced and more speculative issues.

ANTHRACITE HINTS.

Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, Jersey Central—even the Reading stocks—were strong yesterday, on hints of an announcement soon to be made of favorable developments in the anthracite coal trade.

PARLOR CAR CONSOLIDATION.

Rumors revive of merger plans for the Pullman and Wagner Palace Car Companies. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is credited with having come to an understanding with Mr. Robert T. Lincoln. Certain adverse interests, largely of a personal nature, are now said to have been wholly disposed of.

CHICAGO HELPS WHISKY.

The old pool in American Spirits shares has been reorganized, and yesterday was able to advance the price of the preferred stock nearly 3 points. Chicago interests are back of the manipulation.

AS TO MONEY.

Money in this country is abnormally cheap, and a tendency toward steady increase in bank deposits is readily observable. The National bank circulation since April 1 has increased from $224,300,000 to $239,546,000. To the issue of new 3 per cent. bonds is attributable an increase of about $20,000,000 in the circulation secured by bonds since April. In connection with the reform of our currency, it occurs that at no time before could a radical change have been made with such facility as at the present time.

The Treasury cash balance now exceeds $300,000,000. This mark had not been attained before since 1888. In 1894 the cash balance felt to $82,500,000, and between August, 1890, and February, 1896, did not at any time reach $200,000,000. The gold reserve now stands at about $242,900,000, or nearly $100,000,000 more than at the same time last year. Prior to the last quarter in 1897, the gold reserve had not reached $150,000,000 since December, 1890. The largest gold reserve ever recorded prior to this year was $217,000,000 in March, 1888.

A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.

A NEW ENGLAND VIEW.

It has been a week of great expansion in Wall Street confidence, if not in that of business at large.

Whether this is entirely warranted or not we may fairly question. Silver legislation has been made an impossibility for two or four years to come, at least. But silver legislation of more than an introductory sort was before an impossibility, and instead of silver, we now have growing foreign complications of a threatening cast to becloud the outlook. One danger has been escaped only to plunge into another and greater one, as viewed from this distance. Commercial and speculative circles at present see only the trade side to the more territory question, but there is the vastly more consequential political side to be considered, and its indirect and deleterious effects on trade. As a "power" in European and Far Eastern politics, and a cause and object of enmity on the part of all Continental Europe, we and our markets can hardly expect to enjoy immunity from those war alarms that shake the European Bourses weekly.

As a result of the increased Stock Exchange activity at New York, bank loans have again largely expanded and deposits have consequently also been increased heavily. Hence a marked decline in surplus reserves to the low point reached prior to the September reaction in the stock market. This foreshadows closer money, and the spurt in stocks must, of course, be short lived under such circumstances.—Springfield Republican.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $853,300 in surplus reserve as shown by statements of outside banks.

Increase of $9,544 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis's surplus for October, making an increase of $93,719 since July 1.

Heavy private subscriptions for the $10,000,000 Southern Pacific of California 5 per cent. consolidated bonds.

Increase of $9,982 in Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western's surplus for September, making an increase of $48,761 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $12,215 in Chicago and West Michigan's surplus for September, making an increase of $67,186 since Jan. 1.

Orders given for twelve new locomotives for Canadian Pacific.

Deficit of $320,060 reported by Manhattan Elevated for the quarter ended Sept. 30, an increase of $175,172 as compared with last year.

Meeting of executive officers of Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk to-day in Montreal with a view of arranging differences regarding Canadian rates.

Increase of 6,497 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 46,838 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Meeting in Pittsburg of the Chairmen of the various passenger associations throughout the country considering legislation desired at the forthcoming session of Congress.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in November showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,883
Chicago West Michigan	5,195
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	10,688
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	2,119
Georgia and Alabama	2,108
Norfolk and Western	35,498
Northern Pacific	1,967
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	4,797
Total increase, eight roads	$64,255
Increase previously reported	566,932
Total increase, forty-four roads	$631,187
Decrease previously reported	85,810
Net increase	$545,377

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Nov. 12.	Changes.
Loans, discount, investments	$62,308,400 Dec.	$437,800
Circulation	1,616,700 Dec.	3,500
Net deposits	68,848,500 Inc.	594,000
Deposits with Clearing House agents	9,137,700 Inc.	562,800
Legal tenders and bank notes	4,265,600 Inc.	282,000
Deposits with banks and trust companies	2,876,600 Inc.	63,100
Specie	3,357,400 Inc.	93,900
Total reserve	$19,637,300 Inc.	$1,001,800
Reserve required	17,212,125 Inc.	148,500
Surplus reserve	$2,425,175 Inc.	$853,300

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	234
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Incs	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railway 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry Stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	40½
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	93¼	93½
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	53	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	27¼
Amsterdam preferred	65½	66½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18½	19½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	104½
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	305	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	135	139
Standard Gas pf.	150	157
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas Stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	104	104¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	79
Continental Tobacco com.	39¼	39¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	83	83½
Glucose common, ex dividend	66	66½
Glucose pf., ex. dividend	106¾	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1⅜
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Knickerbocker Ice com.	52	53
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	75	79
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93¾	94¼
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	420	421
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100¼	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	170	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	50	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	18	20½
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	98

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—To-day's statements of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$299,368,380
Gold reserve	242,465,815
Net silver	7,868,555
United States notes in Treasury	17,316,746
Treasury notes of 1890	1,115,980
Total receipts this day	1,812,488
Total receipts this month	18,388,746
Total receipts this year	183,426,683
Total expenditures this day	2,400,000
Total expenditures this month	22,254,000
Total expenditures this year	261,879,523
Deposits in National banks	95,650,918
Silver bullion	855,406
National bank notes received for redemption	275,144
Government receipts from customs	398,555
Internal revenue	1,372,371
Miscellaneous	40,561

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼c.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .006, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .001¼, 2,000 Justine at .06 buyer 30@.04½, 2,000 Pilgrim at .001¾@.002½, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .05¼, buyer 30@.08¾, buyer 60@.03¾@.03¾, 27,000 Sentinel at .003 cash @.005, buyer 30@.003¾, and 700 Waldorf at .02½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.05	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.20	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.10
Best & Belcher	.27	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.11	Little Chief	.04
Caledonia, B. H.	.25	Mexican	.20
Chollar	.15	Ophir	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.20
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	.80
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.30
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah	.08
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Ontario	4.00
Adams Con.	.05	Ophir	.68
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.28	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.18
Brunswick Con.	.13	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.24	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.20
Chrysolite	.13	Sierra Nevada	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Standard	1.80
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.25
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.20
Crescent	.05	Victor	1.00
Catipa	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Deadwood Terra	.40	Argentum Juanita	.23
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.52
Gould & Curry	.20	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.90	Creede & Cr. Creek	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.03
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.24
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.21
Kingston & Pemb.	.12	Mount Rosa	.17
La Crosse	.11	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.09	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.20	Union	.18
Moulton	.20	Work	.10

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.03½	Elkton	1.00
Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin, C. C.	1.25
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin.	.50
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12
Pilgrim	.002	Golden Fleece	.23
Rocky Mountain	.03½	Isabella	.24½
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Jefferson	.06
Waldorf	.02½	Justine	.03¾
Yukon	.10½	Lillie	1.15
Alamo	.04	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.53	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.72	Old Gold	.005
Cripple Creek Con.	.07½	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.005½	Union	.21
Copper Rock	.00½	Work	.10½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.05	Justice	.17	.16
Alpha Con.	.04	.03	Kentuck Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.09	.09	Mexican	.18	.19
Belcher	.20	.21	Occidental	.47	.47
Best & Belcher	.25	.28	Ophir	.70	.71
Bullion	.05	.06	Overman	.05	.06
Challenge Con.	.15	.15	Potosi	.17	.17
Chollar	.24	.20	Savage	.20	.20
Con. Cal. & V.	1.25	1.20	Scorpion	.03	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Sierra Nevada	.79	.82
Crown Point	.10	.11	Standard	1.80	1.80
Gould & Curry	.18	.19	Union Con.	.24	.26
Hale & Norc.	.95	.90	Utah Con.	.09	.08
Julia	.01	.01	Yellow Jacket	.19	.20

Silver bars, 60¼; Mexican dollars, 47@47⅞; drafts—Sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Monday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

7	7649	12885	18831	32982	37617	45538
217	7660	13505	18897	32127	37955	45410
225	7664	13520	18937	32184	37704	45445
278	7668	13540	18968	32231	37850	44418
280	7704	13656	18952	32261	37859	45419
288	7758	13990	18916	32206	37859	45422
295	7762	13958	18959	32283	37847	45423
297	7765	13990	18999	32288	37889	45465
302	7825	14008	19003	32310	37891	45467
307	7924	14028	19004	32340	37955	45468
311	7994	14035	19015	32325	37901	45507
374	7994	14036	19032	32330	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19054	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19058	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19081	32415	37948	45604
417	8049	14125	19049	32514	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32515	37950	45625
671	8057	14167	19151	32557	37952	45633
672	8074	14168	19247	32561	37953	45687
616	8106	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19247	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19216	32848	37990	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19268	32863	37993	46309
724	8179	14195	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
732	8184	14211	19497	32951	38394	46368
733	8185	14245	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19397	33021	38400	46369
730	8201	14273	19508	33022	38401	46421
755	8202	14337	19510	33032	38591	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	32947	38579	46426
737	8240	14389	19531	33068	38581	46428
749	8278	14376	19505	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14392	19512	33118	38583	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
985	8310	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	1477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8343	14481	20019	33213	38760	46476
1124	8344	14482	20214	33241	38761	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46490
1207	8365	14521	20378	33245	38709	46506
1408	8365	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8365	14577	20417	33268	38713	46539
2104	8400	14580	20425	33268	38715	46563
2105	8414	14631	20462	33257	38716	46633
2107	8415	14681	20468	33272	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33304	38720	46656
2206	8423	14686	20474	33304	38725	46682
2208	8425	14705	20477	33306	38726	46698
2210	8444	14725	20393	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33507	38767	46704
2213	8465	14818	20505	33371	38798	46717
2223	8467	14825	20576	33572	38811	46727
2224	8480	14828	20606	33581	38838	46733
2225	8484	14838	20604	33599	38892	46806
2268	8521	14841	20605	33221	39114	46807
2259	8555	14812	20637	33613	39116	46813
2256	8586	14815	20639	33696	39117	46820
2416	8723	14572	20647	33731	39118	46822
2544	8857	14856	20653	33714	39119	46841
2552	8857	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2553	8859	14862	20705	33710	39187	46846
2569	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46893
2570	8932	14877	20744	33723	39218	46897
2681	8933	14882	20777	33756	39258	47011
2274	8934	14831	20783	34007	39262	47047
2306	8958	14908	20795	34025	39292	47081
2307	8961	14926	20784	34023	39293	47090
2355	8962	14945	20785	34018	39346	47094
2727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39384	47114
2758	8965	15011	20861	34089	39544	47127
2783	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
2772	8993	15042	20903	34092	39673	47176
2788	9008	15092	20921	34093	39719	47222
2829	9038	15192	20920	34137	39761	47223
2853	9053	15215	20931	34169	39765	47224
2847	9077	15229	20966	34191	39793	47253
2852	9078	15230	20967	34196	39813	47226
2907	9085	15237	20966	34236	39814	47227
2933	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
2939	9095	15403	21016	34247	39833	47236
3005	9117	15429	21058	34274	39955	47245
3021	9118	15434	21072	34292	39975	47254
4022	9209	15528	21095	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4047	9287	15560	21082	34354	40039	47337
4062	9296	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4078	9298	15567	21092	34317	40069	47342
4120	9299	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21115	34312	41253	47380
4148	9317	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4157	9478	7595	21145	34314	41283	47411
4159	9479	15597	21146	34315	41284	47417
4170	9528	15620	21044	34317	41841	47465
4174	9529	15621	21181	34318	41266	47479
4178	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4180	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4181	9594	15626	21942	34322	41472	47526
4183	9600	15635	21940	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15678	21953	34329	41485	47579
4196	9631	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9702	15711	22483	34358	41543	47816
4214	9705	15712	22484	34359	41542	47820
4225	9724	15770	28513	34435	41591	47883
4232	9725	15776	28514	34405	41624	47937
4248	9860	15781	28516	34396	41607	47952
4311	9862	15788	28522	34513	41612	47955
4312	9909	15791	28513	34511	41613	48045
4328	10002	15823	28616	34761	41623	48081
4397	10025	15826	28710	34591	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	28748	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34596	41815	48133
4405	10047	15838	28744	34598	41982	48185
4407	10091	15849	28903	34601	41983	48186
4431	10135	15893	28904	34626	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28902	34629	42021	48276
4463	10175	15920	28960	34650	42169	48330
4467	10237	15939	28973	34651	42187	48326
4468	10238	15940	28974	34652	42214	48355
4485	10413	15939	28975	34742	42240	48491
4497	10414	16049	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34708	42352	48536
4505	10533	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4506	10534	16044	28995	34712	42339	48613
4507	10535	16045	29007	34672	42343	48614
4531	10591	16061	29037	34767	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29173	34767	42345	48836
4545	10593	16068	29189	34784	42416	48922
4546	10594	16069	29190	34789	42419	48935
4562	10686	16089	29223	34834	42500	48967
4571	10694	16097	29229	34835	42548	49149
4591	10729	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4612	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4630	10754	16109	29238	34883	42709	49199
4662	10777	16180	29240	34898	42711	49200
4664	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49277
4750	10825	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4751	10827	16223	29248	34981	43272	49281
4754	10833	16231	29253	34997	43292	49339
4783	10903	16251	29263	35052	43227	49497
4784	10904	16238	29258	35054	43328	49546
4831	10908	16252	29259	35099	43336	49550
4850	11026	16259	29263	35103	43337	49587
4868	11028	16262	29280	35111	43338	49620
4916	11029	16314	29262	35122	43370	49652
4939	11046	16376	29641	35123	43376	49692
4957	11060	16379	29644	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29666	35143	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29667	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16390	29676	35134	43532	49899
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11124	16399	29678	35152	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35153	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5240	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5239	11177	16460	29735	35187	43848	49897
5243	11211	16477	29736	35218	43849	49910
5243	11212	16478	29744	35219	43850	49920
5238	11214	16481	29748	35220	43851	49929
5260	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5265	11230	16549	29761	35330	43904	49926
5264	11231	16570	29764	35346	42016	49931
5454	11251	16572	29811	35353	43979	49932
5455	11253	16647	29812	35360	44029	49962
5484	11258	16651	29814	35388	44062	49973
5490	11262	16652	29820	35389	44077	50074
5489	11289	16710	29870	35390	44099	50171
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44101	50173
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44123	50182
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16767	29899	35396	44127	50188
5522	11369	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5525	11377	16781	29942	35398	44130	50213
5543	11548	16739	29941	35452	44132	50232
5553	11363	16792	29945	35466	44136	50294
5554	11756	16793	29950	35546	44137	50294
5567	11757	16794	29951	35547	44138	50588
5568	11604	6805	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50629
5571	11614	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5573	11698	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5574	11697	16827	30035	35812	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35824	44148	50953
5584	11773	16834	33049	35870	44151	51011
5584	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	50989
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16847	30124	35929	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35930	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35980	44159	51142
5840	11834	16888	30199	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30199	35992	44161	51163
5859	11847	16890	30170	36004	44166	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36005	44167	51166
5885	11891	16963	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11909	16968	30207	36113	44169	51206
5943	11911	17000	30214	36183	44170	51241
6051	11959	17041	30253	36184	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44174	51293
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36298	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51636
6125	12117	17173	30354	36258	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12196	17180	30387	36438	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30388	36429	44214	51410
6223	12215	17190	30389	36439	44209	51434
6224	12306	17212	30119	36502	44231	51444
6225	12308	17214	30438	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51595
6244	12329	17364	30541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12337	17365	30547	36570	44701	51739
6255	12346	17398	30573	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30579	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30609	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36696	44324	52271
6350	12488	17473	30724	36718	44338	52276
6358	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52283
6377	12493	17550	30728	36720	44362	52323
6378	12501	17565	30729	36725	44368	52325
6379	12507	17567	30734	36736	44585	52357
6471	12511	17575	30735	36774	44686	52373
6472	12512	17594	30797	36772	44419	52409
6478	12513	17740	30843	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12688	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6604	12702	17758	30952	36777	44532	52497
6655	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17820	31101	36780	44636	52551
6725	12724	17829	31123	36791	44639	52604
6726	12764	17867	31129	36795	44641	52636
6808	12770	17874	31099	36798	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44643	52785
6838	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52788
6868	12833	17917	31363	36799	44682	52810
6875	12834	17921	31368	36866	44788	52820
6884	12848	17922	31370	36878	44790	52828
6885	12869	17923	31371	36885	44825	52829
6888	12881	17955	31378	36888	44833	52891
6983	12870	18002	31385	36931	44810	53031

6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44963	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37031	45021	53056
7012	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53059
7068	12965	18321	31479	37183	45091	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45133	53061
7174	13098	18360	31516	37307	45170	53084
7198	13080	18404	31517	37313	45212	53093
7198	13097	18416	31628	37310	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45226	53095
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53112
7249	13170	18501	31653	37407	45232	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45239	53194
7263	13180	18602	31661	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18698	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37547	45295	53205
7266	13205	18726	31731	37538	45296	53298
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7329	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37599	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37604	45398	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for, payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1833	2452	3046	3624			
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654			
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677			
24	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682			
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697			
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711			
51	671	1341	1967	2529	3109	3720			
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745			
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748			
85	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752			
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3757			
117	726	1366	2024	2572	3150	3758			
127	729	1372	2026	2586	3157	3759			
134	741	1405	2028	2599	3158	3760			
139	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771			
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794			
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797			
220	760	1433	2051	2613	3176	3815			
225	784	1442	2061	2646	3177	3820			
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830			
258	795	1447	2065	2663	3203	3844			
268	800	1456	2115	2686	3220	3868			
273	803	1473	2121	2687	3238	3881			
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3248	3884			
322	838	1518	2143	2708	3250	3886			
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887			
334	843	1524	2145	2735	3286	3893			
339	849	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913			
354	854	1538	2151	2741	3303	3916			
359	880	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931			
365	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3938			
367	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3956			
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964			
377	907	1570	2178	2795	3339	3967			
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980			
399	937	1590	2206	2819	3347	3984			
404	942	1601	2218	2820	3356	3989			
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002			
411	949	1632	2232	2838	3372	4010			
412	951	1640	2243	2860	3383	4013			
443	952	1646	2254	2862	3410	4024			
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029			
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3425	4032			
468	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057			
470	998	1669	2297	2887	3453	4071			
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074			
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086			
495	1027	1732	2310	2923	3478	4096			
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100			
502	1054	1749	2314	2933	3487	4101			
510	1068	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114			
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125			
528	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126			
536	1081	1798	2336	2956	3537	4128			
544	1105	1805	2340	2963		129			
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136			
565	1129	1819	2379	2974	3552	4140			
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159			
584	1152	1823	2389	2997	3569	4160			
592	1170	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166			
615	1191	1829	2407	3031	3583	4179			
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188			
633	1261	1847	2445						

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

NorthernPacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1898, same to be paid December 5, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on December 5th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Nov. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, on Nov. 14th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Nov. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Comptroller's Office.

ALBANY, November 12th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 22d day of November inst., at noon, for the purchase of

$400,000 Registered Bonds

of this State, to be issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 672 of the Laws of 1898, for the payment of the expenses of the National Guard in the public defense.

These bonds will be dated November 1st, 1898, and will be of the denomination of $5,000 each; will draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and will mature $100,000 on November 1st in each of the years 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for the Public Defense," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 14, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	111	25	Adams Express	111	111	111	111	
32½	33	310	American Malting Co.	33	33	33	33	— ½
83	83½	856	Am. Malting Co. pf...	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83¼	— ¾
33¾	34	2,040	Am. Cotton Oil	33¾	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
85	85¼	1,305	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	84½	85¼	84¼	85¼	+1
140	145	120	American Express	145	145	145	145	+2
11⅞	12⅛	6,040	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	12⅜	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
36¾	37	2,860	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	33⅞	36½	33⅜	36¼	+2¾
123⅜	123¾	132,122	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	123	125	118⅞	123⅜	+1⅜
111⅝	112	605	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110½	111⅜	110½	111⅜	+1¾
32¾	33	400	Am. Steel & Wire.....	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
89	89¼	900	Am. S. & W. pf.....	89	89¾	89	89¾	+ ⅜
138⅜	138¾	14,940	American Tobacco	139⅞	139⅞	138¾	138¾	—1
128⅛	128	200	Am. Tobacco pf	128	128	128	128	+1
14	15¾	500	Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	.....
31	39	3	Ann Arbor pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
15¾	15⅞	33,741	At., T. & S. F.....	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
42½	42⅝	86,398	At., T. & S. F. pf....	41	42¾	41	42½	+1⅜
49	49½	1,050	B. & O., all in pd....	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅝
34½	36	1,100	B. & O., when iss.....	35	35	35	35	— ½
72¼	72½	600	B. & O. pf., when iss.	72⅞	72

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

More of the Old Polo Grounds Sold—Other Sales of Lots and Dwellings—Auction Dealings.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Mary G. Pluckney to Oppenheimer & Metzger for about $75,000 the plot extending through from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 108 feet on either street by 201.10. This property is part of the old Polo Grounds and adjoins the plot sold last week through the same broker to Janpole & Werner.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Killian Brothers to Joseph H. Lawlor the three-story dwelling 275 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 52 by 92.2.

Francis T. Underhill has sold for the estate of Richard Riker to Louis Lese the plot on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Avenue A, 100 by 100.

Francis J. Schnugg has bought from Serena Rhinelander, for improvement, eight lots at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Kempner Brothers to Solomon Marx the plot on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 40 feet west of Park Avenue, 60 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for the Fleming estate the plot at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 220 feet on the street.

It is reported that William Sperb, Jr., has sold the four-story building 107 West Forty-second Street, 20 by 100, together with 104 West Forty-third Street, adjoining at the rear 22.6 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee, for $18,800, the four-story brick flat 719 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 34.11 by 88.6 by 24 by 91.7.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 313 to 323 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 199.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 150.8 by 98.9, five-story brick factory buildings, together with the engines, boilers, and machinery now on the premises. Due on judgment, $22,345.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, 51 East Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,755.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 2,062 Boston Road, east side, opposite One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, extending through to the Bronx River, 58 by about 252, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame outbuildings, Tremont Avenue, north side, at its junction with the westerly side of the Bronx River, 100 by 75, two-story frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. W. Bartram, referee, block front on the east side of Webster Avenue, between Clinton and Willard Avenues, 213 by 12 by 200 by 85.4½, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,894.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert H. Bergmann, referee, Arthur Avenue, west side, 348 feet south of Tremont Avenue, 25 by 118, vacant. Due on judgment, $708.

By Solomon De Walteurss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $113,905.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, Kelly Street, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, runs south 83.11 by east 46.5 by north 15 by northwest 80.9 to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by west 19.4, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Ogden Avenue, east side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, each 25 by 107; Nelson Avenue, west side, 275.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, abutting upon the foregoing two lots, each 25.1 by 106.9; Nelson Avenue, east side, 275.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, each 25.1 feet front, and varying in depth from 99 feet to 98.9 feet.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, nine lots at the southeast corner of Belmont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, five on the avenue and four on the street; 1,951 Washington Avenue, west side, 112 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 50 by 137.10, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 111 Ridge Street, west side, 100 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, two-story brick tenement with stores; 77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 33.7 feet west of Park Avenue 15.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; 97 Clinton Street, west side, 225.4 feet south of Rivington Street, 17.6 by 100, three-story brick tenement with stores. Sold subject to mortgages as follows: On 111 Ridge Street, $20,000; on 77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, $5,000; on 97 Clinton Street, $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 93 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 18 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,132.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, Stebbins Avenue, west side, 86.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 74.3 by 26.2 by 66.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porta V. Benson, referee, 34 and 36 West Third Street, south side, 43.1¼ feet east of West Broadway, 42.11¾ by 75 by 42.6½ by 75, six-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,471; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures.

One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of the Boulevard, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 96.9 by 59.3, Metropolitan Investment Company of 160 Broadway, owner; David W. King of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $150,000.

Eveline Place, north side, 150 feet east of Grand Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 36.6, Mrs. Catherine Metz of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Morris Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 1,758 Washington Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 66, Paul Dannhauser of 2,781 Third Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,769 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Rogers Place, west side, 283 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 46, George Hook of 1,704 Park Avenue, owner; George P. Houlihon of 311 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 300 feet east of Rose Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28, Samuel Steinmetz, owner; Chris F. Lohsen of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Cedar Place, for three three-story brick tenements, 16.8 by 72, Mrs. Jennie E. Miller of 31 Rose Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,401 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $16,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, southeast corner of Trinity Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 22 by 95, Schmuck & Montag of 2,577 Third Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, for a one-story brick storage house, 50 by 67, James H. Moran of 117 West Sixty-third Street, owner; Kirby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 25 by 16, S. K. Royce of 633 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Kirby & Co., architects; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 14

BROOKLINE ST, s s, 42.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 42.6x35; Cornelius B. Schuyler to Sophie Schuyler ..... Gift

CHERRY ST, 418, n s, 25x100; Charles F. Schmale to Isidore Jackson 1

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, 96.5 ft s of Guerlain Place, 50x110; Helen L. Blondell to John S. Blondell 2,086

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Brookline St, 34.11x42.6x35x42.6; Cornelius B. Schuyler to Sophie Schuyler ..... Gift

JACKSON ST, 1,057, 17.4x87.6; Helen M. Case to Helene Brinkmacher 7,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 50.5 ft s of 184th St, 25.3x92.10x25x96.3; Louise N. Rechenberg to Anna E. Rechenberg 6,000

LUDLOW ST, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 20x87.6; Henry Adler and wife to Harris Moran 100

LUDLOW ST, 109, w s, 20x87.6; Rachel Harris to Harris Moran 100

LUDLOW ST, w s, 140 ft n of Delancey St, 20x87.6; Elizabeth Merz to Harris Moran 100

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x70; Margaret E. Anson and another to Katie Switzer 3,600

MORRIS AV, w s, 100.4 ft n of 196th St, 100.2x110.5x100.10x106; Louis C. Hahn and wife to Etta V. Donnelly 11,000

MULBERRY ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Louis Gordon and others to John McSweeney and another 21,750

PRIVATE ROAD AT N E CORNER OF land of Mrs. Anna A. Seaman, Westchester, contains 10 acres of salt meadow and 14¼ acres of upland; Charles F. Reine to Anthony Weimer and another.. 1

PRIVATE ROAD AT N E CORNER OF land of Mrs. Anna A. Seaman, Westchester, contains 10 acres of salt meadow and 14¼ acres of upland; Thomas E. Shields, assignee, to Anthony Weimer and another 24,878

RUTGERS ST, 54, 56, and 58, w s, 75x107.1; Henry Briner and wife to Leopold Kaufmann 1

SUBURBAN ST, w s, 152 ft n of Marion Av, 75x151.11x88.9x137.9; also, Decatur Av, s e s, 424.4 ft s w of Suburban St, 50x120; Keithea C. Smith to Ernest Krause 1

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 134.3 ft s w of 149th St, — x —; Michael H. Hagerty and others to Elizabeth Reedy 500

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 183.3 ft s w of 149th St, 100x100; Timpson Place, s e s, 150.3 ft s w of 149th St, 75x100; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c., to Anthony McOwen 4,950

2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Albert A. Adler to Mendel Schreiber 11,000

5TH AV, 1,346 and 1,348, 50x100; Samuel W. B. Smith to Moses Zimmermann 1

6TH AV, s s, Lots 69 and 70, map of Mount Eden, 100x100; also, Lot 176, map of Mount Eden; Duncan McGibbon to William B. Ewing 1

8TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x100; Alexander McDowell and wife to Ferdinand Schindele 37,500

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 24x98.9; Herman Joveshof to D. H. Strauss 1

76TH ST, 29 East, 20x102.2; Frederick Dietz and others, executors, to Francesco Biancni 52,000

76TH ST, 27 East, 20x102.2; Frederick Dietz and others, executors, to Seth M. Milliken 42,000

76TH ST, 23 East, 20x102.2; Frederick Dietz and others, executors, to Gustave Binger 42,000

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.9; Simon Adler and another to Pepe Wertheim 6,500

106TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x100.11; Jacob Greenberg to Lena Qualer, ½ part 1

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 100x100.10; Marx Ottinger and others to Elizabeth Moore 100

120TH ST, 239 West, 19.6x99.11; Emma E. Gross to Daniel E. Dowling 1

132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; John Jephson to Joseph Laux, (correction) 1

132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Joseph Laux to Elizabeth Stayner, (correction) 1

132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William Jephson to Elizabeth Stayner 1

134TH ST, n s, 415 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company to A. C. Monson 34,000

153D ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Andrew A. Bibby to Mary A. Cannon 22,500

Recorded Leases.

LOESER, John G., to Patrick J. Quinn; Pleasant Av, 340, n e corner of 118th St, 45 years 912

MOESCH, Adam, to Frank Becker and another; St. Ann's Av, 169, s w corner of 136th St, 3 years ..... $960 to 1,200

SHELDON, Edward N., and others to Ellsworth Childs; 285 Broadway 10½ years.. $6,500 to 12,000

THE HAMILTON NOYES COMPANY to George S. Noyes; 74 West 23d St, 1 year ..... 10 per cent. of gross receipts

WOOD, Elizabeth, to Samuel Bauman; 3d Av, 2,153 to 2,161, and 204 and 206 East 118th St, 10 years 6,360

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUER, Peter, to the East River Savings Institution; 741 West 100th St, 1 year.. 16,000

BECK, Jacob, to Frank Ibert Brewing Company; 38 Great Jones St, secures note $750

BENGER, Gustave, to Frederick Dietz and others, executors, &c.; 23 East 76th St, 2 years 10,000

BERNSTEIL, Amanda and August, to Charles Schloendorn; new line 165th St, s s, 103.6 ft e of Union Av, new line, 4 years 3,500

BLUMENTHAL, Alfred, to George B. Christman and another; n s of 133d St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year 2,525

BROMBACHER, Helena, to John W. Cornish; w s of Jackson Av, 193.11 ft s of 106th St, 2 years 1,300

BRUNER, Maria L. to V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company; n s s of 17th St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, leasehold, 1 year.. 1,000

CANNON, Mary A., to Patrick H. Lynch and another, s s of 153d St, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 3,000

CANNON, Mary A., to Andrew A. Bibby; s s of 153d St, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 6,500

CELLILO, Maddalena C., to Clifford Brigham, as trustee, &c.; 44 Mulberry St, 5 years 25,000

CELLILO, Maddalena C., to Henry De F. Weekes; 44 Mulberry St 4,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Simeon C. Bradley; s s of Travers St, 100.1 ft w of Creston Av, 1 year 1,500

DEMAREST, John, to Elizabeth M. Anderson; n w corner of 3d Av and 130th St, 5 years 15,000

DONNELLY, Etta V., to Louis C. Hahn; w s of Morris Av, 100.4 ft n of 196th St, 5 years 2,000

EICKHOFF, Mary, to Dillon B. Burnett; 381 Broome St, 1 year 5,000

GODWARD, George W., to William D. Bulin e corner of King's Bridge Road and Emerson St, 3 years 5,000

HILLS, Albert, to Mary E. Crow; n s of 140th St, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year 500

JACOBS, Pauline, to Hannah Silverstone; 16 Clinton St, 4 years 4,000

KAUFMANN, Rosa, to Frederick Dietz and others, executors, &c., trustees; 25 East 76th St, 2 years 10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 54 to 58 Rutgers St, 1 year 45,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 54 to 58 Rutgers St, demand 25,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Julia E. and Maria E. C. Glover; n s of 85th St, 265 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 19,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 88th St, 245 and 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 mortgages, 3 years 39,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Henry Meyer; 22 James St, demand 12,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Henry Meyer; 520 East 13th St; also, n s of 13th St, 296 ft e of Avenue A, (two mortgages,) 2 years.... 6,000

LEVY, Jacob, to John H. Burt; 520 East 13th St, 3 years 5,000

LEVY, Jacob, to John H. Burt; 522 East 13th St, 3 years 5,000

MANGERI, Nicola, to Henry De F. Weekes; 121 Mulberry St, 1 year 4,000

MAPES, John S., to Isaac Butler; e s of Cottage Grove Av, 96.5 ft s of Guerlin Place, 3 years 1,500

MICHAELSON, Edna and Sarah, to Julianna Dill, administratrix; 346 East 3d St, ½ year 5,000

McOWEN, Anthony, to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c.; n w s of Timpson Place, 183.3 ft s w of 149th St, 3 years 2,070

McOWEN, Anthony, to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c.; s e s of Timpson Place, 159.3 ft s w of 149th St, 3 years 900

MICHELSON, Lena, and others to Sarah H. Powell; s s of 3d St, 70 ft e of Avenue D, 1 year 10,000

MOORE, Elizabeth and Charles E., to Marx and Moses Ottinger; n s of 116th St, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 1 year 64,000

MOORE, Elizabeth and Charles E., to Marx and Moses Ottinger; n s of 116th St, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 1 year 70,000

MORAN, Harris, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; w s of Ludlow St, 100 ft n of Delancey St, ½ year 28,500

MORAN, Harris, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; w s of Ludlow St, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 2 years 3,500

MORAN, Harris, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; w s of Ludlow St, 120 ft n of Delancey St, 1 year 12,475

MURPHY, Bridget J., to D. Comyn Moran and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of Prince St and Mott St, 5 years 21,500

NASH, Stephen E., to Isabella W. Brinckerhoff; n s of 57th St, 130 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 2,000

NICHOLS, Grant L., to F. Melton Welch; e s of Locust Av, 208 ft n of 134th St, 1 year 10,000

O'CALLAHAN, Honora E., to Charles F. Emery; n s of 22d St, 244.8 ft w of 7th Av, installments 600

PLEINES, John A., Jr., to the Irving Savings Institution; 888 9th Av, 5 years. 22,000

POTTER, Frederick G., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 124th St, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 12,000

QUINN, Patrick J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 340 Pleasant Av, saloon lease, demand 3,700

REEDY, Elizabeth, to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c.; n w s of Timpson Place, 134.3 ft s w of 149th St, 3 years 300

RADFORD, Walter, to George B. Radford; 745 Washington St, 2 years 2,000

RAGETTE, Anton, and F. A. Henry to Bertha Wagner; e s of Courtlandt Av, 66.5 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 17,000

RAGETTE, Anton, and F. A. Henry to Louis B. and William H. Rolston, executors; e s of Courtlandt Av, 92.5 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 17,000

RAGETTE, Anton, and Henry F. A. Wolf to David P. Condon; e s of Courtlandt Av, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 12,000

READE, Martha A., to Louis A. Wagner; 158 West 85th St, 1 year 2,000

READE, Martha A., to L. Averell Carter; 158 West 85th St, 3 years 20,000

REILLY, Jane, to Alice McConnell; s e corner of Kelly and 167th Sts, 4 years.. 500

ROSSEY, Michael, to Teachers' Co-operative Building Association; n s of 11th St, 50 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, installments 240

SCHINDELE, Ferdinand, to Alexander McDowell; e s of 8th Av, 75 ft n of 127th St, 3 years 6,500

SMITH, Elizabeth and Michael, to Timothy Davenport; n s of 109th St, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 1,000

STRAUSS, David H., to Ten Eyck Powers; n s of 39th St, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 15,000

STRAUSS, David H., to Herman Joveshof; n s of 39th St, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 3,000

SWITZER, Katie, to Margaret E. Anson; e s of Mohegan Av, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av, (or 176th St,) installments 220

TAYLOR, Ellen J., to Theodore A. Klinke; n s of 157th St, 24.6 ft w of Melrose Av, securs note 1,000

VALENTE, Moses, and Jacob Rabinowitz to Robert S. Clark; w s of 7th Av, 62.5 ft s of 136th St, 5 years 27,500

VALENTINE, Moses, and Jacob Rabinowitz to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c.; w corner of 7th Av and 136th St, 5 years 28,500

VALENTINE, Moses, and Jacob Rabinowitz to Robert S. Clark; w s of 7th Av, 25 ft s of 136th St, 5 years 27,500

VAN NESS, Kate E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 129th St, 117.6 ft w of Park Av, 47.5x99.11, (two mortgages,) 1 year 28,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; s s of 104th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 2,500

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; s s of 104th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 12,000

NIESNER, Max, to Isaac Niesner; 60 Broome St, 3 years 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CATERSON, Hamilton, to Eliza A. Caterson $800

DEVOE, Frederick W., and another, trustees, to George A. Meyer 5,184

GOLDSMITH, Celestine, to George B. Goldsmith 7,000

HALL, William W., to William Hall 3,000

KENYON, Rebecca R. T., to Kate Underhill 13,000

LEDERER, Arthur, to Max Straus ..... Nom.

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Corn Exchange Bank ..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, executor, &c 16,082

MOAK, Charles H., to Clementine Merzbach and another ..... Nominal

MORRIS, Henry L., executor, &c., to Julia A. Stebbins 1,502

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst 2,500

PRAGER, Israel L. and John, to Charles H. Moak ..... Nominal

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Frederick W. Pitcher 800

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Solomon Rothfeld 50,000

STILLMAN, Emma T., executor, to Elizabeth Stillman ..... Nominal

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Frederic J. Middlebrook 25,528

TOBIN, William N., to J. L. Mott Iron Works ..... Nominal

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Samuel Weil 2,558

Mechanics' Liens.

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 50 ft n of High Bridge Road, 50x100; Charles Johnson against Julia Thorn, owner, Charles Jorgenson and Voight Brothers, contractors.

ROBBINS AV, w s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 50x72; Harry W. Bell against Charlotte McCormick, owner and contractor 103

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 25x90; Richard M. Christensen against Charles F. Nuxoll, owner and contractor 639

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.8; David Tulloch, Jr., against Jeannette and William Hilgers, owners; Jeannette Hilgers, contractor 1,175

102D ST, 73 East; Max Litowich against Jacob and Oscar Wiedhopf, owners and contractors 184

118TH ST, 18 West; Andrew Blaurock against Morris Tinton, owner; Ryan & McFerran, contractors 86

118TH ST, 28 West; Andrew Blaurock against D. H. Scully, owner; Ryan & McFerran, contractors 129

137TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Lordi & Co. against John Babcock, owner and contractor 1,185

139TH ST, 840 East; Andrew Dunlop, Jr., against Henry Basch, owner; John J. Walsh, contractor 217

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.9; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, with Pepi Wertheim, (ten payments) 12,000

Lis Pendens.

ELTON AV, n w corner of 155th St, 50x99.6; George Stark against Elizabeth Meyer and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

MADISON ST, 329 to 333, and 21 and 23 Scammel St; Peter G. Arnot against William Sugarman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. W. Shepard.

3D AV, 1,950, w s, Lot 505, map of part of Nichlas Cruger estate, 9th Ward, 24.8x120, 1-3 part; Mary A. Reed against Walter R. Benjamin, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, D. Berier.

9TH AV, 619, easements, &c., of said lot; the Manhattan Railway Company against James McClenahan, trustee, &c., and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

9TH ST, s s, part of Lot 199, map of Unionport; Regina Munster against Frank R. Furbish, (action to recover amount;) attorney, J. M. Stoddard.

23D ST, n s, 433.2 ft w of 5th Av, 41.6x117.6x irregular; Gouverneur's Lane, 6; Pearl St, 395, and Vandewater St, 34; Henry Hilton against Edward Banker and others, (partition;) attorneys, Russell & Holmes.

33D ST, 412 West; Antina F. Kingsley against Edward McKaharay and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

46TH ST, 444 West; United States Trust Company against Francis Foehrenbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Attorney E. W. Sheldon.

49TH ST, n s, 64 ft e of 10th Av, 36x80.4; Anna M. E. Wilken against Anna Hinck and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. S. Walt.

91ST ST, n s, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Mercantile Co-operative Bank against Sarah Hunter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

179TH ST, 714 East; Frank A. and Lena Schulz against Paul Happel and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. F. Spiro.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

28—The City of Walla Walla et al., appellants, vs. the Walla Walla Water Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

415—John Anderson, appellant, vs. Morgan Treat, United States Marshal.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia. Order affirmed, with costs, and mandate granted. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following order of the Court:

108—The Capital Traction Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Hof.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

352—John F. Kumler, petitioner, vs. William E. Hale.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

434—The Atlas Steamship Company, petitioner, vs. the steamship La Bourgogne, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

603—Charles B. Wheeler, petitioner, vs. the steamship La Bourgogne, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District denied.

304—Edward Clifford, appellant, vs. William Heller, Sheriff, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey. Order affirmed, with costs, and mandate granted.

266—The United States and the Comanche Indians, appellants, vs. Samuel W. Hood.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed by a divided court.

62—The Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railway Company, appellant, vs. the Manhattan Trust Company, and 63—The Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the Manhattan Trust Company.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth District. Certificate dismissed.

341—Frederick Horningsaus et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

448—Marcus A. Spurr, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the respondent.

164—Joe Kirby, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Suggestion of diminution of the record and motion for writ of certiorari submitted by H. J. May in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error.

597—The Michigan Stove Company, petitioner, vs. the Fuller-Warren Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Manning and Thomas A. Banning in support of petition, and by Edward P. Vilas and E. H. Bottuin in opposition thereto.

433—Edward Smith, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Special leave granted to F. S. K. Smith to file brief herein and reargument on motion of Chaplin Pierce, the plaintiff in error, now Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 28. Call for Nov. 28: 431, (and 432 and 433,) 218, 189, 444, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

23—Ross vs. R. Tuck & Sons, Ltd.
25—Haddon vs. Dooley.
27—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.
28—U. S. vs. Ross.
16—Grand Trunk Ry. vs. Baird.
17—Hughes vs. st'm tug Thomas Purcell.
21—Steinwender vs. SS. Mexican Prince.
24—Ard "R" S. S. Co. vs. North American Transport Co.
30—U. S. vs. Sternbach.
31—W. Rogers Mfg. Co. vs. Rogers.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

22—Emmerich vs. Thorley.
24—Hill vs. Wines.
29—Commercial Pub. Co. vs. Beckwith.
32—Siebert vs. Millar.
33—Throckmorton vs. Free Pub. Co.
34—United Press vs. N. Y. Press Co.
37—Whyte vs. Builders' League of N. Y.
38—Cooney vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
39—O'Brien vs. East R. Bridge Co.
27—Somers vs. Adler.
3—People ex rel. Kane vs. Roosevelt.
36—Kennedy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
26—Henry vs. Salisbury.
31—Haines vs. Scott.
40—Hoffman vs. Manhattan R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Swigert vs. Tucker.
2—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Bailey.
3—Dupont vs. Dupont.
4—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.
5—Steiner vs. Dorsie.
6—In re Whitlock Av.
7—In re College Av.
8—In re 94th St.
9—In re La Fontaine Av.
10—In re E. 185th St.
11—In re E. 202d St.
12—Whitehead vs. Corn.
13—Landsberg vs. Levy.
14—Roe vs. Westcott.
15—Oberlies vs. Mende & Co.
16—Stibbard vs. Jay.
17—Bach vs. Gottheimer.
18—Fisher vs. same.
19—In re W. 11th and Bank Sts.
20—Woerz vs. Schumacher.
21—In re Montanye.
22—Young vs. Fechtig.
23—Persons vs. Persons.
24—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
25—Wallace vs. Wallace.
26—Roussel vs. N. Y. Savings Bank.
27—Fisk vs. Frank.
28—In re Arkell.
29—Murphy vs. Gannon.
30—Gould vs. Edison E. Ill. Co.
31—Claflin vs. Moses.
32—Abramson vs. Abramson.
33—Levingston vs. Eq. Life Assurance Soc.
34—Rothstein vs. Rothstein.
35—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Hamilton.
36—Zurbrugg vs. Wells-Fargo & Co.
37—Kyle vs. Kyle.
38—Geran vs. Galle.
39—O'Neill vs. Defendorf.
40—In re Herdtfelder.
41—Levy vs. Singhi.
42—Koehler vs. Singhi.
43—Michener vs. Dieter.
44—Pope vs. Wigand.
45—United Dressed Beef Co. vs. same.
46—Weinstein vs. Copeland.
47—Shethar vs. Ferrand.
48—Levy vs. Harnett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
2—Nelson vs. Altieri.
3—Fletcher vs. Porter.
4—Schmeifel vs. Ridabock. Demurrers.
847—Knickerbocker T. Co. vs. Polly.
848—Same vs. same.
849—Same vs. same.
845—Rodkinson vs. Gantz.
857—Friedel vs. Franklin Trust Co.
870—Waller vs. National Linseed Oil Co.
859—Waite vs. Sabel. Preferred Causes.
1884—Gushee vs. City of New York.
2037—Denman vs. Drake.
1734—Curtis vs. Feltner.
2210—Benham vs. Norris.
2028—O'Brien vs. Glass.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

920—Motley vs. Millikeu.
1664—Stuyvesant vs. Well.
1345—Welde vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1618—Klots vs. McLaughlin.
1619—Same vs. same.
1617—Duffy vs. same.
1620—Klots vs. same.
1632—Swett vs. Newton Co. vs. Todd.
1468—Wainwright vs. Seymour.
1650—Francke vs. Westerfield.
1515—McCarron vs. McCarron.
1615—Treskow vs. Treskow.
1626—Dugro vs. Vadewater.
1631—Markert vs. Smith.
1661—Snedeker vs. Thompson.
1512—Meyer vs. Bade.
1141—Kullman vs. Cox.
1296—Lipschitz vs. Lipschitz.
1700—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
1628—Bigelow vs. Wolfram.
1675—Pratt vs. Crow.
1550—Kastor vs. Finkelstein.
1433—Western Union T. Co. vs. Shepard.
1657—Campbell vs. Bennett.
1681—Henderson-Hull & Co. vs. City of N. Y.
1685—Breitenbach vs. Amster.
1689—Perry vs. Levenson.
1264—Smith vs. Shipman.
1701—Franko vs. Ruppert.
1418—Blank vs. Rudensky.
1495—Piper vs. Piper.
1598—Appel vs. Mayer.
1599—Hirschel vs. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term)—Gildersleeve, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Patrick Corcoran. William Young.
2—Angelo Carbone.
3—Joseph Stern.
4—May Stanley.
5—Joseph Mullen.
6—Pasquale Capella.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII

HOTELS.

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BOULEVARD AND 63D ST.

Furnished in a Beautiful and Homelike Manner.
Conducted on the European and American Plans.
EXCLUSIVE—MODERN— FIREPROOF
Splendid Location, Very Accessible,
Perfect Cuisine, Efficient Service.
An Extensive Library of Choice Literature
has just been added.
Orchestral Concerts Every Evening.
The BEST at REASONABLE COST.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

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5TH AV. AND 15TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Refined and homelike. European plan. Location most central, one block from Union Square.
THOROUGHLY RENOVATED. NEW DINING ROOM. RESTAURANT OF NOTED EXCELLENCE AT MODERATE PRICES.
Large and small suites (parlor, bedroom, and bathroom,) for season or year.
Transient rates: Single rooms, $1.50; suites, from $3.00 per day and upward.
BERNARD BEYER.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
THE GERLACH,

27TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
Absolutely fire-proof; thoroughly equipped; location central and quiet; choice suites for families, transient or permanent; cuisine, appointments and service of the highest order.
SPECIAL RATES THIS WEEK.
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Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

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59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

BROUGHAMS
In four sizes.
HANSOMS
With, or without baggage rails.
OPERA BUSSES
Four, six or eight passengers.
STATION ROCKAWAYS
Curtains, or with glass fronts; high doors.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.
Main warerooms & factory: Newark, N.J.
New York: 5th av. and 27th st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

168 EAST 72D.—Large reception room, suitable doctor; also attractive square room, bath connecting, parlor, dining.

ST ANN'S AV., 148.—A new home, elderly people and others; $4 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—One sunny large and single room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference required.

41ST ST., 126 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished front and back parlor; other rooms.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th St. Thorough English, Art, and Languages. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Individual attention. Home and chaperonage for special students. Reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Kindergarten in French and English, and primary sewing classes on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 21 East 58th St.
Miss Walker's School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. For particulars address Miss. Walker or Miss Roberts, 148 MADISON AV.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 40th Street.
Classes and private lessons,
commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GERMAN LADY, EXCELLENT TEACHER piano and music, wishes pupils. Please address HIGHEST REFERENCE, 1,026 3d Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.—We, Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do make, sign, and acknowledge the following certificate, to wit:

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Gillis & Geoghegan," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacture and sale of steam heating and fitting and hot water heating and ventilating apparatus and machinery and other apparatus and machinery for steam power appliances and other purposes.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership and business are Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, all of whom are of full age, the said Stephen J. Geoghegan being a general partner, and his place of residence being No. 20 East Seventy-third Street, in the City, County, and State of New York; the said Charles A. Geoghegan being also a general partner, and his place of residence being No. 226 Central Park West in the City, County, and State of New York, and the said Frederic S. Gillis being a special partner, and his place of residence being No. 128 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Fourth—The amount of capital which the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in cash.

Fifth—The time at which the said partnership is to begin is the 1st day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the time at which the said partnership is to end is the 28th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 31st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[10c. Internal Revenue Stamp.]
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN,
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN,
FREDERIC S. GILLIS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 31st day of October, 1898, before me personally came Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
[Seal.] JOHN F. DEVLIN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the general partners in the new limited partnership firm of Gillis & Geoghegan, named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by Frederic S. Gillis, the special partner in said firm therein named, as capital, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash by said special partner to said firm.
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1898.
JOHN F. DEVLIN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

ACTIVE SERVICES AND $6,000 TO INCREASE specialty manufacturing plant; will net $10,000 safely, surely. REALTY, Box 198 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.—We, the undersigned, STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN and Charles A. Geoghegan, as general partners, and Frederic S. Gillis, as special partner, being all the members of a limited partnership this day formed at the City of New York, being desirous of continuing the use of the partnership name of Gillis & Geoghegan, the same being the partnership name of a general partnership formed under the laws of the State of New York, of which the said Stephen J. Geoghegan was a member and which has been dissolved by the death of Charles J. Gillis, one of its members, and which is about to discontinue its business in consequence of such dissolution, do hereby declare, all the surviving members of such general partnership having consented in writing to the use of such firm name of Gillis & Geoghegan by said new limited partnership, that we intend to deal under such name of Gillis & Geoghegan, and have adopted the same as the firm name of the above-mentioned new limited partnership, and that our respective places of residence are as follows:
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN, No. 20 East Seventy-third Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN, No. 226 Central Park West, in the City, County, and State of New York.
FREDERIC S. GILLIS, No. 128 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.
In witness whereof, we have hereunto respectively set our hands and seals at the City of New York, this 31st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[10c. Internal Revenue Stamp.]
STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN,
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN,
FREDERIC S. GILLIS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 31st day of October, 1898, before me personally came Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
[Seal.] JOHN F. DEVLIN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Please take notice that SIEGFRIED RABONOWITZ and FRANK T. KELLY, heretofore trading under the firm name of J. A. Bernard Trading Co., at No. 172 Mercer St., N. Y. City, have this day dissolved their co-partnership, and that Siegfried Rabinowitz succeeds to the firm business.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.
SIEGFRIED RABINOWITZ,
FRANK T. KELLY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARING, SUSAN CARTER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harold Herman John Baring, Godfrey Nigel Everard Baring, Constance Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, Muriel Ursula Haring, Richard Combe Abdy, Barre Algernon Higginmore Goldie, Anna Mary Quicke, Edith Penrose Quicke, Edith Minturn Phelps Stokes, Elizabeth Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, the younger; Dorothea Deane, John Thompson, George Turner, Sophia M. Clark, Rose Harknet, Alice Harknet, Harriet Dring, Mrs. Kenrick, cook; Alice Jennings, Nancy Baxter, Rebecca Tomlin, Mildred ——, matron; James Banks, Charles Jones, Harry Mears, —— Reed, gardener; Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; the first names of said Mrs. Kenrick, cook, and —— Reed, gardener, and the last name of Mildred —— matron, cannot be ascertained, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN CARTER BARING, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert S. Minturn, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
H. D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Atty. for Anc. Ex'or, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.
n15-1aw6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE P. DUNDON, Administratrix.
FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York.
s27-1aw6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. ADELAIDE FLANAGAN, GEO. TEUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je28-1aw3mTh

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix.
QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o11-1aw6mTu

HADDEN, LOUIS M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen G. Patterson, Snow, Church and Company, and all creditors of the estate of Louis M Hadden, deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why letters of ancillary administration should not issue to Stephen G. Patterson, on the estate of LOUIS M. HADDEN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attys. for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o18-1aw6wTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r's, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

STEIN, CATHERINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Louise Maurer, Jacob Stein, Margaret Stein, Albert Moores, Ida White, Frank Moores, Ernest Moores, Louise Maurer, executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Stein, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Louis Maurer, as surviving trustee for CATHERINE STEIN under the last will and testament of Jacob Stein, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DE WITT LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 88 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytèsville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED LEE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 846 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. ARCHER EMILE THOMPSON, Executor. no1-1aw6mTu

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 64th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.
ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND,
MARY T. WHITE,
Executrices.
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
Executors.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against John Hicker and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action on November 2, 1898, and duly entered in the New York County Clerk's office on November 4, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through a party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Tenth Street and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street along said middle line of the block, eighteen feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number in 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street:

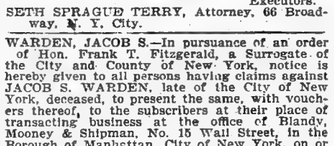

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,678.47, with interest thereon from October 24, 1898, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances, amounting to $101.69, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $447.00 and interest.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
n10-2aw3wTu&Th&d1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning, said described piece or parcel of land being the lot known as number twenty-six (26) on a map on file in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, drawn by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, and dated March, 1851, subject, however, to all covenants against nuisances, if any, which may exist of record affecting such lot.
No. 51 East 84th Street.

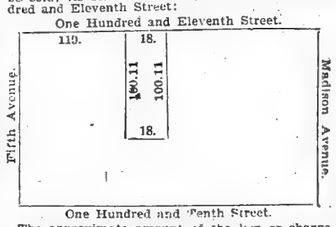

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Seventy-five thousand four hundred fifty-four 83-100 ($75,454.83) Dollars, and interest thereon from October 3d, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to about Three hundred ($300) Dollars, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton Water liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price is One thousand four hundred and seventy-five ($1,475) Dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 William Street, New York.
o24-2aw3wM&W&n15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ROBERT A. JOHNSTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 5th day of August, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the said court on August 9th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and forty-nine (449) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

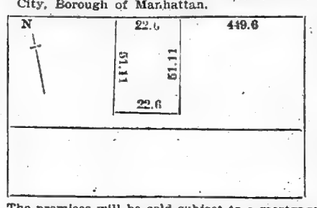

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $11,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at 5 per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,838.67, with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.04, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $110.70 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
n15-2aw3w&d8

13TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and thirty (430) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with said Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, forty-eight (48) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street six (6) inches to the centre of a party wall; thence northerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, forty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the same, nineteen (19) feet and six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
137th Street.

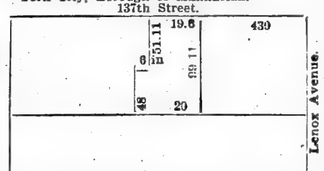

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,843.04, with interest thereon from 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.20, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $156.20-100 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
n15-2aw3wTu&d8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.
o11-1aw6mTu

LINCKS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Comptroller of the City of New York and all creditors and persons claiming to be creditors of JACOB LINCKS, late of Hoboken, N. J., deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia Lincks, foreign executrix of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o25-1aw6wTu

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon Majestic, Dec. 13, Noon
Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon Cymric, Dec. 14, 3 P.M.
Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon Germanic, Dec. 21, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon Teutonic, Dec. 28, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up, Majestic, Teutonic, $70 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....November 19
MANITOU.....November 26
MARQUETTE.....December 10
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES, $50 UP.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Nov. 19, 10 AM Campania, Dec. 10 Noon
Lucania, Nov. 26, 1 PM Umbria, Dec. 17, 9 AM
Etruria, Dec. 3, 9 AM Lucania, Dec. 24, noon.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

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DE THOMSEN WILL CONTEST

Many Letters to the Baron from His Foster Daughter Read.

NEARLY ALL ASKED FOR MONEY

Von Beck Admits Under Cross-Examination that He Suggested Many of Them.

Oscar von Beck occupied the witness stand again yesterday when the contest over the will of Baron Christian de Thomsen, who died recently in this city, was resumed before Surrogate Arnold. It is Mrs. von Beck who is trying to break the will. When a nameless foundling she was taken out of an orphan asylum by the wealthy nobleman. She was reared in luxury as his adopted daughter. Soon after her marriage a coolness sprang up between the Baron's family and the von Becks. When his will was read it was discovered that out of his fortune of $1,000,000 the Baron had left but the income of $35,000 to his foster child. Years before the Baron had given von Beck and his wife to understand that she was to receive an equal share of the fortune with his two children. Now Mrs. von Beck alleges that the Baron was unduly influenced by his children.

Under Joseph H. Choate's cross-questioning yesterday Mr. von Beck acknowledged that his wife had written a letter to the Baron while he was in Paris, begging him to make up with her husband. The Baron answered that it was impossible, as he had been too grievously insulted by von Beck. Another letter was read, in which Mrs. von Beck thanks the Baron for a check for $1,400. Still another letter was produced, written early in 1894, in which the Baron is asked to forward $2,000.

"Did you authorize your wife to write these letters?" asked Mr. Choate.

"I may have suggested them," replied Mr. von Beck.

Another letter written by Mrs. von Beck to the Baron, at about the same time, was read. In it she says: "My husband asks you not to make your letters so pointed in reference to him, as he does not want your greetings, nor does he want or expect anything from you, after what has happened."

"Did you ever suggest to your wife," asked Mr. Choate, "that she write to the Baron and get him to put up for a country house?"

"No," answered Mr. von Beck.

Mr. Choate read a letter written on March 3, 1894, by Mrs. von Beck to the Baron, in which she says that she and her husband had been looking about for a country house. She says that they have found an ideal place on the coast near Copenhagen. Mrs. von Beck also writes that her husband has told her that coast property in that part of the country is steadily increasing in value. She then asks the Baron to forward her 20,000 Kroners (about $5,000) at once.

"Now what do you say about suggesting the country house?" asked Mr. Choate.

"The same," replied von Beck. "I did not object, but made no suggestions."

The Baron's reply to the letter was then read. It said that he was unable to give his foster daughter the amount required, as business had been very bad with him. He advised Mrs. von Beck to cut down her expenses.

At this point Mr. Raegener, counsel for the will, was put on the stand to identify certain papers which had been taken from the Baron's safe after his death. One of the papers was a declaration made by the Baron long before his death. It says that owing to insulting letters written by Oscar von Beck to him he feels constrained to make certain changes in his will relating to Sylvia von Beck, his adopted daughter and wife of Oscar von Beck. The Baron ordered that a copy of the declaration be forwarded to Mrs. von Beck. The order was not carried out.

In the course of the letter reading it was developed that the country villa had been bought by Mrs. von Beck before the Baron's refusal reached her. Further letters from the Baron refusing to send money were read. In another letter Mrs. von Beck asks the Baron to buy her a rare stamp costing 1,400 kroners. In the next letter Mrs. von Beck implores the Baron to advance her husband 50,000 kroner for the purchase of a house next to theirs. Then a cablegram from Mrs. von Beck to the Baron was read. It states that Mr. von Beck's bookkeeper has absconded with $5,000 belonging to the Mutual Life Insurance Company. She asks the Baron to settle the matter in New York. Mr. von Beck acknowledged prompting the sending of the cablegram.

Mr. Choate read enough letters to fill a good-sized waste basket. Mr. von Beck acknowledged that in nearly every instance he had suggested the contents of the letters or knew that they had been written. Almost without exception the letters read were requests for money. The hearing was adjourned until Dec. 1.

WEALTHY MAN'S WIFE A THIEF.

Caught Stealing in a Williamsburg Store—Exchanged Alleged Stolen Goods for Credit Check.

Mrs. G. Deboben, wife of a wealthy retired business man, who lives at 273 Rutledge Street, Williamsburg, was caught yesterday in Henry Batterman's dry goods store, at Broadway and Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, stealing silk tapestry valued at $6.50. Her previous visits to the store had aroused the suspicions of the store detective, George Hasslinger. Yesterday he followed her around the store. When he arrested her she became very indignant. Hasslinger took her to the Stagg Street Police Station, where she refused to tell who she was or where she lived. As Mary Doe she was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court on a charge of petit larceny. Magistrate Lemon held her in $300 bail for a hearing. William De Sterre of Meserole Street and Bushwick Avenue secured her release on a bail bond. She signed the name of Annie Brown to the bond.

Detective Hasslinger learned later who the woman was. She is fifty-two years old and a devout church member. The Rutledge Street house is owned by M. Deboben, as well as that next door, occupied by a married son. Mr. Deboben has long been an invalid. When he learned of his wife's arrest, he was greatly affected, and said there was no reason for her stealing.

After having been bailed Mrs. Deboben hurried back to the store, where she pleaded with Mr. Batterman not to prosecute her. She offered Mr. Batterman $75, all she had in her purse. She confessed that she had robbed the store before, and said the goods could be found at her home.

Detective Hasslinger, with two salesmen, hurried to Mrs. Deboben's home. In a bureau drawer they found about $100 worth of tapestry. Mrs. Deboben will be arraigned to-day.

Detective Hasslinger said last night that robberies in the upholstery department had been going on for a month past. A pair of curtains was missed about two weeks ago. Two days afterward Mrs. Deboben brought the curtains to the store and said she had purchased them, but had no use for them. She asked for a credit check, and received one for $5, as the theft could not be proved.

TOUGHS SHOOT A NEGRO.

Alleged Unprovoked Attack on a Laborer May Result Fatally.

James Schell, a colored man of 224 West Twenty-eighth Street, while at work laying bricks on a new building at 227 West Twenty-seventh Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was assaulted by three toughs, and when he protested was shot in the head. The assailants then ran away. Their attack is said to have been unprovoked.

Two detectives of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station are on the case. They say that the man who did the shooting is a man named Reilly, a well-known tough, and that he and his companions will soon be captured. Schell is in the New York Hospital in a serious condition.

Eugene Higgins Home.

Eugene Higgins and a party of friends arrived from Europe yesterday on Mr. Higgins's steam yacht Varuna. The Varuna left New York nearly a year ago for a cruise in European waters. She was at Venice when the war broke out, and a regard for the possibilities of an encounter with Spanish gunboats, known to be on the lookout for American yachts, led to her being laid up till the cessation of hostilities, when she went to Southampton. She left that port for the homeward trip Oct. 21, stopping at Bordeaux, whence she sailed Nov. 1, and Funchal, Maderia, Nov. 5.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Mother and grandmother used it. No trouble for beginners to make fine cake and biscuit with Royal Baking Powder.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURIES FROM A COLLISION.—Alexander Keegan, while riding on an open car, south bound, on the Third Avenue Railroad, on Aug. 30, 1894, was severely injured because of a collision at Fifty-eighth Street between the car and a wagon belonging to John Hunt, and in a suit in the Supreme Court against both Hunt and the railroad company recovered a judgment for substantial damages. That judgment has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Mr. Keegan was sitting on the easterly side of the car, near the rear. The wagon was coming north, on the easterly track, and behind it was a north-bound car. In attempting to get out of its way, the wagon crossed to the west and struck the rear of the south-bound car. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion on appeal, said: "The undisputed evidence showed that the gripman of the south-bound car ran across Fifty-eighth Street at the full speed of the cable, and the driver of the wagon was plainly negligent in attempting to cross in front of it. There is also abundant evidence to show that the driver first started to cross while the car was still about seventy-five feet away. If the gripman had been keeping the proper lookout, he would have observed this attempt and slackened his speed. He was not absolved from blame because the wagon struck the car, instead of the car striking the wagon. A heavy wagon, like the one in question, could not stop at once; and there was evident danger in its movement toward the west track, even though it did not get over soon enough to receive the direct blow of the car." Referring to the obligation which rested upon the servants of the two defendants immediately prior to the happening of the accident, the trial Justice charged the jury that the railway company was "bound to use a high degree of skill and vigilance to guard against accidents from which its passengers may suffer injuries," and that "it has not fulfilled this duty unless it has used the utmost care and diligence which human skill and foresight will suggest." The Court held that this charge was correct, notwithstanding Stierle vs. Union Railway Company, 156 N. Y., 70. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented.

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ACCIDENT AFTER EXTINGUISHMENT OF LIGHTS IN PASSAGEWAY.—Henry B. Dorney, who was injured while employed in O'Neill's store, secured a verdict for $3,200 on the trial of his suit against Hugh O'Neill. A new trial has been ordered by the First Appellate Division. Dorney, at the time of the accident, was working in the basement of the store, where was a long passageway five or six feet wide, lighted by nine incandescent electric lamps placed at intervals along its entire length. The lamps were operated by three separate switches, and when the signal to quit work was given the lights one to five were extinguished. The plaintiff started to leave the building at this time, but before he had passed entirely through the passageway all the lights went out, and in attempting to proceed in the darkness, he ran into a box or basket on wheels, designated as a "wheeler," stored in the passageway, and sustained a very serious injury. Justice McLaughlin, who gave the prevailing opinion on appeal, said defendant had a right to use the passageway for such purpose as he thought fit in connection with his business, and if the storage of wheelers was a serious danger to plaintiff, he assumed the risk. The Court held that the recovery could not be sustained upon that ground, nor upon the ground that defendant was negligent in not sufficiently lighting the passageway, he having provided in the first instance a proper system of lighting, which had never failed before, and its extinguishment being in direct violation of defendant's orders. Before the plaintiff was entitled to recover it was necessary for him to establish personal fault on the part of the defendant, or what was equivalent thereto; and until he had done so, the defendant was entitled to the benefit of the presumption that he had performed his duty. Justice O'Brien dissented, holding that the evidence was sufficient to carry the question of defendant's negligence to the jury. The plaintiff was entitled, he said, to have the only passage or mode of egress from the building, provided for him and the other employes of this large establishment, made and kept reasonably safe.

***

HER EMPLOYERS WERE NOT REMISS.—A judgment awarded to Jennie M. Montgomery against Lyman G. Bloomingdale and others for injuries she received while riding in an elevator at Bloomingdale's retail store has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff, who was a "cash girl," about fifteen years old, employed by the defendants, was going on an errand at 10 o'clock in the evening of Oct. 5, 1897, from the basement to the fourth floor of the defendant's store. The car of the elevator, which was commonly called "the employes' elevator," had iron lattice gates on three sides, but there was a gap between the floor of the car and the lower bounds of the lattice work. There were a number of other girls in the car with the plaintiff. Between the third and fourth floors plaintiff's right foot was thrust through the opening at the bottom of one of the folding gates and came in contact with the casing on the wall of the well, or some projection, and was injured. Evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiff that the car shook with a jerk so violent that her foot was thrown out under one of the gates. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion on appeal, holds that the effect of all the testimony upon the subject of the apparatus in and of itself being sufficient and safe, abundantly established that there was nothing in its construction which made it unsafe. The plaintiff's case failed, the court held, in that the proof did not establish that there was any remissness or neglect on the part of the defendants in maintaining and keeping in safe condition those gates for the use of their employes. On the point of alleged defects in construction, or the use of machinery unsafe in and of itself, the evidence was held not to be in such condition as to authorize a finding adverse to the defendants.

PATROLMAN 70 YEARS OLD.

Police Surgeons Report Him Perfectly Capable of Active Service.

The Police Board recently directed the police surgeons to make an examination into the fitness of Patrolman Joseph B. Stillwagon, seventy years old, now attached to the Hunter's Point Station. His age was thought to be so great as to unfit him for active service.

The surgeons made a mental and a physical examination of Stillwagon, and their report states that Stillwagon is a remarkably well-preserved man, physically and mentally. Although born on May 6, 1828, he is fully capable of performing the duties of a patrolman. Dr. Cook, the President of the Board of Surgeons, said that Stillwagon's condition physically and intellectually was wonderful. Stillwagon was all through the war of the rebellion and was appointed to the Flushing force in September, 1888. He was thrown out by consolidation, but reinstated by the courts in September.

RUNAWAY FOX FOUND ASLEEP.

Central Park Keepers, However, Fail to Capture the Animal.

A silver-tailed fox, one of the prettiest and supposedly the slickest animal in the Central Park menagerie, escaped from his cage a week ago, and up to yesterday afternoon had the freedom of the Park, notwithstanding the fact that several expert marksmen have been after him.

Policeman McKenna while patroling near the Centre Drive yesterday beheld the fox asleep under a lot of underbrush. McKenna tiptoed away from the place and telephoned to the Arsenal. The officers there doubted McKenna when he said this, and asked him if he was not himself dreaming, as no one ever heard of a fox being caught asleep. But McKenna was positive, and Keeper Snyder with another marksman started off with guns for the fox. They found that the policeman was right, and tried to get near enough to the animal to capture it, but the crackling of twigs awoke the fox, and it had to be shot.

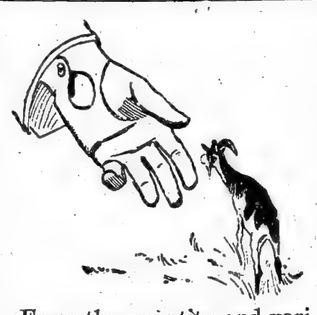

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All that is best from England; all that is most worthy from America, is here.

Gloves for every use; and whether you are short stubby-fingered or long "light-fingered;" it is the same; for here is every size in every kind.

From the $3.75 dark gray, genuine reindeer, or the $2.50 silk-lined, easy-to-get-on tan, to the $1 walking glove; from the cosy squirrel-lined reindeer at $4 to the wool glove at 25 cents; from the ultra colors to plain black and heavy dead white.

And here are all the other kinds of furnishings.

And every good sort of suit and overcoat.

And every right sort of hat.

And every stylish sort of shoe.

And, your money back if you want it.

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TWO MEETINGS OF MOTHERS

City Club and Congress Discuss Mysteries of Childhood.

EFFORT TO INTEREST FATHERS

Higher Education Good for a Woman's Leisure, Mrs. Birney Says—Dr. Gazzam's Advice.

If there were no women's organizations except mothers' clubs and mothers' congresses, the object of all the feminine bodies now existing would be well accomplished. That was proved conclusively yesterday to a big gathering of women, who met at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, upon the invitation of the New York City Mothers' Club.

There was a bright galaxy of speakers, officers of mothers' organizations of varying degrees, from the National Congress of Mothers, represented by its President, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, down to the Vice President of the receiving body, Mrs. Rebecca Kohut. Mrs. D. O. Mears of Albany, President of the New York State Assembly of Mothers, was down on the invitations as the second guest of honor, but there was also Mrs. H. H. Birney, President of the Philadelphia Auxiliary to the National Congress, and the Vice President, Mrs. Schoff. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Wilson S. Gill, President of the Patriotic League, also spoke.

There were several men at the meeting. Mrs. Birney spoke of the large attendance at the last convention of the congress, in Omaha, and the goodly number of men present. "At the coming congress," she said, "we are anxious to have as many of the fathers present as possible." She continued:

"We do not find anywhere a lack of mother love, but there is sometimes a lack of mother patience and a great lack of mother knowledge. When we have knowledge and science allied to mother love, there will be the greatest possible good to humanity.

"I believe in higher education for woman if she has time for it and for other things. If a woman is going to be a mother, she should prepare herself for it as a sacred obligation. To know how to care for her child is of more importance than a knowledge of all the Latin and Greek in the world. We would not trust a piece of silk velvet to an ignorant dressmaker, for fear she would spoil the material, and yet the finest material in the world is spoiled daily. Kindergartners know more about child nature than the mother of eight or ten children, unless she be an exceptional woman. They study children as a whole, not the few individuals. They have studied the best thing to do when Johnnie won't put his toe on the line and Susie throws her wraps on the floor. The average mother would say, 'Give the child a good spanking and make it mind,' but if a child is a precious piece of material, there is nothing too small to think of in controlling it."

There were numerous little experience meeting talks in the course of the afternoon, and the speakers told of their objection to entering the work of the Mothers' Congress at first, but their gradual realization of its value.

"It sums up the work of all other organizations," said Mrs. H. H. Birney, after giving her experience. "The time will come when childless homes will be opened to homeless children, and they will then be brought up as they should be. That will do away with a large part of the charitable institutions."

A beautiful bunch of chrysanthemums, white and yellow, was presented to Mrs. Theodore Birney by Mrs. Almon Hensley for the club, with warm expressions of regard for the "Mother of the Mothers' Congress Movement." Mrs. Kohut also said pleasant things of Mrs. Birney, while the President of the National organization could be seen surreptitiously wiping her eyes behind her big bunch of posies. The meeting ended with a tea.

There was a meeting in the Grand Central Palace yesterday, when the other half of what was originally the only city organization of mothers listened to a talk upon nursing, diet, and clothing. The two organizations, known respectively as the Mothers' Club and the Mothers' Congress of New York City, were one body until last Fall, when it became two, which, some people say, do not speak as they pass by. The chief speaker of the afternoon at the Congress was Dr. Gazzam, who told the women present how to guard against spinal troubles in their offspring. Young babies should not be held in the lap a long time in a sitting position, and they should not be coaxed to sit or stand until they show a desire to do so. They should lie and kick and roll at their own pleasure. Dr. Gazzam delivered a homily against the corset.

Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

The one hundred and thirtieth annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to-night. President Alexander E. Orr will preside, and at the side tables will be the members of the Dinner Committee, Henry W. Cannon, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, John A. Stewart, and John B. Kennedy as Vice Chairmen of the festivities. Ten-minute speeches will be made in response to six toasts. All will relate to questions of vital interest to the United States. Dinner will be served promptly at 7 o'clock, and the speaking will begin at 9 o'clock.

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500 pairs, in a large variety of designs, Point de Paris, Duchesse and Renaissance effects, 3½ and 4 yards long. Colors:—White, Ivory and Ecru,—per pair, $4.25, $6.50, $8.50, $10.50; One-third less than regular prices.

FRENCH RENAISSANCE.

Fall importation; many novel and unique effects are in the collection. Unusual values at the following prices:—per pair, $5, $7.50, $10.50, $13.75

BRUSSELS.

100 pairs in lots of 2 to 6 pairs, in various designs, full size, $7.00, $8.50 & $12.50 pair.

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125 pairs, choice designs, 3½ and 4 yards long, $5.50, $7.00 & $8.50 pair.

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SPECIAL SALE MORRIS CHAIRS $7.00 (reduced from $11.00.) LONG CREDIT.

NEW SCHOOLS TO OPEN.

Two Buildings Completed and to be in Use About Dec. 1—Room for 3,000 Pupils.

Two of the public schools that have been in course of construction are practically completed, and in two weeks the first of these will be ready for occupancy and the other a week later. These are new Public School No. 42, at Hester, Orchard, and Ludlow Streets, and No. 158, at Seventy-eighth Street and Avenue A.

Public School No. 42, it was expected, would have been opened some time ago, but owing to the delay in getting the heating apparatus installed and in securing the necessary furniture for the classrooms the work of getting the building ready for opening has been delayed. This building, when completed, will have forty-two classrooms, each designed to accommodate forty-five pupils, or, in other words, will afford accommodations for 1,890 pupils. Connected with the school there will be also a gymnasium and roof playground. This school will replace old Public School No. 42, at Allen and Hester Streets, which has many times been condemned, because of poor light and air and the noise of elevated trains. There is no section of the city where increased school facilities are more needed than here, and the old building will still be utilized, at least temporarily. Because of the delay in getting the necessary new school furniture, Superintendent Snyder of the Building Department has arranged to supply the desks, chairs, &c., from other schools, where the old furniture has been replaced.

Public School No. 158 will be ready for opening on or about Dec. 1. This new school is one of the largest in the city. It has forty-eight classrooms, each arranged for forty-five pupils, in all capable of taking care of 2,160 pupils. There are also a gymnasium, cooking rooms, and a manual training department.

With the opening of these two new buildings, over 3,000 children in Manhattan who are now crowded into the half-day classes will be given the advantage of the whole-day system. This will obviate in a great measure the necessity of the temporary kindergartens that the Board of Education has been for so long trying to arrange for. According to a statement made yesterday by Commissioner Richard H. Adams, this increase of school facilities means certainly the indefinite postponement of the opening of these emergency schools in stores and private residences, and possibly the permanent abandoning of the idea.

"We are no nearer to-day to the completion of plans for opening these kindergartens," said Mr. Adams, "than we were a month ago. If anything, we are not as near. A number of the buildings that were selected and reported on favorably by the Committee on Sites and Buildings have been abandoned for one cause or another.

"In my opinion, schools should be schools, and not dwelling houses or storerooms. There are certain arrangements that are absolutely necessary in a school building that cannot be had in these temporary quarters, and even if they were used there would always be looming up inconveniences of one kind or another and innumerable little causes for complaint.

"Another consideration that would not seem on the surface to have as much weight as it really does, is the moral effect on the children. These temporary buildings would not seem like regular schools to them and could not be conducted in every way as they should."

THE CITY BUDGET APPROVED.

The Municipal Council, After a Discussion, Fails to Reduce Any of the Items.

The Council and Board of Aldermen met in joint session yesterday to consider the budget for 1899. According to the charter, the Municipal Assembly cannot increase the amounts in the budget nor insert any new item, but it can, by majority vote, reduce the amounts. The action of the Assembly in reducing amounts is subject to veto of the Mayor, which cannot be overridden by less than a five-sixths vote.

Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn started the discussion by insisting that the $9,000,000 for new schools should be put into the budget, instead of being raised by bonds, "in view," as he said, "of the doubtful conditions which may presently prevent the issue of bonds." He offered resolutions that the amount be put into the budget. They were put to vote, and lost.

Alderman Wafer, in giving his views regarding the budget, fell into a dispute with Councilman McGarry. He sarcastically referred to Mr. McGarry as "the great man in the seat in front." At this the Councilman arose slowly from his seat, and turned toward Mr. Wafer. Placing one hand on his stomach, he bowed three times to the Alderman, and then sat down without having said a word.

Mr. Wafer, however, was not subdued by this action. He continued his speech, and soon referred to Mr. McGarry again. This time he called him "the wonderful man in the seat in front." The Councilman was now thoroughly aroused, and, jumping from his seat, he cried, "Mr. President, I appeal to you for protection against this man."

President Guggenheimer told Mr. Wafer to be in order, and Mr. McGarry was no longer annoyed by the Alderman's sarcasm.

The budget, as presented by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was approved by a vote of 64 to 15.

When You Buy An Overcoat you want not only style in appearance, but there must be good fabrics and good tailoring.

For Young Men, there's the Herring Bone Coat, in grey and brown, velvet collar, Italian lined, sleeves silk lined, $18.

A splendid line of Kerseys and Meltons, finely finished, from $18 to $25.

Overcoats of rich fabrics, richly finished, silk lined throughout, $40 & $45.

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Wood Sculptures in Gothic

There existed a school of wood sculpture which reached a splendid development toward the end of the fifteenth century. Flanders was the centre, and examples of its best designs are in our Flemish pieces.

Here is a quaint chest, for instance, for $8.50, of solid wood, carved, with a slightly recessed panel. Others, sculptured in bold relief with the spirited fiends and dragons which the Gothic artist so loved to portray. The naivete of the carvings show that he believed in what he represented. Chairs, just as correct, for $6.50.

Nothing gives a more effective touch of interesting oddity to a room.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO. 43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY. FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NEED OF TRANSFER STATIONS.

Health Board President Writes to Surface Road Officials.

Acting upon complaints received at his office, President Murphy of the Board of Health has decided to look up the subject of the need of stations at the transfer points of surface car lines. A letter has been forwarded by him to the Presidents of the street railroad companies, which, among other things, says:

This board is anxious to establish stations by which the traveling public can be protected from the inclemency of the weather, and the only way it can be done is by a harmonious action with your company, unless the department takes in its hands the establishing of such stations.

Will you be kind enough to send this department on Wednesday morning some person who can speak for the company, and who will be ready to aid in the effort this department will make to protect the unfortunates who are compelled to travel to and from their daily labor in the midst of a cold Winter.

I trust that this proposition will meet with your approval, and that the board will not be compelled to appeal to the Council of the city.

UNREPORTED DIPHTHERIA CASE.

Health Board Investigates a Death at Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

President Murphy of the Board of Health has asked the Corporation Counsel to bring suit against Dr. Beaman Douglass of 121 East Thirty-sixth Street for violation of the Health Code in not reporting the death of Henry Crossman Barnett, who was said to have died of diphtheria on Nov. 10 at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The first intimation that the Board of Health had of the matter was the presentation by an undertaker of a letter from Dr. Douglass addressed to the board, asking for a death certificate and saying that the patient had been cured of diphtheria five days before and had died of cardiac weakness.

A violation of the sanitary code is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500 or a year's imprisonment.

Dr. Douglass was unwilling to talk about the matter yesterday further than to say that Mr. Barnett had died of weakness of the heart. He had recovered from his illness five days before, but Dr. Douglass told him he must remain in bed. Mr. Barnett disobeyed the directions and got up and went about the house and overexerted himself.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club it was said last evening that Mr. Barnett had died there on Thursday from heart failure five days after recovering from diphtheria. The following day, it was said, the body was removed to an undertaker's establishment, and was then taken to a chapel, after which it was taken to the cemetery. No policeman was known to have come to the club, as had been said. The house was thoroughly fumigated.

Board of Estimate Work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to issue from time to time assessment bonds to the amount of $4,233,129.49 to defray the cost of street openings and improvements incurred during 1897. The board also authorized the transfer of certain unexpended balances in the different departments. Among the sums tranferred was one of $16,500 from the amount appropriated in excess for interest on bonds and stocks. Of that amount $12,000 was given to Kings County to defray the expenses of the last election.

More Teachers to be Retired.

Superintendent Jasper yesterday prepared an additional list of Principals and teachers who are now eligible to retirement. The list contains sixty names, in addition to the thirteen who were recommended by Superintendent Jasper several weeks ago. These names will be presented to the Central Board at its meeting on the last Wednesday of this month.

Woman a Medical Inspector.

Dr. Mary M. Murray, daughter of William K. Murray of Flushing, has been appointed Medical Inspector of the twelve public schools in the old town of Flushing. Dr. Murray studied for five years at the Woman's Medical College in New York City and for one year was assistant in the hospital dispensary.

St. Nicholas Society Election.

At a special meeting of the St. Nicholas Society, held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last evening, the officers and stewards to serve during the coming year were elected as follows: President—S. Franklin Stanton; Vice Presidents—Frederic de Peyster Foster, Stuyvesant Fish, George G. De Witt, and Austen G. Fox; Treasurer—Charles A. Schermerhorn; Secretary—Charles Isham; Assistant Secretary—E. Benedict Oakley; Chaplains—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and the Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D.; Managers—B. Aymar Sands, Stanley W. Dexter, and Bradish Johnson; Stewards—George Blagden and Evert Jansen Wendell.

Bargains in Dress Goods.

Remnants from our Wholesale, of sufficient length for separate Skirts and Children's Dresses, at 1/3 and 1/2 usual retail prices.

Also, 47-inch French Drapé, 65 cts., value $1.25. 50-inch Camel's Hair Zibeline, 65 cts., value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Corsets. Second Floor.

Z. Z. CORSET,—New model, of finest quality batiste,—blue, heliotrope, white and black, embroidered in pink, gold, violet and pale blue, $3.75; Value $6.00.

P. D. CORSET,—Of fine silk batiste,—pink, lavender and blue, $3.75

P. D. CORSET,—Nos. 97 and 248,—of fancy brocades,—pale colors, $3.75

P. D. DONITA,—Fine quality fancy brocades,—pale shades and black. Real whalebone. These Corsets are the remainder of the early Fall stock, $5.00 Each; Value $12.00.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S — Every Ev'g this week except Saturday. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Matinée Wednesday. Last Matinée Saturday.

Saturday Night, Nov. 19th, opening of the Dramatic Season, first production here of Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE. MISS ADA REHAN as PORTIA. Sidney Herbert as Shylock. ***Special Matinée Thanksgiving

5th AV. THEATRE — Beginning Monday next, Nov. 21st, A RUNAWAY GIRL. The exact production as given at Daly's Theatre; Same cast; Scenes and Costumes; New encore verses; Under Mr. Daly's personal direction. ***Souvenir Albums as mementos of the 100th performance will be given on Monday. Seats now ready.

Horse Show, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. NOVEMBER 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15. SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M. Judging Shetland Ponies, Hackneys, Trotters, Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Brougham Horses and Appointments, Four-in-Hands, Hunters, and High Steppers, Tandems. CONCERTS BY LANDER.

The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

A Dangerous Maid!! at the Casino!

HERALD—"Frisky!" JOURNAL—"Startling!" WORLD—"A Success!" SUN—"Admirable!" TIMES—"Cordially Received!" PRESS—"Hearty Applause!" NEWS—"Strongly Dramatic!" ADDITIONAL PRESS APPLAUSE. POST—"Most praiseworthy production!" EVG. SUN—"Audacious beauties!" EVG. WORLD—"Fear for eye and ear!" TELEGRAPH—"Superbly dressed!" ENTIRE PRESS PLEASED! THE NEW RAGE!

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8:30. MELBA Concert in aid of the SUNNYSIDE DAY NURSERY. Mesdames Melba (first app. this season) and Gadski, Sig. Pandolfini, (debut in America,) Sig. Bensaude, Mons. Boudouresque and the New York Symphony Orchestra, Sig. Sippilli, Conductor. Applications for boxes may be made by mail, or by personal application (between 12 and 1) to Miss Cuyler, 214 Madison Av. Tickets at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Ave. Hotel) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. First Concert TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Assisted by ARTHUR WHITING. Programme: HAYDN, Quartet, G major, op. 76, No. 1; BRAHMS, Sonata No. 3, D minor, op. 108, for piano and violin; BEETHOVEN, Quartet E major, op. 59, No. 1. Res. Seats $1.50, at Schuberth's and box office.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Last 5 nights. Last Sat. Mat. JULIA ARTHUR, in the Great Book A LADY OF QUALITY. Play. Monday Evening, Nov. 21, for One Week. Julia Arthur as PARTHENIA, in Ingomar.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES...Manager. THEATRE CLOSED THIS WEEK OWING TO THE CONTINUED INDISPOSITION OF MR. JEFFERSON. Special—Com. next Mon.—"The Runaway Girl." Box office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. 117TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from November 7 to December 3. ADMISSION ..... 25c. Free opening on Sunday from 2 to 5 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. THE JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. REGULAR PRICES, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. MAT. SAT. EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING.

AFTER THE HORSE SHOW GO TO WILLIAMS & WALKER and their own company of artists. HAWTHORNE SISTERS. AND FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c.—Special Late Perform'ce.—Mat. Sat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS. 50th performance TO-NIGHT. SPORTING LIFE PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75., $1.00. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

HERALD SQ. THE., 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. HOTEL TOPSY TURVY. "Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

14TH ST. THEATRE. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. Orch. Circle & Balcony, 50c. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. 50th Performance. Handsome Souvenirs. Tu. Nov. 15

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8. The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Sensational features. Unrivaled pictures

COLUMBUS. CARL A. HASWIN. A LION'S HEART.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THURSDAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, NOV. 17, Afternoon at 1:30, Evening at 7:30. (No postponement on account of weather.) ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS under the management of Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN and Mr. ANDREW A. McCORMICK. The Committee having the Benefit in charge beg to announce that the performance will embrace the greatest host of volunteers that have ever appeared in an entertainment in New York. Boxes and seats on sale at the office of the asylums, 461 Madison Av.

CARNEGIE HALL. PaurSymphonyOrchestra and Eminent Soloists. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. Five Public Rehearsals, Fri. Afts. at 2:30 Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, and March 10. Five Symphony Concerts, Sat. Evgs. at 8:15. Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 17, and March 11. Subscription tickets for the five Public Rehearsals or the five Symphony Concerts, $1.50 to $5. Boxes $40 and $50. Now on sale at box office. FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL Friday afternoon, Nov. 18, at 2:30. FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT Saturday evening, Nov. 19, at 8:15. SOLOIST. GODOWSKY PIANIST. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. EVS. 8:15. LAST WEEK. MATS. WED. & SAT. VIOLA ALLEN—THE CHRISTIAN. NOTE.—Miss Allen will continue her N. Y. run at the Garden Theatre, beginning Mon., Nov. 28.

Next Week—Wm. H. Crane IN HIS New Comedy, WORTH A MILLION. SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

KEITH'S — CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE NOON TO 11 P. M. 1st & 2d Balconies, 25c.; Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c. Orch. and Front Balcony Box Seats, $1. No Seats Reserved except Box Seats at 50c. Advance on Regular Prices. ALICE ATHERTON, JOHN W. RANSONE, CHAS. BOWSER & CO. in "A Domestic Cyclone." VALDARES, PERCY HONRI, JOHNNIE CARROLL & ADDIE CRAWFORD, and a score more. Biograph.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. Daniel Frohman, Manager, at 8:30. SOTHERN ..A COLONIAL GIRL..LAST WEEK.. ..A COLONIAL GIRL..LAST WEEK.. MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. Nov. 22.....TRELAWNY OF THE WELL. Seats for first week now ready. To-day, 3:30, KREHBIEL MUSICAL LECTURE, Illustrating Beethoven's 5th Symphony, with the American Symphony Orchestra.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, ASTOR GALLERY. THIS MORNING AT 11. Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL, "CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO." TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8:15, "THE DRAMA AS A F

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,242. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅞c.; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Court of Cassation in Paris has ordered that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have commenced and that he prepare his defense. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered a speech in Manchester yesterday, in which he commented upon Anglo-American relations and the attitude of France toward Great Britain. Emperor William of Germany arrived at Malta yesterday. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of the powers in Crete, started for that island yesterday. Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, the German officer who murdered Sergt. Schienhardt, has been cashiered and sentenced to forty months' imprisonment. Russia has ordered the construction of twenty-three torpedo-boat destroyers. The war preparations in British China continue without abatement. The transatlantic steamship lines at a conference in London decided to use two outward and two homeward tracks. The Dowager Empress of China has refused a petition by Li Hung Chang that he be released from his mission to Shan-Tung.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A Newark man recently sold his wife, $5 being the purchase price, and $3 being paid on account.

The Carlists in Spain are again active, and it is predicted that a rising will occur within a month after the Hispano-American peace treaty is signed.

A misplaced switch on the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway yesterday morning caused a collision near Trenton, Ontario, in which twelve passengers lost their lives.

Baron Waldeck de Villamill, Captain of the Seventh Volunteer Infantry, was discharged from his regiment at Lexington a few days ago, and Monday night creditors attached his sword and uniform.

It was announced in Madrid and Paris yesterday that Spain had resolved to take a firm stand in regard to the Philippines and reject the American conditions at to-day's meeting of the Peace Commission. Such an attitude, it is said in Washington, will result in the prompt seizure of the entire group of islands by this country and a general resumption of the war.

Page 2.

Among Col. Roosevelt's visitors at Oyster Bay yesterday were John T. McDonough and Senators Stranahan and Higgins.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday expressed his belief that the free-silver sentiment is increasing. He said Mr. Croker had better get in line with the party policy if he expects to be a factor in National politics.

Major Gen. Shafter and Chaplain George R. Van De Water of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers were hooted and buried in effigy yesterday morning by the privates of the regiment, who had become tired of waiting to be paid off and mustered out. Dr. Van De Water says that the men of the regiment have no reason to bear any ill-feeling toward him.

Page 3.

Robert P. Porter, special United States Commissioner to Cuba and Puerto Rico, submitted his report to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday.

It is said that negro soldiers in Cuba, whose turbulence and lack of discipline led Gen. Wood to order them away from Santiago, murdered four persons near San Luis Monday night.

Page 4.

John Major, a Hungarian nobleman, has sued the Hungarian Singing Society for libel and defamation of character.

James Temple, the American arrested at Nogales, Mexico, for murder alleged to have been committed within the United States, has not yet been released, despite the American Consul's protest.

Page 5.

President McCall received information yesterday that the New York Life Insurance Company had been readmitted to Switzerland, from which, with other American companies, it was expelled in 1891.

Inspector General Breckinridge, in his testimony before the War Investigating Commission, yesterday, caustically commented upon the Government's conduct of the war, and drew a comparison between Gens. Miles and Shafter, to the former's advantage.

Page 6.

An endowment fund of $100,000 has been established for the Educational Alliance.

Israel Zangwill lectured on the Ghetto before a large audience at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

A London dispatch says that Adelina Patti is to be married in February to Baron Cedarstrom, a Swede.

Page 7.

George H. Pullman, private secretary of Clara Barton, has been sued for absolute divorce by his wife, who had been a protégée of Miss Barton's.

Page 8.

James Macnaughtan, recent President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are placed at $1,129,530 and his nominal assets $347,921.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll yesterday filed notice of the intention of Mrs. Mary W. Robertson to contest the will made by her husband, Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson, who had begun a suit for divorce against her, and who left her nothing. Col. Ingersoll is a legatee under the will and wrote the funeral oration pronounced at Dr. Robertson's funeral. A. H. Hummel, who will appear for the will, read Col. Ingersoll's oration, and is also a legatee.

Page 9.

The Post Office Department has discovered and has interdicted a scheme to avoid the payment of about one hundred thousand dollars in war taxes on bids for mail contracts.

Page 12.

The Guttenburg race track was bought at auction yesterday for $125,000 by Dennis McLaughlin.

The Brooklyn League intends to ask for the indictment of Sewer Commissioner Kane on the ground of charges recently published.

Senators Platt of Connecticut and Jones of Arkansas visited the Custom House yesterday to begin their inquiry into the operation of the customs law.

Justice Pryor yesterday denied the application of Corporation Counsel Whalen to vacate six judgments against the city aggregating $700,000 for work on the Aqueduct.

Col Oliver P. Hause, who was arrested on a charge of having misappropriated Red Cross funds, was found guilty in the Court of Sessions in Jamaica yesterday and sentenced to sixty days in the county jail.

Property owners and residents of Amsterdam Avenue protested to the Mayor yesterday against the laying of more tracks in the avenue. They were unable to determine the Mayor's attitude. An undertaker declared that his business would be increased by the four-track scheme.

Hyacinth Sosa, a colored man of great strength, became violently insane yesterday on the Ninth Street platform of the Third Avenue elevated road, and drove passengers to the tracks. It took the united efforts of a policeman and six guards to subdue him.

Judgment for $6,105 has been entered against George Stebbins Wickham in favor of the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia. Stebbins, while an employe of the Metropolitan Traction Company, lost $6,000, and the surety company, which was on his bond, was held for the loss.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

SPANIARDS WILL NOT YIELD

Firm Stand Against Our Demands Concerning the Philippines Resolved Upon, It Is Said.

NO CONCESSIONS, NO TREATY

Turn of Events in the Peace Conference Depends Upon the Willingness of Our Commissioners to Extend Their Financial Terms.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Spaniards declare that their refusal to sign a treaty based on any Philippine terms thus far suggested by the United States is irrevocable. They say that they do not and cannot view the taking of the Philippines as anything else than a wanton ravishment of their possessions, unless it is accompanied by a financial consideration of appreciable size.

Therefore the turn of events in the peace conference depends upon the purpose or willingness of the American Commissioners to extend their financial terms. Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines is now clung to by the Spaniards chiefly as a means to obtain financial relief, if possible. Persons near to Spain's heaviest creditors believe that, should the Americans assume the Philippine debt or pay Spain its face amount in cash, the Spaniards would sign.

This view is new in the quarters where it now prevails, because time has been required for the Spaniards to become convinced that the American Commissioners do little if any diplomatic jockeying, and that their final attitude may be found identical with their first.

If they have not already done so the Spanish Commissioners will ultimately advise the Americans that they must not permit any controversy as to the binding character of the mortgage resting upon the revenues of the Philippines to pay the so-called Cuban debt.

Tenacious adherence to this claim would set up on the Spanish side an ultimatum under which no treaty would be signed which did not stipulate that the Philippine revenues should pay the Philippine debt. In such event the Americans would probably claim that the Philippine debt of $40,000,000 amounts to $20,000,000 gold, of which about $11,000,000 has been employed in fighting the United States, leaving less than $10,000,000 chargeable in gold to the Philippines. Indeed, the United States would doubtless contend that even the reduced amount was used in fighting the Filipinos, and object to the Spanish conclusion that it is a fair charge against the Americans.

Trouble will arise, however, before that stage is reached, as the Spanish Commissioners will undoubtedly inform the Americans that the latter have no right to exact a schedule of Spain's expenditures or any explanation regarding the destination of the money secured on these loans.

A Spaniard, who is posted as to the exact status of affairs, said this evening that he did not believe the Spanish Commissioners would take their final stand at to-morrow's session, although he thought it possible that they might finally decline to continue the discussion, except within the limits of Spain's construction of the protocol.

This is another way of saying that Spain may cease her contentions. Should she do so, she would make an open protest to the world against "spoliation."

MADRID, Nov. 15.—According to semi-official statements here, the Spanish Peace Commissioners at the joint session in Paris to-morrow will maintain their present attitude in regard to the Philippine Islands, and will certainly not accept the conditions of the United States. Further, if the discussion does not return to the limits of the protocol, as viewed by the Spaniards, the Spanish Commissioners have decided, in spite of contrary reports, not to sign a treaty of peace.

It is also learned from the same sources that complete accord prevails between the Spanish Government and its Peace Commissioners.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"My information is that the Spanish Commissioners will present a reply to the American memorandum, and wait for the American rejoinder, if the Americans see fit to make one. As for the Spanish Government it has not yet arrived at any decision."

WAR IF SPAIN IS OBSTINATE.

Prompt Seizure of the Philippines Likely to Follow If Peace Negotiaitons Are Broken Off.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Administration officials do not share the opinion expressed in some quarters that the Paris Peace Commission will fail in its efforts to agree upon a treaty. This opinion is not based upon any specific information received from Paris, but rather upon the fact that by withdrawing from the conference Spain has nothing to gain and all to lose.

It is undoubtedly true that should the Spaniards adopt this course they would sacrifice the indemnity this Government is now disposed to grant, and would also precipitate trouble for themselves all along the line. The United States undoubtedly would immediately take forcible possession of the entire Philippine group and at once enter upon a military and naval campaign, which would end only upon an unconditional surrender of whatever territory this Government might see fit to demand.

It is believed that the United States at this time would consent to a cash payment of from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 rather than renew the war, but the longer a final settlement is delayed the smaller will be the indemnity.

In any event, the President is not disposed to brook unnecessary prolongation of the negotiations, and, it is believed, has so indicated to our Peace Commissioners.

Inquiry has been made into the character of the projectors of the remarkable syndicate scheme for the purchase of the Philippines for the sum of $400,000,000. The result has been to show that they are irresponsible parties, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the project has been put forward as a means of enhancing the price which the Spaniards may demand for the relinquishment of the Philippines.

RUMOR STIRS LONDON.

Was Reported that Our Fleet Was About to Sail for Europe—Spanish Ships Preparing?

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The rumors circulated here yesterday that the American fleet was on the point of starting for Europe caused great excitement in commercial circles.

The Daily Graphic says this morning:

"The Spanish transatlantic fleet has been ordered to be prepared for a renewal of hostilities, and the forts in the Canary Islands are being rapidly manned."

MONTERO RIOS'S LIFE IN DANGER?

Man Who Once Attacked Him in Madrid Expelled from France.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The French police today conducted to the frontier a man named Simon Rivas, who had once attacked Señor Montero Rios in the streets of Madrid, and who had followed him here, presumably with the intention of killing him.

Golden Fleece for President Faure.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—During the present week President Faure will receive from the Spanish Government the Order of the Golden Fleece, conferred, it is said, through Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission.

CARLISTS READY TO RISE.

Predicted that Civil War Will Begin Within a Month After the Peace Treaty Is Signed.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A leading Carlist tells me he will be astonished if a formidable rising does not occur in Spain within a month after the peace treaty is signed. The Carlists have abundant supplies of money, and, my informant says, only something very big and unexpected can prevent a rising.

"This appears to agree with the news that Don Carlos has succeeded in raising an important loan in London and in Paris, and that wealthy Carlist families are insuring their property against war risks.

"I questioned a prominent official at the Spanish War Office to-day on the subject, and he told me he was well aware of the Carlist activity, but that the Government was even more ready than the Carlists. The bulk of the actual standing army of Spain, he said, is now occupying Aragon, the Basque Provinces, and North Catalonia. There is a larger number of troops under the colors than the law authorizes in ordinary times, the Government having decided that this is necessary to preserve internal order. During the last two months—still according to my informant—the Government has greatly increased its war material and has replaced most of the artillery and ammunition sent to the West Indies.

"My opinion is, however, that the Spanish people will not tolerate a Carlist rising, because civil war would only complete Spain's ruin."

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The Imparcial, today, commenting upon the loan which Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, is said to have raised in London; says:

"Evidently the English are abetting an outbreak of civil war in Spain, with the object of securing additional territory at Gibraltar. The Americans," it adds, "employed the same methods to become masters of Cuba."

CATALONIA DEMANDS HOME RULE.

Message Presented to the Queen Regent by the Autonomist Delegation.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The Catalonian delegation, which in conjunction with delegations representing the other provinces of Spain, demands the decentralization of the Government, has handed to the Queen Regent a message setting forth the aspirations of the province and demanding local autonomy, the Government continuing to exercise the functions relating to political unity and international relations.

SPAIN MUST LEAVE AT ONCE.

Her Urgent Request for Delay of Cuban Evacuation Beyond Jan. 1 Positively Refused.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Government has renewed and strengthened its determination that the Spanish evacuation of Cuba and the American occupation shall not be deferred beyond Jan. 1 next. This conclusion has been communicated to the Spanish Government within the last few days, in answer to an urgent request that the date of evacuation be put off because of the large number of Spanish troops remaining on the island, who, it was represented, could not be moved before Jan. 1.

Not being a subject which could be treated by the commissions at Paris or at Havana, the request of the Spanish Government was forwarded to Washington through the French Embassy, which received also and forwarded by cable the refusal of this Government to put off the date of assuming American control.

CHICAGO HEARS FROM DEWEY.

The Admiral Acknowledges an Invitation to Visit the City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The following letter has been received from Admiral George Dewey by Gen. John McNulty, President of the Naval Reserve Association:

Flagship Olympia, Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, 1898.
Gen. John McNulty, President Naval Reserve Association:

Dear Sir: I am much gratified by your letter of Aug. 8, extending to me an invitation to be the guest of the Naval Reserve Association upon my return to the United States.

While I do not feel justified at present in making any plans based upon my problematical return to the States, I am sensible of the honor which the association has done me in extending the invitation. I am in thorough sympathy with the objects of your association, and would be glad to contribute anything I can to their advancement.

If, upon my return to the States, you will renew the invitation, I will consider the matter and accept if possible. Very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

OUR TROOPS AT MANILA.

Health Conditions Are Improving—More Red Cross Nurses Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis at Manila:

"Health conditions improving; only six deaths in last eight days. Sick report decreasing.

"Five female nurses of the Red Cross are doing excellent work in hospitals here. Twenty competent female nurses, who give strict attention to the work, would render beneficial services."

BARON DE VILLAMILL MISSING.

Was Discharged from His Regiment at Lexington and Creditors Seized His Sword and Uniform.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 15.—Baron Waldeck de Villamill, an Austrian nobleman and a Captain of the Seventh Volunteer Infantry, Immunes, is in disgrace, and has left for parts unknown.

A few days ago he was discharged from his regiment for various offenses, principal among which was refusing to pay his debts. Creditors swooped down upon him in his tent last night, and attached his sword and his uniform. He later secured clothing somewhere and disappeared.

Villamill claimed to be a cousin of the late Empress of Austria, and sent a telegram of condolence to the Emperor at the time of her tragic death.

LABOR LEADER ROBBED.

Treasurer Rock of Division No. 49, Knights of Labor, Loses $222 in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Patrick Rock, Treasurer of the New York (Division 49) Knights of Labor, reported to the police to-day that he had been robbed of $222 in the Sherman House. He said his room was entered in the night. The pockets of his trousers were turned inside out.

Patrick McMahon of Jersey City, who occupied the room with Rock, left $79 in his clothes, but this was untouched, as were also the diamonds of slumbering delegates. It is thought the thief entered the room with a skeleton key.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Outline of the Investigations to be Made During the Sittings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Industrial Commission has resumed its work. To-day's session was mainly devoted to the rules of procedure as reported upon by the committee which has been at work here in the interim framing an outline of the work of the commission.

To facilitate the progress of the work it was decided to divide the commission into four sub-commissions of five members each, to be severally charged with the investigation of present conditions and the formulation of remedial suggestions in the following branches of industry, viz.: On agriculture and agricultural labor; on the conditions of labor and capital employed in manufacturing and general business; on the conditions of labor and capital employed in mining; on transportation.

There is also, in addition, to be a fifth sub-commission on statistics made up of one representative of each of the four sub-commissions to collaborate all statistical material now available, and of original material of this character as may be found necessary, and also to supervise the preparation and publication of results. Each of the four main sub-commissions will report a syllabus of inquiry.

THE BUFFALO RETURNING HERE.

Cruiser Practically Helpless and Ordered to be Towed to the Navy Yard for Extensive Repairs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 15.—The news came on board the cruiser Buffalo this evening from the Navy Department to prepare the vessel for leaving port for the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs, as the defects to her machinery are more serious than had been believed to exist.

The Buffalo is practically helpless, and if her engines were turned over her speed under great risk by the use of same would not exceed two knots. While the ship is helpless to navigate, that condition is due to no neglect or tampering with on the part of any one on board.

The Buffalo will be taken in tow by the tug Wampatuck to-morrow and taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard through Long Island Sound, where the vessel will be met by two other tugs from the same navy yard.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE INQUIRY.

Inquest Upon the Death of the Cincinnati Fever Patient Attended by Harriet Evans.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Coroner Haerr today began the inquest into the case of Thomas McDowell, who died of typhoid fever after having been treated by Harriet O. Evans, the Christian Scientist. McDowell's wife, Elizabeth, testified that she had been a Christian Scientist since 1893, and that her husband asked for this treatment in his last illness. Miss Evahs, she said, had lived with her for four years. She said that Harriet O. Evans, the Christian Scientist doctor, was paid $1 for one treatment, and that money was still due her for three visits.

William M. Donaldson, McDowell's employer, testified that he visited McDowell Nov. 1, and found him sitting up, although delirious. Witness said he tried to persuade the wife to give up the Christian Science treatment and to get a doctor, but that she would not be convinced, even when he intimated that she might lose the $2,000 insurance on his life.

Upon Mrs. McDowell's statement that Miss Evans and herself allowed McDowell to arise from his bed while under Dr. Wocher's treatment, the doctor said she had acted improperly. He said that it would have been possible for McDowell to recover had he received proper treatment.

Dr. Wocher said he did not know that Miss Evans was a Christian Scientist, but that he had learned that his prescriptions were not filled; that his patient was neglected; that none of his instructions were carried out, and that McDowell constantly grew worse, despite Miss Evans's statement that he was getting better.

Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, who is a member of the State Board of Examining Physicians, and who was instrumental in the arrest of Harriet Evans, the Christian Scientist, said to-day:

"Last Sunday, a brother of Mrs. McDowell, and two women, Christian Scientists, went to the house and raised McDowell up in bed only a few hours before his death, and got his signature to a paper exculpating Miss Evans. We intend to prosecute this case to a finish. We shall drive these people out of practice. Every time we hear of them attending a case, we shall make an arrest."

Attorney Westfall, who represents the State Board, says Miss Evans will be held upon the charge of manslaughter.

WOULD TAX CHURCH PROPERTY.

Raymond Prefontaine, the Mayor of Montreal, Takes This Position.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—Mayor Raymond Prefontaine of this city, a French Canadian Catholic and a Liberal member of the Dominion Parliament, has made up his mind that Catholic churches and religious institutions must pay taxes the same as other private property holders and corporations.

Archbishop Bruchesi strenuously opposes the measure, but the Mayor has given him to understand that the sooner he withdraws his opposition the better it will be.

FOOTBALL PLAYER HURT.

Ohio University's Quarter Back Paralyzed by an Accident at Practice.

ATHENS, Ohio, Nov. 15.—In the final practice of the Ohio University eleven at University Park this afternoon, preparatory to the game with West Virginia University at Parkersburg to-morrow, Ralph Obleness, quarter back, collided with Mickelwaite, a fellow player, with such force as to seriously dislocate a portion of his spinal column near the seventh vertebra. The dislocation caused a pressure on his spinal cord and paralyzed his lower limbs. It is not yet known whether or not the injury is permanent. Obleness is a sophomore in college, and an exceedingly popular student. He was a tower of strength of the home team, and will prove quite a loss to it.

WIFE SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS.

Five Dollars the Purchase Price, Three Dollars Paid on Account.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—The attention of the authorities was to-day called to a young woman who will likely have to explain to the courts why she married one more husband than the law allows. She was formerly Miss Nellie McLaughlin and is eighteen years old. On April 22 last she was married to Harry S. Van Hise.

About two weeks ago William A. Devery, a friend of Van Hise's, was introduced to Mrs. Van Hise. He at once became infatuated with her. He is only nineteen years old, and was a member of the First New Jersey Volunteers until the regiment was mustered out. On the day of the mustering out, Nov. 10, Van Hise told Devery that so long as he thought pretty well of Mrs. Van Hise he would sell her to him. An agreement was then and there drawn up, transferring Mrs. Van Hise to Devery in consideration of $5. It was witnessed by Hibert Young and James Donovan. Devery paid $3 on account and was to pay the balance later.

After the agreement had been signed Devery went and got his new purchase, and drove to the residence of Justice Pueipella, who married them. The couple were accompanied by Michael and Rose McLaughlin, who were also the witnesses at the marriage of Nellie to Van Hise. Devery and the woman are now living at the girl's mother's home. The sale would probably have not come out had not Van Hise been arrested for stealing Devery's overcoat. The girl does not think that she did anything wrong.

Receiver for a Texas Concern.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 15.—The Texas Consolidated Compress and Gin Association, with main offices in Corsicana, was placed to-day in the hands of a receiver by United States District Judge Boardman of Louisiana, acting as special Judge at Marshall, Texas. L. A. Pires of Dallas was appointed receiver. The receiver was ordered to continue the operations of the company's presses until further orders. The complainants in the bill were Charles Storrow of Boston and Kountz Brothers of New York.

DREYFUS TO BE HEARD

Court of Cassation Orders that He Be Instructed to Prepare His Defense.

ANTI-REVISIONISTS PROTEST

Report that the Court Has Decided in Principle to Demand the Production of the Alleged Secret Documents.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Court of Cassation has informed the Minister of the Colonies, M. Guillain, that it has decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have commenced and that he prepare his defense.

This decision is very significant, as it had hitherto been generally understood that no innovation would be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings.

Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies.

The Ministry of the Colonies has received a cable dispatch saying Dreyfus is in good health.

The Courrier du Soir says that M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, and M. Déroulède, founder of the League of Patriots and one of the most violent opponents of Dreyfus revision, called upon the Premier, M. Dupuy, to-day and asked him not to execute the decision of the Court of Cassation to notify Dreyfus to prepare his defense.

M. Dupuy refused to comply with their request, whereupon they threatened to make an interpellation in the Chamber.

The Courrier du Soir adds that, while formal steps have not yet been taken, the Court of Cassation has decided in principle to demand the production of the secret documents upon which, it is asserted, Dreyfus was convicted, yet which were not shown either to the prisoner or his counsel, and which Gen. Zurlinden, former Minister of War and present Military Governor of Paris, has declared do not and never did exist.

La Liberté asserts that the Court of Cassation has decided to impart to the counsel of Dreyfus the text of the depositions of the various Ministers of War, the letters of Comte Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy seized by the court, and the secret dossier, if the latter is produced.

Information as to the decision of the court ought to reach Dreyfus on the Ile Du Diablo within two days.

When the news was imparted to Mme. Dreyfus she was so overcome with joy that she was unable to utter a word.

A cablegram from Paris on Friday last announced that Dreyfus's wife had applied to the Minister of the Colonies that day for permission to send her husband some warm clothing for his return home. The request was refused, and at the same time the authorities read over a letter from her husband, in which the prisoner said that, having for five months addressed appeals for a revision of his sentence to Gen. de Boisdeffre (formerly Chief of the General Staff of the French Army) without receiving any reply, and being weary and exhausted by his useless appeals, he would write no more to his family or to anybody, and in which he described himself as ill and dying, and bequeathed to the "generosity of my country the care of rehabilitating my memory."

Mme. Dreyfus then asked permission to cable to her husband the decision of the Court of Cassation to review his trial, and this request also was refused.

Mme. Dreyfus next, through a friend, appealed to President Faure, with no better result, whereupon her counsel brought the whole matter before the Court of Cassation.

THE CASE OF COL. PICQUART.

Motion Made in His Interest Causes an Uproar in the Chamber.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Antide Boyer, Radical Socialist, in moving the extension of the law of 1897 to military prisoners, by which the latter would have the privilege of legal assistance during preliminary examinations, aroused an uproar by asking that, if the motion was adopted, it should be applicable to Col. Picquart, who, he said, is being prosecuted on charges known to be false.

This called forth numerous noisy protests from the Centrists and Rightists, and the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, contended that the Governor of Paris, Gen. Zurlinden, has acted in accordance with the law in regard to Col. Picquart. At the same time M. de Freycinet accepted the motion, and the debate on it proceeded.

GERMAN OFFICER PUNISHED.

Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, Who Murdered a Sergeant, Cashiered and Sent to Prison.

STRASBURG, Germany, Nov. 15.—The Neuste Nachrichten says that Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, a Captain of cavalry, has been cashiered and sentenced to forty months' imprisonment for fatally stabbing with his sabre a Sergeant named Schienhardt, in September last.

The circumstances of the assassination of Sergt. Schienhardt by Count Stolberg-Wernigerode has caused much comment in Germany. It appears that Schienhardt was superintending the cooking of rations during a bivouac of the Fifteenth Uhlans, near Hagonau, Alsace, when he received an order to get a load of forage. During his absence the soldiers bungled in handling the stove, with the result that the food was spoiled.

When Schienhardt returned Count Stolberg-Wernigerode summoned him and abused him, calling him the greatest blackguard and the lowest hound in the regiment. Schienhardt became excited and replied that he did not think he deserved such names, whereupon the Count boxed his ear heavily, throwing his against a wagon. Schienhardt then called out to two of his comrades, saying:

"You saw that I was struck."

Thereupon the Count flew into a rage, drew his sabre, and stabbed the Sergeant twice—first in the leg and then behind the ear. The Sergeant took out his handkerchief to staunch the blood and tried to stand at attention, but he dropped unconscious, and died in the hospital on the following day.

Schienhardt was the son of a workman and had two brothers in the army. Count Stolberg-Wernigerode formerly belonged to the Twelfth Hussars, which regiment he had to leave because he assaulted his orderly.

ESCAPE OF DARING BANDITS.

Two Men Stood Off Four Detectives in Omaha and Were Vainly Pursued All Night by 100 Citizens.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15.—Two highwaymen, George Van Haller and Royal Geppner, yesterday afternoon stood off four detectives with an exchange of more than a hundred shots. The men mounted their horses and a fusillade of bullets and escaped to the country. Here they changed horses twice by force with farmers whom they met, and continued their dash. All night they were chased by over 100 men. These pursuers had orders to shoot the men on sight.

Several times the hunted men were pushed so hard that they threw away some of their loaded shells, but continued to retain a sufficient supply for a determined fight if the officers came up with them.

By a detour of fifty miles, made before daylight, the bandits went completely around the city to the river, swam across a part of the Missouri River, robbed a boatman of his skiff, and made good their escape down the river.

Geppner is an escaped convict from New York, he having been sent up for shooting a New York Central official last January.

WRECK DESTROYS 12 LIVES.

Canadian Grand Trunk Express Crashes Into a Freight Train in Ontario.

TRENTON, Ontario, Nov. 15.—A Grand Trunk express train bound for Toronto crashed into a moving freight train near Murray Hill crossing, two miles west of here, at 3:30 this morning, and several cars were smashed almost to splinters. Twelve persons were killed and a dozen or more seriously injured. Their names, so far as they are known, follow:

KILLED—William Luness, cattle drover, Toronto; Charles Goodchild, cattle drover, Toronto; John Casey, engineer off duty, Belleville; William Brady, engineer of Montreal express, Belleville; John Macdonald, fireman of Montreal express, Belleville; Merle C. Kern, George Habrich, Katrine Habrich, natives of Russia, and three other Russians, man, woman, and female child, all unidentified, and an unknown man whose legs and a part of his trunk only were recovered.

INJURED—William Kinnear, Prescott; James Newman, baggageman; Toronto; Leon Labianc, baggageman, Montreal; John McNamara, fireman, Brockville; Albert Tracey, Toronto; A. P. Walker, fireman, Belleville; Frederick Cohen, German immigrant; C. Paulin Chesley; A. Carey, Cobourg, and B. Backus, Brockville.

A misplaced switch was the cause of the accident, the west-bound train taking the wrong track, on which was the east-bound freight. The train, which left Montreal at 8 o'clock last night, consisted of express, mail, and baggage cars; a second-class car, one first-class coach, and two Pullman sleepers. The second-class car was next to the baggage car and ahead of the first-class coach and sleepers. It was pretty well filled with people, there being twenty or more passengers in it, and hardly any of them escaped without injury.

Between Belleville and Murray Hill crossing the road is single-tracked, the only piece of single track between Toronto and Montreal. At Murray Hill crossing the west-bound express usually leaves the single track and takes the double track, and it was about a mile and a half west of this point that the accident occurred. Whether the signals were right or not this morning will never be known from the engineer or fireman of the wrecked train, for they are both dead. Both engines were totally destroyed, and the freight engine was thrown completely over the passenger engine into the ditch beyond. The engineer and fireman of the freight engine, Thomas Ivens and Alexander Toppin, both of Toronto, jumped and escaped with slight injuries. W. H. Brady, engineer, of Belleville, and John McDonald, fireman, of Belleville, who were in charge of the passenger engine, were killed.

The greatest destruction was wrought in the second-class car, which was full of passengers, including a number of cattlemen and a party of Poles. The baggage car was driven into and almost completely through it, the passengers being crushed and mangled underneath the timbers of the car. The mail car was forced right on top of the baggage car, and the express car was partially wrecked. The first-class car was uninjured, as were also the two sleepers, although the passengers were awakened by the shock.

The work of pulling out the dead and injured was commenced immediately, but it was late this morning before all the bodies were got out. Some of them were so horribly mangled that recognition was almost impossible. The injured were taken to the hospital at Belleville.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

$1,000,000 Set Aside as a Reserve Fund—Dividend Ordered on Preferred Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The Directors of the National Biscuit Company to-day voted to set aside from cash on hand $1,000,000 as a reserve fund, not to be used except in case of emergency. It is the intention to invest this money in United States Government bonds, so that it may be earning something. The reserve fund of $1,000,000 will be considerably increased before any dividend is distributed on the common stock.

While the company has made no official statements regarding earnings, the action of to-day is regarded as evidence that the company has earned during nine months at least $1,000,000 over and above its interest and preferred dividend requirements, or at a rate equal to 4.6 per cent. per annum on its outstanding common stock.

The Directors decided to-day to pay the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock. It will be payable Nov. 30 to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 22. The stock transfer book will be closed from Nov. 23 to Nov. 30, both inclusive.

MASONS TO HONOR WASHINGTON.

Centennial of His Death to be Marked by an International Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A committee of prominent Masons, accompanied by Senator Daniel of Virginia, and Assistant Secretary Allen of the Navy Department, called at the White House to-day and invited the President to take part in the ceremonies which will mark the centennial of the death of George Washington.

The address presented to the President recites that the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, at the request of the Grand Lodge of the State of Colorado, have determined to mark the centennial of the death of President Washington by suitable Masonic ceremonies at Mount Vernon on Dec. 14, 1899. In these services and ceremonies the Grand Lodge of Virginia probably will have the co-operation of all of the Grand Lodges in the United States and many of those in foreign lands. The observances at Mount Vernon will consist as nearly as possible of a duplication or reproduction of the funeral ceremonies of Dec. 18, 1799.

The lodge in which Washington was made a Mason, and the Washington-Alexandria Lodge, of which he was the first Master, will take prominent parts in the ceremonies. Masons from all parts of the world are expected to be present. The lodges of New Zealand have already indicated a purpose to send delegations. It is expected that the ceremonies will be continued in Washington City.

The President assured the committee that he was in full sympathy with the project, and, if nothing occurred to prevent, he would gladly take such part in the services as the committee might wish.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Fair weather has prevailed except along the middle and west Gulf coast. The temperature has risen from the Middle Missouri Valley over the northern lake region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The barometer continues low over the British Northwest territory, and is high over the Middle Atlantic and North Pacific States.

To-day the weather will continue fair west of the Mississippi, in the lake regions, and the middle Atlantic and New England States. In the South Atlantic the middle and east Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio the weather will be cloudy and threatening, with occasional rains. By to-morrow the rain area is likely to extend over the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	39	38	44
6 A. M.	38	37	43
9 A. M.	43	45	46
12 M.	43	48	47
4 P. M.	48	51	48
6 P. M.	50	52	49
9 P. M.	50	43	47
12 P. M.	48	41	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1897	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	43

The maximum temperature yesterday was 52 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 67 per cent.

COMMERCIAL LEADERS DINE

The New York Chamber Holds Its 130th Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

SPEECH OF LORD HERSCHELL.

The Union of England and America the Commissioner Said, Is a Safeguard of the World's Peace—Distinguished Men Present.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York gave its one hundred and thirtieth annual banquet at Delmonico's last night. Despite the absence of the President and of the Governor-elect, members of the Chamber congratulated one another upon the fact that it was the most conspicuously brilliant anniversary in the history of the association.

The managers of the banquet took the utmost advantage of the great international political events of the day. England and the United States seemed to joint hands, in the presence of Gen. Miles and Attorney General Griggs and of the Right Hon. Lord Herschell, to celebrate, at one time, the triumph in the war with Spain, and the prospects of a closer union of sentiment with Great Britain. To form a fit setting for such a scene the Star-Spangled Banner and the British Union and Jack were grouped all about the walls and formed a great field above the head of President Orr, in which were placed the arms of the Chamber of Commerce and of the United States.

But the blending of National sentiment was not confined to the mingling of the flags. The diners rose and shouted, rather than sung, the words of "God Save the Queen," and immediately followed this outburst by a still more enthusiastic outburst of the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." All the speakers, also, referred to the indefinable bond that unites England and the United States, and at every such reference the banqueters and their guests stood up and waved their napkins, in lieu of banners. The scene could

duty wherever it may lead. With best wishes for the success of the banquet, believe me, very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt sent a letter, which was not read. The President did not refer to the absence of the Governor-elect. Col. Roosevelt's letter follows:

Oyster Bay, L. I., Nov. 14, 1898.
Alexander E. Orr, President, Chamber of Commerce, New York:

It is almost impossible for me to come. If I do come it will cause grave complications with other organizations in other parts of the State, such as the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, which I have refused. If you appreciate the strain which I have been through without one moment's rest since I left Washington to go to the war, and if you appreciate it further that every one is now making every kind of demand upon me, I am sure you will understand the literal physical impossibility of my undertaking to make speeches now. I have to speak in Boston. I made arrangements last year, and cannot back out. Remember that my speaking in the Chamber of Commerce here entails my accepting invitations elsewhere, or else giving offense. Do you not have a spring dinner to which I can go? I will promise to come to the next dinner. Please answer.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Orr then said:

"Now, gentlemen, all standing, I give you the health of the President of the United States." [Great applause.]

Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, spoke in response to the toast of "The President." He said, among other things:

"All good citizens at all times and everywhere gladly pay this tribute of respect to the first citizen of the Republic. But tonight there come into our greeting of his office and his name a touch of feeling that is more tender, a suggestion of sympathy that is more appreciative and a pledge of support that is more loyal than these people have known since we answered a call and sustained the purpose of Abraham Lincoln. Our President walks alone this night bearing the burden of the future of this Nation as no President has borne it since the days of the great proclamation and of Gettysburg and Appomattox.

"And now he and we stand face to face with the settlement of the issues of this war. It was a war so brief and so brilliant that only the hundred days of the Napoleonic campaign in Italy rival it in military achievement, and yet that campaign only changed the map of Europe for two decades, while this war with Spain has changed the map of the Gulf, and may change the map of the Pacific and of the Orient, and possibly of the world, for centuries.

"We realize the difficulties and the dangers that confront us. We also realize the obligations that press upon us. We stand in the gateway of the future. We have that noble confidence in ourselves and in our future which is born of the traditions of Anglo-Saxon people and of our past. We know what burden rests upon our President, and from every heart in this great gathering there rises the prayer that he may have wisdom and strength sufficient for this crisis in the National life. Not with rash enthusiasm, but with deep and resolute and abiding loyalty, as we gave our support to President Lincoln when he signed the proclamation of emancipation, so now will we trust our President and rely upon his high purpose and patriotic wisdom. What he shall feel and believe to be right in settlement of our issues with Spain, that we will loyally support." [Applause.]

"The next toast in order," Mr. Orr announced, "is 'The Future Relations Between Great Britain and the United States—A Self-determined union of heart and purpose will carry the forces of justice and humanity to the world over.' I have great pleasure in introducing to you the Right Hon. Lord Herschell."

LORD HERSCHELL'S ADDRESS.

A burst of applause greeted Lord Herschell as he rose. The members and guests arose and waved a Chautauqua salute, cheering meanwhile. When the applause had subsided Lord Herschell said:

"I assure you that I am most deeply sensible of the warm welcome that you have extended to me and of the manner in which you received the words which have been uttered introducing me to you. But I can assure you that I heard the cheers with which this toast was greeted, not merely because they were a compliment to myself, but because I was satisfied that you were regarding me rather in the character of a representative of my country, and that there rang in those cheers sentiments of good-will to the country that I have the honour to represent to-night, [applause,] and I learned in them something more than that: They indicated to me a conviction that in the continuance of good relations between your country and mine there were involved blessings, priceless blessings, to the countries that we both love so well. [Applause.]

"I can assure you that all my countrymen reciprocate the feeling which has been expressed; that they desire as you do that the cordial relationship continue, and that they have toward the United States of America nothing but feelings of good will and a desire for its welfare and progress. [Applause.]

"I have said all my countrymen. I ought perhaps not to have been so bold. There are some fools in all lands. [Laughter.] They are the product of every soil. No nation has a monopoly of them. But with those exceptions, I can speak, I think, for all my countrymen.

"The echoes of those now distant events of a century and a quarter ago which left such soreness behind them have died away in England. [Applause.] We can rejoice as much as you rejoice to-day in the fact that you are one of the leading nations of the world. [Applause.]

ANOTHER LORD CHANCELLOR.

"And there is to me a peculiar interest in the fact that I, who have had the honor to fill the office of Lord Chancellor, should be here as the representative of my country engaged in negotiations between Great Britain and the United States. A century and a quarter ago or more a predecessor of mine in that high office made a most unfortunately foolish prediction. He said with reference to these, at that time colonies: 'If they withdraw their allegiance we shall withdraw our protection, and then they will soon be overrun by the little States of Genoa and San Marino.' [Laughter.]

"I am happy to say—I must say it for the credit of the office—that there was even then the disposition in the chair which I was to succeed the Lord Chancellor to whom I have referred, who made a speech at which to-day neither I nor any one else need blush. But I could not help thinking of those words when I was here negotiating with the representatives of a mighty Nation of 70,000,000 people who have not been overrun by the little Republics of Genoa and San Marino. [Laughter.]

"Gentlemen, there is to-day in my country, as in yours, a pride in the United States. We cannot forget that if you won your independence, if you achieved your liberties, if you laid the foundations of your Constitution, if you prepared for such a nation as exists here to-day, you were at that time commonists of Great Britain. The men who laid the foundation stones of the United States on which you to-day gloried were those who had gone out from among us, who had in the country of my birth imbibed for the most part their traditions for liberty and their desire and determination to achieve it; and, therefore, with no misgiving, but with nothing but a feeling of pride, we may rejoice in your success and in your progress. We long ago admitted the follies and the wrongdoings of those times as freely as you could insist upon them yourselves. [Applause.]

THE TIES THAT BIND.

"Gentlemen, there has been a great deal of discussion lately as to the exact nature of the bond which unites Great Britain and the United States. Some say blood is thicker than water, whereupon another with perverse ingenuity begins at once to analyze the blood, and discovers that the elements are not, when resolved, precisely the same. And then it is said: 'It is the bond of the Anglo-Saxon race,' whereupon a Scotchman insists or a Welshman insists that it is not all Anglo-Saxon, that there is something Celtic in the constitution, and that to speak of it as the Anglo-Saxon race either in my country or in yours is not strictly and historically accurate. Then another finds that they are speaking the great English-speaking peoples, whereupon an ingenious critic points out that there are people in Great Britain and its dependencies to whom the English language is not the most natural means of communication, and that every inhabitant of the United States is not a perfect master of the English tongue. [Laughter.]

"Gentlemen, I rejoice to think that I am here to take part in an endeavor to combine such differences as exist at present between the two nations. There is another bond of union besides that natural one to which I have alluded, and that is the commercial interests of the two countries. I know that there are some who think that no country can gain in commercial prosperity or make real progress except at the expense of some other. Now, I believe that to be a profound mistake. Of this I am perfectly certain, that no two nations that are so closely bound up in commercial intercourse as we are, that neither of those nations can possibly progress in commercial prosperity without a reflection of that commercial prosperity upon the other nation with which it deals. [Applause.]

"It seems to me that the questions of our future relations with one another are questions of special moment now. You are at a parting of the ways. It would be presumptuous, as it would be unwise, in me to forecast or to attempt to forecast the decision at which you will arrive on questions that have yet to be solved. But putting these questions that remain for solution aside and dealing only with the events as they are now known and fixed, it is impossible not to feel that this year marks an epoch in the history of the United States and the relation which the United States is to bear to Great Britain and the relation which Great Britain is to bear to the United States, and the spirit which is to animate those two peoples becomes of more importance than it ever has been before.

"I rejoice to see those flags joined as they are around this room to-night. [Applause.] God grant that they may never be flaunted in defiance of one another. [Applause.] I rejoice to see them united in concord, not in any spirit of arrogance toward other people, not as desiring to infringe the rights of any other power; but because I see in that union a real safeguard for the maintenance of peace in the world [applause] and because I see more than that—I see the surest guarantee of an extended reign of liberty and justice." [Prolonged applause.]

MR. GRIGGS ON EXPANSION.

Attorney General Griggs was then introduced to respond to the toast "Confidence Regained." He said that he, too, was limited to ten minutes although he had come on a seven-hour journey. One reason for his presence, he said, was because "it was fit and proper that at this feast, where you do honor to that distinguished representative of Great Britain, illustrious because of his record and his labors in a department of the administration which I in a measure represent in this Government, a member of the Department of Justice, should represent the Government of the United States."

Mr. Griggs said he also came, "because it was the pleasure and desire of the President of the United States, although he could not be present himself, to show his appreciation of the importance and dignity of this body by sending a representative from his Government to this feast.

"I have no great secrets of state to disclose to you. I have no discussions of great questions of policy to make. I shall not even discuss the question of expansion. I consider it settled. It was settled when the Congress of the United States annexed the Sandwich Islands. An additional settlement was made when Spain ceded to us Puerto Rico. An additional bond of settlement was taken when we took an island in the Ladrones. Whether we get any other island or harbors as a result of the expansion remains to be seen, but whether we do or not, it is only a question of degree.

"We have now confronting us a serious and most important question of what we shall do with these colonies, how we shall best control and govern them to bring civilization, peace and prosperity to their people and benefit to our own. On this subject, as upon a great many others, we have regained confidence. That, I believe, is what I was asked to talk about to-night—confidence regained. Not paradise regained, but something which enables you to achieve paradise if you want to; that is, confidence in ourselves.

"Confidence has been regained in the prosperity of America. You merchants, you business men, you that control the marts of commerce, have regained yourselves. We have regained our confidence in the financial honor and integrity of the Nation. The workingman has regained his confidence. No longer is he dissatisfied, discouraged, hunting for a job, but the job is hunting for him. We have regained our confidence in the ability of the American people to investigate themselves and to take care of their own interests.

FAITH IN THE FUTURE.

"They have been telling us that we should not enlarge our orders, that we should not extend our cause, because we have not learned to take care of ourselves. You know, my friends, that we have maintained a pretty lusty career for the last hundred years, and I have not yet heard that America was reckoned among those effete and decaying powers that remained only as a prey to the stronger. I believe, as you believe, not in vainglorying and hypocrisy, but in solemn sincerity, in the ability of the American people to continue in that great course of progress which Providence has marked out for them.

"I believe in their ability to produce men who, in the fear of God and in the love of liberty, and in the pursuit of duty will labor and strive and die, if necessary, for the welfare of their country and the human race. I believe that that strain of blood, call it British, American, Anglo-Saxon, or what you will, that is representative of these two nations whose flags are entwined here to-night—I believe that that blood which produces for Great Britain men like Clive and Lawrence as Governors of India, can produce men of the American strain, Governors as able and as successful in benefiting civilization and the human race."

John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary, next spoke to the toast "The United States and Canada; Reciprocal Trade as Reciprocal Advancement; Mutual Prosperity Is Mutual Blessing; Let Us Be Good Neighbors."

Mr. Kasson said it was no time for figures, but he would say that not as much in exports was sent to South America, Mexico, and Central America as to Canada.

"In the last year," said Mr. Kesson, "they reached the splendid amount of $83,000,000 in the total trade of $115,000,000. Canada is to-day the fourth nation of the world in the magnitude of the trade between her and the United States of America. The last fiscal year she was the third nation of the world in adding to that splendid balance of trade of which your chairman spoke in his address.

"Is not this enough to justify the declaration that the commercial relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States demand your careful attention and consideration? But it is not merely the magnitude of that trade to which I appeal to-night as justifying a review by the people of this country of the commercial relations as they have hitherto existed. There have been many differences with Canada.

"Retaliation on both sides has unfortunately taken place in the last twenty or thirty years, until serious irritation arose between the two countries. Our policy is that expressed in the toast, and you have read the policy on which the commission is proposing to act—that we should live as good neighbors and to be in good neighborhood, and quit the entire policy of retaliation and commence with a clean slate of friendship. [Applause.]

"Now it is not proposed to disturb our relations with any European Government whatever, by reason of the approximation of our feeling or interest to Great Britain. It is the consciousness that there lies a natural, informal, unwritten alliance between the two great peoples. [Applause.] It is the feeling that we have a common principle of justice. Neither in England nor America could a Dreyfus case ever have arisen. [Applause.]

"We have a common desire to civilize the world. We have a common appreciation of the principles upon which human liberty and order should be established, and it is for that reason that England has affirmed over and over again, in expression of public opinion, her sympathy with us in what is called, technically, expansion.

"If we are to possess the Philippines there is no more ground for disturbance by European powers who are further than we are from them, than there is for complaints because we have Puerto Rico. The whole atmosphere is clear, according as you face the East or the West, and I appeal to you, therefore, as the Attorney General has come to look with not only patience, but with confidence in the action of the Government at Washington. Look with confidence also upon our rapprochement with Great Britain. It implies no disturbance of friendly relations with any other power in Europe. [Applause.]

"Now, I have only a word more to say, and that is that the President of the United States has taken pains, which has characterized no body of men and no individual in this country, to master the conditions of the problems which confront him. He has obtained by formal reports from civilians, from the military and the naval officers, the actual condition of the territory which has disturbed so many people, under the idea that it was an unprofitable and improper expansion.

"All these facts have been carefully gathered and carefully considered by him. He has announced no opinion in advance. His conscience is the conscience of the country. His patience is unsurpassed in any portion of the United States in hearing every point of view that can be presented to him.

"To use a Western phrase, 'His head is level'—as level as is the horizon of the east at the rising of the morning sun as you look across the Atlantic. [Applause.] Trust him, gentlemen. Trust him and help him. Help him to so administer the Government, so to administer our new possessions, so to introduce order and peace into those territories as to give them liberty and give them prosperity, and so obtain a new crown of glory for the Republic which he and we together love from the bottom of our hearts." [Prolonged applause.]

Gen. Miles spoke to the toast of "The Army" and the sentiment: "The American soldier has again demonstrated that sublime self-sacrifice, patient endurance, and the heroic qualities of the English-speaking race always commands success."

As he rose to make response he was met with a perfect storm of cheers that lasted for some minutes. Men waved flags and handkerchiefs, and the shrill treble of the women in the gallery mingled with the hoarser shouts of the diners. Gen. Miles said:

"I appreciate the compliment that has been paid to the army. I always couple it with the navy, because I always like to say something for the navy as well as the army. [Applause.] It has been said tonight that the navy had the great problems to solve in this war, and well they accomplished that grand purpose. They set the pace when they cleared the seas. The army followed and accomplished its work.

"Speaking for the army, I appreciate the honor of this toast, and that the political and industrial interests of this country should remember its services, the sacrifices, and the results achieved by the army. The army of the United States received its inspiration from its first Commander in Chief, George Washington. [Applause.] He gave it the impress of his elevated character, his lofty aspiration, his stern integrity, and for 100 years it has been the beacon light of the army.

"And I trust that the army will maintain the same character, the same patriotism and the same principles of honor that have been maintained in the last hundred years. During the last few months we have seen demonstrated the spirit that actuated the American Army. Whether in maintaining the security and safety of these great cities along the Atlantic, Gulf, or the Pacific Coast, or in service in the distant islands of the sea, the army has demonstrated its purpose, its fortitude, its heroic, manly, noble spirit, and the spirit of sacrifice where such was required. The army has given lives cheerfully to maintain the honor, the character, and the interests of the Republic of the people of the United States. [Applause.]

"Something has been said to-night of the results of the war. The results have been remarkable both in the army and the navy. There has never been a war in which so much has been achieved, such glorious results achieved, with so little loss of life and treasure. Think of the victory of Dewey [applause] and Sampson and Schley. [Applause.]

"Why, we scarcely had as many men injured as are injured by accident in this one city in a single day, and yet they destroyed the fleet of one of the great maritime powers of the world—a nation that at one time ruled the sea and has prided itself upon the glory of its navy. And what is more, not a single gun has been captured. [Applause.] And what is still more, 12,000,000 of people that a year ago were suffering under the oppression of tyranny and cruelty are today under our protection.

"Gentlemen, what are you going to do with them? Are you going to turn them back again? [Cries of "No!" "No!"] No, it would be the crime of the nineteenth century to do it. If you cannot give them liberty in their own country, if you cannot establish a Government for them, you can at least protect them until such time as they shall be prepared for self-government; and if they do not care to come and be a part of this country, you can see to it that they have a liberal and a free Government such as you enjoy yourselves.

"I am not talking about expansion, or about any political question. I am simply stating what the army and navy have achieved. They have given freedom to twelve millions of people, and I am very sure that eighty millions of Americans will never desert them. [Applause.]

"Another result that I rejoice in is this: That outside of any treaty, outside of any great work that diplomatists and statesmen and Commissioners may accomplish, there is a bond of friendship, there is a sympathy and a respect between the people of Great Britain and the United States. [Applause.]

"It may not require a treaty to bind us more strongly together than we are now, for there is a cordial friendship and a profound respect between the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain that I trust will grow stronger and stronger, and its influence, as has been said here to-night by the distinguished Lord Herschell, will not only be beneficial to the people of Great Britain and the United States, but it will be beneficial to the people of the whole world." [Applause and cheers.]

The last toast—"The Navy: Posterity Will Claim the Action of the United States Navy in the Late War with Spain To Be One of the Miracles of History"—was the toast to which Paymaster General Edwin Stewart, United States Navy, responded, and as he rose to speak he received an ovation. In part, he said:

"Too much honor cannot be accorded to the men whose success in battle has given such prestige to the nation. But the pride of the American people in the navy has for its true resting place, I think, foundations deeper and broader and surer than the thrilling splendor of any single victory or the brilliant achievements of any individual hero. Back of Manila and Santiago, back of Port Hudson and Mobile Bay, back of the Kearsarge and the Hartford and the Constitution lie secrets of success that are a truer basis of pride.

"First and chiefest of them all is that spirit of chivalry and of honor which through all the years of its history has infused and characterized the American Navy. Back of every success that has of late been gained lie results in ways of organizing and the magnificent personnel of more than one hundred years of experience and tradition. Victories have come they have not come by chance.

"If the work of the navy has gone smoothly it has been owing to thorough organization in each bureau and in every navy yard and naval station, and to a system that has been adopted within the past few years which governs the course of every transaction and makes an accurate account of every dollar that is spent. [Applause.]

"Furthermore, if the ships of the navy are handled with skill, if its guns are served with accuracy, if officers, sailors, and marines stand unflinching in moments of peril and show themselves equal to any emergency, it is owing to high standards in professional education, to the lofty spirit that is inculcated in and that pervades the services, to laborious training, and to ceaseless drilling." [Applause.]

REPUBLICANS LOOKING AHEAD.

National Headquarters to be Opened at Washington When Congress Convenes—Preparations for 1900.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The Republican National Headquarters, according to Secretary Charles F. Dick, will be opened in Washington as soon as Congress convenes, and preparations for the campaign of 1900 will go forward rapidly.

Discussing the subject, Col. Dick said: "The National Republican Headquarters will be opened by the time Congress convenes, and will continue until after the Presidential election in 1900. We will go on keeping in close touch with our different State and district organizations, and keep them together. Our idea is to always have them in good working order, ready for any kind of work. The day after the nomination for President we shall have literature. It was after Mr. McKinley was nominated in 1896 that we commenced to think of literature. This time we intend to be ready."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST QUIGG.

More Allegations as to the Republican Chairman's Actions.

Complaints against Lemuel E. Quigg's management as President of the Republican County Committee during the recent campaign are cropping up in the Republican camp.

Letters have been written, it is said, to Chairmen Hanna and Babcock, alleging that the districts in which Congressmen Low and Mitchell were running for re-election and in which James W. Perry was a candidate were neglected by the County Committee in the distribution of funds and speakers, for the benefit of Mr. Quigg's district. It is asserted that Col. Roosevelt spoke oftener in that district than any other.

In view of his defeat for re-election it is said that Mr. Quigg may accept a consular or diplomatic position abroad. The Representative from the Fourteenth District is a favorite with Speaker Reed who, it is said, would help him to any desirable foreign post.

SOUTH DAKOTA GOVERNORSHIP.

Defective Ballots Were Cast, It Is Said, and a Contest Is Likely.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 15.—A probability of a contest for the Governorship of this State exists. It is alleged that a number of defective ballots were cast, from the fact of the fusionists having three separate tickets on the ballot.

Gov. Lee says he does not fear the result of such action, for, while his majority is slight, it is certain. The exact figures will not be known until the official count in December.

The Legislature is strongly Republican.

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There is danger to the health in sudden changes, warm days and chilly nights, decaying vegetation, low water, and prevalence of malarial germs. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed. It purifies and enriches the blood, sending it through the veins in a warm, nourishing, health-giving stream. Remember

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Is that true of a Coal Range?

SAYS SILVER GAINS POWER

Declaration of Chairman of Democratic National Committee.

THE ISSUE IS FAR FROM DEAD

Senator Jones Says Mr. Croker Had Better Get in Line with His Party.

Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, does not agree with Senator Cullom and other Republican leaders in the conclusion that "the recent elections about settled the free-silver and currency questions." In the opinion of the official head of the party, free silver is more alive now than ever before.

Senator Jones is in the city as a member of the special sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, engaged in the investigation of the administrative features of the tariff and internal revenue laws. He was seen at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday and shown a Washington dispatch in an afternoon newspaper which asserted that "it is admitted by Democratic leaders in private conversation that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is dead as an issue." When he had read that far, Senator Jones put the paper down.

"I don't need to read that any further," he said. "That statement is utterly false and without foundation. As a matter of fact, the silver issue is stronger now than it ever was before. It is easy enough to see through this beating of tom toms by the Republicans to show that free silver is dead. The wish is father to the thought."

Speaking of the Republican victory in the Congressional elections, Senator Jones said that he did not regard it as a specific indorsement of the President's policy, but rather as the result of the general spirit of militarism and of pride in the war prevalent among the people. He did not consider it as in any sense a test of the strength of the free silver sentiment.

Mr. Jones's attention was called to an interview with Richard Croker in Chicago, in which the Tammany leader ignored free silver, asserting that "declarations against trusts and in favor of home rule" would, in his opinion, be "the two chief planks in the Democratic platform in 1900."

The Senator's comment on this was brief. He said:

"Well, that's good Democratic doctrine as far as it goes. But if Mr. Croker expects to become a factor in National politics he had better get himself in line with the declared policy of his party."

Senator Jones declined to discuss the defeat of the Democratic ticket in this State or to comment on the causes leading thereto. He knew too little of the local conditions, he said, to form an intelligent opinion. On those with whom he has talked privately, however, the National Chairman has left the impression that he considered the course of the New York Democrats in failing to indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform a mistake.

The fact that the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee had been in the city for two days without receiving a call from or calling on the managers of the Democratic State campaign was commented on yesterday as significant. It was construed as confirming the impression, which has been general, that the course of the New York Democracy has not met the approval of the head of the National organization.

Few Democrats were found yesterday who would discuss Mr. Croker's Chicago declaration that anti-trust and home rule planks will be the features of the next National platform. It was taken to be a step in the execution of the policy of eliminating free silver from the situation in this State, which Mr. Croker is understood to have determined upon before the last election. This policy, it is understood, has as its ultimate object the control of the next National Democratic Convention by the New York State delegation, which, Mr. Croker expected, would be able to go to the convention with the record of a victory won on a platform which ignored the money question. The defeat of Van Wyck interfered with this plan, but Mr. Croker has not, it is said, abandoned it.

SILVER NOT DEAD, BRYAN SAYS.

He Believes the Chicago Platform Will Be Reaffirmed—Not Surprised at Republican Victories.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 15.—Col. W. J. Bryan to-night made the following statement relative to the late election:

"While I do not understand that service in the volunteer army prevents a soldier from expressing opinions upon political questions, I declined to take part in the late campaign lest I should be accused by partisan opponents of attempting to embarrass the Administration. Now that the election is over I shall exercise a citizen's privilege of discussing the returns.

"Compared with the election of 1896, the Republicans have gained in some places and lost in others. It was not a sweeping Republican victory. On the whole the result is not surprising when it is remembered that the Administration is just concluding a successful war.

"While a majority of the soldiers are probably anti-Republicans, the management of the war has been entirely in Republican hands, and the strongest argument used during the campaign was that a Republican defeat would discredit the President in the eyes of foreign nations, while his Commissioners were engaged in making a treaty.

"It was not a trial upon the issues now before the people, but a successful plea for a continuance of the case. The people have not accepted the gold standard; they have not fallen in love with the plan to give the banks a monopoly of the issue of paper money; they have not decided to retire the greenbacks; they have not surrendered to the trusts.

"These questions were forced into the background by the declaration of war, but they must be faced again as soon as peace is restored. The Chicago platform presents for public consideration vital, economic questions. That platform has not been abandoned by those who indorsed it in 1896. It will be reaffirmed in 1900, because it gives expression to the hopes and aspirations of a large majority of the party.

"When the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans favored Cuban independence, they understood that war would give a temporary advantage to the party in power, but they were willing to risk defeat in order to aid the people fighting to be free.

"Neither can the election be regarded as an indorsement of any definite foreign policy. Until a treaty of peace has been entered into and the terms made known, the people cannot pass judgment upon it. Whether the war will raise any question of sufficient importance to turn public attention away from domestic problems remains to be seen."

In regard to the Nebraska election, Mr. Bryan said: "A light vote was cast in Nebraska, but the Fusionists have elected the entire State ticket and carried the same Congressional districts that they carried in 1896.

"If Senator Allen is defeated for re-election it will be because Senators are elected by legislators instead of by the people. If a Republican Senator is chosen by the new Legislature, he will go to Washington to represent a minority of the people of the State and to thwart the will of the majority."

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HANNA AND TARIFF REVISION.

Denies His Views on This and War Revenue Measures Are Associated with the Expansion Policy.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—Senator Hanna said to-day that in his interview concerning the necessity for a revision of the war revenue and tariff laws he intended to cast no reflection upon the Dingley law.

"What I said," declared the Senator, "was that a revision of the tariff must eventually come. I did not mean that revision should necessarily be attempted at the coming session of Congress. The revenues from tariff duties are, however, declining, because of the decrease in imports. I repeat that I am in favor of putting duties on tea, coffee, and other articles which we cannot produce."

Senator Hanna objected to the imputation that his views on the tariff and war revenue measures were associated with the policy of expansion.

"I said nothing whatever about expansion in my recent interview," said the Senator, "and nobody had authority to put words in my mouth on that subject."

BLACK MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Governor Would Need to Control Only Three Senators to Block Legislation Desired by Platt.

With Chauncey M. Depew slated as the Republican organization candidate for United States Senator, the chief interest of the Platt men at present is centred on what Gov. Black and his friends are going to do. The statement made by Gov. Black after his defeat at the Saratoga Convention that he proposed to resume the fight against Mr. Platt's domination after the election, is recalled, and those who know the Governor's ways say that he will not hesitate to make a fight for the Senatorship if he conceives that to be the best way of weakening Senator Platt's control.

It is admitted that, if the Governor does go into the contest, he will be able to cause some trouble. Nobody concedes that he would stand any chance of receiving the nomination. It is not believed that the Governor would bolt the party caucus as there is no doubt that Mr. Platt's control of the caucus will be complete.

It is in the matter of appointment and legislation that the most serious trouble is feared from Gov. Black and his allies, George W. Aldridge and Louis F. Payn, in case they conclude to make a fight. The Senate stands 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats, a Republican majority of 4.

To hold up Gov. Roosevelt's appointments or to block legislation desired by Senator Platt, it is pointed out that the Black-Payn-Aldridge combination would need to control only three Senators, who, in combination with the twenty-three Democrats, would make a majority. Mr. Aldridge is credited by those who predict trouble from this quarter with controlling the two Rochester Senators, Cornelius R. Parsons and William W. Armstrong, while Mr. Payn is alleged to be able to influence Henry S. Ambler, who represents his Senate district. To further complicate the situation, it is known that Senators Malby and Brackett both have grudges against the Platt organization, which might induce them to unite with the Democrats under certain circumstances.

The Platt leaders assert, however, that all this talk of Republican Senators combining with Democrats is merest gossip, that when it comes to a question of voting with the organization or coming out squarely against it, the 27 Republican Senators will all be found on the side of the organization.

It was rumored yesterday that the Republicans might increase their majority in the Senate by unseating those of the Democrats elected on the face of the returns—Havens in the First District, Boyce in the Thirtieth, and Ramsperger in the Forty-eighth. All were elected by small pluralities, and some Republicans hold that a legal test would seat the Republican candidates in each case.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel the story was denied, and, in view of the fact that the Republicans have a good working majority without unseating any Democrats, it is not believed that they will attempt anything of the kind.

There is talk of Senator Patrick H. McCarren as leader of the minority in the Senate. Mr. McCarren's course as Chairman of the State Executive Committee during the past campaign is said to have highly pleased Mr. Croker. Thomas F. Donnelly, who will succeed Jacob A. Cantor as Senator from the Twentieth District, is also a possibility as leader of the Senate Democrats.

Mr. Donnelly was the Democratic leader in the Assembly last session, in which position he gave satisfaction to Mr. Croker, but the fact that he is a new man in the Senate may work against him. Thomas F. Grady will do the speech-making for the Democrats, as heretofore.

CAPT. CHANLER ON ELECTION.

He Feels Blue Over the Defeat of Justice Van Wyck.

Controller Coler has received the following letter from Congressman-elect William Astor Chanler, who left for Hot Springs immediately after defeating Lemuel E. Quigg:

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 12.
My Dear Controller: I thank you very much for your kind letter of congratulation. It makes me doubly happy to feel that my friends are pleased at my success, but now that I am alone at Hot Springs I cannot get over feeling blue at Van Wyck's defeat, for I believe really that his Victory would have been worth more than all the seats in Congress put together. Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S BUSY DAY.

He Dictates 8,000 Words and Receives Politicians and Rough Riders.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 15.—This was a busy day for Col. Roosevelt. Bright and early he summoned his stenographer and began dictating a story of his army experiences. During the day he received a number of visitors, then took up the story where he had left off and went on until 8,000 words had been dictated. This was done without notes for reference. Secretary of State Palmer and Dr. Donaldson of the Rough Riders arrived at 10 o'clock. Then came John T. McDonough, Senators Stranahan and Higgins, Sherman Bell and Sergt. Wright of the Rough Riders, and William J. Youngs. All took luncheon with their host. Secretary Palmer, Mr. McDonough, and Col. Roosevelt had a conference relative to the inauguration, and a general plan was outlined. Then Senators Stranahan and Higgins joined the conference, and the discussion turned to politics. Nothing talked about was allowed to become public.

Secretary of State John Palmer was here to see the Governor-elect about the arrangement for his inauguration. Jan. 1 falls on Sunday, and the Secretary found Col. Roosevelt unwilling to have any ceremony on that day. It was arranged, therefore, for him to take the oath of office beforehand, and the formal inauguration will be on Monday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Roosevelt leaves to-morrow morning for Boston, where he is to lecture. He returns on Friday afternoon or Saturday morning.

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SEVENTY-FIRST IN A RIOT

Soldiers Hoot and Jeer Chaplain Van De Water and Gen. Shafter in Effigy.

THEN HOLD A MOCK BURIAL

Delay in the Arrival of the Paymasters Responsible for the Outbreak—Dr. Van De Water Treats the Matter as a Joke.

For over two hours yesterday morning the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment was a scene of the wildest confusion. The privates anticipating their release from the service of the United States defied their officers in a manner rarely seen among soldiers. They hooted in effigy their Chaplain, Capt. George R. Van De Water, and Major Gen. William R. Shafter, and then held a mock burial, consigning the two officers to their graves amid derisive cries.

The mustering out was ordered to take place at 8 o'clock by Col. Downs. It was expected that the Paymasters would arrive at the building half an hour later. They did not put in an appearance, and it took only one short hour for a spirit of nervousness to spread over the men, that finally broke in a scene of general disorder. The announcement made that their money would certainly arrive at 11 o'clock only made matters worse. The privates walked about in little groups, speaking disdainfully of their superior officers, and several remarked in rather loud tones that "Uncle Sam was worse than a broken cab driver in paying his honest debts."

Finally, one private dragged an old blue suit into the middle of the floor, and with a wild whoop a dozen men pounced upon it. Simultaneously they hit upon a plan to transform it into a dummy, and a number of mattresses, on which the soldiers had been sleeping, were pulled from their resting places, ripped open, and the straw taken from them was used to give the dummy shape. Deftly they filled the arms and shoulders, and then with great glee stuffed the girth until it had an extra rotund appearance, finishing by filling the legs so that they would resemble those of the knotted man in the dime museum. An old pair of shoes was rudely tied on with ropes, a private's hat was thrust on the head, and then a poncho was drawn around the neck, to represent a clergyman's cloth.

"Van De Water! Our old friend, Van De Water!" yelled dozens of the men with one accord, as the dummy was mounted on wires, and, by means of a pulley, hoisted to a stand almost as high as the ceiling. This stand, which had been used by the men who were repairing the electric lights, was so arranged that the dummy could sit on it, with an effect that seemed almost natural. It had just settled into position when a cry went up that seemed to shake the rafters, and a volley of hats, shoes, belts, chairs—every object within reach, in fact—flew at the dummy.

As dull thud after dull thud told that each missile had struck home on the pliant girth of the dummy, there was a round of shouts and cheers. "Van De Water's dead," they cried. "Van De Water's a corpse," "To — with Van De Water," as a procession of flying objects continued to light on the corpulent girth. Amid hisses, hoots, and catcalls, mattresses, cots, benches, and even lumps of coal were brought in, and ready hands and strong arms hurled them at the object in such quick succession that the room was turned into a scene of pandemonium which brought the officers. Their presence only made matters worse, and the superiors were seemingly glad to retreat with the hope that the building would not be rooted from its foundations.

Just at this point six men were noticed carrying in a heavy packing case which they had looted from the back of a neighboring furniture store. It was laid in the middle of the room and a black cloth placed over it. Some one brought in a placard on which Dr. Van De Water's name had been rudely scrawled. But there were those who did not want all the contumely to be heaped on the Chaplain, so they yelled out: "Shafter! What's the matter with old Shafter? Give it to Shafter. He ate our food," and under another volley of variegated missiles the dummy was made to do a double duty.

Another placard was secured with Gen. Shafter's name on it, and this was placed beside the first placard. A private mounted a stepladder and lowered the dummy, which was placed in the box. Then men jumped in the box and trampled on it. Cries of "Take the coffin away!" filled the room, and the mock coffin was lifted to the shoulders of the men and a procession formed. Every man present bared his head. Men who had seated themselves in the galleries began to beat time, and all joined in whistling a dead march. The procession marched about the hall several times. Then it halted, and with heads still uncovered, the men lowered the box to the ground, dragged the figure out and dismembered it, throwing the parts in all directions. While this last part of the ceremony was going on a detail of the men stood in military order and whistled "taps."

At noon the order came that the paymasters had arrived, and as the men marched up to the dining room to receive their money the disorderly spirit was continued. Chairs were picked up and thrown out of the windows, landing in the street below. Several pedestrians narrowly escaped being struck by them. Dr. Van De Water was seen leaving the armory and was hooted and jeered.

The paymasters brought $50,000 with them, the amount due to one battalion. Four companies were paid off and mustered out—D, A, G, and C. The wives, mothers, sweethearts, and sisters of the men waited for them at the door, and the little crowd was fringed with a dozen or more collectors, but the soldiers managed to evade all. Soon the streets around the armory were the scene of renewed hilarity. Men dragged drivers from their cabs and drove the vehicles away. They stopped express wagons and took full charge of them, and one man jumped astride a horse which two women were driving and hurried the shrieking occupants of the carriage in a direction opposite to that which they wished to go.

The pay of the men averaged from $96 to $135. None has been paid since June 4. Out of the 1,206 men in the organization 1,105 reported for their money yesterday. The absent are those killed missing, and the victims of fever. The remaining companies will be paid off and mustered out to-day.

Chaplain Van De Water was seen last night in reference to the matter, and said that the men had no reason to entertain any harsh feelings toward him. They were tired of waiting for their pay, he said, and in order to find something to do thought they would have a little fun. He treated the matter as a joke. The soldiers say that their grievances against the officers of the regiment are of old standing.

MUSTERING OUT THE NINTH.

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THE HORSE SHOW CONTESTS

The Managers Arrange a Programme to Suit All Classes.

SOME EXCITING INCIDENTS

A Horse Falls During the Show of Park Teams—A Disappointed Contestant Causes a Disturbance.

The managers of the Horse Show have arranged the programme each day to suit all classes. In the morning and a part of the afternoon those who really love the horse are invited to attend the Garden and the classes that particularly appeal to the breeder are judged. The horsemen gather around the rail and comment on the good points of the horses in the ring, and criticise the bad points. It is then that the judges are on their mettle, because they know that those who are watching the placing of the ribbons are just as competent to judge as they, and that any slip will be severely commented upon.

The afternoon is usually given up to driving classes, although occasionally a fine class, such as trotting or hackney stallions, is sandwiched in. The hunting men are appealed to at the close of the afternoon and the close of the evening performance. The evening is given up to show. The boxes are filled with pretty women, and many more are promenading around the ring. The majority of those who then go to the Garden go to see the costumes displayed and to try and pick out those who are prominent in social circles. The attendance all day yesterday was very large.

Hackneys, trotters, and thoroughbreds yesterday occupied the attention of the judges in the morning, but the scene was varied with a class of ponies which greatly pleased the children in the Garden. In the afternoon by far the best attraction was the show of park teams, the conditions requiring that owners or members of a coaching club should drive. There were seven entries, and each one entered the ring. The scene was one that would please any coaching man, and it was the finest display of four-in-hands that has been witnessed at any show in this country.

AN UNLUCKY TANGLE.

Richard Carmen was the first to enter the ring, driving a team of bays and handling the horses in inimitable style. Next came E. D. Jordan, with a team of hackneys, and he was followed by Hamilton H. Salmon. Reginald W. Rives, the best amateur whip in the country, held the reins over W. L. Elkins's team, which had Van Tuyl and Bold McIntyre in the lead. When the gates were opened for Mr. Rives to drive in one of the grooms carelessly let go the leader's head. The horses started, and the near leader shied at the gate post, and knocked down his mate. The near leader jumped over the prostrate horse, and of course all the harness was tangled up. This excited the wheelers, and they began to plunge. Every one near the gate rushed to get out of the way, and it seemed as though a hundred grooms rushed to help extricate the horses from the tangle.

Luckily they were kept still while the harness was unfastened, and in a few minutes all was well again and Mr. Rives drove into the ring. Charles F. Bates, with his old winners, Coxey, Brown Donna, Hi, and High Tide, and Albert C. Bostwick with his newly purchased team of bays followed, and then came John S. Bratton with a very "gassy" four named Sampson, Sigsbee, Shafter, and Miles. Bratton always causes a sensation, and this time he tried to carry the gate post in with him. Some one remarked that it was hardly to be expected that Shafter and Miles would pull well together.

The task of selecting the best of the septet was a hard one, and occupied more than an hour's time. Finally the blue ribbon was awarded to Albert C. Bostwick, which was very satisfactory to all. Mr. Bostwick is a new-comer in coaching circles. He paid $10,000 recently for the team and several thousands more for the coach and appointments, which were in every way up to date. While this class was being judged, the grooms who congregate around the ring at the Fourth Avenue end cheered Bates and Bratton. This cheering has become a nuisance, and Superintendent Clark went out of the ring and ordered the police to stop it.

CONTESTANT MAKES A SCENE.

Emil Gautier rode two horses in the competition for high-school horses. One was a gray, which certainly made the best showing in the trick performance called high school. According to the conditions of this class, conformation was to count 40 per cent. and performance in high school 60 per cent. While Diamond excelled the others in high school, he was easily beaten for conformation, and the prize was awarded to John J. Freedman's roan Magnet, ridden by Emil Antony.

There were some in the audience who evidently had not read the conditions of the class, and they hissed the judgment of H. L. de Bussigny, who made the awards, and then, as Mr. Gautier rode out of the ring, cheered him heartily. Mr. Gautier dismounted, walked into the ring, and tried to reach the judge, but Superintendent Clark ordered him out. Then he talked and wildly threatened what he would do if he ever got Mr. de Bussigny in France. He talked to Aurel Batonyi and charged that Mr. de Bussigny must have received $3 to make such an award. The crowd that gathered about him of course sympathized with Mr. Gautier, and finally got him so much excited that he declared he would enter a protest.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOW.

Two Distinctive Points of the Exhibition from a Clothes Point of View.

Society was a trifle late at the show yesterday. The Meadow Brook Hunt prevented many of the "horsey" set from being present, and Miss Kate Cary was one of the few fashionable women present until nearly 4 in the afternoon. Then there came the usual rush, and with the first strains of Lander the boxes filled up rapidly, with the same brilliant display of millinery and the dressmakers' art.

From a clothes point of view the exhibition this season has two distinctive points—one the long cloth skirts that the women are wearing, and that they evidently have not quite become accustomed to, for sometimes they let them drag on the floor and again hold them up in what must be confessed is a decidedly awkward fashion. The next noticeable point is the quantity of valuable fur that is worn on hats, coats, and long garments, and a remarkable thing is that there is so little cheap imitation.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt was one of the smartest women in the Garden yesterday afternoon, in a severely simple, but to the eye of an expert, a fearfully expensive tailor gown of dark purple cloth, with a hat to match. The coat was a tight-fitting one, with broad pointed revers and wide collar, faced with chinchilla, and a cloth turban with a band of chinchilla. Mrs. Moses Hammond wore a very smart black tailor gown made like a man's frock coat, and with revers, collar, and cuffs of Russian sable. Mrs. Campbell wore with her gown a purple velvet hat that marked her laying aside mourning. Mrs. Albert Stevens wore a gown of dark blue cloth without a fold or wrinkle, and with so little fullness that it looked as though it had been made for a riding habit. The waist was trimmed with an inlaid pattern of dark blue velvet, and her furs were of the finest quality of lynx. Mrs. Grenville Kane wore a very dainty costume of two shades of purple cloth, with a large cape and muff of Russian sable.

Miss Marion Haven, one of the debutantes of this Winter, had an extremely smart gown of bright red cloth, with sheath-like skirt and tight-fitting jacket. With this she wore black furs.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont was conspicuous in her superb cloak cape of Russian sable, which was worn over a biscuit-colored gown trimmed with sable. Mrs. Belmont wore a red toque. She was with Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who was in heliotrope cloth and white satin.

NEW GOWNS IN THE EVENING.

There were many new gowns in the evening. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was on the promenade with Bourke Cockran and attracted much attention. She wore a very effective gown of gray cloth with steel trimmings and a hat to match. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was in black. The gowns worn last evening, especially those of Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. George Gould, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Frederic Benedict, and Miss Morosini, were by far the most gorgeous that have ever been seen at the Horse Show.

Miss Morosini's rope of diamonds, which she wore around her neck, drew a small crowd about her box. There were also some remarkable costumes worn by women on the promenade who did not visit in the boxes and who are not well known. One of these was of white silk with appliqued jet trimmings in the shape of swallows. These were placed all over the back and front of the bodice, and also upon the skirt. A white hat with black trimmings completed this unique costume.

The most startling of these promenade costumes earned for its wearer the title of "the rabbit woman." The gown was of black cloth trimmed with rabbit fur. The entire skins of two rabbits were used across the shoulders in epaulette fashion, producing a most weird effect. She wore a large black hat with streamers of tulle, which were caught at the left side and fell to the bottom of her skirt in the back and were finished with rosettes.

Among the prettiest and most effectively gowned women present were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. Clement Moore. Mrs. Harriman wore a gown of black jetted lace over black satin. The bodice was cut to allow a yoke and sleeves of white lace over satin of the same shade. Mrs. Moore was in black and white silk, with hat to match. There was not as much fur nor as many jewels worn last evening as on Monday, and there was more variety in the gowns.

Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, who has just returned from Paris and who was in the Morosini box, looked well in green velvet, trimmed with white, and a most becoming hat of the same material. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence was in black and gray silk, and Miss Maude and Miss Edith Wetmore were gowns of grey cloth. Mrs. Chesley Richardson was in black and white striped silk, and Miss Eleanor Sedley was in gray silk with trimmings of black lace. Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in red velvet. Mrs. Samuel Colgate wore black jetted lace over satin, with a small jet bonnet trimmed with light-blue velvet, and a diamond necklace. Her sister, Mrs. Kessler, was with her.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

Interesting Points in the Contests of the Animals for the Coveted Ribbons.

The morning classes were interesting, for they brought into the ring Shetlands, hackneys, trotters, thoroughbreds, and jumpers. The jumping class of course, though only a preliminary contest, was the most interesting, for the class of entries is high, and the competition on Friday night will be keen. The jumping yesterday was for the purpose of weeding out the poor ones, in order that the work of the judges, when they come to judge the class, might be lightened, but so clever at the bars were the nineteen horses shown that all were adjudged eligible. Fellowship, a Canadian, owned by Mrs. Adam Beck, was one of the cleanest jumpers of the lot, and Kingpin, John S. Bratton's Dublin, George J. Gould's Shamrock, Col. R. B. Baker's Roanoke, Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty, and J. Holloway's Chappie and Elsie B. were other good fencers.

The Shetland brood mares were an interesting lot. Only one of them, Little Darling, showed with foal at foot, but she did not get a ribbon, much to the disappointment of the young folk. Gladys, a dignified little person, who tips the standard at forty inches, got the blue ribbon. She is owned by T. L. Watt, whose ponies last year won a number of blue ribbons. In fact Mr. Watt's entries had a monopoly of the prizes in this class, for Jewel, Sly Dance, and Nannie, all owned by him, were respectively second, third, and highly commended.

HACKNEYS AND TROTTERS.

Hackneys also came in for their share of attention. In Class 35, for mares two years old, the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's pair divided honors with a pair exhibited by Frederick C. Stevens. Allablaze, by Wildfire, and Rushlight, by the same hackney stallion, won, respectively, first and third prizes for the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, and Mr. Stevens's pair, Sutton Lily and Mischief II., won, respectively, second and fourth prizes. Mr. Stevens was also fortunate in Class 36, for yearling fillies, his Victoria, by Fandango, winning the blue ribbon, and Mischief III. getting second prize.

When the trotting classes came into the ring there was a general stir among the trotting men, for those shown were two-year-old fillies, and it was apparent at once that the blue ribbon would go to either Gen. Tracy's Alvaretta B., by Alcantara, or to C. J. and Harry Hamlin's Betty Hamlin, by Mambrino King. The Hamlin filly won the coveted ribbon, but Alvaretta B. pressed her closely. The other trotting class brought out only two stallions two years old. Eighteen Carat, a handsome bay, bred by Congressman-elect Ruppert, won the blue ribbon over the Hamlins' The Corker.

In the class for stallions suitable for getting hunters and saddle horses, Frank D. Beard's Applegate, who had a typical thoroughbred's neck and shoulders, was awarded the first prize. William Hendrie, whose colt Martimas won the Futurity, was second with Othmar, by Onondaga.

THE AFTERNOON SHOW.

The afternoon show opened with another big class of harness horses. Thirty-four contestants for honors came into the ring and were put through their prettiest paces, but none could equal The Whirl of the Town, admirably handled by Mr. Pratt. The gelding is owned by Charles F. Bates, whose other entry, Sporting Life, got second prize. Eben D. Jordan of Boston was third with Tomnoddy, and G. Warrington Curtis's Bride Elect was highly commended.

Col. Lawrence Kip carried off another ribbon in the roadster class, for pairs shown to a wagon. His mare, Water Maid, who won first prize in Class 16 on Monday, and Water Cress, both by Waterloo, were hooked together and make a splendid pair. They were equally as showy as Emoleta and Mambrino Belle, who won in the same class for Col. Kip last year. E. S. Stotesbury's pair, Fanchon and Anna Travilion, made a nicely matched team and were placed second.

Heir-at-Law, another from the Village Farm, captured the blue ribbon for the Hamlins in the trotting stallion class.

A more pretty collection of saddle horses than the eighteen that showed in Class 80 it would have been hard to get together anywhere. Every entry was a magnificent type of the saddle horse, and the exhibitors had professionals to show their animals. First prize went to Harvey S. Ladew's Lady of Quality. Col. Railey's mare Edna West, a typical Kentuckian saddle horse with a flowing tail and showing thoroughbred blood in every line, obtained second place.

Cross-country horses always attract attention when they come into the ring, and Richmond, the Hart brothers' entry, is an old favorite with patrons of the show. He was in excellent fettle, and won over the other competitors in the class for qualified heavy-weight hunters. Class 102, for green heavy weights, was judged at the same time, and the judges awarded the ribbon to Adam Beck's Canadian gelding Burford.

CONTESTS IN THE EVENING.

The rails of the ringside had been taken possession of by the crowd by the time the saddle class, which opened the evening show, came on for judgment. Only one woman entered the lists, she being Mrs. John Gerken, a splendid horsewoman, who knew how to take advantage of every point to show off her exhibit's qualities. Mrs. Gerken rode her own saddler, Vinco, and was awarded the second prize. American Boy, shown by Mr. Collyer for the Durland Company, won the coveted blue rosette.

Good animal as Coxey is, he is not strong enough to get a ribbon for an inferior horse when mated with him. He was harnessed in the lead of High Tide in the tandem class, but was sent from the ring. The honors went to Narragansett and Lord Brilliant. George B. Hulme's pair of chestnuts. They were admirably handled by Aurel Batonyi.

The jumping contest, which wound up the evening's programme, was outside of the four-in-hand competition of the forenoon, the most interesting class of the entire day. The contestants were sent first at the five-foot bar, then another bar of six inches was added, and the maximum height was reached when the six-foot bar was raised. American Beauty, Ralph Pulitzer's bay mare, the winner of this class in last year's show, put up an exhibition that called forth the applause of the spectators. She went to the bars with a will, but at the six-foot bar she made several breaks. George Pepper's Klondyke was another that jumped well, but he, too, took the top rails of the six-foot jumps. In fact, none of the horses in the class made the six-foot bar clean, and after numerous trials the blue ribbon was awarded to Mrs Adam Beck's thoroughbred Fellowship, while George Pepper's King Crow got second prize.

THE PRIZE-WINNING ANIMALS.

Awards Made by the Judges in the Different Classes.

The following awards were made by the judges:

HIGH SCHOOL HORSES.

Class 82.—Conformation, beauty, and style, 40 per cent., and performance in high school, 60 per cent. First prize, $150, won by Magnet, roan gelding; owner John J. Freedman. Second prize, won by Diamond, gray gelding; owner, Emil Gautier. Third prize, won by Sunlight, chestnut; owner, Emil Gautier.

JUMPERS.

Class 107.—For the best performance of hunters or jumpers over six fences, two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet, carrying a minimum weight of 140 pounds. First prize, $200, won by Fellowship, bay gelding; owner, Mrs Adam Beck of London, Ontario. Second prize, $100, won by King Crow, chestnut gelding; owner, George Pepper, Ontario, Canada. Third prize, $50, won by Chappie, bay gelding; owner, J. Holloway, New Rochelle.

SHETLAND BROOD MARES.

Class 95.—Mares not exceeding 46 inches, in foal or with foal at foot—First prize, $80, won by Gladys, B., 40 inches, 10 years old; owner, T. L. Watt; second prize, $40, won by Jewel, Sk., 42 inches, 8 years old; owner, T. L. Watt; third prize, $20, won by Sly Dance, B., 40 inches, 4 years old; owner, T. L. Watt; honorary fourth, won by Nannie, Sk., 40 inches, 4 years old; owner, T. L. Watt.

HACKNEYS.

Class 36.—Mares, yearlings, (foaled in 1897,) height not to be considered, to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse—First prize, $100, won by Victoria III., ch., sire Fandango, dam Victoria; owner, Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.; second prize, $50, won by Mischief III., br., sire Langton Performer, dam Mischief; owner, Frederick C. Stevens; third prize, $25, won by Indian Queen, br., sire Langton Performer, dam Diplomacy; owner F. G. Bourne, Oakdale, L. I.; honorary fourth, won by Silver Queen, b., sire Danesfort, dam Lady Quicksilver; owner, Fordham Farms, Madison, N. J.

Class 35.—Mares, two years old, (foaled in 1896;) height not to be considered to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $125, won by Allablaze, ch., sire Wildfire, and dam Constance; owner, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, Philadelphia. Second prize, won by Sutton Lily, ch., sire Langton Performer, and dam Burnham's Lily; owner, Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y. Third prize, won by Rushlight, br., sire Wildfire and dam Ulrica; owner, Chestnut Hill Farm. Honorary fourth, won by Mischief II., ch., sire Langton Performer and dam Mischief; owner, Frederick C. Stevens.

TROTTING FILLIES.

Class 9.—Fillies, two years old, to be judged by their individuality, pedigrees, and show-ring qualities; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse—First prize, $150, won by Betty Hamlin, b., 15 hands, sire Mambrino King, and dam Belle Hamlin; owner, C. J. and Harry Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y. Second prize, won by Alvarette, b., 15.0½ hands, sire Alcantara, dam Inheritance; owner, Gen. Tracy, Stony Ford, Orange County, N. Y. Third prize, won by Mary Emma Lee, blk., 15.1½ hands, sire Monterey, and dam Addie Lee II.; owner, H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie. Honorary fourth, won by Islandena, b., sire Island Wilkes, and dam Lillian Stanford; owners, Edward Willets & Son, Roslyn, N. Y.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Class 8.—Stallions two years old, to be judged by their individuality, pedigrees, and show-ring qualities—First prize, $150, won by The Corker, br., sire Rex Americanus and dam Lady Bountiful, by Mambrino King; owners, C. J. and Harry Hamlin, Buffalo; second prize won by Eighteen Carat, b., 15.1½, sire Favorite Wilkes and dam Sea Gull; owner, Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Class 4.—Stallions, standard bred, four years old or over, kept for service, judged by their individuality, pedigrees, and show-ring qualities—First prize, $300, won by Heir at Law, 2:05¾, blk., 15.0½, 10 years old, by Mambrino King, out of Estabella; owners, Hart Brothers, Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y.; second prize, $150, won by Burlingame, br., 15.2, 7 years old, by Guy Wilkes out of Sable; owner, Mrs. Conrad Henri Koehsel, Washingtonville, N. Y.; third prize, $75, won by Master Cole, 2:27½, br., 16.2, 8 years old, by Gustermacher, out of Jessie; owner, George H. Cole of Carmel, N. Y.; honorary fourth, won by Flower, b., 15.1, 7 years old, by Baron Rose, out of Flight; owner, Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THOROUGHBRED STALIONS.

Class 2.—Stallions suitable for getting hunters and saddle horses: First prize, $200, won by Applegate, chestnut, 5 years old, by Buchanan-Long Shore; owner, Francis D. Beard. Second prize, won by Othmar, bay, (16.1,) 9 years old, by Onondaga-Jocose; owner, William Hendrie, Canada. Third prize, won by Wiley Buckles, bay, (16.1,) 13 years, by Imp-Lizzie Vic; owners, Quinn & Carter, Brumpton, Ontario, Canada. Honorary fourth, won by Pagan, chestnut, aged, by Mortimer out of Matchless; owners, Charles E. and Victor C. Mather of Philadelphia.

HARNESS HORSES.

Class 44.—Horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands. Should have conformation, quality, style, all-round action, and be able to go a good pace. Shown in a light vehicle. First prize, $150, won by the Whirl of the Town, bay gelding, 14.2½ hands; 7 years old; owner, Charles F. Bates. Second prize, $75, won by Sporting Life, bay gelding, 14.3 hands; 7 years old; owner, Charles F. Bates. Third prize, $35, won by Tomnoddy, bay geiding, 14.3½ hands; 6 years old; owner, E. D. Jordan, Boxnville, Mass. Honorary fourth, won by Bride Elect, bay mare, 14.3 hanus, 7 years old; owner, G. Warrington Curtis.

ROADSTERS.

Class 17.—Pairs of horses, four years old and over, shown in harness to wagon:—First prize, $250, won by Water Maid, (2:19¾,) b. m., 15.2½ hands, 6 years old, and Water Cress, (2:27¾,) b. m., 15.2½ hands, 6 years old; owner, Lawrence Kip; driver, Mr. Snyder. Second prize, $125, won by Anna Travilion, b. m., 15.3 hands, 4 years old, and Fanchon, b. m., 15.3 hands, 5 years old; owner, E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia; driver, Mr. Wood. Third prize, $60, won by Miss Louise, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 6 years old, and Miss Hammond, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 4 years old; owner, H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie; driven by Mr. Bain. Honorary fourth, won by Doctor H., r. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years old, and Bessie H., r. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years old; owner, John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill.; driven by himself.

BROUGHAM HORSES.

Class 55.—Horses not under 15.2 hands; shown before a brougham; the horse counting 50 per cent., the brougham 25 per cent., harness 15 per cent., and liveries 10 per cent; good manners, standing quietly, and well up to back, well being good points in the horses.—First prize, $150, won by Lord Chesterfield, b. g., 15.3 hands; owner, Albert C. Bostwick; driver, Mr. Pollard. Second prize, $75, won by Van Tuyl, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 6 years old; owner, W. L. Elkins, of Folly Farm, Abington, Penn.; driver, Mr. Bownard. Third prize, $35, won by Encore, br. g., 16.1 hands, 7 years old; owner, Charles F. Bates; driver, Mr. Dunning. Honorary fourth, won by Egbert; owner, Charles F. Bates; driver, Mr. Slater.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 80.—Horses over 14.1 and under 15 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds—First prize, $100, won by Lady of Quality, br. m., 14.3½, 6 years old; owner, Harvey S. Ladew; rider, S. Elliot; second prize, won by Edna West, b. m., 14.3½, 6 years old; owner, Miss Laura Moses; rider, Col. Railly of Lexington, Ky.; third prize, won by His Nibs, b. g., 14.3, 7 years old, owned and ridden by Charles Elner Railly of Lexington, Ky.; honorary fourth, won by Canadian Belle; owner, W. A. McGibben.

Class 76.—Fifteen hands two inches or over, three years old or over, up to carrying 200 pounds—First prize, $150, won by American Boy, b. g.; owner, the Durland Company; ridden by Mr. Collier; second prize, $75, won by Vinco, ch. g., owned and ridden by Mrs. John Gerken; third prize, $50, won by Kismet, b. g.; owner, J. Stevens, Ulman, N. Y.; honorary fourth, won by Belona, gr. m.; owner, C. Shirley Carter, Warrenton, Va.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Class 72.—Ponies, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands, three-year-olds or over.—First prize, $80, won by Jill, 13 hands, 5 years old; owner, Mrs. R. F. Carman; driven by Master Haines. Second prize, $40, won by Cock Sparrow; owned and driven by Master T. L. Watt, Jr. Third prize, $20, won by Gomez, owned and driven by W. S. J. Sampson of Youngstown, Ohio. Honorary fourth, won by Cupid; owner, Cyrus Bosworth of Cleveland, Ohio; driven by Master Bell.

FOUR-IN-HANDS.

Class 67.—Park teams, shown before drags; owners or members of coaching clubs to drive; horses counting 50 per cent., drags 25 per cent., harness 15 per cent., and liveries 10 per cent.; quality and good action and manners considered.—First prize, $250, won by Albert C. Bostwick's Lady Vivia, Lady Flavia, Lord Chumley, and Lord Chesterfield. Second prize, $125, won by R. F. Carman's Lady Sapphire, Stranger in New York, Walsingham, and Western Star. Third prize, $60, won by Charles F. Bates's Coxey, Brown Donna, Hi, and High Tide. Honorary fourth, won by Hamilton H. Salmon's High Flyer, Flash Light, Nobleman, and Knight.

HUNTERS.

Class 102.—Heavyweight green hunters up to carrying 190 pounds to hounds, conformation counting half and jumping half. First prize, $200, won by Burford, brown gelding, 16.1 hands, 4 years old; owner, Adam Beck, London, Ontario. Second prize, $100, won by Red Rover, chestnut gelding, 16 hands, 5 years old; owner, J. Holloway, New Rochelle. Third prize, $50, won by Glenora, roan mare, 16.2 hands, 5 years old; owner, Edward Crozer, Upland, Penn. Honorary fourth, won by Westminster Belle, chestnut mare, 16 hands, 6 years old; owner, Adam Beck, London, Ontario.

Class 97.—Hunters capable of carrying over 190 pounds to hounds, conformation and quality counting half and jumping half. First prize, $200, won by Richmond, roan gelding; owners, Hart Brothers, Staten Island. Second prize, $100, won by My Lord, brown gelding; owner, John Rulon-Miller, Bryn Mawr, Penn. Third prize, $50, won by Samoset, chestnut gelding; owner, J. W. Colt, Lakewood, N. J. Honorary fourth, won by Blue Rock, bay gelding, aged; owner, William Littauer, Geneseo, N. Y.

HARNESS TANDEMS.

Class 64.—Harness tandems, the wheelers to be over 15.2 hands. First prize, $200, won by Naragansett and Lord Brilliant, chestnut geldings; owner, George B. Hulme; driven by Mr. Batonyi. Second prize, $100, won by Lady Ursula and Lord Chesterfield, owned and driven by Albert C. Bostwick. Third prize, $50, won by Sampson and Sigsbee, brown geldings; John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill., owner and driver. Honorary fourth, won by Miladi's Boy and Glorious, bay geldings, owned by Thomas Lawson, Boston; driven by Donnelly.

The Programme for To-day.

9 to 9:45 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring.

10 A. M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of 41 horses entered in Class 105, "Corinthian Class," (no restriction as to rider in this trial;) only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class at 9:30 P. M.

11:15 A. M.—Judging of thoroughbred stallions, Class 1, and three thoroughbred mares, Class 3, and six pony brood mares, Class 93.

11:40 A. M.—Judging five pony stallions, Class 91.

12 M.—Judging three hackney mares, Class 32, and four hackney mares, Class 33.

12:25 P. M.—Judging five yearling trotters, Class 10.

12:45 P. M.—Judging two pacers, Class 15.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging seven pairs of ponies in harness, Class 75.

2:20 P. M.—Judging twenty-nine horses and runabouts, Class 48.

3 P. M.—Judging nine horses of the Street Cleaning Department, Class 112.

3:25 P. M.—Judging five saddle horses, Class 79.

3:50 P. M.—Judging eight trotters, with a record of 2:30 or better, Class 13.

4:20 P. M.—Judging ten four-in-hands, Class 66.

5 P. M.—Judging three hackney stallions, to be shown with four of their get, Class 26.

5:30 P. M.—Judging ten thoroughbred hunters, Class 101.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.

8:15 P. M.—Judging seven ponies under saddle, Class 86.

8:30 P. M.—Judging eighteen pairs of carriage horses, Class 45.

9 P. M.—Judging twenty-three gig horses for the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, Class 114.

9:30 P. M.—Judging those hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete for the "Corinthian Class," Class 105.

VIOLENCE OF NEGRO TROOPS.

American Colored Soldiers in Cuba Turbulent and Subversive of Discipline.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 15.—An incident which occurred last night at San Luis, about twenty-five miles north of Santiago, caused much ill-feeling among the Cubans, and considerable annoyance among the United States military officials here.

All the colored regiments are encamped in the neighborhood of San Luis. They were sent there virtually to get them out of the way, because of the difficulty experienced in managing them. The colored officers seem to have little or no control over their men, while officers and privates are often seen drinking together, with arms around each other's necks, and behaving in other ways not calculated to inspire respect for the American troops among the Cubans. It was not expected that the colored soldiers could do much harm in the San Luis district, which was chosen on that principle.

The trouble began last evening in an attempt to arrest two soldiers for abusing a Cuban workman and stealing his hog. The outrage was committed on the Normas sugar plantation. Lieut. José Ferrera, chief of Gen. Wood's gendarmerie in that district, a Spaniard, but a Cuban sympathizer, and a man whom Gen. Wood knew to be able and courageous, attempted to make the arrests.

The soldiers, who belonged to the Ninth Immunes, escaped. Soon afterward, thirty colored men, wearing the uniform of the United States Army, attacked the house where Lieut. Ferrera was, and kept up a regular fusillade, killing the Lieutenant, Antonio Roman, an old man; Emilio Bettran, a boy of seventeen, and a baby, and wounding several others. Two soldiers were killed in the affray.

When the news reached Santiago Gen. Wood was at dinner. He immediately went to the signal office, where Chief Signal Officer Brady took charge of the key. For four hours dispatches were sent and received. The colored officers all denied that their men were implicated in the affair, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary. After an unsatisfactory attempt to get at the facts of the case over the wires, Gen. Wood adjourned his inquiry to this morning, when he left on a special train for San Luis. The American officials here passed the day with no little anxiety.

At 8 o'clock Gen. Wood returned, reporting that after a long investigation he had come to the conclusion that all the colored regiments were more or less mixed up in the affray. He has offered $1,000 reward for the names of the men who did the shooting, and before leaving San Luis he read the colored officers a severe lecture for denying last night that their men were implicated.

Eyewitnesses of the affair, who arrived here during the course of the day, say that two gendarmes who were wounded are expected to die. The impression among them is that all the soldiers belonged to the Ninth Immunes. Lieut. Ferrera behaved most pluckily, and, even when dying, ordered his men to defend themselves. He was shot while outside the house trying to persuade the crowd to disperse. It seems that the soldiers had ben drinking in the town, and a crowd of them easily got together to make the attack.

The Independencia calls upon Gen. Wood to relieve Gen. Ewers of his command, claiming that he is "absolutely incompetent." The paper says also:

"It is contrary to all justice to send here as an army of occupation the cut-throats and murderers who, ever since they came, have acted worse than the Spaniards ever did. These men are so bad that they had to be sent to a far off town, where their misdeeds have culminated in butchery and slaughter worse than even Cubans have been accustomed to."

As the night approached the popular feeling of indignation here intensified, and Gen. Wood's arrival was eagerly awaited.

NEW RIFLES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Entire Army Will Be Supplied with Krag-Jorgensens as Fast as They Can Be Delivered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Alger, after conference to-day with Adjutant Gen. Corbin and Major Shaler of the Ordnance Bureau, decided that the United States armories have progressed with the manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles to a point where he could undertake to arm the entire army with this weapon.

At the outbreak of the war only the regular soldiers had the small-bore rifle, and the volunteers were necessarily armed with the Springfield, except in a few cases such as that of the Rough Riders. The armories have been running steadily ever since, turning out the small-bore rifle at the rate of 9,000 per month, until the stock on hand warrants the undertaking which the Secretary has ordered.

As fast as the guns can be packed and sent forward the Springfields in the hands of the soldiers will be retired and turned into the arsenals

HARVARD CLASS ELECTIONS.

Complete Victories for the Regular Ticket in the Senior Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—The election of the Harvard senior class officers to-day resulted in a complete victory for the regular ticket, composed of the various society men. The election was conducted on the Australian ballot system, and resulted as follows: Class Secretary—Arthur Adams of Quincy; First Marshal—Malcolm Donald of Brookline; Second Marshal—B. H. Dibblee of Ross, Cal.; Third Marshal—J. W. Farley of Cambridge; Orator—W. H. Conroy of Philadelphia; Poet—J. A. Macey of Cambridge; Ivy Orator—J. W. Brice of New York; Chorister—H. S. Dennison of Roxbury, Mass.; Odist—H. M. Rideout of Calais, Me.

Class Committee—P. M. Jaffray of Yonkers, N. Y., Chairman; N. H. Fish of Taunton, Mass., and J. F. Perkins of Milton, Mass.; Class Day Committee—Howard Coonley of Chicago, Chairman; J. B. Holden, Jr., of Boston, and E. B. Litchfield of Brooklyn; Photograph Committee—J. A. Dewholm of Worcester, Chairman; A. W. Golbraith of Springfield, and P. D. Haughton of Brookline.

Memorial of Yale's War Martyrs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—The matter of a permanent and suitable memorial to the Yale graduates who sacrificed their lives in the war with Spain will be discussed at the meeting of the Yale Cruiser Fund Committee in this city next Saturday. The committee has a surplus of $1,500 in its treasury, and it is purposed to erect, by subscription from the graduate and undergraduate body, added to the fund now on hand, some memorial to be placed on the college campus.

B. Altman & Co.

BLACK VELVETS.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.

32-inch Black Velvet, suitable for Coats and Wraps; former prices $3.75 and $4.25 per yard, at $2.50 and $3.00

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

PORTER REPORTS ON CUBA

The Special Commissioner Submits His Views Upon the Needs of the Island.

HE PROPOSES A NEW TARIFF

Suggests a Reduction of Two-thirds Upon Duties Now Collected, and Thinks the Revenue Will Be Sufficient.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Puerto Rico, presented his report to the President and to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. The report goes very fully into the financial and economical condition of Cuba, analyzing the budget of that island for fourteen years, and showing the sources of income and the causes of expenditure.

There are also among the data and testimony collected many valuable general statements in relation to the financial, industrial, commercial, and social conditions of the Island of Cuba, which form a nucleus for a report on the possibilities for American enterprise and the opportunities for American capital and labor when the more pressing questions of the government and revenue and taxation of the island have been settled.

Mr. Porter submitted a new tariff system for Cuba, which, if approved by the Treasury experts, will be promulgated by the President and take effect in the ports of the island as they come into the possession of the United States. The duties in general are reduced about 60 per cent., and will average fully two-thirds less than the rates now exacted under Spanish rule. It is not proposed to make a change from the metric system of weights and measures now in general use in Cuba, but it is suggested that American money should be substituted for the Spanish pesos.

The Commissioner replies in advance to possible queries as to whether the reduced rates will provide sufficient revenue for the administration of public affairs in Cuba by saying that, by reason of fraudulent classification and smuggling, most of the revenue collected from the people has never found its way into the Treasury of the island nor into that of Spain. The American officials, he says, will be able to collect as much money under the new law as the Spaniards now secure under their excessive tariff.

Mr. Porter says that a study of the various items of disbursement shows that the principal expenditures are those connected with the control of the island by Spain. He estimates that the disappearance of the large items, such as interest in the public debt and expenditures of Spain for the purpose of conquering the island, will result in a reduction of $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 annually. It is impossible, he says, to forecast how much of this money will be needed for necessary expenses under the new order of things.

Commissioner Porter, in reference to the currency, says the people are unanimously in favor of a continuance of the gold basis. The Spanish silver money current, he continues, is fluctuating in value, but maintained as a fictitious rate for shipment to Europe, it being legal tender at its face denomination in Spain. He says Havana authorities upon the subject do not think the Spanish silver dollars will reach the point where it will not be profitable to ship them to Spain, and he suggests that, on this account, it may be necessary for the United States to ship to Cuba as many silver dollars as possible and five or six millions of subsidiary coins, the scarcity of which, in Santiago, now makes small transactions extremely difficult.

The Commissioner earnestly recommends the abolition of the tax on the killing of cattle, which greatly increases the cost of food to the people, and the head tax, which varies in amount from a few cents to $100, according to the importance of the individual, and is now, he says, a fruitful source of corruption at the hands of rapacious officials. He shows, in dealing with the question of public education, that the permission accorded to public school teachers to take paying scholars results in little attention being given to those who do not pay, and says that the proportion of illiterate people is very great, hardly one in forty of the laboring classes being able to read or write.

He says, also, that little can be done to promote industrial enterprise until sanitary conditions have been improved and yellow fever germs stamped out in the larger towns, especially Havana and Matanzas. In this connection he recommends that a commission of experts, some members of which shall be engineers of skill and experience, be appointed to make a sanitary survey of Havana and Matanzas and report as to what shall be done.

Commissioner Porter advises that a trunk railway be constructed immediately from end to end of the island, with branches extending north and south to the important cities and ports. He says no revolution could have existed in Cuba if such a railroad had been completed by the former Government, and that nothing would so rapidly tend to the revival of commercial and general business as the facility thus suggested. There is, he says, a steady demand at present for labor on the plantations and in the mines, and he expresses the opinion that during the few weeks he staid in Havana he could have supplied permanent employment for 2,500 able-bodied men in various parts of the island with a comparatively small expenditure of money.

Mr. Porter

The Wanamaker Store

Two Years Ago To-Day

POSSIBLY you are indifferent to the fact that we reopened the old Stewart store for retail business two years ago to-day. It is quite natural that our store is no longer a novelty, and that it falls among the ordinary places with which you are perfectly familiar.

When the store began it was a curio. Public attention was marked with an interrogation point. What would the outcome be?

The question is answered. In spite of all the limitations of beginnings, the Public that came to inquire remained to support us with ample business and generous contributions toward a permanent success.

Great stocks, (and we have supplied them); the best store service (and we are progressing toward it), were taken for granted in our original plan; but the whole venture was based upon a truth that was clear to us although denied by almost the whole New York community, namely:

The Stewart block, bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets, Broadway and Fourth avenue, is central to more persons than is any other single point in Greater New York.

The location was condemned; wise men doubted; nearly everybody scoffed. It was our belief that the truth would win. It has won. Many a doubter has frankly acknowledged that the clear vision of the conditions was vouchsafed to the men from a distance.

On all sides we hear the statement that real estate from Astor Place to Union Square is more valuable by a considerable per cent. since the Stewart block has become the Wanamaker Store.

We are glad that the store is no longer a curio. It is vastly better to take and hold a strong place at the front rank of New York business—confidence replaces curiosity.

To-day is the best day in the history of our New York store—best because most hopeful and successful; because it has within it the promise of a success that shall deepen and broaden as it lengthens.

Black Dress Goods

It is rather an odd thing, when you come to notice it, that three-fifths of the good things that are offered to you in a bargain way arise as bargains through the mistake or misfortune of somebody else. Just so sure as some anxious and harassed manufacturer or dealer tries to force goods upon the market faster than that market would normally absorb them, there's a drop in prices and a headline in the store news. Here's an instance.

These are black goods of the popular kind. They are normally rather high-priced than otherwise. They are distinctly *good* goods,—over the average of goodness. But see what happens when a commission man overestimates his outlet:—

At 50c. yd., made to sell at 75c.—Mohair curl cheviot, in three weaves; 48 in. wide.
At 50c. yd., imported to sell at $1—All-wool French whipcords; 47 in. wide.
At 75c. yd., imported to sell at $1—All-wool French poplins; 39 in. wide.
At $1.25 yd., imported to sell at $2—Mohair-and-wool sharkskin; 45 in. wide.

Imported Costumes—Half Prices

We offer to public choice this morning, at

One-Half the Previous Fair Prices

all that remain unsold of the Imported Costumes exhibited here in October. This exhibition was the largest and finest that has ever been given in any country, save one International Exposition at Paris. Almost without exception, the costumes were designed and made especially for us, and they are the extreme efforts of the most famous designers in the world,—made with the knowledge that each must compete with others of the world's best.

They are Dinner, Reception, Afternoon and Ball Gowns from Worth, Doucet, Paquin, Corne, Drecoll, Rouff, and a half-dozen others of equal note.

Their Prices were $150 to $700; Now $75 to $350.

Taffetas, Fancy and Black Here is a good big lot of exactly the kinds and patterns of silks that are most popular. Not the highest priced, perhaps, but the kinds that three out of five silk hunters come for.

Choose at 65c. a Yard.

They are all the way from 75c. to $1.25 grades, at regular prices.

Rich fancy Taffetas, 20 inches wide; in lace effects, on grounds of dark cardinal and blue, green and cerise, black and pink, blue and green, black and green, heliotrope and gold.
Satin bar plaid Taffetas, 19½ inches wide; four color combinations; 7 styles; desirable for waists and blouses.
Taffetas in cameo glace stripes, 20 inches wide; also canale satin stripes; rich colorings; 6 styles.
Black Taffeta, with black Pekin stripes and small dots of color; heliotrope, cardinal and cerise.
Fancy pin striped Brocades, 20 inches wide; with flowers of double colors; 9 styles.
Scotch plaid Taffetas, 20 inches wide; in good warm colorings; 9 styles.
Barre cord Taffetas, 19 inches wide; in black and green, black and red, black and lilac, black and marine blue, blue and green, heliotrope and yellow.
Printed warp glace Louisines, 21 inches wide; an excellent wearing fabric; 5 styles.
Evening silks, 19 inches wide; in green, turquoise, pink, blue, argent, lilac, gold; with white quarter-inch barre lines running horizontally.

Rotunda.

Trimmed Hats at $5 Here's another lot of them, and the mere announcement of their arrival will be the signal for their departure. These were originally an experiment;—an effort to give the very most for $5 that has ever been given in hats. The first lot was exhibited in the morning and was famous at night. Subsequent lots have but added to the reputation of the first.

It isn't necessary to say any more except just the remark we began with. Here's another lot of them.

Five Dollars.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Ante-Holiday Handkerchiefs This is, and always has been, a remarkable handkerchief store, and, of course, its holiday trade is something astonishing. We are consequently making some astonishing preparations for it, and at once run against that everlasting store trouble, *lack of room*. Here are thousands and thousands of holiday handkerchiefs to place somewhere, and the every-day stock filling every nook and corner. That's the problem and here's the solution.

Embroidered and lace-trimmed handkerchiefs for women. All-linen, of course—nothing else allowed here.

1st.—Hundreds of dozens at 10c. that were 15c. each.
2d.—Hundreds of dozens at 15c. that were 25c. each.

Heroic but effective treatment. It's a regular banquet of handkerchief bargains.

Men's and Women's Pocketbooks—The Elegant Kinds All the new leathers, all the new shades, and all the shapes—a splendid collection of the really elegant pocket books, chatelaine bags and card cases. They're properly priced, too—not fancifully. Only a very few can be mentioned here. Better satisfaction in looking through the stock.

Pocket books for women, of walrus hide, in brown, gray and black, unmounted, at $10.50 and $11.50. Mounted in sterling silver at $12.75 to $20.75.
Some of Russia in various colors and mountings, at $6.75 to $11.75.
Women's card cases, $2.75 to $9.50. A unique case in imitation cork, at $3; mounted in sterling, at $4.50 and $4.75; in 14k. gold, at $7 and $8.
Many kinds of chatelain bags, at $6.75 to $17.25.
All the new kinds of men's card cases and wallets, handsomely mounted in sterling silver and 14k. rolled gold plate.

Broadway.

New Prices On Men's Suits Two hundred of the very best sorts of Men's Suits we ever showed. Somewhat broken up in sizes, to be sure, but not disastrously,—we can *almost* promise to fit you in any style you select, if you get here fairly early.

Fancy Cheviots and Cassimers, and all sack suits,—undoubtedly just what you want. Made and trimmed in the Wanamaker way. Nothing left to say except the "nub" of the story, which is—

Former prices, $18, $20, $22 and $25.
Choose to-day at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Wear From London What Paris is to fashions feminine, London is to styles for men. One turns to them for the first signs of coming styles as naturally as to the east for the first signs of daylight.

A smart London maker has sent over these new things for men.

One is a Negligee Shirt, called the Henley. Made from finest flannel with a hair-line stripe pattern. White linen cuffs, (two pairs), $3.
One is the "Hampton" Pajamas,—made from a light cheviot, with fleece inside. Some startling patterns. $3.75.
One is the "Grosvenor" Pajamas, made of silk-and-wool in some beautiful patterns. $6.
One is the "Marlborough" Pajamas, made of a superb heavy and pure silk. Patterns that have taken the best efforts of the best designers;—indescribable. $15.
One is a lot of medium priced House Jackets, plain and plaid, in new cuts. $9 to $15.
One is some new styles in Dressing Gowns,—luxurious things. $10 to $25.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Low Prices on Boy's Clothing Made Lower Two little offerings for little fellows, but the savings on each are big. Suits and overcoats that were very fairly priced yesterday are about a third lower to-day:

At $3—200 sailor suits of blue all-wool flannels and cheviots; prettily trimmed with various colored soutache; 3 to 12 years, values up to $4.50.
At $5—Top coats for boys, 4 to 12 years; blue, brown, and Oxford mixed frieze; Italian cloth lined. We've been selling these by the hundred. You'll pay $6.50 elsewhere.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knitted Petticoats These are all in solid colors with borders of contrasting colors; some with silk crocheted edges. Heavy, warm, moderately priced. At 85c., a petticoat with wool front and cotton back; in light blue, pink, red and black; with pretty border. Other sorts are 95c., $1, $1.25, and particularly prettily trimmed ones at $1.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mattresses and Pillows We own a mattress and pillow factory. We buy materials in immense quantities, and thus cheaply. We're satisfied with only fair profits—and hence these figures:

At $15—Hair mattress, in one or two parts, as desired; 40 lbs.; covered with best blue and white ticking.
At $10—Hair mattresses; weight 40 lbs.; one or two parts; covered with good serviceable ticking.
At $1.50 each—3 lb. pillows; 20x30 in.
At $2.50 each—5 lb. bolsters; 20x56 in.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

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WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

The Union of the Old

And the Old-in-the-New

WHEN the editors of the International Library of Famous Literature came to plan out their great work, they recognized that all historical connection would be obliterated and the charm to be derived from watching the growth and change in the world of books would be destroyed, if the A B C plan of arrangement, according to the first letters of authors' names, should be adopted.

On the other hand in a library whose first element is charm and human interest, it would be fatal to build *too rigidly* upon chronological lines. Many a modern author has pictured an ancient age far more vividly than any writer of that age. Thus no ancient writer gives so spirited a picture of life at the beginning of the Christian Era as Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." It is most interesting to read the writings of that day in connection with a book like Bulwer's. The one supplements the other, and taking them together we know all that we ever can know of how the people of 1800 years ago spent their lives.

It is just this happy combination—this union of the old and the old-in-the-new—that is the secret of the wonderful interest of the

International Library of Famous Literature

One may read from volume to volume, and watch the development of literature from its dawn among the Egyptians and the ancient people of India, through the days of Greece and Rome and the Renaissance, up to the present time.

The first and foremost idea with the editors of the "International Library" was to make twenty volumes of the most readable literature that could be found. A glance into any volume proves their success. At the same time they have built the library so skillfully that, without an effort, without a thought of being instructed, the reader is enabled to take in the whole sweep of historical development in literature. Another such work as the "International Library" does not now exist in the English language. It is an indispensable work for every home where the broadening and fructifying influence of literature is valued.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the success of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. **Donald G. Mitchell**, equally well known as Ik Marvel; **Andrew Lang**, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Tickner are well known to every one interested in things literary.

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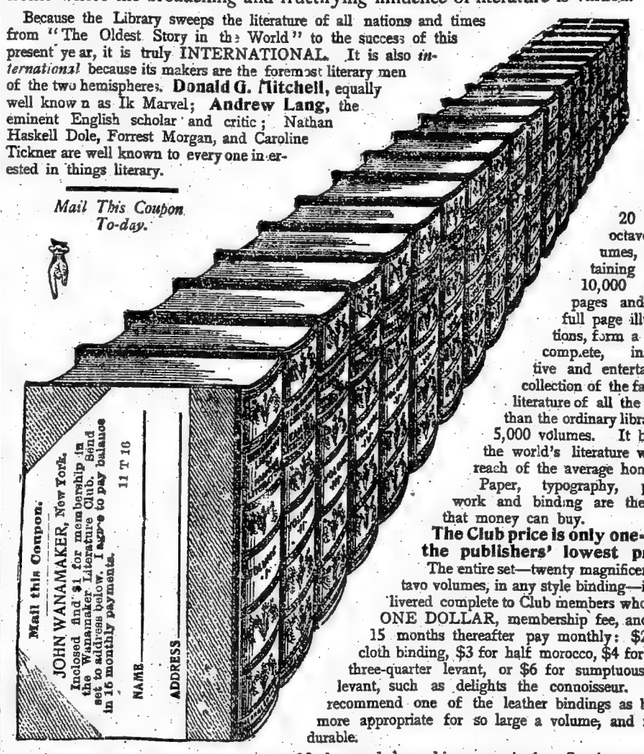

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Paper, typography, press-work and binding are the best that money can buy.

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The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable.

A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back. Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

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HUNGARIAN NOBLEMAN SUES.

John Major, Singer of Ancient Lineage, Wants $10,000 for Defamation of Character.

John Major, a young nobleman from Hungary, has sued the Hungarian Singing Society of New York City for $10,000 for libel and defamation of character. The suit was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Simon Lorincz, attorney for Major.

Major belongs to one of the oldest families of Hungary. His ancestors followed Arpad into the land which his warriors afterward called Hungary. These ancients had no titles like members of other European nobilities, and so their descendants are known simply as noblemen. Major's father owns vast estates in Detreczen, Hungary, and when John was graduated from the university in that city it was the heart's wish of his parent that his son become a clergyman.

John Major rebelled. He wanted to be something more worldly. So his father disinherited him, and John emigrated to the land of the free. He had a fine, full baritone, and so when he reached New York the Hungarian Society was not long in taking him up. He was made the Recording Secretary because of his social standing.

Mr. Lorincz says that Major had plenty of money, and spent it freely among his fellow-singers, and finally when he found that they loved his lucre better than his voice, he closed up his purse. After that the society tried its best to oust him, and so brought the ugly charge against him in open meeting of having "stolen and swindled, and forged the minutes."

Attorney Lorincz says that Major has a good private income, and stands high in Hungarian society, and that such malicious charges are not only false but have damaged his client's good reputation.

OLD CALIFORNIA BANK RETIRES.

Tallant Banking Company of San Francisco Transfers Its Assets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The Tallant Banking Company, one of the oldest institutions on the coast, has retired from business and transferred all its assets, valued at over $1,000,000, to the Crocker-Woolworth National Bank of this city.

The retirement of the Tallant Banking Company from business is due solely to the personal wishes of the stockholders. The Tallant family has scattered and the members could not give the close personal attention to the business they desired, so they agreed to dispose of their interests altogether. With the business that is transacted goes a large following of shipping and commission houses that have done business with the bank for many years.

The Tallant Bank was opened in 1850 as a private banking concern, and continued as such for a great many years, but was finally incorporated under the State laws. It has always been in a flourishing financial condition.

Pottery for the Holidays.

All the stores are beginning to arrange their goods in attractive holiday array; on every side pretty things are blossoming into view. It seems that as nature's flowers are retiring for their Winter sleep, art is to have its Springtime and Summer. Among the most prominent, indeed, we might say the initial sale for the holiday season is that of china, at James McCreery & Co.'s Twenty-third Street Store. The chief feature of the sale is their varied stock of the beautiful Limoges pottery. Handsome dinner sets, with the celebrated "La Rose-Marguerite design" to distinguish them, are to be sold at about half the usual prices, and a quantity of "open stock" is even more attractive from this point of view. The decorations are all floral in design, with heavy gold finish, and the occasional addition of a rococo or true-lover-knot border.

One of the novelties of the sale is a collection of steins, including a wonderfully extensive variety of shapes and sizes, and are mostly of the famous Mettlach ware, though one size, about one pint in capacity, are purchasable in cents.—Advt.

TEMPLE STILL IN JAIL.

Mexican State Heedless of the Protest Against Her Exercise of Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Consul Darnall, at Nogales, Mexico, has made a written report to the State Department summarizing briefly the facts in the case of the American, James Temple, who is held in jail by the Mexicans on a charge of murder committed in the United States.

The Consul says that the man is still in jail, and that his protest has not been heeded, although there are indications that the Mexican Government is arranging to try Temple very soon. If this should be the case, the result might be an evasion of the point which the United States Government is trying to establish—namely, that Mexico cannot exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction within the United States.

American Wine for South America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—A. Raggis, agent for and one of the principal owners of the Italian Commercial Steamship Company of Genoa, is in this city. "My object in coming here," he said, "is to arange for business between South America and this port. My idea is to take wine from here to South American ports—Buenos Ayres or Valparaiso—load nitre there for Europe, and return with a general cargo to this port. My first attempt of this kind will be made with vessels chartered here, and I expect to arrange for one inside of a week."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, Quartermaster's Department, accompanied by H. G. Barington, stenographer, and W. M. Pannell, messenger, will proceed to Havana on official business, under special instructions from the War Department.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, United States volunteers, will proceed to Havana, and will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States volunteers, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster, with station at Havana.

The commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, will detail an officer to relieve Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, of his duties with that corps. Capt. Cole will proceed to Havana, where he will report to Col. Frank J. Hecker, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, for temporary duty, and afterward will report to the Depot Quartermaster at Havana for duty under his direction.

Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers, on the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to his home, at Savannah, and there await orders.

Assignments to duty have been ordered as follows: Major Eugene O. Fechet, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, to Governors Island, New York City.

Capt. James J. Meyler, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at San Francisco under the immediate orders of Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, and will relieve that officer of such river, harbor, and fortification work as may be designated by the Chief of Engineers, taking station at Los Angeles, Cal.

Second Lieut. Claude B. Sweezy, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Richard Combs, United States Volunteers, and will proceed to Savannah and join his regiment.

Major Moses R. Doyon, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Atlanta, and will take station in New York City.

Second Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh Infantry, will await orders at Passiac, N. J., for the convenience of the Government.

First Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, Seventh Cavalry, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps.

Second Lieut. Alvin Barton, Sixth Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed, will proceed to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and report for duty.

Second Lieut. William W. Hamilton, Sixth Artillery, is assigned to Battery L, of that regiment. He is relieved from further duty with Battery D, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, First Cavalry, Chief Mustering Officer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is designated as Special Inspector, to inspect unserviceable Quartermaster's property.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. P. Abbott will report for duty in the hospitals at Providence, R. I., and vicinity.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, Sixth Infantry, will proceed from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Spokane, Washington, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that place, to relieve Major William H. Miller.

First Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Assistant Mustering Officer at Lexington, Ky., and will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. William T. Davenport, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from New York City to Santiago and report for duty with the United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Major John J. Archinard, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of Santiago, and will proceed to Havana and report in person to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Chicago and resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes.

Majors Henry B. May and Jonas M. Cleland, Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, now on temporary duty at Lexington, Ky., will take station at New York City.

Capt. James M. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Arkansas, and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and there join his regiment not later than Dec. 1.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. B. Westnedge will proceed from Dubuque, Iowa, to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty.

Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. to Augusta, Ga., and join his troop.

First Lieut. Joseph R. MacAndrews, Second Volunteer Engineers, will proceed from Savannah to Huntsville, Ala., and join the battalion there for duty as Battalion Adjutant.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Francis R. Shunk is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, and will proceed to Manila and report for duty.

Capt. Henry Jervey is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, and will take station at New Orleans, and relieve Major Joseph H. Willard of the charge of the Fourth District, Mississippi River improvements.

Capt. E. E. Winslow is relieved from duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect from the date of the arrival at that post of Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer United States Volunteer Engineers, (Captain Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) and will take station at Memphis and relieve Capt. Mason M. Patrick of the charge of the First and Second Districts, Mississippi River improvements. Capt. Patrick, upon being relieved by Capt. Winslow, will take station at St. Louis and assume the duties of secretary and disbursing officer of the Mississippi River Commission.

First Lieut. James P. Jervey is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Clement A. F. Flagler, United States Volunteer Engineers, (Captain Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) to take effect Dec. 20, and will proceed to West Point, reporting not later than Jan. 4, 1899, to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering.

First Lieut. Harry Burgess is relieved from his duties at Galveston, Texas, to take effect Dec. 1, and will repair to West Point, N. Y., and report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Altstaetter is relieved from duty under the orders of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond and will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that port for duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and at the United States Engineer School.

Second Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson is relieved from duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers, at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect upon the arrival there of First Lieut. Harry Burgess, and will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the United States Engineer School.

Second Lieut. Clarke S. Smith is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the United States Engineers' School, Willet's Point, N. Y., and will proceed to New Orleans and report to Major James B. Quinn for duty.

Second Lieut. Amos A. Fries is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the United States Engineers' School, Willet's Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Portland, Oregon, and report to Major Walter L. Fisk for duty.

Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at Baltimore.

Major Elmore F. Taggart, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Washington, and report for duty.

Second Lieut. Samuel Vestal, Seventh Artillery, will proceed to Hartford, Conn., and report for temporary duty as assistant mustering officer.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty as aids to Major Gen. William Montrose Graham, United States Volunteers: First Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, Fifth Artillery, and Second Lieut. James M. Graham, Eleventh Infantry.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, upon being relieved of his duties as Chief Commissary, First Army Corps, by Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief Commissary, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Cincinnati and relieve Capt. Thomas H. Simms, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, of his duties as purchasing and depot Commissary at that place. Capt. Simms, upon being thus relieved, is assigned to duty as an assistant in the office of the purchasing and depot Commissary at Cincinnati.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Rupert Norton, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Santiago and report for duty.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Springfield, Mass., to the works of the T. & B. Tool Company, Danbury, Conn., on official business pertaining to machinery for the manufacture of small arms.

Col. Edwin M. Coates, Seventh Infantry, recently promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and join the Seventh Infantry.

Major Francis T. Metcalfe, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged.

Major Royce D. Fry, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 30.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged: Capt. Charles S. Jordan, Assistant Surgeon, First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Augustus M. Kirby, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, First Lieut. George E. Day, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Jefferson Wilcox, Third Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. William S. Whitehead, Jr., Third Volunteer Engineers; Second Lieut. Charles W. Frear, One Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Daniel P. Packard, Adjutant, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Leaves of absence are granted and extended as follows: For two months, on Surgeon's certificate, to Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry; for three months, on Surgeon's certificate, to Post Chaplain David H. Shields; for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, to Major Albert S. Towar, Paymaster.

The leave of absence granted Capt. D. U. O'Brien, Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence is granted Capt. James A. Goodin, Seventh Infantry, for fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Thomas B. Haughawout, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Samuel O. Jones, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, is still further extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Arthur Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, Fourth Artillery.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. James W. McAndrew, Quartermaster, Third Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Guy H. H. Smith, Fourth Infantry, is further extended two months, on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. John T. Haines, Quartermaster Fifth Cavalry, is still further extended one month and fifteen days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, Eleventh Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, Third Artillery, is extended two months.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Capt. Ferdinand J. Schrader, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is further extended ten days.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted First Lieut. N. H. Hale, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Frank B. McKenna, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted Major Edward S. Fowler, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted Second Lieut. J. K. Dixon, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. Henry L. Jenkinson, Eighth Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted First Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first Infantry.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Rupert Norton.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Southall.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. William H. McLaughlin, Sixteenth Infantry, is further extended two months.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Major F. D. Bain, Surgeon, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month.

The following officers are directed to report at Huntsville, Ala., for examination for promotion: Capt. George F. Chase, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Kirby Walker, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. Claude B. Sweezey, Eighth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, Third Cavalry, will report at Madison Barracks, New York, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Tenth Cavalry, and Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, will report at Governors Island for examination for promotion.

Navy.

Lieut Commander S. C. Paine is relieved Nov. 14.

Medical Inspector R. C. Persons is detached from the naval hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., and assigned to duty at the Naval Laboratory.

Surgeon E. Z. Doeris is assigned to duty in charge of the naval hospital at Portsmouth.

Lieut. W. N. King is honorably discharged Nov. 9.

Lieut. George W. Mason is honorably discharged Nov. 14.

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IT WAS THE LORD'S WAR

Inspector General Breckinridge Sees Divine Interposition in the Santiago Campaign.

SHARPLY CRITICISES SHAFTER

Victory Won in Spite of Gross Mismanagement—Miles Would Have Managed Better—He Certainly Would Have Gone to the Front.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Inspector General Breckinridge's testimony before the President's War Investigating Commission to-day was, in general tone and in many specific instances, openly critical of the Government's prosecution of the war with Spain. He drew a comparison of the respective military capacities of Gens. Miles and Shafter, speaking admiringly of the army's commander, and caustically of what he called the "limitations" of the leader of the Santiago expedition. Dwelling again upon the practical abolition of the usefulness of the office of Inspector General, he spoke of having left Gen. Sanger in Washington, saying: "He, too, is from Michigan."

Gen. Breckinridge's testimony to-day dealt with the campaign in Cuba and the transportation of troops to that island. He had, he said, gone to Cuba as Inspector General, arriving at Tampa on the 5th of June. He had observed casually the preparations for the disembarkation of troops before the expedition left, and had concluded that they were quite inadequate.

"I made no report, however," he said, "as Gen. Miles was on the ground and could observe for himself."

Continuing, he said that there was no preparation for landing in the face of an enemy other than that which the navy might furnish. So far as he had observed, there were only two lighters and two scows secured on behalf of the army before the departure from Tampa. It was his understanding, however, that the army and the navy were co-operating in this expedition.

Speaking of the conflict of authority on the transports, he said the masters of the vessels did not respond as promptly as might have been desired. "True," he said, "there was a little navy cadet on board of each of the vessels, but he had no authority. An actual naval officer or an officer of the Quartermaster's Department on each vessel would have been better. What was needed was prompt communication between the commanding officer and the vessels, and the masters of the transports did not respond very promptly."

Gen. Breckinridge was questioned at some length concerning the conduct of the campaign in front of Santiago, and replied that the result was what he expected it would be. Everything, he said, was strained to get men on board, and, consequently, there was comparatively little effort to receive equipment. While he knew nothing definitely of the plans of the campaign, he was sure there was a plan. He was quite certain, from a conversation he had had with Gen. Miles, that he had a plan, though he did not say that this was the plan carried into effect.

"Of course," suggested Gov. Beaver, "Santiago was the goal of the campaign."

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

SHAFTER'S "LIMITATIONS."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he said he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it. "What was to be expected from the limitations of Gen. Shafter? I think it would have been different if Gen. Miles had been in command; that it would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spark and genius of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had had charge he would have been in the front rank."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won within eight days of landing. Gen. Breckinridge, in reply, said that the victory had been won "when Gen. Toral's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the war was the Lord's war, and that the good success was due to His supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march, but while he considered the result as marvelously commendable, he did not feel that Gen. Shafter was above criticism in the conduct of the campaign.

He could believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the army was one which was capable of meeting all calls. "No matter how it was tangled up," he said, "it went to victory." He had at the time quoted Lord Beresford when he said to his army upon a certain occasion: "I have led you into a devil of a fix, and it is now your duty to fight like hell to get me out of it." He was sure at least that all engaged in the war had acted with zeal and every man had done the best of which he was capable, and he had never known a war in which there was not criticism at the close of it.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Gen. Breckinridge spoke of the Inspector General's office as having been "emasculated by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the Adjutant General," and said that when he discovered this was so he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service. He had intended to say, in effect: "There is the desk in my office; do as you please with it."

"Gen. Sanger was there," the witness said; "he, too, is from Michigan. I thought he could take control of the office if it was desired, but he did not remain."

Continuing his testimony bearing upon the Inspector General's duties, he said that his criticism of the change was based on the fact that it deprived the central authority of the means of securing information, and as a consequence the office was practically useless. "The order had the effect of cutting the umbilical cord," he said, "and the circulation was not good." As a result of the change, when he had asked for facts in the office to include in his report he had failed to find any there.

Resuming his remarks of a general character, Gen. Breckinridge expressed the opinion that there had not been enough fighting to obscure others results common to war. He thought the evils which had been experienced were inevitable under our American system. He condemned this system as most reprehensible, and said the volunteer soldier must always suffer the worst of the consequences. "If the regular stands up under it better than the volunteer it is only because he has had time to adjust himself to the unfavorable conditions."

He traced all the trouble to the want of preparation and mobilization in time of peace and that, in turn, to the failure of Congress to appropriate the necessary money for reforms. Replying to a question from Mr. Woodbury he said that, considering the system, he thought the Government had done "far better in its conduct of the war than anybody had expected, and just about one-fourth as well as it should have done."

SHAFTER'S ALLEGED OFFER.

Gen. McCook asked Gen. Breckinridge if he had visited Gen. Shafter in his tent when the latter was ill at Santiago, and Gen. Breckinridge replied that he had done so.

"Did he then offer the command of the army to you, as has been reported in the press?"

Gen. Breckinridge replied: "I very much prefer not to answer that question. You should ask Gen. Shafter. Such a conversation as occurred between Gen. Shafter and myself on that occasion is not of a character to be spoken of lightly. I fail to see how a reply from me would promote the object of your inquiry. You want to know what Gen. Shafter did, not what he may have thought of doing. If Gen. Shafter has not repeated the conversation I ought not to do so."

"As a matter of fact, he did not turn the command over to you?" suggested Gov. Beaver, to which Gen. Breckinridge responded: "No, he did not, and I do not think there is any impropriety in my saying that he could not have done so."

The matter was allowed to drop.

Dr. Conner questioned Gen. Breckinridge about the condition of the sinks at Camp Thomas when the troops left there, saying that it had been represented to the commission that some 3,000 of them had been found to be uncovered. The General replied that necessarily some of the sinks had been left uncovered; that it was difficult to clean up after a large army evacuating a camp. He said, however, that he had foreseen this, and had asked $1,500 from Washington for the purpose of putting the sinks in proper condition. This money had not arrived before his departure, but he supposed it had been received later and had been used by his successor for the purpose for which it was intended.

CAMP ALGER CONDITIONS.

Dr. G. L. Magruder, a local physician, testified to visiting Camp Alger on three different occasions. He said he had found the tents too near each other and the sinks very near the kitchens in many instances. The surface water was bad, and he also thought the presence of so many hucksters about the camp was responsible for about 50 per cent. of the sickness. He mentioned one regiment which was compelled to haul water for several miles, and the officers of which said they often were unable to get what water was necessary, even for drinking purposes.

Dr. William G. Weaver of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers gave detailed information concerning the conduct of a regimental hospital at Camp Thomas. Dr. Weaver said that there was an insufficient supply of drugs, and that at times he failed to get what was needed. Quinine was one of the articles of which there had been a scarcity, and 100,000 pills were secured from home. He said that at one time there were fifty-six typhoid patients in the regimental hospital, because there was no accommodation for them in the division hospital. At another time there were sixty-seven fever patients in the company tents, for whom admission could not be secured in any hospital, division or regimental.

In summing up the causes of disease in the camp, Dr. Weaver included overwork of the men as one. The first reville sounded at 4:30, and after that time the men were kept quite constantly engaged with drills and other exercises until 6:15, notwithstanding the weather was intensely hot. He also expressed the opinion that the water from Chickamauga Creek was polluted. He considered the water in this stream as hardly fit to bathe in, much less to drink.

GOV. BEAVER SCORES COL. LEE.

Dr. Weaver related his difficulties in securing tents for the regimental hospital, and he said that in one case Chief Quartermaster Lee had refused to allow the regiment to have a tent which was stored and which was its property. Col. Lee said the tent could not be taken out except in the proper military manner, but the regiment had never been able to ascertain what he required, and had never secured the tent. The defect was supplied by taking the officers' mess tent for hospital purposes. In this connection Gov. Beaver expressed the opinion that this conduct on the part of Col. Lee was an outrage, and he said the only mistake that the doctor and his Colonel had made was that "they had not taken the Colonel by the nape of the neck and kicked him out of the camp."

Dr. Weaver said he had been the only Surgeon on duty with his regiment, the other two being detailed to other service. He had been on duty as long as forty-two hours at a time, but he had never made any complaint because it was generally known that the Surgeons in the regiments were overworked. The witness expressed the opinion that the hospital facilities should be furnished by the Government, adding that not an article of property in his hospital had been thus supplied, the citizens of Pennsylvania buying beds, blankets, sheets, and all the food, ice, and milk that had been there. They had expended over $2,000 on the hospital alone.

Major Louis A. La Garde, a regular army Surgeon, who was in charge of the division hospital at Siboney, said the transports taking troops to Cuba were overcrowded and the air was very fetid and hot. On his steamer, the Saratoga, thirteen cases of fever had developed going over. He had received his first patients on the 1st of July, from Aguadores and El Caney, and by the 4th of July 400 or 500 patients had been received. The majority of them were shipped north as rapidly as possible.

The men sent north were supplied with all that could be spared, but the hospital authorities felt that those who went north even though short of attendance and supplies were taking fewer chances than those who remained, as yellow fever was even then beginning to make its appearance. The orders were to send only such men as could wait upon themselves.

THE RED CROSS SURPRISED

He said he had obtained from the Red Cross society all that he had asked for. Miss Barton had apologized for not being able to supply more, saying that she had only expected to be called upon to aid the Cubans and not our own troops. However, she said that the soldiers should come first. Furthermore, Miss Barton had supplied attendants for one of the hospitals, Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross being in charge. Here the physician and the nurses had developed yellow fever, proving that the house occupied had been infected. He had them removed and the building burned. The patients had protested against the removal, but he did not believe the transfer had hurt them.

Dr. La Garde expressed the opinion that the United States could have had a supply of stores on hand as well as the Red Cross, and he believed that it would have done so if such a battle as was fought had been anticipated. There was a sufficient quantity of medical supplies, if they could have been unloaded. The lighters were all used for unloading articles of military equipment, and it had been next to impossible to get the hospital supplies landed.

Reverting to the transportation of troops north, Dr. La Garde said two physicians had been detailed to go on the Seneca, as well as some nurses. He said if there were any very sick people placed on that vessel, they were transferred from the hospital ship Relief, and this was done without his sanction or knowledge. Referring to the charge that the sick on the Seneca had no change of clothing, he said he presumed this was true, as nobody in Cuba seemed to have more than one suit of clothing. Furthermore, the hospital had no ice to spare to the transports. Ice was a scarce article. The gentlemen of the press had furnished the chief supply to the institution.

The witness said that he had recommended the burning of the town of Siboney, to secure immunity from yellow fever and to secure a site for a hospital. Dr. Polk, the corps Surgeon, however, had been mislead by the assurances of the natives that there had been no yellow fever in the town, and had not then acted upon the recommendation.

Dr. La Garde had not concluded his testimony when the commission adjourned for the day.

Injured Contractor Dies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Leighton Lee, the Philadelphia engineering contractor who was injured Oct. 14 by falling from the South Side Elevated structure, died at Mercy Hospital to-day. The remains will be shipped to Philadelphia for interment.

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THE MARIA TERESA LOST

Commander McCalla Reports the Spanish Cruiser Is a Hopeless Wreck.

WATERLOGGED AND EXPOSED

The Vessel Lies in 16 Fathoms of Water on the Windward Side of a Coral Reef—Rescue Work Very Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Navy Department late to-day received the following cablegram:

Nassau, Nov. 15, 1898.

Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Arrived Potomac. Vulcan scene wreck. On arrival took charge of Teresa, hoisted flag. After careful examination of stranded ship and situation, and careful consideration of instructions from department, appreciating great interest taken by Nation and Government in fate of Teresa, regret exceedingly to express the opinion that it is hopeless to expect to rescue the ship. Craven, Blow, Hobson, and Crittenden confirm my opinion. Wreck is stranded in from sixteen to twenty-one feet, with head to northward. With exception of few feet astern and forward, where cut away, ship rests on rocky reef, covered with coral sand, interspersed with boulders, half mile south Bird Point. Line of reef extends outside of wreck, both to northward and southward, ship having been driven into slight indentation in reef. Surf from astern and outside of ship continues between ship and shore, then runs out slightly to point forward of and outside ship again to northward. Small passage thus left for small boats to pass under stern to lee side.

In fairly good weather it would be possible, I think, for small tug drawing ten feet of water in hands of very skillful seaman to pass close under stern of Teresa, in smooth sea, to make fast to lee side, for purpose of supplying power for wrecking pumps.

If, however, such vessel were caught inside Teresa by storm, probabilities are she would be swamped by seas or thrown on reef. Surf thus cuts off communication between ship and shore except certain stages of tide or when there is very little sea running. During heavy seas the breakers would also be continuous outside ship. Passed Sunday on wreck, examining carefully all compartments which were not flooded, as well as ship's surroundings, accompanied by Craven, who had previously inspected Teresa, and Chittenden, who was perfectly familiar with ship.

Evidences show that after striking reef mainmast is driven up and broken off short below spar deck. Military top lying outside bilge under port quarter. Seas had gone entirely over her, the inner bottom generally had been driven upward from 1½ to 2 feet, patch on bottom abreast forward turret had disappeared, air ports had been driven in, and seas had entered through them and gun ports on starboard side, and spar deck and deck houses had been crushed in by seas after ship struck. Large proportion of the lumber in short pieces lying or floating below berth deck. Tide rises and falls in ship below protective deck abaft engine room bulkhead. Seas which now break over starboard quarter and enter through ports keep water in that part of ship five or six feet above line of that in engine rooms and fire rooms. Pumps which were erected by wrecking company on forward and after ammunition hoists and secured to berth deck beams have been driven upward from eighteen to twenty-four inches. Both starboard and port engines have been forced upward from 1½ to 2 feet, and separated laterally by from six to eight inches.

Best way to illustrate general condition of wreck is to say that the two sets of engines, boilers, and their foundations form part of reef itself, around which rest of ship works laterally and vertically. Same effect would be produced, in my opinion, if ship had settled on pinnacle of rock. Sunday trade wind was very light, and there was little difficulty in approaching wreck from Vulcan, but communication with shore would have been very difficult in boat at one stage of tide.

Can best describe condition of ship generally by stating that she is already telescoped, and my views by expressing conviction that as rivets are sheared by the constant working of ship, the telescopic process must continue. In considering practicability of rescuing Teresa, the fact must be considered that she lies upon coral reef, with but thin layer of sand, on windward side of an island, constantly exposed to seas due to trade winds and to influence of many storms developing to eastward or southward. Character of bottom makes anchorage off eastern coast of island dangerous.

Geographical position permits force of more or less magnitude to be constantly disintegrating ship. During gales or with very heavy seas, wreck would not be tenable for working parties, which would be obliged to leave ship before communication should be cut off with ship anchored outside or with shore inside. Board of officers also examined and reported yesterday upon question of rescuing the Teresa. This board confirms my report.

Should department determine to attempt float stranded ship, would recommend that expedition be based on Cat Island, not from ship outside reef, and should be very pleased to command any organization prepared to work on wreck. In addition to turret guns, there are four six-inch guns on Teresa taken from one of the wrecked ships and remounted in Guantanamo. Awaiting developments, further orders. McCALLA.

RECIPROCITY IN ABEYANCE.

Treaty with England Regarding West Indies Brought to a Halt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Negotiations on the proposed reciprocity treaty between this Government and Great Britain relative to the British West Indies have come to a halt, with no present indication that the treaty will be concluded in the near future. The negotiations had proceeded to an advanced stage last Spring, it being hoped that the signatures would be appended before Congress adjourned, in order that the Senate might have an opportunity to ratify. Since then, however, obstacles have developed, and the negotiations which were so far along have lapsed into a condition of inaction.

GALLAGHER STILL LEADS.

He Is Now 187 Ahead of McLaughlin in the Billiard Tournament.

Tom Gallagher increased his lead over Edward McLaughlin last night in the 18-inch balk-line billiard tournament in progress at the Ives Academy. In the twenty-second inning he clicked off 64 points, the highest run thus far. His total for the two nights is 600, and McLaughlin has 413 to his credit. Ives and Gallagher will play an exhibition game to-night. The score:

T. GALLAGHER—1 12 1 0 0 37 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 6 12 6 0 15 3 3 2 4 64 11 8 19 10 3 0 27 2 3 12 3 8, 16. Total, 300; average, 8 4-7; highest run, 64.

E. McLAUGHLIN—3 0 0 4 3 8 1 12 3 9 0 32 6 0 3 0 5 1 1 3 12 12 6 0 5 13 26 0 21 1 8 7 3 9 0. Total, 217; average, 6 1-5; highest, 32.

Referee—Mr. W. H. Myers.

Poggenberg Again Defeats Stark.

The second game of the series at fourteen-inch balk line billiards between F. Poggenberg of the Liederkranz and J. B. Stark of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Daly's Academy last night resulted in another victory for Poggenberg. The latter has but to win one more game to be declared the winner of the series. The score:

F. POGGENBERG—0 19 0 5 13 3 2 9 0 9 0 4 1 8 0 0 0 1 16 21 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 12 4 0 22 0 4 0 8 5 22 0 1 0 2 4 31 23. Total, 300; average, 6 9-11; highest run, 51.

J. B. STARK—14 0 1 6 0 12 0 3 33 4 0 0 2 5 0 5 0 5 7 11 0 24 1 7 4 13 0 1 5 3 1 8 0 2 1 1 2 3 8 1 2 5 34. Total, 234; average, 5 9-43; highest run, 34.

Yale-Harvard Freshman Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—The date of the Harvard-Yale freshman game has finally been decided, and it will be played at New Haven on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 19, the day on which the big game will be played.

Liquidation of a Boston Bank.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Directors of the Revere National Bank at a meeting to-day voted to place the institution in liquidation on Dec. 19. The Revere is one of the dozen or more National banks of the city which are going out of business before the close of the year.

THE NEW YORK LIFE ABROAD.

Readmitted to Switzerland After Seven Years as Result of Mr. McCall's Efforts.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company received information yesterday from the Swiss Government, and from the Secretary of State at Washington, that the New York Life, which, with other American companies, ceased to do business in Switzerland in 1891, had been readmitted to that country, with full authority to proceed with the placing of agencies and the general transaction of its business.

The Swiss Government had declined to admit American companies, while, on the other hand, no restrictions were placed on Swiss companies doing business in the United States. When Mr. McCall became President of the New York Life, he informed the Swiss Government that he would conform to all its requirements, and make an annual statement of the company's affairs on the blanks furnished by the Swiss Government. Negotiations have been pending along these lines for a year, and the State Department at Washington had requested the American Minister at Berne to urge upon the Swiss Government that the commercial relationship between the two countries had been so satisfactory it was hoped no further obstacle would be placed in the way of American companies. To this the Swiss Government replied that it would consider the New York Life's proposition on its merits, provided a complete report was submitted in all details.

Accordingly the Second Vice President and the actuary of the company were sent to Switzerland with a complete report, and now the information comes that the company has been readmitted without restrictions of any kind.

The Underwriters' Club Opens.

The new Underwriters' Club formally opened its quarters at 73 William Street yesterday with a reception, which was attended by a large proportion of the prominent insurance men of this city. Luncheon was served from 12 until 2. The club occupies four floors, and its rooms include a Knickerbocker café, a Colonial smoking room, and a ladies' restaurant fitted up in Marie Antoinette style. The club starts with a membership of 425.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

At the meeting of the new Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday A. M. Burtis was elected Chairman, and the following Deviation Committee was approved: Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe, John H. Washburn of the Home, Edward F. Beddall of the Royal, George P. Sheldon of the Phenix of Brooklyn, and Mason A. Stone of the Greenwich.

The insurance on the property of the Metropolis Musical Instrument Company at 310 East Seventy-fifth Street, which was damaged by fire on Monday, was distributed as follows: Providence—Washington, $1,000; Traders' Lloyds, $1,000; Pennsylvania, $1,000; Firemen's Fund, $1,000; Atlanta Home, $1,000; German American, $1,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $1,000; Royal, $500; Lancashire, $500; British America, $500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss for the assured.

Western advices state that there is little demand for grain insurance at present in the Northwest. There are only about 1,000,000 bushels in the terminals at Minneapolis, and but a comparatively small amount in the elevators of Chicago. The country houses and mills have but little in storage, some mills having shut down on account of the lack of grain. Farmers have not been free sellers at the current price, and the little that has been disposed of has been shipped at once.

MR. FREEDMAN RE-ELECTED.

He Will Retain the Office of President of the New York Baseball Club with a Salary of $10,000.

Despite all rumors to the contrary, Andrew Freedman will remain at the head of the New York Baseball Club, with a salary of $10,000. He was re-elected President of the National Exhibition Company, known as the New York Baseball Club, at the annual meeting held in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. Horace A. Bonnell, Secretary, and Edward E. McCall, Treasurer, were also re-elected, as was the following Board of Directors: A. Freedman, J. Walter Spalding, Valentine P. Snyder, E. F. C. Young, E. E. McCall, E. C. Potter, and Thomas L. Hamilton. All the men above mentioned were present at the meeting, as well as F. A. Abell, John B. Day, and Mr. Goodrich, who represented John T. Brush, owner of the Cincinnati Club, and a heavy stockholder in the local club. The interests of A. H. Soden of Boston, another stockholder, were looked after by President Freedman. When the vote was taken for President Mr. Goodrich did not vote, Mr. Brush, whom he represented, having openly declared against Mr. Freedman's re-election.

When asked if a dividend had been declared, Mr. Freedman said: "That part of the business was passed over until next year," meaning, apparently, that the company played to a loss last season. The meeting was behind closed doors, and if any plans for next season were discussed not the least bit of information was given out. All that the stockholders would say was that the meeting was a harmonious one. The Directors will meet some time in the near future, when plans for next season will be thoroughly discussed.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS SCORED.

Colorado College President Places Football on a Par with Pugilism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations, which opened in Washington to-day, President Alston Ellis of the Colorado College read a long paper on college work. He scored the system of athletics in colleges, and declared that football was on a par with prizefighting. He referred to an alleged disgraceful prizefight in Nebraska, and when he had concluded Delegate W. C. Stubbs of Nebraska defended the State against the charge, and incidentally expressed the belief that the remarks of Prof. Ellis on athletics did not meet with the indorsement of the association.

CADDIES PLAY GOOD GOLF.

The Boys Contest for Honors on the Morris County Links.

The caddies of the Morris County Golf Club practically controlled the links yesterday and had the games and tournaments all to themselves. The club arranged two matches for them, a scratch and a handicap tournament, the latter divided into separate events for Class A and Class B players. Two dollars was the first prize in each event.

William Docherty won the scratch contest of nine holes in 43 strokes and the Class A handicap in 93 strokes, being one of only two scratch players. Six prizes were offered for this latter event, and the other victors respectively were William Markle, William Mack, William Mahoney, Silas Hegemen, and James Murphy.

Five prizes were offered in the Class B handicap match. Jack Weston won the first prize in a net score of 94 strokes from 12 handicap.

In the scratch tournament of nine holes William Roach and James Murphy came next to Docherty's winning score.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The races to-day resulted as follows;

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Obsidian, 106 pounds, (Piggott,) 4 to 5, won; Casdale, 104, (Sullman,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Oconra, 101, (Rutter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Felicita, Oraibee, and Doremus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Una Colorado, 109 pounds, (Piggott,) 7 to 10, won; Reina de Los Angeles, 102, (Devine,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Jock o'Lantern, 107, (Rutter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Aluminum, Lady Brittanic, Tom Smith, Rejected, and Anabasis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-eighth miles, selling. Rey Del Tierra, 107 pounds, (Piggott,) 8 to 5, won; Dr. Bernays, 88, (J. Wood,) 30 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Benameia, 104, (Rutter,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:55¾. Plan, Sandow III., and Ceda also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Lost Girl, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Toribio, 102, (Frawley,) 15 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Little Alarm, 102, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Cypriani, Samar II., Judge Stouffer, Kamsin, and Mamie Scott also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; seven furlongs. San Venado, 105 pounds, (Rutter,) 4 to 5, won; Bonnie Ione, 102, (Devine,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Mocorito, 102, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Octuruck, Formella, Colonel Dan, and Imperious also ran.

LEGAL NOTES.

A SHIP SINKING BECAUSE A PORT HOLE WAS OPEN.—An action originally brought in the Supreme Court in this city by William H. Starbuck, and afterward continued by Matilda E. Starbuck and others, as executors, to recover from the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, upon a time policy, whereby the defendant insured the steamer Queen of the Pacific for one year to August, 1888, has been three times tried, and on appeal the judgment has each time been reversed. A verdict for the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed by the First Appellate Division two years ago, upon the ground that the charge to the jury by the trial court was erroneous. A dismissal of the complaint on the second trial was reversed because there was no such change in the record from that of the former trial as to justify it, as until the former decision was reversed it was controlling upon the trial Judge. It appeared that about twelve hours after the ship sailed from San Francisco to San Diego, Cal., a leak was discovered, which the crew was unable to stop, and in consequence the vessel was run ashore, where she sank. When she was raised it was discovered that the water had entered through an open porthole communicating with an alleyway, and that the water could not be pumped out of the vessel for the reason that no pipes had been provided to conduct the water to the pump. There was evidence to show that the vessel was in a seaworthy condition when she sailed; that the porthole was provided with a proper deadlight, which was closed at that time, and there was nothing to show how it subsequently became open. On the third trial, the court was requested to charge "that if it appears that a vessel, shortly after sailing, becomes leaky and unfit to perform her voyage and sinks without encountering any peril or storm, this is presumptive evidence of unseaworthiness of the vessel at the beginning of the voyage." The third reversal, on Friday last, was because of the refusal to charge this request. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gave the unanimous opinion, held that defendant was entitled to have this request to charge presented in the language in which it was couched. "Although," he said, "the policy sued upon being a time policy, the mere fact that a vessel was unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage does not necessarily preclude a recovery, as in the case of a voyage policy, the obligation is therefore thrown upon the plaintiff to show that by reason of active diligence in reference to repairs she is still entitled to recover. By the refusal to charge this request, the defendant was deprived of a presumption which the jury was bound to consider."

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RESTITUTION OF MONEYS PAID UNDER SURROGATE'S DECREE.—In November, 1896, Ann Murphy, as administratrix of the estate of her husband, Patrick Murphy, paid moneys under a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County to Max Reinach, as assignee of the shares of Edward Murphy and Elizabeth Aaron, son and daughter of the deceased, as and for the shares to which they, as the only next of kin, were entitled. The Surrogate's decree was subsequently reopened, and a new decree made directing a reduction of the original payment, upon the discovery that there were additional persons interested in the estate. The administratrix had assigned her claim to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, the surety on her bond, and the company brought suit in the City Court to recover the moneys so overpaid, the defendant having refused to refund. A judgment for the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Giegerich, who gives the opinion, holds that the right of an administratrix to restitution in such case is not personal, but exists in her representative capacity, and moneys subject to restitution are not subject to demands or set-offs against her individually. The court held also that statements made by the administratrix respecting the persons interested in the estate of her intestate, upon the faith of which Mr. Reinach claimed to have been led to buy the shares of next of kin, did not create an estoppel against the estate. Information given by Mrs. Murphy concerning next of kin was upon her individual responsibility, and did not bind the plaintiff, as assignee of her claim as administratrix, for restitution, especially as such assignee was surety upon her bond. The action in such case, although prosecuted in the name of the assignee, was held to be, nevertheless, practically for the benefit of the estate.

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THE RAILROAD COMPANIES ARE NOT LIABLE.—A dismissal of the complaint of Clum B. Hauk, in his suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the Central Vermont Railroad Company, in which he sought to recover for injuries which he received in leaving the station of the defendants at New London, Conn., has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff, who had gone to a restaurant in the station with his wife to get a meal, on coming down the step to the platform put his foot on a banana and fell, injuring himself. There were electric lights which covered this step, but his body and that of his wife interposed, and the shadow fell on the step at which he was not looking as he passed out. The sole ground upon which the defendants were sought to be charged was the alleged failure to light this step. The court, by Justice Ingraham, holds that it appeared the defendants provided sufficient light to enable one using the step to see any obstacle that had been thrown there, and but for the fact that the plaintiff and his wife had so placed their bodies as to intercept the light it was clear that they could have seen the banana if they had looked. There was no evidence to show that defendants had been negligent in the performance of any duties which they owed to the plaintiff.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Col. H. H. Prettyman, Ohio; Wallace C. Henderson, Northampton, England; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; C. A. Chenenert, M. P. P., Montreal, and Lord Herschel, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Miss Smith-Clift, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. R. M. Sanders, the Worcestershire Regiment, England; Alexander Graham, Ottawa; Willard A. Cobb, President of the New York Civil Service Commission, Lockport.

HOLLAND—H. Van Schelte, Brussels.

IMPERIAL—J. A. Roberts, State Controller, Albany, and Gen. A. Singerly, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—Col. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., United States Army; John M. Eagan, Atlanta, Ga.; C. S. Cumberland, England, and Thomas Durbridge, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Ross Robinson, M. P., Canada; Capt. J. B. Foraker, United States Volunteers, and ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

ALBEMARLE—Mrs. H. Fitz-Herbert, London.

NETHERLANDS—Edwin and Mrs. Gold, Irvington.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, and Mrs. F. C. Rowan, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Lamble, dress goods and cloaks; 95 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginghams; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Black, Alexander & Co.; Toledo, Ohio; A. Black, cloaks, suits, and trimmings; Hotel Normandie.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; O. E. Putnam, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Berman, M., Port Henry, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; W. B. Kennedy, silks; E. C. Lines, upholstering goods; 115 Worth Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Hengge, millinery; Miss E. Hendricks, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, fancy goods and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. F. Jordan, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Miss M. Power, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; I. Stern, fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Elliott, cloakings; 104 Worth Street.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Frank, dry goods; J. M. Cavannagh, holiday novelties; Miss Suoler, handkerchiefs; 115 Worth Street.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; L. Pollak, laces and fancy goods; 45 Leonard Street.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. McPherson, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street.

Fleischer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Fleischer dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Schweinbold, linens and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Fish, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Miss B. Hornthal, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods and hosiery; 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. N. Assauer, furnishing goods; Miss F. Gruber, laces; Miss F. Shepard, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, dry goods and notions; E. E. Snyder, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Brown, underwear; J. Waters, cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street.

Koblegard Company, Clarksburg, West Va.; P. H. Koblegard, dry goods and notions; Mr. Parsons, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Mackey, Nisbet & Co., Evansville, Ind.; L. Davidson, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

McLean, P. & J., York, Penn.; P. McLean, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John C., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries; 487 Broadway; Stewart House.

Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, silks, and prints; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 238 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods, cloaks, and suits; J. Jardine, neckwear; 37 White Street.

Rothschild, A. M., Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Lazarus, domestics, dress goods, silks, and ginghams; M. H. Leboit, jewelry and clocks; 45 Leonard Street.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods and linings; 51 Leonard Street.

Bernheim Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheim, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Rosenbaum, M., Portsmouth, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions and dress trimmings; 102 Grand Street;

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THE PRESIDENT'S "STEP BACKWARD."

The change in the Federal civil service rules which it is reported the President will make may not be nearly so sweeping as the opponents of the merit system predict, but it is perfectly fair to say that, except in individual cases and for clearly defined reasons, the rules cannot be relaxed without the "step backward" that Mr. McKINLEY has voluntarily promised not to take.

Since the prospect of the change became known, the President has had ample opportunity to ascertain public opinion. On the one hand the National Civil Service Reform League, with a very large number of the local associations, has protested in respectful but emphatic language against the proposed action. This protest has been sustained in a remarkable degree by journals of each party in all parts of the Union and by independent papers.

On the other hand, the movement in favor of the change, though not so open, has been vigorous. It is confined wholly to those who believe in the use of offices to promote partisan ends, and almost wholly to those who would profit directly by such use. Probably the most significant support for the looser rules comes from the pension agents, who rightly think that the examiners appointed under the rules are much harder to deal with than those who owe their selection to partisan influence. Of much the same character is the support given to the proposed change by members of Congress who seek the control of patronage, not so much to advance the success of the party as to promote their own interests in caucus and convention.

We do not understand how the President can yield to this kind of pressure and maintain his self-respect.

EX-MINISTER DENBY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. CHARLES DENBY, formerly Minister to China, has a short and very emphatic answer in The Forum to the question, "Shall We Keep the Philippines?" It seems to us to put the matter on a wrong basis.

"I learned," he says, "what I know of diplomacy in a severe school. I found among my colleagues not the least hesitation in proposing to their respective Governments to do anything which was supposed to be conducive to their interests. There can be no other rule for the government of all persons who are charged with the conduct of affairs than the promotion of the welfare of their respective countries. If it be ascertained, or believed, that the acquisition of the Philippines would be of advantage to this country, then mere sentiment must give way to actual benefit."

And again: "We have the right as conquerors to hold the Philippines. We have the right to hold them as part payment of a war indemnity. This policy may be characterized as unjust to Spain; but it is the result of the fortunes of war. All nations recognize that the conqueror may dictate the terms of peace."

Mr. DENBY seems to us, with due respect to a gentleman who has served his country creditably, to have learned his diplomacy not only in a "severe," but in an inadequate school. The right of the conqueror to dictate the terms of peace is very far from being recognized by all nations. If it were recognized, Russia would not have stopped her armies at the gates of Constantinople, Austria would not occupy Herzegovina, Japan would not have been forced to give up Port Arthur, the Sultan would not be withdrawing his troops from Crete. The right of the conqueror is distinctly limited by such rights of other nations as they choose and are able to assert. That is not important in this case, since our acquisition of the Philippines would not be likely to offend any other nation, and would in all probability be to the ultimate advantage of all. But it is well to point out that the absolute discretion of a victor in war is by no means an established principle.

If we determine to take control of the Philippines, it will be on a ground to which Mr. DENBY does not even allude—the ground of the duty which we owe to the present and future inhabitants of the islands, and that may well prove to be a very solid ground indeed. There is no injustice to Spain in refusing to abandon them to her. She could not rule them when she had them. She could not now retake them. She has not the navy or the army or the money or the credit necessary. If we should withdraw to-day, the islands would become and remain an intolerable burden to her. All she could do with them would be to sell her right in them, such as it is, to one or more of the powers of Europe, and it is extremely doubtful if that could be done without a European war. Not only by her inability to resist the United States or to suppress insurrection, but by her utter incapacity and stubborn refusal to govern the islands decently, she has lost all just claim to them. If her rights alone were in question, the matter could easily be determined.

But it would be a monstrous wrong to place the people of the Philippines in her cruel hands, either to resume her efforts to rule them, or to dispose of them for her own advantage. We have destroyed her hold on them. We are bound to provide for them as far as possible a stable and just Government so administered as to secure to them ultimate self-government and independence. That in doing so we shall render possible the development of the resources of the islands, their progress and prosperity, in which we shall share, is beyond doubt, and it is an added argument for such a course. But it is duty, not the right of conquest, that would justify that course.

"HE, TOO, IS FROM MICHIGAN."

This phrase, from the vivacious testimony of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, gains currency from the moment of its promulgation. It is a "universal solvent," a general explanation of everything that has gone wrong under ALGER, under Algerism, and for which no other explanation is forthcoming.

The phrase happened to come out with reference to Gen. SANGER. It is not to be supposed, and we are very sure that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE did not mean it to be inferred that Gen. SANGER is not an intelligent, zealous, and efficient officer. Everybody in the army knows that he is. That he is from Michigan is not his fault, but his good fortune. What Gen. BRECKINRIDGE doubtless meant was that when an officer in the Inspector General's department overcame the slight drawback of being a good officer by the recommendation of being from Michigan, it might be supposed that the drawback would no longer be permitted to weigh against him.

But there are others. Gen. SHAFTER, as everybody knows, is from Michigan, and that has been a plausible explanation why a General who weighs 300 pounds should have been jumped to the command of a campaign of invasion in a tropical climate in which it was quite certain that he would be invalided before he had been on shore three days.

Col. HECKER, A. Q. M. G. "He, too, is from Michigan," and has been declared to sustain, in his civilian's capacity of railroad man and politician, confidential relations to our admirable Secretary of War in the conduct of Peninsular campaigns. The instructed public viewed with apprehension and alarm the statement published not long ago that Col. HECKER had been looking over the island of Cuba with reference to its possibilities of railroad development. The announcement seemed to portend an insular railroad campaign not less interesting and suggestive than the Peninsular.

Brig. Gen. DUFFIELD, U. S. V. "He, too, is from Michigan." He, too, has sustained in civil and political life confidential relations to the Secretary of War. He, too, was "jumped" into the Cuban campaign with his brigade in order to quaff the cup of glory. But you may lead a Brigadier General to the cup or even the trough of glory without being able to compel him to drink. Blushing glory is compelled, from self-respect, to hide the record of the gallant and meritorious paralysis of Gen. DUFFIELD'S brigade by an assumed Spanish gun. It is certain that "Duffield at Aguadores" would not be an eligible subject for a historical picture to be hung in the Capitol. He was not like the legendary King of France, inasmuch as he did not "march up the hill." But his stagnation made him the laughing stock of the army and navy of the United States in the campaign in which his chief has assured the country that "all did well, regulars, volunteers, and Rough Riders."

Finally, there is Secretary ALGER himself, who is known to have spent some of his official time in the War Department in amplifying his personal record during the civil war and some in "turning down" those officers who at the time and from personal observation had been led to entertain and express unfavorable views of his conduct. "He, too, is from Michigan."

The President has made manifest his determination to carry ALGER or succumb to him. But when to ALGER are superadded SHAFTER and DUFFIELD and HECKER and all the accumulation of Algerism, the President begins to assume the aspect of the strong man in the circus, surmounted by a whole pyramid of contortionists. Why should he attempt this hopeless feat? He is not from Michigan.

THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF.

It is commonly said that there has not been, since the trial of DREYFUS, a Minister of War or a Chief of the General Staff in France who has not either committed or connived at perjury. That may not be quite literally true, but certainly every man who has held either of those offices during that time is on his defense as a man of honor. It behooves him to show affirmatively, if he can, that he is an exception to the rule of dishonor by which it has been attempted to maintain in France "the honor of the army."

The latest story of military complicity in injustice is that which has been cabled from Paris to the effect that two ex-Ministers of War, Gen. ZURLINDEN and Gen. CHANOINE, have testified before the Court of Cassation that DREYFUS was justly condemned, but that it would complicate and endanger the foreign relations of France for them to tell how and why. The two Generals are not on the same footing. Gen. ZURLINDEN resigned from the Ministry of War expressly upon the ground that he did not approve and would not countenance the reopening of the Dreyfus case. Gen. CHANOINE, on the other hand, according to the testimony of his colleagues in the Ministry, sat with them when they determined that the revision was necessary, and seemed to acquiesce in their determination, only publicly to separate himself from them when they announced their determination to the Legislature. Such a piece of perfidy would have ended the political career of a civilian, but Gen. CHANOINE seems to have thought that it would hurt him less in the opinion of the French Army than behaving like an honest man.

However that may be, it is unlikely that the pretense that to tell the truth about DREYFUS would "compromise the safety of the State" will have any weight with the Court of Cassation. Unlike either of the tribunals before which the case of ZOLA came, the Court of Cassation seems to be an institution devised and operated for the administration of justice, and no such institution would accept, without full explanations, the testimony of two interested persons that the truth would be injurious to the State. In fact, it is amazing that any two French officers should have the face to offer that plea in the present condition of the case. To what length, as CICERO inquired, will unbridled impudence carry itself? The plea has been often made before, and has been overwhelmingly refuted. With what foreign nation is it that the relations of France would be compromised by letting out the whole truth about the Dreyfus case? Russia, Germany, and Italy have all officially declared, through their authorized representatives, that they had no dealings with DREYFUS. After all that has been put in evidence about the relations of the French General Staff to the case, for two of its representatives to pretend that it is "the State" that is threatened by the full statement of the case is worse than mere trifling. It is virtually a contempt of court.

A WASTE OF MONEY.

The experience of one election day is sufficient to prove that Superintendent MCCULLAGH and his seven hundred deputies are costly and superfluous. They served no public purpose, they did nothing to justify the expenditure of more than $150,000 for their hire and maintenance.

The police made 165 arrests on election day on warrants furnished by Superintendent MCCULLAGH. These arrests were for illegal registration and all other crimes against the franchise. The greater part of the persons arrested were discharged for lack of evidence. Last year the police arrested 275 persons on like charges.

There is not the slightest evidence that the metropolitan elections law and the officers appointed and drawing high pay under its provisions prevented any violations of the election laws that would not have been prevented by the vigilance of the police. Superintendent MCCULLAGH says he is "satisfied" that he prevented many persons from voting illegally. There is no evidence of it. He was "satisfied" before election that legions of thugs, crooks, and desperate men were conspiring to descend upon the city on Tuesday and vote illegally. He said so in an official proclamation that was disgraceful in its extravagant, swaggering tone. His proclamation was a fulmination against phantoms. His post-election attempt to justify his office and his salary is futile and unconvincing.

Gov. ROOSEVELT has here a high and fine opportunity to fulfill his pledge to be a Governor for all the people. Let him advise the Legislature to repeal the metropolitan elections law. It was conceived in spite and brought forth in partisanship. It is iniquitous. It is probably unconstitutional. It is unnecessary. The officers for whom it creates places perform no public service. They are useless. They will some day, in the hands of a recklessly partisan Superintendent, provoke election riots. They ought no longer to cumber the election booths and the pay roll.

Gov. ROOSEVELT should gladly seize the opportunity to prove that he is wise, just, and economical by asking the Legislature to abolish MCCULLAGH and his seven hundred deputy drones.

THE VICTORY OF WEBSTER DAVIS.

Congratulations have been generously distributed, since the election, to many persons who are regarded, by Republicans of judgment, as conspicuously entitled to the credit of having saved the Republican Party from the defeat to which Gen. GROSVENOR considered it subject in an "off year." Col. ROOSEVELT has been congratulated by the President. THURSTON, in Nebraska; GROSVENOR, in Ohio; TANNER, in Illinois; and other shining lights of Republicanism in other States in which the hopes of Democrats were unfulfilled have been showered with letters and telegrams attributing to them the greatest credit for victories that are unquestionably due to the magnetic presence and persuasive oratory of WEBSTER DAVIS.

WEBSTER DAVIS is an Assistant Secretary of the Interior. His most conspicuous service while in Washington is the "turning down" of Pension Commissioner EVANS, whenever, in the interest of the pension applicant with an obscure claim upon the Treasury, he can squeeze the law so as to make it yield a new pension or the increase of an old one. But DAVIS is also a "spell-binder" who combines the grace of the convincing orator with an accommodating ability to report, with appreciation, the effect upon his audiences of his irresistible eloquence.

In the campaign just ended Mr. DAVIS spent three months on the stump, without reduction of his salary, and he spoke in almost every State, from Pennsylvania to Washington. His stay in Pennsylvania was brief. In every other State in which he spoke to entranced multitudes the magic of his speech has swept away much of dissatisfaction with Algerism, much of doubt about the wisdom of expansion, and all distrust of the expediency of war taxes. In Ohio, it was DAVIS who saved the day. In Nebraska it was DAVIS who smote the Populist hordes and elected a Legislature that will retire Senator "BILLY" ALLEN. It was DAVIS in Kansas who drove JERRY SIMPSON back to the cultivation of cattle and hogs, as more profitable than the cultivation of Populist politics. Wherever DAVIS was, there you find Republican gains; wherever DAVIS failed to appear, the Republicans barely held their own or suffered losses.

It does not seem possible that DAVIS and Victory are merely accidents when found together. Indeed, his own reports of the profound effect of his consuming eloquence upon the entire West that was exposed to his influence leave little room for doubt that if the Republican Party had dispensed with all other advocates, and been able to spread DAVIS over a little more territory, the triumph of 1898 would have been beyond question a distinctively Davis success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Elaborate preparations are making out in Colorado for a war which, while it will not interest statesmen, or even politicians, to any great extent, promises to have many picturesque incidents, to result in a good deal of bloodshed, and to confirm not a few Europeans in the belief that the United States and its people are still—well, "very close to nature" will sound better than many of the phrases which our foreign friends sometimes use. It seems that, owing to some mysterious disturbance of the zoological equilibrium, Colorado's mountain lions, wolves, and other carnivorous animals have been increasing rapidly in numbers of late, and are now taking a constant and heavy toll from flocks and herds designed for the eating of their betters. This has stirred the stock raisers to energetic action, and of course their first step was to hold a convention, make speeches, elect officers, and adopt a constitution and by-laws. The meeting was held at Debeque, and there was a big crowd present, composed of people gathered from all parts of the Grand Valley. After many orators had described the havoc which carnivorous beasts are working, especially in Mesa and Garfield Counties, a Western Slope Hunting Association was organized, and it was formally resolved to devote Dec. 8, 9, and 10 to a united and vigorous campaign against the four-legged "lifters." A "Captain of the Hunt" was chosen, with eighteen prominent ranchers as aides. In order that all tastes might be suited, arrangements were also made for shooting matches and a barbecue to take place after the hunt is over. An amusing peculiarity of the proceedings is that less was said about the protection of cattle and sheep than about the necessity of preventing the extermination of game, and it is in the avowed interests of hunters that this and future wholesale slaughters are to be conducted.

—Accuracy is a valuable quality, even in a critic, and evidences of its absence sometimes make more impression on the minds of a lecturer's auditors than do the neatest of epigrams or the prettiest of paradoxes. One of the times was yesterday, when the saturnine and darkling genius of the justly distinguished Mr. ZANGWILL prompted him, in the course of his lecture, to speak of the first planting of "a European foot on the shore of Cuba," as a momentous event, marking the discovery of a new world. Whether or not our wise and witty visitor was correct in stating that the man who first touched American soil was a member of his own race, is a question of no great importance, and his assertion has at least the support of a tradition old enough to claim the dignity of history, but surely he was not justified in taking from poor little San Salvador an honor which is its only claim to fame and giving it to big Cuba, an island that nobody could forget anyhow. It is true that a European foot of one sort or another was "planted" on the Cuban beach only a few days after that important agricultural operation was performed at San Salvador, but the discovery of the New World, for all sentimental and practical purposes, had already been accomplished, so the second planting was not appreciably more momentous than the third or the thirtieth or the three hundredth. Mr. ZANGWILL should be careful. We don't know everything over here, but we do know a few facts and several clear fictions in regard to the landing of COLUMBUS, and it hurts our feelings when he, intentionally or unintentionally, says things tending to confuse us.

NUGGETS.

Not Much.

Yeast—There's a lady pianist at the museum who plays with her toes.
Crimsonbeak—Umph! That's nothing; my baby does that!—Boston Journal.

The "Tip" Was Too Strong.

Jack—Why did you break your engagement with Marie?
Tom—Her father offered to lend me money with which to get married—Tacoma Ledger.

Had a Good Reason.

"Why do you always refer to him as a man who makes hay while the sun shines?"
"Because I have seen him flirting with a grass widow on a hot afternoon."—Chicago Post.

Advantages of Married Life.

"Married life is the thing."
"Why, for instance?"
"Well, you can have the comforts of home then."
"Are you keeping house?"
"No, but we've got a peach of a boarding house."—Chicago Chronicle.

SUNSET.

C. B. Botsford in Boston Transcript.

Lift up glad eyes from sordid things:
Lo! beauty flames afar!
Before the sunset glory pales
The brilliant evening star.

The Autumn dyes have touched the hills
And kissed the valleys sweet;
And line on line in coming days
Their magic will repeat.

The sunset rays in rapture blaze,
The landscape glorify;
The gorgeous light deters the night
That day in hope may die.

Of roseate tints and colors rare,
Of blended shade and light—
Lo! gorgeous draperies decline,
Withdrawn by holy Night.

So be my sun's decline at last,
When mortal strife is o'er,
To rise in radiancy of hope,
On Life's immortal shore.

MUSIC OF A DAY.

First Concert of the Kneisel Quartet Draws a Large Audience.

Whenever the spirit of discouragement broods over those who have the musical welfare of New York seriously at heart, when they grow weary of the clamorous adulation of velvet-clad vociferators, yclept singers, of the wet eye that sheds the dew of adoration before the altar of a pianistic whirlwind, or the knee that bends before the mystic rites of the magic baton of a spectacled conductor, when they sicken and are sad by reason of the hunger of the people for personal glorification and scarlet apotheoses of clap-trap then sometimes comes the Kneisel Quartet, and its modest homage to the masters and the honest enjoyment of its refined and intelligent audiences refresh the weary ones and send them away praising the cultivated taste that warms the souls of the inner brotherhood of art.

The entertainments given by Messrs. Kneisel, Roth, Svecenski, and Schroeder are among the most artistic that are known to this busy, inartistic metropolis. Even foreign gentlemen who come to tell us our faults with smiles in their eyes and pert phrases on their lips would almost be willing to admit that some good might come out of a Nazareth capable of appreciating so much aesthetic righteousness. For though there was a time when the Kneisel Quartet concerts went begging, the present is not of that day, and now men and women go begging for the seats they cannot buy. It is a happy state of things, and still happier is the mood of close attention and sincere admiration that dwells in the hall. Moreover, two recalls followed the performance of a work by Brahms last night. Was it a tribute to the great master, or to Messrs. Kneisel and Whitney, or both?

The quartet gave its first concert of the current season in Mendelssohn Hall last night. As intimated already the house was full and the season of chamber music was opened with one of those charming sessions of complete sympathy between players and audience so necessary to the success of this kind of entertainment. The programme consisted of Haydn's quartet in G major, Opus 76, No. 1; Brahms's sonata in D minor, Opus 108, for violin and piano, and Beethoven's quartet, Opus 59, No. 1. This made an excellent arrangement. The Haydn quartet, which is not as frequently played as it ought to be, is one of the dear old master's sweetest, naivest, and most genial works. It abounds in those rich and yet simple touches of humor in which Haydn was so prolific, and in its slow movement it breathes something of the devotional spirit of that pious composer who said he could not help praising God joyfully. The work was played with the most delightful finish and delicacy of touch.

The Brahms sonata was bound to fare well at the hands of two such excellent musicians and devoted lovers of Brahms as Franz Kneisel and Arthur Whiting. It is a most beautiful composition; how any one can fail to perceive that must ever remain a shrouded mystery to the hot-blooded enthusiast who writes these words. The slow movement, in particular, is so profound in its tender sweetness that it puts to shame all the sensuous creatures who cry out that Brahms had no feeling because he did not publish it in the dialect of Chopin. Messrs. Kneisel and Whiting gave a most admirable exhibition of all that is best in ensemble playing. They had thoroughly studied the work. They perfectly understood and felt it, and they filled every phrase with the eloquence of an utterance that was the product of musical knowledge backed by artistic appreciation and honest love for the music. The audience was quick to recognize the beauty of their performance, and awarded to it the warmest applause of the evening.

The F major quartet, which brought the concert to an end, is an old and tried battle horse of the Kneisel Quartet. To say that they have played it with more flawless technic and more absolute precision than they did last night is only to admit that they are men, and therefore not constant. They performed the work with the true Beethoven spirit, and the audience listened with a spirit quite in keeping with that. Altogether the concert was one of those that make the professional concert-goer glad and give other people something to treasure in their memories.

MISS AUS DER OHE PLAYS.

The Pianist Interests a Large Audience in Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Adele Aus der Ohe has been before this public more than a very few years now, and it is natural that all who go to hear her play the piano should be eager to note improvement in her work. She appeared recently at a Philharmonic concert and played the Brahms B flat piano concerto in a most gentle and caressing style—at any rate, that is the way it sounded in big Carnegie Hall with the Boston Symphony Orchestra playing the accompaniment. Yesterday afternoon Miss Aus der Ohe appeared in the handsome hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club and gave the first of two recitals. Owing to her fatal mistake of having the lid of the piano up, she came near to impressing some of her hearers with the belief that she could not possibly play anything tenderly or even gently.

The audience room was nearly full, but even when it is quite so this particular hall is singularly resonant. For a recital a piano with the lid half raised will produce more than enough tone, even when the player is not one of such muscular power as Miss Aus der Ohe. But such a performer as she is would not go astray in keeping the lid altogether closed. Such a thunder of sonority as she produced from the instrument most of the time yesterday was enough to make a sensitive ear ache, and there were moments when the jangling of the wires was painfully in evidence. The mistake was most unfortunate, for, no doubt, in a large hall the pianist's work would have produced a far more satisfactory effect.

Miss Aus der Ohe's programme consisted of Bach's toccata and fugue in D minor, Beethoven's F minor sonata, opus 57; Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," Chopin's études, opus 25, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, his waltz in A flat, opus 42, and his "Andante and Polonaise." Rubinstein's barcarolle, the pianist's own Melody, opus 4, No. 1, and étude, and Liszt's twelfth Hungarian rhapsody. The fugue Miss Aus der Ohe played with breadth and dignity, but with a hard tone. In the sonata, which she read with intelligence, but without any striking profundity of analysis, the familiar rapid passages were all muddled by the reverberation in the room and the incontinent use of the loud pedal. One of the faults of Miss Aus der Ohe's pedaling is a neglect effectually to counteract the result of a long elevation of the damper, so that the ear is troubled with vibrating overtones after she has gone on to a new passage.

In the pathetic variation of the Mendelssohn number, and in the Rubinstein composition, Miss Aus der Ohe did her best cantabile playing. In these she obtained from the instrument a pure and mellow singing tone, and her nuancing was of a nature to aid in the production of a smooth yet flexible cantilena. She was far less successful in the Chopin numbers. The études were played with a forced tone and a lack of dynamic gradation, while the polonaise at times came perilously near to pounding. But one always feels that this pianist is in earnest about her work and that she is moved by really artistic impulses. She commands respect and admiration, and is frequently able to evoke feeling. But there is not sufficient variety to her touch to enable her to do all that she thinks of doing. She will play again next Tuesday.

H. E. Krehbiel's Lecture.

H. E. Krehbiel, the musical critic of The Tribune, yesterday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre lectured on "How to Listen to Music," and for the object lessons selected Beethoven's Symphony, No. 5, in C minor, (Opus 67,) and the simple creole melody. Mr. Krehbiel had the assistance of the American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Sam Frank.

PATTI TO BE MARRIED AGAIN.

Her Third Husband Is to be Baron Cederstrom of Sweden, It Is Announced.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Mme. Adelina Patti-Nicolini announces her betrothal to Baron Cederstrom, a Swedish nobleman. The marriage will take place next February.

Her approaching marriage will be the famous singer's third matrimonial venture. She is in her fifty-sixth year, but those who have seen her recently say she looks fifteen years younger. She was born in Madrid Feb. 10, 1843. The exact date and place of her birth were recently made known through the finding of her baptismal certificate. She is the daughter of Salvator Patti, a professor of music born at Catania, in Sicily, and of Catherine Chiesa, born in Rome.

Patti made her first appearance in 1852 at Tripler Hall, on the site occupied by the Grand Central Hotel, this city. She was bribed with a generous portion of candy to go on the stage. Her success here was continuous, and in 1861 she sang in the Covent Garden Theatre London. The opera was "La Sonnambula," and the result was an extraordinary triumph.

Patti met her first husband, the Marquis de Caux, in 1867 during a soirée at her own house. He followed the prima donna all over Europe. The marriage was opposed by Salvator Patti and de Caux's mother, but on July 29, 1868, the ceremony was performed at Clapham.

It was at Homburg that Patti met Nicolini. The tenor, with his wife and five children dwelt close by Mme. Patti, and, according to Fräulein Lauw, Patti's biographer, the prima donna evinced a strong dislike for him. Nicolini and de Caux became warm friends, but the prima donna's dislike for Nicolini seemed to increase. It is not told how or when her feelings changed, but the climax was reached when one of Nicolini's letters fell into de Caux's hands. He sued for divorce, and Mme. Nicolini took the same step against her husband. Mme. Patti then transferred her allegiance to the tenor. In 1886, some years afterward, they were married.

Since then Mme. Patti has been for the greater part of the time in retirement at her castle of Craig y Nos, in Wales. Signor Nicolini died in Cannes on Jan. 19, 1898.

ZANGWILL ON THE GHETTO.

He Talks to a Large Audience On Jewish Life and History—Faith Was a Source of Joy.

Israel Zangwill, the novelist, lectured at the Waldorf-Astoria on the Ghetto yesterday morning, not the poetic Ghetto of his books, but the real specific Ghetto, the dwelling place of Jews in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, closed by real gates and the home of a life peculiar to itself. His lecture was not only characterized by epigrams and the lucid rendering of profound truths, but showed the ripe, condensed results of years of close observation of the people of his race in many climes and many phases.

The audience was a large one, and showed itself heartily appreciative of the lecturer's treatment of his subject. When he was speaking of the history of the Jewish race he referred to the time of the Black Death in Europe, when the European Jews were accused of poisoning their wares, because they didn't die in such numbers as did the Christians. "Thousands of Jews," he remarked, "were killed for not dying of the Black Death."

Mr. Zangwill told how Col. Roosevelt had said to him that the Jews in the Rough Riders were among the bravest in his regiment. Then in the course of illustrating the bravery of his race he pointed out that "When Hobson had to be kissed it was done by a Jewess." As the audience finished laughing he added, "That kiss was like the shot which was heard around the world."

Mr. Zangwill's treatment of the fundamental truths of Jewish life and thought was by no means superficial, but was so clearly expressed that its depth was not burdensome. At the outset he showed how the Jew had been naturally isolated from the Christian by the whole conditions of his life, and how the rabbis had "discovered that Palestine was portable, and contrived that Palestine should live in Israel if not Israel in it." The modern biological term, symbiosis, (the living together of dissimilar organisms,) represented, said he, the relation of the Jew to the Christian more truly than the idea that the Jews were parasites on the different peoples.

Mr. Zangwill gave an explanation of the reason why the mediaeval Jew was a money lender, proving, with considerable by-play in the line of humorous anecdotes, that the Jew was merely acting indirectly as a royal tax gatherer. Adverting to the complexity of Jewish life and character, which had been all blurred by Christian writers into a few fixed types, such as Shylock and Jessica, he proceeded to a short summary of the chief events in Jewish history since the fall of the second Temple. Then he passed to a sketch of the development of Jewish thought, and finally described, with a good deal of humor and many entertaining stories, the manner of life which went on inside the Ghetto.

In treating his subject historically, Mr. Zangwill touched on the crusades, the Jewish badge, and the secret Jews of Spain and Portugal, and told the connection of the Jews with Columbus, and later on their share in building up, as leading stockholders of the West Indian Company, the present prosperity of New York. Most of his historical treatment, however, was devoted to curious historical customs. He told the circumstances of the Jews in the Ghetto of Rome, which he described as the chief Jewish Ghetto, "because," as he said, "in history all roads lead to Rome." He also gave accounts of the Spanish, German, and other sub-varieties of Jews, supposed by many novelists to be all one.

When treating of the development of Jewish life and thought, the lecturer dwelt mainly on the fact that the Jews started with the Mosaic law, but did not stop there. "It is a common idea," said he, "that the Jews only got as far as the law of Moses, and that Christianity alone brought the world an advance on its tenets. The Jew really has gone on with the development of his faith and ethics, with all the succession of individual struggles which have marked other theologies."

Mr. Zangwill's chief contribution to thought on the Ghetto was the pointing out how much joy could live in the Ghetto's gloom, its foundation being the faith in God and the hope of better things which cheers and sustains the religious Jew. Mr. Zangwill quoted

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.

"In home and family life," he added, "the Jews have had no superiors; religion threw its cheerful sanctification over every meal and made every home a temple!"

Mr. Zangwill was thoroughly entertaining when he talked of the curious characters of the old Ghetto. "There was the marshallik, or licensed jester," said he, "who made the fun at weddings and other depressing functions. There were also the shadchan, or matrimonial agents, and the Jewish ministers and scholars, entirely ignorant of worldly matters." The lecturer went into special details in treating of the Jewish schnorer, or beggar, and told a number of amusing stories quite in the vein of "The Prince of Schnorers." "The Jews," he explained later, "are Puritans, but with a difference. Religion does not mean sour faces."

Mr. Zangwill looked on the future of his race, he said, as "one of the Sphinx's riddles," owing to modern reforms. He was inclined to believe, however, that it would "evolve into a new type and live, despite all external and internal difficulties." He concluded by reciting one of his poems, "The Hebrew's Friday Night," picturing the joy of the old Ghetto Jew in his Sabbath.

$100,000 GIVEN FOR EDUCATION.

Endowment Fund Established for the Educational Alliance.

At the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance, held at Temple Emanu-El Monday night, President Isidor Straus toward the close of his report stated that $100,000 had been contributed as an endowment fund, the interest of which is to be used to carry on the practical work of the alliance. The raising of the endowment fund, he said, had been suggested last May by Jacob H. Schiff, who afterward contributed $25,000, the Directors of the alliance having found great difficulty in making ends meet. Said Mr. Straus:

"Mr. Schiff's stimulant has borne fruit, and unless I am greatly mistaken, will continue to do so. The amount has now reached $100,000, which would undoubtedly have been larger, but a sister institution notified us a short time ago that it was compelled to go before the public for a very large sum to build a hospital."

President Straus mentioned no other name than that of Mr. Schiff, but it was learned yesterday that the other contributors, with the amounts given, were: Louis Stern, $25,000; B. Altman, $20,000; William Salomon, $10,000; Isidor Straus, $10,000; Felix M. Warburg, $5,000, and Louis Marshall, $5,000.

In urging the necessity of work of the kind done by the Educational Alliance President Straus said:

The Jews have heretofore been acknowledged to be always ready to properly provide for their poor, their aged, their sick, and their decrepit, not permitting them to become charges on the public at large. They were also conspicuous for their absence from jails, penitentiaries, and reformatory institutions. There was, no doubt, much truth in these claims up to a decade ago, but can this fact be pointed to with truthfulness to-day? The forced emigration to our shores changed the character and enlarged the volume of our immigrants, and these changed conditions necessitated, and necessitate to-day, new provisions.

Steamer Sunk in Hilo, Hawaii.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 15.—The steamer Centennial, which arrived here from Hilo to-day, reports that the steamer Columbia, bound from Honolulu to this port, sank in the Harbor of Hilo on Nov. 2. The Columbia opened her seams when about 400 miles off the Hawaiian coast, and immediately put back to Hilo. She had a number of passengers on board, but there were no casualties.

BISHOP DOANE ON THE WAR

Advises the Acceptance of Imperialism as a Duty.

CONFIDENCE THE WATCHWORD

The Bishop Believes Our Day of Isolated Complacency Is Past—Anglo-Saxon Unity Counseled.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, in his annual address to the priests of his diocese to-day, made important reference to the Spanish war, the alleged abuses, and the Episcopal Church's idea of acquisition of territory. He said:

"Hateful and hideous in its essential nature, and bringing inevitable horrors in its train, of disease and death, of broken hearts and desolate homes, and of evil passions roused, (not hatred so much as lust of spoil and pride and boastfulness and the accustoming to cruelty,) there is that, nevertheless, in any righteous war which develops the loftiest virtues of our race—patriotism, self-sacrifice, patience, clemency, chivalry, heroism, and the loving not of our own lives. In the midst of the mass of materialism and the covetousness of earthly possessions, out from the smoke and dust of battle comes the element of idealism, of other and higher thoughts than the mere taking of ease in the possession of this world's goods, or the uneasiness of envy or hunger for their acquiring. Setting aside the lower motives, which, like alloys in purest ore, must enter into every National or individual action, the torch which lighted up this flame of fight was kindled by the Divine spark of pity for the suffering and the oppressed. And, step by step, in the unaccounted-for destruction of our battleship, in the unparalleled victory of Manila, in the blind blunder of Cervera, in the matchless siege of Santiago, God has wrought out His will and revealed His way. Not less, it seems to me, in the humiliation than in the honor of the war has He spoken to chasten any spirit of vainglory by the dark shadow of the sufferings in camp and hospital, which an administration of military affairs accustomed to such duties and expecting the emergency would have avoided.

"I cannot comprehend the temper and the tendency which, in the face of what has come, spends itself in vain regrets or idle recriminations or fault-finding with the ends and issues. Just or unjust, wise or unwise, necessary or avoidable, the decision has been taken out of human hands as to whether there should or should not be war with Spain, the capture of Manila, the occupation of Puerto Rico, the responsibility for Cuba. I shall be sorry if it begets in us land hunger, which has been called the disease of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"I am not frightened by the alarming sound of this new-coined word 'imperialism,' which may mean much of good or much of evil. I look with grave anxiety upon the tremendous problems which demand the utmost wisdom of a statesmanship for whose creation we have need to pray. But the duties are upon us, and the dangers are before us, and we must meet them like men and in the fear of God, and not apply to the conditions of to-day counsels that were wise a hundred years ago, nor whine like babies at a bitter dose of medicine or schoolboys over a lesson that is hard to learn. The brave and honest and, it seems to me, the sensible and the only attitude is that of waiting upon God, to learn and get from Him the wisdom and the grace to work out His will, which has carved out with sword and cannon and musket, by fleets and armies, a new place for this people among the nations of the world. Courage and not complaining, prayer and not vain regret, confidence and not cowardice ought to be the spirit of the Christian citizen of America to-day. We have won, not a victory over a brave but feeble foe, but we have won unity among ourselves, the knitting together of the English-speaking race, the deliverance of an oppressed people, an open way among the nations for a purer faith, a truer liberty, a finer civilization. And we must pay the penalty, too, of the grief and losses of the war, and of its heavy burden of National responsibility.

"Of the duty of this Nation to the world to-day we ought to think and speak upon our knees. If we believe in a perpetual Providence of God, if we believe in His active government of the world, we cannot doubt that, no matter by what means it comes about, the God 'who made all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the whole earth,' not once in the beginning as a final act, but continually, by the revelations of His will, assigns to them 'the bounds of their habitation.'

"The discovery of continents, the annihilation of distance by electricity and steam, the hearts that beat in unison because of their one physical descent, across the ocean from England to Australia, from America to England, the tongues that speak the same language under every sky, the bonds of commerce, the common interests of similar civilization and of one religion, which bind into a great family of numerous nationalities that composite race of Anglo-Saxon-Indo-Australian America—these are the signs of God's will in apportioning habitations and assigning duties to the men who are the creatures of His hand and the instruments of His sway. It is God who hath wrought this out and who hath changed the face of the world, who has made 'the little one' a strong nation, who has wiped out, piece by piece, off the map of America even the name even of the nation whose illustrious son discovered the existence of its southern hemisphere, who has built up the domination of the Anglo-Saxon over the Latin races, who has almost reversed the miracle of Babel by the mastery of the English speech in all civilized nations of the world. These are the conditions which confront us. We cannot go backward to the circumstances or the duties of a century ago. Not conquest, not 'new worlds to conquer,' but the acceptance of responsibility, in the world of which we are a part, among the nations and people of the earth, to whom we have a message; this is our duty, written, it seems to me, for him who runs to read.

"Pleasant it was to sit apart in sea-

SPEECH BY CHAMBERLAIN

British Colonial Minister Comments at Manchester on Anglo-American Relations.

FRANCE'S UNFRIENDLY ACTS

Among Other Things That Country Has Seriously Interfered with the Development of Newfoundland, He Declares.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 15.—At the National Liberal Unionist conference here to-day, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made his first public speech since his return from the United States.

After referring to the "thorough and complete sympathy so noticeable between the motherland and her colonies," he continued as follows:

"What is of equal importance, our American kinsfolk [loud cheers] have begun to understand us better. If we have had differences in the past, I believe they have arisen entirely from the want of proper mutual understanding; but now the American people know that in the late trouble our hearts went out to them [cheers] and they heartily reciprocate our good feelings.

"I shall not attempt to predict what may follow this better feeling, but I may at least hope that, in the future, the understanding of which I have spoken may be perfected, and that in the face of that understanding we two may be able to guarantee peace and civilization to the world." [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Chamberlain, who was much more explicit on the subject of Anglo-French relations than any of his colleagues in the Cabinet has been, said it was the "hope of every friend of peace that the French withdrawal from Fashoda is indicative of their acceptance of the principle of British control of the whole Valley of the Nile, regarding which there cannot be any discussion whatever."

Going on to recite a "series of unfriendly acts perpetrated by France in various quarters of the globe during the last ten or fifteen years," he said:

"If better relations are to be established, it will be necessary for French politicians to abandon tactics whose object has been to hamper and embarrass British policy, even in quarters where the French have no interests to protect. I refer especially to Newfoundland, where, despite the fact that the French fishery interests have declined to a comparatively insignificant point, the demands of the French have continually increased and their interference with the development of the colony has increased.

"At the present moment Newfoundland is seriously suffering from an intervention which is of no advantage to France, although a serious detriment to the British colony.

"If the Fashoda incident only serves to disabuse foreign statesmen of the erroneous conception that the British will yield anything to pressure, it will be a blessing in disguise."

RUSSIAN NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Twenty-three Destroyers Ordered at the Nevsky Shipbuilding Yard.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The Government has ordered the construction at the Nevsky Shipbuilding Yard of twenty-three torpedo boat destroyers of the Sokol type.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Sokol is of nickel steel and aluminium. Her displacement is 240 tons, her coal capacity sixty tons, and her speed 30.28 knots. She has two screws, four funnels, fore and aft, and one pole mast. Her length is 190 feet, and she is 18 feet 6 inches in the beam. She carries one 12-pounder and three 6-pounders and is fitted with two torpedo tubes (16 inches.)

War Preparations in British China.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "War preparations continue here without abatement, and the mines in the Lai-Mum Pass have been charged."

NEW TRANSATLANTIC TRACKS.

Agreement by Big Steamship Lines to Lessen Danger of Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At a conference between representatives of the Cunard Line, American Line, French Transatlantic Company, North German Lloyd Line, Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the Netherlands Line, the Wilson Line, the Atlantic Transport Company, and the Elder-Dempster, Furness, and White Star Lines, presided over by Mr. Ismay, it has been decided that two outward and two homeward ocean tracks will be used from Jan. 15 to Aug. 18, and from Aug. 18 to Jan. 15.

The regulations adopted will be circulated, and hopes are expressed that all cross-Atlantic vessels and Newfoundland fishermen will recognize them.

THE GLENHUNTLY CREW SAVED.

Taken Off the Island of Tristan d'Acunha by a British Warship.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The crew of the abandoned British bark Glenhuntly, which sailed from New York March 31 last for Freemantle, Australia, in command of Capt. Shaw, has been landed at Simon's Bay, near Cape Town, South Africa, by the British warship Thrush.

As reported by Capt. McIntyre of the British bark Strathgryfe, on her arrival at Melbourne on Nov. 7 from New York, the Glenhuntly was abandoned on June 5 last, and the crew was subsisting on the rocky island of Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic.

PRINCE GEORGE OFF TO CRETE.

Release from Turkish Rule Celebrated by the People at Canea.

TRIESTE, Austria, Nov. 15.—Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner of the powers in Crete, started to-day for that island.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Nov. 15.—The population of this town is holiday-making, and there is great rejoicing everywhere. A Te Deum was chanted by the Bishop, and, amid cheers, he invoked Divine blessings upon the protecting powers who have freed Crete from Turkish rule.

The Christians are behaving well, and there are no signs of ill-feeling among the Mussulmans.

It appears that Chakir Pasha, the last Turkish commander to leave Crete, refused at the last moment to allow the transport to sail, claiming he must wait until he received decisive orders from the Turkish Government. Thereupon Admiral Pottier, the French naval commander, dispatched the Vautour to exercise the necessary pressure upon the Turkish commander, threatening to adopt forcible measures unless the transport put to sea. Chakir Pasha then yielded, and the transport departed.

Honors for Soudan Heroes.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Khartoum honors have been gazetted. Capt. Kenna, Lieut. Montmorency, and Private Byrne of the Twenty-first Lancers and Capt. Smyth of the Second Dragoons receive the Victoria Cross; Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell and Major Gen. Lord Kitchener are made Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, Slatin Pasha is made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and many others receive various decorations.

Gen. Sir F. Grenfell Governor of Malta

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces and in supreme command of the British force of occupation in Egypt, has been appointed Governor of Malta.

Mohegan Wreck Libel Case.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At the Mansion House Police Court to-day a man named Robin Spurdy was committed for trial on the charge of circulating a libel, contained in a letter addressed to survivors and relatives of victims of the Mohegan disaster, intimating that her Captain was bribed to wreck the vessel.

LI HUNG CHANG REBUFFED.

The Dowager Empress Denies His Petition to be Excused from Going to Shan-Tung.

PEKING, Nov. 15.—Li Hung Chang has memorialized the Dowager Empress, begging to be excused from the appointment to consult with the Viceroy of the Province of Shan-Tung as to the steps to be taken to prevent any further overflowing of the Yellow River, pleading age and infirmity as his excuse. He had a special audience on the subject with the Dowager Empress today, and the latter, while thanking him for his services to the throne, requested the Chinese statesman to proceed to the Yellow River without delay.

In some quarters it is believed Li Hung Chang's appointment is due to the enmity of Yung-Lu, who replaced Li Hung Chang in the Tsung-li-Yamen early in September, and Kang-yi, the head of the Council of State.

On the occasion of her birthday next week, the Dowager Empress will receive the ladies of the diplomatic body, in accordance with a promise which she made to Prince Henry of Prussia.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT MALTA.

His Yacht Escorted Into Valetta Harbor by British Destroyers.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Nov. 15.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress of Germany on board, arrived here to-day, escorted by the German warship Hela and the British torpedo-boat destroyers Ardent and Banshee.

The forts and ships exchanged salutes with the Hohenzollern.

The Hohenzollern flew Emperor William's pennant instead of the imperial standard, indicating that his Majesty was present incognito.

Anglo-American Copyright.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Times publishes this morning a letter from the Secretary of the Copyright Association, who appeals to the Anglo-American Commission at Washington, to endeavor to induce the United States to repeal the manufacturing clauses of the Copyright Act of 1891, which, he says, would be a "valuable proof of the sincerity of the good will the United States now displays toward England."

Twenty Persons Drowned in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The frozen surface of the River Suckona, at Ustyug Velikiy, broke to-day while a number of people and vehicles were crosing the stream. Twenty persons were drowned.

PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS.

Trouble in the Council of Secretaries Started by the City Council of Ponce—Gen. Brooke's Attitude.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 15.—There is trouble in the Council of Secretaries. It was started by the City Council of Ponce. The latter was originally appointed by the military authorities. Its members have persistently endeavored to obtain the powers which it was proposed to grant under the Autonomist regime. Such bodies have always been very active in Puerto Rico and have attempted to control municipal affairs.

When Gen. Brooke appointed a Mayor at Ponce, ignoring the choice of the City Council, several members of the Council resigned, declaring his act unconstitutional, despite the fact that the law says that until general elections have been held Mayors and Councilmen are to be appointed by the ruling authority, who in this case is Gen. Brooke.

The Ponce Councilmen raised the question at headquarters, asserting their alleged prerogative and declaring that they had been given to understand by Gen. Wilson and Gen. Henry that these privileges of constitutional autonomy would be accorded and guaranteed.

When Gen. Brooke met their claim with a negative, they declared that Senor Munoz, President of the Council of Secretaries under the autonomous régime, had betrayed autonomy and had influenced Gen. Brooke to decide against their petition.

Senor Blanco, Secretary of the Treasury, who favored the claim of the Councilmen, wrote a private letter to a friend describing his position, insinuating that some of his colleagues had misinformed Gen. Brooke regarding the Ponce matter, and saying it was quite impossible to remain in the Cabinet with such men. The friend betrayed his confidence, and showed the letter, whereupon Senor Blanco immediately resigned.

Gen. Brooke then appointed as his successor Dr. Cayetano Coll, a man of liberal views, honest, capable, and highly esteemed.

The mistake in the Council of Secretaries is becoming apparent in many ways. It is largely due to the fact that under the Spanish regime no fewer than three Secretaries owed their posts to Senor Munoz, and consequently followed his instructions. Now, perceiving that their posts are secure and that they are independent of his favor, they are inclined to act more freely and regardless of his wishes.

It is hinted that Señor Blanco may have had other reasons for his resignation. He may have championed the popular cause of autonomy as an excuse for getting out and a device to gain the sympathy of the country at the same time. But the best element in the population considers that Gen. Brooke has acted wisely in the whole business, as it would be a serious mistake to grant excessive autonomist power to the city councils.

WOMAN ADVOCATES LYNCHING.

Wife of ex-Congressman Felton of Georgia Declares for Vengeance Upon Negro Assailants.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—Mrs. W. H. Felton, wife of ex-Congressman W. H. Felton, declared to-day a thousand negroes should be lynched every week, if this was necessary to protect the women of the South, and that the negro race should be destroyed if assaults upon white women continued. Mrs. Felton said:

"I repeat what I said at Tybee one year ago, and I reaffirm the same. Addressing farmers then, I said the crying need of women on farms is security in their lives and homes. It is a disgrace in a free country when violence is a public reproach and those who compose the best part of God's creation are trembling and are afraid to be left alone in their homes.

"With due respect to your politics, I say that when you take the negro into your embraces on election day to control his vote, and use liquor to befuddle his understanding and make him believe he is your brother; when you 'honey-snuggle' at the polls and make him familiar with your tricks in politics, so long will lynching prevail, because the cause will grow and increase with every election.

"When there is not enough religion in the pulpit to organize a crusade against this sin nor justice in the Court House to punish this crime, nor manhood in the Nation enough to put a sheltering arm around innocence and virtue, if it requires lynching to protect woman's dearest possession from drunken human brutes—then I say lynch a thousand a week if it is necessary! The race will be destroyed by the whites in self-defense unless law and order prevail.

"I place the blame where it should be, in politics. Such politics will ruin the prosperity of the South and destroy the negro race at last."

Mrs. Felton declared that Manley, the Wilmington negro editor, should be made to fear the lynching rope rather than occupy a place in the New York newspapers.

EASTERN RAILROADS AGREE.

Central Freight and Passenger Associations May Be Maintained.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Subject to one important proviso, the Presidents of the Eastern lines have agreed that the Central Freight and Central Passengers Associations should be maintained.

The proviso is that every article in the present agreements of the two associations which could possibly be construed as clashing with the Supreme Court's decision in the Joint Traffic Association case shall be omitted from the new agreements.

Both associations will retain their present rules, and will adapt themselves to their new conditions as speedily as possible.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the Horse Show has brought many of the fashionable set into town, and at some time in the day or evening, the majority may be found at Madison Square Garden, Fifth Avenue presents also a most attractive appearance, and during the early afternoon the greater part of the modish world may be seen there. Yesterday Mrs. W. D. Sloane drove into the shopping district, and her gown of gray cloth, with gray toque and her beautiful sables were much admired. Mrs. Andariese in the new shade of electric blue, Miss Burden and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Suffern Taller, who are, with a large party of people from Tuxedo, at the Waldorf-Astoria, passed in rapid succession. Mrs. McK. Twombly drove out a little later en route for the Horse Show. She is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Thomas Maitland, in one of the new paddock empire coats, as they are called in London, and Mr. Reginald Rives came from the Holland House, where they are during the week. Mr. Rives will have the "Reviver" out again at the week's end.

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The weather has been so delightful and the hunting people so enthusiastic that they have for the first time in years determined to keep up the meets during Horse Show week. There were runs at Meadow Brook and at Westchester yesterday morning and afternoon. Many of the Long Island people managed to come in for the show in the afternoon, notwithstanding the ride to hounds in the morning.

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The informal tea given by Miss Leary in honor of Mrs. Yznaga yesterday afternoon at her new residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, was the entertainment of the day. Miss Leary's brother, Charles, who has been so ill, is now very much better, and Miss Leary will give other Tuesdays as the season advances. The tea yesterday was one of a series, and proved a delightful meeting for many of the fashionable set.

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The Majestic, which sails this morning, has on its passenger list Mrs. Harold Baring, who, with Mr. Baring will go for a long Continental tour; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford, who will pass part of the Winter in Ireland; the Misses Boit, Mr. Erastus Day, Miss Churchill, and Sir Thomas Tancred. On the St. Louis are Mrs. Coolidge of Boston and Mr. Guy Wetmore Carryl of this city. On the Barbarossa, which is due today, is Mrs. C. V. S. Roosevelt, and on the Germanic Miss L. A. Barclay.

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An informal tea was also given on Monday afternoon by Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, at her residence, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, to meet Miss Petit, who is engaged to be married to Mrs. Pell's brother Mr. R. R. Crosby. This was the first entertainment in the Pells' new mansion, which was formerly the Pickhardt house and is one of the largest residences on upper Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Pell have converted it into a perfect museum of old china and bric-à-brac.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson returned from the Hot Springs of Virginia and are at their residence, 100 Fifth Avenue. Miss Kathleen will not make her début this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, the latter Mrs. Neilson's eldest daughter, are still at Newport, where they will remain until Thanksgiving.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield have resumed their Sunday evening receptions, and just now it is the very fashionable thing to be a guest of the impersonator of Cyrano de Bergerac and of his charming wife. Among recent guests have been Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt. Later in the season several in the movement will give dinners in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield.

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One of the débutantes of this Winter will be Miss Marion Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, who are planning a series of handsome entertainments in her honor. Cards would have already been out for Miss Haven's début, but they have been withheld owing to the uncertain state of health of Miss Haven's half-brother, Mr. Richard Suydam Palmer, who has been ill ever since his return from military service with his regiment. From last accounts Mr. Palmer, who is at Colorado Springs, is much improved in health.

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Miss Hannah Smith will give a series of five lectures on music at the residence of Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, 19 East Sixty-second Street, on Wednesday mornings, at 11 o'clock. The first lecture will take place this morning, and the subject will be "Ancient and Mediaeval Music." Other lectures are on subjects such as "Opera and Oratorio," "Musical Forms," "Development of Pianoforte Playing," and the "Orchestra." Explanations will be by charts and drawings, analyses of the various forms, and musical illustrations. Mr. Walter S. Young, baritone, will assist Miss Smith. The lecturer is a sister of Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, a lady well known in society, and the author of a charming book on music.

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Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Terry, who passed last Autumn in this country with their daughter, Miss Terry, and who were so much fêted at Lenox and in this city, are passing this season at their beautiful sixteenth century château in France. They have had several large house parties, and at one of them a painful accident happened to the Countess Costa de Beauregard, who who thrown from her carriage when passing before the entrance of the avenue and was severely injured. Reports of the accident state that the horses took fright at a stone sphinx which is erected at the entrance of the park.

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Although there has been a general scattering in English and Anglo-American society in England just now, and many of the women have gone to the Continent, in the last letters by post there are enthusiastic descriptions of the gowns worn the last week at Newmarket, a racing festival which is about of the same character socially as the New York Horse Show. Among these are mentioned Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, who was Mrs. Hamersley, who wore a long blue coat trimmed with astrakan; Mrs. Arthur Paget, who is described as looking extremely handsome, and wearing wonderful clothes, one costume of which was a powder-blue cloth coat and skirt, with rose-colored revers and linings of pale lavender silk, which had quite a fichu effect, and Lady Colebrook, all in black, with a bunch of lilies in her dress. Mrs. Langtry, in black, with smart insertions of green, was talking busily with Mr. Arthur Coventry, and a Mrs. Tree, who is reported to be an American, wore a fawn-colored dress with fawn-colored corduroy jacket and a black toque. Two American women, whose names are not given, one of whom was said to be very wealthy and very stout, wore coats with many capes of some brown material, which looked as if it had been made from pieces of horse cloth.

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Prince's Restaurant is a place in London where nearly every one dines on Sunday, and a fortnight ago among the beautiful women who were giving dinners there is particularly mentioned Lady Cunard, in black velvet with touches of pale blue and old lace, and who had in her party Lady Edith Franklin, in white, and Lady Constance Gore, who wore a wonderful opera cloak of emerald green brocade. On that same evening Mrs. Arthur Paget had a large dinner of about twenty people in honor of Lord and Lady Minto, who sailed shortly afterward, and of the Sirdar. This warrior prince is the popular and fashionable hero at present in London.

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A wedding in the provinces of France at Limoges last week is of especial interest to Americans, as the bride, Miss Haviland, is of American descent, her father being the well-known porcelain manufacturer. His family emigrated sixty years ago to France and became French citizens. They have many relatives, however, in the United States. Miss Haviland, the bride, married the Baron de Luze of Bordeaux. Her mother was a Miss Dannat, and her uncle, M. Dannat, the celebrated painter, took the journey from Paris in order to be present at the wedding. A dinner of 150 covers preceded the ceremony.

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The scenes of Horse Show week which are worthy of attention and study are not all in the Madison Square Garden. The uptown avenues and streets, the shops and picture galleries, and all the leading hotels are thronged with women during the day, many of whom are from out of town, but all of whom bear evidence in their gowns and oral and jewelry adornments of the possession of means. At the dinner hour this feminine contingent is doubled at the hotels and restaurants by the arrival of the men, who are attired in faultless evening dress, assembled there to dine with their relatives and friends. The scenes at the Astoria, Sherry's, Delmonico's, the Holland House, in particular, are most lively and attractive, and especially at the dinner hour and at the conclusion of the show, or from 11 P. M. to 1 A. M. or even later. The hotels and restaurants have made their usual preparations for the week and have extra floral decorations on the tables, while at the Waldorf-Astoria the corridors are filled and banked with palms, ferns, and chrysanthemums.

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It has become a fixed custom of Horse Show week among fashionable New Yorkers to lunch, dine, or sup at least two or three times at the Astoria, Sherry's, or Delmonico's, and this year it seems as if all the owners of the larger houses had decided to dine out all during the week. At the Astoria there have been seen Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith. There have also been seen at the Astoria at supper Mr. Harry Ward, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Kittson, Mrs. Weightman of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Welsley Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood.

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That is a curious story which comes from Chicago of how, during the absence of the well-known Mr. C. C. Bonney in the East, his son, Charles L. Bonney, has removed his father's household effects from the old homestead at 424 Fulton Street, which the old gentleman refused to leave, although the street has become unfashionable. The son, knowing it would be impossible to make his father leave the old house where he had lived thirty years, has quietly had the household effects moved to an apartment in a fashionable apartment house, and when the elder Mr. Bonney arrives at home he will be escorted by his son to his new abode. Mrs. Lurinda Platt, the mother-in-law of the elder Mr. Bonney, and who will be 103 years old next May, will be moved with the household effects.

GEO. H. PULLMAN'S WIFE SUES.

Clara Barton's Protegee Wants Absolute Divorce from Miss Barton's Private Secretary.

Lily Mason Pullman has brought an action in the Supreme Court for absolute divorce from her husband, George H. Pullman, the private secretary of Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society, at Glen Echo, a suburb of Washington. Mrs. Pullman in her complaint names Clara Elliott of Washington as co-respondent.

Lily Mason and George H. Pullman, who is a cousin of the late millionaire car manufacturer, were married in this city March 26, 1897, by the Rev. Robert Pierson. Mrs. Pullman now asserts that the marriage was not legal. After the ceremony was over she gave the marriage certificate to her husband, and at his request kept the affair a secret. She says he claimed that if it were made public he would lose his interest in his father's estate. She also says that they traveled through New York State as man and wife and as uncle and niece, but frequently when he registered as her husband he used the name Claude Manton.

Mrs. Pullman's mother was a close friend of Clara Barton, and when Miss Barton went to Armenia to nurse the sufferers there, Mrs. Mason went with her and left Lily here. Mrs. Mason died in Constantinople and was buried there. Her dying request was that Miss Barton should always take care of her child. When Miss Barton came back from Armenia she took Lily Mason to Glen Echo, where she gave her a position as amanuensis. There the girl first met Pullman.

Shortly after the wedding Mrs. Pullman was sent abroad. She was the guest of Cardinal Satolli at Rome for a month. When she returned to this country she went to Glen Echo, but could not find her husband there. She searched for him for nearly five months, and finally, in January of this year, met him in Washington in company with Clara Elliott. A scene followed. Pullman fought with his wife in the street, and openly claimed that he never married her.

Mrs. Pullman says that she was obliged to pawn her jewelry and clothes to procure food and shelter, and that her only employment since her return has been in Cuba, where she went to nurse sick soldiers. She told her lawyer, Jurden E. Seeley, that Miss Barton had offered her $10,000 if she would make no trouble for her husband. She asks for alimony of $50 a week, and asserts that her husband is worth $50,000, and is receiving a salary of $3,000 a year. Pullman is the son of the Rev. Royal H. Pullman of the Universalist Methodist Church of Baltimore.

Mrs. Pullman is very proud of the friendship which Cardinal Satolli has shown toward her, and has received several letters from him since she arrived in the United States.

METEORIC SHOWER ABOUT OVER.

It Was Not as Large as Expected—Another in Two Weeks.

Meteors rising from the constellation of Leo continued to fall late last night and during the early hours of this morning. The maximum of the Leonid shower appears to have passed, although celestial visitors radiating from the direction of Leo will be seen for several days to come. Astronomers throughout the country were rewarded for careful watching by the assurance that a distinct shower had fallen.

Prof. John K. Rees, the astronomer of Columbia University, took observations Monday night and last night from the roof of The Dakota, where he resides. He said last night that he had observed about seventy meteors falling from the Constellation of Leo.

H. S. Davis, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Columbia, also took observations of the shower, during intervals of his regular astronomical duties. He said his desultory observation from about 11 o'clock to 3 o'clock had revealed twenty-five flights. One meteor in particular was exceedingly brilliant. It was noted about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, rising from the east and flashing across the heavens to be consumed in the west. Its brilliancy illumined the streets and its trail was visible for several seconds.

In Mr. Davis's opinion the shower was not as thick as had been anticipated, and went to confirm the theory that the cluster resulting from the disintegration of the parent comet, sometimes known as "Tuttle's Comet," had been perceptibly thinned by the loss of meteors consumed by contact with the earth's atmosphere.

No danger is to be feared by even the most timid from the stellar bombardment, according to Mr. Davis. He said none of the meteors radiating from Leo had ever been known to reach the earth's surface.

Another shower is expected in about two weeks.

FREE WATER IN FREE SCHOOLS.

On Wednesday, Nov. 23, there will be argued in the Supreme Court an application for a mandamus to compel Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton to furnish free water to St. James's School, at James Street and New Bowery. This is a test case, which Sayers & Gillespie are bringing with a view to obtaining like privileges for nearly thirty other schools in the city. These are all free schools run by Roman Catholic churches in various parts of the city.

"The law mentions as exempt, among other things," said Mr. Sayers yesterday, "free school societies, any corporation owning a free school. Last year I applied to the Department of Public Works to have these thirty-odd schools marked exempt in the matter of water tax, and the request was refused. I then applied for a mandamus to Justice Stover, of the Supreme Court, in the matter of St. Ann's School, at 113 East Eleventh Street. The application was duly argued, the granting of the mandamus being opposed by a lawyer of the Corporation Counsel's office, and Justice Stover granted the mandamus, compelling the Commissioner of Public Works to exempt St. Ann's School from the payment of water tax. That school is now entirely exempt, but the department refused to treat the case as a precedent, and said that we would have to get a separate mandamus for every school."

Best Run from Valparaiso.

The big American ship Kenilworth, owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., came into port yesterday after a record-breaking run of sixty-six days from Valparaiso. She made the entire course of about 10,100 knots at an average speed of between six and seven knots an hour. From the Horn north a favoring gale was blowing much of the time.

Color Line at Oxford University.

From The London Truth.

The university authorities at Oxford have decided that individuals attending to take degrees are not to present themselves in brown boots, those popular articles of attire being absolutely prohibited. This new rule has already caused inconvenience to persons who were ignorant of it.

BRILLIANT ST. LOUIS WEDDING.

Miss Katheryn Kerens Married to Lieut. Borneman McKenna, with the Pope's Benediction.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Miss Katheryn Kerens, daughter of Col. R. C. Kerens, National Republican Committeeman from Missouri, and Lieut. Frank Borneman McKenna, United States Army, acting Captain in the volunteer service under Gen. Brooke, and son of Supreme Court Justice McKenna, were married this afternoon. The wedding was the most brilliant of the season. Lieut. McKenna, with four of his groomsmen, appeared in full dress uniform. Many persons were present.

Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, assisted by Bishop Donahue of West Virginia, performed the marriage ceremony, which was held in St. Alphonsus's Church. Within the chancel rail were Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Bishop Walterson of Columbus, the Rev. Thomas Hendrick of Buffalo, and all the priests of St. Alphonsus's Church. Mr. Kerens gave his daughter away, and the ceremony was made more impressive by the fact that the benediction of Pope Leo was cabled to the bridal couple. After the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the Kerens residence.

Richard Kerens, Jr., acted as best man, and the groomsmen were Lieuts. Wylde, Winn, and Shields of the Twelfth Infantry, Lieut. Gregg of the Fourth Cavalry, and Edgar Lackland of St. Louis. Miss Gladys Kerens acted as maid of honor for her sister, and the bridesmaids were Miss McKenna and Miss Marie McKenna of Washington, Miss Mary Soper and Miss Jane Henry of New York, and Miss Sadie Pierce of St. Louis.

The wedding guests included a large number of out-of-town people of prominence, among whom were Justice and Mrs. McKenna of Washington, D. C.; Senator Elkins of West Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sexton of Chicago, Mrs. Thomas McClay Hoyne of Chicago, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison of Omaha, C. M. Henley of Washington, D. C.; Fairfax Lundstreet of New York, W. H. Bower of West Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock of Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Van Alsten Weaver of Chicago, and the bride's godmother, Mrs. Anne Hoey of Arkansas.

The presents were many and costly.

A SONGSTRESS WANTS DIVORCE.

Anna Hartdegen, the Soprano, Charges Her Husband with Desertion.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Suit was filed today by Anna Norton Hartdegen, the soprano, for divorce from Adolph Hartdegen.

The husband is in Cassel, Germany, and has accepted service by mail. They were married in 1887, and she alleges he deserted her in 1891. Willful absence and neglect are charged.

The couple lived in New York until their separation, when Mrs. Hartdegen returned to her former home, in this city. Hartdegen was a well-known violoncellist, who had played in Thomas's Orchestra. Mrs. Hartdegen is a sister of Col. Norton of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

JULIA ARTHUR HAS A FALL.

She Sprains Her Leg During the Dueling Scene and Faints.

There was a slight interruption during the progress of the dueling scene in the first act of "The Lady of Quality," at Wallack's Theatre, last night, which caused the stage manager to ring down the curtain before the act had concluded. The accident was caused by Miss Arthur falling and slightly spraining her leg. She fainted from the pain, but when she returned to her room she bandaged her leg, and then proceeded with the balance of the play. This is the second accident Miss Arthur has met with within the past two days. Monday she fell with considerable force on the floor in her room at the Holland House while attempting to sit down in a chair which was not in its place.

Manager Canby announced last night that he had engaged Edwin Holt for Miss Arthur's company, which will present "Ingomar" next Monday night for the first time. Mr. Holt will take one of the principal parts.

Sibyl Johnstone Dead.

The death of Sibyl Johnstone, which occurred on Nov. 1, at her residence, 130 West Seventieth Street, became known yesterday. Miss Johnstone's last appearance was made a year and a half ago, when she made her vaudeville début. She was born in London and came to this country with her parents when very young. At the age of fifteen she played her first part with William J. Scanlan, after that she played one season in repertoire, and was then engaged for the production of "Clio." In the original production of "The Henrietta" by Robson and Crane in 1887 Miss Johnstone played the part of Rose Vanestyne. She also played in "A Florida Enchantment." Her body was cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

REPAIRS OF THE DEFENDER.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 15.—The yacht Defender was hauled out of the water to-day and placed in one of the big shops at the Herreshoffs' works, where new aluminium plates will be put on under the wooden deck, her metal polished, and other repairs made.

A careful examination of her hull revealed the fact that nearly all the aluminium plates which run down to the waterline, where the bronze begins, were badly pitted. Many of these will have to be replaced, and the work is likely to consume time.

The surprising feature of her hull, however, was the iron rust on the bronze bottom. There are many surmises as to the cause of the iron rust, and it will probably require a careful examination to determine just how the rust has formed.

It seems probable that the streaks of rust which appear around all the boltheads and down the cracks where the plates come together must come from either the steel frames or from the buck plates which bind the bronze plates on the inside of the hull.

Before coming to Bristol Nat Herreshoff made a most careful examination of the boat, and it seems probable that if her frames had shown very much corrosion no attempt would have been made to place the yacht in condition for racing.

The work on the Defender will be watched with interest, and the result of the examination of the bronze and aluminium will no doubt have much to do with the material used in the construction of the new cup defender.

FIRE CAUSES A PANIC.

Fire started in the Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, at 9 o'clock last evening, while more than 200 people were in the building, causing a panic.

On the fourth floor is a dancing academy, where about 100 pupils were dancing at the time the fire started. The fifth floor is divided into lodge rooms, and Metropolitan Lodge, No. 33, of the Independent Order of Foresters, was in session at the time. There is also on the fifth floor a pool room, which was crowded.

The fire started on the sixth floor, which is used as a furniture storeroom. It was seen from the street by some one passing, who notified the engineer. An alarm was turned in, and Policemen McCormick and Casscheus of the West One Hundredth Street Station were called to assist in getting the people out of the building.

There was a panic when they discovered that the building was on fire. Men and women trampled each other in a mad rush down the narrow stairways, but no one was seriously injured.

The flames were quickly extinguished by the firemen, and the loss amounted to about $2,500. The building is owned by George M. Eggers of 103 West Ninety-second Street.

Cremation in Japan.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A Consular report from the British Legation in Tokio contains some curious information on cremation as practiced in Japan. It is stated that the body in its rough wooden coffin is placed on a thick gridiron extending nearly the whole length of the chamber, and firewood is piled into a recess at the back. With forced draught, the heat generated by this when lighted is sufficient within a few hours completely to consume the body. An average of something over seventy pounds of wood is required for complete cremation, though this amount varies with the body to be burned. It is, for instance, found that fat people burn far more easily than thin, and women who have died in childbirth are most easily cremated, while persons who have died of consumption require more time and more wood than any others. The time varies from three to six hours.

FAMILY GETS BIG FORTUNE.

The Story of a Long Fight of German Heirs.

Louis Hahn of 111 Mandeville Avenue, Jersey City, is a happy man, though he is seriously ill at his home. He has just returned from Germany, where he has won a fortune for himself, his brother, and four sisters. His success was preceded by a long legal contest, and it was the strain of this that broke him down.

In 1891 Louis Hirschfield died in Berlin intestate, leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000. There were six cousins named Hirschfield in Germany and the Hahns, of whom there were seven, in the United States. The Hirschfields denied that the Hahns were related to Louis Hirschfield. They claimed that Hymen Hahn, through whom they claimed kinship, left Germany in 1837. His ship was wrecked, they said, and he was drowned.

Isaac Hahn went to Berlin and proved that Hymen Hahn did not sail in the wrecked vessel, and the case was decided in his favor, but the German heirs appealed. Pending the second trial Isaac Hahn started for home in the Elbe, which was wrecked on Jan. 30, 1895, and he was drowned.

Louis Hahn then went to Berlin and remained until the case, after several appeals, was finally decided in his favor by the court of last resort.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Maine Elected President—Temple Question Settled.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—At to-day's session of the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Maine; Vice President at Large—Miss Anna A. Gordon; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Susannah M. D. Fry of Minnesota; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Missouri.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky was made Assistant Recording Secretary; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker. Mrs. Stevens was elected President over seventeen rival candidates. Miss Gordon, who was Miss Willard's Secretary, was elected Vice President by a rising unanimous vote.

An attempt was made during the afternoon session to revive the Temple matter by calling up the resolution of Mrs. M. H. Dunham, pledging co-operation with the Board of Trustees in the retirement of the Temple trust bonds. The debaters went over pretty much the same ground as yesterday, and the resolution was defeated by a vote of 76 to 267.

Mrs. Ellis of New Jersey moved that the trust fund in the hands of Miss Cornelia Dow of Maine be applied, if the donors agree, to the relief of Temple shareholders so far as it would apply, being paid to them proportionately. This resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

TO PUT GUARD ON ARMY BASIS.

Resolution Passed by Executive Committee of National Guard Association.

The Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the State of New York met yesterday at the armory of the Second Battery. Arrangements were made for holding the annual convention of the association at Albany on Jan. 18.

The following resolution, offered by Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the best interests of the National Guard demand that the Guard be placed as nearly as possible upon the same basis of organization and strictly conform to the uniforms, arms, and equipment, as adopted by the Army of the United States."

This resolution will be laid before the convention at Albany, and will form the basis of the discussion there.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Richardson.

James Richardson, said to have been the most extensive cotton planter in the world, died yesterday of heart disease near his residence at Benoit, Miss.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN A. KIMBALL, an inventor and mechanical expert, and formerly Superintendent of the mechanical departments of the University of Illinois and the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, in Chicago, died yesterday at Chicago of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Kimball was born in 1834 in Orange, N. H.

ALFRED LAZARUS, Secretary of the Third Avenue Railway Company, died of heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 231 East Seventy-second Street, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in London, and came to New York when a boy. His career as Secretary of the railway company began in 1884. Two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM H. HAND, a contractor and builder of this city, died at his home, in Nyack, yesterday, in his sixty-second year. He built the Manhattan Beach Hotel, the Princeton University

MACNAUGHTAN BANKRUPT

Recent President of the Tradesmen's Bank Files a Petition.

LIABILITIES ARE $1,129,530

Nominal Assets Placed at $347,921, Principally His Holdings in Various Corporations.

James Macnaughtan, recent President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, through his attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch. The schedules show known liabilities $1,129,530 and nominal assets $347,921, principally his interest in shares of stock of various corporations in which he was interested, pledged as collateral for loans. Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that the petition was brought about by the fact that the New York Wool Warehouse Company went into the hands of a receiver and the Tradesmen's National Bank went into the hands of the Bank Examiner, by reason of which securities which these institutions held, as well as securities held by other banks, trust companies, and individuals, became impaired in value. He has large equities in these securities, which, when they can be realized upon, will be distributed among the creditors. The following are the creditors:

Estate of Edwin F. Knowlton, Brooklyn, $50,000, money advanced on two notes of $50,000 each, made by the petitioner and indorsed by Allan Macnaughtan, on one of which $10,000 has been paid, secured by 2,124 shares of Tradesmen's National Bank, par value $84,960; 250 shares of Wool Exchange, par value $25,000; 100 shares of Macnaughtan Company, $10,000; 640 shares of New York Wool Warehouse Company, $64,000; total collateral, $183,960, of which the petitioner has a three-fifths interest and Allan Macnaughtan a two-fifths interest.

Russell Sage, $50,000, money advanced on a note of the petitioner, indorsed by Allan Macnaughtan, secured by 500 shares of Tradesmen's National Bank, $20,000; 500 shares of Wool Exchange, $50,000; 200 shares of New York Wool Warehouse Company, $20,000; total, $90,000. Petitioner has a three-fifths interest in the securities.

Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, $50,000, money advanced on a note of Allan Macnaughtan and petitioner jointly, secured by 350 shares of Wool Exchange, $35,000; 651 shares of New York Wool Warehouse Company, $65,100; total, $100,000. Petitioner has a three-fifths interest in the securities.

People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, $50,000, for money advanced on two notes of the petitioner, indorsed by Allan Macnaughton, secured by 600 shares of the Macnaughtan Company, $60,000; 1,103 shares New York Wool Warehouse Company, $110,300; total, $170,300. Petitioner has three-fifths interest in the securities.

North American Trust Company, $15,000, money advanced on a note of petitioner, secured by 476 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $19,120. Petitioner has three-fifths interest in the securities.

John W. Chapman, $10,000, money advanced on two notes made by the Macnaughtan Company, indorsed by Allan Macnaughtan and guaranteed by petitioner; no security.

National City Bank of Brooklyn, $5,000, money advanced on a note of the Macnaughtan Company, indorsed by Allan Macnaughtan and guaranteed by petitioner.

Oriental Bank, $5,000, money advanced on a note of the Macnaughtan Company.

Emeline Macnaughtan, $60,000, money advanced on a note of the petitioner and Allan Macnaughtan; no security.

New York Wool Warehouse Company, $256,400; petitioner is liable to the company for notes to that amount, of which James and Allan Macnaughtan are joint makers, which were given to the company for stock of the Wool Exchange of par value $500,000, delivered to the Messrs. Macnaughtan, and also for money loaned to them jointly by the company.

Macnaughtan Company, $238,130 for wool sold and money advanced to James and Allan Macnaughtan jointly upon open account and upon notes made by them jointly.

Tradesmen's National Bank, amount due unknown. The petitioner was liable as maker or indorser upon notes held by the bank, for which the bank held collateral security, and on Sept. 16 an agreement was made between James and Allan Macnaughtan and the bank whereby they transferred to the bank the said accounts, and the bank agreed not to instigate any action at law on the notes and when the securities were sold they would make up any deficiency. The securities have not yet been sold, and the petitioner is therefore unable to state the amount of his liability to the bank. He is also contingently liable to the bank as indorser on two notes for $1,091, made by J. W. Scott and discounted by the bank.

Mr. Macnaughtan's assets consist of an undivided three-fifths interest in the abovementioned securities, held by various creditors as collateral; also his interest in 150 shares of New York Wool Warehouse Company, par value, $15,000, his share, $9,000, held by the Chemical National Bank for the liability of Allan Macnaughtan on notes indorsed by him and held by the bank; salary for October, as President of the Wool Exchange, $833, and a claim against the Tradesmen's National Bank for balance of money on deposit there, the amount not mentioned.

TO MEASURE THE EARTH.

Important Results of the Recent Conference of the International Geodetic Association.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The work of the International Geodetic Association at its Stuttgart conference last month, which is expected to bear fruit of far-reaching importance to the scientific world, is announced by E. D. Preston of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who represented his Government there, and who has just returned to Washington.

The prime object of the conference, which was in session from Oct. 3 to Oct. 12, was to provide for the measurement of the earth, and action was taken for the measurement of an arc at the equator. This, taken in conjunction with the measurement of an arc near the pole now under way by the Swedes and Russians, will throw new light on the flattening of the earth. The comparison of the two measures will make it possible to determine how much shorter the polar diameter is than the equatorial, a knowledge of which is important, both in the making of maps of great extent and in the solution of many astronomical problems.

The international association has determined to investigate thoroughly the small periodic change in latitudes to which all places on the earth are subject, and has planned to take up the work of continuous latitude observations at six stations encircling the globe near the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude. This parallel passes a little north of Washington and San Francisco, through Cincinnati, and crosses Japan, Turkistan, and Italy. In each one of the countries named an observatory will be erected. The three stations in the United States will be at Gaithersburg, Md., Ukaih, Cal., and at Cincinnati, the exact parallel chosen passing through the regular astronomical observatory which has been established in the latter city for many years. The work will begin the Summer of 1899, and is now provided for during a period of five years. It may take twenty or thirty years, however.

Discussing the work of the conference, Mr. Preston said to-day:

"An important discussion was on the difference of longitude between Paris and Greenwich. The best direct determinations of the differences of time between these two fundamental points on the earth's surface was that made in 1872 by the United States Coast Survey. It was executed as a check on two determinations of our longitude from Paris and Greenwich, respectively. Thanks to the efforts of the international association we may soon hope to see the present discrepancies disappear."

An account of a new alloy of nickel and steel was laid before the conference. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Paris has found that when a bar consists of 36 per cent. nickel and 64 per cent. steel the expansion from heat is only one-fiftieth of what we should expect from the individual components. This discovery has great importance in the construction of clocks, since the effect will be practically to eliminate the temperature question.

Alaska Customs Collector Arrested.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Nov. 10, via Seattle, Washington, Nov. 14.—United States Collector of Customs Ivey was arrested here yesterday on his return from Seattle on a charge of criminal libel. The warrant was sworn out by John Hyde, an attorney of this city, who alleges that Collector Ivey in a published interview accused him (Hyde) of being connected with a whisky-smuggling ring. Collector Ivey has been released on bond.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Our claim to undersell every competitor is amply sustained by the following quotations. The quantities are large, and the qualities are good. We never advertise trash or meagre lots. That's not *our* policy. Every department is resplendent with bright novelties—things that visitors to the Horse Show will need—Millinery, Wraps, Neckwear, Gloves, Furs, Shoes and the like.

We supply elegance and excellence at smallest cost.

Rich Cut Glass. We show an entirely new line of the most desirable specimens of Artistic Glassware found in the European markets, and a collection of the latest specialties in shapes and decorations not hitherto displayed in America.

WE ARE LEADERS IN STYLE, QUALITY AND VALUE.

Our display of Cut Glass has no qual, but of more importance to the customer is the quality, summed up in purity of crystal, brilliancy and artistic workmanship. Our glass has all these requisites.

Another very important point is: "Our prices are always lower than all others."

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL, several shapes, and 6 handsome-ly cut designs, large size, 3.97

SALAD, OR BERRY SPOONS, sterling silver with rich cut glass handles, each 6.47

CELERY DISHES, a variety of new designs, each 3.49

WATER BOTTLE, handsome shape, a new style of cutting, each 2.49

PRESERVE DISHES, a medium size, a new cutting, 2.47

We call especial a tention to our unequalled disply of PUNCH BOWLS, in rich, deep cut ngs, of the most artistic designs, ranging in price from 24.66 to 143.61

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Cut Glass with Sterling Silver Mountings.

Magnificent line of Tankards, Punch Bowls, Loving Cups, Cigar and Tobacco Jars, Bonbonnieres, Puff Boxes, &c., with rich beaded sterling silver repousse borders, much below jewellers' prices.

CLARET PITCHERS (see cut), full size, handsomely cut, with sterling silver tops, three designs to select from, 6.87

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, twenty styles, cut glass with sterling silver mount, each, 49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Gold Glass--

To the most complete line of Gold Table Glassware to be found in this city we have recently added two new patterns, both highly decorative.

Glass service gold "Herring Bone" pattern, comprising:—

	Per doz.
GOBLETS,	6.47
CHAMPAGNES,	6.37
CLARETS,	5.97
WINES,	4.97
CORDIALS,	3.97
60 pieces, set complete,	27.75

Glass service, "The Cleopatra," a splendid example of needle etching in gold, comprising:—

	Per doz.
GOBLETS,	9.98
CHAMPAGNES,	9.78
CLARETS,	7.78
SHERRYS,	6.78
CORDIALS,	5.78
60 pieces, set complete,	39.99

Then we have a Table Service of Bohemian Glass in plain burnished gold, comprising:

	Per doz.
GOBLETS,	3.49
CHAMPAGNES,	3.49
CLARETS,	2.79
WINES,	2.33
CORDIALS,	1.97
60 pieces, set complete,	13.97

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER CAPTURED.

H. B. Eckham of Nadeau, Kan., Accused of Securing $40,000 by Fraud.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—United States Marshal Stone has received a telegram from Albuquerque, N. M., notifying him of the arrest of H. B. Eckham, formerly of the firm of Nadeau & Co. of Nadeau, Kan., who is wanted for the alleged embezzlement of $40,000.

It is alleged that Eckham before disappearing some time ago, borrowed $5,000 each from four Kansas banks to use, as he said, in making change and cashing checks for the Indians. He next visited several Indian reservations and secured $16,000 in Government checks, which he exchanged for bills of large denominations. He is said, also, to have taken $4,000 from the firm's store and the Post Office at Nadeau. A reward of $5,000 was offered for his arrest.

ELOPEMENT ENDS IN MURDER.

An Iowa Father Pursues and Kills His Daughter's Sweetheart.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Nov. 15.—A murder resulting from an elopement occurred last night near Thor. Anna Swanson left home in the evening and joined F. E. Frederickson, her betrothed. They went south in a buggy, intending to be married to-day. Her father had forbidden her going with Frederickson, and repeatedly ordered him from the house.

As soon as his daughter's departure was discovered, her father started in pursuit. He overtook them, and when he demanded the girl Frederickson opened fire with a revolver. Swanson had his rifle in the buggy, and with the first shot he fired instantly killed Frederickson.

Swanson was not hurt, but took his daughter and went to the nearest Justice of the Peace, where he gave himself up. To-day it is reported that the girl's mind is failing.

TRAGEDY AT NEW CANAAN, CONN

Laborer Commits Arson and Suicide—May Have Killed His Employer.

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Nov. 15.—Fred Hahman, a German farm laborer, aged forty-eight years, who had been employed by Mrs. Susan Anderson, on the outskirts of this village, is believed to have committed arson, suicide, and murder. Indications lead to the belief that he murdered Mrs. Anderson recently, and to remove any trace of his crime, set fire to the house and barn this morning and then hanged himself.

The fire was noticed by C. Osborne, the nearest neighbor, who lived about a mile away. When going to the scene he discovered Hahman hanging from a tree in the orchard. Osborne hastened to town and notified the authorities. When Medical Examiner Dr. C. B. Keeler later viewed the remains, a letter was found on the suicide's person that would indicate that he had murdered Mrs. Anderson. The house and barn were totally destroyed.

A hasty search was made of the ruins this afternoon, but no traces of the woman's remains were found. A more thorough search is to be made to-morrow. Mrs. Anderson was about fifty years of age and had more than a local reputation for her eccentric ways and quarrelsome disposition. If she was murdered, it is believed the crime was the outcome of a quarrel over money matters. Hahman was married and had four children in Germany.

Merrimac Man May Be a Naval Cadet.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 15.—Congressman A. L. Hager of the Ninth Iowa District will introduce a bill in Congress to admit Osborne Diegnan, one of the Merrimac heroes, to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. The City Council of Stuart passed a resolution some weeks ago requesting the Secretary of the Navy to admit Diegnan to the Naval Academy, but Secretary Long refused to do so, because Diegnan was a trifle over age, and the Secretary was opposed to establishing such a precedent. A special act of Congress is necessary to secure his admission.

Year's Record of Army Courts-Martial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The report of Gen. G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate General, for the year ended Aug. 31, shows that there have been a total of 1,180 courts-martial during the year. Of these 3 were officers of the regular army and 12 officers of volunteers. Of the enlisted men, there were convicted, 1,148 regulars; acquitted, 94; convicted, volunteers 497; acquitted, 126. Gen. Lieber recommends an increase in his office to meet the necessities of the larger army which has been called into the field.

Mrs. Westhall Not Prosecuted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Margaret Westhall, who claims to be the cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was arraigned for trial in the Westchester County Court to-day on an indictment charging her with larceny. She was accused of having stolen a fur cape belonging to Miss Jennie Cole of Yonkers. When the case was called, Miss Cole said she did not desire to prosecute, and the indictment was dismissed. Mrs. Westhall returned to Yonkers.

PLAN TO BLOCK MR. BRICE.

Alleged Negotiations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 15.—A prominent railroad authority here said to-day that negotiations were pending to secure at least a close alliance between the Wheeling and the Baltimore and Ohio. Matters, it is said, may go so far as the absorption of the Wheeling by the Baltimore and Ohio. He continued:

"Nothing in this line can happen until both roads are out of the hands of the courts, but preliminary steps have been taken in this direction by the financial interests which are reorganizing the properties. The Baltimore and Ohio has virtually been forced to take this step. Brice has secured control of the Pittsburg and Western. There is no secret about this. It has been boldly announced by the stockholders of that road taking advantage of the confusion caused by the many legal complications in the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio.

"The wily Brice has been quietly buying up Pittsburg and Western securities, hoping to compel the Baltimore and Ohio to pay a fancy price for what, with the Wheeling and Lake Erie, it will not need. His alleged purpose was the formation of a trunk line."

AMERICAN MATCHES ABROAD.

Diamond Match Company Will Erect a Mammoth Plant in Germany.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 15.—Mr. O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, who recently returned from Europe, makes the statement that arrangements have been concluded with the German imperial Government by which a mammoth new match factory will be erected by the Diamond Company in the fatherland. The plant will be located at Dresden.

This makes the fourth factory which the Diamond Company has established in Europe in the past few years.

RECEIVER FOR WECHSLER BROS.

Partner Brings Suit for Dissolution of the Brooklyn Firm.

S. Livingston Samuels of Horwitz & Samuels has been appointed receiver of Wechsler Brothers, dealers in cloaks, suits, &c., at 533 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by Judge Wilmot Smith of Brooklyn, in a suit brought by Harry S. Wechsler against his partner, Walter E. Wechsler, for a dissolution of the firm, and to wind up the affairs. Horwitz & Samuels said that the liabilities are $25,000, but they could not give the value of the assets. A meeting of creditors will be speedily called to settle up the business.

The trouble is attributed to dull business and active competition. They began business three years ago, and are sons of Samuel Wechsler, who was for many years in the dry goods business.

TIN PLATE COMBINE'S CAPITAL.

$15,000,000 Offered by Outsiders, Though Only $5,000,000 Can Be Taken.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—Seventy-five per cent. of $20,000,000 of stock was subscribed to-day by manufacturers to the new corporation of tin-plate manufacturers, which will take in almost every manufacturing plant in the country making tin plate. Five million dollars will be subscribed by outside capital.

Judge Moore of Chicago, who has been promoting the enterprise, said that they had offers for at least $15,000,000, whereas they could only take $5,000,000.

The charter will be taken out in New Jersey, but other matters will be left alone until a Board of Directors is elected. Some of the tinplate manufacturers sold their plants outright for cash.

New York Man Dies at Camp Wheeler.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 15.—Private James Hopkins of the Sixty-ninth New York died to-day at Camp Wheeler of pneumonia. There were four other deaths in the camp, as follows: Private Leonardy, Company G, First Florida Infantry, spinal meningitis; Private Limblad, Company H, Eighth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Northeon, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; Private Kidd, Troop C, Second Cavalry, pneumonia.

Private John G. Atwood Dead.

John G. Atwood, twenty-seven years old, a private in Company L, First Volunteer Engineers, died at Ponce, Puerto Rico, on Oct. 28 of typhoid fever. He was the eldest son of Ellis T. Atwood of 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, who received the news of his death in a letter from a comrade. The body will be brought home for burial.

Soldier Starts a Fire at Huntsville.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 15.—Private Slaver of the Sixty-ninth New York set fire to the provost guardhouse and the County Court House at an early hour this morning, but the flames were extinguished by the department. Slaver was arrested.

TO CONTEST ROBERTSON WILL.

Col. Ingersoll and A. H. Hummel, Both Legatees, to Appear in the Case.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, as counsel for Mrs. Mary W. Robertson, who resides in Boston, yesterday filed a notice that she would contest the will of her husband, Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson. Dr. Robertson and his wife had been separated for two years before his death, and he had begun a suit against her for a limited divorce.

Dr. Robertson bequeathed his books, valued at $20,000, to Col. Ingersoll. A. H. Hummel, who will appear for the will, was placed in charge of Dr. Robertson's funeral, and was bequeathed his choice of any of Dr. Robertson's thirty scarf pins. The funeral oration over Dr. Robertson was to have been delivered by Col. Ingersoll, but he found himself unable to attend the services, and Mr. Hummel read the oration, which had been written by Col. Ingersoll. Dr. Robertson specially requested in his will that no clergyman should be allowed to officiate at his funeral.

Dr. Robertson left the bulk of his property to the Faculty and Medical Department of the University of Vermont, the income to be devoted to the giving of annual prizes for the best essays on neurological subjects. He bequeathed his gold cigar case to Stanford White, whom he appointed one of his executors, and some jewelry to Washington Mead, the second executor under the will. To Col. Ingersoll, in addition to the books, were bequeathed Dr. Robertson's Burns and Shakespeare autographs, and his Scott autograph letter.

Agnes and Ellen Robertson, who claim to have been sisters by adoption of Dr. Robertson, and who live in Bridgeport, also contest the will. Dr. Robertson cut off his wife with the following words:

I am not unmindful of the fact that I am married, and that my wife is alive, but, for reasons not necessary to state or to detail here, I have refrained from making any bequest to my wife.

Mrs. Robertson and the Misses Robertson contest the will on the ground that Dr. Robertson was at the time of its execution of unsound mind, and that he was subjected to undue influence.

STRIKERS WIN AT VIRDEN, ILL.

The Coal Company Practically Accedes to All Demands of the Miners.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The Chicago-Virden Coal Company to-day practically acceded to all demands of the striking miners. The company agrees to pay the union scale of 40 cents for hand work and 33 cents for machine work.

The Chicago-Virden Company operates one of the coal mines at Virden, Ill., where riot and bloodshed recently occurred between the striking miners and non-union operators imported from other States.

Spokane Railroad Lawyer Killed.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 15.—The dead body of Jay H. Adams, one of the prominent attorneys of the State, has been found near the Northern Pacific tracks in the vicinity of Hope, Idaho, with the skull caved in. Mr. Adams fell from a moving train and struck on the rocks forty-five feet below the track. He was counsel for the Great Northern and Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Companies. The body was brought here for burial.

R. H. MACY & CO

Macy's

6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Men's Gloves.

Prixseam Walking Gloves, Dog-skin—and therefore serviceable. Only two Colors, tan and red, regular value 75c; our price 44C

(IN ANNEX)

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank 320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company. CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company 30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co., BANKERS. Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. DEALERS IN Investment Securities. 27 and 29 Pine St., New York. State and James Sts., Albany.

THEO. W. MYERS & SON BANKERS AND BROKERS, Members of New York Stock Exchange COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING, 20 NEW ST. AND 22 BROAD ST., N. Y. Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Particular attention given to investment securities. Branch Office, Everett House, 17th St. and Union Square. Telephone, 4356 Cortlandt.

Andrew McKinney & Co., Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada. ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Montreal Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. PRIVATE WIRES.

Simon Borg & Co., BANKERS. No. 20 Nassau St., New York, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO., MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. 35 Broad St., New York. 221 East German St., Baltimore, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee. Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co. Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co., 35 WALL STREET, New York, October 1, 1898. To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds: Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of $1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds. Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion. The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice. General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City. NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, By C. S. MELLEN, President.

BANKING HOUSE OF HAIGHT & FREESE 53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Boston, 35 State St. Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St. Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS. Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16. This is an opportune time, with active and advancing markets which afford opportunities never before equaled in the Stock Market, to have one of our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUALS," giving correct information in detail of earnings, dividends, and prices for the past ten to thirty years of all Railroad and Industrial properties of this country, and will enable you to make purchases intelligently and profitably. It is acknowledged the authority by Banks and Exchanges throughout the country and is the most statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House. ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. BRANCH OFFICE, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y. Daily Market Letter mailed free on request.

WANTED. JOURNEAY & BURNHAM PREFERRED STOCK.

A. D. Lamberton, 17 BROAD STREET, Room 30, third floor.

DOUGLAS & JONES, MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, 24 BROAD STREET. Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin. Information furnished on all classes of investment securities. Daily Market Letter furnished on application. Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our ODD LOT DEPARTMENT, where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

$50,000, 5% 30 Year Gold Bonds. SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. Price and particulars on application. BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Members New York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights DEALT IN. DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

6% INVESTMENTS, principal and interest guaranteed; dividends payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Business on the Stock Exchange contracted somewhat yesterday, and quotations in many instances declined. In the early part of the day's transactions activity showed in an aggressive way, and in two or three parts of the market new favorites evinced a disposition to rise smartly. But liquidation in some pronounced ways was soon in evidence, and toward the end of the Stock Exchange session quotations fell off under what seemed to be the pressure of sales of long stock.

Various rumors, some of them sensational and most of them baseless, were in circulation, and served as foundations upon which bear traders in the market made short sales. But the pressure from bear speculators was relatively insignificant; the real adverse force in the market was liquidation of long stock.

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Stiffer money market rates are indicated, and this fact—practically agreed upon by most of the important bankers of the Street—exerts influence. European discounts rise, and at two or three important centres stringency reaches the point where still further sharp loan rate advances seem certain. There seems suddenly to be new activity upon the part of conspicuous foreign Governments to accumulate gold, a fact which various interests in the stock market are able to interpret variously, in so far as influences upon financial markets here may be involved. Not at all uniform is the apprehension that stiffer rates abroad will bring any very material advance in the current value of funds here, or at least such an advance as can handicap our security market's course. None the less, conservative business men are never disposed to load up with speculative or investment lines of stocks in the face of even a reasonable possibility that interest charges are to increase.

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From practically every part of the country comes encouraging business news. A victorious sense of relief seems to show in almost every business department over the disappearance of the free-silver bugaboo from politics. In the West the prosperity record grows brighter continually. In Kansas, Nebraska, and other representative Western States bank deposits are averaging from 50 to 100 per cent. beyond those of a year ago.

It is this kind of conditions which Wall Street buoyancy has been reflecting.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $3,000 3s, registered, at 105⅝; $138,000 do., coupon, at 105½@105¾; $28,280 do., small, at 105@105⅛, and $20,000 4s, 1925 coupon, at 127⅝@127¼.

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In State bonds $20,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at 75⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1½	Lake Erie & West	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	8⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	1⅛	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. & Northw. pf.	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Ft. W. & Rio G.	1¾	N.Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf.	1⅝
General Electric	⅞	P., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Internat. Paper Co.	¾	Southern Pacific	2
Kan. C., P. & G.	3	Standard Dist. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	¾	Federal Steel	⅝
Am. Malting pf.	½	Federal Steel pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref's.	2⅜	Manhattan Cons.	1⅛
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅝	Norf. & Western pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Northern Pacific	½
At. Top. & S. Fe.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Balt. & O. pf w. i.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Brook. Rapid Tran.	⅞	Penna. Railroad	⅜
Central Pacific	½	Peoples' Gas, Chic.	½
Chicago & Alton	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Gt. W. pf. A	1	Rio Grande W. pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. Louis S. W. pf.	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	1½	St. Paul M. & M.	½
Col. Coal & Iron. D.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1½	Third Avenue	1
Consol. Gas.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Consol. Ice	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Flint & P. M. pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., W. & W. 5s.	1½	Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s tr. R.	4
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	1		
L., N. A. & C. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. 1 | St. L. & I. M. 5s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $240,800,402; balance, $10,373,500; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,880,502.

Money on call in London at 2⅝@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82 for sixty days, $4.85⅛@4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, @5.21⅝ for long, and 5.21⅞ @5.21⅝, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 114¾; New York Central, ¼, to 120⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 116⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 62⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 8¾. Declined—Atchison, ⅜, to 16⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 70½; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅞, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 86½ and Northern Pacific preferred at 78¾. British consols declined ⅛ to 110⅛, for money, and 3-16, to 110¼, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £45,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 101f 85c, and exchange on London was 25f 35c.

EXPORTS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,238,064, against $10,168,330 in the preceding week and $7,477,068 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $402,856,655, against $348,118,632 in the corresponding period of last year.

FEDERAL STEEL CERTIFICATES.

Federal Steel stocks were yesterday regularly traded in on the Stock Exchange, the actual certificates being delivered in transactions. Heretofore they have been traded in "when issued." It may be interesting to recall how some months ago predictions of 75 for the preferred and 35 for the common by the time the certificates were ready for distribution were looked upon as most extravagant

CHICAGO'S BULL EFFORTS.

The efforts of Chicago financiers to force those securities in which they are most largely interested to participation in the present upward movement in the stock market seem so far to have met with somewhat of a frost. American Biscuit, American Steel and Wire, Glucose, Whisky Trust, a local ice concern, and other Chicago properties are all being industriously boomed. So far, however, very little success has attended efforts to distribute them.

SUGAR TRUST AND THE SHORTS.

Sugar Trust led the market in activity yesterday, having nearly 50,000 shares to its credit. The stock showed the effects of liquidation throughout the day, although buying by nervous shorts proved effective support. Just how far the short interest in Sugar Trust has covered was shown by the drop in the loan rate on the stock. A day or two ago it was up to 1½ per cent. Last night the stock loaned flat.

Friends of Mr. H. O. Havemeyer are resenting the rumors that he and his business associates are at work on the bull side of the stock. They insist that how, as for some time past, Mr. Havemeyer and other trust magnates have had no extraordinary interest in Sugar's quotations, having nothing more than their ordinary investment line of it. Furthermore, Mr. Havemeyer is quoted as saying that he is in the present sugar trade war to make it apparent to every one that hereafter capital cannot come rushing in with temerity to compete with the trust.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

On further talk of largely increased earnings to come from the new electrical equipment and from the sale of electric power along the company's lines, Metropolitan Street Railway made another sharp advance yesterday, selling as high as 117½ and gaining between 3 and 4 points for the day. Inside interests were said to be large buyers.

While Metropolitan was showing strength, Manhattan Elevated was dropping back again. The latter stock sold down to 98⅜, although a subsequent rally cut down its net loss to about 1 per cent. Shrewd Wall Street observers are predicting a sensational movement in Manhattan in the near future, believing that there is pending at present some deal of considerable magnitude. Recently the stock has been acting in a most erratic manner, fluctuating rather wildly, showing strength when it looked weakest and selling off easily after what appeared to be genuine buoyancy.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made a decline of nearly 1 point yesterday on realizing sales by traders who have been on the long side of the stock. Friends of the company were apparently steady buyers, and were again predicting early announcements of important Brooklyn Rapid Transit matters.

THE CALL MONEY MARKET.

The money market yesterday showed further signs of hardening. Some large loans were called and the bulk of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent. Among banking authorities there seems to be general agreement upon the likelihood of a ¼ per cent. call rate in the near future. Some predictions mention a higher figure.

BOND MARKET LESS ACTIVE.

The volume of transactions in yesterday

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, November 16th,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

139 shs. Bank of America.
120 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Market and Fulton Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
28 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
200 shs. Erie and Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
82 shs. Keokuk and Des Moines R. R. Pfd.
132 shs. Oswego and Syracuse R. R. Co.
$2,000 City of Yonkers 7 p. c. Water Bds., 1904.
$2,000 City of Yonkers 7 p. c. Water Bds., 1904.
$1,000 City of Yonkers 7 p. c. Water Bds., 1907.
$2,000 City of St. Louis, Mo., 6 p. c. County Debt Bds., 1905.
$2,000 City of Evansville, Ind., 4 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$10,000 City of Dallas, Tex., 5 p. c. Water Bds., 1921.
$10,000 Evansville, Terre Haute and Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1900.
$15,000 Chi., Ham. and Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds. (Guar.) 1903.
$5,000 Col. and Ind. Cent. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
$6,000 Union and Logansport R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$10,000 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$10,000 San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds. (Guar.) 1913.
$5,000 Cinn., Rich. and Ft. Wayne R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds. (Int. guar.) 1921.
$5,000 Ind. and Vincennes R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Guar.) 1909.
$7,000 Scioto Valley and New England R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$5,000 Cumberland Range R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Cleve., Col., Cinn. and Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. Sks. Pref. 7 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis and Pitts. R. R. 1st Consd. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.

(By order of Administrators.)

25 shs. Chic., Burlington and Quincy R. R.
2 shs. N. Y., Ont. and Western R'way common.
25 shs. Chic. and No. Western R'way common.
50 shs. Del., Lack. and Western R. R.
By shs. Phenix Insurance Co., Brklyn.
$25,000 Chic. and No. Western R'way Co. Genl. Consld. 7 p. c. Mtge. Regst. Bds., 1902.
$10,000 Central R. R. Co. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1987.
$2,000 Atlantic and Great Western R. R. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 Northern Pacific Terminal 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1933.
914 shs. Evansville and Terre Haute R. R. Co.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
(By order of Executors.)
15 shs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn.
20 shs. N. Y., Brklyn and Man. Beach Ry. Pfd.
10 shs. Brklyn Academy of Music (with ticket.)
$9,000 Chic. and Penn. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 City Ry. Impt. Co. 6 p. c. 20 yr. Gold Trust Bds., 1909, Sept., 1891, Coups.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shs. Union Trust Co.
$5,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Scrip, 1902.
$6,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Bonds, July, 1900.
$4,000 Bath & Hammondsport, N. Y., R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
71 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
50 shs. Ninth National Bank.
$3,000 Colonial Club 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
50 shs. Mtg. Kan. & Tex. Trust Co., Kan. City.
5 shs. National Surety Company.
5 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pref. T. C.
25 shs. C. S. A. Pegamoid Pref'd.
125 shs. Commercial Bank of Honduras.
50 shs. Bennett Typesetting Co. Pref'd.
50 shs. Journeay & Burnham Pref'd.
50 shs. Ninth National Bank.
5 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
100 shs. Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co.
$10,000 Staten Island Electric R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1943.
$10,000 Evansville and Ind. R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1926, Guar. E. and T. H.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Reg., 1931.
$6,000 Metropolitan Gas Light Co., N. Y., 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1901.
$5,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Reg. Certfs., 1987.
37 shs 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10 shs. United States Mtge. and Trust Co.
$2,500 Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
100 shs. Paper Typetter Co., 1st Pfd.
100 shs Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. Pfd.
$9,000 Col. & Hocking Coal and Iron Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
2 shs. Sunpwams Water Works Co., Babylon, N. Y. (Hypd.)
30 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
60 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
$7,000 Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937. (Hypd.)

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds

OF THE

Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

Holders of our certificates of deposit of the above bonds, on presenting the same to us immediately to be stamped in accordance with the amended Plan of Reorganization, will be paid Twenty Dollars ($20) in cash upon each One Thousand Dollar Certificate of Deposit, and Ten Dollars ($10) in cash upon each Five Hundred Dollar Certificate, as advance payment of the coupon maturing January 1, 1899, on the new bonds, in accordance with the amended Plan of Reorganization, a copy of which is on file with us:

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.

The twenty-ninth ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 31st of October, 1898:

Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each—Nos. 575, 690, 1328, 1495, 1709, 2051, 2061, 2134, 2526, 2427, 2614, 2775, 3153, 3175, 3248.
$500 each.—Nos. 142, 217, 453, 979, 982, 1030, 1051, 1193, 1487, 1611, 1665, 1774, 1852.
$100 each.—Nos. 12, 15, 51, 74, 95, 102, 134, 163, 178, 217, 262, 325, 332, 336, 348, 371, 425.

Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 17, 100, 124, 186, 202, 481.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 278, 384, 419.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 329, 517, 567, 986, 1250.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1899.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1898.

City of Mexico, October 31st, 1898.

J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000 Surplus $1,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,

Certified Public Accountants,

NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 252.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for October, payable at the office of the Company, San Francisco, o, at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (No. 25), of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 19th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 30, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M., October 31, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE. CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The People's Bank
of the City of New York.
November 15th, 1898.

At a meeting of the Directors of this bank, held on the 10th inst., Mr. Alfred B. Maclay was unanimously elected a member of the Board to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Robert Maclay. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	111	50	Adams Express	111	111	111	111	.....
32¼	32¾	250	American Malting Co.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
82¼	82¾	600	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83	83½	82¾	82¾	— ½
33⅝	33⅞	550	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
84⅞	85	537	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅝
140	145	40	American Express	145	145	145	145	.....
12	12⅜	1,320	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	.....
35¼	36¾	500	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	35⅞	36	— ¼
121½	121⅝	50,540	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122½	124	121½	121⅝	— 2½
110¾	111¼	322	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ½
32	32½	1,210	Am. Steel & Wire	32¾	33	32	32	— ⅞
89	89¾	200	Am. Steel & W. pf.	89	89	89	89	— ¾
140⅜	140⅝	48,025	American Tobacco	138⅝	142	138¼	140¼	+1¾
15	16	100	Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	.....
38½	39	200	Ann Arbor pf	39	39	39	39	— ½
15¾	15⅞	19,675	At., T. & S. F.	16	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅜
42¼	42⅝	65,377	At., T. & S. F. pf.	42¼	43⅜	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
48⅝	49	2,283	B. & O., all in. pd.	49¼	49¼	48¾	49	.....
35⅝	36⅛	2,342	B. & O., when iss.	36	36	36	36	+1
71¾	72½	400	B. & O. pf., when iss.	72¼	72¼	72	72	— ¾
4	4¾	1,740	Bay State Gas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
67½	68	11,392	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68	68½	67¾	67¾	— ⅞
127½	128½	625	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127½	128	127½	128	+ ½
9	9¾	100	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
53⅜	54½	125	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	.....
83	84½	100	Canadian Pacific	84	84	84	84	+ ⅝
28¼	28⅝	1,310	Central Pacific	28	28⅝	28	28½	— ⅛
23⅛	23¼	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
164	167	831	Chicago & Alton	163¾	166¾	165	165½	— ½
118⅝	119	11,305	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119⅝	119⅝	118⅞	118⅞	— ⅜
15	15⅛	12,550	Chicago Great West.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	48	315	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48¾	48¾	48	48	— 1
29¾	31	1,600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29⅛	31	29⅛	30⅝	+1⅝
30	35	255	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32	32	32	32	+3
112⅝	113	26,938	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113¼	113½	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅝
161¼	162½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	162½	162½	162½	162½	.....
135	135½	2,595	Chi. & Northw.	134½	135¾	134	135¾	+ ⅝
180¾	192½	400	Chicago & Northw. pf.	183¾	180¾	183¼	189⅜	+9½
107½	107⅝	25,301	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107⅛	108⅜	106⅞	107⅜	— ⅛
33½	34	550	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
41¼	41⅜	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
16	16¼	900	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17	16¼	16¼	— 1⅛
46¾	47¼	1,150	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	47	48	46⅞	47	.....
⅞	1	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1	1	1	1	.....
24	24⅜	1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25¼	25¼	23½	24	— 1½
183	184	520	Consolidated Gas	184½	184½	183½	183½	— 1½
46¼	47	300	Consolidated Ice	47¾	47¾	47	47	— 1½
93½	96¾	1,285	Delaware & Hudson.	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99⅞	.....
142	144	10	Del., Lack. & West.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	.....
14½	14¾	750	Denver & R. G.	14½	14⅞	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
58⅝	58½	8,527	Denver & R. G. pf.	58⅝	59¼	58¼	58⅝	— ¼
15	16	200	D., L. & W. Ft. Dodge.	15	15½	15	15½	.....
60	63	500	Detroit Gas	60	63	62¼	62¾	— ¼
7¼	8	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	.....
140	150	881	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	149½	150	149½	150	.....
133⅝	133⅞	530	Erie	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
63	63½	815	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62	63	62	63	+1½
60⅜	60⅞	18,066	Louisville & Nashville.	61¼	61⅝	60¾	60¾	— ⅜
95¾	96¼	13,790	Manhattan Con	95¼	95⅝	93¾	94½	— 1⅛
172½	172¾	11,644	Metropolitan St. Ry.	168¾	172½	168½	172¾	+3⅜
28	29	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28	28	28	28	.....
124	125	940	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	122½	122½	121½	121½	— ½
114	116	1,515	Mo., Kan. & Texas	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝	115⅝	+ ½
34½	34½	29,126	Missouri Pacific	35	35	34½	34½	— ½
37⅛	37¼	3,739	National Biscuit Co.	37⅜	38	37	37½	.....
98	99½	216	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
35½	36	4,560	National Lead Co.	35½	36⅞	35	35¾	+ ¼
6¾	7½	760	National Linseed Oil.	6¾	7	6⅝	7	.....
89¾	90¼	10	New Jersey Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
116¾	117	745	New York Central	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
13	14	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	14	+1
33½	34	600	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	33½	34½	33½	34½	+1⅝
53¾	53⅝	1,232	Norfolk & West. pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅝
7⅞	7⅞	5,555	North American	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	.....
41½	41⅝	14,873	Northern Pacific	42	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
76	76	3,958	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76½	75¾	76	— ½
15½	15⅝	310	Ontario & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
56¾	57	40	Oregon R. & Nav.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	.....
30	30¾	5	Oregon Short Line	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
44	46	100	Pacific Coast	44	44	44	44	— ⅞
80	83	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82½	.....
36¾	37¼	6,400	Pacific Mail	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
116¾	116¾	762	Pennsylvania R. R.	117½	117¾	116¾	116¾	— ½
1	1½	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	1	1	.....
105¼	105½	14,685	People's Gas, Chicago.	106	106⅜	105¼	105½	— ⅜
5	6		P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43½	43½	43½	.....
66⅞	67	510	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67½	67½	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
381	390	381	Pull. Palace Car Co.	130½	139	130½	139½	— ⅝
16¾	16⅞	744	Reading	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	.....
40¼	40⅝	2,185	Reading 1st pf	41	41	40¼	40½	— ⅛
18¾	19¼	1,050	Reading 2d pf	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	.....
64	64	120	Rio Grande West. pf.	64	64	64	64	—5
55¾	58½	35	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	.....
7⅞	8	850	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	.....
66	66	220	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ¼
32½	32½	1,150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	.....
6	6	740	St. Louis Southw.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14¼	14	2,175	St. Louis Southw. pf.	14¼	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
22½	23½	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
175	176	300	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	175	175	174½	174½	— ½
83½	84½	725	St. Paul & Omaha.	84½	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
24½	26¾	8,400	Southern Pacific	24½	27⅜	24½	26¾	+2
9¾	9¾	2,247	Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
37⅜	37⅝	11,317	Southern Railway pf.	38½	38½	37⅜	37⅝	— ¾
21¾	21⅝	100	Standard Distilling	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
68¼	69¼	425	Standard Distilling pf.	68¼	69	68¼	69	+1
7¾	8	446	Standard R. & T.	8	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	3,750	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅝
15⅞	15¼	8,950	Texas Pacific	15½	15⅝	15	15¼	— ¼
7¾	8	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅝
158	160	326	Third Avenue	160	160	160	160	—1
34⅜	34⅝	10,836	Union Pacific	35	35	34⅜	34½	— ⅝
68	68⅛	16,253	Union Pacific pf.	68⅜	68⅞	67¾	68	— ⅝
6	6½	100	U. P., D. & G., 1st in pd.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
6¼	6½	820	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜
67¼	67¾	2,273	U. S. Leather pf.	68¾	68⅝	67¼	67⅝	—1⅞
42¾	43	1,735	United States Rubber.	43	43	42⅞	43	— ⅛
104½	105	335	U. S. Rubber pf.	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	— ⅜
7¾	7¾	100	Wabash	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	3,005	Wabash pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	.....
93½	93¾	1,037	Western Union Tel.	93⅜	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	25	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	.....
1¼	1½	400	Wisconsin Central	1	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛

Sales..... 588,197

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...	Col. Midland pf	15½	16	Nat. Starch	3¾	4¼
3s, r., 1918	105¾	106¾	C. & H. C. & I.	4	5¼	Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	65
3s, c., 1918	105¼	105½	Col. H. V. & T.	3¼	3¾	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	30
3s, 1918, small	105	106	C. H. V. & T. pf.	22	New Cent. Coal	35	42	
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	113	Consol Coal	47	..	N. Y. Air Brake	98½	100¼
4s, c., 1907	112	113	Consol. Ice pf.	90	94	N. Y. & N. H.	192	195
4s, r., 1925	126⅞	127⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	90	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	127⅜	127¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	1st pf.	70	80
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Nor. & West.	14	16
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Ev. & T. H.	31¼	33	Ont. Mining	5	7
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	63½	Ore. R. & N. pf.	76¼	77½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Ft. B. Citlin	80	92	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	59	63
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Homestake	58	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	99	100	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
American Coal	120	140	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	35	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	Pitts. & West. pf.	9	10
Am. T. & C., ex d.	95	97	Keokuk & D. M.	3	5	Quicksilver	¾	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	127	128	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Quicksilver pf.	6	6½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new		5½	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Beech Creek	100¼	102	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..	Laclede Gas	49	49½	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P.	27½	35	Lake Shore	193	195	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	74½	Long Island	44	52	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.		18
Bur., C. R. & N.	83	..	Mahoning Coal	120	..	St. P. & D. pf.	90	92
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Mah. Coal, R. pf.	105	..	St. P. & D. pf.	161	170
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	55¾	Manhattan Beach	2½	3	Sil. bullion certfs.	60¼	61½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	108	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	74¾	76	Michigan Central	108	109½	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¾	8½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	61	Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9	Minn., St. P. & S. M.			Twin City R. T.	26	30
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.		89	Minn. Iron, t. r., stamped		10	U. S. Express	44	46
Cleve. & Pitts.	172	..	Morris & Essex	175	177	Wells-F. Express	123	128
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	5	Nat Lead pf	113	114	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	18¼	19
Col. Midland	5	6	Nat Lead pf	113	114	Wis. C. pf., tr. r.	..	6

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
27,050	Am. Sug. Ref.	122⅝	123⅛	121⅜	121⅜
8,710	Am. Tobacco	138	142	138	140¼
740	A., T. & S. F.	16	16	15½	15½
6,350	A., T. & S. F. pf.	42½	43¼	42⅜	42½
2,969	Brlyn Rapid T.	68	68½	67⅝	67¾
120	Bay State Gas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8,000	C., B. & Q.	119⅝	119⅝	118¾	119
10,000	C., M. & St. P.	113¼	113⅝	112⅝	113¾
5,360	C., R. I. & P.	107⅞	108⅝	107	107½
40	C. Gt. West.	15⅝	15½	15⅜	15½
179	Chicago & N. W.	134	136⅝	134	135¼
10	Del. & Hudson	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅝
100	Federal Steel	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅜
169	Fed. Steel pf.	78	78	77½	77½
3,320	Louis. & Nash.	61⅛	61¼	60¾	61
4,490	Manhattan	95½	95⅞	93⅝	94¼
1,885	Mo. Pacific	37	37⅛	37	37
20	M., K. & T.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Met. Street	169	169	169	169
120	Nat. Lead	36	36⅞	36	36⅞
3,180	N. Pacific	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
280	N. Pacific pf.	76⅜	76⅝	75⅝	76⅛
1,380	People's Gas	106⅛	106¼	105⅜	105⅝
30	Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½
20	Reading	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
181	Reading 1st pf.	41	41	41	41
180	Southern pf.	38	38⅜	38	38⅛
250	Tenn. C. & I.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝
40	Texas Pacific	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
300	Union Pacific	35	35	34½	34½
1,200	Union Pacific pf.	68¾	68¾	67⅞	67⅞
60	U. S. Rubber	36	36⅝	36	36⅛
250	U. S. Leath. pf.	67¾	67⅞	67¼	67½
20	Wabash pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½

87,160.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$50,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	74¾	74¾	74½	74⅜
15,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
50,000	Tex. Pacific 2d.	48	48	47⅝	47⅝

$115,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

A. H. Oliver Company of Rochester, to manufacture shoes; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—A. H. Oliver, Ralph H. Oliver, and R. D. Oliver, Rochester.

The Taylor Machine Company of New York City; capital stock, $75,000. Directors—James T. Nelson, Charles B. Lambert, and I. S. Sarmer, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s			5,000	102	2,000	74		
5,000	102		2,000	102¼	20,000	75½		
2,000	102¼		500	102⅝	2,000	76		
500	102⅝		**Chic & Pac div 6s**		5,000	65¾		
Am Tob Co scrip			5,000	121⅝	5,000	65⅞		
5,000	94		Terminal 5s		10,000	75½		
200	94		2,000	113½	25,000	76		
10,000b3	93⅛		**I & D Ext**		2,000	66		
10,000	93⅛		3,000s20F	65½	30,000	76¼		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s			2,000	160½	6,000	76		
6,000	90		**Chic & Northwn gen 3½s**		1,000	76¾		
1,000	90¼		5,000	102	5,000	76		
28,000s20F	90		Reg gold 7s		5,000	75¾		
1,000	90		1,000	116	5,000	75		
Atch, Top & San F adjustmt 4s			**Chic Term Tran 4s**		**So Car & Ga 1st 6s**			
128,000	74½		10,000	92

Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.
2082—Journeay vs. Journeay.
2092—Holzberg vs. Holzberg.
2096—Holzberg vs. Holzberg.
2097—Chesebro vs. Chesebro.
2098—Kahn vs. Kahn.
2082—Witcoff vs. Witcoff.
2228—Wollman vs. Wollman.
2285—Dorka vs. Dorka
2286—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
2288—Muller vs. Muller.
2292—Reikowitz vs. Reikowitz.
2276—Schmidt vs. Schmidt
2293—Schrier vs. Schrier.
2294—Drewitz vs. Drewitz.
2295—Nuccio vs. Nuccio.
2296—Haller vs. Haller.
2297—Wall vs. Wall.
2298—Lundstrom vs. Lundstrom.
2299—Peterson vs. Peterson.
2061—Taylor vs. Taylor.
2101—Levy vs. Levy.
2305—Nolte vs. Nolte.
2062—Corcoran vs. Corcoran.
2290—Sulfield vs. Sulfield

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
920—Motley vs. Millikon.
1345—Webbe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1618—Klots vs. McLaughlin.
1619—Same vs. same.
1617—Duffy vs. same.
1620—Klots vs. same.
1468—Wainwright vs. Seymour.
1515—McCahron vs. McCarron.
1512—Meyer vs. Bade.
1141—Kulman vs. Cox.
1290—Lipschitz vs. Lipschitz.
1625—Bigelow vs. Wolfman.
1264—Smith vs. Shipman.
1701—Franko vs. Rupert.
1418—Blank vs. Rudensky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A M Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term)—Gildersleeve, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Cowan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Stern. | 2—Pasquale Capella.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.
6005—Rosenfield vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
5900—Crow vs. O'Brien.
5910—Forsella vs. Erie R. R. Co.
4525—Boston Nat. B. of C. vs. Kilgan.
6106—Odell vs. Scannell.
5443—Balke vs. Union Ry. Co.
6443—Spata vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6802—Ianuzzo vs. Eagan
7044—Robinson vs. Press Pub. Co.
6900—Wohlstrom vs. H. B. Clausen Brew. Co.
6818—Delgros vs. Met. St. Railway.
6844—Holly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7005—Yarde vs. same.
8828—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
6857—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5466—Dunn vs. Hughes.
6272—Hart vs. Turner.
6774—Lowery vs. Nat. Ice Co.
6754—Seipp vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
5906—Manning vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6229—Peterson vs. Peterson.
6861—Russo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6862—Goldsand vs. Reinhardt & Co.
6436—Baron vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6656—Raegener vs. Betterman.
6057—Same vs. Hutwelker.
6058—Same vs. Mason, Au, Magenheimer Confec. Co.
6058—Same vs. Peasley.
6060—Same vs. Bailey.
6061—Same vs. Leish.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
2806—Bloomington Mining Co. vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Co.
2834—Willett vs. Denyse
2869—Gumbiver vs. Jackson.
1769—Am. Lucol Co. vs. Blanchard.
2152—Same vs. Fish.
2153—Same vs. Caldwell.
3092—McEntee vs. Brooks.
3068—Moss vs. Palmer.
2501—Graham vs. Stern.
2611—Strauss vs. Armstrong.
3117—Hickey vs. McAdams.
711—Fink vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2471—Ebling vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3634—Rossa vs. Kelly.
3539—Burns vs. Crimon.
Highest number reached in regular call calendar 3906.
6775—Schmidt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6755—Ballier vs. Ballier.
2257—Wall vs. Wall.
6865—Notaro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6866—Steinhauf vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6874—Brennan vs. Glenmore.
6861—Russo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6862—Goldsand vs. Reinhardt & Co.
6436—Baron vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6656—Raegener vs. Betterman.
6057—Same vs. Hutwelker.
6058—Same vs. Mason, Au, Magenheimer Confec. Co.
6058—Same vs. Peasley.
6060—Same vs. Bailey.
6061—Same vs. Leish.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
5960—Goldman vs. Kanawowitz.
6030—Muller vs. Williams.
6044—Cohen vs. Ludwig.
3033—Blumenstiel vs. Gordon.
5569—Bernheimer vs. Klein.
7870—Randolph v s. Muehler.
5488—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Ry. Co.
4736—Valentine & Co. vs. Denver Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1947.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey for the People.

1—John Roggieri.
2—Charles Schmidt.
3—Charles Dickman.
4—Ewen W. Clark.
5—John Perry.
6—Stephen Korges.
7—John Byron.
8—Charles K. Perry.
9—Charles Ravatzes.
10—William O'Brien, Thomas Wilson.
11—Charles Tielhilus.
12—Patrick Goss.
13—James Gallagher.
14—William Miller.
15—Michael Sullivan.
16—George H. Pohls.
17—John McKenna.
18—Moses Schlessinger.
19—John J. Clark indicted as John Doe, Michael Redmond.
20—George Davis.
21—Nicola Benedetto.
22—Frank Shanley.
23—Frank Shanley.
24—Gustave Schmeirman
25—Gustave Schmierman
26—Nicholas Schilling.
Pleadings.
1—John Bell.
2—Peter Stanley, Stanley Gerrfry.
3—Robert Brown.
4—Daniel Mahoney.
5—Michael Mann.
6—Joseph Joseph.
7—George Allen.
8—Julius Carley.
9—Thomas Morris.
10—Louis Weissman.
11—Joseph P. Tracy.
12—George V. Dandridge.
13—Henry Muller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney McClelland. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Robert Howard.
2—Parker Bruzil.
3—Henry Wyett.
4—Frank Murphy.
5—Mendel Cohen.
6—James Kelly.
7—William Kiefer, Louis Kiefer.
8—Frank Sicilliano.
9—John Sheehan.
10—John Murray.
11—William Daily.
12—Thomas Connelly.
13—James Daly.
14—Louis Nichols.
15—Franz Draheim.
16—Lepold Ernst.
17—Otto Staff.
18—Henry Kulze.
19—George M. Selma.
20—Michael Enery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Meyers.
2—Samuel Morton.
3—John Clark.
4—Benjamin Clarke, Lulu W. Baker.
5—Henry Meyers.
6—David Stevens, Peter Sampson, Charles Ryan.
7—William A. E. Moore, Frederick Moore.
8—Albert Kirby, David C. Johnson.
9—Henry Crozier.
10—Elizabeth Smith.
11—Alice Hackett.
12—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
13—Louis Newman.
14—Henry Morello.
15—William McMahon.
16—James McMahon.
17—William McQuade.
18—John Bretenbach.
19—Isidor Goldberg.
20—John Ginna.
21—Joseph Goldbaum.
22—Patrick Gilmartin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gray. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph T. Dermody.
2—Max Goldberg.
3—Alvin Ellis.
4—Joseph Borgenicht.
5—Tillie Detleffs.
6—Joseph Landis.
7—Frederick Johnson.
8—Lena Cohen.
9—Richard Long, Charles Harris.
10—John A. Stetler.
11—Louisa Wagner.
12—William Moran.
13—Frank Butler, Robert Gilman.
14—John J. Healy.
15—Calman O. Kohn.
16—Frederick Oetting.
17—Joseph Corcoran.
18—Gustave Cohen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Nelson vs. Findley—Theodore Connoly, Althouse vs. Blindow—Edward R. Sandford.
SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Bach vs. Gottheimer—P. H. Whalen. Fisher vs. Gottheimer—P. H. Whalen.
SUPREME COURT—Warner, J.—Hirschel vs. Mayer—Arthur H. Truax. Apfel vs. Mayer—Arthur H. Truax.
SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Denney—Thomas C. Kinney.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse—John H. Judge.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Adam Neuman vs. Seymour G. Smith—John J. Breen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Maddox, J.

Dayruerers.
691—Feeley vs. Wurster General Calendar.
552—Debevoise vs. Debevoise.
709—Eagle Savings & Loan Co. vs. Samuels.
803—South Brooklyn Building & Loan Association vs. O'Connor et al.
390—Johnson vs. Gentile
744—William Johnson vs. Margaret Johnson.
815—Sea Beach R. R. Co. vs. Rourke.
720—Pfluger vs. Harder.
801—Balz vs. Balz.
802—Huron vs. Baron.
893—McKeever vs. Caher
884—Steneck vs. Rofske.
885—Steneck vs. Rofske.
886—Robinson vs. Hudson.
Highest number reached is 883.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part, I., Ward, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Gaynor, J.; Part IV., Johnson, J.; Part V., Dickey, J. Day calendar.
3828—McKenna vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1538—Hess vs. Kuhn et al.
4720—Delaney vs. Met. St. R. R.
2584—Fleck vs. Nassau R. R.
2614—McGuire vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1328—Halpern vs. Nassau R. R.
1391—Senior vs. City of Brooklyn.
4351—Langin vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
4875—Anderson vs. Howes & La More Co.
4525—Rollins vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. St. R. R.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
3467—Porter vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3852—Briggs vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4567—Swachhammer vs. Met. St. R. R.
4842—Cleary, Jr., vs. McDermott.
5269—Johnson vs. Penn. R. R.
2576—Haslin vs. Howard.
3200—Schubach vs. Beck.
2832—Murch vs. Rafter.
2833—Freeman vs. Denison Mfg. Co.
1836—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
3884—Hart vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3840—Merritt vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2949—Fehrs vs. B'klyn El. R. R.
3617—Cronkright vs. City of Brooklyn.
2265—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
3095—Baker vs. Balmer.
3496—Jennings vs. Nassau R. R.
2786—Geffen vs. Nassau
2787—Beiderheck v s. Schweitzer.
3335—Graff vs. Erie R. R.
2826—Marino vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3125—Barber vs. Osterman.
5113—Hill vs. Long Island R. R.
4612—Murray vs. B. Q. Cy. & Sub. R. R.
4532—Calamia vs. Slevin.
1706—Lynch vs. Greason.
3123—Dubee vs. Michaels.
1076—Roulston vs. Stewart.
5246—Minarzik vs. Br'klyn Heights R. R.
4223—Cole vs. Coney I. & B'klyn R. R.
4415—Drake vs. Dapper.
3768—Lau vs. Eastern Brewing Co.
1748—Tynan vs. Keck.
4728—Haubrick vs. Goebel.
3980—Foster vs. Nassau R. R.
2968—Trakinor vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4392—Faris vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
3615—Peabody vs. Selvage.
5376—O'Shaughnessy vs. Degnon-McLean Construction Co.
5172—Engel vs. Atkinson et al.
4926—Cook vs. Nassau R. R.
4647—Driesler vs. Nassau R. R.
5763—Basting vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2154—Thieler vs. Unger.
4823—Stevens vs. Smith.
149—Duffy vs. N. Y. Engineers' Society.
4167—Buser vs. Bagne.
901—Brosseau vs. Tilyou.
1737—McGivney vs. Nassau R. R.
3429—Levy vs. Ely.
5017—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
4107—Bogart vs. Citizens' Electric Co.
1467—Angostino vs. Hart.
2513—Kerley vs. Lang.
1638—Hart vs. Nassau R. R.
928—Walsh vs. Woolworth.
2027—Wad Hah. Kassris vs. Rosenberg.
3383—Jahn vs. Eweler.
3781—Shapiro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5431—Kenny vs. Roosevelt.
3111—Jenkins vs. Herman the Great.
5062—Newman vs. Nassau R. R.
2631—Burns vs. City of Brooklyn.
492—Johnson vs. McCormick.
5083—Sexton vs. Met. St. R. R.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
3467—Porter vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3852—Briggs vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4567—Swachhammer vs. Met. St. R. R.
4842—Cleary, Jr., vs. McDermott.
5269—Johnson vs. Penn. R. R.
2576—Haslin vs. Howard.
3200—Schubach vs. Beck.
2832—Murch vs. Rafter.
2833—Freeman vs. Denison Mfg. Co.
1836—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
3804—Abram Towbin vs. William J. Buttling, as Sheriff.
29—Robert Rushforth vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.

Call calendar Nov. 18, 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Calendar for Wednesday: The accounting of Conrad Steffens, Wesley H. Bronson, Patrick Rogers, Caroline Levy, Thomas Kells, William Adams, John Meinecke, Edwin J. Stanley, Solomon T. Caswell, Deborah T. Baldwin, Sarah E. Field, Agnes E. Taylor, Robert Bennett, Leonard D. Hosford, Susan Leonard, Augustus Schwerter, William H. Nafis, Catharine Hackett, Lucy A. Russell, Margaret Farrell, Katharine Altenbrand.
The administration of Mary Weaver, Lydia A. Burdge.
The revocation letters testamentary of Samuel Morris.
The estate of Alice Hawkins.
The guardianship of Henrietta Meister.
The transfer tax of George Douglas, Edith A. Brinkerhoff, Edward Read.
Contested Calendar at 10:30—No. 25—Will of John Pfalzer.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighth Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—Good Day's Business at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mary A. Ryan to a client the plot at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50.6 by 100.

Leitner & Marks have sold for M. L. & C. Ernst three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, to David Cohen, who will erect six-story flats on the plot.

It is reported that George Marcus has sold to Charles A. Gould the four-story stone-front dwelling 12 East Seventy-fifth Street, 24.10½ by 102.2.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William C. Adams, for $93,902, the five-story brick factory buildings 313 to 323 East Twenty-second Street, on a plot 150.8 by 98.9.

James L. Wells sold in partition, to H. Koch, for $6,700, the two-story frame dwelling 2,032 Boston Road, opposite One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, on a plot extending through to the Bronx River, 35 by about 382; also, in partition, to the same buyer, for $4,000, the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Tremont Avenue at its junction with the Bronx River, on a plot 100 by 75; also, in foreclosure, to William N. Johnson, for $1,050, the lot, Arthur Avenue, west side, 348 feet south of Pelham Avenue, 25 by 118; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Russell A. Purdy, for $2,500, the two-story frame dwelling on a plot covering the block front on the east side of Webster Avenue, between Clinton and Willard Avenues, 213 by 12 by 200 by 85.4½; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis Stern, for $25,000, the three-story brick dwelling 51 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

William Kennelly sold, at public auction, to Patrick Skelly, for $1,500, the plot southeast corner of Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, runs south 83.11 by east 46.5 by north 15 by northwest 80.9 to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street by west 19.4.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, at public auction, to Leo Hutter, for $7,050, the two-story frame dwelling 1,971 Washington Avenue, on a plot 50 by 137.10; also, in partition, to Sophia and Ellen Jacobs, parties in interest, for $35,000, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, 111 Ridge Street, 25 by 100; also, in partition, to Henry Jacobs, a party in interest, for $7,700, the three-story stone-front dwelling 1,154 One Hundred and Fourth Street, 15.8 by 75; also, in partition, to Sophia Cohen, a party in interest, for $37,000, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 97 Clinton Street, 25.4 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Kelaher, for $2,600, the two-story frame dwelling, Stebbins Avenue, west side, 86.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 66.8 by 26.2 by 74.2; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Catharine C. Crosby, executrix, for $12,000, the three-story brick dwelling 98 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 18 by 80.

The sale of the Hotel Gerlach, under foreclosure, was again adjourned for one week until Nov. 22.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 2,156 Second Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement; 328 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 332 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front flat; Lot 8,895, on map of Section E of Sherman Park, Westchester County.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee; Eleventh Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,220; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, Perry Avenue, east side, 259 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 33 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,526.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, 422 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 93, three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 220 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 201.3 feet east of the Boulevard, three-story brownstone front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 126 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 116.1 feet east of Irving Place, 25.6 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 797 West End Avenue, 21 feet south of Ninety-ninth Street, 17.10 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,029.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 29 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 259 feet west of Central Park West, 16 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,485.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 302 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,209.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 241 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,585.

On the premises, at 11 A. M., by the referee, Frank A. Benson, Burke Avenue, Bedewald, 100 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 25 by 100, frame building. Due on judgment, $1,245.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 94, J. H. Styles, Jr., owner; J. E. Styles, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Morningside Avenue, for three seven-story brick flats, with stores, 28 by 87 and 36 by 87, Elizabeth Moore of Marmion Avenue, northeast corner of Fairmount Place, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $135,000.

Ninetieth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84; P. J. Exner of 92 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; A. Balschur, Jr., of 663 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Brecken Avenue, south side, 70 feet east of King's Bridge Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 27, C. G. Huntemann, owner; William Grunles, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 33 and 35 Mott Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts, James Naughton of 31 Mott Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 261 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, R. G. Dun, premises, owner; Charles T. Berg, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 540 Broadway, to a five-story brick store, 25.1 by 200, estate of Thomas Lewis, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., of 8 York Street, architect and builder; cost, $4,000.

No. 473 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Thomas Kelly of 19 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $400.

Barker Avenue, west side, 450 feet south of Elizabeth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Mrs. Maria Steger of 118 Barker Avenue, owner; William E. Pringle, architect; cost, $900.

No. 1,431 Franklin Avenue, to a two and one-half-story frame dwelling; Benjamin Viau of 69 West Twenty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Big Loans on Broadway Property.

Two mortgages for a total of $750,000 on the buildings 588 and 590 Broadway, extending through to Crosby Street, were recorded yesterday. Leopold Kaufmann has secured a loan of $450,000 for five years on the property from the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and one of $300,000 for one year from Jonas Weil and another.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

AVENUE A, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100; Laughlin Coyne and wife to Hannah Wallach 10,000
CROTONA AV, 1,003, 25x100.4; Rowland W. Thomas and another to William Kurtzer, &c. 1
FOREST AV, w s, 86.11 ft n of Home St, 19.9x96.11; Charles Hohl to Henry Schwanewede 7,500
GRAND ST, 594, 25.9x75; Henry M. Tostevin to Ida H. Tostevin, all title.. 750
GRAND ST, 594, 25.9x75; Peter L. P. Tostevin to Ida H. Tostevin, all title.. 750
HOFFMAN ST and Arthur Av, Lots L, M, A X, and A Y, map of 70 lots, Cedar Hill plot, 1-6 part; Harry L. Rothschild to Edward L. Rothschild 1,000
HOFFMAN ST, n w s, south ½ of Lot 109, map by Andrew Findlay, 1851, property at Fordham; Silas B. Brownell, referee, to the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society in the City of New York 4,000
KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x133x83.8x95.11; Simon Danzig and others to Michael Cowen 100
KELLY ST, n s, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x115.1x57.10x143.6; Simon Danzig and others to Michael Cowen 100
KELLY ST, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x143.6x55.10x133; Simon Danzig and others to Michael Cowen 100
LEXINGTON AV, 1,728, e s, 16.8x65; Bernhard Freund and wife to Sigmund Sabel 1
LIBERTY ST, 123 and 125; Greenwich St, 151 to 161; John Kellerhouse to George P. Bigge 1
LIND AV, w s, 175 ft n of Devoe St, 25x85; Mary E. Eastman to Zobedie Becker 750
LIND AV, w s, 100 ft n of Devoe St, 50x85; Mary E. Eastman to D. W. Becker 1,200
LIND AV, w s, 150 ft n of Devoe St, 25x85; Mary E. Eastman to William D. Becker 750
MADISON AV, 1,822, w s, 20x75; F. A. Pendleton and another to Robert Kelly.. 20,000
MADISON AV, w s, 27 ft n of 48th St, 24x95; J. Hooker Hamersley and wife to M. C. Nichols 100
MANGIN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 50x99; Jane E. Cusack and another to Samuel Vollman and another 58,000
MOTT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; 133d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Morningside Av East, s e corner of 117th St, 27.7x100x irregular; Central Park West, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11 x100; 134th St, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 36x— to St. Nicholas Av x19.2x99.11; Leopold and Ella Goldhammer to Ida Hertz, ½ part 1
ORCHARD ST, w s, 50 ft n of Stanton St, 27.4x irregular; Paulina Levy to Henry Jones 28,500
PYNE ST, e s, 606.3 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x157; Joseph D. Jennings to Adolph Cohn and another 4,500
RAILROAD, East, e s, 395.7 ft n of 135th St, 59.6x78.10x56.11x95.8; August Belmont and another to Buena Vista Realty Company 6,617
ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x93.6; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Julius Dreyfus 20,500
TOPPING AV, n e corner of 173d St, 93.4x95x126x98.9; A. C. Muhlker and others to Thomas Morgan 100
VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 179th St, 25x90.11; John H. Metzler and wife to Neil W. McIntosh 1
WADSWORTH AV, 231, 23.9x95; Edward Muldoon to Laura Muldoon 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 625 ft s of 183d Street, St, 50x72.10x50x73.5; Annie Hillebert to Margaret Lasperges, re-recorded 500
1ST AV, 1,748, e s, 24.11x94; Hannah Wallach to Laughlin Coyne 25,750
2D AV, w s, 75.10 ft s of 11th St, 25x79; Elias Gussaroff and wife to Nicholas Mangiere 10
3D AV, w s, 46.11 ft n of 106th St, 27x83; Jacob Regensberger and wife to Henry Weiss 33,500
8TH AV, 1,000, map of the Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Franklin P. Nesbit to Margaret Germain, quit claim.... 1
8TH AV, 2,540, e s, 25x80; Simon E. Bernheimer and others to Franz A. Schwarz. 1
10TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100; Mary Janssen and another to Isidor Abraham 1
3D ST, 351 East, 20x96; Caroline Lindenborn to Lena Michelson 10,000
3D ST, 351 East, 20x96; Lena Michelson to Sarah Michelson 1
7TH ST, 270 to 278, 90.11x90.10; Rebecca Cohn to Michael Hanlon 1
8TH ST, s s, west ¼ of Lot 909, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; William S. Germain to Leopold Guttag 800
8TH ST, s s, west ¼ of Lot 909, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Franklin P. Nesbit to William S. Germain 1
13TH ST, s s, 272.7 ft e of Greenwich Lane, 20x82.11x21x89.6; Thomas Mulry and wife to Annie Mulry 1
16TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 20x53; Mary A. Northrup, executrix and trustee, to Maria S. Simpson 8,000
20TH ST, n s, 424.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25x60; 20th St, 143 West, 22.6x½ block; Jacob Pizer to Ellen Higer 1
35TH ST, 34 West; John B. Pannes, referee, to William R. H. Martin 12,800
58TH ST, 316, 21.10x100.5; Adolph Helmus to Elizabeth Merz 1
70TH ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.5; Laura L. Borsodi to Celine Rheinhold 1
79TH ST, 226 East, 17.11x102.2; Hannah Hart to Alexander Rittmaster 12,000
81ST ST, 112 West, 23x102.2; Edwin E. Swift to Virginia M. Swift 1
81ST ST, 106 ft w of West End Av, 24.50x102.2; Marie True to Marie E. Taylor. 28,250
87TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Henry Schwanewede to Eugenia F. Kratkie 19,500
108TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Samuel Vollman and others to Michael F. Cusack and another.. 18,000
112TH ST, s w s, 145 ft s e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Regina Rank and another to Isabella Labriola 5,200
113TH ST, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, 155.6x irregular; James F. McManus to August Jacob 10
127TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; John H. Schuiler and wife to John B. 10
136TH ST, n s, 650 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mathias Goeren and wife to Hermann Luessen 22,000
174TH ST, 750 East, 20x100; Frank R. Bent to Mary A. E. Wibon 3,800
179TH ST, s w s, 100 ft n w of Bathgate Av, old line, 100 ft to Washington Av x150; James Kennedy to John J. M. Dunlop 1

Recorded Leases.

AARON, Annie, to Moritz Klein; 150 Lewis St, 10 years $600
HEUER, William, to Warner Lueckner; 941 Columbus Av, 3 9-12 years 120
MALONEY, Mary, to Martin Heeseman; 2,924 8th Av, 3 years $1,500 1,800
MORGAN, Thomas, to Emil Ratter, 8th Av, 484 and 486, 5 years $2,100 2,200
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to William R Morgan, administrator; Greene St, w s, 100.8 ft n of Waverly Place, 25x75, 21 years 750

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Isidor, to Mary Janssen; w s of 10th Av, 50.5 ft n of 54th St, 3 years. 2,250
AUER, Joseph and Elizabeth, to Friederich W. and Louisa Nelle; 812 Forest Av, 3 years 1,000
BECKER, Diedrich W., to Mary E. Eastman; w s of Lind Av, 100 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years 700
BERG, Louis R., to Collins Building and Construction Company; s e corner of 73d St and 4th Av, ½ year 7,594
BOYD, William J., to Malinda G. Mace and others; s s 4th st, Lots 336 and 337 map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years 540
BRECH, Andrew, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 529 East 5th St, 1 year 12,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Louis Eickwort; s s of 128th St, widened, 102.6 ft w of Highway Av, 2 years 500
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Louis Eickwort; w s of Hughes Av, widened, 67 ft s of 182d St, 2 years 500
CONNELL, Andrew J., to Murray Hill Cooperative Building and Loan Association; e s of Jerome Av, 186.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, installments 4,500
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; n s of Kelly St, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, ½ year 7,500
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another, n s of Kelly St, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, ½ year 5,400
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; n s of Kelly St, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, ½ year 3,300
COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; n s of Kelly St, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 1 year 1,500
COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; n s of Kelly St, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 1 year 1,500
COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; n s of Kelly St, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 1 year 1,000
DANZIGER, Adolph, and Jacob Sommer to Sarah H. Powell; 76 Lewis St, 1 year 12,000
DAVIDSON, Solomon, to Harris D. Colt and another; 394 3d Av, 3 years 31,000
DAVIDSON, Solomon, to Harris D. Colt and another; 394 3d Av, 1 year 2,000
DAVIS, John G., to Noble H. Briggs; s w corner of 4th St and Ruskin St, 1 year. 100
DE BUSSY, Mary J., to John Mathews; n s of 114th St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 2 years 1,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 64 St. Mark's Place, demand.... 20,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Lemmlein Buttenwieser, 64 St. Mark's Place, demand.... 10,000
DUNLOP, John J. M., to James Kennedy; s w s of 179th St, 100 ft n w of Bathgate Av, 100 to Washington Av, ½ year. 2,000
DUNLOP, John J. M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 179th St, 100 ft w of Bathgate Av, 100 ft to Washington St. 1 year 8,000
FALK, Sophia, to Ferdinand Sulzberger; 2,283 1st Av, 3 years 7,750
FLOOD, Emily S., to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; parcel of 3 acres, lane running from Albany Post Road to the Hudson River Railroad Station at Riverdale, adjoining the land of Mrs. Petrullo, secures contract 15,000
GERKEN, Louis C., to Mary A. Powell; 67 East End Av, 1 year 1,800
GRAHAM, John and Sarah, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 74th St, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 8,500
GRUNE, Frederick, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 101st St, 100 and 125 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 36,000
HANLON, Michael, to Rebecca Cohn; 272 to 278 7th St, 1 year 10,500
HANLON, Michael, to Rebecca Cohn; 272 to 278 7th St, 1 year 30,000
HANLON, Michael, to Rebecca Cohn; 272 to 287 7th St, 1 year 7,500
HARFT, Charles, to Florence A. Walker; n s of Clinton Place, 323.1 ft w of Broadway, leasehold,

AUCTION SALES.

A TRUSTEE SALE,
At Public Auction,
OF
Fine Jewelry,
For Bank Creditors,
AT 47 LIBERTY ST.
By order of
STERN & RUSHMORE,
ATTORNEYS.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.
Sale Daily at Noon.

HOTELS.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
THE GERLACH,
27TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
Absolutely fire-proof; thoroughly equipped; location central and quiet; choice suites for families, transient or permanent; cuisine, appointments and service of the highest order.
SPECIAL RATES THIS WEEK.
CEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
A homelike hotel of an established reputation.
FIFTH AVE. AND 8TH ST., N. Y.
NEAR WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.
Large and Sumptuous Apartments.
European Plan, $1 per day upward.
American Plan, $3 per day and upward.
Special terms to permanent guests.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8:30 P. M., with music, $1.25.
JAMES & MEYER, Proprietors.

The Hanover
S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,
59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE WELLINGTON,
Southwest Corner 92d St. and Madison Ave
Now open for inspection. Adjoining fine private residences; view of Park; modern apartments, consisting of large parlor, dining room, bath; electric light; elevator running to tiled roof; parquet floors; tiled bath rooms, with showers and all latest improvements.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten Primary, Preparatory, and Academic departments. Separate Course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square N. Y.
15 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

MISS COCHEU'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GERMAN LADY, EXCELLENT, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED teacher piano and German, wishes pupils. Miss T., 1,026 3d Av.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, } 12 and 14 East 46th St.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomee; quick practical method; moderate. VIDERE, 138 W. 49th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—HARWAY DYEWOOD AND EXTRACT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JAMES LEGG, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant James Legg: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, October 17th, 1898.
CHARLES T. DUFFY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 318 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant James Legg:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of November, 1898, and filed with said summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated New York, N. Y.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.
CHARLES T. DUFFY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 318 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n16-law6wW.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
ACORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against FREEMAN D. MARCKWALD, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, Oct. 5th, 1898.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 21 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City and County, N. Y.

To the defendant Freeman D. Marckwald: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable William Allen Butler, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the 1st day of November, 1898, which complaint was originally filed in the office of the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, November 2d, 1898. Yours, etc.,
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 21 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. n2-law7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, MARY MEYER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MELITINA DE CHRAPOVITSKY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the last will and testament of certain real property of which MARY MEYER TAYLOR, deceased, was seized in fee simple at the time of her death, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1898.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LENNOX, ——, OR MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor.
CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-law8mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor.
BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor.
QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-law8mW

MERRILL, WARREN M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD M. MERRILL, Oscar Everett Merrill, Warren M. Merrill, Alice G. Merrill, and Edward M. Merrill, with whom they reside, and Ethel Underhill, and C. F. Merrill, the person with whom she resides, and Heathcote Merrill, and to all persons interested in the estate of WARREN M. MERRILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward M. Merrill, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway Manhattan, New York City.
o12-law6wW

BURR, AARON H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SARAH F. MILLER, John L. Miller, Edward H. Holden, John G. Holden, Mary Evangeline Nash, Grace P. Holden, Adele C. Paton, Susannah Holden, Eliza Frances Balmford, the heirs and next of kin of AARON H. BURR, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Wallace S. Johnson and Lizzie M. Sayre of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the county of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[L. S.]
DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, New York. n2-law8wW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors.
RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-law6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix.
s28-law6mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houlderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the county of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway Manhattan, New York City.
o17-law6wW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed.
je8-law6mW

BOARDERS WANTED.

168 EAST 72D.—Large reception room, suitable doctor; also attractive square room, bath connecting; parlor, dining.

ST. ANN'S AV., 148.—A new home, elderly people and others; $4 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

248 WEST 12TH ST.—Parlor and extension together; nicely furnished; housekeeping or gentlemen; reliable parties.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 455 6th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE P. BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-law6mW

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix.
WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway. n16-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor.
ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-law6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-law6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Hoadley & Warren, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899. next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, HOADLEY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-law6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob M. Kane, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.
ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
New York City. s21-law6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY W. GRIBBLE, plaintiff, against ALFRED WAGSTAFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 9th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the First Ward in the City of New York, on the northerly side of Front Street and numbered Thirty-six (36) in the said street and bounded as follows, to wit: in front by the said Front Street and in the rear by the rear part of other land heretofore conveyed to Cornelius DuBois, deceased, and now known as Number Thirty-seven (37) Water Street, and divided therefrom by a line drawn equi-distant from the rear brick walls of the two storehouses now standing on said lots, respectively; on the west by a store and lot of ground formerly belonging to Isaac Clason, and on the east by a store and lot of ground formerly of Augustus Van Cortlandt, containing in front on Front Street twenty-eight feet six inches and in the rear twenty-eight feet eight inches, on the west side sixty-seven feet, and on the east side sixty-seven feet in depth, be the same more or less.

Also all those five certain lots situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of First Street at the rear line of a lot now or formerly belonging to Isaac A. Storm, fronting on the First Avenue, which point is distant eighty-two feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly line of First Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; thence running southerly twenty-eight feet and eight inches to a point in a line drawn parallel to said easterly line of First Avenue and distant eighty-one feet and eight inches easterly therefrom; thence again southerly seventy-four feet six and one-half inches to a point in the northerly line of East Houston Street distant ninety-two feet and five inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly line of East Houston Street twenty-four feet and ten inches to lot formerly known as Number Two Hundred and Eighty-nine and a Half Houston Street, but now known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-two East Houston Street; thence running northerly along the line of Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-two East Houston Street fifty-seven-feet; thence easterly seven feet seven inches; thence southerly one foot three inches; thence easterly eight feet three inches and one-half inch; thence southerly four feet two inches; thence easterly nine feet to the westerly line of lot now known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-six East Houston Street; thence northerly along said westerly line seven feet two inches more or less to the northwesterly corner of a brick building standing on the rear of said lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-six East Houston Street; thence easterly twenty-nine feet six inches more or less to the southerly end of the fence that divides the lot Number Eighty-three First Street from the lot and premises on the easterly side thereof; thence northerly, or nearly so, along said fence three feet two inches; thence northeasterly still along said fence thirteen feet four inches to the southeasterly corner of the brick building standing on the front of said lot Number Eighty-three First Street; thence northerly along the easterly side of said last mentioned brick building twenty-eight feet eight inches to the southerly side of First Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of First Street seventy-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning; the said five lots being formerly known as Numbers Eighty-one, (81,) Eighty-three, (83,) Eighty-five, (85,) and Eighty-seven (87) First Street and Two Hundred and Ninety-one (291) Houston Street, but now known as Numbers Seventy-seven (77,) Seventy-nine, (79,) Eighty-one, (81,) and Eighty-three (83) First Street and One Hundred and Eighty (180) East Houston Street.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.
CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 129 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 36 Front Street.

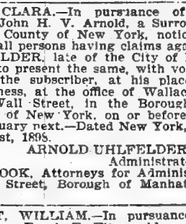

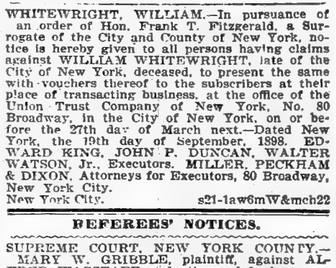

The approximate amounts of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers or which are to be paid by the referee are as follows: Upon No. 28 Front Street, $1,695.15 and interest; upon Nos. 77, 79, 81, and 83 First Street and No. 180 East Houston Street, $2,230.41 and interest.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.
WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.
n18-2aw3wW&F&d2&6

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Addess T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PATRICK T. BROWN agt. JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of St. Nicholas Place, twenty-four feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and fifty-third Street, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Place, seventeen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and partly through a party wall, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches to the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being divided into two parcels, one of which begins twenty-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Place and runs westerly and parallel with said street, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to a point opposite to the rear of the north wall of number fifty-seven (57) St. Nicholas Place; thence southerly to said rear of said wall, being understood to be about two inches, more or less; thence easterly along the northerly line and wall of said number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to St. Nicholas Place and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place to the point or place of beginning, being understood to be about two inches more or less. This parcel is to be sold second and last.

The other parcel being the whole of said first described premises, excepting thereout the strip just or next above described, and being all the ground covered by house number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, and also the whole lot first above described, seventeen feet in width extending from the rear of said house to the rear of the lot. This parcel is to be sold first.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.
CHAS. M. EARLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

153 Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $16,777.78, with interest thereon from October 31st, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.88, together with interest from November 15th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $461.72 with interest.
SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.
n16-2aw3wW&S&d8

AVENUE A.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CONRAD STEIN, plaintiff, against JULIA BERTHA KANE and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the said City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and known and distinguished by the Number 416 (Four hundred and sixteen) on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and filed in the Register's office of said city, and marked Number 81 (Eighty-one) among maps in tin cases, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Avenue A, distant seventy-seven (77) feet and six (6) inches northerly from the northerly line or side of Twelfth Street, and extending thence easterly and parallel with Twelfth Street ninety-six (96) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Avenue A, twenty-five (25) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with said Twelfth Street ninety-six (96) feet to the easterly side of said Avenue A, and running thence southerly and along said easterly line of Avenue A twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches, to the point or place of beginning. The southerly line of said lot being modified in part by a certain agreement between David Codwise, of the one part, and John H. Kelly, owner of the lot adjoining the southerly side of the above-described premises, dated the thirteenth day of June, 1848, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 568 of Conveyances, Page 171, as by reference thereto will appear. And the above-described premises being the same which were heretofore conveyed to the said Edward Kane by John A. Feldner and wife by deed bearing date the second day of June 1878, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1510 of Conveyances, Page 84, on the second day of June, 1879.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

GEORGE HAAS, Referee.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York City

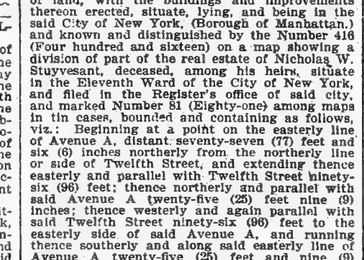

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,426.13, with interest from October 12, 1898, and costs and allowances amounting to $535.05, with interest from November 3, 1898, and expenses of sale and referee's fees.

The approximate amount of liens or charges for taxes, water rates, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is unpaid tax of 1897, $336, and interest thereon; unpaid tax of 1898, $321.60, and interest thereon, and unpaid water rates aggregating $136.20.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.
GEORGE HAAS, Referee.
n14-2aw3wM&W&d5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES NEWBORG et al., plaintiffs, against SOLOMON FEINER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the westerly line of Sheriff Street, distant northerly one hundred feet from the northeasterly corner of Sheriff and Delancey Streets; from thence running northwardly along the westerly line of Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety feet to the place of beginning. And also all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part hereto of, in and to the alley way leading from the rear of the within described premises to the said Sheriff Street.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

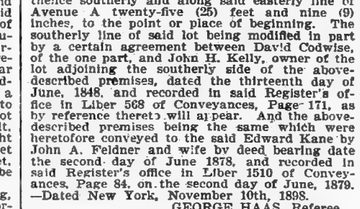

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $9,012.50, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $417.62, with interest from November 14th, 1898, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.35 and interest.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, and under an order entered in this action, dated November 4th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of

AMSTERDAM AVENUE LINES

Property Owners Protest Against Permit for Construction.

MAYOR'S ATTITUDE IN DOUBT

An Undertaker Declares That the Four-Track Scheme Will Increase His Business.

More than fifty indignant property owners and residents of Amsterdam Avenue called on Mayor Van Wyck in the City Hall yesterday to protest against the action of Commissioner of Highways Keating in issuing a permit to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, allowing them to open the street for the substitution of electricity for horse power on the line. Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association, was Chairman of the delegation, and Thomas A. Fulton, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, presented to the Mayor a petition signed by many of the property owners interested.

Mr. Clark was the first speaker. He said that if electric cars were allowed to operate on four tracks through the avenue there would be great loss of life, and property values would depreciate in consequence. Thousands of children, he said, crossed the avenue every day, and the neighborhood was growing so rapidly that within two years probably 15,000 children would attend the schools in the vicinity. It was the Mayor's duty, he argued, to protect the people of the avenue from the railway company, which, if the permit granted by the Commissioner of Highways were revoked, would be obliged to appeal to the courts, where the technical points at issue would be decided.

Several times during the delegation's presentation of its case, the Mayor said that he believed he had no power to act in the matter. His discouraging remarks aroused the property owners to press their case with greater vehemence.

Edward H. Boyer, Principal of the male department of Public School 87, in Amsterdam Avenue, whose son was killed by a car of the Metropolitan Company in Amsterdam Avenue last Saturday, protested in the name of the five schools on the avenue against permitting the operation of two lines of trolley cars. After others had expressed their views, the Mayor declared that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the delegation, but did not believe any reasonable citizen would sustain him in destroying vested rights. "Why don't you appeal to the courts?" he asked.

"We have been to the courts," said Isidor Straus, "upon the question of the permits granted by the State Railroad Commissioners, and we are willing to go again on the present question if Commissioner Keating's permit is revoked to give us sufficient time."

Samuel J. Luckings was introduced to the Mayor as one of the business men of the avenue. "I know," said Mr. Luckings, "that we business men like to have our business increase, and if electric cars are allowed to operate on four tracks on our street I am confident that my business will be considerably improved. I am an undertaker. But I don't believe it is fair to allow the business of others to be injured by such an outrage as this. I know that hundreds of persons are ready to move from the flats and apartment houses in the neighborhood as soon as both roads are operating."

The Mayor said he thought that the danger of the four tracks was perhaps exaggerated by contemplation, and pointed to the predictions which had not been fulfilled in regard to the trolley loops at the bridge. The Mayor finally bade his visitors good day, and said he had been pleased to see them. He left them somewhat in doubt as to what decision he had reached in the matter.

ALDERMEN DEBATE THE MATTER.

A Resolution Against the Four-Track Scheme Fails to Pass.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday debated the following resolution, introduced by Alderman Okie, in regard to the operation of electric cars on four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue:

That the Health Department of the City of New York be, and it hereby is requested, in the interest of public health and safety, to take prompt steps to prevent street railway lines in the City of New York from operating cars propelled by electricity on more than one set of tracks upon Amsterdam Avenue in the City of New York.

The resolution aroused the Aldermen to a long argument. When it was put to vote several members left the Chamber, and Alderman Okie asked President Woods to have them brought back. The President refused this request. After the vote he announced that the resolution was passed, but the point was then raised that it required a two-thirds vote of the members elected. The vote had been 23 to 10.

The President decided that the point was well taken and that the resolution was lost.

THE AQUEDUCT JUDGMENTS.

Justice Pryor Refuses to Vacate Them on the Application of the Corporation Counsel.

The application of Corporation Counsel Whalen to vacate six judgments aggregating $700,000 entered by consent of Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott when he was Corporation Counsel, in favor of John O'Brien and Heman Clark, and of Walston H. Brown, as receiver of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., against New York City, in settlement of claims by plaintiff for extra work done by them in the construction of the aqueduct was denied yesterday by Justice Pryor. The application was based upon the ground that the cases should not have been compromised where the Court of Appeals had held that the city was liable for no more than $20,000. Following is Justice Pryor's decision:

The decision of the motion depends upon three conditions: Was the settlement effected in good faith? Was it effected in the exercise of competent authority? Is it supported by a sufficient consideration? An affirmative answer to these questions involves necessarily a denial of the motion. The first is concluded by this explicit concession of the Corporation Counsel: "We conceive it to be the fact that in approaching this adjustment and in the carrying of it out all parties concerned were actuated in the best of good faith, and we are willing to go further and concede that Mr. Scott sincerely believed the best interests of the city would be subserved in getting rid of these alleged claims upon the basis of these offers."

Indeed, the transaction, as is apparent upon the papers, admits of no other inference. Neither is the second question open to serious controversy. That a municipal corporation may compromise a claim against it is settled by abundant authority—(76 N. Y., 393, 101 N. Y., 490, Dillon on Corporations, Sections 477-8)—and that such compromise may be concluded by the law officer of the city has already been adjudged at the instance of the present Corporation Counsel. (Brushe Cole, 24 Misc., 368.)

But the settlement in dispute had the formal sanction, not only of the Law Department of the city, out of the Mayor, Controller, the Aqueduct Commissioners, and the eminent counsel engaged especially to contest the plaintiff's claims. Nor was this compromise made without adequate consideration in law. The equity of the claims was so manifest and imperative as to compel recognition from Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Appellate Division in the First Department; and the peril of their ultimate enforcement so probable as to impress upon the municipal authorities the expediency of a settlement out of court. The compromise then, was made, not merely to buy peace, but, in the judgment of responsible officials, to discharge a moral obligation of the municipality, and to avert an apprehended recovery in a far greater amount. For much less suffices to support a compromise. The claim of which a partial satisfaction is secured by the settlement, may be altogether without legal validity, and incapable of enforcement; it is enough if the parties in good faith advance opposing pretensions. (11 Misc., 248, Affd. 2, App. Div., 404; 156 N. Y., 491.) The settlement, therefore, being valid, and obligatory upon the parties, is beyond the jurisdiction of the court to disturb. (137 U. S., 168.)

It results that the merits of the compromise are not for my consideration, and that I have no alternative but to deny the motion.

COMMISSIONER KANE ACCUSED.

The Brooklyn League May Ask for the Sewer Official's Indictment.

The Brooklyn League intends to submit to the District Attorney of Kings County evidence against Sewer Commissioner James Kane, with a demand for that official's indictment. The evidence against Kane was brought out some months ago at an examination in the Supreme Court in proceedings brought by the league.

The Executive Committee of the league received and adopted at a meeting held on Monday night, at 200 Joralemon Street, the report of the Committee on Legal Proceedings on Commissioner Kane's case. This report, after reciting the evidence brought out at the examination in the Supreme Court, recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legal Proceedings is hereby authorized to lay before the District Attorney all the facts brought out in the summary examination of the Commissioner of Sewers, and such other facts as may be in the possession of the committee, in order that the District Attorney may call the attention of the Grand Jury to the matter.

The charge against Commissioner Kane, which was published in full at the time of the examination, is that he violated the law by letting the work of cleaning the sewer basins to George Cunningham, a favored contractor, at an excessive rate, and also that he awarded the work to Cunningham without advertising for bids as required by the charter. Cunningham did the work at $4.75 a basin, though the year before he had offered to do the work for $1.15.

Commissioner Kane said yesterday that he was not afraid of an investigation. He claimed that he saved the city money by employing Cunningham. "We are doing the cleaning now by day's work," he said, "and it is costing the city more than it did when Cunningham had the job at $4.75 a basin. That price was not excessive, and the Brooklyn League won't be able to prove that it was."

It is thought probable that the league's evidence will not be laid before District Attorney Marean, but before his successor. Mr. Marean has only a few weeks left to serve, and the league is not likely to embarrass him by placing in his hands an important case just before he goes out of office.

More School Teachers Needed.

Because of the increased school facilities in Manhattan soon to be arranged by the Board of Education additional teachers will soon be in demand. To prepare for this City Superintendent Maxwell has issued a bulletin calling for an examination on Nov. 25 of applicants for licenses to teach. He has ordered an examination of all those who at some time or other held the Borough Superintendent's licenses to teach who are not now teaching.

CHINAMAN EVICTS A WOMAN.

Mrs. Le Trottier Didn't Pay Her Rent, So Hop Sing Went to Court.

Hop Sing, a Celestial shirt washer, conducts a laundry on the ground floor of 7 Columbus Avenue, and owns the remainder of the building, which consists of another story. On Monday he applied at the West Fifty-fourth Street Municipal District Court for a dispossess warrant for Mrs. Le Trottier, who lived with her family on the second floor and conducted a fur establishment there.

Hop Sing is a mild mannered Chinaman, and in explaining his actions yesterday said: "Missi Tlottey he lentee de flo foh sixteen dollah month, and he payee just as likee, an he do washee foh him, too. When I say him payee lentee, Missi Tlottey say tomoho, nex week, month Novembler, an when Novembler come an she owe sixteen dollah, she move her business to othel place, and still live heah. So what I can do? I wantee him get flom house."

The Court regarded these reasons as very good ones for wishing to get rid of a tenant, and granted the warrant. Mrs. Le Trottier did not appear in court, but forthwith moved all her possessions to another house. She said that Hop Sing did not keep his house clean, and the smell from his laundry was offensive.

Patents Sold at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at auction by order of C. B. Van Nostrand, assignee of the American Range Finder Company, and "subject to all rights, under a contract of Nov. 10, 1890, between the American Range Finder Company and Bradley A. Fiske, if any such rights exist; and also subject to all rights under a contract of Dec. 5, 1894, between the American Range Finder Company and the Western Electric Company, if any such rights exist," forty-seven United States and foreign patents owned by the company, for $900. There were eighteen United States patents for electric appliances for discharging guns, range finders, &c., and twenty-nine foreign patents for telescopic sights, stadimeters, range finders, and indicators, &c., issued by France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and Denmark. The assignment was made March 23 last.

COL. OLIVER P. HAUSE GUILTY.

He Is Sentenced to Jail for Misappropriating Red Cross Funds.

Col. Oliver P. Hause, who was arrested on a charge of having appropriated funds collected for the Red Cross Society to his own use, was found guilty in the Court of Sessions, in Jamaica, yesterday, and sentenced to sixty days in the county jail. He is the man who secured a letter from Miss Helen Gould, indorsing him as a fit person to solicit subscriptions for the National Woman's War Relief Association. Subsequently she withdrew her letter.

Col. Hause, who claims to be a civil war veteran, made himself useful for a time about the Red Cross Society rooms in Long Island City. Mrs. Hammond and Miss Annie Reid, who were in charge of the Long Island City Red Cross Society, testified against him, claiming he had not turned over funds given to him. Col. Dykman and Gen. Loud testified in his behalf, and said he was connected with the Grand Army Memorial Committee in Manhattan. The Judge decided that the evidence proved the guilt of the accused beyond a doubt.

Mayor Hoos Reappoints Col. Smith.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday reappointed Robert G. Smith a Street and Water Commissioner. Mr. Smith was originally appointed to the board in May, 1897. He was at that time Colonel of the Fourth Regiment. When the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States a question was raised as to Col. Smith's right to continue as a member of the board, and suit was brought to test the matter. Col. Smith then resigned as Colonel of the regiment, and Mayor Hoos, to settle the doubt, reappointed him as Commissioner.

Certainly, everybody enjoys being well dressed; don't some men pay as much as $150 for a dress suit—man's best dress, while others pay $1.50 a night, rental?

To be sure we can't supply either, but we can give cloths of the best; tailoring that is done by those same high-priced tailors' journeymen in dull season.

We fit most of you at sight; if we can't, we alter till we do fit—at our expense.

A suit of the finest of soft cloths, $44; with double-breasted waistcoat, $45—these are our best; but we have a good serviceable suit for as little as $27—several prices between.

Now a dress suit means dress throughout—a silk hat ($5), or an Opera hat ($7); button patent leather shoes (Model, $5); heavy white gloves ($2); batwing tie (35 cents); and Inverness overcoat ($35).

And if it happens to be dewy weather you'll need a mackintosh—our stock runs the whole range, from $10 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

West 14th St
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
RICHEST EFFECTS

in rugs to suit any room. Select at once, for they will be mustered out quickly at this low price.

AXMINSTER RUGS

9x12 ft. $18.00

Newest furniture at lowest prices, and like a pilot "Long Credit" waits to steer them to your home.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROTECTION FROM CHILL.
Jaeger
PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
RETAIL STORES
16 West 23rd St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
166 Broadway, near Cortlandt.
248 W. 125th Str., Harlem.
Tailoring Dept., 227 Broadway.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Suits & Skirts.

Our New Cutaway Coat and Skirt,
of heavy materials, suitable for winter wear,
$34.50,
value $45.

In fancy mixtures, with short Jacket and new Skirt,
$28.50,
value $35.

Handsome Peau de Soie Skirts,
silk lined, with three ruffles, satin bound,
$25.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Bargain in
Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

420 dozen
All Linen, Hemstitched
12½ cts.,
value 16c. to 35c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE OLD COLUMBIA SITE.

Dr. White's Plan for the Disposition of the Block Which Will Be Known as "College Gardens."

The plan for the disposition of the block formerly the site of Columbia College by its recent purchaser, Dr. John S. White, involves the sale of the library building to the New York Society Library and the leasing of that part of Hamilton Hall not used by the Berkeley School to the National Arts Club. The School of Mines Building, on the Park Avenue front, will be converted into bachelor apartments, and after the removal of the present buildings the intervening space fronting on the streets will be disposed of as sites for private dwellings.

No contracts have yet been signed, but it is understood that the price for the library building will be something over $200,000. Plans are now in preparation for a permanent home for the National Arts Club to be erected on the old Hotel Royal site, at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, and if the club leases part of Hamilton Hall it will probably be for only a short term.

Dr. White's scheme for the development of the rest of the block will make it unique among the communities of the city. Through the centre of the block from Hamilton Hall to the School of Mines Building a strip 50 feet wide will be reserved and laid out as a small park or garden. On the Fiftieth Street front, overlooking the garden, there will be sites for seven dwellings. The most westerly house will be separated from Hamilton Hall by a considerable space, making it practically a corner property. The plot on Forty-ninth Street, between Hamilton Hall and the library, according to Dr. White's plan, is to be the site of a six-story apartment house. The new structure will be made to harmonize architecturally as nearly as possible with the Columbia buildings, which will remain, and the block will be known as "College Gardens."

Occupants of the new houses will form an association of in-dwellers to whom applications for the purchase or renting of dwellings or apartments will be addressed, and who will assume supervision of the interior garden.

EVENING AT THE
HORSE SHOW
demands of the men that quiet elegance of dress which we can supply in our fine Dress Suits, ready to put on.

For $40, a Suit
of fine undressed worsted, silk lined and faced with gros grain silk; Vest with satin back and white silk lining.

For $38, a Suit
of black crepe cloth, finished in the same way. A Tuxedo Suit finished and priced the same.

For $32, a Suit
of black English worsted, silk lined throughout.

For $28, a Suit
of black twilled worsted, all silk lined. A Tuxedo Suit, same goods, same finish, same price.

Dress Vests, of white figured silk, $10; of White Pique, $3.50 & $3.

A New Dress Shirt, fresh from Europe, has a bosom of finely pleated linen, $3.

Silk Hats, $5 & $6; Crush Hats, $7.
White Gloves; Dress Ties; Dress Shields.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

SHOES
Money Saved at Our Old Corner,
Sixth Ave. & 23d St.
Fresh lines of Ladies' button and laced at $1.45 and of Men's at $2 and $3.
ALEXANDER.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Special Reductions
ORIENTAL CARPETS.
Dining Room Colorings.
Smallest is an Osmania.
8x5.9 ft. $26.00
(reduced from $36.00.)
Largest a fine India Carpet.
12.11x9.7 ft. $145.00
(reduced from $186.00.)
The lot includes various sizes of Osmanies, Demerjics, Indias, Hamadans, Kermans, Sultanabads, Heraz and Feraghans.
All the latest dining-room furniture, from massive sideboards to the modest little conveniences, at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

THE CUSTOMS LAW INQUIRY.

Senators Platt and Jones Do Some Preliminary Work at the Custom House.

An investigation into the practical operation of the customs law at this port was begun yesterday by Senators Orville H. Platt of Connecticut and J. K. Jones of Arkansas, comprising a majority of a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee. They were received at the Custom House by Collector Bidwell and Special Deputy Collector Couch. There was a private conference, extending over a period of three hours.

Senators Platt and Jones will resume their inquiries at the Custom House this forenoon, and after they get through with that branch of the service they will turn their attention to the Surveyor's office, the Naval office, the Appraiser's office, and the General Appraisers. It is probable that this work will occupy several days. Subsequently the committee may hold public sessions and hear the testimony of importers and others interested in the administration of the customs laws.

GUTTENBERG RACE TRACK SOLD.

Bought at Auction by Dennis McLaughlin for $125,000.

The Guttenberg race track was yesterday sold at auction under an order made by Chancellor McGill of New Jersey, the track having for some time been in the hands of a receiver. The sale took place on the grounds. There were only three bidders, John Mullins, Rudolph Rabe, and Dennis McLaughlin, who was one of the "Big Four" who controlled the track in the days of its prosperity. Mr. Mullins started the bidding at $105,000. Mr. Rabe offered $120,000, and Mr. McLaughlin secured the property for $125,000.

Mr. Mullins said that Dennis McLaughlin was associated with him in the purchase of the property. He declined to say to what purpose the property would be devoted. The sale is subject to the approval of Chancellor McGill. The money must be paid by Dec. 12.

BLOCK LIGHTING AND POWER.

A Rumor that the Concern Has Been Sold Is Denied.

Recent changes in the directorate and management of the Block Lighting and Power Company gave rise yesterday to a rumor that the concern, which holds a perpetual franchise for the manufacture and sale of electricity for lighting and power purposes, had been sold to the Metropolitan Traction Company. This rumor, however, was denied by Edward P. Doyle, ex-President of the Block Company.

Mr. Doyle said that his concern, which has a small plant under the Grand Hotel, from which it served light and power to several buildings in the neighborhood, would be extended. In order to facilitate this plan, he said, a reorganization of the company had recently been effected.

Upholstery Dep't
Fourth Floor.
About 500 pairs French hand-made Lace Curtains.
Renaissance Lace Curtains, — rich designs, — 60 inches wide, 4 yards long,— mounted on finest quality Etamine or Bobbinette. Some of the handsomest patterns ever imported are included in this collection.
In sets of 2 to 15 pairs,
$25.00 per pair;
Usual price $45.00 to $75.00.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
Smith, Gray & Co.
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Overcoats.
An Overcoat stock that combines goodness of material, "smartness" of cut and moderation in price is surely the best from which to choose.
Such are the satisfying conditions here — no matter what your Overcoat idea may be. $15 to $55.
Broken Sizes of Fall Dress and Tuxedo Coats and Waistcoats are marked prices that are worth your while—that is if your size is in the lot.

For Horse Show wear:
Driving Coats, Box Coats, Inverness Coats, Surtouts, Opera Capes.
Frock Coats and Waistcoats, $20 to $40.
Fancy Waistcoats, $4 to $10.
Dress Waistcoats—Silk and Pique.
Silk Hats, $5 and $6.
Opera Hats, $5.50 and $7.
Dress Shirts, with Cuffs attached, $2.
Gloves, $1 and up.
Very Special Neckwear of English make, $1.50, $2, and $3.50.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.
BROADWAY, Cor. 31st ST.

Daniell & Sons
Ladies' Eider Down Sacques,
(all colors,)
60c., 98c., $1.25 each.
Also Handsome Novelties in above goods, of which we carry a large line.
Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers,
98c., 1.25, 1.35, 1.65 up.
Ladies' Eider Down Negligees
2.50, 2.75, 3.98, 4.75 up.
All perfect in fit and finish.
SHOWN IN CLOAK DEP'T.; (2D FLOOR.)
BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

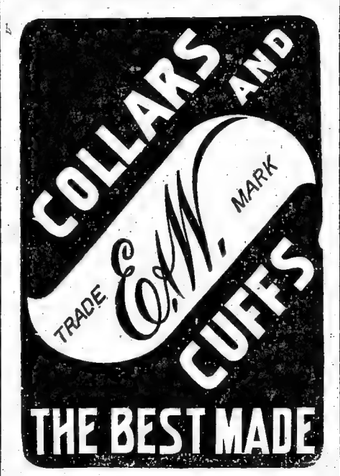

WOMAN SHOPLIFTER HELD.

Brooklyn Merchant Will Let the Law Take Its Course.

When Mrs. Annie Deboben of 273 Rutledge Street, Williamsburg, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court on the charge of stealing silk tapestry from the dry goods store of Henry Batterman she was confronted with three additional charges. Her attorney entered a plea of not guilty and asked for an adjournment of one week, which was granted, and bail was fixed at $200 each on the new charges and $300 on the fourth. Bond was given by Ferdinand Schieffer of 234 Meserole Street.

After Mrs. Deboben had secured her freedom friends of the family went to Mr. Batterman and appealed to him to be lenient with the woman for the sake of her family. It was pointed out to Mr. Batterman that Mrs. Deboben was well to do, which was convincing proof that she had no need to steal. Mr. Batterman replied that he would let the law take its course.

Set Free After Death Sentence.

Angelo Carbone, who had been sentenced to death for the murder of Natale Brogno in September, 1897, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Gildersleeve, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. Two weeks before the day set for Carbone's execution, Antonio Chiaranello was arrested in Baltimore, charged with the murder. Chiaranello was brought to this city, tried, and convicted, and is now under sentence of death. Carbone has been in the Tombs four months.

Le Boutillier Brothers,
14th Street.
On account of
Retiring From Business
are now closing out their entire stock of high-grade dry goods at Great Reductions.
Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Cloakings, Mourning Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, "Jaeger" Underwear, Table Linens, Towels, Blankets, Flannels, Trimmings, Suits, Cloaks, Wrappers, Upholstery, Tapestries, Curtains, Lamps, Table Covers, Mattings, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Oriental, Japanese and American Rugs; Men's Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, Ties, and Hosiery, Umbrellas, Jewelry, Shoes, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Boys' Clothing, Stationery, Organdies, Lawns, Cambrics, White Goods, Laces, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Notions, Toilet Articles, Leather Goods, Buttons, &c.
The Greatest Price-Cutting Ever Known in Dry Goods Retailing.
In this Sale the Greatest Bargains are in the Finest Goods.
Le Boutillier Bros., 14th St., bet. Union Square and 5th Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Six Symphony Concerts
FOR
Young People
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Each number on the Programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
November 26, January 28,
December 17, February 25,
January 7, March 11.
Box Office now open for the sale of subscription tickets. Parquet, $6; Dress Circle, $3; Balcony, $1.50; Boxes, (seating eight), $100.

Musical Art Society
SIXTH SEASON.
Two Concerts, Dec. 8 and March 16.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Works by Palestrina, Herzogenberg, Bach, Vittoria, Brahms, etc.
Box office at Carnegie Hall now open for the sale of subscription tickets. Boxes, $100; Parquet, $4; Dress Circle, $2; Balcony, $1.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Paur Symphony Orchestra
Ninety Performers....EMIL PAUR....Conductor
First Public Rehearsal Fri. Aft., Nov. 18, at 2:30.
First Symphony Concert Sat. Ev., Nov. 19, at 8:15
Soloist, GODOWSKY, Pianist.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, now ready at box office.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.
Subscription tickets for the series of Five Public Rehearsals or Five Symphony Concerts, $1.50 to $5, now on sale at box office.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

Horse Show,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
NOVEMBER 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Trial of Hunters, Judging Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Ponies, Trotters, Horses and Private Hansom Cabs, Four-in-Hands, Saddle Horses, Street-Cleaning Dept. Horses, and Hunters; Gig Horses for Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8:30.
MELBA Concert in aid of the SUNNYSIDE DAY NURSERY.
Mesdames Melba (first app. this season) and Gadski, Sig. Pandolfini, (début in America,) Sig. Bensaude, Mons. Boudouresque and the New York Symphony Orchestra, Sig. Sippilli, Conductor. Applications for boxes may be made by mail, or by personal application (between 12 and 1) to Miss Cuyler, 214 Madison Av. Tickets at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Ave. Hotel) at regular prices.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66th St. West, near Columbus Ave.,
Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays.
Perfect Ice. Skates Free.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, ASTOR GALLERY.
THIS EVENING AT 8:15.
THE LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK OF
Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
"THE DRAMA AS A FINE ART."
RESERVED SEATS, $2.00 and $1.00 at THE WALDORF NEWS STAND.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
17TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from November 7 to December 3.
ADMISSION .....25c.
Free opening on Sunday from 2 to 5 P. M.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!
THE NEW RAGE
Thrilling the City!!
Packing the Casino!!
at the CASINO!
ENTIRE PRESS PLEASED!

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Sensational features. Unrivaled pictures
HERALD SQ. THE., 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day.
Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'y.
2d Month. Evenings 8:30. Matinée Sat.
The Big Farce Hit, ON AND OFF.
50th Performance December 5—Souvenirs.
WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.
HARLEM Opera House. Hoyt's A Day and A Night.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Matinée to-day. Orch., 50c. Bal., 25c. HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK

DALY'S
Every Ev'g this week except Saturday.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Matinée To-day.
Last Matinée Saturday.
Saturday Night, Nov. 19th, opening of the Dramatic Season, first production here of Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MISS ADA REHAN as PORTIA.
Sidney Herbert as Shylock.
***Special Matinée Thanksgiving Day.

5th AV. THEATRE
Beginning Monday next, Nov. 21st.
Edwin Knowles, Mgr.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
The exact production as given at Daly's Theatre; Same cast; Scenes and Costumes.
***Souvenir Albums as mementos of the 100th performance will be given on Monday.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES...Manager
THEATRE CLOSED THIS WEEK OWING TO THE CONTINUED INDISPOSITION OF MR. JEFFERSON.
Special—Com. next Mon.—"The Runaway Girl."
Box office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St.
EVS. 8:15. LAST WEEK. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
VIOLA ALLEN—THE CHRISTIAN.
NOTE.—Miss Allen will continue her N. Y. run at the Garden Theatre, beginning Mon., Nov. 28.
Next Week—Wm. H. Crane IN HIS New Comedy, WORTH A MILLION.
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
NOON TO 11 P. M.
1st & 2d Balconies, 25c.; Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c., Orch. and Front Balcony Box Seats, $1. No Seats Reserved except Box Seats at 50c. Advance on Regular Prices. ALICE ATHERTON, JOHN W. RANSONE, CHAS. BOWSER & CO. in "A Domestic Cyclone." VALDARES, PERCY HONRI, JOHNNIE CARROLL, & ADDIE CRAWFORD, and a score more. Biograph.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St.
JULIA ARTHUR Last 4 nights. Last Sat. Mat. in the Great Book Play. A LADY OF QUALITY.
Monday Evening, Nov. 21, for One Week, Julia Arthur as PARTHENIA, in Ingomar.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
CARMEN SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
Eve's 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Mats., 1,100 res. seats, 25c. Next week—CHIMES OF NORMANDY

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St.
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER | THE JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO.
REGULAR PRICES, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.
MAT. SAT. EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. Daniel Frohman, Manager, at 8:30. SOTHERN
..A COLONIAL GIRL..LAST WEEK..
..A COLONIAL GIRL..LAST WEEK..
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
Tuesday.....TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS

AFTER THE HORSE SHOW GO TO KOSTER & BIAL'S
Special Late Performance
MAT. SAT. ADM., 50c.
Williams and Walker and Foreign Vaudeville.
Sacred Concert Every Sunday Night.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve. at 8:20. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2:15.
MAY IRWIN Success of her career. KATE KIP Buyer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SPORTING LIFE PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Regular matinees to-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

14TH ST. THEATRE, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Res. Orch. Circle & Balcony, 50c.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

COLUMBUS Mat. To-day. A LION'S HEART.
CARL A. HASWIN.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Packed Houses. The Turtle
MAT. TO-DAY.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c. 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
This Week—THE IRONMASTER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Every evening and Sat. matinee, the hit of the season, "Im Weissen Roessel."

MUST REIMBURSE HIS BONDSMAN

Judgment Against Employe Who Lost Metropolitan Traction Co.'s $6,000.

Judgment for $6,105 has been entered against George Stebbins Wickham in favor of the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia. The judgment was for loss on a fidelity bond of $40,000 which the company ran for Mr. Wickham, who was a collector and bank depositor for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Wickham, who, it was said yesterday at the office of the Metropolitan Company, was a brother of the late Mayor Wickham and a member of the Lotos Club, was engaged on Jan. 18 last in depositing a large amount of money in the Pacific Bank, at 470 Broadway. The money was in a wagon of which Mr. Wickham had charge. Upon the arrival at the bank Wickham found that a package of bills amounting to nearly $6,000 was missing. The money has never been recovered, and Wickham, who was suspended, has never been reinstated.

Treasurer H. S. Beattie of the company said yesterday that no suspicion whatever had been cast upon Wickham's honesty, but that the regulations of the company had compelled the collection of the amount lost and the suspension of the depositor.

Patent and Trade Mark Commission.

Sessions of the commission appointed by President McKinley last June to revise the patent and trademark laws of the United States will be held in the United States Circuit Court rooms, Post Office Building, this city, next Saturday and Monday. The commission is composed of Francis Forbes of New York, United States District Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago, and Assistant Commissioner of Patents A. P. Greeley of Washington.

MANIAC ATTACKS PASSENGERS.

Colored Man Drove Them from Elevated Platform to Tracks.

Hyacinth Sosa, a colored man of great strength, who says he lives in Liberty Street, Brooklyn, became violently insane yesterday morning on the Ninth Street platform of the Third Avenue elevated road. He beat every one who came near him. A policeman and six train and station guards finally got him into a strait-jacket and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Sosa attracted the attention of everybody in one of the cars of a down-town train by bowing and praying. He got off at Ninth Street, where he dashed through the crowd from one end of the platform to the other and back again, striking at everybody near him. Men and women became greatly frightened, and some of them jumped to the tracks. A guard seized the maniac, but the colored man threw him down and dashed through the crowd again. Policeman Keeling heard the commotion and ran up stairs. He fought with the colored man, but could not subdue him till six guards went to his aid. The policeman and two of the guards had their clothing torn by the madman.

During the fracas a down-town train came along and had to stop up the tracks because of the number of persons gathered there.

Millions of bottles of a remarkable Lung and Throat cure, at first prescribed by a noted physician, have been sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy, with showers; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

No. 2 wheat, 70⅞c; No. 2 corn, mixed 39⅝c; No. 2 oats, mixed, 29c.

FOREIGN.—In a speech at the Conservative Club in London last evening Joseph Chamberlain declared that Great Britain would welcome the entry of the United States upon a colonizing career; that co-operation between the two nations would then become inevitable and desirable, and that the combination would fear no other alliance. A report from Manila states that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, threatens to declare war upon the United States troops in the Philippines in case this country takes the islands from Spain outright and fails to give the natives their independence. King Humbert opened the Italian Parliament yesterday with an address in which he expressed approval of the Czar's peace proposal.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Henry C. Paine, Republican National Committeeman, said yesterday that the McCleary Currency bill may be considered at an extra session of Congress next March.

Ethel Marlowe, who played the part of Polly Love in "The Christian," died in the wings of the Knickerbocker Theatre of heart disease last night, after finishing the last lines she had to say in the play.

The Federal Government has decided to investigate the case of James W. Tolbert, Assistant Postmaster at McCormick, S. C., who was driven from his home by a mob during the recent riots there.

At the joint session of American and Spanish Peace Commissioners yesterday the Spaniards delivered their reply to this country's demand for the cession of the Philippine Islands. They decline to acknowledge our claim and declare for arbitration of the question.

Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt left for Boston yesterday to deliver two lectures.

C. H. Seabrook, a Harlem wholesale milk dealer, has been fined $250 for selling skim milk.

Senator Platt and Congressman Odell returned yesterday from a visit to Washington.

The Curfew bill passed by the City Council of St. Louis, Mo., has been vetoed by the Mayor.

Congressman Quigg yesterday denied a report that he intended to abandon politics for business.

An attempt to burn a big steel safety vault into sections by means of electricity is to be made at Cincinnati.

William R. Frazier, Grand Marshal of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Masons, has been missing since Thursday last.

The President will attend the Peace Jubilee in Atlanta on Dec. 14 and 15, and afterward will visit the Tuskegee negro college.

Governor-elect Roosevelt yesterday filed a statement of his election expenses, which he says amounted to $2,600.

It is said that Judge Van Wyck received a good majority of the votes cast by the New York soldiers in Honolulu.

The Berlin sailed yesterday for Cuba and Puerto Rico, carrying the largest number of passengers on any boat since the war.

The Boards of Canvassers of New York and Kings Counties met yesterday. A considerable share of defective ballots was found in the Manhattan returns.

At the monthly dinner of the Booksellers' League last night, plans were discussed for protecting booksellers from the cut-rate competition of the department stores.

It was reported yesterday that Governor-elect Roosevelt and Seth Low have urged Jacob Worth to assume the Republican leadership in Brooklyn, and that Mr. Worth and Senator Platt have become reconciled.

Ex-Gov. Flower will not be re-elected President of the Democratic Club at the annual meeting, Dec. 5. Three members of the Board of Governors will also be replaced. Mr. Flower yesterday expressed himself as satisfied to retire.

The New York Wharf and Warehouse Company has obtained a charter to transact business on a big scale. Stephen M. Hoye of Brooklyn, who is named as one of the incorporators, says he is somewhat in the dark regarding the company's express purposes.

Page 3.

Dr. Medina Ferrer stated at the dinner of the Medico-Legal Society that yellow fever could be eradicated from Cuba. A paper written by Dr. George Goodfellow was read, refuting the charges made against the army surgeons in Cuba.

Page 4.

The reported outbreak of scarlet fever at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum was said yesterday to be slight and the source of no danger.

The State Department has demanded the extradition of James Temple, who is held in Mexico for murder, said to have been committed within the United States.

As a result of the affronts offered him on Tuesday in the armory, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, will resign his commission in the command.

Twenty-five hundred additional square miles of United States territory have been discovered in Alaska by a coast survey party sent there by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The closing of the First National Bank of Emporia, Kan., by order of the Controller of the Currency, yesterday afternoon, was immediately followed by the suicide of its President, Charles S. Cross.

Representatives of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railway Lines yesterday assured the Board of Health of their willingness to arrange for the erection of Winter transfer stations.

Page 5.

The Princeton freshmen defeated the Columbia freshmen yesterday in a game of football by a score of 47 to 0.

The War Investigating Commission will begin the taking of testimony in New York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow morning.

Baron de Villamil, who was reported to have been discharged from the Seventh United States Volunteer Regiment, and to have left Lexington, Ky., in disgrace, was in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, and denied that there was any truth in the report.

Surgeon Major Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment has made his official report, in which he reveals many medical secrets of the Santiago campaign. He says the hospital corps of his regiment was robbed of its men to serve the regulars. He tells of many indignities suffered.

Page 6.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica is about to visit the United States incognito. He will arrive in New York on Tuesday.

The Navy Department has ordered that the Maria Teresa be abandoned, but is negotiating for the wrecking of the Cristobal Colon.

Messages are being received by the Navy Department from England, expressing pleasure at the news that Admiral Schley, with the new European Squadron, would visit Plymouth, and asking when the ships may be expected.

Page 7.

Henry Hamilton, the Brooklyn liveryman and stage line owner, died at his home, at Coney Island, on Tuesday.

Gen. Roe has announced his intention to reorganize the Thirteenth Regiment, which was disbanded by Gov. Black.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Bartlett, for fifteen years President of Dartmouth College, died yesterday at Hanover, N. H.

John J. Wamsganz was arrested for blackmail and extortion after collecting for the Masonic Lodge to which he belonged a debt owed by its late Master.

Gen. Graham, who commanded at Camp Alger, and who was retired two months ago, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever and pneumonia at Fort Hamilton.

Gen. Miles and Frederic Remington have secured a temporary injunction restraining the American News Company from selling a book entitled "Remington's Frontier Sketches," which, it is claimed, is an infringement on "The Personal Recollections of Gen. Nelson A. Miles."

Page 12.

Mrs. William F. Havemeyer died yesterday morning at her home, 10 East Fifty-seventh Street.

An Armenian, who says he is a physician and a Harvard man, has been obtaining money in this city under false representations.

The suit against Michael J. Dady and former Brooklyn officials on the charge of fraud in the letting of city contracts was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson yesterday laid before the Board of Public Improvements an amusing correspondence he has had with Magistrate Brann in regard to the discharge of rag pickers.

Fifty men waiting for free rations at Schumann's bakery, 383 Bowery, yesterday morning, were arrested by Capt. Delaney and police of the Fifth Street Station as vagrants. Magistrate Cornell committed thirty-two of them. Chief of Police Devery said Capt. Delaney made a big mistake.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday put men to work tearing up Broadway from Forty-fifth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, preparatory to placing the conduits for electric traction. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company was held, and the old officers, with two exceptions, were re-elected.

E. F. Cragin and Edward Eyre, who represented the Grace syndicate in Nicaragua, returned yesterday with a concession from the Nicaraguan Government to build an interoceanic canal. Mr. Cragin says the work will be pushed, as all the capital is subscribed. The Maritime Canal Company will insist upon its rights, which Mr. Cragin claims have been forfeited.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
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CHOATE FOR AMBASSADOR.

Cleveland Men Ask the President to Send the New York Lawyer to England.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—There was sent from Cleveland to-day a petition to President McKinley asking that he appoint Joseph H. Choate of New York Ambassador to England to succeed John Hay. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned, learning that Joseph H. Choate is being urged by his friends in the East for the appointment as Ambassador to England, desire to testify that in our opinion he is eminently qualified for the position, and we believe that his selection would meet with the cordial approval of the people."

Many prominent Cleveland men signed. It is stated that a prominent Judge refused to sign, saying that Choate could not get the appointment anyhow, and that while in New York recently Platt had told him he would fight against Choate for any position he might seek.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RIOTS.

Federal Government Decides to Investigate the Case of Expatriated Assistant Postmaster Tolbert.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Government has decided to investigate the circumstances under which James W. Tolbert, Assistant Postmaster at McCormick, S. C., was compelled by the threats of an armed mob to abandon his office and home. With that object the matter has been placed in the hands of United States Attorney Lathrop, with instructions to look into the matter with a view to prosecution for any violations of the Federal statutes in this or any other cases growing out of the recent race riots in that locality.

As a preliminary step Mr. Tolbert has sent a telegram to Gov. Ellerbee at Columbia, asking him to be informed whether, as Governor of South Carolina, he can and will afford him protection in returning to his family and office.

Following is the text of the telegram:

I am a citizen of South Carolina, where I was born and raised and have always resided. My home is at McCormick, in the County of Abbeville. My wife is Postmaster there, and I am her assistant and conduct the business of the office for her, she being a delicate woman. On Thursday, 10th inst., I was forced by an organized and armed mob of a hundred men to leave my family and my home under the threat that if I remained there I would be killed. I therefore fled for safety, because I was unable to resist this mob. I am a large landowner in the County of Abbeville and also the owner of valuable houses and other real estate in the town of McCormick. My wife is there with our only child, a girl four years old, without my presence and my protection, on account of the action of an armed mob, and my property is without proper care. I have committed no crime against the laws of my county, and have done nothing to give any offense to any man or set of men, save that I am a member of the Republican Party, and believe in the doctrines of that party. I send this to know if you as the Governor of South Carolina can afford me protection as one of its citizens and as an employe of the United States Government that I may return to my family, to my property, and my business and be safe from mob violence. Answer care of St. James Hotel, Washington.

Concerning the claims of interference with the postal service, it is stated at the Post Office Department that there is at present no evidence that the postal service has been interfered with; that officially the department has no knowledge of Tolbert, who is only the Assistant Postmaster at a fourth class Post Office, and therefore appointed and employed by the Postmaster and not by the department. The Postmaster is the wife of Tolbert, and as she is not interfered with the department officials say there is nothing to show that the department should act in the matter.

Mr. Tolbert called on Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith to-day with a view to securing some action in the premises, but as the outcome of the conclusion of the department that there was nothing of which it could take cognizance now.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16.—Gov. Ellerbee was very brief and non-committal in his reply to the telegram sent him by James W. Tolbert, from Washington, and he declined to go further in what he had to say. This was his message: "If you return home, I will give you all the protection in my power. I don't think it prudent for you to return till the excitement subsides."

John R. Tolbert and his son, who were here in the State prison for safe keeping, have been released, and are now in Charleston. The Grand Jury now in session in Greenwood County has made a presentment attributing to the incendiary speeches of the Tolberts and their followers the cause of all the recent troubles.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the Colored Ministerial Association of Allegheny County resolutions were adopted condemning the "Christless behavior of the white ministers of Wilmington, N. C.," in the recent race troubles, and serving notice that they "sue for peace, but, if robbed of their rights, the white people can expect retaliation."

DREYFUS MAY NOT RETURN.

Believed in Paris That He Will Not Be Brought There.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The announcement that two advocates will be sent to Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, to assist Dreyfus in the preparation of his defense, gives rise to the belief that he will not, after all, be brought back.

It is believed he has already received the Government's message announcing the revision. The Court of Cassation will undoubtedly demand the secret dossier, and, according to the Soir, the Government has taken the full responsibility for whatever measures may be necessary to prevent the dossier obtaining a publicity that would be dangerous from an international point of view.

A Carlist Rising Feared in Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Government has taken measures, it is said in official circles, to suppress all factious movements, and the military authorities have been instructed how to act in the event of a Carlist rising.

Governess for Cleveland's Children.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 16.—Miss Lena Illgi, a teacher in a local parochial school, has tendered her resignation to accept the position of governess to Grover Cleveland's children and instruct them in the German language.

SPAIN ASKS ARBITRATION

Spanish Commissioners File Their Reply to American Demands for the Philippines.

DO NOT YIELD THE ISLANDS

The Spaniards Say the Cession of the Philippines Is Beyond the Protocol—The Treaty Further Delayed.

PARIS, Nov 16.—The Spanish Commissioners at the joint session this afternoon presented a long document in answer to the American argument which was submitted last week. By mutual consent the memorandum of to-day was handed to the Americans without being read, and the meeting adjourned till Saturday next. The Spanish communication will be translated this evening and its contents will be discussed by the United States Commissioners to-morrow at their usual daily session.

The Spaniards, in their communication to-day reaffirmed the position which they have assumed against the discussion here of Spain's Philippine sovereignty. They insist that the words "shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines" in Article 3 of the peace protocol do not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines, except on her own terms, and therefore the Spaniards propose arbitration on the construction to be placed on the words "the control, disposition, and government."

In signifying their willingness to submit the Philippine article of the protocol to a third party for construction, the Spanish Commissioners urged to-day that, as there is obviously a difference of opinion regarding the phrase, "the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines," possibly the result of a misunderstanding, the Spaniards should no more be asked to surrender their view than the Americans to surrender theirs.

The memorandum points out that a deadlock exists, which might be broken by arbitration on the contending views, to which the Spanish Commissioners are quite ready to submit. The latter declare that they have no idea of suggesting arbitration as to the main issue, which touches the national honor of both sides, but they are willing to accept exterior aid to clear the path of negotiation.

It is safe to say that the American Commissioners will not consent to invoke exterior aid to construe the terms of their own protocol. Another part of to-day's Spanish memorandum flatly asserts, upon the authority of M. Cambon's reports of the protocol negotiations between Washington and Madrid through him, that President McKinley at no time objected to Spain's reservation of her sovereignty in the Philippines. This allegation is directly opposed to the American record upon the same subject. Judge Day's note to M. Cambon, dated Aug. 10, and already made public, informed him that Spain's note of Aug. 7, accepting the terms of peace laid down by the United States was not explicit, and proposed a protocol to reduce both parties to exactitude.

The American Commissioners now hold that the protocol itself was born of Spain's attempt to reserve her Philippine sovereignty, though the Spanish memorandum to-day squarely challenges the contention.

Moreover, the Spanish Commissioners to-day have alleged that President McKinley's objection to Spain's phraseology in accepting the peace terms was based solely, so far as was made known, upon this sentence in the Spanish acceptance: "They accept the proffered terms subject to the approval of the Cortes of the kingdom, as required by their constitutional duties."

The Spanish memorandum of to-day holds that M. Cambon answered the American objection to this by pointing out that the Americans' terms were proffered subject to the approval of the American Senate, but that President McKinley replied that he did not desire to involve the internal affairs of Spain in the proceedings in hand.

The Spanish memorandum asks also why, if the United States objected to Spain's reservation of sovereignty, they did not plainly say so in the protocol and leave no room for argument. It asks why Judge Day's note of Aug. 10 did not clearly declare that the United States would not recognize such reservation, and that the protocol was necessary to prevent a misunderstanding on that point.

It also asks why did Judge Day's note practically ascribe the inexplicit form of Spain's acceptance of the peace terms to telegraphic errors, while the exact terms of Spain's reservation of sovereignty, as had in Washington before the protocol, are now being quoted in the proceedings here. This portion of the Spanish memorandum is based upon letters written by M. Cambon at the time, purporting to describe interviews and transactions attending the peace terms and protocol.

On Saturday, the date fixed for the next meeting, the Americans will make their response, in the course of which it is not unlikely that the exact terms and precise time limit of their acceptance will be communicated.

The meeting to-day of the Peace Commissions began at 2:15 P. M. and ended at 3 P. M.

The Journal to-day, referring to the peace negotiations, says: "We think that the extravagant exigencies of the United States have made discussion almost impossible between that country and Spain. Nothing but submission on Spain's part seems possible, as the rumored intervention of the German Emperor is a myth. Spain should reconcile herself to the inevitable and set herself about preparing for future struggles."

HOW ARBITRATION IS VIEWED.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the Spanish suggestion of arbitration regarding the Philippines, refers to it as "obviously futile and absurd."

"The Spanish Cabinet," says The Times, "has no real intention of breaking off the negotiations. It is only prolonging them in order to familiarize the public mind in Spain with the inevitable concessions. Certainly there is no need for the United States to send a fleet to Spain, as they could easily enforce submission without that. Spain would be foolish to sulk and thus lose the money compensation America is now willing to pay."

DISAPPOINTMENT AT MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"There is considerable disappointment in high quarters at the failure of the Spanish Peace Commissioners to obtain any important concessions, at least financial ones, from the United States. Señores Montero Rios, Garnica, and Abaruzza are reproached with conducting the negotiations too much like lawyers and without sufficiently attending to the more conciliatory suggestions of their colleagues on the commission.

"In the same strain it is argued that Señor Montero Rios would undoubtedly earn popularity by declining to sign peace on such harsh conditions and by patriotically throwing up his mission. But all sensible people share Señor Sagasta's opinion that it would be better to secure peace on any terms while protesting against ungenerous treatment.

"There is a widespread feeling in Spain that it would be better to get rid of the ungrateful colonies and of everything calculated to lead to fresh American aggression. The bitterness of the feeling against the United States is now greater than ever among all classes. Certainly the Government's principal preoccupation is the question of a Carlist rising, but it is believed that any attempts could be speedily suppressed."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"I understand that Señor Sagasta desires to protract the Paris negotiations to the utmost, because he fears, first, that the signature of a peace treaty will be the end of his public life, and, in the second place, because he desires to stave off, if possible, the fall of the dynasty."

SPAIN WILL BE STUBBORN.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, has received dispatches from the Spanish Peace Commissioners, now in Paris, indicating that to-day's meeting of the joint commissions will not be the last. The Commissioners, it is added, have received additional instructions to defend Spain's rights in the Philippine Islands.

AUSTRIA AND THE PEACE WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, referring to the strictures of some Austrian newspapers on America's action regarding the Philippines, says:

"These attacks, I can positively assert, in no way represent the attitude of the Government. Neither Emperor Francis Joseph nor any of his advisers ever had the remotest intention of attempting to exert influence upon the negotiation between Washington and Madrid. On the contrary, the Austro-Hungarian Government has remained perfectly neutral throughout, and would probably even be content to see the inefficient Spanish administration in the Philippines superseded.

"It is not even certain that Germany would prove irreconcilable to American annexation of the archipelago, but, looking to the suspicions German conduct has aroused, it is quite time for Germany officially to declare her policy."

PRICE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Up to this point, the discussion at Paris having touched on principle, there has been no attempt to give exact figures in relation to the amount of money that might be paid to Spain by the United States on account of the Philippines. Such, for instance, was the statement that the United States would reimburse Spain "for the pacific expenditures" made on account of the Philippines, for no one here at the time had an exact knowledge of what these expenditures amounted to in the aggregate.

This has been ascertained, however, to the satisfaction of the American Commissioners, at least, and they will name the exact amount of money which the United States is willing to pay over to Spain on this account. What is proposed is a cash payment to the Spanish Government, for the United States does not propose to enter into any relations whatever with any of the holders of any of the bonds issued by Spain, notwithstanding the efforts of some of the European powers to bring this result about. As to the amount which will be offered to Spain, officials here are mute, but it is believed to lie somewhere between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Our Commissioners do not look for an unconditional rejection of our offer, but believe there will be an attempt on the part of the Spanish Commissioners to secure a liberal increase of the amount named. The American Commissioners are under instructions to inform the Spanish Commissioners that there can be no further delay in the final conclusion of the work of the commission, so that it is expected a conclusion, one way or the other, will be reached before long to the peace negotiations.

ANOTHER ISLAND WANTED.

The United States to Purchase One of the Carolines from Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The acquisition of an island in the Caroline group, owned by Spain, will be part of the work of the Paris Peace Commission. Cable communication between the United States and Manila via Honolulu is regarded as desirable should we occupy the islands, and the distance between Honolulu and Guam Island in the Ladrone group is so great as to make an intermediary station necessary. Officials believe that one of the Caroline Islands would be useful as such intermediary station. The acquisition of either of two of the Caroline Islands which are considered suitable for a cable station would involve a money consideration, and the United States will pay Spain a reasonable price for its relinquishment.

OUR TROOPS AWAIT ORDERS.

Activity at the War Department at Washington—Regiments Prepared for Sudden Call to Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There has been remarkable activity about the War Department for several days in the way of preparing troops for service in lands beyond the United States. An order has been issued directing at least ten regiments of the regular army now stationed in Northwestern forts and posts to hold themselves in readiness for immediate transportation and service in tropical climates. Most of these regiments were sent into the Northern and Western posts a few weeks ago for recuperation after the Cuban campaign. While holding themselves ready for service these regiments will now be recruited to their full strength.

Nothing is said officially as to what the present activity means, but there are several reasons suggested. It is believed that an early movement to Cuba is intended, somewhat sooner than has been generally believed heretofore. Another belief entertained is that the United States Government desires to be in a position to meet any conditions that may grow out of the pending peace negotiations, and to be in readiness to resume hostilities if Spain refuses to accept the terms the American Peace Commissioners offer.

In this connection an intimation has got about to the effect that during the delay which has occurred Spain has been able to form some sort of coalition with European powers to back up the pretensions she has been making in the negotiations. Another reason given for the proposed movement of the regulars to Cuba is that they are to replace the regiments which have given some trouble and have created disturbances, the last row being reported from Gen. Wood's command, in Santiago Province. It may be that some of the regular regiments are destined to replace volunteers who have been pleading to be sent home.

An interesting feature of the matter is the refusal of the United States authorities to order the muster-out of the volunteers who recently returned from Puerto Rico. These regiments were sent to their homes and given sixty days' furlough, but contrary to the plans heretofore followed, they were not allowed to be mustered out of service. As to the ten regular regiments, every department of the Government has been directed to prepare supplies for them and to arrange for transportation as soon as they may be ordered to move.

WILLIAM'S TRIP TO SPAIN.

The German Emperor Will Observe the Incognito Rule.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Spanish Government has been advised that Emperor William of Germany will arrive at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, on Friday, and that he will reach Carthagena on Saturday and Cadiz on Sunday. His Majesty will observe the strictest "incognito," no honors will be rendered him, and the forts and the German warships will merely exchange the usual naval salutes. The Spanish authorities will not board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The Minister of Marine, Señor Aunon, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have conferred on the subject of Emperor William's visit to Spain.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Nov. 16.—Emperor William to-day visited the British battleship Caesar and the second-class cruiser Dido, after which he took luncheon on the battleship Ramillies.

Emperor William May Visit France.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Volonté says Emperor William has sounded the French Government about visiting French waters, but it is denied that a fleet has been ordered to meet the Emperor.

"THE ROYAL LIMITED"—the Famous Five-Hour Train—of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving New York for Washington at 1 P. M., will, after November 20th, leave at 3 P. M., arriving Washington 8 P. M., and be composed exclusively of Pullman's Parlor and Observation, Café, Smoking Cars, and Dining Cars.—Adv.

DEWEY FEARS TREACHERY

Reported from Manila that Aguinaldo Threatens to Wage War Upon Our Troops.

WANTS THE ISLANDS FREE

American Officers Declare the Rebel Leader Is Unreliable and Will Bear Watching—Awaiting the Final Peace Terms.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 16.—Capt. John Barneson, commander of the United States transport Arizona, has arrived here from Manila on leave of absence. Capt. Barneson left Manila Sept. 24. He said the general impression among army officers was when the Peace Commission concludes its labors the United States troops will have serious trouble with the natives. Admiral Dewey told him that Aguinaldo was not only unreliable, but treacherous. It is said that Aguinaldo has promised his men that immediately upon the withdrawal of the Spaniards he will declare war against the United States.

He says he will kill off American soldiers faster than the United States Government can ship them to the islands. Capt. Barneson stated that there is a difference of opinion between the naval and militia men regarding the retention of the Philippines. The naval men strongly favor and the military oppose.

GEN. MERRITT ON AGUINALDO.

He Says It Would Be Bad Policy for This Country to Recognize Him at All.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, the commander of the American forces in the Philippine Islands, who is still in this city, read with a great deal of interest the long letter of complaint against American officials in the Philippine Islands addressed by the so-called Filipino Junta of Hongkong to President McKinley and the American people, and published in the United States. In discussing the Filipinos, the American General refers to them as "children," and says it would be impossible to establish American government in the islands. He adds that they must have some form of colonial government, similar to the British colonial governments.

Regarding the complaints of the Filipinos, the General said:

"It was impossible to recognize the insurgents, and I made it a point not to do so, as I knew it would lead to complications. Admiral Dewey, after my arrival, pursued the same course. What was done before is not for me to comment on. I, purposely, did not recognize Aguinaldo nor his troops, nor use them in any way. Aguinaldo did not ask to see me until ten days after my arrival. After that, I was too much occupied to see him.

"In talking with leading Filipinos I told them the United States had no promises to make, but that they might be assured that the Government and people of the United States would treat them fairly. This was because the United States is in the habit of dealing fairly with all struggling peoples, and not because I had been authorized to say anything of the kind.

"We purposely did not give the insurgents notice of our attack on Manila because we did not need their co-operation, and did not propose to have it. We were moved by fear that they might loot and plunder and possibly murder. Aguinaldo's subordinate leaders, in conversing with American officers, frequently said they intended to cut the throats of all the Spaniards in Manila.

"Aguinaldo himself wrote a complaining letter, saying the insurgents had been denied 'their share of the booty,' whatever he may have meant by that. I took no notice of this letter, nor do I think the subject now raised is a matter for discussion between Aguinaldo and any representative of the American Government."

FRIARS HELD BY AGUINALDO.

Gen. Otis Wants Them Released, but the Insurgents Refuse.

MANILA, Nov. 16.—Gen. Otis, the commander of the American forces, recently proposed to Aguinaldo that he release the friars and civilians held in captivity throughout the provinces. The insurgent leader denied their maltreatment and refused to release the prisoners, claiming that the civilians had enlisted as volunteers, and, therefore, were legitimate prisoners of war. Aguinaldo also denied that women and children were detained, but said some women and children had voluntarily accompanied their husbands or fathers into captivity.

As to the friars, Aguinaldo argues that they are prohibited by the Pope from accepting parochial appointments, that they are only permitted to follow monastic life, and that the parishes are intrusted to ministers of the independent monastic orders. But, he adds, the Philippine clericals have deliberately and systematically deceived the Pope, pretending that the country was barbarous, unfit for the regular ministry, and that it was necessary that the monastic orders should administer the parishes. Therefore, Aguinaldo continued, he considered it necessary to detain the friars until the Pope is undeceived.

The Spanish papers here assert that a sanguinary mutiny has taken place on board the steamship Bernardino and that the native crew massacred their Spanish officers. These papers also appeal to the United States to control the natives. Advices from Illoilo say the natives of that vicinity distrust Aguinaldo and want American domination.

TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Threaten to Massacre Spaniards in the Island of Panay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Reports of a somewhat disquieting nature have been received from Gen. Otis, in command at Manila. He says that the Province of Iloilo, in the Island of Panay, which is technically occupied by the Spaniards, is surrounded by the insurgents, and that fears are entertained that the Spanish population and garrison will be massacred by the insurgents.

The capital of the Province is 355 miles from Manila, but this and the other islands, with the exception of Manila and its adjacent country, is not under control of the Americans. Heretofore the United States officers have tried to prevent disturbances between the insurgents and the Spaniards through good offices and counsel.

The indications are, however, that the present situation in Iloilo cannot be controlled by the United States army at Manila or the insurgent leaders there, and if serious consequences are averted other methods will have to be adopted. The troops under Gen. Otis are not available for any such duty, and under the terms of the protocol pending peace negotiations it is not desirable to send a force from the army to the Island of Panay. There is no intention at present of sending additional troops to Gen. Otis, but the situation is such as to strengthen the determination of the Administration not to reduce the available force under his command.

Trained Nurses for Manila.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 16.—Miss Abbie H. Zaner, directoress of nurses at Portland Hospital, has received a dispatch from Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States Army to proceed to Manila immediately with as many trained nurses as can be secured in Portland. Miss Zaner will leave for San Francisco to-day, and will be accompanied by the following trained nurses: Miss Josephine Dunn, Miss Cecelia Earhart, and Mabel J. Lake. They will probably sail for Manila Friday.

Many Casks of Liquor for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The steamer Aztec has sailed for the Orient with a cargo valued at nearly $300,000. She will carry to Manila 4,800 casks of liquor, and to Japan one million and a quarter pounds of tobacco.

Christmas at Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The transport St. Paul will sail on Friday for Manila with about 2,000 tons of supplies, of which 200 tons are Christmas presents for the soldiers in the Philippines. The vessel will carry as passengers twenty-one women, (wives of officers,) forty-one enlisted men, and five officers and two clerks for the Quartermaster's department. Captain Niebaum of the Alaska Commercial Company is sending a redwood tree to the California boys for a Christmas tree.

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS.

The McCleary Bill Likely to be Considered at an Extra Session of Congress Henry C. Paine Says.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—The advisability of an extra session of Congress next March for the purpose of considering among other questions what is known as the McCleary bill, a monetary measure, was discussed to-day at a conference between Henry C. Paine, Republican National Committeeman from Wisconsin, and H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, Chairman of the National Sound Money League. In regard to the matter Mr. Paine said:

"Mr. Hanna came here to consult with me on the line of action to be taken in the movement to bring about the passage of a bill for currency reform.

"There is no doubt that steps will be taken to bring about currency reform, and it is expected that a special session of Congress, to open on March 4 next, will be held.

"The Currency bill will be included in the call, in all probability. The plan is to take up what is known as the McCleary bill. It is intended also to keep up the work in behalf of sound money through the league organization."

KIDNAPPED HER OWN CHILD.

Wife of ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton Said to Have Abducted Her First Husband's Daughter.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—The eight-year-old daughter of Mr. Barnes, whose divorced wife is now the wife of ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton, N. J., was kidnapped to-day by a woman supposed to be her mother.

The woman and child took the 1 o'clock train on the Lake Shore Road for the East. The police immediately began telegraphing police officials all along the route to arrest the woman. Meantime Mr. Barnes swore out a warrant charging Mrs. Magowan with kidnapping.

The abductors were intercepted on a Lake Shore train at Erie, Penn., and placed under arrest. They were Mrs. Frank J. Magowan, Mrs. R. H. Wynn, and Frank D. Magowan. With them was the child. When accosted by the detective Magowan offered him a roll of bills and told him to go away, but the officer was obdurate. The three prisoners were arraigned before Alderman McAndrew, and the case held open until to-morrow, bail being given.

The Magowans have been figuring in good Erie society the last two weeks, Magowan making arrangements to buy a rubber factory near the city. A detective left Cleveland this evening for Erie, accompanied by William H. Barnes, the grandfather and legal guardian of the child.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—The news telegraphed here from Cleveland this afternoon that the eight-year-old daughter of Mrs. Magowan, the present wife of the ex-Mayor of this city, had been kidnapped from that city, created a considerable stir among the friends of the ex-Mayor here.

Mr. Magowan and his second wife have been stopping at the Plaza Hotel in New York, and so far as any one here appeared to know were there still.

The child was in Trenton about a year ago. She was brought here by her father on his way South, and was taken back to Cleveland by him. She spent two weeks at that time visiting Mrs. Magowan, her mother.

Mrs. Mary E. Magowan, the ex-Mayor's first wife, says she heard about a week ago that Mr. Magowan was going West on a short trip. Beyond this she knows nothing.

COAL FAMINE IN TRENTON.

Unless Relief Soon Comes, Factories May Be Forced to Suspend.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Local pottery manufacturers and other business concerns are suffering from a coal famine, due to the fact that enough cars cannot be secured to bring the coal from the mines. The passenger travel during the recent Philadelphia jubilee was so heavy that the running of coal trains was delayed, and shipments are behind one week.

If relief is not given soon operations may be suspended in many local works. The coal men promise to fill all orders within a few days.

HOTELS OPPOSE FREE LUNCHES.

St. Louis Restaurant Keepers Will Appeal to the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—A petition for a law to abolish free lunches in saloons will be presented at the coming session of the Missouri Legislature by St. Louis restaurants. The measure will have the same general purpose as the Raines law of New York, but will be almost the exact opposite in form of that statute. The movement was caused by the injury done the hotel and restaurant business by the serving of free lunches in saloons. L. C. Thompson, a large local restaurateur, heads the petition. Five hundred copies have been circulated for signatures.

Boston's New National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Controller Dawes to-day authorized the Shawmut National Bank of Boston to begin business. The new institution has a capitalization of $3,000,000. It is a consolidation of the forces and influence and capital of several national banks which recently have gone into liquidation.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The movement of an area of high barometer northeastward off the Middle Atlantic Coast has been attended by easterly winds and rain in the Atlantic Coast States south of Maryland, and the rain area has extended over Eastern Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky. Rain has fallen in the North Pacific Coast and Northern Nevada. Elsewhere in the United States fair weather has prevailed.

The temperature continues somewhat below the average for the season in the South Atlantic and Middle and Gulf States; elsewhere seasonable temperature prevails. The barometer is very low over the British Northwest Territory and an area of low barometer extends southward over the Western States to Texas.

Generally cloudy weather, with rain, is likely to prevail to-day in the Atlantic Coast States and in the States of the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. In the Mississippi Valley and thence to the Rocky Mountains fair weather will prevail, although a storm development is possible over Kansas.

Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Cape Henry.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	49	57	44
6 A. M.	50	57	42
9 A. M.	49	53	44
12 M.	59	48	48
4 P. M.	65	47	49
6 P. M.	63	46	49
9 P. M.	48	46	48
12 P. M.	48	45	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1897	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	44

The maximum temperature yesterday was 50 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum 36 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 66 per cent.

ACTRESS DIES IN THEATRE

Ethel Marlowe of Viola Allen's Company Falls Dead After Her Exit.

AT KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE

The Play Went On and the Audience Did Not Know—Miss Marlow

daughter was sent to Mrs. Marlowe last night.

The incidents in connection with Miss Marlowe's death were similar to those of the death of Armand Castelmary, who expired on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 10, 1897, while acting the part of Tristano in the opera "Martha."

Just at the time for the curtain to fall Castelmary raised his right hand to the side of his head, and, clutching his hair, fell forward on the floor. Jean de Reszke, the closest personal friend of the singer, was at the time behind the scenes. He was quick to see that Castelmary was ill, and rushing into the wings took his old friend into his arms, where he breathed his last.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON BETTER.

Expects to Resume Work After a Few Weeks' Rest at Old Point.

Joseph Jefferson is steadily improving in health, and last night his son Charles announced that he would shortly leave for Old Point Comfort, where he is to stay for a few weeks. His company will remain intact and play week engagements in Pittsburg, Chicago, and St. Louis, presenting "Rip Van Winkle," with Thomas Jefferson in the title rôle, and "The Rivals," with William Winter Jefferson in the part of Bob Acres. At the conclusion of the engagement in St. Louis the company will open in Washington, where it is expected Mr. Jefferson will be able to resume his part in either of the above plays.

TO PROTECT BOOKSELLERS.

Publishers Discuss Plans to Curtail Department Store Trade.

At the fourth monthly dinner of the Booksellers' League, held last evening, at 111 West Twenty-fifth Street, the stand which the publisher and the bookseller should take with regard to the cut-rate competition of the department stores was discussed. The general drift of the remarks was that the booksellers need to be protected by the publishers from their competitors, who are able to purchase their goods at a long discount, because of the large size of their orders. Several of the speakers favored a strict combination among the publishers which should place all booksellers under contract to maintain a fixed price upon all copyrighted books, and especially upon standard works.

There was also some advocacy of a uniform net price upon all books published. It was said, in opposition to this, that the abolition of the discount would affect the author unfavorably.

NO GIRLS TO HOUSE OF MERCY.

Magistrate Brann Says He Sent One and Couldn't Get Her Back.

Nellie Chambers, twenty-two years of age, parentage unknown, who has spent all her life in charitable institutions, was before Magistrate Brann yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct. The girl was last an inmate of the Good Samaritan Home, at 244 East Sixty-fifth Street, and was arrested at the instance of Superintendent Falke, who asked that she be sent to a reformatory institution. The girl made a request that she should not be sent to the House of Mercy at Inwood, saying that she had spent two years there, and had learned wickedness she had never heard of before. Magistrate Brann said that he had sent one girl there and was not willing to send another.

In explanation of this remark Magistrate Brann said last evening that about a year ago he had committed a girl to the House of Mercy, and that the women in charge had, contrary to the practice in such cases, refused to let her out when he made the request at the instance of the girl's family.

Nellie Chambers will be sent to a home in Westchester.

MANY SAIL FOR THE ANTILLES.

The Berlin Carries the Largest Number of Passengers Since the War.

The transport Berlin of the regular weekly Government transport service to Cuba and Puerto Rico, left port yesterday afternoon with the largest passenger list since the war. She carried Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Gen. Wood, Governor at Santiago. Mrs. Wood took with her a cow and a horse and a large amount of household effects. Col. J. W. Pullman of the Quartermaster's Department goes to Ponce with his family. Col. Pullman carried with him $50,000 to pay the employes of the department. Major Fishback of the Paymaster's Department, with two assistants, carried $500,000 to pay the troops.

Several Post Office agents assigned to various posts in Puerto Rico were on the transport. It was said after the Berlin's departure that the agents had objected seriously to going aboard the transport and had telegraphed to the Post Office Department at Washington complaining that the stateroom accommodations on the vessel were greatly overtaxed. Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department, said that no complaint of the sort had reached him, and that the Berlin was capable of accommodating many more passengers than had sailed. Capt. Mason, representing the Government on the pier, said that he had not heard a complaint.

The Berlin carried twenty Cubans and seventy-eight soldiers whose furloughs have expired. There were also thirty-six mechanics, employes of the Quartermaster's Department.

FINED FOR SELLING SKIM MILK.

Harlem Wholesale Firm Handled 600 Cans Daily.

In the Court of Special Sessions on Monday last C. H. Seabrook of Lee & Seabrook, wholesale milk dealers at 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was found guilty of bringing low-standard milk into the city and the choice was given him of paying a fine of $350 or serving three months in the penitentiary. He paid the fine.

The prosecution was brought about by the State Department of Agriculture. The evidence showed that the milk had been skimmed and that Lee and Seabrook handled each day over 600 cans, most of which came from Connecticut. Seabrook's defense was that he had sold the milk as sour milk. This is the largest fine ever imposed on any one for violating the milk law.

Refuse to Command Negroes.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—All the white officers of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, colored, have resigned except Lieut. Col. Croxton and Lieuts. Healy and Richardson. The lieutenants are on special duty, and are not immediately in command of negro soldiers. A letter received here from Capt. W. S. Faulkner tells of the troubles the white officers have had. The soldiers, while obeying their white officers in a sort of perfunctory way, are sullen and make things very unpleasant for their officers. Col. Croxton advised that all the recently appointed officers resign.

Violent Negro Soldiers Outwitted.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 16.—The Tenth Regiment of colored immunes arrived here today from Lexington, Ky. At South Macon thirty or forty of them, with side arms attacked a store and threatened to loot it unless their demands were complied with. They then formed a line across the street to prevent any one being sent to call for help. They failed to cut the telephone wire, however, and a large detachment of provost guards, under command of Captain Butler, arrived, and with fixed bayonets forced the negroes into a lot and arrested thirty of them. They were marched to the city jail.

St. Luke's Home Borrows $150,000.

Among yesterday's recorded mortgages was one for $150,000 given to the Bank for Savings by St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females on its property at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and the Boulevard. John H. Caswell, Treasurer of the institution, said last evening that the loan had been secured simply to defray the cost of construction of its new building, now being completed on the corner mentioned.

A Rejected Immigrant.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The United States Immigration Commissioner at this port has refused to allow Patrick Flanagan, a passenger on the steamship Gallia, which arrived here Monday, admission to the United States. The objection made to his entering is that he has just been released after serving fifteen years in a British prison for connection with a dynamite plot. Flanagan was sentenced for life, but some time ago was liberated for good conduct, and came to America to begin life anew.

Theft of Jewelry
In a Hotel
Jewels & Valuables
Stolen from a
Club Safe
AVOID THESE
DANGERS BY
KEEPING YOUR
VALUABLES IN THE
MERCANTILE
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS
Equitable
Building
120 Broadway.

WORK OF NEW LEGISLATURE

Republican Members Are Weighing Certain Proposed Measures.

STATE CONSTABULARY FAVORED

Lauterbach and Quigg Say Party Is Committed to It—Biennial Legislative Sessions.

The Republican Senators and Assemblymen elected Nov. 8 are already beginning to consider the more important matters that will come before the next Legislature. Among the most frequently discussed of proposed measures are these: Some modification of the Raines law, amendments to the New York City charter, the creation of a State Constabulary in place of the police systems of the various cities, a bill to establish a standard of pure beer, and another for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

It is generally admitted by Republican leaders that the Raines law helped, rather than injured, the party's chances in the last election. They claim, also, that the Democrats themselves concede that their policy of denouncing that measure hurt them in the rural districts, the revenues of which are materially increased by the contribution from this city, got through the excise law. This consideration, it is said, may modify somewhat any earlier plans of the Republicans to change the present law.

As to the charter of this city, it is pretty generally admitted by the Republican leaders that some changes are necessary. It is said that the entire system of municipal legislation is too cumbersome, and that it is advisable to amend it to a considerable degree. Just in what or how much they do not say. It is almost certain, however, that many modifications will be proposed.

The State constabulary, the establishment of a standard of pure beer, and the changing of the sessions of the Legislature from annual to bi-annual are not new notions. They have been considered by other Legislatures, but it is said that at the coming session something definite will be accomplished. The constabulary project has been ardently opposed as being in violation, in the opinions of some, of the principle of home rule; but, according to Edward Lauterbach, Lemuel E. Quigg, and others, the party is practically committed to it, and will take action.

The Biennial Session bill is being pressed by the independents. The Republican Party, they say, is already committed to it, having voted for it at one session, although mention of it was omitted from the State platform. Its friends say that the only serious opposition comes from organization men in both parties. The Republican leaders admit that the matter will come before the Legislature, but they are not yet ready to commit themselves on the question. It is probable that the bill will be submitted to a caucus of the Republican members shortly after the Legislature convenes.

Friends of the measure say that if they can once get it before the Legislature there will be no serious objection to it. They say the only objection that can be made, so far as considerations of party policy are concerned, is that it will give too long a lease of life to certain measures and appointments that the party may wish altered after experience. As these are reasons, they say, that no men would dare present in public, they hope to have the measure passed. Whatever opposition there may be to the scheme does not seem to follow party lines, and its friends assert that only out-and-out organization men will oppose it, even in caucus.

PLATT AND ODELL HOME AGAIN.

They Return from a Visit to Washington.

Senator Thomas C. Platt and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, returned from Washington yesterday. Mr. Odell said the only business he had in the capital was to request the appointment of two Postmasters. He reported that President McKinley and all the National party leaders are very much gratified by the result of the election in this State. Mr. Odell goes to Newburg to-day.

Senator Platt would say nothing about his trip to Washington. It was said, however, that he went there to look after several minor appointments in the army.

COL. ROOSEVELT A LECTURER.

The Governor-Elect Delivers the First of a Series of Lectures on American History.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the newly elected Governor of New York State, delivered the first of a series of eight lectures on "The Western Movement of the American People" before an audience of 1,200 people in Huntington Hall to-night, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute. The audience was enthusiastic in its greeting of the famous leader of the Rough Riders, and it was some minutes before he was able to proceed with his lecture, which was of a purely historical nature.

Col. Roosevelt traced the advancement and expansion of English, the Dutch, Spaniards, Portuguese, and French during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, discussing the character and progress of their movements into South Africa, Australia, South America, and into America itself. He spoke particularly of the backwoodsman of North America and his predecessors, and described vividly the hardships which he endured and the progress he made in pushing the frontier further and further westward through the dense and tangled forests. He eulogized the backwoodsman as an honest, manly, thrifty man, and said that the foundation which he laid for American government and institutions was of the very finest character.

Col. Roosevelt Goes to Boston.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt passed through the city yesterday on his way to Boston. The Governor-elect saw no one during his stay of an hour in the city, except his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, at her home, 500 Madison Avenue. It was said at Republican Headquarters last night that Col. Roosevelt will not return to the city until the first of next week. William J. Youngs, who, it is said, has accepted the appointment as private secretary to Col. Roosevelt, went to Albany yesterday.

ROOSEVELT'S EXPENSES $2,000

Governor-Elect Certifies that This Was the Total Amount He Disbursed in the Interest of His Candidacy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The certificate of the election expenses of Governor-elect Theodore Roosevelt was filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon.

Mr. Roosevelt certified that he had paid to E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee $2,000, and expended no more money in the interest of his candidacy.

MR. QUIGG WILL STAY IN POLITICS.

Denies a Report That He Will Engage in Business.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee yesterday denied a report that he was to retire from politics to engage in business. He will retain his place at the head of the Republican organization, he said, as long as he is wanted or needed there.

Referring to his defeat, for Congress, Mr. Quigg said that independent voters, and not the organization men, had defeated him. Thus he argued that his administration of the affairs of the Republican Party in New York County had been indorsed. Half of the men for whom he had done favors, he said, had worked against him, and the other half had staid away from the polls. This, Mr. Quigg said, had led him to resolve that in the future he would pay more attention to advancing his own interests and less to caring for other people.

JACOB WORTH TO THE FRONT.

Said That Roosevelt and Low Are Urging Him to Assert His Leadership in Brooklyn.

There are strong indications that Jacob Worth will again become the leader of the Republican Party in Brooklyn. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Worth had had a talk with Governor-elect Roosevelt and Seth Low. Both, it is said, urged Mr. Worth to return to his old place in the party, and Mr. Worth, it is asserted, consented.

It is declared that Mr. Worth and Senator Platt have patched up their differences, which arose during the Mayoralty campaign last year, and that the Senator has expressed a desire to see Mr. Worth back in harness again.

It is an open secret that Senator Platt is greatly dissatisfied with the present management of the party in Kings, and there is a general feeling among the rank and file that a change should be made. This sentiment is born of the rout of the Republican forces in Kings County at the last election. There is a movement already on foot for the turning down of Messrs. Dady and Atterbury as leaders, and it is hinted that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will share their fate. With Worth again at the head of affairs it is likely that the demand for a complete reorganization of the party would be complied with.

Hanna to Put His Views in Writing.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Senator M. A. Hanna is much perturbed by the storm aroused over the interview published Monday as coming from him, and he announced this afternoon that the interview was not authentic in many particulars, and he denied having said some things published, particularly regarding the tariff and taxes. He announced that he would give out a written statement to-morrow on the subject, defining his views. The interview was published first in a morning paper of Cleveland, which is considered Hanna's special mouthpiece.

COUNTING THE CITY'S VOTE.

Large Share of Defective Ballots Found in Manhattan.

The Board of County Canvassers, composed of the members of the Municipal Assembly from Manhattan and the Bronx, met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen yesterday and began the work of counting the ballots cast in the last election. According to law the work of counting the votes must be begun within ten days after the election, and must be finished within twenty days after. It is expected that many defective ballots will be found. In one election district in the First Assembly District, 28 defective ballots were found out of 400 cast.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers organized yesterday in the Brooklyn Borough Hall. The work of counting the ballots will begin this morning.

CHANGES IN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Ex-Gov. Flower Will Not Be Re-elected President—He Is Satisfied to Retire.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower will not be re-elected President of the Democratic Club at the annual meeting on Dec. 5. Mr. Flower has expressed himself as not anxious for another term. Moreover, according to members of the club who are close to Richard Croker, Mr. Flower has not been asked to allow his name to be used.

The division of opinion in the club on this subject gave rise yesterday to a report that Mr. Flower had decided to resign from the Board of Governors and the Presidency of the club. John F. Vincent, Louis Lyons, and Eugene F. Brush, also members of the Board of Governors, were included in the report. None of these men desires a re-election, and they, like, Mr. Flower, are not wanted in the governing body.

Ex-Gov. Flower said yesterday: "I was President of the club when Mr. Croker and his friends joined it. At that time the club was not prosperous, but the influx of members which followed Mr. Croker's indorsement of the club placed the organization on its feet. It now has an annual income of $100,000, and is in every way prosperous. I accepted the Presidency with the proviso that I was not to be a candidate for re-election. Inasmuch as Mr. Croker has done so much to build the club up, I feel that he ought to be in absolute control. I have no intention of resigning, however, for my term of office expires on Dec. 5, as do those of Messrs. Vincent, Lyons, and Brush. There is no political significance in my refusal to accept another term. I have no criticism to make of the conduct of the campaign."

At the Democratic Club last night it was said that Messrs. Flower, Vincent, Lyons, and Brush have given little of their time to the club, none being a regular attendant. Mr. Flower, it was said, filed his resignation with the Board of Governors in March last, just after his return from Europe. He did not press it, however, and the club was glad to have him remain.

A friend of Mr. Flower's said last night that the ex-Governor had found the Democratic Club since its regeneration a most uncongenial place, and although he desired to retain his membership he did not feel inclined to mingle with the men who nightly congregated there.

It is said no one who is not personally vouched for by Mr. Croker will be found on the Board of Governors after the next election. It is said also that each of the five boroughs will be represented in the board.

SOLDIERS' VOTE IN HONOLULU.

Majority of New York Men for Van Wyck, It Is Said—Roosevelt's Remarks About Volunteers Resented.

HONOLULU, Nov. 9.—Van Wyck is said to have received a good majority of the votes cast by the New York soldiers yesterday. Each voter sealed his own ballot. They will all be sent to the Secretary of State of New York, to be opened by him and sent to the various counties to be counted with the local vote. For this reason the votes were not counted here, and the results are only estimated.

There were in all about 530 votes cast. Of these it is estimated that Roosevelt got 200 and Van Wyck 330. Roosevelt's remarks about the volunteers lost him a great many votes among the soldiers. Only about 45 per cent. of the soldiers voted. In fact, there was comparatively little interest shown in the election.

The Twentieth Kansas Regiment had an opportunity to vote here before the Indiana sailed for Manila. The soldiers voted as follows for the principal State officers: For Governor, Stanley, Republican, 352; John W. Leedy, Fusion, 114; for Associate Justice, William T. Smith, 359; S. H. Allen, 113. The vote on the rest of the ticket ran about the same. All the Republican candidates for Congress, with the exception of Reeder, received a majority.

The count had not been finished when the Indiana sailed, and the result will be cabled from Manila.

GENEROUS CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

Turner Spent $2,630 to Win a $1,500 Assembly Seat.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Isaac W. Turner, Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the Third Westchester District, was defeated by James K. Apgar, the Republican candidate, but his expense bill, filed to-day with the County Clerk, would indicate that it was because of no lack of power or variety of effort on Mr. Turner's part. His coin seems to have been disbursed with a lavish hand. His benevolence was hampered by no distinctions of moral fitness, and included even the dead in its benign scope.

By his confession Mr. Turner paid to various town committees $1,100; for printing, postage, labor, &c., $400; in carriage hire, $160; traveling and hotel expenses, $225; cigars, $120; "church donations to aid various lodges, hose companies, cleaning of cemeteries, reducing debt in many institutions, good, bad, and indifferent, $450; shy, but unable to itemize, $175," making a total of $2,630. The salary of an Assemblyman is $1,500.

Many doubts cluster about Mr. Turner's unitemized $175, but there is greater interest still to see Mr. Apgar's bill, and learn how he was able to overcome such an array of influence as is represented in Mr. Turner's $2,630. The district is now represented by a Democrat who received a substantial plurality.

West Virginia House Democratic.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—The canvass of the vote in Taylor County has resulted in a majority for Dent, the Democratic candidate for the lower House of the Legislature. This gives the Democrats a majority of five in the House.

THE PRESIDENT GOING SOUTH.

Will Attend the Peace Jubilee in Atlanta and Visit the Tuskegee Negro College.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Evan P. Howell of the War Investigating Commission was at the White House to-day, and practically completed arrangements with the President for a visit by Mr. McKinley to the Atlanta (Ga.,) Peace Jubilee next month. The President will leave here Dec. 13, arriving in Atlanta at noon on the 14th, and remaining until midnight of the 15th. If the Seventh Army Corps is at Savannah then, he will visit it there.

Charles W. Hare, editor of the Tuskegee News and a Trustee of the institution, together with Booker T. Washington, Principal, saw the President to-day with a view of getting him to visit the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., after he is through with the Peace Jubilee exercises in Atlanta. The President accepted the invitation, and will leave Atlanta Thursday night, Dec. 15, and, reaching the Tuskegee Institute Friday morning, will spend a good portion of the day in Tuskegee, where he will make a speech to the students and residents of the section.

MET DEATH IN A QUARRY.

Premature Explosion Kills Two Men at Wallingford, Conn.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—W. S. Parker, aged fifty-five, Superintendent of the Byxbee-Depayster Trap Company, and an Italian assistant were the victims of a premature explosion at the company's quarries at Reed's Gap, on the confines of this borough and Middlefield late this afternoon. Parker's body is partially uncovered, the lower part being buried under a weight of rock, but there is no trace of the Italian.

The explosion loosened many tons of rock, and it will probably be some time before the Italian's body will be reached. Parker was formerly a member of the Parker, Williams & Dewhurst Stone Road Construction Company of Bridgeport, and was a prominent Odd Fellow. A widow survives him.

BIG INSURANCE SUIT.

John & James Dobson Plaintiffs—Claims Aggregate $500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—John & James Dobson, carpet manufacturers, whose big retail store on Chestnut Street was gutted by fire about one year ago, to-day brought suit in the United States District Court against thirty-four large insurance companies in all parts of the world to recover between $500,000 and $600,000 insurance money.

The attorney for the Dobsons states that the companies declined to pay the insurance money based on a total loss, but were willing to pay a portion. The suits are brought under a clause in the agreements that all suits growing out of inability to properly adjust claims shall be brought within one year from the fire, and the plaintiffs' counsel says, the actions are brought simply to comply with this clause and to open the way to adjustment.

OMAHA'S OUTLAWS TRAPPED.

Detectives Locate Geppner and Van Haller in a Cass County Defile.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 16.—The detective posse from Omaha which has been pursuing the alleged bandits, Geppner and Van Haller, since their exciting encounter of Monday, when the outlaws put to flight a number of officers, believe they have the desperate men surrounded in an adjoining county.

The fugitives were located through a letter Geppner wrote to his mother, who resides here. The letter fell into the hands of the police, who at once directed the posse to the scene. The place where the outlaws are in hiding is in Cass County, in a rocky defile near the ranch of a relative of Geppner. The relative denies that the men are there, but the police have every avenue of escape guarded. Considerable time will be required for the officers to thoroughly search the woods, and from the readiness with which the men fought when surprised in their Omaha den by three times their number, it is expected that a battle of considerable proportions will result when the outlaws are located.

The letter the police have gives in detail the story of the battle, except that it puts a very ridiculous phase on it. The robbers said the officers ran for their lives at the first shot, and that one of them dropped his loaded revolver, which they captured and turned upon the fugitive detectives. The robbers said they could easily have killed all of the officers, but that the latter were so easily scared by their resistance that they found escape easy without shedding blood.

The officers who are now at the scene of the outlaws' new place of abode are armed with rifles and revolvers, and have instructions to force a surrender or instant death the moment the fugitives are seen. Reinforcements have been sent from the surrounding towns to make certain that the robbers do not escape.

Steamer in Port With Cargo on Fire.

The steamship Treasury, that left Galveston on Nov. 4 with a cargo of cotton, oilcake, and cottonseed meal for Bremen, put into port last evening with her cargo on fire. On the night of Nov. 12 smoke was seen coming through the ventilators of Hold No. 2. Water was immediately turned on from the deck pumps, and later steam was turned into the hold.

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

THE POPULARITY OF EVANS'

Ripe, mellow flavor, lasting froth, sparkling brilliancy, and the fragrance of a field of blossoming hops, make Evans' the popular Ale everywhere.—Adv.

Rich Plates

Tiffany & Co. are now displaying a collection of dinner, game and dessert plates equaling in richness and variety any similar display abroad.

The collection includes many exclusive decorations from the world-famed factories of Europe, fish and game studies by Mitchell, and other subjects in figure painting by Boullemier, Sieffert, Alcock, Wilson, Birbeck, Pilsbury and other noted artists.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

ELECTRICITY TO SEVER STEEL.

Attempt to Burn a Big Safety Vault Into Sections to be Made in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16.—An experiment of scientific interest is to be tried in getting rid of the safety vault of the old Cincinnati Safe Deposit and Trust Company in the Lafayette Bank Building. The vault, 40 by 12½ feet and 7 feet high, was built about forty years ago by the old Miles Greenwood Company. It was purchased by the Lafayette Bank with a view to enlarging their banking room. Then the question arose as to how to get rid of it. The walls are constructed of layers of hard spring steel 1¼ inches in thickness.

James Stacey of the Stacey Manufacturing Company has a theory which he will put to the test. About two years ago he was in Washington when the Government made a test of burning through steel vaults with electricity. The result was that in twelve minutes a hole large enough to admit a man was made in one of the big Government vaults. Mr. Stacey has planned to cut with electricity the old trust company's vault into sections that can be conveniently handled.

Two operators will be placed in the vault and a wire for each run in through a vent hole. The wire will be attached to a carbon, which will be manipulated with a heavy handle. The operators will wear rubber gloves and goggles of the new glass for the protection of their eyes against the intense light. They will pass the carbon over the steel walls, burning them in intersecting lines.

FURS WORTH $8,000 LOST.

Chicago Women Clamor for the Arrest of Walter A. Stattman, Who Has Disappeared.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Following the disappearance of Walter A. Stattman, for years a furrier in Chicago, society people throughout the city have discovered that costly furs which had been intrusted to Stattman for storage and repairs have also disappeared. Central Station detectives with warrants are searching for him.

About twenty persons, nearly all women, whose furs represented a value of $8,000, went to the police station to-day and clamored for the arrest of Stattman. Several thousand dollars worth of furs are supposed to be stored in various pawnshops, and already $4,000 worth have been located.

TWO AGED NEGROES DEAD.

One Had Lived 127 Years and the Other Was 105.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Nov. 16.—Lucy Alexander, a negro woman, aged 127 years, and the oldest person in Iowa, is dead. She was born near Richmond, Va., in December, 1770, and lived in Iowa for forty-two years.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—James W. De Freese, an ex-slave, died near Goshen yesterday, aged 105 years. He was buried by the authorities.

WILLIAM R. FRAZIER MISSING.

No Trace of Grand Marshal of Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Masons.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—William R. Frazier, Grand Marshal of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Masons, has disappeared from his home in this city, and all trace of his movements has been lost since last Thursday night.

Mr. Frazier on that night attended a banquet at the Masonic Temple, and left shortly after 11 o'clock. He is about sixty-four years of age, is married, and has a family.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AFFAIRS.

Claims Against the Company Must Be Filed by Feb. 1.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—Judge Morris, in the United States Court, to-day granted an order, on petition of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, appointing A. S. Dunham and Arthur L. Spamer special masters to ascertain the amount and nature of all indebtedness of and claims against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

It is provided in the order that all claims against the Baltimore and Ohio, except mortgage liens, shall be filed in writing with the special masters, under oath, by Feb. 1, 1899. As soon as possible after that date the special masters are to report to the court a schedule of all claims filed under the order.

AMBITIOUS GIRL'S BAD LUCK.

Money She Saved for a Year's Course in College Stolen in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—After working for years and saving every cent she possibly could for the purpose of paying her way through college one year, Nellie Walsh lost all her little hoard of money in a single night, and with it the hope of realizing her ambition. She claims that Mrs. Bridget Blessington of 1816 Armour Avenue stole the money, and she had her arraigned on a charge of larceny before Justice Foster this morning.

Miss Walsh, so she told Justice Foster, recently came to Chicago from Carroll, Iowa, for the purpose of entering one of the colleges here. Last week she and a sister who lives in the city took a room with Mrs. Blessington because it was offered to them at a very low price, and every cent counted with them. While there she claims she was robbed of $215 and a $75 watch.

NO CURFEW FOR ST. LOUIS.

Bill Passed by the City Council Vetoed by Mayor Zeigenhein.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—Mayor Zeigenhein has vetoed the Curfew bill passed by the City Council recently, at the instigation of Col. Hoagland, well known all over the country as the friend of the street waifs. The Mayor says in his veto message:

"This bill partakes of the character of sumptuary legislation, which has been generally distasteful for centuries, and to which, in common with thousands of good citizens, I am on principle opposed. It is a step forward to the Middle Ages and is opposed to the spirit and policy of our free institutions in that it attempts to abridge the personal liberties of the citizen."

Rev. Mr. Stein Accepts an Ohio Call.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The Rev. Alexis W. Stein of St. George's Church, New York, to-day telegraphed his acceptance of a call to Christ Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, one of the largest in Ohio. The Rev. Mr. Stein will succeed Bishop Gibson of Virginia.

Jockey Killed at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Jockey Sherland was killed here to-day while riding a race. In attempting to pull up and get out of the way of a horse crossing his track he was run into by two horses, and with his horse thrown to the ground and trampled so badly that death resulted.

Quesada Reappointed to Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Señor Quesada, who has represented the Cuban Junta in Washington for some time, resigned to the Cuban Assembly which recently met in Cuba. He has received information that that assembly, which has superseded the insurgent government, has confirmed him as representative of the assembly in Washington, and he is now exercising his functions here.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY FOR
THANKSGIVING
In FISH PLATES,
GAME PLATES,
DESSERT PLATES,
RICH CUT and
GILT GLASSWARE.
Broadway and 21st Street.

BIG CONCERN INCORPORATED.

New York Wharf and Warehouse Company Gets a Charter to Do Business on a Large Scale.

The New York Wharf and Warehouse Company obtained a charter at Charleston, West Va., on Tuesday for the purpose of "constructing and operating elevated railways, motor cars, docks, wharves, warehouses, piers, manufacturing and supplying gas and electricity, operating lines of telephone and telegraph, maintaining ferries between New York City and Yonkers and points in New Jersey," &c. The capital subscribed is $50,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $500,000 in all. The shares are held by Stephen M. Hoye, William W. Fish, John N. McDonald, Charles H. Freganza, William Meserole, John Steinway, Jr., and Edward L. Somerville of Brooklyn.

The men named, it is understood, are the incorporators in name only. Prominent capitalists of upper New York State and New England are said to be the real promoters of the enterprise. There appears to be a great deal of secrecy respecting the real objects of the company. Stephen M. Hoye, who is named as one of the incorporators, when seen yesterday, expressed himself as being somewhat in the dark regarding the company's express purposes.

It is rumored that the new company plans to wage a war against the New York Central, the Erie, and the West Shore Railroad Companies, and endeavors to drive them out of the canal basin on the East River, between South and Wall Street ferries, Manhattan. The law, Mr. Hoye said yesterday, sets apart this basin to be used only by canalboats. The railroads mentioned have established piers there, and by forcing them out the new company, it is said, hopes to carry out some of its schemes, one of which is the consolidation of the traffic on the State canals.

Mr. Hoye, when asked if the capital subscribed was not small for an enterprise of such scope, said that the capital could be increased to $5,000,000 by the filing of a small paper with the proper authorities.

BISHOP POTTER ON CHARITY.

He Lectures Under the Auspices of the Associated Bureau at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Bishop Potter of New York lectured here to-night at the Music Hall under the auspices of the Bureau of Associated Charities on "The Charity That Degrades Men."

He spoke at length on the changed conditions of life to-day from those of fifty years ago, when men and women lived in small communities where each person knew his or her neighbor and their needs. The present condition of the poor in our large communities, he went on, was the result of changes bound to work evil as well as good. We were indifferent to our neighbors' affairs, and they to ours.

Organized charity, the Bishop said, met with opposition from a source from which it was hardly to be expected. Many clergymen considered it an intrusion and resented it as such if asked for statistics relative to the poor among their flocks. This was a stumbling block to the work of organized charity, but not the greatest.

There was a conception on the part of many that led them to think that the greater number of those in want were not desirous of bettering their condition and would be content to live on charity. It was the lecturer's profound conviction that this belief was not founded upon fact. The great majority of the unfortunate, he might almost say every one of them, desired elevation and a betterment in their condition, and properly organized and systematic aid could bring this about.

Bishop Potter, toward the close of his lecture, gave an account of his six weeks' life in the slums of New York. He was not solicited once for alms during that time, he said, but only for spiritual help and aid to a higher moral life.

Torpedo Boat Dupont Is Speedy.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—The torpedo boat Dupont, attached to the torpedo station, to-day exceeded the best torpedo boat speed yet developed in the United States Navy. During torpedo practice in Narragansett Bay her starboard engine made 401 revolutions per minute, and the port engine 403, with only two of her three boilers in use. This demonstrated a speed of over 30 knots. Her contract speed was 27½ knots for three boilers.

English Hypnotist Dies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Thomas A. Kennedy of London, England, died at the home of his sister in this city to-day of Bright's disease. Mr. Kennedy was a well-known hypnotist and had just arrived in Chicago from Australia, where he had recently finished a two years' engagement. He was taken suddenly ill in Melbourne and left at once for this country. He had intended to make a tour of the United States before returning to England. He lived in San Francisco a number of years.

P. Galvin of Seneca Falls a Suicide.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Patrick Galvin, a well-known resident of this place, to-day went to the Court House in Waterloo, where the Supervisors are in session, and taking a bottle of carbolic acid from his pocket swallowed the contents, dying in a few minutes. No cause is known for the act.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

9:50 A. M.—136 Ridge Street, Lizzie Rosenbergh; damage, $5.

10 A. M.—1,347 First Avenue, C. O. Conners; no damage.

10:05 A. M.—778 Madison Avenue, W. G. Fralick; damage, $200.

11 A. M.—457 Second Avenue, Valentine Hock; damage, $100.

12:10 P. M.—527 East Fifth Street, Charles Gotterger; damage, $25.

2:15 P. M.—34 Allen Street, Isaac Plombo; no damage.

2:30 P. M.—505 West Fifty-fifth Stret, Bernard Goldman; damage, $200.

5:45 P. M.—202 East Ninety-eighth Street, Henry Forkey; no damage.

6:35 P. M.—333 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Tobio Calcasio; damage slight.

8:05 P. M.—407 Lexington Avenue, Frederick Wherle; damage, $500.

9:15 P. M.—328 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, John McDonald; damage, $25.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—John E. Hudson, Boston; H. T. and Nathaniel Kidder, Milton, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE—Mme. Gadski, Berlin.

EVERETT—Lorillard Spencer, Newport.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. Dr. Alexander McKay Smith, Washington; Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Auburn; Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

GERLACH—Vicomte de Santo Thyrso, Portugese Minister, Washington.

HOFFMAN—T. Elisio Suarz, United States of Colombia.

HOLLAND—F. D. Pine, London.

NETHERLAND—L. E. Holuen, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira, N. Y.

SAVOY—Ex-Congressman W. Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.

WALDORF—George Willing, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. J. Duggan, dress goods, 2 Walker Street.

Bacon, C. F., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Howe, silks and velvets; E. A. Sadd, upholstery goods; T. A. Putnam, dry goods; Miss Manning, millinery; Miss S. M. Dorr, dressmaking; Miss Armstrong, dressmaking; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. P. Yost, furnishing goods; H. Horstmeyer, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Benjamin, W. P., & Co., New London, Conn.; W. P. Benjamin, notions and furnishing goods; C. A. Benjamin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troupe, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; B. Davidson, cloaks and millinery, 79 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, furnishing goods; 2 Wal

HORSE SHOW'S BIG NIGHT

Thousands Watch the Contests and the Managers Are Pleased.

ASSOCIATION OF EXHIBITORS

An Organization Is Effected and Prominent Men Chosen as Officers—Features of Yesterday's Exhibition.

The horses were shown yesterday according to programme in the Madison Square Garden, and they were viewed by several thousand persons. The boxes in the afternoon were fairly well filled, and in the evening all the arena boxes were filled. The promenade was fairly crowded, and the managers of the show said it was a big night, so that every one was satisfied.

The casual visitor to the show, who goes just to see the different members of society who occupy the boxes, are finding fault with the official programme this year. Formerly they have been able to tell who was in each box or who ought to be in each box by turning to the list of boxholders and the diagram, which has always had a prominent place in the programme.

This year it is missing, and every one has to guess which is Mrs. This and Mrs. That. To a certain extent it has done away with the incessant staring in the boxes, and it was said that this was the reason why the best members of society had not purchased arena boxes, but were to be seen in the tier boxes and in the stalls.

Ponies, hackneys, trotters and pacers occupied the attention of the judges in the morning, and there was also a little jumping just to weed out the good from the bad in the class that was to compete at the close of the evening performance. After luncheon, ponies in harness, runabouts, horses of the Street Cleaning Department, saddle horses, four-in-hands, trotters, hackneys, and jumpers competed.

The best show was furnished by the Street Cleaning Department. It was out of the ordinary and so proved a good attraction. There were nine contestants. Each wagon had been newly painted, each driver had on a brand-new uniform, and the horses had been groomed as though they never had seen an ash or garbage wagon. The men drove slowly around the ring several times and then lined up to be inspected by the judges.

A PERCHERON WINS.

Some of the horses were Percheron, some were crosses of Shire and Western strains, and some were pure native horses. They were all good looking, but the Percherons took the judges' eyes, and the first prize went to Excelsior, a handsome gray from Stable F. It was driven by James Flynn, and when the blue ribbon was pinned on Flynn raised his hat in the air and waved it frantically in answer to the cheers of the spectators.

What will probably be the most important thing of the week for the horsemen was the organization of an association of exhibitors, and it is proposed that this association shall insist on some radical changes being made in the way horse shows are managed. For some time those who have entered horses have objected to the way things have been managed, and last year several of the exhibitors threatened to withdraw and not to show their horses again.

During the Summer horsemen have met at many of the smaller shows that have been held at Newport, White Plains, Morristown, Long Branch, and other places, and have talked matters over, the result of which has been the organization of the American Horse Show and Exhibitors' Association. Invitations were sent for all interested in horses to meet at the Gilsey House, and the meeting was held yesterday morning.

The meeting was a large one, and after discussing things it was agreed to organize with these officers: President—E. V. R. Thayer of Boston; Vice President—William H. Catlin of Rye, N. Y.; Second Vice President—Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia; Treasurer—George B. Hulme of Providence, and Secretary—Harry E. Field. The incorporators of the new association are E. V. R. Thayer, W. H. Catlin, E. H. Weatherbee, A. C. Bostwick, George B. Hulme, Charles F. Bates, John S. Bratton, and Harry E. Field.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The objects of the new association are to frame rules which shall govern horse shows throughout the United States and to procure the adoption of these rules. The horsemen want a reunion of the conditions, which govern the different classes, particularly with regard to height; they want to have competent judges selected and to have a voice in the selection of these judges; they also want to have a representative in the ring during the judging of the horses, and they want veterinary surgeons selected whom they will indorse.

That the new association will be a power is shown by the Board of Directors which was selected. It is as follows: E. D. Jordan of Boston, G. Jason Waters of Philadelphia, H. H. Salmon of Brooklyn, Howard Willets of Mamaroneck, John R. Gentry of St. Louis, Albert C. Bostwick of New York, F. C. Stevens of Washington, E. T. H. Talmadge of New York, E. H. Weatherbee of New York, Henry Favepa of Aldie, Va.; Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, F. S. Kimball of Chicago, Charles Bates of New York, John R. Glauding of Providence, M. H. Tichenor of Chicago, E. R. Ladew of New York, John Bratton of St. Louis, S. W. Taylor of New York, Charles Railey of Kentucky, and Adam Beck of London, Ontario.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOW.

Some of the Prominent Women Seen and Descriptions of Their Costumes.

The morning and afternoon hours at the Horse Show yesterday from a social standpoint were most enjoyable. There was no great crowd at any time, although toward late afternoon the promenade was well filled. Some of the most prominent women who have been going every afternoon and night were evidently fatigued by yesterday and did not appear. The dressing was, on the whole, quieter than since the opening of the show, but perhaps this was due to the fact that the gowns worn on Tuesday evening were so gorgeous that the plainer afternoon costumes seemed shabby by contrast. The wearing of very rich furs was again a feature. People left early so as to dress for dinner and the evening.

There was rather a decline in the number of remarkable gowns worn in the Garden last evening, but notwithstanding a sufficient number were in evidence to delight the eyes of the beholders who came to gratify their taste for beauty in fashion. Possibly the two most striking costumes were worn by Mrs. Sydney Smith and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Mrs. Smith was gorgeous in geranium red velvet. The bodice was trimmed with brown velvet, cut bolero shape and edged with sable. A jabot of exquisite lace adorned the front. A picture hat of brown velvet, flaring at the side and trimmed with light paradise feathers, gave a dashing finish to the costume.

Mrs. Belmont was in canary colored silk, draped with heavy cream-colored lace. An overskirt effect was edged with a deep fringe. The yoke of the bodice was outlined with sable bands, and little epaulettes falling over the sleeves were trimmed with the same. Mrs. Belmont always displays a preference for small hats. The toque that she wore last evening was a white tulle affair, the crown of which glistened with cut steel. A stylish black velvet bow was fastened to the front with a large buckle.

Though Miss Morosini was not as startlingly gowned as she was the preceding evening, she looked equally well in a gray cloth, trimmed with steel passementerie, sable, and a touch of burned orange. White aigrettes and black velvet formed the toque which she wore.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs wore a glistening gown of black velvet and jet. The front of the skirt was ornamented with successive crescents formed of jet sequins. The tight-fitting bodice, heavily ornamented with the jet, had a turn-over collar of chinchilla, forming a soft setting for her face. She wore with this a round hat of black velvet trimmed from the front with several white tips.

Miss Eleanor Sedley was in a smart gown of spangled white silk, combined with black lace. The skirt had a deep flounce of the lace. With the exception of the yoke the entire corsage was covered with the same trimming. The toque worn with this unique costume was appropriate in every detail. It was formed of white tulle and ornamented with two birds at the side. At first sight these appeared to be entirely black, but closer observation revealed that they were lined with white, producing an odd effect.

One of the most striking gowns worn on the promenade was of white cloth. The charm of this costume was in its simplicity. The close fitting bodice was fastened in the back and entirely devoid of trimming everywhere, except upon the yoke, which was closely covered with a passamenterie of rhinestones. A sheath-like skirt was worn over this. It was finished at the top in a way which allowed the omission of the usual belt, accentuating the slender appearance of the waist. A double row of small cloth buttons formed the placket finish in the back. A large white hat with plumes was a fitting accompaniment to this gown.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

Incidents Noticed During the Spirited Contests for Prize Ribbons in the Garden.

There was a promise of a lively day during the first hour of the show, when horses were being exercised under saddle and on leading straps. Miss Etta Lane, who has been showing ladies' saddle horses since the show opened, entered the ring on S. Rosenthal's chestnut mare Pink, and after making two circuits of the tanbark ring her mount swerved toward the centre. In front of the judges' stand she bumped into the Glendower Stock Farm's hackney stallion Glendower, and the latter turned at once and sent his hind hoofs skyward. They caught the equestrienne on the left foot, and immediately there was a suppressed scream from the early visitors, who had gathered along the rails. Miss Lane, however, did not scream, but the pain made her sway as if she were about to fall. She recovered her equilibrium, however, and dismounted, and then demanded that the hackney be sent from the ring. Her request was complied with, and Miss Lane pluckily remounted and finished her exercise.

A wedding-out process of the poor fencers in the Corinthian class for qualified hunters ridden by members of a recognized hunt club brought out a fair lot.

Maritje seems to be a favorite name among brood mares, for a bay pony mare of that name, owned by T. Cuyler Patterson, was adjudged the best of the lot of pony brood mares (other than Shetlands) that were shown in Class 93. She was the proudest of the half-dozen diminutive equine matrons, and was in great favor with the children, who were out in force to see the pony class judged. Another class which the children discussed as knowingly as the men was the pony stallion class for three-year-olds under 12.1 hands. Hazeldean Major, a rich little bay, 45 inches high, carried off the blue rosette.

CONTEST OF TROTTERS.

As was the case on Tuesday, in classes for young trotting stock the real struggle was between Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's and the Village Farm's entries. On Tuesday Betty Hamlin won for the Village Farm over Gen. Tracy's Alvaretta B., but yesterday Esther Hamlin, who showed for the Village Farm, lowered her colors to Gen. Tracy's Hannah Wilkes, the yearling daughter of Sable Wilkes.

There were only two candidates for honors in the single class in the catalogue for pacers, although three prizes were offered. H. N. Bain of Kentucky won first prize with his mare Palatina, a showy chestnut, by J. Audubon-Lady Drum. Ino, the other entry, owned by the Hudson River Stock Farm, seemed to be the superior of Palatina in every way, and the amateur judges in the seats and on the promenade looked askance on the decision.

Another class of ponies came into the ring to open the afternoon session, seven pairs above 13 and not exceeding 14.1 hands contesting. The pairs were in harness, and they made a pretty picture as they spurted around the tanbark course. The blue ribbon was awarded to Razzle and Dazzle, a pair of perfectly matched brown mares owned by Mrs. John Gerken. Eben D. Jordan's pair, Princess Rose and Comet, won second prize; Howard Willets's pair, Gray Dawn and White Rock, third, and John S. Bratton's Honetta and Holly Queen were highly commended.

The runabout class to which the horses were shown in Class 48 for harness horses counted an equal percentage with the horses themselves, and since he had by far the best horses entered in the class, Charles F. Bates took care that he would not be behind in the matter of appointments. His Whirl of the Town, who on Monday got first prize in the harness horse class, was hitched to a new runabout, and the appointments and general turnout were in keeping with the record of the horse. The Whirl of the Town added another blue ribbon to his list, while his stable companion, Coxey, almost duplicated last year, had to be contented with third prize. A. J. Nutting's Duke was second, and F. H. Galloney's McKusic was highly commended.

A splendid lot of saddle horses came before the judges in Class 79, which was for saddlers up to carrying 200 pounds. Col. Charles L. Railey showed up with Con Amore, one of the most stylish Kentuckian saddlers that has been shown in the Garden in a number of years, and won the blue ribbon. Miss C. Adelaide Doremus had Saxon, a new purchase, in this class, and won second prize.

A surprise awaited the trotting horse men when the awards were made in Class 13, for mares or geldings, four years old or over, with records of 2:30 or better. It was a case of nip and tuck between Emoleta and The Abbot last year in this class, and after some deliberation the ribbon was awarded to The Abbot. Yesterday The Abbot showed in much better shape than last year, although he fretted considerably. He did not catch the Judges' eye, however, for he was not even highly commended. Emoleta got the prize. She made a very pretty showing among the lot of handsome horses in the ring.

C. F. BATES'S PROTEST.

The judges considered Charles F. Bates's protest on Tuesday night and disqualified Richard F. Carman's Park team yesterday morning because Western Star, one of the four, was not Mr. Carman's property at the time of entry. This was sufficient cause for disqualification, but old scores were raked up by the coaching men, and it was the general opinion that Mr. Bates's protest, while legitimate, was not up to the letter of coaching etiquette.

Another coaching class was judged yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Carman had an entry, but Western Star was not in the four. There was considerable trouble with John S. Bratton's team, for Sampson, who won in the harness class, was one of the bad horses, and he is at all times a cranky beast to handle. Going into the ring the right leader of Mr. Bratton's team bumped into the off horse and created a small stampede, but the team was straightened out again and everything went off smoothly, except when Sampson made an occasional plunge. Albert Bostwick's $10,000 team of bays repeated their triumph of Tuesday, and gained another blue ribbon.

J. W. Colt, who had quite a successful season on the turf with his hurdlers and steeplechasers, won a blue ribbon with Samoset in Class 101, for thoroughbreds, qualified or green hunters.

A parade of all the prize winners up to date served to interest the early comers at the evening session, for while the boxes and the promenade were rapidly filling up th best horses in their respective classes were being shown to their best advantage.

There is one prize at the Horse Show, the winning of which means much to the successful exhibitor in a social way, and that is the Waldorf-Astoria Cup. It is offered for the best horse suitable for a gig, and drivers must be the owners of the horses they show. Professional drivers and dealers are barred from competition, so that the competition is among society men only. The cup must be won three times by one man before becoing his individual property.

Joseph E. Widener won in this class last year with his matchless Von Harbinger, but the recent death of Mr. Widener's mother decided him not to enter any horses in this year's show. The class this year contained twenty-three entries. Clarence H. Mackay, A. J. Nutting, James G. Marshall, and F. G. Bourne being among them. Nineteen were sent out of the ring, and the contest narrowed down between Albert C., Bostwick's Lady Ursula, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious, Thomas M. Hilliard's Morning Glory, and George B. Hulme's Narragansett. Glorious had by far the best hock action of the four, but as an all-round mover, Lady Ursula was the best, and the one prize in the class was awarded to her.

The class for qualified or green hunters which wound up the programme was an interesting one. It brought a number of clever fencers, who gave the spectators creepy sensations as they went at the fences. George Pepper's King Crow gave a splendid exhibition, going clean over every fence. He won first prize, King Pin second, and Beverly third.

THE WINNERS OF PRIZES.

Awards Made by the Judges in the Different Classes.

The following were the awards made by the judges:

Class 1.—Thoroughbreds, running horses, stallions, three years old or over, breeding and racing qualities considered; shown in hand; two horses exhibited. First prize, $200, Applegate, ch., five years; owner, Francis D. Beard. Second prize, Devotee, b., 15.0¾, eleven years; owner, Edward Kelly.

Class 3.—Thoroughbred mares, three years old and over, breeding and racing qualities to be considered. First prize, $200, Iuka, ch. m., fifteen years; owner, John McCloskey, Philadelphia. Second prize, $100, Maritje, ch. m., 16, four years; owner, Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Philadelphia. Third prize, $50, Clemence, b. m., four years; owner, Francis D. Beard.

Class 93.—Ponies, brood mares other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands, in foal or with foal at foot—First prize, $80, Martije, br. m., 12.2, 5 years; owner, Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Philadelphia. Second prize, $40, Jill, b. m., 13.1, 4 years; owner, T. L. Watt, Jr. Third prize, $20, Pilgrim, br. m., 11.3, 9 years; owner, William J. Sampson, Youngstown, Ohio.

Class 91.—Ponies, stallions, three years old and over, not exceeding 12.1 hands—First prize, $100, Hazledean Major, b. s., 11.2, 9 years; owner, William J. Sampson, Youngstown, Ohio. Second prize, $50, Charley Burgess, Jr., b. s., 11.2, 6 years; owner, William F. Fotterall, Rosemont, Penn. Third prize, $25, Cupid, blk. s., 12, 10 years; owner, Cyrus Bosworth, Cleveland, Ohio.

Class 32.—Hackney mares, three years old and over, 15.2 and over, certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1898; shown in hand. First prize, $150, Lady Sutton, bay, 15.2½, four years, owner, Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.; second prize, $75, Benwick Belle, chestnut, 15.2, six years, owner, E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Mass.; third prize, Victoria, chestnut, 15.3, nine years, owner, Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.

Class 33.—Hackney mares, three years old and over, 15 hands and below 15.2, certified to have produced foal in 1898 or in foal. First prize, $150, Lady Valentine, chestnut, 15.1, three years, owner, Frederick C. Stevens; second prize, $75, Viscountess, chestnut, 15.1, eight years, owner, E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Mass.; third prize, $35, Applause, chestnut, 15.1, five years, owner, Frederick C. Stevens.

Class 10.—Trotters, colts or fillies, yearlings. First prize, $100, Hannah Wilkes, blk. f., 14.0¾, owner, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Stony Ford, Orange County. Second prize, $50, Esther Hamlin, b. f., 14.3½, owner, Harry Hamlin, Buffalo. Third prize, $25, Favetta, br. m., 14.3½, owner, E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia.

Class 15.—Pacers, mares or geldings, in harness. First prize, $150, Palatina, ch. m., owner, H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie. Second prize, $75, Ino, b. m., owner, Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie.

Class 75.—Pairs of ponies in harness, 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands—First prize, $100, Razzle and Dazzle, br. m., 4 years; owner, John Gerken. Second prize, $50, Princess Rose, ch. m., and Comet, ch. g.; owner, E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Mass. Third prize, $25, Graydawn, gr. g., and White Rock, gr. g.; owner, Howard Willets.

Class 48.—Horses and runabouts, counting one-half each—First prize, $150, Whirl of the Town; owner, Charles F. Bates. Second prize, $75, Duke; owner, A. J. Nutting. Third prize, $35, Coxey; owner, Charles F. Bates.

Class 112.—Horses and carts from the New York City Street Cleaning Department, judged on condition of the horses, care taken of the harness and carts, and the appearances of the drivers. First prize, $50, Excelsior, gr. g., seven years; Stable E. Second prize, $25, Colonel, b. g., nine years; Stable A. Third prize, $10, Pete, b. g., nine years; Stable F. Fourth, Holly S., g. m.

Class 79.—Horses over 14.3 hands and under 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds. First prize, $150, Con Amore, b. g., four years; owner, C. L. Bailey of Lexington, Ky. Second prize, $75, Saxon, ch. g., four years; owner, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus. Third prize, $35, Spark, ch. g.; owner, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee. Fourth prize, A. I., b. g.; owner, J. Holloway, New Rochelle.

Class 13.—Trotters, mares or geldings, four years old or over, with records of 2:30 or better, shown in harness. First prize, $150, Emoleta, 2:24¼, b. m., owner, Lawrence Kip; second prize, $75, Altamont, b. g., owner, James W. Cooke, Philadelphia; third prize, $35, Charlie G., b. g., owner, George H. Smith, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Class 66.—Four-in-hands, teams not under 15 hands. First prize, $250, Albert C. Bostwick's Lady Ursula, Lady Flavia, Lord Chumley, and Lord Chesterfield; second prize, $125, Charles F. Bates's Coxey, Brown Donna, H., and High Time; third prize, $80, Frederick Bratton's Sigsbee, Samson, Miles, and Shafter; fourth prize, Hamilton H. Salmon's Highflyer, Flashlight, Nobleman, and Knight.

Class 26.—Hackney stallions, four years old and over, shown with four of their get, these to be not over three years old. First prize, $250, Imp. Cadet, ch., 15.3, fourteen years, with the following get: Chesterbrook, Squire Rickell, Brandon, and Platoon; owner, A. J. Cassatt of Berwyn, Penn. Second prize, $125, Euthorpe Performer, b., 15.1¾, nine years, with the following get: Olga, Squaw, His Grace, and Indian Queen; owner, F. G. Bourne, Oakdale, L. I.

Class 101.—Thoroughbred, qualified or green hunters registered in the book for thoroughbreds. First prize, $200, Samoset, ch. g.; owner, J. W. Colt, Lakewood, N. J. Second, $100, Delay, b. m.; owners, Charles E. and Victor C. Mather, Philadelphia. Third prize, $50, Quo Vadis, ch. g.; owner, Charles Henry Savage, Torresdale, Penn.

Class 88.—Ponies under saddle, 12 hands and not exceeding 13.1 hands, three years old or over. First prize, $80, Maritje, br. m., 12.2, 5 years; owner, Theodore Cuyler, Patterson, Philadelphia. Second prize, $40, Cupid, blk. s., 12, ten years; owner, Cyrus Bosworth, Cleveland, Ohio. Third prize, Little Boy. Perfect, cr. g., 13, 5 years; owner, John S. Bratton, Jr., East St. Louis, Ill.

Class 45.—Pairs of horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, in light four-wheeled vehicles.—First prize, $200, The Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life; owner, Charles F. Bates. Second prize, $100, Lord Brilliant and Lieut. Wilkes; owner, George B. Hulme. Third prize, $50, Fallacy and Defender; owner, L. V. Harkness.

Class 114.—Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, value $500, for the best horse suitable for a gig. The cup must be won three times by the same owner before it becomes his property, during which time it will remain in the custody of the Waldorf-Astoria or such other place as the National Horse Show Directors may decide. This prize was won in 1897 by Joseph E. Widener's chestnut gelding Von Harbinger.—Won by Lady Ursula, bay mare, 15.2 hands; owner, Albert C. Bostwick.

Class 105, "Corinthian Class."—Open to qualified or green hunters, ridden by members of some recognized hunt club. Performance over a fence counting three-quarters in the judgment.—First prize, $200, won by King Crow, bay gelding; owner, George Pepper, Toronto. Second prize, $100, won by King Pin, bay gelding; owners, Willard Parker, Jr., and Charles H. Hurkamp. Third prize, Beverly, gray gelding; owner, H. Holloway. Highly commended, Richmond, roan gelding; owners, Hart Brothers.

The Programme for To-day.

9 to 10 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring.

10:15 A. M.—Preliminary trial of forty-one horses entered in Class 108 over jumps five feet high.

11:30 A. M.—Judging six hackney mares, Class 34.

11:45 A. M.—Judging four standard-bred three-year-old trotting stallions, Class 7.

12 M.—Judging three standard-bred brood mares, with two of their produce, Class 11.

12:30 P. M.—Judging six polo ponies, Class 89.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging nine ponies in harness, Class 71.

2:25 P. M.—Judging twenty-nine saddle horses, Class 77.

3 P. M.—Judging six pairs of horses, and best appointed road rigs, Class 19.

3:30 P. M.—Judging twelve tandems, Class 62.

4 P. M.—Judging three herds of Shetland ponies, Class 96.

4:20 P. M.—Judging three stallions, to be shown with three of their get, (half-bred,) Class 37.

4:45 P. M.—Judging ten pairs of horses, shown to a Victoria or Cabriolet, appointments to count, Class 57.

5:15 P. M.—Judging nineteen green hunters, Class 104.

8 P. M.—Judging nine ponies to harness, Class 70.

8:15 P. M.—Judging forty-seven high steppers, Class 51.

8:50 P. M.—Judging forty-three municipal police horses, Class 111.

9:30 P. M.—Judging the best performance of hunters or jumpers over six successive jumps five feet high. Open only to those horses previously selected to compete in this class, Class 108.

A. MACNAUGHTAN IS BANKRUPT.

Brother of James Files a Petition, with Liabilities $1,149,530 and Assets $241,467.

Allan Macnaughtan, who was President of the Wool Exchange, Vice President of the New York Wool Warehouse Company, Treasurer of the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company and of the Macnaughtan Company, and brother of James Macnaughtan, recent President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday following that of his brother James. His liabilities are $1,149,530, and assets $241,467. The liabilities are substantially the same as his brother's, except that the Chemical National Bank is a creditor of Allan for $35,000 on seven notes of the Macnaughtan Company, secured by 150 shares of Wool Warehouse Company, which does not appear on the schedules of James, and the claim of the North American Trust Company appears in the schedules of James and not in those of Allan.

The creditors of Allan are Edwin F. Knowlton's estate, $90,000; Russell Sage, $50,000; Hamilton Trust Company, of Brooklyn, $50,000; People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn, $50,000; Chemical National Bank, $35,000; National City Bank, of Brooklyn, $5,000; Oriental Bank, $5,000; Emeline R. Macnaughtan, $60,000; John W. Chapman, $10,000; Tradesmen's National Bank, amount not given; New York Wool Warehouse Company, $55,400; MacNaughtan Company, $238,130. Allan MacNaughtan's assets consist of a two-fifths interest in the various securities pledged for loans, $231,392; claims against the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company for salary for three years, $7,500; against the Wool Exchange for salary, $2,083, and against the Tradesmen's National Bank for balance of deposit, $492.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch, his attorneys, said that while the obligations of the Messrs. Macnaughtan are substantially the same, each one is liable for the whole indebtedness, being either maker or indorser on the notes. The bulk of the debts are secured by pledges of various stocks which are put in the assets. While they are liable for the whole debts to outsiders, as between themselves, James is liable for three-fifths and Allan two-fifths.

Society Leaders

speak in the highest terms of Lundborg's Perfumes.

ARMY SURGEONS DEFENDED

Paper on Their Work During the War Read at the Dinner of the Medico-Legal Society.

OPINIONS OF DR. GOODFELLOW

Dr. Medina Ferrer Says Yellow Fever Can Be Eradicated from Cuba and the Needless Sacrifice of Life Avoided.

Dr. Medina Ferrer says that yellow fever can be eradicated from Cuba. He made this statement last night at the November dinner of the Medico-Legal Society, which took place in the Marlborough Hotel. Dr. Ferrer is a native of Cuba and studied his profession in France and England. He has practiced in Cuba, and has made yellow fever a special study. He refers to it as the "sickness of Siam," and says that the only possible way in the future to avoid the needless sacrifice of human lives in Cuba is for the American Government to take such full and arbitrary control of the island as to compel both civilians and soldiers who may live there to obey the strictest sanitary laws. If this is done, said Dr. Ferrer, and cleanliness and order prevail, the germs can be ultimately killed.

Dr. George Goodfellow of San Francisco, who was a member of Gen. Shafter's staff during the war, also wrote an interesting paper for this meeting, entitled, "The Conduct of the Santiago Campaign from a Medical Standpoint." Dr. Goodfellow was sick and could not attend, so his paper was read by Albert Bach. Dr. Goodfellow endeavored to refute the many statements that had been made since the war regarding the ill-treatment of soldiers in the field. He said:

"A vast amount of hostile criticism has been indulged in concerning the conduct of the war by the Medical Department. I do not propose to enter into any discussion as to the merits or demerits of the Surgeon General or of his various subordinates in the different camps in the United States. All that I can speak of is that which has come under my own personal observation in connection with the medical service in the Fifth Corps from Tampa to Santiago.

"That there was a great amount of illness in the army in Santiago is well-known, as well as the fact that there was a considerable number of wounded. So bitter had become the discussion some time ago, owing to the hysterical attitude of the laity, that the medical profession became more or less imbued with the spirit of hysteria, and no less a person than Dr. N. Senn of Chicago made the hardy assertion that the outbreak of disease in the army in Cuba was due entirely to the commanding General of the army. That assertion of Dr. Senn's has been the basis for continued aspersion not only of the character and accomplishments of the General, but of the medical officers serving under him. In Santiago every step which modern science could suggest or skilled medical men could indicate was immediately adopted. The number of Surgeons carried was considered sufficient for all ordinary occasions, the supplies were ample for a long campaign, and there was plenty of material for disinfecting. Sickness was expected. There never was a war in which it was not expected.

"When the English invaded Cuba with 2,000 men they lost all but forty-three. When the French invaded Haiti 90 per cent. of their privates died from disease. Death from disease is more prevalent than death from bullets. In all wars there are certain camp diseases, which cannot be averted. To say that the outbreak of disease in all the camps of our army was due to sanitary measures seems foolish. In spite of the most skillful care all kinds of fevers and intestinal complaints have been pervasive.

"During the Cuban campaign all orders were strictly executed. Buildings were burned down that might have been used to shelter the men. All communication with the refugees was prohibited, and the refugees were consigned to camps outside our own. In Cuba there are certain diseases which seem indigenous, and the acquirement of which is the necessary penalty of the strangers who invade the country. In view of the assertion of Dr. Senn that the outbreak of yellow fever was due to the instructions of the Commanding General, it is necessary to call attention to the fact that, in spite of the painstaking investigations of the most scientific men of your profession, little if anything is known of the disease.

"If we had burned every building in Cuba, destroyed all vegetation, and banished the entire population prior to our arrival, yellow fever would have broken out just as malignantly. There was less suffering in the campaign of Cuba than in any that I had been in before."

Dr. Goodfellow inserted a number of letters in his paper from the commanding officers of the army to those in charge at Cuba, to show that of all necessary precautions against disease were taken.

Dr. Clark Bell read a paper upholding Dr. Goodfellow's views, and Lieut. Col. V. Havard told of his experiences in Cuba with the army. He said that he agreed with Dr. Ferrer that yellow fever could be eradicated from the island.

The society elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Albert Bach; First Vice President—P. B. Downs; Second Vice President—George W. Grover; Secretary—Clark Bell; Corresponding Secretary—Moritz Ellinger; Assistant Secretary —Caroline J. Taylor; Treasurer—Thomas Darlington; Chemist— Prof. C. A. Doremus.

THE UNITARIAN CLUB DINNER.

Seth Low, William Dudley Foulke, and Others Make Addresses—Expansion Discussed.

At the quarterly dinner of the Unitarian Club at the Manhattan Hotel last night the subject for discussion was, "Our Duty Toward Our New Possessions," and an audience of nearly 200 vigorously applauded addresses by Seth Low and William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, in which not only the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines by the United States was upheld, but the ultimate annexation of Cuba was predicted as a logical outcome of the forward march of civilization.

The banquet hall required no further decoration than the gowns of the women members of the club who formed fully one-half the diners. Sylvester Swain, Vice President of the club, presided, and among the prominent members and guests present were besides the two principal speakers, John A. Taylor, Rudolph Keppler, R. O. Evans, Edwin T. Rice, George R. Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, John Henry Hull, and Francis E. Southard.

William Dudley Foulke was the first speaker. A large part of his address was given up to the discussion of Cuba, and in the course of his speech he said: "Cuba may be an undesirable possession at present, but our Government has gone there, and it could not commit an act of anarchy; it must govern the island until its future government is settled."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was to have shared in the discussion, but he sent word that he had been summoned to Washington and could not attend.

Mr. Low followed Mr. Foulke, and said he believed that if ever there was a righteous war it was our recent war with Spain. He compared the four hundred years' struggle of the Cretans against Turkish tyranny with the struggles of the Cubans, and said nothing but the eviction of Spain could have saved Cuba from centuries of bloodshed and oppression. He said he believed Cuba would have no fault to find with her treatment by the United States, for that all the pledges made will be kept and an absolutely honest effort will be made to permit her to govern herself. The taking of Puerto Rico, he said, was a natural consequence of Spain's refusal to leave Cuba. In the case of the Philippines Mr. Low said there might be room for argument, but that the United States stood in the position of a man who holds a wolf by the ear—he cannot let go.

Both Mr. Foulke and Mr. Low referred to the race troubles in Wilmington as evidences of the struggle of ignorance and civilization, and Mr. Low declared the problem presented in the annexation of the Philippines was less difficult than that presented by the ignorance of the emancipated negroes of the South.

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer an unusual opportunity today (Thursday) for the purchase of CUT GLASSWARE, as follows:

8-inch, Deep Fancy Cut Bowls, ... $3.50

12-inch, Fancy Cut Celery Trays, ... $3.25

6-inch, Fancy Cut Olive or Almond Dishes, with handles, . . $1.50

Full Size Fancy Cut Water Bottles, ... $2.00

1 Quart, Fancy Cut Decanters, ... $4.00

1 Quart, Claret Decanters, with handles, ... $4.50

And a collection of Rich Fancy Cut Bowls, assorted shapes and sizes, at specially reduced prices.

RODE INTO A SALOON.

A Private Soldier's Exploit in Alabama Cost Him His Life.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 16.—Private Welsh of Battery F, Second Artillery, rode his horse into Morgan Irby's saloon, in West Huntsville, to-day and tried to clean out the place. Irby drove him out and warned him not to return. A few minutes later Welsh attempted to re-enter the place, but was shot dead. Irby is in jail.

THE POPE STOPS PROCEEDINGS.

Endeavors to Adjust the Dispute Over Father Hecker's Book.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Rome correspondent of The Morning Post says: "The Pope has stopped all proceedings by the Congregation of the Index against Father Hecker's book, and has appointed a commission of Cardinals to report on the work.

"This is regarded as a step toward the settlement of a religious conflict which has threatened seriously to disturb the relations between the Vatican and the American Catholics."

"BUCK" TAYLOR ARRESTED.

Col. Roosevelt's Favorite Accused of Defrauding a Hotel Keeper.

Sergt. "Buck" Taylor of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who stumped the State on the same train with the Colonel, was arrested by the West Thirtieth Street police last night on the charge of defrauding a hotel keeper.

Taylor was arrested as he was coming out of Shanley's restaurant, in Broadway, near Twenty-ninth Street. He was in the company of a doctor from the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he has been undergoing treatment for his throat ever since the close of the campaign. His efforts in Col. Roosevelt's behalf left him almost voiceless.

Manager Crawford of the Marlborough Hotel alleges that Taylor owes him a bill of $150 and says Taylor left the Marlborough with the intention of defrauding him. Taylor says he owes money to Mr. Crawford, but had no idea it was so much. He thought he owed about $90.

He said he left the Marlborough to go up the State with Col. Roosevelt, and had no intention of defrauding the Marlborough. He says he has more than enough money to pay the bill coming from the Republican managers, and would have paid the bill before this had he been able to see Col. Roosevelt and get his money. He denounced his arrest as "a dirty political trick," and asked why he had not been arrested before if he was trying to defraud the hotel. "They waited till the Colonel was in Boston," he said.

Taylor was bailed out by Harry Johnson of Trainer's Hotel. Taylor was recruited in New Mexico.

ENGLAND'S DECLINING TRADE.

Statistics Supporting Counsel to Mind the Shops.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

For some time past, and during the last two years more particularly, we have been so much mentally engrossed with imperial questions that we have had very little time to spare for looking carefully into the items of the national ledger. They require looking into always, and it would be difficult to instance a time when the necessity for looking into them was so urgent as it is at present. You, Sir, notwithstanding the pressure on your space, have generally been able to find a corner for these questions of the shop. And I well remember that in a leading article on Aug. 29 last you strongly recommended to the attention of our merchants the debit balance of this country to the United States, and I happen to know that this arrested the attention of many people who had not thought on the subject before. That debt balance goes on increasing threateningly every month. Few people even yet apparently regard it, and still fewer recognize the meaning of it. But it has a very significant meaning, which he who runs may read, if he wishes to read. The trouble is that no one in England ever will read anything that shows in the slightest degree a retrogression in any department of our national activities. That does not seem to me to be true courage. We ought to face the fact and to look steadfastly where we are going.

For some time past it has appeared to me that our course in trade has been somewhat open to unfavorable comment, and a statement which you publish to-day on the comparative growth of foreign trade confirms these apprehensions. For what do we find in comparing the exports from Great Britain and from other countries, taking the years 1891 and 1897, as given in the returns? We find that the United Kingdom is the only country among the really great trading countries of the world whose exports are materially smaller in 1897 than they were in 1891; and I am sorry to say that 1898 (so far as it has gone) shows no better results than 1897. Or, again, taking the excess of imports over exports, we find from this same return that it amounted to £157,000,000 in 1897 for the United Kingdom, against £126,000,000 in 1891. Of course, no other country in the world has anything approaching these figures, because no other country has such an amount of capital loaned abroad, with interest, freights, commissions, &c., to receive. But have the amounts for interest, freights, &c., increased by £30,000,000 since 1891? It is a very large figure, in the eyes of grave men of business, equal to 3 per cent. interest on £1,000,000,000 capital. Looking to the recall of capital from the United States and from Australia during the past few years, and looking also to the reduction in rates of interest on investments in these countries and in the Argentine, it would surprise me to learn that there was as much interest due to the United Kingdom from abroad in 1897 as there was in 1891. I cannot say anything useful in regard to freights, as I know nothing about them. I am therefore at a loss to explain this increase of £30,000,000, and there is undoubtedly going to be a still greater increase in 1898. Is there a satisfactory explanation, or what is the meaning of it?

J. W. CROSS.

Oct. 31.

In Philadelphia.

She—What led you to suspect he had been visiting the speak-easy?

Her—He spoke with such difficulty.—Indianapolis Journal.

Activity of Vesuvius.

Much anxiety has been caused in Naples by the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvius. An overwhelming danger of this description produces universal terror. As a matter of fact there is little likelihood that Mt. Vesuvius will do any serious damage. On the other hand, thousands die daily from stomach and digestive disorders, who might have survived had they resorted to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of known tonics for stomach and digestive organs. It cures kidney, liver, and blood disorders

The Wanamaker Store

Another Look at Toyland

WE like to do things thoroughly, and we think that you must admit that we have done this toy business thoroughly. This is the largest, the most varied, the most complete, the fairest-priced and the *freshest* collection of toys in New York.

Five superlatives in a row;—but the facts justify them.

When one speaks of toys, one naturally thinks of dolls first. Here is the whole race of dolls; American, European, African and Mongolian. Dolls of all sorts, kinds, characters, and conditions. Dolls for one cent, and dolls for three hundred dollars. Boy dolls, girl dolls, baby dolls; dolls that talk and dolls that walk, and dolls that cry rather more naturally than life; doll policemen, doll soldiers, and just plain *dolls*. The prices on many of these make a new record for littleness.

Mechanical toys,—hundreds and hundreds of them. Some simple, some complex, some little short of marvellous. Many that you have never seen and many of the old favorites in new guise. The steam engine is very much present and connected up to some novel toy labors.

Games;—more than you can count. Animals;—more than Adam ever counted. And books;—but that's another story.

Toyland is a place worth visiting, but no adult can describe it. None but a child could really do justice to it. Let yours try.

Outer Garments for Women Capes and Jackets many from across the sea, many more that have been produced by artistic brains and hands right here in New York. The choice is your own and it is a very wide choice. You can find no such other assortment. Both in size and in character it stands by itself.

And as for prices, let these speak:

WOMEN'S CAPES

At $5—Of black Kersey; 26 in. deep; trimmed with braid and jet and edged around collar and front with black Angora fur; plaited back; full sweep.

At $7.50—Of black Kersey; 24 in. deep; prettily trimmed with soutache braid; flounce effect; plaited back; storm collar; full sweep.

At $9—Of boucle Cheviot; 30 in. deep; plaited back; hood lined with black and white plaid taffeta; full sweep; lined with black serge.

WOMEN'S JACKETS

At $10—Of Kersey, in navy blue and black; coat collar and revers; double-breasted drop front; strapped seam; lined with black taffeta.

At $12—Of Kersey; double-breasted darted front, showing four pearl buttons; coat collar and revers; collar inlaid with velvet; strap seams; lined with striped taffeta or black satin.

At $16.50—Of Melton; double-breasted, showing 6 pearl buttons; coat collar and revers; stitched seams; plaited back; fancy figured silk lining.

At $18—Of Kersey; fly-front, shield effect; military collar; plain back; stitched seams; lined with fancy check taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

The "Lillian" Corset Comfort, service and perfect fit—everything, in fact, that is obtainable in high-class made-to-order corsets, is offered in the Lillian. It's our selection from among the world's best, and we're so well satisfied with it that we control the entire output of this excellent corset.

At $2.25—Of sateen; well boned; long waist; trimmed with lace; very popular.

At $3.75—The Lillian Abdominal Corset; made of coutil, with webbing that will reduce the abdomen; in white and gray.

At $5.50—Of coutil; real whalebone; on the bias; long waist; medium bust; short gored hips; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Of black sateen, $6.50. Same style in satin, white, pink, blue, salmon and lavender, at $8.

At $6.75—Of satin; long waist; long over abdomen; gored bust and hips; real whalebone; white, black, salmon and red; trimmed prettily with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Framed Photographs A Third Off A lot of hand-colored photographs—all figure pieces and all good subjects, with handsome gilt frames 18x22, and white mats—are marked $2 to-day. They'd be good value at $3.

Fifth floor.

Men's Shoes, $2 Women's, $1.50 A story of high quality and little price,—the story we like to tell, for it makes good reading for you.

The men's shoes at Two Dollars are not $2 shoes. The price is the least important thing about them. They are *good all through*. They are not the best shoes made, of course, but they are better shoes than you have ever seen selling regularly at $2. Made from satin calf-skin, with stout, oak-tanned soles, welted. Three toe-shapes.

The women's shoes at $1.50 are at that price because we bought six thousand pairs at once. It required a heavy transaction to get so much real worth and elegance down to that price. Laced or buttoned, smart in appearance, stylish in shape, satisfactory all through.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

A New Golfing Suit for Men This is a new idea, and you will approve it. It is a low-priced, well-made, common-sense suit, with quantities of style and no nonsense about it. It is made from a soft, rough-faced cloth in colors of Hunter's Green, Cavendish Gray and Sutherland Blue. The coat is a plain color; the trousers have the same color for a ground but with a large overplaid, — not too prominent, but vastly effective.

Ten Dollars.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

A High-Class Overcoat A line of genuine Sedan Montagnacs, soft as down, and handsome and stylish, too. Lined with finest imported silk and interlined with flannel. Some exclusive custom tailors would ask no less than $80,—many more would charge $125. You pay us only $50, and get as fine an overcoat as can be made.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pillow Shams—Pretty New Styles This is an assortment of the prettiest shams ever offered anywhere. Braided, embroidered and plaited, and all nicely finished. At 65c. a pair for those of cambric, braided and with deep hem. Others are 85c., $1, and by easy steps up to $14. Some particularly handsome ones around the $3 and $4 marks.

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MORE TERRITORY IN ALASKA.

2,500 Additional Square Miles Belonging to This Country Discovered by Coast Survey Party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Assistant G. H. Pratt has submitted to Superintendent Prichett of the Coast and Geodetic Survey a report of the coast survey party's operations during the past Summer in Alaska. The report notes the discovery of 2,500 additional square miles of United States territory and deals with the work accomplished in the interest of Alaskan navigation.

Referring to the newly explored territory of the United States—which, hitherto, has not been included as a part of this country—the report says:

"The Kusilvak Channel extends very nearly parallel with the shore until about half way to the Krypniak, when it turns seaward, and when beyond the sight of land spreads out into a bar with from six to eight feet on it in low tide. On each side the flats are irregular, with blind pockets, so the shores in the vicinity of Kusilvak mouth are about twenty-five miles further out into Bering Sea than indicated on the published charts. In round numbers this difference includes an area of about 2,500 square miles. The highlands of Cape Dyer were almost always obscured by clouds, but it would seem that its present longitude will not be much changed, whereas there is a possibility of placing its latitude more to the southward."

Further on the report says:

"It is now a foregone conclusion that the passenger business of the upper Yukon country is and will remain via the passes, while for a long time the great bulk of the freight will go via the river's mouth. There are now between sixty and seventy regular river steamers in the carrying business, and still freight was left behind at St. Michael when the season closed in. The ocean traffic has been proportionate, there being as many as thirty deep water vessels at anchor in St. Michael anchorage at a time, the average during the season being twenty.

"The greatest stumbling block in the St. Michael freight business is the transfer from ocean to river craft in an unprotected roadstead, the water depth being such that ocean steamers do not anchor within about two miles of the nearest shoal water landings.

"If next year's examinations should develop the fact that somewhere in Scammon Bay the shores were bold enough to enable sea-going vessels to discharge at docks, then by artificially marking the Kusilvak entrance so that it could be readily found, the cost of freight transportation could be sensibly lessened."

EXTRADITION FOR TEMPLE.

State Department Demands the Surrender of the American Held Prisoner by Mexican Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—At the instance of the Governor of Arizona the State Department to-day instructed United States Minister Clayton, at the City of Mexico, to demand the surrender, under extradition proceedings, of James Temple, the American railroad conductor who is held under arrest by the Mexicans near Nogales, on the charge of killing a Mexican in the United States.

If the Mexican Government concedes the justice of this demand, which is not doubted, Temple will be tried in the United States, and once more the principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction claimed by Mexico will have escaped a test issue, although our Government is on record as having, by its demand for Temple's release, repudiated that principle.

NAVAL ENGINEER CONANT DEAD.

Succumbs to Pneumonia During the Funeral of Lieut. Dresel.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 16.—Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Conant, United States Navy, died of pneumonia at the Naval Academy here this afternoon.

Death came just as the funeral procession of Lieut. Dresel was starting from the chapel.

ALGER INSPECTS THE MOBILE.

The Secretary Visits Cramps' Shipyard and Reviews Navy Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The steamer Mobile, which is being fitted up as a transport for soldiers, was inspected to-day by Secretary Alger at Cramps' shipyard. The Secretary's coming was unexpected, and as soon as he reached the city he went to the shipyard. Accompanied by Charles H. Cramp, the Secretary went all over the vessel and noted every detail. The Mobile, when completed, will accommodate about 2,400 soldiers, or nearly double the capacity of the largest Government transport used during the war

After his inspection Secretary Alger expressed satisfaction at the arrangement of the quarters and with the progress made. The Mobile will be ready to leave in a few days. The Secretary also made a brief inspection of the Alabama, the big battleship now in course of construction at the yard. He then left for Washington.

VAN DE WATER WILL RESIGN

Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment Says He Was Insulted by the Men.

HE DENIES ALL THE CHARGES

Says His Calumniators Do Not Dare to Make Formal Complaint—The Regiment Mustered Out of the Government's Service.

As a result of the affronts offered him on Tuesday in the armory, when the men hustled around an effigy and hissed him, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church and Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, will resign his commission in the command. Yesterday he was mustered out of the United States Volunteer service, so that he becomes again Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard of New York. He stated yesterday that his position in the regiment had become intolerable, and that as his services were not appreciated and his motives misunderstood, he would send his resignation to the Governor forthwith.

There was to some extent a recurrence of the scenes of Tuesday in the armory yesterday. Under orders from Col. Downs, the Chaplain reported at the armory at 11:30 o'clock. A number of the men were on the steps when he walked in, dressed in full uniform.

"Who took our grub and opened our letters in Cuba?" yelled a soldier as Dr. Van De Water ascended the steps.

"Van De Water," came back the answer in chorus.

The Chaplain looked around defiantly, and without a word entered the armory, going at once to the Colonel's room. As he passed through the files of waiting soldiers there were a few hisses and muttered exclamations, but he gave them no heed. He remained in the Colonel's room until 4 o'clock, when word came for the field and staff to report to the Paymaster up stairs for their discharges and pay. With the other officers Dr. Van De Water went up stairs, and after receiving his discharge quietly left the armory. A number of the men crowded about him as he came down stairs, but there was no further demonstration.

Dr. Van De Water said yesterday, after learning further particulars of the action of the men on Tuesday, that he by no means considered it in the light of a joke. "I consider their actions disgraceful," he said. "I have been insulted without cause or reason, and, so far as I can imagine, there is no reason for the exhibition of antipathy to me. If there are any charges against me, why are they not made to the proper authorities? I am still a member of the volunteer army, and will to-day be given an honorable discharge. It will be that or nothing, and if there is anything in my record that calls for investigation, now is the time to bring it forward.

"I have done my duty, and my conscience is clear. All these whispered charges that no one seems to have the courage to give voice to are miserable falsehoods, absolutely without foundation. I was at all times where my duty called me or where I was ordered, and if there were times when I was not on the firing line it was because I was ordered to the rear to look after the welfare of the sick or wounded. That such actions on my part could lead the men to such an exhibition as disgraced them and the regiment yesterday is incomprehensible to me. It was an outrage, and there can be but one thing for me to do, and that is to resign from the Guard after I am mustered out of the United States service. I do not want to remain and be a bone of contention in the regiment. I have been in it seven years, and in all that time I had the respect and confidence of the men. I have no recollection of having done anything at any time to bring about a change, but as it exists, there can be no reason for my remaining with men of that kind. They have disgraced their regiment and insulted me, and I cannot afford to longer be of their number."

The Seventy-first Regiment is no longer in the service of Uncle Sam. Yesterday witnessed the muster-out of the last of the men, and after the privates had been discharged and paid off Col. Downs and his staff went through the same ceremony. The officers received pay for three months and fifteen days, and a snug sum was transferred from the Government coffers to the pockets of the officers. In the case of the Colonel the amount was in the neighborhood of eleven hundred dollars. There was no formal ceremony and Col. Downs made no address to his staff.

Major Keck was the recipient of an ovation when he came down stairs from the Paymaster's office. The boys crowded about him and proposed three cheers, which were given with a hearty will, and then some one shouted: "Hats off to the next Colonel of the Seventy-first." Major Keck, who is very popular with the men, bowed and smiled, but failed to respond to the calls for a speech.

Col. Downs, whose resignation as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment is now in the hands of Gov. Black, said yesterday that there was much doubt about the future of the command. "It was thought at one time that sentiment would keep the men together," he said, "and that nearly all of them would remain in the Guard to receive such honor as will come to them after their brave actions. But such experiences as those through which the men have passed knock sentiment in the head, and I am of the opinion that many men will leave, although there is a certainty that many new men will join. At present of course there are no vacancies in the staff. Gen. Greene is still Colonel of the National Guard regiment, and is on indefinite leave of absence. My resignation has not yet been accepted, but at all events there can be no Colonel elected until Gen. Greene resigns, for should he be mustered out of the volunteer service at any time, he could at once take his place as Colonel of this regiment. There will be a thorough reorganization, and a great amount of work is ahead of the persons who will have it in hand.

"Regarding the episode of the Chaplain, I can only say that we looked on the matter as a joke—the harmless pranks of a lot of men waiting about with nothing to do. As soon as I gave orders for the carousing to cease, it stopped. There was no insubordination, for the man guilty of it knew that he would find himself under arrest in a minute, and he would have been sent at once to Governor's Island. As to Chaplain Van De Water, I can say that I always found him ready and willing to do his full duty, and often he did service that was entirely outside of his duty, his sole desire being to go where he was needed and where he could be of service to the men. How the feeling against him originated, or from what cause, I do not know, but I do not for a moment believe anything against him as a man or an officer."

Mrs. E. T. T. Marsh, the President of the Women's Relief Association of the regiment, yesterday denied that the men had been asked to refund sums advanced to them by the association. It was said that the company commanders had suggested such a course to the men, leaving it to their discretion as to what course to pursue.

Mustering Out the Ninth.

The mustering out of the Ninth Regiment continued in the armory yesterday without incident, Companies F, I, K, and L being paid off and discharged. The work will be concluded to-day.

Private Mailing Cards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Instructions to Postmasters have been issued by the Second Assistant Postmaster General through the Superintendent of Foreign Mails relative to the private mailing cards admitted to the international mails by the recent order of the Postmaster General. Cards lithographed in colors, illustrating and advertising various objects of interest and conforming in size and consistency of paper to the official postal card, may now be sent to any foreign country by affixing a 2-cent stamp, and to Canada and Mexico by affixing a 1-cent stamp.

Canadian Postal Rates Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In his annual report to the State Department Consul General Bittinger, at Montreal, says that Canada is about to make an important change in her postage rates. On the 25th of next month there will be three rates of postage on letters—viz., 2 cents for Great Britain and her colonies, 3 cents for Canada and the United States, and 5 cents for foreign countries. If the experiment proves satisfactory the Postmaster General, it is understood, will then reduce letter postage for Canada and to the United States to 2 cents. After Jan. 1 next the newspaper rate will be a quarter of a cent a pound, but after July 1 this will be increased to a half cent a pound.

BANK PRESIDENT A SUICIDE.

Closing of a Kansas Institution Immediately Followed by Its Manager's Violent Death.

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 16.—This afternoon the First National Bank of Emporia was closed by order of the Controller of the Currency. An hour later Charles S. Cross, the bank's President, and one of the best-known breeders of Herefords in the West, shot and killed himself at Sunny Slope, his stock farm, near the town.

Speculation is said to have led to Cross's downfall. His fortune has doubtless gone down with the bank. Among the heavy losers by the failure are Lyon County and the City of Emporia. All the city and county funds were deposited in the institution. Cross was custodian of his father's estate, which is also said to be in a wrecked condition.

Cross's ending was tragic. To the majority of the people of the town the Controller's card in the doors of the bank came as a surprise, but in financial circles both here and in the State the result has been anticipated for six months. Examiner Charles Jobez, who closed the bank on the order from the Controller, has been going over its books with the aid of President Cross for the past week.

No signs of mental agitation on the part of the bank President had been displayed, and when Cross left the bank to-day, ten minutes before it closed, he seemed not different from usual. He went immediately to Sunny Slope, and, speaking pleasantly to the employes, passed into the bedroom of Manager Evans's house. When Evans entered the room he found Cross lying in a pool of blood, with a pistol in his hand. One shot had been fired, and it went through the back of the head. Death must have been instantaneous. The news of the suicide was on the streets of Emporia a few minutes after the white card appeared upon the bank door and created a sensation.

The bank's condition has long been growing bad, first causing comment last May. The statement issued on Sept. 20 last did not materially improve. Small withdrawals of deposits resulted, but most of the business men kept faith in the bank, and up to 10 o'clock to-day heavy deposits were made. The last statement showed: Liabilities—capital, $100,000; surplus and profits, $101,289.53; due to depositors, banks and bankers, $513,599.42; circulation, $22,500; total resources, $737,888.95.

Examiner Jobsz has been wrestling with the problem of the assets for a week, and it is authentically reported that he had found them badly shrunken. To a reporter he said:

"While I do not know exactly what the outcome of this matter may be, still I think I am justified in saying that the depositors will not suffer seriously. Yet when a thing like this occurs, it drops off 25 per cent. of the assets of the bank at one blow."

William Martindale, Vice President of the bank, has been regarded by common consent for many years as one of the "solidest" men in Kansas. Cross was the son of the late Col. Harrison C. Cross, who died a few years ago, and who was believed to have been worth several hundred thousand dollars at the time of his death.

The suicide leaves a widow and a daughter. His first wife was Miss Kate Smead, daughter of a former President of the Union Pacific Railway. They were divorced in the seventies.

THE UPRISING IN SALVADOR.

Minister Correa Says It Is Unimportant and Will Be Speedily Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Señor Correa, the diplomatic representative of the United States of Central America, says the reported uprising in Salvador, which is a part of this new Union, is an unimportant affair, and will be quickly crushed by the Federal forces if it amounts to enough to call them into use. He received a dispatch yesterday from Governor, formerly President, Zelaya, of Nicaragua, on current affairs, but it made no mention of the uprising.

Mr. Correa says the latter is undoubtedly due to a wish on the part of a small element to discredit the new Republic of the United States of Central America, which came into existence on the first of this month, but he is sure it will fail, as the three countries forming the Union are alike interested in putting down these local uprisings. The new Constitution provides that the military forces of all the States shall be available in suppressing disorder in any of them.

It is understood that a vessel is ready to proceed from Nicaragua with 500 Federal troops to the point of the uprising, which, Mr. Correa asserts, will prove to be less of a demonstration than the recent race riots in the Carolinas.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION.

The Fanwood Runs Into the Central, Smashing Part of the Cabin.

A collision occurred between two ferryboats of the New Jersey Central Railroad yesterday morning on the New Jersey side of the North River. The ferryboat Fanwood left her slip at the foot of Liberty Street, on the New York side, a few minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning, having on board about twenty-five passengers.

There was a light fog on the river and a strong ebb tide, and Capt. Van Wart made a detour, going up stream, so that the tide should carry the boat into her slip at the Communipaw station. The current, however, carried the boat against the piling at the end of the slip. The force of the blow swung the boat to port, and then she ran into the next slip, occupied by the ferryboat Central, crashing into the forward portion of the latter's cabin. Fortunately there were not more than twenty passengers on the Central, who, with those on the Fanwood, saw the crash coming and got out of harm's way.

The Fanwood was only slightly damaged, but the Central was towed to Elizabethport for repairs. The damage done to her was estimated at between $700 and $1,000.

Hanged Himself in St. Mary's Park.

During a fit of despondency Theodore Heede, sixty-five years old, once a wealthy man, committed suicide early yesterday morning in St. Mary's Park by hanging himself. Heede came to this country from Germany, and twenty years ago he started a dry goods store at Third Avenue and Tenth Street. The business prospered, and in 1884 he disposed of his stock and moved to Carlstadt, N. J., with his family. His prosperity continued until 1888, when his wife died, and then began a series of misfortunes. Returning to this city he secured a position as janitor at 1,267 Broadway, but soon lost it through dissipation. Some months ago he went to live with James Russell at 66 James Street. He leaves several grown children.

NEW BOOKS.

A Classified List from All the Publishing Houses in the United States.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY BOOK AND ART REVIEW of next Saturday (Nov. 19) will contain an exhaustive list of the books of the Autumn and holiday season. From publishers in all the centres of the United States where books are produced have been secured the latest and most complete catalogues from which to compile this list. The books will be carefully classified under convenient headings, with their titles, names of authors and publishers, and the prices. So vast is the supply of new books (the lists will fill several pages) that a compilation brought down to date and embracing all the books of all the publishers seems indispensable to any one seeking to make an intelligent selection of books for purchase.

Next Saturday's issue of THE SATURDAY BOOK AND ART REVIEW will comprise twenty-four pages instead of the ordinary sixteen. The variety of other reading matter will, therefore, be of the usual volume, and an effort will be made to render it of more than ordinary interest. Among the signed articles will appear contributions from Eliot Gregory, author of the "Idler" papers, recently reprinted under the title "Worldly Ways and Bye Ways"; Russell Sturgis, the eminent authority on art and architecture; John Kendrick Bangs, Joel Benton, and others. A paper on Joaquin Miller at Home by George Hamlin Fitch will give impressions obtained in a recent October visit to Miller's picturesque place of abode among the hills back of Oakland, Cal.

This enlarged issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will be sold with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES at one cent for the two papers within the limits of Greater New York and Jersey City, and at two cents elsewhere. THE TIMES is confident that the history of printing records no instance where so much was ever offered before for so small a price—a large newspaper giving all the world's news and a twenty-four-page literary periodical sold together as one paper for one cent!

To be sure of getting this number it is necessary to order a copy in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

ORIENTAL RUGS,

comprising an assortment of Daghestan, Ghendjes, Mossoul and Kazaks, which are offered as follows:

Daghestan Rugs, sizes about 3 to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet long,

$11.50 and $16.00

Kazak, Mossoul and Ghendjes Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 to 8 feet long,

$10.75 and $14.00

W. L. MOORE SUES THE SUN.

He Wants to Recover $75,000 for the Loss of His Yacht Kanapaha.

William L. Moore, through his counsel, Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, filed a libel in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court against The Sun Printing and Publishing Association yesterday afternoon. The allegations in the libel are that prior to the 1st of April the respondent, through its agent, Chester S. Lord, made an arrangement with the libellant, through his agent, Thomas Manning, to charter the steam yacht Kanapaha, owned by the libellant, for the purpose of sending representatives to report the progress of the war in Cuba.

The libellant alleges that while he kept all the terms of his agreement, the respondent has failed on its part, in that it has not surrendered the yacht as provided, and that the yacht while in the possession of the respondent was lost. The libellant asks that The Sun Printing and Publishing Association be required to appear and answer why judgment should not be had against it in the sum of $75,000, the value of the yacht, with interest from Oct. 1, 1898, the date the charter expired.

REV. DR. HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Committee from the Congregation Selected to Assist the Session.

A special meeting of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church called by the Session was held last evening to elect a committee to co-operate with the Session in recommending a successor to the Rev. Dr. John Hall. After devotional service and the reading of the minutes on the life and character of Dr. Hall, which was presented to the Presbytery on Monday, William Irwin explained the purpose of the meeting. He said the Session invited the assistance of a committee named by the congregation, in the hope that by making a unanimous choice for presentation to the congregation the members of the church would be hereafter as closely united as in the past.

James A. Hawes nominated as members of the proposed committee Robert Bonner and William Brookfield from the body of the congregation, James O. Sheldon and Charles P. Britton from the Trustees, and Joel W. Thorne from the Deacons. There were no other nominations and the men named were elected.

SCARLATINA IN ORPHAN ASYLUM

Report of Severe Outbreak Discredited by Asylum and Health Officers.

A report of a severe outbreak of scarlet fever at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Manhattan Avenue was discredited yesterday by both the officers of the asylum and the health authorities. There have been three cases of scarlatina and two of measles among the younger children within the last two weeks, all of which have been isolated. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the diseases.

"The cases are all slight," said Superintendent Baar yesterday, "and there is absolutely no danger. None of the children taken ill attended school outside, and so if there is any apprehension among parents in this vicinity it may be dismissed at once as groundless. The children ill with scarlatina were removed by the Board of Health authorities to their hospital. The two cases of measles have been isolated in this building."

Dr. Dillingham, assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department, said the cases have been taken care of, and no one need be alarmed.

WINTER TRANSFER STATIONS.

Metropolitan and Third Avenue Lines Willing to Arrange for Them.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and Benjamin F. Defrece, representing the Third Avenue Railroad Company, appeared with counsel yesterday before the Board of Health in response to a letter sent out on Monday asking them to co-operate with the board in the matter of the erection of transfer stations for passengers along the lines of the different surface roads and their maintenance during the Winter months. The representatives of both roads assured the Commissioners of their willingness to arrange for these stations, saying they would be prepared to discuss the matter with the board at any time after next Tuesday. Mr. Vreeland being compelled to be absent from the city until that time.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Board of Health said yesterday: "There has for some time been felt a need for these waiting rooms for the protection of passengers from inclement weather. It has been suggested that probably they might serve as loafing places for others than the passengers, but they will be under the care of the police."

A. Weston & Co.'s Depositors Paid.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 16.—John B. Stanchfield, assignee of the banking house of A. Weston & Co. at Painted Post, is to-day paying off the claims of depositors in full. The deposits amounted to $180,000. Twenty-five per cent. was paid in September last. The bank closed its doors last May.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Buerkle & Lermann, of Sandusky, O., have been appointed agents of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, of New York.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Capital Insurance Company, of Jackson, Miss., which has been organized with $100,000 capital.

A bill is to be introduced in the Indiana Legislature this Winter for the creation of an Independent State Insurance Department. Another proposed measure is a bill permitting assessment life insurance concerns to incorporate as stock companies.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee will meet again to-day. In addition to the questions relating to branch offices and to the practice of "overhead writing," the advisability of confining reinsurance to association companies has been reserved for the final debate.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday a report was made by the Committee on Surveys in regard to the action of certain chemicals in a recent loss, the purpose being to determine what effect they have upon the character of risks.

The local fire insurance agents of the State of Nebraska have decided to obtain the introduction of a resident agency bill in the next State Legislature, as one measure toward the suppression of the practice of writing lines in Chicago and New York on risks located in Nebraska at cut rates.

The fifty-two fire insurance companies which agreed to pay brokerage commission of not more than 15 per cent. on business in New England outside of Boston and the other excepted districts, may decide to write at competitive rates, in order to better meet the opposition of the sixty-eight other companies doing business in that territory.

The prospect of a general plate glass compact is said to be somewhat lessened by an agreement among the Metropolitan, the Lloyds, the New York, the New Jersey, and the Union Casualty and Surety of St. Louis to observe the former rates, regardless of the course of the other companies, which would scarcely be disposed to agree to the revival of the former rates in the face of an increase in the price of plate glass.

THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Resolutions Against the Federal Internal Revenue Laws and Army Canteens—Female Suffrage Favored.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—The last day of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention showed a decided decrease in the attendance. The following resolutions were among the important measures favored by the delegates:

"The income to the General Government from the revenue received from manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating drinks deadens the public conscience to the evils of the business and makes distillers, brewers, and saloon keepers arrogant and dictatorial to the Government on the ground of their being its benefactors. We therefore condemn these revenues as corruptors of the public conscience and a menace to our republican form of government.

"We condemn the revenue by the General Government from the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in such localities where such sale is prohibited by law, because it encourages the holders of these receipted tax bills, who constitute a class of habitual criminals, to violate State and municipal law.

"We protest against soldiers being detailed as bartenders and the use of blood money for hospital supplies, and we call upon the Chief Executive and the General Government to abolish this system. To this end we urge the passage of the Ellis bill, now pending in the United States Congress, prohibiting the sale of liquor on all grounds or buildings owned or controlled by the Government, and we urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in our new possessions and in all territory that shall be acquired by us.

"We reaffirm our oft-repeated conviction that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the only solution of the temperance problem, and insist that true patriotism demands a united, determined effort which shall not cease until prohibition is engrossed in the Constitution of every State in the Union and in the Federal Constitution in Washington.

"Whereas, 'God created man in His own image, male and female, and gave them dominion,' therefore resolved, that we believe in the equal right of both to hold opinions and express the same in home and on the platform, in the pulpit and at the ballot box."

The other resolutions indorsed international arbitration, temperance, education, living wages, and purity of life.

The last of the Temple was heard at the morning session when Mrs. Matilda B. Carse of Illinois, who for nineteen years has been President of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, made her last report from that affiliated organization and then, laying aside her report, delivered a brief farewell to those with whom she had so long been associated. In a dramatic scene on the front of the stage she clasped hands with Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, beside Miss Willard's vacant chair, and, as they stood with tearful eyes and lips smiling their happiness over the peaceful ending of the one bitter fight of the convention, the photographer who had just come in to take a picture of the general officers, caught the group in the camera.

Indians Submit When Rations Stop.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 16.—Major A. E. Woodson, Indian Agent for the Arapahoes, says after new school houses had been built, Old White Shields of the Moon Branch of the Cheyennes revolted and persuaded many Indians to keep the children from school. By order of the Indian Commissioner their rations were cut off, which brought them at once to obey treaty rules.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Elmore F. Taggart, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Savannah for duty as Commissary and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on the steamer Bratten upon its arrival at that place, and will be governed by the verbal instructions of the Commissary General of Subsistence in the distribution of subsistence supplies to destitute Cubans, in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 18, 1898.

Major Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Macon, Ga., and report to the commanding General First Army Corps for instructions, and on completion of this duty will proceed to Columbus, Ga., and join the Second Division First Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, Chief Surgeon on the staff of Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, Havana, will proceed to Washington on official business pertaining to the Medical Department and report to the Surgeon General of the army, and on completion of this duty will return to his proper station in Havana.

A board of officers composed as follows is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion: Col. John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers; Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon; Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to the aforesaid examining board for examination for promotion: First Lieut. William W. Harts, (Major and Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers;) First Lieut. Robert McGregor, Second Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, Second Lieut. George M. Hoffman, Second Lieut. John C. Oakes, Second Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, Second Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter.

A board of officers composed as follows is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion: Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers; Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Major Edward B. Moseley, Surgeon; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon. Second Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, Corps of Engineers, will report before said board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Under the provisions of Section 14 of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and upon the adverse report of a military board appointed in conformity therewith, Capt. J. E. Towers, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, is discharged the service of the United States, with one month's pay and allowances.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis A. Holliday will proceed to Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, and report for duty.

First Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, recently mustered out as Major of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and join the Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Fourth Cavalry, will report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, as aid de camp on his staff.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Woodling is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, and will proceed to Denver for annulment of his contract.

Capt. Merritte W. Ireland, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at the Presidio, San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank G. Young will proceed from Clarksburg, West Va., to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty.

Special Orders No. 243, assigning Major Aaron H. Appel, Surgeon, to duty at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, is revoked, and he will proceed to Fort Hamilton, New York, to relieve Major Frank J. Ives, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Major Ives, upon being relieved, will proceed to Americus, Ga., and report for duty.

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Dunn, Third Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, for temporary duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Barnhardt is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty at the United States General Hospital at that place.

The following officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Major Richards R. Wright, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Col. John P. Bratt, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Thomas L. Thomas, Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Christopher H. R. Woodward, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. George J. Winslow, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. F. E. Lea, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Leaves of absence are granted or extended as follows: Major William A. Wadsworth, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, twenty days; Brig. Gen. Harry C. Egbert, United States Volunteers, (Colonel Twenty-second Infantry,) extended one month; Capt. Elon F. Wilcox, Sixth United States Cavalry, extended fifteen days; Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Volunteers, extended twenty days; Capt. Jesse L. Cramer, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, extended twenty days; Second Lieut. Harry M. Coursen, Battalion Adjutant, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, extended one month; Col. Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, extended one month; Second Lieut. William L. Murphy, Twenty-fourth Infantry, extended one month; Major Hiram B. Thompson, Surgeon, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, extended twenty days.

Navy.

Surgeon J. C. Byrnes is detached from the Cincinnati and ordered home.

Acting Surgeon D. B. Kerr is ordered to the Yankton.

Acting Surgeon F. L. Benton is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the naval hospital, Washington.

Acting Surgeon W. H. Bell is detached from the naval hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Chief Engineer J. Lowe is detached from the Continental Iron Works and ordered to Philadelphia as member of the engineer examining board.

Chief Engineer C. J. MacConnell is ordered to the Continental Iron Works.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., Lieut. J. H. Sears, and Ensign E. McCauley, Jr., are detached from the Newark and ordered home.

Acting Surgeon N. H. Nesh is detached from the Yankton and ordered to the naval hospital, Philadelphia.

Ensign E. Lind is detached from the Lancaster and ordered home.

Lieut. M. Miles is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered home.

Ensign S. M. Kase is detached from the Albatross and ordered home.

Lieut. G. F. Winslow is detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered home.

Acting Engineer W. H. Messenger is detached from the Cincinnati and ordered home.

Acting Engineer H. C. Cooper is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Lieut. F. S. Boyce and Lieut. S. N. Kane are honorably discharged.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Culgoa sailed, N

MORE BLAME FOR SHAFTER

Army Officers Ascribe Lack of Prevision at Santiago to His Orders.

INVESTIGATORS COMING HERE

President's Commission Announces that It Will Begin Taking Testimony at the Fifth Avenue Hotel To-morrow Morning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Gen. Dodge announced at the close of to-day's session of the War Investigating Commission that the commission would leave here at 11 o'clock to-morrow night for New York. While in that city, the Fifth Avenue Hotel will be the commission's headquarters, and meetings will be held there, the first beginning Friday at 10 A. M.

Major La Garde continued his testimony to-day concerning the conduct of the war from a medical point of view. He spoke first of the yellow fever hospital at Siboney, which was under his charge in a general way. He did not have the complete records before him, but he was sure that the mortality in this hospital did not exceed 8 per cent. There might, however, have been some suffering in individaul cases on account of the insufficiency of supplies and for want of expert nursing.

Dr. Conner asked whether the contingency of yellow fever could not have been provided against, inquiring whether, in the witness's judgment, it should not have been known by the Surgeon General that under the circumstances there would be an outbreak of fever.

"He should have known that such were the probabilities, and everybody should have known that such were the chances in sending an army into an infected region in the Summer season," Dr. La Garde replied. "Evidently the Surgeon General did foresee what would happen, and his words on this subject, written before the expedition set out, and giving warning against the invasion at the time it was undertaken, read like prophecy."

IMMUNE NURSES NOT SUPPLIED.

The witness added that under these circumstances he could not understand why more complete provision should not have been made for supplying immune nurses, and he did not know but that the corps Surgeon had asked for this assistance in advance; he knew only that they had not been adequately provided. Apparently, however, the army depended upon the yellow fever expert to say when yellow fever would break out. However, it must be said that the yellow fever was very mild, and it came to be dreaded less than typhoid. As a consequence the mortality among the sick in Cuba was less than among those left in the United States.

Dr. La Garde expressed the opinion that if the soldiers had been fully equipped there would have been less sickness among them, and he thought that much of the trouble was due to the fact that the soldiers were compelled to lie out on the ground without cover.

Capt. H. W. Ireland, who was associated with Dr. La Garde as a surgeon and executive officer in the Siboney hospital, said that he had gone to Cuba on the Saratoga, but had not been able to land for six days; why, he did not know. The hospital at Siboney had been sufficiently well supplied for about 200 patients except in the matter of cots, of which there were not to exceed fifty. Patients in excess of this number were compelled to lie on their blankets on the ground for the first week of the hospital's history.

Speaking of the Concha, concerning which there has been considerable criticism, he said he had supervised the provisioning of that vessel, and he was sure that it had received all the supplies necessary—at least, there had been no complaint before leaving, and he had taken it for granted that she had all that was required. He did not know of any ships coming north without medical officers and attendants, yet the convalescents were expected to look after themselves on the trip.

"HAPHAZARD EMBARKATION."

Col. W. J. Jacobs, who was Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Corps at Tampa and in Cuba, testified that Gen. Humphrey had been in charge of the embarkation of troops at Tampa, and that no order specifying what vessels the different commands were to occupy had been issued. In reply to a question from Gov. Beaver he said the embarkation had been a haphazard affair—"decidedly so." He also thought there was a great deficiency in the provisions for disembarkation, as only two lighters were provided and one of those was lost on the way over.

Col. Jacobs had charge of the transportation facilities at Santiago, and he expressed the opinion that there was not a sufficient number of wagons. Gen. Shafter's first order had been to take only fifty wagons. When Gen. Miles went to Tampa he doubled the number; but even this order did not secure a sufficient number. He knew no reason for not sending more except that there were no means of getting them from Tampa to Santiago.

Gen. McCook developed an animated episode by asking if there were any reasons why the cooking utensils and camp equipage of troops should not have been forwarded from Daiquiri to the troops in the field.

"There was no reason," Col. Jacobs replied, "except that Gen. Shafter's orders forbade."

Continuing, he said that the order was most positive. It did not specify what should not be forwarded, but it was most specific in providing that only forage and rations should be forwarded. Gen. Shafter's orders to this effect were written, and the General had given him strict verbal instructions to see that the orders were observed. The food had been sent to the front cooked, but he thought the men should have had some facilities for cooking. The order had never been changed during the month he remained at Daiquiri.

BLAME LAID ON SHAFTER.

Dr. Conner asked whether orders had been given to leave all the hospital equipments behind at Tampa, and Col. Jacobs responded that it was his impression such was the case. He had personal knowledge that Gen. Shafter had given such an order concerning the ambulances.

"It was expected that there would be an engagement, was it not?" asked the doctor.

"Certainly," responded the Colonel. "We went down there to fight."

"Then, should there not have been some provision for taking care of the wounded?"

"I should say that these things should have been taken along."

"Then," continued Dr. Conner, "the Medical Department was left in the air, and the Quartermaster's Department is responsible?"

"The Quartermaster's Department could not have been responsible. We were acting under orders. I will swear that Gen. Shafter told me not to take the ambulances, though I do not recall that there were any distinct orders in regard to hospital equipments."

Dr. Edward L. Munson, who for a time was on duty at Tampa and in Cuba, being for a while on the Olivette, and also Adjutant to Gen. Pope, Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Corps, said he had understood that requisitions were promptly approved, and that all the difficulty there was in getting medicines and supplies was due to the lack of transportation. Each regiment had been expected to take the supplies that would be necessary. There were no orders to leave any of the medical supplies except the ambulances at Tampa. The Medical Department had to rely upon its own energies. As a result there were medical supplies which had never been landed. So far as he could determine the Quartermaster's Department had made no effort to assist the Medical Department, leaving it entirely to its own devices. The actual necessities were met by the Medical Department, but if the fighting had continued for several days he did not believe it would have been possible for the department to have taken care of the wounded—at least not until the arrival of the Relief on the 8th of July. He knew that Dr. Pope had protested against sailing until supplies which had been ordered could be received.

THE MONTAUK POINT CAMP.

Capt. Jonathan N. Patton, who, as Assistant Quartermaster, had made the contracts for the construction of the Quartermaster's and Commissary buildings for Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point, gave the particulars of this transaction and other occurrences at that camp. The buildings were completed within eight days, but not before supplies began to arrive. He also said the camp was not entirely ready for the troops when they began to arrive, the time not being sufficient.

Capt. Patton was also Depot Quartermaster, and he said that all requisitions, except possibly in trivial matters, were promptly filled. "I do not remember a single solitary thing that was not furnished as soon as it was asked for, even without requiring a receipt for it," he said.

The witness said there had been a great deal of injustice in the criticism in the newspapers concerning the delay of sick men at the depots going off on furloughs. "There was no neglect in this matter," he said, "and no more discomfort than is necessary in removing sick men." The men were provided with seats and cots while they waited. Capt. Patton said that while there had been some delays on the one railroad going into camp, these had not been material, and he thought the road had done very well for a single track line. Transportation papers had been furnished promptly by his office, and if men had to stand in line for hours in order to get these documents he had no knowledge of the fact.

Dr. Conner read a letter from Dr. Forwood to the Surgeon General complaining of the delay in getting lumber for the hospitals, but the witness said there was an abundance of lumber on hand, and there should have been no complaint. In reply to a question from Gen. McCook, Capt. Patton said that there had never been any effort on the part of his superior officers to dictate to him in the matter of letting contracts.

Col. W. H. Forwood, who was the chief medical officer at Montauk Point, testified that his instructions were to have on hand at all times tents, beds, &c., and representations that they were not there were not correct. There was, however, some lack of transportation facilities, and there was difficulty in getting supplies from the station, this fact being due largely to the limited capacity of the railroad depot. The hospitals were overcrowded at times, but only for a few hours. He asserted that "not for a minute" had patients remained outside the hospitals without protection from the weather, though there were times when cots were not on hand. In these cases the patients were laid on hair mattresses spread on the tent floors.

THE CROWDED HOSPITALS.

Dr. Forwood said that much of the crowding of the hospital was due to the fact that many soldiers sought to gain admission as a means of getting a furlough home. This condition of affairs might have resulted in keeping deserving men out. "We did not do much business with the letter pad," said the witness; "we did not use the pen nor resort to red tape, but we got on our horses and went with a vim to do what was to be done."

"But," said Dr. Conner, "those facts do not explain the other fact that there were occasions when the tents were overcrowded—when there were more sick men than could be accommodated. What steps were taken to relieve this condition?"

Dr. Forwood—We increased the carpenters and the laborers generally, and if possible would have increased the time. We redoubled our own personal exertions, worked late at night, going through rain as well as shine.

Dr. Conner—But how did it happen that after receiving an order early in August to get a thousand-bed hospital ready, in the latter part of that month this had not been done, and there were sick soldiers who were not able to find hospital accommodations? Whose fault was it—that of the Medical Department or the Quartermaster's that such was the case? Surely somebody was at fault, and you, as the chief Surgeon of the camp, ought to be able to tell us who it was.

Dr. Forwood—No; you have not made a case yet. Our first order was for a 500-bed hospital, and after that for another of the same capacity. But by the time you speak of we had not only room for 1,000 beds, but for 2,000.

Dr. Conner—Even then you had not sufficient tentage.

Dr. Forwood—Not to cover the whole earth, but we had all that was necessary to cover the sick; there was never a moment when we did not have tents there to put up.

At this juncture Dr. Forwood was excused for the night.

QUITTING PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Province Will Be Evacuated by the Spanish Troops by Tuesday.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—Capt. Gen. Blanco, in order to complete the evacuation of the Province of Puerto Principe by Nov. 22, has ordered the transports Chandonagar, San Augustine, Isla de Panay, and Mexico, which are capable of taking on board about 5,000 troops, to leave at once for Nuevitas.

Anxious to Occupy Cienfuegos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The United States Government is anxious that the military forces shall have possession of the port of Cienfuegos, on the southern coast of Cuba, as soon as this can be arranged. It has been represented to the officials here that the vast sugarcane fields in the Province of Santa Clara, Cienfuegos being the port of entry for that province, are almost ripe and ready for cutting, and that implements for the work and oxen for hauling the teams should be sent into the district as soon as possible. The United States, in order that these may be given prompt admission, desires control of the port. The sugar plantations in active operation would furnish employment to many destitute Cubans.

Feast of Havana's Patron Saint.

HAVANA, Nov. 16—This is the feast of San Cristobal, the patron saint of Havana, and the chapel opposite the palace, where the first mass here was celebrated, and which is opened once a year in honor of the saint, was visited this morning by large crowds of people. A pontifical mass was celebrated at the Cathedral, the Bishop of Santander officiating. Capt. Gen. Blanco and his staff and the highest Spanish military, naval, and civil authorities were present. The palace was brilliantly illuminated last night.

"Keenest Sorrow" of Blanco's Life.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Capt. Gen. Blanco in a letter to Senator Tinado says: "The keenest sorrow of my life is surrendering Cuba, with an army of 150,000 men and 200 guns, to an enemy who claims to have conquered Cuba while we are possessed of such resources."

BARON DE VILLAMIL IN ST. LOUIS

Denies That He Quitted His Regiment at Lexington in Disgrace.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Baron Waldeck de Villamil, an Austrian nobleman and Captain in the Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, (immunes,) who was reported to have been discharged from his regiment and to have left Lexington, Ky., in disgrace, is in this city, and denies the story in toto.

He says he is here on a furlough to meet his wife. From here he will go to Washington. The Captain adds that he has applied for a transfer to a white regiment, service in the colored immunes being distasteful to him.

NEGRO TROOPS IN WYOMING.

People of Cheyenne Made Apprehensive by Violence of Soldiers.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 16.—Private Mudd, colored, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been arrested for throwing a lighted lamp at a woman. The woman shot at him three times, missing him.

In a general row in the colored quarters of this city three soldiers were shot, viz., L. Fontenough, H. Mitchell, and William Saunders. Each of them will recover. The shooting was done by Corp. Scott of Company E, who was arrested.

At the fort in a general fight with razors and knives several of the soldiers were badly slashed and were brought before a court-martial and dismissed the service.

Much apprehension is felt in the city as to the probability of some serious results following the bad conduct of these soldiers.

Rejected Guardsmen Refuse to Drill.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The members of the Twenty-fourth Separate Company who were rejected by surgeons at Camp Black declined to participate in the drills of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Separate Company at the opening of the drill season last night. Pleas were given that if they were not good enough for United States service in time of war they were not good enough for armory drills.

New Jersey Volunteer Dead.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 16.—Private Alfred Blunt of Company I, Second Regiment, died at his home here of typhoid fever, which he contracted while with his regiment at Jacksonville, Fla. Young Blunt was twenty-one years old, and unmarried.

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Hen. Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

THE BRAWL AT SAN LUIS.

The President to be Asked to Order the Removal of Negro Soldiers from Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 16.—To-day Gen. Wood issued notices, printed in both Spanish and English, calling attention to his offer of $1,000 in Spanish gold as a reward for information leading to the conviction of the negro soldiers concerned in the brawl at San Luis Monday night, when six persons were killed. Circulars in English were sent in large quantities to the negro regiments at San Luis. The American Military Governor says he intends to leave no stone unturned in his efforts to bring the guilty to justice.

The Cuban Society of Santiago is preparing a petition to President McKinley asking for the removal of the colored regiments as well as for the punishment of all concerned in Monday night's affray. American military officials here are unanimous in regarding negro volunteers, especially when officered by men of their own race, as inefficient, not to say dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following cablegram from Gen. Wood relating to the San Luis brawl was received to-night by the War Department:

Affair reported by newspapers at San Luis not important. Row between drunken negro soldiers and Cuban police. Soldiers in wrong. Will be detected and punished. Their camps been ordered moved greater distance from town. Gen. Ewer instructed to take most rigid measures to insure absolute quiet in future.

The department officials are satisfied that Gen. Wood will deal with the affair satisfactorily and express no apprehension of unpleasant consequences.

Relief Work in Puerto Rico to Stop.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The National Relief Committee to-day decided to discontinue relief work in Puerto Rico on Dec. 1, the Government now being in a position to do all the necessary relief work there itself. Should there be a renewal of hostilities agents of the commission will be assigned to every camp. The work of caring for the families of soldiers who are sick, either at home or in a hospital, will be continued indefinitely.

British Oppose Protection in Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Foreign Office to-day, replying to a memorial from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce asking if steps had been taken to induce the United States not to impose protective duties in Cuba, promised that every effort would be made to secure protection for British trade.

THE QUESTION OF EXPANSION.

Col. Clarke of the Home Market Club Discusses It from the Standpoint of a Protectionist.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—At the annual meeting of the Home Market Club, held here to-day, Col. Albert Clarke, Secretary of the club, in his annual report discussed the question of expansion from an economical standpoint. In the course of his report he said:

"On Oct. 19, at the quarterly meeting of our officers, all the New England States being represented, there were many strong expressions of personal opinion against the policy known as National expansion, and there was no expression in its favor. Some think our opposition is because expansion and protection will not be good yokefellows. That will depend upon how the new acquisitions are treated.

"If they are helped to independence, as I think they should be, or are governed as colonies, as those not able to govern themselves ought to be, if the Constitution will permit, tariffs may be maintained between them and us which will reasonably protect both, and at the same time give reciprocal preference.

"But if they are annexed and made a part of our country, the provision in Section 8, Article I., of the Constitution, that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, and the provision in Section 9, that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, which has been held to apply also to territories, may have the effect to practically introduce free trade in such articles as sugar, tobacco, hemp, fruits, and various ores, and all other goods produced in the annexed regions, and as it is impossible to bring working people in these countries up to the American standard, their annexation would seem to expose our industrial population to unrestrained competition with low prices and ill-conditioned and coolie labor.

"If we must have an expansion policy, and it must take a form of annexation and territorial government, how can the party which has always favored protection to American labor ever again look a workingman in the face?

"We do not oppose, but we favor, the finding of foreign markets. We are gaining them constantly. Hitherto the conquest has been peaceful. The best of them are in countries which are self-governed, and for which we have to assume no responsibility and bear no expense. We can continue to increase our trade in those countries, but we can gain vastly more by preserving the conditions of domestic prosperity and cultivating the home market with equal care. Let us do both."

IF DEWEY HAD LEFT MANILA.

Lemuel E. Quigg Says There Would Have Been No Colonial Expansion Problems.

Lemuel E. Quigg told the members of the Nineteenth Century Club, in Delmonico's, last night that if Admiral Dewey had left Manila Bay immediately after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet the people of this country would not now be worrying about the problems of expansion. "And I believe," added Mr. Quigg, "that Dewey would have left Manila Bay promptly under orders from Washington if that cable had not been cut."

Arrangements had been made by the Lecture Committee of the Nineteenth Century Club for a discussion last evening of the question, "What Shall Be the Policy of the United States in Relation to Colonial Expansion?" United States Senator George L. Wellington of Maryland and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford were to have been the speakers. Neither of them appeared, and Gen. Wager Swayne, William Dodsworth, Mr. Quigg, and John De Witt Warner were introduced instead. Gen. Swayne was opposed to colonial expansion and the legal forms by which foreign territory could be acquired by this country. He said that such acquisitions could only be brought about under the treaty making power conferred by the Constitution on the Senate. Mr. Quigg subsequently called attention to the fact that Hawaii was made a part of the territory of the United States by an act of Congress, originating in the lower house.

William Dodsworth read a long paper in favor of the United States taking the Philippine Islands entire as a basis for the building up and protection of its natural commercial interests in the Far East.

COMSTOCK LODE TO BE DRAINED.

Special Pipe for Pumping Out the Mines Ordered in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 16.—George R. Field, representing the Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works of San Francisco, Cal., who came to Middletown yesterday, has contracted with the American Tube and Iron Company there for a large amount of special pipe, to be used for the purpose of pumping out the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nevada.

The Comstock Lode embraces fifteen mines that once paid large dividends, but which have been flooded for years past, necessitating suspension of all operations. These mines will now be drained to a depth of 2,560 feet. Pumping will commence Jan. 1, 1899.

Senator Mills's Daughter to Wed.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 16.—The engagement is announced of Miss Fannie Halbert Mills, daughter of United States Senator Roger Q. Mills, to First Lieut. George Richards, United States Marine Corps. Lieut. Richards was appointed to the Naval Academy from Ohio. He was graduated in 1890, and served in the war with Spain on the cruiser Newark. He is a brother of John K. Richards, late Attorney General of Ohio, now Solicitor General of the United States. The wedding will take place in Washington on Dec. 7.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. Bull's CoughSyrup, relief will come at once and the sufferer will soon be cured. Price only 25 cts.

REPORT OF SURGEON BELL

Seventy-first Regiment Physician Reveals Medical Secrets.

MANY INDIGNITIES SUFFERED

Major Bell Says His Hospital Corps Was Robbed of Its Men to Serve the Regulars.

Major William Duffield Bell, Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, has completed his report for the War Department. It is the official record of the regiment's experiences throughout the war. Surgeon Bell is the son of Brig. Gen. William S. Bell of the army, and served in the regiment before it left the National Guard to go to Cuba.

Surgeon Bell was assisted by Drs. Harry Eugene Stafford and James Stafford and a hospital corps of fifteen men. The medical equipment of the regiment was one of the finest in the service, and Dr. Bell had great hopes of achieving the best results, until June 13, when the regiment was at Tampa. Here he was dumfounded by the detaching of Capt. James Stafford to the Fourth Infantry. On landing at Siboney ten days later he lost thirteen men of his hospital corps, who were ordered to duty at the hospital of the Fifth Army Corps. Another member of his corps was sent to the Twelfth Infantry to act as hospital steward. About July 8 Private Shepherd was detached for duty with a cavalry command, and it was on July 17 that the greatest indignity was heaped upon the Hospital Corps. This is what Dr. Bell has to say of the happenings of that day:

On that day Hospital Steward Busby and Private Guillen were sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they were assigned to the duty of washing the dirty clothes of yellow fever patients. On being informed of this fact, I sent an official communication to Col. Pope, Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps, through Major Wood, Chief Surgeon of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, protesting against their being assigned to such duty, especially as these men had greatly distinguished themselves during the three days' battle at San Juan Heights, and had been specially mentioned in consequence in the report to the Chief Surgeon of the division. It seemed almost a degradation for a non-commissioned officer to be compelled to do such work under the circumstances and not calculated to raise the self-respect of the men, as having with it the appearance of punishment rather than of reward for good conduct.

At the request of Surgeon Bell, to make up for these depletions, the members of the drum corps were assigned to act as litter bearers when the regiment went into action at the battle of San Juan. Dr. Bell says that the hospital corps remained in the rear of the regiment until the fire of the enemy became so heavy that they had to retire 500 yards further, where men from all regiments had their wounds dressed. The fire of the Spaniards also made this place untenable, and the station was removed to the banks of the Aguadores River. Three of the drum corps who had acted as litter bearers were wounded, and many of the patients, the report says, received a second and even a third wound at the former dressing station.

Dr. Bell says of the men's coolness and courage at this time that he cannot speak too highly of it. He singles out Dr. H. E. Stafford for special compliment, and says that Hospital Steward Busby and Privates Gullien, Lucas, and Levy are also worthy of notice for gallant service along the line of fire while dressing and removing the wounded.

The insufficiency of the surgical force at the battle comes in for severe criticism by Dr. Bell. Another great want was the scarcity of clothing and blankets. He says:

Men were often taken from the operating table, and of necessity in many cases were laid upon the wet ground without shelter, and in the majority of cases without even a blanket, and with little or no nourishment, for two awful days, until the Red Cross Society, under Miss Clara Barton, appeared on the scene.

With no intention to place the blame for the condition of things existing, it is only just to state that had some officers of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments displayed the same zeal and enthusiasm as did Major Wood and his officers and men, such things need not have happened, and the poor sick and wounded sufferers would not have had to feel, as many did, that they were almost forgotten by God and man.

Dr. Bell speaks of the inadequate means of transporting the wounded from the field of battle, but says that the insufficient supply of medicines and food suitable for the sick furnished by the Government was one of the greatest evils the regiment had to contend with. "There never was a sufficient supply of medicines," he says, "furnished by the Government, and even those furnished were not suitable in many cases to the diseases incidental to tropical life." Even at Lakeland and Tampa, he says, requisitions for medical necessities were only partially honored.

So great was the lack of ambulances that Dr. Bell says that often a requisition for one to remove a very sick case to the hospital had to be repeated for days, and even a week had elapsed before one had responded. "It was enough to try the most patient to see the warehouses in Santiago filled with supplies of all kinds, and to have only a pittance doled out grudgingly to men whose sickness was mainly the famine fever, the result of unsanitary conditions and lack of food."

Dr. Bell lays great stress on the impotence of medicines without good food, saying: "Without proper food medical skill is useless, and those who survived the awful days of San Juan Heights met the almost equally awful days at Camp Wikoff, where for nearly twenty-five hours after landing men sick and starving languished without receiving the ration even they were entitled to."

Speaking of the scarcity of food in Cuba Dr. Bell says: "Never during the stay of the regiment in Cuba was anything like a full ration issued to the men, nor was that ration as issued suitable. The issuing of green coffee to the men in the trenches was wrong, where the only means of roasting it was the small tin plate of the mess kit."

The men of the Seventy-first have often complained that they were made to dig trenches for the regular army at Santiago. This will throw light upon the following passage from Dr. Bell's report:

It was not until about the 20th of July that fresh bread, fresh meat, onions, and potatoes reached the men; the men at this time were ill-fed and already worn out by the arduous labors of digging trenches, and to which, in the case of the Seventy-first Regiment, was added the difficult and unhealthy occupation of road building, when the native Cubans could have been utilized for this purpose. This proceeding was, in the opinion of medical men, an unwise and dangerous undertaking. It is not surprising therefore that, without proper food, exposed to all that was unsanitary, and laboring under the hot sun, with the injunction put upon their commanding officer to "work those men until they drop," by a young engineer officer of the regular army, it is not surprising that many of the men sickened and gave out under such conditions.

Dr. Bell scores the officers in charge of the hospitals at Camp Wikoff, and says that it was a matter of personal observation by him that medicines refused to one medical officer were given immediately after to another, thus showing to him that things went by favoritism there.

NEW CANAAN'S MURDER CASE.

Body of Mrs. Anderson Found Buried in a Pig Pen.

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Nov. 16.—To-day's developments in the suspected murder and suicide case, which came to light late yesterday, has only confirmed the first belief, that Mrs. Anderson was murdered by her farm hand, Fred Hahman, who later fired the house and barn and then hanged himself.

The body of the murdered woman was found shortly before noon to-day by one of the posse of citizens who were searching for the remains. Dogs were discovered digging in the pig pen, and they attracted the attention of D. P. Osborn. Others came to his assistance, and soon unearthed the body of a woman. It was badly decomposed and the throat had been cut from ear to ear. By the clothing the body has been positively identified as that of Mrs. Anderson.

The remains were taken to Undertaker Hall's morgue, at New Canaan, where the body of the farm hand now lies. The theory advanced is that Mrs. Anderson was murdered while asleep or drugged. She is reputed to have been worth $60,000.

Mr. Stephens's Trial Again Postponed.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 16.—The trial of George H. Stephens, the former Lafayette College professor, who confessed to having burned Pardee Hall, the main building of the scientific department of the college and to having committed numerous other depredations and thefts about the college, has again been postponed, this time owing to the critical illness of Judge Reeder of the Superior Court. District Attorney Fox, who will conduct the prosecution, is a son-in-law of Judge Reeder.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN BEATEN.

Princeton Football Players Roll Up a Score of 47 to 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—The Princeton freshmen defeated the Columbia freshmen this afternoon by a score of 47 to 0. Princeton played only two of her 'Varsity freshmen, Mills and Pell, but they did a great part of the work. Sheffield at right tackle played a fast game, as did Meilier and Parsons. Line-up:

Princeton, (47.)	Positions.	Columbia, (0.)
Thompson	Left end	Bordman
White	Left tackle	Smeeth
Mills	Left guard	Irvine
McCord	Centre	Steward
Kinney	Right guard	Rapold
Sheffield	Right tackle	Porter
Whitehouse	Right end	Potts
Coleman	Quarter back	Jackson
Parsons	Left half back	Weekes
Meilier	Right half back	Pell
Pell	Full back	Huntington

Touch-downs—Pell, 2; Meilier, 5; Parson, 1. Goals—Mills, 7. Umpire—Mr. Burke of Princeton. Referee—Mr. Booth of Princeton.

YALE-HARVARD GAME TICKETS.

Army of Speculators Disappointed at the Public Sale at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—The public sale of tickets for the Yale-Harvard football game began at 9 o'clock this morning, and inside of fifteen minutes the 300 or more seats on the end stands and on the newly built ones in corners were disposed of, going in lots of two and three tickets to each purchaser.

A small army of speculators was on hand, ready to gobble up lots of ten, as they had expected that first comers would be served with as many as asked for. Every supposed speculator, however, was tabooed by a spotter, and the ticket seller refused them seats in turn. They were very insistent, and it required the assistance of a police officer to handle them.

Some of them borrowed text books, and with these in plain sight came in and, on the plea of being students in the professional schools, claimed the right to purchase. The dodge failed, and they resorted to openly offering a bonus of 50 cents on any tickets sold to them by students or others who had managed to secure any.

Very few tickets have thus far gotten into their hands, and these are offered at fabulous prices, with few takers, as it is believed that the management has another lot on hand, as was the case last year, and that the speculators will be playing in hard luck unless they dispose of their acquisitions before Thursday night.

Never before at a Yale-Harvard game has the demand been so great for seats despite the 2,000 extras added this year.

EASTERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Conference Held to Plan a Revision of the Circuit of Clubs.

A special meeting of the Eastern League of baseball clubs was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making plans for revising the circuit at the annual meeting, which will be held in this city Dec. 7. The League cannot be successful as its circuit stands at present. Wilkesbarre and Ottawa are the weakest cities, and in the case of the latter its delegates acknowledged that it would not be a success in the League. Wilkesbarre is not a paying city on account of its geographical position, but the latter does not desire to be dropped without receiving some compensation.

The controversy between the Montreal club and the former owners of the Rochester franchise was discussed. Two years ago the Rochester club was transferred to Montreal, the League sanctioning the change. The Montreal club was to assume all the losses and share the profits with the Rochester people. According to the agreement either side was to purchase the club from the other after the season of 1898, but neither party can come to an understanding. It was decided that the trouble was not a question for the League to decide, but the latter recognizes the Montreal club as holder of the franchise.

Applications for franchises were received from Albany, Utica, Hamilton, Ontario, and Troy. These will be acted upon at the annual meeting.

GOOD BILLIARDS BY AMATEURS.

Stark Defeats Poggenberg in the Fourteen-inch Balk Line Match.

The third game of the fourteen-inch balk line billiard match between J. B. Stark of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and F. Poggenberg of the Liederkranz, at Daly's Academy last night, resulted favorably for Stark, it being his first victory of the series. Both men played brilliant billiards. Poggenberg was far behind his opponent until he made a "break" of 52. Each man made 118 points in the last eight innings. Stark's average is a fraction less than his amateur record at the fourteen-inch game established two years ago. The score:

J. B. STARK—1 23 8 9 0 24 1 3 0 1 0 11 8 24 11 11 2 21 24 0 0 20 40 6 4 5 5 15 23. Total, 300. Average, 10 10-27. Highest run, 40.

F. POGGENBERG—3 28 23 12 4 0 25 1 2 0 0 4 3 1 0 2 0 13 0 0 52 19 4 5 0 8 3 27. Total, 239. Average, 8 15-28. Highest run, 52.

Showalter and Janowski to Meet.

Showalter and Janowski will sign articles for their match at the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon, and will begin play at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The match will be played for $750 a side. In case the score of the match should be six games a side, the contest will be continued until either player has won ten games, but in case the score should be at any time nine wins each, the match will be considered drawn.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The races at Ingleside resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Anchored, 118 pounds, (Rutter,) 6 to 5, won; Baby King, 108, (J. Powell,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Judge Wofford, 115, (L. Reiff,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15. My Dear, Boardman, Cheated, and Glengarber also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Our Climate, 109 pounds, (Rutter,) 11 to 5, won; Hohenlohe, 109, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Stan Powers, 110, (Piggott,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Tom Calvert, Babieca, and Kruna also ran. Major Cook was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. La Goleta, 102 pounds, (Devine,) 2 to 1, won; Morinel, 102, (J. Woods,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Buckwa, 107, (Piggott,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:28¾. Yemen also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Captive, 109 pounds, (Rutter,) 6 to 5, won; Lost Girl, 102, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Barnardillo, 102, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Grayhurst and Cabrillo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle. Purse. Mile and a quarter. Viking, 140 pounds, (Mattire,) 5 to 1, won; J. O. C., 151, (Pinkinson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Granger, 150, (Ambrose,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:10¾. Juanita, Filon, P. F., Readington, Totonl, and Rossmore also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Reina De Cuba, 104 pounds, (Devine,) 4 to 1, won; Elizabeth R., 102, (J. Reiff,) even and 1 to 2, second; Silver Beaux, 105, (Norton,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Felicite, Abano, Don't Tell, and Ulna also ran.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Intervening Petition Against the Philadelphia and Reading Receiver's Alleged Unauthorized Expenditures.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Lewin W. Barringer, counsel for Alfred Sully of New York, to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court an intervening petition in the suit of Thomas C. Platt vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under which suit receivers for the company were appointed in February, 1893.

The petition of Mr. Sully declares that the receivers have not yet settled the receivership nor filed their final account. He prays the court to order the receivers to file their account forthwith and also prays that the receivers and their sureties be surcharged with all illegal disbursements and disbursements made without authority of the court. The petition alleges that various large sums were improperly or illegally expended by the receivers. Among these sums the petitioner specifies $275,724 paid by the receivers for legal expenses, $438,854 for interest on floating debt, $8,323,734 for coupons, and various other items, all of which, he alleges, were paid without authority of court.

The petitioner claims both a legal and an equitable lien upon the funds in the custody of the receivers, the claim arising on coupons of the second preference income mortgage, amounting to $20,000 with interest. Although payment has been demanded, the petitioner alleges that the receivers have refused payment of these coupons.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S PURCHASE

Development of the Line from Canada to New York.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 16.—The announcement is made that the New York Central has purchased the Lebanon Springs Railroad, which extends from here to Chatham, N. Y., sixty miles. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the roadbed it has been operated only on a short section for a long time.

The plan as stated by railroad men is to operate a road from the Canada line to New York, the route being over the road, for which a charter has just been procured, from the Canada line to Burlington, thence to Rutland by the Rutland Road, now controlled by the Central, thence over the Bennington and Rutland and Lebanon Springs Railroad to Chatham, and from there to New York by the Harlem Road, owned by the Central.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

The Bill Authorizing Reorganization Passes the State Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 16.—The Central Vermont Railroad bill passed the Senate this afternoon in concurrence with the action of the House in the morning, and it has gone to the Governor for his signature.

The bill authorizes the reorganization of the corporation, the new body to take the old Central Vermont Road, after it is sold under decree of the United States court. The capital stock is to be $3,000,000 and the bonded debt $12,000,000 in 4 per cent. gold bonds. Nellie F. Hubbard of Willimantic, Conn., will receive $18,750 in new bonds for an unsecured debt.

If the bill is not accepted by the Grand Trunk Railroad and other interested roads within sixty days it will become void.

BROKERS' WAR ON RAILROADS.

Ticket Sellers' Association May "Get After" the Joint Traffic.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Fifty members of the Guarantee Ticket Brokers' Association, from New York, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, Ohio, Tennessee, Colorado, Utah, Minnesota, Virginia, Nebraska, and Kansas are here attending a convention.

War on railroad traffic associations is being discussed on the basis of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Joint Traffic Association to be in violation of the anti-trust law. Secretary Albert J. Geis of Chicago revealed the plans to a reporter, saying:

"Judge Prendergast has assured us that the Attorney General in each State must take cognizance of this decision if proceedings are not begun by the Attorney General at Washington to wipe out the railroad association. We will bring action in every State where it is necessary. All organizations which combine to charge a full tariff on roads and which hold to similar agreements are held to be illegal and we propose to get after them."

Campaign Against Ticket Scalpers.

The Central Anti-Ticket Scalping Committee of Chicago has issued a circular which says that the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Merchants' Association of St. Louis will hold a mercantile and railway conference in that city on Nov. 29 to arrange for a campaign in favor of the anti-scalping law now before Congress. Representatives from the commercial organizations of all the principal cities in the United States will meet at the Mercantile Club in St. Louis.

New Railroad in Pennsylvania.

DUBOIS, Penn., Nov. 16.—The West Branch Railroad Company was organized at Clearfield to-day by a number of capitalists of Clearfield and Lycoming counties. The road will be built from Clearfield to Williamsport, following the Susquehanna River the entire distance. It will open a section of Clearfield, Centre, and Clinton counties now undeveloped. A. Patton, of Curwensville, was elected President; H. B. Powell, of Clearfield, Vice-President; S. J. Dyer, of Curwensville,

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THE SUPPRESSION OF ARMY INSPECTION.

It has taken the President's investigating commission an unconscionably long time to reach a witness who has information to account, in a reasonable degree, for much of confusion, neglect of care of the health and comfort of the troops, and for a vast deal of incompetence in the army. The production of Major Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE as a witness, and the testimony courageously given by him, direct attention to some phases of mismanagement of the army that appear to be criminal in the almost total disregard of ordinary provisions and precautions that his words reveal.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE at the opening of the war was Inspector General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General. He had been an Inspector General since 1881. That seventeen years of training as a critic, an officer "made" for the purpose of scrutinizing and finding fault, if fault there was, with the work performed by officers and men, presumably qualified him to judge of the adequacy of the efforts put forth by army officers to clothe, feed, transport, and shelter the men under their command. And there has been no question, among army men, that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was an accomplished inspector and critic. As a matter of fact, there has sometimes been complaint, in time of peace, that he was excessively critical.

Very soon after the war broke out the Inspector General's Department of the United States Army was abolished. Not in so many words, but indisputably so in effect, as Gen. BRECKINRIDGE testifies. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, when offered the higher rank of Major General of Volunteers, accepted this removal out of his very important department, and was sent to Chickamauga to command a part of the army in that camp, lured by the hope of achieving fame in action. Cols. HUGHES and BURTON, Lieut. Cols. LAWTON and VROOM, and Majors SANGER and GARLINGTON were likewise transferred to the line, and have since distinguished themselves by highly creditable conduct. But these changes destroyed the Inspector General's Department.

This extraordinary and—as it has turned out—criminally blundering excision of the critical staff of the army just at the time that the army was beginning to need criticism keener and more severe than it had been subjected to for more than thirty years, appears to have been contrived, and accomplished by Adjt. Gen. H. C. CORBIN. As a matter of course, Gen. CORBIN could not thus abolish a department without the consent of the Secretary of War, and Secretary ALGER, much as he may have appreciated an opportunity to get rid of criticism that might make clearer his utter unfitness to control a great department, would not have approved the mischievous business until he had obtained the sanction of the President. It must seem incredible now to every thinking person who reads the testimony of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE that the President did permit inspection by the trained Inspectors of the army to be abolished, and trust to the untrained volunteer Inspectors, some of them absolutely ignorant of military affairs, to perform at all the duties which it had taken Gen. BRECKINRIDGE and his staff many years to qualify them to discharge efficiently.

No wonder that the military attachés of foreign legations who accompanied the army in the field were amazed. They could see, as everybody now sees, that Adjt. Gen. CORBIN, who did not care to hear criticism, and who discredited it whenever by chance he could not suppress it as it reached him, preferred to have it understood that he considered inspection superfluous, if not impertinent, from the point of view of an Algerine. And Gen. BRECKINRIDGE seems to have understood, too; for while his trained eye and mind recognized the evils at Chickamauga, the defective water supply, the indifferent care of the sick, the disregard of requisitions upon Washington for camp and hospital supplies, and the apparent uselessness of making complaint, he very clearly intimates that it was the lack of inspection that permitted the conditions to remain unchanged until it became necessary to abolish the camp to arrest further waste of human life.

"As a matter of fact," said Gen. BRECKINRIDGE most pointedly, "this commission is now doing what the Inspector General should have done three months ago." But the Inspector General three months ago would have done the work more intelligently; and with the support of a competent Secretary of War and an Adjutant General who was not ambitious unduly to broaden his authority and influence, he might have been the means of saving the lives of men sacrificed to preventable disease.

THE TRADE OF PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico being at present in the military occupation of the United States, the regulations of its trade and commerce are naturally confided to the War Department. The rules for carrying them on are devised and promulgated by the President in his capacity as Commander in Chief. Of course the regulations are merely provisional, and will remain in force only until Congress can act upon a possession which constitutes an anomaly in our history.

But the very power of making regulations upon his own sole responsibility ought to make the President especially circumspect. It seems that he has shown much circumspection about the provisional tariff in Cuba, and has sent down a supposed tariff expert to advise him upon the conditions of Cuban trade. With regard to Puerto Rico it may fairly be said that he had no time for circumspection. This was a very good reason for moderation. In fact, however, extreme and radical ground was taken at once upon an important question of Puerto Rican trade. The result is likely to be of material injury to that trade, and of even more serious moral injury to the United States.

By a stroke of the pen the President extends our obsolete and exclusive navigation laws to our new possession. The very first of the customs regulations promulgated for Puerto Rico lays down that "trade between ports of the United States and all ports or places in Puerto Rico in control of the United States, and trade between ports or places in Puerto Rico in control of the United States, shall be carried on in registered vessels of the United States and in no others." Merchandise transported in disregard of this regulation is subject to forfeiture, and every passenger so transported to a penalty of $250 exacted from the owners of the vessel.

Now this regulation simply operates as a temporary paralysis of the trade of Puerto Rico with the United States, while it is itself but a temporary measure. That is a quite sufficient condemnation of it on commercial grounds. All the trade that has been done between Puerto Rico and the United States has been done in British or in Spanish bottoms. There may be a few Puerto Rican vessels engaged in the coasting trade, but we have forbidden them to engage in it any longer. The lines of steamers which have been permitted to ply between the island and New York under Spanish rule are forbidden to ply under American rule, while of course there are no available American steamers owned by Americans to replace them. The regulation is an interdiction. The effect of it will be to drive all the trade with Puerto Rico to other than American ports, to ports to and from which foreign steamers are permitted to ply. The thing is absurd, monstrous, and inconceivable. But, for the time being, it is the law.

But, as we have said, the material injury is not so important as the moral damage. We have a common interest with England in the Far East and elsewhere, the interest of "the open door." Yet our first act, upon coming into possession of a colonial dependency, is to confine its trade with us to our own vessels and to break up commercial relations established under Spanish rule. We revert from the British method of colonial government to the Spanish, and we do so at the expense of our own merchants. If we are to keep on, upon this theory of imperialism, East and West, we shall be regarded as a worse nuisance and a more formidable obstacle to commerce and civilization than Spain herself. No wonder that there have already come from England emphatic expressions of disgust with a policy which cuts off from British steamship lines business which Spain permitted them to do and which we forbid them to do, though we have no lines of our own to do it. It is the policy of the dog in the manger.

NEW JERSEY AND SMITH.

It has been made apparent for six years in succession, or ever since JAMES SMITH was elected in New Jersey to be a Senator of the United States, that the people who enabled him to reach political eminence either overestimated his fitness or ability for leadership or that his course at Washington fell short of the expectations created at the time of his election to the United States Senate.

Mark the decline of the Democratic Party in New Jersey under his undisputed leadership for the years since 1892. In that year Gov. WERTS, Democrat, was chosen by a lead of 7,625 votes, and the Legislature that made Mr. SMITH a Senator consisted of 26 Republicans and 55 Democrats on joint ballot. In one short year the State was so far weaned from the Democratic leadership of SMITH and those who supported his notions of what was best for the party in the State that the Legislature chosen in part in 1893 stood 51 to 30 for the Republicans. The Democratic voters still asserted themselves, in 1894, by their support of Democratic candidates for the House of Representatives, but the Legislature chosen held but a beggarly 11 Democrats to 70 Republicans—an eloquent rebuke to the maleficent leadership of the "boss."

The voice that spoke in the State in 1894 was heard again in 1895, when Gov. GRIGGS was elected, and SMITH's course at Washington contributed to increase the growing dissatisfaction with him and with his party. The wickedness and weakness of the Senator, and the provoking imbecility of his party at Chicago in 1896, brought the climax. McKINLEY carried by 87,692 the State that had three times in succession given its Electoral vote to Mr. CLEVELAND, and the Legislature held but 7 Democrats in both houses to 74 Republicans. The Congressional delegation was solidly Republican.

Senator SMITH, more eager for rehabilitation in 1898 than he had been during his Senatorial term to inspire confidence by his course at Washington and at home, is said to have expended all his time and liberally of his fortune in the recent campaign to revive the confidence once held in New Jersey in the cardinal principles of sound Democracy. But it appears that the majority in the Legislature is one that will return not SMITH, but a Republican.

The lesson to New Jersey Democrats, enforced by the assistance of protesting Democratic votes against misrepresentation and blind leadership, is that the tendency to recovery, indicated by gains in the Legislature and in the Congressional delegation, can be helped by the permanent retirement of Senator SMITH from the position of leader of his party. His record at Washington was, to say the least, equivocal in a critical period; his political management of his party in the State, during successive campaigns for six years, has been a series of blundering failures and deserved defeats.

BRYAN AND GROSVENOR.

Gen. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, a Republican from Ohio, now of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and happy in the fact of his election to the Fifty-sixth, makes some vivacious remarks, with illustrative figures, that look very interesting side by side with Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN's comments, made at Lincoln, upon election-day results.

Gen. GROSVENOR oddly enough disagrees with Col. BRYAN when the Ohio figuremaker admits that the Republicans ought to have been beaten to be consistent with an immemorial tendency against an Administration in the middle of the President's term. Col. BRYAN says now that he felt otherwise, and that Republican success is to be attributed to a general desire to uphold the Administration for having concluded a successful war.

Col. BRYAN looks beyond the election applause and the Congressional bouquet thrown at the Administration. He says that "the vital economic questions" of the Chicago platform were simply put aside for a retrial in 1900. And Gen. GROSVENOR directs unpleasant attention to the fact that in those States where the Democrats most coldly and conspicuously put aside the Chicago silver declarations they have made their most considerable gains.

Again, Gen. GROSVENOR makes it appear that Col. BRYAN does not agree with Senator J. K. JONES, the manager of the Democratic Party of the Chicago stripe. For Senator JONES, as pointed out by GROSVENOR, took the trouble, in the heat of a campaign in which BRYAN says the chief issue was that "a Republican defeat would discredit the President in the eyes of foreign nations," to install "one HARVEY, a special advocate of free silver, to be general manager of the future campaigns of the party."

It is evident that Gen. GROSVENOR has read the newspapers and that Col. BRYAN, while nursing a "military lockjaw," has lost touch with JONES and unconsciously surrendered to the influence in the army of a preponderating sympathy with the aims of the Administration. He seems to be quite unconscious that one of the most fascinating expressions of the Chicago platform was a defiant contempt for "the consent of any other nation," and that he has acknowledged the defeat of the silver party and candidates in a conflict won in order that foreign opposition to the Administration and people of the United States should not be provoked.

IS IT A PROSPECTING PARTY?

Not very long ago, and soon after Lieut. Col. FRANK J. HECKER, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, was sent to Cuba by Secretary ALGER for the announced purpose of selecting camp sites for the army of occupation from the United States, a report was sent to Washington, purporting to come from him and declaring that for military reasons it was advisable that the United States Government construct a line of railway from one end of Cuba to the other, with branches to the principal cities on the coasts. Col. HECKER has since returned to Washington, and he has evidently not permitted this subject, packed with possibilities of a new Crédit Mobilier scandal, to be lost sight of. In a report made by Special Commissioner ROBERT P. PORTER, in which is elaborated a scheme of tariff reductions aggregating about sixty millions of dollars annually, the Hecker recommendation is renewed. The military necessity of the railroad is not dwelt upon by Mr. PORTER. The people of Cuba will be congratulated if Mr. DINGLEY will approve the lifting of so great a burden from their shoulders, but will the Congress sanction the construction of a railroad under the direction of Secretary ALGER's friend and partner, Col. HECKER? By the way, HECKER has been so satisfactory to ALGER that he has been ordered back to Cuba, accompanied by a Captain of the Quartermaster's Department, a stenographer, and a messenger, "on official business under special instructions from the War Department." It is just possible that having found all the camp sites necessary, this imposing party is bound for Havana as a party of promotion that will deserve plenty of publicity for its aims before they are officially approved.

No reader of this journal will accuse it of any lack of interest in the Anglo-American understanding. It is for that reason that we can afford to point out that there may be expressions of interest in it and desire for it which are so effusive as to become undignified. Distinctly such an expression seems to us to have been the postponement, at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, of the first regular toast "To the President of the United States," to the toast "To the Queen." The reversal of the order was uncalled for and unwarranted. However desirous we may be of cultivating good relations with England, we are first of all Americans, and the toasts of the Chamber of Commerce dinner ought not to dissemble that truth. We have only to try to imagine at a British public dinner at which there was a distinguished American guest a similar reversal of the accepted order to perceive that it would not be possible. We may also see what sort of an impression this gushing forwardness must make upon sensible Englishmen. "Anglo-Saxon" as we may call ourselves, the Briton will remain a Briton and the American an American, and it is the part both of good sense and of self-respect to recognize that fact on both sides.

Speaker REED has already become a target in Washington for the shafts of narrow-minded and mistaken "friends of the Administration" who fancy that the President may in some way be embarrassed because the occupant of the Speaker's chair is not fully in accord with the Administration in its policy of expansion. There is obviously prematurity in censuring and condemning Mr. REED to retirement from the office of Speaker for not fully sustaining a policy not yet declared, and possibly not yet thought out by the head of the Administration. It is certainly too early for the admirers of President McKINLEY to take alarm about the assumed operations of Mr. REED's mind and there is nothing in the record of Mr. REED to justify real doubt about his loyalty to his party. Amid a House of Representatives full of pigmies this giant will be able to hold his own.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in his speech at Manchester gave incidentally much the same explanation that THE TIMES has already offered of the continuance of warlike preparations in England after the immediate occasion of them had been withdrawn. It is what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN called "a series of unfriendly acts perpetrated by France in various quarters of the globe during the last ten or fifteen years." There is unfortunately no denying that the policy of France toward England has been one of general "nagging" and provocation. When England puts up with French aggression, the French press declares that England is an effete coward. When England is roused to resist it the same press declares that she is a greedy bully. Planting MARCHAND as a French flag directly in the path of the British advance and announcing an intention to keep him there was a characteristic French provocation of England. It succeeded perhaps beyond the expectation of its authors. It succeeded in determining England to clear up and settle a number of outstanding questions. That they should be settled promptly and once for all is desirable in the interest of the peace of the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody should make the mistake of supposing, just because the telegraphic dispatches have suddenly begun to include, almost daily, accounts of cases in which "Christian Science" has caused or hastened death, that such homicides are more frequent now than they have been for years past. As a matter of fact, of course, ignorance and superstition have not all at once changed from harmless to fatal. They always have the same consequences, and the consequences of this particular craze made themselves manifest from the very day of its invention. Along with not a few cures of diseases for which no regular practitioner would have thought of using either drugs or surgery, there has been from the start a probably greater number of utter failures, usually ridiculous, but now and then tragical. Failures of the latter sort are, indeed, more frequent at present than ever before, but this is owing to the increase in the number of believers in the miserable cult, and not to any mysterious rise in their death rate. When "Christian Science" first assumed the proportions of a "movement" it naturally attracted the attention of the newspapers. The molehill of truth and the mountain of falsehood which formed its elements were then thoroughly surveyed, and after that, as the subject was a wearisome one to sane people, it ceased to get any notice save when the "scientists" committed some peculiarly atrocious crime. But the killing of HAROLD FREDERIC was a matter of direct personal interest to the whole English-reading world. It dragged out into the light of day the fungous mass that has been growing and spreading so rapidly in the cellars of society. A multitude of startled and disgusted observers have been forced to examine it, and they are comparing notes as preparation for destroying the dangerous product of darkness and inattention. Hence is it that we are getting stories from all over the country of sick people dying for want of ordinary care, or murdered outright by treatment which a Piute medicine man would regard as barbarously harsh. And hence is it, too, that one may hope for the speedy end of a sect that is neither Christian nor scientific, but heathenish and absurd.

—All hopes of ever seeing the Maria Teresa in an American port must now be abandoned, it appears from Commander McCALLA's report, and her shattered frames must remain where they are, unsatisfactory representatives of a lot of gold that Spain could ill spare and of not a little for which the United States had several other uses. Far be it from us to detract from the well-earned fame of Lieut. HOBSON, but it can do no harm to hint that perhaps he is not quite so lucky as he is heroic. None could have taken greater risks in his country's service than he did when he sank the Merrimac at Santiago, but another, neither more brave nor more skillful, might have been better aided by chance, and have put the doomed collier where she would have blocked the harbor. So, too, the Lieutenant has devoted boundless zeal, a vast amount of energy, and all the knowledge acquired by years of study to the saving of CERVERA's stranded ships, but what had seemed the easiest part of the task has been made impossible of accomplishment by an inconsiderate gale, and his prospects of obtaining appropriations for further attempts to float the other vessels are more than discouraging. Lieut. HOBSON, however, is not obliged to defend or excuse his conduct or his judgment, and therein is he more fortunate, after all, than are some other officers whose names are linked with that of the Maria Teresa. When a warship drifts sixty miles and climbs a coral reef or two, instead of sinking, as she was expected to do, the moment her head fell away from the wind, a rain of interrogation marks naturally falls upon everybody responsible for, or concerned in, her obviously premature abandonment. A vessel that could turn herself could surely have been turned by two stanch convoys, manned by three vigorous crews, and a vessel that could navigate herself to the windward side of a distant islet might, more than just possibly, have been navigated by sufficiently determined men to the lee of that islet and so to safety. Luck is luck, but mistakes are mistakes.

—Occasional interruptions of traffic are inevitable on a street like Broadway, and nobody would think of complaining because the long line of cars that forms so soon after every little accident adds materially to the necessary inconvenience of a blockade. But criticism is warranted by the fact that in such cases never a car is stopped until close to its predecessor, and that after motion is resumed the motormen devote all their attention to "making up time" and none to the rights of people afoot or awheel who want to cross the street. Instead of starting one at a time, the first car first, the movement is practically simultaneous, and an unbroken procession sweeps along, often for several blocks. There is a legend that street cars are required by law to keep a certain number of feet apart, whatever the circumstances, but they do not do it, and much irritation and some danger is the result. The police? Oh, policemen do not bother about street traffic unless they are specially assigned to that work, and there cannot be such assignments for every crossing.

—When did the newspaper men of Denver take out a license for writing cruel jests about New York philanthropists? We are moved to ask this because The Republican, of the city mentioned, makes the following comment on some rumor it has heard about a gift to the Government by Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE of $300,000 for a military sanitarium: "The dispatches don't say anything about Mr. SAGE, but from a general knowledge of his character he is probably out in the back yard having a fit every time he thinks of what his wife has done." Now that, we protest, is utterly unwarranted. Anybody has a right to his own opinion as to what Mr. SAGE would have done in case the offered gift had been accepted, but nobody is justified in declaring it even probable that Mr. SAGE is having fits in his back yard for this or any other reason. Whether The Republican was inspired by malice against a good man simply because he lives in the East, or whether it desires to influence the stock market, we do not pretend to decide. Either hypothesis is sufficiently shocking. Mr. SAGE does not have fits in his own back yard or in those of other people. Fits are undignified and destructive to clothes—two facts that must be well known in Denver. How, then, could The Republican fall into what we would call a mistake if it were not so obviously a sin? New York papers other than this one sometimes contain, we are sorry to say, references to Mr. SAGE that may in the ears of outsiders not sound altogether respectful or affectionately tender, but the unkindness is only apparent, and no real metropolitans are ever misled into doubting the eminent though somewhat extravagant financier's popularity or that it is thoroughly well deserved.

—Since the members of the War Investigating Board, for reasons easier to imagine than to prove, have abandoned the hopeless task of discrediting the reports of incompetency and neglect that came from all the camps, they have listened to a lot of testimony that confirms—or, to be exact, for no confirmation was necessary—that puts in formal and official shape the numberless stories heard and believed by the public while hostilities were going on. The investigators, contrary to their original policy, are giving wide circulation to this new evidence, but no careful reader of the dispatches can have failed to notice that, though the output of familiar facts is now abundant, there is no marked inclination to fix responsibility with definiteness and clearness. We hear that regimental officers were to blame, but rarely, indeed, are names mentioned, and there are no hints of immediate courts-martial on charges which, in case of conviction, can mean nothing less than dishonorable discharge, and may mean much more. It is well to bear in mind the suggestion made long ago that almost every one of the army abuses was profitable to somebody or other. To have one's unintelligence and carelessness plainly demonstrated is not a pleasant experience, but there be persons who, if nothing worse than that befalls them, can fairly claim to have been born under a lucky star.

COMMERCE AND WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement of the Chamber of Commerce, which receives the editorial indorsement of THE TIMES this morning, "to promote the freedom from seizure on the sea of private property in time of war," is on the surface plausible, but demands careful examination, rather than an off-hand acceptance based upon superficial impression. The idea is undoubtedly one of long standing, and has had in times past the backing of the United States Government, but there is in it a certain amount of fallacy, and a failure to recognize the true influence of commerce upon war.

There is fallacy, for the term private property is misleading. Goods embarked for the purpose of trade are undoubtedly the property of individuals, and, in so far, private property; but in a very important sense they differ from private property which is not being used for purposes of exchange. The exchange of goods, commerce, is the financial life of a nation, and it is now a commonplace that money is the sinews of war. Commerce, therefore, and especially maritime commerce, bears to the military life of a nation at large just the relation that the communications of an army in campaign bear to the efficiency of that army. Break the communications of an army with its base, and the army is, as a rule, paralyzed. Destroy the commerce of a nation, and its military life is so far sapped as to reduce its powers of resistance, and so to hasten peace. It is against commerce only that the present practice of seizing the merchant ships and cargoes of an enemy is directed. The strictly private property of the individuals on board, not for purposes of trade, is inviolate, and where an instance to the contrary occurs, it is recognized on all hands as an abuse.

A still more important point, which is overlooked, is the deterrent effect exercised by commercial interests upon threatening warfare, in these days. It is to the increase and extension of commercial bonds, and their intricate blendings, whereby so many communities are affected financially by an outbreak of war, that we owe, more than to any other one influence, the comparative rarity of war now. Few would say that the combative instincts of European and American races are less than they once were. Assure the nations, and the general community, that their financial interests will suffer no more than the additional tax for maintaining active hostilities; that the operations of maritime commerce, foreign and coastwise, will undergo no hindrance, and you will have removed one of the most efficient preventives of war.

Up to forty years ago, when this matter was last agitated, at the time of the treaty of Paris, American diplomacy was, from the National point of view, perfectly sagacious in seeking this immunity for commerce. It was much to our interest, for then we had an immense merchant shipping and almost no navy. Now, that our long-voyage merchant shipping is almost naught, (though we have a great coasting trade,) and that our new transmarine responsibilities will entail necessarily a considerable navy, we are rather interested to hold over the heads of a possible enemy the chance of serious injury befalling him by stopping his maritime commerce.

The tendency of the present rule, therefore, is to deter from war; while, if war unhappily comes, and commerce is immune, the effort must be to destroy men's lives, to kill and wound them, instead of the more humane and scientific process of exhausting the resources of the nation, and so compelling peace. A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For those who have suffered by having their friends killed by the so-called Christian Scientists, the article in to-day's TIMES by Mr. Lathrop is a ghastly caricature. They do a great deal of talking and waste much time sitting in their reading rooms telling people who come to them of their holy lives and the wonderful cures they have made, but when one gets behind the scenes and sees how much faith they have in their cult, it is ludicrous in the extreme. For instance: I know a man "high up" in it, (as they term their bright and shining lights,) who was taken seriously ill with an acute attack of rheumatism, and who for three weeks tried hard to make himself believe there was nothing the matter, but the symptoms becoming dangerous, he gave up and called a physician, saying: "It is easier to say there is nothing the matter with somebody else than to say it about yourself when you know you are suffering." In a few hours after taking the doctor's medicine he was decidedly better, and in a few days was able to attend to his business. He was a happy man, and I thought he had come to his senses, but he went back to his cult, and is still trying to draw others into it, though he will not trust it himself in extremity. I have since met others like him, and I doubt if any of the leaders believe what they teach.

I have never known a Christian Scientist to get a cinder in his eye who did not call on a physician to take it out. They know it is past the power of Christian Science to do it, and yet, after getting relief, never fail to strike a malicious blow at the hand that helped them. They say that medicine is a god, and that in taking it one breaks the First Commandment, but if they themselves need it, they are not above making use of it privately, though they would swear they did not do it. Never before has the world known a sect where life was sacrificed in the name of Christianity, and the men and women who commit the crime brag that they can never be punished for it.

CARYLL SEAGRAVE.

New York, Nov. 13, 1898.

TRUTH ABOUT THE REV. DR. HALL

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time there have appeared in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES articles relating to the late Rev. Dr. John Hall. Some of them have been false and some true, but none of them have been further from the truth than one which appeared last week in the society items, presuming to account for the departure of certain well-known families from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church because of the death of their beloved pastor.

It was not Dr. Hall's death which caused the defection of the mischief-makers of that church, who profess and call themselves Christians; it was Dr. Hall's life. It was his life of quiet, conservative hard work. It was the peculiar simplicity and power of his type of worship and preaching, in which they failed to find saintliness and Christlikeness. It was because at the age of less than threescore and ten years, with "eye undimmed and natural force unabated," he refused to suffer an assistant to be called, simply to satisfy a personal family desire. It is not because "a great man has fallen in Israel" that these aristocratic worshippers have fled to other fields of worship more ornate and flowery; not because they feared that the glory had forever departed from their Lebanon, and that no more power or inspiration could arise from that source. It was because they had failed to accomplish their own selfish purposes. It was because the voice of a great congregation, which rose in defense of its honored head, thundered in their ears like the sound of a cataract. It is well enough for those who openly avow their belief in casuistry to shed mock tears of sorrow and to hide behind events to keep out of the sight of causes. But the true faith of Christ warrants no such conduct, and no amount of wealth and position can ever justify it in the eyes of Him who knoweth the secrets of all hearts. Dr. Hall exerted during his thirty years' ministry in this country by his life and preaching an influence which may be compared with wealth and social position as the sunlight to candle power. In the demands of modern life there may have been some things lacking in his peculiar and strong constitution, but he did not lack sincerity and truth. This is more than can be said of those who contributed to the anxiety and sorrow which is admitted on all sides to be the indirect cause of his death. EPISCOPALIAN.

New York, Nov. 12, 1898.

A Chance for the Bar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The clergy of New York and vicinity, having been invited to see "The Christian," in recognition of their professional interest in the subject, would it not be quite in order for some one representing the management of the Empire Theatre to invite the New York bar to attend a performance of "The Liars"? G. H. S.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Noble Sentiment.

"Give me the streets of the cities," said the corporation President, "and I care not who takes the islands."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Whoa!

A Kansas paper, referring to a fatal accident which befell a prominent citizen, says he "met death at the hands of a horse."—Cleveland Leader.

Benefits of Education.

Mistress (angrily)—See, Bridget, I can write my name in the dust on this mantelpiece.

Bridget (admiringly)—There's nothin' like eddication, after all, is there, Mum?—Roxbury Gazette.

A Social Marvel.

"He is the most notable rich man in this section of the West. We have plenty of rich men who came here without a cent, but he is the only rich man who came here rich, I tell you, he is to be credited with a great force of character."—Detroit Journal.

Light and Airy.

Smith—What kind of business is Brown engaged in?

Jones—Pneumatic, I think.

Smith—Pneumatic! Why, I never heard of a business like that.

Smith—Well, whatever it is, he's running it on wind.—Chicago News.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

From The Washington Star.

Who laments the verdure vanished from the hillside and the field
In the Fall?
Shall we cling to recollection and to melancholy yield?
Not at all.
Let the violets and the daisies in the year's procession pass.
Let none in idle folly cry "Alack!" nor yet "Alas!"
When the celery is smiling on the table from the glass
Crisp and tall.

Why recall the morning jewels with their sparkle and their glow
Which we've lost?
And wail because the dewdrops which were glistening long ago
Turn to frost?
The sight of glimmering globules as they drip into the pan,
When the feast's in preparation on an epicurean plan
Makes the blisses of the present fully worth to any man
All they cost.

And he who mourns the songbird that was erstwhile perched so high
On a twig,
Deserves no recognition for his hypocritic sigh.
He's a prig.
For the bird which in the oven is reposing so serene,
Adds a vastly greater share of picturesqueness to the scene,
And he's infinitely sweeter and at smallest seventeen
Times as big

MARIA TERESA ABANDONED.

Navy Department, Seeking a Trophy, Negotiates for the Wrecking of the Cristobal Colon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The armored cruiser Maria Teresa has been abandoned by this time, and lies a wreck off the coast of Cat Island. The department has wired Commander McCalla as follows

"If you are satisfied, after consultation with the officers named, Teresa cannot be saved, you are authorized to abandon the wreck. As to any other matters exercise your own judgment. Notify the British authorities. When you have done all you can return to Norfolk."

The Commander was subsequently directed to bring the wrecking tug Potomac to Norfolk with him when he came, instead of returning her to Santiago.

The Navy Department has not yet abandoned the effort to secure at least one of the vessels of Cervera's fleet as a trophy to be placed on the American naval list, although somewhat discouraged by the result of the venture in the case of the Maria Teresa. Assistant Secretary Allen, who has been directly charged with the matter, has been in correspondence with the representatives of the Neptune Company, a Swedish corporation which has had remarkable success in floating the largest type of warships when sunken. The company has made a tentative proposition to raise the Cristobal Colon for a salvage to be arranged in advance between itself and the department.

Mr. Allen believes that some arrangement may be made on this basis, and meanwhile has authorized representatives of the Neptune Company to visit the scene of the wrecks near Santiago, in order that they may secure the basis for a definite proposition.

WASHINGTON BOYS HONORED.

Medals Made from One of the Maine's Guns Presented to District of Columbia Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Medals of honor from the citizens of this city were today presented to Col. Harries and the remaining officers and men of the First District of Columbia Regiment who saw service in the war with Spain. The exercises occurred in Convention Hall, and were attended by President McKinley, Secretary Porter, prominent citizens of the District, and friends of the soldiers.

Patriotic songs were sung, brief presentation speeches were made by H. L. West, Chairman of the Medal Committee, and District Commissioner Wight, who presented the medals, while Charles B. Hanford, the actor, recited "The Star-Spangled Banner." E. B. Hay presided. President McKinley, in response to demands for a speech, responded as follows:

"Mr. Commissioner and Soldiers of the First District of Columbia: It has given me very great pleasure to join with your fellow-citizens in participating in the exercises which give honor to this regiment. It was my good fortune to look into your faces before you started for the war; it was my good fortune to look into your faces upon your return. When you started I was filled with hope; when you returned I had a feeling of full realization that you had quite performed the high expectations I had for you.

"All mankind admires valor. This regiment did its whole duty, and that is all you can say of any soldier. You went where you were ordered—loyally, unmurmuringly. You did every duty that was assigned to you, and you came back from the field and exposure with new honors added to the flag you carried from the City of Washington. I am glad it is possible to muster you out of the service, and yet I regret very much to see this splendid body of men leave the service of the United States. But I fully console myself in standing here at the very threshold of your muster-out with the feeling that if your country needed you day after to-morrow every man would be ready to respond."

The medals are made from one of the large guns of the Maine, and represent the Fifth Army Corps, of which the District regiment formed a part.

EAGER TO SEE OUR SHIPS.

Navy Department Receives Inquiries from England as to When Schley's Squadron Will Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Messages are reaching the Secretary of the Navy from Portsmouth, England, expressing pleasure at the news that Admiral Schley, with the new European squadron, would pay the town of Plymouth a visit, and asking the department to announce the date upon which the ships may be expected.

It is not possible to answer the question pending the conclusion of the work of the Peace Commission at Paris, as the composition of the squadron would be affected by the necessity the Navy Department might be under to prepare for the resumption of hostilities.

An order was issued from the Navy Department to-day detaching Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from duty with the Puerto Rican Evacuation Commission and ordering him home to await further orders.

WHITE HOUSE DINNER PARTY.

The President and Mrs. McKinley Entertain the Members of the Canadian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President and Mrs. McKinley entertained at dinner tonight the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the United States. The dinner was the most elabcrate social function at the White House for many months. The rooms throughout the first floor of the Executive Mansion were beautifully decorated with plants and cut flowers. The orchestra of the Marine Band was in attendance.

Following is a list of the guests at the dinner: The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Right Hon. Lord Herschell, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Miss Cartwright, Sir Louis and Lady Davies, Sir James Winter, the Hon. John Charlton and Mrs. Charlton, Senator and Mrs. Faulkner, Representative Dingley, Mrs. Dingley, and Miss Dingley; John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, John W. Kasson, T. Jefferson Coolidge and Mrs. Sears, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Long, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Joseph Pope and Mrs. Pope, Miss Scott, Henri Bourassa, Chauncey Cartwright, and Chandler P. Anderson.

IGLESIAS TO VISIT US.

President of Costa Rica Will Arrive in This City on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The State Department has been informed by Minister Calvo of Costa Rica that President Iglesias will visit Washington within the next fortnight. Ordinarily the visit of the President of a sister republic would be a ceremonious occasion, but in this case President Iglesias comes incognito and on an entirely private mission, so that, outside of the exchange of unofficial courtesies, the Government will not give him a formal welcome.

During his stay here he will meet President McKinley and Secretary Hay, and there will be opportunity for an exchange of views on the interests Costa Rica claims in the Interoceanic canal, whose construction she greatly desires.

President Iglesias will arrive in New York next Tuesday, and, after a brief stay there, will come to Washington, stopping at the Costa Rican Legation. Later he will make a trip to Chicago, St. Louis, and some other Western cities, and then may go to Europe.

He is traveling chiefly for his health, for, although a young man, Mr. Iglesias has suffered from the continuous cares of a Presidency covering nine years.

Industrial Labor Commission Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—At to-day's session of the Industrial Labor Commission P. H. Donnelly of Illinois was elected secretary by a vote of 7 to 6 for Prof. Jenks of Cornell University, who had been recommended for the place by the Committee on Organization. The fight was a bitter one, and consumed most of the morning session. W. E. Sackett of East Orange, N. J., was chosen chief clerk and disbursing officer.

NEW BALANCE OF POWER

Chamberlain Says England Will Welcome America's Entry Upon a Colonizing Career.

CO-OPERATION THEN CERTAIN

Combination of the Two Nations Would Fear No Other Alliance—Closer Relations with Germany—Policy of the Open Door.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who was the guest of the Conservative Club in this city this evening, in replying to a toast to his health, spoke at length on colonial matters.

The Secretary of State for the colonies said that almost all international troubles of recent years had arisen from the competition of nations for the undeveloped territories on the world's surface in the possession of barbarous tribes or decaying nations. He dwelt upon these vast tracts as "outlets for the teeming populations and trade of civilized nations."

Mr. Chamberlain predicted an "immense future" for Rhodesia and Great Britain's other acquisitions in Africa, even the Gold Coast and Lagos, "when medical science shall have succeeded in overcoming malarial diseases."

He warmly defended the Government's Chinese policy, contending that Great Britain had "good reason to be satisfied with the results obtained as compared with other powers."

Regarding the contention that Great Britain ought to have an agreement with Russia, he said:

"Experience has taught us that we require a better guarantee than a paper agreement to secure the policy of an open door. The best security, in my opinion, is the desire of other nations, like Japan, Germany and the United States, to preserve an open door. Japan is becoming an important power, with whom our relations throughout have been those of cordial friendship while with Germany and the United States our relations, I rejoice to say, are now closer and more cordial than they have been for some time.

"Germany and the United States are the two great commercial nations whose interests are identical with our own. In what I have said I have not meant a permanent, formal treaty of alliance, nor need I say this now, but that a speech of mine some months ago gave rise to misinterpretations.

"Those persons are very premature, very much mistaken, who think that Great Britain is in need of an alliance for her own security or in order that other powers may pull chestnuts out of the fire."

This was received with loud and prolonged cheers, which greeted every reference to the United States.

In an eloquent peroration Mr. Chamberlain developed this theme, declaring that if England ever needed an alliance, she would give as much as she received, but that she would never need more aid in his opinion than would be cheerfully afforded by her own children.

He scorned the idea that England should fear German competition, as he believed, he said, that Anglo-Saxon co-operation and influence would prove irresistible and that there was no reason why, even without an alliance, Great Britain's friendly relations with Germany should not be strengthened.

"I rejoice," he said in conclusion, "at the change that has occurred in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. To us they stand in a relation different from that occupied by any other people. I know a hundred reasons why we should be friends, none why we should be otherwise; and I believe that has been the true feeling of this country toward the United States for many years. All misunderstandings have been happily removed, and the combination of the two English-speaking nations would fear no other alliance.

"Our imagination must be fired when we contemplate the possibility of such a cordial understanding between the seventy millions of people of the United States and their fifty million Britons—an understanding which would guarantee peace and civilization to the world.

"We shall welcome the United States in their new career as a colonizing nation, because we know they are animated by the same motives and aspirations, employ the same methods, and love justice as ourselves; and such a new departure will, doubtless, as Lord Salisbury has said, serve our interests, not in any selfish or mercenary sense, but because it will give each a better understanding of the other's work, increase our sympathies, bring us closer together, and make easy and inevitable that most desirable co-operation."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech does not meet with the unqualified approval bestowed upon the Manchester address. The disappointment felt concerns chiefly his manner of dealing with the Chinese question.

The Times to-morrow will say on this point:

"Even the stanch supporters of the Government are unable to feel sure that the Cabinet knows its own mind. The Government's Chinese policy is rather condoned in consideration of their general policy elsewhere than heartily approved upon its own merits."

The Daily Graphic will say it would prefer to hear Lord Salisbury's views, and that it does not believe Germany would join with England and the United States in restraining Russia from shutting the Chinese door. Mr. Chamberlain, in the Daily Graphic's opinion, is unwise in "flouting Russia."

All the papers, however, recognize the importance of the speech, and notice Mr. Chamberlain's repudiation of his earlier idea of an Anglo-German alliance.

The Standard, referring to "his burst of genuine eloquence, which will find its echo in America," will say:

"It is probable that this remarkable address will be read with less pleasure in Paris than in Berlin, Tokio, and New York."

The Daily News will observe:

"In regard to an understanding with Germany, Mr. Chamberlain was perhaps only prophesying what he knew elsewhere."

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Temps this morning in an attack upon Great Britain and the United States, declares that neither can stand alone in the Far East, and that "protectionist America will be compelled to accept the open-door policy in the Philippines for the sake of British help in China."

CHAMBERLAIN ALARMS FRANCE.

His Speech at Manchester Regarded as an Indication that Trouble with England Is Not Over.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Manchester yesterday, has had a disquieting effect upon French official circles, where it had been expected that the evacuation of Fashoda would satisfy Great Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain's statements are regarded here as indicating Great Britain's desire to discuss and settle all questions pending, while she is in a state of preparedness to exert pressure in support of her views.

High officials suggest that the result of the British attitude may be a close understanding between France and Germany on colonial matters. They say such an understanding would meet with the support of Russia, would find ardent adherents among French officers, and would be welcomed by the French nation at large.

The Soir says:

"The National Defense group in the Chamber met to-day and instructed their Executive Committee to interview M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's speech. It was also decided to propose as the order of the day in the Chamber on Friday a resolution pledging the Government to assure the efficiency of the national defense."

A DREYFUSARD PUNISHED.

A French Writer Expelled from the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A Commissary of Police to-day notified M. Francis de Pressensé, the well-known writer, political economist, and Dreyfus agitator, of his formal expulsion from the Legion of Honor. This is a sequel to M. de Pressensé's denunciation of certain officers for their treatment of Dreyfus.

M. Francis de Pressensé is the son of the famous French Protestant pastor and writer of the same name, who died in 1891. The son was born in Paris in 1853, entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1879, was appointed Secretary of the French Embassy at Constantinople in February, 1880, and in April of the same year he was appointed Secretary of the French Legation at Washton. Shortly afterward he left the diplomatic service. He was at one time a contributor to the Temps of Paris, and is the author of "Ireland and England, from the Active Union Down to Our Days."

M. Lockroy May Have to Resign.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—M. Lockroy (Minister of Marine), may be compelled to resign owing to his attitude, which is antagonistic to that of his colleagues in the Cabinet, regarding the proposed prosecution of M. Urbain Gohier, author of "L'Armée Centre la Nation," which attacks the present army system in France. It appears that M. Lockroy, before entering the Cabinet, had congratulated M. Gohier on the book, and that this explains his present attitude of reserve.

KING HUMBERT WANTS PEACE.

The Ruler of Italy Opens Parliament with an Address.

ROME, Nov. 16.—King Humbert opened Parliament to-day, and in so doing referred to the rioting in Italy last Spring. His Majesty said he was looking forward to the moment when he would be able to pardon those who were misled at that time.

Continuing, the King pointed to the acceptance of Italy's proposals regarding the Government of Crete and the Anarchist conference as proving the cordiality of her relations with the powers. The financial condition of the country, his Majesty asserted, was satisfactory, the navy would be gradually increased, and a series of internal reforms would be submitted.

In conclusion, King Humbert said Italy needed peace, and cordially adhered to the Czar's proposal to discuss the question of disarmament at the approaching congress.

King Humbert, while driving to the Houses of Parliament, accompanied by the Queen, the Crown Prince, the Duke of Aosta, and the Duke of Genoa, was heartily cheered, and the reading of the speech from the throne was frequently interrupted by applause.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN CRISIS.

Failure of the Reciprocity Treaty Negotiations Causes Disapointment.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 16.—Considerable disappointment has been occasioned here by a dispatch from Washington announcing the failure of the negotiations for the proposed "Anglo-American reciprocity treaty for the West Indies."

The Hon. S. C. Burke, the leader of the "popular" side in the Legislature, in an interview in regard to this matter, says:

"The question now arises, if the West Indies cannot obtain American reciprocity, of countervailing duties in the home markets as the only alternative to ruin which is left us. But this is a deplorably insufficient one, and the question of Canadian annexation of Jamaica must therefore arise and be agitated as it never has heretofore, with the view of compelling further action."

THE FRENCH EXCITE ITALY.

Soldiers Land in the Danakil Country, Which Italy Governs.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by a report that a French warship recently landed an officer and some soldiers at Raheita, in the Danakil country, on the west shore of Bab-el-Mandeb, the strait connecting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and only re-embarked them after a protest by the Italian officials there.

The feeling of irritation is increased by the fact that Russia has refused to recognize an Italian protectorate over Raheita.

Passengers on the Kaiser Friedrich.

CHERBOURG, Nov. 16.—Among the prominent passengers on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which sailed to-night for New York, are the Archbishop Placide Chapelle, New Orleans; Mr. N. G. Brookman, Mr. Paul Bergner, Mr. Clarence Dinsmore, Mr. James Turner, Mr. Maurice Casey, Mr. John MacKibbin, Mr. Willie Vajen and family, Mr. Arthur Bridgeman, Mr. George Innes, Mr. Victor Revillon, the Hon. Jacob Greene, Mr. Charles B. Harmon, Mr. Cortland Bishop, the Messrs. Hector and Raymonde Havemeyer, Miss Elizabeth Wells, the Misses Cosgrove-Dillon, and Mrs. and Miss Macvicker.

A Missionary's Murder Avenged.

PRETORIA, Nov. 16.—The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry and artillery bombardment, have stormed and captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opefu of the Magatos tribe, in the Zouttans Berg District. Opefu recently massacred a missionary and his family, and the Transvaal Government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers, but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain stronghold.

Gourko, the Russian Criminal, Dead.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Lieutenant Gourko, formerly of the Russian Navy, who was under arrest for an attempt to murder one of the Russian State Secretaries at Monte Carlo, and was awaiting extradition, was found dead in his cell this morning. It appears that his brother visited him yesterday, and shortly after he was seized with a violent sickness. The late Lieut. Gourko was a son of the celebrated Count Joseph Gourko, one of the most distinguished Generals of the Russo-Turkish war.

Spanish Soldiers Before the Queen.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Queen Regent received in audience to-day a number of volunteer officers of the Spanish forces recently in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. They ask to be employed in the Army of the Peninsula or to be sent to the Spanish garrisons in Africa.

Canadian High Commissioner Coming.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 16.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the High Commissioner of Canada, is one of the passengers on board the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sailed to-day for New York from this port.

Trouble in British India.

SIMLA, British India, Nov. 16.—Trouble is brewing in the Upper Swat Valley, whose notorious "Mad Fakir," at the head of 600 men, is preparing to attack the Nawab of Dir and create a rising against British rule.

Miss McCallum Married.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Lilian, the daughter of Gov. McCallum, of Newfoundland, was married this afternoon to Percy Buckley of the Royal Engineers.

PARIS EXPOSITION AFFAIRS.

Recent Alleged Interview with M. Picard Declared Untrue.

On his return from Europe on Saturday, Commissioner General Peck, representing the United States at the Paris Exposition, told the reporters of the newspapers of the liberal treatment he had obtained from the authorities of the exposition in Paris. He told how a large increase, aggregating 42,000 square feet, had been made in the allotment of space for the American exhibit, and that space had been secured for the United States National Building. The newspapers throughout the country published this welcome news, and there is ample evidence that manufacturers and exhibitors were much pleased at the results obtained.

On Sunday, an alleged interview with M. Picard, the head of the Paris Exposition, was printed in several American newspapers, which practically denied some of the statements attributed to Mr. Peck, and sent out by The Associated Press. Thereupon, the following cabled correspondence took place:

Woodward, United States Assistant Commissioner General, Paris:

Several American newspapers have interview with Picard. Will you ask whether he said no additional space has been granted, except for Government Building? Answer fully here. Also telegraph present prospects Tuileries site Lafayette Monument. PECK.

New York, Nov. 13, 1898.

Peck, New York:

Picard absolutely disclaims interview. An official statement has been made of exact dimensions of space granted you when here, which I will cable to-day. Palace of Agriculture can have three floors, aggregating 15,000 square feet. Cambon confident of success of Tuileries site Lafayette Monument. WOODWARD.

Paris, Nov. 14, 1898.

Peck, New York:

M. Picard computes you have received personally 53,750 square feet additional ground area. Picard makes verbal promise considerably more space Vincennes. WOODWARD.

Paris, Nov. 14, 1898.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The social functions for Wednesday were entirely eclipsed by the omnipotent Horse Show, to which every one found his way, and which was really the order of the day. The hotels, restaurants, and theatres were, as usual, crowded, and at luncheon, dinner, and midnight supper it was impossible to obtain a table. At the Waldorf-Astoria Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Miss Collier, Mrs. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, and Mrs. Samuel Colgate had parties. The avenue was crowded with carriages, among which were those of Mrs. Lawrence Kip, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. W. D. Sloane.

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Last evening the smoker of the Yale men at Sherry's was quite a social event, many of the graduates of the college as well as members of the secret college societies being guests. There was an exhibition of moving war pictures, followed by music. The rooms where the entertainment was given were decorated in blue and trailing vines. A supper closed the entertainment.

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The expected arrival from Europe on their second honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gibert has created quite a stir in society. About twenty years ago Mr. Frederic Gibert married Miss Alice Reed, and his brother Audinet, Miss Annie Reed, her sister. Audinet Gibert's divorce from his wife was one of the sensational episodes of some six years ago. Last Winter it was reported that Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gibert had agreed to separate, and that Mrs. Gibert had obtained a divorce in Paris from her husband. Mrs. Reed and her daughter, Mrs. Gibert, went to Biarritz after the divorce and have until recently been quietly living there. Mr. Frederic Gibert was reported engaged to Miss Del Monte, and the rumor had a romantic interest, in the fact that Miss Del Monte, being a Roman Catholic, could not marry a divorced man. Her mother took her daughter to Italy, and before she left Paris denied the report of the engagement. Miss Del Monte died in Florence last Spring. Recently there have come from Paris rumors of a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Gibert. This has been substantiated by the statement that they have been remarried and are on their way to this country. As they were divorced, the Roman Catholic Church, to which Mrs. Gibert belongs, did not require a new ceremony, not recognizing the legal separation. The law insisted, however, and they went through a civil ceremony in Paris before they started for America.

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The scenes at the dinner hour at the Astoria on Tuesday and again last evening were the gayest and most interesting ever witnessed there in Horse Show week, and those at Sherry's, Delmonico's, and the Holland House were little different in the matter of pretty women wearing beautiful gowns. An unusual number of handsome women wearing beautiful gowns were present with their escorts, and the colors of the gowns, the flashing of jewels, the many-hued chrysanthemums, and the lights combined to form a brilliant picture at all these fashionable places. One of the largest dinners at the Astoria was that participated in by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. William Duer. Another party was composed of Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, and Mrs. Kessler. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were in another party, and the room was also filled with other well-known men and women, including M. Chartran, the French portrait painter; M. Eugene Fischoff of Paris, ex-Senator Brice, Mr. T. Sanford Beattie, and Mr. Creighton Webb.

***

Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin gave a ladies' luncheon on Tuesday for her daughter, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, who is now on a visit to New York. Among Mrs. Schieffelin's guests were Mrs. James H. Beeckman, Mrs. Trevor, and Mrs. Wesley Watson. Mrs. Ismay will remain here about a fortnight longer before sailing for home.

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Some attempt has been made to magnify a little dinner which was given recently at New Brighton, Staten Island, by Mr. and Mrs. D. Ogden Fowler to a small number of intimate friends, into a banquet with sensational features. The dinner was gotten up very hurriedly, and when the evening arrived both the chef and the waiter whom the local caterer had promised to supply failed to appear. Mrs. Fowler, who was Miss Nina Thomsen, rather than disappoint her own and her husband's guests, very pluckily took charge of cooking dinner, which was prepared by her own cook, but was obliged to spend most of the evening in the kitchen. Miss Eleanor Sedley, who was visiting Mrs. Fowler and who had not intended being present at the dinner, offered her services as the waitress, disguised herself as a colored woman, and assisted in serving the feast. She was detected by some of the guests toward the end of the dinner amid much amusement, and from this trivial incident the ridiculous stories have been circulated.

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The engagement is reported of Mr. Townsend Buckley, son of the late Edward Buckley, and Miss Ismay, sister of Mr. Bruce Ismay of Liverpool, who married Miss Schieffelin.

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Mrs. Gerturde Van Courtlandt Hamilton has arrived from Europe and has opened her town house, on Central Park South. Mrs. Hamilton and her children passed the entire Summer in Paris.

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Among the entertainments to be given this evening is a dinner of fifteen covers at Sherry's. The host is Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

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The wedding of Miss Scudder to Mr. Keyes will take place this morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes of 1 East Seventy-fourth Street gave a dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of the couple.

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The patronesses of the Wednesday Assemblies will give a reception at Sherry's on Saturday from 4 to 6. These receptions are given annually, so that the members of the dancing class can become acquainted with each other.

***

The musicale to be given by Mrs. John D. Townsend and Miss Margaret Townsend, 343 West Thirty-fourth Street, will take place this evening. The talent will be professional. It is hinted that an announcement will be made at the musicale of an engagement, "the parties to which are a charming young woman and a noted baritone singer."

THE NEWPORT FLOWER SHOW.

Annual Exhibition of the Horticultural Society Proves a Success.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—The annual exhibition of the Newport Horticultural Society at Masonic Hall, which began last evening, brought out a handsome display of chrysanthemums from the greenhouses of the Summer residents. The exhibition this year exceeds in beauty any yet held here, and has proved a success in every way.

The local prize winners were as follows: Andrew Meikle, gardener for Mrs. W. S. Wells; Robert Laurie, gardener for Cornelius Vanderbilt; Alexander Frazer, gardener for H. McK. Twombly; Alexander McClellan, gardener for J. W. Ellis; C. D. Stark, gardener for Mrs. J. M. Fiske; Bruce Butterton, gardener for E. J. Berwind; Harry Westley, gardener for I. Townsend Burden. The chrysanthemum exhibits from Mrs. Nevins of South Framingham, Mass.; T. S. Bailey of West Roxbury, Mass, and Farquhar Macrae of Providence were among the out-of-town prize winners. The society's medal for the best group of chrysanthemums was awarded to Cornelius Vanderbilt's gardener, Robert Laurie.

The display of fruits this year was very scarce. None of the gardeners for the Summer residents exhibited.

Andrew Carnegie Returns Home.

Andrew Carnegie arrived from his Pennsylvania trip yesterday. At his residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street, last evening it was said that no attempt had been made to arrest him for alleged contempt in refusing to recognize a subpoena for jury duty. Mr. Carnegie declined to talk, but left word that while he was in Pittsburg he had corresponded with Special Commissioner of Jurors Henry W. Gray, and he would not be arrested. This morning he intended to visit Commissioner Gray and arrive at an understanding with him.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Lefferts—Herrick.

A pretty wedding was celebrated yesterday in the parlors of the Murray Hill Hotel, when Miss Edith Herrick, daughter of Richard P. Herrick, became the bride of Charles MacKubin Lefferts. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and among the guests were Commodore Van Santvoord, Gen. Thomas L. James, Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney W. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Havens, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leicester Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus G. Paine, Joseph Bushnell, Joseph E. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney Fay Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, parents of the bridegroom; Miss May Lefferts, sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Tifft, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Herrmance, the Misses Herrmance, Miss A. L. Havens, Thomas L. Havens, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Hudson, Dr. and Mrs. Baner, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Fowler, the Rev. and Mrs. George H. Hepworth, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McMichael, the Messrs. McMichael, Mrs. John J. Herrick, Miss Herrick, the bride's cousin; Miss Adelaide Fletcher, Miss Alice Payne, and Miss Lillian Payne.

The room in which the wedding took place and the adjoining parlors were decorated in white and green, the effect being produced by Kentia and other palms, pale green smilax, Alabama smilax and white chrysanthemums. A few catalyea orchids were used. An orchestra played the "Lohengrin" Wedding March as the bride approached the prie-dieu, leaning on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was gowned in white satin trimmed with white chiffon and point appliqué lace, wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Her little niece, Miss Mildred Havens, attended her as maid of honor, and two other nieces, Miss Marion and Miss Alice Havens, held the satin bands that marked the aisle for the wedding procession.

Mr. Lefferts was attended by Alfred H. Abeel, Adjutant of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a veteran of the Spanish war, as best man. His ushers, Pearsall Jackson, Clare Morgan, Ezra Lincoln, and Alfred Toussaint, are members of the Seventh Regiment, the bridegroom belonging to Company K of that organization. The ceremony was followed by Mendelssohn's Wedding March. A reception then took place, lasting until 7 o'clock. Mrs. Henry P. Havens, sister of the bride, received with her father. She wore a lavender brocaded silk gown, trimmed with duchesse lace and rhinestone beaded net, and wore a white aigrette. Mr. and Mrs. Lefferts will make their home in this city.

Townsend—Minor.

Eugene McKay Townsend and Mrs. Mary Beach Minor, widow of Dr. Minor, were quietly married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation. There were no bridesmaids or ushers, and only a few friends were present.

Otis—Weidenfeld.

Miss Marie Adelaide Weidenfeld, daughter of the late Jacob Weidenfeld, and Frank Alleyne Otis were quietly married yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Beebe—Whitney.

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 16.—Miss F. Ethel Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Drake Whitney of Niagara Falls, was married this evening to Ira Lovejoy Beebe, Jr., of New York. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. P. W. Mosier, rector of St. Peter's Church, assisted by the Rev. A. Cameron Davis, curate of Trinity Church, Buffalo. The bridesmaids were Miss Allen and Miss Mary Allen of Rochester, Miss Martha Thompson of Buffalo, Miss Frances Phillips of Passaic, N. J., and Miss Julia Knight of Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Bessie Kent of North Tonawanda, and the best man was William Robertson of New York.

The bride is a granddaughter of Major S. M. N. Whitney, whose father was one of the original settlers in Niagara Falls and the owner of Eagle Tavern, which is now called the Cataract House. The bridegroom is a son of Gen. Ira L. Beebe of New York.

Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fox of 127 East Seventy-ninth Street celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at Sherry's last night. There were over 150 guests. The Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler delivered a prayer, and at the banquet congratulatory addresses were made by Mortimer J. Fox, the eldest son, who acted as toastmaster; David Wile, Henry S. Herman, David H. Rowland, and others. The occasion was also the début of Mr. and Mrs. Fox's only daughter, Estelle S. Fox. Mr. Fox is President of the Columbia Bank, and is connected with a number of charitable institutions.

TROUBLES OF A LOYAL MASON.

Wamsganz Arrested After Collecting a Debt for His Lodge.

John J. Wamsganz, a member of Pythagoras Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, is now out on bail waiting for a charge against him of blackmail and extortion to be brought before the Grand Jury. Mr. Wamsganz is Secretary of the lodge, and his arrest about a week ago has naturally created some excitement among its members.

The complainant against Mr. Wamsganz is Mrs. Henry Buschmann, the widow of his former employer, who was also Master of Pythagoras Lodge. Before Mr. Buschmann's death last July he ran himself industriously into debt, and when he was in need of ready money two sons of Mr. Wamsganz each made a $100 note, which he indorsed, and which were given to him as an accommodation, with the understanding that he was to pay them when they fell due. Mr. Buschmann had the notes discounted and obtained the money on them, but died before meeting them.

After his death his widow was approached by John J. Wamsganz, who said that the holder of the two notes would take $100 for both of them, and asked her to pay the money and save his two boys, who, he said, ought not to get in trouble for accommodating her late husband. Mrs. Buschmann paid the money and got the notes. Then Mr. Wamsganz informed her that the late Master of his lodge had appropriated $58.25 of the funds of that organization, and urged on her the propriety of paying this money back. Mrs. Buschmann yielded to his persuasions. Then she confided the matter to a brother, and a warrant for Mr. Wamsganz was straightway procured, and he was arrested on a charge of blackmail and extortion, arraigned before Magistrate Pool and released in $500 bail.

Mrs. Buschmann declared that Wamsganz threatened to blacken her late husband's name if she did not pay up. This charge is denied by Hayman & Rosenthal, Wamsganz's lawyers. They call it ridiculous, and express a belief that the Secretary of Pythagoras Lodge will not even be indicted.

MILES DEFENDS HIS COPYRIGHT.

The General and Frederic Remington Secure an Injunction.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, for the Southern District of New York, issued a temporary injunction yesterday against the American News Company in an action brought by Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Frederic Remington through their attorneys, Alexander & Colby, to restrain the news company from selling a book entitled "Remington's Frontier Sketches." It is claimed in the bill of complaint that this book of sketches is an infringement of the copyright covering, "Personal Recollections of Gen. Nelson A. Miles," a book which was published by the Werner Company of Akron, Ohio, and which was copyrighted by Gen. Miles in 1896. The alleged infringing book purports to be published by the Werher Company. It consists of fac simile reproductions of fifteen sketches made by Frederic Remington as illustrations of Gen. Miles's book.

The temporary injunction is accompanied by an order returnable Nov. 25, directing the American News Company to show cause why an injunction should not issue pending the action. It is understood that numerous other booksellers will be proceeded against. Suit will also be begun against the Werner Company, of which Richard P. Marvin was appointed receiver.

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

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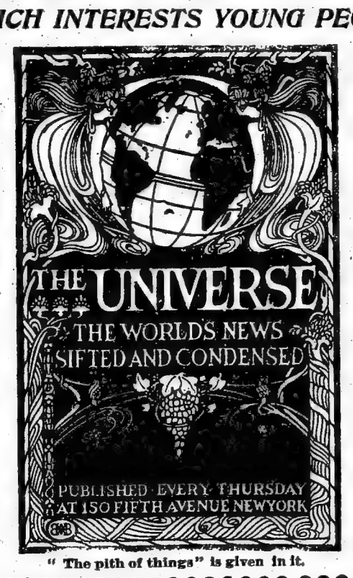

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DEATH OF HENRY HAMILTON.

The Brooklyn Liveryman and Stage Line Owner Passes Away at His Home.

Henry Hamilton died on Tuesday at his home, on West First Street, near Sheepshead Bay Road, Coney Island. He was born in Ireland in 1824, and came to this country at the age of ten. After working for some years in a baker's shop, he saved enough money to go into the livery business. In a few years he had one of the largest livery stables in the State, and soon became a prominent figure in Brooklyn.

He established a stage line, which ran from the foot of Montague Street through Furman, Joralemon, and Schermerhorn Streets and Lafayette Avenue to Bushwick. During the Centennial celebration of 1876 he created a sensation among the Philadelphia transportation companies by taking seventy stages from Brooklyn to Philadelphia and using them to take sight-seers around the city. He was the first to have public conveyances in Prospect Park. He was perpetually in the courts as a litigant, because he refused to compromise anything or give up a fight until it had been fought to the court of last resort, and the cases in which his name appeared as plaintiff or defendant were legion.

During the late campaign his particular pride, a gigantic stage coach, which he called "The Pride of the Nation," was used for campaign purposes by the Republicans. Mr. Hamilton was so fond of this stage that before he died he requested that it should be his hearse, with four span of white horses to draw it. Mr. Hamilton is survived by a widow and five children.

GEN. GRAHAM DANGEROUSLY ILL

Former Commander at Camp Alger Has Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia.

Major Gen. William M. Graham is dangerously ill at Fort Hamilton with typhoid fever and pneumonia. Gen. Graham was for several years commander of the Department of the Gulf. Last Summer he was in command of Camp Alger.

He was retired on the age limit about two months ago, and shortly afterward became ill with typhoid fever. Two weeks ago he came to Fort Hamilton for treatment. He put up at a boarding house in Ninety-ninth Street, near the fort, where he is being attended by Dr. Robertson, one of the physicians at the post hospital. Soon after his arrival at Fort Hamilton Gen. Graham contracted pneumonia.

Dr. Robertson said yesterday that Gen. Graham's condition was very serious.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Colcord Bartlett.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, ex-President of Dartmouth College, died yesterday at his home in Hanover, N. H., of acute indigestion, after an illness of a little over a week's duration.

Dr. Bartlett's early life was spent on the farm in Salisbury, N. H., upon which he was born Nov. 25, 1817. Although he was compelled to do a great deal of agricultural labor, he was able, at the age of fifteen, to enter Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1836. He was appointed a tutor in Dartmouth in 1838, but gave up his post the following year to study at the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1842.

In the following year he was ordained a minister and became pastor of the Congregational Church at Monson, Mass., where he remained until 1848, when he became Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric at Western Reserve College. He was in charge of the Franklin Street Church, Manchester, N. H., for five years following 1852, and from 1857 to 1859 was pastor of the New England Church, in Chicago. In 1858 he became Professor of Biblical Literature in Chicago Theological Seminary, where he continued for eighteen years.

President Smith, after administering the affairs of Dartmouth College for fourteen years, died in 1877, and the Trustees soon agreed upon Dr. Bartlett as his successor. Dartmouth was not then in a particularly flourishing condition, but under its new President quickly showed improvement. The debt was greatly decreased and the income of the college was soon doubled. The Wilson Library, costing $75,000; the Rollins Chapel, costing $40,000, and the Young Men's Christian Association Building were added in Dr. Bartlett's time, and other college buildings were improved. Opposition to Dr. Bartlett on the part of a large body of the alumni led to his giving up the Presidency after fifteen years' service. His son, Edwin Julius Bartlett, born in 1851, from 1879 to 1883 was Associate Professor of Chemistry at Dartmouth, and in 1883 became a full professor, and now holds that post. Dr. Bartlett leaves two other sons, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett of Lowell, Mass., and Samuel C. Bartlett, Jr., a missionary in Japan. He also leaves a daughter, Mrs. Simpson of New York.

Among considerable literary work by Dr. Bartlett, he published "Life and Death Eternal. A Refutation of the Doctrine of Annihilation," in 1866, and a second edition in 1878; "Sketches of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M." in 1872, "Future Punishment" in 1875, "From Egypt to Palestine; Observations of a Journey," in 1879, and "Sources of History in the Pentateuch" in 1883. While identified with Chicago Theological Seminary, in 1874, he crossed the Desert of El Tih, in Palestine, with the view of comparing in detail all the circumstances and conditions of the region with the narrative of the journey of the children of Israel.

Anna Plate.

Miss Anna Plate, who died in Washington Tuesday, was the granddaughter of Judge Jonas Plate, who was the associate of Chancellor Kent upon the bench of the Court of Appeals in this State. She was the daughter of Judge Zephaniah Plate, who presided over one of the judicial districts in South Carolina after reconstruction. Miss Plate served as nurse at Armory Square Hospital during the entire civil war. She was a frequent contributor to the press.

Obituary Notes.

GILMAN HILL PERKINS, a business man and trustee of several banks and trust companies in Rochester, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday. He was in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Perkins was a Presidential Elector in the Cleveland-Harrison campaign of 1892.

WILLIAM E. HALE, formerly President of the Hale Elevator Company, died at Chicago yesterday, aged sixty-three. Mr. Hale was President of the Toledo (Ohio) Traction Companies, and was prominent in religious and educational work. He endowed Science Hall of Beloit (Wis.) College.

HENRY SEILER, an ex-Charities Commissioner of Brooklyn, died yesterday in his eighty-second year at his home, 29 Whipple Street. He was born in Germany, and at the age of ten years came to this country with his parents. He was for forty years foreman in a type foundry. In 1869 he was chosen Charities Commissioner, which position he held for three years. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

ZANGWILL ON THE DRAMA.

The Novelist Says Farce with Driveling Scenes Is Far More Depressing Than Tragedy.

Israel Zangwill lectured on "The Drama as a Fine Art" last night before a fair-sized and fashionable audience in the Waldorf-Astor Gallery. As usual Mr. Zangwill's lecture scintillated with epigrams. He read steadily for two hours without sign of fatigue or nervousness, and the clever things he said were laughed at, and once or twice applauded, particularly when he referred casually to Dewey at Manila as one of the forces working toward a general reorganization.

In England, he said, plays could be bought at the price of eggs, 25 cents a dozen, and most of them were bad, and but two plays had survived since Shakespeare, "The School for Scandal" and "She Stoops to Conquer." "Since this lecture was written," he said, "I have received a play addressed to me in Chicago, and inscribed by the author: 'To Mr. Zangwill, in order that he may see that more than two plays have lived since Shakespeare.'" Of the problem play, so called, he said that a problem play was really an essence play, as art could never solve problems, but only suggest them.

Speaking of the comic underplot in the play of to-day, he asked his audience to imagine a picture portraying the tragic death of Lincoln in which a large part of the canvas was taken up by a portrayal of a comic courtship between a cook and a policeman. Comic lovers, he had been told, always selected the narrowest and noisiest streets for their lovemaking, and the usual connection of the underplot with the play was much as a cook serving plum pudding with the plums in one dish and the dough in another.

Mr. Zangwill called dramatic criticism a lost art, and said the plays of Shakespeare were in his day only practicable because not practiced and in our day only actable because not acted. "It is not always tragedy that depresses," he said. "Farce may be far more depressing. Sniveling scenes no more make tragedy than driveling scenes make comedy, although the dramatist of to-day thinks the combination of snivel and drivel approaches the ideal.

"'Let a great artist paint a pig,' Whistler once said to me, 'and the soul of the artist will go into that pig; but put a pearl of a woman before a pig of an artist and the pig goes into the canvas.'

"Of a play it may be often said, it comes, it is seen, it is damned."

TO REORGANIZE THE 13TH.

Brooklyn Regiment Disbanded by Gov. Black to be Reformed.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe has announced that he is planning to reorganize the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, which was disbanded by Gov. Black at the outbreak of the war with Spain. Gen. Roe declines to divulge his plans. He said yesterday that the reorganization, he believed, would prove satisfactory to all concerned.

The general impression among the former members of the regiment is that Gen. Roe intends to reform the command with the Thirteenth Battalion as a nucle

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

New York, November 15, 1898.

On and after December 15th, 1898, coupon bonds only will be accepted for conversion.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Holders of Our Receipts for Stock of
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R'way Co.
(Deposited under our notice of September 10, 1898.)

We are now prepared to begin the delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the Federal Steel Company in exchange for our Receipts as above.

Holders must deliver their Receipts at the office of the Company which issued the same, and the Stock will be issued as promptly as possible thereafter.

Receipts must be indorsed. IF THE NEW STOCK IS TO BE ISSUED IN A DIFFERENT NAME the form of assignment must be filled in accordingly, the signature must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, and proper revenue stamps must be attached.

Fractions of a share of the Federal Steel Company Stock accruing to any depositor will be adjusted by a suitable cash payment at prices to be fixed daily.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Bldg., Washington St., cor. Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, November 10th, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company
7% Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1900.

We will receive UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1898, Bonds of the above issue, at their value on December 1, 1898, calculated to maturity ON A 3% BASIS, and will deliver in exchange therefor Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 3½% Gold Bonds due 1997, at the price of 105% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The exchange will be made as of December 1, 1898, and circulars giving particulars may be obtained at our office.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, November 1st, 1898.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES may be deposited with Messrs. Brown Bros. & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City, under a contract authorizing the Committee to duplicate for the creditors of West Virginia the undertaking which brought about a settlement of the Virginia debt. The Secretary or Counsel of the Committee will furnish the Agreement and Pamphlet or other information on application.
Committee: John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, Clarence Cary.
Secretary: Robert L. Harrison, 59 Wall Street.
Counsel: Cary & Whitridge, 59 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange fell barely short of 600,000 shares yesterday. Commission house buying was again much in evidence. Brokers having close relations with important speculative operators were also continually conspicuous in some parts of the market as buyers. In Atchison and some other railroad shares where pools have recently been operating the buying was particularly confident and on extensive scales.

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So far as the market shows few long stocks came out beyond the sales which were disclosed during the first two days of the week. Indeed in some conspicuous quarters it looks as if owners of stocks who were induced to let them go on the earlier bulges were yesterday buying back. The extent to which this movement goes may somewhat determine the immediate course of the market. If important interests have let out any considerable blocks of long stock it is probable that they will work toward bringing about a reaction. Only in two or three of the overboomed industrial shares, however, is this sort of reaction work showing. Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust shares, which have been lifted artistically by the manipulators, were yesterday especially in free supply. Sales of Tobacco were made by insiders at the market just before the close of business. Sugar Trust stock was similarly sold by similar interests.

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Wall Street's bullish sentiment does not waver in so far as the views of the rank and file of the Street are concerned. Nine out of ten men in the Stock Exchange district are confident that not only are the times become good, but that they are good times which will last, working wonders in security values.

One suggestive feature of current business is the new organization daily of market pools in almost every part of the list. Some stocks which have been lagging for a long time are sure now to get helpful market attention if the present mood of the Street does not abruptly change.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $4,000 3s, registered, at 105⅝; $101,500 3s, coupon, at 105¼@105⅝@105¼; $2,580 ditto, small, at 105, and $1,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¾.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7⅞, and $500 ditto funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 79.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Consol. Ice	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Federal Steel pf.	⅝
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Flint & P. M.	1½
B. & O., all in. pd.	2¼	Flint & P. M. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	1	Gt. Northern pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf., w. i.	3	Internat. Paper	4
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	⅝	Internat. Paper pf.	2
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Lake Erie & West.	1⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2⅜
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Chi. & Northw.	2¾	Standard Dist.	¾
Chi. & Northw. pf.	1⅞	Standard Dist. pf.	1
Cleve., L. & Wheel.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2	Union Pacific	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	N. J. Central	1⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1⅞
Am. Tobacco	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
Chicago & Alton	½	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Col. Mid. pf.	1½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	½
Delaware & Hudson.	⅝	Third Avenue	1
Hawaiian Sugar	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid	⅞
Nat. Biscuit	½		
Nat. Lead pf.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C.& O., R.& A. 2d con.	1	Louis., Ev. & St. L. con., t. r.	6
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Ohio & Miss. con. 4s.	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Series A	1
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1		
Long. Isl. gen 4s	3		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel & I. 5s	2½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st	3½
Ore. S. L. inc. A	1¼		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $200,392,415; balance, $8,104,578; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $708,938.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short, and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand; $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs are quoted at 5.24⅝@5.24⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—par. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower on the London market. The principal changes were: Declined: Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 77⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 114; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 62½; Union Pacific preferred ¼, to 69⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 86¼; New York Central, ⅛ to 120¼; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 35⅞; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅝. Atchison sold at 16, and St. Paul at 116¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110 3-16, for money, and 110 5-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £121,000 bullion on balance.

CALL MONEY FIRM.

Call money continued firm yesterday, most of the loans being made at 2 and 2½ per cent. Bankers reported an increasing demand for time accommodation, especially from Wall Street houses who seem somewhat apprehensive of higher rates in the near future, and who want to insure money at present figures.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

The stocks of "the lowest priced Granger," Chicago Great Western, all made gains yesterday. The common was active to the extent of 10,000 shares, and was bought steadily by Western houses. Of both the preferred stocks there was buying apparently for foreign interests. Friends of the property are persistent in their promises of an early dividend on the preferred A.

METROPOLITAN AND THE SHORTS.

Metropolitan Street Railway figured for 8,000 shares in yesterday's market. At the close the stock showed no change whatever. The recent large short interest in Metropolitan has now been pretty well eliminated, the vague but cheerful stories of impending development in the company's affairs having been quite effective among the shorts.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO STOCKS.

Baltimore and Ohio shares were quite active and strong yesterday. They were bought steadily by interests who have recently been conspicuous as buyers of the Atchison. Foreign houses were also good buyers of the Baltimore and Ohios.

OUT-OF-TOWN BULLISHNESS.

Out-of-town centres were all buyers of stock in this market yesterday. Houses with Chicago connections took round lots of the Grangers. Boston and Philadelphia were also heavy purchasers.

ANOTHER ST. PAUL INCREASE.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in November were made public last night. They aggregate $818,056, and make the following comparisons with the same period in the previous six years:

1897—Increase	$32,436
1896—Increase	179,541
1895—Decrease	34,512
1894—Increase	253,646
1893—Increase	59,385
1892—Increase	15,961

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So far this month, St. Paul's earnings compare as follows with previous years:

1897—Increase	$53,784
1896—Increase	344,727
1895—Decrease	60,261
1894—Increase	505,073
1893—Increase	122,205
1892—Increase	13,954

NORTHWEST'S BUOYANCY.

Northwest was a feature of the market yesterday, transactions in it aggregating more than 14,000 shares. In the early morning the stock was conspicuously strong, selling up to 138¾, an advance of nearly 4 points from Tuesday's closing price. Thereafter during the day the stock held firmly and closed with a net gain of 2¾ points. Northwest preferred made another two-point gain on transactions in only 200 shares. The real reason for the strength of the common stock was short covering, although Wall Street endeavored to explain it by rumors that the Northwest dividend rate may be increased at the Directors' meeting.

For some time past there has been growing a short interest in the stock, and upon discovering it certain interests set to work to force covering in this quarter. They were successful yesterday. Among people close to Vanderbilt interests it is not thought likely that the dividend on the stock will be increased as yet, although they state that the annual report will show considerably more than 5 per cent. for the stock.

In company with Northwest, Omaha was active and strong yesterday, selling as high as 86, and making a net gain of over one point.

TOBACCO TRUST TROUBLES.

Throughout the day Tobacco Trust showed weakness, being held down by persistent sales which apparently came from inside sources. Friends of Tobacco Trust Directors say that at the present time they are not talking very bullish on the stock. Complications over the new Continental Company are not at all improbable, and the trust's new competitor, the Union Company, is being more and more generally realized as a likely serious menace to the trust's monopolies.

ATCHISON RUMORS.

Atchison preferred was the most conspicuous stock in the market yesterday, transactions in it aggregating more than 85,000 shares. With the activity was continued buoyancy, the stock selling up to 44⅜, the highest price it has touched since its issue. It was rumored yesterday that the Atchison Directors have agreed to put the preferred stock on a 4 per cent. dividend basis, but these rumors were subsequently emphatically denied by an officer of the company. It was also rumored that the company's annual report will show considerably more than 4 per cent. earned on the stock.

A PAPER TRUST POOL.

International Paper stocks were conspicuous yesterday, the common gaining four points and the preferred two points. Nearly 15,000 shares of the former were traded in. There were rumors of early dividends on the common stock, one of those telling that something like 10 per cent. will be shown earned upon it. In many quarters, however, the advance in Paper Trust shares was understood to be the result of operations by a pool recently formed among friends of the Hon. Warner Miller.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice's friends were quite active in the Lake Erie and Western stocks yesterday, and succeeded in lifting the price of both common and preferred. The preferred sold up to 66 and the common to 15½, although in neither were the transactions large. The buyers pointed to the ready way in which the stock responded as evidence that all loosely held stock has now been liquidated. There was also talk of a new consolidation deal. It seems to be the established rule among Lake Erie and Western people that whenever business gets dull Lake Erie and Western should buy some other railroad property, or some other railroad property should buy Lake Erie and Western.

A DIVIDEND INCREASE.

Pacific Mail Directors met yesterday and declared a 1½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on the stock, thus placing it on the 3 per cent. dividend list. During the early part of the day Pacific Mail was notably strong, selling up to 38¼, although later a reaction made its net gain only fractional. The strength of the stock during the past few days was explained by the Directors' action yesterday. Pacific Mail above 38 was higher than at any time for a year and more.

WEST CHICAGO'S GAINS.

West Chicago Street Railroad's receipts for the week ending Nov. 13 amount to $78,319, an increase of about $3,000 over the corresponding week of last year. For the two weeks of November the road's receipts are $157,000, an increase of more than $8,500 over the same two weeks of 1897.

BULL VS. BEAR FACTS.

Messrs. Van Schaick & Co. of the Stock Exchange say in a letter to clients:

"Herewith are some of our reasons for advising our friends to buy stocks on all reactions. The market cannot go up always; it swings up, and then halts on realizing sales, and goes back slightly, then swings up again; but these are bull times, and this is a bull market if there ever was one; and for some years to come, as far as we can see, we should have steady improvement in all directions.

BULL FACTS.

"The unprecedented rush of capital into bonds since the elections, running the transactions last week on the Stock Exchange up to about $34,000,000; and this may even be exceeded this week.

"Our foreign trade:

Exports for October	$118,686,232
Imports for October	52,374,194
Excess of exports	$66,312,038

An increase of $4,547,233 over October, 1897.

For ten months ending Oct. 31:

Exports	$687,964,356
Imports	527,757,554
Excess of exports	$400,206,802

"An increase of $240,958,658 over the corresponding period last year.

"The United States Treasury gold reserve, amounting to about $243,000,000, the largest on record.

"Abundance of money at very low rates.

"The largest financial interests are heavily long of the market.

"The contemplated consolidations, combinations, etc.

"The impossibility of adverse financial legislation, with a Republican House, Senate and President, the first time this has occurred in twenty-eight years.

"The coming reform in our currency.

"The generally excellent earnings of the railways.

"The great activity in all business.

BEAR FACTS.

"An advance in the rate of interest, owing to natural and healthy increase in the demand for money, from our increasing business; if this can be called a bear argument.

"The above are a few, and the more pronounced reasons, why we say buy stocks, each time the pendulum swings backward, as it will do, of course, after each advance."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"Until the rail situation has been cleared one very powerful element in shaping events in the near future is beyond measurement. Reports that a general meeting was to be held are not correct, and have probably grown out of the fact that frequent conferences of members of the committee in charge of details are taking place. So much is pretty clear, however, that the prospects of a very heavy tonnage for 1899 are excellent. It is understood, first of all, that a considerable quantity of rails, which are to be delivered during the coming year, will have to go over for 1899 because of the inability of the mills, for a variety of causes, to ship the rails in time. Then, notably in the West, there is evidence that there will be far more new construction in 1899 than there has been for many years. It is believed to be certain, too, that very extensive renewal of tracks will be not only necessary but will be actually carried through, because the roads are in a better condition financially to make the outlays. Add to this that the tonnage for trolley lines, calling for standard heavy sections of rails is becoming quite a factor, and is growing, and the conclusion seems inevitable that the steel rail requirements for 1899 will be much larger than for many years past.

"While directly this affects only a small number of large concerns, indirectly it must tell upon the operations of every branch, because it reacts heavily on the supply of raw material. It may seem, considering the present situation in that particular branch of the industry, as though it is conjuring up a ghost to speak of a scarcity of Bessemer pig iron, and yet that might only too soon prove the critical point.

"As for foundry iron, the danger is even closer. The usual slackening of the consumption during the Winter months may disguise it for a while, and the occasional cropping up of offerings at a moderate concession may lull buyers into a dangerous sense of security, but with the continuance of our present rate of consumption, made likely by the general prosperity and confidence in the future, we may only too soon find ourselves on the threshold of a pronounced rise.

"As an indication of the statistical position in the East, where there is the only reserve capacity of much account, we may note that eight companies in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys, with eleven furnaces in blast, producing weekly at the rate of 9,150 tons, had a stock on hand of only 59,745 tons, but had also unfilled orders for 143,887 tons. In other words, if they did not make an additional sale for over two months, they would find themselves with bare yards at the end of that period.

"The danger signals will probably first come from the Chicago district and from the Central West.

"In Chicago there has been some buying of foundry iron, which indicates that consumers are again taking hold.

"Bessemer pig in the Central West is quiet, while in steel billets buying has been on a moderate scale with the market a shade under $15.

"Among the rolling mills the plate mills are again the leaders as recipients of very heavy orders, while in Chicago the makers of material for cars have booked heavily, the sales of bars alone aggregating 6,000 tons.

"The foreign inquiries in all branches are very heavy indeed, and a good deal of business is being placed. It is estimated that in steel rails orders for about 125,000 tons are in the market."

NEW CURRENCY DESIGNS.

New designs for the $1 silver certificates have been completed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the notes bearing them will soon be issued. Clearness, simplicity and protection against counterfeiting have been the results chiefly aimed at. The new design is somewhat less artistic than some of the present silver certificates, but will probably be more popular among those who handle money. The central device on the face of the note is an American eagle with wings partly spread, clutching the flag, and with the dome of the Capitol in the background. Below the platform upon which the eagle stands are small portraits of Lincoln and Grant set in medallions. Large and clear figures are in each corner of the note and on the sides. The space between the central device and the lathe work at the ends is clear white paper, except for the imprint of the seal in one space and the denomination of the note in another. The seal upon the silver certificates will be in blue, and the figure in the open space will be in the same ink. The mechanical work and the technical finish of the engraving are superior to anything ever before issued from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The reverse side of the note corresponds to the face in respect to the large display of white paper, without printing or lathe work. Large plain figures appear in each corner and scrolls make up an attractive border, but the only remaining space upon which printing appears is in the centre, where the usual language regarding the qualities of the note as a tender for public dues is set forth. The object of a clear display of white paper on both sides of the note is to afford a safeguard against counterfeiting. It has been found by experts that it is easier to detect the use of paper without the usual silk threads where it is not covered with printing. The device for the silver certificates is substantially the same as that which will be used for other forms of paper money.

Secretary Gage decided a year or more ago to give unity to the currency designs by having them substantially similar for all classes of the same denomination, but absolutely distinct in the case of different denominations. The difference between a silver certificate, a United States note and a Sherman Treasury note will be indicated by the wording and by the color of the seal. The latter distinction will serve the purposes of bank clerks who have to separate the notes by classes. The ordinary citizen who cares only for the denomination of the note and not especially for the law under which it was issued will find hereafter that he has to deal with only five forms of note in the denominations from $1 to $20, where he formerly hand to deal with fifteen different forms if he handled silver certificates, United States notes, and Sherman notes. The advantage of this unification of the currency will be great in the case of persons handling money in large amounts, in the case of persons of defective vision, and even for those who cannot read and write, and rely upon the general appearance of the note to determine its denomination. The latter class will hereafter be able to identify a $1 note by the devices, whether it is issued under the legal tender act, the Sherman law or the Bland law. The same method will be pursued with the higher denominations of notes, for which the designs are in the course of preparation at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Secretary Gage, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, and Treasurer Roberts have examined and approved the new designs, and are much pleased with the success of Chief Johnson of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in adapting them to the purposes of a convenient instrument of circulation.—Washington Correspondence Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance of 16 points in Calumet and Hecla stock in the Boston market.

Increase of $12,382 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus net earnings for September, but decrease of $5,756 since Jan. 1.

Statement from Chicago that the last outstanding company in the stock car deal will soon come to terms, and an agreement, binding for twenty-five years be reached.

Atchison granted a slip by the State Harbor Commissioners of California for a freight terminal at San Francisco.

Increase of $2,518 in Ohio River Railroad's net earnings for September, but decrease of $14,953 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $7,080 in Missouri, Kansas and Texas' surplus earnings for September, but decrease of $99,769 since July 1.

Deficit of $19,835 shown by Kings County Elevated for the quarter ended Sept. 30, a decrease of $55,635.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in November showed increases:

Kan. City, Fort Scott & Memphis	$14,676
Kan. City, Memphis & Birmingham	13,042
Total increase, two roads	$27,718
Increase previously reported	636,217
Total increase, 48 roads	$663,935
Decrease previously reported	85,810
Net increase	$578,125

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	234
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway cbn.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) Lock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1⅛	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	40½
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95¾	96¼
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	27
Amsterdam preferred	64	65¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	17¾	18¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81½	81¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	104½
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	315	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	138	139
Standard Gas pf.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	79
Continental Tobacco common	37½	37¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	82	82½
Glucose common, ex dividend	65¾	66
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106¾	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Knicker Ice common	50	52½
Knickerbocker Ice common	50	52½
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93¾	94¼
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	412	413
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	15	20
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	50	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	90
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	19	20
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	98

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅞@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05 seller 10, 300 Anaconda at .63 seller 10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.46, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 400 Crown Point at .14, 200 Iron Silver at .76, 200 Ophir at .70.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .005½, 5,000 Copper Rock at 00.85@00.90; 105,000 Gold Magnet, .001¼@.001⅝@.002½; 14,900 Justine at .03⅛@.03⅜; 17,000 Old Gold at .005¼@.007½; 40,000 Pilgrim at .003⅜@.003@003½; 101,100 Rocky Mountain, .04½@10¼@00, buyer 30; 114,000 Sentinel at .003⅜@.005 cash @.003¼, and 3,300 Waldorf at .02⅜@.03.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.10	Iron Silver	.65
Alta	.05	Kingston & Pem.	.11
Belcher	.20	La Crosse	.07
Best & Belcher	.25	Leadville	.07
Breece	.95	Little Chief	.17
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.17
Challenge Con.	.20	Ophir	.65
Chrysolite	.20	Phoenix Gold	.15
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.20
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.70
Enterprise M. Co.	.33	Standard Con.	1.85
Father de Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.18	Utah	.08
Hale & Norcross	.90	Yellow Jacket	.15
Horn Silver	1.15		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.95	Ontario	3.65
Adams Con.	.07	Ophir	.70
Belcher	.20	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.22	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.85	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.13
Brunswick Con.	.13	Potosi	.14
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.75
Chollar	.15	Quicksilver pf.	5.50
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.15
Chrysolite	.14	Sierra Nevada	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Standard	1.85
Comst. T. Co. stock	.01	Small Hopes	1.15
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consol.	.22
Comst. T. Co. scrip.	.04	Utah	.12
Crescent	.05	Victor	1.00
Catalpa	.08	Yellow Jacket	.19
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.20
Eureka Con.	.22	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.63
Gould & Curry	.22	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.90	Creede & Cr. Creek	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.03
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.22
Iron Silver	.75	Isabella	.24
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.16
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	111	20	Adams Express	111¼	111¼	110	110	.....
31¾	32	520	American Malting Co.	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
82½	83½	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82½	83	82½	83	+ ¼
32½	33	800	American Cotton Oil.	33	33	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅜
84¾	85	80	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	85	85	84¼	84¾	.....
13	12¼	460	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
38½	37	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
122½	122⅝	60,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121¼	123⅛	119⅞	122⅝	+1
111¼	111⅝	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	— ¼
32	32¼	220	Am. Steel & Wire	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
88½	88½	50	Am. Steel & W. pf.	88⅝	88⅞	88½	88⅞	.....
138½	139	34,150	American Tobacco	140½	141¼	138¼	139	—1½
14½	15½	50	Ann Arbor	14	14	14	14	.....
39	39¾	100	Ann Arbor pf	39	39	39	39	.....
16	16¾	15,765	At., T. & S. F.	15⅜	15⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
44¼	44⅝	85,781	At., T. & S. F. pf.	42	44⅝	41¾	44¼	+1⅞
51⅜	51⅝	7,710	B. & O., all in. pd.	48½	51¼	48½	51¼	+2¼
36	37	550	B. & O., when iss.	35½	37	35½	37	+1
75	75¼	16,046	B. & O. pf., when iss.	71½	75¼	71½	75	+3
5	5¼	825	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5¼	5¼	⅛	5¼	.....
4⅛	4⅜	6,155	Bay State Gas	4½	4½	4	4⅜	— ¼
68¾	68⅝	13,310	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¾	68¾	67¼	68⅜	+ ⅝
128½	129	351	Brooklyn Union Gas.	128½	128½	128¼	128½	+ ½
8½	9	20	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
54½	54½	200	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	.....
28	28⅛	420	Central Pacific	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
22½	23	1,825	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	22⅜	22⅞	— ¼
164½	167	215	Chicago & Alton	165	165	165	165	— ½
119	119¼	11,245	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	118⅞	119½	118¼	119⅛	+ ⅛
107	108	200	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	+ ⅛
153	154	10,500	Chicago Great West.	154	155	153	154½	+ ⅜
47⅝	48⅜	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48¾	49⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	31⅞	1,936	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31	32	31	31⅝	+1
78	81	31	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	80	80	80	80	.....
112⅞	113	27,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112¾	113⅞	112½	112⅞	.....
161½	162¼	105	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	162⅜	162⅜	161¾	162⅜	.....
135⅞	138	13,900	Chi. & Northw.	135	138¾	135	137⅞	+2⅜
189	191	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	188⅜	191¼	189⅜	191½	+1½
107⅞	108	21,415	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107⅜	108	107⅛	107⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	41¼	685	C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅝	41¾	41	41	— ⅞
161½	162⅜	1,500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
46	46⅞	100	Cleve., Cin. & W. pf.	46¼	46⅞	46¼	46½	.....
		100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	77	77	77	77	+2
6	6½	105	Colorado Midland	6	6	6	0	.....
16	17	252	Colorado Midland pf.	15½	16	15½	16	—1½
184	185	260	Consolidated Gas	183	183½	183	183½	.....
47½	48	200	Consolidated Ice	48	48	47½	47½	+ ½
99	99¾	1,040	Delaware & Hudson.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ⅞
143	145	60	Del., Lack. & West.	142½	142½	142½	142½	.....
15½	15½	200	Denver & R. G.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
58⅜	59	2,400	Denver & R. G. pf.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅞
15¾	16	50	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	16	16	16	16	.....
148	150	400	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	150	150	150	150	.....
13½	14	55	Erie	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	.....
34⅝	34⅞	750	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	— ⅜
17¼	17½	200	Erie 2d pf.	17	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
17	17¼	2,760	Flint & F. M.	15¾	17¼	15¾	17¼	+1½
42½	43	1,300	Flint & F. M. pf.	41	42	41	42	+2
32¼	32½	6,957	Federal Steel	32¼	32¾	31⅞	32½	+ ¼
77⅛	77⅝	13,400	Fed. Steel pf.	77¼	77½	76⅝	77½	+ ⅜
82½	82⅝	1,510	General Electric	82½	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅛
140½	141	300	Great Northern pf.	140	140½	140	140½	+ ½
		30	Green Bay & Western.	30	30	30	30	.....
53	58	130	Hawaiian Sugar	56⅝	56⅝	56¾	56¾	—2¼
110¾	111	452	Illinois Central	110⅝	111	110¾	111	.....
99	102	20	Ill. Cent., leased line.	101	101	101	101	.....
61	61¼	14,009	Int. Paper	57⅜	61¼	57	61¼	+4
93	93½	1,785	Int. Paper pf	92½	93¾	92½	93	+2
10	10	100	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
20	20½	3,740	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	21	21¼	20	20	—1
48¼	49½	200	Laclede Gas	49	49	49	49	.....
92	94	20	Laclede Gas pf.	94	94	94	94	.....
15⅝	15⅜	880	Lake Erie & Western.	14½	15½	14⅜	15½	+ ⅛
65⅝	66	2,055	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63½	66	63½	65⅞	+2⅜
193	195	50	Lake Shore	194	194	194	194	.....
60⅞	61	22,035	Louisville & Nashville.	60½	61	59⅞	61	+ ¼
94½	94¾	6,245	Manhattan Con	94½	95¼	93⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
172	172½	8,183	Metropolitan St. Ry.	170½	172½	170	172¼	.....
11½	11¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	680	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅜	14,470	Missouri Pacific	36	37⅜	36	37½	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅜	1,807	National Biscuit Co.	37⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
99	99½	375	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	98¾	100	99½	99½	.....
35⅜	36	1,120	National Lead Co.	35¾	35⅞	35½	35¾	.....
113	114	172	National Lead Co. pf.	113⅛	113⅝	113¼	113¼	— ⅝
6½	7	510	National Linseed Oil.	7¼	7¼	7	7	.....
89	90	600	New Jersey Central	89	89½	88¾	88⅞	—1⅛
98½	101	200	New York Air Brake.	100	100	100	100	.....
117	117⅜	800	New York Central	116⅞	117⅜	116⅞	117¼	+ ⅛
		14	N. Y., Lack. & West.	128½	128½	126½	126½	.....
53¼	53⅜	410	Norfolk & West. pf.	53	53½	53	53½	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	410	North American	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
41	41⅜	30,945	Northern Pacific	41⅜	41¾	40¾	41	— ⅜
75⅜	75⅞	8,087	Northern Pacific pf.	75¾	75⅞	74⅝	75¾	— ⅛
15¼	15½	260	Ontario & Western	15¼	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
30	30⅞	10	Oregon Short Line	29½	29½	29¼	29½	.....
43½	45	100	Pacific Coast	44	44	44	44	.....
80	82	111	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	—1⅞
37⅝	37⅞	13,525	Pacific Mail	37¼	38¼	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
117	117	1,572	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	117	116⅜	117	+ ¼
1	1½	50	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	1	1	.....
105¾	105⅞	11,850	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¾	105¾	104¾	105⅞	+ ⅝
42⅝	45½	1,000	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	—3
139	141	446	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	139	139	139	139	— ½
16½	16⅝	2,800	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
40¼	41	1,300	Reading 1st pf	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40½	.....
18¾	19	200	Reading 2d pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	— ¼
56	58¼	25	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
17½	19	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
63½	66	750	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64½	65½	64¼	65½	— ½
32¼	32⅜	2,220	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32	32¼	31	32½	— ¼
5¾	6	100	St. Louis Southw.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
13¾	14	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
85¼	85½	5,350	St. Paul & Omaha.	84½	86	84	85¼	+1½
165	170	16	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	166	166	166	166	.....
26¼	26⅜	2,200	Southern Pacific	26¼	26⅜	26	26⅝	.....
9½	9⅝	3,025	Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¼	9½	.....
37⅞	38	9,230	Southern Railway pf.	37⅞	38	37¼	38	+ ⅛
22	22¼	1,251	Standard Distilling	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
70¼	70½	815	Standard Distilling pf.	69	70¼	69	70	+1
7⅜	8	1,612	Standard R. & T.		7⅞	7¼	7⅝	— ½
30	31	4,230	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30¼	31¼	30	31¼	+ ⅜
15	15¼	2,550	Texas Pacific	15	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
7½	8	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.		7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
159	160	545	Third Avenue	159	160	150	159	—1
34¾	35	5,210	Union Pacific	34⅝	35	34⅜	35	+ ½
68¾	68½	12,565	Union Pacific pf.	68½	68⅞	67⅝	68⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	6¾	460	U. P., D. & G., 1st in. pd.	6	6	6	6	— ¼
6¼	6¾	50	United States Leather.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	.....
67¼	67½	1,460	U. S. Leather pf.	67¼	67¾	67	67¼	— ⅛
42¾	43	1,465	United States Rubber.	42⅝	42¾	42¼	42⅞	+ ⅛
104¾	104¾	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	103½	103½	103½	103¾	—1
7¾	7¾	400	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
21¾	21⅞	1,450	Wabash pf.	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜	— ⅜
93¼	93½	1,487	Western Union Tel.	93	93⅜	93	93⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	3⅝	30	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜	.....
17⅝	17⅞	100	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	18½	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅞
1½	2	252	Wisconsin Central	1½	1¼	1½	1¼	+ ⅛
Sales.....		584,295						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13⅞	14
3s, r., 1918	105¼	105⅝	Consol Coal	47	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	80
3s, c., 1918	105¼	105½	Consol. Ice pf.	88	91			
3s, 1918, small	105	106	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	90	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34¾	36
4s, r., 1907	113⅝	113¾	Detroit Gas	60	63	Norfolk & West. pf.	66	66
4s, c., 1907	113	113	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	3½	Norfolk & West.	14	15
4s, r., 1925	126¾	127½	D., S. & A. pf.	7¼	8	Ont. Mining	5	7
4s, 1925	127	127½	Eighth Avenue	350	...	Ore. R. & N.	54	57
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼	Ev. & T. H.	31	33	Ore. R. & N. pf.	76½	78
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	64½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	59	62
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	...	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	15	Penn. Coal	330	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	...	H. B. Claflin	89½	92	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	...	Homestake	55	...	P., C. & St. L. pf.	64¾	68½
Alb. & Sus.	180	...	Iowa Central pf.	34½	35½			
American Coal	120	140	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	...
Am. Dist. Tel.	35	40	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	...
Am. Express	140	145	Keokuk & D. M.	3	5	Pitts. & West. pf.	9	10
Am. T. & C.	95	97	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	127	128	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	Quicksilver pf.	6	6½
Beech Creek	100¼	102	Long Island	46	52	Rens. & Saratoga	185	...
Boston A. L. pf.	106	...	Mahoning Coal R.	120	...	Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	...
Buff., R. & P.	28	35	Mah. Coal, R. pf.	105	...	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	68	75	Manhattan Beach.	2½	5	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Bur., C. R. & N.	85	84	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
Canadian Pacific	84	84¼	Mexican Central	4¾	5	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	8
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	...	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1	St. P. & Duluth.	21½	23
Chi. & E. Ill.	75	85	Michigan Central	108	109½	St. P. & D. pf.	90½	92
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	74¾	76	Minn. & St. L.	28	28⅜	St. P. M. & M.	174	176
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	32	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	92½	94¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	60⅞	61½
Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	61	Sixth Avenue	200	...
Chi. Term. T. pf.	33¼	34¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	10	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	88	90	Mobile & Ohio	26½	28	Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	30
Cleve. & Pitts.	172	...	Morris & Essex	175	177	Tol., Peo. & West.	20	30
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1¼	Nat. Starch	...	4¼	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	4	5	Nat. Tube pf.	65	70	U. S. Express	44	46
Col. Fuel & Iron	23¾	24	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	30	Wells-F. D. Express	122	126
C. & H. C. & I.	4	5	New Cent. Coal	35	42	West Chi. St. Ry.	95	99
Col., H. V. & T.	3¼	3¾	N. Y. & N. H.	192	196	Wis. C. pf., tr. r.	...	6

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	116	Mechanics'	160
Broadway	220	Mercantile	167
Central National	180	Merchants'	140
Chatham	280	Merchants' Ex.	115
City	130	National Union	236
Commerce	265	New York County	231
Corn Exchange	200	N. Y. National Ex.	120
Fourth National	160	National of N. A.	135
Garfield National	150	Park	345
Greenwich	165	People's	200
Hanover	440	Phenix	90
Hudson River	150	Republic	158
Importers & Trad.	450	Seaboard National	175
Irving	150	Second National	500
Leather Manufac.	170	Seventh National	130
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	160

There was a sale of 6 shares of Butchers & Drovers' at 65.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Directors elected for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company are William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, John G. Moore, James Jourdan, David G. Leggett, Harry W. Cannon, and Elverton R. Chapman.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company, referring to their previous announcement of Oct. 1, inform holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant general first mortgage and sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds that on and after Dec. 15 next coupon bonds only will be accepted for conversion. Bonds must be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co.

J. P. Morgan & Co. of this city and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia offer for sale at 102¼ and interest and recommend for investment a limited amount of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company's 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, due May 1, 1941. The bonds ready for delivery amount to $7,417,000, the total issue being limited to $10,000,000, and the remaining bonds can be used only for the construction or acquisition of additional property. The entire capital stock of the railway company is held by the Federal Steel Company. The total length of railroad owned is 180 miles, and in addition the company has trackage rights over about 16 miles of other lines.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Aita	.06	.06	Hale & Norc.	1.15	1.00
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Julia	.01	.01
Andes	.10	.10	Justice	.16	.18
Belcher	.20	.21	Kentuck Con.	.06	...
Best & Belcher	.25	.25	Mexican	.19	.20
Bullion	.05	.05	Occidental Con.	.47	.47
Caledonia	.73	.75	Ophir	.70	.73
Challenge Con.	.17	.18	Overman	.05	.05
Chollar	.24	.25	Potosi	.15	.16
Confidence	.52	.54	Savage	.20	.20
Con. Cal & Va.	1.25	1.30	Sierra Nevada.	.79	.81
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Standard	1.80	1.80
Crown Point	.19	.20	Union Con.	.25	.26
Exchequer	.01	.02	Utah Con.	.11	.12
Gould & Curry.	.18	.19	Yellow Jacket.	.19	.20

Silver bars, 60¼; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	4⅞	4½	4⅞
Anaconda	60	63	60	61
Anchoria	72	82	72	82
Argentum	22¼	23	21½	22½
Battle	36	37	36	37
Columbine	13¾	14½	13¾	14
Consolidated	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
Elkton	99	99¼	98	98½
El Paso	12½	13	12	13
Findley	15¾	15⅞	15¾	16½
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	76	80	75	80
Gibson	21	22	20	21⅞
Gold Coin	137	140	135	140
Garfield	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼
Isabella	26⅞	27	26	26½
Independence	55	56½	54	54⅜
Jefferson	8	9	6	7¾
Jackpot	20⅜	20⅝	21	21¼
Lillie	500	550	500	550
Matoa	28	29	28	31½
Moon Anchor	115	115⅞	114	114½
Portland	142	142¼	142	142¼
Pharmacist	3⅞	4	3⅞	4⅛
Rawlings	43	43½	43¼	46½
Rosa	19¼	20	18¾	20
Union	19⅝	19⅞	20	20¼
Vindicator	100¼	100¼	100½	103
Work	13	13½	13¾	14

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
$2,000 ..... 102½
Atch., Top & San F adjustmt 4s
35,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74⅝
10,000 ..... 74¼
5,000 74
5,000 ..... 73⅝
1,000 ..... 74¼
30,000 74
20,000 ..... 73⅞
25,000 ..... 73¾
55,000 ..... 73½
50,000 ..... 73¾
10,000 ..... 73½
24,000 74
10,000 ..... 73⅞
5,000 74
10,000 ..... 73⅝
27,000 ..... 73⅞
50,000 ..... 73¾
85,000 74
15,000 ..... 74⅛
5,000 ..... 74½
2,000 ..... 74⅛
25,000 ..... 74¾
9,000 ..... 74⅝
8,000 ..... 74¼
36,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74⅛
8,000 ..... 74⅜
33,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74⅝
11,000 ..... 74¾
30,000 ..... 74⅝
43,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74⅝
15,000 ..... 74½
55,000 ..... 74⅝
10,000 ..... 74¾
Gen 4s
5,000 ..... 97⅜
11,000 ..... 97½
15,000 ..... 97⅝
2,000 ..... 97¾
55,000 ..... 97⅞
20,000 98
2,000 ..... 102¼
8,000 ..... 102¼
C, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 ..... 108½
Chic & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Chic & Erie 1st
1,000 ..... 110½
C, M & St P, gen 4s, Series A
10,000 ..... 107½
C, M & St P, C & M Div
5,000 ..... 160¾
Chic & Northwn gen 3½s
10,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 102
25-year deb 5s
2,000 ..... 108¾
Chic & Northwn, coup gold 7s
1,000 116
Chic & N W, S F 6s
1,000 ..... 117½
Chic Term Tran 4s
10,000 ..... 91⅞
8,000 92
Col Fuel & Iron 5s
1,000 79
Col Midland 2-4s
10,000 ..... 58⅞
12,000 ..... 59½
5,000 60
Col, H V & T 6s, J P M & Co ctfs, $85 pd
1,000 79
12,000 80
16,000 ..... 79½
Den & R G 4s
8,000 ..... 98½
Det City Gas 5s
12,000 95
Erie 1st con 7s
3,000 145
17,000 ..... 144¼
Ft W & D C 1st
10,000 ..... 78¼
12,000 ..... 78⅞
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s
20,000 ..... 61⅞
5,000 ..... 62¼
20,000 ..... 62½
10,000 ..... 62¾
Galv, H & H 5s
10,000 98
G Bay & W deb, B
4,000 ..... 5½
H & T Con G M 4s
1,000 ..... 84½
Ill Cent, Louis div 3½s
16,000 ..... 94¾
St L div 3½s
5,000 ..... 95¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1951
1,000 113
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st
5,000 ..... 103½
Ind, D & W 1st
5,000 105
Int & G N 1st
1,000 121
Int & G N 3d
3,000 58
K C, P & G 1st
17,000 74
11,000 360F 72
12,000 ..... 73½
9,000 74
L E & W 2d 5s
5,000 100
L S & Mich So 3½s
45,000 ..... 107½
L S & M So 1st reg
10,000 ..... 106¾
Long Isl G M 4s
5,000 95
5,000 96
Louis, Ev & St L consol 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs
26,000 50
10,000 51
5,000 50
5,000 ..... 51½
5,000 52
5,000 ..... 51½
15,000 ..... 50½
10,000 51
5,000 51
2,000 ..... 50½
5,000 51
10,000 ..... 51½
5,000 52
31,000 50
5,000 51
Gen 4s
20,000 ..... 61½
5,000 ..... 62¼
7,000 7
Louis & N G M 6s
5,000 ..... 119½
Unified 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅞
5,000 94
Met St Ry gen 5s
28,000 ..... 116⅞
25,000 117
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 79½
9,000 ..... 79¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 91½
2,000 ..... 91¾
4,000 ..... 91¾
Mo, K & T 2d
20,000 ..... 65½
5,000 ..... 65½
4,000 65
2,000 ..... 65⅝
Mo Pacific cons
5,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 103⅜
20,000 ..... 103⅜
Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000 ..... 84½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
26,000 80
6,000 ..... 80½
9,000 ..... 80½
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s
25,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 103½
N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s
35,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96⅜
2,000 ..... 96½
N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 5s
50,000 ..... 94½
N Y C 1st coup
1,000 118
N Y & H 1st coup
20,000 ..... 105¼
N Y, Ont & W refunding 4s
4,000 ..... 103⅜
10,000 ..... 103½
N Y, S & W 1st refunding 5s
10,000 ..... 107½
N & W Ry con 4s
5,000 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85¾
5,000 86
33,000 ..... 86⅜
N P gen lien 3s
1,000 67
N P Ry pr lien 4s
6,000 s10F 101¼
15,000 ..... 101¼
15,000 ..... 101⅜
12,000 ..... 101½
20,000 ..... 101½
10,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101⅜
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
11,000 104
Ohio & Miss con 4s
2,000 105
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s
2,000 ..... 108½
Ore Short Line, inc A 5s
3,000 79
Inc B & col tr
3,000 ..... 60½
5,000 ..... 60⅝
5,000 ..... 61¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Ser A
4,000 113
Pitts, C, C & St L 4s, Ser D
3,000 104
Pitts & W 1st
1,000 95
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000 ..... 82⅝
1,000 ..... 82⅝
17,000 ..... 82¾
1,000 ..... 82½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000 90
St L & I M, Ark Br Ext 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
St L & I M 2d
1,000 107
1,000 106
St L & I M 1st ext 4½s
16,000 88
15,000 ..... 87½
5,000 ..... 87¾
3,000 88
10,000 ..... 87⅝
1,000 88
1,000 ..... 87⅜
1,000 ..... 87⅛
13,000 88
Ches & O, R & A div 2d con 4s
7,000 93
C, B & Qy, Neb Ext 4s
2,000 102
8,000 ..... 102¼
C, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 ..... 108½
C & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Penn 58¼ 58½
Penn. Mfg. 23⅜ 23½
5s, pd 23⅜ 22½
Phila.

tional Bank vs. George Crawford—Richard H. Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Daniel S. Decker vs. Charlotte Thadden—Paul Armitage.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Maddox, J.

Demurrers

834—Brummer vs. Herod.

General Calendar.

552—Debevoise vs. Debevoise.

744—William Johnson vs. Margaret Johnson.

729—Pfluger vs. Harder.

867—Denike vs. Denike.

868—Merrill vs. Merrill.

872—Schreyer vs. Saunders.

878—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Dearing.

882—Lane vs. Lane.

892½—Mutual Benefit Loan Co. vs. Bartlett.

748—Pitkin vs. Clayton.

372—Engert vs. Board of Education, City of Brooklyn.

835—People vs. City of Brooklyn.

836—Vincent vs. Moriarty.

Highest number reached, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part, I., Ward, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Gaynor, J.; Part IV., Johnson, J.; Part V., Dickey, J. Day calendar.

1538—Hess vs. Kuhn et al.

4729—Delaney vs. Met. St. R. R.

1328—Halpern vs. Nassau R. R.

4351—Langin vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.

4875—Anderson vs. Howes & La More Co.

4525—Rollins vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

5048—Sexton vs. Met. St. R. R.

4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.

3467—Porter vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

4842—Cleary, Jr., vs. McDermott.

5208—Johnson vs. Penn. R. R.

2370—Haslin vs. Howard.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

3125—Barber vs. Osterman.

5113—Hill vs. Long Island R. R.

4612—Murray vs. D., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.

1706—Lynch vs. Greason.

3123—Dubee vs. Michaels.

4728—Haubrick vs. Goebel.

3980—Foster vs. Nassau R. R.

2968—Trakinor vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

3615—Peabody vs. Selvage.

5174—O'Shaughnessy vs. Degnon-McLean Construction Co.

5172—Engel vs. Atkinson et al.

4926—Cook vs. Nassau R. R.

5673—Basting vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.

2154—Thieler vs. Unger.

4863—Stevens vs. Smith.

149—Duffy vs. N. Y. Engineers' Society.

4167—Buser vs. Bagne.

3123—Levy vs. Ely.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I., Hurd, J.—Albert Schmidt, burglary; James Dooley, burglary; Robert Murphy, burglary; Mary Williams, grand larceny; Henry Loeffler, grand larceny; William Scott, grand larceny; William Lane, grand larceny; James Emery, assault; John R. Ramas, assault; Michael Gerardi, grand larceny; Thomas Grant, grand larceny; James Shokley, burglary; John Stoltz, felony; Thomas Quinn and John Maury, petty larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Calendar for Thursday: The will of William Miller.

The accounting of Benjamin G. Swanton, Ann Eae Winstanley, William Koch, John Hill, Thomas Larkin, Robert Murrell, Johanna Grabener.

The estates of Robert Buchanan, Jr., Mary A. Methudy.

The administration of Lemuel W. Starr.

The transfer tax of James McCormick, Ann Mulcahy, Sophie Munch, Annie A. Saxton, Eliza Bond, John Rohnet.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—No. 52—Will of Abraham Johnston.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers' Dealings Involve Small Properties—Good Bidding by Outsiders at Auction Sales.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Frederick Aldhous to Beverly Ward the four-story dwelling, with extension, 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 60 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for John Kafka to Fay & Stacom the old front and rear buildings, 5 and 7 Hester Street, on a plot 50 by 100. The buyers will erect thereon two six-story modern tenements, with stores.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for A. Falk the five-story brick tenement, with stores, southeast corner of Avenue C and Fifth Street, 24.6 by 83.

Janpole & Werner have bought the two four-story buildings 534 and 536 East Eleventh Street, 40 by 94.8.

George Marcus says that the report of the sale of his property, 12 East Seventy-fifth Street, is premature.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, at executor's sale, to Simon Michel, for $19,625, the five-story brick tenement 2,156 Second Avenue, 25 by 100; also, at executor's sale, to Nathan Cohen, for $11,975, the four-story brownstone flat 328 East Fifty-second Street, 21.6 by 100.5; also, at executor's sale, to Max Goldberg, for $105, lot 8,897 on map of Section E of Sherman Park, Westchester County; also, in foreclosure, to A. M. Orsorio, for $4,710, the lot, Eleventh Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to J. L. Oberley, for $3,000, the three-story frame dwelling, Perry Avenue, east side, 259 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 33 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at trustee's sale, to William M. Russell, for $15,000, the three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling 422 West Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Leopold Rosenthal, for $9,000, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 341 East Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward Mitchell, trustee, for $18,000, the three-story brick dwelling 29 West Ninety-fourth Street, 16 by 100.8; also, in foreclosure, to Henry Miller, for $26,000, the five-story brick flat 303 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John S. Wilson, for $9,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 797 West End Avenue, 17.10 by 80.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 15 South William Street, and running through to 55 Stone Street, about 275 feet east of Broad Street, 16.1 by 79.5 by 21 by 81.2, four-story brick building; 50 Stone Street, extending through to 83 Pearl Street, 215.2½ feet west of Hanover Square, 21.11 by 71.4 by 24.11 by 73.2, four-story brick warehouse; 140 Bleecker Street, south side, 50 feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 125, three-story brick building, with stores; farm of about sixteen acres, with two-and-a-half-story dwelling at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edwin C. Mott, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 105 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,856.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John M. Ward, referee, 509 East Twelfth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick-front and rear tenements, with stores.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 41 to 49 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 118.5 by 136.2 by 100.11 by 73.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $15,195.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edgar J. Lauer, referee, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,809; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, 447 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with store; 519 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,212; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Cornelius Huth, referee, 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,020.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 426, 428, and 430 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenements and factory and a three-story brick factory at the rear; 835 Washington Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 103.1½, one-story frame building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2½ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2½ by 137.6 by 26.9¼ by 146, vacant.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin J. Freedman, referee, Lot 227 and part of Lot 228, on map of the lands of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, in Westchester, being on the north side of Cornell Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 30 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures.

Ninety-fourth Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, for a seven-story brick flat, 75.6 by 95, Joseph and J. A. Pinchbeck, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

No. 235 East Eighty-first Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 88; Bernhard Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter of 46 Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Waverley Place, for a twelve-story brick store and lofts, 54.2 by 100.3; John P. Duncan of 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; C. R. Seifert of 322 West Thirty-first Street, architect; cost, $175,000.

No. 60 East Third Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 22.9 by 83.4; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 52 to 56 Rutgers Street, for three six-story brick flats, 25 by 93; Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northeast corner of Walnut Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 100; William V. Murray of 289 Barrow Street, Jersey City, owner; James A. Murray of 519 East Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Grand Avenue, southeast corner of Garfield Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40; Anna M. Karcher, owner; John R. Reay, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, west side, 185 feet east of Westchester Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; W. H. Holmes and P. Smith of 673 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $38,000.

Wales Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 40; John G. Gent of 2,079 Franklin Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 126.11 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for five-story brick tenements, 25 by 71 by 76.6; Morris Marks of 52 West Eighteenth Street, owner; M. J. Smallheiser of 22 Stuyvesant Street, architect; cost, $62,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 526 and 528 East Eighty-first Street, to a one-story iron shed, Louis Fleischmann, owner; Casper Buellesbach of 96 Cannon Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 227 to 235 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a four-story brick school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $400.

No. 8 West Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, J. V. Brokaw, owner; Brickelhoupt Skylight Works, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 83 and 85 Worth Street, to a five-story brick and iron store and lofts, John Downey of 4140 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $2,300.

Boston Road, west side, 200 feet south of Clover Street, to a two-story brick shop, Alfred Loweth, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 7th St, 108x205, Unionport; Margaret E. Arden and others to William J. Hyland 2,300

BAYARD ST, 22 and 24, 46.11x irregular; Minnie Blume to Louis Gordon and others 1

FOREST AV, w s, 248 ft s of 165th St, 20.6x91; Carl Kegel to Henry A. Kennedy 4,350

FOX ST, 1,652, 18.9x100; Adolph Cohn to Agnes Noble 1

FERRIS PLACE, s w corner of 156th St, 78.1x96.8x irregular; Adolph M. Bendheim to John De Hart 22,200

GLEBE AV, s s, 25 ft e of Parker Av, 75x101.5x75x102.5; Monica T. Flanagan to Annie Button 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 255.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x79.4x17.1x78.2; Robert Kelly to Gurdon E. Pendleton and wife. 22,000

HESTER ST, 102, s s, 25.7x100.9x25.9x 100.9; Mary Epstein to Esther A. Oshinsky 38,000

LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Henry M. Hymes and others to Solomon Green and another 1

LOT 175, map of the Village of Mount Eden; Randall Salisbury to William B. Ewing ..... $4,000 to 1

LOT 489, Block P, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Domenicangelo Di Maria and another 405

LOT 3-3½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; Richard W. Abbott and wife to Solomon Levin 100

MACDOUGAL ST, s e s, 115.8 ft n e of Spring St, 22x76.1; John B. Ginocchio, as trustee, to Edward Ghio and another.... 1

MACDOUGAL ST, s e s, 115.8 ft n of Spring St, 22x76.1x2.1x75; Virgilio Zanone and others to Edward Ghio and another.. 1

MADISON AV, 1,699, 25x75; Julius Hertz to Bettie Harris 10

MADISON ST, s s, 135.11 ft w of Pike St, 25x100; Samuel J. Ruth to Rachel Hurwitz 40,000

ORCHARD ST, s e corner of Broome St, 22.9x60; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to H. W. Mittag 24,250

UNION AV, n w corner of 151st, or Beck, St, 25x100; Benjamin Robitzek to Frank J. Bundschu 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, part of Lots 22 and 23, map of Village of Morrisania; Samuel C. Thompson to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr. 26,000

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Barrow St, 75x100; Consolidated Ice Company to New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company 1

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; David Israel to Harry Fischel 1

2D AV, 1,840, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x 100; Edward Wilckens to Irving I. Kempner 1

2D AV, 1,840, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100; Abraham I. Adler to Edward Wilckens 1

3D AV, e s, 174.10 ft s of 159th St, 25x169.6 to Brook Av x25x107; Anna M. Pender to Thomas F. Somers 1

3D ST, 60 East, s w s; Bernhard Mensberger to Leopold Kaufmann 1

3D ST, n w s, 100 ft s w of Madison Av, 50x100; Margaretta S. Smith and another to William H. Springstead 3,000

6TH ST, 739 and 741, 44.11x90.10; Simon Jacobs to Joseph Goldstein 1

6TH ST, 626 and 628, 42x97; Harry Fischel to David Israel 1

6TH ST, 640 to 642, 41.11x97; Harry Fischel to David Israel 1

7TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Henry Roemer and another, executors, &c., to Cassel Cohen 1

12TH ST, s w s, 204.7 ft n w of 10th Av, 55.3x99.6x51.4x86.1; Consolidated Ice Company to New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company 1

15TH ST, n e s, 220.6 ft s e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Anna M. Helfrich, individually and as executrix, to Maria A. Degen 12,000

19TH ST, 427 East, 24x92; Simon P. Flannery to Charles F. David ..... $4,000 to 1

36TH ST, 31 West, 22.11x98.9x23.1x98.9; Frederick D. Tappen and others, executors, to Frederick Ayer 50,100

40TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 98.9; George Sohns to Fredericke Sohns.. 10

52D ST, 441 and 443 West, 50x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to Barbara Burgate... 250

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Theodore Goerck to John D. Wing 19,000

60TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Eliza A. Emmons to Laura E. Rice 1

64TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Park Av, 20x80; Maria W. Andreas to Pincus Lowenfeld. 1

75TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Harriette F. Strong to Maria G. Messenger 33,000

75TH ST, 109 West, 20x102.2, Arthur Benson, as executor, to Henry Bergh..... 31,750

80TH ST, s s, 92.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 73.4x102.2; Lloyd Canady and wife to Morris H. Stern and another..... 1

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs n 65x e 75 x n 35.11 x e 100 x s 100.11 to street, x 175 to beginning; George W. Arthur to William V. Graham 105,000

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs n 65 x e 75 x n 35.11 x e 100 x s 100.11 to street, x 175 to beginning; Atlas Improvement Compauy to George W. Arthur 105,000

111TH ST, 216 East, 25x100.11; Max Jonas to Frank Musano 10,650

119TH ST, 348 East, 20x100.11; Harry T. Fuller to James F. Lalor..... 100

123D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 100; Samuel B. Ogden to A. M. Bendheim, trustee 1

135TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Adolph M. Bendheim to Alice L. Ogden 1

135TH ST, s s, 324.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 23x99.11; Ebert Crandall to Eliza T. Patterson 24,200

136TH ST, 269 West, 17x99.11; Edwin W. De Leon, referee, to J. D. Keller..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to Samuel C. Thompson..... 35,000

148TH ST, s s, 392.10 ft w of Morris Av, 0.4x99.6; Rose Stumpf to Robert Huson. 500

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to William Daly; 870 8th Av, n e corner of 52d St, 5 5-12 years..... $4,500

DAY, Mary, to Joseph F. McKone; 3d Av, s e corner of 60th St, 8 years..$3,500 to 4,000

DUFFY, Peter, to S. Weber Parker; 148 Broadway, 10 years..... 7,000

LEWIS, Sarah, to William McClenahan; 1,501 3d Av, 3 5-12 years..... $1,500 to 1,600

LAWRENCE, John S., receiver, to Edward C. Keys; 7th Av, 2,174, s w corner of 129th St, 5 years..... $900 to 1,000

LYONS, Julius J., to Michael Garlick; 447 Water St, 3 years..... 800

LEVY, Louis, and another to Eberhard Volk; 391 West 42d St, 18 5-12 years.. $1,350 to 1,500

PATTEN, Mary E., to Leopold Sonn and another; 142 and 144 Mulberry St, 6 years 6,000

RHINELANDER, William, and others, executors, to Morris Kreln; 25 Fulton St, store, &c., 3 years..... $1,400 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARTHUR, George W., to the Atlas Improvement Company; n s of 108th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... $105,000

BERGH, Henry, to Arthur Benson, executor, &c.; 109 West 75th St, 3 years..... 22,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles and Neta J., to Augusta Larned; s e s of Mapes Av, being n half of Lot 132, map of the Village of East Tremont; 3 years..... 3,500

BROSE, Andrew, to Adam Schultz; 514 and 516 East 81st St, 3 years, 2 mortgages 34,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Louis Tim; s s of 81st St, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.. 17,500

BROSE, Andrew, to Solomon Tim; s s of 81st St, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.. 17,500

BUNDSCHU, Frank J., to Benjamin Robitzek; n w corner of Union Av and 151st St, or Beck St, 3 years.. 8,500

COHEN, Cassel, to Henry Roemer and another; s s of 7th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 18,000

DE HART, John, to Adolph M. Bendheim; n e corner of German Place and 156th St, 1 year..... 17,500

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Louis Tim; 80 Catharine St, 5 years..... 31,500

GEIS, Anna R., to Grace F. Dundon; 258 West 25th St, 3 years 10,000

GHIO, Edward A. and Alpina, to Virgilio Zanoni and others; s e s of Macdougal Street, 115.8 ft n e of Spring St, 1 year..... 8,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph and Lena, to Paul Chopak; 739 and 741 6th St, installments. 8,000

GRAHAM, William V., to Samuel G. Bayne; n s of 108th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand 95,000

GRAHAM, William V., to the German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 108th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand 14,000

HARRIS, Judas, and another to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 87 Ludlow St, 5 years 15,000

HILGERS, Jeannette and William, to Nathaniel Wise; s s of 78th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 months..... 3,937

HURWITZ, Rachel, to Samuel J. Ruth; s s of Madison St, 135.11 ft w of Pike St, demand 4,000

HURWITZ, Rachel, to Samuel J. Ruth; s s of Madison St, 135.11 ft w of Pike St, 1 year..... 1,500

ISRAEL, David, to Harry Fischel; 626 and 628 6th St, installments..... 8,000

ISRAEL, David, to Harry Fischel; 640 and 642 6th St, installments..... 8,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 60 East 3d St, demand 10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Bernard Neusburger; 60 East 3d St, 1 year..... 4,500

KELLER, Jacqueline De L. and Samuel, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 209 West 136th St, 1 year..... 2,000

KELLY, Robert, to John O. Baker; 1,822 Madison Av, 3 months..... 5,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to Sophie Rothschild; s w corner of Lenox Av and 113th St, one-half year..... 14,000

KING, Susan Le R., to the Bank for Savings of the City of New York; 317 East 14th St, 1 year..... 8,000

LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; e s of Washington Av, 117.9 ft n of 163d St, 1 year..... 2,500

LEVIN, Solomon, to Richard W. Abbott; Lots 3 and 3½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, ¼ year..... 2,025

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Maria W. Andrews; s s of 64th St, 60 ft e of Park Av, 2 years..... 3,750

MILLER, Eli P. and Nancy M., to Clara J. Chase; 37 to 41 West 26th St, 5 years. 6,000

MITTAG, Henry W., to Colonial Trust Company; s e corner of Orchard St and Broome St, 1 year 14,000

MITTAG, Henry W., to Ella Bernhard; s e corner of Orchard and Broome Sts, 1 year 4,000

MUSANO, Frank, to Max Jones; 216 East 111th St, 2 years..... 1,500

OGDEN, Alice L., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 865 East 135th St, 2 years..... 1,500

OWENS, Patrick J., to Gustavus A. and Christina C. Ortt, executors, &c.; w s of Trinity Av, 150 and 175 ft n of 161st St, 3 years, (2 mortgages)..... 10,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Abraham Stern and another; 53 and 55 Stanton St, demand 10,200

ROYAL Grace Co. to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Union Av, 216 ft n of Wall St, 1 year 500

SAMISCH, Louisa and Moritz, to Carrie Bailey e s of 2d Av, 50.8 ft n of 93d St, 5 years 12,000

SANDERS, Anne, to Fanny R. G. Ely; 61 Nassau St, 3 years..... 5,000

SOMERS, Thomas F., to Anna M. Pender; e s of 3d Av, 174.11 ft s from an angle formed by 3d Av at a point opposite 159th st, and 159th st, and thence w s of Brook Av, 3 years..... 4,000

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT Christian Females to the Bank for Savings; s e corner of Grand Boulevard and 154th St, 5 years..... 150,000

SUBIN, Pauline, to Herbert H. Vreeland, guardian, &c.; 51 Allen St, 5 years.... 17,000

VALENTI, Gabriel, to H. Raabe & Sons; 54 West 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000

WALTER, Marie A., to Charles Harft; s s of Clinton Place, 48.10 ft e of Greene St, leasehold 4,000

WETTENGEL, Emil, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 34th St, 225.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 9,000

WIENEKE, Solomon W., to Jette Heller; s s of 3d St, 275 ft w of Avenue A, leasehold, installments 4,000

WEISMANN, Louis F., to Mary C. Hamilton; 31 Stuyvesant St, 1 year..... 2,500

WITTNER, Hulda, to Sigfried Wittner; s e corner of 59th St and Park Av, 3 years 7,000

WOOLEY, Philip, to J. Romaine Brown; w s of Townsend Av, 150 ft s of Oxford Place, omitted 100

Assignments of Mortgages.

BORDEN, Patrick J., to Monica T. Flanagan ..... Nom.

BRUORTON, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 6,071

DAUTH, Wate, to John P. Scherff, executor, &c..... 4,000

GOODMAN, Richard, to Joseph S. Wood. 500

GUNTHER, Franklin L., trustee, to Susan Decker 20,000

HALPIN, Hannah M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 3,884

JONAS, Max, to Isabella Wilson..... 1,500

REDMAN, William F. B., to Andrew Nelson ..... Nom.

RUFF, Charles, to Maria Ruff..... Nom.

RUFF, Maria, to Elizabeth E. Kilburn. 14,000

STILLMAN, Emma S., executrix, to Nellie H. Shearman..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to George R. Lockwood, trustee 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Alexander Gilbert and another, executors, &c., (two mortgages)..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Charlotte Lilianthal and others, executors, &c..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to D. G. Arcularius, trustee..... 4,000

TOWNSEND, M. Serena, to Robert Hamilton 2,000

UNGRICH, Louis, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 5,000

YOUNG, William H., to William T. Sabine and another, trustees..... 23,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, 47.5x 49.3x irregular; William Scroggy against Denis Coogan, owner; Andrew Byrne, contractor 180

GLEBE AV, e s, 235.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x80; Rocco Liucchini and another against Augusta Berger, owner; Generoso Avallone, contractor.. 27

ST. NICHOLAS A V, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 88.10x71.4x78x100; Bernard Flood against Maud and John A. Nesbit, owners and contractors 470

3D AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 108.4x144.2; William L. J. Phelan against William H. McClennen, owner; Linton B. Matthews, contractor 193

8TH AV, s e corner of 57th St, 50x75; Edwin J. Sutphin against the Riverside Bank, owner; Andrews Manufacturing Company, contractor 135

8TH AV, s e corner of 57th St, 50x75; William Grosback against the Riverside Bank, owner; Andrews Manufacturing Company, contractor 2,088

88TH ST, 55 West; Perry Herman against Joseph Fleischmann, owner; George A. Cole, contractor..... 160

96TH ST, 164 West; Spitelnik & Goldstein against Minna Loewenthal, owner; Emil Loewenthal, contractor 43

98TH ST, 60 to 64 West; Bradley & Currier Company against Jeanette Hilgers, owner and contractor 731

98TH ST, 60 to 64 West; Young & Gerard against Jeanette Hilgers, owner and contractor 2,441

98TH ST, 60 to 64 West; Van Court & Co. against Jeanette and William Hilgers, owners; William Hilgers, contractor 1,000

136TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 25x100; Salvatore Spallone against Ludwig & Co., owner; Fabian Aulbach, contractor $300

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

74TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 59.8x 102.2; Solomon Marx with Gustavus C. and Charles J. Weber, 12 payments.... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

FRONT ST, 359, and 382 South St; Harris Myers against Josephine Carpenter and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. A. Mallet.

HOUSTON ST, n e s, 94.3 ft e of Avenue A, 24.9x 106; United States Trust Company against John A. Chanler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, 100x100, Eddenwald; The Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Marianne A. Morello and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. G. Whitaker.

3D AV, 426; 3d Av, 362, together with right to alley in rear, extends from 26th to 27th Sts; United States Trust Company against John A. Chanler, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 99.11; Isaac Danenberg against Daniel J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota, patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04⅞
Lard, prime	5.20
Iron, Nor. No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@67c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 2 corn, 32½@32⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@32⅝c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 25½@26c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29c; No. 3 white, free on board, 26½@28c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 36@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97c; prime Timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.30@$7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½@$4.92½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.70@$4.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cut-loaf, $5.77; granulated, $5.27.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures was again slow yesterday, and fluctuations unusually narrow, with the general tendency downward. For a time around the opening trading was moderately active, but, with the execution of early orders and evening up of accounts by some of the less confident room operators, business dwindled down to a scattered scalping trade. Under bearish reports from the Liverpool future market, indications that the crop movement for the day would be a heavy one, and quite a spurt of selling, (chiefly foreign,) prices went off 2@3 points on the first call, and subsequently 2@3 points further. The decline was then arrested by the appearance of limited buying orders, and for the rest of the day the scope of fluctuations was only a matter of 2 points. Spot cotton in the local market was closed steady, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5⅝c for middling upland, and 5⅝c for middling Gulf, as compared with 5⅞c and 6⅛c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 2,159 bales were for consumption. The local future market closed quiet, with prices not unchanged to 4 points lower.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales; middling upland, 3 1-32d; futures opened quiet; sellers at last night's prices; closed barely steady at 1-64d net decline; December-January, 2.58½b; January-February, 2.58½b; February-March, 2.59b; March-April, 2.60s; April-May, 2.60½b; May-June, 2.61½s; June-July, 2.62b; July-August, 2.63s; August-September, 2.63½s; September-October, 3cv; November, 2.60½s; November-December, 2.59b. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths move slowly.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.08@5.11
December	5.12	5.13	5.11	5.13@..
January	5.18	5.18	5.14	5.16@5.17
February	5.19	5.19	5.19	5.20@5.21
March	5.24	5.25	5.22	5.24@....
April	..	..	..	5.28@....
May	5.32	5.32	5.30	5.31@5.32
June	5.35	5.36	5.34	5.35@5.36
July	5.39	5.39	5.36	5.38@5.39
August	5.43	5.43	5.40	5.41@5.42
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.41@5.43
October	5.43	5.46	5.42	5.45@5.46

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74	74 7-16	73⅞	74⅜
May	70⅝	71⅛	70 9-16	71⅛
Corn—				
December	37½	38	37½	38
May	38¼	38⅜	38½	38⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	66	66⅜	65⅞	66⅝
May	65⅜	66	65½	65⅞
Corn—				
December	31½	32 1-16	31½	32
May	33 1-16	32½	33 1-16	33¼
Oats—				
December	24	24⅞	24	24⅜
May	24 11-16	25¼	24 11-16	25¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For the greater part of the day wheat was entirely destitute of activity, strength, or other feature, and only came to life during the last hour, when on export developments and other bullish news from Chicago, prices advanced to the top point of the day and closed strong at ⅛c advance over the previous night. On the curb December sold up from 74⅜ to 74½@74⅝ on further covering. Early indications were generally unfavorable to export transactions, but nevertheless a fair business transpired in the afternoon, including about 42 loads at New York and 38 loads at Baltimore, supplementing a moderate business at Chicago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76⅞; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76½; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73⅞; No. 2 hard, Western, 71⅞.

CORN—There was more activity and strength in corn yesterday than has been displayed in some time and final prices were ½c net higher. The improvement resulted from an over-sold condition of the market after recent steady declines, shorts being impelled to cover by an export demand taking about 100 loads, all ports. No. 2 corn closed 39⅜c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—A large trade was done at Chicago, revealing a strong undertone, but local business was neglected. No. 2 oats closed 29c; No. 3 oats, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 50¼c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 30@34c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT C. HENCKEN, plaintiff, against GAUDITA CAVINATO, MARIA BRENASTI, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, and Margaret G. Earle, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Gaudita Cavinato and Maria Brenasti, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22nd day of October, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 24th, 1898.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 7th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of ABE STEIN & CO., lately doing business at No. 97 Gold Street, in the City of New York, said firm having been composed of Abraham Stein, William H. Hildreth, Isaac F. T. Edwards, and Edwin S. Barrett, in presence of the undersigned, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, David Wile, who was heretofore duly appointed permanent receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of said firm of Abe Stein & Co., at the place of transacting business at the office of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys at law, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York City, November 7th, 1898. DAVID WILE, Receiver.

No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. n10-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES NEWBORG et al., plaintiffs, against SOLOMON FEINER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 10th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough or Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the westerly line of Sheriff Street, distant northerly one hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Sheriff and Delancey Streets; from thence running northwardly along the westerly line of Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety feet to the place of beginning. And also all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part hereto of, in and to the alley way leading from the rear of the within described premises to the said Sheriff Street.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

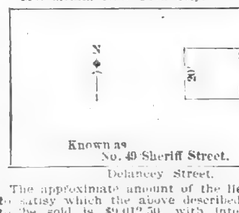

Known as No. 49 Sheriff Street.

Delancey Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $9,012.50, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $417.62, with interest from November 14th, 1898, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.55 and interest.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON Referee.

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian, etc., plaintiff, against ANNE LAFFETY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1898, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished as a short block on the division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466). Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on the line parallel with Avenue A one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 26, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five (585) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(24-2aw3wM&Th&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County. MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southerly one half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of East Chester, and known as lot number seventy-nine (79) on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Township of East Chester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County; and which part of said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northwesterly in front by Catharine Street; Southwesterly in the rear by the Southerly one-half of lot number seventy-four (74); Northeasterly on one side by the northerly one-half of said lot number seventy-nine (79) and Southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-eight (78) and containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
JOSEPH S. WOOD Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

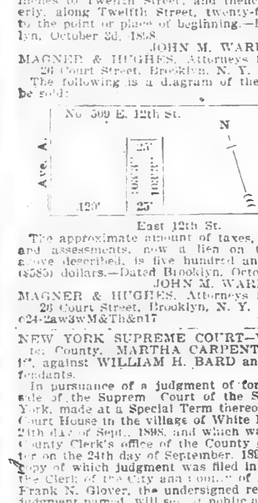

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, for which the above property is to be sold, is fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars, $(75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against John Hickey and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action on November 2, 1898, and duly entered in the New York County Clerk's office on November 4, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co. auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through a party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Tenth Street and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence easterly, part of the way with One Hundred and Eleventh Street along said middle line of the block, eighteen feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York November 7, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street:

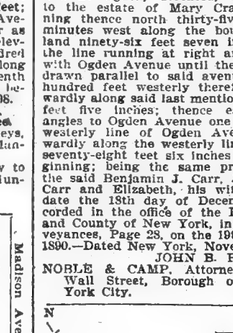

One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,678.47, with interest thereon from October 24, 1898, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances, amounting to $401.69, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.55 and interest.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
n10-2aw3wTu&Th&d1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES O. TOBIAS and Ella M. Smith, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1,203, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Nineteth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Nineteth Street with the westerly side of Avenue A, and running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Nineteth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Nineteth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,) be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Nineteth Street:

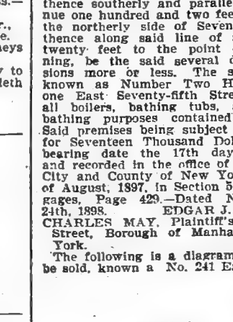

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,073.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.55 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.
n9,10,14,17,21,25,28,29

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—FRANCIS PROBST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York" surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-two (82); northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

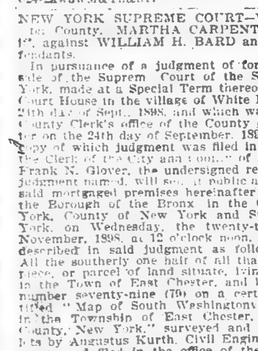

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is fifteen hundred and fifty-one and 87-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BRENTANO, Arthur Brentano, and August Brentano, as copartners, composing the firm of "Brentano's," lately doing business at Number 31 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William R. Rose, who was heretofore duly appointed the receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of the said firm, at his place of transacting business, viz.: The office of Gibson Putzel, Number 261 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Receiver. GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n17-3wTu,Th,Sat.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—PHEBE R. HUNT, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN J. CARR, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Ogden Avenue, distant three hundred and ninety-six feet six inches northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of said Ogden Avenue with the northerly side of Union Street, as said street and avenue are laid down and established by the "Map of the Town of Morrisania," filed by the Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 9th, 1868, dated January 6th, 1871, such point being also the line of partition between lots now or formerly of the estate of William B. Ogden, deceased, and land belonging to the estate of Mary Crafts, deceased, running thence north thirty-five degrees forty-five minutes west along the boundary line of said land ninety-six feet seven inches; thence along the line at right angles, or nearly so, with Ogden Avenue until the same strikes a line drawn parallel to said avenue, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom; thence northwardly along said last mentioned line thirty-three feet five inches; thence east at right angles to Ogden Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of Ogden Avenue; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Ogden Avenue seventy-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., by Benjamin J. Carr and Elizabeth, his wife, by deed bearing date the 18th day of December, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,369 of Conveyances, Page 28, on the 19th day of December, 1890.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Being known as street Nos. 1,209, 1,211, 1,213 and 1,215 Ogden Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is nine thousand seventy-six and 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and forty-one 45-100 dollars, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is paid by the referee, is one hundred fifty-five and 85-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against NATHAN BASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said line of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the premises known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898. EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known a No. 241 East 75th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,588.33, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. BISSELL and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

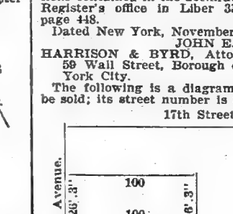

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,647 91-100 with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $310 30-100, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,108 92-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of November, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
n7-2aw3wM&Th&n28&30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. o8-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the fifth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,367.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $386.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,451.89, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
n14-2aw3wM&Th&d5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN O'HARA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence northerly along Third Avenue twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on the land hereby conveyed and partly on the land adjoining the same on the north, thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street, and part of the distance along the centre line of the said party wall one hundred feet and seven inches, more or less, to the easterly line of the New York Common Lands as the same is laid down by Isaac T. Ludlam, C. S., on a map on file in the Comptroller's Office in the City of New York, dated June, 1827, and entitled, "Atlas of the Common Lands belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York"; thence southerly along said easterly line of the Common Lands as laid down on said map and on a line nearly parallel with Third Avenue, but slightly diverging therefrom, twenty-five feet more or less to a point distant twenty-five feet and five inches northerly from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, measured on a line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, and thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and one feet and eight inches, more or less, to the place of beginning; the southerly side wall of the said building being also a party wall. Together with the right, title, and interest whatsoever the same may be which Margaret O'Hara had at the time of the execution and delivery of the mortgage mentioned and described in the amended complaint of, in, and to the narrow strip of land about five feet in depth in the rear of the piece or parcel of land above described, and of the full width thereof, and at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage in fence therewith, and in the actual occupation of the said Margaret O'Hara.—Dated New York, October 28, 1898. GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

D. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,188, with interest thereon from October 13, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.68, with interest from September 27, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $1,657.70 and interest.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o31-2aw3M&Th&n22

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors. 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 115 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
o20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jo9-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
o6-1aw6mTh.

MASSETT,

HUNGRY MEN ARE ARRESTED

Capt. Delaney Captures Fifty Waiting for a Free Meal.

ACT ENRAGES CHIEF DEVERY

He Says Capt. Delaney Made a Big Mistake—Magistrate Cornell Commits Thirty-two of Them.

Capt. John Delaney of the Fifth Street Police Station and a platoon of police raided a line of hungry men waiting for a free distribution of food and coffee at Schumann's bakery, 383 Bowery, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and arrested fifty. About 100 more after a scene of wild confusion escaped. Of the fifty men arrested Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court, committed thirty-two with terms of from one to six months, and only released the remainder on their promise to leave the city at once.

Chief of Police Devery was angered when he learned of the raid, and said Capt. Delaney had misconstrued his orders of a few days ago, which called for cleaning the city of "panhandlers" and crooks. He called the Captain to his office and reprimanded him. Magistrate Cornell commended Capt. Delaney very highly, said that the raid was entirely justified, and that the Captain had done his duty in an admirable manner. Both Magistrate Cornell and Capt. Delaney claimed that the men arrested were vagrants and dangerous men to be at large.

Gustav Schumann, the proprietor of the bakery at 383 Bowery, has been issuing free rations to all comers. Every night from 50 to 200 men have congregated in line and each received a tincup of coffee and an amount of broken food. Complaints were made to Capt. Delaney that the men were disorderly, insulted passers-by, blocked the sidewalk, and kept customers away from the adjacent store for hours before the time of distribution. Special Officer Adam Raedig watched the line for two weeks, and the raid followed yesterday morning.

Before the men realized the situation Capt. Delaney and his officers had grabbed fifty of the hungry applicants. The others ran in all directions, dropping their tincups. The unsuccessful ones were divided into six wagon loads, and after a preliminary examination consigned to the cells of the Fifth Street station. Not even a cent was found on any one of them, and a few penknives were the only valuables gathered among the lot.

Magistrate Cornell began to hear the cases at 11:30. They appeared before him in blocks of five, and each man told his story. The Magistrate inquired of each what had brought him to seek charity, and let him explain at some length. Some of those whom Magistrate Cornell sentenced mildly requested longer terms. To those who seemed able bodied but hard drinkers he gave a month. Some of these asked for six months, saying that a month would find them just as poor, and Winter would mean great misery to them. Those who looked robust and promised to leave town at once he discharged. He finished with the batch shortly before 1 o'clock.

Chief Devery, who first learned of the case through the newspapers, said his recent orders for the arrest of professional beggars and "panhandlers" was not directed against poor unfortunates trying to get something to eat. "Any poor man may have something to eat at my door," he said. "No Captain has any right to misconstrue my orders. Any Captain who does so is a fool and not fit to hold his place. Capt. Delaney made a mistake—a big mistake."

Later, when he had learned the facts of the case officially, he said he had not changed his opinion. In his mind Magistrate Cornell's commitment of thirty-two of the fifty had not justified Capt. Delaney's action. When asked if he would take action against Capt. Delaney he said: "Well, I will certainly say a few things to him." Capt. Delaney came in late in the afternoon and heard the Chief.

"I am very sorry Chief Devery has made such remarks about Capt. Delaney," Magistrate Cornell said. "I uphold the Captain, and I think he not only did his duty but did it admirably. All of the men were vagrants, and only those who seemed stout and willing to work were discharged.

"I cannot speak too strongly against this method of dispensing charity," he continued. "Such distributions of free food have always been harmful. The St. Andrew's coffee stands and similar places do more harm than good. Tramps, beggars, and crooks of all kinds flock to this city thinking they will be fed whether they work or not. I will sustain any Police Captain who does like Capt. Delaney. If I had the power I would sentence some of these men to six years instead of six months."

Capt. Delaney said he thought the Magistrate's action had shown he was justified. "There was not a deserving man in the fifty arrested," he said. "This talk of some of them being workingmen out of jobs is all nonsense. There was nothing that resembled a workman's tool on one of them. They beg by day and by night, and many of them, when opportunity offers, commit small thefts."

SOUND-MONEY MEN MEET.

Effects of the Election and Plans for the Future Discussed.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Sound Money League was held yesterday at the Eastern office of the league, in the Bowling Green Building. The following members were present: M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, Chairman; J. K. Cowen of Baltimore, A. B. Hepburn and Henry Hentz of New York, and E. V. Smalley of St. Paul, General Secretary. Most of the session was occupied in talk upon the results and significance of the recent election.

All members of the committee agreed that the elections had dealt a crushing blow to the silver theory, but the opinion was expressed that free silver would again be the principal plank in the Democratic platform in 1900, for want of another promising issue, and that the fight against cheap money must be kept up for two years more.

Congressman Fowler of New Jersey attended the meeting and suggested that it would be good policy to let the Currency Reform bill of the House Banking Committee remain without action at the coming short session, for the reason that it could not be gotten through the Senate, and that to debate it in the House would only develop antagonisms in the Republican Party that would weaken whatever currency measure might be brought up in the next Congress. He thought that the President should be urged to call an extra session of the new Congress for the purpose of settling the money question by the enactment of the gold standard into statute.

Chairman Ingalls remarked that if a simple act were passed providing that greenbacks, when redeemed, shall only be reissued against deposits of gold in the Treasury, this, combined with some liberal banking legislation, would cause the greenbacks to disappear from circulation under the competition of the currency furnished by the banks and the whole question would be taken out of politics.

MOTHER-IN-LAW MADE TROUBLE.

Mr. Westheimer Says She Has Annoyed Him for Seventeen Years.

Albert C. Westheimer, a wealthy retired merchant of 152 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged by his wife with being insane. Mr. Westheimer told Magistrate Simms that he had been married twenty-two years, and that seventeen years of that time he had been troubled with his mother-in-law. He declared that he was as sane as any one, and that he has spent between $5,000 and $10,000 a year in the support of his family. He stated that he had rheumatism of the heart, which made him irritable, but his mind was all right.

Mrs. Westheimer declared that her husband had repeatedly stated he would commit suicide, and wanted her to make out her last will and testament. Mr. Westheimer appealed to his wife to be kind to him and attend to him in sickness as in health, as she promised to do at the altar. He was discharged.

The Senate's Customs Inquiry.

Senators Platt of Connecticut and Jones of Arkansas made further inquiry yesterday into the workings of the Customs Administrative act. They were until 2 P. M. in Collector Bidwell's room with the Collector and Special Deputy Collector Joseph J. Couch, and noted various suggestions of a practical character. The Senators may today hear in executive session what several importers have to say on Custom House methods, but it is likely that they will have a session at the Appraisers' Stores.

BROOKLYN CITY CONTRACTS.

A Hearing in the Suit Against Michael J. Dady and Former Officials.

Argument was heard by Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a demurrer interposed by ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn to the complaint in the suits of Peter Feeley, as a taxpayer, against Michael J. Dady and ex-Mayor Wurster and other officials. The complaint charges the defendants with conspiring to violate the law and make money for themselves by letting city contracts, aggregating more than $2,000 each, without advertising for bids.

The action was brought in connection with the work of cleaning the Long Island ponds forming part of the Brooklyn water supply. The complaint alleges that the work was split up into small contracts, each of which was just within the amount of $2,000. These contracts were awarded to Michael J. Dady.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Burr appeared in behalf of ex-Mayor Wurster yesterday. He said that, admitting that there was a legal requirement upon the Mayor to approve Contractor Dady's bills, it was quite apparent that the acts of the Mayor were morally innocent.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Bert A. Reiss, in opposition, said it should have been plain to the Mayor that the work should have been done under one contract. It should also have been plain to him, he continued, that each bill presented was from the one contractor, M. J. Dady. Mr. Reiss contended that Mr. Wurster was properly joined with the other defendants in the action. Briefs will be handed up before a decision is given.

TO INCREASE TAX VALUATIONS.

Mr. Feitner Cannot Tell How Manhattan and the Bronx Will Fare.

A report was published yesterday that hundreds of millions of dollars was to be added to the assessed valuations in Manhattan and the Bronx, so as to equalize the valuations in all the boroughs. President Thomas L. Feitner of the Department of Taxes, when asked last night about the report, said that it was pure guess work. "Nobody knows yet," he said, "just what is to be done, and we will not know until the second Monday in January, when the deputies now at work making the assessments will present their reports."

"Do you think that there is likely to be a great increase made in the Manhattan and the Bronx valuations?" he was asked.

"I won't say," he replied. "It is more than I can tell. One guess is about as good as another until the work of the deputies is completed. They have been working now for five or six weeks, and the work has reached such proportions that we have had to employ seventy temporary clerks. We will really have to crowd four months' work into two to be through in time."

LEGAL NOTES.

AN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.—John Auld, who was cashier of one of the departments of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was severely injured on Sept. 3, 1895, when he attempted to enter an elevator in the company's building to go to his office on the fifteenth floor. The door of the elevator suddenly closed, catching and holding him in such a position that before he could extricate himself or the elevator be stopped, one of his legs was fractured in two places. The door of the elevator, which weighed 200 pounds, worked automatically by pneumatic pressure of about twenty-five pounds to the square inch, opening when the operator pressed a button on the floor of the car and closing when the pressure was removed. If the operator, either by accident or design, removed his foot from the button, the door quickly closed with such force that after it started it could not be stopped by again pressing the button. On the trial of Auld's suit against the company for damages, evidence was excluded which was offered by him that, prior to the time he was injured, the superintendent of the building had complained of the door to the president of the company, and that at least one other person had been caught by the door in substantially the same way. A dismissal of the complaint has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held that the exclusion of this evidence was improper. Justice McLaughlin, who gave the opinion of the court, said in part: "The danger of operating an elevator equipped as this one was in a large building occupied by many business people in a populous locality was obvious. If the operator was pushed or jostled by the persons riding in the car, or if he inadvertently or carelessly removed his foot from the button, the door was at once freed from his control, and nothing but injury could result to a person who was then entering the car." The defendant's contention that it was not liable because the accident resulted from the negligence of coservants, was held to be untenable, it being well settled that when negligence of the master and that of a co-servant co-operate in producing injury to an employe, the master is nevertheless liable.

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THE BOARD OF DOCKS AND COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.—The City of New York applied recently to the Supreme Court, in Albany County, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State to insert in a proposed grant of land under water in Long Island City to Edward A. Whittemore and others, who are the riparian proprietors of the uplands adjoining, certain terms and conditions proposed by the Department of Docks of New York City. Justice Chester, at Special Term, denied the application, holding that the Board of Docks is not authorized by Section 86 of the Charter of Greater New York to prescribe the terms and conditions to be inserted in such a grant upon an application therefor to the Commissioners of the Land Office. Justice Chester holds that upon such an application the action required by the section referred to to be taken by the Board of Docks, is merely for the advisement of the Commissioners of the Land Office, and any conclusion of the former may be disregarded by the latter. The provisions of the section which requires that notice of every such application shall be given to such board, who are thereby required to "determine whether the granting of the same will conflict with the rights of the city under this act, or be otherwise injurious to the public interests of said city, and shall report their conclusions to said Commissioners," were held not to operate to limit the power formerly possessed by the Commissioners of the Land Office in respect to granting lands under water, and they still have a discretion or quasi-judicial duty to perform in determining what terms and conditions should be inserted in the grant, to protect the public interests of the city in respect to navigation and commerce.

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HE WAS REMOVABLE AT PLEASURE.—Severin Warschauer sought by mandamus to compel William Dalton, as Commissioner, to reinstate him as Inspector of Water Supply to Shipping, in the Department of Public Works, to which position he was appointed in September, 1895. He was assigned to the same position in the Department of Water Supply, under the new charter, and was removed in June, 1898, without trial, hearing, or an opportunity for any explanation. He claimed in his petition that his office was that of a "regular clerk," and that he was subject only to removal for cause. The Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed the decision at Special Term, denying the relator's motion for the writ. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the Court, held that whether he was or was not a regular clerk depended upon the nature of his duties. These duties were not here disclosed, and in the absence of a distinct statement on that head, the relator's conclusion that the duties of an Inspector of Water Supply to Shipping are those of a regular clerk could not be sustained. The term "regular clerk" in the former charter was to be taken, the Court held, as used in the popular sense; a person employed in one of the departments to keep the records or accounts, and it did not apply to subordinate ministerial officers, although in the performance of their duties, or as an incident thereto, they might give some service which might have been performed by a clerk.

Benefit for St. Mark's Hospital.

The annual charity entertainment in behalf of St. Mark's Hospital will take place on Friday evening, Nov. 25, at the Metropolitan Opera House, and will consist of a grand operatic concert under the direction of Emil Paur, who, with his orchestra, will be assisted by the following soloists: Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto; Charlotte Maconda, soprano; Leontine Gaertner, 'cellist; Mr. Burmeister, pianist, and others. Seats are now on sale at the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House, and contributions may be sent to the hospital, addressed to D. McLean Shaw, Treasurer, 177 and 179 Second Avenue.

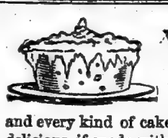

Wedding Cake

and every kind of cake, fine grained, sweet, delicious, if made with

Royal Baking Powder.

The finest confectioners, bakers and pastry cooks use it exclusively.

UPPER BROADWAY TORN UP

Third Avenue Company Preparing to Install Electric System.

AWAITING THE MAYOR'S ACTION

Amsterdam Avenue Committee May Appeal to Courts—Railroad Company's Yearly Meeting.

A large force of men, working for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, began yesterday to tear up Broadway from Forty-fifth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, preparing the way for the conduits of the underground electric traction system which the road proposes to install. Superintendent John H. Robertson said he did not believe Mayor Van Wyck intended to revoke any permit to open the streets granted to the company by the Commissioner of Highways. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, said he did not look for any serious obstacle to the company's plans for Amsterdam Avenue or elsewhere, and that it was proposed to go ahead vigorously with all of its contemplated improvements. The contract for electrical equipment, he said, would be made within the next ten days.

The Citizens' Committee, representing property owners on and near Amsterdam Avenue, which was appointed to oppose the substitution of electricity for horse power by the Third Avenue road on that avenue, has not decided on any definite line of action in case the Mayor refuses to revoke the permit to open the street. Thomas A. Fulton, Chairman of the committee, said the matter would probably be taken into the courts.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Company was held yesterday afternoon, and 98,656 shares out of a total of 120,000 were voted on. No change of officers was made except that Samuel Riker was chosen a Director to succeed R. W. Tailer, resigned, and John Beaver, Treasurer, was appointed Secretary temporarily in place of Alfred Lazarus, who died on Tuesday.

President Elias, in his annual report, said the most important acquisition of railroad property of the year was that of the Union Railway Company and diverging lines, operating in the Borough of the Bronx, to and through Mount Vernon. This property, he said, is steadily increasing in value, as the territory which it traverses is rapidly becoming improved and more thickly populated. The Union Railway Company has acquired control of the Yonkers Railroad Company, the southerly branch of which connects with the line of the Union Railway on Broadway and will form a westerly branch of the Third Avenue Company to the city line at Hastings as soon as the King's Bridge extension shall have been completed. President Elias also said:

During the year consents of abutting property owners to the change of motive power on all the lines of the company in the Borough of Manhattan and all lines of this company's system in the Borough of the Bronx, as well as the assents of the Railroad Commissioners, have been secured, and the work of converting the main line is now being proceeded with. The change of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company's lines has also been begun and will be rapidly proceeded with.

The $2,000,000 of additional capital stock long since authorized has been issued. Plans for the further issue of securities will be submitted to the stockholders as the improvements proceed.

The financial statement in the report was as follows:

Surplus Nov. 1, 1897	$258,332.20
Receipts from car passengers, year ended Oct. 31, 1898	2,559,799.33
Receipts from other sources	42,315.91
Total, including surplus	$2,860,447.44
Operating expenses	1,280,465.41
	$1,379,982.03
Taxes	$119,577.52
Bond interest	250,000.00
	369,577.52
	$1,010,404.51

There was paid out $800,000 in four dividends, in November, February, May, and August, leaving applicable to the November, 1898, dividend $210,404.51. The Directors on Monday declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on $12,000,000.

A MAGISTRATE'S IRE AROUSED.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson Makes Public an Interesting Correspondence.

An interesting correspondence between Police Magistrate Brann and F. M. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was disclosed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements. The correspondence was sent to the President of the Board by Mr. Gibson, who said in an accompanying letter of explanation that he presented the correspondence for such action as might be deemed advisable. The letter of Mr. Gibson to the Magistrate is as follows:

Henry A. Brann, Magistrate, Yorkville Court:

Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of a communication from the Superintendent of our Sixth District, who states that on the 11th inst. Police Officer Hickey, who is detailed on duty to this department, arrested two ragpickers, namely, John Hurieg and Thomas Marte, and took them to the Yorkville Court, for disturbing the contents of ash cans in Fifty-sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and on Third Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, and that both these men were discharged by you.

I do not write this communication in any sense as a criticism of your action on these two cases, but I especially desire to invite your attention to the fact that we have a great deal of trouble with just such characters. If the market value of the contents of these cans is appropriated by ragpickers, of course this city cannot reasonably expect to receive something over $1,200 a week for the privilege of scow trimming, when it would be worth absolutely nothing if ragpickers are permitted to ply their trade. That is the amount the city is receiving weekly, and we feel that the man who pays it should at least have the amount of protection that the law gives him; otherwise his contract becomes quite valueless.

I think if you had the same trouble to contend with, with regard to such people as we have, you would look at the matter in quite a different light, as their discharge to them appears in the nature of approval, and encourages them to be even more offensive in that respect than before.

As I say, this is no criticism, but merely to put the matter before you in its proper phase. Respectfully, F. M. GIBSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

New York, Nov. 14, 1898.

Magistrate Brann made the following reply:

F. M. Gibson, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Your interesting, not to say insolent, communication of the 14th is at hand. It is the second you have honored me with. Do not write any more or you may get yourself into trouble. When you shall have been created a censor of the judiciary, the kind of letters you are in the habit of writing may be tolerated, but at present you are more at home on the scow than in the field of letters. Yours, &c.,
H. A. BRANN.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

"I cannot dignify his answer by any kind of acknowledgment," wrote Mr. Gibson to President Holahan, "hence my action in transmitting this correspondence to you. It is an answer from one official to another that precludes further correspondence, at least from my standpoint."

The board took no action on the correspondence, as Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney was not present. President Holahan was also absent, owing to his illness, and Bridge Commissioner Shea presided.

TRANSFERS AMONG POLICE.

Several Captains, Sergeants, and Patrolmen Are Shifted About.

Chief Devery yesterday announced a number of important transfers in the Police Department. Several Captains and a number of Sergeants were shifted about.

Capt. William Thompson was sent from Mulberry Street to Macdougal Street, and Capt. Albertson of the latter station was sent to Mulberry Street. Capt. Kreuscher, who was recently reinstated, and who has been attached to the Central Office squad, was placed in command of the Seventy-eighth Precinct, at Jamaica. Capt. Wohlfarth of the Jamaica Station was placed in charge at Rockaway Beach. Acting Captain Zimmermann of the Eldridge Street Station was remanded to Sergeant's duty at Mulberry Street. Acting Captain John Cooney of the Rockaway Beach Precinct was placed in command of the Eldridge Street Station.

Sergt. Holbrow, who has been in charge of the House of Detention, was transferred to Sergeant's duty in the Charles Street Station, and Sergt. Donovan of Charles Street was placed in command of the House of Detention. Sergt. Isaac Frank of the Eldridge Street Station was transferred to Bath Beach, and Sergt. Shibles of Bath Beach was transferred to West Sixty-eighth Street. Sergt. McCoy was sent from West Sixty-eighth Street to Eldridge Street. Sergt. Carson of Morrisania was sent to Madison Street, and Sergt. Mogan of Madison Street was sent to Morrisania. Sergt. Charles Kelly of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street was transferred to Old Slip, and Sergt Ohm of Old Slip was sent to West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. Sergt. Gehegan of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was transferred to the Bicycle Squad, and Sergt. Sheldon of the Bicycle Squad was sent to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The reduction of Acting Captain Zimmermann of the Eldridge Street Station to Sergeant's duty caused some surprise. Zimmermann was formerly attached to the Coney Island Station and a couple of weeks prior to election he was brought up from the island and assigned to the Mulberry Street Station. When Capt. O'Keeffe was killed Zimmermann was made Acting Captain of the Eldridge Street Station.

Chief Devery transferred a number of patrolmen, including two or three officers doing duty at the Central Office, whom he sent back to patrol duty.

TEACHERS' SALARY SCHEDULE.

The Borough School Board Discusses the Matter.

At the regular meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and Bronx yesterday afternoon the question of the new salary schedule made necessary by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's cut in the item for increase of salaries from $1,200,000 to $250,000 was discussed.

Commissioner Little objected to any immediate action in the matter on the ground that the question should be most carefully considered. Mr. Anderson argued that all of the money should not come out of the salary fund. He said the whole trouble was with section 1,065 of the charter, because it requires that the budget shall be made up for each separate borough, and after this has been done under another rule it must be apportioned in an entirely different way.

As Mr. Little's request it was decided to call a special meeting of the board for Monday afternoon that the question might be carefully considered in detail before its presentation to the Central Board on Wednesday.

A report from Superintendent Jasper relative to the operations of the Department of School Superintendents during the month of September was read and approved by the board.

A resolution was offered by Commissioner Little that the secretary of the board be instructed to prepare the pay rolls for December and every other month hereafter and forward to the Controller, so that the teachers of the public schools might receive their salaries on the 1st instead of the 15th of the month. The matter was referred to a committee.

SALE OF BONDS ADVERTISED.

Controller Coler Will Receive Bids for $1,725,000 at 3 1-2 Per Cent.

Controller Coler yesterday advertised the sale of $1,725,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds. The bonds are a part of the $23,000,000 issue authorized last Summer, and are for public works in Manhattan and Bronx.

The money is to be disposed of as follows: For schoolhouses and sites, $200,000; for repaving streets and avenues, $250,000; for an extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Building, $100,000; for the construction and equipment of a building for the Botanical Museum and Herbarium, $200,000; for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Willis Avenue, $475,000; for assessment bonds, $500,000. Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller at his office at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

"De cork on de fishin' line dances aroun' and 'tracts a heap o' 'tention. But it's de hook that's doin' bizness," says Uncle Remus.

In fishing for boys, merely talking the worth and economy of our three boys' stores is but the cork; while low price is the hook.

BOYS' SHOES:

Tan and black, sizes 11 to 2, with heels, not so pretty as strong—they're the kind that will make boys work to wear out; $1.25. The every-day price is $2.25 to $2.75, according to the location of the shoe-store.

BOYS' CAPS:

Blue cloth Cadets, with a visor of solid leather—the real $1.25 kind, at the price of the imitation sort—55 cents.

BOYS' SHIRTS:

Percales; colored with a color that remains with the shirt and not in the wash-tub; one pair of detachable cuffs; 45 cents. Other days, in our own stores, $1 wouldn't buy any better.

BOYS' SUITS:

Norfolk suits and "Guernseys"—a kind of sailor suit; both made from fancy mixtures, $3.25.

You must think of the kind of boys' suits we make at the same time you think of the price, to realize how low this price really is—below cost, of course.

Everything boys wear and everything good.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Infants' Outfitting Dep't.

Bengaline Silk Caps,—11 to 14 inches,
50 Cents Each.

Silk Caps in great variety including embroidered Silk and Bengaline,—12 to 15 inches,
$1.00 Each.

Suit of "Brownie" Cap, Coat and Mittens,—sizes for one or two years. Colors:—pink, blue, grey, tan and white,
$9.75 per suit.

Cloth Coats, with "Military" Cape, lined with check silk,—sizes for three years,
$12.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHIFFONIERS.

Look over our mahogany bedroom furniture and you will have an idea of the decorative richness of mahogany, and of our versatility in originating new designs and reproducing or adapting quaint old shapes.

Notice the chiffoniers of Colonial fame—one on bandy legs—like the old high-boy—has two shallow drawers and little drawers for trinkets. A curio stand at the top gives room for the display of choice bits. The rich carving takes the light and shade like bosses of metal work.

Here is a tall "chest of drawers" with innumerable compartments; others have swinging mirrors—the supports delicately carved; even those in oak at $6.50 are artistic and convenient.

Such a collection can only be found, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NICARAGUA CANAL GRANT

E. F. Cragin Says the Grace Syndicate Will Build the Great Waterway.

ALL THE CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED

Messrs. Cragin and Eyre Return from Greytown with the Concession—The Old Company Insists on Its Rights.

E. F. Cragin of Chicago and Edward Eyre of this city, who represented the syndicate headed by W. R. Grace & Co., in negotiating for a concession from the Nicaraguan Government for the building of the Nicaragua Canal, reached this city yesterday morning on the Allegheny from Greytown. They were accompanied by Col. Alexander Bacon and a corps of civil engineers. Mr. Cragin declared that the Grace syndicate had secured complete control, and that the Cardenas-Menocal concession held by the Maritime Canal Company had been canceled.

This last statement is denied with emphasis by the officers of the Maritime Canal Company, who assert that the Nicaraguan Government has admitted to representatives of the United States Government that the Cardenas-Menocal concession will not expire until October, 1899.

Mr. Cragin said yesterday: "My associates and myself went to Nicaragua for the purpose of ascertaining if the concession held by the Maritime Company was workable, and we soon discovered that it was not. The concession for years had been practically canceled in consequence of the violation of several articles of the agreement. Although the Nicaraguan Government officially holds that the old concession ran until October, 1899, there appears to be no disposition on the part of the officials to grant a renewal of the concession, work having practically ceased nine years ago. We arranged for a new and independent concession, the work on which will be pushed vigorously. This new grant, which has been indorsed by the Nicaraguan Congress, is worded to take effect with the expiration of the Cardenas-Menocal grant. There is a probability, however, that the Maritime Company will abandon the work when it understands the provision of the new syndicate's purchase. This may permit a cancellation of the old contract in advance of the time set, and that would give us a chance to begin work at once."

Mr. Cragin says that the new concession cannot be effected by the formation of the United States of Central America, nor by the operations of the Atlas Company, a British corporation.

Mr. Cragin said that the route of the canal would not be materially changed, and that sufficient assurance that the great work would be carried to completion was given in the fact that the necessary capital had already been subscribed. Mr. Cragin called attention to the following words used by President Zelaya in a recent message to the new Nicaraguan Congress: "The Government has formed a clear and well-defined opinion that the Cardenas-Menocal contracts of March, 1887, have been forfeited for non-fulfillment of their most essential provisions, and for the abandonment of work for nine consecutive years, but wishing to avoid annoying discussions that might bring difficulties, owing to the malice with which some proceed when their interest is at stake, the Government has eluded all possible trouble by not declaring the forfeiture of the contract, and by giving the Messrs. Cragin and Eyre a promise that shall take effect when the pretended rights of the old contractors are disposed of and completely extinguished.

"This promise made to Cragin and Eyre is based on the security of the reputation and standing of the parties we are dealing with, and on a deposit of $100,000 in gold. By comparing the contract of 1887 with this one, you will observe that the future one is far superior. It is more practicable, yet encourages and assures better foreign capital in undertaking so great an enterprise. It is also in many ways more advantageous to Nicaragua."

In reply to the statement attributed to President Zelaya, Thomas B. Atkins, Secretary of the Maritime Canal Company, said that not one of the rights under the Cardenas-Menocal contracts had been forfeited. Special pains had been taken to comply with the provisions relating to the beginning of the work and payments to the Nicaraguan Government, and a requirement that not less than $2,000,000 should be expended on the work within the first year. Work was begun within the prescribed time, although the Nicaraguan Government of that period endeavored to prevent it with an armed force. More than $3,000,000, it is asserted, was proved to have been expended by the company within the first year, and the company paid to the Nicaraguan Government $100,000 in gold as a pledge of good faith.

ARMENIAN SWINDLER ABROAD.

Represents Himself to be a Physician and a Harvard Man.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have written complaining of an impostor who obtains interviews, sells goods, and obtains gifts of money on false representations. The man is an Armenian. He represents himself to be a physician and a graduate of Harvard.

One of his recent calls was at the Misses Ely's school in Riverside Drive, where he gave references with plausible detail. He said he was about to leave the country with his sister, a graduate of Radcliffe, for a post in an Armenian hospital, and was desirous of selling certain pieces of embroidery to obtain money for the journey. The Misses Ely afterward learned that his references were pure invention. They have learned that the man with a similar story is now using their name to introduce himself. They desire information enabling them to secure his arrest.

It takes the "Blue Ribbon."

If men knew the grateful comfort of

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR

they'd have no other.

Made from a new fabric, coated inside with pure silk. Better than wool in many ways, warmer, lighter, mothproof, unshrinkable and retaining its silky softness,

$3 a garment.

Don't forget, it won't irritate or shrink.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

GREAT BEAUTY

combined with inexpensiveness, makes this the bargain of the season.

PARLOR SUITES

$15.00

(reduced from $21.00.)

3 pieces, mahogany finish, upholstered in silk tapestry, frames exquisitely carved.

Odd parlor chairs, strong and comfortable, yet dainty in appearance. Been waiting for just such economical beauties to fill that odd corner.

"Long Credit" supplies needed furnishings at once.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av near Fulton St

AMUSEMENTS.

Horse Show,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
NOVEMBER 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
THURSDAY, NOV. 17.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Trotters, Saddle Horses, Ponies, Roadsters and Road Rigs, Herds of Shetland Ponies, Horses and Victorias and Appointments, High Steppers, Municipal Police Horses, and Hunters.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra
Ninety Performers....EMIL PAUR....Conductor
First Public Rehearsal Fri. Aft., Nov. 18, at 2:30.
First Symphony Concert Sat. Ev., Nov. 19, at 8:15
Soloist, GODOWSKY, Pianist.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, now ready at box office.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.
Subscription tickets for the series of Five Public Rehearsals or Five Symphony Concerts, $1.50 to $5, now on sale at box office.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St.
EVS. 8:15. LAST WEEK. MATS. WED. & SAT.
VIOLA ALLEN—THE CHRISTIAN.
NOTE.—Miss Allen will continue her N. Y. run at the Garden Theatre, beginning Mon., Nov. 28.
Next Week—Wm. H. Crane IN HIS New Comedy, WORTH A MILLION.
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE NOON TO 11 P. M.
1st & 2d Balconies, 25c.; Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c., Orch. and Front Balcony Box Seats, $1. No Seats Reserved except Box Seats at 50c. Advance on Regular Prices. ALICE ATHERTON, JOHN W. RANSONE, CHAS. BOWSER & CO. in "A Domestic Cyclone," VALDARES, PERCY HONRI, JOHNNIE CARROLL, & ADDIE CRAWFORD, and a score more. Biograph.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Last 3 nights. Last Sat. Mat.
JULIA ARTHUR in the Great Book Play, A LADY OF QUALITY.
Monday Evening, Nov. 21, for One Week, Julia Arthur as PARTHENIA, in Ingomar.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
17TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from November 7 to December 3.
ADMISSION ..... 25c.
Free opening on Sunday from 2 to 5 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26TH SEASON.
THE SUBSCRIPTION SALE for the Season 1898-9 of the
ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y.,
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Now open at the Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Last Recital of the Series, Sat. Aft., Nov. 19, at 2:30.
Rosenthal.
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 and $1, at Box Office and at Schuberth's.
Henry Wolfsohn....Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St.
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER
THE JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO.
REGULAR PRICES, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.
MAT. SAT. EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING.

AFTER THE HORSE SHOW GO TO
Special Late Performance.
MAT. SAT. ADM., 50c.
KOSTER & BIAL'S
Williams and Walker and Foreign Vaudeville.
SUNDAY EVENING, SACRED CONCERT.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. Daniel Frohman, Manager, at 8:30. SOTHERN
..A COLONIAL GIRL..LAST WEEK..
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 2.
Tuesday.....TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success. KATE KIP.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SPORTING LIFE PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Regular matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'y.
2d Month. Evenings 8:30. Matinée Sat.
The Big Farce Hit,
ON AND OFF.
50th Performance December 5—Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's
Cyrano de Bergerac.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat.
Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."
Next Week—"In Old Kentucky."

At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
TISSOT'S
Great Pictures
Illustrating
The Life of Our Lord
JESUS CHRIST.
"Never, as an artist, have I been more surprised, more astonished. Never, as a man, have I been more impressed, more profoundly moved."—MEISSONIER.
"A monumental work, conceived and executed for the honor of our Lord and Saviour."—GLADSTONE.
"The research, the spirit and truthfulness of your work, moves me profoundly."—EMILE ZOLA.
"It is the most important artistic event of recent years."—PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.
"This work fills me with intense admiration."—BURNE-JONES.

CARNEGIE HALL. Next Sunday Night.
Third Popular Sunday Concert
Emil Paur and his SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Juliette Corden.....Soprano
Florence Terrel.....Pianiste

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Rain, followed by fair; fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,244. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c.; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Yesterday was spent by the American Peace Commissioners at Paris in translating and considering the reply of the Spaniards to our demand for the entire group of the Philippine Islands. The representatives of Spain positively refuse to grant the islands on the terms we have offered, and suggest arbitration. It is believed that the Americans will refuse to act upon the arbitration plan, and will reply by giving Spain a time limit to accede to our demands. Emperor William has changed his plans and will not visit Spain at all en route home. The British battleship Formidable, said to be the largest warship in the world, was launched yesterday at Portsmouth, England. The opinion that the Court of Cassation will order that Dreyfus be taken to France for trial was generally expressed in Paris yesterday in legal circles. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, President of the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris, died yesterday.—Page 1.

Page 1.

Richard Croker's friends here do not credit reports from the West that he is striving to gain influence in National affairs.

Members of the hospital corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, who were mustered out yesterday, charged Surgeon Major Bell to his face with cowardice and unfairness. Chaplain Van De Water resigned yesterday.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of colored people was held in Cooper Union last night to protest against the race war in North and South Carolina. Resolutions were adopted, appealing to the Government for aid in the matter.

Page 2.

Mrs. Henry Ledyard, a daughter of the late Gen. Lewis Cass and mother of Lewis Cass Ledyard of this city, died suddenly in London on Wednesday.

Ivy Crurede took the stand yesterday to testify against Max L. Lasar, accused of smuggling $250,000 worth of diamonds. She told of their voyage together across the Atlantic, and of Lasar's sending the diamonds to New York from a Quebec hotel.

Page 3.

The Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight yesterday announced his resignation as President of Yale University, to take effect at the end of the present academic year.

Page 4.

All obstacles to the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been removed.

Page 5.

The War Investigating Commission was told by witnesses yesterday that medicines and delicacies for the sick were supplied in "wasteful abundance" at Montauk Point.

Angelo Carfone, sentenced to die for the murder of a countryman, was taken from Sing Sing and kept in the Tombs, his lawyer says, four months after the real murderer was caught, and he was proven innocent.

Page 7.

The Canadian Commission yesterday held a lengthy discussion of the reciprocity and fishery questions.

A bill to provide funds for extraordinary army and navy expenses after Jan. 1 will be presented to Congress next month.

Elliot Danforth, who was candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket in the recent campaign, will be married to Mrs. Richard Mott Laimbeer Nov. 30.

By permission of the Navy Department Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn has divided the flag which hung at the masthead during the Santiago fight among the crew as souvenirs.

Robert Graham has written a letter to the Merchants' Association, in which he says that a military form of government in Puerto Rico will be a calamity to be dreaded by all business interests. The association indorsed his views, which declare for a territorial form.

Page 12.

The auction sale of the Wilbour collection of antiques began yesterday. The collection is said to be worth nearly $200,000.

Property owners yesterday told Mayor Van Wyck that election bonfires had done $100,000 damage to asphalt pavements.

A receiver has been appointed for the firm of Cohn Bros., Klee & Co., advertising agents. The liabilities are placed at $150,000 and the assets at $275,000.

The Sinking Fund Commission held a public hearing yesteredav on the proposal to build an elevated freight railroad along West Street. No action was taken.

The apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLane, at the Holland House, were entered during their absence on the evening of Oct. 31 and nearly $3,000 in jewels stolen.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has selected two test cases which will be taken to the Court of Appeals for a decision as to the legality of appointments since July 15 under the city's civil service rules.

In the hearing yesterday in the Winters will contest Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman, a subscribing witness to the will of Anne Maria Winters, testified that in his opinion the testatrix was capable.

The eighth annual meeting of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons was held in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West Forty-third Street, yesterday. Several papers were read on "Surgical Service on Railways." Dr. T. D. Mills of Middletown was elected President.

Andrew Carnegie cleared himself of contempt, for which a warrant for his arrest had been issued, by qualifying for service as a special juror before Commissioner H. W. Gray, yesterday. Mr. Carnegie apologized for not obeying the subpoenas against him.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9 and 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

DIPHTHERIA CLOSES A SCHOOL.

Thirty-four Jersey City Children Ill from Bad Drainage.

Public School No. 12 in Jersey City will be closed to-day for sanitary reasons. There have been numerous cases of diphtheria among the pupils, and an investigation showed that the disease was probably due to improper drainage. The sewer in the street is higher than the bottom of the school cellar, and as a consequence the water is not carried off, but remains in the cellar and stagnates.

The Board of Health found thirty-four cases of diphtheria among children who had attended the school and insisted upon an immediate remedy. The Board of Finance yesterday appropriated $2,400 for the construction of an independent sewer. Mayor Hoos approved the resolution, and the work will begin on Monday.

Effort to Impeach Count Badeni.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—In the Reichsrath today the resolution of Herr Pangerman to impeach the former Austrian Premier, Count Badeni, for summoning police into the Chamber and for other violations of parliamentary rules last year, was under consideration. The House finally rejected the motion by a vote of 193 to 174.

Great Improvements in the Service Between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Great improvements have been made during the past few months in the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington. Many curves have been straightened, and the line thus materially shortened; one hundred-pound steel rails have been laid between Philadelphia and Washington, and the roadbed made equal to any on the Pennsylvania Railroad System. These improvements, together with the superior terminal facilities at New York, the fast time, and the matchless morning and afternoon Limiteds, make the Pennsylvania Railroad the popular line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, for it is the smoothest, the safest, and the most perfect railroad connecting the Metropolis and Capital of the Nation. The new Congressional Limited, with its handsome Pullman Parlor, Observation, Smoking, and exquisitely equipped Dining Cars, all illuminated by electricity, is by common consent the most magnificent day train in the world.—Adv.

SPAIN'S HAUGHTY REPLY

Her Commissioners Say They Cannot Permit Discussion of How Borrowed Money Was Spent.

PHILIPPINE DEBT THE ISSUE

Spaniards Claim We Cannot Debate the Validity of the Pledge of the Philippina Resources to Spain's Creditors.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The clerical force of the American Peace Commission was busy nearly all last night in translating the Spanish memorandum presented at yesterday's joint session. While the translators and typewriters were rendering the Spanish argument into printed English, counsel for the American Commission studied it sheet by sheet, making notes of records to be examined and of law points bearing on the matter in hand. As a result, when the Americans gathered for their daily session to-day the Spanish presentment lay before them in English, ready for consideration and accompanied by data bearing upon it.

No unofficial person knows the contents of the document presented by the Spanish Commissioners yesterday, but it is safe to assume that, added to her insistence on the reservation of her Philippine sovereignty and her proposition to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protocol, Spain has made two other important statements:

First—That, on the high ground of financial probity, she cannot allow any discussion here of the validity of her action in pledging the resources of the Philippines for the payment of the Philippine debt.

Second—That in connection with the American proposal to reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures in the Philippines, she cannot admit of any inquiry as to how she has spent the proceeds of the loans based on the Philippine pledges.

If Spain has assumed this attitude, and it is believed she has done so, she practically compels the American Commissioners to consider at least the entire Philippine debt and its assumption by the United States or the Philippine Islands as a condition to Spain's amicable surrender of her sovereignty over those Islands.

It is difficult to understand how the Americans can reply to this in any other manner than by strictly outlining their position and giving the Spaniards a time limit in which to accept the propositions of the United States. But the American Commissioners may patiently continue their endeavors to arrive at an amicable understanding on the subject.

The Matin to-day, in reviewing the history of the late war, criticises the Americans' attitude in regard to the Philippine Islands, and says Prince Bismarck on one occasion remarked that "when you have your knee on a nation's neck you should make her cough out all you can," adding:

"It is possible the United States now remembers this brutal maxim, and it is also possible the United States has forgotten the rancor, hatred, and expasterpation it involves."

BELIEVE SPAIN WILL SUCCUMB.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—All the special dispatches to the London papers this morning from Paris express the belief that the Spanish Commissioners will finally yield, though under protest, to the American demands.

SPANIARDS ADVISED TO YIELD.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Almost all the papers deprecate the dilatory proceedings at Paris, expressing their belief that the United States will decline arbitration and urging the Government to yield quickly, since it is impossible for Spain to renew the struggle or to expect European assistance, and, furthermore, because it would be better to cease wasting money and to concentrate attention upon Spain's domestic affairs and the restoration of her finances.

AS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Administration feels encouraged now over the outlook for a successful termination of the labors of the Peace Commissioners at Paris. Whether this renewed confidence is based upon an abstract of the Spanish reply which was submitted at yesterday's meeting, or is founded upon private advices indicating a weakening of the Spanish position, is not known, but it is probable that both of these have had an influence in brightening the prospects.

The Spanish reply was not a surprise to the American Commissioners, who, in fact, had prepared themselves in advance with instructions received directly from the President and Secretary Hay for a complete answer. Still it was probably regarded as better policy, and more in accord with the amenities of official exchange, that the American should do the Spanish Commissioners the courtesy of giving deliberate consideration to their carefully prepared written argument.

But with all due intent to give proper weight to the Spanish representations, it must be said that up to this point they have had very little effect in influencing the American Commissioners, not because of any obstinate disregard of facts on their part, but for the simple reason that almost every one of the points made by the Spanish Commissioners had been anticipated in the preparation of the American case, no small tribute to the acumen and diligence of Judge Day and Secretary John Moore.

The attempt of the Spanish Commissioners to induce the Americans to accept their construction of the meaning of the protocol where it touches on the Philippines has been a flat failure. The President himself was party to the preparation of the protocol. It was he who, suspecting a purpose on the Spanish side to becloud the issue and leave open a door for future escape from the consequences of the war, had swept aside as so much chaff the message of the Spanish Duke, Almodovar del Rio, and reducing the demands of the United States to what is called a precisis had declared that the Spanish Government might accept that as an exact statement of the demands of the United States. Having made the document the President believes himself to be the person to be the best competent to construe its meaning, and the American Commissioners are consequently acting in conformity with his view.

Inasmuch as the Spanish are making most strenuous efforts to assert their sovereignty over the Philippines, all based upon the use of the word "disposition" instead of "possession" in that part of the protocol relating to the future of the Philippines, it may be stated that the American Commissioners have been obliged to call attention to the fact that M. Cambon, who acted for the Spanish Government in arranging the protocol, declared positively that the change, which was made at his instance, amounted to nothing, was of no significance in English, or as affecting the object named, but was made merely because it sounded better in Spanish, and would not be so humiliating to the Spaniards. Consequently the American Commissioners could not for an instant think of allowing the sincerity of the then French Ambassador to be drawn into question.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Believed that It Foretells a Rigid Policy with France.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 17.—Mr. Morine, former Minister of Finance, who was the agent of the Colony before the Royal Commission on the French Treaty shore question, said to-day in the course of an interview that he regarded the denunciation of France by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his recent speech at Manchester, as the first result of the report made by the Royal Commissioners to Mr. Chamberlain since their arrival in England.

The statements attributed to Mr. Chamlain, according to the cabled abstracts of the speech, correspond exactly, Mr. Morine says, with the sentiments to which the Royal Commissioners gave expression here before leaving. The Commissioners were "amazed beyound description at the condition of things revealed by the evidence placed before them," evidence showing that "the French claims, compared with what they are entitled to under the treaty, are simply preposterous."

Mr. Morine regards Mr. Chamberlain's speech as "indicating in the clearest manner his determination to deal energetically with the whole subject." He believes the British Government will soon propose a basis of settlement with France.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

That There Is a Tacit Understanding No Doubt Now Prevails.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Plymouth this evening on general politics, referred to his gratification over the Anglo-American friendship. In the course of the speech he sketched the proposed large scheme of improving the home defenses by providing a new type of guns, which would require a smaller number. He said he felt sure that when the Government had completed its scheme the country would be prepared for the heavy sacrifices it would entail.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The German attempts to deny the reality and significance of the Anglo-American friendship are now being abandoned. There are certain imponderabilia, to use an expression of Bismarck's, which the citizens of both countries, residing abroad, have already begun to appreciate, as the first proofs of the united influence of the two powers in the affairs of the world."

MAY ORDER DREYFUS'S RETURN.

It Is Believed that the Prisoner Will Return to Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—In legal circles here the belief is expressed that the Court of Cassation will shortly order the return of Dreyfus to France, from his prison on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, on the ground that it is impossible to carry on the examination of the prisoner by cable in view of the cost of such a proceeding, as well as in view of the necessary delay.

It was announced to-day that M. Labori, counsel for Col. Picquart, who is now confined in the Military Prison of Cherche Midi, has received authorization to confer this afternoon with his client.

Esterhazy and the Bordereau Forgery

PARIS, Nov. 17.—La Petite Republique says that during the recent trial of M. Zola for libel Comte Esterhazy was overheard to say that Gen. Billot, former Minister of War, gave him 80,000f. for forging the bordereau.

WILLIAM NOT GOING TO SPAIN.

His Yacht Touches at the Island of Malta Homeward Bound.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—An official telegram received here from Valetta, Island of Malta, says the Emperor and Empress of Germany have sailed for Pola, at the northern part of the Adriatic Sea, from which port they will travel overland direct for home.

It is explained that the Emperor decided upon this course because the temperature of the Mediterranean has become considerably cooler, and the danger to the health of the Empress by a sudden change from a southern to a northern climate is thus lessened.

It transpires that when Emperor William passed the Island of Rhodes, where the Khédive of Egypt is staying at present, the Emperor telegraphed his regrets at being unable to visit Egypt, also thanking the Khédive for the preparations made to receive his Majesty.

Comment on the Emperor's Trip.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Times editorially this morning hails Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as the "apostle of better understandings with the United States and Germany," adding that it rejoices that, in view of the part the United States are likely to play in the Far East, a cause of possible irritation has been removed by Emperor William's change of plans as to his homeward journey. With regard to Anglo-American co-operation in the Far East, The Times says: "Its effectiveness will largely depend upon our ability to do our own share of the work and to protect our own interests without calling upon our friends."

The Sultan and the Emperor Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "An important result of Emperor William's tour is an agreement on the part of the Sultan to give his benevolent sanction to the Zionist movement. This agreement between the Ottoman ruler and the German Emperor is still more important as indicating the friendly intimacy of the two monarchs, and its probable influence upon general politics."

ENGLAND'S BIG BATTLESHIP.

The Formidable, Called the Largest in the World, Launched.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Nov. 17.—Thousands of people to-day witnessed the launch of the ram battleship Formidable at the dockyard here. She is said to be the largest warship in the world, being of 15,000 tons displacement. She is 400 feet long, has 75 feet beam and draws 26 feet 9 inches of water. She cost over £1,000,000, ($5,000,000,) and is estimated to steam eighteen knots.

The Chancelloor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; the first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, and Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, were among those present. A notable feature of the launch of the battleship was the entwining of the British and American flags on the official stand.

The armament of the Formidable consists of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and eight Maxim guns. She carries 900 tons of coal in her bunkers, and will have a complement of 750 men. Her 12-inch guns are in hooded barbettes, and she is driven by two propellers. The books of record do not give the thickness of her armor or the number of her torpedo tubes. The Formidable is to have 15,000 indicated horse power.

Chinese Rebels Loot a Town.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 17.—The rebels have attacked and looted the town of Kwei-Fu, in the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, and have burned the Catholic mission there. No further details are obtainable at present.

Trading Curtailed in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 17.—Advices received here from Seoul say that the Korean Government has issued orders that foreigners are to be stopped from trading in the interior. It is stated on good authority that the firm of Beyer & Peacock has agreed to make a loan of 15,000,000 yen to two Japanese railroad companies.

England to Enroll Chinese Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has issued the necessary order for the enrollment of a battalion of 1,000 Chinese, to serve under British officers at Wei-Hai-Wei, the recently acquired British naval station, on the north coast of the Shan-tung promontory.

Fears of Carlists Unwarranted.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—At the Cabinet Council to-day the Minister of Justice, Señor Groizard, declared that the fears inspired by the Carlist agitation were absolutely groundless.

Count de Rascon, Spanish Ambassador in London, denies that the Carlists have raised a loan there.

Ex-Senator Dubois to Marry.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 17.—It is reported here that ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho is engaged to be married to Miss Edna Whited, President of the South Dakota Mothers' Club. Miss Whited visited Washington last Winter as a delegate from South Dakota to the national meeting of Mothers' Clubs. Mr. Dubois made her acquaintance at that time. It is understood the marriage will take place about the holidays. Mr. Dubois is a bachelor, forty-five years of age, and Miss Whited about twenty-five.

TWO MORE FIGHTS AT PANA.

Conflicts Between Negro Laborers and the Striking Miners Alarm the Townsmen.

PANA, Ill., Nov. 17.—Not since the inauguration of the coal miners' strike last April has there been such intense excitement in Pana as exists to-night as the result of two fights which occurred this afternoon between union white miners and negroes at Springside, a suburb of Pana, where the Springside coal mine is located.

The first battle was started by an unknown negro firing upon Wesley Pope, a striker who was in front of Alderman George Cravens's residence conversing with Cravens's wife. Cravens is President of the miners' union. Pope was unarmed, but ran to his home and secured a Winchester. Returning, he opened fire on the negro. Pope was soon reinforced by other strikers, and the negro, after falling twice beneath the rain of bullets, was driven into an adjacent cornfield, where he sought shelter. Troop B of Bloomington turned out immediately with a Gatling gun, and the firing ceased.

The second affray occurred in the same section thirty minutes later. The negro, driven into the corn field, made his way to the Springside stockades, whence, later, came a body of blacks armed with Winchesters. They made their way through alleys to Jefferson Street, where they used shade trees for protection, and immediately opened fire upon a body of strikers. Their aim was high, and the strikers, dropping to the ground, began a steady fire in reply. The negroes soon retreated to the stockades. Fully 500 shots were exchanged, but with what effect could not be ascertained.

The residences of Mrs. M. Kieley, mother of Chief of Police Kieley; Officer Samuel Smith, Contractor O. H. Ketchum, and other citizens were pierced with bullets. The bullets whistled about the houses in the addition adjoining Springside. Women and children in every block huddled together expecting to be killed momentarily. The town was literally panic-stricken during the two fights, but is to-night fully guarded by the militia.

HANNA'S REVISED OPINION.

Says the Dingley Bill Is the Most Scientific and Best Adjusted Law Ever Enacted.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Senator Hanna, referring to the recent interview which had been given to the public as coming from him, said to-day:

"The article named seems to have been taken from a chat I had with a reporter of a local paper who asked my opinion on the results of the recent election, then drifted into a questioning as to the outcome of the war tax, &c., and, not expecting to be quoted, we talked about the possibilities of various sources of revenue. As my meaning was evidently misunderstood in reference to the question under discussion and I was misquoted, I now state that I consider the Dingley bill the most scientific and best adjusted tariff bill ever enacted; that I would be the last person to disturb its operations; that I believe it will bring a larger revenue to the country than was claimed for it, and will remain in force for many years and be changed only by the Republican Party when the requirements of the country demand it.

"As to the war tax, I believe that some features of it will remain as a means of revenue to provide for National expenses of the Government and contingencies. I did state, and now repeat, that owing to the benefits of the protective tariff our manufacturing industries have reached the point, for the first time in the history of the country, where our exports of manufactured goods have exceeded our imports. That is what we have always claimed would be the outcome of the protective policy, at the same time maintaining our standard of wages. This means a reduction of revenue from imports, and until made good from increased volume of business the deficiency must be supplied from other sources, and I suggested tea and coffee, which can be made, in my opinion, a source of revenue, when required, without any great hardship to consumers.

"I do not care to enter into any newspaper discussion, and perhaps I did not make my meaning clear to my friend the reporter. I certainly was not dictating a public interview, and would not say this much except to correct what seems to have been a misunderstanding. I am a protectionist in principle, and have grown stronger in the belief from object lessons which are multiplying every year."

CROKER'S WIDER AMBITIONS.

Friends Do Not Believe He Seeks Influence in National Politics.

Prominent members of the Democratic Club and intimate political associates of Richard Croker do not give credence to rumors from the West that the Tammany leader is striving to gain influence in National affairs. These men say that whatever Mr. Croker may have said about Mr. Bailey of Texas as the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, it cannot properly be construed into an attempt on his part to claim a share in the direction and control of party interests outside of New York State. They also deny that Mr. Croker had any political purposes in view in his Western trip.

It was said last night by some of those who have criticised Mr. Croker for talking too much during the campaign that if he had any ambition to enter the larger field of National politics the failure to win in this State put an end to it. If the Democrats had won, they said, it might have been conceived that Mr. Croker would have had wider aspirations, but it is generally asserted in Tammany circles now that the organization will limit its sphere of influence and action to the Greater New York.

Mr. Croker, it was said at the club last night, will return to this city about the middle of next week. He will return by way of Lexington, Ky., where he will go to try to pick up some promising thoroughbreds for his English stables.

FIERCE PRAIRIE FIRES RAGING.

Thousands of Acres Flame-swept in Nebraska and South Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 17.—In Brown, Rock and Dixon Counties, Nebraska, thousands of acres have been swept by prairie fires, and much grain, many barns, and several houses destroyed.

In Gregory, Todd and Tripp Counties, South Dakota, the range is on fire, and many cattle are reported lost. Settlers are fighting the flames with poor success.

GERMAN CRUISER ASHORE.

Prince Henry of Prussia's Flagship Stranded in Chinese Waters.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 17.—The German armored cruiser Kaiser, flagship of the squadron under command of Prince Henry of Prussia in Chinese waters, is ashore in Sam-sah Bay. The other vessels of the squadron are assisting to get her off. It is believed that the Kaiser has not suffered serious injury.

The German cruiser Kaiser, which was built and launched in England in 1874, and refitted in 1894, has a displacement of 7,676 tons. She is 292 feet long, more than 62 feet in the beam, and has a draught of nearly 25 feet. Her indicated horsepower is 5,700. Her speed is 14.6 knots, her complement 668 men, and her armament eight 10.2-inch, one 5.9-inch, six 4-inch, nine 3.4-inch quick-firing guns, two Maxims, and two light guns. She is fitted with five torpedo tubes.

The Gas Range

is the most popular feature of the modern kitchen. Saves the most money.—Adv.

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER

Various Opinions as to How the State Legislature Might Improve It.

THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS

Ex-Mayor Gilroy Says They Are Absolutely Useless—Question of the Abolition of the Board of Aldermen.

With the approach of another session of the Legislature the question has arisen whether action may not be taken at Albany to amend the charter of this city, in view of the possible improvements which may have been suggested by observing the workings of the municipal government under its provisions so far. It was thought that the borough Presidents, and perhaps the Board of Public Improvements and the Board of Aldermen, might be dispensed with without detriment to the city's interests. An effort has been accordingly made to ascertain the views on this matter of some of the framers of the charter, as well as Republican politicians of influence, and some of the men occupying municipal positions the usefulness of which was under discussion. Nearly all of those who consented to talk favored some change in the charter.

Senator Thomas C. Platt declined to commit himself off-hand as to what charter legislation met his favor or might be undertaken. "I am not aole to talk yet," said he, "for I have no views perfected on the matter." Controller Coler, who said the other day that the Board of Aldermen ought to be abolished because of its tendency to "hold up" city improvements, was approached on the subject of charter amendment. He admitted that he had declared that the Board of Aldermen should be abolished. "I don't want to talk on the matter now," said he, "because I shall probably speak on it officially in a short while. As I am going to issue an official statement, I don't want to indulge in any guesswork now."

Andrew H. Green, who first brought forward the idea of the governmental consolidation of the territory which is now New York City, and who was on the Charter Commission, was seen at his home in reference to the possible changing of the charter. "It was to be expected," said Mr. Green, "that after the charter had been working for a while certain improvements would suggest themselves. The time allotted for framing the charter was somewhat brief, and it covers so large a ground that it was necessarily not perfect in all particulars. I thought at the time it was adopted that some amendments to it would be suggested by this coming Winter, and certain features in it I was opposed to from the start. But, of course, no one man's judgment ruled in the making of the charter. I shall very probably present certain charter amendments to the next Legislature myself, but do not care to discuss them now.

"As for the proposal to abolish the Board of Aldermen, let me say that there should be a distinct local legislature here, to my mind. It is fundamental in the establishment of home rule. The American idea of the division of governmental functions into the judicial, executive, and legislative branches should be carried out. A legislative body to provide regulations and an executive to execute them are, in my judgment, fundamentally necessary. There must be in some form retained a local legislation. You may call it the Board of Aldermen or what you will, but there must be something. I am in favor of the two bodies of the local Legislature. I had my own ideas as to how they should be constituted, but those ideas were not carried out in the charter."

Mr. Green had no objection to offer to the Board of Public Improvements, but said he did not consider the Borough Presidents necessary. "I think the idea of constituting boroughs was not a fortunate one," said he, "and there are some modifications that might be made. I should have preferred to have the greater city divided into districts, but I am not prepared to go into that question at present."

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, who also was on the Charter Commission, had no hesitation in saying that the Borough Presidents were useless. He also characterized as worthless the local improvement boards, which are coterminous with the Senate districts in the city, and consist of the Aldermen and Councilmen who live in the various districts in question, and are presided over by the President of the borough in which the districts lie.

Mr. Gilroy said: "The Charter Commission had before it the fact that under previous charters at various times the city had had a Board of Aldermen with a Board of Assistant Aldermen, a Board of Aldermen with a Board of Councilmen, and a Board of Aldermen alone, an effort having apparently been made to secure good government before by the trying of two chambers and one in different experiments. All the Charter Commission favored the largest measure of home rule, and it was decided after careful examination of all the experience of past attempts that the greatest measure of home rule could be secured to the city by two chambers, corresponding to our State Legislature and our National Legislature.

"It was well known that under previous charters, particularly the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, special privileges had been granted to the corporation known as the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of New York. The question arose as to whether some of the rights thus granted might not be jeopardized or lost by the abolition of the Board of Aldermen. In order to prevent such a possibility the Board of Aldermen was retained. At the same time it was decided to create such a chamber that citizenship of the highest character might seek entrance into it, and the Council chamber was therefore created as being the higher of the two chambers, and both were called the Municipal Assembly.

"Personally I did not approve of two bodies. Experience so far has shown that the interests of the city are safer in the hands of one body than in the hands of two. But my colleagues on the commission didn't think that would be giving the measure of home rule the people seemed to desire at the time. At present I am not in favor of such a radical measure as the abolition of either chamber. We have not yet reached that degree of experience in the working of the charter which would warrant a change. If bad men are elected to office it is the fault of the people, not of the charter. The people get as good officers as they elect.

"The Borough Presidents are perfectly useless addenda. The provision creating their offices was inserted out of deference to the views of Mr. De Witt of Brooklyn. I don't believe in their use a particle, and I never did. These borough boards are utterly useless also. They not only have no power to make estimates on public improvements, but even if they could make estimates they could not take any action at all except to lay proposals before the Board of Public Improvements. They seem to be of no use, except to serve as offices through which complaints may be made. The Board of Public Improvements I consider a very useful body. The little local public improvement boards in Senate districts are worthless. They have no power to do anything, and they seem only created that the Borough President might have something to preside over, and in order to keep up the idea that there are governmental divisions in the municipality, which is not the case. They, however, do not cost the city a cent, as they are only composed of Councilmen and Aldermen, who draw their pay anyway."

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy said that he had been unable to inquire closely enough into the workings of the borough boards to talk with authority about them, and desired to give the matter closer attention.

"Their object," he said, "when provision was made for them in the charter, was to give a chance to even the most remote citizen to be heard upon questions affecting his locality. In the local boards the citizen who never comes to the City Hall or to the meetings of the Board of Public Improvements, has thus a chance to get his grievance before men whom he knows, and who will represent him. I am not in a position to say whether or not these boards should be abolished, or whether they have done the work expected of them. As to the Board of Public Improvements, I should strenuously oppose any change in that or its abolition, as it is the cornerstone upon which the charter rests. Regarding the Board of Aldermen, I do not think that it has been in existence long enough to demonstrate its value. It is too soon to make changes in this regard, and for the present, therefore, I should say that no change should be made."

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

71ST'S SURGEON ATTACKED.

Charged to His Face by Discharged Men with Cowardice and Unfairness.

The hospital corps of the Seventy-first Regiment was mustered out yesterday at the Army Building. There were thirteen members of the corps present, and, after their discharge had loosed their tongues, some of them were loud in their complaints of the treatment to which they had been subjected. At times it looked as if certain of the officers would come to blows.

Dr. Robert P. Froelich of 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who, with six others, graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, joined the Seventy-first on the night of their graduation, sought out Major William Duffield Bell, whom they openly charged with cowardice, negligence, and brutality.

"Major Bell," said Dr. Froelich, "when I enlisted in the regiment I was a physician, a surgeon, and a gentleman. From the first you heaped indignities upon me. You were all the time unnecessarily harsh. When we were in Jersey City I was ordered to another section of the train by Capt. Stafford. You met me and harshly said: 'Get back to your place. Get back to your place.' My friends who heard you commented on your manner."

"I was mistaken," said Major Bell quietly.

"When we were on our way to Cuba on the Vigilancia," continued Dr. Froelich, "your manner was the same. Because I failed to salute you as you passed, you turned on me and spoke to me in such a harsh and uncalled-for manner that my humiliation affected me to tears. I was obliged to turn my head away and put it out of the porthole so that the others would not see me. Major, it is a good thing that you and I have never gone into action together."

"When I was with you," said Dr. Froelich, "I was stripped to the waist and made to work like a longshoreman simply because of my strength. When I was transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regulars I was treated as a reputable physician."

Then Major Bell denied in the presence of his accusers all the allegations that had been made. This made Dr. Froelich angry. He drew himself up to his full height, which is about 6 feet 3 inches, and approached the Major, who is a small man, saying:

"Major, do you mean to deny what we have said?" He did not wait for a reply. Turning to the men about him, he called out: "Is what we have complained of true?"

Every man replied that it was.

The members of the corps who complained were Drs. Froelich, Shephard, Lucas, Steward, and twelve privates.

Private Cordé said that he and two other men had been placed in charge of 185 patients, and were not relieved for a month. Major Bell said that that was not his fault, as Cordé and the others had been taken from his command.

Dr. Lucas said that the men were forced to carry the officers' baggage, and one day when they were fired on they dropped the baggage and Major Bell got behind it. Major Bell denied this.

Another man said that they were forced to dig a bombproof, and that when the firing began Major Bell got into the bombproof. When Major Bell was asked about this he said that he had got into the bombproof, but he saw no reason why he should not have done so.

None but officers were admitted to the armory of the Seventy-first yesterday. The men gathered in groups upon the pavement outside. Early in the afternoon a force of men was put to work to clean out the building. Wagons took away the wreck of furniture and boxes which the men destroyed the other day while waiting for their pay. A dusty uniform with a few whisks of straw sticking from the armholes—the remnant of the dummy which served for an effigy of both Chaplain Van De Water and Major Gen. Shafter—was the most conspicuous article in the pile of débris.

Adjt. Abeel yesterday received the resignation of Chaplain Van De Water. Later in the afternoon it was forwarded to Gov. Black, at Albany. The Rev. Mr. Van De Water gave as his reason for resigning "business purposes."

The joy of the men over the Chaplain's resignation seemed to be unbounded. It was only quenched in the neighboring saloons where the army record of their late Chaplain was torn to shreds and patches. Col. Downs also came in for a large share of abuse. Dozens of men spoke of him as a coward. They said that he was "afraid to face the fire," and "acted like a sick baby."

When the armory janitor opened the doors shortly after daybreak yesterday he saw a sign dangling from the knob bearing the words: "Is it right to steal? Is it right to run? We men in the ranks say 'No.'" On the reverse side was written, "With the compliments of 500 members of the Seventy-first U. S. V." The janitor destroyed the sign, and this action was loudly protested by the men grouped about the door.

Louisville Capitalist Assigns.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—James G. Caldwell, President of the Birmingham Rolling Mills Company and one of the best-known capitalists of Louisville, where he resided until last year, assigned to-day to the Fidelity Trust Company. The assets are placed at $80,000, but the liabilities, which are much heavier, are not even estimated. The assignment was precipitated by a suit for $9,000 filed by the Louisville Trust Company, on a collateral note.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Atlantic Coast rain area has extended over New England and rain has continued in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Eastern Tennessee. Scattered showers have occurred in the Upper Mississippi Valley, over Southern Lake Michigan, and in Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature is above the average for the season except in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, although the departures are not marked except in North Dakota, Wyoming, and Northern Nevada, where the readings are about 15 degrees above the normal. An area of low barometer is central north of the Dakotas, moving eastward.

The indications are that rain and high south to southeast winds will prevail to-day over the upper lake region. In New England and Eastern New York rain will be followed by clearing weather, and showers will probably continue along the South Atlantic Coast. In other districts fair weather will prevail, although there is a possibility of showers along the Middle Atlantic Coast.

Information signals are displayed along the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Cape Cod.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES 1898.
3 A. M.	38	45	50
6 A. M.	36	46	49
9 A. M.	36	49	48
12 M.	39	46	50
4 P. M.	38	46	49
6 P. M.	37	46	48
9 P. M.	35	45	47
12 P. M.	34	45	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48
Weather Bureau	47
Corresponding date, 1897	37
Corresponding date for last 20 years	44

The maximum temperature yesterday was 50 degrees at 11 A. M., and the minimum 44 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 92 per cent.

Florida East Coast Golf Club's Season.

From Nov. 1 to May. Booklets, diagrams or memberships. Northern office, 3 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

preacher to go into the pulpit and preach clear Gospel and let the negro live. [Great cheering.]

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks, colored, made a speech that in parts was not so temperate in tone. He said that the trouble was that the better classes of the whites and the blacks did not know each other, and that when a few of the worst sort committed outrages the whole race had to shoulder the blame. I don't favor the shotgun," he said. [Cries of "Amen" from the other ministers.] "We are not ready for it," he went on. "While men is too strong with his railroads and his telephones and telegraph and other resources. [Applause.] We like big talk too much. But don't think that you can stamp this thing out with applause.

"Keep your mouth shut and act like a man when the time comes. Remember that the negro is the only race that has looked into the blue eye of the white man and lived. All the rest have gone, but the negro survives and waxes strong. Out of his trials and difficulties shall yet be developed an honest manhood. Cut your way through on your knees. Keep your teeth close, but when there is nothing else to do don't die alone." [Great applause.]

MRS. GRANNIS HISSED.

There was something of a sensation created when the Chairman announced Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis as the next speaker. A burst of applause greeted her, and as this died away there were many hisses, which caused the speaker to look around somewhat uneasily. She started by saying that she represented the womanhood of the North and of the South, white and black, and she wondered what had become of the great abolition journals of forty years ago.

"In my opinion it was not the unobtrusive editorial of Manley that caused all the trouble in the South," she said, "but it was the letter of the wife of the Congressman. [Mingled cheers and hisses.] The white people of the South have much to fear. The negro may yet rise in his might, and God may permit him to wreak a terrible vengeance on his oppressors."

Here the hisses became more pronounced, and the colored portion of the audience sought in vain to drown them with their cheers.

"Hiss if you want to," cried the speaker, "but I'm here to say what I have to say, and I will say it even if I am following out my fate of being on the unpopular side.

"I am a woman of peace," Mrs. Grannis went on, "and I told my family that if war was proclaimed with Spain that I would hang a flag trimmed with crepe out of my window bearing the words, 'War, Death, and Destruction.' Before we send troops to other nations to teach them how to treat their colonists we had better learn how to treat our own citizens." [Great applause.]

Mrs. Grannis, amid mingled cheers and hisses, then went on to speak of other women than whites who were ravished in the South, and when she had concluded Miss Lizzie Fraser, a teacher in the public schools, arose in the body of the hall and amid great excitement asked leave of the Chair to make a few remarks.

She said: "I am moved from the bottom of my heart to say, as a representative of the women of my race, that too much appreciation cannot be shown to the noble woman who has espoused the cause of the colored woman so nobly and courageously, and I call on every woman of my race here to rise and so express her appreciation."

Instantly every colored woman was on her feet waving handkerchiefs and cheering.

Charles Peeker, President of the State Sumner League of Connecticut; the Rev. Benjamin W. Farris, and the Rev. Dr. W. N. Hunter of Boston, also made speeches.

May Be a Lynching in an Ohio Town.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Great indignation and excitement prevails to-night at Madisonville, one of the most aristocratic suburbs of this city. As Susan Williams, a white girl, sixteen years of age, was riding on horseback into Madisonville this evening, she was assaulted by an unknown negro. Officers and citizens with bloodhounds are scouring the country for the negro. If he is caught and identified a lynching is probable.

MRS. HENRY LEDYARD DEAD.

Cable advice reached this city yesterday telling of the death of Mrs. Henry Ledyard, the mother of Lewis Cass Ledyard of this city, on Wednesday night, in London. Mrs. Ledyard was in her eighty-first year. She had lived abroad for ten years.

Mrs. Ledyard was Miss Matilda Cass, the daughter of the late Gen. Lewis Cass, who was for many years Governor of Michigan, where Matilda Cass was born in 1818. Gen. Cass, who was a veteran of the War of 1812, was Secretary of War in Jackson's Cabinet, was the Democratic candidate for President in 1848, (running against Zachary Taylor,) represented Michigan in the United States Senate, as well as having been its Governor, and was Secretary of State in Buchanan's Cabinet, resigning his portfolio when the President refused to reinforce Fort Sumter.

Gen. Cass was also at one time Minister to France, and while he was in Paris his daughter Matilda married Henry Ledyard, then Secretary of the American Legation. This was nearly sixty years ago. Mr. Ledyard was a lawyer, and came of distinguished stock. His mother, who was a Miss Livingston, was the daughter of the late Justice Brockholst Livingston of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was a son of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War. Henry Ledyard, who died some years ago, was a New Yorker by birth, but resided after his marriage at Newport, R. I., where the Ledyards still have a place. Her daughter, Mrs. Spencer Ledyard, lived with her abroad. She leaves three other children, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard of Colorado Springs, Henry B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and Lewis Cass Ledyard of the law firm of Carter & Ledyard.

Mrs. Ledyard was a sister of the late Lewis Cass, ex-Minister to Rome. She will probably be buried at Newport.

A WIDOW, BUT DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Mrs. Mary Schneider, a widow with two small children, who has a delicatessen store at 391 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, learned on Wednesday that her husband, from whom she had anxiously been expecting word from Europe, had died at sea on Oct. 20. Schneider was well known in the Twenty-eighth Ward of Brooklyn. He was forty-two years old, and last summer being in poor health, he was advised by his doctor to take a trip to Europe. He arranged to sail on the steamship Stadendam.

There sailed on the same steamer Mrs. Anna Hoch, who lives in Schneider's house. Five days after Schneider's departure he died on board ship and was buried at sea. When Mrs. Hoch reached her relatives in Germany, she wrote to friends in Brooklyn, telling of Schneider's death.

In the meantime Mrs. Schneider had been anxiously awaiting the cablegram her husband had promised to send to her when the steamer reached the other side. When she failed to get it, she became worried, and finally a relative of Mrs. Hoch told her her husband was very ill in Europe, and that if she went to the steamship office she would probably get more particulars. Mrs. Schneider did so on Wednesday, and learned, for the first time, that she had been a widow for nearly a month.

CONCERT GIVEN FOR CHARITY.

The Martin Luther Choral Society of New York gave a successful concert in Chickering Hall last night, its fourth annual affair of the kind. Various charities, particularly the Lutheran Hospital of East New York, will benefit by it. The house was large as well as appreciative, and several hundred dollars were netted.

The society sang in chorus, male and female voices, under the direction of Paul Luebkert, starting with "Ein Feste Burg." Hans Kronold, 'cellist, played as a solo the "Souvenir de Spa" of Servais, and played a trio by Mendelssohn, with H. Klingenfeld, violinist, and Frank D. Ward, pianist. Mrs. Frank E. Ward, soprano, and Miss K. Campbell, contralto, sang effectively, and Otto Luebkert, a baritone soloist, was heartily applauded. William H. Norton rendered the first movement of Guilmant's Sonata in D minor on the organ, and a quartet, composed of Mrs. Ward, Miss Campbell, Henry F. Savage, tenor, and A. Hiller, basso, rendered compositions of Glück and De Koven.

BICYCLE ORGANIZATION SPLITS.

At a meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the National Cycle Board of Trade it was decided to dissolve the corporation. This action is pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors Nov. 3, favoring the dissolution of the corporation and the forming of a new organization to be known as The Cycle Manufacturers' Association of America, which will be composed of manufacturers making complete, and will not admit to membership manufacturers of bicycle parts.

The manufacturers of parts held a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to form an organization of their own. Dr. C. S. Stockton of Newark was chosen temporary Chairman.

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

QUIGG ON THE ELECTION

Expresses His Views to the Republican County Committee.

FEARS FOR TWO YEARS HENCE

The Defeated Congressman Doesn't Know "Where Sound Money Vote Went"—To Investigate Frauds.

The Republican County Committee, at its first meeting since the election, held in the United Charities Building last night, listened to a speech by President Lemuel E. Quigg on the lessons to be drawn from the campaign and the dangers it had revealed. Mr. Quigg also congratulated the committee on the election of the Republican State ticket and upon the fact that Senator Murphy was to be retired. He spoke principally, however, of the vote in New York County, which, he said, was far from satisfactory. He dwelt, too, upon the result in his own district, where he was defeated for Congress by William Astor Chanler.

There was some discussion of election frauds in the county, and the committee decided to investigate and to punish the guilty ones. A resolution was passed complimenting Superintendent of Elections McCullagh on his work, and suggesting that some record be kept of the appearance of voters—the color of their eyes, hair, and so forth—so that in the lodging-house districts a voter impersonating another could be detected.

Mr. Quigg, when he arose to call the meeting to order, looked unusually pale and careworn.

"I congratulate you," he said, "on the fact that the Legislature is again Republican and that an extremely unnecessary Democrat is to be retired, and that in his place is to be chosen an extremely able exponent of the Republican Party. These facts give to Republicans a very great joy.

"We are bound to remember, however, that while the country districts felt the impulse which seems to have been generated in the West—the home of free silver—and swept from there over the country, its influence in the City of New York was very far from being strong. It is a curious thing about this election that we win in Nebraska, and go along all through from California straight to Maine with a decreasing force for the Republican Party. The West gives to the Republican cause a braver support than the East. I suppose in the City of New York we encountered peculiar difficulties. I suppose it is not too much to say that the possession of the City Government is worth 30,000 votes to the party that will use illegitimate means.

"Then, too, we encountered opposition in the open canvass made by the brewers, who ordered the saloon keepers as their servants to fight the Republican candidates. This made a Democratic campaigner out of all saloon keepers in the City of New York that are under obligations to the brewers. But I am bound to say that the Republican ticket ought to have received 10,000 more votes than it got.

"In the district which myself and others represent we supposed we had obtained a permanent Republican majority of considerable size, which in the election became a very small and insignificant one. The districts below Fourteenth Street were all right. [Applause.] The immense frauds which were expected were very largely prevented. The efficiency of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh [applause] was well demonstrated. But when we get above Forty-ninth Street, or even beginning at Madison Square, we find another result.

"What the difficulty was, I don't know, and I have been giving a good deal of study to the matter to find out, but the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and even the Thirty-first, the Republican districts of this city, while all gave a majority, ought of themselves to have supplied those 10,000 votes. I beg to recommend to the leaders of these districts that they study them more closely than heretofore, and find out if the oft-repeated boast that their districts are growing more and more Republican every year is true. The lesson I seek to teach is one that I am trying to learn myself, for I know of no district that gave a worse result than the Nineteenth Assembly. Where the sound money votes went is a question to which I am giving considerable thought.

Mr. Quigg here sounded a warning, and his words seemed to express a fear of the result in 1900. "A vote in this city," he said, "of 111,000 will not be sufficient to keep the State of New York in the Republican column two years from now. The margin was too close. A great deal of work has got to be done. We want in the next National campaign not one ballot less than 150,000."

Soon after Mr. Quigg had finished his election talk Jeremiah J. Sullivan arose, and, after addressing the Chair, removed his coat with a businesslike air. At this a voice cried out, "Are you going to fight?"

"I am a practical machine Republican," said Mr. Sullivan, "and I love the machine because outside the machine nothing prevails. We are battling in the Gibraltar of Democracy, where there is no reward, and still we give them the great and enormous sum of 112,000. [Loud laughter.] We are the men to be rewarded, Mr. Chairman." Mr. Sullivan then made a few remarks to the effect that his sympathies were not with the Republicans up the State.

A communication was read from a campaign committee, signed by George Gregory and others, requesting that some action be taken on frauds committed, especially in the Second and Sixth Assembly Districts. The frauds in the Second in 1884, said the communication, caused the defeat of Blaine. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee.

PAYN AND PLATT CONFER.

The Superintendent of Insurance Spends Two Hours in the Senator's Rooms.

The appearance of State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening created a commotion among the handful of Republican politicians gathered there. Mr. Payn walked into the hotel at 8 o'clock, went directly to the elevator, and, without waiting to send up a card, proceeded to Senator Platt's room, where he remained for two hours.

Until Mr. Payn withdrew, Mr. Platt denied himself to all callers. Mr. Payn said afterward that he had gone to consult with Senator Platt in regard to two close up-State contests in which he is interested. One of these is in the Nineteenth Congressional District, composed of Mr. Payn's County of Columbia and Gov. Black's County of Rensselaer, where Aaron V. S. Cochrane, the Republican candidate, has a plurality of only 2 in the home vote. Mr. Payn was confident that the soldier vote would elect Cochrane, but he observed that it was uncomfortably close.

The other district is in the Third Judicial District, where Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater is beaten on the face of the returns. Judge Clearwater was appointed by Gov. Black last Winter, his term expiring with the present year.

Mr. Payn denied that his visit had anything to do with the Senatorial race, and declared that he did not know whether or not Gov. Black would be a candidate. Senator Platt and he had differed before on political policies, he said, but they had always remained warm personal friends.

PLANS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Col. Roosevelt to Take the Oath Dec. 31—Inaugural Ceremonies Jan. 2 —Public Reception to Follow.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day returned from a visit to Col. Roosevelt, with whom he had a talk relative to the inauguration ceremonies. Col. Roosevelt placed the entire arrangement of the ceremonies in the hands of Mr. Palmer.

In view of the fact that Jan. 1 falls on Sunday the oath of office will be administered to Col. Roosevelt in the Secretary of State's office on Saturday, so that the State will not be without a Governor for one day. On Monday the usual inaugural ceremonies will occur.

Col. Roosevelt will be escorted to the Capitol by the local State militiamen and Troop A of New York City. At noon in the Assembly chamber Gov. Black will turn over the affairs of state with an address, to which Col. Roosevelt will respond in an address that will outline in a way the policy he will pursue as Chief Executive.

Immediately after these ceremonies Col. Roosevelt will hold a public reception in the Executive chamber, and at 5 o'clock, assisted by his wife, he will hold a public reception at the Executive Mansion.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT HERE.

He Talks of the Senatorial Situation in West Virginia.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue N. B. Scott is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Scott is a candidate for United States Senator from West Virginia to succeed Charles J. Faulkner. The Legislature, on the face of the returns, he explained last night, is Republican by a majority of 8 in the Senate and 3 in the House. The Democrats, he declared, are endeavoring to wipe out this majority by a system of returning boards, but the Commissioner expressed the opinion that the effort would be a failure.

He said that he had just heard, by long-distance telephone, that several of the election officials charged with complicity in the alleged conspiracy to capture the Legislature, would probably be in jail inside of twenty-four hours.

Democratic Leadership in the House.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17.—The Alabama Congressional delegation met here and decided to put forward Representative John H. Bankhead for the Democratic leadership of the next House. This means that the contest for the complimentary vote for Speaker to be given by the Democrats will be between Mr. Bankhead and Mr. Bailey of Texas. Mr. Bankhead's friends say that he will get the votes of all the Eastern Democrats and a majority from the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Adler's Election Not Contested.

It was expected that there would be a contest between Charles S. Adler, Republican, and Louis Jaffer, whom Mr. Adler defeated for Assembly in the Eighth District, but when the Board of County Canvassers reached that district's vote yesterday Mr. Jaffer did not appear. The board found that Mr. Adler's plurality was 105, not counting 42 void ballots and 129 marked for identification.

SCHOOL TEACHER ON TRIAL.

Charges Against Mrs. de Belprat of Richmond Borough Investigated by the School Board.

The Richmond Borough School Board met at the High School in Stapleton last night to hear testimony in the charges against Mrs. Alma H. De Belprat, one of the teachers in School 14. These charges were made by the Committee on Teachers upon allegations made by the Rev. E. J. Earley, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at New Brighton. "Gross misconduct" was charged.

The specifications were that the teacher had gone out of her way to speak of Catholic nations and practices; that she had asserted that Catholics were not allowed to read the Bible; that she had made a remark partial to Martin Luther and the founding of Protestantism; that she had made another prejudiced interpretation relative to the German empire and the Pope; that she had stated that Pope Gregory instituted celibacy, and that the "poor" priests could not marry; that she said that only ignorant people could commit sin, because there was no devil to tempt an educated person; that she sneered at things Catholic, with special reference to children of the Roman Catholic faith, in her class, and the last specified a particular instance of the conduct alleged in the seventh charge, and alleged that when she made the remarks charged she looked at the Catholic children, thereby calling attention to them and making them uncomfortable.

The accused teacher was present with her counsel, Henry A. Doelinger. Father Earley, and the Rev. Charles Cassidy, his assistant, were also present. The meeting-room was crowded. When the charges had been read Mrs. De Belprat's counsel objected to the complaints, claiming that they were not specific enough to warrant answer, and that being general, they were not answerable. The board refused to sustain the objection, and Mrs. De Belprat and her counsel left the room.

It was expected that a representative of the Corporation Counsel would be present, but no one appeared. Jane Barry, one of the pupils, was the first witness called. She could not remember any of the alleged offenses, except that she did recall the teacher saying that priests couldn't marry. May McKenna, another scholar, gave almost similar testimony. Margaret Considine and Anna Van Dam also substantiated the charges in a more or less complete manner. Twenty-two witnesses in all were examined; but, with the exception of those mentioned, their testimony was in favor of the teacher, rather than against her. The impression left by the testimony seemed to be that in teaching geography, Mrs. De Belprat commented upon the countries as she came to them, and incidentally touched upon religion. The testimony was ordered printed for the use of the members and for the Corporation Counsel, and the case was adjourned.

MENDS STOCKINGS INCESSANTLY.

Extraordinary Mania of an Inmate of a Brooklyn Home for Women.

An extraordinary mania for mending stockings possesses an unfortunate woman who has for several years been an inmate of the Wayside Home, in Brooklyn. While engaged in this simple occupation the woman is tranquil and cheerful and apparently free from any mental eccentricity. Disassociated from her favorite employment for a day or two, however, she manifests a wild restlessness which rapidly develops into maniacal frenzy. It is seldom that she is allowed to reach the violent stage, as material for her workbasket is usually at hand. On occasions, when lack of occupation has brought on an attack of insanity, she has been quickly soothed and restored to a rational calm by placing an old pair of stockings and needle and thread in her hands.

Several hundred pairs of stockings—men's, women's, and children's—have been mended, recut, and remade by this singular woman during her stay in the Wayside Home. She has become expert at the work, and she darns and refoots well-worn hose with wonderful celerity and neatness. Frequently she will make a new pair of stockings out of four or five pairs of old ones. She does all of that kind of work for the other inmates of the home, and in recent years church charity workers have sent quantities of cast-off stockings to her to be put in condition for use among the poor. She plys her needle with such evident enjoyment that visitors to the home derive much satisfaction from watching her.

Now and then the supply of stockings that need mending unavoidably runs short, and this peculiarly afflicted woman relapses into a condition of frenzy. The managers of the home have enlisted the sympathy and aid of a number of King's Daughters in this case, and efforts are to be made to keep the work basket of the stocking-mending enthusiast filled all of the time. Persons who are willing to help in this kindly work are solicited to send their discarded stockings to the King's Daughters of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy at the parish house, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The stockings will be sent to the busy little woman in the Wayside Home, and after they have passed through her nimble and restless fingers they will be distributed among needy persons.

Deignan, Merrimac Hero, Honored.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 17.—The Grant Club of this city banquetted Osborn W. Deignan of the Merrimac crew this evening. The Hon. John Herriot of Stuart, Treasurer of the State, read a resolution asking Congress to pass a special act to permit Deignan to enter the Naval Academy. The resolution was adopted with cheers. Short and appropriate speeches were made. Instead of making a speech Deignan produced the boatswain's whistle he used on the Merrimac, and after he had given examples of the signals, presented it to the club. Deignan left at 9:30 on the Rock Island, on his return to the Resolute at Brooklyn, an immense crowd following him to the station.

Two Prisoners Escape from Jail.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Two prisoners escaped from the Essex County Jail early to-day. They were Mike Rafferty and Andrew Bragg, both convicted of burglary and grand larceny. Rafferty has been in prison several times before. They overpowered the guard and after gagging him made their escape.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LASAR SMUGGLING TRIAL

Ivy Crurede Tells of Her Voyage with Max Lasar and $250,000 Worth of Diamonds.

WEEPS AND RAGES IN COURT

Says Lasar Promised to Marry Her—Shakes Her Fist at Insinuating Mr. Dittenhoefer—Government to Pay Her £300.

The United States District Court room was crowded yesterday when the handsome young woman who calls herself Ivy Crurede took the stand to testify against Max J. Lasar, who is accused of smuggling diamonds worth $250,000. Miss Crurede claims to have accompanied Lasar across the Atlantic in the steamship Labrador, and to have seen the diamonds in a hotel in Quebec. Miss Crurede's story was told in a calm, straightforward fashion, and a severe cross-examination failed to shake it materially, although questions as to her relations with Lasar, who, she said, promised to marry her, and as to happenings antecedent to their meeting, moved her to alternate fits of anger and weeping. District Attorney Henry L. Burnett conducted the examination.

"What is your name?" asked Gen. Burnett.

"I am known as Miss Ivy Crurede," came the response in a low voice.

"How long have you been in this country?"

"Two months."

"What occasion brought you to this country?"

"I came in response to the United States Government."

"Do you receive any consideration for coming in answer to this request?"

"I am to receive £300."

"Do you know Max J. Lasar?"

"Yes, I do."

The witness pointed to Lasar, who sat with an air of utter unconcern, though every eye in the courtroom was turned upon him.

THE MEETING ON SHIPBOARD.

"Tell how you came to form the acquaintance of Max J. Lasar."

"I first met Mr. Lasar in the tender that left Liverpool for the steamship in October, 1897. As I got in the tender Mr. Lasar looked at me very intently. He continued to gaze at me intently till the tender reached the steamship. After we boarded the steamship Mr. Lasar spoke to me, and we soon became very warm friends. I told him that I was accustomed to cross the ocean frequently, but this time for the first time I had to travel in the second cabin owing to a lack of funds. He appeared to be sorry for my condition. Soon afterward I went to my cabin and found that my luggage had been removed from my cabin. Mr. Lasar told me he had ordered my luggage to be removed. He said that there was plenty of room in the first cabin, and there was no reason why I should not travel that way. He told me that he had no wife or close relatives, and that I could be a daughter to him. [A slight ripple of laughter ran about the courtroom, but was quickly checked.] I found that Mr. Lasar had caused my luggage to be removed to his stateroom."

"Did you occupy the same stateroom with Mr. Lasar in the voyage across the Atlantic?"

"Yes, Sir."

"In the voyage across the Atlantic did Mr. Lasar say anything about having any diamonds in his possession?"

"Yes, Sir. He mentioned the fact that he had a large number of diamonds with him, and told me to say nothing about the matter."

Then Miss Crurede went into a long narrative of the voyage and Lasar's assiduous attentions. On arriving in Quebec Lasar told her that she must be regarded as his wife, and she had no objections. She went to the Windsor Hotel and stood close behind him when he registered. The witness here identified the register of the hotel that was shown to her. She said they were assigned to adjoining rooms. They arrived at the hotel on Sunday morning. They took a drive, and afterward went back to the hotel. Before going down to dinner Lasar took two brown-paper packages from a trunk. They were each about six inches long and two inches wide. He placed them in his rear coat pockets, and asked her if they protruded. She told him they did not show at all. After dinner Lasar placed the packages in the trunk again. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were spent quietly in the rooms.

Wednesday Lasar asked her if she did not want to go out and buy something as a souvenir of her visit. She said she would do so. She went out and purchased several things, and when she returned found the rooms they had occupied locked. She waited, and soon a woman came out of one of the rooms. The woman went into the room again, and she went in and met the woman.

"Have you seen that woman since?" asked Gen. Burnett.

"Yes, Sir."

Mrs. E. J. Lasar was told to stand up, and the witness identified her as the woman she had met.

Miss Crurede said that a night or two after Lasar gave her in his room two packages of diamonds, telling her to put them in her trunk. She noticed two belts about his body, and he told her that they contained diamonds. A day or two later he told her to pack her trunk, as they were going to New York. She noticed that the belts about his body were missing, and also found that the packages in her trunk had disappeared. She said, "Oh, Max, where are the diamonds?" and he told her that he had sent them to New York by his sister-in-law.

They came to New York, and put up at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. There he told her that she must return to England. She told him she could not go back to her family after what had happened, and would have to look for work. He said: "You return, and I will come and meet you in London or Liverpool in February and marry you." He gave her £7, besides purchasing her a ticket for the Britannic. She sailed Nov. 16. Lasar did not see her off. She had not met him since. She had received one letter from him, which she destroyed. It contained nothing relative to the diamonds.

A cross-examination was then begun by Judge Dittenhoefer, who asked Miss Crurede where she was born. She replied in Puebla, New Mexico, while her parents were traveling. She said her home was in Leeds and that her family was well known. Her father was a Major in the English Army. She was born on May 5, but had never been told the year. Her first recollections were of living in Mexico. She was then about five years old. She could not remember the name of the place because of the death of her mother. Her next recollection was of living in Vahle, British India, two years later. Then she traveled with her father to France, Spain, and England.

"How old were you then?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"Oh, maybe ten or twelve."

"Where did you go from there?"

"To the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Moulins, in the south of France, with a younger sister." She was then about fourteen years old, she said. After a year she said she went to Paris, where she lived with the family of Gardier Carvier, an artist. Then she went to India with Mr. and Mrs. Carvier.

"Whom did you live with while in India?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer, and the witness, who had shown evidences of indignation, partly arose from the witness chair and said, "I don't see that your questions have anything to do with this diamond case. Any other questions concerning myself or my family I will not answer. My father and my mother are dead, their memories are sacred to me, and you shall not bring up any reflections upon them."

Turning to Judge Lacombe, she said: "I want to know if questions about my past life have anything to do with this diamond case."

She told Judge Lacombe, in answer to his question, that her father died when she was sixteen. Mr. Dittenhoefer said:

"We simply wish to prove the reliability of the witness."

"There are some questions that hurt," said Miss Crurede, brushing away a tear.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said: "Some answers that you have given hurt."

Questioned further, Miss Crurede said she had traveled in India with friends of her family named Lestrange. They were over a year in India, and she returned with them to England. Asked what year she returned to England, she exclaimed impatiently:

"I object to answering." The question was repeated.

"I don't know," she said.

"Where did you live when you returned to England?"

"I haven't the slightest recollection." Judge Dittenhoefer looked provoked, and Miss Crurede returned his frown with a bright smile.

She then testified that she went to the south of Spain to visit her grandmother. She remained a fortnight, then went to Barcelona and Madrid with relatives. This was two or three years ago. When she returned to England she staid at the Grand and Metropole Hotels in Liverpool, and the Grand and other hotels in London. She was at a boarding house, 55 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, when she sailed on the Labrador. She was painting at that time.

"For a living?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"Yes, if I could sell the pictures," she replied.

She had copied a painting of Ruth and Naomi, she said, and sold it to a Spanish family; also a group of dogs, which she had sold to a French family.

WITNESS LOSES HER TEMPER.

Judge Lacombe asked what object there was in continuing this line of examination. Mr. Dittenhoefer replied: "We wish to show whether the witness was making her living by painting or in some other way."

"In what other way?" shouted Miss Crurede, as she arose from the chair and shook her fist at the examining counsel. She broke into tears as she resumed her seat, and it was several minutes before the examination could proceed.

She then testified that she had visited this country in January or February of 1897. She came with a party of friends, among whom was Miss Chartere, the daughter of an Indian chief. She returned to England on May 7.

Gen. Burnett interposed an objection to further questioning on this line, and Judge Dittenhoefer said that he had the right to ascertain the antecedents of the witness. "She is coming here to betray a man who she said promised to marry her."

The witness arose from her chair and said, dramatically: "If you prove by cross-examination that any testimony I have given is not worthy of belief, you have the right to do so. Ask Lasar to get up and deny anything I have said." Then, pointing to Lasar, she said: "Get up, will you, and say whether or not it is so."

Judge Dittenhoefer said: "The Government has a right to employ such material as it finds, but we have the right to examine that material."

The witness then testified that she had never been in Detroit. She had no relatives there. She was sure she hadn't been there. While here before she had gone to Ontario, where she remained two weeks with relatives.

She was asked whether she ever lived with a Mrs. Bennett, in Liverpool. She admitted knowing such a woman and that this woman had a house at 31 Churchill Street. She staid with Mrs. Bennett after returning from her trip to this country with Lasar and was living there when a United States officer named Weingert called upon her to escort her to this country. She was in quest of relatives in Ontario when she met Lasar. She had a ticket for Montreal. She did not have a ticket for Detroit.

She first noticed Lasar looking at her on the tender as she stepped on a trunk belonging to him in order to look at her trunk, which was on top of a pile of baggage. About a quarter of an hour after they had arrived on the Labrador she was walking on the deck with a young woman who shared her stateroom, when she saw Lasar playing with a child. He had a rag doll in his hand and gave it to her, asking her to paint a face on it. After luncheon she met him again, and he asked her where she was going, and she replied to Quebec. He said that he was going to Quebec also, and hoped they would have a pleasant voyage. She said that she feared that she would be ill, as she did not like the food in the second cabin. Lasar asked her if she would like to go in the first cabin, and she replied that she had not money enough for that.

She saw him again immediately after dinner, and he repeated his suggestion that she should go into first cabin, telling her that he had given orders to the steward to have her luggage removed. She told him that she could not go, as people might talk and her family might object. He said it would cause more talk to have her luggage removed back again, and said that he would treat her as his daughter. She remained with him.

"Your relations became more intimate after that," said Judge Dittenhoefer.

"I have no answer to such a vulgar talker," she said.

The witness was next questioned as to the arrangement she made with the United States Government authorities. The arrangements as to her compensation—£300—were made with Special Treasury Agent Theobald. Grimberg paid her fare to London and also some bills that she had incurred.

"I had to pledge my jewelry and clothing to pay for my living," she said. "That is the way I lived after Lasar left me."

She said that Mr. Theobald said the Government would pay her the money to come over and testify. The money was a secondary consideration in inducing her to come to this country.

"What is the first consideration?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"Well," was the reply, "I was tired of being hounded by Grimberg and others. London police and officers from the United States. I told Mr. Theobald I had not money to pay my expenses, and he then made this offer."

Miss Crurede said that none of this money had yet been paid. Mr. Dittenhoefer then asked:

"Do you know a girl named Edna Earle?"

CARRIAGE RIDES WITH THEOBALD.

"I know a woman named Miss Earle," was the reply. She said she did not know the given name of Miss Earle.

Gen. Burnett here interposed, saying that counsel for the defense had no right to bring this matter into the questions.

Judge Lacombe said he did not understand the purport of the line of examination which the defense had begun. He would allow the witness to answer whether or not she had come over on the steamer with Miss Earle.

The witness then testified that she was introduced to Miss Earle on the day before the steamer sailed which brought her to this country last Spring to appear as a witness for the Government. She was introduced by Mr. Theobald. Miss Earle shared her stateroom.

Mr. Dittenhoefer then asked Miss Crurede if she had been constantly with Miss Earle since her arrival in this country.

Objection was made by Gen. Burnett, and Mr. Dittenhoefer said that he proposed to show that Mrs. Earle came over as an alleged chaperone to the witness, and he had the right to show whether or not the witness was alone at any time. He then asked the witness whether or not she had gone carriage riding with Theobald. Another objection was made. Mr. Dittenhoefer said that he proposed to show that Theobald was constantly in company with the witness and Mrs. Earle; that he visited the rooms of the women frequently as late as midnight, and that he had ridden in a carriage with the witness when she sat on his lap.

The question was permitted.

Miss Crurede said that she was never alone with Theobald. Whenever they went carriage riding Mrs. Earle went along. Sometimes when they rode in a hansom Miss Crurede said she sat between Mrs. Earle and Theobald. She never sat on Theobold's knee.

Miss Crurede said that after her arrival in New York she and Miss Earle went to the Custom House and called upon the United States District Attorney. They stayed at the Hotel Vendome. Miss Crurede said she did not register at the hotel. She also made a statement before United States Commissioner Shields.

Mr. Dittenhoefer tried to get the witness to testify as to what this statement referred to. He said the prosecution had refused to produce this written statement. He defied the prosecution to produce it. Gen. Burnett said it was a privileged communication.

Counsel for the defense said that they proposed to show that Mrs. Lasar had not been at the Windsor Hotel, and that the testimony given by the witness that she had seen Mrs. Lasar there was unintentionally or intentionally false.

"Neither," was the comment of the witness in a very emphatic tone of voice.

Gen. Burnett then began the indirect examination. The witness said her relations were people of high repute, and she did not care to make their names public. She said that Mr. Theobald had not instructed her as to what she was to testify to.

In reply to Mr. Dittenhoefer the witness said she supposed the Government had paid her passage to this country and her expenses here.

"And who will pay your passage back to England?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"I don't know. I haven't considered that question."

Miss Crurede was then excused, and the case adjourned till to-day.

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DON'T WANT THE PRESIDENT.

Savannah City Councilmen Look with Disfavor Upon the Plan for Official Entertainment.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 17.—The City Council of Savannah has declined to invite President McKinley to visit this city at about the same time he is scheduled to appear in Atlanta to attend the peace jubilee there.

The plan was to have the President extend his visit to Savannah, to review the Seventh Army Corps, now encamped here. But it is understood that when, two weeks ago, an Alderman introduced a measure to invite the President here and entertain him at the city's expense, that body voted down the proposition by an overwhelming vote. Tuesday it came up again, Mayor Meldrim being present, and so unfavorable was the attitude of the Councilmen toward it that Mayor Meldrim considered it the wisest policy not to broach the matter in general council, as a rebuff thus openly given the President would injure the city.

The Mayor, when questioned concerning the truth of the report, admitted that the city would not pay for the expense of entertaining President McKinley. He declared that the public treasury had already been to heavy expense in making provision for the Seventh Army Corps, and that he had no authority to draw on it for such a project as publicly entertaining the President. The Councilmen say their action is due to disapprobation of the President's course in appointing so many negroes to important positions in the South.

MOBBING OF A MISSIONARY.

Bishop Moore Writes from China How the Affair Occurred.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Private letters from Bishop Earl Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Rev. D. H. Moore of The Western Christian Advocate of this city, tell of the mobbing of the family of the Bishop and of Rev. Dr. Lowry, missionary, in the streets of Peking China, Sept. 30. The attack was made with mud, sticks and stones by a mob gathered to celebrate the first feast day since the Empress had taken the power from the Emperor.

The families were going to and from the railway station in chairs and carts, and were attacked by the half-frenzied Chinamen. Dr. Lowry made a brave resistance, and succeeded in getting the women and children to place of safety, though he suffered a broken rib. The same indignities were offered to all other foreigners. Representations have been made to the Chinese Government by the American Minister at Peking.

JERSEY NAVAL MEN AT ODDS.

Fresh Trouble Has Broken Out in the Battalion of the East.

Trouble has broken out among the Naval Militia of New Jersey, Battalion of the East, whose headquarters are the United States sloop Portsmouth, lying at Hoboken. As a consequence, Commander Washington Irving has received the resignations of E. McClure Peters, Navigator; Lieut. Irving Blount, Lieut. Charles M. Vreeland, and Ensign Daniel A. Dugan.

None of the officers who have tendered their resignations will say what the difficulty is, but it is understood to be a continuation of the old trouble which began while the Naval Militia was doing duty on the Badger, when Commander Irving was obliged to accept a position subordinate to that of Navigator Peters. This led to trouble on their return. Commander Irving resumed command as soon as the militia landed, and Navigator Peters and Lieut. Blount, who had ranked Commander Irving on board the Badger, refused to march with the militiamen at the reception given them in Jersey City and Hoboken.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Fire destroyed Dice's livery stable, the Farmers' Hotel, Frick's flouring mill, and a residence here to-day. The loss will probably reach $75,000, partly insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:30 A. M.—1 Great Jones Street, Birch & Co.; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—194 East Broadway, Solomon Isear; damage slight.

3:15 P. M.—408 West Fifty-third Street, Edward Cullen;

CROWDS SEE THE HORSES

The Mounted Police Were the Best Attraction of the Day.

HOT CHASE AFTER A RUNAWAY

A Few Mishaps in the Afternoon While the Tandems Were in the Ring—Society at the Show.

Madison Square Garden presented a scene of unusual brilliance last night. The attendance at the Horse Show was larger than it has been at any time during the week. Thursday is usually the banner night of the week, and this year it was no exception to the rule. The arena boxes, the seats at the back of them, and many of the tier boxes were all occupied, and the promenade was well filled all the evening.

The scene presented on a crowded night during Horse Show week is one well worth witnessing. In the ring are handsome horses, groomed until their coats fairly glisten in the light, the carriages are the richest, and the appointments the finest that money can buy. The judges and ring committeemen are faultlessly attired, and the grooms all wear the unique livery of the Horse Show Association.

Outside the ring there is a constant stream of beautiful women who with their attendants parade around and around the Garden chatting and laughing, seemingly free from all care. Then there are the boxes all occupied, each box having a merry party, which seems to vie with those in other boxes to make the scene a happy one. Back again are the stalls, and the effect of all the rich costumes in the boxes and stalls is kaleidoscopic. From the ring comes the rattle of the chains, the champ of the bit, and the steady beat of the hoofs on the tan bark. Around the ring is heard the buzz of animated conversation, occasionally a merry peal of laughter, and then a round of applause, and above all the strains of music coming from the top gallery.

POLICE MAKE A FINE SHOWING.

The mounted police proved the best attraction of the day. There were forty-two entries, and the men were commanded by Inspector McLaughlin, with Sergt. Eagan next in command. On the stand with the judges were Police Commissioners Hess, Abell, and York. The horses never looked so well, all being perfectly groomed. The men gave an interesting drill, and then H. L. de Bussigny, the judge, awarded the ribbons, giving the first prize to Frank, ridden by Patrolman F. T. Baldwin; second prize to Walter, ridden by Patrolman P. J. Hunt, and third prize to Bullet, ridden by Patrolman Thomas A. Howard. Punch, ridden by Patrolman George Schafner, was highly commended.

The four prize winners then gave an exhibition of catching runaways. A horse belonging to C. F. Bates was hitched to a light cart, and gave the policemen a good race. Patrolman Howard had the hardest time, and in catching the runaway pulled it up so quickly when on the turn that it threw the wagon over, spilled out the man, and, of course, threw the horse. No damage was done.

In the afternoon there were a few mishaps while the tandems were in the ring. Gladys, the wheeler in Howard Willetts's tandem, and The Flame, the leader in J. L. Conaway's team, acted badly and were sent out of the ring before they could do any damage. After the awards had been made The Whirl of the Town, the leader in C. F. Bates's team and the winner of the blue ribbon, got his leg over the trace. This made him mad, and he started kicking, narrowly missing Sporting Life's face. This fuss upset E. D. Jordan's team, and they had to be unharnessed in the ring before they could be taken out.

Old Fashion was shown in a class for stallions to be shown with three of their get. The others were Enthorpe, Performer, and Abdul Hamid II. Fashion always is a favorite, and when the blue ribbon was placed on his headstall the spectators howled with delight. Prescott Lawrence, who owns Fashion, was watching the ring from a box and his face was a study when he saw that his old horse had won.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

The afternoon at the Garden saw a fairly good social attendance. Mrs. Burke-Roche possibly received more comments than any other woman who took part in the promenade. This was due to the fact that she was attired in a smart, long, biscuit-colored coat which completely enveloped her gown. This style of wrap, though conceded to be the latest successful whim of fashion, is too recent to pass unnoticed in a throng. It can scarcely be said to have any fit except about the shoulders, for it falls from the bust in folds. A short cape goes with this coat. Mrs. Burke-Roche wore hers carelessly turned back from the left shoulder. This was lined with white and blue-striped silk, while the coat itself was faced with white satin. The hat which accompanied this remarkable garment was of brown fur, trimmed with curved quills and cluster of magenta roses.

The dressing in the evening was not as remarkable, owing to the rainy night, as on previous evenings of the Show. Quieter costumes were the rule and not the exception. The younger women were conspicuous by their absence, and it was really matron's night.

Miss Coudert's costume gave a bit of color to the box she occupied. She wore a crimson silk waist, filled in with a cream vest, over a black skirt. Her hat was fashioned of red and black velvet, and ornamented in the flaring front with one of the newest fads in millinery—an immense red velvet rose about nine inches in diameter.

Miss Morosini's coiffure rivaled in interest her celebrated rope of diamonds. It seemed to be composed entirely of small old-fashioned corkscrew curls. These fell from around the back brim of her hat in fringe-like style. They numbered a dozen at least—possibly more. They were topped by a heliotrope hat heavily trimmed with shaded plumes. The bodice of her violet silk dress was ornamented with a white embroidered satin vest, finished with sable.

Mrs. Hamilton Carey wore a smart gray velvet gown combined with a small touch of blue velvet, and with this a small bonnet composed of pink roses and white aigrettes. Mrs. Frank Witherbee wore a handsome gown of black velvet covered with successive rows of narrow satin bands. Her bonnet was small, ornamented with two gray tips.

Mrs. Benjamin Norton and Mrs. Clarence Young, who sat in a box together, wore costumes which glistened like coats of mail, and were most artistic. They were both of black net covered with cut steel passamenterie, worn over white silk. The hats that went with these costumes were both of white, though of different shapes, trimmed with black velvet bows and aigrettes.

Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, and Mrs. Staples Potter of Boston were in an arena box. Mrs. Bache was in brown velvet, with a bolero jacket of the same material, trimmed with silver sequins falling over a soft vest of white chiffon. Mrs. Hendricks looked extremely well in a jetted black gown, and Mrs. Potter was in pink and white silk. Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey was in black velvet trimmed with blue, and with a necklace of blue turquoises.

Among other women in the boxes whose gowns were specially effective were Mrs. Dr. Appleton of Boston, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Robert Martin, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Carey, Miss Coudert, Miss Burden, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Bronson, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Jr., Mrs. Sydney Smith, and Mrs. Alfred Kessler.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

C. J. Jefferson's Pony Midget, the Smallest Animal Exhibited, Falls to Take a Prize.

The drizzling rain and the heavy, leaden skies which promised a heavier downpour did not have any marked effect on the early morning attendance, and when the ring was opened for morning exercise a fair-sized crowd, with children in the majority, was in attendance. The opportunity to give their charges a chance to get up a normal circulation was taken advantage of by the grooms, and thirty or forty animals of various sizes and breeds were in the ring.

The preliminary weeding-out inspection of the jumpers in Class 108, which was to be judged at the evening show, brought out a number of fair fencers, among which J. W. Colt's thoroughbred Samoset, who made such a brilliant showing in the jumping contest on Wednesday afternoon, made another splendid showing. Goodfellow and Orthello, the latter a handsome black, full of quality, and a bold, dashing fencer, also showed up well.

The hackneys had the ring to themselves for the next half hour, and there were a number of their admirers on hand. The half-dozen made the best showing of any that have been seen this year in the hackney classes, and of the lot, Elegance, Eben D. Jordan's daughter of Lord Derby II., to which the judges awarded first prize, was certainly the best. She is a clean-cut, well-put-up brown, full of quality, and a splendid all-round mover. F. G. Bourne's Miss Glen, whose appearance was not improved by the recent use of a clipper on her coat, was awarded second prize, and third fell to Miss Sutton, a daughter of the English sire Chocolate.

Only four trotting stallions came into the ring for judgment in Class 7, but they made a splendid collection that aroused the admiration of every spectator. The Village Farm had a worthy representative in The Earl, 2:27, a magnificent up-standing chestnut by Mambrino King. Oxford Chimes, a typical son of Chimes, and looking an ideal stock horse, was the second string to the Village Farm's bow. The former won the blue ribbon and the latter was highly commended. H. N. Bain's black colt Master Elect, by Quartermaster, merited the second prize awarded him.

POLO CROWD WELL REPRESENTED.

There were only three entries in Class 11, for trotting brood mares, to be shown with two of their produce—one a weanling and the other not to exceed four years old. The mares were to be judged by their individuality, pedigree, and producing qualities. Addie Lee II., by Electioneer-Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk, had two youngsters, one by Wickliffe and the other by Monterey, shown for H. N. Bain. The Village Farm was represented by Princess Royal, by Chimes-Estabella, by Alcantara, with a good-looking colt and The Earl, as her get, and by that grand brood mare Nettie King, by Mambrino King-Nettie Murphy, by Hamlin Patchen, with Beau Ideal and a colt by Dare Devil at her heels. The Village Farm got first and second prizes, in the order named, and Addie Lee took third.

The polo crowd was well represented when the polo ponies came into the ring. The ponies were judged for their handiness, manners, and conformation, and in order to have a chance to win the entry must have been possessed of the agility of a cat. John E. Cowdin, who ranks among the most heavily handicapped polo players in the world, his pony Glenwood, G. Lually Myers got second prize with Tiger, an extremely quick and clever dun. Master Jay Gould, the son of George J. Gould, won fourth prize with Topsy, a bay pony. When the pony got the white ribbon, his young master roundly upbraided his groom for not allowing him to ride it.

Ponies again had the ring after the recess hour, but they were in harness and they made a very pretty display. The little animals were sent around the ring through their various paces and received a warm greeting from all sides. Master Bratton, the son of the Western dealer, drove his own pony Dot in good style, and was awarded first prize, and Clarence Gerken's Jennie was given the second ribbon.

A cavalcade of saddle horses trotted into the ring when the ponies left, among the troop being three ridden by women. The latter held their own in the matter of horsemanship, for Mrs. Sambel appeared on Mrs. E. J. Berwick's Chestnut Baby, and was awarded the blue rosette. Mrs. Beach had the mount on Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson's Milord, and the latter was highly commended, while second and third prizes were awarded respectively to Edwin H. Weatherbee's Compeer and Frank Coykendall's Sport.

Cortlandt Lawrence Kip, whose hobby in the matter of appointments is well known, had his annual triumph in the roadster class, in which general appointments, including wagon, harness, robe, blanket, whip, and style count 30 per cent. and the horses 70 per cent. His team, Water Maid and Water Cress, already first-prize winners in another class, took the blue ribbon, and Col. Kip, smiling and happy over the result, was congratulated on the latest addition to his already long list of victories in this class.

SMALLEST ANIMAL EXHIBITED.

There was general disappointment felt by those of the spectators who were not pony experts when the prizes were awarded in Class 70, which opened the evening show, for almost every one wanted to see the blue ribbon pinned on the bridle of Midget, the tiniest animal in the show. This class was for ponies in single harness, shown to appropriate vehicles. C. J. Jefferson, the son of Joseph Jefferson, owns Midget, a bright-eyed, closely clippped mare only 29 inches high. He weighs only 127 pounds, and could easily be carried around in a market basket. He was hitched to a sulky that weighed only twenty-five pounds, and Master Jefferson was perhaps the heaviest part of the whole outfit. But there was no prize for Midget. He got only endearing terms and general sympathy from the spectators, while the first prize went to W. J. Sampson's Jessie, second and third prizes, respectively, to T. L. Watt's Monte Carlo and Nanie, and fourth to W. F. Fotterall's Dandy Thistle.

There was a surprise in store for those who had attended the Show every day when the prizes were distributed in Class 51, for horses in harness to appropriate two-wheeled vehicles. They were shown first at a slow and then at a fast trot, and put through many paces. Although there were any number of horses that had won prizes in other classes in the ring, none of them were given the coveted piece of blue silk. That went to Blucher, whose first appearance it was in the Show ring. He is a big, upstanding chestnut, with up-and-down action in front, and although a flashy-looking one, apparently not as good all round as some of the others. Oliver H. P. Belmont's Uncle Sam got second prize, and Sampson, John S. Bratton's entry, third.

AWARDS MADE BY THE JUDGES.

Animals That Won the Prizes in the Different Classes.

The following were the awards made by the judges:

Class 34.—Hackney mares, three years or over, 14 hands and under 15 hands, certified to be in foal or to have foal this year. First prize, $150, Elegance II., br. m., 14.2, eight years old; owner, E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Mass. Second prize, $75, Miss Glen, ch. m., 14.2½, four years; owner, F. G. Bourne, Oakdale, L. I. Third prize, $35, Miss Sutton, ch. m., 14.3½, three years; owner, Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.

Class 7.—Trotting stallions, three years old. First prize, $200, The Earl, 2:17, ch. h., 15.2; owners, C. J. & Harry Hamlin, Buffalo. Second prize, $100, Master Elect, blk. h., 15.0¾; owner, H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie. Third prize, $50, Bow Bells, Jr., 15.2; owner, Mrs. Dudley F. Valentine, Yonkers.

Class 11.—Brood mares shown with two of their produce, one to be a weanling, the other not more than four years old. First prize, $200, Nettie King, ch. m., 15 hands, 11 years; owners, C. J. and Harry Hamlin of Buffalo. Second prize, $100, Princess Royal, br. m., 15.2 hands, 8 years; owners, C. J. and Harry Hamlin, Buffalo. Third prize, $50, Addie Lee II., (2:23¾,) b. m., 15.2½ hands, 12 years; owner, H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie.

Class 89.—Polo ponies not over 14.1 hands. First prize, $100, Glanwood, blk. g., 14.1 hands, 7 years; owner, John E. Cowdin. Second prize, $50, Tiger, dun g., 14.1 hands, aged; owner, George Lawrence Myers. Third prize, $25, Flash, ch. g., 14.1 hands, 7 years; owner, John E. Cowdin. Fourth prize, Topsy, b. m., 14.1 hands, owner, Master Jay Gould.

Class 71.—Ponies in harness other than Shetlands, under 12 hands, three years old and over. First prize, $80, Dot, blk. g., 11.3, five years; owner, John S. Bratton, Jr., East St. Louis, Ill. Second prize, $40, Jennie, blk. m., 12.2, aged; owner, Clarence J. Gerken. Third prize, $20, Just in Time, blk. g., six years; owner, John S. Bratton, Jr.

Class 77.—Saddle horses, 15.2 hands or over, three years or older, and up to carrying 160 pounds. First prize, $150, Baby, ch. g., 15.2, seven years; owner, Mrs. E. J. Berwind. Second prize, $75, Computer, g., 15.3, 5 years; owner, Edwin H. Weatherbee. Third prize, $35, Sport, b. g., 15.3, six years; owner, Frank Coykendall.

Class 19.—Pairs of horses and best appointed road rigs. First prize, $250, Water Maid and Water Cress; b. m., 2:19¾, and 2:27¾; each 15.2½ hands, and six and four years respectively; owner, Lawrence Kip. Second prize, $125; Anna Travillon, b. m., and Fanchon, b. m., both 15.3; owner, E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia. Third prize, $60; Doctor H., rn g., and Nessie H., rn. m.; both 15.2; owner, John S. Bratton, East St. Louis.

Class 62.—Tandems, wheeler, not to exceed fourteen hands. First prize, $100; The Whirl of the Town, b. g., and Sporting Life, b. g.; owner, C. F. Bates. Second prize, $50; Elegance II., br. m., and Hurrah, br. g.; owner, Plymouth Hackney Stud. Third prize, $25; Miss Philadelphia, b. m., and T. M. Hilliard, b. g.; owner, J. S. Bratton. Fourth, shown by Lady Primrose, br. m., and Victorious, ch. g.; owner, W. L. Elkins.

Class 96.—Herds of registered Shetland ponies, consisting of one stallion and four mares, in foal or with foal at foot. First prize, $150, T. L. Watt's herd, consisting of the stallion Osceola and mares Gladys, Jewel, Nanine, and Sly Dance. Second prize, $75, herd from Stonecrest Farm, Ridgefield, Conn., consisting of stallion Norseman II. and mares Little Darling and her foal, Fannie, Kismet, and Knickerbocker Lass and her foal. Third prize, $35, herd from Stonecrest Farm, consisting of stallion Laureo, and mares Wednesday, Angelica, Menie, and Sensie Lass.

Class 37.—Half-bred stallions, four years old and over; to be shown with three of their get. First prize, $200, Fashion, blk., 15 hands, aged; owner, Prescott Lawrence. Second prize, $100, Enthorpe Performer, b., 15.1½ hands, 9 years; owner, F. G. Bourne, Oakdale, L. I. Third prize, $50, Abdul Hamid II., ch., 15.0¾ hands, aged; owner, Theodore C. Patterson, Philadelphia.

Class 57.—Pairs of horses shown before victoria or cabriolet. First prize, $200, The Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life; owner, Charles F. Bates. Second prize, $100, Lady Ursula and Lady Flavia; owner, Albert C. Bostwick. Third prize, $50, Sampson and Sigsbee; owner, John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill.

Class 104.—Lightweight green hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds. First prize, $150, Lady Elgin, ch. m., 16, four years; owner, Adam Beck, Toronto, Canada. Second prize, $75, King Pin, b. g., 15.3, four years; owners, Willard Parker, Jr., and H. Hurkamp. Third prize, $35, Red Oak, b. g., 15.2, seven years; owner, R. Sterling Clark.

Class 70.—Shetland ponies not exceeding 46 inches. First prize, $60, Jessie, sk. m., 44, six years; owner, William J. Sampson, Youngstown, Ohio. Second prize, $40, Monte Carlo, sk. s., 42½, ten years; owner, T. L. Watt, Jr. Third prize, Nanine, sk. m., 40, four years; owner, T. L. Watt.

Class 51.—High steppers, not under 15.2 hands. First prize, $150, Blucher, ch. g.; owners, Crow & Murray, Toronto. Second prize, $75, Uncle Sam, b. g.; owner, O. H. P. Belmont. Third prize, $35, Sampson, br. g.; owner, John S. Bratton.

Class 111.—The best and best trained police horses, ridden by officers from the New York Police Department, appointments and uniforms being considered. First prize, $200, Frank, b. g., ridden by F. T. Baldwin of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Second prize, $100, Walter, b. g., ridden by P. J. Hunt of the Thirty-fourth Precinct. Third prize, $50, Bullett, b. g., ridden by Thomas A. Howard of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Fourth, Punch, b. g., ridden by George Schafner of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Class 108.—Best performances of hunters and jumpers. First prize, $200, American Beauty, b. m.; owner, Ralph Pulitzer. Second prize, $100, Chappie, b. g., owner, J. Holloway, New Rochelle. Third prize, $50, Fellowship, b. g., owner, Mrs. Adam Beck, Toronto.

The Programme for To-day.

9 to 9:45 A. M.—Horses in harness may be exercised in the ring.

10 A. M.—Judging three French coach stallions kept for service, Class 39.

10:15 A. M.—Judging four hackney two-year-old stallions, Class 30.

10:30 A. M.—Judging eight hackney yearling stallions, Class 31.

11 A. M.—Judging four hackney three-year-old stallions, Class 27.

11:15 A. M.—Judging seven pony stallions, Class 92.

11:30 A. M.—Judging hackney stallions for the junior championship, Class 23.

11:45 A. M.—Judging hackney mares for the championship, Class 24.

11:55 A. M.—Judging hackney fillies for the junior championship, Class 25.

12:05 P. M.—Judging six polo ponies, Class 90.

12:30 P. M.—Judging four trotters in harness, Class 14.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging seven pairs of ponies in harness, Class 73.

2:20 P. M.—Judging four trotting stallions with record of 2:20 or better, shown in harness, Class 12.

2:40 P. M.—Judging eleven pairs of horses to be shown before a brougham, appointments to count, Class 56.

3:10 P. M.—Judging hackney stallions for challenge cup, Class 22.

3:25 P. M.—Judging trotting stallions for the championship, Class 4.

3:45 P. M.—Judging six road teams, Class 68.

4:05 P. M.—Judging two road coaches and appointments and the quickest change of teams made in the ring. Appointments to count 50 per cent.; the completeness and speed of change 50 per cent., Class 69.

4:20 P. M.—Judging twenty-nine ladies' saddle horses, Class 81.

4:50 P. M.—Judging nineteen pairs of high-steppers, Class 52.

5:20 P. M.—Judging thirteen ladies' qualified hunters, Class 100.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Judging twenty-three ponies under saddle, Class 87.

8:30 P. M.—Judging sixteen horses and hansom cabs as let for hire, Class 43.

8:45 P. M.—Judging thirty-five carriage horses, Class 53.

9:15 P. M.—Judging those horses selected to compete for the high jump, Class 109.

Arthur Tooth & Sons

ART GALLERIES

FINE PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS,

299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St.

LONDON. NEW YORK. PARIS.

TRUSTS IN THE PRESIDENT.

Postmaster General Smith's Address at the Union League Banquet in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Postmaster General Smith was the guest of honor tonight at a banquet and reception given by the Directors of the Union League, of which Mr. Smith is a member. Mr. Smith, in the course of an address, said:

"We do not know what may be before us. But one thing we do know, and that is that, whatever may come, whatever doubt or difficulty, the President will meet it with sure insight, with unfailing sagacity, with calm courage, and with firm and confident reliance on the patriotism of the American people. He will be governed, not by personal desire, but by a profound conviction of public duty.

"Have we great problems? Are we perplexed about the disposition of far-off domains where American valor has unfurled the American flag? Who would turn them back to Spain? Who would invite the risks of divided and contentious sovereignty? What, then, remains but manly acceptance of the responsibilities which have been laid upon us?

"Never fear the capacity of the American people to deal with these questions. The Anglo-Saxon blood is equal to every emergency and the American variety is not inferior to any other. We shall not fail of greatness through craven fear of being great. And so let us show the faith, the high courage, and the indomitable purpose which are worthy of our history and our destiny."

SENSATIONAL OMAHA TRIAL.

Former Express Official Charged with Stealing and Corrupting Legislature.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17.—For eighteen years Fred Bechel of Omaha was Chief Auditor of the Pacific Express Company. To-day he was placed on trial for embezzling the funds of that company. Erastus Young, Auditor of the Union Pacific, who succeeded Bechel long enough to make an investigation, which he alleges developed that something like $150,000 of that company had been feloniously squandered, furnishes the evidence of the prosecution.

In addition to being Pacific Express Auditor, Bechel has been a very prominent politician, being President of the Omaha Council when arrested. Mr. Bechel's friends declare that while considerable funds of the company have been used for political purposes during Bechel's incumbency, the money was paid to members of the Nebraska Legislature during the past ten years to head off hostile legislation.

At the time of Bechel's arrest his assistant, T. K. Sudburrough, and the chief clerk, and Y. Hunt, were also arrested, and President Morseman resigned. Friends of the interested ex-officials assert that the prosecution is the desire of the new spirit in the Union Pacific management to make a record, and since that company owns a big block of Pacific Express Company stock Young took this means of making public matters which he thought would establish his standing as a shrewd auditor.

On the other hand Young's friends assert that he investigated the business in the ordinary course, and found things so rotten that prosecution was necessary.

One of the clerks under Bechel was the first witness to-day. He testified to forcing balances frequently, one time adding $20,000 to make the books balance. He said he did this under instructions from the Assistant Auditor and understood this money was used for legislative purposes at Lincoln. These irregularities had been going on for ten years, he said.

The testimony brought out the additional fact that many of the books and papers of the department had disappeared when Bechel was arrested. The case will continue a week but the most interesting phase is that the incoming Legislature purposes to investigate the report that thousands have been used to corrupt Nebraska legislators and for this purpose will force the express company to bring in their books for the past ten years.

JERSEY SOLDIER A DESERTER.

He Had a Toe Amputated in Order to Get Into the Army.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 17.—Andrew R. Anderson, who submitted to having one of his toes amputated because of a malformation, in order to pass the examining surgeon and secure admission to the Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, has been posted as a deserter, and the authorities are now looking for him.

He is a resident of Perth Amboy, but has not been home for several months. When the regiment left Pompton for Athens, Ga., he had not been in camp for about two weeks.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Spaniards to be Under Our Protection After Jan. 1.

NEW RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

Col. Hecker to Begin Work on a Line from Casa Blanca to Guanabacoa Soon.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The date for the Spanish evacuation has been definitely settled as Jan. 1. All the Spanish troops then remaining in the island will be quartered under the protection of the United States, in camps especially designated, pending embarkation for Spain.

The stenographic report of yesterday's joint session of the Evacuation Commissioners was signed this afternoon by the Spaniards, the Americans having previously attached their signatures. Nothing was definitely settled regarding the question of fixed and movable property, and it is understood that the subject will be referred to the respective Governments for consideration. The Spanish troops will carry their small arms, colors, field pieces, and the entire equipment of an army in the field.

The landing place at Marianao was to-day turned over officially to Gen. Humphreys, who is the ranking Chief Quartermaster of the United States troops in the island. A depot for Quartermaster's stores will be erected there. This morning the pier and wharf were inspected by Gen. Greene, Gen. Humphreys, and Col. Hecker, who expressed themselves as satisfied with the work.

In the course of the next fortnight work will be commenced, under Col. Hecker's directions, upon a railroad from Casa Blanca, on the east side of Havana Bay, to Guanabacoa, where it will connect with the tracks of the United Railroad, thus facilitating the transportation of commissary supplies. Next Sunday Col. Hecker and Capt. Crawford will go to Matanzas, pushing on later to Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, and Cienfuegos. Col. Hecker goes in his capacity of Chief of Transportation to make arrangements with the various railroads.

Gen. Greene will personally lay out the camps on each side of the Vento water works, beginning work immediately upon the arrival of the first cargo of timber, which will be unloaded at Playa de Marianao, (Marianao Beach.) The building of a railroad from Havana Bay to Guanabacoa indicates that the Marianao landing place is to be only a temporary makeshift.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR HAVANA.

Movement to Begin Within Ten Days —Arrangements for Occupation of Cienfuegos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The movement of United States troops to Havana Province will begin within ten days. The exact date of their arrival will be determined by the reports of Major-Gen. Greene, who commands a division of the Seventh Corps, and is now in Havana on business connected with garrisoning that province, and of Gen. Charles F. Humphrey and Col. Hecker of the Quartermaster's Department. These officers have authority to complete arrangements for the reception of the troops, Quartermaster's officers being engaged in the supervision of the construction of wharves and depots to be used by the army.

The occupation of Cienfuegos is also receiving attention. Gen. Snyder will command the First Brigade which lands in that province. He will be followed soon afterward by Major Gen. Wilson and the First Corps.

Nothing has been heard of the detachments of the Eighth Cavalry, which sailed for Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, but as there is no telegraphic communication with that part of the island, no surprise is manifested at the War Department.

The conduct of the volunteer regiments in Santiago Province may result in a transfer of some of these troops to corps where a more rigid discipline can be enforced, and where regiments under command of general officers can be used to quell any disturbances of the immune regiments.

CUBAN DELEGATES COMING.

Commissioners Appointed at Santa Cruz Del Sur Leave Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—Manuel Sanguilly, of the Special Commission from the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, who left yesterday for the United States, was followed to-day by his colleagues, who went by the Seguranca.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, at Capt. Gen. Blanco's suggestion, was taken by a tug from Playa de Marianao to the Ward liner. This was to prevent any demonstration such as might have ensued had the Cuban Special Commissioner passed through Havana. Many went on board the Seguranca to say farewell and to wish the Commissioners success at Washington. No Cuban flags, however, were displayed in the harbor, and there was no disorder of any kind.

Gen. Garcia said he and his associates on the commission were sanguine as to the outcome of their expected interview with President McKinley.

SEIZURE OF GUNS IN CUBA.

Captain of the Glacier Says He Secured Them for Secretary Long.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 17.—Col. Ray, the American commander at Guantanamo, reports from that place that he heard that the United States Government ship Glacier had landed a number of men at the port of Cayo del Toro and had taken possession of the two finest pieces of bronze cannon there. It was added that the men of the Glacier had also accidentally blown up the arsenal.

Immediately after hearing these reports Col. Ray went to Caimenera in order to investigate the matter. There he saw Capt. Norman and the officers of the ship, who positively denied knowing anything regarding the cannon. Col. Ray, however, said he had obtained his information from a reliable source, the British Consul being his informant, whereupon Capt. Norman admitted taking the guns, and said he took them for the Secretary of the Navy. The Captain refused to furnish any further information on the subject, and consequently it is not known whether he acted under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy or is merely making the Secretary a private present.

Three similar guns have been asked for by the Navy Department as ornaments for Annapolis, and the War Office granted the permission necessary, with the result that Capt. Chester of the Cincinnati will ship them North at the first opportunity.

Col. Ray decided to await instructions on the subject.

RECALCITRANT CUBAN KILLED.

Refused to Lay Down His Arms and Attacked an Officer.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 17.—At Guantanamo Señor Perez, the Mayor, now seems to be making an earnest effort to disband his former Cuban troops. Yesterday one man refused to lay down his arms and drew his weapon on a Cuban officer, who promptly killed him in self-defense. The incident has had a good moral effect, and the others of Perez's former command are now voluntarily relinquishing their arms, preparatory to disbandment.

SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Free Ration Shortage at Guantanamo Traced to an American Corporal.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 17.—A Corporal of the Third Immune Regiment at Guantanamo who was detailed to assist in the free-ration distribution has been discovered, in cooperation with some merchants of the town, to have been swindling the Government.

Large supplies of bacon and meal were found to have disappeared and caused Col. Ray to investigate the matter. He discovered a big shortage, the money value being over $1,000, and traced the affair to the Corporal and three merchants who were acting with him. They are all under arrest.

BEST & CO.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Way of Clothing Boys.

Boys' Clothing bought here, is bought of the makers—the best place as a rule to buy everything.

Our Tailors are Boys' Tailors—who know how to make the right kind of *Boys'* Clothes, and work for no one else.

Material, best adapted for Boys' wear because it is selected expressly for *Boys' Clothing*, and tested chemically and by long exposure to the weather to prove that it is all wool and fast color.

Perfect Fit is assured, for our assortment of sizes is so complete that nearly every boy can be correctly fitted out of the stock—but if alterations are required, competent tailors are here to make them without extra charge.

Price, always as low as a good article can be produced. Nothing poor at any price. Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $6.50. Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50. Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $15.

Any garment can be returned and money refunded, if the customer so desires, whether there is any reason for it or not—the fact that it is not wanted is reason enough

60-62 West 23d St.,

SANTIAGO'S MONEY "SHARKS."

Gen. Wood Temporarily Suspends the Foreclosure of Mortgages.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 17.—Gen. Wood has temporarily suspended foreclosure proceedings, owing to the fact that the money "sharks" have been trying to force the collection of small amounts lent during the war. He believes that the mortgagors should have a reasonable chance to redeem.

Having satisfied himself of the incompetence of the staff of meat and slaughter-house Inspectors that held over from the old regime, Gen. Wood has dismissed the whole force and appointed new Inspectors.

Camp Meade Now Wholly Deserted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Major General Young, commanding the Second Army Corps, was at the War Department to-day and reported that the last man of that corps left Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., last night for the Winter camps in the South, preparatory to garrison service in Cuba.

Lawyer Price Held for Larceny.

Richard F. Price, a lawyer with offices at Fulton Street and Broadway, was arrested yesterday charged with the larceny of $2,250. He was taken before Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Police Court and committed to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail. Price, on Nov. 1, visited George S. Martin, a prisoner in the Tombs. Martin gave him a certified check for $2,250 to cash for him. Price, it is alleged, cashed the check and failed to report to Martin.

A Brooklyn Warehouse Burned.

A fire which broke out about 9 o'clock last night destroyed the warehouse of Henry Johnson, on the Gowanus Canal at the foot of Smith Street, Brooklyn. The building was well filled with hay and straw, all of which was consumed. The loss is estimated at nearly $50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

American Flag for Canadian Soldiers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 17.—A committee of Burlington (Vt.) citizens, headed by Adjutant Gen. T. S. Peck, came to this city to-day and presented to the Forty-third Battalion, Carlton Rifles, of Ottawa, an American flag made of silk, as a memento of a visit made by the Forty-third to Burlington on July 4 last.

A Big Bowl for Mr. McKinley.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The workmen of the Libby Glass Company of this city have just completed the largest cut-glass bowl ever made in the world for presentation to President McKinley. It weighs over seventy-five pounds. E. D. Libby and a delegation of the workmen go to Washington on Tuesday, when the bowl will be presented.

Peary's Plight in the Ice Fields.

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 17.—A letter just received from Lieut. Robert E. Peary by Dr. J. F. Hill states that in all probability no message will be received from him for several years. The Hope cleared the ice fields all right, but Lieut. Peary expresses fears that the Windward may be delayed by the ice closing in.

Congressman Hurley Ill.

Congressman Denis M. Hurley is ill at his home in Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He sustained a slight stroke of paralysis several days ago, but is rapidly recovering, his physician says.

SOMETHING NEW IN WATCHES.

A Revolving Escapement Which Produces Wonderful Timekeeping.

From The London Times.

There is at present to be seen in the shop of Messrs. Smith & Son, in the Strand, a remarkable watch, whose claim to distinction rests on the fact that it has gained the Kew certificate "Class A, Especially Good," with the extraordinary high marks of 88.1 out of a possible 100. It should be explained, that to watches of the highest class tested at Kew Observatory marks are allocated as follows: Forty for absence of variation in daily rate, 40 for freedom from change of rate in various positions, and 20 for complete compensation for differences of temperature between 40° and 90° Fahrenheit. To win the full 100 marks a watch would have to be absolutely perfect as a timekeeper—a result that is scarcely within the range of practical achievement. The particular watch in question—an all-English pocket chronometer—obtained 83.1, 37.6, and 17.4 marks under the three heads respectively. While its marks for temperature compensation are not unsurpassed—as many as 19.7 having been recorded out of 20—those for smallness in variation in daily rate and for absence of positional errors are unusually good. Its mean variation of daily rate amounts to only one-third of a second, and the mean difference between the extreme gaining and losing rates to four seconds. The makers attribute this result to the use of a revolving escapement, or tourbillon, a device in which the frame that carries the escapement is made to revolve slowly but continuously in the main frame by the action of the watch, thus reducing the errors in timekeeping from change of position. This piece of mechanism does not materially increase the complication of the watch, involving the addition of one wheel only. The institution of watch-testing at Kew in 1884 appears to have had a distinct effect on the number and quality of fine English watches. Thus, of 254 watches submitted in 1885 for Class A certificates, less than 44 per cent. were successful; two years later 63 per cent. of the 463 tested were up to the required standard; and last year the number sent in was 680, while the percentage of successes rose to over 72. Seeing that English manufacturers have lost so much of the cheap watch trade, it is satisfactory that they can hold their own, and more than hold their own, in those of the highest class.

YALE'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS

The Rev. Dr. Dwight to Close His University Career with This Year.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS A SURPRISE

The Corporation Asks Him to Reconsider His Action, but He Refuses —Director of Scientific School Also Resigns.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Yale University to-night is filled with astonishment at the announcement, which was made public early this evening, at the conclusion of a stated meeting of the University Corporation, to the effect that President Timothy Dwight had presented to-day his resignation, to take effect at the end of the present academic year.

It has been no secret for some time that President Dwight contemplated his resignation before age weighed too heavily upon him, but his enthusiasm in the arrangements for the coming bi-centennial celebration in 1901 had led to the belief that he would not abandon his office until the festival had been celebrated. Accordingly, the announcement made by the President to-day to the members of the corporation took that body by surprise.

Immediately upon the presentation of the resignation, the corporation passed the following minute:

The announcement by the President of his resignation of his office, to take effect at the end of this university year, has come to the corporation as a great surprise, and it would most profoundly regret it if it believed it was necessary to accept this action as final and conclusive.

While testifying its affectionate admiration for him personally, and its gratification with his administration, the corporation most earnestly requests and urges him to fix the date of his retirement at the time of the bi-centennial celebration in 1901. Therefore,

Resolved, That the corporation earn

The Wanamaker Store

A Word to Visitors
From Out-of-Town

WILL our city and suburban friends who know Wanamaker's as well as they know their own homes, excuse us if we address ourselves for a moment exclusively to those not so fortunate? We wish to talk to the Stranger In Town.

We assume that you will desire to visit us. This is to assist you in finding us. It is that matter of location again.

We are on Broadway, the city's greatest street and main artery. We are also on Fourth Avenue. That places our longitude. Our latitude is marked by Ninth and Tenth Streets. This spot is almost exactly the center of Greater New York, measuring North and South, or on the channels of principal communication.

Five great lines of transportation pass our doors, or no farther away than your voice will carry. These are the Broadway cable line, the Fourth avenue and Second avenue trolley lines and the Third avenue elevated and surface lines. The Sixth avenue elevated road is but three blocks distant,—rather long ones. From the Grand Central Station we are distant but ten minutes by trolley,—nearer than any other large store in the city. From the Brooklyn Bridge and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry the communication is direct and quick by Third Avenue Elevated. The Broadway cable line puts us in door-to-door communication with an overwhelming majority of the city's best hotels. We are central to everything and almost everybody.

And another word,—there are, and will be, things here that are worth coming to see, even if it took more trouble to get here than it does. And, finally, a welcome;—but that's of course.

Very Much Smaller Prices on Women's Tailored Suits There's a sale on to-day — one that you can't afford to miss if you've a need in this line. Choose the least expensive in the offering and your saving is easily $3. Very fine kinds are now $40 less than their fair prices of yesterday. Call early to-day and pick from the following:—

At $10—Of tweeds and coverts; fly-front silk-lined jackets. A number in this lot are silk-lined throughout. Values up to $15.

At $25—Of handsome cheviot serge; blue and black; tight-fitting, single-breasted cutaway jacket; silk lined throughout and handsomely finished. These have been $34 to $45.

And then there's a little lot of the very elegant tailor gowns—only one of a kind—at $32 to $80. Reasonably priced a few hours ago at $48 to $126.

Second floor, Broadway.

A New Story of Dress Goods This time it is of an exceedingly handsome suiting of the Epingle class, and commonly known as "Velour Cords," made in France. We have 1,200 yards, and we earnestly wish that we could add another cipher to that figure, for some people are going to be disappointed. They will not be the early comers, however.

Goods are 44 inches wide, and will be sold at exactly half-price.

Fifty-five Cents a Yard

There are eleven colors, and black.

Some New Millinery Ideas If you haven't yet filled all your hat wants see these new productions and be prepared to buy. They are not especially low-priced, nor are they extraordinarily high-priced. Eighteen Dollars for an average figure. But they are remarkable in their novelty and their excellence, and they will not last long.

Some new-comers in the $5 hats, also. It is hard to keep pace with your demand for them.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Purses A new lot, just from across the sea,—pretty ones and cheaper than you'd believe. Twenty-five cents, for example, for a purse in French gilt and silver plate, that *looks* to be worth dollars. The price is the only thing deceptive about it, though. Purses trimmed in gun-metal, or a close imitation of it, 75c. We have seen less good-looking ones marked a third more.

The purse assortment as a whole cannot be judged by those two items, nor by any two nor any twenty items. It's a tremendous lot altogether, but prettier goods at fairer figures were never collected.

Broadway.

A Candy Store That Many Like to Visit And there's good reason for the preference shown so frequently for this Candy Store of ours. In the first place, the purity of the goods is guaranteed; and, what is also very important, the prices are less than usual—fancy figures on our candy do not obtain. A case in point: Chocolate covered Nougats are 30c. a pound here,—the same quality for which other dealers ask 40c. and 50c. Take them during the next six selling days at 20c. a pound.

The Glace Fruits, about which so many inquiries have been made, are here. 5-lb. box, $1.50.

Basement.

Pure Flax Goods for the Dining Table Linens that come to us are *all*-linen. They must be. Assured of the excellence of our goods, then let us tell you how cheaply they're sold. Only a single small profit between makers and our patrons. Usually that profit is a concession to us on account of the immensity of our purchases. Thus you virtually buy linens here at, or very close to, factory prices. Here are offerings in proof:

TABLE DAMASK—By the Yard.

At $1.25 yd.—Snow-white German; 72 in.

At $1.75 yd.—Silk-finish Flemish; 72 in. Other qualities and widths in Flemish goods, at $2 to $3; 90 in.

Breakfast Napkins, to match, 21 in. square, $3.75 and $4.

Dinner Napkins, to match, 24 in., $5.50, $6.50, $7.50.

TABLE CLOTHS—Napkins to match.

At $4—A fine cloth, 70x87 in.; from that price up to $12, with 17 styles and prices between.

At $4.25 doz.—Napkins, 24 in. square; and all the various styles to match cloths above, at prices up to $12.

TRAY CLOTHS

At 25 c.—With damask center; 19x30 in.

At 35c.—Hemstitched damask; 22x30 in.

At 50c.—Hemstitched damask cloth, with row of open work; 22x30 in.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Suits at a Saving They are our own $15 and $18 suits,—fancy cheviots and worsteds. Small lots in each, unfortunately, and only 200 altogether, but all sizes are represented, and the saving is considerable, for the old prices were low.

Twelve Dollars.

An Overcoat at $15 One of the leaders in a clothing store that leads. In black and Oxford Mixture, frieze. The frieze is all-wool and of a quality that you would not expect to find in a garment at that price, but we like to give such surprises.

Fifteen Dollars. A tailor would ask thirty, and earn it.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Harvard vs. Yale Some thousands of New Yorkers will journey to New Haven on Saturday to see the foot-ball match.

Our part of the matter is to help you save physician's bills. No amount of hysteric excitement will keep you as warm as will

A Sweater Or a Rug

And, if it rains, even the glorious indifference to weather conditions that comes of triumph, pales in practical value before a mackintosh.

Prices are right, of course, or we shouldn't waste this space suggesting the goods.

A Dictionary of Authors Libraries and bookish people generally should be interested in this. Allibone's Dictionary of Authors with the supplemental volume by John Foster Kirk, LL.D., sells regularly at $37.50. A few here that are to go at $12.50. Half-Russia bound and marbled edges.

Chrysanthemum Show is About to Close A most successful exhibition this has been. Some of the finest specimens ever shown were and are still here. The selling has been brisk and interested visitors in multitudes have viewed the showing, but it's held the main aisle long enough. The great collection must be distributed among many homes to-day and to-morrow.

Blooms at 5c., 10c. and 15c.
Plants at 15c. and 25c.

Main aisle, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & &o., Broadway, 4th Av. 9th and 10th Sts.

The Wanamaker Store

What's in Your Head?

HENRY WARD BEECHER used to say that the quickest way to find out the sort of stuff inside a man's head was to glance at the books that make up his library.

Everybody likes stories, novels and romances. Some folks prefer plays. Most people take pleasure in history and biographies of great men. Some prefer scientific works. A few are fond of poetry. Another small class enjoy essays. A great many relish books of travel and adventure. A smaller class enjoy natural history as well.

But a really healthy mind enjoys all kinds of literature. The man who likes only one kind is simply one-sided. Possibly he has a "loose screw." But nine times in ten this one-sidedness is the result of wrong reading.

The International Library of Famous Literature includes the best of all sorts of literature and presents it in such connections and contrast that every sort *interests*. If you don't enjoy all kinds of good books now, you will develop an all around appetite before you know it by reading the *International*,—either regularly or at odd moments.

So will your boy or your girl.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the successes of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. **Donald G. Mitchell**, equally well known as Ik Marvel; **Andrew Lang**, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

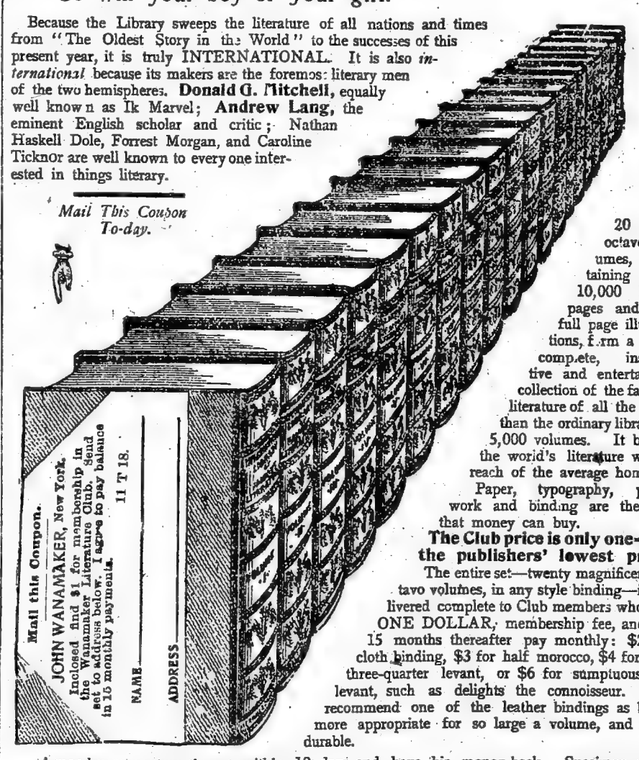

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MORRIS COUNTY CADDIES WIN.

They Defeat Baltusrol Team—Final Round for McCurdy Cup Reached.

The Morris County Golf Club caddies played their last match of the season yesterday and defeated the Baltusrol Club team of caddies by the score of ten holes to two. The teams and scores were:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	BALTUSROL.	Holes.
Joe Naughton	0	William Hardman	2
George Ducey	2	Owen Gaven	0
William Keating	6	John Roach	0
John Gillick	2	Lloyd Schomp	0
Total	10	Total	2

While the caddie match was in progress there was also an employes' match, which brought out six contestants. The first prize of $5 was won by Walter F. Cooper, the waiter in the men's room, with a score of 108 strokes for the long eighteen-hole course. James Kelley was next to him with 113. To further test the merits of the first two men, an extra prize of $2 was put up for competition at match play in the afternoon. Kelley won this time, beating Cooper by 4 up and 2 to play.

One more round in the McCurdy Cup contest among the young women who have learned the game on the Morristown Field Club links was played. Miss Jaffrey Swords beat Miss Madeline Evans by 8 up and 2 to play. Miss Marie G. Bryce drew a bye, and she and Miss Swords will play the final match to-day.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Summary of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Leiter, 103 pounds, (Houck,) 20 to 1, won; Jerry Hunt, 105, (J. Ward,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Boardman, 105, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03¼. Don't Tell, Wrinkles, St. Kristine, The Offering, and Dunpraise also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. Bonnie Ione, 101 pounds, (I. Powell,) 7 to 1, won; Doctor Bernays, 78, (J. Ward,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Heigh Ho, 78, (J. Reiff,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43½. Colonel Dan, Treachery, Zorraza, and Peter II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Kaiser Ludwig, 112 pounds, (T. McHugh,) 15 to 1, won; Yankee Doodle, 112, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; McFarland, 103, (I. Powell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Zamar II., Mainstay, Sweet William, and Mazoero also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Seven furlongs. Ostler Joe, 110 pounds, (Piggot,) 2 to 1, won; Rosinante, 105, (Rutter,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Satsuma, 114, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Babieca and Rainier also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Rosormonde, 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, won; Novia, 109, (Powell,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; La Maroma, 109, (Rutter,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Formella also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Outaway, 102 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, won; Mamie Scott, 99, (I. Powell,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Durwad, 99, (J. Reiff,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Alvero, Jack o'Lantern, and Anabasis also ran.

Chess Players Sign Articles.

The articles for the match between Showalter and Janowski were signed at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon. The match is for $750 a side, and the games will be played every other day, beginning this afternoon, at the Manhattan Chess Club. The time limit agreed upon is fifteen moves the first hour, twenty-five moves the second hour, and fifteen moves every hour thereafter.

Harvard Team at Meriden.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—The Harvard football team, substitutes, and coachers, to the number of forty, reached Meriden this afternoon. The team will be quartered here until Saturday morning, when it will go to New Haven, where it will play against Yale Saturday afternoon.

Ladies' Day at Knickerbocker A. C.

It was Ladies' Day at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until late last night the handsomely equipped clubhouse at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street was given over to the fair sex. The afternoon programme consisted of a vaudeville show in the theatre under the direction of E. E. Rice. Last night the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Paterson Young Men's Christian Association basket ball teams played a game, the home players winning by a score of 14 to 10

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, He Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features)—Adv.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The target ranges at Creedmoor were occupied yesterday by the First Naval Battalion and the twenty-six men who attended qualified as marksmen. The light was extremely bad for shooting and light rains fell throughout the day. The scores were:

MARKSMEN.

Surgeon H. H. Forbes	5 3 4 4 0—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	—35
Ensign F. P. Hill	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 3 0 4 4—15	—30
Ensign W. E. Carver	4 5 4 0 3—16	3 4 0 3 4—14	—30
Bt. Mate J. H. Husey	4 3 3 4 3—17	0 3 3 5 4—15	—82
Second Gun Capt. L. Jones	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 5 3 4 3—18	—35
W. J. Buzzini	5 4 5 2 4—20	2 4 3 3 4—16	—36
F. H. Cowles	5 4 4 4 4—21	3 3 4 4 4—18	—39
F. Culver	3 3 4 4 5—19	4 4 4 5 4—21	—40
A. K. Fox	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 3 2 4 3—16	—33
J. Grant	4 2 3 3 5—15	4 4 3 3 3—16	—31
H. T. Hedden	4 3 4 4 5—20	4 4 5 4 4—21	—41
W. H. Law	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 3 2 4—15	—31
H. McKeon	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—32
R. S. Pollock	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	—34
W. B. Richards	4 4 5 3 4—22	4 4 3 0 0—11	—33
A. S. Riggs	4 4 4 3 0—16	4 3 5 4 4—20	—36
Bt. Mate D. N. Sturgis	4 4 3 0 5—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
G. A. Conover	5 2 4 4 4—19	3 0 3 4 4—14	—33
J. A. B. Cowles	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 4 4 4—20	—38
J. R. Crawford	4 0 3 4 5—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	—33
W. E. Hannagan	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 2 4 3 3—16	—31
A. B. Hubbell	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 4 4 4 3—19	—36
H. P. Leman	4 4 4 0 4—16	3 3 3 4 4—17	—33
C. J. Lincoln	3 5 3 4 3—18	3 3 4 5 3—18	—36
A. N. Sanders	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 0 4—15	—35
C. Sturdevant	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 4 2—17	—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Col. J. T. Low, dept. staff	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 3 5 4 5—22	—44
Sergt. A. B. Hubbell	5 4 3 4 4—20	4 5 5 4 5—23	—43

FINE BILLIARDS BY GALLAGHER.

The Veteran Again Outplays McLaughlin in the 18-Inch Balk Line Match.

The fifteen-hundred-point match at eighteen-inch balkline billiards between Thomas Gallagher and Edward McLaughlin was continued at the Ives Academy last night. Gallagher again outclassed his opponent and increased his lead to 317 points. He completed his game in the thirty-first inning, McLaughlin having 170 on his string. Gallagher has now 900 points to his credit and McLaughlin 583. The score:

T. GALLAGHER—8 0 6 29 0 0 4 9 1 62, 0 7 22, 0 2 7 11 8 0 49 7 15 1 8 2 10 0 0 18 11 3. Total, 300. Average, 9 21-31. Highest run, 62.

E. McLAUGHLIN—2 0 2 0 15 0 1 18 0 3 16 2 0 4 3 2 9 1 0 2 9 17 2 1 5 1 8 33 0 14. Total, 170. Average, 5 2-3. Highest run, 33.

Referee—Mr. W. H. Myers.

POGGENBERG THE WINNER.

He Defeats Stark in the 14-Inch Balk Line Match.

F. Poggenberg of the Liederkranz defeated J. B. Stark at Daly's Academy last night and won the match of the best three out of five games at fourteen-inch balk line billiards. Poggenberg's grand average was a fraction less than 8.

Poggenberg had an advantage in having won two games. Stark, however, had what appeared to be a commanding lead in the twenty-sixth inning, but Poggenberg made a grand uphill struggle, and a run of 57 in the thirty-ninth inning put him out of danger. The score:

F. POGGENBERG—0 7 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 3 2 2 2 0 3 18 13 2 0 1 0 2 3 0 1 1 11 15 8 27 22 0 11 1 0 10 32 57 0 8 2. Total, 300. Average, 7 1-7. Highest run, 59.

J. B. STARK—7 0 1 4 2 9 0 2 9 4 1 0 6 0 1 5 18 7 8 3 0 6 12 0 1 0 0 33 1 0 5 2 1 3 10 15 1 4 0 0 0 0 1 0. Total, 218. Average, 5 4-21. Highest run, 33.

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TO CHECK YELLOW FEVER

Elaborate System of Disinfection Being Prepared for Cuba.

CORPS OF EXPERTS INSTALLED

Disease to be Watched in Every Large City in Cuba—Floating Disinfecting Plants for Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The yellow fever problem has been receiving earnest attention of late from the authorities here, particularly from the Marine Hospital service and the War Department, owing to the important new relations established with Cuba and other fever localities to the south of us, and also because of the recurrence of the disease within this country during the last Summer. The purpose is to prepare during the coming Winter months for such an efficient cordon of protection around the country that the chances of a reintroduction of the disease will be reduced to a minimum, while at the same time the points of infection in Cuba and elsewhere will be so improved by sanitation and guarded by quarantine that the main sources of danger will be removed.

Already the Marine Hospital service has begun its work of establishing a cordon of quarantine around Cuba. A large floating disinfecting plant is in operation in Havana Harbor, and a similar floating disinfecting plant is at Santiago, although not yet in operation. These are to take charge of the shipping coming to American ports and put it through such thorough disinfection that all fever germs will be removed.

Similar floating plants will be established at all other large commercial points, and such rigid rules put in force that the shipping will be free from danger before it is out of Cuban waters, although the same rigid quarantine at American ports will be continued. Surgeon General Wyman is going ahead with this floating disinfection, although the present laws are not all that is desired to give officials the right to establish quarantine outside of the country. Owing to this weakness of the law strong efforts will be made to have Congress pass what is known as the Caffrey bill, granting additional quarantine powers.

Besides the quarantine to provide against the escape of diseases from the island, the authorities are now considering plans for the internal sanitation of the island on an extensive scale. What branch of the service will have that in charge is not yet settled. Surgeon General Wyman says the Marine Hospital Service will undertake the work if it is desired. But as Cuba will be under military rule for many months to come, the War Department may determine to carry on the local sanitation in connection with its other branches of military occupation and control.

Just what should be done in the way of draining, clearing away foul deposits, and establishing modern sanitary methods at the main points of Cuba is being thoroughly canvassed by officials here, and it is expected that a plan, and the officials to execute the plan, will be decided on at an early day.

Another means of coping with the disease is by stationing a force of fever experts throughout the island, to report on the condition of contagion and the appearance of any new outbreak. The Surgeon General now has two of these experts at Havana and one at Santiago, and this will be the nucleus of a much larger force. Two other experts—Surgeons Wasdin and Geddings—left here yesterday for Havana, raising the force there to four officers, besides the subordinates and assistants.

The work of Messrs. Wasdin and Geddings is considered particularly important, as they are specially appointed by the President as a commission to ascertain the causes of yellow fever. This appointment was made about a year ago, and the experts have opened laboratories and conducted their inquiries at New Orleans and Havana. The work at Havana was interrupted by the war, but the laboratory outfit did not suffer during hostilities, and they now return to resume the investigation. Their preliminary report to the Surgeon General, submitted a few days ago, is said to be one of the most important contributions to medical science made in recent days, as it practically sustains the Sanarelli theory that yellow fever is the outgrowth of a certain organism. This is not yet the positive conclusion of the United States Commissioners, but Surgeon Geddings reports that in his experiments he has found that 97 per cent. of the yellow fever cultures had the organisms described by Sanarelli, while Surgeon Wasdin identified 42 per cent. of cases as showing the Sanarelli organisms.

Dr. Geddings supplements his report by recommending that, as the bacillus interoids of Sanarelli are indicated to be the cause of yellow fever, experiments be made on lower animals with the Sanarelli toxines. The work already done by the two experts gives promise to the officials here that the complete investigation will make a marked contribution to the problem of preventing and curing yellow fever.

Concerning the recurrence of fever epidemics in this country, the Marine Hospital authorities hope that their hands will be strengthened by the Caffrey bill, which provides for the establishment of a more effective Federal control of local and border quarantine. It is said, however, that the lessons of the outbreak last Summer give no ground for apprehension that the disease will be brought in yearly. The outbreak, it is held, was but a renewal of that of the year before, no new cases being introduced. The intervening Winter was unusually mild, so that the germs were not entirely eradicated, furnishing the basis for the renewed outbreak during the hot months last Summer. Surgeon General Wyman says, however, that the outbreak was marked by comparative mildness, the cases being much fewer than the year before, the attacks less severe, the fever points confined to two States, and the deaths much fewer than the years before.

QUARANTINE CONVENTION.

Delegates Representing Several States Conferring at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The National Quarantine Commission assembled here today with 125 delegates present and others arriving with each incoming train. A majority of the delegates are from the Southern States more affected by the visitation of yellow fever, as they were asked to send a larger representation than the other sections. There are delegates from the North, West, and East, however.

The subject with which the convention is to deal is how to provide an efficient quarantine to protect the States from invasion of infectious and contagious diseases.

The following telegram from President McKinley's secretary, J. Addison Porter, was read and received with enthusiastic applause:

"The President has received your communication inclosing a copy of the resolutions recently adopted by the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, in accordance with which a convention has been called to meet in your city on the 17th instant. It affords me pleasure to assure you of the President's deep interest in this and other movements looking to the prevention of unhealthful and distressing conditions referred to and to convey his best wishes for a most successful result of the deliberations of the conventions."

NEW BOOKS.

A Classified List from All the Publishing Houses in the United States.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY BOOK AND ART REVIEW of next Saturday (Nov. 19) will contain an exhaustive list of the books of the Autumn and holiday season. From publishers in all the centres of the United States where books are produced have been secured the latest and most complete catalogues from which to compile this list. The books will be carefully classified under convenient headings, with their titles, names of authors and publishers, and the prices. So vast is the supply of new books (the lists will fill several pages) that a compilation brought down to date and embracing all the books of all the publishers seems indispensable to any one seeking to make an intelligent selection of books for purchase.

Next Saturday's issue of THE SATURDAY BOOK AND ART REVIEW will comprise twenty-four pages instead of the ordinary sixteen. The variety of other reading matter will, therefore, be of the usual volume, and an effort will be made to render it of more than ordinary interest. Among the signed articles will appear contributions from Eliot Gregory, author of the "Idler" papers, recently reprinted under the title "Worldly Ways and Bye Ways"; Russell Sturgis, the eminent authority on art and architecture; John Kendrick Bangs, Joel Benton, and others. A paper on Joaquin Miller at Home by George Hamlin Fitch will give impressions obtained in a recent October visit to Miller's picturesque place of abode among the hills back of Oakland, Cal.

This enlarged issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will be sold with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES at one cent for the two papers within the limits of Greater New York and Jersey City, and at two cents elsewhere. THE TIMES is confident that the history of printing records no instance where so much was ever offered before for so small a price—a large newspaper giving all the world's news and a twenty-four-page literary periodical sold together as one paper for one cent!

To be sure of getting this number it is necessary to order a copy in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

All Obstacles to the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Now Removed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—The last obstacle to the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been removed by the sale of the first preferred stock of the company, pooled with the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, by the Johns Hopkins University, State of Maryland, and others. The purchasers are the managers of the New York reorganization committee.

The deal has been closed and the stock will be delivered at once. The suits pending in the United States Court in Baltimore and in the Supreme Court of the United States, growing out of a dispute as to the status of the stock, will be discontinued and the reorganization pushed with all possible haste. The negotiations were conducted by Gen. John Gill, President of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, and were consummated in New York yesterday. The transaction has been in progress for about two months.

The number of shares pooled with the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company was 25,000 out of a total of 30,000 shares. The holders of the other 5,000 shares had already assented to the terms offered in the plan of reorganization and fared much worse than those whose stock is included in the sale just consummated. The owners of the second preferred stock have also accepted the plan of reorganization, and the plan may now be said to have the approval of those interested in practically every issue of stock and bond.

The Johns Hopkins University was the largest individual holder of the first preferred stock. This institution owned nearly 10,000 shares of the 30,000 shares issued. The remaining 20,000 shares were distributed among local savings banks and individual investors.

The stockholders of the railroad company will hold their annual meeting next Monday for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year. The new stock, or rather the certificates of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York representing the new stock, will be voted at this meeting by the five Trustees named in the plan of reorganization.

It is understood that few, if any, of the members of the present board will be re-elected. The new Directors will be selected by the Reorganization Committee, and the majority of them will be Eastern stockholders, though local stockholders will be given representation, as will also the Holl-Armour-Ream-Field syndicate, which recently acquired a large interest in the property.

It is said that the Directors chosen at the meeting will serve after the reorganization is consummated. It is reported that Mr. James J. Hill has been a heavy buyer of Baltimore and Ohio common and preferred in the New York market recently for the purpose of strengthening his position at the meeting next Monday. The retiring Directors will hold their last meeting to-morrow, and will approve the annual report to be submitted to the stockholders.

JERSEY CENTRAL WILL PAY.

The New Jersey Central Railroad Company ceased paying the local taxes to which it was liable in Jersey City in 1884. The city authorities took no action in the matter until early in the present year, when, as they claimed the company was in arrears to the city in the sum of $800,000. The company did not deny its liability, but did dispute the amount. After several conferences, the sum of $576,068.51 was agreed upon as the amount due by the company. The city wanted it paid at once, but this the company's agents said was impossible.

A proposition to pay the amount in installments, the city to issue bonds so as to secure the use of the money at once, was made, the company pledging itself to pay into the City Treasury yearly enough money to meet the bonds coming due in that year.

At a final conference yesterday it was decided to issue bonds in five series, bearing interest at 4 per cent., payment to be made as follows: $95,116.64 Dec. 1, 1899; $75,468.11 Dec. 1, 1900; $66,202.30 Dec. 1, 1901; $76,616.26 Dec. 1, 1902, and $122,385.11 Dec. 1, 1903.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON AFFAIRS.

The stories that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is passing under the control of the New York Central are authoritatively denied at the offices of both companies. Chauncey M. Depew, who is a director of the Delaware and Hudson, as well as of the New York Central, says there is no truth in the stories, and President Olyphant says that he is not aware of any pending changes in the control of the Delaware and Hudson Company. The recent sale of the Rutland Railroad by the Delaware and Hudson is declared to be in no sense a Vanderbilt deal.

It is now explained that the directors of the Delaware and Hudson Company voted to sell the control of the Rutland road to President Clement and his friends on the understanding that the purchase was a private venture of his own, and that the New York Central had no interest in it. President Olyphant says that in no case would the independent operation of the Rutland be a menace to the Delaware and Hudson, and officers of the New York Central say that they do not see how possession of the Rutland could benefit their line to any extent.

Illinois Central Extensions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Illinois Central Railroad has decided to extend its lines to Omaha. All the preliminary work has been done and the construction of about 175 miles of new track from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Omaha will begin early next Spring. The Illinois Central is about to construct a valuable feeder to its system in Northern Louisiana. It is a continuance of the logging railway running from Kentwood in a northeasterly direction toward the Mississippi State line. The road will be extended to Columbus, fifty miles from Kentwood.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A story was circulated yesterday that the New York Central Railroad Company might offer to the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern terms of exchange for New York Central collateral trust bonds. The current rumor had it that 200 per cent. in bonds would be given for the preferred stock and about 150 for the common. Knowledge of this proposed deal was denied by both the New York Central and the Chicago and Northwestern officials.

The Pennsylvania system will on Sunday have a new fast mail train from St. Louis to New York with sleeping and dining cars. It will leave St. Louis daily at 2:45 A. M., arriving the following morning at 7:30.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers, is ordered to the command of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. He will join his command at Macon.

Major Andrew H. Russell, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed from St. Paul, Minn., to the works of the Sergeant Company, Chicago, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast mortar carriages.

Major John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Augusta, Me., to Fort Constitution, N. H., on official business pertaining to the inspection and repair of seacoast gun carriages.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Elmer S. Tenney will proceed from Chicago to New York City and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Capt. Robert H. Beckham, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence to relieve Capt. Charles E. Cable, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, who has been mustered into service as Major of the Sixth Virginia Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Tuttle is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will proceed to Boston for annulment of his contract.

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Fort Hamilton, New York.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner, United States Volunteers; Major Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster, and Capt. Frederick Fuger, Fourth Artillery, is appointed to meet on board the steamship Olivette, now lying at Philadelphia, Nov. 17, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inspecting all the damaged property on that vessel and recommend its disposition.

First Lieut. Joseph Frazier, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to San Luis, Cuba, and report to Brig. Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as Aide de Camp.

Lieut. Col. Stevens T. Norvell, Ninth Cavalry, will await orders in Washington.

Major Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon; Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery, and First Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Major Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon; Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, and Capt. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harry A. Barnhardt will proceed from Chickamauga Park to Washington, and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Tampa to Jacksonville on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to Ponce, Puerto Rico, for such duty as pertains to the Quartermaster's Department at Ponce.

The following-named Second Lieutenants, recently appointed in the infantry arm of the service with rank from Oct. 10, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: James B. Allison to the Seventh Infantry, Fort Wayne, Mich.; J. Lesesne De Wit to the Twentieth Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Charles E. Morton to the Twenty-second Infantry, Fort Crook, Neb.; Van Leer Wills to the Twelfth Infantry, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge to the Seventh Infantry, Fort Wayne, Mich., and Garrison McCaskey to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Fort Logan, Col. The officers named will proceed to join the regiments to which they are assigned not later than Dec. 1, and the respective regimental commanders will assign them to companies.

Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, is relieved from duty as Mustering Officer for the State of Maine, and will proceed to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and there join his regiment.

Capt. John B. Clarke, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Augusta, Ga., and report for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, to relieve Capt. Harlow L. Street.

Major John W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Boston on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

A board of survey, to consist of Capt. E. R. Hutchins, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, is appointed to meet at Tampa Nov. 21, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of reporting upon, and fixing the responsibility for the damaged condition of certain Quartermaster's supplies for which Lieut. Col. J. B. Belling, Depot Quartermaster at that point, is accountable.

Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from further duty as acting Inspector General at Headquarters Department of the East.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joaquin L. Duenas, now on duty in Havana, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, at that place, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer in connection with the muster out of service of the Third New York Volunteer Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis M. Walker is relieved from duty at the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, and will proceed to Denver and report for annulment of his contract.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. Arthur Ziller will proceed from Chickamauga Park to Americus, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. John Bauner, Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Walter C. Hartridge, Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry; Capt. William R. Conrad, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. John M. Martin, Assistant Surgeon, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Joseph B. Foraker, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers; Major Frank Bruso, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Capt. William A. H. Waldeck, Seventh Volunteer

MONTAUK POINT DEFENDED

War Investigators Told of "Wasteful Abundance" of Medicine and Delicacies.

SELECTION OF ARMY CAMPS

Gen. Miles Said to Have Chosen Chickamauga, Fernandina, Miami, and Falls Church for the Mobilization of the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The War Investigating Commission adjourned at 4 o'clock to-day to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Gen. Dodge requests that witnesses who have matters to bring to the attention of the board report at that point. He says letters had been received from about 100 persons in the vicinity of New York, but that he does not know whether all of these will appear as witnesses.

After concluding the work in New York the commission will proceed to Boston, and, returning, will stop at Philadelphia to make certain inquiries there. It is also expected that a number of witnesses will be called after the return to Washington, and if the commission does not go to Cuba some persons there will be asked to come here. Col. Denby will remain in Washington while the other members of the commission are absent, and will take the testimony of such persons as may ask to be heard.

The Adjutant General has furnished the commission a statement showing the authority upon which the camps occupied during the war with Spain were selected. It shows that Gen. Miles located the camps at Chickamauga, Fernandina, Miami, and Falls Church, (Camp Alger;) that Gen. Lee selected that at Jacksonville, and Gen. Merriam that at San Francisco, and that the other camps, except that at Tampa, were located by boards of officers. The report says that a permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa, but that troops were sent there preparatory for embarkation, on recommendation of Gen. Miles.

Dr. Forwood continued his testimony to-day concerning conditions at Montauk Point, where he was Chief Army Surgeon. He said that from the beginning to the end of the history of the general hospital at Camp Wikoff there was never a time when there were not from 50 to 500 vacant beds. Many patients, soon after arriving, were sent away to hospitals in neighboring cities, largely in response to public clamor. The patients taken away were largely typhoid cases, and were selected chiefly because it was believed not wise to allow typhoid cases to accumulate at Montauk. Another reason was the necessity of extending the hospital accommodations. During the first thirty days of the history of the camp 9,000 patients were treated, and it would have been out of the question to take care of them all in the camp hospitals.

WASTEFUL ABUNDANCE AT MONTAUK.

Dr. Forwood declared that there had been a sufficiency of medicines and medical supplies at all times—a wasteful abundance, in fact. From first to last, during the history of the camp, fifty-four carloads were received. Notwithstanding this fact, there was complaint of the scarcity of medical supplies and medicines, due largely to the fact that the doctors often required proprietary medicines, which were not kept in hand. No requisitions were required in getting medicines.

Dr. Conner read a letter from Major M. W. Wood, a regular army Surgeon, dated at Montauk in August, complaining that there was a pressing want of medical supplies, and that the camp was in a deplorable condition. Dr. Forwood said that Dr. Wood was disappointed because he did not get a leave of absence immediately after arriving from Cuba, which he had asked for, notwithstanding his services were needed, and he was in poor physical condition. Gen. Wheeler had refused to grant this request. "From that time," said Dr. Forwood, "he was constantly kicking and bucking. He was disgruntled and disloyal, and found fault with everything. For instance, he said the well water was polluted, declaring he would not take a drink of it for $5."

A dispatch was read from Gen. Wheeler saying that Dr. Wood had failed to secure medicines only because he had not sent for them. Dr. Forwood declared that the complaints concerning the purity of the water at Montauk had originated with men who had filters and distilling apparatus for sale. The water was pure and plentiful. He said the transportation facilities of the camp were poor, and that often the vehicles received were not complete in their equipment. The witness said he had annulled the contracts of two or three contract Surgeons because of incompetency, but that he knew of no case of neglect on the part of physicians or nurses of a character to compromise the welfare of the patients.

CRITICISM UNFAIR?

Dr. Forwood said many physicians had come to the camp at the instance of the newspapers, generally for a compensation of about $50. Among these was Dr. Lee, who was a personal friend of his, and he had told the doctor to look the camp over and criticise whenever he found occasion for criticism. The doctor had written his article, making parts of it very flattering, but he was very much disgusted, after the appearance of the matter, to find that all the complimentary portion of it had been expunged. Dr. Edson's predictions as to the camp had not been realized.

Dr. Stimpson had spoken of the conduct of the kitchens. As a matter of fact the kitchens were in the most expert hands. Miss Helen Gould had supplied a number of chefs, and most of these were from the kitchens of the wealthiest people of New York City. He had talked with one of them who had been with W. H. Vanderbilt for more than three years. As a matter of fact, hospitals never were so abundantly supplied. The army rations were supplemented by everything that could be found in the larder of the Waldorf-Astoria, including roast turkey, pheasants, squabs, lambs, sheep, pigs, game of all kinds, pate de foie gras, mineral waters, and the finest champagnes and liquors. At one time he had noticed eight barrels of brandy and a large number of cases of wine. There was so much Apollinaris water that it was in the way, and when a nurse came for a bottle they would offer her a case.

He said the newspaper men at the camp were gentlemen, but that they appeared to be under orders to criticise the camp. He knew of two instances in which the reporters had received orders to "roast everything." He had told them not to spare where they found criticism justified. In conclusion, Dr. Forwood said that many patients who had been removed by their friends had died, and that in many instances their deaths were due to the kindness of those who had taken them in charge.

YOUNG'S SEARCH FOR A CAMP.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young related in detail his experience at Santiago and its vicinity, and afterward at Montauk. He said he had landed at Daiquiri on the 21st of June, and that by the morning of the 23d his entire brigade had been put ashore. He had notified Gen. Wheeler and had received orders to move on four or five miles and secure a good camp. He had accordingly pushed on to Siboney. He had asked Gen. Wheeler where the Government camping ground was, and he had replied that the Spaniards occupied it. "I then," said Gen. Young, "asked permission to go out to see the ground, saying I should like to get it for our own troops, to which Gen. Wheeler assented."

In accordance with this arrangement, he moved out at 5 o'clock next morning to fight the battle of Guasima, sending the volunteers—the Rough Riders—by one road, the regulars going by another. He declared that there was no surprise in this fight and no ambuscade, as had been reported. He had reconnoitred the Spanish camp with a glass for half an hour before the fight began, and he had attacked the Spaniards, and not the Spaniards him. Speaking of the Rough Riders, he said there had been no greater percentage of casualties among them than among the regulars, and that they were not led into any situation not to be expected in war. "The report that they were allowed to be ambuscaded was due," he said, "entirely to the demoralized reporter and the demoralized Adjutant of the regiment, who had left the service soon afterward."

Gen. Young said he had occupied the enemy's camp that day. "And it was a very good camp," he added naively.

In reply to a question as to what aid he had secured from the Cubans in this fight he replied, "None whatever." The Cuban guides had deserted him upon the first fire. Gen. Castillo on the night before had told him that he would send 500 Cubans with him, but when, the next morning, he had sent to notify Castillo that he was prepared to proceed his messenger had found a card on the Cuban commander's door saying that he must not be disturbed. He had, therefore, proceeded without the Cubans.

After the fight was over, however, some of the Cubans had come up under the command of a Frenchman, who saluted him very tragically with his sabre, saying that he had been ordered by Gen. Castillo to follow the enemy and fight him wherever he could find him. Gen. Young said he simply ordered the Cubans to the rear, and the only service they had performed was to gather up the baggage that the American soldiers had discarded.

Gen. Young said he had been the only man in the command at La Guasima who was mounted, and that he rode a mule. He carried no baggage except a rubber "slicker," (coat,) a pajama, and a tooth brush. The wounded were carried back to Siboney, and, while the hospital there was somewhat congested, the men were well attended to.

Gen. Young said that immediately after the Guasima fight he had looked the ground over toward Caney, and had informed Gen. Wheeler that he was confident he could take the place that night with his brigade if allowed to do so. Gen. Wheeler had replied that his orders from Gen. Shafter were not to advance without notifying him, and that he would notify the General of his (Gen. Young's) wishes. He had not heard anything more officially in regard to the matter.

PREPARATION OF MONTAUK.

With this Gen. Young's service in Cuba ceased, as he was taken down with fever on the 30th of June and sent back home. After a period of sickness he was sent to Montauk Point to establish Camp Wikoff. He detailed the difficulties of the preparation of the camp. He said it had been impossible to get in floors, and that he had not considered them necessary either for health or comfort. "I gave them lumber and hammers and nails, however, and told them to make themselves floors if they wanted them. I thought they were being treated too much like babies."

Regarding the commissary supplies, he said they were abundant, and that food enough had been allowed to spoil to feed fifteen hundred men daily. The hospital and Quartermaster's stores were also ample. He had never in all his experience seen army hospitals so well supplied with medicines and stores of all kinds. The controlling motive in selecting Montauk was that of securing proper quarantine, and a very strict quarantine was observed. He considered the camp very healthful and the site desirable.

"As to what was done there for the soldiers," he said, "I think I deserved more credit for what I did at Montauk than for what I did at La Guasima. I think more was done than should have been done for the soldiers."

Telling of the hardships of one command which had just arrived from Cuba, he said: "They were not the heroes, being only regulars." He said the privations of the war were not so serious as Indian campaigns he had been engaged in. There had been occasions when his command had had to live on corn, and others when there was nothing to be had except horse meat or burro meat. "But that," he said, "was not in the newspapers."

He was satisfied that most of the complaints against the camp were unfounded. Many of the complaints were made by men and women who had never seen men in camp. Appreciating the situation, the soldiers had "played it on" the visitors, making complaints that were without foundation in order to get delicacies. "Soldiers like to be made babies of," he said, "and some of them soon got so they would not eat their regular rations."

Gen. Young concluded his testimony with the statement that the soldiers were far better cared for than they had been in the civil war.

71ST HAD KRAG-JORGENSENS.

Col. Downs Tells How They First Secured and Then Lost Them.

The dispatch sent from Washington to the effect that the National Guard was to have Krag-Jorgensen rifles reminded Col. Wallace Downs of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers how narrowly he missed equipping one battalion of his men with the coveted arms. In speaking of it he said:

"While we were in Cuba, I thought of applying for the Krags that were secured there, but knew that my request would be turned down by the authorities on the ground that they did not have them. Therefore I determined to get the rifles first and apply for them afterward. After the battle of Santiago I detailed one battalion to procure all the rifles they could. The men picked up a number of them on the battlefield and visited the hospitals and there got possession of many more.

"After we had the guns stored in our camp I made requisition for the exact number of guns that I had secured. The ordnance department denied the request, as I had anticipated. I then told them we had the guns, and only wanted to be allowed to keep them. We were denied this privilege, and I reluctantly gave up to the ordnance authorities several hundred of them. We had the satisfaction, however, of knowing that for a few days at least we had enough Krag-Jorgensens to equip one battalion."

TWO INCIDENTS OF TWO WARS.

Cuban Woman and Her Dangerous Dog—A Rabbit in the Civil Strife.

A soldier who had been through the late war in Cuba was entertaining a number of listeners with tales of the campaign.

"Soon after we landed on the Cuban coast," he said, "and were marching to battle, our regiment passed by a small farmhouse, inhabited by a humble Cuban family. As the regiment tramped by, a tiny terrier ran from behind the house and began barking at us terrifically. The heavy tread of the thousand men seemed to irritate the hairless puppy. Finally the door of the cottage opened, an old woman appeared, and, taking in the situation, fell to her knees, raised her hands skyward, and in Spanish cried: "Lord, Lord, don't let my dog bite the army!"

A veteran of the civil war heard the story. He began to indulge in reminiscences and said: "One day during the civil war we were marching to a battle in which everything was against us. The Confederates had superior numbers on the ground, a better position, and we felt sure we were going to be defeated in that battle. As we marched to our doom a man in the ranks near me saw a jack rabbit leap from some near-by bushes and scamper off across the country. He looked at him for a moment, and then earnestly exclaimed: 'Run, you coward, run! If I had no more reputation to uphold than you have, I'd run, too.'"

CELEBRATED HIS RELEASE.

Friends of Bindernagle Welcome Him On His Return from Prison.

Ex-Freeholder Phillip Bindernagle, who was convicted of keeping a poolroom at Little Monte Carlo, yesterday completed his term of one year in the Hudson County penitentiary. His term was shortened sixty days for good behavior. He was taken to a coach by Ord Darling and Charles Bindernagle, and drove to his home at the Hoffman House, West New York, in which the pool room was kept. He was welcomed by a crowd of his townsmen, about 300 in number. Every man carried a small American flag. All the bells in the town were rung, and the whistles of the factories tooted merrily. A stranger might have believed the people were welcoming one of the heroes of the Spanish war.

Bindernagle shook hands with all his friends, and the shouting and waving of flags continued until he took refuge in the hotel. In the evening a banquet was given to Bindernagle, at which his friends made speeches congratulating him upon his return to his home. In reply he said he had made no plans for the future beyond attending to his hotel business.

One of the queer features of Bindernagle's case is that the people of West New York re-elected him Freeholder after he had been convicted. When his appeal was decided against him and he was about to be taken to the penitentiary he resigned.

Tesla Did It.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

When Job was asked, "Who hath divided a watercourse for the overflowing of waters, or a way for the lightning of thunder?" it is not recorded that answer was made, but if the same question were addressed to Nikola Tesla he would promptly reply, "I, Lord." And to the query, "Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go and say unto thee, 'Here we are?'" he would answer, "Yea, verily, that can I." But Job, it must be remembered, was a modest man.

Simpson Will Be Missed.

From The Chicago Post.

Jerry Simpson says he is sorry he is not returned to Congress, because there is excitement when the vote is close. There are others who are also sorry Jerry is not returned, because there is fun when he is there. However, it shows that we are beginning to take Congress more seriously.

ANGELO CARBONE INSANE.

Convicted of Murder, He Was Kept in Custody Four Months After Proven Innocent.

With mind wrecked from fear of death, Angelo Carbone sits all day in his mother's little home at 166½ Baxter Street, staring into vacancy and counting the hours which in his disordered imagination are leading him on to the electric chair. Convicted last February for the murder of Natala Brugno in Leonard Street, and almost in the shadow of the Tombs, Carbone spent the intervening months to last June awaiting execution, his mind gradually giving way under the strain because he was an innocent man, and saw only death before him, unaware during the last days at Sing Sing that the real murderer had been captured and was even then safely in a cell above him.

After Carbone had been declared innocent he was brought to the Tombs to await the process of law, to become a free man, and remained there, his lawyer says, from June until last Tuesday. Accompanied by his mother and sister he went home, knowing nothing, seeing nothing, but the electric chair, and counting the hours until he should be strapped down and killed. The doctors think he is hopelessly insane.

When Brugno was murdered at dusk one night last December by Alexander Claramello while Brugno was fighting with Carbone outside of a saloon, he disappeared like a flash, leaving the tell-tale knife and the bewildered Carbone as evidences of his crime. The guilt seemed clear. Five policemen standing within pistol shot had seen the fight, but before they could get near enough to stop it Claramello had gone and Brugno was just able to feebly gasp and point out Carbone as the murderer, before he died.

On the trial before Recorder Goff, the policeman swore that there were only two men engaged in the fight, Carbone and Brugno. A little boy who had seen it said he saw a man run away, but the prosecution, conducted by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, said that Carbone's friends had paid him to testify in such manner. The case was clear to the jurymen, it seemed so to the Judge, and Carbone was held guilty after a deliberation of but fifteen minutes and a trial which lasted only six hours.

Carbone's friends then engaged Lawyer Palmiere, and Detective Petrosini's services were enlisted. The latter found a plumbing firm's watchman who had seen a man run away when Brugno fell. The description answered to that of Claremello. He was traced to Baltimore, and confessed his guilt. "I am glad you have come," said he to Petrosini, who had captured him, "for I do not want to see an innocent man die."

On this evidence Claremello was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Carbone declared innocent.

The news seemed to make no impression on Carbone. His last sane words to Lawyer Palmiere, shortly before he was to have been executed, were: "I hope God will do me justice."

Now in the little Baxter Street home he sits cowering and muttering all day to himself. His mother, who has pawned nearly all she had to save him, vainly tries to quiet him, but he stares at her with vacant eyes.

DEAD ACTRESS'S MOTHER HERE

Mrs. Owen Marlowe Comes from Washington—A Private Funeral This Morning.

Mrs. Owen Marlowe, mother of Miss Ethel Marlowe, the actress, who died of heart disease in the Knickerbocker Theatre Wednesday night, arrived in this city last night from Washington, where she had been playing in "The Tree of Knowledge" at the National Theatre, as a member of James K. Hackett's Company. Mrs. Marlowe was immediately taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Voight, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The funeral of Miss Marlowe will be held this morning, and will be private.

The performance of "The Christian" was given as usual last night before an audience which filled the Knickerbocker Theatre to its full capacity. There were two changes in the cast. In the place of Edward Morgan, who returns to the Lyceum Stock Company, Joseph Haworth appeared, for the first time, in the part of John Storm. The part of Polly Love, which was Miss Marlowe's, was taken by Miss Catherine Reeves, Miss Marlowe's understudy. She will keep the rôle only temporarily.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen of the Lyceum Stock Company left yesterday for Washington to assume the part Mrs. Marlowe played in "The Tree of Knowledge." She will remain with the company until Saturday, when Mrs. Marlowe will resume her place.

You Must Order in Advance From Your Newsdealer to Be Sure of Securing

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,

SUNDAY, November 20th.

FEATURES:

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.
Full-page portrait of the leading spirit of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

TRANSPORTATION IN NEW YORK.
Interesting article on development of the city's street car lines from the days of the Broadway bus to the partly completed system of underground trolleys. A very fair idea of the new connections and the convenient transfers one will be able to make is also presented. Illustrations include portraits of President H. H. Vreeland and four men high in the company's councils—W. L. Elkins, T. F. Ryan, Thomas Dolan, and P. A. B. Widener—a picture of the new power house of the company, with its mammoth chimney, and also one of the combination street cars.

THE HORSE SHOW.
Some representative horses seen at Madison Square Garden, including Thomas L. Watts's string of ponies, H. N. Bain's pair of trotters, Miss Louise and Miss Hammond; also Mary Emma Lee, Master Elect, and Palatrina.

ELECTION DAY SCENES.
Page of snap shots taken at or about the polls. In this unique collection is a picture of Governor-elect Roosevelt depositing his ballot at the polling station at Oyster Bay, and the arrival of Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on the day of election. This is the first picture of Mrs. Roosevelt reproduced.

LENOX BRANCH OF NEW YORK LIBRARY.
Description of almost priceless art works, early books, paintings, statuary, and curios contained in the Lenox Building. Anecdotes of James Lenox, founder of the library, who gave a collection valued at $2,000,000 to the City of New York.

THE DRAMA.
Gertrude Quinlan, Edith Ostiere, actress and novelist; Kate Rorke as Anne of Austria; Julia Neilson, Mrs. Potter as Miladi in "The Three Musketeers;" Augusta Glose as Alice in "On and Off." Scene in "The Liars," Act III.; Jeanette Lowrie as Nora Cavanagh in "Sporting Life"; Alex Gisiko in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy"; Joseph Haworth as John Storm in "The Christian"; Edna Wallace Hopper, Frank Doane in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

MUSIC.
In addition to the review of the week there will be presented new portraits of Frank Damrosch, Jessie Shay, pianist, and the Kaltenborn Quartet, consisting of Franz Kaltenborn, Edwin Walther, Ernest Bauer, and Herman Beyer-Hane.

THE DOG SHOW.
Approaching Dog Show at Sherry's old establishment at Fifth Avenue. Among the illustrations are William Garrick's Champion St. Cribbage, winner of sixty prizes and cups in England; A. Clinton Wilmerding's Waring Wiggley, F. H. Hoyt's Trixey, Rowland P. Keasby's Coleshill Rufus, Walter S. Comstock's whippet Mary, Champion Hector II., Champion Thornfield Nora, and E. D. Faulkner's French bulldog Chicot.

"A DEAD LEAF."
A Thanksgiving story. It is believed that this is the last story written by the late George Parsons Lathrop, who died in April of this year. The story is of thrilling interest and is illustrated by John W. Trowbridge.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

It Is Said the Sun Never Sets on English Domain.

We may be pardoned a sentiment that sometimes comes to us, that the imprint of Cammeyer's Shoes is to be found around the whole earth. Wherever the feet of men have trod, there it may be said has been left the imprint of Cammeyer's Shoes. It has come about because our shoes last the journey; they stand the test and strain of wear and tear. And another reason is their price. They are like the air we breathe and the water we drink and the grass that grows—cheap, abundant, to be had for the asking, for the smallest possible price consistent with a good, true shoe and sound business principles.

What We Mean by the New Shoe.

It represents the newest idea, the newest form, the newest last, the newest finish—in short, the very latest and matured up-to-date experience put into the visible, tangible form of shoes.

The New Shoe for Women,

$4.00 Per Pair.

Button and Lace Calf Skin, Kid and Dull, Oxide Kid.

Women's High Cut Laced Boots,

$4.00 and $5.00 Per Pair.

These are splendid boots for Fall and Winter wear. Very fine for $4; better for $5, and the very best for $6. Heavy welted soles, well put together—a solid, substantial and enduring boot.

Evening Slippers for Women.

Fairy coverings for feminine feet to match these fairy nights of shining moon and twinkling star. The glow worm glistening in the Summer grass is not more attractive than these beautiful slippers glistening on ladies' feet.

Women's Patent Leather, Adonis, Cut Steel Buckle,

$3.00 to $6.00 Per Pair.

Women's Satin Slippers,

Latest Shades of Colors,

$1.75 Per Pair.

Mannish Shoes for Women.

Fine Tan and Black Glace Oxford Ties,

$3.00 and $4.00 Per Pair.

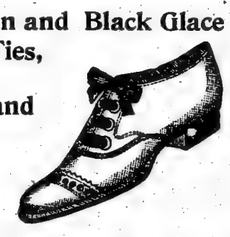

The Opening of the Chestnut Burr

is now at hand. The chill and frost of Fall are now upon us. We must all be busy getting the meat out of the nut of life. Often we are pricked, often disappointed, but the meat is there, and it is only by our continued and persistent effort that we finally overcome all obstacles and reach the inner and fruitful joy of success.

Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Misses' Box Calf Patent Leather Tip, Invisible

Cork Sole, Button and Lace,

$2.50

Sizes 11 to 2.

Child's Box Calf, Patent Leather Tip, Invisible Cork Sole, Button and Lace, Sizes, 6 to 10½, $2.00

Boys' Box Calf,

Welted Double Sole, Lace,

$2.50 Per Pair

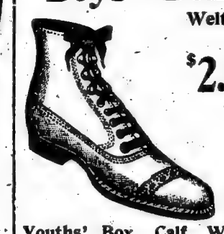

Sizes—2½ to 5½.

Youths' Box Calf, Welted, Double Sole, Lace, sizes 11 to 2 . . . . $2.00

Our Shoes Are the Right Kind

for school children, as they give the greatest ease and protection to the foot and the greatest foot happiness in their games and plays.

Men's Fine Shoes.

Our fine grades of Men's Shoes are the duplicates of the best private custom bench work. Our material is as good, our labor as skilled, and our completed shoe in form, fit, material and finish is in every particular the equal of the other.

The New Shoe for Men,

$5.00 Per Pair.

Black Calf and Russet Oil Grain, Calf Lined, Single and Double Soles.

Men's Sporting Boots,

7.50 and 8.50 Per Pair

In Tan Oil Grain Leather.

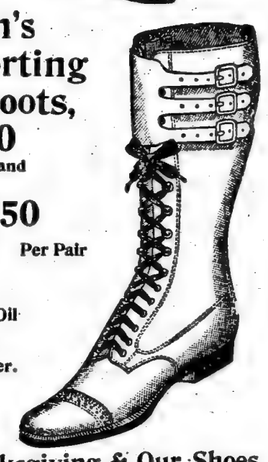

Thanksgiving & Our Shoes

Thanksgiving is not all a question of turkey. The hunter thinks of the other birds or deer he will kill. Whoever may need any kind of boots or shoes for any manner of use, let them come to us and they will surely find what they desire.

Thanksgiving and Xmas.

They are not far apart, and let our customers remember that our stock of Holiday Goods is even now complete, and they can make their holiday selections now at their leisure and before the rush commences. Slippers for men and women, for boys and girls, Rubber Boots also for boys and girls and children. Infants' Shoes of every style, kind and description.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

Hanover Fire Company's Affairs.

Price, McCormick & Co., who attempted last Summer to purchase a controlling interest in the Hanover Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the corporation, have issued another circular to the stockholders of the company with a view of procuring the issuance of a call for a stockholder's meeting to consider the question of liquidating the company, either by sale or otherwise. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hanover yesterday the circular was not noticed in any manner. The action on the part of Price, McCormick & Co. was something of a surprise, because they had issued a statement disclaiming intention to further push the matter, as a result of the unanimous rejection of the proposition at the September meeting of the Board of Directors.

A Dinner for Chief Justice Fuller.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at Delmonico's last night by J. W. Doane. Among the guests were Major Gen. John M. Schofield, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, Daniel S. Lamont, Charles P. Clark, President New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Jacob H. Schiff, and Victor Morawetz. The affair was entirely informal and no speeches were made.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Security Life and Trust Company has declared a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend.

Ducot & Lyon of Chicago have been appointed managers of the Frankfort American Insurance Company of New York for Cook County.

Secretary E. G. Snow, Jr., of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association issued to the members yesterday copies of the constitution and by-laws as amended at the recent reorganization meeting.

The fire insurance companies doing business in Newark, N. J., were talking yesterday about the probable disruption of the local rate compact, as the result of an apparently plain violation of the rules of compact by some of the board companies. The schedule insuring the schoolhouses of Newark in the amount of $590,000, which is rated at about 50 cents per annum, has been bound for about 20 cents for three years, and some of the companies which are represented upon the Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department obtained lines at this rate. Several Newark agents said yesterday that there was no defense for this action, since a competitive rate had not been framed.

Charles Lyman Case, the resident manager of the London Assurance Corporation, (fire branch,) denied yesterday the report that he had withdrawn from the Western Union of Fire Underwriters. He said, however, that while he had no present intention of going out, he did not desire to belong to any union or any association which did not include such offices as Weed & Kennedy, Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw, the Northern of London, and that part of the Imperial which reports to Atlanta, and he has written a letter to President Cram embodying a statement of his position.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LENOX REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Schedules of the Lenox Republican Club of 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street show liabilities, $3,825; nominal assets, $2,597; actual assets, $994, consisting of furniture, &c., $494, and bills receivable, book accounts from members for dues, $500, the nominal amount of which is $1,166.

SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY CO.—The Scranton Photo Supply Company of 65 Fifth Avenue made an assignment yesterday to Frank T. Okell. The officers are Edward A. Nichols, President, and Charles Bolwell, Secretary, and it was incorporated in 1893. Burr & Delacy, the attorneys, said that the assignment was due to dull business and poor collections. The liabilities are $2,800 and nominal assets $2,600.

Out of Town.

W. L. SHERRILL.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against William L. Sherrill of Atlanta, Ga., for $1,969, in favor of the Germania Fire Insurance Company. He was an agent of the company at Atlanta, and it is alleged that he has collected September and October premiums for the above amount, which he has not yet turned over to the company.

WORCESTER BREWING COMPANY.—Albert H. Waite and others, representing the First National Bank of Worcester, have filed a bill in equity in the Superior Court at Worcester, Mass., against the Worcester Brewing Company, for the appointment of a receiver and leave to foreclose two mortgages. Judge Aiken of the Superior Court has appointed L. F. Herrick receiver, with bonds of $50,000. The capital stock of the company is $300,000. It was incorporated under the laws of Virginia in 1896.

G. W. SCHMIDT.—G. W. Schmidt, wholesale liquor dealer, yesterday filed his petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Pittsburg. This in no way affects the G. W. Schmidt Company. The schedule, as filed, shows liabilities $818,723, assets $496,417. The liabilities consist of $578,622 due on securities, $204,809 due unsecured creditors, and $18,-336 due on notes. The assets consist of $26,949 due on accounts, $441,331 in securities, money $80,308, personal property $5,089.

RAW MINING COMPANY.—Chancellor McGill at Jersey City yesterday granted a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Raw Mining Company of Bridgeport, Conn. The company was organized for the purpose of operating a new process for the hardening of steel. The application was made on behalf of Zebina K. Pangborn by William Brinkerhoff, who said that the liabilities were about $25,000, while the assets consist of a contract for the purchase and sale of mining property near Bridgeport, together with the buildings and machinery on the grounds. The rule is returnable Monday.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Emil Seidenberg, Joseph Seidenberg, and Adolf Stiefel, who composed the firm of E. Seidenberg, Stiefel & Co., manufacturers of cigars at 1,322 Avenue A, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, through their attorneys, Einstein & Townsend. Their total liabilities are $511,798, of which $308,866 are direct and $202,932 contingent, as indorsers on notes discounted by various banks and bankers. Among the creditors are the Chemical National Bank, $71,371; Importers and Traders' National Bank, $37,030; National City Bank, $24,434; Third National Bank, $10,474; Germania Bank, $18,133; Ninth National Bank, $8,315; H. B. Granley, Philadelphia, $17,137; Oullman Brothers, $11,954; Charles E. Ireland, Philadelphia, $9,593; Baird Clock Company, Plattsburg, N. Y., $7,000; William Wicke & Co., $12,351. The petitioners have no assets, except that Milton S. Guiterman, to whom they made an assignment on March 4, 1896, has $19,582 in hand, which can be applied to the payment of firm debts after deducting fees and expenses.

Albert and Isaac Deutsch, who composed the firm of A. Deutsch & Co., cigar manufacturers, formerly at 423 and 425 East Sixty-third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities, $24,620, and no assets. A few days ago they satisfied four judgments against them, aggregating $15,770. They made an assignment in December, 1896.

Bernard Blumberg and Morris Glass, who composed the firm of Blumberg & Glass, formerly wholesale dealers in clothing at 24 Bond Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The firm liabilities are $18,192 and individual liabilities of Mr. Blumberg $1,300. There are no assets. Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield are the attorneys. The Sheriff took possession of their business in October, 1896.

Nathaniel Bernstein and Max Newman, who composed the firm of Bernstein & Newman, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, the attorneys, said that they were formerly cloak manufacturers at 50 East Tenth Street, and sold out on April 10 last. The liabilities are $19,100, and no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 17, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANNESLEY, Rebecca, Charles W. Leighton, and Robert F. Tompkins—George F. Morse	$346
ALBINGER, Frank E. and Agnes R.—Joseph Spears	603
ALBERT, Paul R.—C. L. Bernheim and another	4,232
BALL, Thomas W.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	891
BEGIELING, Emil F.—P. Kaltwasser	235
BLUMENTHAL, Alfred—Max Proops and another	42
BRUCKNER, Joseph—Aspell & Co.	24
BUSHMANN, Amalie—Church E. Gates & Co.	227
CLOGG, Levin H.—Harvey & Watts Company	188
COOK, Charles—New York Sporting Goods Company	20
CULLIN, Addie A.—Alonzo Rothschild	5,977
CABUS, Alexander G.—A. S. Newman, executor, &c.	216
COOK, John W.—C. J. Dieges and another	108
DILLIARD, John A.—Robert J. Ehlers	319
DITTENHOEFER, Moses A.—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, lien	688
DITTENHOEFER, Moses A.—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York	1,528
DURYEA, George W.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	106
DOLGE, Alfred—Liberty National Bank	2,281
EGAN, James H., Jr.—C. E. Rogers	27
FOLAND, Levi and Forrest—The National Central Bank of Cherry Valley	386
FREUDENTHAL, Jennie J. Freudenthal	34
FLYNN, Charles S.—A. Jacobs	33
FEEST, Simon—M. O'Rourke, (costs)	27
GALLOWAY, J. Armour—M. Yersin and another	25
GRIFFITH, William H.—H. F. Adams	133
GOLDSTEIN, Simon—I. Dolinsky, (costs)	26
HUBBELL, Arthur Y.—Union Printing Company	88
HELLENSCHMIDT, John G.—H. L. Cohn	79
HATIE, Joseph C.—Barrett Nephews & Co. and another	130
HATIE, Joseph C.—Barrett Nephews & Co. and another	308
HALL, William F.—C. W. Stimson	80
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY—E. M. Chessman	200
JELLICOE, Richard V.—New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, (costs)	46
LAYDON, Bernard—M. Levy and others	331
LEE, William H., as Marshal, &c.—M. Silverstein	130
LENNOX, Frank R.—Esther E. Gibbs	228
LENNOX, Frank R.—Canadiota Electric Light and Power Company	98
MILLSTONE, John—E. Haas	25
MARTIN, Michael J. and Herbert W.—E. W. Klein	309
MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION—T. F. Carberry	212
MORRIS, Henry L., executor, and William D. F. Manice and Charles Remsen, executors, &c.—J. Donat, costs	10
MILKI, Asad, and Francesca Ruggiero—Jacob Silverstein	210
MODEMANN, George H.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	127
O'NEILL, Daniel—Simon E. Bernheimer and another	1,008
PRICHARD, Charles W.—Stanley & Patterson	133
PAINE, William—E. Dunning	154
RABINOWITZ, Jacob—J. W. Hay	53
REILLY, John J.—John Keresy and another	1,268
RITTERBUSCH, William—Hannah Sweeney	679
ROSEMOND, Yetta—Western Trading Company	372
STRANG, Estelle L. F.—G. B. MacSymon	216
STEINFIELD, Fannie—H. Goldberg and others	97
SMITH, Frank—M. McGirr & Sons	181
TELFAIR, Henry W. T.—H. Friend	128
THE NEW YORK BANK NOTE COMPANY—Kings County Elevated Railway Company and another	200
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. T. Meyer	150
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—Emrick Brothers	68
THE UNITED STATES MERCANTILE Reporting Agency—P. B. Pearson	83
THE WILLIAM EGGERT COMPANY—E. & M. Hilson	203
TRENHOLM, William—R. V. Graber	180
TURNER, August D.—William R. Hutton and another, trustees	159
TUCCI, Giovanni, and John Sergi, administrators, &c.—John Vincent	50
WALL, Walter—W. J. Manning	215
WOLCOTT, Wallace—W. W. Searle	112
WATSON, Henri O.—Alice P. Butman, administratrix, &c., (three judgments)	1,140
YETTER, Andrew B.—A. Dietz, costs	85

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THE REAL RACE PROBLEM.

Mr. McKINLEY cannot solve the race problem; he can propose no legislation to Congress that will either prevent or punish such outrages as have occurred in North Carolina; he can take no action, under existing laws, through the Attorney General or otherwise, that will seriously improve the conditions under which the blacks of the South live. Practically all that he can do—and that, in our judgment, he is bound to do—is to refrain from appointing any more colored men to Federal offices in the South.

These are humiliating admissions. The right of the black citizens of the South to vote and hold office under the Constitution of the United States is undoubted. Their right, under the State Governments, to protection for life and property and for entire equality before the law so long as they are themselves law-abiding is perfectly clear and specific. Outside of the law and under the principles of American democracy there is not the shadow of a reason why they should not have precisely the same rights as white men. As a matter of cold fact, they do not enjoy these rights; the Constitution and laws of the States and of the United States, which guarantee them, are not enforced, and so far as the Federal Government is concerned they cannot be; nor could any others, however strict or drastic they should be made. For that matter, no provisions more severe than those now in existence could be enacted.

Who must be held responsible for this condition of things? The natural answer is, the whites of the South, with whom the antagonism of race has been and is so bitter and its manifestation so lawless. And the natural answer is, to some extent, the just one. It is far from being a complete one. The whites of the South would have done far better than they have had it not been for what we regard, and have always regarded, as the selfish, mischievous, and unprincipled course of the politicians who for a quarter of a century have determined the policy of the Republican Party when in power. That policy has had two objects. One, and the earlier, was to secure control of the State and Congressional elections, so far as practicable, by the negro vote. That soon ceased to be possible. Then, for a long time the second aim of the Republican policy was to secure for the politicians who determined it the control of the Southern delegations in National Conventions by means of negro votes. For some twenty years now Republican politics in the South has had no other real purpose than this. It has been a wretched, corrupt, and most shameful game and it has been played with reckless disregard of the interests and the rights of the unfortunate race who have suffered nearly all the evils and enjoyed very little of the meagre advantages arising therefrom.

After the suffrage was given to the blacks, the true policy—that required by the highest expediency as well as by equity and humanity—would have been to divide the negro vote. Had this end been sought, or even permitted, the Southern whites would have provided all the safeguards required for the exercise of the suffrage and for the protection of those who exercised it. So far from pursuing or allowing this, the Republican politicians have persistently sought to mass the blacks on their side and force the drawing of the line of color and race. And they have done this just as mercilessly since it became clear that it would be cruel to the blacks as they did before. It is they who more than all others are responsible for the "solid South" and for the hold which the Populist demagogues have secured in that region. It is high time that Mr. McKINLEY recognized the situation as it actually is, and determined to do nothing to make it worse. We have little hope that he will do so, but he faces a serious responsibility, and it is the duty of all cool-headed and honorable men, in or out of his party, to hold him to it.

HOW DOES HE KNOW?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech at the Conservative Club in London, reported yesterday, was interesting and important. It is pleasant to learn that all his pleasant references to the United States were cordially applauded. But we are afraid that some of them may have been applauded under a misapprehension. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, as probably every one of his hearers knew, is just returned from a visit to this country. Moreover, he has with it very close personal relations. These facts may have induced his hearers to believe that upon American matters he spoke as an expert witness. We should be very glad to believe that he did, but we cannot help having our doubts. There are too many facts on the other side. "To secure the policy of an open door," said Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, "the best security, in my opinion, is the desire of other nations, like Japan, Germany, and the United States, to preserve an open door." How does he know that the United States "desire to preserve an open door"? It is perfectly true, as he went on to say, that the interests of the United States in the Far East are identical with those of Great Britain. If the desires of our Government were dictated by the interests of our people, it would of course desire to preserve the open door in China. But it has never yet been moved by the arguments of those who, like this journal, believed that we ought to sustain the British demand of equal privileges against the Russian demand of exclusive privileges, to do so much as publish a single expression of sympathy with the British contention. Upon what authority does Mr. CHAMBERLAIN deduce the desires of the American Government from the interests of the American people?

Again, the Secretary for the Colonies declared, in the course of an eloquent appeal for the unity of the English-speaking peoples: "We shall welcome the United States in their new career as a colonizing Nation, because we know they are animated by the same motives and aspirations, employ the same methods, and love justice as ourselves." Again, how can Mr. CHAMBERLAIN possibly know all this? What evidence have we given of it? In the Far East, as we have seen, the two countries, having no territorial but only commercial interests, might be expected to desire and demand the same things. But this has not moved us to do, or even to say, anything in support of our own interests, even when they were most directly threatened by the reported Russian seizure, to be followed by a more or less hermetical closure, of the one port in China which it was most to our advantage to have left open.

The proof that in colonizing we are not "animated by the same motives and aspirations" and do not "employ the same methods" as Great Britain is the fact, upon which we yesterday commented, that we have confined to American vessels, which for this purpose do not exist, the trade between this country and Puerto Rico. This was done by an executive order in a matter in which the discretion of the President was complete. We have failed to join, to our own advantage, in the demand for an open door in China, and we have taken the earliest opportunity, to our own injury, to slam the door in the faces of all comers in Puerto Rico. We have never seen in the published speeches or writings of Mr. McKINLEY any evidence that he has ever spent thirty consecutive minutes in reflection upon any other aspect of our commercial legislation than its vote-drawing qualities in the Eighteenth District of Ohio. But he doubtless has an instinct that McKinleyism or Dingleyism and "the open door" do not go together. That instinct has prevented him from stimulating, has even instigated him to suppress, the trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. It will naturally have the effect, if we acquire control of the Philippines, of preventing him from encouraging our trade with those islands by allowing it to be carried by whoever will carry it cheapest. "A great empire and little minds," BURKE observed, "go ill together." The commercial nations may yet resent our rule, either in the Antilles or the Philippines, as it is inaugurated by Mr. McKINLEY, as more illiberal, more backward, and more oppressive to traders of other nations than even that of Spain. If Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has any evidence to the contrary the time is ripe for its production.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

The opinion which the Corporation Counsel has given to the Controller in regard to the exact status of the city service under recent decisions seems to us a sound one. He holds that it is impossible, under the terms of the decision of the Court of Appeals, to determine whether the act of March 31 applies to the City of New York since July 1 or not. That it did not apply previous to that time there is no doubt. That it does now apply and must continue to do so until repealed or adversely passed upon by the Court of Appeals is the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, while it was the judgment of the Appellate Division that it did not.

The chief point in the law of March 31 is the requirement that the rules made for the civil service in this city by the Mayor on the advice of his Civil Service Commission must be submitted for approval to the State commission. If this requirement has been legal since July 1 then a large number of appointees—some 900 in all, we believe—cannot lawfully draw their salaries and the Controller cannot pay them without becoming personally responsible for the amount. Of course it is intolerable that such a state of things can be permitted to continue indefinitely. The Corporation Counsel advises that a case be sent as promptly as possible to the courts, by which the exact force of the law shall be determined. It would be extremely desirable that the Legislature, immediately on convening, should pass the law of March 31 in such manner as to make its application to this city perfectly clear; but this it is not likely to do.

DEMORALIZATION AT WASHINGTON.

Army officers who think well of their profession and who desire to feel and express pride in the service in all its branches and operations have been unable to conceal their mortification at some conditions that have existed at Washington and in the War Department since early in the year. To say of the army that, "all things considered, it has done very well," is about as damning faint praise as a trained, ambitious, and courageous officer of the army can be expected to hear, and yet many officers are hearing it, as they have heard it for months.

The things that modify the praise due the army seem to us to be faults of administration for which only a few men who happen to be in positions of influence with the President and in control of the army, and apparently are more intent upon serving their own personal schemes of ambition, ought to be held to accountability by the country. These may properly become subject to the criticism of the President's investigating commission, if that commission, taking advantage of the President's urgent request that it dig deep, shall endeavor to ascertain some of the causes for the hysteria, hesitation, loss of confidence, confusion, and consequent blundering that have brought the army into unfavorable comparison with the navy.

It has been and is scandalous, for instance, that the Secretary of War should have sanctioned the practical suppression of Gen. MILES, whether that officer was overslaughed and humiliated to gratify the spite of Adjt. Gen. CORBIN or for any reason short of incompetency, which has not been openly charged and which certainly has not been demonstrated. The Adjutant General has been a most industrious man. It was detrimental to the best interests of the service, however, and menacing to the success of the campaign he was assisting to carry on in June and July for Gen. CORBIN to exert the influence he was permitted to enjoy at the White House, where he was and is a visitor at all hours, to promote his elevation to the chief command in place of Gen. MILES.

Nothing could have been more pernicious than the subversion of discipline and confidence in the several divisions of the War Department and the assumption in the offices of the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General that the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Surgeon General were unfit to exercise in time of war the degree of authority and discretion accorded to them in time of peace. All of these departments were demoralized, stricken with hysterical and floundering symptoms, and the Inspector General's department was so degraded that its chief officer has declared that nothing was left of it but a desk, all discretion and authority having been transferred from the Inspector General to Adjt. Gen. CORBIN.

It may be possible for Gen. CORBIN and Secretary ALGER to prove, if they shall be called upon to testify before the President's investigators, that Quartermaster General LUDINGTON was not a good officer simply because he had lived long enough and conducted himself with so much propriety as to become Quartermaster General; that Commissary General EGAN knew less about provisioning an army of 250,000 men than he should have known, and that Gen. STERNBERG was not necessarily a forceful and efficient Surgeon General because he was an accomplished bacteriologist, and that orders purporting to be issued by Gen. MILES should be framed, approved, and issued without so much as acquainting him in advance that they were to be issued. But it has been shown very plainly within a week, as it has been known at Washington and in the army for months, that the efficiency that might have been encouraged in these officers was impaired by withdrawing their authority, by contriving to have their orders disregarded, and by the imposition upon them and upon the army of civilian officers who knew even less about army management than the Secretary of War himself.

An unfortunate turn of the negotiations at Paris may compel a resumption of active operations by the army and navy. In the light of experience and indifferent investigation by the President's commission it is to be hoped that the President will bear in mind that the Navy Department has fulfilled every expectation and justified no scandal, largely because Secretary LONG has relied upon the advice of the trained officers at the heads of bureaus and has never found it necessary to keep an officer at the elbow of the President to impress Mr. McKINLEY with an undue sense of some ambitious man's individual importance.

It must be evident to any person of ordinary foresight that a resumption of war with these conditions unchanged in the War Department must lead to a renewal of the record of blundering and scandal that has been made possible by the retention of ALGER and the unrestrained assumption of influence and power by the Adjutant General.

American readers will be very ill-advised who pay any attention to the comments on the Paris press upon the progress of the Spanish-American negotiations, or who consider those comments to be expressions of public opinion. They are, in fact, expressions of the private opinion of the owners of Spanish bonds, and they denote nothing except the somewhat curious fact that those persons think it is worth while to spend good money on the Parisian press. There are some partial exceptions to the rule of venality in Parisian journalism. But that they are only partial is shown by the fact that it was found practicable to muzzle the entire Parisian press in the matter of the Panama scandal, and that all the truth that was published about it in France was published by the courageous M. LEROY-BEAULIEU in L'Economiste Français. The hounding of ZOLA by the press of Paris has shown a condition almost as bad, and one courageous journalist has been punished for speaking his mind by being expelled from the Legion which is still called "of Honor." Of a public press subservient to such influences, it does not in the least matter what it says.

The memory of Col. WARING will be honored by a public meeting at Cooper Institute on the evening of Tuesday next, the 22d. The meeting will be arranged by a joint committee of the City Club, of which Col. WARING was President at the time of his death; the Century Club, the Authors' Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. Owing to the large number who are anxious to take part in this public testimonial in honor of Col. WARING, the speakers will be somewhat numerous, and each will confine himself to a very short address. Among those who will speak are ex-Mayor STRONG, Bishop POTTER, Rabbi GOTTHEIL, President LOW, Dr. FELIX ADLER, CARL SCHURZ, REUBEN SIMONS, and JACOB A. RIIS. These gentlemen, it will be seen, represent in a marked degree the various phases of New York life with which Col. WARING was so strikingly connected. An announcement will be made at the meeting in regard to the Waring fund, which a committee of the Chamber of Commerce has in charge.

There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the official explanation telegraphed from Berlin of the change in the Kaiser's homeward route. In fact, however, the announcement of his visit to Spain had been so attenuated by the successive reports that the execution of the programme would scarcely have excited any susceptibilities. That a gentleman engaged in the expanding and colonizing business should stop at Port Mahon was entirely natural. That port is not known or visited by ordinary tourists, it is said to be the finest harbor in the Mediterranean, and, as they say in Wall Street, it is very "weakly held." The visit to Cadiz would have been very inopportune if the Kaiser had landed, and absolutely inflammatory if he had gone to Madrid. But when it was announced that he would do neither of these things, and that he would simply take on enough coal to enable him to coast France without stopping, nobody any longer cared whether he stopped at Cadiz or not.

Col. BRYAN's latest message to the silver Democrats, it may have been observed, while it insists that the notions embodied in the Chicago platform of 1896 will be reasserted in 1900, makes no prediction that free silver will be a winning issue in the next Presidential campaign. His self-restraint, in view of the fact that the success of the Republicans in Idaho, Kansas, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming has promised to deprive the Chicago party and platform of 24 votes cast for Candidate BRYAN, and the partial recovery of Nebraska from the silver craze apparently make it plain even to a sanguine man that the silver candidate of 1900 cannot expect to get more than 144 Electoral votes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If somebody with courage and a good command of language would go to City Magistrate BRANN and deliver before that strangely misguided official a short but vigorous lecture on the manners and methods that befit a servant of the public, it is just possible that New York would be spared for a while the pain and humiliation of reading another letter like that sent by him this week to Capt. F. M. GIBSON of the Street Cleaning Department. Such few people as knew Mr. BRANN before his elevation to his present position cherished no particularly high expectations as to the amount of wisdom and courtesy which he would display as a Judge, but even they are surprised by this revelation, and everybody else is astounded as well as disgusted by it. The communication which excited the Magistrate's anger was not less respectful in form than it was judicious in substance. Charitably assuming that the discharge, without punishment or reproof, of two lawbreakers who had been arraigned in the Yorkville Court, was the result of ignorance of facts which a Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning has special opportunities to know, Capt. GIBSON, as was his plain duty, wrote out a simple statement of the case and sent it to the person who obviously needed information. City interests of no inconsiderable importance had been imperiled, and what could be more natural or commendable than that one official should call another official's attention to what was going on? Instantly the Magistrate sat down and wrote a letter accusing the Captain of insolence, and ordering him to attend to his own affairs! We regret the necessity of telling the Magistrate that he, and not his correspondent, was insolent, and that the latter, in pointing out the effect of the former's conduct, was most distinctly performing his duty as a citizen and as a municipal employe. For what does Magistrate BRANN take himself? Does he imagine that he is too great a man to receive information or advice from a fellow-servant of the people? He should abandon that idea as soon as possible, and he should do it with especial speed in cases when officials of such long experience and such well-proven efficiency and intelligence as Capt. GIBSON are kind enough to counsel him.

—Mr. JOHN L. THOMAS, the manager of the Mills Hotels, has sent to this office the following brief but extremely significant statement:

"In accordance with the purpose expressed by Mr. D. O. Mills at the opening of Mills Hotel No. 1, and as an answer to very many inquiries received from persons who feel an interest in the subject, or who contemplate similar enterprises, I am authorized to state that, after providing for depreciation and replacements, the first year's business leaves a sum equal to 3 per cent. upon the investment."

From the very beginning of Mr. MILLS's experiment its complete success, so far as concerns the meeting of a legitimate need of men of scanty means, has been evident; now it is equally evident that the experimental stage is past, and that the hotels will not only be permanent institutions, but will serve as models for others of the same sort. Three per cent. is not a profit that will attract all investors, but it is one that will attract many of them, and not the least important, and it certainly justifies the claim that the Mills Hotels are illustrations of strictly practical and businesslike beneficence. The satisfaction of their owner with the first year's showing cannot be greater than that of their patrons. He can congratulate himself on having rendered assistance to his fellow men without having turned one of them into an habitual beggar; they can find an equal joy in the consciousness that acceptance of the proffered aid has involved no slightest loss of self-respect.

—Another painful task that conscience imposes upon us is to condemn as utter failures certain attempts which some of our contemporaries make to give their weather stories a nautical twang by using the word "nor'easter." Our presumably well intentioned neighbor, The Journal, fell into this almost pathetically absurd mistake yesterday, and so must serve as text for these remarks, but there are many other papers that might, and we hope will, take them to heart and profit by them. The objection to "nor'easter" is that nobody on land or water ever uses it—nobody, that is, except people who are trying to show familiarity with a dialect about which they know little and that little wrong. It is a fact that the sailor almost invariably contracts "northwest" into "nor'west," and that he elides the single consonant in all the many variants of that word which, by means of prefixes and suffixes he takes occasion to make. But his manipulations of "northeast" are subject to a different rule. For some reason or other "nor'east" doesn't please the sailor's ear, while "no'theast," with the vowel well flattened, does please it. Each combination of "north" and "east" is treated in the same way. Hence should the would-be sea dog always write "no'theaster" and never "nor'easter," unless he wants to wreath with superior smiles the lips of those of us who really do get off soundings once in a while.

—Excessive considerateness has not marked the occasional comments on "Christian Science" which this column has contained, but they have been mild, indeed, in comparison with some that appear in The London Standard. Referring to the death of HAROLD FREDERIC, it says: "There is no warrant for imputing culpable motives in this particular case; but it must be conceded, as a broad proposition, that if any one wanted to get rid of a person who happened to be under his charge in illness, no more effectual means could be devised than that which is graced, by a strange distortion of words, with the pretentious title of 'Christian Science.'" Whether or not the startling suggestion which this sentence but thinly veils is one long since familiar to the practitioners of the infamous cult, we will not venture to decide. There is nothing, however, either in their theories or their characters that is incompatible with the idea of putting out of the way persons whose deaths would be profitable or convenient. Well-to-do invalids whose natural heirs prate to them of the "power of truth" and advise against the employment of regular physicians have at least reason to meditate on the varied utilities of "Christian Science" and to think long and seriously before venturing into its noisome quicksands.

—Gen. FLAGLER's report casts no new light on the question why the United States went to war, the other day, without enough smokeless powder to load a single cannon or a single rifle. He tells us again, what we knew only too well before, that when hostilities began experiments were in progress which might in time have supplied our army and navy with a powder even better than any of the varieties used abroad, but he does not tell why it had not long ago been forced upon the attention of Congress and the public that several powders vastly superior to what we possessed could be obtained for the buying, and had already been secured even by such countries as Spain and Turkey. It is well enough to put as much responsibility as possible on Congress, but whole mountains of it will still be left for the War Department to carry.

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an old man, now in my seventy-ninth year, and fairly well to do, having property within a stone's throw of New York City worth at least a quarter of a million of dollars. I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, which I regard as a remarkably great paper, and felt lost one day last week when I failed to procure a copy at the news stand.

But the most interesting thing to me that has appeared in THE TIMES is the article you printed last Friday, Nov. 11, in regard to the treatment of diphtheria. I have been sending copies of this issue around to my friends.

To give you the reason for my great interest in this subject I will say that I had a dear little grandson last April. His mother is dead. He was my only grandchild. He was the dearest little fellow on this earth to me. On the 1st of April, in Passaic, N. J., he was taken with diphtheria. We called a homeopathic physician, who treated him. The child grew worse. He called an allopath as consulting physician, who administered anti-toxine by injecting the serum into the child's leg. Then we got the third physician, and in spite of all they did or could do the little fellow died on the fourth day of the disease. Let me assure you that I would cheerfully have given up all the wealth I have in this world to have saved him, and it is the regret of my life that I had not known then what I know now through THE TIMES about the bracelin chlorine treatment, as it might have saved him, as it saved the twenty-four children in succession in the Brooklyn Diphtheria Hospital lately.

I now stand ready to help you or Mr. J. J. Russell in a substantial way to procure the remedy, and to send it to the afflicted where this awful disease prevails, with the hope of saving the little ones, who may be as dear to their parents or grandparents as my little fellow was to me.

Thanking you most kindly for the interest you manifest in this important subject, and with the hope of yet conquering this dreadful disease, I remain, as heretofore, an admirer of THE TIMES, and will continue so while it remains the friend of the afflicted. HENRY DAY.

Cliffside, N. J., Nov. 17, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Sure.

Phyllis—Are you sure you love me?
Corydon—I ought to be. I think I have been in love often enough to recognize the symptoms.—Indianapolis Journal.

Just Like Other People.

"You look nice enough to eat," exclaimed the youth.
"And so I do," replied the maiden, "three times a day."—Ohio State Journal.

Like Father, Like Son.

Mother—Johnny, you go right to bed.
Johnny—Yessum, but you bet yer life when I get big I'll join a club like pa belongs to and then I won't have t' go t' bed at all if I don't want to.—Jewish Comment.

A Lack of Solicitude.

"Is oratory a lost art?" asked the political speaker.
"I don't know whether it's lost or not," answered the campaign manager. "But I must say I haven't seen anybody advertising a reward for it."—Washington Star.

THE TOILER'S RECOMPENSE.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

I

An hour ago the world was cold
And heaven seemed far away,
And all the gloom that my heart could hold
Appeared to be centred there,
And I wondered if ever another day
With a cheerful sky and fair,
Would dawn for me, or would bring for me
Such joys as the joys that had fled—
If the way beyond had a thing for me
Worth the cost of toiling ahead.

II

An hour ago the world was cold
And heaven seemed far away,
But the clouds that were leaden are tinged with gold,
And my heart is light again,
For one with a helpful word to say
Stepped out from the ranks of men,
With a hand for me and a smile for me,
And praise for the work I've done,
And out there many a mile, for me—
Is a goal that shall be won!

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday, for some reason, possibly that of superstition, is not popular in society. There are very few functions of any description on the calendar to-day. It is practically the last of the Horse Show, Saturday being reserved for children and country cousins, although not a few will see the pageant out. Yesterday being cold and dreary, the avenue was not as crowded as on other days. Mrs. Samuel Colgate was one of the fashionable world out in the afternoon, with her sister, Mrs. Kessler; Miss Evelyn Burden, in a very becoming gown of snuff-colored corduroy velvet, and a round toque; Miss Emily Hoffman, who is one of the beauties of the Horse Show; Mrs. Henry Sloane and her young daughter, driving to the shopping districts; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Mrs. Kenochan were also out.

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Among the dinners of the week was one given last evening at Sherry's by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, with covers for fifteen guests, and the farewell petit dinner of Miss Leary to Mrs. Yznaga, which took place Wednesday evening. Among the guests were Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. Mrs. Yznaga left for Louisiana yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold have come into town for the Winter, and have taken the house 61 West Forty-fifth Street. Mrs. Arnold has been in ill health and in mourning, and she has not been seen in society much since her marriage. This Winter she and her mother, Mrs. John Di Zerega, will entertain during the season.

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The reception which will take place tomorrow afternoon at Sherry's for the patronesses of the Wednesday cotillions will have the following ladies receiving: Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. George L. Nichols, and Mrs. William Barbour. They will be assisted by fifty young women, who will pour tea. Among these will be Miss Alice Castleman of Louisville, Ky., Miss Matilda Janeway, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Mattie Belle Quarrier, Miss May Newbold Lawrence, Miss Alberta Sturges, Miss Hartshorne, Miss Spencer, and Miss Swift. There will be four cotillions this Winter, to be held at Sherrys, and the dates are Dec. 7, Jan. 4, Jan. 25, and Feb. 8. Among the Board of Governors are Messrs. Heth Lorton, George H. Sullivan, James L. Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, H. Snowden Marshall, and some half dozen others equally well known.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell of Cazenovia, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel for Horse Show week. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell sail for Egypt in January. Mrs. Wendell was Miss May Dwight Foote.

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Mr. Bashford Dean and her mother, Mrs. Isaac M. Dykman, are passing a month at the Virginia Hot Springs. Mrs. Dykman has been in ill health during the past season at her country home in King's Bridge.

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Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Annie Margaret Weeks and Mr. Maurice Bernard Fuller. The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 8:30 o'clock at All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. A reception will follow from 9 until 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Carlysle Henry Weeks, the mother of the bride, at 111 West Seventy-fifth Street.

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The wedding of Miss Lela Harkness, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lemon Van Deberg Harkness, to Dr. Ogden M. Edwards, Jr., will take place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29. The ceremony will be only for intimate friends of the family. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Myrtle Harkness will be maid of honor, Miss Louise Edwards of Pittsburg, Miss Grace Toffy, Miss Louise Perry, and Miss Emily Henderson will be the bridesmaids. George D. Edwards will be best man, and among the ushers are Dr. Thomas Arbuthnot, Hobart D. Betts of Englewood, N. J.; Harry S. Harkness, and Edward S. Harkness. The bridegroom is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, '96, and his ushers are all Yale and Princeton men. Miss Harkness is a graduate of Ogontz, and Miss Ely's school, and her bridesmeads are schoolmates. A dinner to the bridal party will be given Monday, Nov. 28.

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The Cinderella cotillions, which for the past few Winters have been so successful, will be continued during the season of 1898-9. The present prospects assure successful and enjoyable meetings, the first of which will be held at Dodworth's, on Thursday evening, Dec. 8.

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The old herald cry, "Le roi est mort—Vive le roi!" seems to be in full vogue in Canada and India. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen sailed from Montreal this week, and the new sovereigns, the Earl and Countess of Minto, will arrive in a few days in Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier are obliged to hasten from Washington to Montreal in order to speed the parting guest and welcome the new. The Lauriers had been the guests of honor at several very handsome dinners and receptions in Washington this week, among which was one given by Mr. and Mrs. John Hay. On the ship with the Aberdeens were also Lord and Lady Douglas of Howick, who have been traveling through Northern Ontario looking at their mining property. Lord Douglas is a son of the Marquis of Queensberry.

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Among the passengers who arrived on the Aller yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse, Miss Helen Whitehouse, Miss Charlotte Livingston, Miss Lay, and Miss So Minton.

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Mrs. John D. Townsend and Miss Townsend of 343 West Thirty-fourth Street gave a musicale last evening at their residence. There were present a number of guests, and a musical programme of an unusually elaborate nature for a private entertainment was rendered. Among the artists who appeared were Signor Tagliapietra, who gave among other selections the Toreador Song, from "Carmen"; "The Holy City," with aeolian accompaniment, and "I Think of Thee, Margarita"; Mme. Torriani, soprano; Mme. Cosenza, contralto; M. Paul Wiallard, tenor; M. Veron, basso; Herr Kraus, violin; Herr Blumenberg, 'cello; Miss Elizabeth Sloman, the harp, and Signor J. Pizzarello and Mlle. Carmita Cosenza were at the piano. The engagement of Miss Townsend and Signor Tagliapietra, which has been rumored, was not announced.

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There was a sad note struck in yesterday's gay chorus, and the men and women of fashion on their way to the Garden at 11 A. M. wondered at the number of people who were entering the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth Street. They wondered all the more when they saw these same people, whose numbers had been so added to that they formed quite a crowd, coming from the church when they were returning from the Garden to the hotels for lunch. The occasion which brought out this congregation was the memorial anniversary service for the well beloved Dr. George Houghton, for so many years rector of "The Little Church Around the Corner," who died a year ago yesterday. The services were conducted by Dr. George C. Houghton, nephew and successor of the late rector. Dr. Houghton made a very feeling and appropriate memorial address after morning prayers were said. Some very beautiful floral offerings were sent to the church.

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After the crowd poured out of the Garden at the conclusion of the Show on Wednesday and again last night a large contingent repaired to the Astoria, Holland House, Sherry's, and Delmonico's for supper, and the scenes at all four places were the liveliest that have been witnessed this week. At the Astoria in particular the crowd was so great that progress through the halls was impossible at times, and every table in the two palm gardens, the Astoria and Waldorf restaurants, and the temporary restaurant that has been established in the old café was occupied, while hundreds of persons who failed to obtain seats went elsewhere. The dresses worn had for the most part been seen at the Horse Show earlier on both evenings, but this did not prevent a crowd of idle spectators sitting and standing in the hallways to gaze at them and their wearers. The largest supper of Wednesday evening was served at a round table in the old café, and was enjoyed by over twenty people. The ladies in this party were Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Lydig, and Miss Angelica Gerry. In the Waldorf palm garden Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud had several guests at supper, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Kessler were in other parties. By to-day people will begin to desert the Show, and to go out of town, some for a short stay over Sunday for rest from the fatigues of the week, and others to remain till after Thanksgiving. There will be several dinners, however, at fashionable restaurants to-night, and numerous suppers after the Show, while on Saturday, in consequence of the half holiday, there will be several luncheons in which men as well as women will participate before going to the Show in the afternoon.

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Horse Show week has generally been considered a bad one for the theatres, but this year it has seemed to have the opposite effect, and the leading attractions have been even better patronized, if possibie, and especially by society people, than in the earlier weeks of this exceptionally prosperous theatrical season. It has become more the custom for Horse Show patrons and visitors to alternate their afternoons and evenings at the Garden, and several well-known people who used formerly to secure boxes for the entire week have this year bought them from the speculators every other night or afternoon, as they desired. On the nights of afternoons when they have not visited the show they have gone to the theatres. Many of the visitors from the out-of-town cities have followed the same plan in a measure, and have taken in the theatres as well as the show. This change of custom has, of course, brought the theatre managers to look more kindly upon the show, and has had also the good effect of giving more variety to the personnel of the box and even the seat holders in the Garden.

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A wave of violets always strikes New York in Horse Show week, and it has seemed this year as if this fragrant flower had never before been so popular or so abundant. She has been a forlorn woman, indeed, and one very much without male friends who has visited the Garden, lunched, dined or supped at the fashionable restaurants, or even promenaded on the avenue during the past few days without a huge bunch of violets stuck in her belt or pinned in her corsage. Some of these bunches are as large as good-sized cannon balls, and the fashion is being overdone. It is paradoxical that the most modest of flowers should be so used as to make their wearers conspicuous, and the violets of Horse Show week are certainly not "born to blush unseen." The violet craze seemingly means the passing of the rose, for this beautiful flower has not been in evidence anywhere during the week. Chrysanthemums as well as violets have taken its place.

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Mrs. Judge Andrews, who has been so ill all Summer, is now improving in a satisfactory way, and it is hoped that her recovery will be permanent. Her daughters, Mrs. Tremenheere and Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, who have been assiduous in their devotion to her, have begun to go out. Mrs. Tremenheere was at the Horse Show yesterday afternoon, looking remarkably well in a gown of green and white striped silk, with a dainty little jacket trimmed with black fur.

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The purchase of Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell's fine schooner yacht Emerald by Mr. William E. Iselin, while it takes one of the few racing schooners out of the list, as Mr. Iselin has bought the beautiful boat to cruise in, is a matter of much gratification to a large contingent of Mr. Iselin's friends, who know his sportsmanlike qualities, and who are glad to be able to welcome so good a sailor man to the few who still prefer the sail to steam.

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The wedding of Mr. Robert Ralston Crosby and Miss Emily Petit will take place, it is said, either at the residence of Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, at whose house Miss Petit is staying as the guest of Mr. Anderson's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, or at the residence of Mr. Anderson's sister, Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell—the old Pickhart mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. It will not be celebrated at the house of Miss Petit's sister, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, where it was supposed that it would take place.

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Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, who has been absent from New York for many months, most of which were passed in San Francisco in looking after the interests of his wife and sister-in-law in that city, returned to New York on Wednesday evening. Mr. Oelrichs, who is looking remarkably well, and who has lost heavily in weight due to baths at the Virginia Hot Springs, where he stopped on his way from California, was at the Horse Show yesterday afternoon and evening, where he was welcomed by a large number of friends.

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From abroad there come several little items of interest. The Countess Boni di Castellane has returned from Biarritz and is in Paris for the Winter. Mrs. Horace Porter is holding Monday receptions in the first and third week of every month during the sittings of the Chambers. Lady Randolph Churchill has appeared at the Niagara Skating Rink very smartly gowned in a black skirt with a red velvet blouse and a black hat with red feathers, and her sister, Mrs. "Jack" Leslie, wore a coat of dark-blue cloth made very long and embroidered in black braid.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Keyes—Scudder.

The marriage of Miss Emma Willard Scudder, daughter of the late Henry J. Scudder, and Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., took place yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. J. McClusky and Father Dyer, who said the nuptial mass. The bride, in a white satin gown, trimmed with lace, and a tulle veil, entered the church with her uncle, Hewlett Scudder, who gave her away. Miss Eleanor Keyes, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Curtis, Miss Anna Lapsley, Miss Edith Benedict, Miss Amy Milton Kohlsaat, Miss Nathalie du Vivier, and Miss Eleanor Woodruff. The large Gainsborough hats worn by them gave a picturesque finish to their gowns of yellow silk, effectively trimmed in lace and velvet. Edward Scudder, the bride's brother, was the best man. The ushers were Willard Scudder, Gaillard Lapsley, Joseph Kelley, Victor Murt, Thomas Walsh, Drs. Adrian Lambert, William Bullard, and Edward Chetwood. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride, 21 East Twenty-second Street.

Mason—Williams.

Miss Fannie Mallory Williams and Albert Lincoln Mason were married yesterday at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. C. B. Brewster, Coadjutor Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Burgess, the rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Kate Mallory Williams, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth F. Mason, Miss Cora P. Mallory, Miss Esther S. H

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES

Commission Now in Washington Discusses the Question.

THE GROUND OF DIFFERENCE

British Subjects Claim that the Present Conditions Operate Unjustly to Their Detriment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The commission which is trying to adjust differences between the United States and Canada to-day held a lengthy session upon the two subjects which are regarded as of most importance—namely, the North Atlantic fisheries and reciprocity.

The fisheries question was practically taken up for the first time, and it was quite definitely understood that the position of the Canadian Government was made clear as favorable to granting enlarged rights to American fishermen in Canadian waters of the North Atlantic if, in return, Canadian fish are admitted free of duty to American markets. It is expected that this will open up a wide range of discussion, and an immediate adjustment is not looked for.

Concerning reciprocity, it has now developed that, while some progress is being made in considering certain articles which will be the basis of reciprocity, yet the American Commissioners are likely to insist, as a preliminary to any reciprocity, that Canada shall wipe out that feature of her tariff law which gives Great Britain a preference of 25 per cent. on all tariff duties. If this important concession is made by Canada and agreed to by Lord Herschell, who is looking after the interests of Great Britain, then, it is said, a reciprocity list will probably be agreed upon. Without the abolition of preferential rates to Great Britain, the opinion is very positively expressed that a reciprocity agreement cannot be reached.

The reason for this, it is pointed out, is that the Canadian law giving Great Britain preference within the last year has diverted trade from the United States and turned it into British channels. The effect has been to reduce materially the sales of American cotton goods, hardware, and other lines in Canada, and to increase the sales of British goods. One of the American experts said to-day that the shipment of cotton cloth to Canada had fallen off from $1,775,00) in 1897 to $783,000 in 1898, a loss of about $1,000,000, due to the fact that British cotton cloths received a preference of 25 per cent. in the duties. The American Commissioners feel that if they can succeed in having this British preferential stopped it will be greater than any reciprocity agreement. The debate thus far has encouraged the American Commissioners to believe that they will succeed in having this preferential wiped out.

The fisheries question is of long standing, and, aside from its importance to the commerce of the New England and Canadian coast, it is said to give the basis for a possible serious conflict between this country and Great Britain. Wearied by the length of the controversy, Canada of late has intimated that in case it remained open, recourse might be taken to the seizure of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters. This, it is believed, would lead to serious international complications. This has been the view of members of the commission, and as a result they are exceedingly anxious to secure a settlement of this question. It is understood that there is some likelihood of a commission of American, Canadian, and English lawyers being appointed to determine the meaning of the treaty of 18.8, which governs these fishery rights. The suggestion of this international body has come, it is understood, from Lord Herschell. Should such a body be appointed, its object would be to do away with the chance of any collision occurring between the Canadian officials and American fishing vessels during the approaching fishing season.

A high Canadian official to-day stated the Canadian view of this fisheries question, as follows:

"The International Commission will have a serious difficulty to settle in the North Atlantic fishery question. It is a question which may give the commission some trouble. The position of the Canadian Government is not, I think, very well understood in the United States. The treaty of 1818 provided, roughly speaking, that the United States fishermen shall not have access to the inhabited coasts of the Canadian seaboard. On those coasts American fishermen are not entitled to land save for four purposes specifically named in the treaty, namely, for wood, water shelter, and repairs. The object of the treaty was obviously to give Canadians exclusive control of their own coasts as a base of operations for carrying on the fishery.

"In 1854 the United States purchased the right to land on the Canadian coasts for other than the purposes named. American fishermen wish to buy bait in Canadian ports, to ship crews to purchase supplies, including ice and to bond their fish; that is, to trans-ship them in bond either to Canadian railways or to steamers bound for the United States so that they may get rid of their cargo quickly and hurry back for bank, instead of carrying it to Boston or Gloucester and going back empty, which entails loss of time. The United States purchased these privileges in 1854 by abolishing the duties on Canadian fish. It purchased them again by giving free fish in return under the Washington treaty of 1871. So also, in 1888, the Bayard-Chamberiain project virtually granted free fish in exchange for these privileges. That project was defeated in the United States Senate, but the modus vivendi which formed part of it and is in existence to-day provides that American fishing vessels which desire to have the benefit of the privileges shall pay an annual tonnage tax to the Dominion Treasury therefor.

"It will thus be seen that the United States has all along accepted the Canadian interpretation of Article I. of the treaty of 1818 as the true interpretation. This being the case, the United States is, I think, debarred from now claiming the bonding privilege in Canadian ports for American fishermen as part and parcel of the general bonding system in existence between the two countries. The fact is as said, that under the treaty of 1818 American fishermen have no right to land their fish in Canadian ports. If they had that right the Canadian Government would not hesitate for a moment to allow them to ship their fish in bond by rail or water. So, it is a good tu quoque to say that the United States permits Canadian fishermen to bond Canadian fish in American ports. That is true, as a matter of fact, but then there is no treaty, as in the other case, specifically excluding Canadian fishermen from going into American ports for that and other commercial purposes.

"At present Canadian Administration, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the head, has not since entering office in 1896 pressed the Canadian interpretation very hard. Indeed, it has allowed American fishermen nearly all of the privileges referred to, whenever under special circumstances they have submitted a request to be permitted to enjoy them. This course of action is strongly disapproved, however, by Canadian fishermen. A Canadian fisherman and an American fisherman are fishing side by side on the banks. The American fisherman sells his fish free of duty, of course, in the United States. The Canadian fisherman, on the other hand, has to pay a duty on his fish going to the United States; and when, in addition, he is asked, in the teeth of the treaty of 1818, to give his rival, thus favored by circumstances, all the easements and conveniences involved in the commercial privileges obtainable in Canadian ports, he feels that he is being asked to assist that rival in compassing his further injury. This, I suppose, is only natural. It is only natural, too, that the Canadians should expect free fish, as in times past, in return for the concession of those easements.

"The present Canadian Government seems most anxious to have this question settled. It would infinitely prefer a friendly adjustment, commercial privileges in Canadian ports being exchanged for the free admission of Canadian fish into the United States. If this is not done—I am not making a threat, but merely stating the bare truth—there is no alternative before it but to enforce the treaty. The matter is one of no particular importance to the United States, the fishing industry of New England being now relatively of no great account; and every friend of peace and amity between the two countries must earnestly hope that a way out of the difficulty may be found along the lines suggested."

MARIA TERESA INVESTIGATION.

Abandonment of the Cruiser to be Considered by a Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at the navy yard at Norfolk next Tuesday for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the abandonment of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, with a view to determining the necessity and responsibility therefor.

The detail for the court of inquiry was announced this afternoon as follows: Capt. Day, Commander Shouler, and Commander Tilley, with Capt. Waller, Marine Corps, as judge advocate.

OUR NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

Chief Endicott's Report Is with the Department, Reviewing Improvements Made and Those Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Chief Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, makes a strong point of the necessity for ample docking facilities, not only for small vessels, but for the battleships upon waters near Key West. He said this place was during the war, and may be in the future, an important base of naval operations, able strategists having pronounced Key West and Dry Tortugas the key to the Gulf of Mexico, therefore it is held that careful study should be given to the subject to determine some point at which the very best docking facilities shall be provided. Had the war with Spain continued many months more the absence of docking facilities in those waters would have been most seriously felt, and might have effected its fortunes.

The small showing we make in dock accommodations is very marked as compared with the other naval powers of the world, and although the expenditures for dry docks by the United States will be large in the next few years, Chief Endicott says he cannot fail to ask a continuance of the liberal policy in this particular until the country is well fitted for handling its fleet in the dock yards without compelling vessels to perform long sea voyages to reach docking ports. The estimates submitted for the next year provide for only one new dock, which is to be of the largest type, constructed of granite and concrete, and located at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The report states that the United States has come into possession at the port of San Juan of a naval arsenal, founded in the year, containing a number of substantial concrete buildings and three good piers. The total value of the buildings and grounds is about $100,000, and it has been created into a United States naval station.

The estimates for the various navy yards for the next fiscal year are as follows: Portsmouth, N. H., $306,000; Boston, Mass., $367,000; New London, Conn., $25,000; New York, $612,062; League Island, Penn., $755,-757; Washington, $205,000; Norfolk, Va., $2,000,000, ($1,500,000 being for a new dock;) Port Royal, S. C., $145,000; Key West, $112,-520; Mare Island, Cal., $851,750, and Puget Sound, Wash., $53,500.

While detailing the needs and matters of importance of the New York Navy Yard, Chief Endicott complains of the bad policy shown in the sale of a large part of the grounds of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the city, by authority of Congress, but in opposition to the recommendation of the bureau. He says this was an unfortunate step; that although only four years had passed since the sale, the yard does not afford facilities in the matter of room for the work to be done. For lack of room the greatest navy yard in the country probably will be limited to four graving docks when it should have an area for three times that number, together with all its superstructure necessary for the repair and equipment for an expedition of the largest fleet the Government is likely to assemble in the harbor of New York.

It is also said the bureau has reason to believe that the question of the removal of the cob dock, and adding its landed area to the river or Wallabout, will be pressed upon the attention of Congress at the next session, and it is earnestly urged that any project of this kind be approached with the greatest caution, and that no modification materially reducing the area of the dock be asserted to unless it can be shown to be in the interest of the navy. Some enlargement of the northern end of the yard is recommended by the purchase of the triangular twelve-acre tract bounded by the navy-yard wall, Hudson Avenue, and the East River.

TO MEET MILITARY EXPENSES.

Measures to Provide Extraordinary Funds for the Army and the Navy After Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee of the House has called a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Deficiencies to meet Saturday, Nov. 26, to consider the estimates for the maintenance of the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy during the period from Jan. 1, 1899, to July 1, 1899. It will be necessary to frame and enact an Urgent Deficiency bill to provide for these expenditures before the holiday recess, as the balance of the $226,000,000 and the original $50,000,000 appropriated to carry on the war are not available after Dec. 31. Whatever remains of these appropriations must be brought back into the Treasury on that date.

How much has been expended is not known, but the presumption is that there is a considerable balance, as the appropriations were estimated to cover the pay account for the full complement of 234,000 soldiers provided for in the two calls of the President, and also for the temporary increase in the regular army. Neither the volunteers nor regulars were enlisted up to their full strength, and about 100,000 of the former have been mustered out of the service. While there should be a considerable balance on this account, it may be that the expenditures for clothing, food, transportation, ordnance stores, medical stores, &c., have exceeded the estimates, and that little if any of the appropriations remains. The exact balance will appear when the Treasury Department submits the estimates to Mr. Cannon's committee.

Some difficulty, it is anticipated, may be experienced in getting this measure through both houses before the new year, as its presentation may open up the whole question as to the conduct of the war. The Appropriations Committee will have the bill ready for action as soon as Congress meets. Furthermore, it is the intention of the committee to expedite the framing and consideration of the regular Appropriation bills in every possible way in the early portion of the session in order to avoid an extra session.

THE RICH OSAGE INDIANS.

Their Wealth Per Capita Greatest in the World—Wrongs of the Utes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Osage Indians are probably the wealthiest people per capita on earth. They are aristocrats, and scorn manual labor, according to Agent Pollock's annual report to the Interior Department. They own over 800 acres of land for each man, woman, and child, and each receives an annuity of over $200 in cash. As an illustration, if an Indian and his wife have eight children, the annual cash income of the family is over $2,000. Rather leading his white brother in this respect, he prefers the conveniences, luxuries, and dissipations of village life to agricultural avocation. He loves to sing and dance and rest, and he has plenty of money to support his family in idleness.

Indian Agent Stephens of the Crow Creeks reports that a serious nuisance and detriment to progress, to correct which agents would have to co-operate, is inter-tribal visiting, demoralizing to the Indians, encouraging idleness and nomadic habits, abandonment of crops, reckless distribution of property as presents, and neglect of stock. Action to minimize this mischief is urged.

Capt. Cornish of the Uintah and Ouray Agency in Utah complains in his report that there never has been any settlement of the claim of the Uncompahgre, White River, and Southern Utes on account of the cession of about 8,000,000 acres of land to the United States under a treaty of 1880 in consideration of certain benefits. The treaty required that the land should be subject to cash entry only, and that the proceeds—after reimbursement to the United States for sums appropriated and set aside in the Ute act and paying for lands which might be ceded to the Utes by the United States, outside of their reservation, $1.25 per acre—should be deposited to their credit in the Treasury, the interest payable to the Utes annually with the rest of their annuity money. This claim has not been settled, and no statement made as to the amount of money collected for this land. The agent says:

"It does not appear that the United States has ceded them any lands outside of their reservation. If the late Uncompahgre reservation is considered to have been so ceded it has practically again been absorbed by the United States. I believe the Government has appropriated from this Colorado land a large timber reserve, for which, it seems to me, the Indians are justly entitled to pay. The matter should be carefully investigated."

The denial of the rights of these Indians to hunt on their old reservation, in accordance with the Colorado game laws, is complained of as an injustice and a violation of their treaty rights, and the agent recommends securing through Congress some compensation for loss of the right.

NEW YORK INDIANS WIN A SUIT.

Nearly $2,000,000 to be Paid Them by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Court of Claims to-day rendered a judgment of $1,961,400 in favor of the New York Indians who entered suit against the United States to recover the value of certain lands donated to them in Kansas and subsequently disposed of by the United States. The award is in pursuance of a mandate from the United States Supreme Court. The case has been pending in the courts about five years.

These lands had been set apart as a reservation for them by the treaty of 1838, but the lands were never occupied by them, and were sold by the Government and the proceeds placed in the United States Treasury. The Court of Claims originally decided against the Indians, but the Supreme Court reversed that judgment and directed the award in their favor of the net amount actually received by the Government for the Kansas lands, less the amount to which the Tonawanda and Senecas would have been entitled and less other just deductions.

Restrictions on Importing Swiss Cattle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—This Government will decline to accede to the request made by the Swiss Minister for a removal of the restrictions imposed by law on the importation of cattle from Switzerland, owing to the prevalence in the Swiss Republic of foot and mouth disease, which in the opinion of the Agricultural Department officials endangers all the live stock products of the country. The Swiss Minister called on Secretary Wilson yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining if something might not be done of a remedial nature, but the law is mandatory and the Secretary will be obliged to decline the Minister's request.

Work of the Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Industrial Commission at their session to-day selected the following sub-commissions: On Agriculture, Harris, Chairman, Kyle, Mantle, Gardner, and Conger; on Manufactures, Smith, Penrose, Livingston, North, and Farquhar; on Mining, Daniel, Otjen, Bell, Ratchford, and Farquhar; on Transportation, Phillips, Mallory, Lorimer, Harris, (N. C.,) and Kennedy.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK.—Burden, Homer Dykeman; Camroden, R. W. Roberts; Cranberry Creek, H. L. Bushnell; Guilford Centre, E. M. Watrous; Martville, Austin W. Reed; Moriah, Charles M. Putnam; North Bridgewater, T. W. Parkinson; North Litchfield, H. T. Farey; Parmelee, Peter G. Young.

NEW JERSEY.—Chews, Jacob Price.

MR. PAUR'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS

The First Afternoon Entertainment to be Given To-day.

The series of five concerts and five public rehearsals by the Paur Symphony Orchestra, Emil Paur, conductor, will begin at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Sakuntala".....Goldmark
Concerto in G minor for piano.....Saint-Saens
Leopold Godowsky.
Symphony No. 4, F minor.....Tschaikowsky
Prelude, "Die Meistersinger."....Wagner

At subsequent concerts Mr. Paur purposes to give Berlioz's "Carnival Romain," Beethoven's "Egmont," Brahms's "Academie," and Smetana's "Bartered Bride" overtures, two "Poems for Orchestra," by F. A. MacDowell, Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," Brahms's second symphony, Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding," and two novelties—Balakireff's symphonic poem, "Russia," and Ivanoff's "Suite Orientale."

Victor Herbert in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—The financial and artistic success marking the efforts of Mr. Victor Herbert, the new conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra, has resulted in a determination on the part of the management to increase the musicians from fifty-three to seventy. An agent was dispatched to New York and has succeeded in engaging the number necessary. All seats are engaged for the season, and a supplemental season will be arranged for here after the orchestra goes on a tour.

R. C. Orphan Asylum Benefit.

The benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon and evening for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was more of a success artistically and financially than any heretofore given for the same charity. The receipts amounted to over $4,000. All the volunteers appeared, and an entertaining programme was presented under the direction of Charles Frohman and Andrew A. McCormick.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 27, Col. Robert C. Ingersoll will deliver his new lecture entitled "Superstition," for the first time in this city, at the Academy of Music.

Robert Hilliard, who recently resigned from the cast of "Sporting Life," has settled his difficulties with Jacob Litt and E. G. Gilmore, and on Monday night will resume his part as John, Earl of Woodstock.

Signor Pandolfini, one of the leading tenors of the Ellis Opera Company, arrived Wednesday on the steamship Aller from Europe. Another member of the company, Max Stury, the leading German baritone, arrived yesterday on the Trave.

Rehearsals of "Zaza," in which Mrs. Leslie Carter will appear at the Garrick Theatre Jan. 9, will begin on Monday under the personal direction of David Belasco. It is said that Charles A. Stevenson had been engaged to support Mrs. Carter in the forthcoming production.

Edgar Smith is at work upon some new features which will be introduced in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy" on Nov. 28 at the Herald Square Theatre. The entire first act is being revised and the second act will also undergo some slight changes. The third act will be the one in which the greater part of the new features will be introduced. The cast will remain the same.

Charles Frohman announced yesterday that Miss Annie Russell would continue to present "Catherine" at the Garrick Theatre until after the holidays. William Gillette was to have presented "Because She Loved Him So" at the theatre on Nov. 28, but has given up his five weeks' time to enable Miss Russell to continue her engagement.

Miss Katherine Florence, who is playing the part of Rosa Martel in "On and Off" at the Madison Square Theatre, will sever her connection with that organization after the performance to-morrow night and rejoin the Lyceum Stock Company, appearing Monday night in "Trelawny of the Wells." She will be succeeded in the Madison Square Stock Company by Miss Ethel Jackson.

No definite arrangements have yet been made, Daniel Frohman said yesterday, for the production of "At the White Horse Inn," the English translation of the German play, "Im Weissen Roess'l," now running at the Irving Place Theatre, the English rights of which Mr. Frohman purchased shortly after his return from Europe. It is likely that the production will be made some time during January or February at the Lyceum Theatre.

William Crane, without a red wig having an eccentric part down its back, or a tuft of hair on his chin or running zig-zag across his cheeks, will be seen in "Worth a Million" at the Knickerbocker Theatre next week. Only those who have attended the actor's productions during the last ten years know what this means, and if they do not the wigmakers and dealers in crêpe hair certainly do. During his career the comedian has appeared in plays innumerable, but he has had but two in which he did not wear a wig and one in which he did not show some peculiar design in whiskers. In "Worth a Million" the actor is seen as a wealthy man of about forty-five who has given up business in order that he might travel and enjoy the good things of the world.

International Y. M. C. A. Committee.

The thirty-second annual dinner under the auspices of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. was given at the Windsor Hotel last evening. Dr. Lucien C. Warner presided, and there were 150 persons at the tables. The guests were Adlace F. Walker, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Dean Eugene A. Hoffman, James Stokes, Wheeler H. Peckham, and H. Kirke Porter of Pittsburg. Encouraging reports were made as follows: Educational Work, George B. Hodge; Railroad Work, Clarence J. Hicks; International Work, John R. Mott; Field Supervision, Alfred E. Marling, and Work in Army and Navy, Col. John J. McCook. W. E. Lougee spoke of financial matters, and R. C. Morris of general administrative work.

OPPOSED TO MILITARY RULE.

Merchants' Association Would Have a Territorial Form of Government for Puerto Rico.

In response to a request from the Merchants' Association of this city for an expression of his views as to the form of government best adapted to Puerto Rico, Robert Graham, who recently returned from that island, has sent a letter, in which, among other things, he says:

The creation of what is spoken of in official circles as a military government for the island of Puerto Rico will be a calamity to be dreaded by all business interests, both in Puerto Rico and the United States. The President is quoted as favoring this atrocious experiment to prevent Congress doing something worse, which, it seems to me as a business man, it would be hard to do. The only just course, and by far the best, is the very simple one of giving the people of Puerto Rico the benefit of our territorial laws, with a strong educational clause in their Constitution when they get it.

The idea that the agriculturist, or any other producing class of the United States, will be hurt by free trade between this country and Puerto Rico is all nonsense, and shows a lamentable lack of information with regard to the little island. Puerto Rico exports only two articles of merchandise that amount to much; namely, coffee and sugar. The former, to the extent of ten millions of dollars yearly; sugar, perhaps about eight millions of dollars. Tobacco, which seems to be the nightmare to some people, cannot be grown to such an extent as to be a disturbing factor in our consumption or production of the leaf.

We don't want anybody's experiments to interfere with a chance to extend our trade; and while we admire and respect our military men in their own place, we have no use for them as dictators meddling in business.

A copy of this letter has been mailed to President McKinley, and to the members of his Cabinet.

The Merchants' Association indorses Mr. Graham's views, and will oppose the effort to establish a military government in the island. It will also endeavor to have the tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico removed.

A LEPER SCARE AT MANILA.

Two Hundred Victims, Escaped from Confinement, Now at Large—Sickness Among Soldiers.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 17.—The Empress of China, just arrived, brings disquieting news as to the health of the American troops at Manila. In addition to the great amount of malarial and typhoid fever prevailing, malignant smallpox has appeared. The deaths in the hospital will average about 100 soldiers a month.

There is a leper scare in Manila. Through the neglect of the Spanish officials nearly 200 lepers have escaped from confinement. For a time this was unknown to the American authorities, and the outcasts were allowed to wander at large. Orders have been issued to the effect that all lepers will be arrested and sent to a small uninhabited island on the southeast of Luzon. On this island the American Government will establish harborage for the lepers of the Philippines. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the Government. As fas as can be ascertained, about sixty lepers are still at large on the streets and in the suburbs of Manila.

Manila law courts have resumed business with Spanish Judges to hear all civil cases and American Judges to hear all criminal cases.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Insurgents Accused by Americans of Ill-Treating Their Prisoners.

MANILA, Nov. 17.—In a fire at Ermita yesterday evening, during which the American soldiers worked splendidly and saved the neighboring houses, three persons were burned to death.

The Spanish mail boat which recently arrived at Iloilo has been detained there by the Spanish Governor, who intends to use her if hostilities are resumed.

The Rev. Mr. McKinnon, an American Chaplain, contradicts the statements made by Aguinaldo regarding the insurgents' treatment of their prisoners. The Chaplain and others have seen the insurgents illtreating prisoners, including women.

BATTLE FLAG FOR SAILORS.

Brooklyn's Crew Gets Souvenirs of the Santiago Fight.

By permission of the Navy Department the battle flag of the cruiser Brooklyn which floated at the masthead during the battle with Cervera's fleet, has been divided among the crew by Capt. Cook.

The flag was about 20 by 10 feet. It was riddled by Spanish shells and saturated with saltpeter from the powder smoke which floated upward during the battle.

ELLIOT DANFORTH TO MARRY.

Will Wed Mrs. Richard Mott Laimbeer Nov. 30.

Elliot Danforth, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic State ticket in the recent campaign, will marry, Nov. 30, Mrs. Richard Mott Laimbeer. The wedding will take place at the Savoy Hotel, where Mrs. Laimbeer is now living.

Mrs. Laimbeer is the widow of Richard Mott Laimbeer, who died some two years ago. She resided at 121 Madison Avenue until quite recently, when she changed her home to the Savoy.

After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Danforth will make a short trip to the South. On their return they will give a reception at the hotel.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Russell Sage Favors Erection of New Building on Present Site.

The forty-third anniversary of the Woman's Hospital was celebrated by the Board of Governors and Managers yesterday afternoon. President John E. Parsons presided. Dr. William H. Thomson read a paper telling of the decrease in the death rate caused by the disinfecting and sterilizing of surgical instruments and the hands of surgeons and nurses brought in contact with patients.

The Woman's Hospital is a State institution, dependent upon charity, except so far as money received from pay patients goes to defray expenses. Because the board had not the money to erect a new building, the site at Ninety-second Street and Central Park West has been sold. Mrs. Russell Sage said yesterday that she was in favor of erecting a new building on the site of the present hospital. Mrs. Sage has been a member of the board for twenty-five years, and Mrs. Charles Abernethy for forty years.

SHEA CONTEMPT CASE HEARING.

The Commissioner of Bridges and the Brooklyn Bridge Pneumatic Tubes.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The question whether John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges in New York City, shall be punished for contempt will be argued before the Court of Appeals at the session which begins on Nov. 21.

Before the consolidation of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company obtained permission to place pneumatic tubes across the Brooklyn Bridge in order to carry out a Government mail contract. The work was begun after the consolidation, and was stopped by the Commissioners of Bridges. The company secured an injunction against the Commissioners, restraining them from interference, but the company's agents were stopped again when they attempted to complete the work.

Action against Shea for punishment for contempt was begun and the Appellate Division reversed the decision of Judge Gaynor, denying the application, and directed that Shea show cause why he should not be punished. Shea appeals from the order. The tubes have been put in place, and are in operation.

Fort George Extension Railway.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—A certificate incorporating the Fort George Extension Railway Company of New York City with a capital of $10,000 was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company proposes to operate an electrical surface road from One Hundred and Seventy-second to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street, on Eleventh Avenue. Its Directors are: M. G. Starrett, W. F. Plummer, John Lambdon, Andrew Loughlin, D. W. Patterson, and Harry Hartwell of New York City; John Kerr and Charles E. Corby of Brooklyn, and H. A. Rimely of Far Rockaway.

DR. STEPHEN H. TYNG DEAD.

He Was Once a Celebrated Divine, and Afterward Achieved Success as a Business Man.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, is dead.

Members of the Rev. Dr. Tyng's family in this city received word about two weeks ago of his serious illness, and his son, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., started for Paris, with his wife, as soon as he could arrange his affairs. It is expected here that Mr. and Mrs. Tyng will arrive in Paris to-day. Mr. Sewall Tappan Tyng, another son, is in Minneapolis, his wife being in this city with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng. The elder Mrs. Tyng has usually spent a portion of each year abroad, and the remainder in New York with her sons.

A career remarkable for its varied activities is closed by the death of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Higginson Tyng. The son of a distinguished clergyman of the same name, he became successively the popular and noted rector of a fashionable church in New York, the chief figure in a sensational church trial, the subject of the traditional "nine days' wonder" upon his sudden retirement from the ministry, and an energetic and prosperous man of business in Paris. His peculiar course was marked throughout with a distinctive stamp of originality.

Stephen H. Tyng was born in Philadelphia on June 28, 1839. He was graduated from Williams College in 1858, studied theology, and was ordained a Deacon on May 8, 1861. After assisting his father, the rector of St. George's Church, for about three years, he was made a priest on Sept. 11, 1863, and became rector of the Church of the Mediator in this city. He was an effective preacher, and his rise to popularity was rapid. As Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, he went with his regiment to Harrisburg, Penn., during the latter part of the civil war. In 1865 he organized the Church of the Holy Trinity, and as its rector supervised the construction of a small edifice at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. The original building cost $5,000. Within a few years the congregation grew in numbers and wealth to such an extent that in 1872 a $200,000 building was erected on the same site. The young Dr. Tyng became a local celebrity, and his church was invariably crowded. Its parishioners included some of the richest families in New York.

Dr. Tyng was exceedingly independent in his actions and liberal in his views. During the year 1867 he was tried by an ecclesiastical tribunal for preaching in a Methodist church in New Jersey, which was a violation of one of the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was found guilty of the offense and publicly censured. From 1864 to 1870 Dr. Tyng edited The Working Church and The Christian at Work, and in 1875 he took an active part in the revival movement directed by Moody and Sankey. His popularity with his congregation was apparently not impaired by his disregard of technical church laws. When at the height of his popularity he suddenly resigned his rectorship in 1881 and announced his intention of retiring from the ministry. This action caused widespread surprise, and was the sensation of the hour in New York church circles.

There were various stories regarding the cause of Dr. Tyng's resignation of a position which had appeared so full of promise and usefulness. His vestry, however, formally announced that his retirement was due to impaired health and nervous trouble, and elected him honorary rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, a position which he held for many years. Within a few months after his resignation as rector Dr. Tyng went to Paris as the agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. He made a careful study of life insurance, and went to work with much earnestness to introduce American methods in Europe. In 1887 he became the Mutual Reserve Association's Director General for Continental Europe, and he retained that office up to to the time of his death. Dr. Tyng was successful financially in the insurance business, and being of an active and enterprising disposition, he extended his interests into other fields. He became the President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and when he returned to this country on a visit in 1893 he was entertained at a banquet by a number of New York business men and clergymen.

Dr. Tyng was an industrious and entertaining writer. He published "The Square of Life," "He Will Come," and several volumes of sermons entitled, "The People's Pulpit."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Fitzjames Searight.

James Fitzjames Searight, forty-eight years old, a thirty-second degree Mason and Master of Kane Lodge No. 454, known as the "millionaires' lodge," died Tuesday night at his residence, 243 West Ninety-ninth Street, of typhoid fever. Mr. Searight was born in Ireland, and when a young man went to Australia, where he spent about ten years. From there he went to San Francisco and connected himself with the firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. He came to this city as New York buyer for the firm seventeen years ago. Later he joined the E. H. Godshalk Company, with which he was connected at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock at Christ Church, West Seventy-first Street. The interment will be in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. HENRY VAN INGEN, the artist, who was art instructor of Vassar College since its opening in 1865, died suddenly of angina pectoris at his residence in Poughkeepsie last night. He was sixty-five years old. He was born in Holland, where he received his education. He came to this country about 1861.

HENRY FLEGENHEIMER died yesterday at his country home in Huguenot, Staten Island, of dropsy. Mr. Flegenheimer was born in Germany in 1845, and came to this country twenty years later. He was elected Alderman in the Tenth District in 1891 by the Democrats and refused a renomination. He leaves a wife and six children.

LOUIS C. HOOPER, a well-known amateur athlete of Brooklyn, died at his home, 60 Sunnyside Avenue, on Wednesday evening, of typhoid fever. Mr. Hooper was twenty-five years old and unmarried. He was born in Brooklyn, and had lived there all his life. The funeral services will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at his late home.

MICHAEL F. CUMMINGS, forty-nine years old, died yesterday at his home, 140 West Sixty-first Street. He was associate Tammany leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District until the associate leadership was abolished. He was a member of the Pontiac Club. One unmarried and two married sisters survive him. Funeral services will be held in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

RENTED PEWS MADE FREE.

Innovation by the Rev. Alexis W. Stein in His Cincinnati Church.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—A radical change is to be made in the government of Christ Church, Episcopal, on Fourth Street. The rented-pew system is to be abandoned, and hereafter the church will have free pews. This change is the result of the calling of the Rev. Alexis W. Stein to the rectorship of the church. Rev. Mr. Stein said that he would not come unless such a change were made, and the church authorities have been busy for some time visiting pew owners of the church to get them to agree to give up all rights to the pews, which some of them have held for years.

There was some opposition to this at first, but now all the members of the church have come around, and pews have been declared free to the first comer at Christ Church. Rev. Mr. Stein was assistant rector at St. George's Church, New York City.

Christ Church has a membership of about 400, which includes many of the fashionable churchgoers of the city.

Sunday School Convention in Kings.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Sunday schools of Kings County was held yesterday at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The convention opened in the morning, and was continued in the afternoon and evening. Silas M. Giddings was chosen temporary Chairman. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: President—George R. Valentine; First Vice President—Alfred Tilly; Second Vice President—S. H. McDowell; Third Vice President—W. H. Brown; Fourth Vice President—E. A. Walker; Fifth Vice President—G. S. Thatford; Secretaries—J. R. Morris, J. F. Hill, and Robert Moore, Jr.; Chairman Executive Committee—George W. Logan.

Life Sentence for Wife Murderer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—William H. Gates, the Rochester wide murderer, to-day pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to Auburn for life by Justice Nash. Gates shot his wife in a jealous frenzy in July, 1897. He had been separated from her before.

THANKSGIVING DAY NAMED.

Proclamation by Gov. Black Setting Apart Next Thursday—Abundant Cause for Thanks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Gov. Black issued this Thanksgiving proclamation to-day:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber.

The law of the State, based on long established custom, authorizes the Governor to appoint a day of general thanksgiving, when the people may make special acknowledgment of their gratitude for the mercies of the year. Each year gives abundant occasion for thanksgiving, but the one now closing has been filled with events which may well excite our deepest gratitude. Business prosperity has continued and increased; commerce and agriculture have yielded abundant results; charity has found new avenues; patriotism has received new impulses; and [illegible] has entered new fields.

Let us be grateful that in so far as the accomplishment of these results depends on human agencies our State has been able to contribute its part.

Wherefore, I, Frank S. Black, Governor, do hereby designate Thursday, the 24th day of November, instant, as a day of general thanksgiving, and I recommend that on that day the people refrain from their ordinary pursuits and assemble at their accustomed places of worship and give devout acknowledgment to Almighty God.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

FRANK S. BLACK.

By the Governor.
WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH,
Private Secretary.

THE MAGOWANS INDICTED.

Cleveland Grand Jury Holds Them and Mrs. Wynn for Abduction.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—An indictment was returned by the Grand Jury today against Frank A. Magowan, Helen Edith Magowan, and her sister, Constance Wynn, who abducted Edith Beryl Barnes, the daughter of John A. Barnes, and of Mrs. Magowan, who is his divorced wife, from the Durham Avenue School, in this city, yesterday.

As soon as the indictment was returned a telegram was sent to the Chief of Police at Erie, Penn., where the three kidnappers were arrested with the child in their possession, informing him of the indictment, and that a certified copy of it would be forwarded to him at once. Requisition papers are being prepared so that in case the kidnappers refuse to return to Cleveland a requisition will be made for them on the Governor of Pennsylvania.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 17.—Frank Magowan, his wife, and Mrs. Wynn, who were arrested here last night on a charge of abducting eight-year-old Edith Barnes, a daughter of Mrs. Magowan, were held to-day under $1,000 bail each to appear at court on Dec. 1, when requisition papers will have been secured to return them to Cleveland.

"PHIL" SHERIDAN'S STATUE.

Progress of the Work in the Hands of Sculptor Ward.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—For several years arrangements have been making for the erection of a statue of Gen. Phil Sheridan in this city, the statue to be the gift of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. During the past three years J. Q. A. Ward, the American sculptor, has been engaged upon the model of the statue. It is his expressed ambition to make it the greatest work of his life, and since he has been working upon it he has put aside every other commission.

The officers of the Statue Committee of the Army of the Cumberland are Gen. Barnett of Cleveland, Chairman; Gen. H. C. Corbin, Secretary, and Secretary of War Alger, Treasurer. Not having heard from Mr. Ward for some time, Gen. Corbin, a few days ago, wrote him, inquiring what progress was being made upon the statue. He received to-day a reply of which the following is an extract:

"A year ago I had the large model well advanced, but found that it would never satisfy me—that I should never be happy with it; so

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

THEO. W. MYERS & SON
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING,
20 NEW ST. AND 22 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin.
Particular attention given to investment securities.
Branch Office, Everett House, 17th St. and Union Square. Telephone, 4356 Cortlandt.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 260 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 Broad St., New York. 221 East German St., Baltimore,
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee.
Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co.
Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.
Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
33 WALL STREET.
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

New York, November 15, 1898.
On and after December 15th, 1898, coupon bonds only will be accepted for conversion.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1898.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1898, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 761, 917, 648, 338, 186, 101, and 1186 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1899, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

MONEY Merchants, we discount your customers' notes without hazarding your credit. LOANS on warehouse receipts, assignments of rents, legacies; can accommodate you in hundreds ways.
BANKING FACILITIES,
150 Nassau St. Office 729.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, Nov. 4, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the sixth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Sherry Cottage Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 623 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 29th, at 8:30 o'clock.
ALBERT E. MEERALL,
Secretary Sherry Cottage Co., Ltd.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Nov. 25th, 1898.
The transfer books will close, in New York, on Nov. 14th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Nov. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Again yesterday the total of transactions on the Stock Exchange approached 700,000 shares. The market continued broad and, on the whole, strong. Although there was more or less irregularity to the course of prices, substantial net changes—those amounting to 1 per cent. and more—were in the great majority of instances advances. The two leading industrials were the notable exceptions to this rule.

***

Commission house buying was the feature of the market. Throughout the active list outside purchasing was in evidence. Of many standard stocks there was selling by strong interests who have recently been identified with the long side, but such sales were readily absorbed and were not allowed to cut much figure. That a great deal of liquidation of long stocks has been effected since the beginning of the week is evident, but equally so is the fact that those interests who have taken profits have miscalculated the extent and activity of the buying power.

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That there is in the present market a wholesale investment demand for high-grade stocks has recently been shown in many ways. Yesterday the substantial advance made by Omaha preferred furnished another evidence of this. The sale of a single hundred shares of that stock lifted its price eight full points above the last recorded regular transaction. The investment demand is so great and good bonds are so scarce and so dear that investors are naturally turning to the staple issues among stocks.

***

Arbitrage firms were sellers in this market yesterday, and there were also other heavy sales for the account of foreign interests. But the European selling exerted no influence except among some of the professional traders of the room, who, in response, took the short side for a turn. And the sales by Europe and by traders alike found ready takers among the commission houses. Commission brokers of all clases were unusually active in the market. It was not only the stronger houses operating for powerful interests who bought stocks, but it was the smaller concerns as well, and more especially those whose specialties are out-of-town orders. Out-of-town buying is growing to immense proportions. In fact, during the past few days it has come to be a notable feature of the market.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $54,000 3s, coupon, at 105¼; $2,000 do, small, at 105, and $11,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127.

***

In State bonds, $20,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 79⅝, seller, 20 flat, and $10,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Kingston & Pemb...	½
Am. Malting Co....	⅝	Laclede Gas	½
At., T. & S. F. pf...	⅝	L. E. & W. pf.....	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf...	½	Long Island	2
Brooklyn Union Gas..	1½	Met. Street Ry.....	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf....	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	1¾	National Biscuit	½
Chi., M. & St. P....	⅝	Norf. & West. pf....	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pennsylvania R. R..	⅝
Col. H. Coal & Iron..	½	People's Gas, Chi....	1⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅞	St. L. Southw. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande..	¾	St. Paul & Duluth..	½
Den. & Rio G. pf....	1¾	St. Paul & Om. pf..	2
Gt. N. pf. & Ft. Dodge..	¾	Standard Dist.	⅝
Flint & P. M.....	¾	Standard Dist. pf...	3
Flint & P. M. pf....	1	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1¼
Illinois Central	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	½	Great Northern pf...	1
Am. Sugar Refs.....	1¼	Kan. City, P. & G...	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Missouri Pacific	½
B. & O. pf.. w.	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	⅝
Chicago & Alton:....	2	Nat. Linseed Oil	¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B...	⅞	National Starch	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	3	St. Paul & Omaha..	½
Consol.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	¾
Delaware & Hudson..	2¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Federal Steel pf.....	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc..1		Tenn. C. & I., Tenn.	
Flint & P. M. 5s....1		Division 3	
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.1½		Tol., Peo. & W. 4s..1⅝	
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st..1		Ulster & Del. 5s....1	
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st.1¾			

Bonds Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st..1		St. L. & S. F., S. W.	
Peo. & East. 1st....1⅝		Division 1½	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $191,575,985; balance, $7,282,474; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $732,017.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3½ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs are quoted at 5.24⅜@5.24⅝ less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛ to 116⅝; Atchison, ⅜, to 17; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 36; Illinois Central, ¼, to 114½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 70⅝ and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅝. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77½; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 86½, Louisville and Nashville at 62⅝, and Erie at 13⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 110¼ for money and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £21,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £678,000, circulation decreased £280,000, bullion increased £418,676, other securities increased £147,000, other deposits increased £660,000, public deposits decreased £146,000, notes reserve increased £717,000, and Government securities decreased £300,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 52.90 per cent., is now 53.99 per cent., as compared with an advance from 48.17 per cent. to 48.29 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 72½c, and exchange on London was 25f 34½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 12,900,000f, Treasury notes current decreased 9,125,000f, gold on hand decreased 800,000f, bills discounted increased 12,325,000f, and silver on hand increased 1,375,000f.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY.

In discussing the immediate prospects of the street railway properties of Chicago, The Inter Ocean of that city says regarding the West Chicago Street Railway.

"It may not be amiss to point out that West Chicago, with an extension franchise, would be in a first-class position from a security and financial standpoint. The earning power of the property is demonstrated by the fact that, although the Metropolitan Elevated is taking passenger traffic out of its territory to the extent of 74,000 patrons daily, the surface line still shows improvement in gross business. The Metropolitan is the last of the competition which the road will have to suffer. The management has spent about $6,000,000 in equipping the property electrically, building power houses and putting it physically in the best of condition. The system is prepared, therefore, for the benefits of the added stability which probably would obtain in the public mind with franchise extensions."

SOME ATCHISON COMPARISONS.

Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. have issued a letter to clients in which special stress is laid upon the position of the Atchison securities, which will be of much interest, inasmuch as Mr. James R. Keene's close connection with the house is well understood. Messrs. Taylor & Co. say:

"The prediction made by men of sound judgment in all matters appertaining to Stock Exchange securities is that there will shortly be an enormous demand from abroad for our railroad stocks and bonds, since the recent elections have proved to the world that the people of the United States will continue to pay all their obligations in gold, the highest monetary standard.

"Since 1893, when the silver agitation became pronounced, Europeans have continued to sell American securities, fearing that they would sustain heavy losses from depreciation in holding them, having learned from practical experience that this has inevitably been the case in all their dealings in securities of countries adopting the silver standard of currency.

"Now that all fears of the United States espousing an inferior currency can be eliminated, and, as the stocks and bonds of our standard railroads are one of the most attractive investments offered abroad, returning a large annual revenue, with more safety to principal, and with a readier market for them, than similar European securities, it is only logical to conclude that, all deterrents having been removed, the foreign demand for our securities in this and the coming year will reach unusually large proportions. If, as anticipated, this should prove the case, coupled with the already large local demand for railroad bonds and dividend-paying stocks, it would be difficult to foresee the level of values these securities might attain in their gradual absorption for investment.

"There is not a cloud on the railroad situation, although there is some talk of legislation against the Granger roads; but we do not believe this will amount to anything, as these systems are at present carrying freights at prices which it would seem impossible to reduce.

"It may prove of interest to give some comparisons between the three transcontinental railroads since their reorganization, viz.:

	Atchison.	Northern Pacific.	Union Pacific.
Mileage	6,946	4,350	3,008
Gross earnings, year ended June 30.....	$39,214,099	$23,679,718	$18,000,000
Av. per mile..	5,600	5,440	*6,000
Bonds with fixed interest.	124,992,460	155,163,800	90,000,000
Av. per mile..	720	1,390	1,200
Income bonds..	51,728,000	.....	.....
Interest, fixed.	5,040,483	6,048,672	3,600,000
Av. per mile..	744	1,390	1,200
All bonds.....	176,720,460	155,163,800	90,000,000
Av. per mile..	25,450	35,600	30,000
Fixed interest and income interest....	7,109,000	6,048,672	3,600,000
Av. per mile..	1,020	1,390	1,200
Prefer'd stock.	120,686,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Total bonds and preferred stock	297,406,000	230,163,000	165,000,000
Av. per mile..	42,800	52,900	55,000
Fixed interest, income interest, and 4 per cent. preferred stock..	11,937,000	9,048,000	6,600,000
Av. per mile..	1,720	2,080	2,200
Common stock.	102,000,000	80,000,000	61,000,000
Total bonds, preferred and common stocks	399,406,000	310,163,000	225,000,000
Av. per mile..	57,500	71,300	75,000
All charges and 4 per cent. on common stock ..	16,017,000	12,248,000	9,040,000
Av. per mile..	2,300	2,800	3,009
Price of preferred stock.	42½	76½	68⅞

*Estimated.

"In our former letters we recommended the purchase of Atchison adjustment bonds and preferred stock when they were selling at 70 and 37½, respectively. They have sold since at 75 and 43, respectively, and we believe materially higher prices will be recorded for them.

"In our judgment, the stocks of the Grangers, the Pacifics, and Atchison, together with Rubber preferred and Leather preferred, can be bought for an advance from present quotations."

SUGAR TRUST SELLING.

Sugar Trust showed weakness during the greater part of yesterday, and at the close had scored a net decline of more than one point. During the day the stock sold below 121. Apparently there was continued liquidation by interests recently identified with the long side. The pool which was hard at work some time ago driving out the short interests is now understood to have disbanded, and much of its stock has been sold out.

Regarding the recent advance in refined sugars, a Wall Street news agency yesterday printed the following as coming from a trade authority:

"Although the recent notice to the public of an advance in refined sugars came before the published notice of advance in the price of raws, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the raw sugar market advanced before the quotations for refined became public. It seems that there are no raw sugars held here by importers because they consider raw sugars high, and do not want to import or carry them in stock. It takes from four to six weeks to get sugar here from Europe, and the importers do not feel like taking this risk with the Louisiana crop in sight and making.

"In the face of this shortage of spot raw sugars there came an unexpectedly large demand for refined sugars, which absorbed the limited production of the present output of the refiners and casual oversales.

"In order to check the demand it was necessary for refiners to protect themselves by advancing prices for refined to harmonize them with the world markets for raw sugars.

"It is worth noticing, however, that the difference between raws and refined remains unchanged.

"The large demand at this time of the year is stated in the trade to be quite extraordinary, and is due undoubtedly to the fact that the grocers throughout the country, expecting a drop in sugars, kept their supplies down to the very lowest limits. Becoming disappointed in the strength of the raw market, they are now laying in supplies of refined. This means, of course, only a temporary spurt, and according to precedents, it will probably be followed by increasing dullness during succeeding months. Another evidence that this is only a temporary spurt is found in the announcement to-day that the American Company has withdrawn its thirty-day guarantee."

PEOPLE'S GAS DEVELOPMENTS.

After hanging between 106 and 106½ during the greater part of yesterday, People's Gas developed buoyancy just before the close and ran up sharply to 107½. The trading in the stock in the last half hour was remarkably heavy, inside interests working aggressively on the buying side. There were rumors of a meeting of People's Gas interests during the day at which some question as to new stock was settled, but nothing definite regarding this could be ascertained. It is a notable fact, however, that for some days past friends of Gov. Flower have been predicting an early substantial upward movement in People's Gas stock.

TOBACCO TRADE MATTERS.

Tobacco Trust jumped around erratically yesterday, and finally closed with a loss of one point. To-day the books close for a special stockholders' meeting on Dec. 8, at which a vote will be taken on the question of transferring the trust's plug concerns to the new Continental Company. The fluctuations in the stock yesterday were in some measure influenced by this. Wall Street traders are pointing out that with the books closed present stockholders may sell their stock and yet be able to vote at the meeting.

It was stated yesterday that within a few days the official plan of the new Union Tobacco Company will be made public. With this statement were intimations that at that time names which have until recently been conspicuous in the trust directorate will be disclosed as important factors in the new competing concern. It is understood that the Union Company is to take over the business of the National Tobacco Company, the makers of the Admiral cigarette, and with it will be acquired the control of valuable cigarette manufacturing machinery.

GRANGER SHARES BUOYANT.

Granger stocks were especially strong yesterday, some of them making new high prices for this movement. Burlington got up to 120½ and retained more than 1 point of its gain to the close. St. Paul, which was the most active of the group, sold close to 114. Rock Island touched 108¾. Each of the three leading Grangers figured for more than 30,000 shares. Again the Chicago Great Western securities showed strength, the common stock being quite active and selling up to 16. Commission house buying was naturally largest in the Granger department, and from all the out-of-town financial centres there was also heavy buying of the group.

ATCHISON PREFERRED.

Flower interests were again heavy buyers of Atchison preferred yesterday, the transactions in that stock being far and away beyond any other. Nearly 120,000 shares of it changed hands. The stock made a new high price, selling up to 45½ and gaining about 1 point net for the day. Dividend stories were again current, most of them predicting the beginning of 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock within a short time. Atchison insiders have in no way lessened their bullishness on the stock, still talking considerably higher prices for it.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred was one of the features of the market yesterday. It got up to 61 and at the close showed a net gain of 1½ points. London houses were again conspicuous as buyers of the stock, while Wall Street insiders were also active in it. The Street yesterday heard seemingly well-founded rumors of a proposed increase in the dividend rate on the stock. Denver and Rio Grande now pays 3 per cent. and is earning considerably more. It is entitled to 5 per cent. before the common stock can receive anything.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED DEBT.

Mr. Robert L. Harrison, Secretary of the West Virginia Debt Committee, gives the following statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES apropos of the discussion now going on as to the debt and its disposition:

The Virginia Debt Commission published a letter from the President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated Jan. 11, 1896, showing that at that time only $8,664,000 of certificates were represented by stamped trust receipts issued under the Walker contract of 1890. It will be remembered that such Walker contract provided that holders of the trust receipts might withdraw their certificates at any time after June 15, 1895, without cost. Over $2,000,000 of these certificates have recently been withdrawn from the trust company and deposited with our committee.

This would leave oustanding a balance of only $6,664,000 of stamped trust receipts. Of course, our committee has a large deposit of Virginia deferred certificates which were never covered by the stamped trust receipts or otherwise deposited, in addition to those already withdrawn. It may be safely assumed that certificate holders who have not already deposited will immediately do so when they understand the situation. The question is whether they will see the situation and deposit in time for the committee to prepare a proposition for the Legislature of West Virginia, which meets Jan. 11.

It is obvious that, out of the $15,500,000 of certificates, only $6,500,000 can at this time be represented by stamped trust receipts, but the listing of these stamped trust receipts by the Stock Exchange in 1890 seems to deter some holders from depositing. These holders appear to be under a delusion about this matter, and do not understand that no settlement of the West Virginia debt can ever be had unless they deposit under such a contract as that proposed by our committee.

The Hon. Marshall McCormick of Virginia, who was one of the leaders in the Virginia Senate during the eight years in which the debt agitation was most active, has recently written a letter which expresses the situation exactly. It is as follows:

"Berryville, Va., Nov. 8, 1898.

"Dear Sir: I have received your letter stating that you 'are met with the suggestion that the certificates are already deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and that the parties representing these deposited certificates claim to have made considerable progress, and that many holders are under an impression that a settlement may be had without any new contract.'

"The pamphlet published by the committee gives the reason, which is conclusive, why the Legislature ought not to act and will not act unless the certificates are deposited under a new contract. The Virginia Debt Commission decided that they could not move in the matter unless the certificates were reassembled. These being the facts, it is manifestly absurd to suggest that any progress has been made. Nothing was attempted in either of the two last Legislatures. I undertake to say that you cannot find any one in either State who professes to understand this subject who will take issue with what is here stated.

"The truth is that certain parties in New York endeavored to manage this business, and having failed are now active to deter holders from co-operating with any movement which can succeed. If these parties are able to persuade a majority not to deposit, then this debt is lost, and all the loss falls on the people who own the certificates. As none of them are owned in either State, none of the loss falls here. The New York parties by deterring depositing are enabling West Virginia to escape paying anything, and the citizens of that State ought to be very grateful to them.

"This matter is in a nutshell. It is simply a question whether a majority of the certificates are held by New York parties who are so unsophisticated as to be misled into refusing to deposit until it is too late for the committee to prepare a proposition in time for the next Legislature.

"I have heard that the financial men of New York who are most looked up to for intelligence have already deposited and that the difficulty is with the class who are easily misled and do not take the trouble to form opinions of their own. It is very certain that holders have everything to lose and nothing to gain by delaying to deposit, but I know of no way to influence holders who do not manifest sufficient interest to take care of themselves."

STANDARD DISTILLING ACTIVE.

Standard Distilling stocks jumped into prominence yesterday, the common getting up above 23 and the preferred to 73½, the latter making a net gain of 3 points for the day. Inside interests were large buyers, and the Street heard encouraging stories of new contracts which will substantially increase the company's already heavy business.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS UP.

All of the local gas stocks were strong yesterday, and in some of them new activity was shown. There is still much talk of the war between the several concerns, but it should always be kept in mind that wars of this kind are settled without any previous announcement of peaceable intentions. Close observers of the gas stocks say that recently there have been indications of quiet inside buying.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS.

At the meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company the following gentlemen were re-elected as officers of the company: President—James Jourdan; Vice President—H. H. Rogers; Treasurer—Elverton R. Chapman; Assistant Treasurer—Charles H. Stoddard; Secretary—Edwin Ludlam; Assistant Secretary—W. K. Rossiter. Messrs. Jourdan, Rogers, William Rockefeller, John G. Moore, and E. G. Leggett are the members of the Executive Committee.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Decrease of $46,275 in Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula's net earnings for October, making a decrease of $106,378 since Jan. 1.

Denial of report that Baltimore and Ohio is trying to secure control of the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

Decrease of $159,347 in Lake Shore's surplus earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30, but increase of $144,836 since Jan. 1.

Issue of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern first mortgage 5s understood to be largely oversubscribed.

Increase of $24,490 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for October, making an increase of $75,328 since July 1.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on National Lead preferred stock.

Increase of $18,267 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's net surplus for October, making an increase of $172,016 since Jan. 1.

Reduction in the annual dividend rate on Welsbach Commercial stock from an 8 per cent. to a 4 per cent. basis.

Reported sale of a Stock Exchange seat at $28,500 and that price said to be bid.

Deficit of $47,927 shown by Third Avenue Railroad for the year ended Oct. 31, a decrease of $797.

Election of Edwin B. Alvord, Augustus Macdonell of Rochester, S. S. Stebbins, and Jerome K. Danzig to membership in the Stock Exchange.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st...	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d.....	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	232	234
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	88	98
Brooklyn El. common, when issued.	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued.....	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.....	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	99	101
Kings County inc.....	8	10
Kings County Elevated.....	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)..	106	108
New Orleans Traction common.....	1¼	8½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	109	110
Second Avenue consols.....	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad.....	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	113	114
Union Railway stock.....	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	129	130
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s.....	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry.....	39½	40¼
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95¾	96¾
Union Ferry.....	42	43½
Union Ferry bonds.....	101	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock..	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common.....	27¼	27½
Amsterdam preferred.....	65	65¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest.....	101¾	102¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	18	18½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	91½	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	104	104½
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	80
Consolidated Gas stock.....	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	86	87½
Mutual of New York.....	315	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on).	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York.....	133	139
Standard Gas pf.....	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s p. c. bonds.....	85	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	38	40
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common.....	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	78	79
Continental Tobacco common.....	38¼	38½
Continental Tobacco pf.....	82	82½
Glucose common, ex dividend.....	65⅝	65¾
Glucose pf., ex dividend.....	107½	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Knickerbocker Ice common.....	50½	51½
Knickerbocker Ice pf.....	75	78
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.....	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	93¾	94½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney.....	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend....	411	412
Trenton Potteries	6	0
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	98	100
Wagner Car Company.....	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	11	15
Central & South American Tel.....	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.....	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common.....	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.....	50	80
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	19	20
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds.....	92	98

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following rail

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13585	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13803	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7656	13934	18953	32200	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
295	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13989	18990	32284	37849	45455
802	7825	14006	19063	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37853	45458
371	7951	14035	19415	32359	37901	45587
374	7984	14036	19432	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37949	45574
417	8040	14129	19043	32419	37953	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45637
618	8105	14173	19249	32723	37975	45838
618	8106	14177	19257	32725	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14182	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19338	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19341	32927	38070	46360
725	8182	14197	19349	32946	38203	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38304	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38591	46424
736	8234	14353	19542	33513	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14378	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
985	8316	14447	19693	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19660	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8363	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1183	8383	14495	20016	33215	38709	46496
1307	8385	14521	20176	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14528	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33283	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46681
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46683
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14607	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8434	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8490	14815	20501	33307	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2232	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20672	33581	39058	46733
2235	8484	14835	20591	33582	39062	46806
2288	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2306	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2116	8723	14852	20665	33677	39118	46822
2347	8736	14856	20653	33716	39119	46844
2315	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2353	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3059	8627	14865	20703	33717	39205	46904
3078	8842	14870	20748	33752	39213	46907
3084	8847	14892	20773	33768	39258	47011
3274	8838	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8858	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3309	8861	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3085	8892	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3297	8907	14959	20870	34064	39184	47114
3758	8905	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8916	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8903	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3810	8913	15092	20911	34152	39670	47229
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3865	9053	15213	20931	34160	39763	47224
3917	9077	15223	20938	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20945	34206	39811	47226
3922	9090	15227	20958	34214	39812	47230
3933	9090	15255	20911	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39833	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21004	34292	39950	47254
4022	9200	15528	21062	34295	40007	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4078	9287	15560	21092	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4119	9309	15578	21093	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15603	21145	34314	41283	47411
4168	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4172	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4194	9603	15636	21953	34329	41483	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41788	47583
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	24843	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15741	28185	34382	41560	47820
4232	9924	15770	28753	34431	41561	47853
4233	9925	15776	28514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28614	34515	41615	48043
4323	10002	15820	28616	34561	41623	48081
4397	10025	15828	28640	34595	41743	48082
4403	10027	15836	28848	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34506	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28794	34598	41982	48183
4430	10062	15902	28802	34601	41983	48256
4431	10135	15903	28804	34625	41989	48278
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4463	10175	15920	28960	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16030	29073	34651	42197	48426
4468	10253	16031	29075	34698	42214	48435
4484	10413	16039	29076	34700	42229	48491
4497	10414	16040	29077	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34709	42382	48536
4505	10563	16043	28994	34711	42238	48572
4508	10585	16045	29053	34738	42339	48613
4507	10587	16057	29126	34745	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29127	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16066	29139	34768	42416	48922
4548	10600	16067	29272	34784	42438	48959
4562	10686	16089	29228	34829	42508	48960
4571	10694	16097	29229	34855	42548	49149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4617	10771	16109	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34906	43191	49215
4684	10782	16182	29241	34948	43291	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4702	10825	16223	29248	35006	43310	49339
4754	10836	16229	29337	35020	43325	49494
4783	10903	16231	29463	35052	43327	49497
4784	10994	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4833	11026	16262	29530	35101	43357	49587
4858	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29632	35122	43370	49632
4933	11046	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4937	11048	16360	29804	35124	43378	49696
4938	11049	16361	29805	35128	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29707	35127	43415	49698
5108	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	42816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29685	35172	43841	49719
5109	11138	16412	29706	35173	43844	49832
5239	11149	16419	29727	35182	43861	49861
5249	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5330	11171	16460	29733	35187	43848	49897
5343	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29735	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35224	43851	49922
5350	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11229	16549	29794	35340	43904	49926
5379	11239	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43978	49932
5465	11253	16587	29812	35350	44029	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5497	11267	16721	29870	35390	44099	50171
5499	11289	16740	29876	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29878	35393	44123	50186
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11354	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5523	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11437	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11538	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	34465	44136	50294
5554	11559	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50308
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50588
5569	11609	16817	29954	35573	44142	50628
5571	11614	16818	29903	35617	44144	50672
5574	11696	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30035	35823	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30038	35874	44148	50859
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5604	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51089
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35895	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35939	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51118
5879	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11868	16889	30159	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16960	30170	36004	44168	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36023	44167	51166
5885	11891	16983	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16966	30207	36113	44169	51206
5934	11911	16980	30218	36183	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30372	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30453	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51338
6101	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30407	36418	44211	51378
6212	12217	17181	30393	36429	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6224	12308	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51556
6227	12310	17273	30459	36533	44290	51595
6244	12329	17304	30541	36597	44306	51715
6248	12427	17359	30647	36656	44301	51730
6256	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30680	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6338	12489	17478	30726	36714	44359	52288
6377	12493	17558	30728	36720	44362	52323
6373	12501	17565	30729	36726	44363	52325
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44385	52327
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52378
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6476	12513	17740	30818	36774	44518	52427
6577	12514	17741	30878	36779	44529	52438
6585	12686	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6804	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6655	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6681	12709	17820	31101	36780	44036	52551
6725	12729	17829	31133	36791	44539	52604
6806	12764	17867	31139	36795	44641	52636
6808	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6959	12833	17917	31363	36799	44683	52810
6975	12834	17921	31368	36866	44768	52820
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6985	12869	17925	31371	36885	44825	52828
6986	12861	17955	31278	36888	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36921	44810	53031
6990	12571	18036	31291	36941	44877	53032

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Trustee.

By G. SHERMAN,

Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.

A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677
24	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2535	3145	3757
117	726	1306	2024	2572	3150	3758
127	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2599	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
220	756	1435	2051	2613	3176	3815
225	784	1442	2061	2646	3177	3826
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
238	795	1447	2095	2665	3203	3844
283	800	1456	2115	2686	3220	3868
304	815	1473	2121	2697	3233	3881
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3246	3884
322	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3886
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887
334	843	1524	2145	2735	3286	3893
349	852	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913
354	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915
360	880	1540	2156	2753	3318	3931
365	892	1551	2162	2770	3219	3938
368	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3956
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964
378	907	1573	2178	2795	3339	3967
382	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980
399	937	1599	2206	2819	3347	3984
404	942	1601	2218	2820	3356	3989
410	948	1621	2224	2823	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2229	2830	3372	4010
412	951	1640	2243	2860	3388	4013
443	952	1646	2254	2862	3419	4024
463	964	1658	2256	2869	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2266	2872	3423	4032
466	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4057
479	996	1666	2297	2878	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2306	2919	3477	4096
495	1027	1732	2310	2923	3478	4096
499	1034	1744	2312	2931	3480	4100
506	1054	1749	2314	2933	3487	4101
510	1068	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125
528	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126
536	1081	1798	2336	2958	3537	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	539	4134
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136
565	1129	1819	2379	2974	3552	4140
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159
584	1152	1822	2389	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166
611	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4183
633	1261	1847	2445	3046		

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
C. E. SATTERLEE, }
New York, October 1st, 1898.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Nov.	$27,224	$23,183	$21,517
From Jan. 1	1,250,937	1,118,433	1,006,860
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
2d week Nov.	$78,575	$75,157	$70,442
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week Nov.	$184,400	$178,900	$137,500
From July 1	3,498,100	3,161,400	3,324,494
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Nov.	$103,585	$98,373	$86,505
From July 1	1,583,772	1,488,767	1,453,534
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
2d week Nov.	$43,798	$39,481	$33,262
From July 1	830,172	725,823	620,697
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	500	500	500
2d week Nov.	$67,446	$67,473	$21,901
From Jan. 1	2,837,686	2,002,794	657,192
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Nov.	$11,648	$8,742	$5,053
From Jan. 1	456,755	338,239	300,157
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week Nov.	$55,868	$51,037	$41,817
From July 1	894,908	960,571	847,137
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week Nov.	$76,035	$82,351	$80,506
From July 1	1,569,226	1,662,423	1,640,554
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for October—			
Gross earnings	543,529	528,602	471,574
Op. expenses	339,705	349,268	322,768
Net earnings	203,824	179,354	148,806
Included in the month's operating expenses was $21,445 for renewals.			
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,012,741	1,928,947	1,658,076
Net earnings	734,304	658,976	480,698
PITTSBURG, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA for October—			
Gross earnings	104,228	159,226	117,583
Op. expenses	98,000	106,823	81,895
Net earnings	6,228	52,503	35,688
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,254,319	1,213,375	1,217,225
Net earnings	386,191	473,289	414,054
TENNESSEE COAL & IRON for October—			
Net earnings	67,420	49,451	47,884
Fixed charges	47,479	47,777	45,210
Surplus	19,941	1,674	2,674
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD for the year ending Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,859,798	2,570,842	2,610,161
Op. expenses	1,280,799	1,444,947	1,407,717
Net earnings	1,079,134	1,126,195	1,202,744
Total income	1,121,449	1,173,562	1,269,697
Charges	389,577	372,285	367,463
Balance	751,872	801,276	902,234
Dividends	800,000	850,000	890,000
Deficit	48,128	48,724	*12,234
*Surplus.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ST. JOSEPH GAS COMPANY net earnings—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
October	$7,016	$5,369	$1,647
From July 1	20,316	16,810	3,506

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY net earnings—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
October	$4,092	$3,620	$3,043
From Jan. 1	47,520	42,944	39,162

The Tioga National Bank Resumes.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Tioga National Bank, of which Thomas C. Platt is President, resumed business to-day. C. D. Yothers from the First National Bank takes the place of Assistant Cashier E. W. Stone, whose defalcation led to the suspension of business by the Tioga National some time ago.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 17, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31¾	33	300	Am. Malting Co.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅝
82½	83	230	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82½	82⅝	82¼	82¾	
33¼	33½	2,120	American Cotton Oil.	33	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
85¼	85¾	973	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼	+ ⅛
143	145	100	American Express	144½	144½	144½	144½	— ⅛
11⅝	12	2,300	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
36	37	220	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	
121¼	121½	36,980	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123½	123⅞	120⅝	121⅜	— 1¼
111¼	112	104	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
32	32½	400	Am. Steel & Wire	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼	— ⅛
88½	89	97	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	
137½	138	31,037	American Tobacco	138⅝	138⅝	136⅝	138	—1
16⅞	16¼	25,945	At., Top. & S. F.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛	
45⅝	45¼	107,953	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	44½	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ⅛
51⅜	51½	6,095	B. & O., all in. pd.	52¼	52¼	51¼	51¼	
36	37	2,020	B. & O., when iss.	37	37⅞	37	37¼	+ ¼
73⅜	74¼	3,135	B. & O. pf., when iss.	75	75	74½	74½	— ⅞
5⅞	6	2,800	B. & O. S. W. pf.	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	— ⅞
4⅜	4⅝	2,850	Bay State Gas.	4½	4⅝	4¼	4½	— ⅛
68½	68⅝	14,480	Brooklyn Rp. Transit.	68⅝	69¼	68⅜	68⅝	+ ⅛
120½	130¾	900	Brooklyn Union Gas.	120	130	129	130	+1½
8⅞	9½	200	Brunswick City	8½	9	8½	9	— ⅛
54	54½	6,685	Canada Southern	54¼	55⅜	54	54¼	+ ¼
84¼	84⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	84	84¼	84	84¼	+ ¼
25	28½	900	Central Pacific	28¼	28¼	23	28	— ¼
22⅞	23	2,440	Chesapeake & Ohio.	23	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
162	164	497	Chicago & Alton.	161	163	161	163	— 2
120¼	120

J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gieg-erich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lawrence R. Kerr.
2—Mary Winkler.
3—Philip J. Smith.
4—Ellen O'Donnell.
5—Joseph Monell.
6—Christian Koch.
7—Christian Koch.
8—Adam Eisenbauer.
9—Horatio B. Lulane.
10—Horatio B. Lulane.
11—George M. Pullman.
12—George M. Pullman.
13—George M. Pullman.
14—Edmund Waring.
15—Ann S. Young.
16—Angelica Ritter.
17—Jean F. A. Pons.
18—Christian Gies.
19—Ernst Kaufmann.
20—Joseph Richardson.
21—Abraham Ostheim.
22—Michael Scannell.
23—Sarah Hastings.
24—Catharine L. Oehl.
25—Catharine L. Oehl.
26—John P. Cowman.
27—Siegfried L. Schnabach.
27½—Philip Smith.
28—Gustav Pollach.
29—Antonio C. De Sancho.
30—James Smith.
31—Alex. Van Rensselaer
32—Carolina Herrmann.
33—Levin C. Dillon.
34—Emily C. Johanson.
35—Hugo Rieger.
36—Johanna Lichtenstein
37—John Ritter.
38—Francis Hayek.
39—Anna Muller.

Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.

Jacob Stolber, Elizabeth Hinz, Mary S. Reynolds, Mary A. Hallett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1416—Contested will of Charles O'Keefe.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

5906—Zimmerman vs. Deskin.
5963½—Strauss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6305—Rauger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1874—Mellegbach vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1880—Lowenthal vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1065—Riley vs. same.
1583—Rothfuss vs. Bevan.
6507—Schneider vs Ritter.
5558—Meyer vs. Euell.
1768—Faulkner vs. McSorley.
1007—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
1586—Fitzpatrick vs. Finan.
433—Columbia Bank vs. Frankl.
1654—Elson vs. Sadlier.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1196—Goldberg vs. Monyhan.
1493—Henley vs. Delaware, L. & W. R. R. Co.
1885—Nehrbas vs. Martow.
1568—Mardone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1150—McGinnis vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1330—Charleston vs. Joffe.
1152—Tilly vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.
421—Wieler vs. Tamsen.
1891—Freel vs. 3d. Av. R. R. Co.
1235—Windolph vs. Diversey.
1687—Esler vs. Weingreen.
1717—Bendit vs. Keith.
1309—Graubard vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1245—Sheridan vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

694—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4864—Ridolphus vs. Herrlich.
1746—Mahoney vs. O'Neill.
1632—Stewart vs. Eisemann.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

6182—Weiller vs. Tasso.
6067—Haynes vs. Bigot.
6146—Schuessler vs. Cirrito.
6180—Gorham Mfg. Co. vs. Pier.
5568—Bernheimer vs. Klein. Equity and Non-jury Cases.
298—Bloch vs. Romelius.
168—McGrath vs. Christian.
288—Leon vs. Emigrant Savings Bank.
294—Hetzel vs. Greenwich Savings Bank.
296—Same vs. Boulanger
286—Same vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
299—Brady vs. Roffler.
291—Young vs. Tremburger.
292—Turkowsky vs. Bochdam.
155—Mason Stable Co. vs. Lewis.
159—Callerton vs. March
263—Engresser vs. Ehrlich.
285—D'Amoria vs. Gallagher.
286—O'Connell vs. Lichtenstein.
287—Kohl vs. Clark.
300—Quon Kee vs. Hop Sing Tong Society.
301—Moore vs. Hoefele.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1968.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey for the People.

1—Joseph Mullen.
2—Simon Buttner.
3—Fred Miller.
4—Caroline Foster.
5—George Davis.
6—Stanley Geoffrey.
7—John Bell.
8—John Myron.
9—Henry Meyers.
10—Gustave Schmiermann.
11—John J. Hughes.
12—Daniel Hanley.
13—Gottfreid Hanser.
14—Thomas Smith. Pleadings.
1—David Fox.
2—John O'Leary.
3—Julius Samuels.
4—James R. Pride.
5—William B. Harris.
6—John Mitchell.
7—Selig Falk.
8—Frederick W. Dierk.
9—Samuel H. Mendelsohn.
10—Charles Engels.
11—Mary Dressel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney McClelland. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Murphy.
2—Antonio Catore.
3—Terence Quinn.
4—Ewen W. Clark.
5—Robert Brown.
6—Frederick Wolff, George Beekman, Sadie Carroll, Ella Keefe.
7—James Kelly.
8—Michael Mann.
9—James Rogan.
10—Joseph Campbell.
11—Paul Salvin.
12—Joseph Wilson.
13—John McCormack.
14—Bernard Zugerman.
15—James Gallagher.
16—Patrick Goss.
17—Fannie Janiff.
18—Herman Ohl.
19—Edward M. Tolman.
20—Nicholas Schilling.
21—Henry Kulze.
22—Leopold Ernest.
23—Franz Drahelim.
24—Emily Werheimer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Samuel Morton.
2—Amy Palmer.
3—Thomas Morris.
4—E. William Wagner.
5—Thaddeus Eager.
6—John Nelson.
7—John Lowden, Thomas McGlynn.
8—Frank Meyers.
9—Becky Levine.
10—Alice Hackett.
11—Albert Kirby, David C. Johnson.
12—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
13—John Delmartin.
14—Isidore Goldberg.
15—Jacob Shielberger.
16—Charles Frick.
17—John Ginna.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gray. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Arthur McArthur, Harry Morris.
2—Bernard Meyer.
3—Joseph Janda.
4—William D. Mannion Richard Mannion.
5—Simeon De Mabre.
6—Alice Gibson.
7—John J. Dawson.
8—Frederick Johnson.
9—Joseph P. Tracey.
10—Walter Elliott.
11—Thos. J. Dunn alias Henry M. Quinn.
12—Kessel Salzman.
13—Henry Trerer.
14—Peter Troost.
15—Joseph Borgenicht.
16—William McMahon et al.
17—Alfred Herzog.
18—Thomas Gaw.
19—Daniel Cashman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Roston vs. Sprague—George M. Van Hoesen.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Downing vs. Downing—Nathaniel Myers. Sommers vs. Busey, (two cases)—Clifford W. Hartridge.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Adolph Steiner vs. Frank P. Dursee—Emil Pensel.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Maddox, J.

769—Eagle Savings and Loan Co. vs. Samuels.
729—Pfluger vs. Harder.
807—Denike vs. Denike.
672—Schreyer vs. Saunders.
578—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Dearing.
882—Lane vs. Lane.
748—Pitkin vs. Clayton.
572—Engert vs. Board of Education, City of Brooklyn.
836—Vincent vs. Moriarty.
869—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
885½—Stevenson vs. Solomon.
882—Whiting, trustee, &c., vs. Continental Wall Paper Co.
884—Schiellein vs. Schiellein.
895—Jahns vs. Congregation Bnai Jacob et al.
896—Opitz vs. Hammen et al.
897—Saladino vs. Robbins et al.

Every case on the November, 1898, calendar has been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Ward, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Gaynor, J.; Part IV., Johnson, J.; Part V., Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Short causes.

7047—In re Humphreys.
7048—In re Granger.
5780—Industrial Trust Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
6078—McKeever vs. City of New York.
5526—Jayne vs. Empire State Rubber Co.
6557—Fuski vs. Trevisone.
4929—Pescalona vs. Donahue.
1725—Glover vs. Mass. Benefit Assn.
4918—Grant vs. Slaughter.
5630—Oakman vs. Trenyear.
6396—Wells vs. Degraw.
6475—Reimer Co. vs. Grasman.
6059—Conrad vs. Cooper.
6265—Leary vs. Manning.
6746—Hunt vs. Jones.
7049—Bklyn. Wharf Co. vs. Carr.
6743—Sands vs. Place.
6808, 6809—N. A. Brewing Co. vs. Schwingert al.
6615—Meurer vs. Brown et al.
6620—M'f'rs. National Bank vs. Place.
6169—Wolff et al. vs. Woodruff.
5776—Johnson vs. Turner.
6037—Crouse vs. Chinnock.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

3125—Barber vs. Osterman.
5113—Hill vs. Long Island R. R.
4612—Murray vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1706—Lynch vs. Greason.
3123—Dubee vs. Michaels.
1070—Roulston vs. Stewart.
5246—Minarzik vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4418—Krake vs. Dapper.
3768—Lau vs. Eastern Brewing Co.
1748—Tynan vs. Keck.
4532—Calamia vs. Slevin.
4728—Haubrick vs. Goebel.
3080—Foster vs. Nassau R. R.
2968—Trakinor vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3615—Peabody vs. Selvage.
5774—O'Shaughnessy vs. Degnon-McLean Construction Co.
5172—Engel vs. Aikman et al.
4926—Cook vs. Nassau R. R.
5673—Basting vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
2154—Thieler vs. Unger.
4869—Stevens vs. Smith.
149—Duffy vs. N. Y. Engineers' Society.
4167—Buser vs. Bagne.
3489—Levy vs. Ely.
5017—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
4107—Bogart vs. Citizens' Electric Co.
2513—Kerby vs. Lang.
3923—Walsh vs. Woolworth.
2027—Wad Hah Kassris vs. Rosenberg.
3583—Jahn vs. Eweler.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Hudson Street Property and Other Dealings by Brokers—Down-Town Properties at Auction.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold to John Campbell & Co. the five-story brick building 75 Hudson Street, running through to Staple Street, 24.9 by 91 by 25.2 by 90.6. The price is reported at $80,000.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Morris Steinhardt, to Oriston Dickinson, three lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 75 by 100. The buyer will erect five-story flats on the plot.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Edward Tracy and James Russell the plot southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-first Street, 100.5 by 125.

The same firm has also sold for Mrs. S. F. Fleming the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold to a Mr. Ward the building at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 90.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for David Richey to a client for occupancy, for about $32,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 145 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for James Nesmith to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the plot southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 99.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the plot 333 and 335 Rivington Street, 50 by 75, to a builder, who will erect thereon six-story flats.

McVickar & Co. were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 67, 69, and 71 Mangin Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, at executor's sale, to Mary L. Coster, for $33,500, the four-story brick building 15 South William Street, extending through to 55 Stone Street, 16.3 by 81.2 by 21 by 79.5; also, at executor's sale, to Charles Meyers, the four-story brick warehouse 50 Stone Street, running through to 83 Pearl Street, 21.11 by 73.2 by 24.11 by 71.4; also, at executor's sale, to Martha and Francis Guion, for $7,500, a farm of about sixteen acres, with a frame dwelling, at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.; also, to Jared W. Bell, for $38,300, the plot of about twelve lots, occupying the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, between Washington and Bathgate Avenues, and being 150 feet in depth on the former and 100 feet on the latter.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Daniel Farrell, for $120,000, the three five-story brick flats 41 to 49 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on a plot 118.5 by 136.2 by 100.11 by 73.4; also, in partition, to Nathan Silver, for $19,550, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 509 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James V. Lawrence, for $2,450, the two-story frame dwelling, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 105 feet west of Fifth Avenue, on a lot 25 by 114.

Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George V. N. Baldwin, for $20,600, the four-story brick building, with stores, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lauritz Termansen, for $9,305, the three-story frame tenement, with store, 447 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $11,730, the four-story brick tenement, with a two-story brick building at the rear, 519 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to Samuel Marcus, for $17,016, the five-story brick flat 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to A. H. Alkers, for $10,950, the lot, Boulevard, west side, 15.2½ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2½ by 137.6 by 26.9½ by 146.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to S. G. Thomas, for $102,900, the six-story brick building 54 and 56 West Third Street, 43 by 75 by 42.6 by 72.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adolph Muehsam, trustee, for $1,950, Lot 227 and part of Lot 228 on map of the lands of W. A. and H. C. Mapes in Westchester, being on the north side of Cornell Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 30 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Clinton Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Elmwood Place, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; all title and interest of Henry Schaffer on Aug. 6, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures.

Cherry Street, east side, 21 feet north of Corlears Street, for three six-story brick tenements, 27.6 by 40 and 28.4 by 40; Joseph W. Korst, of 255 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, owner; Frederick T. Camp, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 40 Rivington Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 24.10 by 85.2; Jacob Kassewitz of 45 Avenue A, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,500.

No. 174 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.9; Michael Coffey of 56 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 957 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Briggs Avenue, south side, 96.2 feet south of Garfield Street, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 26.6 by 37.6; Mary A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; S. A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hall Avenue, southwest corner of Mosholu Parkway, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 21.9 by 45.6; Mary A. Costello, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $6,000.

Union Avenue, west side 135 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22.2 by 30; R. D. Barnum of 243 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

ALTERATIONS.

No. 123 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 60.2; Francis L. Wellman of 315 Lexington Avenue, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $12,000.

Broadway, northeast corner of Forty-second Street, to a two-story brick billiard parlor and store; John J. Astor estate of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Kartzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $400.

Washington Street, southeast corner of Hubert Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; Percy R. Pyne, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; Morris Steinhardt to Clarence A. Lent. $100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 328 ft n of Burnside Av, 21x110; William J. Marshall and others to Anthony Smyth. 1

AVENUE C, 68, s e corner of 5th St, 24x85; Selig Falk and wife to Bernhard Klingenstein. 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 220.6 ft s of Samuel St, runs n w 94.4x s 28.11 to Quarry Road x23.4x14.8x4.11; Le Grand L. Clark to August Kuhn. 1

CANAL ST, s w s, 63.2 ft n w of West Broadway, 21x82.3x irregular; John F. Scannell and wife to Stuart Duncan. 1

CLINTON, NOW WEEKS, ST, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 25x100; William H. Archer to Camilla T. Archer. 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 45 ft n of 173d St, 25x100; Camilla T. Archer to Daniel Doyle and another. 3,000

CLINTON AV, w s, 70 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Mary E. Graham to Richard Kinzinger. 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 70 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Rashel Asche to Mary E. Graham. 1

DECATUR AV, east corner of Cole St, 100x100; Anthony Smith and wife to William J. Marshall and another. 1

GREENWICH AV, n w corner of Bank St, 156.8x96.10x191x119.6; 12th St, s s, 96 ft w of Greenwich Av, 21.6x77.6x 21.6x74.6; 73 to 77 Bedford St and 32 to 44 Commerce St; Broad St, s e corner of Stone St, 10.6x20.6x13.10x20.3; Mott St; Constance Nathan and others to Michael H. Cardozo. 3,250

GREENWICH AV, n w corner of Bank St, 156.8x96.10x191x119.6; 12th St, s s, 96 ft w of Greenwich Av, 21.6x77.6x 21.6x74.6; 73 to 77 Bedford St and 32 to 44 Commerce St; Broad St, s e corner of Stone St, 10.6x20.6x13.10x20.3; 139 Mott St; Constance Nathan and others to E. J. Nathan. 3,250

HUGHES AV, widened, s s, 67 ft s of 182d St, 24x95; Winslow E. Buzby to the New York Building Loan Banking Company. 3,800

HUGHES AV widened, w s, 67.1 ft s of 182d St, 24x95; Louis Eickwort to Winslow E. Buzby. 1

LOT 87, map of Section A, Vyse estate; George Stolz to John Wetterer.....Exchange

LOT 292, map of Section A, Vyse estate; E. August and G. Schutt to Margaret P. Boyd. 100

LOT 43, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Anna Wenz to George Stolz. 1

LOT 367, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Bertha Schmuck to George Stolz.....Exchange

LOTS 178 TO 185 and 205 to 207, map of land of Samuel Ryer Homestead, West Farms; also s s, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 52.10x irregular; Washington Av, w s, 112 ft n of 178th St, 50x 150; Colin C. Duncan, as assignee of William B. and George Doutney, to William B. & George Doutney. 1

RAILROAD AV, or Vanderbilt Av, s e s, 56.6 ft n e of 158th St, 28.3x113x25x126.3; Henry N. Rockwell to Carsten H. Bohlen. 100

RIVINGTON ST, 22, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus to Gustave A. F. Seelig. 43,750

RYER AV, w s, 220.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100x24.8x100; William J. Edwards to William H. Hodgins, (rerecorded) 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 513.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x183.4x25.4x186.8; George D. Ebert to Christopher Vette and wife. 3,900

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 150 ft s of Oxford Place, 50x100; George F. Wahrer to Philip Woolley. 1

UNION AV, s w corner of 151st St, or Beck St, 25x100; Paul M. Herzog to Timothy Flood. 100

WOODRUFF AV, s w corner of Crotona Av, 100x200; George Stolz to Niels Tolerberg. 1

WOOSTER ST, 53, and 151 East 31st St, Alexander B. Johnson to Mary B. Johnson, ½ part. 7,000

3D ST, 280 East, 24x106x24.2x106; Bernhard Klingenstein to Selig Falk. 1

6TH ST, n s, 126.11 ft w of 2d Av, 23.5x 90.10; Emily B. Goeller to Leopold Kaufmann. 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 25th St, 40.3x46x irregular; Catharine E. Steers to Adelia M. Lankenan and another, ¼ part.....Nominal

8TH AV, e s, 60.11 n of 114th St, 20x 80; Nelson H. Sailsbury, as assignee, to Frederick P. Forster, quit claim. 1

8TH AV, 776 to 780, also strip adjoining, 3.1x81.8; Thomas W. Keogh to Frank D. Wilson. 1

10TH ST, 89 East, 25x94.7; Mary J. Odell to Catharine Harte. 1

14TH ST, 14 West, s s; Christina M. Cammann and others, executors and trustees, to Oswald J. C. Rose and others. 1

21ST ST, 137 East, 20.6x88.9; Edward S. Conway and others to John R. Conway. 28,000

24TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x90; George S. Adams to Julius J. Lyons. 1

24TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; William E. Stillings, referee, to Israel M. Schloss. 9,000

35TH ST, s s, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 22.1x97.6; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 16,500

43D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Central Park West, w s, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19x100; 142d St, s s, 150.3 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Catharine E. Steers to John C. Lankenau. 1

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.5; Benjamin Sire and another to William K. Porter. 10

82D ST, 120 East, 25x102.2; Theodore M. Hass and wife to John Seekamp and another. 1

91ST ST, 23 East, 17.1x100.8; Herman Fuerst to Antoine Chandy. 1

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8; Emil Loewenthal to Edward Willmann. 617

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 43.4x100.11; Charles F. White and wife to George W. Eggers. 1

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 24.4x 100.11; Clifford Coddington and others, executors and trustees, to Ernest J. Geben. 5,000

122D ST, 170 East, 26.3x70.3x26.3x71.4; Michael Moloney to Otto Renner. 1

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 15.6x 100.11; John D. Thees to James E. Poole. 1

137TH ST, s s, 98 ft e of Willis Av, 27x 100; J. Campbell Thompson to William Jay, as trustee. 20,000

157TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; George Stolz to Bertha Schmuck. 1

155TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Jacob Krost and wife to Michael Hecht and another. 100

162D ST, s s, 330.5 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; C. H. Bohlen and wife to H. N. Rockwell. 1

182D ST, widened, s s, 50.4 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.6x84.7x16.10x80; Louis Eickwort to Winslow E. Buzby. 1

182D ST, widened, s s, 67.10 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.3x89x16.8x84.7; Louis Eickwort to Winslow E. Buzby. 1

182D ST, widened, s s, 67.10 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.3x89x16.8x84.7; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building-Loan Banking Company. 3,500

182D ST, widened, s s, 50.4 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.5x84.7x16.10x80; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building-Loan Banking Company. 3,400

182D ST, widened, s s, 102.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 24.4x99.6x23.6x93.6; Louis Eickwort to Winslow E. Buzby. 1

184TH ST, widened, s s, 102.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 24.4x99.6x23.6x93.6; Winslow E. Buzby to the New York Building Loan and Banking Company. 3,800

Recorded Leases.

SIELING, William, to Reinhold Hausler; Westchester Av, n e corner of 156th St, 5 5-12 years.....$2,400 to $3,000

SNYDER, Henry, to Charles Schmutz; 948 Columbus Av, 2 years. 900

VAN PEIN, Emil C. C., to Charles A. Bruhns; 152 Amsterdam Av, 10 years. 2,900

WASSHAUSEN, Frederick, to August Schleiermacher; 121 Avenue A, 5 years. 1,020

ZELTNER, Mary M., to John Entelmann; 534 Willis Av, 10½ years.....$1,300 to 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Alicia, to Mary E. Andrews and others, trustees; 110 West 26th St, 1 year. 1,000

BAILEY, Mary E., to Santiago P. Cahill; 219 West 17th St, 1 year. 280

BELL, John J., to John Bell; n s of 157th St, 458.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year. 6,000

BERGER, Augusta, to Chessie E. Zeller; e s of Giebe Av, 235.7 ft n of Westchester Av, demand. 1,500

BROWN, Anna E., to Elizabeth A. Osman; Lots 270 and 271, map of 473 lots, Haight estate 3 years. 300

BURSTEIN, Harris, and another to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; 222 and 224 Broome St, ½ year. 14,000

DAVIDSON, Alexander and Martha C., to Charles F. Emery; 137 West 112th St, installments. 1,500

DOUTNEY, William, to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; w s of Belmont Av, 125 ft s of Elm St, 75x 100 to Hughes Av, installments. 2,500

DOYLE, Daniel and Margaret, to Camilla T. Archer; e s of Clinton, now Weeks, St, 45 ft n of 173d St, 3 years. 1,500

EGGERS, George W., to George R. Fearing and another, trustees; n s of 101st St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years. 40,000

ESSIG, George, to Emma M. Kissel; n s of 103d St, 80.2 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 3,300

FINCK, Louisa A., to J. Brander Matthews and others; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 126th St, 2 years. 65,000

FLOOD, Timothy, to Paul M. Herzog; s w corner of Union Av and 151st (proposed) St, 1 year. 800

FONTHAM, Charles F., to Irene B. Braman; s s of 98th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years. 21,000

GREEN, Robert D., to L. Lindsey Fontaine; 253 and 255 7th Av, 1 year. 700

HATFIELD, Eben, to Fannie B. Nettress; n s of 148th St, 380 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years. 8,000

HECHT, Michael and Matilda, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 155th St, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year. 3,500

HERTZEL, George W., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of 8th Av and 55th St, 3 years. 8,000

HULSHOF, John L. and Sophia, to Katy Botty; n s of 116th St, 120 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year. 2,000

HULSHOF, John L. and Sophia, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 116th St, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 2,000

JONAS, Leopold, to Louis A. and Charles Salomon; 2,048 1st Av, 3 years. 14,000

JUSTER, Rachel and Max, to William W. Buhrman, executor, &c.; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 146th St, 5 years. 23,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Well and another; 235 6th St, demand. 15,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Emiliv B. Goeller; 235 6th St, 1 year. 7,500

KRIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Clifford Brigham, trustee; 105 and 110 Eldridge St, 5 years. 40,000

LANKENAU, Adelia M., and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 7th Av and 25th St, 1 year. 15,000

LENT, Clarence A., to Morris Steinhardt; w s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, ½ year. 18,500

LEVY, Felix, to Pauline Rothschild; 2,044 1st Av, 3 years. 14,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Anthony Smyth; east corner of Decatur Av and Cole St, 1 year. 8,500

McLAUGHLIN, John, to Saint Mary's Free Hospital for Children; s s of 82d St, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years. 13,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to Frederick Sheldon; s s of 82d St, 127.1 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years. 17,000

O'BRIEN, Mary, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 438 Lenox Av, 5 years. 7,000

OTTER, John M., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 68 West 91st St, 1 year. 10,000

PFARRE, Louis G., to Louis G. and Julius A. Pfarre, as executors, &c.; n s of 28th St, 102.6 ft e of 4th Av; also s s of Park Row, at s w s of New Chambers St, with property in Brooklyn, secures notes. 26,600

PFARRE, Julius A., to Louis G. and Julius A. Pfarre, as executors, &c.; n s of 28th St, 102.6 ft e of 4th Av; also at s w s of Park Row, at s w s of New Chambers St, with property in Brooklyn, secures notes. 26,600

PORTER, William K., to Susan M. Livingston; n s of 58th St, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 32,000

PORTER, William K., to Susan M. Livingston; n s of 58th St, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 2,000

RENNER, Otto, to Michael and Nora Moloney; 170 East 122d St, 1½ years. 2,000

SCHEIDEBERG, Herman, to Arnold Wurtenberg; s s of 133d St, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years. 3,000

SCHEIDEBERG, Herman, to John E. Smithers; s s 127th St, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years. 2,000

SCHMUCK, Bertha, to Otto Schmuck; Lot 367, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year. 525

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 112th St, 295 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year. 218

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 112th St, 265 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year. 3,750

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 112th St, 235 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year. 3,750

SEIDLER, John, and Henry Cordes to Theodore M. Hass; 120 East 82d St, 10 years. 18,500

SEEKAMP, John, and Henry Cordes to Theodore M. Hass; 120 East 82d St, 5 years. 5,000

SEELIG, Gustave A. F., to Julius Dreyfus; 22 Rivington St, 4 installments. 5,850

SELIGMANN, Nordchen, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of Columbus Av, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, 5 years. 17,000

VAN WINKLE, Isaac, to New York Security and Trust Company; 11 to 15 West 88th St, 3 years. 96,000

VAN WINKLE, Margaret K. and Isaac, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as attorney, to Charles Gahren; 11 to 15 West 88th St, 2 years. 6,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Mary B. Hague; n s of 114th St, 227.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 17,000

WHEELER, Everett P., to the Bowery Savings Bank; n e corner of Park Av and 71st St, 5 years. 24,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Clark, to Helene S. Bell. Gift

DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Butzenwier. Nominal

DEMPWOLF, Mary, to William G. Eynon. 1

FREEMAN, Lulu B., to United States Trust Company. $2,000

GOTTGETREN, Carrie, to Alice L. Polak. 20,000

HALL, George S., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall. 2,060

HARRIS, Samuel, to Marnett Friedman. 900

HYATT, Catherine J., to Joseph Skillman. Nominal

LOCKWOOD, Mary J., to Joseph Skillman. Nominal

MATTHEWS, J. Brander, and others to Sarah E. Powell. Nominal

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to The Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, City of New York. 87,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Produce Exchange Trust Company. 20,000

MOORE, George F., to Alexander Walker, (two mortgages). 5,012

MULHERN STEAM HEATING COMPany to Arthur C. Searles. Omitted

TAYLOR, James E., to Helene S. Bell. Nominal

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis P. Furnald. 4,500

WENTZ, James M., to The Metropolitan Improvement Company, (two mortgages). Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner Bush St, 24x 100; Arthur E. Whitely against John J. McCaffrey, owner and contractor. Nominal

BRIGGS ST, or Av, n s, 75.9 ft e of 6th Av, 25x90, Twenty-fourth Ward; Pinelli Brothers against Ellen McCarthy, owner; William Puetz, contractor. $115

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Thomas F. Gaynor against John F. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. STEWART, Charles H. Marshall, and John Crosby Brown, as Trustees of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in New York, plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. RUNK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section seven, in Block 2,163 on the Land Map thereof, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Place with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; running thence easterly along said side of said One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Nicholas Place, seventy-four feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Fiftieth Street one hundred feet to said St. Nicholas Place; thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place seventy-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

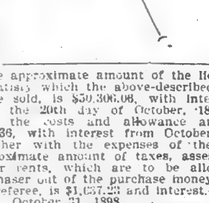

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $50,306.08, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1898, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $415.36, with interest from October 21st, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,057.23 and interest.—Dated New York, October 31, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

n1-2aw7t&F&n22

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, under an order entered in this action, dated November 4th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, November 7, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

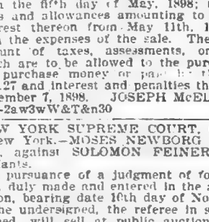

Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.66, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.27 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated November 7, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

n9-2aw3wW&T&n30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES NEWBORG et al., plaintiffs, against SOLOMON FEINER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the westerly line of Sheriff Street, distant northerly one hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Sheriff and Delancey Streets; from thence running northwardly along the westerly line of Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet, thence westerly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety feet to the place of beginning. And also all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part hereto of, in and to the alley way leading from the rear of the within described premises to the said Sheriff Street.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

PLATZEK, BROCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

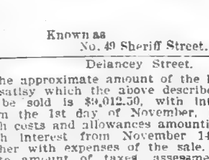

Known as No. 49 Sheriff Street.
Delancey Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $9,012.50, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $417.62, with interest from November 14th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.83 and interest.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supplemental Citation.

SPEAR, EMMA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS A. HILL, Mary Ann Hill, Edith Helen Kedy, and Gertrude Louise Yates, heirs and next of kin of Helen Hill, a deceased sister of EMMA S. SPEAR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles A. Spear of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date May 24, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of EMMA S. SPEAR, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CARRINGTON & DOTY, Attorneys for Petitioners, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

MORTIMER, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. MORTIMER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.

JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n18-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY W. GRIBBLE, plaintiff, against ALFRED WAGSTAFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 9th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan; in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain store and lot of ground situate in the First Ward in the City of New York, on the northerly side of Front Street and numbered Thirty-six (36) in the said street and bounded as follows, to wit: In front by the said Front Street and in the rear by the rear part of other land heretofore conveyed to Cornelius DuBois, deceased, and now known as Number Thirty-seven (37) Water Street, and divided therefrom by a line drawn equi-distant from the rear brick walls of the two storehouses now standing on said lots, respectively; on the west by a store and lot of ground formerly belonging to Isaac Clason, and on the east by a store and lot of ground formerly of Augustus Van Cortlandt, containing in front on Front Street twenty-eight feet six inches and in the rear twenty-eight feet eight inches, on the west side sixty-seven feet, and on the east side sixty-seven feet in depth, be the same more or less.

Also all those five certain lots situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of First Street at the rear line of a lot now or formerly owned by Isaac L. Storm, fronting on the First Avenue, which point is distant eighty-two feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly line of First Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said line and eight inches to a point in a line drawn parallel to said easterly line of First Avenue and distant eighty-one feet and eight inches easterly therefrom; thence again southerly seventy-four feet six and one-half inches to a point in the northerly line of East Houston Street distant ninety-two feet and five inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly line of East Houston Street twenty-four feet and ten inches to lot formerly known as Number Two Hundred and Eighty-nine and a Half Houston Street, but now known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-two East Houston Street; thence running northerly along the line of Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-two East Houston Street fifty-seven feet; thence easterly seven feet seven inches; thence southerly one foot three inches; thence easterly eight feet three inches and one-half inch; thence southerly four feet two inches; thence easterly nine feet to the westerly line of lot now known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-six East Houston Street; thence northerly along said westerly line seven feet two inches more or less to the northwesterly corner of the brick building standing on the rear of said lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-six East Houston Street; thence easterly twenty-nine feet six inches more or less to the southerly end of the fence that divides the lot Number Eighty-three First Street from the lot and premises on the easterly side thereof; thence north, or nearly so, along said fence three feet two inches; thence northeasterly still along said fence thirteen feet four inches to the southeasterly corner of the brick building standing on the rear of said lot Number Eighty-five First Street; thence northerly along the easterly side of said last mentioned brick building twenty-eight feet eight inches to the southerly side of First Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of First Street seventy-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning; the said five lots being formerly known as Numbers Eighty-one, (81,) Eighty-three, (83,) Eighty-five, (85,) and Eighty-seven (87) First Street and Two Hundred and Ninety-one (291) Houston Street, but now known as Numbers Seventy-seven, (77,) Seventy-nine, (79,) Eighty-one, (81,) and Eighty-three (83) First Street and One Hundred and Eighty (180) East Houston Street.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 36 Front Street.

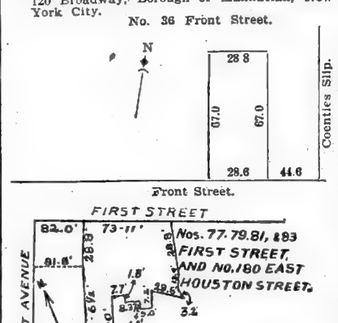

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described premises are to be sold is $72,147.20, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $371.58, with interest from August 5th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $2,400 and interest.

Date. New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and Thirty-seven (137) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

137th Street.

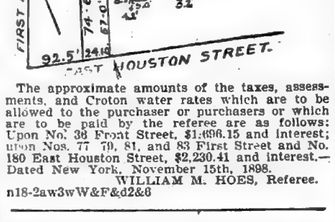

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $11,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at 5 per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,838.67, with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.30, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $110.70 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

n15-2aw3w&d8

137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and thirty (430) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with said Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, forty-nine (49) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street six (6) inches to the centre of a party wall; thence northerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the same, nineteen (19) feet and six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

137th Street.

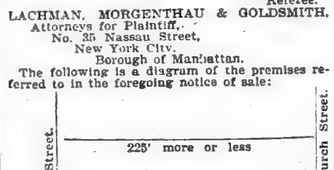

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,843.04, with interest thereon from 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.30, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $156 20-100 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

n15-2aw3wTu&s18

137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and thirty (430) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with said Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, forty-nine (49) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street six (6) inches to the centre of a party wall; thence northerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the same, nineteen (19) feet and six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

137th Street.

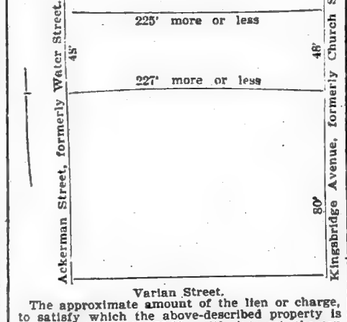

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $11,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at 5 per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $72,147.20, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $371.58, with interest from August 5th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $2,400 and interest.

Date. New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—MARIE GIRARD YORK, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES EDWARD YORK, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1898.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.

To Charles Edward York: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 27th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the new Court House, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on said date.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1898. Yours, &c.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York. o22-1aw6wF&d9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ROBERT A. JOHNSTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 5th day of August, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the said court on August 9th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the eighth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be first sold and therein described as follows:

First Parcel—All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of The Bronx,) containing nine and four-tenths (9 4-10) acres or thereabouts, bounded northerly by the land now or formerly of E. D. Randolph, easterly by a lane known as Bettner's Lane, including the entire right, title, and interest which Robert A. Johnston had in and to said lane or way on December 17th, 1894, southerly by land formerly of Mrs. Mary J. Jones, being the land secondly herein described, and westerly by the Hudson River, and also all the lands under water lying in front of the above described premises which were granted by the Land Commissioners of the State of New York to Frances F. Ludlow, Mary P. Bettner, and Adelaide Morris by letters patent dated November 14, 1873, containing about three acres and three hundred and twenty-three thousandths of an acre (3 323-1000) subject to the rights, privileges, conditions, and limitations contained in said grant, said letters patent being recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York in Liber 42 of Patents, Page 227, said above described premises being subject to the right, title, and interest of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company in and to a portion of the same acquired by a deed made by James D. Bettner and wife to the Hudson River Railroad Company dated November 27, 1847, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 121 of Deeds, Page 393.

Second Parcel—All that tract of land in the ward and city aforesaid containing about nine and thirty-five hundredths (9 35-100) acres. Bounded northerly by the land formerly of Frances F. Ludlow and others, being the parcel of land firstly herein described, easterly by the centre line of Bettner's Lane aforesaid, southerly by lands now or formerly of the heirs of James E. Bettner, deceased, and westerly by the Hudson River, together with all right, title, and interest to the land under the waters of the Hudson River opposite the above described premises lying below high-water mark, excepting, however, out of said premises, so much thereof as was heretofore conveyed by Elizabeth Valentine to the Hudson River Railroad Company by deed dated September 20, 1847, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 121 of Deeds, Page 296.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

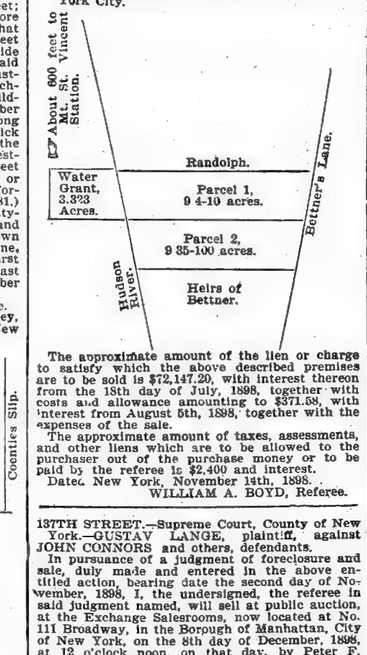

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described premises are to be sold is $72,147.20, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $371.58, with interest from August 5th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $2,400 and interest.

Date. New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

The approximate amounts of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers or which are to be paid by the referee are as follows: Upon No. 36 Front Street, $1,696.15 and interest; upon Nos. 77, 79, 81, and 83 First Street and No. 180 East Houston Street, $2,230.41 and interest.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

n18-2aw3wW&F&d2&6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB ROMBERG, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. RICHARDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 22d day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by PHILIP A. SMYTH, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being at Kingsbridge, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the westerly line of Church Street, sometimes called Kingsbridge Avenue, distant thirty-seven (37) feet northerly from the northerly line of land conveyed by Albert E. Putnam and wife to Wm. Berrien by deed dated the nineteenth day of May, 1883; thence running westerly, and parallel with said northerly line of land sold by said Putnam to said Berrien, and continuing through to Water or Ackerman Street, two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, more or less, to said Water or Ackerman Street; thence northerly, and along said Water or Ackerman Street, forty-eight (48) feet; thence easterly, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, more or less, to Church Street; thence southerly, along said Church Street, forty-eight (48) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1898.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Varian Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,576.99, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $628.04, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $49.22, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—MARIE GIRARD YORK, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES EDWARD YORK, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1898.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.

To Charles Edward York: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 27th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the new Court House, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on said date.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1898. Yours, &c.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York. o22-1aw6wF&d9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACHMAN, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON BACHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1898.

SARAH JANE BACHMAN, MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-1aw6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

BRADY, SARAH M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent,—To HOWARD BRADY, William G. Farrington, Jacob O. Farrington, Mary E. Farrington, Cornelia B. Kip, Georgiana B. Harris, William Gage Brady, Frank T. Brady, Lee F. Brady, William V. Brady, Lottie V. Brady, John M. Prophet, Charles Prophet, Clara B. Brown, Mafy Young, Louise Wright, Dr. Isaac L. Kip, Georgianna M. Farrington, the executor and heirs and next of kin of Sarah M. Brady, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas AMELIA BRADY of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of SARAH M. BRADY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

n4-1aw6wF

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri

DEMARAY, DAVID, JR.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Peter B. Demaray, Magdalina Cadwell, Charles H. Demaray, Edward E. Coolidge, Aline C. Lyon, Josephine E. Demaray, Lyman H. Demaray, Marion C. Diltz, Florence E. Demaray, Caroline V. H. Demaray, Chauncey H. Demaray, Arthur D. Demaray, Maria Irene Hoyt, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID DEMARAY, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and county, held at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Samuel N. Hoyt and Edward E. Coolidge, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

n18-1aw6wF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th

CARNEGIE CASE SETTLED

The Steel Manufacturer Qualified for Service as a Special Juror.

APOLOGIZED TO COMMISSIONER

Said He Had Never Heard of Previous Subpoenas, and Unexpected Absence Prevented Obedience to the Last.

Legal proceedings against Andrew Carnegie for contempt were dropped yesterday. Mr. Carnegie appeared in the morning before Henry Winthrop Gray, Special Commissioner of Jurors, and purged himself of the contempt for which a warrant for his apprehension had been sworn out, for failing to obey a subpoena that required him to attend before the Commissioner to testify upon his qualifications for service as a special juror. The subpoena had been served Nov. 1 at Mr. Carnegie's residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street, and was returnable Nov. 10, on which date Mr. Carnegie was in Pennsylvania. Following the usual procedure, Commissioner Gray then had a warrant issued for his arrest.

In company with J. Adriance Bush, his lawyer, Mr. Carnegie arrived at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Commissioner's office, and at once underwent examination. After reading the blank setting forth the necessary qualifications, Mr. Carnegie said he could not subscribe to two, and a lengthy examination and discussion followed, during which Mr. Carnegie explained about his apparent neglect of the subpoena.

George G. Leonard, a lawyer connected with the Commissioner's department, had been conducting the examination, when Mr. Carnegie broke in to say:

"I wish at this juncture to apologize for my gross carelessness in not obeying the subpoena served upon me."

Then Mr. Carnegie went on to explain how he was sitting at dinner when his servant said a man wanted to see him. He did not see him then, but as soon as he found out his business, went at once to him.

Mr. Leonard recalled to Mr. Carnegie that he served the subpoena on him himself, and said he hoped Mr. Carnegie would accept service, so that he might not be forced to adopt unpleasant measures. Commissioner Gray then interposed, and said that on a previous occasion, in 1897, when they had tried to serve Mr. Carnegie, his secretary had said that he was up stairs and refused to be seen.

"I never heard of an attempt to subpoena me," put in Mr. Carnegie, hastily, "and I would be the last man in the world who would try to evade anything like this."

After hearing Mr. Carnegie's explanation in not obeying the summons of Nov. 10, that he was intending to go to Pittsburg to deliver four addresses, Mr. Gray said he had no desire to oppress any one, but he considered that every man on the list of names certified to him had a right to be examined as to his qualifications to act as a special juror.

"I shall consider myself honored if I am selected," replied Mr. Carnegie.

In the examination for qualifications Mr. Carnegie at first would not subscribe to the requirement that a special juror shall give in all cases to a defendant, who fails to testify as a witness on his own behalf, the full benefit of the statutory provision that his neglect or refusal to so testify as a witness on his own behalf does not create any presumption against him. Also in several hypothetical cases of technical violation of the law proposed by Mr. Leonard, Mr. Carnegie claimed he could not find a verdict of guilty.

In answer to other questions Mr. Carnegie said he would try to comply with the charge of a Judge, not agreeing with his own views, but if he believed the Judge was biased or unjust he would follow his own views, as he was not responsible for what other men thought. He said he could find a woman guilty of murder in the first degree, and would try a woman without any partiality on account of her sex. While he did not believe in the death penalty, he would not fail to render a verdict of guilty on that account. If circumstantial evidence produced the effect of a certainty upon his mind he would render a verdict upon it alone.

Mr. Carnegie said he was not inclined to believe in temporary insanity. When asked if reading newspapers would influence him in a verdict he said: "I was born in Scotland, and I think there they have a mind of their own."

The examination ended satisfactorily to Commissioner Gray, and Mr. Carnegie took oath before him, and was declared duly qualified to serve as a special juror.

COHN BROS., KLEE & CO. FAIL.

Trouble of Advertising Firm Precipitated by Filing of a Bankruptcy Petition by a Creditor.

Cohn Bros., Klee & Co., advertising agents at 32 to 36 Park Place, were reported to be in financial difficulties yesterday, and it was stated that Samuel Sanders had been appointed receiver for the firm at the instance of a creditor in another county. At the office of the firm the reporter was referred to their attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for any information regarding their affairs. The attorneys stated that the liabilities are $150,000 and the assets are $275,000.

"The failure of Cohn Bros., Klee & Co.," they said, "was precipitated by the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by one of the creditors. Two small notes of about $3,000 went to protest a couple of days ago, the parties refusing to renew the same and the banks refused to discount on account of rumors which affected the responsibility of Cohn Bros., Klee & Co. These rumors, we believe, were circulated by business rivals. Cohn Bros., Klee & Co. have been a little backward in the payment of their maturing obligations by reason of slow collections and the large amounts they have outstanding on their enormous advertising contracts. This concern had a contract with elevated railroads and other car companies in this city, Brooklyn, and throughout the East and West for the advertising of various large concerns.

"We believe that the real reason for the filing of the petition was the fact that Samuel Sanders was appointed receiver by the Supreme Court upon an application of one of the creditors. As to this we desire to say that we have made a motion to vacate the appointment of the receiver, and without doubt it won't be very long before the receiver is removed. Threats of bankruptcy forced other creditors who were otherwise willing to give an extension to apply for the receivership. A meeting of the creditors will be called at once, and if the concern is allowed to continue in the business, which is such a large and extensive one, their advertising contracts being enormous, they will be able to pay all their creditors in full. Of course, if they are pressed to the wall, the individual contracts which they have will fall, and naturally their affairs will not be able to realize enough to pay their maturing obligations."

The petition in bankruptcy was filed against Cohn Bros., Klee & Co. yesterday by Edward Swan, attorney for Barron G. Collier, whose claim against the firm is $553 for services in advertising in street cars in the South. It was alleged that the firm had conveyed about Nov. 10 a large portion of their property to several of their creditors, had suffered, while insolvent, creditors to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and permitted a receiver to be appointed for a large part of their property. The partners are Louis Cohn, Isaac J. Cohn, Moses J. Cohn, Sigmund Klee, and Melville A. Sheldon. They made a specialty of car advertising, in which they built up a very large business, and two years ago they claimed to be worth over $250,000. The business was started in 1885 by Louis Cohn, who admitted his brothers to partnership in 1890. Mr. Klee became a partner in April, 1895, and Mr. Sheldon in December, 1895.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE PRANKS.

Case of Alfred Churchman Against C. H. Lippmann Disposed Of.

The Floor Committee of the Produce Exchange, of which J. W. Ahles is Chairman, disposed yesterday of the case of dough-ball throwing, in which Alfred Churchman was complainant and Clarence H. Lippmann of J. Mario, Liebman & Co. defendant. The charge was that Nov. 3 a cigar was knocked out of Mr. Churchman's mouth by a missile made of flour paste. Mr. Churchman suspected the defendant because he was hiding behind a pillar.

The committee did not take the case too seriously, and practically dismissed it while they admonished Mr. Lippmann and incidentally suggested that Mr. Churchman was at times disposed to view pranks on the floor with no unkindly eye. The committee, however, issued a general "don't do it again" pronouncement, and intimated that in future it would be harsh with any one convicted of prohibited skylarking.

RAILWAY FROM PIER TO PIER.

Public Hearing on Proposal to Build Elevated Freight Road Along West Street.

The Sinking Fund Commission held a public hearing yesterday on the application of the North River Bridge Company for permission to use the marginal space or wharf along West Street. The company proposes to build an elevated freight railroad from Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery along the river front, having elevator facilities at the different piers for the hoisting of freight.

James McNaught, counsel for the company, quoted figures to show that the city was losing its commercial supremacy, and that its commerce would be greatly increased by the building of the proposed railroad.

A. B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt opposed the application on the ground that West Street had been selected by the Rapid Transit Commission as a route for the rapid transit road, and that the route would be interfered with by the granting of the application.

The Mayor said he questioned the right of the commission to give away property to a railroad company, and said the property sought was worth $200,000,000. Mr. McNaught asked that the legal aspect of the case be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The commission adjourned without taking any action.

CITY'S CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Corporation Counsel Whalen Selects Test Cases for Court of Appeals — His Opinion.

Corporation Counsel Whalen wrote yesterday to Controller Coler informing him that two cases had been selected to take to the Court of Appeals to determine whether the appointments and dismissals from office since July 1 under the civil service laws were legal. Mr. Whalen also advised the Controller in regard to a letter received by Mr. Coler from George McAnneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, relating to the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Leet versus Keller. Mr. McAnneny informed the Controller that all appointments and dismissals made since July 1 were illegal and that the Controller would be held to account for salaries paid to illegaly appointed persons.

After reciting the history of the case, Mr. Whalen says:

The decision of the Appellate Division did pass squarely upon the merits of the case, but in the Court of Appeals, unfortunately, while the order was affirmed, the result was somewhat different. In that court the opinion was written by Judge Gray, and embraced two points:

First—That the Law of 1898 did not apply to New York City, which was still governed by its charter provisions.

Second—That in any event there was another ground upon which the order should be affirmed, which was, that the act of 1898, if it imposed any obligations upon the city of submitting its civil service rules to the State Commission, did not impose such an obligation until July 1, or after the dismissal of Leet.

The court, with the exception of Judge Martin, concurred in the second ground mentioned. Inferences have been drawn that the Court of Appeals meant to hold that the law of 1898 did apply to New York City. Other theories have been maintained to show that the court could not agree upon this proposition, and therefore remained silent. Whatever the reason may have been, the Court of Appeals has remained deliberately silent upon the vital question in the case, and in view of this silence it is impossible for me to advise you that a mere presumption or assumption as to what the Court of Appeals would have decided on this question had it passed upon it is sufficient to overrule the only decision of an appellate tribunal which has passed upon the question.

LOSS BY ELECTION BONFIRES.

Asphalt Pavements Injured $100,000 Worth, Mayor Is Told.

A delegation of property owners from different parts of the city called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon and complained about the lighting of bonfires on the streets. They said that asphalt pavements had been injured to the extent of $75,000 or $100,000 on election day and night. The police, they said, had paid no attention to the boys who had started the fires.

"I have been told," said the Mayor, "that the Chief of Police sent out orders to the policemen to see that no fires were lighted. We have 7,500 policemen, and they should be able to stop it." The Mayor later sent a communication to Chief Devery.

JEWELRY WORTH $3,000 TAKEN.

The Apartments of Mr. and Mrs. McLane at the Holland House Entered Oct. 31.

Central Office detectives are engaged in investigating a robbery which occurred at the Holalnd House during the evening of Oct. 31, when nearly $3,000 worth of jewels were stolen from the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. McLane, on the fourth floor of the hotel. Although the robbery was reported to Capt. McClusky on the day following its occurrence, the matter has been kept secret, to better facilitate the tracing of the property. A corps of detectives has been making every effort to capture the thief or thieves, but thus far in vain.

The stolen property consists of nearly thirty pieces of various descriptions. Many of the articles were wedding presents, and others had been purchased during the McLanes' wedding trip in Europe, from which they returned on Oct. 26. They were married in St. Saviour's Church, London, on Jan. 1.

Mr. McLane is a wealthy Wall Street broker and a member of the Union League, Lambs', New York Yacht, and other clubs, and his wife is the daughter of Frederick A. Schroeder, former Mayor of Brooklyn.

On the evening of Oct. 31 the McLanes left their apartments at 7 o'clock and went to the theatre, leaving the jewel bag locked in the top drawer of a dressing case. Having occasion to open the drawer at noon of the following day, Mrs. McLane discovered that the jewels were missing. The drawer was locked as on the evening previous, and its remaining contents had been left undisturbed. The furniture in the apartments had not been disarranged in the slightest degree, and the doors of the apartments were securely locked. No physical clue whatever had been left behind. It is believed that either a professional sneak thief entered the apartments and opened the drawer by means of skeleton keys, or that an employe of the hotel committed the robbery in a similar manner. Although the night watchman at the Holland House reported that no stranger was seen near the McLane apartments during the night of the robbery, the police are watching the various hotel employes. Mr. and Mrs. McLane are now in Hot Springs, Va.

The robbery is similar to one which occurred at the Hotel Savoy a few days ago, when several hundred dollars worth of jewels were taken from an apartment while the owners were at dinner.

CUSTOMS LAW REMEDIES.

Senators Platt and Jones Inspect the Appraisers Department.

United States Senators Orville H. Platt of Connecticut and J. K. Jones of Arkansas, in their capacity of official investigators of the practical workings of the customs administration act in this city, spent yesterday in the Appraiser's office. The Senatorial committee submitted certain propositions to the Appraiser, which he in turn submitted to the Assistant Appraisers for consideration and report.

Three points of importance will be brought to the attention of Senators Platt and Jones in connection with the work of the Appraiser's office. One relates to the ten-day bond provision, which for some time has practically been a dead letter. The Appraiser thinks that such a provision should either be made effective or abolished altogether. The second point is with regard to the 1 per cent. penalty now imposed on derelict importers. A desire has been expressed by many importers for a modification of this penalty clause which will allow the importer more leeway in adjusting his entries. The third point is a suggestion that the fee now exacted from all importers who appeal from the Appraiser's rulings be rebated under proper circumstances. Other changes in the law will be suggested with regard to undervaluations and the marking of goods.

Judge Van Wyck Takes a Vacation.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck left town on Monday for a ten-days' vacation. At Mr. Van Wyck's home in Brooklyn yesterday it was said that he had gone to North Carolina for a rest.

OPPOSED TO FOUR TRACKS

Amsterdam Avenue Residents Will Fight Another Trolley.

MAY BRING TAXPAYER'S SUIT

J. A. Beall Sends a Letter to the Mayor Favoring Delay Until Legislative Action Can Be Taken.

Residents of Amsterdam Avenue who are opposed to the substitution of electricity for horse power on the tracks in that avenue, which are owned by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, are arranging for a mass meeting to give public expression to their sentiments. A list is being prepared of the property owners on and near Amsterdam Avenue who are opposed to having four underground trolley tracks on that thoroughfare. The committee having the matter in charge says that this list will be a long one.

J. A. Beall, acting in the interest of the protesting Amsterdam Avenue residents, sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck Wednesday in which he suggested that if the permit granted by the Commissioner of Highways to the Third Avenue Railroad Company was recalled and withheld until after the Legislature meets legislation could probably be obtained to compel the two companies to operate their cars upon two tracks.

He also added: "Your Honor seemed to be a good deal concerned by the consideration that a refusal of the permit would compel the railroad company to resort to litigation. Are not individual citizens and property owners whose safety, rights, and comfort will be as they believe jeopardized entitled to quite as much if not more consideration than the railroad company? It is certainly a much greater hardship for these individuals to be required to litigate for the purpose of protecting their safety and their property than it is for the railroad corporation to be compelled to do so for the purpose of enhancing the value of its property or gaining some advantage which at this time it has not."

The Citizens' Committee, of which Thomas A. Fulton is Chairman, will wait a few days before taking further action to see whether the Mayor intends to comply with its request to revoke the permit granted to the Third Avenue Railroad Company to open Amsterdam Avenue for the purpose of laying the electrical conduits. Should the Mayor decline to interfere, the committee will consider the feasibility of bringing a taxpayer's suit to prevent the laying of the two additional underground trolley tracks. The members of the committee have been advised that the proposition that both the Metropolitan and Third Avenue lines use the same set of tracks in Amsterdam Avenue is entirely practicable.

In reply to the assertion of the Third Avenue management that the Metropolitan Company will not permit the former to use the Metropolitan tracks, the committee says that the charter of the Forty-second Street Railroad Company, which was specially granted by the State Legislature in 1873, authorizes that company to "run on, and over, and intersect, and use the tracks of any other railway company upon the streets and avenues referred to in this act, and if compensation cannot be agreed upon for such use, the amount may be determined by condemnation proceedings in the usual way."

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said that, under existing State laws, no railroad company could condemn the tracks of another company for a longer distance than 1,000 feet. He declared that the Third Avenue Railroad Company had offered to make an arrangement with the Metropolitan people to use the same set of tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, but the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, which owned the Metropolitan tracks, had objected.

"We do not want to antagonize the residents of Amsterdam Avenue," continued Mr. Lauterbach, "and we feel that much of this opposition is caused by an unwarranted fear that the substitution of electricity for our present horse power is going to introduce another element of danger. No car can be stopped more quickly than the cars on an underground trolley system, and I certainly do not think that we are going to introduce any additional dangers into Amsterdam Avenue. We shall be in no hurry to begin work on Amsterdam Avenue, and I am willing that the matter should be taken into court and settled there."

DEATH TAKES MAN AND WIFE.

Lived Together Fifty-two Years; Died a Few Hours Apart.

After living together fifty-two years Joshua I. Bragg and his wife, Sarah H. Bragg, died at their home, 12 West Sixty-fifth Street, only twenty-two hours apart. The husband, seventy-six years old, died Tuesday night at 7 o'clock. The wife's death followed at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Bragg contracted a severe cold, which culminated in pneumonia a week ago last Monday. Mrs. Bragg, who had been ill for some time, was prostrated when her husband was pronounced to be in danger. Mrs. Bragg, though conscious to the end, was not informed of her husband's death, as hope was held out that she might recover.

Mr. Bragg was born in Andover, Me. He came to this city when twenty-one years old, and was employed as a teacher in the Mechanics' Institute School, on Crosby Street. He became acquainted with A. T. Stewart, who was then teaching Latin in this school, and first suggested to the merchant the use of stools in front of the counters in his Broadway store. He was employed by the New York Central Railroad for twenty-three years, and was able to attend to his duties until he was taken sick. An unmarried son and daughter survive. Funeral services will be held in the First Reformed Episcopal Church at 10 o'clock this morning. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Patrolman Rescues a Woman.

Patrolman George Pantzer of the Tenderloin Precinct, who guards the crossing at Broadway and Forty-second Street, made a plucky rescue of a woman at trat spot yesterday morning. A cab driven by Thomas Spanton was going up town on Broadway at a rapid rate, when Miss Sage, who is staying at the St. Cloud Hotel, attempted to cross the street, and was in imminent danger of being run down. Pantzer made a jump for the horse's bridle, and succeeded in turning him aside, so that thecab went by without touching Miss Sage. The policeman was dragged some fifteen feet before bringing the horse to a stop. When he did so, he arrested the driver, and the latter was later fined $2 in the West Side Court for careless and negligent driving. The report was spread that it was Mrs. Russell Sage who was rescued, and Mrs. Sage was obliged to deny it several times in the course of the day.

English and German Lutherans.

The report that a separate denomination would be formed by the English Conference of the New York Ministerium of the eran Church about the establishment of C. Armand Miller yesterday. He said: "There has been some friction between the English and German pastors of the Lutheran Church about the establishment of English churches in Brooklyn. If the English pastors should organize a separate synod it would not be a question of doctrine, but of the language to be used. Both synods would be members of the same general body of the church—the General Council."

Schooner Wrecked, Two Lost.

A message from Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., received by D. B. Dearborn, the New York agent, yesterday, announced that the four-masted schooner Talofa, Capt. Fletcher, from Guantanamo for Port Tampa, in ballast, had been wrecked on Cozumel Island, off the east coast of Yucatan, and that the Captain and seven of the men had arrived at Progreso. Two of the men had been drowned.

French Purser Held for Smuggling.

Paul Phillipe, purser on the French line steamship La Champagne, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of smuggling. Eugene Bocande, agent of the line, went on the bond. Phillipe is accused of smuggling one cloak, six pairs of stockings, and two child's dresses. He has been with the French line about fifteen years.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

FIGHT FOR WINTERS MILLIONS.

Justice O'Gorman, a Subscribing Witness to the Will, Says the Testatrix Was Capable.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday resumed taking testimony in the contest over the will of Anne Maria Winters. The contest involves the possession of a fortune estimated at $2,000,000. Mrs. Winters, who was about seventy-five years old, bequeathed almost her entire fortune to her third husband, Byram B. Winters, about forty years her junior. The contest is making by several nephews and nieces of the testatrix.

Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman, who was one of the subscribing witnesses to the will, was called to testify to the testamentary capacity of the testatrix. He said that in his opinion Mrs. Winters was perfectly capable.

Mr. O'Gorman was asked whether those present at the execution of the will had had anything to drink at the house of Mrs. Winters.

"I drank apollinaris. I think there was wine served."

"Did Mrs. Winters take anything?"

"My impression is that she drank a glass of wine."

The witness said that Mr. Winters had an office with him prior to his marriage, and that he had advised Winters to get married, as it was a good thing for all young men to do.

"Did you know at that time that Mrs. Winters was nearly old enough to be Mr. Winters's grandmother?" asked ex-Surrogate Ransom.

"I did not," was the reply. "Mr. Winters told me that she was plenty young enough to go into society."

"Did you know before you went to the house on the night that the will was executed that Mr. Winters was to be the principal beneficiary?" asked Mr. Ransom.

"Yes, I think he told me so."

"Did you know that Winters had made a will bequeathing all of his possessions to his wife?"

"I understood so. I am not sure that the will was ever made."

An adjournment was taken until Jan. 9.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.—George Keister secured judgment in his favor a year ago on the trial of an action which he brought against William Rankin to recover for services as an architect in superintending the erection of the Hotel Gerard. He claimed on quantum merult 5 per cent. on the cost of the building. Rankin alleged that the agreement was to pay 2 per cent. It appeared that in October, 1893, Rankin requested Keister to draw a contract between them, and that two typewritten drafts were made. Rankin testified that the draft contract handed to him contained the typewritten words "two per cent." Keister testified that when he handed the draft to Rankin the word "two" was not inserted, but that there was a blank before the words "per cent." The draft was dictated, he said, to his stenographer, of whose name he was not then certain, but who he thought was a Miss Fleming, and whose whereabouts he did not know, although he had made some effort to find her. Judgment on verdict for the plaintiff was, with some modification, affirmed on appeal. Immediately after the trial Rankin tried to find Miss Fleming, but up to last July he could find no trace of her. Then he learned that she resided in New York, and that her name was Alice Louise Fleming. On July 12 he procured from her an affidavit on which he moved for a new trial. A denial of that motion, made upon the ground that the evidence was cumulative, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion of the Court, said: "The rule which formerly obtained, (for what reason has never been explained,) that where newly discovered evidence was cumulative a motion for a new trial thereon should be denied, has been in furtherance of justice virtually abolished. It seems to be apparent that newly discovered evidence may be of such importance upon an issue as to which evidence has already been given, as though no evidence upon that point had been adduced upon the trial." The rule to be applied, the Court said, should be whether the new evidence was of such a character as to be likely to produce a different result upon a new trial. Upon the claim that it was too late to make such a motion after appeal and affirmance of the judgment, the Presiding Justice said: "It is never too late to do justice; and where the ends of justice require that a new trial should be granted, the Supreme Court may act, although the case may have been in the Court of Appeals and disposed of there."

***

FIRE CAUSED BY GASOLINE LAMP ON EXTERIOR WALL.—A policy of insurance was issued by a Lloyds Insurance Company upon property in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, described as "stock of wood and willow ware, contained in the two-story brick building," &c. By the terms of the policy the insured was privileged to use electric lights, and among the things which "should not be kept, used, or allowed in the above described premises" was gasoline. In a suit brought by John Kohlman and another against Walter Selvage, as General Manager, &c., to recover upon the policy, it appeared that the fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline lamp, which was being used daily before daylight by a tenant named Schoonmaker, dealer in garden truck, who rented from the plaintiffs a platform in the rear of the building. The plaintiffs claimed the subject of the insurance was stock in the building, and not the building itself, and that the placing of a gasoline lamp upon the exterior wall of the building, within which the stock was contained, was not within the prohibitory clause of the policy. A dismissal of the complaint upon the trial has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice O'Brien, who gave the unanimous opinion of the Court, said among other things: "The plaintiffs thus having control of the premises, which included the building, were placed under the obligation of seeing that no gasoline was used in violation of the terms of the policy. Yet they leased a portion of the rear of the building to a man who for some time prior to the fire used a gasoline lamp, resulting in the very consequences which the underwriter had stipulated against." That the plaintiffs did not know of the existence of this lamp, was held to be no defense, and to be no excuse for failing to keep the obligation they assumed of seeing to it that no gasoline was used on the premises.

***

CONTROVERSY ABOUT RENTAL OF A MINE.—The Millie Iron Mining Company, in August, 1890, leased its iron mine in Michigan to Ernst Thalman and others for two years from the 1st of January, 1891. A royalty for ore removed was to be paid, and payment on 5,000 tons of ore was to be made whether it was removed or not, the royalty to be treated as rent. The tenants did not take possession, nor demand possession. The company remained in possession, and removed some ore in each of the two years. In April, 1895, the company sued in the Supreme Court in this city for rent and taxes. The defendants set up that they were notified they could not have possession, and that, although ready and willing to take possession, they were prevented from doing so. On the trial, it appeared that in December, 1890, D. S. Dessau, President of the company, and Simon Dessau, Secretary, wanted a loan of $15,000, and said to Thalman: "If you don't make the loan, you can't have the mine," to which Thalman replied: "Well, we can do without the mine." The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on verdict directed for defendants, holding, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that it was necessary for the defendants, in order to put plaintiffs in default by refusal of possession, to show such refusal upon due demand, after the term had commenced. The plaintiff, it was held, was not required to abandon its mine or to leave it vacant.

Coroner's Jury Accuses Emory.

A Coroner's jury yesterday brought in a verdict holding William Emory of 249 East Forty-fifth Street responsible for the death of his wife on Nov. 6. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mrs. Emory's death was due to burns caused by the explosion of a lamp, and several witnesses testified that Emory threw the lamp at her.

Give advance order to your newsdealer if you wish to be sure of securing the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

Welcome to all big shows, but especially the "Clothes-Horse" Show, for it develops sudden clothes-needs; and we are so splendidly prepared we're sure to make lasting friends from passing acquaintances.

Take frock coats—the only afternoon dress for those who dress for the afternoon—what is there that you can't get here?

Cloths rough, medium rough and smooth, colors jet black and dark gray; coats lined with silk and serge; vests single and double-breasted, cut with the proper swing and made to fit if they don't fit.

Coats and vests, $38 to $17.50; trousers of almost numberless shades and patterns, $10 to $4.

Frock coat accessories:

Silk hat ($5).

Enamel, patent, or calf button shoe (Model, $5).

Gloves, heavy tan or gray suede ($1.50 to $2.50).

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RAILWAY SURGEONS MEET

The New York State Association Holds Its Eighth Annual Session.

HOW INJURED ARE CARED FOR

Many Papers Read Showing the Manner of Local Service—Plant System's Hospitals—Officers Elected.

The eighth annual meeting of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons was held yesterday in the building of the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, divided into a morning and afternoon session. The attendance was large. Dr. C. B. Herrick of Troy, the President, was in the chair.

The entire morning session was given to the consideration of "Surgical Service on Railways," a subject that was introduced by George Marsden of Middletown, claim agent of the Ontario and Western Railroad Company, who read a paper on "A Service with Local Surgeons Only." Mr. Marsden said that what is the best plan for surgical services on railways must be determined by the length of road, the number of employes, the speed, frequency, and class of trains, and the character of the country through which the road passes. Under the plan adopted by the road he represents, he said, an arrangement is made with surgeons at various points on the line, by which they agree to attend professionally any person injured on the road within a prescribed distance of their residence, or that may be brought to them, it being understood that the company has the first claim on their services at any time of the day or night, and to the exclusion of all other business. The road also has an arrangement with one of the New York hospitals and with local hospitals along the line.

Dr. J. F. Valentine, Chief Surgeon of the Long Island Railroad Company, explained in an informal talk the working of the Employes' Mutual Relief Association, the strict system of physical examination, and the plan of chief and local surgeons employed on his road. He also described the hospital car, which was built in 1897 at the suggestion of President Baldwin. Dr. Valentine apologized for his lack of preparation on his subject by saying his time had been taken up with the sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff. Dr. Doty, Gen. Young, and Dr. Valentine united in a recommendation to the Secretary of War that all typhoid cases be sent away to New York or other cities along the coast. But nothing was done until a month or six weeks after that, and then patients were sent away as said, so that if troops should be sent there next year more cases of the fever will develop.

A paper by Col. S. G. McLendon of Thomasville, Ga., attorney for the Plant System, on "Relief and Hospital Department," was read by Dr. F. Caldwell of Waycross, Ga., Chief Surgeon of the Plant System. Mr. McLendon asserted that on the Plant System there is the only relief and hospital department on anything like a large and complete scale in the United States.

Said he: "We have a system of hospitals at convenient points and equipped with every possible facility, and we think our hospitals are as complete as any in the country."

The relief scheme, he said, provides, at a small cost of monthly dues, medical, surgical, and hospital treatment, sick benefit during the period of disability, and a graduated scale of natural death benefits.

Dr. Caldwell said that the hospital system saved money to the relief department because patients recovered more quickly in the hospitals. He said the Northern hospitals were managed too extravagantly and stated that the average cost of treating the patients on the Plant System in 1897-8 was only $1.75.

Drs. Theodore D. Mills, Middletown; Dr. C. S. Parkhill, Hornellsville; Dr. R. S. Harnden, Waverly; Dr. S. W. Latta, Philadelphia, and L. L. Gilbert of Pittsburg, took part in the discussion.

At the afternoon session President Herrick delivered an address on "Surgical Technique," by technique referring to the various details that are carried out previous to the operation itself. A few years ago, he said, the technique was of the crudest kind. Sterilization was unrecognized as a necessity. But as the necessity became recognized for rendering materials germ free, the idea of sterilization was born. Dr. Herrick said that while technique has done much for surgery, the increased skill of the operators has been a constant factor in obtaining results. The speaker's conclusion was that surgery will be able to revert toward simplicity rather than to elaborate present methods.

Dr. Henry Flood, Elmira, and Dr. G. N. Hall, Binghamton, read papers on the amputation of the foot, which were discussed by Dr. John A. Wyeth, New York; Dr. W. L. Estes, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Dr. Thomas L. Manley, New York, and others. Several papers on technical subjects were also read.

The annual election resulted as follows: President—Dr. T. D. Mills, Middletown; First Vice President—Dr. J. L. Eddy, Olean; Second Vice President—Dr. G. N. Hall, Binghamton; Secretary—Dr. C. B. Herrick, Troy; Treasurer—Dr. H. P. Jack, Canisteo.

Mail for the Iowa.

Mrs. G. B. K. is informed that the battle ship Iowa, bound from New York to Honolulu, is now at Rio Janeiro, and is under orders to remain there for the present, presumably to await the outcome of the peace negotiations at Paris. Letters may be addressed to those aboard: "United States Battleship Iowa, Rio Janeiro, Brazil." Should the Iowa proceed before the arrival of mail it will be forwarded to her.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TO GIVE GRACEFULLY.

SELECT THOUGHTFULLY.

November is the Christmas shopper's month—when one is happy in gift choosing.

As the holidays draw near, all are hurried, worried, anxious—shops are crowded and it is difficult to find the most appropriate things.

OUR REMNANTS

of choice furniture coverings, gimps, etc. are now marked far below cost, to clear our upholstery stock. These are suitable for making up into sofa pillows, pin cushions, picture frames, sachets, or hosts of other Christmas gifts that your fancy will dictate when you see them.

The very latest novelties in furniture are now ready at factory prices, as you

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foundation and careful weaving insure ages of service in our "Reliable" carpet bargains.

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CARNEGIE HALL.

Six Symphony Concerts FOR Young People

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor

Each number on the Programme will be preceded by a short explanation.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

November 26, January 28,
December 17, February 25,
January 7, March 11.

Box Office now open for the sale of subscription tickets. Parquet, $6; Dress Circle, $3; Balcony, $1.50; Boxes, (seating eight), $100.

Musical Art Society

SIXTH SEASON.

Two Concerts, Dec. 8 and March 16.

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor

A CHORUS OF 400 ARTISTS.

Works by Palestrina, Herzogenberg, Bach, Vittoria, Brahms, etc.

Box office at Carnegie Hall now open for the sale of subscription tickets. Boxes, $100; Parquet, $4; Dress Circle, $2; Balcony, $1.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8:30.

MELBA Concert in aid of the SUNNYSIDE DAY NURSERY.

Mesdames Melba (first app. this season) and Gadski, Sig. Pandolfini, (début in America,) Sig. Bensaude, Mons. Boudouresque and the New York Symphony Orchestra, Sig. Sipplili, Conductor. Applications for boxes may be made by mail, or by personal application (between 12 and 1) to Miss Cuyler, 214 Madison Av. Tickets at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Ave. Hotel) at regular prices.

CHICKERING HALL.

To-night at 8:15.

CONCERT given by

Mrs. DORA E. PHILLIPS

SOPRANO,

Kindly assisted by

Mr. Leo Schulz.....Cello
Dr. Otto Jacob.....Baritone
Mr. Herman Spielter.....Piano

Tickets, $1.00, at Schuberth's and box office.

HENRY WOLFSOHN.....Manager

CARNEGIE HALL.

Paur Symphony Orchestra

Ninety Performers....EMIL PAUR....Conductor

First Public Rehearsal This (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30. First Symphony Concert Sat. Ev., Nov. 19, at 8:15

Soloist, E G O S T A Pianiste.

Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, on sale at box office.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Rain then clearing; brisk east shifting to southwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,245. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c.; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Carlists in Spain are tampering with the loyalty of the army, and alarm, it is said, prevails in official circles in Madrid. A Paris newspaper declares that Joseph Chamberlain returned to England "with the draft of a treaty with the United States concealed in his pockets." Dreyfus has been informed that the revision proceedings in his case have begun. The British steamer Briardene, which had been attached for debt at Queenstown, slipped from the harbor yesterday and escaped after a hot chase by a warship's steam pinnace. Dr. Belck, the German savant, was wounded by brigands in Armenia recently and narrowly escaped death. A party of American missionaries, to whom the Turkish Government had refused passports, have arrived at Harpoot with an escort furnished by the American and British Legations at Constantinople. Herr H. H. Meier, founder of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, died at Bremen yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Three Borough Presidents gave their views yesterday regarding proposed changes in the New York charter.

Judge Gordon of Philadelphia decided yesterday that bank officials were in contempt in neglecting to obey subpoenaes for the production of Senator Quay's deposit slips, &c., before the Grand Jury.

At the joint session of the Peace Commission in Paris to-day Spain will be called upon to give a final answer by Monday or Tuesday to the American proposition for the cession of the Philippines.

C. M. Atherton, a law student in Wisconsin University, yesterday received a telegram from his girl wife, who is a daughter of Capt. A. T. Andreas, saying she had escaped from her parents in New York and would join him in Chicago.

Eleven men were killed and three injured by the Millstone Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Meadow Shops, west of the Hackensack River, yesterday morning. A thick fog and the smoke of a passing train obscured from view the approach of the express.

Page 2.

Faulty naturalization records may cause the disfranchising of 650 voters in Westchester County.

Perry Belmont will probably succeed ex-Gov. Flower as President of the Democratic Club.

Republicans in this city are moving for a revision of the Raines law and expect Gov. Roosevelt to aid them.

Ex-Surgeon Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment advised last night the disbanding of the organization as a means of ending the scandals.

John Brisben Walker yesterday issued a call to "the Democrats of New York" to organize to oppose Tammany and Richard Croker.

Some of the Republican district leaders commented angrily yesterday on County Chairman Quigg's criticisms of their campaign work.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell was celebrated with a thanksgiving service last night at the Temple Emanu-El.

Page 3.

The commission which has been investigating the conduct of the war began its sessions in this city yesterday. Eight witnesses were examined. Gen. Shafter may testify to-day.

Page 4.

Admiral Dewey has contracted with a Hongkong firm of wreckers to raise the Spanish gunboats Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Don Juan de Austria, which were sunk in the battle of Manila Bay.

It is alleged that a state of practical anarchy prevails in Puerto Rico. Gen. Brooke has been ordered to use the military forces' full strength to suppress disorder in the island.

Page 5.

The conference of steel rail manufacturers was adjourned sine die yesterday owing, it is said, to the hostile attitude of the Carnegie Steel Company. It is said that an agreement as to territory and prices excluding the Carnegie interests will soon be arrived at.

Page 6.

Rear Admiral Miller, who is to be retired next week, will make New York his home. He spoke yesterday in praise of the Hawaiian Islands, where he hoisted the flag, and predicted that the Nicaragua Canal will be constructed in ten years

Page 7.

A statement was made yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald by the legal representative of the temporary administrator of Joseph Richardson, reputed multi-millionaire, which leaves the solvency of the estate in doubt.

Page 12.

The Commerce Commission held its fifth public hearing in the City Hall yesterday.

The cruiser Buffalo, which left Newport, R. I., on Thursday, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

J. James Tissot, the French artist, was bruised and badly shaken up yesterday in an attempt to board a Madison Avenue car at Fiftieth Street.

An early morning fire in Greenpoint yesterday destroyed the furniture store of Schriever & Co. and damaged several dwellings. The loss was $100,000.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the writs of certiorari obtained by the old Aqueduct Commissioners to review Mayor Van Wyck's action in removing them.

Importers yesterday met Senators Platt and Jones of the Senate Customs Inquiry Committee, and made several suggestions. They declared that the ten-day bonds were ineffective.

In the Lazar smuggling trial yesterday two diamond merchants testified to having been asked to buy the alleged smuggled gems, in one case at 837 a carat. Evidence supporting Ivy Crurede's story was introduced.

The Board of Classification yesterday decided that French goods intended for consumption prior to June 1 do not come within the scope of the new reciprocity arrangement, even though the entries were liquidated subsequent to June 1.

The Peconic yesterday brought to port the crew and passenger of the Dutch bark Johanna, bound from this port to Honolulu, which was left ready to sink 600 miles east-northeast of the Bermudas. The passenger—Benjamin C. Douglass of Orange, N. J.—has started on a trip around the world.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

THE WESTMEATH WAS SCUTTLED.

Captain of Lost Steamer Feared She Would Obstruct Navigation.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 18.—Capt. Johnston of the steamer Westmeath, which was recently abandoned at sea, has made a written statement to the effect that he scuttled the steamer because he was afraid that she would become a dangerous obstacle to navigation.

He did this after the officers of the ship, whom he had assembled in council, had agreed with him that this would be the best thing to do, and after having also, as he claims, taken the advice of Capt. McDougall of the Montevidean. This was after the cable connecting the boat with the Montevidean was broken.

Before the last lifeboat left the Westmeath's side her sea cocks were opened and it was expected that she would sink in about six hours.

Improved Service New York to Cleveland, O., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commencing Saturday, 19th, through Pullman Sleeping Car will be attached to the 7:40 P. M. train from foot of West 23d St.; arriving Cleveland 11:30 A. M.—Adv.

SPAIN MUST ACT QUICKLY

No Further Delay in Accepting Our Terms to be Granted.

WILL BE SO INFORMED TO-DAY

Our Commissioners Instructed to Demand a Final Answer by Monday or Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It is now thought to be certain that the commission at a meeting next Monday or Tuesday will do one of two things, i. e., either agree to the cession of the Philippines or note a disagreement and dissolve the meeting, for the Administration is not disposed to tolerate further delay, and has so instructed the United States Commissioners.

The latter sent a long cablegram to-day in cipher. The deciphering occupied the entire official day, and meantime there were wild rumors touching the nature of its contents. As a matter of fact, it was nothing more than an extremely verbose statement of the Spanish side of the case relating to the Philippines. There was a renewal of the attempt to take issue with the American contention as to the meaning of the protocol clause relative to the disposition of the Philippines, and much quibbling, accompanied by quotations from French, Spanish, and other European languages, in the effort to demonstrate to Americans just what an English word might mean.

The latter will take no notice of this kind of hair-splitting plea, but at to-morrow's meeting will call on the Spanish Commissioners to make answer to the American proposition to cede the Philippines, probably allowing until Monday or Tuesday only for a final answer on that point.

The two new points laid down by the Spanish Peace Commissioners in the answer presented by them at Wednesday's session of the joint commission were in substance that the Spaniards could not permit any question to be raised as to the authority of the Spanish Government to pledge the resources of the Philippines to meet the Philippine loan, and that they could not permit an accounting of the method in which the proceeds of this loan had been expended.

There is reason to believe that the Spanish purpose is to conceal enormous defalcations by the Spanish officials who have governed the Philippines since the issue of the loan. The ostensible purpose is to be able to plead inability to state what the "pacific expenditures" have been on account of the Philippines, which was all that the United States proposed to reimburse them for.

Our Government, however, in anticipation of some such evasive dealings, has prepared the American Commissioners with instructions which exactly meet this case. They know approximately just about the value of the betterments in the Philippine Islands, having ascertained this from private but thoroughly reliable sources. Knowing this, they can afford to ignore entirely the efforts of the Spaniards to becloud the facts, and will adopt the simple expedient of proffering a lump sum, as many million dollars as it is deemed fair and just to tender, for the Spanish properties, requiring and tendering no statement or calculation as a basis for the offer. Thus there will be avoided the danger of a long wrangle over complex statement of figures, and the issue will be made with perfect clearness.

It is believed that the Spanish Commissioners finally will accept this offer, though it is fully expected that when the commission reaches the point of naming sums of money and has left behind it all of the irrelevant discussion touching sovereignty, the Spanish Commissioners may make a determined effort to secure a larger allowance than the President has sanctioned.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The United States Commissioners are devoting to-day, as they did yesterday, to formulating their next presentation for the consideration of the Spanish Commissioners.

While the Americans are reticent as to their intentions, it may be said without reserve that the occasion is near upon which the exact peace terms acceptable to the American Commissioners will be laid before the Spaniards, with a time limit for their acceptance.

As previously indicated, the American Commissioners will not involve the United States in any obligation to the creditors of Spain in any shape or form. In other words, the Americans will not guarantee any of the Spanish bonds, even though Spain may have mortgaged as security the revenues of territory to be taken by the United States.

The United States may now balance its war ledger, debiting to Spain the value of the battleship Maine, the cost of the naval and military operations, the losses incurred by American commerce, and the future pensioning roll, &c., while on the other side of the sheet may be placed Spain's equities and values in the Philippine Islands. If a difference is found to exist in favor of Spain, this amount, in cash, may be offered her by the American Commissioners at the next joint session here. What this balance may be is not definitely known, but it may be about $20,000,000, or possibly less.

RECEPTION TO COMMISSIONERS

PARIS, Nov. 18.—There were three official functions yesterday afternoon and evening here, which aroused considerable interest among the American Peace Commissioners.

The first was the bestowal of the Order of the Golden Fleece upon President Faure, by the Queen Regent of Spain, through the President of the Spanish Peace Commission, Señor Montero Rios. The second was a dinner given by President Faure to Señor Montero Rios and his fellow Commissioners. Finally, at 9 o'clock last night, President Faure received the American Commissioners at the Elysée Palace, where there was a comic opera entertainment in their honor.

There is some surprise expressed among the members of the American colony at the bestowal of the decoration upon the French President at the hands of the President of the Spanish Peace Commission at this moment, and others are asking themselves whether the enteratainment at the Elysée Palace was to be regarded as a sort of compensation to the Americans, whose sensibilities may have been wounded by the bestowal of a Spanish decoration upon M. Faure before the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD RECALLED.

Man Who Saved Many Lives Drops Dead of Heart Disease.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 18.—Joseph La France dropped dead to-day while at work in the Gautier machine shops. The cause of his death was heart trouble, which dated back to the day of the great flood, when he ran at a rapid gait from the Gautier Mill, warning the people along the way of the coming water, and thereby saving many lives. He was a native of Montreal, Quebec, and was born in 1847. He was a Mason.

AGAINST CROWDING CARS.

Members of an Omaha Association Take a Firm Stand.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—An anti-car-crowding society is the latest municipal organization in Omaha, and it is proving very popular. The first demonstration of the association was made this evening as the 6 o'clock crowds took possession of the street cars. The first information the conductor of the car received was a stern command from a dozen members of the society not to "let another man or woman get on this car, or over you go! Ring the bell and go ahead, if you don't want to make trouble." The conductor took one look at the scowling faces of the men jammed into the aisle of the street car, and then hastily gave the signal to move on, leaving a crowd of angry people at the crossing.

The society belongs to Walnut Hill, a suburb of the city. It is the outgrowth of what the people of that locality term a long siege of crowded car service. The residents of Walnut Hill were satisfied during the exposition, but when the exposition closed the big cars were taken off and the old small ones were placed again in service. This resulted in the evening in crowding the cars in a most extraordinary manner, the residents of that section assert, and the association was formed.

TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.

Only Two Men Escape from the Ship Atlanta, Wrecked Off the Oregon Coast.

NEWPORT, Ore., Nov. 18.—News has just been received from Alsea Bay, sixteen miles below here, that the sailing vessel Atlanta is ashore. She had a crew of thirty men on board, and only two got ashore alive.

The vessel is dismantled and has broken in two.

The Atlanta sailed from Tacoma last Saturday afternoon, Capt. Charles McBride commanding. She was loaded with 1,753 tons of wheat for Cape Town.

THREE SHIPS LONG OVERDUE.

Bound for Pacific Coast Ports, Two Are Believed to be Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Three ships bound for Pacific Coast ports from the Orient and New South Wales are considerably overdue, and it is thought in the case of two vessels there is little hope of their ever being heard from again.

The vessels are the Laurelbank, 79 days out from Shanghai for Portland, Oregon; the Valkyrian, 100 days out from Newcastle, New South Wales, for Iquique, Chile, and the Samoena, 59 days from Nagasaki, for Astoria, Oregon.

Local reinsurance on the fleet has reached 90 per cent. on the Laurelbank, 65 per cent. on the Valkyrian, and 40 per cent. on the Samoena. All the overdue vessels are under the British flag.

PARIS BONDS FOUND IN TEXAS.

Mistress of French Burglar Gives Them to Police of Dallas.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 18.—Chief of Police Cornwall recently received from Edenia Beusson, a Frenchwoman, four municipal bonds issued by the City of Paris, France, worth about ten thousand dollars, which she said had been stolen in Bordeaux, France, by her lover, Oscar Noveaux, who had deserted her in Dallas.

Chief Cornwall communicated with the authorities of Paris, and to-day received a letter from the Police Department of that city stating that three of the bonds had been stolen from a Mrs. Rufie of Bordeaux, and that Ernest Presler and Joseph Armand had been convicted of the crime and sentenced to twenty years and six years, respectively, in prison. The ownership of the fourth bond had not yet been established.

Chief Cornwall turned the three bonds belonging to Mrs. Rufie over to J. D. Adoue, the French Consular Agent at Dallas. The Beusson woman says Oscar Noveaux was a member of the same gang of burglars that Presler and Armand belonged to. They stole these and other bonds, and he fled with the woman to New York.

AFRICA WANTS OUR CORN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A heavy and continued demand exists for corn and also for American cornmeal in South Africa, according to United States Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, who has made a special report to the State Department on the subject of American trade in that section of the world.

The corn is quoted at $3.52 per 100 pounds in Cape Town and $4.44 in Johannesburg, and the supplies do not satisfy the demands. The cornmeal is quoted at $4.13 per 196 pounds, and large importations have recently arrived from America and Montevideo.

Owing to the fall in wheat, flour has been reduced 12.1 cents per 100 pounds. Australian and California wheat is offered at from $4.44 to $5.10 per 100 pounds, and every steamer from America brings large quantities.

MARYLAND TO SELL HER CANAL.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Has Cost the State $25,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—The Board of Public Works to-day decided to sell all the interest of the State of Maryland in the famous Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. This interest has cost the State in one way or another about $25,000,000, but its present value is indeterminate, as it is now in the hands of receivers. It is understood that to-day's action was taken for the purpose of enabling the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization managers to obtain a title to the property and to use it in connection with the present system.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extends from Georgetown, D. C., along the banks of the Potomac River to Cumberland, in Alleghany County, and is the oldest of the great interior artificial waterways planned in this country in the early part of the century. It was originally intended that it should extend to the Ohio River at Wheeling, West Va., and the surveys were made to that point, but the invention of steam railways and the building of the Baltimore & Ohio line to that point put a stop to it when it was completed as far as Cumberland.

The canal was for over half a century the main public work of Maryland, and was built almost entirely by the State. It was controlled by a Board of Directors, appointed by the Board of Public Works, and politics played a large part in its management from its very beginning up to the time it went into the hands of receivers a few years ago.

For the past twenty years rival corporations have been trying to get control of the canal, so as to build a competing line of railway on its towpath, and every Legislature since 1874 has had the question before it.

The Rev. J. B. Hague Found Dead.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Rev. J. B. Hague was found dead in bed this morning at the home of Mrs. Scott, where he lived. Mr. Hague evidently died last night, for he was partly dressed, and had no doubt fell forward on the bed and expired. He was eighty-six years old, and his death was due to heart disease. The Rev. Mr. Hague was the oldest living graduate of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and was the first Principal of the Hackensack Academy. He was recognized as a proficient linguist and an authority in classical languages. He leaves five children.

Yale Graduate Dies a Vagrant.

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 18.—J. A. Brandreth, who claimed to be a nephew of the millionaire pillmaker of that name, has been found dead in his cell at the county jail, having been arrested the night before on a charge of vagrancy. Alcoholism is supposed to have caused his death. He was a graduate of Yale College, and had traveled all over the world.

Great Improvements in the Service Bewteen New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Great improvements have been made during the past few months in the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington. Many curves have been straightened, and the line thus materially shortened; one hundred-pound steel rails have been laid between Philadelphia and Washington, and the roadbed made equal to any on the Pennsylvania Railroad System. These improvements, together with the superior terminal facilities at New York, the fast time, and the matchless morning and afternoon Limiteds, make the Pennsylvania Railroad the popular line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, for it is the smoothest, the safest, and the most perfect railroad connecting the Metropolis and Capital of the Nation. The new Congressional Limited, with its handsome Pullman Parlor, Observation, Smoking, and exquisitely equipped Dining Cars, all illuminated by electricity, is by common consent the most magnificent day train in the world.—Adv.

OUR AFFECTION FOR ENGLAND.

The President Comments Upon the Relations Between Great Britain and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Among the callers upon the President to-night were Senator Proctor of Vermont and the Hon. H. S. Foster of the British House of Commons, Mr. Foster, accompanied by Senator Proctor, arrived in Washington from New York this evening. He has been in this country and Canada about a month, and came to this city to see the President, whom he desired to meet before his return to England.

Speaking of his call upon President McKinley, Mr. Foster said:

"The American people must be, as they have ample reason to be, proud of their President. He is one of the most delightful men I ever met. Quite naturally, what impressed me most strongly was his cordial good will toward Great Britain. In the course of the interview, alluding to the results of the Spanish war, he said that to him the most remarkable result was the wonderful expression of feeling among the people of the United States—a feeling which was quite as notable in the West as in the East. When I asked him to what he referred, his words were: 'The deep affection for the mother country.'

"Mr. McKinley then went on to say that he thought the feelings of the two peoples would be fruitful for the cause of humanity and civilization, and that the co-operation of the two countries did not depend upon paper treaties or written obligations, but upon a much deeper and more lasting basis. He said that of course we had had our family jars in the past, but that neither country had believed in the probability of an armed contest between us. This, he thought, was best evidenced by the fact that we never were both angry at the same time. If the American people showed signs of irritation, the English people were sober, and if England seemed guided for the moment by a want of reason, the Americans were calm and collected."

THE QUAY CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Pennsylvania Senator's Bank Deposit Slips May Be Produced Before the Grand Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Before Judge Gordon in the Quarter Sessions Court today District Attorney Graham asked for and was granted attachments for the arrest for contempt of court of William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburg, and Steven B. Stone, cashier of the Beaver Deposit Bank of Beaver, Penn.

In making the application, Mr. Graham stated that Montgomery and Stone had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday to testify in the case of the Commonwealth against United States Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Haywood, who are charged with conspiracy in the misuse of State funds. The subpoenaes commanded the respondents to produce certain books of their respective banks before the Grand Jury, but they failed to appear.

The respondents were represented by counsel in court to-day and Mr. Stone was himself present. Affidavits made by Montgomery and Stone were read, in which the contention was made that they had no right, without the consent of the depositors, to expose their accounts, and they stated they had refused to obey the subpoenaes as they had been advised that they had no authority or right to remove the books or papers of the banks from those institutions. Mr. Montgomery, in his affidavit, said he had been subpoenaed to bring with him deposit slips, tickets, &c., of M. S. Quay and R. R. Quay for May, July, and August, 1886, and April, 1888.

After the affidavits had been read, counsel for the respondents argued at length that the right of preserving secret and inviolate a man's papers and books was sacred, and only in a proceeding actually in court could he be required to produce his books. Mr. Graham presented argument in support of his application, and Judge Gordon later in the day announced his decision awarding the attachments asked for by the District Attorney.

It is stated that counsel will probably advise the submission of the respondents to the process of the court and then take out a writ of habeas corpus for their production before the Superior Court and a decision of the question by that body.

TWO COLLISIONS IN IOWA.

One Man Killed and Over a Score Injured Near Moscow.

WILTON, Iowa, Nov. 18.—Twenty-two men were more or less injured in two railway wrecks near here to-day during a heavy fog. In a head-end freight collision on the Rock Island at Moscow Brakeman John Donahue was fatally hurt. Brakeman Marshall Miller had a leg broken. Three other trainmen were seriously injured. Donahue did not long survive. His injured comrades are being cared for at the Hotel Ludlow here by the company's surgeons.

Just after the Moscow accident, a construction train which left here to clear the wreck was struck by the fast mail train. The crew of the mail train failed to see the stop-sigral displayed at Wilton. The construction train had on board about twenty men, including section men and citizens of Wilton going to the scene of the Moscow wreck. Of this number seventeen were more or less seriously injured, but none was killed.

Conductor Roberts of Rock Island was badly crushed. The fireman of the fast mail, John Neiswanger of Davenport, was badly injured by jumping from his engine. The others injured include William McIntyre, leg broken, and Frank Anken, leg and arm broken.

IOWA EPISCOPAL BISHOPRIC.

The Rev. Theodore Morrison of Chicago the Leading Candidate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, for sixteen years rector of the parish of the Epiphany, may be the next Episcopal Bishop of Iowa. The election for this honorable post will be held at Cedar Rapids Tuesday, Nov. 29, and unless the rivals of the Chicago rector greatly increase their strength before the ballots are cast his friends are confident that he will win.

The conditions of the coming election are somewhat unusual. The regular election was held in September of the present year, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Green was chosen to the Bishopric. A question arose as to his election, and he resigned and asked that another election be held as soon as possible, in order that he might be vindicated. The Church thereupon announced a second election. The Bishopric of Iowa is one of the most important in the West.

The Rev. Mr. Morrison is a native of Illinois, having been born in Ottawa in 1850. He was graduated from the Illinois College at Jacksonville when twenty years old, and then went to the General Seminary at New York for his theological training. His first charge was the church at Pekin, Ill. In 1876 he came to Epiphany Parish.

THE VAN ALSTINES' TROUBLES.

Recaptured Spouse of the Wealthy Klondiker Now Seeks Legal Divorce.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 18.—Con Van Alstine, who came from the Klondike last Summer with a great lot of gold, and who lost his wife in New York, but secured her after a chase to England, is the defendant now in a sensational divorce suit filed here.

Mrs. Van Alstine left her husband this afternoon, claiming that her life was in danger. Divorce papers were immediately drawn and filed. It is claimed that Van Alstine has beaten and abused his wife, and that he calls her vile names. Judge McDonald cited Van Alstine to appear next Monday.

The feature of the case will be the first answer of Mrs. Van Alstine to the New York story of disappearing with her husband's money, estimated between $37,000 and $46,000. She will contend that her husband forced her to flee by cruel treatment. At the Hoffman House, she says, he threw her to the fluor, stripped her of her jewels and $12,000 in cash.

Horse Show Illustrated.

Four pages devoted to the leading features of the Horse Show in photographic reproduction. The Commercial Advertiser's Illustrated Supplement this afternoon.—Adv.

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER

Three Borough Presidents Express Their Views in the Matter.

TELL OF THEIR OWN WORK

An Extension Rather Than a Curtailment of Power for the Borough Boards Is Favored.

Respecting the changes in the charter which may be made by the incoming Legislature, especially so far as the changes may concern the abolition of the borough boards, the Board of Public Improvements, and the Board of Aldermen, expressions of views were obtained yesterday from three Borough Presidents.

Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, when seen at his office in the City Hall, expressed surprise that there had been any thought of curtailing the powers of or abolishing the borough boards, and said he had hoped and believed that their powers were rather to be increased than diminished.

"In the borough boards," said Mr. Peters, "is strongly carried out the idea of home rule, more strongly, I believe, than in any other provision in the charter. When a local improvement is deemed necessary and petitioned for by the residents of the district, all persons residing in that district can be heard on the question, and the members of the borough boards, who are likewise Aldermen, have an opportunity of showing just how the people of the district stand on any question. It would be impossible to have the Council hear argument on every question affecting the various districts, and the borough board recommends any improvement favorably to the Board of Public Improvement if it thinks it necessary, or withholds its approval, as the case may be, and in the latter instance the matter ends there.

BUSINESS INCREASING.

"The business of the office here is increasing all the time, as its value becomes more generally understood. I do not think that this has been a good year in which to test the efficacy of the borough boards, because of the limited amount of money appropriated for improvements, the debt limit having been reached so early. The charter provisions have worked satisfactorily in the interest of people who want improvements made in their localities, and, as I have said, the value of the boards will be more apparent when their powers are better understood.

"For instance, under Section 393 of the charter the board is given power in cases where the cost of improvement is to be met wholly or in part by assessments on the property benefited, and there is also the following provision, of the existence of which I believe, few persons are aware:

"'A local board shall have power to hear complaints of nuisances in streets or avenues, or against disorderly houses, drinking saloons conducted without observance to the licenses therefor, gambling houses, or any other places or congregations violative of good order or of the laws of the State, or other matters or things concerning the peace, comfort, order, and good government respecting any neighborhood within the district or concerning the condition of the poor within the district.'

"It is only lately," continued Mr. Peters, "that we have received complaints along these lines, and we have been instrumental in closing up a number of resorts complained of. When these complaints are made we summon both parties before the local board, and if the complaint is sustained the Police Department is asked to take the necessary steps. I cite this as only one of the powers vested in the boards that is not generally known. My opinion is that the borough boards should have more powers and that they should be vested particularly with more final powers than they at present possess. I certainly do not think that the charter has time enough in which to show its benefits, and therefore it should not now be changed. It is not perfect, but it is the best we have had."

PRESIDENT HAFFEN'S DUTIES.

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, was at first unwilling to say anything in reference to his own position. He, however, declared that no city ever had a better system than was existent in the territory which is now the Bronx before the greater city was formed.

"At that time," said he, "I was Commissioner of Public Improvements for this district, and the law vested in one man all the powers which are now exercised in this borough by some eight different branches of the City Government. The Commissioner was elected by the people, all the power put into his hands, and then he was held directly responsible to the people. The present system has increased the expense to the people, as additional offices were created in the borough. I only had one staff of clerks under the old system, and my office expenses were only about $20,000 yearly.

"As for the usefulnes of my present position, I can say that we are kept pretty busy. I am at work all day here. But I must refer you to my secretary if you want a discussion of what the duties of the President of this borough are, as I don't wish to discuss them."

Joseph P. Hennessy, Mr. Haffen's secretary, quoted the charter in reference to the duties of Presidents of boroughs. "A very important function," said he, "is the representation of the borough on the Board of Public Improvements. Then the President acts as Chairman of the local Boards of Public Improvements, of which we have two here, and appoints their meeting times and meeting places. Furthermore, we act as a bureau of information here. Then all petitions for public improvements in this borough are received by President Haffen, and must be by him transmitted to one or both of the local boards. If they recommend them by majority vote, he presents them to the Board of Public Improvements, which will, if it sees fit, draw up ordinances providing for these improvements and present them to the Municipal Assembly. If this last body passes the ordinances the improvements are made. The President is also compelled to advertise the petitions he receives.

"One thing in which the charter is defective is that it gives the local boards no machinery for estimating the cost of such proposed improvements. We have no engineers for the purpose, and those that are used must be borrowed by the Board of Public Improvements from other departments of the Municipal Government. It would be more economical to have a separate staff of engineers to make estimates for proposed improvements for each borough. For the Bronx it would cost only about $20,000 yearly, and not much more for Manhattan, where little land remains to be filled up."

MR. BOWLEY'S IDEAS.

Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough of Queens, expressed himself as favoring the extension of more power to the borough boards, rather than the curtailing of power or their abolition, and was of the opinion that home rule would receive a severe blow should the local boards and the Board of Aldermen be done away with. Mr. Bowley said:

"I was in hopes that the experience had during this first year of experimenting with this new form of government under the Greater New York Charter, by which the functions of the chief executive officers and those of the legislative department within this borough, although elected by the people as their representatives to transact public business, were made but messengers to carry the petitions of its people for whatsoever they desired, and submit them to the appointees of the central government in the Borough of Manhattan, would make the public demand for home rule so pronounced that the next Legislature, irrespective of its political character, would feel so obliged to amend the city charter.

"The local board should, within the limit of annual appropriation, have power to contract, to direct work to be done, incur obligations, and audit its bills and direct payments.

"The Mayor, with the Presidents of the several boroughs, ought to constitute the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and provide for such matters as take in more than one borough. No appointee should be a member thereof. The appointments in the several boroughs should be made by the President thereof, with the approval of the majority of the local board, and should be made from among those residents in the respective boroughs. This is necessary especially as to the assessors of valuation of real estate for the purpose of taxation, who should be men that have grown up in the district to which they are appointed. The tax rate in each borough should be separate, each contributing according to benefits received. No department within the separate borough should be allowed to escape home scrutiny by the local board, to operate at headquarters independently, yet being paid by the taxes raised in the borough. The imposition of obligations, and the auditing thereof by appointees, the paying out of public funds of a borough, and the levying of taxes by other than the direct elected representatives of the people therein, in general, is wrong, and such are the convictions of the people.

"The proceedings of the local board and all matters relating to the public business should be published in the local newspaper. That which is required in one borough is not necessarily so in another. The conditions are vastly different, and none are capable to judge thereof, make proper provision therefor, or successfully carry out the requirements, except those of the place and of the people.

"Responsibility to the people of a borough should be direct, and the power for redress likewise, which can be had only by well established home rule in each borough. New York tactics are out of place in Queens Borough, and the more the attempt is made to enforce it, the more the conditions of affairs and circumstances will loom up in opposition thereto.

"In respect to home rule with central paternal supervision and guidance, the charter of the Greater New York I regard a failure, and it is so looked upon by the people at large, and the sooner it is remedied in that respect, the sooner will the ever increasing expression of discontent on all sides subside.

"I believe in the power of the people to eventually right matters to their liking, which is home rule. A vote thereon would demonstrate it most unmistakably."

BIG GOLD STRIKE IN IDAHO.

Vein Thirty to Ninety Feet Wide Found Near Florence.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 18.—A great strike of high grade ore is reported near Snowshoe Pass on the Warren Trail, twenty miles south of Florence, Idaho. A big stampede from Florence is reported.

The great vein is said to be from thirty to ninety feet wide, and carries abundance of free gold.

FIRST SPANISH WAR PENSIONER.

Jesse T. Gates of 2d Artillery Gets $17 a Month for Injuries Received.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Commissioner Evans of the Pension Office notified Secretary Alger to-day that Jesse T. Gates of the Second United States Artillery, who lost part of his upper lip and had his jaw badly shattered in the West Indian campaign, has been awarded the first pension on account of the Spanish war.

The President and the Secretary of War each took an interest in this case. Gates called on them in person soon after the close of the campaign and convinced them of the merits of his case.

Gates will receive $17 per month, and this being inadequate, a private pension bill, increasing the pension, probably will be introduced in Congress. Claims on account of the Spanish war are now coming in rapidly. The total on file up to date is 1,947 for army service and 178 for naval service, exclusive of the claims of the battleship Maine victims.

SHOT DEFENDING HIS MOTHER.

A Philadelphia Lad Receives the Bullet Fired by His Stepfather.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—In a heroic effort to save his mother from his stepfather's brutality, William Lindemayer, aged fourteen years, was to-day shot in the head by the stepfather, James Clements, and now lies in the hospital in a precarious condition. Another son, George Lindemayer, was shot in the hand, but the wound is not of a serious character.

Clements, who has not lived with his wife for some time, to-day entered the grocery store at 2,232 Montgomery Avenue, kept by Mrs. Clements, and was in the act of pointing a revolver at her when William Lindemayer seized the arm of his stepfather.

During the struggle Clements discharged the pistol twice, and one of the balls entered the heroic lad's head, the other inflicting a slight wound in the hand of his younger brother, who had come to his assistance. Clements was arrested on the street a few minutes later.

ESCAPES TO JOIN HER HUSBAND.

Girl Wife, Daughter of Capt. Andreas, Eludes Her Parents in New York.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 18.—Another chapter in a story of romantic love and marriage was begun to-day when C. M. Atherton, a law student in the university, received a telegram from his girl wife saying she had escaped from her parents in New York and would be in Chicago to-night to meet him. Atherton left at once.

Mrs. Atherton is a daughter of Capt. A. T. Andreas, the well-known writer of histories, a wealthy man and long a resident of Chicago. The young people were secretly married in Milwaukee Aug. 7, 1897, the bride being but fifteen years old. When she returned to Chicago she was spirited away by her parents, first to Toronto and later to New York and Boston, where she has been under surveillance ever since.

Every effort has been made by her parents to have the marriage annulled, but they have been unsuccessful, although the bride and groom were under age at the time of the marriage. Under an assumed name the young people have been in correspondence with each other, and Atherton recently sent his wife money to go to Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

During the last twenty-four hours an area of low barometer has moved from the British Northwest territory southeastward over Lake Superior, attended from the Middle Missouri Valley over the upper lake region by light scattered rains. Rain has continued in the Atlantic Coast and east Gulf States. The temperature continues unusually high for the season throughout the United States, but has fallen very decidedly in the region north of Montana, where a reading of zero temperature is reported at Edmonton.

To-day the Lake Superior storm will move eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley. In the Middle and South Atlantic States rain will probably be followed by clearing weather early in the day, and in New England clearing weather may be expected by to-night. Throughout the interior of the country fair weather will prevail, except in the northern Rocky Mountain region, where snow flurries and a marked fall in temperature will occur.

To-morrow promises to be fair in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and east lake region.

Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	32	45	48
6 A. M.	30	46	49
9 A. M.	31	50	50
12 M.	35	48	50
3 P. M.	37	50	52
6 P. M.	35	51	52
9 P. M.	35	50	51
12 P. M.	34	51	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1897	34
Corresponding date for last twenty years	42

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 10 A. M. and the minimum 44 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 98 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

Poe's Great Run.

Photograph of the "little Tiger" making the dash that won the game, and other features of the Yale-Princeton game in The Commercial Advertiser's Illustrated Supplement this afternoon.—Adv.

track after the passing of the west-bound freight train, and was standing on that track opposite his men when he saw the Millstone express approaching. Just before it struck his men he shouted as loud as he could, but the noise of the passing freight train prevented them from hearing him."

The railroad officials state that they took every precaution to prevent the disaster, as was shown by Quirk sending Doherty ahead to warn the men. They deny that the men were not allowed to quit work in order to avoid a passing train until they received orders. No blame is attached to any one.

ENGINEER IS HEARTBROKEN.

Engineer John Van Ostrand is considered one of the most careful men on the line. He felt his position keenly, and no one seemed to regret the accident more.

"I am heartbroken," he said. "This accident is a terrible affair. I had no idea the men were there. I had lost some time between Millstone and Newark, owing to the fog, and when I reached the long stretch of meadows between Harrison and the Hackensack River I tried to make up the time lost. When I ran into the men they were completely hidden from view by the fog and smoke."

Foreman Quirk said: "I sent Doherty up the track to keep a lookout for trains bound in. As he was among those killed, I do not know how he happened to allow the passenger train to pass without giving us warning, but he probably failed to see it in the fog and was killed before he had a chance to cry out. The first intimation I had of any danger was when I saw the pilot of the locomotive not twenty feet from my men. I was standing between tracks, so I escaped injury. The men were standing closely together when the engine struck them, and were hurled in every direction."

Bodoski leaves a widow and nine children. He was their sole support, and they lived in two small rooms in the basement of 187 Bay Street. Frank Slumiski leaves a mother, with no one to care for her. Swazerowski's wife and five children were summoned to St. Francis's Hospital, and remained by the bedside of the dying man.

WEST INDIAN WEATHER SERVICE.

Cabling of Daily Observations Ceases for the Present Season.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Weather Bureau to-day issued notice that the cabling of regular daily observations from weather bureaus in the West Indian and South American stations was discontinued for the present season on Nov. 16.

The stations will be maintained during the Winter season, and the cable service will be resumed at the beginning of the storm season next year. In the meantime special reports will be cabled in the event of development of storm conditions.

The hurricane season in the tropics is now over, and the service was suspended for the present year because of the expense.

NATIONAL HEALTH BUREAU.

Resolution Adopted by the Quarantine Convention at Memphis Yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The Quarantine Convention completed its work to-day. The conclusion it arrived at was expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be established a National Bureau of Public Health in the Department of the Treasury of the United States; that the administration of all the public health functions now exercised by authority of the United States be placed in charge of this bureau, and that the sanitary authorities and commercial interests of the several States of the Union be brought into immediate relations with the bureau and be given a due share in the power and responsibilities of the Control Board, through the agency of an advisory council, consisting of one member from each State, to be appointed by the authorities of the several States.

The Executive Committee, which had previously organized, was instructed to proceed to Washington at the next session of Congress and use its best efforts to have a law promulgated on the lines of the resolution of the convention.

THE ELDREDGE RAILROAD BILL.

It Is Likely to be Introduced in the Next Legislature.

The famous Eldredge Railroad bill, which was passed by both houses of the last Legislature but failed to become law because of Gov. Black's refusal to sign it, will probably be reintroduced in a modified form in the next Legislature.

The bill furnished one of the sensations of the last legislative session. Although introduced by Assemblyman Taylor J. Eldredge of Warren, the measure was attributed to Edward Lauterbach and was understood to have been drawn in the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and its kindred corporations.

"It is not unlikely that a bill resembling the Eldredge bill, but not so comprehensive, will be introduced in the next Legislature," said Mr. Lauterbach yesterday. "The Eldredge bill was all right. The only trouble was that it covered too many points. The people couldn't understand it and got frightened. The new measure will not try to do so much. The street railroads certainly need relief, and they are entitled to it."

CONVICTS KILL PRISON GUARD.

Desperate Attempt to Escape from the Ohio State Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 18.—There was a desperate attempt made by two convicts to escape from the penitentiary about 8 o'clock this morning, as a result of which Guard Charles B. Lauterbaugh of Mount Vernon was shot and killed, while convicts O'Neill and Atkinson received injuries of a serious nature, and both are now in the prison hospital.

By some means convicts O'Neill and Atkinson, who are serving fifteen years each for robbery, obtained possession of a revolver. One covered his face with a handkerchief and went into the broom shop, where he held up Guard Lime and took his revolver. He then returned to the hoe shop, where the other man joined him, and they opened fire on Guard Lauterbaugh, who was in charge of that department. The guard was shot three times, and almost instantly killed. The wound of the shooting reached the other officials in the prison, and they came on the run to investigate. Guard Gump was the first on the scene, and opened fire on the two prisoners. This was returned, and a regular battle was in progress until the revolvers of the participants were emptied. In the fray convict Atkinson was shot twice in the right arm and O'Neill received two scalp wounds. Neither is fatally hurt.

The other prisoners in the shop where the shooting occurred took no part in the affair, but it is understood that they stood ready to follow if the efforts of the two leaders proved successful.

SECRETARY WILSON'S SCHEME.

Would Give Agricultural College Men Chance to Work for Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture believes that the graduates of the agricultural colleges maintained by appropriations of Congress should have an opportunity to become of some practical aid to the Government subsequent to their educational course at its expense.

For this purpose he believes that the best talent should be afforded an opportunity through the Civil Service Commission to take examinations for work in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, their pay to be reasonable and enough to live on, but not large. He thinks that several of these graduates might be assigned to the department, new appointees taking the place of those securing important positions in the greater institutions of learning or in the experimental colleges as practical teachers.

It is probable that he will have something to say about the matter in his annual report.

A Ranchman's Suspicious Death.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Nov. 18.—The mutilated body of J. B. Gronninger, a wealthy ranchman of Terry, Montana, has been found on the Big Four tracks here. Subsequently Gronninger's account book was found about two miles from the spot where the body was discovered. There is strong evidence that the man was murdered and his body placed on the track. Gronninger was returning from New York, where he had sold a big lot of cattle and had received a large sum of money, none of which was found on the body.

Death of a Centennarian.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Sophia Walbridge Winne, the oldest person in Bennington, died to-day, aged 101 years.

LEADERS ANGRY AT QUIGG

Resent His Criticisms of Work in Their Districts.

SAY HE HAS NO ROOM TO TALK

They Secured Pluralities, While He Didn't—To Push Investigation of Election Frauds.

Some of the Republican district leaders were up in arms yesterday because of what they considered reflections on their work in the late campaign made by President Lemuel E. Quigg at the County Committee meeting on Thursday night.

At that meeting, Mr. Quigg called attention to the falling off in the Republican vote in the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Districts, and suggested that the leaders in those districts would do well to study the situation in their respective localities and see what was necessary to be done to bring the vote next time up to what it should be.

The County Chairman's remarks were not accepted in good part by several of the leaders to whom they were directed. Few of them would express their opinion of Mr. Quigg's criticism for publication, but their private comments were vigorous and voluble. It came with bad grace, they said, for a man who had run so far behind the rest of the ticket as Mr. Quigg had and who had been so badly beaten in his own district to criticise district leaders who had elected their candidates for the Senate and Assembly and rolled up respectable majorities for Roosevelt. The leaders referred to by Mr. Quigg construed his words as a lecture to them, and resented it personally, pronouncing it undeserved, ill-timed, and in bad taste.

Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first District said: "Mr. Quigg is wrong when he says my district didn't do its duty. We had to fight the Raines law, and that cut down the vote, but every man in the district did his best."

George R. Bidwell declared that the Nineteenth District had increased its vote, giving Roosevelt 1,005 plurality. John Sabine Smith of the Twenty-seventh District said that one cause of the falling off in the vote was that "some prominent Republicans who undertook to manage part of the campaign were too far away from the people to get in touch with the voters."

When these comments were shown to Mr. Quigg, he declined to speak of them. He said he had merely called attention to certain facts without reflecting on anybody.

Mr. Quigg said in reference to another matter discussed at the County Committee meeting that the Executive Committee proposed to make a comprehensive and thorough investigation of the cases of alleged fraudulent registration and voting which had been brought to its attention. "We are not making any empty threats," said Mr. Quigg. "We mean business. I expect to appoint in a few days a special sub-committee which will take this matter up and press it for all it's worth. We already have evidence enough to convict in many cases. In addition to what we have collected ourselves, we shall take up all the evidence Superintendent McCullagh has on hand."

Mr. Quigg explained that the State Superintendent of Elections was able only to lay the evidence in his possession before the Grand Jury. The County Committee, he declared proposed to take up the work there and bring the offenders to justice if possible.

"Even if we can't send them to Sing Sing," said he, "we can call public attention to their rascality, and that may do some good."

TO RALLY ANTI-CROKER MEN.

John Brisben Walker Calls for Volunteers for a "New Democracy."

John Brisben Walker yesterday issued a circular addressed to "the Democrats of New York," calling for the organization of a movement to oppose Tammany Hall and Richard Croker.

"It is now evident," says Mr. Walker, "that the control of the machinery of the Democratic Party, in both the city and State of New York, has passed completely into the hands of a man whose views are at variance with every known principle of Democracy—who is the embodiment of everything that is hateful to Democrats." In view of this situation of affairs, Mr. Walker appeals to "men who have at heart the good of their communities" and to young men especially to stand forth for these demands:

1. An honest, fearless, uncontrolled judiciary.
2. The fullest educational privileges for all.
3. The preservation for the people of all franchises which should inure to their benefit, thus removing from political spoils the chief source of existing corruption.
4. A strict adherence to the principles under which our independence as a Nation was achieved, namely: "That all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."
5. A just administration of laws in protection of the rights of the poor equally with the rich.

Those "in sympathy with the effort to uproot once and forever this evil of Crokerism and Plattism" are invited to forward their names to the temporary headquarters of the "new Democracy," which will be opened after Monday in rooms 10, 11, and 12 in the Madison Square Building. William Sage is to be acting secretary of the committee on organization, and Mr. Walker promises to be at the headquarters from 6:30 to 9:30 o'clock every evening.

FAVOR RAINES LAW REVISION.

City Republicans Look to Roosevelt to Aid in Obtaining It.

A movement has been started among Republicans in this city for a revision of the Raines law at the approaching session of the Legislature. It had its inception in the Twenty-first Assembly District. Abraham Gruber, the district leader, said yesterday that the hardest obstacle the Republicans of the district had to overcome in electing their candidate for Assembly this year was the opposition of the small grocers, shopkeepers, and delicatessen men, who consider the Raines law an undue hardship on them. "The law ought to be relaxed," said Mr. Gruber. "I would keep the eight-hundred-dollar fee and many other provisions of the present act, but I would provide a lower license fee for the beer and delicatessen dealers, and I would do away with the wretched 'Raines law hotels,' which are dens of vice."

At an informal jubilatory meeting of the successful candidates and election workers of the Twenty-first District, held on Thursday night, Judge W. M. K. Olcott made a speech, in which he advocated modifications of the present excise laws. With Roosevelt as Governor and a Republican Legislature, he thought there was opportunity for increasing the party's vote in this city by from 50,000 to 100,000 by enacting a more liberal excise law.

Senator Ford of the Nineteenth District said that he had talked with Col. Roosevelt, and that the GLovernor-elect had said that he would like to see the question of Sunday opening within reasonable limitations submitted to the people.

WESTCHESTER VOTES IN PERIL.

Faulty Naturalization Records May Cause the Loss of 650.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 18.—In the course of the trial here to-day of Antonio Derinzo for having voted allegally, his counsel, David H. Hunt, in objecting to the placing in evidence of the County Clerk's record known as the "book of minor aliens," made the statement that since 1895, as appeared in the book itself, no minor alien had been legally naturalized in Westchester County. This would means that 650 man supposing themselves to have become qualified voters, have no right of suffrage.

On each of the 650 pages of the book at the bottom appear the words:

"It is ordered by the said court that the said applicant be admitted to be a citizen of the United States of America." Then follow the word "Enter" and a place for the Judge's signature. Not one of these orders, as the book shows, has been signed by any Judge. Judge Lent, surprised by the point raised, adjourned Derinzo's trial to Monday. As there were many close contests in this county in the recent election, there is great interest to hear his decision.

The defendant has the certificate of the County Clerk of Westchester that he was admitted to citizenship by order of the Supreme Court.

DEFECTIVE BALLOTS USED.

Error in Printing Cost Many Republican Votes in Erie County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—It has been discovered that the emblem printed at the head of the Republican column on the ballots for Erie County was not the official emblem.

In the emblem used there is a clearly defined circle in the ballot box under the eagle, and it is claimed that this circle within the ballot box cost the Republican Party a number of votes, as in many instances the voter made the cross in this circle instead of in the circle below, and these ballots were thrown out as irregular. The irregular cut, it turns out, was one used in 1895 and prior to that year.

County Clerk Wende says that he has in his possession all of the Republican votes which were thrown out because of the X in the ballot box, and that he has no doubt that the court will order them to be counted for the Republican candidates, because the intention of the voters was clear.

REPUBLICAN COLLEGE LEAGUE.

Changes Made in the Constitution and Election of Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—The American Republican College League closed its seventh annual session this afternoon. The league changed its constitution, so as to provide that hereafter meetings shall be held biennially instead of annually and to declare it to be a cardinal principle of the organization to secure suffrage for students where they attend school. The next meeting will be held at Philadelphia just after the National election of 1900.

A resolution was adopted upholding Secretary Alger, who is a strong friend of the league, and denouncing "his villainous slanderers"; also praising President McKinley, indorsing "that gallant soldier, brilliant statesman, and champion of clean and popular government, the type of American patriotism, Theodore Roosevelt," and demanding safe currency reform legislation and student suffrage.

Officers were elected, as follows: President—A. L. Davis, Michigan University; Vice Presidents—J. P. Kern, Syracuse; H. P. Dougherty, Illinois University, and George W. W. Billings, Harvard; Secretary—F. H. Wurzer, Notre Dame; Treasurer—F. W. Sargent, University of South Dakota; National Executive Committee—F. B. Whitney, Williams College, Vice President of the Republican League of the United States, and L. C. Wurzer, Detroit Law School; Sub-Executive Committee—E. L. Upton, Yale; R. P. Jameson, Oberlin; John O. Phillips, University of Texas; A. O. Jackson, Northwestern University, and Philip Jones, University of California.

F. B. Whitney of Williams College was elected campaign manager, with headquarters in Chicago.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S PRESIDENT.

Perry Belmont Regarded as Mr. Flower's Probable Successor.

The Nominating Committee of the Democratic Club will meet to-day to put up a ticket to be voted for at the approaching annual election of officers. It was understood at the club last night that Perry Belmont would be named for President to succeed ex-Gov. Flower.

There was talk of an eleventh-hour effort to induce Mr. Flower to reconsider his determination to decline re-election, but it was not believed that it would succeed if made.

WOODRUFF'S HEAVY BILL.

The Lieutenant Governor Certifies that His Re-election Cost Him $13,500.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor-elect, certified to the Secretary of State to-day that his election expenses were $13,500; $10,000 of which he paid to the Republican State Committee and $3,500 to the Kings County Republican Committee.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Representative Rowland B. Mahany this morning filed with the County Clerk a certificate of his expenditures in his canvass for re-election. He states that he paid out $7,746.93.

COSTLY FIGHT FOR CONGRESS.

W. A. Chanler Spent $6,444.85 and Mr. Quigg Paid Out $5,998.65.

Several of the candidates at the recent election filed a statement as to their election expenses with the County Clerk yesterday. William Astor Chanler spent $6,444.85 in his successful campaign against Lemuel E. Quigg for Congress in the Fourteenth District. Mr. Chanler says that he spent $1,752.65 for advertisements, $1,266.55 for printing, $385.62 for distributing circulars, $636.89 for badges, $595.43 for clerk hire, $1,080 for postage, $161 for meetings and music, $280.35 for cabs and telegrams, and $277.36 for rent and light.

Mr. Quigg, who also filed his bill, said that he expended $5,998.65 in trying to beat Mr. Chanler. The items are as follows: Messengers and telegrams, $26.10; office rent, $325; meetings and music, $934.50; printing and postage, $3,675.55; to Campaign Committee of the Fourteenth Congressional District, $910; badges, $96; rent of typewriters, $31.50.

MAGOWAN KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Defense Will Make a Strong Fight to Keep the Child.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—The Magowan kidnapping case came up in court at Erie, Penn., to-day in the form of habeas corpus proceedings brought by W. H. Barnes, the grandfather and guardian of the abducted child. Magowan and his wife intend to put up a hard fight, and the case went over until to-morrow on a technicality.

To-day a requisition was issued upon the Governor of Pennsylvania by Gov. Bushnell of Ohio for Mr. and Mrs. Magowan and Mrs. Wynn, against whom there is an indictment for kidnapping in Cuyahoga County.

John A. Barnes, on the ground that the courts have decreed that the Oklahoma divorce obtained by his wife before she married Magowan is illegal, sued her some time ago for divorce in this county. No defense was expected, and to-day everybody was surprised when the defense requested an extension of time in which to file an answer.

BRIDEGROOM CAME AT LAST.

Young Couple Married at the City Hall After Some Delay.

A young woman went to the City Hall yesterday and after wandering about the building for some time with an anxious look on her face, announced that she was looking for a young man who had promised to meet her there and marry her. His name was Eugene, she said, and she had become engaged to him in France. He had postponed the ceremony from time to time, and finally she had come to this country, where he agreed to meet her and fulfill his promise. Five weeks ago he arrived here, but still did not show any anxiety to have the ceremony performed.

He finally told her to meet him in the City Hall yesterday morning, when the civil ceremony would be performed. When the time went by and the young man did not appear the young woman became hysterical. She said her name was Alice Wilson, and that her lover was Eugene Chateaubrand. Later in the day she found the lost Eugene, and the two went to President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, who married them.

Robbed in His Own House.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—Two masked men entered the residence of Asa M. Woodbury here this evening, and seizing him by the throat, robbed him of his pocketbook, containing about $50 and his silver watch, and then hastily decamped, overlooking a roll of $200 in bills which Mr. Woodbury had in another pocket. Mr. Woodbury is about sixty-five years of age and quite feeble, and was unable to make a very determined resistance.

The Hospital Ship Solace Here.

The naval hospital ship Solace arrived last evening, bringing presumably sick men from the warships stationed in West Indian waters. She anchored in the lower bay, because of the fog, and no communication from shore was had with her.

DR. GOTTHEIL'S 25 YEARS

Temple Emanu-El Celebrates Its Pastor's Silver Jubilee.

HIS PART IN REFORM MOVEMENT

The Rev. Dr. Silverman's High Tribute —Dr. Robert Collyer Praises His Friend.

A thanksgiving service and silver jubilee was held last evening at Temple Emanu-El to celebrate the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the ministry of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil. The church was filled, and the pulpit and platform were handsomely decorated with palms and flowers. The flowers were principally pink, yellow, and white chrysanthemums, banked between palms and wound about the tall pulpit lights.

The Rev. William Sparger opened the exercises by conducting a Sabbath eve service, after which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman said:

"As I look out upon this scene there comes to my mind a picture of Moses upon the mount, seeing the promised land before him. Dr. Gottheil can look back to-night upon the work he has achieved, and see 'the consummation of all his hopes and aspirations.' To realize Dr. Gottheil's service to the Temple Emanu-El and his place in American Judaism, you must first realize the position of Judaism here as it was a quarter of a century ago. When the wave of reform started, cautious men were needed to battle for progress on the one hand and against radicalism on the other, and to teach what reform meant. When the cry went out, 'Our preachers do but speak the vernacular,' Dr. Gottheil was called to join the phalanx of our reformers. It is impossible to estimate the services he and those other leaders rendered to American Judaism. But above all things he was your faithful pastor, joining in your sorrows and your joys.

"Not since the Jew stepped out of the Ghetto has he assimilated so much with his surroundings. There was danger that his would lose his individuality, and then Dr. Gottheil and others stemmed the tide of secession and proved the integrity of Temple Emanu-El. When social prejudice lifted its hydra head on this continent, when the Jewish exiles from Russia came here to seek a refuge, when anti-Semitism raised the black flag of intolerance in Germany, Austria, and other European countries, then Dr. Gottheil's voice was raised for justice and for the support of the down-trodden of his race."

Resolutions were presented to Dr. Gottheil from the Trustees of the synagogue thanking him for his long labors, praising him for what he had accomplished, and congratulating him upon the anniversary.

The Rev. Robert Collyer then delivered an address. Mr. Collyer spoke of his long friendship with Dr. Gottheil, and of Dr. Gottheil's many noble traits of character. "Dr. Gottheil was one of the first pastors who came to see me," he said, "when I came to New York, nineteen years ago. He gave me a warm welcome, and I fell in love with him right off. Since then we have been the closest friends."

Dr. Gottheil made a brief address, in which he spoke of his work during the twenty-five years of his ministry. "This congregation and myself," he said, "have not together grown old. I only grow old. The Temple Emanu-El is young still, and awaiting a grander future."

Several religious denominations were represented by those on the platform. Among those who occupied seats there were the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions, and Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court.

SAYS "DISBAND THE 71ST."

Ex-Surgeon Bell Advises This Plan of Ending the Scandals of the Regiment.

According to some of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, the only way out of the tangle into which the organization has been brought by the Santiago feuds is disbandment. That this plan of ending the scandals that are now rending the regiment is entertained in high quarters is shown by the fact that last night Major William Duffield Bell, who was Surgeon of the regiment, and whose report published last Thursday was an arraignment of War Department methods, came out openly in favor of it.

The action of the men of the regiment in insulting Chaplain Van De Water has aroused the indignation of the regimental surgeon. "Any body of men calling themselves soldiers who would so act are not worthy to continue in the State service, and I believe," he said, "that the Seventy-first Regiment should be disbanded."

"Do you mean disbanded temporarily?" he was asked.

"I mean wiped out completely," said Dr. Bell, "like the old Eleventh Regiment, for since Col. Francis V. Greene left the regiment, discipline has gone also. The condition of the regiment is such that we do not know what to expect next. It will insult the Chaplain to-day, but what will it do to-morrow? This is my solemn conviction as to the best course to pursue in regard to the regiment. I wish it to be made over my name. Things have come to such a pass that I can see no other way out."

Surgeon Bell's hopeless view of the situation is said to come from the fact that the officers no longer expect that Gen. Greene will resume his old place at the head of the Seventy-first.

It was stated last night by an officer high in the regiment that Major Gen. Roe had decided that the conduct of some of the officers in the Santiago campaign, who are said to have shown cowardice and incompetency, would have to be investigated before they would be allowed to continue their duties as National Guardsmen. If the sentiment of the regiment is against the officers in question their resignations would be demanded, and in case of refusal, the officers concerned would be sent before the State Examining Board, popularly known as the "bouncing board." Rendered confident by forcing out Col. Downs and Chaplain Van De Water, men of the regiment are now looking for other victims.

PRAISE FOR DR. VAN DE WATER.

A Testimonial Entertainment for Capts. Hazen and Lyon.

Resolutions indorsing the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water and his actions while Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment were passed last night at a testimonial and entertainment given in honor of Capt. William Livingston Hazen, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. Theodore Edward Lyon, Company E, Eighth Regiment, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by the friends and patrons of the Barnard School, of which Capts. Hazen and Lyons are the head masters.

President Seth Low of Columbia College was introduced by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and presented a handsomely engraved sword to Capt. Hazen.

Hugh Boorman then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, In the recent struggles between Spain and the United States the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, a resident of Harlem, patriotically volunteered his services to our Government as Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, severing all the ties of home so dear to him, and

Whereas, He took part in the campaign about Santiago, suffering in the performance of his duties the privations and hardships that fell to the lot of officers and soldiers alike,

Resolved, That we, the friends and patrons of the Barnard Schools express to him our appreciation in that he made such great sacrifices so unselfishly and performed his duties so well.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8:35 A. M.—159 East Seventy-ninth Street, Church of St. John the Baptist; damage slight.

11 A. M.—329 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, C. Croono; damage, $25.

1 P. M.—228 Lenox Avenue, H. Stokes; damage, $2,000.

2:55 P. M.—150 West Twenty-eighth Street, Fred J. Taral; damage slight.

Original Drawings
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RISKED LIFE FOR HER CAT.

Policeman Carries a Struggling Woman from a Burning House.

Fire broke out shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning in a four-story brick house at 3 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. Policeman Dowling discovered the fire and entered the house to warn the occupants. On the third floor were Mrs. Mary McMahon, her daughter Laura, and a boarder named William Davis. Dowling had no difficulty in arousing them and getting them out of the house, but the most exciting part of his experience was on the second floor, where lived Mrs. Lucretia Tobey, a widow.

Bursting into the room, the policeman roared out a stentorian warning to whatever occupants there might be that the house was on fire, and they must wake up.

"Thank ye kindly," said a rather tart female voice. "I ain't asleep, and I know there's a fire. Now, will ye go about your business? Come, puss, puss—where are you, pussy?"

"What are you waiting for?" asked the dumfounded policeman, who had discovered Mrs. Tobey. The woman was running through her apartments hunting busily for something.

"Me cat," said Mrs. Tobey, impatiently. "The house is on fire, and if I don't find the poor thing he'll be burnt entirely. Puss, puss—here, pussy!"

"Dom the cat," said Dowling, vigorously. "You want to get out o' here as quick as you know how."

Mrs. Tobey refused, and steered her cat-hunt into another room. Dowling pursued her, picked her up, and placed her on his back. She screamed, struggled, and kicked, and the gallant officer had the hardest job of his life getting down stairs.

She caught hold of the banisters and tried to find notches in the hall to hang on to, but Dowling finally got her to the street. She was hysterical then, and insisted on going back to get kitty, but was detained by several policemen. She took up a commanding position and recited her wrongs to an admiring crowd until the fire was put out, when it was found that the cat had escaped all injury. The damage will not exceed $1,000.

MRS. SMITMAN MOVED TO MERCY

Would Pardon Far-Trailed Husband for Other Woman's Sake.

David Smitman, the Brownsville tailor who was tracked from Buenos Ayres by his rich wife, Marie Aribout, and arrested on a charge of having robbed her of $20,000, was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. There was an entire change in Mrs. Smitman's attitude toward her recreant husband. She had spent a great deal of money and time in her tireless hunt for Smitman through the Western Hemisphere, but in the hour of her triumph she had learned something which determined her not to prosecute him.

This was that Smitman had gone back to his first love in Brownsville. She had not known of the existence of this woman, but when she found her and the four children who called Smitman father, the young South American woman felt her desire for vengeance melt away.

"He ought to marry that woman," she said yesterday in court. "I don't want to deprive those children of their support. I am going to get a divorce from him, and my chief desire is that he shall marry this woman and set her right before the world. I want my money back, but if I can't get it, I don't want to deprive the poor woman and her children of their only means of support, and I don't want, therefore, to prosecute him."

"Would you still hold that position if you found that the money had been spent?" asked Luke D. Stapleton, Smitman's counsel.

"Yes," she answered.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day, when, if Mrs. Smitman adheres to her position, Smitman will undoubtedly be discharged. Smitman, it will be recalled, landed in Buenos Ayres penniless, entered the employ of Miss Aribout's mother, became manager of the business, married the daughter, and then deserted her and came back to Brooklyn. He admits all this, but denies that he took the $20,000.

WITNESS HELD AS PERJURER.

Mamie Nestor, for Whom a Man Was Killed, Told Two Stories.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Fitzpatrick into the death of Joseph Smith, twenty-one years old, who was shot last Saturday by Martin Kilkeary, eighteen years old. They quarreled over Mamie Nestor, sixteen years old, who was present. They had had several fights on her account. Kilkeary had replaced Smith in the girl's affections while Smith was serving in the navy.

At the conclusion of the inquest yesterday, Mamie Nestor was arrested on a charge of perjury. She was the first witness called. She said that she saw Smith put his hand in his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver. It was pointed out that this was different from her sworn statement to the police on the night of the killing. The girl replied that she had been so nervous in the former instance that she could not remember what she said. She was placed under $1,000 bail and paroled in the custody of counsel.

The Coroner instructed the jury to consider a statement made by Smith that it was his intention to kill Kilkeary. The jury rendered a verdict, holding Kilkeary responsible for Smith's death.

Spanish Note on Cuba Kept Secret.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Spanish Evacuation Commissioners to-day delivered to the American Commissioners a note covering information requested on points affecting the administration of the island. After its receipt Gens. Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson held a private conference at the Hotel Trocha, at the close of which a long cable message was sent to Washington. The strictest reserve is maintained regarding its contents.

American Beggars in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Of late Havana has been almost overrun with Americans who have arrived here quite without means of support, but in hopes of getting lucrative employment. Scores of them are now begging on the streets of the city. There is really no inducement whatever in Havana for outsiders at present; and beggary will be the almost inevitable fate of nine-tenths of those who come here in search of work.

Spaniards Leaving Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Spanish transport Isla de Panay will sail to-morrow for Spain with 600 sick troops, 160 members of the Guardia Civil, who recently arrived here from Manzanillo, and 200 members of the local force.

MORE TROUBLE AT PANA

Further Encounters Between Negroes and Union Miners.

CHIEF DEPUTY WATTS HURT

Loses His Arm in Consequence of a Wound—Troops on Guard in the Streets.

PANA, Ill., Nov. 18.—Several battles between union miners and negroes, in which special Deputy Sheriffs had a hand, occurred in East Pana and Springside addition to the city early this evening. Several persons were wounded.

Sheriff Coburn's chief Pana deputy, Syd Watts of Taylorville, lost his right arm in an encounter which occurred at 6 o'clock near James McCarthy's grocery in Cedar Street, adjoining Springside Addition. Watts was engaged in swearing in extra deputy sheriffs and was in a buggy en route to the mine. Twenty-five shots were fired at the buggy, one bullet striking the officer. After being wounded Watts drove to Springside mine, and was then brought to the city, where Dr. J. H. Miller amputated his arm.

Capt. Butler, in charge of Troop B, fearing that another attack might be made on Chief Watts's life, placed a provost guard of thirty men in the business portion of the city. The soldiers, with fixed bayonets, forced the people off the streets and drove business men from the doorways into their stores.

The first encounter of the evening occurred near the residence of Sheriff-elect Downey, an avowed friend of the union miners. A guard of union miners was on duty at Downey's home, when somebody opened fire upon them. The guard returned the fire and the assailants were driven to cover. During the shooting bullets pierced several houses in that section. A ball passed across the dining table of the residence of A. K. Tata, where the family was seated.

The third shooting affray occurred near the east school building, in which fully fifty shots were exchanged. Desultory firing continued throughout all sections of the city to-night, but to what effect cannot be ascertained. McCarthy's grocery was riddled during the affray, in which Watts lost his arm, the proprietor being forced to close his place and retreat.

Banker H. N. Schuyler, Operator D. J. Overholt, and other business men awaited upon Gov. Tanner at Springfield to-day with a petition asking the retention of troops here throughout the Winter. The Governor was fully apprised of the situation, but he refused to make public his decision.

Late Thursday night a colored union miner reported to the police that a man had been killed in the Flatham district, and he had stumbled over the body coming to the city. Officers Smith and Lee, accompanied by the negro, started for the scene. They were met by Capt. Butler, who told the officers that it was unsafe for them to enter the Flatham district.

Several provost guards at Flatham fired several volleys during the night in the direction of the flashes and reports of firearms. The Sergeant in charge claims the shots were intended for his men, and he ordered the guards to fire in return.

During the battle in Springside last night Edward Jones, white non-union miner, is reported to have been shot in the back and seriously wounded.

THE REV. DR. RYLANCE RESIGNS.

He Becomes Rector Emeritus of St. Mark's Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, pastor of St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, handed his resignation to the Vestry of the church last evening. Dr. Rylance has been pastor of the church for many years.

In 1889 he resigned his pastorate while abroad, at the request of the Vestry. On his return he learned that charges had been preferred against him. He at once withdrew his resignation, fought his traducers in court, and won a complete victory. Dr. Rylance announced last Spring that he would retire at the end of the Summer.

Dr. Rylance is seventy-two years old. He was born in Manchester, England. St. Mark's Church stands on the land that was the farm of Peter Stuyvesant. It was erected in 1660. It was from the churchyard of St. Mark's that the body of A. T. Stewart was stolen on the night of Nov. 6, 1876.

Dr. Rylance's resignation was accepted last night after the passage of resolutions of regret, and he was made rector emeritus.

FOUR BARGE OFFICE BRIDES.

One Crossed the Sea to Fulfill Troth Given at Six Years.

Four young women immigrants, one being included in the number of "young" by special courtesy, found consorts at the Barge Office yesterday. Weinhard Schadde, a German laborer, married Gertrude Geesen, a stout, middle-aged woman, who came to this country with him on the steamship Trave; Rudolph Preppenen and Helena Weiske, and Ole Onlundson and Anna Andersen, all of whom came on the Palatia from Hamburg, were also united in wedlock. The ceremonies were conducted by the missionaries attached to the Immigrant Bureau.

Then there was Filomena Motta, the youngest and prettiest of the lot who was claimed by Dominico de Lucca, a young Italian who had been in this country for some time. The girl had not seen Lucca since she was six years old. That was when he was preparing to leave for the New World. He had called the child his little sweetheart, and she had childishly promised to marry him. He remembered her, and later secured the consent of her parents to their marriage, and she now, nineteen, had journeyed here to become his wife.

At the request of Dominico the Immigration officers consented to the wedding taking place in the City Hall.

FOX HUNT IN BOND STREET.

One Found in a Vacant House Is Captured with Difficulty.

Yesterday morning while workmen were engaged in cleaning out a vacant three-story dwelling at 4 Bond Street they treed a silver gray fox that had taken refuge there. The men were as much surprised as the fox, as they had not considered Reynard in the bargain when they contracted to clean the premises. After some deliberation they called on Superintendent Smith of the Central Park Menagerie for assistance. Superintendent Smith sent Head Keeper Snyder of the Central Park force and several assistants to Bond Street.

When the reinforcements arrived at the house the fox had hidden in a rear room on the top floor. Upon entering the room Snyder saw Reynard crouching in a cupboard, and started toward him; but when he got there the fox was on his way to the coal chute in the cellar. Snyder followed him into the chute, and the fox leaped over his shoulder and started for the cupboard again. Two men headed him off, however, at the foot of the steps, and the frightened animal, seeing that he was outnumbered, ran into the arms of Snyder, who placed his captive in a bag and took him to Central Park. There the animal was placed with the other foxes in the menagerie. No one knows where the fox came from.

Call for the Rev. J. J. Arnaud.

The Rev. John J. Arnaud, pastor of the Orchard Methodist Primitive Church, Greenpoint, has been called by the Trustees of the Soldiers' Home, at Bath, N. Y., to be Chaplain of the home. Mr. Arnaud has until Jan. 1 to consider the call, which, in all probability, he will accept.

The President's Turkey.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 18.—The President's turkey for his Thanksgiving dinner was dressed to-day by Horace Vose, who has supplied the White House bird for thirty-five years. The turkey weighs 28½ pounds, and was shipped by express to-night.

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COL. ROOSEVELT'S STORY OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

On the morning after his election to the Governorship of New York, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt stated in an interview that his plans for the immediate future included the writing of some magazine articles. This statement referred to his "Story of the Rough Riders," which he is now eng

HORSE SHOW'S BIG NIGHT

High-Jumping Contest Proved an Interesting Event.

CHAPPIE TOOK FIRST HONORS

J. Holloway's Entry Cleared the Bar at Six Feet and a Half at First Attempt—Society Out in Force.

The horses competed for the high-jump prize at the Garden last night, and in spite of the heavy rainstorm, the Garden was crowded, and a great many of those present remained until the jumping was all over, which was nearly midnight. It was really the most interesting jumping event of the season. It brought out American Beauty, Top Rail, Roanoak, King Pin, King Crow, Richmond Chappie, Fellowship, and a number of other well-known performers, and the spectators were treated to an entertainment well worth witnessing. The bar was placed first at five feet, and was raised gradually half a foot at a time until the maximum of six and one-half feet was reached. Most of the entries cleared the five-foot bar clean, but a number failed when it was raised six inches. Roanoak, Capt. Robert B. Baker's entry, thought the stout pine bars were reeds and tried to rush through them, and Baby Boy, who followed him, tried the same tactics. Belfast bolted at a jump, unseating his rider, but he was easily caught, and was sent out of the ring.

King Pin, American Beauty, Top Rail, King Crow, and a number of others that had jumped well found their limit when the six-foot bar was raised, and were put out of competition. Fellowship, Mrs. Adam Beck's candidate, was the first to go at the six-foot three-inch bar, and he cleared it well at the first attempt. So, too, did Chappie, J. Holloway's winner of several blue ribbons in the jumping classes. The six-and-a-half-foot bar was a trial even for Fellowship, level-headed thoroughbred though he is; but at the third attempt he cleared it. Holloway's Chappie made it in the first jump, and was awarded the ribbon after the others had tried. Fellowship took second ribbon.

It was expected that the contest for the road teams and coach prize would prove a good one. Bates and Bratton had each entered, but at the last Bratton quit and let Bates take a walkover prize. His team and appointments were excellent. The coach, the Defiance, was ready for a long trip, having a spare pole, bars, lamps, extra collar, luggage on top, tool kit, extra reins, bits, traces, and anything that might be needed. Bates drove around, and then pulled up to change horses. The change was made in 54 seconds, which is the fastest time or record, so it is said.

SOME SOCIETY PEOPLE THERE.

Though the unpleasant weather of yesterday was powerless to keep the crowd away from the Garden, it at least prevented the wearing of the usual number of gorgeous gowns. More subdued dressing was the order of the afternoon. Mrs. Arthur Kemp looked well in a close-fitting bluet cloth gown, trimmed in fancy braid, and made with the long coat effect. Her hat was blue velvet ornamented with gray tips.

Mrs. Sydney Smith occupied her box as usual. Mrs. Colgate, Mrs. Edward Kessler, and Mrs. E. N. Tailer were with her. During the latter part of the afternoon Mrs. Colgate and Mrs. Kessler formed part of the promenading throng. These two women are noticeable because of the simplicity always displayed in their costumes.

Mrs. Colgate wore a tailor gown of black cloth, with a white satin vest. Her toque was entirely black, ornamented with a stiff bow in front, caught by a cut steel buckle. Mrs. Kessler's black velvet jacket was worn over a blue silk waist covered with rich cream lace. Her black silk skirt was untrimmed. A toque closely resembling that worn by her companion completed the costume.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven was also seen on the walk. She wore a red velvet waist over a silk skirt of the same shade, with a small bonnet, trimmed with red velvet and pink gardenias. Mrs. James Andariese was with Mrs. Belmont. The latter shows a decided preference for the biscuit-colored gown and red velvet toque which she has worn almost every afternoon of the show thus far. Miss Virginia Fair was in the box with Mrs. Belmont. She was smartly gowned in a close-fitting tailor suit of black, the bodice of which was brightened by large revers of cherry silk. This trimming also peeped out at the belt. The hat worn with this costume was of black velvet, flaring at the side, and ornamented with a touch of white. Other well-known people present were Mrs. Twombly, Miss Kate Carey, Mrs. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Valentine Mott, Miss Bright, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Coudert, Mrs. Robert Martin, Mrs. Joseph Livingston, Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. O. L. Richard, Miss Prescott Lawrence, and Miss Bronson.

The crowd in the evening appeared to be larger than at any time during the week. Several of the prominent boxes, however, were vacant, though their holders had been almost constant attenders. Among these were the Twombly box and that of the Whitneys. The George Goulds were also absent from their seats.

The Oliver Belmont box was, as usual, well filled, being occupied by Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Oelrichs, and Miss Fair, with the men of their party. Mrs. Belmont was in a handsome gown of black net, covered with jet. White tulle, black velvet, and steel buckle combined to make the tiny bonnet which she wore. Mrs. Oelrichs looked particularly well in a white net, embroidered with silver and jet draped over white silk. Her bonnet was of jet. Miss Fair's gown was of snuff-colored cloth made very simply, and relieved by a yoke of beaded white satin. White trimmings finished the brown toque which she wore.

Mrs. Jules Reynal wore a most artistic costume of gray. The gown was of cloth, hand embroidered in dots. Two rows of Irish point insertion adorned the circular skirt, with velvet let in between. On the bodice the same effect was carried out, and the whole was completed by a charming little bonnet of chinchilla trimmed with gray tips.

In Box 15, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nutting of Brooklyn have had as guests during the week Miss Agnes Nutting, the Misses McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Nutting, Mr. and Mrs. Morton W. Smith of Staten Island, Jason Waters of Atlantic City, Dr. Downs of Bridgeport, Dr. J. E. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lockwood and Buckingham Lockwood of Norwalk.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

Competitions for Championship Classes Brought Out Good Horses —An Unpopular Award.

Competition for the hackney championship ribbons was the principal attraction in the ring in the morning, and every hackney lover who could spare the time was at the rails to see the three classes judged. One ribbon was for the junior champion stallion, another for the champion mare, and another for the filly junior champion.

The champion prize for mares was open to Lady Sutton, Lady Valentine, and Elegance, the winners respectively of Classes 32, 33, and 34, and of these Lady Valentine, by Fashion II.-Lady Lillian, was easily the best. Frederick C. Stevens, who owns her, also got the reserve ribbon with Lady Sutton, a daughter of the celebrated English sire Chocolate.

The junior championship for stallions was between Eben D. Jordan's Prince Crompton, a son of Danegelt, and Princess, the latter by Lord Derby, and Derby Danegelt, a bay chestnut, by Fandango and Thalma. The ribbon went to Mr. Jordan's entry. The filly junior championship went to Allablaze, the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's chestnut daughter of Wildfire and Constance.

The judges of ponies showed themselves to be a trifle inconsistent when they made the awards in Class 72, which was rejudged owing to a protest on the part of John S. Bratton, Jr. His pony, Little Boy Perfect, was put out of competition earlier in the week because he was said to be over the height limit. The class was rejudged, with the result that while first prize was again awarded to Jill, Little Boy Perfect got second. Jack, who had been given no prize on the previous judging, was placed third, and Cock Sparrow, who the first time got the second prize ribbon, was only highly commended.

Class 81, for French coaching stallions, three years old or over, brought three only moderate specimens of the breed into the ring. First prize went to Briarcliff Farm's Baron.

Another disappointment awaited the son of George J. Gould in Class 90, for polo ponies. The Gould entry this time was Black Satin, a black gelding that had nothing to distinguish it except its comparatively lumbering ways, and he was not even commended. As if to accentuate the disappointment of Kingdon and Jay Gould, who watched eagerly as the awards were being made, first prize fell to the lot of Richard F. Carman's pony named Jay Gould.

AWARD OF JUDGES HISSED.

The trotting horse had his share of attention during the day, and the triumph of Dare Devil, the magnificent black son of Mambrino King and Mercedes, by Chimes, was the event of the day among the trotting men. Dare Devil first showed his superiority over Quarterstaff, Burlingame, and Cresceus in Class 12. His great triumph, however, was in Class 4, for the champion breeding prize. In this class Dare Devil met his grandsire, Chimes, and defeated him. Both horses are owned by the Village Farm, so the championship will remain with the Hamlins after all.

Prince Crompton, who won the hackney junior championship, made a double score by carrying off the prize in Class 22, for the Challenge Cup, which is offered for the best hackney stallion in the show.

A class for ladies' qualified hunters wound up the afternoon session, and in this Mrs. Adam Beck's good jumper, Fellowship, who has carried off several blue ribbons in the jumping classes, was again a winner. He improves with every exhibition, and takes fences with the agility of a greyhound.

The patrons of the show exhibited their disapproval of the judges' award of first prize to Oliver H. P. Belmont's gelding Uncle Sam in Class 53 for heavyweight coach horses. There were more than a score of contestants, all driven to gigs, in the ring, and of the lot Albert C. Bostwick's Western Star was the showiest. It took the judges more than an hour to pick a winner, and they finally awarded first prize to Uncle Sam, second to Western Star, third to Lord Chesterfield, and highly commended to High Tide. Blucher, whose action and manner seemed to take the fancy of the crowd, is a high stepper, with rare action. When Reginald Rives drove Uncle Sam around the ring to show off the blue rosette the judges had pinned to his bridle the crowd set up a hissing that lasted for five minutes. When Blucher was driven out he was applauded.

THE PRIZE-WINNING ANIMALS.

Awards Made by the Judges in the Different Classes.

The following were the awards made by the judges:

Class 72—Rejudged, ponies 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands, three years old and over. First prize, $80, Jill, b. m., owner, Mrs. R. F. Carman; second prize, $40, Little Boy Perfect, br. g., owner, John S. Bratton, Jr.; third prize, $20, Jack, g. g., owner, Mrs. R. F. Carman.

Class 39—French coach stallions, 3 years old and over, for service. First prize, $200, imp. Burin, br., owner, Briarcliff Farm; second prize, $100, Hugo, owner, Hezekiah Howell, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Class 30—Hackney stallions, two years old. First prize, $125, Prince Compton, ch., owner, E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Mass.; second prize, Chesterfield, ch., owner, A. J. Cassatt, Berwyn, Penn.; third prize, $50, Mingo, ch., owner, Rudolph Ellis, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

Class 31—Hackney stallions, yearlings. First prize, $125, Derby Danegelt, ch., owner, Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.; second prize, $60, Langton Performer III., ch., owner, F. C. Stevens; third prize, $30, Faro, owner, A. J. Cassatt.

Class 27.—Hackney stallions, three years old and over, 15.2 hands and over. First prize, $200, Lord Denby II., b., 15.2½ ten years; owner, E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Mass. Second prize, $100, Typhoon, ch., 15.3, seven years; owner, Col. John Jacob Astor. Third prize, $50, Arion, b., 15.3, five years; owner, Florham Farm, Madison, N. J.

Class 23.—Junior championship prize of $200, open to hackney stallions winning Classes 30 and 31, and the horses taking first prizes in those classes must compete. Prince Compton; owner, E. D. Jordan. Reserve ribbon, Derby Danegelt; owner, Frederick C. Stevens.

Class 24.—Champion prize, $200, open to hackney mares winning first in Classes 32, 33, and 34. The winner of the prize gets also a silver cup from the American Hackney Horse Society. Lady Valentine; owner, Frederick C. Stevens. Reserve ribbon, Lady Sutton; owner Frederick C. Stevens.

Class 25.—Junior champion prize, $200, open to hackney fillies winning first prize in Classes 35 and 36. Victoria III.; owner, Frederick C. Stevens. Reserve ribbon, Allablaze; owner, Chestnut Hill Farm, Philadelphia.

Class 90.—Polo ponies not over 14.1 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds. First prize, $100, Jay Gould, chestnut gelding; owner, John E. Cowdin. Second prize, $50; imported Moonlight, gray mare; owner, Frederick H. Allen, Pelham Manor. Third prize, Ellis, bay gelding; owner, John E. Cowdin.

Class 92.—Ponies other than Shetlands. First prize, $80, Kasim, gr. g.; owner, Theodore Cuyler, Patterson. Second prize, $40, Eclipse, br.; owner, R. F. Carman. Third prize, $30, Prince Minister, br.; owner, E. D. Jordan. Fourth, Rocket; owner, R. F. Carman.

Class 14.—Trotting mares or geldings over three years and under four, shown in harness. First prize, 150; Regina Chimes, bay filly, 15.2 hands, 3 years; owners, C. and Harry Hamlin, Buffalo. Second prize, $75; Warner, bay gelding, 15.1¾ hands, 3 years; owner, Mrs. H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie. Third prize, $35; Aerial Direct, bay gelding, 15.1 hands, 3 years; owner, J. G. Gilmore.

Class 73.—Pairs of ponies other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands. First prize, $100; Jack and Jill, bay gelding and bay mare, 13 hands, 5 years old; owner, Mrs. R. F. Carman. Second prize, $50, Just-in-Time and Dot, brown gelding and black gelding, 12.3 and 11.3, 5 years; owner, John S. Bratton, Jr. Third prize, $25; Topsy and Jenny, gray mare and black mare, 11.2½ and 11.2, both aged; owner, Clarence John Gerken.

Class 12.—Trotting stallions having a record of 2:30 or better. First prize, $200; Dare Devil, 2:09¾, black, 16 hands 5 years; owners, C. J. and Harry Hamlin. Second prize, $100; Quarter Staff, 2:16½, bay, 15.1¾ hands, 3 years; owner, George R. Cole. Third prize, $50; Burlingame, 2:18¼, brown, 15.2, 7 years; owner, Mrs. Conrad Koehse. Washingtonville, N. Y.

Class 56.—Pairs before broughams—First prize, $200, Coxey and Brown Donna; owner, Charles F. Bates. Second prize, $100, Sampson and Sigsbee; owner, John S. Bratton. Third prize, $50, The Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life; owner, Charles F. Bates.

Class 22.—Challenge Cup, prize $230, for the best hackney stallion in the show—Winner, Prince Compton; owner, E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Mass.; reserve Ribbon, Enthorpe Performer; owner, F. G. Bourne.

Class 4—Champion Prize, $500, trotting stallions—Prince Compton; owner, E. D. Jordan; reserve ribbon, Chimes; owner, C. J. & Harry Hamlin.

Class 68.—Best road teams, four years old and under. First prize, $250, Charles F. Bates's Marquis of Michigan, Mr. Business, His Business, and Mr. Geschaft. Second prize, $125, John S. Bratton's The Geezer, The Friar, The Falcon, and The Eagle. Third prize, $60, R. F. Carman's Clown, Marie, Lady Sapphire, and Always Ready. Fourth, J. Dickman Brown's Early Bird, Sunshine, Petty Brook, and Nelson.

Class 69.—The best coach and appointments and the quickest change of teams on the road. First prize, $100, Charles F. Bates, in 54 seconds, with no competitor. Same team as in previous class to a new one.

Class 81.—Ladies' saddle horses not under fourteen hands three. First prize, $150, Canadian Belle, b. m.; owner, W. A. McGibbon. Second prize, $75, Favett McCord, ch. m.; owner, Mrs. Jacques Ballin. Third prize, $35, Kumel, ch. g.; owner, Mrs. G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.

Class 52.—Pairs of high steppers, not under 15.2 hands. First prize, $200, Highflyer and Flashlight, br. gs.; owner, Hamilton H. Salmon. Second prize, $100, Egbert and Encore, br. gs.; owner, Charles F. Bates. Third prize, $50, Hi and High Tide, br. gs.; owner, Charles F. Bates.

Class 100.—Ladies' qualified hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds. First prize, $200, Fellowship, b. g.; owner, Mrs. Adam Beck, Toronto, Canada. Second prize, $100, imported First Choice, b. m.; owners, Charles F. Bates and Victor C. Mather, Philadelphia. Third prize, $50, Fritz, b. g.; owner, Elkridge Fox Hunting Club of Baltimore.

Class 87.—Ponies under saddle, exceeding 13.1 and not exceeding 14.1 hands, three years old or over. First prize, $100, Short Stop, b. g.; owner, John S. Bratton. Second prize, $50, Princess, blk. m.; owner, Miss Helen Fleischmann. Third prize, $25; Princess Rose, ch. m., owner, E. D. Jordan. Fourth prize, Skeesics, b. m.; owner Marion Stone of Port Chester.

Class 43.—Horses and best appointed hansom cabs let for hire. First prize, $50, Prince, b. g.; owner, Jerome Connors. Second prize, $25, Cleveland, ch. m.; owner, John J. McDermott. Third prize, $10, Commodore, br. m.; owner, John J. McDermott. Fourth, Dandy, b. g.; owner, Jerome Connors.

Class 53.—Horses not under fifteen hands three, suitable for a heavy cart or four-wheeled vehicle. First prize, $150, Uncle Sam, b. g., 16.1 hands, 5 years; owner, O. H. P. Belmont. Second prize, $75, Western Star, b. g., 15.3 hands, 9 years; owner, W. A. Dobson, Marion, Iowa. Third prize, $35, Lord Chesterfield, b. g., 15.3 hands; owner, Albert C. Bostwick. Fourth, High Tide, br. g., 15.3½ hands, 8 years; owner, Charles F. Bates.

Class 109.—High jump open to all. First prize, $200, Chappie, b. g.; owner, J. Holloway. Second prize, $100, Fellowship; owner, Mrs. Adam Beck. Third prize, $50, Richmond, ra. g.; owners, Hart Brothers.

The Programme for To-day.

9 to 9:50 A. M.—Saddle horses and hunters for sale, may be shown in the ring.

10 to 10:50 A. M.—Harness horses for sale, may be shown in the ring.

11 A. M.—Judging three horses and delivery wagons, Class 42.

11:10 A. M.—Judging seven Shetland ponies under saddle, Class 88.

11:30 A. M.—Judging seven Shetland stallions, Class 94.

11:45 A. M.—Judging ten ponies in harness, Class 74.

12:05 P. M.—Judging seven horses suitable for cavalry service, Class 115.

12:30 P. M.—Judging the four great pacers in harness—John R. Gentry, record 2:00½; Robert J., 2:01½, Direct, 2:05½; Klatawah, 2:06¼—Class 117.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.

2:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-five carriage horses, Class 47.

3 P. M.—Judging eleven horses and road rigs, Class 18.

3:30 P. M.—Judging saddle horses, (first prize winners,) not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 83.

3:45 P. M.—Judging saddle horses, (first prize winners,) exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 84.

4 P. M.—Judging single roadsters for the championship, Class 20.

4:15 P. M.—Judging seventeen tandems, Class 63.

4:45 P. M.—Judging pairs of roadsters for the championship, Class 21.

5 P. M.—Judging seven pairs of horses shown before demi-mail, spider, or stanhope phaetons; appointments to count, Class 113.

5:20 P. M.—Judging single harness horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 58.

5:40 P. M.—Judging eight qualified hunters, Class 98.

6 P. M.—Recess.

6:30 P. M.—Judging seventeen pairs of high-steppers, Class 50.

8:30 P. M.—Judging pairs of horses, not exceeding 16.2 hands, for the championship, Class 60.

8:45 P. M.—Judging single horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 59.

9 P. M.—Judging pairs of horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 61.

9:15 P. M.—Judging eight qualified hunters, Class 99.

9:40 P. M.—Judging hunters and jumpers for the heavy, medium, and light weight championships, Class 110.

McLAUGHLIN'S GOOD SHOWING.

Makes 338 Points to Gallagher's 300 in the Billiard Tournament.

Edward McLaughlin made a good showing in the 18-inch balk-line billiard tournament at the Ives Academy last night. He cut down Gallagher's lead somewhat last night, clicking off 338 points before Gallagher completed his game, but as the match ends to-night, he has an almost hopeless task. The score after last night's game stands, Gallagher, 1,200; McLaughlin, 921.

Frank Ives announced last night that he would back Gallagher against any player, barring Schaefer and Slosson, at the 18-inch balk-line game. He expects that Maurice Daly or George Sutton will accept a challenge. The score:

E. McLAUGHLIN—11 7 10 8 6 0 0 10 35 0 0 17 0 1 8 15 15 8 5 8 0 3 25 0 2 6 22 22 22 1 17 27 1 7 11 2 2 4. Total, 338. Average, 8 17-19.

F. GALLAGHER—73, 4 0 0 0 0 38 0 5 21 1 0 0 10 13 15 3 23 3 4 1 0 0 16 1 3 0 11 1 1 14 2 1 1 6 11 0 12 6. Total, 300. Average, 7 27-39.

Athletic Clubs' Consolidation.

The committees from the Knickerbocker and New Jersey Athletic Clubs met at the former's clubhouse last night and arranged all the details for the consolidation of the two organizations. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will assume certain debts, and the present members of the New Jersey Athletic Club will pay annual dues of $25 for three years, and then $40 annual dues in the Knickerbocker Club. Eleven life members will also be admitted. It is expected that the legal matters will be adjusted about Jan. 1, when the New Jersey Athletic Club will go out of existence.

Mr. Belmont to Bail Racing Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Perry Belmont of New York has arranged to be present to-morrow morning when the officials of the Washington Jockey Club and the layers of odds now doing business at the Bennings track are arraigned upon the charge of violating the District gaming laws. Mr. Belmont, who owns real estate in this city, will give bond for the appearance of all those arraigned.

The Albany Whist Tournament.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—In the whist tournament to-night the Scramble Pairs was won by W. W. Hickok and S. B. Morris of Syracuse. The standing for the Utica trophy up to to-night is as follows: Syracuse, 21½; Catholic Union, Albany, 19½; East Side Club, Troy, 19; Knickerbockers of New York and Ionics of Troy tied for fourth place, score, 18; fifth, Staten Island, 17½; New York Whist Club and Albany Whist Club tied for sixth place, score, 17; seventh, Chess and Whist Club, Albany, score, 16½; eighth, Unconditionals, Albany, 16. The election of officers takes place to-morrow afternoon.

SEVERAL POLICEMEN RETIRED.

Alexander Block Is Dismissed for Accepting Money for Influence.

The Police Board yesterday afternoon retired several members of the force. One of the men placed on the pension roll is Hubert Oberly of the Prospect Park, Brooklyn, police. Oberly is seventy years old, and a veteran of both the Mexican and civil wars. He is the father of seventeen children. He was on the Manhattan force for many years.

The board dismissed Policeman Alexander Block of the Charles Street Station from the force. He was found guilty of accepting $500 for his alleged influence in getting an appointment.

COL. BRYAN'S POOR HEALTH.

Additional Leave of Absence Granted Him on Advice of Physicians.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—Col. William J. Bryan's health does not mend as rapidly as he hoped it would and to-day, on recommendation of his physicians, an additional ten days' leave of absence was granted him, which permits him to remain in Lincoln until Dec. 4.

Col. Bryan complains of lack of usual strength and vigor.

Col. Waring and Dirt.

From Time and The Hour, Boston.

Phil Kearney was a man that dirt never stuck to. I saw him at Harrison's Landing on the Fourth of July, 1862, when the Army of the Potomac was up to its knees in mud. His boots were polished and he looked as if he had slipped out of the traditional bandbox.

Col. Waring was just such another. My first meeting with him was in a coal mine, 300 or 400 feet under ground, in Pennsylvania. He had come as a consulting engineer on questions of drainage and ventilation, for "fire-damp" was plenty and the mine was dangerous. But he was spick and span. Top-boots, close-fitting riding breeches, a tunicline coat, and a soldierly felt hat, old but full of style—altogether a stunning figure of a man. That evening we passed together in an apology for a hotel. But what a good time we had! How he bubbled with good stories! What a charming personality he had; how thoroughly manly he was in every way! And to think that a disease which exists only because of uncleanliness, a disease which he drove out of more than one Southern city by the simple process of cleaning it, should claim him, of all men, for its own! The time will come when New York will, in sackcloth and ashes, erect a monument to his memory. He met taunts and jeers and derision, but the day came when he rode in triumph down Broadway at the head of his 1,200 "white wings," and all New York hastened to declare that it had been wholly in the wrong.

A Surprise for Brown.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Brown has received a setback that he will not recover from for some time," said Dodson, as he sipped his coffee. "I honestly believe that he has corrupted every decent waiter in the city by his outlandish system of overtipping, making it almost impossible for a modest tipper to get any service at all.

"He had a habit of starting with the head waiter and tipping them all down the line. I don't know whether he ever tipped the dishwashers or not, but I have my suspicions that he did.

"The result has been that the waiters looked upon him as a sort of Indian nabob or a returned king from the Klondike, and would pay no attention to any one else when he was present.

"You might complain and storm all you liked, but it would have no effect. When Brown entered, everything else was dropped until the imaginary specks of dirt were wiped from the immaculate tablecloth and spotless china, and Brown seated in all his solitary glory at his favorite place, which was always reserved for him. But all that is changed now, and he is looking around for some anti-tipping society to join."

"Find a fly in his soup?" asked Smith.

"Worse than that. All his life Brown has been trying to get money enough ahead to build himself a home, and now he has discovered that the house he is renting is owned by his former favorite head waiter."

A Smart Woman.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Fifthwed—Really, my dear, you don't know anything about managing a husband.

Mrs. Furst—No; all I know is how to keep one alive.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

The Commission Begins Its Sessions in This City.

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN TESTIFY

Gen. Shafter May Appear for Examination To-day—Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Goodfellow Summoned.

The commission created by President McKinley to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain began its sessions in this city yesterday. It met in a parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 A. M., sat until noon, reconvened at 1 P. M., and sat until nearly 5 P. M. It examined eight witnesses, chiefly upon the experiences of the Seventy-first New York Regiment and the treatment of returning soldiers at Camp Wikoff. To-day it will again hold two sessions, at 10 A. M. and at 1 P. M., meeting at the same place. President Dodge said it would probably sit for ten days or two weeks.

The commission is composed of the following: Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, President; Gen. James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pensylvania; Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. James A. Sexton of Illinois, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Col. Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China; Capt. Evan P. Howell of Georgia; ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont; Dr. Phineas S. Conner of Ohio. Richard Weightman is Secretary, Lieut. Col. F. B. Jones is disbursing officer, and Maj. Stephen C. Mills is Recorder. All of the Commissioners except Col. Denby were present. Col. Denby remained behind because of some trouble from an operation performed several days ago on his throat. The Secretary and the Recorder were also absent. They, with Col. Denby, will take cetain testimony in Washington while the commission is here.

Some of the members of the commission said yesterday before the sitting that it was expected that fully 100 persons would be examined in this city. Among the witnesses that the commission has invited to appear before it are Gov.-elect Roosevelt, Gen. Shafter, and Dr. George Goodfellow, who was on Gen. Shafter's staff during the Santiago campaign and a close and most-valued friend of the General. It is expected that Col. Roosevelt will appear before the board early next week. Gen. Shafter may go before it to-day. Dr. Goodfellow is now confined to his room with a severe cold, and may not be able to appear for examination until the latter part of next week.

TESTIMONY VOLUNTEERED.

Upon opening the session, Gen. Dodge, President, said that the commission had received a great many letters from soldiers, both officers and men, touching upon the conduct of the campaign about Santiago and the treatment received by the troops. Many of the writers also volunteered to go before the commission to testify in person.

Only one witness at a time was allowed in the room, and the Commissioners will hereafter restrict newspaper men to three, one for each of the associations and one to represent all the papers of the city. Gen. Dodge explained that the admission of the single reporter yesterday was an error, as it was supposed that he represented all the papers, and not two only.

When the session was begun yesterday, only one of the numerous witnesses requested to be present was on hand. This was Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, with the troops in the field. Dr. Conner examined him as to the condition of Camp Alger, and its general fitness as a camping site for the troops. He testified that Camp Alger was a good enough camp for a small body of men, but that it was inadequate for a large number. Camp Wikoff, he said, was a good site. The water supply at Camp Alger was, he said, insufficient, and it was well known that the region was malarious.

Col. Greenleaf said that he was entirely familiar with the Puerto Rican campaign, and could speak intelligently upon it; he was not as familiar with the Santiago campaign. In the former the men had all the supplies and medical attention they needed. In the latter whatever they may have wanted in these particulars was largely due, he thought, to the lack of clerical and other assistance, and sometimes to the lack of the supplies themselves. He insisted however, that the sick and wounded were not seriously imperiled for want of attention and supplies. The supplies had been delayed at Siboney, he testified; and when asked who finally unloaded them from the transports he replied:

"I did. I captured some pontoons, and took the law into my own hands."

POINTED QUESTIONING.

Dr. Conner then asked:

"You unloaded in thirty-six hours supplies that had been lying in the harbor two weeks? Why did not Dr. Pope, Chief Surgeon of Gen. Shafter's corps, land them within those two weeks?"

"I suppose he was at the front attending to the wounded."

"Did Dr. Pope take care of one wounded man?"

"I cannot say," replied Dr. Greenleaf. "I am sure that Dr. Pope did the best he could. I had full authority from Gen. Miles to do what I thought best."

In reply to a further question, Dr. Greenleaf said that he supposed Dr. Pope had sufficient authority from Gen. Shafter to enable him to unload the supplies, just as he himself had done.

"There sems to be no doubt," said Dr. Conner, "that somebody was dreadfully at fault. Can't you help us to find out who it was?"

Dr. Greenleaf replied that he could not; but that there was no doubt that the supplies had not been landed promptly, and that it was usual in war to prepare for just the emergencies that the army in Santiago had to confront. He could not say, however, upon whom the blame should rest.

He also said, in answer to questions, that the furloughed men who, although sick and wounded, had to linger about railway stations awaiting transportation and medical attention, might have been better cared for, but that it was a matter of detail that the officers in charge had not at first thought of. This source of suffering and inconvenience could have been removed, he said, by the establishment of a Quartermaster's station at the hospital. Later, he said, it was avoided by the establishment of a hospital as an annex to the railway station.

SERVICES OF WOMEN.

He said that the services of the many women that were offered to the army had been rejected because there was no means of taking proper care of women in the field.

Ex-Gov. Woodbury—Is it proper to criticise the department for not having employed female nurses sooner than it did?

Dr. Greenleaf—I think not. Gen. Sternberg and I do not believe that the firing line is the place for a woman. In the hospital the women nurses rendered excellent service, but the front is no place for them.

Dr. Conner asked: "Do you think, Colonel, that it is proper to send an army into a country that was known to be a hotbed of malaria, with only one medical officer to each regiment and sometimes without that one medical officer to the regiment, and also without sufficient and proper medicines and shelter?"

"It should not have been done, certainly; but in the circumstances it was hardly to be avoided. The law did not provide for the increase of Surgeons for such an emergency."

Gen. Beaver asked: "Do you think the overcrowding of the transports between Tampa and Santiago was a military necessity?"

"I do not think any military necessity justifies the sacrifice of men's lives by unsanitary transportation."

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN TESTIFY.

The commission next examined a batch of witnesses from the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. The first called was Private David J. Goss. He testified that conditions generally were pleasant until the regiment reached Cuba. In the camps in Florida the soldiers found that they got as much food as they could eat. He said also that the trip to Santiago was pleasant; there was no overcrowding on his transport. He said that the volunteers did not know how to take care of themselves, and had to learn that lesson from the regulars. On the hot march to Sevilla, or Las Guasimas, he said, the volunteers threw away many haversacks and rations, and suffered in consequence for the following few days. He did not have much to tell of experiences at the front, as he was left behind to look after the sick and wounded, and there caught yellow fever himself.

He said that he was paid by the Government $152, but had to pay $56 of it in doctors' bills. He had slept in the open air in Cuba, he said, for twelve nights because he had no tent. There were two hospital tents, he said, but one of them was taken by three officers of the company, Capt. Selfridge, First Lieut. Thompson, and Second Lieut. Blauvelt, all of Company K. They used the tent, he said, for their own accommodation. The sick and wounded, he said, had to be crowded into the other hospital tent.

Henry Hauck, an assistant fireman in the Fire Department, who served in Company L of the Seventy-first, testified that the men lost their rations just before the battle of San Juan Hill, and suffered for food. This happened because the officers told them to leave their haversacks behind in charge of one of the men. The single guard was shot and the provisions were stolen. Hauck was taken ill during the campaign, contracting fever, but he said that he did not go into the hospitals. "I just stuck it out," he added, "until I got home; then I lay down."

The Commissioners arose and warmly shook Hauck by the hand.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

William Hamilton Henry, who was the first first witness examined in the afternoon, said that when he went to Camp Wikoff he visit his son, who was a private in Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment, he found that, while the officers, tents were floored, his son was lying on the bare ground. He had difficulty in getting a furlough for him, but succeeded on appealing to Gen. Wheeler.

Dr. Frank Donaldson, who was with Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders after July 7, was the next witness. He was first examined as to the condition of the fever hospitals at Siboney, and said:

"I do not wish to criticise Dr. Le Garde, whom I admire greatly, but they were entirely swamped. There was an insufficient supply of medical stores, nurses, and stewards. The majority of the stewards were of a most undesirable character, and should never have been selected for such service."

Dr. Conner asked if it were possible to get a better class of nurses, and when Dr. Donaldson said no, he asked why the department should be blamed for what could not be avoided.

"There was no excuse," said Dr. Donaldson, "for sending them there and for not sending supplies."

"Do you know they sent no supplies?"

"If they sent them, they must have vanished into Cuba Libre; they did not reach us."

Dr. Donaldson said that Dr. Lesser, the head of the Red Cross hospital in Cuba, "posed as an expert on yellow fever, but that he did not know what yellow fever was until he was himself stricken with it."

In reference to the report that Capt. Warden of the Seventh Infantry had died of starvation, Dr. Donaldson said:

"I myself attended Captain Warden and he got all the attention possible. I made broth myself and other delicacies were found for him."

As to the same charge in reference to William Tiffany, the doctor said he knew nothing.

INFECTED HUTS NOT DESTROYED.

Dr. Donaldson submitted as part of his testimony an article he had written for The London Lancet, in which he said that the huts at Siboney were known to be infested with yellow fever, and that, in spite of the urgent request of the surgeons, Gen. Shafter had permitted them to stand, and that troops were put in them and caught the fever.

James S. Sowers, also of the Seventy-first, gave testimony about the conditions and treatment of the men at Camp Black and at Montauk Point.

"When we arrived home at Montauk Point," he said, "there was nothing for us to eat until the next day. When the Tenth Regulars arrived there was a wagon load of bread and meat waiting for them. Our officers said that they had nothing to do with the rations."

Mrs. Mary Manson of 21 West Fifty-first Street, who was at Camp Wikoff in charge of a division of the Women's War Relief Association, testified that the men did not have sufficient clothing or food. She confined her testimony principally to the Third Infantry. Her association distributed 3,000 suits of clothes and large supplies of food. She thought that a great many of the sick were suffering from indiscriminate drugging. She also submitted a long typewritten statement.

Gen. Dodge asked her if she knew that many of the men had already testified that they had not been badly treated or neglected at Camp Wikoff.

"If they said that," replied Mrs. Manson, "they said what was not true." And she reiterated her statement that the men had been poorly cared for at the camp, and that there was not sufficient food, clothing, or medical attention.

FAILURE TO GOVERN CITIES.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson Attributes It to Misconceptions of Their History and Character.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton lectured last night on "Origins of City Government" before members of the Brooklyn Institute, at the Art Building, on Montague Street. He ascribed the failure of our attempts to govern large cities to misconceptions as to their character and to the history of their development.

"One of the most wholesome signs about our city governments," he said, "is that we admit we have failed. The modern city is called a body politic, but is it in the same sense that the mediaeval city was a body politic? Your interests in living in the city are not political interests. They are economic interests. Why should we have a charter for a city, setting it off as a peculiar organization with a constitution of its own? We got the idea from mediaeval cities. They were chartered that they might have seperate privileges as semi-independent bodies politic. You have not taken the pains to learn just how the modern city differs from the city that preceded it and how it came into existence.

"It began with the railway systems. The industrial revolution, most of it, has taken place since the year 1850. You can build a railroad or a canal and have a city. We have invented a process which we call 'developing the country.' If you arbitrarily create a city by running a railroad and enacting that there shall be a city, you have nothing whatever but a lot of factories, and men drawn there because the factories are there. You haven't got a community.

"Cities have been created by the beckoning of nature. If nature is going to lay your veins of iron right alongside your veins of coal and your business calls for iron and coal, of course you are going to plant your city there and have a great industrial centre.

"All this has taken place with such rapidity that we haven't stopped to think what we are doing. When I look at the endeavors of such societies as the City History Club to make the people realize the unity of the place, I think with a certain hopelessness of the prospect of creating a sentiment about a modern city like this by talking about the pieces of it that existed at the beginning of the century, because the pieces are lost. If men will see what these places were when they were communities, then they will have some definite ground of h

The Wanamaker Store

The Man and the Apparel

WE have our doubts as to whether the apparel can be relied upon to proclaim the man, but there's no question that it proclaims his clothier. Look at the commonplace ready-to-wear suit or overcoat, for example, after a month of hard wear. Then look at one of ours, that are *not* commonplace, and point your own moral.

This clothing, Boy's, Man's, Youth's, is just the *best* that we know, and we have spent twenty-seven years finding out things. You can find much in that time, if your heart has been in the investigation, and ours has been. We have found out how to make clothes and get clothes made that will *satisfy*. And we have learned to push the price just as low as it can go without interfering with the satisfaction.

Here are some examples:—

MEN'S OVERCOATS

We announced a silk-lined Montagnac overcoat last week at $25. The offering was so good you took them all quickly. We have another lot,—only 30, so come early.

For good dressers,—men who've been paying about $75 for overcoats, will be interested in this one of imported black vicuna; lined throughout with extra heavy silk; interlined with flannel. Price $45.

And here's one at $12—Of blue and black Kersey; wool lined; satin shoulders; this coat is generally sold at $15.

BOYS' CLOTHING

At $5—100 top-coats, of blue kersey; sizes 4 to 13 years. Were $6 and $7.50.

At $3—Sailor suits of cheviots and blue flannels. Were $4.50.

At $5—Middy suits, of fine cheviots, light and medium colors; handsomely trimmed in variously colored silk soutaches; sizes 3 to 8 years. Were $7 to $8.50.

At 50c.—500 pairs boys' all-wool knee trousers; 75c. and $1 kinds.

At 75c.—English corduroy knee trousers; $1 quality.

Men's and Women's Underwear. Moderately-priced underclothing for the present mild weather and for the cold days soon to come. To appreciate the excellence of the values below, take a quick look at them;—they will impress you instantly.

FOR MEN

At $1.50 a suit—Of medium and heavy weight merino; well made and finished; silk trimmed and stitched; pearl buttons throughout; drawers have re-enforced seats.

At $3 a suit—Of seasonable weight merino; fashioned and regular made; in natural color, tan and white; handsomely finished and stitched with silk.

FOR WOMEN

Two styles in a new patented finish, making these the most comfortable of combination suits; buttons across the chest; the sleeve and shoulder are in one piece, and so knitted as to prevent the sleeves from pulling down over the wrists.

One style at $1—Of ecru and silver colored balbriggan; seasonable weight; silk finished and trimmed.

At $1.50—Of white and silver colored merino; fancy silk stitched necks.

Hosiery for the Family. Low-priced, but thoroughly dependable goods for men, women and children. A great stock of all the good kinds, but to-day's talk concerns only three styles:

3 pairs for 50c.—Men's fine gauge, fast black, cotton half hose; medium and heavy weights; medium weight with unbleached soles; good value at 25c. a pair.

At 25c. pair—Women's seasonable weight cotton stockings, medium or heavy; all black. Also medium weight with unbleached feet or split soles. These would be low-priced at 35c.

Children's fast black cotton stockings; narrow ribbed; strong and durable; double knees and spliced heels and toes; sizes, 6 to 7½, 20c. a pair; 8 to 10, 25c. a pair.

Broadway.

The Colored Bosom Shirts, at 75c. Only fifty dozen of them, and that's the only "out" to the story. It is the last lot, too. Beside this, there's nothing but good news in this.

Made from *the very best* imported goods—madrasses, cheviots, and French percales. A fair, square, upright, downright, dollar-and-a-half shirt, for just half that money,

75c. Each.

Men's Scarfs at Half Prices The tragedy part of this transaction has already been played by the manufacturer, He leaves the stage to us and to you, and all the rest is glitter and allurement.

They are scarfs, in three leading shapes, that should sell at fifty cents each; on sale at

25c. Each.

That tells the whole story, tragedy and all.

Men's Mackintoshes at $3 There are only one hundred and they'll be ready at 8 to-day. They'll last an hour or two, perhaps. They're especially good values, and so small a lot is sure to quickly disappear.

Men's Gloves at $1 A dollar glove that is easily mistaken for $1.50 or $2 kinds. We control the territory east of Chicago—that's a great quantity, you may be sure. They're in rich shades of tan, with patent clasps. Ask to see the Wanamaker $1 Glove.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Shoes at $3 We know people who would be better satisfied with our $3 shoe, if it were sold at $4. They are dealers. But we have been selling shoes so long and so heavily that the every-day retail price has no obligations in it for us. If you wish a really stylish shoe, that is really good, and cheap beyond all dispute, look at these.

All toe-shapes that you would care to wear, and these leathers:—

Box Calf	Tan Calf
Patent Leather	Tan Oil Grain
Enameled Leather	Cordovan
Wax Calf	

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes At $3 The Shoe Store is a good place to come to, under two conditions among others;—one, when you wish the very best shoes made, and the other when you wish to make your money buy the most. Under the latter condition, we'd recommend this $3 shoe. More real, solid, honest worth, and more style and elegance were never combined at that price.

Made from chrome-tanned kidskin, in all the newest toe-shapes, with patent leather or kidskin tips. Sizes the same as you find in $5 and $6 shoes,—a very slender or a very wide foot is not penalized, and forced to a greater expenditure to be fitted.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Princess May Glove, $1 It has been, and is, the best real kid-skin glove in the world. The last lot, just opened, is better than ever. Paris sells a kid glove at the same price, but our Princess May is a better value by 25c. at least, in points of embroidery, buttons and finishing. Black and white, and all desirable colors. The new grays are particularly handsome.

Tenth street.

Girls' Dresses, Coats and Jackets Well prepared at all times, but never so well as now, to fit out femininity from babyhood to womanhood. Wearing apparel of irreproachable quality and in newest and best styles. Mentioned below are offerings for girls of 4 to 18 years—garments selling for about the cost of materials alone. Practically no charge for the making, even though that's often the most expensive item. These are beautifully made and trimmed. Note the savings on these:

GIRLS' DRESSES—4 to 14 year sizes.

One and two-piece dresses of plain and fancy materials; variety of colors; prettily trimmed; not many of a style. Prices were $4 to $18. Choose at $2 to $9.

GIRLS' REEFERS—4 to 14 year sizes.

At $6.75—Of cheviot; double-breasted with revers, showing 6 army buttons; entire coat edged with braid "inlaid;" coat back finished with small army buttons.

At $11.25—Of chinchilla beaver; double-breasted, fastening at neck; turn-over collar inlaid with velvet; pointed back; lined with red taffeta.

GIRLS' JACKETS—14, 16 and 18 year sizes.

At $7.50—Of black, navy blue and brown kersey; double-breasted; shield front; high storm collar; strap seams; lined with colored satin.

At $9.50—Of navy blue and black Venetian cloth; double-breasted; round cornered; showing 6 bone buttons; velvet collar; corded seams; lined with fancy colored satin.

At $10.50—Of cheviot; double-breasted; shield front; military collar; coat back; lined with fancy satin.

There are dresses in this collection at $1.25 to $42; reefers at $3.50 to $40, and jackets at $5 to $27. All cheap enough, as you'll discover on looking them over.

Second floor, Broadway.

Pretty, Warm Coats for Children Up to 4 Years A multitude of mothers looking for handsome coats for their little ones at tempting prices may now conclude their search. The coats they wish for are here to-day, but it must be a quick good-bye, for they are marked fully a third less than their former low prices. Just a few sorts hinted at here:

CREAM COATS

At $2.75—Garments of eiderdown, with fancy capes; prettily trimmed with shirred satin ribbon; very effective.

At $3.25—Of handsome silk-and-wool material; large cape with deep ruffle; trimmed with fancy silk braid; worth $5 at least.

At $5.50—Of faille silk; pointed collar with deep ruffle; collar and ruffle handsomely trimmed with silk braid.

COLORED COATS

At $3—Not less than a dozen styles of plain and novelty materials in all the new styles and shades. One is a coat of plain material, made with three little capes; tailor stitched. These coats have been $5.

At $4—Of lady's cloth, in ten styles; one of which is a coat with deep circular cape, appliqued with white silk and braid; regularly $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

SPANISH SHIPS FOR DEWEY

Three Gunboats Sunk in Manila Battle to be Raised.

COST WILL BE ABOUT $500,000

The Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Don Juan De Austria Will Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Admiral Dewey has informed the Navy Department that he has contracted with a Hongkong firm of wreckers to raise three of the Spanish war vessels sunk in the battle of Manila last May Day. The cost of raising the ships and putting them in thorough repair will be $500,000.

The vessels to be raised are gunboats of large type, and in the opinion of Chief Constructor Hichborn, they will be the very best kind of craft for the protection of the United States interests among the Philippines and along the Asiatic Coast. They are the sister ships Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, and the Don Juan de Austria.

The first two are vessels of 1,040 tons, 200 feet long, 30 feet beam by 11 feet 6 inches draft. They are of steel, with twin screws, good protective decks, and an effective battery, composed of six 4.7-inch Hontoria guns, 4 six-pounders, 2 one-pounder Nordenfelds, and 2 5.3-inch Nordenfelds, and three torpedo tubes. The speed is placed at 15.8 knots under forced draft. The Austria is a little larger, her tonnage being 1,152, her length 210 feet, 32 feet beam, and 12.6 draft. She was built in Cartagena in 1887. The other two vessels were built by Sir William Armstrong at Elswick, in 1886. The Austria's armament is 4 4.7-inch Hontoria guns, 4 six-pounders, one machine gun, and two torpedo tubes.

The work of raising the vessels is to be conducted under the supervision of Naval Constructor Capps, who, in connection with another officer, has been complemented in the following letter which Admiral Dewey has transmitted to the Navy Department:

Manila, Aug. 29.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Military Governor:

It gives me pleasure to bring to your notice, for such action as you may deem proper, the great assistance rendered me during the campaign ending in the capture of the City of Manila by Lieut. Brumby and Naval Constructor Capps, United States Navy. The efficient cooperation of the fleet and the troops on shore was largely due to the intelligent arrangement made by Lieut. Brumby with my chief signal officer, and to Mr. Capps I am greatly indebted for valuable assistance rendered the officer in charge of the office of military information of the Department of the Pacific.

WESLEY MERRITT.

This letter was addressed to Admiral Dewey.

ILOILO IS HARD PRESSED.

Foreign Residents in the Besieged Capital of Panay Island Beg for American Protection.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—News of a mixed character came to the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Dewey touching the situation in the Philippines. The Admiral sent two of his warships, the Charleston and the Concord, some time ago to the southward from Manila, to ascertain whether there was truth in the reports that the insurgents had extended their activities in that direction. To-day he cabled as follows:

"Charleston and Concord arrived to-day from Iloilo. Glass reports that the entire Island of Panay is in possession of insurgents, except Iloilo, which is defended by 800 Spanish troops. All foreign citizens there beg for American protection. The Island of Negros has declared independence and desires American protectorate."

Glass is the commander of the Charleston. So far nothing has been done by the Administration toward curbing the insurgents in their operations, save verbal representations from American commanders to Aguinaldo, in which it has been pointed out to him that it would be good policy, in view of the probability of the annexation of the islands to the United States, to pursue a course that would not be obnoxious to the United States. But the situation is now realized to be critical.

So far as the Spaniards are concerned, perhaps they can be left to take care of themselves, but the foreign residents at Iloilo are differently regarded. The difficulty in the situation is that, with the best intentions to intervene to protect the European and other foreigners and to save the City of Iloilo, the second in importance in the Philippine group, from looting, the United States forces appear to be estopped, under the rules of war, from moving from their positions. Such is the construction placed upon the clause in the protocol relating to a suspension of hostilities.

The immediate effect of this state of affairs may be to hasten action in the Paris conference, for it is only by the termination of that tribunal that the United States can come to the relief of the beleaguered Spaniards in Iloilo and at other points.

It is said to be a fact, however, that a total disagreement at Paris may result in speedier action than if the Commissioners agreed upon the main principles of the Philippine cession, for in such case several additional sessions probably would be required in order to arrange the details of the treaty.

THE MERCEDES CAN BE RAISED.

Easy Matter to Float the Vessel Sunk at Santiago, Lieut. Young Says.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 18.—Lieut. Lucien Young of the converted yacht Hist reports that it is practicable to raise the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk on June 6 near the entrance of Santiago harbor during the engagement between Admiral Sampson's warships and the Spanish marine and land batteries.

He found that she had been sunk by opening her sea valves; that her bottom is in other respects in good condition, and that by simply plugging the valves she can be easily pumped dry and raised.

The hull is now resting upon the edge of the channel bank, with about 110 feet overhanging. A southwest gale would roll her into the channel, effectively blocking the entrance to the harbor.

UNCLE SAM AS SANTA CLAUS.

Thousands of Christmas Presents Sent to Our Soldiers in Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The transport St. Paul sailed to-day for Manila, carrying a cargo of Christmas presents for the soldiers and sailors in the Philippines.

Thousands of packages have reached the Quartermaster's Department in the last ten days from all parts of the country since it became known that Uncle Sam would act as Santa Claus and convey Christmas gifts free of charge.

A number of soldiers drafted to recruit companies now at Manila and forty nurses are on the St. Paul. Twenty of the nurses will remain at Honolulu.

CALIFORNIA DROUGHT-STRICKEN

The State's Gold Output Shrinks 50 Per Cent. for Want of Water.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18.—Mine owners throughout the state are discussing the effect upon California's gold output of the scarcity of water in the mountains, caused by the prolonged dry spell. Col. Doolittle, who is interested in Placer County mines, says that the prevailing dry weather is having the effect of diminishing the county's yield of gold almost 50 per cent. Another prominent mining man estimates that the gold output of Tuolumne County has fallen off more than 33 per cent. because of an insufficient water supply.

All the mines about Nevada City are shut down, and only three at Grass Valley are being worked. In Tuolumne County and at other points many mines are idle and will remain so until heavy rains come. A great many mines have not been worked for months because of a lack of water. On this account California is not now in the race with Colorado as a gold-producing country.

ANARCHY IN PUERTO RICO?

The Cabinet Hears Many Complaints of Lawlessness and Disorder in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In the Cabinet session to-day consideration was given to complaints that have reached the War Department alleging that a state of practical anarchy prevails in Puerto Rico. These complaints asserted that the lawless elements in Puerto Rico were committing depredations of the gravest character, and that the seriousness of the situation was increased by reason of the fact that United States troops stationed in the island likewise have been guilty of misconduct. On adjournment, Secretary Alger, at the instance of the President, cabled Gen. Brooke, inquiring as to the accuracy of the complaints.

The most serious allegations are against brigands and lawless elements in the smaller towns away from the coast. It is stated that, taking advantage of the unsettled state of the country due to the transfer of the Government from Spain to the United States, bands of men have organized for robbery and rapine, burning houses and plantations, and levying tribute upon the people wherever possible. In one case, it is said, they made a raid on a small town of about 15,000 inhabitants, fifteen miles from the nearest troops, and burned and destroyed property to a considerable value. Gen. Brooke has been instructed to use the full strength of the military forces at his command for the suppression of rioting and the restoration of peace and order in the island.

The War Department does not anticipate any trouble in Puerto Rico growing out of disorderly conduct of troops recently sent there. There was some trouble with soldiers of the Sixth Immune and Forty-seventh New York about the time of their arrival, but it was soon quieted. The lack of discipline in the volunteer organizations is believed to have been responsible for the disturbance, but the officers are getting better control of their men.

VANDERLIP OFF TO PUERTO RICO.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Will Investigate Financial Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, sails to-morrow evening for Puerto Rico to familiarize himself with the financial conditions of the island, its possibilities of revenue, and its requirements of expenditures.

One of the most difficult problems which presents itself for solution in connection with the change in sovereignty is that of the currency. It is the Assistant Secretary's intention to give especial attention to this subject, with a view of speedy action on the part of the Treasury Department. His first port will be San Juan, and after looking into conditions there, he will go overland to Ponce, probably visiting Mayagues, to look into the affairs of the branch bank there.

He expects to return to Washington in about a month, when he will render his report.

Puerto Rican Demand for Codfish.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In a report to the State Department, Consul Hanna, at San Juan, calls attention to the large fish trade of Nova Scotia and other British North American colonies with Puerto Rico. He says codfish is the principal food article imported into the island, and that Nova Scotia dealers in codfish consider Puerto Rico their best market. In many cases the dealers of Nova Scotia visit Puerto Rico to buy molasses, and pay for it in codfish. The Consul says there is no reason why New England dealers in codfish should not supply the Puerto Rican market in the future.

Troops Sail from Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Nov. 18.—The transport Minnewaska, with the First Engineers and representatives of the Red Cross Society on board, left here to-day for the United States, via Guanica.

NOT SO MANY TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Perhaps Only Half the Number First Designated Will Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—At the War Department to-day there seems to be an impression that not nearly so many troops will be needed in Cuba as was designated in a general order issued some time ago. Then three corps were named and their stations determined upon. Three regiments were to be sent to the Province of Cienfuegos, but now it seems likely that not more than one regiment will be sent there. Other points where large garrisons were expected will not have the quota assigned to them, and perhaps not more than half of the troops first selected will have to go to Cuba.

The question of opening a port on the western or southwestern coast of Cuba was under consideration by the Cabinet to-day. It appears from information just received here that there are approximately 30,000 Spanish troops near Cienfuegos, which it was intended to occupy first, and this fact may necessitate the selection of another port. Cienfuegos was regarded as a particularly desirable port, as from it a large part of the island could be reached by rail. The Spaniards, it seems, are disposed to evacuate Havana earlier than was expected, but it is said to be probable that Cienfuegos will be one of the last of the large towns they intend to evacuate. The Government is now in communication with our Evacuation Commissioners at Havana, and another port than Cienfuegos will likely be decided upon within a very short time.

Street Car Robbery Near Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—At midnight last night a car on the line running from this city to Jesus del Monte, a suburb, was stopped by robbers close to the Cristina station. Passengers in the car were forced to throw up their hands, and the robbers then took their valuables.

Cruiser Topeka Ordered to Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—It was reported at League Island Navy Yard to-day that orders had been received from Washington this morning directing the cruiser Topeka to leave for Havana to-morrow.

PRANKS MAY PROVE FATAL.

Subject of an Illinois "Initiation" Threatened with Death.

MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 18.—Dr. William P. Sensibaugh, a dentist of Port Byron, just east of this city, is in a serious condition as a result of pranks played upon him while being initiated in a fraternal insurance lodge in that village.

During the ceremonies he was blindfolded and subjected to several slight electric shocks from a wire. One of the initiating team, seeing that the candidate was about to evade the wire, gave him a shove which proved sufficient to throw him off his balance, and he fell hands down upon the battery itself, receiving a shock which rendered him unconscious. After working over him for two hours and finally reviving him, it was discovered that his right arm hung limp and loose, and in this condition it has remained over since.

A week ago the doctor was stricken with an affection of the pneumo-gastric nerve. Since then he has been kept up mainly through electrical treatment. One of the attending physicians says that paralysis of the nerves is threatened. If that should develop the sufferer cannot live.

A Touching Bit of Patriotism.

From The Boston Transcript.

A gentleman who was sailing up and down the coast last Summer in his yacht told me that one day he put into Gloucester, and had no sooner come to anchor than he noticed that all the flags in the town were flying at half-mast. He had had no opportunity to hear the news for two or three days, and was inclined by the half-masting of the flags to suppose that some public man had died in the interval. Perhaps some General had fallen in the war, he fancied. He lost no time in going ashore and making inquiry. Then he learned that all these signs of mourning were for a private soldier belonging in Gloucester who had died in the service of the country, and whose body had been brought home for burial. The yachtsman was much impressed by this incident. As a man who had traveled abroad, he felt sure that in no other country would the flags of a whole city be half-masted as a token of mourning at the death of a common soldier; and he was proud of the public sentiment, at once intensely patriotic, and sincerely and unconsciously democratic, which prompted such an honor.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.

Methodist Delegates Complain of a Lack of Interest Among the Church Members.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—Lack of genuine interest of church members in city evangelization was a complaint frequently heard to-day during the opening business session of the annual convention of the National City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The faith and energy of the workers in city fields outside of the churches, however, appeared undaunted, and in some respects encouraging progress was reported. Rev. A. D. Traveller, D. D., of Chicago, speaking for his city, voiced ideas variously expressed by representatives of city mission work from some of the other cities. He said:

"We are not in harmony with some of the leading lights of our Church. They believe that we should build cathedrals, and that the construction of small churches is a misrepresentation of Methodism. We are doing what we can to save Chicago, but it is slow business."

Asked if the presiding elders were cooperating with the Evangelization Union, Dr. Traveller replied:

"If you'd hear their reports in conference you'd think so; if you were with them throughout the year you'd come to a different conclusion."

The Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, representing New York, stated that he had been invited this year for the first time to present this work from three leading pulpits of New York. Brooklyn reported that the rank and file of the church failed to contribute generously, and Washington noted lack of enthusiasm, "due largely to the pastors and churches, perhaps because they had undertaken too much." Nearly all the principal United States cities and Toronto were heard from.

Horace Hitchcock of Detroit, President of the National Union, in his annual address declared that the "unchurched and unsaved masses will never come to the church. The church must go to them." He asserted that the churches must broaden in their thought and service.

CHESS EXPERTS MEET.

Janowski Beats Showalter in the First Game of the Match.

The first of a series of match games of chess between Showalter and Janowski was played yesterday in the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club. On tossing for first move Showalter got white, and started out with a queen's gambit, which was declined by his opponent, who castled on the fifth move and gradually developed an attack.

The experts said that Showalter made a mistake in his his thirteenth move, which was taken advantage of by Janowski, who compelled Showalter to resign after the thirty-second move. The winner of the first seven games will be entitled to the stakes of $750 a side. The games will be played on alternate days. Following is the game played yesterday:

Showalter. White.	Janowski. Black.	Showalter. White.	Janowski. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	P—KR3	P—QR3
P—QB4	P—K3	B—Q3	Kt—Kt
QKt—B3	KKt—B3	QR—B	Kt—Q2
KKt—B3	B—K2	Q—Q	Kt—B4
B—KB4	Castles.	P—QKt4	Kt—Q2
P—K3	P—QB4	P—KKt4	P—QR4
PxBP	BxP	P—QKt5	Kt—B4
Q—B2	Kt—QB3	KR—Kt	KtxB
P—QR3	R—K	QxKt	BxP
B—KKt5	P—Q5	RxB	RxR
Castles	P—R4	QxR	QxKt
Kt—Q5	B—K3	Q—Q5	Q—Q6ch
P—K4†	Q—B	K—R2	R—QB
K—Kt	B—K2	R—QKt	P—R5
KtxBch	QxKt	P—KR4	R—B6
Q—R4	P—KR3	Resigns.	
BxKt	QxB		

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Col. Paget's Waterhen Wins the Derby Cup at the Derby Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—At the second day's racing of the Derby November meeting to-day, Col. Paget's four-year-old bay filly, Waterhen, by Gallinule, out of Gypsy Queen, won the Derby Cup. Mr. Faine's four-year-old bay colt Eager was second, and Golden Bridge was third.

This race is of 2,000 sovereigns, (200 sovereigns in plate and the remainder in specie,) a handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of 10 sovereigns each, the second to receive 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes.

Twenty horses ran over the straight mile.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The races at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, six furlongs. Ventoro, 115 pounds, (E. Jones,) 5 to 2, won; Los Medanos, 113, (Rutter,) 8 to 1 and even, second; Casdale, 113, (Bullman,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Olinthus, Limewater, Espionage, and Jennie Reid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Marplot, 102 pounds, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1, won; Judge Stouffer, 109, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Lost Girl, 109, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Hohenlohe, Babieca, and Una Colorado also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, mile and a quarter. Bernardillo, 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 7 to 5, won; Personne, 104, (Wainright,) 2½ to 1 and even, second; Red Glenn, 104, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:08¼. Twinkle Twink and Benaneil also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Ed Gartland II., 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Toribio, 105, (Frawley,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; First Call, 111, (Rutter,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Bliss Rucker, Little Alarm, Flora Hawk, Tom Sharpe, and Lady Britannic also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Pat Morrisey, 113, (E. Jones,) 5 to 2, won; Imperious, 94, (J. Ward,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Col. Dan, 107, (Piggott,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Fleming, Magnus, Octuruck, and Our Climate also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Stepabout, 88 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, won; Tom Calvert, 104, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Kruna, 100, (I. Powell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Stan Powers and Cabrillo also ran.

Wanted His Money's Worth.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed Miss Bigguns, "whatever made you bring this book home? This isn't the one I told you to get!"

The Bigguns had not yet come into town for the Winter, from their Summer home. Their palace in the city was being repaired and refurnished, and so they were compelled to remain at "The Oaks" long after their fashionable neighbors had moved in.

This loneliness had been weighing upon Miss Bigguns's mind. It seemed as if she couldn't wait to get back into the society where she shone with almost unequaled radiance, and she had become pensive.

She took to reading books—yea, more! She read books of poetry—Tennyson, Browning, (whose acquaintance she had made at Wellesley,) and Jean Ingelow. It was a particular book of poetry that she had asked her father to bring out from the city. And he had brought another—a volume by some bard whose name she had never seen until she read it upon the back of his collection of songs.

Daniel Bigguns looked at his daughter in surprise when she chided him for bringing the wrong book, but before he had time to offer an explanation she impatiently continued:

"Surely you couldn't have forgotten, for I wrote the name on that card I gave you the last thing before you started."

"Of course I didn't forgit," her papa answered, "but I can't see why you're makin' all this fuss about it. I seen the book you wanted, but it wasn't only a little more than half as big as this one, and the price was just the same. I've made it a rule in life to always git the most I could for my money. If I hadn't of done that you wouldn't be livin' in the kind of style you are to-day."

Miss Bigguns took the book, walked into the sumptuous library, and sat down to think.

A Juggler's Clever Trick.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The most remarkable thing I saw abroad was a juggler," said a New Orleans business man, who recently returned from a brief trip across the pond. "He was at a music hall in Bremen, and he walked down to the footlights made up as an old professor carrying a cane under his arm, smoking a long porcelain pipe, and reading a newspaper. He set the paper on fire, apparently by accident, and began striking at it wildly with his pipe and stick. In a moment all three were in the air, and kept there until the last atom was consumed, but the trick had none of the effect of a piece of juggling. It seemed merely the excited efforts of an irascible old gentleman to extinguish the blaze. When the paper disappeared he caught the pipe in his mouth and the cane in his hand and hobbled off, smoking and muttering to himself. It was an excellent bit of comedy, and, considering the fact that the burning paper was continually changing in weight, the juggling was certainly a marvelous exhibition of dexterity. If that performer ever comes to the United States, he would make a fortune in short order."

"LIKE CAT, LIKE MISTRESS."

Pussy's Breeding Shows the Sort of Woman Who Owned Her.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Stimulated by the Crystal Palace cat show and such like institutions, there are probably an increasing number of people who take an interest in cat life. It is to such that Mr. Louis Wain appeals in his article on character in cats in Cassell's Magazine for November. "Cats are like children," he says. "Educate them properly and you can do with them and their characters even as you will. One of the first things that impressed itself on my mind, on going round to cat shows as judge, spectator, or artist, was the extraordinary difference that exists in the characters of cats coming from different parts of the country. Indeed, the effect that a crowded exhibition and its surroundings have upon different cats is really very strange. Most of those cats which at home are rarely drawn out of themselves, and which you see, in an ordinary way, under one or two conditions of expression, immediately develop a new expression, and this typifies the effect home life has upon them.

"For instance, a cat which has been treated by its master or mistress very lovingly, and has, in normal circumstances, seen a number of people who have praised it and petted it and stroked it a great deal, will exhibit an entirely new, smug, contented, and happy expression when it comes before the public. On the other hand, the animal that has lived a life of ease, seeing nobody and nothing beyond its mistress, will exhibit the most striking characteristics of its mistress. Thus, if the character of the woman be, in the main, a sulky or a snappy one, the effect of the sudden change upon the cat's life will be to bring out in the cat a sulky or a snappy disposition also. Another cat will, perhaps, show itself in the highest degree suspicious, taking after its master or mistress again; while a fourth, that has had to fight his way, will quarrel and rush at everything; and a fifth, that has been allowed to roam the country, will ruffle up its straw, get underneath its bed to hide right out of sight, and nothing but force will move it."

The Aesthete's Luncheon.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A pale, aristocratic-looking young man, correctly dressed and exhibiting a slight clerical stoop, stepped on board a St. Charles Avenue car one morning this week, carrying in his hand a small book bound in green and gold on a somewhat larger rectangular package, that seemed to contain papers. He took a seat quietly, deposited the parcel by his side, and began to read the book, which, as he turned the leaves, proved to be a volume of poems. The young man's appearance, his bearing, and the diversion which he had selected for the ride all bespoke a refined and aesthetic temperament, and the other passengers looked at him with furtive respect. Next to him on the seat was a fat woman carrying a fat baby. They belonged to a common type of healthy, homely, go-as-you-please humanity, and occasionally the fat baby sprawled across its mother's lap and clawed at the rectangular package, to the visible annoyance of the aristocratic young man reading the poems in green and gold. However, he continued to peruse the volume without turning his head. Presently the fat baby made a desperate sally and seized the corner of the paper covering in its pudgy fist. The package dangled in air, unwrapped itself in two turns, and out dropped a thick ham sandwich, a piece of apple pie, and three very large and knotty pickles. The passengers snickered heartlessly, and the young man turned vivid red. He cast a murderous glance at the fat baby, spurned the débris delicately with his foot, and got off at the corner, trying to look unconcerned. "I think Herod was the finest character in history," he remarked to a friend on the crossing.

No Chance for a Conflict.

From The Chicago Post.

"A conflict of arms," he said, "is a terrible thing."

"Of course," she replied, blushing prettily, "and so inexcusable, too. I hold that the disposition a man makes of his arms is none of a girl's business."

After that, of course, there was no chance for a conflict.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The order honorably discharging from the Volunteer Army of the United States Brig. Gen. Charles E. Compton, (Colonel Fourth Cavalry,) to date Dec. 6, is amended to take effect Jan. 6, 1899, when he will join his regiment.

Capt. Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery, accompanied by the Quartermaster Sergeant of his battery, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for the purpose of preparing for shipment to Fort Hamilton, New York, certain property belonging to Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery.

Major William H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, vice Major Thomas Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, Eighth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and will join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

Capt. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, is relieved from mustering duty at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and will join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

Major Frank M. Hammond, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, for temporary duty.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer, Second Artillery, for duty, and will proceed with the batteries of that regiment from Fort Adams, Rhode Island, to Savannah, Ga.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ricardo Gaston is relieved from duty at Fort Crook, Nebraska, and will proceed to Savannah, Ga.

First Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and report for duty.

First Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and report for duty.

Capt. Ambrose E. Gonzales, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Summerville, S. C., and report for assignment to duty.

Capt. Arthur Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to Washington for further instructions.

Major Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will turn over the United States general hospital at Montauk Point to the Quartermaster's Department at as early a date as practicable, and will then proceed to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roger P. Ames, now on duty at Camp Forse, Huntsville, Ala., will proceed to New Orleans, and report for annulment of his contract.

Second Lieut. Edwin Landon, Second Artillery, is relieved from duty as assistant mustering officer for the State of New Hampshire. First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery, will assume the duties. Lieut. Landon will proceed to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and there join his regiment.

Second Lieut. David S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed to Macon, Ga., and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, for duty as aide de camp.

Capt. Charles G. Morton, Sixth Infantry, (Lieutenant Colonel First Maine Volunteers,) when mustered out of the volunteer service will assume the duties of chief mustering officer for the State of Maine

Leaves of absence are granted and extended as follows: Major Fred T. Jones, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, fourteen days; Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, till Nov. 30; Lieut. Roger D. Bryan, extended one month; Major Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, extended ten days; Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, ten days; Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon, two months; Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, one month.

Capt. William C. McFarland, Sixteenth Infantry, extended one month; Major Joshua L. Fowler, Tenth Cavalry, extended one month; First Lieut. William W. Inglis, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, extended one month; Capt. Ellis Duncan, Assistant Surgeon, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, one month; First Lieut. John Kobs, Jr., First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, one month.

The following are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Chaplain Welford D. Weaver, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. R. W. Ropiequet, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Capt. George F. Seymour, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. John T. Jones, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and Second Lieut. John P. Nolan, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy is ordered to the Yorktown.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold is ordered to the Panther.

Lieut. W. S. Hughes is ordered to additional duty in connection with sinking artesian wells in Yerba Buena Island.

Lieut. B. C. Decker is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Panther.

Engineer A. Althouse is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Panther.

Naval Cadet A. W. Pressey is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Panther.

Naval Cadet W. M. Falconer is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Panther.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey is ordered to inspect the hydraulic machinery at Waterbury, Conn., for the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. E. Perks is detached from the Nero, on leave.

Ensign J. M. Bower, Passed Assistant Engineer; J. H. Mittendorff, Assistant Engineer; C. M. Chapman, and Ensign H. H. Cushing are honorably discharged.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Nero sail

STEEL RAIL COMPACT FAILS

Carnegie Interests Said to Have Blocked the Conference.

THE OTHERS MAY YET COMBINE

Said that an Agreement Excluding the Carnegie Company Will Be Arrived at Soon.

An attempt by the steel rail manufacturers of the country to form what has been called a pool was abandoned yesterday for the time being. The endeavor was to bring about an understanding among the manufacturers as to territorial divisions and prices.

It was understood yesterday that opposition to the plan by the Carnegie Steel Company was so uncompromising as to hold out no hope of arriving at a concert of interests. In spite, however, of the breaking off of negotiations it was semi-officially declared last evening that the manufacturers in the majority made arrangements to continue in the endeavor to unite, and that it was fairly certain that a working agreement would be reached early next week. This was understood to mean that the Carnegie Steel Company would stand alone, or almost alone, in competing with the other steel rail concerns.

The only official concerned in the plan of uniting interests who would talk for publication was ex-Judge E. H. Gary of Chicago, who is President of the new two-hundred-million-dollar New Jersey corporation, the Federal Steel Company. He said:

"There was no idea of forming a pool. During the week the steel rail manufacturers of the country have been striving to reach a fair and equitable working agreement in regard to division of territory and prices. But at to-day's meeting it was found that it was not possible to reach an agreement, and the plan was abandoned. I think, however, that there is a disposition among steel rail manufacturers to live up to prices, while there is a lack of complete harmony of action just now."

The meeting yesterday was held in the early afternoon in Wall Street, and lasted only half an hour. Nearly every steel rail manufacturing interest of magnitude was represented, among them the Carnegie Steel Company, the Cambria Iron Company, the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company. Authority which can be trusted said that it had been discovered that the plan to work in harmony as to territory and prices did not meet with the approval of the Carnegie interests, and that, were the negotiations continued, those interests would withdraw. In these circumstances a peremptory resolution offered by an officer of the Illinois Steel Company to adjourn sine die was put and carried.

No explanation was had from the Carnegie side. Men entitled to speak for the Federal Steel Company said what President Gary had declared. They asserted that it was believed when the Federal Steel Company was formed by a union of the Illinois Steel, Minnesota Iron, Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, Lorain Steel, and Johnson Companies that a comity of steel rail manufacturing interests could be brought about. Negotiations were opened with concerns not in the Federal consolidation, including the Carnegie Company, and it was believed after the representatives of all interests first met, that the plan would become operative. In spite, however, of the most conciliatory diplomacy, these men say, and efforts for only a reasonable division of territory and fair prices, hostility developed and wrecked the scheme.

Of the purposes of those in the majority in the conferences, an officer of the Federal Steel Company said last evening:

"These negotiations ended, arrangements are pending to bring about some understanding between some of the leading steel rail manufacturers. This aim will probably be attained within a few days."

Federal Steel securities were little affected by the failure of the plan of union. Its common stock closed at 31½, a net decline of ⅝, and preferred at 75⅝, one of 1⅜.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO REPORT.

Features Which Indicate Improvement in the Road's Condition.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Features of the seventy-second annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1898, are:

The income account shows receipts from freight of $20,000,215.22, an increase of $1,663,383.35; from passengers, $5,247,159.01, an increase of $188,157.09; from mail, $767,-633.64, an increase of $22,318.93; from express, $892,331.43, an increase of $9,629.90, and from miscellaneous sources, such as mileage, elevators, car service, excess baggage, milk, &c., $1,105,438.56, an increase of $257,196.28. The gross income therefore was $27,722,787.86, an increase of $2,140,665.55.

The expenditures include general expenses, $1,968,336.89, an increase of $75,-140.53; conducting transportation, $11,168,-722.11, an increase of $705,428.09; maintenance of equipment, $3,304,787.86, a decrease of $217,054.34; maintenance of way and structures, $3,834,244.57, a decrease of $200,-516.75. The total expenses were $20,276,-091.34, an increase of $263,597.53.

The net earnings from the operations of the property were $7,446,696.52, an increase of $1,876,968.02; income from other sources, $1,017,477.46, a decrease of $23,239.03. Deducting net earnings of the Washington Branch, $127,405.98, there is left the available income amounting to $8,336,768, an increase of $1,742,777.55. From the available income is deducted interest on bonded indebtedness, rentals, taxes, and other charges amounting to $8,146,727.41, leaving a balance of $190,040 as against a deficit in 1897 of $1,177,121.12, an increase over last year of $1,367,161.71.

The company carried in 1898, 21,986,220 tons of freight, an increase of 3,260,565, or 17.47 per cent. A record of the soft coal tonnage for the six months from Jan. 1, 1898, shows 3,690,579 tons, or 623,466,078 tons carried one mile. The passengers carried were 8,569,546, an increase of 225,468, or 2.7 per cent.

East of the Ohio River, 27,877 tons of eighty-five-pound steel rail and 19,018 tons of transferred steel rail were laid and 1,022,646 cross ties placed in track; 5.33 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and 32.51 miles of siding built; 558.24 miles of road ballasted; 5,124 cubic yards of masonry built; 42 bridges and culverts erected; 562 bridges and culverts repaired and strengthened; 34,091 feet of fencing built; 111,355 square feet of platform built and renewed, and a large number of improvements made to structures, &c., on the line.

West of the Ohio River, 4,138 tons of new and 1,301 tons of transferred steel rails were laid; 576,272 cross ties placed in track; 8.62 miles of siding laid; 115.63 miles of road ballasted; 2,815 cubic yards of masonry built; 3 bridges and culverts erected; 49 strengthened and repaired; 675,977 feet of fencing built; 275 feet of trestle filled; new stations at Bellaire, Bethesda, Wawasse, Wooster, and a new coal-loading plant at Sandusky.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SALE.

Subscriptions for the Purchase Three Times as Much as Required.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—It is stated that the syndicate which has secured an option on the Chicago and Alton Railroad has received subscriptions to the cash fund required to an amount three times what is needed to make the purchase.

The syndicate will not buy the property in the name of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road. The purchase will be an entirely independent transaction, but it will take place with the view of furnishing that road with a direct line from the Gulf of Mexico to Chicago. It is further intimated that the Brice-Iselin syndicate is a party to the deal, and will share with the Pittsburg and Gulf in the benefits to accrue from the purchase of the Alton property. This syndicate, according to the report, will have a right of way over the Alton for its new through line from Bloomington to Kansas City and St. Louis.

While far more than enough cash subscriptions have been made to close the option, one report has it that there is still a difference of $5 a share between the would-be purchasers and the present holders of the securities, and that solely upon the settlement of this difference the closing of the proposed deal depends. Those who profess to have inside information on the subject declare this difference will not be allowed to stand in the way of the syndicate carrying out its project.

NEW WESTERN RATE WAR.

The Soo and the St. Paul—Chicago Lines in Opposition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—The Soo and the St. Paul-Chicago lines are again engaged in a war over passenger rates. The announcement by the Soo that it would put into effect a passenger rate sheet that cuts the fare to New York $4.50, reducing the rates to Northern Michigan and other points, induced the St. Paul-Chicago lines to call a meeting to discuss the situation.

The meeting was held to-day in the office of General Passenger Agent Teasdale of the Omaha. It was decided that the reduced rate to New York would have to be met. As to rates to other points not so important from a competitive standpoint no decided stand was taken. In order to revise such rates a conference with connecting lines will be necessary. The Soo claims that it not only discovered a low rate by the St. Paul-Chicago lines to Chicago, but also cut rates to Milwaukee and Manitowoc, which affects travel in Northern Michigan.

RUTLAND CANADIAN RAILWAY.

Directors Chosen and the Route of the New Road Being Surveyed.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 18.—The incorporators of the Rutland-Canadian Railroad met in the Rutland Railroad office to-day. George R. Bottum was chosen Chairman and Frank Wells Secretary.

A Board of Directors of the corporation was elected, as follows: George R. Bottum and C. L. Pierce of Rutland, Frank Wells of Burlington, W. W. Stickney of Ludlow, and Waldo P. Clement of New York. A meeting of the Directors was called for next Monday, when the board is expected to organize, and may take some action looking to the construction of the line.

There are now on the ground two parties of civil engineers surveying the route between Burlington and the Canadian line.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S PURCHASE.

Terre Haute and Logansport Brings $1,060,000 After a Contest.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 18.—The Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad was sold to-day by W. P. Fishback, Master in Chancery. No bids under $750,000 would be considered, according to the Master. W. H. H. Miller, representing the second mortgage bondholders, bid $750,000. J. T. Brooks of the Pennsylvania Company bid $775,000. They bid against each other till Miller offered $1,000,000, and then it was sold to Brooks for $1,060,000.

South Park Line Sold for $1,500,000.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 18.—The Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway, commonly known as the South Park line, was sold under foreclosure to-day by Marshall E. Johnson, special Master in Chancery. The system was bonded at $2,308,000, and interest was in default for five years. There was no competition and the property was sold to Henry Budge, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and Henry De Coppet, representing the bondholders, for $1,500,000. The South Park system embraces 324 miles of narrow gauge track, and extensive terminal facilities in Denver and Leadville, and it is understood will be included in the Colorado and Southern Railway, which will be the new name of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf under the reorganization. The Gulf system will be sold at Pueblo to-morrow.

TO BUILD TWO NEW PIERS.

Dock Board Gives Permission for Improvements at Wallabout Basin.

The Board of Docks and Ferries at its meeting yesterday issued an order for the removal of two old piers at Wallabout Basin and the building in their place of two new piers and shedding, to cost in all $150,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad will lease one of the piers at an annual rental of $12,000, and will use it to discharge produce and meats brought east over its lines. The company is also to construct adjoining buildings, at an expense of $100,000, which will be virtually an extension of Wallabout Market. Controller Coler believes that the development of the plan will increase the business of the market from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent.

Permission was also granted by the board yesterday for the extension of Pier 1 North River forty feet, or out to the pierhead line established by the War Department. The pier is used by the Manhattan Steamship Company.

HENRY B. PLANT RECOVERING.

His Physician Now Considers Him Out of Danger.

Henry Bradley Plant, the head of the Plant railroad and steamship system, who was taken seriously ill about a week ago in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, is out of danger and on the road to recovery. His physician, Dr. Ghislani Durant of 12 West Forty-sixth Street, said last night:

"While the attack was of an alarming character, having had charge of him for many years, I soon realized that he would recover from the shock. At the present time I consider him out of danger. Mr. Plant has been of late years several times severely attacked, but on no occasion was his mind been at all impaired. Indeed, were I to yield to him, he would soon resume the direct supervision of his affairs. I shall hold him quiet, however, for a while."

TO STOP OVERHEAD WRITING.

Local Insurance Agents to Favor Friendly Companies.

The local fire insurance agents throughout the United States have made an appeal to the companies to abandon the practice of insuring the cream of their business through brokers in this city and in Chicago over the heads of the local agents. In the furtherance of this appeal, C. H. Woodworth, President of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, has addressed an open letter to the companies, in which he says:

The reported action of the Western Union at its last meeting, at Niagara, and the resolutions adopted by the companies at their New York meeting on Sept. 20, are gratifying evidences that both managers and companies are emphatically opposed to overhead writing. For the purpose of exerting its influence against this practice in a systematic and effective way, the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, at its last meeting, directed the preparation and publication of an alphabetical list of those companies which are opposed to overhead writing in practice as well as in theory. When the list is issued every local agent in America will be urged by the association to advertise, recommend, support, and favor in all honorable ways, and by all possible means, companies whose names appear thereon, and who have thus expressed their willingness to respect and protect the business of their local agents.

The letter distinctly states that the writing of such railroad schedules as include rolling stock is not classed as overhead writing.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters has unanimously adopted the double agency rule, submitted by the Large Cities' Committee of the Western Union.

The Chicago fire insurance managers are discussing the advisability of taking shares of stock in the Western Salvage and Wrecking Company, in order to become direct participants in the wrecking business.

It is reported that the reasons furnished to President George T. Cram of the Western Union of Fire Underwriters by Weed & Kennedy for their resignation consisted largely of assertions of the prevalence of bad faith, and that this office would be disposed to reconsider its action if the companies were required to furnish surety bonds as an evidence of good faith and to provide for periodical examinations of their books by independent expert accountants.

The insurance on the property of the Greenpoint Furniture Company, at 401 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, which was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On building—Williamsburg City, $5,000; Niagara, $4,000; Queen, $4,000; Commercial Union, $4,000; Hartford, $4,000; Aetna, $3,500; Manchester, $3,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500. On stock—National, $2,250; Merchants' of Providence, $2,000; Western of Toronto, $2,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,500; Pacific, $1,500; German American, $1,000; Union of London, $500. On furniture and fixtures, Western, $1,500; German-American, $1,500.

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HETTY GREEN'S HUSBAND ILL.

His Wife Has Become Reconciled to Him and Is at His Bedside.

After an estrangement that has lasted for nearly ten years, Mrs. Hetty Green, who is reported to be the wealthiest woman in the world, has become reconciled to her husband, Edward A. Green, through the serious illness of the latter. Mr. Green, who is nearly eighty years old, lives in a bachelor apartment in the Cumberland, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. About a month ago he was seized with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

His daughter, who, despite the bad feeling between the parents, has remained on the most intimate terms with both, went to her father as soon as she learned of his illness, and has since remained with him.

When her mother learned yesterday of Mr. Green's sickness, she, too, went to his apartments, where she assumed her share of the burden of caring for the sick man.

At the Cumberland last night all information regarding Mr. Green was denied, save that he was ill and that members of his family were taking care of him. It was also said that while Mr. Green is seriously ill, there is no great danger that his malady will prove fatal.

McCADDEN MEMORIAL HALL.

The New Building to be Opened To-morrow Evening in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Sylvester Malone, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue, near South Second Street, Brooklyn, has invited all priests in Brooklyn and many Protestant and Hebrew ministers to be present to-morrow evening at the formal opening of McCadden Memorial Hall, on Berry Street, near South Second Street. Bishop McDonnell will deliver the address of dedication, and Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, Washington, will also speak. The new hall is for purposes of recreation, and was built by Mrs. Ann Eliza Walsh in memory of her brother, Henry McCadden, Jr., at a cost of about $200,000. It is constructed of buff brick and Indiana limestone. The interior is finished with Tennessee marble, and the floors are marble mosaic. The basement has bowling alleys, a swimming pool, and lockers. On the main floor there are class rooms, parlors, and a free reading room and library which is to be open to the public. The second and third floors are chiefly taken up with an auditorium, capable of seating 1,100 persons. The hall is to be the headquarters of the social work of the parish, which is now to be much enlarged.

To Dedicate Church of Strangers.

At the Church of the Strangers, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, will be held to-morrow a service of dedication. The old Church of the Strangers was situated in Mercer Street, near Eighth Street, where the congregation worshipped for over twenty-five years. At the morning service to-morrow the Rev. Dr. Edward M. Deems, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Hornellsville, will preach, and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley will make an address. The evening dedicatory service will be conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. I. M. Hodson, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, the pastor.

Church Notes.

A special musical service will be held to-morrow evening at Christ Church Rectory, Bay Ridge, N. Y. There will be an augmented choir, and Miss Teale, violinist, will assist. The cantata "Ruth," by A. R. Gaul, will be sung. The rector of the church is the Rev. Bishop Falkner.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will deliver the second of his addresses in the course on "Morality in the Drama," at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "The Little Minister, or Character versus Creed."

Chaplain Cassard of the battleship Indiana will relate his experience at the naval engagement at Santiago at a Young People's rally, to be held to-morrow afternoon in the Sunday school rooms of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. At the morning service the Rev. George P. Eckman will preach on the subject of "Saul the Suicide."

At St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park, the Rev. Dr. Krans, rector of the church, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will speak in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Right Rev. P. C. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, will deliver the evening sermon at 8 o'clock. On Thanksgiving Day there will be holy communion at 7:30 A. M., and service with sermon by the rector at 10:30 A. M.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will begin to-morrow a course of Sunday evening lectures in Plymouth Church. The lectures will be in continuation of those given during the past two Winters on the Bible as literature and on the life of Paul. The first lecture next Sunday will be on "The Nature and Function of the Prophet in Hebrew History." After each lecture there will be an opportunity to question Dr. Abbott on any subject connected with it.

At the Trinity Baptist Church, 310 West Fifty-fourth Street, the Rev. Leighton Williams will preach at both morning and evening services. In the morning his subject will be "The Priest," the sermon being the second of a series on "Christ as Prophet, Priest, and King." At night he will speak on "Causes for Thanksgiving." There will be service on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, when the subject of the discourse will be "The Victorious Nation and Her Mission."

Joint semi-monthly conferences under the auspices of the Catholic Workingmen's Club, the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and the Christian Workingmen's Institute, will be held at Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, on the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month, at 4 o'clock, beginning to-morrow and continuing until April 15. The Rev. William P. Bliss of San Francisco will speak to-morrow on the subject of "The Misunderstood Carpenter."

The committee in charge of the Sabbath services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church announces that the following clergymen will preach on the dates given: Nov. 13, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D.; Nov. 20, the Rev. A Cameron MacKenzie, D. D., Moderator of the Synod; Nov. 24, the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions; Nov. 27, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D.; Dec. 4, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., of Philadelphia; Dec. 11, the Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D.; Dec. 18, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., at 11 A. M., and the Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., at 4 P. M.; Dec. 25, the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton University; Jan. 1, the Rev. Henry M. Booth, D. D., President of Auburn Theological Seminary.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodist Episcopal Bishops Outline the Purpose of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering.

FIVE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

The Proposed $20,000,000 Is in Addition to Regular Annual Contributions—To be Raised in Three Years' Time.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have united in a formal address to members and friends of their church in America, in which they point out the extent of Divine favor to Methodists in a financial sense, and outline the purposes to which the proposed twentieth century thank offering of $20,000,000 is to be put. They say they take this action at this time because no sufficiently early action is now possible by the General Conference, which does not meet again until 1900. They make five specific recommendations, and then set forth the reasons why Methodists are able to, and ought to, make this thank offering.

The first of these recommendations stipulates that the proposed sum shall be in addition to the regular contributions of Methodists, and that it shall be given between Jan. 1, 1899, and three years from that time. The second recommendation sets forth that $10,000,000 of the offering shall be applied to Methodist universities, theological seminaries, colleges, and other schools, and $10,000,000 for Methodist hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, and other charitable institutions of the church, and for the payment of debts on church properties. The other three recommendations refer to details, as that givers may specify to what their offerings may go; that unspecified gifts shall be held for appropriation and distribution by the General Conference of 1900, and that in order to secure the largest results from this appeal, boards of trustees of educational institutions, Directors of charitable societies, and officers of local churches should immediately set on foot organized action in such manner as they may deem most effective.

In making their appeal for this large sum, it is stated by the Bishops that the accumulated Methodist Church property amounts at the present time to nearly $116,000,000, and property for educational purposes to the amount of over $28,000,000. The individual members of the Methodist communion have an annual income estimated at $500,000,000, out of which there is given the sum of $23,-000,000 every year to the church and its institutions.

The appeal for the memorial is closed as follows: "We, therefore, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, earnestly invite you, in recognition of this great goodness in the past, and of these vast possibilities in the future, to signalize the close of this century and the opening of a new one by consecrating yourselves anew to His service. And as an appropriate expression and monument of this consecration, we earnestly urge the giving of this suitable twentieth century offering."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 27.

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SUBJECT—A temperance lesson.—Proverbs iv., 10-19.

GOLDEN TEXT—My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.—Proverbs i., 10.

Two lads were in an open field one bright morning in Winter. During the night before there had been a heavy fall of snow, and the field was covered with an unbroken sheet of unblemished white. As they stood breathing in the fresh air, and enjoying the scene spread out before them, one said to the other: "Let us see who can make the straightest track to yonder apple tree."

At once one undertook the test. With his eye he carefully measured the distance and the direction of the tree. Then facing it squarely he began his walk. Very carefully he placed one foot truly in front of the other, and every now and then he looked up at the tree. No one could have been more watchful of his steps. Often he poised himself on one foot to be sure that the other would come down directly in front of it. At last he reached the goal. Then he looked back to see his footsteps in the snow, and, to his surprise, the line was anything but straight. Sometimes it turned to the right, and sometimes to the left, but it never ran, for any distance, directly towards the tree.

Then the other took his turn. Fixing his eye upon the tree, he stepped forward. Never looking at his steps at all, he kept on with his eyes riveted to that one spot as if there was nothing else to be seen in all the field. When he reached it and looked back his track was a perfectly straight line.

This familiar parable is the story of human life—especially of religious life. It solves the problem of how to make such a life beautiful and consistent. But it has a meaning for all others. For every man, woman, and child has an end which he or she desires to reach. If we seek God and Heaven, our steps will run in one direction. If we seek self and the world, they will run in another. And the steadiness of purpose with which we seek either the one or the other can be very accurately gauged by our daily walk.

THE COURSE OF LIFE.

This course of life—what its direction shall be—is the essential thought of this lesson. It may, to be sure, include the important subject of "temperance," but to narrow it to that, is greatly to limit its scope. Solomon, as a man of experience, of most profound wisdom, and inspired by the Holy Ghost, in it is rather setting before men the one end and aim which he considers the most worthy to be desired, and the path in which they must walk to reach it. He calls it "the way of Wisdom," and he says affectionately and earnestly to all who will listen, as if each one were his own child, "Hear, O my son, and receive my sayings, and the years of thy life shall be many. I have taught thee in the way of Wisdom; I have led thee in right paths." (Verses 10, 11.)

That he did not always himself walk in these "paths," is of no manner of importance in judging of their worth. Many a bad man has given good counsel, and many a good man has fallen into flagrant sin. Many a wise man also has said and done very foolish things, and many a foolish man has said and done wise things. Even a "dumb ass," once "speaking with a man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet." (Second Peter, ii., 16; Numbers, xxii., 21-34.) Coming, therefore, as this exhortation does, from a man who knew by bitter experience the folly of departing from Wisdom's ways, it is entitled to most careful attention.

The title of this book is very significant. It is called simply "The Proverbs." It is divided into three sections, each with a distinctive heading.

The first is entitled "The proverbs of Solomon, the son of David, King of Israel." (i., 1.) It ends with the ninth chapter, and is occupied mainly with the nature and claims of Wisdom.

The second is entitled simply "The proverbs of Solomon, (x., 1.) It extends to the end of the twenty-fourth chapter, and is mainly made up of short, disconnected, pithy utterances concerning affairs of daily practical life.

The third is entitled, "These are also the proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah, King of Judea, copied out." (xxv., 1.) This extends to the end of the twenty-ninth chapter, and is of very much the same general character as the second section.

Then there is a supplement of two chapters headed, respectively, "The words of Agur, the son of Jakeh, (xxx., 1.) and "The worns of King Lemuel," (xxxi., 1.)

The general title, "The Proverbs," thus very aptly covers the whole Book, because the sayings are not all the Proverbs of Solomon. The word "Proverbs," in itself, is a compound word, "Pro" and "Verbs," "Pro" signifying "before" and "Verbs" simply "words." The term thus literally means beforehand words, or words spoken in anticipation of something which may or will surely follow. The Book, therefore, is not simply a collection of wise maxims, but they are "The Pro-verbs," the words most important to be observed. They may all be grouped under one or the other of two classes, words of counsel or words of warning. Both look to the same end—the end which "Wisdom" sets before men, as the great aim of life. The counsels point out the course to be taken to reach that end, and the advantages to be gained by reaching it. The warnings admonish us that there is another way in which men may walk, and point out the danger of walking in it—"a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death," a thought which is emphasized by being uttered twice. (xiv., 12, xvi., 25.)

THE WAYS OF WISDOM.

Our lesson is taken from the first section of this Book, or the section which relates particularly to "Wisdom." This section lays the foundation on which both of the others rest. The passage selected for our lesson gives us a few of the reasons why Wisdom's ways "are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." (iii., 17.)

It declares, in the first place, to all who walk in these "right paths," "When thou goest thy steps shall not be straitened" (v., 12)—that is, they shall not be cramped or "distressed," (Young.) To those who refuse to walk in these "paths" they seem to be very narrow and confined—hedged in by high walls, over which a man must not leap, or even look. In one sense the way of Wisdom is a "narrow way," but it "leadeth unto life," (Matt., vii., 14.) It is "narrow," however, not so much because of walls and laws, as because of the voluntary action of him who walks therein. He knows that it is the shortest and least anxious way of reaching the goal at which he aims. Therefore he heeds the admonition, "Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee; turn not to the right hand nor to the left," (v., 25, 27.) The lad who walked straight to the tree, in our parable, did not feel at all constrained, he walked with head erect and joyous, and with a firm, elastic, and certain step. The whole field was open to him, but he had no desire to roam over it all; because, applying the figure spiritually, his eye was fixed upon Him whom he loved. It was the lad who directed his own steps, and whose eyes were fixed upon the ground on which he walked, that found the road too narrow for him—who was filled with constant anxiety—and who was never sure that he would reach the end for which he was striving. During all of his course, he never had any of the freedom or joy that belonged to his companion.

The second reason given for walking in Wisdom's ways is just as full of comfort and joy as the first. It is, "When thou runnest thou shalt not stumble," (v., 12,) or, as it is said in another place, "Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely and thy foot shall not stumble." When thou liest down thou shalt not be afraid; yea, thou shalt lie diwn and thy sleep shall be sweet," (iii., 23, 24.) There may be pitfalls in the way and many an obstruction in the path; there may be much care and perplexity in the mind and sorrow in the heart; but to him who is in this way, "looking unto Jesus," they are neither serious burdens or dangers. He can say with St. Paul, "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him," (2 Tim., i., 12.) He walks by faith and not by sight, and always under him are the everlasting arms which are able to hold him up.

But the third reason is the best of all: "The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." (v., 18.) This is the promise of victory and the assurance of perfect and everlasting rest. And as the believer fulfils his course, keeping his eye fixed upon his Lord and Master, it tells him that more and more light will break in upon him, and the darkness will flee away. He will see his path ever more and more clearly; he will learn to know more and more of his own weakness and unworthiness, and he will rest more and more humbly and gladly in the Almighty arms stretched out toward him. For we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord." (2 Cor. iii., 18.)

Such is the path marked out by "Wisdom." But what are we to understand by this term? Is it simply the practical knowledge, understanding, and prudence which come by much experience, research, and observation, and which enable one to clearly discern the best means, as well as the best ends? This, undoubtedly, is justly a highly prized trait among men, and it is, undoubtedly, all that is referred to in many places by Solomon himself, but it is sadly lacking in many of the characteristics which he here attributes to it.

THE WEAKNESS OF HUMANITY.

Mere human wisdom, no matter how great, or in whom it may be seen, does not always keep men from folly. All of its ways are not always ways of "pleasantness" and "peace." It cannot be attained by all, and it has no promise of "durable riches and righteousness" (viii., 18,) or ability to give the Spirit, or to hear and answer prayer. (i., 24-29.) It cannot say, "I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or even the earth was. When He prepared the Heavens, I was there; when He set a compass upon the face of the depth; when He gave to the sea His decree, that the waters should not pass His commandment; when He appointed the foundations of the earth, then I was by Him, as one brought up with Him; I was daily His delight, rejoicing always before Him; rejoicing in the habitable part of the earth, and My delights were with the sons of men." (viii., 23-31.)

Such words belong to and describe a living person, an eternal person, a divine person. They can refer to none other than to Him of whom it is written, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." (John i., 1.) That "Word" was our Lord Jesus Christ, "the power of God and the Wisdom of God," who is "made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption." (1 Cor. i., 24, 30.) Hence the path of those who look unto Him is called "the path of the just," or of the "justified," because, "by his knowledge shall My righteous servant justify many, for He shall bear their iniquities." (Isaiah liii., 11.) Thus the "unjust" are made "just." It is the path of such an one which is "as the shining light," and which is "not straitened." It is to him that the promise is given that he shall walk safely "and not stumble." He is "just," or "justified," in the sight of God, and not merely upright in the eyes of men.

But this is not the only path in which men can and do walk. There is a way which is called "the path of the wicked." (14.) And "the wicked" cannot be simply those who are guilty of gross crimes which even men condemn, for as "their way of life is placed in contrast with the way of Wisdom," so they themselves must be the opposites of "the just." This is a more important distinction than to look upon them as only those who are vile and vicious in the eyes of men. It looks at them as they stand before God, and in His sight they are those who are not just, or justified. They are not "looking unto Jesus," but are walking in their own way, and the declaration is that their way "is as darkness, they know not at what they stumble." (19.)

Now, no one is compelled to walk in either this path or the other. Men are always dealt with as intelligent, moral, and responsible beings. Neither "the god of this world" (2 Cor. iv., 4,) nor "the Lord of Heaven" (Dan. v., 23,) compels any man to become his follower. The one appeals to the lower nature of man, and entices, beguiles, seduces, entraps, and deceives. The other appeals to the higher nature, and entreats, persuades, counsels, and warns. So the counsel of Wisdom to every one is (14, 15):

Enter not into the path of the wicked.
Avoid it.
Pass not by it.
Turn from it.
Pass away.

But every one must choose for himself or herself in which path he or she will walk, and how.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

With what illustration does this lesson open, and what is its application?

What is the essential thought in the passage selected for our consideration, and why should it not be confined to the temperance question?

What is said of the bearing of Solomon's own course of life upon his counsel?

Into how many sections is the Book of Proverbs divided, and what is said of each?

What is the meaning of the word "proverbs," and into what two classes may they be grouped?

What is the first reason given why we should walk in "wisdom's ways," and what is said of it?

What is the second reason, and how is it explained?

What is the third reason, and of what is it the assurance?

What is the ordinary meaning of "wisdom," and why will it not apply in this case?

To whom does the term apply, and what is said of "the just"?

In what other path may men walk, and who are meant by "the wicked"?

How are men dealt with in this matter, and what is the counsel of "wisdom"?

TWO CONGREGATIONS TO UNITE.

Trinity Baptist and Church of Epiphany to Combine To-morrow.

A church consolidation that has just gone into effect in the upper east side of the city shows that even in some of the populous church localities the number may be too large for the actual necessities of the district. This recent consolidation, which will practically go into actual effect to-morrow, is the Trinity Baptist Church, in East Fifty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, with the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.

The Trinity Baptist Church has not been in a prosperous condition for some time, and the proximity of the other church left too narrow a field for its continued success. The Rev. J. W. Putnam, former pastor of the Trinity Church, has not been well for some time, and it is said he is going West.

The church occupies a lot 75 feet wide by 100 feet deep, and arrangements will be made to sell the property. There is a debt to the Baptist Mission Society, but the value of the property is more than enough to offset this, so after the sale a surplus will revert to the treasury of the Church of the Epiphany.

The latter name will be the one adopted by the two congregations. The actual membership of the Trinity Church is a trifle under 100, while the Church of the Epiphany has now about 250. The Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, will hold his first services, with both congregations meeting as one, to-morrow.

Besides the union services, which will consummate the consolidation, there will be special services in the church to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to dedicate four memorial windows. Three of these are given by Arthur L. Lesher, one of the Trustees, in memory of his brother, S. R. Lesher, a former Trustee and active worker in the church; and one is given by George Leask, who is also a Trustee, in memory of his father, H. G. Leask. Memorial addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. J. Fielder, a former pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders.

A New Colored Catholic Church.

The new Church of St. Benedict the Moor, in West Fifty-third Street, for use of colored Catholics, will be dedicated to-morrow. The ceremony of dedication will be performed by Archbishop Corrigan. The present church was formerly occupied by Protestants. It was purchased in May by the Rev. John E. Burke. Extensive alterations have been made since that time, and an addition built. The church is the only one for colored Catholics in Manhattan.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON, HANSON PLACE BAPTIST Church, Brooklyn.—10:30 A. M., 4:15 and 7:45 P. M. Halton quartet at afternoon service. John Robertson of Glasgow next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M., subject: "Shall the Meek Inherit the Earth?" second sermon. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn at 8 P. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Martin's communion service, 10:30, sermon by Dr. Houghton; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; anthems of Martin and Barnby.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC.—Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches: "National Thanksgiving for Religious Liberty; the Result of the War with Spain." All invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE D

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CAPT. MAHAN ON COMMERCE AND WAR.

Capt. A. T. MAHAN, in a letter to THE TIMES published on Thursday, criticises vigorously the movement to "promote the freedom from seizure on the sea of private property in time of war." He makes two points. One is that strictly private property not for purposes of trade is now exempt from seizure, and that the property liable to seizure, being in process of exchange, is contributing to the commerce of a belligerent and may properly be seized in order to restrict commerce which is an important resource in war. The second point is a development of the first, and is that this risk to commerce becomes a deterrent influence as to threatened war, while if war comes it is more humane to exhaust the resources of an enemy than to destroy the lives of men.

The position taken by Capt. MAHAN is not novel; it is, indeed, supported by the later policy of our own Government and by the views of eminent writers; but it is a position, we think, that has gradually been less and less strongly held, and is bound with the progress of enlightenment to be abandoned. Originally the occurrence of war was held to give to either party the right to seize and confiscate all property on sea or land belonging to the enemy or to his citizens or subjects. As late as the war of 1812 between England and the United States it was held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the declaration of war vested in our Government the right to confiscate the enemy's property found within the territory of the United States at the time of the declaration, and, though it was held that the confiscation must be expressly authorized by legislation, this legislation would be the assertion of an undoubted right. In practice this right is no longer exercised except as to things contraband of war—that is, directly useful for purposes of war. The most striking exception to the assertion of this right is the now practically universal rule that debts due to an enemy are not canceled by war. Their collection is suspended, but on the return of peace, they may, through the ordinary agencies, be fully collected. Again, enemy's subjects or citizens are given reasonable time to remove themselves or their property, and vessels in port laden or chartered for enemy's ports are allowed to depart unharmed.

This, in our judgment, is a distinct and substantial modification of the principle advocated by Capt. MAHAN, that injury to commerce is an expedient mode of waging war and a sound method of hindering war. Property of enemies on land employed in commerce, cargoes on shipboard, and especially debts made in the process of business, existing when war breaks out, are important and valuable elements of trade. If commercial interests are to be enlisted, through fear of injury, on the side of peace and for the prevention of war, here is a considerable and effective injury that might so be used, and has been given up by civilized nations. Why? Because, we think, of the steady progress of the principle that war should be carried on by the organized forces of the contending Governments with the least possible hardship to non-combatants. It seems to us that the application of that principle to naval war, by the exemption of all private property from seizure, is logical and desirable.

Capt. MAHAN admits that when the United States had a relatively large foreign commerce and a small navy it was its interest to press this rule. It did so with great vigor, acuteness, and success, so that at the time of the Declaration of Paris (1856) it received the assent of Russia, France, Prussia, Italy, and the Netherlands, and would have been embodied in the declaration but for the opposition of Great Britain. At present we infer that Capt. MAHAN'S position is that, with an insignificant merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce, and a much stronger navy, our interests are against the immunity of private property on the sea in time of war, because we have little to lose and considerable power to cause loss to our foes. We cannot but think this too narrow a view. It can hardly be denied that it would be advantageous to this country to develop its merchant marine and foreign trade while restricting its naval expenditure, and this the rule of freedom of maritime commerce in war (save between belligerents) would tend to bring about. Without such freedom we shall be forced to increase our navy in the ratio that our ocean trade grows. And in the nature of things our ocean trade, if helped in every legitimate way, is bound to grow beyond that of any other existing power. Our vast territory, our varied and almost limitless resources, our energetic and ingenious and constantly advancing population, our frontage on the two great oceans of the globe, will compel the development of such international trade as has not been dreamed of by even the most sanguine. Why should we not in every possible way seek so to shape the law of the sea that that trade shall be ever more and more secure?

A MEDIAEVAL COLONIAL POLICY.

We reprint in another place the protest of a British merchant to The London Times against the order of the President confining the trade between the United States and Puerto Rico to American bottoms, and also the comments of The Times upon this extraordinary performance. A sentence or two of these comments have already been transmitted by the cable and upon them we in turn have already commented. The London Times seems to have fallen into a historical error when it says that the executive order which makes trade with Puerto Rico coastwise trade seems to have been borrowed from the British "Navigation Acts" which the Americans themselves found so oppressive. It is true that one of the grievances recited in the Declaration of Independence against GEORGE III. was "for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world." But it is evident to any reader of the Declaration that that grievance was very subordinate, and was put in as a makeweight.

As a matter of historical fact, nobody in 1776, whether colonist or "imperialist," had any doubt that the very purpose of having colonies was to maintain with them an exclusive trade. Our friends in England by no means favored the abandonment of that pretension. Our London namesake would scarcely have ventured upon its assertion if it had had in mind so familiar a British claim as BURKE'S speech on "American Taxation." "Be content," said BURKE, "to bind the Americans to you by laws of trade. You have always done so. Let this be your reason for binding their trade. Do not additionally burden them with taxes. You were not used to do so from the beginning. Let this be your reason for not taxing. These are the arguments of States and kingdoms. Leave the rest to the schools, where alone they may be discussed with safety."

Of course all this is of a merely historical interest. Great Britain has long outgrown, and the insurgent American colonists helped her to outgrow it, the notion that the permanent prosperity either of the mother country or of the colonies was to be promoted by artificial restrictions. That Mr. MCKINLEY still retains that notion and that his first official act was to impose these artificial restrictions upon the first American colony shows merely that Mr. MCKINLEY has reached in 1898 the same stage of intellectual development that Lord NORTH and every other British statesman had attained in 1776.

It is always to be borne in mind, however, that Great Britain is the only nation which has completely outgrown the seventeenth century view of colonial expansion. France, Germany, and, eminently, Spain, have all retained that view and acted upon it. Each of them has lost a good deal of money by adhering to it, and Spain has lost her colonies. It is true also that Great Britain has made a great deal of money by keeping "an open door" in her own possessions, and she would make a great deal more if the door were opened in all colonial possessions. There is only one nation which could really compete with her on the basis of "a fair field and no favor" and that is the United States, although Germany might very probably come in for her share of the profits. But so long as the United States sticks to the mediaeval view of colonial expansion to which the President still adheres and to which he has given expression in the order declaring trade with Puerto Rico to be "coastwise trade," so long Great Britain will be relieved of a dangerous rivalry. No doubt British merchants will be irritated for the time, and a sensible chill brought upon the Anglo-American understanding. But the British may console themselves with the reflection that so long as the United States adheres to the view abandoned by Great Britain within this century and not yet abandoned by any other nation, so long the United States will not be a dangerous rival.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The Seventy-first Regiment of this city, or at least a number of officers and men bearing the name of that time-honored organization, had the distinguished honor of being one of the two militia regiments found to be far enough advanced in drill, discipline, and equipment to be selected to accompany the regulars on the first invasion of Cuban soil. This honor it doubtless owed, in large part, to the fact that it was commanded by Col. GREENE, an officer trained for the army, and as far distinguished in it as an army officer can be in time of peace, before he betook himself to civil life. Unfortunately Col. GREENE was detached from his regiment by promotion before it was ordered to the front.

There are various reports about what it did after it arrived there. The most trustworthy and responsible is undoubtedly that of Gen. KENT, who commanded the division of which the regiment formed part. This report evidently treated the regiment with marked consideration, and with all the kindness consistent with accuracy. There were unofficial reports which were less kind, and one of our esteemed yellow contemporaries was so alarmed at its own temerity in giving currency to them that it fell into a pitiable state, and proposed a "monument" as an atonement of its rashness.

The feeling of New York respecting the regiment, up to the time of its return, while it cannot perhaps be fairly described as local pride, was certainly of great local sympathy. This feeling a controlling part, if not the majority of the regiment, has managed to alienate as soon as its members were left free, by being mustered out of the service, to manifest their own natures. It was then seen that their motive was simply that of the emancipated hoodlum. They brought upon themselves and their service the same disgrace that seems to have been incurred in Puerto Rico by volunteer regiments whose officers had no authority over them.

What the grievances of these hoodlums may have been against their Chaplain, Dr. VAN DE WATER, we are unable to ascertain. Not one of the malcontents has succeeded in making a clear or even an intelligible statement of them. But whatever they were, they could not possibly have justified or excused the stupid and boorish insults which were put upon that clergyman, insults upon which nobody among the officers or men awaiting their discharge seems to have had the manliness to interpose an effective remonstrance. For the men who were guilty of this outrage there is no longer any more room for local sympathy than for local pride. They have disgraced the city from which they came as well as the flag under which they enlisted to serve.

SQUANDERING HISTORIC NAMES.

It is not at all to be wondered at that dissatisfaction is expressed by citizens of Connecticut, Florida, Arkansas, and Wyoming, with the use of the names of those States to designate four new coast-defense monitors recently contracted for by the Navy Department.

The law provides that vessels of the navy of the United States of the first class shall be named for States, and others for cities, towns, and rivers. The first battleships to be provided for the new navy received the names of the two most distantly separated States—Maine and Texas. State names have been since taken up so rapidly that the battleships completed, authorized, and in process of construction, together with such obsolete vessels as the Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, and perhaps others, narrow selection down to some fifteen or eighteen States, each one of which hopes to enjoy the honor of conferring its name upon a new and formidable fighting machine.

When the bill was passed giving the names of Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, and Wyoming to the coast-defense monitors, the determination to have a stronger navy was not as fully developed as it was on Oct. 1, when the bids for the construction of these vessels were opened. It was an extraordinary disregard, it seems to us, of the law, even if it was the wish of the representatives in the Senate and House of the States indicated to use those State names for vessels that obviously are not of the first class. The monitors were intended to be vessels of 2,700 tons displacement, 12 knots speed, and with primary batteries of two 10-inch guns. Battleships already on the register, some of them in commission, have 11,000 tons displacement, 16 knots speed, primary batteries of 12-inch, 13-inch, and 8-inch guns and possibly more useful secondary batteries of 5-inch and 6-inch rapid-fire guns. And presently we are to have in the first class battleships of 12,000 tons displacement, 18 knots speed, batteries more formidable in their composition than any yet provided for battleships of equal dimensions in any navy, all of which, unless Congress shall permit further departure from its own mistaken order, will be named for States, just as the greatly inferior monitors have been.

If the Congress can depart from the strict letter of the law and misapply the names of States as it has done, or employ such names as Kearsarge to vessels of the first class, it ought speedily to rename the monitors and then enact an amendment to prevent the squandering, not to say degradation, of some historic names that could properly and satisfactorily be given to battleships even before North Dakota, South Dakota, North Carolina, South Carolina, and some other States get into the list.

There is no sort of doubt in the navy and out of it that there is no battleship afloat, in process of construction, or in contemplation, for which the name of Farragut would be inadequate, and every consideration of sentiment about the navy and the exploits of our most distinguished sea fighters would be better satisfied with the use of such names as Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Stewart, Perry, and some others who have made some of the brightest pages of our naval history and whose names appear to have been squandered by conferring them upon torpedo-boat destroyers.

It was well enough to give the destroyers and the torpedo boats the names of naval heroes; but there is such a lack of proportion in the names used for these vessels of yet undetermined value as to suggest incapacity somewhere to discriminate. While Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, and Wyoming are being provided with more appropriate namesakes in the navy, let Congress rescue some of the names of our naval celebrities that have too hastily and inadvisedly been conferred upon mere naval experiments.

VIENNA'S NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Vienna has heard news from Washington, and the correspondent of The London Chronicle has conveyed the astonishing information to his paper that "the Washington Cabinet" looks for a speedy close of the Paris negotiations, the surrender of the Philippines for a cash indemnity, and the opening of Congress with a "message of peace" from President MCKINLEY announcing that fact, and also that "the United States have entered into possession of the magnificent Spanish colonies." At the same time, according to the same authority, a note is to be sent to the powers announcing that "the United States have taken their place among the colonial powers, having come out of the reserve which they had formerly adopted and would henceforth exercise an influence on the world's history."

At the rate of progress making by the Paris Commission one might be permitted to doubt whether the "Washington Cabinet" expects a treaty of the description given prior to the opening of Congress, and a treaty with an indemnity provision, would scarcely justify the President's inclination to call a message of transmittal "a peace message," for in spite of some indications of Democratic conversion to the expansion policy it is evident that the payment of indemnity to Spain will provoke a Senatorial conflict.

As to the "note to the powers" and the predicted bumptious contents of it, President MCKINLEY will never send it until he has subjected the proposition to his method of sounding the opinion of the country through the newspapers. It is safe to predict that until he loses his mind he will never use language so pretentious as that employed by The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent in announcing to the world the abandonment by the United States of its traditional policy of isolation.

JOSE M. GOMEZ has sent to Admiral SAMPSON, who sent it to The Sun, a pathetic letter. He writes from the district of Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, "in the name of women and children, of the aged and of invalids—of whole families whose destruction is certain if a generous hand is not soon extended to them."

"Never had these unfortunates suffered so much," he says, "never had there been so many sorrowful episodes, and never had the threatening wave terrorized them as now, when peace with Spain is already signed and when the Island of Cuba is under the protection of the country of WASHINGTON."

Admiral SAMPSON himself says that "dire want is more widespread than at any time before."

This is an appeal that calls for prompt action by the Government. It has the means of knowing exactly where this suffering exists, and of relieving it. If it has not the money available—which is improbable—a word from the President to the people would secure all that was needed. It will be a shame if we leave the people we have freed to die of starvation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——People who see a trace or two of inconsistency in beginning a war with an explicit disclaimer of the desire to acquire new possessions, and then at its close seizing big islands by the dozen and little ones by the hundred, may find a sort of consolation for the sorrow which this change of mind causes them in the fact that minds have been changed before, in much the same way, and that, later, many very good citizens of the United States decided that no harm had been done. There was no formal declaration of war against the Southern Confederacy, so that nothing exactly like the "Teller amendment" is to be found in the history of the rebellion, but none the less was it thoroughly understood and distinctly stated in the platform on which LINCOLN was elected, and in the speeches made by him and his supporters while the campaign was in progress, that no attack upon or interference with the institution of slavery was even contemplated. And in his first inaugural address President LINCOLN said: "I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them." Yet in the September of 1862 President LINCOLN formally proclaimed his intention to free the slaves, and on Jan. 1, 1863, emancipation became an accomplished fact. Few remember, nowadays, that this, too, looked like wicked inconsistency, even to many convinced Unionists, but a writer in The Churchman recalls that "there were honest, upright, and righteous men who declared that, the war for the Union having begun with the solemn declaration that the Federal Government had no desire to interfere with the domestic institutions of each State, President LINCOLN had no right to turn a war for the Union into a war for the destruction of slavery."

——Hardly enough emphasis was laid by the cable dispatches on the care that was taken to make the American flag a prominent feature of the recent Lord Mayor's procession in London. To be exact, it was to the close combination of the English and American flags, rather than to the latter itself, that elaborate pains were taken to call attention. It seems that twice before the Stars and Stripes have appeared among the processional banners in London on Nov. 9, but never before did they occupy so conspicuous a position, and never before has use been made of our National motto, "E pluribus unum." This time those significant words were blazoned on the front of an allegorical car representing the allied sea power of the two English-speaking countries. The car was in the form of a ship, and on its deck stood Britannia, extending her hand to Columbia, and from the stern of the mimic vessel waved the once hostile standards, each of equal size and fastened to staffs of the same height. Along one side of the ship was inscribed "Defense, not Defiance," which, of course, was intended to calm the apprehensions of the tribes on the Continent, while the other side bore the not less reassuring alliteration of "Peace, Progress, and Prosperity." Instead of a name the stern carried the famous declaration of an American Admiral, "Blood is thicker than water," spoken by JOSIAH TATNALL in 1859, as he watched the battle between Sir JAMES HOPE'S fleet and the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, and fretted because he could not take a hand in the row.

——According to a decision just rendered by a Baltimore Police Justice, the payment of a license fee by a dog's owner, and its acceptance by the municipal authorities, confer upon the animal a clear right to be reasonably happy in all natural ways. One of these ways is by howling at the moon when, according to doggish tastes, that is a proper and necessary thing to do, and another way is by taking in the public streets such exercise as doggish muscles demand. Dogs running at large, this considerate Magistrate admits, may be dangerous nuisances, and their midnight songs may deprive reputable and virtuous citizens of needed sleep, but the remedy lies in excluding the animals altogether from thickly settled communities, and not in cruel attempts to repress their characteristic and innocent instincts, or the infliction of fines and other punishments upon their lawful owners. All this sounds very well, but possibly the worthy Justice carries too far his idea of the implied contract made by the payment of a dog license. Most towns have ordinances which define that contract carefully, and the license is granted and the fee received on what should be a clear understanding that these ordinances are to be obeyed.

——Gov. BLACK'S Thanksgiving proclamation is a model in its way, and is evidently the product of hard thinking and careful writing. The task of producing such a document at this particular time could not have been a specially pleasant one, for fortune has not favored the Governor of late, and it is hardly probable that his emotions, if allowed free expression, would take the form of devoutly enthusiastic gratitude. This accounts, doubtless, for the somewhat desiccated phrases in which he explains and fixes the nominally festal day, but that very dryness, besides being gently amusing to cynics and the unregenerate in general, is a vast improvement on the language, obviously more fervid than sincere, which officials in his position too often use in going through this now rather empty formality. A Thanksgiving proclamation is slightly impertinent at best, for advice as to the necessity of religious ceremonies comes with better grace from clerical than from purely secular authorities, but good taste and moderation can do much toward excusing a gratuitous counsel, and Gov. BLACK'S brief appeal illustrates both of those fine qualities.

DO AS THEY DO HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the race difficulties in some of the Southern States, I ask to call your attention to Article 3, Section 4 of our present Constitution, and to this clause: "No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and no two counties or the territory thereof, as now organized, which are adjoining or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators."

The object of this clause is sufficiently plain. It is to disfranchise the City of New York, to a certain extent, in certain contingencies, and to put its inhabitants under a ban of unequal representation in the State Senate. Yet the clause is the result of the learning and ingenuity of Messrs. Choate and Root, who seem to have been the leaders of the convention that framed it and the people who adopted it. Is it valid, and does it not conflict with the Constitution of the United States? It certainly affects the election of the United States Senators.

Do Messrs. Choate and Root regard it as a valid Constitutional provision? If so, what is to prevent the Carolinas from disfranchising the colored voters of their States by reducing the representation in the counties where they reside to a minimum, or, indeed, disfranchising those sections altogether? Will Messrs. Choate and Root give us their views on this? G.
New York, Nov. 18, 1898.

President McKinley Responsible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The whole country is indebted to you for the wise and patriotic editorial on the race troubles in the South, published this morning. No fair-minded man, who knows anything about the conditions existing there, would think of blaming any one but Mr. McKinley in this matter, and I am glad to see that there is at least one newspaper in New York that has the moral courage to call a halt on his unwise policy in that part of the country. JAMES W. FOUTZ.
New York, Nov. 18, 1898.

Why Not Take All?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the definite purpose of the Administration to take from Spain all her Philippine Islands, not, of course, by way of "criminal aggression," but solely as an act of pure humanity, and that the 8,000,000 of the uncivilized inhabitants of those islands may be blessed, willy-nilly, with all the civilization and Christianity which we can either induce or compel them to swallow.

But why stop our hand after seizing so much of Spanish territory? Is it not a good time to make Spain "cough up all she can"? Why not take the Canaries and any other islands of hers? And why not take Spain itself? All of her possessions are filled either with barbarians or else with a very inferior class of Christians—as compared with the finished product here. It is no objection to our doing this that we have not at the time of our "peace negotiations" actually taken any of those possessions. We have "whipped" Spain, and can take from her all that we wish. Then why not do it? It would be so much better for the welfare of her people, civilly and spiritually, to come under the control of this great, free Nation! No matter if this should cost millions in money and thousands of lives; our country is rich and life is of no value in such a crusade for "humanity"—to say nothing of the prospect of our making money from these new acquisitions and of our being able to help England by pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for her. VOX.
New York, Nov. 18, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Frank Admission.

"Can you play poker?"
"No; I always lose."—Ohio State Journal.

Cheated Him.

"I told Miss Rocks that one word from her was worth a million dollars to me."
"Well?"
"She made it 'no.'"—Chicago Record.

One Drawback.

"I have a splendid ear for music," said the complacent young man.
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, regretfully, "but you don't sing with your ear."—Washington Star.

Sterilization in the Country.

"Don't you know it's against the law to pour that water into the milk?" said a passer-by.
"I'm only trying to drown the microbes, Sir," said the milkman, with a smile.—Yonkers Statesman.

Rather Cleverly Explained.

Mother (suspecting that some of the presents have already been pawned)—And where is that pretty mantel clock?
Daughter—Well, you see, it was a French clock, and George could never quite understand it.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

THE DRUMMER'S DREAM.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

A little room in a little hotel
In a little country town,
On a little bed with a musty smell,
A man was lying down.
A great big man with a great big snore—
And he lay on his back, you see—
And a peaceful look on his face he wore,
For sound asleep was he.
In his dream what marv'lous trips he made,
What tremendous bills he sold!
And nobody failed and every one paid,
And his orders were as good as gold.
He smiled and smothered a scornful laugh
When his fellow-drummer blewed;
For he knew no other had sold the half
Of what his order book showed.
He got this letter from home one day:
"Dear Sir—We've no fitter term
To use in your case than simply to say,
Henceforth you are one of the firm."
And a glorious change this made in his life;
He now from the road withdrew;
And really soon got to know his wife,
His son and his daughter, too.
And then he moved from his obscure flat
To a house on the avenue;
Lived swell, was happy, got healthy and fat,
Respected and wealthy, too.
But with a thump, bang, whang! thump again,
The landlord stood at the door.
"It's purty nigh time for that 6:10 train!"
And the drummer's dream was o'er.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

First of Emil Paur's Symphony Concerts at Carnegie Hall Wins Enthusiastic Applause.

Boston must look to her orchestral laurels. We have no Boston Symphony Orchestra, and, while certain members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union live we shall not be permitted to have any such organization. But we have a conductor whose constitution comprises an active brain and red blood, and who shows no inclination whatever to wear smoked glasses when he reads scores, nor to wear kid gloves when he wields the baton. His name is Emil Paur. We got him from Boston, which got him from Leipsic, and had not the desire—or the wisdom—to keep him. Mr. Paur some time ago announced a series of five symphony concerts and five public rehearsals to be given at Carnegie Hall under the management of Carl Löwenstein. When Mr. Löwenstein failed it was feared that Mr. Paur's plan might have to be abandoned, but he has secured thoroughly sound financial backing, and the first public rehearsal of the series was given yesterday afternoon according to the original announcement.

The Paur Symphony Orchestra is an organization of sufficient size for employment in any auditorium in the city. It is formed on a basis of 14 first violins and 10 double basses, which gives it 2 less first strings than the Boston Symphony and 6 less than the Philharmonic Society, which numbers 110 men. The new orchestra is substantially that which Mr. Paur conducted on the occasion of his début as a local conductor. It is rich in its strings, good in its brass, and not even passable in its wood wind. Not Mr. Paur nor "poppy nor mandragora" can blot out the sour tone of the wood wind with which New York must get along until there is a revolution of some kind. But the orchestra as a whole produces a magnificently rich, sonorous, and well-balanced body of tone, (barring the overpowerful tuba,) and the ensemble work is full of power and brilliancy. It is a thoroughly congenial instrument for Mr. Paur to play upon, and he knows how to play upon it.

The programme yesterday afternoon consisted of Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, Saint-Säens's piano concerto in G minor, with Leopold Godowsky as the soloist, Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony, and Wagner's vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger." This was a list well suited to a complete revelation of the ability of the orchestra, combining as it did the languorous cantilena and brilliant tutti of the Goldmark work, the dramatic climaxes and virtuoso passages of the Russian symphony, and the overwhelming polyphonic majesty and massive conclusion of the Wagner composition.

The overture was played with unusual smoothness, Mr. Paur aiming at solid warmth of tone and fluency of utterance rather than a declamatory accent. The effect was poetic and refined without being uncommonly bold. But the conductor had been reserving himself for the symphony. He caused all his violin and viola players to stand throughout the performance of this and the succeeding work. It is an old custom, and is still employed in some concert halls on the European Continent. It is a novelty here, and it may interest the public for a time.

It really does not matter at present what position the men take, if they will only continue to play as they played that symphony. The strings sang gloriously all through it. They soared into the upper positions with a joyous brilliancy of tone that was inspiring, while in the lower register they had abundant weight and dignity. The wood wind phrased most admirably. It is a pity its tone and technic are not perfect. But the ensemble was what told the tale. It was most admirable in its power, its masculinity of style, its breadth, and its solidity. The pizzicato ostinato was a veritable virtuoso piece in Mr. Paur's hands, the nuancing of the strings in it being quite remarkable. The Wagner vorspiel was played with splendor of tone, clearness of polyphonic utterance, and nobility of style. Altogether the concert was one that gave promise of a happy future for the orchestral music of New York.

Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, displayed a very highly developed technic in the concerto. He has enormous digital agility, and even Rosenthal could not excel the smoothness and clearness of his runs. He played the concerto with a clean, smooth, and rapid execution, with a nice distribution of dynamic effects, and with a good quality, though no great variety, of tone. But it was an interpretation da camera. Mr. Godowsky's style has not the largeness necessary to hurl effects across the yawning chasms of such an audience room as Carnegie Hall. He has tone enough, but his reading is small and unimpressive. However, the audience seemed to like him well, though it could not persuade him to perform an encore. What a blessing that the music of the piano has nothing to correspond to the soprano's "Home, Sweet Home."

MRS. PHILLIPS'S CONCERT.

A New Soprano Makes Her Debut at Chickering Hall.

Mrs. Dora E. Phillips, a soprano singer, made her first appearance on the concert stage at Chickering Hall last night. She was heard by an audience which might have been larger had Jupiter Pluvius been less industrious, but which could hardly have been more kindly disposed toward the débutante. Concerts of this kind have become very rare in New York of recent years, and there must naturally be sympathy for any singer, especially for a woman, who embarks upon the stormy sea of professionalism and who endeavors to lift up her voice in a community given over to the worship of world-famous opera singers.

Such sympathy is naturally increased when the new-comer, as was the case last night, is modest in her announcements, comes before the public without any acclaim, comports herself with quiet dignity, and discloses evidences of honest endeavor and of some artistic equipment. Mrs. Phillips sang the grand aria from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba." Klein's setting of "My love is like a red, red rose," Franz's "Im Herbst," her share of the duet of Nedda and Sylvia from "Pagliacci," Liszt's "Lorelei," Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia?" and Bizet's "Chanson Arabe." Her voice is a small one, but of an excellent quality, and she possesses temperament. The lower and middle tones of the voice are well placed, but her phrasing was not always judicious, and she displayed a sad lack of method in attacking her high notes. She might please in ballads and in a small hall—say as a soloist in chamber music concerts—but she should not essay such broad work as the Gounod number.

Mrs. Phillips was assisted by Leo Schulz, violoncellist; Herman Spielter, pianist, and Dr. Otto Jacob, baritone. Mr. Spielter and Mr. Schulz played a movement from a sonata by the former, and Mr. Schulz was also down on the programme for four solos, including Bruck's "Kol Nidrei" and Davidoff's "Am Springbrunnen," both of which he played most admirably. Dr. Jacob sang "Archibald Douglas" in a labored style and with a strangulated tone, and assisted Mrs. Phillips in the duet.

"LITTLE ITALY" IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Fiske Appears in a New "Curtain Raiser" by H. B. Fry.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A one-act play by H. B. Fry called "Little Italy" has given Mrs. Fiske an opportunity to show a new phase of her versatility. It was produced last night as a curtain-raiser for "Divorcons," and in it she plays the part of a young wife of an Italian baker in the Italian quarter of New York. It was a contrast to see the actress in the swarthy complexion of Naples.

Guilia has followed her husband to the New World, but she does not love him. She had a lover who also came to America. She had been ill-treated at home, and the marriage was a forced one. All this is conveyed to the audience in the cry which Guilia gives when she hears the voice of the lover singing outside the baker's shop.

An elopement is arranged, but the return of the husband interferes. The wife attempts to escape, but is killed by an accident. The husband and lover meet, but the latter escapes with his life. The husband places candles by his dead wife, and the curtain drops.

To Botanize in Yucatan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Within two weeks Allison V. Armour's yacht Utowana will leave New York Harbor for the coast of Yucatan, bearing its owner, a number of his New York friends, and the Chicago botanist Dr. Charles F. Millspaugh, curator of the Botanical Department of the Field Columbian Museum and botanical lecturer at the University of Chicago. The expedition will be absent until March. It is the intention for the party to leave the yacht and proceed into the mountain district of the interior, a region where the flora has been little classified.

MILLER TALKS OF HAWAII

Veteran Admiral Praises Islands Where He Hoisted the Flag.

NECESSARY TO OUR INTERESTS

Expects Nicaragua Canal in Ten Years—Will Reside Here After Retirement Next Week.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, who hoisted the American flag over Hawaii Aug. 12 last, will be retired next Tuesday, after spending over forty-seven years in the active service of his country. Of this, about twenty years have been passed afloat. Admiral Miller will make New York his home.

When seen at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Admiral said:

"There is no problem connected with the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands that is not capable of solution. We will find when the form of government of the islands is established by Congress that everything will work smoothly. Out of a total population of 110,000, there are 15,000 Chinese, 10,000 Japanese, and 3,000 Americans and Europeans. But the interests of the whites are so great they will easily control the islands.

"I have such faith in the Commissioners sent to recommend the form of government for the islands that I am sure whatever they say will carry great weight with Congress and the President as to the importance of these islands to the United States. Whatever may be the policy of expansion, the Hawaiian Islands are a necessity to us, both from a strategic and a commercial point of view.

"This will be made more apparent when the Nicaragua Canal has been constructed, which I am sure will be within ten years.

"From my experience on the Isthmus of Panama I was formerly of the opinion that if an inter-oceanic canal was ever constructed it would be on the line of the Panama Railroad. But further information has convinced me that the most practicable route is through Nicaragua, and I further believe that the canal will be built, constructed, and controlled without the intervention or assistance of any foreign power.

"Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has given out that the change in the sovereignty of the Islands was a war measure only, and that royalty will be restored. That is impossible, and is opposed to the spirit of the age. When a republican form of government is established upon the overthrow of a monarchy it is probable that it will last for all time.

"The natives of the Hawaiian Islands, in my opinion, after a long residence among them, will make good citizens, and will be as patriotic as any of the foreign elements of our country. The native Hawaiian is a peaceful, law-abiding man, and is easily led. I have great regard for the native Hawaiian.

"What about the policy of colonial expansion? That is a subject which is now in the hands of the Government, and of which I do not wish to speak further than to say that our President is familiar with the subject, and is capable of recommending to Congress the best course to pursue in regard to the Philippine Islands. It is a very difficult problem, but I am sure that the result will redound to the commercial and material interests of our country."

MORTALITY IN HAWAII.

Official Report of Deaths in the First New York Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following report, dated yesterday, has been received by the War Department from Gen. Merriam at San Francisco, commanding the Department of California:

"Reports from Honolulu to Nov. 9.

"Gen. King's detachments boarded the Arizona Nov. 7, leaving 150 sick in hospital. Arizona was still anchored outside of the harbor for observation of men with reference to typhoid. Gen. King himself ill, but disease not reported. Surgeon reports 292 cases in hospital, 65 being typhoid and 40 malarial fever; remainder convalescent or other causes.

"Following deaths reported in First New York Regiment: Private Clarence H. Porter, Company H, malaria; Private Charles H. Thompson, Company H, tuberculosis; Private Webster McCarthy, Company A, typhoid; Private Charles F. Carter, Company G, typhoid; Sergt. William Goodrick, Company C, typhoid; Private George Van Keuren, Company M, typhoid; Private Thomas F. Letton, Company A, typhoid; Corp. Oscar R. Wheeler, Company E, typhoid.

"Dates of death not given, and no lists of other regiments given."

"OUR NEW RESPONSIBILITIES."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott Tells the People's Institute About America's Duty to the Philippines.

In discussing the subject of "Our New Responsibilities" before the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott said that the events of the last few months had changed the relations of this Nation toward the rest of the world. New and important responsibilities had been thrust upon the United States. In calculating how those responsibilities would be borne, it was necessary to consider the distinguishing characteristics of the American people. Some pessimistic critics had declared that drunkenness, political corruption, and lawlessness were leading characteristics of the American people. The speaker did not agree with such critics. It was true that the evils spoken of existed here, but they existed in greater extent in other countries.

The distinguishing characteristics of the American people, in the opinion of Dr. Abbott, were the assurance of right and justice as typified by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principle of self-government, as declared in the Federal Constitution. Other characteristics were the absence of arbitrary social caste such as divided the peoples of other countries into classes, the free public school system, and the religious liberty accorded to every person. Liberty, justice, equal rights, and equal education were the chief features that distinguish this Nation from other nations.

Dr. Abbott said that from the first he had believed in the righteousness of the war with Spain. The question now was what to do with the fruits of our victories. "We are told that we have failed in our efforts to properly care for the inferior population within our borders," said the speaker. "That I deny. There is no country in the world that can show the good record that we can in the education and the development of inferior populations.

"If expansion means imperialism, I desire to record myself as vitally opposed to expansion. We do not want to govern Cuba or the Philippines, but it is our duty to help the people of those islands in their efforts to govern themselves. We have no right to give the Philippines back to Spain, with the possibility that that nation may either continue to misgovern them or sell them to some other nation."

SCHLEY IN HIS NATIVE STATE.

Great Public Demonstration in His Honor at Frederick, Md.

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 18.—Admiral Schley reached this city to-day, and will remain until Sunday visiting his relatives here. His coming was the occasion of an immense popular outpouring and an ovation. Many houses were elaborately decorated, the church and other bells of the city were rung, and thousands gathered at the station to cheer the gallant sailor.

A public reception will be given in his honor to-morrow night, and he will be entertained during his stay at the home of his cousin, Miss Mary Goldsborough of this city.

Canadian Schoolboys to Visit Florida.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 18.—The invitation of the Hon. W. D. Bloxham, Governor of the State of Florida, for a drill company of Toronto public school pupils to visit Tampa, Fla., in 1899, has been accepted by the School Board. The company will be fifty strong.

New Capitol for Arizona.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Nov. 18.—The Territorial Capitol Site Commission has adopted plans for a capitol to cost $100,000. Bids for construction will be advertised for at once.

CARLIST ALARM IN SPAIN

Pretender's Partisans Tamper with the Army's Loyalty.

OMINOUS RED CROSS CIRCULAR

Alludes to the "Unfortunate Proximity of Days of Sorrow and Blood" and the Need of Preparation.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, whose dispatch is forwarded from the Spanish frontier, says:

"The state of the army causes anxiety in political and official circles. It is an open secret that officers of all ranks and the repatriated soldiers are discontented, first at the non-payment of arrears, and then because they are profoundly mortified at the manner in which the war was conducted, which prevented the army from getting a much-desired opportunity of coping with the Americans, as they believed the army would have turned the tide in Spain's favor.

"Thus far the Republicans have not attempted to tamper with the loyalty of the army, but the Carlists are positively trying to do so in Catalonia and Valencia. They announce the impending publication of a manifesto, chiefly addressed to the army, declaring that Don Carlos no longer considers himself bound to show any consideration for the present dynasty and Government, whose shortcomings and errors have involved the loss of both territory and honor.

"The Carlists' threats are now so open that all classes of newspapers denounce their propaganda. The Madrid press sarcastically advises the Government not to allow itself again to be painfully surprised by the Carlist rising, as it was by the Cuban and Philippine rebellions.

"Gen. Weyler is regarded by Spanish officers as the most powerful and popular among them. He seems inclined to avoid political intrigues and even shows a disposition to support Señor Sagasta and the Queen Regent. Neither Marshal Campos nor Gen. Polavieja enjoys equal prestige with the army."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Biarritz says:

"The Carlists declare that they have obtained a loan, but not from England. Proof that the situation is serious is seen in the Government's alarm and the strict censorship in Navarre.

"The Red Cross Association circular contains the following: 'The unfortunate proximity of days of sorrow and blood necessitates the preparation of all our means and services.'

"Marshal Martinez Campos has had a long conference with the Captain General of Madrid, who was formerly Captain General in the northern regions of Spain, and is therefore acquainted with the situation in the Basque Provinces and Navarre."

HOT CHASE AFTER A STEAMER.

The Briardene, Seized for Debt, Escapes from Queenstown Harbor.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—Something in the nature of a sensation has been caused here by the extraordinary conduct of Capt. Johnston, commander of the British steamer Briardene, which arrived here on Oct. 21, from New York, extensively damaged by severe weather, during which she was almost submerged for ten days. Since that time the Briardene has been repairing for a passage west.

The Briardene was attached this morning by a Marshal of the Admiralty Court for debt, and a bailiff was placed on board of her. The Captain determined to defy the court and started for Delaware Breakwater. But the pilot who was on board, refused to navigate the ship out of the harbor, with the result that the Captain attempted to do so and grounded the Briardene off Haul Bowline. Two hours later she was floated off.

In the meanwhile the Admiralty Court officials communicated with the Admiral in charge of this station, and the latter sent a steam pinnace to intercept the Briardene. The pinnace met the Briardene as the latter was passing out of Queenstown Harbor at full speed and ordered her to stop. The Captain of the steamer paid no attention to the summons, but continued on his way to sea as fast as the engines of the Briardene could drive her, with the little pinnace following in pursuit.

The chase was watched by excited crowds ashore. Off Spike Island the Briardene had completely outdistanced the pinnace, and the latter gave up the pursuit.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.—The steamer Briardene, which is reported to have escaped from the officers of the law at Queenstown, Ireland, is owned in Halifax. The owners have had notice of the seizure of the vessel, and this morning cabled 350 pounds sterling, the amount of the claim, to secure her release. They had no idea of her escape and did not anticipate this development.

Jumped from the Campania.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—The Cunard steamer Campania, Capt. Walker, which left New York on Nov. 12 for Liverpool, by way of this port, touched here at 9:39 this morning and reported that a Swedish steerage passenger, named Mokarlsen, committed suicide by jumping overboard while on the passage across the Atlantic.

GERMAN ATTACKED BY KURDS.

Brigands Fired On Dr. Belck, Who Had a Narrow Escape from Death.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Advices have just been received in this city from Van, Eastern Turkey, giving details of the narrow escape from death at the hands of brigands of Dr. Belck, the well-known German savant, who, with Dr. Lohman, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been engaged recently in the East in search of antiquities and scientific information.

Dr. Belck was ambushed and fired upon by the robbers, and, although only slightly wounded, feigned death and thus escaped more serious harm. The outlaws were followers of Hussein Pasha, a notorious Kurdish chief, who several times has been aprisoned and banished, but who this year has returned and strengthened himself against the Government as well as the people.

The doctor is traveling under the special patronage of the German Emperor, and as the guest of the Sultan. Captain Elliot, the British Consul at Van, has taken measures to lay the details of the attack upon Dr. Belck to the notice of the Sultan.

MISSIONARIES REACH HARPOOT.

Are Protected by the American and English Legations in Turkey.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions today received a cablegram from Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, announcing the safe arrival there of a party of missionaries to whom the Turkish Government refused passports upon their departure from Constantinople. The journey of 700 miles, nearly 500 of which was overland from the Black Sea, was made under the special escort and protection of the American and English legations.

The treaties between the United States and Turkey are said to be clear upon the point that American citizens shall be permitted to travel freely, and reside anywhere in the empire. The apparent nullification of this privilege at the present juncture is understood to be an open violation of the treaty.

KAISER'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

News that He Will Not Visit Vienna Causes a Sensation in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The news that Emperor William is to return home by a roundabout route, without touching at Vienna or Berlin, has created a sensation in political circles, as it is interpreted as being a confirmation of the recent indications that the relations between Germany and Austria are less friendly than they have been.

His Majesty's avoidance of Berlin is supposed to be due to his displeasure at the abandonment of the projected festal reception. The authorities of Potsdam, however, are preparing to give the Emperor and Empress a brilliant welcome on their return to their home there.

DREYFUS HEARS THE NEWS.

Informed of the Revision Proceedings in His Case—Uproar in the Chamber Over the Secret Documents.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Governor of French Guiana has sent a dispatch to the Colonial Office here announcing that Dreyfus has been informed of the revision proceedings in his case.

There was a noisy scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day during M. Lasies's interpellation of the proposed Government measures to maintain the inviolability of the contents of the package of secret documents in the Dreyfus case, which are understood to affect the national defense.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, recalled the recent Ministerial statement on the subject, adding that the Chamber could depend upon the vigilance of the Government in the matter under debate, which he moved be adjourned for a month, amid loud applause, mingled with protests from the Extreme Left.

M. Lasies vehemently attacked the Government and the Magistracy, which called forth indignant protests from the majority of the House. He accused the Government of failure to enforce respect for the national honor, but, amid a great tumult, M. Dupuy's motion was adopted.

HERR H. H. MEIER DEAD.

North German Lloyd Steamship Co.'s Founder Passes Away at Bremen.

BREMEN, Nov. 18.—Herr H. H. Meier, founder of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, is dead. He was eighty-nine years of age.

Hermann Heinrich Meier was born in Bremen. He was the son of Hermann Heinrich Meier, who belonged both on his father's and mother's side to families distinguished in the history of the City of Bremen, in which the Meier family had occupied prominent positions for many years.

Young Meier at an early date took up a mercantile career, and after serving a commercial apprenticeship he entered his father's firm, H. H. Meier & Co., in Bremen, on Jan. 1, 1834, and since 1852 had been the senior member of the firm

Chief among the monuments that he left to his memory as a successful business man is the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, which he founded in the year 1856 by the consolidation of several small shipping interests belonging to the City of Bremen. This company, from a tonnage of 4,000 in 1856, gradually expanded until at the present day it shows a total tonnage of nearly 300,000, and has extended its operations until it now nearly circumnavigates the globe.

Mr. Meier retained the Presidency of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company from its inception until 1888, when he turned over the management to younger hands.

Another of his creations in the early years of his mercantile career was the Bremen Bank, a financial institution of well known solidity and strength. For many years and up to the time of his death he was the President of the Life Saving Society of Germany, which maintains life-saving stations by voluntary contributions along the inhospitable shores of the North Sea and the Baltic. In many other enterprises he also took a dominant part.

When the North German Parliament was called into being, Mr. Meier accepted a mandate as one of the Delegates, and later he served a number of terms as a member of the Reichstag, in committees of which he rendered invaluable service.

The Imperial Government at Berlin regarded Mr. Meier as an undisputed authority on subjects relating to commerce and navigation, and his advice was often sought by Secretaries of State and by the Emperor himself.

Mr. Meier spent six years of his early life in this country, from 1832 to 1838, when he acted as agent in procuring business for his house in Bremen. He spent much of his time in Boston, but traveled through the country, and formed the acquaintance of many leading men of the United States in that time.

A Missionary Murdered in China.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that the Rev. Mr. Fleming, a missionary and a native evangelist were murdered in the recent attack by the rebels on the town of Kwei-Fu, in the Upper Yang-tse-Klang Valley, when a Catholic mission there was burned.

Leo XIII. on the Church in America.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "A very important pontifical document is about to appear, expressing the Pope's full approbation of the democratic and liberal tendencies of the Catholic Church in the United States."

Cretans in Greece Cheer Prince George

ATHENS, Nov. 18.—Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner of the powers in Crete, has arrived here on his way to that island. He received an ovation from the Cretans here and at the Piraeus, who surrounded his carriage and heartily cheered him.

Says Chamberlain Had a Treaty.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—La Patrie says: "Lord Chamberlain has returned from America with the draft of a treaty with the United States concealed in his pockets."

Ten Persons Burned in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—In a fire, which completely destroyed an extensive timber shed here to-day, ten persons were burned to ashes.

ZANGWILL TO WRITE A PLAY.

Liebler & Co. Arrange for Dramatization of One of His Novels.

Nearly a year ago Messrs. T. A. Liebler and George C. Tyler of the firm of Liebler & Co., managers for Miss Viola Allen, in "The Christian," made an effort to secure from Israel Zangwill the rights to dramatize his novel "The Children of the Ghetto," or else the right to produce a dramatization of the story by the author himself. After a long correspondence the matter was dropped, pending his contemplated visit to this country, by which time he would have completed a scenario, as he expressed the desire to make the dramatization personally.

On Mr. Zangwill's arrival here the matter was again taken up, and the negotiations were completed yesterday, Liebler & Co. securing the sole rights for America and Canada. Mr. Zangwill is to have the piece completed by April next, and the play will probably be produced during the early part of next season. An entirely new company will be organized.

ETHEL MARLOWE'S FUNERAL.

Simple Services Conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. W. Nell.

The funeral of Miss Ethel Marlowe, the actress, who died suddenly on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre, took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Voight, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Only the family and a few intimate friends of the young woman were present.

The services, which were simple, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Edward W. Nell, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Edward the Martyr. A number of floral pieces were sent to the house by relatives of the girl. The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery. The pallbearers were Charles Walcott, John Nicholson, and Charles and John Voight.

TRAIN WRECK IN COLORADO.

Report at Colorado Springs that Several Persons Were Killed.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 18.—It is reported here that the Missouri Pacific train from Denver was wrecked this evening, six miles north.

One rumor says that eleven persons were killed, another that only one was killed.

Railway officials refuse any information.

202d New York in Winter Quarters.

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 18.—The Two Hundred and Second New York arrived here today and went into camp. The regiment was met by a band and a cheering crowd of 2,000, which accompanied the boys to their Winter home.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The rain and fog which again yesterday, as on Thursday, visited the city, made the streets sloppy and the atmosphere at society's central meeting place, Madison Square Garden, humid and uncomfortable to a degree The gloomy weather outdoors during the off hours of the show crowded the hotels and restaurants more than ever, and it was difficult to obtain a table or even a seat at the Astoria, Sherry's, and Delmonico's at the luncheon, dinner, and supper hours. Although it was thought that the visitors to the Horse Show from out of town had all arrived by Wednesday, the arrivals at the leading hotels yesterday of people who had evidently come on for the show were larger than on any previous day of the week. Boston, in particular, sent a large quota. The afternoon and evening at the Garden were marked by the presence of a number of dressmakers and milliners from Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, who stood in groups together here and there, studying and discussing the more striking gowns and hats. Their presence was much commented upon, and revived for the affair the old title of the "Clothes Horse Show."

* *

Yesterday was also actors' day at the Show, and the stage was well represented during the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Faversham, Miss Annie Russell, Mr. John Drew, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Miss Isabel Irving, and Mr. E. H. Sothern were conspicuous in the throng on the "clothes walk." Mrs. Faversham was particularly noticeable in a dark skirt and a red waterproof riding coat.

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The engagement is soon to be announced of a wealthy New Yorker, who is now in Japan, and who will return in January for his marriage, and a handsome widow, a member of the Livingston family. The engagement follows a romantic courtship. The couple knew each other when very young, but were prevented from marrying by their parents on account of their age. The young man went to Japan, where he amassed a fortune. The young woman married, but was widowed a few years ago. She had ceased to hear from her former lover, and he only learned of her widowhood last May. He immediately returned to New York, found the widow, and renewed his devotions. The couple would have been married this Autumn had it not been that business required the man to return to Japan. The engagement, while not formally announced, is an open secret.

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The serious illness of Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter in London, the news of which reached New York yesterday, was much discussed at the Horse Show last evening. Although Mrs. Potter no longer holds a place in New York society, she is so well remembered here that anything pertaining to her is a matter of interest to many people. Mrs. Potter's parents, Col. and Mrs. Urquhart, are with her in London. She is suffering from pleurisy, and although desperately ill, hope is entertained of her recovery. Mr. Potter and his daughter, Miss Fifi Potter, are at Tuxedo.

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Mr. Sydney Ashmore is lying seriously ill at his apartments, in Washington Square, and owing to his advanced age fears are entertained as to his recovery. Mrs. Ashmore, who has been seriously ill for nearly a year past, is better. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore have been ailing since their narrow escape from being burned to death in their apartment a year ago last Winter.

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Mr. S. Franklin Stanton, who was recently re-elected President of the St. Nicholas Society, and who, in accordance with the customs of the society, will be installed, with the other newly elected officers, at Delmonico's next week, has purchased a large plot of land at Cedarhurst, L. I., on which he will build a handsome villa.

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To-day there will be the usual meets of the Meadow Brook and Westchester Hunts. The Meadow Brook Hunt will meet in the morning, and the run promises to be lively if the weather permits. The Westchester Hunt meets in the afternoon, on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New York.

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The only social event of to-day except the Horse Show is the reception to be given by the Board of Governors of the Wednesday cotillions to the patronesses, and which has already been mentioned in this column. The reception will be at Sherry's, and it will be the first large affair to take place in the new building. The patronesses will be assisted by fifty young women, who will pour tea and a large corps of the male members of the club will act as ushers. The names of these were given yesterday. There will be informal dancing. The hours are from 4 to 6.

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The exodus to the South of France and to the Nile is already beginning. This morning the Fuerst Bismarck takes out Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer and their children, who expect to be gone all Winter. Miss Margaret Waldo, Mrs. George M. Winslow, the Misses Alice and Mary Winslow, Mrs. Andrew D. White, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sargeant, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndyke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Belden, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gregory will also sail by the same steamer.

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Among the well-known Cincinnati people at the Astoria is Capt. S. Benson Foraker, who has just recovered from a serious attack of fever, which he contracted in Havana. Ex-Judge Miller Outcalt and Mrs. Outcalt are also at the Astoria and have a box at the Horse Show, where the West is well represented.

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In Newport Mr. Gordon McKay is having extensive alterations made to his cottage on Ochre Point. The dining hall will be enlarged to double its present size. Mrs. William T. Bull, who has been very ill, is convalescing, and with Dr. Bull will come to the city next week. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mrs. LeRoy King, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dulles, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane have closed their cottages.

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There are a number of bridal parties at the Homestead, Hot Springs, this week, and among them are Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Loring. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Clark of this city, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crocker of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Weed of Philadelphia, Penn.

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Mrs. Levinius Clarkson died at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson on Thursday. She was a Miss Livingston and was related to the Livingstons of the Manor and to the Clarksons of this city. Her grandson, Mr. Robert Clarkson, married Miss Mary Otis, the daughter of the late James Otis and a sister of Mrs. Munroe and Mrs. Fred Edey. Mrs. Henry Ledyard, the mother of Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard, died in England Thursday. She was a Miss Cass of Newport, and was also related to many well-known New York families.

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Mrs. Reginald Arnold was spoken of in this column by an error yesterday as the daughter of Mrs. John de Zerega. She is a niece of Mrs. di Zerega. The only daughter of Mrs. John di Zerega was Lady Franklin, who died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega are still at their country residence at Lawrence Park, near Scarsdale, and will not return to town until next month.

Farnell—Browne.

A pretty home wedding took place Wednesday evening at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 96 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, when Miss Genevieve Lucile Browne of Cincinnati became the bride of Frank Lee Farnell. The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright performed the ceremony. The bride wore white satin, with pearl passementerie trimmings, and carried bride roses. She was attended by Mrs. Laura Morgan as matron of honor. The only bridesmaid was Miss Maud M. Farnell, sister of the bridegroom. She wore a dainty costume of pink organdie, and her flowers were pink chrysanthemums. The groom's brother, Henry A. Farnell, was best man.

ENSIGN TO MARRY AN ACTRESS.

Engagement of Roscoe Paterson and Charlotte Crane Announced.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 18.—The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Lottie Bowes, known on the stage as Charlotte Crane, and now playing in "Shenandoah" in the East, and Ensign Roscoe Paterson of the gunboat Chase.

At Charleston last Christmas Miss Bowes obtained some notoriety by being excluded from a cotillion of the South Carolina Military Academy, to which she had been escorted by Paterson, because of her being an actress.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON'S ESTATE.

Some Doubt Felt by the Temporary Administrator as to Its Solvency—The Millions Not Found.

A statement throwing some doubt upon the solvency of the estate of Joseph Richardson, the eccentric owner of the "Spite House," Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, and reputed multi-millionaire, was made yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Dr. Robert N. Disbrow applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald for an order directing J. Jaffred Butler, temporary administrator of the estate, to pay him $7,000 for professional services rendered to Mr. Richardson.

Charles E. Hotchkiss of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for Mr. Butler, stated to the Surrogate that it was not known whether or not the property in Mr. Butler's hands would suffice to pay all the claims against the estate, and said that to make the order prayed for might result in giving a preference to Dr. Disbrow. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

Mr. Hotchkiss said later that Mr. Butler has in his possession between $600,000 and $1,000,000 of securities, the exact value of which is not determinable because of their fluctuating prices. Mr. Butler has not discovered that Mr. Richardson owned any real estate at the time of his death, not even the "Spite House" being in his name. Mr. Butler has become aware, unofficially, of a large number of indefinite claims against the estate, and it is because of the uncertainty as to the genuine character and aggregate amount of these claims that the solvency of the estate is a matter of doubt.

Before and for some months after Mr. Richardson died, in June, 1897, his estate was reputed to be worth many millions, some estimates going as high as $30,000,000. A few days after his death the statement was made that his real estate was valued at $1,000,000, and that he had left many millions in stocks and bonds.

Mrs. Emma J. Richardson, the widow, filed a will dated April 24, 1897, which divided the estate equally between herself and Mr. Richardson's children by a former wife, George and Dellarifa Grace, after deducting $17,500 bequeathed to pay off a mortgage on the Central Park Baptist Church, and $50,000, a personal gift to the Rev. Harry M. Warren, pastor of that church. The children contested this will, on the ground of undue influence exerted by Mrs. Richardson and of the testator's failing mental powers, and filed a will, dated Oct. 29, 1894, which left the entire estate to them. This will contest is yet undecided.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Lack of Funds to Meet the Rapid Growth of the Church's Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada, representing forty-five churches, held its fourteenth annual meeting to-day in this city. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of All Saints' Church, New York City, presided.

Howland Davis, Treasurer, reported receipts for the year, $7,122.57; expenditures, $3,767.23; balance, $3,355.34. This was followed by the report of the Secretary, the Rev. D. W. Morehouse of New York, who said that the work of the Conference during the past year had been conducted in the face of greater difficulties than ever before, owing to the rapid growth of the work and the limited means at command to prosecute it. At the afternoon session the Rev. William M. Brundage, Ph. D., of Albany, N. Y., spoke on "Religious Progress up to Date."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dorman B. Eaton; Vice Presidents—John Harsen Rhoades of New York, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, New York; Mrs. John P. Illsley, Germantown; Harry B. Wells, Plainfield, N. J.; the Rev. Joseph May, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper of New York; Secretary—the Rev. D. W. Morehouse of New York; Treasurer—Howland Davis, New York; Trustees—Edward W. Clark, Germantown; the Rev. John W. Chadwick, New York; John Harsen Rhoades, New York; Directors—John P. Illsley of Germantown, William H. Kenyon of New York, and John B. Forbes of New York.

KEELY, THE INVENTOR, DEAD.

Maker of the Famous "Motor" Expires Suddenly at His Home in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—John Ernest Worrell Keely, the iventor of the Keely motor, died to-day at his home in this city from pneumonia. He was taken ill on Saturday last, and continued to grow steadily worse until his death. Mr. Keely was sixty-one years of age, and leaves a widow.

More than thirty years ago John Ernest Worrell Keely first announced that he had discovered a mysterious power of immense capabilities of industrial application, and ever since that time he has been more or less prominent in the public eye. Diffident at first with regard to this illimitable force he professed to have revealed, of late years he has claimed to possess the mastery over it. For over a generation scientific men, engineers, and the laity heard at repeated intervals of the wonders of the discovery, but Keely died before he had given satisfactory demonstrations that his idea could be successfully adapted to commercial use.

He was born in the old town of Chester, Penn., and for some time was a member of a theatrical orchestra, and later a decorative painter. The news that this previously unknown man had invented a motor of tremendous power that was evolved from less than a quart of water was first made known in Philadelphia, and at first received with ridicule, though the cleverness of the supposed discoverer gained a degree of credence. It may be honestly said of Keely's devices that hundreds of theoretical scientists, as well as practical mechanical experts, attended exhibitions of the wonderful power, and no matter how sceptical regarding the motive power of what was seen, were able to claim that Mr. Keely's assertions were fraudulent. That he did exhibit a machine that ran was beyond dispute.

Considerable capital was soon found to invest in the new invention, and a company was incorporated. The stock was eagerly sought in this country, and much of it was taken abroad. But Mr. Keely successively claimed he saw possibilities of far better results in improved devices for applying the mysterious force, and began dilatory tactics that disgusted the stockholders, until they were glad to dispose of their stock if a buyer so adventurous as to take it was found. For twenty-five years Keely was at work upon his improved apparatus, and during that time the stock of the company fluctuated from $500 to 10 cents a share.

It was not until about 1896 that it was decided Keely should construct the engine to demonstrate his theories. This step was not even then taken until after a careful consideration by the principals, and upon the advice of distinguished foreign mechanical experts. Within a year he completed an engine, or motor, and exhibited it in Philadelphia.

The motor was inspected by W. J. Franzioli, the General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, Chief Electrical Engineer Brown of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mechanical Engineer Pierson and Assistant Engineer Sterrett of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They were much impressed and declared that the force was a new one. Keely's apparent inability to apply his power to existing machinery, however, always was the stumbling block.

A description of one of the Keely exhibitions that was recognized as characteristic of nearly all was written some months ago by Julian Hawthorne, who was a professional engineer before he became a novelist. "Movements took place for which there were no visible or hitherto recognized means of accounting," he said. "A heavy metallic sphere revolved at great speed. An isolated compass did the same. Weights immersed in a tall glass jar filled with water rose upward or sank again or remained midway. All that Mr. Keely did was to tinker with a stringed musical machine fitted with singular appliances and to blow upon a small mouth organ at intervals. The assumption appeared to be that musical notes produced vibrations which affected the 'chords of mass' of the things operated upon, and the 'polar currents' were in some manner induced to participate in the strange results."

Keely was remarkable in that he never cared to display any manifestations of his discovery except to men of mechanical and scientific attainments. In the early days most of his stockholders were of that class, but they soon lost patience and complained that Keely seemed incompetent to understand or develop a power hitherto unknown upon which he had probably stumbled.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Thomas C. Donaldson.

Col. Thomas C. Donaldson, of whom it has been said that he had a larger acquaintance with public men than any other man in this country, died at his home, in Philadelphia, yesterday in his fifty-sixth year. He was a native of Columbus, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools.

Though only a youth when the civil war began, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, with which he served about a year, being honorably discharged in 1862 in consequence of a wound. In the following year he went to Philadelphia and enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Register of Public Lands for Idaho.

In 1875 he returned to Philadelphia and was appointed one of the Centennial Commissioners. He served on many mint assay commissions, and in 1880 received from President Hayes the offer of the Governorship of Idaho. He was an active Republican worker, and was a delegate to many Republican National Conventions. In 1884 he was a member of the Republican National Committee, and was deeply interested in the candidacy of James G. Blaine, whose defeat he took so to heart that he ceased his political activity.

Col. Donaldson was a man of versatility, and in addition to his other labors he wrote and compiled for the Government a mammoth volume, "Public Domain," which is the standard reference history of the National public lands, their acquisition, distribution, grants, surveys, &c. He also wrote "Walt Whitman, the Man," "George Catlin's Indian Gallery," and other works. He became noted as a collector of antiquities, and his collection of autographs and historical relics is said to be not inferior to any private collection in the country.

Lindley Smyth.

Lindley Smyth, who was prominent in Philadelphia financial circles prior to 1873, in which year he retired from active business, died yesterday, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Smyth was formerly President of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. He was active during the war in promoting the financial interests of the Government, and when Grant was elected President the first time he offered Mr. Smyth the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but the offer was declined.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZA CRITTENDEN, eighty-five years of age, the widow of Joseph H. Crittenden of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J. Three daughters survive her.

Miss LUCINDA BAILEY, a niece of Mrs. William K. McClure, and daughter of the late James H. Bailey, the owner of a large estate in Ireland, died yesterday at the home of her aunt, in Plainfield, N. J.

Baron HENRIC CASIMIR SPARRE died yesterday at his home, in Cleveland, Ohio. The Baron had been a resident of Cleveland since July, 1895. He was a Swede, and was knighted by the King of Denmark. He came to the United States in 1874, locating at first in Chicago.

CHARLES DICK, who for the past twenty years has supervised stripping work at many of the collieries in the anthracite coal regions, died suddenly at Hazleton, Penn., yesterday of apoplexy. He was one of the contractors engaged last year in the construction of the canal at Massena, N. Y.

JACOBUS VOORHIES, sixty-nine years old, and a resident of Coney Island for more than forty years, died at his home at Gravesend Beach yesterday of a complication of diseases. The funeral will be held at 2 P. M. to-morrow at the Gravesend Reformed Church. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Prof. GEORGE L. OSBORNE, President of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., for twenty-four years past, and once First Vice President of the National Educational Association, died in Kansas City Thursday night in a hospital, to which he had been taken to undergo a surgical operation. He was sixty-eight years old.

Mrs. JULIA TOWNSEND MARSH, one of the oldest and most prominent women in the Borough of Richmond, died at her home, at Clifton, yesterday. She was ninety-six years of age, and had been sick but a short time. Mrs. Marsh was the widow of Nathaniel Marsh and the mother of Nathaniel Marsh, a city Magistrate of the Borough of Richmond.

JOHN E. GRAEF, for many years engaged in the mining and shipping of coal, with offices in Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Graef early in life studied theology. In 1884 he was chosen pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Washington, but retired from the pulpit owing to ill-health. Miss Virginia Graef, his daughter, is a prominent member of the National Kindergaten Society. She is Superintendent of Kindergartens of Cleveland, Ohio.

English Swords.

From The London News.

The presentation of a sword to Lord Kitchener (writes a correspondent) invests for the moment the swords generally of our warriors with a certain special interest. It is useful to know, perhaps, that the average price of a linesman's sword is 5 guineas, while a guardsman's costs £7 10s. The cavalry sword is thirty-four and a half inches long and weighs two pounds nine ounces. It is an admittedly imperfect sword, as it is meant to combine cutting and thrusting, and so is slightly curved. The wit of man has not yet devised a sword which will be perfect as both a thrusting and a cutting weapon. The best cutting sword should be heavy, and curved to allow it to be drawn as you would a knife through a piece of meat. Our Indian cavalry have the curved swords, and our horsemen used them in the Peninsular war. Experience has proved, however, that a slight punctured wound is much more deadly than a severe cut. An army surgeon who had had eleven years' experience in India once stated that, while he had seen the most trifling punctured wounds terminate fatally, the most frightful cuts were cured. Now the best thrusting sword should be light, narrow, and straight, not heavy, broad, and curved Our sword is neither one thing nor the other, but, like so much else in this empire of ours, a compromise. It is slightly curved toward the point. Still, on the whole, it seems to have served pretty well at the Omdurman charge. The officers' swords, it may be mentioned, are generally made of the very best steel obtainable, namely, ingot cast steel. The metal, however, does not affect the cost appreciably. What enhances that is the workmanship, which may be carried to a very high artistic point, as the Sirdar's sword proves.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The new collar, "SAC." E. & W. E. & W.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, Eliza King Bigelow, daughter of the late Richard and Martha Bigelow.

Funeral services at her late residence, 47 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, 20th, at 4 o'clock.

CLARKSON.—At her residence, Tivoli, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 17, Mary Livingston, widow of Levinus Clarkson, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock noon.

HAVEMEYER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at her residence, 10 East 57th St., Josephine L., wife of William F. Havemeyer

The funeral service will await the arrival of steamship Kaiser Friedrich from Cherbourg.

HUNTER.—Friday, Nov. 18, James D. Hunter.

Funeral from his late residence, 316 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LINES.—On Nov. 17, 1898, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. James De Lamater-Clemence, Stephenson Lines, daughter of Abraham and Amelia Lippencott Lines

Funeral private. Interment at Shrewsbury, N. J

MALLORY.—Entered into life, At her residence, Park Place, Bridgeport, Conn., at 5 o'clock Friday morning, Nov. 18, in the 82d year of her age, Lucilla, widow of the late George Mallory and mother of the late Rev. George S. Mallory, D. D.

Funeral at St. John's Church, Bridgeport, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, Nov. 21. Kindly omit flowers.

MARTIN.—At Denver, Col., Nov. 15, 1898, Martha Jane Martin, widow of William Martin.

Funeral services at the residence of Clarence T. Barrett, West New Brighton, Staten Island, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall St. at 1:30 o'clock.

STOTT.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, Julia Amanda, wife of the late Thomas Walter Stott, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 205 Edgecombe Av., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TYNG.—At Paris, Frarce, on Thursday, Nov. 17, 1898, Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., of typhoid fever.

WIBIRT.—On Friday morning, 18th instant, James S. Wibirt, in his 65th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 326 West 29th St., on Monday evening, 21st instant, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241-243 West 23d St., New York.—Undertakers, embalmers, and funeral directors; prompt service, day or night. Telephone 14-18th St.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 18.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
ANDERSON, A. J., 128 Broome St..	55	17
AUSTER, Mandell, 31 Attorney St....	37	18
ADAMS, Mary, 340 E. 53d St.....	79	17
BUCKLEY, Josephine, 2,393 1st Av...	1	16
BIRDSALL, Lilly, 217 Varick St.....	23	16
BIRD, Mary A., 164 W. 34th St.....	53	17
BRETT, Patrick, 104 Leroy St.....	87	14
BRUCKNER, Katie, 1,152 Union Av....	17	14
BARTZ, Ferdinand, 212 E. 28th St...	34	16
BOESCH, Rudolph, Jr., 64 Prince St..	2	16
BROPHY, Mary E., 238 E. 58th St....	65	18
CLIFFORD, J. E. V., 103 W. 103d St.	79	16
CREHAN, Margaret, 83 King St.....	1	16
COLLINS, Mary M., 155 W. 103d St...	24	18
CUMMISKY, Anna, 361 W. 30th St...	51	16
CUMMINGS, M. F., 140 W. 61st St...	49	17
COOK, Jacob, Almshouse Hosp.....	43	17
CAMERON, John, 280 Mulberry St....	43	17
COFFEY, Susan, 14 Rutgers Place....	20	14
DONEHY, John, 504 W. 142d St.....	67	14
DORAN, Michael J., 638 E. 14th St...	27	16
EGINTON, Clarendon D., 53 W. 98th St	2	17
FAGIN, Francis, 420 W. 13th St....	24	17
GRADY, Kate, 37 City Hall Place....	51	17
GIBLETT, Alice, Brooklyn.....	45	16
GIDDINGS, Patrick A., 91 Redford St	26	15
GUTTRO, Angelo, 43 Sheriff St.....	2	16
GLOVER, Ann, 213 E. 20th St.....	84	17
GUIRY, Ella, 990 2d Av.....	5	17
HIRSHORN, Israel, 152 Attorney St...	50	16
HAVEMEYER, J. L., 19 E. 57th St...	43	16
HUGHES, Annie J., 500 W. 52d St....	3	16
HAY, Joe, 32 Pell St.....	55	16
HA

THE YALE-HARVARD GAME

New Haven Men Determined to Achieve Victory This Afternoon.

ARE NOT IN PERFECT FORM

Theoretical Conditions Apparently Favor the Chances of the Boys from Cambridge—Both Sides Confident.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 18.—Yale's football practice this afternoon was short and consisted only of signal work by the university and the college elevens and individual work in catching and punting the ball. Ely, Eddy, and Dudley were sent down to the goal posts and Cutten snapped the ball back to McBride, who returned from New York, where he had for a day been treated by a specialist for his weak ankle. McBride punted fairly well, and the three backs mentioned were sent down the field to catch the ball and to run it back. The other two men were used to form interference for the men carrying the ball.

The work was very satisfactory to "Brink" Thorne, who did the coaching. One of the Yale coachers declared this evening that the coachers were well pleased with the improvement of the players this week.

"The Yale eleven is in good physical condition—much better than a week ago," he said, "though not in perfect form. Still, we are satisfied with it. You may say that, despite one defeat, we feel sure that the men will put up even a better fight than they did down at Princeton. I feel confident that Yale has an even chance of winning the game. In fact, I feel confident of victory. The make-up of the eleven is, however, something on which we are not yet agreed. It is not settled whether McBride shall play at full back or whether the previously announced plan of putting Townshend in at full, with Chamberlain doing the punting that may become necessary, will be carried out. That will be determined at a conference of the coachers tonight."

Charles Chadwick did not hesitate to express himself as quite confident. Although Harvard comes to Yale fresh from victory, he looks for a Yale triumph, because the game is played on the eleven's home grounds.

Hugh H. Janeway, the famous Princeton guard, spoke as follows this evening as to the game to-morrow:

"The general public does not realize how strong the Princeton line really was, and for Yale to tear it to pieces as was done astounded me. The weakness of Yale lay, of course, back of the line, where her two superb backs, McBride and De Saulles, were pitifully crippled. Despite that, however, Yale was stronger in the kicking department until Wheeler went in for Princeton. With De Saulles out of it and McBride possibly out, too, there is a difference which is really an unknown quantity.

"Yale will play to-morrow to prevent what has never yet happened—namely, defeat at the hands of both Princeton and Harvard in the same year. As the game is played on home grounds, you may depend upon it, those men will play the game of their lives, and Harvard will have to play in exceptional form to win out. If Yale can kick the ball into Harvard territory, and hold it there for a down, I think Yale will score. How often is problematical. Form, you know, taken as a basis for prophecy, has during the last ten years proved faulty three or four times out of five. On paper, just now, Harvard's form seems to assure her of victory.

"Yale has a very strong offensive play with that big half back Durston smashing up against tackle. But, taken all in all, the Yale team is a coming team, and Harvard has already come. She may have come too far, you know. Harvard's victory over Pennsylvania does not count for so much, for luck played a big part in it, and Pennsylvania was away out of it, anyhow."

The traditional dance of the girdle was performed by the seniors' football squad immediately after the final practice this afternoon. Hitherto this dance has been held in secret, for the last two or three days have been reserved for practice back of closed gates, and the rite has followed the playing. But this year Yale has had open work all the time, and, consequently, the public for the first time witnessed the performance.

Sid Coe, who for years has officiated as attendant on the players, brought out half a dozen girdles, and the seniors, in a tussle, pulled them to pieces. They were then laid in a pile and a big bottle of gasoline poured over the pile, which Capt. Chamberlain set on fire. As the blaze went up the thirteen seniors of the squad joined hands and, dancing round and round, sang the weird "Ka-Roo-Kal-Roo-Omega Lamb-Cha," repeating it over and over again. When the flames had consumed the girdles, the whole squad broke out with the Yale frog chorus, shouting it until the almost vacant stands re-echoed it.

The city to-night, despite falling rain and the decided prospect of a rainy day for the game to-morrow, is surcharged with excitement, and the stores, all brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated with a profusion of deep blue and bright crimson, lend an air of holiday gayety to the occasion. People are congregated on every corner in the vicinity of the campus, and groups are discussing the ever absorbing football topic in the hotel corridors.

The Tontine Hotel is the headquarters of Harvard men and Harvard sympathizers. The New Haven House is as crowded as at a State political convention, and guards, tackles, half backs, ends, and centres are coming back to the scene of former triumphs and college associations. The veterans are soberly discussing the merits of this or that player, and as they draw laugher fearfully at Harvard one is reminded of so many astute politicians talking over the chances of their prospective candidates.

Out in the rain stand groups of speculators, anathematizing the Yale management, in consequence of whose careful scheming the speculators have had a hard row to hoe. To-night they are trying hard to dispose of their tickets at face value without a cent bonus. This is due to the fact that the management has still a number of tickets to sell to any person known not to be a speculator. Of the 18,200 reserved seats at the field, 18,100 had been sold to-night, and of this number it is believed that not over 200 are held by speculators.

The Yale field gridiron to-night is as smooth as a billiard table and in perfect condition, for before rain began to fall thirty-six big bales of straw were laid all over the gridiron. Crushed stone, too, was laid in all the paths leading to the entrances. The new corner stands were completed this afternoon, and there remains nothing to be done to make the game a success so far as arrangements go.

It has in years past been the custom for the team to be taken away, either to a hotel or to the infirmary, as was done last year, on the eve of the battle, in order that the men may be kept quiet and undisturbed by noise or worry. To-night, however, they will remain in their rooms, and nothing out of the ordinary has been provided for them. Several of them were seen in the corridors of the hotels this evening chatting with friends or relatives. McBride's brother, a half back of good record some years ago, was with him this evening. Capt. Chamberlain and Durston were in earnest conversation with ex-Capt. Hinkey and Brink Thorne, and in the dining room sat De Saulles and a party of friends. The little quarter back looked disconsolate, for his football days are over.

There is but very little betting thus far, and Harvard money is going begging. Two thousand dollars was offered at the New Haven House this evening with the odds 10 to 8 on Harvard, but only a small portion of the money was taken. At the other rendezvous about the city the same conditions prevail as regards little betting, but in every case the Yale men insist on odds.

HARVARD MEN ARE EAGER.

Line-Up of the Pennsylvania Game to be Kept.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—By 10 o'clock to-night the Harvard football players were bundled off to bed. They are all "fit," in the pink of condition, and "eager for the fray." They are not boastful or over-confident, but still they all expect to win. They realize that it will take all their strength and skill they can summon to defeat Yale on her own grounds.

Charlie Daly, the quarter back, said to-night: "We'll win, because we've got to win," and that expresses the sentiment of the whole eleven from Capt. Dibblee down. Head Coach Forbes said: "It will take the hardest kind of football to win to-morrow," but he, too, expects victory.

The Harvard players had a quiet night and were up betimes this morning, all in the best of spirits. Led by Capt. Dibblee and Dud Dean, the entire squad took a brisk walk in the morning for three-quarters of an hour and lunched at noon. At 3 o'clock the men put on their football clothes and went out to Hanover Field for light practice. Some 200 people were on hand to get advice and watch the work, which consisted simply in punting, catching kicks, and running through the signals. The practice lasted an hour, finishing with both first and second elevens rehearsing the signals.

Coaches Forbes, Lewis, Brooks, and Moulton were on hand, and John Cranston, "Bob" Wrenn, and "Bert" Winters arrived in the evening.

There will be no change in Harvard's line-up from that which was played in the Pennsylvania game, though Farley and Lawrence are expected to replace Cochrane and Warren, respectively, before the game has progressed far. Harvard will abandon all attempts to gain on end plays if Yale's tackles prove too fast, and confine her attack to the centre plunging of Boal, Dibblee, Reid, and Warren. Warren will be used largely at the start of the game for line bucking, and will give way to Lawrence at the first sign of exhaustion.

Coachers and players alike are confident of victory, basing their opinion on the fine condition of the men, the speed of play, the strong array of substitutes ready to replace any of the men who become worn out, and Harvard's superior kicking game. The whole squad will leave here to-morrow morning at 10:30, having a special engine and car to take them to New Haven. They will lunch at the Tontine soon after 11 o'clock, and then be driven to the Yale field in buses.

BIG CROWD GOING FROM HERE.

New Haven Road to Run Seven Special Trains—The Betting.

Thousands of enthusiasts will travel to New Haven from this city to-day to see the big football game. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has made complete arrangements for transporting the crowds. Seven special trains besides the regular trains will leave New York for New Haven, beginning at 8 o'clock, and if necessary other specials will be provided. Arrangements have been made along the line so that there will be no delays. More than thirty special cars have been chartered. The Harvard Club will alone occupy six cars, and delegations from the different Exchanges and clubs will occupy the others. For the return to New York similar arrangements have been made.

The betting at the clubs and hotels was brisk for a while last night. Even money was the prevailing price, but in some cases the Harvard followers offered 10 to 9 on their chances. No large bets were recorded, the money put up being mostly in small sums. There was some active betting in Wall Street at even money. E. B. Talcott of Bell & Co. placed $5,000 on Yale in various amounts.

Columbia Freshmen Victors.

The Columbia University freshmen yesterday fought for and won the right to smoke pipes and carry canes unmolested. The occasion was the annual cane spree of the sophomores and freshmen, which took place in the lot opposite the library. The freshmen also won the tug-of-war contest.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Few Qualifications Made Owing to the Weather Conditions.

Eleven expert and eight marksmen qualifications were the result of the shooting at Creedmoor yesterday, and the Rifle Inspectors present said they considered it excellent shooting, taking the weather into consideration. The scores:

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. B. B. Schooner, 2d Div., Second Naval Battalion	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 5 5 4 4—21—39
L. C. Fcelix, 2d Div., 2d Naval Battalion	3 2 4 4 4—17	5 3 4 4 0—16—33
L. Coburger, 1st Div., 1st Naval Battalion	3 3 4 5 4—19	4 4 3 0 0—11—30
J. L. Brady, Co. D, 71st Regiment	4 5 4 3 3—19	3 5 4 3 5—20—39
T. Connally, Co. E, 147th Regiment	4 5 4 3 4—20	4 5 4 4 5—22—42
F. Van Eggers, Co. C, 147th Regiment	3 4 5 4 3—19	5 5 4 5 4—23—42
J. Donelian, Co. A, 69th Regiment	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 5 4 5 3—22—40
J. A. McCarthy, Co. H, 23d Regiment	4 3 5 3 2—17	3 0 5 2 3—13—30

EXPERTS.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Corp. A. A. Forman, Jr., Co. K	5 5 5 4 4—23	3 4 3 4 3—17—40
E. C. Barnum, Co. K	5 5 4 3 5—22	3 4 3 5 3—18—40
C. A. Brown, Co. K	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 2 4 4 5—19—42
J. S. Creney, Co. I	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 3 4 4 4—20—42
J. W. Hennion, Co. F	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 2 5 5—20—41

Seventh Regiment.

Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Co. B	4 4 4 5 4—21	5 3 4 4 5—21—42
J. J. Finlay, Co. B	3 5 5 5 3—21	4 4 4 5 4—21—42

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

Lieut. Richard Curd Daniel, staff	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 5 4 4 4—21—42

Seventeenth Separate Company.

C. W. Roe	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20—42

Squadron A.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre, staff	4 5 5 3 3—20	4 4 3 4 3—18—38

First Signal Corps.

C. W. Le More	5 4 5 4 3—21	5 5 4 4 2—20—41

Andover Defeats Lawrenceville.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 18.—In a fiercely contested football game on the Lawrenceville Field this afternoon Andover won over the home team by the score of 11 to 0. Davis made two touch-downs and kicked a goal in the second half.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President has made the following appointments:

Collector of Customs for the District of Nantucket, Mass.—Charles E. Smalley of Massachusetts.

Assistant Surgeon in the Navy—William L. Bell of California.

First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps—Second Lieut. John H. Russell.

The Saturday Edition of

The Evening Post

FOR TO-MORROW

Will Contain the Following Interesting Features Appropriate to

THANKSGIVING.

"A NEUTRAL THANKSGIVING."
—An Original Story written for THE EVENING POST by Clara Louise Burnham. The charm of Mrs. Burnham's writing is known to all readers of modern stories. She has a very natural and sincere method and is always entertaining.

THE THANKSGIVING SEASON.
By Dora Read Goodale. The Woods and Fields After Harvest-Time—The Popping of Fairy Musketry—An Old-Fashioned New England Farm—Aunt Almira's Reflections.

HOME THOUGHTS.
The Thanksgiving Festival Essentially American—The Feast Sacred to Home.

THANKSGIVING HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.
The Thanksgiving Dinner—The Wild Turkey the Eminently Suitable Variety for this Feast-day—Some Valuable Hints as to the Preparation and Appointments of the Meal.

THANKSGIVING "FANTASTICALS."
A Survival of Queer Customs—Masquerading in New York Streets.

Among the other features of this week will be

A NOVEMBER IDYLL.
By ERNEST INGERSOLL.
A Month Maligned—Color Studies Along the Hudson — Characteristics of the Woods in November—Summer's Farewell

ALMANACS IN THE OLD DAYS.
Compilations of Wit, Wisdom, and Prophecy—November 22 the London Publication Day—Franklin and His Imitators—Interesting Notes and Diaries Found in Almanacs.

WITH THE SCIENTISTS.
Nitride of Calcium, a New Substance—The Adoption of the Metric System to Be Discussed by the Next Congress—New Systems of Telegraphy.

GREY WOLF'S PINTO.
A Race Between an Indian Pony and an Army Horse—Why the Pinto Bolted—A Squaw's Conspiracy.

COL. WARING AS A SOLDIER. III.
His Wounding at the Battle of Guntown and Refusal to Relinquish His Command—His Exoneration of Gen. Sturgis from Blame for Defeat—List of the Actions in which His Regiment was Engaged—The End of His Military Career.

EARLY NEW YORK WATERWAYS
Names Derived from Streams that Have Disappeared — Supplies for Drinking-Water—Where Trout Were Caught—The Invasion of City Streets.

MEN AS HOUSEKEEPERS.
The Possibility of Their Supplanting Women as Such in Certain Lines—A Model Bachelor Establishmant — The Question of Masculine Neatness—Individual Taste Probably the Deciding Factor.

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Timely and Very Readable Edition. SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1898.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.
New York, November 15, 1898.
On and after December 15th, 1898, coupon bonds only will be accepted for conversion.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Holders of Our Receipts for Stock of
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R'way Co.
(Deposited under our notice of September 10, 1898.)
We are now prepared to begin the delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the Federal Steel Company in exchange for our Receipts as above.
Holders must deliver their Receipts at the office of the Company which issued the same, and the Stock will be issued as promptly as possible thereafter.
Receipts must be indorsed. IF THE NEW STOCK IS TO BE ISSUED IN A DIFFERENT NAME the form of assignment must be filled in accordingly, the signature must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, and proper revenue stamps must be attached.
Fractions of a share of the Federal Steel Company Stock accruing to any depositor will be adjusted by a suitable cash payment at prices to be fixed daily.
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Bldg., Washington St., cor. Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, November 10th, 1898.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily Market Letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.
The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

C. I. Hudson & Co.,
34 & 36 WALL STREET,
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Continental Tob. "when issued"
Amer. Tin Plate "when issued."

$50,000,
5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.
SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Price and particulars on application.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

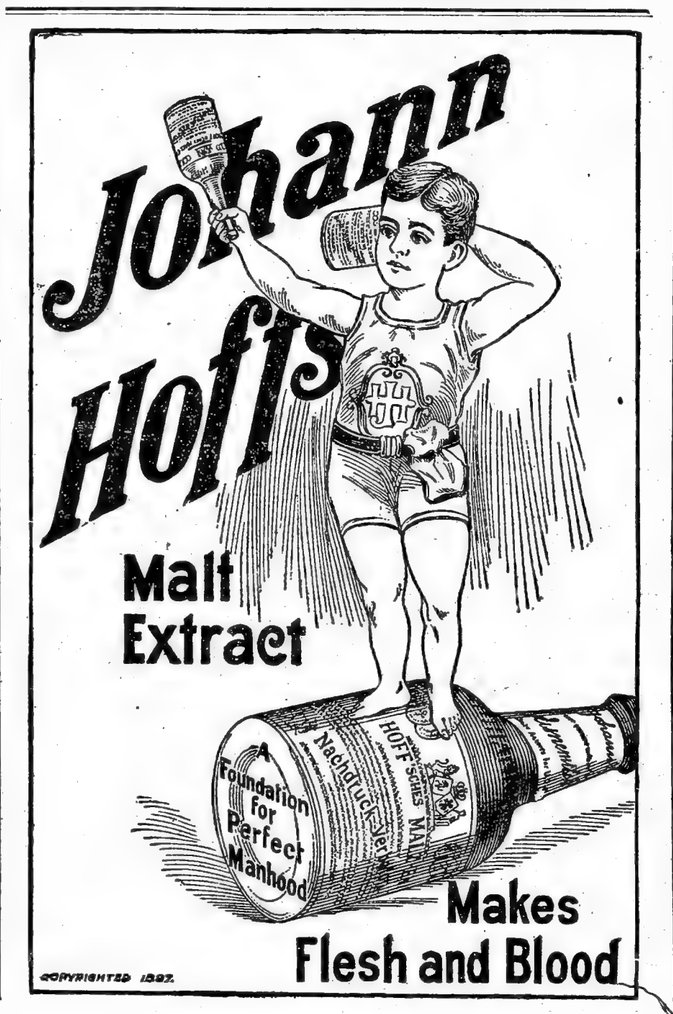

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Throughout yesterday's stock market there was shown a reactionary tendency which resulted in setbacks in the prices of most of the active stocks. Continued liquidation for profit-taking purposes was constantly in evidence, and the buying power seemed to lag for the moment. Stock Exchange transactions fell off in volume, although they were still in excess of half a million shares. The general market was also narrower than heretofore, a comparatively few of the conspicuous issues supplying the bulk of the transactions.

Realizing sales were apparent all through the morning and were especially heavy in the last hour. Commission houses continued active on the buying side, but their orders seemed to run out toward the close of the day. The notable strength of the Flower securities served to steady the market considerably, proving quite effective at some crucial times. Under the lead of People's Gas all of these shares showed notable strength during the early part of the day, and took Wall Street attention away from the softness of the rest of the market.

There were several unfavorable developments to which the day's reaction could be properly attributed. Most important of these was the announcement in the afternoon that the plans for the formation of what Wall Street has called the "Steel Rail Pool," on the success of which the Street has been confidently counting, had fallen through. Conservative interests were inclined to look on this as of grave importance. Emphasis was laid upon the fact that it was Carnegie interests who kicked over the scheme, and upon the expressed intentions of the Carnegie people in regard to the future sales of their steel product. Until Tuesday the steel concerns themselves all believed that the plan for establishing a new company to sell their rail output would be a success. On that day Mr. Carnegie unexpectedly postponed his acceptance until yesterday. At the meeting yesterday his representative announced that the Carnegie Company would not be agreeable, and furthermore stated that his company intended in the future to sell its own steel rails at its own prices. Whereat the meeting was adjourned sine die.

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Another unfavorable development yesterday was the practical disclosure of strained relations between Messrs. Morgan and Hill on Northern Pacific matters—the breaking off of negotiations between Union Pacific and Northern Pacific for a division of territory and the evidences that the Oregon properties are to be arrayed against the Northern Pacific. It was further intimated that at the Northern Pacific meeting on Dec. 13 the 1 per cent. dividend to be declared on the common stock may be made semi-annual instead of quarterly as has been expected.

***

The trust stocks were weak, Tobacco being adversely affected by rumors in high quarters that important Wall Street interests are to go into the new Union Tobacco Company. Delaware and Hudson dropped sharply on talk of the decreased dividends. The probability of de-rupture of the steel rail pool naturally hurt the iron stocks, the Federal Steels declining abruptly in the last hour. In fact, the only really strong stocks in the market were some of those with which Gov. Flower's name is identified.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $45,000 3s, coupon, at 105¼@105⅝, and $25,000 5s, registered, at 112⅛@111⅞.

***

In State securities, $29,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 73⅜, seller 20 flat.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	⅝	Michigen Central	1⅜
B. & O., w. i.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf	1	National Biscuit	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	2	Nat. Lead Co.	⅜
Consol. Gas	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	P. C. & Dul. pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Standard Dist. pf.	1⅜
Inter. Paper Co.	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1½	Flint & P. M. pf.	1
Am. Malting Co.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	7½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1	Inter. Paper Co. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	⅞	Lake Erie & West.	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Louis. & Nashville.	¾
B. & O. pf., w. i.	⅝	Minn. & St. Louis	¾
Central Pacific	⅛	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chicago & Alton	3	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Delaware & Hudson	2	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Fed. Steel pf.	1⅜		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.	1	Nash., C. & St. L. cn.	1¼
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1½	N. Y., W. & O. con.	1½
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	2	St. P. & Duluth 2d	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1	Term. St. Louis 5s.	1
Mich. Cent. 7s.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st.	2	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1⅛
Lehigh & W. B. con.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅜@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $176,515,232; balance, $8,223,061; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $827,083.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ ror sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅜@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs are quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94 1-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1⅛, to 37⅛; Reading, ¾, to 8⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 14¼, and Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 70½. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 60½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115; Atchison, ⅛, to 16½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 62⅛, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 116⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅜, and New York Central at 121. British consols were unchanged, at 110¼ for money and 1-16 lower, at 110 5-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £6,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 101f. 85c., and exchange on London was 25f. 34c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,523,274, against $1,513,001 last week, and $1,092,281 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,466,175, against $1,419,313 last week, and $1,101,589 in the same week of last year.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of November to-day will cover thirty-five roads, and will show 2.71 per cent. decrease from the figures of the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$27,224	$4,041	.....
Buffalo, R. & P.	78,575	3,418	.....
Canadian Pacific	556,000	.....	76,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	220,276	.....	20,925
Chicago Great West.	112,473	3,004	.....
Chicago, M. & St. P.	818,056	32,436	.....
Cleve., Akron & Col.	17,544	729	.....
Clev., Lorain & W.	29,041	.....	4,040
Col., San. & Hock.	17,434	.....	9,752
Denver & R. Grande.	184,400	5,500	.....
Evansv. & Indiana's.	6,551	.....	988
Evans. & T. Haute.	26,590	4,162	.....
Inter. & Great N.	103,585	5,212	.....
Iowa Central	43,798	4,317	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	11,912	.....	119
Kan. C., P. & Gulf.	67,446	.....	27
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	11,648	2,906	.....
Lake Erie & West.	64,928	2,225	.....
Mexican National	125,667	4,067	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	55,368	4,331	.....
Mo., Kansas & T.	301,930	.....	58,385
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	573,000	15,000	.....
Central Branch	23,000	.....	.....
N. Y., Ontario & W.	76,035	.....	6,316
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	15,236	1,894	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	26,625	9,399	.....
Rio Grande West.	55,400	.....	9,200
St. J. & G. Island.	24,440	1,189	.....
St. Louis S. W.	146,400	8,800	.....
Texas & Pacific	225,588	.....	4,535
Toledo & Ohio Cen.	41,731	.....	1,902
T., St. L. & K. City.	45,351	.....	2,422
Wabash	284,599	30,050	.....
Wheeling & Lake E.	28,934	.....	8,242
Wisconsin Central	95,137	.....	3,976
Total, 35 roads)	$4,530,942	$140,786	$208,723
Net dec'e, (2.71 p. c.).	.....	.....	67,937

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday, in their regularly weekly letter, discussing the sterling exchange market:

"For a day or two after our last review of the 11th inst., exchange was weak and depressed, but, after declining about one-sixteenth of 1 per cent., began to recover again, and had, up to Thursday, regained all it had lost earlier in the week. To-day long sterling actually stands about one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. above the quotation of a week ago. Short sterling and cables are about the same, nor do Continental bills show any change from the quotations of a week ago.

"In view of the week's very large receipts of commercial bills from all parts of the country and the decreasing investment demand for exchange, we must attribute the firmness of our market to increasing returns of our stocks and bonds from abroad—possibly from Germany, where money continues very tight, with the bank rate at 5½ per cent. and the private discount rate at 5⅛@5¼ per cent.

"In our own money market the advance since last week has been quite pronounced. Call money is now 2½ per cent., and for loans at sixty days 3½ per cent. has been freely paid these last few days. This last-named rate brings us to the parity of the private discount rate in London for sixty and ninety day bills. This must, in our opinion, render all further sterling investments here unprofitable, and may stop the business altogether. This would leave exchange without any anchor other than the gold import point, from which, however, we are not so far removed as to admit of a very serious decline in case of a further long-continued excess of exports over imports of merchandise. Our exports, moreover, may commence to decrease very soon. Cotton is already moving much more slowly, and of grain the new engagements are not as large as they were some time ago."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC DISPUTE

In discussing the Northern Pacific-Oregon Railroad and Navigation dispute, the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

We understand that the negotiations that have been pending for several months between the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies, relative to occupation of territory, were abruptly broken off yesterday.

The discontinuance of negotiations between the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies relative to territorial rights will be followed at once by defensive and offensive construction by both companies. It is learned that the trouble between the two companies dates from the Summer of 1897, when the Northern Pacific Company purchased the so-called Hunt system of roads in Eastern Washington and Idaho. This purchase, it is asserted, was in violation of a written agreement between the two companies that was made subsequent to the acquisition of a majority of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred stock by the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Union Pacific. This agreement provided that neither company should acquire additional mileage nor engage in new construction until the road given notice to the other of its intention to do so.

Since acquiring the Hunt system the Northern Pacific Company has been making surveys in territory claimed by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and has announced its intention of building a line from Missoula, Mon., to Pasco, Washington, ostensibly to shorten its main line about 125 miles. About half of this proposed new mileage would be in territory now served by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation system. The management of that company finally agreed that the Northern Pacific might build from Missoula to Lewiston, Idaho, from which point to Pasco it offered it trackage upon terms that would enable the Northern Pacific to run over the line as if it were its own. The Northern Pacific then claimed the right to build both to the north and south of its proposed new line, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation conceded that it might occupy the territory north of that line, but should not construct south of it.

At various times it was thought that an agreement had been reached, but none has materialized, and yesterday negotiations were formally discontinued. It is understood that the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will at once begin to extend its lines into the Nez Perces country and in other directions where it can secure or develop profitable traffic, while the Northern Pacific will probably carry out its intention of invading the Oregon Railroad and Navigation territory.

A prominent Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad says: "There is nothing particularly new regarding the relations of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific. No new construction is contemplated beyond a local branch in the Clear Water country. If any dispute arises about that construction it will be purely a local question not affecting the relations of the two companies in any way. The relations between Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads are entirely satisfactory."

B. & O. FIRST PREFERRED.

At the offices of Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. it was yesterday stated that all the holders of first preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whether in original state or represented by Mercantile Trust Company receipts, can receive from them $75 a share if they so desire.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Re-election of "Big Four's" retiring officers.

Further advance of five points in Calumet and Hecla stock in the Boston market.

Reported demoralization in eastbound freight rates from Chicago.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Laclede Gas preferred stock.

Increase of $10,273 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $430,993 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Large oversubscription for the $10,000,000 Southern Pacific of California 5 per cent. bonds.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The situation is clearer, and the improvement in business which was expected after the election has begun. Payments through Clearing Houses are far the largest ever known, for the week 37.3 per cent. larger than last year, and 33.0 per cent. larger than in 1892, and for the month the daily average has been $254,422,000, 20.7 per cent. larger than last year, and 18.9 per cent. larger than in 1892.

"Were it possible, it would be gratifying to say that a little stronger demand for cotton, making the price 5.37 cents, against 5.31 cents a week ago, had a solid basis, but Southern markets recognize the fact that the closing of many mills here and abroad, owing to excessive stocks of goods on hand, does not offer bright promise. Crop prospects appear so good that, even at the extreme low prices quoted, there is little encourag

FINANCIAL.

Buffalo, St. Marys & Southwestern Railroad Company,

$1,000,000

First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds.

Interest February and August. Principal due 1927.

The President of the Buffalo, St. Marys & Southwestern Railroad writes to us concerning the above issue as follows:

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, ST. MARYS & SOUTHWESTERN R. R. COMPANY.

ST. MARYS, Pa., November 14, 1898.

DEAR SIRS:

In response to your inquiry, I beg to state that the property covered by the mortgage referred to consists of fifty-three miles of railroad extending from Hydes, in Elk County, Pa., to Clermont, in McKean County, Pa., passing through the towns of Centreville and St. Marys, together with about 10,000 acres of bituminous coal land and mineral rights in which are six mines in operation. The road is built in a very substantial manner, with stone culverts, iron bridges, and laid with seventy and seventy-five-pound steel rails, with a steel tie plate on each tie under the rail on the greater portion of the road, on first-class white oak and chestnut ties, and is stone ballasted throughout. The business of the road consists of the products of the forest, coal, and general merchandise. The capacity of the coal property is now about 3,000 tons per day, for all of which there is a ready sale at a fair profit. Our sales for 1898 are upwards of 900,000 tons, of which, however, we will not be able to deliver more than 600,000, because of the present mine facilities not permitting the production daily of a quantity of coal sufficient to make this delivery during the contract period. It is proposed to complete the equipment of the mines with electricity for digging and hauling coal, which will largely increase the output. Bids for our coal during the year covered 1,200,000 tons, or double our capacity to produce. Next year we expect to be able to produce and deliver 1,000,000 tons.

The railroad and coal properties are owned and operated by the same parties, the coal property being under the lien of the railway mortgage. In addition to the coal, of which it is estimated by competent experts the property contains 120,000,000 tons, we have a valuable bed of fire clay, four feet in depth, which is taken out with the coal in the principal gangways. This fire clay is manufactured into a very superior brick, which is sold for fire-proof material and for wall fronts in buildings. A market is found for it as far East as Boston. Rich beds of cement also await development. In addition to this there is in prospect the manufacture of coke.

The products of the forest, consisting now chiefly of hemlock timber, bark, and hard wood, constitute a considerable business for the road. The logs are hauled into the town of St. Marys and are there sawed into merchantable lumber, the business being controlled by the Buffalo, St. Marys and Southwestern Railroad by contract. The bark is all shipped over the road. After the removal of the hemlock a heavy body of hard wood timber still remains upon the land, so that there is from twenty-five to thirty years of timber product accessible to this road, covering, say, about 100,000 acres of land. The lands are well adapted, after the removal of the timber, for agricultural and grazing purposes. A large portion of the very deep soil, while rough in character, so far as reclaimed, has proven superior farming land.

The town of St. Marys, situated at the crossing of this road and the Philadelphia and Erie, offers superior inducements for manufacturing interests, which are being very rapidly availed of. The firm of Kaul & Hall, owners of the railroad and coal property, being the owners of the principal bodies of land adjacent to St. Marys, have been locating manufacturing industries by tendering free land sites for the same, and furnishing fuel and other conveniences at guaranteed minimum costs, the location being very accessible to the natural gas fields, affording, with the coal, and the refuse of timber manufacture, very cheap fuel. Already an extensive furniture factory, hub factory, kindling-wood factory, wood acid factory, sawdust packing establishment, besides the tanneries, that have long been planted here, are in active operation, the business of which, as well as of the timber lands, are controlled in the matter of transportation under contract by the Buffalo, St. Marys and Southwestern Railroad. Several other industries are seeking location on the line of this road, which, at an early date, will be accommodated. The proximity of the great body of hard wood timber, the great fields of natural gas, the coal fields, and the fine agricultural region, make this a very attractive location for manufacturing industries. The sawdust offers a facility for manufacturing fire clay for uses not otherwise easily obtained. The location of the coal fields, owned and operated by the stockholders of this company, gives an assurance of permanency to that business that does not exist anywhere else in the northwestern Pennsylvania coal region. The coal in this field is about thirty miles nearer to the market at Buffalo and Central New York than any other coal, which is quite an item in the question of the cost of transportation. The coal is of a very superior quality, lies above the water line, and has natural drainage, which simplifies its production very much. The character of the coal is well established and now commands a very extensive trade. A scientific test made by the City Water Works of Buffalo, in which several other coals, including the Pittsburg Field, competed, the Shawmut coal took the contract. The use of the coal by the Boston and Maine Railroad, New England Road, the Grand Trunk of Canada, the Michigan Central Road, the Wabash and other roads, is an evidence of its superior quality as a steam heating coal.

There is no question of the character and quantity of the coal, the extent of the market, or the results to be obtained from the business, and while we are passing through a very depressed period in the coal business, and are at a minimum in results, both in price of coal and rate for transportation, we can safely say that, where others are suffering severely, this property is making money, as the net earnings of 1897 and 1898 demonstrate.

The road does business in close connection with the Erie Railway, through which a large part of its coal for New England markets is transported. It has a contract for a period of years with the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, with which it connects at Clermont, which gives it an advantageous access to Buffalo and the lakes.

The owners of this property have grown up in this country, and have been large producers of business for shipments for the past thirty years, are intimately associated with many industries of value in this section, and have contracted to give to this railroad the preference in the transportation of all business along its line in which they are interested for all time to come. The railroad was built for the purpose of giving an outlet to this section of country, and for the extensive business owned and controlled by its present owners. While built very economically, no cost was spared in its construction to erect a first-class railway that would handle the business of this region at the lowest possible cost. I believe that the business tributary to the road outside the coal business will be sufficient to maintain the property, and pay the interest upon the mortgage we have placed upon it, represented by the $1,000,000 of bonds already sold, so that in any possible contingency that the worst conditions might produce, even reduction in price of coal, there can never come up a question as to the ability of the property to earn and pay the interest upon its bonds, and provide for its sinking fund.

Very respectfully yours,

J. K. P. HALL, President.

MESSRS. HENRY MARQUAND & CO., No. 160 Broadway, New York City.

EARNINGS.

As submitted to us and approved by the Audit Company.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1897 AND FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1898.

Year 1897.	
Gross Earnings of R. R.	$294,998.91
Operating Expenses of R. R., including Insurance and Taxes...	119,836.79
Net Earnings	$175,157.12
Net Earnings Coal Co., including stores, rents, etc., for year 1897	78,735.87
Total Net Earnings of Company	$253,892.99
Eight months ending August 31, 1898.	
Gross Earnings of R. R.	$103,221.12
Operating Expenses R. R., including Insurance and Taxes	74,849.69
Net Earnings R. R. (as per books)	$118,371.43
The Estimated Net Earnings of the Coal Co., Stores, Rents, etc., for 8 mos., are	48,849.84
Total Estimated Net Earnings of Company	$167,221.27
Fixed Charges for full year	50,000.00

The character and condition of the above railway, and the extent and quality of the coal, have been reported upon by Mr. William Barclay Parsons, C. E., and Mr. E. P. Roberts, C. E. Their figures upon the amount of coal differed from those of the official report of the State Geologist, independently arrived at, by only one-sixth of one per cent.

Their report covers, in addition, all the property subject to the mortgage, the same being conservatively valued by the above experts at about $4,000,000.

The mortgage has been examined and approved by our counsel, Messrs. Robinson, Biddle & Ward.

Abstract of title to the railway and mining properties was prepared by Capt. H. A. Hall, formerly United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and has been passed upon and approved by Mr. Frank Sullivan Smith, Central Trust Company Building, New York.

The Bonds are redeemable at 105 and interest, and a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. becomes operative in 1902. Application has been made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Mortgage and of Messrs. Parsons and Roberts's reports may be seen at the offices of the undersigned.

Having sold about $450,000 of these bonds, we offer the unsold balance at par and interest. Subscription books will be opened on November 19, at 10 A. M. and will close at 12 M. The right to reject or cut down subscriptions is reserved.

HENRY MARQUAND & CO.,
160 Broadway, New York.

EDWARD SWEET & CO.,
38 Broad Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$10,000 Central R. R. Co. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Regst. Bds., 1987.
1 sh. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
1 sh. American District Tel. Co. of B'klyn.
1 sh. Brooklyn Trust Co.
2 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
2 shs. N. Y., B'klyn & Man. Beach Ry. Co. Pfd.
2 shs. American Surety Co.
1 sh. State Trust Co.
1 sh. Franklin Safe Deposit Co.
2 shs. Maryland Trust Co.
2 shs. Sprague Electric Co. Pref.
2 shs. Sprague Electric Co. Com.
1 sh. New England Mtge. Security Co.
1 sh. 23d Ward Bank.
$1,000 N. Y., B'klyn & Man. Beach R. R. 1st Mtge 5 Per Cent. Bd., 1935.
$250 Hamilton Club, B'klyn, 5 Per Cent. Bd.
$2,000 West Shore R. R. 4 Per Cent. Guar. Bds., 2361.
$1,000 South Side Sportsmen's Club 5 Per Cent. Bds., 1911.
$500 Crescent Athletic Club 5 Per Cent. Bds., 1911.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$2,500 New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 Per Cent. Con. Mtge. Bds., 1921.
100 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
80 shs. Union Nat'l Bank. (179 Per Cent. Paid.)
For account of whom it may concern.
$10,000 N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. 6 Per Cent. Coll. Trust Bds., 1905.
$10,000 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp. 1st Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Bds., 1940.
$20,000 Columbus & Toledo R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 Per Cent. Bds., 1905.
5 shs. Western National Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Louis., Evansville & St. Louis Consld. R. R. Co. Prefd.
617 shs. Louis., Evansville & St. Louis Consld. R. R. Common.
10 shs. German Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
5 shs. Ninth National Bank.
50 shs. National Wallpaper Co. Deb. Stock.
65 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. Prefd.
5 shs. Plaza Bank.
25 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
10 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Western National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st Mtge. 6s, due Jan. 1st, 1913.

A large proportion of this issue has been deposited with the **GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY**, under the agreement dated October 5th, and notice is hereby given that the time for receiving additional deposits has been limited to December 8th.
November 8th, 1898.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 0 Broad St.,
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.,
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

MONEY Merchants, we discount your customers' notes without hazarding your credit. LOANS on warehouse receipts, assignments of rents, legacies: can accommodate you in hundreds ways. **BANKING FACILITIES,** 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
23 Broad St., New York, Nov. 10th, 1898.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after December 1st, 1898, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will close, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, Wednesday, November 23d, 1898, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, December 2d, 1898, at ten (10) o'clock A. M. JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

Laclede Gas-Light Company,
St. Louis, Mo., November 17, 1898.
The Directors of this company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable December 15th, 1898. On New York stock, at the office of the Company's Fiscal Agents, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City; and on the St. Louis stock, at the office of the Company, 411 North Eleventh St., St. Louis, Mo.
Transfer books closed from November 28, 1898, to December 15, 1898, inclusive.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 30, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M., October 31, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUES. CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, 257 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees, in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Comptroller's Office.

ALBANY, November 12th, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 22d day of November, inst., at noon, for the purchase of

$400,000 Registered Bonds

of this State, to be issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 672 of the Laws of 1898, for the payment of the expenses of the National Guard in the public defense.
These bonds will be dated November 1st, 1898, and will be of the denomination of $5,000 each; will draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and will mature $100,000 on November 1st in each of the years 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.
Principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.
All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for the Public Defense," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,430	Am. Sugar Ref.	121	122	120⅝	120⅞
1,790	Am. Tobacco	137⅛	138¼	136¾	138
190	A., T. & S. F.	10½	10½	15⅝	15⅝
7,380	A., T. & S. F. pf.	45	45⅞	44⅛	45¼
5,180	Brook. R. T.	68¾	69⅛	68⅞	69
100	Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,580	Chi., B. & Q.	119½	119¾	118¼	118¾
4,080	C., Mil. & St. P.	113⅝	113½	112¾	112¾
2,740	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅝	106⅝	107½	107½
40	Chi. & Northw.	138	138¼	138	138¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
70	Cent. of N. J.	88	88	87¾	87¾
180	Del. & Hudson	96½	96½	94	95
240	Federal Steel	32½	32½	31¼	31⅝
430	Fed. Steel pf.	76¾	76¾	75¼	75¼
2,840	Louis. & Nash.	61	61	60⅝	60½
800	Manhattan	94½	94½	93⅝	93⅝
350	Mo. Pacific	36½	37	36⅝	36⅞
6,230	Northern Pac.	40⅝	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞
265	Nor. Pac. pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75¼
50	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39
11,120	People's Gas	107⅞	109⅝	107⅞	108⅜
640	Reading 1st	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39½
680	Reading	16¼	16½	16⅛	16¼
90	Southern pf.	38¼	38	36⅝	37⅜
110	Tenn. C. & I.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
190	Texar Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
60	Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
1,860	Union Pac. pf.	68½	68½	67⅝	67⅝
200	Wabash pf.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22½
10	West. Union	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼

62,440

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74⅝
10,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	88	88	88	88
20,000	St. L. & S.W. 2d	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
25,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	47	47	46¾	46¾
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	62	62	62	62

$130,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$290,325,784
Gold reserve	241,072,075
Net silver	7,558,295
United States notes in Treasury	15,846,385
Treasury notes of 1890	1,126,572
Total receipts this day	1,926,637
Total receipts this month	24,856,153
Total receipts this year	130,804,092
Total expenditures this day	2,620,000
Total expenditures this month	31,058,000
Total expenditures this year	270,083,523
Deposits in National banks	95,659,887
Silver bullion	859,230
National bank notes received for redemption	237,897
Government receipts from customs	603,924
Internal revenue	943,258
Miscellaneous	875,459

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 18, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	111	5	Adams Express	111½	111¼	111½	111½	.....
31½	32½	685	American Malting Co.	32	32¼	31¾	32	— ½
82	83	380	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82½	82½	82	82	—1
35⅜	33½	3,425	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	34⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
86	86¼	640	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
141	146	165	American Express	143	143	143	143	—1½
11½	11⅝	200	American Spirits Mfg.	12	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
121	121¼	14,827	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120⅜	121¾	120⅜	121¼	— ¼
111¼	112	220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼
32	32½	120	Am. Steel & Wire	32⅜	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
88¼	89½	25	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
137¼	137¾	22,670	American Tobacco	138	138½	136⅝	137½	— ½
127	129	230	American Tobacco pf.	127¼	127⅝	127⅛	127½	— ½
38⅞	39¾	158	Ann Arbor pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½	+ ¼
15⅝	15⅞	8,567	At., T. & S. F.	16¼	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	57,795	At., T. & S. F. pf.	45	45⅛	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	5,950	B. & O., all in. pd.	52¼	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	3,400	B. & O., when iss.	37½	38½	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
73½	74	1,410	B. & O. pf., when iss.	74½	74½	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
6½	6¾	2,947	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+1
4⅜	4½	2,854	Bay State Gas	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
68⅞	69	27,885	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅝	69¼	68⅛	69	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	.....
126¾	127	150	Brooklyn U. G., ex div.	127	127	127	127	.....
54	54½	300	Canada Southern	55	55	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	400	Canadian Pacific	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅜	1,060	Central Pacific	22⅞	22⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅛
22¾	23	3,075	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
160	161¼	33	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	—3
...	...	107	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	120	120	120	120	.....
118¼	118⅝	11,741	Chi., Bur. & Q., ex div.	119½	119½	118¼	118¼	— ½
57⅝	58¼	8,130	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	56½	59	56¼	58	+2
108½	109	500	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	108½	109	108½	109	— ¼
15⅞	15½	8,380	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	16⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
47⅜	48¼	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48	48⅝	48	48	— ⅛
29⅞	30¼	1,025	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅞	31½	30	30⅜	— ⅜
74⅜	75½	720	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
112⅝	112⅞	12,215	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	113⅜	113¾	112⅝	112⅝	— ¾
162½	165	2	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	162½	162½	162½	162½	.....
127½	138	4,355	Chicago & Northw.	138	138½	137½	137½	— ¼
185	190	52	Chi. & Northw. pf.	189½	189½	189½	189½	.....
107⅝	107¾	16,060	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108⅜	108⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅝
8	9¼	42	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	.....
32	33	527	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	— ½
41	42	221	C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
85	89	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
16¼	16½	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅜	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ¼
22½	23½	175	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
16	17⅞	5	Colorado Midland pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
187	188	2,495	Consolidated Gas	186½	189¾	186½	187	+1⅝
46¾	47½	300	Consolidated Ice	46⅞	47	46¾	47	— ⅛
94½	94¾	5,942	Delaware & Hudson	96⅝	96⅝	93½	95	—2
141	142	415	Del., Lack. & West.	142	142	141¾	141¾	— ¼
15¾	16	3,010	Denver & R. G.	16	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ¼
60⅞	61	10,113	Denver & R. G. pf.	60¾	61½	60⅝	61	+ ⅞
149	150	30	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	150	150½	148½	148½	.....
13⅞	14	1,950	Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅞	8,142	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+1⅛
17¼	18	300	Erie 2d pf	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	12,929	Federal Steel	32	32¼	31¼	31½	— ⅜
75½	75⅝	21,545	Federal Steel pf.	76⅜	77½	75¼	75⅝	—1⅝
17½	18	3,065	Flint & P. M.	18	18½	18	18	.....
42	42½	285	Flint & P. M. pf.	43	43	42	42	—1
...	...	3	Ft. W. & D. C., std.	15	15	15	15	.....
82	83	990	General Electric	82¼	82¼	82	82⅛	— ⅛
139½	140	500	Great Northern pf.	139½	139⅞	139¼	139⅜	+ ⅛
46	47⅞	350	Hawaiian Sugar	53	53	49½	49½	—7⅛
111½	111⅝	10	Illinois Central	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	.....
61⅝	62	7,017	International Paper	61¼	62½	61	61½	+ ⅛
91½	92	760	Int. Paper pf	92	92	91¼	91½	—1½
9½	9⅝	100	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
35	36	100	Iowa Central pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
17⅞	17⅜	1,480	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	19	19	17½	17¼	—2
92	94	100	Laclede Gas pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
14	14½	600	Lake Erie & Western.	14½	14½	14½	14½	—1
63	64	760	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65	65	62½	62½	—4⅛
49½	51	300	Long Island	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
60¼	60½	3,440	Louisville & Nashville.	60⅞	60⅞	60¼	60½	— ⅜
94½	94¾	3,684	Manhattan Con	94½	94⅝	93⅝	94	— ⅜
173¾	174	6,307	Metropolitan St. Ry.	174½	174½	173½	174	+ ½
...	...	111	Michigan Central	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	+1½
28	28¾	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
61	61½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
11½	12	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
34½	35	2,210	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅝	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	.....
36½	36⅝	6,495	Missouri Pacific	36¾	37	36⅞	36½	— ⅛
27½	28½	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	+1⅛
37⅝	38	1,705	Nat. Biscuit Co.	37	38¼	37	38	+ ⅝
35	35¾	100	National Lead Co.	35⅝	25⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
112	113	168	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112½	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅜
5½	6	500	National Linseed Oil	6½	6½	6	6	— ½
87¾	88	672	New Jersey Central	88	88¼	87¾	88	—1½
100	101	355	New York Air Brake	100½	100½	100	100	.....
117	117½	1,660	New York Central	118⅜	118¼	117½	117½	— ⅛
194	197	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194	194	.....
53¾	53	2,170	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	.....
6⅝	7	720	North American	7	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
39⅞	40	48,402	Northern Pacific	40⅜	40½	39⅜	39⅞	— ⅛
75	75¼	6,902	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75⅝	75	75¼	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,925	Ontario & West	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
75	77	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77¼	77½	77½	77½	.....
38⅝	38½	6,138	Pacific Mail	38½	39	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	6,311	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅝	118	117⅝	117⅞	+ ⅛
108⅞	109	58,010	People's Gas, Chicago.	107⅞	108¾	107¾	109	+1½
43	45½	40	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	.....
67	68	355	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	.....
138½	140	180	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	139	139	139	139	.....
16¼	16⅜	2,620	Reading	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
39	39½	5,180	Reading 1st pf	40⅜	40½	39	39¼	—1⅜
18¼	18⅝	518	Reading 2d pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	— ⅜
7⅞	7⅞	100	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
65¼	66	125	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	.....
31½	32	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
14	14½	1,450	St. L. Southw. pf.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
91½	92	200	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	92	92	92	92	+1½
84½	84½	810	St. Paul & Omaha	85	85	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
25½	26	500	Southern Pacific	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
9½	9⅝	1,935	Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9¼	9½	.....
37⅞	38	5,615	Southern Railway pf.	38¼	38⅞	37⅞	38	.....
23¼	23½	1,920	Standard Distilling	23⅜	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
74¾	75	1,376	Standard Distilling pf.	73½	75	73¼	74¾	+1⅜
7	7½	435	Standard R. & T.	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	.....
29⅞	30	1,660	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30⅜	30¾	30	30	— ½
15⅝	15¾	12,975	Texas Pacific	15¾	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝
7¾	8	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅝
155	160	3	Third Avenue, ex div.	161	161	161	161	.....
29½	30¼	475	Twin City R. T.	29¾	30	29¾	30	.....
34½	34⅝	2,170	Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
67⅝	67¾	9,976	Union Pacific pf.	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67¾	— ⅝
5⅞	6	200	U. P., D. & G., 1st in pd.	6	6	6	6	.....
44½	45½	405	United States Express.	45	45	45	45	.....
67	67½	310	U. S. Leather pf.	67½	67½	67¼	67½	— ⅜
41½	42½	930	United States Rubber.	42⅞	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ½
104¼	104½	1,274	U. S. Rubber pf.	104⅞	105⅜	104⅛	105	+ ⅛
8	8½	425	Wabash	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8	+

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 9.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The movement of prices to-day was similar to that in New York. Prices opened a shade lower and then rallied slightly, but such improvement as was made in the morning was lost in the afternoon. The effects of the Welsbach incident—reduction in Welsbach Commercial preferred's dividend rate—was still apparent in the industrial group, in which some liquidation was done. Electric storage Battery common rose 1¼, to 51, the preferred 1½, to 61, but nearly all the gains were lost in the late trading. Welsbach Light again sold down to 30, but recovered and closed with 32¾ bid. United Gas held steady around 120½, but Pennsylvania Manufacturing shaded off fractionally. Marsden, on the other hand, rose to 6. There was little change in the remainder of the market. Union Traction and other members of its group held their own. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced slightly under foreign buying.

The close was about steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	18⅝	18½
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	39¾	40
Northern Pacific pf.	75¾	75¾
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading t. c.	8 3-16	8¼
Reading 1st pf.	19⅝	20
Reading 2d pf.	9¼	10½
St. Paul	112⅝	113
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅛	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	173½	174½
Philadelphia Traction	93	93¼
Baltimore Cons.	26¾	27
Union Traction, (17½ paid)	26¾	27⅜
Electric Storage	49¾	50
Electric Storage pf.	59½	60
United Gas Imp.	120¾	120½
Welsbach Light	32¾	33
New Jersey Traction	51¼	51½
Marsden	5¾	6
Chamberlain	25	26
Penn. Mfg. 8s pd.	21⅝	22
Reading Gen. 4s	82	82½
Elec. & Peo. 4s	94	94½
Equitable G. 5s	107¾	108
Philadelphia Elec. 5s pd.	100	100½
Cons. T., Pitts.	20½	20⅝
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	55¼	55⅜

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Everything was lively and higher in the local market to-day. Biscuit opened ½ point higher, at 37½, and closed at 38½. The demand was active and the volume of trade large. The preferred opened at 98¾, and, after one sale at 100, was taken freely from 98¾ to 99½, closing at 99⅞. West Chicago also was active, from 98½ at the opening to 101 for account at the close. The trading was wild at times. The lowest figure was 98¾. North Chicago sold up from 227 at the opening to 229½, where it closed. Match was strong at 144. Metropolitan 5 per cent. receipts sold up from 64 to 64½. There was a big trade in West Chicago consolidated 5 per cents from 95¾ to 96⅜ at the close.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	34½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	57
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	143
National Biscuit Co. com.	38
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99
American Steel & Wire com.	31¾
American Steel & Wire pf.	88½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	5
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	25
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	27
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	40
N. Chi. St. R. R.	22⅜
W. Chi. St. R. R.	99⅜
South Side El. R. R.	96
Lake St. Elevated	13¼
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	21¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Fri.	Tour.		Fri.	Thur.
Alta	.11	.09	Julia	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.02	.03	Justice	.21	.18
Andes	.09	.08	Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Belcher	.22	.21	Mexican	.29	.18
Best & Belcher	.37	.24	Occidental Con.	.46	.36
Bullion	.06	.05	Ophir	.70	.68
Caledonia	.24	.22	Overman	.05	.05
Challenge Con.	.17	.17	Potosi	.15	.14
Confidence	.54	.51	Savage	.19	.15
Con. Cal. & V.	1.30	1.20	Scorpion	.02	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Sierra Nevada	1.05	.86
Crown Point	.18	.18	Union Con.	.29	.25
Gould & Curry	.19	.17	Utah Con.	.14	.14
Hale & Norcr	1.15	1.15	Yellow Jacket	.19	.19

Silver bars, 60¾; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Anaconda	64	64	62	64
Anchoria	82	85	80	85
Argentum	23¾	24¾	22½	23½
Battle	36	37	36	36½
Columbine	13	15¾	12	14
Consolidated	7¾	7¾	8	8
Elkton	99	99½	99⅝	99⅝
El Paso	12¾	13	12	13
Findley	17⅝	17¾	16½	16¾
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	80	76	80	80
Gibson	21	22	20½	22
Gold Coin	136	143	135	140
Garfield	12½	13½	12¼	13
Isabella	27	27¾	26½	27
Independence	54¾	55¾	54	55¾
Jefferson	6	8	8	8
Jackpot	22¼	22¾	21¾	21⅞
Little	500	600	500	600
Mitton	28¾	29	28⅞	29
Moon Anchor	118½	119¾	118	118½
Portland	144½	145	143½	144½
Pharmacist	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
Rawlings	43	45	42¾	45
Rose	19⅜	19¾	18½	19¼
Union	21	21¼	19⅞	20
Vindicator	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
Work	13	13½	12⅞	13

PUERTO RICAN RESTRICTION.

Effect of the Tariff Circular as Viewed by Writers in The London Times.

From The London Times.

Englishmen have seen with ungrudging satisfaction the entrance of America on the path of imperial expansion which they have themselves trodden with such conspicuous success. But it must be confessed that a considerable strain is put upon our sympathy by such blunders as the order regulating the trade of Puerto Rico, which our correspondent cites, and which reads as if it were borrowed from our own navigation acts which the Americans themselves found so oppressive. In the nineteenth century, as the instance of France so conspicuously shows, commercial restriction and imperial expansion do not thrive together, and we can only hope that our American friends will speedily learn to appreciate the fact. Throughout their own history the party of extreme protection has also been the party of isolation and self-sufficiency, and it is not improbable that in the near future the new ideas as to the external policy of the republic may visibly react upon its commercial methods. If that should prove to be the case, any temporary injury to British trade that may result from the annexation of the Philippines will, in the long run, be made good by the development of the resources of the islands under a strong and efficient government.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

Sir: The United States Government is laying claim to the Philippine Islands, and that friendly sympathy which we have always felt for our kinsmen across the sea, and which I am glad to believe they now reciprocate, causes a large section of the British public to hope that America may be successful in her demands. Her Majesty's Government is not likely to interfere actively in the controversy, but I sincerely hope that neither it nor the public will give any moral support to America's claim, as her success in this matter would mean another nail in the coffin of British trade. Trade follows the flag, and if the Stars and Stripes float over the Philippines there will be little room for us there. The first to suffer will be our mercantile marine. It has been our proud boast that we are the chief carriers of the world's produce, and the enterprise of our shipowners has so far enabled us to hold our own, in spite of foreign subsidies and harassing domestic legislation. They are, however, being hard pushed by foreign competition, and have yet to measure swords with their most formidable adversary. Fifty years ago the American flag threatened to beat us off the sea. Iron and steel brought us back our supremacy. The day is close at hand when this will again be seriously threatened by the United States. Uncle Sam is already our greatest competitor in the iron and steel markets of the world, and he is even now supplying our shipbuilders with plates and other material. Without protection he is probably already in a position to build and navigate successfully against us. British shipowners have reason to look with alarm on the prospect of the Philippines becoming a United States colony. The following is an extract from a tariff circular issued by the War Department, dated Washington, Oct. 15, 1898:

"Trade between ports of the United States and all ports or places in Puerto Rico, and trade between ports of places in Puerto Rico, shall be carried on in registered vessels of the United States, and no others."

Thus, at a stroke of the pen, we are shut out from the large traffic between Puerto Rico and United States ports, the bulk of which has hitherto been carried in British bottoms, and thus we will lose the very important trade between the Philippines and the United States if the islands be annexed. The prospect is not pleasant. Of course, the remedy is in our own hands, but, while our legislators have so far refused to take any steps in the direction of reciprocity for the benefit of other industries, it is perhaps too much to hope that they will do so even to save such an enormous interest as the mercantile marine.

F. S. WATTS.

No. 7 Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E. C., Nov. 8, 1898.

COAL OPERATORS COMBINING.

To Control the Coal Shipping Industry of the Monongahela Valley.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 18.—A movement is on foot among the river coal operators to form a combination of all the river mines and floating property, and if the deal is consummated it will make one of the most powerful organizations in the country. It will have a capital of millions of dollars, and will control the coal-shipping industry of the Monongahela Valley, as well as the markets between Pittsburg and Cairo, Ill.

The purpose of the consolidation is to ship all the coal mined in the Monongahela Valley to Cincinnati and Louisville under one management, thus doing away with a lot of office expenses.

Nearly all of the Pittsburg river operators are said to have been invited to take part in the proposed consolidation.

GREAT IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Iron and Steel tomorrow will say:

"Enough is known of the iron and steel trade for the year 1898 to establish the fact that production for the year will exceed anything in history.

"The demand from car works is almost prodigious. Within the past few days fresh orders for about 8,000 cars have been let, the buyers including the Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and several Western systems. Most of this work has been placed with Western works. The tightness of the car situation is more severe than was expected, and the carriers are losing traffic in large volume because they cannot furnish cars."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MORGAN S. ROPER.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn received an execution yesterday against Morgan S. Roper, dealer in shqwcases and window glass, at 359 Canal Street, for $1,178, in favor of Alonzo A. Renton, on five notes.

MERRIAM COMPANY.—John De C. Ireland has been appointed permanent receiver for the Merriam Company, book publishers, of 67 Fifth Avenue, for which a temporary receiver was appointed in September, 1897, by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court.

GEORGE W. SCOLLAY.—Judgments were entered yesterday against George W. Scollay for $19,107, in favor of Estira Hasbrouck, as administratrix of S. Kate Hasbrouck, and for $2,201, in favor of Sarah C. Paine, for the amount due on his note. The first claim is for board and lodging from March 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1898, $7,803; money loaned, $273, and for stock in an oil refining company, $9,945.

H. B. COHO & CO.—H. B. Coho & Co., dealers in electrical supplies, formerly at 30 Cortlandt Street, called a meeting of their creditors, which was held yesterday at 143 Liberty Street, about 75 per cent. of their creditors being present. The liabilities are $60,000, and assets estimated at $40,000. A committee of five creditors was appointed to wind up their affairs, collect the outstanding accounts, and divide the proceeds pro rata among the creditors. The committee consists of representatives of the Eddy Manufacturing Company, Oswego Boiler Works, Marietta Manufacturing Company, the City Bank of Hartford, and the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works. The business was started in 1884 by Herbert B. Coho, and the "Co." was George C. Hoffman. Mr. Coho has obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Hoffman from disposing of the property of the firm, collecting any money, and compromising any claim due the firm.

Out of Town.

AARON S. CAMPBELL.—Aaron S. Campbell, a wealthy Hamilton (Ohio) stockman, assigned to Linus P. Clawson yesterday. The personal property is $7,500 and the real estate $125,000. The assignee's bond is $150,000. No statement of liabilities has been made.

CINCINNATI ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS COMPANY.—The Cincinnati Architectural Iron Works Company assigned yesterday to F. H. Hertenstein. Assets, $20,000; liabilities, $65,000. Bad contracts was given as the cause. The company was organized about ten years ago. W. W. Puthoff is President and A. A. Fry Secretary and Treasurer.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 229 failures in the United States during the week, against 187 for the previous week, and 235, 306, 323, and 295 for the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 66, New England 39, Southern 38, Western 52, Northwestern 10, Pacific 13, Territories 11. Canada had 24, against 30 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

William P. Shannon filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $33,950 and nominal assets $40,400, in old claims, of which $38,000 is for money loaned to the Queen Publishing Company in 1881 and 1882. He has 75 cents in cash and an income from a trust fund of $19,000. Mr. Shannon was formerly President and Treasurer of the old Queen Publishing Company at 324 Pearl Street, which became financially embarrassed in 1882.

Frank A. Peteler of 2,027 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities $9,577 and assets $713. For the last seven years Mr. Peteler has managed the Hotel Peteler, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, for his wife, and has also managed a hotel at New Dorp, S. I., for his mother.

Jacob Cohen and Morris Levy, who composed the firm of Cohen & Levy, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $24,861 and no assets. Jacob Cohen has also individual debts of $1,500. Herman Joseph, their attorney, said that they were formerly manufacturers of clothing at 36 East Broadway, and were unsuccessful in 1888.

Louis Bush of 13 West One Hundred and Second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with an affidavit that he was without the necessary money to pay the fees ($25) and could not obtain it. His liabilities are $11,879 and no assets. The largest creditors are M. Misraki of Antwerp, Belgium, $6,302 for merchandise, and the estate of Wolfe Bush, $3,939 on a deficiency judgment. He has three creditors in London, to whom he owes $1,270.

Joseph Feiner, dealer in furniture, of 95 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $7,116 and nominal assets $2,918, in outstanding accounts. He gave a bill of sale of the business in January last.

Three petitions in bankruptcy from Ulster County, N. Y., were filed here yesterday without the payment of the usual $25 fees, the petitioners claiming that they had no money and could not raise the money to pay the fees. The petitioners are Wilson R. Denman, who is in the furniture, undertaking, and electric light business in Ellenville; the liabilities are $3,128 and no assets. Peter H. Dixon, blacksmith and wagon maker at Montela, liabilities $1,352, assets, $485; Frank C. Dixon, also of Montela, liabilities $6,818, and no assets. He was in the general store business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Anna E.—A. de Cordova and others	$578
BROWN, J. Ross—S. C. Tooker, assignee.	44
BLAKE, John J.—H. E. Walters & Co.	61
BERNSTEIN, Max—J. W. Keller, as Commissioner, &c.	86
BALDWIN, John F., George E., T. Henry, and Willard C.—Fred F. Fleck.	421
BURNS, John—F. Ballantine & Sons	52
BREEN, James A.—E. J. Quin	100
CARTER Clarence M.—E. A. Mayer, (costs)	48
COHEN, Gutman—W. Nichthauser and another	229
DAVIS, Simon—Congregation Beth Tephilla Israel, (costs)	68
DAVIDSON, John—Joseph C. Levi	131
ELSTER, Charles—Aspell & Co.	102
EBSEN, Andrew—J. Lanzer	194
ELLER, William C.—A. Fischer	145
FELBEL, Edward, and Mary Sullivan—Gilson, Collins & Co.	251
FLOOD, Bernard—Catharine Conolly and others	319
FLOOD, Bernard—Henry A. Connelly and another, executors	140
FISHER, Edouard—A. Suesskind and another	47
GORDON, John—S. Greenbaum	87
GOBLE, Henry M.—United States Glass Company	234
GOTTLIEB, Joseph—E. Berger	150
HOPPS, James—C. G. Gottschalk	54
HOLLANDER, Joseph, Executor, &c.—J. Marcus	357
HERTZFELD, Jacob—M. Katz	27
KEITSCH, Louis R.—R. M. Keitsch, costs.	71
KLEIN, August W.—S. E. Bernheimer and another	2,082
KELLY, Michael—J. Kelly	131
KELLER, Benjamin—H. Rice and others	550
KRIETE, Frederick—Haaren & Meinken	275
KOHNSTAMM, Lorenzo J.—W. Crockett	237
KILGANNON, Thomas W. and Winifred T.—The John J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	2,425
LINDSAY, Barth S.—Joseph Jones and another	643
LITTLE, Anna E.—Siede Fur Company	296
MACK, James C. and Jane C.—Saugerties Bank	103
MACKAY, Andrew J.—C. H. Miller and another, executors	5,281
MELLEN, Albert—John L. Cameron	104
MOEBUS, Sophia—K. B. Decker, executrix	283
MORELLI, Henry—J. J. Smith, costs	12
McMAHON, Richard P.—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company	1,371
MITCHELL, Charles R.—W. F. Heinle	32
McENTEE, Kate—S. Brooks, costs	211
McDONNELL, George, administrator—W. Hoept	69
NEUBERGER, David M.—George Barrie and another	78
PEISER, Samuel V.—S. Mack	88
PETELER, Margaret M.—Stern & Spies Company	199
ROOT, Libbie—Thomas Sullivan and others	244
ROSE, Benjamin H., administrator—New York Breweries Company, Limited	73
ROPER, Morgan S.—Alonzo A. Renton	1,178
ROEDER, Alfred L.—N. Chisiakos	114
SCHREYER, John—E. J. Levy	162
SLAUGHTER, Philip C.—Rosa M. Grant	1,310
SCOLLAY, George W.—Estira Hasbrouck, administrator	19,107
SCOLLAY, George W.—Sarah C. Paine	2,201
SKINNER, John P.—Mary Vail	411
SCHMALE, Paul—T. Barrett	221
THORN, Martha W.—Louis W. Dinkelspiel	146
THE WALDORF ATHLETIC CLUB—Frederick Hadley	34
THE LAKE KATRINE HOTEL CORPORATION—H. Levy	252
THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY and Battery Railroad Company—Robert Timpone, by guardian	670
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. C. Rodgers and another	6,567
WRIGHT, William B.—H. S. Tuthill	53
WEISSMANN, Henry A. and Adelgonda—Hyman Sonn and another	1,039
WEEDEN, William C.—G. C. Griffith	75
WILLE, Ernst—L. H. Zeregs, costs	107
WAH, Hock—Ah Jan	345
WALKER, John—New York Telephone Company	50

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Turn Verein Property Resold—Other Sale of Lots and Dwellings—No Business at Auction.

Gustave L. Morgenthau has resold to Samuel E. Jacobs the former building of the New York Turn Verein, extending through from 15 and 17 East Third Street to 64 and 66 East Fourth Street. Mr. Jacobs has leased the property to Meyer R. Bimburg for a term of years for use as a public hall.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for Mrs. Anna S. Sittig to Mrs. Gertrude Mygatt the three-story brick dwelling 224 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 86.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Samuel T. Styles to a Mrs. Blouvert the four-story dwelling, with extension, 39 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

H. F. Schellhass has sold for A. Gathheimer the plot 50 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

It is reported that McCafferty & Buckley have sold the plot on the west side of Park Avenue, 52.2 feet north of Eighty-first Street, 52.2 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold the three-story dwelling 510 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

Charles M. Kaeppel & Co. have sold to Boehm & Boehm, for improvement, the block bounded by Franklin and Jefferson Avenues and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, the former site of St. Augustine's Church, which was destroyed by fire about six years ago.

Charles M. Kaeppel has sold for Mrs. Julia Huerstel to B. Maurer two lots on the east side of Third Avenue, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; also, for H. M. Case to E. Shellman and Mrs. Helene Brombacher, respectively, for $7,000 each, the two three-family dwellings 1,049 and 1,057 Jackson Avenue; also, for Dunn & Thomas, for $4,600, the dwelling 1,057 Valentine Avenue.

Francis M. Jencks has sold for Jacob Lawson, for $30,000, the three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling 632 West End Avenue, 19 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have bought from the estate of Mary Jane Conklin the front and rear buildings 117 Christopher Street, 25 by 90.3.

F. De R. Wissman has sold for the estate of Nathan Clark to Boehm & Coon the four-story dwelling 41 East Twentieth Street, 25 by 100. It is understood that the buyers will erect an eight-story building on the lot.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for Gustav Lang, for about $30,000, the five-story flat 253 West Thirty-second Street, 19 by 100.11; also, for Miss Hannah Buttle, the old buildings 210 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Janpole & Werner have resold to Gerson Hyman, for improvement, the plot 534 and 536 East Eleventh Street, purchased by them this week.

Yesterday's only auction offering, a sale by order of the Sheriff, was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings.

West End Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 25 by 95; Carl Frank, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $11,000.

No. 1,078 Madison Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 25.6 by 76; James W. Wilsey of 1,817 Clinton Avenue, owner; William J. Dilthey of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $44,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 98 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 27 by 85; T. P. Calder of 45 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; H. S. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $23,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Wales Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Elizabeth McKinley of 538 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Anthony Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 20 by 60; Charlotte Aschenbrenner of 1,960 Anthony Avenue, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 64 East Ninetieth Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Main Street, southeast corner of Cross Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame hotel; Edward Flynn, premises, owner; George Johnson, architect; cost, $1,150.

No. 126 East Fiftieth Street, to a two-story brick engine house; city, owner; cost, $649.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth, and Tenth Streets, to a six-story brick and iron store; John Wanamaker, owner; E. L. Young of 127 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 16 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; J. S. Weatherby, premises, owner; L. Stetson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 10 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. J. Tytus of 10 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; W. H. Whittal of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $900.

New Skyscraper for Fifth Avenue.

Plans were filed with the Building Department yesterday for a twelve-story office and apartment building, to be erected by Nathaniel L. McCready, on a plot 46 by 90 at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The architect is H. Edwards Ficken, and the estimated cost of the structure is $275,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 18, 1898.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 168th St, 25x100; William Wetterer to Robert E. Westcott	1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 98th St, 50.11x100; John E. Parsons to Joseph Hamershlag and another	1
CHRYSTIE ST, St and 33, w s, 50x100; 45th St, 211 East, 18.9x100; John F. Reinecke to Herman H. Hingslage	3,000
CROTONA AV, 1,005, w s, 89 ft n of Jefferson St, 25x100; Roland W. Thomas and another to Hermann G. Unger	1
FORSYTH ST, n e corner of Hester St, 25x67.8; John F. Reinecke to H. H. Hingslage and others, trustees	3,000
INTERVALE AV, e s, 120.8 ft s w of Kelly St, runs s e 50.8x e 44.9 to Kelly St x s 53.2x w 64.10x n w 66.1 to avenue x60 to beginning; August Johnson to George Stolz	Exchange
JACKSON AV, e s, 205 ft n of 156th St, 25x87.6; Alexander C. Campbell to Emma M. Burnier	6,300
LAWRENCE ST, 86, s s, 25x100; Richard H. Pettit to Florence I. Pettit	600
LENOX AV, w s, 52 ft n of 135th St, 46.5 x irregular; the German Exchange Bank, trustee, to Henry Schiffer	1
LENOX AV, 507 and 509, 46.5x irregular; Patrick Reynolds and another to Henry Schiffer	1
LITTLE WEST 12TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av 25x103.1; 13th St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 75x103.1; Henry H. Wotherspoon to Mary H. Wotherspoon	85,000
PARCEL land, upland and meadow, at Throgg's Neck, part of land of John Smith, contains 28 acres, 2 rods, and 30 perches; parcel upland, salt meadow and marsh, at Throgg's Neck, contains 27 acres, 21 poles; Westchester Village to Fort Schuyler Road, w s of Lot 7, map part of estate of heirs of D. Lynch Lawrence, contains 7 9-10 acres; Clarence B. Mitchell to Arabella D. Huntington	1
PARCEL land under water adjoining land of Clarence B. Mitchell at Throgg's Neck, 23 89-100 acres; Clarence B. Mitchell to Arabella D. Huntington	1
POPLAR ST, n s, 200 ft w of Main St, 50x104.6; also lot adjoining, runs n 40x w 330x s 84x e 328; Carrie B. Ghee to James S. Bolton	1
SIMPSON ST, w s, 22.6 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x irregular; Gullik Johnsen to John Wetterer	Nom.
SIMPSON ST, w s, 22.6 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x irregular; John Wetterer to George Stolz	Exchange
SUFFOLK ST, 127, w s, 25x100; Julius Solomon and another to Coppel Stujenski	29
UNION AV, w s, 45 ft n of 150th St, 20x100; Eugene H. Hammond to Ida Aronson	1
WOOD, on, begins at its n e corner, runs n to land of Israel H. Watson —x w to Stony Creek, &c.; Mary E. Hadley and others to George P. Baisley	2,000
2D AV, e s, 60 ft s of 30th St, 20x75.9; Belia Hauser to Samuel Gluck and another	14,500
10TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft s of 155th St, 0.1x 100; Lawson N. Fuller to John Castree	1
2D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Union Av, 50x 100, Westchester; Julia A. Collins to Emma M. Denninger	1,000
37TH ST, n s, 122 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 98.9; Augustus B. Field to Mary R. Hatch	1,000
45TH ST, 155, s s, 194.8 ft e of Broadway, widened, 20x100.5; Vienna D. Gano to John Addison	1
47TH ST, s s, 201 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x100.5; Margaret Maxwell to Annie Pfirrmann	8,000
47TH ST, s s, 201 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x100.5; John F. Boronowsky to Margaret Pfirrmann	Gift
53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; Dora Nathan to John H. Kearns	14,500
60TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; 34th St, s s, 175 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x98.9; 34th St, s s, 135 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Avenue A, n e cor. er of 122d St, 181.4x74; also all land of Martha M. Read in New York and Washington, D. C., and Illinois; John B. Dahlgren, trustee, to Malcolm Hufty	1
60TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; 34th St, s s, 175 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x98.9; 34th St, s s, 135th ft e Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Avenue A, n e corner of 122d St, 181.4x74; also all land of Martha M. Read in New York and Washington, D. C., and Illinois; John B. Dahlgren, trustee, to John B. Dahlgren and another, trustee deed	1
72D ST, 113 East, 25x102.2; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, to Harriet B. Barrow	37,500
75TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Andrew Little to Frank E. Blackwell	30,000
82D ST, s s, 127.1 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.2; John McLaughlin to Elizabeth R. Mass	29,000
82D ST, s s, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.2; John McLaughlin to Winifred Bowes	29,000
97TH ST, 222 East, 25x100.11; Flora Tohner, by attorney, to William H. Schmohl	1
98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Priscilla D. Finck to Leopold Greenwood	1
143D ST, s s, 120 ft w of College Av, 60.6 x113.5 to Morris Av x 8.8x100.10; Franklin Lyrch and others, executors, &c., to Edward S. Longstreet	7,425
106TH ST, 209 East, 20x100.11; Vincent P. McGean to Caroline Lindenborn	11,700
119TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Joshua F. Howes to Hendrika Buge	32,000
149TH ST, 642 West, 15x99.11; Charles Dougherty to Clara Wakeman	1
183D ST, n corner of Cambreling Av, 100x125; Daniel P. Ingraham to William Jay	7,000

Recorded Leases.

BAILEY, Deborah A., to Charles Simon and another; 375 Bowery, 4 5-6 years	1,200
CALLANAN & McDERMOTT to R. E. Kaempf and another; 529 West 37th St, 1 year	1,200
CARROLL, Mary, to Andrew J. Blackburn; 706 3d Av, 5 years	2,500
CHISHOLM, B. Ogden, to Robert J. Hoguet; 13th St, s w s, Lot 124, map of heirs of John Rogers, 21 years	600
GREENE, Frank, and another, to Hermann Eggers; 783 9th Av, store, &c., 5 7-12 years	1,140
JOHNSON, Samuel K., to George Bayer; 441 Willis Av, 5 years	1,020
McCLAN, John, to Robert Wick & Co.; 151 and 153 11th Av, 3¼ years	900
PADIAN, Catharine, to Patrick McDonough; 361 1st Av, 5 years	960

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, John and Matilda, to John B. Leech, and others, executors, &c.; 156 West 45th St, 3 years	21,000
BAISLEY, George P., to Wilhelmine V. Martin; wood lot begins at its n e corner, runs n to land of Israel H. Watson x w to Stoney Creek, &c., 3 years	1,500
BARROW, Harriet B. to Josephine Wandell; 113 East 72d St, 1½ year	5,000
BARROW, Harriet B., to Frederick A. Constable and another, executors, &c.; 113 East 72d St, 5 years	25,000
BAYER, George, to Jacob Ruppert; 441 Willis Av, store lease, demand	2,000
BELKNAP, Dayton C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8 Gold St, 3 years	8,000
BERGER, Benjamin, to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; s s of 186th St, 200 ft e of Park Av, secures material	3,000
BLAKE, Robert J., to Mary J. Conway; e s of Lenox Av, 49.11 ft s of 142d St, 3 years	16,000
BLACKWELL, Frank E., to Andrew Little; s s of 75th St, 360 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years	21,000
BOTHELL, Isabella M., et al., respondents, vs. Justus Rothschild, George F. Viator et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.	5,000
George F. Viator et al., respondents, vs. Jacob Lewis and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.	3,000
BONNER, Julius, to Julius Levy; 1,604 Lexington Av, 1 year	800
BUCKI, Frederica, to Maude A. Deeley; 163 West 95th St; also 155 and 157 West 95th St, 1 year	3,000
BUGE, Hendrika, to David Richey; n s of 119th St, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year	2,000
BURNIER, Emma M., to Charles Scheuer; e s of Jackson Av, 205 ft n of 156th St, installments	700
DENNINGER, Emma M., to Virginia Wones; n s of 2d St, 150 ft w of Union Av, 3 years	3,000
EMANUEL, Louisa, to Florence G. Joseph; 139 Suffolk St, 5 years	22,200
EMANUEL, Louisa, to Mark Emanuel; 139 Suffolk St, 5 years	2,000
FROEHLICH, Caroline, to John Becker; 525 East 5th St, installments	800
GAINES, Furman V., and Hugh L. Roberts to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 135th St, 220 ft w of Brown Place, 3½ years	15,000
GAINES, Furman V., and Hugh L. Roberts to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 135th St, 245 ft w of Brown Place, 3½ years	15,000
GAINES, Furman V., and Hugh L. Roberts to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 135th St, 195 ft w of Brown Place, 3½ years	15,000
GAINES, Furman V., and Hugh L. Roberts to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 135th St, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 3½ years	15,000
GLUCK, Samuel and Julie, to Bella Hauser; e s of 2d Av, 60 ft s of 30th St, 5 years	5,000
GRAF, Amelia, and Theresa Rapp to Joseph L. and Alexander Graf; n e corner of Avenue A and 86th St, 3 years	10,000
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COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable colored women; mother as cook and daughter as chambermaid and waitress or upstairs work; best city references. M. P., Box 95, 1,242 Broadway.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best personal references. A. B., 1,269 Broadway.

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BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By bookkeeper and general office man; experienced in banking and building and loan. Room 308, Grand Union Hotel.

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BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young Englishman of much experience; where one or more other men or parlormaid is kept; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for the season. Can be seen at present employer's, 20 West 52d St.

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COACHMAN.—Gentleman having turned out his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend in every respect. A. B. C., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—By a married couple; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook and housekeeper; thoroughly experienced; good references. L., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—By coachman, gardener, and caretaker; English; thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's country place; nine years' first-class references as such; all former employers can be seen. B. B., 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By one who understands care of road horses and carriages; careful city driver; fifteen years' references. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class reference; country preferred. T. B., care of Ryan, 416 East 15th St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; first-class references; city or country, or Washington. Peterson, 142 East 55th St.

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USEFUL MAN.—By an active man, 35; understands furnaces, pumps, machinery, housework, care horses; drive; abstainer; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, 1,269 Broadway.

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VALET.—By valet to one or two gentlemen; mornings; experienced; good references. Jones, 75 West 49th St.

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COOK.—By colored man as order or dinner cook; all-around man. Randolph, 242 West 60th St.

JANITOR.—Janitor services exchanged for rent in small flat; references; respectable. Mrs. Hernle, 37 Somers St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A situation by a young man in law office; graduated from New York University. A., 322 West 80th St.

WANTED—A situation in banking house by a young man, graduate from New York University. M., 167 West 91st St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young woman for general housework; wash, cook, and iron; in family of two, at Nyack-on-Hudson; wages, $15; references required. Post Office Box 196, Nyack, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next, $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A bright, energetic man, thoroughly experienced in the subscription book business; competent to organize a canvass on a new work; to train agents and to take charge of a department or general agency. Address by letter only, giving experience and references. THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., New York City.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 220 West 42d Street.

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Only ninety minutes away.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, plaintiff, against IKE STEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1898.
GOULD & WILKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.
To Ike Stein, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at his office, in the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1898.
GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n19-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—JULIET M. BURDICK, plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit and Market and Fulton National Bank, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19th, 1898.
HENRY M. RUSSELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address, No. 39 Broadway, New York City.

To John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, defendants: the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1898.
HENRY M. RUSSELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan City of New York. n12-1aw6wSa.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM V. KING, plaintiff, against BELLE F. KING, defendant.—Action for separation. Trial desired by plaintiff in New York County.—Summons.

To the named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 21st, 1898.
WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Belle F. King, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Wm. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, October 28, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.
WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, N. Y City. o29-1aw6wS&d10

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BRENTANO, Arthur Brentano, and August Brentano, as copartners, composing the firm of "Brentano's," lately doing business at Number 31 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William R. Rose, who was heretofore duly appointed the receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of the said firm, at his place of transacting business, viz.: The office of Gibson Putzel, Number 261 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Receiver. GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n17-3wTu,Th,Sat.

MULCAHY, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. MULCAHY, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said John J. Mulcahy, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 1 Beekman Street, Room 814, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1898.—Dated Nov. 18th, 1898.
ROBERT A. DAVIS, Assignee.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

HARRISON, CHARLES, and CHARLES F. ROGERS.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES HARRISON and CHARLES F. ROGERS, copartners, doing business under the firm name or style of Charles Harrison and Company, lately carrying on business at No. 106 West 37th Street, in Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York and State of New York, under the firm name and style of Charles Harrison and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Gregory L. F. Rohan, the duly appointed assignee of the said Charles Harrison and Charles F. Rogers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John P. Everett, Esq., No. 4 Warren Street, in Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York and the State of New York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1899.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, November 18, 1898. GREGORY L. F. ROHAN, Assignee.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Esq., Attorney for the Assignee, No. 4 Warren Street, New York City. n19-1aw6wSa

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BENJAMIN W. WINANS, Robert B. Currier, and William H. Oakley, as trustees under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and Mary W. Merrigan, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street," made by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated May 31st, 1882, and filed in the Register's office, in the City and County of New York, as Map 898, by lot number Two Hundred and Ninety-eight, (298,) more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, distant fifty-one feet and seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; and thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet to the easterly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly and along said easterly line twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the rights, title, and interest of the party of the first part to the land in the street or avenue in front of or adjoining the same.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.
M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.
ALLEN & TALMAGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

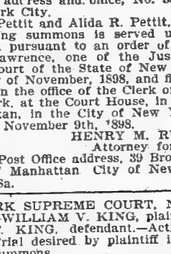

167th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $2,113.60, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $——, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $558.37 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.
M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.
n19-2aw3wS&W&d12

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.
M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

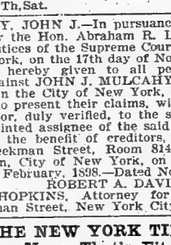

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,533.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $463.32.
M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n19-2aw3wS&W&d10.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I have been a theatrical printer for the past twenty years, and am thirty-five years old. For the past four years my stomach has cost me a nice little sum, and I could only eat certain kinds of food, and anything rich like pie would upset me for two days. I had to give up smoking a pipe (which was worst of all), for just as soon as I would smoke a pipeful I would get sick, and in the morning the taste of the pipe was in my mouth. I was distressed with a fullness and bursting feeling after eating two slices of toast and one cup of coffee, and anything that tasted good, no matter how small, was very large when I ate it. A friend of mine recommended Ripans Tabules to me after seeing my sufferings (I used to lose two or three days a week from work), and said they were wonderful. He was a great beer drinker and used to fill up two or three times a week, and always on going home with a "load" took one Tabule and woke up the next morning with head clear as a bell and stomach all right. Now I thought the Tabules must be all right, and after I took just twenty *I was all right*. I can now eat anything and take one Tabule, and after fifteen minutes am not aware of having eaten anything. I can smoke a pipe all day and night and have no vomiting or nausea. Ripans Tabules are the finest laxative I ever took, and I always have a box of them in my pocket and another one on the shelf.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. 120 by mail for 48 cents. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet—accept no substitute.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PATRICK T. BROWN agt. JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of St. Nicholas Place, twenty-four feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Place, seventeen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and partly through a party wall, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches to the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being divided into two parcels, one of which begins twenty-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Place and runs westerly and parallel with said street, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to a point opposite to the rear of the north wall of number fifty-seven (57) St. Nicholas Place; thence southerly to said rear of said wall, being understood to be about two inches, more or less; thence easterly along the northerly line and wall of said number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to St. Nicholas Place and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place to the point or place of beginning, being understood to be about two inches more or less. This parcel is to be sold second and last.

The other parcel being the whole of said first described premises, excepting thereout the strip just or next above described, and being all the ground covered by house number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, and also the whole lot first above described, seventeen feet in width extending from the rear of said house to the rear of the lot. This parcel is to be sold first.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.
CHAS. M. EARLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $16,777.78, with interest thereon from October 31st, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.88, together with interest from November 15th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $461.72 with interest.
SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.
n16-2aw3wW&S&d8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York. City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS ROUSSEAU et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of a lot known and designated as Lot Number Thirty-six (36) of Block Number Four Hundred and Seventy-four (474) on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 27th day of February, 1883, as Map Number 900, and entitled "Map of the subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c., the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (the same being the southerly line or side of Home Street as shown on said map, and the said Home Street being also sometimes known as Lyon Street,) distant one hundred and seventy-seven feet and ninety-nine one-hundredths of a foot eastwardly from the point of intersection thereof with the northwesterly line or side of said block, (said northwesterly line or side being shown on said map as the southeasterly line or side of Stebbins Avenue,) running thence southwardly eighty-seven feet two and one-half inches; thence northeastwardly seventeen feet six and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly and for part of the distance through the centre of a partition wall eighty feet nine and three-eighths inches to the said northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (being the southerly line or side of said Home Street as shown on said map as aforesaid,) and thence westwardly and along the same sixteen feet four and three-eighths inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.
Home Street.

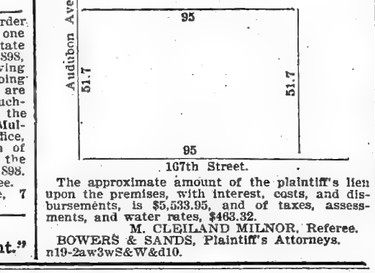

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand and ninety and 85-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and seventy-seven and 60-100 dollars, with interest from November 11, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $172.04 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.
JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator.
BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o1-1aw6mSa

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. se17-1aw6mS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said dec'sed. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To FREDERICK STARR, William H. Starr, Mary Judd, Henry Starr, Charles Starr, Ella Whaley, Ollie Starr, Annie Judd, Grace Starr, Clara Starr, Frederick Whaley, Eliza C. Halstead, Olivia H. Bogert, Laura Noble, Marianné Andrews, Sarah Stewart Newhall, Rebecca Clark, Lucy Alice Woolsey, The Danbury Cemetery Association, The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Charles P. Halstead, as administrator, etc., of Harriet Starr, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marvin D. Hubbell, as guardian of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
Nov19—1aw6wSat.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor. 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. o29-1aw6mSa

LEVY, MORRIS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Levy, Samuel Levy, George Levy, Aaron Levy, Annie Levy Dreyfus, Fannie Levy, Julie Levy, Caroline Levy, the heirs and next of kin of MORRIS LEVY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louis Levy of Shreveport, La., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date September 20, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Morris Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
n12-1aw6wS Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York. n12-1aw-26wSa.

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Ale., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Ale.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Ale.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Ale., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Hotel Hungaria,4 Union Sq.E.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Terrace Garden..... 58th St., near Lex. Av.
Cafe Henman..... B'dway & Reade St.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Ale.
Au Chat Noir 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir Upt'wn, 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Ricciadonna's,39th-B'y. Ale.,Tdh.,75c.(All ngt)
Ardin & Chaberty, 125 W. 26

SHIPWRECK ENDS HIS JAUNT

Untimely Finale of Douglass's Earth-Girdling Journey.

THE JOHANNA SUNK OR ADRIFT

The Peconic Brings the Dutch Bark's Passenger and Crew Safe Into Port.

The "windjammer" may be all right for cargo carrying and ancient mariners, but young Benjamin C. Douglass of Orange, N. J., son of Robert Dun Douglass of R. G. Dun & Co., says that when he goes down to the sea again he will take the modern marine vehicle—the steamship.

Young Mr. Douglass—he is twenty years old—started out on a year's tour for his health, the tour to take him around the world and the slow-going sailer to use up the time. He embarked as a passenger on the Dutch bark Johanna, 1,164 tons, which left this port Oct. 31, for the voyage around the Horn to Honolulu. She carried line furnace coal in her lower hold and machinery and general merchandise between decks. She was a goodly enough craft, as sailing vessels go, for she was built of steel, and came off the stocks at Alblasserdam, Holland, only as recently as 1890.

Douglass got back to this port yesterday. He and Capt. Maars and sixteen seamen, who had composed the bark's crew, were brought in by the steamship Peconic, Capt. Mills, from Mediterranean fruit ports, which had picked them up on Nov. 11, 589 miles east-northeast of Bermuda.

Good weather and fair winds favored the early part of the Johanna's voyage, and it was mighty pleasant those days to walk the decks wrapped in a heavy ulster and feel the big fabric under foot yielding to the varying pressure of wind that filled the courses, topsails, spanker, and headsails. It was great sport until the blow that came out of the north-northwest developed into a gale on Nov. 9, and played havoc with sea and canvas, whipping sails into ribbons, and lashing the waves into foaming fury. High-crested combers came pounding over the lofty sides and tumbled their massy weight upon the decks, and though the bark was hove to under trysails and oil bags were hung over the sides, the steel-ribbed hull trembled and strained threateningly under the blows. Then the wind hauled round to the northeast, breeding cross seas and cumulative waves, and renewed the attack with the force of a hurricane.

It was a fine experience, this witnessing of a tempest on the ocean. There was of a sudden a cry of warning, just distinguishable in the shrieking of the wind and the roaring of the sea, and the next instant the bark was staggering under water, a moment later shaking herself free. A mighty wave had passed over her. It tore out her starboard bulwarks amidships, it stove in the main hatch, and it broke the steel deck beams. The vessel began to take in water, and the crew was sent to the pumps, but the water gained at an alarming rate, and it was discovered that the pumps were choked by the fine coal in the hold. It was soon found by sounding that there were eight feet of water in the held, and the ship was seen to weave and buckle like a basket. It seemed that she must break in two, and Capt. Maars, believing the vessel doomed, ordered out the boats, intending, should his vessel go down in the storm to make for Bermuda.

The first boat was thrown over only to be dashed to pieces. Then a second boat on the forward deckhouse was provisioned. This was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Young Douglass had been enjoying a siesta when the fatal wave had boarded the vessel, but he was now out and about and giving a hand. Some bacon, biscuit, canned corn, and a half barrel of water were put into the boat. There was also an extra demijohn of water.

Four men got in, and the others, waiting for the lee roll, gave the boat a shove that carried her free over the port rail. The men remaining jumped overboard after her and were pulled in. The half barrel of water had been lost in the launching, the boat's bow was somewhat stove and she leaked badly. In fact, with the men working in shifts bailing her out, they were continually in water varying from ankle to knee deep. The boat was not fit for the voyage to Bermuda, so the Captain lay by to await developments.

Two nights and two days in that boat followed. Hands and feet became swollen and sore with salt water blisters. The food held out, but the water in the demijohn was hardly sufficient to slake thirst, and all suffered from exhaustion. It was fortunately not very cold, but sleep was well nigh impossible in a half-filled boat. Nevertheless, Douglass said that he found himself waking from sleep while he was baling.

The storm moderated on the 11th, and the bark was still afloat and in sight. They decided to return to her and hoist distress signals. They all got aboard and pulled the boat after them, and they found fresh water and food. Night came on again, and Coston signals were burned. Those were seen by the Peconic, and she bore down and sent off a boat in charge of Chief Officer Jones and four seamen. Two trips sufficed to take off all the shipwrecked men. It took from 11 o'clock till after midnight, and the Peconic proceeded, leaving the bark to her fate.

The rescued men had quite recovered from their experience yesterday. Mr. Douglass hurried out to his home, and the Dutch Consul arranged to care for the seamen. Capt. Maars reported to his agents, Theodore Ruger & Co. of New Street. Vessel and cargo were said to be covered by insurance, but their value could not be ascertained yesterday.

ACCIDENT TO J. JAMES TISSOT.

French Artist Bruised and Shaken Up in an Attempt to Board a Madison Avenue Car.

J. James Tissot, the French painter, whose works are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, had an experience yesterday afternoon which excited his indignation and surprise, for he believes he was unnecessarily put in danger to limb, if not peril to his life. M. Tissot, who had been calling on Archbishop Corrigan, left the Archbishop's residence, at Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, at about 3 o'clock, signaling a down-town car of the Madison Avenue line to stop for him.

The car came to a halt, and M. Tissot started to enter it. He had taken hold of the rails of the car with both hands, and had one foot upon the step, when he says the car suddenly started ahead at great speed. Being in his sixty-third year and a very heavy man, he was unable to pull himself upon the step. He did not dare to let go his hands, fearing a bad fall. His foot was shaken from the car steps, and he was dragged nearly a block, meanwhile crying to the conductor, "Help me! help me!"

M. Tissot says the conductor looked at him unconcernedly, and made no effort to help him. The result was that before the car was finally stopped, one of his knees was badly bruised, his trousers covered with mud from the knees down, and he was greatly shaken up. In his excitement and ignorance of the ways in America he did not take the number of the conductor, whom he describes as a young man with a clean-shaven face.

Thomas E. Kirby said last evening that when M. Tissot came to the American Art Galleries, where he went at once on learning the car, he was shaking in every limb, and appeared to be completely unnerved by the shock. It was several hours before he recovered his composure.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. F. V."—The flag of the new Republic of Central America consists of three stripes, lengthwise, as in the American flag, the upper and lower stripes being dark blue and the central stripe white. In the centre of the white stripe, on the national flag, is a device—the coat of arms; while on the merchant flag there is no device, but instead there are the words in golden letters, "Dios, Union, Libertad."

R. W. Davis.—The resolutions which declared that war existed between the United States and Spain were passed without any division in either house of Congress. The Cuban resolutions, however, which were passed before the outbreak of hostilities, were approved by the House of Representatives on April 14 by a vote of 322 to 19. Of the 19 votes against the resolutions, 3 were cast by Republicans—Boutelle, (Me.,) Johnson, (Ind.,) and Loud, (Cal.) On April 16 the Senate passed its own resolutions, including a recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban Army under Gomez, by a vote of 67 to 21, the opposing votes being cast by 19 Republicans and 2 Democrats. The conference report, which omitted the belligerency clause, was approved in the House by a vote of 310 to 6. Five of the six negative votes were cast by Republicans—Boutelle, (Me.,) Gardner, (N. J.,) Johnson, (Ind.,) Loud, (Cal.,) and McCall, (Mass.)

Hot Rolls,

biscuit, griddle cakes, breads, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten without fear of distressing results, even by those of most delicate digestion.

OLD AQUEDUCT BOARD OUT.

Appellate Division Sustains the Action of Mayor Van Wyck in Making Removals.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the writs of certiorari obtained by George Walton Green, John J. Tucker, and Henry W. Cannon to review the action of Mayor Van Wyck in removing them on the 1st of last January from the position of Aqueduct Commissioners.

By Section 37 of the act of 1888, under which the Commissioners were appointed, it was provided that any of them "may be removed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Governor, in the manner provided for the removal of heads of departments of the Government of the City of New York by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882." Section 108 of the Consolidation act limits the power of removal by the Mayor to a removal for cause and after an opportunity to be heard, and makes such removal subject to the approval of the Governor.

The removal by Mayor Van Wyck was without charges being preferred or an opportunity to be heard, and without the approval of the Governor. It was claimed on behalf of the Mayor that the law of 1895 giving the Mayor at any time within six months after the commencement of his term the power at pleasure to remove from office "any public officer now or hereafter holding office by appointment from the Mayor," gave him the right to remove the Aqueduct Commissioners.

Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion of the court, after citing the provisions of the act of 1883, as amended in 1888, and the act of 1895, and Sections 95 and 1,608 of the charter, said:

By virtue of this provision in Section 1,608, Section 95 of the charter was a continuation of the said acts of 1895; and this section continued the power of removal as to all officers who held office under appointment of the Mayor of the City of New York. Thus, the power to remove all such officers was continued in the Mayor of the new city, so that within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor had the power to remove the relator whenever in his judgment the public interests required; and after the expiration of the six months had power to remove for cause, upon charges being preferred and after an opportunity to be heard, subject to the approval of the Governor, and when Section 518 of the charter took effect it was the act of 1883, as it existed upon the 1st day of January, 1895, which was continued, and that act was subject to the provisions of the act of 1895, and the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1883, and the act amending it, were subject to the power given by the act of 1895 to the Mayor continued by Section 95 of the charter.

The provision of Section 518 of the charter providing that "the term of office of the commission appointed and existing under the aforesaid act shall cease and determine on the 1st day of January, 1901," does not affect the power of the Mayor given by Section 1 of the act of 1895 and Section 95 of the charter, to remove any one of the Commissioners within six months after the commencement of his term. The language used is "The term of office of the commission," and not the term of office of the individual Commissioners. It was a provision that upon a date fixed the commission itself should be abolished, and did not relate to the appointment or removal of the individual Commissioners, or limit the power of the Mayor expressly conferred by the act of 1895 and Section 95 of the new charter to remove the Commissioners. The language used in Section 95 is very broad, including every public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, with the exception of the members of the School Boards and judicial officers, and we do not think that the Legislature intended to restrict this duty imposed upon the Mayor by another section which did not in terms refer to the appointment or removal of officers.

Justice Rumsey dissented from the opinion.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Advocates of New Ship Canals for the City Speak at the Hearing.

The Commerce Commission held its fifth public hearing in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The principal speaker was Charles Stoughton, who is considerably over seventy years old.

He dwelt on the superior facilities afforded by Port Morris with its sixty feet of water and twenty-five miles of dock room for the expansion of our commercial accommodations. He called attention to the perils of passage through the Narrows and Hell Gate, which would be obviated by a Sound entrance. He alluded to the entrance of the Great Eastern by that route, and gave statistics of the cost of other great canals. He said that the removal of 3,400 feet of mud and rock between Randall's Island and the mainland and the conversion of the Kills into a waterway at a cost of $1,700,000 would remove the only check on New York's commercial expansion.

William H. Morrell spoke twenty minutes in advocacy of a ship canal from the Atlantic Ocean at Jamaica Bay to the Sound between College Point and Whitestone. He advocated an artificial waterway about seven or eight miles from tide to tide, 500 feet wide and twenty-five or thirty feet deep, to avoid the dangers of the Narrows and Hell Gate, which were increasing as commerce increased. He objected to the proposed Newtown Creek and Flushing Bay Canal connecting two shallow estuaries, except as an adjunct of the Jamaica Bay and Sound Canal.

A letter was read from Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough of Queens, concerning the interests of that borough.

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL.

Report of the Charity Organization Society Regarding Its Work.

Advance sheets of that portion of the annual report of the Charity Organization Society review the work done by the society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in the supply of coal. The society needs aid from the public for the work of the current year, not less than $5,000 in addition to the amount received last year being required to carry out the plans of the Winter. The report says, among other things:

A unique opportunity to examine in detail the work of public officials responsible for the distribution of outdoor relief occurred in New York City last Winter. With the full approval of the Department of Charities, the Charity Organization Society made an investigation of 2,400 cases of application for public relief in which favorable decisions had been made by the department, after investigation by its own visitors. By a curious oversight, the city had not discovered until late in January that under the present charter it is not authorized to distribute outdoor relief except to the poor adult blind.

One of the more reprehensible features of the distribution is the prominent part taken in it by church missionaries and others who send lists of names to the department, sometimes without even consulting the families in question. The assurance of the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor that coal was not given out from personal favor or through political influence, but on the contrary, was given very largely upon the recommendation of missionaries and as a result of the impression made by the applicants themselves, may be accepted in full faith, but this assurance only emphasizes the impropriety of saddling upon the city this particular part of a burden which is otherwise cheerfully and successfully borne by the churches whose visitors make such recommendation, or by others to whom the burden more particularly belongs.

Statistical analysis has been made of 1,456 cases. The striking feature is the large number of widows, showing that coal is not given directly to any large extent in payment for votes. In the table of ages it is a matter for surprise that so many of the applicants are young, and, as appears from the full record, able-bodied.

Brisker Bidding at the Wilbour Sale.

A total of $4,034.20 was realized from the sale of the Wilbour collection at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon. The bidding was somewhat brisker than on the first day, although many of the valuable articles put up went for low prices. A high-post bedstead, valued at about $250, sold for $115, and a rare Turkish carpet worth about $400 went at $105. A Venetian cabinet, inlaid with semi-precious stones and lapus lazuli, sold for $175. An antique Willard clock, of which there are few in the country, brought $35. Mrs. Charles E. Ellis was a heavy buyer, and among other buyers were J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, and ex-Gov. Bourne of Rhode Island, who was a neighbor of the Wilbours in Bristol.

There are many remedies for a cold; but the best that we know of is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Easy trick to cheapen an overcoat and make it look good—when new.

Are you after apparent economy at the start, or satisfaction to the end?

Our overcoats show what we think you think.

Rough and smooth, long and short, thin and thick; $15 to $50.

What is the model shoe? When you're looking at overcoats ask the salesman. Good shoes for $3 and $3.50; but the Model is $5.

Weather-man says mackintoshes are to be in great demand; our stock was never so good. Some for as little as $10; our best is seal brown for driving or walking with all the style of a perfect overcoat, yet a perfect mackintosh, $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CUSTOMS LAW REMEDIES

Importers Make Suggestions to the Senate Inquiry Committee.

TEN-DAY BONDS INEFFECTIVE

Dry Goods Men Want Vague Provisions of the Law Changed—Hide Importers and the Penalty Clause.

Importers representing different branches of trade met Senators Orville H. Platt and J. K. Jones of the Senatorial committee appointed to inquire into the practical workings of the Customs Administrative act, yesterday, and suggested some desired amendments to that law. The conferences between the Senators and the importers were held in the rooms of the United States General Appraisers, at Christopher and Washington Streets. The points discussed were embraced in ten questions submitted to the Appraiser and his assistants by the committee on Thursday. Each Assistant Appraiser will be required to file written answers.

A delegation of dry goods men representing such houses as the H. B. Claflin Company, Mills & Gibb, and Arnold & Constable appealed for legislation calculated to remove various vague and confusing phases of the customs law. They called special attention to the fact that the ten-day bond provision of the administrative act had for years been practically a dead letter, an annoyance to the importers, and had an ineffectual protection to the Government. The law provides that upon the arrival of imported goods in this country the United States Appraiser shall retain in his possession 10 per cent. of the goods for examination, the remainder being removed by the importer upon his giving a bond for double the value of the merchandise, as a guarantee that he will produce the entire importation upon the demand of the customs officers.

In almost every case where an importer takes away 90 per cent. of his goods, the delegation argued, he finds customers for them and they disappear in general consumption. Should the Appraiser find, within ten days, upon examining the 10 per cent. of the merchandise retained by him, that the whole importation ought to be rejected he is unable to recover the 90 per cent. that has gone into trade. To be sure he can sue the importer on the ten-day bond, but experience has proved that such suits are futile, for the Government is unable to prove the amount of damage it sustained under such circumstances.

Representatives of some of the large drug importing houses asked the committee to recommend the elimination of a provision of the customs law which requires that the quantity be marked on each package of crude drugs imported. This provision, the drug importers alleged, operated to their disadvantage, and was of no apparent advantage to the Government officers. This contention was supported by two or three of the Appraiser's officers, who expressed the opinion that the marking of the name and quantity of the contents on valuable packages of imported goods, was more likely to tempt thieves than if the packages were not so specifically marked.

A point that attracted much interest, both on the part of the importers and of the customs officers, was the provision for imposing penalties on increased valuations. A delegation from the hide and leather trade informed the Senators that the present penalty clause in the customs administrative law was burdensome and unjust. Under existing conditions, if the Appraiser increases the dutiable value of an importation above the invoiced value, the importer must pay a penalty of 1 per cent. for each 1 per cent. of increase above the first 1 per cent. In other words, the importer is allowed a leeway of only 1 per cent. on whatever difference of opinion there may be between the maker of his invoice and the Appraisers. In former years it was customary to allow the importers a margin of 10 per cent. before imposing penalties on increased valuations. The suggestion was made yesterday that this margin be fixed by amendatory legislation at 5 per cent., and this suggestion was accepted as satisfactory by some of the importers. The Senators expressed no opinion regarding the matter.

Senator Platt visited the Government laboratory, on the floor above the General Appraiser's offices, and manifested much interest in the improved facilities of making polariscope tests of sugar.

A YOUNG LIFE SAVER.

Cortlandt Van Deusen of Brooklyn Rewarded for His Bravery.

In decorating Cortlandt Van Deusen of Brooklyn with a medal yesterday President J. Wesley Jones of the New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps took occasion to say that Mr. Van Deusen was probably the youngest life saver in the country. Mr. Van Deusen, who is a son of Chief Clerk Clarence V. C. Van Deusen of Superintendent McCullagh's department, is just seven years old.

One day in September Cortlandt was frolicking in the water at the foot of Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn, with another boy named George Carlin. Both boys could swim a little, and were rash enough to go out over their heads. Suddenly Carlin began to strangle. His little companion seized him with a firm grasp, and held him up so that his head was above water. At the same time he began to struggle toward shallow water. It was a tough job for a boy of his size, but he did it and got Carlin near the shore before his strength gave out. By that time some one who had been attracted by the struggling and splashing in the water arrived and pulled Carlin ashore.

The Life Saving Corps investigated the case, and decided that the youngster deserved recognition. Yesterday Col. Jones, Commodore Krombach, and Chairman George E. Van Nostrand of the local committee, went down to Public School No. 101 and presented the medal to Cortlandt in the presence of the whole school.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

ECONOMICAL DRAPERIES

that will soften the stiffness of a room and create a warm and artistic effect.

IMPORTED ARABIAN PORTIERES

$4.00 a pr.
value $5.00.

Oriental colorings with woven tinsel figures. Every week some popular goods find a new low price here.

Furniture novelties, curtains, lamps, pictures, etc., all at lowest prices, and for either

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

WARRANTED THE BEST.

DR. TOBIAS'

Venetian Horse Liniment

AND

Derby Condition Powders.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND SADDLERS.

Depot, 40 Murray St., N. Y.

RECIPROCITY ORDER DEFINED.

French Goods Entered Before June 1 Not Included.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday decided that the President's proclamation concerning reciprocal commercial arrangements between this country and France, issued under the authority of Section 3, Tariff act of 1897, and dated May 30 last, went into effect on and after June 1, and cannot be considered to have only retroactive effect, so as to affect the rates of duty on goods entered for consumption prior to June 1, although the entries were liquidated subsequent to that date.

The goods in question were paintings imported from France by Hussa & Co. They were assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem, while under the reciprocity arrangement they would have been admitted at 15 per cent. The goods were entered prior to June 1, but the entries were liquidated on June 11 and 28. The protest of the importers was overruled and the assessment affirmed.

The principle established in this decision applies to brandies and other spirits, still wines, and other products of France covered by the proclamation.

LEGAL NOTES.

REVOCATION OF LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATE.—On the petition of Henry H. Lyman an order was granted by the Supreme Court revoking and canceling the liquor tax certificate issued to John Fuhrman. The latter stated in his application for the certificate that traffic in liquors was actually carried on in the premises in question on March 23, 1896, and that these premises had been occupied continuously for such traffic since 1888. It appeared that in 1896 George Hahn received a liquor license applicable to these premises which expired on June 30 of that year. Then none was granted upon these premises until December, 1897, and the actual traffic in liquors was suspended between June 30, 1896, and July 1, 1898. The premises were within 200 feet of a building used exclusively as a schoolhouse, and under Section 24 of the liquor tax law the traffic in liquors could not be permitted therein unless the same was actually and lawfully carried on on March 23, 1896. The order revoking the certificate has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Ingraham, that if traffic in liquors in this place was abandoned after March 23, 1896, it worked a forfeiture of the privilege conferred by the statute. "The mere fact that the fixtures used in the conduct of the business of this place were not removed, and that the person who had owned the chattel mortgage on such fixtures had foreclosed the mortgage and had been in possession of the premises during the period when no business was carried on, was not a continuance of the business, which would prevent the surrender of the privilege to conduct the liquor business upon such premises: * * * The intention of the parties who held the lease as to the future use of the premises did not constitute a continuance of the business."

***

HE MUST COMPLETE THE PURCHASE.—Henry J. Crawford, who was the purchaser of some real estate at a public sale, having rejected the title offered to him, Samuel Faile and another brought an action to compel him to complete the purchase. The Appellate Division modified a judgment secured by Mr. Faile, directing a specific performance, by directing the delivery of two deeds made in March, 1896. After the argument before the Appellate Division, but before the decision, one of the persons who had executed the confirmatory deeds, and who, as trustee, had executed the deed originally tendered, died. No notice of this was taken by the Appellate Division in making its order. Mr. Crawford complained that the decease of this person before the delivery of the deeds to him rendered them inoperative and void, and moved the Court below for an order relieving him from the contract. The application was denied, without prejudice to a like application to the Appellate Division. That tribunal has now also denied the motion, on condition of the delivery of the deeds tendered upon the argument to the defendant. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, said the deeds were offered in evidence as muniments of title, and delivered to be disposed of as the Court saw fit by its final judgment. The Court had power to say in its judgment that plaintiffs had done all that was required of them to make a perfect title.

***

THE VICTIM OF UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCES.—Henry H. Kutner had a verdict for substantial damages on the trial of his suit against James C. Fargo, as President of the American Express Company, for malicious prosecution, but the verdict was set aside by the Judge. The plaintiff was charged with stealing a package addressed to a Mr. McAllister, White Plains. He denied having seen or handled the package, and after indictment was tried and acquitted, and then brought this action. The First Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed the order setting aside the verdict, holding, by Justice Rumsey, that the plaintiff must show something more than innocence to be entitled to recovery. The Court holds that the proofs show no want of probable cause, but tended rather to show probable cause, at least prima facie. Upon his arrest, on the afternoon of July 22, 1892, the plaintiff accounted for moneys found in his possession by the statement that he had lately won money betting upon horses. "It is clair," Justice Rumsey says, "that the facts in their entirety, as presented to the defendant, were amply sufficient to justify the company's managers in acting as they did. * * * There was no actual malice, no motive whatever for ruining plaintiff's reputation. All parties performed a duty which they owed to the company, and the plaintiff was simply the victim of unfortunate circumstances, which he has repudiated, but has never attempted to explain."

Launching of a Fine Steam Yacht.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 18.—The private steam yacht Mable, the finest pleasure craft on the Gulf of Mexico, owned by E. H. R. Green, President of the Texas Midland Railway, has been launched at Aransas Pass, in the presence of a select party of the owner's friends, Miss Mable Harlow of Chicago, in whose honor the yacht was named, christened the vessel.

In the way of

Sunday Dress.

The Double-Breasted Frock Coat, of soft, black fabrics, rough or smooth, is popular; we have shapely Cutaways, too. Either, from

$14 to $35,

Coat and Vest.

Dressy Overcoats

May be of Kersey, Melton, Frieze or Montagnac; all cut quite full. From the thoroughly good to the richly luxurious, at

$10 to $45.

Newest in 4-in-Hands, 50c.; big, rich English Squares, $1.

All the goodness of $1.50-Gloves in the "Paraqua," the best dollar walking glove. In popular tan shades.

You may pay $1.50 for a White Shirt and get no better than our $1.05 Shirt. True, also, of our $1.50 Colored Shirts,—really worth $2.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GLANCES AT TOILET TABLES.

A little Chippendale specimen is also a desk—with places for papers and pens. The top is in two parts, forming leaves which open and disclose a mirror and places for bottles and other toilet accessories. Another desk toilet tabie has French cabriole legs and gold mounts.

An old English table has a full-length mirror with doors and drawers at either side reaching half way to the top; brass drawer pulls, and a low brass filigree railing to keep small articles from falling off.

Inlaid toilet tables with Louis XVI. garlands and bow knots, and tables having small, full length or triple mirrors; others with simple line inlay; simple, but artistic mahogany finish ones for $10.50.

But all are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SAW THE SMUGGLED DIAMONDS.

Witness in Lasar Trial Says Gems Were Offered for Sale at a Low Price.

The seats in the United States Circuit Court could not hold one half the men and women who flocked there yesterday to witness the developments in the civil suit brought by the United States Government against Max J. Lasar, accused of smuggling $250,000 worth of diamonds into this country in November last. Miss Ivy Crurede, the somewhat mysterious young English woman who had testified against Lasar the day before, had a seat inside the rail. Lasar was suave and imperturbable, sitting beside Mrs. E. J. Lasar, his sister-in-law.

Witnesses were put on the stand to substantiate portions of the story told by Miss Crurede. Thomas H. Tuthall, steward of the steamship Labrador, in which Lasar and Miss Crurede made the trip to Quebec in November, 1897, identified them as passengers having rooms in the first cabin, and said that Lasar introduced Miss Crurede as his daughter. Frank Odell, clerk of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, identified the couple as guests of the hotel in November of last year. They were registered as Max J. Lasar and Miss Lasar.

Henry Z. Oppenheimer, a diamond merchant, testified that he had had transactions with Reichman & Jordan, who occupy the office at 24 Maiden Lane with Lasar. This was on Nov. 17, 1897. He had bought ninety-four brilliants from Reichman & Jordan, paying $37 a carat. At this price, he said, there would have been no profit to the seller if the duty had been paid. The value of the goods shown to him from which to make his selection was between $40,000 and $100,000. The witness said that Reichman told him he was selling the diamonds for Lasar.

S. Frankel, a diamond merchant, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Diamond Importers and Cutters' Association, said that late in November, 1897, Mr. Reichman offered him a lot of diamonds, worth between $150,000 and $200,000, admitting that they had been imported by Lasar. Reichman told him that Lasar had just returned from Europe with a large lot. Frankel then identified two of the wrappers which were about the diamonds when they were seized in Lasar's office.

"Besides selling diamonds, what business have you ever engaged in?" asked Abraham Levy, for the defense.

"None," replied the witness, quickly.

"I don't mean regular business, but clandestinely?"

Mr. Frankel said the question was an insult, but reiterated his negative reply.

"You have been suspected of smuggling?"

"I have been searched at the Custom House."

"How often?"

"Two or three times."

"Now, don't you interest yourself in this case in order to rehabilitate yourself in the estimation of the customs people?"

"I deny it, Sir."

Witness said that, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Diamond Importers and Cutters' Association, he had advanced money to the Government to pay the expenses of the trial. Among the amounts was $600 to pay Miss Crurede's expenses here.

Referring to Mr. Reichman's offer of diamonds to the witness, Lawyer Levy asked if he believed at the time that they were smuggled goods.

"I had my suspicions that they were," was the reply.

"Yet you made an offer on them?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You would probably buy smuggled goods if they were offered to you to-day?"

"Yes Sir."

"And yet your association is organized for the suppression of smuggling?"

"Yes, Sir."

Judge Brown here adjourned the case until Monday morning.

TO TEST THE FEDERAL BANK TAX

A Georgia Bill Passed to Get the Case Into the Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for a test of the constitutionality of the Federal 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues. The bill provides that a commission consisting of the Treasurer, Controller, and Governor of the State shall issue circulating currency notes to the extent of 75 per cent. of its capital stock to any bank applying for the same.

These notes will then be used as ordinary legal tender, and if the Government prosecutes the bank or attempts to collect the 10 per cent. tax, the Attorney General of the State is to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

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HOYT'S A Day and A Night.

NOV
1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

EVILS OF THE TRANSLATION HABIT.

With the rush of translations that are appearing of "Cyrano de Bergerac," the question of the translation's intellectual status becomes pertinent again. New attention may be properly called to it in this issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, which contains Eliot Gregory's account of his recent conversation with Coquelin on the subject of this play. It will soon be common to hear professions of familiarity with not only the stage version of this drama, but with its literary form; but of those who profess this familiarity, how many will have obtained it from the French? "Cyrano de Bergerac," in other words, will have gained the public that Zola and Daudet have gained, an English-speaking public which talks a great deal about their works, but which has never read in French a line of one of their novels. There is a triumph in that, but it is not a critical triumph; there is a victory that appeals to the man, but not to the artist.

As to the readers, however, they will be satisfied. They judge the work of the foreign writer by the more or less distorted version they get of it, and praise or condemn according as the translator did well or ill. Mr. Traill has said, in regard to this translating habit, that "the growing custom of presenting books to each nation in its own tongue discourages learning and sound culture, and is part of the tendency to put instruction above education." There is a degree of truth in this. The translation does discourage sound culture, because it is so much easier for the average man or woman to read what is in his own tongue, and the mind on pleasure bent is prone to follow the line of least resistance. There are some of us, for instance, who might read "Cyrano de Bergerac" in French, but the translations woo us from keen to indolent enjoyment, and we marvel to find ourselves growing rapidly rusty in our French and thinking of all literature in terms of the English—as if books of all tongues were fractions that lost no value when expressed with a common denominator! How can we expect authors to believe that we care for the fine shadings, the delicate niceties of speech, for the choice of just the right word in meaning and music, in our own language, when we are constantly willing to forego these merits for the gain of a little ease or a little time in getting at the story, or gist, of a foreign classic? The translation habit not only makes us narrow, but it coarsens our taste, and the catholicity that goes out of our critical judgment leaves it dull as well as weak.

The ideal reader would certainly be he who could read each book in the language in which its author wrote it, and who in the Greek of Aeschylus [illegible]er-man of Goethe, the English of Shakespeare [illegible]ld feel at home in the literature of the ages. [illegible]re a few such men. It takes literary conscie[illegible] more than learning to be one of them, yet [illegible] usually spoken of as scholars. Of them is [illegible] literary ideal; but the world, even of book [illegible] is not a world of ideals, and the translation [illegible] its excuse the chance which it gives to the u[illegible]

"You who cannot go where are the children of those great minds that speak in other tongues, climb upon my shoulder," says the translator. "I cannot put you through the door; the characters will not come out, but on my shoulder you shall hear them faintly through the crack and catch a glimpse of their gowns and smiles and tears." That is much better than no glimpse, much better than even a description by one who has been within; but the pity is that any who have the key should be content to climb on a translator's shoulder and listen at the door. Art and music speak in universal tongue, but the grudge that literature owes to the foolish Tower of Babel is one which can never be repaid.

Some details that are coming out about Puvis de Chavannes throw light on various mysteries of his career. It is said, for one thing, that he was rich, and rich before he had made anything out of art. "He had an income of about 100,000f. a year, which is close to $20,000." That shows how it was possible, from a bread and butter standpoint, for him to continue his own peculiar kind of work so long before he was recognized. Artists there be here in New York who think that with such an income they might spend twenty-two years on a single work—as Puvis is said to have done on the decorations in the museum at Amiens, which were the first to win fame for him, and gain a like renown; but we may doubt if their moral stamina would prove up to their expectation. Further details say that Puvis de Chavannes's habits were simple and regular. Every morning at 9 o'clock he started from his home at Place Pigalle on the long walk through the Bois de Boulogne to his studio at Neuilly. It was a walk of an hour and a half, and, though he had had no more breakfast than a glass of milk, it never tired him, and he worked all day without eating. When one reads that, one begins to appreciate better his style of painting. Thin, ethereal, spiritual figures in faint-colored draperies lose their mystery, and, for all their poetic charm, come to be thought of as an inevitable result of such a course of living. Even Rubens, if he had been able to paint at all with that kind of life, must surely have put on his canvas fleshless, soft-tinted figures.

Lieut. Hobson, in his article concerning the Merrimac, which will appear in the December Century, lays no claim to having originated the idea of blocking the channel of Santiago. The sinking of the collier had been ordered by Admiral Sampson, but the commanding officer off Santiago had not executed the manœuvre when the flagship arrived, when the working out of the plan, as well as its execution, was intrusted to Lieut. Hobson. The preliminary steps are detailed in the December number of the magazine, and in later issues the story of the sinking of the ship and the capture and imprisonment of her crew will be given at first hand. This is the only account of his exploit that Mr. Hobson has written for publication.

GAINSBOROUGH.

His Life and His Art—The True Nature of Painting.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Russell Sturgis.

Late President of The Fine Arts Federation and of The Architectural League. Author of "European Architecture. A Historical Study."

This fascinating book has one merit unusual in modern books other than romances, it is long enough for its subject. Few writers on a great artist or on a great principle in art have space given them in which to expatiate, and yet with a subject like that of fine art, where the enormously difficult problem exists of translating the significance of a composition in one language into a language totally different, space would be needed if anywhere. Translation from German, for instance, into English is not so very difficult, if the translator's object is the simple and straightforward one of rendering the author's meaning. Translation into English from an Oriental language is immeasurably more difficult, as every one knows who has obtained, at first or at second hand, a real sense of what a short Japanese poem signifies, phrase by phrase if not word by word, and who has then tried to render that into idiomatic speech in his own tongue. How difficult, then, is the translation from the language of graphic art into the language of words! Painting even more than the other fine arts has a peculiarly complicated language of its own, with a grammar and a syntax and a rhetoric of its own, incomprehensible to those who have not themselves used it in practice; and the more momentous in this that the mere phrasing of this language carries with it an artistic value beyond that of the verbal construction in literature. The student is nearer the heart of the mystery if he understands thoroughly what Gainsborough meant to say than if he knows what Shelley meant to say. In other words, more of the fine art of painting is contained directly in the mere language employed than there is of the fine art of poetry in the phrasing of any poem, even a subtle harmony of Shelley's, who is chosen here deliberately as being the most markedly "well-languaged" of modern poets.

It is well, then, that Mr. Armstrong has had abundant space in which to handle his interesting subject; and in saying this one is conscious of praising the book highly. The real subject of that book is the true nature of painting as understood by the painter properly so-called; that is to say, by the artist who looks upon the world and upon his art from the point of view possible only to the man who is born painter and trained painter. What is fine art as found in the practice of painting? What is the right means to employ to get at the intent of the man who is essentially a painter, and who is expressing his painter's thought in painting? What is the relation of English art of this kind to the similar art of the Continent, and of English art of the eighteenth century to that of all Europe since the Middle Ages? What, finally, is Thomas Gainsborough's relation to that English art itself, and through it to all the rest of the artistic world? To answer those questions rightly, the 188 pages of this volume are not space too ample, especially in view of the wide and detailed knowledge of Gainsborough's painting and of the work of his predecessors and contemporaries which the author has to employ in reaching his sound conclusions.

This is the purpose of the Introduction. An attempt is made to explain the nature of that fine art which appeals to the eye, and this without metaphysics. The science of aesthetics is not, it is safe to say, drawn upon, and no single word nor any phrase in the whole introduction requires a knowledge of the metaphysician's vocabulary in order that its full force may be felt by the reader. It is, however, so far philosophical as that the innermost causes of artistic excellence are explainable in the terms of these bits of criticism, and that any work of art might safely be judged by the rules either clearly laid down in this introduction or plainly deducible from it. The natural sequence or conclusion of this introduction is the chapter entitled "English Art and the Precursors of Gainsborough," Pages 15 to 33. In this the only point that may be thought insufficiently explained in the introduction, namely, the relation of crude, archaic, or undeveloped art to the main theory of fine art there laid down, is fully discussed and the discussion is carried through the historic record of the development from illuminations in books to miniatures, and through miniatures to portrait painting on a larger scale, and through portrait painting to landscape, as much the most recondite of all the painter's subjects. A very proper claim is set up for the individual merit of English painting, which is not overestimated nor unduly glorified in any respect, nor its partly foreign origins denied or for-

*THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH. His Life and Works. By Walter Armstrong, with 36 full-page photogravures, 12 full-page colored lithographs, and 20 other illustrations. Limited edition. 11½x15 inches. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898.

gotten. The work of Holbein and of Van Dyck in England has its due weight given it as more than a mere modification of English art, and the influence of foreign-born artists of somewhat less celebrity and influence, who came to England to make money and succeeded, and benefited English art in the process, is never for a moment depreciated. Then begins the account of Gainsborough's own life; and this, which extends through 130 pages, cannot be analyzed here. It is in those chapters that we find that fullness of treatment which has been commented upon favorably in the first paragraph. As each step in advance is taken by the painter, or as each new attempt is made—each new experiment brought into intelligible shape—it serves for a critical comment which is extremely suggestive, being always much to the purpose, and in a sense inevitable; finally, there is a chapter on the art of Gainsborough, which occupies twenty pages at the close of the book, and which is one of the most thoroughgoing pieces of analysis which can be found in the great body of modern critical writing.

There have been one or two most excellent pieces of critical writing, done by Englishmen, within the last few years. Mr. Armstrong's monographs, published in the Portfolio Series, on Orchardson, Velasques, and this artist Gainsborough, are admirable papers in this line of work. Seldom it is, however, that such an opportunity is given of working out at length one's art theories in the best of all forms; that is to say, in connection with concrete facts of a great artist's work brought together and compared. Mr. Armstrong is fortunate in this larger task, and we, the putative readers, in his having undertaken it.

The illustrations, which would be thought to be the true reason for being of this handsome folio but that the text is so good, are mostly photogravures of merit—thirty-six of them in large inserted plates, twenty-five included in the text. It is not surprising that those of the portraits are more interesting than those of landscape subjects. In Gainsborough's landscapes so much depends on the mere coloring, the mere splendor of tone and of delicate gradation, that the photograph is at a great disadvantage. Even many of the portraits are felt to be far less successful in photographic reproduction than they might be if a process were known by which color could be more truly rendered in brown or gray equivalent of monochrome; but the landscapes suffer the most. Again the reader will not be surprised to find that the smaller prints of landscape pictures come out more successfully than the larger ones; the more abstract rendering being better than the closer imitation. There is, however, one part of the landscape work which is peculiarly interesting, and that is the "lithographic fac similes in color," among which four sketches for landscapes are reproduced with evidently a close approach to real artistic accuracy. The portraits are what will be generally the most enjoyed. Among the works of very great portrait painters there are many which have a peculiar human interest, and which the non-professional lover of pictures loves for their power of bringing him into close touch with the dead and gone personalities which they portray. Gainsborough has many such portraits as these in his collection; one of them is reproduced in the plate at Page 8, that of the old gentleman in uniform, who is thought to have been Admiral Hawkins; another in the portrait of David Garrick, in the dress of a rich Londoner of 1768; another of Mrs. Siddons, that renowned painting in the National Gallery; another of Gainsborough himself, belonging to the Royal Academy, a picture which it is well to compare with the other portrait of Gainsborough, by himself, which is in private hands, and which is reproduced here opposite Page 52. Here are given also the famous picture called "The Blue Boy," concerning which it is stated that the painting of that name in the Duke of Westminster's collection is the only original, the New York picture bearing the same name being called in the table at the end of the book, and also in the text, an excellent copy by that able and sympathetic artist and contemporary of Gainsborough, John Hoppner, although this ascription has a query printed with it. "The Pink Boy," as being in a private collection not often open to the public, is much less known. Some pages are devoted to the discussion of this and some other pictures somewhat akin in their peculiarity of color treatment, and the old legend that "The Blue Boy" was painted to disprove the universality of application of some maxims laid down by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Armstrong does not believe that the "Blue Boy" was that challenge, but it was rather, he thinks, the Mrs. Siddons, in which he thinks "Gainsborough has carefully broken every law laid down by the President." We are told here of portraits painted in the last ten years of his life "in which blue, canary-yellow, and other cool tints are made the centre of the color scheme," and of the probable history of the more important of these pictures. Finally, the surprising pictures in which more figures than one are introduced must have a word of remark. There are many of them, for Gainsborough was not disinclined to compose in a large and varied way, and loved nothing better than to group figures in a landscape or to group small figures in the small square of a moderate portrait canvas. Nothing of the kind can be judged finer than the picture of Eliza and Thomas Linley, painted in 1768, and reproduced in this book; and the portrait group of Squire Hallett and his wife, which picture is called "The Morning Walk," forms the frontispiece of the volume and establishes a good standard to which the other portraits must conform. Of the portraits, of which there is a very complete harmony between landscape and the foreground figure, there are several instances, the most notable, perhaps, being that of Mrs. Sheridan, at Page 124, though every person comparing the plates would be apt to choose several different favorites of his own before reaching a final conclusion as to that important matter of his preference. "The Pink Boy" himself is framed by a remarkable landscape, sombre and vast in its character, although but a small piece of a foreground group of trees is seen on the right and a very moderate section of distant landscape on the left of the standing figure. This is a really surprising piece of simple composition. A dozen such portraits are contained in this really valuable collection. RUSSELL STURGIS.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The death of Harold Frederic attracted attention, not only because he was a well-known and deservedly successful author, but because the inquest seemed to show that he was the victim of the Christian Science delusion. Most people have thought it strange that Frederic should have been willing to put the slightest faith in the Christian Science delusion. But it often happens that the man who is incapable of believing in the existence of a God is perfectly willing to believe in the existence of ghosts that rap out stupid messages on a table. I have known several Theosophists, who found Christianity to be utterly incredible, but who had no difficulty in believing that a fat Russian adventurist could work miracles. Moreover, it should be remembered that Frederic had been ill for a long time when he permitted the woman, under whose influence he was, to call in the aid of Christian Science. Probably he thought that it could make no difference what he did, and he was therefore willing to please a friend by accepting the ministrations of a healer who, as he said, "bored him to death."

The comments of the press on Frederic and his work have been kindly and appreciative. Mr. Frank Harris, in The Saturday Review, wrote a page, which aimed to show an intimate acquaintance with Frederic's life, but which contained the statement that Frederic had made himself famous in New York by his work on THE NEW YORK TIMES for at least a year before he came to London. It is a pity that Frederic's great success as a novelist came so late. He had been a disappointed man for years, and when his "Illumination" made him famous the years of disappointment had already done their work.

Speaking of people who cannot believe in a God, Mr. John Morley has finally decided to write the life of Gladstone. When Mr. Morley wrote the life of Rousseau he spelled the name of God with a little "g" in order to show his superiority to weak-minded men who believed in the existence of a God. Will he repeat this performance in writing of Gladstone? The profoundly religious nature of Gladstone was the key to the character of the man. How can Mr. Morley write intelligently or sympathetically of Mr. Gladstone's religion? If he ignores it he will fail to give any just idea of Gladstone, and if he treats Gladstone's religion as a delusion, he will be equally unjust to the great Christian statesman. Doubtless Mr. Morley was closely allied with Gladstone in the House, but that fact alone will not make him an acceptable biographer. A life of Benjamin Franklin by Senator Quay, or a life of Cardinal Newman by Col. Ingersoll would be interesting companion books to Mr. Morley's life of Gladstone.

The finding of a volume of hitherto unknown poems by Shelley and his sister, Elizabeth, has made a very mild sensation. The poems were written by Shelley in his boyhood, and are rather worse than the ordinary verses in the poet's corner of a country newspaper. In his best work he excelled rather as a master of versification than as a revealer of new and great thoughts. In these early poems the versification is not much better than that of the average camp meeting hymn, and the absence of ideas is painfully conspicuous. It is a pity that the book could not have been left in the oblivion that has hidden it since the poet's death, but even the worst doggerel of a great poet will be prized by his admirers.

The Chronicle, after having utterly demolished the De Rougemont imposture, has had the good luck to be in a position to verify the story published some months since as the work of a young Italian girl, signing herself "Kassandra Vivaria." The young woman's novel was not a great one, but it was obviously the record of her own experience, and like every genuine autobiography it was interesting. She has, it appears, rebelled against the strictness with which Italian girls are brought up, and, having abandoned her father's house, is now writing the record of her first battle with the world for The Daily Chronicle. The first installment of her story is certainly an interesting one, and The Chronicle can be depended upon to make the most of it as an attraction for its columns. There is evidently no lack of untrained force in Kassandra Vivaria, and when she has learned her new trade a little more thoroughly she may do very good work.

Among new books there is Mr. Crockett's "Red Axe," which is generally thought to mark a distinct advance in the character of his work. I am gradually revising my estimate of Mr. Crockett, and am almost ready to believe in him. His "Raiders" was simply rubbish, relieved with occasional pages of spirited description, and its immediate and astonishing success irritated me. But Mr. Crockett works hard, and is steadily growing. His last books are by far his best, and I have great hopes of the serial story which he is now publishing in The Pall Mall Magazine.

Mr. L. Watt-Dunton's "Aylwin" has been a great success, and is already in its third edition. As a novel it is impossible to rank it very high, but there are exquisite things in it—things which only a true poet could have written. Mr. Kipling's "Day's Work" is, of course, another great success. It has sold over 30,000 copies, and is still in as great demand as ever. Certainly no one can claim with any justice that good literary work fails to succeed in England. It is true that bad work also occasionally succeeds, but I cannot recall a single novel published within the last three years that has not met with the sort of success it deserved. This looks as if the public was gradually becoming educated to the point of being able to perceive the difference between good and bad work. Miss Corelli's success does not contradict this statement. Her public is not the public that reads Kipling and Meredith and other masters. It is a public that, if it did not read Corelli, would read nothing whatever—with perhaps the exception of the penny story papers.

Mr. Stanley Weyman is at his best once more in the "Castle Inn." His "Shrewsbury" was not quite satisfactory to those who believe him to be the best historical novelist of the day, but it would be difficult to find fault with his new book. It is full of adventure and full of character. The adventure is admirably described, and the character painting is vivid and true. When you have said this about a novel there is little more left to be said.

Mr. Jerome's recent book of idle thoughts bids fair to revive his earlier successes. It has passed into several editions, and has been very well received by the press. Mr. Gilbert Parker also has a new novel, entitled, "The Battle of the Strong." The scene is laid in Jersey, instead of Canada, which is the first time, if I recollect rightly, that the author has ventured out of the field which he has so worthily made his own. A new volume of stories by Morley Roberts shows that he is working with more care than formerly and is making steady progress.

"Pale Faces and Redskins" is the title of a collection of stories by Mr. F. Anstey. It is, however, disappointing to find that all of them are old acquaintances. Some of them were published in a volume called "The Talking Horse," and others in a collection of stories called "The Black Poodle." It is hardly fair to induce a man to buy what purports to be a new collection of stories only to find that he already has the same stories in his library. What should we say if Mr. Kipling were to take, say, six stories from his "Many Inventions" and six more from his "Plain Tales from the Hills" and issue them in a volume as a new collection of stories? There must be some sort of explanation of Mr. Anstey's new book which will place the matter in a satisfactory light, and I hope to see it before very long. He is one of the most delightful of writers—the only really great living English humorist; and he is as incapable of playing a trick on the public as is any man in England.

The "No Popery" uproar raised by the ingenious Mr. Kensit—who is a seller of Protestant books—has had its effect in the shape of a column of advertisements of books and tracts designed to show the infamous doctrines and fiendish follies of the Church of Rome. It is possible that a demand has lately been created for such books, but I very much doubt it. We are nearly a century away from the time when Lord George Gordon fomented his no Popery riots, and I cannot believe that Mr. Kensit can successfully repeat Gordon's performance. Moreover, the sort of people who attend Mr. Kensit's lectures and look upon him as an apostle of the truth, are not the sort of people who read. The time has gone by when the British public could be rallied to the cry of "No Popery!" "No Anarchy!" or "No Free Propagation of Diseases!" would be much better and more promising cries.

Several changes in the world of magazines are announced. Mr. Oswald Crawford has sold his interest in Chapman's Magaine to the General Magazine and Review Company, which will henceforth publish it, though with a new name. The advent of this company suggests that a great magazine monopoly or trust may be in process of formation. It has just been discovered that the typewriting machines sold in England are all controlled by a typewriting trust, which sells them for £25 instead of £10, which would be a fair price for them. Suppose that the General Magazine and Review Company buys all the magazines and reviews now published in London. There would be little room left for competition by publishers who might try to start new magazines, and the trust could cut down prices for literary work to an extent that would make magazine contributors regret the day of their birth.

The English Illustrated Magazine has also changed hands. It usually goes through this ceremony about once in every two years. Latterly it has been the property of the company that owns The Illustrated London News, but is now said to have been bought by a firm of printers who propose to illustrate it in colors.

Mr. Heinemann is about to publish a faithful translation of De Maupassant's well-known story, "Boule de Suif," and he warns the young person not to read it. This is the first attempt that has been made to translate De Maupassant honestly. Very possibly the translation will bring the publisher into difficulties, but it seems to me self-evident that an author should be translated faithfully or not at all.

W. L. ALDEN.

We give with but slight comment the drift of what may be read in the last number of The Academy relative to the "Thoughts and Recollections of Prince Bismarck." In Berlin the show windows of the booksellers have pasted all over them "yellow placards" announcing that the forthcoming book will be for sale by the close of this month, November. Do Berlin booksellers take the part of agents-provocateur in regard to the various recent works on the Chancellor? Is Busch to be understood as having said about this that in his older life Bismarck's memory failed him; that his mind was marked then with prejudice, and that he was on that account incapable of writing the truthful history of his own life? All we can say is that the more numerous the books having to do with "the man of blood and iron" the better we will understand him. It would be a pity if a man's reputation should be at the mercy of rival German booksellers.

1898

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

A Dean's Good Stories.*

To use an entirely English phrase we should call Dean Pigou's reminiscences "the most awful jolly" of books. In "Phases of My Life" the worthy Dean of Bristol sees the merry side of it. He may not be a Sydney Smith, who created his own sparks of wit, for these crackled and sparkled from him as if he were an electric machine. The Dean of Bristol is rather a Leyden jar, for he stores up the comicalities and gives them off as they are wanted. But Dean Pigou does tell, and in a sober and devout manner, his clerical experiences, and you are convinced that a man, though inclined toward merriment, may still be devout and full of reverence. Brave old Martin Luther had this jocund manner, and it might have been better had Knox and Calvin possessed more liveliness.

This is no posthumous book, for Dean Pigou is still alive and hearty, and still tells his good story.

The author of "Phases of My Life" was born in Baden, and his early education was received in Germany. He took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained in 1855. Then he went to Paris, and there are some Americans who remember the Dean when he was Chaplain at Marboeuf. Returning to England and London he accepted a preachership at St. Philip's, a fashionable church in Regent Street. Always beloved, endearing himself to all who heard him, he was made Dean of Bristol some eight years ago.

Early in the volume the Dean commences with his good stories, and this for an opening one has to do with the oratorical exercises in the divinity school. The young men had to preach before a regius professor, and Dr. Elvington, the professor, who was old and gray, was unquestionably very much bored. Several students had delivered their sermons, when the place was taken by a new man.

"The neophyte applied his subject first to the young, next to those in middle life, 'thirdly and lastly,' to the gray haired. Elvington was undoubtedly napping. The periods of childhood and middle life had long passed, and so far the sermon had for him no interest. Seeing him asleep, somewhat chagrined, the preacher gathered up all his strength, and, suiting the action to the word, shaking his fist at Elvington, shouted like a clap of thunder, 'And thou, gray-haired old sinner!' Elvington, startled out of delicious dreamland, woke up to see this excited student pointing at him, and with considerable warmth exclaimed, 'Och, get out of that; how dare you?' The preacher made humble apologies for this personal application, and gave as his excuse that he was just carried away by his subject. The most personal appeal I have ever heard of was by a Scotch minister who was preaching on the sin of intemperance: 'I don't wish, my friends, to be personal, but if there happens to be a bald-headed old gentleman, late in her Majesty's naval service, sitting in the north-west gallery of this church, let him take it to himself.' The bald-headed old gentleman was there."

Great clerical luminaries may have their peculiarities, and Dean Pigou tells how absent-minded was the Archbishop of Dublin. The Bishop was not always reverent, for the Dean writes, "I have myself seen his Grace paring his nails within the altar rails during the interval of laying on hands at an ordination."

There is the coat clerical, to the cut of which every self-respecting clergyman is bound to pay some attention. The Dean tells of his own experiences with a tailor:

"The coat which young men at that time affected, both in Church and State, was very long in the skirt, reaching down to the ankles. The tailor proceeded to take my measure down to my boots. 'I do not want,' I said, 'my coat so long.' Looking benignly at me, he replied, 'In this establishment, Sir, we always cuts a gentleman's coat according to his religious persuasions.' 'Very well,' I rejoined, 'my religious persuasions, as a Moderate Churchman, are about two inches below my knee.' Some time after, having occasion to have a new coat, I went, on my brother's recommendation, to Messrs. Hill in Bond Street, more in the army and navy than in the clerical line. The foreman was by religious persuasion a Presbyterian. 'I do not want,' I said, 'my coat longer than this in the skirt.' 'No, Sir,' he replied, tape in hand, and evidently exercised in mind. 'Why,' I said, 'what is the matter with it?' 'Well, Sir, if you do not mind my saying so, I think I should call your coat a little Papal!' So the coat not long enough for my Oxford tailor was Papal in Bond Street! Quot homines, tot sententiae!"

Recalling his religious duties at a small church, some distance from Oxford, the Dean tells of an old clerk in his service.

"I had an old clerk who made us fully aware of his existence by his 'Amens.' He had three or four wands of different lengths, which he kept by him ready for use. The Sunday school children were seated on benches near his desk. If he saw a child playing tricks during Divine service, he selected the particular wand which would reach him, and I have heard him say, 'Lord, have mercy upon 'im,' accompanying this versicle with a tremendous whack on the head of the luckless offender. He very much objected to all words ending with 'ly.' I have heard him say out quite angrily, 'Who cruel-ly, disdain-ly, and despitely speak against the righteous.' That verse in the Psalms always recalls him to my mind!"

When in Paris, at the Marboeuf Chapel, the Dean writes:

"An English footman, who had led his fellow-servants to believe he spoke French fairly fluently, and who therefore regarded him as a 'Jeames Plush' of a superior order, dismissed a coachman thus: 'Cochon, vous pouvez va.' You cannot say anything which irritates an irascible cocher more than to call him 'cochon,' which being interpreted is hog or pig. A girl who hailed from Manchester, and was supposed to have received a 'finished education' in Paris, was heard to say on her return from Switzerland that she and her sister had greatly enjoyed themselves, and had been up several 'glaziers.' The best story, on the whole, is of two American girls who saw an empty cab passing and hailed the driver thus, 'Cochon, cochon!' The reply was a very emphatic 'Sacre!' Not heeding or understanding this, and not knowing the French for 'empty,' they continued, 'Etes-vous fiancé, êtes-vous fiancé?' Cocher's wrath immediately subsided, and in view of two pretty girls asking him if he was 'engaged,' he promptly, with a broad grin, replied, 'Non, mademoiselle, non. Je ne suis pas fiancé.' 'Eh bieng dong, voulez-vous avez moi?' 'Avec plaisir, mademoiselle.'"

The author evidently does not admire the French, and he says: "It is difficult for any one who has not resided in Paris to form or have an idea of the infidelity which prevails. It is not the solid rationalism of Germany, but Paris is saturated with the flippant infidelity of Voltaire. * * * I should say that France is infidel to the core."

In the England of to-day there is a contest raging over ritualism, which is not without its amusing side. Certain conditions strike Dean Pigou.

"Lord John Thynne, one of the Canons of Windsor, had a page who affected extreme views. One morning the butler came to Lord John and told him regretfully that he must leave his situation, that he had always been very 'appy,' but that he could 'stand it no longer.' 'What is the reason?' said Lord John. 'Oh, my Lord, I do not care to tell you.' 'But I insist on knowing.' 'Well, my Lord, it is that 'ere boy John.' 'What has John been doing? for I would rather part with him than with you.' 'Well, my Lord, John is what you call 'igh Church. He has turned his pantry into a horatory, and when he ought to be cleaning of his plate he says his prayers. But that is not all, my Lord. When he is saying of his prayers he burns hincense. Now, Jane, the 'ousemaid, and I, we likes the smell of hincense, but Mary, the cook, she's what they call Low Church. As soon as John goes into the horatory and burns hincense, she lights a piece of brown paper. Now, I likes'—sniffing with his nose—'the smell of hincense by itself, but when it is combined with the stink of brown paper, I cannot abide it, and holds my nose. It ended in the dismissal of John, who found a more congenial situation in the family of the late Dr. Pusey."

Here is a capital Jeames Plush story:

"A member of the Senior United called at a house in Belgravia to inquire after a lady who had lately been confined. It was of importance that a son and heir should be born because of the family estates. Knocking at the door, Jeames Plush appeared. 'How is her ladyship?' 'As well as can be expected, Sir.' 'Is it a boy?' 'No, Sir.' 'Oh, I am sorry. It is a girl, then?' 'No, Sir.' 'Bless my heart! If it is not a boy or a girl, what on earth is it?' Pulling himself together with great dignity, Jeames Plush replied: 'Her ladyship, Sir, has given birth to a hare, (heir,) and the family is very pleased.'"

When the Dean became a member of the Royal Geographical Society, at a certain meeting there was present a Mr. Craufurd, who always was on the opposition:

"Some one who had spent half his life in Queensland, and was owner of vast flocks and herds, was descanting on the great importance of developing the resources of a part of the world at that time comparatively little known, especially in connection with the wool trade. 'Who ever heard,' said 'Objector General,' 'of wool being grown in the tropics? Nature, by giving the sheep a warm fleece, intended it for cold climates.' The Australian stared at him in amazement. 'Why,' he said, 'I have lived there nearly all my life, and made my fortune by wool. As to wool never growing in the tropics, who on earth have more wool on their heads than niggers?' There was a roar of laughter, amidst which Craufurd's voice was heard saying, 'You have beaten me. I offer no more objection.'"

Once Speke, the great African traveler, the discoverer of the sources of the Nile, was describing his adventures, and, for an object lesson, had stood on the table a live native, a small Uganda boy, and Speke was a most nervous man.

"Speke rested his hand on this little nigger's head, and, as he spoke, kept moving the lad's skull cap over his eyes. The boy, evidently thinking he had been brought over for a show, rolled his black eyes and put out his tongue as far as it would go. He was exactly like one of those toys with which children amuse themselves, pulling about the limbs with a piece of string. We were in fits of laughter. 'Here,' said Speke, 'we arrived at Lake Tangi-something.' Peals of laughter 'We proceeded further next day and came to Lake Bangi-something.' Again a burst of laughter. The fact was that, unconsciously to Speke, the Uganda boy was making such frightful grimaces and so distorting his whole body under the pressure of Speke's hand, that laughter was irresistible. I believe that Speke never could divine why the narration of the discovery of the source of the Nile, not unattended with much risk of life, caused such merriment."

We defy any one with a sense of humor when listening to a sermon badly delivered by an awkward man, who has no idea of what are the just proportions of things, to restrain himself from laughing—that is to say inward laughing. Now take a case of this kind, where the Mayor of Doncaster and the corporation were among the congregation, and the church crowded:

"The preacher took for his text—rather a doubtful one in a mixed congregation—Song of Solomon ii., 10-14. At the close of a period, or division of his subject, he dropped his voice and, leaning over the pulpit, said, in soft, luring tones: 'Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away.' There was an audible giggle in the church, of which he was quite unconscious. I dreaded these pauses, at each of which he quoted tenderly his invitation. I saw people putting their handkerchiefs to their mouths to suppress the giggles. He proceeded to explain the spiritual meaning of 'flowers appearing on the earth, and the time of singing birds is come.' The Mayor and corporation were evidently not interested. I think I discerned indications of 'nodding' on the part of the Mayor, and some of the Aldermen followed suit. The preacher, leaning over the pulpit and looking straight at the drowsy occupants of the Mayor's pew, said: 'I have explained the meaning of "the flowers appearing on the earth, and the time of the singing of birds is come."' Now we come to "And the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." I ask

*PHASES OF MY LIFE. By Francis Pigou, D. D., Dean of Bristol, for some time one of Her Majesty's Chaplains. Edward Arnold.

(Continued on Page 764.)

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

you, What is meant by turtle?' At the sound of 'turtle' the Mayor and corporation almost started to their feet. Every eye was riveted on the preacher. He thoroughly commanded their attention. The effect was surpassingly ludicrous. Laughter was audible, and yet the preacher was utterly unconscious of the humorous aspect of this question, which he insisted on repeating: 'Again I ask you, What is turtle?' Next day the Mayor said to me: 'I say, vicar, that was a curious question the preacher put to us last night, wasn't it?'"

In the last Cornhill the Rev. S. F. L. Bernays concludes his "Humors of Clerical Life." The Dean could furnish many additional chapters. We take at random the following:

"A new curate paid his first visit to an old lady, who at once said in broad Yorkshire, 'Eh! you're the new curate, ain't you?' 'Yes,' he said. 'Well, now, I'll tell you what yer does when yer comes to see me. * * * You takes that stool, d'ye see? You sits down, reads me a short—mind, a short—Psalm. You gives me a shilling, and then ye can go.'

"There was an old crony who was constantly asking to see Dean Pigou. His curates thought some spiritual trouble was affecting the poor soul. He went. 'Well, said he, sympathetically, 'how can I help you? My curates have been?' 'Oh, yes. They're nice young gentlemen, but t'aint vicar.' Then of a sudden she threw herself back, and, suiting the action to the word, she planted her hand on her stomach and exclaimed. 'It's a great piece of beef in a bowl of gravy as I wants.'

"Sagar, a verger, had seen a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister, and Sagar was cross-examined about it. Said the verger:

"'I knowed right well. I knowed parties.' 'But why did you not tell me? I should have forbidden them,' said the vicar. 'Well, vicar, it was just this way, do you see; one of the parties was eighty-four, and t'other eighty-six. I says to myself, "Lord, it can't last long; let 'em wed, and bother the laws."'"

"One of the Dean's curates was uniting a happy pair, but when he asked the man if he would have the woman for his wedded wife, said the man: 'I woll if lass will black my boots.' On being cautioned, the man explained: 'Cooming down Horton Street, I says to this 'ere lass, "Now, lass, yer maun promise yer'll black my boots. If yer'll no promise, I'll no wed yer."' She wouldn't, he didn't. Such is Yorkshire."

As one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen, Dean Pigou, having to preach before the good lady, our Dean asked Dean Wellesley for some—some—may we call them tips? The answer was: "She likes her sermons plain and practical," and he added that "there was no better judge of a sermon than her Majesty." The Dean himself says it was rather of an ordeal, because "the royal pew is right in face of the pulpit."

We conclude with these two amusing stories. Dean Hook had a queer way of talking aloud, giving sound to his own innermost thoughts. Some one was reading the offertory service in church, and the passage was:

"Zaccheus stood forth and said unto the Lord, 'Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor.' The Dean was heard to say: 'Much too much; most unnecessary on the part of Zaccheus. I shall not give any more than usual.' Of Dean Burgon he has been heard to say on reading a lesson, 'Here endeth the first lesson, but why it should end here I do not know.'"

English red tape, as coiled by the War Office, is comically shown by the Dean. In a garrison town the commandant was a Low Churchman, the Chaplain a High Churchman, and so there were differences. The War Office wanted explanations, for it had not the faintest comprehension of what was meant by the Rubrics and the Canticles. "There is," wrote the War Office, "a lot of bother about Gregorians. What the —— are Gregorians?" Finally the Dean had to explain it all viva voce, for the writing of it out was incomprehensible. Having explained, an officer said: "Oh, I was instructed to thank you for your most valuable information."

The Joyous Alfred Austin.*

Have you not culled flowers in the "Garden" and prattled with Veronica and Lamia and listened to their pretty talk? Now Mr. Alfred Austin, the Pote Laureate, resumes the conversazione, only with this difference: you are no longer in England. The fair ladies entertain you in Italy. The gardens are all abloom there when the Kentish pastures are nipped by the frost. You may not be thrilled as when Mr. Austin's predecessor stirred your blood with his heroic epics, but you may be now perfectly happy, and dream awhile.

"Lamia's Winter Quarters," the title Mr. Austin uses, has somewhat of a familiar hygienic sound. It is suggestive of the doctor's orders that the whole party for the benefit of their health should seek just such a warm and pleasant climate as is to be found on the Mediterranean coast. Woolen stockings and flannels are no longer necessary.

Veronica has all the talents, and she finds out where there is an ideal nook, though she may have had to consult ever so many guide books. The new abode is thus described.

Unlike folk of Northern blood, the Latin race, and the Italian race more especially, have little taste for privacy and none for solitude. To lean out of the open window on to the street or highway below, to sit on doorsteps whence they can see and accost passers-by, to talk, to sing, to dance, this is their idea of such happiness as life permits. But the very spaciousness of their hills, their plains, their valleys, affords to the more meditative children of the mist even larger facilities than our own kind for gratifying the passion for that "life removed" which the Duke in "Measure for Measure," probably expressing Shakespeare's own personal taste, says he had "ever loved." Veronica had found it for us here. The spurs of the Maritime Alps, as they decline and dwindle toward the sea, inclose a series of gorges and ravines of various forms and dimensions. Some are narrow, gloomy, and precipitous; others gradual, well open to the sun, not too deep bosomed, and gladdened by streams that have their sources in remoter mountain-sheds. It was in one of the latter we had discovered the shelter and seclusion we desired. No wind could visit us roughly, for if it blew from the north we were curtained by the hills, and should it rage from the sea we were just sufficiently away from the shore, and protected enough in that direction by olive slopes and orange groves, to be apprised of its displeasure only by an unusual rustling of leaves.

It is the gardener who tells the story. Lamia, not as well posted in Italian as one would have supposed such a perfect lady ought to have been, studies the language. The poet spins his verses—and the Sea and the Mountain interchange an appropriate poem:

"THE SEA.

"Yet do I sometimes seem to hear afar
A tumult in your dark ravines as though
You weary of your loneliness, and are
Wrestling with woe."

"THE MOUNTAINS.

"When the white wolves of Winter to their lair
Throng, and yet deep and deeper sleeps the snow,
I loose the avalanche, to shake and scare
The vale below.

"And, when its sprouting hopes and brimming glee
Are bound and buried in a death-white shroud,
Then at the thought that I entombed can be
I laugh aloud."

The party are not tied down to one place. Their first stay is in a Tuscan villa. Then the move is made for Florence. In his happiest manner Mr. Austin tells of the charms of Italy.

"'What is it,' said Lamia, 'that, more than anything else, constitutes the charm of Italy?'

"'Ancientness,' said the poet, 'and an ancientness that never grows old. For Italy, notwithstanding its centuries of history, art, warfare, misfortune, remains perennially young. More than once the rash have said, "Italy is dead." Italy never dies. She has the gift of perpetual life; but, with all her indestructible freshness, she carries about her the dignity of bygone times and the majesty of tradition. The new is always more or less vulgar. Refinement is the work of time. You remember Aristotle's definition of aristocracy: Ancient riches. Italy has ancient riches, the riches of law, religion, poetry, and the arts, long established, and she has therefore what is most precious in aristocracy. She has ancient speech and ancient manners. Her mountains are necessarily ancient, the Soracte of Horace, the Alps of Hannibal. But her plains and valleys are equally so, for she has an ancient agriculture. We are sitting at this moment surrounded by a rural cultivation that is described with absolute accuracy in the "Georgics," and again by Politian in his "Rusticus," written on this very spot, and that has not changed since the days of Cincinnatus. Listen to that fellow singing among the olives. Virgil has described him—Canit fundator ad auras—and might be his contemporary. It is this far-backness, if I may coin a word to express my meaning, that sheds a glamour over everything in Italy, a far-backness, however, that endures and persists, that is with us and around us, and compels us to bend with reverence before it, as we must ever do before the parent past we still have with us. In proportion as Italy parts with its past, Italy will lose its charm. The temptation to do so in this age is great, and I fear it is not being sufficiently resisted.'"

As to the Italians themselves, the following are the observations made, and very just are they:

"'Is it not,' suggested Veronica, 'that they are essentially a practical race? When the world first took to commerce, the Florentines became great merchants and great bankers. When Popes and Princes posed as patrons of architecture, sculpture, and painting, they produced palaces, statues, and pictures.' 'Just so,' said Lamia; 'and now that the whole world has taken to traveling, representative institutions, and music halls, they have circular tours and a popular Parliament, both of which they work exceedingly badly, and a Caffè Savonarola Spettacolo Diverso, a piece of profanation for which I confess I should like to smack them.' 'There is a good deal of vulgarity,' I ventured to plead, 'in modern life, and in compliance with the theory you have all been pressing, they are vulgar accordingly. But would it not be more indulgent, and equally true, to say that Italy is the one country and the Italians are the one race whose vitality is inexhaustible? They have been well before the world, if you will pardon that expression, for more than twenty-five hundred years; and during all that period they have never altogether dropped out of sight. Neither do they now appear in the least disposed to retire into private life or to preserve their ruins, however much some of us would like them to do so, for the satisfaction of our romantic feelings. Who would have believed, asked St. Jerome fifteen hundred years ago, that Rome would ever be sunk so low that, at the very seat of its empire, it would be reduced to fight not for glory, but for self-preservation? Yet what do we see to-day? Rome, not only safe against foreign assault, but, with the aid of railways and Maxim guns, meditating new triumphs and new glories.'"

Well, as to Italy and the "new triumphs and new glories," these may be questioned, but, then, Lamia is not a politician.

There is a discussion on style, literary effects, and what has always been constant, the effort made to hide poor ideas or the entire want of them, by means of extravagant wording. The Poet says:

"As great a master of style as this century has produced says somewhere, 'On peut tout dire dans le style simple et correct des bons auteurs. Les expressions violentes viennent toujours ou d'une prétention, ou de l'ignorance de nos richesses réelles.' 'Do you mind, Lamia, committing that sentence to memory, for I see you sometimes deeply immersed in works of some pretension, but consisting for the most part of "expressions violents," though I never observe you admiring in marble or on canvas the violence or the profuse coloring you occasionally tolerate in language?' 'Is it not,' said Veronica, 'that in architecture, painting, and sculpture the manner in which a thing is done is so much more conspicuous, so to speak, than what is done, that failure, whether it arise from feebleness or from violence, strikes us at once; whereas, in language, what is said, if interesting in itself, makes us indulgent to, and indeed forgetful of, the manner of saying it?' 'I suppose that is so,' he answered, 'and perhaps it is one of the incidental drawbacks to literature. Fortunately, however, what you say is more true of prose than of verse; defect of style in poetry being at least as obvious to fastidious readers as in marble. And yet,' he added, 'in our time a grotesque, violent, and what seems to me lamentable way of saying things has been more than tolerated in verse, for the sake of the things said. For my part, I should be sorry to be original, either in prose or verse, at the expense of truth or beauty.'"

In this most delightful book, for delightful it is, may be found these touching lines on the grave of Elizabeth Browning:

"Yes, here in Tuscan soil you lie,
With Tuscan turf above;
And, lifting silent spires on high,
The cypresses remind the sky
Of the city of your love.

"And you did grow so like to her
Wherein you dwelt so long,
Your thoughts, like her May roses, were
Untrained, unchecked, but how astir,
And oh, how sweet with song!

"So round your sleep I soft let fall
Frail emblems of regret;
The lowly wind flower, tulip tall,
The iris manning wayside wall,
And weeping violet.

"My votive flowers to-day will blow,
To-morrow be decayed;
But, though long sunk from sight, I know,
The glory of your afterglow
Will never wholly fade."

Does the Gardener love the Lamia? Well, it looks very much as if he did, but was too unconscious of his own merits or too bashful to declare it. The conclusion of this pretty idyl, where prose and poetry are neatly balanced, is expressed in the verses entitled "Good Night":

"Good night! Now dwindle wan and low
The embers of the afterglow,
And slowly over leaf and lawn
Is twilight's dewy curtain drawn.
The slouching vixen leaves her lair,
And, prowling, sniffs the telltale air.
The frogs croak louder in the dike,
And all the trees seem dark alike;
The bee is drowsing in the comb,
The sharded beetle hath gone home.
Good night!"

But "good night" is not good-bye, and it is to be trusted that in the time to come we may still be happy in listening to the pleasant talk of Mr. Austin's heroines and his hero. One blessed quality belonging to the Poet Laureate is that he never is in an agony. The world is still lovely to him. He never wails or sobs. He has, besides, the rare faculty of making his joyousness catching.

Dialect Stories.*

"Cinch" is a beautiful, pale-green book adorned with long-stemmed, dark-green lotus flowers; "An Idyl of the Wabash, and Other Indiana Stories" is a beautiful, olive-green book, adorned with pale red fruits and sprawling white stems. The reviewer refers to the respective bindings. As for the reading matter, that is not so bright in color nor so rich in design. "Cinch" is a volume of Tennessee stories; "An Idyl of the Wabash," of Indiana stories. On the title page of the latter volume are quoted the following words of Riley's:

"Made out o' truck 'at's jes' a-goin' to waste 'cause smart folks thinks it's altogether too outrageous common."

These words may be taken as fairly indicative of the kind of tales contained in both volumes. The stories concern themselves with humble folk; farmers, village schoolma'ams, country ministers, ranchmen, old cottage spinsters, and the like. These characters furnish a tolerable variety of subject matter, though, perhaps owing to the fact that other writers as well have at various times found that such subject matter is not "too outrageous common" to be writen about, not so much "goin' to waste" as going to seed.

Still these tales of the West and South—though so slender in plot as not really to possess at all what may be described as plot, and though mere outline sketches of character—are pleasant enough reading for a half-hour when one is inclined to read about nothing more weighty than a Yankee spinster who is courted by two widowed ministers; or about a woman that has become a pastry cook while her friends have become famous surgeons, opera singers, and so forth.

What is most noticeable about these books, however, is the quantity and variety of dialect; there is the Down East twang mingled with the melodious talk of the Hoosier; there is the broad darky guttural and there is the ranchman's profane slang; and there are dozens of other dialects. No doubt the dialects given to us are correct representations of the tongues spoken; that is a matter the reviewer has not investigated. He has found it sufficiently difficult to acquire a fair working knowledge of English. Indeed, if he were frank, he would confess that dialects are not interesting to him. He is interested in people. The fact that they speak a language in part unfamiliar to him is an inconvenience which he is willing to suffer provided the people themselves are sufficiently interesting. But it always seems to him that if the people are attractive they are so in spite of their dialect, not because of it.

The reviewer has a small sister. To her he gave not long ago a copy of "The Jungle Book." After she had read it he asked her how she liked it.

"I like it," she said, dubiously.

"Why? Don't you like it?" the reviewer asked.

"Well," said the small sister, "why don't he write about people? There's so much to know about people."

There seems much in this criticism. It is better perhaps to write about people than about animals; to write about people is certainly better than to write dialects. The writers of these tales seem to have thought that in going for their stories to a field that is new geographically and in dialect they have gone to a new field of human nature. This is a mistake. To the reviewer they seem to have been digging in old soil. It is only their tools that are new. But it is not the tools that make literature; it is the seeds and flowers. This is, however, much too metaphorical to be useful. The point is that the writers of these tales have inspected and described a very small, a rather uninteresting, and, in fundamentals, a very well-known area of humanity. It is only in variations of accidental and valueless detail that they have discovered any novelties. To describe such details does not make literature of moment.

But in saying all these things we are quixotic and unpractical; we have picked out at random from the book shelves two very pleasant, very prettily bound, and quite unpretentious volumes of short stories and have gone to considerable length to prove that they are not great literature. It is like proving that a dwarf is not a giant. The only justification the reviewer finds for himself under such circumstances is that, as it seems to him, an extraordinary number of American story writers are writing dialect stories nowadays, apparently having in mind some sort of idea that a new dialect is an open sesame to literary success, and that because their characters speak a dialect to be found only on American soil they are therefore creating American literature. This is not so. To speak other than the ordinary English of well-bred men is as much against the persons in a book as in a ballroom. If any one is inclined to doubt this let him look at the great novels and see for himself. Perhaps he may find here and there a Squire Western, but in such case the language is intrinsically a part of the character, not a mere accident of locality. And it is just this one thing—the accident of locality—that writers of American literature must avoid.

But all this has nothing to do with these two beautiful green volumes. They do not pretend to be great American literature. The volumes contain, as the reviewer has said, very pleasant stories—rather fragile fabric indeed for the rough fingers of time. But the writers of these stories are not attempting to grapple with those rough fingers.

The stories are pleasant stories, which attempt but little and succeed.

Haunts of Men We Know.*

Much of the charm of travel comes from knowing history and legend that gives to the places visited a great deal that they otherwise lack. London and Paris are very different places to those who know the literature, song, and story that belongs to each, and those who do not. Mrs. Terhune understands this fully and under such a guidance as hers, we see with her eyes and gather more with her than we do with only Baedeker or one of Cook's guides. There is a magic charm in visiting Holyrood Palace and looking at the "Supping Room" of Mary Stuart, even if it be only a mere closet, utterly incompatible with our ideas of tolerable comfort, if we know just a little about Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, Darnley, and those who figured with them in the world they knew, than it is possible for those to know who are ignorant of all this and who only vaguely remember that such persons were.

We who love books, love to come into close contact with the authors of our favorite volumes. To those largely indifferent to poetry there are some poets whose names signify much even to them, and among such Robert Burns stands pre-eminent. There is no one but thinks of Burns with a kindly feeling. His very failings endear him to many, because it makes it plain that poets are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. What does it signify if the birthplace of Burns was humble and homely, even for a peasant's thatched cottage? What if Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon was commodious and more than respectable beside it?

"The Cotter's Saturday Night" is just as much of a masterpiece, just as faithful a portraiture of Burns's own home life, and the matter of his birthplace has only a bit

*LAMIA'S WINTER QUARTERS. By Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. London: Macmillan & Co.

*CINCH, AND OTHER STORIES. By Will Allen Dromgoole. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 1898, $1.25.

*AN IDYL OF THE WABASH, AND OTHER INDIANA STORIES. By Anna Nicholas. Indianapolis and Kansas City: The Bowen-Merril Co. 1898.

*WHERE GHOSTS WALK. THE HAUNTS OF FAMILIAR CHARACTERS IN HISTORY AND LITERATURE. By Marion Harland, author of "Some Colonial Homesteads," &c. Illustrated. Cloth, decorated cover, rubricated title, gilt top, 12mo. Pages, 395. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $2.50.

NOV

of sentiment about it that adds nothing to nor subtracts nothing from his certain fame that is secure and permanent. Ayrshire with Burns is a different Ayrshire and more bonny than it could ever have been without him.

In "Where Ghosts Walk" fascinating pictures are thrown upon the screen so rapidly that we have not time to have done with our admiration for one before the next one is encountered, and picture precedes picture. We catch a fleeting glimpse of "Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese Tavern, near ye Flete Prison, an Eating-House for Goodly Fare." It was old in 1725, but you see it now just as it was then. "That is Dr. Samuel Johnson's corner over there. Goldsmith sat at his left hand. Goldsmith's lodgings were just across the street. He wrote the 'Vicar of Wakefield' in them." His grave is in the Temple Churchyard. Many artists, authors, and others have found that the charms of "Old Cheshire Cheese" were great, and that its bill of fare was good. Charles II. amused his royal self by bringing Nell Gwynne here to sup one night after the play. Alexander Pole, Alfred Lord Tennyson, David Garrick, John Leech, Thomas Hood, Charles Dickens, Edmund Burke, Thackeray, Voltaire, Christopher North, Charles Matthews, Douglas Jerrold, John Forster, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Sir Joshua Reynolds, are among those that have sat upon these hard benches, eaten from these clumsy tables, and made the smoke-dyed rafters ring with debate and laughter. Epigrams were born in the old eating house as butterflies are evolved from cocoons by sunshine and Summer airs. A catalogue of the noted bon mots here uttered for the first time as table talk would fill a goodly volume.

Traveling, where Carlyle's house and garden, his attic study, the Church of San Martino, in which Dante was married; the cell of Savonarola in the Convent of San Marco, the grave of John Keats, and Shelley's tomb, Byron's house in Ravenna, the associations and incidents that grow out of them all, as landmarks to indicate the progress of the journey, has something more to allure than merely passing from country to country and from city to city. Long-forgotten heroes live once more, we recall the honored dead back to life again and the imagination runs riot. Travel of this kind does not weary, it fascinates.

Stories of the Frontier.*

In this volume Mr. Warman's last word is: "If you doubt this story, it is probably because you have been reading romances and have lost confidence in the simple, true tales that from time to time appear in print." Certainly the stories that Mr. Warman tells are very far from resembling the conventional romance, but they are not precisely "simple."

The stage of action is the Wild West in the days of buffaloes, Pawnees, and Sioux, when the "wildness" of that primitive civilization was particularly apparent. The actors are cowboys, Sheriffs, Indians, and half-breeds, and the events with which they are concerned illustrate a state of affairs which is becoming past history. If Mr. Warman's papers were written in the form of essays they would carry weight as expert testimony, and even in the form of fiction they are interesting as a veracious record of personal experience, although a more thorough knowledge of the art of writing might have made them more entertaining. The most dramatic story of the collection is the history of "Little Cayuse," a Pawnee boy, adopted by a white man and captured by the Sioux. He was a true Indian, and would "skin a rabbit alive to see how long it would live naked and share his dinner with a crippled dog," but he did not forget his white master and made use of his first opportunity to escape. Journeying toward the station from which he had been stolen, he was overtaken by wolves, and Mr. Warman has given a grim picture of his situation:

"He turned and ran for a hundred yards, glanced back, and the shadow was at his heels. He faced about, and to his horror there were three or four other shadows following the first. He ran at them; they flounced about, but did not run away. Now he had to study the stars to get his bearings again, and when he started forward, found himself surrounded by the gaunt gray wolves of the plain. Brave as he was, the boy's heart stood still, while the hungry animals crouched nearer. He tried to pick up something to throw, but there was nothing but the dry earth and the sage brush.

"Far down the plain he thought he heard the hoofs of a horse hitting the trail. He put his ear to the earth, and heard to his joy the unmistakable callatter, callatter of a horse's flying feet. Near and nearer came the sound, and closer crept the wild dogs of the desert. The boy's trained ear told him that he was north of the trail upon which the horse seemed to be traveling, and that the lone rider would pass to the south of him. Darting this way and that he succeeded in driving the wolves away for a moment, and then hurried across the sage brush. He had not gone a hundred yards before he found himself surrounded by the band again. The horse was now so near that he could hear the animal's breath coming with a snort like the exhaust of a locomotive at each jump, and the wolves were so close to him that he could hear them lick their chops and see their eyes shining like green glass in the darkness. Now he could see the horse outlined against the horizon and the rider leaning forward holding the bronco hard between his knees. The boy made another desperate effort to escape from his pursuers, darted forward, and a moment later his bare feet felt the trail. At that moment one of the wolves snapped his sharp teeth through the calf of the boy's leg, threw him to the ground, and instantly he was covered by a dozen leaping, snarling, snapping wolves that completely blocked the trail. The horse stopped so suddenly that a less watchful rider would have been hurled into the heap."

It is in this sort of description that Mr. Warman excels. He is certain of his facts, very direct in his method, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his narrative. In the little volume of last year called "The Express Messenger," his best qualities predominated and his engineers and mail clerks were individuals to be cultivated. In the present volume Little Cayuse is really the only character with a personality worth considering, although the lady in the sketch called "The Brakeman and the Squaw" has a strong claim to originality.

*FRONTIER STORIES. By Cy Warman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898. Price, $1.25.

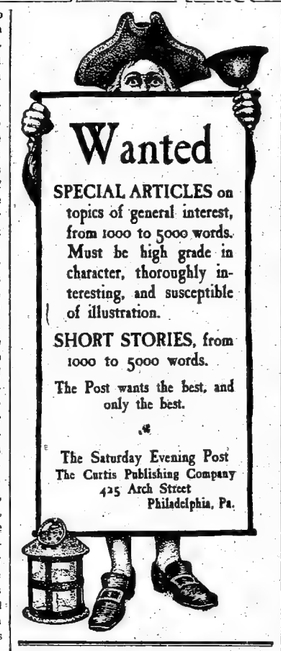

Mr. Hamblen's Book for Boys.*

The present volume by Mr. Hamblen will go far to dispel some of the illusions that are woven round and about the life of a sailor. The story opens with a most pronounced picture of bad luck. The father of Tom dies, and his bad luck begins, but no one will envy him his experience as set forth in the early chapters. We see him reduced to sad conditions of want, and more than once he is penniless, as well as friendless. The Captain rules with despotism at sea, and his mates are not very mild as a rule. Poor Tom suffers hardships because of this on shipboard that we of the land can scarcely understand. He rescues the ship from certain destruction, and, taking command of her, delivers her into the hands of those with whom his dead father was part owner, and is the means of having those who plotted the destruction of the ship properly punished. His reward is a prompt discharge, and he finds himself friendless. It is an awful feeling to realize for the first time that there is apparently no one in all the wide world that cares for you, and that absolute indifference as to your fate is all that awaits you.

Stripped of his just rights and interest in that which was his father's and which ought to have been his by more than hereditary rights, he leaves his old home in Portland and begins an experience that fills the book and lends much interest to a life in which there was but few bright spots and many hardships. There is one gleam of sunshine, in the person of Kitty Blake, that is to Tom an inspiration and a stimulation. The influence of a girl like Kitty, that seems to be so small and weak, is shown by Mr. Hamblen to be large and strong, as well as far-reaching. Kitty was only a memory for some years, but wherever Tom was, his first and last thoughts were of her. His dream was ever of going back to her some day, in command of a fine ship, and of her final approval of it all. There is a great world in such dreams that come now and then more or less to most boys. They often pass, and the result of them is naught, but with Tom Benton it was otherwise. There were times when he hoped that he might attain to his ideal, but shipwreck and misfortune seemed to fatefully follow him. Death came near to him more than once. At one time there seemed no escape from being shot at sunrise. But he is rescued by the British Minister, who extended a warm and cordial hospitality to him that is quite in contrast to the treatment accorded him by the American Minister later. Any one who has ever called upon American diplomats when in foreign lands will recognize the scant courtesy of them all. Mr. Hamblen has not overdrawn this feature of his book in the smallest degree. Tom Benton and Kitty almost meet, but not quite. They were "so near and yet so far."

Tom Benton's luck begins to turn. The proverb says, "It is a long lane that has no turning," and step by step improvement comes, and Tom finds himself the commander of a ship at last. It is not quite the ship of his dreams, but a ship is a ship nevertheless. Capt. Tom encounters an ancient wreck and from the vessel's hull recovers sixteen metal bricks, or bars, that subsequently turn out to be pure gold and worth $2,500 each. He builds the ship of his dreams, but returning with his own fine ship to Portland to find Kitty, he hears of her reported death in a railroad accident. His luck seems ever against him. Disappointed, he sails away, and, strange as it may seem, he is exactly in the nick of time to rescue Kitty at sea just as her own ship is about sinking. It is singular how nicely things do have a knack of turning out finally in the last chapter. Tom Benton's luck was bound to triumph in the end. It was a foregone conclusion and

(Continued on Page 766.)

*TOM BENTON'S LUCK. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen, author of "The General Manager's Story," &c. Cloth, emblematic cover. 12mo. Pages, 374. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. Price, $1.50.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

he could not help it. Of course he marries Kitty. Every veteran reader of romance could see that with but half an eye. The story is a pleasant one, but is more hackneyed than is "The General Manager's Story."

Travel in Spain *

The corner of Spain that Miss Harris undertakes to describe in her present timely book is Malaga, Seville, and the surrounding country situated in the southern part of the once famous peninsular power. The little volume is wonderfully bright and clever, and contains a collection of sketches of Spanish life and customs that shows us the people among whom the Cid Campeador still lives as a legendary hero. We look through the medium of the book upon the land first made attractive in historic and romantic domain by Washington Irving and Prescott, but at a period long after the glory of Spain, with which these writers so charmingly deal, has passed away. It is the land of Cervantes, and in the book under consideration the picturesque mingles with the more sombre, and through it runs a subtle though quiet humor that gives to the text a quaint interest often lacking in similar books.

It is not easy for us, with our American ideas and notions based on customs widely differing from those of the people of the Madrid Government and its Castilian traditions, to judge impartially of a people with whom we have but recently been hostile, but it would appear that Miss Harris has very nearly avoided bias and closely approached that historic and descriptive impartiality at which she aimed. Bernardo del Carpio, the Spanish Inquisition, and things similar mark in patches of blood the Spanish character. Under such influences still lingering, the degrading bullfight and its horrors continue to flourish, and Miss Harris rapidly sketches a picture of this kind for us in a very interesting (no matter what else it may be) portrayal of a Sevillian bullfight that she describes.

Comedy and tragedy contend together in Spanish history, even as presented never so briefly in "A Corner of Spain." The present condition of the Spaniard is ludicrous, yet sad. "Castles in Spain" is a pretty notion and often an alluring conceit, but realistically frequently signifies privation and poverty, killing the romance. We have grown skeptical as to the uprightness of the Spanish tradesman. We look upon the class as prone to cheating and dishonesty, but as set before us in the present book the Spanish merchant is at least as honest as our American merchandiser. The picturesque peasant costume of old time has now been almost universally laid aside, and the natives generally go about in shoddy suits of English pattern and make. Pigs, donkeys, and other domestic animals wander at will through the houses in the Andalusian Mountains, and inspire much that is repelling and disgusting to the daring travelers who venture to sojourn in the hovels overnight.

One thing which immediately strikes one in a town of Spain is the piety and reverence manifested, no matter how mechanically, by even the smallest child on entering a church. Whitewash is invariably used to adorn (?) every structure. Even the oldest historical remains are not profaned with paint, but are, without regret, subjected to whitewash. It is very strange, but one coat of paint seems in the Spanish mind to remove the associations connected with the ancient landmarks. Spanish pride is a curious manifestation, and is well illustrated by many incidents, both comical and pitiful, all told in a pleasing style by Miss Harris.

Her book is delightful from start to finish, and not only furnishes entertainment, but gives one an excellent and quite reliable idea of Spanish life and customs as they really are to-day. The book gives us an insight into the character of the inhabitants of a representative district or corner of Spain that could not perhaps be given as well otherwise.

Facts About Our Rivers.*

An artist stands upon an eminence and observes the landscape into which a river enters, winding slowly, or anon rushing in its course according to the fall or declivity which it encounters. He sees only the artistic quality, signified by the river as it journeys toward the sea. Another man estimates the value of the river according to its navigability, whether or not commerce can make use of it as a waterway. To a third the river symbolizes irrigation or water power, and so on. To the geologist the same river is a historic record of the earth's history. The art value, the commercial aspects, its agricultural and mechanical elements are only incidental. Standing by the side of a river, its waters flowing continually in one direction, it is possible in many instances to see the sediment carried along in suspense by the moving river waters. The mud that discolors the stream is derived from the lands bordering it, and the process being continued simply means the degradation of the highest mountain to sea level, unless other agencies counteract.

The ordinary person accepts the landscape appearance, and to him the present aspect is that of antiquity. The hills have always been rock-ribbed and ancient; the valleys are compensations and contrasts for the hills. The geologist is not so quick to form conclusions and to accept theory. He observes the river flowing through a narrow steep-sided trench, or perhaps meandering in broad, graceful curves over the bottom of a wide, fruitful valley. On gaining a commanding station on a hilltop, the broader prospect, including both hills and valleys, very likely will reveal the fact that the hills' ridges of more or less isolated peaks rise to the same general height, and appear as a level plain when his eye, nearly on a level with their summit, ranges over them; and sunken in this plain is the present river valley. If the river has been engaged for ages in carrying away the material of the land in the way it is now doing, the valley must represent a part, if not the whole, of the work done. The thought that the river is older than the valley, and that the valley has been excavated by the river, comes at first as a revelation, but once formulated, it will be easily seen how certainly probable it is. What is true in the case of the stream at his feet must also pertain in general to other streams in whatever clime. The aspect of the land is being changed by every brook and river on the earth's surface. Valleys have been excavated on every continent and island. Every mountain has been sculptured, and constant changes due to running water are everywhere in progress. The solidity of the earth becomes in the light of such revelations a mere figure of speech and a rhetorical flower that quickly fades.

Geology to the youthful student has often appeared as hard and dry. The dull pages have seemed a veritable desert, and as far as his eye could see there has been only vacancy. When field work is undertaken and the professor can show him the significance of the geologic changes that are going on around us, often slowly, but none the less surely, changes, too, that are as marked as any that took place in the carboniferous or any other age, the interest must be more or less aroused and quickened. We go into the fields and see there the soil. The question arises at once, Whence came this soil? The disintegrated rock of which it consists was not always thus. The study of the agencies that have been at work to produce disintegration show that there two such agencies—viz., mechanical and chemical, and to the first of these belong the streams themselves.

"Water dropping day by day
Wears the hardest rock away."

And then with the sand particles in suspense the water has a much greater scratching or abrading force. We know the power of the sand blast, and the power that belongs to it belongs also to the river carrying similar sand.

The carrying capacity of a stream is not, however, limited to sand and silt. In such cases as the Mill River flood in Massachusetts the transportation of houses was an easy matter, and large bowlders were in the giant force of that resistless body of moving water carried in suspense as easily as small pebbles are under more moderate circumstances. An interesting table showing the normal power of stream transportation, taken from Mr. Russell's volume, is given below:

Velocity of Current.	Size of Material Moved. Pebbles.
2.82 feet per second.	2 inches in diameter
3.46 feet per second.	3 inches in diameter
4.00 feet per second.	4 inches in diameter
4.47 feet per second.	5 inches in diameter
4.90 feet per second.	6 inches in diameter
5.29 feet per second.	7 inches in diameter
5.65 feet per second.	8 inches in diameter
6.00 feet per second.	9 inches in diameter

The débris carried in suspension and rolled along the bottom, forming water-worn pebbles, the visible load, as it may be termed, sooner or later finds its way to the sea and forms stratified deposits that will interest the future geologist, and present geologic history will be to him speculation. The solvent material that constitutes the invisible load of streams goes likewise to the sea and increases the salinity of it and supplies marine plants and animals with substances that they require for their life and growth. It is now possible to ascertain the amount of rock-forming material annually transported by a given river, and the achievements of science in this direction, to those not familiar with studies of this nature, are most astonishing.

Mr. Russell gives the following table, showing the total amounts of solids in solution carried by certain rivers:

River.	Tons Per Year.
Rhine	5,816,805
Rhone	8,200,464
Danube	22,521,434
Thames	613,930
Nile	16,950,000
Creso	95,795
Hudson	438,000
Mississippi	112,822,171

When the student comes into contact with such knowledge at first hands, as object lessons in field work, the dull, dry quality that geology is supposed to have, disappears, and a new significance is given to Shakespeare's line in regard to finding

"books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

The matter of stream deposits and the wonderful fertility they cause, as evidenced in the case of the Nile; stream terraces, the development of a given stream, and the gradations and changes through which it passes until it reaches the points where it is as we find it now; the characteristics of American rivers differing as they do, and finally the life history of a river, including the life that once was but of which nothing now remains but the careless footprints or the tracks of reptiles or birds, as seen in the Niassic sandstone that borders the Connecticut River or the contrasting fossils that appear at Boonton, N. J., and Green River, Wyoming, are only types that stand out among a host of others that wait for a Newberry or a Cope to discover and describe. Geology under such circumstances becomes the most interesting and fascinating of the sciences, time no longer signifies anything, and we stand spellbound as we see the veritable menagerie of marvelous birds, reptiles, and mammals that has been made to appear from the ancient river and lake beds, as though they were cemeteries, and the variety is greater than the most fantastic dreams of myth and fable. We feel again with each new discovery that the uncouth procession has only begun to pass in review, and realize that the future has yet much in store in the way of revelation.

Mr. Russell modestly assumes for himself largely only the position of a guide who points out the routes and paths others have traversed; but one thing is certain, he has gathered together much valuable geologic material and has given it compact form and accessibility, which to the student and geologic worker means a great deal. It is perhaps a pity that he did not see fit to tabulate some of the more characteristic and typical fossils that are identified with the various rivers of North America.

The Land of Kublai Khan.*

Interest in that famous account of travels, as Marco Polo wrote it, will never cease. Now some 600 centuries old, the story is still a fascinating one. You may have to strip it of some of its queer fables, due to the credulity of the age; the geography of it may be also a great deal off, but notwithstanding all these minor blunders Marco Polo was the very first of modern explorers. The Polo family were merchants, and Marco's father, Nicolo, and his uncle, Maffio, carried on their business themselves, for commission houses were unknown at the close of the thirteenth century. In 1275 the objective point of the Polos was the Court of Kublai, where ruled the Grand Khan, and to reach this these brave Venetians had passed Sivas, Bagdad, Khorassan; had gone up the Axus to the Pamir, and had crossed the great Desert of Kohi. We read to-day of the adventurous Englishman or Frenchman or German who tells of Thibet, and Marco Polo passed through it. The Great Khan seemed to have put great reliance in the good faith and ability of these Polos, for he gave to their charge certain important missions. They visited Persia and Sumatra, and it was seventeen long years before they returned to Venice. How clever is the story of their coming home—so changed in their looks and in dress that their own kinsmen did not know them. It was only when the Polos showed their fortune in precious stones that their story was credited.

Extracts innumerable might be taken almost at random from the story of Marco Polo. This is the description of the palace of the Khan in a city called Chandu:

"There is at the place a very fine marble palace, the rooms of which are all gilt and painted with figures of men and beasts and birds, and with a variety of trees and flowers, all executed with such exquisite art that you regard them with delight and astonishment.

"Round this palace a wall is built, inclosing a compass of sixteen miles, and inside the park there are fountains and rivers and brooks and beautiful meadows, with all kinds of wild animals, (excluding such as are of ferocious nature,) which the Emperor has procured and placed there to supply food for his gerfalcons and hawks, which he keeps here in mew. * * *

"Moreover, at a spot in the park where there is a charming wood he has another palace, built of cane, of which I must give you a description. It is gilt all over, and most elaborately finished inside. It is stayed on gilt and lacquered columns, on each side of which is a dragon all gilt, the tail of which is attached to the column, while the head supports the architrave, and the claws likewise are stretched out right and left to support the architrave. The roof, like the rest, is formed of canes, covered with a varnish so strong and excellent that no amount of rain will rot them. These canes are a good three palms in girth, and from ten to fifteen paces in length. They are cut across at each knot, and then the pieces are split so as to form from each two hollow tiles, and with these the house is roofed; only, every such tile of cane has to be nailed down to prevent the wind from lifting it. In short, the whole palace is built of these canes, which serve also for a great variety of other useful purposes. The construction of the palace is so devised that it can be taken down and put up again with great celerity; and it can all be taken to pieces and removed whithersoever the Emperor may command. When erected, it is braced against mishaps from the wind by more than two hundred cords of silk.

"The lord abides at this park of his, dwelling sometimes in the marble palace and sometimes in the cane palace for three months of the year, to wit, June, July, and August."

The horrors met in crossing the great Desert of Gobi were told as if yesterday by a modern traveler. These are Marco's experiences:

"The length of this desert is so great that 'tis said it would take a year and more to ride from one end of it to the other. And here, where its breadth is least, it takes a month to cross it. 'Tis all composed of hills and valleys of sand, and not a thing to eat is to be found on it. But after riding for a day and a night you find fresh water enough mayhap for some fifty or a hundred persons, with their beasts, but not for more. And all across the desert you will find water in like manner, that is to say, in some twenty-eight places altogether you will find good water, but in no great quantity; and in four places also you find brackish water.

"Beasts there are none, for there is naught for them to eat. But there is a marvelous thing related of this desert, which is that when travelers are on the move by night, and one of them chances to lag behind, or to fall to sleep or the like, when he tries to gain his company again he will hear spirits talking and will suppose them to be his comrades. Sometimes the spirits will call him by name, and thus shall a traveler oftimes be led astray, so that he never finds his party. And in this way many have perished. Sometimes the stray traveler will hear as it were the tramp and hum of a great cavalcade of people away from the real line of road, and, taking this to be his own company, he will follow the sound, and when day breaks he finds that a cheat has been put on him and that he is in an ill-plight. Even in the daytime one hears those spirits talking. And sometimes you shall hear the sound of a variety of musical instruments, and still more commonly the sound of drums. Hence in making this journey 'tis customary for travelers to keep close together. All the animals, too, have bells on their necks, so that they cannot easily get astray. And at sleeping time a signal is put up to show the direction of the next march.

"So thus it is that the desert is crossed."

Why should one smile at Marco Polo's belief in the salamander? Possibly the Venetian saw for the first time some shreds of asbestos, and was ignorant of its source. He reasons out the derivation of the fireproof substance in this way.

"Everybody must be aware that it can be no animal's nature to live in fire, seeing that every animal is composed of all the four elements. Now I, Marco Polo, had a Turkish acquaintance of the name of Zurficar, and he was a very clever fellow. And this Turk related how he had lived three years in that region on behalf of the Great Khan, in order to procure those salamanders for him. He said that the way they got them was by digging in that mountain till they found a certain vein. The substance of this vein was then taken and crushed, and when so treated it divides, as it were, into fibres of wool, which they set forth to dry. When dry, these fibres were pounded in a great copper mortar, and then washed, so as to remove all the earth, and to leave only the fibres like fibres of wool. These were then spun and made into napkins. When first made, these napkins are not very white, but by putting them into the fire for a while they come out as white as snow. And so again, whenever they become dirty they are bleached by being put in the fire.

"Now this, and naught else, is the truth about the Salamander, and the people of the country all say the same. Any other account of the matter is fabulous nonsense. And I may add that they have at Rome a napkin of this stuff, which the Grand Khan sent to the Pope."

Napoleon in Egypt.*

Mr. Henty again contributes, under the title of "At Aboukir and Acre," to the literature of fiction, the world's devotion to which is measured easily by a passing glance at the statistics of any library. The story reaches those to whom other departments of literature are dumb, and it must be said that the time and incidents in the present tale are well calculated to make use of the magic that still lends itself to the name of Napoleon first in history and now and again in fiction. Egypt has a certain charm that goes further than merely to attract the learned. The land of Egypt, with its monuments of antiquity and its mummies, all serve to awaken and maintain more than ordinary interest in the place and its people. Napoleon caught and voiced this feeling when he exclaimed to his soldiers standing under the shadows of the pyramids, "Twenty centuries look down upon you."

Edgar Blagrove, a young English lad, is the principal hero, and by his manly bearing, courage, and fidelity endears himself to those who read of him. Touches of realism crop out frequently in the book, and one sees the life of the desert and of the Bedouins faithfully pictured. The fondness of the Arab for his horse and the care and attention he gives him are incidentally touched upon. The incidents of the French occupation of Egypt and of the military movements in connection therewith are skillfully seized upon and made to enter into the development of the story. Through peculiar circumstances the hero becomes the ward of the Sheik of a Bedouin tribe,

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*A CORNER OF SPAIN. By Miriam Coles Harris, author of "Rutledge," &c. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $1.25.

*RIVERS OF NORTH AMERICA. A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan, author of "Lakes of North America," "Glaciers of North America," "Volcanoes of North America," &c. Cloth, decorated cover, illustrated, 8vo. Pages, 327. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $2.

*THE STORY OF MARCO POLO. With Illustrations. John Murray.

*AT ABOUKIR AND ACRE. A Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt. By G. A. Henty. With eight full-page illustrations by William Rainey, R. I., and three plans. Cloth, Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages, 331. Tinted edges. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.50.

adopts for a time the dress of the tribe and enters into the warfare in which they engage as foes of the French invaders; later he enters the navy, and by a remarkable series of events passes rapidly into high favor, and his entire course as sketched in the present volume is one of great success followed by success. The book well sustains Mr. Henty's reputation as a fascinating writer of boys' books. The rapid advance and continued preferment of the hero are possibly a little overdrawn, but this will be quickly overlooked by those who read and find the interest therein easily and well sustained throughout.

Just Before Heine Died.*

"Heinrich Heine's Last Days," which first appeared in France some fifteen years ago, seems to have been almost forgotten. Mrs. Thiddall's excellent translation of Camille Selden's book will give to many additional light on the character of Heine. The book, though, is a sad one, since it describes the moribund poet, and Heine's last words were not like unto those of the swan.

Mme. Selden was born in Saxony and came to Paris as a young girl. She married a Frenchman, who treated her infamously. Having spent her fortune, he shut her up in a lunatic asylum, and this sad incident ever affected her after life.

Her first acquaintance with Heine was in 1855. Mme. Selden's contributions to literature were many. The lady died some two years ago. In the Revue Nationale of 1867 her first sketch of Heine appeared. The work now under notice was written in 1884. The lady was Heine's "mouche," and sometimes he called her "ma fine mouche." Now "mouche" is a fly, but it also means that little black patch ladies of the Regency applied to their faces—anyhow, it is used in France as a term of endearment.

Here is a pathetic letter of Heine to his mouche:

Dear Soul: I am very miserable. I have coughed frightfully for twenty-four hours. My head is splitting, and I shall probably have more of it to-morrow. That is why I ask my very dear one to postpone Thursday's proposed visit until Friday. My Berinsky (his secretary) has sent to say he is ill, and will not be able to come this whole week. What a vexatious disappointment, what an irritating situation! I feel like arraigning God, who treats me so badly, before the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." I count upon seeing you on Friday. Meanwhile, in spirit I kiss the mouche's little hands. Her desperate H. H.

This honest and gentle woman tells how she read for Heine and tried to make him forget his sufferings:

"Being read to is apt to tire sick people, and sometimes he would beg me to stop. Then, stretching out his arm, with eyes almost closed, he would ask me to place my hand in his. This, he said, seemed one way of keeping himself in touch with the life which was forsaking him. In speaking thus his voice took on a strange intensity, and, with fingers clasped round mine, he would grip them as if his hold on earth depended on me."

Coming to his bedside, she describes with touching pathos her reception:

"The livid pallor of his features struck me as I entered. I found him sad, gloomy, and dispirited in the twilight of one of that Winter's most cheerless days.

"'There you are at last!' said he to me.

"He had often greeted me with the same words, but to-day they were pronounced in a tone less affectionate, almost severe. He, too, then, misunderstood me. The injustice of his reproach cut me to the heart, and I burst into tears. The impossibility of entering into explanations with one so ill as he was, and of making him understand what an effort I had made in thus leaving my bed to come to him, tortured me. Suddenly, as if he had divined my suffering, in spite of the darkness which concealed my face, he called me to him, and made me sit on the edge of his couch. The tears which were trickling down my pale cheeks seemed to touch him profoundly.

"'Take off your hat, that I may see you better,' said he to me.

"And with a light caressing gesture he touched lightly the knot of ribbon which fastened it. With a violent movement I threw the hat from me, and let myself slide on my knees at the bedside. Was it the bitter memory of past suffering, or a presentiment still more bitter of suffering to come? The sobs which I vainly tried to check stifled me. I felt crushed by the violence of my emotion. We did not speak, but his hand, resting silently on my head, seemed to bless me.

"Thus passed our last interview."

Will it be that forever the double character of Heine will escape us? Who will straighten out the tangled line? How much of his bitterness was there that came from that physical agony which warped his brain? Mme. Selden writes:

"How often have I found Heine covering the large sheets of white paper spread before him with those vigorous characters of which the form alone was sufficient to disclose the audacity and the clearness of his thought! The pencil which ran with such feverish activity over the whiteness of the page assumed, between the fingers of the sick man, the relentlessness of a murderous weapon, and seemed to tarnish unblemished reputations. One day the sound of the pencil was replaced by that of a cruel laugh, a laugh of gratified vengeance. I looked at Heinrich Heine. I have them,' said he; 'dead or alive they shall not escape me. Let the reader of these pages beware if he has dared to attack me. Heine does not die just like anybody; the claws of the tiger will survive the tiger himself.'"

Protestantism in Italy.*

The Rev. Dr. George B. Taylor, who has resided for a number of years in Italy as a representative of the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Church, presents in his work entitled "Italy and the Italians" a peculiar conglomeration, as is evident even by a glance at the table of contents. It comprises, among others, chapters on the "Making of Italy," "The Strength and Weakness of Romanism and Its Relation to New Italy," "A Run Through Italy," and "The Evangelization of Italy." What inspired the production of this volume, in view of the existence of so many exhaustive and valuable treatises on Italy and its inhabitants, is a problem difficult to solve, unless it may be that the prevailing desire to see one's impressions formulated in print has seized upon the author. However, he endeavors to explain the appearance of his book in part by the following extract from the preface to the volume: "It also seems due from one who lives long abroad, especially in a land so interesting and in a most interesting period, to offer some fruit for the benefit of that large majority who in God's providence do not sojourn in foreign countries, but above all I shall be glad if this volume may, however little and indirectly, promote the cause of Christian mission." A careful perusal of the book also reveals the fact that the general aim of the narrative is to detail the work of evangelization in Italy, as accomplished to date by the different Protestant denominations laboring in that field.

The fascinating title, "Italy and the Italians," is simply a mask behind which is an ingenious missionary report. According to Dr. Taylor, active and persistent efforts have been made since about 1830, at a large financial expense, to convert Italians from Romanism to Protestantism. To show with what success these efforts have been crowned it is only necessary to quote the figures which the author furnishes in the chapter entitled "The Evangelization of Italy." Statistics of mission work in Italy show, as a result of over forty years of labor, that there are now approximately 5,600 Protestant communicants in that country. This total, of course, does not include the Waldenses, who dwell in the Piedmont valleys, have all the characteristics of the Swiss, and for centuries have mostly been of the Protestant faith. It has even been said that they were reformers before the Reformation. But the combined efforts of these sturdy Waldensian mountaineers and of zealous foreign missionaries have secured less than 6,000 converts, who in the midst of a population of over 30,000,000 Italians must seem few indeed. To accomplish this small accession to Protestantism millions of dollars have undoubtedly been expended, and this raises the question, Does it pay to go into a Christian community for the purpose of converting, at an enormous expense, followers of one Christian faith to membership in another Christian faith? Would it not be better for foreign mission boards to invest the large sums thus expended in Italy in efforts to convert the heathen—the genuine heathen? Maybe the workers prefer the surroundings and comforts of Italian life to life as found and reported in Central Africa.

Dr. Taylor has, of course, included much that is historical and interesting in his work, and in his preface generously gives due credit, for material borrowed, to a number of authors whom he enumerates. After reading de Amicis's attractive book, "Scattered Pages," and Symonds's scholarly volume, "Sketches and Studies in Italy and Greece," or any other of the numerous comprehensive works on Italy, the average reader will not care to spend much time on "Italy and the Italians." As an abridged compendium of Italian history, customs, development, and attempted Protestant evangelization, the book may serve some purpose, but not as a valuable exposition of the alluring theme suggested by its title. The illustrations are numerous and attractive, but appear to be placed indiscriminately through the volume, and they lack titles, so that the reader who is unfamiliar with the stock pictures of Italian buildings and scenes is compelled to guess at their meaning.

The Election of Presidents.*

Prof. Stanwood's "History of Presidential Elections," published in 1884, was regarded as a valuable book of its kind, but this newer work, which incorporates all the material of its predecessor, has a much wider scope. The author says that since 1884, he has had access to much valuable material relating to the early elections, and that the book has been largely rewritten from the beginning. It is designed, primarily, for use in the history department of colleges, and it aims to include all important matters relating to the Presidency, beginning with the constitutional history of the office, and cover every public event and discussion which had a perceptible influence in determining who should hold that office, and the origin and growth of all political parties, not merely local factions.

Beginning with an account of the manner

(Continued on Page 768.)

HEINRICH HEINE'S LAST DAYS. By Camille Selden. Newly translated from the French by Mary Thiddall. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

*ITALY AND THE ITALIANS. By George B. Taylor, D.D. With maps and illustrations. 12mo. 441 pp. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $2.

*A HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENCY. By Edward Stanwood, Litt. D., (Bowdoin.) 12mo. Pp. VI., 586. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

of the adoption of the electoral system in the Constitutional Convention, Prof. Stanwood carries his history through the silver campaign of 1896. The accounts of the Harrison election, the second election of Cleveland, and the McKinley-Bryan contest are as candid and impartial as any of the others. There is a copious index.

Comical Seafaring Yarns.*

No man of the pen now living knows more about seafarers and waterside personages than the author of "Many Cargoes," and in this new volume, "More Cargoes," he spins fifteen more yarns of the wharf, the neighboring tavern, the cabin, and the fo'c'sle. There is a wicked boy in Yarn No. 1 who outclasses in his pure wickedness any lad of fourteen Summers, bound to be a pirate, whom we ever before met in fiction, and is, withal, as droll an imp as Marryat ever imagined. The tale of the insolvent skipper's cabin passenger is a particularly ingenious bit of fun, and the story of the ghosts in the schooner's hold is also capital.

But the yarns are all of a piece, after all, and it is not so much the ingenuity shown in any one or two of them that pleases as the deft denotement of familiar traits of character, the well-sustained humor, the jollity, and saltness of them all.

An Account of the War.*

Whatever else may be among the results of the war, one thing may be counted as certain, and that is that we shall have ample histories of it. The mass of material that we now have in regard to a war the duration of which was less than four months is very great, and the end is not yet. The future historian who shall take up the task will not suffer because of lost or forgotten records. In one respect we may well congratulate ourselves as to the outcome. Aside from mere victory we have demonstrated that we are something more than a Nation of shopkeepers. Europe has been compelled to notice the new position that we have taken as a power in the world and to observe the higher and nobler attitude taken by us. The war has also been an object lesson as to the destructive and defensive power of the new armaments and armored cruisers, as well as to the value of the "man behind the gun" in coolness and in training that will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Morris has given us a rapid but graphic survey of the movement which cost large sums of money and many lives, which stands unique in some respects in military and naval annals, and which so far as actual hostilities are concerned came to an end on Aug. 12, 1898. He has sketched for us rapidly in his present book, which follows and supplements his volume entitled "The Nation's Navy," the history of Spain and her colonies step by step from the time of Columbus and his achievements in Spanish behalf, down to the latter part of August of this year, and it must be said that the record shows the Castilian Government in anything but a favorable light.

One of the evidences of the haste with which the present book was prepared and issued lies in the absence of an alphabetical index, so desirable in a book of reference, such as it is intended to be. A history without such an index wants much of the value that belongs to it with such an index, and the lack is a considerable defect. The illustrations also lack uniformity as to excellence, and great improvement might easily have been made in some of those used.

Boston Eighty Years Ago.*

The present volume by Amanda M. Douglas will commend itself not only as an interesting and entertaining story, but also as an excellent history, descriptive of the half-forgotten manners and customs of Old Boston. It treats of the times immediately preceding and during the War of 1812, just before the old Boston was transformed into the new. Puritanism was at this time losing much of its former prestige, and the people, leaving behind the narrow-mindedness that once was theirs, were reaching out after light, and were fast becoming more and more liberal in their religious views. The prejudices and bigotry of the people were, however, very strong, and it was not easy to shake off that which was the result of long-continued growth. Miss Douglas has vividly described the domestic drudgery and slavery of the Colonial children. Following Miss Wilkins and Miss Jewett, she shows us many things that doubtless seemed commonplace enough to those who practiced them, and to whom they are familiar, but which, looked at as we look at them, are quaint indeed.

The title is perhaps misleading, for the book is not juvenile, as any one may read it with no little pleasure, as well as profit. Miss Douglas has succeeded in weaving into the romance and revolving it with not a little its charm, and in a pleasing style, quite captivating, holds the reader's attention until the story ends.

The little girl of the tale, Doris Adams, wins everybody's love, and finally marries her cousin, Cary Adams, who is a patriotic youth, and enlists in the United States Navy in 1812, and on the ship United States helps to overcome the Macedonian. The heroine is left an orphan in England, and is sent to Boston that she may be under the protection of her uncle, Foster Leverett, a member of whose family she at first becomes. She is subsequently adopted by Winthrop Adams, whom she secretly vows never to leave, but finally compromises by marrying his son, Cary. The character studies to be found in this book are very good. Aunt Priscilla, in particular, a prim and argumentative widow of advanced age, is very cleverly as well as realistically delineated. She at first regards Doris with distrust, because she speaks French and has not engaged in darning stockings, but this feeling is later overcome to a large extent.

The book is a striking portrait picture, well drawn, of New England, with the Boston of eighty years ago as the scene of the plot.

Artistic Photography.*

When we recall that the photography of twenty years ago simply copied nature, and not always correctly, the results of the camera's work to-day are little short of marvelous. Now photography, in the hands of experts, is able to give an illusion of nature which is real art, and at the same time to stamp upon the picture the character of the artist, in the light and shade and toning, which are among the qualities of an oil painting. "In Nature's Image" is a handsome volume, which presents the artistic side of latter-day photography to its best advantage. It is compiled by W. I. Lincoln Adams, by whom the text is written. The pictures, which Mr. Adams employs to prove that photography has developed as a great art while not ceasing to be a science are selected with great care and are among the best that we have ever seen grouped together.

Mr. Adams has already written much on his favorite subject. His first book, entitled "Amateur Photography," was elementary in character, but his "Sunlight and Shadow" gave the observer a fair idea of what had been done in landscape and outdoor photography. In the present volume the author presents lessons in the higher branches of pictorial work, such as figure composition, portraiture, and still life. Most of the pictures are so presented and are of such a high artistic character that they seem to be photographs of oil paintings. The work is altogether charming and appeals to the highest artistic sense.

James I.'s Times.*

The theory upon which this excellent little book has been built should not be condemned because it is so seldom practiced with success. The present instance is a good example of the right way to work with it. The author has wished to interest young Americans in the history of a period very important to our career as a Nation—the ten years between the death of Queen Elizabeth and the first settlement at Manhattan. She has had recourse to the usual device of a couple of boyish heroes whose experiences are bound up with affairs of State and events of vast public importance. But her little Giles and Jan, in spite of the prodigious activity of their young brains and bodies, are not in the least unreal. To the boy of to-day they are most convincingly boys of that day, and the book bears not the remotest resemblance to a "lesson book." The history falls naturally into the form of adventure, and if the grown-up reader occasionally gasps at the unheard-of complicities and escapes of these Elizabethan babes, there is small danger that readers of the age when all things are possible will resent the prominent place given such doughty lads. To them the death bed of Elizabeth will doubtless be interesting because a boy of twelve took a magnificent ride through the night to witness it, and a ride still more delightfully dangerous to bear the news to James of Scotland. The Guy Fawkes plot will not soon be forgotten by those who read how one no older than themselves followed it step by step and played a pretty part in exposing it, meeting with adventures such as they themselves might run across were it not for the dull safety of this time and country.

Giles is an English boy, but Jan is Dutch, and the transition is natural from Westminster to the Netherlands, and the sea fights between the Dutch and the Spaniards. Into France also the youngsters journey with charmed lives, meet with Henry of Navarre in a forest escapade, and reach the Paris of the early seventeenth century with his crowded, narrow, dirty streets, clanging bells, and starving dogs. Finally the crowning opportunity arrives, and these tried and seasoned adventurers are chosen to sail with Henry Hudson for India via America. It is safe to prophesy that these chapters will engage the attention of boy readers over any of the earlier chapters. Hudson's arctic expedition is brave reading in its driest form, and here it is filled with life and spirit. Precise accuracy seems to be discarded, as Giles and Jan are the only other inmates of the small boat into which Hudson and his son are thrust by the mutineers, and they bear back to England the news that never reached human ears of the loss of the explorer. This, however, is a small matter. If Giles and Jan had not maintained their characteristic luck, they could not on the last page of the book have sailed again toward Hudson's River, to make their home at Port Manhattan, where four houses represented the present City of New York.

"The ship entered the harbor at sunset one fair day. Giles pointed out the site of their new fortunes to his young wife and to his sister.

"'Tis a goodly and a pleasant land,' he quoted Hudson's words, 'and henceforth,' added Jan, 'we are neither English, Dutch, nor French. From this hour, thank God, we may call ourselves Americans.'"

Mushrooms.*

This volume on mushrooms, by Dr. Thomas Taylor, for many years Chief of the Division of Microscopy of the United States Department of Agriculture, can hardly fail to prove of service to those interested in the study of economic fungi.

The work is devoted chiefly to careful descriptions of the commoner forms of edible and poisonous mushrooms as found in our woods and fields. Particular pains are taken in these descriptions to point out the specific differences between poisonous and edible varieties. A large number of edible species are described, and much information of a scientific and practical character is given in the chapters devoted to the poisonous varieties with regard to experiments made with them and with their poisonous alkaloids and antidotes, &c.

Synopses of the old and the newer systems of classification of species are given, together with analytical keys, a glossary of terms used in describing mushrooms, &c. Suggestions for the cultivation and cooking of mushrooms add value to the work.

The illustrations in color are unusually fine, and are copied from nature.

Besant's New Story.*

Sir Walter Besant can tell almost any kind of a story in an interesting manner. It is not possible for an author of fiction always to be producing works of imposing magnitude, and it is not only a recreation to him, but a pleasure to his readers when he writes something short and suggestive, rather than something long and exhaustive. In "The Changeling" Sir Walter Besant has told a story which in the beginning produces the impression of lack of invention, but which speedily changes the opinion of the reader. Every one has read a tale or two founded upon the substitution of a living child, obtained from an asylum or elsewhere, for a dead one, and it is not so long since a painful tragedy of this kind in real life was exploited in the yellow prints with more detail than any novelist would care to use.

Sir Walter's book begins with an incident of this kind. It may strike some readers that the mother who procures a child to take the place of her dead infant has not a sufficiently powerful motive for the act, but one must not forget that a weak nature will go far on slight provocation. The consequences of this act are soon demonstrated to be most serious. The most remarkable complications appear, which would not have been suspected in the beginning. The story becomes a study of heredity, and a striking one, too. The author prepares the way for this study by a discussion in what may be called the prologue. In this discussion a physician sets forth his theory of the possibility of hereditary traits. Now every one knows that an Englishman dearly loves to believe that a child born of noble parents will be noble. How Sir Walter Besant handles this topic the reader must learn from the book itself. Suffice it to say here that in "The Changeling," which is a short novel, the eminent author has shown his customary skill in dealing with dramatic incidents and in delineating character.

*MORE CARGOES. By W. W. Jacobs. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

*THE WAR WITH SPAIN. A Complete History of the War of 1898 Between the United States and Spain. By Charles Morris, author of "The Nation's Navy," &c. With maps and illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 383. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price $1.50.

*A LITTLE GIRL IN OLD BOSTON. By Amanda M. Douglas. Author of "A Little Girl in Old New York," "Sherburne Stories," &c. Buckram. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 372. Price, $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

*IN NATURE'S IMAGE. Chapters of Pictorial Photography. By W. I. Lincoln Adams. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Baker-Taylor Co.

*IN THE BRAVE DAYS OF OLD. A Story of Adventure in the Time of King James I. By Ruth Hall. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1898. $1.50.

*STUDENTS' HAND-BOOK OF MUSHROOMS OF AMERICA, EDIBLE AND POISONOUS. By Thomas Taylor, M. D. 8vo. Washington: A. R. Taylor, 238 Massachusetts Avenue.

*THE CHANGELING. By Sir Walter Besant. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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Statistical Atlas of the United States. Eleventh Census, Robert P. Porter, Superintendent. Government Printing Office, Washington.

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By the Still Waters. By Rev. J. R. Miller. D. D. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Comical Coons. By Kemble. Oblong 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell.

Sambo Book. By Isaac Coale, Jr. Illustrated by Katharine Gassaway. Oblong 8vo. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Company.

Helps to Right Living. By Katharine H. Newcomb. 8vo. Boston: George H. Ellis. $1.25.

Trialogues. By William Griffith. 12mo. Kansas City (Mo.): Hudson Kimberly Publishing Company. $1.

Bethel the Stone Kingdom. By Charles A. L. Totten. 16mo. New Haven (Conn.): The Our Race Publishing Company. $2.

Financial Philosophy. By George Wilson. 12mo. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co. 50 cents.

Practical Spanish Instructor. By F. M. de Rivas. 24mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Anglo-Saxon Onward. By Benjamin Rush Davenport. 12mo Cleveland: Hubbell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Sounds of Home and Echoes of a Kingdom. By Mary B. Wetmore. 12mo. Cincinnati: Editor Publishing Company. $1.

Latin Literature of the Empire. By Alfred Gudeman. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Annapolis and West Point. By S. A. Nelson. 16mo. New York: S. A. Nelson. 50 cents.

America's Foreign Policy. By Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, M. A. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

Poor Richard's Almanack. By Benjamin E. Smith. 24mo. New York: Century Company.

An Introduction to Machine Drawing and Design. By D. A. Low. 12mo. New York: Longmans & Co. 75 cents.

The Poetry of Tennyson. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The English Hodge.

From Longman's Magazine.

It is the fashion, especially in the comic papers, to talk of the agricultural laborer as Hodge—a term of contempt—and to speak of him as though he had about as much intelligence as a turnip. As a matter of fact, after a somewhat prolonged experience of his class, I say deliberately that, take it all in all, there are few sections of society for which I have so great an admiration. Of course I am excepting black sheep, brutes, drunkards, and mean fellows, of whom there is an ample supply in every walk of life. But, on the other hand, I am excepting also any specimens palpably above the general level, and talking of the man as one meets him everywhere upon whatever farm one likes to visit.

Let us take the problem of life as it presents itself to the agricultural laborer of to-day. He has received some education, for, supposing him to be a man on the right side of forty, the board schools had begun in his time, but he does not trouble himself much about book learning. As soon as he was out of school he began work as a boy on a farm in his parish, and at nineteen or twenty, following a natural and proper impulse, he took to himself a wife. From that day, earlier than is the case with any other class of society, his responsibilities began. Being still so young he would not be trusted in any of the higher positions on a farm, such as that of horseman, but his work would be that of a general laborer, earning, let us say, an average wage of about 13 shillings a week, including his harvest.

Within five years he would have at least three children, perhaps more, and within twelve years seven or eight living, all of whom have to be supported by the daily labor of his hands, and who, in eight cases out of ten, are so supported. Besides providing for these children he must pay the rent of his cottage, £3 or £4 a year, and if he is a prudent man, a subscription toward an Odd Fellows or other benefit society, which makes him an allowance on the rare occasions when he falls sick or is disabled by accident. It is during these first seventeen or eighteen years of his married life that the burden of existence falls most heavily upon him, since there are many mouths to feed, and only one pair of hands to provide the food. Still, in the vast majority of instances it is provided, and, what is more, if his wife be a managing woman blessed with fair health, the children are sufficiently, and in some instances, neatly, clothed.

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The Maine's Mascot.

Mrs. Sigsbee in St. Nicholas.

Almost everybody has heard of "Tom," the cat that was found on the superstructure of the Maine after the explosion. Tom was wounded in one foot, and was doubtless feeling very blue indeed, with his favorite sleeping place destroyed, no friendly hands to minister to his wants, and nothing but water and ruin on every side! How glad he must have been to hear a voice that he knew and to be taken on board the United States steamer Fern in Havana Harbor. A few days after, he was placed upon a chair to have his picture taken. This chair was a large wicker armchair which was saved from the wreck of the Maine. Tom sat in it and tried to look pleasant, as the photographer told him. He felt peaceful, his foot was well, he had just eaten his favorite meal of fish, and the first pose was a success. A second was attempted. Tom was almost asleep, and looked very happy, when "Bruiser," the Fern's dog—a big, rough fellow with a loud bark and sharp, white teeth—came near. Tom arched his back like a contortionist at a circus. His tail swelled and the fur stood out till it seemed twice its natural size; and so the second picture was taken.

Tom is quite a navy cat. He was brought on board the Maine by an officer who took him from the United States steamer Minnesota, where he had been—I don't know how long. If Tom is still on board ship, he must feel very frightened when the big guns are fired, and I fear his tail will become permanently large and his back a continual bow. However, Bruiser left the United States steamer Fern after a while and appeared on board the St. Paul at Philadelphia. He was a plucky, lively fellow, full of fun, and no respecter of persons. He would just as soon rush into the Captain's cabin as into the galley. Poor Bruiser! He was only a cur, although while a puppy he concealed his plebeian pedigree. In a short time, however, he showed his cur-like qualities and was sent on shore.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Kipling As a Master.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to bet largely with certain persons on the longevity of Mr. Kipling's work and engage Father Time to hold the stakes. When each of the parties feels so sure of being on the winning side, it does seem a pity that the matter cannot be settled here and now, instead of when all of us are dead and gone. And yet signs of decline and decay may appear before the actual dissolution of this newly sprung and hastily ripened reputation. In the meantime contending critics can amuse themselves with efforts to convince such as are still without an opinion on a subject which, I confess, is not a very weighty one.

The only sound judgment upon Mr. Kipling which I have seen in print is that of a writer in a recent number of the Edinburgh Review. He gives full recognition to Mr. Kipling's talent, to his keen observation, and power of vivid representation. His talent is not remarkable in kind, but in degree. No one would deny Mr. Kipling's cleverness. That is shown by his quickness in seizing upon a new field; his milieu is so novel, so fresh, as of itself to lend an air of originality to sketches and stories the substance of which is essentially commonplace. But novelty, in the nature of things, cannot last; everything in turn becomes stale, and a generation or two hence India will be as little of an unknown land to the story reader as Holland or Switzerland is now.

But I find myself putting my case, which it was not in my thought to do. I only wished to make a remark or two to relieve my mind, the combative instinct having been lately aroused anew by the rash language of a Kipling devotee to whom the author seems "the greatest master of prose and verse that England has ever known." Dear me! Can it be true? Must we revise all our judgments, change the meaning of the word literature, and rank its highest achievements henceforth below those of the clever Mr. Kipling? If it is to be, let us begin to make the effort; let us imagine Mr. Kipling dying to-morrow and introduced into the company of Milton and Hooker and Swift and Coleridge and De Quincey and Byron and Browning, George Eliot and Stevenson—to collect them at random—and picture them with one accord rising to bow reverently before the master of them all.

M. L. HENRY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1898.

Lines by Wordsworth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been both edified and amused by the papers on books best remembered. This is an entertaining feature of your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW. Your last contributor will permit me to correct an error in citation. Miss Gilder gives Joaquin Miller credit, inadvertently, for the fine lines,

"• • • old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago."

The author was Wordsworth. Referring to "Yon solitary Highland lass," in "The Solitary Reaper," the poet asks:

"Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago."

How exquisite the last lines, especially the last two, of this beautiful poem:

"I listened—motionless and still;
And as I mounted up the hill,
The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more."

FELIX ALEXANDER REEVE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1898.

Haunting Lines By Wordsworth and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the third paper of "The Books I Best Remember," printed in to-day's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, Miss Gilder attributes to Joaquin Miller two wonderfully beautiful lines which rightfully belong to an older poet. Miss Gilder confesses to a treacherous memory, (and I would make a like confession,) but it is quite possible that the lines in question were quoted by the Poet of the Sierras. I write from a bed in a hospital and cannot consult the volume of "Songs from the Sierras." But among the dozen books placed within reach of my hand is a copy of Matthew Arnold's Golden Treasury edition of selections from the poems of William Wordsworth, in whose exquisite lyric, "The Solitary Reaper," the lines occur. He it was who heard the distant singing of the Highland lass at work in the harvest field, the melody coming to his ears without the words:

"Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago."

Truly, as Miss Gilder says, these are lines that will live.

About a year ago somebody—I forget whom—in some magazine—I forget which—(again my sympathy is with Miss Gilder in the matter of memory, and in these days magazines are so many!) quotes the last two lines as a specimen of what he happily called "word magic." And, besides there is in them a certain haunting quality that stirs the mind to that feeling of vague wistfulness which most of us have known and few of us would try to seek a reason for. I have found something of the same sort in varying degree in most dissimilar passages—as in Kingsley's line,

"Oh, the palms grow tall in Avès,"

in Swinburne's "the light of ineffable faces," in Rossetti's "The Woodspurge," in Browning's "Memorabilia," in Sidney Lanier's poem to Beethoven:

"I know not how, I care not why,
Thy music sets my soul at ease,
And melts my spirit's mortal cry
In satisfying symphonies."

No doubt each of us who cares for these things has his or her forgetting-touch scene of which we must share in common, the text being more individual, coming over and over to the lips with an indefinable, perhaps inexplicable, charm; for which "word magic" is as good an explanation as can be given if one must have an explanation. For myself, who have felt the spell even in certain names brought into juxtaposition, (not Homer's ships, nor yet the hundred or so light loves of Catulle Mendès,) like Sidney Lanier "I know not how, I care not why." Simply the charm abides.

In conclusion, let me say with Miss Gilder that I have quoted "from memory, and a treacherous one."

C. W. C.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York, Nov. 12, 1898.

Disheartening Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The librarian of the Howland Circulating Library of Matteawan, N. Y., who, in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 5, intimates that the conscientious librarian has often to wade through the "slough of despond" to save the public, not only presents a valuable hint to those intrusted with library responsibilities, but shows wise discrimination in denouncing books called, in one of your able criticisms, "discouraging." Of all the books of fiction that have appeared in the past few years none has possessed more power for evil than those whose pages are darkened by morbid fancies or pessimistic views of life. This feverish output, which is alarmingly on the increase, has no right to intrude itself on the bright but impressible minds of our young readers or those who are striving for a better level in mental acquirements, and to no class of readers can they be consistently recommended, even if the cleverness of the author puts them above mediocrity. When the verdict "strong but discouraging" has been passed upon a work of fiction, let it be promptly debarred entrance to our most useful of modern institutions—the public library, where health and moral growth and hopeful views of life should only be fostered and disseminated. Is it not the duty of those to whom the selection of books for a public library is intrusted to use the greatest discretion and not leave to the conscientious librarian, whose cares are manifold, the task of so often wading through the "slough of despond" to save the public? Of all things let us beware of the "discouraging" books.

A. H. S.

Ellenville, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1898.

Lords Spiritual.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to recognize the superior knowledge of "Cantab" in regard to the continuity of the office of "lords spiritual." What I meant in my letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW was simply that no attribute of a Bishop's title is hereditary, which, of course, might have gone without saying, but perhaps all readers of THE REVIEW did not know it.

The printer, by substituting a dash for what I intended to be a comma, made me appear to say that peers of England, Ireland, and Scotland are peers of the United Kingdom. This I did not mean to say; only certain peers of Scotland and Ireland (those elected by the whole body of Scotch and Irish peers respectively) have seats in the Upper House, which all peers of Great Britain, of the United Kingdom, and of England enjoy.

JOHN JARDINE.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

Yaddo in the Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day I was greatly interested in the admirable article by Mrs. Sherwood in regard to "Mrs. Spencer Trask at Yaddo." The lady, however, makes quite an error in one of her statements, which I am sure she would like, in the interest of historical truth, to have corrected. She writes: "The great pine which knew well the Indian chieftain, the old landmark which stood on the old post road from Albany to Buffalo," is still standing on the Yaddo place.

Now, the fact is that Albany, being some thirty-six or thirty-seven miles from Saratoga, it is difficult to see how the passengers on the route between Albany and Buffalo could have seen this pine! Perhaps, however, Mrs. Sherwood meant to speak of the post road from Albany to Whitehall, and thence to Canada. Still, even then, as the road went some two miles from the Yaddo place, and as, at that time, this particular pine would have been hidden in the dense growth of the primeval forest, it is probable that no passenger even on this route ever saw it. To the same purport was it that some years since a reporter for a prominent New York paper gravely stated that the "battle of Saratoga was fought on the Congress Spring grounds!"

Mrs. Sherwood might have stated also one or two things which are correct, and which add great interest to the memories which justly cluster around Yaddo.

For example, an old Dutch settler, Mynheer Barhydt, was the original possessor of the Yaddo place. Between 1820 and 1835 it was a great resort, and the tourists of the day, like N. P. Willis, frequently speak of it as late as 1835. The lake near the house (of which Mrs. Sherwood speaks) was filled with trout, though even then the shrewd old Dutchman saw the future scarcity of this fish. In the Summer of that year Col. William L. Stone, writing to his paper, The New York Commercial Advertiser, says: "At Barhydt's the sportsman is obliged to throw all the trout he may take back into their native element again, and pay by the hour for the privilege besides."

Jacobus Barhydt was in many respects a singular and original character. With all his astuteness, however, he sometimes overreached himself, as the following will show. When Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, was at Saratoga, he offered Barhydt $30,000 for his place. Astounded at such a sum (magnificent for those days) Barhydt refused it, remarking that he "did not know whether Bonaparte was a fool or a knave." The old Dutchman could not conceive that the picturesqueness of his place (which Mrs. Sherwood so well describes) had tempted the offer, and consequently suspected some sinister design. "If it is worth that to you," he said in closing the conversation, "it is worth that to me." In 1830 N. P. Willis visited Barhydt Lake, and after giving a graphic description of the old Dutchman, said: "We descended to the lake, and after rowing about we returned to partake of the old Dutchman's hospitality. Among other things during our conversation we asked him if he was aware that he had been put into a book.

"I've hearn tell on 't," he replied. "A Mr. Wilkins, or Watkins, has writ something about me, but I don't know why. I never did him no harm as I know on."

WILLIAM L. STONE,
An Old Saratogian.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1898.

The Symbol of the Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article reviewing the recent work of Dr. Lawrence on "The Magic of the Horseshoe," in the last edition of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, are these lines:

"The horseshoe, whether as an amulet or as a sign of good luck, is a wholly superstitious symbol and savors of paganism; it is, in fact, an inheritance from our heathen ancestors, a barbaric token, unworthy even to be named in connection with the sacred cross."

A fair inference from this passage is that the cross is not a barbaric token, that it does not savor of paganism, that it is not a superstitious symbol, and is not an inheritance from heathen ancestors. While the writer does not make these affirmations directly, unless this is his meaning the force of the last clause of the sentence is not apparent. On the other hand, it is not easy to understand how he could make such an assertion unless wholly unacquainted with the antiquity, history, and universality of the use of the cross as a symbol and with the literature upon the subject. The remains of no people with any considerable degree of civilization have yet been found with whom the cross in some of its forms was not in use. If the writer quoted means to leave the impression that some particular form of the cross is disconnected with pagan associations and distinctly Christian, he is equally in error. No construction can be put on his statements that is not misleading and unwarranted.

There are but few leading forms of the cross, although, combined with heraldry, 385 forms have been enumerated. The simplest form is made by two sticks intersecting each other at right or oblique angles. The supernatural qualities of this, as we are told of the horseshoe, have been thought to be due to its bifurcated shape and its fancied resemblance to the horns of the moon; some, therefore, who have speculated as to the origin of its use have linked it with ancient moon worship. One form of the cross which has been used in executions is the shape of the capital Y. On this victims were hung with the head downward. Sticks of this form made of certain woods are still believed by many to be infallible in pointing out underground water courses, and as the moon was always the deity that controlled the waters and their courses, there would seem to be a connection between this practice and ancient moon worship. The cross is used by primitive people in rain charms. It was a Mexican emblem for the god of rain. They prayed to the cross when they needed water. They erected altars in the form of a cross around their wells. The Aztec goddess bore a cross in her hand, and in her feasts, in the beginning of Spring, victims were nailed to a cross and shot with arrows. The sacred cross from the temple of Cozumel was borne in processions to obtain showers.

The form of the cross now recognized as Christian was not so regarded in the early centuries. Some of the early Christian writers condemned as pagan the use of the cross as a religious emblem. The cross as found in the Christian tombs in the catacombs is not always the same. Three forms of it are found on the archiepiscopal chair in the cathedral at Milan. The cross which Constantine saw in the heavens which won him the victory over Maxentius was not the one now known as the Christian, but a monogram formed of the first three letters of Christ in Greek, and its origin is traced to the emblem of the solar deity of the ancient Gauls. One of the forms of the cross in the cathedral at Milan is the Swastica, and this, like the horseshoe, is especially emblematical of good luck. The word is Sanskrit, and literally means good fortune. It is said to appear in the footprints of Buddha, engraved upon the solid rock in the mountains of India. It is one of the forms most universally used. It has been thought to symbolize lightning, water, and the sun. It is said to have been found a thousand times on Christian tombs in the catacombs. Schliemann found it in the hill of Hissarlik. Says Thomas Wilson, in The Swastica, issued by the Smithsonian Institution in 1896, of the varied uses of this form of the cross, it was "in Italy on the hut urns in which the ashes of the dead are buried; in the Swiss lakes stamped in the pottery; in Scandinavia on the weapons, swords, &c., and in Scotland and Ireland on the brooches and pins; in America on the metates for grinding corn; the Brazilian women wore it on the pottery fig leaf, the Pueblo Indian painted it on his dance rattle, while the North American Indian, at the epoch of the mound building in Arkansas and Missouri, painted it in spiral form on his pottery. In Tennessee he engraved it on the shell, and in Ohio cut it in its plainest normal form out of sheets of copper." Some idea of the literature of the cross may be had from the bibliography given in this work, which contains twelve and a half double column octavo pages, and gives more than 150 titles.

From his study of the uses of the cross among the native American races, Dr. Brinton concludes that it is but a symbol of the four cardinal points, the four winds of heaven, the rain bringers. Says he: "It would be easy to accumulate from all parts of America the evidence of the worship of trees as an emblem of life, and their connection with the waters, the four winds, and the cross."

The cross was connected with the sun worship of the Egyptians. In a sculpture of the fourteenth century B. C. the rays of the sun are supporting Akhenaten and his Queen, and hands on the ends of the rays are holding crosses to their lips. Payne Knight says there are statues extant of Horus, the Egyptian Saviour, holding a circle and cross. This form of the cross was that with a handle or loop. It is said to have been found on some Christian shrines. It symbolizes fertility or life. Some contend it is of phallic origin. Baring-Gould rejects the theory, as does a late work by William Wood Seymour. In reviewing the latter, a writer in The Dial of Sept. 16 says that "in this year of grace 1898 there are probably more human beings who attach a phallic significance to the cross than there are members of any other religion who hold it as a sacred symbol."

Baring-Gould says the early and mediæval Christians found the cross symbolized "in the blood struck on the lintel and doorposts of the houses of the Israelites in Egypt. They supposed the rod of Moses to have been headed with the Egyptian crux ansata, in which case its employment in producing the storm of rain and hail, in dividing the Red Sea, in bringing streams of water from the rock, testify to its symbolic character with reference to water."

One of the superstitions of the horseshoe is that it is a preservative against imaginary demons and the wiles of witches. But the sign of the cross saved from the effects of the evil eye, and witches fled before it. In the Middle Ages it was a protection against sudden death and made poison inoperative. Longfellow says of King Olaf's Christmas that

"O'er his drinking horn, the sign
He made of the cross divine
As he drank, and muttered his prayer;
But the Berserks evermore
Made the sign of the hammer of Thor
Over theirs."

The hammer of Thor was likewise a cross of the form of a capital T. Thor was the thunderer in Scandinavian mythology. To make the sign of his hammer was to make his thunder and lightning less terrible. Thor's cross was made on the bells, and the ringing of them dispersed the lightning.

The monogram of Constantine, which is found on so many of the early Christian monuments, has been thought by some to be the one form of the cross exclusively Christian, but even that is said to have been also the monogram of Osiris, and it is found on the coins of the Ptolemies and of Herod the Great, which were struck before the beginning of our era.

Whatever may be the significance to us to-day of the cross as a religious symbol, it surely is of pagan parentage and the heritage of all the religions of antiquity, and who will say its association with the crudest thought of primitive people in their struggle after truth has made it less hallowed?

L. D. BURDICK.

McDonough, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1898.

Salmagundi Club's Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The library of the Salmagundi Club, through the generosity of one of its members, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, (to whom it is indebted for more than 200 books,) has just been enriched by a gift of forty-odd volumes and portfolios. Most of these numbers are valuable art publications, richly embellished and sumptuously bound, but the collection includes some quaint specimens of the art of bookmaking in former centuries, as well as some curious evidence of the hallucinations that dominated the minds of the writers of the said books.

The oldest work is entitled "Commentaris Super Opera Diversorum Auctorum," &c., by Annius, (J. Viterbensis,) printed in double columns of Gothic and Roman letter, without pagination or catchwords, at Rome, (date unknown,) by Euchorium Silber. A work printed in 1513, in Gothic text black letter, entitled "Baldi et Sanfranci," shows in a quaint woodcut on the title page Mr. Baldus handing the magnum opus, which seems to be a digest of the laws of Burgundy, to Mr. Sanfrancus.

"The Secretes of the reverend Maister Alexis of Piedmont, containyng excellente remedies against diverse diseases, woundes," &c., is "translated out of Frenche into Englishe by VVillyam VVarde" and printed in Gothic type for Jhon VVight, London, 1580. "A Treatise of the Sibyls," &c., "particularly, concerning the middle state of Souls, written Originally by David Blondel; Englished by J. D., London, Printed by T. R. for the Authour, and are to be sold by Thomas Dring, at the George in Fleet-street, near Cliffords-Inne 1061."

"The Prognostications of Michael Nostradamus, Physician to Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX., Kings of France, and one of the best Astronomers that ever were." London, 1672. These prophecies are in French verse followed by a literal English translation. In the preface to the

reader, M. Theophilus de Garencieres, the translator, makes certain statements which cannot fail to be of great comfort to those participants in a recent controversy in THE TIMES'S REVIEW who maintained that juvenile books should not be written for children.

"This book ('The Prognostications of Michael Nostradamus—one of the best astronomers that ever wers') was the first after my Primmer, whereln I did learn to read, it being then the Custom in France, about the year 1618, to initiate Children by that Book; First, because of the crabbidness of the words; Secondly that they might be acquainted with the old and obsolete French, such as is now used in the English Law; and Thirdly for the delightfulness and variety of the matter, so that this Book (imp. octavo, pp. 522,) in those days was printed every year like an Almanach, or a Primer for Children."

The list of old books further includes the Booth reprint of the 1623 Shakespeare and Alexander Walker's "Analysis of Beauty," with the original drawings on stone by John Lane, A. R. A., and a perfect copy of Topalls Gesner's "A Historie of Foure-footed Beastes," printed in London in 1607, fifty-one years older than the edition owned by the Lenox Library. The book plate of Thomas Blyth, M. A., F. A. S., adorns the cover, and one can almost see the old gentleman gazing with awe on the scaly gorgon of the title page or at the true picture of the Lamia on Page 453, which shows the head and breasts of a woman on the body of a dog covered with scales, its forward feet terminating in claws, its hind ones being cleft hoofs.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.
New York, Nov. 7, 1898.

Sculpture in Public Places.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The impressive language of Mr. George B. Post before the Institute of Architects at Washington, deploring conditions productive of certain public buildings, which must, in a sense, stand for the art of the latter half of this century, applies with equal aptness to the sister arts, and particularly that of sculpture, which, being mostly in the form of public monuments, influences public taste as directly as architecture.

Even in a more marked degree than architecture, sculpture is with us a new art, and everywhere revived within the latter half of the century. Here within the last twenty-five years it has had its new birth, and is now in its strongest impulse. Great sums of money are being expended, and the noblest emotions of the people are seeking in this form of art expression and crystallization. Lest through its inadequacy a revulsion of sentiment should ensue, it is the duty of all interested to help keep it free from those sordid influences which in all times have been the devil's potent means of bringing beautiful things into ridicule and noble things into contempt.

That tide which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune applies in other things as in the life of man. And now it depends on what we may consider to be fortune; whether, in this case, the art of a mighty people, in the new glory of youth and strength, is to turn into the ordinary channels of manufacture and trade or be a means to help us up, to live in the high part of ourselves, and into the freedom and the happines that is only there.

Heretofore one of the troubles about public monuments has been that they were projected, made, and judged under the auspices of people without expert knowledge—so utterly without as to be unconscious of such a thing.

The letter carriers of New York, in a commendable spirit of gratitude, secured a fund for a statue of the late S. S. Cox, and it is said one of their number in the daily exercise of his public function, discovered a lady who made statues, and as a statue was what they desired, the order was placed. The result of this simple transaction is fixed within a stone's throw of the impressive and noble monument to Peter Cooper. The then advisory committee of the Park Board rejected this work, but in its spirit of impeccancy, the aldermanic conclave thrust it still more in the public eye, outside the jurisdiction of the park authorities, as have been others of the same class, notably the Greeley at Thirty-third Street, and the Dodge, a little south of it on Broadway. The collection in Central Park is not inspiring, but exemplifies an incipient period, and being partly secluded and rendered nugatory by pleasing environment, and having ceased to offend, may be regarded as purely archaeological. During the period of the population of Central Park with these tentative efforts, there was an enlightened impediment to admission, and little else than a prevalent desire to coddle the unswathed infant, art, and magnify its feebleness into strength.

Some years ago a society composed of sculptors and amateurs was formed and fell into management at once energetic and business-like. Good undoubtedly was done by this society, notably in the rejection of the Heine monument, which some of our German-thinking residents would have forced upon us for our further glory and general enlightenment. The practical wisdom, however, of subjecting the work of sculptors solely to the judgment of a body of irresponsible sculptors should have been doubted in the first place. Still this society served a useful purpose in leading up to the formation of a responsible commission duly invested with power in the premises.

The charter of the Greater New York provides for a Municipal Art Commission, created in the following manner: The Fine Arts Federation, a convocation of three representatives from each of eleven associations or societies of artists, is required to present to the Mayor the names of nine laymen and nine artists—three painters, three sculptors and three architects—out of which number the Mayor shall select three laymen, one architect, one sculptor, and one painter, making a body of six, representative of the artists upon the one hand and of the people at large upon the other, which shall pass upon all public architecture, sculpture and painting, and upon all sculpture intended for public places.

Humanly speaking, this would seem as perfect a plan for getting good expert judgment as could be devised.

If good results are not arrived at under this system it will be presumably not because the commission is incompetent, but because it is lax. If, for example, the plans of a building are to be passed upon, the other members of the commission, through too great deference to the architect, defer to his opinion, and so with painting and sculpture.

A painter once told me of a boy who sent in a drawing of a cast as an application to the school of the academy. The boy went the morning following the meeting of the School Committee to my informant, with the statement that his drawing had been rejected and his prospects in life blighted in consequence. The painter was surprised, but he took the boy, together with the drawing, to the studio of a figure painter, who was one of the School Committee.

After looking the drawing over, the committeeman said: "That's all right; rather better than the others. Must have overlooked it. You see, the other members of the committee are Jones, the sculptor, and Brown, the landscape painter. Brown came to me yesterday and said: 'Smith, my wife is not very well, and I don't know much about the figure, anyway, so I wish you and Jones would get along without me.' Then I got a note from Jones saying he couldn't come; so I looked them over myself. Had to hurry away to keep an engagement at the club, and must have overlooked this one."

The boy was admitted to the school, thanks to the friendly offices of my informant, but it might have been a very serious matter for him.

These members of the School Committee, serious men and honorable, came near working a great wrong through laxity.

Public men know such things are happening all the time where momentous interests are involved, and would happen a good deal oftener if they were not held to pretty strict account by the press and people.

One would think the trained heads of long-organized departments would have done better than they have done during the late war, and no doubt, if hostilities should be resumed, it will be shown that public censure will have brightened their faculties.

Then, again, both artists and laymen have their favorites as well as Presidents and Secretaries of War, and are inclined to be indulgent with this man, who is a good fellow, and with that man, who has a large family, or another because he is kind to his old mother.

Nevertheless, we must have a President and a Secretary of War and a Quartermaster General. But we cannot delegate power to them and then rest in the feeling that we We have to keep an eye on them, as upon other hired men, or they will not attend to their work.

We are fortunate in having three public monuments in the Borough of Manhattan which make a standard for the newly instituted commission—the Washington, in Union Square, by the late H. K. Brown; the Farragut and the Peter Cooper, by Augustus St. Gaudens, which are of such gravity and coherency as to lift us quite above the depressing effects of the unwholesome suavity, which belies a hero, in the Nathan Hale, or the curiously stuffed turkey-cock-like bronze which stands for Roscoe Conklin in Madison Square Park.

Turning again to Brown and St. Gaudens, let us hope the Municipal Art Commission may insist upon preserving as nearly as possible the standard they have made.

There is an unpleasant suspicion abroad that the vast sums of money involved are transforming the art of the sculptor into the business of the manufacturer. If, indeed, there should be such a tendency, the new commission should check it in a most summary manner.

WILLIAM RUDOLF O'DONOVAN.
New York, Nov. 7, 1898.

Virginia Penny's Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your list of books recommended to self-supporting women and girls, printed some weeks ago, I am surprised to find that you have omitted a book written by Virginia Penny, entitled "Five Hundred Employments Adapted to Women." This book is most suggestive and helpful to any woman left upon her own resources.

It was first published thirty years ago. The army of workers who can gain help through its pages has so steadily increased that it should to-day be a greater power for good than ever before.

MARGARET LEMON.
New York, Nov. 12, 1898.

A Gutenberg Festival.

Was Gutenberg a Prussian? That makes no matter, as some time in June, 1900, there will be the five hundredth anniversary of his birth, and on the 24th and 25th of that month there is to be a grand festival held at Berlin. All booksellers and printers and authors in Germany have been invited to attend, and foreign States and their universities are requested to send representatives. There is to be an exhibition, which will contain all specimens of the oldest products of the printing press, (1450-1470.) There is to be a Gutenberg Fund, the object being to found a museum, which is to contain all records relating to the printer's art. The Grand Duke of Hesse heads the movement.

THE good old times are faithfully and delightfully portrayed by Mary E. Wilkins in her article, "A New England Girl Seventy Years Ago," to appear in

The Youth's Companion Thanksgiving Number.

This and the articles and stories to follow in the five remaining issues of the year will provide a foretaste of the brilliant programme prepared for the 1899 volume, which will be the best ever published by The Companion. Beautiful Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies mailed to any address Free.

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The Youth's Companion, Boston.

BOB, SON OF BATTLE

TO interest the reading public in a book by an unknown author is a particularly difficult thing. With hundreds of volumes at hand by well-known writers, and hundreds more that are by no means worth while, the average man is apt to consider it a waste of time even to examine anything from a new pen. Yet the new men do "arrive" occasionally—the case of Mr. Kipling will be remembered by every one.

Now the point of all this is that we have just published a book which we believe to be a really great performance. It is called "Bob, Son of Battle," and the writer's name, Alfred Ollivant, is not unknown. Yet we are personally quite convinced that, with perhaps a couple of exceptions, nothing in the way of fiction has appeared this year which is so original, so dramatic, yet true to life, so plainly marked by those qualities which go to make up real literature. A number of newspaper and magazine reviewers have expressed themselves much more strongly. The Baltimore *Sun*, for instance, whose critic has evidently read the story, devotes nearly a column to it, calling it "The Epic of the Shepherd Collie of Scotland"—and there are others.

Of course the book hasn't circulated very widely yet. That was to be expected. We have such entire confidence in it, however, that we should like to send you a copy, postpaid, for examination. If you want to keep it then, send us a dollar and a quarter; if not, return the book.

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CYRANO, ROSTAND, COQUELIN.

How the Actor Came Across the Play and Determined to Produce It.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Eliot Gregory.

Among the proverbs of old Spanish folk-lore there is a saying that good wine retains its flavor in spite of rude bottles and cracked cups. The success of M. Rostand's brilliant drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac," in its English dress proves once more the truth of this adage. The fun and pathos, the wit and satire, of the original pierce through the halting, feeble translation like light through a ragged curtain, dazzling the spectators and setting their enthusiasm ablaze.

Those who love the theatre at its best when it appeals to our finer instincts and moves us to healthy laughter and tears have been quick to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Richard Mansfield for his courage and artistic instinct in giving us, as far as the difference of language and rhythm would allow, this chef d'oeuvre unchanged, free from the mutilations of the adapter, the author's wishes and stage decorations being followed into the smallest detail, profiting by the vast labor and study which Rostand and Coquelin gave to the original production.

Rumors of the unprecedented success attained by this play in Paris had floated across to us early last Winter. The two or three French booksellers here could not import the piece fast enough to meet the ever-increasing demand of our reading public. By the time Spring came there were few cultivated people who had not read the new work and discussed its original language and daring treatment.

It need hardly be added that on arriving in Paris my first evening was devoted to the Port St. Martin. After the piece was over I dropped into Coquelin's dressing room to shake this old acquaintance by the hand and give him news of his many friends in America, adding my quota of praise for his success.

Coquelin in his dressing room is one of the most delightful of mortals. The effort of playing had set his blood in motion and his wit sparkling. He seemed as fresh and cool as if there were not five killing acts behind him and the fatigue of a two-hundred-night run, uninterrupted even by Sundays, added to his "record."

After the operation of removing his historic nose had been successfully performed and the actor had resumed his own clothes and features, we got into his carriage and were whirled away for supper to his dainty apartment in the Place de l'Etoile, a cozy museum full of comfortable chairs and priceless bric-à-brac. Being alone for the meal, the conversation naturally turned on the new piece and this new author who had sprung in a night from obscurity to a globe-embracing fame. How, I asked, did you come across the play, and what decided you to produce it?

The story he told me in reply was so interesting that it will be better to repeat Coquelin's own words as he told it to me over the dismantled supper table in the quiet midnight hours.

"I have, like everybody else, known Rostand for several years as the author of some graceful poetry and a piece ("Les Romanesques") which you have doubtless seen at the Français, where it passed almost unnoticed.

"About four years ago Sarah Bernhardt asked me to come to her 'hotel' to hear M. Rostand read a play he had just completed for her. I accepted reluctantly, as at that moment we were very busy at the theatre, and also because I doubted if there could be much in the new play to interest me. It was called 'La Princess Lointaine.' I shall remember that afternoon as long as I live! From the first line my attention was riveted and my senses charmed. What struck me as even more remarkable than the piece was the masterly power and finish with which the boyish author delivered his lines. Where, I asked myself in astonishment, has he learned that difficult art? The great actress, always quick to respond to the voice of art, was as much moved and astonished as myself and accepted the play then and there.

"After the reading was over I manœuvred so as to walk home with M. Rostand, taking the occasion to ask him about his work and his ambitions. When we parted a half hour later at his door, I said to him: 'In my opinion, you are destined to become the greatest dramatic poet of the age; I bind myself here and now to take any play you write (in which there is a part for me) without reading it, to cancel any engagements I may have on hand, and produce your piece with the least possible delay.'

"An offer I don't imagine many young poets have ever received, and which I certainly never before made to any author.

"About six weeks later my new acquaintance dropped in one morning to read me the sketch he had worked out for a drama, the title rôle of which he thought would please me. I was delighted with the idea he elaborated and told him to go ahead. A month later we met in the street. On asking him how the play was progressing, to my astonishment he answered that he had abandoned that idea and hit upon something entirely different. Chance had thrown in his way an old volume of Cyrano de Bergerac's poems, which so delighted him that he had been reading up the life and death of that unfortunate poet. From this reading had sprung the idea of making Cyrano the central figure of a drama laid in the Paris of Richelieu, of d'Artagnan, and the "Precieuses Ridicules," a sixteenth century Paris of love and dueling.

"At first this idea struck me as unfortunate. The elder Dumas had worked that vein so well and so completely, I doubted if any literary gold remained for another author. It seemed foolhardy to follow in the footsteps of such a giant or attempt to resuscitate the epoque of the "Three Guardsmen." Then, again, I doubted if it were possible to carry out his new idea and play an intense and pathetic rôle disguised with a burlesque nose.

"This contrasting of the grotesque and the sentimental of course is not new. Victor Hugo had broken away from all classic tradition when he made a hunchback fool the hero of a drama. But there remained the risk of our Parisian public not accepting the new situation seriously. It seemed to me like bringing the sublime perilously near the ridiculous.

"Fortunately, as it turned out, Rostand did not share this opinion or my doubts. He was full of enthusiasm for his piece and confident of its success. We sat where we had met, under the trees of the Champs Elysées, for a couple of hours, turning the subject about and looking at the question from every point of view. Before we parted the poet had imbued me with much of his own ardor. The rôle, as he conceived it, was certainly original, and therefore tempting, opening vast possibilities before my dazzled eyes.

"I found out later that Rostand had gone straight home and worked for nearly twenty hours without leaving the study, where his wife had found him at daybreak, fast asleep with his head on a pile of manuscript. He was at my rooms the next day before I was up, sitting on the side of my bed, reading the result of his labor. As the story unfolded itself I could hardly contain my satisfaction. His idea of putting the quaint interior of the Hotel de Bourgoigne Theatre on the stage was most original, and the balcony scene, even in outline, enchanting. After the reading Rostand dashed off as he had come, and for many weeks I saw no more of him.

"'The Princess Lointaine' was in the meantime produced by Sarah, first in London and then in Paris. In the English capital it was a dismal failure; with us it gained a success d'estime, the fantastic grace and lightness of the piece saving it from absolute shipwreck in the eyes of the literary public.

"Between ourselves," continued Coquelin, pushing aside his plate, with a delicious twinkle in his small eyes, "is the real reason of this lack of success very difficult for you to discover? The Princess in the piece is supposed to be a fairy enchantress in her sixteenth year. The play turns on her youth and innocence. Now, honestly, is Sarah, even on the stage, any one's ideal of youth and innocence?" This was asked so naïvely that I burst into a laugh, in which my host joined me. Unfortunately, this talented grandmamma, like Ellen Terry and our own Ada, cannot be made to understand that there are certain rôles she should leave alone, that with all the illusions the stage lends she can no longer play girlish parts with success.

"Be the reasons what, the failure of his play produced the most disastrous effect on Rostrand, who had given up a year of his life to its composition and was profoundly chagrined by such a fall, and sank into a mild form of melancholy, refusing for more than eighteen months to put pen to paper. On the rare occasions when we met I besought him in vain to pull himself together and rise above misfortune. Little by little, however, his friends were able to awaken his dormant interest and get him to work again on 'Cyrano.' As he slowly regained confidence and began taking pleasure once more in his work, the boyish author also took to dropping in on me at impossible morning hours to read some scene hot from his ardent brain. Seated by my bedside, if not actually on the coverlid, he would declaim his lines until, lit at his frame, I would jump out of bed, and wrapping my dressing gown hastily around me, would seize the manuscript out of his hands, and, before I knew it, find myself addressing imaginary audiences, poker in hand in lieu of a sword, and, with any hat that came to hand doing duty for the plumed headgear of our hero. Little by little, line upon line, the masterpiece grew under his hands. My career as an actor has thrown me in with many forms of literary industry and dogged application, but the power of sustained effort and untiring, unflagging zeal possessed by that fragile youth surpassed anything I had seen.

"As the great work began taking form Rostand hired a place in the country so that no visitors or invitations might tempt him away from his daily toil. Rich, young, handsome, married to a woman all Paris was admiring, with every door, social or behemian, wide open before his birth and his talent, he voluntarily shut himself up for over a year in a dismal suburb, allowing no amusement to disturb his incessant toil. Mme. Rostand has since told me that at times she seriously feared for his reason and his life, that he averaged ten hours a day steady work, and when the spell was on him would pass night after night at his study table rewriting, cutting, modeling his play, never contented, always striving after a more expressive adjective, a more harmonious or original rhyme, casting aside a month's finished work without a second thought when he judged that another form expressed his idea more perfectly.

"That no success is cheaply bought I have long known; my profession above all others is calculated to teach us that truth.

"If Rostand's play is the best this century has produced, and our greatest critics are unanimous in pronouncing it equal, if not superior, to Victor Hugo's crowning efforts, the young author has not stolen his laurels, but gained them leaf by leaf during the endless midnight hours of toil and high-pressing effort—a price that few in a generation would be willing or capable of giving for fame. The labor had been in proportion to the success; it always is! I doubt if there in one word in his 'dual ballad' that has not been changed again and again for a more fitting expression, as one might assort the shades of a mosaic until a harmonious whole is produced. I have there in my desk whole scenes that he discarded because they were not essential to the action of the piece. They will probably never see the light now, yet are as brilliant and cost their author as much labor as any that the public applauded to-night.

"As our rehearsals progressed I saw another side of Rostand's marvelous character; the energy and endurance hidden in his almost effeminate frame astonished all who met him. He almost lived at the theatre, drilling each actor, designing each costume, ordering the setting of each scene. There was not a dress in the entire company that he did not copy from some old print, or a passade that he did not indicate to the humblest member of the troop. The marvelous diction that I had noticed during the reading at Sarah's stood him in good need now and gave me the key to the entire performance. I have never seen him peevish or discouraged, but always courteous and cheerful through all those weary weeks of rehearsal, when even the most enthusiastic feel their courage oozing away under the awful grind of afternoon and evening repetition, the latter beginning at midnight after the regular performance was over.

"The news was somehow spread about the theatre-loving public that something out of the ordinary was in preparation. The papers took up the tale and repeated it until the whole capital was keyed up to concert pitch. The first night was eagerly awaited by the critics, the literary and the artistic worlds. The audience that night was undoubtedly the cream of our Parisian public. When the curtain rose on the first act there was not a seat vacant in the theatre. The emotion of a great event was floating in the air." Here Coquelin's mobile face assumed an intense expression I had rarely seen there before. He was back on the stage living over again the glorious hours of that night's triumph. His breath was coming quick and his eyes aglow with the memory of that evening. "Never," he added, "never have I lived through such a night. Victor Hugo's greatest triumph, the first night of 'Hernini,' was the only theatrical event that can compare to it, and that was injured by the enmity of a clique who persistently hissed through the performance. There is but one phrase to express the enthusiasm at our first performance—une salle délire alone gives any idea of what took place. As the curtain fell on each succeeding act the entire audience would rise to its feet shouting and cheering for ten minutes at a time. The coulisse and the dressing rooms were packed by the critics and the author's friends, beside themselves with delight. I was trembling so I could hardly get from one costume into another, and had to refuse my door to every one. Amid all this confusion Rostand alone remained cool and seemed unconscious of his victory. He continued quietly giving last recommendations to the figurants, overseeing the setting of the scenes, thanking actors as they came off the stage with the same self-possessed urbanity he had shown during the rehearsals, and finally when the play was over, and we had time to turn and look for him, our author had disappeared, having quietly driven off with his wife to their house in the country, from which he never moved for a week."

It struck 2 o'clock as Coquelin ended. The sleepless Gallic city had at last gone to rest. At our feet, as we stood by the open window, the great square around the Arc de Triumph lay silent and empty, its vast arch rising dimly against the night sky.

As I turned to go, Coquelin took my hand and remarked, smiling: "Now you have heard the story of a genius, an actor, and a masterpiece."

ELIOT GREGORY.

Mr. Aaron Vanderwerker, for The Fishkill Standard, has written a number of most interesting articles relating to personages—political, literary, and artistic—who have lived on the shores of the Hudson River. In his last contribution Mr. Vanderwerker writes of the late Christopher Pearse Cranch, the artist, who was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1813. He was to have entered the Church, but in 1842 he abandoned preaching and devoted himself thenceforth to poetry and art. He sailed for Europe in 1853, and for fifteen years studied painting, visiting in turn Paris, Florence, Venice, and finally fixed his residence in Rome. Furthering his love of literature, in 1875 Mr. Cranch published "The Bird and the Bell," and in 1887 "Ariel and Cannibal." Mr. Vanderwerker tells of Samuel F. B. Morse and of the many distinguished personages of his early days.

Well, that is an honest acknowledgment coming from an English source, and a source, too, that knows what it writes about, and it says that in England "a real effort was made (or is being made?) to compete with the pictorial methods of the best American monthlies." All we have to say is that so far they have most lamentably failed. Why, we hardly can tell. One thing they do not know how to do properly in the mechanical work. Either their printing processes are poor or the printing is carelessly done. Sometimes we think that if Mr. Cole's best engraving was subjected to the English printing machine it would be ruined as a woodcut. We agree most fully with our excellent English contemporary as to the poor literary quality of both Harmsworth's and The Royal.

1898

ON HEROES' RIGHTS.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
John Kendrick Bangs.

In an age when the rights of various classes of individuals are occupying the public mind to no inconsiderable degree it is proper that one group, whose claims to consideration seem to have been wholly neglected, should find somewhere a champion. The rights of bicyclers have been carefully looked after by our legislators, who, in turn, it may be inferred, have been looked after by our bicyclers. The rights of women have received a remarkable amount of attention, even from the heads of families. The rights of Judges to independence of bosses have agitated the public mind vigorously, but, in so far as one is able to discover, the rights of heroes and heroines in the fiction of the day have been totally ignored.

Have these persons any rights which authors are bound to respect? The answer to this question will depend entirely upon one's views upon the subject of predestination. One who is a fatalist, who believes that he is born into this world for the main purpose of having his head smashed in a railway collision, to further the inscrutable purposes of a Divine Being; who opines that every time he stubs his toe or falls upstairs it is in accordance with some foredained intent of the Almighty, will of course deny that a hero or a heroine has any rights which his or her creator, the author, must treat with consideration. The hero is the puppet of the mind behind the pen. If he has never learned to swim, and the author ordains that he shall plunge into the Niagara whirlpool to rescue a red-haired maiden whom he hates, that thing must he do and no other. If then, having rescued the red-haired maiden whom he hates, the author ordains that he shall love her passionately, that also must he do, and smile sweetly even when most nauseated.

If, on the other hand, one believes to a certain extent in volition; that one may choose one's methods of living, in so far as environment will permit, and is inclined to doubt that it is the part of a Divine scheme to call man into being for the sole purpose of providing fuel for Satan, one may deny to authors the right to do whatsoever they may choose with their heroes and heroines—it does not matter much what they do with their villains, although even these are not without some claim upon our sense of justice, if there is any infringement upon or curtailment of their rights.

A careless reader may say that the subject is not an important one, and that even if it were of abstract importance, there is not a sufficient amount of available evidence that our authors do put a compelling hand upon the characters who grace their pages. In a sense this is true. In the vast majority of the novels and other volumes that come to us to-day there is no violation of the rights of the personages of the tales; but all men are not murdeders; thieves are largely in the minority; yet there are laws dealing with murder and theft—indeed, the primary object of law is to protect society—in otherwise the many—from the wrong-doing of the few. So if but one author could be found who in high-handed manner placed in subjection every decent principle of his hero because of the exigencies of his plot, it would be time, were one minded to interfere at all, to formulate laws for the protection of the misused individual. A wrong perpetrated but once in a baker's dozen of aeons becomes a fit target for the arrows of justice, for what has been done once may be done again, and a crime committed against the liberty of Jones is a menace to the freedom of Brown, Robinson, and Smith for evermore, unless made amenable to the law. But there are more than one of these cases of injustice. Current literature alone provides a sufficient number of crimes against the liberty of the hero to more than fill the docket of the calendar year of a well-regulated and expeditious court—and the causes of action of Hero vs. Author for infringement of rights, not to speak of such crimes as homicide, or the author's responsibility as an accessory before the fact, are unhappily all too numerous.

For instance, in the United States alone, if a census were taken of the little heroes, the babies, who have been ruthlessly slaughtered in the last half decade by most gentle poets for their own aggrandizement, it would show an appalling mortality. Fine-minded, healthy little chaps have been taken from life for no other reason than the poet's desire to bring into play the tear-duct of his reader's eye. The late Mr. Field was a moderate offender in this respect, and Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, who, perhaps, more than any other present-day American poet, has touched upon deeper chords of life, must shudder when he thinks of the number of children he has sacrificed to his muse through the medium either of death or spinal meningitis. Indeed, there has risen up in the United States a distinct school of poetry, which is known as "The Dead Baby School," the followers of which fall back upon the "little white casket" confident in the belief that that which they write in this strain will find ready acceptance among their most profitable consumers.

The careless reader already referred to may dismiss this argument with the statement that the author is not to blame if the reader likes this sort of thing; that the poet must live, and so forth. As well maintain that because 10,000 persons rejoice in the details of a horrid and mysterious murder and ten shudder over them and deprecate the journalism which spreads them; therefore the horrid and mysterious murderer is justified, and the sensational journalist is to be commended. Furthermore, while it may be true that the poet must live, the chances are that he will not unless he changes somewhat and comes to a realization of the fact that while the severance of a heartstring may cause a present emotion, under the benignant rule of modern surgery, the injury is not permanent. It would be well for these gentlemen to remember that tears are temporary and that the sunshine alone of all things in our lives may be counted upon as immortal. There is night for all, but the most commonplace of observers must have observed that day always follows.

It would be pleasant to find somewhere on the statute books a law under which these poets might be prosecuted for their infringement upon the rights of certain healthy babies to live, and without suffering from the tortures of curvature of the spine either.

But in the larger field of letters what do we find in the matter of cases for a proper tribunal to pass upon?

In a story of the French Revolution, Mr. Stanley Weyman takes for his hero one who is the veriest kind of a blundering saphead. Whatever the young chevalier is called upon to do he does wrong. He has, when one comes to analyze his character, the heart of a chicken, but unlike the chicken he has no gizzard whatsoever. In the "Red Cockade" the reader constantly expects a heroic action from the hero and never finds it. "Well," says the careless reader, "why do you complain of Mr. Weyman? Why don't you run the hero through?" For the very simple reason that the hero was placed from the beginning in a false position by the author. He had no heroic qualities whatsoever, but, because of Mr. Weyman's whim, he became the centre of observation. He has surely a cause of action against Mr. Weyman for making him try to appear in a rôle for which he is conspicuously unfit.

Then there is the case of almost every creature summoned to appear in Mr. Hall Caine's story, "The Christian." Puppets these, one and all, in so far as respect to their rights as individuals is concerned. What could be more interesting than an appeal to the courts from John Storm, seeking protection from the vicious manipulation of his character at the hands of the inscrutable Mr. Caine! What more delightful opportunity could a clever attorney desire than that presented by the cross-examination of the defendant, the said Hall Caine, for having in his capacity of teacher of great moral lessons killed Mr. Storm in his book, while permitting him in his play, also written to improve the morals of mankind, to live and to marry Miss Quayle! And, granting that even if the hard estate of Mr. Storm should fail to win the sympathy of an upright Judge, how about Miss Quayle herself? Has Mr. Caine the right to kill her fiancé in the book? If so, has he the right to keep him alive in the play? Particularly if Miss Quayle, as one may properly suspect, might have wished to marry the other man? Surely here is a flagrant instance of the author's habit of playing fast and loose with his characters—and in Mr. Caine's case it is particularly flagrant, since Mr. Caine, as one understands him and his claims, does not write for profit, but to lift up a fallen world, to work reforms—in short, he writes as an apostle of truth, not as a mere scribe who would entertain and collect royalties.

Mr. Anthony Hope would be in less danger under the new law, yet might not Queen Flavia plead undue influence as an excuse for her comparative fall in "Rupert of Hentzau" from her high standard of sacrifice in "The Prisoner of Zenda"? Surely the beautiful and high-minded Princess of the latter, having become the wife of the King of Zenda, would not write a compromising letter to a confessed lover, as she is made to do in "Rupert of Hentzau," except under compulsion; and might she not therefore with justice complain that for the mere purposes of a sequel Mr. Hope had wronged her grievously and placed her in a false light before his great public?

Even that most wholesome, vigorous pen that Dr. Doyle wields has sinned. It has been dipped into the good red blood of Sherlock Holmes, and a superbly endowed creature in the very prime of his life and popularity is cut down, and for no reason at all save that the author felt it necessary to get rid of him for his own personal comfort. In Dr. Doyle's case, perhaps, there is the extenuation that self-preservation required the slaughter of Holmes. There can be no doubt in the mind of an intelligent reader that while Sherlock Holmes lived and remained a perfect mine of literary material, and easily worked once the start was made, backed by public appreciation, he was coming to dominate his creator, but he was an agreeable Frankenstein, and Dr. Doyle had no right to kill him. One of Dr. Doyle's marvelous physical proportions, one might think, should have found little difficulty in brushing aside a mere bit of abstract personality like Holmes, and to impress it upon him and his admirers that it was good to take a vacation once in a while, would have required little effort. A reasonable creature like Holmes would have understood and taken the suggestion in the spirit intended, but the author chose a more drastic course, and with a compelling hand forced the great detective to his death. A Grand Jury would indict a manufacturer for doing this to his right-hand man, and what is law for one should be law for all. Dr. Doyle should have remembered that one of the greatest of his nation's bards once wrote:

> "It is excellent
> To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous
> To use it like a giant."

And to his observance of this pregnant motto many of the laurels of William Shakespeare are due.

It is hardly necessary to multiply cases. Any one who chooses to read the fiction of the day will find them in plenty, and while, of course, Mr. Howells and Mr. James and Mr. Meredith and others of the select six more fastidiously than do authors of the stamp of Miss Libbey and Mr. Fawcett, in the eyes of the unwritten law they are all equally guilty. It makes no difference if Miss Libbey makes a New Jersey dude swim up a waterfall to keep a factory girl from being swept over the brink, or whether Mr. Howells, prompted by a certain New England idea of morality, kills a clergyman in a tunnel to keep him from marrying a widow who loves him, the infringement of the heroes' rights is as deeply involved in the one case as in the other.

If we should ever get a Congress of educated men an act designed for the protection of heroes from the tyranny of the author should be introduced early in the session.

Unfortunately, there is little prospect that with the limited time at our disposal we shall ever be able to rank a Congress of this sort among the wonders of the present century. JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S "RED ROCK."*

Mr. Page does not call this a historical novel, and it is a fact that none of its characters have figured in the incidents of history. Yet it is a historical novel in the highest and best sense of that term. It sets before the reader a picture of human life as it actually was at a certain period of the intensest stress in the history of this Nation. The story opens with what may be called a prologue, in which is set forth a charming view of the paternal and hospitable home life of the Southern people of the upper class before the dread shadow of secession came to blight their beautiful land. And what a sweet and mellow old life that was! How dignified, how courteous, how kind, in the widest and finest sense of that word, the Southern gentleman was. How noble, how modest, how motherly, in the widest and finest sense of that word, the Southern lady was. These benignant figures people the early pages of this delightful novel, and the Northern man will be quick to recognize with what perfect skill Mr. Page has denoted the difference between the Southern and the Northern gentleman.

The period of the war is passed over with commendable brevity. It is not a drum and trumpet chronicle that the author seeks to write, but a study of the internal workings of a new order of things. He comes to the period of reconstruction, and it is there that the real story begins. Of course there is a love story or two, and equally of course the Southern man loves a Northern girl, and a Northern man loves a Southern girl. But in Mr. Page's tale there is no cheaply made account of a conflict of patriotic sentiment between the opposing forces. This story shows the effects of environment on character, and the obstacles which come between Ruth, the heroine, and Steve, the hero, are genuine obstacles of character and of incidents which are the natural and logical results of character.

It is because Mr. Page has written his story with a deep purpose and with high literary art that he has made the historical part of it so valuable. No book has thrown greater light upon the evils of the carpet-bag Governments which were thrust upon the unfortunate Southern people after the war. The personality of Jonadab Leech, the Provost Marshal, is probably not at all overdrawn. He was a "mean skunk," as some magazine dialect Southerners would put it. But behind him lay the evils of the system which fostered him, and which enabled scoundrels like him to hoodwink the authorities at Washington so that the oppressed Southern people found it well-nigh impossible to get redress.

Mr. Page shows with tremendous dramatic force how a fine, chivalric, well-intentioned young man could by the villainous oppression of the carpet-bagger be driven into open defiance of law and order for the purpose of breaking down a corrupt power apparently inaccessible by other means. The dénouement of the tale comes from this situation, and it gives Mr. Page an opportunity to show one of those lovely traits of womanhood, which make men realize how small they are. It is too pretty to tell here. The reader must seek for it in the book.

The story also brings out in a clear light some of the schemes by which high-minded Southern gentlemen were swindled out of their property by smart post-bellum adventurers. Yet in all the volume there is not a single word that is unfair or offensive to the Northern man. Taken altogether, this is an intensely interesting novel, and a historical study of high value. It deserves a wide sale.

The Caxton Club of Chicago, through its Committee on Publication, announces the immediate issue of "The Relation of Henri de Tonty Concerning the Explorations of La Salle from 1678 to 1683, translated by Melville B. Anderson." The original French is used, reprinted from Margary's "Origines Française des Pays d'Outre-Mer," and in the opposite pages are the English translation. The volume is an octavo of 121 pages. Only a limited number of copies were printed. The price is $5.

Next year will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe. The author of "Faust" was a student at Strasburg, and there, so it is believed, he first conceived the ideas of this immortal drama, and so from Strasburg comes the idea of raising another statue in memory of Germany's greatest author. As the committee is to be made up without regard to country, it is about time that some measures should be taken in order to further this laudable undertaking in the United States.

*RED ROCK. A Chronicle of Reconstruction. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Classified Lists of the Season's Books From the Publishing Centres.

There are many features that make the books of the Autumn and holiday season of 1898 remarkable. In the first place the number is very large, being augmented by some "hold-overs" from last Spring, when some European editors saw the downfall of certain New York publishers, either by Spanish shell or insolvency; but neither contingency arrived. Of course, too, the books published at this season include the beginnings of a literature—history, scientific, fiction, artistic—which is the natural result of the war. These books have a special department in the following columns. Another feature of the season's publications is their artistic quality. We believe that there has never been a time when the general run of books was so pleasing to the eye and convenient to handle. This does not apply to the book covers and illustrations merely, but to the quality of the paper used, the binding, and the letter press. Photography has been an able auxiliary to book illustration, and has undoubtedly caused the artists to be more temperate in their designs, particularly those of covers and posters. But perhaps the most significant feature of all is the quality of journalistic eagerness that marks the appearance of books at this time. Just as an editor strives to present news at the earliest moment possible, so particular and in some cases extraordinary endeavor has been made by publishers this Autumn to present books on timely topics while the subject was still fresh in the public mind. The various branches of literature have gained in quality through this eagerness. Interesting, lively impressions have taken the place of dry, stale judgments.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

In grouping history with biography, we simply follow a time-honored custom which some day may be full of fallacies. With the intellectual growth of the masses the career of the individual has become more and more remote from the growth of his country. Biographies of the Caesars, of Napoleons, meant the history of their countries, and of others, too, for certain definite periods. In these days, however, the phases of civilization are so varied that no one man can be said to be absolutely characteristic of his country or to "make history" complete for her. With the development of the arts and sciences men of intellect have become specialists. Thus it will not do much longer to group history and biography together. Still as many of the following themes deal not with contemporaneous times the tradition yet holds good:

Emin Pasha: His Life and Work. Compiled from His Journals, Letters, Scientific Notes, and from Official Documents. By George Schweitzer. With an introduction by R. W. Felkin, M. D., F. R. S. E. With portrait and map. Two volumes, demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top. New York: Hadley & Mathews. $10.

A History of the People of the Netherlands. By Petrus Johannes Blok, Ph. D., Professor of Dutch History in the University of Leyden. Translated by Oscar A. Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam. To be completed in three (or possibly four) parts. 8vo, with maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Saladin and the Fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. By Stanley Lane-Poole, author of "The Moors in Spain," &c. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Bismarck and the New German Empire. How It Arose and What It Displaced. By J. W. Headlam of King's College, Cambridge. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Heroes of the Reformation. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Church History, New York University. Fully illustrated. Large 12mo. Each $1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Philip Melanchthon, (1497-1560,) the Protestant Preceptor of Germany. By James William Richard, D. D., Professor of Homiletics, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Penn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Desiderius Erasmus, (1467-1536,) the Humanist in the Service of the Reformation. By Ephraim Emerton, Ph. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Harvard University. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Historic New York. Being the Second Series of the Half-Moon Papers. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce, Ruth Putnam, and Eva Palmer Brownell. With 31 illustrations. 8vo, gilt top. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Story of My Heart: My Autobiography. By Richard Jefferies. Portland: Thomas B. Mosher.

Parkman's Histories. By Francis Parkman. In 12 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.00 per vol.

Memoir of Alphonse Daudet. By Leon Daudet. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Autobiography of Mrs. Delaney. Edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

A New England Boyhood. By Edward Everett Hale. New edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

Nelson and His Times. By Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., and Mr. H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action." Quarto. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $4.

Memoir of Acton W. Sillitoe, Bishop of Westminster. By the Rev. H. H. Gowen. Nearly ready. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

Per Ardua; or, the Life and Work of John Ritto, D. D. 16m. Cloth. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. 25 cents.

Massasoit. By Alma Holman Burton. New York: The Morse Company. $1.25.

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Siegfried, the Hero of the North, and Beowulf, the Hero of the Anglo-Saxons. By Zenaide A. Ragozin, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of the American Oriental Society, &c., Author of "Chaldea," "Assyria," &c. (Tales of the Heroic Ages, No. I.) Illustrated by George T. Tobin. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

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If there are but few to-day who grope amid Volney's "Ruins," nevertheless Volney was a notable personage in his time. Born in 1757, he died in Paris in 1820. It is worthy of remembrance that Volney came to this country in 1795 and had an contention with Priestley, and published a pamphlet which was printed in English in Philadelphia. He wrote his "Tableau du Climat et du Sol des Etats Unis d'Amérique" in 1803, a work entirely forgotten today. A little town, Craon, in Anjou, was where Volney was born, and the Association Bretonne at Augevine has erected a statue sacred to his memory. Volney left an endowment, and there is an annual Volney prize given by the French Institute for proficiency in comparative philology.

JUST ISSUED

Quatrains of Omar Khayyám

TRANSLATED BY

JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY

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(Continued.)

Army and Navy Pictures of the Late War, in same style as above, entitled "Lest We Forget," bound in heavy red boards, white cloth backs, ornamental stamping; printed in colors on handsome paper. Incased in ornamental box, 12 by 15 inches. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

The War with Spain. A Complete History of the War of 1898 between the United States and Spain. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Cloth, with maps and illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

A Gunner Aboard the Yankee. From the Diary of No. 5 on the After Port Gun. Edited by H. E. Lewis, late United States Navy, with introduction by Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

Cuba: Past and Present. By Richard Davey, author of "The Sultan and His Subjects." With portraits, illustrations, and maps. Demy 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

NATURE'S SERIALS.

The general urban public has probably never been so near to nature as it is to-day for the simple reason that the reproduction of nature has never before been made so attractive. Through color photographing and the telescope lens birds and animals, trees and flowers are not only presented in their life colors, but pictures of them are secured with all nice detail at a great distance from the photographer. The value of this development in the facilities for studying life as it is beyond the noise and rush of the city cannot be too highly regarded. Not only do the means now in use for portraying nature give results nearer the reality than the old methods, but they are much cheaper to manipulate, wherein the public is the gainer. But the work of artists with the brush, pen, or pencil should not be lost sight of, for if photography gives things as they actually are the artist with a larger perspective and in love with his work presents things as they seem to be. It is the difference between the reality and the illusion. One appeals to the sense of actuality; the other to the imagination. Another great advantage of the nature books of to-day is that through them school children of the cities may become familiar at an early age with the great natural world beyond, and thus learn lessons that cannot but remain by them all their lives, to their incalculable benefit.

Bird Neighbors. By Neltje Blanchan. (New edition, 20th thousand.) With introduction by John Burroughs. Illustrated by color photography. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

Flashlights on Nature. By Grant Allen. Fully illustrated. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

The Butterfly Book. By W. J. Holland, LL. D. Illustrated by color photography. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $3.

Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted. By Neltje Blanchan. Annotated and with an introduction by G. O. Shields, "Couquina." 48 colored plates. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

The Popular Ornithology. By Neltje Blanchan. With 100 colored plates, 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $4.

The Wild Fowl of the United States and British Possessions. By Prof. Daniel Giraud Elliot. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Francis P. Harper. $2.50.

Flora's Feast; A Masque of Flowers. Penned and pictured by Walter Crane. With 40 pages of pictures in colors. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.

With Nature and a Camera. By Richard Keaston, F. Z. S. Illustrated by special frontispiece and 180 pictures from photographs from nature by Cherry Keaston. New York: Cassell & Co. $5.

British Birds' Nests: How, When, and Where to Find and Identify Them. By R. Keaston, F. Z. S. About 130 illustrations, &c., by C. Keaston. New York: Cassell & Co. $5.

The Tides and Kindred Phenomena in the Solar System. With Illustrations and Diagrams. By George H. Darwin. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Annals of the Lowell Observatory. By Percival Lowell. Vol. I. With maps and illustrations. Quarto. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10.

Nature's Byways. By Nellie W. Ford. (For children.) New York: The Morse Company. 50 cents.

British Birds. By Dr. Bowdler Sharpe. Fully illustrated in color pictures. 4to. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $5.

Bird Life; A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History; author of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America." 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

The Natural History of Selborne and Observations on Nature. By Gilbert White. With an introduction by John Burroughs. 80 illustrations by Clifton Johnson, and the text and new letters of the Buckland Edition. In 2 volumes. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.

Playtime and Seedtime. By Francis W. Parker and Nellie L. Helm. Illustrated. (Appletons' Home Reading Books.) 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 32 cents.

The Earth and Sky. By Edward S. Holden. Illustrated. (Appletons' Home Reading Books.) 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 28 cents.

News from the Birds. By Leander S. Keyser. (Appletons' Home Reading Books.) 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

Harold's Rambles. By J. W. Troeger. (Appletons' Home Reading Books.) New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

About the Weather. By Mark W. Harrington. Illustrated. (Appletons' Home Reading Books.) 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

Bird Studies. An Account of the Land Birds of Eastern North America. By William E. D. Scott. With 156 illustrations from original photographs. Quarto. Leather back, gilt top. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Four-Footed Americans and Their Kin. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Edited by Frank M. Chapman. Illustrated by Ernest Seton Thompson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Nature for Its Own Sake. By John C. Van Dyke, Professor of Art in Rutgers College. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

FICTION.—From Old Favorites.

A large variety of romances and novels is presented this Autumn by the publishers, in which old writers of fiction have a lion's share. Not only have those who are living turned out what may be expected to be excellent work, but those who have passed away are appearing in new and revised and illustrated editions, so elaborately fashioned that in their own days they never dreamed of the like. A London editor has complained that there are too many editions of Jane Austen out; not long ago he said the same thing about Scott. If editions of these old favorites continue to be printed, there must be a demand for them. Whether it be true or not that a good many are purchased to be used simply as library ornaments, we are not prepared to say. There is no doubt, however, that those who read Scott, Austen, or Dickens in youth are still true to their favorites and welcome each new edition with the enthusiasm that a missionary in Zululand might betray on receiving a cargo of Bibles in the Zuluese. But, whatever be the fate of these new editions, their influence can be nought but beneficial in toning and modifying our very exuberant book culture.

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The House of Hidden Treasure. A Novel. By Maxwell Gray, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," &c. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Phantom Army. By Max Pemberton. Uniform with "Kronstadt." Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Confessions of a Justified Sinner. By James Hogg. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Poe's Tales. Illustrated with twelve photogravures. 12mo. In eight volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $8.

The Heart of Toil. By Octave Thanet. Illustrated by A. B. Frost and C. S. Reinhart. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A New Edition of the Works of George Meredith. Containing the author's final revision. To be in sixteen volumes. Frontispieces by Bernard Partridge, Harrison Miller, and others. Sold separately. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Each, crown 8vo., $1.50.

The Girl at Cobhurst. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A Lover's Revolt. A Novel of the American Revolution. By J. W. De Forest, author of "Overland," "Kate Beaumont," &c. Frontispiece by George Varian. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Hope the Hermit. A Romance. By Edna Lyall, author of "Doreen," "Wayfaring Men," &c. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The People of Our Neighborhood. By Mary E. Wilkins. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

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The Lost Provinces. By Louis Tracy, author of "The Final War," "An American Emperor," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

One of the Pilgrims. A Bank Story. By Anna Fuller, author of "Pratt Portraits," "A Literary Courtship," "A Venetian June," &c. 12mo. Gilt top. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

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Belinda—and Some Others. Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

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Concerning Isabel Carnaby. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

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Jane Austen's Novels. Twelve volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 75 cents per volume.

Edward Everett Hale's Works. Ten volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 per volume.

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Dickens, Charles. (Temple Edition and Subscription Edition.) Forty volumes. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. Temple Edition, 30 cents per volume.

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The Changeling. By Sir Walter Besant. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

John Ship, Mariner. By Knarf Elvins. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

FICTION.—New and Popular Authors.

There is scarcely a publisher this Autumn who has not at least one new novelist for whom he would ask attention. Some of these books by new writers have already been published, and the general run is pronounced unusually good. There is also noticed in their work a spirit that is typically American, as though they had waited until they had something worth saying before picking up their pens. The style, too, is improved, and is freer from the imitations of the French than ever before. A few writers, who have already produced several clever things, but who probably have not yet reached the highest point in their development, are also included in those mentioned immediately below. They cannot yet be classed with old favorites, nor would they wish to be thus classed. They are simply popular. It depends upon themselves more than on the contemporary public whether they outlive their own days.

David Harum. A Story of American Life. By Edward Noyes Westcott. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Man Who Worked for Collister, and Other Stories. By Mary Tracy Earle. 8vo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

How Hindsight Met Provincialatis. By L. Clarkson Whitelock. 8vo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

Doomsday. By Crabtree Hemenway. Ornamental paper boards. Boston: Copeland & Day. 50 cents.

The King's Rivals. By E. N. Barrow. With Frontispiece by W. D. Stevens. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Two Little Runaways. Adapted from the French of Louis Desnoyers. By James Buckland. With 110 Illustrations by Cecil Aldin. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The King's Jackal. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated and with a cover design by Charles Dana Gibson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Life Is Life, and Other Tales and Episodes. By Zack. Just published. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Some Persons Unknown. By E. W. Hornung, author of "My Lord Duke," "The Rogue's March," &c. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Red Rock. By Thomas Nelson Page. A Chronicle of Reconstruction. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Day's Work. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

Fortune's Tangled Skein. A Novel. By Jeannette H. Walworth. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

Jefferson Wildrider. By Elizabeth Glover. 12mo. Cloth, decorated. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

A Puritan Wooing. A Tale of the Great Awakening in New England. By Frank Samuel Child, author of "A New England Town," "The Colonial Parson," "A Colonial Witch," &c. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

A Sister to Evangeline: Being the Story of Yvonne de Lamourie, and How She Went Into Exile with the Villagers of Grand Pré. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Philip: The Story of a Boy Violinist. By T. W. O. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Cartagena: or, The Lost Brigade. A Story of Colonial Heroism in the British War with Spain, 1740-42. By Charles W. Hall. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

A Circle in the Sand. By Kate Jordan. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Poor Human Nature. A Musical Novel. By Elizabeth Godfrey. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

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Tony Drum. A Cockney Boy. By Edwin Pugh. With a cover and ten illustrations in color by William Nicholson. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The Prisoner of Zenda. A New Illustrated Edition. By Anthony Hope. With five full-page illustrations by C. D. Gibson, and a view and plan of the castle by Howard Ince. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Rupert of Hentzau. By Anthony Hope. A Sequel to the Prisoner of Zenda. (Sixth impression.) With eight illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

A Little New England Maid. By Kate Tannatt Woods. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

As in a Mirror. A Story of Experiences. By Mrs. G. R. Alden. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

A Queen of Men. By William O'Brien. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Bob, Son of Battle. By Alfred Ollivant. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

The True Story of Benjamin Franklin, the American Statesman. By Elbridge S. Brooks. One volume, 4to, illustrated by Victor A. Searles. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

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Good Americans. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. By Frank R. Stockton. The book is complete in itself, containing also the sequel, "The Dusantes." 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

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The Life of St. Cecilia, from MS. Ashmole 43 and MS. Cotton Tiberius E. VII., with Introduction, Variants, and Glossary. By Bertha Ellen Lovewell, Ph. D. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

Dryden's Dramatic Theory and Practice. By Margaret Sherwood, Ph. D. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. 50 cents.

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A Guide to the Middle English Metrical Romances, Dealing with English and Germanic Legends, and with the Cycles of Charlemange and of Arthur. By Anna Hunt Billings, Ph. D. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

The English Dialect Dictionary. Edited by Joseph Wright, M. A., Ph. D., Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Oxford. (Honorary Secretary and Literary Director of the English Dialect Society.) To be completed in eighteen parts. Large 4to. Vol. I., comprising Parts I. to X., now ready. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price to subscribers, per part, net, $3.75.

Revival of Printing. By T. J. Cobden-Sanderson. Fifteenth Century. By Edward Rimbault Dibdin. Eighteenth Century. By Alfred W. Pollard. Nineteenth Century. By Robert Proctor. Illustrations. New York: The Morse Company. $1.

ART AND ILLUSTRATION.

The books that now come are of various varieties. They have been placed here because what other qualities they may have, they are fashioned to appeal to the eye primarily or to instruct the artistic taste. There will be found, therefore, not only books descriptive of art and artistic subjects, but novels, volumes of essays, as well as sketch books and folios, which present the work of artists in reproduction. With the revival of artistic bookbinding, another pleasing feature has been added to the book's appearance, and a few books bound in very artistic fashion will be found in the list below. The bent of the publishers of to-day seems to be to allow no opportunity in the text to pass that will permit of illustrating by photograph or drawing. By taking advantage of every artistically available point some very beautiful results have been attained. All the same, the cartoonists are as much in evidence as ever.

Paradise Lost. (New Edition.) With illustrations by Gustave Doré. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.50.

Dante's Inferno. (New Edition.) With illustrations by Gustave Doré. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.50.

Purgatory and Paradise. (New Edition.) With illustrations by Gustave Doré. New York: Cassell & Co $2.50.

Red Riding Hood's Picture Book. By Walter Crane. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Lilliput Lyrics. By W. B. Rands. 140 illustrations by Charles Robinson. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

A Hundred Fables of Aesop. 100 full-page illustrations by P. J. Billinghurst, and an introductory note by Kenneth Grahame. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The Seven Seas. A volume of poems by Rudyard Kipling, author of "Many Inventions," "Barrack-Room Ballads," &c. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Three Musketeers. By Alexandre Dumas. With a letter from Alexandre Dumas, fils, and 250 illustrations by Maurice Leloir. In two volumes. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.

In Nature's Image. Chapters on Pictorial Photography. By W. I. Lincoln Adams. Illustrated by original photographs. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $2.50.

A Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Based on Sir William Smith's larger work, and edited by F. Warre Cornish. 829 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $4.

The Women of Homer. By Walter Copland Perry. With numerous illustrations. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

The Cathedral Church of Wells. (In Bell's Cathedral Series.) By the Rev. Percy Dearmer, M. A. With forty-six illustrations. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

The Forest of Arden. By Hamilton W. Mabie, author of "Under the Trees and Elsewhere." With illustrations and decorations by Will H. Low. Small 8vo., decorated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Turrets, Towers and Temples. Descriptions by the masters of literature of the great masterpieces of architecture. 75 illustrations. Edited and translated and arranged by Esther Singleton, translator of "The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner." 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

The Cathedrals of England. By Dean Farrar, Canon Newbolt, and others. 2 vols., royal octavo, with 168 illustrations by Herbert Railton and others. Bound in royal purple and white vellum covers, with the crests of the Sees of Canterbury and York artistically stamped thereon. Florentine wrappers. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $5 per set.

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The Queen's London. Containing exquisite views of London and its environs, together with a fine series of pictures of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Enlarged edition. New York: Cassell & Co. $3.75.

Royal Academy Pictures. 1898. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.75.

Sacred Art. New York: Cassell & Co. $4.

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Lorna Doone. By R. D. Blackmore. Illustrated. 2 vols. New edition. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $5.

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MUSIC.

The last year or two have seen a great effort made by those who understand music and can interpret it intelligently to make classical music popular. In other words, to teach people who are not tone deaf to understand a good piece of music and to tell why it pleases them. This effort has produced a literature of its own, which is constantly growing. A few volumes are published this Fall which deal more or less directly with the subject.

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POETRY.

There is not a great deal of new poetry presented this Autumn, but there are some artistic reprints and new editions of old favorites. There seems to be more truth than fiction concerning the traditional Spring poet, particularly in America. At any rate, there are more books of poems published then than at any other season of the year.

Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. With an appendix by Lady Constance Lytton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

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NOV

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NOV

STRAY TOPICS.

Jefferson's Second Library.

Ainsworth R. Spofford's recent paper on "Thomas Jefferson's Books" was an interesting addition to the scanty store of information which we have concerning early American private libraries. But though he traced entertainingly the history of the third President's first library, telling how it was formed carefully at home and abroad, and finally sold in January, 1815, to Congress for $23,950, he said nothing of the final disposition of the collection of books made by Jefferson during the last eleven years of his life, and disposed of at auction in Washington in 1829.

Jefferson's first library (more than half of which was destroyed by fire in 1851) consisted of 6,479 volumes. His second library was not so extensive, filling about eleven and a half pages of a closely printed catalogue and numbering 931 lots. "I cannot live without books," he wrote to John Adams soon after his first collection was sold to Congress, but "fewer will suffice," he added. So he set about forming another library, Ticknor making purchases for him in Paris later in 1815, and a bookseller in Georgetown supplying him with a number of books in April, 1816, one of which—a Latin edition of Cornelius Nepos—is easily identified in the sale catalogue with Lot 33.

According to Herbert Friedenwald of the Library of Congress, the first announcement of the intended sale of Jefferson's second library appeared in the Washington Daily National Intelligencer for Jan. 9, 1829, when a statement was made that the books accumulated by the President since the disposal of the first collection would be sold at public auction some time in February. Later in January and several times in February this advertisement reappeared, and at last, on Feb. 25, it was announced that catalogues were ready. The catalogue said that "the extensive and valuable library of the late President Jefferson" would be sold "at the Long Room, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, by Nathaniel P. Poor, on the 27th February, 1829. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M., and will be continued from day to day, until the whole library is disposed of." The sale continued on Feb. 28, March 2, 3, 5, 10, and 11, an advertisement appearing on March 5 to the effect that the sale that night would "embrace many of the most valuable works. The books and manuscripts omitted on previous evenings will be sold this evening." The manuscripts (Lots 121-22 in the catalogue) are now in the Library of Congress. They consist of "Records of the Virginia Company" (the copy mentioned in Stith's "History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia," Williamsburg, 1747) and of "Old Records of Virginia, 4 vols., fol. MS.," including "Letters, proclamations, petitions, in 1622-23, and correspondence, 1625. Transactions in council and assembly, their petition, and his Majesty's answer. Orders from February, 1622, to November, 1627. Foreign business and inquisitions from 1655 to 1676. Transactions of the Council from Dec. 9, 1698, to May 20, 1700."

The catalogue, it was announced, was "copied from the original manuscript in his [Jefferson's] handwriting." The sum of 12½ cents was charged for the catalogue, a note saying: "Taking into consideration the circumstances which make it necessary to dispose of the library of Mr. Jefferson, and anxious to realize as much for those concerned as is practicable, it is hoped that the small charge of 12½ cents for the catalogue will not be thought unreasonable, though unusual in this section of the country." The arrangement of the catalogue was based by Jefferson on Lord Bacon's division of knowledge, as was the catalogue of the first library compiled by the President and printed by Congress in 1815.

The manuscripts acquired by Congress at the 1829 sale are perhaps the most valuable portion of Jefferson's second library. Among other interesting items are Jefferson's copies of his "Notes on the State of Virginia," the original Paris edition, privately printed in 1784, the London edition, 1787, and the Philadelphia edition, 1788. Keith's "History of the British Plantations in America," London, 1738; Ramsey's "Revolution of South Carolina," Trenton, 1785, and Findley's "History of the Insurrection in the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1796. The Laws of Virginia are well represented, though the catalogue descriptions are brief and almost misleading. The "Journals of the Assembly of Virginia, 1770-81," are there, and also "Acts of the Assembly, 1705-72"; Mercer's "Abridgment," 1759; "Acts," 1769; "Revised Code," 1779; "Laws," 1772-81; "A Collection of Public Acts," 1785; "Revised Bills of 1792," and Randolph's "Abridgment," 1796. The "Ordinances and Journals," 1775-6, are there, together with the "Proceedings of the Convention," 1776-9, and the "Sessions Acts," 1812-15 and 1815-16. There does not seem to be a copy of the scarce "Report of the Committee of Revisors appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1776," Richmond, 1784. The revision, it will be remembered, was made by Jefferson, Wythe, and Pendleton.

A large number of Jefferson's manuscripts, some of which had much importance, remained in the possession of the Randolph family until the Spring of the present year, when they were purchased by a relative, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston for $5,000, and given to the Massachusetts Historical Society. They had previously been offered to the Congressional and Lenox Libraries.

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KATE FIELD AND LANDOR.

The Portrait She Owned—Her Acquaintance With the Brownings.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Lilian Whiting.

A most interesting portrait in oils of Walter Savage Landor, which belonged to Kate Field, has come into my possession, and it is considered by many a finer interpretation of the man than is the portrait in the National Gallery in London, representing Landor in middle life. It was painted by Charles Caryll Coleman when an art student in Italy expressly for Miss Field and by her request. In 1859 Kate Field, then a girl about eighteen, was sent to Florence to study music, for which she had a passionate love and a good degree of talent, and languages. She was placed under the care of Miss Isa Blagden, Mrs. Browning's most intimate friend, who had a villa on the heights of Bellosguardo, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Arno and Florence, set gemlike within the purple hills. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, in his fascinating reminiscences entitled "What I Remember," says of Miss Blagden:

"Mrs. Browning's most intimate friend at Florence was a Miss Isabella Blagden, who lived for many years at Bellosguardo, in a villa commanding a lovely view over Florence and the valley of the Arno from the southern side, looking across it therefrom to Fiesole and its villa and cypress covered slopes. Whether the close friendship between Mrs. Browning and Isa Blagden (we all called her Isa) was first formed in Florence or had its commencement at an earlier date, I do not know. But Isa was also the specially valued friend of my wife and myself. * * * A little volume of her poems was published after her untimely death. It is impossible to read the little volume without perceiving how choice a spirit the author must have been * * *."

It was during this time that Kate Field came to know the Brownings well and to enjoy the rare privilege which she so deeply valued of the special friendship of Mrs. Browning. She was often, in company with Miss Blagden, invited to Casa Guida for two or three weeks at a time, and Trollope gives a letter from Mrs. Browning to his wife, under date of Sept. 26, 1859, in which she says:

"Miss Blagden and Miss Field are still staying with us, and are gone to Siena to-day to see certain pictures."

In the recently published "Letters" of Mrs. Browning the "Kate" often referred to is Kate Field. On the death of Mrs. Browning (in June of 1861) it was Kate Field who wrote the most perfectly interpretative and beautiful sketch of the great poet that has ever appeared. It was published in The Atlantic Monthly for Sept. 9 of that year, and has often been erroneously ascribed to Mr. Story. In this sketch we find Kate Field saying of Mrs. Browning:

"Forgiving as she wished to be forgiven, none approached her with misgivings, knowing her magnanimity. She was ever ready to accord sympathy to all, taking an earnest part in the most insignificant, and so humble in her greatness that her friends looked upon her as a divinity among women."

And again it would seem as if Miss Field almost anticipated the publication of Mrs. Browning's letters when she wrote:

"Mrs. Browning's letters are masterpieces of their kind. Easy and conversational, they touch on no subject without leaving an indelible impression of the writer's originality; and the myriad matters of universal interest with which many of them are teeming will render them a precious legacy to the world when the time shall have arrived for their publication."

Robert Browning gave to Kate Field at the time of his wife's death a little locket, which he designed, containing a lock of Mrs. Browning's hair—a treasure which has also come into my keeping, and is guarded as a sacred relic.

This portrait of Landor represents him in his magnificent old age. He was very fond of Kate Field, the young American girl charming him with her delicate vivacity and her exquisite sympathy with art, and he taught her Latin and wrote verses to her, two lines of one of these bits of rhyme being:

"But I pray you, charming Kate,
You will come, but come too late."

In another rhymed offering to the young girl he thus characterized her:

"Modest as winged angels are,
And no less brave and no less fair."

Of this study of Landor's head, which now hangs over my mantel as an alterpiece, Kate Field wrote in her "Last Days of Walter Savage Landor" (published in The Atlantic Monthly for April, May, and June, 1866,) of the way this portrait came to be painted:

"A young friend of mine, Charles C. Coleman, an artist student in Italy, having visited Landor, was struck by the nobility of his head, and expressed a wish to make a study of it. To fulfill such a desire, however, was difficult, inasmuch as Landor had an inherent objection to having his likeness taken either by man or the sun. Not long before the artist's visit Mr. Browning had persuaded him to sit for his photograph, but no less a person could have induced the old man to mount the numberless steps which seem to be a necessary condition of photography. This sitting was most satisfactory, and to Mr. Browning's zealous friendship is due the likeness by which the octogenarian Landor will probably be known to the world. Finding him in unusually good spirits one day, I dubiously and gradually approached the subject:

"'Mr. Landor, do you remember the young artist who called on you one day?'

"'Yes, and a nice fellow he seemed to be.'

"'He was greatly taken with your head.'

"(Humorously)—'You are quite sure he was not smitten with my face?'

"'No, I am not sure, for he expressed himself enthusiastically about your beard. He says you are a fine subject for a study.'

"No answer.

"'Would you allow him to make a sketch of you, Mr. Landor? He is exceedingly anxious to do so.'

"'No. I do not wish my face to be public property. I detest this publicity that men nowadays seem to be so fond of. There is a painting of me in England. D'Orsay, too, made a drawing of me' (I think he said drawing) 'once when I was visiting Gore House—a very good thing it was, too—and there is a bust executed by Gibson when I was in Rome. These are quite sufficient. I have been urged to allow my portrait to be inserted in my books, but never would I give my consent.' (Notwithstanding this assertion, it may be found in the "Lost Fruit.") 'It is a custom that I detest.'

"'But, Mr. Landor, you had your photograph taken lately.'

"'That was to oblige my good friend, Browning, who has been so exceedingly kind and attentive to me. I could not refuse him.'

"'But, Mr. Landor, this is entirely between ourselves. It does not concern the public in the least. My friend wants to make a study of your head, and I want the study.'

"'Oh, the painting is for you, is it?'

"'Yes. I want to have something of you in oil colors.'

"'Ah, to be sure! The old creature's complexion is so fresh and fair. Well, I'll tell you what I will do. Your friend may come, provided you come with him—and act as chaperon!' This was said laughingly.

"'That I will do with pleasure.'

"'But stop!' added Landor, after a pause. 'I must be taken without my beard!'

"'Oh, no! Mr. Landor; that cannot be. Why, you will spoil the picture. You won't look like a patriarch without a beard.'

"'I ordered my barber to come and shave me to-morrow. The weather is getting to be very warm, and a heavy beard is exceedingly uncomfortable. I must be shaved to-morrow.'

"'Pray countermand the order, dear Mr. Landor. Do retain your beard until the picture is completed. You will not be obliged to wait long. We shall be so disappointed if you don't.'

"'Well, well, I suppose I must submit.'

"And thus the matter was amicably arranged to our infinite satisfaction.

"Those sittings were very pleasant to the artist and his chaperon, and were not disagreeable, I think, to the model. Seated in his armchair with his back to the window that the light might fall on the top of his head and form a sort of glory, Landor looked every inch a seer, and would entertain us with interesting, thought unseerlike recollections while the artist was busy with his brush. * * * The portrait was soon painted, for Landor, with great patience and good-nature, would pose for an hour and a half at a time. Then, rising, he would say by way of conclusion to the day's work: 'Now, it is time for a little refreshment.' After talking a while longer and partaking of cake and wine, we would leave to meet a few days later. This was the last time Landor sat for his picture."

Such is the story of the grand head with the light as a glory around it that is worthy to be a literary altarpiece. As the last portrait ever painted of Walter Savage Landor, it has an enduring interest.

LILIAN WHITING.

Boston, Nov. 9, 1898.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Art lovers have had much to interest them during the week, which has been unusually well filled with events for one so early in the season. The Horse Show has, of course, affected the public attendance at the annual Autumn Academy and the Water Color Club exhibitions, but this distraction has brought its compensation, for a large number of the people which it has brought to New York will remain over its close, and will turn their attention next week to the exhibitions and galleries. The remarkably interesting display of the original paintings and drawings for the publication "The Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ," by the French painter Tissot, and which opened on Monday at the American Art Galleries, has had its fair quota of visitors during the week, and will be more and more resorted to as the rare quality of the exhibition becomes better known. In addition to these exhibitions there have been several good pictures at the dealers' galleries to be seen, notably a portrait of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, by John S. Sargent; two recent landscapes, by Julian Ris, and a charming portrait of a young woman by Lenbach, at the Schaus Gallery; a large and fine Troyon at Bousseau-Valadons, and some water colors by the Japanese artist Nankoku Ozawa, and water color drawings by Miss Pamela C. Smith at the Macbeth Gallery.

Sargent's portrait of ex-Senator Brice is a three-quarter length standing one, and will add, if possible, to his already high reputation. The coloring is quiet, the likeness striking, and the brush work broad and free. The portrait is instinct with vitality, and is permeated with intense feeling and appreciation. It is the portrait of a man of rare mental and physical force, painted by a man of equal mental and physical vigor. It has the same curious effect that one feels when taken suddenly in a flash-light picture, and it seems almost impossible to believe that, notwithstanding its correct draughtsmanship, its rendering of texture and the many details which time alone could produce, the portrait was not painted at a single sitting. There is for this reasons, perhaps, a little feeling in the tour de force in the work. Lenbach's portrait of a young woman is a departure in treatment and color from those portraits of Bismarck by which this able painter is best known in this country. There is still the influence of Rembrandt discernible in the modeling, the color, and the management of light and shade, but there is less hardness and a richer quality of color than in the Bismarck portraits.

The water colors by Nankoku Ozawa at the Macbeth Gallery are good examples of modern Japanese art under Western influence. Ozawa is one of the best known artists of the day in Tokio, and Mr. Macbeth well says in an appreciative little notice of his works in his interesting Art Notes that the color, sparkle, and gayety of landscape, birds and flowers peculiar to Japan, the land of flowers and fancy, seem to need the sympathetic native touch, and that the foreigner can neither feel nor render fully the characteristics of the place. Ozawa's pictures lack the imaginative quality seen in the work of early Japanese artists, but are extremely decorative, delicate if thin in color, and are gracefully drawn. Their subjects are for the most part birds in landscapes, or marines with fishes. His birds are carefully studied and beautifully drawn, and those depicted in flight seem almost as if moving. His landscapes, while curiously composed and not altogether correct in perspective, are full of air and light, and his treatment of foliage is very delicate. There is one marine, a sunset at sea—a waste of waters covered with mist through which the round globe of the crimson sun is setting, indefinably lovely in color, feeling, and sentiment. Another study, of a rock surrounded by waters, upon which some herons are sitting, with their companions flying off, is also particularly noticeable. Mention must also be made of the water color drawings and paintings by Miss Pamela C. Smith in the Macbeth Gallery. These, for the most part, are originals of illustrations. They are freely and gracefully drawn and are unique in subject and treatment. The subjects are, for the most part, mediæval, and they are colored in flat tones. There is perhaps little too much suggestion of the poster in the drawings, but they are still sufficiently original and novel to call for notice. One in particular, drawn and painted from memory, of the closing scene in Mr. Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" shows Miss Smith to possess keen artistic imagination and thorough poetic sympathy. She has pictured the moving episode with rare tenderness and fidelity.

The development in the manufacture of artistic pottery in America has been very marked during the past few years. Mr. Macbeth is now showing some recent articles made by Charles Volkmar at his pottery at Mt. Vernon, which are worth the attention of all lovers of ceramics. Mr. Volkmar some years ago gained deserved reputation for his imitation of Limoges ware. He has been recently experimenting in other lines, and has produced some admirable work. Two or three of the single color pieces, especially a cherry blossom and a blue vase, are, to all intents and purposes, quite as satisfactory in color as the majority of oriental pieces of a like nature, and of course are obtainable at very much lower prices. If Mr. Volkmar continues to improve, his ware will soon be widely celebrated.

Rembrandt's "David and Saul," which was exhibited in the Durand-Ruel Gallery in this city a few years ago, and which was in turn in the Oppenheim, Boesch, and George d'Ay collections, has been purchased for The Hague Museum by the Dutch Government. The painting is the third in size of Rembrandt's works, and is considered one of the best of his productions.

The annual Autumn exhibition of the Philadelphia Art Club opened in that city last Monday. The display completely fills the pretty and quite spacious club gallery, and overflows into temporary alcoves built on either side of the room. Several of the pictures shown have been seen in New York at the Society of American Artists' and Academy exhibitions, notably, a large sunset by W. A. Coffin, Henry Mosler's "Helping Grandpa," which won the Clark prize; Twachtman's "Niagara Falls," Kenyon Cox's "Fame and the Poet," a group of portraits by Charles F. Naegele, a "Winter Landscape" by Julian Wier, and C. D. Weldon's "Japanese Garden." There are two large classical figure works by William F. Kline, who is still abroad; some negro character studies by Roseland, Carroll Beckwith's "Woodland Nymph," Walter Shirlaw's "Nymph and Satyr," and Childe Hassan's admirable "Girl in a Flower Shop." The exhibition as a whole, while it has several interesting pictures, is not a great or particularly encouraging one, and the best that can be said of it is that, while somewhat similar to the Autumn Academy display now in progress here, it is an improvement upon it.

Further study of the remarkable exhibition of paintings by M. Tissot now at the American Art Galleries, illustrating the life of Christ, reveals new interest and new beauties. The display is too large to be properly studied on any one visit, and should really be studied in sections. The first impression is one almost of disappointment, and the display seems like that of an enormous collection of photographs. It is only when one has taken picture after picture by itself and has examined it carefully in detail that one begins to be impressed, first by the reverential devotion which the artist has given to his work, secondly by his marvelous industry, and thirdly by the delicacy of the drawing, of the grace and strength of the composition and grouping, and finally with the color, which, when the pictures are taken as a mass, seems cold and thin, but when they are studied by themselves is often beautiful. In other words, the exhibition is a paradox. It is not a collection of colored photographs, as it first seems in its entirety, but is one instead of pictures by a master hand, some of which, in the delicacy of their details and the painstaking care with which they have been worked out, are almost worthy of the brush of Meissonier.

M. Tissot is a realist. He has painted the chief episodes in the life of Christ with clear intelligence, rare devotional spirit, and after a most careful study of the country and of the people where these scenes were laid. Without irreverence it may best be said that M. Tissot is a human kinetoscope, and after one has become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his work, one sees before him the Master, His followers, and the people of the times, interpreting "the old, old story." As was said in the first notice of the display in the NEW YORK TIMES, it is impossible to describe this novel exhibition in detail. Essay upon essay may be written upon it, but none will be entirely satisfactory to any one individual. The pictures must be seen and studied as a manifestation of the power of the greatest story of the world to still move and inspire the pen of the writer, the voice of the poet, and the brush of the painter, even in this material age.

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Beyond a doubt "The Battle of the Strong" establishes the author's right to a place in the foremost rank of contemporary storytellers.—Philadelphia Press.

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In itself it is enough to give him high rank among the newer novelists. Its heroine is really a remarkable creation.—Boston Herald.

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BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A number of interesting books were offered for sale by Bangs & Co., from Nov. 7 to 11. Among the important prices were the following:

"Laws of Maryland, Made Since 1763," Annapolis, 1787, $19.50. Bought by Frederick M. Morris. This was Hanson's edition, which followed Bacon's revision, published in 1765. Brinley's copy sold for $28.

"Constitution and Laws of Baltimore Federal Fire Company," in manuscript, $13. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Manuscript giving an account of adventures in the War of '61 of a young man who served as a Confederate, filling 233 pages of a small quarto blank book, $13.50. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Symonds's "Vagabunduli Libellus," London, 1884, $8.50. Bierstadt's fetched $6.50. His "Wine, Women, and Song" brought $5.75, and "Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama" the same.

London's "Catalogue of the Most Vendible Books in England," 1658, $25. Bought by D. Miller. This very rare book list is one of the earliest of catalogues of books published in England. Andrew Maunsell's, in 1595, an anonymous publication in 1631, and John Rothwell's in 1657, having preceded it.

A collection of colored fashion plates, 1855-6, in fifty-one volumes, $25.50. Bought by Mr. North. Cone's "De Duplici Statu Religionis apud Scotos," Rome, 1628, $10.50. Bought by Mr. Blake.

"Portraits of the One Hundred Greatest Men of History." A unique collection made by Charles Jenner of Edinburgh. In eight volumes, lettered "The Foremost Pioneers of Humanity," $20. Each plate, which was accompanied by a biography of the subject, was mounted on thick cardboard.

Robertson's "Antiquities and Scenery of the County of Kilkenny," Kilkenny, 1851, $20. Bought by S. J. R. O'Halloran's "Introduction to the History and Antiquities of Ireland," 1772, $13. Bought by Mr. Blake. The price given for the Kilkenny book, which is valued for its views, was paid because two persons wanted the volume badly.

A set of all the Waverley Novels, with the exception of "Waverley," first editions, seventy-one volumes, $78.10. Bought by Mr. Trowbridge. The set included "Guy Mannering," 1815; "The Antiquary," 1816; "Rob Roy," 1818; "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality," 1816; "The Heart of Midlothian," 1818; "Bride of Lammermoor," 1819; "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous," 1832; "The Abbot," 1820; "The Monastery," 1820; "Kenilworth," 1821; "Ivanhoe," 1820; "The Pirate," 1822; "Fortunes of Nigel," 1822; "Peveril of the Peak," 1822; "Quentin Durward," 1823; "St. Ronan's Well," 1824; "Red Gauntlet," 1824; "The Betrothed" and "The Talisman," 1825; "Woodstock," 1826; "Chronicles of the Canongate," first and second series, 1827-8, and "Anne of Geierstein," 1829. All were in good condition, "Count Robert" and "Castle Dangerous" being in the original boards. Scott's poems are not yet in much demand. "Marmion," 1808, fetched $4.25; "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," 1810, $4.50; "The Lady of the Lake," 1810, $3.50; "Rokeby," 1813, $2.25, and "The Lord of the Isles," 1815, $2.50. All were first editions.

Shelley's "Revolt of Islam," 1818, only a fair copy of a rare book, $4.75.

Stuart and Revett's "Antiquities of Athens," 1762-94, three volumes, $21. Bought by Mr. Blake.

Campbell's "British Architect," 1715-31, three volumes, $31.50. Bought by W. H.

A collection of music, many thousand pieces in all, eighty bound volumes and several hundred separate pieces, $44. Bought by Mr. Blake. This item with those that follow had come from the libraries of the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay of Barnton, the Dundases of Arniston, and other old Scotch families.

Another collection of standard music, eighty-six volumes, and several hundred separate pieces, $43. Bought by Mr. North.

Breemer's "Thirty Scotch Songs, Adapted for Voice and Harpsichord," 1790-18—, $15. Bought by Mr. Blake.

Gow's "Complete Repository of Original Scotch Slow Tunes, Strathspeys, and Dances," the four series, $19. Bought by Mr. Blake.

McGibbon's "Scots Tunes for the Violin," bound with "A Collection of Scotch Reels," $21. Bought by Mr. Blake.

Napier's "Favorite Scots Songs," 1790-1890, $16. Bought by Mr. Blake.

Urlain's "Scots Songs, Harmonized and Improved," $16. Bought by Mr. Blake.

White's "Collection of Scottish Airs," 1806, containing original issue of two of Sir Walter Scott's songs, $26. Bought by Mr. Coombes.

Moor's "Irish Melodies," the first series and No. 1 of the second series, seven parts, 1807-18, $20.12. Bought by Mr. Coombes.

Stewart's "Collection of Marches and Airs for Violins, German Flutes, and Hautboys," two volumes, 17—, $27. Bought by Mr. Blake.

Bookbindings on Exhibition.

To those who have been deluded into thinking that the only mission of books in the world is that they might be read, the present recurrence of the annual Scribner exhibition of special and unique bindings will be in the nature of a revelation. It shows as nothing else can how absurd it is for a man to concern himself solely with the inside of a book. Standing in the shadow of the many examples of the old and the new bookbinder's art, gathered here and there, from English, American, Belgian, and French sources, those to whom a book, and especially one bound with a master's hand, signifies more than a mere passing pleasure, cannot but feel something of pity for those who do not love a handsome binding.

J. Hill Burton formulated an expression of sorrow for such persons, and Eugene Field re-echoed the sentiment. There are many persons, however, who are yet indifferent to bookbindings, and no little missionary work can still be done. Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons in the exhibition now being given by them at their Fifth Avenue establishment, present to public notice many examples of bindings that it must have been a pleasure to seek, when the results were so fruitful and happy. A private press view was given on Tuesday, Nov. 15, and the exhibition was made accessible to the public on Nov. 16 and will continue until Nov. 23. The collection is not a large one, but it is choice. The work of no German binder was shown, and not all of the names of either English or American binders appear. Quality in binding was sought in the place of quantity.

The work of some few amateurs was given a place, but the present gathering shows for the most part the results obtained by some forty of those ranking as masters and past masters. A curious fact is developed by the present exhibition, which is that the leading American binders are not native, but are recruits from foreign lands who practice their art here because of the more attractive and lucrative commercial opportunities to be found here.

Among the specimens of English bindings are several by Zaehnsdorf. A copy of Keats's Poems, published in 1817, (first edition,) in crushed mouse-colored levant, with dentillé border, leather doublé, and satin fly being characteristic and fairly representative. The Guild of Women Bookbinders, also English, showed some volumes in white vellum ornamented with fine gilt Aldine and other tooling, with red and green inlays, almost too delicate in texture and tracery to profane by handling. The Doves Bindery, of which Cobden-Sanderson was the moving figure, was represented by several examples.

The work of American binders appears quite satisfactory in comparison with the foreign specimens. Zahn of Memphis, Tenn., sent "The Thoughts of the Emperor" in vert crushed levant, with harmonizing satin flies. Dudley & Hodge bound the Portuguese sonnets of Mrs. Browning in pigskin, with blind tooling, raised panels, and gilt on the rough. Stikeman was represented by a binding of No. 52 of a privately printed copy of "Love Poems," from the Portuguese of Luis Do Camoens. The leather was full crushed ashine levant and the decorative motif a tiger lily duplicated on both front and back covers, and beautifully inlaid in natural colors, green, yellow, and red, with gilt outlines. Leather doublé and brocaded satin flies.

No striking fault can be found with the examples of American and English bindings in the exhibition, but the French, whose reputation for fine bindings has long been great, easily maintain this reputation, and in delicacy of finish, perfection of technique, and ensemble the French department will be found still in the lead. Sometimes the French binders will produce a binding severely plain so far as exterior goes, but the inside of the cover will be gorgeous in decoration, which treatment is sometimes known as the Jansen style. Marius Michel of the French school sent a dark brown morocco, which is the finest of goatskin, in which the only ornamentation was in blind tooling, almost severe in simplicity, absolutely no gilt appearing. The flies were of real vellum. The binding of S. David was of a copy of Wharton's "Sappho," in green morocco. The inlaying was very elaborate, introducing no less than eight colors. Oriental columns were represented in the decoration as rising out of a mosaic pavement, which were surmounted by decorated architectural ornamentation. Back and front cover pieces were in exact duplicate. Doublé was of leather with Greek border filigree. Satin brocaded flies were used in combination with marbled end papers.

Many examples appeared in which the Grolier influence was perceptible, and which were ornamented in the style affected by this famous bookman. Some of the illustrations in the exhibited volumes were colored by Miss Gloria Cardew. A folio volume bound in a pigskin medium and jointly decorated by Cobden-Sanderson and Matthews, and a fifteenth century missal in the original binding and beautifully illuminated, were among the items that deserve special notice and merit careful examination.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

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Sale of Postage Stamps.

At a recent sale of postage stamps held in London, the following fairly rare stamps were disposed of: Great Britain, 1s., pale mauve, imperforate and unused, £3 5s.; Denmark, first issue, 2rbs., blue, unused, £4 4s.; Naples ½t., blue, £3; Moldavia, first issue 27 paras, torn, £23; Saxony, 3 pfennigs, red, £3 15s.; Spain, 1851, 2 reales, red, £12 12s.; Geneva, the double stamp, £17; Geneva, 5c., envelope stamp, used as adhesive, £6 12s. 6d.; Vaud 4c., black and red, £19 10s.; Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d., red, £3; Cape of Good Hope, 4d., blue, £2 10s.; New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, unused, £8 10s.; New Brunswick, 1s., violet, £7; Newfoundland, 4d., carmine vermilion, £16; Newfoundland, 4d., orange, unused, £6 10s.; United States Periodicals, set complete, 1894, £7 15s.; British Guiana, 1c., black on rose, £6 6s.; Trinidad, lithographed, 1d., blue, £2 6s; Virgin Islands, 8d., rose carmine, unused, £8; Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange, £11; Antioquia, first issue, 2½c., blue, unused, £4; Antioquia, 5c., green, postmarked, £7; Antioquia, 10c., lilac, postmarked, £10; Tasmania, 1d., blue, unused, £4 7s. 6d.; Western Australia, 2d., brown on red; unused, £6 5s.; Western Australia, 6d., black bronze, £2 10s.; Western Australia, 6d., sage green, unused, £4 10s.

Sharp Practice by an Author.

Unsuccessful authors, and some successful ones, too, have been known to accuse publishers of all manner of sins, from borrowing ideas to the downright thieving of manuscripts extant. Here, however, is an authentic instance where the boot is apparently on the other's leg—that is, the author's. Not long ago a well-known publisher of this city wrote to a well-known author of juvenile stories, asking her if she would write a book suited to girls of fifteen or sixteen years of age, the scene to be laid in the Boston of 1840 or 1850, and inquiring what would be her price for such a work. As no answer was received after a month's waiting, another and similar letter was dispatched. Still no reply. Recently another publisher has announced the identical book concerning which the author was queried; it bears her name upon the title page. Comment is unnecessary.

NOV 1898

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XLI.

Joaquin Miller on the Heights Back of Oakland.

To see a poet near at hand, to see him in his own home, is generally matter for disillusion. One recalls that amusing confession by Howells of his first meeting with Charles Warren Stoddard and his deep disappointment that the author of "Chumming with a Savage" should have been so different from his ideal. Even Tennyson, when he growled over Max Müller's mutton chops, showed the feet of clay. But one who sees Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, in his own home on the Heights back of Oakland, need not fear any disappointment; for Joaquin is a living embodiment of his poetry. Absolutely unlike, in his work, any other poet of his day and generation, he is equally unlike his brethren in his personal traits and in his home. For years that home, overlooking the Golden Gate, had been his dream, and even as far back as twenty years ago, when he was the literary lion of London for a season and was the favorite of Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, Swinburne, and William Morris, he saw as in a vision the place which he was to create for a hermitage:

"I know a grassy slope above the sea,
The utmost limit of the Western land.
* * * * * * *
Here I shall sit in sunlit life's decline
Beneath my vine and sombre verdant tree.
Some tawny maids in other tongues than mine
Shall minister. Some memories shall be
Before me. I shall sit and I shall see
That last, vast day that dawn shall reinspire,
The sun fall down upon the farther sea,
Fall wearied down to rest, and so retire,
A splendid sinking isle of far-off fading fire."

With slight poetic license this will serve as an accurate description of the Heights, Joaquin Miller's home, which is about eight miles back of the little village of Fruitvale, a suburb of Oakland. It is reached by the electric cars and a stiff walk of a mile and a half up a winding foothill road, much of the way under the pleasant shade of eucalyptus and acacia trees. Before one is the first high ridge of hills, which forms the base of a spur of the coast range of mountains. At every turn of the road superb glimpses of Oakland and of San Francisco Bay are caught, framed in the vivid green foliage of the Australian gum trees. When at last the crown of the hill is reached and one stands before the poet's home, a splendid prospect is unrolled, such as may be seen from only a few of the great mountains of California. The elevation is only a few hundred feet, but the spot commands an enormous range. All around are rolling hills, flanked by tawny mountains, fading into the purple-blue of the distant horizon, crowned by Mount Diablo. Below and on clear days, seemingly only a gunshot away, are Oakland and Alameda and the green marshes and lagoons that form the crescent shore of San Francisco Bay. For fifty miles the eye takes in the superb sweep of this incomparable bay, and then it rests with delight on the distant City of San Francisco, piled high on its hundred hills, its windows flashing back the brilliant sunshine. Beyond, to the right, one looks through the nearly clasped arms of leaden-colored land—through the famous Golden Gate—out to the deep, blue Pacific, which has never lost its mystery since Pizarro first beheld it, "silent from a peak in Darien."

The contour of the hills is such that one seems cut off from the world and left to the fellowship of mountain, sea, and sky. Turning, however, from this great panorama, the poet's home is seen. It consists of several small houses, half hidden among trees and vines and flanked by winding, tree-shaded paths, walled up with stones, which reach clear to the summit of the hills behind. Entering the gateway one passes over a little bridge which spans a ditch of clear, running water and comes to the poet's own house, a Gothic cottage, with small porch and wide-open door. A little way up the steep hillside are three other houses, all half concealed in a maze of roses, passion flowers, acacia, climbing ivy, cedar, spruce, pine, and eucalyptus. Regular thickets are here of the Cherokee rose and tangles of La France and other beautiful roses, with the varied greens of the cedar, the olive, and the pine. When Henry Irving and Ellen Terry visited Miller two years ago the pathway from the road to the house over which the famous actors walked was covered with the choicest roses. Through all this shrubbery run the ditches with the life-giving water, that water which with the California sunshine, like that of Palestine, will make a desert blossom as the rose. Miller did not have the desert to transform, but he did have a high, dry, rocky hillside, which he has converted into a little paradise of rich blooms and sweet odors. Welcome as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land is the sight of this flower garden, set in the brown bosom of the hills. More than a dozen springs have been developed, and by means of pipes and ditches the poet has fountains and fishponds at his very door.

It was a hot afternoon when I climbed the road to the Heights, and, entering the Gothic cottage, found the poet enjoying the coolness of an adjoining room, upon the roof of which an artificial shower was descending. In a rainless season the effect of this patter of the drops on the roof was delightful and soothing, and the miracle was performed by the simple means of a perforated pipe leading over the house. The poet was seated on a pallet in the corner. In his usual afternoon garb, he was as picturesque as his surroundings. Imagine a man of tall, athletic build, with fine, dome-shaped brow; long, tawny hair streaked with gray; a tangle of yellow mustache and beard; a strong, large nose, sunburned like his cheeks, and clear, flashing, gray-blue eyes that look out from under heavy, bushy eyebrows with the quickness and the eagerness of a boy's. Something there is of the scout and the plainsman in the eyes and face and movements. He looks as one fancies Kit Carson looked when he guided Frémont the Pathfinder through the hostile Indian country out to the Western sea. Miller was dressed in corduroy coat, trousers in boots, pongee shirt, with loose Japanese silk neckscarf, and broad sombrero. The whole appearance of the man suggests his revolt against any restraint of costume, just as his talk suggests his warfare on conventionality and his delight in what is free and spontaneous in nature and life.

The poet's workroom is the main apartment of the Gothic cottage. The sun streams in through the open door. The walls are ceiled with the California redwood, unstained and without touch of shellac or oil. On the bare floor are a few fine skins, and on the bed in the corner are other robes. The remainder of the furniture consists of a bureau, with a wide-open top drawer, mainly used as a receptacle for "copy," and a couple of chairs. On the walls are many photographs and engravings of famous men—Tennyson, Browning, Morris, Walter Besant, Garibaldi, Napoleon, and many others, with some ideal heads from the English weekly papers. On the bureau is a glass with some beautiful roses. Miller works wholly in bed. When he wakes in the morning he has his coffee. Then he makes a bolster of his pillows, gets out a large Manila pad, and goes to work. He usually writes in pencil, in big hieroglyphics, which only those trained to the peculiarities of his penmanship can decipher. These sheets are typewritten, and he waits for this transcript before making any corrections. As a rule, he works steadily till noon. Then he dresses, has lunch with his family, and devotes the remainder of the day to labor or recreation out of doors.

With Miller the gift of song came by nature; it has never been developed by art. The lyric faculty, which one of our best critics declares that he has in greater measure than any American poet except Poe, he uses with the same freedom that a great singer uses his voice. Words come to him without effort, and language becomes plastic under his hand as it has only been in this age under the hands of Tennyson and Swinburne. His best work breathes his love for the mountains and the forests of the Sierras, the home of his boyhood; and these songs, which make the exiled Californian homesick, were written when he was in Europe. In him also is a great longing to reproduce the splendid courage and the spiritual power of the early navigators—Magellan, Drake, Vancouver, Hawkins, and all of that noble crew—half adventurers and half pirates—who solved the mystery of the unknown Pacific. He believes that here is the field for the future poet and romance writer, rather than in the past of the Old World, which has been dug over until all its freshness is gone.

Joaquin does not care to talk of the work that he has done. He looks forward to greater and finer work in the future. His noblest poems have been written within five years. One is on the death of Tennyson, the other on Columbus. Either would serve to assure the fame of any poet. What Miller will do with his Alaskan impressions is still a problem. He feels even yet the physical effects of the enormous strain of life under the arctic circle, but his mind has become clearer and stronger, and his impressions are taking shape. When he talks of the scenery of the Far North his eye lights up with enthusiasm. "My old loyalty to the Sierras," he says, "is gone. Those northern mountains dwarf our Shasta and our Yosemite. No words can describe their grandeur; it weighs on the soul. Clothed in perpetual snow, with great sabre gashes down their sides, they give one the impression of a tremendous force which menaces man and makes all his work seem puny and contemptible. The world has no scenery like that which meets the traveler on the way to the Klondike. Then, too, the coloring of the mountains, the effects of the midnight sun on the fields of ice and snow, the long arctic night—these are things which would make the greatest artist in words realize how poor is his skill." Joaquin has put his impressions of the Yukon country and his experiences as a prospector on the Klondike into a lecture, which he will deliver throughout the East this Winter.

After this talk we went out and strolled up the hill to look over the poet's possessions. In the nearest cottage was his favorite daughter, Miss Maud Miller. Further up the hill, in the best sheltered spot, is the prettiest cottage—the home of the poet's aged mother. He calls her "My Queen," and for her every one else must give way. This love and reverence for his mother reveals Miller's best traits—the tenderness of his nature and the kindness which has survived many harsh experinces. Though over eighty, the old lady is still bright in mind and active in body. She takes a keen interest in current affairs, and she talks well. In her pleasant reception room is the art treasure of the Heights—a superb portrait of John C. Frémont, painted by Jewett in 1852. It shows the fine eyes of the Pathfinder, with the curve of the eyebrow that betokens courage and will, and it seems to me to reveal more of the real character of the man than any other picture. It was painted on a tablecloth of one of the Panama steamers, and its genuineness is fully attested.

Every one on the Heights has a separate dwelling place, where privacy may be enjoyed. Joaquin believes in personal seclusion. He thinks that the world loses much of its tendency to gregariousness. He believes that a man should not be too familiar even with the members of his own family, and that there are times when solitude is a necessity. His system may beem odd, but it has much to recommend it.

Over beyond Mr. Miller's cottage is a trout pond filled with pretty fish, and further up the hill a Doric gateway which leads to the higher paths. Joaquin has demonstrated on this steep hillside how many beautiful walks one may make by planting a few trees. The lower sides of the paths are walled up with stone, and are thus protected from washing by heavy rains. Far up on the summit of the hill is a solid stone mausoleum or funeral pyre, eight feet high, ten feet long, and ten feet broad. It is made of black flint rock, and will endure for ages. The poet has left instructions that his body shall be cremated upon it, and the ashes flung to the four winds of heaven. Near at hand is a huge boulder on which is graven, "To the Unknown." Upon the summit of another hill is a pyramidal pile of rocks dedicated to Browning, while not far away the poet hopes to erect a monument to Frémont, by the side of a huge boulder which marks the site of the Pathfinder's camp when he passed over these hills in 1843.

Returning from the summit, one is impressed more strongly than before with Miller's success in transforming this stony, barren hillside into a garden of roses and pleasant, shaded paths. Under his own vines and olives I took leave of the poet of the Sierras, who has been able to put his yearning for beauty into practical form and to make an ideal home on this Western shore, where—

"The bland
Still air is fresh with touch of wood and tide."

GEORGE HAMLIN FITCH.

San Francisco, Oct. 26, 1898.

Mr. Frederic S. Challener, a young Toronto artist, has just returned from a six months' trip in Palestine, where he went to make sketches and obtain material for pictures. He reports a number of exciting adventures and had several conflicts with wandering Arabs. Mr. Challener relates the experience of a New York photographer named Underwood, who had an exasperating experience at Cana of Galilee, the scene of Christ's first miracle. His mule was carrying fifteen dozen plates which he had exposed on desirable subjects all about that famous district, including Gergesa, where the swine ran into the sea after the devils had been transferred to them. The animal came to a stream, and, in order to brush off the flies, rolled in the water, and destroyed the labor of a month.

The first commemorative monument to be erected in honor of the fallen heroes of the Spanish-American war is that to Lieut. Jenkins, who perished on the Maine. It is a mural tablet in bronze, designed by Charles R. Lamb, and has just been set up in the Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis. The tablet was erected by Lieut. Jenkins's classmates, shows a model of the Maine in strong relief, and is inscribed:

"In memory of Friend William Jenkins, Lieutenant U. S. N., Class of '86, United States Naval Academy, who perished in the explosion of the U. S. steamship Maine, February 15, 1898, in Havana Harbor.

"'He spoke evil of no man.'

"Erected by his classmates."

The newspaper agitation in Boston relative to the proposal to remove the Museum of Fine Arts from its present position on Copley Square to some more desirable place near the suburbs of the city is hardly likely to result in anything at present. The main reason for the proposal of the removal of the building seems to be a recent agreement between the Boston Terminal Company and the city, by which the engine house which furnishes the Copley Square buildings protection from fire is to be moved away.

That was a very graceful thing the Emperor of Austria did. The murdered Empress had the sincerest admiration for Heine's poems, and among her papers there were found a number of original letters in the poet's own handwriting. They had been presented to the Empress by Heine's sister, Frau von Embeden. After the death of the Empress, by order of the Emperor, these precious letters were returned to Frau von Embeden with a portrait of the Empress.

This is very funny, as The Academy presents it, taken, so it says, from an official catalogue: "Lead, copper—metallurgy—Kindly light, (Newman)—Poisoning." Then there is another: "Mill, Cotton—silk—on the Floss, (Eliot)—Flax." And finally, in a recent Government catalogue of a ship's tackle: "Rope—Manila—Rope tarred, Rope, wire. The Grandissimes, (Cable,)

Expressing our indebtedness to The London Academy for its many suggestive pages, having welcomed it because it had cut loose from antiquated English literary conservatism, this publication has just made a new departure. Retaining what is best of its present features, its sphere has been very much widened.

Conscientious workers always have their joys and sorrows, and at the recent meeting of the New Jersey State Library Association Miss Burdick in her interesting paper as read by her, "The Lights and Shadows of a Librarian's Life," told in a happy manner of her varied experiences.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair and cooler; high northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,245. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

FOREIGN.—The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Messina yesterday. It is suggested in Berlin that the selection of the roundabout homeward route being followed by the Kaiser was prompted by fear of Anarchists. The American, British, and Japanese Ministers at Seoul have protested against the action of the Korean Government in preventing foreigners from trading in the interior. A spy said to be in the service of the French Intelligence Department was sentenced at Leipsic, Germany, yesterday to six years' imprisonment. Count Esterhazy, in his book on the Dreyfus case, advance sheets of which are appearing in a Paris newspaper, describes himself as a "victim of Cavaignac," and reiterates his charges against the general staff. Two attempts to kill ex-King Milan of Servia were made recently. John Rennen, a tailor of Philadelphia, was arrested on the arrival of the Italia at Liverpool yesterday on an extradition warrant charging him with larceny and embezzlement. The Earl of Lathom died yesterday, and his daughter, Lady Wilbraham, is at the point of death. Ex-Lord Mayor Sir Stuart Knill also died yesterday. Sir George Baden Powell is critically ill.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

J. W. Parsons of the Knights of Labor was elected General Master Workman at the convention in Chicago.

The body of an unknown suicide, supposed to be a New Yorker, was found yesterday in the woods near Paterson, N. J.

Capt. R. B. Bradford, naval attaché to the Peace Commission, returned yesterday from Paris, bearing, it is believed, important papers.

Lieut. Proctor, colored, of the Eighth Immunes arrested and, it is said, kicked two white recruits at Chattanooga on Friday night, because they failed to salute him.

There was no joint meeting of the Peace Commissions in Paris yesterday, our Commissioners not being ready. The final demands of the United States probably will be presented to-morrow or Tuesday.

Page 2.

Trinity School defeated De La Salle Institute yesterday, for the interscholastic football championship, by a score of 21 to 5.

Page 3.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday completed the count of the county's vote.

Former Gov. Stone of Missouri, Mayor Harrison of Chicago, and leaders from other States are coming to New York to take part in a conference of Democrats on Dec. 6.

Perry Belmont was nominated last night to succeed ex-Gov. Flower as President of the Democratic Club. It is proposed to extend the organization's sphere of influence through the greater city and perhaps the State.

The newly elected up-State Republican Senators and Assemblymen began arriving in the city yesterday, to meet Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. The United States Senatorship and questions of legislation will be discussed.

Page 4.

The War Investigation Commission held two sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and will sit again Monday.

The mother of Sergt. Dobson told the War Investigating Commission at Washington of the causes that led to her son's death.

A movement is on foot to restore harmony in the Seventy-first Regiment by selecting outside military men as officers. Capt. F. M. Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department, and formerly an army officer, is likely to be made Colonel.

Miss Jessie Schley yesterday issued a statement to the American press, in which she declares she influenced Spain to sue for peace, and says she is mortified and chagrined "to find that we are trying to grab all we can."

Page 5.

Miss Katherine Noble, a survivor of the wreck of the Mohegan, reached port yesterday.

Col. Manuel Sanguilly of the commission appointed by the Cuban Assembly to confer with the authorities at Washington, is here, and will be joined by Gen. Garcia and the other members to-morrow. He said Spaniards in Havana are inciting distrust of this country among the Cubans.

The financial situation in Puerto Rico has made it necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue important modifications in the system, which will probably be done this week.

Page 7.

The hearing in the suit of the American Graphophone Company against the National Gramophone Company will begin this week. Probably $2,000,000 is involved.

Mrs. Nancy R. Guilford, the midwife implicated in the murder case of Emma Gill, arrived on the Lucania yesterday in charge of a detective and police matron, and was taken to Bridgeport, Conn.

Page 9.

It is considered probable in Washington that the present free lists in the tariff acts of Canada and the United States will be incorporated in any reciprocity agreement reached by the joint commission.

Page 11.

The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad system was bought yesterday by the Reorganization Committee for $9,250,000.

Page 12.

A diocesan synod will be held Wednesday at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Christopher Ryman, a rigger, employed on the Brooklyn Bridge, fell from a platform yesterday morning to the ground, 85 feet below, and was instantly killed.

Charges were preferred yesterday against Policeman McLaughlin, who dragged a woman through the streets because she asked a question, and then cursed his Sergeant for releasing her.

Two early morning fires yesterday, in the First Ward of Staten Island, did about $300,000 damage. The plant of the John H. Starin Company was badly wrecked, and several hundred men thrown out of employment.

President Hubbell of the Board of Education made an address yesterday at a reunion tea held by the Woman's Legal Education Society and the Alumnae Association of the law class of the New York University.

The Peter Marié office property and its tenants, at 72 and 74 Broadway and 11 and 13 New Street, suffered yesterday a direct loss of $45,000 by a fire which started at 3:30 A. M. The damage done to the records of the stock brokers and others in the buildings cannot be estimated.

Page 13.

Nine Police Captains and one Acting Captain were transferred yesterday by Chief Devery.

A Brooklyn lawyer yesterday read a set of humorous verses to a jury, and a verdict of $10,000 for his client was returned.

Dr. P. M. Bracelin, inventor of the corrected chlorine remedy for diphtheria, has written to the Medical Journal saying that he will not patent his preparation, but desires to supervise its manufacture.

John Hutchinson, an expert landscape gardener, living at 234 West Twentieth Street, whose inability to secure employment had deranged his mind, killed himself in his wife's presence yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a carving knife.

Chief Devery has made an investigation of the charges that the town is "wide open," pursuant to a resolution passed by the Police Board on Oct. 20, and has submitted his report to the Commissioners, claiming that the charges are false, and that the law is enforced to-day better than it has been for three years.

Page 14.

The wife of James Egan, a distiller, was declared sane on Wednesday by a Sheriff's jury. She had been sent hurriedly to a retreat at Amityville nearly a month ago.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, relates an interview that he had with a friend, who is in close contact with the diplomatic circle. This friend unrolled the map of Eastern Asia and showed there the explanation for the continued naval preparations of Great Britain. It is pointed out how Spain has failed to interest the powers in her anti-American diplomacy. The Madrid Government is very much afraid of the many repatriated officers, who are apparently ready to join the first conspiracy that offers. Premier Sagasta's efforts to secure an entente cordiale with Weyler have so far failed. A new era opens to Crete on the arrival of Prince George as the High Commissioner of the powers. Mr. Norman gives some interesting reminiscences of the Prince. The little principality of Lippe has convulsed Germany by issuing a circular to the German Federal Princes protesting against the overbearing action of Prussia. The Prince Regent of Lippe, it seems, was recently forbidden by the Kaiser to address his imperial Majesty in a certain alleged disrespectful manner. The landing of French officers in Italian territory on the Red Sea is looked upon as the possible occasion for serious developments. Mr. Hooley, by his recent revelations, has caused a panic in Conservative society circles. The power of the new French field gun is shown through the letter from a French artilleryman. An interesting test of the new English field piece is also described. In closing Mr. Norman gives some notes of dramatic and literary interest.

Page 23.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Miles M. O'Brien, and Joseph J. Kittel were appointed School Commissioners yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 16.
Woman's Department.—Page 20.
Current Literature.—Page 21.
Business Troubles.—Page 23.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
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United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 17.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 16.

ENTHUSIASM FOR SCHLEY.

The Admiral Receives an Ovation at Frederick, Md., Where He Was Born.

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 19.—Admiral Schley received an ovation to-day by the citizens of Frederick and was tendered a public reception to-night that eclipsed anything of the kind held in this city in recent years.

Early this morning the hero of Santiago was astir, and wherever he appeared he was cheered and congratulated by the people and old friends and acquaintances. At noon he took a trip to Middletown on the electric railway, which resembled a triumphal journey. The car was stopped several times en route to allow the people to grasp his hand, and at Middletown the public square was thronged. Hundreds of persons passed through the car and personally met the Admiral.

During the day Admiral Schley, accompanied by members of his family, visited the Woman's College and addressed the students. The Academy of Visitation, the Catholic Novitiate, and St. John's College were also visited. At the latter institution the Admiral received his early education. The fathers showed him through the buildings, and he recalled many incidents of his boyhood days.

Several thousand persons attended the reception in the opera house to-night. It was preceded by a parade, headed by Mayor Chilton. The entire Volunteer Fire Department, Grand Army Veterans, Confederate Veterans, and all the patriotic and civic organizations of the city were in line. At the opera house meeting Mayor Chilton presided, with seventy-five Vice Presidents, composed of business and professional men of the city. Admiral Schley responded briefly and modestly to the words of welcome and eulogy addressed to him by Mayor Chilton and others.

AGAINST "IMPERIALISM."

Address Issued by Boston Opponents of Philippine Annexation.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Anti-Imperialist League has issued an address to the public, setting forth its views upon the subject of the territorial expansion of the United States, and including a form of protest which it asks the public to sign and send to its Secretary, who, it is proposed, shall have his office in Washington.

Following is the form of the protest:

"To the President and the Congress of the United States:

"The undersigned citizens of ——, in the State of ——, protest against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands, in any event, or other foreign territory, without the free consent of the people thereof, believing such action would be dangerous to the Republic, wasteful of its resources, in violation of Constitutional principles, and fraught with moral and physical evils to our people."

REGISTERED LETTER RIFLED.

Loss of $1,000 in the Mails Between New York and Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19.—Late yesterday evening it developed that a Post Office robbery and forgery, in which $1,000 is involved, had occurred somewhere between New York City and Lexington. John E. Madden, the noted horseman, a few days ago wired his wife from New York that on a certain date he would send that amount in a registered letter. When she called for the same she found that the letter had evidently been tampered with, as it contained two slips of paper. The Government officials have been notified and detectives put on the case. It is likely that the robbery occurred in New York.

To all inquiries at the Post Office yesterday in regard to the reported loss of $1,000 in a registered letter sent from this city by John E. Madden to his wife in Lexington, Ky., it was said that nothing was known in regard to the matter.

LAWYER A REAL BEER DRINKER.

Says He Drank 22,580 Times with a Chum.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 19.—There was a queer incident in connection with the hearing in a will case at Kingston to a few days ago. The hearing was in the Surrogate's Court on the contested will case of Mrs. Katharine J. Brimer of Big Indian. One of the witnesses examined was William Humphreys, a lawyer of that village. He and Brimer had been chums and had had many a good time together.

In the examination the Surrogate allowed them wide latitude. The questions were not strictly confined to the facts. Among the questions asked Humphreys was how many times he had drunk beer with the testator's husband. For some time he hesitated, but the counsel insisted on an answer. He said he would have to figure it approximately. After deep thought he said that he thought that they had drunk 22,580 times together. He was allowed to go.

K. OF L.'S NEW LEADER.

J. W. Parsons of New York Elected General Master Workman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—At to-day's meeting of the Knights of Labor John W. Parsons of New York was elected General Master Workman by a close vote over the present General Master Workman, Henry H. Hicks, who is also a New Yorker. J. D. Schonfaber of Baltimore was selected as a member of the General Executive Board in place of Henry Bostock of Muncie, Ind. Boston was chosen as the place for next year's convention. All the other general officers were re-elected. The opposition to General Master Workman Hicks is said to be based on his alleged lack of energy.

The new leader is President of the National Association of Letter Carriers and has been prominent in labor affairs.

Ex-Judge Sage Dies at Lebanon, Ohio.

LEBANON, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Former United States Judge Sage died here at 6:15 this morning, after a long illness.

TURKEY MUST SETTLE UP

When Diplomacy Fails We Shall Send Warships.

MINISTER STRAUS AT WORK

The State Department Gratified with the Progress Made—Prepared to Sustain Him Vigorously.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Recent reports received here from Turkey encourage the Department of State to believe that Minister Straus, who has but recently resumed the diplomatic post he filled so successfully as a representative of the United States under Mr. Cleveland's Administration, will achieve still greater success in dealing with problems that have vexed many Ministers and Administrations. The present Minister has been singularly and fortunately acceptable to the Porte as well as the Sultan, and by the exercise of a degree of prudence and discretion in his dealings with the Sultan, as well as the officers of his Court, has avoided some of the friction that other Ministers not his inferiors, perhaps, in general ability, have unconsciously provoked.

The United States Government was provoked soon after the disorders and violence in Armenia a few years ago by the refusal of the Turkish Government to grant exequaturs to Consuls sent to Erzeroum and Harpoot to look after the interests of American missionaries and to protect American property. This was a challenge of our right to send Consuls to those places, and it had been refused until Mr. Straus arrived at Constantinople. After withholding the exequaturs for two years and six months, they have now been granted.

That is considered very well, and assuring, so far as it goes. But Mr. Straus will encounter greater difficulty, it is expected, in his endeavor to secure another point contended for. In asking for recognition by Turkey of former Turkish subjects naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkey, he runs against Turkish law and custom. In 1869 Turkey made a law of nationality prohibiting foreign naturalization of Turkish subjects unless those subjects first obtained the consent of the Sultan, which was very difficult and always rendered a prolonged task by many official delays. If granted, it is accompanied by a stipulation on the part of the emigrant that he will never return to Turkey. Upon the return to the dominion of the Sultan of naturalized citizens of Turkish origin, whether they had become citizens of another nation with or without the Sultan's consent, their naturalization is disregarded, and they are often imprisoned or subjected to other forms of distress.

It is gratifying to the Department of State and to the President to learn that Minister Straus has already made so much progress toward an agreement about this very troublesome matter as to be able to hold out an almost explicit assurance that he will secure a treaty for its satisfactory adjustment. Just how Ottoman law and prejudice are to be overcome is not learned, and it is doubtful if the State Department officers are precisely advised, but it will be agreeable to them as well as to former Turkish subjects naturalized in the United States if Mr. Straus shall succeed in undertaking to accomplish that which all his predecessors have failed to bring about.

Not really the most difficult, but the most irritating matter which he is expected to deal with is that of obtaining Turkey's respectful and consenting attention to our pending demand for indemnity for the destruction of American missionary property in Armenia. During the troubles in Asiatic Turkey in 1895 and 1896 missionary property amounting in value to about $100,000 was destroyed, and there have been repeated calls upon the Sultan to make good the loss. England, Italy, France, and Russia have made similar demands, for like claims, larger in amount, however, than those of the United States, and the demands of those countries have been rejected, as those of the United States have been.

The State Department is confident that Minister Straus will succeed in this matter as he has in the matter of Consular recognition, and as he expects to succeed in obtaining recognition by Turkey of former Turkish subjects naturalized here. The amount of money involved is not very large, but the Government has come to the conclusion that Turkey cannot be permitted to assume, from the absence of extreme representations or a display of force, that the claims are to be abandoned or the effort to obtain indemnity suspended. Mr. Straus will be afforded all the time he needs to impress upon the Sultan the advisability of paying the American claims. He will, if he has not already done so, direct the attention of the Sublime Porte and the Sultan to our assumption of liability for damages by mob violence at New Orleans, and in Wyoming, in which cases the money paid was rather by way of assurance of our desire to maintain good relations that as acknowledgment of direct National liability.

Ferrouch Bey, the Turkish Minister here, has publicly offered as an answer to our diplomatic demand for indemnity the assertion that Turkey has a claim on other nations because their houses in Constantinople were used as points of attack upon Turkish troops. This is nonsense in the estimation of men familiar with diplomatic questions. If Turkey has any claim against the United States, it will be presented in due form, of course; but even then it will not follow that international law will sustain a refusal to consider a claim because another claim is preferred by the nation from which indemnity is asked.

It is not expected that Minister Straus will fail to secure payment of this indemnity for injury to missionary property. It is determined, however, that the claims shall be met by payment. To the Minister the State Department has confided the delicate task of determining just when he is convinced that further effort to reach a settlement diplomatically is hopeless. When that emergency arises, and Mr. Straus sends word that he can do no more, then the time will have arrived for the State Department, having exhausted all its means of conviction, to call upon the President to enforce payment or to obtain satisfaction by a naval demonstration against Smyrna or some other Turkish city.

The President regards with great aversion the possibility of a demonstration against Turkey that will be an act of war and that will possibly terminate, should Turkey continue to be stubborn, the operations of American missionaries in Turkey for an indefinite term, perhaps forever. But the disagreeable necessity will be faced if it is forced upon the United States by Turkey. Western European nations are constrained to do in the matter of their claims is not to be considered as a rule for the United States. For this country the Government is resolved that there shall be a day of settlement.

COUNT THUN'S PERILOUS TRIP.

He Crossed Asia Over the Route of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 19.—Count John Thun of Austria, who has arrived here from Japan, came across Asia over the route of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. He left Moscow last May. For 200 versts beyond Irkutsk the journey was full of peril, and it required nine days and nights of hard traveling, sometimes mounted, but a greater part afoot, to cover the distance. Work upon this part of the road had been well advanced a year or so ago, but an era of unprecedented storms afterward set in, and embankments and bridges to the value of about 4,300,000 rubles were washed away. The work of restoring them during the past Summer was greatly interfered with by swarms of insects and other pests, which made it impossible for the men to work.

Count Thun says it is intensely cold all along the line of the road, and for the most part a barren and utterly desolate country. A region about 200 versts in extent in each direction north of Manchuria, in China, is undoubtedly full of almost inexhaustible gold fields, but the extreme cold will not permit them to be worked for more than three months in the year. The road will, he thinks, be completed in about two years, and will be valuable chiefly for the movement of soldiers.

ESTERHAZY'S DREYFUS BOOK.

In It He Says He Is the "Victim of Cavaignac," and Brings Charges Against the General Staff.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—La Liberte publishes this morning extracts from the advance sheets of the first part of Count Esterhazy's book entitled "L'Affaire Dreyfus," in which the writer declares himself the "victim of Cavaignac," (recently Minister of War,) whose enmity for him, he says, arises from the fact that their fathers were political enemies.

Esterhazy reasserts that he was the tool of the General Staff; that it was the General Staff who always dictated his conduct; that by their orders he struck Lieut. Col. Picquart, and that it was the General Staff who selected his seconds when he challenged Picquart and furnished him with "exceptional and irregular means" of defending himself.

He left France, he asserts, to "escape being assassinated or being driven to suicide like Lieut. Col. Henry."

The French appear to be satiated with agitation, and are willing to accept whatever judgment the Court of Cassation will render in the Dreyfus case. Only a few of the demagogues who achieved notoriety by identifying themselves with the affair keep up their furious denunciations of their antagonists.

Labori Visits Picquart in Prison.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Maître Labori, the well-known lawyer, had a long interview with Lieut. Col. Picquart this morning in the Prison of Cherche Midi.

TRIED TO KILL EX-KING MILAN.

Servian Peasants Attack His Private Car—Would-Be Assassin Caught in His Bedroom.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch from Bucharest, published this afternoon, says two attempts have been made recently upon the life of ex-King Milan of Servia.

The first, it appears, was on a train between Kragujevez and Nisch. A number of peasants attacked the former King's car with pistols and stones. They smashed the windows and wounded some of the members of his suite.

Later, at Nisch, a man dressed as a student and armed with a revolver entered Milan's bedroom, but was arrested before he could attack the ex-King.

STRIKE OF PANAMA POLICE.

Force Objected to Fine and Imprisonment for Neglect of Duty.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 19.—The entire police force of Panama went on strike Thursday, as a protest against the stringent regulations issued by the new Chief of Police, who has imposed fines and imprisonment for neglect of duty.

During the crisis the city was protected by the National Guard and the Fire Brigade Corps.

The strike, which was without political importance, is now virtually over.

KICKED TWO WHITE RECRUITS.

Colored Officer at Chattanooga Was Angry Because They Did Not Salute.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 19.—Lieut. Proctor, colored, of the Eighth Immunes last night arrested two white recruits for their failure to salute.

Proctor was in charge of a provost guard near the corner of Market and Ninth Streets when he met two white recruits, who were en route from New York to Huntsville. They failed to salute, and the Lieutenant confronted them angrily, asking if they did not know an officer when they saw one.

They answered unsatisfactorily, and after roundly cursing them, Proctor placed them under arrest and marched them toward police headquarters. Before reaching the jail he decided to release the men, giving each a kick.

The matter will be reported to Col. Huggins.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE WOODS.

Body of Supposed New Yorker Found Near Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—The body of a well-dressed, handsome man of about thirty years was found to-day in Rogers's Woods, on the outskirts of Paterson. The man had shot himself in the right temple. A revolver was clutched in his right hand. The body was removed to the Morgue here.

The man was 6 feet in height and his hands were soft. He had black hair and mustache. He wore a new brown suit, a new overcoat, new white shirt, standing collar, and new russet shoes. The name of the maker had been ripped from the garments, and every other clue to the man's identity destroyed. Six cents and a lead pencil were found in the pockets.

The place where he was found is not far from the tracks of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The Paterson police incline to the theory that the man came from New York on a Susquehanna train. The man had not been dead twenty-four hours, it is believed.

THE CLEVELAND BENCH SCANDAL

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—The trial of State Senator Burke, charged with circulating scandalous stories concerning F. L. Dellenbaugh of the Common Pleas Court, was begun to-day before a committee representing the Cleveland Bar Association. Burke is a practicing attorney.

Judge Dellenbaugh a few weeks ago denounced these stories as malicious lies from the bench in open court. Burke alleged that Judge Dellenbaugh had received half of a large fee in a divorce case tried before him. Indirectly the matter originated in the fight between the friends and opponents of Senator Hanna. Burke led the opposition to the election of Mr. Hanna in the State Legislature last Winter, while Judge Dellenbaugh was active in his support.

Judge W. C. Ong of the Common Pleas Court was the first witness called. He testified that Burke had told him that he had divided the fees in the Manning divorce case with Judge Dellenbaugh. Judge Dissette, also of the Common Pleas Court, testified that Burke had told him that he had paid Judge Dellenbaugh $1,000 of the fees received in the Manning case; that Judge Dellenbaugh was the counsel for Mrs. Manning, and that he knew enough to have Judge Dellenbaugh impeached.

JUSTICE COURT FOR JUVENILES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Plans for the establishment of a justice court in which boys under sixteen years of age alone shall be tried and which shall be under the control and supervision of the Board of Education, were discussed this afternoon by R. M. Smith, President of the John Worthy School; Frank G. Soule, and Albert C. Barnes, Assistant State Attorney. The project of a court for juvenile offenders was originated by Superintendent Smith and Mr. Soule, and the conference with Mr. Barnes was for the purpose of inducing him to draft a bill to be presented to the State Legislature for passage.

The law sought to be created is contemplated only for application to Cook County and to provide for the sending of juvenile offenders to the John Worthy School until the proposed truancy school shall be in operation.

The promoters of the scheme submitted to Mr. Barnes an outline of a measure covering the requirements, and asked his aid and advice. They said the proposal had received cordial indorsement, and they were sure the Legislature would be willing to enact into a law a bill that would conform with the Constitution.

Florida East Coast Golf Club's Season.
From Nov. 1 to May. Booklets, diagrams, or membership. "Golf," 5 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Joint Session of the Commissions in Paris Postponed.

AMERICANS WERE NOT READY

Demand for Immediate Amicable Adjustment May Be Presented by Them To-morrow or Tuesday.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—There was no joint meeting of the Peace Commissions to-day.

The American Peace Commissioners have been closely engaged in formulating the terms of the important communication to be made to the Spanish Commissioners next week. It is impossible at present, however, to determine whether the work will be completed for presentation on Monday or Tuesday, though it is believed the Americans will be ready on Monday.

While the Americans fully appreciate the necessity of making progress, they are also under the necessity of taking great care in the preparation of what may possibly be the conclusive record of these negotiations. The Spanish Commissioners consumed a week in the preparation of the last memorandum, but the Americans will not require so long a time to complete the work in hand, and any present delay will ultimately prove to have been advantageous.

The first proposition here from the United States Commission to the Spaniards regarding the Philippine Islands was not a demand. To bring the subject under discussion, the Americans merely submitted a proposal to take over the Philippine Islands and reimburse Spain the amount spent by her there on permanent betterments.

Spain declined the terms and the proposal itself. Had she stopped there, the United States would have been compelled to repeat the propcsal as an ultimatum or to tender new terms. Spain, however, put off any consideration of terms by declaring that the United States had no right to impugn her sovereignty in the Philippines, that if her sovereignty there should pass, the mortgages she had placed on the Philippine revenues must be underwritten, and that her dignity forbade her to heed any questions as to how she had spent the loans so secured.

The Americans patiently replied that the peace conference was charged with the disposition of the Philippines and the sovereignty there. They laid down the broad principle that expenses incurred in a futile attempt at subjugation shall not be loaded upon the colony seeking freedom. Finally they affirmed their right to inquire as to the destination of moneys raised by pledging the Philippine revenues.

All this postponed a discussion of the question, but in their next memorandum the American Commissioners will go to the vital point. Definite notice will be given that the United States will take over all the Philippines, and Spain will unquestionably learn the terms from which there will be no deviation. It is more than likely that the Americans will flatly summon Spain to effect immediate amicable adjustments.

Should she refuse to make a treaty ceding the Philippines to the United States, the instant alternative for America will be the conquest of that territory at an increased cost to Spain in the final settlement, and possibly with loss of Spanish life.

It may be held that the Philippines, if ceded now without any terms, would be an inadequate indemnity to the United States for their war expenses already incurred, and that Spain cannot expect, as a legal or a moral right, any monetary concessions. Philippine acquisition by conquest, however, would entail upon the United States a waste of treasure far greater than a sum that Spain may accept now as the basis of peaceful cession.

Spain being barren of territory or cash to indemnify the United States fully even at this juncture, she would be still less able to meet an additional expense to the Americans in further operations in the Philippines. Moreover, a speedy adjustment of local Philippine conditions is demanded. Spain could not in any circumstances effect this.

The Americans have assumed responsibility, and they feel that the delay here prevents their discharging it. It is fully realized that business interests in the United States are more or less in a condition of unrest, pending definite peace conclusions, whether now or after renewed hostilities. This disquietude, they feel, should be composed, and the normal conditions of peaceful thrift be established.

If Spain acquiesces in the surrender of the Philippines on the terms offered, then peace will follow immediately; if she does not, then the war will be resumed.

The question is simply this, Is spot peace worth spot cash?

It is believed that the American Commissioners are inclined to answer the question affirmatively. What the amount may be must obviously be unknown outside the commission—possibly $20,000,000, probably less.

In any tender to Spain care will be taken doubtless to convince the Spanish Commissioners that the offer of what may seem to them a small amount is not to be construed as indicating that the Americans might be jockeyed into paying a larger sum. Neither Spanish debts, bonds, nor mortgages of any description will be considered, the transaction being cleared up on the spot, probably, if at all.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It was not until a late hour last evening that the last paragraphs of the long translation of the Spanish note, which was presented to the American Peace Commissioners last Wednesday, was deciphered at the State Department, and most of the members of the Cabinet were not aware of the full contents of the document until this morning, when they called at the White House.

It appeared that in addition to the long argument which was intended to show that the word "disposition" used in relation to the Philippines, meant something else, the Spanish note did include a proposition to submit the Philippine clause of the protocol to the interpretation of arbitration.

Another cablegram followed the first long message, this time directly from Judge Day, seeking instructions definitely on some points to be made in the American answer, which is yet to be presented. These instructions have been sent forward, and it may be stated without going into details, that they are precisely in line with the policy which the American Commissioners have been pursuing up to this point in the negotiations.

There are several matters of real importance, though not ranking with the Philippines question, to be treated by the Commissioners, but the instructions to the Americans are not to call up these at present, or until the main pending issue relative to the Philippines has been settled, in order to avoid complicating the proceedings.

In the event that the Commissioners disagree totally at their next meeting on the Philippines, therefore, there will be no discussion of any of these subsidiary questions, but in the other event, namely, that an agreement shall be reached on the principle of the Philippines disposition, these matters may be expected to consume at least one or two additional sessions of the commission.

One of these subjects concerns the restoration of trade relations between the United States and Spain. At the beginning of the war Spain terminated all her treaties with the United States, and if the two countries are to get along amicably even after the declaration of peace there must be working arrangements in treaty form for the protection of trade interests, the equalization of tariff charges, the regulation of extradition, and such subjects as are usually included in treaties of trade and commerce and amity.

So far the Commissioners have given no consideration to these matters in their exchanges, but some, at least, of them must be regulated in any treaty that issues from the commission.

It is considered probable that by the end of the present month all of the main features of a treaty will have been formally agreed to or the effort to reach an amicable settlement abandoned. With a view to bringing matters to a speedy conclusion, our Commissioners, by direction of the President, early in the coming week will lay before the Spaniards the final and irrevocable demands of this country, allowing a specified time in which our conditions may be accepted or rejected.

This ultimatum, it is understood, involves all that has thus far been contended for, including the surrender to the United States of the entire Philippine group, and also names the amount of cash which this Government will pay Spain in consideration of her expenditures on account of pacific improvements and betterments in the Island of Luzon. The amount of this cash payment is not known, but there is a basis for the belief that it is approximately $10,000,000.

Germans Turn to Our Commissioners.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—As the German Ambassador at Madrid, Count von Radowitz, has been unable to obtain repayment of overcharges in export duties, of which German firms at Manila have complained to the Foreign Office, these firms are now seeking the intervention of the United States Peace Commissioners.

President Faure to the Queen Regent.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The Spanish Government has received dispatches from Señor Montero Rios, President of the Peace Commission of Spain at Paris, detailing the investiture of President Faure with the Order of the Golden Fleece, bestowed upon him by the Queen Regent, and giving further particulars regarding the peace negotiations. President Faure has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor on the Queen Regent.

CAPT. BRADFORD HERE FROM PARIS

Peace Commission's Attache Believed to Bear Important Papers.

Capt. R. B. Bradford, United States Naval Attaché to the American Peace Commission in Paris, accompanied by Mrs. Bradford, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship Paris. Capt. Bradford was believed to be the bearer of an important message and some of the papers in connection with the Peace Commission's work. He refused to speak about the matter. He said that he would proceed at once to Washington.

PEACEFUL DYNASTIC CHANGE?

Report that the Queen Regent and Her Son Will Quit Spain and Don Carlos Be Proclaimed King.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A curious report in regard to Spain's future government is current in diplomatic circles, which, from its source, is entitled to weight, that there will be a change of dynasty, but a peaceful change.

The Queen Regent is said to be convinced of the hopelessness of her son ever reigning, and has, upon the advice of the Emperor of Austria, decided, soon after the peace treaty is signed at Paris, (and every one now regards this as only a question of days,) to quit Spain with her family and Don Carlos will be proclaimed King. Everything is reported to be already arranged, and the army and clergy are alleged to be eager for the change.

According to the programme, Don Carlos, so soon as things are running smoothly, will abdicate in favor of his son, Don Jaime.

ILOILO REPORTED TAKEN.

Insurgents Said to Have Captured the Panay Capital—Dewey Sends Warships.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Nov. 19.—It is reported that Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, is in the hands of the insurgents. The United States cruiser Charleston and the United States gunboat Concord have gone there.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—An official dispatch from Iloilo says the situation in the Visayas Islands is less grave than alleged. The insurgent attack on Iloilo is denied.

According to the Government officials here, there is no truth in the report that certain prelates are conspiring against the Spanish Government.

WORRY CAUSED WOMAN'S DEATH

Being Housekeeper for Her Former Husband Was Too Great a Strain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Identification was made to-day of the body of Mary Keasey, who died in the Polyclinic Hospital Thursday night, and reveals a sad romance. Her husband divorced her several years ago and married a younger woman.

She struggled for existence for some time and finally, losing her health, asked her former husband for help. He made her his housekeeper, but the mental strain was too much for her, and she fell ill. Thursday night she fell unconscious on the street and was taken to the hospital, where she died the same night.

BRIGHT CAREER'S SAD DECLINE.

Henry O'Connor, Once Attorney General of Iowa, Inmate of Institution.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Nov. 19.—Among the new names which have been placed on the register of the old people's building at the Iowa Soldiers' Home is that of Henry O'Connor of Sioux City.

O'Connor was once one of the brightest Irish-American citizens of the State and a brilliant orator. He came to this country in 1840, when twenty years of age, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1849 he came to Muscatine, this State, and rose to the position of Attorney General of Iowa, after which he served for years as solicitor for the Department of Justice in Washington. He numbered among his friends Grimes, Allison, Wilson, and Harlan. In his later years, however, misfortunes followed one upon another until he was left practically penniless, broken in health, and with no ambition or physical strength to begin life anew.

At the instigation of friends, he came to the Soldiers' Home to spend his remaining days, leaving his aged wife at the point of death at the home of friends in Sioux City.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The first marked Winter type of weather of the season has appeared over the extreme northern Rocky Mountain region, where the temperature has fallen to zero at Havre, Montana, and ranges 4 to 8 below zero in the region north of Montana. Cold wave, norther and snow warnings were telegraphed to Montana and Wyoming yesterday morning, and similar warnings were sent throughout Colorado, North Dakota, Central and Western South Dakota, and Central and Western Nebraska yesterday afternoon. These warnings have been extended over Northern and Western Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where very severe weather may be expected by to-night.

The eastern rain area is passing off the New England coast, and generally fair weather will prevail to-day over the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Eastern Lake region.

Storm signals are displayed along the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	THE TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	33	49	50
6 A. M.	32	48	49
9 A. M.	34	46	48
12 M.	36	48	50
3 P. M.	40	53	50
6 P. M.	38	52	50
9 P. M.	39	52	51
12 P. M.	39	51	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....49⅝
Weather Bureau.....49
Corresponding date 1897.....36
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....41

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 45 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

HARVARD IS THE VICTOR

The Wearers of the Crimson Defeat Yale's Football Team by the Score 17 to 0.

THEY PLAYED IN HEAVY RAIN

Crowds of Spectators Witnessed the Game—Some Odd Water-Proof Clothes—How Both Teams Fought—Women and Men Cheer the Victors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—For the first time in eight long years the blue ensign of Yale has been dimmed by the crimson of Harvard. The boys from Cambridge won a glorious football victory to-day, defeating their old opponents by the brilliant score of 17 to 0. After it was all over and the technicalities of the game were sifted and boiled down and skimmed off, the veterans of the sport said that it had been a hard-fought battle between a strong rush line and a strong back line, and the former had won easily.

No heroes were made through brilliant plays to-day; no man dashed madly across the gridiron with the pigskin tucked under his arm to find himself sitting in a niche of fame; but there is one little man who deserves just a bit more credit than any one else for Harvard's victory, and he is John McMasters, the trainer of the team. Seldom has an eleven played with so much ease, vigor, tact, and brilliancy as did the one which Harvard sent out under Mr. McMasters's guidance to-day.

but it was broken when Chamberlain sent the ball down to the thirty-yard line, where Reid was waiting for it

"Harvard's ball" flashed in big white letters on the scoring board, and the Harvard "rooters" responded with a mighty cheer. The men from Massachusetts settled down to work at once. By diligent, hard playing, by splendid rushing, and by keeping in accord with one another, they gradually forced the ball over into their own territory, and there they kept it. Dibblee and Eddy had punted the ball to midfield, where the Crimson boys lined up a strong defense. Yale then sent her backs against Harvard's line, but lost the ball on downs. Harvard lost it the next minute on a fumble, but the Yale men found that they were unable to make any headway by rushes.

ADVANCE OF THE CRIMSON.

Houghton kicked the ball to Eddy on Harvard's 20-yard line. Yale tried to force through Harvard's line for small gains, but made no headway, and lost to Chamberlain, who punted out of bounds. After Chamberlain had punted to Warren from the 25-yard line at midfield, Warren carried the ball ten yards, amid wild cheering from the Crimson stand. Harvard kept her splendid rush line steadily at work, and Yale lined up her backs time after time, and by a series of rushes, in which nerve, muscle, and courage prevailed, the wearers of the Crimson sweaters slowly and steadily gained inch after inch of ground, until they had passed the ball to Reid at the 5-yard line. The stalwart full back plunged at Yale's right wing, and with every Harvard player pushing him on, he finally tore his way through and gained a touch-down.

It is to be hoped that Full Back Reid will forever remember the hilarious burst of pent-up enthusiasm that greeted his score—the first mark that Harvard had been able to place against Yale since 1894. Not only Harvard men, but Yale men, too, yelled themselves hoarse in honor of the event, and women in apparent frenzy joined in the noise. A man on a top bench who had brought a huge 5-foot horn put it into use. But he might as well have left it at home. In the turmoil of human voices its notes were as feeble as those of a dulcet lute.

YALE'S DEFENSE WEAK.

At this point of the game it was clearly evident that Yale's defense was weak, especially at left tackle, through which the Crimson had made telling gains. Harvard showed that she had been splendidly trained, and every play was made with such beautiful precision that John McMasters, the trainer, clapped his hands in delight at his own excellent work. Harvard had pushed Yale backward in a manner that surprised even the most ardent supporters of the team

The first score—Harvard, 5; Yale, 0—was the signal for the Harvard supporters to begin their cheering in continued earnestness, and before the second touch-down and first goal had been made, raising Harvard's score to 11, the players had to ask that the cheerers cease, so that they could hear the orders of their Captains and the remarks of the referee.

After the third kick-off had been made by Chamberlain, Ely, the little Yale quarter back, gained ten yards before he was finally downed by Hallowell. But this spurt did not seem to put any new life in the Yale men, and shortly afterward Townshend, who had been playing very weakly, was taken off and McBride substituted in his place. Harvard never let the ball go out of her territory, and used chiefly a mass on tackle play behind Laughton and against Stillman, and the play always resulted in a gain.

When time was called the Harvard enthusiasm knew no bounds. Men and women bearing the crimson colors kept it up for many minutes. Men punched one another in their wild delight, tore their hats and oil-cloth coats to shreds, and danced and sang in wild glee. There was gloom and despair on the side of Yale. The supporters of the team seemed to foretell defeat, and not a cheer burst from them as the lackeys rushed to mop the players with pails of water and huge sponges to wash the mud from their faces.

HARVARD LUCK CONTINUES.

With the goals reversed, Harvard's luck remained just the same. Throughout the second half the Blue was rolled through the mud and the pools by the Crimson, and came out bedraggled and disgusted. Only once did Yale make a spurt, but this did not excite her cheerers to an extraordinary feat of noise-making, while the Harvard men, who were shouting every minute, cared little for the vain attempt made by Yale to pull victory out of defeat. There was an onslaught in which Jaffray got hurt, but he pluckily continued to play until exhaustion forced him to retire. Cochrane was also substituted, because he had played himself out. Yale got the ball and lost it, and got it again, and her players fumbled so badly that their play seemed pitiable.

Haughton made some admirable punts; he seemed able to place the ball just where he wanted it, and Reid made another great plunge wherein he gained seven yards. But it was Capt. Dibblee who made the star play of the second half. He tore outside of right tackle for ten yards, mostly assisted by his men in upsetting the Yale ranks right and left. When the ball was on Yale's five-yard line, Daly passed it to Reid, who made a dive to the left of centre, and with half the Harvard eleven massed behind him, he was pushed forward for another touch-down.

Yale tried the quarter back trick when time was about to be called, but was too late to get any good from it. She had failed to gain a point, and Harvard closed the game with 17 points.

THE SCENE ON THE FIELD.

At the close of the contest the spectators witnessed a scene which has never been equaled in New Haven. The Harvard band marched around the gridiron, followed by hundreds of Harvard men. At the conclusion of the triumphal march the band was surrounded by several thousand Harvard graduates and undergraduates, with their hats off, uncovered, and with all the enthusiasm to be expected upon a victory over Yale for the second time since 1875. The throng burst forth into the refrain of "Fair Harvard." Hats and banners were thrown recklessly to the winds, followed by a volley of seats and cushions, which slightly injured several people.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—It was sixteen minutes after 2 o'clock when the Yale players, clad in their armor and led by Capt. Chamberlain, made their appearance at the northwest entrance to the field. They were coming in on the trot, and as soon as seen were greeted with a burst of cheering from all quarters of the field. The substitutes at once went to the side lines, and the team which had been selected to play the game against the Cambridge visitors went on the field and began to limber up. Every man on the team looked well, and moved about as if fit to play the game of his life.

The cheers for the Yale men had hardly died away when Capt. Dibblee, leading the Crimson players, was seen coming through the same entrance, and the cheers broke out again. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania cheers were all being shouted together for the men who were finally destined to win the contest. The men looked to be in prime condition, with not a cripple in the team. Jack McMasters, who had trained them, said they were as fit as it was possible to make a team, and they certainly looked it. For a minute or two they ran about the field throwing and kicking the ball, and then Referee McClung called Capts. Chamberlain and Dibblee together to settle which goal each team should protect and who should have the ball. A coin was spun in the air. Capt. Dibblee called it correctly as it came down, and selected to defend the north goal, giving Yale the ball. This gave Harvard a slight advantage, as the wind was blowing from the northeast and driving the rain into the faces of the Yale players. The men were then sent to their positions, and they lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Hubbell	Left end	Cochrane
Stillman	Left tackle	Donald
Brown	Left guard	Boal
Cutten	Centre	Jaffray
Marshall	Right guard	Burden
Chamberlain	Right tackle	Haughton
Eddy	Right end	Hallowell
Ely	Quarter back	Daly
Durston	Left half back	Dibblee
Dudley	Right half back	Warren
Townshend	Full back	Reid

THE GAME BEGINS.

The Yale team was on a line in the centre of the field, ready to make the attack on the Harvard goal, and the Harvard men were drawn back on the defensive. The ball was placed on the ground, and Capt. Chamberlain, after looking over the field to see that all was well, stepped back and paused. The referee blew his whistle and the game began. Capt. Chamberlain ran briskly forward, planted his toe against the ball, and sent it sailing down toward the Harvard goal line, and the entire Yale team rushed after the ball.

The ball fell into Daly's hands about the 25-yard line, and in an instant the Harvard quarter back returned it toward the Yale goal. This time Ely caught it, but before he could make any gain he was downed on the Yale 50-yard line by Dibblee. Harvard greeted this play with a cheer, and Yale responded with the frog chorus cheer to encourage her players. The two teams quickly lined up, and Durston was sent against the Harvard line, but with as much success as he would have had if he had run against a stone wall. Stillman was the next man selected, and he was more successful, getting by Donald and gaining two yards. Three yards had to be made on the next play, and Stillman was selected again, but Harvard's line was too strong, and the ball was given to Harvard on downs. The crimson players held it only for a moment, for on the next play some of the players were too anxious, and Umpire Dashiel gave the ball back to Yale on account of the Harvard men holding their opponents in the line.

Townshend was the first man tried. He was sent to gain around Eddy's end, but was downed before he had gained a yard. Then Dudley was sent to get between Marshall and Chamberlain, but there was no hole there. This was pleasing to the Yale supporters, and they cheered enthusiastically. It was the third down and five yards to gain. Dibblee tried the next time, but, failing to make the distance, the ball went to Yale, and Chamberlain promptly punted to Harvard's 30-yard line, and Haughton at once returned the ball, sending it out of bounds at Yale's 50-yard line. Townshend tried the Harvard centre, but big Jaffray threw him back with a loss of a yard. Durston gained two yards by Haughton, and then Chamberlain punted, sending the ball out at Harvard's 42-yard line.

When the ball was brought in Haughton sent it over the Yale goal line. It was brought out this time to the twenty-five-yard line, and Chamberlain punted. Dibblee caught the ball, and made the first brilliant run of the game. He successfully dodged the Yale men, and took the ball back eighteen yards before he was downed by Eddy. This was on the Yale fifty-yard-line.

HARVARD MEN WARM UP.

So far the game had been very even, but now the Harvard players began to play as though their lives depended on the game. They had become thoroughly warmed up, and in the next few plays hurled themselves against the Yale line with such force that the New Haven men were forced to give way, and without losing the ball again a touch-down was scored. Reid was the first man used, and he found a hole for five yards between Chamberlain and Marshall. In a moment they were lined up again, and again Reid dashed through the line, this time by Marshall and Cutten, for four yards. Dibblee took the ball, and easily passed Stillman for two yards, and then Dibblee hurled himself through a hole between Stillman and Brown for eight yards. The whole Yale team tried to stop the Harvard Captain, but they were powerless.

The Yale players then tried to "brace up," and in the next two plays only two yards were gained, but Dibblee, on the third attempt, made the necessary distance to keep the ball for the Cambridge men. It was then only twenty-five yards from the goal. Reid carried it two yards nearer. The players were on the eastern side of the field, and Dibblee, on the next play, dashed through the Yale line, and then, when he had the field clear, tried to get the ball nearer to the goal posts. He was downed after gaining ten yards. Had he run straight, he would have made a touch-down then.

The Harvard men were frantic. Victory was near at hand, and it was such an unusual occurrence with the men from Cambridge that they could not keep quiet. Cheer after cheer rang out on the field, and counter cheers from the Yale side were heard to encourage the Yale men. The goal was now only fifteen yards away, and Reid and Dibblee in the next two plays carried the ball five yards nearer. Reid found a soft spot by Marshall and Cutten, and five yards more were gained.

"Nothing can stop them now!" shouted E. J. Wendall, and the Harvard men gave nine rahs for their champions.

Warren made a gain of a yard, Reid two yards, and then with one mighty effort Reid was pushed over and the first touch-down in the game scored for Harvard. The ball had been taken over the line in the corner of the field, and Haughton punted out to Dibblee, who caught the ball in front of the goal posts. In trying for the goal, though, Haughton miscalculated the wind, and the ball struck the post, so that the score was 5 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

The scene that followed was one that has rarely been seen on any football field. Harvard men and women cheered incessantly and waved their hats and flags. Those on the field hugged each other and then danced with delight. It had taken about ten minutes to make the touch-down.

YALE'S SPIRIT RECOVERED.

The Yale men looked rather downhearted as they lined up again, but as soon as Chamberlain had punted the ball down the field they started in to play with a zest, seeming determined to retrieve their lost fortunes. Haughton caught the ball and sent it back to Yale's five-yard line, where Ely had secured it, but was at once downed by the Harvard's ends. Durston and Dudley were sent against the line, but, having only gained two yards, Chamberlain punted. Dibblee caught the ball and ran back ten yards before the Yale end was on the scene and stopped his further progress.

Dibblee punted and the ball was caught by Ely on Yale's twenty-yard line. The Yale quarterback started to run, and aided by the Yale interference, managed to gain thirty-five yards before he was downed in the centre of the field. It was a brilliant run, and Ely was cheered for his play. Durston got by Haughton and gained three yards, and Dudley gained two by Donald. Durston tried to find a small space by Jaffray, but Harvard's centre was too strong, and only a yard was gained. Townshend was then tried, but, failing to gain, Chamberlain punted the bill out of bounds at Harvard's thirty-yard line.

Haughton and Chamberlain happened to meet in this play. Haughton had tried to break through to block the kick, and, being disappointed, seemed to think that it was Chamberlain's fault, and so tried to punch the Yale Captain. Chamberlain resented such attention, and for a moment things looked ugly, but the men separated, and no blood was spilled.

The ball was brought in and Haughton sent it sailing way down the field and out of bounds at Yale's 15-yard line. On the next line-up Dudley was downed with a loss of a yard, and Chamberlain punted again. Dibblee tried to catch the ball, but fumbled, and Ely secured it for Yale. Ten yards were then given to Yale for Harvard's holding in the line. Durston and Dudley tried to go through the Harvard line, but failing, the ball went to Harvard.

TOWNSHEND OUT OF IT.

Reid was placed at the head of a revolving tandem and was pushed forward three yards. Warren gained three yards more, Dibblee two, and Reid four yards on the left of the Rev. Mr. Cutten. A halt was called in the play at this point. Townshend was played out, and McBride was called from the side line to take his place. The Yale rooters were pleased with the change and gave the new full back a cheer by way of encouragement.

The game was resumed. Dibblee got past Hubbell and gained five yards. Donald gained three yards, and the goal was only eight yards away. The Yale rooters were calling on their men to brace up, but all their calling could not stop the Harvard attack. Dibblee gained three yards, and on the next play he was pushed over the line for a touch-down. This time Haughton kicked a goal, and the score was 11 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

The sons of Old Eli now conceded that the game was lost, and that it was only a question of how big the score would be. Harvard's line was too strong, and the backs from the university at Cambridge could tear holes in the Yale line. Harvard sprung a new song at this point. They selected a chorus from "Faust" for the air, and the words were "Oh, my, how sorry I am for Yale." Each line was the same, but it was sung very effectively. All on the east side of the field joined in, and the Harvard brass band played the accompaniment.

Chamberlain kicked off and Daly returned the sphere to Ely, who fumbled, and Cochrane secured it for Harvard on Yale's forty-yard line. Dibblee started in to rush things by gaining eight yards around the left end; Warren got three yards, and then the Yale men made a determined stand and held the Harvard men so that they took the ball on downs. This effort was rather costly, though, as Marshall was hurt, and it was several minutes before he could go on with the game. When play was resumed McBride punted to Daly, who made a fair catch, and then Haughton tried for a goal from the field, but the ball sailed wide of the posts.

The ball was brought out 25 yards, and McBride punted to the centre. Haughton returned the ball. Ely tried to catch it, but it was too slippery and it dropped out of his hands. The ball rolled on and over the goal line, Ely securing it and making a touch-back for Yale. Again it was brought out, and McBride punted, the ball rolling out at centre. He tried again, and this time Dibblee secured the ball and ran back 10 yards. Another exchange of punts and the ball was in the centre of the field, when time was called for the first half.

THE SECOND HALF BEGINS.

After the usual interval, the teams lined up again, Yale this time defending the northern goal and Harvard the southern. No changes were made, and the contest was soon resumed. Harvard had the ball, and Haughton kicked off. McBride caught the ball, ran back five yards, and thun punted. The ball was caught on Harvard's thirty-yard line by Daly, who as soon as he secured it started to run, and, quickly dodging first one Yale man and then another, carried it back thirty-five yards, being downed on Yale's forty-five-yard line. It was a brilliant run, and fairly electrified every one on Yale Field.

The teams lined up and Warren was sent against the Yale line, but the blues had stiffened up a bit during the ten minutes, and he was thrown back with a loss of two yards. Dibblee was selected to recover this loss and he succeeded in taking the ball between Stillman and Brown for four yards. Warren made the necessary distance to keep the ball on the Harvard side. Again the Harvard men tried the Yale line, and again there was a brace, so that this time Yale secured the ball, holding Harvard three times with only a gain of three yards altogether. The players were getting desperate. It was a new experience for Harvard to fail to gain, and the men did not like it. Some were disposed to be rather rough, and Umpire Dashiel warned Cochrane and some other players.

For Yale, Durston gained three by Haughton and Ely, on a double pass, got by Hubbell, and gained seven yards. Dudley, much to his surprise, managed to slip by Jaffray and gained two yards; Durston gained three yards by Donald, and Stillman gained four yards by Jaffray. This put the ball in the centre of the field. Things looked better for Yale. McBride and Dudley carried the ball five yards further. Chamberlain broke through the line, but was hurled back; Durston gained four yards, and, when it was third down and one yard to gain, Yale was given five yards for their opponents' interference. Dudley and McBride could only gain a yard, and then Cochrane had to retire, played out, and Farley took his place.

On the next play Harvard braced up and took the ball on downs. Haughton at once punted, Ely fumbled, and Donald fell on the ball on Yale's thirty-yard line. Reid and Dibblee gained eight yards, and then Warren dashed through the Yale line and dragged the ball and some of the Yale team to the sixteen-yard line, where he was downed. Reid and Dibblee tired again, but another brace up on Yale's part prevented any material gain, and Yale got the ball. Durston got through the line for four yards, and Chamberlain fell back for a kick, but this was only a bluff, Durston being sent at the line, but failing to make any gain.

Chamberlain then had to punt, and the ball was secured by Dibblee on Yale's 45-yard line. Jaffray, who had played a magnificent game, by this time was tired out, and he retired, Burnett taking his place. After two attempts at the Yale line, Haughton punted the ball, which rolled out at Yale's ten-yard line Chamberlain tried to send the ball back, but it went high in the air and was secured by Dibblee on Yale's twenty-yard line. The Harvard players carried the ball five yards nearer to the goal, and then lost it on downs, and Yale's friends breathed easier again. Chamberlain and Haughton exchanged punts and the ball fell in McBride's hands on Yale's twenty-five-yard line. Ely, however, failed to hold it, and Donald secured it for Harvard.

Then the Crimson men played ball! Warren gained five yards around Eddy's end, Dibblee was next sent round the other end and gained one yard, and Reid slipped by Stillman for seven yards more. In the next play Reid went over the line, scoring the third and last touch-down in the game. Haughton kicked the goal, making the score 17 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

Chamberlain kicked off again, and Daly brought the ball back to Harvard's 30-yard line. Warren made a gain of four yards by Cutten, and Haughton and McBride exchanged punts, the ball finally being downed on Yale's 45-yard line. Dibblee gained ten yards between Stillman and Brown, and Yale got the ball for Harvard's holding. McBride got by Donald for eight yards, Durston gained two yards, and Chamberlain carried the ball to Harvard's 35-yard line.

Yale was making a desperate attempt to score, but it was too late in the game. McBride got through centre for three yards, and then Dudley had to retire, Eddy going to his place at half back, and Schwenpe going to right end. By a double pass, Ely to Durston, the ball was carried to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line, and then Donald retired, Eaton taking his place.

There was still a few seconds for play, and Chamberlain decided to try for a goal from the field. Every Yale man on the field held his breath as the ball was passed to the Captain. He dropped it and kicked, but the ball flew wide, and then the whistle blew and the game was over.

Yale was beaten because Harvard's team was a superior one every way. Every point scored was earned. There were no flukes in the game. It was well contested from start to finish, and, considering the condition of the grounds, there was little fumbling. Harvard's line was stronger than Yale's. It was heavier, too, and the men from Cambridge could do almost as they pleased with the Yale men. Stillman and Brown seemed to be the weak spot in the Yale line, and most of the gains were made at that point. Back of the line Harvard was stronger again.

The Harvard backs were surer gainers than those of Yale, and in punting Haughton was far superior to either Townshend or McBride. His punts were longer, and he seemed to be able to place the ball just where he wanted it. Wherever the ball dropped, too, the ends seemed to be, while with the Yale team the ends were seldom with the ball when it fell, and Harvard invariably brought it back many yards.

This is the first time Harvard has ever figured as a strong football college. She has done well at rowing and at baseball, but, although many attempts have been made to get a championship football team, this is the first time the men from Cambridge have succeeded. According to football experts, Harvard has the best team this year, and it is also the opinion that Pennsylvania's team comes next. Princeton is third, and Yale last.

The summary follows:

Score—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
Touch-downs—Reid, 2; Dibblee, 1.
Goals from touch-downs—Haughton, 2.

Time of game—Two halves of 25 minutes each. Substitutes—McBride for Townshend, Eddy for Dudley, Schweppe for Eddy for Yale, Farley for Cochrane, Burnett for Jaffray, Eaton for Donald for Harvard.

Referee—Mr. McClung of Lehigh. Umpire—Paul J. Dashiel of Lehigh.

HARVARD'S MERIT ADMITTED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—The Yale football eleven had its breaking-up banquet this evening, after the men had rested a bit from the results of the disastrous game of the afternoon. Ex-Capt. Hinkey was not in evidence at the places of rendezvous nor at the New Haven House, but Capt. Chamberlain, when asked to express his views of the game and its results, said:

"Why, the reason for Yale's defeat was very apparent to anybody who saw the game. The Harvard eleven was simply too good for us. They were much stronger than we had expected, and we were outplayed all around. But we hope to beat them within the next eight years anyway. You know they have defeated us only twice in eighteen years. I guess we can afford to stand to-day's defeat. As to their guards' back play, they did not win by that alone, for Boal gained only four yards on it in all."

Trainer Hull was of the opinion that the guards' back play was Yale's knock-out blow. He said the Yale line did not seem to know how to meet it.

"Pa" Corbin, Yale's famous former centre, said that the game augured well for future Harvard elevens. He added:

"The game showed pre-eminently Harvard's superiority. Yale was outplayed all around. Of course there are a lot of 'ifs' in the calculations. For instance, if De Saulles had been in good condition and had played, and if McBride had been himself, a great difference would undoubtedly have been seen in the game. I do not mean that Harvard would not have won anyhow, however. The Yale team of to-day represents Yale, and it was poor in defense and weak aggressively."

De Saulles was asked his views. He said: "In a nutshell, to my mind, the Yale rush line was very weak in defensive ability, and the back field was decidedly so. The first line on defensive work could not hold, and the backfield did not work together well enough to be effective."

Bert Waters, Harvard's coach, said:

"We found Yale unusually weak. We, of course, expected that she would be weak, but not so much as we learned by the game. Her aggressive work was poor, and her defensive plays were weak in execution; but in both departments Yale was away ahead of what she showed us in the game with Princeton. There was evident improvement in the eleven during the past week. Harvard won the game on the merits of her eleven. Daly was the bright particular star of the game. He was an excellent general, and handled the team skilfully. In his backfield work he kept his head well, and the team owes much to his playing."

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VIEWS OF HARVARD COACHES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—To say that the regular coaches and other old Harvard players, who have had a share in the development of this year's team, were overjoyed at to-day's victory, would be putting it mildly. Head Coach W. C. Forbes, '92, was one of the most pleased. He had little to say in the way of individual comment, but praised the work of the whole team and attributed Harvard's victory to the almost perfect use of every advantage offered.

R. G. Waters, '94, said that Yale showed unexpected weakness, but that he was pleased with nearly every detail of Harvard's play. Dr. W. A. Brooks, '87, the old Harvard coach and the medical supervisor of this year's team, praised the spirit of the Yale team, which, he said, exhibited typical Yale sand up to the last minute. He considered the game a proof of Harvard's clear superiority in every point.

G. G. Murchie, '05, laid stress on Daly's excellent control of his men, and the spirit which he kept in them to the end. J. L. Knox, coach of the freshman team, thought Harvard put up a better game than Yale in nearly every particular.

PRINCETONIANS MELANCHOLY.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Yale's downfall to-day caused a melancholy feeling at Princeton this afternoon, since Princeton's small score of 6 made last Saturday against Yale is lost in the shadow of Harvard's big score of 17, and the Cambridge boys are just eleven points nearer the championship than the Tigers. A large crowd of "rooters" left for New Haven this morning on the early trains to "root" for Yale, and to pick up all the bets that Harvard men were inclined to offer. As a result, the Jersey boys are "down in the mouth" to-night, and are only about even on the season so far as finances go.

Harvard Freshmen Also Win.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—The Harvard freshman eleven this morning defeated the Yale freshmen with the score of 6 to 0. The winning touch-down was made within the last two minutes of the game by Hall, left half back, who had scarcely got into the playing, taking Blagdon's place.

BIG CROWD WENT FROM HERE.

The Members of the Harvard Club Celebrated the Victory on Their Return.

The rain apparently had no effect upon the local enthusiasts who had prepared to witness the big football game, and it is estimated that about 4,000 persons traveled to New Haven from this city yesterday morning. As early as 8 o'clock the crowds began to arrive at the Grand Central Station, the early comers wishing to arrive in New Haven early enough to witness the game between the freshman teams. It was at 11 o'clock that the real rush began, and for two hours, when the last special pulled out, a steady stream of people filed into the station.

Each train was made up of ten coaches, some of which were private cars. The Harvard Club used seven cars, and a more confident crowd never left this city. Other special cars were occupied by delegations from the different Exchanges. There was very little cheering. Every now and then a party would arrive singing college songs and whooping it up for their favorites. A number of enthusiasts who did not venture out in the storm received the news of the game on the tickers.

The first train from New Haven, after the game, reached here shortly after 7 P. M., having a mingled crowd of joyous and despondent rooters, and many hundreds who had been less directly interested in the outcome. The passengers were greeted with deafening entreaties of "Cab! Cab!" as they thronged from the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second Street, and a number of small boys greeted them with the comforting assurance, "Harvard's de winner, git cher extr-r-ee poiper!" The crimson flags were considerably in evidence, but the Yale people were also mindful of their colors in spite of the fact that they were not crowned with victory this time. The Yalensians had little to say, however, and usually refrained from saying that. One middle-aged man with a bedraggled bunch of violets in his coat lapel stood above the steps leading down to the street, wearing a glum expression, and sharply responded to the seedy cabman who sedulously proffered the services of his nag, "No, I tell you, I've got a carriage, and I don't want any more."

Eighteen of the University of Pennsylvania's players arrived here on the first of the special trains and went to the Murray Hill for dinner before starting for Philadelphia. Most all they had to say of the game was that Harvard had clearly outplayed Yale. When the second train came in, about 8 o'clock, a body of Harvard Club members, together with a few undergraduates who had come down from New Haven, formed a disjointed phalanx, and marched, singing and shouting, to the Harvard Club, at 27 West Forty-fourth Street. They would count up to seventeen in sonorous tones, and then burst into a yell of unbounded ecstasy.

When they reached the club the rooters formed in a compact mass, and one man, mounting the steps, cried: "Now, fellows, let's give nine long Harvards and then three cheers for Harvard!" There followed nine incoherent long-drawn shouts, intended for so many repetitions of the university's name, and then the usual nine "Rahs" with Harvard at the end. "Them fellers is clean crazy," said a small boy to a cabman down the street. "Oh, they're beauts," was the terse rejoinder. From across the way small hands waved a welcome from the Berkeley School windows, and on the sidewalk girls in short dresses asked each other, "Hey! did je hear the Harvards? They won!" An informal jollification followed inside the clubhouse, and punch was served about 9 o'clock.

The college men were very scarce in the Tenderloin last night. A few Harvardmen had seats at the various theatres.

Notes of the Day.

Those who speculated in seats had a bad day of it.

The Yale coaches were heard to murmur at the close of the first half, "Oh, how pitiable!"

Every one expected before the game that Yale would win, owing to the heavy rain.

Some of the New Yorkers didn't like the New Haven open-work cars.

Julian Curtiss, Ray Thompson, and Vance McCormick were among the old Yale men seen on the campus.

John T. Walters of Philadelphia, it is said, had $5,000 bet on Harvard.

Yale was overwhelmed from the start. Her men found it impossible to withstand Harvard's terrible rushes.

Reid says he swallowed sufficient mud to fill a teacup.

Grand stand seats decreased in price as the rain continued. Many were sold for 25 and 50 cents apiece. One man announced them for 10 cents a dozen.

The men who raked in the most money were those who sold the cushions.

The railway accommodations for the return trip were not in accordance with those of the morning. No one on the station seemed to know which trains left for New York, and when they would leave. Many Bridgeport passengers were carried through to New York on the specials.

Among the old-time Harvard players who cheered for their team were Frank Hallowell, Bob Wrenn, James Lee, Loomis, Everett, Waters, and Keyes.

Jaffray is just 6 feet 5½ inches in height.

Harvard's full back, Reid, is nineteen years old, and is a graduate of the Belmont School, in California.

Capt. Dibblee plays baseball as well as football.

Many of the women present were perfectly heedless of the rain. It was pouring the hardest when Harvard made its first goal, and the excitement was running so high that no one seemed to notice it.

Shortly after the game Harvard men rushed through New Haven and tore down all Yale's blue flags.

Evert J. Wendall was happier than he has been for many a day. He divided his time between greeting old friends, cheering for Harvard, congratulating the players, and smiling at everybody.

Julian Curtis received a telegram from the "Sporting Editor" of a New York paper that pretends to be an authority on sports. The "Sporting Editor" wanted to know if the game would be played if it rained. Mr. Curtiss is going to have the telegram framed.

Wrightington, who played on the Harvard team in the last game played at Springfield, four years ago, watched the game from the side line. When Harvard scored he ran up and down the field, shouting like a crazy man, and then began to waltz. The victory must have been very pleasing to Mr. Wrightington, because in the game in which he played his collar bone was broken, and he received other injuries through the rough playing of Hinkey.

The field on which the freshmen played was ankle deep in water. Yale Field is so well drained that the water ran off, except in a few places. Julian Curtiss remarked just before the game began, when a friend spoke of the ill-nature of the weather man, "I've got'so I like it. I hope it will keep up."

George Adee and Percy Bolton, two of the rowing experts of the Yale Alumni, watched the game from the stand and cheered as heartily as any of the youngsters.

"This is Harvard's day," a crowd of men from Cambridge were singing on their way to the station after the game. "Yes," shouted a Yale man, "and it comes once in twenty years."

The Harvard band was a big success. Pennsylvania first introduced the band idea, but it did not work well at Cambridge, and Pennsylvania was beaten by Harvard.

The Pennsylvania team watched the game from the Harvard side of the field and cheered its best for the Crimson. Princeton's victorious team was on the Yale side, and, of course, wanted Yale to win and so give the undisputed championship to the Tigers.

The three-cornered league is talked of for next year. Princeton will play at Yale Field, Yale has to play at Cambridge, and the Harvard team, it is said, will go to Princeton. This will give each of the three big colleges a game on its own ground and leave Pennsylvania out in the cold.

In the Princeton game, the Yale "rooters" started to sing, "Princeton's goal's not far away," just before Poe made his famous run. The song was not heard on Yale Field yesterday.

In the last fifteen years Yale has defeated Harvard nine times. She has played one tie game and has been once defeated by the Harvard players. Yale has in all scored 167 points and Harvard 30 points. Beginning with the season of 1883, the scores between the two universities were as follows: 1883, Yale, 23; Harvard, 2; 1884, Yale 52, Harvard 0; 1885, no game played; 1886, Yale 29, Harvard 4; 1887, Yale 32, Harvard 8; 1888, no game played; 1889, Yale 6, Harvard 0; 1890, Yale 10, Harvard 12; 1891, Yale 6, Harvard 0; 1892, Yale 6, Harvard 0; 1893, Yale 6, Harvard 0; 1894, Yale 12, Harvard 4; 1895, no game played; 1896, no game played; 1897, Yale 0, Harvard 0.

TRINITY SCHOOL VICTORIOUS.

Defeats De La Salle Institute for the Interscholastic Football Championship.

Trinity School, by defeating De La Salle Institute by a score of 21 to 5, at Berkeley Oval, yesterday afternoon, won the football championship of the Interscholastic Athletic Association. It was a fine game, particularly on the part of the Trinity representatives, who, by well-formed plays and clean work, easily carried off the honors. Trinity's defensive game could not have been better, and her strong aggressive game crippled the De La Salle line. It was not an ideal day for football, but the few hundred rain-soaked adherents of Trinity who took a long chance of contracting pneumonia, made things hum after the game. It was the first time that the school has won a football championship, and Dr. Ulmann, Principal of the school, promised to give the boys a holiday next week to celebrate the event.

The Trinity School team played better football than any scholastic team in this vicinity in years. Milbank and the McClave brothers were the heroes of the game. They plunged through the line and around the ends for gains that were never less than five yards. These three players were aided in their runs by beautiful interference that the De La Salle players were unable to break up. De La Salle seldom secured the ball, and when they tried the bucking made very little progress. They did not try any outside plays, because the Trinity ends were like a stone wall. There was very little fumbling, although the ball was slippery and apparently hard to handle.

The play in the first half was close. Trinity, by a series of rushes and end plays, made a touch-down in six minutes, R. McClave scoring. From then until about five minutes before the half ended, the De La Salle lads played desperately, guarding their goal line with a dogged determination. De La Salle secured the ball on her opponents' twenty-yard line on an off-side play, and by short rushes just managed to get the ball over for a touch-down as the referee blew his whistle announcing the end of the half. In the second half Trinity played brilliant football and scored a touch-down in less than five minutes, through the fine work of Milbank and R. McClave. After the kick-off they again began to break up the De La Salle line, and with the ball on the latter's forty-five-yard line, R. McClave, by clever dodging and aided by flying interference, carried the ball over for another touch-down. From then on the playing was always in De La Salle's territory. Eight minutes before the game ended Milbank was pushed over for another touch-down. The teams lined up as follows:

Trinity.	Positions.	De La Salle.
Doe	Left end	Keeler
D. Browne	Left tackle	H. Connelly
F. Lane	Left guard	O'Dwyer
Rogers	Centre	J. Murphy
Kirkby	Right guard	Schriner
R. McClave	Right tackle	Thorpe
Ward	Right end	Devitt
W. Brown	Quarter back	Levery
S. McClave	Left half back	{C. Murphy, E. Connelly
Milbank	Right half back	T. Lanene
Thompson	Full back	McKenna

Score—Trinity, 21; De La Salle, 5. Touch-downs—R. McClave, 2; Milbank, 1. McClave, and O'Dwyer, 1. Goal from touch-down—Kirkby. Referee—Mr. G. Salmon. Umpire—Mr. J. Hughes. Linemen—Irvin and Jackson. Time—Twenty-five and twenty minute halves.

FOOTBALL AT ORANGE OVAL.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club closed its football season with a victory over the Orange Athletic Club at Orange Oval yesterday afternoon, by a score of 12 to 0. The first time the teams met, on election day, there was no score, but yesterday the local team was much stronger, as the players were in good condition, particularly Schaefer, who was injured early in the game election day, and was therefore useless at line bucking.

Only fifteen-minute halves were played, owing to the muddy condition of the grounds. The Orange team held the locals in the first half and neither side scored. In the second half the Knickerbockers used their guard's back with telling effect, and scored twice in ten minutes. Substantial gains by Schaefer, Larendon, and Kindgen brought the ball to Orange's five-yard line and Larendon was pushed through centre for a touch-down three and one-half minutes after the teams lined up. A series of rushes by Valentine, Kindgen, and Ludlow enabled the locals to score their second touch-down. Despite the wet condition of the ball, Valentine kicked both goals. Orange played on the defensive during the last ten minutes, punting the ball out of danger every time they secured it. The teams lined up as follows:

Knickerbocker A.C.	Positions.	Orange A. C.
Waters	Left end	W. Kyle
Hughes	Left tackle	A. Mohor
Kindgen	Left guard	Vaughan
Bowden	Centre	L. Mohor
Miller	Right guard	Dailey
Schaefer	Right tackle	Schaillis
Blunt	Right end	Reimer, Romig
Beers	Quarter back	Padelford
Larendon	Left half back	Tucker
Ludlow	Right half back	Underwood, Bosch
Valentine	Full back	Gibson

Touch-downs—Larendon, Valentine. Goals from touch-downs—Valentine, 2. Umpire—John Kyle. Referee—R. S. Walker.

FOOTBALL HONORS FOR ST. PAUL.

In the final game for the Long Island interscholastic championship at Garden City yesterday afternoon, St. Paul School defeated Pratt Institute by a score of 33 to 0. The Pratt Institute lads could not make any impression on the St. Paul rush line, while on the other hand the Pratt line was broken into time and again. Gage played a remarkable game. He was particularly strong in line bucking, and on several occasions it took two players to bring him down. Sprague and Brill also did good work, and the tackling of Blount was another feature. The Pratt players were badly used up after the game. The teams lined up as follows:

St. Paul.	Positions.	Pratt.
Blount	Left end	St. John
Dickerson	Left tackle	Dennison
Hunt	Left guard	Tilney
Smith	Centre	Van Deusen
Mount	Right guard	Burt
Brill	Right tackle	Fritez
Van Wagenen	Right end	Austin
Boyésen	Quarter back	Chipp
Sprague	Left half back	Burrows
Gage	Right half back	Harding
Cornwall	Full back	Ward

Score—St. Paul, 33 Pratt Institute, 0. Touch-downs—Gage, 4; Sprague, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Brill, 2; Sprague, 1. Umpire—Dr. Vorhers. Referee—Mr. Lutz. Time—Two twenty-five minute halves.

Carlisle Indians Win in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Carlisle Indians defeated the University of Illinois eleven on Jackson Field this afternoon by a score of 11 to 0. Only the call of time prevented the redskins from scoring another touch-down, as the

THE HORSE SHOW CLOSES

Champion Day Events Attract a Large Attendance.

JOHN R. GENTRY'S FIRST PRIZE

He Captures the Honors in Special Class for American Light-Harness Horses and Deserved Them.

When the last ribbon in the championship jumping class had been pinned on the winner's bridle, and the big arcs of incandescent lights had been turned off, society bade good-bye to the fourteenth annual show of the National Horse Show Association, and concurred with the management and the exhibitors in the opinion that it was the most successful, from every point of view, ever held in Madison Square Garden. The attendance during the week was steadily on the increase each succeeding night; society loaned its patronage, and in this manner brought out thousands who would otherwise not care to attend, and throughout the week there was not a single unpleasant feature to mar the smoothness with which the show went along.

The attendance yesterday in spite of the rain was heavy, for Saturday is always Champion day, when the winners in the various classes compete with one another for the distinction of having pinned on their bridles the blue, red, and gold rosette which proclaims the wearer to be the best of his or her breed in the Show.

Then, too, there was another attraction that appealed to those who love that magnificent animal, the American light-harness horse. This was a special class in which a prize of $300 in plate or cash was offered for all pacers having a record of 2:30 or better. There were originally four entries, but Robert J., who has not been in the best of condition lately, was not shown, and this left John R. Gentry, whose mark of 2:09½, stood as the world's record until the peerless Star Pointer came out and realized the dream of all light-harness men by passing the two-minute mark; Direct, 2:05¾, the handsome black stallion, whose record to a highwheel sulky has never yet been equalled, and Klatawah, 2:06¼, the big rangy son of Steinway, who has shown himself during the season to be probably the best three-year-old pacer on the turf.

The management, however, made a mistake in having this class brought on at such an unseasonable hour as noon, for, although the crowd that came to see them was a large one, a much larger number of people would have been on hand to see them if the class was judged later in the day. To John R. Gentry went the award, and he was justly entitled to it, for he was the most perfect piece of horseflesh the spectators had seen during the week. He stepped as fast as was safe in such a small stretch, and it was noticeable that he lit on his toes at every step. Chauncey M. Depew, who was one of the many visitors, watched him, and, as usual, after he had seen the ribbon awarded him, turned to Controller Coler and remarked: "And that reminds me of a joke I once," &c.

The football score was posted on the blackboard, and when Harvard's victory became known the Harvard sympathizers applauded generously. Lander, whose band was in the top balcony, caught the spirit of the occasion immediately, and struck up "Fair Harvard," and came in for his share of the applause.

The crowd at the evening session was a very large one and there were so many on the promenade that at times the narrow board walk became congested. The costumes worn by the women were not remarkable. Occasionally a black velvet train swept carelessly along the mud-tracked "clothes walk," but the majority of the women were sufficiently sensible to leave at home those gowns which are not in sympathy with rain.

Miss Kate Cary and Mrs. Sydney Smith were among the few of the boxholders indefatigable in their attendance. Miss Cary yesterday afternoon was gowned in a brown tailor suit, brightened by a collar of cherry velvet and a small bluet velvet hat. Mrs. George Burroughs Torry wore a striking costume of black velvet, the bodice of which was ornamented by a serpentine trimming of light blue satin, against which rested a large bunch of violets. The hat worn with this gown was a large black velvet affair, embellished with a heavy white plume.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman has been one of the most admired women at the Garden, and her box yesterday afternoon, as usual, was surrounded by visitors. She wore a stylish black coat, trimmed with chinchilla. A large violet chiffon tie fell in a fluffy mass at her throat. Her hat was gray, trimmed with two quills placed at a right angle on the left side.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

Class for Horses Suitable for Cavalry Purposes Brought Out a Fine Lot of Animals.

Those of the spectators who were present when Class 115 was judged, and who had seen some of the mounted troops pass through the city streets on their way to the Southern encampments during the war, must have been impressed with the inferiority of the United States cavalry horses they saw then. Class 115 was for horses suitable for cavalry purposes, and every one of the seven exhibited was a charger full of dash and fire—just the sort of animal that would be of service in a mounted engagement. Col. O. L. Hein of the West Point Military Academy, who came down to inspect them, pronounced them typical chargers, and the most representative lot yet seen in a show ring. Capsheaf, a bay gelding, owned by Col. C. L. Railey of Kentucky, was awarded the blue ribbon.

The ponies had the ring to themselves during the greater part of the morning session, for three classes of them were judged. One class was for Shetland ponies, not exceeding 46 inches; another for Shetland stallions, and the other for ponies in harness, above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands. William J. Sampson's The Little Minister won the blue ribbon in the stallion class, and T. L. Watt, Jr.'s, Monte Carlo second prize. Sly Dance and Hurrah, respectively, were the winners in the other two pony classes.

Sampson and Sigsbee carried off another prize in the harness-horse class, for pairs shown before a spider, T cart, or phaeton. The pair went well, and they stepped as elegantly as they did earlier in the week, but Sampson was at times restive, and threatened to raise a disturbance.

Col. Lawrence Kip, having won the blue ribbon for the best road pair and best appointed road rig, was anxious to win in the class for single roadsters and best appointed rig. His mare Water Maid was harnessed to a well appointed rig, in which even the smallest details were carefully examined. Col. Kip's horse and rig were adjudged the best, and James W. Cooke's rig, with Altomerit in the shafts, was placed second.

The two championships for saddle horses brought a magnificent collection of saddlers into the ring. Mrs. Jacques Ballin's Fayette McCord, a showy, perfect gaited and gaited animal, was awarded the championship ribbon for saddlers not exceeding 15.2 hands. Among the larger saddle horses E. T. H. Talmage's Oriflamme was given the ribbon, while the reserve went to John J. Freedman's Magnet.

UNCLE SAM'S VICTORY UNPOPULAR.

Coxey, Charles F. Bates's blue ribbon of a year ago, at last found a class where he could in a measure regain his lost laurels. This was the tandem class, in which he was hooked up as the wheeler, with The Whirl of the Town in the lead. With Lord Brilliant on the wheel and Lieutenant Wilkes in the van, George B. Huline won the second prize, while A. J. Nutting's Duke and Holly won the third ribbons.

The championship for pairs of roadsters saw Col. Kip's sweet mare Emoleta, and her running mate, Mambrino Belle, victorious. They made a splendid team.

So many first prizes have fallen to C. F. Bates during the week that the steady visitors yesterday began to wish that some of the other competitors would be fortunate enough to beat him in some of the classes, but not one who saw The Whirl of the Town step around the ring in the championship class for single-harness horses wanted the prize to go to any other than the gelding.

The championship for single-harness horses was a knotty problem for the judges to decide, and when eventually they picked Oliver H. P. Belmont's bay gelding Uncle Sam there was a howl from the spectators that echoed and re-echoed through the big building. Uncle Sam did not capture the fancy of the crowd as well as he did that of the judges, and on his trip out of the ring a storm of hisses greeted him. The spectators evidently thought the championship should have gone to Crow & Murray's Blucher, who won over Uncle Sam in Class 51, for high stepper. But while Blucher triumphed over Uncle Sam in Class 51, he showed only to be what the class called for, a high stepper, while as an all-round harness horse Uncle Sam is his superior.

THE AWARDS MADE BY THE JUDGES.

Animals That Captured the Prizes in the Different Classes.

The following were the awards made by the judges:

Class 42.—Horses in single harness and delivery wagons as used for local deliveries. First prize, $100, bay gelding and wagon exhibited by Studebaker Brothers. Second prize, $50, Charlie, b. g., exhibited by George H. Lingdale. Third prize, Gerino, gr. g., exhibited by George M. Stumpp.

Class 88.—Shetland ponies, under saddle, not exceeding 46 inches, three years old or over. First prize, $80, Sly Dance, b. m.; owner, T. L. Watt. Second prize, $40, Montreal, sk. s.; owner, T. L. Watt. Third prize, Monte Carlo, sk. s.; owner, T. L. Watt, Jr.

Class 94.—Shetland stallions not exceeding 46 inches. First prize, $80, The Little Minister, ch., 39 inches, 6 years, owner, William J. Sampson. Second prize, $40, Monte Carlo, sk., 42½ inches; owner, T. L. Watt, Jr. Third prize, $20, Dandy Thistle, b., 39 inches, 8 years; owner, William F. Fotterall.

Class 74.—Ponies in harness above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, three years old or over—First prize, $80, Hurrah, br. g., 14.1; owner, E. D. Jordan. Second prize, $40, Cottage Prince, b. g., 14.1; owner, Miss Edith Colford. Third prize, $20, Billet Doux, b. g., 13.3, 6 years; owner, Mrs. W. F. Presgrave.

Class 115.—Horses suitable for cavalry service—First prize, $150, Capsheaf, b. g.; owner, Col. C. L. Bailey. Second prize, $75, Charger, gr. g.; owner, C. E. Myrick. Third prize, $35, Magnet, m. g.; owner, John J. Freedman.

Class 117.—Open to all pacers having a record of 2:06 or better; judged by their pedigrees, individuality, and racing qualities as shown in the ring—First prize, $300, John R. Gentry, b. s., 2:09½, 15.1, 9 years; owner, Arden Farms. Second, Direct, 14 years; owner, James Butler. Third, Klatawah, b. s., 3 years; owner, William B. Easig.

Class 47.—Carriage pairs over 15 hands and under 15.3 hands, able to go a good pace.—First prize, $200, Sampson and Sigsbee, br. g.; owner, J. S. Bratton. Second prize, $100, Duke and Holly, b. g.; owner, A. J. Nutting. Third prize, Hassan and Lookaway, b. g.; owner, Howard Willets.

Class 18.—Roadsters and best-appointed road rig—First prize, $200, Water Maid, 2:19½, b. m., 6 years; owner, Lawrence Kip. Second prize, $100, Altomont, b. g., 9 years; owner, James W. Cook, Philadelphia. Third prize, $50, Water Cress, 2:27½, b. m.; owner, Lawrence Kip. Fourth, May, b. m.; owner, William M. V. Hoffman.

Class 83.—Championship Prize, open to horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, having taken a prize in the saddle-horse classes or in previous shows—Championship, $200, Fayette McCord, ch. m., 15.1¾, 5 years; owner, Mrs. Jacques Ballin. Reserve ribbon, Lady of Quality, br. m., 14.3½; owner, Harvey S. Ladew.

Class 84.—Championship for saddle horses exceeding fifteen hands two inches, having taken first prizes in the saddle classes of this or previous years' shows. Championship, $200, Oriflamme, ch. g.; owner, E. T. H. Talmage. Reserve ribbon, Diamond, gr. c.; owner, Emile Gautier.

Class 20.—Champion prize for single roadsters, open to horses having taken prizes in the roadster classes in this or previous shows. Championship, Emoleta, 2:24¼, 15.2 hands, 11 years; owner, Lawrence Kip.

Class 63.—Harness tandems, wheelers over fourteen hands three, and not over fifteen hands two. First prize, $200, Coxey and The Whirl of the Town; owner, Charles F. Bates. Second prize, $100, Lord Brilliant and Lieut. Wilkes; owner, George B. Hulme. Third prize, $50, Duke and Holly; owner, A. J. Nutting. Fourth, Cyrano and Tomnoddy; owner, E. D. Jordan.

Class 21.—Champion prize for pair of roadsters, open to prize winners in the roadster classes of this or previous years' shows. Championship, $250, Emoleta and Mambrino Belle; owner, Lawrence Kip.

Class 113.—Prize of $200 in money or plate for best pair shown before demi-mail, spider, or Stanhope. Won by Albert C. Bostwick with a black Stanhope and Lady Ursula and Lady Flavia.

Class 58.—Championship prize for horses in harness not exceeding 15.2 hands, having taken a prize in any of the single harness classes in this or previous shows. Championship, $200, The Whirl of the Town; owner, Charles F. Bates. Reserve ribbon, Coxey; owner, Charles F. Bates.

Class 98.—Qualified hunters, middleweight, up to carrying 165 to 190 pounds to hounds, performances over fence, counting half. First prize, $200, Imported Welcome, b. m.; owners, Charles E. & Victor C. Mather. Second prize, Imported Vengeance, gr. m.; owners, C. E. & V. C. Mather. Third prize, Bishop, b. g.; owner, Elkridge Hunt Club of Baltimore.

Class 50.—Pairs of high steppers, not under fourteen hands two and under fifteen hands two. First prize, $200, Lord Brilliant and Lieutenant Wilkes; owner, George B. Hulme. Second prize, $100, The Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life; owner, Charles F. Bates. Third prize, $50, Sly and Artful; owner, William P. Thompson.

Class 60.—Championship Prize, to best pair not exceeding 15.2 hands, having taken a prize at this or any previous show—Champion prize, $250, The Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life; owner, Charles F. Bates. Reserve ribbon, Coxey and Brown Donna; owner, Charles F. Bates.

Class 59.—Championship Prize, for best horse in the harness classes having taken prizes at this or any other previous show, the horses not exceeding 15.2 hands—Championship, $200, Uncle Sam, b. g., 15.1, 5 years; owner, O. H. P. Belmont. Reserve ribbon, Blucher, ch. g.; owners, Crow & Murray, Toronto, Canada.

Class 61.—Championship Prize, for best pair exceeding 15.2 hands, having taken a first prize in double harness in this or previous shows—Championship, Sampson and Sigsbee, br. g.; owner, John S. Bratton.

Class 99.—Qualified hunters, light weight, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds—First prize, $150, Fellowship, b. g.; owner, Mrs. Adam Beck. Second prize, $75, Jumped Miss Dark, blk. m.; owners, Charles E. Mather and Victor C. Mather. Third prize, Fritz, b. g.; owners, Elkridge Hunting Club.

Class 110.—Championship prizes for the best heavyweight, middleweight, and lightweight hunters and jumpers. Heavyweight Championship, $200, Samoset, ch. g.; owner, J. W. Colt. Reserve ribbon, Headlight; owner, William Littauer.

Middleweight Championship, $200, imp. Welcome, b. m.; owners, Charles E. Mather and Victor C. Mather. Reserve ribbon, Chappie, b. g.; owner, J. Holloway.

Lightweight Championship, $200, Fellowship, b. g.; owner, Mrs. Adam Beck. Reserve ribbon, King Pin, b. g.; owners, Willard Parker, Jr., and Charles Hurkamp.

SOCIETY MEN COME TO BLOWS.

The Lie Passed Between C. Shirley Carter and W. F. Fotterall, and Two Scrimmages Result.

One of the incidents of the Horse Show with which all of the visitors were not entertained were a couple of lively scrimmages between C. Shirley Carter of Warrenton, Va., and W. F. Fotterall of Rosemont, Penn. The encounter did not take on such a dangerous phase as did that between Frank Beard and Dr. Gagnon at the Waldorf-Astoria during the Horse Show week last year, but it was similar in many details, and it will result in Mr. Fotterall's retirement from public for at least a few days.

Both men are well known in society both in New York and in the South. Mr. Fotterall is one of the leaders of the horsy set in Philadelphia, and has a large stock farm, where he raises ponies, French coachers, and a variety of breeds. Mr. Carter is one of the best-known men in the hunting set in the South, and has a penchant for fine saddle horses. He had only one entry in the show, Bellona, in the saddle class, and won a ribbon with her.

The men met in the Madison Square Garden café yesterday morning, and Mr. Carter asked Mr. Fotterall why he had not kept his agreement to purchase a horse that Mr. Carter had shown. Mr. Fotterall denied that he had agreed to purchase the animal, and a lively exchange of wordy compliments followed. One of the men called the other "Liar" and the next moment the pair were at it in Corbett and Sharkey style, until the waiters dragged them apart. Mr. Carter insisted that he was the better man of the two, and said that if his opponent would step outside he would prove his assertion.

The latter accepted the challenge and followed Mr. Carter across Madison Avenue to another café, where the fight was renewed. Reginald Rives and several other society men, mutual friends of the combatants, pulled them apart when Mr. Fotterall's face had assumed the appearance of a piece of raw beef, and cabs were called and the men went away in different directions.

COACHMEN HAVE A BARN DANCE.

After the men who own the horses had been driven home from Madison Square Garden last night, the men who drive the horses assembled at a select function of their own. Robert McDonnell, who pilots Mitchell A. C. Levy's equipage about town, and is reputed to have political hopes, gave a barn dance to celebrate the election of Jefferson M. Levy to Congress.

Nearly all the city's coachmen of high degree went to Mr. Levy's coachroom, at 132 East Thirty-second Street, which was the scene of the gathering. The walls were profusely draped with the National colors. Evergreens and potted palms added to the cheerfulness of the room. A never-ceasing orchestra helped the bashful ones to hold converse with their sweethearts without fear of eavesdroppers. Refreshment, both liquid and solid, was served in abundance.

The wives and sweethearts arrived early and beamed a welcome to the men, whose duties made their tardier arrival pardonable. "Who is that gentleman who just came in?" asked one good-looking girl of her escort. "That is Charles Whitteker, private coachman to Cornelius Vanderbilt," was the reply.

Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen, was present, and opened the dance. Assemblyman Cornelius F. Collins and J. J. Fox took a look at the gathering early in the evening.

Among the coachmen present were William McGebney, coachman for William S. Sloane; Robert Thompson, coachman for Mrs. Norman L. Munro; Edward Maloney, coachman for Judge Hilton; James Deery, coachman for Leonard Lewisohn; Bernard Lynch, coachman for Col. Albert Hilton; Thomas Dwyer, coachman for Brayton Ives, and Hugh McManus, coachman for E. J. King.

ASSEMBLED TO MEET PLATT

New Legislators Here for Conference at the Fifth Avenue.

ENGLISH MISSION FOR ROOT

Way to the Senate Cleared for Mr. Depew—Questions for "Sunday School's" Consideration.

The first session of Senator Platt's legislative "Sunday school" since the election will be held to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The United States Senatorship and various subjects of legislation in which the party is particularly interested will, it is expected, be discussed.

Members of the new Senate and Assembly and prominent up-State leaders began to arrive in town yesterday for the conference to-day. Congressman B. B. Odell, Chairman of the State Committee, reappeared at the Fifth Avenue headquarters early in the morning, after an absence of several days at Newburg, and received the leaders as they came. Among those who reported during the day were Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, President pro tem and majority leader of the last Senate; Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester, who has been classed in some quarters as a possible follower of George W. Aldridge in a legislative fight against the Platt organization; ex-Senator Le Grand Cannon Tibbitts of Rensselaer, Otto Kelsey of Livingston, who is a candidate for the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee of the next Assembly; J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and Francis Hendricks of Syracuse.

Senator Platt, it is expected, will communicate to the legislators with whom he talks to-day the latest phase in the Senatorial situation. This is his recommendation of Elihu Root for the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Mr. Root has been considered Mr. Depew's most formidable rival for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Though at one time hostile to the Platt organization, he has recently come into close touch with it. Throughout the recent campaign he acted as the legal adviser of the Republican State Committee. He was intrusted with the preparation of the defense of Col. Roosevelt's eligibility when it was attacked, and his speech on that subject before the Saratoga Convention was circulated as a campaign document. Moreover, the relations between the Governor-elect and Mr. Root are notably close and cordial, and while Col. Roosevelt early announced his intention not to interfere in the Senatorial fight, the fact that Mr. Root was believed to be his personal choice has been an element of the situation.

By giving his support to Mr. Root for the English Ambassadorship, Mr. Platt is believed to have eliminated him from the Senatorial race. This recommendation, it is learned yesterday, was made to the President by Mr. Platt on the occasion of a visit which the Senator made to Washington immediately after the election. So far as the organization managers here are informed, it has not yet received favorable consideration.

The friends of Joseph H. Choate are also pressing him for the Ambassadorship left vacant by Col. Hay, and by some Mr. Platt's indorsement of Mr. Root for the place is regarded as intended more to prevent Mr. Choate's getting it than to remove a competitor from Mr. Depew's Senatorial path.

With Mr. Root out of the running, the belief was common among Republicans at the Fifth Avenue yesterday that Mr. Platt would to-day give the visiting legislators the tip that Depew will be the organization candidate. Mr. Depew is pressing his canvass on the strength of the assurance of Mr. Platt's backing. He is communicating with the members of the new Legislature in search of their support, and by his friends his nomination is regarded as a certainty.

Ashley W. Cole, State Railroad Commissioner, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection of the railroads in this State. He said that in general conversation he found a remarkable unanimity of sentiment throughout the State in favor of Mr. Depew.

In matters of legislation, the "Sunday school" is expected to discuss the proposed "Pure Beer" bill, which occupies the first place on the Platt legislative programme, a State Elections Bureau bill, and a Metropolitan Police bill.

Although averse to being quoted before seeing the Senator, the members of the new Legislature who have come to town display great unanimity in support of the Republican Police bill. Such a measure will be urged by the local organization, and unless Gov. Roosevelt intervenes it is regarded as sure of passage.

Senator Raines will reintroduce the bill he offered at the special session providing for a State Board of Elections, to be composed of two Democrats and two Republicans, appointed by the Governor on political recommendation of the State Committees of the two parties, the Commissioners to serve five years at an annual salary of $3,000, and to have a Secretary at $5,000 a year, who would be known as State Supervisor of Elections. The bill further provides that the State Board shall appoint a local board in each county on the recommendation of the local party committees. Under it Superintendent McCullagh would become a Deputy Supervisor of Elections, with powers practically the same as he now has.

No Raines law revision is likely at the coming session, if the opinions of the Republican managers and of the up State legislators count for anything. State Chairman Odell said yesterday, after talking with a number of newly elected lawmakers, that he did not believe the excise law would be changed this year. "The system was an issue in the election," he said, "and the people by their votes indorsed it."

Senator Raines was of the same opinion. "Most of the suggestions that are making for patching up the law were considered by the committee when it was framed," he said yesterday. "They were rejected then and they would be rejected again. The law has been indorsed too often by the votes of the people to be cast aside now."

The primary election law, which so largely engaged the attention of the Legislature at its last session, will probably be untouched by the coming Legislature, both organization and independent Republicans professing to be satisfied with it. Edward Lauterbach, speaking for the Platt men, said yesterday that he, as a machine man, was satisfied with the law, and had heard no proposals to change it. William Brookfield, who was one of the chief agitators in favor of the law, said that so far as it had been tested it had worked well, and that he did not think the men who were instrumental in securing the enactment of the measure, would have any changes to suggest.

The question of the Republican leadership is expected to figure in to-day's talks between Mr. Platt and the legislators. S. Fred Nixon will be Speaker of the Assembly, but there are two candidates for the post of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which carries with it the leadership of the majority. Otto Kelsey of Livingston was slated for the place last Winter, but Jotham P. Allds of Chenango has recently appeared as a formidable contestant for it. Mr. Platt may decide the matter to-day. He may also inform Senator Ellsworth whether or not he is to continue as majority leader in the Senate. The expectation was general yesterday that Mr. Ellsworth would hold his place.

COUNT OF COUNTY VOTE ENDED.

Official Reckoning Effects No Changes in the Results.

The Board of County Canvassers finished its task at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after less than four days' work. The law allows ten days, and all the members agreed that it was the quickest canvass in the history of the county. The canvass covered thirty-five Assembly districts and ten election districts in the annexed district.

The only protest was made by Joseph Barondess, who ran for Assembly on the Socialist-Labor ticket in the Twelfth District. Mr. Barondess asserted that there were a number of blank ballots which should have gone to his credit. The matter was referred to the Committee on Protests.

The closest count was between Charles S. Adler, the successful Republican candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District, and Louis Jaffer, the Democratic candidate.

Chairman Oakley said the result of the board's canvass could not be announced until the soldier vote is counted. He said did not change the result in any particular.

CANDIDATE SPENT 15 CENTS.

Robert Fullerton Bought a Pint of Beer and Some Stogies.

Robert Fullerton, the Chicago platform candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth District, filed his account of campaign expenditures yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. He stated that he had expended 15 cents in silver, of which 10 cents went for a pint of beer and 5 cents for stogies.

Mr. Fullerton was informed that his statement was illegal. He then submitted an account placing his expenses at nothing. This statement was placed on file.

PUTNAM COUNTY IMBROGLIO.

It Grows Hotter, but Addis Seems Yet to be Ahead of ex-Speaker Fish.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The factional fight which has been waxing warm some months between Assemblyman Addis of Putnam County and ex-Speaker Hamilton Fish has increased rather than diminished since election. The fight has been on since last May, when Addis called the convention to elect delegates to the State and County Convention. Fish had been in Europe for some time and was to return in June. His friends claimed that Addis was calling the convention before his return to control the delegates.

At the convention Fish's friends turned Addis down. The Rev. James M. Yeager, a friend of Fish, was nominated for Assemblyman. He was beaten by A. H. Dean, the Democratic candidate, although Roosevelt carried the county by a substantial plurality. In Addis's own balliwick Dean received over 200 plurality, although the town is largely Republican, and was carried for the balance of the Republican ticket.

Last Tuesday Fish called his County Committee to meet at Carmel. There was a full membership present. Assemblyman Addis, his paper, The Brewster Standard, and his friends were read out of the party by resolution. They were declared unworthy of further confidence by the party or of patronage by the Republican officials and the Board of Supervisors. Originally the resolutions contained the names of a dozen prominent Republicans who were suspected of supporting Dean. The list was so formidable that the committee refused to censure them. As it was, all Republicans were cautioned by Fish first, and it is claimed by Roosevelt second, and Platt third, to refrain from giving aid to Addis and his friends; that it would be considered an act of disloyalty to the organization, and any offending person would be under the ban of disapproval of leaders of the party.

County Judge Wood and Sheriff Donohue thought the proceedings foolish at this time. Addis, who held the proxy of Postmaster Store of Brewster, was refused admittance to the room, and denied a hearing before the committee. He was met at the door by Mr. Fish, who pushed him back out of the room and closed the door in his face.

The Board of Supervisors refused to abide by the Fish resolution and awarded the county printing to Addis's paper in preference to Fish's organ. Addis seems to have the best of the fight at present.

WESTERN DEMOCRATS COMING.

Ex-Gov. Stone, Mayor Harrison of Chicago, and Other Leaders to Take Part in a Conference Here.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Former Governor Stone of Missouri has been asked to take part in a conference with Democratic leaders in New York Tuesday, Dec. 6, to discuss plans for the campaign. Richard Croker, according to officials at the Democratic State headquarters here, has written a letter to Stone outlining his method of procedure for the coming campaign, which is said to include the Western management by Stone and the Eastern end by Croker himself.

Besides Stone, the following well-known Democrats, it is said, will attend the conference: Mayor Harrison of Chicago, Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, D. J. Campau of Detroit, Senator White of California, and Samuel Morse of Indiana.

Stone has somewhat modified his views on silver, it is stated, and in the last Democratic State Convention he devoted his energies to securing a territorial expansion plank in the platform, much to the displeasure of Congressman R. P. Bland.

Croker, in his letter to Stone, made no mention of silver as an issue in the campaign, and this may help the leaders to get together on a more friendly basis, it is thought.

Election Squabble Amicably Settled.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Justice Hiscock this morning decided the Oneida County election squabble in such a manner that both sides claimed that they were entirely satisfied with the outcome. The motion was for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the canvassing board of the Supervisors to do its work in the County Clerk's office, and not in the chamber of the board. The Republicans of Oneida County suspect the Democratic Board of Supervisors of an intention to count out Senator Coggeshall, who has apparently a plurality of 74 for re-election.

Toronto Preacher Denounced.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 19.—For weeks past Toronto has been enjoying the preaching and lecturing of one H. S. Jernanyan, who claims to be a duly authorized Armenian preacher, sent to Canada to raise funds for schools. To-day, the Rev. J. A. MacDonald, editor of Westminster, denounced Jernanyan as a fraud, producing the proofs, and the Armenian disappeared. He had secured as local treasurer of his scheme Elias Rogers, President of the Board of Trade and a millionaire coal merchant. The Armenian got hold of nearly all the cash, and is now believed to be across the line.

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A few of the pretty, practical, inexpensive things you are always sure of finding at the "Children's Store," and never sure of finding elsewhere.

Boys' Military Capes, dark blue cheviot, lined with red flannel. Army buttons, $5.75.

Dresses for Boys, all wool Assabet flannel, navy, cardinal, green, or brown, sailor collar and shield with embroidered designs; 2, 3 & 4 yrs., $2.25.

Babies' Short Dresses, fine nainsook, yoke of tucks, five rows of insertion, and hand feather stitching, neck and sleeves neatly trimmed with fine lace; 6 mos. & 1 yr., 95c.

Girls' Elder-down House Sacques, cardinal, pink, blue, and all desirable colors; 4 to 14 yrs., 45c. to $1.10.

Caps for Baby Boys, combination of "Tam" and cap, gives the warmth and protection of a cap, with the "Tam" effect, white and colored silk, $1.45

House Slippers, fine red felt, high cut, fur trimmed; according to size, $1.00 to $1.35.

Dressed Dolls, bisque head, curly hair, jointed. Neatly and completely dressed, including silk stockings and kid slippers, $2.30.

Babies' Carriage Boots, made of fine felt, fur trimmed, 75c.

Babies' White Silk Caps, silk lined, lace and ribbon trimmed; 1 mo. to 3 yrs., 58c.

Fine All Wool Knitted Petticoats, white, pink and white, or blue and white; 1 to 3 yrs., 55c.

Worsted Toques for little boys and girls, in plain white, or combinations of cardinal, blue, or pink, with white, 89c.

Infants' Fine Elder-down Sacques, with silk crocheted edge; pink, blue, or all white, 45c.

We clothe Boys and Girls of all ages to 18 years.

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A Common Cold Runs into Grip.

A common Cold is a dangerous Cold.
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A slight Cold in the Head to Catarrh.
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"77" checks a Cold at the beginning.
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H-U-M-P-H-R-E-Y-S

F. D. ISHAM TRIES SUICIDE

Mystery Surrounds His Attempt to End His Life.

GASHES WRISTS AND THROAT

He Is Said to Have Recently Returned from an Insane Asylum—Not Likely to Live.

"Frederick D. Isham, thirty-three years old, attempted suicide this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at his residence, 30 East Sixty-third Street, by cutting his throat and the arteries of both of his wrists. He also swallowed what is supposed to have been poison. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital a prisoner."

The foregoing is the police record of an attempted suicide yesterday afternoon, about which the police and the family of the probably dying man are now reticent. The authorities of the Presbyterian Hospital and such of the persons who have been actors in the dramatic episode also refuse to give any information regarding the affair, to which is thus lent an air of supreme mystery.

It was learned, however, that the Isham family, of which C. H. Isham is the head, live in a large brownstone house at the address given in the police record, but are new-comers in the vicinity. Frederick D. Isham lately returned to his home from an insane asylum. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an elderly woman rushed down the steps of the residence. About her head was a blood-stained towel. She ran to Park Avenues and tried to enter the basement carpenter's shop of a Mr. Riley, but found the doors closed. Turning she ran into a butcher's shop kept by John Brannon, crying out that her son was killing himself and had cut her, and that help should be sent at once. Without waiting for an answer to her appeal, she rushed over to the opposite corner into another butcher's shop and called there for aid.

Charles East, William Coblanck, and Solomon Bauman, employes of the shops, ran out and followed the distracted woman to her home. East and Coblanck went up to the third-story front room, in the centre of which Isham stood brandishing a razor and crying out that he would cut down the first person who entered. Blood was flowing from a wound in the man's throat, and one of his wrists was gashed. East picked up a chair and threw it at the frenzied man. It struck him on the head and caused him to drop the razor. Before the men could capture him Isham had drawn another razor, and in sight of the horrified onlookers drew it across his other wrist. Then the men made a combined assault, and Isham was overpowered with the assistance of a physician who had been summoned, and had arrived at that moment.

Meanwhile a big crowd had gathered in front of the house, and S. M. Marcus, a bicycle repairer, with a shop in Madison Avenue, ran for a policeman. Policeman Donovan was found, and when he went to the house he was told that his services were not required. Half an hour later the policeman was told by a boy that an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital had been to the house, and that a man, bound and bloody, had been carried out. Donovan verified this report at the house, without being able to get any other information. He reported the matter at the station house, and was told to get the particulars at the hospital.

There, Dr. Howland, the physician in charge, at first refused to give the policeman any information unless he would promise not to tell what he learned to any one. Donovan refused to keep the information from the police, and finally learned that the man was Frederick D. Isham, that he had cut himself as described, and that he was still living. When this report was made to the police station Isham was technically made a prisoner at the hospital.

At the Isham home a servant stated last night that she had ordered from C. H. Isham to admit no one. She was finally prevailed upon to take a message to her master, and brought back word that Mr. Isham had nothing to say.

At the police station Sergt. Smith refused to make any statement other than appeared on the blotter. He said that was all the public ought to know about the matter anyway, and he did not propose to help them get any more. He finally said that Donovan was in the back room, and there the other policemen said that Donovan had gone to bed and could not be disturbed.

At the hospital all information about the patient was likewise refused, except that he was still alive, and the doctors had not yet ascertained if he had swallowed poison. The physicians refused to be interviewed, and an employe vouchsafed the statement in a whisper, that "the people are wealthy and way up, and they have asked that no information be given to the reporters." Some of the other actors in the case are likewise dumb, and those who gave any information did so only on the promise that their names should not be used. It was learned that Isham was first discovered in his suicidal attempt by his mother, and that when she sought to disarm him, he gashed her hands with the razor. She is said to be in a critical condition, though fright and loss of blood. Isham was still alive at a late hour last night, but it was said that he could hardly survive.

BRIDE-ELECT'S STRANGE ACT.

Leaves Bridegroom at the Altar During the Ceremony.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 19.—"Will you, Margaret Moore, take Timothy Foley to be your lawful husband?" asked Father Walsh in St. Catherine's Church to-day.

The bride-elect hesitated. "Is it yet too late?" she asked.

"Not yet," replied Father Walsh.

"Then I will not," said Miss Moore, as she turned from the altar, and, facing the astonished crowd of invited guests which packed the church, started for the door. The motive which prompted the bride to so summarily end the nuptials has not been explained.

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STERN & RUSHMORE,
ATTORNEYS.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.
Sale Daily at Noon.
SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S PLANS

Perry Belmont Selected for President of the Organization.

NEW BOROUGHS REPRESENTED

Proposed to Extend Organization's Sphere of Influence Through the City, and Perhaps State.

Nominations were posted at the Democratic Club last night for officers and Governors of the organization, to be voted for at the annual election on Dec. 5. The nominations are not made by a committee, but by any ten or more members, and if the ticket so selected is not satisfactory, another set of ten or more members may nominate candidates in opposition. No opposition has developed, however, to the ticket in the field.

As was generally expected, Perry Belmont was named to succeed ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower as President. The rest of the ticket is as follows:

For Vice President—Edward F. O'Dwyer; Second Vice President—Cord Meyer; Treasurer—Theodore F. Hascall; Secretary—William E. Wyatt; Corresponding Secretary—Adrian T. Kiernan; Members of the Board of Governors, Terms to Expire in December, 1899—P. Henry Dugro, Andrew Freedman, Asa Bird Gardiner, and James McCartney; Terms to Expire in December, 1900—James Shevlin, John F. Carroll, William F. Grell, and M. Warley Platzek; Terms to Expire in December, 1901—Richard Croker, John Fox, Thomas E. Crimmins, and John W. Keller.

It is regarded as significant that Mr. Belmont, although a close friend of Mr. Croker's, is not and never has been a member of Tammany Hall. He is a voter at Babylon, Suffolk County, and represents the Suffolk and Richmond Senatorial District in the State Committee.

The Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx are also represented on the ticket. Mr. Meyer, although at present a resident of Manhattan, is looked upon as a Queens County man so far as his political affiliations are concerned; Mr. McCartney comes from the Bronx, and Mr. Shevlin is Hugh McLaughlin's right-hand man in the Democratic organization in Kings.

It was asserted in several quarters yesterday that the club was to be made still more of a political organization than it has been, and there are indications that Mr. Croker has a plan on foot to advance through it, rather than through Tammany, his aspirations for State and, perhaps, National leadership. He is said to have realized that Tammany cannot spread itself out through the State.

It is proposed, therefore, to enlarge the club's sphere of action so as to cover the greater city, and this, to a large extent, has already been done. Then, according to several of Mr. Belmont's fri

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Camp Wikoff Dootor Said Dying Man Was Drunk.

BOYS AMONG ENLISTED MEN

Seventy-first Man Blames Volunteer Women Nurses for Causing Deaths at Montauk Point.

The War Investigation Commission resumed its sittings at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M. It sat again in the afternoon, and adjourned at 4 o'clock to meet at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning.

Among the witnesses summoned for this week are Col. Roosevelt and Col. Downs of the Seventy-first New York. It was said that Mrs. Downs would also appear before the commission this week, and the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first, during the Cuban campaign. Gen. Shafter, and others are expected to give testimony about conditions in the campaign about Santiago. It was also intimated that the assertion made by David J. Goss, a private of the Seventy-first, during the testimony Friday, that a hospital tent had been appropriated by certain officers of Company K, will be thoroughly investigated.

The first witness yesterday was Mrs. Edwin C. Allis, 29 East Twenty-first Street, who went to Camp Wikoff Sept. 9 to help nurse the sick and wounded. She said that what she had to say related more to the Annex Hospital, as she devoted herself particularly to that branch of the hospital service and to the Twelfth Regiment of regulars. She admitted that she knew little about diet, and little about other parts of the encampment or other regiments.

She was questioned by ex-Gov. Woodbury. "The beds in the tents were so crowded together," she said, "that when the wind blew hard the edges of the tent were flapping against the beds upon which men were dying of typhoid fever."

Mrs. Allis also testified that there was a plague of flies, and that she had herself "picked flies off of the noses and out of the mouths of men who were lying delirious." She also said that there were not enough orderlies, and that she requested Major Brown to have more sent to the Annex Hospital, and that he had sent two more to the ward she was in. She said that she had heard one doctor diagnose a case as simple intoxication, and the patient died of typhoid fever in a day or two.

KEPT HOT AND DEAF WITH DRUGS.

Mrs. Allis said that the principal medicines used were quinine, morphine, and castor oil. The men had been treated with so much quinine, she said, that they could not feel the cold or hear the gale. On the night of Sept. 10, she testified, she slept cold, although she was under two thick blankets and a comforter of double thickness; and yet when she asked the soldiers if they had been cold they could not tell, they said, as they had taken so much quinine. She asked others if they had heard the wind, but they had not, because they were, she said, deaf from the quinine they had taken. She testified that she had seen a soldier kept out in a heavy and cold mist until they could find some place in the hospital to put him.

"Had you ever seen military hospitals in war times before?" asked ex-Gov. Woodbury.

"No, Sir; and I do not pretend to say that these were not as good as they should have been in the circumstances. If I had gone there to find fault, I should have taken the names of some of the men who were shoulder straps; although I must say that, as a rule, the treatment of the women who were there to help nurse the sick was most courteous and kind."

ELEVEN WAGONS SENT TO CUBA.

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, the next witness, said that he was a Captain in the Tenth Infantry, United States Army. He said that he was Brigade Quartermaster, and that on July 3 Gen. Shafter sent for him and appointed him Quartermaster in charge of the headquarters, near Santiago. He testified as to the transportation of army supplies, including food and medicines, to the front.

In reply to a question as to how many wagons he had in service, he said that he started with thirty-eight, but that only eleven were sent to Cuba.

"Did your wagoners refuse to take the necessary rations and medical supplies to the trenches at Santiago?" asked Commissioner Woodbury.

"We never refused to send all the wagons and the pack mules we could. The roads were so bad and narrow that frequently we could not send wagons and mules fast enough to supply the demand. There were times when we got hurry orders. From motives of prudence Gen. Shafter ordered that the wagons should not go too close to the trenches."

"Was there any serious distress among the men in the trenches on account of their inability to get supplies?"

"I heard of none. On the night of July 1 I met some men of my own regiment and asked them if they needed anything. They told me that they had eaten all they wanted."

Capt. Plummer said that sometimes he could have made good use of more wagons than he had, but that generally there were enough for the work in hand. "The facilities for loading at Siboney," he said, "were very bad. Sometimes we could load only one wagon at a time."

He also testified that just before the battle of July 1 Gen. Shafter had forbidden him to let the wagons advance along the road to Santiago beyond the headquarters, as there was to be fighting. As soon as the firing ceased, at 6 P. M., he asked the General if he might go ahead, and he was allowed to take the wagons with supplies to the front, in the rear of the ammunition train. The road, he said, was not clear until 8 P. M. After the fighting, he said, he used the wagons to help carry the wounded to the hospital at Siboney. He did not think the troops could have suffered much from want of proper supplies. He said he was certain that everything possible was done to get the supplies to them.

CONDITIONS AT CAMP THOMAS.

Major George T. Lorigan of the Ninth New York Volunteers gave testimony about the conditions at Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga. He said the volunteers there were not instructed how they should take care of themselves, although they did receive such instructions at Camp Townsend, in this State, before they went South. He said:

"There were no sanitary arrangements there, and no sinks were dug for the regiment for ten days after we arrived."

"Who was your Surgeon and Colonel?" asked Gen. Dodge.

"Dr. Hubbard was our Surgeon, and James G. Greene was the Colonel."

"Did you not take precautions yourself?"

"No, Sir; because the Colonel told me that there was an officer to look after that matter. When the sinks were dug, they were put within ten feet of the tents, and inside of the pine line that brought water from Chickamauga Creek. This water was for washing purposes, but the men would drink it when thirsty, as drinking water had to be brought four or five miles from the spring. I frequently drank the pipe water myself, when very thirsty. The drainage from the sinks flowed directly into the trenches around the tents."

As to the food, he testified that there was sufficient quantity and the quality was good enough.

"The rations were good enough," he said, "if properly cooked. But I want to say that the National Guard of New York, going into camp only once in two years, and then having a restaurant to eat at, does not learn how to cook food or to take proper care of itself in the field. We had no ovens at Chickamauga, and the food was very often cooked badly."

In reply to a question if he had heard any complaints about the conduct of Dr. Hubbard, Major Lorigan said:

"I heard many complaints. He treated the officers with courtesy, but it was said he was a little rough with the men. I knew of only one case of apparent bad treatment. This was the case of Sergt. Frank, who broke his leg getting off the train at Chattanooga. His comrades wanted to take him to the hospitals in the city to have the limb amputated, but Dr. Hubbard advised that he be taken back to the camp. He died on the way."

VOLUNTEER NURSES AT MONTAUK.

Only two witnesses were examined in the afternoon. Miss Margaret H. Garrard was the first. She said she was a volunteer nurse, and went to Camp Wikoff after the troops arrived, Sept. 16.

"Did you hear any of the regulars in the camp complaining?" asked ex-Gov. Woodbury.

"No, Sir. They did not complain, but they were not satisfied."

"How do you know that?"

"I could not help seeing they were suffering. Some of the enlisted men, after all the great to-do about physical examination, were only boys. I saw more than twenty under eighteen years of age, and one boy of sixteen of delicate physique, who should have been whipped and sent to bed when he applied for admission into the army."

"Was the nursing adequate?" Dr. Conner asked.

"I think there were plenty of good nurses after Sept. 16, but the manner in which the sick, convalescent, and dying were moved about, apparently indiscriminately, was responsible for much loss of life."

Charles Edwards, a private in Company I of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, was the last witness. In reply to questions by Gen. Dodge, he said that he had been starved, but that was because he had yellow fever, and starvation was the best treatment. As to his treatment at Camp Wikoff, he said:

"I want to say that the volunteer ladies who went to Montauk as nurses did more harm than good. Their intentions were all right, but they did not accomplish their purpose. They had at their quarters soda water, ginger ale, champagne cider, chicken, and bread and butter. They sympathized with the men landing from the transports and invited them to eat and drink. Of course the men wanted to eat, and the volunteer ladies gave them chicken and other edibles. A few days later the men would be dead, and the volunteer ladies would go around blaming the Government. I am not blaming the ladies; they did their best but they did not know the right thing to do."

Gen. Dodge adjourned the sitting on account of lack of more witnesses. The Commissioners say that they expected that Robert B. Roosevelt would present a number of witnesses, but they have not heard anything from Mr. Roosevelt since they arrived. Mr. Roosevelt, they said, had written to them saying that he could present evidence of the truth of many of the complaints that had been made. The commission is ready, they said, to hear further from him, or to examine his witnesses.

Mr. Roosevelt says that the Committee for the Protection of Soldiers has sent the names and addresses of its witnesses to the commission, and requests that the witnesses appear at the Fifth Avenue Hotel without further summons.

THE SICK OF CAMP WIKOFF.

Sergt. Dobson's Mother Tells of the Causes that Led to Her Son's Death.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Col. Denby of the War Investigating Commission examined several witnesses to-day in connection with charges bearing upon the death at Camp Wikoff last September of Sergt. Henry A. Dobson of Company D of the First Regiment of Volunteers of the District of Columbia.

The first of these witnesses was the mother of the deceased. She stated that she had had great difficulty in finding her son when he was taken to the general hospital. When she succeeded, he complained to her that they drove him very rapidly over a rough road to the hospital, and that he was much worse for it. She had bathed and dressed him immediately after her arrival, and he had then told her that previous to this time he had not had his clothing removed since he had left Cuba. The only nourishment offered to him at the hospital was condensed milk and egg beaten up with what was supposed to be sugar, but proved to be salt. The next day he was ordered to a hospital in New York by the attending physician, Dr. Hancock, who had said in reply to her protests that he must be taken away to make room for others.

There were 400 patients on the transport Shinnecock, on which he was taken away, and she at first was denied the privilege of attending him, though she went without permission. They were on the water the entire night, she said, and while there were female nurses aboard they occupied their apartments, giving the men no attention whatever. The next morning she had heard some one ask one of the nurses how she had rested, when she had replied that she did not sleep very well because "that poor devil," referring to a sick soldier, "kept up such a howling."

At New York her son was taken to St. Peter's Hospital. There were 100 sick men there, but she saw no nurses. She had been allowed to remain with him there only until 4 o'clock the day of his arrival, notwithstanding he was then delirious. Major Appel had given orders that she should be allowed to remain with the boy during the day, but in the face of this order the hospital authorities refused to let her stay. She then had him taken to the Long Island College Hospital. At this place every attention was given him, and she was told for the first time that he had typhoid fever. He had died there two days after his arrival. Dr. Hancock at the Wikoff Hospital, had insisted that the disease was malaria, although she had expressed the opinion that it was typhoid.

The father of the boy, Dr. Henry A. Dobson, said he knew his son was in good health when he enlisted, and was so through the Cuban campaign. The young man had written from Montauk saying that he could not eat the army rations, and that he was dying of starvation. The ambulance had not called for him for twenty-four hours after being sent for to take him to the hospital. Dr. Jewett of the Long Island College Hospital had expressed the opinion to the witness that the young man had been suffering from typhoid for about two weeks. Dr. Dobson said he was not moving in the matter from malice and only with the hope of preventing similar mistakes in the future.

Lawrence J. Wooldridge, Samuel Feland, and A. L. Kitchen, comrades of young Dobson, testified as to his physical condition, saying he was quite ill before he left the Cuban transport, and that after he landed they had urged him to go to the hospital. He had declined for several days, and Mr. Feland thought this was because he had feared that if he went to the hospital he would not be allowed to come home with the regiment. There was neither floor nor cot in the tent he occupied, and he slept on the ground at Montauk. This witness also stated that the milk he got for Dobson was generally sour, but that he could eat nothing but milk. At the same time the milk was allowed to stay at the commissary until it spoiled.

DR. LESSER INDIGNANT.

Dr. Donaldson Declared to Have Made Misstatements.

The criticism of the Red Cross by Dr. Frank Donaldson, Assistant Surgeon of the Rough Riders, in his testimony before the War Investigation Committee on Friday has aroused indignation among the officials and supporters of the Red Cross, and Dr. Lesser said yesterday afternoon at the Red Cross Hospital: "If Dr. Donaldson's statement would only be heard by those who know him, I would not object to anything he might say, as personally I take his intended insults as flattery."

Dr. Lesser gave out for publication a letter written to the society by William McMillan of the Rough Riders, who came home with two gunshot wounds. The letter says:

The statement which Dr. Donaldson made before the commission shows that the doctor was misinformed. What he knew about Cuba must be more imagination than reality, as I was informed by my comrades, he did not arrive in Cuba until after the battles, and after all the wounded had been attended, and did not come to our camp until the 12th of July. A few days later he was taken with yellow fever, and on the 17th was taken to the yellow fever camp. What Dr. Donaldson says about the Red Cross sisters and Dr. Lesser, with that little knowledge, can only show an intention of which no soldier should be guilty. I have been in the hospital, after being wounded, and their work ceased neither night nor day. That they had grown ill was no wonder after their continued labor to save others.

Dr. Lesser did not like Dr. Donaldson's remark about the Red Cross making a hospital out of a "vine-clad" cottage. "The Red Cros sisters," he said, "did not have anything to do with a vine-clad cottage. They had a building that was assigned for their use by Dr. Le Garde. The building had been properly disinfected and the best use was made of it. Not one person who came there suffering from typhoid, measles, or gunshot wounds was sent away with yellow fever. I am willing to let the opinion of any one who was in Siboney and really saw the work of the Red Cross, be published."

FIRE DESTROYS CHEMICALS.

A Louisville Drug Company Loses Over $80,000—$72,000 Insurance.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—Fire broke out at 2:15 o'clock this morning in the building at 611 West Main Street, occupied by the Renz-Bowles Company, wholesale druggists. By excellent work of the firemen the fire was confined to the Renz-Bowles Company's building. The loss to this firm is placed at between $80,000 and $100,000, with $72,000 insurance.

S. Shapkinsky & Co., wholesale notions, 613 Main Street, suffered damage to stock of about $5,000. Robinson Brothers Co., wholesale hardward, at 609 West Main Street, were also damaged to the extent of $5,000 from smoke and water. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PLANS TO SAVE THE 71ST

A Movement to Place Outside Military Men in Command.

CAPT. GIBSON FOR COLONEL

Capt. Landon May Be Lieutenant Colonel, and Assemblyman Mazet and Capt. Keck May Get Majorships.

The present dissentions in the Seventy-first Regiment have turned the minds of many of those high in the regiment, as well as its well-wishers outside, toward some military men not connected with the incidents and bickerings that are now rending the regiment, who, if elected to be its principal officers, will restore harmony and command respect. This feeling has been intensified by the talk about disbanding the regiment, and of ordering some of the officers before a board for examination.

Yesterday the sentiment seemed to be crystallized in favor of Capt. Francis M. Gibson, a Superintendent in the Street Cleaning Department. Capt. Gibson was an officer of the United States Army, and served in the famous Seventh Cavalry. Capt. Gibson's availability comes from the hope that he would bring into the regiment enough of regular army discipline to carry out the ideas begun by Col. F. V. Greene, himself a graduate of West Point, and at the same time would have a sympathy with National Guard methods that would place him at once in touch with the citizen soldiery. The understanding is that when a majority of the field and line officers, who will elect, is secured, the honor will be formally tendered to the ex-army Captain.

The plan is to have Capt. Francis Griswold Landon of Company I, Seventh Regiment, for Lieutenant Colonel. He was Adjutant of the Seventh in 1891, and was known as the most accomplished Adjutant the regiment ever had since Louis Fitzgerald. Capt. Landon is a wealthy man, with a great deal of leisure, which it is said he will need to employ in the building up of the Seventy-first. He has been a member of the guard for sixteen years. For one of the Majorships it is desired to secure Assemblyman Robert Mazet of the Seventh Regiment. Capt. Frank Keck of Company K may get the remaining Majorship. This selection is made with the idea of making the ticket popular with the men who fought at San Juan. Capt. Keck is second senior Captain in the regiment, and held the rank of Major in the volunteer army. He entered the Seventy-first from Company B, Seventh Regiment, July 6, 1888, as Second Lieutenant of Company C. He has been Captain of Company K since Nov. 9, 1892, and won the admiration of all regular army officers at the battle of San Juan and the affection of the rank and file.

The necessity of getting some one at the head of the regiment who can enforce discipline has been brought home to the officers in the most startling manner, for it leaked out yesterday that the Seventy-first is the victim of a serious robbery. About twenty-five Springfield rifles were stolen last week from the very room occupied by the guard as its headquarters. It is believed that the rifles were passed out of the front windows to confederates, and it is puzzling the officers to know how it could have been done without the knowledge or connivance of some of the guard.

DISLIKE THEIR COMMANDER.

Men of a Philadelphia Volunteer Battery Complain of Capt. Barclay H. Warburton's Conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—This afternoon, when the Philadelphia artillerymen composing Battery A, United States Volunteers, were mustered out of the service of the Federal Government, expression was given to the antipathy of the men toward their commander, Capt. Barclay H. Warburton, by their refusal to reorganize the command under his leadership.

The resentment of the soldiers began before their departure for Puerto Rico, and has constantly grown in degree since, but military discipline held them in check until they had been discharged from the army. When questioned by newspaper men, they contented themselves with speaking in rather general terms of his behavior as coarse, offensive, and, one of them said, "conspicuously unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Pressed for details, several of the artillerists replied that while at Mount Gretna the Captain had needlessly insulted two or three of the men by addressing to them epithets not recognized in any known military code. They said that at Newport News the Captain was more solicitous about the housing of the battery horses than the comfort of his men. One of the complainants insinuated that somebody high in authority in the organization was responsible for the money subscribed by members for the mess being diverted to other purposes—notably, for the construction of stables.

It was further averred that while the command was engaged at Newport News in loading the mules on a lighter, preparatory to embarking for Puerto Rico, Capt. Warburton, in the full hearing of everybody gathered thereabouts, cursed certain of his men foolishly and angrily, and called the climax by addressing them as "swine," qualified by an adjective that magnified the offensiveness of the appellation. The same uncomplimentary term, it was alleged, was applied by the Captain to divers members of his command on different occasions, and that other similar terms in his vocabulary were distributed with frequency by the irate young officer.

Two of the chief items in the indictment of the Captain by his men have reference to Warburton's alleged injustice to two of the most expert artillerists in the battery. Without exception, all of the non-commissioned members of the battery were devoted to Lieut. Charles T. Creswell, a fashionable young millionaire, who joined the organization when it was re-established, and brought to it the benefit of much training and skill as an artillerist, which he soon succeeded in imparting to the men generally. He was a strict disciplinarian, but his demeanor to those under him, the men declare, was always characterized by the politeness of a gentleman. The members allege that Capt. Warburton made Lieut. Creswell's post virtually untenable by reason of contemptuous treatment, until the Lieutenant was finally obliged to resign and retire from the battery. Before Mr. Creswell did this, the men say, a Junior Lieutenant was promoted over his head; and especial significance was given to the act by the fact of the new Senior Lieutenant being Capt. Warburton's brother-in-law, Howard Pancoast.

The case of First Sergt. Palmer was also a source of bitter provocation to the command. Mr. Palmer had belonged to Battery A before its reorganization, and was one of the committee of old members who had invited Warburton to accept the Captaincy. In point of efficiency, and as a master of the intricate artillery drill, he was regarded as one of the most valuable men in the organization. Indeed, it was owing to his value in this respect that the new commander retained Palmer when he gave discharges to all the other old members of the battery. On two occasions less experienced men, described by the indignant artillerists as particular cronies of the Captain, were promoted over Palmer's head. Unlike Creswell, however, he stuck to the battery, and served with the men throughout the Puerto Rican campaign.

These two cases had the effect of precipitating the silent revolt in the rank and file and aggravated the individual grievances of the members. There were many signs of ill-concealed impatience when the members of the battery assembled in their armory, at Fortieth Street and Mantua Avenue. It was evident that something out of the common was in the air. The men gathered here and there in groups, and an animated conversation, enlivened with vehement gestures, was kept up, the obvious purpose of which was to decide upon some plan to "get even" with the man who provoked the rebellion in the ranks. Each individual artillerist had his gun loaded, figuratively speaking, for his commander, but until actually mustered out it was kept a concealed weapon.

Different members suggested different plans, and one or two favored some such drastic measures as "punching the Captain's head" as soon as the men were mustered out. More conservative members, however, suggested that the most effective and dignified course to pursue would be to refuse to reorganize the battery as a part of the Pennsylvania National Guard as long as the objectionable commanding officer remained in any way connected with the battery. Some of the newer members refused to give any promise to this effect, but the original members of the organization almost to a man agreed to abide by this plan, and to sever themselves completely from the battery unless the Captain, who, it was alleged, had so grossly and continuously insulted them, retired from all connection with the organization.

Something more than ordinary interest attaches to the trouble of Battery A not alone because of the personality of the young man who gave rise to it, but also because of the social prominence of the men who constituted the organization. They banded themselves together with less regard for any especial training as artillerists, than as a social organization, representing the flower of Philadelphia's young men. They enrolled themselves with the thought of becoming a rival organization to the fashionable City Troop, in which there was not room for another single scion of the elite.

The reorganization of the battery took place late last year. One by one the old members were crowded out, and to each vacancy was elected a representative of the Four Hundred. Mr. Warburton was the chief promoter, and was elected Captain. The command was organized on a "skeleton basis" with seventy-six members. This was the full roster at the breaking out of the war, when they were mustered into the service. Later, however, the battery was recruited to the United States war footing of 173 men. These extra ninety-seven men were recruited personally by Capt. Warburton, who left his command at Newport News for this purpose.

The greater venom against Capt. Warburton was manifested by the original members of the reconstructed command, who became practically the leaders, not only in to-day's manifestation, but in different other movements intended to demonstrate to the community the unpopularity of Capt. Warburton with his command. A significant evidence of the feeling of the men for the Captain of the battery, as contrasted with their regard for the second officer in command, First Lieut. Clarence Lewis, is afforded by a movement organized in the battery to present a loving cup to Lieut. Lewis. Every man in the organization heartily concurred in the project, and the formal presentation has been fixed for an early day.

SAYS SHE EFFECTED PEACE.

Miss Jessie Schley Is Mortified Because We Are "Trying to Grab All We Can."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—Miss Jessie Schley, who went to Spain as a delegate of the Women's International League for Peace in an effort to bring the war to a close, issued a statement to the American press to-day in which she takes the credit of influencing Spain to sue for peace. In the course of her letter, Miss Schley says:

"Of course, peace would have come. Spain was beaten, but she was not ready to surrender then. She still wanted to fight for Havana and the Philippines, but I maintain the documents I submitted to the Minister of State decided her to sue for peace, just then, and I believe you will find the Spanish authorities bear me out. It was only a straw, but still 'the straw that broke the camel's back.'

"I advised Spain to give us a coaling station or two, though, strictly speaking, we should not take even that, as we had begun the war 'in the name of humanity,' but our Government might need them, and we had been put to much expense. In short, I wrote such a strong appeal for peace I feared I might overdo it by my blunt statements, using the word 'foolhardy,' &c. I was certain my country would act honorably, so you may imagine my mortification and chagrin to find we are trying to grab all we can.

"This is no time for party strife or bitter religious feeling. If we would save our country, Democrats and Republicans must act together. Possibly it was fortunate the Republicans won in the last elections, for among them are many honorable men, who will maintain our National honor, and the party that began the war 'in the name of humanity' will be able to finish it in the name of humanity, and not disgrace us by making terms too difficult for our conquered foe."

TIFFANY'S DEATH INEVITABLE.

His Physician Says the Lieutenant Was in Danger Long Before He Left Cuba—His Vitality Killed.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Regarding the recent official statement by Major A. H. Appel, Surgeon, United States Army, as to the causes of the death of Lieut. William Tiffany, which excited such widespread comment last Summer, Dr. F. M. Johnson, who attended the Lieutenant in this city, makes the following statement, supplementing the brief interview which he gave out on the night of Lieut. Tiffany's death, in August last.

"Major A. H. Appel, Surgeon, United States Army, formerly in charge of the hospital ship Olivette, has made an official report concerning the death of Lieut. Tiffany, and denies that starvation was a factor.

"The statement at the time was as follows: 'Result of protracted fever and starvation.' The word starvation was explained fully by saying that it was so only from a medical point of view, and that proper food for a convalescent could not be obtained for him at times when it was badly needed. It was not stated that the causative element of his sickness originated on the Olivette. The daily and weekly press stated the facts word for word, and no blame could be attributed to them. No doubt there was a good and proper supply of food and drink on the ship, but the articles mentioned by Major Appel were hardly suitable for a person so ill as Lieut. Tiffany.

"When first seen at the Parker House, his temperature was 105 degrees, action of heart weak and rapid, circulation very poor. He was utterly exhausted. Simple liquid foods used were not retained. Stimulants by the mouth were without any marked results, showing they had been absorbed. The rapid exhaustion for want of suitable nourishment, known as inanition or starvation, grew gradually worse in spite of the most powerful remedial agents known, introduced into the system by hypodermic injections. He was closely watched by physicians and nurses who were at all times with him, and his death was only delayed, in spite of everything, owing to the impoverished condition of his entire system causing the heart to fail. He was extremely wasted in flesh. His strength had gone.

"Major Appel says he cautioned him as to extreme care in eating and drinking, and to immediately place himself in the care of a physician. This advice was followed by Lieut. Tiffany, as he immediately obtained a most desirable room at the Parker House and summoned a physician, but so utterly was he prostrated that it required an effort on his part to even attempt to swallow the simple food ordered.

"Major Appel states that he improved daily during the voyage. This may be true, but in view of his condition upon his arrival it is more likely that any improvement was not genuine, but merely apparent from his pluck and nerve and his unwillingness, almost within sight of home, to be rated as being ill.

"The whole history, symptoms, and appearances show without question that his vitality was killed to such an extent from the need of proper nutrition that the body lost the power of absorbing nutriments, no matter how they were introduced, and that his condition was one of danger long before he started on the Olivette.

"Lieut. Tiffany naturally was anxious to return home, and, although considered convalescent, probably tried to appear better than he really was. If Major Appel had read the statements as presented to the public by the press at the time, he would have understood that no paper called the cause one of absolute starvation, neither did any article imply that his trip home was the one causative element of his illness, or that the Olivette had no food supplies. The entire press was most careful and emphatic in a full explanation of terms used and details given.

"In justice alone to the brave, young, true soldier, and to the gentlemen who were kind enough to state the exact facts as given, does it become necessary at this time to reply to the article written by Major Appel.

"F. M. JOHNSON."

B. Altman & Co. refer to their collection of High-Class FURS AND FUR GARMENTS, of all descriptions, marked at reasonable figures.

RICH DRESSED SKINS.—Russian Sable, $40, $75, $95, $120, $175 to $300; Real Silver Fox, $60, $100, $120, $150, $180; Natural Blue Fox, $35, $50, $75; Hudson Bay Sable, $15, $25, $32, $40, $50; Sea Otter, $350, $500; Real Chinchilla, $7, $8, $10, $12, $16.

SCARFS.—Russian Sable, $60, $75, $85, $110, $165, $200, $300 to $725; Hudson Bay Sable, $25, $30, $40, $65, $80, $95, $135 to $175.

MUFFS.—Russian Sable, $135, $165, $185, $225, $275, $3.25, $360 to $550; Hudson Bay Stable, $22.50, $45, $58, $75, $85, $100 to $160.

B. Altman & Co. PORTIERES AND TAPESTRY PANELS.

Are showing Portières in a large variety of styles and colors, including Jute Velours, Damask, Satin Derby, Silk Tapestries, Kiskilems, etc., appropriate for Hangings in Halls, Parlors, Libraries and Bedrooms.
Decorative Tapestry Panels, reproductions of Flemish and French Tapestries in all sizes, very effective for Hall, Library and Dining Room Furnishing.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.

Portières, Gothic Designs, Metal effects, formerly $17.50 per pair, at $12.50
Reversible Portières and Couch Covers, Kiskilem effects, formerly $12.50 per pair, at $8.75
Reversible Portières, Jute Velours effects, formerly $9.75 per pair, at $6.50

B. Altman & Co. LACE DEPARTMENT.

The latest Paris adaptations are now shown, including an assortment of richly Spangled All-Overs, Cheniled Dress Nets, Godet Laces and Embroidered Lace Materials for Evening wear.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.

Separate Black Lace Skirts, imported to sell from $9.00 to $20.00, at . $3.75, $6.25 and $8.75 Each.
Colored Silk Mousseline Robes, heretofore from $20.00 to $65.00, at . . . . $12.75 and $35.00
Also Black and Colored Fancy Torca Net All-Overs and Edges, at greatly reduced prices.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

H. C. F. **KOCH & CO.**
125th Street West.

Great Thanksgiving Sale.

Upper New York is interested in two Thanksgiving proclamations. The President names the day and KOCH & CO. make the prices upon which the people rely for furnishing the good cheer so essential to celebrate properly this good old Puritan festival.

Furniture.

No gathering at the festive board is complete without tasty Dining Room Furniture; here are winsome styles at winsome prices:

BEAUTIFULLY INLAID MAHOGANY SUIT of pure Chippendale style, consisting of Sideboard, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table, 4 Side Chairs and Two Arm Chairs upholstered in leather; the original price of this suit was $395.00, our special price, $278.00

RICHLY HAND CARVED QUARTERED OAK SUIT, elegantly finished, consisting of very large Sideboard, Extension Table, with 4-ft. birch top; large handsome Glass Back China Closet and 6 high back Chairs, with leather upholstered seats and back; formerly $375.00 per suit, at $320.00

QUARTERED OAK SIDEBOARDS, piano polished, handsomely carved in twenty different patterns, not one of which has ever been marked less than $30.00, at $22.95

QUARTERED OAK EXTENSION TABLE, carved feet, heavy twisted legs, 45-in. top highly polished, fully worth $17.95, at $10.95

SOLID OAK DINING CHAIRS, with high carved backs and spindles, hand-caned seats, worth $1.75, at . . 98c

Silver-Plated Ware.

A Magnificent collection to choose from, all guaranteed quadruple plate on hard white metal. No need for any Thanksgiving table to be without these little luxuries at THESE prices:

CRUMB TRAY AND SCRAPER, rococo or beaded borders, set . $1.29
CHOCOLATE POTS, satin engraved, or burnished designs, at $1.25
TEA SET, consisting of Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher, Spoon Holder, bright finish, set . . . $6.89
BAKING DISHES, satin or bright finish, embossed cover, at . . $2.69
BONBON DISHES, gold lined, etched and chased designs . . . $1.00
CANDELABRA, new octagon design, beaded border, 3 light . . $5.50
Beaded border, 4 light $6.75
Beaded border, 5 light $8.00
LEMONADE PITCHER, crystal glass, with heavy chased quadruple plate top, entirely new pattern 98c
BREAD TRAY, rococo or beaded borders . 98c & $1.29
ROGERS KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS, of the new fancy floral designs:
Teaspoons . . . . . set of 6, 59c
Tablespoons . . . . . set of 6, $1.18
Table Forks . . . . . set of 6, $1.18
Medium Knives . . . . set of 6, $1.19

Sterling Silver.

A beautiful assortment of Tableware, in choice and elaborate designs, at 25 per cent. below exclusive dealers' prices.

SALAD SPOON AND FORK, new patterns, extra heavy, set . . $6.49
TEA SPOONS, heavy weight, new designs, half doz. $2.98
SARDINE FORKS, OLIVE FORKS, CREAM LADLES, pretty patterns. 95c
BONBON TONGS, novel design . . . 65c

Cutlery, Chafing Dishes.

ENGLISH CARVING SET, of the celebrated make of Joseph Rogers & Sons, stag handles, per set $1.98
CARVING SET, stag handles, silver mounted; 3 pieces $1.98
CHAFING DISHES, nickel plated, with hot water pans and vapor alcohol lamps, each, $2.24, $2.98, $3.75
KITCHEN UTENSILS, such as Roasting Pans, Self-Basting Pans, Jelly Sieves, Strainers and Moulds, etc., in endless variety and at lowest prices
LAMPS—An incomparable assortment of Banquet, Library and Table Lamps at matchless prices.

Table Linens.

Special attractions for Thanksgiving. Only the reliable pure Linen sorts, in dainty designs—prices much below what you are accustomed to pay for equal qualities.

DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS
2 x 2 yards . . . $1.45 and $2.25
2 x 2 1-2 yards . . $1.75 and $2.48
2 x 3 yards . . . $1.98 and $2.75
FINE SATIN DAMASK DINING SETS; the Cloths are three yards long; the Napkins 22 in. square; new patterns; Cloth and one dozen Napkins $4.98
FINE DAMASK LUNCH OR TEA SET in solid colors—blue, pink, yellow or green—heavy knotted fringe; size of Cloth 2 x 2 1-2 yards; one dozen Doylies to match, complete $3.98
BLEACHED IRISH TABLE DAMASK, now designs, bargain at 90c. . . . 69c
HEAVY DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, 2 yards wide, regularly $1.45 . . . 98c
NAPKINS, breakfast size, $1.25, $1.49, $1.89 doz.
NAPKINS, dinner size, $1.98, $2.48, $2.98 doz.
An elaborate assortment of fine hemstitched Tray Cloths, Dinner Cloths, Centre Pieces and Scarfs—low prices.

Curtains and Upholstery.

Thanksgiving celebration without surroundings of Curtain daintiness would be like Hamlet without a Ghost, so we have piled them up and present to you such a showing as every home-lover would love to see—and never before such prices:

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, white or ecru, full size,
Formerly $5.50, 6.75, 7.50, 8.50 pair;
Now $3.75, 5.00, 5.50, 6.25 pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, white or ecru, in beautiful designs,
Formerly $2.25, 3.00, 3.75, 4.74 pair;
Now $1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 3.00 pair.
IRISH POINT LACE BED SETS, full size,
Formerly $8.50, 10.00 per set.
Now $6.50, 8.50 per set;
REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, with heavy tassel fringe, the new colorings,
Usually $5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50 pair;
Now $3.50, 4.75, 5.75, 60.0 pair.
TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, with heavy fringe, this season's colorings and designs, at a reduction of 50 per cent.
Sizes 1½x1½ yd, 2x2 yd, 2x2½ yd, 2x3 yd.
Price $1.25, 1.98, 2.50, 2.98
LOUNGING CUSHIONS, in silks, velours and satin, tinsel embroidery; formerly $4.50 and 6.00 . . . $3.00

China and Glassware.

These offerings will gladden every housekeeper's heart—a rare opportunity to obtain essentialities for Thanksgiving at lowest prices ever known.

AMERICAN CUT GLASS TUMBLERS, finest deep cutting, strawberry, diamond and tan patterns, per doz. $1.50
CRYSTAL GLASS TABLE TUMBLERS, engraved bands, polished edge, full size, per doz 39c
CRYSTAL GLASS SAUCER CHAMPAGNES, octagonal stems, per doz. 98c
CRYSTAL TABLE SERVICE, 5th Avenue shape, ¾ inch engraved swiss band:
Goblets $1.35
Clarets or Champagnes $1.25
Wines . . $1.15 Cordials . . . $1.00
PRESSED GLASS CELERY TRAYS . . . 10c
PRESSED GLASS OLIVE TRAYS . . . 5c
PRESSED GLASS GOBLETS, banded, doz. 39c
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, new shape, floral decorations, gold lines, 123 pieces, all large . . . $25.00
CARLSBAD CHINA DINNER SET, assorted floral decorations, gold tracings, fancy shapes, festooned plates, 100 pieces, per set $12.50
ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, blue, brown and pink, underglazed decorations, 112 pieces, per set. $6.50

125th Street West.

FATE OF LITTLE EDITH BARNES.

Depends on Testimony as to the Reputation of Mrs. Frank McGowan.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 19.—Upon the good or bad reputation of Mrs. Frank McGowan as adduced in court by credible witnesses may depend the custody of little Edith Beryl Barnes. The prosecutors to-day showed that W. H. Barnes has a good reputation, and it is now for the defendants to prove that the former wife of his son has the same. The question was raised by the relators in the writ of habeas corpus in the claim advanced by them that the divorce granted to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes was illegal, and that Mrs. Barnes had been residing with the Trenton magnate contrary to law. Testimony to show the reputation of Mrs. McGowan will be taken next Friday, to which date the case is adjourned. An important point was made by the defense to-day. The record of the Cleveland court fails to disclose that Mrs. McGowan was notified of the steps to secure a guardian of her demure little daughter. Judge Walling said that was an exceedingly important fact, on account of the testimony showing that little Edith was only on a visit when the application was made. Bonds were given that the child should remain in Erie County until next Friday.

THE LYME HOLINESS BAND.

Wilbur F. Anderson, the Former Leader, Reappears with New Doctrine.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 19.—Wilbur F. Anderson, the graduate of Wesleyan University and of Yale Divinity School who was a leader of the Lyme Holiness Band of the town of Old Lyme, Conn., and who a year ago disappeared from that town with the avowed purpose of going to Jerusalem and founding there a school for instruction in the truths of the Bible, has returned to Old Lyme and caused a sensation.

Last week Anderson astonished his former followers by appearing at the Black Hall Chapel, where the Holiness people, who now call themselves Perfectionists, still hold regular meetings. As the recognized leader of the band, he took the floor. In an eloquent address he announced a complete change in his beliefs

AFFAIRS IN PUERTO RICO

Gen. Brooke Abolishes a Spanish Decree Affecting Justice.

CRIMINALS SET AT LIBERTY

San Juan Policemen Fear American Soldiers—A New Leader Wanted.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 5.—Gen. Brooke has abolished the royal decree of Spain of July 25, 1898, issued by the Queen Regent, who ordered that retroactively from the first day of May, 1898, and until the end of the then existing war with the United States, all civil proceedings in the courts of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands should be null and void.

This decree also provided that all appeals to the Supreme Court of the nation (Madrid) from decisions handed down by the Audencia of Puerto Rico should be suspended and void during this specified time. Permission, however, was granted to the Governors General of Cuba and Puerto Rico, acting in accord with the Ministers of these respective islands, and also to the Governor General of Manila, acting in accord with the Audencia of the Philippines, to modify the rulings of this royal decree as circumstances, such as the partial occupation by the Americans of Puerto Rico, Cuba, &c., might require. But this permission to modify did not affect the ruling concerning the matter of appeals to Madrid; herein the decree was absolute and unalterable.

This royal decree was not published in Puerto Rico until Sept. 15, and the greatest hardship connected with its enforcement was its retroactive effect for four and a half months. Questioned as to whether this decree was legal, and whether Capt. Gen. Macias should have enforced it or not, Mr. Liaz, a prominent lawyer here, said:

"The only rights held by the Spanish Government in this respect are those set forth in Article 955 of the Spanish Commercial Code, in which it is said that in time of war, epidemic, or revolution litigation growing out of mercantile transactions may be ordered suspended, it being requisite to duly notify the Spanish Cortes of such order. The Spanish Government, therefore, could not by royal decree abolish these laws of civil and criminal actions without overstepping its rights. Such action can only be taken in Spain by the Spanish Cortes, and by this body only when it duly respects the rights which may have been obtained under the law which is to be set aside. It is distinctly not permissible, especially in civil matters, for any royal decree to have a retroactive effect, as clearly does the decree to which we refer. Gen. Macias, who under statements in this said decree was allowed the exercise of his judgment concerning its enforcement, should have consulted with his Ministers and prevented its promulgation.

THE SUPERIOR COURT WAS WEAK.

"The Superior Court of the island, far from attempting to resist the enforcement of this decree, which violated the constitution of autonomy, lent itself to its promulgation. And this notwithstanding that the decree was not countersigned by the Secretary of Justice, which act was necessary for its support.

"The effect of this ruling upon the country was extraordinary. It left Puerto Rico without courts of justice. It was impossible under the decree to oblige a criminal to appear before his judges. All sentences given since May 1 were revoked and the men serving these sentences were set at liberty."

In Gen. Brooke's orders he makes it plain, however, that the setting aside of the decree does not invalidate the effects resulting from its application during the time it was in force as to annulment of sentences, judicial proceedings, and findings, which exclusively appertain to the courts and Judges in each case. The Court of Appeals is also abolished and its functions are transferred to the Supreme Court of Justice.

Occasionally there are striking examples of the nervousness and unsettled condition of the people of this city. When the Americans took possession of San Juan they retained two city organizations for the preservation of peace and order. They were the municipal police, men in uniform and armed with swords, revolvers, and rifles, and the body known simply as police, who go about in citizens' clothes and carry a small club. There has been no provost guard in San Juan. There are American sentries at certain public buildings as a guard to the property, but this is all. It was often said the city needed an American military police to control the soldiers themselves, and in the days when the regiments were landing and embarking at this port the truth of this statement was realized. But no men have been landed here for some time, and there has been little abuse or disorder among the soldiers quartered in the town that has not been controlled by the native policemen of the capital. Still there exists a feeling of unsafety among certain classes, and it is a fact that women of the better class go upon the streets as little as possible, and then only with male escort.

AMERICANS INTIMIDATE POLICEMEN.

When the American soldier or sailor is intoxicated nothing is more insulting to his American honor than for a Puerto Rican policeman to in any way interfere with his actions. The police are not imposing. They are small men, and have several times shown themselves afraid of the Americans. The average brawny soldier is a match for any three of them. The local police can take care of the law-breaking Puerto Rican with more or less success, but their efforts to control the disorderly American have almost always ended in trouble that would have been averted if a provost guard was maintained.

Several policemen one night last week joined in an effort to arrest an intoxicated sailor who had stolen a pewter sugar bowl from a café, but his friends gathered about him, and the task clearly had its difficulties. At length an active policeman saw his chance, and brought his club down hard on the drunken sailor's head, making a bad wound. Immediately after performing this feat the policeman ran for dear life, and was soon lost to sight up a dark alley. It was about 8 o'clock, and the streets were filled with people. The excitement grew quickly, the Mayor was called out, and the police went for their rifles and attempted to disperse the crowd. Doors of houses and stores were noisily slammed and barred all over town. People did not know what to expect, and the tension might have given way to some hysterical action. At this juncture, however, six American soldiers arrived from the palace. They quickly scattered the crowd, and in an hour the streets had resumed their normal appearance. There have been several similar instances recently, and the need for a provost guard is keenly felt.

Reports concerning the disorders in the interior of the island have pointed toward their diminution. The Arecibo district which was the most unsettled, now seems to be quiet. But trouble seems to have broken out with renewed vigor near Ponce. Bandits, firebugs, and thieves infest the countryside, plantations and farmhouses are burned, and men are assaulted and occasionally killed. The American troops are quartered in the towns, and remote farms and haciendas are often without protection. Traveling is unsafe, and all men go armed. It is said on the best of authority that the agriculturists cannot raise money on future crops or on any farm properties, and that store keepers in Ponce refuse to send any goods on credit to the troubled district.

Cavalry is certainly needed to put a stop to this unfortunate condition of affairs. It is estimated that this year's coffee crop, which promised to be large, will in reality suffer much loss, and this because the grower finds such difficulty in getting funds to harvest, and because of his trouble in getting men to work in the fields.

A NEW LEADER WANTED.

It is said here in San Juan that Puerto Rico needs new leaders—that the men of today are not fit, because of the rankling dissensions of the past which cannot be forgotten, to lead the island to the brilliant future that awaits it. In this report the following letter, freely translated from the Correspondencia, is interesting:

"The weight of four centuries of error has torn the Spanish flag from Puerto Rico. The passionate and uncontrolled Spanish Government that during its sway succeeded in poisoning all local organizations of administration has also succeeded, by reason of the inevitable influence of constitutional power, in killing the faith of the people. It has awakened and kept alive the feeling of deep hatred in the hearts of our public leaders. It is impossible for these men to shake off the clinging influence of colonial ideas breathed by them in the past.

"The Spanish Government in Puerto Rico is dead, but, as a logical consequence of four centuries of political misrule, we have made a mournful inheritance. Our local politics were a reflection of those of Spain. This situation is the keynote to our insular politics to-day. Political ideas and ideals were lost under the shower of personal animosities directed at the men who were party leaders.

"There then came to us the new sovereignty, only to find existent the political degeneration that is our inheritance from the Spaniard.

"Puerto Rico is confronted to-day, not by questions of reforms, but by a necessity for creation, and this is the most solemn and important moment in our island's history. Our land is wearied by futile strife; it needs guiding hands and minds in the great work of regeneration before it, but hands that will not be raised in vengeance for past wrongs, minds that can forget the past in the bright promise of the future. Now is the time for reconstruction. This great work claims the best effort of every Puerto Rican. Under such leaders only can be formed a party truly representative of Puerto Rico."

There is much truth in the foregoing translation. The country is indeed in want of new blood to lead it to better things, and the Puerto Ricans are a people that can be easily led. The leading, however, must be in the right way; it must be a development and an education.

Should an American of clear head and balanced mind, of independent means, a student, a man interested in the people and their development and welfare rise up, he would find a million people awakening; a people just freed from galling chains, cultured and sensible, and keen and eager for the possibilities of the future, but ignorant as to how they should be attained. Their leader would be their idol, and they would love him with all the enthusiasm of their southern temperament.

THE COMMISSION FROM CUBA.

Col. Sanguilly Here—He Says Spaniards Are Inciting Distrust of This Country Among the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Col. Manuel Sanguilly of the commission recently chosen by the Cuban Assembly to come to Washington to confer with the authorities here as to the future of the island, arrived today, and after a call on Mr. Quesada, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, went on to New York. Mr. Sanguilly is the first of the Commissioners to reach this country, having come by way of Tampa. Gen. Garcia, President of the commission, and the remaining members are en route to New York, and on their arrival Monday will be joined by Sanguilly and plans will be made for their mission to the United States.

Sanguilly is one of the three delegates of the Third Army Corps of the Cuban Army, the others being Mr. Quesada and the Marquis Santa Lucia, former President of the Cuban insurgent government. During his short stay here Sanguilly said the recent meeting of the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz Del Sur had been a marked success, the members being thoroughly representative of the Cubans. He informed Mr. Quesada that the spirit animating the Assembly, as shown by the speeches, acts, and the appointment of this commission was one of entire sympathy and friendliness for the plans of the United States, it being felt that this country could be trusted to shape the affairs of the island in the interest of the Cuban people.

Mr. Sanguilly said the Commissioners observed the same good feeling at Havana, where they stopped on their way here, although it was noticeable there that the Spaniards were inciting Cubans to distrust of the United States. The commission probably will come to Washington next Wednesday to lay its views before the authorities and tender the co-operation of the Cuban Assembly.

THUGS TERRORIZE HAVANA.

Spaniards Want "Home" Authority to Establish a Spanish Chamber of Commerce After Evacuation.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The police reports show an alarming increase of crime in this city, and the local newspapers report twenty to thirty hold-ups daily in broad daylight. Organized gangs of thugs and footpads terrorize the neighborhoods on the outskirts of the town. The police are doing their utmost to suppress this lawlessness, but they are handicapped by the recent disbandment of the Orden Publico.

The battalion of municipal firemen, which formed part of the reserve of the Spanish army, and which served during the entire three years' campaign, has been dissolved and ceases to exist as a military organization. The entire brigade, with the engines and fire equipment, will be turned over to the municipality on Monday.

The remains of Gens. Santocildes and Vara del Rey are to arrive here by special train from Batabano. They will be deposited in the Colon Cemetery, pending their shipment to Spain. Two battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry will escort the bodies of the two Generals to this city, and every General and commanding officer in the city will accompany the remains to their resting place.

The representatives of the Cuban army who lately assembled at Santa Cruz del Sur are expected to arrive here on Monday, on their way to Marianao, where the future sessions of the delegates will be held, on the return from Washington of the special committee appointed by the Cuban Assembly to present in person to President McKinley the wishes of the Assembly.

The "Havana Chamber of Commerce" has called to the Minister of State at Madrid for authority to establish a "Spanish Chamber of Commerce" after the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards, the Spanish chamber to be presided over by the Spanish Consul.

Mr. Charles W. Gould, the special representative of the Department of Justice on the Cuban Military Commission, yesterday gave a dinner, at which Gen. Green and the Cuban General Menocal, were the guests of honor.

The arrivals here to-day include the Chandernagor, from Cadiz; Kitty, from Mobile; San Augustine, from Vera Cruz; Bergen, from Puerto Cabello, and Mascotte, from Key West with cargo and passengers.

To-morrow Major Almy and Major Butler, with Capt. Hart, will go to the Isle of Pines to make a tour of inspection. It is proposed, if possible, to use the island as a health resort for convalescing troops during the Summer months.

Capt. Grissom and Lieut. Read returned last night from a tour of inspection in the Province of Santa Clara. They came back along the north coast, after gaining much valuable information as to the state of the province and the condition of the Cuban troops.

Advices from Nuevitas report the sailing this afternoon of the United States transport Manitoba for Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Laine to-day finished his report upon the city and private hospitals and asylums, submitting it, through official channels, to Deputy Surgeon General O'Reilly.

After an illness of several days, W. W. Mohun, the stenographer, has developed symptoms of pneumonia. His condition is dangerous. He is being nursed in the building at the rear of the Hotel Trocha, which was taken by the United States Evacuation Commissioners for hospital purposes.

Gen. Carpenter at Nuevitas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Gen. Wade, President of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, notified the Secretary of War today that Gen. Carpenter and the portion of his command forming the first expedition arrived at Nuevitas, Cuba, on the 15th inst. Gen. Carpenter has asked that the remainder of the Eighth Cavalry be sent to him at Nuevitas, and also that a pack train be given him for use in the movement to Puerto Principe.

Twelve Dead on Spanish Transport.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Nov. 19.—The Spanish transport Andes has arrived here from Cuban ports with a number of repatriated Spanish troops. During the voyage there were twelve deaths on board the steamer and many of the soldiers were dangerously ill on arriving here.

May Remove Duty on Quinine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Treasury Department has recommended to the Secretary of War that quinine be admitted into Cuba and Puerto Rico free of duty. Under the Spanish law the duty on quinine was about $13.50 a pound. The War Department undoubtedly will concur in the Treasury recommendation.

Reception for Volunteer Engineers.

Plans are being made to give the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers a hearty reception upon their return to this city, probably on Wednesday, on the transport Minnewaska. The present arrangements involve the transfer of the regiment by lighters from the transport to the covered pier at East Twenty-sixth Street on Thursday morning, the regiment remaining on board ship over night, that it may receive new clothing, overcoats, &c. On Thursday there will be a parade by the regiment from East Twenty-sixth Street.

SENT CRUISING BY DEWEY

The Raleigh and Boston Visit Several Philippine Islands.

REPORTS OF THEIR CAPTAINS

Insurgents Courteous, but Suspicious—The Boston Visited by a Spanish Naval Officer at Port Royalist.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Navy Department has made public two interesting reports, one from Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, and the other from Capt. Frank Wildes of the Boston, both attached to Dewey's squadron. These reports were read at the Cabinet meeting yesterday with interest, as throwing a good deal of light on the conditions in the Philippines. The two officers were dispatched by Admiral Dewey to make an inspection of the islands, and the result is set out in their reports.

Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh says that he started on Sept. 12 to the northwest coast of Luzon, for the protection of American commerce. Some points of his report follow:

"I stopped at Corregidor Islands (at the entrance to Manila Bay) and delivered your orders not to fly the insurgent flag. This was cheerfully agreed to. I then proceeded to San Fernando de la Union, north of Lingayen Gulf. I found the insurgent flag flying and a chief with five companies of insurgents guarding the place. They said they had about 150 Spanish prisoners.

"The Chief and others were invited off, but the Chief made an excuse and would not come. Six other officers, including the Captain of the Port, came off, first stipulating that Lieut. Rodman should remain ashore while they were on board. Our boats transported them. They were received with due respect, entertained in the cabin, shown over the vessel, and treated with every courtesy.

"At Aparri we were received very graciously by the insurgent chief in charge, who gave us every information and arranged to visit the ship later on, but he failed to do so, as did the others. This may be accounted for in part by the heavy northerly swell settled on the coast.

"At Sual, near the head of Lingayen Gulf, we found an insurgent Lieutenant and about thirty men in charge. Many people came off that evening and in the night. When I visited the shore at 8 A. M. the next day we were refused a landing, on the plea that they had no orders to that effect. After parleying for more than an hour, a reinforcement of one officer and forty men having come in, we were permitted to land and go into the quartel, where all the officers were very polite, but would not allow us to go about the place, on the plea that they had telegraphed to the capital city and were awaiting an answer, which answer never came.

"None of the officers would come off to the ship, seeming very suspicious of us. Numbers of natives came off, and seemed perfectly at ease, regarding us as friends.

"At all places south of Lingayen Gulf, we found both officers and natives most cordial and friendly—as natives, as they said, that the United States should maintain a protectorate over the Island of Luzon, and that trade relations should be re-established.

"There are no Spaniards from Cape Egano to Manila. At no place north of Manila have they had any flour for nearly or quite three months. I notified the authorities that all vessels flying the United States flag might come to trade at any time, and that they must be treated properly and be respected."

Capt. Coghlan gives a good deal of information in his report as to the character of the towns visited by him—Subig, Marivales, Aparri, Sual, Dagupan, and San Fernando—showing, in substance, that while the people are poor, they are all capable of considerable development.

Capt. Wildes of the Boston in his report states that his cruise was made in company with the transport Manila to the southward. The native villages all hoisted white flags on his approach. While passing Bulak and Tikao he saw two vessels having the appearance of two Spanish gunboats end on and smoke rising from the funnel of one of them. In half an hour they were out of sight.

Passing between Sebu and Negros, the natives who came off said the Spanish troops had been withdrawn to the town of Cebu fifteen days before; that a large band of insurgents were in the vicinity, burning houses and corn fields and were expected to enter the town at any time.

At Port Royalist, on the 26th, the Boston was boarded by an officer of the Spanish Navy, with the compliments of the Governor of the province. An officer was sent to return the boarding call, and was civilly received. The military force there was about 200 Indians, 40 or 50 Spaniards, one piece of artillery, and one gunboat of 250 tons. The inhabitants of the island number 50,000—Moors and Malays in the southern part, Cuyos in the northern. There were no insurrectionists.

Capt. Wildes thinks that the news of two American warships cruising among the islands will spread in all directions and good effects will follow.

FILIPINOS DEMAND FREEDOM.

Aguinaldo Said to be Ready to Fight to the Death for Absolute Independence.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—There is much agitation among the Filipino representatives in Europe over the Philippine situation. Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, who has been in Paris watching the proceedings of the Peace Commission, starts for Washington to-day. It is learned that on Wednesday last he called a meeting of all the Filipinos in Paris and London to meet him in Paris, when a committee was formed with the object of doing everything possible to induce France to recognize the so-called Filipino Republic.

A telegram was sent to Aguinaldo asking for instructions, and the following reply is said to have been received:

"Insist upon absolute independence; otherwise fight to the death. We are all united, and the Government is progressing smoothly. All the independent tribes of the mountains are submitting to Aguinaldo and the chiefs are bringing in presents of gold."

The statements made by Gen. Wesley Merritt in reply to the appeal of the Filipino Junta of Hongkong to the American people have caused indignation among the Filipinos. They are specially incensed at the suggestion that they would loot and at the idea of being governed as a colony.

The Filipinos in Paris are sending a dispatch to President McKinley protesting against the assertions made.

SOLDIERS FIGHT IN MANILA.

One American Killed and Three Others Wounded by Natives.

MANILA, Nov. 19.—Three Filipino natives last night hired a carriage and afterward became engaged in a dispute with the driver regarding the fare. Some members of the American military police attempted to arrest the natives, but the latter resisted, and Sergt. Price of the Minnesota Regiment, was stabbed and killed, and three other American soldiers, Maher, Montgomery, and Hoyt, were wounded. Maher shot one native dead. The others were arrested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Neither the War nor the Navy Department has any information concerning the fight between the Filipinos and American soldiers. The muster rolls of Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota, show the names of Sergt. Jay C. Price and Private Linsley Hoyt, Harry T. Montgomery, and George Maher, all of whom enlisted from St. Paul. Some of the last names given in the Manila dispatch are duplicated in other companies, but the probabilities are that the names given herein are those of the men connected.

TWO CRUISERS FOR DEWEY.

Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon Refloated and Docked at Cavite.

MANILA, Nov. 19.—The Spanish cruisers Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, which were sunk during the battle of Manila, have been refloated and docked at Cavite.

The United States gunboat McCulloch has left Manila on her way home.

The Philippine provinces have suffered from the severest typhoon in years. Malolos, the headquarters of Aguinaldo, has been damaged and many villages have been destroyed.

The merchants of this city have decided to establish a Chamber of Commerce, which, by Spanish law, they were previously precluded from doing.

HEALTH OF MANILA TROOPS.

Last Report of One Death Shows Improved Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The following has been received at the War Department:

Manila, Nov. 19, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following death since last report: Nov. 14, Jay A. Smith, private, Company G, First South Dakota, apoplexy, following malarial fever.

OTIS.

The War Department officials say that the report showing such a small death rate among so many soldiers is extremely gratifying and indicates an improved condition at Manila. That only one death should occur in 20,000 troops in a week or ten days is astonishing. The department believes there has been a great improvement in the health conditions in the Philippines.

Regulars May Go to Philippines.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 19.—Lieut. Col. McCaskey, commanding the Twentieth Regular Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, has issued orders to the Quartermaster to provide rations sufficient for the regiment in a tropical climate. The orders are that furloughs now will not be granted for more than ten days. It is believed that he Twentieth will be sent to the Philippines.

RUSSIA NOT OUR FOE.

Published Anti-American Views Concerning the Philippines Repudiated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg repudiates the anti-American views with reference to the Philippine Islands recently expounded by the Bourse Gazette, which, it declares, in no way represents the views held in leading Russian circles. The Journal adds:

"All important organs, when treating of the Philippines question, have not failed to take into account the reserve imposed upon Russia by her neutrality during the war nor disregarded the good feeling Russia entertains for the United States."

PUERTO RICANS HOARD PESOS.

Existing Financial Conditions Make Modifications Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The financial situation in Puerto Rico is giving the Secretary of the Treasury much concern, and it is quite probable that by the early part or the coming week important modifications of existing orders in relation thereto may be made.

It is understood that the customs officials at San Juan are receiving only pesos in payment of dues and refuse to accept United States money. The effect of this is said to be a material advance in the value of the peso, and the brokers are beginning to hoard them, in expectation of a still further rise.

It is said also that the belief is current in Puerto Rico that the United States will ultimately redeem the Spanish silver coins in United States money at a considerable advance over present ruling prices, and this is an additional motive for hoarding, so that the monetary circulation of the island already has become noticeably contracted.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT SAN JUAN.

The Michigan Will Bring Home Cavalrymen and Artillerymen.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 19.—Spanish steamers continue to bring large quantities of provisions from Spain, particularly rice, beans, oils, and wines.

The United States transport Michigan has arrived with three troops of the Fifth United States Cavalry. The rest of the regiment was landed at Ponce and Mayaguez. The Michigan will take home Company F, Eighth Infantry; Troop H, Sixth Cavalry; Troop B, Second Cavalry, and two batteries of the Seventh Light Artillery—a total of 540 men and 536 horses.

There is a good deal of complaint as to the irregularity of the transport mail service between Puerto Rico and the United States.

A discharged American soldier named Kiser, from Homestead, Penn., died this morning of heart disease while walking in the street here.

First Engineers on Minnewaska.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The War Department has received the following cable:

Ponce, Nov. 19, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Minnewaska stopped at Guanica and sailed from there to-night with 47 officers, 823 men, First Engineers; 38 teamsters, 50 cabin and steerage passengers.

BROOKE, Commanding.

Private Webb, 11th Infantry, Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The following has been received at the War Department:

Ponce, Nov. 19, 1898.

Died, Nov. 17—Private Frank Webb, Company M, Eleventh Infantry. No deaths yesterday.

BROOKE.

First Kentucky to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Mississippi has sailed from Santiago to Ponce. She will bring home the First Kentucky from that place.

All of Them Senators.

From The Chicago Record.

It is an interesting historical fact that every member of the law firm of Mitchell, Dolph & Simons of Portland, Oregon, has been elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Mitchell served three terms, Mr. Dolph served one, and Mr. Simon, the junior member, will be sworn in the 5th of December.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO CASE.

Hearing of Charge of Carrying Freight Below Published Rates Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The hearing of the complaint against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, made by E. T. Campbell before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, charging that company with carrying freight below published rates, which was to have occurred on Monday, has been postponed until Dec. 12.

The hearing was postponed at the instigation of the railroad company, which appeared through attorneys and requested the privilege of filing an answer to Mr. Campbell's complaint detailing the exact nature of the transactions of which complaint was made. This request was granted, and the answer to be filed before Dec. 1.

Should the information contained in the answer prove satisfactory, the necessity for a hearing may be obviated.

The Hawaiian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Representative Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and a member of the Hawaiian Commission, has arrived to attend the final meetings of the commission and to mature plans for the extensive legislation on foreign affairs which will soon occupy the attention of Congress. Mr. Hitt says the legislation relating to Hawaii will be passed at the coming session without trouble. Beyond this, however, he will not venture a prediction as to the scope of the foreign legislation or the chance of concluding it during the short session.

New Sugar Companies in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The Examiner says: "No less than five new sugar companies have been incorporated in the Hawaiian Islands, and within two years from now the output of raw sugar will be increased considerably. These five companies are the Wai-A-Luai Agricultural Company, on the Island of Oahu, which has been reorganized from the Halstead Plantation Company and has a capital stock of $3,500,000, nearly all placed in Honolulu; the American Sugar Company, which has a new plantation on the Island of Molokai; Ohiandt & Buch's new plantation, on the Island of Oahu; the Muhi Plantation, in which Alexander & Baldwin of this city are interested, and the Oahu Plantation Company, represented by Hackfeld & Co. of Honolulu."

TENEMENT BUILDING LAWS.

Charity Organization Calls Attention to Pending Legislation.

The Charity Organization Society issued a statement yesterday calling attention to a measure now pending before the Municipal Assembly in regard to the tenement house building laws. The statement says in part:

As yet the Municipal Assembly has not taken final action for the appointment of a commission under Section 647 of the charter. A resolution was introduced some months ago, and has passed the Council, providing for a commission of eight members, of whom there shall be one carpenter, one ironworker, one plumber, one mason, one engineer, one architect, one representative of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and one representative of the Corporation Counsel, ex officio. It is evident that in this commission the building interests would have a preponderating influence. The manifest unwisdom of asking the building interests to frame laws for the regulation and restraining of their own business for the sake of the public health and safety is apparent.

In the Board of Aldermen this resolution has been referred to a joint committee, consisting of the standing Committees on Law, Public Health, and Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. To this joint committee has also been referred another resolution on the same subject, introduced by Alderman Ecks. This latter resolution provides for a commission of nineteen members, which is to include the three Commissioners of Buildings, the Chief of the Fire Department, a representative of the Corporation Counsel, ex officio; a representative of the Board of Fire Underwriters, two representatives of the Tenement House Committee of 1894, a sanitary engineer, a civil engineer, five architects, two lawyers, and two practical builders. This proposed commission would, therefore, consist of five representatives of city departments, seven experts, (architects or engineers,) two tenement house reformers, two lawyers, and two practical builders.

It is evident that each of the above-mentioned groups has expert and practical knowledge of same phases of the subject which will be required in the framing of a building code that will secure the ends for which building laws are intended—the protection of the public health and safety. The building law consists of several distinct portions which would doubtless be referred by the commission to sub-committees. The proposed commission of nineteen members gives due representation to all interests without giving a preponderating influence to any one. Moreover, the resolution is so drawn as to insure a proper representation of all the boroughs, so that the needs of rural and semi-rural portions of the city will be considered as well as those of the residence, tenement-house, and office-building districts.

Paper Trust After the Berlin Mills.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 19.—The International Paper Company of New York, known as the Paper Trust, is negotiating a transaction which, it is said, will probably be consummated within a few days. While many of the details are kept secret, it is known that the company contemplates the purchase of the big lumber mills at Berlin, N. H., and also vast tracts of timber land in Northwestern Maine and Eastern New Hampshire. The lumber mills are owned by the Berlin Mills Company of this city and are among the largest in New England. The Paper Trust, it is said, now controls all the large paper and lumber mills in New England except the Berlin plant.

French Versions of the Sirdar's Titles.

From The London News.

A French contemporary has discovered what are the various titles of our hero of the hour. They are: Sir Herbert, Sir Dar, and Milord Khartoum of Kitchener.

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Ladies' Cloak Dept.

Just received new Tailored Coats, strap seams, of Kerseys, Meltons and Cheviots, heavy quality silk linings; retail value $16.50 . . . . $12.00

Also Broadcloth Ulsters, silk lined, retail value $40.00 . . . . . $30.00

Velour Jackets, trimmed with jet or braid; retail value $35.00 . . . . . $25.00

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

WRECK OF THE ATALANTA.

The Ship Said to Have Struck a Reef During a Race Off the Oregon Coast.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 19.—One of the survivors of the ill-fated Atalanta, the wreck of which on the Oregon coast yesterday resulted in the drowning of twenty-four men, declares that the wreck was due to the carelessness of the Captain, who paid for his folly with his life.

The ship was racing with another vessel and was keeping closer inshore in order to get the advantage of the wind in tacking and to make a short cut to head the other vessel off. Not seeing the light at Cape Foulweather, the Atalanta steered ahead until she struck the reef about four miles below Alsea Bay and about one mile and a half from shore with such terrific force as to snap the masts off like toothpicks, carrying away the rigging and everything on deck.

Two of the survivors, after reaching land, made their way to a cabin, and, awakening the occupants, started them in all directions for help. The farmers were very slow in notifying the life-saving station at South Beach, twenty miles away, and the rescuers did not reach the wreck for ten hours after it occurred. Capt. Clark and his life crew arrived at Alsea early in the morning and hurried to the wreck. They were unable to do anything, as the ship was beyond the reach of their lines and their cannon was useless. The ship had broken in two and the waves were dashing over her.

Newport, near where the Atalanta was lost, is situated in Benton County, on an indentation in the long, even coastline of Oregon. The place is a dangerous one at the best, safe anchorage being almost impossible to obtain, and many good vessels have gone to pieces on that coast. The wreck occurred between Newport and Alsea Bay, the latter point being about 100 miles north of Coos Bay, and in all this 100 miles there is not a spot where a ship can safely land.

Capt. Charles McBride, or "Prince Charlie," as he was best known, was a special favorite among the British and American shipmasters in this port.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 19.—The ship Atalanta lost off the coast of Oregon yesterday, left here last Saturday with $65,000 worth of wheat for Delagoa Bay, South Africa. She was in command of Capt. Charles McBride of Greenock, Scotland. The ship left here with twenty-seven men, the only names of those on record here being those of the Captain and the following, who joined the vessel at this port as seamen: D. F. Green, 31 Chapel Place, Dublin; J. Webber, 123 Forty-second Street, New York; H. A. Jacobin, Stockholm; J. Smith, Finsburg; G. Coates, Callao; J. Tones, Valparaiso; N. Sorenson, Bergen; G. Fraser, 329 Monroe Street, Philadelphia; R. Codd, 74 Flanders Street, Liverpool, and J. Marks, Brightwood Addition, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Atalanta was of only 1,630 tons of register. She was built in 1885, owned by N. Hill of Scotland, and worth probably $50,000. She was fleet, and was built for a troop or passenger carrier from Great Britain to the British colonies.

Inquiry about J. Webber was made at 123 East Forty-second Street, and 123 West Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, but nothing was known of him at either place.

MOHEGAN SURVIVOR ARRIVES.

Miss Noble Believes Capt. Griffiths Was Insane.

Miss Katherine Noble, daughter of Horace Noble, a Baltimore manufacturer, who figured as a heroine in the stories of the wreck of the steamship Mohegan, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Lucania. While she looked very well it was said that she still suffered from the nervous shock of her experience. She was met by her parents.

Miss Noble expressed the belief that Capt. Griffiths of the Mohegan was mentally unbalanced. "It seems singular," said she, "that he was permitted to direct three sane men to steer the Mohegan on to the rocks. Such was the fact, however, and lack of discipline was responsible for the terrible loss of life. It was at supper time. Capt. Griffiths was not in the saloon. My seat was next to his. I was told that he was in another cabin with some women."

She said that she divested herself of her skirts before she was swept overboard, and believes that if other women had done the same, they, too, might have escaped. She was picked up after she had been in the water nearly five hours and had drifted two miles from the wreck.

The body of Miss Bushnell, one of the victims of the Mohegan disaster, arrived yesterday on the Paris. It was accompanied by Dr. William Bushnell of Mansfield, Ohio, the father of the young woman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth United States Infantry, is relieved from duty as Assistant Mustering Officer for the State of Pennsylvania, and will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and join his regiment.

Second Lieut. L. W. H. Peyton, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, for duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Second Lieut. Peyton G. Clark, Thirteenth United States Infantry, is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Montauk Point, N. Y., and will join his company.

Major Henry P. Birmingham, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) is relieved from duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at Chicago. This order dates back to June 25, 1898.

Capt. Frank B. McCoy, Second United States Infantry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Minnesota, to take effect December 3, 1898, on which date he will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. George D. Moore, Twenty-third United States Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Kemper School, Boonville, Mo., and will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, Sixth United States Infantry, as soon as he shall have completed the duties assigned him at Darien, Ga., will proceed to Washington for temporary duty in the preparation of his report of the work performed by the Subsistence Department in relieving the sufferers from the tidal wave in the State of Georgia.

Capt Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh United States Cavalry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Omaha, Neb., and will join his troop.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed from Madison Barracks, New York, to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Newell, United States Army, will proceed from New York City to St. Louis and report to the Surgeon General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jesse Ramsburgh, United States Army, will proceed from Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for annulment of contract.

First Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, Virginia, and when Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, shall have reported for duty at that hospital, will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and report for duty.

Major Louis W. Crampton, Surgeon, United States Army, in addition to his present duties at Fort McHenry, Maryland, will exercise supervision over sick soldiers in civil hospitals in Baltimore, Md.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will proceed to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will proceed to Sparrow's Point, Md., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast mortar carriages.

Capt. William Lassiter, Sixteenth United States Infantry, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Mustering Officer for the State of New York and will join his regiment not later than Dec. 1, 1898.

Capt. Asbery Wyancey, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Huntsville, Ala., to Washington, on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the Army, under such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged: Col. Casimer Andel, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. George B. Serenvetz, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. William Edward Downs, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; First

ADVANCE SALE FOR OPERA

Nearly All the Boxes and Three-fourths of the Chairs Taken.

ABOUT $350,000 SUBSCRIBED

Season Promises to be One of the Greatest on Record—Repertoire for First Week—List of Purchasers.

From all indications New York is about to enter upon one of the greatest operatic seasons ever known in the history of this or any other country, and a week from to-morrow night the doors of the Metropolitan Opera House will be thrown open to welcome society and music lovers who will welcome back to this city after an absense of one year the artists that Maurice Grau had gathered together from all parts of Europe and who, it may be said, without any hesitancy, are the greatest singers the world affords.

The works of the greatest composers will be presented in a series of performances in Italian, French, and German for fifty-one nights and seventeen matinées, covering a period of seventeen weeks.

The subscription sale of boxes and seats for the coming season closed yesterday, and it was stated that the total amount received by subscription sale was approximately $350,000, or very close to $200,000 more than the last season—that of 1895-6. Three-fourths of the orchestra chairs were disposed of at subscription, and other choice seats in the various tiers were sold in a corresponding ratio. Nearly all the boxes have been taken for the entire season. Beginning with next Thursday morning, Nov. 24, seats for the regular performances of the opening week will be on sale at the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House or at the branch offices of the Opera House, Tyson's ticket office at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, or Rullman's ticket office, 111 Broadway.

The répertoire for the first week will consist of "Tannhäuser," on Monday evening, in which Herr Ernest Van Dyck will make his début; "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," on Wednesday, with Mme. Sembrich as Rosina, and "Romeo et Juliette," on Friday, when Albert Saleza will make his first appearance. "Tannhäuser" will be repeated on Saturday afternoon and "Martha" will be the opera for the first Saturday evening performance at popular prices.

The list of stockholders and grand-tier boxes for the season is as follows:

PARTERRE BOXES.

Box 1—R. Winthrop, Mondays; G. K. Clark, Jr., Wednesdays; I. Townsend Burden, Fridays; Harold Brown, matinées.
Box 2—A. D. Juilliard and J. M. Bowers, alternate Wednesdays.
Box 3—R. T. Wilson, Mondays, Fridays, and matinées; Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Wednesdays.
Box 4—F. H. Benedict, Wednesdays; S. B. French, matinées.
Box 5—H. A. C. Taylor, Mondays and a third of matinées; Walter S. Oakman, Wednesdays and one-third matinées; Hermann Oelrichs, Fridays and one-third matinées.
Box 6—William K. Vanderbilt, Mondays, Wednesdays, and matinées, and Stuyvesant Fish, Fridays.
Box 7—Mrs. C. W. Astor, odd night and even matinées, and John Jacob Astor, even nights and odd matinées.
Box 8—Cornelius N. Bliss and M. C. D. Borden.
Box 9—C. T. Barney, Wednesdays and matinées; Stanford White, Mondays, and George C. Clark, Fridays.
Box 10—George F. Baker and H. C. Fahnestock.
Box 11—Perry Belmont.
Box 12—Henry Clews, odd nights and matinées; George J. Gould, even nights and matinées.
Box 13—Edward Cooper and Henry T. Sloane.
Box 14—Mrs. George H. Warren, Mondays, Fridays, and two-thirds matinées; Joshua W. Davis, Wednesdays and one-third matinées.
Box 15—Adrien Iselin, matinées; James Stillman, evenings.
Box 16—Ferd P. Morton, Mondays and matinées; Edgerton L. Winthrop, Wednesdays; Mrs. M. B. Carpenter, Fridays.
Box 17—William D. Sloane and H. McK. Twombly.
Box 18—Colvin S. Brice.
Box 19—H. L. Barbey, Mondays and alternate matinées; H. F. Dimock, Wednesdays; George Crocker, Fridays; A. Newbold Morris, alternate matinées.
Box 20—D. O. Mills.
Box 21—Estate of J. Hood Wright, not definitely disposed of, but may be occupied by E. M. Robinson.
Box 22—W. Seward Webb.
Box 23—Elbridge T. Gerry.
Box 24—Robert Goelet, Mondays, Fridays, and matinées, and A. Bierstadt, Wednesdays.
Box 25—George D. Haven and John E. Parsons, John Sloane, Fridays.
Box 26—Samuel D. Babcock.
Box 27—George S. Bowdoin, Mondays, and matinées; A. P. Stokes, Wednesdays; W. R. Stewart and John G. Moore, Fridays.
Box 28—W. Bayard Cutting, Mondays and matinées; W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Wednesdays; Clarence H. Mackay, Fridays.
Box 29—Mrs. M. T. Van Rest, Mondays, Wednesdays, and matinées; J. A. Burden, Fridays.
Box 30—William C. Whitney and C. H. Marshall, Fridays.
Box 31—Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Box 32—L. Kounts, Mondays and alternate matinées; W. S. Gurnee, Wednesdays; Miss Whitney, Fridays and alternate matinées.
Box 33—Thomas Hitchcock, Mondays and matinées; Joseph Stickney, Wednesdays; J. J. Wysong, Fridays.
Box 34—Herbert R. Bishop, Mondays and two-thirds matinées; F. S. Witherbee, Wednesdays; A. Iselin, Jr., Fridays.
Box 35—J. Pierpont Morgan.

GRAND TIER BOXES,

R. A. C. Smith,	Mrs. C. Herter,
Henry S. Manning,	Simon Borg,
John C. Weste'l,	W. A. Clark,
R. W. Paterson,	Edward Kemp,
Miss E. L. Breeze,	Mrs. John H. Hall,
C. T. Yerkes,	Gen. C. F. Roe,
J. L. Riker,	S. M. Swenson,
Frederick B. Jennings,	G. Arents,
Jacob H. Schiff,	Samuel H. Valentine.
Robert M. Thompson,	Miss Julia Delafield,
I. D. Fletcher,	Emerson McMillan,
Jefferson M. Levy,	Fred Blumenthal,
Henry Siegel,	W. H. Tilford,
Mrs. Jefferson Codington,	James B. Taylor,
E. St. John Hayes,	Mrs. Frances Schroeder,
Mrs. S. C. Harriot,	John G. McCullough,
W. H. Bliss,	Francis H. Leggett,
John W. Mackey,	John D. Wing,
C. W. Morse,	Miss C. De Forest,
J. H. Proctor,	E. C. Converse,
Miss S. De Forest Day,	Mrs. P. H. Ballantine.
Frank Scott Gerrish,	Miss A. B. Jennings.
Mrs. Frances M. Bangs,	O. G. Smith.
Charles F. Ditson,	J. L. Gout.
Arnold Wood,	Mrs. C. Ietter.
Charles F. Clark,	C. L. Perkins.
R. C. Black,	George Pope.
James B. Dickson,	S. Eiseman.
E. L. Norton,	F. Goodridge.
W. H. Young,	J. B. Haggin.
Dr. W. Gill Wylie,	Walter J. Salomon.
Ed C. Moore, Jr.,	F. Metzger.
Charles A. Gould,	Mrs. Henry T. Wright.
Miss Z. E. Banks,	G. G. Freilinghuysen.
C. I. Hudson,	W. Bracken.
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, Jr.,	Mrs. H. D. Deas.
John B. Ireland,	S. Loeb.
W. G. Park,	Harry Sands.
O. G. Wells,	James R. Steers.
Mrs. L. Du Bois Sahler,	Mrs. J. J. Morris.
John H. Watson,	Mrs. F. N. Goddard.

STALL BOXES.

Among the subscribers for the orchestra stalls are:

Mr. S. Mott Hopper.	Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf.
Mrs. John Dallett.	H. H. Vail.
Mrs. M. D. Van Doren.	Max Goldfinger.
Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage.	Thatcher M. Adams.
Mrs. G. F. Leggett,	Mrs. H. Uhl.
Dr. J. G. Perry.	George R. Read.
Mr. Frank C. Travis.	John R. Downing.
Miss L. S. Place.	N. C. Whitaker.
Mr. Theodore Egger.	Mrs. Earl Dodge.
Miss A. Flies.	Walter L. Suydam.
Mr. Henry Hummel.	Mrs. J. L. Lee.
Dr. E. G. Janeway.	Miss De Rutter.
Mr. L. J. Busby.	Mrs. J. Oakes.
Mr. C. W. McCutchen.	Mrs. S. J. Penniman.
Mr. D. E. Kingman.	J. A. Mitchell.
Mrs. E. F. Burnett.	Perkins Stern.
Mrs. C. A. Macy, Jr.	Otto M. Eidlitz.
Mrs. J. F. Dunnell.	Jacques Huber.
Mr. W. Hogencamp.	H. B. Wilson.
Miss A. B. Crawford.	Miss M. Agnew.
Mrs. G. B. Hall.	H. F. Dimock.
Mr. J. L. Dwight.	Mrs. F. S. Barger.
Miss E. L. Flanagan.	L. E. Wells.
Mrs. H. Holbrook.	Mrs. H. M. Henry.
Mrs. J. B. Meserole.	Charles H. Davis.
Mr. J. McCann.	H. Hawkins Flagler.
Mr. T. H. Myers.	S. Philip Staats.
Mrs. A. S. Bennet.	Charles A. Cook.
Mrs. R. C. Black.	F. A. O. Schwartz.
Mrs. M. Edlitz.	Alfred De Cordova.
Mr. W. G. Davies.	Julius Robertson.
Mr. T. H. Stitt.	H. D. Lyman.
Mr. H. Heide.	S. Shaw.
Mrs. W. W. Flanagan.	H. L. Slade.
Mrs. W. A. Moriarty.	E. C. Benjamin.
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Mr. G. Kirkland.	F. A. Bochman.
Mr. R. D. Wenchester.	S. A. Coats.
Mr. C. C. Vallette.	William Bryce.
Mrs. A. I. Smith.	I. T. Williams.
Mr. Henri Rogouski.	John Kendrick Bangs.
Mr. W. Frall Thompson.	Mrs. J. D. Selb.
Mr. P. T. Schwab.	William P. Stannard.
Mr. H. Ives Smith.	J. Johnson.
Mrs. James Jarrett.	C. M. Hyde.
Mrs. E. Steiger.	J. Daniell.
Miss A. Einstein.	Mrs. C. S. Curtis.
Mrs. W. E. Coffin.	Mrs. Wilson Carey Bibb.
F. Platt.	M. J. Graham.
Julius H. Seymour.	Henry Parish.
J. H. Beairns.	Miss C. M. Smith.
Dr. F. Wyatt.	Mrs. C. F. Butterfield.
Mrs. J. W. Hollenbach.	J. G. Dutcher.
Miss A. G. Carter.	R. J. Kimball.
Mrs. D. C. Curtis.	M. C. Parish.
Miss M. M. Hall.	W. W. Farmer.
G. H. Gray.	Miss H. F. Pratt.
Miss Lucy M. Myers.	Mrs. J. D. Probst.
Mrs. J. Howard Wright.	Miss R. Chesterman.
H. A. La Fetra.	J. T. Selmes.
Mrs. H. J. Morse.	Mrs. W. M. Peckham.
Mrs. H. I. Judson.	Col. Barbour.
Miss F. Barnard.	J. F. Gibbons.
Mrs. G. E. Jones.	O. H. Kahn.
W. L. R. Emmett.	G. Bernheim.
Mrs. E. H. Barnes.	E. J. Hancey.
Mrs. C. H. Childs.	W. Shilloto.
Howard C. Butler.	H. Ellis.
Mrs. Marx Ash.	Howard Page.
J. R. Blake.	M. Erdman.
R. A. Ward.	Mrs. Mainzer.
Miss M. G. Dexter.	F. P. Moore.
Mrs. S. W. Andrews.	J. E. Barbour.
Mrs. S. Wate's.	W. A. Halsey.
C. M. Plympton.	A. Robison.
Mrs. John H. Hall.	Col. E. Gilon.
G. Bettini.	Otto E. Lohrke.
F. B. Dalzell.	H. Clauson.
R. Siedenberg.	A. Gerstendorfer.
Morris K. Jesup.	H. Phelps.
James J. Goodwin.	F. J. Puplgnac.
V. Loewi.	Mrs. Pratchett.
J. Emler Roosevelt.	J. C. Hoagland.
J. D. Mackey.	S. P. Staats.
G. Vintschger.	Gustav Dorval.
Dallas B. Pratt.	M. J. Straus.
Miss E. C. Melvin.	Mrs. A. J. Moulton.
Edward Winslow.	J. Greenough.
W. A. Putnam.	Mrs. Andrews.
J. F. Tobin.	Winfield S. Stern.
Charles D. Freeman.	J. E. Kerr.
Miss E. S. Doughty.	J. W. Roosevelt.
Mrs. H. Burden.	C. B. Alexander.
Mrs. Lakens.	Jacob Ruppert.
W. F. Stafford.	Mrs. George Lewis.
G. F. Johnson.	H. A. Rogers.
G. H. M. Harvey.	M. Guggenheim.
Miss H. Porter.	A. Blumenstiel.
J. M. Martin.	Percival Kuhne.
V. Morawetz.	A. R. Flower.
Mrs. J. Krau.	J. G. Agar.
George Bliss'ell.	Warren Delano, Jr.
Albert Willcox.	Paul L. Ford.
Miss K. Strack.	M. R. Martinez.
Moton D. Moss.	George Ehret.
E. C. Gregory.	Charles Pfizer.
Miss F. H. Lagrave.	Isidor Wormser.
Mrs. W. G. Hitchcock.	H. Clotz.
Mrs. M. A. Field.	L. Wormser.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Singers, Players, Composers, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

Among the interesting deductions which may be drawn from the opera season in Chicago is the belief that the public of that city has advanced from the "Faust" stage to the early Wagnerian period. At any rate, The Chicago Tribune declares that "the time has just arrived when 'Tannhäuser' is replacing 'Faust' as the standard favorite." Van Dyck undoubtedly made a profound impression in the title rôle of the Wagner drama, but there seems to be a difference of opinion among the critics as to how he did it. One compares his style of singing with that of Jean de Reszke, and finds greatness in both, though they differ widely. Another declares that Van Dyck is a poor singer, but a magnificent actor. However, it will not be long till we have an opportunity to judge for ourselves. The new casts of the past week in Chicago were as follows:

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR."

Lucia	Mme. Sembrich
Alice	Mlle. Bauermeister
Enrico Ashton	Sig. Campanari
Arturo	Sig. Vanni
Raimondo	Lempriere Pringle
Normanno	M. Piroia
Edgardo	M. Saleza
Conductor	Sig. Mancinelli

"AIDA."

Aida	Mme. Nordica
Una Sacerdotessa	Mlle. Bauermeister
Amneris	Mme. Mantelli
Amonasro	Sig. Campanari
Ramfis	M. Plancon
Il Re	Lempriere Pringle
Un Messaggiero	Sig. Vanni
Radames	Herr A. Dippel
Incidental dance by the corps de ballet.	
Conductor	Sig. Mancinelli

"DIE WALKUERE."

Siegmund	M. Van Dyck
Hunding	Lempriere Pringle
Wotan	David Bispham
Sieglinde	Mme. Emma Eames
Fricka	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Gerhilde	Miss Maude Roudez
Ortlinde	Mlle. Bauermeister
Schwertleite	Mme. Meisslinger
Helmwiege	Frl. Olga Pevny
Siegrunde	Mme. Mantelli
Grimgerde	Mlle. Brugiere
Rossweise	Miss Bach
Brunnhilde	Mme. Nordica
Conductor	Herr Schalk

Mme. Eames made a great success as Elizabeth in Chicago. The Tribune said: "Elizabeth, as Mme. Eames represents her, is just as much the medieval religious girl as Wagner could have wished her to be, but she is nevertheless a woman with the highest capacity for the enjoyment of life and the strongest personal control over her own actions. With other Elizabeths the motive power has been too much in the dictates of conventional religious teaching. With this Elizabeth the motive power comes entirely from within—she is not only a good woman but a great one in every sense of the word."

Schalk, the German conductor, is pronounced less admirable than either Seidl or Walter Damrosch. Mme. Sembrich has received that high praise for her Rosina which was to be expected, while Saleza's Faust was condemned for its calmness and conventionality. Mme. Nordica's Aida made its familiar impression.

In Philadelphia the preparations for Mr. C. A. Ellis's season of opera are going forward rapidly. The latest announcement is that the "Nibelungen Ring" will be given during the week of Jan. 2 in a manner consistent with the strictest tradition of Wagner opera and commensurate with the great requirements of the works. "Die Walküre," "Siegfrid," and "Götterdämmerung" will be presented, with Ternina, Gadski, Kraus, and Stury as the chief figures, with Walter Damrosch as conductor, and Rissling has been engaged for the part of Mimi in "Siegfrid."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday.—Paur Popular Concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Monday.—"Chimes of Normandy," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
Tuesday—Adele aus der Ohe, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Kaltenborn Quartet, Chamber Music Hall, 8:15 P. M.
National Conservatory Orchestra, Madison Square Garden Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Sunnyside Day Nursery Concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.
Friday.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Saturday.—Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2 30 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Madeline Schiller, the noted pianist, will be heard in a grand orchestral concert in Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of Nov 29. Emil Paur will direct the orchestra, and Mme. Schiller will play two concertos, the Rubinstein G major and the Liszt E flat. She will also be heard in a number of solo pieces.

The first concert of the Kaltenborn String Quartet will take place on Tuesday night at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. The quartet will be assisted by Florence Terrel, pianist. The programme will embrace Mozart's C major quartet, Rubinstein's sonata for 'cello and piano, opus 18, and Beethoven's quartet, opus 59, No. 3.

The second Philharmonic Concert will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, with the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme is as follows:

"Eine Faust," Overture.....Wagner
Cavatanina, "Porgi Amor".....Mozart
Johanna Gadski.
Slavonic Rhapsody, No. 3.....Dvorak
Scene and Aria, "Der Freischutz".....Weber
Johanna Gadski.
Symphony in C Major.....Schumann

"The Jolly Musketeer" has in one week done a great deal for Jefferson De Angelis, and will undoubtedly do much more as the days go on, judging by the size of the audiences which have crowded the big Broadway up to the present time. Mr. De Angelis in turn does a great deal for "The Jolly Musketeer," for he is the moving spirit. Mr. De Angelis, aided by Harry MacDonough, has kept the theatre in roars of laughter throughout this past week, while Miss Hollins and Miss Waltzinger, with Mr. Wheeler, have charmed all by their excellent carrying of the romantic interest of this picturesque work.

Following is the programme of Mr. Paur's popular concert at Carnegie Hall to-night:

Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
Ballade and Polonaise.....Wieniawski
Mr. Nahan Franko, violinist.
Aria, "Michaela," (Carmen).....Bizet
Miss Juliette Corden, soprano.
Symphonic Poem, "Rouet d'Omphale,".....Saint-Saens
Etude de Concert.....Schloetzer
Scherzo, Valse.....Moszkowski
Miss Florence Terrel, pianist.
Prelude .....}
Quintuke to Act III., "Lohengrin".....}Wagner
Tears of Joy.....James H. Rogers
Spring.....Henschel
Miss Juliette Corden.
Largo for Orchestra, with Organ.....Handel
Turkish March.....Mozart
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai

A concert will be given on Tuesday at 8:30 at the Metropolitan Opera House by Mme. Melba and a most exceptional list of artists. As this is Mme. Melba's first appearance in America this Autumn, the concert is being looked forward to with great interest by music lovers, and also by Mme. Melba's many warm admirers. The programme, which has just been published, is quite an unusual one, and of great attraction. Mme. Gadski, also one of New York's favorites; Signor Pandolfini, his first appearance in America; Signor Bensaude, and M. Boudouresque, are the other artists taking part in the concert, assisted by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

"Dr. Joseph Parry, Principal of the musical department of University College of Wales at Cardiff, and one of the adjudicators at the recent Salt Lake Eisteddfod, will make a tour of America next Fall, delivering some of his noted lectures. He will be accompanied by a full company, and will give a complete production of his opera, 'King Arthur,' or by a quartet of famous vocalists and two instrumentalists, who will give selections from the opera."

The Symphony Society of Philadelphia, composed, as most of those interested in music in that city know, of amateurs who keep the interest in the actual performance of music alive, has decided to raise a fund of $10,000 for the purchase of needed first-class instruments. Although the progress of the society has been remarkable, and although the public orchestral concerts have reached the stage when they really give pleasure and have serious artistic value, the society has been much hampered by its lack of reliable instruments. In the brasses and wood-wind, and particularly in the double basses, the orchestra has been very weak. The instruments are such apologies that the resultant tone coloring is dull and without quality or value.

The Kansas City Symphony Society opened its season on Friday afternoon. The programme was as follows: Overture, "Leonore," No. 3, (Beethoven;) symphony, "Country Wedding," (Goldmark;) concerto in A minor, op. 15, (McDowell,) Mrs. Fanny Hyatt Dutton; andante from B flat quartet, (Tschaikowsky,) string orchestra; suite, "The Fairies," (Massenet.) The Philharmonic Society of the same city began its season Sunday afternoon last, with this programme: March, "Tannhäuser," (Wagner;) overture, "Hans Heiling," (Marschner;) Folk Song, (Bungert,) Valse Song from "Romeo and Juliet," (Gounod,) Mrs. Mabel Haas-Speyer; Czardas, No. 3, (Michiels;) scene and valse from ballet, "Gretna Green," (Guiraud.)

The Transcript of Boston comments with force and some considerable justice on Mr. Paur's advent in New York. It says:

"At the Philharmonic concerts last week he made most decided strides in public favor. The Philharmonic concerts attract the best part of New York's musical public, and have done so for years. For the last few years, however, these audiences have been characterized chiefly by a devoted worship of Anton Seidl which blinded them to his many faults and failings, and to the fact that under his conductorship the concerts were really losing in musical value. Since his death he has been raised in their minds to a height never reached in his life, and the great majority of the patrons went to the first public rehearsal and concert determined to be dissatisfied. It was hard for them to realize that they were listening to a better performance than they had been accustomed to, and they were slow to admit it, but they are even now almost willing to confess that the change has been for the better. It will take them some time to become accustomed to Mr. Paur's rather uncouth gestures and his obvious earnestness, but the tide has turned in his favor. Save among those rabid Seidlites whom no man but a Richter or a Motti could satisfy, the general opinion is that New York is very lucky in having secured the former conductor of the Boston Symphony, and that no man is better fitted than he to pull that town out of the rut into which it has fallen."

Walter Damrosch is living on a farm, and, in his own words, "raising a crop of sonatas."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Dr. Hans Richter has left London for the Continent, and will not return till May, when he will conduct his usual Summer concerts. In regard to the Manchester concerts, it is announced that Dr. Richter has signed no contract, although as he will now have to deal with a large body of guarantors instead of with a syndicate of two or three, it is possible that the terms may eventually be reduced to writing. The Hallé concerts at Manchester and elsewhere will, unless some unexpected hitch occurs, be conducted from October to March (1900) by Dr. Richter, who, however, reserves to himself the fullest liberty of fulfilling his other engagements. Accordingly not only will his Autumn and Summer London concerts take place as usual, but Mr. Vert will also, as before, arrange for him a provincial tour. Manchester alone being left out of the list. This is, perhaps, on the whole, the best arrangement that could have been come to for England.

Highly alarmist reports in the German papers of the health of Otto Hegner are set at rest by the announcement of his immediate reappearance at the Crystal Palace, he then playing Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G. Mr. Hegner is, in fact, in the best of health, and he has just been married to a wealthy young lady at Montreux.

Managers declare that the reason it is impossible to give opera in London at the prices usual abroad lies in the fact that directly the word England is mentioned, the mouths of the Continental artists are opened so unconscionably wide. British and American entrepreneurs have by their unhappy prodigality spoiled the market. The alleged ratio, 100f. (£4) a night in Paris, $100 (£20) in London, and £100 a night in New York for the self same artist may be an exaggeration, but it is not so very wide of the mark. One well-known singer who received £100 a month in Germany, was certainly paid by the late Mr. Abbey £300 per night in New York.

The Carl Rosa season projected at Drury Lane at Easter has been abandoned, and with it has gone London's immediate chance of hearing "Der Ring des Nibelungen" in its entirety in English. Whether after the numerous changes which have recently been effected in operatic management any one impresario will ever be the right of performance of the "Ring," need not now be discussed; for it is certain that none but an established troupe would venture to mount so difficult a work. There is still a talk about English opera at Drury Lane at Easter, but it is quite possible that there will be no opera in London until the grand season starts at Covent Garden in May.

Of the hitherto unknown letters from Wagner to Emil Heckel, the publisher, about to be issued by Fischer of Berlin, the interesting fact is disclosed on authority that Wagner, at the time of his death, had in his brain the complete scenario for three new operas on the subjects respectively of Martin Luther, Frederick the Great, and Duke Bernard of Weimar. A Wagnerian opera, with the Protestant Reformer as hero, should have been a masterpiece indeed. In some of these letters Wagner is frivolous; for example, in an epistle accompanying a photograph of his wife, he writes in German doggerel, "Dame Cosima is in good humor, though that surprises no one, for she possesses a superior husband who writes good music." Most of the letters are, however, upon the establishment of the Bairouth Theatre, and they are of deep interest.

Rimsky-Korsakoff has finished a new opera, "The Tsar's Betrothed."

At a competition held at Skien, Norway, for national dancing and singing, the prize was taken by an old man of eighty years, who was especially agile in the dance.

Miss Miranda, a young Australian, met with success as Juliet at The Hague.

The Daily Messenger (Paris) says of Vincent d'Indy's music to "Médée," a tragedy by Catulle Mendès, produced at the Renaissance Oct. 28: "The impression we had was not a favorable one. Heard faintly at a distance, it seemed somewhat monotonous and thin. In a concert room we would certainly have a more favorable opportunity of judging its merits."

Eugène Samuel, son of the late Adolphe Samuel, is the author of a pamphlet published lately in Brussels, in which he advocates a scale of six notes, each a tone apart from the other, with the seventh as the octave.

PRIMA DONNA'S PARADISE.

All Sopranos Who Wish Adulation Should Go to Mexico.

A recent issue of The Mexican Herald contains an interesting account of a benefit concert in which the beneficiary was Rosario Soler, described as the "reina de la zarzuela." Seats of the $1.50 variety sold for $8, and the theatre was packed. The account continues thus:

"In the first number of the programme, 'Toros del Sattillo,' Miss Soler did not make her appearance. In the second number, 'La Indiana,' she sustained the character of Betty, and on her appearance on the stage she was the recipient of an ovation. A shower of flowers, confetti, and serpentine papers fell around her and a duck was thrown on the stage from one of the side boxes. The duck, of course, was in allusion to the duo de los patos in the 'Marcha de Cadiz.' She acted and sang the part of Betty with her usual grace. The next number was the rendering of the overture to the Relox de Lucerna by the orchestra. Next Mrs. Virginia Oro sang the romanza from the Diamantes de la Corona. Next the beneficiary sang the gypsy song from the opera of 'Las Dos Princesas,' in which she was loudly applauded. The performance ended with the rendering of the zarzuela 'La Buena Sombra,' in which Miss Soler took the part of the novia. In all the numbers in which she took part she acquitted herself with credit and won enthusiastic applause, showing that her popularity is not waning.

"The approach to the private room of the divette was adorned with flowers and over the door was a transparency lighted with electric lights, with the inscription, 'Viva la Patita.' Miss Soler was the recipient of many presents. Among them were the following:

"Two bouquets of rare natural flowers from Signor Miguel Monroy Duran and Mrs. Teresa Calvo; a panier of flowers from Mr. José Gonzalo Aburto; a palette with a painting representing the drop-curtain of a theatre, from Mr. E. C. Mendoza; a crystal jewel case from a group of admirers; a handsome doll from an admirer; a handsome feather fan from Miss Anita Pein; a diamond and emerald bracelet, from an admirer; a safety pin of brilliants and emeralds, from M. C.; a diamond tiara from an admirer; a silver-gilt jewel case, from Mr. Joaquin Alvarez Garay; a work case from E. Bustindin; a cut-glass and silver powder box, from an admirer; a manicuring set of ivory, from E. F. Gulden; a folding mirror from Col. Jacinto Sanchez; a silver filigree pin box, from Conchita Figueroa; a case of champagne, from the pelotari, Olaso; a burnished silver pin box, from an admirer; a comb for the nair, of tortoise shell, garnished with diamonds, from Mr. Juan Dublan; a silver card with the following original device: a rosary, a sun, and the letters —, making in all the name of the prima donna, Rosario Soler, from Mrs. Hortensia Gutierrez; a wheelbarrow of cut glass full of candy from Mr. Luis R. de San Miguel; a baccarat crystal glass in case, from an admirer; a handkerchief box, from another admirer; a bouquet of flowers, from Rafael G. Aguilue; a lace sunshade, from Mrs. Fernanda Rusquella; a cage containing canaries, from Mrs. Rosa Sanchez, and numberless floral offerings. Champagne was served to those who visited the prima donna in her loge."

We do not know how to do things that way here. Any one who takes a benefit usually has to pay for the fun and gets neither presents nor champagne. For further particulars professional aspirants for benefit honors should inquire of the operatic stage manager, William Parry, who is still selling tickets for the benefit he gave himself last Spring.

"BRAHM" IN MEXICO.

The music of a new composer named Brahm was recently made known at a concert in the City of Mexico, and the music critic of The Mexican Herald made comments which inevitably cause one to suspect that a single Brahm has much the same effect upon a Mendelssohnian listener as all the Brahms. This is what the distinguished commentator wrote in his own English:

"At the chamber concert given last night at the Wagner salon, the Saloma Quartet opened with the difficult music of Brahm. Brahm, being of noble stock, imposed his ultra style as did the immortal Vienna composer whose musical mantle he caught up. The audience last night got the full benefit of the close harmonies characteristic of Brahm especially in the first and fourth movements of the opening number, the Allegro non troppo and the Vivace; the latter truly was non troppo presto, but incomprehensible as its general outlines were, this awakening Vivace was mingled with perfect pearls of music, tangled in the meshes of the harmonies like the jewels in the frightened fingers of Marguerite when under the spell of Mephistopheles.

"The second tempo in the Brahm quintetta partook somewhat of the mingled music of the Allegro, but it was an Adagio extremely weird yet winning; it was sad as a wail from Shelley, and was scarcely relieved by the following allegretto movement that started with a minor and died slowly out. It was an impressive Quintette throughout, but too depressing, too pathetic. The audience therefore appreciated the better the second number of the programme, the music of Mendelssohn."

Willy Burmester the Violinist.

Willy Burmester, one of the violinists to be heard here for the first time during the present season, is, like Emil Sauer, a native of Hamburg. He was born there thirty years ago, and began to study as a child with his father. When he was twelve years old he went to Berlin and became a pupil of Joachim. Under his instruction for four years Burmester lived and worked in Berlin. There he became acquainted with Hans von Bülow, who had always a great admiration for his talent. He astonished the young violinist one day by inviting him to play a duet with him. Soon that became a familiar compliment, and von Bülow devoted many hours to playing duets with the young man, for whose talents he had so much admiration.

Whether or not it was on von Bülow's advice has not been told, but after his Berlin studies and the promise of a career had made itself felt, Burmester retired for three years to Helsingfors, in Finland. There he remained and devoted from eight to ten hours of every day to practice. When he made his reappearance after his retirement his work of preparation showed itself in the technique he had acquired—"a technique," wrote one critic in Berlin, "with which even Sarasate cannot keep step." He has played in all of the German cities, and his position as a violinist is at the head of his associates. His is one of the big names that in Europe ranks with such as Cesar Thompson and Ysaye.

MR. ROSENTHAL'S RECITAL.

Last of His Series Draws a Large Audience at Carnegie Hall.

Moriz Rosenthal, the famous pianist, presented himself before a very large audience at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, when he gave the best of his series of piano recitals. He gave a remarkable exhibition of piano playing, and at times an equally wonderful exhibition of pounding. In fact, if he goes on as he did once or twice yesterday afternoon, it will be in order to say to him as the famous negro minstrel, Dan Bryant, said to the bass drum player, "Young man, you could break that better with an axe." It is a pity to have to write this way to-day, because in some respects Mr. Rosenthal outdid himself yesterday. Certainly he has never played with more clearness and crispness than he did in some passages, nor with a warmer and mellower tone than he did in others.

His programme consisted of Beethoven's sonata, Opus 103; Schumann's "Carnaval," some preludes, the C sharp minor scherzo, and a mazurka by Chopin; some small pieces by Rubinstein, a foolish concert waltz by one Poldini, and an arrangement of his own of parts of Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies. It is really a pity that these compositions in their original form are neither bad enough nor hard enough for Mr. Rosenthal. He has put together some of the most brilliant parts of several and with them he wound up his recital yesterday in a blaze of amazing pyrotechnics.

His most serious work, however, was done in the first two numbers, which called for a revelation of the pianist's best qualities. His reading of the Beethoven sonata was that of a clear-headed and earnest man, with a profound respect for the composer. It was judicious and convincing without being at all exaggerated. The performance of the last variation, with its intricate voice-parts, was a marvel of clearness and balance of tone. The "Carnaval" is always a puzzle to people who do not thoroughly understand Schumann's purposes. Mr. Rosenthal is one of them. He plays some parts of the work —the "Floristan" and the "Arlequin," for example—very beautifully, but he distorts the "Valse Allemand" and makes a muddle of the "Chiarina." In his hands the "March of the Davidsbundler" becomes a most terrific advance, indeed. One would think that Thor himself was wielding the hammers on the strings. However, it amazed the audience, and the pianist was vociferously applauded.

Consumers' League Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Consumers' League at 3 P. M to-morrow in Calvary Chapel, Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-first Street. Miles Dawson and C. B. Spahr will speak on "Who Pays the Workman, the Employer or the Consumer?" and Edmond Kelly will speak on "Co-operation." All those interested are cordially invited to be present.

CHAMBERLAIN SNEERED AT

Europe Angry at the Cordiality of Anglo-American Relations.

ENGLAND AND OUR HIGH TARIFF

It Is Hoped a Relaxation Will Follow the Acquisition of Colonial Territory by This Country.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's speeches this week upon Great Britain's foreign and domestic policies has brought upon his head a storm of angry retorts from Continental politicians. Their organs remark that no Englishman speaks nowadays without throwing compliments at the United States, and one paper charges Mr. Chamberlain with becoming remarkably bold "since Great Britain has induced America to promise to fight her battles," to which The Spectator replies:

"We trust the American public will clearly understand that we are not seeking a hard and fast political alliance. We do not desire to go beyond the acknowledgment that if we or the United States get our backs to the wall the other Anglo-Saxon will be at his side."

The English newspapers are unable to find anything but good in the trend of affairs in the United States. They even discuss the Dingley bill in a friendly tone. The Statist finding in the acquisition of colonial territory the hope of a relaxation of the high tariff in the United States themselves. It observes that it would be a startling anomaly if the Dingley tariff was maintained in all its prohibitiveness in the United States while the new possessions were open to the trade of the world.

The Statist does not doubt the United States fully recognizes this, and adds:

"International cordiality has obtained such warmth that the foreboding is often heard from the man-in-the-street that it may be impossible to maintain it without cooling. As a politician put it, antagonistic interests may be developed which may lead the Americans to discover that we have always been a arrogant, land-grabbing Britons, and we may remember that we have always considered them blatant, offensive Yankees.

"The United States-Canadian Conference is watched with some nervousness, owing to fear that it may put the friendship to a strain."

A FRENCH PAPER'S PREDICTION.

England Will Be Caught Between Europe and This Country and Crushed.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Rappel to-day in threatening Great Britain with French hostility in the future, says:

"The blunders of Great Britain in the Fashoda question have irritated Europe and have excited the appetite of the United States. England and America can scarcely continue to agree. Canada is very tempting after Cuba, and then Jamaica, British Guiana, and the Cape. A decade hence England will be caught between Europe and the United States and that day will be Great Britain's death."

QUEEN TO HONOR KITCHENER.

Will Personally Invest Him with the Grand Cross of the Bath—Col. Macdonald's Record.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Queen Victoria will shortly hold an investiture at Windsor Castle, and will present the Soudan decorations. She will personally invest Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

There is some comment on the fact that Col. Macdonald, who, some people claim, saved the battle of Omdurman by his promptness and skill in repulsing a dervish onslaught which Gen. Kitchener overlooked, was not included among those who have received the Soudan decorations, although he has been promoted to be an Aide de Camp of the Queen.

This is a high distinction, and is considered in some quarters to be a peculiarly appropriate recognition of one who rose from the ranks. Col. Macdonald, who has served through seven campaigns, was a barefooted lad when he enlisted. He served ten years in the ranks, and won a commission in the Gordon Highlanders by his splendid conduct during Gen. Lord Roberts's Afghan campaign.

He was one of the officers who survived the Majuba Hill disaster of the Boer war, but he was taken prisoner by the Boers, who returned to him his sword, which had been presented to him by the men of his company when he won his commission, saying that a man who had earned such a sword should not be separated from it.

SPACE AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

United States Gets 53,750 Additional Feet, Making the Total 200,750.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, United States Assistant Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, received to-day the official figures showing that the United States has been allotted 200,750 feet of ground space in the exposition.

The original concession was of only 147,000 feet; but, by the efforts of Mr. Ferdinand Peck, the United States Commissioner General, 53,750 feet have been added, which, by the further addition of upper stories, can readily be increased to 90,000, making a total of 237,000 feet.

Space has not yet been assigned to the United States in the Fine Arts and Vincennes Annex.

Earl of Strafford Is on the Teutonic.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—To-day's papers announce that the Earl of Strafford, who, it is said, is to marry Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate of New York, is a passenger on board the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Nov. 16. The Earl, who is a widower and who was born in 1831, is very wealthy. He owns about 15,000 acres of land in different parts of England, and also owns some valuable property in the Millwall District of London. The family name is Byng; the present holder of the title is the fourth Earl, and he was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel of the Coldstream Guards.

Baron Fava Made a Senator.

ROME, Nov. 19.—The Official Gazette announces the appointment of thirty new Senators, including Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who, however, will retain the Embassy at Washington.

TOD SLOANE HOME AGAIN.

The Jockey Will Ride for the Prince of Wales Next Spring.

Tod Sloane, the American jockey, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Lucania. The little man was irritable when first approached, and not inclined to talk. The English newspapers, he said, had said pretty hard things about him, and the papers here had reprinted some of them. Sloane was still aboard the steamer when seen, and after sipping some coffee became more talkative.

He said he had ridden all the horses he had engaged to, and out of 100 races during the season had won 45 races, and had been placed in many others. He had cleared over $500,000 for the owners of his mounts, but had not, he said, figured out his own winnings. He left England, he said, on account of his health, but expected to return in April and would ride for the Prince of Wales and Lord William Beresford. He will make no contracts in this country for at least two years, as he does not wish to tie himself up.

Speaking of the alleged unfairness of the Sandown Park judges he said: "I thought I won the two races, but they were decided against me. The first, on Mr. Lorillard's horse, I won by a three-quarters length, still the judges made it a dead heat. The second, on Mr. Seymour's horse, I won at a gallop without using my whip, but the judges gave it to another horse. That's all there is to the story. At the Newmarket I protested against Sam Loates, and he was disqualified."

ADA REHAN AS PORTIA.

"The Merchant of Venice" Presented in a Series of Beautiful Pictures at Daly's.

A Saturday first night, of itself an attractive novelty, and a Shakespearean revival at Daly's, were sufficient to fill every seat in the favorite theatre last evening, despite the counter attraction of the closing hours of the Horse Show in the Madison Square Garden. The large number of well-known men and women who have not missed a Daly "first night" during the season in many years were all in their accustomed places, and the lobbies in the entr'actes had all the appearance of a reception, as friends separated all the Summer and Autumn greeted each other and discussed the play in its staging and its acting. Familiar faces and forms were to be seen everywhere, and the social atmosphere of the evening was not its least charm.

Judge J. F. Daly, with a party of friends, was, as usual, in the first balcony, and Judge Stiner was in the parquet, as were also Mr. Stephen H. Olin, Mr. Chesley Richardson, Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Mr. J. H. Reamer, Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, Miss Borden, Commander Chenery, United States Navy; Oliver Herford, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. Livingston. Among others noticed in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Ryer, Mr. and Mrs. Turnure, the Misses Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hoyt, and Mr. and Mrs. Temple.

The social aspect of this beginning of Mr. Daly's Winter season, if not its most important aspect, therefore, was certainly extremely interesting. From an artistic point of view there was much to commend warmly, but Saturday "first nights" are not boons to newspaper reviewers in New York, as they are in London, but rather their bane. Critical comment on this revival of "The Merchant of Venice," consequently, must be brief this morning. Its chiefest, noblest feature is, of course, the first appearance of Ada Rehan in the lovely character of Portia, her embodiment of which bids fair to become one of her most successful Shakespearean impersonations. Seemingly in the best of health and spirits, charming the eye with the grace of her presence and the ear with the melody of her voice, she filled every one of Portia's scenes with distinction and sympathy. The new "prompt book" retains both Aragon and Morocco, with their choice, respectively, of the silver and gold caskets, and their dismissal, so that Miss Rehan is enabled to employ more variety of tone and dramatic resource in the Belmont episodes than most representatives of Portia are.

Her first piquant scene with Nerissa is treated with delightful naturalness and simplicity, while the scenes with Bassanio are exquisitely tender. In the court scene Portia wears a black satin doctor's robe, lined with crimson, over trunks and hose, and a wig of Titian red under her black velvet cap. She is a fascinating figure, and her delivery of the "Quality of Mercy" speech has not been surpassed in beauty of tone and sincerity of feeling in our time.

This episode is the most attractive in the present performance. The hall of justice in the palace of the Doges, with its mural painting of the Last Judgment, its other superb decorations, and gilded carvings, its crowd of whispering Venetians, and its really dignified body of venerable councillors, is a stage picture of the rarest beauty. But the grand hall at Belmont, and the scenes there, with the crowds of loiterers, are also splendid in their way. Mr. Daly has not produced any other Shakespearean play more richly or more tastefully.

Sidney Herbert's Shylock is intelligent, painstaking, and, in the circumstances, satisfying. He is, of course, most effective in the trial scene. George Clarke delivers Antonio's farewell speech with beautiful expression. The Moorish Prince of Paul McAllister, the Gratiano of Herbert Gresham, the Lorenzo of William Owen, the Nerissa of Mabel Roebuck, and the Lorenzo of young Jefferson Winter are commendable impersonations. The cast also includes Charles Richman, whose Bassanio lacks fervor, grace, and every other attribute of a lover and a hero of romance; Wilfred Clarke as Launcelot Gobbo, and Rhoda Cameron.

The play ends with a festival of melody in the moonlit garden at Belmont, in which "Tell me Where is Fancy Bred," placed by Shakespeare in the casket scene, presumably as Portia's device to influence Bassanio's choice, is sung by Grafton Baker and a troop of girls. In the serenade to Jessica the morning song, "Hark, the Lark," in "Cymbeline," is introduced. The incidental music is all pleasing.

The audience was very enthusiastic toward the close, and Mr. Daly was vociferously summoned before the curtain.

GRAND OPERA'S OPENING NIGHT.

First Performance Will Be Given Nov. 29 Instead of Nov. 28.

Frank Sanger, manager of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, who is in this city at present, received a telegram from Maurice Grau yesterday from Chicago, where the company will conclude its engagement this week, requesting him to announce that the opening night of the opera season in this city would be Tuesday, Nov. 29, instead of Monday, Nov. 28. Wagner's opera, "Tannhäuser," in German, will be given that night, with Mmes. Eames, Meissinger, Nordica, Messrs. Van Dyck, Bispham, Meffert, and Plançon in the cast. Signor Mancinelli will conduct.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Josephine Hall will make her début in vaudeville at Koster and Bial's to-morrow night, in character songs that have been written for her by Richard Carle.

Frank M. Witmark, the composer of many popular waltzes, has been complimented by Richard Mansfield, who accepted the dedication of his latest work, "Cyrano."

At Montreal, where Francis Wilson has been appearing in "The Little Corporal" this past week, he and his company have received an unusual welcome. The opera has aroused great enthusiasm among the French Canadians, and the press records that no such scenes were ever before witnessed in a Montreal theatre.

The first of the series of matinées under the auspices of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School will be given in the Empire Theatre on Thursday, Dec. 1. Three new one-act plays will be presented, entitled, "At the Sign of the Buff Bible," by Beulah Marie Dix; "Liz," by Estelle Johnston, and "A Lesson in Whist," by George W. and Helene Ripley.

Burr McIntosh will make his appearance in vaudeville very shortly at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, when he will present a new comedietta, the scene of which is placed in the South. It is said the little play is quite pretentious, employing some twelve people. Another début taking place Nov. 28 at this same theatre is that of Grace Huntington, who formerly starred in "She," and who latterly was seen in "A Puritan Romance."

Miss Viola Allen concluded her engagement of six weeks in "The Christian" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. The receipts for the week were $14,241, making the total amount for the entire engagement of six weeks $79,642. Previous to the opening at the theatre "The Christian" played eighteen times in Albany, Washington, and Providence, making a grand total of $100,578.75 for the sixty-seven performances, an average of $1,501.17 for each performance, a record which has never been equaled by any dramatic attraction in America.

EVANGELIZATION FOR SAILORS.

Countess Schimmelman, a Danish Mission Worker, Reaches Chicago in Her Yacht.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Countess Adeline Schimmelman of Denmark has reached Chicago in her yacht, the Duen, which was towed into Winter quarters alongside the Bethel Mission this afternoon. The Countess will spend the Winter in mission work among the sailors of Chicago and will be assisted by the yacht's crew of eighteen men, who are all evangelists.

She has been engaged in marine missionary work in Europe for five years, but this is her first visit to this country. She is wealthy, and, in addition to her own means, which are largely given to carrying on the work, she is assisted by the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, and other representatives of royalty. During the Winter meetings will be held on many of the ships in the harbor.

Paul Frederick Schimmelman, a son of the Countess, is in charge of the yacht.

A Good Pair.

From The Richmond Times.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln Brick has been elected to Congress from Indiana. He would make a good pair with Mr. Mudd of Maryland.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH

Text of the Premier's Widely Discussed Guildhall Address.

AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET

His Statements as to the Position of England in Regard to Her Foreign Relations.

The complete text of Lord Salisbury's address at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the historic old Guildhall is thus reported in the London papers, which arrived in yesterday's mails. It was in response to the toast "Her Majesty's Ministers":

"The Marquis of Salisbury, who was greeted with prolonged cheers, a large section of the company rising and waving their handkerchiefs enthusiastically, said: My Lord Mayor, your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen: I thank you most heartily, on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues, for the very great kindness with which you have received this toast. The Lord Mayor is right in saying that the past year has been for those who hold office in this country one of considerable anxiety. But is curious that our strictly domestic annals have furnished little ground for comment, though, on the whole, great ground for congratulation. [Hear, hear.] The objects of interest have been outside our own shores, and perhaps I may be allowed in the first instance to refer to a tragic event in which this country was not specially interested, but which has attracted the sympathy and condolence of the whole civilized world, and not least of those who dwell in this island. I refer to the murder by the Anarchists of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. [Hear, hear.] I refer to it not only for the purpose of expressing that which is deeply felt in this country—a sympathy for one whose life had, in no respect and under no judgment, furnished any ground for so terrible a fate; one who was principally known for her freedom from all political interference, for her benevolence, for her charms, for the affection which followed her everywhere, [hear, hear,] and who was struck down by the decrees of this terrible conspiracy. I mention it because we have been invited to join a conference of European powers to determine whether any measures can be taken to abate this terrible plague. [Cheers.] We have accepted the invitation. [Hear, hear.]

We have done so because we would not that our country should seem to lag behind for a moment in the depth of its sympathy with this tragic suffering, or in its desire that this disgrace to humanity should be purged away. [Hear, hear.] But I am bound, while I say that, and without derogating in the least degree from the intensity of our desire that this monstrous and horrible affliction of humanity should be abated, to add that we do not regard with great hope any efforts that legislation may make to prevent this evil. At all events, we have felt bound to warn our allies that we, as I think some of them, are bound too closely by sacred traditions with regard to the liberty of our own countrymen to allow us to sacrifice that liberty in any degree, even in so sacred and desirable a cause as the suppression of this hideous crime. [Hear, hear.] But whatever can be done we shall only be too glad to do, because the number of these crimes that have happened within living memory, or a much shorter time, have shown that an evil is growing which may deeply threaten the best interests of society. [Cheers.] Outside this deplorable event, the subject of most interest to us is the achievements of our military and naval forces. [Cheers.] Of course there is one great military achievement, to which the Commander in Chief has already referred, which occupies all men's attention. [Renewed cheers.] It has already been recognized in a brilliant manner by the City of London. [Hear, hear.] I will not dwell further—it is needless to do so—upon the great brilliancy of the campaign conducted by the Sirdar—[cheers]—and the splendid results for civilization, and for the glory of his country, which he has achieved. [Renewed cheers.] But it is not the only thing that has happened. Let us not pass by the magnificent conduct of the frontier war carried on by Sir William Lockhart—[cheers]—which has fallen within this year, and which, though it has not been distinguished by any of those critical battles that add so much to the lustre of a campaign, has yet called for no less gallantry or skill—[cheers]—and, I am sorry to say, for much greater suffering on the part of the British troops by whom it was carried on. [Hear, hear.]

It has had the effect, I hope, of conjuring the danger which threatened our only vulnerable frontier of India, and for which future generations will have cause to thank the heroes who carried it to a successful issue. [Cheers.] Let me mention one other achievement, of a totally different kind, by the sister service. I have had the honor of drawing the attention of this society, I think more than once, to the conduct and proceedings of the concert of Europe. I am afraid the proceedings of that concert have not always been treated with admiration. I am not sure they have always been treated seriously—[laughter]—by those before whom they were described. But as time has gone on, to some extent—it may be to a slight extent, but yet to some extent—the views and wishes of those who looked for a satisfactory result from the patient application of the combined moral strength of Europe have come to an issue that is not entirely without satisfaction. [Cheers.] At least, the concert of Europe, moving, as I have ventured to describe it, like a rolling machine, has advanced very slowly, but it has crushed all that lay within its path to oppose its progress. And the result has been that the promise of Europe to the Cretan people, that they should have autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan, is now, I may say, practically fulfilled. [Cheers.] I wish to allude to it not merely because it is a solution of a problem which has been one of great difficulty and has sorely taxed the patience of all who have been concerned in it, but because it has been the occasion for the display of some very remarkable capabilities on the part of the principal officers of the naval service. The conduct of the Admirals has been quite splendid—[cheers]—and that not only in the respect you would most look for it—in fact, very little in that respect. It has not been by their gallantry or strategy in fight, but by their sudden development in a very remarkable degree of the powers of diplomacy and of government. [Hear, hear.]

They have shown that the government of a great ship is a great training in the art of administration, and they have been able to do what the Cabinets found great difficulty in doing, and that is to agree in the solution of all the problems presented to them to deal with. [Cheers.] I have sometimes thought that if the Cabinets were all dismissed and an Admiral installed in the place of each of them, Europe would get on better than it does now. [Hear, hear! and laughter.] I should be sorry to pass by without saying a word to recognize the great vigor and judgment which Admiral Noel has displayed—[cheers]—in the very difficult circumstances through which he passed. I believe that if we are able to restore to Europe a pacified and a well-administered Crete it will be due more to his individual action than to that of any living man. [Cheers.] My Lord Mayor, we have had quite recently to consider the question of European war. Not, I will say, from a very near distance, but at all events with great interest and consideration. The result has turned out happily. At one moment it seemed possible that it would turn out otherwise, but the great judgment and common sense displayed by the French Government in circumstances of unusual difficulty have, I think, relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm. [Cheers.] But while matters were to some extent in suspense, and the assurances which were prodigally lavished by newspapers on both sides of the Channel led the world to believe that war was perhaps nearer than it really was, these considerations, and many others which you will readily guess, forced upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of taking such precautions so that we should not be taken unawares if any danger were suddenly to come upon us. [Loud cheers.] These precautions were taken with great promptitude and effect, and I think they fully merited the laudatory language which has been used by the gallant Admiral. [Hear! hear!] But the necessity for them, or at least the immediate necessity, has passed away, and some surprise is expressed on both sides of the water that all the preparations have not suddenly ceased.

But you cannot at a moment's notice put a stop to all the precautions which the presumed proximity of danger might have suggested, and it is not to be assumed that because these precautions are not immediately stopped they indicate any of the feelings by which they were originally produced. [Hear! hear!] I know that many conclusions have been drawn from the fact that a certain amount of activity—it is a good deal exaggerated, but still a good deal of activity—is proceeding in our dockyards. I know all kinds of conclusions as to our future intentions have been drawn. Some people will say we intend to seize Syria—[laughter]—others that we intend to seize Crete, and a third view is that we intend to declare a protectorate over Egypt. [Loud cheers.] It is quite clear, if some of my audience were at the head of affairs, what would be done—[laughter and renewed cheering]—but I am sorry to say that for the present I cannot rise to the height of their aspirations. [Hear! hear!] I do not say that if we were forced by others into a position which we do not now occupy I would venture to prophesy what would take place, but we are quite sufficiently satisfied with the state of things as it now exists at present, and we do not think that any cause has arisen for any offer at present to modify it on our part. [Hear! hear!] I do not say it is entirely comfortable; I do not say that occasionally friction does not arise, but I say that, looking at the matter all round, and considering the feelings of other people as well as of ourselves, we think that we can very reasonably rest for the present with the state of things which now exists. But do not let me be understood by that to say that we consider the events of the last three months have had no effect upon our position in that country. That is impossible to say. A stricken field is one of the stages upon the road of history, and a state of things that existed before it is seen field cannot be the same as those that exist afterward. The victory of Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir was the beginning of our modern Anglo-Egyptian history. Our position in Egypt after he struck that blow was far different from what it had been before. The same thing has happened with Lord Kitchener's victory at Omdurman. [Cheers.]

Our position in Egypt after he struck that blow is not the same as it was before, [cheers,] but I earnestly hope that no circumstances will arise which will make it necessary to modify in any degree our position in Egypt. For I am convinced that the world would not get on as peaceably as it does now if such a necessity were imposed upon us. [Cheers.] Well, then, you will say, if you are not going to take Crete, and you are not going to take Syria, and you are not going to take Egypt, why are you making all these preparations? I have already said when you begin preparations you cannot stop them in a moment. But I must go a step further, and I must ask you to look at the state of the world in which we of this generation, at the end of this century, live. We have had an invitation from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to attend a congress to provide for the disarmament of the nations. I offer a most hearty tribute to the motives by which that invitation has been dictated. [Hear, hear.] I admire the character which could have produced it. [Hear, hear!] and as far as assistance or sympathy from us could help him in the task he has undertaken that sympathy and assistance is entirely at his disposal. [Cheers.] But while we earnestly concur with his views and desires we may be permitted to think that until the happy day shall have arrived when his aspirations are crowned with success we must still have regard to the dangers that surround us, and provide the precautions which are needful. [Cheers.] In some respects the year of this great proposal, which, I believe, will be an epoch in the history of men, has, I think, been marked by unhappy omens.

It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among the nations whose dominion is spent, and whose instruments, to a certain extent, are weakened. I am not implying the slightest blame—far from it—I am not refusing sympathy to the American Republic in the difficulties through which they have passed, but no one can deny that their appearance among the factors, at all events of Asiatic, and possibly of European, diplomacy, is not a grave and serious event which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event they are likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain. [Cheers.] But what has been impressed upon us is that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. You see nations who are decaying, whose Government is so bad that they can neither retain the power of self-defense nor the affection of their subjects. You see this on all sides, and you also see that when that phenomenon takes place there are always neighbors, who, impelled by some motive or other—it may be of the highest philanthropy, it may be from a natural desire of empire—are always ready to contest with each other as to who shall be the heir of the nation that is falling away from its old position, and that is the cause of war. And still more serious is the consideration which recent events have forced upon us, that these wars come upon us absolutely unannounced and with terrible rapidity. The storm cloud rises on the horizon with a rapidity that baffles all calculation, and it may be only a month or two months after the first warning you have received that you are engaged in a prospect of a war upon which your very existence may be staked. Let us remember that we are a great colonial and maritime power. [Hear, hear.] There have been great colonial and maritime powers before us, four or five of them. They have all fallen because they had a land frontier by which their enemy could approach, and by which their heart, their metropolis, could be struck.

We have no land frontier, but if we ever allow our defense at sea to fall to such a point of inefficiency that it is as easy, or nearly as easy, to cross the sea as it is to cross a land frontier, our great empire, stretching to the ends of the earth, supported by maritime force in every part of it, will come clattering to the ground once a blow at the metropolis in England is struck. [Hear, hear.] Our whole existence, not only our whole prosperity, but the whole fabric by which our millions are nourished and sustained, have all to depend upon our being able to send our own shores against attack, and that ability depends on our power at any moment to summon to our aid a maritime force far larger than any opponent can bring to bear against us. [Hear, hear.] If you will think out these ideas, you will see we cannot admit that in the present state and temper of the world we can intermit our naval and military precautions. They must be kept constantly on foot. [Hear, hear.] But do not let it be said for a moment on that account that we are preparing great and dangerous enterprises, or that we are animated by the lust of conquest or a love of war. I do not believe there is any but a very small and uninfluential minority of this great community who have anything but an abhorrence of war. [Hear, hear.] They are resolved to do their duty, they are resolved to maintain the honor that has been handed down to them, they are resolved to deliver the empire which they have received from their fathers unimpaired and uninjured to those who are to come after them. [Cheers.] In doing so they are announcing no love of war, they are exposing themselves to no reproach of infidelity to their loudly proclaimed principles of peace. On the contrary, they are maintaining and holding up and giving its natural and true support to that peace which is the glory and sustenance of our country. [Loud cheers.]

SERGT. "BUCK" TAYLOR ILL.

Col. Roosevelt's Favorite Threatened with Pneumonia.

Sergt. "Buck" Taylor of the Rough Riders, who accompanied Col. Roosevelt on his speechmaking tour through the State, and who got into difficulties last week through failure to pay his bills at the Marlborough Hotel, went to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, ill with what appears to be pneumonia.

A number of the Rough Riders helped the Sergeant pay the hotel bill, and to-day an application to the Magistrate before whom Sergt. Taylor was taken a few days ago will be made by Taylor's friends and the managers of the hotel for a withdrawal of the case. Taylor's friends say that his failure to pay his bill was due to his sickness.

SHOT BY HIS WIFE.

Michael Egan, fifty-six years old, of 122 Washington Street, Hoboken, was shot and instantly killed yesterday by his wife, Mary Egan, fifty-four years old. She was placed under arrest. The police believe the shooting was unintentional, but attribute it to criminal carelessness. The couple had been married about a year. Egan, who is partially paralyzed, was employed as a night watchman at the Fourteenth Street docks. His wife is janitress of the house where they lived.

Mrs. Egan was almost prostrated by grief, but when she was finally quieted she said she was brushing her husband's overcoat, when she put her hand in a pocket and found a revolver. She says she pointed it at him, saying, in a spirit of fun: "Look out! I'm going to shoot you!" Suddenly, she does not know how, the weapon was discharged.

ELOPERS NOW SEPARATED.

It became known in Flushing yesterday that Richard Croker Warren, a nephew of Richard Croker, and his wife, who was Miss Grace Sands Morrell, had been legally separated by the Supreme Court. Justice Garretson granted the separation on Oct. 20. Warren is living with his sister in Flushing, and his wife is now stopping with her parents. The couple had one child, which is with the mother, its custody having been awarded to her.

The young couple eloped in November, 1896, and their marriage caused somewhat of a stir. They did not live together for a long time, and separated, going to live with their respective families. It was not thought that either contemplated bringing suit for separation, and the news that such an action had been brought caused much comment. It is reported that both favored the legal severing of the marriage ties.

A TALKING-MACHINE FIGHT

Hearing in Graphophone-Gramophone Suit to Begin This Week.

ABOUT $2,000,000 INVOLVED

President E. D. Easton of the Graphophone Company Explains the Principles of the Two Machines.

The first hearing in an extremely interesting suit for an injunction, accounting, and damages, based upon alleged infringement of patents, will be held in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York some day this week. The action was brought by the American Graphophone Company against the National Gramophone Company and Frank Seaman, about three weeks ago. Its object is to determine the validity of the patents of the Gramophone Company, some of which are claimed by the plaintiff; to restrain the Gramophone Company from manufacturing "talking machines" in which these patents are used; for an accounting and for damages based upon the amount of the sales of the defendants. The amount of money involved is unknown, but it probably aggregates over $2,000,000.

The American Graphophone Company has conducted a number of suits against alleged infringers. Its patents have been adjudged by the United States Courts to be the fundamental patents for talking machines. This decision was rendered in the suit brought against Thomas A. Edison and the Edison Company. In consequence of its defeat, the Edison Company is now making phonographs by virtue of a license from the Graphophone Company. The latter in its petition for an injunction, sets up the claim that the gramophone patents are infringements, and seeks to prevent the National Gramophone Company and Mr. Seaman, its President, from manufacturing or vending the machines.

Another prayer in the petition is that the court shall order all the gramophones in existence to be destroyed. This, of course, applies only to such instruments as are in the hands of the Gramophone Company or its agents. With the paper in the suit are affidavits from patent experts who allege that the various devices used on the gramophone are infringements of the graphophone patents.

The American Graphophone Company is a West Virginia corporation, with a capitalization of $6,000,000. Its offices are in the Bowling Green Building. The National Gramophone Company has exclusive selling rights for marketing the products of the Berliner Gramophone Company, whose factory and offices are in Philadelphia. Philip Mauro of Washington, and Richard N. Dyer and F. O. Edmunds of this city, are counsel for the plaintiff, and Robert G. Ingersoll and Charles E. Mitchell represent the defendants.

In discussing the pending suit yesterday, E. D. Easton, President of the American Graphophone Company, said:

"It is only comparatively recently that the gramophone has been made of any practical value, and this has been done, as we claim, through the use of devices that are plainly covered by the graphophone patents. In the efforts of Mr. Berliner to reduce to practice the idea published by Charles Cros of Paris in 1878 of making permanent sound records by tracing in a fatty film and then etching on metal have attracted much attention, and have been exceedingly interesting. For many years these efforts gave no promise of industrial results, as the reproduced sounds bore but a remote and uncouth likeness to the original. Within the past year or so the gramophone has been so improved by the use of other devices that it brings it into competition with the graphophone. The gramophone is not a machine for recording sound, and is able only to reproduce specially prepared records, and could not do this at all satisfactorily until its makers adopted certain important parts of the graphophone.

"In technical parlance none of the talking machines now in general use is a 'phonograph,' that name being applied in Patent Office records only to Edison's original tin-foil apparatus. The talking machines now in use are of two types—one represented by the graphophone, and the other by the gramophone. The graphophone is a machine on which the sound-record is made on a revolving wax cylinder by means of a cutting stylus attached to a diaphragm. Such records can be reproduced as soon as made. The variations or amplitude of sound waves are represented in the graphophone records by the varying depths of the cuttings in the groove that is made around the cylinder that the movement of the stylus is a vertical or up and down movement. The gramophone method differs from this in that the movement is a lateral or zig-zag one. The record is made on a flat disk, and the diaphragm so placed that the recording point, actuated by the sound vibrations, traces a zig-zag line as the disk revolves. The record is made permanent by a process similar to photoengraving.

"In order, however, to make their machine practicable and commercially successful, the makers of the gramophone have helped themselves quite liberally to devices covered by graphophone patents. The gramophone was patented in 1888, and is the invention of Emil Berliner, who had previously invented various useful appliances connected with the telephone, and whose researches had made him an expert in acoustics."

ABLE SEAWOMAN SENT HOME.

"Alice the Sailor" Unmasked After Five Years Roughing It.

Alice Amelia McKinley, who obtained a great deal of notoriety, principally in the English papers, as "Alice the Sailor," arrived here yesterday in the second cabin of the steamship Paris. Miss McKinley, who says that she is not related to the President, is a Chicago girl, but for five years she has wandered about the world in boy's clothes. She is a bright, robust young woman. She has keen black eyes and wears her hair short.

She began her career as a sailor by shipping on a vessel that landed her at Cardiff, Wales. There she shipped on the steam collier Blenavon, and helped to coal the British warships Repulse and Resolute at Portland, England, and on the same vessel she went to Sardinia. When the Spanish war broke out the vessel went to the Canary Islands with coal for the Spanish fleet, and then the local officials discovered her sex and sent her back to England.

She approached the American Consul General for transportation home, but she was not regarded as a stranded seaman, and it was eventually through the attention brought to her case by the London papers that the Americans abroad raised a fund for her relief and sent her back here.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUSTUS D. PORTER died yesterday at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, of heart disease. He was eighty-four years old, and a retired merchant tailor.

The Rev. Father LUKE BAUDINELLI, the oldest priest in the American Province of the Passionist Order, died at St. Paul's Monastery, in Pittsburg, yesterday, after a lingering illness. Father Baudinelli was a member of the order fifty-two years. The interment will take place in the monastery cemetery to-morrow.

Mrs. ADELAIDE OLIVER, widow of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Oliver, died at her residence, 402 West Twentieth Street, Thursday. She was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1832, and was the daughter of William H. Inlay. She leaves a son and three daughters. The funeral services will be held in Trinity Chapel to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM W. RUDDOCK, fifty-five years old, one of the best-known shell-boat builders in the country, died yesterday at his home, 2,164 Fifth Avenue, of pneumonia. Mr. Ruddock was born in Nova Scotia and lived for fifteen years in Boston. Ten years ago he came to New York and established his business at Lexington Avenue and Harlem River. He had built shells for all the Eastern colleges that support navies and for many professional and amateur oarsmen.

EDWARD J. GLEASON, eighty-two years of age, formerly well known in the wholesale grocery trade, died at his residence, 61 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, yesterday morning, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. Mr. Gleason was born in Ireland, and came to this country when twenty-nine years of age. He at once embarked in the grocery business, and retired four years ago. He leaves a wife and five children. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

JAMES SWARTOUT WIBIRT, who died at his home, 326 West Twenty-ninth Street, Friday, had been associated with hotel enterprises almost all his life. For ten years he was proprietor of the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Penn., and lessee of the switchback railroad at that place. For several years he had also been connected with the Astor House and St. James Hotel of this city, and with the William Henry Hotel at Lake George. He was born in Buffalo in 1834, and leaves a wife. His sister, Mrs. Sherman, is Mrs. Bradley Martin's mother. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening.

MRS. GUILFORD BACK FOR TRIAL.

Midwife Implicated in Murder Case of Emma Gill at Bridgeport, Conn., Brought from England.

Mrs. Nancy R. Guilford, the midwife implicated in the murder case of Emma Gill, whose mutilated body was found in Little Mill Pond, on the outskirts of Bridgeport, Conn., on Sept. 11, arrived here yesterday, under extradition, on the steamship Lucania. She was in charge of Detective Edward Cronan and Police Matron Mrs. Jennie D. Hill of Bridgeport.

Mrs. Guilford traveled in the first cabin under the name of Mrs. N. Brown. She suffered from seasickness and kept to her room throughout the voyage till the last two days, when she moved among the passengers and talked with many of them, who were entirely ignorant of her identity. On the day before arrival, however, Detective Cronan let out the secret to a fellow-voyager with whom he had become acquainted, and the news soon spread through the ship. The passengers thereafter shunned the woman, and some of them yesterday expressed indignation that so notorious a woman had been permitted to mix with them.

Mrs. Guilford appears to be a very mild sort of woman. She is of medium stature, has a pale face and grayish hair, worn in puffs over the forehead. She was dressed in dark material and wore a veil. She was very cool, and declined to discuss her case or her travels.

Matron Hill, however, said that Mrs. Guilford had talked to her. She had said that Miss Gill's death was admittedly due to malpractice, and that the prosecution could not establish intent to kill. The case, she was sure, could be made out to be only manslaughter. The mutilation of the body was not punishable at all. Mrs. Guilford had said nothing, however, to implicate herself, the matron said.

Several times at sea the prisoner broke into tears. When asked the cause she said she was thinking about her daughter, whom she dearly loved.

The detective, matron, and Mrs. Guilford started for Bridgeport shortly before noon.

GEN. DON CARLOS BUELL DEAD.

He Was Graduated from West Point in 1841—His Career in the Army.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—Gen. Don Carlos Buell died to-day.

Don Carlos Buell was born on March 23, 1818, where the City of Lowell, Ohio, now stands. He entered the West Point Military Academy, and was graduated in 1841 and assigned to the Third Infantry. He served in the Mexican war, being wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted successively Captain and Major. He was an Assistant Adjutant General from 1848 to 1861, when he was made first a Lieutenant Colonel and on May 11 a Brigadier General. In August he was given command of a division of the Army of the Potomac, and in November of the same year he succeeded Gen. W. T. Sherman as commander of the Department of the Ohio, formerly the Cumberland.

Early in 1862 Gen. Buell began a campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. He occupied Bowling Green on Feb. 14, 1862; Gallatin, Tenn., on Feb. 23, and Nashville on Feb. 25. In March he was made a Major General, and his territory was absorbed into the Mississippi district under Halleck. He took part in the battle of Shiloh in April.

In July, 1862, the Confederates, under Bragg, began an aggressive campaign against Buell, which resulted in his being removed from his command, and his conduct being investigated by a military commission. Bragg pushed his way into Kentucky, compelling Buell to abandon Lexington and Frankfort, and finally to evacuate Central Tennessee and fall back upon Louisville. As a result of this reverse Gen. Buell was ordered on Sept. 30 to surrender his command to Gen. Thomas, but he was restored the same day. He then turned upon the Confederates and p

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Bettors and Bookmakers Have a Hard Time at Bennings.

FRANK BEARD'S BIG COUP

He Won a Race on the Previous Day Floraline Was a Furlong Behind the Field, but He Won the Hurdle Race Next Day.

Bettors and bookmakers who went to Washington to attend the Bennings meeting met with the same reception there that they did at Aqueduct. There was just this difference in the manner of their reception: At Aqueduct favorite after favorite, although in most cases a false choice, landed the money, and at Bennings legitimate favorites have been bowled over in startling style. The betting public claims to have lost money, and so do the bookmakers who went to Bennings, and the question every one is asking his neighbor is, "Where did the money go to?" It has been at Bennings the same old story. A select few who are on the inside have taken what money the association has not absorbed, and the supporters of the game have paid the bill. One of the most fortunate of the few who have made money is Frank J. Beard, whose love for making big coups is equaled only by a pickaninny's love for watermelon. On Thursday the crack Brooklyn whip, who deserted the Horse Show for the more paying sport at Bennings, got away with one of his old-time killings. It is said that he got more money over Floraline's victory than he did over the victory of Lazzarone four or five years ago.

Floraline started on Wednesday, and finished about a furlong behind the winner. He was never better than last at any stage of the race, but on Thursday he was entered in the hurdle race, and showed himself a superior sort of hurdler. There was a fair price about him, and the money was sent into the ring in small amounts on him so as not to arouse the suspicion of the bookmakers. When the bets had been placed and every book stood to lose heavily if he won, the fact that a lot of money had been bet on him cropped out. There were two good jumpers in the race, and one of them, Trillion, had not received the support he was entitled to. The other, Arrezzo, a Western horse, was backed heavily by the smart ones, but they had calculated without their host, for Floraline allowed Arrezzo to make all of the running up to the last half mile, and then easily went by him. He won, too, and easily at that. It was the second coup Mr. Beard made this year with Floraline, for at Morris Park one day this Fall, he won a maiden race at the generous price of 100 to 1. There was a big stable commission on him that day, too.

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One of the unpleasant incidents of the meeting at Bennings was the altercation between Jockey Sims and Owner Menzies on the track on Friday. Sims very properly objected to riding Tremargo when he thought the horse was "dead" under him, but his complaint to the Stewards was unavailing, and he was told to go on and ride. He has ridden with but poor success this year, and wanted to ride only when he felt sure there was a chance to win. Tremargo ran a very poor race, and Sims felt quite sore over the showing he made. To add to the ill-humor this put him in, Mr. Menzies accosted him after the race, and, according to the stories of some of the bystanders, accused Sims of having been careless in riding the horse. Sims struck him, and when the matter was reported to the Stewards he was fined $200 and was suspended for the meeting. Menzies secured a warrant for his arrest, but the jockey left town before it could be served on him.

Another unpleasant feature of the meeting was the attempt on the part of a poolroom keeper to have the officials and bookmakers arrested for violation of the betting law. There was some fear on the part of the bookmakers that there was trouble ahead for them, and some of them returned to this city. The affair, however, did not assume a troublesome phase after all.

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The fox hunting set in the neighborhood of Hemstead have grown so used to chasing after the scent of an anise bag that a stiff run after a live fox is a novelty with them nowadays. There are not many of elusive Reynard's breed seen in the Meadow Brook country nowadays, but an odd one is scared up now and then, and on such an occasion there is plenty of sport. A large-sized party of Meadow Brook hunters, including Harry K. Vingut, Ralph Ellis, Samuel Willets, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Maxwell Stevenson, Frank Gray Griswald, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Harry S. Page, Hamilton Cary, and H. M. Harriman turned out on Thursday for one of the ordinary drags of the club across a fair piece of country, but before going more than two miles from the "throw off" the hunters found themselves going in a different direction to that laid out by the dragsman. The pack had run across a fresh trail of an old red dog-fox, and after a run of ten minutes they were hot upon his trail.

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They were off in full cry, 'cross-country, with the nimble fox in sight, and he led them a merry chase, doubling every now and then and taking the hunters over a stiffer run than they have had for a long time. The highest fences in the surrounding country were sought out by him as the safest to go under, and these were correspondingly the most difficult for the hunters to negotiate. Harry Vingut, who, in the steeplechases, held on the Hempstead Plains, rarely has a fall, came to grief at the third high fence the fox went under. His mount did not "take off" well, and broke through the rickety rails, throwing Mr. Vingut heavily. The rider's hip was injured and he had to be driven back to the clubhouse. His comrades continued but Reynard was too cunning, and after leading through a run of about eight miles, he found his covert, and the pack failed to get him out.

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Blitzen, the "Iron Horse," who is now at the head of Robert Bradley's stud in Virginia, has a worthy son in Boney Boy, one of his get out of Sue B. It was customary during Blitzen's long career on the turf for "Pa" Bradley to cart him about the country from one track to another, in a box car, and to run him when he arrived at a new track with very little preparation. The son of Blazes and Germania several times won hard races within a few hours after being led out of a box car, after a journey of several hundred miles, and his son, Boney Boy, who won at Washington on Thursday, repeated the performance of his famous sire. He was shipped from Chicago early in the week, and arrived at the Bennings track on Wednesday night. Thursday morning he was given a stiff gallop, and the same afternoon he went out and beat a good field of sprinters, winning easily. His campaign in the West was a hard one, and considering that he beat such good sprinters as Diminutive, Talmouret, and Bona Dea, his performance showed him to be possessed of an iron constitution. He is only a two-year-old, and if he continues such work he will outshine the old Iron Horse that used to win three or four races each week at Guttenburg some years ago.

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For a long time, Cobwebs, Nathan Straus's big, long-striding trotter, has been the champion roadster in this city, and vain have been the attempts of the Speedway drivers to find something that could take his measure. The most persistent of Mr. Straus's rivals for the Speedway championship has been Fred Gerken, who on several occasions sent Luxon against him. Each time Luxon has been beaten, but Mr. Gerken would not give up, and on Wednesday he had another try at the champion. Most of the "Old Guard" road brigade were at the Horse Show, and there were not many spectators on the path along the Speedway when the brush took place, and the few that were there were surprised at the end to see Luxon pass Cobwebs. The story gained circulation at once that Cobwebs had been beaten, probably because Mr. Gerken, as he passed Cobwebs, shouted: "Well, I have beaten you at last, haven't I?"

"You have passed me, if that's what you mean," answered Mr. Straus, "but you couldn't beat one side of Cobwebs."

Luxon is a recent purchase of Mr. Gerken's, but while he is a speedy animal he is not steady, and it was during a break that he ran past Cobwebs. The pair had brushed for a while, and when Luxon broke Mr. Straus, as usual, pulled Cobwebs up to wait for him.

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Another great old trotting stallion has passed away, and by his death George H. Ketcham of Toledo has lost a splendid horse. Robert McGregor in his racing days was an ideal of equine beauty. He was a golden chestnut of grand size, and was perfectly proportioned and had splendid action. He was, moreover, a wonderfully steady goer, and he was as game as a bulldog.

In one of his first races he won the second and third heats in 2:19, 2:18¾, and became a great favorite, but eventually was obliged to succumb to France's Alexander. His record of 2:17½ was taken at Fort Worth, Texas, two years later. During his trotting career he won eighteen races, the purses in which aggregated about $15,000, and he began when a three-year-old, in 1874, and trotted until 1883. He was foaled in 1871, bred by Samuel Whitman, Chester, N. Y.; sired by Major Edsall, dam Nancy Whitman, by American Star; grandam by Young Messenger Duroc. While he was a representative of the Hambletonian-Star cross, he can scarcely be said to have been fashionably bred, because his sire got little of excellence outside of him. Yet his success in the stud was very great, and he is now the sire of eighty in the list, all but three of which are trotters. His fastest performer is the pacer Kentucky Star, 2:08½, and his most distinguished, the trotter Cresceus, 2:09¾, at four years. Before he died he had the distinction of being the sire of more 2:15 performers than any other horse living. His daughters have produced forty in the list.

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The opening gun of the racing season of 1899 has been fired by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, which publishes in the issue of The Racing Calendar of Nov. 17 the entries to a number of important two-year-old stakes for 1899, including the Great American, the Tremont, the Expectation, the Hudson, the Criterion, and the Junior Champion. The showing is a most excellent one in the matter of numbers and in the comparative new-comers who have made nominations. The last is one of the most important two-year-old events on the calendar, and will be run the first day of the Autumn meeting, 1899. It has received 170 nominations, 33 more than were received for the Great American Stakes. Richard Croker is represented by two colts by Dobbins, and W. H. Clark nominates an even half dozen, each by a different sire. J. R. & F. P. Keene are represented by five—four by Domino and one by Tournament. H. E. Leigh, who intends racing extensively in the East next season, nominates five—two by Bramble, two by Kingston, and one by Iroquois. Charles Fleischmann's Sons have the largest number of entries—nine. W. C. Eustis is represented by four, C. T. Patterson by four, E. O. Pepper by six, J. E. Madden by eight, and Sydney Paget by eight. August Belmont, P. J. Dwyer, and W. C. Eustis have all their entries named, and so have several others who have only one or two entries. The first are more noticeable as their entries are more numerous, showing that they have lost no time in claiming names.

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Students of breeding and all who have occasion to use a stud book have anxiously awaited the publication of Volume VII. of "The American Stud Book." Their patience has at last been rewarded, for The Jockey Club has placed the book on sale. It is a large volume of more than 1,300 pages, and is handsomely bound. The contents include all the thorough-bred mares who have been duly registered and their foals, native stallions, imported Arabians, imported horses from England, Australia, &c. Innumerable errors made in past editions have been corrected, and the volume is an improvement in many respects over its predecessors.

SUIT FOR A MADSTONE.

Fight for the Possession of a Bauble Which Is Said to Possess Strange Curative Properties.

From The Washington Post.

One of the most interesting cases which has come up for legal decision for years will be decided at the December term of the court at Leesburg, Loudoun County, Va., when the famous madstone, whose virtues have been heralded for a hundred years, will be sold in order to settle the estate of the late Mrs. Fred. This stone, whose properties are by some asserted to be merely of a superstitious nature, while others hold them to be a scientific reality, is now deposited in the Loudoun National Bank, at Leesburg, awaiting the decision of the case. Several prominent lawyers of the Old Dominion are engaged in the suit.

The madstone is about the color of chocolate, is 2 inches long by 1 inch broad and half an inch thick. It has a silver band holding it together, it having been broken several times. The claimants are Mr. Triplet and Mr. Seaton and the holders the Misses German, all being nieces and nephews of the late Mrs. Fred.

The facts regarding the madstone, as gathered by a lady visiting Leesburg, are that it came over to this country from Scotland in 1776, and has been religiously preserved as one of the most valuable relics of the age. It is reputed to cure the poison of a mad dog by application to the wound, adhering to the bite till the virus is entirely absorbed. The fact that it is the universal custom of that section of Virginia to take a person afflicted by a mad dog bite to the madstone shows that belief in its medicinal properties obtains largely in the community. It is confidently asserted that it has never been applied to any one who afterward developed any symptoms of hydrophobia.

Just how the stone came to this country and in whose possession is not known, but it is said to be the one spoken of by Sir Walter Scott in his great novel, "The Talisman," and its effects are certainly similar to the cures recorded in those pages. In Chapter 7 of that romance we read an account of a cure wrought by a Saracen physician on a soldier in the crusader army, the same remedy being the same day successfully applied to the relief of Richard of England, Coeur de Lion, from fever.

A letter received last week from Luke E. Woodward of Winchester gives some additional light as to the history of this stone. Mr. Woodward is a gentleman of high standing, and his word cannot but be received with credence. The letter runs as follows:

"In regard to the madstone which is now in litigation at Leesburg, Mrs. Luke Woodward, deceased, was a relative, and inherited the stone from her father, it having been in the family for many generations. Two generations ago it became worthless from the fact that the knowledge of cleaning it of virus extracted from mad dog bites was lost, and the stone was laid away for a long time. An old German happened to spend the night with the owner, and in general conversation its failure to adhere to wounds containing virus was spoken of. The old man said he could clean it and would do so, provided the owner would give him one-half of it. It was severed in twain and the last account the family had of the other part was that it was in Kentucky.

"The simple method of cleaning it was to put it in warm water or milk. I never heard of but one instance of the person to whom it was applied failing to receive relief, and this person had neglected to apply it till a long time after he was bitten. Mr. Rose Catts of West End, Alexandria, Va., had a daughter bitten by a mad dog; the same dog bit a young man also living in West End. Mr. Catts took his daughter to the madstone and she is still living, though she was bitten some twenty years ago. The young man delayed application for some time, and died in a few weeks in great agony. My stepmother had the stone in the family for many years, and I was an eye witness to many applications and its wonderful virtue."

Among the recent cures wrought by this stone is the case of Willie Dudley, son of F. E. Dudley and nephew of Judge H. M. Dudley, all of Rappahannock County, Va. Willie was severely bitten by a dog believed to be suffering from rabies, one wound being on the temple. Accompanied by his father and uncle, the boy went to Leesburg, where the stone was applied by Miss German. It adhered to the wound on the temple for twenty-four hours, though the boy moved around freely in bed, and at the end of that time dropped off of its own accord. It was then immersed in warm water for about twenty minutes, and when removed the liquid was found to be full of a greenish-yellow scum. It refused to adhere to any of the other bites, and the boy was sent home, never suffering any symptoms of disease after his visit to the stone.

Another case was that of Mrs. J. H. Zirkle of Luray, who was also bitten by a dog regarded as mad. The stone refusing to adhere, it was taken as an indication that there had been no poison or madness in the dog which bit her. While it is probable that many of the dogs supposed to be mad were not so afflicted, it is hardly likely that out of the 130 cases in which it has been applied for mad-dog bite none was suffering from hydrophobia, and as not a single person to whom it was applied ever had that disease, the efficacy of the stone is devoutly believed.

George Frederick Kunz, who is one of Tiffany's experts in gems, and belongs to many scientific societies, asserts in a copy of Science, published in November, 1891, that he identifies the madstone or snakestone of the East with the stone known as tabersheer, which is a variety of opal found in joints of the bamboo in Hindustan and Burmah. This stone is formed of juice which by evaporation becomes mucilaginous, then a solid substance, and when placed in the mouth will adhere to the palate or cause water to boil in a glass. Sir David Brewster says it is found in the joints of diseased cornstalks and formed by sap depositing silica; also that it is used in the treatment of fevers, colds, and biliousness.

The word tabersheer is a corruption of tabixer, a name used in the tenth century.

The Sardine Canning Season.

From The Fishing Gazette.

Now that the sardine canning season is drawing to a close, we are able to make a pretty correct estimate of the season's work. At nearly every sardine station on the New England Coast the pack has been unusually good. In the early part of the year there were indications that pointed to a scanty supply of fish. This continued for only a short time, and then the supply became unusually plentiful, and continued so till the fish suddenly became scarce. This gave rise to all sorts of wild reports being sent out to the effect that sardines would be short, and the price of the raw fish was run up to $10 a hogshead in some cases. This shortage proved only temporary. The fish began running again in ample abundance, and the season will close with an aggregate pack of unusual size. It is also believed the quality will be above the average. No doubt there has been a great deal of poor stuff put up, but the leading factories have been striving after better grades and better prices.

Eastport, Me., contains probably the most extensive sardine industry in the world. It has twenty large sardine factories, and the total payroll will sometimes reach as high as $20,000 a week. The Broad Cove Packing Company (burned several days ago) was not as large as some factories in that city, yet the weekly payroll was often from $1,000 to $1,500 for one week, and $2,000 has been paid out in more than one Eastport factory for help during a week. The facilities for shipping sardines from Eastport have also improved very materially. The steamer City of Philadelphia has been on the route between that city and New York for several months, making weekly trips, and each time she has carried from 10,000 to 16,000 cases to New York. The steamers of the I. S. S. Company have carried many thousand cases of sardines to Boston during the year, and recently Engine No. 3 of the W. C. R. R. hauled out 2,000 cases which were shipped West. Besides the sardines, a quantity of mackerel has been canned by the packers, and it is generally known that plenty of large herring are placed on the market under the name of "sea trout," "bluefish," &c.

Furs, Fashions, Prices.

FROM C. C. SHAYNE.

Alaska sealskins are the best. The pelt is strong, the fur dense, handsome, and durable. Coats, fashionable length, $200, $250, $300, in stock or to order without extra charge. Muffs, $20, $25, $30. Coats and muffs of Japan, Lobos Island, or Victoria Seal, costs one-third to one-half the price of Alaska seal; they turn red and look shabby after being worn one or two years. I am making over to this season's style coats of Alaska seal which I sold ten years ago.

PERSIAN LAMB SKINS.

The German dyed, which retains its high lustre and deep black, is the best. Muffs, $12, $15, $18. Coats, Capes, Collarettes in proportion. The American dyed Persian Lamb Muffs can be purchased from $6 to $10, Coats and Capes in proportion, but they turn rusty and have a woolly appearance after being worn a short time. I hope, however, we will soon be able to dye Persian skins as well as Germany. I would prefer to sell an American product, but as yet cannot recommend it.

RUSSIAN SABLES

are in great demand. I have one of the largest collections ever imported. They are landed undressed, duty free. They are dressed here better than in Europe, are manufactured on my own premises, and I can sell capes, muffs, &c., at as low prices as any other reliable house in the world. Many of my patrons select the skins and have the articles made to order to suit their own ideas. I make no extra charge for articles made to order. Skins matched in pairs, $50, $80, $100, $120, $150, $200, $250, $300, $400, and $500; single skins in proportion; the handsomest in the world, three for $1,000. It takes two or three skins for a muff, according to the size, and two for a fashionable neck scarf; tails, $1.50 to $5.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLES

rank next in value to Russian sable skins, $7.50, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, and $40.

NOTE.—I do not recommend darkened sables. Some are smoked, others are blended by the use of chemicals, and, while they look nearly as handsome as the natural color when new, the chemicals used in darkening injure the fleece. They soon fade and have a greenish color, and are a poor investment.

A good dark, natural-color mink, which can be purchased for about the same price, is preferable.

Furs so valuable as sable should be purchased on a cash day. My store was built specially for the fur business, and is well lighted. I have had over thirty years' experience in handling Sables, and give this branch of the business my personal attention.

MINK

is popular and reliable. A good muff, $25; others $10, $15, $20, $30, and $40 for very choice; neck pieces to match at corresponding prices. Handsome collars, 10 inches deep, 78 sweep, $30, $60, and $75. A new style collar just introduced, 10 inches deep, with a number of tails so arranged as to make a stout lady look slender, $75, $100, $125.

Capes, with ripple skirt, $200 to $400.

A regular assortment of sizes of capes, 23 inches long, 80 sweep, $75 to $100.

Another lot, 90 sweep, $125.

Another lot, 22 to 24 deep, $175, $200.

Another lot, 27 deep, 105 to 120 inch sweep, 36 to 44 bust, $250 to $350.

Another lot, 30 inches deep, all sizes, with tail border, very handsome, $300, $350, $400.

Another lot, 33 deep, 130 to 140 sweep, with mink tail border and high storm collar, $350, $400, $450.

Very choice, 50 inches deep, 130 inch sweep, $750 to $1,000.

ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FOX.

Muffs, Capes, Collarettes, Boas, &c., in stock, or to order without extra charge.

Natural Blue, Black, and Red Fox wear well. Blue dyed and silvered Fox are beautiful, but not serviceable. Ladies will have them, and I sell them, but don't recommend.

STONE MARTEN

is popular with young women. Muffs, $15 up; Neck Scarfs, Collarettes, Capes in proportion.

NOTE.—I do not sell dyed Opossum; an inferior and poor fur which is dyed to imitate Stone Marten. It does not give satisfaction.

NOTE.—All furs sold by me are made from carefully cured and dressed skins. Articles made from properly prepared skins retain their natural lustre and wear longer than articles made from the same kind of skins not properly prepared, which can be purchased at lower prices, but look dull and are more liable to be eaten by moths. It is poor economy to buy furs not properly dressed, no matter how low the price.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZES.

The Russian Sable, Mink, Seal, Otter, and Persian Lamb garments manufactured by me were awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair, as were also natural fur pelts, dressed ready for use, all kinds.

HUDSON'S BAY OTTER

is the most durable of all furs. I am making over garments this season that I sold 15 years ago, and they do not require re-dyeing. Coats, $300, $350, $400, and $500; Muffs, $25, $40, and $50. All Otter sold by me is American dressed and dyed. The only advantage England has is in the character of the dye of Seal, and Germany in the dye of Persian Lamb. America excells in dyeing Otter and Beaver, and were awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair. I handle only the best furs, dressed and dyed in the nations which make a specialty of them.

Ladies' Fur-Lined Circulars, Men's Overcoats, Sleigh Robes, Seal Caps and Gloves. Tiger, Leopard, and other fashionable rugs at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

I am making every effort to induce Americans to buy furs at home instead of abroad, and a trial order will convince them that they can do as well here and run no risk as to style, fit, quality, and price.

C. C. Shayne

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,

124 and 126 West 42d Street.

The firm name carries the guarantee of reliability.

Challenge Sale. THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF Challenge Sale.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The first week of the Challenge Sale proved a veritable triumphal march. Much as the past record of challenge sales justified us to expect—and perfectly aware of the great attractive force of the values provided for the occasion—we confess we were not quite prepared for such an overwhelming response. But fame follows merit wherever it goes. Good news spreads fast—and better news concerning goods and prices than this Challenge Sale is responsible for was never promulgated by any store.

The second and last week of this remarkable sale begins Monday under more favorable auspices even than the first. We know just what is expected of us—and The Big Store will rise to the occasion. You may therefore come to-morrow prepared to see choice merchandise sold at record-breaking figures—each price cut—and cut to the core, so that when this, our fourth semi-annual Challenge Sale, will take its place in the history of The Big Store alongside its three famous predecessors, it may not have to blush for want of public approval honestly earned.

The Cheapest Furniture

is that which gives the most satisfaction per dollar invested. That's the kind we sell, and we sell it cheaper than the same kind could be had for anywhere else.

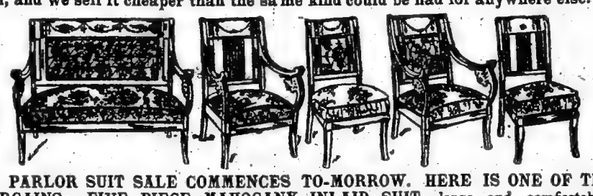

PARLOR SUIT SALE COMMENCES TO-MORROW. HERE IS ONE OF THE BARGAINS:—FIVE PIECE MAHOGANY INLAID SUIT, large and comfortable, covered with silk Damask or Roman silk plush, beautifully embroidered, regularly sold at $66.00; challenge price Monday 47.50

LARGE TURKISH ARMCHAIR OR ROCKER, steel frame, diamond tufting, upholstered in moss and hair, soft and luxurious, covered with different colored art denims and cretons, actually worth $30.00; challenge price Monday 17.50

SOLID OAK, QUARTER SAWED, THREE PIECE BEDROOM SUIT, with fancy shaped French pattern plate mirror in dresser, swell drawers, beautifully finished, and actually worth $30.00; challenge price 19.75

SOLID OAK SWELL FRONT ODD DRESSERS, with 24 by 30 inch fancy plate bevel mirror, actually worth $15.00; challenge price . 10.75

We carry a superb line of odd dressers.

FOUR FOOT ROUND EXTENSION TABLE, 7-inch legs, carved in the shape of a claw, 8 foot extension, actually worth $25.00; challenge price . 15.00

OAK OR MAHOGANY FINISH MORRIS CHAIR, slat frame, quarter sawed, hand polished, capable of four positions, fitted with hair filled reversible cushions, covered with figured or plain velours, actually worth $7.50; challenge price 5.75

QUARTER SAWED OAK POLISHED SIDEBOARD, with 2x3 foot mirror, finely finished and hand carved, regularly sold at $50.00; challenge price 25.00

FINE CHIFFONIER, serpentine front, three swells, fancy French plate bevel edge mirror, hand carved, piano finish, elsewhere $25; challenge price. 15.00

MAHOGANY FINISH OR SOLID OAK SIX DRAWER CHIFFONIER, 56 inches high, 37 inches wide, 19 inches deep, oak sides or runners on drawers, positively worth $6; challenge price 4.00

In the Cloak Dept Challenge Sale.

Great as were the values that proved such an irresistible trade magnet last week, we'll eclipse them now; style, quality, richest trimmings and exquisite workmanship, all the essential qualifications of superb dress, will be connected Monday with prices bordering on the phenomenal. If you'll read you'll come. If you come you will buy---that m uch is a certainty.

LADIES' HIGH CLASS TAILOR MADE JACKETS of extra quality Kersey, in all the newest shades, silk lined throughout, value $18 and $20, for Monday, special, at the challenge price of . 13.50

LADIES' SEAL PLUSH CAPES, of extra quality, elaborately jetted and braided, lined with extra quality of satin and trimmed around the edge with skunk, value $16.50, Monday's special challenge price 10.00

LADIES' FINE QUALITY BOUCLE CAPES, of extra length and extra sweep, satin lined throughout, trimmed with full skunk collar and edging, value $18.00, for Monday, special, at the challenge price of 12.50

A SALE OF LADIES' HIGH CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS, fly front, tight fitting and double breasted styles, plain or ffounce skirts, all jackets silk lined throughout, some percaline lined skirts, others silk lined, made of cheviots, broadcloths, venetians and fancy mixtures, suits which sell regularly for $20, $22.50, $25, and $30, to close, for Monday, special, at the challenge price of . . . 15.00

A SPECIAL SALE OF MISSES' HIGH CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS, of cheviots and fancy coths; jackets silk lined throughout and skirts percaline lined; at regular prices these suits would bring $15, $18, and $20; for Monday, special, at challenge price . . 10.00

300 LADIES' TAILOR MADE JACKETS, in black, navy and tan, all silk lined throughout, strap seam trimmed, a $15 00 value, for Monday, special, at the challenge price of . . . 9.25

Silks and Velvets at Challenge Prices.

These are veritable triumphs of the bargain-creating power of challenge sale. They are exceptionally strong in quality and exceptionally weak in price. For instance:—

RICH BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, 24 inches wide, just the material for a handsome skirt, regularly sold at $1 per yard, Challenge Price . . 55c

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, BLACK TAFFETA SILK, BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, BLACK BAYADERE VELOUR, BLACK GROS GRAIN and BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE, your choice of 600 pieces, positively worth $1 a yard, Challenge Price . . 68c

BLACK TAFFETA SILK, fully one yard wide, a very superior quality, regularly sold at $1.25, Challenge Price 75c

ELEGANT COLORED BROCADED CREPE DE CHENES, pure silk, dainty evening colors, nothing handsomer made for a house gown, regularly sold at $1.50 a yard, Challenge Price . . 88c

BLACK SILK VELVETS, fully 24 inches wide, superior quality. positively worth $1.75 a yard, Challenge Price, Monday 1.00

Women's Underwear at Challenge Prices.

There are so many wonderful values in this department that we cannot begin to tell you about half of them. We will quote just a few and ask them to stand as representatives:

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE BATH ROBES, made with large sailor collars, trimmed with braid and ribbon, finished with heavy cord and tassel at waist; your choice of pink, blue and brown checks and stripes; regularly sold at $2; challenge price 1.19

200 DOZEN WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS, Mother Hubbard style front and back, trimmed with braid, full length and width; your choice of dainty stripes in pink, blue, red and brown; elsewhere 50c.; challenge price . . 28c

50 DOZEN WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS, stripes and checks, with plain combination collar and cuffs, finished with pearl buttons and ribbon at neck, regularly sold at 85c.; challenge price 55c

25 DOZEN WOMEN'S EXTRA HEAVY FLANNELETTE GOWNS, Mother Hubbard style, trimmed with stitched braid and large pearl buttons, broad striped effects, not to be duplicated for less than $1.50; challenge price 85c

50 DOZEN WOMEN'S EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, in pink, blue, red or gray, made with sailor collar, edged with satin, with silk frogs and olives down the front; edges crocheted, actual value $1.75; challenge price . 1.29

10 DOZEN ALL WOOL FASCINATORS, black, blue, pink or red, worth 50c.; challenge price . . 25c

WOMEN'S HEAVY RUSTLING TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS, with full umbrella flounce, faced with canvas, heavily corded and bound with velveteen, changeable or plain colorings, actually worth $7; challenge price . . 4.75

WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS, lined with flannelette, made with umbrella flounce, with two corded ruffles and crinoline lined flounce, regularly sold at $1.25; challenge price . . 85c

Mothers Who Are Interested

in economy are sure to be interested in the following:—

INFANTS' CAMBRIC NIGHT SLIPS, made with box plait down the front, trimmed at neck and sleeves with cambric ruffle, only two to a purchaser, regularly sold at 25c., challenge price 16c

INFANTS' CAMBRIC SLIPS, three different styles, one with yoke of all-over embroidery, the others with tucked or box plaited front, trimmed at the neck and sleeves with dainty embroidery, actually worth 35c. and 50c., challenge price 29c

CHILDREN'S OUTING FLANNEL DRESSES, made waist effect, with revers and turn down collar, trimmed with white braid and pearl buttons, pink or blue, sizes 1 to 4 years, 75c. value, challenge price . . . 38c

Dress Woollens at Challenge Prices.

They are the kind fastidious people buy, but the prices are not the kind fastidious people pay as a rule. They have descended in the scale quite considerably. For instance:—

BLACK ENGLISH BRILLIANTINE, 54 inches wide, a good, bright quality, regularly sold at 85c., challenge price 48c

100 PIECES BLACK DRESS GOODS, all wool Cheviots, fully 50 inches wide, dressy and durable, good 75c. value, challenge price 50c

FINE FOREIGN BLACK GOODS, CREPONS AND FANCY WEAVES, all new goods and very smart, regularly sold at $1.50 to $2.25, challenge price 90c

BROADCLOTHS, in a beautiful color assortment, extra fine quality, regularly sold at $1.50, fully 52 inches wide, challenge price 95c

HIGH CLASS FOREIGN NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, a good assortment of styles, which ordinarily sell from $1.75 to $3.00, challenge price 1.35

Groceries at Challenge Prices.

"The World's Pure Food Mart" sells and handles only "Purest Foods." Poor, cheap and trashy foods find no admittance here. No matter what the price may be, the fact that it is offered for sale in The Big Store is evidence of its absolute merit.

PPOVISIONS: — Hazel Sugar Cured Ham and Bacon, sweetest flavor, mildest smoke, perfection in curing, per lb. 12c

COFFEE:—Our famous Mocha and Java Coffee, a fine drinker, possesses a rich flavor and excellent quality, per 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb. 28c

TEA:—Formosa, Oolong, Spider Leg Japan, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, India and Ceylon Teas, all garden grown Teas, only handled by first-class houses, per 5-lb. canister, $2.50; per lb. 53c

CANNED VEGETABLES:—Hazel extra solid, red, hand packed Tomatoes, Marrowfat Peas or fancy Maine Sugar Corn, snow white and tender, per doz., $1.25; per can 11c

Hazel Pork and Beans, a highly enjoyable dish, prepared with the utmost care, per doz., $1.25; per can . 11c

Hazel Extra White Asparagus, peeled, per doz., $3.50; per can . 30c

CANNED FRUIT:—Hazel Brand Pre. served Strawberries, 2 lb. can, or Extra California Peaches, 1898 pack, per doz., $2.10; per can . . 18c

BOTTLED GOODS:—Hazel Virgin Olive Oil, qt. bot., guaranteed absolutely pure and first pressing from olive, per bot. 59c

Hazel Tomato Catsup, made from rich, ripe Jersey tomatoes, per pt. bot 18c

APPLE BUTTER:—Milford, in 2 lb. stone crocks, regular home made flavor, per lb. 9c

DRIED FRUITS:—N. Y. State fancy Baldwin Apples, per lb. . . 10c

California Prunes, large and meaty, of dark color, per 4 lbs., 33c.; per lb. 9c

CEREALS:—Fancy Carolina Full Head Rice, new crop, per 5 lbs., 33c.; per lb. 7c

Imported Macaroni, Spaghetti or Vermicelli, 1-lb., dozen $1.15; per can 10c

RAISINS:—Choice New London Layer Raisins, per lb. 13c

ALMONDS:—Fancy New Shelled Almonds, per lb. 29c

MOLASSES:—Strictly pure, fancy, open kettle rendered New Orleans Molasses, pure cane juice, with that true, old-fashioned flavor, per gal. . . 60c

CHEESE:—Camembert, box . . 24c

SPICES:—Hazel Brand Assorted Spices, in ½-lb tins, guaranteed pure 18c

APPLES: — Gallon cans N. Y. State Baldwin Apples, 1898 pack, per can 23c

COCOA: — Bulk Cocoa, a vigorating and healthful breakfast drink, per lb. 28c

Hazel Soap, guaranteed pure and full 1-lb. cakes, 60 in box, per box, $2.45; per cake . . . 4 1-2c

FREE: — To every purchaser of fifty cents' worth of Armour's White Soap we will present a beautiful Army and Navy Art Calendar.

Challenge Prices in the Jewelry Store.

MEN'S $25 17-JEWEL WATCHES FOR $12.50. Here's the description:—Seventeen jewels, full nickeled, patent regulator, expansion balance movements, in a gold filled case of latest design, warranted to wear for 20 years; this watch is especially adapted for railroad men, worth every penny of $25; challenge price 12.50

THE SAME WATCH, open face style, dust proof filled case; challenge price 9.75

MEN'S SOLID SILVER OPEN FACE OR HUNTING 17-JEWELED WATCHES, worth $18; challenge price 9.75

$2.50 WATERBURY TRUMP WATCHES; challenge price . . 1.10

ANSONIA STEM WIND WATCHES; challenge price . . 1.18

BOYS' SOLID NICKEL WATCHES, with second hand; challenge price 1.25

MEN'S SOLID NICKEL WATCH, with second hand; challenge price 1.48

WOMEN'S SOLID SILVER CHATELAINE WATCHES; challenge price 1.95

WOMEN'S SOLID GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES; challenge price 5.40

A NEW CRACKER JAR, with handsome quadruple plated top, equal to those sold elsewhere at $2; challenge price 95c

QUADRUPLE PLATED SUGAR BOWL, complete with 12 Rogers teaspoons; bowl alone worth $2; challenge price for spoons and bowl complete 1.95

CAKE DISH, fancy feet, pierced handle, burnished quadruple plate, new, rich and substantial; challenge price 2.00

Wines and Liquors at Challenge Prices.

Hennessey genuine Three Star Brandy, per bot. 1.35

Amontillado Sherry, imported from Spain, none better sold elsew here at double the price; per gal. 3.00

California Port, Angelica, Sherry, Tokay and Muscatel, 6 years old, similar to imported; per gal., $1.45; per bot. 25c

PontetCanet, imported from France; per case, $6.25; per bot. . . 58c

St. Julien California Claret, superior quality, French type; per case, 2.85

Gilbey's Old Tom Gin, imported in glass, superior to all others; per case, $9.75; per bot. 84c

Grand Jewell, best Canadian whiskey imported; reduced from $1.25 to, per bot. 98c

Long Life, fine Kentucky rye whiskey; per pt. bot. 30c

Non Fusel, best malt wnskey, per bot. 60c

Burton's Celebrated Ale, per doz. 1.10

Old Crow Whiskey, per gal., according to age, $3.25 and . . 2.65

Monogram, Finch's or Guggen heimer's Rye Whiskey, spring of 1892; per gal., $3.20; per full qt. bot. . . 90c

Consoiation, private stock, guaranteed two years in wood prior to bottling; per case, $10.75; per bot. . . 93c

Maryland Rye Whiskey, fully matured; per gal. 2.25

Laubenheimer, imported Rhine wine, from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, A. R.; per case of 12 qts. . . 5.45

Hochheimer, imported Rhine wine, from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, A. R.; per case of 12 qts. . . . 6.50

Crystallized Rock and Rye, fine for medicinal purposes; per bot. . . 60c

It Is Not Possible to Buy Books

for less than we sell them. Considered as a whole, our Book Store is a very wonderful place. It contains the newest as well as the oldest books. The assortment is simply immense. The prices are another cause for wonderment. Here are a few sample items:—

COMPLETE WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING, new uniform edition, 9 volumes, cloth, published at $20, challenge price 7.45

FOLLOWING THE EQUATOR, by Mark Twain, published at $3.50, challenge price 2.25

NAPOLEON FROM CORSICA TO ST. HELENA, de luxe edition, 11 by 14 inches, 300 pages, including 20 full paged colored plates, prepared expressly in France; gilt edges, beautifully bound, published at $4, challenge price . 1.95

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF QUOTATIONS, a treasury of wit, wisdom, humor, proverbs, &c.; bound in cloth, published at $1.50, challenge price . . . 75c

A NE

FOOTBALL NOTES.

So far as the big games are concerned, the football season of 1898 will end on Thanksgiving Day, when Cornell and Pennsylvania will meet on the gridiron at Philadelphia, there to contest for supremacy. About ten days ago somewhat alarming reports came from Ithaca to the effect that the Cornell team was generally demoralized, and that it was not expected the management would be able to make even a creditable showing against Lafayette. That eventually proved, however, nothing but talk. The Ithaca students rolled up a score of 47 to 0 against their opponents a week ago yesterday with great ease and apparently not much exertion, and seemed to be easily as strong as at any time this season. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, met the Carlisle Indians at Philadelphia on the same day and administered to the doughty red men their worst defeat of the season, the score standing 35 to 5. And, what will surprise certain people more, it was the famous "guards back" play of Pennsylvania that won the victory, the Indians simply being unable to do anything against the play. Cornell, too, seems to have a failing in a like direction, for on several occasions when Lafayette, copying after Pennsylvania, tried a "guards back" play, Cornell appeared to be unable to understand or withstand it. It is clear from the Indian game that Pennsylvania, smarting with her defeat at the hands of Harvard, is out for blood, and now is playing fast and furious ball—as she is capable of doing.

***

Reviewing the season now drawing to a close, it will be seen that of the big teams Princeton easily has the best of it in the manner in which she kept down the scores of the opposing teams. Only once was she scored against—in the West Point game, when five points were credited against her. Leaving out of consideration yesterday's games, Cornell and Yale come second, each with 17 adverse points. Cornell was scored against by Colgate 5 points, by the Indians 6, and by Princeton 6, while Yale was scored against by Brown 6, by the Indians 5, and by Princeton 6. Harvard had 18 points against her—by Bowdoin 5, by Amherst 2, by the Indians 5, and by Brown 6, while Pennsylvania in her last three games alone had no fewer than 26 points scored against her, made up of Chicago University's 11, Harvard's 10, and the Indians' 5. The total number of points for the season scored by the teams (again not including yesterday's games) was Pennsylvania, 380; Cornell, 290; Princeton, 268; Harvard, 240, and Yale, 146. All of which goes to show, in a measure at least, the strength of the teams. The showing made by Cornell this year is very striking.

***

None of the leading minor colleges has done as well this season as last, unless perhaps West Point and Brown. West Point has 102 points in its favor for the season and 51 against it, while Brown has 119 in its favor and 91 against. West Point's showing in particular has on the whole been highly creditable, and her players will have the supreme satisfaction of saying that on the Saturday before the Yale-Princeton game they had the privilege and the glory of fighting the Tigers to a draw (5—5) in one of the best-contested games of the season. The Indians have not done as well as was expected this year, having been rather easily beaten by Yale, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, though giving Harvard a harder battle with a score of 11—5. A total of 175 points was credited to the Indians and 93 to her opponents. Wesleyan, for a minor college, did splendidly this season, and may be heard from with more vigor next season. She scored 215 points against 54 by her opponents. Annapolis had 103 points credited to her and 52 against; Williams 41 to and 101 against; Lafayette 6 to and 207 against; Amherst 30 to and 218 against; Tufts 17 to and 85 against; Lehigh 11 to and 95 against; Trinity 17 to and 131 against, and Dartmouth 137 to and 67 against—none of these figures including any of yesterday's games.

***

Generalship unquestionably tells strongly on the gridiron. When Harvard saw how wretchedly the Pennsylvania backs fumbled the kicks sent to them, it was good generalship that ordered that the kicks be increased and multiplied, with the result that the Quaker backs completely lost their heads and Harvard won. In the Princeton-Yale game, Princeton at the outset tried a line-bucking policy, but when it was seen not only that that was not effective, but also that what little kicking had been done had worked to the detriment of Yale, whose backs clearly were not able to hold their own with Princeton's, the good generalship on the part of the Tiger prompted them to rely on the kicking game, in which they felt they would be materially aided by Yale's fumbles and poor returns. And the result showed that they were not mistaken. A football Captain who goes on a field with a policy marked out for him, from which he insists that he shall never depart, is not the kind of Captain who wins games. What is needed is a Captain who changes and is able to change his tactics and his policies with new and unexpected orders of things—and such Captains are rarer than is supposed.

***

It is said that the plan to organize a triple intercollegiate league to be made up of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, has already been formulated, and is almost certain to be a realized fact next season.

***

The miserable attempts at drop-kicking goals from the field in the Yale-Princeton game show clearly that the big colleges will do well next season to try to develop some good kickers along this line. Such men as Hudson and Herschberger are rare, but they can be developed, and they will need to be, now that it is clear the kicking game is coming more and more to be recognized.

***

Even football has its superstitions. In Princeton they now contend that a second-term Captain can never lead a team to victory, and hence second-term men are tabooed.

***

It is reported that McBride's chances for the Captaincy of Yale were somewhat hurt by his rather poor showing in the Princeton game.

***

Pennsylvania has probably been more successful financially than any other team in the country. She has played many games at home, and all of them have drawn splendidly. She has still, too, to play her Thanksgiving Day game, which is bound to net her a very respectable sum.

***

Including the prices for tickets and railroad fares, it is estimated that something like $50,000 was paid by those who saw the Princeton-Yale game. And of course that does not take into consideration the money that changed hands as a result of the game.

***

It is rather a matter of regret that the Canadian and the American games of Rugby are not played alike, so that there might be an occasional international match, as in the case of cricket; or even that there might be some ordinary games between colleges, as in the case for instance of hockey. Unfortunately, however, so long as the Canadians persist in playing fifteen men in their game there will be little chance for a meeting, and this though almost yearly a challenge in one form or another comes to this country from Canada.

***

It is said that in addition to his "guards back" play Coach Woodruff of Pennsylvania has been teaching his men a few new tricks which he thinks will tell heavily in the game with Cornell.

***

One noticeable thing about the Princeton team this season is that some new men were developed to order in surprisingly short time to fill in gaps, and that as a rule the "developments" worked most satisfactorily. The Tigers will certainly have a good field of workers and players to begin with next season.

***

Yale made the mistake last Saturday of playing "stars," without any consideration as to their physical condition, evidently believing that it was safe to assume "once a star, always a star," even though a cripple. Of course she learned her mistake, but too late to be of use in the game.

***

The fact that the Princeton players have broken training for the season may be taken as proof conclusive that there is no chance of any Harvard-Princeton game this season, as has been talked of in some quarters.

***

Toronto University has won the intercollegiate championship of Canada, though beaten in the final game with Queen's University of Kingston by a score of 5—4.

***

With Princeton defeating Yale 6—0 and Cornell 6—0, many people are wondering what the result of a game between Yale and Cornell would be, with both teams constituted as they were when they played their respective games against Princeton.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Fully TWO-THIRDS of our entire stock of TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS have been REDUCED to the LOWEST POINT possible. Reductions of from $2.50 to $7.00 have been made on each one so reduced. In MILLINERY MATERIALS also, SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS have been made in every department. Ladies should not allow themselves to become victims of alluring but untrue and unscrupulous advertisers. Compare our QUALITY, STYLE, VARIETY and PRICE with those of any other house in Manhattan or Brooklyn, and you will be convinced that THE ROTHSCHILD MILLINERY HAS NO COMPETITION ON ITS OWN LEVEL.

Evening Millinery, Hair AND Dress Garniture, ETC., IN A MATCHLESS VARIETY.

Mourning Millinery, English Round Hats AND Children's Hats a Specialty WITH OUR HOUSE!

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Private Palmer of the Seventh Regiment Breaks All Records.

Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., of the Seventh Regiment broke all previous Creedmoor records yesterday. He was sworn into the National Guard at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning, becoming a member of Company G. He immediately took a train for Creedmoor, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon had qualified as marksman, sharpshooter, and expert. His father, Capt. W. H. Palmer, is the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventh Regiment. The scores at Creedmoor yesterday were:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G.....3 3 3 4 3—16 4 2 4 0 5—15 31
P. K. Reynolds, Co B.....3 4 4 4 4—19 3 5 0 0 3—11 30
H. C. Schmidt, Co. B.3 5 5 3 4—20 5 2 0 4 5—16 36
W. C. Spear, Co. B...4 3 3 4 4—18 3 3 4 3 4—17 35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

H. W. Biddle, Co. K.4 5 5 5 4—23 4 4 3 4 4—19 42
W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G.....5 4 5 5 2—22 5 4 4 5 3—21 43

EXPERT.

W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G.....4 5 3 5 5—20 4 3 5 4 3—21 41

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

Ensign C. H. Hall, Third Div.....4 5 5 5 5—24 5 4 5 4 5—23 47
Landsman C. P. Cahill, Second Div..3 4 3 5 3—18 5 5 0 5 4—19 37
Seaman H. P. Hart, Third Div.....4 3 3 4 4—18 0 4 3 5 2—14 32

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

F. D. Holder, Tp. 3..4 3 4 4 4—19 4 4 4 0 5—17 36

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

J. D. Donellan, Co. A.4 4 3 5 4—20 5 4 4 5 4—22 42

Twenty-third Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

O. T. Reeve, Co. K..5 4 4 4 4—21 4 4 4 5 5—22 43

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

T. Connolly, Co. E..4 5 4 5 5—23 5 5 4 4 4—22 45
A. F. Norton, Co. E.5 4 4 5 3—21 5 4 5 5 3—22 43

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

J. L. Brady, Co. D...4 5 4 5 4—22 5 4 4 5 5—23 45

EXPERT.

J. L. Brady, Co. D...4 5 4 5 4—22 3 4 5 4 4—20 42

One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.

EXPERT.

Capt. A. M. Hamilton, staff.....4 4 5 5 4—20 5 4 3 4 5—21 41

RAIN NO BAR TO GOLF.

H. S. Bowns Wins the Championship of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Notwithstanding the rain yesterday, two golf enthusiasts of the Crescent Athletic Club played two rounds over the links to decide the amateur golf championship of the club. The contestants were H. S. Bowns and John C. Powers. The former won by six up and five to play. The scores by strokes were:

FIRST ROUND.

H. S. Bowns—
Out .....7 6 6 6 3 6 4 5 5—48
In .....6 5 5 4 4 6 5 4 4—43—91
John C. Powers—
Out .....5 5 9 6 4 5 3 6 5—48
In .....7 6 5 6 4 4 6 5 5—48—96

SECOND ROUND.

H. S. Bowns—
Out .....9 5 6 5 5 5 4 5 6—50
In .....3 4 5 6 —19—69
John C. Powers—
Out .....7 6 7 5 4 7 3 7 4—50
In .....5 4 7 7 —23—73

The consolation cup was won by W. R. Thompson by default from E. L. Snedder. The club will hold a driving, putting, and approaching competition for members on Thanksgiving Day.

Tod Sloane Accused of Unfair Riding.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Truth accuses Tod Sloane of unfair riding in the race for the Palatine Plate on the Friday before he sailed, and says that if an objection had been lodged Sloane would assuredly have been disqualified, as he nearly sent the horse ridden by Weldon over the rails, and also palpably interfered with Liebenstein. Truth adds: "If the Stewards had done their duty they would have suspended Sloane for the remainder of the meeting. He has been flagrantly favored by the authorities during this visit, but it is to be hoped next season the Stewards will administer justice impartially."

Sale of Thoroughbreds Declared Off.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19.—Col. Sanders D. Bruce failed to sell the thoroughbreds owned jointly by himself and Dr. Carr of Gallatin, Tenn., here to-day. Only a half-dozen of the horses sold at any price, and Col. Bruce bought most of them. Among these was the eleven-year-old imported stallion Lord Esterling, by Esterling, out of Lady Speculum. The stallion brought $1,200. Col. Bruce and Dr. Carr divided the horses among themselves after the sale was declared off.

Cornell Cross Country Runs.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Cornell cross-country team to-day defeated its opponents from the University of Pennsylvania over a five-mile course by a score of 21 points to 15. The race was run in the heavy rain, and the fields and roads were in poor condition. Despite the unfavorable conditions, the time was good and the runners finished in good form.

Indians Setting Fire to Forests.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 19.—Indian Agent Nickerson of the Shoshone Reservation received a telegram from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day notifying him that Indians are illegally killing game and setting fire to forests in the Teton Mountains of Wyoming. Capt. Nickerson left to-day for Fort Washakie to investigate. The mischief is probably being done by the Bannock Indians.

If you are looking for a genuine bargain in either GRAND, UPRIGHT OR SQUARE

PIANOS

the place to find them is at

WISSNER'S.

Here are a few of the many we have to offer:

GRANDS.

STEINWAY, in best of order..... $425
CHICKERING, thoroughly repaired and polished. $385
FISCHER, nearly new..... $320
DECKER BROS., used but little; just as good as new $450

Uprights.		Squares.	
Steinway . .	$250	Hazelton . .	$120
Chickering . .	190	Steinway . .	150
Hardman . .	145	Grovesteen .	85
Kranich & Bach	180	Steinway . .	95

Easy Terms.

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NEW YORK, 25 E. 14th St.
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NEWARK, Wissner Hall, 611 Broad St.
BRIDGEPORT, 213 State St.
FACTORIES, Atlantic Av., near Franklin, B'klyn.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Present Free Lists in the Tariff Acts Likely to be Incorporated in Any Reciprocity Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Canadian Commission held no session to-day, but the two sides held separate conferences for the purpose of arranging their data for the next joint session on Tuesday. Reciprocity continued to be the main subject of discussion, and it was understood that the lumber item was receiving considerable attention.

It is probable that the present free lists in the tariff acts of Canada and the United States will be incorporated in any reciprocity agreement which may be reached, and it is pointed out by members of the commission that this will be important in giving these free lists a permanent form as parts of a treaty, rather than changeable form as part of the general statutes.

Besides the articles on the present free lists efforts are being made to extend these lists as far as possible on products in which the countries do not come into competition.

FERTILE SOIL FOUND IN ALASKA.

Experiments Show that Cereals and Potatoes Can be Raised There.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Experiments with a view to determining the adaptability of a variety of food products of the United States to the soil of Alaska have been conducted during the past season by the Department of Agriculture. Congress, stimulated by the large emigration to that country because of the Klondike gold discoveries, appropriated $10,000 for the purpose of making the experiments referred to, which have been conducted by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, the special agent of the Bureau of Experiment Stations. The professor has just returned to the city from Sitka, where he made his headquarters during his stay in Alaska, and he brings back some interesting reports of the possibilities of the soil in the vicinity of the capital of the country. Prof. Georgeson succeeded in growing and maturing oats, barley, flax, potatoes, and a number of vegetables. He also planted grasses and clovers which made considerable growth in the comparatively short season they were in the ground. It has been contended that oats, barley, flax, &c., could not be matured during the season and that good potatoes could not be produced, but the experiments show to the contrary. The potatoes were of a very desirable quality, and some of them were brought to this city and tested and found to be superior in many respects to those grown in this vicinity. Reservations of lands for future experiments were made near Sitka, on Caodiac Island, in the Cook Inlet region. Experiments were also begun in the storage of forage plants in silos for feeding animals during the Winter season. Next year the experiments will take a wider range and will include those for the feeding of the United States animals on the native forage plants. At this time Secretary Wilson has agents engaged in the northern countries of Europe in collecting varieties of the hardy seed plants of that climate for testing in the Alaskan possessions.

THE CHICAGO ALMOST READY.

Cruiser to Go Into Commission Dec. 1—Her New Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Complete arrangements have been made to put the cruiser Chicago in commission at New York on Dec. 1. Her complement of officers was announced to-day. The list includes almost entirely the officers who have served on the Vermont and at the New York Navy Yard in connection with the repair and outfitting of the Chicago. Capt. P. H. Cooper, late Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will have command, Lieut. Charles Colohan will be executive, and Lieut. W. D. Rose navigating officer. The Chicago has been out of commission for nearly three years, during which time she has undergone almost a complete transformation, with the result that she is now one of the most formidable vessels of the American Navy. Her speed has been materially increased and her armor and armament greatly strengthened. It is possible that she may be attached to the fleet which Admiral Schley is to take to Europe.

CATTLE QUARANTINE ENDED.

Federal Restrictions Removed on the Arrival of Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Restrictions imposed by the operations of the Federal quarantine line beyond which cattle were not allowed to be shipped north ceased on Nov. 15. Th establishment of this line or boundary annually is made necessary by the existence of Texas fever infection among the cattle, but as there is no danger of its spreading in the North in cold weather, the restrictions usually are removed about this time of the year. New regulations having the same object in view, however, soon will be prepared by the Agricultural Department officials, and probably will be put into effect on Jan. 1. In former years the department deferred the issuance of the regulations until the 1st of March, and afterward until the 1st of February, but experience has demonstrated the desirability of advancing the date to about the first of the year. Cattle sent north after that time, Agricultural Department officials say, may carry contagion which, failing to mature during the period of cold weather succeeding, will manifest itself in the warm Spring season and thus spread the disease. Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says the cattle industry of the country is in a prosperous condition, due partly to a falling off in supply and to increased exports.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

A glance at these items will give you an idea of the many money saving values prevailing throughout the store.

Prices Always the Lowest.

Dress Goods Section.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OVERFLOWING WITH SPECIAL BARGAINS. You should see what we have to offer before you buy elsewhere. Do not be misled by the low figures we are asking for these fine goods, as the price does not indicate the quality.

98c. 44-inch all wool Scotch Mixtures, in good line of new colorings, now 39c. per yard.

$1.00 to $1.19 45-inch French Satin JACQUARDS, now 49c. per yard.

65c. rich quality Silk Bar Plaids, in large range of colorings, NOW 39c. PER YARD.

89c. 44-inch handsome Domestic Suitings, in choice colorings, now 37½c. per yard.

Extra Special Bargains.

200 pieces fine Domestic Wool Fancies and Silk Mixtures, every yard this season's make, positively worth 45c. to 50c. a yard, OUR SALE PRICE, CHOICE, 18c. per yard.

19c.—DRESS FLANNEL—19c.

Another lot 275 pieces 36 to 40 inch fine all wool Dress Flannel, in all colorings, including reds and navy blues; this quality generally retailed from 29c. to 40c. per yard; our price, 19c. per yard.

100 pieces 50-inch very wide all wool Ladies' Cloth, in black, navy blue, browns and green and garnet, the 45c. quality, here at 29c. per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

A chance purchase enables us to offer some wonderful bargains in our black goods department, every yard warranted all wool and perfect in every respect. EXTRA SPECIAL.

78 pieces 40 to 48 inch fine all wool imported French Jacquards, every yard worth $1. OUR special price only 49c. per yard.

65 pieces 50 inch all wool black Broadcloth, the 90c. quality. HERE AT 49c. per yard.

Cloak Dept.

2d floor, front.

Ladies' black Kersey Cloth Jackets, seams strapped and all lined with very fine silk, box fronts; special at $4.98, value $6.75.

Ladies' English silk seal plush Capes, elaborately trimmed with braid and jet, lined throughout with beautiful silk; special at $6.98, value $10.00.

Ladies' extra fine Cheviot Skirts, lined throughout with French percaline velvet binding; special at $2.75, value $4.00.

Ladies' fine plain or striped taffeta silk Skirts, with full corded ruffle, extra wide sweep; special at $4.98, value $6.75.

Millinery.

2d floor.

Another special offering for Monday of short back Sailors, trimmed with silk velvet wings or breasts, at $4.75.

Also 50 of our most popular velvet covered Hats, trimmed with velvet, fancy feathers and ornaments, at $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98; actually worth from $3.50 to $7.50.

If you are in need of real fine black Ostrich Feathers do not miss our Monday's sale.

25 dozen extra quality Head Tips, three in a bunch, at $1.25; regular $2.25 kind.

25 dozen extra quality Amazon Plumes at $2.75; regular $3.75 kind.

Three Special Inducements IN Ladies' Muslin Underwear Dept.

One lot of ladies' extra good quality Muslin Gowns, in a variety of different styles, cut full size and nicely finished, worth 59c. and 69c.,

MONDAY, 39c.

One lot of Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, in V and square neck, trimmed with good embroidery and perfect fitting, usually sold at 29c. and 35c.,

MONDAY, 19c.

Ladies' Elderdown Dressing Sacques, in pink, blue, red and gray, edged with fancy black worsted, all sizes, worth 75c.,

MONDAY, 59c.

Boys' Clothing.

OUR EXHIBIT IS REMARKABLE, NOT ONLY FOR ITS LARGE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL STYLES, BUT ALSO FOR THE LOW PRICES.

Knee Pants, 4 to 15 years; all wool, pretty styles, patent elastic waistbands, perfect in make and fit, at 39c. a pair.

Boys' double breasted Suits, all wool, 50 different styles, from 4 to 16 years, beautiful assortment of colors, at $1.98 a suit.

Sailor Collar Chinchilla Reefers, 2 to 8 years; also a lot of blue high-grade Sailor Suits, 3 to 10 years; both items value $4.00 each, on sale at $2.98 each.

Chinchilla Reefers, with velvet or ulster collars, 5 to 15 years, the heavy nap, all wool goods, plaid linings, a $5.00 Reefer, we sell at $3.98.

Blue Kersey or Tan Covert Top Coats, for boys 3 to 14 years, made like a gentleman's overcoat, fly front, &c., very nobby; special at $3.98.

Young Men's TAN, BLUE, and BLACK Dress Overcoats, 14 to 20 years, with velvet collars, a regular $8.50 coat, we offer at $5.95.

Long Pants Suits 14 to 20 years, 25 styles, regular $7.50 quality, on sale at $5.95.

Boys' THREE PIECE Dress Suits, 11 to 16 years, blue mixtures, special price, $4.98.

Boys' ULSTERS, in chinchilla, melton, kersey, and frieze, special inducements.

Clothing Dept., Second floor, front.

THREE LEADERS IN OUR Men's Furnishing Dept. FOR MONDAY.

SWEATERS.

One lot of Men's extra quality all-wool Sweaters, in navy, garnet, green and black, made with turtle neck and sailor collar; also small coat collar; these are an odd lot of Sweaters and formerly sold at $2.00 to $2.50,

MONDAY'S PRICE $1.19.

SHIRTS.

Men's all colored, laundered Shirts, with stiff bosom and pair of cuffs to match, cut full sizes and warranted fast colors; they are all made of the newest and latest patterns, in percale and Madras, and have always been sold for $1.00 and $1.25.

MONDAY'S PRICE 79c.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's wool fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in natural and camel's hair; Shirts finished with silk binding and Drawers with double crotch, pearl buttons and drawer supporters; these goods are good value at $1.00,

MONDAY'S PRICE 69c.

THREE EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS —IN— Kid Glove Dept. MONDAY.

Ladies' real Kid Gloves, with 3 pearl clasps and fancy beaded embroidery, in combination colorings to correspond with glove; these gloves are perfect in every respect and sold at $2.00 and $2.25 a pair; our price, Monday only, $1.19.

Ladies' fine Kid Gloves and Mochas, in slates, &c., made with two clasps, and embroidered backs, good value for $1.00,

MONDAY'S PRICE 69c.

25 dozen very fine ladies' imported all-wool Gloves, in a great variety of plaids and fancy combinations, suitable for walking, driving, or bicycling; these goods are samples and are retailed at 75c. to $1.50,

MONDAY'S PRICE, 39c.

Silks. Silks.

BIG VALUES.

50 pieces black Brocaded Satin Velour, the 49c. quality, here, for this sale, at 25c. per yard.

35 pieces all-silk black Brocaded Satins, the 55c. quality, here at 37½c. per yard.

Colored Taffeta Silks.

Another lot of the 55c. quality of plain colored Taffeta Silks, here, for this sale, 38c. per yard.

Black Satin Duchesse.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

The $1.45 quality all-silk black Satin Duchesse (wear warranted,) for this sale, only 95c. per yard.

Velvet Department.

SPECIAL VALUES.

150 pieces black silk-finish Velvets, 24 inches wide, for waists and entire costumes, special, 49c., 58c., 69c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25, and $1.39 per yard, (samples cheerfully given.)

Umbrellas.

26-inch Ladies' and Gents' Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, selvage edge, with handsome French gilt handles, warranted to wear, $2.25 each.

SPANISH GUNS UNLOADED.

A Dangerous Operation Performed by Ensign Sticht.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A difficult and dangerous operation was successfully accomplished at the navy yard to-day by Ensign Sticht, Inspector of Ordnance there, in removing the charges from half a dozen of the captured Spanish rifled guns recovered from the Teresa, the Vizcaya, and the Oquendo, and brought to the yard on the Leonidas. The breech plugs of these guns were rusted, and the wreckers who placed them on the Leonidas were afraid to attempt the dangerous task of unloading them in their condition, the ammunition being inclosed in a brass cartridge case with a primer in the rear and a percussion fuse on the point of the shell.

It was found that in the case of three of the loaded guns the Spanish gunners in their haste had forgotten to remove the safety checks from the percussion fuses, so that even had the shells struck the mark they never would have exploded.

California Train Robbers Foiled.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Nov. 19.—The west-bound overland passenger train was held up by four robbers about 1 o'clock this morning between Daggett and Barstow. Express Messenger Hutchinson drove them off with buckshot, and the train pulled out for Los Angeles. At Barstow the train men sent a posse back to the scene of the hold-up, where the body of one of the robbers was found, perforated with shot. A special train, with Sheriff Holcomb, has just left this city for the scene of the hold-up.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

If you are looking for choice goods we can supply all needs at our usual low prices for fine goods; UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENTS to select from.

DRESS GOODS.

On Bargain Table, 36-inch All Wool Boucle; 39-inch all wool Cheviots, neat mixtures; 38-inch Satin-finish Novelties; 36-inch Lustre Wool Brocade, cotton warp; none of these were sold for less than 35c.; your choice at 19c. per yard.

36-inch All Wool Flannel Cloth, full line of colors and mixtures, 25c.

38-inch All Wool Cashmere, all shades, 29c.

44-inch Fine Twill French Serge, pure wool, 39c. per yard.

Imported Dress Goods, also granites and neat novelties, 89c. and $1.00 fabrics, at 59c. per yard.

39-inch Cheviot, neat mixtures, wool warp, was 50c., at 29c. per yard.

$1.00 grade Broadcloth, all shades, 89c. per yard.

50-inch Ladies' Cloth, pure wool, plain weave, 49c. per yard.

50-inch Pure Wool Cheviots, all colors, for Monday, 59c. per yard.

Imported Broadcloth, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 per yard.

SILKS.

Fancy Taffeta Silks, 69c. and 79c. lines, special at 59c. per yard.

$1.25 grade Plaid Silks, new French styles, 98c. per yard.

$1.00 grade Fancy Plaid Silks, 85c. per yard.

Plain Taffeta Silks, all the leading colors, 75c. per yard.

Taffeta Silks, good values, 59c. and 69c. per yard.

New Silks, checks and stripes, $1.25 kind at 98c. per yard.

Satins, half silk, 39c., 49c., 59c. per yard.

Taffeta Finish Japan Silks, street or evening shades, 39c. per yard.

Good China Silks, special at 29c. per yard.

19-inch Black Taffeta, all silk, 39c. per yard; 20-inch, 49c. per yard; 21-inch, 59c. per yard; 24-inch, 85c. per yard.

19-inch Black Satin Duchesse, 49c. and 59c. per yard.

24-inch Black Satin Duchesse, 79c., 89c., 98c. per yard.

Books, Booklets, Stationery, Cards, Calendars, etc., will occupy the Annex (the old Horton store).

A complete assortment of all the latest publications and Copyright Books and Libraries, suitable for Families, Sunday Schools and Associations; Gifts in largest variety and qualities, to suit all demands; Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals, Dictionaries and Toy Books. Desk Sets, in leather, sterling silver, enamel and brass. Large assortment of Fountain Pens. All the newest designs in Fancy Paper. Orders for Crepe Paper Articles promptly filled.

TOILETS.

Fine Imported Face Powder, 10c.

Bunion Plasters, 5c. per box.

Seidlitz Powders, 15c. per box.

8-ounce bottle Pure Glycerine, 20c.

Foot Comfort, special at 20c. per bottle.

Rose and Cucumber Cream, special at 15c. per bottle.

Hand Scrubs, 2c. each.

Four cakes of Soap in box, special at 10c. per box.

Celluloid Trays, 15c.

Pure Glycerine Soap, 8c. per bar.

Imported Sachet Powder, 10c. per ounce.

Fancy Celluloid Sets, three pieces, for $1.59.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Ready-made Sheets, less than cost of material, 1½x2½, 25c.; 1¾x2½, 29c.; 2x2½, 32c.; 2¼x2½, 35c.; 2½x2½, 38c.

Fine and Heavy Sheets.

2x2½ yards, material cost 45c., at 40c.

2¼x2½ yards, material cost 50c., at 45c.

2½x2½ yards, material cost 56c., at 50c.

Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, 7c. each.

Extra Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, 9c. each.

Extra Fine Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, 12½c. each.

BLANKETS.

Cotton Blankets, white and colored, 39c. per pair.

11-4 Wool Blankets, $2.75, $3.48, $3.98 per pair.

All Wool Blankets, value $4.50, at $3.19 per pair.

Full line of California All Wool Blankets, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4, $4.75 to $9.98 per pair.

Large assortment Winter Comfortables, filled white cotton, full sizes, 75c. to $2.75 each; extra sizes, $1.50 to $2.75 each.

Full Size Down Comfortables, $4.48 to $11.75.

Large stock of Horse Blankets, in blue and fawn, 5, 7 and 10 pounds.

Plush Lap Robes, plain and fancy, $1.98 to $10.00.

Lace Curtains.

Extensive purchases from the leading manufacturers enable us to offer the several kinds at less than cost of manufacture. Comparison of prices invited.

Irish Point Curtains, value $3.69 to $10.25; special at $2.50, $3.98, $4.89, $5.50, $6.75, and $7.98 per pair.

Nottingham Curtains, white or ecru, 98c., $1.15, $1.55, $1.75, $1.98, $2.25, $2.50, $2.98 and upward.

Tapestry Curtains, deep fringe top and bottom, for Monday only, $2.98, $4.50, $6.75.

Large assortment Irish Point Lace, suitable for vestibule doors.

18 inches wide, 55c., 69c., 89c., 98c., $1.15 per yard.

30 inches wide, 69c., 79c., 98c., $1.15 per yard.

Estimates furnished on Window Shades, at special prices.

CHINA.

500 Decorated Fancy Platters, were 19c., now 10c.

500 German China Dessert Plates, gold line and floral decorations, were 25c., now 15c.

Condensed Milk Jars, 29c.

German China Salad Bowls, very pretty decoration, were 39c., now 25c.

Decorated China Cranberry Saucers, were 7c., now 4c.

Decorated Oatmeal Bowls, were 15c.; now 10c.

Double China Egg Cups, 5c.

German China Dinner Set, 113 pieces, $12.00.

French China Dinner Sets, were $26.00; now $22.00.

German China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, $4.98.

Fancy Decorated Handle Nut and Salad Dishes, good value $1.25, at 79c.

Decorated China Celery Trays, 60c. kind, at 39c.; 98c. kind, at 69c.; $1.25 kind, at 79c.

GLASSWARE.

Rich cuttings, our Special Water Bottle, deep cut, value $4.50, at $2.49.

Salad Bowls, value $3.98, at $2.98.

Deep Cut Handle Olive Dish, special at $2.68.

Cut Water Tumblers, special at $2.00 per dozen.

Ruby and Amber Colored Water Pitchers, were 69c.; now 39c.

Sugar and Creams, 3c. each.

Fruit Saucers, 2 for 5c.

Flower Vases, 5c. each.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, 5c.

Salad Bowls, 14c.

Cake Plates, 14c.

Handle Pickle Dishes, were 20c., now 12c.

Footed Jelly Glasses, 9c. each.

UNDERWEAR.

Muslin Corset Covers, long waisted, felled seams, 7c.

Muslin Drawers, hem and fine tucks, yoke band, 19c.

Muslin Gowns, tucks, embroidered insertings and ruffles, 38c.

Muslin Gowns, high neck and empire styles, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, 64c and 68c.

GINGHAM KITCHEN APRONS, 9c.; three for 25c.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston Street and Smith Street.

Colored Man Killed by White Caps.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 19.—A special to The News from Nashville says: John Smartt, a well disposed colored citizen, living at Chapeltown, one and a half miles from Smartt's Station, in Warren County, Tenn., was shot and killed by White Caps last night. The White Caps had served notice upon his son Mack. At a late hour twenty-three men visited his house. Mack was ordered to come out, but refused; whereupon coal oil was poured on the side of the hut, but not ignited. A torch was lit and placed near the house, and the elder Smartt, thinking the house was on fire, rushed out into the yard, where he was shot and died instantly. The White Caps rode away immediately after the killing.

Naval Apprentices Must be Older.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Acting upon the recomendation of Capt. Dickens, Secretary Long has increased the age requirement in the case of apprentices admitted to the naval service from fourteen years to fifteen years. Capt. Dickens found, from the reports of the commanding officers of vessels and from the Superintendents of the training stations, that the average boy of fourteen years was not sufficiently developed physically to properly receive the training of an apprentice. Most of the boys were under 100 pounds weight and not strong enough to pull an oar in heavy weather and to go out on the yardarm.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free. References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert." 165 Fulton St. Brooklyn. N. Y. Tel. 1853.

California Fruit Shipments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Deciduous fruit shipments from California to the Eastern markets have about ceased for the season of 1898, with the exception of grapes and apples. The total shipments for the season to date amount to 4,850 cars, as against 5,400 cars for last season. This is a falling off of 550 cars, which is considerably less than was anticipated early in the season, owing to the drought. Prunes, raisins, and dried fruits are moving East in large quantities. It is estimated that the raisin shipments will amount to 4,000 cars and that the prune crop and the dried fruit shipments will each aggregate about the same number of cars.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Business Without Special Features Maintained.

CENTRES OF BUYING IN LOTS

Rebuilding in Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets—The Latest Sales by Brokers.

There has been no Broadway deal or other startling topic for brokers' conversation during the week, and few of the transactions have had anything of the investment element about them, but there has been, nevertheless, an amount of business equal to that of any week of the Fall season so far, and, if anything, more diversified.

Sales of vacant property were rather numerous in comparison with the total amount of dealing, and are interesting chiefly as showing the four or five localities which seem to be centres of present activity in lot buying. Another large plot, part of the old Polo Grounds, changed hands, while the demand along Central Park West was evidenced by the sale of a corner at Seventy-first Street. The large plot owned by the Fleming estate at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, which was indifferently received at auction not many weeks ago, was disposed of at private contract. The section north of Ninetieth Street and east of Second Avenue, with the introduction of the underground trolley on the latter thoroughfare, has commanded the attention of builders, and last week eight lots at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-second Street were bought for improvement.

In many ways the most significant transaction of the week was the purchase of 43 East Twentieth Street by Boehm & Coon. It follows closely the buying of 39 East Nineteenth Street for improvement and would seem to indicate something of a rebuilding movement in the streets just north of Union Square, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, similar to that which has been going on in Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. It has been common talk for the last week, although none of the interested parties will admit it, that the purchasers of 39 East Twentieth Street have also secured No. 41, together with an abutting parcel affording a frontage of 25 feet on Twenty-first Street. The announcement that the site will be improved with an eight-story building, moreover, makes it probable that more than a single lot is involved.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

George Vesser has sold an old building, 25 by 100, at 58 Henry Street.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Edward Bement to Frank J. Nettleton of Los Angeles, Cal., at plot of thirteen acres on Bement and Forest Avenues, Livingston, S. I.

Brunner & Goldstein have sold the five-story tenement, 22 by 55, at the northwest corner of Orchard and Delancey Streets.

Lalor & Berringer have sold for Kempner Brothers to J. V. Webber a vacant plot of ground on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 40 feet west of Park Avenue.

The same firm has sold to C. & A. Weber for Solomon Marx the plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 40 feet west of Park Avenue, for $75,000. Three five-story American basement private dwellings will be erected on this site immediately.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Pierce Barrett to George Brown 1,653 Lexington Avenue, a five-story brownstone single flat, lot 16.8 by 70.

Robert Westcott has sold to Peter Talbot a vacant plot on Riverside Drive, 76 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, with a frontage of 50 feet. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the site.

Francis T. Underhill has sold for the Frederic Bronson estate to a Mr. Bullock 126 Seventh Avenue, a four-story store and tenement, on lot 17 by 100, 54 feet south of Eighteenth Street.

Leitner & Marks have sold to Schneider & Hoffmeister for a Mrs. Herzog, four lots on the east side of Beach Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 100 by 100, and to William Wainwright, for the same owner, four lots, 100 by 100, on the west side of Union Avenue, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

Douglas Robinson & Co., representing the estate of Charlotte H. P. Skidmore, have sold, through the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter, to a client of theirs, the private dwelling, 800 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street, being 30 feet on the street by 100 feet on Madison Avenue, at over $150,000.

The same firm has also sold, in conjunction with Charles S. Brown, for the Julia E. Brown estate, 27 East Thirty-fifth Street, a two-story private stable, on lot 25 by 100, adjoining the Church of the Incarnation.

C. Haas & Co. have purchased for Max Hart two five-story flats, 366 and 368 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, each 25 by 100, at $25,000, from a Mr. O'Gorman. Mr. Hart gives in part payment at $12,000 a plot on Vanderbilt Avenue, 125 by 150, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

Klingenstein & Fox are reported to have bought 103 to 111 Seventh Street, on plot 92.3 by 100.

Joseph Bierhoff has sold to H. Scheidberg for Lewis Morrison 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 99.11. He has also sold for H. Scheidberg to a Mrs. Andrews 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, similar dwelling and lot. He has also sold for James H. Cubberly to P. Bernat 536 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a four-story single flat, 17.1 by 99.11.

It is reported that W. L. Crow & Taylor have sold to A. Van Horn Stuyvesant the new apartment house at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Other sales reported yesterday are as follows: The five-story stone-front flat 1,653 Lexington Avenue, by Pierce Barrett to George B. Brown; two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, east of Eighth Avenue, by A. Gotheimer; the plot on the west side of Third Avenue, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 130, with old building, by Mrs. Marcella Williams, for about $11,600; the plot of six lots on Katonah Avenue, near Two Hundred and Fortieth Street, by the owner, to H. Scheidberg, and the resale of 534 and 536 East Eleventh Street, for improvement, by Janpole & Werner to Gerson Hyman.

The Auction Room.

There was a moderate amount of interest shown in the partition sales of some east-side flats and small parcels beyond the Harlem, on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the results of voluntary offerings through the week were on the whole rather discouraging, and it must be admitted that for those who have withheld their properties until after election, in the hope that the auction market would show more favorable results, there has as yet been little that is tempting. Auctioneer Ryan succeeded only by the hardest kind of work in getting very moderate prices for two buildings on South William and Pearl Streets, while his other offering on Thursday of twelve parcels, by order of Coudert Brothers, resulted, with one exception, a plot at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Washington Avenue, in bidding in and withdrawals.

It is said that the inferior quality of the properties put up is in a large measure responsible for the sluggish condition of the auction market, and while this may be the fact, it is but one side to a piece of reasoning in a circle, for the holders of more desirable property can reply with equal force that they cannot be expected to come into the field with nothing in prospect but the privilege of withdrawing an offering after a few unsatisfactory bids. It would seem then that one of the parties must take the first step—either the buyers must show an excessive interest in third-rate offerings, or the owners must give bidders a trial on some property, the character of which is beyond suspicion.

A more satisfactory basis of judgment may be found in the schedule for this week, which contains a number of parcels of good quality, and yet of moderate value. The sale of four lots on Claremont Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, by Auctioneer Harnett on Tuesday will be interesting, as compared with one held something over a year ago involving lots on the same avenue about three blocks further south. The prices at that time ranged from $7,000 to $8,500. An executor's announcement for Tuesday covers 277 Grand Street, and other public auction offerings for the same day are 22 East Tenth Street, 143 East Forty-eighth Street, and 1,334 and 1,336 Third Avenue. Third Avenue will receive a good test at auction. No. 860 is down for sale under foreclosure, and 243, southeast corner of Twentieth Street, and 450, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, are part of an executor's offering for Wednesday, which also includes the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-seventh Street, 96 Lexington Avenue, and 240 East Twenty-first Street.

A plot of about fifteen lots on the Boulevard Lafayette, near One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, if extended, will be put up by Auctioneer Phillips on Wednesday.

The foreclosure sale of the Hotel Gerlach was again adjourned, and is announced for Tuesday. The eight-story building 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street, will be sold on Wednesday to satisfy a claim of about $108,000. Among other properties to be sold by order of the court are 108 Greenwich Street, the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Place and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and the two flats occupying the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets.

There were recorded last week 350 mortgages for $4,537,647, of which 131, for $1,670,544, were at 5 per cent., 154, for $1,234,403, were at more, and 65, for $1,630,700, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 319 mortgages for $5,376,148, of which 133, for $3,113,177, were at 5 per cent.; 137, for $1,158,074, were at more, and 49, for $1,104,897, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 21.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Reginal D. Woodward, referee, 73 and 75 Gold Street, west side, 24.10 feet south of Spruce Street, 25.4 and 25, respectively, by 25, four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $26,250.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, twenty-four lots in the block bounded by Seaman Avenue, Emerson, and Isham Streets, in the Inwood section. Due on judgment, $16,798.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 76 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,021.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, King's Bridge Avenue, extending through to Ackerman Street, 80 feet north of Varian Street, 48 by 225 by 48 by 227, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,627.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 54.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 26.2 by 122.3⅜ by 25 by 114.3⅞, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,674.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, J. W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 152 and 154 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 290 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $3,666; subject to other mortgages on each for $20,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 31 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 413 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.8½, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,318.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.3 by 110.5 by 88.2 by 135.5, three-story frame hotel, with one-story frame outbuildings. Due on judgment, $3,150.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,334 and 1,336 Third Avenue, west side, 51.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, each 25.6 by 100, two five-story brick and stone-front flats.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James F. Davenport, referee, Rockfield Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, north side, 350 feet east of Marion Avenue, 25 by 127.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,653.

By Solomon De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $413,905.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George T. Davidson, referee, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 101.7 by 25 by 101.8, four-story brick tenement with store, together with right to strip at the rear 25 by 4.6. Due on judgment, $6,218.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 322 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; Lot 175 on the map of Belmont Village, West Farms, being on the southeast side of Taylor Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emile Benneville, referee, 64 West Seventieth Street, south side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $17,717.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Claremont Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and opposite Claremont Place, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 102.6 feet to 115.3 feet.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, three lots, each 20 by 90.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 22 East Tenth Street, south side, 90.3 feet west of University Place, 25 by 92, four-story brown-stone front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 277 Grand Street, south side, 60 feet east of Forsyth Street, 20 by 69.7, three-story brick building, together with right to strip, 20 by 5.1, at the rear.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 143 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 274 feet west of Third Avenue, 16 by 70.4 and irregular, five-story brick flat.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, Boulevard Lafayette, at about One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, if extended, plot of about fifteen lots, 158.6 by 303.3 by 140 by 220.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 31 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 413 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.8½, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,318.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.3 by 110.5 by 88.2 by 135.5, three-story frame hotel, with one-story frame outbuildings. Due on judgment, $3,150.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,334 and 1,336 Third Avenue, west side, 51.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, each 25.6 by 100, two five-story brick and stone-front flats.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James F. Davenport, referee, Rockfield Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, north side, 350 feet east of Marion Avenue, 25 by 127.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,653.

By Solomon De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $413,905.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George T. Davidson, referee, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 101.7 by 25 by 101.8, four-story brick tenement with store, together with right to strip at the rear 25 by 4.6. Due on judgment, $6,218.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 322 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; Lot 175 on the map of Belmont Village, West Farms, being on the southeast side of Taylor Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emile Benneville, referee, 64 West Seventieth Street, south side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $17,717.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Claremont Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and opposite Claremont Place, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 102.6 feet to 115.3 feet.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, three lots, each 20 by 90.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 22 East Tenth Street, south side, 90.3 feet west of University Place, 25 by 92, four-story brown-stone front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 277 Grand Street, south side, 60 feet east of Forsyth Street, 20 by 69.7, three-story brick building, together with right to strip, 20 by 5.1, at the rear.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 143 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 274 feet west of Third Avenue, 16 by 70.4 and irregular, five-story brick flat.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 806 and 808 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,767; subject to other mortgages for $23,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace K. Doherty, referee, 11 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.8¾, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,438.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, Lots 68 and 80, on map of Riverdale, Twenty-fourth Ward, extending through from Independence, formerly Palisade, to Arlington Avenue, 468.8 by 100 by 461.9 by 100, vacant; one-half of Lot 69 on same map, on the west side of Arlington Avenue, 50 feet north of the foregoing, 50.1½ by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,517; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 64 St. Mark's Place, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 25 by 80.3; Julius Dreyfus of 530 Broadway, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,500.

No. 417 East Forty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 97.5; Mrs. Lizzie Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, owner; Hugo Kafka of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 86; A. C. Hall of 265 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $69,000.

Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 200.1 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.9; Joseph F. Doyle of 795 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $45,000.

Bryant Street, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.2 by 40.6; Samuel Kenny, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten of 994 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,600.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northeast corner of Walnut Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 15 by 100; William V. Murray of 289 Barrow Street, Jersey City, owner; J. A. Murray of 519 East Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 335 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, Susan L. and R. King, owners; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 1,393 and 1,395 Broadway, to a three-story brick and iron store and lofts, Wendel estate, 79 Maiden Lane, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $500.

No. 931 Broadway, to a three-story brick restaurant, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, owner; Paul Batze of 122 West Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 35 Crosby Street, to a seven-story brick tenement, Mary E. Ray, owner; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 2,189 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store, Purdy Brothers of 2,195 Third Avenue, owners; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $400.

No. 451 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, Mary Rogers, owner; Newman & Duncan of 244 West Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 175 One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, west of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Mary Karst of 571 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 19.

BRONX AV, s e corner of Morris St, 55 x90x36.5x92.6; Dora Hollowood to Margaret Hollowood 1

CANNON ST, n s corner of Stanton St, 125x100; Sender Jarmulowsky and wife to Rebecca Cohn 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 195 ft n of Tremont Av, 20x100; Henry Schopper and wife to Josephine Schwarz 1

DOWNING ST, 45 and 47, 29.7x90; William S. Hull to George A. Hull 1,000

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 139th St, 18x80; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Catharine C. Crosby, executrix and trustee 12,000

HEMPDEN ST, s s, 50 ft w of Andrews Av, 50x100; Charles J. G. Hall, referee, to E. B. Harper 4,650

LEBANON ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Clinton Av, 16.8x95; Henry Schopper and wife to Josephine Schwarz 1

RYER AV, e s, 407.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x99.9x50x99.4; Alfred Siegman to Sarah Blauvelt 1,500

16TH ST, 532 East, 25x103.3; Emma Dorfler to Jacob Dorfler 21,150

28TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Miriam S. Bernhard to Robert L. Askey 1

33D ST, s s, 370 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth Woodward, executrix, to Elizabeth Woodward and others 13,000

55TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; William S. Webb and wife to Edward Kemp 55,000

70TH ST, s s, 119.9 ft w of Franklin Av, 18.11x125x18.10x124; Paul E. Magyary to Irma Magyary 1

Recorded Leases.

DUFFY, Peter, to S. Weber Parker; 1,418 Broadway, 10 years $7,000

HENDRICKS, Edmund, as executor, to Baer & Nobel; 34 Old Slip, 3 5-12 years.. 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

ASKEY, Robert L., to Thomas E. Greacen; s s of 28th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, ½ year $10,000

ASKEY, Robert L., to Daniel Levy; s s of 28th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, ½ year.. 6,250

BENSON, Irene E. and Grenville R., to Manhattan Real Estate and Loan Company; e s of Manhattan Av, 51.3 ft s of 106th St, installments 900

BRIDGMAN, Alfred, to the Institution for the Saving of Merchants' Clerks; 276 Broadway, 3 years 10,000

COHN, Rebecca, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Stanton St, n e corner of Cannon St, installments 8,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., and Robert Ferguson to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 33d St, 370 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 9,000

DUNCAN, Minna, to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees; n e corner of Jerome Av and 177th St, 3 years 19,000

GOTTESMAN, Sigmund, and Hilda to Carrie Gottgetreu; 142 West 129th St, 3 years 15,000

HARPER, Emma B., to Adelia J. Walgrove and others, executors, &c.; s s of Hampden St, 50 ft w of Andrews Av, 3 years 3,500

HINDERSON, Leopold, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 85th St, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 13,000

KATZ, Max J., and Frederick Haugh to Frank A. Seitz; n s of 118th St, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year 12,000

KEHOE, Catherine, to Henry Peetsch; n e corner of 1st Av and 114th St, demand 1,500

KLEIN, Samuel, to Sigmund Cohn; 3 to 7 Manhattan St, w s, 67.3 ft n of Houston St, 1 year 1,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Guarantee Company; Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9, on Carpenter's map of Morrisania, demand 10,000

McDONALD, Eliza M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 12th St, 21 ft e of Greenwich St, 1 year 2,000

MINTON, Sophia E., as trustee, to the trustees of the New York Society Library; 39 South William St, and 29 Stone St, ½ 1,300

MUXOLL, Charles, to Emily L. Wiggins; e s of Webster Av, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 5 years 10,000

SMITH, John H., to Martha D. Greenhaigh, as executrix; parcel bounded w by Pelham Av, s by Bronx Parkway, e by Bronx River, s by public school property, Bronxville, ⅞ part, 10 years 1,000

THE MANHATTAN BRASS COMPANY to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 28th St, 380 ft w of 3d Av, demand 55,000

THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to Hannah Peyser; n s of 137th St, 275 ft e of 12th Av, 5 years 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HEROLD, Gertrude R., to the Twelfth Ward Bank $10,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 28,500

WRIGHT, David P., to J. C. Julius Langbein 500

WILLMANN, Edward, to Emma S. Hahn. 1,000

MOUNT MORRIS BANK to Gertrude R. Herold ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 164th to 165th St x100; Tom W. Hartley against John E. Darragh, owner and contractor 4,250

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Bush St, 24x100; Arthur E. Whitely against Mrs. John J. McCaffrey, owner; John J. McCaffrey, contractor $146

BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 125x100; Isaac Vrasda against Dexter B. Horton, owner and contractor; John Coar, contractor 402

GRAND AV, e s, 150 and 350 ft n of 184th St, each 25x49x27.6x40; Davidson Av, w s, 300 ft n of 184th St, 25x49x27.6x49; Frank Schmeider against Adiline and George Yeandle, owners and contractors; Pearson Lane, contractor 38

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.5x100.3; Coburn & Dodge against John Walker, owner and contractor 800

167TH ST, 33 West; Alvina Menton against Caroline E. Marshall, owner and contractor 3,620

167TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Yellow Pine Company against John F. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor 3,322

110TH ST, 249 East; H. Klein against Emma Weinecke, owner and contractor. 32

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 224 and 230, and 120 to 126 Walker St; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Rudolph Raskin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

EAST BROADWAY, n e corner of Catherine St, 27x½ block x 32.9x½ block, leasehold; Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., against Virginia P. Kelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Abbott & Perry.

GREEN LANE or AV, s e corner of proposed 5th St, 25x100x28.5x100.1, 24th Ward; William De Mott against Earl S. Benhan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

3D AV, 360; John B. Miller against John A. Chanler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. T. Goodwin.

3D ST, 321 and 323 East; People's Bank of the City of New York against Jacob Osnowitz and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Blumenthal & Hirsch.

4TH ST, 238 and 285 East; Henry Gundlach and another against Samuel Harris and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

8TH ST, n s, 52.6 ft e of 2d Av, 52.6x114, William's Bridge; John Cameron against Marietta De Pasquale and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.

16TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x103.1; Emilie Byrnes against John A. Cooper and others, (partition;) attorney, T. C. Byrne.

86TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Riverside Drive, 96x100.8; Francis M. Jencks against Edward S. Betts and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

88TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 138.11x100.8; Alwin Eisert against Frank W. Gilbert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

135TH ST, 835 to 841 East; William Birrell against Ferdinand Forsch and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. P. Johnes.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ON 68TH AND 69TH STS., EAST OF 3D AV., we have to rent three-story high-stoop dwellings, of modern plan and plumbing, and handsomely decorated; rents, $800 to $1,100. Watchman, in 231 East 68th St.
Firm L.J.CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty St.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT AND American basement houses, No. 450 to 464 West 145th St.; rent, $1,000. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

271 WEST 132D ST.—Modern three-story high-stoop house, perfect repair; rent, $850.
Firm L.J.CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.; 1,181 3d Av.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.

ELBERON, N. J.—Vicinity; desirable cottages for sale; also Allenhurst, Cedar Av., Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road; $6,500, $15,500 to $60,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Ownership of a model up to date New York City House, ideal location total every convenience cost to carry per week from $3.85 to $10. Write or call for full particulars

Realty Trust

60-62 Liberty St., Manhattan

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE

At 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, NOON,

9 NEWLY BUILT MODERN FLATS

including

2 SUPERB CORNERS, WITH STORES,

being entire front on north side

FREEMAN STREET,

extending from

Southern Boulevard

TO

Intervale Avenue.

All 100-ft. thoroughfares, in rapidly building portion of the Borough of the BRONX, (23D WARD,) NEW YORK CITY.

Each a modern, well-built, 4-story double apartment house, about 27x83, with handsome front. All desirably located on line of SOUTHERN BOULEVARD TROLLEY R. R., and about 7 minutes' walk east of 169th Street Station of ELEVATED R. R.

Maps and particulars with Thomas Allison, Referee, 59 Liberty Street; Rose & Putzel, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 261 Broadway, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r. EXECUTRIX'S SALE.

Estate of Charles B. Cornell, deceased. By order of Maria L. Cornell, Executrix.

No. 450 Third Ave. and 163-165 East 31st St.

being northwest corner.

The valuable Lot, with two five-story brick Flats, with stores, thereon; size of lot, 25x80.

No. 96 Lexington Ave.

near 27th St.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brick Dwelling; size 19.9x51.

No. 240 East 21st St.

Three-story brick private Dwelling; size of lot, 21x92.

N. W. Corner Central Park West and 97th St.

Five-story and basement brick and stone Building; well rented; size of lot, 25.11x100.

No. 243 3d Av. & 202 E. 20th St.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER 20TH ST. (STUYVESANT LEASEHOLD.)

Four-story brick Flat, with stores, and four-story brick Dwelling; size of lot, 19.6x70.

To be sold at auction

Wednesday, November 23, 1898,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, by BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., Auct'rs.

Book maps and further particulars of HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Attorney, 150 Broadway, or Auctioneers', 66 Liberty St.

SAME DAY.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86 Carmine St.,

four two-and-a-half-story brick and frame Buildings, with stores in Nos. 80 and 82; size of lots, 20x60 each.

Further particulars at Auctioneers', 66 Liberty St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction,

Wednesday, December 7th, 1898,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York eal Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Seventh Avenue,

Being northwesterly corner of Greenwich and Seventh Avenues, size of plot 127 ft. on 7th Av. x 107 ft. on Greenwich Av., with 4-story and basement brick building and 2-story brick buildings thereon; terms liberal.

Maps and further particulars of Auctioneers, No. 66 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, NOV. 22,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

CLAREMONT AVENUE,

East Side, 375 feet north of 122d St.

4 FULL LOTS fronting on Grant's Tomb and Park between Riverside Drive and Claremont Av.

VANDERBILT AVENUE,

East Side, 40 feet north of 172d St.

3 lots, 20x90 each.

One block north of Railroad Station at Wendover Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

Estate of Elizabeth Shieser, deceased.

609 EAST 156TH ST.

2-story and cellar frame, accommodating 2 families. 22x45. Lot, 24.6x100.

Joseph N. Goldbacher, Attorney, 229 Broadway.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

324 AND 326 EAST 110TH ST.

2 very valuable lots, 25x100.11 each, with 1-story frame buildings.

Wilder & Anderson, Esqs., Attorneys, 45 Cedar St.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, Will sell at auction TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

216 WEST 72D ST.—4-story and basement brick and stone dwelling and lot, 20x57 x extension x 102.2; 1-story and basement B. P. extension, foyer hall; exposed plumbing; newly decorated; perfect order.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RESIDENTIAL SITE.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23D, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

A very desirable plot of land, (about 15 lots,) situated on Fort Washington Heights, Near 190th St., FRONTING ON PUBLIC DRIVE OR FRENCH BOULEVARD.

For terms, maps, etc., apply to Messrs. Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau St., or Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCT'R, will sell at auction at the New Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1898,

Valuable Store and Investment Property to close a partnership, 1,334 and 1,336 3d Av., between 76th and 77th Sts.

the valuable lots with two substantially built five-story store and finished basement Apartment Houses, arranged for two families on a floor; four and five rooms each; all modern improvements; well rented and in good order; terms liberal.

BERNARD METZGAR, Esq., Attorney, 261 Broadway.

Particulars with attorney, or auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

THOMPSON & PRYOR, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Monday, November 28th, 1898,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 663 LEXINGTON AVENUE,

the desirable four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop private dwelling; size of lot, 20x80x80.

For further particulars inquire of Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine Street, N. Y. City, or at the office of the Attorneys, MONTGOMERY & CAMPBELL, No. 46 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

50 LOVELY HOMES.

To-day, under the same plan by which we have already placed clients of ours in possession and ownership of over $4,000,000 worth of Homes,

We offer the choice of fifty elegant New Houses, as perfect in every detail as modern architecture makes possible, situated 250 feet above the Hudson, on Glenwood Heights, Yonkers—New York's most convenient, popular, and prosperous suburb.

DISTANCE....From Chambers St., 50 minutes. From 42d St., 28 minutes.
PRICES.....$3,000 to $20,000.
TERMS.....Ten per cent. down; remainder in monthly installments less than rent—or as you want to pay it.

A magnificent opportunity to begin living in your own home. Eat your next Thanksgiving turkey there, if you will only say the word—and say it now—to us.

Descriptive matter free at office or by mail. Carriage will meet at Yonkers trains leaving New York Central Station, 42d St., every Tuesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2:10; 125th St., 2:18; or by previous arrangement, at any time, day or evening.

NEW YORK BUIL

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Many Persons Visit the New Royal Limited Train of the Blue Line in Jersey City.

Admiring attention was given by several hundred persons yesterday to a train of new cars which stood on a side track in the train shed of the Jersey Central Railroad in Jersey City. These new cars were built by Pullman for the Royal Limited train of the Royal Blue Line, and beginning to-day they will run regularly between New York and Washington. In point of comfort and richness of decoration these cars are models of fine workmanship. The Baltimore and Ohio passenger officials describe the Royal Limited as "the finest train in the world," and most persons after inspecting the cars would be disinclined to criticise the Baltimore and Ohio people for their enthusiasm.

Properly speaking, the Royal Limited is a dual train composed of luxurious parlor cars, café-smoking, and dining cars. The two trains are exact counterparts, and according to the schedule they will leave New York and Washington simultaneously at 3 o'clock P. M. daily. Each car contains the most improved appliances, and some unique features in decoration are introduced. The polished woods are of as fine quality as were ever put into a railway coach. The parlor cars Empress, Czarina, and Queen are finished in vermilion wood, with an inlay of Persian design. Royal blue dominates the ceiling, and the upholstery is of the same color, except in the ladies' room, which is decorated in dark olive green. The general design of the interior of the main parlor is Persian.

An attractive effect is given both to the interior and the exterior of the cars by oval windows with opalescent glass, placed in the passageways. The cars are of uncommon size, being seventy feet long. They are united by wide vestibules with anti-telescoping device. Each car is heated by steam, lighted by Pintsch gas, and supplied with an air-pressure water system. The unusually large space devoted to the ladies' dressing room, or boudoir, is a novel feature. These rooms are handsomely furnished in dark olive green, the ceiling being decorated to correspond. There is in each boudoir a broad dresser with large plate glass mirror, on each side of which are cozy corner seats, and in another corner is a bookcase and stationary washstand. These rooms were especially designed for the comfort and privacy of women travelers.

The observation, café, and smoking cars—Jupiter, Mercury, and Neptune—are of the same general appearance externally as the parlor cars, except that the observation end is recessed, with a deep platform. Each of these cars will seat thirty-three persons. The parlor compartment is finished in vermilion richly inlaid, the ceiling in blue and aluminium, and the chairs upholstered in royal blue. The smoking compartment is finished in Circassian walnut, daintily inlaid; the ceiling is red and gold, and the chairs are upholstered in olive-green leather, the general design being of Italian Renaissance. This car is provided with writing desk and materials for letter writing. The buffet car is one of the striking features of the train. It is beautifully finished in inlaid woods, and it is provided with a bright display of dainty china and cut glass. The dining cars are named the Waldorf and the Astoria, and the service is under the direct control of the passenger department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Royal Limited trains will make the journey between New York and Washington in exactly five hours. There are now nine fast trains daily in each direction in the Royal Blue Line series.

A DILAPIDATED RAILROAD.

Control of Lebanon Springs Said to Have Passed to a Syndicate.

News of the purchase of a controlling interest in the Lebanon Springs Railroad by a syndicate has excited an unusual degree of interest among railroad men. This old railroad is in a peculiarly dilapidated condition, and the fact that any capitalists should care to buy it causes surprise. Because the Lebanon Springs Railroad starts at Chatham, N. Y., the northern terminus of the Harlem Railroad, common report jumped to the conclusion that the New York Central people had bought the property and intended to unite it with the Harlem as a preliminary to the establishment of a direct line to Montreal.

Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday: "The New York Central has not bought the Lebanon Springs Road, and does not propose to. I do not know who has purchased that property, but I do know that the Vanderbilts have no use for it. I do not think that it ever paid anything on its stock or bonds."

The Lebanon Springs Road extends from Chatham to Bennington, Vt., a distance of fifty-seven miles. Its capital stock amounts to $1,140,000. Its operation was discontinued on July 30, 1897, by order of the Railroad Commissioners, owing to its unsafe condition, but the section between Berlin and Petersburg, eleven miles, was reopened on Dec. 14 of the same year, and has been operated since by a receiver. Elnathan Sweet is the present receiver. There is an issue of $20,000 receiver's certificates.

Commodore Vanderbilt is credited with having caused the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad for the avowed purpose of extending the Harlem Railroad, which he owned almost absolutely, to Canada. The road was opened in 1869, and it is related that Commodore Vanderbilt started from New York with a party of friends to go to Canada over the Harlem's new connections. Obstructions were placed in his way by Gov. Smith of Vermont, and Vanderbilt was so much incensed that he vowed never again to run a train over the Lebanon Springs Road—and he kept his vow. He sold his interest in the property, and since that period the unfortunate road has found no favor in the eyes of the Vanderbilt family. For a long time the Harlem Railroad management absolutely refused to make any connections with the Lebanon Springs Road, and the latter simply rusted out. Only two or three cars are now run over the eleven miles of track that the State Commissioners will allow to be operated. The most recent financial statement issued shows that the receipts are less than the expenses.

Continuous misfortune has marked the history of this little railroad. Commodore Vanderbilt bonded it at the rate of about $47,000 a mile. It first went into the hands of a receiver in 1880, and five years later was sold under foreclosure to a syndicate of bondholders, who transferred it to the New York, Rutland, and Montreal Railway Company (chartered in December, 1883.) On Feb. 27, 1888, the road again went into the hands of a receiver, and by judgment of the Supreme Court the sale of 1885 was set aside and a new sale ordered. The third and present receivership began April 22, 1897. The Lebanon Springs charter, which was granted in 1852, is an uncommonly liberal one, and is regarded as very valuable.

There is a growing belief that the control of this dilapidated road has passed into the hands of the same persons that recently bought the Rutland Railroad. A scheme to unite several existing lines of railway, and build connections and extensions is said to be on foot for the purpose of opening an independent road from New York to Canada. The Lebanon Springs connects at Bennington, Vt., with the Bennington and Rutland, and the latter connects with the Rutland Railroad. A new company has already been formed to extend the last-named road to the Canadian border.

CENTRAL VERMONT REORGANIZED.

Bill Includes Protection for the Company's Unsecured Creditors.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 19.—The bill for the reorganization of the Central Vermont Railroad has passed the Legislature, with an amendment making provision for the payment of the unsecured creditors of the railroad, and has been approved by the Governor.

The capital stock of the corporation is to be $3,000,000, and it is authorized to bond its indebtedness to the extent of $12,000,000 at 4 per cent. The following unsecured creditors are to receive bonds in payment of the sums due them: Nellie P. Hubbard of Willimantic, Conn., $18,750; National Bank of Redemption, Boston, $93,842.10; Weldon National Bank of St. Albans, $20,000; Randolph National Bank, $5,000; Vermont Construction Company, $8,500; Wagner Palace Car Company, $7,000.

The bill must be accepted by the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, and the other roads interested, within sixty days, else it will be ipso facto void. It is understood, however, that the terms are agreeable to all concerned.

THE GULF SYSTEM SOLD.

Reorganization Committee Buys the Property for $9,250,000.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 19.—The sale of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf system under the decree of foreclosure took place at Old Line Junction, two miles from Pueblo, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. E. C. Henderson of New York, for the Reorganization Committee, bought the property for $9,250,000, depositing $50,000 with Master in Chancery Johnson as a guarantee. The Cheyenne and Northern Railway and the Julesburg Branch are included in the transaction of to-day in the transfer of the Gulf, all being covered by the same mortgage.

It is understood that the Cheyenne and Northern will be retained by the Colorado and Southern Company, although later on it may be taken by the Union Pacific, which will be given possession of the Julesburg Branch on June 1 next. It was decided some time ago that the purchasing committee would transfer title to the Julesburg line to the Union Pacific, and that company has been interesting itself as much in the line for the past few weeks as in any other part of the overland system. The Cheyenne and Northern Line comprises 154 miles, and lies altogether in Wyoming.

After the sale was concluded, the party representing the Reorganization Committee left on a special train to make an inspection of the road to Texline.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON SALE.

Said that A. E. Stillwell Is to be the Road's President.

A dispatch received from Kansas City last evening said that President A. E. Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, is to be President of the Chicago and Alton when its purchase is consummated by the syndicate which has been negotiating for the property.

President Stillwell is at the Waldorf-Astoria. When questioned last night he refused to say anything except that the deal had not been accomplished.

The Cut Rates to Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will not meet the cut in the passenger rates between Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Pittsburg and New York that has been announced by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made a statement to this effect to-day. Mr. Boyd added: "We think it will only require a very brief time to demonstrate to the Baltimore and Ohio officials the mistaken policy they have adopted in placing such rates in effect, and that they will be withdrawn in the interest of their own revenue."

Railroad Club Presidency.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has been elected President of the New York Railroad Club, an organization composed almost wholly of executive men connected with steam railroads. Mr. Vreeland is the first representative of a street railroad corporation to be elevated to a high office in this club during the quarter of a century of its existence. The fact that Mr. Vreeland was a member of the club for several years before his connection with street railroads, explains the reason for making his case an exception to a time-honored rule.

Lehigh Valley Thanksgiving Trip.

The Lehigh Valley system offers reduced rates to Niagara Falls on Thanksgiving Day. The excursion leaves New York Nov. 23, returning any time to and including Nov. 25. The cost of the round trip is $8.

MURDER IN ORANGE.

Argument Over a Previous Crime Ends in Death of One and Fatal Wounding of Another.

ORANGE, Nov. 19.—Luciano Cacone was stabbed to death to-night in an Italian row in White Street, and his wife was so badly cut that she will die. Giacomo Pedrillo and his wife were also stabbed. In every case the aggressor was Dominick Mazzorillo, who escaped after accomplishing his murderous work and is still at large. Oddly enough, the murder was the outcome of another that happened less than a year ago, and in which Lorenzo Corbo was the assassin and Peter Christiano the victim. Corbo is now serving ten years in prison for his crime, which happened a few doors from where the murder to-night was committed.

All of the principals live in a part of Orange inhabited almost entirely by Italians. All of the victims lived in one tenement, and to-night at 10 o'clock while Mrs. Cacone was standing at the door Mazzorillo happened by, and engaged her in conversation. Soon the talk drifted to the Christiano murder, which occurred on last New Year's eve, and which has since been a fruitful topic of conversation in the colony. Last week the family that lived in the house where the murder was committed moved away, alleging that the ghost of the murdered man disturbed them, and this also entered into the conversation.

Mrs. Cacone made some slighting allusion to Corbo, and Mazzorillo, who is his son-in-law, resented it. He said he did not believe that Christiano's ghost came walking around because Christiano ought to have been killed just as some other people ought to be cut off. The talk waxed warm, and Mrs. Cacone's husband came out to take a hand. Pedrillo and his wife also entered into the conversation, when suddenly Mazzorillo, shouting that he was something of a knife wielder himself, drew a stiletto and stabbed Cacone to the heart. Cacone died instantly, and the frenzied murderer then cut right and left until he had disabled his adversaries. Then he took to his heels and disappeared.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GEORGIA.

One Man Killed and Five Men Wounded at Milledgeville.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 19. — A shooting affray occurred at 2:30 o'clock today on Hancock Street between W. O. Finney and his son, Tom Finney, and J. R. and B. Stanley, brothers. W. O. Finney is dead, shot through the liver and mouth, and Tom Finney is nearly dead, shot through the stomach, leg, and back. J. Stanley is seriously shot in the face and head, B. Stanley is shot through the upper portion of his chest, and it is said two negroes were hit by stray shots. The wounded white men are in charge of physicians, and they report them all in a very serious condition.

Tom Finney keeps a restaurant, and his father kept a repair shop opposite. J. B. Stanley took dinner at the restaurant, and started the quarrel. He is said to have cursed and struck Finney and told him he was trying to cheat him. Finney is young and small, and Stanley's blows seem to have dazed him, as he turned round and round in a circle. When he recovered somewhat he went across to his father's shop. Shortly afterward the two men came down the street, met the Stanley brothers, and the fight commenced. No one seems to know who fired the first shot.

W. O. Finney died on the sidewalk in the arms of I. T. Miller within ten minutes. Mrs. Finney came on the scene just as he died. He was the father of a large family. His son Tom is a member of the Apollo Brass Band and one of the most popular young men in town. The Stanleys are young farmers, living in the southern portion of the county.

Six-day Cyclists Here.

James C. Kennedy of the American Cycle Racing Association arrived here yesterday on the African Line steamship Paris. He brought back to this country with him three foreign cycle champions, who are to take part in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden, which opens Dec. 5. They are Hale, the Irish champion; Theodore Joyeux, the French champion; and Frederick, the Swiss champion. Stephane, Patrick O'Hallorsan, and other well-known wheelmen are expected to arrive this week.

Poet's Home for Sale.

From The Montreal Herald.

"A poet's home"—that of Cowper—is about to come under the auctioneer's hammer. The sale is announced of the Weston-Underwood estate, near Olney, which includes the house in which Cowper lived and produced some of his best work. It was to Weston that Cowper was removed by the care of his cousin, Lady Hesketh, who found that the "cruel solitude" of the little town of Olney had a most depressing effect upon him, and that he must be placed in pleasanter surroundings if he was to escape any further attacks of insanity. The house at Weston, which was rented for Cowper in the Autumn of 1786, belonged to his friend, Mr. Throckmorton of Westonhall. It was here that Cowper spent the remainder of his life, if we except the few sad closing years, and at Weston he was probably happier than he had ever been before.

NEGROES AND TRADES UNIONS.

Labor Leaders Say Colored Men Are Admitted—They Shun Hard Work, Perrine Says.

A reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes to say that in this city no colored man is allowed to become a brick mason, stone mason, carpenter, or plumber, nor is he allowed to drive a public cab.

Several labor leaders who were seen yesterday were of the opinion that the talk of discrimination against colored men in the North, and in this city particularly, was considerably exaggerated. It was true, they said, that they did not know of any colored cab drivers, but there was nothing to prevent a colored man from securing a license whenever he wanted to.

Delegate Perrine of the iron molders said: "As I understand, there are comparatively only a few colored men who are in the skilled trades, and that is presumably the reason why they are not seen working at them. Colored people generally do not care to learn trades. They do not care for the continuous hard work that a trade entails, and prefer work which they can drop at any time they feel like it.

"There are any quantity of colored paper hangers, painters, and whitewashers, and they take to these trades because they are easy, for negroes do not like hard work. There are also many longshoremen, especially along the East River."

All the unions that affiliate with the American Federation of Labor have been obliged to eliminate any anti-negro clause that they may have had in their constitutions and by-laws. This was the case with the International Association of Machinists.

There was a case of one colored machinist who was crowded out of the navy yard, said Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists, but the crowding was done by the Government employes, and not by the white machinists, who got along very well with their colored fellow-workman.

Delegate W. F. Doerflinger of Typographical Union No. 6 said that there were several colored printers employed by daily papers in this city, and they were good union men. Colored men were admitted to all the allied printing trades, including stereotypers, pressmen, feeders, electrotypers, and photo-engravers. The unions are open to them, but there are certain trades which they prefer, and they work at those.

Colored men are admitted to the Knights of Labor in this city, and Frank J. Farrell, a colored machinist and engineer, has long been a prominent member of District Assembly No. 49. He was formerly employed as an engineer in the Federal Building, and now has a machine shop in West Twenty-seventh Street.

Tolberts Not Safe in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—United States Marshal Melton of South Carolina, who is in Washington to-day, stated positively his personal belief that the Tolberts would not be safe if they returned to their State before the excitement has subsided. That may be a matter of weeks, he says.

THE CALIFORNIA RACES.

Clear Weather, but Slow Track—Summary and Entries for Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—The weather at Ingleside to-day was clear, but the track was slow. Following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Obsidian 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Almoner, 110, (Jones,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Stamina, 108, (J. Reiff,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Sam McKeever, Limewater, and Headwater also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maidens, purse; seven furlongs. Inverary II., 112 pounds, (Everson,) 8 to 5, won; Pongo, 112, (Holmes,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Sokombro, 114, (Rutter,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:31¼. Yorick, Filou, and Durwad also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Special; one mile. Imp. Mistral II., 108 pounds, (Piggott,) 4 to 1, won; Morelito, 105, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and out, second; Ostler Joe, 114, (Thorpe,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:42½. No others.

FOURTH RACE.—The San Francisco Stakes; six furlongs. Humidity, 115 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Elizabeth R., 103, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Jingle Jingle, 110, (Rutter,) 3 to 1 third. Time—1:16¾. Reina de Cuba also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Huntsman, 159 pounds, 3 to 1, (Shepperd,) won; San Carlo, 125, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Lennart,) second. Time—4:09. Filon, Tortoni, and Reno went wrong.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Amaxa, 105 pounds, 7 to 5, (Iowell,) won; Mainstay, 103, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (H. Martin,) second; First Call, 95, 5 to 1, (J. Reiff,) third. Time—1:03. Aluminum, Flora Hawk, Mocarito, Juanita, and Churee also ran.

MONDAY'S ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; purse. My dear, Al Hala, Wrinkles, Peach Blossoms, 108 pounds each; Judge Wofford, 115; Boardman, Feversham, 115 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Racivan, 85 pounds, Espionage, 96; Reina de los Angeles, Rose Ormonde, 102 each; Valencienne, Mary Black, 109 each; Zorranzo, 110.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Magnus, Dr. Bernays, 88 pounds each; Fleming, 94; Red Glenn, 97; Tom Calvert, Doloro, 100 each; Eureka, 103; Hazard, 104; Captive, 110; Our Johnny, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Rossmore, Gratify, Rejected, Mamie Scott, McFarlane, Reddington, 109 pounds each; Don Fulano, 112; Formella, Cyril, 114 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Don't Tell, 105 pounds; Bozzaris, 108; Castiale, Anchored, 113 each; Allyar, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Toribio, 92 pounds; Lady Britannic, 97; Chihuahua, Heigh Ho, Lasette, 99 each; Sweet William, 109; Ed Garitano, 102; Mainstay, Benamela, Whitcomb, 104 each; Pat Morrissey, 107; Kaiser Ludwig, 110.

GALLAGHER'S BILLIARD MATCH.

He Defeats McLaughlin by Nearly 400 Points.

Tom Gallagher of Chicago defeated Edward McLaughlin in the eighteen-inch balk line billiard match, which ended at the Ives Academy last night. McLaughlin was nearly 400 points behind when he completed his fifteen-hundredth shot amid loud applause. McLaughlin attributed his defeat to the fact that he was out of form. The result follows.

T. GALLAGHER—0 38 0 4 28 39 9 10 0 4 31 5 21 1 1 3 10 1 16 16 13 0 8 0 0 4 6 0 4 9 2 17. Total, 300; average, 9 1-11; grand total, 1,500; average, 9 21-81; highest run, 77.

E. McLAUGHLIN—3 0 3 13 0 3 12 6 31 0 3 13 2 14 1 8 6 2 3 0 0 1 3 15 0 6 0 7 1 9 11 5. Total, 181; average, 5 21-32; grand total, 1,102; average, 3 65-81; highest run, 43.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Figures Don't Lie.

It doesn't take much knowledge of mathematics to figure out the facts about that dread disease—consumption. Statisticians long ago demonstrated that one-seventh of all the deaths in Christendom each year may be safely attributed to consumption and allied diseases.

There is an almost certain cure and a positive preventive for this fatal disease if taken in time. The story of what it will do is told in the following letter:

"About two and a half years ago, when I was at Flat Lick, Ky.," writes J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., "I was taken with severe pains in the chest, after which I began to spit up blood and was also troubled with night-sweats. I was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile at once, and if I got the least bit wearied, I would have an attack of phthisic (asthma) and almost die for about two or three days. I concluded to try Dr. R. V. Pierce, and I related my case to him. He wrote me that I should take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I began using it and used about six bottles. I began to see that it was helping me, so concluded to continue its use. I did so and have improved both in strength and in weight. I have not had the phthisic, nor spit up any blood since last spring."

This great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—cures 98 per cent. of all laryngial, bronchial, throat and kindred affections which, if neglected lead up to consumption. It strengthens the stomach and makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the liver and aids the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the assimilation of the food perfect. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Honest dealers will not urge you to take a substitute said to be "just as good."

Send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. FREE. Enclose 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing *only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy. Cloth binding ten cents extra. It is a thousand page book with over seven hundred illustrations; formerly sold for $1.50. For limited time can be had for cost of mailing.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.

Work of the Methodist Convention in Detroit Yesterday.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—"The Saloon and City Evangelization" was considerably discussed in to-day's session of the National City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. O. A. Wright of Detroit insisted that the church and the saloon could not long exist together. "Social Economics and City Evangelization" was treated in a paper by Prof. J. R. Commons of Syracuse University. Prof. Commons held that evangelism without sociology tended only to pessimism. He said that unless Christian mission workers considered and familiarized themselves with the various phases of human character and conditions, their work was ineffective. Fraternal addresses were delivered by Detroit pastors of other Protestant denominations.

The Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, Secretary of the Federation of Churches of New York, addressed the convention on "What Co-operation Can Do for City Evangelization." Philadelphia was chosen for next year's convention. The following officers were elected: President—Horace Hitchcock, Detroit; Vice Presidents—Bishop C. D. Foss, Philadelphia; J. B. Hobb, Chicago, and James E. Ingram, Baltimore; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. F. M. North, New York; Recording Secretary—The Rev. C. A. Littlefield, Boston; Treasurer—Horace Benton, Cleveland; Executive Committee (new members)—The Rev. A. W. Eyre, Brooklyn; Dr. J. E. James, Philadelphia; H. Sampson, Pittsburg, and James N. Gamble, Cincinnati.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS & TICKETS.

NEXT CALIFORNIA TRAIN

leaves New York Dec. 13, via Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, and the Santa Fé Route. Elegant train of vestibuled sleeping and dining cars. Round-trip tickets valid returning until August, 1899, including all points of interest on the Pacific Coast. Special reduced rates at hotels in California. Other California tours later.

Tours to Florida, Porto Rico, Mexico, Japan, Europe, &c.

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Tickets going Nov. 23, and returning any time to and including Nov. 25.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A. M., 7:00, 9:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:26 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:45 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices, and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

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$1,500 WILL BUY PRINTING OFFICE SAFE, desk, office fixtures, cylinder, 33x47, electric motor, Sheridan 32-inch cutter, 6 job presses, shafting, belting, chases, cases, stands, imposing stone, rack, cuts, rules, about 200 fonts type. AVAILABLE, Box 196 Times Office.

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I HAVE MONEY TO INVEST WITH SERVices; prefer partnership with carpenter and builder; a superintend, estimate, and get new business; now in material business on own account. PARTNERSHIP, 1,769 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
BRADBURY PIANOS

and other renowned makes prior to removal to the new BRADBURY BUILDING. Commencing now and extending until our removal on Feb. 1, we offer our entire stock of new and used pianos at very liberal reductions from the usual prices.

For those who are in search of exceptional bargains in pianos it would be wise to call at once, as nothing will be reserved in this sale.

F. G. SMITH, Mfg., 95 5th Ave., 17th St.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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PRIVATE INSTRUCTION FOR INDIVIDUAL or small classes in the city and suburbs, in English branches, ancient and modern languages, and art history, by two ladies who have studied and traveled extensively abroad; special preparation. Address EDUCATIONAL, Box 301, Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c. Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y. 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

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Reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2; day, evening.

NATURE WORK.—Lessons in flowers, birds, insects, &c.; method interesting adults and children; specimens. Address NATURE, Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
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Classes and private lessons,
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MISS WEBSTER'S DANCING SCHOOL, 147 Columbus Av., Near 66th St.—All the latest dances, physical culture, and fancy dancing; circulars; private and class lessons.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner of 20th St.

A FAMILY, UNEXPECTEDLY LEAVING town for the Winter, very highly recommend to parents their visiting governess, who has taught four, five, and seven years in leading city families, who are her personal references. Educational, Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; quick practical method; moderate. VIDERE, 138 W. 49th St.

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104 EAST 73D ST.—Several large and small rooms; table and appointments first-class; refined neighborhood.

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24TH ST., 25 EAST.—Near Madison Square; handsome large front rooms, with all conveniences.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH Street and Sixth Avenue, Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12 noon, 4:15, (Choral Evensong,) and 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Thanksgiving Day children's dinner at 1 o'clock, dinner for outdoor poor at 2 o'clock. Exercises by children at 2 o'clock. Solos, choruses, and duets. Public cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Nov. 20th, 1898, at 11:15 A. M.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler, who will deliver the third lecture of the course on "The Essentials of Morality" at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Special subject: "The Value and the Limitations of Sympathy." All interested are invited. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 W. 54th St.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday, Rev. Dr. Gottheil will lecture on "What I Have Learned in Twenty-five Years." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to place her excellent chambermaid, or parlormaid. Lady can be seen, on Monday, 10 to 4 o'clock, at 59 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; 4 years' reference, Call, Monday, at 302 East 59th St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl for chamber and laundry work, or waiting and chamberwork. Call, two days, 267 West 68th St. Ring O'Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two sisters; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as cook and assist with washing. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' city reference from last employer. 403 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; will assist in other work if necessary; private family; three years' best city reference; can be seen Monday. M. G., 224 East 57th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with other duties if required; private American family. B. M., 452 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAIDS, SWEDISH COOKS, WAITresses, laundresses, kitchenmaids, French maids, Protestant nurses. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By colored girl as chambermaid or do light housework. 340 West 37th St. Robinson Lewis.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Protestant; four years' personal city reference. Caldwell's, 118 East 53d St., Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing; best city reference. Call, Monday, 10 to 4, 14 East 46th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook and housekeeper; thoroughly understands taking charge of company dinners, luncheons; large or small establishment; personal references. C. R., 119 West 33d St.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 104 West 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of baking; take entire charge; $35 to $40; best city reference. Anderson, 222 East 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; competent in all branches; good city references. Louise, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; excellent bread, pastry, soups, cake, ice cream; city reference; where kitchenmaid is kept. Call, Monday, 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—Reliable, sober, honest; understands her work thoroughly; no washing; two years' reference from last place. Apply, Monday morning, at 109 West 75th St.

COOK.—French; competent; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; good manager; references. B., Box 38, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; assist laundress; in private family; first-class reference. 1,672 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By good family cook and laundress, or housekeeper in small family; with references. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands German, French, and American cooking; equal to chef; city references. 432 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; baking and desserts; personal reference. 138 West 33d St., Monday.

COOK.—By experienced cook to go by day or week; no cards. 234 East 75th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young German-American Protestant woman to work by day; washing, ironing, housecleaning, or cooking; best reference. Griswold, 321 West 44th St.; top floor, rear house.

DAY'S WORK.—To do day's work; all kinds; terms, $1. Keogh, 214 East 38th St., top floor, back.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—A competent designer of ladies' and misses' gowns wishes customers at home or by day; all the latest Fall styles; samples can be seen; first-class references. Francis, 52 West 85th St.

A—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class, experienced dressmaker out by the day; will make, alter, and remodel; latest styles; tailor-made suits a specialty; perfect fit and style. Guaranteed, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Tailor-made, evening, fancy silk waists, shirt waists, separate skirts; first-class style and fit guaranteed; prices moderate. 577 Lafayette Av. Brooklyn.

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DRESSMAKER.—Late with Fox; smart, stylish suits, $8 upward; at home or out by the day. Caldwell,

FIRE ON LOWER BROADWAY

Flames Wreck Old-Fashioned Buildings in Wall Street District.

BROKERS ARE INCONVENIENCED

Two Members of the Janitor's Family Have Narrow Escapes—Several Firemen Injured.

The Peter Marié office property and its tenants, at 72 and 74 Broadway and 11 and 13 New Street, suffered yesterday a direct loss of $45,000 by a fire which started at 3:30 A. M. The loss on rents is about $38,000, and the damage done to the records of the stock brokers and others in the buildings is out of the limit of estimation.

The buildings visited by the fire are of the few old-fashioned structures that remain in the Wall Street district. They are five stories high, and are sandwiched between the Union Trust and Manhattan Life sky-scrapers, and the New Street buildings face the Stock Exchange, which was not at all harmed. It is probable that the structures will, because of the fire, be razed, with 70 Broadway and 15 New Street, and that a modern office building will cover their site.

The exact origin of the fire was not determined. Frank Schneider, watchman of the Empire Building, at Broadway and Rector Street, saw smoke coming from the cellar grates in front of 72 Broadway, and sent in an alarm. Then Battalion Chief Kruger ordered second and third alarms. Chief Bonner arrived and took charge. Later fourth and fifth alarms were turned in.

Meantime, Janitor Neils Knudsen, who lived on the top floor on the New Street side of the building, had been awakened by the smoke. He aroused his wife, his fourteen-year-old son, Charles; his ten-year-old daughter, May; a woman friend who was visiting his wife, and his helper, Adolph Pernan. He told them to follow him. The halls were already blocked by the thick smoke, and through the light shafts could be seen the glare of the fire that was mounting to the roof by the elevator shaft and four light shafts. Knudsen gave his boy Charles a tin box containing $175 and some papers, and told him to take care of it. He then led the way to the roof of 72 Broadway, forced open the scuttle, and made his way to the roof of 70 Broadway.

Charles and the helper, Pernan, became separated in the excitement. Pernan in some manner made his way through the smoke and flame down the stairways of the burning building to the entrance on Broadway. He pounded on the door, which was broken down by the firemen on the outside, and was liberated. He was badly frightened and half suffocated, but otherwise was none the worse for his experience. The boy made his way to the fire escape on the New Street side, where he was seen by the crew of Engine Company No. 32.

Flames were then bursting from the lower floors on New Street, and the frightened boy, who had dropped the cash box inside the building in his excitement, was rapidly losing his head. He clambered down to the fourth floor, and then, scared by the hot breath of the fire, started back to the fifth. Just then a ladder was run up by the men of No. 15 truck. Fireman Patrick H. Corey ran up the ladder and brought the boy safely to the street. Knudsen and those who had followed him made their way down through 70 Broadway and were liberated at the entrance by the firemen.

The flames had for two hours full sweep of the interior of the buildings, despite the deluge from the engines, and rain. Streams were sent from windows of the Union Trust Company's building and from those of the Manhattan Life Company's. Several engine companies operated on the roof of the Stock Exchange on New Street. Water Tower No. 1 was on the Broadway side. The fire was not under control until 6 o'clock.

Several of the men were injured by breaking glass. Their hurts were dressed by Drs. MacNider of Hudson Street Hospital. Fireman Daniel J. McDonald, driver of Chief Kenny's buggy, who was on the roof of the Stock Exchange, fell a distance of five feet, and broke his right ankle. He was taken to the hospital. Fireman Thomas E. Reardon of Engine No. 1 had one of his fingers badly cut. Thomas Scanlan, another fireman, had his left hand wounded. The crew of Engine Company No. 32 were fighting the fire in the basement of 13 New Street, when they were thrown down by a "back draught." Some of them were slightly hurded. John F. Late, one of their number, was the worst sufferer. His hands and face were severely scorched before he could escape from the basement.

The buildings were not in a condition to be explored by tenants or their clerks until after 8 o'clock, when a number of stock-brokers and their employes tried to procure from desks and safes papers and data for the day's transactions. In some cases it was impossible to procure anything from the wreck. When Secretary George W. Ely arrived at the Stock Exchange and knew the condition of affairs, he issued the following:

Notice.—Those having contracts with members whose offices are burned out will please send statements of same to the temporary offices of said members.

Members whose offices were burned will please send temporary addresses to the Clearing House.

Parties having orders with R. L. Beekman will please renew. C. C. Goff removed to office of Keep & Keen, 36 New Street.

All members having orders with E. La Montagne, Jr., please duplicate.

Before the close of business these changes were filed in the Secretary's office: David ... & Co., at J. H. Griesselis, 41 Broad; H. T. Chapman, Jr., Wilcox & Co.'s, Manhattan Life Building; W. B. Beekman ..., 20 Broad Street; Cummings & Co., ... E. Quincy & Co.'s, 80 Broadway; Price, McCormick & Co., 66 and 70 Broadway; H. G. Campbell & Co., at C. W. Turner & Co.'s, 67 Exchange Place; Henry Brothers, J. J. Wallace & Co.'s, 66 Broadway; C. H. Bachem & Co., Walker Brothers, 71 Broadway; Bickley & Keech, Aldrich Court; Dominick & Dickerman, 100 Broadway; E. C. Humbert & Son, 20 Broad Street; James Raymond, W. C. Stokes & Co., 66 Broadway; J. C. McKeever, Thomas & Post's, 7 Wall Street; S. L. Blood, 15 New Street.

All these brokers had adjusted their business affairs at the Exchange at the closing hour. Nearly all of them had suffered by fire or water loss to papers and books, and the safes of some had not been reached and opened at nightfall. The contents of those that were opened were not damaged. The chief loss on records and statistics fell to Price, McCormick & Co. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., lost several valuable oil paintings. The sympathies of the convivial brokers went out at first to Frederick C. Eberling, who kept a bar and restaurant in the basement of 13 New Street, but later in the day the word was passed, "Fred's saved his slate," and his customers who pay periodically looked for sympathy. It was at first believed that the members of the Luncheon Club at 70 Broadway and 15 New Street, would have to seek comforts elsewhere for the day, but at noon it was announced that the restaurant and bar service was going on as usual. Among the other losers are F. R. Brooks, a stationer on the Broadway side, and the American District Telegraph Company, at 11 New Street.

The entire equipment of the American District Telegraph Company, consisting of 3,500 call boxes and covering the entire broker's district, was destroyed. A large force of men was at once placed on the work of establishing a new service, and an office at 4 Exchange Court Building opened. The service will be resumed to-morrow morning as if nothing had interrupted it. This is said to be an unprecedented piece of work.

The insurance on the property at 72 and 74 Broadway was distributed as follows: On buildings: Phenix of Brooklyn, $10,000; Springfield, $10,000; Hanover, $10,000; Citizens' of New York, $10,000; Sun, $10,000; Insurance Company of North America, $10,000. On rents: Continental, $25,000; Pennsylvania, $13,000. On Dominick & Dickerman: Assurance Company of America, $2,500. On Henry Knudson: Home of New York, $2,000. On Price, McCormick & Co.: North British and Mercantile, $4,000. On F. R. Brooks, Lancashire, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,000. On the barber's shop of Charles Muller, 9 New Street: Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,000.

The insurance on the property at 70 Broadway, which sustained a water damage, was distributed in part, as follows: On building: North British and Mercantile, $35,000. On rents: North British and Mercantile, $16,000.

TWO FIRES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Blazes in the First Ward Do About $300,000 Damage—John H. Starin Plant Badly Wrecked.

Staten Island was visited by two fires early yesterday. Both were in the First Ward, one in New Brighton, and the other in West New Brighton. Each blaze burned for five hours, and together they destroyed property worth in the neighborhood of $300,000.

The blaze in New Brighton started at midnight and destroyed two four-story brick and frame houses, and the stock of three stores; beside burning out the plant of The Sentinel and Gazette, newspapers published by W. A. Suydam. The fire in West New Brighton was in the ship yards of John H. Starin. It started at 4 A.M. and burned seven buildings, and the valuable machinery in them, disabled, caused the damage due to be estimated at about $250,000.

The fire in New Brighton, which was in the heart of the village, was first discovered in the office of Suydam, on the ground floor, and quickly spread through the building, and to the one adjoining, the street floor of which was occupied as a confectionery store by Capt. A. G. Hall. After the alarm was turned in, it was nearly half an hour before any firemen or apparatus responded, and this gave the blaze an opportunity to destroy Capt. Hall's building.

Capt. Hall and his family lived in the apartments over his store. They were asleep and did not awaken until after the building had been burning some time. Then Mr. and Mrs. Hall and their daughter Ethel hurried from the house. The little girl thought of her coat and ran back into the burning building for it. Capt. Hall followed her and had considerable difficulty in rescuing his daughter. There were no tenants on the upper floors of the Suydam building. Both the Suydam and Hall buildings were ruined. A Chinese laundry and Dean & Price's harness store, both in the Hall building, were also burned out.

Right behind the burned structures was an immense tank of the Standard Oil Company, capable of holding 100,000 gallons of oil. This was nearly full at the time, but the firemen prevented it from catching fire. The fire is believed to have started in the pressroom of the Suydam building.

When the flames had been nearly extinguished the alarm for the Starin fire was rung in, and the North Shore Fire Department responded. The fire was discovered in the machine shop by one of the watchmen of the company. It spread quickly, and soon seven frame buildings were burning. Three were big structures, the four others about two stories in height. They included the machine shop, the boiler shop, the carpenter's shop, the main office, and three smaller repair shops.

Several tugs threw water from the Kills on the blaze, and the volunteer firemen worked hard, the rain, which was coming down in torrents, aiding them. The plant of the Starin Company is on the water front along the shores of the Kill von Kull. It is an extensive one, having a water frontage of over 2,000 feet, and together there are twenty-two acres in the property. The blowing of the wind on the shore prevented the destruction of several steamboats, which were tied up at the docks undergoing repairs. The four immense dry docks of the company, each worth about $180,000, were also saved. The fire was confined to the building mentioned.

The officials of the company stated that the fire could not have occurred at a worse time, for it was the season when they made repairs to their boats. It will cause a shutdown of the plant, and several hundred men will be thrown out of employment. The insurance is covered by a schedule taking in all the company's property in Greater New York, and written by the Glens Falls, Milwaukee, Mechanics', and the Scottish Union and National Companies.

There are many remedies for a cold; but the best that we know of is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Third Floor

Bric-a-Brac and Objets d'Art

are now displaying recent shipments of the latest productions in

Royal Meissen, Royal Berlin & Vienna Porcelains

including exceptional values in

Pate sur Pate Decorations

Also a large assortment of

Desks, in Marqueterie and Vernis Martin Finish, Tea Tables and Curio Cabinets

Stern Bros

will continue to-morrow

to offer their Fall and Winter Importations of

Ladies' Wraps, Coats and Capes

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Also

Ladies' Coats

of Black Cheviots lined with satin or fancy taffeta silks, at $9.50
Value $13.75

Of Imported Cheviots and Kersey Cloths, fly or reefer fronts, lined with satin or taffeta silks, at $13.75
Value $18.00

Velour Coats

plain, handsomely jetted or embroidered, at $18.50 & $33.50

Stern Bros

To-morrow, on Third Floor

Lace Curtains

Irish Point, at $4.95 / $6.75 / $9.75

Renaissance, at $24.75 / $35.00
Reduced from $34.75 & $49.50

Marie Antoinette, at $17.50 / $29.50
Reduced from $27.50 & $59.50

Irish Point Bed Sets, at $6.50 / $7.50

Imported Velour Portieres, $24.75
Formerly $32.50 pr.

Tapestries 50 inches wide, at $1.35 / $2.95
Formerly $1.75 & $3.75 yd,

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

Special Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Gowns

Also

Golf & Bicycle Suits

in all styles and materials

And in addition

Heavy English Cheviot

Serge Suits

lined throughout with silk, Fly-front Reefer, tight fitting flounced skirt, at $27.50
Real value $35.00

Stern Bros

direct attention to their

Exceptionally large assortments of their celebrated

Alexandre & Lupin Kid and Suede Gloves

including 16 and 20 button lengths Mousquetaire

Suede and Glace Gloves

in the latest and most desirable evening shades

Also 100 Doz. Ladies' 4-button

Suede Gloves,

made by Alexandre, in colors and black, at 98c

Stern Bros

Monday

Misses' Dep'ts

Jackets of English Kerseys, satin lined, 14, 16 & 18 yrs., $8.75
Value $13.50

Reefers of English Kerseys, Venetian Cloths and Cheviots, military braiding, satin lined, 6 to 14 yrs, at $7.98
Heretofore $10.50 to $12.90

Misses' Tailor-made Cloth Suits 14 and 16 years, $12.90 / $15.00
Heretofore $19.75 to $27.50

West 23d St.

PRICE OF MILK GOES UP.

Retail Dealers Now Forced to Pay a Slight Advance.

The Consolidated Milk Exchange, at a meeting in its Harrison Street rooms on Wednesday, decided to advance the price of milk to retail dealers one-fourth of a cent a quart. Charles H. C. Beakes, a member of the Exchange, and one of the largest wholesale dealers in the city, said yesterday that this was the usual Fall advance, which this year had been delayed. The fine, open weather, he said, which enabled the cows to graze through October, had the effect of keeping the milk supply up and the price down longer than ordinarily. As the weather grows colder and the supply diminishes, he said, another advance in price may be looked for, probably about Dec. 1.

The advance in price has not been felt at all by consumers, who pay 6 and 7 cents a quart for milk. And it has not been much felt yet on the east side, where the grocers have been selling on the narrowest of margins. Competition there is so close and keen that last night grocers who had been delivering milk to customers at 4 cents a quart still had this price on their signs. They said, however, that now they were simply handling the milk without any profit at all. Some grocers, who have been using milk as a "leader" and selling it at two quarts for 7 cents, have been compelled to charge 8 cents.

MR. HUBBELL TO LEGAL WOMEN.

Tells His "Sisters in Law" What Education Has Done for Them.

The Woman's Legal Education Society and the Alumnae Association of the law class of the New York University held a reunion tea yesterday afternoon in the council room of the University Building in Washington Square. Miss Isabelle Mary Pettus, President of the Alumnae Association, presided. Mrs. John P. Munn, President, and Miss Helen M. Gould, Vice President, of the Woman's Legal Education Society occupied seats on the platform.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education, made a speech, addressing his audience as sisters in law. He said:

"The age of chivalry elevated womankind in the social scale, but it remained for the process of education to demonstrate to the world that she was in all respects the equal of man, and that it only required emancipation from the traditions of her alleged limitations to enable her to compete with him in every walk of life.

"I am not one of those who believe that women can come into immediate and successful competition with men in every new field of endeavor, but that they will speedily do so I have no doubt. The study of your profession has given you a new resource of strength and power and happiness in life. It has also brought with it responsibilities. The possession of your knowledge requires that you shall use it for the benefit of your fellow-men. That is the ideal service of a lawyer of the truest type."

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURS

LATEST DESIGNS IN

Jackets, Capes & Collarettes In Seal, Persian, Russian Sable, Chinchilla and all other Furs.

Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING.

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449 Broadway. Grand St. Station. 26 Mercer St. Cable cars pass the door.

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ARRESTED FOR A QUESTION

Woman Dragged Through Streets by Policeman McLaughlin.

RELEASED AT STATION HOUSE

McLaughlin Then Cursed His Sergeant Until Threatened with Arrest—Charges Preferred.

Policeman Frank McLaughlin of the Eldridge Street Station had charges preferred against him yesterday at Headquarters, which will probably result in his dismissal from the force. They grew out of his arrest of Mrs. Bertha Diexler, who, with her husband, conducts a restaurant at 96 Allen Street. At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon McLaughlin arrested Mrs. Bertha Seiden of 94 Allen Street, charging her with having thrown rubbish in the street. The woman obtained bail, and was released. Shortly after she had returned home, Mrs. Diexler, who was standing in front of her restaurant, asked the policeman what he had arrested her neighbor for. McLaughlin grabbed his questioner by the arm, and uttering a string of oaths, started to drag her to the station house. The woman protested, but the policeman persisted in his course, and when she screamed with the pain that he was inflicting on her he threatened to club her.

It takes but little to draw a crowd in this district, and the spectacle of Mrs. Diexler being dragged through the streets by the swearing policeman, caused several hundred people to follow the pair.

Arrived at the Eldridge Street Station, Sergt. McAdams, who was at the desk, asked the policeman the nature of the charge.

"She spoke to me on the street," growled the policeman.

"That's not a crime," said the Sergeant, "and if that constitutes the charge, she can go."

"She was disorderly and caused a crowd to collect, and I insist on having her locked up," yelled the policeman, interlarding his remarks with profanity. "I allow no — Jew to speak to me on the street."

"You seem to have been the aggressor in this case, and the woman is discharged," said the Sergeant, quietly, "and if I hear any more of that language from you I'll lock you up."

"You'll lock me up, will you?" yelled the policeman, paling with passion. "You — — stiff, I'll have you broke if you let that woman go."

Sergt. McAdams told the woman to go home, then told the policeman in tones that allowed of no misunderstanding that unless he at once returned to his post he would be put under arrest. McLaughlin seemed suddenly to awaken to the gravity of the situation and left the station house.

Mrs. Diexler and her husband went to Headquarters, where they lodged a complaint with Inspector Cross. Sergt. McAdams also made complaint through Acting Captain Cooney. Mrs. Diexler last night showed a blackened and bruised arm where the policeman had taken hold of it, and said that he had torn her sleeve out of her dress. "It was not until I saw that he must be drunk that I knew I was in danger," she said.

In answer to a question whether the policeman was drunk, Sergt. McAdams said: "He had probably been drinking, but it is a serious matter to charge a policeman with intoxication, and to lock him up unless the evidence is conclusive. If he had shown the least bit plainer that he was drunk I would have locked him up at once. He used the vilest and most threatening language."

McLaughlin got out quickly when his tour was over, and could not be found.

WOULDN'T SUE A POLITICIAN.

Hickey's Widow Finds Overdue Note for $1,000 and Will Sue.

Mrs. Hickey, the widow of Patrick J. Hickey, an east side liquor dealer and politician, who died in April, 1895, has brought suit before Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, to recover $1,000 on a note given to Hickey by John J. McAdams, a livery stable man. The note was made in November, 1891, for six months, and was indorsed by Justice McCarthy of the City Court. Mrs. Hickey found it carelessly thrown among other papers.

Mrs. Hickey's lawyer, Francis S. V. Oliver, said yesterday that Hickey, who kept a barroom in Chrystie Street, near Canal, although active in politics, was a poor business man, and would be the last to sue to recover money, especially where a prominent politician was concerned. He probably never expected to recover the money, and so threw the note among other papers. Mr. Oliver said he would try to recover from McAdams, who has made an assignment to his father. Whether Justice McCarthy had benefited by the note Mr. Oliver could not tell.

FOUGHT WONDER HORSE FOR $125

Meyers's Jockey Makes Confession, but He Still Has Faith.

Anthony Meyers, a well-to-do butcher, and Louis Bicker, a painter, both of Bath Beach, are neighbors, and were bosom friends and partners in the possession of a racing horse. Now Meyers is suing to recover $125, which he says Bicker obtained by false representations.

According to the plaintiff, Bicker said they could buy a first-class running horse for $250, and proposed that they buy it in partnership, "for," said Bicker, "the horse will be worth many thousands one of these days."

Meyers counted out $125, and in about one hour Bicker returned with a three-year-old and a bill of sale for $250. He said he had himself paid the other half. The two friends entered the horse in several races, and it is now in Washington, but Meyers, being the richer of the two, advanced all the necessary money for the keeping of the racer.

A few days ago, the papers in the case say, the trainer called on Meyers and said: "I have a heavy burden on my conscience, and I cannot rest until I tell you all." Then he said that all that Bicker had paid for the horse was the $125 advanced by Meyers. Meyers believes the trainer, and although he has brought suit to recover the entire amount, he does not expect to recover over one-half, as he wants to retain his interest in the horse, which he believes will some day astonish the racing world.

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HORNER'S FURNITURE.

REASONS why you should buy it in preference to any other:

(1). Because it is the best Furniture that can be produced, both in medium and finest grades; (2). Because our assortments are unequalled; (3). Because our prices are the lowest at which goods of standard quality can be sold.

Latest productions in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture—Venetian Carved Furniture—Novelties in Imported Furniture—White and Gold Enamelled Furniture—English Brass Bedsteads (75 patterns)—Restful Easy Chairs and Settees—Smoking and Billiard Room Furniture—Writing Desks in over 100 styles—Everything for city and country homes—Eight spacious floors—All prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

Time for Rich Colors.

The latest colorings in our Brussels are harmonious, subdued with rich, though delicate tones are not lacking.

Time of low prices—lower than another season is likely to see, and this special price cannot outlast a few days:

BEST BODY BRUSSELS,

$1.10 PER YD.

(regular price $1.50.)

Time to make haste—November has the reputation of being a dreary month out of doors, and should be met with the utmost beauty indoors.

"Long Credit" with our low prices means money saving as well as convenience.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

DIOCESAN SYNOD ON WEDNESDAY

Several Important Questions for Discussion at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

A diocesan synod will be held Wednesday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. This synod, which is held once every three years, discusses questions relating to the government of the diocese, and suggestions and grievances are presented there by the priests. Every priest in the diocese is compelled to attend, the only excuse accepted being illness. The sessions are behind closed doors.

Archbishop Corrigan will preside and will open the synod with mass at 10 A. M. The Archbishop's advisors are elected by the synod.

Several important subjects are expected to come up on Wednesday, among them that of abolishing pew-holding and the charging of an admission fee at the door of churches. Whether it would be a wise thing to introduce evangelistic work in localities where there is a large foreign population is another. The action of a priest in New Jersey in forbidding young women to attend a ball will, it is said, be frowned upon. Other questions likely to be discussed are the abandonment of down-town parishes and working for State support for parochial schools.

HER HUSBAND LOST AT DINNER.

Mrs. Ciani Waited Four Months for His Return, Now Wants Divorce.

Eliza Ciani, a pretty young woman, whose father keeps an Italian hotel at 73 Thompson Street, has sued her husband, Dino Ciani, for divorce through her lawyer, Abraham Nelson. Mr. Nelson said yesterday that Dino Ciani was an importer of olives, oil, and wine, at 104 Broad Street, and Mr. Torre, the father of Eliza, was one of his customers. Eliza fell in love with Dino about April last, and they got married, Dino going to live at his father-in-law's house until he could get one of his own. Dino did not hurry about the house. He ran up a board bill with his father-in-law, but Torre always paid for the oil and wine that he bought of his son-in-law, so as to help the young man along.

Dino put on his best clothes on July 21, and told his wife that he was going down town to dine with some customers. He kissed her affectionately and started. He has not returned since.

A few days after his departure creditors called at the hotel with bills for goods sold to Dino Ciani & Brother. The brother was traveling, and Dino could not be found, and the creditors wanted Father-in-law Torre to settle. The amount of the bills was about $50,000, and Torre declined to assume responsibility. He learned later that Dino had had large quantities of goods sent to his place of business, and that as soon as they were delivered, they were shipped elsewhere.

Eliza lately heard that her husband was in Florence, Italy.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMPLICATIONS IN DIVORCE.—Upon an application recently made before Justice Chester, in the Supreme Court, Albany County, by Charlotte B. Gebhard for alimony and counsel fees in her suit against Edward Gebhard for absolute divorce, the defendant, who had not lived with her for eighteen years, insisted that she was not his wife, and that in 1896 he married another woman in New Jersey, with whom he was now living in this State. It appeared that plaintiff was married in 1866 to a man named Nichols, who is still living, but she claimed to have been divorced from him, and showed two decrees, one obtained in New York in 1869 in her suit against him, and one in Connecticut in a suit brought by him against her in 1870. The New York decree was made on July 12, and entered on the 13th, and the next day she married Gebhard. A month later Nichols had the decree she procured against him set aside on the ground of fraud and imposition upon the court. She insisted she had no notice of the application for that order, and that the attorney upon whom it was served was never retained by her. Nichols, in his Connecticut suit, alleged that his wife deserted him in May, 1868, and was then living in Canada, but in fact she had for several months been living with Gebhard in this State. Justice Chester denied the motion for alimony and counsel fees, holding that plaintiff was never legally divorced from Nichols, the latter's motion to vacate her judgment of divorce having been properly served on her attorney of record and the Connecticut court having acquired no jurisdiction of her in Nichols's divorce suit, by a substituted service upon her by mail of a petition and order in the action, nor by personal service of these papers upon her at her residence in this State. The invalidity of that divorce was held not to be cured by the rule that the domicile of a wife follows that of her husband, as an exception arises where his conduct has been such as to entitle her to an absolute or limited divorce, and where the proof was that, upon learning of his infidelity, she came into the State of New York and sued for and procured an absolute divorce, the exception governs, and the rule does not.

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EVIDENCE WAS IMPROPERLY EXCLUDED.—Jacob Wallach and another recovered judgment in the Ninth Municipal Court in a suit against Dora Kalcheim, for damages they claimed to have suffered by reason of injuries to their property caused by negligence of a servant of hers, named Borgnicht, while engaged in the performance of his duties as such. She claimed Borgnicht was not then her servant, and he was called as a witness by plaintiffs to prove that he was. His evidence was so injurious to the defendant that her counsel endeavored to show on cross-examination that he was a hostile witness, and for that purpose Borgnicht was asked whether Mrs. Kalcheim had not caused his arrest for larceny, and also whether he had not been arrested and taken to a police court upon a charge made by her against him. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on defendant's appeal, directed a reversal, holding, by Presiding Justice Beekman, that the exclusion of this testimony was improper. The Presiding Justice said, among other things: "It is true that where the object of such an inquiry is to impeach the general character of a witness, evidence merely to the effect that he has been charged with the commission of a crime is not admissible; there must be proof of a conviction. If that had been the sole purpose of the question that he was asked, the ruling of the trial Justice would not be open to criticism, but it is plain from the very form of the inquiry that the object of the defendant's counsel was to show the existence of relations between the witness and the defendant which would justify the assumption that the witness was a hostile one, a fact which it was undoubtedly the right of the defendant to elicit, if she could. As the proof offered to establish that fact, it was on that ground pertinent and admissible. Such evidence, however, should be strictly limited to this aspect of the matter, and it should be made clear to the jury that it should be considered by them as affecting the evidence of the witness solely on the ground on which we have held it should have been admitted."

***

A TRANSACTION IN MEXICAN DOLLARS.—Judgment for the defendant was given in the Seventh Municipal Court in a suit brought by Sarah A. Joseph and another against Riccardo Strubble and others for damages for breach of a contract to sell 40,000 Mexican silver dollars at 45 cents. The day following the making of the contract the defendants delivered to the plaintiffs 19,000 silver dollars and received a check for $8,100, the receipt reading "18,000 dollars on account, the same being commercial, and account guaranteed." The fact that 1,000 dollars in excess of the amount called for by the receipt had been delivered was not then discovered. Later in the day defendants delivered 318 dollars more, receiving a check for $141.75. The next day plaintiffs notified defendants by letter of the error they made against themselves of 1,000 dollars, and stated that plaintiffs had purchased 20,000 dollars at 46¾, the difference being $325, saying they would send the $450 difference on the 1,000 dollars, otherwise asking defendants to make good the $325 difference in the price of the purchase. The defendants refused, claiming the contract was changed on the afternoon of the day on which it was made by reducing the amount to be delivered from 40,000 to 20,000 dollars. The plaintiffs claimed that a Mr. Brill, who, defendants alleged, had thus changed the contract, had no authority to do so. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court reversed the judgment below, on the ground that Brill was not allowed to testify, when called as a witness, that he had no power or authority to change the contract. The Court held, by Justice Gildersleeve, that an agent is a competent witness to prove his own authority. "They cannot rely upon the agent's assumption of authority," Justice Gildersleeve said, "but are to be regarded as dealing with the power above them, and must at their peril observe that the act done by the agent is legally identical with the act authorized by the power."

BRIDGE RIGGER'S FATAL FALL.

Christopher Ryman Plunges 85 Feet and Is Instantly Killed.

Christopher Ryman, a rigger employed on the Brooklyn Bridge and who lived at 25 Rose Street, fell from a platform on the Manhattan end of the bridge yesterday morning and plunged 85 feet below into the yard of the New York Telephone Company. He was instantly killed.

Ryman was repairing a cable strand in company with Foreman William Reardon and Albert Munster. He was working on a platform about six feet away from the others. Reardon asked Ryman a question and receiving no response glanced over in his direction. He found the platform vacant, and, glancing below, saw a number of men excitedly running toward the yard of the New York Telephone Company underneath.

Making his way to the place, Reardon found his fellow-workman wedged in between to great spools of wire. His body was limp and lifeless. An employe of the telephone company saw Ryman's plunge from the bridge, and said he shot downward headforemost. He struck the biggest spool in the yard and became wedged between two of the rolls of wire. His body was taken to the Oak Street Police Station.

Reardon said that he could not understand how Ryman fell from the platform. He was an experienced man, but may have been taken suddenly ill or lost his footing on the platform, which had been rendered wet and slippery by the rain. Bankbooks were found in Ryman's clothes showing that he had $3,000 on deposit. He was unmarried.

Daniell & Sons. BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

EVENING SILKS.

We allude to the fact that on Wednesday evening last over five hundred Waists, Skirts and Costumes, by actual count, made from silk fabrics exclusively imported by us, were seen at the Horse Show.

On Monday next many new effects for Street, Dinner and Theatre wear, including ten late arrivals in Brocades and Bayaderes at 89c., $1.00, $1.25 yard
Very much under value.

BLACK SILKS.

The two best values in this Department to-morrow will be
23-inch rich lustrous Black Satin Duchesse at 75c. yard
23-inch Imported Black Taffeta, bright and strong, with a fine rustle, at - - - - - - - - - - 68c. yard

SILK VELVETS.

An importer's stock of Croise Silk Velvets, Brocades, Plaids, Fancys, and plain colors, value $1.50, at - - 49c. yard
32-inch Black Velour du Nord, imported for Capes, Wraps, and Coats, value $2.50, at - - - - - - $1.75 yard
24-inch Black English Velveteen at - - - 55c. yard

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Setting of the Feast.

Furnishings echo the beauty of the service and the good cheer provided.

We are prepared to make a room a fit descendant of the rude, but glorious dining halls of the seventeenth century, in Flemish and English finished oak. The purity of the Colonial period is shown in mahogany,—a happy medium betwixt the breadth and sobriety of the old English, and the vigor and playfulness of Flemish design.

China cabinets and cupboards in these rich woods. Also neat antique oak designs for $11.00. Little carving tables, $7.50. Inlaid mahogany knife boxes, brass-trimmed mahogany wine-coolers; Flemish spoon racks—not only serve their purpose splendidly, but each tells of some noble tradition and boasts famous ancestry.

Factory prices are suprisingly low, for you.

"BUY OF THE MAKER!"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

Vantine's

The Daimio Short Swords of Japan

First Floor.

It's not the easiest thing in the world to choose the best gift for a gentleman—something he's never had before.

One of these beautiful Antique Daimio Swords would make a capital ornament for his writing table, or the "needed thing" in some decorative scheme.

Inlaid in gold and silver, lacquer, snake skins, cloisonné enamels.

$6.50 to $40.00

A. A. Vantine & Co.

ORIENTALISTS AND JEWELERS

877 & 879 Broadway. Between 18th and 19th streets.

FISH FOR THE ANGLERS.

Ontario and Western to Add to Streams Reached by Its Road a Carload of Trout Fingerlings.

Anglers, who are patrons of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway service, will be glad to know that the company is able this year to do some extra stocking of the streams reached by its road. James Annin, Jr., Superintendent of the Caledonia Hatchery of the New York Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, wrote last week to the offices of the Ontario and Western and offered free a carload of brown trout fingerlings—from 12,000 to 15,000—for distribution in the waters of the company's territory.

The donation was gratefully accepted, and plans were laid to put the young fish out before there is ice accumulation in the streams. As at present arranged there will be three distributions, each of one-third of the consignment. One will be near Rockland, below the Junction of the Beaverkill and Willowemoc streams, another at East Branch, at the junction of the East Branch and the Delaware, with the combined Beaverkill and Willowemoc, and the third at Walton, in the West Branch of the Delaware.

Formerly trout planting was done with immature fish or fry, helpless little things which perished in enormous percentages. Modern fish culture dictates that more matured fish shall be turned loose, and the carload from Caledonia will have a better chance of becoming large enough for sport and the table than 500,000 fry. Indeed, it is possible that with a fair Winter more than 95 per cent. of the plant will survive, and such survivors should when fly fishing comes around in May, 1900, have attained an average length of ten inches and some of the more robust and best nourished of them may then scale three-quarters of a pound.

The brown trout, scientifically known as Salmo fario and familiarly as the Von Behr. German and European trout, is in better reputation than it was several years ago. It is no more of a cannibal than the American trout, while it is true that if it prefers one fish to another it is our native brook trout. Still in the Beaverkill and Willowemoc one cast of flies will raise a brown trout and another an American, so that, in spite of the brown trout's voracity, some at least of the legitimate tenants of the streams survive. Besides, the brown trout grows rapidly, and has in running waters in this country reached a weight of thirteen pounds, while our native trout grow slowly and in such waters as the Beaverkill rarely pull the scales to four pounds. As to table qualities, the brown trout is the richer fish, but dry-fleshed when under half a pound. When large—over two pounds—it is the equal of a Penobscot salmon, if cooked salmon style and served with the traditional cucumber salad, green peas, and a delicate white wine.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, D. A. R

First Meeting of the Season Held Yesterday at Sherry's.

The first meeting of the season of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held yesterday afternoon at Sherry's. Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, First Vice Regent, presided, and paid a tribute to the memory of Mrs. John Ritchie of Frederick, Md., mother of the Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean. The speaker referred to the fact that Mrs. Ritchie was known as the "First Lady of Maryland." She was the first Regent of the Frederick (Md.) Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Eighteen of her children are living.

A letter from Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, the first Regent of the New York Chapter, was read, thanking the members for a bunch of fifty yellow chrysanthemums sent to her on her golden wedding day.

THE TRADE MARK COMMISSION.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers Represented at the First Session.

The commission appointed in June by President McKinley to revise the patent and trade-mark laws of the United States held its first session in this city yesterday, in Room 47, Federal Building. Francis Forbes of this city, who is Chairman of the commission, and Assistant Commissioner of Patents A. P. Greeley of Washington were present, but United States District Judge Grosscup of Chicago was detained in that city and did not arrive in time to attend the session. He will be present to-morrow, when the commission will meet again.

There were a number of patent lawyers in attendance, in response to the circulars sent out by the commission. Israel F. Fischer, representing the wholesale liquor dealers of this city, was the first speaker. He said that the claim that the words "Port," "Madeira," "Burgundy," and the like were not trade marks, but were used as the names of liquors, and to prevent the use of such words by manufacturers of liquor in this country would be to discriminate in favor of foreign manufacturers. A. L. Pincoffs approved of the views expressed by Mr. Fischer, but said there should be some restriction placed upon manufacturers in this country to prevent them from using labels designed to copy those used by foreign makers.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Hubert A. Banning, and Dr. F. E. Stewart also addressed the commission, on the question of the caveat laws and trade marks used by manufacturers of proprietary articles.

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Nov. 20-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

DOCTOR BRACELIN'S OFFER

His Corrected Chlorine for Diphtheria Not to be Patented.

GIVES IT TO THE PROFESSION

Physicians Welcome to Use It, but Dr. Bracelin Will Supervise Preparation.

Dr. P. M. Bracelin of Davenport, Iowa, the inventor of the corrected chlorine for inhalation in the treatment of diphtheria, under date of Nov. 11 writes a letter to the editor of The New York Medical Journal in reply to certain questions and comments. He calls attention to the fact that on March 5, 1898, the Medical Journal printed a letter from him containing the exact formula and specifying each and every ingredient used by him in producing the corrected chlorine. He also notes with satisfaction that on Nov. 5 the Medical Journal published a letter from Dr. P. David Shultz of New York commending highly the Bracelin method of treating diphtheria.

The point that chiefly engages Dr. Bracelin's attention in this letter, however, is a request from Dr. H. D. Brown of Potsdam, this State, for the corrected chlorine formula, this request being indorsed editorially by the Medical Journal in the following words: "We think Dr. Bracelin would be conferring a benefit on the profession by supplying us with the answer to our correspondent's question." Dr. Bracelin says:

"Your suggestion is reasonable and just, and, in so far as is possible, consistently with reason, I will endeavor to satisfy your correspondent as to the justice of my position in not giving a complete working formula for the making of my remedy. It will be conceded, I take it, that the profession, as such, are not manufacturers of the medicines which they use and prescribe in their daily practice. Now, if a remedy is to be used, it follows logically that some one must manufacture it; and, in order to be effective, the ingredients must be properly combined. The chlorine remedy is one which cannot be prepared offhand, as the technique is complicated and it requires about twenty-fours hours' constant attention to make it properly.

"Ordinary preparations of Labarraque's solution will not do, as they do not contain a large enough percentage of chlorine to be effective in the treatment of diphtheria.

"In my own defense, and that I may be enabled to confer the greatest favor upon the profession ultimately and upon humanity generally, I take it that the profession should be charitable enough to allow me, at least temporarily, to select the persons whom I desire to have manufacture the article for which I am going to be held responsible. By this I do not mean that I am going to withhold the benefit of my ten years' experimentations from the profession. I have not, neither will I, as Dr. Behring has done, patent my formula or the process of manufacture. I will give the profession the benefit of it, but, in order that they may derive the most from it, I am sure it will be best for them, as well as me, to let me see to it that the article which is used is a good one and not one which might prove a failure. It is extremely likely to do so unless properly prepared, and this cannot be done by every one.

"I have placed the full and detailed directions for its production in the hands of the New York Board of Health to enable that body to manufacture it for the use of the Health Department of that city.

"The daughter of a friend of mine, the Hon. J. J. Russell, whose office is in the Townsend Building, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, New York, was the first patient to whom I administered the chlorine remedy. She recovered, and, as he had lost a son with diphtheria a few days previously, he felt very grateful to me, and since then has taken this matter up, and has been calling the attention of the profession to the great merits of the remedy. In the interest of humanity and as a public-spirited citizen, he has, since then, spent time and money to make known the merits of this remedy. Under my detailed directions he has had the remedy prepared by competent chemists in Chicago and New York, and has given it to hundreds of physicians entirely free of charge to them, in consideration of their promise to test its merits. The results of his labor have been gratifying indeed.

"From the reports which I have thus far received, the death rate under the treatment has been less than 3 per cent. The official tests in the Brooklyn Hospital, under the supervision of the New York Board of Health, show a death rate of 4 per cent.

"My opinion is that the disease can be entirely eradicated in the near future by the timely use of this remedy. Prior to my discovery of the usefulness of corrected chlorine, I had, during twenty years of practice, passed through ten epidemics of diphtheria with a death rate of from 25 to 30 per cent. Since I began to use the present method, six years ago, my death rate has been less than 3 per cent.

"Kindly inform your correspondent that just as soon as I have proved my case to the satisfaction of the profession I will endeavor, through your journal, to enable those skilled in the art to produce it in such a way as to give satisfactory results. In the meantime any physician who wishes to use it may get it through Mr. Russell, and an article which I will vouch for. I have seen so many failures to produce the genuine article that I fear for the results, should it be made by Tom, Dick, and Harry.

"With all the skill and caution of the New York chemist, when he first began to make it he made some five failures before he succeeded in producing a satisfactory combination. This was due to the purchase of Labarraque's solution then on the market. He was forced to have the Labarraque's solution specially made, which was done by Dr. Squibb of Brooklyn."

A VERDICT FOR A RHYME.

A Brooklyn Lawyer Cleverly Amuses a Jury with Verses—Judgment for $10,000.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the bard of the Brooklyn bar, brought out his long-disused lyre yesterday in the Supreme Court and twanged it so melodiously as to lure a ten-thousand-dollar verdict out of a hard-headed and unsentimental jury. The Brooklyn Orpheus was counsel for Bridget Langan, who was suing the Brooklyn Bridge for damages for personal injuries. She stepped between the platform and a bridge car and was badly hurt.

The long-dormant muse of Brooklyn's Alfred Austin was tickled to action by the testimony of the expert for the defense, Dr. Topham, whose testimony was in flat contradiction to that of the expert for the plaintiff, Dr. Johnson. In his summing up the laureate of the Supreme Court burst into the following ballad:

Expert Dr. Topham, what says he?
"In consideration of a modest fee
I examined the plaintiff most carefully,
But I saw no more than I wanted to see.
I laid my cheek upon her chest;
It is a most delightful test;
Then, if your ears are long, like mine,
And you have studied medicine,
A mangled pleura's rale and rattle
You'll hear as plain as guns in battle.
I looked her over carefully,
(I had to earn my expert's fee,)
I saw no more than I wanted to see.
Each of her ribs, or I'm no scholar,
Was good and sound as a 'daddy's dollar.'
So when the poor creature ventured to cope
With me, Dr. Topham, and my stethoscope,
For her, you'll see, there was little hope;
She might scream in anguish till the end of her breath,
My opinion, once formed, I'll hold unto death.
She fell through a hole clear up to her arm—
Yes, that's quite a fall, but it did her no harm.
In fact, if she'd fallen from Mount Chimborazo
I'd say she's unhurt and continue to say so.
Such a fall from such a height I'm free to observe,
Might break all her ribs, but ne'er injure her nerve.
But I hope to be seized with the dance of St. Vitus
If I found on the plaintiff intercostal neuritis.
So you might just as well stop questioning me,
I saw no more than I wanted to see.
For I'm Dr. Topham, and I made up my mind
Before I saw Bridget just what I would find.
Such course is easy, it assists diagnosis,
And simplifies matters for doctors and doses."

The jury was so delighted with Mr. Towns's poetry that after rewarding him with a $10,000 verdict they sent him a written request for a copy of his rhythmic roast of Topham, for each of them.

"Let me write the doggerel of the Supreme Court and I care not who makes its law," said Mr. Towns musingly yesterday, as he prepared the items in his bill against Bridget.

NOT A "WIDE OPEN" TOWN.

Chief Devery Says the Law Is Enforced Better To-day Than for Three Years.

It came out yesterday at Police Headquarters that the Police Board a month ago ordered an investigation of the newspaper charges that gambling was practiced in this city, and that the town was "wide open." Chief Devery has made a report to the board relative to those charges. The report was before the Commissioners at Friday's meeting of the board, and yesterday it was made public.

On Oct. 20 last the board passed the following: "The public press of the city having charged that gambling and other violations of the law exist in the City of New York, it is resolved that the Chief of Police be and is hereby directed to report with all convenient haste to the board as to the truth or falsity of such statements, and that he report also in detail what has been done for the purpose of preventing gambling and other violations of the law in this city."

Accompanying the report of Chief Devery were voluminous reports made to him by Precinct Captains and the Inspectors relative to the "wide open" charges. All the reports were of a nature to show that the charges were false. This is the Chief's report to the board:

In response to the resolution adopted by your board on Oct. 20, I beg to submit to you herewith reports made to me by the commanding officers of districts and precincts relative to the subject matter of the resolution referred to, from which it will appear that the published statements to which reference is made are false. As to what has been done for the purpose of preventing gambling and other violations of the law in this city I would state that from time to time I have called the commanding officers together and have instructed them to use the members of their respective commands to quickly and impartially enforce all the laws and ordinances in force in this city.

I have in addition from time to time issued orders—general, special, and written—directing them to see that the laws and ordinances are strictly and impartially enforced.

Whenever notice has come to me in any manner, either through letters received by me direct, through communications forwarded by your board, or through complaints made to me personally of violations of law of any kind, I have invariably referred such communications to the Inspector or the Captain having charge of the district or precinct in which the alleged violation occurred and have seen that proper and necessary action was taken in connection with each case. Where the evidence justified such course arrests have been made.

The commanding officers of the detectives' bureaus of this department have been directed by me to use the force of their command in discovering places where violations of law were occurring and to use all proper means to get evidence against such places and cause the arrest of the proprietor or persons operating them. I have also assigned to my own office a number of men whose special duty it is to patrol various parts of the city for the purpose of locating places where violations of law occur and obtaining evidence against such places

I have had daily conferences with commanding officers of boroughs, districts, and precincts, and I have directed them to see that all laws and ordinances were strictly and impartially enforced. From reports submitted to me by commanding officers of this department and from my own observation, I am satisfied that they are using all proper means to enforce all the laws and ordinances within their respective jurisdiction.

In concluding this report I beg to call to your attention that the City of New York contains between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 people, and that in this city as in every other city, and every town, village, and hamlet, more or less crime and offenses against the law are committed every day. The records of this department, however, show that so far as concerns such crimes and offenses in this city the police are active in suppressing the same and arresting the persons who commit them. I shall continue to see that this activity is not relaxed and that proper action is taken in each and every case of violation of the laws and ordinances that comes to the knowledge of this department.

I would also state that the reports of this department show that the condition of the City of New York, with regard to the enforcement of law, is to-day better than it has been at any time during the past three years.

10 POLICE CAPTAINS TRANSFERRED.

Capt. Delaney Removed from the Bowery to Upper West Side.

Chief Devery yesterday transferred nine Police Captains and one Acting Captain, as follows: Capt. Delaney, from East Fifth Street to West Sixty-eighth Street; Capt. Titus, from West One Hundredth Street to Elizabeth Street; Capt. Stephenson, from Elizabeth Street to West Thirty-seventh Street; Capt. Halpin, from West Thirty-seventh Street to Charles Street; Capt. Moynihan, from Charles Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Capt. Hogan, from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Macdougal Street; Capt. Thompson, from Macdougal Street to Madison Street; Capt. Sheehan, from West Sixty-eighth Street to West One Hundredth Street; Capt. Dimond, from Delancey Street to East Fifth Street, and Acting Captain Brown, from Madison Street to Delancey Street. These changes went into effect at 6 o'clock last night.

When asked his reasons for the changes, Chief Devery said the transfers were made for the "good of the service." He denied that Capt. Delaney was transferred for his action in arresting fifty homeless men last Tuesday morning, while waiting to be fed by a restaurant keeper of the Bowery. This is Capt. Thompson's second transfer within a week. Last Wednesday he was transferred from Mulberry Street to Macdougal Street.

Chief Devery also transferred the precinct detectives with each of the Captains.

TRIBUTE TO COL. WARING.

A Letter from a Havana Man to the American Commission.

Mrs. George E. Waring, Jr., has received from Havana a copy of a letter written by Arturo Fernandez, President of the Siempre Viva Club and addressed to the President of the American Commission. It says:

The unhappy news of the death of the illustrious engineer, Mr. Waring, has caused the deepest sorrow in the circles of Cuban society.

When there dies a man of merit whose attainments were consecrated to the benefit of humanity, even the coldest and most indifferent minds find themselves profoundly moved, comprehending that it is difficult, if not impossible, to make good some losses.

He who died, a sacrifice to duty, combined with his genius integrity of character and strength of will—a noble figure among brilliant personalities, who, by his skill and knowledge, was preeminent in the mighty American Union.

As admirers of this capable engineer the members of the Siempre Viva Club offer to the gentlemen of the commission assurances of their sympathy. Be pleased to accept them as proof of our sincere admiration and respect. Fatherland and Liberty!

WIFE SAW HIM CUT HIS THROAT.

Expert Landscape Gardener, Unable to Get Work, Kills Himself.

Notwithstanding the pleadings of his wife and her desperate attempt to frustrate his suicidal attempt, John Hutchinson of 234 West Twentieth Street drew a large carving knife across his throat yesterday morning in the parlor of his residence, severing the jugular vein and dying almost instantly. The act was done in a delirium, caused by sickness.

For eight months Hutchinson has been out of employment. He was a landscape gardener and expert in his trade. His inability to secure work brought about his illness and deranged his mind. Yesterday morning he became more delirious than ever, and his wife kept a sharp watch over him.

Suddenly he jumped from his chair, and, hurrying into the kitchen, seized a carving knife that lay on the table. His wife, divining his purpose, shrieked and fought with him to get possession of the knife. Being a powerful man, Hutchinson easily shook her off and cut his throat from ear to ear. Mrs. Hutchinson tried to stop the flow of blood, and then ran screaming into the street. Policeman McLaughlin summoned an ambulance, but the man was dead before it arrived.

KUDLICH DENOUNCES RED TAPE.

Helps Woman Who Was Refused Aid by Charities Department.

Magistrate Kudlich, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday, was so put out by what he denounced as "red tape" when a woman appealed to him for aid, that he said he would investigate her case personally. The woman is Mrs. Susan Heine of 588 East Eighty-second Street, who has five children and who has been living on the bounty of poor friends, her husband having abandoned her. She said she had appealed for aid to the Charities Department, but had been told that she could receive no material assistance there, as she had been in the city less than a year.

"I'll see what can be done for you, Madam," the Magistrate said; "such red tape is ridiculous, especially in such a case. It is a shame that red tape should come between a person and real aid when it is needed."

The woman's husband was arraigned before Magistrate Mott several months ago on the charge of abandonment, and placed under bonds to pay his wife $10 a week. He went to jail, but got out on a bond and then left for Germany without paying his wife a cent. Magistrate Kudlich gave the woman $10, telling her he would see that she received some material aid. He said he would go to the Third Municipal District Court next Saturday when her husband's bondsman's case came up and see that she gets justice.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

A DRESDEN WEEK

Through one of the curious incidents of trade, we suddenly find ourselves in possession of the entire stock of a dealer in Dresden China, having bought it practically at our own figures. There are two ways of disposing of it:

1. By absorbing in our general stock, and selling it with other goods, "at least one-quarter less than elsewhere."
2. By making it the subject of one of these Special Sales for which this house is noted, when all rules of value are broken, and goods rapidly closed out at prices phenomenally low.

We have decided on the latter course, and beginning NOVEMBER 21 (AND INCLUDING NOVEMBER 26) shall institute a "Dresden Week," during which all these beautiful goods will be offered at such prices as are seldom if ever known in this line of wares, being in every instance actually below the cost of importation, and less by from 50 to 75 per cent. than what they are held at elsewhere under ordinary circumstances.

The importance of this sale is such that we believe we are doing our regular customers a favor in thus calling their attention to so unusual an opportunity.

Among the articles included are the following:

LETTER RACKS	BOUILLON CUPS AND SAUCERS
TOAST RACKS	CRACKER JARS
STRAINERS	PUFF BOXES
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS	SMOKING SETS
FANCY TRAYS	MATCH BOXES
BLOTTERS	CHOCOLATE JUGS
AFTER DINNER CUPS AND SAUCERS	RING STANDS
PLATES	INK WELLS
VASES	SHOES
FIVE O'CLOCK TEA SETS	STAMP BOXES
MIRROR STANDS	BON BON BOXES
	COMFORTS
	PEN RACKS
	ETC., ETC.

For convenience these will be arranged on 50 cent, $1, $2, and $5 tables; and as each table will contain many articles worth twice as much as they will be sold for under such a schedule, we suggest the advisability of as early a call in Dresden week as possible.

An exceptional chance to select presents in advance of the coming holidays at less than half price.

ON THE 50 CENT TABLE. On this table will be a large quantity of cups and saucers, with small flower decoration and fancy gold edges; the ordinary price would be $12.00 per dozen. There will also be bon bons, pin trays, olive dishes, pickle dishes, etc., etc.

ON THE $1.00 TABLE. On this table will be found, among hundreds of other articles, ring stands, candle sticks, ink stands and pen holder, ink wells, tea strainers, plates, picture frames, etc.

ON THE $2.00 TABLE. Here will be found very rich tea cups and saucers, cigarette sets, shoes, fruit dishes, pen rack and ink well combined, chocolate jugs, bon bons, picture frames, blotters, strainers, covered bon bons, lamps, etc.

ON THE $5.00 TABLE. Covered jewel casks, chocolate jugs, lamps, rich decorated card trays, double ink stands with tray, etc.

LAMPS. Included in this purchase were several hundred Dresden lamps, assorted sizes, decorations and prices. Lamps that under ordinary circumstances would sell at from $10.00 to $15.00 will at this sale be sold at $5.00. A few which ordinarily would sell for $5.00 will be marked $2.00. Corresponding reductions will be made on the entire lot of lamps.

LAMPS AT $5.00. The lamps mentioned above at $5.00 are the characteristic Dresden decoration; they are fitted with good Duplex burner, and are 17 inches high.

LAMPS AT $7.50. These lamps have also the characteristic Dresden decoration, artistic in shape—some have raised flower decorations. They are 19 inches high.

LAMPS AT $10.00. A few of these lamps have the Dresden scenes, others have the characteristic Dresden bouquets and raised flowers. They are all fitted with best Duplex burners, and are 19 inches high.

Not a lamp in this lot but that under ordinary circumstances would sell for at least twice the price at which they are marked.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Macy's Methods Mark Macy's Name for Fame.

Thanksgiving! The day is rich with the splendor of history and the halo of romance. It recalls the vigorous and devoted Pilgrims at Plymouth—their heroic honor, their ardent resolves and their intrepid courage. Governor Bradford, the virtuous; Elder Brewster, the stalwart, whose lovely daughter, Priscilla, the Puritan Maiden, John Alden married—rise like pictures before the mental vision, with a dramatic and weird background of that doughty warrior Miles Standish drilling his rude army for the entertainment of Massasoit and his band of friendly redskins. They are characters that appear, not as dead memories of the past, but as living forces of the present, to infuse into our spirits the resistless energies which strengthened theirs. These energies are everywhere, and they are needed everywhere. They are needed to resist low views of business, low views of politics, low views of patriotism, low views of life. In whatever manner the day may be observed there is no lack of reasons for gratitude. We wish our army of patrons, and those who are not patrons, well-laden tables, merry reunions, pleasant social intercourse, the continuance of old ties, the heartiest of good cheer and thankfulness for all the mercies which have crowned the year.

Dress Goods.

The Macy management is always quickest to maintain qualities and nimblest to break prices. To-morrow's Dress Goods offerings prove the foregoing. The fabrics are worthy in every way. There's cause for the great difference between real value and our present rates. However, you care only for effects. Here they are:

Black Bayadere novelties, raised mohair stripes, in two distinct styles; the dye is without blemish, strong, perfect black; 46 inches wide; real value 65c.; our present rate, 29c

Foule Cheviot, warranted pure wool, especially adapted for winter wear; all the popular blues, greens, browns, reds, plums and black; full 40 inches wide; real value 50c.; our present rate, 29c

Imported Suitings, finest Angora wool, eight styles of invisible checks, dark grounds, just touched with autumn tints; they were among our late September importations; real value 75c; our present rate, 49c

Zibeline Travers Fancies; came to us direct from the French maker; they are rich weaves, but for some unaccountable reason have lagged; the quantity is not extra large and limited to six colors; our September price was $3.99; the price now is 99c

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Colored Silks.

Macy's words concerning Silks have might and meaning. Every sentence is strictly accurate. One false statement would level the labor of years. We watch the advertising narrowly. That's why our Silk news is always influential. Low prices give it extra weight.

Changeable Taffetas, with small polka dots in slightly contrasting tints; their sheen and shimmer are vivid; they glisten fitfully under every different streak of light; fifteen pretty color studies; worth 65c.; our price, 49c

Immense variety printed warp Taffetas; qualities that glow and rustle their way into favor; soft Persian colors in scores of designs—bayadere floral stripes, exquisite damasse and arabesque effects—rich and brilliant; worth $1.50, our price, 98c

Here's a gorgeous miscellany of printed warp Parisian Taffetas, tinted surfaces divided by two-colored broche stripes; they are the productions of the most celebrated French looms and were imported to retail at $1.75; street and evening shades; our price, $1.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Black Silks.

Easy to go wrong when buying Black Silks. The bad frequently has the guise of the good. That's why it is very important for you to choose Black Silks in a store which assumes all risks. Our familiar policy is a guarantee of excellence. Money refunded or exchanges made whenever a purchase is not entirely satisfactory—a liberty rarely availed of.

A special display of Black Taffeta, Black Satin Duchesse, Black Gros Grain and Brocaded Black Satin; the dye has a purity that does not merely lend, but gives a fine lustre to their surfaces; we offer three grades in each of the foregoing—99c., $1.25 and $1.48. They would be fair value at a third more.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Women's Silk Waists.

Exceptional—Three Exceptional Silk Waist chances that merit a brisk response.

Black and colored Taffeta Waists, silk collar, lined throughout, $2.99

Black and colored Satin Duchesse Waists, bias tucks, satin collar, $3.99

Black Taffeta Waists, tucked and corded; tucked square yoke; swell, $5.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Handsome Furs.

As near as we can figure the Furs we're selling are on an average about one-third less than last year. If you pay more you're not down to the Macy prices. A few specimen bargains follow. There are myriad others.

Women's rich quality Electric Seal Coats, newest double breasted style, deep revers, high storm color, lined with excellent satin, 26 in. long, sizes from 32 to 44, $39.99

Women's Stone Marten Scarfs, extra deep, trimmed with six Stone Marten tails and two heads—au naturel—worth $18.75; our price, $14.74

Women's Collarettes, fine grade Electric Seal, pelerine style, trimmed with ten tails and two heads, lined with colored satin, worth $13.50; our price, $9.99

Women's Collarettes, Electric Seal, yoke and collar of Astrakhan, lined with dependable brown satin, worth $7.50; our price $5.98

Women's Cluster Scarfs, Electric Seal, ends trimmed with six tails; back trimmed with three tails and one head, worth $3.50; our price, $2.82

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Great Hosiery Values.

This concerns special offerings in Hosiery that we desire to stress. Unusual conditions create unusual chances. Because prices are less than normal is no reason why style and quality are not right. This purchase represents five thousand dozen pairs of Hosiery, the products of an American maker. They equal the imported at every point. We guarantee the color and every other detail. They will not fade, crock or stain. A recital of the circumstances that brought them to our counters at a fraction of their real worth would not interest you. The lot includes sorts for men, women and children.

Women's fast black Cotton Hose, double soles, heels and toes, unparalleled value at 12c

Women's fast black Cotton Hose, heavy weight, double heels, soles and toes, 18c

Women's fast black Cotton Hose, superfine quality, double heels, soles and toes, 24c

Women's fast black fleece lined Hose, high spliced heels and double soles, 18c

Men's fast black Cashmere Half Hose, made with double heels, big value at 19c

Men's natural color and fast black Cashmere Half Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 29c

Children's fast black 1x1 ribbed Cotton Hose, double heels, knees and toes; sizes 6 to 9½, 15c

Children's fast black 2x1 ribbed Cashmere Hose, double toes and heels, sizes 5 to 8½, 24c

To enforce the confidence of strangers and sceptics, we remind them that our guarantee carries with it a pledge to return the money if the article bought does not give the service that might be reasonably expected. We are selling these Hose at a third under the current market price, and every pair is guaranteed.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Dependable Shoes.

Economy is the watchword of Macy's onward march. Nowhere is the fact more thoroughly illustrated than in the Shoe department. Our Shoe news is given in simple, convincing fashion. We don't bedizen it with eccentric metaphor; Solid Shoes, serviceable, strong—reliably made, correctly fashioned, deftly finished, surprisingly priced.

Women's one strap Slippers of patent leather, with kid backs, and all kid with patent leather tips, both styles have buckle and bow on strap, 98c

Women's Slippers of kidskin, one strap, Louis XV. heels; also red and black kidskin toilet Slippers, would be excellent value at $2.50; our price, $1.74

Children's and Misses' Lace Shoes, with spring heels, good, thick soles, suitable for winter wear, sizes 11 to 2, $1.24; sizes 8½ to 10½, 98c

Women's Lace Shoes, of box calf, with tips of same and dongola tops, soles of Winter weight, toes are medium bulldog style, $1.87

Women's Shoes on mannish and opera lasts, of finest kidskin, with straight foxing and straight patent leather tips, hand sewed welt, best workmanship throughout; retailed elsewhere at from $5.00 to $6.00; our price, $3.74

Women's hand made Button Shoes, cloth top, kidskin foxed, patent leather tipped, retailed by other houses at $6.00; here $4.98

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Men's Football Shoes, with "Princeton" cleats, $2.49

Men's Lace Shoes of box calfskin, heavy soles, Goodyear welt, $2.79

Men's Lace Shoes of patent leather, with kangaroo tops, welted and stitched soles, $2.82

Men's Lace Shoes, of best enamel leather, with kangaroo tops, leather lined, heavy soles, welted and stitched, fashionable toes, retailed elsewhere at $6.00 to $7.00; here $4.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Linen Sets.

Colored-bordered Fringed Sets, at $1.39, $1.99, $3.24 and $3.99—cost is controlled by quality and size. Monday morning we will show a fine assortment Hemstitched Linen Sets, $6.12 to $11.41.

Either that you may choose will be matchless value. As a complement to the above we'll sell Hemstitched Damask Napkins, size 20x20 in., at 19c.

They're really worth $3.00 per dozen.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Of Furniture.

Our first consideration is for quality, then comes price-cheapness. Test what we say in any way. Examine China Closets, Cabinets, Extension Tables, Rockers, Parlor, Chamber, Library and Hall Furniture. Look at our Desks, Brass and Enamel Beds, Leather Couches and Chairs—not a fault to provoke distrust.

Offerings in Dining Room Furniture are timely.

Dining Chairs, large size, solid oak, heavy rungs, braced back and finely woven cane seat, 79c

Dining Chairs, solid oak, box seat, high or low back, fine woven cane seat, antique or golden oak finish, at prices ranging from $1.49 to $6.99

Sideboards, of solid quartered oak, golden finish, large size, swell front, beveled French plate mirror 15x30 inches; regular price $22.00. $18.74

Sideboards, large size, of quartered oak, golden finish, swell front, beveled French plate mirror 19x38 inches, carved dragon heads, claw feet; regular value $34.00, offered at $29.99

Dining Tables, of solid oak, in antique or golden oak finish, square or round top, ranging in price from $3.99 to $44.99

(IN ANNEX.)

Table Damask.

The appearance of the board when Thanksgiving Dinner is served is only second in importance to the menu. Every careful housewife, worthy the name, cherishes handsome Linens. To-day we quote prices for flaxen things that should gratify and rivet the attention of all who may be planning to replenish depleted linen closets.

68-in. Bleached Irish Damask, 46c

68-in. Bleached Irish Damask, 69c

72-in. Bleached Irish Damask, 79c

72-in. Bleached Irish Damask, 89c

When we say "Bleached" we mean that the goods are beautifully and peerlessly white. And when we write "Irish Damask" it goes without saying that every fibre is crisp flax—no cotton, or tow, or sizing. The designs are conventional and exclusive—every pattern from shamrock to intricate geometric effect.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Fine China.

Macy's China business is famous. That statement is exact truth. The advertising never fastens upon phrases in which fallacy lurks. The practice would be fatal to public confidence. The Thanksgiving exhibit of China inspires our pride and commands your appreciation. This little list represents splendid economy:—

Dinner Sets, Carlsbad china, floral decorations, set complete $11.87

Dinner Service, Austrian china, three styles of decoration, fancy shapes; these are sets usually advertised as a bargain for $25.00; set complete, $18.67

Dinner Sets, Limoges china, fancy shapes, bouquet decorations, set complete, $18.97

Dinner Service, four shapes and as many styles of decoration, Haviland china, but better than the average advertised set, complete for $24.87

Dinner Sets, nearly a hundred styles of high class decorations. Here's a specially artistic one in maroon, blue and gold, $143.21

A vast assortment of Ice Cream Sets, Cranberry Dishes, Fish Sets, Salad Sets, Fruit Plates, Ferneries and Candelabra. More than likely the very one you want most is marked for quick selling. A score of extra tempting values is ready for the pre-Thanksgiving Day buyers.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Thanksgiving Cutlery.

Carving is a graceless and thankless task if the blade is dull. Skill has no chance with a poor knife. You may secure a new carving set here to-morrow for very little money, and avoid all risk of a fiasco when the turkey is to be sliced.

Dinner Knives, pearl handle, plated blades, English make, per set of six, $4.39

Dessert Knives, pearl, plated blades, guaranteed quality blade, per set of six, $2.08

Dinner Knives, celluloid ivory handle, guaranteed quality blade, per set of six, $2.24

Game Carvers, genuine stag tip, knife and fork, 59c

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Groceries.

Thanksgiving is peculiarly a home festival. A meagre board means meagre cheer. The absence of roasted turkey, cranberry sauce, mince meat, pumpkin pie and plum pudding robs the day of half its sentiment. The dinner is the core of the celebration—the concentrated and concrete expression of gratitude. The feast is as much a feature of Thanksgiving as prayer, psalm singing and athletic sports. It makes the day blessed or bleak. Our prices for high-grade Groceries are low enough to permit owners of lean purses to fare almost sumptuously.

English Plum Pudding—Finest quality fruit and seeded raisins used; free samples on fifth floor; 3 pound can, 49c.; 2 pound can, 34c.; pound can 19c

Fancy Table Nuts, extra large, none better:

Brazil, extra large, per pound package, 10c

Filberts, per pound package, 10c

Mixed (six kinds), per pound package, 13c

Grenoble Walnuts, per pound package, 14c

Paper Shell Almonds, per pound package, 24c

Layer Raisins, pound box, 13c

Layer Raisins, fancy 2 pound box, 24c

Layer Raisins, extra fancy Malaga, 5½ pound box, $1.49

California Prunes, extra large, French style, fine flavor, 2 pound package, 19c

Mince Meat, Condensed, 3 pound pail, 29c.; pound package, 7c

Mince Meat, Lily White Brand, finest quality fruit and seeded raisins, used with wine and brandy, 5 pound jar, 59c

Cranberry Sauce, 2 pound can, 17c

Red Currant Jelly, pure fruit and sugar, 10 ounce glass, 17c

Cleaned Currants, pound package, 7c

Cleaned Currants, extra large, fine flavor, pound package, 9c

Loose Muscatel Raisins, extra large, pound package, 9c

Seeded Muscatel Raisins, pound package, 8c

Seeded Muscatel Raisins, extra large fruit, pound package, 10c

Candied Citron, pound package, 10c

Glace Citron, strictly fancy, pound package. 14c

Molasses, finest quality produced; gallon can, 54c.; half gallon, 32c.; quart can, 19c

California Fruit, extra standard quality, selected large ripe fruit, heavy syrup, 1898 packing:—

Green Gages and Egg Plums, case, $3.14; can, 14c

Apricots, case, $3.62; can, 16c

Bartlett Pears, case, $3.86; can, 17c

Yellow Crawford Peaches and Black Cherries, case, $4.34; can, 19c

Lemon Cling Peaches, case, $5.29; can, 23c

White Cherries, case, $5.14; can, 22c

Lima Beans, extra quality, case, $1.49; can, 7c

Stringless Beans, Jessamine brand, small, sweet and tender; case, $2.72; can, 12c

California Asparagus, small stalks, case, $3.86; can, 17c

California Aspargus, large stalks, snow white, case, $5.29; can 23c

California Asparagus, extra large stalks, snow white, can, 32c

Fancy Maine Corn, sweet and tender, Jessamine brand, case, $1.79; can, 8c

Tomatoes, Jessamine brand, solid cold packed, case, $2.18; can, 10c

Tomatoes, choice quality Jerseys, large cans, 8c

Peas, Lily White Brand, finest quality, packed:

Early June, case, $2.18; can, 10c

Early June, sifted, case, $2.66; can, 12c

Early June, extra sifted, case, $3.14; can, 14c

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Fragrant Cigars.

After the Thanksgiving dinner—what? A smoke, of course—perhaps a nap. Our cigars are good. They have the delightful aroma, bouquet and flavor that veteran smokers enjoy. Buy here—and as you whiff—the consciousness of money saved will be your reward.

"El Cio"—Fine selection of Clear Havana Tobacco, Cuban hand made, equal to the best imported:—

Camelias, box of 50, $3.89

Perlas, box of 50, $4.19

Dainties, box of 50, $4.49

Regalia, Chica, box of 50, $4.79

Londres, Finos, box of 50, $5.79

Puritanos, Non Plus Ultra, box of 50, $5.39

Bouquet Fino, box of 25, $3.11

Predilectos, box of 50, $3.44

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

WHAT CHICAGO TALKS OF

Honors to Returning Military and Naval Heroes.

REVOLT AGAINST THE MAYOR

His Stand Against Gambling Resented —City Overrun by Criminals—Ex-Preacher's Big Klondike Claim.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The First Regiment might have put a slab of marble in the walls of its armory and inscribed thereon the names of the members who had fallen on Cuban soil or died of fever from the exposure of the campaign. Even kings and poets have been content with similar memorials. But the boys were ambitious and not rich; so they erected a monument of concrete! Then widows and sonless mothers wept over its base and laid offerings of flowers upon it, and it grew dignified as a symbol, though it was so ridiculous as an object of art. The service in memoriam was impressive in the extreme. The roll of the regiment was called, and when Brown's name was spoken he answered, "All's well with Brown." But if Brown rested under the palms of Santiago, then his messmate said, solemnly, "All's well with Brown." Eighty-seven times it was the bunkmate, and not the man, who answered to the call.

The Third Illinois came home from Puerto Rico this week only 1,027 strong, though there were 1,322 good men in the ranks when they left this State. They were greeted in Chicago by thousands along the streets—though they are not Chicago men—and then taken to the Great Northern for a banquet. Then they dispersed to their homes over the State, and at each station were met with bands and flowers and young women and chicken sandwiches, and speeches. It is a fact that returning heroes are more than a little annoyed at the overassiduity of young women for their welfare, and there is a general distaste just now in this community for feminine patriotism which shows itself in ways not consistent with the native reserve and modesty of true womanhood.

Five hundred Naval Reserves who saw service upon the ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron have come home and been met with much honor, demonstration, and noise, and dined at the Medinah Temple. Lieut. Commander John M. Hawley, who brought the reserves home, was presented with a sword, with a gold and bejeweled scabbard and a blade of silver, engraved with battleships, dolphins, tridents, and other seafaring things. The hilt was of solid gold, with a strip of quartz set with gold, and decorated with mythical monsters of the deep.

A public school of this city has been named after Admiral Dewey, and that monosyllabic commander has emerged from the silence overseas long enough to express his appreciation, and to promise his photograph, by which it will be seen that modern paths of glory lead to a number of other places besides the grave.

In many years Lake Michigan has not been so cruel as this. Within the past week two ships have gone down, one at the foot of Van Buren Street, just where Hamlin Garland made a ship go to pieces in his novel of "The Rose of Dutcher's Coulie."

"If you wait long enough, Garland," said Henry Fuller in pessimistic congratulation, "fact will live up to your fiction."

Eleven ships of one sort or another came to disaster on the lakes, among them the Thaïs, loaded with Christmas trees. The noise of her horn was heard in the fog, but no help could be given, so the boat was beaten to bits upon a bluff coast, and for miles the shore was strewn with the evergreens. As for the men who were bringing down the essential toys of the great Christian holiday, they were lost, and the tawny waves have ridden them—for the lake has been the color of sand for at least three weeks, and it remains treacherous, sullen, and ever ripe for mischief.

Mayor Harrison is a young man with an honest desire to serve the city as well as he can consistently with the traditions of politics. Perhaps in his best moments he does yet further, and endeavors to make traditions. Therefore rebellion against him and all his works has broken out in Democratic ranks, and among the rebels are some fine leaders of political brigands. These men are irritated at the Mayor's refusal to allow gambling to run in Chicago, and they are accredited with having thrown away the election to discountenance the administration.

But, indeed, there seems to be no occasion to persecute the Mayor on account of the Puritanical rule of the city, for never were there more menaces to life, limb, and liberty in this big town than at present. The streets are in a vile condition, the transportation in an unsettled state, and the thugs, desperadoes, and cutthroats swarm like vermin.

There are pirates on the river who row along the filthy stream, make quickly for shore when they see a lonely sailor in a deserted spot, rifle his pockets, and throw him into the river. Then they make out to the shadows of the coal bunkers or grain elevators, and shoot into the windy slips. Mrs. E. S. Hill was bound and robbed in open day, losing $500 in money and $1,000 in checks. She was gagged and bound with ropes, and is suffering much from the shock. Three teams in one day plunged into the river at the open bridges, because the street was not properly guarded, and in one evening there were four "hold-ups" in different parts of the city. In each case the victim was dangerously injured.

In such a city charges of overgovernment will not weigh much with a suffering public.

Though Mrs Mathilda Carse has been defeated by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in her efforts to preserve the Woman's Temple as its property, and though her influence with the organization is practically at an end, she continues to affirm that the temple shall yet be saved. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, however, will shake itself free of its burden and become again the organ of temperance. It is a fact that for years past the vitality of the organization has been drained by the temple, which proved more than the women could manage, and concerning which they had endless discussions and disagreements.

The twentieth annual reception of the Art Institute was held Tuesday evening, and with the Antiquarian and Fortnightly Clubs to receive, it became a social as well as an artistic affair. Two hundred pictures and one hundred and fifty pieces of sculpture, all works of Americans, were placed in the South Galleries. Louis Loeb's "Temple of the Winds" won the most favor among artists, but among laymen H. O. Tanner's "Annunciation" aroused the most enthusiasm.

F. B. Vrooman, formerly associate pastor of the People's Church, who resigned for the purpose of going to the Klondike, has located thirty miles of land on behalf of his company—the Klondike, Yukon, and Copper River Mining Company—which assays from $2 to $4 a ton. At least so says Jack Crawford, the old Indian scout, who has been up there on the Hootalinqua River, where the enormous claim is. Mr. Vrooman sends word that there is $1,000,000 of gold in sight along the river. All of which is another pretty chapter in the life of a restless young man who was once orthodox preacher, then culprit before his religious society, then a sort of John Storm in a settlement among the poor, then the assistant of that veteran liberal, Dr. Thomas. Now he is to be a millionaire, perhaps. And the same day that the news came from him a man walked into the City Hall, leaned languidly against a radiator, and died. Five hours later some one of the thousands who passed him noticed that he was dead. He had succumbed to starvation. So much for the light and shade of the big canvas.

At Dr. Harper's suggestion, a commercial school may be started as an adjunct to the public school system. The Commissioners think there should be a four years' course, and that the school should embrace the wide fields of commerce and business. They call attention to the fact that the recent war and its results have opened to Americans a great field of commercial activity and that the first city to provide special educational advantages will reap a rich reward. Graduates from the grammar school will be eligible. R. B. P.

LIBRARIES OPEN ON HOLIDAYS.

Public Will Be Admitted to the Astor and Lenox from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Hereafter both branches (Astor and [illegible] Library will be open on holidays. The experimental opening of their reading rooms on election day has convinced the management that there is a ready response to all extensions of library facilities in this city. Though the intention of opening the library on election day had not been known generally, the number of readers was considerable. Prompted by the desire to increase the usefulness of the library, the management has decided to admit the reading public from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Thanksgiving Day, and every holiday thereafter.

QUICK TRIP TO AN ASYLUM.

Wife of James Egan Is Declared Sane After a Short Stay at Amityville.

A Sheriff's jury, presided over by Commissioner Bankson T. Morgan, Dr. E. F. Arnold, and Dr. J. H. Senner, on Wednesday, ended a long session by declaring Mrs. Julia H. Egan of 353 West Thirty-fourth Street to be capable of administering her own affairs. During the trial an interesting story showing the facility with which persons can be sent to an insane asylum, was developed. No improper motives were proved, however, and the fact that the woman was hastened to a retreat at Amityville was due more to a series of unfortunate circumstances than otherwise.

Mrs. Egan is the wife of James Egan, a distiller, with a place of business at 367 Seventh Avenue. For several years she has had an hallucination to the effect that her husband had been guilty of improper conduct with various women. According to a friend of both, the woman has persistently accused her husband for years. This friend, who has several times acted as an intermediary in the domestic broils of the Egans, says that Mrs. Egan's charges against her husband are untrue, and that the woman's intense jealousy has caused her to have delusions.

Frequent quarrels resulted from the woman's accusations, and on Oct. 18 last Mrs. Egan threw bottles at her husband's head, and he called in a policeman, who locked the woman up. Previously, on the same day, it was developed in the trial, Dr. Allen Fitch and Dr. Austin Flint had called on Mrs. Egan at her husband's request, to see if it would be advisable to have her mental condition examined into.

On the following day Mrs. Egan was taken before Magistrate Deuel, who entertained a complaint made by Mr. Egan that his wife was of unsound mind, and she was committed for five days to Bellevue for examination. Meantime, her husband's attorney, J. B. Gleeson of 155 Broadway, had obtained a commitment from Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court, ordering her confinement in a retreat at Amityville. Justice Cohen was ignorant of the proceedings in the Police Court, when he signed this commitment. Within a few minutes after the woman's arrival at Bellevue she was taken to Amityville.

A few days later, H. W. Leonard, a lawyer, of 143 Broadway, secured a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Oct. 31, for Mrs. Egan. Commissioners had been appointed to pass upon the woman's sanity, and the case was set for Nov. 9. When the habeas corpus proceedings came before Justice Cohen he advanced the case to Nov. 3.

Drs. Flint and Fitch were the expert witnesses, and they both declared that Mrs. Egan was suffering from hallucinations and that her mania was likely to become acute. Mrs. Egan testified concerning the alleged misconduct of her husband, and told details of her property, which is valued at $75,000. At the conclusion of the trial the jury, by a vote of 14 to 3, decided that the woman was of sound mind.

Mrs. Egan returned to the city on Friday. Her attorney, Mr. Leonard, intimated yesterday that suits for damages would be brought in the woman's behalf against her husband, the experts, and the manager of the Amityville retreat. Mr. Leonard contends that Mrs. Egan is the victim of a conspiracy to get her out of the way.

Mr. Egan could not be seen yesterday either at his place of business or at his house.

FIVE IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

Proposed Changes in the State Constitution on Which the Next Legislature Must Pass.

Five amendments to the State Constitution will come before the next Legislature for approval or disapproval. Two of these were passed as concurrent resolutions at the session of 1897 and three at the session of 1898. Such of them as may be passed upon favorably at the coming session will be submitted to the people at the election next year.

The two amendments proposed in 1897 were suggested by the commission which drew the Greater New York charter, and they are intended to perfect that instrument. One amends Section 26, Article III., of the Constitution so as to provide that in a city which includes "two or more entire counties" the powers and duties of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Municipal Assembly. The other amends Section 10, Article VIII., so as to provide that "when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county heretofore existing shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt."

The three proposed amendments adopted at the last session were as follows:

Providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature.

Authorizing the Governor to make temporary designations of Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court whenever the Presiding Justice of any Appellate Division shall certify to him that one or more additional Justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it.

Authorizing the Governor, whenever a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify that the court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of cases, to hear and dispose of them with reasonable speed, to designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the number of cases before the court is reduced to 200.

An amendment proposed by the Legislature must be submitted to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators. As there was no election of Senators in 1897, the amendments proposed that year went over to the Legislature of 1899.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The Inquiry as to the Buffalo's Injuries Is Begun.

The board appointed to inquire into the cause of the accident to the machinery of the cruiser Buffalo began its investigation yesterday. The Buffalo is now moored in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The belief is general at the yard that the damage is not so serious that the Buffalo will be obliged to remain many days. It was reported yesterday that if it proved that the repairs to the Buffalo would take long another and possibly two other vessels would be sent to Manila. The Resolute, now at the yard, might be one of the ships substituted.

The rehabilitated cruiser Chicago is now an object of general interest at the yard. After three years' retirement she is to be placed in commission on Dec. 1. Formal orders to that effect were received from Washington yesterday. Capt. H. H. Cooper will take command.

COLUMBIA LECTURE COURSE.

A Wide Range of Subjects Mapped Out for December.

The Columbia University lectures announced for December are as follows: In co-operation with the Cooper Union on "Shakespeare and Some of His Principal Dramas," delivered by Henry A. Clapp in the great hall at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, "Shakespeare as Man and Poet"; Dec. 13, "The First Part of Henry IV."; Dec. 20, "Othello"; Dec. 27, "Hamlet." No tickets of admission are required. The doors will be open from 7:15 P. M. until 8 P. M., after which no persons will be admitted.

In co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History, a course on "Radiant Energy" will be delivered by Prof. William Hallock of Columbia University at the Museum, Central Park, on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock. Dec. 3, "Wave Motion"; Dec. 10, "Visible Radiant Energy"; Dec. 17, "Radiant Heat"; Dec. 31, "Electrical Radiation." The lectures will be illustrated. Tickets can be procured, without charge, by application to the Secretary of Columbia University.

In co-operation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, lectures on "Some Cities of Northern Italy During the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, and Some of the People Who Lived in Them," will be given Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock at the Museum, Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, by D. Cady Eaton, formerly Professor of the History of Fine Arts at Yale. Dec. 3, "The Plains of Lombardy"; Dec. 10, "Borso d'Esté, First Duke of Ferrara and Modena," (1413-1471;) Dec. 17, "Mantua"; Dec. 31, "Gian Francesco Gonzaga," (1466-1519,) and "Isabella d'Esté," (1474-1539.) The lectures will be illustrated. No tickets of admission required.

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER

Views of Gen. Woodford, ex-Mayor Wurster, and Others.

OPPOSITION TO "TINKERING"

Mr. Wurster in Favor of a Local Government Similar to That of the City of London.

Further expressions of opinion were obtained yesterday relative to proposed changes in the charter by the incoming Legislature, especially so far as they may affect the standing of the Presidents of the boroughs and the borough boards, the Board of Public Improvement, and the Board of Aldermen.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, a member of the Charter Commission, said:

"I do not think that the charter has been in operation sufficiently long to enable it to be amended wisely. To go slow in this matter will probably be to go sure. In consolidating so large a territory with local interests apparently so diverse is a difficult task. Time will point out the defects in the charter if defects exist. I hope that amendments this Winter will go no further than actual necessity shall require."

Edward Lauterbach expressed himself strongly as opposed to any charter "tinkering." "The charter has not been working long enough," he said, "to demonstrate the best we can expect from it. In many respects it is not all it should be, but once begin changing it and there is no telling where the changes will end. It may have created some useless offices, but there has not been much harm done in them, and as far as the borough boards, the Board of Public Improvement, and the Board of Aldermen are concerned, they are a check on one another, and that is something. No, I think the charter as it is should have a fair chance, and I do not think it would be policy to change it now. In these matters it is well to make haste slowly, and I for one would be opposed to any legislation designed to make matters any more complicated than they are at present."

Frederick W. Wurster, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn and one of the members of the Charter Commission, said:

"I do not know what action, if any, the next Legislature of New York intends to take in regard to the charter of New York, but I am certainly in favor of making some changes in the legislative department and the powers of the legislative department which will give the several boroughs a greater chance to accomplish the necessary improvements. The centralization of the Government of Greater New York is not going to help it any. The Borough Councils must be given more independence and liberty in governing their own territory. Before the consolidation of the cities we lost no time in Brooklyn getting just what improvements we wanted. I can give you an example of a case where in January last a property holder in this borough petitioned the Board of Aldermen for certain improvements in the street in front of his property. These improvements have not been made yet. They have been before the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York for a period of ten months, and nothing has been done. In the old days, when Brooklyn governed itself, such a piece of work would have been accomplished in two weeks.

"I do not wonder that there are rumors afloat in the political world, as you say, that a bill will be introduced at the next Legislature to abolish the Boards of Aldermen in the different boroughs. Just now they are of no use, because they have no power. I dare to say that there is not a President of any borough in this city who believes that he is really earning his salary of $5,000 a year. They have no chance, no power, no scope. If the charter is to be amended in any way, let it be in a way that will give the borough Aldermen more power. They know the centres in which they live and know just how to proportionate sums for various improvements. If these borough Aldermen are given more power, although being under the guidance and rules of a higher board, representing the whole city, they will have plenty of work to do, and will not only make that work show but will earn their salaries.

"I am in favor of a Local Government similar to that of the City of London. In the metropolis of England there are more suburbs than there are boroughs in Greater New York. Each of London's suburbs has its own separate Government, and yet all are under the London City Council. I think that if the charter of London was studied we could derive from it something that would enable us to draft an amendment that would make our own suitable. But at present there are numbers of property holders in this city who are not satisfied with the laws which govern our municipality."

A prominent lawyer who is a member of the Board of Aldermen of one of the boroughs, who requested that his name should not be made public, said: "Amendments to the charter? Well, I wish that I could have a chance to amend the Charter of Greater New York. I would do it with a big blue pencil.

"Any talk that arises to abolish the Boards of Aldermen in the different boroughs bears with it the breath of danger, for no step could possibly do more to retard the growth of Greater New York than that. We need a separate Board of Aldermen in Queens, in Bronx, in Brooklyn, and in Manhattan, that will take care of and improve their different neighborhoods. If a property holder at the end of Brooklyn wants to petition for the building of a roadway in front of his land, to whom should he appeal? To a body of men in Manhattan or a body of men in Brooklyn? That is the simple question. The boroughs of Greater New York cannot make any progress nor can they secure any improvements quickly and without argument unless they have full power to act in their own territory. Let there be no amendment that will abolish the borough Boards of Aldermen and give more power to a central organization in Manhattan.

"If there is to be an amendment to the charter that will call for the abolition of any body under the charter, let that body be one of the two houses in the Municipal Assembly. All of the modern laws of political economy point in the direction of government by as few bodies as possible with the hope of quick results.

"This important fact is now shown in the municipality of Greater New York, which has its Board of Aldermen and its City Council, one doing and the other repeating the work that a single body of men could accomplish just as easily. I am in favor of an amendment that will increase the power of the borough Aldermen and do away with one of the municipal houses."

WORK OF HEBREW CHARITIES.

Summary from Reports of Committees and Financial Statement.

The following is a summary of the work of the United Hebrew Charities for October. These statistics are taken from the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society:

The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 2,243, representing about 7,477 individuals. Of these, in the Bureau of Relief 289 persons applied for the first time, and the cases which had been previously investigated numbered 1,218. Relief was refused for sufficient causes in 371 cases. Regular monthly allowances were given to 317 cases not included in the number of applications here given.

Eighty-one persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe.

Two hundred and seventy-four garments, 167 pairs of shoes, and forty articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 205 nights' lodgings and 638 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. There were thirty free interments; sixteen maternity cases were referred to the Lying-In Hospital, and 132 articles of clothing were distributed to mothers and infants; 300 home and office calls were attended to by physicians, and 485 visits were paid by the nurses to thirty-two cases. Seventeen persons were supplied with nourishing food; seventy-eight with bottles of wine and liquor, and twelve with bottles of cod liver oil. There were fourteen new orders for surgical appliances and 250 prescriptions were compounded.

In the Employment Bureau there was a total registry of 776 applications. Work was found for 422; eight refused work, and 108 failed to call again after being registered. In the Industrial School there was an average attendance of 200 girls, learning sewing and dressmaking; 299 garments were manufactured by the pupils.

The cash receipts for the month were $29,547.60. The disbursements were: Local relief, $2,810.25; Russian relief, $297.20; pensions, $1,582; local transportation, $92.55; supplies, $983.39; employment, $501.14; medical relief, $324.88; administration, $1,985.60, and sundries, $370.16. Total, $8,947.16.

FILIPINOS BECOMING FRIENDLY.

A Volunteer Soldier's Estimate of the People of Manila—They Are Learning to Like the Americans.

In a letter written by Harry R. Sarver of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry to a brother in this city, there is an estimate of the Filipinos which may prove interesting, because of the writer's contact with them and his opportunity for closely observing their characteristics. The writer is a private in Company I, and distinguished himself at the battle of Malate by leading a detail, under heavy fire, with fresh ammunition, arriving at the trenches when his comrades had fired their last round and had been ordered to fix bayonets to repel a threatened charge. The letter is dated Manila, Sept. 27. In it the writer says:

"Everybody is waiting on the decision of the Paris Commission. The insurgents at first were a bit ugly, because we would not allow them to come into the city armed. But since they see we have gotten a hold on things, and intend to hold them until we get ready to drop them, and besides have been treating them fairly ever since, they have become very friendly again. The thing they could not understand was our impartial standpoint. Their idea (probably inherent in the Malay nature and intensified by 300 years' of slavery under the Spaniards) is 'to kick thine enemy when thou hast him down,' and they were very much incensed when given to understand that the Americans would tolerate no murdering, pillaging, or looting. But, as I said before, they are accepting the inevitable very gracefully now, and want to be 'mucho Amigo' again.

"These Filipinos are very much of an enigma to me. When we first came here I got a very bad opinion of them. Judging them from our standpoint, they are semi-barbarous, and have been so treated that they have never had a chance to rise much above their original conditions. The more I see of them, especially here in Manila, the more I realize that they have latent possibilities. They are, as a rule, honest, industrious, hard-working, and frugal.

"You would be surprised at the number of them who can read and write. Here in Manila they are employed in all positions, from bank clerks to blacksmiths. They are, I believe, immeasurably ahead of the American negro, and very much more intelligent and steady. They are very much like the Chinese in their industry and prudence, while they have nothing of the meekness of the Chinese, but are aggressive in everything, from fighting to taking up a new idea. This last statement I should confine to the inhabitants of Manila, who are a great way ahead of what I expected, while outside the city you will find the same kind of houses and agricultural implements that were here when the Spaniards came.

"Of course, this city, like any other Spanish town, is away behind time, and while they have electric lights, a brewery, and water works, they have no sewage system; their streets are filthy, and foul odors permeate the air throughout the city.

"I have never seen a drunken native. They sell their native drink, which is a species of gin, everywhere. The Americans and Europeans, however, are the only ones who get drunk. Everybody uses tobacco; men, women, and children. I saw a little tot the other day, who could hardly walk, smoking a cigarette. Their tobacco is very mild. I smoked a cigar the other day that makes my mouth water to think about. When I come back I will bring some choice specimens with me.

"I don't believe the Filipinos are ready for self-government, but do believe that they should be treated like human beings and given a chance to become what they may. While they have not been the best of allies, they have helped us a great deal, and we should see that they get a square deal in the settlement.

"Oct. 3.—The mail is going out to-day, and I will add a few lines. It was reported last night that the Peace Commission had met in Paris and signed the treaty of peace. It is said that we hold the Island of Luzon. I don't see why we don't keep the whole group. But then, Luzon is quite a big bite in itself. It is reported that there is serious trouble brewing among the European nations over China. If that is so, it will lessen our chance of getting back soon. We are getting rather weary of doing police duty here in Manila, and waiting impatiently for the order to start home. There is a great deal of sickness among the soldiers, part of it brought on by exposure, and part by dissipation. One has to be very careful not to expose himself to the sun. With care in that line, and watching one's diet, and not drinking too much a fellow can keep in fairly good health. Our battalion is guarding the penitentiary. Not very pleasant duty, but with just enough danger to give it a spice of interest."

SMITMAN IS DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Rules that Husband Cannot Steal from His Wife.

David Smitman, who was arrested on the charge of his South American wife, Marie Aribout, that he had stolen $20,000 from her, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. Mrs. Smitman was not anxious to prosecute.

Magistrate Brenner held that a husband could not be guilty of stealing from his wife. She might have goods of her separate ownership, but the law had not made the husband competent to commit larceny of them.

BURNING ARTHUR'S HICKORY.

Story of the Pile of Short Sticks in Collector Bidwell's Cellar.

A blazing wood fire in an open grate warms and cheers the large office of Collector Bidwell in the Custom House. The grate is kept supplied during office hours with short sticks of hickory, brought up from the cellar, where until recently they were neglected for a score of years. Collector Bidwell likes a wood fire. Some of his predecessors preferred to burn coal in the grate, and others were satisfied with steam heat.

"There is history associated with this hickory wood," said the veteran porter, as he placed an armful in a receptacle near the grate yesterday. "It was bought and laid away by Gen. Arthur himself. He always liked a wood fire, and when he was Collector President Grant and Roscoe Conkling have sat here many a time watching the cheery blaze made by some of these same hickory sticks."

CLOTHING FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The Hungarian Literary Society Preparing for Its Annual Distribution.

Following its usual custom, the Hungarian Literary Society is actively engaged in arranging its annual Christmas Eve celebration, to be held at the clubrooms, 93 St. Mark's Place.

On this occasion the society will distribute clothes to hundreds of poor and deserving children. In making the distribution no distinction is made as to race, creed, or nationality. The only exception that will be made this year will be preference given to the children of sailors and soldiers lately in the service of the United States, who either perished or suffered during the late war.

The fund out of which this charity is extended is raised by the society by arranging annually a Hungarian peasant ball, and that it may be enabled to do the good work again on next Christmas Eve the society is making every possible effort to make this year's ball, to be held on Dec. 31 at the Grand Central Palace, a brilliant social and financial success.

Applications for clothes to be distributed on Christmas Eve may be made by the parents or guardians of children to Mr. Bela Sobel, in care of the Hungarian Literary Society, 93 St. Mark's Place. A committee will investigate all applications and, if found worthy, they will receive proper consideration.

Prizes and Scholarships Awarded.

The results of the contest for the entrance examination prizes and scholarships at the New York University have just been made known. These prizes of $100 each, one in the classical course and the other in the scientific section, are awarded each year to those members of the freshman class who pass the best supplementary examinations. This year only one prize was awarded, inasmuch as the examination papers in the scientific division were too low to warrant the award, but three prizes of $25 each were awarded to three students who stood especially high in mathematics. The awards were as follows: Special prizes of $25 each for excellence in mathematics to Morris Weinberger, prepared at C. C. N. Y.; Byron Dixon, prepared at Dwight School, and Frederick Cleverdon of Brooklyn. The classical prize of $100 was awarded to Henry Stuart Lyon of Newark. Three scholarships covering tuition for four years went to Henry S. Lyon, Irving Vanderhoff of Weehawken, N. J., and Edwin Vanderwater of Jersey City.

FRUITS FROM MANY LANDS

The Whole World Brings Tribute to New York's Appetite.

EXTRAVAGANT PRICES SECURED

Foreign Growers Take Advantage of the Delicacy of the Metropolitan Palate.

Cargoes of fruits and vegetables from foreign countries are common consignments to the Port of New York, and, although the great distributing centre for one of the largest fruit-growing countries of the world, large imports of every conceivable product of the tree and vine come here from every corner of the globe. In fact, New York levies tribute upon all lands and exacts commercial contributions from the Occident and the Orient, from the torrid, the temperate, and frigid zones.

Just at present the market stalls are groaning under the abundant supplies of fruits and vegetables raised in this country, but even in the height of the season the foreign products are mingled with the domestic. Bananas, cocoanuts, pineapples, and lemons from various corners of the earth indicate that we are never entirely free from the influence of other lands. Every ship that comes from the West Indies or the South just now carries its complement of fruit, and many of the transatlantic liners bring to us fruits from the Mediterranean or Africa. Even in the matter of potatoes we are dependent at times upon other countries for our supply. It seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to bring potatoes to this country, but in reality there are half a dozen countries which look to New York as one of the chief markets for their potatoes. Bermuda sells nearly all of her potato and onion crop in the metropolis, and in Winter potatoes come here freely from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and some of the lesser European countries. The Scotch Magnums Bonums are the best imported potatoes next to the Bermudas, and they have acquired quite a reputation here. They all come in sacks, and as the westward-bound steamers are in need of ballast, potatoes are carried at very small cost. The West Indies are also learning the ways of Bermuda, and shipments of potatoes from there are increasing every year. There are a dozen different countries engaged in trying to supply New York with all the onions needed. France, Spain, Bermuda, the West Indies, Great Britain, and all her insular dependencies, and even far-off Egypt help to swell the total shipments of onions to this port.

Before the days of the pioneer farmers of this country get their vegetable products to market Bermuda and the West Indies ship all sorts of garden truck to this port. South America and Africa have more recently joined in this business, and consignments come from these countries every Winter. A species of large green pepper from South America appears to be very popular in New York, and cymblings, similar to our Summer squashes, come from Africa, and meet with a steady demand. Strange vegetable products from Japan and China are brought here in ships, and a taste for them has evidently been cultivated, for the trade increases every year. Besides these, Holland is an extensive shipper of cabbages to this country; France sends early cauliflowers, and both France and Italy ship us celery. France has for many years been engaged in supplying London with many vegetables, but it is only recently that the attempt has been made to find a wider market for them in New York. A consignment early in March of asparagus, artichokes, celery, seakale, mushrooms, and rhubarb was made for the first time two years ago, and now every season these vegetables arrive here. They are raised in Southern France, and are shipped in cold storage. As they are very fancy articles, they bring high prices, so that the shippers make good profits out of them.

New Yorkers are willing to pay extravagant prices for fancy products out of their season, and it is a knowledge of this fact that induces the French gardeners to make the experiment. The season of shipment was selected so that the vegetables would not conflict with the supplies of similar products from the Southern States, and in this way the foreign-grown products met with ready and agreeable acceptance. As both the Southern States and California are raising vegetables in the Winter time, the foreign gardeners find the season of no competition very short. Of course there is a certain element in New York which prefers foreign articles to domestic products, no matter how good or bad they are, and shippers from abroad can always calculate upon these people as a certain part of their goods. But in the matter of fruits there is the same peculiar state of affairs that exists with vegetables. While most of the fruit importations are from tropical countries, there are enough from the temperate zone to attract attention. New York is the great exporting centre of apples, and thousands of barrels of them go abroad from this port; but we sometimes import apples. A consignment of them from Tasmania has been received here in excellent condition for several Summers now, and these choice apples, appearing before the Southern domestic products were ripe, sold rapidly. They greatly resemble the Newtown pippins of this country, and they were wrapped and packed as carefully as oranges. It may be that before long we will eat Tasmanian apples every June and July. Watermelons in April were a novelty this year. They were received from Brazil in good condition, and although not as luscious as the Georgia or Jersey product, they met with a fair demand because of their early appearance. Enormous pineapples from London hothouses were also unexpected novelties that attracted attention in the fancy trade this Spring. They were the choicest pines ever seen in New York, and retailed as high as $3 apiece. Cuba and the West Indies have long been engaged in sending pineapples, limes, bananas, and cocoanuts. Spain and Italy flood our markets with lemons in Summer, and oranges in Winter. They come by nearly every steamer that sails from Mediterranean ports. Last Summer the demand for lemons was enormous on account of supplying the soldiers with them, and as Spain had to suspend her shipments to this country, Italy reaped large profits from her neighbor's unfortunate condition. Grapes, both of hothouses and out-of-door growth, are imported Summer, Winter, and Autumn. England sends choice hothouse grapes that sell at $3 and $4 per pound wholesale, and Italy and Spain send the grapes from their open-air vineyards.

If we include nuts, which botanically are fruits, this import trade is greatly magnified. Italy, France, England, Japan, Africa, and South America send tons of nuts here every year. They come into New York in great cargoes. Large chestnuts from Italy, Japan, and France have long constituted a prosperous trade, and England ships thousands of bushels of English walnuts, filberts, and hazelnuts. Africa sends the kola nuts; South America fine Brazil nuts, and China and Japan some of the queerest nuts ever placed before an epicure. In recent years California and the South have entered so largely into nut culture that the import trade has been seriously affected. It is estimated that California can supply the whole country with all the choice nuts required, and in the season, about all the other fruits demanded. But there are "between seasons" when the foreigners can get in their cargoes at some considerable profit, and it is then that they take advantage of the condition of our markets.

Closely connected with the fruit and vegetable supply from abroad is the garden seed trade. Here, too, it will be a surprise to many to learn that we import great quantities of our common garden seeds. It would seem as if such a large country, with so many different climates and soils, could raise all the garden seeds needed for planting our farm and garden crops. As a matter of fact, seed farms are scattered all over the United States, from Maine to Florida, and from California to New York; but, in spite of this, of the seventy or more species of vegetable seed, over half the varieties are imported. It is more a question of cost and climatic conditions than of patriotism that influences the seedsmen in securing their annual stock of seeds. Thus foreign-grown radish seed is considered to be finer than the home-grown, and most of it is imported. Nearly all of the seed of mangel-wurzels is imported; about nine-tenths of all the rutabaga seeds, half of our lettuce seeds, and over half of carrots and egg plants, nearly all of the cauliflower, and about one-third of the parsnip seeds. Brussels sprouts, broccoli, chicory, endive, kohlrabi, and Swiss chard are imported. But, on the other hand, the best onion seed in the world is American grown while cabbage seed, peas, and turnip seed are mostly raised in this country.

Canada, England, France, and Germany are the chief countries from which we import seeds. When American seedsmen want something extra fine in the way of seeds of cauliflower, celery, lettuce, egg plant, or radish, they go either to France or to Germany, and order their supplies direct from the large seed gardeners. This is not due to superior culture in these countries, but to the fact that the seeds, owing to climatic or soil conditions, reach perfection there. We import peas chiefly from Canada, and England raises most of the seed for our mangel-wurzel crop. We also get from the same country some choice seeds of cucumbers, celery, parsley, radish, and carrots. G. E. W.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Two new societies were established at Columbia last week. One was a literary club, of which W. A. Bradley was elected President, H. A. Kellock, D. H. Smith, F. S. Hackett, A. A. Fowler, J. S. Harrison, and Prof. Woodbury, Vice Presidents; G. A. Hellman, Secretary, and J. J. McKenna, Jr., Treasurer. The other was the "Deutscher Verein der Columbia University," the objects of which are to promote the study of the German literature and language; to discuss contemporary German events; to encourage public lectures in German at Columbia, and, in general, to bring together socially men interested in German matters. The following are the officers: President—Prof. W. H. Carpenter; Vice President—Prof. Calvin Thomas; Executive Chairman—Rudolf Tombs, Jr.; Treasurer—F. Kidde; Secretary—George Ehret; Librarian—George Matthew. Meetings of the society will be held bi-monthly during the college year. Membership is limited to thirty-five.

Contrary to all expectations, the Junior Ball Committee has decided not to hold the ball in the gymnasium. H. H. Boyesen, Chairman of the committee, says the reason is that the floor is not to be planed and varnished until after the holidays, and that the committee did not wish to violate precedent by postponing the ball and bringing it so near the mid-year examinations. The date set for the ball is Dec. 23, and it will be held at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The sophomore class's production this year will be "A New Boy." The piece will be played at Carnegie Lyceum on the evenings of Dec. 26, 27, and 28. There will also be a matinée on Dec. 28. Arrangements have been made for a performance at Lakewood on Dec. 30 and at Yonkers on Dec. 20.

The announcement was made during the week of an anonymous gift to the library of $7,500. The use to which the sum is to be put is unrestricted.

Engineers Held for Manslaughter.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Daniel W. Getchell of Mansfield, the engineer who ran the rear section of the train which was in the collision on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Sharon Aug. 21, has been arrested on the charge of manslaughter, and has given bonds in $5,000 for his appearance next Wednesday before the district court at this place. The death of Franklin N. Waters, a victim of the accident, was declared after an inquest to have been due to the negligence of Engineer Getchell.

EHRICH BROS
SIXTH AVE. 23RD ST.

Come Monday,

expecting to find the best bargains you ever knew or heard of. You will not be disappointed. Every price quoted in this advertisement stands for an exceptional value. There are hundreds of others not told of here that are just as good. Every stock in the store contributes to this the greatest sale of the season. Holiday goods are here in large lots, and more room is needed. It is out of the question for you to duplicate any of our offers anywhere. Thousands of prudent women will be here early.

Ladies' Suits and Skirts.

AT $8.75—Ladies' Suits of Cheviot, Serge, Covert Cloths and Hopsackings; coats all silk or satin lined, all desirable colors also black; tight fitting, fly front and fancy fronts; just the sort of suits needed for present wear; values $12.50 to $17.50; all going to-morrow at $8.75

AT $2.98—A lot of about 100 Ladies' Separate Dress Skirts in Black Figured Serges, lined with superior Percaline; perfect hanging and properly finished in every detail; made to sell at $4.98; to-morrow $2.98

Ladies' Jackets.

AT $3.98—Of an excellent Black Kersey Cloth, lined with Satin Serge, double breasted box front, with notch collar and new sleeves; usual price $6.50; Monday $3.98

AT $6.50—A fresh lot of up-to-date styles in fine Coverts, Kerseys, and Boucles, all silk or satin lined; Blue, Black, Brown and Tan; made to sell at $10; Monday $6.50

AT $9.75—Large range of entirely new creations to select from, in fine Kerseys, rich Persian Cloths, Cheviots and Coverts, with notch collar or high buttoned fronts; latest and most fashionable lengths; all the favorite colors—Light Tan, Royal Blue, Brown and Black; all intended to sell for not less than $12, some for much more; Monday $9.75

AT $12.75—Particularly fine Jackets, in the latest and most acceptable styles and material shown this season—in fact, every good s

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

GEN. MILES NOT TO BLAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was astonished to see republished in a paper of this city a portion of an article in The Washington Post censuring Gen. Miles for proposing "to execute a plan which he had openly condemned." The Post is quoted as follows:

"Gen. Miles failed entirely to mention in his report an order which he issued on the 9th of May contemplating the sending of all the available army at once to Cuba. It was vetoed by the President himself, who, as is well known, exercised personal supervision over all military and naval operations of the Government. It was Gen. Miles's idea to send the army over a trackless and in some places almost impassable country during the very months that the rainy season was at its height."

If I did not know personally the utter falsity of this charge, I should not trouble you with this communication. I was in Washington when war preparations were making, and I know that long before a soldier moved on Cuba Gen. Miles had opposed the invasion of the island during the Summer. I knew this because at that time it was my duty to acquaint myself with the plans of the army of invasion. The General commanding the army knew the dangers to be encountered, as was afterward shown when he ordered the fever-infected huts at Siboney burned, and his foresight was vindicated when Gen. Shafter disobeyed orders, and let the huts stand, and yellow fever began its fearful onslaught on the army.

Gen. Miles's opposition counted for nothing with the President as against his own desires and the advice of Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. When his suggestion for delay was overruled, Gen. Miles, as commander of the army, was ordered to draft a plan for invading Cuba—regardless of Summer heat and the perils of fever. As a soldier he could only obey, but he did not advise sending the army over "a trackless" and "an almost impassible country." On the contrary, on the favored landing on the northwest coast, whence good military roads lead into Havana, and where the climate and nature of the country are favorable to military operations.

I left Washington to join the army as war correspondent April 30, nine days before the issuance of the order mentioned by The Post. All the plans I refer to had long since been discussed and determined. Gen. Miles was still of the opinion that Summer was not the season in which to invade Cuba, but he had, of course, deferred to the wishes and commands of the President. The blunder of sending the army into a yellow fever country in mid-Summer cannot justly be laid upon the shoulders of Gen. Miles. History will soon place the responsibility where it belongs. STANHOPE SAMS.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

DR. VAN DE WATER AS CHAPLAIN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The daily papers recently have had so many articles about Chaplain Van De Water, who, poor man, cannot imagine how he deserves the enmity of his fellow-men in the Seventy-first Regiment. It might enlighten him to read an extract from a letter written on board the Vigilancia on June 21 by my young brother, probably the youngest man who carried a gun in the late war:

"I hope they will hurry up and land us some place, so I can get something to eat. Lately I have not eaten at all, I am so disgusted with the food; we receive 6 ounces of canned corned and roast beef, baked beans, hardtack, and rotten coffee. The meat is like a chopped-up bull dog, with about as much taste; the coffee I cannot go at all, the beans are sour, and some of the hardtack moldy from lying in the ship's hold. Some of the companies bought extra food at Tampa. They have apricots, prunes, rice, oatmeal, and condensed milk and live like kings; my company (Company C) took up a collection to do likewise, but not till we were too late to go ashore to get anything. I saw rice sold for 50 cents and $1 a plate, and saw a man refuse 50 cents for four ounces of it, so you can guess how hungry we are.

"When we first got on the boat we could buy a sandwich or something from the ship's cook, but Van De Water put a stop to that. He had a man with a gun put at the kitchen door to arrest any one who bought or sold food. He has made a great many enemies by doing that, and besides he had a soldier put in the guardhouse for taking a glass of ice water that was made for the officers. The water we have to drink is simply rotten. * * * Last night after supper I went to Company A's rice pot, scraped it out, and got three spoonfuls. It was fine."

That was his first and last complaint about the food, though I know now he suffered much, but was too brave to say so.

It was probably Dr. Van De Water's duty as an officer to have strict discipline and arrest the water taker, but is not charity and mercy more commendable in a Chaplain than even justice? What was the issue of the war itself? Do you suppose you could make boys placed as the Seventy-first boys were at that time believe that he had any other than a selfish motive? If he suffered for lack of ice water or anything else he did not look it as he strutted up Fifth Avenue in the march of Aug. 29 with a "look-at-the-hero" expression on his face. This is a very little incident, but a straw will show how the wind blows. Let him ask any private. I have heard the comments of at least fifty, and they all hate him, and, according to many of them, he gets off easily with a tongue lashing and a few insults. S. E. A.

New York, Nov. 18, 1898.

Sympathizes with Dr. Van De Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Van De Water has given an explicit account of his actions during the late war and given his word as a Christian gentleman, let alone one in holy orders, that the accusations made by certain members of the Seventy-first Regiment are absolutely false. So far not one of the cowardly rabble, who so clearly indicated their status by taking part in the disgraceful scene in the Seventy-first Armory, has made a single specific charge in public. After this manifestation of what they are, it seems to me that Dr. Van De Water will have the heartiest sympathy of every gentleman, not alone for this, but for having spent several months in company with such canaille. Need we wonder further at the contempt in which the regulars of the United States Army hold the volunteers? VERITAS.

Brooklyn, New York, Nov. 19.

TREE PLANTING IN STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To any one comparing the successful street tree planting in Washington with the lack of street trees in the residence portion of upper New York the advice of Sir Walter Scott appeals with special force. "Aye be plantin' a tree, Sandy, ma mon; it'll be growin' when you're sleepin'." Had this practical suggestion been adopted in the opening of the city streets, what a marked contrast to the present barren and shadeless condition of the city would now obtain.

That intelligent and well-directed effort can overcome the various obstacles to the growth of trees in the streets of great cities, has been conclusively demonstrated, not only in Washington, but in London, Paris, Vienna, and other cities where the immediate surroundings have been as unfavorable to the life and development of trees as occur in the avenues and streets of Greater New York. The beautiful effects produced by the lines of Oriental planes (Plantanus Orientalis) on the Thames Embankment, London, is a case in point. When that improvement was inaugurated the critics were emphatic in the declaration that the planting there would be a failure, in place of the success of that undertaking that has since occurred. The poor soil, pavements, gases, and artificial heat incident to city streets are all deleterious and detrimental conditions for normal tree development; but there are but few locations where those difficulties cannot be sufficiently overcome to insure successful growth.

The wonderful success of the 70,000 street trees in Washington, planted in almost every conceivable location as to soil and exposure, is a practical demonstration of this statement. It is true that, owing to lack of legislative authority, no comprehensive plan of street planting improvements, such as have been so successful in Washington, Minneapolis, and other cities, can be as yet inaugurated in New York, but the commendable efforts of the Tree Planting Association mark a step in the right direction. Individual effort and public agitation in this, as in other matters, must be the initiative of better things and improved conditions to follow. The haphazard way in which much of municipal improvement is undertaken grows out of a lack of attention to important conditions when the plans are made and executed. There is apparently no good reason why the residential streets in this city and every other city should not have been properly planted, or should not now be planted concurrently with the carrying out of other improvements.

When a street or any public thoroughfare is laid out, appropriate trees should become a part of the improvement undertaken, the same as provision is made for water, gas, sewer, pavement, and curb. In this way we should have perfect streets, ornate as well as useful, and the contrast with the present treeless condition of most of our city streets would be so great as to cause wonder why so simple and inexpensive a method of treatment had not been inaugurated from the first. Like the improved sanitary conditions of our modern cities compared with some of the cities of the Old World, and in the tropics, such improvements are better appreciated by comparison and more fully appreciated as better understood.

In some of the States the desired result of better street planting conditions has been sought by appropriate legislation. In some cases, as in Minnesota, authority is vested in the Municipal Park Commission to plant trees on any street and assess the cost of the same on abutting property owners. In New Jersey a law has been enacted conferring upon a commission to be appointed by the local authorities, the power to plant and care for street trees, and apportion the cost, much as streets are laid out and similar improvements made under city and borough charters.

In New York no attempt to regulate these important matters by legislative enactment appears to have yet been made. That some plan for the proper planting and intelligent care of the streets of the greater city would be of inestimable benefit and advantage to the whole city can hardly be open to question. Until, however, public opinion crystallizes this sentiment and our legislators appreciate the need of action, the community will look to such agencies as the Tree Planting Associations that have already accomplished so much good in both Manhattan and Brooklyn, for the advancement and practical development of this important municipal improvement.

FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

New York, Oct. 31, 1898.

THE UNSATISFACTORY PRESENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these critical days of our history, one often turns from the troubled, unsatisfactory present and seeks relief in the loving contemplation of our glorious retrospect. A reverent feeling of thankfulness comes upon us when we view with mingled exultation and wonder the handiwork of our fathers. And a conviction of the pricelessness of our heritage, a Government the most ideal yet conceived by the mind of man, reared upon a Constitution so perfect, so harmonious, equitable, and farseeing as ours, inspires even the fainting heart with renewed courage and ambition to contribute its mite toward the perpetuation of the blessings there assured us.

History is a growth, an evolution, an unfolding of possibilities. In our own past we find embodied lessons that constitute a warning as well as an example. Just as in studying the evolution of species we are astounded at the divergence of later types, resulting from the accentuation of what appeared in the ancestral stock merely insignificant variations, so in history we find that light, inconsiderate acts have often engendered the most momentous consequences, affecting the destinies and molding the lives of unborn multitudes.

Returning, we find that many rocks have been grazed and many perilous rapids avolded; and whenever our ship of State was saved from imminent disaster, then could there be seen how indispensable was the union of individual probity and public virtue. Then could there be seen how vain must be the hope of "transmitting unimpaired to our descendants" those liberties enjoyed by us, unless that patriotism continue dominant which believes in the proper subordination of the individual to the larger necessities of the Nation, and simultaneously fosters that spirit of intelligence which must afford guidance to our counsels and policies. Alas, how often do these hopes seem on the point of being rendered nugatory!

Side by side with the recurring doubts and perplexities of the unfortunate expansionist movement, with the anxieties attending the delay in currency reform, the evils of our suicidal tariff system, the oft-imperiled civil service reform, and the army of spoilsmen, as tenderly nursed and humored by bossism as were ever the Praetorian Guards of old—side by side with these clarion demands upon us is a feeling of cold, almost dogged, indifference which is often noticeable. An indifference which seems to be permeating the ranks of the "better" classes by insidious approaches, and which if not checked may end in the palsy of our political energies. Naturally, colossal blunders and revolting corruption are the concomitants of such a state of the public mind.

To-day, when party lines are becoming more and more vague and wavering, when, indeed, the parties themselves contain elements working potently toward their disintegration, the balance of political power is left in the people. It falls, as is practically demonstrated, into the hands of scoundrels, who would have disgraced effete Rome, and the "sovereign" people, forsooth, are helpless.

What! Is the ballot box to become a laughing stock? Is it to be believed that democratic institutions in their very inception contain a foulness that inevitably vents itself in excrescences of baseness and perfidy? That up to a certain point the political genius of man may triumph, and when the goal seems attained nought be found but an overflowing measure of defeat and shame?

True it is that what we complain of involves more than the depravity of individuals. And yet the sovereignty of the people is not a myth. They do but sleep! But, oh, when one reflects on the terrible cost of each torpid moment in a nation's life, how well-nigh ineffaceable are the gashes then inflicted upon its honor, and how true it is that the only defense for a democracy is in its own eternal vigilance! one is forced to exclaim with grief.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898. M. P. D.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Spanish war having demonstrated the necessity of building a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the time drawing near for our Congress to take action in the matter, it may be well to recall the views on this subject of one of the greatest engineers this country ever produced, and I trust you will permit me to do so through the columns of your valued paper. I mean Capt. James B. Eads, who never failed in anything he undertook, and whose memory still lives in his deeds.

For the benefit of the younger generation a few of these may be here recalled. At the outbreak of the civil war he built the first ironclad gunboat on the Mississippi River under a ninety days' contract, which hardly any one believed could be accomplished. The Union thereby gained control of the Mississippi and its tributaries above St. Louis, which enabled Grant to enter upon the Fort Henry-Donelson campaign, and even helped to save the first day at Shiloh, without which the second day might never have been won. His first great undertaking after the war was the planning of the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, a great achievement in those days. Lastly, he constructed the jetties at the mouth of that river, which have kept it open to navigation ever since.

The opinion on any subject of such a man deserves consideration even at as late a day as this, but more particularly in this instance, because he had personally surveyed the Panama and the Nicaragua routes not only, but also the Tehuantepec route, and because it has become evident that a canal, no matter by what route, must be built by our Government and with our money in order to make sure of its success and of our absolute control. But whenever our national interests and our money are at stake we want the best and most convenient, regardless of expense, fear or favor.

Capt. Eads decided in favor of the Tehuantepec route, not for reasons of economy but for national and strategical reasons, which exist to-day as they did then. He foresaw that sooner or later Cuba would in some way be controlled by the United States, which would make the Gulf of Mexico virtually an inland sea of ours, easily defended at its eastern and western entrances by a comparatively small fleet. The Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec route being located at the southwestern indent of this inland sea, it would be entirely and forever inside of the breastworks formed by Florida, Cuba, and Yucatan, and therefore comparatively safe from foreign interference or attack. These breastworks could be made still more formidable by the purchase of the Bahamas from England, who, in her present friendly mood, might easily be induced to relinquish her hold upon them.

Furthermore, the distance from New Orleans or Key West to Tehuantepec is only half of that to Nicaragua and less than half of that to Panama. On the Pacific Coast the Tehuantepec terminus would be one-third nearer to San Diego, our nearest port, which should forthwith be made a naval station of the first order. These advantages are so obvious that a look at the map will convince the most uninitiated.

But now to the cost of the undertaking. If I remember right—it is over twenty-five years since I read the report of Capt. Eads, and it is not now at my disposal—his estimates for the different routes were as follows:

The Panama route	$60,000,000
The Nicaragua route	80,000,000
The Tehuantepec route	180,000,000

Yet, he was so much impressed with the superior advantages of the latter from an "American standpoint," using this synonym for the United States, that he even suggested the building of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in case a canal should be deemed too expensive. He estimated the cost of such a railway at $80,000,000, or about the same as that of the Nicaragua Canal, which, however, according to the estimate of the Walker Commission, whose report has just been published, will cost about $120,000,000, while the Panama Canal, if ever completed, will cost no less, but either of them may cost more. Supposing $120,000,000 would suffice, would not the advantages of the Tehuantepec route more than justify an additional outlay of $80,000,000? Capt. Eads thought so—in fact, he did not consider $100,000,000 too great a difference, because the first time we should be called upon to defend the property the defence of Tehuantepec would cost so much less than the defence of either Nicaragua or Panama. And could not our good neighbor and faithful friend, the Republic of Mexico, whose territory the Tehuantepec Canal would traverse from beginning to end, be induced to bear a portion of the expense, considering that the selection of that route would be as much to her interest as to ours? The chances are that she would join us in the enterprise to the full extent of her resources.

E. E. WENCK.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

PEACE, BUT WITH HONOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning upon "Our Real Duty in the Philippines," states the only pretext upon which the United States can demand the cession of the islands. In view of the language of the protocol, which treated the control and disposition of the Philippines as a matter for future negotiation, I do not understand how the United States can insist upon such cession, except upon the Rob Roy doctrine of taking and keeping all we can. But, assuming that we will conduct the debate like other masters of many legions, and impose our own conditions, why should we not consent to letting Spain dispose of the Philippines to some other Government which can accept and execute the trust which you and others profess to recognize?

If we are to judge by experience, it is absurd for any man to contend that the United States can or will govern the Philippines honestly or properly. No reply has been attempted to the argument drawn from our treatment of the Indians and the negroes and the Chinese, while the story in the last Atlantic, which only puts in definite form the facts which every tourist to Alaska has been able to learn from his own observation, adds but another chapter to our dishonor. It is unnecessary, indeed, to refer to our treatment of people of a darker skin, as the same lesson may be drawn from our treatment of ourselves. The misgovernment of Philadelphia only differs in degree from that of Santiago or Havana. That great city, where probably three-fourths of the voters own their own houses, and are therefore taxpayers, has been unable to manage its streets or its gas or its water. Last year, for example, there were over 4,000 cases of typhoid.

Another illustration, which has been comparatively overlooked, is found in our attempt at protoconsular government on a large scale during the period of reconstruction. Ignorant blacks were put over the whites, and some Governors sent to the South were as much superior, as thieves, to any Captain General ever sent to Cuba, as Dewey to Montojo in the fighting line. For ten years the condition of things in the South was simply that of a hell upon earth, and it was only brought to an end by the bargain struck at the Wormley House conference, afterward confirmed by the vote of eight to seven which made Mr. Hayes President.

With such facts confronting us, why not permit Spain to sell the Philippines to some power capable of ruling them? It is said that Germany is willing to give $200,000,000 for them. We disclaim all enmity toward Spain, and there is, I believe, no feeling of personal animosity toward the Spaniard. The country is wretchedly poor. The peasants are almost as badly taxed as those of Italy, and our duty to help the Spanish, to whose literature, from Cervantes to Castelar, and to whose art, from Velasquez and Murillo to Fortuny, we owe so much, is certainly as great as to the worthless creatures who inhabit the Philippines. Suppose you undertake to direct the attention of the American people to the condition of Spain and arouse a little sympathy for its unfortunate people, bringing about their presently conditions, as Buckle has shown, in large measure by the same intolerance of independence of thought and freedom of speech as is beginning to develop itself on this side of the Atlantic.

The conduct of our navy in rescuing the wounded and drowning Spaniards after the battle was over has done more to gain us the respect of those whose respect is worth having than the display of courage and skill in the battle itself; and nothing would do more to win the cordial regard and esteem of the civilized world than the exercise of proper magnanimity and generosity in regard to the Philippines. There is no power in Europe, not even Spain, which would not govern more successfully than this country, and either Germany or England would certainly give them an honest and efficient rule. Let us have peace, but

PEACE, BUT WITH HONOR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1898.

For "Consent of Governed."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading doctrine of the age, that of irresponsibility, is also an evident token, and at the same time agent, of a change toward aristocracy. Men are irresponsible, (that is, we are following the assumption;) therefore, they need rule. Men are irresponsible; therefore, they submit to rule. That is, men are governable from the basis of what they believe in, or hold, as matter of opinion. As men believe, so are they—and so are they to be governed.

The relation here is not merely fanciful; it is practically close. When the doctrine of free will, or responsibility, which is the same in effect, was firmly held, political freedom was also firmly held. (A corollary, which is greater than that from which it is derived, is, that religion and politics can, out in essence at least, be dissevered without impairing the status of both. A boneless religion—i. e., one without a creed; and a boneless or amorphous politics—i. e., one without principles, set out from one and the same starting point, and arrive at one and the same goal. That is, they start from chaos of thought and terminate in chaos of deed, or anarchy.

Another thing—a thing relating to the modus operandi of evolution, as that is caused. It is the analogue, and even the identity of the universal physical law of action and reaction. It is this: That whereas action (or reaction) may be temporarily restrained by subordinate influence and control, yet the action (or reaction) is all manifested in the end: The point here being that the violence or rapidity of the action (or reaction) is proportioned to the temporary restraint. (The restraint we principally contemplate in this connection is that of conventional or fixed ideas.) So, if, for any cause (cause not necessary now to seek) a change is, according to the real circumstances of evolution, due, and it be restrained for a while, the evolution is correspondingly rapid. Now the practical thing is to know the signs by which the course of the action or reaction (as the case may be) may be discovered. E. g., When democracy shows evidences of verging toward anarchy, then a reaction toward aristocracy is due. Not necessarily, however, in the sense of being knowingly sought by men, but in accordance with normal rule in human will and consciousness. Briefly, it is in this light that we read the doctrine of "The Consent of the Governed." But it is very far, indeed, from being in form of the notion commonly entertained. In the former, we have the conception of the status of the people, as being equivalent to the moral consent of the people to be governed; in the latter, no better idea than that of mere self-will and desire. We hold that the above signification of moral consent is perfectly legitimate. D. M. R.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14, 1898.

'The Republican Party the Culprit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue, "The Real Race Problem," is true in so far as it goes. But when you ask "Who must be held responsible for this condition of things?" you overlook the real culprit! Was it not the Republican Party who forced the Fifteenth Amendment on the South when she was disheartened and without any resisting power left that this crime of enfranchising the plantation negro without any consideration as to his mental capacity was committed? This amendment could never pass the judgment of the present generation, and I think if a strong man could be found who would agitate the matter that the Fifteenth Amendment could be repealed, and a restrictive or educational clause of some kind inserted which would be of immense benefit to both the whites and the negroes of the South. OZONE PARK.

Ozone Park, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1898.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Instances of natural selection in the animal kingdom and of the survival of the fittest are always of interest, especially when the particular instance is not due simply to the long results of time, but due to a local cause, the effect of which can be appreciated in a few years. Such an instance was recently brought forward by Dr. H. L. Jameson, who exhibited before the Zoological Section of the British Association examples of a race of protectively colored mice that are found on a sandy island in the Bay of Dublin, known as the North Bull. The marked predominence of sand-colored mice, or mice distinctly lighter in color than the ordinary variety, is considered by Dr. Jameson as due to the action of natural selection. A reference to old charts shows that this island came into existence about a century ago, so that it is possible to fix a time limit within which this light-colored race has been evolved. The explanation given for the survival of this particular colored mouse is ingenious, and is a typical example of the survival of the fittest. It is explained that the hawk and owls, which frequent this island and hunt by sight, are the only enemies that the mice have to compete against. It is evident that the dark-colored mice are the most easily seen when viewed against the sandy ground, and thus a weeding-out process of the darker colored mice has been going on for some hundred years.

In a paper read recently before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, F. W. Dean showed that the cost of steam power had decreased nearly 40 per cent. since the year 1870. Seventeen per cent. of this is attributed to the use of multiple cylinder engines, steam jacketing, higher steam pressure, and sunerheating the steam. Five per cent. is due to the use of verticle engines, 7 per cent. to improved boilers, 7 per cent. to economy realized in heating the feed water, and 2 per cent. is put down to the credit of improved construction of grates. The least consumption of steam per horse power per hour in 1870 was twenty pounds, whereas, the least in 1897 was twelve and a half pounds.

It is claimed that with cotton compressed in the round bale it is possible to put 70,000 pounds in a single railway car, while but 12,000 to 14,000 pounds of uncompressed can be put in a car, and 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of square-bale compressed cotton.

The Belgian Government is following out a scheme of technical education which has some admirable features. In many rural centres of the country gratuitous instruction in dairy work is provided throughout the Summer to the peasant population. The course usually lasts three months, and is open to all girls over fifteen years old. For girls of a somewhat higher social position, for the daughters of tenant farmers and small proprietors—for the very class, in fact, for which neither in England nor in this country has any practical provision whatever yet been made—a system of agricultural colleges has been organized, which cannot fail to exert a far-reaching influence on the future prosperity of Belgium. The daily life in these colleges is singularly healthy and attractive, alternating as it does between theoretic work in the class-rooms and practical work in the farm or garden. Dairy work, poultry raising, bee-keeping, fruit and flower growing, are thus all brought within the sphere of a woman's activities. Virginia M. Crawford, who writes on this subject, says that for women there is no more pleasant way of adding to the modest incomes of country homes than by taking up some agricultural pursuit in a practical and scientific spirit. She asks: "Who would hesitate between the pleasure of manipulating butter in a clean, sweet dairy and the weary toil of working a type-writer ten hours a day in a stuffy office, when once it was realized that one is as profitable as the other?"

Rats and rabbits are becoming a plague in the Azores. The rats now attack fruits, such as oranges, bananas, grapes, and infest the granaries. The rabbits are destroying the vineyards. Moreover, pigs run wild, and have nearly exterminated the partridges by eating their young. The "Islands of the Blest" are in a quandary as to how they should remove the curse.

The use of enamel as the insulator for resistance wires of electric heating and cooking apparatus is now general, and manufacturers have found out which enamels give the best results. The desiderata are, firstly, that the expansion of the enamels shall be about the same as that of the metals employed, and, secondly, that the enamel shall not be very brittle. Mr. Saglio's researches on highly expansive enamels, contained in his paper to the Société d'Encouragement de l'Industrie Nationale, are of interest in this respect. He found that silica, kaolin, petalite, and zircon impart to the enamel infusibility, but lessen the expansiveness; that calcic phosphate increases the expansiveness, gives viscosity to the enamel in fusion, and imparts to it a certain insolubility; that cryolite, fluorspar, and, above all, rutile, (which seems to fix the boracic acid well,) increase the expansiveness and the fluidity of the enamel.

According to the Journal d'Agriculture, Mr. Dickson and Prof. Malpeux of Berthonval, Pas-de-Calais, finds that molasses mingled with their fodder tends to fatten sheep, pigs, cows, and horses; to increase the supply of milk, butter, and cheese (though this does not of itself prove the recommendation of molasses as food for milch cows.) The treacle makes dry fodder like straw, appetizing and easy to digest.

The function of "bloom," the white, powdry coating on some leaves and fruits, is not generally known. According to some notes by the late Prof. H. L. Jones of Oberlin College, published by his assistant, Miss Roberta Reynolds, it has been shown by a series of experiments that bloom serves to check the transpiration of water. With several forms of agave, which were tested, the loss from this cause when the bloom was removed was from one and one-third to two and one-third as great as when it was left on the leaves.

An English trade journal, discussing the growing pressure of American industries upon those of Great Britain, says: "Much of this is due to the superior efficiency of the American machines and the way in which they are worked by American workmen. In England the express purpose is to let the machine do as little as possible. There could have been no more striking example of this than during the late engineers' strike, the crux of which may be said to have been a resolute attempt to slow-time the machinery. In the United States the free use of automatic machinery is the chief factor in the different industries, the workman being anxious to beat the record in the utmost amount which can be got out of his machine. One man may be found looking after half a dozen machines, and even boys are often seen working in the same capacity. Not only the products, but the American machines themselves, are rapidly being introduced into England, and it is impossible for any one who is in the habit of visiting the large industrial establishments of England to avoid seeing how rapidly American labor-saving machines are being utilized. Specific instances of this are constantly to be seen—instances where British manufacturers, who have been fighting all their lives against using American machines, have latterly, through failure to get what they wanted in England, been compelled to adopt foreign-made lathes and other special machines, and now say they would not be without them."

The Deutsche Färber Zeitung recommends that iron reservoirs should be preserved from rust by cleaning off the paint and rust with a steel-wire brush. The surface is then to be heated by a soldering lamp, bit by bit, and cobblers' wax rubbed into the heated parts. The wax enters the pores and protects the iron.

In opening the Wandsworth Free Library Sir John Lubbock, after pointing out the everlasting relationship of ignorance and crime, proceeded to draw a moral for his audience from the opposite side of the picture, the number of great men of science who had sprung from humble surroundings by dint of self-education. It is interesting to note that John Ray, the founder of natural history, was the son of a blacksmith; Watt of a shipwright, Franklin of a tallow-chandler, Dalton of a weaver, Fraunhofer of a glazier, Laplace of a farmer, Linnaeus of a poor curate, Farsday of a blacksmith, Lamarck of a banker's clerk. George Stephenson was a working collier, Davy an apothecary's assistant, Wheatstone a musical instrument maker, and even Galileo, Kepler, Sprengel, Cuvier, and Herschel were all the sons of poor parents.

SALE OF WILBOUR COLLECTION.

Choice Bits of Antiquity Disposed of at Small Prices.

The weather appeared to have an unfavorable effect upon the sale of the Wilbour collection yesterday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, at 8 West Twenty-eighth Street. A beginning was made with a few of the choice tidbits of the collection, but the attendance was not gratifying, and the proceeds of the afternoon were about $5,000.

A carved mahogany high-post bedstead with a canopy and drapery, and mounted upon brass figures, brought but $225, and some choice Turkish carpets reached the same figure. A set of Cauldon china of 180 pieces went for $60. Among the other articles disposed of for comparatively small prices were pieces of blue and white china with paintings of local interest, an antique cherry desk, formerly the property of Jonathan and Patience Mason, and handed down through Belinda Streeter Arnold to Belinda Hathaway Wilbour; several mahogany "low boys," and a number of oil paintings and water colors of considerable worth.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

The New Issue In Temperance.

"WHISKY MEDICINES."

THE VOICE,

The Leading Temperance Paper, Sounds the Call to a New Crusade in the Following Article.

"ANOTHER HEAD ON THE HYDRA."

"It is time attention was drawn to a form of alcoholic traffic that seems to have been overlooked by those engaged in the crusade against the rum power. If, as is believed and taught, alcohol is most dangerous when it fights in ambush, if it is most to be dreaded when it finds its first entrance to the system in the pleasant sauces and dishes of the home, then the form of alcoholic traffic in question is doubly dangerous, for it comes in the guise of medicine and attacks a system prepared by weakness to easily surrender to the assault. In many

PATENT MEDICINES

which are largely consumed throughout the country, by all classes of people, there is a percentage of alcohol which puts them on a level with beer, rum, and whisky as intoxicants. It is the smallness only of the dose prescribed which prevents a prompt recognition of the intoxicating effects of these so-called medicines by those who use them.

"It is safe to affirm that they are

MEDICINES IN NAME ONLY.

Their chief value lies in their alcoholic effect as a stimulant. In fact, those who know attribute the benefit ascribed to this class of medicines wholly to the stimulative effect of the alcohol they contain. They are used largely by persons not in the habit of drinking liquors, and the little dose taken three or four times a day is as stimulating to these people as his regular 'finger' of 'bitters' is to the regular liquor-drinker.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

"What ought to be done at least is to compel every patent-medicine manufacturer to put on the wrapper of his bottle the quantity of alcohol it contains. That would at least leave people to exercise their own judgments. More than this, no paper truly interested in temperance reform should print the advertisement of any alcoholic medicine. It should be the duty of every temperance organization and branch in the country to look into this question, agitate it, and deal with the facts just as earnestly and as honestly as other facts have been dealt with."

Appreciating the gravity of the issue raised by the strong statement of facts made in the foregoing article, we wish to call general attention to the fact that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contain

NO ALCOHOL, NO WHISKY, NO INTOXICANT OF ANY KIND.

These medicines are equally free from opium and other narcotics.

They are in the strictest meaning of the words, temperance medicines. Of no other medicine, put up especially for woman's use can it be truthfully affirmed, as of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that it contains neither alcohol nor opium or other narcotic in any form.

While the negative features of Dr. Pierce's medicines may only interest some of the readers of this article, the positive features of these medicines must be of interest to every one. The great value of "Golden Medical Discovery" in the cure of diseased or deranged conditions of the stomach and digestive and nutritive organs is testified to by tens of thousands who have found health and healing in this great remedy. The "Discovery" increases the action of the blood-making glands, and by curing the diseases which corrupt and cripple the stomach and digestive and nutritive organs, it enables a full and pure supply of blood to be sent to every part of the body.

WOMEN KNOW ITS WORTH.

Women, who are always appreciative of benefits, have been especially appreciative of the benefits following the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its wonderful cures of irregularities, inflammations, ulcerations, and female troubles, have caused women to name it, "that God-send to women." It is entitled to wear the "blue ribbon" of merit as well as the blue ribbon of temperance.

THE BIBLE OF THE BODY.

Perhaps no greater gift was ever offered than the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains 1,008 pages, and has over 700 illustrations, and is the life work of its author, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This book has been well called "The Bible of the Body." It is to the body what the Bible is to the soul, "a lamp unto the feet and a light unto the path." It deals with the great questions of physical life so simply that all may understand and so purely that it is essentially the one medical work for the home library. The book is published in two forms, one bound in paper covers and the other in strong cloth binding. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper edition to cover expense of mailing only, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound edition. Address Book Department, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 65 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Atlantic City, NJ. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap, $3up
Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Baltimore, Md. .. The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, $.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do St. Ermin's. { Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do ..... Royal Hotel des Etrangers
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Nice, Italy ..... Grand Hotel Iles Britannique
New York ..... Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do .. Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) op. Oct. 1.
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap, 3.50up
Rome, Italy. Beau Site. Mdn., daily en pen. tms
Salt Lake City, Utah .. Knutsford, a. p., $3 up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. .. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU	November 26
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ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES, $50 UP. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM		Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM	
K. Fried'h, Nov. 29, 10 AM		Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 AM	
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM		Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM	
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 3, 10 AM			

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa	Thursday, Nov. 24, noon
H. H. Meier	Thursday, Dec. 29, noon

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Aller....Nov. 26, 11 AM	*Ka. W. II., Dec. 17, 11 AM
†Ems....Dec. 3, 11 AM	†Aller, Dec. 31, 11 AM
*A. Victoria, Dec. 10, 11 AM	*F. Bism'ck, Jan. 4, 11 AM

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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N.Y.	Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg resumed in March.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Patria, Nov. 26, 2:30 PM		Phoenicia, Dc. 10, 1:30 PM	
Bulgaria, Dec. 3, 7:30 AM		Penn'vania, Dec. 17, 8 AM	

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, (Jane P. Sargent,) Nov. 22, 1853.

Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, (Annie E. Remsen,) Nov. 26, 1855.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles King, (Miss Hone,) Nov. 20, 1853.

Mr. and Mrs. James Arden Harriman, (Mrs. Adele Lesher French,) Nov. 21, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, (Miss Pendleton,) Nov. 21, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay, (Miss Louise Barlow,) Nov. 23, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wheeler Francis, (Miss Helen Clifford Page.) Nov. 22, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Morris Pryor, (Miss McKim,) Nov. 26, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, (Miss Newcombe,) Nov. 26, 1889.

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This is the morning after the ball. The Horse Show is over, and despite the pleasure which it brought to many people it is to be doubted whether participants and spectators are grieved that the curtain has fallen. A week of tension and excitement such as the Horse Show annually brings is about as much as the average horse lover and society devotee can stand on a stretch. As has been the case ever since the first Horse Show, fourteen years ago, the week following the event will probably this year be a comparatively dull one. The Thanksgiving holiday will take every one who can get out of town to the country, and the coming week's social programme is almost a blank. The week may be looked upon as an entr'acte; the period between the end of the curtain raiser and the opening of the main play of the season.

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The great social function which annually opens the New York Winter season being over, it is fitting this morning to indulge in the retrospect. There are so many and diverse interests involved in the Horse Show, so large an army of people who profit by it pecuniarily in direct or indirect ways, that any statement made regarding it by an unprejudiced observer devoid of any possible moneyed interest is sure to meet with adverse criticism and possibly denunciation. The unprejudiced observer, however, is generally undeterred in expressing his or her opinion by the fear of interested criticism or attack, and this morning it may be said that the New York Horse Show of 1898 was, from the equine and social standpoint, more successful than for the past three years, but was not as largely attended by the public. The features of the show which impressed themselves most strongly upon the unprejudiced observer were the extreme gorgeousness of the gowns, largely due to the new fashions, which call for the use of the most expensive materials and of jet and spangles; the wonderful display of furs which have come again into fashion, the wearing of more jewelry than has been customary in past years, comparative absence of crowds, which made the "clothes walk" easy to traverse and sightseeing a pleasure, and, most welcome annoyance, the return to their old places in the boxes of many of the ultra-fashionable set who had begun to desert the show during the past two years, and finally the unaccountable absence of certain New York nouveaux riches and millionaires from the Western cities who were so conspicuous last year in the boxes.

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It is difficult to account for this unexpected return of the people who make the tone of New York society to their old allegiance, and for the absence of others, except on the theory that the management of the show allowed the information to be quietly diffused beforehand that there would be no list of box holders for the crowd to locate the prize beauties, &c., and that certain objectionable features would be eliminated. It is certain that the caricaturing in the yellow journals of the more prominent women in New York society at the shows of '96 and '97 made them loath to undergo the same ordeal again, and it was only when they found that this was not likely to occur that they began to appear in the middle days of the week. Mrs. John Jacob Astor absented herself from the show entirely, and it is said that she gave as her reason for her action that she did not care to be "featured" in the yellow journals.

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The afternoon sessions of the show were on the whole, pleasanter from a social standpoint than the evening, and there was more visiting among the boxes, and more women came from the boxes and seats to promenade upon the "clothes walk." For the first time since the beginning of the show the hunting clubs in the suburbs kept up their weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly runs, so that there were not as many members of the hunting set present in the Garden through the week as in former years. It has not heretofore been the custom for fashionable women to promenade in the evening at the show, but this year they took it up to some extent. This was probably due to the comparative absence of any great crowd. Another feature of this year's show were the small representations from Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. All these cities now have a horse show of their own, so that that of New York is no longer so potent an attraction. The show this year also did not bring out any one beauty. Mrs. Whitehouse, formerly Miss Vera Boarman, the beauty of the show last year, was ill and did not attend, and Miss Marie Churchill, now Mrs. Barling, who was the beauty of the show in 1896 and 1897, was only present on one evening. Among the younger matrons Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mrs. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Mrs. Duncan Elliot reigned supreme. Among the older matrons Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederic Benedict, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Edmund Bayliss, and Mrs. Willie K. Allen received, perhaps, the most attention. Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Blight, Miss Coudert, and Miss Myers were belles among the unmarried women and young girls. Mrs. W. G. Brokaw, Miss Fair, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, and Miss Morosini were the most striking gowns of the week, and Mrs. Baring's rope of pearls and Miss Morosini's rope of diamonds were the most talked-of jewels. Mrs. Ogden Mills led in furs. Her sables, which she wore on Wednesday afternoon, are still the talk of the town. An unusually large number of milliners and dressmakers were present, and these formed little groups in front of prominent boxes to discuss and study the gowns.

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The week was rather unusual in the history of New York Horse Shows, in that it brought no particularly sensational incident or occurrence. The equine display, as has been said in other columns of the NEW YORK TIMES during the week, was exceptionally good, and the comparatively few people who went to the Garden to see the horses enjoyed a rare treat. Of course all the old stand-bys of the show were in attendance, from Mr. Charles F. Bates, who more closely resembled this year an old English print suddenly come to life than ever, to the small groom, who has not aged a day in appearance in the years.

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The Horse Show not only sets going the ball of social activity, but in a measure determines the fashions for the season just begun. This is why dressmakers and milliners deem it such a rare opportunity to spend their hard-earned dollars for the privilege of touching elbows with some of fortune's favorites and inspecting others at box range. It is plainly to be seen from the recent display that the enemies of the pompadour have been vanquished at least for the present. It is not modified at all, the back receiving as much attention as the front, the whole extending out in a fluffy roll around the entire face, forming a soft frame for the features. Fur and jet are rivals as trimmings. The former is used with all kind of material, entire hats being made of it. The latter is used unsparingly, many of the smartest gowns being completely covered with it.

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The toque is undoubtedly the favored hat this Winter. Those formed of violet velvet and ornamented only by huge bunches of violets directly in front are particularly fashionable, and are usually worn with costumes of delicate gray. The black toque holds its own, however, and is affected by many of the smartest women. The picture hat is in evidence, but is noticeable because of the small number displayed. Black and heliotrope are used in gowns as much as gray. Cerise has seemingly given way to these more subdued colors, though hunting red prevents the effect from being too monotonous.

***

New York is to have another Horse Show within the twelve months, and if the expectations of the projectors of the open-air event, which is to occur next June, are well founded this affair will be even more popular among the fashionables than the indoor function of last week. Open-air horse shows have already been tried in New York, but owing to bad weather and other causes those already held were not entirely successful either from a pecuniary or from a social standpoint. The projectors of next June's show have learned wisdom from experience, however, and will guard against certain mistakes which were injurious in the past, so that with good weather there is no reason to doubt that the success of last Summer's show at Newport will be repeated.

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After the matrimonial cyclone which struck New York this Autumn it seems rather strange that the present week will bring only one fashionable wedding. This will be that of Mr. F. Norton Goddard and Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop, which will be celebrated in Grace Church Chantry at noon on Tuesday. To this wedding only relatives and intimate friends have been invited. There will be a small breakfast, which in turn will be attended by only relatives and friends, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, in the Navarro Apartments, on West Fifty-ninth Street. Another wedding of Tuesday will be that of Miss Emily Trevoe Howell and Mr. Harry Blackstone Wilkins. The ceremony will take place at Grace Church Chantry at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The invitations have been issued by the bride's aunt, Mrs. John B. Trevor. Miss Howell is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Howell and a great granddaughter of the late Andrew Sickles Norwood, from whom she inherited a fortune. After these weddings the marriage bells will be silent until Tuesday, Nov. 29, when will be married very quietly Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens. Mr. John Livermore and Miss Josephine Brooks's wedding will take place on Dec. 6 in Trinity Chapel, and the wedding of Mr. Calvin Burr and Miss Mabel Hayden will be celebrated at the residence of the bride, in the Navarro Apartments, on Dec. 7. Mr. George K. Davis and Miss Helen Gallatin will be married at St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday, Dec. 14. Mr. A. W. Post and Miss Katherine Beekman Hopkin in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Dec. 15, and Mr. W. K. Draper and Miss Hoffman in the Church of the Heavenly Rest Wednesday, Dec. 28. Mr. Robert R. Crosby and Miss Emily Petit have not yet decided on the date of their wedding, which will probably take place in December. The wedding of Mr. Augustin G. Smith and Miss Julia Hard will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church Jan. 18, 1899, and that of Mr. E. A. Lewis and Miss Mary Stewart Walker will take place during the second week of January.

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The Hot Springs of Virginia are still the favorite resting place for New Yorkers, who think nothing of running down there for a day, a week, or a fortnight. Even with the counter-attractions of the Horse Show here, the Hot Springs have had quite an array of New York fashionables during the past week. Mrs. Belle Neilson did not come to New York, as anticipated, on Monday, but remains for a week longer, taking the baths. Her daughter Mrs. Arthur Kemp, who came down from Newport to attend the Horse Show, has grown so like her mother that many people mistake one for the other. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Morrell, on their honeymoon; Mr. H. Suydam, Mrs. J. F. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Berckmans, and Mr. Henry G. McVicker are among the new arrivals at the Springs. Mr. A. Cass Canfield joined his family at the Homestead this week. They will remain there until the Christmas holidays.

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The hunt meets have taken place as usual during the week, notwithstanding the Horse Show. There were the usual hunt breakfasts at Meadow Brook and in Westchester yesterday. A most successful run was held at Meadow Brook on Thursday, when thirteen members of the hunt rode ten miles over a heavy country in the drizzling rain. Over fifty fences were taken and only a few croppers occurred and not one of them serious. No women followed the hounds.

***

Newport is becoming more and more deserted as the season wears on, but there will be a reaction during Thanksgiving week, when several of the cottages will be reopened. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have provided for the annual newsboys and messengers' dinner, but will not be in Newport at the time. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, and Mrs. William Burden were among those who have closed their cottages this last week. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks will spend Thanksgiving in Newport.

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The new rector of Trinity Church, Newport, is to be the Rev. Edward S. Rousemaniere, formerly the pastor of Grace Church, New Bedford, and who was highly recommended for the desirable post by Bishops Potter and McVickar. The new pastor was born in Boston in 1858, and was graduated from Harvard in 1883 and from the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge, in 1886. In July of the same year he became the rector of All Saints' Church, Pontiac, R. I., and held the pastorate until he took charge of Grace Church, New Bedford, in 1889. He married in 1890 Miss Sophie Knight, the daughter of Robert Knight, the millionaire cotton manufacturer of Pontiac, R. I.

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The Women's Auxiliary of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital will give a fair in the great ballroom of the Astoria Hotel on Friday, Dec. 9. Those who will have booths are Mrs. Henry Griffen, Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, Mrs. Charles Walter Sanders, Miss Elise King, Mrs. George Evans, Miss Kate Bermingham, Miss Louise Button, Miss C. L. Castegnier, Mrs. Charles Crossman, Mrs. Abner L. Ely, Miss Florence Gildersleeve, Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Mrs. Andrew Shiland, Mrs. C. H. Thomas, Mrs. J. Anthony Wilkens, and Mrs. Hamilton Weeks. There will be a gypsy tent and other attractions. Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham is President of this auxiliary.

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Mrs. Frederick Gebhard is in Baltimore visiting her mother, Mrs. John B. Morris. Her mourning prevents her from accepting any invitations, although the Baltimoreans assert that Mrs. Gebhard has never cared for going out in her native city since her marriage, and with the exception of half a dozen or so friends with whom she is very intimate no one sees much of her there.

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Among the Baltimore women in New York for the Horse Show was Miss Adele Horwitz. She was at the Garden with Mrs. Albert Stevens one evening last week. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Gen. and Mrs. Gill and Miss Gill, ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Frick, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. Janney, Mr. Samuel George and Miss Mollie George, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, and Mr. Harrison Birckhead were the other Baltimore people met during the week at the Garden and the restaurants. Many of them have returned to Baltimore for the Bachelors' German, which will take place in that city to-morrow evening, and which is the event of the season there.

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One of the first concerts of the season which has a decidedly social aspect is that of the Women's String Orchestra, which will take place at Mendelssohn Glee Hall, 113 West Fortieth Street on Saturday, Dec. 10. It will be under the auspices of the Industrial School of the Church of the Holy Communion.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, who have had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs on a California trip, are now due in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Homer S. King of San Francisco recently gave them a very handsome dinner, and they have been entertained at many San Francisco houses during their stay in that city. They have also been making an extensive tour in Southern California.

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Among coming Washington weddings which are of general interest will be that of Miss Marie Louise Mattingly, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Mattingly, and Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., which will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the Church of the Epiphany in that city.

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The New York Social Register has just appeared. With it comes a book devoted to Washington, a city which has for the first time been added to the other five cities covered by The Social Register. These books bracket the various members of one family under one address, beginning with the parents and ending with the juniors who are specially indicated. There is also a key to the present married name of former maiden acquaintances under the caption of married maidens. The column of marriages and deaths for the year indicates that 480 members of New York families have married in the past twelve months, an increase of 15 per cent. over that of the preceding year, and 329 persons have died, of which 127 were women and 202 men, a total decrease of 4 per cent. compared with last year. The centre of population—that is, the central point nearest which most of the families mentioned in The Social Register reside, is found this year to be half way between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, on Fifth Avenue. Two years ago it was a little below Forty-third Street, and seven years ago it was at Thirty-seventh Street. Taken together with the fact that in the forties Bond Street was the fashionable centre of Manhattan Island, and in the sixties this centre was at Fourteenth Street, it would indicate that the centre of New York's fashionable population moves up town at the steady rate of one block per annum.

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The full list of patronesses for the Portrait Show in aid of the Orthopoedic Hospital, which is to open at the Academy of Design, is not yet complete. A partial list has been published, but this was given out through an error, and was not correct. The ladies who have been asked to act as patronesses of this exhibition, which promises to be one of the most interesting ever held in the city, and who have accepted, are as follows: Mesdames Thatcher M. Adams, John Jacob Astor, John Alexandre, Astor, Charles B. Alexander, W. Lanman Bull, Samuel P. Benjamin, Berwind, Frederic Betts, Mortimer Brooks, David Wolfe Bishop, Heber Bishop, J. Townsend Burden, James Abercrombie Burden, Edmund L. Baylies, Baylies, Robert Bacon, Calvin Brice, Amory S. Carhart, William Bayard Cutting, M. Dwight Collier, Henry A. Coster, R. Fulton Cutting, Charles H. Coster, Addison Cammack, George William Douglas, De Rham, H. Casimer De Rham, Richard Delafield, Charles De Rham, Jr., George B. De Forest, John Beverly Duer, George Dodge, John P. Duncan, Alfred Ely, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Louis Fitzgerald, Frederick Foster, Charles Francklyn, Seth Barton French, Robert Goelet, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Greenough, George Gould, George R. Gibson, Malcolm Graham, Chester Griswold, W. D. Guthrie, E. H. Harriman, Henry E. Howland, J. Borden Harriman, J. E. Smith Hadden, Harold F. Hadden, Louis Hoyt, F. R. Halsey, Hewitt, J. B. Haggin, C. Oliver Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Juilliard, Louis Colford Jones, Morris K. Jesup, John D. Jones, Bradish Johnson, J. Frederic Kernochan, A. Gracie King, Woodbury Langdon, E. Livingston Ludlow, J. Pierpont Morgan, Clarence H. Mackay, William Starr Miller, Henry Metcalf, Jules A. Montant, Minturn, John J. McCook, Stanley Mortimer, Nelson, John G. Neeser, H. Fairfield Osborn, William Church Osborn, Oelrichs, Joseph Stickney, W. E. Strong, W. L. Strong, James Russell Soley, W. D. Sloane, Almeric Paget, William Pollock, Henry Parish, William A. Perry, Herbert Pell, William Robinson, Reginald Rives, James Roosevelt, Geraldyn Redmond, George L. Rives, J. Hampden Robb, Douglas Robinson, Jr., Marion Story, James Speyer, J. N. P. Stokes, Elliott F. Shepard, William R. Stewart, Anson Phelps Stokes, William Watts Sherman, John Sloane, William Street, Walker Breese Smith, Victor Sorchon, W. D. Sloane, Julian Story, Walter L. Suydam, Winfield Scott, Paul Tuckerman, J. Kennedy Tod, H. McK. Twombly, Louis C. Tiffany, Samuel Thomas, Frederick F. Thompson, Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., John W. Woodbury, Frank S. Witherbee, Harry P. Whitney, William Whitney, Buchanan Winthrop, Francis De R. Wissmann, H. Walter Webb, Alexander S. Webb, George Henry Warren, John C. Wilmerding, Wysong, Mrs. Storrs Wells, and Frank Wetherbee, and the Misses F. Adam, Helen Benedict, Callender, Cuyler, Dehon, De Forest, C. Furniss, Gurnee, Iselin, Whitney, Nelson, Grace Howard Potter, and Elizabeth Remsen

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The Prince of Wales is slowly recovering from his fall at the Rothschilds' last Summer. He has been giving a house party at Sandringham at which he has had as guest his friend Mr. Christopher Sykes, who has just become convalescent from an illness of some months' duration. Mr. Sykes is a relative of Sir Tatton Sykes, who married one of the Cavendish Bentincks, and who is well known in New York. The party at Sandringham is entirely composed of men. The Princess of Wales is in deep mourning for her mother, the Queen of Denmark. The Prince walks with a very slight limp, and part of the time without the assistance of a stick. He wears mourning, but he has given up black kid gloves for black suede, an item which may be of intense interest to those who follow his Royal Highness's movements in this country.

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This is the latest from London concerning the marriage of the Earl of Strafford and Mrs. Samuel Colgate. It may prove interesting reading for Mrs. Colgate and her friends: "No date is yet fixed for the wedding of Lord Strafford to Mrs. Colgate. Lord Strafford is now in town, but Mrs. Colgate is in America settling various business matters and taking leave of some of her relatives. Mrs. Colgate was quite one of the handsomest women who was seen about the various parties last season, and was always most effectively dressed. Although she is very tall in stature, it was a fashion of hers to wear high feathers in her hair, and she had very beautiful ornaments, including a rivière of diamonds, which she used to wear looped sash-wise across the bodice of her dress, and ropes of pearls, which were carefully attended, her maid, while in the country, continually giving them sun baths, which is known to be the best thing possible for pearls."

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As far as Mrs. Colgate herself is concerned, she has denied over and over again the story of her engagement to the Earl of Strafford. However, it is admitted that the Earl will be shortly in this country, and it is the impression of his friends that he comes to plead his suit and to try to persuade Mrs. Colgate to change the nature of her answer to his request for her hand in marriage last Summer.

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The Magnet is dead, and with it an interesting feature of a fad which for some years kept the cables busy daily for the amusement of a non-resident newspaper proprietor and many of his friends. The Magnet was the famous coach which was "tooled" to Versailles, Summer and Winter, from Mr. James Gordon Bennett's Paris office, and the list of whose passengers, with the state of the weather in the French capital, always made its appearance each morning in The Herald. When Mr. Bennett met with his accident some years ago he abandoned coaching, and has now taken to the automobile. The Magnet is to be sold at auction. It has made the run through the Bois Summer and Winter since 1892. Coaching is now on the wane in Paris. There will be none this Winter. Among the whips who "tooled" the coach and have since become famous are Miss Helen Benedict, Mr. Fairman Rogers, Mr. Clinch Smith, Mr. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. Frederick Benedict, Mr. William Tiffany, and the Count Czaykowski. There were also a number of titled French whips, and the story is told of how a Chicago millionaire tipped the Duc de la Rochefoucauld with a louis at Versailles, thinking he was the regular driver.

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The Winter season at Pau has begun, and the American residents are comfortably settled in their villas. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll have placed their son in St. George's School, and have taken an apartment at 17 Rue de Lycée. Mrs. Carroll was at Biarritz until the middle of November. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Boreel, who have been passing the Summer in England and at Marienbad, are at their villa on the Route de Tarbes. Mrs. Boreel's sister, the Baronne von Meyer, has taken the villa Desirée. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan are at villa La Croix. They reached Pau in time for the first hunt, and Mr. Morgan was out with the hounds, despite the long journey from London and Paris, where he and Mrs. Morgan had been to attend their daughter's wedding to Mr. Wilfred Chapman, and to bid bon voyage to Mrs. Robinson and Miss Lucy Morgan and Mr. Forbes Morgan, Jr., who arrived here a fortnight ago. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schenck have taken the villa Loie, and Mrs. Lanier will occupy a house near them. The golf club has been enlarged, and match games are being played. Mr. Joseph Lloyd, the American golfer, has arrived.

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The death of Mrs. Charles Willing in Philadelphia has put Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, so well known at Newport for her entertainments in honor of the Italian Prince last Summer, in mourning, and she has been forced to recall invitations for a series of dinners. Mr. George Thomson gave a dinner at Haverford on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Sands of this city. The number of Philadelphians in this city for the Horse Show was fewer this year than previously. Among these were the Cassatts, Miss Edith Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter. Mrs. Carter was the beautiful Miss Polk of Baltimore, and was much admired.

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Besides the reception of the Wednesday cotillion at Sherry's, which was quite a large affair, there was only a few art and Revolutionary society entertainments yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Sheppard gave a small dinner in honor of Miss Emily Petit and her fiancé, Mr. Robert R. Crosby.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have been giving a large house party at their country place near Roslyn, L. I. The various hunts had small meets yesterday on account of the weather, which also deterred many from going to the football game.

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The Lucania, which arrived from Liverpool, brought among other passengers Mr. C. C. Pinckney Norris and Miss Norris, Miss Sarah K. Elverson of Philadelphia, Francisco and Emilio Terry, the wealthy sugar planters; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Alan Johnstone, the wife of the young English diplomat, who will visit her mother, Mrs. Pinchot; A. W. Rutherford, Henry Sands, Grant B. Wilkes, W. H. Corbin, Mme. Melba, and Miss Zelie de Lussan, the singer the sister of Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli.

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Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen have opened their town house, 87 Fifth Avenue, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who recently returned from a European trip, are settled in their new home, 257 Madison Avenue, for the Winter.

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The following portraits have thus far been promised to the committee of the Loan Exhibition and will be shown at the Academy of Design Dec. 17 to Jan. 19:

Unknown, by Sargent; John D. Crimmins, by Frank Fowler; Mrs. F. P. Kinnicut, by A. A. Anderson; "White Girl," by Whistler; Russell Sage, by Augustus V. Tack; Mrs. Hammond, Chairman C. R. C., by Miss Jane Morgan; Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart and Capt. A. H. Mahan, by Harper Pennington; Miss De Forest, by Julian Story; "Mother and Sister," by Sargent; John I. Kane, by Madrazo; Mrs. Potter Palmer, by Zorn; William A. Duer, by Bonnet; Mrs. Judge Truax as Sappho, by Gérôme; John W. Mackay and Mrs. Moran, by Cabanel; Miss Cora Randolph, by W. H. Hyde; George F. Baker, by Dagnan-Bouveret; Wright P. Edgerton, by J. Wells Champney; the Rev. Canon St. John, by Charles Melville Dewey; portrait of artist's wife, by Siddons Mowbray; Mrs. Clarence Mackay, the great-granddaughter of Lord Sterling, and Lord Sterling, by Chartran; Thomas Appleton, by Fred P. Venton; Calvin S. Brice, by Sargent; Mrs. Wysong and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, by J. C. Arter; Miss Effie Douglas Putnam, by Cabiot; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Watts Sherman, Miss Watts Sherman, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, by George C. Munzig; William E. Gladstone, by William McClure Hamilton, and Mrs. William R. Hamilton, by Benjamin Constant.

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Among the passengers who arrived on the Paris from Liverpool yesterday were Capt. R. B. Bradford, Naval Attaché of the American Peace Commission in Paris; Mr. F. O. de Billier, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Harkness, Mr. Robert L. S. Hall, Mrs. Gordon McKay, Mr. H. S. Pell, Mrs. Jesse Seligman, the Misses Seligman, and Mr. Edgar Seligman. The Lucania, from Liverpool, brought, among others, Mr. Henri T. Braem, Mrs. A. Henry Davis, Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, Mrs. S. S. Fisher, and Miss Fisher, Mr. L. Francke, Mrs. R. M. Gallaway, Miss Gallaway, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gray, Mr. Robert Hargous, Capt. and Mrs. W. Harrison, Mrs. Alan Johnstone and son, Dr. and Mrs. T. Howard Knight, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, Mme. Melba, Mr. C. C. Pinckney Norris and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pearson, Mr. A. W. Rutherford, Mr. Henry Sands, Mr. and Mrs. J. Galt Smith, the Messrs. Francisco and Emilio Terry, and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webster.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The National Society of New England Women, Mrs. William Gerry Slade President, will give a twilight social to their members and friends, including men, at Delmonico's, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 28. There will be music and other attractions. Tea will be served by the members of the society. The affair is under the management of Mrs. Jacob Shrady, Chairman of the Entertainment and Reception Committee.

A musicale was given on a recent evening at the residence of Mrs. Henry L. Liebmann, 125 East Eightieth Street. Miss Florence Terrel, Miss Estelle Liebling, Mr. Hans Kronold, Messrs. Max and Leonard Liebling, and Mr. Henri Eru were among the performers. The rooms were decorated with palms and chrysanthemums, and some eighty or ninety guests were present, among them Misses Jessie Shay, Josephine Hartmann, and Messrs. Max Karger, Bernard Sinsheimer, Franz Listemann, Dorea, Fischl, and J. J. Lyons.

One of the events of Thanksgiving week will be an old-fashioned donation party, to be held at the Silver Cross Day Nursery, 249 and 251 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on Tuesday afternoon next, Nov. 22. The managers of the nursery will receive the guests. The children and buildings will be on exhibition, also the donations. Paper bags have been distributed in which to put donations, but the public is invited to come and aid in this novel way of replenishing the store closet, linen chest, housefurnishings, and treasury of the nursery. Since November, 1897, the aggregate number of children cared for is 11,963.

Mr. Charles Vincent Fornes and Miss Dora Eda Lyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tanner Lyde, were married on Wednesday last, Nov. 16, at the cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan. Owing to a recent death in the family of the bride it was a quiet wedding, witnessed by only a few relatives and friends. An intended reception was also postponed on account of the death. Mr. Fornes is well known, especially in Catholic circles, having been President of the Catholic Club from 1889 to 1894. He is at present President of the Champlain Country Club at Bluff Point, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Fornes will reside at West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Miss Marion Estelle French of South Portland Avenue, and Mr. Arthur Turnbull Hill of St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, are to be married on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Turnbull, in Park Place, which will be beautifully decorated for the ceremony and reception which is to follow. The ceremony will be at 4 o'clock, and restricted to relatives only. The Rev. Dr. D. F. Warren of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City Heights, will officiate. Miss Florence T. Hill, the groom's sister, will act as maid of honor for Miss French—there will be no bridesmaids. The bridegroom will be attended by Walter C. Dettee as best man, and Edward H. Jewell, James F. White, Percy T. Hill, a brother of the groom, and Henry S. Anderson of Springfield, Mass., as ushers.

The annual meeting of the Silver Cross Day Nursery Association was held Nov. 15 at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem. The following officers and managers were elected to serve for the coming year: President—Mrs. E. P. Whitehorne; First Vice President—Mrs. Henry Pierce; Second Vice President—Mrs. F. O. Evans; Treasurer—Mrs. C. F. Buxton; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frank Stevens; Recording Secretary—Mrs. James Chambers; Board of Managers—Mesdames Isaac Mills, C. F. Buxton, George Wuppermann, Alexander Reed, James Chambers, T. Vinton Smith, Maurice Burnton, F. C. H. Koch, Frank Littlefield, L. F. Olney, Jr., George Moore Smith, A. A. Stillwell, E. P. Whitehorne, W. Judson B. Mills, C. H. Bogert, Robert Ferguson, George Wallace, F. O. Evans, Kellogg, Berkeley R. Merwin, J. Clarence Sharp, T. W. Shotwell, Judson Wells, Frank Stevens, and William A. Shelton.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In connection with the talk of National Guard reorganization, the fact seems to have been lost sight of that the law passed by the Legislature last Winter relating to this went into effect at that time, except the provisions relating to the Governor's staff, which cannot go into effect before Dec. 31 next, unless the Governor desires an earlier date. This is unlikely, as Major Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, second, would hardly like to step down to the grade of a Brigadier and occupy only a clerical position during the last hours of his office. Under the new code the staff of the incoming Governor can consist only of one Adjutant General of the grade of Brigadier General, one military Secretary of a grade not above Colonel, and fourteen aides de camp. Four of the latter may be appointed by the Governor of such grade as he may desire, but the other ten must be appointed from the commissioned officers of the National Guard or Naval Militia in active service below the grade of Colonel.

Officers appointed as aides de camp will not be relieved from duty with their respective organizations, but will perform all duty pertaining thereto, except when actually on duty as aides under orders from the Governor.

The full provisions of the new military law appeared in THE TIMES last Winter, when the bill became a law. Some of the principal points, however, other than those above mentioned are that the position of Adjutant General in future is practically a clerical one, as it should be, and that a permanent Major General shall control the affairs of the Guard, and that members of his staff shall undertake the duties formerly vested in the Governor's staff. This will do away in future with the disadvantage of a change in the leading officers every two years. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe was appointed permanent Major General last Winter, when the new bill became a law, consequently he is not a candidate for the reduced grade of Adjutant General, as some misinformed persons have stated. Gen. Roe also filled the positions on his staff some time ago with one or two exceptions. The only vacancies now existing are one Inspector of the grade of Colonel, one Inspector of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, two Inspectors of small arms, practice and ordnance officers, one of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and one of the grade of Major, and one Signal officer of the grade of Major. The Naval Militia is under command of Capt. Jacob W. Miller, who, like Gen. Roe, is a permanent commander. With one or two exceptions the members of Gen. Roe's staff will not commence active work until Jan. 1 next.

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As already pointed out in THE TIMES, twelve companies will probably be the basis of regimental organization, with a maximum membership of about seventy-five officers and men for peace times. It is also intended to have the separate companies organized as regiments, and the Second Regiment, which went into the volunteer service, organized by the assignment of the Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-first, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-sixth, Ninth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second separate companies, is to retain its organization as a twelve company command.

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In the opinion of officers competent to judge, the disorderly scenes enacted at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory during the past week demonstrate that the reins of discipline must have been held by the commanding officer of the regiment with a very loose hand. The belief is expressed that the failure instantly to stop the disgraceful ceremony of the hanging in effigy of Dr. Van De Water, the regimental Chaplain, was due to a fear in certain quarters that if too sternly checked the men would vent their spleen on some others whose conduct in the Cuban campaign has been severely criticised and which is common talk in the Seventy-first, as well as in National Guard circles generally. The commanding officer of the Seventy-first comes in for the brunt of these ugly stories, and it is said he resigned in order to check a much-feared outbreak in the regiment, which would involve the washing of considerable dirty linen in public.

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The Seventh Regiment is preparing for a review at its armory, to be held the latter part of the present month. The name of the reviewing officer has not been made public at this writing. Following the review, the next event of interest to the friends of the regiment will be the athletic games, to be held at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 3, the events of which are to be as follows:

93-yard run, scratch; 93-yard run, handicap; half-mile run, handicap; 1-mile safety bicycle race, scratch; 1-mile roller-skating race, handicap; 440-yard run, scratch, for those who have never won a prize or finished first or second in any running race; 1-lap handicap, wheelbarrow; 220-yard run, handicap; 1-mile bicycle race, handicap; 1-lap sack race, handicap; potato race; 1-mile run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, scratch; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; half-mile run, scratch, for officers' cup, for those who have never won a prize or finished first or second in any running race; 440-yard run, handicap; 2-mile safety bicycle race, handicap; 1-lap three-legged race, handicap; relay, novice, four men, each man to run two laps, for those who have never won a prize or finished first or second in any running race; putting 16-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap, (bar started at 4 feet 8 inches.)

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Concerning the transformation of Troop C into a squadron, nothing officially has been determined, and will not be until the troopers have had time to consider the various questions incident to such a change.

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The Eighth Regiment, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Jarvis, is already making active preparations for its future, and a number of officers have been selected to perform various details of duties in connection with the reorganization of the command as a National Guard regiment. Capt. Mitchell of Company I and Lieut. Mackenzie of Company D have joined the Twelfth Regiment of Volunteers, taking with them a number of men of the Eighth who desired to remain in the service.

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Col. A. T. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has issued orders for company commanders to at once prepare blanks and obtain the signatures of the members of their commands who will join the Seventy-first Regiment, with the proviso that it does not bind them to do so should they subsequently have reason to change their minds. In connection with the re-establishment of the Seventy-first, and the coming muster-out of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, Col. Francis has made the following interesting address to his command:

Within a short time this regiment will be disbanded, and I desire before we separate to thank you one and all for your loyal and hearty support. The organization of this regiment has been an unusual experience—unlike any in the history of the National Guard—and the work necessary to accomplish this was not realized at its inception. On the 2d of May the Seventy-first Regiment left this city for Camp Black, and preparations were immediately begun for the formation of this regiment. On the 31st of May we were mustered into the State service, having eight companies with 450 officers and men, being the first of the provisional regiments. By the 15th of June we had twelve companies—the only regiment of that number of companies that has ever been in the National Guard. By the 1st of July we had enlisted 1,200 men, 700 of whom afterward enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States. As officers we furnished two Majors, two Captains, and three Lieutenants, all of whom are still in the service. A Summer of unusual severity did not deter you from the hard work necessary to accomplish all this, and your labors were and are fully appreciated by your Colonel and the State authorities. We have had to endure many hardships

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

Freshly imported German comedy of two familiar patterns, has lately monopolized the attention of those habitual playgoers in New York who are concerned only with the new things in the theatres. "A Dangerous Maid," produced in a positively splendid manner, at the Casino, by Mr. George Lederer—who has been making a fine reputation as a tasteful and ingenious producer of spectacular musical plays—is a Vienna piece done over into Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld's equivalent for English, a kind of language which in many of its forms, as well as in its humor, seems to be Mr. Rosenfeld's personal property. The peculiar jocularity of this playwright was in high favor, however, when the Casino was a new institution, and its "swell front" and roof garden were among the "wonders" of this metropolis, and I fancy some of us still laugh at the humor of the author of "The Dotlet on the 'i'" and "Whoa, Tiger!" for the sake of old times; but it is said to reflect that the young generation scarcely knows Mr. Rosenfeld, though he is still comparatively youthful, and his manner of making "quips." Most of his choicest efforts fall as flat as the elaborate English puns of H. J. Byron's burlesques would, if they were brought out of their urns and put to use, and the "artistic wheezes" of Mr. Lonnen and Mr. Dan Leno did, not long ago.

But, though the general opinion will be—in fact, is—that the comic dialogue in the Casino version of "Heisses Blut" is not particularly comical, the literary quality of the piece is assuredly quite up to the prevailing standard of musical farce, while, if the serious passages are not likely to be taken quite as seriously here as they are in Vienna, the effect of the performance is continuously pleasing. One who is in any sort of a fit mood for diversion is never bored, and, excepting, perhaps, by the unnecessarily immodest costumes worn in one of the ballet divertissements, is never shocked. The pictorial quality of "A Dangerous Maid" is unusually varied, and one might almost venture to say of it what the learned Johnson chose to disingenuously remark of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," that the play pleases chiefly because of the frequent changes of scene.

The Hungarian festival in the first episode, the goings on in the public garden across the way from the Hofburg Theatre, the duel with swords fought by women in a moonlit grove within sight of a lovely cascade, are all particularly attractive; while the three ballets introduced with a conventional pink and blue theatrical grotto for a background are all graceful, and are, all but the one previously mentioned, tasteful. I would not care to assert, off hand, that even that is not beautiful, though its beauty is in no way allied with goodness.

The best of the music in the piece is that of genuine Hungarian origin. Mr. Julius Steger's songs, and the playing of the Hungarian band in the pavilion on the stage, give to "A Dangerous Maid" whatever musical value it posesses. But there is plenty of the kind of jingle that serves as well as real music, perhaps, with the Casino's promiscuous clientele. The story is that of Victorine, in the old French play, who was tempted and resisted temptation until she had time to "sleep on it," and, sleeping, dreamed to so good purpose that she awoke refreshed and newly strengthened to renew her combat with the tempter and overcome his influence. Madge Lessing as Ilona is a new, sprightly, and highly pictorial Victorine, and she represents also, as the play proceeds from the sleeping to the waking, an extraordinarily successful actress, proficient alike in tragedy, opera, and ballet; a handsome hussar, and a valorous, graceful swordswoman.

Sam Bernard, one of the most popular drolls of this hour; Marie George, the comely breakneck dancer; William Norris, an exceedingly versatile young comedian; Laura Burt, and Julius Steger help this particularly "dangerous" maid in her dreams, but in the awakening only Mr. Steger and his vocal gifts are found to be actualities.

The other German comedy, presented in the original by Herr Conried, at the Irving Place Theatre, is quite a different sort of thing. As familiar in pattern, perhaps, as the Vienna pieces of the order of "Die Nätherinn," "Drei Paar Schuhe," and this "Heisses Blut," for its form is of primitive simplicity and its development as free from novel device as it is from subtlety of design, "Im Weissen Rössl" has the charms of spontaneity, of humorous expression, and of felicitous truth to nature. Herren Blumenthal and Kadelburg have not often kept so free of farcical contrivance on the one hand and mere sentimentality on the other.

Somewhere on a lakeside in the Austrian Tyrol, in sight of all the peaks of the Salzkammergut, stands a clean, attractive, well-kept tavern, the White Horse, and its landlady is as pretty, dainty, and coquettish a little person as any Mirandolina, Giralda, or Cherry ever imagined by a comic dramatist. She has a hired assistant, an oberkellner, who plays Malvolio to her Olivia, (though to better purpose,) and she has, from first to last, a houseful of "guests," each of whom is a recognizable human being. What plot there is does not matter. Herren Blumenthal and Kadelburg have often invented better plots, more ingeniously complicated plots, that would read more smartly when put into narrative form. Nor is the dialogue remarkable for quotable wit, or the incidental "business" of a richly varied or original character.

Two puffing porters carrying the heavy traveling trunk of a whimsical Berliner up stairs and down stairs half a dozen times, as the owner's mood changes; a stout man and two women seated close together on the same trunk, trying to share the shelter of one umbrella, in a drenching storm; a fat Berliner gallantly pinching the cheek of a Tyrolese postgirl and declaring it the first time he ever flirted with a letter carrier; a comely youth suddenly removing his hat to reveal a head nearly as bald as a billiard ball; an ingenue confining her conversation to "yea" and "nay"—which is to say, "ach, nein" and "oh, ja"—to hide her lisp—these are not novel examples of stage humor. But they belong exactly to the play, and each is so placed, with many other specimens of the same kind of humor, with much that is pleasingly sentimental, as to seem parts of one delightful transcript from life itself.

If these humorous and sentimental proceedings in sight of the Grosse Priel are ever transplanted to the English-speaking stage the Berlin lampmaker, the frugal old schoolmaster, the love-stricken oberkellner, the coquettish little landlady, the smart young Doctor may suffer a sea change, and lose some of their charm, but as they are now presented on Conried's stage by Anna Braga, Ada Merito, Haensler, Seyffertitz, and the others, these personages are delightful new acquaintances.

The setting is at least appropriate and serviceable, but why have real rain? Real rain in "The Village Postmaster"—yes; together with a real liberty pole, real poultry, and a real threshing machine; but "Im Weissen Rössl," in spite of its slightness of texture, is art, while real water in the mimic scene is not artistic.

Now is the heylay of theatrical management. In Thanksgiving week the season of playgoing reaches its height. The competition of grand opera may be disastrous, later on, to some of the weaker enterprises. But there is an unusually large variety of profitable plays now on exhibition in New York. "Cyrano," "The Liars," "The Christian," and "Catherine" are still drawing great crowds. In some of the other places of theatrical entertainment—the music hall of Messrs. Weber and Fields, for instance—there is never a seat to spare after 8 o'clock. Last night the Winter season at Daly's began with an important revival of "The Merchant of Venice," some account of which is printed elsewhere in this newspaper to-day, and which must hold over as a topic of review another week. The return of that personification of our National amiability, William H. Crane, will be one happy theatrical incident of this Thanksgiving week, while another will be the first performance, at the Lyceum Theatre, of Arthur W. Pinero's "comedietta in four acts" called "Thelawny the Wells."

There are more fellows, and, on the whole, smarter and abler fellows, concocting plays for the English-speaking stage now than there were ten years ago, but the smartest and ablest of them all is Pinero, who has held his foremost place, in spite of brisk competition, for more than ten years. Each new play from his clever pen is something that not only every "man of taste," but every man who would keep in touch with his times, and every woman of fashion and social ambition must see. To be sure, all persons of those sorts may pay their money to see a play two or three times apiece, and yet the play may not be pecuniarily successful. Pinero's plays do not all reach the multitude. He, more than any other English dramatist of this hour, writes what pleases himself; and that is being too luxurious to be always commercially successful.

But I fancy that in "Trelawny" Mr. Pinero has written with sufficient regard for the public taste in sentiment and humor, and has so deftly bid for gentle tears and gentle laughter as to make a prodigious Lyceum success. The crinoline, the low-topped boots, chignons, pork-pie hats, and peg-topped trousers of the early sixties are likely to occupy the stage of that pretty house all the Winter; the notes of "Ever of Thee I'm Fondly Dreaming" may echo in its corridors and passageways until the Spring flowers return. This is predicting, rashly, I know, but I have been reading "Trelawny," which, in its wit and humor, its sense of pictorial effect, its character study—if not in constructive skill and logic—exhibits Mr. Pinero's art at its best, and the spell of it is strongly upon me. "The Amazons" was more successful at the Lyceum than anywhere else; and "Trelawny" is as novel, witty, and picturesque as "The Amazons" and as sweetly romantic and touching as "Sweet Lavender."

If popular success here depended at all upon the public acceptance of Mr. Pinero's point of view of the old Bohemian actors of the "palmy days" and the new, businesslike actors of this enlightened era, the case would be hopeless. If it were necessary—before the play could be enjoyed—to accept the Telfers and Ferdinand Gadd as representatives of one order of things theatrical, in whose daily life the clap-trap and buncombe, the orange peel and leaking gas of a cheap stock theatre are never to be forgotten; Mr. Denzil and his sober associates of the rehabilitated Pantheon, as representatives of another and better order, with Imogen Parrott and Tom Wrench as connecting links—no—enjoyment would be out of the question. "Trelawny" would then be not a play, but a treatise. But "Trelawny" is a play. You will not care a bit, when you see it, to know that Tom Wrench—poor Tom, in his succession of "little, serious parts," all so little, and so serious—in his frequently darned worsted tights, his awful broad-brimmed hat with the wool feathers, his ancient ringlet wig that suits so many periods—poor Tom, with his cupboard full of plays with real men and women for dramatis personae, and common, every-day talk for dialogue—about the possible public acceptance of which he sometimes wonders so hard that his dingy lodging house becomes a palace and his mean little room a banquet hall—you will not care to know that this Tom Wrench has been identified as Thomas W. Robertson; that Imogen Parrott may or may not be Marie Wilton, or Miss Herbert, or both; that keen-faced Mr. Denzil may be Henry Irving before the advent of "Digby Grant, Esq., gentleman," and "Two Roses," that the very name of Avonia Bunn, the noisy soubrette full of hopes of "hitting 'em hard" in the character of Prince Charming, recalls to old stagers droll memories of the famous "Halfred," who wrote the immortal words in "The Bohemian Girl," and the eccentric daughter of Count Johannes.

"Trelawny" is a pretty love story with a setting full of humor and tenderness, and not oversupplied with irony; it is as idyllic as a fairy tale, and Tom Wrench plays Cyrano de Bergerac to the Christian and Roxane of Arthur Gower and Rose Trelawny, dear old Dobbin to their George Osborne and Emmy. And all of you who have romanced with Cyrano and slummed with John Storm, I pray you, take good heed of "Thelawny of the Wells."

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MR. CRANE AND MISS ARTHUR.

The Comedian's New Play—The Latest Parthenia.

William H. Crane will begin his annual engagement in New York at the Knickerbooker Theatre to-morrow night. As usual, he has a new play, but the sketch of plot and incidents sent out in advance by Mr. Crane's manager, Joseph Brooks, does not warrant the belief that the popular comedian will be seen this time with surroundings of startling novelty. The best acting Mr. Crane has given us in these later years of his useful and beneficent public career was in the last act of "A Fool of Fortune," in which the bankrupt speculator, weakened in body and mind, enjoys a momentary triumph over his enemy and then gives up the ghost. This served to show observers of the dramatic stage that Mr. Crane was still an actor of varied skill and ample resource, true to his early promise, proficient alike in composition and expression.

But among Mr. Crane's millions of admirers, presumably, there are comparatively few who care to see him exercise his skill in what is technically known as a character part. He is liked best when he is, supposedly, most like the Mr. Crane of real life, ever cheerful and buoyant and amiable. Death scenes, fierce bursts of passion and elaborate "make-ups" may be artistic enough, but the public has its Mansfield and its Goodwin, and it prefers to take its Crane "straight."

So Eugene Presbrey, who carried the comedian back into the days of perukes last season, has constructed, made, and put together for his use this season a comedy in four acts called "Worth a Million," in which Mr. Crane will appear as a retired Chicago financier of great good humor and purposeful to a degree. In this rôle Mr. Crane will befriend virtuous youth, lend a helping hand to repentance, unite loving hearts, and make love to a grass widow of exceptional comeliness. He will be assisted by Walter Hale, Boyd Putnam, George De Vere, Frederick Truesdell, William Boag, young McArdle, Percy Haswell, Gladys Wallis, Kate Lester, and Ysobel Haskins. The play will require three handsome new scenes. The aforementioned sketch of the plot and incidents follows:

"The story centres around Col. Amory West, a product of the country the other side of the Missouri River. West is a big-hearted, whole-souled fellow, who at forty-five is able to retire from business with a fortune. He has traveled and returned from India with 'a mission.' As he tells it, he was called one day to the bedside of a dying man, who confessed that he had done a wrong to a man who had been his friend and wants to make amends. The injured man has a daughter somewhere in the United States, and the man with the guilty conscience implores the Colonel to find this girl, become her guardian, and turn over to her the fortune which the dying man has accumulated. Then he passes away and a fire in a bungalow destroys papers which might have aided the Colonel in getting some clue to the heiress's whereabouts.

"The Colonel upon reaching New York tells the story in the studio of a young artist and the latter declares that he can add a chapter to it. He has in his employ an old fellow who says that for fifteen years he was in jail charged with a crime committed by his brother. The latter ran off with his wife and infant daughter, and to shield them from scandal, he shouldered the crime in silence. The Colonel becomes convinced that this man is the father of the girl he means to find, and he redoubles his search for her and secures a position for the man in the bank operated by Jasper Sharp, a friend.

"The play then turns on the discovery of the girl and the desire of the Colonel to see his ward happily married. In this he gets things terribly tangled. Young Sharp, a son of the banker, desires to marry the heiress, and she accepts him out of gratitude for what has been done for her. She does, however, love Jack Thornton, an artist, but he is engaged to Miss Sharp. Just before the young woman is to be married her fortune disappears from the bank, and the burden of proof is against the man who is to become her husband. The latter, however, charges her father with being the thief. The marriage is postponed, and the Colonel's eyes are opened to the fact that the young people have no love for one another. He makes an effort to straighten matters, recovers the bonds, makes the Sharp family believe there was no theft, joins the right lovers, and then surrenders to the widow, who has been his first and only love."

"Ingomar," by Marie Lovell, is an "adaptation" which has long outlived its German original by "Friederich Halm." Parthenia we have always with us. After Mary Anderson came Julia Marlowe, to don the Greek girl's robe and teach a lesson to barbarians, and now Miss Marlowe, having laid aside the "classics," seemingly for the time being, Julia Arthur will wear himation, chiton, and diopiodion and "go—to cleanse—the cups," doubtless with fine pictorial effect and no lack of the needful dramatic force.

Miss Arthur will act Parthenia for the first time in New York at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night. The rôle lies somewhat apart from the line of characters in which she has won her triumphs. Parthenia is both girlish and statuesque, her artfulness is the artfulness of childhood. She is extremely innocent. The boisterous childhood and deplorable youth of Clorinda Wildairs are not in her lot, and passion is as naught to her. Nor does she ever experience, like Mercedes, the anguish of disillusion or the craving for revenge.

Still, Miss Arthur will "look" the rôle, and it probably presents no serious difficulties in the acting that she cannot overcome. "Ingomar" is always a pleasing play. Youth likes its fable, and believes in it. Needless to tell youth barbarity is not so easily tamed, and its consequences eradicated. Vain to tell youth that romantic love is not everything. Happy youth!

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque and vaudeville are to be seen at this house.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will for this week present a revival of "The Silver King."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Old Homestead," with Denman Thompson in his original part, is the attraction this week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Jacob Litt's production, "In Old Kentucky," will be the attraction at this house for the coming week.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Cumberland '61" will be presented this week, with an entirely new cast and with the original scenic effects.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—With to-morrow night's performance Robert Hilliard returns to his old part in "Sporting Life"—John Earl of Woodstock.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" continues to draw well, and on Nov. 28 the one hundredth performance will be given and beautiful souvenirs distributed.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield has one more week, after which he will go to the Harlem Opera House for a week. There will be an extra matinée on Thanksgiving Day.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—The many changes that have taken place in the new burlesque "Cyranose" since its first production make the farce more like a Weber & Fields's production.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—An excellent programme is again presented for this week, which is practically a repetition of last week's attractions, the management deeming it unwise to change the bill.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—De Courcelle's new farce, "On and Off," will begin its sixth week to-morrow evening, and there will probably be no change in the attraction at this house for some little time.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell seems to have won the metropolis with her portrayal of "Catherine," and Mr. Frohman's arrangements to continue the play until after the holidays demonstrates that it is successful.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—There will be three matinées of "The Liars" this week, and the prospects are that an uncommonly good week's business will result. Mr. Frohman is making efforts to further extend Mr. Drew's stay in New York.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin in the title rôle of "Kate Kip, Buyer," has apparently settled down for a long run. There will be no afternoon performance on Wednesday, owing to the fact that one will be given on Thanksgiving Day.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Village Postmaster," with its picturesque and interesting story of New England life, has made a success, and is drawing large audiences nightly. The play will be continued for another fortnight.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The contemplated withdrawal of Miss Marie Dressler from the cast of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" has been abandoned, and now that all difficulties have been patched up in the company, the play is destined for a long run.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The olio which precedes the Williams and Walker musical sketch will be strengthened by the addition of several foreign artists to-morrow night. They include the four Abras and Willy Ozoola. The Fredericks trio add new features to their performance, Monroe and Mack will give several new jokes, and the Hawthorne sisters continue their engagement.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Amelia Summerville and her company will produce her comedietta "Kyd's Bride." Frank Bush will crack some of his new jokes, while others who will contribute toward the entertainment are Juan Calcedo, Maxwell and Simpson, Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper, Mardo, the clown juggler; Leonard and Fulton, the Harbecks, Jessie De Lane, and the biograph.

EDEN MUSEE.—Since the beginning of the war the cinematograph war views have been the feature, and now that very nearly all have been shown, a novelty in these pictures has been arranged. It is in the nature of a panoramas of the whole war, beginning with the arrival of the soldiers at Tampa and including the various important movements that followed up to the surrender of Santiago.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Mr. Proctor will make a new departure in vaudeville beginning to-morrow with the production of the melodramatic play entitled "The Battle of San Juan." The new spectacle employs nearly 200 soldiers, and capable actors have been employed to represent Gen. Wheeler, Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Hawkins, and Gen. Kent. This battle scene is to be enacted twice daily, afternoon and evening. Meanwhile the usual vaudeville bill will be presented.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Runaway Girl" has been transferred to this theatre, and to-morrow evening's performance will be celebrated by the distribution of souvenirs to mark the one hundredth performance. Many of the old members of the cast will be seen, with the addition of Miss Adele Ritchie, Carolyn Gordan, Harold Visard, and Frank Celli. During this engagement Wednesday matinées will be resumed, and this week the regular Saturday matinée, with a special Thanksgiving Day matinée, will be given.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—This week M. Rudinoff, the Parisian entertainer, with his manipulation of the shadowgraph, whistling imitations, and smoke pictures, will be introduced in addition to Charles T. Aldrich, a production of "The Holly Tree Inn," written for Mr. Proctor by Augustus Thomas, introducing the child players, Trixie Morrison and Master Harold Walsh, together with a company; Dick Bernard, Wormwood's dog and monkey circus, Leroy and Clayton, the Three Nevarros, and many others.

MME. MELBA IN TOWN.

She Will Make Her First Appearance Tuesday—Mlle. de Lussan Also Arrives from Abroad.

Mme. Nellie Melba, who is to be Charles A. Ellis's leading prima donna during the grand opera season, arrived here yesterday on the Lucania, accompanied by her friend, Miss Donaldson of Australia, who will be her guest during the stay in this country.

Mme. Melba comes direct from London, where she made her last appearance in concert at Albert Hall a week prior to sailing for this country. During the Summer she rested at her home, at Maidenhead, on the Thames, after which she visited Italy, where she studied the rôle of Mimi in "La Bohème" with Puccini, a part she hopes to feature this season. In addition to this opera, Mme. Melba has added to her repertoire "Le Nozze di Figaro," and "Martha."

Her first appearance in this city will be in concert at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery on Tuesday. The latter part of the week she will leave for Philadelphia, where rehearsals for the opera season of the Ellis Opera Company will begin, and on Wednesday of next week will return to New York for her appearance on Friday night, Dec. 2, in opera with the Maurice Grau company, when she sings the part of Juliet to Albert Saléza's Romeo.

Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, who comes to this country for the first time in three years, also arrived on the Lucania. She is under contract to Charles A. Ellis to sing with his opera company this season. It is probable, however, that she may be heard in the rôle of "Carmen" in place of Mlle. Calvé with the Grau company for a number of performances if Mr. Grau learns that Mlle. Calvé's illness will prevent her coming to this country. Mlle. de Lussan returns after a success in the rôle of Carmen that has placed her in the rank of the best artists in Europe. In addition to playing the rôle of Carmen, she will be heard as the Page in "Les Huguenots," as Nedda in "Pagliacci," Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," Musette in "La Bohème," Marie in "La Fille du Regiment," Suzanne in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and other characters in which she has successfully appeared in Europe.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN RESIGNS.

Quits "Belle of New York" Company in London—Blames Miss Dupont.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—There is another row in the company playing "The Belle of New York" at the Shaftesbury Theatre. James E. Sullivan has resigned from the company, owing, he says, to the continued petty annoyances he has been subjected to at the hands of Miss Helen Dupont during the performances.

It was Miss Dupont with whom "Dan" Daly had a quarrel, which led to his withdrawal.

American Actress's Suit in London.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A suit for damages has been brought by an American actress, Mrs. Paulet, whose stage name is Jenny McNulty, against some money lenders, who, while she was in America, seized and sold all her effects for debts of her husband, who at the same time deserted her.

TOM CAT LOST THE SPARROW.

A Still Hunt in City Hall Park and Its Sudden Interruption.

A cat's futile attempt at catching a sparrow served as an attraction for a crowd of men and boys numbering fully 200 in City Hall Park the other afternoon. The cat is a valued attaché of the City Marshal's office, but evidently becoming tired of remaining indoors, went out in search of adventure.

Near a clump of bushes almost under the windows of Mayor Van Wyck's office Tom spied a sparrow hopping about under a tree. He stopped short and then began to creep slowly through the grass. A man hurrying along the walk stopped to watch the fun. Presently two other men halted, and within a minute the sidewalk along the wire fence was filled. Not a man uttered a word above a whisper. Even half a dozen street arabs were, for a wonder, quiet, and among the men bets were freely made and odds given on the sparrow. Cat and bird were alike oblivious to the crowd and the busy hum of Broadway.

Slowly but steadily Tom glided forward, while the sparrow, unconscious of the impending danger, continued to pick up morsels. Presently the bird disappeared behind a bush. Tom, with his ears bent forward, moved like a flash several feet nearer, and then began a sinuous movement around the obstruction.

"A dollar to 75 cents on the cat," excitedly whispered a sporty-looking man to a stout individual next to him.

"Take you," was the whispered response.

Tom, crouched low, was then within five feet of the apparently doomed bird. For fully thirty seconds he stood in an attitude of springing.

"Now he's got it," breathed the sporty-looking man, scarcely able to contain himself. "See! he's going to jump."

But just then the scene was rudely interrupted.

"Arrah there! Git out, you divil!" sang out a stentorian voice, and its owner, a park laborer, bore down, full swing. "Scat!"

The bird, with a frightened chirrup, skimmed toward Broadway. The cat, never expecting an enemy, his tail like a feather duster, darted past the crowd and through the door of the Marshal's office.

Then bets were paid, but imprecations followed the laborer for stopping the sport.

SUIT AGAINST AMELIA RIVES.

John B. Miller has brought a suit in foreclosure proceedings in the Supreme Court against John A. Chanler and his former wife, Amelia Rives Troubatsky, better known as Amelia Rives. The suit was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The suit is to foreclose a mortgage upon the property at 330 Third Avenue for $25,000. The mortgage was executed on Feb. 25, 1897. It is alleged that Mr. Chanler defaulted in the payment of interest on Oct. 1 last.

Our prices are like this man's hat—downwardly inclined. For a better illustration you should see the cloths we make up into suits for $16.00 and $20.00. Overcoats of kersey and melton, satin lined, $20.00.

We give you a year's guarantee or money back!

Samples mailed free.

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Broadway and 9th St.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. 2.
MONDAY, NOV. 21. ONE WEEK ONLY.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
JULIA ARTHUR
AS
PARTHENIA
In a Magnificent Production of
INGOMAR, The Barbarian.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES.
Monday, Nov. 28—MISS ARTHUR as Rosalind.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Shakespeare's finest comedy, The MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MISS ADA REHAN.....as Portia
Sidney Herbert as.....Shylock
Charles Richman as.....Bassanio
George Clarke as.....Antonio
Herbert Kresham as.....Gratiano
Wilfred Clarke as.....Launcelot
Mabel Roebuck as.....Nerissa
MATINEES: WEDNESDAY, SAT. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

5th Ave THEATRE. Edwin Knowles, Man. Every Evening, 8:10. Matinées Wed., Saturday at 2. MATINEE THANKSGIVING. AUGUSTIN DALY'S MUSICAL CO., (From Daly's Theatre) in the great success, A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. New Songs. New encore verses. Virginia Earle, Mabel Gillman, Paula Edwards, and Adele Ritchie, (her first appearance here,) Cyril Scott, Frank Celli, and James Powers. ***Superb Album of Photos presented Monday night. Souvenirs 100th performance.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES...Manager. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:30.
Com. To-morrow Ev., Nov. 21 | Souvenir Night.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Transferred from Daly's Theatre.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. A POPULAR SUCCESS, TESTING THE CAPACITY OF THE GREAT ACADEMY EVERY EVENING,
SPORTING LIFE.
Management Jacob Litt.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
A GREAT CAST. 20 HORSES AND 200 PEOPLE. SIXTEEN MAGNIFICENT AND REALISTIC SCENES.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

EXTRA, SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL
Will deliver a new lecture, "Superstition," Prices: 25, 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50. Seats now on sale.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
Branch Offices, Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and McBride's, 71 Broadway. Tickets at Regular Theatre Prices.
To-morrow Night, One Week Only, Special Thanksgiving Day Mat.
PLANQUETTE'S EVER POPULAR
CHIMES OF NORMANDY
WITH THE CASTLE SQUARE FAVORITES AND "Best Light Opera Chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Evgs. 8:15 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 Nothing Higher
MON., NOV. 28, LA BOHÈME FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH IN AMERICA

KEITH'S
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 P. M.
1st and 2d Balconies.....25c
Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orchestra, 75c.; Orch. & Front Balcony Box seats, $1.00. No Seats Reserved, except Box Seats, at 50c. advance on Regular Prices.
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE and Company in "Kyd's Bride."
ALICE ATHERTON in Her Famous Laughing Song.
FRANK BUSH, the Hebrew Impersonator.
JEAN CAICIDO, King of Bounding Wire.
GUS WILLIAMS, Inimitable German Comedian.
MAXWELL & SIMPSON, Illustrated Songs.
BLOOM & COOPER in "The Tramp's Visit," and a splendid bill of specialties, including the famous BIOGRAPH.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST. ST. MANAGER....MR. ANDREW A. McCORMICK. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE AT 2.
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LYCEUM 4th Av & 23d....Begins 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
***Theatre closed this Monday. Tuesday evening, opening of the Regular Season, with the first time in America of a new play by A. W. Pinero, Esq., entitled
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS
Edward Morgan, Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Chas. Walcot, Wm. Courtleigh, Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. Walcot, Geo. C. Boniface, Mrs. Whiffen, Henry Woodruff, Ethel Hornick, John Findlay, Helma Nelson, C. W. Butler, etc., etc. Seats for Three Weeks at box office.

WORLD'S SNAKE SHOW. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 2 to 11 P. M. daily. CONTINUED FOR ONE WEEK. Admission 50 cents. Children 25c.

COLUMBUS CUMBERLAND, '61. Mat. Thanksgiving. Next Week—A Stranger in New York.

PLEASURE PALACE. Continuous Performance, Refined Vaudeville. 58th St., 3d A., 25c., 50c.
THIS WEEK.
First Production on any Stage OF THE Grand Military and Patriotic Spectacle, the
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL!
200 Soldiers, 20 Horses, Magnificent Scenic Display on the Largest Stage in the World! (150 Feet Deep.)
Instructive, Thrilling, Absolutely Accurate! In addition to the
USUAL BIG VAUDEVILLE!
No change in Prices—25c., 50c.—Performance continuous, (1:30 to 11 P. M.) Great Battle Scene goes on at 4 and 10 P. M. Produced by R. A. ROBERTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d Street Theatre. Continuous P'f'mance 25, 50c. Ref'd V'd'lle
GREAT HOLIDAY NOVELTY!
Holly Tree Inn,
Dramatized from Dickens's Charming Story, BY AUG. THOMAS.
M. Rudinoff, Yorke and Adams, Chas. T. Aldrich, Wormwood's Monkey Theatre, Leo Dervalto, Leroy and Clayton, Wargraph, 25 others.
No advance in Prices—25c., 50c.

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TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT
Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving Day, & Sat.
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Initial presentation of a New Comedy Entitled
WORTH A MILLION
BY E. W. PRESBREY.
Interpreted by Mr. Crane's admirable company, comprising the Misses Percy Haswell, Gladys Wallis, Ysobel Haskins, Kate Lester, Messrs. Hale, Putnam, Truesdell, Devere, Boag, Brooke, Master McArdle.
Under Direction of Joseph Brooks.
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

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American Debut WILLIE OZEOLA From the Olympia, Paris
HAWTHORNE SISTERS. JANE DELORME. MONROE & MACK. KELLY & ASHBY. AND FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.
TO-NIGHT Sunday Nov. 20 SACRED CONCERT
BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL. GEN. ADM., 50c.
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LAST SIX NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MATINEE. XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC
By EDMOND ROSTAND.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 28, VIOLA ALLEN IN HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY, THE CHRISTIAN.
Seats on sale To-morrow, Monday, 9 A. M.

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Last Week, Italian 3-Legged Boy, and Others. Theatre—Biggest show of the season. Sunday concerts.

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Charles Frohman Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL and great cast, presenting CATHERINE.
"An Indisputable Success."—Herald.

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Mr. Charles Frohman Presents
MR. JOHN DREW
in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy,
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100TH TIME TURTLE SOUPS. NOV. 28.

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Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
NOV. 28—MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

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AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ENGLAND AND OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

There begin to come from England expressions of alarm at the possible colonial policy of the United States. Our London correspondent calls attention to them in his cable letter to-day. No wonder. The plainest indication that has yet been given of that policy is the order which shuts up the trade between Puerto Rico and the United States, and even the coasting trade of the island itself, to American ships. There are no American ships, at least there is no American line available for this purpose. Doubtless there are American shipbuilders who stand ready to build the ships when the line is organized, and the line will probably be organized when it is allowed to arrange its freight rates on a basis of monopoly and not of competition. But in the meanwhile the British line which has heretofore done the business is thrown out of business, and the Puerto Rican coasters are also shut out from the coasting trade of their own island. We have begun our expansion by provisionally killing the trade of our new possession with ourselves and with itself!

The President's blunder begins to assume proportions really colossal. All that he was required to do was to make a provisional arrangement until Congress could act definitively. It seems that it was his business to arrange for a continuance of the traffic, on the lines on which it was already conducted, leaving to Congress, if it chose to do so, to extend our coastwise regulations to our colonial trade. Instead of that, he has himself made this extension by Executive authority. That is to say, his way of keeping the trade going provisionally is to stop it provisionally.

This is bad enough, but it is not the worst. We are already hated by the powers which are engaged in making exclusive acquisitions of territory and trade. Our one friend and possible ally against them is the power which opens its own possessions to the trade of all comers on equal terms. We are doing our best to alienate that power also. We have already, as a first step, thrown certain British steamers out of the business they had done under Spanish rule without having any American steamers to take their places. Why should Great Britain take any sympathetic interest in our acquiring Spanish possessions if we are going to administer them in a spirit more Spanish than the Spanish? If the Administration continues as it has begun, it will not be six months before an end will have been made of "the Anglo-American understanding," and our one possible ally will have "left us naked to our enemies" in the Philippines as well as in the Antilles. That would be a charming result of Mr. McKINLEY's interpretation of Duty and Destiny and Responsibility. Fortunately, it is not too late for him to undo, and in great part to retrieve, his initial blunder.

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

During the past two months there has been an active discussion in the journals of England as to the Czar's proposed peace and disarmament conference. And now we are beginning to get the more elaborate opinions of the writers for the reviews. In the November number of The Nineteenth Century we have two articles, one by Gen. Sir J. SYDENHAM CLARKE and the other by the Rev. GUINNESS ROGERS, while in The Contemporary we have a long and somewhat ambitious article by Dr. E. J. DILLON. The former are in a general way favorable to the Czar's plan. The latter is vigorously and sarcastically opposed to it.

It must be confessed that the friendly commentators are somewhat vague. It is hardly possible that they should be otherwise. There is nothing very definite in the Czar's rescript. At best it proposes only discussion, and even this has been limited by the reservations made both by the Government of Russia and by other Governments. Granting the sincerity of the Czar himself—which all the writers do—debate on sentiment, however excellent, cannot take shape until those who are to take part in it have assembled with their respective instructions. On the other hand, the practical difficulties in the way of either disarmament or peace are so many and so concrete that those who think them insuperable have plenty of specific material for their comments.

One thing, however, stands out very clearly from all the utterances of the critics adverse to the Czar's scheme. This is the entire absence of any clear alternative in the direction that he proposes. Dr. DILLON, for instance, who is, on the whole, the most able and energetic of these critics, seems inspired by a sort of hopeless cynicism. His analysis of the actual situation is acute and plausible, if not convincing. In substance he describes the Czar as a "cautious idealist" with benevolent dreams, which he will seek eagerly to realize so far as he can do so without imperiling or impeding the policy of his empire, and the latter he will confide to his Chancellor, MOURAVIEFF. The idealism of the Czar, Dr. DILLON believes, finds gratification in the scheme of prolonged peace and a cutting down of military force, and, since Russia is not ready for war nor will be for some years to come, the Chancellor advocates this scheme in order to get time for preparation. This view, of course, strips the Czar's project of all serious value, and though Dr. DILLON acknowledges the Czar's good intentions, the tribute is almost insulting. Naturally England cannot support a plan which would enable a rival to get ahead of her. What, then, can she or any other power do in the direction of relieving the modern world of the enormous burden of military establishments constantly increasing? To this question, which, nevertheless, is clearly a great and pressing one, we discover no suggestion of an answer from those who decry the efforts of the Czar to secure one.

In our judgment, there is, however, an answer which could come with especial force from England. The most fruitful source of the rivalry of nations that finds expression in the actual tremendous preparation for war is the desire and need of the two great European powers, Russia and Germany, and, in a less degree, of France, for trade and the colonies that they believe will give trade. Suppose that in the conference called by the Czar England should propose, as a condition to the plans suggested, that all outlying colonies or possessions, or "spheres of influence," or what not, shall be open on equal terms to the trade of the world. This proposition would have this value: it would be specific and practical, and if accepted would remove a great part of the present risk of conflict. It would be a proposition in the line of progress, civilization, and peace.

MR. WALKER'S "NEW DEMOCRACY."

The irrepressible energy of Mr. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER has broken out in the direction of an organized fight against "Crokerism." He has hired central headquarters and issued a call for volunteers to be enrolled, after due consideration and the formation of definite plans.

No sensible man can refuse sympathy to Mr. WALKER'S professed motives in this enterprise. His methods are not yet sufficiently specified to justify a judgment as to his probable progress. But we may all of us be sure that he will not be disappointed in his expectation of a long struggle.

There are two elements in the present great power that Mr. CROKER enjoys. The more conspicuous is the hold he has upon his followers through their appetites and through the essentially corrupt service that he is able to render and to command. It is our opinion, however, that this element of his power, though it attracts the most attention, is not in reality the stronger. The second element of his power consists in his singular capacity, for political organization without which no great party can be made to act together efficiently. Apart from any corrupt or essentially wrong methods, he has the skill to enlist in his following a large force of energetic men whose interests and ambition are distinctly advanced by loyalty to him. He is not likely to be dislodged from his leadership until an organization as complete and strong as his own is either formed or shown to be practicable. His recent course toward the judiciary was one of those great blunders which a leader of his type is always liable to make. It may be that it has excited a public feeling that can be used to overthrow him; but that will be possible only through an organization of real and lasting efficiency. Whether Mr. WALKER can provide one is for him to prove.

TURKEY MUST PAY INDEMNITY.

Everybody ought to be hopeful that there will be no occasion for Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS, our Minister at Constantinople, to send word to the Department of State at Washington that he has exhausted all diplomatic efforts to obtain indemnity from Turkey for the injuries inflicted in Armenia, in 1895 and 1896, upon our missionaries who suffered mob violence.

Minister STRAUS, according to the report which we publish from Washington, is hopeful of success in his prosecution of the missionary claim, because of the promptness with which the Turkish Government has granted exequaturs, withheld for nearly three years, to our Consuls at Erzeroum and Harpoot, and also from the encouragement he has received that Turkey will negotiate a treaty by which, disregarding the Turkish law that punishes expatriation by perpetual banishment, with severe penalty for return to Turkey, former Turkish subjects naturalized in this country, without permission of the Sultan, may visit Turkey.

If Minister STRAUS shall accomplish all the difficult tasks imposed upon him, he will have deserved the very highest praise and the highest recognition that the Government can extend to him. It seems to us especially desirable that the Ottoman Government shall heed his counsel and the urgent representations of the United States and pay up for the injuries to mission property. There is no doubt about the ability, and apparently none about the determination, of the Government to inflict damage upon Turkey in the event of persistent, ungracious, and peremptory refusal to accede to our demands. But the taking of satisfaction by the guns of battleships is a rude and boisterous method of settling disputes, and we hope it may be avoided in settling our controversy with Turkey.

THE HORSE SHOW.

The Horse Show is such a huge and established success that the slight fluctuations in its popularity and in its profitableness, year by year, do not matter very much. We shall have to wait for the "official figures" to be sure whether the Horse Show just closed is the most profitable that ever was. But there is no question that it has been one of the most profitable, one of the most popular, and one of the most interesting. As a horse show and as a "social function" alike it takes rank with the greatest of the successes.

There was a time when it was apprehended that as a social function, as an exhibition of "society" for the benefit both of those who were and of those who were not in and of it, the Horse Show had seen its best years, and its glory had departed. The apprehension seemed reasonable enough. Yellow journalism had fallen upon the Horse Show with even more than the hysteria which actuates its ordinary treatment of current events, and had instigated its readers or the viewers of its illustrations to mob the people with whose names they were familiar, when the wearers of these names exhibited themselves in the arena. Time was when the crowd might be seen with its back to the horses which were the ostensible show, staring with all its might at the men, and especially at the women, who constituted the real show. This mutual glare was almost equally discreditable to both parties. To be regarded as so many wild beasts in cages, to be designated on maps so that whoso chose could stare his fill, and to be subjected to caricatures diffused throughout the community by the hundred thousand, all this became intolerable to persons of decent sensibility.

On the other hand, that "society," in the technical and exclusive sense, should not continue to be interested in a horse show was out of the question. All modern languages testify, from the word "chivalry" to the word "caballero," that a swell takes an interest in horses. Fancy a returning victorious General, or a sovereign at her jubilee, making a progress on a bicycle or a trolley car or an "automobile." The thing is inconceivable. The "fancy horses" which it is the purpose of horse shows to develop and exhibit are developed for the use and behoof of the fancy people who can afford to drive and ride them, and who cannot possibly forego the collective exhibition of them. The people who were ferociously mobbed for several seasons have evaded the mobbing by taking seats instead of boxes, or boxes to which their own names are not publicly attached, and they can thus see and even be seen without the vulgarity of publicity to which they were formerly exposed.

The Horse Show now closed has been, within decent limits, a society show as much as a grand opera. But it has been mainly a horse show, and in that capacity has had a success as legitimate as it has been great. It is astonishing what an event it has become not only in the social but in the business life of New York. When Jeremiahs are predicting the passing of the horse, it is a show of horses that marks the beginning of the Winter season in New York, that calls home all the belated wanderers at the seashore or the hills, that fills every hotel to its utmost capacity, and that crowds the stores with eager buyers from all parts of the country. The amount of money that is spent in New York during this November week is beyond any possible computation. But it suffices to lubricate all the wheels of traffic, and to give profitable employment for weeks before it occurs, as well as while it is going on, to an uncountable number of persons.

That it is an enormous benefit to the town no man interested in its business will deny. But nobody so interested ought to forget that for this great benefit, as well as for others only inferior to it, we are indebted to the public benefactors who built and who maintain the Madison Square Garden. The Horse Show, as well as many other shows which add immensely to the attractiveness of New York, would be impossible but for the existence of such a place in which they could be held. The proposition, made some years ago, that the city should reimburse the stockholders of the Garden for their losses, was by no means unreasonable in view of the civic benefits bestowed by the existence of the Garden. The case for municipal aid was analogous to the case in behalf of the Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the Public Library, and the Opera House. Doubtless the suggestion was impracticable in the form in which it was made. But it is worth bearing in mind that every institution which adds to the attractiveness of New York as a place of residence or as a place of resort is a direct benefit to every hotel keeper, to every merchant, and to every real estate owner in the city. Paris lives, one may say, exclusively on its attractiveness as a capital. Everything that tends, as the Madison Square Garden powerfully tends, to carry the attractiveness of New York nearer to the attractiveness of Paris is a paying municipal investment, whether it pays directly or not.

Now that the Kaiser has determined that the health of the Empress does not require a sojourn in the climate of Spain, even in the seaports of that interesting country, it is a matter of some curiosity what was his motive for proposing the Spanish visit. The explanation generally accepted is that the Kaiser announced his little plan for the purpose of eliciting an expression of public opinion. If this was his policy, it is not very different from that sometimes adopted by our own Chief Executive, who is believed to have nearly as much power in shaping the course of his Government as is possessed by the Kaiser over his own. The Orphic utterances of Mr. MCKINLEY during his recent journey were well adapted to excite comment and did excite a great deal, from which he was reported to have learned much as to public opinion. Which of the two great rulers is the more skillful interpreter of such signs? It would be interesting if they could meet—"incognito," of course—and compare notes. Our own impression is that the President could give the Emperor points. For one thing, he can at any time read criticism of himself, and does read it, and pay attention to it, which, if addressed to the Emperor, would land the author in jail.

Dr. RICHARD A. WISE, who was elected a Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress by the House Committee on Elections, ousting WILLIAM A. YOUNG, who had apparently beaten him at the polls, has been beaten again in his effort to represent the Second Virginia District, this time by something like 5,000 votes. Mr. REED may think he needs Mr. WISE'S advice and vote, and his Elections Committee may again elect him, but that will not make less disgusting the practice, on the increase with both parties, of encouraging contests that are always expensive to the taxpayers and seldom result in the gain of valuable services in Congress. Something should be done to prevent the setting up of contests merely to get the allowance, fortunately now restricted to $2,000. This is made to the man who loses the case, sometimes a man who has been paid his salary for almost an entire two years, while the man who wins is also paid for the whole term, even though he serves but for a day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Secretary BALFE of the New York Gaelic Society replied so courtesously to our criticisms of a policy which is evidently very dear to him, that we have made especially careful efforts to find in his argument reasons for a revision of our opinion that the perpetuation of Gaelic as a living language is a grave mistake. The efforts have failed, however, and the conviction remains that Mr. BALFE writes rather as a patriotic Irishman than as a sociologist, a political economist, or even as a philologist. Agreement between us is probably impossible, because his fundamental assumption is that a complete assimilation of the Irish with the English is not to be desired, while we start with an exactly contrary idea. The more logically each proceeds, therefore, the less effect will he produce on his antagonist, and the less chance is there of coming to terms. Our only objection to the everyday use of Gaelic by the inhabitants of Ireland is that it raises a barrier between men who, whether for good or ill, are, and must remain, a single nation, with common interests and a common destiny. Mr. BALFE says that "the Irish people never have consented, and never will consent, to lose their nationality." Irish history gives some excuse for questioning whether there ever was an Irish nationality to lose, but perhaps even our correspondent's good humor would fail if subjected to so severe a test as that, and we will not ask the question. It is sufficient to claim that the nationality, such as it was, is now lost, and that recognition of facts is the first step, and a long one, toward making the best of them. As for Mr. BALFE'S assertion that the Irish intellect is dulled by the speaking of English, we can only say that all the available evidence is against him. It may be that all of the numberless famous Irishmen would have been greater and better if they had been unable to speak English, but we do not believe it, and from the very nature of the case Mr. BALFE cannot prove it.

—Modern philanthropy—which is the same as saying intelligent philanthropy—will instantly see a fatal defect in President GUGGENHEIMER'S well-intentioned scheme for collecting the food now wasted in hotels and the homes of the rich and distributing it among those residents of the city whose tables are bare or but scantily spread. That an immense amount of perfectly wholesome food is daily thrown away here, simply because no method of getting it into the hands of those who could utilize it to good advantage has been put in operation, is a fact so well known that it does not need discussion. Equally beyond doubt is the fact that he will be a true benefactor, not of the poor especially, but of everybody in the city, who devises a system, at once practicable and inexpensive, by which this wickedest of extravagances may be brought to an end. But any system of which the object is the giving away of food will be a calamity in exact proportion to its success. Its results, in so far as it has results, will be the manufacture of irredeemable beggars, and it is certain that none except the least valuable, because the least self-respecting, of our citizens would consent to profit by a distribution of the kind suggested. But if the excess from overburdened boards be made an article of merchandise like any other, if it is sold for what it is worth, with a due regard for the reasonable profits of those handling it, then every objection will be removed, and a most shocking leak in our reservoir will be stopped. In several of the Continental cities there is a regular trade in what, for convenience, though somewhat inaccurately, may be called "broken victuals." It is well systematized in Paris, and could be here if the time for doing it has come. But let it be business, not charity, or present evils will be changed for the worse.

—Major EDWARD WILSON is the Military Governor of Guantanamo. He is also a letter writer. Now, a Military Governor who writes letters should be careful either about what he writes or about the people to whom he sends the letters. Whether Major WILSON exercises caution in one or the other or both of these matters may be judged from the fact that The Denver Republic prints a long communication from him to his brother, in which appears the following: "As to the people: They are mongrels with the negro blood prominent everywhere. They are born thieves and liars, and are low-minded, vindictive and cruel. This applies to the canaille. The upper classes, of whom there are exceedingly few outside of Santiago, are of good Spanish blood, are well bred and evidently well raised. But on every occasion they, too, show that the ruling passions are vindictiveness and cruelty, not to mention such little things as jealousy and suspicion. If put in power here they would begin by killing every one who remained loyal to Spain, men, women, and children, and after that butchery was completed their jealousies would prompt them to begin upon each other." As to the truth of these statements honest opinions may differ, but nobody will be apt to assert that Major WILSON will find his labors lightened after this letter reaches Guantanamo, as it surely will, or that it will add to his value as an administrator under the United States flag.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM—A SOUTHERN VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"For just experience tells in every soil
Those that think must govern those that toil."
—Goldsmith.

There was never a closer observer of human nature probably, or a more accurate delineator of human character, than Charles Dickens. In his "American Notes" this great man says: "The stupendous absurdity of making him (the negro) a voter glares out of every roll of his eye, stretch of his mouth, and bump on his head." Dickens's timely observation is proving itself clearer every day we live.

The negro is an inferior race from every standpoint we view him. He is a creature absolutely of imitation, and if he were separated from the white race he would go backward in civilization. France gave him Haiti, one of the richest islands of the sea, and he has degenerated and come to naught. He has neither heroes nor race pride, no ideals, no originality. Every great nation possesses its traditions, heroes, and distinctive characteristics of pride and valor. The Jewish race while in bondage in Egypt preserved their ideals, history, and tradition. Occasionally you find a negro who is thrifty, and calculates for the future, (generally he has white blood in his veins,) but the great mass of them are lazy and dull, both mentally and physically—without pride or ambition, and are only what they are by force of circumstances. In the South, when he is educated above mere reading and writing, he is transformed into a political preacher, or school teacher. Higher education removes his hands from all useful labor.

Prof. Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," argues this question so fairly, intelligently, and impartially that one is reminded of a great Judge rendering a decision from the bench. He shows among many things that the negro can never be elevated to social equality, any more than the leopard can change his spots. Whether he is educated for the learned professions or not he is no nearer to that condition. The distinction of class among whites exists everywhere. To think of equality is as absurd as to think of the inhabitants of the Bowery associating with the Vanderbilts, or the best of the Four Hundred. No two men are born free and equal except in the eyes of the law, and you cannot make it so.

There is a prejudice in the white race against the inferior black race that no power in heaven or on earth can remove. The poorest white man who walks the earth knows that he is better than a negro. It tingles in his blood, and permeates his bones; God wrote it in his heart.

Again, the lower elements in a community can no more dominate permanently than the lighter body can supplant the heavier in space. It is against the laws of reason, nature, and the Almighty. The negro in his place as a servant and laborer is respected in the South, but when he clamors for domination over the whites he can no more achieve it than he can reverse the laws of nature. The negro is not so much to be blamed here as the white deserter to his race, who uses him to get into office by his vote, and who prompts him to acts of violence against his white neighbor. This is the cause of all the trouble in the Carolinas, and the Carolinas are the same as Illinois—when the negro clashes with the white man he must "walk the plank." The old Anglo-Saxon race has conquered every nation that has come in contact with it, and will do so to the end of time.

In the light of recent events the South must have an Australian ballot system that will protect the person and property of the intelligent from the outrages of the ignorant and vicious classes of society. Booker Washington, the wisest of his race, has said that it was as much a privilege of the negro to earn a dollar a day in the factory as to buy a ticket to the white man's theatre. Our brother in black is all right if he remains in black, but when he attempts to parade in white he cuts as ridiculous a figure as the ass in the lion's skin.

The Methodist preachers in New York had better look after the white slaves in the slums of their city than to be sending investigating committees to North Carolina.

The most sacred sentiment of American manhood—sacred as the ark of the covenant—is the virtue and chastity of womanhood, and, whether in the Carolinas, Georgia, Illinois, or New York, he who lays his impious hands upon it and defiles it (white or black) will pull hemp, for he is a wild beast, a burly brute, a social outlaw, an enemy to mankind.

E. T. WILLIAMS.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 17, 1898.

BRING THE TRUTH TO LIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as charges have been made by members of the Seventy-first Regiment against the Chaplain and other officers, and these charges have been "explained" and denied in turn by the officers, I would suggest that the men who have made them and know them to be true shall make specific complaint, telling incidents, names, and places, and publish them over their own names. I know the names of men whom I saw helpless and almost hopelessly ill in their beds at Camp Wikoff, members of this regiment, who I do not believe, while in such a condition, hovering between life and death, would wilfully or deliberately make untruthful statements against another, and these men at the time were loud in their denunciations of the actions of some of their officers and enthusiastic in the praise or a few others. I saw also men of other regiments, regulars, who told the same stories of the Seventy-first's officers.

If they are true, and we can hardly believe it all fabrication, there must be some way of proving it. The War Investigating Committee meets in the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the next week, and there can be no better opportunity for the privates who have grievances to make them heard, and, even though they may fail to convict "officially" those against whom they complain, their complaints, if well founded and manfully and openly made, will be heard by the public, and it is the public that determines these questions, even if it is slow in acting upon them. I should suggest that each company appoint a committee of three of their best men, who know whereof they speak, and send them in a body to meet the commission. Let some of these men be those who have seen not only the Cuban horrors, but the Camp Wikoff horrors as well—especially those who reached there on the transport Duchess and experienced the disinfecting process, which was the means of killing many a man. They at the same time can contribute their share in the investigation of that camp, and so do their double duty toward bringing the truth to light.

Come forward like men and prove your courage and sincerity here, as you did in presence of the Spanish fire. The "public" is as ready to listen and believe the private as the officer, and men who are no longer under the discipline of officers have no reason to fear to tell the truth because of court-martial.

SILLAGA.
New York, Nov. 19, 1898.

RUSSIA AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From private sources in Paris comes a queer story connected with the Dreyfus affair. Russia, not Germany, would seem to be at the bottom of the trouble. It is reported that Russia and several Generals in the French Army—Boisdeffre, Mercier, Saussier, and others—had entered into a conspiracy to restore the empire in France under a Napoleon. The Czar's candidate was, of course, that Napoleonic pretender's brother who is now an officer of high rank in the Russian Army, a very intelligent and strong man, more of a Russian than a Frenchman. Boisdeffre was inclined to side with the Czar, but Mercier and Saussier, realizing the fact that they had a better chance of wielding power under a weaker man than the Russian Bonaparte, wanted Prince Victor, the legitimate heir to Napoleonic pretensions, he being an easy, good-natured fellow, thinking only of enjoying himself. Hence the hitch and the delay in carrying out the conspiracy.

Several officers of the general staff are supposed to have been approached on the subject, Dreyfus among others, and his refusal to join in the plot made his removal a matter of necessity to the conspirators, and he was sent to Devil's Island under pretext of high treason. The fact that Prince Victor Napoleon is reported to have officially resigned his claim to the imperial throne in favor of his Russian brother gives a coloring of truth to this report, which, after all, may be only a romance. It is hardly possible that President Faure could be a party to the plot, although he is a great friend of Gen. Boisdeffre, whom he sent to Russia to represent France at the coronation of the Czar. As to Cavaignac, it is out of the question that he, the son of the late Gen. Cavaignac, could join in any Napoleonic intrigue. As to poor Dreyfus, if he ever gets back to France, it will be in his coffin.

GOG.
New York, Nov. 14, 1898.

Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a daily traveler from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street by the Ninth Avenue expresses, and I desire to vent my spleen—the service is atrocious. Seats are out of the question, and one is very lucky to be able to crowd on to the platform, which on a cold or rainy day is certainly not very exhilarating.

Year after year and month after month the Manhattan Elevated shows its helplessness to combat the increasing difficulty of rapid transit and to successfully meet the growing competition of street-car monopolies. The surface car has already gobbled up the greater part of the short-distance passengers, and as soon as the new electric service is completed it will have appropriated in its entirety the best-paying traffic, leaving only the long-distance fares for the elevated. It is no longer a monopoly. Why does not the management of the Manhattan recognize this before too late and inaugurate an additional system of express trains on their Ninth Avenue line? Expresses down in the morning and up at night are packed almost to suffocation, while the way trains show the remarkable decrease in the disgusted patrons of this badly managed system.

Every month the receipts show enormous deficits. Its stubborn independence of the comfort and requirements of the public must be felt ere long by its unfortunate stockholders, who shall awake to the fact that of late dividends have been paid out of a former surplus, and that a depleted treasury will now cause these to be a dream of the past.

This may perhaps prove a blessing to the public, as reorganization cannot fail to arouse action to rehabilitate the road in public favor, and enable long-suffering citizens to obtain at last the full value of their 5 cents. Hope springs eternal in the human breast.

NIL DESPERANDUM.
New York, Nov. 14, 1898.

Let the Tariff Alone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of Monday that "Hanna wants a new tariff," consequently another general unheaval of the present condition may be looked for. Will some kind friend of Senator Mark Hanna be good enough to advise him that a great and overwhelming majority of the people of this country will be deeply grateful if he and all others will kindly let the tariff alone for a few months and give business a chance. What with recent crazy silver juggling and tariff monkeying, followed later by war, and that in turn by internal revenue taxation and the annual political upheaval consequent upon a system of too frequent elections and changes in administration, the long-hoped-for return of business prosperity has been repeatedly delayed. Now that there is every indication of a revival of all commercial industries I trust Senator Hanna and others may be induced to let the tariff alone until the business of the community is in a condition to warrant its readjustment, or, better still, its utter annihilation.

W. W. HALLOCK.
New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

The Important Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the editorial printed the other day in your paper on the Sampson and Schley controversy, the writer tries to prove that Cervera's defeat was due to Sampson's plans, therefore to him belongs all the glory of that desperate battle. There is an old maxim, "To the victor belong the spoils." Now, as Sampson planned and Schley defeated, which of the two deserves the real credit for Cervera's destruction? Sampson's plans might never have come to anything if Schley had not received the opportunity and grasped it. Of course, Sampson might have done the same thing in Schley's place. But he wasn't there, and as his plans happened to be successfully carried out by his subordinate, he claims the victory. This is the important question: Would he have claimed the defeat if Schley's prowess did not avail and Cervera escaped?

A. E. MCKAY.
Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1898.

The Spanish Impudence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your Paris dispatch dated Nov. 14 that the Spanish Commissioners "will announce Spain's readiness to yield her sovereignty over the Philippines for an adequate equivalent." The waiver of our claim to a war indemnity in cash is the adequate equivalent. It seems to be generally ignored in this country as well as in Spain that this claim has never been abandoned, though as yet it has not been pressed. Its validity can scarcely be questioned, and if Spain is unable to pay a cash indemnity it is for us to demand an "adequate equivalent." When we consider the indemnity exacted from France in 1871—a billion dollars and two rich provinces—it would seem that Spain gets off easily by the surrender of these islands, at any time of little worth to her and worthless now when she is in no position either to retain them or dispose of them. Under existing conditions the insistence that we shall purchase the Philippines is a piece of the Spanish impudence with which we are so familiar and which is becoming exceeding wearisome. How would Bismarck at Versailles have met the announcement of France's readiness to yield her sovereignty over Alsace-Lorraine for an adequate equivalent?

F. A. HENRY.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1898.

THE TWO ISTHMUS CANALS.

Gen. Henry L. Abbot of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, one of the international technical committee employed by the new Panama Canal Company, makes in The Forum for November the following comparison between the Panama and Nicaragua projects:

PANAMA.	NICARAGUA.
Two good harbors now existing.	Two harbors to be created; one of them (Greytown) presenting unusual natural difficulties.
A good railroad now existing along the entire route.	A long and difficult railroad to be constructed, which Gen. Hains considers should extend along all the route, except the lake portion, i. e., for a distance of 120 miles.
Actual construction, now well advanced, (about two-fifths entire length actually completed,) and remaining difficulties accurately known.	Practically nothing done in way of construction, and many of the essential elements undecided.
No constructions projected which are not justified by recognized engineering practice.	One or two dams projected wholly without precedent in canal work; and many embankments which must be permanent elements of danger.
Except the works at Bohio, no difficult excavations or constructions to be made where the annual rainfall exceeds 93 inches, (only about 50 per cent. more than on our Gulf coast.)	The most difficult works lie in a region where the observations of the canal company indicate the annual rainfall to be nearly 22 feet, (256 inches,) or nearly three times as much as at the Panama sites.
Route lies wholly in Colombia, where all interests will be benefited by the canal.	Route lies on the border of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, where local jealousy already exists, which may prejudice the interests of the Canal.
Distance to be lighted and supervised when canal is completed, 46 miles.	Distance to be lighted and supervised when the canal is completed, 176 miles, or nearly four times as great as the Panama.
No active volcanoes within about 200 miles of the route of the canal, and earthquakes therefore less probable.	Active volcanoes near route; one, Omotepe, on an island in Lake Nicaragua, and another, Onose, only about 40 miles from the locks. An earthquake on April 20, 1898, at Leon, destroyed several buildings.
Cost carefully estimated on detailed plans at about $100,000,000.	Cost estimated by the Government commission, on data recognized as wholly insufficient, at about $133,000,000.
Concessions from Colombia (upon which whole undertaking is based) ample, satisfactory, and unquestioned.	Concession from Nicaragua and Costa Rica (upon which whole undertaking is based) either expired, or expire next year, and officially declared by Nicaragua to be forfeited and void.

"But let us assume that both canals are constructed and open to navigation, and then compare the two routes, by considering which of them would undoubtedly be selected by vessels seeking to cross the isthmus. This is a crucial test which will reveal their relative merits:

PANAMA.	NICARAGUA.
Ports both known to be good and easy of access.	Both ports artificial, to which access may be doubtful, especially on Atlantic side.
Length of route, 46 miles, and time of transit 14 hours.	Length of route, 176 miles, and time of transit, not less than 44 hours.
Summit level probably 103 feet and perhaps only 66 feet.	Summit level, 110 feet.
Locks double from the opening of the canal, one chamber 738 feet by 82 feet, and the other 738 by 59 feet, with intermediate gates.	Locks single, (subsequently to have another chamber added,) dimensions, 650 by 80 feet.
Curvature gentle. Smallest radius, 8,200 feet. Of the 46 miles, 26¾ are straight, and 15 have radii equal to or exceeding 9,850 feet.	Curvature too sharp. Smallest radius in canal proper, 4,000 feet. For 68 miles the route traverses the San Juan River, where, to gain 47¼ miles as a bird flies, it is necessary to travel 67¾ miles—a loss of 43 per cent.
No troublesome winds or river currents to be encountered even in times of flood.	Heavy trade winds and strong river currents.

"It would seem from this analysis that there can be little difference of opinion as to which is the better route. But perhaps some enthusiastic advocate will say, 'The Nicaragua Canal may be the more costly, may present more natural difficulties, may require more time for construction, and may be less easy of transit; but let us have an American canal, made with our own money, and wholly under our own control.'

"Such considerations are outside the province of an engineer. But perhaps it may be suggested that we have already interests and responsibilities on the isthmus, where the Panama Railroad was built and is now controlled by an American company, under American protection; that the business control of any canal must vest in its stockholders and bondholders in time of peace, while, in fact, in time of war—unless its neutrality be guaranteed by the great maritime powers—the transit will be controlled by the belligerent having command of the sea.

"May it not, then, be wiser for our Government to extend its powerful assistance to what nature has determined as the best route, rather than to expend more time and more money for what, after all is said, must remain a distinctly inferior canal, unable to compete with its rival for the commerce of the world?"

NUGGETS.

In the Shade-Land.

Pluvius—What's Ananias sulking about?
Nero—I guess some one has told him about that man Sagasta.—Syracuse Herald.

Conditional Enjoyment.

Mrs. Hifalutin—Did you enjoy the ball?
Mrs. Hauton—No! I couldn't find a single reporter to have him describe my gown —Syracuse Herald.

Fussy.

"Mrs. Binks seems like a very fussy woman."

"Fussy? Say, if she built a house she'd insist upon having all the nails manicured." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Extreme Penalty.

Lord Russell of Killowen, years before he took silk, was sitting in court, when another barrister, leaning across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," replied Russell.—Green Bag.

Careful Jane.

"Yes, dear children," said the teacher, "we must throw away our naughty faults. They are like wormy chestnuts. Now, what do you do with a wormy chestnut when you find one? Jane may answer.

"Please, Ma'am, I give it to me little brother, Petie."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ADAM-ZAD TO KIPLING.

IN RESPONSE TO "THE TRUCE OF THE BEAR."

At the Pass called Muttianee, above the huntsman's Vale,
You heard old bandaged Matun mumble his oft-told tale;
And you gave him the dole he asked for, and he let you look at the place
Where fifty Summers ago, it seems, he had, like yourself, a face.

He told how he lost his visage—how I, Bear Adam-Zad,
Whom he hunted for sheep-fold thieving, and similar doings bad,
Had touched his heart with pity and balked his vengeful plan
By rearing up and pleading for Truce in the form of a man;

And how, when he lowered his musket, I came, with tottering gait
Till—with a lightning stroke of my paw I sated my treacherous hate,
And left him writhing faceless—I do not say it's a lie,
My memory's dim—perhaps Matun remembers it better than I?

'Twas a dastardly thing if I did it)—I'm free to admit that much—
Tho' I doubt if the annals of Bruin record a cleverer touch—
But what I wanted to mention is your luckless choice of a time
For telling this tale of Matun's, good Kipling, in a rhyme.

'Tis not that you do an injustice to me—tho' you certainly do,
Seeing I've given up evil and now am reformed and true—
But that's not what I complain of when I say that your poem's unfair,
'Tis not that I am old Adam-Zad, but that I am a Bear.

My fear is lest your verses should be wrongly read afar
And should pass for an allegory to the hurt of the Good White Czar;
For the sign of the Russian Empire is a Bear, as you ought to know.
And the reading public is stupid and get things muddled so!

Yes! the time was unluckily chosen, for just at this moment, alas!
It happens the Czar of Russia is saying a holy mass;
He's proposing a Truce; he is pleading with hands upraised in prayer,
And you come along with this story and jigger the whole affair!

'Tis a thousand pities, Kipling, for you're read all over the earth,
And this coincidence is sure to call forth mocking mirth;
Of course you never meant it, but it's most uncommon sad
The tale should read like a fable with the Czar as Adam-Zad!

No doubt you simply wrote it as you wrote your "Soldiers Three,"
Or any of your fictions, for fame and the usual fee;
But the time was so ill-chosen that I fear 'twill be now in vain
For you to write to the papers and, so to speak, explain.

Yet, better late than never!—it may do some slight good,
Since the poem is morally certain to be misunderstood;
So write and warn all readers to thought-fully beware
And not mistake old Matun for the victim of the Czar.

And mention that in picturing the treacherous Bear's advance
With "paws like hands in prayer upheld" you couldn't, by any chance,
Have meant to hint at recent moves and projects in the East,
Or at the sly diplomacy of Russia—not the least.

In view of recent doings, on the distant Chinese shores
The parallel is Bruin-like—it goes upon all-fours—
A most unfortunate affair, for which you're not to blame,
But which misleads the readers of your poem, all the same.

Indeed, I've heard it mooted that the screed so lightly penned
Has brought the Peace proposal to an untimely end;
And that since it was published the Czar in vain has spent
His efforts to revive his scheme yclept Disarmament.

So write at once, dear Rudyard, write quickly to the press,
And notify the critics that they've strangely missed their guess;
That they're

THE NEWS IN LONDON

Secret of England's Naval Preparations Revealed.

RUSSIA SURROUNDED IN EAST

Grave Fears in Spain of an Army Insurrection.

Prince George and the Future of Crete —The Kaiser Has Trouble with Lippe—How Hooley Entered the Carlton Club.

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Cable Correspondence.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Manchester showed clearly the accuracy of the view that England will require France to evacuate the whole of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province, where Commandant Marchand has established seven armed posts, and that this constitutes an extremely grave situation between the two countries. But I am convinced there is more danger than even this ahead. France has exhibited such an unparalleled discretion in the face of the peril which threatened her that a similar attitude may be expected with regard to future developments, therefore it would seem natural for England to relax her precautions, especially as she could now mobilize no fewer than seventy warships at two hours' notice as the result of her recent efforts.

Not only is this not the case, but I have learned from an unquestionable source that the authorities are preparing to make even greater and more striking efforts in the immediate future. The coast-guard battleships are mobilized to proceed and cruise round the coast. Port-guard battleships being thus relieved, will reinforce the Mediterranean Squadron, should occasion arise, so as to enable the Channel Squadron to return home, which it will do before Christmas, as it is a naval tradition that the Channel ships always spend their Christmas holidays at home.

The French fleet from Brest spent the whole week in energetic manoeuvres along the Channel, in gun practice by day and search-light tactics by night.

To solve, if possible, the mysterious problem why there is no relaxation in all this, I called to-day upon a friend whose work brings him into close contact with the diplomatic circle, and asked him: "Frankly, where is the trouble? France has failed to find anybody to share the risk of fighting us, and appears only too willing to agree. In what other direction can the Government possibly anticipate even greater tension in the near future?"

He replied: "France is no longer the chief point of danger."

Then he took down an atlas from the bookcase, opened it at a map of the Far East. "The atlas contains the answer to all riddles of relations of nations," he said, "if only you know where to find it. Russia is at the present moment the dominant power in the Far East. Let me draw your attention to the fact that she is about to be hemmed in by a cordon of hostile powers. She is in the Manchuria and in the gradually shallowing Gulf of Pechili. Look at the circle closing round her. Here is Japan—a ring around her from Siberia to below Korea, while the Loo-Choo Islands and Formosa are all Japanese. Continue the line to Central China. The Philippines are now American, and they carry on the circle to a point where it incloses the territory of Russia's ally, France, while England rivets it tight by her extremely strong position at Hongkong—stronger now than ever, since she has just added two bays and 400 square miles of mainland to it. Moreover, both America and England have reinforcing lines behind this circle at San Francisco and Esquimault. Russia, you thus see, is about to be shut up within a ring fence of rival powers. How can she permit her recent splendid successes to be thus strategically neutralized? She must either break the cordon or get outside of it. And the anticipation of her efforts to do so is what causes the present alarming situation. Germany at Kiao-Chau is also inside this circle, but I think you will find she has accepted the inevitable in the Philippines, and will content herself with one of the more remote Carolines, England very possibly having mediated between her and the United States in this matter. This is what the map tells me."

This friend has frequently thrown light for me before upon tangled problems of foreign affairs. I have never found him far wrong, therefore I pass on his explanation with much confidence. Of course if Russia opens a diplomatic or any other campaign France will join forces with her. This would explain why France has carried her naval preparations so far, while all the time decided not to accept England's challenge. Then England, America, and Japan would act together, while Germany, faithful to the rôle Bismarck long ago laid down for her in connection with the Near Eastern question, would profit both directly and indirectly without sacrificing "the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier."

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Spanish Diplomacy Fails.

It is well known that Spain has exerted herself to the utmost through the intermediary of the Pope and the Jesuits to secure some kind of backing or precipitate some new grouping of powers to enable her to resist American demands. The change of plan of the German Emperor is final proof that she has failed. She has even reminded France of her offer to put 50,000 troops at the service of France in 1870 if the latter would undertake to defend Cuba and the Philippines. The British mobilization, however, and official and unofficial banquet speeches in England and America have acted as a sufficient deterrent.

This fact might well be present in the minds of American statesmen when they consider whether they will repeat in the Far East the anti-British legislation of Puerto Rico, which the Canadian commissioners are just now feeling so keenly.

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The Great Danger to Spain.

The most urgent danger embarrassing Spain is one not yet appreciated elsewhere. The rank and file of her repatriated army present no difficulty. They are only too thankful to be allowed to return quietly to their homes, but the very large number of officers left stranded in Spain constitutes a domestic peril which is causing the Government intense anxiety. These have no money, no career; they cannot possibly be added to the Cadres of the home army; therefore almost inevitably they will attach themselves to any military conspiracy that may be hatched. Premier Sagasta's efforts to secure an entente cordiale with Gen. Weyler have so far failed. His party is arising and urging expansion in the direction of Morocco, which is a veritable powder magazine, to counterbalance what Spain has lost through war. It is confidently asserted that the Carlists have raised a loan in England, though I cannot obtain any confirmation of this, and the outlook seems so full of storms that the Red Cross Association of Navarre has just issued a circular containing the sentence: "The unfortunate proximity of days of sorrow and blood makes it necessary we should prepare all our means and services."

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The New Era Opens in Crete.

The coming arrival of Prince George in Crete as the High Commissioner of the powers with an appointment for two years and the loan of four million francs contributed equally by England, Russia, France, and Italy, opens a new era in the politics of the Balkans, that storm area where a typhoon may always be suddenly hatched. There is, for example, danger that the other Balkan States may demand some compensation for what is in fact, though every care has been taken to avoid it in name, an aggrandizement of Greece. Prince George undertakes a tremendous task; only the future can show whether he be equal to it. During the period preceding the Greco-Turkish war I had several long intimate conversations with him. He is a man of huge physique, frank speech, and prompt action, as he showed when he saved the Czar's life from a Japanese assassin, whom he struck down with his thick walking stick. The Czar had that stick superbly mounted in gold and decorated with jewels and presented it to George, upon whose writing table I saw it in Athens. So long as he owns that stick Russia will be behind him, though this fact is not necessarily a guarantee of peace. He solemnly assured me a fortnight before the war broke out that if the powers prevented the Greek fleet acting, he would land every sailor and march to the frontier at their head. The power that kept the fleet inactive stopped this determination, too, but what that power was nobody knows to this day.

In my opinion nothing on earth can prevent the Cretans from working for a union with Greece, as the dearest ambition of the whole Cretan people is to sway the destinies of the Greek nation.

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Particularism in Germany.

Two other aspects of the European situation demand brief mention. The sudden outburst of so-called particularism in Germany is certainly partly responsible for the Kaiser's return by the quickest route. The principality of Lippe, with precisely the population of Syracuse, N. Y., and its capital, Detmold, half the size of Newport, R. I., has convulsed the German Empire by a circular addressed to all German Federal Princes protesting against the overbearing action of Prussia. The King of Saxony recently arbitrated by putting the Prince of Lippe-Biesterfeld upon the throne as Regent, instead of the Kaiser's brother-in-law. The Kaiser resented this, and when the Prince Regent protested to him against the refusal of the military to give the royal salute to his children, the Kaiser replied with an open telegram of great curtness, concluding, "I forbid you to address me in this tone." Hence the above circular. The German press is almost unanimous in boldly declaring that William made a serious mistake, and reminding him of a similar action on a previous occasion, to which Prince Louis of Bavaria retorted by a speech at the coronation festivities in Moscow in which he used these vigorous words: "The Federal Princes of Germany are the allies, not the vassals of the Emperor."

The Kaiser will need immediately all his diplomatic talent to smooth over this ugly incident.

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Frenchmen on Italian Territory.

The landing of French officers at Raheita in undoubted Italian Red Sea territory is giving rise to great indignation in Italy, and may add a new complication to the present crisis, as the French action is obviously in the interest of Russia. In connection with this I will to-day only call attention to the fact, which has hitherto escaped notice, namely, that by the treaty between Spain and Italy, signed by Crispi and Rascon in December, 1887, Italy ceded to Spain a coaling station and naval base at Assab Bay, in her Red Sea possessions, for at least fifteen years. Spain still has this, and since Russia is bent upon a Red Sea base there is possibly an opening here for fresh developments.

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More Hooley Disclosures.

Conservative society circles are in a state of panic over the disclosures at the Hooley trial. It was bad enough when it transpired how many Peers had received his huge doles of cash under one pretext or another in return for their names as baits for the British public, but it is even worse now when proved that he was elected into the Carlton Club through a subscription of £10,000 to the Conservative war chest and that the Conservative headquarters positively received Hooley's check payable to Sir William Marriott for £50,000 before the jubilee as the consideration of a possible Baronetcy, and only returned it after the jubilee, no Baronetcy being forthcoming. So certain was Hooley that the honor would be his that invitations to witness the jubilee procession were already engraved in the names of Sir Ernest and Lady Hooley.

Sir William Marriott, who admits receiving the check from Hooley for £50,000 at the precise time of the latter's election to the Carlton, has had a variegated career. He was originally a clergyman, then was called to the bar, became Queen's Counsel, and was all this time a Liberal; he then bolted to the Conservatives and was afterward knighted. It is an interesting parallel from the opposite party. Jabez Balfour, now doing penal servitude for frauds in connection with the Liberator Society, subscribed £500 in his palmy days to the Liberal war chest. When frauds were discovered this sum was returned to the official receiver. Naturally the Liberals are now pointedly asking whether their example will be followed with Hooley's largess. There is a serious split in the Carlton Club over this matter, one section blaming Marriott, the other denouncing the committee. Whatever the result may be, the great social centre of Toryism is seriously discredited. The chief Conservative leaders are of course furious at being dragged into such a miserable scandal; meanwhile, Hooley himself, quite happy, announces his intention of establishing himself in the real estate business as soon as the bankruptcy proceedings are over.

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The New French Field Gun.

I have just seen a letter from a Frenchman who has been doing his month's military service in the artillery. He gives some thrilling details of the new quick-firing field guns, concerning which such strict secrecy was preserved. He says: "We fired twenty-two shells a minute per gun. The target consisted of 200 wooden soldiers at a distance of two and one-half miles. They were all down in one minute and three-quarters."

I can cap this by an astonishing unpublished detail from the recent trials of the new quick-firing gun built by the Vickers for the British Army. To show the almost incredible accuracy of rifling and regularity of ammunition, one shell was fired without particular aim. The telescope was then focused upon the spot where it burst and was clamped there. The official inspector then looked through his telescope and shell after shell burst within the circle of the object glass. Military authorities declare that, as with the Lee-Metford rifle, so with this new arm, England by waiting and making more experiments will get a better weapon than the Continental powers, who, with their exposed frontiers, cannot afford to wait.

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Miss Frederic Protests.

Ruth Frederic writes to The Saturday Review protesting against its assertion that she swore her father was insane. She merely said he was not in his usual mind, and adds: "I can only remark one must need a blush for a manhood that allows itself publicly to cast slight and disrespect upon the perfectly innocent name of a girl, a child who is utterly at the mercy of the world."

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The Saturday Review Sold.

The Saturday Review, I learn, has undergone one more change of ownership. It was bought a few days ago by Sir Horace Farquhar, a man of wealth and a Director of the Chartered Company. I believe he intends to use it for expressing the views of the Government upon the coming great struggle over the bill to be introduced in Parliament in the next session to reorganize the London Government in opposition to the County Council.

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Literary and Dramatic Notes.

I may venture to disclose a well-guarded literary anonymity, that of "C. E. Raimond," whose book, "The Open Question," the scene of which is laid in America, just published, is from the pen of that clever actress, Miss Elizabeth Robins, whose two previous novels under the same pseudonym appeared without the author's identity being guessed. This one is so good that its admirers will like to know to whom their tribute of admiration is due.

Mrs. Humphry Ward received £14,000 for her latest novel, "Helbeck of Banisdale." Two newly discovered works of Thackeray, "King Glumpus," (1837,) and "The Exquisites," (1839,) were recently advertised by a second-hand bookseller for $1,000. He immediately received two offers for them from America, whither they have now gone.

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Mrs. Brown Potter Has Pluerisy.

Mrs. Brown Potter's severe attack of pleurisy was possibly caused by the necessary nightly exposure of her white shoulders to receive the impress of the branding iron at Her Majesty's Theatre.

That veteran writer, Samuel Smiles, is seriously ill, but has finished his long autobiography.

Sims Reeves has completed his treatise on the art of singing, in which he expounds the secrets of the old Italian method.

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American Lipton's a Company.

Voice, a production of The Westminster Gazette, announces that Sir Thomas Lipton's American businesses will be floated as a limited company in February or March.

HENRY NORMAN.

SUNDAY CONCERTS IN LONDON.

Proposed Repressive Measure by the County Council Vigorously Opposed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Intense interest has been aroused by the Puritanical decision of the Licensing Committee of the London County Council to refuse licenses to halls where Sunday concerts are given for profit. This will practically mean the abolition of Sunday concerts, which have brightened the London Sunday for the past few years, and which, even their opponents admit, always consist of the highest class of music. The newspapers are unanimous in denouncing the decision, and demand that the London County Council refuse to ratify it.

The Queen gives a sub to the opponents of Sunday music by having the Guards' band play on the terrace at Windsor Castle every Sunday afternoon while she resides there. The public is then admitted to the castle grounds, and on Sunday last, for instance, a large concourse of people listened to the music.

AN ALLIANCE OF QUEENS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Queen of the Belgians has issued a rescript to her sister Queens and Empresses asking them to form an alliance for the purpose of helping the lacemakers of Europe.

She has appealed to them to forswear wearing imitation lace and to bind themselves to wear only hand-made lace, pointing out that the machine-made fabric threatens the extinction of artistic, hand-worked lace. The number of lacemakers in Belgium and France has diminished, since the advent of lace machinery, by 40,000 persons.

The Queen's appeal met with a ready response, and the queenly alliance has already become a fact.

King of Denmark to Visit England.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—It is announced that the King of Denmark intends to come to England in January, and that he will stay with the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. The Prince will afterward go to Gotha in order to attend the celebration of the silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, which occurs on Jan. 23. The festivities will last for several days, and it is expected Emperor William will also be present.

THE KAISER'S RETURN

Speculation as to the Reason for His Roundabout Journey.

FEAR OF ANARCHISTS, PERHAPS

Official Explanation of the Abandonment of His Proposed Visit to Spanish Ports.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Count von Radowitz, the German Ambassador, has officially notified the Spanish Government that Emperor William has abandoned his intended visit to Spanish ports, "owing to the change of temperature in the Mediterranean."

This action, and his determination to go home by way of the Adriatic Sea, landing at Pola and taking the train there for Potsdam, via Innsbruck, has given rise to considerable speculation as to the real motive of his change of programme.

The official explanation, giving the health of the Empress as the sole reason for His Majesty's rapid return, is only partially accepted here, though it is well known that the Empress suffers extremely from sea sickness and dreaded the passage across the Bay of Biscay, especially in view of the change in temperature and the prospects of stormy weather.

The impression among leading politicians, however, is that the state of home politics and the inappropriateness of his proposed visit to Spain at the present juncture mainly influenced the Emperor's decision. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, represented to his Majesty the necessity for an early opening of the Reichstag, in view of the mass of work that body has to get through, and suggested Nov. 29 or Dec. 1 for the opening ceremonies. Emperor William, who intends to open the session in person, thereupon decided to return directly.

It is suggested in some quarters that the roundabout detour from Pola was dictated by a plan which, since the assassination of the Empress of Austria and the discovery of a plot against the Emperor's life at Alexandria, Egypt, has governed his Majesty's movements—namely, complete secrecy as to the time of his departure from any place and the exact route to be kept secret until the last moment.

The Municipality of Potsdam, where the imperial family will reside until the new year, is preparing a warm reception for their Majesties. The Burgomaster will read an address, and the guilds and corporations will line the route from the station to the palace, and afterward file past the Emperor.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT MESSINA.

Lands with the Empress to Meet Princess Henry of Prussia.

MESSINA, Island of Sicily, Nov. 19.—The German Emperor and Empress arrived here yesterday, and will resume their voyage tomorrow.

This afternoon they landed to meet Princess Henry of Prussia, who is on her way to China to join her husband, the German Naval Commander in those waters.

THE KAISER'S TRIP CRITICISED.

Duke of Westminster Deplores His Visit to the Sultan.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Duke of Westminster has written a letter, in which he says:

"After what has been said and recorded in Blue Books about the misdeeds of the Sultan and his complicity in the murder of 100,000 of his subjects, I feel that Emperor William's acceptance of the hospitality of a monarch who by a series of unparalleled crimes has placed himself outside the pale of civilization must be deeply regretted and deplored."

This letter elicited a vehement attack on the Duke of Westminster in Mr. William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette. It is known that Mr. Astor and the Duke are the reverse of friends, owing to a squabble over the possession of the famous Visitors' Book and other personal articles, which Mr. Astor insisted were comprised in the purchase of Cliveden.

SPY SENTENCED IN GERMANY.

Said to be an Agent of the French Intelligence Department.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—A spy, Isidore Lecoq, was tried before the Imperial Court at Leipsic to-day for betraying important military secrets to France and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, to ten years' loss of civil rights, and to police supervision. The Public Prosecutor said Lecoq was an agent of the French Intelligence Department.

His accomplices have not been traced, but the evidence points to German military men being inculpated.

EXPULSIONS FROM GERMANY.

Danish Government's Protest Ignored —Boycott of German Goods Urged.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The wholesale expulsions from Northern Schleswig, Silesia, and Posen are in consonance with the resolutions adopted by the Prussian Cabinet in spite of the opposition of the Imperial Chancellor last Summer.

The Austrian Government has thus far not protested against the expulsions of Austrians from Silesia and Posen, but the Danish Government has, although no reply of any kind has been made to its remonstrances. The Danish press has taken up the matter and is urging the Danes to stop buying German goods.

The Prussian Government, nevertheless, intends to continue the expulsions from national reasons.

AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMANY.

The Inspection Bill Likely to be Modified to Avert Retaliation.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—It is learned that the Imperial Government has been impressed by the tone of the American press on the question of American measures of retaliation as an answer to the severe provisions of the imperial Meat Inspection bill, now under consideration by the Government, which has also noted the decrease in the number of Agrarian votes at the last Reichstag elections, and is not desirous of following in the wake of Russia in the meat question. Therefore, the Bundesrath will probably amend the Meat Inspection bill.

One material alteration is likely to be a change in the system of inspection of canned meats and sausages. Samples only will be taken from each batch and their examination will stand for the lot.

A notice circulated by the German Government that several lots of American fruit have been stopped at Hamburg because the San José scale was found among them, appears to be true, but not a single living scale was discovered.

German Enterprise in China.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Germany has made a great stride toward the realization of the projected exploitation of Shan-Tung by the amalgamation of all the small companies interested therein. The first undertaking of the amalgamated company will be the construction of a railroad to Tsin Afu, for which 70,000,000 marks has been subscribed. Another large amount will be collected to exploit coal mines and other industrial enterprises.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALDOM AGHAST.

Czar Starts a Private Investigation Into Reports of Crop Failures.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Czar has given new proofs of his determination to rule the Russian Empire over the heads of officialdom, which strengthens the belief that the peace proclamation was the enforcement of his personal will.

Persistent rumors have reached the Russian capital for months past of crop failures throughout European Russia, and the Czar's inquiries on the subject have elicited stereotyped reports that the suffering is exaggerated. The Ministers being too absorbed with diplomacy to interest themselves in the famine, sent the Minister of the Interior on a tour, and he conferred with the local officers, who threw dust in his eyes.

The Czar has now commissioned two of his personal Adjutants to learn the facts and report upon the efficiency of the local officials. They have been instructed to deal directly with the people and to ignore all officials.

The Russian press rejoices at this, and declares that bureaucracy is panic-stricken at seeing its control threatened.

IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Results of the Elections for the Prussian Chamber Show Gains for Catholics and Radicals.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The definite results of the elections for the Prussian Chamber show a slight gain for the Catholics, and a considerable one for the Radical Party. The parties opposed to the old "Cartel" factions have captured about twenty seats. Two political firms have also succeeded in sending at least one representative to the Chamber, namely, the Democrats and the Antisemites. As the House is made up the possible kaleidoscopic combinations may give three majorities, namely, the Conservatives and National Liberals together, the Catholics, National Liberals, and Radicals together, and the Conservatives and Catholics together. Prussia at least will now have peace from elections for the next five years, and the gentlemen of the Reichstag and Landtag have the floor.

Last week the historic Hubertusjagd, or "Hunt of St. Hubert," was held, as usual, in the Grunewald, the whole Prussian Court attending, with the fatal exception, of course, of their Majesties and their immediate suite. The four-year-old boar, whose tusks had been carefully filed down for the occasion, appeared to take the Kaiser's absence amiss, for he crept into a nasty bog, whence he could not be ousted. Two young Lieutenants were finally able to get the beast far enough out of the brush for Prince Leopold to give him the coup de grace.

Ambassador White has left Berlin for Italy, where he intends to spend some time at the residence of his friend, Mr. Fiske, in Florence. It is the Ambassador's intention to remain away for some weeks, possibly well into February unless he should make an effort to return in time to congratulate the Emperor upon New Year's Day, a personal privilege enjoyed by Ambassadors only, and the more highly prized by them on this account. During Mr. White's absence the business of the embassy rests in the hands of First Secretary John B. Jackson, as Chargé d'Affaires.

It is rumored that Major H. N. Allen, who left his post as Military Attaché in Berlin for the seat of war, where he became the victim of a very dangerous attack of fever, will soon return to Berlin. Meanwhile Commander Barber fortunately still remains as Naval Attaché. It will be remembered that Commander Barber, who was the American naval representative in Japan during the China-Japan war, came to Berlin to take the place of Lieut. A. P. Niblack, now in command of the torpedo boat Winslow, upon which Ensign Bagley fell.

The late tournament of the Berlin Golf Club was the most important one ever held in Germany, two of the events being the first of their kind in this country—namely, the professional and team matches. The former, of thirty-six holes, between Keddie of Berlin and Pringle of the new Bremen Golf Club, resulted in an easy victory for Keddie by nine up and eight to play. The Berlin amateur team also scored an easy victory over their Bremen rivals. In the competition for the championship of Germany only four players qualified for the finals—Messrs. Carnegie, Prof. Miller, Dr. Breck, and H. S. Curtiss. Prof. Miller and Mr. Carnegie won the semi-final rounds, and the deciding match between them proved to be very exciting, although nervousness prevented both from showing their best form. Mr. E. Carnegie finally won the championship title, with the privilege of retaining the challenge cup for the next year, by two up and one to play.

Arthur Nikisch is remaining true to his old principle of bringing out as many important musical novelties as possible. In the last Philharmonic concert the most interesting number was Moritz Moszkowski's new piano concerto in E major, which the composer performed himself. This work, in four movements, resembles in general character Moszkowski's other compositions, being melodious, effective, and even brilliant, but it leaves no impression of solidity upon the hearer. The composer played it in his familiar smooth, brilliant fashion, with an almost complete lack of true feeling.

EDWARD BRECK.

RUSSIA FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

Three-fourths of the Inhabitants of the Village of Anzob Afflicted—Fearful Death Rate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—Russia is at the present moment threatened with a double danger—famine and the pest, or plague. The famine will fortunately be localized in the districts of the Volga. Already the provincial authorities are doing their best to fight against, or at least to attenuate the effects of the famine. Large provisions of wheat, sent from Siberia, are being distributed among the starving families. All able-bodied peasants have been enlisted by the Government authorities to labor on public buildings and other works of public usefulness.

The Government has also decided to employ a number of these peasants on the construction of new canals throughout the steppes, for purposes of irrigation, since the bad harvests of the past few years are precisely the result of the barrenness of the soil.

But, whereas the famine only interests Russia, and, in reality, but a small portion of the empire, on the other hand the plague interests all Europe. This dread disease prevails in the Province of Lamarcande, in Turkestan. It was in the village of Anzob, County of Iskender, and District of Piandjekend, that the disease suddenly made its appearance. This region is a wild one; mountains, difficult of access and surrounded by peaks which, in certain cases, are over 13,000 feet in height.

The Asiatic plague, the tchouma, for such is its real name, does not appear this time to have been imported from India. The first suspicious case was that of an old woman of the village of Marzin. Another native woman, belonging to the village of Anzob took charge of the body, washed and buried it according to the Mussulman rites. A few hours later this woman was taken ill with the disease, and died three days after. But the plague had already spread about her, among her relatives; first her parents, then her brothers and sisters died.

A panic soon seized the inhabitants of Anzob. There was no physician in that remote community, but the wise men of the village held a council, and by a unanimous vote came to the conclusion that the poor woman who had first been affected by the disease had not been buried according to the rites prescribed by the Prophet. Hence the anger of the Almighty, whom it was necessary to appease before the disease could be stopped.

Action was immediately taken in the matter, and the natives repaired to the Mohammedan cemetery. They disinterred the body of the unfortunate woman and, after having examined it at length, buried it again according to the most approved Mussulman rites. As a natural result of this performance, a few days later three-fourths of the inhabitants of the village were stricken with the disease, and the tchouma, as everybody knows, is incurable.

But the Russian Government, to its credit be it said, does not go about matters half way when a question of public hygiene and safety is involved. No sooner had it been informed of the existence of the disease than the military authorities of the province took decisive measures. All the public roads leading to the contaminated village of Anzob were shut off from the surrounding country, and the peasants of the neighboring villages called upon to form a sanitary girdle around the community. Detachments of Cossacks were in their turn posted at certain intervals for the purpose of keeping a close watch over these peasants. Then the Russian officers entered the village, which was found to be a perfect nest of infection. Mohammedans are, as a rule, not cleanly in their habits, but in this regard the natives of Turkestan are doubly Mussulmans.

Orders were immediately given to burn all the clothing and the furniture of the dead, and to thoroughly disinfect every house in the village. Those stricken with the disease were at once isolated in special sheds, hastily built for the purpose. Those of the inhabitants still free from the disease were ordered to give up all their clothing, bedding, and household utensils, which were burned. According to the latest advices, a commission of bacteriological physicians, accompanied by hospital nurses, has started for Anzob, and the result of its investigations is awaited with no little impatience in St. Petersburg. But there is certainly no doubt that the disease in this instance is, as in 1878, the tchouma.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

New Brazilian Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says a new Cabinet has been formed, as follows: Minister of Finance—Senhor Murtinho; Minister of War—Senhor Mallet; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Demagalhaes; Minister of Marine—Senhor de Silveira.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FRENCH AND NEWFOUNDLAND.—The speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Manchester the other day, and its subsequent interpretation by Mr. Morine, ex-Minister of Finance in Newfoundland, require explanation. Owing to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain denounced France in regard to Newfoundland, Mr. Morine believed that the Royal Commission appointed last Spring to inquire into the State of Newfoundland had already made its report to the Colonial Secretary. According to Article 3 of the plan of the commission its duty was "to inquire into and report upon the present condition of the population resident on or near the parts of the coast on which the French have right of fishery, and to ascertain in what respect the treaty obligations to Great Britain and the colony have operated to the prejudice of that population; and, further, to report by what remedies, consistent with those obligations and with the rights and interests of other portions of the empire, it may be practicable to remove the disadvantages under which the inhabitants of the colony labor." According to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht signed in 1713 the territorial sovereignty of Newfoundland was secured to England, but to France was yielded the right of catching and drying fish on the western and northern sides of the island. Sir James Winter, a year ago, while urging upon the Colonial Office the necessity for a Royal Commission said, that it would be impossible to exaggerate the miseries to which the people of the treaty coast were subjected. They are not allowed to land a barrel of herrings for themselves or sell to any one else till they catch and sell to the French schooners waiting for bait, at whatever price the Frenchmen choose to fix. Sir James pointed out that French bounty-fed competition in the European markets was driving the fish of the English residents of Newfoundland out of consumption, and that smuggling was so generally practised at St. Pierre, the French shelter port off the south coast, that the colony lost thousands of dollars every year. It sems that there is no British Consul at St. Pierre, through whom such grievances might be redressed. According to the treaty France bound herself not to fortify St. Pierre and to use it merely as a shelter for her fishing fleet; but it is said that she has altogether disregarded this obligation. It was pointed out to the Royal Commission last Summer that it was unjust to hold the Newfoundlanders to a strict observance of the letter of the treaty, if France could disregard it with impunity and refuse to allow a British Consul in St. Pierre, while the colonists are spied upon by the French Consul in St. John's. It was also demonstrated to the commission that should France be ousted from the treaty coast and St. Pierre, the colonists would have no further difficulty in marketing their fish, developing their minerals, preventing smuggling, and meeting their obligations.

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THE PERSECUTION OF COL. PICQUART.—Owing to the number of charges against Col. Picquart and the various ways in which the French Government has pressed them, some confusion has arisen in the cable dispatches in regard to his exact status as a prisoner. Picquart was removed from the Secret Intelligence Bureau of the French Army, of which he was Chief, something over a year ago and ordered to the frontier of Tripoli. This followed close upon his report to Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, showing that Esterhazy, not Dreyfus, was the author of the bordereau. His principal evidence against Esterhazy, besides the identity of the Commandant's handwriting with that in the bordereau was a document called the "petit bleu," signifying one of those Parisian letter cards which are sent from one section of the city to another through pneumatic tubes. They are blue in color. This particular card bore the date of May 16, 1896, and was written by Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, and addressed to "M. le Commandant Esterhazy, 27 Rue de la Rienfaisance, Paris." After writing the card the Attaché tore it into minute fragments, fearing to trust the French pneumatic tube service with the important message. These pieces were picked up by a porter in the pay of Col. Picquart's department and taken to that officer, who caused the pieces to be pieced together and photographed. Col. Picquart was recalled from Tripoli to testify at the Zola trial in February last; it was then made public that a charge had been made against him of conveying to outsiders the secrets of his department—furnishing the friends of Dreyfus with the material by which they sought to prove the guilt of Esterhazy. Lieut. Col. Henry had been ordered to investigate this charge. In his report he swore that he had surprised Picquart with Maitre Leblois in the former's office examining the Dreyfus dossier and that the "secret dossier" was upon the table. Picquart was placed on trial before a court-martial in February last, was found guilty of having betrayed the contents of the documents committed to his charge, and was sentenced to expulsion from the army, with deprivation of his military rank and pension. Being no longer a soldier, he was henceforth able to speak out without any infraction of military discipline. The Government sought in many ways to prevent this, and finally had him, now a simple civilian, arrested on July 15 on the same charge on which as a soldier he had already been tried, sentenced, and punished. This was made possible through a clause in the correctional code, which enabled the Public Prosecutor to bring the charge against Leblois, a civilian, which must also include his alleged confederate Picquart. The trial, which was postponed from time to time, was finally begun toward the end of September in the Seventh Chamber of the Correctional Tribunal. Gen. Zurlinden, it will be recalled, had already retired from the Ministry of War, and had assumed his old office of Military Governor of Paris. At the opening session of the Correctional Tribunal an indictment was handed down from the War Office charging Picquart with having forged documents, and of having made an illegal use of them, i. e., of having forged the "petit bleu," and used it against Esterhazy. It was on this occasion that Picquart arose and said to the judges of the tribunal: "I shall, perhaps, sleep to-night in the Cherche Midi prison. This is doubtless the last time I shall be permitted to speak in public before I am tried in secret. Well, I desire to say that if I find in my cell the rope of Lemercier-Picard (one of the War Office forgers who was found dead) or the razor of Henry (the reputed suicide) I will not use them. I do not intend to commit suicide. It will be an assassination." Picquart was taken to the Cherche Midi prison, where he has since been confined. It will devolve upon Gen. Zurlinden, as Military Governor of Paris, to select the court-martial which is to try him on a charge made by Gen. Zurlinden as Minister of War.

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THE WEI-HAI-WEI CONVENTION.—The complete text of the treaty by which China leased to Great Britain Wei-hai-Wei has just been published in London. After stating that Great Britain shall remain in possession of that portion of the Shangtung Province as long as "Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia" and after defining the boundaries of the leased territory, which have already been made known, the document states: "Great Britain shall have in addition the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes at any points on or near the coast of the region east of the meridian, 121 degrees 40 minutes east of Greenwich, and to acquire on equitable compensation within that territory such sites as may be necessary for water supply, communications, and hospitals. Within that zone Chinese administration will not be interefered with, but no troops other than Chinese or British shall be allowed therein. It is also agreed that within the walled city of Wei-hai-Wei Chinese officials shall continue to exercise jurisdiction, except so far as may be inconsistent with naval and military requirements for the defence of the territory. It is further agreed that Chinese vessels of war, whether neutral or otherwise, shall retain the right to use the waters herein leased to Great Britain. It is further understood that there will be no expropriation or expulsion of the inhabitants of the territory herein specified, and that if land is required for fortifications, public offices, or any official or public purpose, it shall be bought at a fair price."

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FOR A DUAL LEAGUE IN THE BALKANS.—The general impression prevails in Vienna that there has lately been effected a very close rapprochement between Bulgaria and Montenegro, and that Servia and the former State are on the verge of serious rupture. Prince Ferdinand, on opening the Sobranje ten days ago, said: "The sentiments of friendship which unite Bulgaria to Montenegro in precious bonds of personal affection induced me last Summer to visit the sovereign of the valiant Montenegrin people. I shall preserve an indelible recollection of the warm welcome I received on that fraternal soil, and in that glorious country." It is regarded as very significant that no mention is made of Servia, where Ferdinand also visited. Between the press of Sofia and Belgrade there is already open warfare. This trouble is regarded in Vienna as the outcome of the Czar showing extraordinary attention to Ferdinand last Summer when it is said the latter pledged Bulgaria to give the Czar all possible support should an invasion of Turkish territory ever be contemplated. Montenegro did the same. It is the general belief that the Czar still regards Sofia as his principal point d'appui for action in that part of the East, and the Svoboda, the principal Bulgarian organ, is indignant at the vassalage in which it is evident the Prince has placed his country.

DISARMAMENT A CHIMERA

Views of a Prominent German on the Czar's Peace Proposals.

WOULD PROSTRATE ALL EUROPE

Edouard de Hartmann Says the Wealth of Europe Was Never So Great as Now — Russian Gossip.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—I have had an interesting interview with Mr. Edouard de Hartmann, the famous author of "The Philosophy of Inconscience."

Though it is hardly probable that many American readers will sympathize with the ideas of the great philosopher on the subject of disarmament, the utterances of Edouard de Hartmann must nevertheless be invested with a certain amount of interest, and they reflect, moreover, the opinions of a large portion of the German public.

"Do you believe in the possibility of a general European disarmament in the near future?" I queried.

"Not only do I not believe that a general, or even partial, disarmament is possible in the present state of European politics," he replied, "but I am of the opinion that even were disarmament possible, it is not to be desired."

"How is that?"

"My theory is a simple one. Disarmament means the suppression of the army, and the suppression of the army means naturally the abolition of compulsory military service. This, according to me, would be the very worst thing that could happen to the nations of Europe. Compulsory military service—an ignoramus alone can deny the fact—is a splendid school of physical and moral discipline. It inculcates into men the love for order and the spirit of self-control, develops the character and the spirit of self-sacrifice, without which nothing great or durable can be accomplished. Further, every nation, in order to be developed and become prosperous, can only rely on her own strength, and must find within herself the elements for her defense. Once the time arrives when a nation feels unable to contend against her foes, then her downfall is near at hand. If the proposed disarmaments were, unfortunately, to be realized, Europe would be thrown into a state of prostration, of disorder, and of decadence similar to that of the Greeks after the Peloponnesus war."

"You are then entirely in favor of the present system of large permanent armies?" I asked.

"Most certainly; allow me at the same time to protest against the opinion of certain authorities that large armaments mean certain ruin for a nation. This is a mistaken prejudice. Never before have the armaments of the various European nations been as powerful as to-day, and, at the same time, never has the public wealth been as great as at present. I admit that the existing systems of military service might be improved by a reduction of the length of service. During the present century the length of service has been reduced from twelve and twenty years to two and three years. During the twentieth century it will, in all probability, be reduced to a year or a year and a half. But, as for depending upon a general disarmament, that is a chimera."

The topic of the day in the St. Petersburg press continues to be Emperor William's journey to Palestine. The Novosti, notably, has an article every day on the subject, and, together with other sheets, does not cease to repeat that Germany is striving to take possession of Asia Minor.

In case she should establish herself definitely in the province, say the organs in question, she might attempt to shut up the Bosporus to Russia. The Berlin Government would also, in this case, strive to open up for the benefit of German commerce the routes to the Far East, by the Euphrates and the Tigris. Then again from the coasts of Syria the Germans could keep a close watch over the Suez Canal. Finally, the acquisition of a port on the coast of Syria would enable Emperor William to make a good pretext for maintaining a war squadron in the Mediterranean. In which case, such a squadron, reinfor

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

They were traveling in the South, and through the cars at one of the stations a young negro boy was calling out in darky dialect that he had pies of all kinds, which could be purchased for a moderate sum. There was something appetizing in the very sound of the words, and never had the family from the North felt so much the immediate need of a pie. "Get an apple pie,' said the mamma of the family. She could taste in advance that apple pie, made by one of the old Southern cooks of whom she had read so much. But the boy had no apple pies.

"Very well; get a mince pie." But there were no mince pies and no custard pies when those were called for. But in the meantime the boy was coming nearer, crying still, "All kahns of pie hyah!"

"You say you have all kinds of pies," said mamma, when he was within speaking distance, "but what kinds have you?"

"All kahns, missy," he answered, with a broad smile. "Open, shet, and crossbah," and he exhibited them. That was exactly what he had. There was pie with an upper crust, a pie without an upper crust, and a pie in which the upper crust was put on in crossbars, but they were all sweet potatoe pies.

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"There should be a rule among clubwomen," says a woman who attended some of the recent meetings of the convention of the State Federation in New York, "against silk-lined skirts. The women there did not speak so they could be heard, anyway, many of them, and when you had just made up your mind that you could hear a woman, some one would come trailing in with a silk-lined skirt, rustle, rustle, rustle, and there was not a chance of hearing a word until she sat down. I spoke to other women about it, and they had been troubled in the same way. The silk-lined skirt is the greatest suppressor of the clubwoman, and she doesn't know it."

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Miss Elsie De Wolfe does not believe in the corset and never wears it in private life. This is not because of hygienic reasons. "I don't believe in the corset," she says, "because I think women look better without it, and I believe every one, particularly a woman, should look as pretty as she can."

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There is a woman in the Greater New York who carries always down in the depths of her inner consciousness a little bit of sackcloth for an act of foolishness committed a number of years ago. In the first place, it must be said that the woman is the most amiable of her sex, though she is not devoid of the spirit without which even a very good woman might be somewhat inane. At the time when the event occurred for which she still wears the sackcloth she was a young married woman engrossed in the care of her first baby. The baby, of course, monopolized a great part of her thought and attention, and beside it most other things looked small. But a little space in her heart that she had to give for other things held a very warm feeling for an old clock which had been in her family for a great many years. It was charmingly quaint, with primitive works, and somewhat out of order, and so old that the modern clockmaker found difficulty in diagnosing its condition. But the outside was beautiful; the clock was about four feet high and there was a delightful spread eagle ornamenting it.

There was some one else who admired this clock. She was a woman stopping in the house at the time, not an intimate friend of the family or a connection; and, as the woman looks at the matter now, she was not troubled with a large amount of principle. She wanted that clock, and she did not hesitate to ask for it. It is a difficult matter for a young housekeeper to refuse a guest's request and still be polite. That is one of the things she has to learn as she grows older. This young housekeeper did not know how. She reiterated again and again that the clock could not be made to keep time, but the grasping visitor was always as emphatic in her assertions that she only wished it to look at the outside. So, finally, with the interest in the first baby absorbing to such an extent all other thoughts, the remembrance of her husband's jokes at the clock that would not go, and most of all her visitor's persistence, she gave away the old family timepiece. Now the woman who was so little of a friend that no one knew where she went cannot be found, or the more experienced older matron would ask to have her clock back again. As it is she can only wear the bit of sackcloth figuratively in her heart, and the story of her foolishness is always a good one to tell.

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"Yes," said the confectioner to his best marshmallow customer, "you are very sensible in buying marshmallows. They are really healthful. Why, in France there are quantities of them eaten for colds. Excellent things they are, too. Very soothing to the throat. I think very likely the reason you have so little trouble with your throat, when all the people around here are hemming and hawing, is because you eat so many of them."

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Among other things the clubwoman ought to do when she is about to attend a club convention is to have her picture taken on purpose for illustration. It goes without saying that when the clubwoman convenes, if she is an officer or any one of note, she will have her picture printed. She usually takes the prettiest picture she has for that purpose, or perhaps the latest one, and that is very likely to be décolletée and show, very likely, not even an evening gown, but a pretty picture in which an artistic photographer has draped some soft material around the neck. The result, so far as the picture is concerned, is all that can be desired, but it seems somewhat out of place when underneath the picture of the prettily draped creature with a gracefully drooping head is written "Secretary of the United Body of Hustlers." The text goes on to add probably that Mrs. Secretary is a most energetic woman, to whose efforts most of the success of the organization to which she belongs is due. It all makes the anomaly of the picture very funny. The picture also suggests that the convention is perhaps a convention of draped ladies, which is equally amusing. The truth is, if the picture is not chosen because it is the latest and prettiest picture of Mrs. Secretary, it is chosen because it is as thoroughly feminine as possible, and Mrs. Secretary has, with all her love of doing things and helping the United Hustlers to the paths in which they should go, a perfect horror of being thought a "new woman." It is one weakness in which many women who are doing something nowadays share, and so, where her "new womanishness" is to stand out pre-eminently, Mrs. Secretary endeavors to counteract the impression that she is a new woman by sending out her most feminine-looking pictures.

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The value of work which is essentially woman's has been illustrated by a big firm in New York which has advertised a variety of preserves as made by a woman, and the woman's name is given. It is a large and first-class firm, and it means a great deal. It is a recognition of merit that a woman working in the realms of art would not get for a long time. The same firm has salted almonds made by a woman, and she has been doing this work for a number of years. There is nothing that will pay better than work along domestic lines, always understanding that it is done in the best possible way, and there is nothing that is so constantly in demand.

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The popular stories about mushrooms, while they have done much good, have done some harm, as the recent accounts of death from eating poisonous fungi show. There is a constant need of warning people against an indiscriminate use of fungi. Of the cases of mushroom poisoning in New Jersey, the Agricultural Department made an investigation and discovered that the mushroom eaten by the family in which there were so many deaths was the most deadly plant of all, the Amanita phalloides. The fungus was purchased of a man who had gathered it ignorantly in the woods. The people who bought it were entirely ignorant of its character. There are comparatively few of the poisonous fungi, and there is no more danger from them than from poisonous plants, which are very numerous. The most deadly poisons are found in the most common plants and field flowers, the buttercup, for instance, and the familiar house plant, the oleander. It is necessary to know by sight all vegetables that are eaten, and also to have like knowledge of mushrooms.

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There was a wedding, but it was a small one, as there had been illness in the family. It was a home wedding, and there was to be an informal breakfast following. The wedding was over and it was nearing time for breakfast, but the one maid of the family had disappeared. Where she was the mistress of the house did not know, and she went up stairs to investigate. Just coming out of her own room she found the maid, hat and coat on and a bundle under one arm.

"I am due at my new place in just half an hour," she remarked cheerfully, "but if I don't like it I shall come right back again."

That was the first the mistress of the house had heard of the "new place," and her bosom was filled with a great and explosive wrath, which she managed to keep in check. She reviewed the situation quickly in her mind. There were two invalids in the house and she must not excite them. The only thing to do was to pay the girl and let her go and go down and finish the preparations for the breakfast herself. This she did, but she told the girl first, and in tense tones, at which the departing one gazed at her in mild surprise, that there would never be a place for her again in that house under any circumstances.

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There is probably somewhere in real life the dainty little maid with her coquettish cap and apron and more coquettish tongue who is seen on the stage, but the maid usually to be seen in actual service is altogether a different person. It would be interesting to simply go behind the scenes and bring out the maids of prominent actresses and compare them with the stage type. There could be no greater contrast. The stage maid behind the scenes is a middle-aged, sedate person, who has long outgrown nonsense and can be relied upon in all emergencies. She is strong and sensible, two good but not picturesque qualities. A flirtatious maid in the dressing rooms, where a maid must be ready at the minute she is wanted, might be a great nuisance. The sensible maid also obtains in private life. The maid Mrs. George Gould had at one time was a middle-aged woman. A good maid is engaged for service, and not as a Dresden china ornament.

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The way to reach the heart of an artist is by way of the stomach, as with ordinary people. It is even more the way to the heart with the student. The art students, the artists in embryo, copy the weaknesses more easily than the excellences of their superiors. A New York woman was going to an art school to make a call and to become acquainted with some students, girls, only one of whom she knew. She was anxious to make a good impression, and thought the matter over beforehand. "Now, I know what I should do if I were in Paris," she said to herself. "I should take them something to eat; I'll do that here." So she stopped at a confectioner's and bought a quantity of little cakes. She never spoke afterward of the success of the cakes, but the visit was a great success, and it is probable that the cakes may have had something to do with it.

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One of the longest visits on record is one that was made by a woman in the South. Perhaps such a thing could not have happened in a less hospitable part of the country. The visitor was one of those most unfortunate waifs and strays of the country a refined woman with no home of her own; that was in the days when women were expected to be cared for and not go out into the world to look out for themselves. This woman went one day to spend the day with a friend, and she remained for twenty-five years. She outlived the father and mother of the family, took their places to some extent in the hearts of the children, and for all those years she lived there happy and beloved, and giving in return for her home those services which cannot be hired.

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A sensible bride was recently congratulated by all her immediate friends on her fresh looks on her wedding day. Most young women are nearly exhausted by the stress of preparations. This girl broke all the rules laid down by the superstitions for a lucky wedding day, but created a precedent which other brides would do well to follow. It is considered bad luck to have a bride's trousseau entirely completed before the wedding day, but this girl had hers completed two weeks beforehand, and during the intervening two weeks she took a thorough rest, and the result was that she never looked prettier than she did on that auspicious occasion.

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There is no fashion more contagious than that of window boxes or window pantries. In one apartment-house neighborhood where one was put out by a thrifty flat dweller, others have grown up in the windows around like mushrooms. The first was a narrow box just the length of the window. This was turned on its side after the regular bottom boards had been taken off and slats nailed across in their place. The slat end was of course on the outside, and the box was nailed firmly in place. To make it water-proof, on the top cleats were fastened at each end, and two boards, one lapping over the other, were nailed on lengthwise. This made a double top, with an air space between, which kept the place cool as well as keeping out the water, and both inside and outside are well utilized. The other boxes which have been put up in the neighborhood vary according to the ingenuity of the owners. Some are simply small boxes laid on their sides on the window ledges and fastened on with rope secured to the lower hinges of the blinds on either side. Another is a neat little red painted box just fitting into the wondow space and with a small ventilator in the upper part of the back. The ventilator is made to slide, and can be open or shut, and the dust is kept out better than with only slats across. On the upper inside edge of the red box a board is tacked on, full length, like a raised lid. This prevents the rain from beating in and keeps the dust out in front to some extent.

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Guinea hens are more often seen adorning a farmyard than the farmer's table, but they are exceedingly good eating. They have a flavor a little different from that of the ordinary fowl, and people who have eaten them think it is much better.

MY LADY.

My lady's fair, and more than fair,
With poppy cheeks, and angel's hair,
And sweet moist eyes, as freshly blue
As violets through a drop of dew.
My heart she has with snares beset
Till I'm her captive bound—and yet,
(I must confess, though fondly weak,)
Her "ways and customs," so to speak,
Are most decidedly unique!

Her countenance is oft obscured
Like some full moon in clouds immured—
Bemoused with berries, daubed with smears
Of "lassers candy," streaked with tears.
But never, for such hap as this,
Does she deem fit that I should miss
The pleasure of her honeyed kiss!

Her kisses—I've no need to sue
For these sweet boons, as many do!—
I sometimes fear, in her delight,
She'll blot my features out of sight!
Though 'tis not to my dullness clear,
She shuns my lips, with frown severe,
But singles out my nose, or ear.

My lady's hands are brownly tanned,
And gray with grubbing in the sand,
And making "mud pies," smooth and round,
And digging clam shells from the ground;
Or green with toiling to uproot
The pretty plants, or to compute
The seeds in papa's garden fruit.

My lady's robes are filled with rents;
And though a man, untaught and dense,
And ignorant of lady-lore,
I think they're sometimes hind-side-fore!
Her shoes, kicked out at heel and toe,
Are dreadful quite with mud-pie dough,
And buttons parting company—
And yet, most condescendingly,
They stand upon my tallored knee!

Of most, my lady will be met
With due reserve and etiquette,
While I, her worshipper and slave,
The more outlandish I behave
The more I win, with painful art,
My way to her coy maiden heart!
And so I stand the wear and tear
Of constant playing "hunkey-bear,"
And agitate my aching side
In showing how the "farmers ride"—
Her highness on my boot astride!

No other lays such hard commands,
No other makes such vast demands,
For when our way the "sandman" creeps
She uses me for couch, and sleeps!
And yet I know—a nodding down
Above the fuzzy, frowsy crown,
The round fist doubling might and main
About my "tick tick watch's" chain,
And feeling warm against me pressed
The small nose burrowed in my vest—
Of all my loves I love her best!
—CATHARINE YOUNG GLEN, in Youth's Companion.

A STUDY IN SOCIOLOGY.

New Cooking Classes at the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, but the Old Laundry Remains.

They are making an innovation at the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities which promises to bring about excellent results. It is a cooking class for the women who come there, the beneficiaries of the association. They appreciate it thoroughly, and it bids fair to bring about excellent results, as lessons in good cooking always do.

There have been only four or five lessons given as yet, and the whole matter is still an experiment, but there is a good chance of its becoming a permanent work. The idea originated with William I. Nichols, General Secretary of the bureau. He had private funds given him to devote to any special need that might arise at any time, and this money he is devoting to the experiment. There are many calls at the bureau for women to go out for a day, two or three days, or a week or two, to supply a servant's place in general housework. This does not require expert service; the bureau has nothing to do with service of that kind, for first-class workers can always secure positions. The women who go to the bureau are in actual need, and a large proportion of them are women with families. They are the poorer class of women, and their need is often only temporary, and through this time they are tided by judicious assistance. Temporary positions at housework would greatly widen the facilities of the bureau if the women could fill them. Now it is doing what it can to enable them to do so, and if they never make use of the instruction outside their own homes it will be worth while.

An experienced woman, Mrs. A. R. Witte, who has the scientific education for the work, as well as the practical knowledge gained in some years of housekeeping in her own home, has the class in charge, and three afternoons in the week teaches a selected body of women, first sewing and then cooking, and after the latter work is over the class has afternoon tea or dinner or whatever the meal may be called, and eats the viands it has cooked.

Mrs. Witte suits the style of her work to the workers. Everything is simple and practical, and yet everything that is made would be welcomed on any table if well cooked. The receipts are written out, duplicate copies typewritten at the office, and then given to the women to take home for experiments of their own. The following give an idea of their nature, and they will prove valuable to any who have not had them in their cook books before:

SOUR MILK SCONES.—1 cup thick sour milk, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful salt, enough flour for a thick drop batter. Drop in spoonfuls on a greased griddle or frying pan; spread out a little into a flat cake; cook till brown on one side; turn and cook the other. It is well to cover the pan while cooking. To be eaten hot.

RICE CAKES.—1 cup milk, 1 cup rice, cooked, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 egg, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, enough flour for a batter—about ½ a cup. Drop in spoonfuls on a greased griddle. Eat hot.

TEA, ONE CUP.—1 teaspoonful tea, 1 cup fresh boiling water; scald out the teapot, (any kind is better than tin,) put in the tea, add the water, and let it steep, not boil, for at least 5 minutes.

COFFEE, ONE CUP.—1 tablespoonful coffee, 1 cup fresh boiling water, 1 egg shell or a little egg, a tiny pinch of salt. Have the pot in which the coffee is to be made very clean; put in the coffee, wet it with a little cold water and mix; stir in the egg if you use any, if not put in the shells, pour on the boiling water, let it boil 5 minutes closely covered, set back, add a little cold water, and let it stand 5 minutes.

The whole work of the bureau is a sociological study, one of those studies in which women are so much interesting themselves, and in which they should take more interest. They are those practical works where an effort is made to help the poor to help themselves and do away with the pauperizing effect of so-called charity. A history of the work of the bureau would be long, and no one would read it. It is much more interesting to see the practical working of anything. But a little sketch of some of the work done for the women and the delightful way in which one works into the other will serve to whet the curiosity.

In the first place, it is not the practice of the bureau to give something for nothing. The names of the women who go there are all recorded on the books, and if they are unworthy they do not come more than once. They are in need, and they must be given immediate and practical help, and they are in the best way—they earn it. There is a big workroom in the big building on Schermerhorn Street where the most ignorant can find something to do. Among the things which the bureau receives gladly are rags, pieces of Brussels carpet, and old clothes. There is not much of anything in that line for which it cannot find use. The first two mentioned are made into rugs and carpets, and the last are mended and given to the beneficiaries.

These ravel the Brussels carpets—no one is too ignorant to do that—cut the rags into strips, and sew them together to make rag carpets and mend the clothes. For this work their wants are supplied and in the middle of the day they get a good, warm dinner. If a woman needs clothes for herself and her children she may do nothing more during the day than mend them, but she is giving an equivalent of work and she gets not only the clothes but some valuable information.

This is one branch of work, but another and a most important one is the laundry. It is on the top floor of the building—a big, light room with porcelain tubs, big stoves for irons, and practical appliances for all parts of laundry work as it is done by hand. There is no machinery about the place, no chemicals are used, and, except when a stormy day makes it necessary, all the clothes are dried out of doors. All this is so satisfactory that the laundry has a long list of good Brooklyn citizens for its patrons and does a business of from $225 to $250 a week on an average the year through. It is entirely self-supporting, if it does not make money, and to do that and accomplish its purpose of instructing women in the practical art of washing and ironing is all that it asks.

To give a better idea of the purely business side of the laundry, which being so well conducted makes possible the philanthropic side, it may be said that it is conducted on plain business principles. The regular market prices are charged; there is a delivery team which calls for and returns the goods, and always on the certain days agreed upon. One feature which adds to its popularity is that there is no "jumping" of the washes sent. Each family or individual wash is done by itself; that is, the first washing is done as independently as if it were dont at home. The clothes list is long and minute. Silk, woolen, and cotton underwear are all washed at certain rates, and are also washed in a particular way, according to the material.

There is an individual feature of the payment system also. There is not sufficient capital in the association, and it cannot run the risk of loss or trouble of collecting and looking out for back bills, and the matter of making payment each time is so troublesome that many patrons of the laundry put in a lump sum in advance, which is drawn upon until it is expended, when another is deposited. For instance, some people put in $5, some $10, and one man puts in $100 at a time. That money always stands to their credit, and though it is deposited it is never drawn upon except for the purpose for which it was intended.

While this is the business end of the laundry, the philanthropic end, which is to give women instruction in a line of work which will make them self-supporting, is also done in a businesslike way. The women make from 50 cents to perhaps $1.10 a day. The one price is the lowest given, and the other about the highest, and it varies according to the skill of the worker. There are forty women employed, and always a list of women who wish to enter as soon as there is a vacancy. These are constantly occurring, because as fast as possible women who are educated are graduated and take private positions. To conduct a laundry, keep the work up to a high standard, and at the same time instruct forty women who are doing it is not an easy task; it requires patience as well as skill, but the bureau is fortunate in having in charge a clever woman who is at the same time a lady and an expert laundress.

Another feature which dovetails into all this work is the day nursery, which occupies two sunny rooms on an upper floor, and there the children of the workers are gathered during the day. Still another dovetailing is the kindergarten of the Brooklyn Kindergarten Association, which is down below. This kindergarten has its rooms free, in consideration for which it takes such of the day nursery children as are of kindergarten age. It is a first-class kindergarten, with the best of kindergartners, and many children belonging to people standing high in the social scale attend there. The little children from the day nursery receive the benefit of the association with children who understand kindergarten ways. They themselves, from the nature of the case, may attend only a few days and then never again.

There is much to do in the day nursery for women who are anxious to engage in philanthropic work and do not know just how to begin. In the afternoon when the children are all back from the kindergarten, and are beginning to be uneasy and excited, they need more attention than the attendant has time to give them. What can one woman do with twenty or thirty children? She manages, but it is a difficult task. Any one who would promise to go in one afternoon a week, or even one a month, to amuse the children would be very helpful. If there were several "any ones," so much the better. There is work for them all. It is pleasant work, too, for a woman who loves children. The nurseries, like every other part of the big building, are exquisitely clean, and the environment everything that can be desired.

Then there are the friendly visitors. It is only possible to touch lightly upon that work. It is an important part of the whole and is a long story. The visitors are people of the well-to-do families and those who have the heart and the time for the work. One woman is asked to visit only one family, and to be upon terms of friendly intimacy, which will be of benefit both to visitor and visited. There is no giving; that comes in the legitimate way of value given for value received; the visiting brings in the personal element in the philanthropy, the individual contact which the bureau endeavors to direct and encourage, and never by any chance suppress.

Visitors to the general workings of the system are welcome visitors to the women in the work room and to the last new work of cooking, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons. There are many mission classes where children of the tenements are taught to cook, but to reach the women is always difficult. With this class an effort is being made to see what can be done. It is worth studying.

THE DOMINIE'S ADMIRERS.

Do They Believe There Is Always a Matrimonial Chance While the Minister Is Single?

"I never could understand it," said the gray-haired mother of the portly dominie, reminiscently, as she turned the cotton heel of the striped woolen stocking, destined to grace the person of her son at some future golf triumphs. "I never could understand it," she continued thoughtfully, "there were so many of them who seemed such sweet and modest girls, but they used to run after John in the most disgraceful way. Oh, I used to see a great deal of it when John was a young man, and it is almost the same with every young man who comes to assist him now. Though it seems to me you were more popular than any of the young men we have had here, John."

"You make me blush mother," said the dominie as he lighted a fresh cigar.

"Made a dead set at you, did they dominie?" queried the Senior Warden with a twinkle in his eye.

"It is a shame for you all to talk in that way," exclaimed the dominie's pretty wife. "You will be saying next, Mother Brown, that I proposed to John myself."

"No you didn't," said the older matron warmly. "I was only afraid you wouldn't have him, and I was worried half to death for fear some of those girls who were continually sending him presents would get him at last. It was very convenient, though," she added, the indignation disappearing from her voice, "the whole family was kept in a great many things. Why, bedroom slippers! I kept all my friends supplied with them."

"They must have been large, mother," said the younger matron, "unless you were the recipient of some of the gifts."

"No, they were all given to John, and it was then that I learned that a bedroom slipper should be large. We used to have them sent in all patterns and colors, with fancy stitches of crocheting. It happened once that I had worn out a pair of mine, and John suggested one day that I might as well try a pair of his. Well, I did, and they were delightful. Of course, they were made of the best materials and with the softest wool soles, and it is just the thing to have a bathroom slipper of a kind that you can slip your foot in and out without stooping to draw them on. I was delighted, and after that I distributed slippers among all my out-of-town friends. With bedroom slippers you could do that, for they do not have to be kept on exhibition all the time, and no one's feelings could be hurt.

"But that is not what I was thinking of. I was wondering when I first spoke why it was that nice girls could show such bad taste. And the worst of it was they were not all young girls by any means. Some of them were women who were certainly old enough to know better."

"That is where you are mistaken," said the Warden; "it isn't always the older women who have the best sense. There are women who reach an age of discretion, but there are others, and I think they are apt to be unmarried women who have not had home cares upon which to concentrate their minds, who reach, after they have lived in this world some time, the age of indiscretion. Hey, dominie?"

"Perhaps you are right," said the dominie, thoughtfully.

"It is this way, as I have settled it in my own mind. A young girl has fine sensibilities, in some ways. The world is new to her, and she is a little afraid of it; does not understand it. She instinctively holds people at arm's length. But the older woman is familiar with the world, this natural delicacy has been rubbed off; she does not have that to protect her, and if she has had no serious interests to sober her she is apt to—well, to lose her head, and you cannot be quite sure what she is going to do. The age of indiscretion is a bad age for a woman. I have seen some strange exhibitions because of it."

"But I can't understand why the minister should receive all the benefit. Here is just one instance of some of the things John had to undergo. He always left the house at a certain time every day to go around to the church—"

"Mother," interrupted the dominie, "aren't you telling a good many tales out of school?"

"I am not going to mention any names," said the matron, "and it is a relief to me to talk about it once in a while. I used to fairly lose my temper, and I am nearly as indignant now when I think of it. As I was saying, every day at the same time John would go around to the study at the church, and in so doing he had to pass the corner of a street on which one of his parishioners lived with his daughter, and every day the daughter was at the corner when John reached it, and she would walk along with him for two or three blocks. I could see it from the windows of the rectory."

"Perhaps that was not an accident on either side," said the Warden with a little smile.

"If you mean that John liked it you are mistaken," said the matron, indignantly. "He used to go five or ten minutes early or five or ten minutes late on different days, but he never could escape her. She must have been waiting around the corner, and I am sure I don't know what people thought. But finally he found he must change the hour of going altogether, and he went at nine instead of ten, and for a little while that did throw her off the track, and he thought he had escaped. But, do you know, that woman found out that he had changed the hour of leaving, and then she started out at 9 o'clock to do her marketing. I don't see why young ministers should be so persecuted. I am sure they don't make so much money that every woman in the congregation should be anxious to marry them."

"It isn't that," said the Warden; "they make a dead set at the minister because they are morally certain that, some time or other, he has got to marry somebody, and they think they have as good a chance to be that somebody as any one else. A minister should be married. There are certain pastoral duties which fall to a minister's wife, and it is almost as much of a necessity to have a minister's wife as to have a minister. It is much better that the man who is to be counsellor in chief to a whole congregation, of all sorts and conditions of people, should be a family man. Sooner or later he has got to marry, and the single women in the congregation know it."

"I don't think that is a nice thing to say at all," said the little matron, indignantly. "I am sure people give presents to the minister because they are interested in him."

"Yes, I don't deny that," said the Warden, with a laugh.

"You know what I mean," said the young matron, "they are interested in him because he is their minister. They show their interest by making him presents, because that is the only thing a woman can do. They don't make presents to other young men, because that is an entirely different thing, and it would be considered very strange. Mrs. Grundy would not sanction it. Then there is another thing, they see more of the minister than they do of other young men.

"You see, the ordinary young man is a selfish creature. Men are all so useful in a social way that I am afraid they are all spoiled more or less, and the young man is most spoiled of them all. Consequently he sets a high value upon himself and feels that he is in a position to go only where he pleases and to be amiable only to the people who please him most. He isn't like a woman, he can go off hunting or fishing or do any number of pleasant things by himself. He is not dependent upon a woman's society. Women are dependent upon men largely. So the ordinary young men will only go with whom they please and where they please, and there are not enough of them any way to go around, so there are a great many women who have no men to be—to be—well, to be interested in.

"Now, you see, it is quite different with the minister. It is his duty to be amiable to everybody. It does not make any difference whether he finds one woman more or less interesting to him than another, he must be equally pleasant to them all. Then the ordinary young man, if he thinks a meeting or a gathering of any kind is uninteresting, simply stays away, but if it is anything connected with the church the minister, though he may have as good a right to consider it stupid as any one else, simply has to go and has to talk to people.

"You see how it is with the minister. The other men stay away from anything they please, but the minister can't. He must be there; he can't get away."

"Yes, Mrs. Dominie," replied the Warden, "you are right; that was a good argument, though I don't know that you made out a better side for your sex than I did. But you put it just as it is. He can't get away; the poor minister can't get away."

"It is very good of you, daughter, to stand up for them," said the older matron, shaking her head, but only wait until your boy is grown and has taken orders. You will not be so sympathetic then."

"By the way, dominie," said the Warden as he took up his hat to leave, "what is our present assistant going to do about that pretty little heart he received the other day with some sentimental verses? I understand he has an idea of who sent it."

"Perhaps he has," replied the dominie, "perhaps he has; it was anonymous, you know, but he is going to acknowledge it, yes, in the columns of the parish paper." And the door closed and the Warden walked down the steps, softly humming a strain from a wedding march and quietly laughing to himself.

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MOLLY PUTTINGGREEN'S SHOES

She Tells of Her Own Dainty Footgear and of That Her Grandmother Used to Wear.

"It is the funniest thing in the world to hear my grandmother talk about shoes," said Molly Puttinggreen. "She was in my room the other day, and I had my closet door open, and it really was an odd sight to see the shoes standing up in line there. Of course my evening shoes I keep wrapped in soft paper and put away in a drawer, so that the shoes standing there in the closet were an out-of-doors-looking lot, and they went down in height by degrees. There were my tall bicycle boots, in the first place, two pairs of them; then golf boots, only a little shorter and with straps at the top, like the bicycle boots; then a pair of rainy-day boots, extra high, but a little shorter than the golf boots; then ordinary walking boots and low shoes of different kinds, and two or three pairs with big brass eyelets.

"I presume grandmamma's own closet does not look so very different, for she plays golf, wheels, and tramps on rainy days, but I suppose she just happened to think of the difference there was between the shoes she wore when she was a girl and mine. There must have been a strong contrast.

"'I would not have been induced to wear shoes like that when I was a girl,' she said, looking at my businesslike array with a reminiscent air. 'I would as soon have thought of wearing the copper-toed shoes that my little brothers wore. I should have felt that I was disgraced. We had no names for our walking boots, and you may be sure we had no heavy ones, at least none of the girls who were in good circumstances. The idea of the 'ladies' gentleman shoe' or the 'mannish shoes for women,' as I see them marked in the shop windows, well, I think it would have roused the community.

"The only named shoe that I can remember in my young days was the croquet slipper. How happy I was when I had my first croquet slippers! They were pretty little slippers with high heels and long tongues and pretty buckles. Why did they call them croquet slippers? You would not have to ask that question if you had seen a pretty little foot in a croquet slipper poised on a ball to give a vigorous stroke. They were much prettier than your 'mannish boots.' I remember the first time I met—yes, there was nothing more graceful than croquet.'

"By that time I looked so astonished that grandmamma caught me and she actually blushed. She had really forgotten me. My sensible grandmother was growing sentimental and forgetting that she was one of the best golf players in our part of the country in Summer. I asked her to tell me whom she met, and if it was grandfather, but she only laughed and wouldn't tell me a word. But I would rather have a pair of low shoes with brass eyelets than all the croquet slippers in the world. Don't make the foot look pretty? Well, I know some one who says—oh, well I am satisfied and that is enough."

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Now as the prudent family man
For winter makes his preparation,
He sees 't would be a first-rate plan
For folks to have a coaling station.
—L. A. W., Bulletin.

MINCE PIES FOR THANKSGIVING.

A Young Housekeeper to Give a Great Many of Them Away.

"Yes," said the young housekeeper, "it does seem a quantity of mincemeat for a family of two doesn't it? But that mincemeat is going to supply pies to a great many people. I don't believe there is anything indigestible about a well-made mince pie, and I wouldn't be without them Thanksgiving and Christmas for a great deal. I can remember them at home as long as I can remember anything, and I mean to keep up the custom of having them as my mother did. But don't think I am going to have them every day. No, I am going to give a great many away. That was what my mother always did, only she gave hers on Christmas, and I am going to give mine for Thanksgiving.

"Why, one Christmas mamma had twenty-five pies made and gave away all but three. There was Katie, who was with the family for six years as a maid, when we children were very small, before I was born in fact. She has been married for twenty-six years now, and there has never been a Christmas when mamma has not given her two pies. There is something of such a holiday nature about a mince pie, and you have no idea what a pleasure it seems to give people to receive them, those people who couldn't buy everything for themselves if they wished to. The pies are not for the poor people, not by any means all of them, and they are not intended as a charity. The people who have the most money are the ones who seem to appreciate them most and they make the bachelor men and bachelor maids wild with delight. It is the idea of being remembered which pleases them partly. I am going to commence giving pies my first Thanksgiving as a housekeeper."

A dollar box lasts 17 days.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

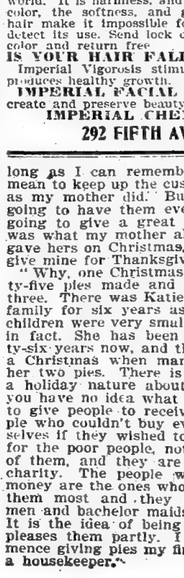

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

On Autumn's Verge.

The harvest fields are rifled of their gold,
No more along the sheaf-row wends the wain;
It is the end of Summer's gorgeous reign,
Her varied masques and pageants manifold.
A pensive stillness settles on the wold,
While in the light wind trembles a refrain
Bodeful of looming barrenness and bane,
Of stricken woods, and hillsides sorrow-stoled.
But though a change begins to haunt the air,
Goodly as yet remains the landscape's guise,
Smiling with aftermath and orchard fair;
Ev'n as some maiden out of happy ey
In meditation gazes, unaware
That o'er her dreamful face Death's shadow lies.
—WILLIAM TOYNBEE in Literature.

Christian Education in the Dark Ages.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

The claustral and cathedral schools, in default of many of our modern improvements, were conducted under difficulties not hard to conceive. The monastic school for externs was in a building apart from the cloister. There was a head master and an assistant. In the larger monastic institutions the corps of professors, as we would now phrase it, was quite numerous. The system was paternal, though the rod figured conspicuously in the moral training of the mediaeval "small boy," but hardly to the absurd extent asserted by Laurie, who says that "in many monasteries all the boys were periodically flogged as a kind of general atonement for sins past and possible"; this, too, on the ridiculous assumption that the devil was in the heart of every boy, and could only be gotten out by trouncing. The students, especially the younger ones, were carefully looked after by the monks appointed to act as prefects, and whose duty it was to remain with their charges night and day—exercising the closest supervision over their conduct.

Education was absolutely free, and in many instances, as at Yarrow in the time of Venerable Bede, indigent pupils were even provided with food and clothing at the expense of the cloister. The boys continued at school until fourteen years of age, when they departed to enter their respective fields of labor. If they desired to be monks, they remained in the monastery, undergoing the discipline suited to that kind of life. Facilities for the pursuit of higher studies were not to be had until the time of Charlemagne, A. D. 768, who, in imitation of the imperial system of old Rome, whose educational as well as governmental polity he sought in many respects to reproduce, founded advanced schools in various parts of his extensive dominion.

The most celebrated were at Paris, Tours, Pavia, Rheims, Lyons, Fulda, and Bologna. Some see in them the germs of the mediaeval universities, whose origin scholars find it difficult to trace with accuracy. Such were the teachers. Such was the learning afforded by the early mediaeval monastic schools. It may be taken as a fair estimate of the educational advantages offered by the monasteries in general.

For His Legs.

From The London Truth.

When Sir Francis Grant, the portrait painter, was at his zenith, he had a hunting box at Melton. An inquisitive Scotch baronet was invited there for the hunting. Sir Francis had another guest, as it appeared, on a visit. He was a dull, flat old man, who took snuff and looked the other way when the table talk ran on hounds and horses. The sight of a fox's brush awoke no enthusiasm. He seemed to take no earthly interest in anything but his snuff and his meals. The Scotch baronet at last could contain no longer his excited curiosity. "I say, Grant," he said, "what motive have you in keeping Mr. X. on a visit? There are so many good chaps who would like to come down here just now. My fellow-guest does not seem to care a farthing for the things you are so keen on. The smell of a fox's earth to-day made him quite sick. I find that he does not know the difference between a thoroughbred and an Irish hunter, nor does he look a person to fancy your portraits."

"You are puzzled, my dear fellow," returned Sir Francis, "to know why I keep him here. I brought him down for his legs." "For what?" "For his legs. You see, I am doing a full length of the Duke of Rutland, [the late.] He is weak in the knees and shrunk in the limbs and lazy. He will not be at the trouble of sitting for them, so I have secured X. to sit; his legs are exactly like the Duke's. The poor fellow is glad to earn a little money, and to be out at grass here for a short time."

Brethren.

From Literary Parables. T. W. H. Crosland.

A tinker read a sweet poem about the brotherhood of man.

And later he spied the author of that poem in the market place, and ran up to him and grabbed him by the hand and said: "My brother—my dear brother, let us go and pick a bit o' dinner together!"

And the poet answered that he was not in the habit of picking bits of dinner with persons whom he did not have the honor to know.

When You Sold Your Soul.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Generally speaking, it would seem that the devil produced a certain "Red Register," in which the culprit signed his name with his own blood, receiving sixpence or some small coin in acknowledgment. Mr. Sinclair was much impressed by the poor payment which the Evil One was able to offer. After relating the sad history of William Barton, "a warlock," selling himself to Satan (in this case a temptation of St. Antony) for 15 shillings—which said compact brought Barton to the stake—Sinclair gravely makes the following observation:

"There is one thing remarkable in this story, that he [the Devil] bestowed so much money upon this warlock, which proved good and sufficient coin. 'Tis seldom he is so liberal. But surely he would be more liberal if the Lord would suffer him to steal or make use of treasures hid in the ground or in the bottom of the sea. If this liberty were granted, he might deceive the most part of men and women in the world with his gifts."

But, although the admission of signature by the accused was sufficient for his temporal punishment and condemnation, it would seem that no verbal evidence of the Tempter was believed to be adequate for the ultimate damnation without production of the written agreement. Every effort, therefore, was used by him to induce man or woman to sign it, and as soon as signed it was in general carried off for security. Hence came strange stories of tricks played by intended victims to get their names erased, or even to carry off the register. Had not a certain cunning notary met the Evil One by agreement that he might sign the bond, and then, suddenly producing a bottle of holy water from his pocket and dashing it into his adversary's face, succeeded in snatching the "Red Register," full of his neighbor's names, from the foul fiend's hand? Then came a fearful pursuit over hill and dale, "Give me my register!" "No! you shan't have it!" till at last, breathless, the brave notary rushed into the village churchyard, where he was, of course, safe from pursuit. It is to be presumed that he was discreet enough to content himself with burning the fatal book without revealing its contents.

Luxury and Extravagance.

From The International Journal of Ethics.

In general, the destruction of wealth is a social as well as an individual loss. The wealth that is used up in riotous living is diverted from better uses. Extravagance is not necessarily luxury. The mere transfer of wealth from one hand to another does not involve destruction. Consumption means using up. When a nation spends $250,000 for a great picture the wealth is not destroyed; it is simply transferred. When the Jubilee Plunger ran through $2,500,000 in twelve calendar months, the wealth of the world was diminished only by the amount of it he and those who sponged on him put down their throats and otherwise wantonly destroyed. In so far as it was simply transferred to others to whom he paid extravagant prices, it was not destroyed.

To give high prices for articles which are rare is not necessarily luxury, for the price and the rare edition or the old master both remain. It is true that extravagance may mean the transfer of wealth to those who will not use it well; but it does not usually mean this. It generally involves a transfer to the hands of those who will use it more wisely.

The Poetical Old Lady.

From Chambers's Journal.

An old lady in a small country town has kept for the last twenty years, and still keeps, her accounts in doggerel verse. For example, (and the specimens given here are actual extracts from her books,) if Mrs. Jones has half a pound of tea on "tick," it is entered thus:

Mrs. Jones doth owe to me,
For half a pound of souchong tea..1s. 4d.
Or, if Mr. Smith buys a pound of sugar, two pounds of rice, and a Dutch cheese, the entry will be, under Smith's name:
A pound of moist sugar,
And two of best rice,
With four pounds of Dutch cheese,
Which I hope will be nice....1s. 11½d.

And so on, all through the book. In some cases the verses express doubt as to the customer's intention or ability to pay for the goods ordered. Thus:

Lizzie Barber for her father
Had some flour to-day;
Some apples too, and toilet-soap,
But I don't believe he'll pay....2s. 3d.
[This booking work will drive me mad
When I think of folk like they.]

The lines in brackets are very suggestive, if not exactly grammatical.

Happy!

His youthful years had withered in the slum
Where he and his were bred.
He was a burden, and, though lips were dumb,
Hearts wished that he were dead.

And so wished he; for in his wearied soul
There was but one desire—
To slip away, to reach a strange, vague goal
Where time would cease to tire.

But on a day some one with grave, sweet face,
And tender, skillful hands,
Came to his side, and bore him from the place,
It seemed, to far-off lands.

Yet, after all, 'twas but a whirling hour
Out of the smoke-blind town
To where the sky shone with unblemished power
Over a fair, broad down.

And he, the cripple, whose sad Springs were more
Than one who watched him knew,
Had never seen so much green grass before,
Nor skies so big and blue.

He was so softly glad, so full of peace,
He laid him back and sighed,
And watched the deep sky and its floating fleece—
Dreaming that he had died.
—J. J. BELL in Chambers's Journal.

Zangwill on the Drama.

From Collier's Weekly.

Mr. Zangwill's remarks on the drama have not been praised. One may assume that he did not wish them to be. But though they have not been praised, they have been discussed, and that perhaps is what he did wish. That, though, is but natural. Every novelist worth his syndicate has discovered that dishes of truffles and red pepper sell better than tea and toast. For the former he may be abused, but he will be bought. Every lecturer worth his Major Pond has made an analogous discovery. Personally, he may prefer to propound sweetness and light, yet he knows that unless he fire paradoxes at the orchestra stalls the house will be empty. The paradoxes which Mr. Zangwill produced were of the good lurid kind. But the lecture through which they were strewn might have been cut. The gist of it can be summarized in just nine words: A play is a slice of life artistically staged.

The Nice Play of Spanish Children.

From Chambers's Journal.

At Fuenterrabia the place was en fête for four days in honor of the patron saint. The mornings were divided by the natives between long services in the cathedral and letting off rockets in the streets; the afternoons were entirely devoted to bullfights, four bulls being generously provided each day. Somehow we did not go. In the market place were a group of tiny children playing the only game they knew. That was a mimic bullfight. Every stage was faithfully reproduced. Only a few small boys and girls were not taking part in the game. They had managed to capture a live sparrow, and were enjoying the more fascinating pleasure of twisting off its legs and wings. We should think the patron saint must have felt both pleased and flattered by the spectacle.

The Lady and the Lion.

From The Saturday Review.

It is without a doubt a comforting reflection that we of the closing nineteenth century have emerged from the unsightly chrysalis of an earlier stage, and that the demoralizing gladiatorial shows of the Roman arena, round which thronged unemancipated mankind in its thousands to witness bloody struggles between man and man and listen in rapture to the dying roars of mangled beasts, are the all but forgotten remnants of the various hours of a darker age.

Yet even now a Danish lady has been "doing immense business" at Earl's Court by thrusting her head within the open jaws of a fierce lion, while others of these terrible brutes are made by this dauntless Amazon to leap over flaming bars and to fire toy pistols. And one of these days the end will come. The lady will lose her nerve; one of the lions will note the change; and there will be a panic of horror-stricken spectators, who, if they could but own it, came in the half-whispered hope of something sensational, something over and above the "triumph of mind over matter" promised in return for their shekels.

Bricks or Mortar?

From The Cornhill Magazine.

A well-known M. P., addressing a political meeting some time ago, hoping thereby to create a little enthusiasm among the workingmen, exclaimed: "When the polling day comes you good fellows must stick to me like bricks!" A hardy son of toil, who knew from experience that bricks had no adhesive property, rose in the middle of the hall and said, "You mean like mortar, don't you, sir?" Roars of laughter greeted this correction of the ignorance of the candidate.

A Wet Evening.

Lady Day in Harvest, County Kerry.

The silvern circle of this summer lake,
Each ripple's curl a petal of mother-o'-pearl,
Curves iron-grim, since ruffling winds awake,
And tented mists unfurl.
The kingly shadow of the mountain wall,
That purple and gold flung down with every fold
Across the cystal floor, is vanished all
In greyness blank and cold.
Its lifted peak, that while clear skies o'ershone
With hyacinth crest their bluebell awning broke,
Stoops faintly, grown an old wan-visaged crone
Huddled in her hodden cloak;
Far, far to seek the shining, lost and flown,
As yester-even's smoke.

Yet if to-morrow beam thro' amber rift,
How swiftly bright shall all flash back on sight?
Still water's sheen, high slopes that glint and shift
With sudden lawns of light.
Only in small chequered fields, begun to glow
With burning bloom of haulm and ear and plume,
The glory, blurred away and stricken low,
What torch shall re-illume?
Storm-tangled, drenched, tossed dank on black peat-mire,
Foam-flame of feathery gold—ah, wind and rain
That now conspire, forbear our heart's desire,
And lest our year-long hope lie quelled and slain,
No spark be quenched save that the worlds' Hearthfire
With morn may kindle again.
—JANE BARLOW, in the Athenaeum.

To Church on Sunday in a Boat.

From The North American Review.

One of the most characteristic and most charming incidents in rural Norwegian life is still, as it must alawys have been, to go to church on Sunday in a boat. The parishes are of enormous extent, and it is a common thing for one old priest to have charge of three or four remote churches. Early in the morning, at distant points, the congregation puts out upon the fjord, and nothing is more picturesque than, at the close of the voyage, to see the little flotilla of red brown sails collecting toward the point of worship. When service is held but once in three or four weeks, a short sermon would defraud the congregation. I sat out one of fifty minutes the other day, in a great bare church that was all a-flutter with the enormous white headdresses (or skout) of peasant women.

This sermon seemed lengthy, yet it was only an incident in the service, which lasted four hours; after three of them, however, a stranger may slip out, and will have done wisely if he brings some sandwiches with him to eat under the birch trees by the shore. The churches in these secluded havens, where never a tourist comes, are marvelously large. Behind the church, if we stroll about, we see a crowd of carriols, and many plump white ponies eating their heads off, the mothers with their foals beside them. These people think nothing of coming twenty miles to service, by sea or land, and throughout the interminable office they preserve an earnest and hushed decorum.

Where There Were Many Lord Chancellors.

From "Many Memories of Many People," M. C. M. Simpson.

"He (Lord St. Leonards) told me of an amusing story of his being shut up in the great lunatic asylum near Dublin when he was Irish Chancellor. All went well till he tried to get out, when the officials strenuously opposed his departure. 'But I am the Lord Chancellor,' he said. 'Ah, I dare say,' was the answer; 'we have a many Lord Chancellors here.'"

Stockings Spangled and Spoiled.

From Harper's Bazar.

A letter just received by one of the girls from Paris tells of the most marvelous "nouveautés" in the way of stockings. Not stockings to be worn in the street, or in the daytime at all, in fact, but stockings to be worn with slippers in the evening only. They are of silk or lisle thread, and very much open-worked over the ankle and instep. Sewed on, running lengthwise, are spangles and beads, which graduate in size from the slipper top to the end of the open-work, the largest at the bottom, the smallest at the top. They are very expensive, costing, even in Paris, from $6 to $10 a pair. The spangles and beads are generally in silver or gilt, but can be in colors as well, to correspond with the color of the gown they are worn with. Black stockings look the best when spangled, but they come also in all pale shades, and even in bright red.

"One of the best things about these beautiful stockings is," this girl writes from Paris, "that for just about half what they are selling them at the modistes' and in the shops you can make them yourself." It cannot be difficult to sew the spangles on, and certainly the effect must be lovely. Girls who want to look chic this Winter would better take the hint and get to work spangling. What with painting their gowns, sewing spangles on their stockings, and decorating their mantelpieces, the girls will have a busy time this Winter if they want to be ornamental by learning to be useful.

Faith Healing and Fee Grabbing.

From London Truth.

Some two years ago I was attacked by an affection of the eye, (a detachment of the retina,) an ailment I believe incurable by medical science. I was persuaded to consult the Christian Scientists, which, out of curiosity, I consented to do. I wrote to a Mrs. Ward, then, I believe, "chief prophetess" of the sect in London. I wrote to her, making the following offer: "That in the event of a successful treatment she should receive £200 as remuneration for her services; in the event of a non-successful treatment the nominal fee of 2s. 6d." In answer she wrote that Christian Science did not labor for money, and declined my offer. I wrote again, saying I would be prepared to give this sum (£200) to any charity she might name, she retaining only such remuneration as she thought fit. In answer she replied she "preferred a guinea a week."

Ramie.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

One of the most interesting problems of the day in the utilization of the new fibre material, and one that is attracting the attention of all civilized countries, is the industrial production of that wonderful substance known in the Orient as China grass, in India as rhea, and in Europe and America as ramie. The money spent by governments and by private enterprise throughout the world, in experiments and inventions, in the effort to establish the ramie industry, would make up the total of a princely fortune. Obstacle after obstacle has been overcome in the years of persistent effort, and now we stand before the last barrier, baffled for the time, but still hopeful and with efforts unrelaxed. The difficulty may be stated in a few words: ramie culture will only become a paying industry when an economically successful machine for stripping the fibre has been placed on the market. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to perfect a machine, but no Government fibre expert in the world recognizes that we have such a machine at the present time, though great progress has been made in machine construction.

The world's interest in this fibre began in 1869, when a reward of £5,000 was offered by the Government of India for the best machine with which to decorticate the green stalks. The first exhibition and trial of machines took place in 1872, resulting in utter failure. The reward was again offered, and in 1879 a second official trial was held, at which ten machines competed, though none filled the requirements, and subsequently the offer was withdrawn.

Kirghiz Music.

From "Through Asia," Sven Hedin.

One of the Kirghiz came into my tent, and, squatting down, began to play the kaumuss, a three-stringed instrument played with the fingers. The music was monotonous and of a melancholy cadence, but it harmonized well with the surroundings, and the moods they inspired. In a word, it was typically Asiatic. I sat and listened to it with pleasure, giving my imagination captive to the music, the soft moaning of the night wind, the gentle crackle of the fire. How many and many a night did I not spend thus during the long years that followed, listening to the dreamy sounds of that primitive Kirghiz instrument!

How many a dark, solitary Winter afternoon did I not while away in this foolish fashion! In course of time I grew accustomed to the kaumuss, and derived as much pleasure from it as the Kirghiz did themselves. In fact, I grew fond of it. Its soothing music carried my mind away into the fairy realms of day dreams; my thoughts flew far away to my home amid the dark pine woods of Sweden.

Sharks and the Dead Whale.

From The National Review.

The presence of any large quantity of easily obtainable food is always sufficient to secure the undivided attention of the shark tribe. When "cutting in" whales at sea I have often been amazed at the incredible numbers of these creatures that gather in a short space of time, attracted by some mysterious means from Heaven only knows what remote distances. It has often occurred to us, when whaling in the neighborhood of New Zealand, to get a sperm whale alongside without a sign of a shark below or a bird above. Within an hour from the time of our securing the vast mass of flesh to the ship the whole area within at least an acre has been alive with a seething multitude of sharks, while from every quarter came drifting silently an incalculable host of sea birds, converting the blue surface of the sea into the semblance of a plain of new fallen snow.

The body of a whale before an incision is made in the blubber presents a smooth, rounded surface, almost as hard as india rubber, with apparently no spot where any daring eater could find toothhold. But, oblivious of all else save that internal anguish of desire, the ravening sea-wolves silently writhed in the density of their hordes for a place at the bounteous feast. Occasionally one pre-eminent among his fellows for enterprise would actually set his lower jaw against the black roundness of the mighty carcass and, with a steady sinuous thrust of his lithe tail, gouge out therefrom a mass of a hundredweight or so. If he managed to get away with it, the space left presented a curious corrugated hollow, where the serrated triangular teeth had worried their way through the tenacious substance, telling plainly what vigorous force must have been behind them. But it was seldom that we permitted such premature toll to be taken of our spoil.

The harpooners and officers from their lofty position on the cutting stage slew scores upon scores by simply dropping their keen-edged blubber spades upon the soft crowns of the struggling fish, the only place where a shark is vulnerable to instant death. The weapon sinks into the creature's brain, he gives a convulsive writhe or two, releases his hold and slowly sinks, followed in his descent by a knot of his immediate neighbors, all anxious to provide him with prompt sepulture within their own yearning maws.

Protest of the Kipling-Log Against the Hardness of Their Day's Work.

Here we sit in a thoughtful row,
Conning the wonderful things you know—
Grades and switches and loco-brakes,
Upper-deck stringers and garboard-strakes,
Roaring scuppers, full furnace-draught;
Thrustblock, cylinder, flawed tailshaft.
We have struggled, in very deed,
Master, thy tale is hard to read.

All your talk we have ever heard
Uttered by bat or beast or bird,
Hide or fin, or scale or feather,
Jabbered at high speed and all together—
Give us that over and over again,
But don't make machinery talk like men.
Yea, by our aching heads we plead,
Master, these tales are hard to read.

Then hear our fervent prayer, and as you're strong forswear
These arid technicalities your stylo slings,
Drop over in your wake hotbox and garboard-strake—
Be sure, as we are sure, you're fit for better things.
—R. K. RISK in The Academy.

Clara Barton at Santiago.

Clara Barton in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

"We had been over two months floating about in the Caribbean Sea, and we landed in this harbor upon the 17th day of July, the day of the surrender. It was on Sabbath evening that Admiral Sampson sent me word: 'The mines are lifted from the harbor. All is safe. Will you with the State of Texas proceed, and be the first vessel to approach Santiago? Let us show the people that we have come to help, not to hurt. The first ship of the conquerors' fleet shall take food to the conquered.'

"So our black ship started for the narrow entrance. Just then we noticed away off toward the shore a small craft trying to run under the Morro and enter the harbor. Then we saw her turn suddenly and run away. We took no notice of it at the time; but the next day we were told that the small boat was a newspaper dispatch boat that had determined to be the first to enter the harbor. Admiral Sampson saw her, and immediately sent an ocean greyhound on her track; hence her precipitate retreat.

"On, on we sailed under the great guns of the Morro, past the ruined hulks of the Reina Mercedes and Hobson's Merrimac. The glorious tropic sun was mantling all the hills with gold and bathing all the valleys in peace. Yet on she rode, a black ship bearing comfort. We looked back to see if Sampson would not come riding up the bay as a conqueror. But still he came not. No craft save that one stately black ship, which carried neither gun nor armor. The great Sierras grew more pale, and yet no coming of any vessel but our own. We reached the dock; we moored. No ships were near. In the city the silence of the deep. No armorclads in sight—only a black ship bearing comfort.

"Spontaneously some one on the deck began to sing, 'Praise God from Whom all blessings flow.' The grand old hymn was taken up by the Red Cross staff, by the crew, by every one on board. It showed how full our hearts all were. Then, as if to round it off and make it yet more appropriate, some clear, sweet voice began: 'From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand.' You know the shore formation here is coral, and we sang that hymn with all our souls in it. Then darkness fell and all was still; the tropic night came on, so beautiful and sown with stars. It was a new era in history. So shall they say to future centuries did the Americans conquer Santiago."

Balliol College Chapel.

Sunset: and showering down, in gleaming rain,
Jewel on jewel; amber, amethyst,
And beryl, mixed; while through one stainless pane
The untarnished evening floats in golden mist.

The echoing surf-beat of the chanted psalm
Hath lulled at length, and a deep hush succeeds.
In level tones, smooth, passionless, and calm,
A Scholar the appointed Scripture reads.

And there is rest—not peace. Unquiet souls
By this cool hour not so much soothed as stilled.
Here, in full flood, the tide of manhood rolls:
Its force unspent, its ardor yet unchilled,

Not peace, but rest: a moment's breathing space,
With nerves still quivering from the intenser strain,
They pause, these runners of a noble race,
Ere springing forward on the track again.

For these, like that young poet long ago,
Whom sleeping, France's Princess found so fair
She kissed him with a kiss as pure as snow;
These Truth hath seen and chosen unaware.

And they awake; and join the accustomed strife,
Their brows unbranded by that lip of flame,
And seek to live the world's unconscious life,
Like others; but they are no more the same.

For all those meaner lures that take the crowd,
And such light loves as perish in their birth,
Have lost their magic for these dreamers, vowed,
Henceforward, to a service not of earth.

One hope is iron in their blood. One form
Shines out before, above them; as a star,
Now hid by clouds, now lost in sudden storm,
Emerges in clear heavens, serene and far.

And scarce they mark the roughness of the way:
The poisonous marshes of their life's low land:
Its toilsome heights, where many lions stray:
Its red, interminable wastes of sand.

Ah! not in vain the unceasing, lifelong quest
Of dauntless hearts, that sicken, but endure.
Nor count him hapless, whose unshrinking breast
Keeps to the end its young ideal pure.

Till She, who fled him while he followed Her,
Hearing, behind, those stumbling footsteps fall;
Turn back to meet Her dying worshipper.
And from Her glorious eyes withdraw the veil.
—EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE, in the Spectator.

Old Dundee.

From Good Words.

Where docks now line the river front and merchantmen float, shaggy natives paddled their little craft and fished. They were hardy and adventurous, and, content neither with gathering shellfish on the shore nor with hooking the salmon and sperling, they attacked and captured the larger visitors to the firth, notably the porpoise. They hunted, too, and, with venison from the forests and beyond the Law and fish from the river, no doubt fared sumptuously every day.

These hunters and fishermen lived on Tayside at a period so remote that the most cautious guess concerning it takes on a shade of recklessness. Less than twenty years ago they were found to have left a record of themselves in a rubbish heap known in scientific nomenclature as a "kitchen midden." Raking through the débris of the life primeval disclosed, says Mr. Lamb, "shells of edible mollusks mixed with a quantity of burned wood, pieces of bone artificially split, porpoise bones, deers' horns, and stone implements." No doubt was thus left of the occupation and mode of life of the settlers.

Now comes the remarkable part of the story. The "midden" was covered with earth twelve feet deep, "either detritus or the result of a landslip," and eight feet above it the excavators found twelve stone coffins of the Roman era. "Ages must have elapsed," says the antiquary, "between the time when the Stannergate was inhabited by these early fishermen and the Stone Period, when the interments took place."

A Highly Intelligent Councilman.

From an English Paper.

At a meeting of the Town Council of a North Lincolnshire town a question arose as to the advisability of consecrating a new portion of the cemetery. A member suggested that "it would be best to consecrate it, as he had had his back yard done with it and 'it wore well.'"

The Grocer's Books.

From Chambers's Journal.

"That's the way I've kept my accounts all my life, and my aunt before me," said an illiterate grocer to a county court Judge recently, while holding up a slate upon which were chalk-marks which conjured up memories of our earliest schooldays, with noughts and crosses. "The circles are shillings, and a stroke is sixpence; when the money is paid I rub the marks out." "It looks," remarked the Judge, "like an Egyptian inscription. And in this way you have kept your accounts on the door?" "Yes," promptly replied the litigant; "and I have never before had a dispute over a sixpence." In giving judgment for the plaintiff, the Judge remarked that people should deal at shops where accounts were kept in a more orthodox fashion, and then disputes would not arise.

Triolets to Somebody.

You gave me a rose
When we parted last night—
My tongue nearly froze
When you gave me a rose;
For I did not suppose
That you would—though you might—
You gave me a rose
When we parted last night.

It is precious to me
Is that dear little rose.
You must surely agree
It is precious to me.
For it touched—Don't you see?—
Your dear little nose.
It is precious to me
Is that dear little rose.
—S. SCOTT STIMSON in The Criterion.

Agricultural Prosperity.

From Self-Culture.

If it is a fact, and of that there is no doubt, that the world's "bread-eating" population has increased 18 per cent. since an acre was added to its bread-bearing areas, and that only average acre yields can be expected for any considerable term of years, then the prosperity of American farmers, as well as those of other countries who own the lands they cultivate, is assured so long as there are people with the ability to buy food. Prosperity on the part of the agricultural class assures reasonable prosperity for the nation, as a whole, so long as agriculture furnishes large exportable surpluses of food and fibre and rural workers are in such numbers relatively to the entire working force as to absorb a large proportion of the products of manufacture. We ceased some ten years ago to add materially to the number of farms as well as to the number of cultivated acres.

The new farms added between 1870 and 1890 averaged 95,000 per annum, or the equivalent of an average-sized State, and absorbed and furnished employment for, for all time, a fourth more people than reached our shores during the twenty years. But it must be borne in mind that now instead of new farms furnishing employment for more people than we import, the practical exhaustion of the cultivable portion of the public domain precludes the opening of any considerable number of new farms, and that the greater employment of "labor lessening" devices upon the farms forces a steadily increasing number of rural labor units off the farm and into the ranks of those employed in mine, forge, and factory.

The Evolution of a Paris Gown.

From Scribner's Magazine.

The Paris gown, that bursts full blown on the eye of the client, is not, as the public believe, a creation of the great dressmaker himself, nor is the great dressmaker responsible for the fashion. This model gown is the result of an almost infinite collaboration. Up in the garrets of the criss-cross streets live a modest class of artists that make projects.

They get their inspiration from old portraits at the Louvre, at Versailles, from elegant women in the driveways of the Bois, or from some hazard. They modify, develop, combine, following a drift which they do not control, till they have produced a novel idea that the public is likely to accept, and that is therefore salable. Their projects are fixed in sketches, and they are known as marchands de croquis. Others of these specialists make up their projects in cloth, and are known as marchands de modeles. These occupy a more important rank than the first, since the models form a demonstration that the ideas can be realized. The model merchant is in relation with the manufacturers, who provide her with the new materials they have imagined, and whose interest it is to have their "truck" presented to the great dressmaking houses and so launched on the market.

The Retreat from Moscow.

From "Mémoires of Sergent Bourgogne."

It was on November the 25th, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, when we saw the head of the column. The first we saw were Generals, a few of whom were on horseback, but the majority on foot. The latter painfully dragged themselves along, almost all having their feet frozen and bound up in rags and pieces of sheepskin, and dying of hunger. We then saw what was left of the cavalry of the Guard. The Emperor came next on foot, with a stick in his hand. He was muffled up in a large capote lined with fur, and wore on his head an amaranthine velvet cap edged with black foxskin. On his right marched, also on foot, King Murat; on his left, Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy; then Marshals Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel; Ney, Mortier, Lefebvre, and other Marshals and Generals, whose corps had been partly destroyed.

They were followed by 700 to 800 officers and sub-officers, marching in order and bearing in the greatest silence the eagles of the regiments to which they had belonged and that had so often led them to victory. They were the remnant of over 60,000 men. My poor Picart, who had not seen the army for a month, gazed on silently, but his convulsive movements showed only too well what he felt. I saw big tears roll down the cheeks and fall on his mustache, from which icicles were hanging. Then, turning to me: "Really, compatriot, I do not know whether I am asleep or awake. I weep because I have seen our Emperor marching on foot, a stick in his hand, he that was so great and who made us so proud!"

Emin Pasha's Consolation.

From "Emin Pasha: His Life and Work."

"Amidst all my recent troubles and trials I have had one great consolation; I have discovered a largish eat, hitherto unknown to naturalists; it will arouse considerable interest in Europe."

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has activity. Quotations generally show strength. Net changes for the week just closed are not altogether on the side of advances, but no feature of the current market surpasses the refusal of the real holders of stocks to let go and sell out. Daily sales on the Stock Exchange reflect to small extent any liquidation in actual ownership. Speculative holders make sales, and there has been a free putting out of short stocks by the speculative contingent; but the rank and file of the investing public stand still, content in their confidence that current market values are warranted by intrinsic values, that although pressure may for a time be showing there is bound to be eventual betterment. Thus it is that though conspicuous stocks are rammed and jammed continually, their quotations fall off slightly. People disposed to own stocks and able to own them are buyers. It is the speculative contingent which sells, and almost the speculative contingent alone.

Wall Street sentiment is not altogether bullish. Among the veteran traders of the Street bearishness is rather popular and the bearish sentiment grows. It is the professional idea that present tendencies must be measured by past accomplishments, and along this narrow line it is easy to find warrant for the expectation that sharp setbacks are due.

It has been many years since such a security market situation as the present has appeared. Over and over again we have had bright prospects, cheerful possibilities, encouraging probabilities; but close following every such favorable outlook there has come the dark intrusion of disappointment through a market smash. Old measurements are not safe measurements. The stock market status at the moment is to be compared with none that Wall Street has had in a decade. Professional Wall Street hoots this idea and sells stocks short. If professional Wall Street be right recent improvement ought to be wiped out quickly—immediately. And it is not unlikely that we shall forthwith have tests in the market prompted by this professional wisdom.

During the past week transactions on the Stock Exchange averaged about 600,000 shares a day, figures much beyond ordinary recent totals. Net changes for the week do not all show upon the side of advances, some substantial declines being recorded; but in significant ways the general market disclosed hardening processes. In investment stocks demand and advances were assertive. Stocks like Northwest preferred and Omaha preferred went up many points on absorbing purchases, 600 shares of Northwest preferred being sufficient to cause an increased market value of 11 full points. Such movements are more than ordinarily suggestive. Incidentally it is made clear that the bond market is swept clean of bargains. The real investor is, perforce, obliged to turn to stocks for profitable opportunities. Reflection of this new feature in the situation makes distinct impression.

Some setbacks have come. This is always so in a natural bull market, but the situation as a whole is better for the reaction recorded. In some quarters overbuying was palpable. Speculators taking extra hazardous risks help no market's development, and processes which shake them out are not hurtful to the market as a whole.

Underlying conditions are good conditions. Practically in every business department throughout the country favorable factors are dominant. In a few exceptional cases betterment has not yet appeared, bad conditions remaining unchanged; but in a majority of cases, a very large majority, the outlook is encouraging beyond all that has been forecast.

Continuing foreign demands for American breadstuffs make the grain market and the Western business situation generally better than counted upon. In the iron trade all past production records are eclipsed, and though at the moment Wall Street worries somewhat over the failure of a pool in steel-rail making, actual iron and steel trade returns warrant confidence, even enthusiasm. As iron goes so stocks must go—thus the dictum of Jay Gould, to which Wall Street is devoted. If this rule be now safe to follow, believers in security market values have little to apprehend. Fights for a little time appearing among manufacturers of steel rails or in any other iron trade quarter are bound soon to be amicably settled; where consuming demands run beyond production, manufacturers will not long quibble or snarl, for, after all, money-making is a pleasanter pastime.

Foreign interests extend in American securities. On some days during the past week free sales of some stocks were made for the accounts of London and Berlin, but on balance foreign purchases have predominated. It is not so much that European traders are figuring in the daily ups and downs of New York Stock Exchange quotations, but what counts more is that practically every Wall Street banking house with important foreign connections has been commissioned to pick up liberal amounts of good stocks and bonds for shipment abroad. The extent to which this development goes cannot be easily estimated, but it is of much more consequence than popularly understood. At most European financial centres money is tighter than it is here, but this does not offset attractiveness centring in the American security situation. Europe has become practically bare of American shares and mortgages, while in many ways such securities have been advancing continually to higher quality records. The tremendous growth of international trade balances in favor of the United States counts as one effective influence in directing the attention of European investors toward this country, while the substantial intrinsic gains shown in our corporation properties have become more and more strikingly clear. Somewhat shown is the new European tendency by the London dispatch of yesterday, which said:

"Messrs. Speyer, the bankers, have issued $10,000,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California at 105, and the issue is subscribed six times over, thus: $20,000,000 in London, $25,000,000 in Amsterdam, and $20,000,000 in Germany."

Unusual in recent years have been chronicles like this. Significance is in it inspiriting to the furthest degree.

Some disturbing factors intrude, however, upon the security market situation. It is not agreeable news that Western railways of the first importance are at odds again, that rate cutting increases. Especially harsh is the disclosure that dominant interests in a great property like the Northern Pacific are in disagreement and that matters of corporation policy are dividing insiders into factions more or less aggressive. But controversies of this kind are subject to quick settlements when reasonable business men with large interests are upon both sides. A graver Wall Street disturbance centres in the situation of some of the over-boomed trust stocks like Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust, where trade fights consume profits, and where blind pool mysteries are full of threats against the safety of investors—insiders having unloaded.

Cheapness of money helps the bull side of the whole market—is its chief help—next to the dominant fact that popular sentiment is bullish, that the public is disposed to get into Wall Street again, and seems even to be becoming enthusiastically speculative.

SATURDAY.

A further reactionary tendency characterized yesterday's stock market, and throughout the two hours of business prices were inclined to be heavy. Especially in the early trading was weakness shown, many conspicuous shares declining sharply in the first half hour. Traders were more aggressive in their selling operations than for some time, and there was also continued profit taking in many quarters.

***

At the opening of the market, the Federal Steel issues were sensationally weak and active, apprehensions over the failure of steel rail pool plans showing in this way. Much of the selling of these shares, however, was evidently for the short account. The reported quarrels between the managements of the Pacific properties were also effective in the shares of those roads, the Northern Pacifics and Union Pacifics breaking sharply in the first hour. Buying of these stocks, however, was called good, while the heaviest sales came from professional quarters.

***

Toward the close of business supporting orders made their appearance, and it became apparent that important interests were taking care of their own properties. The Gangers, People's Gas, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, Denver preferred, and other prominent stocks were quick to recover early losses, and in some instances to make new ground. The market closed firm in tone, with those shares which were notably weak in the first hour showing substantial recoveries from their lowest.

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The weekly bank statement was somewhat of a surprise. Instead of showing a further decrease in surplus reserves, as was predicted, that item made a gain of $1,655,000. The banks gained $4,000,000 in cash. Deposits increased more than $9,400,000 and loans increased nearly $5,900,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $213,000,000, or nearly $17,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $786,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $693,000,000.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $8,500 3s, coupon, at 105½@105⅝, and $600 do, small, at 105⅛.

***

In State bonds, $10,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 108¾; $17,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 94½, and $400 do, small, at 94½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅜	Kan. City, P. & G.	1¾
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Manhattan Con.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
B. & O., all in. pd.	¾	National Biscuit	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Delaware & Hudson	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Internat. Paper pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Malting Co.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Brunswick City	1	National Lead Co.	⅞
Canadian Pacific	¾	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Rio G. West. pf.	1
Federal Steel	½	Standard Dist. pf.	¾
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. S. W. inc. B.	1	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s.	1
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1	T. C. & I. 1st Birm.	1
Lit. R. & M. 1st, t. r.	1	Va. Midland gen.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1		

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Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $186,203,975; balance, $8,832,735; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $407,203.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅜@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs are quoted at 5.23⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94 1-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—50@75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount, selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading first preferred, ⅜, to 20⅜; Reading, ⅛, to 8½, and Southern Railway, ⅛, to 9⅞. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 85½; Pennsylvania, ¾, to 60¼; Atchison preferred, ½, to 45⅜; Northern Pacific, ½, to 40⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 61⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 35½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¾, to 77; New York Central, ⅜, to 120½; Erie, ⅜, to 14; Southern Railway preferred, ½, to 39; Chesapeake and Ohio, ½, to 23½; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 16; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 22⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, ¼, to 56¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 69½; Atchison, ⅛, to 16¼, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 115⅞. British consols declined 3-16, to 110 1-16 for money, and ⅛, to 110 3-16 for the account.

The Imperial Bank of Germany advanced its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,397,370. The imports of specie were $125,083 and the exports of specie $844,662.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

E. & C. Randolph offer at 98 flat $250,000 Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company first general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due April 1, 1942. The company reports for the year ended June 30 last the surplus of $127,472 over its fixed charges. The gross earnings for the first seven months of the current year show an increase of $72,000, or about 7 per cent. The property is administered by the Standard Oil Company.

THE PROSPEROUS WEST.

President Otto T. Bannard of the Continental Trust Company returned to the city last week after a business trip to the Central West. Mr. Bannard comes back most favorably impressed with the business developments which came under his notice in that section, and he expresses himself regarding them in a manner that shows his confidence that betterment—betterment from which the East is obtaining its due share—is felt not only in the commercial centres which he visited, but throughout the West generally. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Bannard yesterday said:

"My stay in the West, although but a brief one, sufficed to bring under my observation numerous indications of that prosperity which was predicted months ago by so many mercantile and financial authorities. Business events west of the Allghanies have been pregnant with results of importance to every American commercial community, and an activity has been reached which is beyond the highest anticipations of those whose inspiriting forecasts were considered largely overdrawn at the time they were made.

"During the past two years great things have happened for American agriculturists. They have had from the marketing of two good crops a return which seems really extraordinary, enabling them with suddenness, as it were, to clear off debts that but a little while ago had promised to be a heavy burden on them for years to come. Prosperity has also taken the farmer from the practice of economies no longer compulsory on him. Our farmers are purchasers of the products of manufacture and depositors in our banks. Their new conditions have been, and still are, a leading factor in promoting increase in general business and bringing about a state of affairs which has improved the credits of merchants and traders all over the country.

"As far as I had opportunity to judge, it would appear that the policy of laying in small stocks, which so many merchants in the smaller cities have pursued, has resulted in fairly depleting stores of merchandise. This not only makes way for a renewal of orders, but it is expected that larger quantities will be bought in anticipation of advancing prices. A trade movement of this sort would probably create some temporary excitement in the centres of distribution, but from present indications it is hardly likely that there will be over-buying of goods.

"Improvement travels from the farm to the city. Workers in the industries are getting better employment, and there is more profitable business to be done by the enterprising capitalist. Stores long untenanted begin to fill up again and new workshops are being erected. In some Western cities, Sioux City and Omaha, for instance, there is improvement in the renting of property. As competition of this kind becomes keener real estate values will show appreciation. Up to the present, however, there has not been any advance in rentals. In the packing business considerable extensions are being made in both these cities to meet the needs of the trade.

"There is a fair business demand for money, but I do not regard it as unusual. Time loans will very probably be on a larger scale than heretofore. Reviving trade will naturally result in better rates and put into profitable use money that is now lying idle. I do not, however, look for any material stiffening of the interest rate on loans. Appreciation of security values is predicted in some quarters. I am inclined to think that this will proceed slowly and moderately. It may be substantially in evidence next year. Moderate progress in this direction will be made while business indications continue favorable.

"From every point of view the outlook is excellent. We have seen the beginnings of good times—a better employment of labor and a better demand for every kind of merchandise. Business is in a very healthy condition and no threatening cloud appears on the financial horizon. Our people are pretty well out of debt, and the country has assumed international importance as a creditor in the mercantile world."

A TIME TO BUY.

Discussing the business and financial situation with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Theodore W. Myers, former Controller of New York City, and now head of the Stock Exchange house of Theodore W. Myers & Son, said yesterday:

"The country has never been in a more prosperous condition than it is to-day, and there is very little doubt that before many years the United States will occupy as important a position in financial and commercial circles as England has held for the past century or more. We are certainly the first country in the world for breadstuffs, and the great steps we have taken in the past few years in mechanical and general manufacturing industries have caused foreign countries to seek our manufacturing goods, where before we were entirely dependent on them. Our wheat is being exported to all parts of the Continent, and the great progress we have made in the steel and iron industries has created a large demand from abroad. This demand is not only confined to steel and iron, but other branches of our manufactures are being exported in large quantities, so that to-day our exports are largely in excess of our imports.

"What this means for the country, and especially for our railroad securities, can hardly be appreciated. It means a plethora of money, large imports of gold, where before we exported it, and it assures for a long while to come easy rates of interest. At present the ruling rate of money on first-class mortgages and collateral averages 3½ to 4 per cent., and idle money will seek investment in first-class railroad securities, which have already been largely taken for investment, and yield a better return on moneys so invested.

"Abroad railway securities yielding 3½ to 3 per cent. are selling for above our 5 and 6 per cent. stocks and bonds, and foreigners who begin to appreciate the sound basis on which all our railway systems have been placed the past years will repurchase all the securities which the silver agitation had induced them to sell. The prosperity of our railroads is well evidenced by the increase in dividends by some of our principal systems, and the placing on a dividend basis of several roads which only a short while ago were bankrupt.

"While these conditions have given Wall Street a rise which brought prices to a higher level than has been seen in years, I feel that many of these securities will sell much higher. Roads with such prospects as Atchison preferred, Union Pacific common and preferred, and Northern Pacific common and preferred, are destined to see higher prices. Money was virtually poured in by the receivers of the above to improve the properties, and they were practically turned over to the managers as new roads. The large expenditures by the receivers will enable the Directors to reduce expenses, and stockholders from now on will reap the benefits of such expenditures.

"Everything is propitious for a higher market, and in the near future I expect to see the most prosperous times Wall Street has ever enjoyed. It seems to me there has never been a better time to buy securities for an appreciable advance, and I would favor the lower-priced stocks and junior bonds to the high-priced grangers and trunk lines."

OVERSPECULATION A DANGER.

Mr. Turner A. Beall, Vice President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, in a talk with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, expressed the opinion that the business outlook is generally encouraging and that from overspeculation alone can come reaction in the security markets. Mr. Beall said:

"I am convinced that the investment security situation is full of encouraging features. All good investments have at present a ready market, and there is brisk bidding for them. Quite a scarcity of offerings of first-class bonds is noticeable and municipal bonds are almost unobtainable.

"A better demand for money has been gradually making its appearance. Somewhat stiffened rates for call loans has also naturally resulted from the large volume of speculation which has taken place since election results became known. In the industrial world consolidations continue to be announced. To such combinations may also be attributed the drawing of funds from banks. Manufacturers have learned that reduced cost in the production of goods and a consequently larger distribution of profits follow such methods of doing business.

"Trade goes on improving throughout the country. Reports received here in this office from merchants and financiers with whom we are regularly in correspondence in every section agree in the assertion that a continuing business advance is hoped for. It is apparent, too, that the East is commanding her due share of the general prosperity. The business enterprises in our immediate vicinity are making substantial advances in profitable transactions.

"The outlook, in fact, is exceedingly bright all around, and I anticipate great prosperity in the future, providing too much speculation is not indulged in on the Stock Exchange or in the overloading of merchandise for speculative purposes."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Wheat during the past week in the Chicago and local markets held its own, in spite of periods of dull trading and manipulation. Its position last evening was one of singular firmness, in view of some more definite news to hand of the crop of the Argentine Republic, to be reaped a month hence, which puts its export surplus at 40,000,000 bushels, and the practical ending of railroad congestions and car famines, which have resulted in bringing into service 80,000 new cars for all freight purposes and in the rushing of large supplies to primary points. With these bear factors was the impetus given to the chief cereal by the extraordinary strength of corn, due to unfavorable weather on the maize belt and the conviction that the crop cannot grade over two-thirds of the grain to make it pass muster by such rigid scrutiny as that of a Danish inspector.

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The course of the wheat futures during the week at Chicago and New York is seen in these tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
December	65⅞	66⅜	66⅜	65⅝	66⅝	66½	66⅝
May	66⅜	66⅝	66	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	66

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
December	74¼	74¾	74⅝	74⅜	74	73¾	73⅞
May	71⅜	71⅝	71	71⅓	70⅞	71⅛	71¼

This exhibit shows the trend of the Chicago market in the decline of the May option to crossing the December level and the discount in New York in this future. In Chicago, December advanced 1c in the week and May declined ⅛c. Nov. 12 May was ¾c over December; yesterday it was ⅝c below it, while in New York Nov. 12 December was 2⅞c above May, and Nov. 19 2⅝c was the margin. The real closing quotations in both markets yesterday were at the high record of the day. In the local privileges market yesterday afternoon December calls were 74¼@74⅜c, and puts 73⅝c, a very narrow field for speculation.

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The features of the wheat market at its close yesterday were chiefly bullish. There had during the week been good and constant foreign buying and active negotiations for acceptances, and Saturday's cash transactions for New York figured for over 500,000 bushels. The general situation was a balancing of demand and supply—small stocks and a bumper world harvest evening matters up. There has been no building up of reserves here or in Europe so far. The large, nervous short interest has up to the present found the promising Winter wheat situation a dead issue in the face of absorption through exporting, home consumption, and urgent milling needs. The visible supply is still at low-record mark—13,000,000 bushels less than in 1897 and 43,000,000 bushels less than in 1896. Then, again, the unprecedented open weather has been so favorable to water carrying that it has held down Northwestern accumulations, which are surely decreasing through the demand for grist. Cereals and their dependencies show no tendency to lower quotations. Cash wheat at 76c is but 1c lower than a month ago. Cash corn at 38⅜c is ⅛c higher than on Oct. 19 last, and cash oats at 30¼c are 1¾c higher than on that date and 3¾c over the price of a year ago. Dependent commodities hold firm. Flour at $3.95 is but 5c lower than in October; lard is 17½c lower, but 70c higher than last year, and pork holds firm at $8.75, 25c higher than at same date in 1897.

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The views expressed in the following extracts from a market letter of Bartlett, Frazier & Co. are generally regarded as sound:

"Everybody has been getting cheap wheat, particularly the foreigner, who awakened to the fact that he, too, has a lot of empty bins to fill, and that he must buy the wheat to fill them at any price. Russia and other exporting countries must replenish their reserves, as well as the United States, and when this is done it is a question of considerable interest to us as to the amount of wheat there will be to spare out of the 1898 crop.

"Wall Street talks about prosperity, but there can be no great amount of prosperity with wheat under 70 cents and corn under 35 cents. If the outsider can be made to realize that prosperous times in general merchandise must necessarily wait upon prosperous times for the farmer, and that wheat, corn, pork, and provisions must advance before the farmer can become a free buyer, and, furthermore, that not since 1891 have the cash demands for grain from abroad been so legitimate and healthy, he cannot fail to take advantage of the opportunity to come into the market with buying power enough to run in a large and persistent bear interest and then bring about a rapid and marked advance in values."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	135	136
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	113¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	140	145
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40¼
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95¾	98¼
Union Ferry	43¾	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¾
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	27½
Amsterdam preferred	66	66½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18	18½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91½	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	104¾
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	315	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	133	139
Standard Gas pf.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	95
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	79
Continental Tobacco common	38	38¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	81½	82
Glucose common, ex dividend	65¾	66
Glucose pf., ex dividend	107	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Knickerbocker Ice common	50	52
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	76	77½
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93¾	94¼
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	410	411
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169¼	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

ELGIN, JOLIET & EAST. RY.
1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds.
Pittsburg, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis
Consol. Mtge., Series A and B, 4½% Gold Bonds.
Toledo, Walhonding Val. and O.
Gen'l Mtge. Guaranteed Gold 4%.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Real Estate Gold 4s.
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago and St. Louis
Cin., Wabash & Mich. Div. 1st Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds.
Louisville & Nashville
Gen'l Mtge. Gold 6s. Mobile & Montgomery 1st Mtge. Gold 4½s.
Cincinnat, Hamilton & Dayton
Cin., Dayton & Ironton 1st Mtge. Gold 5s.
Philadelphia & Reading
Terminal 1st Mtge. Gold 5s. Consol. Mtge. 6s and 7s.
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa
1st Mtge. 5% Refunding Gold Bonds.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois
1st Mtge. S. F. 6s.
Norfolk & Western
New River Division 1st Mtge. Gold 6s.
Second Ave. R. R. Co., New York,
Consolidated Mtge. Guar. Gold 5s.
Southern Boulevard R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 5s.
Mil. Electric Railway & Light Co.
Consolidated Mtge. Gold 5s.
Equitable Gas Light Co., New York,
Consolidated Mtge. Gold 5s.
AND OTHER DESIRABLE INVESTMENT SECURITIES FOR SALE, IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND PRICES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS,
41 Wall Street - - - - - - New York

5% GOLD BONDS

We offer, subject to sale, at 95 and interest, a limited number First Mortgage Five Per Cent. 30 Year Sinking Fund Gold Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each of the
VIRGINIA ELECTRIC CO., NORFOLK, VA.
This company has an exclusive contract for light in this city of 55,000 inhabitants, which, besides being a port of entry, is rapidly becoming a railroad centre.
Statement of the company to October 1, as well as physical and accounting examination by The Audit Company of New York, open for inspection, both of which will convince investors of the absolute safety of the investment.
As only a limited number of these bonds are for sale, an early response is necessary, Bonds being delivered in accordance with date

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 19, 1889.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7⅛	33⅜	450	American Cotton Oil..	33	33	32⅞	33	− ½
85⅜	86½	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	86	86	86	86	− ¼
31	31½	200	American Malting Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	− ½
82¼	83½	3	Am. Malting Co. pf...	82½	82½	82½	82½	.....
140	145	8	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
11¾	12	400	American Spirits Mfg.	11½	11½	11¼	11½	.....
122¾	122⅞	9,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	121⅞	122½	121⅞	122¼	+1⅜
111½	112	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	+ ½
31⅝	32	340	Am. Steel & Wire.....	32	32	32	32	− ⅛
138	138½	3,480	American Tobacco ...	138	138¾	138	138½	+ ⅝
127	129	10	American Tobacco pf.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	.....
38½	39	4	Ann Arbor pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	.....
15¾	16	2,100	At., T. & S. F.	15⅜	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	21,445	At., T. & S. F. pf....	44¼	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅝
52¾	52⅝	3,130	B. & O., all in. pd....	51⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜	+ ¾
38	38½	2,000	B. & O., when iss.	38	38¾	38	38¾	+ ¼
73	73½	700	B. & O. pf., when iss.	73¼	73½	73	73½	.....
6¾	7	2,300	B. & O. Southw. pf...	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅞	+ ¼
4⅞	4⅝	600	Bay State Gas	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
69	69⅜	9,665	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	69⅜	68	69	.....
125½	127	25	Brooklyn Union Gas..	127	127	127	127	.....
8¼	9	200	Brunswick City	8	8	8	8	−1
83½	85⅝	1,200	Canadian Pacific	83⅝	85⅝	83⅝	85⅝	− ¾
22¾	23	900	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22½	22¾	22¼	22⅜	− ⅛
159	160	650	Chicago & Alton.....	160	160	159⅞	160	.....
118¾	118⅞	6,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	118	118½	118	118½	+ ½
57¾	58	570	Chicago & East. Ill..	58¾	58½	58	58½	+ ½
108½	109	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ½
15⅝	15¾	4,600	Chicago Great West..	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅝	− ⅛
47½	48	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48	48	47¾	48	.....
29⅝	30⅛	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30	30	30	30	− ⅛
112¾	113	10,430	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112⅝	113	112½	112⅞	+ ⅛
162½	164	118	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	163⅜	163⅜	163	163	.....
139¼	139⅝	2,215	Chicago & Northw....	137¾	139⅜	137¾	139¼	+1¾
107⅝	108⅛	5,820	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107¾	108⅜	107¾	108	+ ⅜
8	9	20	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8	8	8	8	−1
32	33	125	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	.....
16¼	16½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
22½	23	50	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
6¾	7	165	Colorado Midland	6¾	6½	6¼	6¼	.....
186	187	200	Consolidated Gas	186	186	186	186	−1
47½	47¾	25	Consolidated Ice	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	.....
90	94	23	Consolidated Ice pf ..	91	91	90	90	.....
92¼	92⅝	200	Int. Paper pf.....	92¾	92¾	92	92	+ ½
34½	36	103	Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	− ½
18½	19	1,575	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	17½	19½	17¾	19¼	+1⅝
93	94	3	Laclede Gas pf	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
63½	65⅞	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65	65	65	65	+2½
60½	60⅝	4,190	Louisville & Nashville.	60	60⅝	59⅞	60½	.....
94⅝	94⅞	7,415	Manhattan Con.	94½	95¼	93⅜	94⅝	+ ¾
174½	174⅝	2,065	Metropolitan St. Ry..	173½	174⅝	173	174⅝	+ ⅝
94	95	37	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	.....
33½	33⅝	475	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	− ½
36½	36⅝	2,865	Missouri Pacific	36⅝	36⅝	36	36½	.....
38¾	39	745	National Biscuit Co...	38¾	39	38¾	39	+⅞
100	101¼	732	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	99⅞	100	99⅝	100	+ ¾
35½	35⅝	170	National Lead Co.....	34⅝	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
6¼	6⅝	1,200	National Linseed Oil...	6½	6½	6	6	.....
100	100½	200	New Jersey Air Brake..	100	100	100	100	.....
117½	117⅝	1,605	New York Central	117½	118⅜	117⅛	117⅞	+ ⅜
54⅜	54⅞	150	Norfolk & West. pf....	54½	54½	54½	54½	− ⅜
6⅞	7	200	North American	7	7	7	7	.....
39⅞	40	16,900	Northern Pacific	39⅜	40⅛	39¼	39⅞	.....
75⅜	75⅝	2,543	Northern Pacific pf ..	74⅝	75⅝	74⅜	75⅛	.....
15⅞	15⅝	200	Ontario & Western....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	− ⅛
42	45	200	Pacific Coast	43	43	43	43	−1
38⅝	38⅞	1,422	Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
117¾	117⅝	2,531	Pennsylvania R. R....	117⅜	118	117⅜	117⅝	− ⅛
108¾	109¼	8,815	People's Gas, Chicago.	108	109½	108¾	109⅜	+ ⅝
67⅝	67¾	450	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	.....
138½	139⅛	322	Pull. Palace Car Co..	139⅜	139⅝	139	139	.....
16⅜	16⅝	1,329	Reading	16⅛	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ¼
39⅞	40	800	Reading 1st pf	39¾	40	39¾	40	.....
18⅞	19	200	Reading 2d pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
63	63	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	63	63	63	63	−1
7⅝	7¾	330	St Louis & San Fran.	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	− ⅛
65¾	66	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+ ¼
31⅜	33⅛	75	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ¼
13⅞	14⅜	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+1
85¼	85⅝	50	St. Paul & Omaha.....	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85½	.....
26⅜	26⅝	1,000	Southern Pacific	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅝
9⅛	9⅜	875	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	.....
37⅞	38	1,840	Southern Railway pf..	37¾	38	37¾	37⅞	− ⅛
22¾	23	500	Standard Distilling ...	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	− ⅜
73¾	74	500	Standard Distilling pf.	74	74¼	74	74	− ¼
6¾	7	310	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¼	7	7	.....
29½	30	1,775	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29½	30	29¼	30	.....
15⅝	15⅞	800	Texas Pacific	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	5,275	Union Pacific	34	34⅝	33½	34⅝	− ⅛
67⅝	67¾	11,098	Union Pacific pf.....	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅜	.....
6	6⅛	350	U.P., D. & G.,ist in.pd.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
44	45¾	120	United States Express.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	− ⅛
66¾	67	1,205	U. S. Leather pf.....	66⅝	67	66¾	66¾	− ½
41⅝	42⅛	355	United States Rubber..	41½	41¾	41½	41½	− ½
104⅞	105	460	U. S. Rubber pf.....	104½	105	104½	105	.....
7⅝	8	100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
22⅝	22⅞	2,150	Wabash pf	22⅝	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
98	98¾	557	Western Union Tel....	93	98¾	93	93½	.....
37⅝	38	50	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	37½	38	37½	37⅝	.....
18⅝	19	100	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Sales.....		237,942						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s 2,000 ..... 102¾
Atch. Top & San F. 4,000 85
Adjustment 4s 5,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73¾
2,000 ..... 73⅝
Col. Midland 2-4s 10,000 ..... 58⅞
6,000 59
Et. L. & C. B. S div 5s 20,000 74
1,000 102
Erie gen lien 4s 3,000 72
5,000 ..... 72⅜
Ev & T H gen 5s 10,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97⅜
18,000 ..... 97⅝
2,000 98
5,000 ..... 97¾
10,000 ..... 97⅝
7,000 ..... 78½
10,000 79
5,000 ..... 78⅝
G Bay & W deb. B 7,000 5
G., H. & S. A. M ex & Pac div 5s 7,000 ..... 98½
10,000 ..... 98⅝
M & T Con G M 4s 7,000 ..... 85¾
When issued 9,000 ..... 85⅞
Hous. & Tex. Cent. St Louis div 3s 8,000 80
St L div 3½s 10,000 ..... 95¼
Ind., B. & Iowa 1st 6,000 ..... 103¾
Int & G N 2d 3,000 ..... 90¾
5,000 ..... 90⅝
2,000 ..... 90¾
Int & G N 3d 3,000 59
K C & Pac 1st 5,000 74
K C., F. S. & G 1st 2,000 71
3,000 72
Kenty Cent 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 90½
Kings. & El 1st 2,000 ..... 50½
Lehigh & W-B coals assented 3,000 98
Little R. & M 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000 34
Louis. Ev & St L consol 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs 3,000 50
10,000 51
Louis & Nash unified 4s 4,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93⅝
Met St Ry gen 5s 10,000 117
Mex Inter 1st 4s 10,000 80
M, L S & W 1st 10,000 137
6,000 ..... 110¼
20,000 ..... 110½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 15,000 ..... 110½
So Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 102¼
Standard R & T inc 5,000 ..... 20½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birm Div 1st 1,000 97
Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000 47
Tol & O Cent 1st 1,000 105
Tol, Peo & W 4s 5,000 78
T, St L & K G 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 ..... 89½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs 1,000 91
Union Pac 4s 41,000 ..... 100⅞
1,500 101
19,000 101
38,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 101
1,000 ..... 101¼
U P, Den & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 100,000 ..... 81½
25,000 ..... 81⅝
5,000 ..... 81¼
Va Midland G M 5,000 ..... 108½
2,000 ..... 108¾
Wabash 2d 5s 22,000 91
5,000 ..... 91½
23,000 ..... 91¾
Wabash deb, Ser B 10,000 34
5,000 ..... 34½
5,000 ..... 34⅜
West Sh gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 111½
Wheeling & L E gen 5s 1,000 ..... 97¾
10,000 98
10,000 ..... 97⅝
Wilkes & East 1st 1,000 113
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000 ..... 61¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000 55
W U col tr 5s 1,000 81
W, St L & P 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
St L & S F G M 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
St L & S F G M 6s 3,000 ..... 121½
St L Southw 1st 9,000 ..... 80¾
St L Southw 2d inc 5,000 35
San A & A Pass 4s 5,000 ..... 74⅜
5,000 ..... 74½
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000 93
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000 ..... 110¼
15,000 ..... 110½
So Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 102¼
Standard R & T inc 5,000 ..... 20½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birm Div 1st 1,000 97
Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000 47
Tol & O Cent 1st 1,000 105
Tol, Peo & W 4s 5,000 78
T, St L & K G 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 ..... 89½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs 1,000 91
Union Pac 4s 41,000 ..... 100⅞
1,500 101
19,000 101
38,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 101
1,000 ..... 101¼
U P, Den & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 100,000 ..... 81½
25,000 ..... 81⅝
5,000 ..... 81¼
Va Midland G M 5,000 ..... 108½
2,000 ..... 108¾
Wabash 2d 5s 22,000 91
5,000 ..... 91½
23,000 ..... 91¾
Wabash deb, Ser B 10,000 34
5,000 ..... 34½
5,000 ..... 34⅜
West Sh gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 111½
W N Y & Penn gen 5-4s 20,000 55
W U col tr 5s 1,000 113
Wilkes & East 1st 3,000 ..... 96½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000 ..... 61¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000 55
Sales..... $1,623,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...	Consol. Coal	50	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
3s, r., 1918	105⅞	105¾	Den. & R. G.	15⅞	16	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	80
6s, c., 1918	105⅞	105¾	D. M. & F. D.	16	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33¾	34½
6s, 1918, small	105	106	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	89	...	Norfolk Southern.	55	65
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112	Detroit Gas	60	62	Nor. & West	14	16
4s, r., 1925	126⅝	127¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	7¾	Ont. Mining	4	7
5s, r., 1925	127	127⅜	Eighth Avenue	350	...	Ore. R. & N.	50	56
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112⅜	Ev. & T. H.	31½	33	Ore. R. & N. pf.	74	76½
5s, c., 1904	111⅜	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	61	63	Ore. Short Line	29	31
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	...	Flint & P. M. pf.	42	43	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	82½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	...	Ft. W. & R. G.	13	14½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	50	62
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	...	H. B. Claflin	93½	...	Panama Canal	325	...
			Hawaiian Sugar	46	50½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Adams Express	109	111	Homestake	57	...	Peo. & Eastern.	3	5
Alb. & Sus.	185	...	Ill. Cent. L.	99	99¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
American Coal	120	140	Iowa Central	9¼	10	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	...
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	35	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	...
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	35	36	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	10
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf.	87¾	88	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Am. T. & C.	95	97	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Quicksilver pf.	6	6½
Ann Arbor	154	156	Keok. & West.	29	32	Rens. & Saratoga	165	...
Beech Creek	100¾	102	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	...
Boston A. L. pf.	106	109	Laclede Gas	48	49	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P.	28	35	Lake Shore	193	195	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	68	75	Long Island	49	52	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56½	58½
Bur., C. R. & N.	85	...	Mahoning Coal R.	120	...	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17¼	18½
Canada Southern.	51¼	51⅝	Mah. Coal. R. pf.	105	...	St. L. S. W.	5⅝	6
Central Pacific	27¼	28	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	St. L. S. W. pf.	22½	23½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	...	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	St. P. & Duluth.	22½	25
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	74¾	76	Mexican Cent.	4⅞	5	St. P. & D. pf.	91	92
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	9½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1	St. P., M. & M.	172	175
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	30	Michigan Central.	108	109	St. P. & O. pf.	167	170
Chi. & N. W.	185	190	Minn. & St. L.	28	29	Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	61	Sixth Avenue	200	...
C., C., C. & St. L.	44½	42	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.	5	16	T. P. Land Trust.	7¾	8½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	90	Mo., K. & T.	11⅜	11⅝	Third Avenue	155	160
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	44	46	Mobile & Ohio	27½	28¾	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	172	...	Morris & Essex	175	177	Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	3¾	1¼	Nat. Lead pf.	112	113½	Tol., Peo. & West.	...	20
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Nat. Starch	4	4½	Twin City R. T.	28	30¼
Col. Midland pf.	16½	17	Nat. St. 1st pf.	...	65	U. S. Leather	6¼	6½
C. & H. C. & I.	5½	6	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	30	Wells-F. Express.	125	128
Col., H. V. & T.	3¾	4	New Cent. Coal	35	45	Wis. Central	1½	1¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	30	N. J. Central	87½	88½	Wis. C. pf., tr. r.	...	6
Com. Cable	175	...	N. Y. & N. H.	194	197			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chatham	200	N. Y. County	1250
Citizens'	130	N. Y. County	1050
Garfield National	1050	Republic	157½
German-American	113	Seaboard National	178
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	460	Seventh National	130
Lincoln National	750	Western National	160
Mercantile	162		

Receiver for Hanover Machine Co.

YORK, Penn., Nov. 19.—Judge Rittenberger to-day apointed William P. Overbaugh of Hanover receiver for the Hanover Foundry and Machine Company, and directed that the assets of the company be converted into money and distributed. The indebtedness of the company is $120,334, and its assets will not exceed $102,000. The receiver's bonds was fixed at $150,000.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.Ct. Res'v to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,883,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$14,080,000	$2,500,000	$1,040,000	$13,910,000	25.4
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	16,221,900	5,384,000	1,566,000	19,292,000	36.0
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' Nat.	14,449,300	3,028,900	1,205,500	16,816,000	25.1
2,000,000	2,095,100	Mechanics' Nat.	11,433,000	2,079,000	779,000	11,182,000	25.5
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	20,985,700	4,202,500	1,875,000	24,322,800	24.9
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,333,000	853,000	234,000	4,296,000	25.3
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	83,057,400	23,134,600	2,880,200	103,535,100	25.1
300,000	6,996,400	Chemical National	24,759,100	8,893,500	1,299,500	27,908,400	36.5
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,362,400	1,199,000	333,900	5,759,000	26.4
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	8,554,000	1,555,500	698,400	7,597,500	29.6
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	976,900	231,800	97,800	1,103,200	29.3
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,182,000	308,000	231,000	1,420,000	38.0
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	968,400	100,000	206,900	931,400	32.9
600,000	482,800	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,215,600	801,000	233,600	4,170,800	25.0
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,842,600	499,400	128,900	2,262,000	27.7
1,200,000	518,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,926,600	405,200	251,200	3,150,500	20.8
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	26,274,000	2,831,000	2,908,000	21,037,000	27.2
5,000,000	3,602,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	27,311,800	2,634,300	3,075,500	21,902,900	26.0
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	9,884,000	1,717,700	509,900	6,922,000	25.8
1,000,000	1,013,100	Mercantile National	12,965,300	2,956,300	726,300	13,723,400	26.8
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,666,900	617,700	427,700	3,502,900	29.8
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,602,700	4,609,600	623,100	20,393,100	26.0
450,000	988,600	Chatham National	6,041,200	862,200	810,600	6,091,300	27.4
200,000	264,800	People's	3,460,000	323,900	340,900	2,803,100	23.6
700,000	554,100	Nat. Bk. of Com.	12,540,900	2,959,000	1,572,900	15,113,700	26.0
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	38,010,200	10,027,800	2,165,900	48,004,400	26.6
500,000	368,000	Irving National	3,627,000	451,400	434,200	3,715,000	23.8
600,000	378,400	National Citizens'	2,531,100	698,200	148,900	3,091,100	27.4
500,000	266,600	Nassau	2,593,900	557,800	316,100	3,457,000	25.2
900,000	974,100	M'f'et & Fulton Nat.	3,960,100	980,200	569,900	6,558,400	29.5
1,000,000	154,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	9,711,600	263,500	541,200	4,703,500	24.1
1,000,000	1,260,800	Am. Exchange	5,962,900	1,721,100	990,000	11,189,800	24.2
1,000,000	605,200	Continental National.	1,831,100	1,391,000	372,100	6,777,400	26.0
300,000	408,600	Oriental	5,615,100	240,000	474,000	2,000,000	35.7
1,500,000	5,615,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,847,000	5,316,000	1,390,000	25,911,000	25.8
2,000,000	3,235,900	National Park	41,894,000	12,637,000	2,517,000	52,630,000	28.7
250,000	154,700	East River Nat.	1,195,900	353,800	154,800	1,466,200	35.0
3,200,000	2,030,200	Fourth National	25,079,000	5,398,300	2,417,500	27,931,100	27.8
1,000,000	510,000	Central National	11,910,000	3,769,000	964,000	16,180,000	29.2
300,000	721,100	Second National	6,991,000	1,033,000	557,000	6,747,000	23.5
750,000	287,500	Ninth National	2,698,000	979,400	244,400	3,314,000	36.9
7,488,200	7,488,200	First National	31,330,300	7,202,300	948,000	32,185,200	28.3
300,000	50,300	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,431,300	251,000	189,400	1,399,200	32.1
250,000	614,200	Bowery	2,758,000	561,100	512,900	3,734,000	28.7
200,000	450,300	N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank	3,260,600	640,800	320,400	3,680,000	26.1
750,000	277,300	German-American	2,911,300	568,200	303,600	2,986,900	29.0
1,000,000	1,129,000	Chase National	20,273,800	5,847,300	4,187,000	37,044,100	29.0
100,000	1,170,100	Fifth Avenue	7,592,600	1,519,900	808,000	8,319,600	26.3
200,000	575,900	German Exchange	2,155,700	186,400	742,100	3,310,300	28.0
200,000	754,200	Germania	3,366,900	561,100	803,800	5,147,700	26.5
300,000	748,200	Lincoln National	6,927,800	1,681,900	430,000	7,796,200	27.0
200,000	857,600	Garfield National	5,593,700	1,098,700	490,600	6,690,200	23.3
200,000	325,800	Fifth National	1,814,900	428,100	170,500	2,153,700	27.8
300,000	862,200	B. of the Metropolis.	4,803,800	1,234,300	513,800	5,973,400	29.2
200,000	351,200	West Side	2,305,060	299,000	397,000	2,591,000	26.8
500,000	384,200	Seaboard National	8,802,000	1,325,000	1,540,000	10,801,000	26.5
200,000	349,300	Sixth National	1,746,060	281,000	150,000	1,515,000	27.1
2,100,000	767,700	Western National	30,408,000	6,827,200	1,646,500	35,211,300	24.0
300,000	954,600	First Nat., Brooklyn.	4,039,000	893,100	1,293,600	5,526,000	39.5
1,200,000	1,269,000	National Union	14,435,500	3,519,600	507,700	15,800,900	28.4
500,000	335,900	Liberty National	3,641,900	769,700	406,600	4,431,400	26.4
1,000,000	358,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,069,000	784,400	203,500	3,743,200	23.3
250,000	310,800	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	3,020,400	620,200	238,700	3,310,600	25.9
$47,250,000	$62,398,700	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,612,600	Total State Banks.					
$58,272,700	$75,911,300		693,765,200	159,353,600	53,922,000	786,432,900	

*As per official reports. 44 National banks, Sept. 20, 1898; 19 State banks, Sept. 29, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Nov. 12 to 18 Inclusive.

Character & Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Finance	Colon	$3,340
Grenada	Trinidad	100
Philadelphia	Ponce	243
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,475
Caracas	La Guayra	3,637
Saratoga	Santiago	1,800
Alleghany	Carthagena	303
American Silver Coin—		
La Gascogne	Havre	775
Philadelphia	Ponce	292
Philadelphia	Curacao	300
Grenada	Trinidad	8
Saratoga	Santiago	100
Foreign Gold Coin—		
La Gascogne	Havre	46,320
Philadelphia	Ponce	142
Philadelphia	Curacao	2,453
Philadelphia	La Guayra	1,570
Athos	Limon	476
Saratoga	Santiago	2,000
Grenada	Trinidad	343
Caracas	La Guayra	18,600

AN AQUEDUCT WHEELWAY

Associated New York Clubs Enthusiastically Revive the Project.

SIX-DAY RACERS NUMEROUS

Managers May Restrict the Number of Racers to Twenty-five — Comment Upon Recent Trade Changes.

A pet project of almost all the wheelmen in the greater city, and in numerous outlying communities as well, was received at the meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York last week, at which the first step of importance was taken. The proposition was nothing less than to convert the entire surface of the Croton Aqueduct into a cycle path, thereby opening to wheelmen what would probably be one of the most picturesque routes in the East. It was proposed to begin at High Bridge and continue for fully thirty-five miles, ending at Croton Lake.

Capt. A. S. Taylor of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen appeared as the father of the movement. He proposed that the Legislative Committee of the association draft a bill for presentation to the next State Legislature providing for the construction of the path. There was a great eagerness in seconding the motion. Frederick B. House, an active member of the Harlem Wheelmen, was appointed Chairman of the committee. Veteran wheelmen expressed the opinion that if the work is actively prosecuted the cycle wheelway will be open for use within a year.

It has been known that a trail over the aqueduct ha been used by wheelmen, although the fences that cross the path at many localities make it an uncomfortable ride. Capt. Taylor explained that he had ridden over the present trail, and he and other members who had had similar experiences explained the situation.

***

From beginning to end the course would be practically level. Beginning at High Bridge it skirts the Harlem and Hudson Rivers to Yonkers and Hastings, and thence circles into Tarrytown and Sing Sing; thence eastward to the lake. The double path would not exceed twelve feet in width, and the estimated cost of the whole would not be more than $50,000, which would include fences on both sides at many points where the banks slope steeply.

Similar action was taken by the associated clubs several years ago and the bill actually passed the Legislature, to meet its fate with Gov. Morton. An objection raised against it was that cattle and other domestic animals would stray upon the path. At the meeting it was suggested that fences along part of the course, and trenches bridged with crossings impassable for cattle, would remedy the difficulty.

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Entries for the six-day race to be held at Madison Square Garden, starting Dec. 5, close to-morrow. The management has virtually decided to start but twenty-five men in the big contest, and will probably cut down the entries to that number. This will insure a contest among the very best long-distance men of the world. A representative list of champions has been received, and the 142-hour journey will be international in many respects. The entries to date follow:

America—A. B. Bliven, Jr., Charles Turville, Bert Leslie, Stephen Fallon, Edward Beacon, W. J. Cochran, Frank Albert, John A. Wood, Charles E. Neal, Earl D. Stevens, E. C. Smith, Burns W. Pierce, and Jack Burke; Germany—Fred Forster, C. W. Miller, Philip J. Lauterwald, Fred W. Schineer, Louis Gimm, Magnus Gross, and Frank Waller; Ireland—Teddy Hale, Pat O'Halloran, James W. Nawn, and Henry Pilkington; Sweden—Oscar Julius, Oscar Aaronson, and John Lawson; France—Etienne A. Stephane and Joyeux; England—George Cartwright; Switzerland—Fredericks.

It will be seen that most of the "old timers" will try again. Among them are "Charlie" Miller, last year's winner, who scored so well in Europe this year; Teddy Hale, the 1896 winner, who is now on his way to this country; Fredericks, the Swiss, who ran second to Miller in the seventy-two-hour race at Paris; Stephane, the French "stayer," who looked a likely winner last year until he met with an accident; Joyeux, the famous long-distance French performer; Schineer, who ran third last year, and Pat O'Halloran, a new Irish product. Hale, Fredericks, and Joyeux are now on the way here, while Stephane and O'Halloran will follow a week later.

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The rapidity with which affairs in the trade underwent a complete transformation Thursday has been much commented on. Dealers and makers generally believe these changes will set the cycle trade more on a competitive basis than ever before, and cut prices are likely to be the order in the near future.

The motion with which the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers dissolved was that "in the opinion of the stockholders of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, it is desirable that such corporation should be dissolved," and representatives of 462 out of the total of 800 shares required but thirty minutes to discuss and pass it. Another meeting of stockholders will be held later to wind up the affairs, and within ninety days it is expected all will be completed.

Owing to the attitude of the moribund board against cycle shows, it has not been popular with the smaller makers and dealers. Another organization for the protection of the cycle trade is anticipated, but it is said that it will consist of makers only, and will not be a corporate body. Although the scope of the projected organization is exceedingly vague at present, it is not intended that it shall direct the affairs of the trade, but simply care for the interests of is members.

As announced by the officials of the passing board, their opposition to cycle shows resulted in such loss of revenue that prolonged existence was prohibited. From other sources it was learned that trade jealousies and conflicting interests of the concerns that were members was a more powerful cause. The larger makers were afraid of helping the smaller makers, and information given out by the board benefited one class and injured another. Then in the industrial fight some members withheld information that they feared would benefit business rivals. Since its organization four years ago the board has had represented on its roll millions of dollars, but its internal disorders prevented an advantageous use of it.

Timely action has enabled the board to continue to settle its affairs, and it confidently expects to dissolve without loss. At present there is $10,000 in the board's treasury, and the annual income from membership fees is about $1,500, while the yearly running expenses are approximately $11,000. With no further revenue coming in from cycle shows it was seen that in another year there would be a deficit. The Board of Directors recommended dissolution at a meeting Nov. 3, but even before that the advisability of the action had been under consideration. Last year about this time considerable discussion over the proposition called general attention to it.

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Among items of interest in the Racing Board bulletin of last week are the following:

The Yorkville Racing Club, Yorkville, S. C., has been restored to good standing. C. W. Hewitt, Plattsville, Ohio, is ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks in every capacity for attempted unfair dealing in connection with cycle racing.

Amateur record accepted—Twenty-five miles, competition, made by Fred Beauregard, at Fall River, Mass., Sept. 5, 1898. Time, 50:04 4-5.

Suspension removed—Gus Brown, Griffith, Ga.; Murray Cott, Columbus, Ohio; George Weber, Toledo, Ohio; Otto Eren, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Goulding and Nate Westcott, Warrensburg, N. Y., Transferred to the professional class—Henry Goulding and Nate Westcott, Warrensburg, N. Y., Clause A; Clyde Spangler, Del Norte, Col., Clause B; L. Clyde Smith, Pontiac, Mich., Clauses A and B.

Suspended—Max Christensen, Montevista, Col., pending payment of $5 fine for competing in a professional event without registering; T. Rohl, Munich, by the Deutscher Radfahrer Bund; until further notice, for disorderly conduct at Vienna and Berlin; Mathieu, France, by the U. V. F., to Dec. 20, 1898; J. Bucholtz, A. Aronson, V. Aronson, and J. Hendricks, Escanaba, Mich., pending payment of registration fee and $3 fine; Don Beamer, Plattsville, Ohio, to Jan. 1, 1899, false entry; William Bradway, Richmond, to June 1, 1899, false entry; Frank Stickens, Alfred Adin, and Edward Baldorf, Elwood, Ind., to June 1, 1899, for participating in unsanctioned events.

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Over $10,000 has been expended in extending and refitting the clubhouse of the Harlem Wheelmen, at 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. New bowling alleys have been put in, and many repairs, alterations, and decorations have been made. A formal opening will be held next Wednesday at 8:30 P. M.

The annual minstrel show of the Harlem Wheelmen will be earlier than usual this year. It will be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House Dec. 17. George J. Cooke, who is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, says that the successes of the two preceding years will be outdone by the coming event. The Harlem Minstrel Wheelmen troupe has been augmented by a number of good voices.

The Country Cycle Club has arranged to retain permanent possession of the cottage at Berkeley Oval which it has been occupying temporarily. It was originally intended to erect a house in the northeast corner of the oval, but plans entertained by Dr. White and only recently consummated have enabled the club to make a more advantageous transaction.

The first smoker was held at the clubhouse last night. The clubhouse will be open every day in the year between 9 A. M. and 11 P. M.

A Western firm has created some stir in the trade by announcing that it will sell the highest grade chain-driven wheel next season for $35, and will put out a bevel-geared chainless wheel for $60. It is a concern of good reputation, and its announcement declares that the former quality will not deteriorate. In the attempt to make profitable such an undertaking, the concern will confine itself exclusively to single wheels, and a few models.

The annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen for 1898, will be held at the New Osborne Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The annual team and individual cross-country championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided at Morris Park on Thanksgiving Day. It is expected that the entries will be heavier than usual. The team championship is open to teams of no less than five or more than ten men. About ten teams are expected to start. Morris Park provides an excellent six-mile course, and the runners will be always in full view of the spectators on the grand stand. The course is peculiarly adapted to an event of this kind, there being obstacles of all sorts, including a water jump, which is directly in front of the grand stand. At the championships last year the water jump afforded much amusement for the crowd. When the competitors made the circuit of the course the first time no one came to grief, but after the second lap the tired runners splashed into the water, and when they emerged presented a most bedraggled appearance. There are also several high fences to climb; in fact, everything is included in the course to test the endurance of a competitor. Last year George W. Orton won the race in a canter, easily outrunning the rest of the field. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club carried off the team championship. The struggle for the team honors promises to be decidly interesting on Thursday. The New York, Knickerbocker, Xavier, New West Side, and Star Athletic Clubs will enter good teams made up of distance runners who have shown great speed in recent runs held in this vicinity. The New Yorks have a representation in Alexander Grant, E. C. Carter, John Bray, J. F. Cregan, E. W. Mills, D. C. Hall, R. R. Wallace, and T. G. McGirr.

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At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club the following new members were elected:

Life—August Belmont, Jr., H. H. Harrison, G. H. Walbridge, Raymond S. White, Perry Belmont, Philip Day; Resident—Francis J. Arend, Frank D. Alexander, John J. Amory, Louis Bauer, S. S. Battin, Jr., Bruno Benziger, James H. Beals, Charles B. Collins, Walter H. Close, Brown Caldwell, Arthur Coppell, George W. Dickerman, George W. Dewey, B. Drake-Smith, Charles A. Ericsson, Charles A. Frank, Dr. Jose M. Ferrer, Josiah M. Fiske, J. O. Goodenough, William Henderson, William A. Hamilton, Herbert T. Jennings, George Kissam, P. Frank Keenan, Dr. George F. Laidlaw, W. J. Maxwell, William H. Martin, A. D. Moulton, A. G. McIlvaine, Jr., John Osborn, Fred Edgar Parmly, Dr. W. J. Pulley, Dr. H. G. Piffard, Hubert E. Rogers, Thomas F. Russell, James A. Stillman, William F. Simpson, Andrew J. Tooney, William H. Tweddell, Paul R. Towne, Edward Lupton White, W. W. White, A. K. Wright, Frederick F. Proctor, Walter R. Bacon, George F. Pelham, W. McMaster Mills, F. W. Larom, Lee Canfield Hart, Herbert E. Gerber, Fritz Roethlisberger, George B. Post, Jr., William Lennox, F. S. Hastings, Bert T. Wales, Harry W. Lindsley, C. N. Bliss, Jr., W. H. Taller, Irving H. Tifft, David F. Casey.

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The recent amateur and professional billiard tournaments have given the game quite a boom, and there is already some talk of bringing the first and second class professionals together in a handicap tournament in this city, to be played under similar conditions to the handicap tournament held in Chicago last year. Ives stands ready to meet any player in the world, Schaefer and Slosson preferred. He is in fine shape at present, practicing a few hours every day. During the past week he ran 200 points in practice at eighteen-inch balk-line billiards, which sets aside all the rumors to the effect that the "Young Napoleon" is losing his cunning. Slosson is also keeping in condition, but there seems to be no hope of getting him into a six nights' match. Schaefer is in the West, where he is playing as well as ever. Tom Gallagher, the veteran player, is still very much in the game. He succeeded in getting on a match with McLaughlin after repeated challenges, and in the match, which concluded last night, showed his superiority over McLaughlin, who, by the way, seems to have fallen off considerably in his playing. Ferdinand Poggenberg of the Liederkranz by defeating J. Byron Stark of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the match series during the past week has placed himself at the top of the list of amateur billiardists. Poggenberg has shown rare ability at balk-line billiards and he is looked upon as the coming champion. It would not be a surprise to hear of Poggenberg joining the professional ranks. In practice he rolled up big averages, but there are some people who said that he lacks the nerve, meaning that he plays poorly when his opponent gains a lead. He certainly demonstrated the falsity of these predictions in several games recently, particularly in the game that he won from Stark on Thursday night when his opponent had what appeared to be a winning lead before the game was half completed.

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William Hale Thompson of the Chicago Athletic Association is being indorsed by all the prominent athletic clubs and college associations as a director on Gen. F. W. Peck's staff to arrange for the athletic carnival at the Paris Exposition in 1900. If appointed he will, subject to Commissioner Peck's direction, have full control of amateur athletics, and will, in conjunction with the Amateur Athletic Union Executive Committee, arrange the details.

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At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Revolver Club, the following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President—E. F. M. Wendelstadt; Vice President—H. M. Olney; Secretary-Treasurer—Effingham Wilson; Executive Committee—Frank Jenks, Chairman; E. M. Hendrickson, Dr. E. H. Wilson, and the three officers; Range Committee—Dr. A. A. Webber, J. G. Wilson, L. C. Hopkins, F. E. Healy, and J. T. Hallman.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bemis of this city returned recently from a successful hunting trip in Wyoming. They spent three weeks in the mountains hunting for deer, elk, antelopes, and mountain sheep. Mrs. Bemis killed three elk and an antelope.

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The annual Fall games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will be held at the armory Saturday evening, Dec. 3. A long programme of events is down for decision. The association has become famous for its precision in running off athletic events. Last season more than twenty events were decided in about two and one-half hours.

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The championship season of the Athletic Bowling League will begin on Nov. 28. The following clubs have again entered teams: New York Athletic Club, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Roseville Athletic Association, Jersey City Club, Columbia Club, Montclair Athletic Club, and North End Club. The first games to be played in this city will be between the New York Athletic Club and Columbia Club on Dec. 8.

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The football game scheduled to be played at the Polo Grounds on Thanksgiving Day between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Wesleyan College has been canceled. The local team disbanded after yesterday's game with the Orange Athletic Club.

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Superintendent Duffy of the New York Athletic Club, who has been ill with typhoid fever for four weeks, is slowly convalescing. The members of the club have missed him about the house, where he is a prime favorite. He is expected to be in charge again in about two weeks. The club members will give him a fitting welcome.

MANY GAMES FOR GOLFERS

Thanksgiving Day Will Be Notable for Numerous Local Tournaments.

AN OPEN EVENT AT LAKEWOOD

A Three-Day Contest at This Place Will Begin Next Thursday—Southern Links Are Now Preparing for Winter Activities.

Thanksgiving Day will vie with the recent election day holiday as an opportunity for a wholesale exodus of both men and women to their favorite golf links. Special tournaments have been arranged by nearly all the local clubs, and there will be amusement for all, even if every contestant does not come tramping home in the evening with a silver trophy.

In one sense this Thanksgiving Day outpouring will mark the close of the present golf season. The Winter months, with the frost, hard grounds, and temporary coverings of snow, do not encourage competitive matches on Northern links. Most of the local courses, however, will be kept open for practice by the members, and on pleasant Saturdays there will probably be a few impromptu contests. Many of those courses which do remain open for Winter play will have the greens covered, temporary ones being used until next Spring.

The Morris County Golf Club will close next Saturday, when the final contest for the Captain's Cup, given by W. Allston Flagg, will be played for. This will only be following out the former policy of the club, as its house and grounds have always been closed during the Winter months. The Morristown golfers who wish to play at home during the Winter will have the use of the links at the Morristown Field Club. The Morris County Golf Club has had probably the most notable and successful season in its history, and more prizes have been played for than any other year.

While the present week will mark the closing of the golf season for Northern clubs, it will really inaugurate the beginning of golf activity on Southern links. Some of those courses under a milder Winter climate have already been opened, and the month of December will see all of the popular Southern links in full activity.

The Lakewood golfing season will be opened on Thanksgiving Day with the three-day tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club. That will be the big event this week, and from fifty to eighty players will start in the preliminary eighteen-hole round Thursday morning. Lakewood is the nearest place to New York where Winter golf can be played with tolerable satisfaction, and there will be many minor club contests until the Spring. Findlay Douglas, the United States amateur champion, will be one of the leading players in this week's tournament. James A. Tyng, Henry R. Toler, Jasper Lynch, Walter J. Travis, and a score of other prominent golfers will be starters, and the new eighteen-hole course will be opened in a thoroughly worthy manner. The programme of the three days' events is as follows:

Thursday there will be a preliminary medal play round, eighteen holes. A silver cup will be given for the best score.

Friday morning there will be a contest for the Golf Club of Lakewood Cup. The first round will be a match play, open to the first sixteen. The Consolation Cup will also be played for. The first round, match play, will be open to the second sixteen. In the afternoon the second match will be a play round for the Golf Club of Lakewood Cup and Consolation Cup.

Saturday morning the third match play round for the Golf Club of Lakewood Cup and Consolation Cup will be played. In the afternoon there will be the final round for the Golf Club of Lakewood Cup. Prize for the runner-up. Also the final round for the Consolation Cup. Prize for the runner-up. Handicap foursomes will be played, eighteen holes medal play, handicap limited to 12 strokes. There will be teams of two players from the same club. Any number of entries may be made from the same club. Silver cups will go to the winning team. Prizes will be given to the team making best gross score.

Entries should be sent for the main events by Wednesday evening to Jasper Lynch, Secretary, at Lakewood, N. J., and by Friday evening for the handicap.

Among the other large number of contests which will be played on near-by links next Thursday are:

Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.—Handicap, 18 holes, for members and guests; three prizes.

Baltusrol, Short Hills, N. J.—Club handicap, for members.

St. Andrew's, Mount Hope, Westchester County—Vice President's Cup, for winners and runners-up in the monthly handicaps.

Staten Island Cricket Club—Bogie Handicap.

Richmond County Country Club—Handicap, 13 holes, for Classes A and B.

Harbor Hill, L. I.—Approaching, putting, and long driving competitions.

Park Golf Club, North Plainfield—Handicap for men and women.

Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield—Members' foursome tournament.

Flushing Golf Club—Handicap for members, men and women.

Country Club of Westchester—Handicap tournament for members and guests.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club—Members' tournament for cup given by William K. Fowler.

Crescent Athletic Club—Members' handicap.

Marine and Field Club—Members' handicap.

Englewood Golf Club—Handicap contests for men and women.

Knollwood Country Club, Elmsford, Westchester County—Handicap for a cup given by Mrs. Jules Reynal.

Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn.—Club handicap, for Class A and Class B players.

Another of the many club championships which have been in progress during the past month has just been decided on the links of the Philadelphia Country Golf Club, at Poughkeepsie. William A. Adriance, who has played in several local tournaments, won the honor, beating George Collingwood in the final round by one hole, after an intensely exciting match. Adriance is also in the lead for the Newbold Cup, which has been played for in a series of handicaps during the season, and Mrs. H. N. Bain leads for the women's cup.

Willie Weir, the popular Morris County professional, will resume his duties this Winter on the Summerville golf links, Georgia. He had charge of that course last year, and the links will open there about the middle of next month. He has recently been making some changes to the nine-hole course, being laid out at Bernardsville. The course will be opened next Spring, and a large clubhouse is now being erected. Weir has also just finished laying out a private course on one of the large estates of Morristown.

The Princeton Golf Club has chosen as its Captain for the ensuing year, J. S. Stuart. He takes the place recently resigned by Chester Griswold, the champion of the club. At Harvard, George C. Clark, Jr., has been chosen Captain, taking the place of James P. Curtis, who will graduate next year. Clark is one of the leading players in the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and held the Harvard championship last year.

Next Friday the women of the Montclair and Glen Ridge Golf Clubs will play a team match on the latter links. It will be the second contest between the teams. The Montclair team, consisting of Mrs. Pickman, Miss E. A. Owen, Mrs. F. M. Harrison, and Miss A. Maude Owen, won the first match, in a score of 21 holes to 4.

The caddie matches which recently have been held on the Morris County golf links have attracted considerable interest among the golfers in that locality, and there was great enthusiasm among the lads in the team match with Baltusrol. A return match on the latter's links is now being talked about, and if the Baltusrol Club responds by offering a small purse, the match will be arranged early next month.

The Secretary's Cup, presented by Henry B. Hollins of the Westbrook Golf Club, at Islip, L. I., has just been won by Louis Livingston, Jr. It was formerly held by Spencer A. Jennings. William K. Vanderbilt was one of the competitors in the match, but he withdrew before the finish. Among some of those who played were C. L. Tappin, Mrs. J. C. Tappin, J. E. Roosevelt, J. R. Suydam, H. B. Hollins, C. T. Harbeck, W. Bayard Cutting, C. G. Meyer, and J. M. Knapp.

SCHOLASTIC SPORT.

The charges made against De La Salle Institute and Trinity School at a special meeting of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, held a few days ago, may occasion a serious conflict in the association. Both schools are charged with violating that section of the constitution which pertains to sending a correct list of competitors for the annual contests. Trinity School admits that a mistake was made in the list last year, but that there was no intention on its part to violate the constitution. In the case of De La Salle Institute, the charge is that the lists of 1897 and 1898 did not compare. The constitution states that the list shall contain the place and exact date and birth of all competitors named therein. In 1897 some of the competitors were recorded as being born somewhere in the West, and this year the places of birth were not the same. In some cases the ages of competitors were put down the same in both lists. Several years ago the association had trouble of a similar kind, which it tried to adjust, but failed, and it was afterward decided that all charges of this kind should be settled by the Arbitration Committee, which is the Athletic Committee of the University Athletic Club, because of its familiarity with athletic laws. The decision of the committee is final, and should it find the schools guilty of the charges against them the association will lose two of the strongest members of the association for one year. The Principals of the schools claim that they are not to blame, as the lists are prepared by the athletic manager, who secures each boy's statement, and when brought to the Principals for their signature there is no reason for them to believe that the list is incorrect.

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It does not seem likely that there will be a football game between the winners of the local championship and English High School of Boston. Every effort has been made to arrange the game, but there is a strong objection to keeping the teams in training, as it incurs considerable expense. The parents of the boys also object to an extension of the schedule, and only gave their consent to allow their sons to play with the understanding that only two games would be played.

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The Trinity School team disbanded after yesterday's game, completing one of the most successful seasons in the history of the school. Trede injured his leg so badly in the Cutler game last week that he will be unable to take part in any kind of athletics for a long time. This was the only serious accident to the team. Trede is one of the best middle-distance runners in this vicinity, and his absence will be felt by the school at the various indoor meetings.

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The annual football game between the elevens of Brooklyn High and Polytechnic Preparatory Schools will be played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 24, and will mark the closing of the scholastic season in Brooklyn. The contest promises to be interesting, as the teams are more evenly matched than last year, when the high school team won by a score of 58 to 0. The Polytechnic team made such a fine showing against the strong Pratt Institute team recently that it is a slight favorite. The team is particularly strong in punting.

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The football team at Berkeley School disbanded last week. The season was by no means successful owing to the fact that the coaches had to develop a number of new players. The Faculty also stood in the way of several good players, who were not allowed to compete because of being backward in their studies. The outlook is bright for a good track athletic team and a basket ball and hockey team.

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Collegiate School will feel the loss of Elemdorf, its crack sprinter. He had a record of 0:10 3-5 for 100 yards, and won points for the school at every athletic meeting held last season. There are, however, several promising sprinters in training at present. The school will take a prominent part in basket ball, a strong team having been organized.

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Columbia Institute, Drisler, Dwight, and Woodbridge Schools will take an active part in athletics during the season. Each of these schools will have a basket ball and hockey team. Columbia never tried to develop an athletic team until this season. There has been no meeting of the athletic associations thus far at Sachs and Wilson-Vail Schools.

ADIRONDACK DEER HUNTING.

Residents Clamoring for Repeal of the Anti-Hounding Law.

ESSEX, Essex County, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The deer-hunting season which has just come to an end in the Adirondacks has been an unsatisfactory one in many respects for both native and visiting sportsmen. The number of deer killed is very much below the average of years previous to the passage of the law forbidding hounding, and though deer are undoubtedly increasing in numbers the local sentiment against the law is very strong.

This feeling has become so pronounced that in Essex County the repeal of the non-hounding law was made a political measure, and before the recent election the nominees for Assemblyman and Senator on both the Republican and Democratic tickets issued open letters pledging themselves to work for a law permitting the use of dogs for hunting deer.

In the face of this popular sentiment, the game constables have not succeeded very well in enforcing the law at present on the statute books, and it is well within the limit of the truth to state that the majority of the deer killed in this county this Fall were shot ahead of hounds.

There was a heavy fall of snow over Northern New York on Nov. 9, and up to the end of the season the conditions for still hunting were all that could be desired, but the woods were full of dogs, and legitimate sport was seriously interfered with.

While deer are said to be plentiful in most localities, the reverse is reported from one of the best hunting grounds in the vicinity of Newcomb, owing to a "Calathumpian" drive that took place there early in the season. A large number of men and boys, armed with tin pans, bells, circular saws, horns, and other contrivances for the production of unearthly sounds, marched over a considerable extent of country, driving the game before them to stands on which were posted hunters prepared for the slaughter. Several deer were killed, and the rest so effectually driven from the country that they have never returned.

CAT ISLAND A HISTORIC SPOT.

It Is About Fifty Miles from Columbus's First Landing Place.

Cat Island, off whose coast the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa lies a derelict upon a coral reef, is little more than fifty miles distant from the Island of Guanahani, upon which Columbus landed on Oct. 12, 1492. To the island which he first sighted Columbus gave the name of San Salvador, and for a long time it was believed that this was Cat Island.

It was, however, suggested by Munoz, in 1793, that the island upon which Columbus first planted the Spanish flag was Guanahani. This suggestion gave rise to several investigations, and its truth was finally attested by R. H. Major in 1870. The island is now known at Watling's Island, and lies some fifty miles east of Cat Island. It is an interesting coincidence that the flagship of Cervera's fleet is destined to go to pieces within a comparatively short distance of the spot which marks the beginning of Spain's colonial empire.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Guesswork Taken Out of Shopping.

Guessing that goods are genuine and to awaken to the fact that they are unreal isn't satisfactory shopping.

Guessing that the something you saw elsewhere is the same as you saw here isn't safe shopping.

Guessing that the imitation is cheaper than the genuine is always expensive shopping.

Guessing that a price is low because it is compared with an exaggerated one isn't economical shopping.

Guessing that you can carry in your eye the something you saw here to compare with something you think the same elsewhere isn't wise shopping.

All guessing is a mistake. It is eliminated from the shopping in this store. Not that we are the only store selling genuine things at genuine prices; but shopping here is made absolutely safe.

With every purchase goes the guarantee that the price you pay is lower than or as low as equal goods can be bought for anywhere else, and that our name covers the worth of the goods as well as the full measure.

Winter-Weight Underwear at Summer-Weight Prices.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

And it's a lot that takes in the whole family; no chance for jealousy. If you don't think these about the best value you've seen this season, why,—don't buy. But you will buy. We wish we had more of them.

AT 15c. FOR THE 25c. TO 45c. KINDS.

Lot 1. 50 dozen Children's White Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, pantalettes and drawers to match, vests 20 to 32, pantalettes 20 to 30, drawers 26 to 32.

AT 49c. FOR THE 65c. TO 85c. KINDS.

Lot 2. 75 dozen Children's Extra Quality Camel's Hair Vests, high neck, long sleeves, pantalettes and drawers to match, vests 18 to 32, pantalettes 20 to 32, drawers 24 to 32.

AT 49c. FOR THE 75c. KINDS.

Lot 3. 40 dozen Women's Genuine Oneita Ribbed Cotton Combination Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, ecru and gray, sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 98c. FOR THE $1.50 KIND.

Lot 4. 48 dozen Men's Extra Quality Wool Faced, Fleece Lined Shirts, self fronts, long sleeves and ribbed bottom, also drawers to match, with suspender tapes, sizes, shirts 34 to 46, drawers, 30 to 44.

A Startling Event in Fancy Feathers.

58c. and 75c. for the $1.25 to $2.48 kinds.

Here's a gathering of Fancy Feathers, just from over the ocean, that for their own sake, their worth, their richness and beauty will draw interest from far and wide; but what of the allurement with a price inducement like this?

There are 1,200 of them, made in Paris, only as Paris can make. The fancy kinds in all the new double quill and breast effects, the very latest designs. We cannot do justice in describing them, and really in calling your attention to them we underexaggerate the opportunity. Think of 75c. for feathers lowly priced at $2.48. To come early means, of course, the best chance to select the best.

Untrimmed French Felt Hats at Half.

Every one of our Untrimmed French Felt Hats, Bonnets, Turbans, and Flats, in black and colors, all marked at the regular prices in plain figures, will be sold for one day only at just one-half the regular price.

25c. Untrimmed Hats for 13c.
75c. Untrimmed Hats for 38c.
98c. Untrimmed Hats for 49c.
$1.25 Untrimmed Hats for 63c.
$1.48 Untrimmed Hats for 74c.

Sensational Silk Prices.

There are Silks here that would bear description over and over again; fabrics that will surely tempt you to do your buying here to-morrow. The silk man grumbles because we've only room enough to mention a half dozen. But the point is, and you profit by it, no one sells really dependable Silks so cheap as we do.

Colored.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.

450 yards 24-inch all Silk Gros de Londres, fine soft fabric, desirable for evening wear, in cream, white, ciel, old rose, violet, mais, gray and Nile.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.00 AND $1.25.

700 yards colored Silk Novelties, new color combinations and designs in Brocade Taffeta, figured Armures, check Taffeta, silk and wool Poplin in small check effects, satin Damasse and figured Gros Grain, in evening and street colors.

AT 75c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.

500 yards Novelty stripe Taffeta, extra fine, strong and lustrous cloth, stylish designs in stripe effects, mais, ciel, Nile, rose and cerise on white ground and colored designs on black ground, well adapted for waists or full costumes.

Black.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 59c.

600 yards Black Duchesse Satin, good, strong and serviceable quality.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 69c.

1,000 yards Black Dress Taffeta, bright, rustling quality.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 79c.

500 yards Black Dress Taffeta, rich, heavy quality, desirable for full costumes.

Economies in Colored Dress Goods.

Every item here set down is an object lesson in economy. It is being able to buy the truly best at the price of poor. These fabrics are the newest and most select, the pick and choice of the season. At these prices it would be reckless extravagance not to buy.

At 49c. for the 75c. all wool Cheviot Foule, in rich dark mixtures.

At 49c. for the 75c. all wool Satin Jacquards, in plain colors.

At 59c. for the 85c. Pure Worsted Suitings, fine tailor made mixtures.

At 59c. for the $1.00 Velour Epingeline, dark grounds illuminated with silk figures.

At 69c. for the $1.25 Camel's Hair Pointille, dark grounds with black dot. At 75c. for the $1.00 Rough Finish Cheviots, in two-tone colorings.

At 75c. for the $1.75 Genuine Scotch Tweeds, 49 inches wide, in a large variety of handsome color combinations.

A Shirt Sale. Significant Prices.

Our Regular $1.00 Unlaundered Shirts, 65c.

SECTION B.

These are prices and qualities that will make a stir on Monday. 1,200 of our regular $1.00 White Unlaundered Shirts (nearly every one knows its popularity), at 65c. each.

You will remember that this shirt is made of New York Mills and Utica Nonpareil Muslins, which, as you know, are two of the very best muslins. The bosoms are pure Irish linen, 2,000 and 2,100 fine. Two styles, open back and front and open back only. Neck sizes 13½ to 18, and the larger sizes are made extra wide. Sleeve lengths 30 to 34 inches. This is certainly the shirt chance of the season. One dollar shirts for 65c.

These shirts were not made for a special sale, but are taken right from stock.

NIGHT SHIRTS AT 31c.

These are just two-thirds the regular prices. They are a lot of Men's Plain Muslin Night Shirts, of good lengths and widths and splendidly made, at 31c.

PAJAMAS, 95c.

A lot of 25 dozen Men's and Boys' Pajamas, or sleeping suits, made of domet flannel, Oxford and madras. They are regular $1.25 and $1.50 kinds, and at these prices should be all sold in the morning.

BATH ROBES.

A little lot of Bath Robes, for men, at 1-2 to 2-3 the regular prices. They are marked 98c., $1.95 and $2.95 to $5.50 each. It is true that some of them have been handled and tossed, but they are the washable kinds, and what's the difference when you can save so much on them? A few boys' Jersey Cloth and Eiderdown Bath Robes at $1.75, that were formerly $2.50 to $4.00 each.

SMOKING JACKETS.

This is a new lot of Men's English Plaid Smoking Jackets, worth in the usual way $4.50 and $5.00, that have really come to us at a bargain, therefore for Monday they are $3.75 each.

A Regular Snap in Men's Winter Overcoats.

1-3 Less Than Regular Stock Prices.

They are not made-to-order Overcoats, but made to fit; the genuine all-wool kind. We don't mean to say they are $50.00 ones reduced to $20.00, but they are good, serviceable, well tailored, stylish coats, that you cannot buy ordinarily at any such prices as we are offering, good enough and stylish enough for any one to wear. Sizes, styles, and prices to suit everybody—the short, the tall, the stout, the thin. They will sell quickly. Conveniently arranged to fit you without delay.

AT $8.48.

Box Overcoats of heavy Whipcord, dark brown or slate, shoulders and sleeves satin lined, plaid back.

AT $8.98.

Black and Oxford Irish Frieze, plaid wool lining, large full facings, also black Kersey cloth with serge lining.

AT $11.98.

Dark blue and black Kersey, lined throughout with heavy satin, large full facing. Also brown Diagonal Coating, raw double stitched edges.

AT $12.50.

Dark blue and black full Alizarine Dyed Kersey, best velvet collar, full facing, black satin sleeve linings and neat plaid worsted lining, set off by a broad satin piping.

AT $13.98.

Tan and dark brown Whipcord full box Overcoat, satin shoulders and sleeve lining.

AT $14.98.

Dark brown tan Beaver, heavy satin lined throughout, silk velvet collar.

AT $16.98.

Dark and light tan Whipcord, satin shoulders and sleeve linings, full box back, equal to any garment made by the best merchant tailors.

Who's Your Tailor?

We sometimes hear: "I can't afford to buy more than one suit from my tailor this fall." Is that economy? Two suits will outwear each other if you alternate them, and besides there's the appearance. But we can save you something on the original cost. Of course we don't give you the exclusiveness of a $70.00 tailor, but we give you enough more than the ordinary tailor to make it worth your while to investigate.

AT $27.50 TO $40.00.

Suits of Worsteds for semi-dress and business wear; neat, attractive patterns, all this season's styles.

AT $15.00 TO $37.50.

Suits of Cheviots, very nicest patterns and good material of both foreign and domestic manufacture.

AT $35.00 TO $50.00.

Full Dress Suits, all silk lined and correctly tailored.

AT $19.80.

A fine Prince Albert Coat and Vest, made from Black Vicuna or an Oxford Cheviot, lined with Merveilleux silk.

AT $14.75.

An Overcoat of Kersey or Frieze in black, blue, Oxford and brown, serge lined. The same garment lined with satin, $19.75.

Another Flurry Among the Ribbons.

5c. to 25c., instead of 12c. to 75c.

This is another lot of the richest qualities of all-silk Black Ribbons, plain and fancy weaves. They are manufacturers' loom ends, 1 to 5 inches wide, at 5c., 10c., 15c., 19c. and 25c. per yard.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

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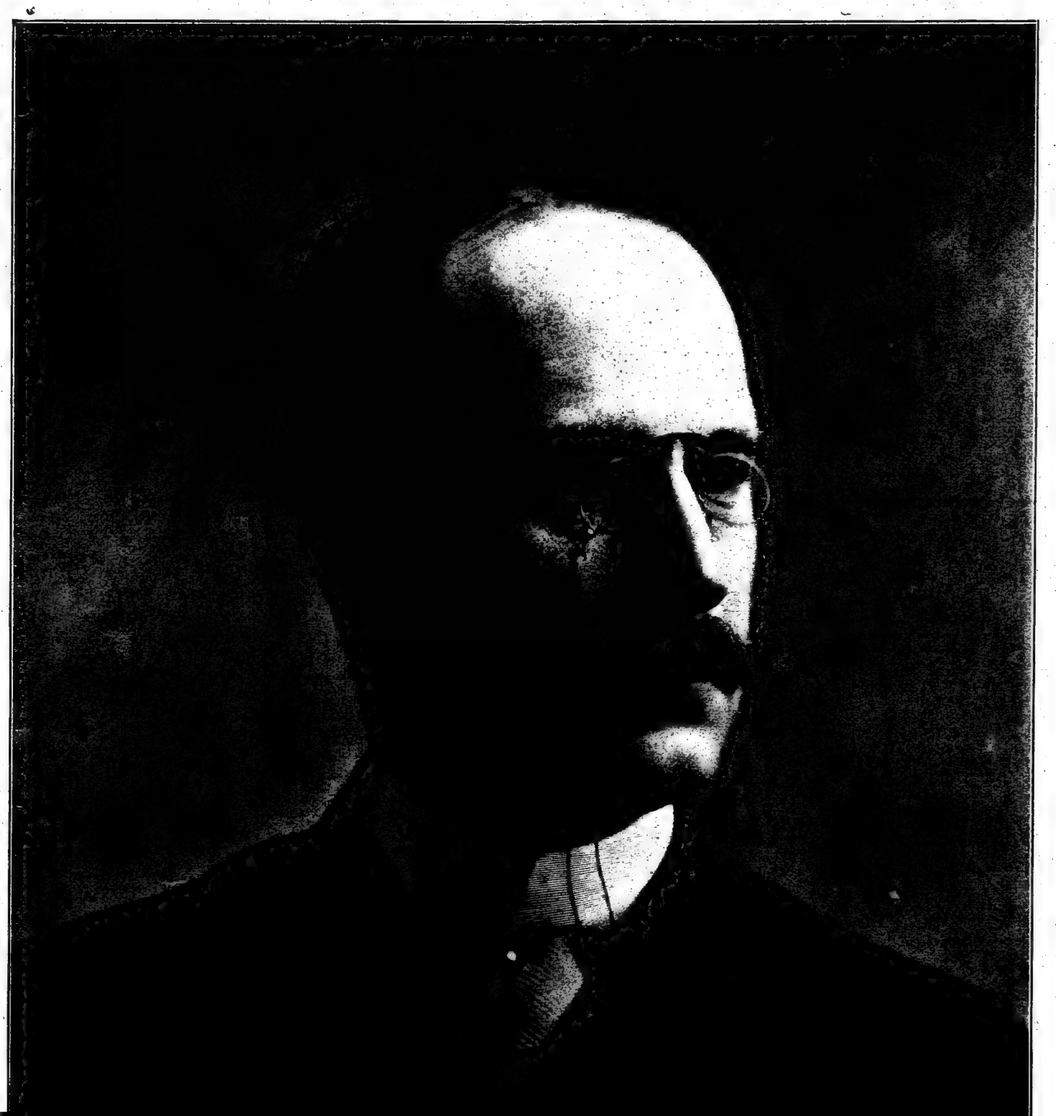

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
NOVEMBER 20, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

An English Church weekly has severely rebuked one of the pillars of a parish near the British metropolis whose Sabbath duty it is to take up the offertory. This shrewd Christian carried clutched under the thumb of the hand that bore the plate a five-pound note, with a view to making the flock think he intended to put it into the plate, instead of which he slyly placed it in his coat-tail pocket, and when he got back to his pew he returned it to his wallet. We agree with the editor who makes this revelation that decoy ducks are out of place in the temple. But he might remind the subject of his rebuke that his method of gathering the offertory is not unlike that employed by those who did a big brokerage business in a very improper place in old Jerusalem and who were cast out for so doing in a rather unceremonious way.

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To the observing city wanderer with a sensitive nose it must be apparent that the city in these days of perpetual street digging might be divided into separate and definite districts by the varying assortment of odors that fill the atmosphere. But, what is worse, all the odors are not turned up with the earth from below the pavement. Some are indigenous to the locality whether any street digging has been going on there or not. There is a moral significance in it all, whether we attempt to analyze the odor dominant on the east side or in the Tenderloin or Upper Fifth Avenue. And artificial perfumes cannot disguise the taint any more than they can smother the odor of physical decay. Montaigne once wrote of Paris that the smell of her dirt very much lessened the kindness which he had for her. Had he lived to-day he might have written the same thing and added a moral, showing that the odor of physical decay corresponds with the corruption of public morals. New Yorkers should be careful or some philosopher may attempt the same comparison here.

***

Accident has often had considerable to do with the most important discoveries and inventions, from the days of Sir Isaac Newton to those of Sir Robert Peel and of Edison. The latest man who not only has had the assistance of accident in acquiring wealth, but also took an unfair advantage of the adage that necessity is the mother of invention, recently landed in San Francisco from the Klondike. He had "located" a claim under a river bank, and with a friend set hard to work with pick and shovel. They were greatly annoyed by the water dripping from the overhanging rocks, so he finally secured a sheet of boiler iron, which he fastened above their heads; the sheet was curved upward, and the water flowed off beyond the place where they worked. One day, after they had toiled in its shelter for about three weeks, he found, to his astonishment, that the exposed side of the sheet was covered an inch thick with gold, silver, and copper, with a little iron, which had been in the water in solution, and became precipitated by being brought in contact with the sheet iron. The silver was over $300 to the ton, and the gold over $800, besides the copper. This discovery is likely to have far-reaching results. The idea of extracting gold from sea water having been exploded, there is no reason why some enterprising rogues should not advertise to get it from rain water by the means of sheet iron. The above tale, with very slight variation, would prove an alluring advertisement.

Solicitude.

An exchange relates that Prof. Wilson, a leading light of Edinburgh University, recently wrote on the blackboard in his laboratory: "Prof. Wilson informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to the Queen." In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and on returning found that a student had added to the announcement the words: "God save the Queen."

W. L. Elkins.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY is the dominating influence in the affairs of the Metropolitan Traction system in this city. Although he holds no office and has no visible connection with the management of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, his is the alert mind, the vigilant energy, and the comprehensive foresight that control and direct the policy of that great corporation.

Immediately after his retirement from the office of Secretary of the Navy, at the close of President Cleveland's first Administration, Mr. Whitney turned his attention actively to the solution of the problems of urban railway transportation. Associating himself with capitalists who had achieved success in this particular branch of business in Philadelphia, Mr. Whitney energetically directed the successive business steps which have produced the far-reaching combination of surface lines known as the Metropolitan traction system in New York. To other competent minds and hands were intrusted the various tasks of working out details. William C. Whitney mapped out the general scheme and pointed the way. He was one of the first persons to perceive that the cable motive power would not meet the requirements of an extensive inter-communicating street railway system such as he had planned.

In looking about for men of ability to carry out his plans, he found in President Vreeland an executive who met him half way and actually surprised him at times by the quickness of his movements.

With an early faith in electricity as the coming force, Mr. Whitney caused an intelligent and thorough search to be made for the best practical method of applying the electric current to the operation of a gridiron system of street railroads.

"Find the best motive power that there is for this purpose, and we will equip the entire Metropolitan system with it," said Mr. Whitney more than two years ago. The underground trolley was finally selected as the best motive power available, and President Vreeland is "equipping the entire system with it" in a manner that has given a new meaning to the term "corporation enterprise." Although largely interested in other business projects, Mr. Whitney gives close personal attention to the affairs of the Metropolitan Street Railway. For reasons of his own he withdrew from the Board of Directors two or three years ago, but his wishes find expression in every important act of the board.

Mr. Whitney's political prestige was so great after his successful term as Secretary of the Navy, and after his brilliant management of Grover Cleveland's interests in the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1892, that only his own emphatic negative prevented his being taken up by his party as a Presidential candidate. In

T. F. Ryan.

recent years he has paid far more attention to business than to politics, although in 1896 he, together with other sound-money Democrats, exerted himself strenuously to prevent his party from committing itself to the cause of free-silver coinage.

The magnificent achievements of the United States Navy during the recent war with Spain served to recall to the popular mind William C. Whitney's great service to the Nation in practically starting the reorganization of the navy and the construction of modern warships. In recognition of his "distinguished services to the country," Yale College, in 1888, conferred the degree of LL. D. on Mr. Whitney.

At the age of fifty-seven years William C. Whitney is a highly favored man. He enjoys the highest degree of social popularity, and he is a power in the world of finance. In a business way his name is a synonym for success. He has never been identified with a business failure, and his successes have been great ones. He is of distinguished appearance, fully 6 feet in height, and straight and vigorous as a West Point cadet. Accustomed from his boyhood to athletic sports and plenty of out-of-door exercise, he is apparently in the best of physical condition all of the time. Of a sociable disposition, most agreeable manners, and cultivated tastes, he is a man whose companionship is greatly enjoyed in the circle in which he moves. He is a stanch and generous friend, and a liberal-minded and public-spirited citizen.

THE EVOLUTION OF TRANSPORTATION IN NEW YORK.

OVER Broadway and the round dozen of city arteries fed from it bowl the cable and electric cars in a never-ending string. Up in a great room well in the active business centre of this "longest street in the world," on the top floor of the Cable Building at Houston Street, sits, to speak in electrical parlance, the "transformer." Employes and public say "The President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company." Through him passes the force that moves, stops, or turns each car. And here and there about the town, in offices, clubs, and homes, are the units of the motive power of all these roads.

For certainly, in a vast system of this sort, motive power means more than the generation of electrical energy, than the mere calling into being of the mechanical force that drives cables. It means nothing more nor less than the men that have planned, molded, set into motion, extended, and steadily improved such an organization. These men supply the initial energy. The "transformer," the President, turns it, translates it, into working force.

Of course, to be in the fashion, quite à la mode, you and I must rail at transit in New York, must bemoan the tearing up of streets, and failing to get a seat in a

Thomas Dolan.

car at the end of a hard day's work must utter several good American growls. But all this does not alter the fact that the story of latter-day transit in New York is a modern fairy tale.

It is the tale of the Fairy Science, the Fairy Finance and the "Six." The evolving of the twenty-odd lines of slow-going tinkling horse cars that even fifteen years ago were inadequate, and now would be of little account, into the remarkable system of street railways the city is on the verge of having—will, in fact, have in a few months—needed all of this. Forty million dollars of finance has been required; how much of science who can tell? It is enough to say that the underground electric principle and mechanism operating the cars on Fourth, Sixth, and Lenox Avenues, and soon to be installed on Broadway, replacing the cable on that thoroughfare, was evolved for these roads purely out of experiment and theory; that before it was invented an "underground trolley" practicable for a great city like ours was nowhere in existence. It had, literally, to be "invented to order."

Summed up, these facts go to make this street railroad evolution in the New York of modern times a genuine romance. The smoothly gliding cars, the uniformed men on front platform and on back, tell no story to the non-railroad mind. One has to hunt a bit in the generally dry realm of statistics and probe into science a trifle. Then he comes suddenly to discover that there is a fascination in the minutiae of city railroads, and particularly in this.

To begin at the beginning: For half a century or thereabouts the short, fat, gayly painted omnibuses had been rumbling over Broadway and certain of the avenues "up town." Scattered lines of horse cars also ran. But Broadway was the haunt of the Jehu of the "bus." It is still within the memory of the present generation when horse cars began on Broadway; 1885 was the precise date of this. Not until 1893, however—a short five years ago—did the modern phase of railroads in New York commence. It was at this time the "Six," having studied the problem closely and prepared themselves, came definitely forward.

This "Six"—and it is one of the interesting facts of finance that precisely the same men guide the fortunes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to-day that started it—was made up curiously. It comprised three men from Philadelphia who had grappled with street railways there and in other cities and foresaw an even more complicated and prettier problem here; two New York financiers and a railroad man who had commenced his career on a Long Island gravel train. The first five called the sixth man into their counsels and made him President. They bought the Broadway horse railroad, with its yellow cars, and commenced the laying of the cable.

The Philadelphians were P. A. B. Wid-

H. H. Vreeland,
President Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

ener, Thomas Dolan, and William L. Elkins; the New Yorkers, William C. Whitney, then Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, and Thomas F. Ryan. The man they picked from the country at large to carry into effect their ideas was Herbert H. Vreeland.

Small beginnings marked the course of the company. The task was to weld together into one system eighteen distinct street-car corporations, with as many Boards of Directors and scattered management. With the old Broadway road the pivotal centre, these companies were one by one taken within. The Avenue C, Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Company was the first to become absorbed, and the working capital was increased by $250,000. The Chambers Street line followed, and $800,000 stock was added. Line after line came in its turn, until to-day the company has merged the entire eighteen, and has a capital of $45,000,000, of which $40,000,000 has been issued.

Over it all the visible head is Mr. Vreeland, President. To the outer world the five men behind him seem to play no part. They may be seen now and again in the offices; they are known to be the body, brains, and sinew of the road, but neither at this juncture nor at that is their touch felt. The 1,500 cars move at the will of the President; the 7,000 men who make up the working force are under his individual control; it is he who when the hour for electrical traction came had $15,000,000 at his command, and has spent it all, employing another army of 7,000 to 10,000 men on the work.

One and the same thing are Vreeland, President, and the system he sways. One of the characters and potentates of the town he is in all reality.

Seated at his desk for the fraction of an hour each day, he is, the most of the time, now here, there, and everywhere along the lines—this man is the embodiment of railroads. Physically, sitting or standing, he surpasses most New Yorkers. He excels them, too, in his girth and likewise in his vigor. It is worth noting, besides, as a characteristic of the man and of the company, that the room he sits in is in no sense a private office. Spacious and furnished with a council table and many chairs, it has several desks, and that of the President is no more imposing than those of the others.

It is not, however, by way of an introduction to an interview with the man whose signature on so many thousand transfer tickets is familiar that this description of himself and his surroundings has been set down. Rather it is to picture, even ever so slightly, one of whom New Yorkers have heard so much yet have actually seen so little. Nevertheless, as a visitor sat beside him the other day he heard a few facts and comments that, in President Vreeland's

P. A. B. Widener.

1898-1898

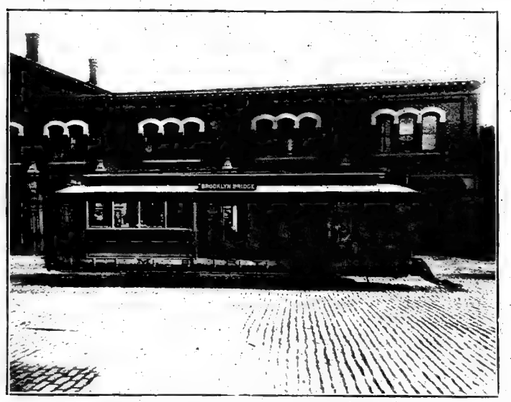

THE NEW COMBINATION STREET CAR.

Introduced This Season on the Lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

words, should have a marked interest for the people of the town.

"To the public," said Mr. Vreeland vigorously, and a smile of amusement flickered about his mouth as he spoke, "many things seem very easy and simple—things that are most difficult of accomplishment. When they have been mastered and one looks back upon the work that was needed to bring the improvement about it is hard to realize that it actually did take all that time. Our present electrical system, for example. The simplest thing in the world! We wonder now as we see it in operation why the idea did not occur to us at once. Yet it actually took years of experimenting.

"There are so many considerations when you are at the work of improving street railroads. People generally do not see these considerations. They say, 'Why don't you do this or that?' 'This should be done,' 'That should never be allowed to continue,' 'This other is a disgrace'; never thinking that all the while we are working on these things, trying to get over points that to a railroad man are practically insuperable.

"Take such a little thing as the equipping of cars with illuminated signs for use after dark. Nothing could seem simpler. Yet you would never believe me if I told you all the time we have spent on that little question. System after system has been examined, only to come up against some decided objection. The most were fatal at one point, snow falling on them would obscure them and render them useless. Then, too, we wanted a system whose lighting would not be independent of the lighting of the car.

"I think we have found the proper night sign, however. That problem seems solved. We are putting this new system into some of the new cars. This sign is illuminated by electric bulbs protected by a hood. This light shines directly on the sign. The weather cannot dim this light nor destroy its efficiency.

"Another problem our experts are continually at is that of the steps into the cars. These are still too high, but do what we will, we cannot seem to get them lower. The equipment under the car raises it to a certain height. We have been unable thus far to improve the construction in this regard. Two steps instead of one we have thought of many times, but this has already been tried in car building. The plan was adopted in one of the cities of this country and proved a lamentable failure. People have become accustomed to one step, and one they must have. Two steps mean accidents.

"We cannot widen our cars a single inch, you see. The problem is a hard one. Some day we will solve it, and wonder why we never thought of that plan before. In street railroading, all these things must come gradually. Improvements are never made on the jump.

"Here is a joke of railroading in New York—a bit of true history. You remember when there was so much talk about running the cars more slowly around the Fourteenth Street curve? Well, our engineers had been at work for months on that problem. It was an elusive problem; it just failed of solution time and again. Finally we got it. We had found out the way. We began at once to fit out our cars with the extra appliance. We intended to inaugurate the new idea on a certain Monday. The week before some 'smart person' heard of our plans, the Board of Health came down on us with a positive order to run the cars slowly around the Fourteenth Street curve. We carried out the programme long planned. And New York said, 'Of course the cable people could do it when they had to. They could have done it all along.'

"That is about the popular idea of street railroading. Because improvements are made quietly, the public thinks anything can be remedied at once."

In these words Mr. Vreeland strikes at the very root of the street railway system of New York—its constant working out of fresh problems. No sooner is one batch solved than the engineers are at another. The cable was not in full working order before experiments in electricity began. Overhead wires were not to be thought of in New York; an underground trolley had to be devised.

The one clue was in Budapest, Hungary. Here an experimental line of underground wires had been introduced. Experts were at once dispatched across the ocean. They reported that the Budapest road would never do in New York. One objection to it was that the slot in the street through which it was operated was so wide that it would engage the tire of every wheel in this city. Nothing remained but to develop a new underground system. At about the hour it was theoretically complete there happened to be a piece of road admirably fitted for an experimenting ground. It was the new line of Lenox Avenue, from the Harlem River south, to connect with the Columbus Avenue cars.

Snow and storms made this new system a failure at first, but the engineers kept on, adjusting, adding, taking away, until there grew out of this little line a full-fledged electric system that works without a hitch. At once plans were made for doing away with the cable, and, as has been said, fifteen millions were set aside for the work of the latter end of 1897 and the years of 1898 and early 1899.

One word of science as to the workings of this electrical system may not be out of place here. Under each car runs a "plow," an oblong piece of metal, replacing the old cable "grip." This, held to the car by rods, runs within the slot. On either side of this slot, in the conduit under the centre of the tracks, are wires, "fed" every 420 feet (about a block and a half) by yet other wires, leading from the "ducts," those pipe lengths of terra-cotta all New York has watched being buried underground. These ducts and supply wires will all run to the great new power house at Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets and First Avenue, where will be the tallest chimney in America and 30,000 horse power.

The "plow" has two pieces of metal on its sides, held by springs. These lightly bind the wires in the conduits.

There, in short compass, yet every essential feature described, is the new electricity of New York. Nothing could be simpler. Yet therein is not the end of experimenting. The experts are now at work upon compressed air motors. Some fine day these, with each car an independent unit, not relying on a general system, may drive out electricity. No one can tell.

While by no means complete, a compressed air system that seems practicable is about to be put in. Before the first of the year, if all goes well, cars controlled by this power will be operated on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street cross-town lines.

Besides the science of this street railway, there are waifs and strays of facts in connection with it that are worth noticing. These may not comfort you and me when we have—after 5 P. M.—to ride up town standing up, yet perhaps, after all, they will. One fact will, at all events. This is the forecast of what the system will eventually be. By "eventually" a few months is meant.

Then instead of two lines extending far down town there will be four. The railroad chessboard will take on a different phase. The casual observer has probably noticed that at the corners of important cross streets underground work is going on with extraordinary care. This is in preparation for the "play" of cars. Under a special plan, which will be prepared by skillful railroad men, the railway's whole force of 1,500 cars will be handled like a body of troops, swung now in this direction, now in that. There are to be no more "lines" in the olden sense of the word.

There is the "morning rush;" the "evening rush," the "descent of the shoppers," the "theatre travel"—four daily problems to be contended with. These are to be met by having cars where they are most needed at certain hours. These cars will be massed; from yet other points they will be taken. The important junctions are all to be fitted out with facilities for sending cars now this way, now that. The plan provides almost for an electric car at your door to every other place conceivable.

"These street corners," says Mr. Vreeland, "have had to be built with great skill. Tracks, switches, and the Harveyized street plates which cover the mechanism have to fit in together with almost the exactitude of the parts of a watch. And there is much more than that. The parts have to be constructed and the fitting in so arranged that not only the cars can pass over them, but the heaviest trucks."

How many thousands ride a day? During the last fiscal year there was an average of 813,000—a total of 297,000,000 for the year. In 1897 the Inter-state Commerce Commission reported that the number of passengers carried on all the steam railroads of the United States averaged 1,402,100 each day. The metropolitan system figures nearly 60 per cent. of this—amazing statistics!

For the year previous the average was only 709,000 a day. For 1895-6 it was 479,000, for 1894-5 it was 326,000. In three years, therefore, the travel has come near trebling.

In transfers the number issued during the year ended June, 1898, was 90,380,411, as against 56,929,611 and 28,450,996 in the two previous years. These transfers issued, compared with the number of paying passengers, came last year to 43 per cent. (32 per cent. and 19 per cent. for the previous years.) From these statistics the average rate of fare per trip can be figured. In 1897-8 it was 3.48 cents, against 3.78, 4.18, 4.59, and 4.76 cents for the years before.

The company's pay roll amounts to $4,680,000—6 per cent. of all its whole revenue. Conductors and gripmen or motormen get $2 a day, or an average of that (from $1.80 to $2.15.) After serving one year the men get 25 cents a day added to their pay. When Mr. Vreeland started this "sliding scale" of compensation some two years ago, out of 1,000 men there were not 50 who were entitled to the "raise"; now there are over 700.

These men have organized themselves into an association, which has accumulated $5,000, and has an insurance and a sick benefit, paying $150 in case of death, and $1 a day in time of sickness. It has a library of 1,200 books, and gives monthly entertainments in which the members take part.

Some extracts from the books of the man who hires these "knights of the road" give an insight into the workings of this branch of the system. Many more men are retained than used to be the case, and yet hundreds are taken on each month. In June, 1898, 336 conductors and 96 motormen were appointed, and 785 applicants were rejected. In August, 191 conductors and 163 motormen were approved, and 369 and 161, respectively, were rejected.

"What class of men do you find the best, and how do you select them?" was asked the official whose word is law in this regard. He sat in his office in the car stables at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

"The lower middle class," was the answer, "neither too low nor yet too high. To pick a gripman or motorman is an easy task. It is harder to say whether such and such a man will make a good conductor. And yet in some way I can nearly always tell whether the man is one I want or not.

"I can tell by his address, by the few words he says to me. He must, if possible, have the ways of a gentleman. He must give the impression that he can handle people. You can see the makings of a good conductor in a man. The better class of a man, I should say, the better conductor—if he is of the right sort. I chose a while ago two college men. They are making admirable conductors. But men of this sort will not stay with us. The most satisfactory are the men who are satisfied to keep on. These are of the class I mentioned at first."

The system has now in operation, owned and leased, 424 miles of track. Of this the Broadway cable has 20.40 miles, the Columbus Avenue 13.04, the Lexington Avenue 17.24, the Second Avenue 24.72, the Sixth Avenue 15.70, the old "Belt Line" 47.08.

"What is the secret of successfully managing a street railroad system of this sort?" Mr. Vreeland was asked.

"High-priced men," he unhesitatingly replied. "High-priced men and one-man power in all departments. Ten-thousand-dollar-a-year men are what I want; one of these rather than five two-thousand-a-year men."

CROMWELL CHILDE.

A GREAT BRICK CHIMNEY.

When the great brick chimney now in course of construction at Ninety-sixth Street and the East River shall be completed the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, will be able to boast of having the tallest structure of the kind in the United States. Not only will this chimney have the greatest altitude yet reached by any similar erection in this country, but, so far as is known, it is the second tallest in the world, ranking next to a factory chimney in Glasgow, Scotland, which holds the record of 427 feet. Three hundred and fifty-three feet is the height of the New York giant in question.

This great chimney is being erected in connection with the new power house of the Metropolitan Traction Company, which now practically controls the surface railroad system of the Borough of Manhattan. The power house itself will be an immense structure, and will occupy the entire block bounded by the East River and Avenue A, Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets. It is designed to supply the motive power for all the lines of the Metropolitan system, and, according to Chief Engineer Starritt of the company, it will be the largest establishment for the generation of electric power in the world.

The great chimney has been constructed according to the plans and under the direction of Chief Engineer Starritt, who also built the power house at Kent Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, which has a chimney 300 feet in height. Each of these remarkable smoke conductors is intended for a similar purpose—the serving of the boiler furnaces. The progress of the work has been considered rapid, the favorable weather that has prevailed since its commencement having helped to expedite it. The staging on the lower part of the exterior, as seen in the photograph, could be carried to a height of 125 feet only, and when that distance had been reached the bricklayers were obliged to work altogether from the interior, which necessitated the reduction in their number on the platform to forty men, the largest number it could accommodate at any one time.

This chimney is considered to have been a "lucky" one, according to the traditions associated with the story of chimney construction. Not a single accident has occurred since it was begun—a very uncommon record.

The only way in which an adequate impression of the effect of this "sky-scraping" tower can be had is by standing close to it and looking up. Then one realizes how imposing even a chimney may become when it contains 2,500,000 bricks and is built to a height of 353 feet.

As a final comparison, it may be mentioned that the 427-foot chimney in Glasgow, above referred to, does not equal this one in diameter, although it is considerably taller. The Manhattan structure has a diameter of 22 feet on the inside. Its closest rival in America is the chimney of a smelting works at Denver, Col., which is something more than 300 feet high.

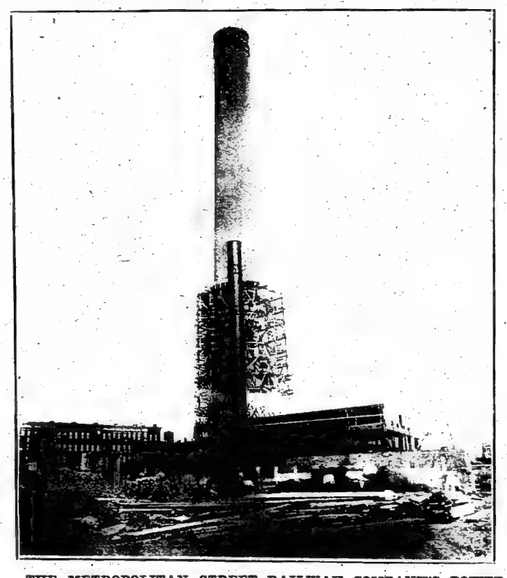

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY'S POWER-HOUSE CHIMNEY FROM THE RIVER FRONT.

THE HORSE SHOW.

THE horse held sway in this city all last week, and every one did homage to him in Madison Square Garden. It was the fourteenth annual show of the association, and was the best, so far as the exhibition of horses was concerned, that has ever been seen in this city. When the first show was given the attendance was anything but encouraging to the promoters, and it was several years before the annual event was a financial success. Now the show is one of the fixtures of the Winter season, and every one who is in town or who can possibly reach this city must be seen at the show.

This year's show was a fine one from a horse standpoint, and the animals that were exhibited were the very best that were to be found in this country, and in many of the classes the best that could be got together in the world.

The trotters were of course a fine lot, and easily took the lead over the hackneys that were so popular a few years ago. H. N. Bain of Poughkeepsie had several very good horses which were prize winners. His

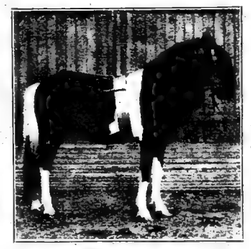

"Montreal,"
Exhibited by Thomas L. Watt, Jr., New York.

team, Miss Louisa and Miss Hammond, are two well-matched chestnuts, each 15.3 hands. They have been shown this year at the Dutchess and Orange County shows, and won one first and two second prizes in three classes. They were beaten by E. H. Harriman's fine team.

Palatrina is a pacing mare four years old. Her sire was J. J. Audubon and her dam Lady Drum. Last season in her work she showed a quarter in 30½ seconds to a road cart. Palatrina is a good prize winner at shows.

Mary Emma Lee, a black mare by Monterey, is another of Mr. Bain's good trotters, and, although only two years old, is a winner of prizes. She was successful at the Orange County Fair, and gives promise of turning out a very valuable animal.

Master Elect, only three years old, is by Quartermaster, and was one of the handsomest young stallions seen in the ring. He has already won eight first prizes, four seconds, and two thirds, and at Goshen won the cup given to the best stallion of his age in the show.

One of the best exhibitors in the pony classes was Thomas L. Watt of this city. For several years Mr. Watt has been getting together a fine lot of ponies, and now his are considered the best that can be seen. His three best are the stallions Monte Carlo, Montreal, and Kelpie. These ponies are entered in the name of Thomas L. Watt, Jr., and were exhibited by him in the ring in some of the classes in which they were entered.

"MISS LOUISE" AND "MISS HAMMOND,"
Owned and Driven by H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A BIT OF WEDDING CAKE.

"But what shall I do with it?" he asked helplessly.

She looked up at him and laughed as he stood dangling a square white box by its satin ribbon.

"There's a certain inanity in treasuring another fellow's wedding cake. Won't you take it—as a gift?"

"Thanks, no," she answered. "I have a sufficiency; besides, the charm is broken if you give it away."

"Charm?" he echoed. "What charm has an infinitesimal piece of cake that would not stay the appetite of a mosquito? Silly custom this, anyhow, of—"

"Do you mean to say," she interrupted solemnly, "that you have attained unto years of discretion, and have never tried the charm that lies in a bit of bride's cake?"

"Never!" he averred.

She looked so bewitching in her bridesmaid array that he would have sworn to any fact or fallacy whatsoever, could he thereby prolong the tête-à-tête. In seeking a spot where perchance that ubiquitous best man might be secluded, he had found this curtained corner of the porch.

"Then you must try it before you are a night older," she said, with a pretty air of authority. "Cut a card into seven slips and give me a pencil, and I'll do the rest."

He obeyed with unwonted docility.

"This is merely a short and sure way to find out whom you are to marry," she resumed.

"I know whom I want to marry. I don't need a piece of cake and seven slips of paper to tell me that."

"Whom one wants to marry and whom one marries are not always the same individual!" she replied sententiously.

"Oh!" was his only audible remark.

"Now," she went on, "I shall write a name on each of these six pieces and leave one a blank—for bachelorhood, you know."

"Um!" he assented.

"Then you will place them under your pillow, with the wedding cake, and draw out one each morning; the last one—" with a pause of emphasis.

"I understand," he broke in. "The last shall be first. But I can't think of six names; one is so indelibly written on my heart that—"

"Oh, I can arrange that!" she interrupted blithely. "You know they must be written by some one else, anyway—some disinterested person."

"Oh!"—very humbly.

But as he watched her brows wrinkle in such perplexity, he concluded that it was not such a bad thing after all, this idea of tying up wedding cake in boxes, and he became convinced that weddings, on the whole, were not such a bore when he saw the ubiquitous best man peer into the half light of the veranda and retire precipitately.

"There's one thing I forgot," she was saying, "each slip must be destroyed as it is drawn out, and only the last one read."

"Humph! Strict requirements, these! It would give a fellow some satisfaction perhaps to know whom he had escaped."

"Oh, but the charm won't work unless you do! Promise now"—imperatively.

And he promised. Then—

"Oh, I say," he cried, interrupting the writing again. "You'll put your own name down, won't you?"

"Shall I?" she queried, doubtfully.

"Well, rather." And though the light was dim she saw something in his eyes that made her add hastily:

"Oh, very well, since it is by request."

* * * * *

On the eighth day thereafter she received the following telegram:

"Your name seventh. Has charm worked?"

And it was not till their honeymoon was at its zenith that she told him confidentially—that each bit of cardboard had borne the same name, and there had been no blank.—From the Montreal Herald.

"Kelpie,"
Exhibited by Thomas L. Watt, Jr., New York.

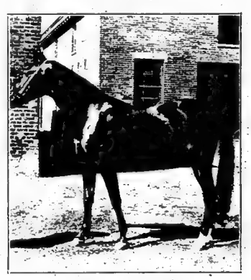

"Master Elect."

"Palatina."

PAPERS CATERING TO FRENCH IGNORANCE.

The French are prone to ascribe their disasters to treachery, yet their worst and most dangerous traitor is never recognized. The National Review declares it is the popular daily newspaper of Paris; "popular" is used advisedly, meaning newspapers that have the widest circulation. There are good newspapers which struggle obscurely, but they have none of the absinthe of popular journals. France is apparently on the brink of war, the writer continues, and the French people neither desire the war, nor have they the remotest conception as to the circumstances of its origin. War comes on them because they have been misled and befooled by their newspapers. What chance has a people which is served by newspapers such as the Petit Journal, l'Intransigeant, the Libre Parole, the Eclair, the Patrie, the Liberte, and the Echo de Paris? These newspapers are the daily press of France. It is these which command circulation, and are devoured and assimilated by the nation. The Petit Journal has a circulation of over a million. The Intransigeant and the Libre Parole circulate daily some quarter of a million copies each of their lies and venom.

It must be remembered that these newspapers monopolize all the channels of information. All that the bulk of Frenchmen know of current events is derived from them. We have witnessed the campaign of calumny they have recently been engaged in over the Dreyfus case. What sort of morality or fairness can be expected from such organs in treating international disputes? The Libre Parole's contribution to a pacific solution in the present crisis is to say, "England will invariably retreat if she has to face the point of the sword." No English journalist could pen such a passage. It is the want of superior persons to dismiss these newspapers as Boulevard "rags." This does not dispose of the fact that they are the sole medium of communication between the French masses and the outer world. The French people dwell in a fastness of ignorance.

"Mary Emma Lee."
Raised and Owned by H. N. Bain.

ADVANTAGES OF WHITEWASH.

A clergyman was walking through the outskirts of his parish one evening, relates The Cornhill Magazine, when he saw one of his parishioners very busy whitewashing his cottage. The parson, pleased at this somewhat novel sign of cleanliness, called out:

"Well, Jones, I see you're making your house nice and smart." With a mysterious air, Jones, who had recently taken the cottage, descended from the ladder and slowly walked to the hedge which separated the garden from the road. "That's not 'xactly the reason why I'm a-doing of this 'ere job," he whispered, "but the last two couples as lived in this 'ere cottage 'ad twins; so I says to my missus, I'll tak an' whitewash the place, so as there mayn't be no infection. Ye see, Sir, as 'ow we got ten of 'em already."

A PRIME IRISH GENERAL.

Gen. Pennefather was a type of soldier familiar enough and valued enough in the British Army—an Irishman, who borrowed his tactics from Donnybrook; of obstinate and combative temper, loud of speech, cheerful of face, an ideal leader for a forlorn hope. Pennefather's expletives were the jest of the camp. A writer in The Cornhill Magazine recalls an incident when, years afterward, he was appointed to the command at Aldershot. The Queen on chancing to ask, "Has the new General taken up his command yet?" was told, with a touch of sly humor which mocked the royal ear, "Yes, your Majesty, he swore himself in yesterday."

"Monte Carlo."
Exhibited by Thomas L. Watt, Jr., New York.

A THOUGHT.

Only a word and I am thine,
Speak it not yet!
For in this foolish heart of mine,
I find regret.

Regret for days of friendship sweet,
Long, happy years,
Untouched by breath of passion fleet—
Its doubts and fears.

How wilt thou keep this soul of mine,
Through all my days?
Shall I not dim the spark divine,
In passion's rays?

Within thy steady eyes' clear depths,
I see no fears.
"Beloved, I will keep thee safe,"
Thou say'st, with tears.

Forgive me, love, so dear thou art,
I yield; and yet—
If I should find within thy heart,
Too late—regret?

—CAROLINE BENEDICT TROWBRIDGE in The Bookman.

SOME ENGLISH EMIGRANTS.

Up till now, if the inhabitant of a Norfolk village emigrates, it is generally to America, says a writer in Longman's Magazine, and very often he does not like America when he gets there. I remember a blacksmith with whom I was well acquainted going there, but in a couple of years or so he was to be seen working at the old forge in his native village. I asked him why he had come back, and he told me that he earned plenty of money out there, but he "didn't like it." When I was in New York a tailor came to see me who had been an apprentice here in Bungay. He told me the same story. Plenty of money, especially at times, but he "meant to get back as soon as he could." Also I had a conversation with an English coachman whose tale was much the same. His wages were large, but "there weren't no society for such as him"; in the States they were all "gents or niggers."

Tommy's Exception.

Mamma—Never say you can't. There's no such word as can't.

Tommy—There always seems to be such a word when I ask if I can have more jelly.

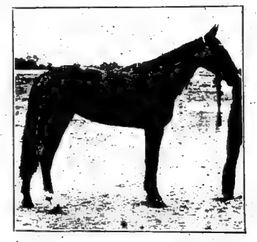

"Palatina,"
Taken in Her Two-Year-Old Form.

1898

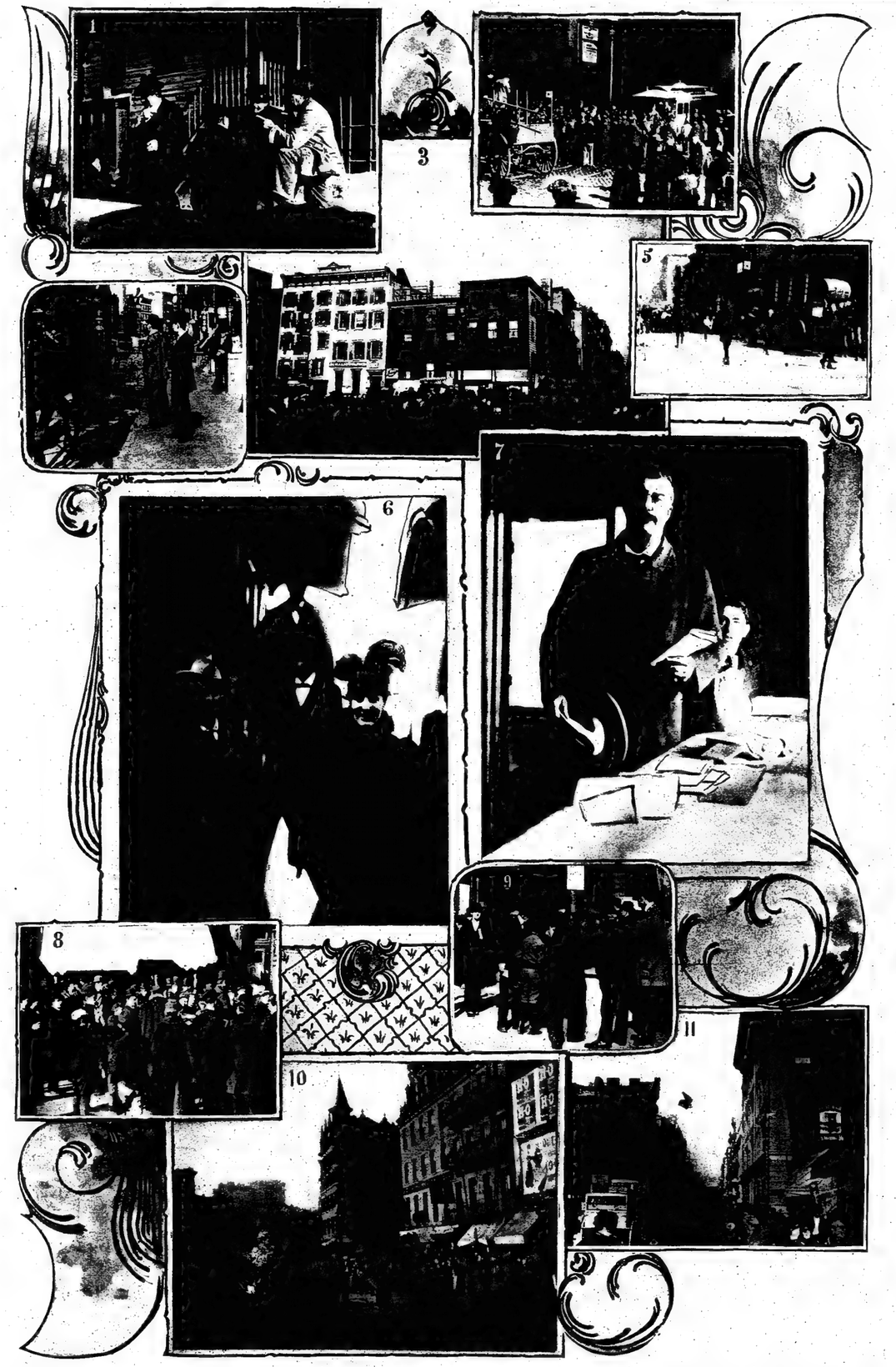

1.—A Thompson Street Political Discussion. 2.—An Arrest at the Polls. 3.—Italians with Fraudulent Natural zation Papers Warned from the Polls by McCullagh's Deputies. 4.—The District Leader Arrives. 5.—Boys Gathering Material for Bonfires. 6.—The Arrival of Col. Roosevelt and His Wife at Oyster Bay on Election Day. 7.—Col. Roosevelt Casts His Vote 8.—At the Polls in Division Street. 9.—Instructing a Hebrew Voter. 10.—The Big Bonfire in Chatham Square. 11.—At the Hester Street Polls.

ELECTION DAY SCENES.

THE LENOX BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IT will seem odd to New Yorkers to call the massive granite building in Fifth Avenue extending from Seventieth to Seventy-first Street the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library, but that is what it is now. For more than a quarter of a century it has been known as the Lenox Library, and has had a calm, uncheckered, and somewhat apathetic existence.

But now all is changed, and has been since its consolidation as part of the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations. Daily the work of increasing the different classifications of the library branches goes on, and books on American history, genealogy, and music are sent from the Astor to the Lenox, while other books are sent from the latter to the former to complete departments and subjects.

Under the direction of Dr. John S. Billings the systematic classification of the three consolidated libraries is being carried on, so that there will be no delay in removing the completed departments of books to the contemplated new building of the Public Library, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second street. Although Mayor Van Wyck vetoed the appropriation for the removal of the old reservoir, which is necessary before the building can be begun, there are whispers that he has relented from his harshness and in a short time the money will be appropriated.

Then the old reservoir will be torn down and removed, and the plans for the new Public Library which Director Billings has approved will be utilized. A stately building will be erected on the site of the reservoir, and the books will be removed there from the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Libraries. It will be a public library of which New York may well be proud, as it will contain over 400,000 volumes and represent property valued at $8,000,000.

However, as it will take at least five years to erect the building after it is started, the books of the three consolidated libraries will be until that time divided between the Astor and Lenox Branches, and it is with the latter that this article has to do.

The Lenox Building is a magnificent structure of granite on the east side of Fifth Avenue, and runs from Seventieth to Seventy-first Street, with a depth of 125 feet. It was designed by Richard M. Hunt, whose memorial was unveiled directly opposite to the other day. It is particularly appropriate that the bust of the great architect should stand facing the library, which will be a monument to his talent for ages. For, notwithstanding most of the books will be removed from the Lenox Branch to the Public Library when it is completed, the building will still be retained as an up-town branch most likely.

James Lenox was born in this city in 1800, and died here in 1880. His father was Robert Lenox, a wealthy Scotch merchant of New York, from whom he inherited a fortune of about $3,000,000. He was graduated from Columbia College, and studied law, but never practiced. Soon after he was admitted to the bar he went to Europe and began collecting rare books and manuscripts, which became his life's work. In addition to his tastes as a scholar and student he had a great love for art, and for half a century he devoted his time to forming a library and gallery of paintings, which at that time was not surpassed by any other in the United States. His whole collection, including early and rare books, marble busts and statues, paintings, mosaics, and curios he presented to the City of New York in 1870, together with the huge building of granite he erected to preserve them.

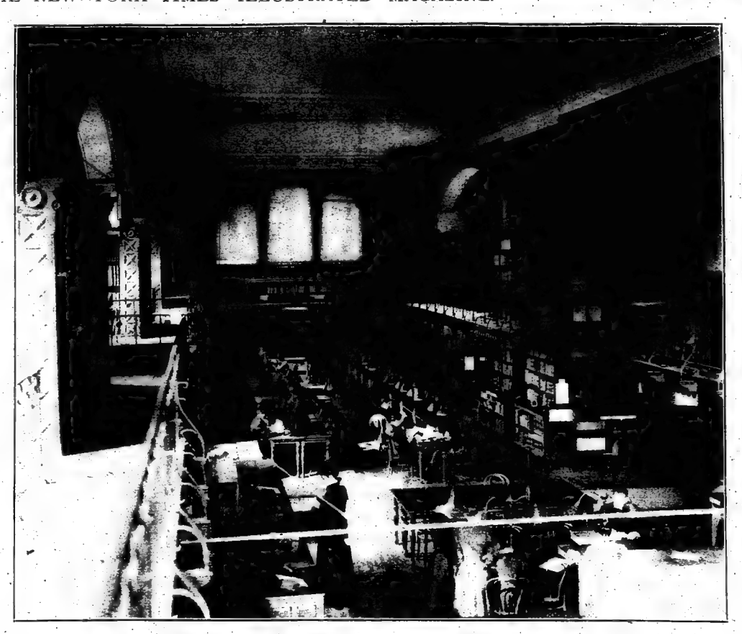

THE READING ROOM IN THE LENOX LIBRARY.

MAIN HALLWAY OF LENOX LIBRARY.

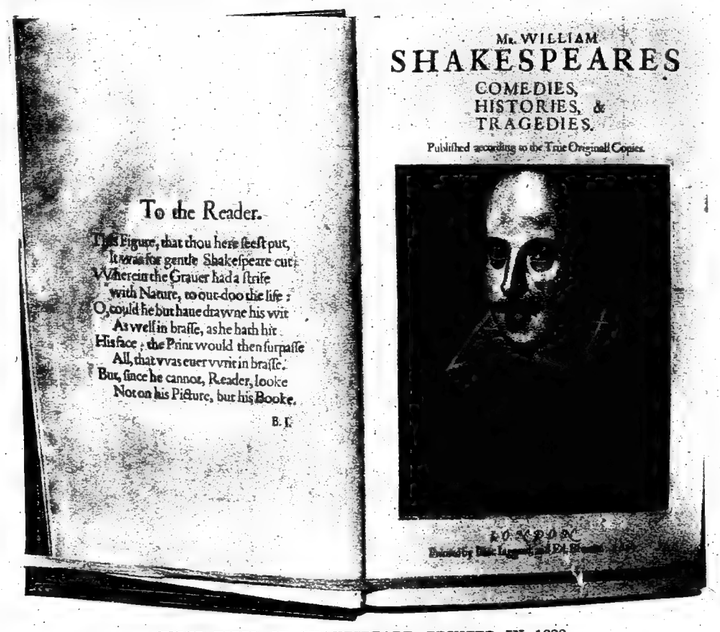

FIRST FOLIO OF SHAKESPEARE, PRINTED IN 1623.
One of the Treasures of the Lenox Library.

The building was erected on the crest of Lenox Hill, and cost $450,000, the land being valued at the same amount. The collection of 4,300 Bibles, including the famous Mazarin and "vinegar" Bibles, is believed to be unequaled even by the British Museum, while its Americana and Shakespeariana surpass those of any other library in America. The collection is valued at nearly a million dollars, which, with $900,000 for the land and building and the endowment of $300,000 he made, make a total of over $2,000,000.

His sister, Miss Henrietta A. Lenox, died in 1886, bequeathing to the library $100,000, to be applied to the purchase of books only, and it was out of this fund that the library of Historian George Bancroft was purchased at a cost of $80,000. Miss Lenox also gave the Trustees the remainder of the block on which the library stands, so that they owned the entire lot from Fifth to Madison Avenue and from Seventieth to Seventy-first Street.

After Mr. Lenox died his nephew, Robert Lenox Kennedy, was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and he carried out his uncle's restrictions rigidly. Admission to the library could only be had by ticket, and its use was therefore restricted chiefly to students and scholars. R. L. Kennedy died in 1887, and J. S. Kennedy, who was no relation, was elected President of the Board of Trustees. The first thing J. S. Kennedy did was to tear down the placard "No admittance without a ticket," and throw the doors open to the public. By this means the attendance was largely increased, and the library became a public benefit.

At present the library is open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except on Sundays and holidays. No books are taken out of the building, but must be read there. The building has 125,000 volumes now, including 15,000 from Samuel J. Tilden's library and 5,000 from the Astor Branch. The Lenox is an authority on American history and music.

Entering the main hall of the Lenox Building, on the first floor one sees a number of beautiful marble busts and paintings, formerly belonging to the estate of John Jacob Astor, and presented to the Astor Library by his son, William Waldorf Astor. Some time ago they were transferred from the Astor to the Lenox Branch by order of the Trustees of the Public Library. Some of the Astor collection are in the Lenox gallery, on the second floor. Among the notable paintings is "Condottier Français," by Meissonier, which was purchased by J. J. Astor from the artist in 1882. Another is a large painting, 64 by 116 inches, "School of Vestals," by Le Roux. This was painted to the order of J. J. Astor and exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1880. R. de Madrazo is represented by a panel, 21 by 17, of a "Woman Reading," and W. T. Richards by his well-known view of "Portsmouth Light, N. H."

The principal painting in the Astor collection is Gilbert Stuart's Washington, painted in 1797 on a canvas 50 by 70 inches, and formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton. The tradition in the Hamilton family is that it was a gift from Washington.

Another noted work is Munkacsy's "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to His Daughters," which was presented to the Lenox Library by Robert Lenox Kennedy.

In the south wing of the main hall is the general reading room. This is usually well filled with readers, 3 o'clock in the afternoon being the busiest time. Of the 125,000 volumes in the Lenox Building there is com-

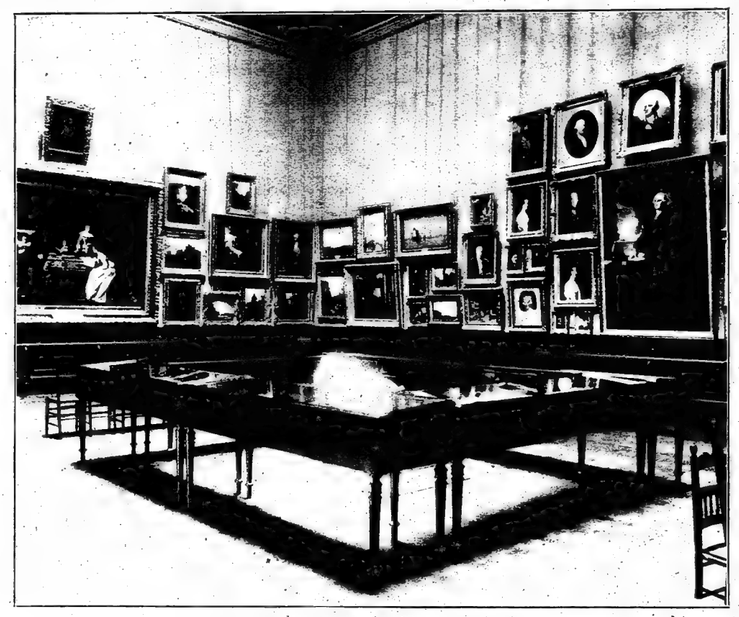

THE LENOX COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

paratively little fiction, and only the works of standard authors are admitted.

In addition to the shelves of books on all sides of the room there is a gallery full of books and dumbwaiters to carry the volumes up and down, as called for. In the rear of the reading room Wilberforce Eames, who has been at the Lenox many years as librarian, has his office.

In the north wing of the main floor is a new reading room, opened only a few days ago, and devoted to American history, genealogy, and music. The entire collection of musical literature from the Astor Branch, with the exception of a few volumes for reference, has been removed to this room and added to the legacy of books on music bequeathed to the Lenox by the late Joseph W. Drexel. The latter collection consists of 5,000 volumes and 1,300 pamphlets, while the Astor contribution contains 2,800 volumes and 200 pamphlets, making in all 7,800 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets devoted entirely to music.

This room also contains 300 bound volumes of newspapers from the library of the late Samuel J. Tilden. The volumes contain complete files of THE NEW YORK TIMES and other New York newspapers from the time they were founded until the death of Mr. Tilden. They are securely bound in heavy boards, and on the side of each volume is a square of black leather on which is stamped in gold letters "Samuel J. Tilden."

The second floor of the Lenox Building is by far the pleasantest. From the front can be had a beautiful view of Central Park, and in the rear is a large field extending to Madison Avenue, and partially inclosed by a hedge of box.

On the second floor are the Lenox and Robert L. Stuart collections of paintings, the cataloguing department, and some of the rare books formerly belonging to Mr. Lenox. The third floor is devoted to Government documents and similar works, and is not open to the public.

Among the treasures in rare books possessed by the Lenox Branch is a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, supposed to have been printed by Gutenberg, assisted by Faust, at Mainz, 1450-55. This is the first book ever printed from movable type, and only twenty-nine are known to be in existence. It is valued at $25,000.

There is also a copy of "Durandus Rationale," Mainz, 1459. This is the first book printed on vellum, and is worth from $4,000 to $5,000. There are also copies of the first works of Caxton and other early English printers. A fairly well preserved volume is "The Golden Legend" of William Caxton, first edition, Westminster, 1484, and also "The Canterbury Tales," second edition, printed by Richard Pynson, 1493. This is supposed to be the first work printed by Pynson.

Then there is Capt. John Smith's "General History of Virginia," London, 1624, which is a dedication copy to the Duchess of Richmond and Lenox.

Among other literary treasures to be seen are three autograph letters in Spanish from Diego Columbus, son of Christopher Columbus, and successor to his father as Admiral of the Indies. The library also possesses a complete collection of the first four editions of Christopher Columbus's letter to the sovereigns announcing his discovery of America, printed in 1493. In 1892 the Trustees issued a fac simile in a cheap edition of the Columbus letter. The original was written in Spanish, translated into Latin, and sent to Rome. The fac simile was accompanied by a literal translation, and was illustrated by quaint old woodcuts from the original edition. The drawings for these are supposed to have been made by Columbus himself.

On the second floor can also be seen copies of the first New York newspaper, William Bradford's New York Gazette, begun in 1725 and discontinued in 1744.

In large showcases are exhibited portions of the famous Lenox collection of Shakespeare's works, consisting of 2,000 volumes. There are two copies of the first folio, printed in London in 1625, and both are in good preservation. The title page reads:

> MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
> COMEDIES
> HISTORIES &
> TRAGEDIES
> Published According to the
> True, Originall Copies
> LONDON
> Printed by Isaac Haggard
> and Ed Blount
> 1623

Another title page of a small volume reads:

> A
> Most Pleasant and Excellent Conceited
> Comedie of Sir John Falstaffe and
> the Merry Wives of Windsor.
> With the
> Swaggering Vaine of Ancient Pistol
> and Corporal Nym.
> WRITTEN BY W. SHAKESPEARE
> Printed for Arthur Johnson
> 1619

Still another reads:

> MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
> His
> True Chronicle History of the Life and
> Death of King Lear and His
> Three Daughters
> With the Unfortunate Life of Edgar
> sonne and heire to the Earle of Gloucester
> and His Sullen and Affected Humor of
> Tom of Bedlam
> As was plaid Before the King's
> Majesty at White Hall Upon S. Stephen's
> Night in the Christmas Hollidaies by
> His Majesty's Servants playing usually
> at the Globe on the Banck side
> Printed for Nathaniel Butter
> 1623

Many interesting stories are told of James Lenox, who made this noble bequest to his native city. It is said that he was engaged to a very estimable lady when he was a young man, but in some manner the engagement was broken. Neither of them ever married. Mr. Lenox devoted his life to collecting rare books, and although he was courtesy and gentleness personified, he was very particular about whom he allowed to inspect his library before he presented it to the city. Upon one occasion, it is said, Lord Dufferin was visiting New York and expressed a desire to call on Mr. Lenox and inspect his rare books, of which he had heard so much, but Mr. Lenox declined either to receive him or allow him to visit his library.

This must surely have been only a whim, as Lord Dufferin is not only a distinguished scholar and diplomat, but is also a man of irreproachable character.

On another occasion, so the story goes, a certain prominent Brooklyn minister who was then at the height of his fame, called at Mr. Lenox's house and sent in his card, with a request that he might be allowed to visit his library.

"Beecher, Beecher," said Mr. Lenox, turning the card in his slim white fingers. "I do not know the gentleman."

"James," he continued, turning to his dignified English butler, who had brought in the card, "say to the gentleman that Mr. Lenox regrets it, but he allows no one to inspect his library with whom he is unacquainted."

The millionaire scholar and bookworm had never heard of Henry Ward Beecher.

ALBERT H. HOECKLEY.

HALLWAY ON SECOND FLOOR, LENOX LIBRARY.
Showing Cases Containing the First Edition of Shakespeare's Works.

THE ROBERT L. STUART COLLECTION, NORTH WING, LENOX LIBRARY.

THE DRAMA

Gertrude Quinlan.

IN Sydney Grundy's new dramatic version of "The Three Musketeers," at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, Mrs. Potter, as Lady de Winter, (Miladi,) seems to have carried off first honors. Her acting is praised above that of Tree as d'Artagnan and Mrs. Tree as Anne of Austria. It is said that as the scheming, treacherous, fascinating spy of Richelieu she "makes unquestionably the hit of her professional career." One critic declares that she has "thrown off her mannerisms," and that, while she is personally as charming as ever, she "has gained in everything that makes the actress." She must be good to look at—in a gown of cream crêpe de chine, for instance, trimmed with lilac satin, with a little coat of Venetian point; in a pale green brocaded velvet over a petticoat of green satin, with silver lace and a collar of écru Maltese lace; in a striking gown of black and gold.

Tree's production of "The Musketeer"—as Grundy's play is named—is said to be surpassingly fine in every pictorial device. Every known authority has been consulted on the dress, armor, sword play, Court manners, and musical instruments, and a fortune has been expended for pictures, properties, and clothes.

In the rival production, Henry Hamilton's version of "The Three Musketeers," at the Globe Theatre, Kate Rorke, who acted here with Mr. Tree in "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Dancing Girl," and "Trilby," is the Anne of Austria.

Another actress who was in Mr. Tree's company in his last American tour is Edith Ostlere. She was the Pompadour in "The Seats of the Mighty." Miss Ostlere has lately taken to writing novels and tales and has just published in London a volume of stories about the Seven Dials—pictures in words of slum life—which have been warmly praised.

Edith Ostlere,
Actress and Novelist.

Kate Rorke,
As Anne of Austria.

Joseph Haworth fits well the rôle of the protagonist in Hall Caine's popular play, "The Christian," which he has taken up now, in succession to Edward J. Morgan. Mr. Haworth has had a varied and picturesque experience on the stage since he acted one of the sons of King Cymbeline and chanted so well in the dirge to Fidele, in the support of Adelaide Neilson, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. He has sung in operetta and acted low comedy in farce.

JULIA NEILSON.

MRS. POTTER AS MILADI,
In "The Three Musketeers."

His range has been from Hamlet to the Bos'n in "Pinafore." But his best hold has always been in the portrayal of serious, forcible characters.

Jeannette Lowrie doubtless has artistic "possibilities" which are not to be detected, even with the aid of an ear trumpet and a lorgnette, when she plays heroines of pictorial melodrama on the broad stage of the big Academy. Perhaps Miss Lowrie will have a better opportunity by-and-by.

Helen Faucit's Modesty.

Helen Faucit was once asked by Tallis, the publisher, to send her portrait for publication in his magazine. In courteously declining she said: "The public should know neither our features nor our fortunes, save in the exercise of our art." What would this great actress have said to the hall doors and entrances to modern theatres, and to shop windows, which for the most part are advertising picture galleries? But Helen Faucit was unselfish also where her art was concerned. There exists a valuable letter, written to Macready, in which she gracefully protests against the part of Violante in "The Wonder" as ill-suited to her as a tragic actress, but she agreed to play it all the same.

Helen Faucit and Edmund Kean.

Helen Faucit treasured her remembrances of one meeting, face to face, with the greatest of actors, Edmund Kean. She was then a child, and was walking with her sister, when she met Kean strolling with his old aunt, Miss Tickwell. The tragedian had been very ill. "I was startled, frightened at what I saw, a small, pale man with a

Augusta Glose,
Alice in "On and Off."

SCENE IN "THE LIARS."—ACT III.

JEANNETTE LOWRIE.
Nora Cavanagh in "Sporting Life."

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.
EDNA WALLACE HOPPER.

fur cap, and wrapped in a fur cloak. He looked to me as if come from the grave. A stray lock of very dark hair crossed his forehead, under which shone eyes which looked dark, and yet bright as lamps. So large were they, so piercing, so absorbing, I could see no other features. I shrank from them behind my sister, but she whispered to me that it would be unkind to show any fear, so we approached, and were kindly greeted by the pair. Oh, what a voice was that which spoke! It seemed to come from far away—a long, long way behind him. • • •

"My tongue, once untied, ran on and on, and had after a time to be stopped, for my sister and the old lady thought I should fatigue the invalid. But he would not part just yet. He asked my name, and when it was told, exclaimed, 'Oh, the old ballad—do you know it?—which begins—

"'"Oh, my Helen,
There is no tellin',
Why love I fell in;
The grave, my dwellin',
Would I were well in."

"'I know now why with my Helen, love I and repeat her poetry to me some day?' This alarming suggestion at once silenced my prattle, and my sister had to express for me the pleasure and honor I was supposed to feel. Here the interview ended; the kind hand was withdrawn which had laid in mine so heavily, and yet looked so thin and small. I did not know then how great is the weight of weakness. It was put upon my head, and I was bid godspeed! I was to be sent for some day soon. But the day never came; the school days were at hand. Those wondrous eyes I never saw, and that distant voice I never heard again."

Alex. Gisiko,
In "Hotel Topsy Turvy."

JOSEPH HAWORTH AS JOHN STORM.
"The Christian."

Behind the Scenes.

From The Chicago Record.

Foreman—I need two lines to fill out this "Notes Concerning Prominent People," column.

Editor—Run in an item to the effect that "Lillian Russell, it is believed, is about to marry Sig. Rantanquero de Boom Jing Jing," or "Lillian Russell denies that she is about to marry Sig. Rantanquero de Boom Jing Jing," if the other runs over the two lines.

Chance for Fame.

From The Baltimore American.

Lives of great men oft remind us
Future ages will not scolf
At our mem'ry, if behind us
We can leave a rhyme for golf.

Frank Doane,
In "Hotel Topsy Turvy."

THE PET DOG SHOW.

THE French Bulldog Club gave its initial show at the Waldorf-Astoria in the early Spring, the Bulldog Club of America followed soon after at the Logerot Gardens, and now it is announced that the American Pet Dog Club has secured Sherry's old place, corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and during Thanksgiving week will invite the public to inspect the finest exhibition of dogs ever seen in this country outside of Madison Square Garden.

Though the club's special mission is to foster the smaller breeds, the exhibition will consist of collies, sporting and toy

"Jim Dandy,"
Pug Owned by Al. Bishop.

spaniels, all terriers, dachshunds, beagles, schipperkes, bulldogs, both of the English and French classes; Pomeranians, pugs, poodles, and whippets. E. D. Faulkner, who may be called the greatest of our French bulldog enthusiasts, has, by special request of the exhibitors, been appointed to judge this newly introduced breed. Mrs. Harry M. Gillig will be greatly in evidence with four of her choicest Frenchmen, headed by Dimboola, which has more prizes to his credit than any other of his breed in America, and which won the E. D. Faulkner Silver Tankard at the Waldorf-Astoria show against all-comers, and repeated his victory at the Bull Terrier Club's show in April. Richard Howland Hunt and W. W. Watrous send eleven of their best to try conclusions again with Mrs. Gillig, while G. N. Phelps will journey from Boston with nine of his recently imported cracks to join in the general competition for premier honors. Mesdames M. D. Lloyd, J. L. Kernochan, Blakely Hall, M. A. Downing, J. D. Goin, D. T. Pulsifer, Walter Stanton, and Miss Virginia Fair will enter their noted dogs, so this breed will be one of the greatest attractions of the show. The competition will be very keen, as the large number of special prizes in the form of silver tankards, &c., will stimulate exhibitors to show their dogs in the very best fettle. J. R. Buchan, the Secretary of the French Bulldog Club, has what is believed to be a trump card up his sleeve in the shape of a recent importation, and expects to make matters very interesting for all competitors.

The large list of special prizes offered for beagles will bring out the largest sort of an entry. James L. Kernochan of Hempstead will head the list with his famous imported Brodwyn Merry Boy, Hector, Oronsay Prudence, and Florist, the latter presumably the best-known show beagle in America. These dogs are always great favorites with the ladies, and the collection will be a great attraction.

Harry Jarrett, famed far and wide as the owner of the Chestnut Hill Kennels, which are graced by such famous dogs as Wellesborne Wonder and Wellesborne Charlie, will judge rough and smooth collies, a breed which will ever hold its own in point of public favor. Old Hall Paris, that created such a favorable impression at the Boston show of 1898, in company with Ellwyn Queen, will be prominent in the list of affairs in this breed and form one of the greatest of the attractions of the show. Drafts from all the noted kennels throughout the entire country will be there to make competition of the liveliest character, and the judge will have his hands full, to select the winners. There is every reason why the entries have been so numerous, because, first and foremost, the Collie Club of America offers as a special prize its trophy, valued at $300, for the best American-bred collie, the winner to receive a solid silver medal in commemoration of the award. In addition, it offers a club medal for the best American-bred collie of the opposite sex to the winner of the trophy; another medal for the best in the novice class, and a fourth for the best American-bred puppy. Douglass Brown offers a special for the best bitch puppy, so no wonder need be expressed at the gratifying list of entries. In order to further stimulate competition, the American Pet Dog Club offers a handsome sterling silver cup for the best exhibit of four collies owned by one exhibitor.

Mr. Jarrett's next class will be the sturdy Irish terrier. To bring out the strongest possible entry, the Irish Terrier Club offers a silver cup for the best dog or bitch in the novice, limit, and open classes; one for the best puppy of either sex, and still one more for the best kennel of four dogs. Again the American Pet Dog Club steps to

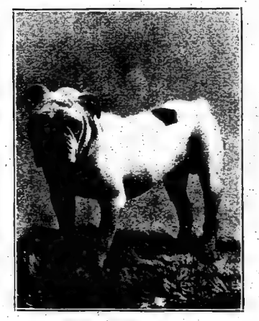

"Bedgebury Lion,"
From the Retnor Kennels.

French Bulldog "M. Boulot,"
Owned by G. N. Phelps, Boston, Mass.

the fore and offers a very handsome solid silver cup for the best kennel, so this breed alone will have for competition, in addition to the regular prize moneys, six solid silver trophies, to win which exhibitors will come from Toronto, Chicago, and many of the Southern States. Milton Droleen will be there in all her glory, the greatest bitch, it is said, that ever walked the boards. When Mr. Donner took her abroad a year ago, she became the very idol of British fanciers, and to-day she is as bright and lovely as ever. Messrs. Van Schaick and Rodman are out with a great string of winners from Queens. H. C. Beadleston will make things lively generally for the fancy with some of his new dogs, while Oliver Ames of Massachusetts will advise exhibitors that he is on hand, and "not otherwise accounted for." Altogether, the display will be a choice one, and will be worth going to see.

Next in order Mr. Jarrett will judge the sporting spaniels, and here, too, his work is cut out for him before he enters the ring. The handsome cups offered for the best kennel of four will bring out the largest sort of an entry, and North, South, East, and West will be there in full force. Marcel A. Viti thinks he has a sure winner in his Royal Monarch, but there are others in the field that will give good accounts of themselves. A. C. Wilmerding, with his famous Watnong strain of cockers, will again lay aside the ermine and become an exhibitor, simply to make things interesting for H. K. Bloodgood's dogs, headed by the peerless champion, Baby Ruth, and George Greer, with Lorraine, Woodland Bell, and Brookside Queen. George Douglass is traveling all the way from Woodstock, Ontario, just to see if he can't win "a wee bit o' the monnie," and if he goes home empty-handed it will be the first time, and probably the last. With Red Mack, Jeannette, Ferrill, Havoc, and others, he will probably let his competitors know he is in town.

The entire first ballroom will contain only the different breeds to be judged by Mr. Jarrett, so that the dogs can be judged in the same room where they are benched. To the south of this room is another large one where the dogs can be exercised two or three hours at a time, to their exceeding comfort. The balance of the exhibits will be shown in the upper ballroom, and, with the two rooms adjacent for the toy dogs, will make the building the ideal place for a dog show.

James Mortimer of Hempstead, L. I., unquestionably the most capable all-round judge in America, will adjudicate upon the merits of poodles, bulldogs, dachshunds,

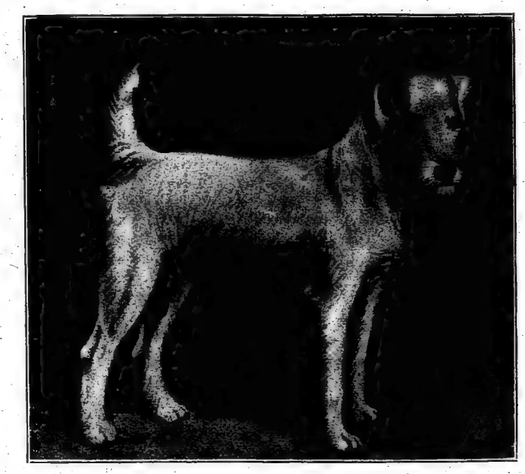

CHAMPION "ST. CRIBBAGE,"
Winner of Sixty Prizes and Cups in England. William Carrick, Owner, Carlisle, England.

Curly Poodle "Mouflon,"
Owned by Mrs. Horace Stokes.

Maltese Terrier "Joe,"
Owned by Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta, Ga.

pugs, toys, bull terriers, fox terriers, Scottish terriers, Airedale terriers, and black and tan, or Manchester terriers, as they are sometimes called. Mr. Mortimer's appointment will bring many entries on account of his intimate knowledge of all breeds and his fairness in giving out the prize ribbons. The poodle classes will be of the very strongest. Mrs. Walter Stanton, the President of the club, has entered her famous Hector, who has not only secured an unbeaten record on this side of the water, but vanquished every noted dog on the Continent before coming over here to try conclusions with our dogs. A recent superb importation of hers will make its début at this show. S. C. Hodge will be on hand with Champion Black Prince, fresh from Danbury and Braintree, where he won premier honors, to be added to his already long list of wins. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., will come from Boston with a score of his famous dogs. Mrs. Horace Stokes offers a valuable silver cup for the best poodle owned and exhibited by a member of the American Pet Dog Club. She generously offers a second cup for the best curly-coated poodle in the show, while the club giving the show offers a handsome solid silver cup for the best kennel of four specimens of this breed.

The bulldogs will be there in great numbers, and their quality will be of the highest bench-show character. Robert S. McCreery will be on hand with his beautiful trio of dogs, while W. N. Le Cato will second him with a strong team from his kennels. W. C. Codman, being unwilling that he should be left in the cold, will travel from Providence with Silver King, Glenwood Queen, and a couple of others, while Messrs. Tyler Morse and Bulkley Wells of Massachusetts will bring on those famous strings of dogs consisting of Philip of Macedon, Beaverbrook Phenomenon, Beaverbrook Empress, Monarch, Beaumaris Jenny, Lord Yarmouth, and a few others of like sort. W. L. Andrus will bring Rensal's Dandy Ven, and E. K. Austin's Orient Don will also be there.

Until very recently the Airedale terrier was absolutely an unknown quantity in dogdom on this side of the water, but an article appearing in Quiing of February, 1898, by the author of "My Dog and I," brought this most excellent terrier to the

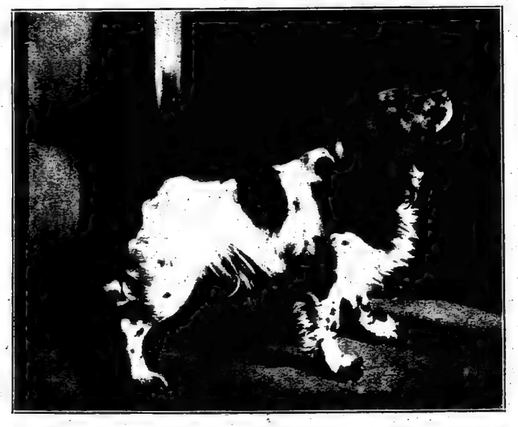

"WATNONG WIGGLEY,"
Black and White Cocker Spaniel, Owned by A. Clinton Wilderming.

Italian Greyhound "Trixey,"
From the Shenango Kennels, Sharon, Penn., Owned by F. H. Hoyt.

1898

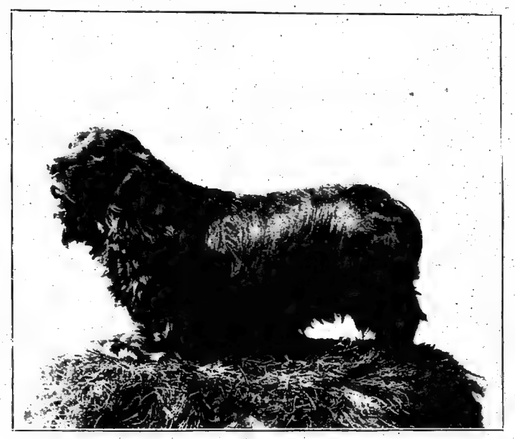

SUSSEX SPANIEL "COLESHILL RUFUS,"
Owned by Rowland P. Keasbey.

public's attention, since which time there have been numerous importations of crack specimens, until now the coming show will have a most creditable exhibit of them. John Lorillard Arden has espoused the cause of this breed, in addition to bull terriers, and will have a long string of them on hand, to try conclusions with the world at large. E. D. Barker of Newburg will be there with a goodly number, while John Hopkinson of Virginia will travel North with his string. A handsome silver cup is offered by the American Pet Dog Club for the best kennel of four dogs, and

Whippet "Mary,"
Winner of the Brookline Handicap and Country Club Cup at Brookline, Mass., 1895. Owned by Walter J. Comstock.

an equally rich trophy will be competed for for the best Airedale of either sex in the show, so all things point to the liveliest sort of a contest in this breed.

The bright, nervy, gamy little fox terrier will be at the show, not by tens, but by scores, and a number of new faces will appear and make a great bid for public recognition. Gouverneur M. Carnochan comes to the front and offers $100 in gold as special prizes, to be divided into three parts—one of $50 and two of $25 each. Entries have come from far and near, and the result is there will be one of the best exhibits of these dogs that has ever been seen in this country. Again the American Fox Terrier Club offers its Second Division, Twelfth Grand Produce Stakes, Home-bred Puppy Stakes, to be decided at this show, in which there are six money special prizes, as follows: For the best smooth and wire fox terrier in the open classes, for the best smooth and wire fox terrier dogs in the novice classes, and for the best smooth and wire fox terrier bitches in the novice classes. G. H. Gooderham of Toronto offers also three money special prizes for

French Bulldog Puppy, "Chicot,"
Owned by E. D. Faulkner.

Champion "Thornfield Nora."
Owned by G. M. Carnochan, Riverdale, N. J.

Champion Wellsborne Wonder,
From the Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Penn.

the smooth-coated varieties, and the American Pet Dog Club again offers two handsome silver trophies, one for each of the different varieties, making over thirteen special prizes. These prizes will undoubtedly bring out the very strongest kind of entries. In point of number of entries, Mr. Carnochan heads the list, with Thornfield Knockout, Cairnsmuir Kinsman, Ringcraft, Cairnsmuir Kerchief, and a dozen others. G. H. Gooderham, the head and front of the Canadian contingent, will make things "Bristle" in "Splendor," be "Victorious" in "Veracity," and "Valse" with one skilled in "Handicraft," and if he goes back empty-handed, it will, in the present opinion of many, be because he neglected to take his dogs into the ring. Some say he is looking for a "Knockout," and the Messrs. L. and W. Rutherford's kennel and others will cease to be a "Wonder" if a non "Resident," supported by a "Scoffer" and a "Rollicker" is not "Supple" enough to make Mr. Gooderham accept a "Sentence" without a "Silver" consideration. All in all, it will be a sort of a mêlée. "Halfback" full of "Brandy," laughing at "Whiskers," the "Plunger" at odds with the "Vizier," the "Teaser" a "Prince" on "Parole," though ever on the "Qui Vive"; a "Rascal" a "Swell", and a "Paragon" all in one class, while the "Premier" acts as a "Safeguard" to the "Mariner," and "Little Ben" the "Midget" cries "Muggins" when "Lieutenant" and "Claudian" appear in the ring. The "Actor," "Born a Pharisee," sees the "Soubrette" use "Belladonna," and the "Banker's Daughter" is a "Mystery" to all except the "Polish" "Bruiser." With such a potpourri in the fox-terrier classes, rare old times may be looked for, and if the contingent from Pittsburg, Chicago, Canada, and Boston fail to attract universal admiration for their above-named dogs, then New York is no place in which to give a dog show. The fox terrier has always been and always will be a universal favorite.

At the recent Westminster Show there was exhibited just one Italian greyhound, but so rapidly has this little aristocrat jumped into public favor that the American Pet Dog Club has found it necessary to make a separate class for the breed, as seven recently imported specimens are to be on exhibition.

The display of toy terriers and toy spaniels is simply famous. All the lady members of the club have entered their pets, some of which have probably never "set foot on heath," but always been aired in "my lady's carriage." Forty-seven French bulldogs will grace the benches in Sherry's place, and this exhibit alone is enough to fill that famous place.

All the exhibition and reception rooms are to be elaborately draped, and for the comfort of the ladies a tea room is to be provided. Mr. T. Kirkpatrick, the Fifth Avenue jeweler, is to loan his collection of works of art in the ladies' reception room, where also will be displayed in glass cases something like sixty cups and other silver trophies which are to be competed for. In fact everything is to be done for the pleasure and comfort of the visitors, and already over 2,000 tickets have been sold, so great is the desire to be there early and witness the opening ceremonies.

Never perhaps outside of the Westminster Dog Show has such a large list of valuable special prizes been offered, not only to secure entries of the finest dogs, but to make the show attractive to visitors. Safford Barstow, the animal painter, offers a portrait in oil 16 by 24, of the most popular dog or bitch in the show, competition to be decided by ballot. The club giving the show offers a cup for the best dog or biten owned

Mrs. H. T. Foote's "Me Too,"
Mexican Hairless.

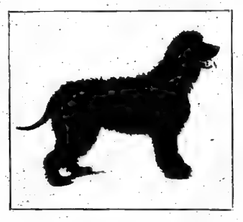

Irish Water Spaniel "Mushn."

Champion "Hector II.,"
Owned by Mrs. Walter Stanton, Wildhurst Kennels, Hillsdale, N. J.

and exhibited by a member of the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts, which will be most stubbornly competed for. A rare set of five pieces of Wedgwood is offered by S. C. Hodge for the best trio owned by a lady member of the American Pet Dog Club, while J. B. Lozier sends a cup for the best dog or bitch owned by a lady, Edward F. Murphy following the others by a valuable cup for the best pair. In order to induce the exhibitors of toy

"Golden Queen,"
Owned by Miss Blanch Pierce, Boston, Mass.

dogs to artistically decorate the kennels, James Symington presents one of his best water colors to the lady exhibitor whose stalls are the most attractive. All that now remains to make the show a great success is fair weather. The show will open at 10 o'clock Thanksgiving morning and close the next night at 11 o'clock.

"FITZ" AND "BOZ."—BOSTON TERRIERS.

MUSIC

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Frank Damrosch.

WHAT the return of Mr. Gericke to Boston and the advent of Mr. Paur in New York will cause much comment, caustic or costly, is beyond doubt. These are the days of conductor-worship. The man who stands with his back impolitely turned upon an attentive audience and waves a little stick is the recipient of adulation second only to that bestowed upon tenors with smorzando effects in their eyes, prima donnas with flawless timbre in their diamonds, and pianists with hair like football players. So many people seem to think that it all comes out of the little stick—the soaring song of the violins, the organ-like breathing of the wood-wind, the pealing challenge of the brass, and the throbbing rhythm of the drums. It all comes out of the little stick, and the creative force is in the conductor. Heaven help the poor composer! He is usually dead, or if not, he lives in Europe. So he does not count.

This is an inevitable outcome of a state of public taste which craves virtuosity in all departments of musical performance, and has no disinclination toward it even in composition. What evokes the largest applause from a New York concert audience of today, a sunny, clear, pure-hearted symphonic song of beauty by Mozart, or a tumultuous riot of instrumental color by Richard Strauss? The fact that Mozart's music is luscious fruit and Mr. Strauss's the decaying leaves on the tree is of no moment. You are warmly invited to observe this tremendous passage for stopped horns, that wonderful color tint produced by a combination of triangle, tenor tuba, and bass clarinet, or another astounding phrase in which Mr. Strauss makes the trumpets seem to play pizzicato to the everlasting glory of art and the temporary confusion of the performers.

Virtuosity, brethren, virtuosity! Let us make a circus of tones and sit in amazement thereat. And if the virtuoso be a conductor, let us fool ourselves into the belief that he is a magician and his little stick a magic wand. What will you have? Gobelin tapestries, solid in warp and woof, alive with chivalric figures and gay scenes, warm and rich in color? Get you to Berlin and sit at the feet of Nikisch. Or will you rather have a picture by Doré, with clear, strong drawing and intensely contrasted light and shade, wide chasms of darkness and shining points of white? Go listen to an orchestra under Emil Paur. Or do you prefer decorous, decorative art, with arabesques of pale pink, ground work of baby blue, and a finish of écru lace? Well, there is Gericke.

It is all a matter of temperament, too, when you come to examine it. Nikisch of the romantic brow, Paur of the virile beard, and Gericke of the academic spectacles—each is an epitome of his style of interpretation and each has his value. Perhaps it is only an empty tradition of phrase-making that the Boston Symphony Orchestra plays with more precision and polish under Gericke than under either Nikisch or Paur. Some of the most artistic members of the orchestra think it is. But I cannot help believing that the technic of the performances under Mr. Gericke, judging from what I heard here recently, is, so to speak, more "well groomed" than under either of the other conductors.

This is a natural result of the suavity of style at which the present conductor aims. One cannot rage like a Berserker, as Paur does, and be as prim as a typical "school ma'am" at the same time. Personally I like the Berserker style better, having a weak fondness for masculine aggressiveness and no great love for kid-glove performances of "Tristan und Isolde." But there is something to admire in the Gerickean finish, and the present conductor gets a wonderfully smooth and mellow quality of tone by keeping his forces reduced to a level.

New York music lovers are fortunate in that they have so many opportunities of hearing the results achieved with good orchestras by the different conductors who are prominent factors in the musical life of the United States. The worship of conductors is a fad. It will last as long as the present state of public taste prevails, and that will continue while the opera system remains what it is.

The opera is not, as it stands, a cultivator of high musical taste among the people. Worship of the singer is what it leans upon for its pecuniary success. Our public is content—nay, eager—to hear the same operas year after year, so long as it can have its favorite singers in their great rôles. Now the opera is the form of musical entertainment which appeals to the largest number of persons. I can go and stand on a street corner to-morrow with two Philharmonic tickets in my hand and invite passers-by to accompany me to a concert and hear a symphony. Out of every fifty persons so invited forty-nine will decline without thanks. But if I substitute the opera for the Philharmonic, the forty-nine will accept with the greatest joy, and the other will be sorry that he can't go.

Out of the forty-nine at least forty-seven will be persons who care absolutely nothing about music, but they will be filled with curiosity to hear Jean de Reszke as Faust or Melba as Juliette. As long as this sort of thing prevails there will also be pianist worship and violinist worship and conductor worship. If, on the other hand, the production of operas was the salient feature of our operatic system, we should have composer worship, and it would extend to the symphonic concerts; and that would be a most beneficial thing for musical art. Nevertheless a certain amount of good is done among concertgoers by hearing different readings of the works of the masters. For it is impossible to listen to these varying interpretations without wondering whether the music itself justifies them, and thus in the end the listener is forced to give some consideration to the composer.

The season of chamber music began last week. The Damreuther Quartet and the Kneisel Quartet both gave concerts, unfortunately on the same night. As there was no musical entertainment on the following evening, it seemed a pity that our local players could not have given their performance then and thus have gained a larger share of that public attention which they should rightfully command. The Kneisel Quartet has become as much of a fixture in New York as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and its concerts are now profitable, as are those of the larger organization from which it springs.

This week the Kaltenborn Quartet will give its first concert of the current season. The members of this organization are very much in earnest, and their constant rehearsing has borne some fruit.

Frank Damrosch takes his brother Walter's place as conductor of the Oratorio Society. His success with the Musical Art Society and the Choral Union gives promise of happy achievement in his new work. Miss Jessie Shay is one of the very young pianists now before this public, yet she has already made a tour of Germany and been much praised.

W. J. HENDERSON.

JESSIE SHAY,
Pianist.

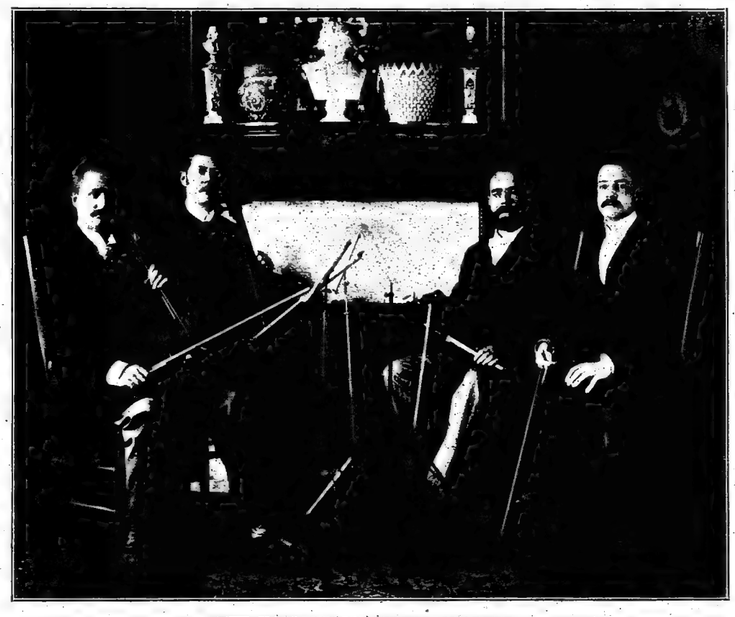

THE KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET.
Franz Kaltenborn, First Violin; Edwin Walther, Second Violin; Ernest Bauer, Viola; Herman Beyer-Hane, Violoncello.

THE BABY IN TOWN.

King Baby back to town again
Has brought the country to the town,
Bids moo-cows live in Chancery Lane
And baa-lambs city noises drown.

The moan of doves, the caw of crows
He learnt by heart while yet he played
All Summer underneath the rose
Or in a haycock's pleasant shade.

The quacking duck, the crowing cock,
The busy farmyard's cheerful brood,
The sheep dog barking to his flock,
He acts them all to marvelhood.

He brings the country to the town,
The upland pastures wide and cool,
The seeded meadows waving brown,
The mountains gray and beautiful.

But soon, ah! soon his thoughts will change,
Shrill London cries his voice will keep;
From "milk!" and "coals!" his fancy range,
To muffin-bells and "'weep, 'weep, 'weep!"

But still in spite of sunless days
King Baby keeps for dreary streets
Red roses in the garden ways
And Summer in her green retreats.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

The October Peddler.

From The Chicago Record.

"Madam, can I sell you this complexion wash?"

"No; I need a shampoo mixture, and I must save my money to buy medicine for this dreadful cold."

"This complexion wash is an excellent hair tonic, madam, and if taken in small doses it will cure your cough."

"That may be, but it is such a light color it won't do for shoe polish. I guess I won't take any."

"Very well, madam; but step to the front door a moment and let me show you what a valuable oil you will find it for your bicycle."

"For my bicycle? I'll take it."

Width of the United States.

From The Dallas Morning News.

A correspondent asks: "What is the greatest width of the United States?" From Puerto Rico to Manila is about 12,000 miles.

NOV

WILLIAM PENN'S RESTING PLACE

DEEP in a shady dell, about a mile and a half from that village of Charlfont St. Giles in which Milton took refuge when the plague was raging in London, stands the Quaker meeting house of Jordans. Living or dead, no member of the Society of Friends could wish to find himself in a spot more in harmony with the simple tenets of his creed. As the meeting house breaks upon the vision through the stately trees by which it is surrounded, it seems as if one had been vouchsafed a glimpse of New England in Old England; it is just such a building as was common in the New World at the time the religious refugees of Britain crossed the seas in search of that liberty of conscience denied them in the old home. On such rude wooden benches as still remain under that red-tiled roof, no rule of life and faith would be more seemly than that preached by George Fox, and than the simple God's acre which fronts the meeting house there could be no fitter resting place in which to await in quiet confidence that day which will prove how far that creed was in harmony with absolute truth.

For several miles round this district is rich in memories of the early Quakers. Near by was the peaceful home of the Penningtons, in which Thomas Ellwood was living as tutor, and whence William Penn was to take his first and most beloved wife. Gen. Fleetwood, too, had his residence in the neighborhood. The reason for this focusing of so many Friends within a small area was probably the same as that which drove the Covenanters of Scotland to seek refuge on the lonely moors; to-day, Jordans is sufficiently inaccessible, and two centuries ago it must have been an ideal haven for suspected sectaries.

More than 200 years have elapsed since Jordans passed into the possession of the Society of Friends. It owes its name probably to a forgotten owner of the property, for it was not from a Jordan, but from one William Russell, that in 1671 Thomas Ellwood and several others acquired the land on behalf of the society. The idea of a meeting house seems to have been an afterthought; it was as the burial place simply that Jordans was originally purchased. But the meeting house was not long in following, for seventeen years later there is authentic record of its existence. Probably some generations have passed since regular meetings were held in this rude temple, but twice every year—on the fourth Sunday in May and the first Thursday in June—set gatherings are held to keep alive the continuity of Quaker teaching within these walls.

But it is because of its graves and not on account of its meeting house that Jordans attracts so many pilgrims year by year. For a century and a half there was nothing to distinguish one moldering heap from another. Here, for example, is the account which Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, one of Penn's most competent biographers, wrote of his visit to the place in 1851: "Nothing could be less imposing than the graveyard at Jordans; the meeting house is like an old barn in appearance, and the field in which the illustrious dead repose is not even decently smoothed. There are no gravel walks; no monuments, no mournful yews, no cheerful flowers; there is not even a stone to mark a spot or to record a name. When I visited it with my friend Granville Penn, Esq., great grandson of the State founder, on the 11th of January this year, we had some difficulty in determining the heap under which the great man's ashes lie. Mistakes have occurred before now, and for many years pilgrims were shown the wrong grave!" With the laudable desire of helping pilgrims to pay their devotions at the right shrine, Mr. Dixon prepared a simple ground plan of the graveyard, and the positions of the small headstones which mark the graves to-day correspond with that plan to a large extent. But there is one important exception. It will be seen from the photograph that the stone nearest to the fence in the second row bears the name of "John Penn," whereas in Mr. Dixon's plan that position marks the grave of "John Pennington." It is not very easy to throw any light on this mistake. For instance, it is difficult to see what John Penn could be buried under the date given—1746. Certainly not the grandson who occupied Stoke Park, and was responsible, in 1799, for that ponderous cenotaph to the memory of Gray. The grave is undoubtedly more likely to be that of a Pennington, a member of that family to which William Penn's first wife belonged. The mystery about this particular grave makes all the more unmeaning the recent attempt to desecrate it. It has been stated, however, that William Penn himself is really buried under the "John Penn" stone, and that hence the desecrator knew well what he was about; but the proof offered in court as to his insanity destroys that theory altogether. It also clears away any suspicion that might have existed as to the attempt made to remove Penn's remains to Philadelphia, an attempt which was opposed by the Trustees of Jordans and upheld by the Home Secretary.

William Penn's ashes, it seems, are still

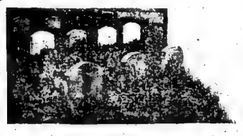

The Graves of Penn and His Two Wives.

THE MEETING HOUSE AT JORDANS.

wanted in America, and it is not improbable that the creation of that desire must be laid at the door of Mr. Dixon. In the account of his visit to Jordans, quoted above, he mentions Mr. Granville Penn's resolve to erect some simple but durable memorial over the graves, and then adds: "If this be not done, the neglect will only hasten the day on which his ancestor's remains will be carried off to America—their proper and inevitable home." This threat-prophecy has waited long for fulfillment. And it is safe to affirm that it never will be fulfilled. Nor is it likely that the suggestion made the other day for the transplanting of Penn's dust to a memorial near the Old Bailey—the scene of his vindication of the right of a jury to render a verdict contrary to the dictation of a Judge—will be any more successful. The world has no fitter resting place for William Penn than near the ashes of those he loved best in life.—H. C. S. in Black and White.

THE FALL OF A COIN.

I resolved a hundred times not to call at Merivale's to say "good-bye," but I went. On the road I decided that on no account would I be left alone with Violet, but I was. The folly of the most foolish man is no match for Providence!

"Why have you not congratulated me upon my legacy, Mr. Durham?" she asked, abruptly, when I had finished admiring the improvements in the conservatory. I plucked a couple of withered leaves abstractedly.

"Upon my word," Miss Violet," I confessed, "I am afraid that I didn't feel so pleased as I should have done at your good fortune."

She looked swiftly at me, and I tried to appear interested in the palms.

"I cannot imagine you being jealous of another's good luck. I—I am sorry," she said, sadly.

"I didn't mean that, quite, Miss Violet," I explained, hastily, "though I expressed myself clumsily as usual."

"Perhaps," she suggested, "you might like to say what you did mean? Come, I will give you a full minute to put it in your best English."

"No reflection is necessary," I answered, gravely. "I meant that your wealth has taken you into another sphere, out of that in which we were friendly. I was selfish enough to be sorry to see you go." I ground my heel on the tiled floor, and pulled off a leaf.

"I suppose," she murmured, as if she were speaking to herself, "that is meant for a compliment? It may also be taken as an insult."

"Insult?"

"Is it not an insult to suppose that, because I have become rich, I should look down upon—upon my old friends?" Her voice trembled.

"My dear Miss Violet," I cried, "I never supposed such a thing; never dreamed it for one moment. It was only that—that——" I stopped abruptly. There was nothing to say, but the one thing not to be said.

"Cannot you say what you do mean?" she demanded, with a flash of her old impetuous manner. I gripped the flowerstand, on which my hand was resting, savagely.

"No," I answered, "I cannot!" I looked hungrily at her as she stood leaning against the rustic work, with a lucky red rose just touching her lips. "I wish to God," I added bitterly, "that I could!" She met my eyes fearlessly, though the pink color flushed over her cheeks.

"So," she said, meaningly, "do I." But I was doggedly silent, and she sighed.

"There are some things," I remarked, feebly, after a painful interval, "which are better left unsaid." She shook her head.

"There are some things," she protested, "which demand an explanation; some acts which seem so unkind—such a breach of friendship." Her voice faltered, and she turned her head away.

"I can only ask your charity," I said, hoarsely.

"Such things" she continued, "rankle in one's mind, make one morbid and miserable, if they are not explained."

"Such things as my stopping away from here since you came into your unexpected fortune?" She nodded. "And you demand an explanation?" She nodded again. "Even when I tell you that explanation is best avoided?"

"Yes," she answered; "I do."

"Then," said I, sadly, "I can only say one thing, Violet. It is because I love you." She hung her head silently, and trembled.

"I love you," I repeated, "so much that I can only—go away." She lifted up her face, with the tears streaming down her cheeks, and held out her hands.

"Oh, Harry!" she cried, "can't you see?"

I groaned aloud. "My poor little girl!" I cried. "I was afraid. It cannot be." She dried her eyes.

"You are talking nonsense," she began, brightly; "if you love me—"

"I do."

"Of course you do, you silly fellow. Do you think I couldn't see? And if I—if I can put up with you—why, that settles the question," she laughed uncomfortably, watching me out of the corners of her eyes.

"My dear, it doesn't." She stamped her foot angrily. "Violet, there is only one honorable thing that I can do—only one way in which I can preserve my self-respect and act as a man. That way"—I spoke firmly—"is by going away, as I am going."

"You are not!" She caught hold of my coat, but I gently removed her hands.

"By everything which I hold sacred, Violet, I am. Any man who was worth his salt would do the same." She knew by the sound of my voice that I meant it, and the color left her cheeks.

"Harry," she said piteously, "did you really mean what you said—about liking me?"

"Every word."

"I—I meant it—too!" I lifted her hand and kissed it.

"It cannot be, dear." There was nothing else to say.

"You care for what people would think more than you care for me?"

"I care for what I know is right and honorable." There was a long silence.

"Do you remember a conversation which we had coming home from Eastlake's tennis party?" she asked, suddenly, "about modern chivalry?"

"Yes; but I scarcely see—"

"You said it was giving every one a chance—even your worst and most despicable enemy. Do you remember?"

"I remember," I admitted.

"If such a one were at your mercy, you said, you must not slay him without giving him an opportunity to fight for his life. If fighting were impossible, you must give him a chance in some way; you would let it rest upon the fall of a coin. You remember?"

"Yes," I answered, wonderingly, "I remember."

"Then," she said, with a keen ring in her voice, "I ask—nay, I demand—the same privilege."

"The case is quite different, Violet," I protested. But I could not avoid a fierce desire of one wild hazard for happiness.

"It is in no way different. On one side my happiness; on the other your foolish idea of honor, which you place above my happiness."

"I cannot!" I groaned.

"You must!" she insisted. "You cannot refuse me what you would grant to the meanest of your foes." She produced a penny from her little purse. "You will not be so cruel and unjust as to refuse me this?"

"It is not right."

"I say it is."

"Then we disagree."

"Therefore a judge is needed—the impartial coin!" She laughed feverishly. I could not bear to hear her.

"Very well," I said, wildly. "But let me be honest with you, Violet. At the bottom of my heart I despise myself for giving way, and know it is because I want you, and not because it is right. You will abide by the result?"

"Yes, yes! and you will? Promise!"

"I promise."

"Freely and unreservedly?"

"Freely and unreservedly."

"You must toss for it," she cried, excitedly, putting the coin in my hand. "Quick, quick!" I spun it up, and she cried swiftly, "Head!" It fell on the floor, and rolled over and over, until at last it rested just underneath the stands, but still in view—head uppermost. Violet burst into a passion of tears, and I clasped her frantically in my arms, and kissed her again and again.

"You will never, never speak of leaving me any more," she sobbed. And I held her yet closer, and whispered that now I never would, if I could, break my promise.

"I would never have kept mine to let you go," she said, defiantly.

* * * * * * *

"Hullo, you two! Whatever have you been doing all this time?" said her brother, coming in later.

"Oh!—playing pitch and toss," said I, lightly.

"Vi is a dangerous person to gamble with, let me warn you," he observed, laughing. "She has a wonderful coin, which I picked up at a bar, with two heads!"

"You're not cross with me?" she pleaded, holding tightly to my arm, as we walked in behind him.

Cross with her—!

—J. A. Flynn in St. Paul's.

AT THE EDGE OF THE STUBBLE.

At the edge of the stubble when daylight goes
And field and moorland are gathering gray,

All the last blossoms their elf-lights away,
Awhile the October shadows close.
Poppy-scarlet and snapdragon-rose,
Ragweed-starlight and knapweed ray;
At the edge of the stubble when daylight goes
And field and moorland are gathering gray.

Honeyed scent of the hawkweed blows
Across the furrows at end of day;
O laborer, leaving the fallows, stay!
For gloaming to marigold-moon-rise glows
At the edge of the stubble when daylight goes.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM P. ODELL.

The Rev. Dr. Odell has just taken up the work of Calvary Methodist Church, the largest and most important Methodist church in the city, and, perhaps, in the country. At the last session of the New York Conference Bishop Hurst transferred Dr. Odell from the Richmond Avenue Methodist Church, of the Genesee Conference, in Buffalo, to this large field of responsibility. Owing to the fact that he was just completing a large building enterprise his people thought it best to have him remain until it was brought to a successful finish. For this reason the Rev. Dr. Beller of Washington, D. C., was secured by the pulpit committee of Calvary to serve till the arrival of the new pastor.

Dr. Odell is a New Englander by birth. He received his education in Boston University, from which institution he was graduated with honor. Early in his ministry, which was commenced as a member of the New England Conference, he gave evidence of those characteristics which fitted him for the important work he accomplished in later life.

It may be said entirely to the credit of the brilliant young orator that Bishop Vincent appreciated the quality of the man and by convenient arrangement secured a hearing for him, entirely without his cognizance, before a committee of the largest and most influential church in Methodism outside of the State, at the session of a Summer school at Silver Lake, N. Y., where Dr. Odell was invited to give the principal address before 12,000 young people of that conference. At the next session of the Genesee Conference he was transferred and stationed at the Delaware Avenue Methodist Church in Buffalo, which he served with satisfaction for the full term of five years, at the close of which he was stationed at the Richmond Avenue Church in the same city. Here he commenced and carried to a successful completion the erection of a new edifice, made necessary by the increasing size of the congregations.

A FINE PHRASING.

There are some classes of people, says The Cornhill Magazine, who seem to think that when they speak to a person they must use certain peculiar phrases, wholly strange to them under ordinary circumstances, as, for instance, the famous reply of the laborer to the minister's words of praise concerning a fine fat pig which he saw in his sty, grunting with satisfaction and repletion: "Oh, Sir, if only we was all as fit to die as my old sow be!"

The Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell,
New Pastor Calvary Methodist Church, Harlem.

A DEAD LEAF.

A THANKSGIVING STORY

BY GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

Copyright, 1898, by Francis Lathrop.

[It is believed that this is the last story written by the late George Parsons Lathrop, who died in April of this year.]

A DEAD leaf rustled behind Malvern as he moved down the broad street under wasted branches of November trees. It sounded like a footstep, and for an instant he was on the point of turning. Then he recognized that there could be no one following him and went on alone.

Ah, yes, that was the trouble—he was alone! But the leaf rustled again, and this time it seemed as though some message were being blown after him—a bit of stray paper, perhaps, on which there might have been traced words of the greatest import to him. He knew still that this, too, was impossible, but he was in such a mood that he now stopped short upon the sidewalk and looked around.

There indeed was the leaf, still fluttering slightly, with one crisp indented edge grazing the inlaid bricks of the old footway. Then it became motionless and lay at his feet.

Had not the passing gust of air brought it to him with something like a definite purpose?

Quite mechanically he stooped and picked it up. Any trifle that could occupy his mind just now, even for a few moments, would have been welcome, and the leaf was beautiful. The upper half of it, above the withered pallor of the rest, seemed still to reflect the flush of a lost October sunset in this cold, late light of November. He carried it along with him, twirling it occasionally by the stem, without thinking of it again.

But by the time he had come into his own room in his mother's house and had begun to look around, with the eye of a man who is measuring, at the various objects which it contained, he grew aware of the leaf once more. He went on looking at the photographs along the mantel, some small knick-knacks on a bracket in one corner, the papers on his table, the books in their case. Then, crossing the room, he selected one book, a volume of poems bound in faded green and gold, placed the leaf carefully in between the pages, and laid it on the table. After this he gathered from their shelves a small assortment of other books, miscellaneous, but mostly of a practical kind, and slowly put them in order beside the volume of poems, where he also set some of the things from the mantel and the bracket, leaving the rest where they were. With a glance at a trunk which was standing within the open door of a capacious closet, he sat down and began an attempt to look over and arrange his papers. But the papers—memoranda, accounts, neat bundles of correspondence—were the last straw added to his day's burden. He soon desisted, and the preparations for packing came to a pause.

In Malvern's mind another room was framing itself, with different walls, colors, and atmosphere, and so vivid became this inward imagining that he could scarcely have told at the moment in which place he really was—the room called his own or the one he had lately left, but now seemed to see again so clearly. The whole scene was being re-enacted—brief, poignant, shattering.

He did not find himself alone. Leila Grey was sitting there opposite to him in a pale violet dress, with a flexible gold circlet lying lightly about her neck in a sort of careless pride. There was something in her whole attitude that exhaled a mood which this gleam of gold merely accentuated as she half reclined in the corner of a couch where a small white fur lay beneath her arm. She appeared to possess all that she desired for the time being, yet to be only playing with it, and yet, thought Malvern, that could not really be true.

"But how did it happen?" she was asking him. "How could you do it?"

"Pay so much attention to Miss Brendon?" he answered, for it was all actual to him again at this moment, and he could hear the sound of his own voice. "That is what you mean, of course. But I might ask you: 'How can you do such a thing as to be jealous of her?'"

"Jealous, Dick? Nonsense! Yes, that is nonsense for engaged people like us. If we ever were in the stage where that would be possible, we ought to have passed out of it long before now, and, indeed, you ought to understand me better."

"Well, I'll try to," he said, as though that would be quite easy.

"It isn't that I worry about her or care about it myself," said Leila, giving the fur skin a soothing touch, but straightening herself a little. "It is only what others may think and say."

"It's very magnanimous in you," Malvern laughed without a thought of harm, "to be so considerate of them. But I'm not trying to please others—only you."

"Ah, that's right! But as you feel so, then, of course, you ought to do what I wish."

"Certainly."

"But you don't do it."

She rose now and moved slowly toward the long window that looked out upon a spacious garden lying forsaken and given over to Autumn.

"No?" responded Malvern, half carelessly, with a feeling that something was going wrong which he could not prevent. He did not like his own tone, but it was too late to change it. He had spoken, and his word was in the air.

"No!" Leila repeated positively, turning again to face him. He noticed that a gleam of sunshine was splashed along the gray of the garden behind her, and in another room at a distance the bright trill of a canary seemed to answer the sunshine.

"I have only one desire," he tried to say, but Leila went right on:

"Listen to me, Dick. Don't let us have anything so vulgar as a dispute." Malvern felt, though, in looking back, that she had made a mistake in using that phrase. "But trifles will often lead to something serious, especially with people in our situation." She had a habit of speaking with this air of large experience and practical wisdom, and it usually impressed him,

Illustration by John W. Trowbridge.

"THERE," SHE SAID, "I RELEASE YOU. GO!"

but did not do so in the right way this time. "Now, I am going to be serious," she continued, "and about trifles, if you care to call them so. It may all seem very small and petty, but you and I must go through the small things before we can enter upon the large ones."

"Just what I think, exactly," he said, reassured.

"Don't interrupt me," she warned. "I think you have not quite got at my meaning. It all comes back to this—that you are hemmed in by the small things, the old surroundings here in Windbury. I want you to make a career, and you prefer to let everything go on as it is."

"Not I," he rejoined. "What I want is—our marriage. Don't let us wait, Leila!"

"Well, at least a few minutes," she laughed. Then she became serious again.

"Dick, how are you going to make the new career in Windbury?"

"Is there anything in my old career," he demanded, bluntly, growing irritated, "to be ashamed of?"

"Of course not," she answered quickly, but she spoke with a certain reluctance, which was caused by her fear that he would not accept her ideas. This tone of reluctance he misunderstood, and it increased his annoyance.

He fired up into a mood of unreasonable exaggeration in replying, vaguely aware that he was exaggerating, yet determined to gratify his temper's whim, and blind, therefore, to the actual harshness of his words. "Oh, then," he said, "I am to understand, am I? that you may be jealous of another girl sometimes, yet are not jealous, and that you are not ashamed of my career so far, yet want me to feel that somehow I ought to be ashamed of it?"

He left his chair and began striding about the room uneasily.

"Dick Malvern, don't be absurd!" Leila cried, with more of challenge than of counsel. She did not resent his rude speech so decidedly as she would have done if he had meant it more, and, besides, the main thing now was to gain her point as to his career. To this point she advanced with an unfortunate beginning, "Remember, you are going to change your position greatly when we marry!"

Her father was rich, and Malvern, though full of energy, ability, and promise, still held only the post of an Assistant Superintendent in Grey's mills. What she had just said, therefore, seemed to him an allusion to this fact and a hint that his marriage with her was to be a sort of social promotion, though she had not the least idea of implying anything of the sort.

And so his pique went on increasing. "Oh," he exclaimed, "I'm absurd, you think! Well, hasn't a man as well as a woman the right to be absurd now and then? And I am going to 'change my position greatly'! I suppose I have a right to do that, too—when it's by your consent! You needn't taunt me, though, with exercising that right!"

"A right?" retorted Leila, with a flash, and the gold circlet glittered, trembling, as though it shared her anger. "A right—and over me and with my consent?" She laughed defiantly, her cheeks glowing, although tears were welling to her eyes. "Very well, Sir! Oh, you are terrible! I say very well. If you are going to fling my consent back at me that way, it is quite easy to relieve myself and you by withdrawing it altogether."

"Leila!" Dick Malvern looked frightened now, and his breath seemed to come short as he started toward her. "You won't do that! You won't What are you talking about, Leila? What are you thinking?"

"Just this," she said, becoming matter of fact and at the same time pleading: "You should in some way change your old relations with other people if you are to marry and to build a great life of your own. I don't know quite how to explain it, and you mustn't think I am cold or heartless about them: Not at all. But in a town like ours, you know, the old associations with people who are all right in themselves, whom we all have to know and want to be kind to—well, they don't understand you. They do not realize your capabilities and how you need a sphere different from theirs and must make one. I don't want you to drop them exactly or be cold. Oh, how can I make it clear? But if you go on with them now, keeping up the old boy and girl affections and the rest of it, why, by and by, when they see you expanding, growing, and unable to be just the same with them, they will think you friendliness was all pretense. Don't you see? And you'll never be able to make your own place."

As to this Malvern had his own conception, and it was a point of pride with him to make his greater career in the very spot where he had made his small beginnings, to do this also harmoniously and keep all the old relations intact. But instead of explaining his view calmly—curious fatality of human nature—he grew angrier and expressed only his anger and his vanity, although just then he thought that he was defending not his vanity, but his dignity.

"Not able to make my place?" he said, with sarcasm; "I fancy I have made it already and that, wherever I am or whatever I do, I am able to keep it."

"No, no!" persisted Leila. "You should go to another city—to New York, best of all—and carve out a career great enough for us and your abilities; go into large business, be a public man, a statesman—everything!"

"So that's what you want?" he said, moodily. "But your father, would he agree?"

The storm seemed to be blowing over, but at Leila's next words it closed in and settled down darkly upon them, little though she meant it to do so. "My father?" she answered. "It isn't he who is going to live our lives. This is a question for us—".

"You mean," he interrupted, "for you, since I am allowed no voice. You wish me to go, to shake off Windbury and the past, to start for myself," he ended, with emphasis on the last word. "Well, then, I will do as you wish, Miss Grey. A proposition has come to me for a new and profitable business connection, which I was going to tell you about. The place is far from here." He paused a moment, in dread of what he knew he was going to say, but concluded firmly, "I shall leave to-morrow."

It was Leila who started now. "What, so soon? On Thanksgiving Day, too?" She looked as though she might lean to him with entreaty and beg him to stay, but she added only, "And going alone, Mr. Malvern?"

But she did not wait for him to answer. The thought of his leaving her so easily made her flush red, and, slipping off her tiny, sparkling engagement ring, she handed it to him.

"There," she said, "I release you. Go!"

He took it in silence, haughtily, but with grief and rage and with a sensation as though all the life within him had broken to pieces. He did not dare to say "good-bye." He did not dare to speak. One glance only they exchanged, and in the eyes of each the fire of war and the light of peace mingled, contending. Then he withdrew toward the door and paused there a moment with an involuntary gesture, half despair, half struggling hope, but Leila had turned partly away with her hand resting unsteadily on the chair nearest her, and if she felt his hesitation or his gesture she did not show it. The sunlight beyond her still slanted across the pale garden, but there was no responding bird song in the house. He closed the door noiselessly as he passed out.

Where does this climate of the mind come from that holds us in its grasp as firmly, that sways and overcomes us as unpityingly, as the elements without, with fierce changes of heat and cold, flood and drought or storm that rends our tenderest sentiments and deals misery on those we love best? The strangest thing about this mental meteorology of ours is that we ourselves often seem to create and hurl those very storms that so clutch us and devastate our hearts.

The wreck had come to them, so Malvern and Leila thought, and from within themselves, though neither had desired it. For him all life and color passed out of the day and left it like that withered leaf which he picked up on the path homeward, faded and with only a blush of remembered joy upon it. Why, he wondered now, why had he not been impulsive enough to obey the whisper of the leaf, which had seemed almost to be coaxing him to turn back to Leila?

But how was it meanwhile with her? Left alone, she wept without restraint. She threw herself upon the couch and buried her face. Again, wringing her hands, she paced the room, but out of her grief there sprang a sudden hope. She had been wrong; she knew it. At least she had been the first to be wrong, and she would forgive Dick now for being in the wrong afterward. Impulsively she unclasped the gold chain from her neck and flung it away. Still sobbing, she sat down at her pretty escritoire in the corner and wrote to Malvern a quick, impassioned, contrite, imploring note, ending playfully with the words: "And don't forget the Thanksgiving dinner again, Dick. I shall wait for you." The note finished and sealed, she decided to intrust it to no hand but her own. To give it to their man Saunders to carry to Dick's house would be somewhat like sharing with the butler a sacred confidence. Of course he could not guess anything of the confession and the hope concealed under the envelope, but Leila had a feeling that her letter was a secret which had better be borne by an impersonal agent. So, throwing on a hooded cloak, she slipped out from the house almost furtively, tucked the missive herself into the nearest post box, and came back happier.

Of this Malvern, of course, knew nothing, and as he sat here in his lonely room, brooding into the twilight over the thing which had happened, he wondered how it came about, why it had happened, and what it had to do with their lives, which had seemed so happy a few hours earlier. The scene with Leila was like a page torn out of a book, which he read and reread without understanding it because the rest of the story was missing.

Before their simple supper was announced that evening his mother and sister heard an ominous sound of his trunk being dragged from its retirement across the floor, the slapping and banging of sundry objects, and the impatient steps and move-

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ments with which an active man goes about his packing.

"Yes, I am going away in the morning," he said to them in answer to their inquiries when he came out—"a journey on business, mother, which will take me some time."

"But how sudden!"

"What! And on Thanksgiving Day, too?" added his sister.

"Yes," he said again. "It is immediate. I shall go positively unless—well, of course, something might happen to keep me."

He was thinking that if by remote chance any word should come from Leila he would have to change his plan, but against the hope of this he steeled himself.

When daylight came again, he was convinced he had been wise in so doing, for the morning brought nothing to alter the situation—no word from Leila, no sight of her, no pretext for going to her and discovering that the awful thing of the afternoon before—the breaking and estrangement—was a dreary delusion, to be banished and replaced by joy. Malvern was always inclined to reason severely, briefly, and decisively in important matters, which is sometimes a mistake in things that are not only important, but also vital. In this case also he was under the serious disadvantage of reasoning without the most important link of all, the circumstance of Leila's having written to him. Life and fact and accident are sometimes slow in explaining themselves. Leila's letter simply did not arrive. She could not know that, and he did not even know of its existence.

"Surely," he argued, "if she were ever going to acknowledge her hastiness and her mistake she would do it now. With such a girl it is now or never, and if it is not now then she will die before she will bend."

He waited until afternoon—no message, no sign. Everything was in readiness for his departure, but he waited. Once or twice he thought fancifully of the dead leaf which had followed him and of its whispered admonition. What if he had gone back when it came to him, though it meant nothing, and had resolutely, valiantly, made one last effort to set everything right?

Bah! He shuddered at the thought of what failure would have been then—a tragedy, followed by a fiasco as an afterpiece!

The carriage drove up at last, and his trunk was put on.

"Mother," he said, turning briskly to her and to his sister Janet, "before I take the train my resignation will have gone to Mr. Grey."

The two women looked and felt as though the pillar of the household temple had pulled itself down, and they were ready to totter against each other.

Malvern continued: "I shall not go back to him. Everything is over in that quarter."

"In mercy's name, what is the matter?" Janet began. "What has happened?"

He took her aside and told her gently in a brief whisper.

"Oh, don't go this way, Dick!" she begged. "If you will only wait, we surely can set it right. If you would let me"—

"There! That is just what I want to avoid, Janet," he interposed—"any discussion, any raking of the fire. It scorches enough already." He clasped his mother with an affectionate good-bye, saying: "I shall write to you both soon, and meanwhile, mother and Janet, remember my dignity while I'm gone. Try not to be angry with her, but perhaps it would be best not to see the Greys."

"Indeed we won't!" cried his sister, warmly. "We shall not go near them, and I can't help but be angry—for you."

"Thank you, dear, though I'm sorry," said Dick.

He kissed them once again. The driver leaped up to the box. There was a turn of the wheels, a flicker of light dust. For a moment Dick's familiar figure in gray traveling coat and soft hat nodded and waved to them from the window, and then the farewell was over.

* * * * * * *

When Malvern saw again that street on the outskirts of Windbury, which had so long been his home, it seemed but a short time since he had left it, yet in the interval something more than twenty years had gone by.

The business offer which called him away—opportunely, he thought, at the very moment when his engagement to Leila had suffered wreck—proved to be so favorable and so full of brilliant promise that he sent almost at once for his mother and Janet to break up the old household and join him in the city toward the West to which he had gone.

From that time his life moved with the sun, westward and still westward until—with his small family fixed at last in a luxurious home in another, newer, larger city of which he had become an integral part, with a widening web, too, of great commercial interests spread out around him—little, far-off Windbury came to seem to him in the distance of memory like mere fragments of a broken mold from which all this large existence had emerged.

Mrs. Malvern and her daughter had held rigidly to his desire while they remained there of having no further intercourse with the Greys. The breach made was abrupt and complete. If Leila wondered at his swift action or was tortured by his silence and abandonment, she gave the two women no way of knowing it, and the tenor of rumor was that she had been glad to break off the affair so easily.

Nevertheless, in all these rapid and busy years no report of her marriage had come to Malvern. He thought it natural enough that if she had been married he should not hear of it, for they had grown to be as far apart as though they lived in different sky worlds.

Once, quite by accident, for he had little to do with poetry now, he came upon the old book in which was hidden the faded leaf that recorded the day of their final parting. It fluttered out from among the pages, and with sudden impatience he was on the point of throwing it into his wastebasket when the mere singularity of its having been preserved so long through all the changes and movings of his career stayed his hand. A voice seemed to murmur distinctly into his ear, "Even dead things have life."

He had felt very sure the old love was dead—so sure that he seldom gave it even the artificial vitality of thinking about it. Could it be possible that there was still any spark of it smoldering down there in his heart? Why did he feel something like an affectionate association with the faded leaf? His life should be rich enough now to do without the company of tattered, dingy memories. It was replete with interests, with wealth, luxury, and the excitement of great practical undertakings in which he moved as a citizen of weight and influence.

He, too, remained unwedded. If he had been asked why, he would very likely have said that he was too much and too well occupied to make room for anything so absorbing and so uncertain as marriage. How could it be supposed that he had avoided matrimony from loyalty to Leila since she had discarded him so capriciously, and he would not admit to himself that any sentiment even bound him to her? Yet at the bottom of his mind he felt a certain pride in the fact that he was still single, as though he were a man of one deep affection, which, being broken, could never be replaced.

At times, too, though far apart, in the stretches of night hours or in lonely places the rustle of the dead leaf would come to him unaware, mysteriously, and seem again to call him back to Leila.

But, if all this meant anything, why had he never made inquiry about her or resolutely set about discovering what had become of her, whether she had lived in sorrow or joy and whether she had undergone any change of feeling toward him? Or, if there was fate in it at all, why had not that fate ever drawn them together again, if only for once?

One day he was in Washington, with time enough at his disposal to go through some of the great department buildings of the Government as a sightseer, something he had never done systematically in any of his hurried visits to the capital. In the evening he dined with a friend of not very long standing, an official in the Department of the Interor, who was inclined to be hospitable to so important a man as Richard Malvern. As they sat before an embrasured fire of wood in the library after dinner, with their cigars, conversation turned lazily, as befitted their leisure, upon the enormous work of the Government machinery.

"One of the most interesting things here," said Malvern, "is the Post Office Department."

"Yes," his host admitted. "In some ways, I suppose, it comes nearest to the people."

"Especially," Malvern mused, "the Dead Letter Office. In fact, that comes a little too near. It is intrusive, a sort of compulsory confessional. Just imagine some communication of yours or mine, full of confidences and even sacred sentiments—it men of the world, like us, were to write such things—going through that awful mill—words which ought to be absolutely private and inviolable passing under a scrutiny of eyes that cannot be impersonal and minds that must be full of curiosity, perhaps of contempt!"

"You make me think," said his host, "of a strange story Nevins, in that department, told me only a few months ago. It was about a letter that was found some twenty years after it was written."

"Twenty years? It seems incredible!"

"That's what makes it interesting," replied the official, "for it was true. You would never guess how it happened. The letter was mailed in one of our Eastern towns, but it had got caught some way in the hinge or in a crevice, I don't remember which, of the street letter box it was put into, being a small note in a small envelope, of course. How it staid there so long it is hard to understand. At any rate, it was found when they took the box off for repairs or renewal—something of that kind."

"And did it reach the writer through the Dead Letter Office?" Malvern asked.

He was gazing dreamily into the fire of glowing, broken oak and noticed there one black, charred stick that projected from the smoldering pieces. It had the pointed shape of a hunting dog's head, the jaw a seam of red ember from which thin smoke floated upward, giving the whole a curious resemblance to a small dragon, and as Malvern listened to the answer to his question he could hardly tell for a moment whether the sound came from that odd fire dragon or from his friend, from whose lips also a wreath of smoke was drifting.

"No; they could not find the writer. It was one of those confessional letters you were imagining just now. It was from a girl who must have had a quarrel with her lover, probably, very penitent and all that; began, Nevins said, something like: 'Dear John: You had barely left the house when I realized how utterly wrong and unreasonable I had been,' and so forth, don't you know! You can imagine what a girl under those circumstances would write."

"Yes," said Malvern, almost to himself. "I can imagine."

The mysterious dog, or dragon, in the fire darted out a tongue of flame that not only lighted the faces of the two men, but seemed to Malvern to be faintly illumining something in the past as well. His host, pleased with the effectiveness of his story, went on: "She implored him to come back and forgive her, and so on. Nevins said it positively wrung his heart to read it. He fancied he could see tears falling on the paper."

"But, good God," cried Malvern, springing up indignantly, "the letter wasn't written to him!"

His official friend was amazed at his excitement, but replied: "Of course not. But can't you understand? Well, the girl went on to say that she was so humiliated by her own wrongdoing in throwing him over and so mortified at having to confess it that she could never speak to him or look at him if he did not come back to her at once. Then, womanlike, she said she would wait for him until Christmas or Thanksgiving or some such holiday, when they were to dine together."

"It was Thanksgiving, wasn't it?" demanded Malvern sharply, wheeling away from the fire and looking earnestly at his host.

As if fanned by an unseen hand the flickering flame on the charred stick grew into two long bright arms that waved and beckoned him.

"I'm sure I don't know," was the answer. "It was something of the kind. They were so much interested in it at the department that they took unusual pains to find out something further and get the letter into the proper hands. They advertised far and near, but it was no use, and the little note finally went the way of all dead letters that cannot be returned—it was destroyed."

"But the person to whom it was addressed?"

"Unknown," said the official, "the address illegible from long exposure, but the girl's name, I think Nevins said, was Lily—John and Lily. That's all that was known."

"Are you sure the name was John?" Malvern inquired earnestly.

"Oh, no, not sure! But it will do as well as any."

"Not for me," Malvern shook his head. "And the date?"

"Ask Nevins," returned his host, who now began to look uneasily at the distinguished guest as though suspecting him of sudden brain failure.

"I will!" declared Malvern. "I'll hunt up Nevins at once."

And, disregarding his host's curiosity and rising alarm, he bade him a hasty good night and left the house.

Nevins's memory was good. He could not tell exactly where the note was posted, but he did recall that it was written not to a John, but to a Dick, and he was positive that the dinner was to have been on Thanksgiving Day.

"And she said she would wait?" asked Malvern for the third time.

"Yes, but that was twenty years ago—tomorrow," laughed Nevins.

Apparently Malvern heard only the "Yes," for he did not join in the laugh. Instead he asked eagerly, "Can I get an express north before morning?"

All night long the iron chorus of the car wheels sang in his ears a song of joy, through which ran a minor chord, a chord which sounded like the rustling of leaves. In his eyes was but one scene—a girl in a pale violet dress with her arms stretched out toward him.

In the gray dawn he roused from his dozing to wonder what he should do if she should not be there. Could she really be waiting for him still? There were yet a few glorious leaves of Autumn clinging to the tree branches.

When the sun rose his confidence returned in full strength. In his saner day mood he tried to picture her as a woman, matured, but still with the same eyes, the same voice, the same ways that had pleased him years ago—a woman who could understand him now, who could help him enjoy his hard earned success.

"Grey? Grey?" repeated the hack driver at the Windbury Station. "No, I don't know no Mr. Grey."

Malvern leaned heavily against the carriage door.

"The only Grey I knows of," went on the hackman, "is Miss Grey, the lady what lives all by herself in the big house up on the hill."

Malvern jerked open the carriage door and jumped in.

"Drive there!" he said.

Not quite as he had pictured her, but almost, she met him in the subdued light of the hall.

"Dick!" she said. "I knew you would come for that Thanksgiving dinner some time. It's just being served. There's the bell."

From Le Monde Illustré.

ON THE SUMMIT OF MONT BLANC.

Ascension of "The Needle," the Highest Point on the Mountain.

ON MONT BLANC'S SUMMIT.

Owing to the number of fatal accidents that happened to mountain climbers on Mont Blanc last Summer and early Fall, the great white ice mountain is more talked about than ever. An illustration made from a photograph and published in the last number of Le Monde Illustre of Paris gives a good idea of the actual summit of Mont Blanc, a mere needle of almost transparent ice. The party of tourists and their guides shown in the picture have traveled many miles, have endured great hardships, have risked their lives—for what? Simply to be able to tell their friends that they have stood on the loftiest needle of Mont Blanc. It is not exactly a laudable ambition, still, there are plenty of intelligent persons who risk their lives, and sometimes lose them, in doing it.

Autumn.

From The Denver Evening Post.

They sing of melancholy days, the saddest of the year,
And tell us in pathetic verse th' aforesaid days are here,
To requiems to the dying flowers they mournfully give birth,
And say we've nothing left at all to beautify the earth.
Can they not see the ornaments old Nature deigns to send,
The treasures which to Autumn days such floral beauty lend?
For have we not, when other flowers meander up the flume,
Chrysanthemums and football hair in simultaneous bloom?

Didn't Harm the Cat.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Hamby—Don't you think it's unhealthy for your little girl to fondle that kitten so much? I see she has it in her arms most of the time.

Mrs. Waybrick—Oh, no, not at all. We've had it six weeks, and it hasn't been sick a day.

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FAMILY REPARTEE.

Mrs. Gunn—I wish you'd pay a little attention to what I am saying.
Mr. Gunn—I am, dear, as little as possible.

Very Likely.

From Tit-Bits.

Counsel appointed to defend an Irishman challenged several of the jury, who, his client said, had a prejudice against him. "Are there any more jurymen who have a prejudice against you?" whispered the barrister. "No, Sir, the jury's awl roight; but Oi want you to challenge the Judge. I've been convicted under him several times already, and loikely he's beginning to have a prejudice against me."

Conclusive.

From Harper's Bazar.

"They say the jury has acquitted that Spaniard who murdered his employer."

"Yes. He must have been innocent. He shot him, you know."

"What does that prove?"

"Why, the fact that he hit him shows it was accidental."

Waiving Objections.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"No, Willie, dear," said mamma, "no more cake to-night. Don't you know you cannot sleep well on a full stomach?" "Well," replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."

A Fair Exchange.

From The Chicago Record.

"Bobby, won't you give a penny to help build Lafayette a monument?"

"No'm, not unless we git his birthday fer a hollerday."

One on the Judge.

From Tit-Bits.

A celebrated Judge was once trying a case where the accused could only understand Irish, and an interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter, and the latter replied.

"What does he say?" demanded the Judge.

"Nothing, my Lord."

"How dare you say that when we all heard him? Come, Sir, what was it?"

"My Lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case."

"If you don't answer I'll commit you, Sir. Now, what did he say?"

"Well, my Lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that ould woman with the red bed curtain round her sitting up there?'"

At which everybody present roared.

"And what did you say?" said the Judge, looking a little uncomfortable.

"I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the ould boy that's going to hang yez.'"

His Prospect.

From The Washington Star.

"What strange questions children sometimes ask!" exclaimed the gentle-faced man.

"Humph!" exclaimed the neighbor. "Your trouble hasn't fairly begun. Wait till they come home and ask you what the weight of the whole fish is if x, y, and z equal a lot of things that you've forgotten years ago."

The Czar's Proposal.

From Fun.

Wal, Jim, wot d'ye think abart the Czar o' Rooshia, and this 'ere universal disarmament?

Jim—Well, it's summat like me and my ole woman, mate, when there's a bit of a shindy brewing. The one wot proposes peace is the one wot ain't got 'old o' the poker!

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Too Impatient.

From Judge.

The young woman of this town who committed suicide because she couldn't find her ideal man for a husband should have searched further. We can't be in eight or ten places at once.

Purely Imbecile.

From The Detroit Journal.

"Son of a gun!" hissed Somebody.

"Mauser?" asked Another, in innocent jest.

"Of a ma, Sir!" exclaimed the Unconscious Imbecile, with an affectation of kindness.

Nor is the law to be blamed, since the law deals altogether adequately with the subject of justifiable homicide.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; brisk northwesterly shifting to southeasterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The London Daily Chronicle, in an editorial article upon the American policy in the Philippines, says the United States has caused great disappointment in Canada by forbidding Canadian ships to enter the ports of Puerto Rico, and expresses the hope that this country will adopt the open-door policy in the management of its newly acquired colonies. Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, the British political economist and authority on colonial affairs, died yesterday. An explosion yesterday in a Paris café, which may have been the work of Anarchists, killed one person, and did considerable damage. Severe storms are reported from the southern part of France.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Charles W. Couldock, the veteran actor, is critically ill, and little hope of his recovery is entertained.

A Baptist congregation of Woodbury, N. J., and the pastor of the church have disagreed over the question of giving colored worshippers access to the church pool.

Several prominent Republican members of the next Legislature came to this city yesterday and conferred with Senator Platt. Senator Ellsworth and Assemblyman Allds will probably lead the party in the two houses at Albany.

To-day will bring a very important session of the Spanish and American Peace Commissioners at Paris. The Americans will decline the suggestion for arbitration of the Philippine Islands and will demand the entire archipelago in a positive way.

Page 2.

At the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday a movement was started to consolidate with the Central Labor Federation.

David Willard, teacher of the Tombs school, recounted his experiences yesterday to the class in present-day problems at the Broadway Tabernacle.

James Kerrigan, who deserted his wife in Brooklyn four years ago, kidnapped his young son in that borough last night, with the aid of the woman with whom he lived.

H. B. Marcus, a vaudeville manager of Dawson City, is here looking for talent. Theatres in that region, he said, are a Klondike in themselves. Wine is $40 a pint and beer $6 a bottle. Business had been satisfactory.

Page 3.

Three prisoners escaped from the county jail at Trenton yesterday, but one of them was recaptured.

Surgeon General Sternberg's report on the service of the Medical Corps during the war has been submitted to Secretary Alger.

Page 4.

Alice Amelia Vella, who has been masquerading in male attire for five years, has been detained by the immigration officials since her arrival on the Paris, Saturday.

Page 5.

The body of the man found dead near Paterson on Saturday was identified yesterday as that of Frederick Hudson, a New York broker living in Brooklyn.

Page 7.

The new edifice of the Church of the Strangers, on West Fifty-seventh Street, was dedicated yesterday evening by Bishop Potter.

The new home of the Hebrew Infant Asylum at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue was formally dedicated yesterday.

"Life as Seen From the Judge's Bench" was the subject of lectures by Magistrates Henry Bristow and Charles E. Teale in Pilgrim Chapel, Brooklyn, last evening.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, in a sermon at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on "Higher Critic Myths and Moths," attacked the Chicago University and the Chautauqua school.

The Henry McCadden Memorial Building, erected on Berry Street, Williamsburg, by Mrs. Anna Eliza Walsh, and presented to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, was dedicated last evening.

A service in memory of the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was held last night in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, spoke effectively of Col. Waring's service to humanity, and prophesied that men would always be found to serve the country when needed.

Page 10.

The Middle Village Methodist Episcopal Church in Queens celebrated its one hundred and thirtieth anniversary.

Mayor Hoos's advocacy of sacred concerts in the Jersey City theatres on Sunday nights was denounced yesterday by several clergymen of that city.

The vestry of St. Andrew's Church yesterday upheld the actions of Dr. Van De Water, and condemned the insult offered to him by the Seventy-first men.

John C. Darcy, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, is in this city, and yesterday explained the immediate cause of the recent race riots in Wilmington.

At the dedication of the new Church of St. Benedict the Moor, on West Fifty-third Street, yesterday Father Doyle preached on the negro problem and the Catholic Church.

Prof. R. O. Doremus, head of the departments of chemistry and physics in the College of the City of New York, is to be relieved of his duties in connection with the physics department.

Preaching yesterday on the lessons he had learned during his twenty-five years' connection with the Temple Emanu-El, Dr. Gottheil said the press had rendered great service to religion and had been the best stimulus to keep the American pulpit healthy.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, preaching in St. Michael's Episcopal Church yesterday, said it was the duty of church organizations to watch over the social, physical, and moral welfare of the community, and that the congregation of St. Michael's ought to protest against the laying of additional car tracks on Amsterdam Avenue.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
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WOMEN PASS THE PLATES.

Innovation in an Atlanta Church That Swells the Contribution.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—The Rev. Dr. L. G. Broughton, pastor of the Third Baptist Church of this city, made an innovation to-night in the methods of his church which caused a sensation in his flock.

Hitherto six staid and sober deacons have passed around the collection plates, but to-night six young women of the congregation performed the duty. The substitution caused many curious changes. Young men and susceptible bachelors, who previously had been in the habit of dropping small coins into the plate, searched nervously in their clothing for fugitive quarters and half dollars, and eventually gave much more than they expected to give when they entered the church.

The young women preserved the gravest demeanor, making the rounds of every aisle and stopping before every member of the congregation. When they marched solemnly to the pulpit to the swelling notes of the organ, their plates were well filled. On counting up the amount turned in, it was found that the collection was larger than any in recent months.

QUAY GOES TO PHILADELPHIA.

Will Be Ready to Answer Any Indictment Brought by the Grand Jury.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Nov. 20.—United States Senator Quay arrived here to-day on a special train from St. Lucie on his way to Philadelphia. He will arrive in Philadelphia at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

He said he was on his way North in order to be ready to answer any indictment which might be brought against him on the bills now before the Grand Jury in Philadelphia.

Improved Service New York to Cleveland, O., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Commencing Saturday, 19th, through Pullman Sleeping Car will be attached to the 7:40 P. M. train from foot of West 23d St., arriving Cleveland 11:20 A. M.—Adv.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO SPAIN

Must Give Up the Philippines or Lose Them by Conquest.

THEY MUST COME TO US

So the Spaniards Will Be Informed To-day—If They Decide for War They May Lose Even More.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners have been notified that the United States Commissioners will be ready to treat with them in joint session to-morrow afternoon. Unless the Spaniards have an adequate reason for further delay, the two commissions will join in the most important meeting thus far held.

The American Commissioners, in a written communication, will declare that the third article of the protocol, regarding the Philippines, is capable of only one fair construction, that no arbitration is needed to elucidate its terms, and that the United States cannot admit any other power to figure here purely as a lexicologist. They will maintain that the two commissions are charged to determine whether Spain or the United States shall in future own the Philippines.

This will be accompanied by a clear declaration that the United States will possess the Philippines. Following this declaration the American Commissioners will lay before the Spaniards two alternatives:

First—To accept a sum of money from the United States and to cede and evacuate the Philippines.

Second—To lose the Philippines to the United States by conquest, with the possibility of other territorial losses to indemnify the United States for the added expense of conquest.

This communication may not be formally designated as an ultimatum, but it will lack naught of the conclusiveness indicated by that word. This will be so plain that the Spanish Commissioners will scarcely haggle for more money on the first alternative, or cherish any doubt of American action under the second, should the first be declined.

No one here except the American Commissioners knows how much will be tendered Spain as the cheapest and most humane way of settling the difficulty. She is exceedingly anxious to escape the Philippine debt, and, possibly, the sum to be offered may be determined by an analysis of that debt, which consists of $40,000,000 in bonds, on which she realized $36,000,000. Of the latter amount she is believed to have expended $10,000,000 or $11,000,000 in fighting the United States, and a part in attempting to quell the Philippine insurrection.

A reasonable guess at the sum for tender would be $20,000,000, though it may fall below that.

The Cuban question may come up again to-morrow. The American Commissioners had thought the discussion on that point finished, but the Spanish Commissioners are reported to have declared last week that the mortgages imposed by Spain on the Cubans, as well as on the Philippine revenues, must not be impaired or questioned. This would compel the American Commissioners soon—and probably to-morrow—to demand whether Spain means to repudiate the plain compact of the protocol to relinquish sovereignty over and title to Cuba. Three weeks ago the Spanish Commissioners accepted the Cuban article in the protocol without conditions save that its embodiment in the treaty should depend only upon an agreement here on all the articles in the protocol.

Recently, however, Spain's representatives have said that the Cuban matter had been only temporarily passed and was still in abeyance.

PRICE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Spain will decline indemnity for the Philippines if the sum offered appears inadequate in the eyes of the nation."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is asserted that the Government would reject an offer of $40,000,000 for the Philippines as ridiculous."

MAY HAVE AGREED ON PEACE.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—In political circles it is asserted that an agreement has been reached between the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

The Government, it is semi-officially announced, intends to notify the Cuban bondholders that Spain will not pay the Cuban debt, which will not be mentioned in the peace treaty. The Government considers itself completely freed from these engagements, which in its view fall upon the Nation exercising sovereignty and collecting taxes in Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Following the advice of Austria and Germany, Spain will accept America's offer of compensation for the Philippines."

RUSHING WORK ON WARSHIPS.

Several Vessels Preparing to Join the North Atlantic Squadron.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 20.—The hurrying of work upon warships continues at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the probability is that night work will proceed for some time. The cruiser Montgomery, it is now said, has been ordered prepared for service with the North Atlantic Squadron at once, and work upon her will be rushed to completion. She will shortly be in condition, it is stated, to join the squadron now assembling in Hampton Roads.

The gunboat Princeton, attached to the squadron by a recent order, has been repaired and has just had a sea trial and is ready for service.

The gun tug Apache, it is now said, will be retained in service.

Assistant Paymaster Leroy H. Shields has been ordered to join the troopship Panther at the League Island Yards. He left hurriedly to-night, requesting a friend to inform his family that he had not time to bid them good-bye. The Panther has been ordered to Puerto Rico.

HAS NOT GOT YELLOW FEVER.

Companion of the Man Who Died in Washington Not Ill.

PITTSTON, Penn., Nov. 20.—Dr. Coke of the United States Marine Hospital, arrived here to-day from Washington and made an examination of W. E. Herbert, who was suspected of having an attack of yellow fever. The suspect was found to be without any present symptoms of the disease.

On Friday, Archie S. Miller, a civil engineer, employed by the Nicaragua Canal Commission, died in Washington from what an autopsy showed to be yellow fever. He and Herbert, who was also employed by the commission, returned to New York from Costa Rica together on Wednesday. Since Miller's death a letter addressed to him was opened and found to be from Herbert expressing sympathy for Miller in his illness, and saying the writer himself felt ill. Herbert to-day told Dr. Coke that he had a severe headache at the time he wrote the letter, but has since become well.

THE SURPLUS THAT FAILED.

Bad State of Affairs in a Loan and Savings Institution.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—The investigation begun by C. W. Crossman of New York and two experts some time ago into the condition of the American Building and Loan and Savings Association of this city had been concluded, and shows an astonishing condition of affairs. Instead of a surplus of $10,000, as had been represented less than two months ago, there is an apparent deficiency of nearly $15,000. Mr. Crossman has had wide experience in building and loan associations, and came here in September to take charge of the American in the interest of shareholders in New York, with the understanding that he was to continue in charge, providing the association was found to be in the condition represented. The statement presented to him showed assets amounting to $59,062.20, and liabilities amounting to $39,141.09, leaving a surplus of $10,941.11, of which $2,155.79 was represented to be cash. Yesterday the experts concluded their work, and, according to Crossman's statement, found that the assets consist of an equity of $1,852 in heavily mortgaged real estate, and office furniture worth $900. They found liabilities amounting to $16,829.75, leaving a deficiency of $14,677.75. In the face of this, Crossman refused to have anything further to do with the association.

In consequence Mrs. Emma F. Smith, one of the paid-up stockholders, will apply to the Chancery Court to-morrow morning for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the concern on the ground that it is insolvent.

The association, prior to Crossman's connection with it, was officered by E. J. Murphy, President; S. W. Chapman, Secretary; Lyman M. Jenkin, Treasurer, and Arthur Hinde, Manager. Chapman died recently, and Jenkins is in Ohio. Hinde claims he knew nothing about the workings of the association, was an "outside man," and is a big loser. Mr. Murphy was seen to-night, and refused to talk.

CHAS. W. COULDOCK VERY ILL.

Little Hope of the Veteran Actor's Recovery Is Entertained by His Family.

Charles W. Couldock, the veteran actor, lies at the point of death at his residence, 116 East Ninety-third Street. His only son, S. Y. Couldock, who is a traveling salesman, was summoned to the bedside yesterday morning from Newburg. He said that his father's death is expected to occur at any time.

Mr. Couldock is suffering from a form of dropsy of the heart, and has been dangerously ill since Nov. 3, when he was attacked with what was considered a violent form of indigestion. He has been attended by Dr. G. A. Brown and Dr. Brockway, who were hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

Dropsical symptoms have developed, however, and yesterday the patient himself lost hope, and, calling his little grand-daughter to him, told her tenderly that he was going away.

NEW JERSEY SPEAKERSHIP.

The Election of Acting Governor Watkins Would Bring About an Odd Situation.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 19.—Assemblyman Roger F. Murray of this city, in an interview this morning announced his opposition to the re-election of Acting Governor David H. Watkins to the Speakership of the House at the next legislative session. "The Attorney General," said Mr. Murray, "has decided that whenever the duties of the Governor fall to the Speaker of the Assembly he performs those duties until the next Governor assumes office. If Mr. Watkins had not been elected to the Assembly again he would have served as Acting Governor until Mr. Voorhees was sworn into office, although his term of office as Assemblyman would have expired several days before. Should Mr. Watkins be re-elected Speaker, it would complicate matters very much. When the Senate and Assembly organize they will appoint committees to notify the Acting Governor of the organization of the upper and lower houses. How could the committee of the State notify the Acting Governor if he was in the Speaker's chair in the Assembly, and then, again, how could Mr. Watkins appoint a committee to notify himself of the organization?

"These facts," continued Mr. Murray, "are enough to convince any one that it would be useless to complicate matters when by the election of a new man to the Speakership all these complications would be avoided. Mr. Watkins made one of the best Speakers New Jersey ever had, and my only reason for opposing him for re-election to the position is that if there is another equally good man in the House, it is our duty to choose him and steer clear of any further complications in the Gubernatorial matter."

A NEGRO REGIMENT ARRESTED.

The Sixth Virginia Deprived of Its Guns for Threatening a Riot.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 20.—The Sixth Virginia (negro) Regiment, that caused so much trouble at Knoxville, is under arrest in camp in Macon, all of their arms and ammunition having been taken from them. They are guarded by a battalion of the Tenth immunes, also negroes. About midnight last night about eighty of the Sixth broke through the lines at camp and started to town with the avowed purpose of killing the white provost guards, each man being armed with a rifle and a belt full of cartridges. Information concerning the action of the night was sent to provost headquarters, and Gen. Wilson at once ordered Col. Gallard of the Third Engineers out to arrest the negroes. The Third went double quick to the camp of the Sixth and found them rioting and disorderly.

Further trouble is feared when the Sixth is released from the guardhouse.

CHILD DIES FROM A DOG BITE.

Two Months Between the Infliction of the Wound and Death.

Annie Dellar, four years old, whose parents live at 1,844 Second Avenue, died in the German Hospital on Saturday afternoon. The cause assigned is hydrophobia. She had been in the hospital less than three hours.

Two months ago the child was bitten by a mongrel dog in Astoria, whither she had gone with her mother. The little girl had the dog in her arms, when from some cause the dog became enraged and bit her on the cheek. The child was taken to a drug store, where the wound was dressed, and as the wound healed within a few days, no attention was paid to it, until a few days ago, when the child's feverish condition and the inflamed appearance of the dog bite led her mother to call in a physician. On Saturday the child was taken to the hospital.

One of the physicians immediately went to work on the little sufferer, but her vitality was so exhausted that all attempts to stimulate her failed, and she passed into convulsions and death soon came.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST DEFEATED

Cannot Recover Damages from Des Moines Because of His Cure.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 20.—Daniel W. Chase some time ago received a verdict for $1,500 damages against Fayette Meek for injuries sustained by falling into an areaway. A new trial was granted. He had a suit against the city for $10,000 for the same injury. This was dismissed in the District Court yesterday on testimony that Chase had been cured of his injuries by Christian Science.

WILL SAVE TEETH FROM DECAY.

A San Francisco Dentist's Claims Cause a Sensation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The theories advanced by Dr. Areb C. Hart of San Francisco before the Dental Society of Chicago on the subject of dentistry are likely to raise a tempest among the members of that profession.

Dr. Hart claims, to put the matter in a nutshell, that certain compounds prevent the growth of the bacteria of decay by absorbing the water necessary to their development, and that by applying these compounds the teeth may be indefinitely preserved. By hardening the enamel and dentine by causing the tooth to take certain substances dissolved in water, Dr. Hart says he can stop decay in teeth which otherwise would be destroyed in a short time. He believes that the time is at hand when there will be no necessity of pulling teeth.

The paper caused a sensation among the local dentists. Dr. Hart has been asked to speak before the Dental Society of Philadelphia.

IOWA TOWN SWEPT BY FIRE.

Perry Almost Burned Down—Heavy Winds Fan the Blaze—Help Coming from Other Cities.

PERRY, Iowa, Nov. 20.—At midnight the business portion of the City of Perry is burning, and the fire is beyond control. A strong northwest wind is sweeping the fire down both sides of Second Street. Several large brick blocks are already gone, and the Fire Department is helpless to stay the progress.

The Des Moines Fire Department is coming on the Rock Island, and hose from surrounding towns will be brought in.

The fire started in Mitchell's large livery barn and was soon communicated to the Grand Leader department stores across the street. It then swept down the main street and over the residence district in the centre of the town.

The Methodist Church and the Citizens' Bank are among the doomed buildings.

The loss at present is about $500,000.

BAPTISTS DRAW COLOR LINE.

Congregation and Pastor Differ Over Question of Giving Negro Worshippers Access to Church Pool.

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 20.—The Rev. I. M. B. Thompson, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of this city and formerly of Jersey City, threatens to resign from the church, owing to differences which have arisen between the Trustees and himself. The affair has occasioned much gossip. It follows a request of the colored Baptists for permission to use the baptismal pool of the Central Church to immerse their converts.

When the request was presented to the Trustees, it appeared to have been backed by a favorable indorsement of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, and the Trustees granted the permission. The matter would have rested there had not some of the members of the church objected. Some of the women, it appears, objected to having white persons use the pool after negroes had used it. Of course, those who objected had been immersed long ago, but they did not like the idea of their friends having to follow the negroes. The Trustees listened and rescinded their previous action.

Now Mr. Thompson says if the second action of the Trustees is not recalled and the permission given he will resign, although as yet he has not handed in his resignation. The church is divided on the question, and many of the white congregation support the minister in the action he has taken.

EIGHT HURT IN A WRECK.

An Excursion Train Thrown from the Track by a Cow Near Alton, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—A special from Alton, Ill., says that eight persons were injured in a wreck on the Big Four Railroad shortly after 7 o'clock to-night. The train was a special, and was derailed by a cow at the Wood River Bridge, three miles east of Alton.

The train was a special sent out Sunday evening to East Alton to meet the excursion train from St. Louis to Mattoon, and consisted of an engine and one car. At the entrance to Wood River bridge a frightened cow jumped under the passenger car, derailing it. The car struck the side of the bridge and was demolished. Only one passenger is injured fatally.

THE WRECK OF THE ATALANTA.

Only Three Men Saved Out of a Crew of Twenty-six.

YAQUINA, Oregon, Nov. 20.—Additional particulars of the wreck of the British ship Atalanta, Capt. Charles McBride, from Tacoma, to Cape Town, on Thursday morning, five miles south of Alsead, were brought here to-day. Twenty-three lives were lost, including all the officers of the ship, and only three men survived to tell the story of the wreck. The survivors are: Francis McMahon, a native of Belfast, Ireland; John Webber of Tarrytown, N. Y., and George Frazer of Philadelphia.

The lost are: Capt. Charles McBride, —— Hunter, First Mate; N. C. Huston, Second Mate, all of Greenock, Scotland; David Steward of Liverpool; Aleck Beck, W. E. Croger, M. O. Pilkington, Joe Cassa, —— Williamson, T. Lewis, Michael Gallagher, David Green, —— Jacobson, Pedro Gregory, John Marks, John Smith, —— Hamilton, and two cooks, a carpenter, a sailmaker, a Second Mate, and a sailor, whose names are unknown.

The body of Jacobson was recovered and buried yesterday.

THE MOORES PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Square All Accounts Growing Out of Their Diamond Match Speculation.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20.—Final settlements were effected yesterday between W. H. and J. H. Moore and their local creditors, whereby the former received releases from all financial obligations incurred through the collapse of their speculation in Diamond Match shares during the Summer of 1896. The settlements restore the Moores to solvency. The Moore Brothers failed in 1896 for nearly $4,000,000. The greater portion of this debt was settled about four months ago.

The settlements yesterday are supposed to have involved claims of about $800,000.

Unknown Man Killed by a Train.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 20.—This afternoon a young man, about eighteen or twenty years old, so far unidentified, was killed while jumping from a freight train at Lestershire. In a small notebook in his pocket was found written:

"James G. Barry, Fulton, N. Y.," and it was at first thought this was his name. A second search revealed a photograapher's ticket, and it was learned that the young man had some photographs taken a week ago, giving the name of Philip Morrison of Lestershire. Although over 200 persons of Lestershire have viewed the body, no one remembered ever seeing the young man before.

Reception for Col. Roosevelt.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 20.—Col. Roosevelt was out riding this afternoon with his family. He will attend the reception to-morrow night to be given him by the residents of Oyster Bay. Col. Roosevelt will receive in the Arcanum lodge room and a collation will be served. The sword presented to him by the citizens of Oyster Bay on his return from service will be exhibited. There will be speechmaking.

Great Improvements in the Service Between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Great improvements have been made during the past few months in the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington. Many curves have been straightened, and the line thus materially shortened; one hundred-pound steel rails have been laid between Philadelphia and Washington, and the roadbed made equal to any on the Pennsylvania Railroad System. These improvements, together with the superior terminal facilities at New York, the fast time, and the matchless morning and afternoon Limiteds, make the Pennsylvania Railroad the popular line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, for it is the smoothest, the safest, and the most perfect railroad connecting the Metropolis and Capital of the Nation. The new Congressional Limited, with its handsome Pullman Parlor, Observation, Smoking, and exquisitely equipped Dining Cars, all illuminated by electricity, is by common consent the most magnificent day train in the world.—Adv.

Florida East Coast Golf Club's Season.
From Nov. 1 to May. Booklets, diagrams, or membership. "Golf," 8 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY

The London Chronicle Thinks We Should Allow Free Trade.

WANTS AN OPEN DOOR RULE

This Would Insure the Development of the Business of Our Islands, It Is Claimed.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Daily Chronicle in a strongly worded editorial article upon the American policy in the Philippines says:

"It is a rather disquieting fact that no sooner is American authority firmly established over Puerto Rico than a mediaeval navigation law is passed killing at a single stroke important Canadian shipping trade with the island and making it impossible for any but American ships to trade between America and her new colony.

"This is not an 'open door.' It is a door shut, bolted, locked, and barricaded. The Canadian Commissioners naturally feel keenly the blow thus dealt their country, and regard it as a bad augury for success in the negotiations now in their hands.

"A much graver question, however, is ahead: Does the American Government propose to establish an 'open door' in the Philippines or propose to shut it fast with an obscurantist policy worse than that of France, Russia, or even Spain herself?

"We as a nation have much the longest, widest colonial experience. Our colonies are not only the most civilized but the best and most loyal and prosperous colonies in the world. By our methods out of colonies we have created two great virtually independent nations. What has the opposite policy done? It has created the colonies of France where there is no settlement of Frenchmen worth mentioning, where the resources of the mother country are swallowed up as if by a bottomless swamp.

"These facts are so well known in Germany, a country where the principle of protection is hardly less revered than in Washington itself, that as we announce to-day a policy of an open door in Asia it has Germany's complete approval. Kiao-Chau will be open free to the commerce of foreign nations."

The Chronicle proceeds to quote two long extracts from THE NEW YORK TIMES describing the statements as literal truth, and adding: "America cannot have driven out the iniquities of Spanish rule only to retain its ignorance and make commercial suicide of it."

After quoting THE NEW YORK TIMES on the possible disaffection of Great Britain as a result of Dingleyism in the Philippines, The Chronicle says: "We will not go so far as to indorse these words, but we will say deep disappointment would be felt throughout the British Empire—disappointment equal to that now experienced by Canadian Commissioners—if the first result of the sympathy and support of the United States which this nation has given with its whole heart, and would under all circumstances have given, should be to close one more market to that free and open trade which is the only true advance agent of prosperity, the sign of civilization, and the guarantee of peace."

THE "OPEN DOOR" FOR CHINA.

Rear Admiral Beresford Advises the Chinese to Preserve It.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York, who is visiting China in the interests of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, in the course of a speech here last evening dwelt upon the "grave dangers threatening British commerce so long as the dominant military position of Russia and the effete condition of China are allowed to continue."

He insisted upon the necessity of a "firm policy," which should include the organization of a thoroughly equipped Chinese army and a commercial alliance with the United States, Germany, and Japan in order to preserve China's integrity and maintain the "open door."

THE REMOVAL OF DREYFUS.

Speculation as to Whether He Will Return to Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—It is still unknown whether Dreyfus will be brought back, and the most conflicting statements are current. The Government, according to the Temps, has ordered a modification of the prison treatment of former Capt. Alfred Dreyfus. Dreyfus is to be allowed to promenade and exercise six hours a day over an area of eight acres.

Comte Esterhazy's book, "L'Affaire Dreyfus," is believed to be an attempt to throw mystery on the Esterhazy case, rather than light on the Dreyfus affair.

M. GOBLET TO QUIT POLITICS.

The French Statesman Announces that He Will Definitely Withdraw.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. Rene Goblet, former Premier and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the First Arrondissement of the Department of the Seine, announces that he will soon definitely withdraw from the political arena.

M. Goblet, who was born at Aire-sur-la-Lys on Sept. 26, 1828, entered political life in 1871, was elected to the National Assembly, identified himself with the Republican Left, and in the important debates immediately following the Franco-Prussian war soon made his mark as an orator. In 1879 he was appointed Minister of the Justice, and in 1882 was made Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of M. de Freycinet, resigning, however, with his colleagues on the Egyptian question shortly afterward.

In the first Cabinet of M. Brisson he was appointed Minister of Education and Public Worship, and, after the fall of the Brisson Cabinet, he was assigned to the same post when M. de Freycinet returned to power in the early part of 1896.

When the Freycinet Cabinet fell, M. Goblet became Prime Minister, taking upon himself the additional offices of Minister of the Interior and ad interim Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has since that time held the Premiership, always occupying a prominent position in the rank of the progressive Republicans, or Radicals.

EXPLOSION IN PARIS.

A Cafe Blown Up and Anarchists Are Suspected.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A terrific explosion occurred this afternoon in the Café due Chanpeaux, underneath the offices of the Havas Agency. A woman was killed outright and eight other persons were seriously injured. It is thought that the explosion was due to ignited gas, but there are rumors of an Anarchist plot.

Grand Duke Michael's Military Jubilee

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—Emperor Nicholas has addressed a most flattering rescript to his great-uncle, the Imperial Grand Duke Michael, President of the Council of the Empire and Chief of the Second Brigade of Artillery of the Imperial Guard, on the occasion of the Grand Duke's military jubilee. His Majesty speaks of his "unbounded esteem and love," and orders that the same honors be rendered the Grand Duke as under the regulations are accorded to the Czar himself.

Storms in Southern France.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Dispatches from Perpignan, chief town of the Pyrenees-Orientales Department, on the right bank of the River Tet, report that the region has been visited by severe storms. Many villages have been flooded, and traffic is interrupted.

Eminent Irish Divine Dead.

BELFAST, Ireland, Nov. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Kane, rector of Christ's Church, Belfast, and Grand Master of the Belfast Orangemen, died to-day from a stroke of apoplexy.

Honor to Manchester Martyrs.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—The anniversary of the death of the "Manchester Martyrs" was celebrated to-day. A procession, headed by the Stars and Stripes and the French tri-color, went to Glasnevin Cemetery and placed wreaths upon the graves with the usual ceremonies of decoration. The day was similarly observed in Cork.

The Chinese Empress Dowager's Rule.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, referring to the "precariousness of the Empress Dowager's tenure of power," says: "She recently dismissed an able Minister, Huyunmei, from the Tsung-li-yamen at the request of Gen. Tung, because she feared a rebellion among the Kang-su troops of Tung."

Explosion Kills Twenty-one Persons.

BUDA PESTH, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Pester Lloyd from Nikolaief, Russia, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, says that twenty-one persons have been killed there by an explosion in a rocket factory.

POWDER IN A KITCHEN STOVE.

Explosion Kills Two Children, Fatally Hurts Their Father, and Injures Two Others.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Nov. 20.—By an accidental explosion of blasting powder this morning George W. Ferguson, a quarryman, is dying, two of his children are dead, and his wife and a third child are disfigured for life.

Ferguson, hunting for fuel for his kitchen fire, found a powder can apparently full of coal. When he attempted to start a fire with this, a loud explosion followed, which knocked one entire side of the house out. Ferguson, his wife, with a baby in her arms, and four little daughters who had been grouped about the stove, were knocked down by the force of the explosion. Iva, aged six, and Cynthia, aged eleven, died almost immediately. Ferguson received such injuries that his death is certain. The mother and other children are terribly burned and bruised.

The can was partially filled with blasting powder.

THE ARMOUR INCUBATOR BABY.

Philip D. Armour's Grandchild, Now Two Years Old, a Sturdy and Pretty Child.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20. — Lolita Armour, granddaughter of Philip D. Armour, just two years old, although an incubator baby, is one of the sturdiest girls of her age in Chicago. She is as pretty, weighs as much, and is as full of life to-day as a two-year-old baby ought to be.

She is the child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour of Michigan Avenue. When she came into the world she weighed barely three pounds, and her doting grandfather was told that by the merest chance she might be saved in an incubator.

All dainty baby frocks and frills were put aside, and the millionaire's granddaughter, rolled in a bit of linen and cotton, was laid in the new-fangled lifesaving machine. For a good many days the fate of the baby in the tin box was problematical. No one watched the incubator with more interest than the grandfather, and when it became evident the child would live the grandfather, considerable of a fighter himself, showed his admiration of the fight for life this grandchild had made by settling an even half million on her.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO PANA.

Citizens Reported to Gov. Tanner that the Town Was Terrorized.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—Notwithstanding the declaration by Capt. E. C. Butler, in command of the National Guards at Pana, made to Gov. Tanner last night, that he felt able to handle the labor troubles with the troops at his command, a delegation of about fifty business men of Pana, headed by ex-Mayor Huber, visited the Governor at the Executive Mansion to-day and informed him that Pana was in a state of terror, and that Capt. Butler appeared to be inadequate to the occasion, and asking that the Governor send more troops to Pana and take stringent measures to preserve the peace. Accordingly Gov. Tanner ordered Company C, Fifth Illinois Infantry, to proceed to Pana this evening. The Governor also replaced Capt. Butler with Lieut. Col. Frank P. Wells of the Fifth Infantry.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The cold wave which appeared late Saturday over the extreme Northern Rocky Mountain region has extended eastward over the Dakotas and southward over Colorado, Western Kansas, and Northern New Mexico, attended by snow. At points in Colorado and Wyoming the temperature has fallen 40 to 50 degrees since Saturday night. In Montana, Western North Dakota, and the British Northwest Territory the temperature is below zero. Warning of this cold wave was telegraphed to Northern Rocky Mountain districts Saturday morning, and to the rest of the territory covered by the cold wave Saturday afternoon, and the warnings have been carried eastward over the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the interior of the Southwestern States.

A severe norther will occur to-day over the interior of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. Fair weather will prevail in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, with rising temperature.

Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations and on the Gulf Coast from Pensacola to Brownsville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	31	50	50
6 A. M.	36	49	49
9 A. M.	35	52	51
12 M.	38	54	52
3 P. M.	40	48	50
6 P. M.	41	45	46
9 P. M.	40	43	45
12 P. M.	41	42	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1897	38
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

The maximum temperature yesterday was 51 degrees at 12:30 A. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 63 per cent.

PLANS FOR LEGISLATION

Republican Leaders Come to the City and See Senator Platt.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

Senator Ellsworth and Assemblyman Allds Chosen to Lead the Party at Albany.

The men who are to execute the will of the Republican organization at Albany this Winter conferred yesterday with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was the first Sunday pilgrimage of newly-elected legislators to the Senator's apartments, and it attracted more attention than usual on that account.

Those who called included Senators Ellsworth, Raines, Parsons, and White of Onondaga, and Assemblymen Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, and Hendricks of Syracuse. In the course of these conferences, various matters of legislation were considered, and certain questions of legislative leadership settled.

Senator Ellsworth, it became known, is to be chosen President pro tempt. of the Senate by the Republican caucus. This is Mr. Platt's determination in the face of the fact that his attention has been called to Mr. Ellsworth's unpopularity even among his party colleagues. Senator Stranahan, who had aspirations to the majority leadership and is personally popular, was requested to repress his ambitions for the present. Senator Raines, who was a candidate for the leadership when Mr. Ellsworth was elected before, would like to have it now, but after seeing Mr. Platt yesterday he came out for Ellsworth. This leaves the

VAUDEVILLE IN DAWSON

H. B. S. Marcus in Search of Talent for His Theatre.

MINERS PAY FOR AMUSEMENT

Four Hundred Dollars Ordinary Price for an Evening's Diversion—Wine $40 a Pint, Was $80.

H. B. S. Marcus, one of Dawson City's most prominent citizens, left this city yesterday for Denver en route for home, after a stay of just twenty days in the United States. Mr. Marcus, unlike the greater number of Klondike residents who have recently made visits to the States, is not here for his health nor does he tarry here for the purpose of painting the larger cities of the effete East a glorious crimson hue. On the contrary, he is at present and has been for some time devoting his life and energies to catering to the whims of just this class of color artists in the frigid land of gold along the Yukon.

Mr. Marcus makes a specialty of furnishing the "colors" and other accessories at considerable expense to Dawson City's jeunesse dorée and others that they may "do the rest," and as a result he owns a number of good gold mines that he personally did not discover. Mr. Marcus, in short, is the owner of the "Combination Theatre"—Dawson's leading playhouse—and is the best-known impresario north of Juneau. This is his second visit to the United States during the present year and he brought a matter of eighty-one pounds of gold dust which he exchanged for greenbacks at the Philadelphia Mint. He stopped in New York just long enough to pay a visit to his brother-in-law, who resides in Jersey City. He takes back with him 30,000 cigars, and he stated yesterday that he will also take with him a "bunch of actors" for use in his theatre.

Mr. Marcus is also the proprietor of a theatre in Cripple Creek, Col., but is devoting the greater part of his time to his Dawson house. Oddly enough, he is a native of New York, having been born at 81 East Broadway a number of years ago, but has spent eighteen years in the mining districts in Colorado and along the Yukon. He went to the Klondike region six years ago, and passed over the present site of Dawson City ignorant of the immense wealth buried under his feet. He returned a few years later, and with what money he had opened a playhouse at Cripple Creek, Col. He returned to the Klondike in 1897, and says he does not intend leaving there in a hurry.

Marcus is in appearance the typical Western miner. He was dressed yesterday in a short coat, corduroy trousers, a brown woolen shirt, in the bosom of which sparkled a high diamond. As a compromise to the amenities of Eastern civilization, he wore a pair of immense gloves, such as might be affected by a coachman in December.

Speaking of the drama in the Yukon district, Mr. Marcus stated that the stage did not require to be "elevated" there.

"We don't go in much for talent," he said. "All we want is plenty of lungs and legs to make the show a go, and the manager and actors make a pretty good thing of it the year round. The great expense in starting in the theatrical business there is the building. My theatre is of logs, 100 by 50 feet, and cost $40,000. But, as I say, once you get to going, everything goes. My talent comes mostly from 'Frisco, and, although some of it would be rated pretty rank here, it is not all bad.

"I've got two or three people running at my house now that, I guess, would go all right in some places right here in New York, and several Klondike professionals have made good money in the States, only their turns were kind of played out here, and I'll bet $1,000 that they are making more money now than they ever made here in their best days. We don't have all 'has beens' either, although we have a number of men on our pay roll for knockabout turns and Irish and Dutch dialogues, and such. Of course the women draw best. What we want above all in women is voice, and plenty of it, good and strong, for variety business is our long suit, and plenty of singing is required.

WINE $40 A PINT.

"The show is a continuous performance, beginning at about 3 P. M. and skimming along for about seventeen hours. The price of a seat is only $2.50, and there are no reserved seats. There are tables inside, however, and the playgoers there are generally thirsty, so that the principal profit in the show business is in the sale of drinks. If a man wants to go in light and simply trot along in the procession, he drinks beer, which costs only $6 a bottle; but it's surprising how many people there are who get in the way of drinking wine. This comes a little dear, of course, costing $40 a pint bottle. It was selling at from $60 to $80 a pint, but big shipments into the district have now placed it within the reach of all. Whisky can be had for 50 cents a drink, and a rattling good cigar can be bought for 75 cents. Soft drinks don't go at all. The waiters in the Klondike theatre get $15 a day and the members of the orchestra are paid a little more. The actors get $150 a week, and no difference is made in their pay. If they are good enough to go on at all they are worth $150, and we don't want any worth more.

"The actresses get the same amount, but in addition are allowed 25 per cent. on all drinks that they induce customers to buy. You see, between her turns a singer is allowed to rest herself at one of the tables out among the audience. While she's resting, if a gentleman desires to refresh her with wine, naturally she doesn't object. There's where her big money comes in.

"The show goes on till 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, when dancing begins and continues till about 7 or 8 o'clock. All the actresses must be able to dance. The price of a ticket calling for one dance is $1.50, and the gentleman who likes dancing is supposed to like wine also, and generally does. The lady gets her usual percentage. The great trouble a theatrical manager has to contend with is, the girls make money too fast. Many of them get married or else they go back to the States with a big pocket full of dust and owning a mine or two. The two best singers in Dawson, the Oakley sisters of Cripple Creek, are the only actresses who have staid right through the piece. They got $500 per week each for a long time, then started a music hall of their own—not a theatre, mind you, but a music hall. They go on a few times a day and have a few other singers, and are getting rich fast.

"We have stuck strictly to vaudeville so far, but I'm thinking of trying on a little play of some kind next Summer if I can get a bunch of talent that can take it off properly. I want to run it about one night a week, but I'll have to raise the price of admission. I can't give good drama for nothing, you know. We put on a prize-fight every few nights, and it may seem odd to you to know that the fights have been limited by the police to ten rounds. Another thing about Dawson that might surprise you people here is that all saloons and theatres close at midnight on Saturday nights and remain so over Sunday. No side door business. A Sunday in Dawson is tamer than in New York.

FUN COSTS A BIT.

"The busy season there begins in June, when the miners finish their clean-up. They dig all Winter on their claims, leaving the dirt till Summer opens, when it is washed; then the town is wide open and the theatres get their share of it. I should say that the ordinary evening's expense of a man who wanted to take in the theatre will average about $400, for everything costs a little something there. For instance, he'll want a bath first thing, as a man who has too much pay dire sticking around on him wouldn't have any fun at the dance. There's a public bathhouse in Dawson which charges only $5 a bath, but that's something. A shave costs $1, and $2.50 more goes for a hair cut. It's these little things that count up. The only thing in the way of luxury there that a man can't get is a shoe shine. There are no bootblacks, because they would starve.

"You see, Dawson has only one street, and the mud on this is from six inches to two feet deep. There are no sidewalks, but we are going to have some pretty soon, for the town treasury now has a surplus of $180,000. To raise this they fined recently every sporting man in town $50, and every gambling house paid $1,000. We have a fine hospital, which was built principally by the gambling houses, and the town has nearly everything else that's required in a first-class place. There are about forty policemen on the force, and there is no disorder. Stealing is almost unknown, and the larger number of prisoners doing time are men who hav cheated at gambling. The penalty for cheating at a game of chance is three years' imprisonment. Take it all together, Dawson is a pretty good little old town."

Manager Marcus desires it stated that if there are any stagestruck young women knocking about the country to-day who would like to accumulate money sufficient to start a bonfire, they may apply at the stage door of the Combination Theatre, Dawson City, any time during the coming night, which in that city last four months.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Over 1,700 Persons Have Taken Advantage of the New National Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The forthcoming annual report of the Attorney General embraces a review of the operation of the National bankruptcy law of July 1, 1898, which has been prepared by E. C. Brandenburg, in charge of bankruptcy matters in the Department of Justice.

Mr. Brandenburg, who is preparing a book on bankruptcy, briefly reviews similar past legislation and details the operation of the feature of the law permitting persons to become voluntary bankrupts, which took effect Aug. 1, 1898. From this report it appears that the applicants for relief have been found in every walk of life, irrespective of class or locality, and shows that the large class of men who have been unfortunate in their business enterprises have availed themselves of the relief offered. Notwithstanding the law has been in force over three months, the courts in eight districts declined to proceed with the reference and adjudication of the petitions for the reason that the Supreme Court has not promulgated the rules, forms, and orders required by the act. In all other cases the courts have proceeded and adjudicated petitioners bankrupt or have referred the cases to the referees for action. Since the law took effect over 1,700 petitions in voluntary bankruptcy have been filed. Singularly, the districts of Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern Georgia, Nevada, New Mexico, Western Virginia, and Wyoming show that no persons therein have applied to be adjudged bankrupt.

The following shows the number of cases filed in each State: Alabama, 181; Arizona, 7; Arkansas, 23; California, 86; Colorado, 20; Connecticut, 9; Delaware, none; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 20; Georgia, northern district, 10; Idaho, 6; Southern Illinois, 38; Indiana, 34; Indian Territory, 7; Iowa, 47; Kansas, 65; Kentucky, 74; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 79; Maryland, 32; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 17; Minnesota, 144; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 64; Montana, 11; Nebraska, 23; Nevada, none; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, none; New York, 267; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 76; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 9; Western Pennsylvania, 31; Rhode Island, 14; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 9; Tennessee, 69; Texas, 132; Utah, 9; Vermont, 11; Virginia, eastern district, 1; Washington, 13, and Wisconsin, 36.

As the involuntary feature of the law, which permits creditors to have their debtor adjudicated a bankrupt did not take effect until Nov. 1, 1898, it has been impossible to obtain any data with reference to the operation of this provision.

NEW SMELTER FOR TACOMA.

Several Eastern Capitalists Interested in the Plan.

TACOMA, Nov. 20.—D. O. Mills and other New York capitalists and Henry Bratnober, representing the London Exploration Company, have arranged to invest $300,000 in quadrupling the size of the Tacoma Smelter, making it the largest smelter on the Pacific Coast. The smelter has been operated since 1890, but has long been too small to handle the mineral output of Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, and Alaska, which it will hereafter do.

Private reports from New York state that Vice President Lamont and others interested in the Northern Pacific are organizing a company which will require important railroad terminals at Tacoma and other points, with the probable object of leasing them to railroads that may hereafter be built to Puget Sound.

A British-American corporation has completed the purchase of the Lerol Mine, at Rossland, British Columbia, for $4,000,000. United States Senator Turner and his Spokane associates receive $1,600,000 for their minority interest.

CATHOLIC WORKINGMEN'S CLUB.

Labor Problems Are Discussed from a Christian Standpoint.

The joint semi-monthly conferences under the auspices of the Catholic Workingmen's Club, the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and the Christian Workingmen's Institute, were resumed yesterday afternoon, in Amity Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue.

These conferences were started nearly a year ago, with the purpose of bringing together workingmen, philanthropists, and clergymen, to discuss labor problems from a Christian standpoint and to show that the Church has a vital interest in workingmen's affairs.

The speaker yesterday was the Rev. William D. P. Bliss of San Francisco, who has been conducting missions in California, and lately in the East. His subject was "The Misunderstood Carpenter." He seemed to be inclined toward the single tax theory, and sought to find proof to support his belief by quoting from the Bible.

Christ's real character, according to the speaker, was not understood by his contemporaries, who charged him with being a revolutionist and a dangerous politician. In the second and other centuries people went to another extreme, and represented him as not of the world. Protestantism went too far in discussions of doctrines and various theologies, and many of its followers regarded Christ as a doctrinaire. They did not seem to realize that he had come to tell us how to live and how to regulate our conduct toward one another and the world at large.

FOOTBALL CHANGES AT YALE.

Quarter Back Ely Likely to be Captain Next Year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Morris U. Ely, the plucky little quarterback of the Yale eleven, whose injuries that were at first believed to be merely bruises, turned out to be a fractured rib and a broken shoulder, is fairly comfortable to-night at the infirmary. He is apparently more broken hearted over the loss of the game than over his own injuries. A strong sentiment is growing up among the students of the university that he should be rewarded with the Captaincy of the eleven for next year. His work in the game has won a high regard for him and has been a surprise to all who did not know him intimately.

The objection to Ely's selection among the coachers, so far as any is ascertainable, is that the policy of choosing a graduate student for Captain is not deemed a wise one. It seems certain that Capt. Chamberlain will not be re-elected even should he return to study another year at Yale, which is doubtful. Should Ely not be made Captain the only logical candidate is McBride, the full back. Brown, the big guard, who has still two years at Yale to study and to play football, is also mentioned, but as he is not a senior next year and as his position at guard is not an advantageous one for a Captain he is not greatly favored. The election of Captain, which is by vote of the men who played in the Princeton and the Harvard games, will not take place until Ely is able to attend.

The result of the game with Harvard seems to have created the strongest sort of a feeling at Yale that the system of volunteer graduate coaching is at fault for the two defeats, and that next year Yale must have not only an able and professional trainer but also a head coach. The graduates will be welcome and highly desirable aids toward the wind-up of the practice season, but should not be relied upon for another whirlwind finish.

Two Railroad Men Killed.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 20.—G. W. Rogers of Camden, employed as a conductor on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and H. G. Rue, baggagemaster of Rogers's train, were killed here this evening. They had completed their run for the day and were walking to the station to take a train for home when they were run down by the Chicago limited, east bound, between Poplar and Irving Streets. The engineer of the limited apparently did not know he had struck any one, for he went ahead without stopping. The bodies were taken to the morgue.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Movement to Consolidate with the Central Labor Federation.

WANT WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Delegate Henry Convinced a Policeman that Rest on Sunday Is Good for the Health and Morals.

A movement was started yesterday to bring together again the Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation. Both bodies were one under the former name over ten years ago, but several unions that were composed of Socialist members insisted on introducing Socialist politics and preaching Socialist doctrines at the meetings, and this led to constant friction between the Socialist and non-Socialist delegates. The former wanted to introduce delegates from the Socialist Labor Party, and to control the entire Central Labor Union. The anti-Socialists made a vigorous resistance, and at one meeting party feeling ran so high that one of the delegates, who was a zealous Tammany adherent, knocked a Socialist down with his fist in the good, old-fashioned Tammany manner. A general fight followed, but it was stopped before the police arrived.

The following Sunday all the Socialists seceded and organized the Central Labor Federation. This was kept up for over a year, when a reconciliation and reunion was effected with the Central Labor Union. Dissensions, however, again took place, and at another meeting one of the Socialist delegates who has since become conservative led another secession, and ever since then the Socialist and anti-Socialist central labor organizations have been meeting as separate bodies.

The Central Labor Federation joined the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, but gradually complaints were heard that several unions of that body complained of too much autocracy practiced by the Socialist politicians. This led to the suspension of the federation by the alliance.

Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists brought up the question of harmony at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union and said:

"I have a motion to make, but I don't know if it is loaded or not. It might have caused an explosion several years ago, but now all sides seem to be more harmonious and harmony seems to prevail in the air. There are men both in this body and in the Central Labor Federation who think that if both organizations were to consolidate we could get along in harmony. There is less prejudice all around now than there ever was before, and most workingmen have become more broadminded. I move that a committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Central Labor Federation with the object of consolidating both bodies."

The motion was carried without opposition.

Delegate John S. Henry of the wood carvers said that he had detected men of his trade working on Sunday in Downing Street and also in West Twenty-eighth Street. He informed the police, who raided those places and put the workmen out into the street. A Broadway squad policeman whose brother had been working in one of those place undertook to argue with Henry that his brother was not interfering with any one, but Delegate Henry succeeded in convincing him that one day's rest in seven was good, both on moral and hygienic grounds.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said that the College of Pharmacy, the German Apothecaries' Association, and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association were preparing to oppose the bill that the league has in the Legislature. They opposed it last year, he said, and spent $7,500.

Then Delegate Thimme said that between June, 1894, and August, 1898, there had been 3,141 suicides in New York, and of that number 1,119 were committed by men who were out of employment:

"Why, then," Mr. Thimme went on to say, "did Police Captain Delaney arrest the poor, unemployed men to whom food was given at Schuman's last week?

"In 1893 there were 155,000 men idle in New York. An appropriation of $1,000,000 was made to supply them with work, and the same could be done now."

THE CITY'S YOUNG CRIMINALS.

Experiences of Teacher David Willard at the Tombs School.

The topic for consideration yesterday afternoon by the class in present-day problems at the Broadway Tabernacle was "A Study Among Neglected Boys." David Willard, a teacher at the city prison, was the speaker. Mr. Willard is a graduate of Trinity College and of Harvard. Several years ago he became interested in these boys of the lower and criminal classes. He made a study of their lives and the causes and reasons for their resorting so naturally to vice and crime, and has worked for the improvement of their morals. When the Tombs school was started he was selected to take charge of it, and took up his abode in the University Settlement in Delancey Street, so that he could the better work among the east side waifs.

"At the Catholic Protectory in Westchester County," said Mr. Willard, "there have been committed in the past year 1,100 of these boys. Boys are being sent to Elmira every week, to Randall's Island, the penitentiary, and to the houses of refuge. The Public Education Association, in order to help these boys, established the Tombs school. From thirty to fifty boys are sent to the prison every day from the different police courts, most of them being under eighteen years. They are sent for all sorts of crime varying from petty larceny to murder, and are confined for from one day to six months. There had been practically no account taken of them until this school was formed.

"The class is a heterogenous one. Out of 100 boys in it last week five were negroes, ten Italians, fifteen Germans, twenty Jews, forty Irish, and only eight real, genuine native Americans. This ratio of about eight natives to ninety foreigners is a fair one. But we have to deal with many other nationalities; there are Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Swedes, Danes, English, Scotch, French, and Cubans; in fact, pretty nearly every nationality is represented.

"I spend my time in talking to them on beneficial subjecets that are at the same time interesting. I try to find out their conditions, their wants, and what made them have to come to the Tombs, and without giving them the idea that I am preaching to them. I try to exert an influence over them for their future good."

Mr. Willard said many of them were grateful for what was done for them, and some yielded to the influence for their good and were led to better and to useful lives. They need friends, he said, and the greatest charity that could be shown them would be to individually extend to each one a helping hand.

A Girl Murdered in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—May Boeckh, twenty-three years old, was shot and almost instantly killed to-day, and several hours later Vincent Tortorelli, an Italian beer bottler, fifty years old, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

According to a woman locker who was a witness, Tortorelli called on the girl in her room. The two were singing, and soon afterward Tortorelli came down stairs saying there was trouble up stairs. The girl was found unconscious with a bullet in her head. She died on the way to the hospital. The man was arrested. He said the girl had taken the revolver from the table, where he had laid it, and shot herself. He will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

Horsemen Gather in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 20.—The thoroughbred sales here this week are expected to bring to this city probably more prominent horsemen than have met in Lexington for years. A. H. Morris, O. H. P. Belmont, Sidney Paget, Richard Croker, Foxhall Keene, Eugene Leigh, O. L. Appleby, D. T. Pulsifer, William Steele, and scores of lesser lights will arrive to-night and to-morrow morning, or will come later in the week. The running races will also be in progress, and it is expected that the time-honored Kentucky Association track will have the appearance of having gone back several years to the days of its prime.

Japan's Minister in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Jotura Komura, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to the United States, arrived here late this afternoon from San Francisco.

FATHER KIDNAPS HIS SON.

Kerrigan Deserts His Wife for Another Woman, Then Tries to Get Possession of the Children.

The Brooklyn police are looking for James Kerrigan, thirty-six years old, and Jessie Shaw, twenty-eight years old, who lived with him, who are charged with kidnapping Kerrigan's child Jerome. Kerrigan's wife, whom he deserted four years ago, is suing him for divorce.

The Kerrigans were married fourteen years ago, and they lived happily in Brooklyn, where the husband was a manufacturer of candy, until the advent of Jessie Shaw as a domestic in the Kerrigan family in 1893. The following year Kerrigan ran away with her. His wife pursued the eloping pair with ill success. She traced them through Montreal to Detroit, and then lost the trail and returned to Brooklyn and involuntary widowhood.

She obtained a job of some sort and placed her two oldest children, Joyce, now a girl of twelve years, and Jerome, two years younger, in institutions. Aubrey, a boy now five years old, she kept with her. Three or four weeks ago Kerrigan and Jessie Shaw, who are at present supposed to be living at 218 Park Avenue, Hoboken, took up their quarters at 83 Perry Street, Manhattan, and Kerrigan got Jerome there by going to St. John's Home, on Willoughby Avenue, near Lewis Avenue, representing himself as the lad's uncle, adn was allowed to take him away.

Mrs. Kerrigan, who has a sort of amateur detective genius, traced the youngster to the Perry Street house, and haunted the neighborhood for some days with determination and a cab. Finally her vigilance was rewarded by seeing the boy on the street. She promptly bundled him into the cab and drove triumphantly home with him. Then she gave up her work and settled herself with all three of her children at 191 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, making up her mind to guard them from capture by their father. Her brother, George Dennison, a Williamsburg merchant, contributed to her support.

Meanwhile Kerrigan meditated revenge. Last night Mrs. Kerrigan rashly allowed the children to go to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Court and Loquer Streets, with a companion named Nellie Crossen. When they emerged after the service Kerrigan and Jessie Shaw were waiting on the other side of the street. Kerrigan seized his daughter, but she managed to break from his grasp and run. Jerome, however, who had fallen into the woman's clutches, was not so lucky. His father, aided by the woman, lifted the boy into a Court Street car and started toward Manhattan. The youngster struggled and cried, but the passengers set him down for a refractory child and forbore to interfere.

Nothing has been seen or heard of Jerome since, and his mother has asked the police to arrest the kidnappers, if possible.

TWO CHURCHES CONSOLIDATED.

Trinity Baptist Church Merged In the Church of the Epiphany.

The consolidations of the congregations of the Trinity Baptist Church and the Baptist Church of the Epiphany went into effect yesterday, and the first service under the new régime was held at the latteer place, Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, the future home of the united churches. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder, pastor of the Calvary Church, Albany, and the Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany. Dr. Elder was the first pastor of this church.

The consolidation of the churches has been brought about mainly by the personal efforts of the Rev. Mr. Jones. When he heard that owing to ill-health the Rev. J. W. Putnam, former pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, was going to the West, he broached to him the subject of uniting the congregations. The suggestion was favorably received by the members of both churches, and on last Thursday the final arrangements were made.

The Church of the Epiphany is one of the oldest churches in the city, and the second oldest of the Baptist denomination. It was organized in 1791, the congregation worshipping for many years in what is now known as the Mariners' Temple, in Oliver Street.

There was held at the church yesterday afternoon a service in memory of the late Stephen R. Lesher and Henry G. Leask, when four memorial windows, representing the baptism of our Lord and Peter rescued by the Saviour on the sea, were dedicated. The windows are gifts of Arthur Lesher and George Leask, sons of the deceased.

"THE HEBREW PROPHETS."

Lecture by Dr. Lyman Abbott in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott began last night, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a series of Sunday evening lectures on "The Hebrew Prophets." The lecture which served as an introduction to the series was on "The Nature and Function of the Prophet in Hebrew History," and in it Dr. Abbott undertook to show that the prophet was not primarily a foreteller of events, but a man who preached the truth of God and spoke for God.

"Only a very small and insignificant part of their writings," he said, "is taken up in predictions. When they did predict events they were not always accurate. They did not always agree with one another. You are familiar, for instance, with the story of Jonah's going into Nineveh and saying, 'In forty days Nineveh will be destroyed.' According to the story, Nineveh repented, and God repented Him of His purpose, and Nineveh was not destroyed for many, many years thereafter.

"The prophet was, in some true sense, a foreteller. There are two ways in which an individual or a nation may determine a course of action. In our present crisis, for example, there are two ways, and both are urged by the press and politicians. We may say of the Philippines, 'What will become of our welfare if we annex or do not annex them? What will be safe and advantageous for us? What is likely to be the result in the next twenty-five years if we annex them or let them go?' We may try to stand on the edge of this year peering into the future. That is the method of the opportunist.

"And the other is the method of a man or a nation who says, 'What do justice and liberty demand?' How can we best promote that kingdom of liberty and justice and equal rights which God has put upon this Nation to spread over the globe, and how shall we fulfill our duty? And then we can enter upon our work, whatever it may be, with courage and fearlessness, not because we foresee a good coming out of it, but because we believe it is safe to walk in the path of righteousness."

Fight in a Trenton Corporation.

TRENTON, Nov. 20.—Gen. James F. Rusling and a number of other shareholders of the Trenton Light and Power Company at a conference have decided to bring suit against James Moses, the President of the company, to have a decree made declaring $100,000, which Moses received from the sale of 2,500 shares of common stock, to belong to the shareholders. They claim that the stock was held in trust for the stockholders. Moses claims that the stock was his own, and in this is supported by several of the stockholders.

Old Man Dead in a Swamp.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Samuel Brewer, aged eighty, was found dead in a swamp north of this village this afternoon. He had been missing since Wednesday. It is supposed he lost his way and died from exposure.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

6 A. M.—158 West One Hundred and Third Street; Joseph Kingsley; damage, $100.

7:40 A. M.—501 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Louis W. Brandt; damage, $125.

11:15 A. M.—Foot of East Fifty-second Street; Hygeia Ice Company; damage, $2,000.

11:35 A. M.—171 Mercer Street; Standard Fur Company; damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—335½ Bowery; Rocco Dominico; damage, $300.

6:05 P. M.—114 East Seventieth Street; J. Breslin; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—14 Baxter Street; Louis Raddice; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—785 Eleventh Avenue; Henry Stabbe; damage slight.

9 P. M.—163 East Forty-sixth Street; Richard Baldwin; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Nov. 20.—Fire this morning in the Opera Block caused a loss of from $8,000 to $10,000. The Opera Block Drug Company is the heaviest loser.

ULLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
Lovers of Fine China and Glass will find at our establishment the largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in Porcelain and Crystal, suitable for Gifts, to be found anywhere.
Fifth Avenue and 30th St.

MURDER AT A WEDDING PARTY.

One Italian Killed and Another Seriously Wounded by a Third in Hoboken.

Antonio Sabbatelli, a well-to-do fruit dealer, who lived at 71 Adams Street, Hoboken, was shot dead last night by Antonio Amedoe, who also wounded Vincenzo Borrone, his chum, twice in the right arm. The shooting occurred at a wedding feast at Sabbatelli's house—that of Giovanni Guisto, also a fruit dealer, who in the afternoon had married Angelina Gimmelli.

Among the wedding guests was Pasquale Ercolina, brother-in-law of Sabbatelli. About 9 o'clock Borrone, who lives at 70 Mott Street, and Amedoe, of 81 Mulberry Street, this city, entered the rooms. They had come unbidden, seeking Ercolina, against whom they held a grudge. Ercolina seeing them enter ran to the apartments of Sabbatelli, who owned the house and lived on the second floor.

Sabbatelli told the intruders that if they did not keep quiet they would have to leave the house. More words followed and Borrone and Amedoe, going into the hall, dared Sabbatelli to follow. He had hardly done so when they drew revolvers and began firing. Then they started down stairs. Sabbatelli followed, returning their fire. As he reached the street Amedoe, in firing at Sabbatelli, shot Borrone in the right arm twice. Then Amedoe, as Borrone fell, followed Sabbatelli across the street, firing as he went. One of his shots went wild and struck Dietrich Peters of West Hoboken in the left leg. Amedoe, following Sabbatelli, shot the latter dead as he reached the other side of the street. Then he ran away.

He was pursued by the bridegroom and the wedding guests who had witnessed the tragedy. As Amedoe ran up Willow Avenue he threw the revolver away. Finally he was run down by Policemen Peters and Detts, who had to fight the crowd back with revolvers, so anxious were the people to lynch Amedoe. The policemen took their prisoner back to the scene of the tragedy, where Thomas Sabbatelli, the son of the murdered man, identified him. Thomas tried to throttle Amedoe, but was beaten back by the policemen. The widow of the murdered man also tried to get at Amedoe, but fell in hysterics before she reached him. Amedoe was locked up in Police Headquarters. Borrone is in St. Mary's Hospital. He will recover. Dietrich Peters was taken home. Sabbatelli's body is at the Morgue.

W. W. MOHUN DEAD IN HAVANA.

He Was a Stenographer for the American Evacuation Commission.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—W. W. Mohun, one of the stenographers attached to the United States Evacuation Commission, died last night from pneumonia.

The body was burried to-day at the Colon Cemetery.

MADE MUSIC IN A CEMETERY.

A Chicago Man Arrested for Playing a Harmonica on His Friend's Grave.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—James Carney sat on the grave of his friend, John Daleiden, in St. Boniface's Cemetery at 2 o'clock yesterday morning playing the mouth organ. It was the anniversary of Daleiden's death. Carney remembered how Daleiden used to sit by the hour while he (Carney) played the harmonica. An impulse seized him to get up and go to the cemetery. When he reached the place he threw himself on the grave and began to play the airs his friend had loved. He had gone through a dozen or more when Policeman Dabel took him to the Summerdale Police Station.

YALE'S WAR MEMORIAL.

Committee Appointed Which Will Cooperate with Class Committees.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 20.—At a meeting of the Yale Cruiser Fund Committee to determine what disposition shall be made of the $1,700 surplus remaining from the $5,000 that was subscribed, it was voted that a sub-committee of five be appointed by Chairman Dwight H. Day, editor of The Yale News, and that it be instructed to use the money to secure some lasting memorial to the Yale men who fell or died from disease in the Spanish war.

The instructions further broadly recommended to the sub-committee to work in conjunction with any delegated members of the classes of men who fell in the war if such bodies should be appointed to raise money for a memorial. In this way it is hoped to make the tribute to the memory of Yale soldiers a more imposing affair.

The class of 1897 is the only class that has appointed a committee, but it is believed other classes will follow its example.

A FORMER BROKER SUED.

Alfred Carr of Orange Accused of Having Run a Bucket Shop.

NEWARK, Nov. 20.—N. S. Knight, as counsel for Dr. Walter R. Bruyere of this city, has forwarded to the Clerk of the Chancery Court at Trenton papers in a suit against Alfred Carr of Orange, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $20,000 in cash and $80,000 in securities, which he alleges he was defrauded out of by Carr, who was formerly a New York broker.

Dr. Bruyere says that Carr formed a corporation under the name of "T. E. Word & Co.," the object of which was to carry on a "bucket shop" business. Carr, he alleges, was the whole company, and the others whose names appeared were simply employes. He claims Carr managed his salary so that it equaled the amount of the net profits. Carr, says Dr. Bruyere, amassed a nice fortune and then caused the business to become insolvent, thereby defrauding the complainant and other creditors. Carr says the doctor lost his money in legitimate business transactions, dictated by himself, and now tries to hold the broker responsible.

Muster Out of New Jersey Troops.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 20.—The official orders for the mustering out of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, have been printed, and will probably be delivered to the soldiers to-day. The regiment, in compliance with instructions from Brig. Gen. J. H. Patterson, United States Army, Chief Mustering-out Officer for the State of New Jersey, will assemble at the armory in Paterson at noon to-morrow. It has been rumored, however, that the mustering out will not take place until Tuesday. There will be a big muster-out ball in Paterson when the boys are released.

Locomotive's Boiler Explodes.

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The boiler of a freight locomotive on the Chicago and Erie Railroad exploded near here this morning, killing David Little, the fireman, and probably fatally injuring Walter Shirtleff, the engineer; Edward Quick, the conductor, and Frank Smith, a brakeman. About twenty-five cars were wrecked and the track was blocked.

Stabbing May Be Fatal.

James Brulle, who keeps a saloon at 553 West Thirty-third Street, went to Jersey City yesterday to visit some friends at 399 First Street. He became involved in a quarrel with Frank Eaunosi, whom he stabbed twice in the left breast, inflicting wounds which may be fatal. Eaunosi was taken to the City Hospital. Brlule was locked up at the Gregory Street Police Station. Both men refused to say anything about the causes that led to the quarrel.

CHINESE BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Gave Policeman a Lively Chase Over Back Fences—Refused to Answer Sergeant's Queries.

Probably the first Chinaman ever arrested in this city for burglary and caught redhanded in the act stood before Sergt. Quigley last night in the East Twenty-second Street Station. A few minutes before Jim Seng gave a big, burly policeman what was doubtless the liveliest chase of his life, through back yards and over fences in East Fifteenth Street, between First and Second Avenues. Not until three fences had been scaled and the Celestial was brought to bay in a basement, cowed into submission by his captor's revolver, did he give in.

Policeman Kahn was patrolling his beat on East Fifteenth Street in the early part of the evening when a man rushed up and told him that a store was being robbed down the street. Hastily running to 144 East Fifteenth Street, Kahn, in the dim light of the place saw a Chinaman working at the till of the store with a hatchet. The place is a Chinese laundry and is kept by Lou Yen.

As Kahn peered into the place the Celestial marauder saw him and hastily took to flight. The policeman tried the door of the place, but it was locked. Seeing an entrance next door, 146, Kahn darted into it in a mad rush to head the Chinaman off by the rear yard, into which he had run. Just as Kahn scaled the fence from the yard in the rear of 146 into the yard of 144, he saw a vision of blue garments, pigtail and strange-looking shoes go over the fence ahead of him.

The noise of the chase had by this time attracted the attention of the entire neighborhood, and every window on the block was thrown open. Over the fences from 144 to 142 and then to 140 sailed the fleeing Chinaman. An unlucky nail on top of the fence separating the yards in the rear of 142 and 140 proved to be the Chinaman's downfall. His shoe became caught on the nail, and before it could be released the policeman was very close to him.

Seeing that he was cornered, the Chinaman hastily tore off his shoe, and then set sail with renewed vigor for the next obstacle. He was just about to drop off from the next fence when Policeman Kahn grabbed him by the leg. The grip was not a good one, however, and again the prisoner was fleeing onward toward liberty. Kahn stood crestfallen, with the Chinaman's other shoe in his hand.

In a second the stern chase was again on. As the prisoner dropped into the yard of 138 a series of screams aroused Kahn. Two elderly women had been in the yard when the Chinaman made his hasty appearance and promptly resented the intrusion. By the time the puffing, perspiring policeman had laboriously climbed over the fence the Chinaman sought the cellar, where he was hunted out and forced to surrender at the point of a revolver.

A crowd numbering several hundred followed the policeman and his prisoner to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where the prisoner said he was Jim Seng, twenty years old.

When asked his address and occupation, however, the prisoner balked. In answer to Sergt. Quigley's questions in this line Jim blinked, smiled blandly, and said: "Me velly smart man. No givee where live. Me see lawyer first. No tellee you anything more."

No amount of arguing could get him to talk further. After he had been locked up, Policeman Kahn went back to the store where Jim had been found at work. In the rear yard he found three pairs of trousers, three blouses, and a silk coat nicely bundled up. After getting these Jim had evidently gone back after money.

While Kahn was gone, Ye Fing, a laundryman of 203 East Fourteenth Street, rushed into the station house and excitedly reported that his place had been robbed. The till had been pried open and $7 taken.

Capt. Haslacher of the East Twenty-second Street Station believes that at last the police have found the man who has recently been systematically robbing Chinese laundries. It is believed that Jim was aware that the majority of his cousins go down to Chinatown to play fan tan on Sunday night, and used his knowledge to rob them.

When Kahn came back to the station he brought one of Jim's shoes with him. An effort was made to get the prisoner to put the shoe on, but he flatly refused, saying that he would not violate some Chinese custom or law by allowing anybody to put his shoes on.

Railroad Man Killed at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20.—Lawrence Foley, twenty-five years old, single, employed in the freight department of the Consolidated Railroad, was struck by a Harlem River frieght, west-bound, at the foot of State Street, shortly before 8 o'clock to-night and instantly killed. The body was frightfully mangled.

Italian Church in Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—St. Francis's Church, the first Italian church erected in Detroit, was dedicated to-day by Archbishop Martinelli. The pastor of the new church is the Rev. Father Francisco Beccherini, who has established flourishing Italian churches in New York and other Eastern cities.

Negro Murderer in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—John Stefancin was shot and killed and John Fedorico mortally wounded this evening by Sam Carr,

HARD FIGHT FOR A CURE

One Man's Efforts to Obtain a Trial of a New Diphtheria Remedy in New York.

OPPOSITION AT EVERY TURN

J. J. Russell Tells the Story of His Experience in Seeking an Official Test of Dr. Bracelin's Chlorine Method of Curing Diphtheria.

This is the story of a man who came to New York with a remedy for diphtheria. He sought to have it tried, and his experiences were many. The man's name is J. J. Russell. By occupation he is a lawyer. In conversation with a TIMES reporter Mr. Russell said:

"While a resident of Iowa, some five years ago, I had two sons in a college and a little daughter in a boarding school in the City of Davenport. While in New York City on legal business I received a telegram from the President of the college that my son and two of his classmates had been taken with diphtheria and were transferred to Mercy Hospital. I wired him to procure the best of medical attention for my son until I could get there, and I started for home on the first train leaving this city. On my arrival at the hospital I found three doctors in attendance, and I secured the services of two more, but notwithstanding their greatest efforts the boy succumbed to the disease, as well as another of the three who had been placed there. In other words, two of those three boys died. Dr. Bracelin was not one of the attending physicians.

"Within forty-eight hours after my boy's burial my daughter took the disease. Dr. Bracelin was called in and cured her, or at least brought her past the danger point, in one day's attention, by his method of administering corrected chlorine gas.

"I afterward called upon Dr. Bracelin to settle my bill and he assured me that I owed him nothing, saying that this case of my daughter afforded him a splendid opportunity of testing the value of a remedy which he had worked on for several years. He told me that it worked like a charm; that he had gone through ten epidemics of diphtheria in his city during the twenty years then passed, and that he used the best remedies known to him or to be found in the books; he thought he could truthfully say that he lost one-third of the diphtheritic patients he had treated. I asked him to tell me something about his new method, assuring him that I would understand him, having been educated for a physician. He went on to tell me that he had for years been trying to find some way by which he could administer chlorine gas at the bedside; he had at last found an emollient corrective by which the gas could be deprived of its suffocating, caustic, and irritating properties without, at the same time, destroying its germicidal powers. He told me that by dissolving camphor, menthol, eucalyptol, and salicylate of methyl in alcohol he produced a corrective, which when combined with a solution of chlorinated soda would produce a chemical action resulting in the liberation of the gas of its objectionable features. Then he would liberate the gas by means of an acid, and when thus liberated it could be inhaled with as much freedom from danger and suffocation as the air that surrounds us.

"Three years passed by, when I received a letter from Dr. Bracelin calling my attention to the fact that he had treated 105 cases in succession with but one fatal termination, and that this was due to a laryngeal obstruction which prevented his getting even chlorine into the lungs to neutralize the ptomaine or toxine which had already permeated the system.

"I then began, in the interest of science and humanity, to call the attention of many physicians with whom I was personally acquainted, to the great value of this mode of treatment. I can gratefully say that during the two years following I received letters from at least 150 different physicians to whom I supplied it gratuitously from my own private funds, telling me of the wonderful curative powers of this great agent.

APPEALS TO BOARD OF HEALTH.

"When I came here to make New York my future home, I determined, if possible, to have this remedy tested officially in the diphtheria hospitals of the city. I went to President Wilson of the Board of Health of New York. I told him of this great remedy. He said he was not a medical man, but would refer me to Dr. George B. Fowler, who was then Medical Commissioner of this city. I called upon Dr. Fowler and laid the subject before him.

"Dr. Fowler told me of the great laboratory they had in this city, and of their appropriation of $35,000 a year to run a bacteriological department under the supervision of Dr. Herman Biggs, and said that he would refer me to Dr. Biggs. He at the same time requested me to leave some samples in the laboratory of the Health Department, saying that he would see Dr. Biggs and request him to look into the matter. I did as requested, and a few days later called upon Dr. Biggs, the bacteriologist. He immediately informed me that under no circumstances would he have anything to do with it, or examine into it, giving as his reason that he had seen an item in one of the daily papers pertaining to the subject.

"I told him that the mere fact of a great newspaper mentioning that there was such a remedy, was not sufficient ground for him to reject it without examination.

"Dr. Biggs informed me that so long as he had anything to do with the New York Health Department it would not be used as an advertising medium for any remedy. Of course, I promptly told him that I did not believe his opposition to the remedy would make any difference; that it would be known and used even after he was dead, and that I did not care two cents what opposition he took. Finding myself obstructed by this gentleman, I next sought the aid of those of whom I had heard as broad and philanthropic persons. I called upon the Rev. Dr. Greer, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church, and told him of the merits of this wonderful discovery. He said to me: 'What can I do about it?' I told him he could use his influence in placing the matter before the medical mind of the city. He answered that if half what I said were true he would gladly proclaim it from the housetops, but that he feared it did not pay to say anything in its favor until it had first been submitted by me to physicians in whom he had confidence, and that after such submission, if the remedy were found meritorious and valuable, he would interest himself in securing its introduction through the Vanderbilt charitable institutions.

"I asked him to name the physician to whom it should be submitted, saying I would cheerfully go to him and present the matter. He gave me the name and address of Dr. McLean. I called upon this eminent gentleman, and he informed me that he had no time to discuss remedies, of course, that settled that matter so far as he was concerned. I went back and reported that the physician he had referred me to had no time to go into the matter. Dr. Greer then told me that Dr. Alexander Lambert was a good man, and to see him. I did so, and this doctor treated me most courteously and considerately.

SUCCESSFUL TEST IN BELLEVUE.

"He read the formula, which presented the ingredients used, and at once said that he thought it would be very good, and that he would try it. He did so, and informed me that it performed in one case of tonsilitis, in the Bellevue Hospital, (being one of the worst cases he had ever seen,) such a rapid cure that it simply astonished him. He said that at first he did not see how the case could be treated without at least two surgical operations, but he put the patient under the inhalation of the chlorine, and in forty-eight hours he was discharged from the hospital as cured. I then asked him if he would write to Dr. Greer, giving his experience with the remedy. He said he would.

"I called on the Rev. Dr. Greer the next day and asked him if he had received a letter in reference to Dr. Bracelin's chlorine remedy from Dr. Lambert. He replied that he had received such a communication, and said that the doctor had spoken highly of it. I then asked him if he would proclaim it from the housetops, as he had said he would do. He made the excuse that it would have to be tried by some of the physicians of the Vanderbilt Clinic before he could take any active steps in favor of it.

"I then sought another high church dignitary, his Eminence, Archbishop Corrigan. In this connection I might say that, prior to this time and subsequent to my first meeting with the President of the Board of Health, I had called upon at least fifty individual physicians, and all of them urged upon me the idea that the only place to try a new remedy was in the hospitals and not in private practice. This seemed to me very reasonable, although I could not believe that it was absolutely necessary. However, I set to work to bring to bear all the influence that could be summoned, to get those who had charge of the diphtheria hospitals to try the remedy. I told the whole story to Archbishop Corrigan, who listened to me interestedly, respectfully, and continuously for a period of perhaps two hours. After manifesting great interest, he told me that he believed John D. Crimmins would be one of the most likely men in New York to take up the matter with me, and help me gain access to the diphtheria hospitals.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS'S OFFER.

"The next day I called upon Mr. Crimmins, and in him found a man much interested in the cause of humanity. I presented the matter to him and showed him many letters of introduction which I had received from eminent physicians, and he at once told me that he would contribute $500 to purchase the materials and apparatus to have the remedy officially tried under the supervision of the New York Board of Health, in order to fully test the truth of the claims which I made for the discovery. He told me to go to Dr. George B. Fowler, the Medical Commissioner, with whom he was very well acquainted, and tell him that he (Crimmins) would give $500 toward testing it, so that the city would be under no expense whatever, and if it was as valuable as was claimed the people of the city should have the benefit.

"I called upon Dr. Fowler for the second time, and told him how Dr. Biggs had turned me down without any investigation or examination. I also told him what Mr. Crimmins had offered to do and what he had informed me to communicate to him. Dr. Fowler replied that he knew his business and did not care for any suggestions as to the treatment of diphtheria. He said that, while he was obliged to Mr. Crimmins for his kindness, as Mr. Crimmins was not a doctor he knew nothing about disease. I told him that it was not material whether Mr. Crimmins knew anything about disease or not, yet he was willing to contribute for the purpose of testing this remedy by those who did understand the administration of remedies.

"Failing with Dr. Fowler, I called upon Dr. Cyrus Edson. This gentleman took up the matter like a man who wanted to find out all he could upon every subject pertaining to his profession, and said he would be glad to test it in his private practice, which he did, and with good results.

"I next called upon Dr. Joseph E. Winters, who I had learned was an eminent specialist in the diseases of children, and presented the matter to him. He, too, was reasonable, and said that there was no question in his mind of the great value of chlorine in treating that disease—diphtheria. I asked him if he would give me a letter of introduction to the house physician of the Willard Parker Hospital, as I was very anxious to see him and solicit him to try the remedy. This Dr. Winters did. I called upon Dr. Somerset at the Willard Parker Hospital, on East Sixteenth Street, and told him the story. He informed me that he had no authority whatever to use any remedy, but that all authority was vested in Dr. George B. Fowler, who was the Health Commissioner of the city, and that whatever he might say in the matter would be followed out by him.

TAKES THE REMEDY TO NEW JERSEY.

"Thus the situation took this shape. I had the remedy that would cure diphtheria, but Dr. Fowler had the disease in quantity and would not let me get to it. This, however, did not deter me from pursuing my course with the ultimate aim of success if it took the rest of my life. Through the Hon. Joseph Medill, proprietor of The Chicago Tribune, who was an intimate friend of ex-Senator McPherson of New Jersey, I became acquainted with the late Senator. I called upon him and described the situation. He at once said, 'I am interested and I will help you. It is a burning shame that those people will not at least try the remedy on the show that you make of its merits. There is an epidemic of diphtheria now in Jersey City, my old home, and I want you to go right over there, cure a lot of cases, and then the New York Board may take it up and try it.'

"I said to him: 'Senator, you are a millionaire; I am not a pauper, but I am not wealthy, and will require considerable money to buy all the ingredients, the bottles, and the inhalers to undertake to treat a big epidemic of diphtheria, and while I have already spent $3,000 in supplying this thing gratuitously to the medical profession I will also do what you wish and supply it to the Jersey City people. But would it not be better to have some of the rich men of the city contribute a little toward the good work. He laughingly said: 'Why, certainly, with pleasure,' and immediately drew his check for $100, and gave me a letter of introduction to the Health Officer of Jersey City, and requested me to have $100 worth of the remedy put up and sent over to the Health Officer for distribution among the physicians, telling me also that when that was used up to let him know, and he would further contribute.

"I went to Jersey City—this was in the month of May, 1897, and was most cordially received by Health Officer Benjamin, who introduced me to many physicians who at once commenced to use the remedy in cases scattered over different parts of the city. If my memory served me correctly during the time I was there, I saw it employed in about sixteen cases, in many of which anti-toxine had been used and proved valueless. The result was—sixteen recoveries.

"I think it would be well in this connection to give you an account of the remedy, as presented subsequently by a Jersey City physician, Dr. E. J. Pendergast of 47 Cottage Street. This is the report which he made of his experience with the Bracelin chlorine remedy:

A CHILD SNATCHED FROM DEATH.

"'I was called to attend the two children of Charles C. Stewart, 357 Summit Avenue. A boy aged four years and a girl aged seven years. They had diphtheria very severely, and when I was called in it was on the third day, when the malady had developed to its prime—the very time, according to Dr. Biggs of Bellevue and other authorities, for the administration of anti-toxine. According to the rule I injected the anti-toxine, and there could be no question as to the thoroughness of my administration, or of the quality of the material which had been obtained only a month before from the New York Board of Health. I injected it three times into each patient. That day and the two succeeding the two children grew steadily worse. I had hope of saving the boy, for he was a robust, sturdy little fellow, with vitality to resist the disease, but the girl was a weakling. On the evening of the fifth day the boy failed very rapidly. His pulse was rapid and feeble, respiration forced and labored, and skin cyanosed "blue," and he was evidently sinking.

"'About 5 o'clock that evening Mr. J. J. Russell, the gentleman who is seeking to force this new chlorine gas treatment upon the attention of the medical profession, came to me. He had learned of the cases through the Jersey City Board of Health and hastened to find me and urge my trial of the remedy, or, rather, that I would permit him to try it. I refused, for I did not like to take the responsibility of trying a new thing in an issue of life and death with my patients. I was skeptical, of course, and he was argumentative and persistent. I continued to refuse up to 11 o'clock that night, when the boy died. When I saw him pass away I crossed the room to the girl and saw she was in a dying condition also. At the most I would not have given her more than five or six hours to live. In every particular she reproduced the worst symptoms her brother had shown five hours before his death.

"'Mr. Russell was still following me up and urging his treatment. There could be no question about the earnestness of his confidence in it, but still I could not consent to let him make what seemed to me an experiment on that one remaining child. But I wavered. One child dead on my hands and the other one dying. Actually dying! Anti-toxine had failed again. Nothing could be expected of it after forty-eight hours had passed, and the child was failing rapidly. I said to him: 'The only thing I can do is to keep her alive a little longer by means of high stimulants, but it is impossible to save her, for her entire system is filled with the poison of the disease. She will die in a few hours.' Then he urged: 'Let me attempt what to you seems impossible; but what I know will save her life.'

"'I should mention that I had not relied upon the anti-toxine alone, but employed the best treatment recognized by the profession. I had burned calomel under the sheet tent as is practiced by Dr. Northrup, Dr. Jacobi, Dr. Lewis Smith, and other eminent practitioners, and had used the recognized gargle, iron, potash and glycerine, and had stimulated the heart with whisky. There was nothing more for me to do, for I had followed the treatment laid down by the profesion in all its details. Yet the children had failed under it rapidly. At midnight, Russell continued to argue. If the child be dying, I could do no more, could I? I had to admit that she seemed to me past earthly aid, except beyond a little prolongation of a few remaining hours. "But," he argued, "I may save her. Give me a chance. Give the poor child her sole remaining chance for life."

"'That was too much for me. I said: "Go ahead." In a minute he was at work. He procured his apparatus, took off his coat, placed himself at the bedside, and began giving the chlorine gas to the child. He fed that gas to her five or ten minutes in each hour all night long, with occasional high stimulants, as I directed. I remained long enough to see that the treatment was evidently relieving her most painful symptoms, then I went away. When I returned at 7 o'clock the next morning she was 50 per cent. better. During four or five days before this she had not wanted to take any nourishment, but when I returned a second time she was sitting up in bed eating some toast. I went back again in the afternoon, and she was out of bed, playing on the floor with chuck stones and marbles, and she has continued well."

"'This experience became circulated about, and some physician was quoted as having said that anti-toxine cured the little girl and chlorine gas got the credit. Dr. Pendergast was asked what he had to say to that statement. He made this reply: 'Nothing could be further from the fact. The anti-toxine was injected on the third day, and it was midnight of the fourth when the chlorine gas was administered. The anti-toxine should have shown its effect within forty-eight hours if at all. It did not. The child was apparently dying, as her brother had died, when the chlorine gas, beyond all question, saved her life.'

"'Such was some of my pleasant experiences in Jersey City. I now give you the certificate that was made by the Health Officer of the city on my leaving. It is as follows:

The Bracelin chlorine bacteriological remedy, so kindly furnished by our former townsman, ex-Senator McPherson, has given excellent satisfaction so far as we have gone. In no instance where I supplied it to physicians in cases of diphtheria reported to this office have any deaths from this disease been reported to me. In all cases where it was tested here, both in the treatment of the disease and its prevention, the physicians using it are loud in its praise.

Some of the recoveries reported to me are truly remarkable. Anything that will reduce the death rate is welcome. Let the good work continue.

D. W. BENJAMIN, Health Inspector.

EFFORTS RESUMED IN NEW YORK.

"Fortified with the record of merit made by the remedy in Jersey City, I again attacked the Health Department in New York. I determined to either succeed or to put that department in a very unenviable position. I called upon President Wilson and told him that his Medical Commissioner and his City Bacteriologist, Biggs, were certainly the most unreasonable men I had ever met, and that I desired to present to him as President of the board a proposition which I did not believe could be refused under any circumstances. This was the proposition:

"I will gratuitously, but at the expense of John D. Crimmins, place $500 worth of the prepared solution, with the inhalers and the attendant apparatus, at the disposal of the New York Board of Health for use in the contagious disease hospitals. I will place the full, detailed, and working formula, giving the whole technique of the production into the hands of any reputable New York chemist in order to prepare the remedy for use in the hospitals, the city to have the use of it, the benefit of it, and of ten years of Dr. Bracelin's work, and with no profit to myself, all in the consideration of their giving the remedy a test in the treatment of diphtheria in the hospitals under their charge.

"This proposition was submitted to the board by President Wilson. A committee of three was appointed to consider the matter, which committee consisted of Dr. George B. Fowler, Chairman; Dr. A. H. Doty, and Frank Moss. Dr. Doty being an ex officio member of the Health Board by reason of his being quarantine officer of this port and Mr. Frank Moss being an ex officio member of the board by reason of his being Police Commissioner. When the complexion of the committee into whose hands my fate had been transferred dawned upon me and I met my arch opponent, Dr. Fowler, as Chairman, I felt that this was indeed discouraging. Yet I saw that a lawyer, Mr. Moss, was on the committee. I at once said to myself that this man is a lawyer. He will be reasonable. He will reason logically and will favor the acceptance of my proposition, which, in my own judgment, is worth millions of dollars to the people of this great city, and will save in the future thousands of human lives. As to Dr. Doty, I could not make an intelligent guess as to the position he would take, so I went to Staten Island and laid the whole case before him. He informed me that he would consider the matter very carefully. I then sought Mr. Moss. After hearing my story he said: 'On this showing, I can't see any reason on earth why the remedy should not be tested.'

"When the first weekly meeting of the board took place I was on hand to hear the decision. The meeting had been in session perhaps thirty minutes when Dr. Fowler came out where I was sitting and informed me that the committee desired to take another week to consider the matter. I said to him:

"'Doctor, why not turn me down to-day rather than continue the matter for a week, as I know it to be your intention to do so?'

"I made bold to utter this remark because I concluded that Dr. Doty stood with Mr. Moss, and that they were in the majority. I thought that Dr. Fowler had failed, and that the proposition was to be accepted if I could force it to a conclusion at that meeting. However, he insisted on a continuance for another week, and as he had the power, I had to accept the inevitable.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL REBUFF.

"At the next meeting, however, Dr. Doty had joined the adverse forces and the Bracelin remedy was, for the time being, buried in obscurity.

"Be it said to the credit of President Wilson that he gave me an opportunity to be present at the board meeting of the august body, and an opportunity to propound interrogatories to Dr. George B. Fowler.

"When asked by the President if the committee was ready to report upon the proposition submitted by Mr. Russell, Dr. Fowler instantly announced the decision, which was that they had decided to reject it. Then I asked: 'Dr. Fowler, will you kindly let me see your report made in this case?'

"He said there was no written report and there would be none. I told him that as the Board of Health was presumed to keep a record of its proceedings, and that as my communication was in writing, I would like to have him put up his report in writing also.

"He said it would not be done. I then remarked that I desired it, so that I might show to future generations the interest the Health Commissioner had in the people into whose hands their lives and health had been intrusted.

"My remarks to Dr. Fowler were, I confess, not perhaps such as they ought to have been, but I felt aggrieved at his violent opposition to the acceptance of the proposition which, in my judgment, every intelligent man who represented the interests of the people would be glad to secure for them.

"I asked him to kindly give me a reason why he rejected my offer. He replied that he did not care to give any reason. I said:

"'Oh, yes, you do; there are two reasons why you should give an explanation for your action. First, as a physician it is your duty under the circumstances to state why this great gift to New York is rejected by you, and second, as Health Commissioner, intrusted by the people with the sanitary condition of the city, it is your duty to give a reason for your action.'

"He then seemed to think it was, and said: 'The reason is that you are trying to use the New York Board of Health as an advertising medium, through which to make known your remedy.'

"I replied: 'Dr. Fowler, you are right, absolutely correct. This is the first time that you have been right since I met you. You have correctly guessed just what my motive is, and that is to use the New York Board of Health as an instrument through which to advertise the merits of this remedy. And I want to say to you, Dr. Fowler, that if the remedy be a specific for that dreadful disease, and an absolute preventive against its spread and ravages, then it is not only your duty as a health officer of the city, but should be your pleasure, too, if you had any heart at all in you, to use this department for the purpose of making known its merits.'

"He then said: 'You would be the beneficiary of the advertisement the remedy would get.' I answered: 'I will take you into partnership with me.' He replied that he was not in the medicine business. I told him neither was I, and that I was a lawyer by profession, and had taken this step in order that the world might get the benefit of it. He answered: 'Well, it is a secret remedy, and for that reason we will have nothing to do with it.'

"I replied: 'How can it be a secret remedy when in my communication I told you that if your people would agree to test its merits Dr. Bracelin would immediately send to your chemist the complete working formula by which it could be produced for use in this department.

"When defeated in this position he announced that there was no use in continuing the controversy, that the remedy would not be used. He then thought of another reason to give, which was that they had already adopted the use of anti-toxine, which was quite good enough for them, and that they had no authority to test the remedy.

"'You are already exercising authority where you have no right to do so,' I told him, 'and now you refuse to exercise authority where you have an unquestioned right.'

"He then wanted to know what I meant by this. I said: 'You are manufacturing and selling thousands of dollars' worth throughout the country, and in the name of the City of New York, which you have no right under the law to do. It is not the business of the municipality to engage in commercial lines.'

"As a defense to this position, he said that he supposed that I referred to anti-toxine, and, on assuring him that I did, he said:

"'We were paying a fabulous price for it when we imported it from Germany, and we could make it here very much cheaper.' My reply was that he had no more right to use the people's money to engage in the manufacture of medicine than he would have to manufacture hoe handles and broomsticks for sale, and that the point I made was, he had the authority to try the Bracelin remedy and refused to exercise that authority.

"He then cut the discussion short by emphatically assuring me that the remedy would not be tried, and I emphatically assured him that the remedy would be used, and that I never would leave the city—and I was born here and had a right to stay here—until I saw him out of the office which he then held. And it came to pass that he did go out of office and a more liberal set of medical men came in, under the new charter, to take his place.

ENCOURAGED BY THE NEW BOARD.

"Of course, I then revived the fight before the new board, and was met in a spirit of fairness and candor and consideration, which is commendable. The subject was gone into very carefully, and a letter was written by Dr. Bracelin and published in a New York medical journal, in which the whole matter was presented by the doctor himself, and this article was taken up by the present Commissioners, Drs. Jenkins and Cosby, who decided that the remedy should be at least given a trial. And the result has been that where tried in any of the contagious disease hospitals the report of the Superintendent shows that the death rate has been reduced to 5 per cent. The former death rate in the Willard Parker Hospital was more than 23 per cent.

"I might add that the death rate for the week ended Oct. 22, 1898, through the greater city outside of the hospital where this remedy was used was 24 per cent.

"Thus, after a long, persistent, and continual effort in every conceivable direction under the sun which occurred to me, I have succeeding in forcing into use in this city that which in my judgment will prove to its people to be the greatest boon that has ever been conferred upon them and which cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Sixth National Conference of Promoters of the Organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—The sixth National conference for good city government to be held in this city, beginning Nov. 30 and lasting through Dec. 2, promises to be one of the most interesting sessions ever held by the promoters of the organization. On Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, who is Secretary of the National Municipal League, will speak on "The Advance of Municipal Reform in the United States," and the report of the Committee on Municipal Programme will be presented by Dr. L. S. Rowe of Philadelphia. There will be a public meeting at the Propylaeum in the evening which will be addressed by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., and Samuel B. Capen, President of the Boston Municipal League.

On Thursday, Dec. 1, there will be an address by Horace E. Deming of New York on "The Municipal Problem in the United States," as also later a paper by Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Professor of Administrative Law in Columbia University. There will be a banquet tendered by the Commercial Club of Indianapolis to the delegates Thursday evening.

On Friday, Dec. 2, Dr. Albert Shaw of New York will address the meeting on "The City in the United States—The Proper Scope of Its Activity." A general discussion will follow. Other important features of the programme will be arranged.

A JAIL DELIVERY IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Three prisoners broke from the county jail this morning. One of them was caught before he could get far, but the other two are thought to have crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania, or to have gotten on board a freight train and made good their escape.

The prisoners who combined in the break for liberty were Henry Long, Frank McLaughlin, and Walter Conway. They were tried on Friday, and found guilty of assault with intent to rob, and of highway robbery. They were also convicted of stealing several hundred dollars worth of property from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The three men were confined in the rear wing of the jail, which overlooks the courthouse. This morning, while neighboring church bells were ringing, they forced a hole in the ceiling of the wing. The noise was drowned by the bells. Climbing through this hole they made their way to a one-story building, from which they dropped to the yard. A twelve-foot fence was then scaled. Conway appears to have had some trouble in surmounting this, and fell behind his companions. The flight was discovered within a few minutes, and one of the guards caught Conway as he was running toward the river bank. He was returned to the jail and refuses to tell what the plan was.

COLLEGE CHEAP LABOR.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

In looking over the announcement of what is called a newspaper men's exchange we have been attracted by the modest advertisement of a woman, who admits that she is thirty-nine years of age, says that she has had fourteen years' experience in newspaper work, describes herself as a "willing, eager, and hard worker," and desires a position as an editorial writer or dramatic and musical critic for the remuneration of $20 a week, or a trifle over $1,000 a year. This seems like a seductive offer until we read a little further on the willingness of a young man of twenty-five, a graduate of Amherst College, to undertake to guide the masses and mold the destiny of the Nation for $10 a week. As between the woman of thirty-nine and the young man of twenty-five we hesitate. We should never hesitate a minute between the woman of twenty-five and the man of thirty-nine. It seems to us from a comparison of these two advertisements that the man is making an ungallant and unholy attempt to underbid the woman, and, by the lowness of his figures, to secure the place to which her talents and experience entitle her. We have observed with keen regret for several years that our sisters in journalism have been obliged to contend against the debasing competition of men, and that no sooner has a woman labored successfully to put herself in a position to demand the princely compensation of $20 per week than a fresh young fellow pops out of college and offers to do the work for $10. Verily may our sisters wring their hands and exclaim: "We are ruined by college cheap labor."

There should be a remedy for this sort of thing, but we confess that we do not exactly see how it is to be applied. Our feminine colaborers have formed sisterly leagues and associations with the presumable impulse to combine against the common enemy—man—but thus far the effect of organized feminine labor has not been detrimental to the college graduate—possibly because college graduates are very sweet young fellows and the feminine heart is tender and yielding. It is mortifying to the advanced feminine intellect to reflect that the mature lady of thirty-nine is to be dethroned by a fresh young chap of twenty-five, and we commend this problem to the consideration of the local Women's Press League, not a member of which, we are happy to say, is a day over twenty-seven. But women grow older and the colleges are turning out eager journalists year after year. Something must be done to preserve inviolable the sacred literary rights of women at $20 a week.

Size of the Queen's Boots.

From The London Tit-Bits.

At Devonport a soldier was brought before the commanding officer for selling part of his kit, when the following dialogue took place:

Colonel—Now, Private Murphy, why did you sell your boots?

Private Murphy—I'd worn 'em for two years, Sorr, and thought they were my own property.

Colonel—Nothing of the sort, Sir. These boots belong to the Queen.

Private Murphy—I'm sure I'm sorry, Sorr, but I didn't know the lady took twelves.

(Collapse of Colonel.)

TEA COFFEE AND DINNER SETS
Silver Plate and Sterling Silver
MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
MADISON SQ. 208 5TH AVE.

GEN. STERNBERG'S REPORT

Work of the Army Medical Corps During the War.

TYPHOID OUTBREAKS IN CAMPS

A Defense of Division Hospitals—Implied Criticism of Shafter for His Course at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Surgeon General George H. Sternberg has made his report to the Secretary of War. It relates mainly to the work of the Medical Corps during the war, and with reference to this work the Surgeon General says:

"The number of medical officers—192—allowed by law to the army is inadequate in time of peace. The insufficiency in time of war was met by the assignment of over 650 contract surgeons. The small proportion of medical officers having experience of a military character impaired the efficiency of the department at the outset, but many of the staff surgeons from civil life showed great aptitude for the service, and speedily became of value as administrative and sanitary officers.

"No provision was made for Hospital Corps men for the volunteer troops, except that which empowered the Secretary of War to enlist as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the service may require. The number of men enlisted and transferred during the war was approximately 6,000.

"The want of a sufficient body of trained hospital corps men necessitated the detail of enlisted men from the regiments for hospital duty in several of the camps and the employment of trained nurses at the general hospitals. Over 1,700 female nurses have been employed, at first at the general hospitals, and, later, at the field division hospitals when it become evident that the field service purposes for which the latter had been organized would have to give place to the imperative need of caring for the many sick men coming from the regimental camps.

PROCURING MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

"Immediately upon the declaration of war, April 21, steps were taken to obtain medical supplies for the new volunteer army. The manufacture was expedited with the utmost dispatch. On May 3, foreseeing that it would be impossible to have ready for issue to the volunteer regiments as soon as they were mustered in, the necessary articles of field equipment, I telegraphed the Governors of the several States for authority to use the medical equipment of the National Guard in the service in the State until our army medical supplies were ready for issue. Most of the Governors who had field equipment responded promptly and satisfactorily, but unfortunately many of the State Medical Departments had no such equipment. Meanwhile, the officers in charge of the medical supply depots were directed to make arrangements so that supplies could be immediately obtained for 100,000 men for six months.

"Whenever notice was received from the Adjutant General's office that commands were to be moved or camps formed, I endeavored to anticipate the wants of the troops by telegraphing to the officer in charge of the nearest supply depot to forward supplies for the stated number of men. In my opinion, the reduction of the age limit from twenty-one to eighteen years, and the haste with which the volunteer regiments were organized and mustered into the service, were responsible for much of the sickness which was reported in the early days of their camp life. All military experience shows that young men under twenty-one years break down readily under the strain of war service, and every regiment had many of these youths in its ranks. Medical examiners were appointed to testify to the physical qualifications of each man before acceptance, but notwithstanding this, so many men escaped from their harmful influence. These causes may largely be referred to ignorance on the part of officers of the principles of camp sanitation and of their duties and responsibilities as regards the welfare of the enlisted men in their commands.

CAMPS NOT KEPT CLEAN.

"The sites of certain of the camps have been instanced in the newspapers as the cause of the sickness which was developed in them, but a review of the whole situation shows that it was not the site, but the manner of its occupation, which must be held responsible for the general spread of disease among the troops. On April 25, 1898, foreseeing the likelihood of unsanitary conditions in the camps, I issued Circular No. 1, impressing upon medical officers their responsibility in sanitary matters and the necessity for a strict sanitary police, especially in the care of the sinks and in the preservation of the camp area from contamination. But the density of the military population on the area of these contracted camps prevented the possibility of good sanitary conditions. Camps of this character may be occupied for a week or two at a time without serious results, as in the case of National Guardsmen out for ten days' field practice during the Summer, but their continued occupation will inevitably result in the breaking down of the command by diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid fever.

"Practically nothing was done to make the men comfortable or to remedy the unsanitary conditions until these were brought to the attention of the Secretary of War by Inspectors sent out from the War Department. Then the camps held for so long were abandoned, but not before the manifestations of typhoid infection were rife in them. New sites were carefully selected, regimental camps were expanded, company tentage increased, and board flooring provided. Then for the first time the troops went into camps suitable for continued occupation.

"One prominent cause of the increase of sickness in the early camps has been commented upon by only a few of our medical officers. These cite the prevalence of drunkenness and of venereal disease, due to the facilities and temptations afforded by the proximity of cities to the larger camps. They hold that if the systems of the men had not been weakened by dissipation they would not have succumbed so readily to the other influences which affected them.

THE OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER.

"It was typhoid fever which broke down the strength of the commands generally, the outbreak becoming distinctly manifest in July. Sporadic cases appeared in most of the regiments in May and June, these cases having been brought in many instances from the State camps. In fact, some regiments, as the Fifteenth Minnesota, suffered more from this disease at their State rendezvous than any of the regiments in the large Federal camps. It appears from a general review of the sanitary reports already filed that the prevalence of the disease was proportionate to the unsanitary camp conditions which I have referred to. The probability of its communication to soldiers in camp through the agency of flies was pointed out as a reason for insisting on a sanitary police of the strictest character. It is well known to the medical profession that this fever is propagated by a contaminated water supply, and it is now recognized that the great prevalence of this disease in an aggravated form in the camps of the civil war was due to the use of surface and shallow well waters infected by typhoid excreta. To prevent transmission by the water supply I recommended the use of boiled and filtered water when a pure spring supply could not be obtained, and to enable an efficient filtration of suspected waters to be made field filters of approved construction were issued on my recommendation by the Quartermaster's Department.

"The seriously sick were to be treated in division field hospitals, unless their transfer to a general hospital was advisable under the care of the most experienced physicians and able surgeons on duty with each division. Medical officers left on duty with their regiments were to exercise sanitary supervision over the well men and to determine whether a soldier representing himself sick should be sent to hospital or remain, as a trivial case, under treatment in quarters. This consolidation of the medical force by divisions implying as it did the breaking up of the regimental hospitals, met with a strong opposition from regimental medical officers, particularly from those who were not detailed for special service at the division hospitals.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES NOT DISEMBARKED.

"Long before the Fifth Army Corps embarked for Cuba, its field hospitals were in condition for efficient service. Subsequent events, however, rendered valueless these preparations of the Medical Department. When the command embarked on the transport vessels, the baggage wagons and mules were left behind. The ambulance trains of all the divisions, with a large part of the outfit of each of the hospitals, were also left behind. Three ambulance wagons were taken apart and stored on one of the vessels. These did excellent service at San Juan and El Caney. Ten of the ambulances of the third, or reserve, divisional hospital were subsequently shipped to Cuba, where they arrived July 2, and were of value in moving the sick and wounded to the hospital at Siboney and to the hospital ships and transports. Of the property and supplies carried to Cuba, a portion was not available for service at the time it was most needed, to wit, on July 1, 2, and 3, when the wounded from El Caney and San Juan were coming from the front for care and treatment. This was because, in general, no opportunity was afforded to land the medical property. Earnest efforts were made by medical officers to have supplies at the front with the troops. During and after the battles of El Caney and San Juan, there was an insufficiency of tents, cots, bedding, and medicines due to the causes stated, but all the hospitals were well equipped for surgical work.

"After the capitulation of Santiago the troops at the front broke down rapidly under the fatigues they had undergone, and the malarial influence to which they were exposed, but by this time an ample supply of tents, furniture, bedding, clothing, and medical stores had reached Siboney, together with a corps of trained nurses and a force of surgeons, those sent to duty at the yellow fever hospital being immune to that disease. Meanwhile, to relieve the pressure on the field hospitals, such convalescents and sick as could bear the journey home were sent to the United States on transport vessels. This was an emergency measure to relieve the hospitals at Siboney and permit of the transfer to them of the men who were sick in regimental camps.

"Transfer of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point, N. Y., was also an emergency measure, and the great responsibility of excluding yellow fever infection from every transport rested on the medical officers who had charge of the embarkation. Had they failed in this duty, the effect would have been disastrous during the voyage to the men confined on shipboard, and the risk of importing the disease into this country would have been greatly increased.

"It is needless to refer at this time to the complaints of starvation which appeared almost daily in the newspapers during the occupation of Camp Wikoff, for it is now generally understood that the weakness, prostration, anæmia, and emaciation of so many of the troops were the results of malarial, typhoid, and yellow fever, from which the army suffered as a consequence of its exposure to the climatic influences and local infections of Santiago and its neighborhood, pending and subsequent to the surrender of the city.

TROOPS IN HOME CAMPS.

"The method of hospital organization in the home camps was practically the same, and there was much similarity in the conditions affecting them, and, correspondingly, in their history. Regiments reported in but few instances with the material and supplies for their medical care, but they brought sick men with them, and these required immediate care. Provision had to be made for division hospitals, in view of future field service, and for regimental hospitals, in view of the immediate necessity.

"Chief Surgeons of corps and divisions began the organization and equipment of their field division hospitals and ambulance companies, but they were met at the outset by the apparent impossibility of securing men for service as cooks, nurses, litter bearers, ambulance drivers, and teamsters.

"As a rule, the hospitals were kept in campaigning condition, that is, the tents were neither framed nor floored, until the increased prevalence of typhoid fever attracted attention to their crowded condition, when the object of their existence became suddenly changed from a school for field service to a hospital for the treatment of a local outbreak of disease. Special diet kitchens under the management of capable individuals were opened at most of the hospitals. Money for this purpose was sent to them by me from funds contributed and placed at my disposal. Money was also sent directly by individuals and representatives of aid societies, and the Red Cross committees supplied quantities of ice and milk, chicken, eggs, lemon, &c. Pajamas, night shirts, and other articles of hospital clothing were also furnished by the Red Cross and other aid societies. Subsequently the order authorizing the commutation of the sick soldier's ration to 60 cents rendered these hospitals wholly independent of outside assistance.

"About July 20 the troops for the invasion of Puerto Rico embarked and sailed. The field hospital accommodation with this expeditionary force was ample and the supplies abundant.

"The precautions taken to secure a good sanitary condition of the vessels carrying troops to the Philippines prior to embarkation and the sanitary supervision exercised over the men during their long voyage must be credited with the excellent condition in which the troops arrived at Manila.

"The want of hospital corps men was the main cause of the failure of Chief Surgeons to establish their division hospitals promptly. Instead of organizing for field service, their time was occupied and their energies spent in endeavoring to procure the necessary men by enlistment or transfer. After a time,

The Wanamaker Store

The Zenith of Modern Storekeeping

IT is found in the cabinets of all the highly civilized nations. Emperors, Kings, Presidents and Prime Ministers are occupied with the same questions as the great contemporary retailers. Commerce controls imperial policies. The creation of new markets in which to sell things inspires England, Germany and France, in Africa. Armies, navies and diplomats are in the service of manufacturers just as the Bon Marche and the Louvre, Wanamaker's and others. When the large American retailers comprehend the dignity and reach of their position, retailing will be respected for what it really is—the pinnacle of the World's Commerce.

Gastronomy and Thanksgiving

The dinner table is the pivot of the holiday next Thursday. The dining room and the kitchen supply topics for to-day's store news. Every housekeeper may read with profit all that follows. Economy is the twin of elegance in our Thanksgiving anthology.

Dining-Room Furniture Thanksgiving questions. Will there be a large gathering? Is the present dining table large enough, or good enough? Is there need of a sideboard or a serving-table or more chairs? Wouldn't a china cabinet add much to the room's appearance?

You know the sort of furniture we sell and some prices may interest you. Read these:

DINING TABLES
- At $3.50—Of antique oak finish; top 30x40 in.; 5 ft. long when extended; nicely carved base; turned legs.
- At $4.50—Oval drop leaf extension table, of walnut or oak; top when closed 28x38 in.; 6 ft. long when extended; turned legs.
- At $10.25—Of antique oak; pillar extension; top 42x42 in.; 8 ft. extended; turned legs.
- At $13—Of quartered oak; pillar extension; top 46x46 in.; 8 ft. extended; turned legs.
- At $17—Of quartered oak; pillar extension; top 48x48 in.; 10 ft. long when extended; heavy carved base.

SIDEBOARDS
- At $11—Of oak; top 20x42 in.; bevel plate mirror 16x24 in.; 1 large and 2 small drawers, double cupboard; carved top.
- At $15—Of quartered oak; top 21x44 in.; bevel plate mirror 20x30 in.; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base; carved top; cast brass handles.
- At $19—Of quartered oak; top 24x48 in.; bevel plate mirror 22x34 in.; full swell front; carved top; 1 large and two small drawers and double cupboard in base.
- At $27—Of quartered oak; top 24x52 in.; French bevel plate mirror 24x36 in.; carved top; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base; top drawers serpentine front; front elegantly carved.

CHINA CLOSETS
- At $13.50—Of oak; 5 ft. high, 42 in. wide, 15 in. deep; round ends; 3 large shelves.
- At $15—Of oak; 5 ft. high, 40 in. wide, 15 in. deep; round ends; 4 shelves.
- At $16.50—Of oak; finished in tobacco brown; 5 ft. high, 36 in. wide, 14 in. deep; 4 shelves.
- At $17.50—Of quartered oak; 5 ft. 10 in. high, 42 in. wide, 14 in. deep; round ends; 3 shelves.

The variety of high-grade Dining Room Furniture will meet the most exacting demands in quality and style.

Fourth floor.

Table Cutlery—Only Good Kinds Perhaps you need Table Cutlery. Two paragraphs below contain interesting information concerning that subject. High grades at low prices.
- At $1.75 pair—Beef carver and fork; stag handle; silver plated ferrules.
- Beef carving sets in cases, 3 pieces; stag handles and sterling silver ferrules and ends, $7.50 to $9. Some with sterling silver handles at $10 a set. Other handsome sets at only $3.75 and $4.
- Dinner knives with handles of selected pearl, silver ferrules and silver plated steel blades at $15 doz. Dessert knives to match at $13.50 doz. Fruit knives at $7.50 doz.

Cut Glass The crystal facets of cut glass reflect richness and light with the elegance and beauty of diamonds. Each piece shown on our counters to-day is a trophy of economy. Our command in selling gives command in buying, and some of the greatest producers find advantage in using this outlet without profit. That's an economic question. The practical illustration is in our store. A hint of it follows:

Prices here quoted are a 1-4 to 1-3 less than their actual value:

Bowls, $4, $5, $6, up to $27.50.
Caraffes, $3.50, $4.50, $5.
Water Pitchers, $6.50, $7, $8.
Olive Dishes, $2, $2.25, $3.
Celery Trays, $4, $6, $6.50.
Ice Tubs, $6, $7.50, up to $25.
Oil Cruets, $1.50, $2.50, $3.75.
Claret Decanters, with handles, $5, $6, $7.50.
Flower Vases, $2.25, $3, $4, up to $20.
Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50, $4.75, up to $24 dozen.

Basement.

Dinner Sets It is a continuous performance—the opening, showing, selling of Haviland china ware. All New York knows how our methods have brought rich assortments and reduced prices. First shown to-day:
- At $20, should be $30—Two new decorations, in sets of 100 pieces.
- At $30, should be $40—Two other novelties, floral and gold, in sets of 101 pieces.

We will show you sets at $350.00 or at $5, and a choice of many at $10, $11, $12, $13.50, $14, in porcelain; and at $20, $27.50, $32.50, $35 and $40, in French china.

It is not an idle boast to write *matchless* against our Dinner Sets.

Basement.

Household Linens We keep a Linen Store. All the linen goods we sell are made of flax. Some dealers cannot tell when cotton is mixed with flax—not knowing the counterfeit, continue to circulate it.

We send to every country in the world in which Household Linens are made for our stock. Connoisseurs in Linens can enrich domestic collections from our large selection of elegant patterns.

To-day we show a few bargains in very fine Table Linens that have been slightly soiled as samples. One washing and presto! They are like snow. Forty per cent. off the prices will pay the laundry and leave a handsome profit.

TABLE CLOTHS—Handsome double Damask
$14 kinds at $9 $25 kinds at $16
$18 kinds at $12 $30 kinds at $20

MATCHING NAPKINS—Per doz.
$12.50 kinds at $8 $18 kinds at $12
$14 kinds at $9 $30 kinds at $20

DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK SETS
These are finest Flemish sets—table cloth and dozen napkins; hemmed ready for use. $16 set is now $8; $20 set for $10; $38 set for $20.

TOWELS
- At $1 doz.—Dish towels of good quality linen; 1 yard long.
- At $2.50 doz.—Kitchen roller towels of excellent cloth; 2½ yds. in each.

Fourth avenue.

Reception Lamps Let's tell first about *what* they are. *How much* will follow. Beautifully decorated reception lamps—many hand-painted; all with either 10 in. or 11 in. globes; center draught burners. Lamps that usually sell for $7.50 to $10. The maker was willing to part with them at about half price. So you may take your pick to-day at $5.

Basement.

Kitchen Things A good kitchen makes a genial cook and both are the pre-requisites to a peaceful Thanksgiving dinner.

They say—good housekeepers say—that the best House Furnishing Store is Wanamaker's. Is the following list suggestive?

Oval Boilers, 63c. to $3.80
Saucepans, 30c. to $1.05
Cook Pots, 30c. to $1.25
Fry Pans, 8c. to 90c.
Broilers, 10c. to $1.25
Jelly Moulds, 25c. to $3.50
Double Roasters, 85c-$1.50
Dripping Pans, 55c. to 85c.
Patty Pans, 25c. to 50c.
Pudding Pans, 6c. to 50c.
Salad Sets, 90c. to $7.50
Stock Pots, $2.25 to $5.25
Basting Spoons, 7c. to 10c.
Soup Strainers, 17c. to 75c.
Double Broilers, 60c. to $5
Coffee Broilers, 25c. to $1.40
Pudding Moulds 40c. to 90c.
Baking Dishes, $1.80 to $3.25
Nut Crackers, 18c. to $1.50
Wine Coolers (nickel), $8 to $6.
Chafing Dishes, $1.90 to $21
Five O'Clock Tea Kettles, $1.50 to $15
Ice Breakers, for table use (nickel), 90c.
Patent Fryers, with drainers, 60c. to $4.50

Basement

High Grade Velveteens Cottons that look like silk. But they are not like the old style velveteens. Light, firm, soft, flexible, perfect, in an array of colors that will match every fraction of hue or shade that can possibly be required.

Great retailers are good physicians to importers or manufacturers with congested stocks. The service is paid for by cash clipped from real values. So now 44 colorings in beautiful velvets at

55c. a yard

and they would be 85c. but for the fact that the importer looked at his market through a magnifying glass.

Rotunda.

Taffeta Silks A short tale with a sharp point. Only 5,400 yards of an excellent grade of Taffeta Silk; 21 colors in various shades. Just right for waists and skirts. Their value 75c., but the price is

60c.

Do you see the point?

Main aisle, Broadway.

Men's Overcoats to Order We wish the attention of men who must have their clothing made to measure. Our merchant tailoring store makes friends rapidly. Excellent materials, perfect workmanship and very moderate prices are bound to win. Two items only are here mentioned—they will equal any first-class tailor's product, but note the savings:
- At $25—Of black and Oxford frieze; lined throughout with satin.
- At $30—A very fine imported cheviot in black and Oxford mixed; lined throughout with satin, or wool lined and satin shoulders. Try to match it at $45 at any other first-class merchant tailor's.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dinner Confections Everybody's dinner is a special occasion on Thanksgiving Day—the best possible decorations are wanted. Therefore remember that once each year we send an experienced buyer to Europe especially to find novelties in dinner favors and candy boxes—that is his only mission. Its results can be seen in our candy store.

Some of the goods are costly, but you will be astonished at the great assortment of boxes for ices and confections that can be had at very low prices.

Orange trees are the latest dinner table decoration, and they'll not be found elsewhere. The trees are good imitations and, according to size, hold 12, 18 or 24 ice-cases.

In favors, there's a great lot of new and very unique ornaments: Chrysanthemums at 15c.; swans of prettily colored papers at 20c. to $1. And doll's heads of various sizes, 25c. to $1. Footballs, too, and accurate terrestrial globes at 10c. to $1. Some handsome, finely polished brass boxes and baskets, 25c. to $5. Fancy colored frills for fowl trimming and plaited collars for pies.

CANDIES
- At 50c.—Pound boxes of toothsome glace fruits. Also a fine quality of this popular holiday confection at only $1.50 for 5-lb. box.
- At 60c. a pound—Highest grade bon-bons and confections.
- At 80c. pound—First quality salted almonds.
- At 80c. pound—Delicious glace maroons.

Many new ideas in chocolates—cigars, cigarettes, trunks, barrels, brownies and so on.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store

Downright Good Reading

SOME facts are too large for easy comprehension. You've a clear idea, maybe, of how an audience of 5,000 people would look. But have you any notion of what a crowd of 5,000,000 people would be like?

The International Library of Famous Literature is so vast a collection that it's almost impossible to give a clear idea of it as a whole.

Even a single volume is better understood by considering some of the most notable portions only. For example:

In the first volume are some of the old Indian or Vedic hymns, written perhaps three or four thousand years ago,—one to the Rain God, another to the Fire God, another to the Sun, one to Dawn, another upon the Mystery of Creation; an account of Prince Siddartha's marriage, as told in Sir Edwin Arnold's beautiful poem, "The Light of Asia." Then a novelette of a pretty princess, taken from the old, old Mahabharata, and right after it is the oldest novel in the world, tale of the two brothers, written for one of the oldest Pharaohs, as crude and quaint as a child's first attempt to draw; a dialogue on the conduct of life, likewise from the Indian, written probably centuries before the Bible was written; and then comes Matthew Arnold's thrilling poem of 'Sohrab and Rostum," the Persian story of the father and the son who fought against each other on the field and became reconciled as Sohrab lay dying; translations of some of the interesting parts of Homer, the Contention of Achilles and Agamemnon; the poet Landor's imaginary dialogue between Achilles and Helena; Dido in Love, from Virgil; a passage from Keats' Greek poem of "Hyperion;" Hawthorne's story of Jason's Search for the Golden Fleece; Pericles' immortal speech upon the greatness of Athens, and Ruskin's version of Greek Myths, and Swinburne's translations of the passionate love lyrics of Sappho, and Macaulay's tale of Horatius at the Bridge, and the story of the outraged Lucretia, by Livy, and so on.

All this in a single volume!

$1.55 a volume is the Wanamaker Club price. An equal amount of downright good reading couldn't be bought in any other way for double the price.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the successes of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. **Donald G. Mitchell,** equally well known as Ik Marvel; **Andrew Lang,** the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

Mail This Coupon To-day.

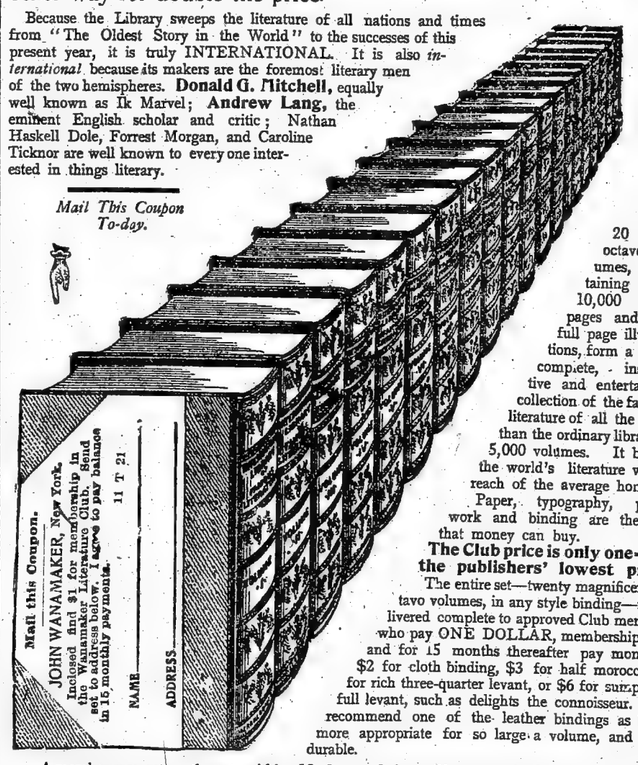

The 20 large octavo volumes, containing over 10,000 large pages and 500 full page illustrations, form a more complete, instructive and entertaining collection of the famous literature of all the ages than the ordinary library of 5,000 volumes. It brings the world's literature within reach of the average home. Paper, typography, presswork and binding are the best that money can buy.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price.

The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to approved Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable.

A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back. Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GERMAN STEAMER FOUNDERED?

Agent Schwab Does Not Credit a Foreign Rumor.

A rumor, said to have come from Antwerp, was published yesterday, to the effect that the steamship Ville de Coblence of the North German Lloyd Line had foundered at sea with 600 persons aboard.

There is a steamship Coblenz of the North German Lloyd Line, which plies on the Bremen-Portugal-Brazil service. She is reported to have sailed from Bremen for Portuguese and Brazilian ports on Nov. 7.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent here of the company, said yesterday that he placed no credence in the rumor, and thought that it may have been started on the Bourse at Brussels.

BIRD SHOW TO OPEN THURSDAY.

Display of Beautiful Plumage and Fine Singing Promised.

One of the most unique shows of the season will be held this week at the Harlem Union Hall, 1,997 Third Avenue. It is the bird show. It will last three days, from Thursday to Saturday. It will be the first show of its kind ever seen in New York, or at least the first one of any account where the best birds not only of this country but of Belgium, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany will display their beautiful plumage and fine singing.

The show will be held under the auspices of the Greater New York Ornithological Association. This club has only thirty members, yet represents the following nationalities: American, Belgian, French, Irish, Scotch, English, German, and Portuguese. It was organized by six bird fanciers only one year ago. The first condition agreed upon was that no bird merchant could become a member of the club, and in fact the moment a member ceases to be a bird fancier and propagator of the development and improvement of bird breeding to become a merchant, he will lose his membership.

One of the most enthusiastic members of the club is Jules Ferond of 150 West Twenty-fifth Street, who has a beautiful aviary with a collection of 100 birds, among which are larks, linnets, goldfinches, thrushes, nightingales, chaffinches, seskoms, black caps, three or four kinds of canaries, and an infinity of mules.

Contributions for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for $50 in aid of a single middle-aged woman of excellent character who is and has long been in great need: "E. V. J.," $5; "Cash" and W. S. Zabriskie, $1 each. For $200 in support of a family consisting of a widow and three young children, the mother being a consumptive: Miss Rockefeller, $50; "A. M. S.," $10; "H. S." and Mrs. H. C. Schwab, $5 each; W. Foster, Jr., W. S. Zabriskie, and "E. H. C.," $1 each. For $60 toward the support of an aged single woman who is no longer able to earn her entire living: "Mrs. B." and M. B. De B.," $10 each; "H. R. W." and "G.," $5 each; W. S. Zabriskie, "A Sympathizer," "A.," "M. G.," and "R.," $1 each. As the amount thus far received for these three cases is insufficient, the appeal is earnestly renewed. The society also acknowledges the following contributions toward the support of a family consisting of a mother and four children, all dependent upon the wages of the eldest, a boy of only fifteen years: J. N. A. Griswold, $25; "J. T. W.," "Cash," "Mrs. R.," and "W.," $10 each; "S. C. L.," "Cash," Miss Carleton, "C. W. A.," "Cash," and "K.," $5 each; "H. C. F." and "E. J. S.," $3 each; "J. T. D." and X.," $2 each; J. Gould's Son & Co., "A Working Girl," "N. C. J.," and Harold," $1 each.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN JAPAN.

The Rev. Naomi Tamura of Tokio Tells of Orient Churches.

The Rev. Naomi Tamura, pastor of an independent and institutional Christian church in Tokio, the capital of Japan, arrived in this city a few days since. He spent yesterday in visiting the various church missionary boards in which he is interested. He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '86, and has been supported in part in his novel undertaking in Tokio by contributions from individuals in this country.

Mr. Tamura has been a student of Eastern political problems, and concerning the Philippine Islands he said: "Many Japanese reside in the Philippines, but since it became evident that the United States would come into possession of them, the number of emigrants from Japan thither has increased wonderfully. The Japanese stand ready to join hands with Americans, and will do so when the first opportunity offers."

He talks interestingly concerning religious conditions in Japan. Regarding the rumor that Buddhism is growing there, he exclaimed, Nonsense!" Said he: "There are more Christians in Japan to-day than ever before, and they are increasing faster than any other religious body. Government officials are rapidly becoming Christian. Even the proprietors of the newspapers are being converted, and nearly every Japanese newspaper thinks it essential to have a Christian upon its staff."

Mr. Tamura started the first Protestant church in Tokio a quarter of a century ago. Now he has both church and boys' school. He says that Congregationalists and Presbyterians are carrying on the largest work, but the Episcopalians are steadily gaining ground.

He will remain in the city for several days, and will then leave for the West, sailing some time in January from San Francisco for his home.

TO FILL IN MOTT HAVEN CANAL.

A Mass Meeting of Bronx Citizens to be Held To-night.

A mass meeting will be held this evening at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the People's Protective Association, the object of which is the filling in of the Mott Haven Canal from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. For seven years citizens and property owners in the vicinity of the canal have been fighting to have it closed up, on the ground that it was detrimental to property values. The Board of Health on two occasions has condemned it as a public nuisance.

One coal dealer and the North River Electric Light Company, which receives its coal by way of the canal, have fought the closing of the canal strenuously. About two years ago President Haffen of the Borough of Bronx, then Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, laid out a street along the canal, to be known as Canal Place. The plan was adopted, but when he attempted to carry it out he was served with an injunction obtained by W. Burnett, a coal dealer. The injunction was pigeonholed, and since that time matters have been at a standstill.

Several weeks ago the old wooden bridge over the canal at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street almost collapsed with a trolley car upon it. At a considerable expense it was patched up, but it cannot last much longer, as the foundations are rotten. Those who favor keeping the canal open are endeavoring to have a new bridge built, but those against the canal say that the canal could be filled in and a street laid out along its line for less than what a bridge would cost.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

THANKSGIVING AND XMAS.

This is the season of the year to take account of things we should be grateful for. Among many others, such as life, health and strength, we should not forget to be thankful that our feet can now be covered and protected from the snow and storms and cold of Winter for so little money.

Compared with a few years since, a whole family can now be supplied with shoes at no more outlay than one pair of fashionably made shoes at a fashionable shoemaker's used to cost. This is an immense advance, and presents solid reasons for thankfulness.

The New Shoe for Women.

$4.00 and $5.00 Per Pair.

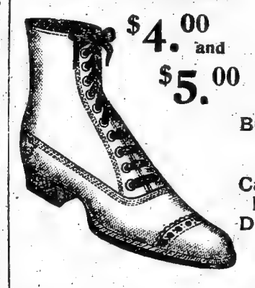

Button and Lace Calf Skin, Kid and Dull Oxide Kid.

Women's Patent Leather, Adonis, Cut Steel Buckle.

$3.00 to $6.00 Per Pair.

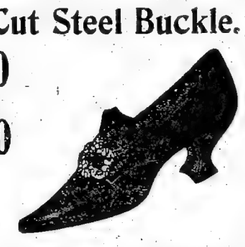

Women's Satin Slippers

Latest Shades of Colors.

$1.75 Per Pair.

The New Shoe for Men,

$5.00 and $6.00 Per Pair.

Black Calf, Russet Oil Grain, Patent Leather and Enamel Leather, Calf and Cloth Lined.

Men's Sporting Boots,

$7.50 and $8.50 Per Pair.

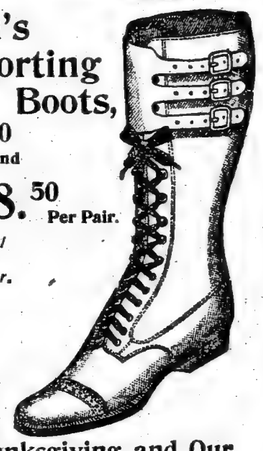

In Tan Oil Grain Leather.

Thanksgiving and Our Shoes.

Thanksgiving is not all a question of turkey. The hunter thinks of the other birds or deer he will kill. Whoever may need any kind of boots or shoes for any manner of use let them come to us and they will surely find what they desire.

We keep the greatest lines of these modern boots, shoes and slippers and the greatest assortment and variety for every need or occasion. and our prices are always the lowest. Come to our store and rejoice and be thankful that you can get so exceeding much in value for all the members of your household for so exceeding little in cost.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,

6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

INDIAN TERRITORY'S HOPES.

Allotment of the Indian Lands Expected to Promote Prosperity in the Country.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, Nov. 20.—There still remains one spot on the American Continent toward which the eyes of the home-seeker are turned in hopeful expectation. It is expected that before many years have passed this home of the red man will be converted into one of the States of the Union. The residents believe that the white men who have come in here to build homes in the towns and cities are but the advance guard of the great rush which will wipe out existing conditions and transform the red man's last hunting ground into a progressive Commonwealth. They predict that as soon as the Indian land is allotted in severalty there will be a rush of white settlers, but that this influx of immigration will not exceed the thousands who will come to live in the towns and cities as soon as the town-site clause of the Curtis bill is put into effect. When the title to lots is perfected, the growth of the towns is expected to rival Kansas in her palmy days.

The population of the Indian Territory, including Indians and white men, is now about 375,000. The commercial interests, therefore, are already large, for these people cannot live in one section of the country without creating a large business even in supplying their simplest needs, to say nothing of the traffic which results from their productions. The leasing and finally the sale of Indian lands to home-seekers will rapidly increase the trade tributary to the towns of the Territory, and it will not be a surprise to those familiar with the situation if the population reached 1,000,000 people within a very short space of time. There are already some very enterprising towns, but the improvement of the towns and the building of them into cities has been hindered by the uncertainty of title and the lack of means of taxation. The Curtis law removes all these difficulties. The plans of the people, dependent upon the allotment of lands and the remedying of the town-site clause, include the building of City Halls, sewers, water and gas works, electric-light plant, and other public enterprises, the pavement of streets, and the establishment of public schools in all municipalities.

A half dozen towns with three or four thousand people each are now without the first conveniences of modern city life, and it is not due to any lack of public spirit that this is so, but to unavoidable conditions which are soon to be abolished. These things lead to the discussion of the future political status of the Territory. There are those who think (the Dawes commission has spoken in favor of the scheme) that Congress will vote to govern the Territory by a commission for some time to come. Others favor the adoption of a regular Territorial form of government. Still others—and these appear to be in the majority—favor immediate Statehood. Many Indians and whites alike say they are tired of a government by commission, and it is not generally believed that Congress would consent to fasten such a system upon the Territory under the circumstances. Its opponents declare that the scheme is obnoxious to the American plan of government, and recall that in no way, under such a plan, could the population secure the elective franchise or become entitled to representation in Congress. The Territorial plan is fought in the fear of a carpetbag Government.

Places for Discharged Soldiers.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee of New York, of which William H. Parsons is President, has succeeded in making arrangements for an effective organization having for its purpose the securing of employment for discharged soldiers. Headquarters for the organization are now at 316 East Fifteenth Street. The work of securing employment for the men will begin this morning. The committee makes special request that merchants, manufacturers, and others in need of help will communicate with the committee.

Dunlevy's Body Found.

The body of Cornelius Dunlevy, twenty-five years old, of 1,608 East End Avenue, who was drowned in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street on Friday night, was found yesterday afternoon floating in the river at One Hundred and Second Street. Dunlevy, the police say, was intoxicated and undoubtedly lost his life while trying to board a canalboat.

A MISSION FOR OUTLAWS.

Efforts to Reform the Criminal Population of the Welsh Mountains of Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Nov. 20.—Within thirty miles of this city of more than 80,000 people, and much nearer Lebanon, a city of fifteen or twenty thousand population, there are districts where the missionary is sadly needed, and a mission has just been established. For years the Welsh Mountains, or at least portions of them running through Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, Penn., have been the home of people ignorant of God and Christianity, with thievery and outlawry generally their principal vocations, and an utter disregard of law marking their daily life. Generation after generation of these people has lived a life more characteristic of the natives of a semi-barbarous country than of people constituting a part of the Commonwealth of the second State of the Union. The law has been invoked again and again with but little effect, and crime continues common.

The Welsh Mountains were first brought into unsavory prominence as the home of Abe Buzzard, the notorious Pennsylvania outlaw, who, after serving various terms in prisons, became for a time a traveling evangelist, who attracted many people to the meetings he addressed. It is not known that Buzzard's work as an evangelist resulted in the saving of many souls, as most people went to the outlaw minister's meetings imbued with the idea that Abe was much more interested in the amount of the collections taken up than he was in the number of converts made, and there was little exuberant religion noticed at the assemblages. They did not prove Moody and Sankey affairs in this respect.

Now the Presbyterians have concluded to adopt methods different from those followed by the officers of the law in the effort to suppress outlawry and improve the condition of these people of the mountains, and it is this religious denomination that has just established a mission in the worst section of the Welsh Mountain. The Rev. M. H. Hagler, a graduate of Lincoln University, a negro, has charge of the mission. He formerly worked among these people, and is said to understand them well.

There is also another religious sect that quietly and effectively assists in the work of the mission. It is the Mennonites. These Mennonites, who are industrious and thrifty, believe that idleness is the mother of crime, and take the ground that to reform the inhabitants of the mountain, honest labor must be provided. So they have purchased a large tract of land on the mountain, and have put these semi-savages of Pennsylvania to work clearing it and putting it into condition to produce crops.

"ALICE THE SAILOR" DETAINED.

She Has Been Masquerading in Male Attire for Five Years.

Alice Amelia Vella, known as "Alice the Sailor," and who, masquerading in male attire, for five years shipped on various vessels as "David McKinley" and "Tom McKinley," spent yesterday in the care of the Immigration Bureau. When she arrived here on the steamship Paris on Saturday she expected to be met by a missionary home representative, to whom she had a letter, but no one was at the pier to meet her and she was taken in charge by the immigration officials.

Though of Swedish parentage, she was born in Chicago, and is entitled to enter the country as a citizen. She refused yesterday to discuss her experience, which brought her to notice through the English papers, and won for her assistance sufficient to enable her to return to this country.

Her features are such that she might easily pass for a boy if dressed as one. She was principally concerned yesterday at her detention in the immigrant boat Narragansett, moored at Ellis Island, and when questioned as to her past or intentions for the future she evaded replying by asking again and again why she should be held under the very shadow of the Statue of Liberty. She will probably be released to-day.

Soldier Who Shot Himself Dies.

Michael Clark, a private in the Eighth Regiment, who shot himself in the left breast at Second Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 12, died at the Presbyterian Hospital early yesterday morning. Clark was a German, about forty years old, and had been in this country about four years. The body was taken to the Morgue.

ECHOES OF THE HORSE SHOW

In Spite of a Poor Sale of Boxes It Was a Success.

CLASS OF EXHIBITS HIGHER

The Public Showed Its Increased Interest in the Affair by Warm Applause or by Prolonged Hisses.

When the receipts at the sale of boxes for the Horse Show a few weeks ago showed such a remarkable falling off from the receipts of other years, there were many who argued that the fourteenth annual show must necessarily be a failure, and it was with curiosity that the progress of the show was watched by the prophets of evil. The National Horse Show Association is, of course, put to an enormous expense to carry on its show, and the exhibition this year cost as much to carry on as it always has, but the returns were none the less gratifying to the management than formerly. Society loaned its patronage to the show with as much earnestness as ever, but it was in the seats back of the arena boxes that most of its members were to be found, although quite a number still clung to the front boxes. The attendance, however, except in Saturday evening, was excellent, and the interest the visitors showed in the real object of the Horse Show—the horses and their performances—was more marked than ever.

No better illustration of this can be found than in the somewhat annoying manner in which the spectators showed their disapproval of the judges' award in the high-stepping and harness classes, when Blucher was passed by the judges and the blue ribbon awarded to Oliver H. P. Belmont's Uncle Sam. There were roars of disapproval and a storm of hisses that were embarrassing to the judges, and that made Reginald Rives, who showed Mr. Belmont's horse, turn several shades a deeper scarlet.

A noticeable feature of the show this year was the diminished interest the promenaders took in the occupants of the boxes. In former years, when every box was bought up by some well-known family, the promenaders made the occupants of the boxes feel uncomfortable by standing sometimes for ten or fifteen minutes in front of a box gazing steadily and audibly criticising sometimes the costumes and coiffures of the occupants. This year the promenaders passed on in an orderly, slowly moving stream, and their stares lasted only during the time it took them to pass a box. There was as much of interest to the boxholders in the passing crowd as there was in the horses in the ring, and not a few of the women who had paid big dressmakers' bills for the costumes they wore saw in that ever-moving throng dresses worn by women not in their social set that caused them a twinge of envy.

As for the horses in the show, they were without doubt the best lot ever brought together in Madison Square Garden or at any other horse show in the country, and this was another evidence of the increasing interest in the horse. There were more people among the spectators this year who loudly love a horse for his true worth than ever before, and the animals shown were of a kind not to decrease the interest that man has in a splendid beast. Especially in the harness horse classes was there a great improvement in the class of the exhibits. The display of sensational action, brilliant harness, and splendidly appointed equipages well-nigh baffled the abilities of the judges in making their selections.

The sensation of the week in the harness classes was John S. Bratton's gelding Sampson. He is described as a brown in the catalogue, but a more brilliant black never stepped into the ring. Sampson was seen at the Philadelphia show last Spring, and was heralded then as a coming wonder, but such splendid action as he showed was not expected. Up to the time Sampson made his appearance Coxey was the champion, but Sampson outpointed the old champion in every move. Sampson, however, is not a well-mannered horse, except in the hands of a finished driver like his owner, Mr. Bratton. He is erratic, and anxious to run off at an angle under excitement, and needs a strong restraining hand.

The winning of Albert C. Bostwick's four-in-hand in the coaching class was a splendid testimonial to the horse dealers. Mr. Bostwick, who of late has not been taken seriously by the horsemen, because of his fondness for an automobile which he operates, decided that he would be recognized as a factor among horsemen, no matter what it cost, and he sought for the best four-in-hand team to be found. Charles F. Bates knew that he had a mortgage on the four-in-hand prize with a four that he had in his stable, but he parted with them to Mr. Bostwick for $10,000. He told the young whip that he had nothing in his stable that could beat the four, although he had an eye on the prize, and the result justified his claim. In the competition for the blue ribbon, Mr. Bostwick's team defeated the old four which Bates had won so many ribbons with, and which up to this year he regarded as invincible.

The trotting and pacing classes were greater attractions this year than ever before, and more consideration was given them by the management when the classes were being arranged than in previous shows. It is rarely that such a magnificent lot of pacing stock as that shown on Saturday in the special class for pacers with records of 2:10 or better has been brought together in a show ring. John R. Gentry, who came nearer to two minutes without passing it than any other light-harness horse in the world, and the champion until Star Pointer realized the hopes of all harness racing men by passing the two-minute mark, was in himself a big attraction, but with him were exhibited two others of world-wide reputation. Klatawah, a splendid-looking son of Sunnyway, whose mark of 2:05¾ makes him the best three-year-old of the year, is looked forward to by the pacing sharps to be the horse who may next season eclipse Star Pointer's record. He is a magnificent-looking animal, with bone and substance a-plenty, and he steps as true and as firm as any horse alive. He was one of the contenders for the blue ribbon that John R. Gentry won, and the other was Direct, a black, which, although fourteen years old, is as vigorous to-day as he was when to a high-wheeled sulky he made a record which no horse to a similar vehicle has yet reached. The management, however, paid little attention, in placing this class, to the desires of the public, for the class was judged at noon on Saturday, and at that hour it was not practicable for many who would have liked to see the three great pacers to attend the show.

The most thrilling part of the show is always the jumping, but this year there was one thing that in a measure detracted from the interest in these classes. The jumping was done at a time when the brilliant arcs of incandescent lamps were lighted, and under an artificial light no horse can jump as well as he can in the open light of day. It was noticeable that at the hurdle on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the ring all of the jumpers, no matter how well they performed at the other jump, faltered a bit, and although some of them negotiated the brush without a hit, none of them made it perfectly. The footing in the ring for jumping was perfect, for Superintendent Frank Clark had covered the board floor with clay and loam to the depth of four inches, and above this was a thick layer of loam. The light seemed to strike a deceptive shadow in front of the hurdle on the Twenty-sixth side, and this was responsible for a number of bad performances.

THE DAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Visitors from the South Pleased with the Road—Good Travelers Out.

Trotting men will have their hands full for some time to come now, for since the Horse Show, which brought out quite a number of trotting men from various parts of the country, is over, there is the Speedway to take up the attention of the visitors. Many of them were out on the magnificent stretch of roadway yesterday, and all were of the opinion that it is the finest speeding ground in this or any other country.

President P. P. Johnston of the National Trotting Association, and a number of Southern trotting men, were on the road, and although they did not see it at its best they told Superintendent John Quinn that the residents of New York have what Southern men would give a lot of money to have in their cities.

The road was in fairly good condition, however, for Superintendent Quinn had his men at work on it as soon as the rain ceased on Saturday, but in spots it was a trifle lumpy and slippery. The day was an ideal one for speeding, and many of the old driving brigade were out. The sidewalk along the road, too, was well filled with sightseers, many of whom have become regular Sunday visitors and who have learned to know each horse and driver by sight. This latter class of visitors looked anxiously all day for a brush between Nathan Straus's Cobwebs, the Speedway champion, and John Gerken's Luxon, which Mr. Gerken thinks can wrest the honor from Cobwebs. They were disappointed, however, as were many of the habitual road drivers, for neither horse was out.

Mr. Straus was on the road and ready for trouble, too, if it came along in the shape of a pair of speedy roadsters whose driver was looking for a brush. He had a guest in his wagon, and held the ribbons over Maud, Jr., and Damiana, and was successful in several brushes.

Frederick Steinway sent Lou Mitchell along at a lively clip, even when there was no one near to challenge, but at a glance or a "cluck" from a driver to his horse Mr. Steinway would give the mare her head, and rarely more than a quarter-mile brush was necessary to prove conclusively that Lou Mitchell was the better of the two.

Frank Work, looking not a day older than he did ten years ago, was out behind a pair that showed a fair clip and a clean pair of heels to all aspirants for brush honors. Ed Cernea was out with a speedy bay gelding that apparently had a world of speed.

Theodore Foley and James Villeplgue had a pair, and Mr. Foley, who drove, disclosed to the view of his friends at the first stopping point a waistcoat with checks that would have made Lieut. Gov. Woodruff green with envy.

E. D. Slater, John Rudd, and Frank Ehret were three of the regulars who took matters easily, and jogged along only fast enough to make driving a pleasure. Jerome Wheelpley, who rarely looks for trouble, had David R. in excellent fettle, and had a chip on his shoulder for every driver on the road. He was engaged once or twice during the afternoon, and his opponents had to show some tall speed to keep him in sight.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN.

Exhibitors Form an Association for Protective Measures—Star Pointer to be Sold.

Not in a long time has so much interest been manifested by horsemen, and by the public as well, in a sale of horses as that shown in the sale of Star Pointer, the champion pacer of the world, who is scheduled to be sold to-night at the Fasig sale in Madison Square Garden. Star Pointer's record of 1:59¼ is the only instance in which a light harness horse has passed the two-minute mark, and at this mark light harness racing men have been aiming for years. The nearest approach to it, up to the time of Star Pointer's great race, was 2:00½, made by John R. Gentry, and now that Pointer has passed the desired point, the harness men are as eager as ever to find someone to beat his record. James A. Murphy, who owns him, was of the opinion last Spring that Star Pointer himself would pass his record, and arranged to send him against it in a number of places. On each occasion, however, unfavorable conditions presented themselves, and the season passed without Mr. Murphy's realizing a hope. He decided to sell out, and as a result harness racing men from all over the country will be on hand to-night to attend the sale. A syndicate has been organized in Terre Haute, Ind., to bid upon Star Pointer, and it is understood that several enterprising men who expect to make a lot of money exhibiting him all over the country, if they succeed in buying him, are also after the great pacer. A number of racing men would like to have him, but as a racer he would not be as valuable as a show horse, for there are few classes in which he could start. The sale at the Garden will run for about two weeks, and will open this morning. A number of other speedy animals will be offered.

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The men who exhibit at horse shows in all parts of the country have at last done what they have threatened so long to do—organized for their mutual protection—and it remains to be seen now whether or not they will succeed in having carried out any of the reforms they have urged the management of the various horse shows to make. The new association is to be known as the American Horse Show and Exhibitors' Association, and at the meeting in the Gilsey House last week, when it was formally organized, its objects were outlined for distribution among exhibitors who have not yet joined. The association asks for the united co-operation of horse show exhibitors in the outlining of standard horse show rules and regulations; the settlement of vital questions affecting horse shows by a board elected from members of this association; to co-operate with the management of horse shows in the matter of the selection of judges; to decide the question of horse show circuits, and in other respects, generally, to assist the management of horse shows, with a view, if possible, of raising the American horse show to a still greater standard of efficiency than that which at present exists.

Exhibitors and horse show officials have joined in the organization of the association, so that it is probable there will be a harmonious arrangement on all questions that come up for discussion. The officers and Directors elected are as follows: E. V. R. Thayer, President; W. H. Catlin, First Vice President; Joseph E. Widener, Second Vice President; George B. Hulme, Treasurer; Harry E. Field, Secretary. Directors—(Officers ex-officio) Prescott Lawrence, E. D. Jordan, G. Jason Waters, Frederick R. Bronson, H. H. Salmon, Charles F. Bates, Howard Willets, A. C. Bostwick, Harry E. Field, E. T. H. Talmage, S. W. Taylor, F. C. Stevens, H. K. Bloodgood, W. Seward Webb, H. McK. Twombly, John R. Gentry, John S. Bratton, John Russell Gladding, M. H. Tichenor, E. H. Weatherbee, E. R. Ladew, Laurel Batonyi, H. L. Herbert, J. B. Perkins, H. J. Crocker, Henry Fairfax, Charles E. Stillwell, F. S. Kimball, Charles Railey, and Adam Beck.

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"Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, is once more on American soil, after a victorious campaign in England, during which he rode a remarkably high percentage of winners. Sloane, as usual, has a kick to make about the treatment he received at the hands of the English racing officials, and the first assertion he made after landing here was that he had been deliberately robbed of two races he had won in one day. He had only bitter words for the sportsmen on the other side, who treated him more like a diplomatic envoy than like a jockey, but he declared that notwithstanding he would go back to England to ride for Lord Beresford and the Prince of Wales. Sloane whose popularity here made him arrogant and peevish, was made a veritable hero of by the English racing public, with the result that his opinion of self has become greater than ever.

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There is a probability that the old dispute about the use of hopples in harness racing is to be revived again, for since the National Trotting Association decided last year to do away with the use of the hopple after a stated time, a number of owners who will be hurt by the loss of this aid to a mixed-gaited horse have been busy in an endeavor to work up sympathy in favor of the device. The impression seems to be gaining ground that the rule against the use of hopples should not be mandatory, but left to the discretion of the association over whose track the horse who needs hopples is to run.

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The new rule of The Jockey Club reducing the weight for age six pounds at two and three miles for all except three-year-olds should remove an objection raised by owners against long-distance races, the contention having been that the weights as formerly existing gave the three-year-olds too much advantage and deterred other horses from entering. The former weights for three-year-olds at two miles were 106 pounds in March and April, and ranging through the other months up to 117 pounds in October and November, and at three miles beginning with 99 pounds and running up to 111 in October and November. At two miles the weight for a four-year-old was 130 the year round and at three miles 126, while for five-year-olds and upward the weight began at 136 at two and three miles, and was scaled down to 130 for the former and 129 for the latter distance for the months of October and November. It will be observed that under the former régime there was a difference of 13 pounds at two miles between the three-year-olds and four-year-olds and upward, and at a season of the year when a three-year-old is practically as good as a four-year-old. According to the new rule reducing the weights six pounds there will only be a difference of seven pounds. At three miles the respective weights were 111, 126 and 129 for the late Fall, and there is a difference of fifteen and eighteen pounds, notwithstanding the increase of the distance. The Jockey Club has made a good move toward the encouragement of long-distance races, and the new change should be popular with horsemen, and it is to be hoped that with one common objection removed long-distance races will increase in number proportionate to their popularity.

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The trotting mare Dove Wing, 2:17½, has quite a remarkable history. She was sired by Egalite, dam Sheida, by Curtis's Hambletonian. As a three-year-old she started a few times, and took a mark of 2:30¼. She received an injury, so that at four years old she was bred, and raised a colt at five; was bred again at six, and raised a colt at seven; was bred again, and raised a colt at eight; was bred again, and foaled a colt April 27, 1898. In 1897, when her colt was about four months old, she lowered her record to 2:19¼. Her foal of 1898 was taken from her in June, and before the 1st of August she was out again racing, and closed the season with a record of 2:17½. Her history is probably unprecedented.

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Pierre Lorillard arrived in New York recently. Before he left England he sold all his horses in training to his former racing partner, Lord William Beresford, on account of poor health. Turfmen now expect that Mr. Lorillard will remain here to renew his racing interests on this side. Trainer John Huggins, who had charge of Mr. Lorillard's horses in England, remains abroad as trainer for Lord Beresford. Mr. Lorillard has maintained his breeding farm at Rancocas Stud, Johnstown, N. J. His crop of coming two-year-olds will give him plenty of material for a new stable.

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The French trotting stallion for whom the Government Commissioners paid the highest price at the great round-up at Caen was Radzivill, by Juvigny. M. W. Dunham, Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., saw this horse when he was in France last Summer, and seriously contemplated buying him to take the place of Indre, sold to L. V. Harkness of Walnut Hall Farm, Kentucky. He looked the three-year-old over, and did not quite like one or two things about him, and decided to let him alone for a while, anyway. When he came back the colt was off in one hock, and Mr. Dunham thought it best to take no risk in shipping.

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Del Norte, the pacer, who holds the record for guideless performers, is only pursued in his exhibitions by a man mounted on a thoroughbred runner, and it is the desire of the racer to keep ahead of the runner which causes him to go so fast by himself. With other guideless wonders grooms are stationed at convenient distances around the course to pelt the animal with little missiles to urge him on. There seems to be some merit in the style of Del Norte.

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S. M. Reynolds has sold to Canadian parties for $1,500 the chestnut gelding Top Mast, five, by imp. Top Gallant, dam Essay, by Enquirer. Top Mast, like the other get of imp. Top Gallant, is a good, consistent breadwinner.

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J. B. Haggin has purchased the farm of Thomas Muir, near the Elmendorf Stud Farm, now owned by Mr. Haggin, near Lexington, Ky. The Muir farm contains 600 acres, and the price paid was $60,000.

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Capt. S. S. Brown has decided to retire from breeding, and will sell his entire stud, with the exception of the stallion Troubadour. He has a choice lot of mares, among them Mona, Senorita, Matinée, and Performance.

CORNELL VS. PENNSYLVANIA.

Ithaca to Send Its Players Off in Grand Style.

ITHACA, Nov. 20.—The Cornell football team will leave here to-morrow night for Wayne, Penn., where it will remain until Thursday, the day of its game with the Pennsylvanians in Philadelphia.

The team will be hauled to the station to-morrow night by students, and fireworks will be displayed along the route.

The final make-up of the team for the Philadelphia game has not yet been announced officially, but it probably will be as follows: Left end, Davall; left tackle, Wyvell; left guard, Reed; centre, Dorner; right guard, Lueder; right tackle, Sweetland; right end, Cross; quarter back, G. Young; left half back, Capt. Whiting; right half back, Will or Windsor; full back, Perkins.

TO HONOR HARVARD'S VICTORY.

The Graduate Athletic Association to Give a Football Dinner.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—The Athletic Association of Harvard graduates is going to arrange for a football dinner, to which all Harvard men will be invited to subscribe and to attend. It will probably be held within two or three weeks, although the date has not yet been fixed. A similar celebration took place after the Harvard-Yale game in 1890, and was a great success.

There will probably be a great demonstration in Cambridge to-morrow night, to include a reception, bonfires, and speech-making.

SUICIDE OF A BROKER.

Body of the Man Killed Near Paterson Is Identified.

The body of the man who committed suicide on Saturday in Rogers's wood, near Paterson, N. J., was identified yesterday as that of Frederick Hudson, living at 328 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The identification was made by Hudson's wife.

Hudson was once a clerk in a Wall Street broker's office. Two years ago he lost his position, and since then he had been doing the best he could to make a living by following the brokerage business, and had an office in Nassau Street. He met many financial reverses, which, it is believed, made him despondent. Lately he told his wife that he expected to secure a position as manager of a mercantile house. Mrs. Hudson says that her husband was always good to her. She is grief stricken.

Hudson left his home on Friday morning without telling his relatives where he was going. That was the last time they saw him alive. The funeral will take place from his late residence in Brooklyn to-morrow and will be private.

Negro Highwaymen in Brooklyn.

On Saturday night some firemen in a Herkimer Street engine house, in Brooklyn, heard a woman's cries, and ran outside to find a woman lying unconscious on the sidewalk in front of Dr. F. S. Atchison's house, 987 Herkimer Street. The woman was the wife of one of the firemen, Smithen. He saw the form of a big negro disappearing around the corner, and gave chase while the others revived his wife. He failed to catch the negro. Mrs. Smithen said that she was on the way to her home, 1,019 Herkimer Street, when the negro, who had been dogging her steps, approached her and knocked her down and took away her pocketbook. Later in the evening Dr. Atchison said that he had seen three negroes knock a white man down and rob him in the same place. The victim apparently did not report his case to the police.

Clergymen to See M. Tissot's Pictures.

A special view of M. Tissot's remarkable illustrations of "The Life and Death of Jesus Christ," will be given to the clergymen of all denominations at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, to-day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Church Society's Reception.

The United Society of Holy Innocents' Church will hold its annual entertainment and reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, this evening. The entertainment will take place at 8:30, and the reception at 10:30 o'clock.

Body Found in Toledo Elevator.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 20.—After two months of search and the recovery of eighteen dead, the grain handlers at the Union Elevator found the charred body of an unknown man to-day. His appearance indicated him to be a well-to-do-man, and it is supposed that he had been visiting the elevator at the time of the explosion.

Saved His Life

"JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract is a valuable product and in my immediate hands here it has done much good service. In one case, I believe, it stopped a man, an editor of a weekly paper, from going rapidly to his grave from wearing of overwork. I have prescribed the

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

a great deal in my practice and always with satisfaction and good results."—Thomas Hay, M. D., Cape May, N. J.

Johann Hoff:
New York, Berlin,
Vienna, Paris.

DENIED SHE WAS HER MOTHER.

Mrs. Livingstone Failed to Recognize Mrs. Carroll, Who Called Her Daughter.

The mystery surrounding the identity of Grace Livingstone, the young woman who attempted suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in West Sixty-fifth Street on the evening of Nov. 4, and who has since been a prisoner in Roosevelt Hospital, seemed about to be raised last Friday, when an elderly woman went to Roosevelt Hospital and claimed her as her daughter. Mrs. Livingstone denied acquaintanceship with her, however, and the mystery was as deep as ever.

The story is that on Friday a woman, who called herself Mrs. Carroll of Rutland, Vt., went to the hospital and said that she believed Mrs. Livingstone to be her daughter. She said that eight years ago her daughter Annie, then eighteen years of age, had left home and gone to Saratoga to accept a position as governess in a family there. Later she had gone to Washington, then to Denver and other places. She returned to Rutland occasionally on visits, her last visit being in May of this year. A short time afterward Mrs. Carroll had a letter from her, saying that she was married and was living in West Twenty-seventh Street. Mrs. Livingstone gives her address as 9 West Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Carroll saw the pictures of Mrs. Livingstone in the papers, and thought she recognized in them the likeness of her daughter.

Mrs. Carroll was admitted to the ward where Mrs. Livingstone lies, and instantly, on seeing her said, "This is my daughter Annie," and she ran to mbrace her.

Mrs. Livingstone turned and said, "I do not know you. Who are you?"

All efforts on the part of Mrs. Carroll to make Mrs. Livingstone believe that she was her daughter were unavailing, and finally an attendant led Mrs. Carroll away. She returned the following day to Rutland in the firm belief that her daughter lies in Roosevelt Hospital, but for some unaccountable reason refuses to acknowledge her as her mother.

DR. MACARTHUR ON EXPANSION.

Hosts of Uncivilized Pagans Have Been Led to Us by God, He Says.

"National Expansion and Missionary Evangelization" was the topic of the evening sermon of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur at the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday.

"It is a matter of discussion whether we shall have National expansion," said the preacher. "We have it now—have it in spite of ourselves. The cleverest statesman could not have prophesied what we see before us to-night. We are pushing our way up, and out and to the very ends of the world. We have become a world's power. If we were Turks, we would say it was Kismet—or fate—if agnostics we would say chance, but as we are Christians we say God. God never went before the hosts of Israel as before us since that May day when the guns of Dewey awakened the echoes of Manila Bay.

"The Nation has changed. We did not design it—we could not help it. When the war closed all the neutral ports Dewey had to go somewhere. He had to either take something and make a place to stay, or float around the top of the water or the bottom. He did not fancy the latter, so he went to work and took something. There was no help for it, so he took it. It was the demand of the hour.

"We must guard against vainglory; we must not be lifted up by National pride. It was simply an incident in the hand of an overruling Providence. We did not enter the war to acquire territory, but now no land must be surrendered to Spanish tyranny—no land must be left to the anarchy of insurgents—no land must be left to ecclesiastic clergymen or monkish robbers. Wherever our flag floats there must be civil and religious liberty."

Dr. MacArthur went on to speak of the hundreds of thousands of uncivilized pagans that were about to come under our care. God, he said, was leading us to these foreign lands, or, rather, leading those unfortunate people to us, the wealthy, prosperous Nation, with great missionary tendencies, able and willing to care and do for them. It was a great responsibility, Dr. MacArthur said, a responsibility equally divided between State and Church, and he trusted that neither the Church nor the State would be found wanting.

HELD IN A MEXICAN PRISON.

An American Who Killed Two Bandits Finally Released.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 20.—Morton Hudson of this city has just arrived from Mexico, where he has been in prison for over half a year. Last February Hudson and a friend named Powell went on a prospecting tour near Toluca, Mexico. They were returning from the town of Vereguera, where they had been to purchase supplies for their camp, when they were set upon by two Mexican highwaymen. One of the Mexicans thrust a pistol to Powell's head, but the American grappled his assailant and the two fell from their horses.

The second Mexican, who was armed with a naked machete, was in the act of plunging it into Powell's back, when Hudson brought him to the ground with a well-directed shot. The first Mexican was rapidly overpowering Powell, when the latter called for help. Hudson went to his assistance, when the highwayman aimed his pistol at the advancing man. Hudson was too quick, however, and shot the man through the breast.

The two Americans then concealed themselves in the mountains until they finally decided to surrender to the Mexican authorities. Hudson was thrown into jail at Tonacingo, but finally got a letter to his brother in this city, and the authorities in Washington secured his trial and release.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompsor, W. R. McKeen, and Senator Fairbanks were instrumental in securing proper treatment for Hudson. Hudson is thin and pale from his confinement, but is otherwise in good health.

CHARGED WITH GRAVE ROBBING.

A New York Man Said to Have Committed the Crime in Baldwin, Mich.

BALDWIN, Mich., Nov. 20.—H. V. White of New York is under arrest here, suspected of grave robbing for the purpose of defrauding a life insurance company of $2,000, amount of insurance on the life of his brother, Frank M. White.

On Nov. 10 H. V. White came here for the purpose, he said, of finding his brother, whom he believed to have been foully dealt with somewhere in this vicinity.

He spent some time ostensibly looking for the body in the vicinity of where his brother was alleged to have been camping at the time of his last letter. A body was finally found by White which he claimed to be that of his brother. Local people were suspicious. An inquest was held, but it failed to establish the identity of the deceased.

Further investigation developed that the body was that of a Baldwin man, Alex McLean, who had died in August. His grave was found empty and in such condition as to show that the robbery had been committed soon after his burial.

Ends Suffering by Suicide.

His wife in an insane asylum, his sixteen-year-old daughter an epileptic in an institution, and with rheumatism attacking his joints until he could hardly work, Thomas Vaughan, fifty years old, a laborer in the Street Cleaning Department, committed suicide on Saturday night by turning on the gas in his room on the third floor of the tenement at 1,109 Second Avenue. A bank book was found among his effects, which showed a credit of $247.

MONEY FOR SPANISH TROOPS.

Blanco to Draw for $2,000,000 on Paris —Hurrying the Work of Evacuation.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Capt. Gen. Blanco received from Paris to-day a cablegram authorizing him to draw on Paris for $2,000,000 gold, to be applied in the payment of the Spanish troops in Cuba. This amount is in addition to the proceeds of the draft for £425,000 by the Madrid Government on London, which was sold here last week.

The Spanish authorities are making strenuous efforts to complete the evacuation by the end of the year. The transports Montevideo and Covadonga are expected on Nov. 24, the Reina Cristina Nov. 25, and the Gran Antilla, Juan Forgas, and San Ignacio Loyola between Nov. 30 and Dec. 4. These will be followed by the Puerto Rico, Gallart, Montserrat, Colon, Cheribon, Notre Dame du Salut, Ciudad de Cadiz, San Augustin, Chateau Lafite, San Francisco, Alfonso VIII., Les Andes, Panell, and the Grand Alicante.

Ten other steamers have been chartered recently to sail from Genoa, Marseilles, and Barcelona, to complete the evacuation.

Martinique has been selected as the place of rendezvous of the Spanish Navy for evacuation purposes. The Spanish auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Meteoro, purchased in Germany before the outbreak of hostilities, are expected here Dec. 15, and will convoy the Spanish transports from Cuban ports to Martinique, where the Rapido, Ponce de Leon, and Concha, from Puerto Rico, already have assembled.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN HAVANA

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—T. A. Hauxhurst, agent of the Pan-American Express Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., attempted suicide this morning, by cutting his throat, in the Hotel Inglaterra. His condition is serious.

CHARITY CONCERT IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—A matinée concert was given to-day by the Havana Yacht Club at Playa de Marianao in aid of the Cubans. Major Gen. Butler, Rear Admiral Sampson, and other American officers were present.

The function was a great success, socially and financially. American National airs were introduced into the programme and loudly cheered.

SPANISH OFFICERS' BODIES BURIED.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—The bodies of Gens. Santocildes and Vara del Rey arrived this afternoon from the South Coast Railway and were escorted to the Captain General's Summer residence, at Quinta de los Molinos, where they were deposited pending interment. Gens. Solano, Maroto, and Tejeda, with a number of other high officers of the army, navy, and volunteer forces, acted as a guard of honor. Representatives of the best Spanish families were present to receive the remains.

The temporary burial will take place to-morrow morning, the bodies being deposited in the mausoleum of the civil Governors until shipped to Spain.

MAYOR OF SAN JUAN RESIGNS.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 20.—Señor del Valle, Mayor of San Juan, has tendered his resignation, because of the "persistent and unreasonable opposition of members of the City Council to my efforts in behalf of the city."

It is said that Señor Munoz, President of the Council of Secretaries under the old régime, influenced the Councilmen, a majority of whom are Liberals, to antagonize Señor del Valle, who is an independent in politics and free from partisanship. Del Valle was in excellent repute as a Mayor, and general regret is expressed at his resignation. The appointment of Señor Manuel Roman as his successor is considered satisfactory to Munoz. Roman is a professional politician and belongs to the same party as Munoz.

Mgr. Valdes, the Spanish Bishop of Puerto Rico, has resigned the diocese, alleging that it is impossible for him to serve any other country than Spain. The local clergy were paid by the United States for last September, but no more money is forthcoming, and it is generally believed that Bishop Valdes resigned for this reason. Now that Government support is removed the future of the Church of Rome in Puerto Rico will depend entirely upon voluntary contributions.

DANGEROUS GUST OF WIND.

An unknown youth, about eighteen years old, was crossing Madison Avenue at One Hundred and Eighth Street at 8:45 o'clock last evening when the wind blew his hat off. He turned to run after it, and stepped in front of trolley car No. 1,231, southbound. He was struck and thrown several feet by the car, and sustained a fractured skull. An ambulance was called from the Harlem Hospital, and he was attended by Dr. Campbell. He was taken to the hospital, where it was said that his recovery is doubtful.

THE NEGRO RIOTS DISCUSSED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—The Forum Club of St. Louis at a meeting to-day compiled an address to President McKinley relative to the recent wholesale massacres of negroes in North and South Carolina. The document points out such outrages are condoned and excused by the local authorities, who are either unable or unwilling to prevent them. The address concludes:

"We do not invoke war in our behalf. We believe that there can be placed in the hands of the President by the 'appropriate legislation' spoken of in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, full power to correct these evils, and we respectfully ask that you recommend to Congress such legislation."

SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

Emanuel Wachenheim, fifty-five years old, of 139 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, registered at the Victor Hotel, Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, last evening as F. M. Wagner of Morrisania, N. Y. He was assigned to a cheap room on the top floor and retired to it at once. Shortly afterward Sutton Spence, the colored porter at the hotel, heard groans coming from Wachenheim's room. Upon investigating he found the man lying on the bed writhing in agony.

He at once called Policeman Dunn of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Christian from Bellevue worked over the man for an hour, when he died. He had taken the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid. An unstamped letter was found in his pocket addressed to William Wolf, 545 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Wolf called at the Morgue, whither the body was taken, and identified the remains. Wachenheim, he said, was in good circumstances, and he could not imagine why he killed himself. Wolf said that the dead man, who belonged to the Sons of Benjamin and other Hebrew societies, had a wife and three children, his son being a musical director.

Indians Off Their Reservation.

PRICE, Utah, Nov. 20.—Nearly all the bucks of the White River Utes and part of the Uintah tribe are off the reservation and probably a great many of them are in Colorado. Henry Harris, a halfbreed who was sent out by the acting agent, has so reported to Major Ilsley. A large detachment of cavalry will be sent after them upon the arrival of Capt. Guilfoyle, who left this morning. He will reach the post to-morrow about noon. The Indians say if the Government will not pay for the land they bought from them they will hunt on it as often as they can get there to hunt.

One Man Shot; Three Arrested.

A shooting affray occurred in Canal Street, near Baxter Street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as a result of a quarrel over a game of cards played Saturday night by Francisco Dongolo, Resare Dongolo, his father, Luigi Loisa, and James Galucchi. The shooting was in the street, and six shots were heard in all. Galucchi was struck in the abdomen, and was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. The other men were locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

Snowstorm Covers Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.—A snowstorm covering practically the whole State has raged here since noon to-day accompanied by a heavy fall of temperature. Shortly before noon the mercury stood at 66 degrees above, and at 6 o'clock it had fallen to 12 degrees and was still going down. The snowfall is not sufficient to interfere with railroad traffic.

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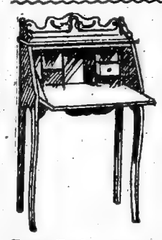

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Bicycle Causes a Fractured Skull.

William Keating, thirty-five years old, of 201 Grand Street, while crossing Madison Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon was struck by a bicycle ridden by James Ackerman, colored, fifty years old, of 226 East Sixtieth Street, and thrown violently to the ground. He was taken to Flower Hospital in an ambulance unconscious, and it was found that he had suffered a fractured skull. It was thought at first that he would die, but after an operation was performed he regained consciousness and will recover. Ackerman was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Regnal D. Woodward, referee, 73 and 75 Gold Street, west side, 25.4 and 25, respectively, by 25, four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $26,250.

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THE FUTURE OF THE SILVER ISSUE.

Whether the free silver issue, or one of the same sort, shall come again before the American people in 1900 depends in great part upon the presentation by the Democratic Party of some other issue important enough and sufficiently engrossing to unite the party.

In one sense free silver is as dead as JULIUS CAESAR. There is no more chance that the cheap white metal will be coined without limit into legal tender currency than there is that the Roman soldier will return to take charge of that imperialism which excites such dread in certain circles. If by any evil chance it should again become the rallying cry of a party, the party would be doomed to certain and crushing defeat. But it must be remembered that free silver is only the latest form of the inflation sentiment, and that this sentiment, akin to the coarser kind of socialism, exists in our country at all times. It manifests itself with especial force when the conditions of trade are unfavorable. Like weeds it springs up in poor soil and during bad seasons. When, as at present, it is reduced to its lowest limits by general prosperity, it still remains, though dormant, and may be revived. Two conditions tend to produce this result. One, to which we have referred, is commercial depression. The other, which also is very important, is a pretty even balancing of parties, which tempts the politicians of each to bid for the votes of the inflationists and encourages the leaders of the inflationists to organize so as to get the highest possible bid.

Our own political history shows how these two conditions have worked. In 1874, following the crash of 1873, the Republican Party lost the majority it had maintained in the House of Representatives since the first election of LINCOLN. During the next four years its frightened leaders made terms with the inflationists, whose strength was greatly developed by the popular distress. In 1878 the Bland silver law and the law for the perpetual reissue of greenbacks—the latter even more pernicious than the former—were passed. A dozen years of doubtful struggle succeeded, and at its close the Republican Party, having in the meantime for one Presidential term lost the Executive, again gave to the inflationists the tremendous and disastrous concession of the Sherman act of 1890. It was only when, in 1893, this cowardly policy had yielded its sure result of shame and ruin, that the business men of the country awoke to their real interests and compelled the repeal of the act of 1890 and put an absolute stop to further inflation legislation. Then in 1896 came the desperate struggle of the inflationists, ending in a defeat that ought to have been final, and would have been had the victorious party honorably fulfilled its pledges.

Of the two conditions favorable to the revival of the inflation movement there is little danger that the first—trade depression—will be realized before the next National elections. The second condition—a political situation in which the inflationist vote will be important—is much more likely. The interests and the honor of the country plainly demand that there shall never again be a political contest in which the honesty of the currency shall be an issue. But it will by no means be safe to assume that this cannot happen. The course of the Republican Administration for the past two years shows only too clearly how little courage and firmness it possesses in this direction. It shows, too, something far worse than this, and incredibly disgraceful—that the Republican politicians are deliberately plotting to revive the issue, because on that they feel that, no matter what their iniquities, they can win as they won in 1896. The absolute safety of the country could be secured by a law passed before 1900 that would put the currency permanently under the gold standard, but there is very little reason to hope that the Republican leaders will consent to this, and so shut out the financial issue in the next Presidential campaign.

The solution of the problem, then, depends very largely on the condition which we suggested at the outset, the presentation by the Democratic Party of some other than the currency issue, and one on which the party can unite. So far as can now be seen, that issue is more likely to arise out of the settlement of questions created by the war than from any other source. It may be initiated by a treaty with Spain submitted by the President to the Senate, though the rejection of such a treaty would be a very extreme course. It would hardly be taken unless public feeling in opposition should be very strong and very well defined. But if the treaty be made and accepted, there will still arise very serious and difficult questions connected with the administration of the possessions and dependencies coming to us. The most important of these will be the commercial policy to be adopted, and here the time-honored and sound principles of the Democratic Party as to the tariff will readily determine its course. This is the direction in which the thoughts of all who have the highest interests of the country at heart and are in a position of influence should be directed.

"A STATE CONSTABULARY."

We note a tendency among the advocates of the bad old method of governing New York from Albany to conceal their real design as to our police under the euphonious title of "a State constabulary." We shall watch with interest the development of this idea. If it does not ultimately embrace some mode of removing the most important department of New York government from all control, direct or indirect, by the people of New York, we shall be agreeably disappointed.

There is need for a proper State constabulary. THE TIMES has long advocated one. There are large areas of the State, particularly those near to the small towns in which men of wealth have made their temporary or permanent residence, where the system of local police is wholly inadequate to the protection of life and property, the preservation of order, and the detection and arrest of criminals. There are also places where large numbers of workmen are employed in which, when strikes occur, disturbances are prevented or quelled only by the costly and clumsy expedient of calling out the militia. And throughout large parts of the State, in the season of tramps, crimes both of a petty and of a grave nature are far too frequent, and immunity from them is a matter not of efficient policing, but of luck.

Unquestionably for the purposes above suggested, and for numerous others, a State police force, properly organized and drilled, and mostly if not altogether consisting of mounted men, if kept entirely separate from politics, would be able to do service worth far more than the cost. In the rural districts and in the small towns, a patrol of trained policemen, especially if mounted, could keep the region clear of suspicious characters, and would add very substantially to the security and well-being of the inhabitants. At the same time this force could be increased by a certain number of members ordinarily used in the police service of cities, but subject to the discipline and the orders of the State Department, and this force would be available for prompt concentration at any point where disorder was threatened or had begun. It would be far cheaper and more efficient than the militia for extraordinary needs, while constantly useful in other ways.

But this system should be strictly supplementary to the police system of the large cities which have means of supplying their own needs, for the obvious and complete reason that the cities can and ought to enforce responsibility in their own affairs. And any scheme whatever for introducing or perpetuating politics in the police of New York or any other city would be a criminal outrage.

WHERE ARE THESE WITNESSES?

Much interesting and valuable evidence, to show the lack of system, discipline and efficiency in the conduct of army operations, is being submitted to the President's investigating commission. Some of it is very well, some of it is very ill, but little of it responds to that common desire, altogether natural, to find out who was responsible for early indications of incompetency and confusion that have been noted as making possible much of what followed.

Where are the witnesses who are to tell how it happened that while Commissary General EGAN was providing rations by the million for the army at Tampa, and Quartermaster General LUDINGTON was starting forward this food, the medicines and medical appliances ordered by Surgeon General STERNBERG, and the ordnance provided by Gen. FLAGLER, the army of Gen. SHAFTER could not obtain and use them?

Gen. MILES found, upon his visit to Tampa, to assist in the movement of the Fifth Corps to Santiago, cars scattered over fifty miles of track, without waybills, cards, tags, or any means of ascertaining whether a car contained food, clothing, or guns. He has made the surprising statement that eight hundred cars had to be broken open to find the six siege guns and mounts that were taken to Santiago and not used after their arrival.

And Gen. GREELY, visiting Tampa to see to the proper equipment of the Signal Corps, tells of making similar search through two hundred cars for material indispensable to the proper discharge of the duties imposed upon the men and officers in his department.

There should be early inquiry into this part of the blundering of the Santiago campaign. The confusion and consequent delays at Tampa led to the later disability and distress at Santiago. Somebody caused the almost inextricable confusion. The Quartermaster General can certainly help to discover who this somebody was.

Perhaps Secretary ALGER will insist, before long, in giving testimony that will help to light up this subject. And bearing in mind the general authority accumulated by Adjt. Gen. CORBIN over all the branches of the War Department, he may not unreasonably be relied upon to enable the investigators to put the blame just where it belongs. It seems to us as if some proper subjects of inquiry were being studiously avoided.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

The persistent, nagging antagonism with which France has disturbed the British Government for several years has been nowhere more spitefully inflicted, more exasperatingly maintained, than in the colony of Newfoundland. Among the questions which the continued naval preparations in England seem to indicate will be permanently settled before long it is quite likely that the subject of French fishery rights in Newfoundland comes somewhere near the head of the list. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech at Manchester the other day can scarcely be otherwise interpreted.

The British Government had long been loath to regard the Newfoundlanders other than a colony of complaining, unenterprising, and improvident people. Appeals have many times been sent to the mother country to examine into the condition of the colony, place blame and rectify wrongs. The Home Government replied by giving advice. The advice could not be appreciated. Disasters in finance followed closely one upon the other. The request of the Colonial Government last Spring for a royal commission was at first refused by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on the ground that the colony had so mismanaged its financial affairs that there was "no practical object to gain in issuing a royal commission." Then suddenly, even before the disheartened colonists could recover from their sorrow at the curt refusal, the British Colonial Office ordered a commission of investigation. It is apparent from the resolute phrases in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech that the report of the commission has been received, and that Newfoundland has at last vindicated herself in the eyes of the Colonial Office.

There are pressing reasons why not only the Colonial Office, but the Foreign Office, should consider the grievances of the colonists of prime importance at this time. Because of a treaty made between France and England in 1713, when Newfoundland was a mere fishing station, the colony has grown under the pressure of wrongs that make their latter day failings readily explainable. The treaty of Utrecht yielded to France the right of catching and drying fish on the western and northern shores of the island and the possession of St. Pierre as a shelter station. As Newfoundland grew in population and evinced a desire to develop internally, that treaty barred the way to progress. French bounty-fed competition made the dwellers of the treaty shores paupers, and kept them so.

The colonists suffered untold hardships. But the Colonial Office was deaf to their cries. The colonists, because of French objections to the construction of piers on the water side, could not work the rich mining claims on the treaty coast. Still the Colonial Office gave no sign. The colonists built a railway at their own expense, giving access to deposits of coal and iron. The Colonial Office called them improvident. The French began to infringe their treaty right by fortifying St. Pierre. The Colonial Office became attentive. At length it listened to the complaints of the islanders. It appreciated the use of the railway, of the coal, and of the iron in war time, and it acted.

At the proper time it is certain that the Imperial Government will act too. Then the sufferings of the Newfoundlanders will be over.

EGYPT NOT AN ISSUE.

Some critics of foreign affairs in this country and in Europe have recently regarded the early reopening of the entire Egyptian question as inevitable—that Abyssinia would complain to France, that France would pass along the complaint to Russia with her own attached, and that Germany would side with Russia if only to hurt French pride. Thus France, Russia, and Germany, while ostensibly setting about to bar the British advance upon the dominion of the Negus, would in reality force an issue on the question of British occupation of the Nile Valley in the light of the Egyptian treaty.

There are several objections to this theory. In the first place there is no reason to believe that MENELEK would seriously object to having the British near him. The expeditions that Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS said the Abyssinians had dispatched to reinforce MARCHAND have not materialized. We can even imagine the crafty Negus smiling at his own diplomacy and at the naïveté of his French "allies." Hence France will receive no complaint to pass on to Russia, and her own, so far as Egypt is concerned, has already been considered and rejected in St. Petersburg. The statesmen of the Neva have their attention abundantly occupied in watching the British fleet preparing in the Far East.

Now, as to Germany. The latest developments of the Kaiser's African policy show that he fully appreciates the commercial advantages of British control throughout the Khedival and the extension of this control to his own East Africa territory. Besides he would not miss the chance to deal a slap at the monopoly of the King of the Belgians in the Congo. This desire is far more attractive and surrounded with less risks than his alleged wish to humble the pride of France.

Dr. CARL PETERS, the former German Commissioner for German East Africa, recently said, in the Finanz Chronik, confirming with no mean authority the theory that Germany would have no quarrel with Great Britain concerning the issues of the Egyptian question. He writes:

"The interests of commerce are decisive, and they most emphatically warn Germany from a policy that would again endanger the orderly development of the Nile for several decades to come. All the German empire can look for, and what would amount to the neutralization of the Nile within the sphere of economics, is the guarantee of the 'open door' to the Nile on the part of England. The Nile with the 'door open to all' is of far greater value to Europe than, for instance, the so-called neutral Congo, which amounts to a commercial monopoly to the King of Belgium."

There is no reason to believe that the Egyptian question will be reopened, except by Great Britain herself. And this, Lord SALISBURY indicated the other day, she is not prepared at present to do. Like the statesmen of the Neva those in Downing Street have their eyes fixed upon the Far East. To all intents and purposes KITCHENER settled the Egyptian question at Omdurman.

Capt. CHADWICK writes cogently, but in vain, to The Sun, "an appeal for the correct spelling of Puerto Rico," in which he says that "good manners and respect for the feelings of our new fellow-citizens, apart from the authority of so ancient an official name and of all charts, records, &c., should lead us to proper usage." He also argues for "Daiquiri," as it is spelled and called "in Cuba," and remarks: "The American company which controls the great iron property there, and which it is to be presumed knows the name of its own possessions, so spells it." Undoubtedly Puerto Rico and Daiquiri are correct, but Capt. CHADWICK, who has had experience with newspapers as well as with armed foes, should know which is the easier to bring to reason.

To repair those asphalt pavements destroyed on election night by bonfires will cost, it is asserted by those who have had access to the police reports, something like $75,000. As this is not the first year this report has been heard, it would be a wise precaution to make a note somewhere for the guidance of the police on next election night. If the juveniles who steal all the portable lumber used to feed these fires must be permitted to "blaze away" on election night, let the Mayor see to it that bonfire reservations, not too near to the houses of quiet citizens, and with indestructible stone pavements, be reserved for this unnecessary, unpleasant, and wasteful purpose.

It is too early to judge of the respective chances of the Hon. JOSEPH W. BAILEY of Texas, the Hon. J. D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, or the Hon. J. C. SIBLEY of Pennsylvania to be the leader of the Silver Democracy in the Fifty-sixth Congress, but old-fashioned Democrats of the Garland sort are distressed to learn that RICHARDSON and SIBLEY, both of whom wear dress coats where "society" calls for them, threaten to combine against BAILEY and his every-day and all-occasion compromise frock coat and low-cut waistcoat. BAILEY may yet save himself by going so far as to try a dinner jacket.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Major APPEL, the United States Army Surgeon who had charge of the hospital ship Olivette at the time when, among other invalided soldiers, Lieut. WILLIAM TIFFANY of the Rough Riders was brought back to this country from Santiago, has emphatically denied that the subsequent death of that officer in a Boston hotel was due to "starvation." The Boston doctors maintain their ground firmly. They do not deny Major APPEL'S statement in regard to the supply of food on the Olivette, but they assert that the food was of a kind utterly unfitted for fever patients, and that the resulting fatalities were, in the medical sense, the results of starvation. When Lieut. TIFFANY reached Boston he at once put himself under a physician's care, but he already presented the symptoms produced by insufficient nutrition extending over a long period, and his exhaustion was so complete that the power of assimilation had disappeared. Dr. F. M. JOHNSON, who attended the Lieutenant, declares that the history, symptoms, and appearances in the case show without question that the young officer's condition was one of danger before he started on his voyage home, and that, despite the apparent improvement which he may have shown on shipboard, his strength had steadily waned for lack of the only diet that could have saved him. This, according to Dr. JOHNSON, is "starvation," and he refuses to modify the word, however clearly it may be demonstrated the Olivette was well supplied with food—such as it was.

—According to The Engineering News, there is no longer any excuse for constructing vessels designed for harbor defense, and the Navy Department, therefore, instead of revising and improving the plans for the four new monitors ordered by Congress, should have devoted its energies to persuading Congress that the money appropriated for these ships could be more usefully employed in building additions to our navy that would really increase its strength. The day of monitors, says this authority, is past. They were extremely valuable when the range of naval ordnance was so small that the defenses of a harbor could be placed in the harbor itself, but now high-powered rifled mortars, the disappearing gun carriage, and perfected systems of submarine mines have revolutionized the science of naval attack. "Nearly all the important harbors of the world are to-day absolutely impregnable. Modern naval vessels are powerless against modern land fortifications. Warships are designed, therefore, only to attack the vessels of an enemy, and that attack must be made in the open sea, not in the smooth waters of a harbor." The monitor, as recent experience has shown, is an inconvenient unit in a fleet, and The Engineering News claims that it is equally ill-adapted for independent action. Unable to catch any ship which it can whip, or to run away from superior force, the monitor, owing to the weakness of its secondary battery, is in great danger from torpedo boat attacks. Finally, it is a most unsteady gun platform in a seaway, rendering accurate shooting impossible; every storm perils its existence, and life upon it is a constant torture for officers and crew. This is a fierce arraignment of a naval type for which Americans have a special affection, and in which they take an especial interest, both on account of its past achievements and because it was invented and developed here. The matter is not one to be decided on sentimental grounds, however, and if monitors are out of date, to continue building them is obviously absurd. But are they?

—Consistency is a point upon which the "Christian Scientists" lay great stress. "If you believe this, that, and the other text, why," they ask, "do you condemn us for reducing those texts to practice?" The question is not nearly so embarrassing as the "Scientists" think, for texts must be interpreted before they are applied, and, nowadays, when a literal interpretation contradicts reason, some people either find a figurative meaning in the texts, condemn them as spurious, or quietly ignore them as beyond human comprehension. In choosing which of these things to do, a person may or may not be inconsistent, but in no case have the members of the "faith cure" crowd a right to criticise him, for, to their small but appreciable credit be it said, even the most fanatical devotees of that cult do not attempt to follow its tenets to the logical conclusion. We have no excess of admiration for the highest representatives of "Christian Science," but we do not think so ill of the worst among them as to believe that, if they saw a savage dog attacking a child, they would refrain from active interference. Yet, to do so is utterly inconsistent with what would be their course if the same child were attacked by a smaller enemy, the bacillus of consumption, for instance, or the bacterium of diphtheria. There is no faintest reason for supposing that prayer and will would not be as effective and as adequate in the one case as in the others, but human folly does have its limits. The most convinced Eddyite would not act on the theory that the dog was a "mortal thought"—would not tell the child that is wounds were imaginary, its pain a delusion. Why not? The bacilli and the bacteria are living organisms as truly as the dog is, and their attacks are much more dangerous than his. We have read of "Scientists" who claimed the power to think worms off a currant bush, but as yet they respect the bulldog.

—Whatever the poor Kaiser does while on his travels, people insist on finding fault with him! It is really too bad. When he meditated a visit to Cadiz and was invited to Madrid he was attacked on all sides as planning a campaign against us and our delicate sensibilities. For that or some other reason he gave up the idea of calling on his Spanish friends, and formally discovered that the health of his royal spouse would not be endangered by going home by land. Immediately folks began to study the lists of cities through which he would and would not pass, and, for a wonder, discovered nothing to worry about in the chosen route. But the routes that were not chosen! They were simply terrible! Vienna has been ignored! Berlin is forgotten! And the clamors have begun again. Here a threat of war is seen, there the evidence of hostility to faithful but undemonstrative subjects. It may be fun to be a Kaiser, but evidently it isn't all fun.

—Certain courageous residents of Omaha have actually risen in rebellion against the local street car company. After long and probably prayerful reflection they have reached the conclusion that there are limits to the capacity of street cars, and, not content with this unprecedented and presumptuous exercise of their reasoning faculties, these reckless persons have asserted and exercised the alleged right of deciding just when said capacity is reached. When, according to their unassisted judgment, a street car is really full, they order the conductor to proceed, and until somebody gets out they will not let him admit anybody else! This is simply frightful. The conduct of Gov. TANNER was bad enough, but it was nothing to that of the Omahese. They have overturned the foundation principle of urban transit—the principle that the company decides everything and the passenger pays and looks happy. President MCKINLEY has a good deal of patience, but if he doesn't set the regular army in motion now the beginning of the end has come.

TWO SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So Secretary Gage tells a reporter that he has changed his mind as to the acquisition of the Philippines? The reason he assigns is that "Commercial necessity has compelled territorial expansion. We need a trade outlet in the East." As he is Secretary of the Treasury, he ought to know something about figures. Now, what are the profits that we shall derive from territorial expansion? In other words, what will be the balance of the account? Let us see.

The chief products of those islands are hemp, sugar, tobacco, and rice. The chief consumption of our products would be agricultural implements, more or less cloth for clothing, considerably less than more, for the chief raiment of the 8,000,000 savages consists of their black, shiny skins, and Bibles and tracts when our missionaries have succeeded in converting them. They will not even take the whisky that generally accompanies these civilizing influences, for the arrack they distill from rice is a liquor of much better quality. It is expected that Americans will emigrate to the Philippines, and will teach the natives to raise hemp, sugar, and tobacco more cheaply and abundantly than they do now. Undoubtedly the islands are fertile. So is Brazil.

After our civil war a lot of disgruntled Southerners who could not recognize the new order of things emigrated to that country, entertaining similar views, and expecting to show the ignorant planters there how to raise cotton and coffee to better advantage. They came out in a mail steamer to Rio de Janeiro, and were "well fixed" with plenty of money to buy land, and they had with them the best of American plows, harrows, spades, and hoes. I was running a coastwise steamer at the time, and we carried the whole outfit down to Ignape, some 300 miles south. They paid without murmuring a round sum for their passages and the freight of their goods. In less than a year we brought them (I do not include the goods, of which there were none left) all back to Rio de Janeiro passage free. There was a subscription taken up there to send them home to the United States. They told us a sad tale of the dissipation of their hopes. They had bought slaves, but not understanding their language they could not make them work. They could not even swear at them. Knowing nothing about the nature of the soil little of their seed came to maturity and when it did, the "bichus" destroyed the crop. Worse than all, the climate did not agree with them, and they were the mere shadows of the men they had been a few months before. When they came down with us they turned their backs on the American flag flying at the peak, but now they were only too glad to get once more under its folds. I apprehend that a similar fate will befall the enterprising Americans who go to the Philippines, only they will not find it so easy to get home again.

Secretary Gage may as well dismiss the factor of emigration from his calculations. The islands are not likely to produce much more than they have done hitherto. The Spaniards have got all that could be got out by the labor of the natives. The cost of transportation, and consequently the cost of Philippine products to the American consumer, would be far greater than it is now, inasmuch as the trade would be declared coastwise, and what few vessels we shall have unless the registry laws are repealed could fix their own rates for freight. So much for the side of the Secretary's ledger. The profit is absolutely nothing.

Now for the other side. The maintenance of a standing army of soldiers, and a more demoralizing one of officeholders, are a constant menace of quarrel with other nations of the earth, and the loss of the regard which Europeans entertain for our Monroe doctrine. Whereas we have been safe from their interference, we shall be so no longer when we give up our birthright for a mess of pottage, a mess that will choke us if we attempt to swallow it. JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

SOUTHERNERS NOT TO BLAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your remarks under the head of "The Real Race Problem" in this morning's issue with much interest, inasmuch as the question treated of is one which has interested me for many years in many ways. I am descended from slave-owning families on both sides, and have a somewhat clear recollection of the days of reconstruction and of the many crimes then committed in the name of liberty. While your remarks are temperate in tone, and, in the matter, tolerably fair, (I would say altogether fair but for one circumstance, presently to be dwelt upon,) it seems to me that you have got the cart before the horse in the essential matter of the whole question.

You admit that the men of the South would have done far better by the negro but for the selfish, mischievous, and unprincipled course of the politicians who have run the Republican Party since the war, and assert that that policy had two objects: (1) To secure control of State and Congressional elections by aid of the (herded) negro vote, and (2) delegates to National Conventions. (Who does not recall John Sherman's pathetic plea that Alger "had bought up his [Sherman's] negroes"—or did he say "niggers"?) It seems to me that you have forgotten that the people of the South were helpless to influence the course of National legislation for years after the war—they could only endure. Immediately after the war the politicians referred to by you set about carrying out their plans, and they were ruthless about it, too.

Mr. Page's "Red Rock" is not overdrawn one bit; the ruthless actions, the ruthless agents of that gang of selfish, mischievous, and unprincipled politicians are not colored too highly by Mr. Page in that book. The principals in that unscrupulous drama were not within the reach of the people of the South; the agents through whom those politicians worked their ruth were in the South; the white portion of those agents took precious good care to keep under military protection; the negroes had to shift for themselves. And it is not for me to say that the last was not without design.

I do not recall that any one has ever asserted or proved that the people of the South began to kill negroes or to terrify them until after the plans of the "selfish, mischievous, and unprincipled politicians" (as you truly call them) had begun to develop; it was then that "the first law of nature" asserted itself. It is a principle of law that every man must be held to intend the consequences of his own acts, and it is only fair to presume that those selfish, mischievous, and unprincipled politicians should be judged by the same rule—unless indeed they held and hold some "Divine" warrant.

Hence, it seems to me, you are in error in asserting that the people of the South are responsible for the race troubles. I am not unmindful of the fact that you qualify your statement by the words "to some extent." If a man begins litigation or trouble by putting himself in the wrong, he rarely succeeds in getting justice, even when originally entitled to it. In so far as the race troubles are concerned, it was those selfish and unprincipled politicians who began the wrongdoing or the acts which necessarily led to wrongdoing under the forms of law, and the people of the South merely attempted to preserve themselves in the only way open to them. To attempt to make them bear the blame, or even part of it, hardly seems to be fair.

MISSOURIAN.

New York, Nov. 18, 1898.

HOW IT IS ELSEWHERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read, with much interest, your article, "The Real Race Problem," in to-day's issue, (Nov. 18,) and the conclusion—that nothing can be done, under existing conditions, to rectify the trouble. Would you therefore allow me to ask you the following questions:

1. Why, under British rule in the West Indian Islands, no lynchings or rapings occur, and where the negro population outnumbers the white 6 to 1?

2. Under Spanish rule in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines the same happens—or did happen?

3. Why is a white woman perfectly safe in British India—although in a population of 300,000,000 "niggers"—protected solely by 60,000 white soldiers?

4. Why across our own border (Canada) we "hardly ever" hear of lynchings, &c.? That magnificent body, the Canadian Mounted Police, (1,500 strong,) controls nearly 2,000,000 square miles!

No Indian uprisings, no "terrors," no "bad men" in that country.

Isn't it about time, therefore, that we amend that wonderful (?) document, the Constitution, and enable the President of the United States of America to protect an American "nigger" as he is authorized to protect a Cuban nigger or an Irish dynamiter? G. P.

New York, Nov. 19, 1898.

THE RESULT IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the recent election in California, I read in last Sunday's Tribune that "this great victory was due to the better principles and better methods of the Republican Party." This, to say the least, is vague, and I sought for some specification of these principles, but could only discover further that the Republican campaign was made squarely on the record of the Administration and the good effect of the new tariff legislation!

The same article stated, on the other hand, that "Congressman Maguire's record as a single-tax advocate * * * was revived"; that "he is allied with the political cranks who have made Kansas a by-word among States," and "perhaps Maguire had repeated so often the same attacks on the railroad companies and other big corporations that he could not put any life into his words"; that anti-monopoly issues "is a theme which is worn out * * * a corpse galvanized into a semblance of existence, and that California voters demanded some issue which had in it a breath of life." This is all so interesting and refreshing that one almost overlooks the failure to specify the "better principles" of the Republican Party, which must, of course, have had in them "the breath of life."

Perhaps they are exemplified in the speech of Mr. Van Duser, who in the Republican Convention, having boasted of inserting the plank denunciatory of the single tax, said further: "Last March he [Maguire] stood in Congress and made a pledge for the infamous doctrines that all taxes should be placed on land and that no single man living could get a title to his homestead that his wife and children had decorated. He says it belongs to every one. Cannot get a title to his graves, where sleep the dear ones of his family. * * * So shall the old Democratic craft sink, I say to you it is a relic of the dark ages," &c. The said plank in the Republican platform condemning the single tax reads: "We oppose the doctrine of the single tax * * * as being Socialistic and Anarchistic, and the practical workings of which will be to release stocks, bonds, corporations, and usurpers from taxation and place all its burdens on the farmers and owners of homsteads"! With due respect for the opinions of The Tribune's correspondent, ignorance, lies, money, a venal press, and a colossal amount of each were responsible for Democratic defeat in California. H. H. L.

North Pelham, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1898.

STREET CAR PATRON COMPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call attention to an outrage upon that part of the public which is compelled to travel on the Lexington Avenue branch of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which complaint its President, H. H. Vreeland, failed to correct. The officials at the stables, Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, for reasons best known to themselves, withdraw and put into the stables about every third car that comes along after 7 o'clock in the evening. Their right to do that I will not question at this time, but I do question their right to order passengers out of the car before it has reached its destination, which, by the way, is only six blocks further north, (One Hundred and Fifth Street.) That is an annoyance at any time, but when done at a time like last evening, in pouring rain, it is an outrage and a menace to the public's health.

If they wish to stall some of their cars why don't they bring them back empty from One Hundred and Fifth Street? How dare they subordinate the convenience of the riding public to their own? It is bad enough to change cars at One Hundred and Fifth Street, but people put up with it because at the present time it is a necessary change, owing to difference in motive power below and above that point, but they will not and should not be asked to put up with such changes at Ninety-ninth Street because they are not necessary. I trust you will give attention to this matter, as the Winter is hard by and much danger to the public may be averted by prompt action on the part of THE TIMES.

FREDERICK GEORGE.

New York, Nov. 19, 1898.

DR. FROELICH REBUKED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that not alone military men, but the casual reader, must be absolutely disgusted with the remarks of Dr. Froelich of the Seventy-first Regiment Hospital Corps quoted in your paper of last Friday against Surgeon William D. Bell of the same command. Dr. Froelich evidently has no ideas of either military discipline or the requirement of the military service. The fact that Major Bell insisted on adhering strictly to military methods is to his credit, as all true soldiers know. Active service is not a picnic where men can do as they please, and question the order of officers, as Dr. Froelich, judging from his remarks, appears to believe.

Medical officers are non-combatants, and, being unarmed, they are not expected to be on the firing line, and, in fact, have no business there. What would become of the wounded or sick of a regiment if the two or three surgeons allowed it should by an unnecessary risk be killed? Men in the trenches who lose their lives can quickly be replaced, but surgeons on the battlefield cannot. Many men who served in the Seventy-first Regiment in Cuba are alive to-day because Surgeon Bell was able to attend them promptly. A canvass among the men of the Seventy-first will find only words of praise for Surgeon Bell for his fearless devotion to his duties at all times and under all conditions.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Veteran Seventy-first Regiment.

New York, Nov. 19, 1898.

GIVE PHILIPPINES TO FRANCE.

To The Editor of the New York Times:

Like thousands of others, I think this Administration is too hard, even cruel, toward Spain in making terms of peace, because unable to defend herself against a ruthless adversary. We had no right, in honor, to seize the Ladrones and claim possession of all the Philippines. And no one would have dreamed of this wholesale land robbery but for the advice and connivance of England, not because she loves America most, but John Bull more.

The war was waged ostensibly to free Cuba of the Spanish yoke and give immediate succor to the poor, starving reconcentrados, and finally oust Spain's sovereignty from the Western Hemisphere. All of which was proclaimed by Mr. McKinley and Congress at the very outset to all the world and approved by the mass of the Nation, none giving a thought to the Far East, 14,000 miles away. This being true, surely Mr. McKinley's sudden reversal of his promise and Congress's the very next day, in sending to Commodore Dewey a telegram to destroy Montojo's fleet in the Bay of Manila, cannot be construed as an act of sincerity on their part, and was also a direct violation of the pledge that the war was for humanity's sake and civilization, not conquests or territorial aggrandizement.

In all conscience, poor, weak Spain loses enough in being deprived of her West Indian possessions, which she has owned for 400 years, to say nothing of the immense advantages and brilliant future these new acquisitions will bring to the American people. Hence to seize the archipelago from Spain, (taken in only two hours, with no loss of life,) under all these circumstances, at least (unless a most generous remuneration is offered to Spain) would be as unjust as it would be cruel on the part of a most powerful Nation. Of all the people of the earth the United States should be the most magnanimous in its dealings with a prostrate foe, remembering the chivalry and magnanimity of France toward this Republic, at the sacrifice of much of her heroic blood and untold millions, for which France has got nothing to this day in return, either in territory or treasure.

Therefore, it would be most meet and just (should we conclude to keep the Philippines) to give them to France as part payment of the Nation's just debt since 120 years. It is to France we are indebted, who made herself poor that the Republic might live—not to England, who has paid out nothing and been our enemy off and on since the Revolution. In saying this I am speaking as the best kind of an American, who loves fair play and justice at all times. Only the jingoes, sordid politicians, and Anglomaniacs will disapprove of these manly and American sentiments. JUSTICE.

New York, Nov. 14, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Hard Puzzle to Solve.

"Are you good at working out puzzles?"

"No, indeed. I have been married twenty years, and my wife is as much of an enigma to me as ever."—Ohio State Journal.

Changed for the Worse.

A Miss Ache and Mr. Payne were married in Arkansas the other day. It looks like a frying-pan-fire jump on the part of the lady, as far as names are concerned.—Denver Post.

Was Ready for It.

Pastor—Have you seriously considered the great question of life, Mary?

Girl Parishioner—None of the young men has asked me yet, Sir.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Completely Disabled.

He (sympathetically)—You have a bad cold.

She (huskily)—I have. I am so hoarse that if you attempted to kiss me I couldn't even scream.—Boston Journal.

Particular.

Aunt Hannah—I'm surprised, Clara, that you do not take to Mr. Nesbett. I'm sure there isn't another man like him in town.

Clara—That's just it, Aunt Hannah. I'm not fond of monstrosities.—Boston Transcript.

The Voice of Experience.

"It was David who said 'All men are liars,' wasn't it?"

"I believe it was. What easy picking he must have been for the fellows who 'wanted to borrow five and would be sure to pay it back to-morrow.'"—Chicago News.

A MOUNTAIN STORM.

From The Denver Evening Post.

The woodland rang with songs of glad-voiced birds,
The sunlight danced upon the foliage green
And kissed the brooklets with its silv'ry sheen,
While on the plain below the sleek-skinned herds
Nipped at the grass, or lazily reclined
Upon the sward; the balmy Western wind
Spake to the smiling earth no warning words
Of coming storm to mar the peaceful scene
As through the waving grass its breathings twined.

A gray, stern look crept o'er the heavens' face,
Faint, deepening to a dark, forbidding frown,
And angrier grew while changing gray to brown,
Then inky blackness drowned out every face,
Of sunlight, and the softly whispering breeze
Gave way to angry gusts that stirred the trees
Into spasmodic action, hurling down
The autumn-tinted leaves in fluttering grace.
The birds affrighted sought the tangled brake,
The startled cattle with uplifted tail
For shelter fled to neighboring gulch or swale
As in the tumbling clouds' dark sombre wake
The roaring of the swift approaching gale
Swept nearer. In its fright the mountain quail
Fled from its nested covert in the vale
When hand of tempest tossed the shiv'ring grass,
And on swift-whirring pinions sought the pass
Where it could cower 'neath a sheltering rock
Secure from fury of the tempest's shock.
The mad wind through the forest shrieked and crashed,
The trees their tangled crests in fury lashed,
The rain beat down in sheets, the thunder's roar
Came fierce as vengeful shots from ships of war,
And in its mad reverberations seemed
To rend the earth! The vivid lightnings gleamed
And licked with snakish tongues the atmosphere!
Across the flats the terror-stricken deer
Stabbed at the sward with hoofs impelled by fear
As fled they in alarm—they scarce knew where!
The mountain lion and the clumsy bear
Lay trembling in their dens among the rocks,
And lower crouched as swift the thunder shocks
In oft-repeated crashes rent the air,
And roared defiance at the lightning's glare!

As if exhausted sank the wind away,
The inky-cloud-screen melted into gray,
Its bosom streaked with soft, half-hidden blue
As heaven's smile seemed struggling to peep through.
Bright shafts of sunlight stabbed the sombre shroud
And rimmed with luminous silver every cloud,
The rainfall waned, and, like dewdrops at play,
Came down in sparkling gems; then into view
The great sun burst in majesty supreme,
The air with new-found gladness seemed to teem.

G. S. BADEN-POWELL DEAD

The Eminent British Political Economist Passes Away at London.

IN HIS FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

He Had Held Several Offices with the Foreign Department—Was Well Known in Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, the eminent political economist and authority on colonial affairs, who has represented the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool in Parliament in the Conservative interest since 1885, died to-day, in his fifty-first year.

The late Sir George Baden-Powell, who was born at Oxford on Dec. 24, 1847, was a son of the well-known Rev. Baden-Powell, Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, whose magnum opus was written to demonstrate that science and Revelation are in harmony, rather than antagonistic. Sir George's mother was a daughter of the distinguished British Admiral Smyth. He was prepared for Oxford at Marlborough, and was graduated from the university with honors in 1876, winning the Chancellor's Prize for the English essay. In the interval between leaving Marlborough and taking up his university residence, he traveled in India and Australia and visited the principal European cities, as well as the Cape. The first year of his university career saw published his "New Homes for the Old Country." This important book was pronounced by The London Times a "standard work," The London Atheneum declaring it to be "an encyclopedia of Australian knowledge." This volume was followed by two on political economy—"Protection and Bad Times" and "State Aid and State Interference."

In 1880 he went to the West Indies to investigate the effect of the sugar-bounty system on the West India sugar planting, and two years later Mr. Gladstone appointed him a special Commissioner to report upon the administration, revenues, and expenditure of Great Britain's colonies in the West Indies. His report, contained in five Blue Books, was regarded, when it was published in 1881, as a complete summary of West Indian affairs.

In 1885 he went to South Africa and joined Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland, assisting him in diplomatic negotiations with the native chiefs. At this time he made a tour of investigation in Basutoland, Zululand, and other places in that part of Africa.

In the Winter of 1886-7 he was in Canada and the United States, drawing up a statement of details in the fishery dispute, of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was subsequently commissioned to negotiate a final arrangement. In the Autumn of 1887 the British Government sent him to Malta, as the colleague of Sir George Bowen, who arranged the details of the new Malta Constitution. It was at this time that he received the honor of knighthood.

In 1891 he was appointed Joint Commissioner on the Condition of Seal Life in Bering Sea, and in the following year participated in the deliberations of the joint commission at Washington.

He was a most industrious and prolific writer, a keen sportsman, and socially a great favorite in the House of Commons.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THEFT OF MILITARY DOCUMENTS IN BRUSSELS.—What is considered to be a very grave affair is just now agitating the Belgian War Office. The evidence of a traitor's work has been found in one of the auxiliary bureaus. The Ninth Regiment of the line is garrisoned in the Petit Château, Boulevard de l'Entrepot, Brussels. At that place a most important theft has been committed in the office guarded by the Third Company of the Third Battalion, whose commander is Capt. Commandant Daenen. In a compartment of the safe there were seventy-two maps of Belgium, executed by the Institute of Military Maps, folded, and incased in an envelope bearing the inscription "Service." There was in the same envelope a pamphlet on the new scheme of mobilizing troops. This pamphlet was sealed with the stamp of the War Office and marked "Documents Secrets." But the most important of all was one which must not be opened except in case of actual war. The other day Sergt. Major Dehou, who is the secretary of the Commandant, went to the safe to secure a document, and was astonished to see that the door to the compartment had been forced open and the maps, the pamphlet on mobilization, and the secret document taken. Capt. Commandant Daenen has been arrested simply because his alleged neglect made the theft possible. In the meantime every effort is being made to apprehend the documents, should any attempt be made to get them out of the country. It is the belief of the military authorities that the documents are still in Brussels, and the members of a certain foreign legation have been placed under strict surveillance.

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THE FRENCH COLONIAL SYSTEM ATTACKED.—M. Jean Hess, the well-known traveler and explorer who recently returned from French Guiana and told in the columns of Le Matin the information he had procured concerning the captivity of Dreyfus, has now begun a series of articles in Le Figaro on French colonial government. M. Hess says that the same complaints that he had heard in his travels through the French possessions in Asia and Africa were repeated to him at Cayenne. He admits that while the Governor of Guiana, M. Guillain, is a first-rate engineer, he is of no use at his present post. He says: "But colonies on the Niger, the Congo, and the Ubanghi require organization. Indo-China, harassed and tyrannized over by a Governor who employs radical methods, is on the eve of insurrection or bankruptcy. We only hold Madagascar, thanks to the capacity of Gallieni; but the old colonies, Réunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Guiana, are struggling with an economic crisis owing to the improvidence of our Ministers, as no land in the world is as rich as that of these colonies, which, only ignorant people can represent to be exhausted." Everything, in fact, has been mismanaged and affairs are in a deplorable condition. It is the consensus of intelligent Frenchmen that M. Hess speaks sincerely and with the authority of personal knowledge and experience, for conspicuous failure in various quarters, notably in West Africa, had already been candidly admitted by Frenchmen perfectly qualified to express an opinion. Only a few weeks ago Le Gaulois argued that Senegal and the Niger had turned out to be more of a burden than a gain and that Gallic energy ought to be transferred to East Africa, though there was absolutely nothing to lead to the inference that it might meet with more success in that particular field of activity.

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MUCH DOUBT AS TO RUSSIA'S OCCUPATION OF NIU-CHWANG.—Lord Charles Beresford, who started on a mission to look after British interests in China a few weeks ago, is now reported to be in Niu-Chwang, which was recently said to be in the possession of Russian troops. Private letters have been received in London from Pekin in which it is said that Lord Charles has managed to forestall the German representatives who were sent to China with a view to increasing German trade in that part of the world. Lord Charles, moreover, is reported to have said that he has succeeded in obtaining contracts which will benefit the engineering, shipbuilding, and kindred industries of Great Britain, and he is particularly gratified with the well-disposed attitude of the Chinese merchants toward Great Britain. It is now the belief in interested circles in London that the alleged occupation of Niu-Chwang by Russia, the news of which at first excited the War Office officials, is capable of a very simple explanation. The new Russian railway which is now in course of construction will run close to Niu-Chwang, and there must be in that neighborhood innumerable coolies employed on the railway, and also not a small force of Russian marines to protect the works. Their appearance at a time when public nerves are unduly excited, it is believed, gave rise to the rumors of a Russian occupation. The confirmation of this theory is thought to lie in the fact that Lord Charles has not found it worth his while to send any information on the subject.

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AN ITALIAN ERROR OF JUSTICE.—Il Messaggero of Rome in a recent issue relates the painful history of one Giovanni Pinna, who a short time ago returned to Fiumini-Maggiore in the Province of Cagliari, after having spent thirty years in prison at hard labor. Pinna's home was in Fiumini-Maggiore, where at the age of twenty-four, and only a month after his marriage, he was accused of murder, with the motive of robbery. He was condemned on the evidence of a section of the Mafia, who wished to save the guilty person, and sentenced for life. Confronted by his supposed victim at the moment when the latter was breathing his last, the police authorities concluded by a sign of the head that the dying man made that he recognized his assassin. The real murderer thus escaped punishment for his crime, but for another offense he was later condemned to thirty years at hard labor. Twenty-five years after the condemnation, certain persons who had sworn falsely, now enjoying immunity, as does the real murderer, through the statute of limitation, revealed the truth. It took the Italian Court of Appeal five years in which to rehabilitate and free Pinna. When Pinna returned to his native town he found that his wife had died a few months after his condemnation from the shock of his disgrace, and that a son had survived her. This son, who had never seen his father, went to Iglesias to meet him on the day he was set free.

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ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE FRENCH LAWS REGARDING REVISION.—On behalf of MM. Gerville-Réache, Firmin Faure, and Julien Gonjon, Deputies, M. Massalnau recently introduced in the French Chamber a bill tending to modify the present procedure in cases of revision of trial. The bill reads as follows: "Article I.—That Article 444 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, Paragraph 3, be completed as follows: When the revision asked for shall refer to condemnations for crimes concerning the national defense, all the chambers of the Cour de Cassation convened together shall be substituted for the criminal chamber. The court may proceed behind closed doors. It shall hold itself ready to order for reading certain testimony or summon certain witnesses, at the request of the Minister of War. Article II.—This law, as soon as promulgated, shall be applicable to the orders for revision already introduced, but not yet concluded. It shall be particularly applied to the Dreyfus case."

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MILITARISM IN AUSTRIA.—The Paris papers are printing from Kolomea, in Galicia, one of the Austro-Hungarian provinces, the story of an instance of military tyranny exercised by an Austrian Lieutenant in the Central Hotel of that town. The Lieutenant, with six privates, entered the hotel and demanded a room. Herr Ruckenstein, the proprietor, courteously informed him that his house was full, and that he could not accommodate him. The Lieutenant replied that he must find a room, and approached one already occupied by a guest, and ordered his men to break in the door. Ruckenstein thereupon threatened to report the outrage to the military authorities. The Lieutenant then rushed upon him with drawn sword, and pursued him into the street, slashing him with great fury. Herr Ruckenstein was badly cut about the head, and was carried bleeding and unconscious into the hotel. A crowd had gathered, and on an attempt being made to mob the officer, his soldiers charged the people, slashing right and left. The Lieutenant finally re-entered the hotel and again demanded a room. The father of Ruckenstein, an aged man, attempted to expostulate, but was knocked senseless by a blow from the flat of a sabre. At last accounts no steps had been taken by the military authorities to punish the Lieutenant and his comrades.

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM.

Dedication Exercises in the New Building at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue.

The new home of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 500 patrons and friends.

The guests were received by the President, Mrs. Wallenstein, and the exercises began with an overture by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. Maurice Untermyer, Vice President of the asylum, made the address of welcome, in which he rehearsed the brief but eventful history of the institution, and made an earnest appeal for aid, stating that the asylum was in debt to the extent of about $15,000 due contractors and builders.

Jacob Fleischhauer, Chairman of the Building Committee, then presented the keys of the building to the President, who responded.

Forty of the children, many of whom were less than two years old, sang a hymn and recited a prayer. Addresses followed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Commissioner of Charities Keller, William Rhinelander Stewart of the Board of State Charities, George Blair, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, and Henry S. Allen of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An informal reception followed the exercises.

The new building is a four-story structure of Colonial design, with accommodations for about 200 children. It contains all the latest improvements, and on the grounds adjoining the institution is an isolating pavilion and the hospital for contagious diseases. The officers and Directors of the institution are: Mrs. S. Wallenstein, President; Maurice Untermyer, Vice President; Robert J. Gerstle, Treasurer; Emil Gaspari, Secretary; Directors—Jacob Fleischhauer, S. Wallenstein, E. L. Rieser, B. Frankel, Maurice Untermyer, S. F. Bleyer, Kaufman Mandell, Robert J. Gerstle, A. M. Steinhart, Jack Wertheimer, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, S. S. Japha, Randolph Guggenheimer, Henry M. Goldfogle, and Isaac Danenberg.

LIFE AS SEEN BY JUDGES.

Described by Magistrates Bristow and Teale in Pilgrim Chapel.

A series of lectures entitled "Plain Talks on Practical Subjects" is being given on Sunday evenings at the Pilgrim Chapel, Henry and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn. Last night the subject was "Life as Seen From the Judge's Bench," and the speakers were Magistrates Henry Bristow and Charles E. Teale.

Magistrate Bristow said he thought it would do ministers good to visit the police courts occasionally. He said that in the last year the eight Magistrates in Brooklyn had passed on 75,000 cases, and that about 300,000 people visited a police court every year. Counting up all expenses, he considered $1,000,000 a year as a conservative estimate of what crime costs in Brooklyn. Ninety per cent. of all the cases were the outgrowth of intoxication.

"I have heard people say," said Magistrate Teale, "that it takes a funny man to be a Police Magistrate. I say that a Magistrate who descends to twitting unfortunate prisoners and making some people laugh because other people are miserable, is not fit to hold the place. Funny things sometimes happen in a police court, but there is no reason for poking fun at the poor wretched ones, and after all, that which flows into and out of the police courts is pure misery.

"Rum is undoubtedly the great cause of crime. Into my court came once a man who had lost his business and his home because his wife drank, and when I asked him how he stood her conduct, he said to me in an agonized voice, 'I couldn't, Judge, but my God! I gave her the first glass of liquor she ever tasted!'"

Suicide in a Hotel.

J. B. Close, a salesman, employed by Hackett, Carhart & Co., committed suicide by inhaling gas in the Putnam House, Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, some time between Saturday night and 6:30 o'clock last evening. At that hour he was found dead in his room by a chambermaid, with every crack in the room stopped up and the gas turned on full. Close was about fifty-eight years old. He was supposed to be single. He went to the Putnam House to live about seven months ago. He left no letters in explanation of his deed, and nothing is known of his family.

Funds for New York's Poor.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued its Winter appeal to the public for funds to carry on its work. Every day brings to the association new applicants for help. The association endeavors in every instance to encourage applicants of both sexes in the struggle for self-support, but Winter always brings a heavy drain upon the resources of the association, and it must have funds to carry on its work. Checks may be made payable to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, and sent to the association at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

IN MEMORY OF COL. WARING

Dr. Rainsford Holds a Special Service in St. George's Church.

HIS SERVICE TO HUMANITY

Rector Speaks of the Man's Life and Prophesies that Civic Patriotism Will Live.

At St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Stuyvesant Square, where the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr., occasionally worshipped, a service was held in his memory last night, which was intended to replace as nearly as might be the funeral service which he did not have. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, felt that, although the fear of yellow fever infection had prevented the holding of any farewell ccremonies over Col. Waring's body, his death ought not to go unmarked by some sort of acknowledgment from the Church.

The church was well filled. The feature of the occasion was the sermon which Dr. Rainsford made a panegyric on Col. Waring, and in which he voiced a prophecy that such citizenship as he had shown would be developed among Americans as reason should demand men to serve the country usefully and unselfishly. Besides the sermon, which was a forceful one, the beautiful music enhanced the attractiveness of the service. The hymns chosen were suggestive of the final triumph crowning a life of noble effort. "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" was rendered by the choir with especially fine effect.

"This is not the place nor is it the time," said Dr. Rainsford in his sermon, "to attempt to praise the man whose memory we meet to-night to honor with any such praise as he deserves. To tell the story of his services, to make acknowledgment of the city's debt to him, other and abler voices than mine are needed. The debt should be acknowledged in a more comprehensive civic assembly than this. Yet it belongs to the Christian Church as a duty, to neglect which would rob her more than it would rob the forgotten, to hold some service in his memory.

"Since the circumstances of his death forbade him the usual religious service, we do well to seek in this way to recall the memory of one who we believe did the will of God on earth, who fought fearlessly and fell with a stainless shield, fell fighting what we all profess, the fight of the light against the darkness. We Christians profess to believe that everything good comes from God, and good men are God's partners, no matter what their faith or race, and, therefore, let us pay our respects to one who did God's work in the community.

"We claim George Waring as a friend, as a worker, as a fellow-soldier. We claim him, not merely because used occasionally to cross that threshold yonder; by no such trifling link as that. We claim him by that link, realized or unrealized, known or unknown, which links the great hearts of the world together—the link which binds men who work for their fellows on earth. We meet to thank God for the service that he has gladly given to his land. We point to this man as a bright example of the service men of to-day are found willing and ready to tender to their land. Encouragement is something needful. It is well when in this pessimistic age, when so many are talking as if the institutions which have cost so much to some who have passed away were to perish, to remember whenever we find a noble man willing to do his best for the community and the country. Here was a man who, when he was given a chance, (and not much of a chance,) when the hour came, caught at the skirts of chance. When the opportunity came he made the opportunity. None speaking our language, kneeling at our altars, obeying our laws, can fail to take courage from his life. In spite of villainous cabaling, in spite of prejudice and the deep-seated evils which some of us here know so well, he went at his work and succeeded in silencing at last even those who were his detractors.

"George Waring left his mark behind him! Owing to him, into the filth and squalor it once knew our fair city never will descend again. And he had his reward—as men have it. He had it in dismissal and neglect. We know with shame that in no other country in the civilized world could a man so provedly fit, after three years of such service, have been thanklessly turned down. In no other city in this country could it have happened.

"Yet this city will one day become one worthy of the best of our citizenship. We must educate our boys to the service of the city, of the State, and of the land. This fair land of ours deserves the service of the best, of the truest. The time will surely come when we shall be able to teach our children that the free man is best served by the free servant. And the free servant of a free people shall go forth to perform for the State duties second to none. When the day comes, and God speed the day, George Waring will not be forgotten.

"It is fitting that in this place some recognition of the man who gave his life for his country should be shown. He died as he would have liked to die. He died as he had lived, giving up his life to save from disease and death his fellow-countrymen. Nothing, we believe, even in this life, is ever wasted or lost. What here is faithfully begun is finished somewhere. As we call to memory such a man as this heroic soldier for Jesus, we love to think of him as working on, fighting on somewhere, in God's great field, with clearer vision and greater powers, doing the work which he loved to do."

Harlem Board of Commerce.

The annual meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce will be held this evening at the rooms, 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The following ticket has been recommended by the Nominating Committee: For President—William A. Martin; Vice Presidents—Leander H. Crall, Ronald K. Browne, H. C. F. Koch, John J. Sperry, Thomas L. Watt, M. C. Spencer, C. W. H. Elting, Alexander P. Ketchum, Martin D. Fink, and William T. Purdy. For Directors (for three years)—Isaac A. Hopper, Edward P. Steers, H. C. F. Koch, and Frank D. Croft.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

The New Edifice on West Fifty-seventh Street Dedicated by Bishop Potter—Its Debt Paid Off.

The new edifice of the Church of the Strangers, on Fifty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue, was dedicated last evening by Bishop Henry C. Potter in the presence of a large congregation.

The church is an independent one. The old Church of the Strangers was situated on Mercer Street, near Eighth Street, where it prospered under the direction of the Rev. Charles F. Deems. When the new church was opened yesterday morning it was $2,000 in debt. Strong appeals to the many people present were made by the Rev. E. M. Deems, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, and the Rev. Dr. Asa Blackburn, the present pastor, for funds to help pay off the amount. After the offertory had been taken and counted it was found that $2,800 had been given. At the morning service also a memorial tablet was accepted by the Rev. E. M. Deems in honor of his late brother, the former rector.

The dedication services in the evening were opened by the singing of a hymn written by the Rev. Charles F. Deems entitled "At the Thought of Love Eternal." The Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Hodson delivered an interesting address on the "Romance of Providence." He dwelt at length on the value of such a church as the Church of the Strangers in this city. He said that the population of New York would never remain stationary, as it was being fed every day by hundreds of young people from the country, who came here to win fame and fortune. "We need just such young people," said the Rev. Mr. Hodson, "to give us new life and energy, but first of all we need a place of worship where they can go and know that they will be welcome, and that that place of worship is intended for them."

The Rev. Theodore Cuyler also spoke. Bishop Potter then conducted the dedication service. He first read Scriptural sentences, which were responded to by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, and then others, to which the responses were made by the officers of the church or the congregation. The Bishop then led in prayer and delivered the benediction. The service closed with the rendition of the Doxology.

All the seats in the Church of the Strangers are free, and it is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Rev. Dr. Hopkins Ill.

The Rev. Dr. E. J. Hopkins, assistant to Father Sylvester Malone, rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, is down with typhoid fever. Dr. Hopkins has been a constant visitor to the sick volunteers in the Eastern District Hospital ever since their reception into the institution. It is thought that he caught the fever there.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY ATTACKED

The Rev. A. C. Dixon Denounces the "Higher Criticism" of That Institution and the Chautauqua School.

An attack on the Chicago University was made last night in a sermon in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. A. C. Dixon. The Chautauqua Summer School and other institutions also came in for severe criticism. Mr. Dixon is delivering a series of sermons on "Myths and Moths of Modern Infidelity," and his subject last night was "Higher Critic Myths and Moths."

He began by saying that according to statistics it took two Methodist churches last year to save one sinner, and that the Baptists had not succeeded in accomplishing even that much. The trouble was that the moth of higher criticism was eating into the influence of the Church. He spoke of the teaching of the Chautauqua Summer School as sugar-coated poison.

"Dr. Vincent," said the preacher, "asked some one why it was that the work of the Methodist Church for the past year had been so fruitless. The reply, which was all too true, was: 'On account of the higher criticism which emanates from your Chautauqua, Dr. Vincent.'"

The allusion to Chicago University was as follows:

"I would like to mention names, but I will not; you will probably all get my meaning. The President of the Board of Trustees of one of our greatest universities is an infidel, the Secretary of the board is an infidel. The man who gave $300,000 some years ago to purchase a telescope for this university is not only an infidel, but a jailbird. The professor who led the prayers for one week was a man who believed that Christ was an illegitimate child.

"What effect will the teaching emanating from such a university have on our youth? And this university was founded by Baptist money, too. Some one has truly said that if he were the devil he could do nothing better than to found a university to overcome the kingdom of Christ. At one time the greatest danger was that the Church would come under the patronage of the State. Now we find the Church is coming under the patronage of the millionaires.

"I believe that the wolf in sheep's clothing which is attacking the Christian faith to-day is not the infidelity of Ingersolism, but the infidelity of the higher critics."

HENRY McCADDEN MEMORIAL.

Dedication of the Building in Williamsburg Erected by Mrs. A. E. Walsh—Address by Dr. Conaty.

The Henry McCadden Memorial Building, in Berry Street, near South Second Street, Williamsburg, was dedicated last evening by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. The structure was donated by Mrs. Anna Eliza Walsh to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, of which the Rev. Sylvester Malone is pastor, in memory of her dead brother, Henry McCadden. The building and land cost more than $100,000. Among those present at the service last night, and who occupied seats on the stage, were Bishop Farley and the following Regents of the State University: J. Guilford Smith of Buffalo, A. Vander Veer of Albany, Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, and Daniel Beach of Watkins. With them Mrs. Walsh was seated.

At 7 o'clock, an hour before the exercises began, the building was thrown open to the public for inspection, and several hundred passed through the building. Admission to the exercises was only by ticket.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, in Washington, after complimenting Father Malone and congratulating Mrs. Walsh upon her generosity in the cause of education, spoke on "Ideals of American Citizenship." He said, in part:

"It is important for free men to discuss the question of citizenship, especially when the exercise of it gives existence and development to political power. Our citizenship is the source of our political greatness—it is our strength and our pride; it is also our menace. Ideals are always to be cherished. We should never lose sight of the true purposes of our National life. We may fail far from realizing them; but it is essential to true progress that our youth be lifted up to a sense of duty to life.

"The ideals of American citizenship are to be found, not so much in the characters of the men who have made epochs in our National history, as in that which stands as the embodiment of the idea of the American political life, and which is found essentially in the principle upon which our Nation is based. Formed upon all the peoples of the world, we have become an organic people, fixed to the soil and politically independent, and, therefore, a sovereign people, with sovereign interests.

"Nations like individuals, have their mission in life. Great nations have stood for ideas. With the Hebrews, it was faith; with the Romans, it was conquest and government; with Greece, it was art and literature. The whole world has felt the movement of those national ideas. The American National idea is personal liberty; the liberty of the individual man, because he is man.

"Pope Leo XIII. calls liberty 'God's greatest gift to man.'" To exercise that gift in political life for the betterment of society, to have that gift safeguarded by law in civil and religious life, to use it for the improvement of social conditions, is one of the blessings of American citizenship. To develop and perfect that idea is the mission of the American people, securing to the Republic authority and to the individual freedom; showing to the world a people sovereign without tyranny, respecting law and maintaining order, guaranteeing to all men the rights with which a good God has invested them, and thus proclaiming to the world the rights of God."

The memorial building is L shaped, and has a frontage on Berry Street of 62 feet, the land frontage being 72 feet. The basement is taken up with four bowling alleys, a swimming pool, lockers, and engineer's quarters. On the first floor there are the parlor, free library, reading room, and parlors for young men, with two classrooms. The second and third stories, with the exception of the two meetings rooms, built to accommodate 150 people, are taken up with the large auditorium or hall, which will seat from 1,100 to 1,200 persons.

The Rev. Dr. Kerr Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Kerr has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue. The resignation was presented to the session of the church composed of the Elders, at a meeting held last Monday night, but was not made public until yesterday morning, when it was read to the congregation. A meeting of the congregation has been called for Monday night, Nov. 28, when the matter will be acted upon. The cause assigned for Dr. Kerr's resignation is ill-health. He has been pastor of the church for twenty-three years.

Meeting in Memory of Col. Waring.

A joint committee representing the City Club, of which Col. Waring was President; the Century and Authors' Club, and the Chamber of Commerce, is arranging the meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, in memory of Col. George E. Waring, Jr. Among those who will speak are Col. Strong, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Adler, the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Carl Schurz, Seth. Low, Jacob A. Riis, and Reuben Simons. John E. Parsons will preside.

Fair to Aid the Messiah Home.

A fair will be held on Thursday afternoon and evening, Dec. 8, and Friday afternoon, Dec. 9, (which will be special children's day,) in the parlors of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children. Admission will be free, and articles suitable for Christmas presents will be sold. Among those who will be at the various tables are Mrs. C. S. Homer, Mrs. G. F. Shrady, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Minot J. Savage, Mrs. Gilman H. Tucker, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers.

Clermont Avenue Rink Opening.

The Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink will open on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. George D. Phillips will be the Managing Director. The Skating Club of Brooklyn will, as usual, make its headquarters here. All kinds of ice sports, which will tend to interest the public, including the popular game of hockey, will be made an attractive feature during the Winter.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sunday's rest was hardly ever more welcome in the New York society world than yesterday, for the week which ended Saturday night was exceptionally a tiring one, and the rain and damp weather of its last three days, which made getting about so irksome and difficult, added to every one's fatigue. Good evidence of the Horse Show's having fatigued people was afforded by the comparatively deserted golf links in the suburbs. The bright sun and cold winds which the morning brought and which soon dried the wet ground would on ordinary Autumn Sundays have brought out a large number of players, but for the first time on any Sunday this Fall there was no crowd at St. Andrew's, Ardsley, Knollwood, Westchester, and the few men and women who went out from town to these links enjoyed the day to the utmost.

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The fashionable restaurants and hotels during the morning and early afternoon hours yesterday presented a strange contrast to those of the previous week, and especially of Saturday afternoon and night. It was not until the luncheon hour that they began to be at all crowded or that even the guests at the Astoria began to appear. The afternoon and evening trains to Boston and the West and South took away hundreds of people. The hotels were filled with porters carrying trunks, and the Astoria in particular resembled some sort of a sumptuous baggage room or depot.

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The Saturday night scenes at the Astoria, Delmonico's, and Sherry's were the liveliest of the week, and it was a peculiar fact that the crowds which filled the halls and occupied every seat in the restaurants at all three places were made up of entirely different elements, for the most part, from those which characterized them during the rest of the week. A stranger in the city might have imagined that the date was later on in the season and that it was the night of the Purim ball. Some very pretty women and remarkably handsome costumes were seen at all these resorts.

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The absence of Mr. Frederic Benedict, who has generally been constant in his attendance at the Horse Show, from the Garden, was much commented on during the last three days of the show. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Benedict, who had not been feeling well for some days, was taken ill with pneumonia on Friday, and is now suffering with that disease at his residence, 9 West Fifty-second Street. Mrs. Benedict, formerly Miss Coudert, was absent from the show in consequence of Mr. Benedict's illness on both Friday and Saturday. Mr. Benedict's father, Mr. E. C. Benedict, was expected at Georgetown, S. C., yesterday with ex-President Cleveland on the former's steam yacht Oneida. They were to have met Capt. Robley D. Evans, Gen. Anson McCook, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. McAlpine at the Murphy Island Shooting Club this afternoon. Mr. Benedict was notified by telegraph of his son's illness, and if he should be worse, will return to New York.

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Mrs. Bruce Ismay, formerly Miss Florence Schieffelin, who is at present visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, at 18 East Forty-fifth Street, is receiving an amount of attention which gives good evidence of her popularity. She was given a luncheon on Tuesday last by Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, formerly Miss Marie Shepard, and on Friday was the guest of honor at a ladies' luncheon of some twenty covers given at Sherry's by Mrs. Edward Lyman Short.

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Mr. Robert R. Crosby and Miss Emily Petit, who are to be married next month, are being given a number of complimentary dinners and receptions. They were the guests of honor with Mr. Louis M. Ogden and Miss Augusta McKim Davies, whose engagement has also been recently announced, at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd at their residence, 20 East Fifty-fifth Street, on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd's other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, Miss Gibbs, Miss Flagg, Miss Kearny, and Messrs. Herbert Witherspoon, the baritone; George Wallen, and James Brett Stokes.

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To the first authorized and correct list of patronesses of the coming portrait show at the National Academy of Design, which was published exclusively in this column yesterday, can be added this morning the names of Mesdames Lloyd Bryce, Charles R. Barney, A. Cass Canfield, John Beverley Duer, George Dodge, John P. Duncan, Alfred Ely, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Edward King, Grenville Kane, F. P. Kinnicutt, E. Livingston Ludlow, William J. Schieffelin, Henry Sloane, Marion Story, James Speyer, Owen Wister, William C. Whitney, John Hobart Warren, Orme Wilson, Alexander S. Webb, Percy King, Samuel Sloan, and Edwards Pierrepont.

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In addition to the portraits whose presence at the show is already assured and whose titles were published in this column yesterday, it is now announced that there will be portraits shown by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Hoppner, and other early English masters; Velasquez, Rembrandt, Nicolas Largilliere, Greuze, and others by Copley, Gilbert Stuart, Rembrandt Peale, and other early American painters.

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The engagement of Signor Tagliapetra and Miss Margaret Townsend, daughter of the late John D. Townsend, which it was reported would be announced at the musicale given by Mrs. and Miss Townsend at their residence on Thursday evening last, but which for some reason was not there announced, was made public yesterday. The engagement creates no particular surprise, as Signor Tagliapietra has been devoted to Miss Townsend for some time past. The couple will probably be married in January.

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The absence of the more prominent and better known belles and young society women from the Horse Show on Saturday last was due to the fact that most of them went to New Haven to witness the Yale-Harvard football game. Miss Blight, Miss Burden, Miss Brooks, Miss Fair, and others of the Newport set were guests in a private car, and all wore Harvard colors, and returned much elated over Harvard's victory. The cold rainstorm made the New York society contingent which attended this game much smaller than it would otherwise have been, but the clubs, and especially the University and Harvard and Yale Clubs of this city, were well represented.

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The full list of box holders for the opera season, which is to open on Tuesday, Nov. 29, and not next Monday evening, as was previously announced, shows comparatively few changes from that of previous years. Among the newcomers among the box holders are Mr. G. K. Clarke, in Box No. 1, on Wednesday evenings; Mrs. J. A. Robinson, in Box No. 3, on Wednesday evenings; Mr. H. O. Rich, in Box No. 5, on Friday evenings; Mr. Joshua W. Davis, in Box No. 14, on Wednesday evenings; Mr. A. Bierstadt, in Box No. 2, on Wednesday evenings; Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, in Box No. 28, on Friday evenings; in the grand tier boxes Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mr. Henry Siegel, Mr. John W. Mackay, Miss Susan Day, Mr. John D. Wing, and in the stall boxes, Mr. E. L. Norton, Mr. W. H. Young, Dr. W. Gill-Wylie, Mr. Charles A. Gould, Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Jr., Mr. John D. Ireland, Mr. W. G. Park, and Mr. Oliver J. Wells.

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The taking of opera boxes by these men and women is significant to people who keep in any touch with the constant changes in New York society. In the majority of cases the boxes have been taken for the women of the family in the name of the male heads of these families. Two of the new stall box holdings mean the coming into New York social life of two very charming and eligible women, whose good looks and beautiful gowns attracted much attention at the Horse Show. The fashion of taking season seats in the parquet has evidently become firmly established, and among the more prominent subscribers this season for these seats are Mrs. Van Doren, Mrs. Leggett, Dr. T. H. Myers, George Kirkland, Mrs. Charles H. Childs, Howard C. Butler, Mrs. G. Bettini, Morris K. Jesup, Emlen Roosevelt, Dallas B. Pratt, C. L. Perkins, G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf, H. H. Vail, Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Walter L. Suydam, Miss de Ruyter, Mrs. S. J. Penniman, Mrs. F. S. Barger, Henry Parrish, J. W. Roosevelt, Charles B. Alexander, John G. Agar, and Warren Delano, Jr.

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Mrs. Antonio Yznaga left on Friday last for her plantation in Louisiana. Mr. Fernando Yznaga intends going abroad soon to visit his sister, the Duchess of Manchester, who continues in poor health, and who is extremely anxious regarding the delicate condition of her daughter, Lady Alice Montague. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Yznaga had sailed on Nov. 12, but this was hardly possible, as he was at the Horse Show on Thursday evening.

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Mr. Robert Hargous, who arrived on Saturday from Europe, has come over on one of his periodical visits, which he now makes at shorter intervals than formerly, to his sisters, Mrs. de Forest, Mrs. Eliot, and Mrs. Appleton. Mr. Hargous resides in Venice in the building which is known as Desdemona's Palace, and where Shakespeare's unhappy heroine is supposed to have been murdered by Othello.

THE POPULAR CONCERT.

Mr. Paur's Entertainment at Carnegie Hall Largely Attended.

The series of Sunday night concerts at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Emil Paur, appears now to be in a state of prosperous progress. Last night's entertainment was attended by an audience which almost crowded the hall, and which occupied nearly half of the evening in arriving. For its delectation Mr. Paur had provided a programme enlisting the services of his orchestra and three soloists. These were Juliette Corden, soprano; Florence Terrel, pianist, and Nahan Franko, violinist. Miss Corden was formerly known here as a light opera singer, and was at one time the prima donna of the Bostonians. Where she has been in the meantime fame has not stated, but she has come back a better singer. Her voice has gained in power and fullness, and she has improved greatly in phrasing and in style. She sang Micaela's second act solo, from "Carmen," last night in a manner that would have been acceptable at the opera house. She was also down on the programme for some minor pieces.

Miss Terrel wasted her time playing two concert studies, which she might better have reserved for her private exercise. She did herself scant justice in either one of them, doing little beyond displaying nimbleness of finger and a good touch. For an encore number she played Rosenthal's double-note arrangement of Chopin's D-flat valse. Mr. Franko played the ballad and polonaise of Hon Vieuxtemps with a large tone and a reckless style. His technics were by no means impeccable, but they won him an encore, and he responded with Bach's air on the G string. The orchestra under Mr. Paur played some popular numbers. The most ambitious were the "Rouet d'Omphale" of Saint-Saëns, for which the band has not yet sufficient finish, and the prelude and familiar entr'act from "Lohengrin," both of which were very well played. The entr'act had to be repeated. A word of praise should be added for the brilliant performance of the "Fra Diavolo" overture with which the concert began.

The Clark Benefit Concert.

The committee for the sacred concert to be given at the Broadway Theatre next Sunday night to raise a fund for Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist promises a delightful entertainment of vocal and instrumental music, readings, and recitations by prominent artists, the full particulars of which will be announced early this week. Seats may be secured at the box office of the theatre.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN THE WAR.

The Rev. Frank L. Smith Tells of Y. M. C. A. Efforts.

The Rev. Frank L. Smith, who has been with the Seventh Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in charge of the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
BANKERS.
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

Extract from By-Laws of the Audit Company of New York.

ARTICLE XIV.

EXAMINATIONS TO BE CONFIDENTIAL.

Section 1. The results of all audits and examinations made by this Company shall be treated as strictly confidential by both the examiner and the manager of the Company. In all cases, unless otherwise directed or requested by the applicant, the reports of the Company shall be made in duplicate, one to be delivered to the applicant and the other to be sealed up and retained by the Company.

Sec. 2. In no case shall the duplicate report so retained by the Company be open to the inspection of the directors, officers, or employees of this Company, nor shall the contents be made known except upon authority of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Sec. 3. Each officer and employee of the Company who shall participate in making examinations or audits shall, on entering the employ of the Company, make oath that he will not divulge any information obtained by him in the course of his employment relating to audits or examinations.

$250,000
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
First General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL DUE APRIL 1ST, 1942.
Interest payable April and October.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
PRICE 98 FLAT.

For the year ending June 30th, 1898, the Company reports a surplus of $127,472 over its fixed charges, which amount to $578,078, including rentals and taxes, or about 22 per cent., surplus.

Gross earnings for the first seven months of the current year increase $72,000, or about 7 per cent. There is no floating debt. The property is administered and controlled by Standard Oil interests, and is in excellent physical condition.

E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU STREET.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily Market Letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

C. I. Hudson & Co.,
34 & 36 WALL STREET,
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Continental Tob. "when issued"
Amer. Tin Plate "when issued."

The building No. 74 Broadway having been destroyed by fire MESSRS. DOMINICK & DICKERMAN have leased offices at 100 Broadway, in the new building of the American Surety Co.

MINING EXCHANGE
The Good Samaritan, Pilgrim, and Gold Magnet are three active Cripple Creek Prospects; stock selling from $2.00 to $10.00 per 1,000 shares; buy for a rise in thirty days on Exchange. 40 New Street.

MONEY Merchants, we discount your customers' notes without hazarding your credit. LOANS on warehouse receipts, assignments of rents, legacies; can accommodate you in hundreds ways. BANKING FACILITIES, 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY hereby gives notice to the holders of Bonds known as "CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS," issued under the mortgage or deed of trust dated April 11th, 1889, executed by said Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee, that said Railway Company intends to take up and redeem all of the bonds that have been issued under said mortgage or deed of trust, on the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (1899) by paying therefor the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars for each one thousand-dollar bond, and five hundred and twenty-five dollars for each five hundred-dollar bond, and all interest accrued to said first day of June, 1899, upon presentation and delivery of such bonds and all coupons thereof then remaining unpaid, on said day, at the office of said Railway Company, Number 56 Beaver Street, in the City of New York. The bonds proposed to be taken up and redeemed are numbered from one (1) to one thousand (1,000) of the denomination of five hundred dollars ($500) each, and from one thousand and one (1,001) to six thousand one hundred (6,100) of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, all said numbers inclusive.

Interest upon said bonds will cease to accrue or be payable on and after said first day of June, 1899.

If any bond shall not be presented to said Railway Company for payment on said first day of June, 1899, or within thirty days thereafter, the said Railway Company will deposit with said Trustee, to the credit of such bond, or the registered holder thereof, if it be registered, the sum above fixed and designated, and also the amount of any coupon or coupons due and remaining unpaid upon such bond at the said first day of June, 1899.
THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
THOMAS P. FOWLER, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Cons. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds
OF THE
N. Y., Ontario & Western Railway Company.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned offer the privilege to holders of Consolidated First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds to refund their bonds into 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1992 of the denomination of $1,000 each. Holders of the called bonds desiring to refund will receive a difference of 3¼% in cash, interest to be adjusted as of June 1st, 1899.

This offer will remain open for a reasonable time, but may be modified or withdrawn without further notice. Holders of 5% Bonds desiring to refund should surrender their bonds to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, and receive the 4% Bonds with the cash payment in exchange therefor.

An official statement setting forth the financial condition of the Company, and showing the result to bondholders from refunding, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

On the retirement of the Consolidated 5% Bonds, now called, the Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds will become the FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE RAILWAY AND PROPERTY OF THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. The Company's net income for the year ending June 30th, 1898, was $1,017,460, or nearly double the amount required for interest charge upon completion of the present refunding.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 and 29 Pine Street.
New York, November 21st, 1898.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

H. G. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Stock & Bond Brokers.
Temporary Office at 24 NEW STREET.
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Rights DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
23 Broad St., New York, Nov. 16th, 1898.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after December 1st, 1898, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will close, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, Wednesday, November 23d, 1898, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, December 2d, 1898, at ten (10) o'clock A. M. JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall Street, New York, November 17, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable December 10th, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1898. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from December 1st to December 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
27 William St., Nov. 1, 1898.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 28) of one per cent., payable December 2d to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on Nov. 22d at 3 P. M. and reopened December 3d. C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

28th & 29th Streets Cross-Town Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 5th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 5th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, 257 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees, in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

For the week now begun, Wall Street is not expectant of any developments of importance affecting the stock market situation. The quarrels between the managers of the Pacific roads are likely to be productive day by day of some news, and a host of conflicting rumors, but otherwise there does not appear to be anything new in store for the Street—at least, there is nothing now in sight.

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Saturday's bank statement, showing a substantial increase in surplus reserves instead of the expected decrease, quieted many fears as to higher money. The disposition among banking authorities to predict early advances in money market rates, and the 2½ per cent. money of the first part of last week created apprehension of a closer market. The week's statement, however, was reassuring, although conservative bankers are still inclined to talk better rates, especially if foreign discount figures maintain their present levels, as they promise to do, and if the volume of speculation in Wall Street continues large. Acute apprehensions over the money market are probably past for the time being, but the likelihood of an early advance in rates has not disappeared.

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News from Paris as to the progress of peace negotiations may cut some figure in Wall Street during the coming week, although the Street generally seems to disregard this factor. Much more attention is likely to be paid to London's operations in American securities. Toward the close of last week London sold Americans heavily, both at home and in this market. A change in this sentiment or a continuation of it will probably be more or less effective in local speculation.

BOARD OF TRADE TROUBLES.

In discussing the decreasing business of the Chicago Board of Trade, which has recently been disturbing many men prominent in grain market circles, The Chronicle of that city says:

The Board of Trade of Chicago is slowly going down hill. There is no doubt about it. Memberships that not much over a decade ago were worth over $4,000 are selling now at $700. There is little business on the board, not nearly enough to decently support the active attendance of around 1,000 daily. Indeed, if the truth was known it is more than like the majority are not meeting expenses with their monthly receipts. Yet a great deal of grain and other produce is being daily received and shipped from the city; there is rather a gain than falling off in this particular. There is as much or more produce to do with, but it is largely coming and going through very few hands. The income from this in and out movement is not only much less—very much, because of cheapened rates—than it used to be, but is going to the very few instead of the many. The average commission merchant and broker has practically little or no occupation. It has gone, and unless some effort is soon made to retrieve this lost business there will be more memberships for sale than there is a demand for. It is almost that way now.

To claim the falling off in business on the Board of Trade is due to natural and unavoidable causes is to acknowledge weakness. Its transactions are supposed to be wholly in the products of the soil. Production and consumption are steadily increasing rather than diminishing. America this year has produced nearly 3,500,000,000 bushels of the cereals. She has customers for this from every part of the globe, and is selling freely every day, the demands right along being eminently satisfactory. So there is both good supplies and good demands. Chicago possesses more and better facilities for the handling of grain and other produce both in and out, than any other city in the world. Her transportation facilities to and from are enormous. Money is superabundant and cheap. The Board of Trade has everything to do with—plenty of goods on hand or readily available, an excellent demand, extraordinary shipping facilities by water and rail, and available capital almost unlimited. This should be, and would be, if properly utilized, the nucleus of an immense and profitable business. Placed in the service of an individual he could not fail to make money, unless he deliberately threw his chances away. Even then it would bother him.

It is hard to deny that the tendency of the times is toward concentration, whether for good or for evil remains to be seen. The claim is made that the elevator men have corralled the grain business, the packers the provision business. It is very true they handle for their own account a much larger proportion of each than formerly. Time was when elevator men confined themselves to storing grain. Now they not only receive it but ship it. This has forced out a large number of merchants who were receivers of grain at this point, as well as a large number of men who used to ship from here. Packers not so many years ago confined themselves to the production of the various products of live stock, leaving the sale and shipment to outside distributors or consumers to men on the Board of Trade. Now the packers themselves ship the larger per cent. of the manufacture, thus doing away with what may be termed the middleman on 'Change. In point of fact, the middleman everywhere appears to be getting the worst of it—in other words is being crowded out. There is no room for doubting this has seriously cut into the receiving and shipping business of commission merchants on 'Change. Neither has it helped, but rather injured, the speculative business.

There are two ways in which to look at the situation—the broad and the narrow. We shall choose the broad. Now that it is an established fact that the elevator men are doing the grain business, the packers the provision business, and largely to the detriment of the average Board of Trade man, there is nothing to be gained by sitting down and brooding over the unpleasant fact. The change is only in keeping with the trend of the times in all branches of business, which is to concentration, and can therefore be classed as one of the newer phases of business life developed by the times in which we live. To a certain extent it is experimental—it may last and it may not. There does not appear to have been any way to avoid it—if there was it is now too late to be of value. Its growth has been so steady and plain that every one could see it. Therefore, it does not help matters to whine over them—that is narrow. The country is too big for a few men to control. There is room enough for everybody. The elevator men and the packers are to a certain extent organized to get and handle business. The members of the Board of Trade, as a class, are not. Yet there are as wise and sagacious business men in the ore as in the other.

PROFIT TAKING NATURAL.

Messrs. Haven & Stout of the Stock Exchange, in discussing the general outlook, say:

"It is the universal testimony of dealers in investment securities that supply of municipal bonds and high-grade railroad mortgages was never smaller, while the demand is proportioned to the vast increase of wealth and the augmented amount of capital in the country. The latter fact has its reflection in the phenomenal bank deposits in all parts of the land and the phenomenal holdings of cash at the various interior reserve centres. It is evident that a large proportion of such accumulations are finding their way into the Wall Street market, and that the feeling of confidence which now exists about the future of the currency and the National credit supplements the favorable position of business and the continuance of large railroad earnings.

"Wall Street apparently refuses to believe that Spain's threatened rupture of peace negotiations is anything more than a bluff. Nor do the foreign markets appear to take the matter seriously, London continuing to purchase the better class of our securities to a moderate extent. Berlin has realized on some of its Americans, though this is attributable to the fact that the collapse of the local industrial company boom in the German markets has obliged financial interests there to increase their cash.

"The threatened hardening of the money market, on account of increased demands for both business and speculation, has amounted to very little, interest rates being only fractionally higher, while it is recognized that if the advance were at all marked the accumulations of money at other cities already referred to would result in the transfer of large amounts to New York. It must also be remembered that New York institutions have discounted upward of $25,000,000 of foreign bills, and that decidedly higher money here would at once precipitate the sale of the exchanges thus held, depressing exchange rates to a gold point, and bringing about another movement of specie from the Old World to the New. The market is therefore not inclined to regard money as presenting any likelihood of becoming an unfavorable influence.

"The market has been characterized by a certain amount of realizing profits. This is natural and proper for the maintenance of healthy conditions. But it is also observable that in nearly all cases the profits thus changed from paper into cash have promptly gone into other securities. In fact, one of the features of the present time is the constant taking up by the large interests and the public of fresh securities in both the pond and stock lists."

SUGAR AND THE MARKET.

Messrs. Robert Goodbody & Co. of the Stock Exchange in a letter to clients have the following to say of the independence of the general market to Sugar Trust fluctuations:

"A menace to the market is also supposed to exist in the position of Sugar stock. It seems perhaps to be true that the big people in the Sugar directory have made up their minds that the best way to prevent blackmailing competition in the future is to cause the Arbuckles and Doschers to lose a good deal of money just now, and therefore the dividend on Sugar stock seems likely to be passed or greatly reduced, and the great resources of the company be kept in hand that its position may not be permanently endangered by competition. If so, possibly Sugar stock may decline to par or under, but why such a special reason as this should affect good railroad stocks which are doing well we are quite unable to see. Nor do we believe it will, even if, as is not unlikely, Sugar does go down sharply."

GRAIN IS NOT HELD BACK.

One of the largest export and shipping firms in this city, Peter Wright & Sons, one interested in ocean tonnage and therefore of necessity well posted as to charters, has sent to a prominent Chicago firm a list of 166 ocean craft that are under charter now to load and sail before Jan. 1. This represents a carrying capacity of about 20,000,000 bushels of grain, and that is what they are chartered for. There is ample evidence that the exporter and importer are this year buying freely, taking in the grain, paying for it, and shipping it out, not holding it on this side or selling against it here. This is somewhat out of the ordinary, and is rather significant—says the demand is genuine.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

The copper-stock situation in Boston is one full of interest. The lake appears to be perfectly crazy over copper stocks. Thus, a prominent Milk Street house on Wednesday morning before the opening received telegraphic orders from its lake offices to buy 10,000 shares of stocks, notably Wolverine, Montana, Old Dominion, and Osceola. Comparatively few "sell" orders appear to come from the lake these days. The question is, When is the day of settlement coming and what will bring it about? Can it be possible that the lake looks more clearly into the future than the speculative friends of the managements of these copper mines, and that the lake is right and Boston people wrong? It is to be doubted, and yet copper, the metal, is so strong, statistically and otherwise, that it would appear to be plain sailing ahead.

A remarkable fact is that many brokers who deal most largely in copper stocks, both for lake and Boston customers, are inclined to be bearish on copper stocks, believing that the advance has been altogether too rapid. Most of them believe in Osceola, Old Dominion, Arcadian, Wolverine, &c., for a long pull, but have been rendered conservative by the recent rapid appreciation in quoted values.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

DECEMBER WHEAT SHORTS.

In wheat at the moment it seems to be a matter of liquidation of the December shorts. No one knows how large this interest is, but naturally it is very large compared with the present contract stock. Professionals are pretty well out of their December except in a scalping way. There is as much trade now in May as in December, but the hedgers are the people in interest. There are still six weeks left for the December short, but no one likes to see a loss pile up against him, and so there is a general inclination to start early to get out of these December sales. It is the July and September experience over again.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20.—The market last week was strong and good. Eastern cloths were engaged heavily, and there was a fair demand for lower qualities, which for the most part "turned down" for better limits. There was a good general business in dyeing, printing, and bleaching fabrics, with hardening prices. Yarns were strong for long times, the sales fully equaling the production, and the profit margin being maintained. Gladbach again reported a large yarn business, and Mulhouse had good cloth sales. At Rouen trade was quiet, with prices unchanged.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company gives notice that they will redeem its consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds dated April 11, 1889, on June 1 next, paying therefor at the rate of 105 and interest accrued to that date, after which interest will cease. Referring to this notice, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer to holders of the 5 per cent. bonds to refund them into 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds due 1992 of the same company, holders to receive a difference of 3¼ per cent. in cash, interest to be adjusted as of June 1, 1899. After the retirement of the consolidated 5 per cent. bonds now called, the refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds will become the first lien on the entire railway and property of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, the net income of which for the year ending June 30, 1898, was $1,017,460, or nearly double the amount required for interest charge upon completion of the refunding. The bankers' offer will remain open for a reasonable time, but may be modified or withdrawn without further notice.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ending yesterday shows the following: Silver in hand, increase, 10,524,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 9,108,000 pesetas. There was no change in the gold deposit.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	5⅝
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	6½
Sugar, granulated	5¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	4⅞
Lard, prime	5.15
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.35@$3.60; straights, $2.95@$3.20; Spring patents, $4.25@$4.50; bakers', $2.80@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65@66c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@66c. No. 2 red, 68½c; No. 2 corn, free on board, 33⅜c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 26⅜c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29½@29¾c; No. 3 white, 27¼@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, 39@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97½c; prime timothy seed, $2.35. Mess pork, per bbl, $7.85@$7.90. Lard, per 100 lb, $4.95@$4.97½. Short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.65@$4.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.80@$4.90. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25. Sugars, cut loaf, $5.77; granulated, $5.27.

COTTON.—The general drift of the cotton market was, if anything, in favor of the bear contingent. But changes were narrow and the volume of business was small. After opening easy with near months unchanged to 1 point higher and the more remote deliveries 1@2 points lower, the market showed hesitation on the part of both classes of traders. If anything, the inertia of outside speculation was more marked than ever; scarcely any of the commission houses had orders. Outside influences were generally without the quality of force. The scope of fluctuations was only a matter of 1 to 4 points, with the market finally steady at a net loss of 1@3 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	....	....	....	5.14@5.16
December	5.18	5.19	5.16	5.16@5.17
January	5.22	5.23	5.20	5.20@5.21
February	5.26	5.27	5.26	5.24@5.25
March	5.28	5.30	5.28	5.27@5.28
April	5.34	5.34	5.31	5.31@5.32
May	5.37	5.37	5.34	5.35@5.36
June	5.39	5.40	5.38	5.38@5.39
July	5.42	5.42	5.40	5.41@5.42
August	5.45	5.47	5.44	5.45@....
September	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.45@5.47
October	5.48	5.49	5.48	5.47@5.48

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 1-16d; futures opened steady, buyers 1-64d advance; closed barely steady at ½@1 2-64d net advance, December-January, 2.61½s; January-February, 2.61½s; February-March, 2.62s; March-April, 2.62@2.63; April-May, 2.63s; May-June, 3s; June-July, 3½d; July-August, 3.01½s; August-September, 3.02s; September-October, 3.02½s; November, 2.63½s; November-December, 2.62@2.63.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	72¾	73⅞	73 11-16	73¾
May	71 3-16	71 3-16	71	71
Corn—				
December	38¼	38 9-16	38¼	38⅜
May	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½
Oats—				
May	....	....	....	29½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
December	66 7-16	66¾	66⅜	66⅞
May	65 15-16	66⅛	65¾	66
Corn—				
December	32½	33	32⅝	33
May	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼
Oats—				
December	25	25½	25	25¼
May	25⅝	25 13-16	25 9-16	25¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was in a somewhat steadier position, but without leading feature apart from a little early buying for Continental account. Most of the strength was derived from the sharp advance in corn, which prevented active operations on the short side. Toward the regular close the market was also assisted by export transactions reaching about seventy loads, all ports. Demand was a little more brisk for December, holding that option close to Friday night's figures, while May displayed a tendency to ease off a little in the last hour and closed officially ⅛c below the previous night. No. 2 red closed 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 1½@1⅝c over.

DULUTH, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 70½c; December, 65¼c; May, 66¼c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c bid; December, 67¼c bid; May, 65¼c bid; No. 2 Northern, 64c bid; No. 3 Spring, 61c bid. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 69½c bid; No. 1 Northern, 66¼c bid; No. 2 Northern, 63½c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 68@68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66@66½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Wheat—November, 66¾c; December, 63¾c; May, 64¼c; No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

CORN—No. 2 Corn closed 39¾c.

OATS—No. 2 Oats closed 30c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 30@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59@59¼c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 54½c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; State Rye, 54@54½c, cost, insurance, freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 39@41c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; Malting, 43@53¼c, delivered New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted 50c, cost, insurance, freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4.10; Winter Straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter Patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2, Winter, $2.70@$2.85; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; Buckwheat Flour, $1.95@$2.

RYE FLOUR—$2.90@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 73@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.75@$13.25; sacks, to arrive, $13.75@$14; coarse, Winter bran, $13.50@$14.50; fine, $13@$14; middling, bulk, $14@$16.50; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $14.50@$15; oil meal, $25.50@$26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18@$18.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4⅝c; pigs, 5½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulder, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7@7¼c. LARD—Steam, 4¾c; refined, 5¼c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$5.15; city lard, $4.90; refined, South America, $5.75; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $6.90; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4½@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 52s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 28s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 22s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest white, 43s 6d; do, colored, 44s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, 15s. Turpentine—Spirits, 28s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s 3d.

COFFEE.—Unusual apathy prevailed at the Coffee Exchange, even for a Saturday market. A decline of ¼ pfennig at Hamburg and lower Brazilian markets, together with slightly increased receipts at Rio and Santos, (27,000 bags,) induced an easier feeling and some months declined. The French markets cabled lower prices. On the call no business was done. Subsequently a few lots changed hands at the opening basis. Warehouse deliveries of 10,000 bags, or only half Friday's amount, cut very little figure as an influence, and at best there was but a narrow market, closing steady at net unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. Arrived at New York, steamer Hevelius, with 31,677 bags Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	....	....	....	5.20@5.30
December	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
January	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.50
February	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
March	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
April	....	....	....	5.65@5.70
May	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.75
June	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
July	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
August	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
September	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
October	....	....	....	6.00@....

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$500, Hamburg—¼ pfennig net lower. Havre—Quiet and unchanged. January, 37f50; February, 37.75; March, 38; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39; September, 39.25; October, 39.50; November, 37.25; December, 37.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 6¾75. Clear for the United States, 11,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 4c; molasses sugar, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.30, and in bulk, $4.30; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.75, and in bulk, $4.75; refined, cases, $8.05; crude naphtha cargoes, $7.25; deodorized, $7.75. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 17½@18c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14c; prime Summer yellow, 19@20c; off Summer yellow, 20c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 26½@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28c; linseed, American, raw, 37@38c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 41@43c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.37½; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.20. Lake copper ingot, $12.90. Tin, $17.95. Lead, $3.70. Spelter, $5.20.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, bbl, $3.75. Spirits turpentine, 27¼@28c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.55@$1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90@$1.95; M, $2@$2.05; N, $2.30; W G, $2.60; W W, $3.10.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 19.—Turpentine, 34c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 35¼c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 35c, 34½c. Resin, nothing doing. Crude turpentine, $1.25@$1.90@$1.90. Tar, $1.15.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nothing doing. CALVES—Veals, $5@$5.75; grassers, $3.12½; common Westerns, $2.50; city dressed veals, 8@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, poor to fair, $2.50@$4; lambs, fair to good, $5@$5.25. HOGS—$3.60@$3.80.

THE STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Welch.
2—Graham vs. McLoughlin.
3—Gilmartin vs. Schreyer.
4—Dupont vs. Dupont.
5—In re Ridley.
6—Codey vs. Gutwillig.
7—People ex rel. Beckner.
8—Entz vs. Smith.
9—Golden vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
10—In re Palew.
11—Watertown Brass & Mf

5774—O'Shaughnessy vs. Degnon-McLean Construction Company.
6172—Engel vs. Aikman and others.
4926—Cook vs. Nassau Railroad.
5673—Basting vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
1254—Thieler vs. Unger.
149—Duffy vs. New York Engineers' Society.
5429—Levy vs. Ely.
5017—McGahey vs. Nassau Railroad.
4107—Bogart vs. Citizens' Electric Company.
2513—Kerby vs. Lang.
3923—Walsh vs. Woolworth.
2027—Wad Hah Kassris vs. Rosenberg.
3583—Jahn vs. Eweler.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Aspinall, J. Day calendar.
1109—Sickles vs. Flanagan.
556—Kelly vs. Campbell.
513—Goodman vs. Bkyn. Heights R. R.
677—Murray vs. Friemann.

4726—Gray vs. Bennett.
4945—Gray vs. Evening Journal.
1309—Durnstein vs. Leibinger & Oehm Brewery.
5112—McFadden vs. Long Island Railroad.
2910—Dannenberg & Coles vs. Mulhearn.
154—Schlagenhauf vs. Schloss.
3702—Cassidy vs. Davies.
1792—Towner vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
4968—Downes vs. Nassau Railroad.
1300—Welderhold vs. Hanneman.
2685—Whearty vs. Third Avenue Railroad.
4512—Rodriguez vs. Uhlman.
5846—Weeks vs. Englis.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar.—Nov. 21—Hurd, J.

Isaac Sternberg, grand larceny; Henry Loeffler, grand larceny; Edward Hartigan, grand larceny; Edward Eastmont, felony; James Shockley, burglary; William Hays, burglary, third degree; Louis Diedrick, burglary, third degree; Garrett Horell, grand larceny, first degree; Jennie Lake, grand larceny, first degree; Frank Benofsky, robbery, second degree; Anthony Fox, assault, second degree.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Bridget McDonald, Hannah Wilson, Dorothea Schroeder, Sophie Hafeur, Catharine Gormley, Michael Nieber, Sarah Frost, Emeline Gallup, Julia A. Booth, Mary Weaver, and Emma Sanford.

The accounting of Thomas R. Everett, Oscar H. Hawley, Maurice Galvin, John Kernan, and Jacob Freyer.

The estates of Charles Snedeker and Samuel Johnson.

The administration of Lydia A. Burdge.

Contested calendar at 10:30. No. 62—Will of Oscar W. Schneider.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' city reference from last employer. 403 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat Protestant in private family as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 216 West 37th St.; ring bell four times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; five years' best city reference. 153 East 52d St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with washing; city references. 234 East 52d St.; ring basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist in the laundry. 203 East 33d St.; McCabe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent and trustworthy girl; six years' city reference from last place. 162 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Scotch Protestant; first-class references. 146 East 55th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook and housekeeper; thoroughly understands taking charge of company dinners, luncheons; large or small establishment; personal references. C. R., 119 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat young woman as good cook and laundress; $18 monthly; references. 137 West 111th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—By capable girl; city or country; best references; also two young girls. 145 6th Av., near 10th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and first-class laundress; city or country. 215 East 26th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands German, French, and American cooking; equal to chef; city references. 432 5th Av.

COOK.—By competent American cook; city or country. Cook, Box 327, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By excellent cook; ten years' city references. 215 East 56th St., Hanneratty's bell.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—A.—A competent designer of ladies' and misses' gowns wishes customers at home or by day; all the latest Fall styles; samples can be seen; first-class references. Francis, 52 West 55th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; stylish fitter and cutter; first-class reference. M. Deady, 126 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Engagements by the day or week; stylish and perfect fitter; terms, $1.75 per day; reference. Box M, 1,513 3d Av.

Lady's Maids

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; speaks several languages; city references. Swiss, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By maid and seamstress for lady, or attendant for invalid; understands massage; best references. At present employer's Monday, 224 Madison Av., from 12 to 3.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a small private family; best city reference. Call, at present employer's, 114 East 16th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable woman to take full charge of an infant from its birth; good reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By good seamstress and maid to grown children; moderate wages. 1,315 2d Av., near 69th St., Treahy's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; Scotch Protestant; first-class city references. S. A., 446 6th Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Best city reference. L., Box 274, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young Englishman of much experience; where one or more other men or parlormaid is kept; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for season. Can be seen at present employer's, 20 West 52d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly competent butler; strictly sober; go object to country; first-class city references. Emile, 162 West 32d.

BUTLER.—By Japanese who has had ten years' experience; city or country; last employer can be seen. Japanese, 11 East 57th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class English butler; thoroughly experienced, with highest references. H. T., 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced, sober, good appearance, trustworthy; houseworker; best city references; $36. Box 153, 850 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss for all the year round; best city references. Louis, present employer's, 26 East 46th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like situation for his coachman, whom he recommends very highly. Atterbury, 30 Broad St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; willing, useful man; good reference; country preferred. Dempsey, 445 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; first-class references; city or country, or Washington. Peterson, 142 East 59th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By a young Swede in private family; has one and a half years' reference from present employer. Can be seen at 20 West 52d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Has excellent city references; thoroughly understands his business. Second Man, 1,334 3d Av.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, (30,) very honest, and moral, as second man in private family. French, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—Janitor services exchanged for rent in small flat; references; respectable. Mrs. Hernle, 37 Somers St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SALESGIRLS WANTED—Apply Monday and Tuesday before 10 o'clock; no experience required. F. W. Woolworth & Co., 259 6th Av.

WANTED—French maid in private family; must be a good sewer. 71 East 91st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.
o10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. o8-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
jy25-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.
CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

SHERIDAN, FARRELL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mathew Sheridan, Philip Sheridan, Edward Sheridan, Margaret White, Margaret Sheridan, Alice Sheridan, Mary Quigley, and Rose Sheridan, and to the following persons, respectively, whose residence cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, if living, or if dead, to their respective descendants, heirs, and next of kin, all of whom and whose residences are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, to wit: John Sheridan, James Sheridan, Margaret Feeny, and Elizabeth Keirnan, and to all other heirs and next of kin, if any there be, of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, who are unknown and whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Jane Sheridan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, purporting to relate or relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FARRELL SHERIDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o24-1aw7wM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.
o24-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN GREVE and OLDENBUTTEL & GREVE, late carrying on business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, under the firm name and style of Oldenbuttel & Greve, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, William C. Hartmann, the duly appointed assignee of the said John Greve, individually, and as surviving partner of the firm of Oldenbuttel & Greve, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Mr. James Forrest, Number 289 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. WILLIAM C. HARTMANN, Assignee.
JAMES FORREST, Atty. for Assignee.
n21-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. BISSELL and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street Number 89 (eighty-nine) Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

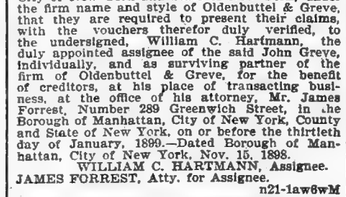

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,647 91-100 with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $819 30-100, with interest from the 6th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,108 92-100 and interest.
Dated New York, 7th day of November, 1898.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
n7-2aw8wM&Th&n23&30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

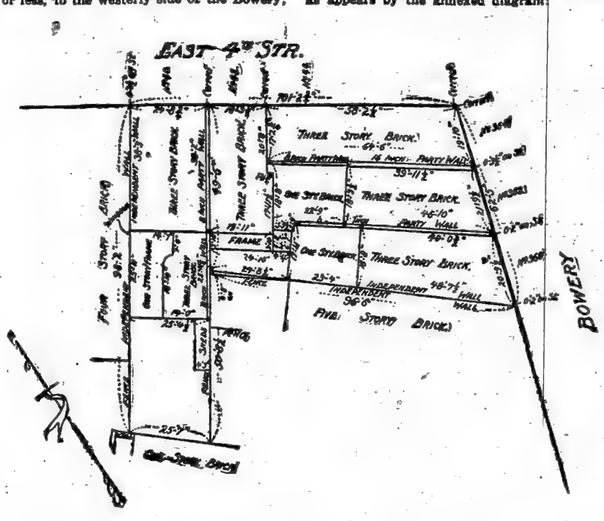
EAST 4TH STR.
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Five Story Brick
Frame
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Five Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three

THE CHURCH AND THE PRESS

Dr. Gottheil Says Newspapers Are a Help to Religion.

KEEP THE PULPIT HEALTHY

Other Lessons the Preacher Says He Has Learned During His Connection with Temple Emanu-El.

In the Temple Emanu-El yesterday the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil preached upon the lessons he had learned during his twenty-five years' connection with the congregation. He celebrated on Friday last the conclusion of a quarter of a century of service with Temple Emanu-El.

"I have tried," said the doctor, "to declare God's Word here, and my years of experience confirm me in my convictions that although a man may hide his personality under many folds, the moment he begins to speak he is himself, and by an unalterable law of nature must, to be convincing, speak his convictions.

"That, I can say, I have always tried to do. Whether you have always understood me is not for me to say.

"What else have I learned? That America is the best land wherein to proclaim the word of God. In no other country does the pulpit occupy a place as in the United States. Everywhere else a State religion holds the public ear, wields power, and commands the respect of the public. Here all pulpits are treated alike. Wherever the true word is spoken it is heard through the length and breadth of the land.

"The press deserves the greatest praise, and although reporters now and then play us disagreeable tricks, and credit us with saying things we never thought of, their energies are nevertheless at the disposal of the humblest pulpit. They scatter their information from shore to shore, and it has happened that what I said here, and did not consider worthy of repetition, came back from the Far West, where it seemed to create some sensation.

"This, I think, has been the best stimulus to keep the American pulpit healthy. Whatever is said is presented for public judgment. It is good for the teacher to know that he is not speaking to the chosen few, and if he is guilty of any narrowness or the enunciation of a doctrine detrimental to public peace he will be taken to account, and the robes of his Church can afford him no protection.

"I have learned that a congregation is not a mere body of faces, but a collection of individuals, of men and women of intelligence. It is more important for the teacher to understand his people than for the people to understand the teacher.

"I have learned that there is only one source of strength and safety in this blessed country—to stand fairly by the banner of your faith and unfurl it wherever and whenever the occasion justifies. To excuse it or to put on an air of there-is-not-much-difference-between-us is the ruin of a teacher."

At the conclusion of the services the congregation pressed around Dr. Gottheil to congratulate him. Many of the women kissed him, and he shook hands with all the men.

AGAINST SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Jersey City Clergymen Denounce Mayor Hoos for Favoring the Opening of Theatres on Sundays.

Several Jersey City clergymen made replies in their pulpits yesterday to the published interviews with Mayor Hoos, in which he favored the opening of theatres on Sunday nights for sacred concerts as an offset to the saloons. The Rev. George C. Wilding of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. John L. Scudder of the First Congregational Church, the Rev. William E. Chalmers of the Parmly Memorial Baptist Church, the Rev. R. K. Wick of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, and others strongly denounced the Mayor's views.

The Rev. John L. Scudder said:

"The Mayor of this city has declared himself in favor of open theatres upon the Sabbath Day. This indiscreet and alarming utterance has stirred up the religious element in Jersey City as never before and converted the churches into vigorous centres of opposition. A new issue has suddenly been sprung upon us. The Mayor is a candidate for re-election and these sentiments of his, so openly expressed, are construed by church people as a deliberate bid for a certain class of votes in the Spring election and a rash defiance of Christian sentiment and custom.

"The laws upon the statute book which prohibit the opening of theatres upon the Sabbath Day may be referred to as antiquated and 'blue' by irreligious people, but I affirm them to represent the sentiments of organized Christianity to-day, and any attempt to change them will be a humiliating failure.

"I prophesy that if a 'wide-open' Sunday is to become the issue in the next municipal campaign the allied churches of this city, together with their friends and sympathizers, will treat the politicians to a surprise which they will never forget."

The Rev. George C. Wilding said in the course of his remarks:

"Our Mayor would prostitute and debauch our National day of worship by introducing theatres and alleged sacred concerts. He wants us to be put in opposition to the city ruled by Tammany, and that is known to be notoriously 'wide open.' He would defy New York to be looser than we can be. As to the sacredness of official vows or oaths, he says unhesitatingly: 'Everybody knows that nobody who has money need go thirsty on Sunday.' Yet the Mayor has sworn to enforce the laws. The law shuts the saloon door on Sunday. He admits the saloons are not closed on Sunday, and winks at this violation of the law."

CHURCH'S 130TH ANNIVERSARY.

Middle Village Methodists Honor It with Special Services.

The Middle Village Methodist Episcopal Church in Queens yesterday celebrated its one hundred and thirtieth anniversary. The services opened at 9:30 A. M. with a love feast, at which the Rev. Dr. Isaac Carhart, a former pastor of the church, presided. At 10:30 there was preaching by the Rev. Dr. George Van Alstine, Presiding Elder of the district. At 2:30 there was a special service for the Sunday school. Frank L. Browne of the Bushwick Avenue Church was the leader at this service. At 3 o'clock there was a platform meeting, the Rev. W. J. Lawrence of the Greenpoint Church presiding. At this meeting there were addresses by members of the church, former pastors, and others, who recited incidents of the church's past history.

The most interesting speaker at this meeting was Nelson Morris, eighty-five years old, who attended Sunday school in the church eighty years ago. He told many stories of the old days. At 6:30 there was a meeting of the Epworth League, and an hour later preaching by the Rev. Dr. William G. Kelly, editor of The Methodist Review.

The church is the oldest of the denomination on Long Island. It was founded in 1768. In that year Capt. Thomas Walsh, an officer in the English Army, was stationed at Troy. He was a lay preacher of the Methodist Church. His wife had friends on Long Island, and on the occasion of one of their visits to them her husband conducted services in the kitchen of the house of James Harper, an ancestor of the publishers. The old Harper Homestead stood on Metropolitan Avenue, in Middle Village, not far from where the present church stands. Never very strong in numbers, the Methodists maintained their church until 1838, when they erected the church in which the services were held to-day.

For several years the affairs of the church languished and the membership fell off, but owing to the interest and activity of Nelson Morris it became active once more, and the Harper family has now taken an interest in the church. James N. Lockwood, Jr., is the present pastor.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS.

Dr. Peters Protests Against the Laying of Additional Rails.

In his discourse yesterday morning in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters said that it was the duty of church organizations to keep a watch over the social, physical, and moral welfare of the community. For instance, he believed that it was the duty of the members of St. Michael's congregation to make the very strongest protest possible against the laying of additional tracks for electric surface cars in Amsterdam Avenue. Dr. Peters added:

"The cars that already run up and down the avenue are a great menace to the life and limb of every pedestrian who has occasion to cross the thoroughfare. With the proposed additional tracks the danger will be doubled. I call upon all west side residents to join with us in our protest against what we declare to be an infringement upon the rights of the people.

"Another duty that devolves upon us church people is that of looking after the welfare of the people who reside in the numerous flathouses. We should see that the sanitary and other conditions are all right. Frequently the tenants themselves are slow to complain to the owners of the houses. They do not wish to incur the owner's enmity. It is our duty to see that the landlords do the fair thing.

"It is our duty to look after the interests of the working people. Those who are working over hours or are underpaid need our aid in order that their wrongs may be righted. The system of working too many hours per day is bad for the people who are overworked and it also operates as an injustice to other persons who are idle and need employment. The work should be more evenly distributed in order that the welfare of the whole community may be subserved. It is only in making others happy that we can have real happiness for ourselves."

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Sermon by Father Doyle at the Dedication of the New Church of St. Benedict the Moor.

Archbishop Corrigan dedicated yesterday morning the new home of the Roman Catholic colored congregation of St. Benedict the Moor, on West Fifty-third Street, of which the Rev. John E. Burke is pastor. The congregation was formerly located at 210 Bleecker Street. Many of the city clergy were present. The Rev. James J. Dougherty of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in Lafayette Place, celebrated the mass, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers. Father Doyle's address dealt with the negro problem of the past and future with regard to its relation to the Roman Catholic Church. He said in part:

"The negro problem is bristling with difficulties which are destined to increase as growing wealth and increasing knowledge make the colored people realize their power. The Catholic Church has peculiar claims on the negro race. Not the least of these claims is the fact that it was through the beneficent influence of her teaching and by her compelling power in shaping legislation and in modifying the vital relationships between man and man that the total abolition of slavery was brought about.

"Civil freedom is not enough unless it is accompanied by spiritual freedom. A man who believes a lie is a slave to error. A man who commits a crime is a slave to his passions. After civil emancipation there must follow a spiritual regeneration if the negro race is to prosper.

"It cannot be denied that the negro problem is one of the most difficult questions this country has to face. The ebony millions of strong muscles and warm hearts are striving under the influence of educational advantages and the acquirement of wealth. Who will train them into obedience to law? Who will teach them to subdue rising passion? Who will sweeten the hard lot of poverty? Who will train the children of the coming generation according to religious ideals? Who will give them spiritual freedom without which civil freedom is very often but a fatal gift?

"The strong organization of the Catholic Church, its power to compel obedience, its ability to bring the life of Christ in close touch with the lives of the people, is just the agency a robust race demands to keep it within bounds. While at the same time its splendid ceremonial, as well as its warm devotional life, is calculated to completely satisfy the religious instincts of the colored people.

"A young race for the first time tasting liberty needs the restraining and uplifting influence of a strong religious life. The colored people will get all this in the Catholic Church."

MORMON ELDERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Dr. Nutting of Utah Tells of Their Efforts to Make Converts.

The Rev. J. R. Nutting, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, in Salt Lake City, who is on a visit in this city, spent yesterday calling upon several of his old college mates in Brooklyn. In the evening he delivered a lecture in the New England Congregational Church, South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on the "True Inwardness of Mormonism."

In substance the Rev. Mr. Nutting said: "The impression is quite general that the Mormon issue is a thing of the past; that polygamy has been abandoned; that church interference in politics has ceased, and that the question in general is settled as concerns the public outside of Utah.

"Mormonism never was more aggressive than to-day; never more inimical to the best interest of humanity. Their official report last April showed 1,700 Elders at work outside of Utah propagating the evil system, 1,000 of whom are in the United States. Quite a number of these have their headquarters in Brooklyn, where a house to house canvas is being made.

"Some of the Elders sent out are sincere, moral men, though deluded; others are sent to preach the Mormon gospel because as a common Mormon expression in Utah is, 'If that won't save them, nothing will.'"

Mr. Nutting closed his sermon by asking the congregation to pray that the Lord might give the Mormons grace to reform and become good men.

Baptist Temple's Diamond Jubilee.

The final arrangements for the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the Baptist Temple, Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, were completed yesterday. The festival will begin on Sunday next and continue for one week. The church society was organized on Aug. 19, 1823. In the Spring of 1824 the schoolhouse building now known as Public School No. 1, at the corner of Concord and Adams Streets, was secured, and the Rev. William C. Hawley was ordained as pastor. In 1838 the East Church, subsequently known as the Pierrepont Street Church, was organized. The present edifice was dedicated on Dec. 1, 1895.

New Presbyterian Church's Pastor.

The Rev. W. T. Campbell assumed charge of the newly organized Dyker Heights Presbyterian Church, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn yesterday, and hereafter services will be held regularly each Sunday. For the present services are being held in an unoccupied house, but Mr. Campbell will begin the task of raising money for the erection of a house of worship at once. Mr. Campbell until recently was a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. A. Cameron Mackenzie, Moderator of the Synod, preached the sermon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. At the conclusion of the services the committee which had been chosen by the members of the church to confer with the Church Session relative to the selection of a successor to Dr. Hall, held a meeting in the Sunday school room, but adjourned without organizing. It was decided to meet with the Session of the church at its next meeting.

St. Augustine Church Property Sold.

The St. Augustine Church property, comprising the block bounded by Franklin and Jefferson Avenues and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, has been sold by Charles M. Kaeppel & Co. to Messrs. Boehs & Boehs at private terms for immediate improvement. Upon this property stood the old St. Augustine Church, which was destroyed by fire about six years ago. Since that time the property has stood idle, a new church having been erected at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Franklin Avenue.

Church Dedicated at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 20.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Paul, at Ohio and Pacific Avenues, was dedicated to-day. The services were participated in by a large number of clergymen. Bishop C. C. McCabe delivered the morning sermon. The new church is Gothic in style. The frontage on Pacific Avenue is 65 feet and the Ohio Avenue portion is 120 feet. The basement of the church contains the infants' Sunday schoolroom, the ladies' dining room, kitchen, parlor, and boiler room. The main portion of the building contains the audience room proper and the Sunday schoolroom, large galleries surrounding both of these portions. The choir loft is directly back of the pulpit, a large space being reserved for an organ. There are many memorial windows and honorary windows, given by friends and members of the church.

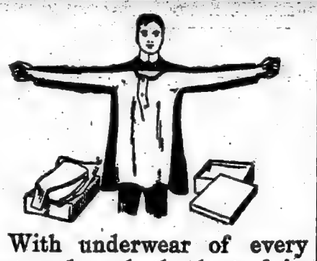

With underwear of every sort, and each the best of its sort, there are, as in all gatherings, one or two natural leaders; in the ranks are Deimel's linen-mesh, Stuttgarter double-breasted, and several Union suits.

First, a merino with just enough cotton to prevent any shrinking from its full duty; colors, white, fawn and grey; seams woven not sewed—comfort versus dis-comfort; $1.50.

Second, a garment of all wool, natural color; the maker tells us the price everywhere else is $3—our price $2.50.

Outer-wear: suits $14 to $35; overcoats, $15 to $50; Derbys, $3; Model shoes, $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DR. VAN DE WATER IS UPHELD.

The Vestry of St. Andrew's Church Condemn the Insult to the Rector by Soldiers.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and ex-Chalain of the Seventy-first Regiment, preached in the church to a large congregation yesterday morning. To the surprise of all, he did not refer in any way to the troubles in the regiment, but when Dr. Van De Water retired, after the recessional, William H. Sage, Clerk of the Vestry, requested the congregation to remain in their seats, and then he read the following statement:

At the breaking out of the war with Spain the rector of St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., requested from his vestry a leave of absence, that he might enlist in the service of the United States as Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment Volunteers. Although the members of the vestry, believing that the rector could not be spared from his important duties in his own church, were personally reluctant to grant his request, still said request was granted, as the rector believed it was his duty to enlist, the war being, in his opinion, a holy one, undertaken by this country in the cause of humanity.

On his return from Cuba, impaired in health, the vestry heard of certain statements made by members of the regiment, reflecting upon him. They investigated the same as fully as possible, and found in every instance brought to their attention, that the statements were either unfounded in fact, or were the result of misconceptions by the privates of the duties of a Chaplain under the army regulations. We have received from many members of the regiment the most positive statements of his brave and unselfish devotion to duty.

Therefore, deploring the lack of military discipline which permitted the riotous demonstration at the armory of the regiment in this city a few days ago, and condemning in the fullest terms the wanton and cruel insult offered the rector by the unjust and unmanly act of certain members of that regiment which have brought shame and disgrace upon the organization, we, at the same time, accord to the rector the utmost confidence and warmest appreciation for his devotion to duty and his voluntary personal sacrifices in the cause of humanity during the late war.

This action is taken at the first opportunity for a meeting of the vestry, held informally, Nov. 20, 1898, the rector not being present.

The reading of this paper was heard with the profoundest attention, and, at its close, there was an outburst of applause. This is said to be the first time in which applause was ever heard within that edifice.

The resolution is indorsed by the following vestrymen of the church: John B. Simpson, Arthur T. Timpson, Edward J. Swords, William H. Sage, Jacob W. Smith, Wakeman F. Reynolds, Samuel O. Howe, George B. Bonney, John Boardman, John Bottomley, and Edward P. Speers.

THE WILMINGTON RACE RIOTS.

John C. Darcy, Collector of the Port There, Gives a History of the Trouble.

John C. Darcy, the Collector of the Port at Wilmington, N. C., is in this city, and yesterday attended the services at the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, at Tenth and Bleecker Streets. The pastor, the Rev. M. R. Franklin, is entertaining him at his house. Mr. Darcy left Wilmington last week during the progress of the race war in that city, but he denies that he left for fear of being a victim of the wrath of the white citizens of Wilmington. In conversation with a reporter yesterday Mr. Darcy talked at length of the present perturbed condition of affairs in his State.

"Manly," said he, "is responsible for the whole unfortunate condition of things. When he published his editorial reflecting upon the white women of the State, I with other leading colored men of Wilmington held a conference with him and urged him to retract the article. We even went so far as to write an editorial retracting the one written by Manly, but he would not take our advice and publish it. If he had done so there would have been no race war in Wilmington. He accepted the advice of others, and the folly of his course is shown by the events which followed.

"The intelligent colored people of the State did not indorse the utterances of Manly, and if he had acted wisely there would have been no bloodshed in Wilmington. And then, too, the committee of colored citizens appointed for the purpose of suppressing Manly's paper blundered in not making known at once their disapproval of Manly's course, and their determination to get rid of him. I do not believe that it was the intention of the white citizens to wreck or destroy his office, but when the committee of colored citizens were apparently indifferent to the suppression of Manly, this enraged the white citizens, and the wreck of the office followed.

"Prior to the recent regrettable occurrences the relationship existing between the white and colored citizens of North Carolina was most cordial and amicable. I believe that peace will be secured permanently, and that the former pleasant relationships will be restored. But the white men of the South will not tolerate any reflection upon their women, and it is a mistaken idea to reflect upon them, whether it be by Mr. Manly in North Carolina or by Mrs. Grannis in New York, but fortunately for Mrs. Grannis she was in New York, while Mr. Manly was in Wilmington.

"Our people can easily adjust the present condition of affairs by using good judgment. It is this quality, when properly exercised, which will mean our salvation. Wild speeches and abuse will do no good. The negro is in and is of the South, and it is there that he must triumph. He can do this by using all endeavors to avoid the increase of prejudice against him. I believe that the negro of the South will rise to still undreamed heights in the South, even if he must come to them through fear and trembling."

New Headquarters of the C. A. I. L.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, familiarly known as C. A. I. L., will open its new headquarters in the Church Mission Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to-day. Members are invited from 3 to 6 P. M. to meet the Vice President, Secretary, and members of the Executive Committee of the society. The C. A. I. L. is well known for its practical work in economic problems, and is one of the prominent societies interested in the settlement of the strike of the ladies' tailors.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

100 pieces Novelty Silks—Taffetas and Satin grounds—more than forty designs, in new Fall colors,
75 cents per yard;
Value $1.25 to $2.00.

50 pieces rich White Brocaded Satins,
75 cents & $1.00 per yard;
Value $1.25 to $2.50.

30 pieces heavy Black-and-White Satin Damas,
$1.25 per yard;
Were $2.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"An, to Say Thanksgivun'—Why, Means to Feast and Jollify."

Only a few days till the great feast day of the year—and that suggests our delightful Dining Tables.

Start with plainest oak at $10.00; fine in every detail—graceful and substantial; pick your way through picturesque carved Flemish specimens, French and English Marqueterie pieces giving exquisite color schemes,—to the carved Renaissance masterpieces at $350.00.

Sideboards are just as charming. From $14.00 to $800.00. Quaint China Cabinets, $11.00; Carving Tables, $7.50; Side Tables, $7.00; Wine Coolers, Knife Boxes, Spoon and Plate Racks, etc.

An old English dining gong in heavy, richly carved frame, will add a choice bit of decoration.

You can find such an assortment only when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

LAWS OF NEW ZEALAND

They Have Made It Prosperous, Says Hugh H. Lusk.

A GRADUATED TAX ON LANDS

History of Reforms in the Colony Given in a Lecture Before the League for Political Education.

Hugh H. Lusk, formerly a member of the Parliament of New Zealand, lectured on Saturday morning before the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, on some features of recent legislation in that colony, which, he asserted, had made of it the most prosperous of all the colonies of Great Britain. When New Zealand was taken over by the crown in 1842, he explained, it was done by agreement with the native chiefs, with whom a treaty was made guaranteeing to the natives full possession of their lands. Hence colonization began there under the peculiar condition that settlers had to buy their lands.

This fact prevented the temptation to heap up landed estates. The settlers began with small holdings and so continue to this day. The ruling idea there is that society rests morally and socially on land, and this idea has been thoroughly enforced by law.

In 1872, after the war of 1863 to 1868 with certain of the natives, the provincial Governments in the North Islands were found to be bankrupt, and the Central Government had to assume the debts. In 1876 it was found necessary to sweep away the six provincial Governments established by the Constitution of 1854, and make federal laws to supersede the local laws. By this time there had been a large influx of settlers, chiefly from the South of England and the lowlands of Scotland, who made an admirable mixture of hard-headed, practical people.

The first problem that confronted Parliament was how to deal with the fragmentary systems of laws enacted by the six provinces, and it was decided to make changes slowly. The first thing the legislators did was to attend to the matter of education. Mr. Lusk himself introduced a system that has much in common with the American idea. The theory was that the State was vitally interested in seeing that every person in it was intelligent. A national act was passed making education free, compulsory, and non-religious. The reading of the Bible in the public schools was prohibited. It was provided, however, that each denomination, after school hours, should in turn have the use of the schoolhouses for religious instruction. Experience has shown that this plan was a good one, and the law stands to-day as it was passed in 1877.

Parliament felt that the basal problem was the land question. At first settlers had taken only small holdings, but gradually speculators came in and bought up considerable quantities of land. One man, known as "Rich" Robinson, bought 100,000 acres, and his example led to the fear that the system would be endangered and landlordism, the curse of the old countries, introduced. The problem was how to meet this danger. At first a suggestion of Sir George Gray was adopted, and it was decided to sell no public lands at all, but to lease holdings at a rental of 4 per cent. of the land's appraised value. This plan promised well in the beginning, but it became unpopular, and Parliament turned to the idea—practically that of Henry George—that land should be taxed according to its value.

No tax at all was levied on land worth $500, a small tax was put on land worth $5,000, a larger on land valued at from $5,000 to $20,000, a larger still on land valued at $50,000, &c. The law also provided that no one should buy more than 320 acres of the public land, and even then no grant should issue until the land was improved and occupied. It was further provided that when any man had over 10,000 acres of land, the people might take all above that amount, the owners receiving a fair compensation. Under this law there are now 160 families living on "Rich" Robinson's former estate. The effect of the law is that out of 170,000 adult male white persons in the colony, more than one in three is a land owner, and a peculiar, prosperous, and contented people has been created. The people want no millionaires among them, and are in no danger of having any.

In order to provide means of transportation the Government built 2,500 miles of railroad, and this raised the problem of industrial employment. It was decided that eight hours of labor were enough to demand if a man were to live as he ought. In exceptional cases a margin of two hours was allowed for men, but not for women. No child under fourteen is allowed to be employed in labor. A scale of wages was adopted that would give workmen a chance to live well, and a half-holiday law was also passed. This latter has worked admirably, as it applied to everybody in the colony. Courts of arbitration were established, and there has not been a strike in New Zealand since—no friction or serious ill-feeling. This elimination of strikes has been worth untold money. In 1883 Parliament took up the question of the sale of intoxicating liquor, and decided upon local option, providing that every election district should elect License Commissioners with absolute power to regulate the liquor traffic in the district, granting as many licenses as they chose or none at all. No saloons are allowed; liquor can only be sold at wholesale by merchants or in hotels. Under this plan the consumption of liquor has steadily diminished, and last year per head it was about half that in the United States.

Mr. Lusk gave a history of the evolution of woman suffrage in New Zealand to the present law, which gives to every woman over twenty-one years the right to vote and hold office. The elections, he said, are more orderly and public meetings more quiet. The experiment has been a success, and none of the evils predicted by its opponents has come true. The vote was increased by about 100 per cent., but there has been little change in relative party strength. The Prohibitionists thought to carry all before them with the aid of the women's votes, but they made no gains. The women have proved to be conservative and in no hurry for change.

In conclusion Mr. Lusk spoke of the great prosperity of New Zealand. Last year, he said, goods were exported to the value of $75 for every man, woman, and child in the country, or six times as much per capita as the United States exported. The colony is growing richer year by year. It has no class of very poor and none of very rich.

CONFESSED AFTER 17 YEARS.

A Jersey City Man Returned $31.50 He Stole from a Butcher.

Thomas Cavary entered the Webster Avenue Police Station, in Jersey City, yesterday and threw $31.50 on the Sergeant's desk. "That money," he said, "belongs to August Bastedt, a butcher. He used to keep a shop at 39 Bowers Street. Seventeen years ago, when I was a boy thirteen years old, I stole $31 from the money drawer in his shop. The 50 cents is to pay for the pocketbook the money was in.

"If Bastedt wants to prosecute me I can be found at my house, 34 Bowers Street. I have often wanted to return the money to him, but I never before was able to get the amount together. I have saved it at last by hard work. He can take it with a clearer conscience than I have had for a long time. I earned every cent of it by hard work. That money I took from him is all I ever stole."

Bastedt, who now keeps a butcher's shop at 73 Bowers Street, was sent for and the money was given to him. He said he remembered the robbery distinctly. It occurred early one Monday morning. He had employed a plumber to do some work in the cellar of his shop. The man called him down stairs to ask for some directions. He had just put the $31 in a pocketbook which he placed in the money drawer. When he returned the money was gone.

He said he had always suspected that one of the Cavary boys took the money, but he had no proof, and as their mother was a good woman, though the boys were rather wild, he never made any complaint, nor did he report the robbery to the police. He said he would not attempt to prosecute Cavary even if the theft were not outlawed. He was better pleased, he said, to know that Cavary had repented than he was to get the money back.

Charity Society Asks Aid.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 wherewith to provide an invalid widow and her eight-year-old boy with country board for five months. The woman, with rest, nourishing food, and healthy surroundings, stands a good chance of being restored to health, and her character is such that there is every prospect that with her health she will become self-supporting. But the aid must be given immediately. The society also appeals for $100 to meet the same amount raised by relatives, to enable an aged widow to enter a home. She is utterly dependent and very feeble. There is now a vacancy awaiting her. Any money for these cases sent to the society's rooms, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

WATERS PIANOS

A Beautiful New Waters Grand Upright Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich deep tone, with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; only $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery FREE.

We also offer a new, large size, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed Chester Piano for

$180

cash, or $200, payable $10 down and $5 per month. This is a reliable, well-made piano, fully warranted and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms and inducements, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

OPEN EVENINGS.

HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CARPETS.

Clearance Sale!

Patterns we do not intend duplicating, including all the different grades and makes.

RUGS made from odd pieces, in all grades and sizes, suitable for any kind of room, With Borders.

AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring size of room.)
The Celebrated

HARTFORD RUGS,
IN CARPET SIZES.
Exclusive designs, unobtainable elsewhere,
AT 1-3 OFF REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—These Rugs Are Equal in Effect and Wear to an Oriental.

Oil Cloths and Linoleums
for Kitchens and Halls, in extra widths; odd lengths of Sheet Cloths (1 to 6 yds. wide.)

Special Sale! (THIS WEEK.)
of Fancy Rockers, Morris Chairs, odd Gilt Reception Chairs, Turkish Easy Chairs, Divans, and Corner Chairs,
at about half the usual price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

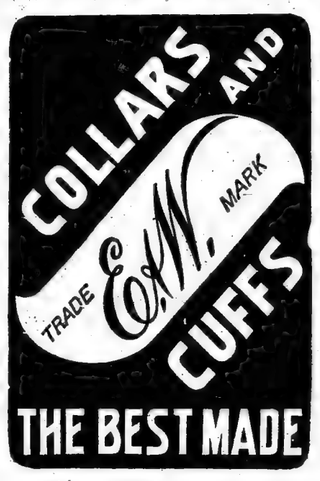

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

STEPS TO SUCCESS.

Success in furnishing artistically requires a watchfulness for opportunities that will carry the house towards the ideal.

Our bargains put such opportunities within reach of all.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS
$1.10 per yd.
(Regular price $1.50.)

Some beautiful greens are mingled with wine reds and crimsons; browns with yellows—all the tints the Wizard of Autumn delights in.

With "Long Credit" everything for housekeeping is at your command.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Sale of
Fine Carpeting,
at a uniform price of
95 cts.
per yard,
formerly $1.20 to $1.55.
Comprising
Axminster,
Wilton Plush,
Wilton Velvet
& Body Brussels.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av & 23d.... Begins 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
*,*Theatre closed to-night. Box office open all day. Tuesday evening, opening of the Regular Season, with the first time in America of a new play by A. W. Pinero, Esq., entitled
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS
Edward Morgan, Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Chas. Walcot, Wm. Courtleigh, Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. Walcot, Geo. C. Boniface, Mrs. Whiffen, Henry Woodruff, Ethel Hornick, John Findlay, Helma Nelson, C. W. Butler, etc., etc.
Seats for Three Weeks at box office.

DOG SHOW
Nov. 24 & 25.
660 Entries,
$2,000 IN PRIZES
11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Admission - 50c
404 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 37th St. (formerly Sherry's.)
Under the auspices of the American Pet Dog Club.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
Shakespeare's finest comedy, The
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MISS ADA REHAN.....as Portia
Sidney Herbert as.....Shylock
Charles Richman as.....Bassanio
George Clarke as.....Antonio
Herbert Gresham as.....Gratiano
Wilfred Clarke as.....Launcelot
Mabel Roebuck as.....Nerissa
MATINEES: WEDNESDAY, SAT. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager. Every Evg. at 8:10. To-night, Souvenir Night. Augustin Daly's Musical Company in
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 2. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
The New Rage at the CASINO!
Matinées this Week Thanksgiving Day & Sat.
TO-NIGHT! Great Double Event! TO-NIGHT!
Living Ribbon-Winners, Horses of Big Show Before on Stage with Foot'l'ts Noted Horsemen | Opening On upper foyer! Buffet Hungarian Band Promenade! | Bet. Acts!

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY MAT.
Planquette's CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Ever Popular Evg's, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mat., 1,100 res. seats, 25c.
Next Week—LA BOHEME (THE BOHEMIANS.)

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
17TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from November 7 to December 3.
ADMISSION.....25c.
Free opening on Sunday from 2 to 5 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
SPORTING LIFE. Prices, 25, 50-75-1.00.
Mats. Wedy. & Saty. at 2. Eve., 8:15.
Sunday Eve., INGERSOLL; subject: Superstition.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., & Sat.
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
WM. H. Crane IN NEW COMEDY, Worth A Million

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Xtra Mat. Thursday Day.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, 2:15.
ON AND OFF.
50th Performance December 5—Souvenirs.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
3 Matinées: Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. ADM. 50c.
Williams & Walker & Co.—Josie Hall.
Foreign Vaudeville. Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c
The Village Extra Mat. Thanksgiving Day.
Postmaster Another "Old Homestead."—World

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Extra Matinée Thanksgiving Day. (pop. prices.) The great success, Im Weissen Roess'l.

COLUMBUS. Extra Matinée Thanksgiving.
CUMBERLAND '61.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season of 1898-99,
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Opening Night, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 7:50.
TANNHAUSER (in German.)
Mmes. Eames, Gadsslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Tickets purchased for MONDAY Evg., Nov. 28, will be good on TUESDAY Evg., Nov. 29.
Wed. Ev'g, Nov. 30, Rossini's opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Meux, Vanni, and Saligmac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 2, Gounod's opera, ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French,) Mmes. Melba (by arrg. with Chas. A. Ellis,) Djella, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Saleza. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. afternoon, Dec. 3, at 2, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, with same cast as on Tues. Evg., Nov. 29.
Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 3, at Popular Prices, Flotow's opera, MARTHA. Mmes. Engle and Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, Dufriche, Cernusco, and Saligmac. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.
Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, 75 and 50 cents. Boxes—$10, $15, and $30.
Sun. Ev'g, Dec. 4, Grand Sunday Night Concert.
The box office for sale of seats for the first week will open THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 24. Tickets can also be purchased at BOX OFFICE RATES of Tyson & Co., also at F. Rullmann's, 111 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8:30.
MELBA Concert in aid of the SUNNYSIDE DAY NURSERY.
Mesdames Melba (first app. this season) and Gadski, Sig. Pandolfini, (début in America,) Sig. Bensaude, Mons. Boudouresque and the New York Symphony Orchestra, Sig. Seppilli, Conductor. Applications for boxes may be made by mail, or by personal application (between 12 and 1) to Miss Cuyler, 214 Madison Av. Tickets at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Ave. Hotel) at regular prices.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE NOON TO 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c.
Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c.; Orch. and Front Balcony Box Seats, $1. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices.
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE & CO. in "Kyd's

NOV 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 19...	3,316,238
Same week last year.....	969,991
Stocks to date this year.....	93,190,583
Corresponding date last year.	69,477,626
Bonds for the week.....	$28,011,600
Same week last year.....	7,247,800
Bonds to date this year.....	752,838,190
Corresponding date last year.	472,464,598

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

WESTERN PROSPERITY.

Great Progress Made in That Section in the Past Year—A Most Encouraging Outlook.

Representative Eastern mercantile and financial authorities continue to express optimistic views regarding the prevailing business conditions of the country. There is a notable uniformity alike in the conclusions of those who have made a special investigation of the subject over a vast area and of those who have been obliged to limit the scope of their observations and take but cursory glances at business developments around them. No matter what the course of the investigator has been it is one that has led to evidences of onward business progress.

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In this connection the views of such a veteran as Edward N. Gibbs, Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, will prove interesting. Mr. Gibbs is a close observer of events in the financial, manufacturing, and railroad world, being a Trustee in large financial institutions in this city, a Director in several Western railroad properties, and the head of a New England manufacturing concern. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Gibbs stated some of the impressions he formed during a business trip across the entire continent from which he has but recently returned. He said:

"I have just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast, made partly to observe for myself and for the use of my company general business conditions as they exist at present. I have not found anywhere between New York and San Francisco other than the most gratifying evidences of prosperity and good business conditions.

"The State of Kansas and the whole of the Arkansas River Valley and Eastern Colorado are full of agricultural wealth. I have never seen so many cattle in my life as are on hoof at this moment in those States. The wheat crop of Kansas is an excellent one, and is just beginning to move. The farmers have realized so much from their crops of the last two years—last year and this—that they are now able to hold their wheat and to wait until the market suits them.

"The mortgage indebtedness of Kansas has been reduced to where instead of a big stream of interest flowing out of that State all the time, the bank deposits are now so abnormally large that the local demand for money is not at all able to employ the funds that are there. It is a very singular fact that the banks of Kansas, which up to within twelve or eighteen months have been strained to the utmost to do their local business, are now unable to employ their funds locally and are buyers of commercial paper in the open market. Many of the citizens of Kansas are comparatively large investors in good bonds and other securities.

"The mineral resources of the country west of Kansas are developing with greater rapidity than I have ever known before. One of the most gratifying evidences of the return of prosperity—and its permanent return—is the changed condition of feeling in regard to the standard of value. The 16 to 1 silver element has not absolutely disappeared, but as a factor for evil it may be said to have done so. The prosperity of the people in the West has convinced them that in common with the rest of the world they are entitled to as good dollars as can be made.

"California's great agricultural wealth is visible at this season of the year, as it is not later or earlier. When one rides on a single line of railway through one ranch between sixty-five and seventy miles and on an adjoining one seen 60,000 head of cattle and 10,000 horses at pasture, and close by sees a raisin crop of seventy carloads from a single ranch in process of shipment, and within a few miles crosses a wheat ranch of more than 100,000 acres, and after a few hours' ride views an unbroken line of orange groves covering the whole southern part of the State, from which more than 14,000 cars of food were shipped East during the last orange harvest, and then adds the nuts, olives, lemons, and other fruits to all the other products of the soil, one gets a little idea of the enormous agricultural development and wealth of this empire State.

"The equipment of the railroads of the Central and Far West is taxed to its utmost at the present time to do the business of the country it serves.

"Given conditions of peace, the impetus of the last twelve months to the general business and industries of the country, the improved and improving sentiment which has become so widespread with respect to the quality of our currency, the prospect of prompt currency legislation on the part of the next Congress, and the possibility of some railroad legislation in the same Congress that will admit of the proper adjustment of competitive business, would seem to insure a continuance of the prosperity which the business of the country may fairly be said to be generally enjoying at the present time.

"Another index of the prosperity of the country is the enormous increase in its material wealth. This is evidenced in part by such abundance of money for investment as has apparently permanently reduced the rate of interest realized on first-class investments to 4 per cent. or less. Whether this has become a permanent condition in our comparatively new country many people have been inclined to question in view of the fact that with our industries fully employed and our agriculture enjoying its larger development there should not be profitable use for all our resources. It seems to be true, however, that the wealth has increased more rapidly than the uses for it, and that the interest on fixed capital is nearer that to which older countries have become accustomed, if it is not already permanently at those points. Indeed, at this moment, New York is the cheapest money market in the world, rates on the Continent and in London being beyond those prevailing in New York. Under conditions of peace as heretofore alluded to there seems nothing in sight to create demand for money sufficient to advance the rate to any important extent."

The Week's Net Changes.

Stock Exchange activity continued during the week just ended, and in many stocks there were further surprising fluctuations. The net changes in stock and bond prices for the week will therefore be more than usually interesting. Following are the week's net changes in Stock Exchange quotations of 1 per cent. or more. It will be seen that although the week has been one of buoyancy, there have been half as many substantial declines as there have been substantial advances.

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Kan. C., P. & G.	3½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	2	L. E. & West. pf.	3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	4½	Met. Street Ry.	6½
B. & O., all in, pd.	4	Missouri Pacific	1½
Balt. & O., w. i.	3¼	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
Balt. & O. S. W. pf.	1½	National Biscuit	5
Chi. & Alton	5¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Chi. & East. Illinois	2¾	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1½	Norfolk & West. pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	5	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	4½	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	11	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	2	St. Paul & Duluth	1
D., L. & W.	1½	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	1½
Denver & Rio Gr.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha pf.	8
Den. & Rio G. pf.	3	Standard Distillery	2
Erie 1st pf.	1	Standard Dist. pf.	6
Flint & P. M.	4⅝	Southern Pacific	1½
Flint & P. M. pf.	3	Texas Pacific	1½
Ft. W. & Rio G.	1¾	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1¼
Internat. Paper	3	Wabash pf.	1½
Internat. Paper pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	2	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Am. Malting pf.	2	Northern Pacific	2⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Northern Pac. pf.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Pacific Coast	1½
Brunswick City	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1½
Central Pacific	1½	Standard R. & T.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Consol. Ice	1½	Third Avenue	2¾
Dedaware & Hudson	3¾	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Federal Steel	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Federal Steel pf.	4½	U. S. Rubber	2½
Gt. Northern pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	1	Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1¼
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	1½	Knoxville & Ohio 1st.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	2	Long Isl. gen. 4s.	3½
Chi., M. & St. P. con.	1	L., Ev. & St. L. con.	
G., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pacific 4s.	1	pr.	15
Houston & Texas 4s.	1	Michigan Central 7s.	1½
Ind., D. & W. 1st.	1	Mut. Fuel Gas 5s.	3
		So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st.	1¼
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	2½	So. Pac. of N. M. 1st.	2¾
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½	Ten. C. & I. 1st.	2
St. P. & Duluth 2d.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	1
So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	2¼	Texas Pacific 2d.	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d.	2	Va. Mid. gen.	1¾
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1½

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅛	Nor. Pac. gen. lien.	1
Ches. & Ohio con.	1	Ore. S. L., inc. A.	1¼
C. & O., R. & A., 1st con.	1¼	Ore. S. L., inc. B.	3
C., B. & Q., S. W. 4s.	1	Reading 4s.	1¼
L. & W. B. con. 7s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1⅝	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2½
Nor. Pacific prior 4s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2⅛

THE PHILIPPINE DEBT.

How the Islands' Heavy Obligations Have Been Piled Up—How They Are Distributed.

While in Wall Street and elsewhere glib references are made to the Spanish Philippine debt, small definite information is current as to what really the existing debt is or what have been the circumstances under which it piled up. Herewith is a summary in which are set forth by a British authority facts of especial pertinence touching this matter.

The Philippines had been down to 1896 a colony possessing sufficient resources to cover its budgets, and even to furnish the mother country with enough money to defray the expenses of the Spanish squadron in the five extensive archipelagoes of the Philippines proper, of the Stae-supported mail services with Spain, and of the Spanish consulates and Consular agencies in China, in Japan, and in some European colonies of the Far East. Taking, for instance, the Philippine budget of 1896-7, the total expenditure was £3,458,772, and the estimated proceeds of taxation £3,494,800. The items of expenditure were £301,580 for the general obligations of the administration, £14,800 for the Consular services; Church and justice, £379,255; army estimates, £1,208,488; finances, £278,637; navy estimates, £713,305; Home Office, £439,670, and public works, £129,039. The revenue was expected to be drawn from the following sources: Direct taxation, £1,695,234; customs, £1,240,110; monopolies and water revenue farmed out to companies, £204,450; lotteries, £200,000; State property, £51,400; eventual revenue from various sources, £59,650. Among the most productive taxes are the cedulas personales in direct taxation, which yield £1,120,000, and the direct contribution paid by the industrial and commercial classes, £280,140. Under the head of customs the import duties produce £720,000, and the export duties £258,510. The colonial policy of Spain in the Philippines had not been so protectionist as in the West Indies, and only of late years had the Spanish protectionists succeeded in inducing their Cabinets to develop the protection granted in their possessions of the Far East to the flag and products of the peninsula. The last Philippine tariff was gazetted in 1891, and a general surcharge of 6 per cent. was added in 1896 by the Conservative Cabinet of Señor Canovas. The exports of Spain to the Philippines averaged over a million sterling.

The last insurrection, which began in the Autumn of 1896, made such demands upon the resources of the Philippines Treasury that two Governors General in succession, Marshal Blanco and Gen. Polavieja, in less than six months were compelled to have recourse to all sorts of devices to meet the cost of the struggle before the Minister for the Colonies could come to their assistance with supplies authorized by the Madrid Government. They laid their hands upon all the available cash and reserves of the local deposit and savings banks at Manila, and obtained advances from the Banco Español Filipino and other establishments of credit, and even from the powerful monastic orders that were so much concerned in the efforts for keeping up Spanish rule in the archipelagoes. The Imperial Government, happening to have at the time abundant supplies, raised with the sanction of the Cortes for the other rebellion in Cuba, allowed the Minister for the Colonies at the end of 1896 and beginning of 1897 to advance the Philippines Treasury, in the name of the Cuban Treasury, £1,532,080. But the expenditure in connection with the insurrection developed at such a pace that finally in the Spring of 1897 the Conservative Cabinet, presided over by Señor Canovas, decided to let the then Minister for the Colonies, Señor Castellanos, present a bill, which the Cortes promptly voted, and by which the Government was authorized "to grant the general guarantee of the nation to the operations of credit that might be necessary with a view to enable the Philippines Treasury to cover the expenditure caused by the disturbances, and which it had been impossible to cover with the ordinary resources of the Philippine budget." Accordingly a royal decree was issued, laying down the regulations "for the issue of a Philippine loan of £8,000,000 nominal, in 6 per cent. stock, redeemable in forty years, with a special lien on the customs revenue of the Philippines, and besides the general guarantee of the nation in virtue of the law of June 10, 1898."

Under this decree 400,000 twenty-pound bonds were created in two series—Series A, consisting of 250,000 bonds of 500 pesetas each, was reserved to be placed in Spain; Series B, consisting of 150,000 bonds of 100 pesos each, was destined to cover the liabilities incurred by the Philippines Treasury at Manila. The Hispano Colonial Bank undertook to pay the interest and amortization of Series A in pesetas in Spain and of Series B in pesos at Manila. And in The Madrid Gazette of Oct. 20 last there are published statistics which show what the Spanish Government has done with the proceeds of this loan. This document is styled "Account of the cost of the campaign in the Philippines from Oct. 25, 1896, to June 30, 1898." The assets are put down at £7,714,096, produced by the placing in Spain of 200,000 bonds of the A series of the Philippines loan, issued at 92, by a further issue of 100,252 Philippine bonds of the B series, and by sundry profits realized on the coinage of silver and on the bills for the Philippines Treasury. It will be seen, therefore, that the Government did not make use of the whole of the 400,000 bonds that it had been authorized to issue. The official statistics further show that out of the £7,714,096 actually realized, £3,978,360 were paid out to the Philippines Treasury almost entirely for war expenditure; £1,532,080 were used to reimburse the advances of the Cuban Treasury during the Philippine insurrection; £2,188,596 were advanced to the Cuban Treasury, and have not yet been returned by the same, and £15,360 represented the cash balance in hand on June 30, 1898. It seems that out of the 250,000 6 per cent. bonds of the A series created by the decree of June 28, 1897, 1,100 have already been reimbursed by quarterly drawings for amortization, and out of the 150,000 bonds of the B series 700 have been reimbursed also by quarterly drawings. Consequently there are still in circulation or in the hands of the Minister for the Colonies 398,000 bonds, representing a nominal value of £7,604,000, and requiring £477,844 a year for interest.

More than a quarter of the proceeds of the Philippine debt was lent to the Cuban Treasury, and the greater part of the rest spent in the struggle with the natives in 1896 and 1897, and even down to the present day in the fresh disturbances caused by the American invasion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £418,676 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 52.90, became 53.90 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 800,000f gold and gained 1,375,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82¼ for comercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5 23⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—50@80c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 18c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ¼c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Nov. 19. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Rate Paid Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Nov. 19, 1898.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Date.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Week ending Nov. 19, 1898. Prices. High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 19, 1898.
*103⅞ February 10.	*97¼ April 28.	103	111		**Adams Express**	128,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	111	111¼	110	111½	106
99 August 16.	84 July 8.	81½		− 2	**American Malting Company**	13,780,000			82	86	82½	83½	2,367
47⅝ August 16.	19¼ May 9.	22½	32½	− 2	American Malting Company preferred	12,640,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	33½	33½	32	32	2,621
45⅞ July 8.	25½ September 14.	31⅝	32	− 1	**American Steel & Wire**	12,000,000			32	32	31½	32	2,830
92¾ July 8.	77½ August 27.	87⅝	88		American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	90	90⅝	90	90	1,273
36¾ August 26.	15⅞ March 26.	33½	33¾	− ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,257,100			33¾	34	33½	33	9,445
90¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	86½	87	− ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	19,126,000	June 1, '98.	3	87	90¾	86	88	3,951
160 November 9.	123¾ January 5.	146			**American Express**	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	3	146	146	146	146	271
35⅝ July 6.	9⅝ January 20.	11⅜	12	− ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,964,000			11½	12⅜	11½	11½	69
41⅜ August 25.	16 March 26.	35	36	+ 2½	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred	6,956,000			32½	37	32½	36¼	3,896
140⅜ August 26.	107¼ March 26.	122⅝	123½	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,963,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	125	125	118⅞	122¼	125,547
118 January 3.	108 March 12.	111½	112	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,963,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	110¾	112	110¾	112	1,561
153⅝ September 19.	83¾ January 4.	138	138½	− 1½	**American Tobacco**	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	139½	142	136⅜	81½	154,602
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	127	129	+ ⅛	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	126	126	127¼	127¼	440
35 February 3.	*10⅝ August 8.	14½	15¾		**Ann Arbor**	2,250,000			15	15	15	15	650
46¾ February 7.	34 January 4.	36½	39	− ⅛	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			36	39½	36	39¾	474
16¼ November 17.	10¾ April 20.	15⅝	16	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	168,000,000			15⅞	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞	196,735
45½ November 17.	22⅞ March 12.	41⅞	42	+ 4¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	129,698,000			41	45¾	41	45	27,749
93⅜ November 18.	39½ September 14.	92¼	92¾	+ 4	**Baltimore & Ohio**, all instalments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	48¾	52⅝	48⅜	53⅜	27,118
88⅜ November 19.	31 October 10.	33	33½	+ 3½	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				35	38¾	35	38¾	11,412
75¼ November 16.	68 October 12.	73	73½	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				72¾	75¼	71½	73¾	22,291
7⅞ February 3.	4½ November 11.	6⅝	7	+ 1⅞	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	9,670,700			5¾	6⅞	5¾	6⅞	9,504
5¾ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	4⅝		− ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			5¾	5⅝	4¾	4⅝	6	26,186
90¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	89	89⅝	− ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			89⅞	90¾	87¾	89	82	85,222
130 November 17.	106 March 26.	125½	127	+ 2¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	127⅞	130	127	127	1158½	2,703
14 June 6.	7⅛ October 4.	9½	9	− 1	Brunswick City	5,000,000			8½	9¼	8	8		1,080
97⅝ February 5.	44½ March 12.	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	54	55⅝	54	54½	53½	7,810
90¼ January 20.	72 April 1.	83½	84	+ ⅞	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	83½	84⅞	83½	83⅝	81	2,300
29 November 11.	11 April 23.	27⅞	28	+ 1¼	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	28½	29	27½	27¾	12¼	4,596
28 August 13.	17¼ March 26.	22⅜	23	+ 5⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400			23¼	23½	22½	22⅝	21½	15,408
187 November 14.	*150 March 14.	159	160	+ 5⅝	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1½	159	167	158	160	158	4,158
130⅛ November 17.	85⅝ March 26.	118⅝	119	+ 1	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,262,700	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	119¾	120½	118	119½	93¼	92,097
98 June 1.	*48 April 21.	58⅝	59	+ 2¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	55½	59	54½	58½		6,050
113⅝ February 1.	102 January 7.	108½	109	+ 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	107¾	109¾	107½	109½		1,260
16 August 22.	9¼ February 24.	15⅝	15¾	− ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,220,800			15	16	15	15⅝	12¾	63,015
49⅜ November 16.	23 March 15.	47½	48	− ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,254,600			49	49⅝	47⅞	48	38	3,562
32 November 16.	20 April 21.	29¾	30¼	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,482,100			29½	32	29½	30	24	5,961
76¼ November 10.	*71 August 4.	74⅜	76	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western debenture	15,527,600	July, '98.	2	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼		150
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	8	8¼		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8¼	8⅝	8	8¼	8¼	61
38¼ July 27.	23 April 16.	28	30	+ 5	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000			29	32	29	32	26	355
115 September 8.	63¼ April 21.	112⅞	113	− ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,124,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	113	113⅝	112¾	112⅞	92	148,891
163 October 27.	140 April 22.	162½	164	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	33,293,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	162½	163	162½	163	140	1,417
139⅝ November 19.	113¼ March 12.	139¼	139½	+ 4¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	135	139¾	134	139½	120¾	29,367
191⅛ November 16.	163 January 3.	185	190	+11	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Oct. 6, '98.	1¾	183½	191½	183½	191½	163½	655
108¾ November 17.	80 March 25.	107⅞	109½	+ ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	107½	108¾	106¾	108	86⅝	122,292
9¾ March 8.	4½ January 3.	8	9	− ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	12,000,000			8¾	9	8¾	9		810
37⅛ August 29.	22½ January 3.	32½	33	− ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			33½	34	33	33		1,337
47⅛ August 16.	25 March 12.	41½	42	− ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	August, '93.	1¼	42½	42½	41	41¼	33¼	4,336
90¼ August 16.	77¼ March 9.	85	90		Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	20
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	16¼	16½	− ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			17⅞	17⅞	16	16⅝		4,200
53⅛ September 8.	*40 August 15.	44	46	− ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	47	48	46½	46½		1,550
1⅝ November 14.	¼ April 7.	⅝	1¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000				1¾		1		2,700
26⅜ January 11.	17 March 12.	22½	24	− 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			22½	25½	22¾	23½	21	2,885
77 November 16.	63 August 8.				Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	77	77	77	70		100
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	4	5½		Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			5	5¼	5	5½		200
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	6¾	7		Colorado Midland	3,420,200			8	8	6	6		217
*18¾ June 4.	14 June 23.	16¾	17		Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800			15½	16	15½	16		302
8¼ February 10.	2¼ November 1.	3¼	4	+ ⅜	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300			3½	4	3½	4	5	510
27½ February 10.	17 January 17.		21		Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,500,000			20	20	20	20		200
205½ June 9.	164 October 3.	186	187	+ 2	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	184	189	183	186	190¾	4,735
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	46½	47¼	− 1½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	47¾	48	46¾	47	32	1,125
92⅜ August 31.	*81 March 25.	90	94		Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	86½	243
114½ February 3.	93½ November 18.	96	96½	− 3½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	93½	96⅞	93½	96	110	13,686
150 February 3.	140 October 19.	141	142	+ 1⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1½	142	142	141½	141½	153	1,140
16⅛ November 17.	10 April 26.	15⅞	16	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			14½	16¼	14½	16		8,920
61½ November 18.	40 April 21.	61¼	61⅜	+ 3	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	58⅝	61½	58¼	61⅜	44½	44,758
20 June 10.	8⅜ April 21.	16	16½	+ ⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,253,100			15	16½	15	16½		450
67 September 16.	45 April 20.	60	62	− ¼	Detroit Gas	2,944,300			62½	63	62½	62¾	57½	500
3 September 29.	*2½ November 12.		2¾		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			3	3	3	3		100
8¾ August 23.	5 April 4.	7	7¾	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000			7	7½	7	7½		550
150⅜ November 12.	*115 April 22.	148	150		**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	150	150	150	150	125	1,228
16⅛ February 4.	11 April 21.	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅝	Erie	122,232,700			13⅜	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	14⅞	4,170
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	35½	35⅝	+ 1	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			34¾	35⅞	34¼	35½	36½	5,719
21⅜ February 11.	*15½ April 22.	17⅝	18	+ ⅝	Erie second preferred	16,000,000			17¼	17⅞	17	17⅞	10¾	1,777
34 September 26.	*20 February 17.	31½	33	+ 3	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '93.	1¼	32½	33	31½	31½		900
28 March 5.	*15 November 18.				**Fort Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	15	15	15	17		3
18½ November 18.	*9⅛ April 15.	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛	Flint & Pere Marquette	8,298,200			13	18½	14	18⅜		15,062
43 January 28.	*27 March 26.	42	43	+ 3	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	40¼	43	40	42		2,535
33⅜ November 11.	29 October 17.	31½	31½	− 1⅜	Federal Steel Company	30,721,300			33⅜	33⅜	30¼	31¼		60,516
79⅛ November 11.	69¾ October 19.	74⅞	75	− 4⅛	Federal Steel Company preferred	33,551,200			78⅝	79⅜	71½	74⅞		120,710
16⅜ January 31.	10 May 19.	13	14½	+ 1⅜	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			14	14½	14	14¼		200
84⅜ September 22.	76 September 15.	82	82¼		**General Electric**	18,275,000			82⅜	83½	82	82		7,141
130 June 30.	122 July 1.	139	140	− 1½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1⅝	141½	141½	139½	139½		2,662
*32½ February 24.	*30 January 7.				Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			30	30	30	30		40
61 November 10.	15⅝ April 22.	46	50½	−11¼	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000			50	50	49¾	49¾		515
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	111	111¾		**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	111¾	112	110¾	111½	101	5,460
10¼ April 22.	7¼ March 28.	9¾	10		Iowa Central	8,480,600			9⅜	9¾	9	9¾	9¼	300
37⅜ August 16.	22 April 28.	34½	36	+ ½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April., '93.	1	33¾	35⅛	33	33	31	980
98 August 22.	48 September 14.	61½	62	+ 9	International Paper Company	13,040,400			53½	63¾	53½	62		50,551
93⅛ November 16.	85 September 27.	91½	92½	+ 2½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	90	93½	89¾	92		6,996
6⅜ January 2.	3⅝ October 11.	6	6½	− ½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼		100
24⅛ February 10.	15 April 16.	18½	19	+ 3⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			19¾	24	19¾	19¾	22½	23,244
5 November 17.	2 May 19.	3	5		Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000			5	5	5	5		200
54⅞ August 9.	37½ March 25.	48	49	+ ½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	49	49½	49	49½	41	1,000
96⅛ August 8.	85 March 12.	93	94		Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	93	93	93	93	91	141
23⅛ August 22.	12 October 11.	14¼	14⅞		Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			13	15⅞	12½	14½		3,048
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	64½	64⅞	+ 3½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 13, '98.	1¼	61½	67¼	61½	65	60¼	4,918
59½ August 10.	40 January 10.	49	52		Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '96.	1	50	50½	50	50½		352
61½ November 14.	44 April 14.	60½	60⅝	− ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	60⅝	61½	59⅞	60½	54⅝	88,066
120¾ January 14.	90 October 3	94⅝	94¾	+ ⅞	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	93¾	95⅞	93⅝	94¾	98	48,188
176 November 17.	125¼ March 26.	174½	174¾	+ 6¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	169	176	168½	174¾	103¼	39,827
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	108	109		Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	103⅜	181
30⅝ February 15.	24 March 11.	28	29	− ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			29	29	28½	28½		210
82½ November 15.	*80 April 13.	94	95	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	93½	95½	93½	92½	86	365
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	60¾	61	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	60½	61¾	60¾	61	52	1,900
142½ November 11.	123 October 12.				Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped				140¾	140¾	140¼	140¼		62
14⅜ January 26.	10 April 13.	11½	11¾	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11⅜	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	13	2,050
41 January 28.	*23¾ March 12.	34½	34⅝	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			34⅛	35⅞	33⅞	34⅛	33½	11,394
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	36¼	36⅜	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific	47,597,000	July 1, '93.	1	35½	37⅝	35½	36½	28⅝	75,016
82½ February 4.	24 November 3.	27½	28¼	+ 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28	28	28	28	25½	170
39⅜ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	35¾	35⅞	− ½	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	35⅜	36⅞	34⅜	34⅜	34	7,127
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	112	113½		National Lead Company preferred	14,984,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	113⅜	113⅝	112¼	112¼	104	997
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	5½	6½	+ ⅛	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	6	7¼	6	6	17¼	5,380
39 November 19.	30⅜ August 1.	39½	40	+ 5	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000			34½	39	34½	39		15,703
100 November 14.	94½ August 1.	100¾	101½		National Biscuit Company preferred	22,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	99	100	99	100		2,348
9 February 10.	3¾ November 17.	4	4½	− ⅜	National Starch Manufacturing Company	5,000,000			3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾		100
98½ January 8.	83¼ October 17.	87½	88½		New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	86	91	87¾	88	86	2,202
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	100	100½	+ 1	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	100¼	100½	99	100		1,625
120⅛ August 8.	103 March 26.	117½	117⅞	+ ⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	117¼	118½	116¾	117¾	103¾	13,739
15⅜ January 31.	*11 October 11.	13	14	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			13	14	13	14	14	1,000
40⅜ January 29.	28 March 25.	33¾	34½	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000			33⅜	36¼	33⅜	33		810
*128 November 11.	*120 April 20.				New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	120½	129½	120½	121½	121¼	14
56⅛ February 7.	42½ March 12.	54¾	54⅞	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	53⅜	55	53	54½	42⅜	10,893
7⅞ November 14.	4½ January 15.	6⅞	7	+ ½	North American	39,733,600				7¼	6⅞	7	4¼	18,471
43 November 11.	19 February 24.	39⅝	40	+ 2⅜	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			42½	42⅝	39¾	39⅞	18	165,459
73⅞ September 6.	58⅞ March 12.	75⅜	75⅝	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	72,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	76½	76⅞	74⅜	75⅜	52¼	45,901
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,900			15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15¼	4,295
78 November 11.	65¼ March 29.	74	76½	− ⅛	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	77¼	77¾	77½	77¾	68½	409
37⅜ August 27.	19⅜ January 3.	29	31		Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			29⅜	29⅝	29½	29½		15
48⅛ September 21.	34½ July 20.	42	45	− 1⅞	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Oct. 5, '08.	⅛	44	44	43	43		466
91 June 28.	*79½ October 25.	80	82½	− 1⅞	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	81⅞	81⅞	80	80		231
39 November 18.	21 April 21.	38¼	38⅝	+ 1⅝	Pacific Mail	30,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	37¼	39	36⅜	38⅝	30¾	48,219
120⅜ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	117⅝	118	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,393,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117¼	118	116⅜	117⅜	110	15,729
109⅜ November 18.	86½ March 26.	109⅝	109½	+ 2⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	106⅛	109⅝	104⅜	109⅜	93¼	140,893
2¼ May 23.	⅝ January 7.	1	1¼		Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			1	1	1	1		250
47⅝ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	44	45½		Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			42⅝	42⅝	42	42	33⅜	1,535
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	67⅜	67½	+ 1¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	66	67½	66	67¼	63½	1,995
216 July 15.	132 November 2.	138⅜	139¼	− ½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	139	139⅞	139	139	170¾	2,030
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 26.	16⅜	16⅝	− ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000			16⅞	17	16	16½	21¼	8,649
54⅜ February 3.	36 March 12.	39⅞	40	− ⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			40¾	41	39	40	44½	12,935
29 January 6.	17⅜ October 17.	18½	19	− ⅜	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			19	19	18½	18¼	26	3,838
69¼ August 27.	50¼ March 15.				Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Nov. 1, '98.	¾	64	64	63	63		220
*127 November 14.	*116½ March 26.	127			Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	127	127	127	127	121	20
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	56½	58½	+ ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	58	58	57	57	43	588
23¾ June 11.	13¼ April 22.	17½	18¾	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	14¾	315
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7⅝	7⅞		St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	6½	2,900
68¾ August 22.	52½ March 12.	65¾	66	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	65½	66	64½	65¾	53⅞	1,065
34⅞ August 24.	22¼ February 24.	31⅜	31¾	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	31½	32½	31	31½	21	7,910
6¼ August 10.	3¾ January 24.	5⅝	6	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			6	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	5	1,915
14⅞ November 17.	7⅜ March 12.	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			13⅝	14⅞	13½	14½	10	14,305
27 August 11.	*17½ July 9.	22½	23½	+ ½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	23	23	22½	23		400
92 November 18.	78 April 20.	91	92	+ 1½	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,793,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	92	92	92	92	82	200
175 November 11.	*121½ January 6.	172	173	− ½	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	173	175	171½	174½	122	639
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	85¼	85½	+ ½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	84⅞	86	84	85½	77¼	9,880
170 November 17.	*148 January 5.	167	170	+ 8	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	170	170	170	170	145	141
27½ November 15.	12 April 13.	26⅜	26⅞	+ 1⅝	Southern Pacific	108,232,200			24⅜	27¼	24½	26⅜	20¾	12,940
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	9⅛	9⅜		Southern Railway	119,003,000			9⅛	9⅝	9¼	9½	9¼	13,387
38⅛ November 14.	23¾ March 26.	37⅞	38		Southern Railway preferred	57,220,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	38	38½	37⅜	37⅝	29⅝	50,283
23⅞ November 18.	19⅜ November 1.	22½	23	+ 2	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	16,000,000			21⅜	23⅜	21⅜	23		8,277
75 November 18.	66½ November 1.	74	75	+ 6	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000			68	75	68	74		5,548
10⅛ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	6⅜	7	− 1	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			8	8¼	7	7	4½	3,387
34½ August 22.	17 March 12	30⅛	30½	− 2	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	31¾	31⅞	29½	30	25	17,422
16¾ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	15⅜	15⅝	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			14⅜	16	14⅜	15¾	11	40,145
9⅝ August 10.	5 May 27.	7⅝	8½	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000			7	8¼	7	8⅜		1,438
194½ February 16.	145 October 13.	155	160		Third Avenue	12,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	161¾	161¾	159	153	140	1,279
30¾ September 2.	19¾ April 14.	28	30¾		Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			29¾	30	29¾	30		675
35⅞ November 14.	16¼ March 25.	34½	34⅝	+ ⅝	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000			33	35¼	33¾	34⅜		35,917
69¾ November 11.	45⅞ March 12.	67⅝	67¾	− 1½	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Oct. 31, '98.	1½	69	69¼	67¾	67¾		86,392
6⅝ November 11.	5⅝ November 4.	6	6¼	− ½	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, 1st in. paid	27,894,900			6⅝	6⅝	6	6¼		1,920
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	44	43½	− ¾	United

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 19, 1898.

BONDS.

Week Ending Nov. 19.

Sales Week End'g Nov. 19..$28,011,600

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102	102¾	102	102¾	31½
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s, reg	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	83	83½	83	83	47
American Tobacco scrip	94	94	93½	94	62½
Ann Arbor 4s	90	90¼	90	90	57
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	98½	98½	97½	97¾	1,579
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	73½	75	73⅜	74⅜	4,636
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	97½	97½	96¼	96⅝	613
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	96	97	95¾	96½	1,518
Baltimore & Ohio ext. 4s, trust receipts	120	120	120	120	6
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st, inc. B	8	9¼	7¾	9¼	72
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	91¼	91¼	91¼	91½	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 1st 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	13
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	106½	105½	106	23
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	114½	114½	114½	21
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	89½	90½	89½	90½	21
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109⅝	24
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89¼	89½	88¾	89¼	146
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	36½	36½	35	35¾	27
Central of Georgia 2d preference income	12	12	12	12	3
Central Branch Union Pacific 1st 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼	27
Central of New Jersey 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	112	112	112	13
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113¼	114⅛	113	114	77
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	110½	110⅝	110½	110½	54
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	32
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	88½	88⅝	87½	88	334
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	4
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	117	117¼	116	116	28
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	106¾	106⅞	105½	105½	31
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 2d consol. 4s	96	96½	96	96½	9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	80
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119¼	116
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	110¾	110¾	110½	110½	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108½	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛	67
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 7s	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	107¾	108	107⅜	108	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen 5s, reg	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	3
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	105	105	105	105	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅜	20
Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis & C. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	91⅝	92	91⅜	91¾	356
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	6
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98⅛	97¾	97¾	14
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	85	85	85	85	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	139	139	139	139	--
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	10
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	79	79	79	79	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	70	70	70	70	12
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	79½	80	79½	79⅝	46
Colorado Midland 2-4s	60	60	58⅝	59	86
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123½	123½	123	123	3
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½	10
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	108	108	108	108	6
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	98¾	99⅜	98½	99⅜	604
Detroit City Gas 5s	95¼	95½	94¾	95	37
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	80	80	80	80	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	116½	117	116½	117	10
East Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	145	145	144¼	144¼	20
Erie prior lien 4s	93	93	92⅜	93	55
Erie general lien 4s	72	71½	72	72	106
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	97	98	97	97¾	90
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	96	96	96	96	5
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div. 5s	95	96	95	96	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79	79¼	78¾	79¾	94
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	61⅞	63	61⅞	62⅞	139
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	96¾	98½	96¾	98½	70
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	98	98½	98	98	17
Green Bay debenture, A	40	46	45½	45½	2
Green Bay debenture, B	5½	5¾	5	5	184
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Houston & Texas general 4s	84½	85⅝	84½	85⅝	56
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	113	113	113	113	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104	104	104	3
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	94¾	95	94¾	95	23
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	80	80	80	80	12
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	96	95½	95	95¼	57
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st refdg. 5s	103½	103¾	103¼	103⅜	11
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	122	121	122	7
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	89	90¼	89	90½	119
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58	60	58	59	39
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	79½	80	79	79⅝	22
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 5s	74	74	74	74	2
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	71½	75	71	72	451
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅞	91½	91⅝	326½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66	66¾	65	65½	353
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90½	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	51	51	50½	50½	7
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	6
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	104¾	105¼	104¾	105⅛	12
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100	100¼	100	100	13
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	130⅝	136⅞	130⅝	130⅝	26
Lake Shore 3½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	86
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99	99	98	98	14
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	6
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 5s, tr. rects	33	34	33	34	12
Long Island consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Long Island general 4s	97	97	96¾	96¾	15
Louis., Evans. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. rects.	32	32	32	32	51
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	5	7	5	6¼	335
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 6s	108	108	108	108	5
Louis. & Nash., Nash. Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	8
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	93¾	94¼	93⅛	93½	125
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Louis. & Nash., Nash. & Decatur 1st 7s	107	107	107	107	4
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	3
Manhattan consolidated 4s	94½	94¼	94	94¼	9
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	116¾	117	116⅝	117	202
Mexican International consol. 4s	79¾	80	79¼	80	64
Michigan Central 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	110¼	112	110¼	112	18
Michigan-Peninsular Car 5s	95	96	95	95	5
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137	137	137	137	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107½	107	107½	18
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102	102	100⅝	100⅝	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85	85	85	85	6
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	76	76	76	76	18
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	103⅝	104	103½	103½	78
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	84⅞	84⅞	84	84¼	50
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	103	103	103	103	11
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	80	80¼	79⅝	80¼	187
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	6
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	101	103½	101	103½	91
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	111	111	111	111	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104¾	106	104¾	106	5
National Starch Mnufacturing Co. 6s	104	104	104	104	4
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96½	287
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	95	95	94⅝	95	165
New York Central debenture 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	6
New York Central extended 4s	105	105	105	105	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	118	118	118	118	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	106	105¾	106	24
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	105½	106½	105½	106½	20
New York & New England 7s	121½	121½	121½	121½	10
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	108	108	108	108¼	14
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103¼	103¼	108	106½	53
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	87¾	89	87¾	88⅝	35
New York, Sus. & Western refunding 5s	106	106	107½	107½	30
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96¾	96⅝	96½	96½	215
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅞	68	66¼	66¼	313
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅜	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	369
Northern Railway of California 5s	104	104½	104	104½	42
Northwestern coupon gold 7s	116	116	116	116	1
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Northwestern general 3½s	101⅝	102½	101⅝	102	87
Northwestern general 3½s, registered	103	103	103	103	10
Northwestern consol. 7s	142⅜	143⅜	142⅜	142⅜	15
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	2
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	5
Oregon & California 5s	92⅜	93¼	92⅜	93¼	40
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101	101	61
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	6
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	237
Oregon Short Line Income A	80¾	80¾	78⅝	78⅝	66
Oregon Short Line Income B	63	63½	59¾	59¾	210
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103	103¾	103	103¾	75
Pacific of Missouri 1st extended 4s	106	106	106	106	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	106	108	106	106	1
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78½	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	3
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	113	113	113	113	4
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series D	104	104	104	104	3
Pittsburg & Western 4s	94½	95	94¼	94⅝	36
Reading general 4s	83½	83½	82	82⅞	445
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90½	90½	90	90	80
Rock Island general 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	98
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	128¼	130	128¼	130	18
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83	83	83	83	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext 5s	107	107	106	106	5
St L. & Iron Mt., Arkansas B'ch ext. 5s	107⅛	107½	107½	107½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98	98	97	97⅜	902
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	15
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	121½	121⅞	121½	121½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	81½	82	81	81	47
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	106⅝	107	106½	106½	69
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	4
St. L. & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	94	94	94	94	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	80¼	80⅝	80	80¼	461
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	34⅜	36	34½	35	705
St. Paul, Iowa & Dakota extension 7s	160½	160½	160½	160½	2
St. Paul 1st, Southwestern Div. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
St. Paul consol. 7s	160¾	161	160½	161	8
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific 6s	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	5
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	107	107½	107	107	31
St. Paul Terminal 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120	120	120	120	2
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	108	108	108	108	2
St. P., Minn. & Man., East. Minn. 6s	110	110	110	110	2
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	131½	131⅝	131¼	131½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	74½	76¼	74	74½	558
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93½	93½	93	93	8
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	99	100½	98¾	100	81
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	109½	110½	109½	110¼	58
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	110½	112½	110½	112½	47
Southern Railway 5s	102¾	103¼	102¼	102¼	231
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	81⅞	81⅞	79	79	90
Standard Rope & Twine income	23¼	23¼	20¼	20¼	338
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	97	97	97	97	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	96	96	96	96	1
Terminal R. R. of St. Louis consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½	39
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	115¾	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	20
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	46¼	48	46	47	2,063
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r	90	90	89¼	89½	18
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	12
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	78½	79	77⅝	78	13
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	101¼	100	101	3
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91	91	91	91	71
Union Pacific new 4s	101½	101½	100⅝	101¼	542
Union Pacific coll. tr. 4½s, tr. rects	61½	61½	61½	61½	13
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	80¼	81½	80¼	81½	669
Virginia Midland general 5s	107⅛	108⅝	107⅞	108⅝	21
Wabash 1st 5s	112	112	111½	111½	78
Wabash 2d 5s	91	91½	90¼	91¼	126
Wabash debenture, Series B	33½	34½	32¾	34⅝	481
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	13
West Shore 4s	111½	111¾	111½	111½	9
West Shore 4s, registered	110¾	110½	110¼	110¼	3
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	56	56½	55	55	35
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	100¼	110	100¼	110	17
Western Pacific bonds	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113	113	113	113	20
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	96	96½	96	96½	8
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	64	64	61¼	61½	858
Total sales					$26,974,800

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 19, 1898

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, registered	111⅞	112½	111⅞	111⅞	35
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅞	127⅞	127	127	31
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	175
United States 3s, coupons	105⅞	105⅞	105¼	105⅝	616½
United States 3s, small	105	105⅝	105	105½	*899
United States 3s, registered	105½	105½	105⅝	105⅝	19
Total sales					$917,900

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 19, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama, Class A	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	10
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	94½	94½	94½	17
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	94½	94½	94½	94½	*4
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½	20
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	79½	79⅝	79½	79⅝	71½
Total sales					$118,900
Grand total					$28,011,600

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98⅝	Nov. 9	98	Apr. 4	98⅝	Nov. 9
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅜	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111⅞	Nov. 14
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111⅜	Nov. 16
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116½	Apr. 19	126⅝	Oct. 26
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅜	Apr. 19	127	Nov. 17
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109⅝	May 2	111⅞	Nov. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109⅝	May 2	112	Nov. 11
United States currency 6s, 1895	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106⅜	Oct. 29	104	July 23	105⅝	Nov. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106	Oct. 31	104⅜	Oct. 12	105⅛	Nov. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	105¾	Nov. 4	104¼	Oct. 8	105⅜	Nov. 16
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	100	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	108⅝	Nov. 19
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 28	105¼	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106⅜	Nov. 10	100	May 14	106⅜	Nov. 0
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	Nov. 7	101	Jan. 6	104	Nov. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Nov. 19	87	May 19	94½	Nov. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	94½	Nov. 19	87	May 25	94½	Nov. 19
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	79⅝	Nov. 11	65	Apr. 22	79⅝	Nov. 15
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Nov. 17

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	Nov. 18
Butchers & Drovers'	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	Oct. 31
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 27
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	208	Nov. 18
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	280	Feb. 4	275	Nov. 7	275	Nov. 7
Importers & Traders'	490	Aug. 30	490	Aug. 30	490	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 25
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¾	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Mercantile	151	Nov. 7	151	Nov. 7	151	Nov. 7
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Nov. 11
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135½	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	351	Nov. 11	203	Jan. 28	351	Nov. 11
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Oct. 18
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 19	93¼	Jan. 20	93½	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	153	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway 242	Nov. 19	Gallatin 310	Aug. 19
Chemical 4300	Feb. 3	Metropolis 475	April 21
Citizens' 132	Nov. 19	New York County 800	March 23
East River 140	Nov. 26	Seaboard 170	July 19
Fourth National 195	Nov. 30	Third National 95	March 14

1898

Complete Bond Quotation List New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Nov 19, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st, gtd. g., 1928	95½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	95 Nov 4	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	90½	Nov 15	81	Apr 25	90 Nov 18	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	96¾	Nov 11	86	Apr 25	97⅜ Nov 19	97⅜ 97¾
Do, registered	..	Mar 23	93	Apr 25	97 Nov 19	.. ..
Do, adjustment g. 4s, 1995	..	Nov 15	64	Mar 12	76½ Nov 19	75¾ 76¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	..	..	Jan 7	..	Jan 7	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	52½ Feb. 98	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	101	Nov 14	95	Jan 5	101 Nov 14	.. ..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	111⅞	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., do. trust receipts	116⅝	Sep 9	111⅛	Sep 13	115 Nov 7	114 ..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	118⅞	Aug 12	80	Jan 12	115 Oct 5	.. ..
Do., registered	118¾	Jul 18	103½	Jun 17	113½ July 19	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	116	Nov 11	90	Jan 25	116 Nov 11	116 ..
Do., do., registered	113⅝	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	113⅛ Aug 1	.. ..
Do., do., registered	120	Nov 18	117¼	Oct 24	120 Nov 18	.. ..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts	..	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	115¾ Sep 7	.. ..
Do., conv. g. 5s, 1908	118½	Aug 19	103	May 24	116 Aug 29	.. ..
Do., registered	116⅝	Aug 19	103	May 24	116 Aug 29	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	118¾	Oct 29	97	Apr 6	118⅝ Oct 29	.. ..
Do., do., registered	112⅞	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	120 Aug 20	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, 1st gtd. 1900	101	Aug 11	86	Jan. 11	99 Sept 26	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	106¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104½ July 22	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	103¼	Nov 7	99	Jan 27	106¾ Nov 19	106 ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1950	..	..	..	..	102¾ Nov., 96	.. ..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Nov 3	105 ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	75 Oct 6	.. ..
Pitts & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	106¾	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	.. ..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	96½	Jan 17	105 Oct 7	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1988	92	Sep 26	76	Sep 13	92 Sept 26	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27¼	Jun 8	27	Jun 9	27½ June 8	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¾	Sep 21	6½	Oct 27	9¾ Nov 19	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122¾ July 12	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	100	Oct 27	100 Oct 27	22 ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105¼	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105 Nov. 16	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	108 April, 92	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	116	Oct 14	112	Jul 1	114 Oct 18	116 ..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	104½	Aug 16	101¾	Nov 4	104¾ Nov 16	104 104½
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	91¼ Nov 15	91 92
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	43 Jun 18, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	65	May 24	63	May 24	69 May 24	59 ..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	85 ..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	..	..	..	70¾ De 14, 97	.. ..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	91 Nov 19	91 91¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106⅝	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	106 Nov 18	106⅛ 106
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74 Sept., 98	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104¼	Jan 18	108¾ Oct 11	107 107½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 28	127	Jan 28	127 Mar 2	127 ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	125	Nov 3	122	Jul 16	125 Nov 4	125¼ ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14, 97	121 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100 Feb., 98	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	106	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	108¾ Nov 16	108¾ 109
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	107 Oct 4	106 ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	108 De 10, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	.. ..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111⅛	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	107¾ Nov 18	109½ ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	110½ Nov 19	109½ ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106 Jan 30, 97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	91¼	Nov 12	90	Nov 1	91¼ Nov 18	90¼ 91¾
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93¼	Feb 18	87	Apr 21	92¼ June 30	92½ 100
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 18	114	Mar 25	114¾ June 3	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	88¼ Nov 19	.. ..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	35	Nov 15	53½ Nov 19	.. ..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¾	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	12 Nov 17	.. ..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	4¾ Nov 10	.. ..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	91	Oct 14	92 Oct 24	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	86½	Jan 6	86½	Sep 6	86¾ Sep 6	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	89	Jul 6	85¾	Jan 19	89 July 6	.. ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	102¼	Oct 28	102¾ Nov 11	102¼ ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112½	Sep 24	112	Nov 17	112 Nov 17	.. ..
Do., conv deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	114 Nov 18	113 114
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 28	110¼ Nov 18	.. ..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. ss. 7s, 1900	103¼	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	98 Nov 19	.. 100
Do., 5s, 1912	98	Feb 18	90	Jan 3	91 July 20	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115¾ Nov 9	.. ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104 No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1895, Speyer cts	103	Jan 11	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103¼	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. g., 1900	103	Oct 20	101¾	May 5	103 Oct 20	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	101	Oct 25	102½ Oct 12	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	..	..	..	84½ Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100¼	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103¼ Nov 16	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98 Aug 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1933	104½	Nov 18	100	Jan 6	104¼ Nov 18	101 ..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct 5	118 Oct 5	118 ..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep 29	115½	Apr 20	119 Nov 14	119½ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117½	Nov 15	111	May 21	116 Nov 18	116 118
Do., do., registered	116	Oct 19	113	Jan 3	116 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73¾	Mar 26	88 Nov 19	87¾ 88
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	106¾	Nov 10	90	Apr 25	105¾ Nov 18	.. ..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	96½	Nov 18	90¼	Jul 29	96¾ Nov 18	.. ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	98½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½ May 27	.. ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	102 Nov 19	.. ..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	109½ ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	106 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	.. ..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	104¾ Mr 25, 97	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	106¼ Oct., 95	100½ ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	108¾ Oct 12	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113¾	Apr 29	119¾ Nov 19	116¾ 117½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	101¾	Nov 7	101¾ Nov 7	107 ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct 11	104¾	May 16	108¾ Nov 18	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	119¼ Nov 18	.. ..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	105½	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	110¼ ..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102 Nov 9	101¾ 104
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	102 Oct 19	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1921	101	Nov 11	99	Jun 15	100 Nov 14	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jan., 96	106 ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	103¼	Oct 12	95	Mar 25	102¼ Nov 18	.. ..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	91 ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	121 Nov 17	121 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	117½	Oct 31	114¼	Jul 15	117⅛ Nov 5	117⅛ 118¼
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	112	Apr 19	129 Nov 7	131½ 132
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 Nov 19	107¼ 108
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	103½ Nov 18	103 ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 Sept. 12	.. ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	116	Nov 15	112	Feb 25	116 Nov 15	115 ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91 Nov 5	90 ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	105 Nov 18	104½ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold. R.D., 1902	160¾	Oct 26	140	Jan 29	160 Nov 7	160 ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep 28	137½	Jan 3	152½ Sept 28	160 ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	160¾	Nov 16	140	Jan 13	160¾ Nov 16	160 ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	161	Nov 19	138	Apr 29	161 Nov 19	160 ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	160½	Nov 15	139½	Jan 5	160¼ Nov 15	160 ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	119½ Nov 17	119¼ ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	.. ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¾	Apr 20	120 Nov 14	119¾ ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¾	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	129½ Oct 11	129 ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	109	Oct 26	109	Oct 26	109 Oct 26	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. W. 6s, 1910	121½	Nov 15	118	Mar 11	121¾ Nov 15	120 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	118½	Nov 17	111	Apr 26	118¼ Nov 17	118 ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110¾	May 23	115½ Nov 1	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 3	110¼ Apr 16	.. ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅝	Oct 12	111	Apr 29	115⅝ Oct 12	.. ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113⅜ Nov 17	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127½ Jan 27	.. ..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106¾ Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	106	Apr 7	112 Oct 31	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107½	Nov 16	102	May 3	107 Nov 17	107 ..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105¼ Feb 19	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120¼ Oct 24	120 122
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	123 Oct 18	122 ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142¾ Nov 17	141 143
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	116 Nov 16	116 ..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112½	May 27	116 Nov 15	116 ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 26	114¾	Jun 2	117¾ Nov 16	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117½	Oct 24	114	Jun 14	117¾ Oct 24	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	109¾ Nov 14	.. ..
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½ July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	..	6	114	May 23	120 Oct 6	117½ ..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107¼	May 18	108¾ Nov 16	.. ..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109¾ Mar 19	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep 26	111	May 9	118 Sept 29	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¾ Nov 2	105 ..
Do., registered	103	Jun 30	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103¼	Aug 10	99	May 16	102 Nov 19	.. ..
Do., do., registered	103	Nov 10	103	Nov 19	103 Nov 19	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	106¾ ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102½	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	127 Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	.. ..
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	108¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	.. ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	108	Oct 21	108	Oct 21	108 Oct 21	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	137 Nov 19	135 ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¼ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118¾	Oct 31	113¼	May 26	118¾ Oct 31	118 ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	135	Nov 9	133	Mar 22	135 Nov 9	138 ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	123	May 19	133 May 19	135 ..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	110 115
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	129½	Jul 28	132 Nov 2	132 ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 20	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	130 ..
Do., debenture 6s, 1div	107¾	Feb 1	103¾	Mar 28	107 July 22	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	103¾	Aug 11	102¾	May 7	103¾ Nov 18	106 106¼
Do., do., registered	105¾	Aug 38	102¾	May 11	104 Sept 23	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	130¾	Apr 25	138¾ Oct 29	125 ..
Chi. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Oct 1	125	May 18	136 Oct 6	136 ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	137¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	134¼ Nov 16	133½ ..
Chi. & W'n. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106 Jul 22, 97	108 ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1932	142½	Feb 17	111¾	Apr 1	120¾ Aug 29	119 ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	92	Nov 11	76¼	Mar 26	91½ Nov 19	91¼ 91¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	95¾ Nov., 96	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	119 Oct 20, 97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	108¼ Mr 18, 97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	Oct 25	107½	May 10	116¾ Nov 17	109 ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾ April, 96	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	74½	Oct 21	68	Sep 19	73 Nov 10	.. ..
Clev. Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	95	Nov 19	82	May 18	85 Nov 19	.. ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep 21	86	Jun 6	91¾ Sept 21	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	97¾ Nov 19	.. 98
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87 Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	85½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	95	Oct 4	80	Feb 27	92¾ Nov 3	92¼ ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	96¾	May 17	101½ Nov 14	101½ ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 96	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	114 Oct 7, 97	108 ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107¼ Feb 19, 97	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	77¾ Nov 17	77 78
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	18 20
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105¼	Mar 5	101¼	Nov 2	101¼ Nov 8	101¼ ..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	139	Nov 18	131½	Jun 4	139 Nov 18	138 140
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	130 133
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾ Oct 16, 97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108	Nov 17	100	Mar 18	108 Nov 17	106½ ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121 Sept 9	.. ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 6-3-4s, 1947	61¾	Sep 2	50	May 28	59 Nov 19	58 59
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	70 Nov 15	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	68¼ My 15, 97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts. $85 paid	80	Nov 16	78	Oct 1	79¾ Nov 18	79 80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	.. ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	124 Nov 7	124 ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 3	126 July 23	125 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137½	May 21	141½ Oct 8	143 ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109 No 23, 97	105 ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	106¾ Oct 17	106¾ ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	142 ..
Do., registered	140	Oct 26	140	Oct 26	140 Oct 26	140 ..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138½	Jan 20	130¾	Jul 8	137 Sept 19	136 ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	..	..	..	118½ No 17, 97	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	106	Aug 1	106	Aug 1	108 Aug 1	105 ..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sept 13	143 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143 May 4, 97	143 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 25	120¼	May 6	125 Aug 31	121 ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	116 Oct 17	116 ..
Do., do., registered	116¾	Nov 17	110¼	Nov 17	115¾ Nov 17	116 ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	147½ ..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	99⅝	Nov 18	89	Apr 5	99¾ Nov 18	98¾ 99¾
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¼	Aug 22	108	Apr 7	108 Nov 5	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	98	Nov 7	85½	Jan 3	98 Nov 7	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	108	Nov 11	106¼	Oct 12	108 Nov 18	108 ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct 3	97	Jan 6	102 Oct 26	.. ..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. gr. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Jan 6	16	Jan 20	17 Nov 5	16 18
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106¾ Oct 18	.. ..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1926	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112¼ Oct 27	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113 July 26	112 ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug 2	116¾	May 20	119¼ Aug 2	118 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	109	Apr 11	112 Nov 11	112¾ ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	118 ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104¼	Feb 21	104¼ June 3	105 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	144¼ Nov 19	143 145¼
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 18	140	May 27	141 June 25	141 142
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	139 Sept 20	135 ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133 June 6	135 ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1909	106	Oct 5	113	Nov 2	108 Nov 2	102 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113¾	Aug 9	108	May 2	110¾ Nov 18	110¼ 110¾
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	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 6	104 Sept 22	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	100¼	Jul 18	108	May 5	100¼ July 18	100	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	100	Nov 11	87½	Apr 5	100 Nov 15	99	100½
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100¾ Nov 9	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91 Oct 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	105	Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98⅝	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	94¼ Nov 17	..	94¼
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 6	117¾ Nov 15	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	103½ Nov 17	101¾	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	117	Nov 16	105½	Apr 28	117 Nov 19	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	122⅜ Nov 10	122½	123
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	123 Nov 15	122½	123
Lex. Av. & Pav. F 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	122½ Nov 18	122¼	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68	Feb 10	60	Nov 2	60 Nov 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 April, 99	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	80	Nov 17	70⅜	Feb 10	80 Nov 19	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	99 Mar., 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅜ No 12, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 30,97	97	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143 Oct 13	145	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	109½	Oct 26	100½	Apr 26	107½ Nov 15	..	..
Do., iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125 Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st r 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121½ Au 31, 97	123½	130
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	101¼ Nov 3	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¾	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 23	91¾ Nov 19	91¼	91⅝
Do., 2d g. 4s 1990	67½	Aug 27	57	Mar 23	65¼ Nov 19	65	65½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83⅜	Jan 28	88 Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	88	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	85 Nov 18	..	..
Kansas City & Pac 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	70¼	Oct 28	74 Nov 19	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	81½ Nov 18	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102½	Nov 12	93¼	Apr 1	100⅞ Nov 18	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107⅛	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	103⅜ Nov 18	103½	104
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	102¼	Apr 26	110¾ Nov 18	110¾	111½
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	61½	Jan 19	84¼ Nov 16	81½	84½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	76 Nov 15	71	74
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	108	Jan 31	100	May 3	106 Nov 18	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 6s, 1938	100	Jun 30	103½	Sep 20	108 Nov 15	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107	Nov 15	107½ Nov 16	107⅛	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102¼	May 5	106 Nov 16	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107¼ Nov 16	107	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g.5s, 1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	97⅞ Nov 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	96¼ Oct 27	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½	Nov 14	113¼	May 24	125½ Nov 14	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 26	80¼ Nov 17	80	80½
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	103	Nov 14	97½	May 27	103 Nov 18	..	103¼
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	Nov 2	128	Apr 4	133 Nov 2	131	133½
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅞ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106	Nov 18	100	Apr 8	106 Nov 18	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	109½ Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	118 Nov 17	118⅜	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	118 Nov 11	118¼	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 22	106	Apr 21	111¾ Nov 19	111¼	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅜ Nov 2	111¼	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108½	Feb 19	103¼	Feb 21	103½ Feb 21	111¼	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	104¼	Oct 28	102	Apr 9	104¼ Oct 29	107⅛	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	107⅛	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Oct 14	100¼	May 6	105 Nov 14	105⅞	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅜ June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	108	Nov 10	105¼	Jul 22	105 Nov 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	108	Nov 12	104⅞	Jul 6	108 Nov 12	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	95 Nov 18	94⅜	95
Do., do., registered	93	Nov 2	91	Oct 17	93 Nov 2	..	..
Lake Shore coll. g. 3½s, 1998	97	Nov 10	94	Jun 23	96½ Nov 19	96½	..
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	95 Oct 28	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	111¼	Nov 14	102⅜	Apr 23	111¼ Nov 19	..	..
Do., registered	110½	Nov 9	101¼	Apr 28	110¼ Nov 18	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	108 Nov 5	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95 July 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	105¼	Nov 9	105¼ Nov 16	105¼	..
Do., do., registered	109⅜	Jan 27	104⅞	Oct 24	105½ Nov 18	105¼	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130	Nov 18	110¼	May 12	130 Nov 18	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107 Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123 Oct 26	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121 Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¾ Oct 19	102¼	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 8	107 Nov 7	105¾	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105½	Jun 30	106⅞ Nov 17	105¾	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120⅛	Feb 23	115⅜	Jun 16	117 Aug 31	119¾	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115⅜	Jun 16	115⅜ June 16	119¾	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107¼	Nov 18	102	Apr 7	107½ Nov 18	106½	107¼
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾ Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121 Oct 24	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112 Nov 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	104 Nov 17	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125¼ Jan 20	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	105¾ Nov 18	105¼	106
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
Do., gen. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161 Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	160	Oct 26	145	Jan 6	160 Oct 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	129½	Aug 26	120½	Aug 26	129¾ Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	121½ Feb 5, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Nov 14	119	Feb 11	121¼ Nov 14	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct 21	113½	Jul 19	115 Oct 21	115¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108	May 31	106	Mar 7	108¾ Nov 19	105⅜	108½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	103½	Nov 14	96	Mar 16	103¼ Nov 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117 Nov. 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117 Oct 27	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131¼ Oct 13	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130 Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	102½	Nov 11	90¾	Apr 21	101¼ Nov 19	101⅜	101¼
Do., registered	101⅞	Sep 18	93	Apr 6	100½ Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	66¼ Nov 19	66¼	66¾
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88 Nov 1	88	94
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	116	Nov 14	104	Jan 5	116 Nov 14	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102 June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123 Sept 12	120	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124 Sept 1	124	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½ Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	93 Nov 19	93	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	85½ Nov 19	85½	85¾
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102½	Jan 28	102	Jan 12	102¼ Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	95 De 18, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84 Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14¾	Jan 20	8½	Sep 7	8½ Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	79 Nov 18	..	80
Ore. R. & N. 1st ak. fd. g. 6s, 1909	120	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114 Oct 25	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101⅝	Nov 14	80	Apr 26	101 Nov 19	100¼	101
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	129⅜	Nov 9	118	Apr 26	129¼ Nov 14	128¼	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121 June 14	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 May 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	100	Nov 11	96	Apr 27	103⅜ Nov 18	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	68	Jan 5	75½ Nov 15	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	62½	Nov. 14	39	Jan 4	58⅜ Nov 19	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106⅝	Nov 18	102	Jun 23	106⅜ Nov 19	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	115⅞	Nov 17	106	Apr 21	115⅞ Nov 17	115	116
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110 July 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. certs, 1937	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 4	102 Nov 11	..	..
P., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	100¼	May 13	113 Nov 16	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅝	Sep 28	108	May 6	111¼ Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104 Nov 19	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106⅝	Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 10	141 Nov 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 4	141 Nov 10	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	115	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107 May 25	106	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¼ April, 98	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jun 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101¼	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	95 Oct 20	..	99¾
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., cn. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	95½	Oct 7	95¾ Oct 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	19½	Jun 2	15¾	Jun 2	19¼ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120 May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90 Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	127 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107½	Oct 26	107½	Oct 26	107¼ Oct 26	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	120	121
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 99	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90 Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	111½	Nov 5	104	Apr 2	111¼ Nov 5	110	112
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	95¼	Oct 12	76½	Apr 28	94½ Nov 18	94¼	96
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	87	Oct 6	39	Jun 15	56½ Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	87⅛	Oct 8	87⅛	Oct 8	87⅛ Oct 8	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	82¼ Nov 19	82	82½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	90 Nov 19	90	90½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 18	91	Jun 16	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	72	Nov 11	54	Feb 2	72 Nov 11	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	83¾	Nov 11	68¼	Apr 29	83 Nov 17	83	85
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	112	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½	Feb 17	111½	May 6	113¾ Nov 9	112	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¾	Feb 23	113	May 24	113½ Nov 15	112	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	112¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	121½	Nov 11	114	Apr 20	121¼ Nov 19	121¼	122
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	107	Nov 14	98½	Apr 25	106¾ Nov 19	..	107
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1937	100	Jun 23	92¼	Apr 14	98 Nov 10	98	101
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	81 Nov 19	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	94 Nov 18	94	96
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81½	Oct 26	70	Apr 29	80¼ Nov 19	80	80¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	36	Nov 17	25	Mar 25	35 Nov 19	35	35¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Nov 5	117	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	108 Nov 18	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¼ Oct 11	121¼	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	124½ Oct 21	120¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	136	Nov 5	123	Jan 5	136 Nov 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119½ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	112	Nov 5	105½	May 10	112 Nov 5	112½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¾ May 20,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	102¼	Oct 21	94½	Jan 10	102¾ Oct 21	102½	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122¼ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jan 11	118½	Apr 19	130 Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 20	112¼ Sept 22	113	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105¼	Apr 19	110 Nov 15	110¼	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113 Aug 26	113⅝	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 98	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼ Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 25, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104¼ Oct 18, 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 6s, 1919	100½	Nov 16	92	Apr 29	100 Nov 18	99½	100
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 7	103½ Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¾	Oct 5	92	Jan 4	98½ Nov 19	95½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	111⅜ Oct 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112 Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85½	Oct 19	76¾	Apr 2	85⅝ Nov 19	85	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127 Mar 30	..	..
Orc. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	93¾	Nov 18	75	Jan 11	93¼ Nov 18	93	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	76¼	Nov 15	55½	Apr 25	74½ Nov 19	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	115⅛	Nov 14	110	Mar 17	115⅜ Nov 14	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103½	Nov 11	96¼	Jan 3	103½ Nov 18	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	110½	Nov 19	100¼	Jan 4	110½ Nov 19	109¼	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106⅞	May 20	106½ Oct 27	111	112
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92½	Jan 6	102½ Nov 11	104¼	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jul 25	87¼ Nov 10	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	112½	Nov 17	103½	Jan 5	112½ Nov 17	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	103	Nov 11	87	Apr 28	102¼ Nov 19	102	102⅜
Do., do., registered	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	98 Oct 31	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	102½	Nov 14	96	Jan 19	102¾ Nov 14	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118 Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	107¼ Nov 2	107	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	117	Nov 18	112½	Feb 28	117 Nov 18	116½	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114½	Oct 20	107	Apr 16	112¾ Nov 11	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	123 Nov 17	122	124
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	118	Nov 18	112	Apr 28	118 Nov 18	117¾	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 18	122¾ Aug 11	123	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s

Monday, Nov. 21.

Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Hannis Distilling Company—Dividend payable.
Kingston and Pembroke Railroad—Special meeting.
Stilwell-Bierce and Smith-Valls Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Books open.
Hannis Distilling Company—Books open.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
West End Street Railway (Boston)—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Books close.
West End Street Railway (Boston)—Books open.

Thursday, Nov. 24.

Holiday. Stock Exchange closed.

Friday, Nov. 25.

Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Lehigh Navigation Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open.
Osceola Mining Company—Books open.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Nov. 26.

Homestake Mining Company—Books open.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books open.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$10,397,370
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	5,006,361
From Jan. 1, 1898	375,713,750
From Jan. 1, 1897	433,102,210

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 15, 1898	$9,238,064
Week ended Nov. 16, 1897	7,477,060
From Jan. 1, 1898	402,856,653
From Jan. 1, 1897	348,118,632

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$103,380
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	120,243
From Jan. 1, 1898	96,282,900
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,477,788

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$1,000
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	30,505
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,008,896
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,804,023

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$16,326,235

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$102,380
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	89,738
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,353,904

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$21,803
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	75,913
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,292,702
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,740,988

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$843,662
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	881,103
From Jan. 1, 1898	41,430,222
From Jan. 1, 1897	41,427,694

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$821,859
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	805,188
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,137,721
From Jan. 1, 1897	38,686,520

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$125,083
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	196,156
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,635,402
From Jan. 1 1897	16,218,356

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$844,662
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	911,608
From Jan. 1, 1898	50,439,219
From Jan. 1, 1897	71,231,117

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$48,216,183

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	$719,579
Week ended Nov. 19, 1897	715,450
From Jan. 1, 1897	55,012,761

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.80	.80	.80	.80	200

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.05	.06	.05	1,000
Alice	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	900
Anaconda	.63	.65	.63	.65	400
Best & Belcher	.28	.42	.28	.42	700
Comstock	.05	.05	.05	.05	900
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.46	1.20	1.20	300
Con. Imperial	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Cr. & Cr. Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,000
Crip. Creek Con.	.00	.09	.09	.09	500
Crown Point	.14	.14	.14	.14	400
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Iron Silver	.75	.76	.75	.75	1,700
Leadville	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,000
Mollie Gibson	.21	.21	.21	.21	200
Ophir	.70	.80	.70	.80	700
Potosi	.18	.18	.18	.18	400
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Savage	.23	.23	.22	.23	600
Small Hopes	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.30	800
Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Standard	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Utah	.17	.17	.17	.17	1,000

Total sales 15,000

ON THE MINING EXCHANGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cannon Ball	.006	.006	.005½	.006½	39,000
Coper Rock	00.5	00.90	00.85	00.90	5,000
Gold Coin	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Gold Magnet	.002¼	.002¾	.001¼	.002¾	114,000
Good S'mar'in	.007	.007½	.007	.007½	78,000
Justine	.06	.06	.03¼	.03¾	24,500
Old Gold	.005½	.007¾	.004¼	.006¾	35,500
Pilgrim	.001¾	.003¾	.001¼	.003¾	126,000
Rocky Mount	.05¼	.10½	.03½	.03½	108,500
Sentinel	.003	.005	.003	.003½	204,000
Waldorf	.02½	.03¾	.02¾	.03¼	12,300
Work	.10¾	.14¾	.10¾	.14¾	1,200

Total sales 749,100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are quotations for securities not dealt in or inscribed on the Stock Exchanges. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	110	112
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	105
Bleecker St. & F. Fy stock	32	37
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 5s	103½	104¼
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	215	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City R. R.	234	235
B'klyn City & Newtown. stock	210	...
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	113¾	114
Central Cross-Town	200	...
Central Cross-Town 1st 5s	119	...
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	170
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 6s	80	81
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	105
Cleveland Electric Railway	75½	79½
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	230	...
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	106	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	...
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	210
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	116	118
D. D., E. B'way & B.5 p.c.scrip	101	104
Eighth Avenue	380	400
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	...
42d St. & Grand St.	380	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Kings County incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
North Shore Traction com.	11	13
North Shore Traction pf.	76	78
Ninth Avenue	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	14	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	100	...
Second Avenue stock	175	182
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115¾	116¼
Scranton Traction	12	15
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Third Avenue Railroad	158	162
Twenty-third Street	350	...
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	30	33
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	101	104
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	100½	101
West End (Boston)	88	88½
West End (Boston) pf.	109	110
Worcester Traction common	11	13
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	140	145
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40¼
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	95¾	96¼
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	79
N. Y. & E. River Ferry 5s	99	101
Union Ferry	43¾	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	172½	...
Atlantic	147½	155
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	200	...
Brooklyn	370	390
Central	1400	1415
Colonial	257½	...
Continental	100	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust	925	...
Fifth Avenue	...	355
Franklin	230	240
German-American R. E.	15	25
Guaranty	400	...
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	290	...
Knickerbocker	275	...
Lawyers' Surety	102½	...
Lawyers' Title Insurance	148	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	...
Manhattan	175	...
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	237½	...
Mercantile	400	...
Metropolitan	300	...
Nassau	165	...
National Surety	...	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	...
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	...
People's	250	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	215	...
Standard	115	...
State	...	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	287½	...
Union	1125	...
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	295
United States	1275	1300
Washington	240	...

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	115
Commonwealth	97	105
Continental	460	...
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	...	100
German-American	460	475
Germania	255	265
Greenwich	160	...
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	...
Home	197	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	...
New York	108	115
Niagara	170	175
North River	130	...

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	165
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Peter Cooper	115	125
Rutgers	...	115
Stuyvesant	70	75
United States	115	120
Westchester	225	...
Williamsburg City	380	...

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	375	...
American Exchange	170	172
Astor National	800	...
Astor Place	225	...
Bowery	250	260
Broadway	225	230
Butchers & Drovers'	67½	75
Central	165	175
Chase	275	...
Chatham	290	...
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	130	...
City	1050	...
Colonial	150	175
Columbia	...	165
Commerce	208	210
Continental	128	...
Corn Exchange	270	275
East River	135	...
Eleventh Ward	225	...
Fifth Avenue	2750	...
Fifth National	225	...
First National	2750	...
First Nat. of Staten Island	...	165
Fourth National	170	...
Fourteenth Street	...	165
Gallatin	315	...
Gansevoort	...	160
Garfield	1050	...
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	...
German Exchange	295	...
Greenwich	165	...
Hamilton	120	...
Hanover	500	...
Hide & Leather	90	100
Home	...	145
Hudson River	160	...
Importers & Traders'	450	475
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	...
Liberty	150	...
Lincoln	750	...
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	174	180
Mechanics & Traders'	...	101
Mercantile	170	...
Merchants' Exchange	115	...
Merchants'	151	...
Metropolis	...	400
Mount Morris	100	...
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	...
National Union	237½	...
New Amsterdam	290	...
New York	230	235
New York County	1200	...
New York National Exchange	95	...
Nineteenth Ward	...	110
Ninth National	...	85
North America	135	...
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	175	185
Park	345	355
People's	200	...
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	310	...
Produce Exchange	115	...
Republic	157½	...
Riverside	190	...
Seaboard	176	...
Second National	450	...
Seventh National	130	150
Shoe & Leather	95	...
Sixth National	275	...
State of New York	106	...
Twelfth Ward	125	...
Twenty-third Ward	100	...
Union Square	175	...
Western	160	...
West Side	275	...
Yorkville	185	...

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	99½	102½
Boston & Providence	281	282
Cayuga & Sus.	190	...
Columbus & Xenia	200	...
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	...
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	...
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	...
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	...
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	191	...
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	...
Mahoning Coal	120	...
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	...
Naugatuck	245½	...
New York & Harlem	390	...
N. Y. Lack. & West.	125	127
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	193½	195
Oswego & Syracuse	202	...
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	...
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	...
P. Ft. W., & Chi. special	165	...
Pitts., Mck. & Yough	137	140
Providence & Worcester	280	...
Rome & Clinton	125	...
Troy & Greenbush	140	...
Utica & Black River	165	...
United N. J. R. R. Co.	258	260
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	...

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	38	40
American Brake	106	...
American Caramel pf.	85	...
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Traction Co.	4	7
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	47
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
Am. Typefounders, new stock	47	50
American Graphophone	132¼	140
American Graphophone pf.	140	150
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	...
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	55	60

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith Car 6s	50	60
Bliss, E. W.	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	119	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	117	125
Carter-Crume pf.	83½	...
Celluloid Company	77	81
Central & South Amer. Tel.	105	110
Chas. & Potomac Tel. stock	51	...
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	185	185½
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	...	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	...
Continental Tobacco	33	33¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	81¼	82
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	76	79
Diamond Match Company	143	144
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	...
Eastman Kodak Company	99	110
Erie & Western Trans.	...	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	50	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	65¾	68
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	107	107½
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Great Falls Ice	115	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	89	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	...
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	103	...
Hudson River Telephone	75	80
International Paper 6s	109½	110¼
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. B. Stetson com.	45	...
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	15	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	45	60
Knickerbocker Ice	50	52
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	76	77½
Lanston Monotype	65	75
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	...	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	50	60
Mergenthaler Linotype	184	183½
Michigan Pen. Car com.	14	15
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	50	60
Mosier Safe Co. pf.	...	100
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	58	70
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	141	145
Nicaragua Construction	9	11½
Northwestern Telegraph	115	...
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	...
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	20	20½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	...
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	...
Procter & Gamble	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102½	104
Simmons Hardware com.	122	128
Simmons Hardware pf.	110	113
Singer Mfg. Co.	400	420
Standard Oil	410	411
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	...
Swift & Co.	98½	101¼
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	52½	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	...
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	68	70
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	95	100
United States Envelope pf.	92	97
United States Envelope 1st 6s	105	107½
U. S. Glass common	...	24½
United States Glass pf.	...	75
Wagner Palace Car	169½	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	230	...
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	99	101

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	62¼	63¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 6s	110¼	...
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	91½	92
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15	18½
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	104¾
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	105	107
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108	109½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	116½	118½
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	103¾	104½
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	38	40
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	...
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	77	80
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	103¾	105¾
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16½	19½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	...
Detroit inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	100¾	101¾
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	86	87½
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	74
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106¾
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	96½	100¾
Mutual of New York	315	330
New Amsterdam	27	27½
New Amsterdam pf.	66	66½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101¼	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84¼
Standard Gas, New York	133	139
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	155
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 5s	80	85
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	104	106
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101¾	103

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THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 19, total transactions included 3,316,238 shares of stock, $26,974,800 bonds, with $917,900 Government and $118,900 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Nov. 20, '97.	Nov. 19, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	960,991	3,316,238	*2,346,247
Banks	483	28	†455
Mining	1,900	700	†1,200

*Increase. †Decrease.

BONDS.

	Nov. 20, '97.	Nov. 19, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$7,247,800	$26,974,800	*$19,727,000
State	100,500	118,900	*18,400
Government	79,000	917,900	*838,900

*Increase.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,655,575. The banks now hold $16,667,375 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,897,800, an increase in specie of $2,947,600, an increase in legal tenders of $1,066,200, an increase in deposits of $9,432,900, and an increase in circulation of $182,000.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 19,'98.	Nov. 12,'98.	Nov. 20,'97.
Loans	$693,785,200	$687,887,400	$580,170,100
Specie	159,353,600	156,405,800	103,650,200
Legal tenders	53,922,000	52,855,800	80,537,400
Net deposits	786,432,900	777,000,000	643,117,400
Circulation	15,971,100	15,789,100	15,989,200

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 19,'98.	Nov. 12,'98.	Nov. 20,'97.
Specie	$159,353,600	$156,406,000	$103,650,200
Legal tenders	53,922,000	52,855,800	80,537,400
Total reserve	$213,275,600	$209,261,800	$184,187,600
Reserve required against deposits	196,608,225	194,250,000	160,779,350
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$16,667,375	$15,011,800	$23,408,250

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks, at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,091,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	50,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,600
Jan. 29	35,698,450	59,148,250	39,523,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,940,050	40,192,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	23,888,450	55,995,850	28,627,066
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,750
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,983,550	21,448,525
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,801,475	43,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,696,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,038,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,846,075	46,966,900	18,159,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,078,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,965,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,875
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,220,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,625	18,886,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,901,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	57,345,900	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,525	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,013,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,883,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	35,111,850	38,882,725	9,490,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,464,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,860,900
Oct. 29	26,081,550	24,271,800	17,463,225
Nov. 5	19,922,650	21,181,225	14,710,400
Nov. 12	15,011,800	27,765,150	23,503,025
Nov. 19	16,667,375	23,408,250	29,365,575

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$16,667,375	1893	$65,470,475
1897	23,408,250	1892	4,560,925
1896	29,365,575	1891	13,322,750
1895	18,594,950	1890	93,750
1894	62,974,050	1889	1,485,200

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Nov. 12 to 18 Inclusive.

Character & Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Finance	Colon	$3,340
Grenada	Trinidad	100
Philadelphia	Ponce	243
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,475
Caracas	La Guayra	2,637
Saratoga	Santiago	1,500
Allegheny	Carthagena	203
American Silver Coin—		
La Gascogne	Havre	775
Philadelphia	Ponce	292
Philadelphia	Curacao	366
Grenada	Trinidad	8
Saratoga	Santiago	100
Foreign Gold Coin—		
La Gascogne	Havre	46,320
Philadelphia	Ponce	142
Philadelphia	Curacao	2,453
Philadelphia	La Guayra	1,170
Athos	Limon	476
Saratoga	Santiago	2,000
Grenada	Trinidad	243
Caracas	La Guayra	18,600
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Athos	Limon	2,000
Philadelphia	Curacao	141
Vigilancia	Havana	386
Advance	Colon	340
Allianca	Colon	468
Grenada	Trinidad	55
Gold Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	2,874
Allianca	Colon	1,228
Caracas	La Guayra	550
Mesaba	London	15,326
Allegheny	Savanilla	600
Silver Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	5,057
Allianca	Colon	2,591
Mesaba	London	6,454
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	2,270
Total		$125,063

Specie Exports Port of New York from Nov. 14 to 19 Inclusive.

Date. Nov.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
14	Kaiser Wm. der Grosse	London	S. B.	$163,884
15	St. Louis	London	S. B.	167,672
16	St. Louis	London	S. B. (Mex.)	25,000
16	Origen	Manaos	S. C. (Peru).	5,950
18	Finance	Colon	S. C. (U. S.)	1,000
18	Umbria	London	S. B.	428,000
Total				$791,600

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

11	Campania	London	S. B. $3,056
Grand total			$344,922

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
185	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July, 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 30, 1898 50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898 5	120	Oct. 25	120	Oct. 25	*120	Oct. 29, 1898
..	35	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	Nov. 15, 1898 1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
95	97	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 1, 1898 1½	*98	Sept. 16	*88	Mch. 29	*98	Nov. 11, 1898
100¼	102	Beech Creek	5,500,000	Oct., 1898 1	100	Oct. 31	100	Oct. 31	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	109	**Boston Air Line** pf	1,426,600	July, 1898 2	108¾	Oct. 19	*105	Mar. 9	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in, paid	13,283,600	....	28	Aug. 22	24½	Sept. 28	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
28	35	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	30	Oct. 26, 1898
68	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1	*76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½	Oct. 6, 1898
85	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 2	*78	Oct. 19	*65	Mar. 10	*78	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,475,300	June 1, 1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
172	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898 1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*163½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	1¾	Oct. 26	1¾	Oct. 26, 1898
175	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	46	Oct. 25	40	May 17	46	Oct. 25, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	2,000,000	July 15, 1898 1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
80	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898 ¢	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	66	Mar. 11	57	July 23	57	July 23, 1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898 3½	*362½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
61	63	Evans. & T. H. pf	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1898 2	70	Sept. 24	*37	April 13	61	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
89½	92	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	94	Aug. 20	*87¾	June 20	*89	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1898 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	**Harlem**	8,946,650	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*332	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 5	*332	Oct. 14, 1898
57	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Oct. 25, 1898 50c	*61	Nov. 7	43	April 2	*61	Nov. 7, 1898
..	..	**Illinois Steel**, t. r., stamped	.....	....	102	Nov. 9	90¾	Oct. 11	102	Nov. 10, 1898
..	..	**Keeley Motor**	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	5½	June 11	*2¼	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895 90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15	Sept. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898 1	34½	May 31	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	.....	....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	5	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	5¾	Jan. 27	2	Aug. 31	2	Oct. 26, 1898
47	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mch. 28	*50	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mch. 9	*153	May 31, 1898
4⅞	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	....	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	4⅞	Nov. 12, 1898
⅝	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car Co	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	15¼	Nov. 4	15¼	Nov. 4	15¼	Nov. 4, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	*60	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*60	Sep. 23, 1898
5	10	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	....	$10	Oct. 19	6¼	Mar. 11	$10	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	$23	Oct. 19	$23	Oct. 19	$23	Oct. 19, 1898
175	177	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898 3½	*176	Oct. 10	*167½	Jan. 4	*176	Nov. 4, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
..	65	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1894 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	65	Oct. 17, 1898
12	30	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1893 6	30	Jan. 27	12½	Oct. 31	12½	Nov. 1, 1898
35	45	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, 1898 2	43	Sept. 13	40	Oct. 18	40	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*230	Oct. 16, 1897
71	80	New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, 1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	*70	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
14	16	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	17	Feb. 7	*11	Oct. 19	*15	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*10	Oct. 19	7	Mar. 5	*9	Oct. 24, 1898
4½	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897 75c	*5	June 11	*3	Mch. 8	*5	Nov. 10, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*340	Oct. 8, 1898
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	5¾	Feb. 11	*2¾	Oct. 26	*3	Oct. 27, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
174	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,288	Oct. 4, 1898 1¾	175½	Oct. 28	*168	Feb. 25	175½	Oct. 28, 1898
8	10	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	....	5¾	Jan. 25	2	Nov. 11	10	Nov. 11, 1898
1¾	2	**Quicksilver Mining**	5,708,700	....	2¼	Jan. 27	1¾	Sept. 30	2	Nov. 8, 1898
¢6	6½	Quicksilver Mining pf	4,291,300	..... 1891 4¾	7	Aug. 22	5	June 2	6½	Nov. 10, 1898
..	..	**Rio Grande Western**	10,500,000	‡Sep. 30, 1898 2	32	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
6	7	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	....	8¾	Feb. 11	5½	Mch. 7	6	Nov. 11, 1898
60½	61	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	....	60⅜	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60⅜	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	**Southern & Atlantic Tel**	559,525	October 1898 4½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 4	100	Aug. 28	*80	Aug. 17	*98	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 3, 1897
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sep. 21, 1898
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1½	48	Oct. 19	*27	Aug. 26	48	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 ½	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898 2½	160	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898 3½	165	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898 3½	*174	Nov. 11	*174	Nov. 11	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1½	102⅜	Jan. 8	87¼	Apr. 25	96¼	Nov. 2, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	15,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 3	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 13, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	*68¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	....	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼	Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. §Seller 20. ‖Seller 3

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 17, 1898	£32,439,112	.....
Nov. 18, 1897	31,917,033	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 17, 1898	73,338,550	£48,837,204
Nov. 18, 1897	78,517,504	48,341,907
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 17, 1898	24,756,000	12,754,000
Nov. 18, 1897	27,707,000	12,250,000
RUSSIA.		
Nov. 17, 1898	96,763,000	3,533,000
Nov. 18, 1897	114,648,000	4,038,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 17, 1898	35,373,000	12,450,000
Nov. 18, 1897	37,963,000	12,398,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 17, 1898	11,062,000	5,777,000
Nov. 18, 1897	9,223,000	10,920,000
ITALY.		
Nov. 17, 1898	14,867,000	2,288,000
Nov. 18, 1897	15,097,000	2,122,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 17, 1898	4,315,000	6,631,000
Nov. 18, 1897	2,628,000	6,661,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 17, 1898	2,825,000	1,413,000
Nov. 18, 1897	2,736,667	1,368,333
Total for the week	£295,738,662	£93,692,204
Total preceding week	296,793,200	93,138,344
Corresponding date last year	321,042,204	100,079,240

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Although the political situation had ceased to trouble the markets, there was little improvement in the amount of business done last week. Nevertheless the tone was good, and prices rose in all the leading departments. The increase in the German bank rate, however, may again check the slightest existing tendency to activity. The American was the most active department. It is likely to remain active for some time, though the upward movement possibly may be arrested by the Berlin money squeeze, leading to realizations.

Some sharp advances were established in Americans during the week, but prices closed fractionally lower. Among the declines were Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which fell ¾ point; Union Pacific, ¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝; Erie firsts, ⅝; Erie Ordinary, ½; Reading firsts, ⅝; Reading ordinary, ½; Southern preferred, ⅝; Southern ordinary, ½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝; Northern Pacific common, ⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅝; Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, ⅝; Baltimore and Ohio common, ½; Illinois Central, ½; New York Central and Hudson River, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, ¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ½; Norfolk and Western ordinary, ¼; Central Pacific, ½; New York Ontario and Western, ¼, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼. Wabash preferred shares rose ⅝ point.

Money was weak, 3⅝ per cent. being the rate on three months' bills, and 2¼ to 2½ the rate for deposits at call.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.C. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$14,020,000	$2,500,000	$1,040,000	$13,910,000	25.4
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	15,221,000	5,384,000	1,560,000	15,292,000	39.0
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' Nat.	14,449,300	3,028,900	1,205,500	16,816,000	25.1
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' Nat.	11,433,000	2,070,000	770,000	11,182,000	25.5
1,500,000	2,032,500	Bank of America	20,985,700	4,292,500	1,870,000	24,322,800	24.9
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,333,000	333,000	234,000	4,296,000	25.3
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	83,087,400	23,154,600	2,380,200	103,555,100	25.1
300,000	6,186,400	Chemical National	24,759,100	8,893,500	1,290,500	27,908,400	36.5
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,092,400	1,199,000	335,900	5,789,900	26.4
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	8,554,000	1,555,500	498,400	7,597,500	29.6
500,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	976,900	231,800	97,800	1,103,200	29.8
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,182,000	308,000	231,000	1,420,000	38.0
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	968,400	190,000	296,900	931,400	52.9
600,000	482,600	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,215,600	801,000	233,500	4,119,800	25.0
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,842,600	499,400	128,900	2,262,000	27.7
1,200,000	548,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,920,600	465,200	251,200	3,150,500	20.8
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	26,274,900	2,831,000	2,903,000	21,037,000	27.2
5,000,000	3,602,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	27,311,800	2,634,300	3,075,500	21,992,900	26.0
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	8,324,600	1,717,700	290,900	6,962,000	28.9
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National	12,965,300	2,956,300	720,300	13,728,400	26.8
422,700	478,200	Pacific	2,966,900	617,700	427,700	3,502,900	29.8
1,500,000	834,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,602,700	4,030,600	623,100	20,332,100	20.9
450,000	988,600	Chatham National	6,041,300	882,200	810,600	6,091,300	27.4
200,000	264,800	People's	1,845,000	223,900	340,900	2,302,100	25.6
700,000	554,500	Nat. Bk. of Com. Am.	12,540,000	2,950,000	979,500	15,118,700	26.0
1,000,000	2,240,200	Hanover National	38,010,200	10,027,800	2,165,900	48,004,400	26.6
500,000	388,000	Irving National	3,627,000	451,400	434,200	3,715,000	23.8
800,000	378,400	National Citizens'	2,531,100	388,200	148,900	3,091,100	27.4
500,000	268,600	Nassau	2,593,900	557,600	316,100	3,457,000	25.2
300,000	974,100	M'Fet'r Fulton Nat.	6,105,500	1,375,800	559,800	6,525,400	29.5
1,000,000	154,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,960,100	980,200	263,200	4,703,500	26.4
1,000,000	1,260,800	Corn Exchange	9,711,600	1,721,100	990,000	11,189,800	24.2
1,000,000	605,200	Continental National	5,662,900	1,391,000	372,100	6,777,400	28.0
300,000	403,800	Oriental	1,831,100	240,000	474,000	2,000,000	35.7
1,500,000	5,615,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,847,000	5,316,000	1,390,000	25,911,000	25.8
2,000,000	3,235,900	National Park	41,894,000	12,037,000	2,517,000	52,630,000	28.7
250,000	154,700	East River Nat.	1,195,900	358,800	154,800	1,468,200	35.0
3,200,000	2,030,200	Fourth National	25,079,000	5,708,300	2,417,500	27,481,100	27.8
1,000,000	510,000	Central National	11,910,000	3,769,000	964,000	16,180,000	29.2
300,000	721,100	Second National	5,991,000	1,033,000	557,000	6,747,000	23.5
750,000	287,500	Ninth National	2,698,000	979,400	244,400	3,314,000	36.9
500,000	7,488,200	First National	31,430,300	7,203,500	948,000	32,185,200	25.3
300,000	50,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,431,300	251,000	199,400	1,399,200	32.1
250,000	614,200	Bowery	2,758,000	561,100	512,900	3,734,000	28.7
200,000	490,300	N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank	3,260,600	640,800	320,100	3,680,000	26.1
750,000	277,300	German-American	2,911,300	568,200	308,600	2,996,900	29.0
1,000,000	1,139,500	Chase National	20,733,800	5,547,300	4,187,000	37,044,100	29.0
100,000	1,170,100	Fifth Avenue	7,592,800	1,319,900	306,900	8,819,600	28.3
200,000	576,900	German Exchange	2,155,700	186,400	742,100	3,310,300	28.0
200,000	754,200	Germania	3,386,900	561,100	303,800	3,147,700	26.5
300,000	748,200	Lincoln National	9,027,900	1,681,900	430,000	7,796,200	27.0
200,000	857,900	Garfield National	5,583,700	1,069,700	490,000	6,690,300	23.3
200,000	526,300	Fifth National	1,814,900	48,100	170,500	2,153,700	27.8
300,000	862,200	B. of the Metropolis	4,803,800	1,234,300	518,800	5,973,400	29.2
200,000	351,200	West Side	2,305,000	299,000	397,000	2,591,000	26.8
500,000	324,200	Seaboard National	6,802,000	1,325,000	1,540,000	10,801,000	26.8
200,000	349,300	Sixth National	1,746,000	251,000	120,000	1,515,000	27.1
2,100

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NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30	Dec. 6
Cent. Massachusetts (semi-annual)	¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Dec. 2
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	.....
Chi., Bur. & Q. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 28
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Nov. 25	Nov. 10	Nov. 19
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pennsylvania R. R. (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 30	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Third Avenue (quarter)	$1.75	Nov. 30	Nov. 19	Dec. 1

BANK STOCK.

Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 11	Dec. 2
American Cotton Oil	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Am. Cotton Oil pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
American Express	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Gas, Phil., (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Brooklyn Union Gas (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 19	Dec. 1
Boston & Montana Copper Mining	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra)	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 5
Consolidated Gas, Baltimore	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Consolidated Ice	1	Nov. 21	Nov. 12	Nov. 21
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Equitable Ill. Gas Light pf., Philadelphia	4	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
G. Rapids Gas Light (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 21	.....	.....
Hannis Distilling Co. (semi-annual)	2	Nov. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 22
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
Jackson, Mich., Gas	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 11	Dec. 2
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
Lehigh Navigation	2	Nov. 25	Nov. 5	Nov. 25
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Dec. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
Osceola Con. Mining	$2	Dec. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 25
Pacific Mail (semi-annual)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	Dec. 2
People's G. L. & Coke (quarter)	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 14	Nov. 26
Standard Oil (quarter)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	$4	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Stillwater-Bierce & Smith Vail pf.	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 1
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Welsbach Commercial (quarter)	$1	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Welsbach of Canada	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Tobacco	.....	.....	Dec. 8	Special
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Election
Baltimore & Ohio	Nov. 5	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Central Ohio	.....	.....	Nov. 29	Special
Kingston & Pembroke	.....	.....	Nov. 21	Special
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual
Union "L," Chicago	Nov. 14	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Annual
West End Street Railway	Nov. 8	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of November, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$141,286,673.39		
Gold bullion	135,299,217.13		
		$276,585,890.52	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,901,049.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,600,200.00		
		35,300,849.00	
		$399,712,803.00	*$241,285,041.52
Standard silver dollars			
Outstanding silver certificates	$389,207,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,717,590.00		
		392,489,914.00	
			7,222,889.00
Silver bullion		.....	864,162.47
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,422,677.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	92,996,603.00		
		$97,419,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	97,419,280.00	
		$36,588,814.00	
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,765,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,025,000.00		
		20,740,000.00	
			15,848,814.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,156,011.00		
National bank notes	4,448,293.68		
Fractional silver coin	7,064,960.08		
Fractional currency	34.37		
Minor coin	691,016.05		
Deposits in National banks	95,684,494.24		
Bonds and interest paid	2,263,225.36		
		$111,306,038.88	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,009,777.24		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,710,334.16		
Disbursing officers' balances	58,345,106.94		
Post Office Department account	5,291,249.24		
Miscellaneous items	2,090,302.32		
		81,446,859.90	
			29,861,178.98
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$295,082,085.97

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$800,769.88	$10,816,935.43	$74,251,123.62
Internal revenue	755,175.58	13,920,243.02	108,018,675.70
Miscellaneous	57,930.06	1,532,852.40	8,738,169.02
Total receipts	$1,613,875.52	$26,270,030.85	$191,307,968.34

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	188,000.00	4,268,000.00	41,419,549.98
War	600,000.00	12,730,000.00	120,250,365.29
Navy	245,000.00	3,690,000.00	31,149,577.71
Indians	23,000.00	786,000.00	4,337,347.25
Pensions	500,000.00	10,640,000.00	57,298,071.20
Interest	100,000.00	1,500,000.00	17,896,609.06
Total expenditures	$1,656,000.00	$33,614,000.00	$272,330,523.49
Excess of expenditures over receipts	242,124.48	7,343,969.15	81,031,555.15

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		359,100.00	4,736,284.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	30,050.00	1,258,300.50	6,556,251.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$522,234,389.00	$93,048,393.00	$615,282,782.00
This fiscal year	5,412,862.00	475,775.00	5,888,637.00
This month	272,813.00	70,954.00	343,767.00
This day	38,017.00	3,000.00	41,017.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances
Nov. 19	$1,065,708,461	$49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,007	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	40,345,459
Oct. 29	701,118,883	46,483,441
Oct. 22	768,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,831	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,580	60,621,205
Sept. 17	$71,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,643	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	43,580,298
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,334,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	830,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,883,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,822	63,660,979
June 25	655,230,867	49,167,023
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,433,231
May 21	758,406,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,656
April 30	831,653,506	41,238,706
April 23	823,188,230	35,903,111
April 16	830,947,798	35,854,274
April 9	835,828,308	36,550,229
April 2	782,961,674	38,889,942
March 26	811,838,204	38,866,193
March 19	785,675,895	48,968,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,629,433
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,396
Feb. 12	725,189,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	925,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	832,827,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,965,008
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,869

*Five days.

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ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Rain; warmer; southeasterly winds becoming high.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,247. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c, cash cotton, middling, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The American Peace Commissioners yesterday laid before the Spaniards their final terms concerning the Philippines and the general issues of peace. We reaffirm our demand for the Philippines and ask for a reply not later than Nov. 28. The reports published yesterday afternoon that the Spaniards had refused to negotiate further was a bogus message sent through trickery. The Peace Commissions will meet in joint session to-morrow. Italy and France have come to a friendlier treaty, legislation being enacted at Paris yesterday granting more liberal terms to Italy. The son recently born to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough was baptized yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Ex-Tax Collector J. C. Keough of Holyoke, Mass., was arrested last evening on the charge of embezzling $115,000.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois yesterday issued a proclamation empowering the militia to disarm the warring factions at Pana.

Governor-elect Roosevelt will confer at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day with the majority leaders of the new Legislature.

A blizzard is raging in the Northwest. The snowfall extends over several States, and, it is predicted, will be followed by a cold wave.

Three thousand operatives in the cotton mills at Augusta, Ga., went on strike yesterday as the result of a reduction in wages.

The Mayor of Chattanooga has requested the Secretary of War to remove the Eighth Immune Regiment (colored) from Chickamauga.

Nearly every officer and man of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, which was mustered out at Wooster yesterday, signed a petition to Col. Hard requesting him to resign.

Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and others involved in the Pennsylvania conspiracy case were indicted at Philadelphia yesterday, and may be tried to-morrow.

Thomas E. Murphy of Astoria reported yesterday at Police Headquarters in Newark that he had spent a week disguised as a "hobo," searching for his fifteen-year-old boy, who had run away with a gang of tramps.

At a meeting of the Republican Club last night the Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of territorial expansion. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, said the result of the last election had saved the country from the danger of free silver.

Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt last night received the residents of Oyster Bay.

The headquarters of the New Democracy were opened yesterday in the Madison Square Building.

Testimony heard in the Lasar diamond case yesterday was intended to show that many of the gems sold were not entered for appraisements.

Edward Eastment, formerly assistant cashier in the City Works Department of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty yesterday to an indictment for grand larceny in the second degree.

Justice Bischoff yesterday denied the application of John J. Dempsey for an order for Charities Commissioner Keller to reinstate him to his former position as watchman.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who has returned with Messrs. Dady and Atterbury from the Adirondacks, declared his belief yesterday that the Republican campaign in Kings had been wisely managed.

Mrs. William H. Murphy, wife of a down town lawyer, yesterday confessed that during a struggle at her house it was she who spilled carbolic acid on Grace Livingston, the mysterious Roosevelt Hospital patient.

President McKinley, asked yesterday by a deputation from the American Public Health Association to repeat his recommendation that a bacteriological commission be appointed to study the cause and prevention of yellow fever, promised that he would do so.

At the trial of Antonio Derinzo for illegal voting, which ended yesterday at White Plains with a verdict of not guilty, it developed that in few of the 2,650 cases of naturalization in Westchester County in the last two years have certificates been legally issued. County Clerk Crumb says Justice Gaynor and others directed him to issue the certificates without the appearance of applicants in court.

Page 3.

The committee appointed for the purpose last night selected a new and extensive site for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fordham Heights. It will cost about $336,000, and the new buildings will cost about $1,000,000. The old property, worth about $3,500,000, will be placed on the market.

The Secretary of the National Gramophone Company made a statement yesterday regarding the suit for alleged infringement brought against his concern by the American Graphophone Company. He declared that his concern was not worrying over the affair, and that it would defend all suits that might be brought against its patrons by the opposing concern.

Page 4.

Officials of the Marine Hospital Service take issue with Dr. Doty, and insist that Archie M. Miller died of yellow fever.

Buildings formerly used as stables for the Gloucester race track burned yesterday. Fourteen horses perished, and a dozen poor families escaped in their night clothes.

Papers consolidating the North End Railway Company, the Fort George Extension Company, and the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Company of this city were filed in Albany yesterday.

A man named Brandes was arrested at Berkeley, Cal., yesterday on suspicion of having caused the death of his fifteen-year-old daughter, who had been tied to a bedpost after being terribly beaten.

Gen. Calixto Garcia and other members of the Cuban commission appointed to confer with President McKinley, reached New York yesterday from Havana. They will remain here two days before proceeding to Washington.

The transport Reina de los Angeles returned to Santiago de Cuba from Jibara yesterday. She reported that the health of the troops there was good, and that the people of the district are submitting cheerfully to the compulsory vaccination order.

Gen. James Longstreet, United States Commissioner of Railroads, filed his report at Washington yesterday, in which he recommends the building of a line by the Government from Kansas City to San Diego, Cal., by air-line route, thus securing a desirable transcontinental line to meet the business we will have with our new colonies in the Far East.

Page 5.

Ex-Congressman W. J. White of Cleveland, Ohio, purchased Star Pointer last night for $15,000.

Page 6.

The cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, which drifted ashore at Cat Island, is breaking up and has been abandoned.

As the result of a practical joke, William Menose of Marinette, Wis., shot at and wounded his wife and then committed suicide.

Page 7.

Joseph Jefferson is reported convalescent from his severe illness, and is going South.

Henri Gaullieur, a Swiss littérateur, who was formerly a manufacturer in this city, was found dead in his room yesterday morning at the Plaza Hotel.

Non-resident owners of property at Lakewood, N. J., who claim that in the assessment of real and personal property they are unjustly discriminated against, will to-day take the matter before the Commissioners of Appeals and lodge a formal protest.

Page 12.

The long-talked-of American Sardine Trust is finally assuming shape. The money will be furnished by English capitalists.

Several former agents of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association have brought suits for damages against the concern, alleging defamation of character in a circular issued by the company.

t the session of the War Investigation Commission yesterday Samuel L. Parrish told the Commissioners that, with their lack of authority to compel testimony, they would never get at the whole truth.

Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, in a communication to Surgeon General Sternberg, says that the sickness and mortality during the war with Spain were relatively not so great as in the civil war.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Pages 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

BOGUS MESSAGE FROM PARIS.

American Newspapers Tricked by a Cablegram Announcing a Rupture of Peace Negotiations.

Through trickery, the responsibility for which has not yet been determined, the following message was cabled from Paris yesterday to The Associated Press:

BULLETIN.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The President of the Spanish Peace Commission, Senor Montero Rios, has refused to continue the negotiations.

This bulletin was served to newspapers all over the country, and was published in the evening newspapers as a piece of genuine news. It caused great anxiety in Washington, where it was the subject of consultation and comment among the officials of the Administration and the diplomats. Late last night The Associated Press made the following statement with reference to this cablegram:

"The Paris bulletin sent out shortly after noon on Monday, announcing that Señor Montero Rios had refused to continue the peace negotiations was not sent from Paris by the correspondents of The Associated Press. It was not sent with his knowledge or by his agent. The message was received over the wires of the Compagnie Française des Cables Telegraphiques, (the French Telegraphic Cables Company,) and it appears on inquiry that the cable sheet handed in at the Paris office was indorsed in the name of the Paris correspondent of The Associated Press. The cable company was imposed upon.

"In reply to a special message of inquiry the Paris correspondent of The Associated Press says regarding the bulletin:

"'I have sent no such statement. It is declared, too, by the Spanish Commissioner to be untrue. Has The Associated Press been imposed upon by stock jobbers?'

"Will you kindly give this note such prominence as you may think it deserves?

"MELVILLE E. STONE, General Manager.

"Monday, Nov. 21, 11:40 P. M.

MILITIA TO ACT AT PANA.

Gov. Tanner Authorizes the Troops to Disarm Both of the Warring Factions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—Gov. Tanner has changed his position in regard to the matter of declaring martial law at Pana, and has issued a proclamation which, to an extent, puts that city under the control of the militia. The purpose of the proclamation is to give the soldiers warrant for disarming both of the warring factions in the Christian County town, and the Governor bases his action on the section of the Constitution which makes it his duty to preserve the peace in all parts of the State.

Only a few days ago Gov. Tanner stated that there was no warrant in the Constitution or laws for declaring martial law, but he justifies his present course on the ground that the people to whom the declaration applies have set the laws at defiance, and have resisted the civil authority to the extent that he is justified in taking the matter in hand.

In speaking of the proclamation this evening, the Governor stated that it was in nowise intended to abridge the civil power, but was designed to enforce submission to it.

"The situation at Pana," said the Governor, "is such that it is necessary to take stringent measures to establish peace. The civil authorities have not been able to prevent the indiscriminate shooting that has endangered the lives and property of the town, and it therefore becomes my duty to take such action as will restore order. My only agency for preserving the peace is the State Militia, and this proclamation is to define what they shall do to stop the lawlessness and put an end to the reign of terror at Pana."

WANTS NEGRO TROOPS REMOVED.

Request from the Mayor of Chattanooga to the Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Mayor Watkins has requested the Secretary of War to remove the Eighth Immune Regiment from Chickamauga.

In his request, Mayor Watkins says that on account of the conduct of the troops, their presence near the city is undesirable and prejudicial to good order. He adds that the citizens of Chattanooga would be pleased to have a white regiment stationed at the park.

The Mayor's action is the result of the general sentiment here. The conflict with the police when a white man was killed, the stoning of a train by negro troops because one of their number was ejected from a car reserved for whites, and the arrest of white recruits for failing to salute a colored officer, are among the objectionable actions.

A DENIAL FROM MRS. GRANNIS.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, President of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, sends a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, denying that at the negro mass meeting at Cooper Union on Thursday last she made a remark reflecting upon the white women of the South, with which the reports of the meeting in certain newspapers credited her.

Mrs. Grannis writes as follows:

"I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude that your journal was the only morning paper of last Friday which gave anything like a fair report of my remarks at the negro mass meeting in Cooper Union. I not only did not express a sentiment which could be construed into anything akin to the declaration published in most of the papers, that I said the white women of the South were full of negro blood, but I have never seen or heard of any white women or white girls who were 'full of,' or possessed a drop of negro blood in their veins. The mixed bloods of the South are universally the result of masculine white blood.

"If the white women of the South have anything of which to be proud, (and they have much,) it is of their chastity. Even during slavery of the negro race I have never heard of an aspersion of any sort being cast against the white women of the South.

"The malignant reports ought certainly to be denied by some fair-minded journal. I cannot believe there was one negro man or woman in the 6,000 present in Cooper Union who would have indorsed so ignorant a remark by cheering, had I made it.

"ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS."

New York, Nov. 21, 1898.

ACCUSED OF STEALING $115,000.

Former Tax Collector J. C. Keough Arrested at Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 21.—Ex-Tax Collector J. C. Keough was arrested early this evening on three warrants charging embezzlement to the amount of $115,000.

The warrants were sworn out by City Marshal Gorman late in the afternoon at the instance of City Solicitor Callahan, and Mr. Keough was arrested by the Marshal at his home at 7 o'clock and taken to the police station, where he was locked up for the night, being unable to secure bail. One warrant charges an embezzlement of $50,000 in 1897, one a similar amount in 1896, and the third is for $15,000 in 1895.

Florida East Coast Golf Club's Season.
From Nov. 1 to May. Booklets, diagrams, or membership. "Golf," 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

OUR FINAL TERMS TO SPAIN

American Commissioners Reaffirm Our Claim to the Philippines.

A TIME LIMIT IS NAMED

We Also Indicate a Desire for One of the Caroline Islands for a Naval Station.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The United States Peace Commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. When the conference opened this afternoon, Judge Day, addressing Senor Montero Rios and his colleagues of the Spanish Commission, recurred to the protracted negotiations and reaffirmed the desire of the American Commissioners to reach an amicable conclusion. Then, handing the American presentation to the interpreter, Judge Day concluded his remarks by saying that the Americans, preferring not to break the armistice or to resume hostilities, had determined to present another and final proposition, which he hoped would lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment.

That portion of the presentation setting forth the new proposal—the proposal that the United States must have possession of the entire Philippine archipelago, with a tender of $20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the islands—was then read. Without betraying their mental attitude, the Spanish Commissioners suggested an adjournment to Wednesday.

The new proposition, with its collaterals, was embodied toward the end of the American memorandum, which filled thirty typewritten sheets. Only this part was read in the joint session, the memorandum then being delivered to the Spaniards for translation by their own staff.

Spain's proposition to invoke the offices of a third power to construe the words "control, disposition, and government of the Philippines" was rejected by the American Commissioners on the ground that the diction of the third article of the protocol, dealing with the Philippines, is so broad and clear as to afford no justification for arbitration as between the parties to the agreement.

An analysis of the American memorandum shows that all other suggestions and considerations in it hinge upon treaty cession, at the amount named by the United States and within one week. In the event of cession, Spain may enjoy for a term of twelve years rights of commerce in the Philippines equal to those of the United States. If the United States acquire the islands by conquest, Spain may not enjoy such rights. Should Spain refuse cession she would remain liable for indemnity claims, national and individual, since the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection. Should she refuse, she would also lose, probably, as further indemnity for the expenses of conquest, one of the Carolines, which she may now sell, and other cable privileges within Spanish jurisdiction might be taken by the United States without any return to Spain.

This evening the Spaniards, doubtless, do not know whether they will accept or reject the American terms. They are telegraphing the substance of the American memorandum to Madrid, and they expect to reply at Wednesday's meeting.

Possibly they may conclude that because one money offer is made, another and a larger offer may follow pressure upon the American Commissioners. But if this be their expectation, it will not be realized. The American terms, submitted almost at the close of eight weeks of patient hearing and painstaking argument, are a practical ultimatum.

The memorandum of the American commission embodying the above propositions is long and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish Commissioners in practically these terms. The fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American Commissioners in behalf of their Government for the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish Commissioners, and the counter proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the American forces from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American Commissioners, the latter, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, already greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, now begged to present a new proposition embodying the concessions which, for the sake of peace, their Government would, under the circumstances, be willing to tender.

The Government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American Commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of $20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

It being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American Commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation a stipulation to the effect that for a term of years Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

The American Commissioners are also authorized and are prepared to insert in the treaty, in connection with the cession of territory by Spain to the United States, a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States against Spain and of Spain against the United States, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Next followed the terms nearest approaching to a formal ultimatum to Spain. The United States Commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish Commissioners on or before Monday, the 28th day of the present month, definite and final acceptance of the proposals made as to the Philippines, in connection also with the demands as to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies, and Guam, in the form in which these demands have been provisionally agreed to.

In this event, it will be possible for the joint commission to continue its sessions and proceed to the consideration and adjustment of other matters, including those which, as subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions, should form part of the treaty of peace.

It was at this juncture that the Americans notified the Spaniards that they desired to treat of the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands, as agreed to twelve years ago; also of the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines; also of the taking over of the Island of Kusaie, or Ualan, in the Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval station; also of cable-station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and also of the renewal of certain treaties previously in force between the United States and Spain, and which may have lapsed or been vitiated by war.

The commissions adjourned until Wednesday next.

SPAIN IS POWERLESS.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Soleil this morning, reviewing at length the peace negotiations, says: "How miserable is the fate of our Spanish neighbors! American rapacity has not left them an inch of the territory they have possessed in America since the time of Columbus, or in Oceanica since Magellan. But that is not the worst of their misfortune. Their whole edifice of political economy and administration is going to pieces. Their parliamentary parties, which, moreover, never had strong root, are completely disorganized, and no one dares assume the responsibility of power. The present Ministry remains because no one wishes to replace it. But it is almost powerless before the ills which threaten the country."

Touching the fate of the Spanish soldiers, who are now returning to a life of idleness, the Soleil remarks: "If they employ their leisure in conspiring, no one can reasonably be astonished."

The Petit Bleu says: "Spain is becoming resigned at the idea of giving the Islands up, and the Cortes will understand and approve of the inevitable sacrifice."

The Figaro declares Spain will give in because she is powerless.

LONDON COMMENT ON TERMS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The morning papers concede the generosity of the offers of the United States Peace Commissioners, and express the opinion that Spain would be foolish to reject them. They express universal gratification at the announcement of an "open door" policy in the Philippines.

The Daily Mail calls the offer of $20,000,000 as indemnity "a surprising act of generosity." The papers generally take it for granted that the "open door" will be adopted in the West Indies also.

The Daily News says: "The United States have now become an Asiatic power, and Lord Salisbury clearly had reason to predict that the expansion of the United States would give Great Britain a valuable ally in the China Seas."

AGUINALDO'S AGENT ANGERED.

In an Interview at London He Resents Gen. Merritt's Criticisms of the Filipinos.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, with his advisers, returned here from Paris this morning. He pronounced himself as being very indignant at the statements made by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt in reply to the arraignment of American officers made by the insurgent junta of Hongkong in an open letter to President McKinley and the people of the United States through The Associated Press. The general situation also displeased Agoncillo, and, after recalling to an interviewer, "how the Filipinos have loyally and effectively aided the Americans," he added:

"Gen. Merritt's reference to the Filipinos as 'children' is simply an echo of a Spanish saying, and he may find, like the Spaniards, his error when it is too late.

"I am afraid the Filipinos will never again submit to the yoke of a colonial government. Rather than live again as slaves they will fight to the bitter end in defense of their rights and freedom. My instructions are to claim the recognition of their independence."

"What do the Filipinos think of the American proposal to purchase the islands?" Agoncillo was asked.

"The opinion of the Filipino Government cannot be favorable to it," he answered, "as they cannot allow themselves to be bought and sold like merchandise. But, if the object of the moderate indemnity is that their recognition and peace be established, I don't see why, perhaps, the matter should not be submitted to their consideration."

Aguinaldo's agent was then asked what form of government the Filipinos would prefer if they could not get complete independence, but Agoncillo declined to answer, claiming it would be premature to do so. But he expressed "confidence in the honor of the American Nation and President McKinley, who will not permit any misunderstanding."

HOAR'S VIEW OF OUR POLICY.

Fears for the Destruction of the American Republic.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Soon after the receipt in this city of the bogus cablegram announcing a rupture in the peace negotiations, Senator Hoar was asked to comment on the message, which at that time seemed genuine.

"I do not think," Mr. Hoar replied, "I care to comment upon the news at any length just at present. My opinion upon the Philippine question was stated at length by me in my speech at Worcester during the last campaign. I stand on the doctrine of the last Republican State Convention platform, and I stand upon the utterance of Senator Lodge in his Republican Club speech."

"Do you favor giving the Philippines back to Spain?" he was asked.

"I think we should set the people on their feet and let them govern themselves. My opinion is that if the United States acquires the Philippine Islands, to govern them as a subject or vassal state, the destruction of the American Republic will date from the Administration of William McKinley."

"THE ATLANTA JUBILEE."

Name of the Celebration Changed at the President's Request.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—The committee in charge of the Atlanta Peace Jubilee, which will take place Dec. 14 and 15, has received a telegram from the President requesting that it change the name of the celebration from "Peace Jubilee" to a demonstration over "Our Victorious Arms." The telegram gives as the reason for the change the "uncertain outcome of the Paris conference and the exigencies which may arise."

The Executive Committee of the celebration held a special meeting on receipt of the President's telegram, and decided to designate the demonstration the "Atlanta Jubilee." The dates will remain as at first announced—Dec. 14 and 15—and the presence of all the prominent people who have accepted invitations to the affair is believed to be assured.

Dewey Wants Philippines Retained.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 21.—President Brown of Norwich University has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey, under date of Oct. 3, in which the Admiral says: "I trust the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangement will lead to no end of trouble."

WANTS ONE OF OUR STATES.

Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons Would Give Us Jamaica in Exchange.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 21.—Sir J. D. Edgar, who has been Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons for three years, published a letter to-day discussing Senator Chandler's scheme for exchange of territory between Great Britain and the United States.

He does not like Mr. Chandler's scheme, and in lieu of it makes a suggestion that the Island of Jamaica be ceded to the United States in exchange for some one of the Eastern States of the Union, which should be allowed to enter the Canadian Dominion as a province, retaining all its own local institutions.

If the Speaker is serious, he has joined the Canadian party, which desires to offer the United States a large sum for a port south of the New Brunswick coast.

ASK COL. HARD TO RESIGN.

Petition Signed by Nearly Every Officer and Man of the Eighth Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Before the Eighth Ohio Regiment left Wooster, where it was mustered out to-day, Col. C. V. Hard was presented with a petition signed by nearly every officer and man in the regiment asking him to resign his command. If he complies with the request it is likely the regiment will re-enlist in the National Guard almost to a man, but if he remains in charge few of them will stay in the service.

The trouble dates back to the time of the Santiago campaign, and there were many charges then of cruelty and negligence on the part of the Colonel. After the arrival in this country the regiment wanted to do something to get rid of the Colonel, but the advice of cool heads prevailed, and nothing was done.

Col. Hard has told the men that he had been considering the advisability of resigning, but if they attempted to force him he would stick.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New Jersey, Now Open.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.—Adv.

SENATOR QUAY INDICTED

Philadelphia Grand Jury Finds True Bills for Alleged Conspiracy.

HE MAY BE TRIED TO-MORROW

Richard R. Quay, Benjamin J. Haywood, Charles H. McKee, and Five ex-Treasurers of Pennsylvania Also Accused.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The Grand Jury to-day presented to the County Court true bills of indictment against United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State Treasurer. The bills charge the defendants with conspiracy with John S. Hopkins, late cashier of the People's Bank, for the unlawful use of the moneys of the bank in the purchase of stock, and conspiracy with Hopkins in the misuse of State funds on deposit in the People's Bank. Hopkins committed suicide by shooting in March last.

Subsequent to the presentation of the indictments, District Attorney Graham appeared in court and asked for permission to withdraw the attachment obtained for the appearance before the Grand Jury of Cashier William Montgomery of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburg, and Cashier Stephen B. Stone of the Beaver Deposit Bank of Beaver, Penn. The District Attorney stated that he had designed to present to the Grand Jury through the two cashiers named certain evidence in the suit against Senator Quay and others, but as this matter had now passed out of the hands of the Grand Jury, the presence of the cashiers would not be needed until the case was brought to trial. He intimated that he would then demand their appearance as witnesses, and would also insist upon the production of certain books and papers of those banks. The Court granted the District Attorney's request and the attachments for the cashiers were ordered canceled.

The true bills returned by the Grand Jury are five in number. The first charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins for the unlawful use of the money of the People's Bank in the purchase and sale of stocks of various corporations for the account and benefit and profit of M. S. Quay.

The second indictment charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins unlawfully to buy and sell stocks, knowing that the said Hopkins was cashier of the People's Bank.

The third indictment charges Benjamin J. Haywood, M. S. Quay, and Richard R. Quay with conspiracy to convert to their own use $100,000 of the public money of Pennsylvania on Dec. 1, 1896, when Haywood was the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and also with the use of the $100,000.

The fourth bill charges M. S. Quay and Benjamin J. Haywood with conspiracy, together with John S. Hopkins, William Livsey, William B. Hart, Henry K. Boyer, John W. Morrison, Samuel M. Jackson, and Charles H. McKee, on March 28, 1898, unlawfully to use, and with using to make profit, certain large sums of public money of the Commonwealth which had been deposited in the People's Bank by the several State Treasurers. Of those named Messrs. Quay, Livsey, Hart, Boyer, Morrison, Jackson, and Haywood had been State Treasurers, succeeding each other in the order named.

The fifth and last bill charges Benjamin J. Haywood, as State Treasurer, with unlawful lending $100,000 of State money, which, it is alleged, went to Richard R. Quay, and also with receiving pecuniary benefit from the deposit of State money in the People's Bank.

Senator Quay, with his son, Richard R. Quay, arrived here to-day from San Lucie, Florida, to which place they went over a week ago. They declined to discuss the indictments found against them. The Senator and his son were for some time closeted with their counsel. It is probable they will appear in court to-morrow to plead to the charges contained in the indictments, and, as District Attorney Graham will press for an immediate trial, there is likelihood of the case being called for trial on Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL BRIBERY.

Defendants in the Water Works Case Enter Bail for Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Nelson G. Green of New York and City Councilmen J. Emery Byram and Charles Seger, who are charged with corrupt solicitation and bribery in connection with the attempted passage through the City Councils of the bill to lease the city water works to the Schuylkill Valley Water Company, waived a hearing to-day and entered bail for their appearance in court.

The defendants were placed under arrest last Spring, and at the preliminary hearing Councilman Lewis Walker declared that he had received $500 for his vote to report the bill favorably from committee, and admitted that he had been told he could have $5,000 to vote for the bill in Councils. Walker was to be ill to attend the hearing fixed for Monday last, but he was on hand to-day, with other witnesses, to testify for the prosecution. Counsel for defendants, however, waived a hearing before any testimony had been presented.

The former bail of $50,000 for Nelson G. Green was claimed by his counsel to be excessive and oppressive, and the court reduced the amount to $20,000. Byram and Seger entered $10,000 bail each, the amount originally fixed.

NEW TRIAL FOR DR. SWALLOW.

Court Holds that His Charges Against Delaney Were Privileged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The State Superior Court to-day granted a new trial to the Rev. Dr. Silas Swallow, who was convicted in the Dauphin County Court of criminal libel against John C. Delaney, State Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings.

Dr. Swallow, in his paper, The Pennsylvania Methodist, charged Delaney with corruption and malfeasance in office in connection with the purchase of material and supplies for the fitting up of Grace Church, Harrisburg, for the meetings of the Legislature after the Capitol had been burned. The Superior Court, in the course of its opinion, says that the publication relates to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, and was not maliciously or negligently made, and is therefore privileged, under the Constitutional provision on the subject.

Swallow was the Gubernatorial candidate of the Prohibition and Honest Government Parties at the recent election, and a year ago was the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer.

BECAME A TRAMP TO TRACK SON.

Astoria Man Spends a Week Among "Hoboes" Looking for Truant Boy.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Thomas E. Murphy, whose home is at 45 Washington Street, in the Astoria section of Queens Borough, entered Police Headquarters here to-day and said that for almost a week he had been tramping, associating with "hoboes," and roughing it in general in an effort to find his son Joseph, fifteen years old. On Sunday a week ago the boy left Astoria in the company of tramps. The father decided it would be better to follow the lad than to trust to the police, and, besides, he hoped the boy might not be arrested. Accordingly he rigged himself as a tramp and started out.

Mr. Murphy said he tramped over a considerable portion of the north shore and middle section of Long Island, following traces of the gang of tramps. The trail led him many weary miles over railroad ties and country roads, and finally yesterday afternoon he found himself in Paterson, where in the railroad yards in conversation with some tramps he again heard of his boy. The tramps thought he was one of themselves and desired to fejoin the boy's party, which had passed through Paterson bound for Newark earlier in the day. Mr. Murphy resumed the trail. He spent hours searching the local railroad yards, and finally, on his way to Waverly stopped at Police Headquarters. He looked enough like a tramp to be one. He said that he had found that when well dressed he was looked on with suspicion by the men with whom he must be on good terms to obtain traces of his son. He left a description of his boy, then resumed his tramp to Waverly.

BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Snowfall Extends Over Several States and, It Is Predicted, Will Be Followed by a Cold Wave.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—The first general snowstorm of the Winter has prevailed throughout the Northwest during the past twenty-four hours, and it still continues without much abatement. The snow has been accompanied by a high wind, reaching in many places the proportions of a genuine blizzard. The fall of snow has not been great, but the wind has drifted it badly, and many places report considerable delay to railroad traffic.

Specials from various points in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa, report that the storm prevails there and that local business is impeded.

The storm is especially severe on Lake Superior, Duluth reporting a seventy-mile gale. A Duluth special says a report is current there that the steamer Hiram R. Dixon of the Booth Packing Company's line has foundered. The Dixon left Duluth this morning, and when last heard of she had passed Two Harbors. The Packing Company officials, however, say they feel no anxiety, and express the belief that she is safe in Grand Marais Harbor.

Battleford and Calgary, in the British Northwest, report temperatures of 24 and 26 degrees below zero, and other places say zero weather is prevailing.

Locally the storm has been quite severe. About three inches of snow has fallen since morning, and a twenty-one-mile-an-hour gale has drifted it badly, causing delay to street-car traffic. Railroads centring here, however, report trains moving with but little delay.

The weather observer predicts that the storm will continue to-night and to-morrow, and will be followed by a cold wave.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—Sleet and snow have done more or less damage to telephone and telegraph wires in Kansas City and surrounding towns within the past twelve hours, rendering communication uncertain. Street railway traffic is hampered to a considerable degree. Trains are late in some instances.

At Abilene, Kan., three inches of snow have fallen and the thermometer has fallen 50 degrees.

At Lincoln Centre, Kan., it is bitterly cold, and five inches of snow have fallen and it is drifting badly.

At Leavenworth, Kan., the electric cars are tied up because of the danger from stray live wires.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 21.—Nebraska has been in the grip of a norther all day. For twenty-four hours a strong wind from the Northwest has swept the State, and during the most of that time it has driven a fine snow ahead of it. This snow has been too light and dry to drift badly, and consequently the country roads are in no danger of a blockade.

Considerable loss of stock, both cattle and sheep, is feared, owing to the fact that many thousands of herds have been brought in from the South for feeding and have not yet had time to become sufficiently acclimated to withstand the stress of the storm.

Omaha has had the worst of the storm up to date, so far as has been learned. Street traffic has practically been suspended here to-day. One death from exposure is reported.

At 9 o'clock the storm has abated greatly and the temperature is going up again. The fall in twenty-four hours from 3 o'clock yesterday to 3 o'clock to-day was sixty-two degrees.

STRIKE AT AUGUSTA, GA.

3,000 Cotton Mill Operatives Resent a Reduction in Wages.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—Three thousand operatives in the cotton mills here struck to-day on account of a reduction in wages. The King, Sibley, Enterprise, Iseta, and Shamrock mills are closed, and only the Augusta, Globe, and Sutherland are running. They will probably have to stop to-morrow.

The mill proprietors remain firm, maintaining that a cut in wages is necessary, and that the matter may be well be settled now. The operatives appear to be equally firm, and say they cannot live on the new wages.

FIREMEN HURT AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Squire Pork-Packing Plant Again Seriously Damaged by Fire.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—The great pork-packing establishment of John P. Squire & Co., at East Cambridge, in which a forty-thousand-dollar fire occurred two weeks ago and one man was killed, was again visited by a serious conflagration this morning.

John Ward, a watchman, is supposed to have perished in the burning building. Truckman Louis Fairbank of the Cambridge Fire Department sustains probably fatal injuries, and ten others were hurt. The property loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance on the plant aggregates $1,000,000.

Pennsylvanian Killed by Poison.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Nov. 21.—James Sicher of Minesite died last night from the effects of arsenical poisoning. On Oct. 22 Sicher had his wife and a boarder named Thomas Beidler arrested upon the charge of administering poison to him in apple dumplings. They are still in jail awaiting tral.

Died While at Prayer.

SARATOGA, Nov. 21.—Miss Augusta Grant, aged fifty, a sister of Dr. C. S. Grant, a leading physician of this place, died suddenly while engaged in prayer at her bedside this morning.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The cold wave has reached the Mississippi River and in States bordering on the western bank of the Mississippi, from Louisiana to Minnesota, the temperature has fallen 30 degrees to 50 degrees in the last twenty-four hours, with snow as far south as Oklahoma and Southern Missouri, and freezing weather to Southern Arkansas and Northern Texas. The special warnings to transportation, shipping, and agricultural interests which have preceded the advance of this cold wave over the Western States by twenty-four to thirty hours have been telegraphed to all interests as far east as the Alleghany Mountains and in the East Gulf and the interior of the South Atlantic States. The warnings stated that very cold weather would continue several days, and that extraordinary precautions should be taken to protect perishable goods.

The cold wave will probably reach the Atlantic seaboard by Wednesday night, moderated somewhat in intensity.

Warnings of unusually severe gales have been sent to all the lake stations and along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to Maine. Storm signals are also displayed along the Gulf Coast from Key West to Brownsville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	41	40	43
6 A. M.	42	37	42
9 A. M.	42	41	46
12 M.	42	47	47
4 P. M.	51	47	50
6 P. M.	52	46	49
9 P. M.	52	45	47
12 P. M.	55	45	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1897	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

The maximum temperature yesterday was 50 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 39 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

IN FAVOR OF EXPANSION

Report of Republican Club's Committee on National Affairs.

MR. DEPEW ON THE ELECTION

He Says the

man, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. Fitzgerald, and ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss. He will take luncheon by appointment with a party of representatives of organized labor, including Prof. George Gunton, Henry White, Henry Weissman, James B. Reynolds, and Secretary of State-elect McDonough. Labor legislation will be discussed at the luncheon.

The Governor-elect will leave at noon tomorrow for Boston to deliver another lecture.

WOODRUFF'S REPLY TO CRITICS

Says Campaign in Kings County Was Wisely Managed—Republican to Succeed Marean.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Col. Michael J. Dady, and Walter B. Atterbury have returned to Brooklyn from the Adirondacks. They were accompanied by George H. Roberts of Brooklyn. The four left town together a day or two after election day. They spent their time gunning for deer. Mr. Woodruff had this to say yesterday relative to the criticisms of the management of the campaign in Kings County:

"The result in Kings County was the same as it was throughout Greater New York. It was brought about by the liquor dealers' opposition to the Raines law, and by the patronage in the hands of Tammany Hall. I have nothing to say against the people who criticise the management of the campaign. The campaign in Brooklyn was conducted with wisdom and ability, and no other set of men could have brought about a different result."

When asked if they believed the report that the Republican Party in the county would be reorganized with Jacob Worth in control, Messrs. Woodruff, Dady, and Atterbury said that they did not think such a thing would come to pass, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Worth was not in a physical condition to assume the leadership. With regard to a successor to District Attorney Marean, all three declared that the organization would recommend the appointment of a Republican.

ROOSEVELT RECEIVES TOWNSMEN

He Shakes Hands with Nearly Everybody In Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 21.—Col. Roosevelt tendered a reception to the people of this town to-night in return for the greeting they gave him when he returned from the war. It was a handshaking function, pure and simple. No speeches were made. The Governor-elect was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, while those who helped him to receive were the Rev. Henry Washburne of Christ Episcopal Church, the Rev. Alexander Russell of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. William Estes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Father Belford of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. C. H. Wightman of the Baptist Church, Frederick Ludlam, and Jerome Johnson. Nearly every man and woman in the town were present in Fleet's Hall, where the reception was given, and the Colonel had a pleasant word for all.

Ely Garrison and John Greenway, who were both Rough Riders and Yale football men, and ex-Capt. Hinkey of Yale took luncheon with Col. Roosevelt. He told them that as a Harvard man he ought to exult over them anent the recent victory of his Alma Mater, but he would refrain because both in his canvass and during his war campaign Yale men had been his warmest supporters.

Another of Col. Roosevelt's callers was Nevin P. Gutelius, who was senior Sergeant of the Rough Riders. Gutelius was called "the Daddy of the Regiment," having served through the war of the rebellion from 1861 to 1865. He came to ask his late Colonel to indorse his discharge papers. Col. Roosevelt wrote on them "a brave and gallant man." A peculiar fact came out when Gutelius presented his papers to the Colonel. On his discharge his age is given as forty-four years. This would have made him but seven years of age when he enlisted at the beginning of the rebellion, and while no explanation of the discrepancy was made, some one laughingly commented that Gutelius must have put his age back some years to enable him to again enter the service of Uncle Sam.

A WOMAN'S PLEA TO ROOSEVELT.

She Expects Him to Favor the Enfranchisement of Women.

The following letter has been sent to Col. Roosevelt:

"Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Governor-elect of the State of New York:

"Honored Sir: Permit me to help swell the flood of congratulation that has inundated you since your successful contest for the Governorship of the Empire State, and to extend to you a cordial greeting from one who believes the welfare of the State is in competent and honorable hands.

"That your subsequent record may be in harmony with your past attitude on the subject of woman's enfranchisement, I have the right to expect that you will favor that cause. To encourage this hope and to inspire the women of this State to uphold you in your administration, I beg you will give such intimation in your inaugural speech as shall stamp you their ally in all measures having that object in view that may come up for your consideration. Respectfully yours,

"ALICE B. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
"552 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Nov. 17, 1898."

ORGANIZING NEW DEMOCRACY.

John Brisben Walker Opens Headquarters and Tells His Plans.

The headquarters of the New Democracy which John Brisben Walker has set out to organize to oppose Tammany Hall was opened yesterday in the Madison Square Building. Mr Walker was at the headquarters last evening and will be there every evening from 6:30 until 8 o'clock. He said last night that his first day's mail had brought in a large number of names to be enrolled in the new movement. Neither these names, nor the number of them, he said, would be made public at present.

"The first thing we shall do," said Mr. Walker, "will be to organize a Committee of Five Hundred, to be composed exclusively of workingmen, which will form the nucleus of the new movement. This committee will be made up from those who send in their names in answer to the original call."

Mr. Walker said that nobody was associated with him in the movement.

Dinner to Chairman Odell.

B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be the guest of honor to-night at a dinner tendered by his friend E. H. Harriman of Orange County, at the Metropolitan Club. The guests will be few. Col. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chauncey M. Depew are expected to be present.

BROOKLYN MAN DISAPPEARS.

C. W. C. Dreher Tells His Wife that He Is Going to Kill Himself.

C. W. C. Dreher, a real estate dealer of 74 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, and living at 306 Pennsylvania Avenue, disappeared yesterday, and later in the day his wife received a letter purporting to be from him, and postmarked Philadelphia, saying that he intended to commit suicide.

Mr. Dreher has lived in East New York for twenty-five years and is sixty-two years old. It is said that he has been speculating of late, and that three days ago he was arrested on complaint of a client who alleged that he had failed to invest $3,500 according to instructions.

TO STUDY YELLOW FEVER.

President McKinley Will Again Urge the Appointment of a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—President McKinley was visited to-day by a committee from the American Public Health Association and asked to repeat his recommendation of last year that a bacteriological commission be created for the purpose of studying the cause and prevention of yellow fever, the commission to go direct to Cuba to do its work.

The commission was composed of Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, Charleston; Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. P. Wilkinson, New Orleans; Dr. S. H. Durgin, Boston; Dr. John Hartwell, Canton; Dr. A. H. Doty, New York, and Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville.

The President one year ago in his message recommended that a commission of four bacteriologists be appointed to conduct a systematic examination. The committee told the President that a commission is more important now than ever before. The President agreed with them, and will repeat his recommendation of last year.

If You Desire

a perfume that has the fresh fragrance of the flowers, ask for Lundborg's Vio-Violet.

PINGREE CLAIMS LEADERSHIP.

Threatens the President with Loss of Michigan Republicans' Support in the Next Convention.

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—A warm contest over the choice of a successor to Senator Burrows is apparently in prospect. Gov. Pingree and other leaders of his wing of the Republican Party are frankly opposed to the re-election of Mr. Burrows, who, however, it is said, has the support of the Administration.

The Governor and his friends declare that they will control the Michigan delegation in the next Republican National Convention, and threaten that if any interference in the Senatorial contest is attempted by the President and his friends they will cast their votes and their influence in the convention against any aspirations the President may have for a second term. Furthermore, they announce, as an additional condition for their support, that they must be promised an entirely fresh distribution of the Federal patronage of Michigan, and that nobody opposed to Gov. Pingree shall receive a share of the spoils.

Gov. Pingree is quoted as saying before his departure for the East: "If the Administration wants to fight me, I'm willing to fight the Administration. We never shirk a scrap up here." He is also said to have remarked that he had twice requested Mr. McKinley "to discipline his Federal Office Bashi-Bazouks," and that if it were not done this time he should consider that the Administration wanted his enmity.

Friends of the Governor say that there is no doubt that the Pingree demands will be conceded by the Administration.

NATURALIZATION LAW VIOLATED

County Clerk of Westchester Accuses Justice Gaynor and Others—Thousands of Cases.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Antonio Derinzo, who had been indicted "for knowingly voting illegally at the last election," was to-day, after an extended trial, adjudged not guilty. The defendant had a duly authenticated certificate of naturalization as an alien minor, issued by County Clerk L. F. Crumb, and bearing the seal of the Supreme Court. Derinzo came to this country when twenty-nine years old. He made affidavit that he was eighteen, but it was proved that this was an error, due to his not understanding English.

The trial divulged the fact that out of some 2,650 cases of naturalization in Westchester County during the last two or three years only a few certificates were issued legally. The statute requires that applicants must appear personally in court and produce evidence before a Supreme Court Justice or County Court Judge, and on the Judge's order the certificate is issued. Neither in the case in question nor in most of the others did the applicant appear in court. The County Clerk issued the certificates.

County Clerk Crumb says that he began by taking the applicants before the Judges, but they would not be bothered with them, and directed him to issue the certificates. He has simply been following orders. He says he once went before Justice Gaynor with about forty applicants. The Justice asked:

"What is that you have there?"

"Some men who want naturalization papers."

"Oh, take them away. I won't attend to them. You can attend to the matter yourself."

Since this, the County Clerk says, he has not taken any of the applicants into court.

When the jury to-day brought in a verdict of not guilty County Judge Lent, before whom the case was tried, directed that all the witnesses be required to go before the Grand Jury, so that Antonio Richards might be indicted for perjury, he having sworn that he knew Derinzo to be an alien minor when he came to this country. It is said that other matters growing out of this case will be presented to the Grand Jury, and that certain officials may be put to the trouble of defending themselves before a petit jury.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was in the county seat to-day looking after election frauds, and the Grand Jury is expected in a few days to make some wholesale presentments.

4,389 VOID BALLOTS CAST.

Less in New York County than in the Mayoralty Election.

According to the figures of the Board of County Canvassers there were 4,389 blank and defective ballots cast in New York County. The number of blank ballots was 2,623 and the number defective 1,766.

Last year 6,657 void ballots were cast for Mayor and 19,958 for Supreme Court Justices.

For Amendments to Primary Law.

Alderman Elias Goodman, President of the Allied Political Clubs, announced yesterday that he would urge upon the next Legislature an amendment to the primary law, making the enrollment altogether by written card and secret. Lovell H. Jerome is agitating an amendment providing that all Election Inspectors shall be required to stand an examination on the ballot and primary laws.

Soldiers' Votes Arrive from Hawaii.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day received eleven poll lists and four packages of ballots from the soldiers of the First Volunteer Regiment of the State, now at Honolulu. No poll list has been received from Company H of Binghamton, but it is possible that it may come with the other packages of ballots. The only regiments from this State which are entitled to vote in the field and from whom no returns have been received are the First Engineers and the Forty-seventh Infantry at Puerto Rico.

A HUNTER SHOT IN THE BACK.

His Body Found in the Woods Near Dennysville, Me.—An Arrest.

WEST PEMBROKE, Me., Nov. 21.—Word was received here to-day that the body of Richard Robinson, son of John Robinson of Dennysville, was found in the woods on Saturday about a mile from his home. There was a gunshot wound in the back, and the bullet had passed through, coming out of the chest. His own gun, which he carried, had not been discharged. Otis Page is under arrest on suspicion of having caused his death.

Robinson left his home about 7 o'clock Saturday morning after deer. His family expected him to return for dinner, but at dark he had not appeared. A searching party was formed, and, guided by the barking of a dog, they found the body with a wound through the heart. His necktie was off, his cartridge belt unbuckled, and his shirt opened. The marks of bloody fingers were seen on the clothing.

As it was known that there had been unpleasantness between Robinson and Page, suspicion at once fell upon the latter.

WOULDN'T MARRY THE COUPLE.

Strangely Assorted Italian Pair Turned Away at the City Hall.

A strangely assorted Italian couple called at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to be married. Alderman Glick was called upon to perform the ceremony. The man, who was handsome and well dressed, gave his age as twenty years. His name, he said, was Giuseppe Sabarese and his address 2,292 First Avenue. The woman said she was fifty years old, and she looked fully that age. She gave the same address, and said her name was Rachel Sabarese.

"Aren't you related to each other?" asked the Alderman.

They both protested that they were not. The Aldermen, however, thought the circumstances looked suspicious. "For all I know," he remarked, "she may be his grandmother." After some consideration of the matter, he refused to marry the pair.

The woman told her intended husband that they could get married in the church, anyway, and they hurried away together.

THE LIVINGSTON MYSTERY.

Mrs. W. H. Murphy Confesses She Spilled Acid on the Woman.

TROUBLE DUE TO JEALOUSY

Roosevelt Hospital Patient Accused of Breaking Up Mrs. Murphy's Home—The Husband Disappears.

The mystery surrounding the case of Grace Livingston, who on Friday evening, Nov. 4, fell unconscious at Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, her face and neck bathed in carbolic acid, and who has since been lying in Roosevelt Hospital, terribly burned and disfigured, but maintaining a reticence that has utterly baffled the police, was partially cleared up yesterday. Mrs. William H. Murphy, wife of a downtown lawyer, confessed yesterday that it was she who spilled the acid on Mrs. Livingston's face while the latter was visiting her in her own house. Mrs. Murphy is herself badly burned about the hands and arms where the acid fell during a fierce struggle between the two women. The husband, whose divided affections caused it all, has lost his position as secretary to Hugh Panter of 35 Nassau Street and has disappeared.

Mrs. Livingston was picked up by Policeman Townsend of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station at 8 o'clock in the evening. He had seen her stagger and fall as she turned into the Boulevard. She was stylishly dressed, but wore house slippers. The terrible effects of the acid were at once apparent, and she was hurried to the hospital as a case of attempted suicide. When she was finally restored to consciousness she told her name and said she was the wife of W. H. Livingston, a lawyer, and lived at 9 West Twenty-second Street. She said she had gone to West Sixty-fifth Street to meet her husband, and had there encountered a strange woman, who threw carbolic acid in her face and ran away. Mrs. Livingston since that time has steadfastly refused to say another word about herself. The police went to the boarding house on West Twenty-second Street and found that the husband had left there on the night of the acid throwing incident. He has never returned. The police searched West Sixty-fifth Street and contiguous thoroughfares in an effort to find a clue leading to the detection of the woman's assailant, but in vain.

Through a clerk in the offices of Mr. Panter it was learned that Mrs. Livingston had caused an estrangement between Murphy and his wife, and Mrs. Murphy, when seen at her residence, 40 West Sixty-fifth Street, readily admitted that it was she who had spilled the acid over Mrs. Livingston's face. Mrs. Murphy, who is twenty-nine years old, has just left her bed, where she has been since the night of the acid throwing, suffering from burns and shock. She told the following story last night:

"My husband and I were married eleven years ago in this city and have three children. My husband was then a confidential clerk in Mr. Porter's office and earned a fine salary. We had only been married four years, however, when one day a telegram to my husband was received from that woman. Her first name, Grace, was signed to it, which caused me to speak to my husband about her. He said he knew her purely in a business way. I knew nothing more of the matter until two and one-half years ago, when I learned that she and my husband were known as Mr. and Mrs. Livingston at a house at 116 West Sixty-first Street. Then it was all made plain to me. They had been in love with each other all those years. I begged him not to loose all his love for me, and he promised to give her up, but he soon began to absent himself from home every evening, and I knew that I was losing him.

"In November, 1896, I went to the Sixty-first Street house and saw Mrs. Livingston for the first time and pleaded with her to give my husband up for the sake of our children. But I soon saw that my visit had done no good. I told my husband that I would give him until the beginning of the New Year to decide whether he would give up me or her. He swore that he would have nothing more to do with her, and as he had always been kind and affectionate to me when at home I believed him. Before three days he was with her again. Our last baby was born in the following March, and soon afterward I learned that the couple were living together on West Sixty-fifth Street, within a block of our residence. Then I demanded a separation, but to keep the scandal from our children I consented that he have a room at my home to preserve appearances. Things went on in this way until last June, when I determined to make our separation final. My life had been a torture for seven years, although he still insisted that he loved me. Last June Mr. Porter drew up our separation papers, Will agreeing to give me $125 a month, and he has kept his agreement and given me more than $200 besides, and even now I'm shielding him until the affair blows over."

On this fateful evening Mrs. Livingston appeared at my door about 5 o'clock. I had seen her but once, and that two years ago, but I knew her at once. Despite her handsome clothes she looked old and faded. I'm sure she's past forty, and I wondered how Will could love her. I hated her, but invited her in. She was disturbed, and I believe it was because they had quarreled about me. She asked me to take Will back for the sake of our children, and went on praising him until I could contain myself no longer. I upbraided her, and told her of the lives she had ruined, and finally I showed her to the door. I saw her snatch a bottle from her waist. I instantly clutched the bottle, and together we struggled until I threw her to the floor. I had the bottle in my hand as she fell, and it poured out all over her head. I let her up, and she staggered to the door without a word and left. I fell exhausted with the pain of the acid on my hands, and have been prostrated for two weeks. The rest has been told. I have not seen my husband since. Yes, I know where he is, but I won't tell."

Hugh Porter, the attorney, when seen last night stated that Murphy had been his confidential man for thirteen years. "The man was one of the best business men I ever knew," said he, "and I'm sure this unfortunate affair is the only dark spot in his life. On Saturday, Nov. 5, the day after the acid-throwing incident, I received a note from Murphy saying he could not be at the office that day. This is an infraction of office rules that I never allow, and I determined to ask his resignation. In the meantime I had read of the Livingston woman's case and concluded that Murphy's wife was somehow to blame. He was waiting in my office on Monday, and I told him that a crime had been committed and that it centred around him, and that he must go. He left without a word. I have not seen him since. He met one of our clerks on the street a few days ago, however, and said he was going to leave town."

The police informed Mrs. Livingston last night of Mrs. Murphy's confession. The patient refused to deny or verify the story, saying simply, "I know who threw the acid, and when I get well I'll make up my mind whether or not to prosecute." The mystery of the woman's life is not yet cleared up.

Texan Accused of Many Forgeries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Allen L. Alford, twenty-one years old, was arrested at the gates of San Quentin Prison today just as he had gained his liberty, after having served a two-year term of imprisonment for a forgery committed in Los Angeles. It is alleged that Alford passed two bogus drafts on the First National Bank of this city. The drafts were for $200 each, and were drawn on W. H. Allen of Philadelphia. According to Detective Cody, Alford is the wayward son of Gen. Alford, a millionaire whose home is in Texas. The young man is also accused of having committed forgeries in Beatrice, Neb.; Chicago, Spokane, and Portland, Oregon. His father is expected here to-morrow.

Tennessee's Anti-Cigarette Law.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—The anti-cigarette law passed by the last Tennessee Legislature is declared Constitutional in an opinion given to the press yesterday by Judge Caldwell of the Supreme Court of the State. The opinion declares that cigarettes are not legitimate articles of commerce, because they are wholly noxious and deleterious to health, and therefore are not within the provision of the Federal Constitution protecting legitimate commerce. It also holds that the conventional cigarette package is not an "original package," in the true commercial sense, for which additional reason the Federal law has no application to this statute. The sale of cigarettes has been stopped here, by order of the police. The decision will likely be contested in the Federal Supreme Court.

THANKSGIVING—EVANS' ALE. ALL DEALERS. —Adv.

TIFFANY "BLUE BOOK"

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. are now prepared to send a copy of the '99 edition of their "*Blue Book*" to any address without charge.

The book contains NO ILLUSTRATIONS. It is a compact little directory of their products, with concise descriptions and range of prices of their stock of jewelry, silverware, clocks, watches, bronzes and other articles suitable for holiday gifts.

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

ATHLETIC MAGNATES MEET.

Amateur Athletic Union Will Reduce Registration Fee—Bartow S. Weeks Elected President.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of America began at the Cosmopolitan Hotel at noon yesterday, and the delegates were still discussing amateur athletics at an early hour this morning. Col. Hamburger, who is arranging the details of the amateur meeting to be held during the Paris Exposition in 1900, submitted a report showing what progress had been made in the way of transportation and saying that assurances had been received from many foreign associations that they would take part.

The election of a Board of Governors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Metropolitan—Bartow S. Weeks, James E. Sullivan, and James J. Frawley; Atlantic—Harry McMillan, W. McDermott, and C. H. Bates; New England—James E. Morse, James B. Maccabe, and E. E. Babb; Central—F. W. Wentworth, W. M. Bell, and W. H. Thompson; Southern—B. P. Sullivan, Leigh Conail, and M. J. Condon; Western—Daniel G. Taylor, P. C. Fisher, and W. G. Wilderman; Young Men's Christian Association—Dr. Luther Gulick; League of American Wheelmen—Albert Mott; North American Gymnastic Union—J. F. Harder; Canadian Association—Henry Brophy; Intercollegiate A. A. A. A.—Oliver Shiras; Western Collegiate Association—Charles G. Smith; Military Athletic League—John J. Dixon; Pacific Northwest—G. T. Willett, H. O. Coffman, and W. H. Moore; Pacific Association—William R. Berry, R. M. Fitzgerald, and A. L. Swett.

The board went into executive session after an adjournment and elected officers. There were two candidates for President, Harry S. McMillan was a candidate to succeed himself, and was opposed by Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Weeks was elected by a vote of 17 to 3. E. E. Babb, Julius Harden, D. G. Taylor, and W. H. Thompson were elected Vice Presidents, and James E. Sullivan was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The registration rule which has caused so much trouble since its introduction last year, and which barred an amateur from competing unless he paid a registration fee of 50 cents, brought on a lively discussion. The delegates suggested that the fee be reduced to 25 cents, 10 of which was to go to the parent body, and the balance to be kept by the association that issues the card. In regard to registration among the allied associations, such as the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and Canadian A. A., the delegates decided that these associations could appoint their own registration committees, but must pay 50 cents of each fee into the treasury of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Hereafter the Amateur Athletic Union will exercise control over amateur billiards, as upon Dr. A. W. Ranney's suggestion it was decided to incorporate billiards in its list of annual events. A committee was also appointed to devise means for the successful promotion of boxing and wrestling. The application of S. T. Freeth for reinstatement in the amateur ranks was refused.

MUST SEND SON TO COLLEGE.

Lad Satisfies a New Jersey Vice Chancellor of His Ability.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, yesterday made an order directing August Streitwolf of Newark to make an allowance to his son, August, sufficient to enable him to enter college, which he desired to do in order to become a lawyer. The parents of the lad were divorced some time ago. Mr. Streitwolf's counsel said the lad was not qualified to enter college, that he was wayward, and that money spent on his education would be thrown away.

Mrs. Streitwolf's counsel denied this, and Vice Chancellor Pitney called the lad to the bar and examined him as to his school life and his habits. The boy answered his questions satisfactorily. He then ordered Mr. Streitwolf to pay into the court a sufficient sum of money to buy his son what books he needed, and to pay his tuition fees at college.

MRS. C. E. BROWN MAKES ANSWER

She Files a Cross Bill in Her Husband's Suit for Divorce.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Carolyn W. Brown of Hasbrouck Heights, wife of Clarence E. Brown, better known as "Duke," through her counsel of Hackensack to-day filed her answer to his suit for divorce. The suit has been commenced in the New Jersey Chancery Court.

After denying his charges of cruelty, she says that they moved to Hasbrouck Heights after their marriage, in 1895, and that about a year after the marriage her husband began to give himself up to riotous living. She says he absented himself, and would return after two or three days in an intoxicated condition and would order the servants around at the point of a revolver and threaten to shoot her. She charges that her husband would shoot through the mirrors and at the furniture, and so frightened her that she became ill and suffered a stroke of paralysis.

The answer of Mrs. Brown, besides a defense, constitutes a cross bill, and it is likely that she will demand a divorce, instead of her husband receiving one, when the case comes to trial.

SAY ASSESSORS DISCRIMINATED.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 21.—The dispute over the personal assessment rolls in the Town of Islip has reached the Supreme Court. The matter is now occupying the attention of Supreme Court Justice Smith. The Assessors of Islip—Patrick Whalen, J. E. Van Orden, and Van Buren Hulse—are accused by three of the taxpayers of the town—H. T. Rogers, I. H. Green, and S. T. Green—with unfair discrimination in making out the assessment rolls.

They claim that there are many rich people in the town of Islip whose names should appear on the rolls. Among them, the taxpayers say, are R. B. Roosevelt, uncle of the Governor-elect; R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., John Roosevelt, W. K. Post, Assemblyman-elect R. H. Post, Charles Post, and F. G. Bourne. The latter is a reputed millionaire, and some of his horses won prizes at the Horse Show in New York. It is claimed that he has 100 head of blooded stock at his country home in the town.

Assessors Van Orden and Hulse, while on the stand here, said they had placed all the personal property belonging to rich men of which they could find any record on the assessment rolls. Assessor Whalen denied that he used discrimination, and said he was guided by last year's books in making out this year's rolls. He admitted that he made no effort to find out just how much personal property was owned by residents of the town.

THE DISMISSAL OF DEMPSEY.

Justice Bischoff Declines to Order the Veteran's Reinstatement by Commissioner Keller.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of John J. Dempsey for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Charities Commissioner Keller to reinstate him to the position of night watchman in the Lodging House for Homeless Men, in First Avenue.

The relator was removed during the probationary period prescribed by the new municipal civil service rules on the ground of incompetency. He contended that he could not be removed without a hearing, inasmuch as he is a veteran. Justice Bischoff in his opinion says:

It is clear that the rules justifying this removal were not in contravention of the Constitution, so far as the matter is now presented, since the Constitution was satisfied when preference in appointment was accorded the relator, and if the rules in question were unconstitutional inasmuch as they provided that a veteran, discharged during the period of probation, should become ineligible to appointment for a space of one year, this feature is not now presented for consideration, whether or not the relator might successfully demand a preference upon his application for immediate appointment. Nor do I think that the general law, which provides that veterans employed in the civil service within the State may not be discharged without a hearing, (Laws of 1884, Chapter 312, as amended by the Laws of 1886, Chapter 821,) can be held to affect the present question.

In the case of People ex rel. Leet against Keller, 31 Appellate Division, 248, the Appellate Division have held that the Charter of the City of New York has provided a special and exclusive system for the regulation of the civil service within the territory affected, and while the case cited was affirmed by the Court of Appeals upon a different ground, 157 New York, 90, the enunciation of the Appellate Division was not disapproved, and remains the law. The charter makes provision for the case of veterans, (Section 127,) and applies the general law to their employment only where the employment existed at the time when the special act took effect. Therefore, in conformity with the reasoning of the Leet case, these special provisions are exclusive of the general law in their application to the case of civil servants, whether veterans or not, employed after the charter went into operation.

The charter was in effect when this relator was first employed, and the fact that the probationary period was not definitely fixed by the Commissioners until some days after his employment commenced, is not of great significance. The charter required that the probationary period should be fixed, (Section 124,) and, by fixing the time, the Commissioners merely carried out the law by which the relator's employment was governed. Application denied.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

The Members Disagree and Indulge in Much Parley with No Definite Results.

A special meeting of the Borough School Board was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the question of a new teachers' salary schedule. The matter is to come up for final action before the Central Board to-morrow.

A statement had been prepared by Messrs. Anderson, Burlingham, and Greenough outlining the matter and closing with resolutions providing that the operation of the salary schedule be suspended in so far as it increased salaries, with certain exceptions.

Commissioner Little objected to these resolutions for the reason that all the board did not understand the subject in question. "There are present three new members of the board," said Mr. Little, "and they have a right to understand this question before they vote." He objected also on the ground of its requiring an expenditure of additional money.

After considerable discussion Mr. Anderson said he withdrew the entire resolution. He then offered a resolution that would give first assistants of grammar schools and mixed high schools head of department licenses, but not including first assistants of primary schools.

Mr. Little again objected to the passage of his resolution on the ground that it involved an expenditure of money, and had some parley with President Hubbell.

Commissioner Burlingham then moved that the resolution be considered in part, when Commissioner Little arose to a point of order, and declared that the motion was out of order until he was assured that the report had been submitted to the Finance Committee.

"Your point is not well taken," ruled President Hubbell.

"Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair," exclaimed Commissioner Little hotly. The board sustained the Chair by a vote of 11 to 7, Commissioner Burlingham's motion also passing the board.

Commissioner Anderson then recommended an amendment to the schedule whereby women first assistants in boys', girls', and mixed grammar schools receive first grade licenses.

This recommendation was objected to by Superintendent Jasper, who said the board would be discriminating against the teachers in primary schools. "They are a very important branch in our teaching department," said Mr. Jasper, "and they should be given heads of departments licenses No. 2, fixing a maximum salary at $900."

Mr. Mack said he thought the question should be settled by the Central Board of Education, and Mr. Little retorted:

"I am sick and tired of this farce of the Jekyll and Hyde order. The tendency of this board is, when it comes to a question that is too much for it, to refer it to the Central Board, where you know you hold the balance of power."

A vote was taken on the question, and when it came Mr. O'Brien's turn to cast his ballot he said: "I wish to say that in my opinion there are very few members of this board who understand the report that has been read, and if I am to judge from the explanation given by the men who made it up I do not think they know any more about it themselves than we new members.

"I have never refused, during my former membership with this board, to vote on any question that has come up in accordance with my honest convictions—and I cannot vote any way but 'No' to this resolution."

The resolution did not prevail, and on the motion of Mr. Agar it was decided to again consider it at the next meeting of this board.

INDICTED OFFICIAL CONFESSES.

Former Brooklyn City Works Employe Pleads Guilty to an Indictment for Larceny.

Another of the indicted officeholders under the Wurster administration in Brooklyn pleaded guilty yesterday. It was Edward Eastment, formerly assistant cashier in the City Works Department, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny in the second degree. This indictment was one of four which charged him with defrauding the city. There were two for grand larceny, one for presenting a fraudulent bill against the city, and another for perjury in the second degree. Eastment is under $5,000 bail. His lawyer, J. W. Glendenning, asked for a postponement of the sentence until Monday next, which was granted.

Eastment's peculations began before Theodore B. Willis became City Works Commissioner, it is alleged, and continued during the Willis administration. When the city's water supply ran through certain Long Island villages the city paid the village taxes through the City Works Department. Some years ago it was discovered that the payment of the taxes was neglected, and that interest was accumulating on the bills. The matter was turned over to Eastment for adjustment.

This was Eastment's opportunity. It is charged that he caused blank bills to be printed, and when a bill came in from one of the villages he would make out another bill for the same village, for perhaps double the amount, and in the name of a fictitious collector. He marked this bill "O. K." and put it through the Auditor's office, collecting the money on it. Then he sent a clerk to the village and paid the right bill, receiving a receipt. He pocketed the difference, according to the charges, and kept the fictitious bills as vouchers, so that his cash account appeared correct.

AGAINST COMBINATION CARS.

President Grout of Brooklyn Submits a Municipal Ordinance.

Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn yesterday submitted the following proposed ordinance to the Municipal Assembly for adoption:

No street surface railroad company shall, between Oct. 1 and May 1 of each year, use upon the streets of the city any street surface cars which are open on the sides, or which have doors on the sides thereof, under a penalty of $50 for each and every offense.

The proposed measure is directed against the new combination cars in use on the lines of the Nassau Electric Railroad, which have been complained of as unfit for use in cold weather. There was a public hearing on the matter on Saturday, at which President Grout was authorized to offer the above resolution to the Municipal Assembly.

B. Altman & Co.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Superior grades of Toilet Brushes in Ivory and Shell, also Ebony with Sterling Silver mountings; Extracts, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Pomades, Lotions and Face Powders.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY.

Solid Back Hair Brushes, . . . 65c.
French Tooth Brushes, 12c.
Eau de Cologne, 30c.
Violet de Parme Soap, per box (3 cakes), 19c.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

B. Altman & Co.

Ladies' Walking Boots, made of French Calf Skin, English Grain Leather, Glacé Kid and Patent Leather, also Satin, Glace Kid and Patent Leather Slippers and Ties.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY.

400 Pairs, Ladies' Kid Dress Boots with Kid Tips, per pair, $2.55

500 Pairs, Ladies' Kid Walking Boots, per pair, . . . $2.15

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley; Francesco De Castro, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge T. D. Wetmore, Warren, Penn.; ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, Pennsylvania; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; T. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister; ex-Gov. C. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

GILSEY—Ex-Gov. T. M. Waller, Connecticut; G. B. Harris, Vice President Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, Chicago; Gen. E. A. McAlpin, New York.

HOFFMAN—Gen. J. M. Gomez, Cuba; Cols. Tarriente, Martin, and Villemodas, Cuba.

HOLLAND—Count and Countess Maluschuka, Germany; Gaston Roy, Paris.

IMPERIAL—Col. W. H. Carter, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Justine H. McCarthy, M. P., London; George R. Fowler, British Consul at Matanzas.

MANHATTAN—A. Van Cortlandt, Jr., Tuxedo; L. del Moule, London.

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca.

STURTEVANT—R. L. Livermore, United States Army; Dr. J. R. Bacon, Fort Hancock.

WINDSOR—Lieut. F. Winslow, United States Army.

WALDORF—H. Cleveland Perkins, Washington; Rodman Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; W. H. Prytherch, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions; H. B. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Bliss, C. H., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. E. Olvey, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cleland, J., & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Doeplitz, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear, millinery, and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. J. Carter, carpets and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Fourgurean, J. M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourgurean, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, jeans; St. Denis Hotel.

Gross, R., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, fancy goods, hosiery, and house furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, trimmings and toilet articles; 45 Lispenard St.; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Seely, jewelry, notions, and fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Jacobs, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. Jacobs, pants and overalls; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Roditti, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lanham & Sons, Rome, Ga.; J. H. Lanham, millinery, ribbons, cloaks, and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Lit Brothers,

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM

A New Extensive Site Is Selected on Fordham Heights.

THE PRICE ABOUT $336,000

New Buildings to Cost About $1,000,000—The Old Property, Worth About $3,500,000, to be Sold.

The committee of which John D. Crimmins is Chairman, appointed to select a site for the new buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, met last evening at the house of Archbishop Corrigan and decided to acquire from the Nathaniel P. Bailey estate a tract of about twenty-eight acres on Fordham Heights.

An offer from representatives of the estate to dispose of the land in question was heard and acted upon favorably. The price, it was learned on good authority, will be about $12,000 per acre. The final contracts in the deal will be signed to-day by the Archbishop, acting as President of the Orphan Asylum Society.

The new site has been highly recommended by all the experts who have gone over the ground, and will, it is thought, be admirably adapted to the needs of the institution. The tract lies along the summit of the high ridge immediately east of the Harlem, and is from 140 to 190 feet above tidewater. It extends along the easterly side of Sedgwick Avenue, from the land of the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, on the south, to King's Bridge Road on the north. The easterly boundary is somewhat irregular, but follows pretty closely the line of the new aqueduct and the proposed Teetaw Avenue. Two of the proposed parks for Bronx Borough are close to the southerly line of the property.

Plans for the new buildings of the asylum have not yet assumed definite form. In the near future, however, a number of leading architects will probably be invited to submit competitive designs, after which a selection will be made and work begun as speedily as possible. The amount to be expended on the buildings is roughly estimated at $1,000,000.

This move by this institution will, of course, bring into the market the two blocks now occupied by its buildings, and included by Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, Fifth and Park Avenues. It was authoritatively stated last evening, however, that no attempt would be made to dispose of the old property until within six months before the completion of the buildings on the new site.

The two blocks referred to, which are valued at about $3,500,000, were acquired by the asylum about 1850, before which time it was located in Prince Street. The boys' asylum building was completed in 1851, and the building for girls in 1870. The present number of inmates of both sexes is about 1,100, and the expenses of the institution amount annually to $100,000.

The land at Fordham Heights just purchased is only part of the Bailey estate holdings in the neighborhood, which consists in all of about eighty acres, much of which is between Sedgwick Avenue and the Harlem River. Much of the ground figures in Revolutionary history and tradition, and near the northerly end of the land bought by the Orphan Asylum was located a British fort, known as King's Battery.

W. F. HOEY'S MOTHER SUES.

She Wants an Accounting from the Dead Actor's Widow.

The mother of William F. Hoey, who died recently, is in poor circumstances, and she has begun suit through Cornelius J. Earley for an accounting against her son's widow. Hoey died intestate, and the widow took possession of all he left.

The mother believes that her son left a goodly sized estate, and as he never failed to look after her comfort, she presumes that he would have left her something had he made a will.

MYSTERY OF DOUBLE DROWNING

Men Whose Supposed Bodies Were Found in Sunken Tug Are Alive.

The mystery surrounding the sinking of the ocean tug Plymouth at the foot of Court Street, Brooklyn, on Nov. 12, was increased yesterday by the discovery that the two men who were supposed to have been drowned are alive. The tug sank suddenly from no known cause. Two men were found drowned when she was raised, and these men were identified by Capt. Charles Tidmarsh of the tug as Martin Jacobson, the fireman, and Alfred Carlson, a deckhand. They were buried after five days in Mount Olivet Cemetery. Yesterday a dispatch was received from Portland, Me., saying that both men were there, safe and sound.

Who the two drowned men were no one knows. The police of the Hamilton Avenue Station are investigating the matter.

SAILORWOMAN MUST GO BACK.

"Alice" Admits that Many of Her Stories Were Only Romances.

"Alice the Sailor" will go back to England, whence she came. That was decided yesterday by the Immigration officials. She was so eager to be released that she wrote an apneal to Commissioner Fitchie and later told him what purported to be the story of her life, and admitted that most of the very many stories she told about herself in England were untrue.

For one thing, she is not, after all, an American, and she has not had as much experience as a sailor as her early stories made it appear.

She was born in Newport, England, eighteen years ago. Her name is Amelia Monroe. Her father was Scotch, her mother German. She was one of eight children. When she was thirteen years old she lived out as a servant, and later, at her father's suggestion, she put on boy's clothes to enable her to get work. She worked as a boy at Cardiff for some time until one day she shipped in the collier Blenavon for a long voyage. She eventually made known to the Captain the fact that she was a girl, and he sent her back to England. She never had any other sea experience, and has never before been to this country. She will probably go back on the Paris, which brought her.

Smallpox on La Normandie.

The French liner La Normandie, which arrived yesterday morning from Havre, was detained in Quarantine on account of two cases of smallpox among the children in the steerage. The children and their mothers were removed to the pest house on North Brother Island, and the other steerage passengers were vaccinated and sent to Hoffman Island for observation. The steamship, after being thoroughly fumigated, was released at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and allowed to land her cabin passengers.

Aged Ex-Convict Sentenced.

James Cassidy, seventy years old, of 221 Chrystie Street, was before the bar in General Sessions yesterday morning, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for manslaughter in the second degree. Cassidy is an ex-convict. He was convicted of killing Charles Robinson, also an ex-convict, at 63 Crosby Street.

Youthful French Ministers.

From The London Chronicle.

As Ministers go, the new French Cabinet may be almost called a ministry of youth. M. de Freycinet is its only old—or elderly—member, his age being seventy. Next in age comes M. Lockroy, who is fifty-six; M. Peytral, who is fifty-five; M. Viger, fifty-four; M. Guillain, fifty-four; M. Delombre, fifty; M. Dupuy, forty-seven; M. Leygues, forty-six; M. Delcasse, forty-six; M. Lebret, forty-five, and M. Krantz, who is a mere youth of forty.

Steamer Dewey's Speed Trial.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The new steamer Admiral Dewey, belonging to the Boston Fruit Company, in her four hours' Government speed trial to-day, made an average of 15.41 knots an hour, over a measured course in Massachusetts Bay from Boston Lightship to Cape Ann. As the speed called for was 15 knots, the Dewey will probably receive the Government subsidy for conveying mails between this country and Jamaica, but will be enrolled as an auxiliary cruiser, for use in case of war.

Sterling Silver

for wedding presents.

We have added several new designs in Table Ware, and are now selling sterling silver teaspoons at 3.00, dessert spoons and forks at 7.00, and table spoons and forks at 10.00 per half dozen. Ladles, spoons and forks in cases at corresponding low prices.

Send for illustrated price list.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers.

52 West 14th St.

THE TALKING-DEVICE SUIT.

Gramophone People Deny Graphophone Concern's Claims—An Opposing Lawyer Quoted.

The Secretary of the National Gramophone Company, O. D. La Dow, when seen at the executive offices of that corporation, 874 Broadway, yesterday in relation to the suit for alleged infringement of patent rights begun against the Gramophone Company by the American Graphophone Company, said:

"The primary object of the plaintiffs having failed, the Gramophone Company has so met the issue with its trade as virtually to force its opponents to proceed with the suit. We determined to compel the Graphophone people to prosecute seriously the suit which they had instituted by a far-fetched interpretation of a decision obtained by the Graphophone Company against a machine known as the metaphone, which uses graphophone cylinders, and which, though it may have some devices claimed as belonging to the graphophone patents, bears no resemblance whatever to the gramophone."

Secretary La Dow said, by way of emphasizing the strength of the gramophone defense, that even admitting the possibility of a similarity of any principle employed by the metaphone and gramophone, the device referred to was utterly trivial, and one which could be readily replaced by another immediately. He quoted from an opinion of Philip Mauro, attorney for the Graphophone Company, as follows:

It is beyond all dispute that in its essential and distinguishing principles the operation of the Gramophone system is substantially and materially different from the phonograph or graphophone. The points of resemblance, if any exist, must be found in details of minor importance which would not affect the main question. * * * We have not found in your instrument (the gramophone) any method of procedure, any detail, device, or operative step which could be properly said to infringe upon any unexpired patent.

Continuing, Mr. La Dow said: "So, you see, the position of the National Gramophone Company is unassailable. The very part which the Graphophone Company claims is an infringement of its patents is, in the opinion of the American Graphophone Company's own attorney, entirely independent of the Graphophone patents. The part is useful, and we therefore covered it in our patents, but there are devices equally practicable which could be instantly applied if necessary, and which would prove just as effective—perhaps more so.

"The Graphophone people are the only parties who are at all excited over this matter. The National Gramophone Company itself is absolutely unconcerned over the suit, and its trade has been made aware that it has nothing to fear from the American Graphophone Company, inasmuch as we shall gladly defend all suits brought by that company against any of the patrons of the Gramophone Company on account of their use of the Gramophone or Gramophone goods.

"I apprehend that the expression 'specially prepared records" is the meat of the whole question. It is these 'specially prepared records' that have brought the Graphophone people to a realizing sense of what true reproduction of sound means. They are the 'specially prepared' product of our own laboratory, just as a photograph is a specially prepared product of the camera in professional hands. They are the work of great opera companies, the voices of great men, orators, actors, &c., which the graphophone principle could not record. But as for their being reproduced through something recently devised by the Graphophone people, that is absolutely absurd. We have none of the patents of the graphophone in use, and what is more we have no use for them. A comparison by even the most inexperienced persons of the two machines would show how radically different they are in every detail, not only in mechanism, but in results."

CHICAGO AND ALTON SALE OFF.

Said that Syndicate Did Not Offer Satisfactory Security.

Authoritative advices from Chicago to the effect that there is a hitch in the negotiations for the purchase of the Chicago and Alton Railroad by a syndicate interested in the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road were received in this city yesterday.

It was said that the security offered by the purchasing syndicate was not altogether satisfactory, in consequence of which there would be no transfer.

BURGLARS IN FLATBUSH.

Col. Timothy H. Roberts's House Ransacked While the Occupants Slept.

Flatbush, which for some months has been a field for the operations of burglars, was visited again on Sunday night. Col. Timothy H. Roberts's house, at 212 Rutland Road, was the scene of the operations. The burglars entered the sleeping rooms of the occupants and went through clothes and bureau drawers without awakening them. An entrance was effected through the cellar door. In the room of Arthur Roberts Porter, a relative, the robbers got a gold watch and chain, valued at $50, and $5.45 in cash, which they took from his pockets. They then went to the room occupied by Col. and Mrs. Roberts and took his gold watch and chain, valued at $250.

Flatbush has been terrorized by the boldness and success of the burglars, and the police have been utterly helpless either to prevent the robberies or to find a clue to the perpetrators.

FOUGHT OVER A CALF'S THEFT.

Result of Mrs. O'Reilly's Discovery of Where Her Cow's Milk Went.

Mrs. Mathilda Brush and Mrs. Ellen O'Reilly of Hollis, Queens County, are neighbors. Mrs. O'Reilly rejoices in the possession of a cow, which of late has failed to yield its usual supply of milk, much to the surprise of her owner. Mrs. O'Reilly determined to investigate, and her efforts were crowned with success. She knows now why her cow would not give milk, and that animal's reputation has been vindicated.

Mrs. Brush owns a calf, and it has been the custom of the two women to pasture the cow and the calf in the same field. The calf, it seems, had been in the habit of breaking its tether and anticipating Mrs. O'Reilly in the performance of her duties as milkmaid. Mrs. O'Reilly having caught the calf in this act several times, complained to Mrs. Brush about it.

As a result a dispute arose between the two neighbors, and in the altercation which folowed Mrs. Brush hit Mrs. O'Reilly over the head with something that caused a deep cut. A jury in the Queens County Court heard all the details of the affair yesterday afternoon and found Mrs. Brush guilty of asasult in the third degree. They added a recommendation of mercy. Judge Moore imposed a fine of $25.

Major Frank Keck to Lecture.

Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment will give an illustrated lecture on the American forces in Cuba at the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association Hall to-night, for the benefit of the Church of the Archangel. The pictures to be used are made from photographs taken by Corp. Babcock, and show life on the transports, the landing at Siboney, the blockhouse at San Juan, and the trenches at Santiago.

Louis J. Todd Injured.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Louis L. Todd, proprietor of the Hotels Marlborough and Vendome, New York City, met with a serious accident here yesterday while out driving. He was thrown from his carriage sustaining a dislocation of the right shoulder and other injuries, which will probably confine him to his room for several weeks.

THE LASAR DIAMOND CASE.

Testimony to Show that Many of the Gems Sold Were Not Appraised.

There is little apparent abatement of interest in the trial before Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court of the suit brought by the Government to determine the ownership of $60,000 worth of diamonds seized by Custom House officials on the ground that they had been smuggled into this country by Max J. Lasar.

The evidence introduced yesterday was largely that of diamond dealers and experts intended to prove that large numbers of gems sold by Lasar or his agents, Reichman & Jordan, soon after his return from Europe, had not been entered through the Custom House.

John Wood of the firm of J. R. Wood & Sons testified that he bought a lot of diamonds from Reichman on Nov. 16, 1897, valued at $7,000. Lasar came into the office before the bill was due and asked payment. District Attorney Burnett explained in answer to objections that he would show that forced sales by Reichman were to get rid of a large number of smuggled diamonds not seized.

George W. Mindel, expert examiner of precious stones at the Appraiser's office, testified that his records from Jan. 2, 1897, showed no diamonds entered for appraisement by Max J. Lasar, but in examining the stones seized in Lasar's office he had found six packages of diamonds which corresponded in color and weight with some stones which he had appraised for Reichman & Jordan. The total foreign value of the goods seized in Lasar's possession was 273,125.25f. and the value of those appraised for Reichman & Jordan was 90,103.39f.

Special Treasury Agent William Theobald testified that after E. J. Lasar, brother of Max J. Lasar, was arrested he was searched and in his possession was found a paper containing the numbers and marks on the diamond packages found in Max J. Lasar's safe. In the midst of a wrangle over Theobald's evidence the hearing was adjourned until this morning.

STRIKE AMONG JOB PRINTERS.

More Pay and Shorter Hours Demanded in Three Cities.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A strike was inaugurated by the men in eight of the twelve union job printing offices to-day under the rule recently adopted by the National organization calling for a nine-and-a-half-hour day, with ten hours' pay.

Two firms conceded the scale, and the men returned to work. Six offices are still out. It is probable that all but one firm will make the concession shortly.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 21.—The printers and pressmen in the house of Clark & Courts to the number of 75 or 100 are out on strike. They demand 35 cents per hour. The firm is willing to pay only 31½ cents.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21.—All the job printing establishments in the city closed to-day owing to a strike of the press feeders for shorters hours. Two hundred men are involved.

Shorter Workday for Printers.

The nine and a half hours' workday for compositors, pressmen, and bookbinders that are under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union in this country and Canada went into effect yesterday in all the offices of the members of the United Typothetae of America. The agreement providing for this rule was signed at a conference of the Typothetae and printers', pressmen's, and bookbinders' unions that was held last month in Syracuse.

SLASHED BY AN ITALIAN.

John Daly's Exciting Experience in a Trolley Car on the Bridge.

John Daly, a house painter, living at 439 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, had an exciting time yesterday while crossing the Brooklyn Bridge on a Fulton Street trolley car. Two Italians, Salvatore Catcatoria of 271 Monroe Street and Michaelo Casetta of 5 Brooklyn Avenue, were sitting next to him. In moving to reach into his trousers pocket for car fare Daly accidentally struck his foot against that of Catcatoria. The Italian turned around angrily and began to abuse him. Daly laughed and told the man that it was an accident, and he did not intend to hurt him.

Catcatoria continued to scold, getting angrier all the time, and Daly turned his back on him. The Italian drew a knife and made a stab at him, cutting him in the chin. Daly sprang to his feet just in time to receive a second slash in the neck. Fortunately for him, the knife was not a large one, and he wore a thick overcoat, for by the time the other passengers came to his rescue and disarmed the Italian, his clothes were cut in a dozen places.

When Brooklyn was reached the conductor put the two Italians in the hands of Policeman Murray, and they were locked up in the lower Fulton Street station. Later in the day, in the Adams Street Court, Casetta was released, and Catcatoria was held in default of $500 bail until Wednesday, on a charge of felonious assault.

AMERICAN IDEAS UNDO HOP SING

His Laundry Business Ruined by Excessive Innovation.

Ah Hop Sing may be on his way back to his native province of Hanchow, China, or he may not, but it is certain that a laundry known as "The Seasons," at 1,877 Third Avenue, is tenantless and dismantled. Until yesterday Ah Hop Sing, now a fugitive, was the proprietor of "The Seasons."

Sing's misfortunes date from the moment when he conceived the unlucky notion of running his laundry on the American plan. He first substituted printed English bills for Chinese checks; then a pen and ink for the pot and paint brush; later his windows were hung with lace curtains, and finally he cut prices.

There are many Chinese laundries on Third Avenue between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, and their proprietors observed the operations of their misguided countryman with unfriendly eyes. First they frowned, then they scowled, and finally when Sing cut prices their warnings and threats so frightened him that he began to neglect his business.

Yesterday he could not pay his rent, and the officers of the law threw his tubs and things into the street. When Sing saw the policemen in his place he evidently thought he was to be arrested, for he made a dash through a rear door, and was seen no more.

There was one dark laundry on Third Avenue last night, but all the others in its vicinity were bright with merry making, for great was the rejoicing at the failure of Hop's detestable experiment.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

The commission on the proposed monument to be erected in this city to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war met in the Mayor's office yesterday for the first time since last December. Mayor Van Wyck was elected Chairman, and Jose A. Goulden, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, Secretary. Mr. Goulden and Park Commissioner Clausen were appointed a committee to confer with the Art Commission about the selection of a site.

Dinner for Five Points Children.

The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth Street, have made an appeal for contributions for the Thanksgiving dinner which is given annually to the inmates. The institution desires also to give a dinner to the poor of the streets, and if the appeal for donations meets with successful reaults, will repeat its custom of feeding these waifs with Thanksgiving turkey. A religious and musical programme will be rendered by the house children at 2 o'clock. They will dine at 1 o'clock. The dinner for the street poor begins at 2.

The "American Boy" Battleship.

Every patriotic American hopes the school boys of the United States will succeed in their efforts to raise $3,000,000, which will be used in building a battleship to be called the "American Boy." It costs great sums of money to build a warship, but you build up your health with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at small expense. This remedy is an appetizer tonic, blood purifier, and stimulant. It is for stomach, liver, and bowel disorders.

His Characteristic Blunder.

"What do you think of Spain's Peace Commission?"

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, who was thinking about something else; "how much commission is it and who gets it?"—Washington Star.

Waltham Watches

Excel all others in

Accuracy

Durability

Economy

The new Riverside movement is now ready in Gold, Silver, and Gun Metal cases

Inspection Invited

Howard & Co

264 Fifth Avenue

New York

All our Gun Metal Cases have solid gold bows and winding crowns.

REPORTED DENTAL DISCOVERY.

New Theories Advanced at Chicago Are Not Accepted Here.

Certain theories advanced before the Dental Society of Chicago by Dr. Areb C. Hart of San Francisco, and reported in a Chicago dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, do not appear to find any acceptance among dentists of this city. The language of the dispatch was as follows:

"Dr. Hart claims, to put the matter in a nutshell, that certain compounds prevent the growth of the bacteria of decay by absorbing the water necessary to their development, and that by applying these compounds the teeth may be indefinitely preserved, by hardening the enamel and dentine, by causing the tooth to take certain substances dissolved in water. Dr. Hart says he can stop decay in teeth which otherwise would be destroyed in a short time. He believes that the time is at hand when there will be no necessity of pulling teeth."

Dr. William L. Webster, 256 West Thirty-fourth Street, said to a reporter that he had read the dispatch and that, while he was not inclined to say this or that could not be done in dentistry, as somebody is constantly springing up and achieving the unexpected, the language is too indefinite to form any judgment. Dr. Webster said the time would never come when there would be no necessity of pulling teeth, as often sound teeth had to be extracted because of irregular growth, &c.

Dr. Frank A. Remington, 57 West Forty-ninth Street, said a patient had spoken to him of the dispatch. He read it carefully and then said: "As that is quoted here there is no sense in it at all."

Prof. Alfred R. Starr of the New York College of Dentistry, said he could not conceive how Dr. Hart could "prevent the growth of the bacteria of decay by absorbing the water necessary to their development," because saliva must always be present in the mouth. He declared his utter disbelief in the alleged discovery. Dean Weisse spoke up here and said: "That appears to be something new from California that upsets the laws of nature and improves the work of the Almighty. I do not see how there can possibly be anything in that alleged discovery."

PETTY QUARREL, THEN SUICIDE.

Woman Died Because Husband Forbade Her to Go Cycling.

Piqued because her husband would not allow her to go bicycle riding last night, Mrs. Ada Bella Rudbeck, the wife of Otto Rudbeck, a silver plater, committed suicide in her room on the second floor of the furnished-room house at 240 E. 58th Avenue, by inhaling gas and taking laucanum.

Last evening at dinner she appeared in her bicycle skirt, and said she was going to ride after dinner. Her husband forbade her to go, telling her, somewhat sharply, that he was going out and expected to find her at home when he returned. He did go out, and on his return she was dead.

SERGT. FRANK'S TRIAL LAGS.

President York Hears that Witnesses Are Being Kept Away.

The trial of Police Sergt. Isaac Frank of the Bath Beach Station, formerly of Eldridge Street, who is accused of using vile language to Policeman J. J. McHugh for arresting a Tammany man who had disturbed a Republican political meeting, was again adjourned yesterday afternoon. Commissioners York, Abell, and Hess were present when the case was called. McHugh, L. A. Smitkin, a lawyer, and Henry Dimond, a witness, were absent. It was said that Dimond had gone to the Hot Springs.

President York said that he had heard that certain persons had tried to induce witnesses to remain away from the trial, but that he would have the witnesses, no matter what happened. Chief Devery was directed to have Policeman McHugh explain why he was absent. The case was adjourned to Friday afternoon.

McHugh was reported sick at his home in Brooklyn during the afternoon. He left the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he is detailed, to go to his home. It is possible that charges may be brought against him.

THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Concern Incorporated with a Capital Stock of $20,000,000.

TRENTON, Nov. 21.—Articles of incorporation of the International Silver Company were filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon. The company has an authorized capital stock of $20,000,000, of which $9,000,000 is preferred stock, to receive 7 per cent. cumulative dividends, and the remaining $11,000,000 to be common stock.

The company is authorized to manufacture and deal in silverware, plated ware, pottery, and glass. The incorporators are William E. Findley, Hamilton H. Durand, Alexis P. Bartlett, and Frederick Dwight of New York, and John J. Treacy of Jersey City.

Frederick Dwight said last night that the International Silver Company was not a trust, as there were many large firms who were not members of it. He said the company was a combination of a large number of small silver-plated ware manufacturers, most of whom were doing business in Connecticut towns. The plan of the corporation is to manufacture and sell silver-plated ware only at present, but the charter allows it to deal also in silverware, pottery, and glass.

Denver May Have a Bullfight.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—The Entertainment Committee of the National Livestock Convention which will be held here on Jan. 4 to-day received a letter from a prominent breeder of Spanish bulls in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, offering to bring four thoroughbred fighting toros and five experienced matadors, three men and two women, to Denver on this occasion and give a "Gran Corrida" after the old style. The committee is seriously considering the matter, and if it can see its way clear and can secure an arena large enough to hold 50,000 people, the Mexican's proposition probably will be accepted.

The Same Thing.

"Did you ever see a sword swallower perform?"

"No, but I've seen a Chicago man eat pie."—Ohio State Journal.

Telephone Directory

goes to press December 1st. To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

CONTRACT OFFICES

18 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 962 Broadway, 115 W. 38th.

HOPE FOR MILLING TRUST.

New York, Milwaukee, and Duluth Flour Men Sanguine of Success.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21.—In spite of the hostile attitude of the Minneapolis millers, the prospect for the formation of the flour-milling trust are improving. It is known that the New York, Milwaukee and Duluth millers favor the scheme now being promoted by Thomas McIntyre of New York. Moreover, from cablegrams received here from London it is becoming evident that Mr. McIntyre has succeeded in interesting the English stockholders of the Pillsbury-Washburn mills in his scheme.

Another point that gives the Trust promoters hope is that the C. C. Washburn estate, which owns the mills operated by the Washburn-Crosby Company, the second largest concern here, is anxious to get out of the milling business entirely.

The leases of the Washburn-Crosby Company expire soon, and it is expected to give the trust coterie an opportunity to acquire those extensive milling properties.

SPANIARDS HASTENING AWAY.

The Province of Havana May Be Evacuated Before Christmas.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The greatest activity prevails in Spanish military circles in the arrangements for evacuating the Province of Havana, which it is believed can be effected before Christmas. The Province of Pinar del Rio will probably be clear of Spanish soldiers before the end of the first week in December.

First Cuban Hospital in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—This afternoon the Cuban General, Emilio Nunez, visited the American Commissioners at the Hotel Trocha to invite them to be present at the opening of the first Cuban hospital in Havana this week. The sum of $6,000 has been raised by public subscription for the equipment of the institution.

Funeral of Two Spanish Generals.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The bodies of Gens. Santocildes and Vara del Rey were interred in the Colon Cemetery this morning with full military honors. Gens. Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson and Col. Clous, with their aids, were accorded the place of honor next the Captain General in the funeral ceremonies. Gen. Blanco afterward sent a staff officer to Col. Clous to convey his acknowledgments of the honors paid to the remains of Gens. Santocildes and Vara del Rey by the American troops at Santiago and Manzanillo.

Would-be Suicide at Havana Safe.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Mr. T. A. Hauxhurst, agent of the Pan-American Express Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., who attempted suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor, at the Hotel Inglaterra, will survive his injuries. He is much improved to-day.

Dead to be Brought from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A request has been received at the War Department from the family of Sergt. Price, Thirteenth Minnesota, who was killed at Manila Saturday, to have the body brought to St. Paul for interment. Secretary Alger says that the request cannot be granted now, but that next Winter the bodies of all the killed at Manila will be returned if friends desire it.

Corporal of Immunes Dies in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Gen. Wood cables the War Department from Santiago announcing the death of Corp. Frank McLean, Company C, Fifth Immunes.

AN INVENTOR WANTED.

A Fortune for the Man Who Will Find a Machine for Sisal Separation.

From The Hartford Courant.

Another Eli Whitney is in demand. The growers of sisal "hemp" are waiting for a machine that will be of as much benefit to them as the cotton gin with the Southern farmers.

Sisal "hemp" is the fibre of the Agave sisalona, a plant that belongs to the same family as the century plant, and which looks very much like it. The full-grown plant has leaves from 4 to 6 feet long, thick at the base and tapering toward the spine-tipped points. Sisal is a distinct production of Yucatan; in fact, it takes its name from one of the cities of the peninsula. It has been grown with some success in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Southern Florida. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has a plantation on the Bahamas devoted to sisal. The plant does not need a rich soil; indeed, it grows best on barren, rocky land that is useless for other purposes. It is not affected by drought, except almost inappreciably.

But it has one drawback. There has not yet been invented a perfect machine for separating the fibre from the pulp of the leaves. The last bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics describes the present machine, its work, and its imperfections:

"The machine in use at the present time consists of a horizontal wheel, on the face of which brass strips are transversely placed, forming dull knives. The leaf is introduced so as to bring one side in contact with the revolving wheel, which is run by a small engine. A brake then presses the leaf against the scrapers, while the butt is firmly held by a pair of pincers. The scrapers remove the outer surface and some of the soft tissues; then the leaf is taken out and turned and the other side undergoes the same operation, until only the fibres are left. These are then shaken out and hung in the sun for a few hours to dry. The result is a rather coarse fibre of much strength. The finest quality is nearly white while the inferior grades are yellowish in color. In order to produce the best quality in fibre, the leaves must be cleaned as soon as possible after being cut. One of the principal obstacles in the way of cheaper fibre is the need of a good machine for decorticating. Although much skill and money have been spent in attempts to invent a better machine, as yet such efforts have been unsuccessful."

The growing of sisal and the separation of the fibre is an important industry. The English Admiralty have adopted the sisal in preference to the hemp cable. The United States, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, imported from Mexico over $5,000,000 worth of sisal, against $3,000,000 worth of hemp from the Philippines. The French Charge d'Affaires in Mexico has recently addressed a report to his Government relative to the growing importance of the sisal fibre, which he states is very difficult for European houses to secure, as the United States practically monopolizes the trade in this article.

There is here certainly a chance for some American inventor to step into the breach and distinguish himself. Americans have invented pretty nearly everything they have attempted to, and it seems a pity that they cannot improve on a little brass-shod wheel in Yucatan.

Pretty Close Relationship.

From The Kansas City Journal.

In describing a local banquet given in payment of an election wager, The Iola Register moralizes as follows: "The supper went a long way toward smoothing over the deep horror all present felt over the fact that it is but a short step from betting on elections to gambling."

Major Marchand.

From The London Chronicle.

Major Marchand, who was born on Nov. 22, 1863, at Thoissey, in the Department of Aine, began life as a notary's clerk, a career he soon relinquished for the army. In 1883 he entered the Marines, and was in the same year sent to Africa. After having attained the rank of Sub-Lieutenant he entered the Military School of Saint Maixent, whence he was sent to Senegambia. In February, 1889, he was present at the siege of Koundian, where he was slightly wounded. In 1890 he proceeded to explore the sources of the Niger and the region of Segon, and for some years supplied the French Government and geographical societies with important details and descriptions of his numerous explorations. At the taking of Diena he was severely wounded, and returned to Paris convalescent. In July, 1891, he was nominated French agent at Sikouso, and ever since he has been engaged in an almost incessant warfare with savage chieftains and in geographical exploration.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:54	Sun sets	4:37
Moon sets	1:08		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:27	Gov. Isl'd	3:06	H. Gate	4:55
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:50	Gov. Isl'd	3:23	H. Gate	5:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ivydene, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jason, Inagua, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tijuno, Barbados, &c.	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Obdam, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Chicago, Hull	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

Abydos, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karthago, Cienfuegos, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Seguranca, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria, with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 22.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Nov. 19.
Alliance, Colon, Nov. 14.
Altai, Port Limon, Nov. 15.
Angolo, Rotterdam, Nov. 4.
Bellucia, Liverpool, Nov. 5.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Nov. 14.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, Nov. 15.
Kensington, Antwerp, Nov. 12.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 16.
Menda, Para, Nov. 5.
Merjda, St. Lucia, Nov. 12.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.

Alps, Jamaica, Nov. 16.
Belgenland, Antwerp, Nov. 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Nov. 20.
Holstein, Santa Martha, Nov. 16.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 16.
Werra, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

Croft, Dundee, Nov. 10.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
Galileo, Newcastle, Nov. 10.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Nov. 12.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Nov. 11.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

Addington, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Nov. 13.
Rodney, Rotterdam, Nov. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 19.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

Comal, Gal

The Wanamaker Store

Now for Paris Novelties

THIS is a story of bargains that (for once) is not based on accident, mistake, misfortune or misadventure. The goods are our own goods, and they are reduced for no fault of theirs, or ours, or anybody's,—simply because their time has come.

The mercantile calendar is set some months ahead of yours. That is why these beautiful goods,—the finest and richest and rarest of all fabrics made for dress purposes,—are to be sold at end-of-season figures, while their best wearing time is still to come.

We do not think it necessary to speak of their character. We have stood practically alone in this line of high-class novelties all the season, and the extent and excellence of the goods is undoubtedly already fairly well known to all who will find interest in the facts that follow.

At $3.50 yd., reduced from $4.75—Narrow Bayadere stripes of black worsted frise, edged with colored silk, on ground of black Venetian.

At $3.50 yd., reduced from $4.50—Black velvet Chenille and colored silk Bayadere stripes, on ground of black silk-and-wool Epingle.

At $3 yd., reduced from $4—Black Frise cord and colored silk ribbon Bayadere stripes; over ground of black Venetian.

At $3 yd., reduced from $3.75—Black velvet Chenille Bayadere stripes and black silk Velour Cords, on grounds of blue, brown and green.

At $2.75 yd., reduced from $3.50—Matelasse silk striped bayadere Plisse, in gray, brown, green, and navy blue.

At $2.50 yd., reduced from $4.25—Black velvet chenille bayadere stripes edged with colored silk over grounds of black wool Venetians.

At $2.50 yd., reduced from $3.50—Silk baby ribbon bayadere stripes of black, over Venetian grounds of black, with dashes of color.

At $2.50 yd., reduced from $3.50—Alternating faille silk bayadere stripes of colors and black, over ground of black Venetian.

At $2.50 yd., reduced from $3.50—Narrow self-colored silk corded bayadere striped Venetians, in five colorings.

At $2.50 yd., reduced from $3.50—Mohair soutache bordered Poplins; black borders with cut jets, on 6 choice colored grounds.

At $2.50 yd., reduced from $3.25—Self-colored silk striped Velours.

At $2.25 yd., reduced from $3—Colored and black Matelasse silk-figured Bayadere stripes, over ground of black silk-and-wool poplin.

At $1.50 yd., reduced from $2—Two-colored combinations of silk-and-wool Matelasse Bayadere Poplins.

Women's Coats If you're not interested in the three styles mentioned here, have no doubt that we can please in something else. We quote these to show the sort of values we're offering. The many others in the stock are proportionately low-priced, and not a few are our own styles—handsome, stylish, exclusive.

At $10—Of navy blue and black Kersey; double-breasted; drop front; coat revers and collar; strapped seams; lined with black taffeta.

At $12—Of Irish frieze or brown mixed cheviot; double-breasted; dipped front; coat revers; full velvet collar; coat back; lined with bright colored plain satin.

At $15—Of black cheviot; fly-front; round corners; coat revers; full velvet collars; coat back; stitched seams; lined with heavy black satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Sealskin Coat And Other Furs You know the significance of the word "Alaska" when applied to sealskin? It means the *best*;—the thickest, heaviest, closest fur of all. You know what "London Dyed" means? It means the best dyeing known to the fur trade.

The continued warm weather has upset a certain fur man's calculations. He couldn't satisfy his creditors by merely pointing to the thermometer, and so this comes:—

A few Alaska sealskin, London-dyed, Woman's coats, worth at a fair valuation $225, and a few of the same sort that should have sold at $200, for

$150.00 Each.

If this interests you, choose early. It will interest many others,—many more than there are coats.

Some other fur prices:—

Electric Seal Capes, $30, $35 and $40. With collar of black marten, $37.50, $42 and $47.

Collarettes of Alaska Sable, with high storm collar, $20.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, trimmed with large tails, a very choice value, at $12.50.

Straight Mink Scarfs, with two heads and six squirrel tails, $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Untrimmed Hats There are two lots here this morning that will probably be in other possession before nightfall. One lot comprises fur felt hats, in various stylish shapes, that have been $1. They're to go at 35c. each.

Some imported felt hats, in all the desirable new shades, that were low-marked at $1.75, are now $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

All-Silk Umbrellas We have already made a sensation with these umbrellas. It is that sort of sensation that we like to make,—one that has no reaction nor disappointment.

The umbrellas are not especially elaborate, but they are in every respect *good*. They are covered with silk,—pure silk and good silk. The handles are not mounted, nor engraved,—all the money has gone to goodness. Some of the women's sizes have Dresden handles, but most have plain but very neat natural wood crooks and curves. Just a light, elegant, plain, neat, serviceable, common-sense umbrella at a price that will astonish you.

$1.75.

You will be sorry to lose it, but not on account of its price.

Broadway.

The Literature Club There has never been such a satisfactory compilation of story and incident from the literature of the whole world as is contained in the twenty big volumes making up the International Library of Famous Literature — and you should quickly avail yourself of the good fortune that lets us furnish the set for $31—

Half the Publishers' Price

—and that in easy monthly payments. Three other styles of binding at $3, $4 and $6 per month for 15 months. Specimen pages and full information mailed free.

The membership is limited.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Shoes at $2 These are exceptionally good. Shoes at greatly higher prices possess but little more of actual merit than this $2 line of ours. They're of chrome tanned kidskin, with welted and stitched soles of oak tanned leather; patent leather tips; made on common-sense lasts; and medium opera toe; buttoned or laced.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Black Taffeta Waists A great collection of handsomely made waists has just reached us. Various qualities, from $3.25 to $15. All good—even the very little priced ones. Numerous late ideas in the plaiting, and new touches of prettiness here and there that add greatly to their attractiveness.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Tapestry Curtains in New Designs The usually great assortment has been enlarged, the designs and colorings improved, and the prices marked so low that your approval of them is assured in advance. These are the product of home manufacturers, and the difference between their efforts and the best work of foreign competitors is shown in these to be only very slight. Some are priced thus:

At $5 a pair—Double-faced tapestry; various colorings; an especially good value.

At $12 a pair—Of silk faced Derby, in self colorings; particularly handsome parlor curtains.

At $15, $17 and $20 a pair—Of double-faced silk; exclusive designs.

At $37.50 a pair—Of French figured velour; exceedingly rare goods this season.

Third floor.

Novelties in Silver Table-ware English, French and Dutch makers vie with each other in this collection of new and unique designs of silver articles for table use. The display is a very interesting one. You'll find prices likewise interesting. Like these:

STERLING SILVER

Tea Spoons, rich, new designs, $6 to $12 doz.
After-Dinner Coffee Spoons, silver and gilt bowls, $5 and $6 doz.
Sugar Spoons, gilt and silver bowls, $1.25 to $2 each.
Butter Knives, $1.25, $2.50, $2.85, $3.50.
Hollow handle medium Knives, $20 doz.
Hollow handle Dessert Knives, $18 doz.
Salad Sets, gilt bowls and tines, $5.75.
Bon-bon and Almond Dishes, $4.50 to $12.
Cut Glass Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 50c. to $1.85 each.

QUADRUPLE PLATED WARE

Tea sets; gold lined bowls; $5.50, $6 and $8.
Baking Dishes, $2.25 to $4.75 each.
Butter Dishes, $2.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 to $1.50.
Crumb Trays and Scrapers, $1.50 to $2.
Fruit or Nut Dishes, $1.50 each.
Pickle Forks, long handle, 35c. each; regularly 75c.
Butter Knife and Sugar Spoon, in box, 50c. set; regular price $1.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

San Francisco Highbinders at Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—While alone in the upper story of a dingy building on Commercial Street, Ah Pun was hacked and beaten by Ah Bow and Sung Yee, two highbinders, who fled at the approach of a lodger in the house, thus saving Ah Pun's life. The latter was found lying over a grating with his skull fractured. The Chinese Consul has posted a proclamation warning the highbinders against violation of the law, and stating that not only in this country but even in China their kinfolk will be held accountable for misdoings here.

Canadian Rolling Stock Seized.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 21.—The Canadian Customs Department has seized eighteen locomotives and 1,000 box cars, valued at $750,000, belonging to the Booth system of railroads, with headquarters in Ottawa. The rolling stock was purchased in the United States. The seizure was made for alleged non-entry of the engines and cars upon their arrival in Canada. The Customs Department requires that all new cars entering the country must be reported to the Customs Department. The only defense so far advanced by the company is that the engines and cars were used for international traffic.

GEN. LONGSTREET'S REPORT

Railroad Commissioner Recommends a Line to the Pacific.

INCREASED TRADE PREDICTED

The Outlook for Commercial Activity Between This Country and Our New Colonies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Gen. James Longstreet, the Commissioner of Railroads, in his annual report made public to-day recommends the Government construction and operation of a first-class double-track railway from Kansas City, Mo., to San Diego, Cal., by air-line route.

He recommends a Government air-line transcontinental route in the following language:

"The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands—the probable control of the Philippine and Ladrone Islands—must open up new trade relations of such growing proportions with them as so materially to increase the business of all the bond-aided roads that it will be well within the scope of reason to anticipate their ability, at an early date, to pay principal and interest of their debt to the United States.

"These new Eastern possessions, with Cuba and Puerto Rico, yielding tropical products—our annual demand for which is to the extent of $225,000,000 (about one-third of our entire imports)—will in a few years furnish all such supplies for our use, and our own products will be taken in exchange, will be now our exports to these islands, I believe, do not exceed $15,000,000 annually.

"Heretofore, under former sway, every effort has been made to discourage business intercourse with Americans. Under the new order of things in these islands every effort will be made to encourage trade with us, and when the population is doubled in numbers and is increased ten times in ability to produce and consume, which is not an unreasonable anticipation, what, then, will our trade amount to? It is almost impossible to imagine.

"Less than 5,000,000 British colonists in Australasia exchange products to the amount of $650,000,000 annually. It is only reasonable to suppose that in a few years the trade with our new possessions will fully equal, if it will not surpass, all this, and of this trade the United States must and will control the bulk.

"Furthermore, the vast volumes of wheat and other cereals which now find their way from the middle Western grain prairies to Asia and other countries of the Western Hemisphere, via the Atlantic seaports, will in a very few years reach these same destinations via Pacific seaports, and with this changed condition will come vastly increased tonnage and revenues to all the transcontinental lines. The diversion of this very traffic on this idea is now receiving the careful attention and consideration of the executive and managing officials of some of the leading lines between Chicago, St. Paul, and other Middle Western grain centres and the Pacific Slope, and therefore it seems to me the interest the United States has in bond-aided railroads, and especially in the Central Pacific Railroad, should not be 'scaled,' but that we have every reason to look for repayment of dollar for dollar, principal and interest, loaned or advanced by the Government originally to these corporations.

"It may be timely just now to suggest that the Government construct and operate a first-class double-track railway from Kansas City, Mo., to San Diego, Cal., by air-line route. This will open the shortest line, measured by the map from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to the Pacific Coast along and near the coal fields of the East and the West, and making the most direct line from our great commercial centres to the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines.

"This, with other lines now working overland, may prove ample for the wants of commerce to the Pacific Coast and the Orient, holding trade and travel within our borders pending the experiment of a canal through the fevered climate of the isthmus. An overland route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to Acapulco, now approaching completion, may be an important adjunct to our own overland routes as commerce increases.

"The home advantages of an overland line by the Government will be to draw the people nearer together in interests and sympathies, and will serve them as a safeguard against the monopoly of corporations. As trade increases, it may develop the importance of a direct and similar line to Seattle, in Washington State. St. Louis, Mo., is a little south of the direct line between New York and San Diego, but the topographical features of the country indicate that possibly a better route may be found from that point, and the bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis may prove an important consideration. A survey, therefore, by direct lines, should be made from each of these points."

The report says of the United States subsidy bonds under the acts of 1862 and 1864 to aid the Pacific railroads' construction there have matured $50,618,952, of which $50,489,952 have been redeemed and paid out of the Treasury, leaving still due and unpaid $129,000. The remaining bonds of this issue fall due as follows: Union Pacific, Jan. 1, 1899, $3,157,000; Central Pacific, same, $9,197,000, and Western Pacific, same, $1,650,560.

Gen. Longstreet says the physical condition of our railroads generally is better than ever before. He points to the spectacle of roads which only two or three years ago were in receivers' hands now paying dividends on their prefered stocks and piling up surpluses, which in the course of a very short time, his report says, will be distributed among the common shareholders. Many roads which in 1893 were forced to cut salaries 20 per cent. he says have voluntarily restored the old basis of wages. In April, 1894, receivers controlled in this country 210 roads, embracing about 20 per cent. of the total mileage of the United States. On June 30 of this year there were only 119 railroads in the hands of the receivers, and Gen. Longstreet predicts that under the present condition of prosperity within another year the list of insolvent railroads will be as small as in the years immediately preceding 1893.

Reporting on his inspection of the properties of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific and several of the land-grant lines in the West and on the Pacific slope this Autumn, the Commissioner says substantial improvements have been made in the roadbed in the main lines, steel rails have been substituted for iron, wooden bridges replaced by iron and steel, and the ballasting is more extensive and much improved.

DR. DOTY CONTRADICTED.

Marine Hospital Officials Insist that Archie M. Miller's Death Was Due to Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The officials of the Marine Hospital Service and Health Officer Woodard both take issue with Dr. Doty of New York in regard to the cause of the death of Archie M. Miller, whose death here last Friday was attributed to yellow fever. Dr. Doty, who was in Washington to-day, declared that Miller, if he had had yellow fever, would have displayed symptoms of it within five days, but that he had shown no symptoms after ten days' detention. Dr. Doty thought the cause of death was malarial fever.

The officials express the opinion that Dr. Doty's view is colored by his desire to excuse himself for allowing Mr. Miller to pass the quarantine at New York. Speaking of the case, a Marine Hospital surgeon said:

"You may say for the Marine Hospital Service that we are entirely satisfied that Miller died of yellow fever. The case was seen and handled by four of our experts, who know what they are talking about. The autopsy performed upon the body of Miller showed that the diagnosis of yellow fever was right. Examinations were made of the blood, liver, stomach, and urine of the man. No malarial organisms were found in the blood, so that it is impossible that Miller died of malarial trouble."

A telegram has been received at the Marine Hospital from Dr. Cobb, who went to Pittston to examine Herbert, who was Miller's traveling companion. Dr. Cobb learned from Herbert that Miller was sick while he was coming North on board ship. The physicians of the Marine Hospital, as well as the experts of the Army Medical Museum, have taken cultures from the body and sections, from which bacteriological and pathological examinations will be made.

CANADIAN SALESMEN EXCLUDED

Dominion May Retaliate by Denying Privileges to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The attention of the Anglo-American Commission has been drawn by the Manufacturers' Association of Canada, through the Hon. N. Clark Wallace, Member of Parliament and ex-Minister of Customs, to the recent rulings of the United States Bureau of Immigration that the commercial travelers of Canada fall within the restrictions of the alien labor law, and that they cannot carry on their work on this side of the border.

A large Canadian manufacturing firm, with branches at Toronto and Buffalo, recently submitted a statement to the Immigration Bureau as to the work of its salesmen on this side of the border in selling both Canadian and American goods. The answer of the bureau, approved by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, was that as the salesmen were Canadians they came within the operation of the law. As to the course of the Treasury in dealing with these salesmen if found on this side, attention was called to prosecutions already begun for the purpose of deporting and excluding such salesmen.

In bringing the matter before the Anglo-American Commission, the statement is made that a large number of commercial travelers from the United States have regular routes through Canada, and that if this country intends to exclude Canadian salesmen it will be necessary to retaliate by excluding American salesmen from Canada. Efforts will be made, however, to have the restrictions removed on both sides.

THE TEMPLE CASE SETTLED.

Mexico's Claim of Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The case of the American railroad conductor, James Temple, who has been held under arrest in Mexico for killing a man on this side of the line, has been satisfactorily adjusted.

United States Minister Clayton has reported to the State Department by telegraph that the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Mariscal, had agreed to stop further proceedings against Temple under the Mexican law and surrender the man to the Arizona authorities on extradition proceedings on Mr. Clayton's statement that he would be tried in Arizona.

The United States Government had previously demanded Temple's release before the request was made for his extradition, in order to avoid recognizing the Mexican claim of extra-territorial jurisdiction, and the present outcome is satisfactory in that regard.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

An East-Bound Passenger Rate Disturbance Caused by Action of Vanderbilt Lines.

Another disturbance in east-bound passenger rates has been brought about through the action of some of the Eastern trunk lines in accepting differentials from the Southern Pacific and other transcontinental roads. The General Passenger Agents of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central Roads sent a notice to the Southern Pacific management a few days ago authorizing the same passenger rates over their lines from transcontinental territory to competitive points beyond Chicago as are used over the differential fare lines, i. e., $2 below the standard fare, between Chicago and New York.

All of the Eastern trunk lines, except the Erie, to which a differential of $2 is allowed by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, promptly served notice on all parties concerned that they would insist on their differential. That is, if the strong lines put their rate from Chicago to New York (for transcontinental business) down to $18, the differential roads will insist on the right to put their rates down to $16 in case of further reductions. In the opinion of the Broadway agents of the different lines the situation promises a lively controversy, and possibly a costly rate war.

The Erie Railroad, although a differential line, has not shown a disposition to take part in this general reduction of fares.

The New York Central people justify their action on the ground that similar action was authorized on west-bound traffic by the Trunk Line Association some time ago.

Lebanon Springs Railroad Sale.

This explanation of the recent sale of an interest in the Lebanon Springs Railroad comes from Troy and casts new light on a somewhat mysterious transaction. The part of the Lebanon Springs Road lying in the towns of Nassau, Stephentown, Berlin, and Petersburgh has been practically owned by virtue of a first lien by S. O. Gleason, cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy. Mr. Gleason acquired his lien under sales for taxes. A few days ago Mr. Gleason sold the tax titles to a Brooklyn syndicate that is said to be interested in the construction of an electric line from Hudson to Nassau. The supposition is that this Brooklyn syndicate intends to connect the Lebanon Spring line, in the town of Nassau, north of Chatham, with their projected line from Niverville to Nassau, and thus operate it as an electric line as far as Lebanon Springs.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.

The stockholders of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, at their annual meeting yesterday, elected these Directors: Henry I. Barbey, J. B. Bourne, Oscar Grisch, J. H. Hocart, Adrian Iselin, Jr., C. O. D. Iselin, Walter G. Oakman, Wheeler H. Peckham, Auguste Richard, John L. Riker, W. Emlen Roosevelt, J. Kennedy Tod, and Arthur G. Yates. Messrs. Bourne, Grisch, and Riker, the new Directors, succeed Walston H. Brown, James A. Roosevelt, and W. A. Wilbur.

Railroad Mulcted for Blacklisting.

NORWALK, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The Circuit Court has affirmed the verdict rendered in the Common Pleas Court against the Nickel Plate Railway, awarding $5,000 damages to Frank Schaffer, a brakeman. Schaffer claims that he was blacklisted by the company, in consequence of the latter refusing to give him a certificate of good character as an employe, so that he was unable to obtain employment on any other railroad.

Joint Traffic Offices to Close.

The old Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, which was designated as a special committee to wind up the association's affairs, has practically decided to limit the existence of the association to Jan. 1. The large force of subordinate officers and clerks has been given until Dec. 15 to find other employment.

Baltimore and Ohio Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—The seventy-second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held this morning, C. K. Lord acting as Chairman. The annual report was submitted and approved, and an adjournment was taken until Dec. 5. No other business was transacted.

FATAL RUNAWAY IN PATERSON.

The Antics of a Rough Rider's Horse Cause a Death.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Harry Millership was killed in a runaway this afternoon and his grandfather, a man of seventy, was perhaps fatally injured. Harry was employed by Samuel Tierney, a grocer, as a driver.

Tierney has a horse purchased in New York when the horses of the Rough Riders were sold. The horse became unmanageable while Millership was driving down Totowa Avenue. There is a steep hill there, and the horse after running down the hill for a short distance turned suddenly into Ryle Avenue. The wagon was upset, and Millership and his grandfather, who was riding with him, were thrown out. Both struck on their heads. The young man's skull was crushed, and he died within an hour. The grandfather was cut about the head and injured internally.

OLD GLOUCESTER STABLES BURN.

Fourteen Horses Perish and Families Escape in Nightclothes.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 21.—Two blocks of buildings formerly used as stables for the Gloucester race track were burned early to-day. After racing stopped, poor families of Gloucester moved into some of the buildings to save rent. Others of the buildings were used for stabling trotting horses. Fourteen horses perished in the flames. A dozen poor families escaped in their night clothing. The flames damaged the Pine Grove Brewery.

The property was owned by William J. Thompson, known as the "Duke of Gloucester." His loss will be about $20,000.

To Succeed Justice Green.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Gov. Black to-day designated Peter B. McLennan of Syracuse as Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the place of Manly C. Green, deceased. Justice McLennan's designation is for a term of five years from date.

CUBAN COMMISSION HERE

Headed by Gen. Garcia, Who Forfeited His American Bail.

WILL CONFER WITH PRESIDENT

"No Annexation," Says Garcia—Conditions in Cuba—Islanders' Gratitude to Americans.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, technically a fugitive from American justice, but by the fortune of war and the appointment of the military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur President of the Cuban commission to confer with the American Government, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Seguranca. With him were his fellow-members of the commission, excepting Manuel Sanguily, who preceded them by way of Florida.

Gen. Garcia jumped his three-thousand-dollar bail when he left this country with a filibustering expedition on March 15, 1896, after having failed in a previous attempt, and having been arrested at the instance of the Federal authorities to whom he is now accredited. "I am ready to stand trial," said, yesterday, this commander who fought side by side with our own Generals to set Cuba free. He did not seem concerned about the matter.

The members of the commission who came with him are Lieut. Col. José R. Villalon, secretary of the commission; Col. José Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza, formerly secretary of the Cuban Junta in this city, and Brig. Gen. José Miguel Gomez, not a relative of Gen. Maximo Gomez, but who has been commander of the Fourth Army Corps of the Cuban Army, operating near Cienfuegos. The commission is attended by Cosme Torriente, secretary to Gen. Garcia; Col. Carlos Martin y Poey, Col. Enrique Villuendas, and Lieut. Ricardo Koby.

A delegation of Cubans and sympathizers went down the bay on a tug to meet the Seguranca, and, following her up the bay, boarded her as she swung around into the East River and toward her pier. In the party were Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate; Horatio S. Rubens, and Leon Benoit, counsel for the delegation; Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Revolutionary Party; Antonio Colas, Capt. John O'Brien, known as "Dynamite Johnny"; Julio Ponce de Leon, and Octavio Zayas.

As the tug drew up to the steamer there were vociferous greetings to the members of the commission, most of whom were, however, at the time in the saloon, making their declarations. When the party got aboard from the tug the saloon became the scene of most animated greetings, the conspicuous feature being the Spanish embrace.

Gen. Garcia towered above all the others, broad, heavy-chested, and bronzed. He no longer wears the beard familiar in most of his pictures. He was the first of the party to declare his baggage, answering the customs officer's questions through an interpreter, Col. Villalon acting in that capacity. The General speaks English fairly, but not satisfactorily to himself, evidently, when official statements are to be made.

While Gen. Garcia was living here, before he conducted the filibuster expedition to Cuba, and while his wife and two sons now live in Lenox Avenue, the General promptly replied to one question, that he was not a resident of the United States, but of Cuba.

Having done with the customs officers, Gen. Garcia passed to another table, where he sat down and surrendered himself to the newspaper interviewers, answering all questions with the greatest good humor, generally conversing through an interpreter, but frequently to questions put in English answering in English.

He said that the commission would rest in New York for two or three days before going to Washington. The object was to inform the President as to the conditions in Cuba, as to finances, supplies, and the condition of the troops; to listen to any propositions the President may desire to make, to make suggestions, and to come to some conclusion as to what shall be done. The question as to the best manner of disbanding the Cuban army will be considered, as will the tariff question.

Some one asked about annexation. "No annexation," the General quickly replied. "The people of Cuba rely on the good faith of the United States. It is necessary for the American troops to occupy the island until order is established, but not forever."

The census of the Cuban Army is now taking, Gen. Garcia said. Four thousand troops recruited since August had been already disbanded.

Asked if he approved the suggestion of Gen. Butler of the American Evacuation Commission, that Cuban soldiers should be used as police under their own officers below Colonel, Colonels and higher officers being American, Gen. Garcia replied that he favored using them for police, but with their own Colonels, and under American Generals.

Gen. Garcia here took occasion to speak of the gratitude felt by the Cubans to the Americans, and said that it would never be forgotten. He was told that Gen. Gomez had been reported as being unfriendly to the Americans.

"That is not true," he said:

When told that there was a report that the peace negotiations in Paris had been broken off, Gen. Garcia's face lighted up and he exclaimed:

"That would be magnificent!" and he continued, jestingly, in English: "We need more colonies. Spain is a very beautiful country"; and then, laughing outright, he said: "I would like to be Governor of Spain myself."

Regarding the suffering in Cuba, Gen. Garcia said that there was great distress in the towns. There was a lack of food, medicines, and money; still, the townspeople managed to send some of their little to the army.

Gen. Garcia said that at present there was no Cuban Civil Government. The Provisional Government has been abandoned and the authority vested in the Military Assembly, of which ex-Vice President Capote is President. There is no Cuban capital, and where the capital will be Gen. Garcia could not say. He was then asked when a general election would be held, and he said:

"Ah! President McKinley can say as to that better than I. I wish I knew."

All of the members of the commission emphatically denied the reports of factional differences in the Assembly at Santa Cruz. There were personal differences, but it was found when questions arose for action, all voted the same way.

Gen. José Miguel Gomez denied also that Gen. Maximo Gomez harbored any animosity to the Americans. He had received orders from the Commander in Chief when the Spanish-American war began to afford every assistance to the Americans, and this order had never been rescinded. He believed that Gen. Gomez would keep to the field until Cuba is independent. He had said that he would then return to his home in San Domingo, but it was a question if the Cubans would let him.

One passenger on the Seguranca who attracted no little attention was Arthur T. Jack, who carried mail between this country and the insurgents. He was a fat little boy when he took up his dangerous work. He is very thin now and has grown very mature. He is said to have gone through more perils than most of the Cuban soldiers, but he modestly refuses to talk about himself.

There was a noisy demonstration when the Seguranca reached her pier shortly after dark last evening. It seemed that most of the Cuban colony must be present. The two sons of Gen. Garcia were there, and their meeting was very affectionate. It required police assistance to open a way for the General to reach the street, and a crowd then followed him and compelled him to stop and shake hands. He went to his home in Harlem.

Col. Villalon said that he would go to the Hoffman House, and Col. Martin y Poly expected to put up at the Fifth Avenue. All of the others have homes here or relatives with whom they will stay while in the city.

SPANIARDS FIRE ON INSURGENTS

Gunboats Throw Shells Into a Town in the Philippines.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—Passengers who arrived here to-day by the steamer Adelante report that two Spanish gunboats recently visited Sorsogon and fired three shells into the town, claiming that the insurgents there refused to lower their flag when ordered to do so. On the insurgents showing fight, it is added, the gunboats left hurriedly. The shells did little damage.

Sergt. Price of the Minnesota regiment, who was stabbed by disorderly Filipinos on Friday night, and who was reported to have been killed, is still alive.

FILIPINOS TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

A Party from Manila Claim Damages for Property Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—At the Palace Hotel in this city are registered a number of very prominent Filipinos. They come direct from the City of Manila, and are en route to Washington, D. C. The party is composed of the following: Calvudio Reina, Pedro y Rungue, Juana Mantella, Estchania y Rungue, Amalia Mellizo, and Messrs. Angue and Miguel Corte.

The object of the visit to the United States just now is to present large claims for damages before the President and Cabinet. The damages, the claimants assert, were incurred owing to the recent war with Spain, and an attempt will be made to show that valuable property owned by the Filipinos was destroyed by the American troops. It is not definitely known just how large an indemnity will be asked for by the Filipinos, but it is believed the aggregate claims will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

FOUR ROOM FLATS

COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT

$100.00 AND $150.00

On exhibition in our show windows. Only a slight advance if bought on credit.

$100.00 FLATS.

PARLOR.
1 5-piece Brocatelle Parlor Suit.
1 Pier Glass.
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet.
1 Vase Lamp.
1 White and Gold Framed Picture.
2 pairs Lace Curtains.

BEDROOM.
1 3-piece Chamber Suit.
1 Pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 Bedroom Chair.

DINING ROOM.
1 6-foot square Extension Table, oak.
4 Oak Chairs.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 56-piece China Tea Set.

KITCHEN.
No. 6 Range, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Boiler, 1 Tea-Kettle, 1 Strainer, 1 Bread Pan, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Saucepans, 1 Range Kettle, 1 Colander, 1 Dishpan, 1 Broiler, 1 Pudding Pan, 1 Teapot, 1 Bucket, 1 3-foot Kitchen Table, 1 Kitchen Chair, Oilcloth.

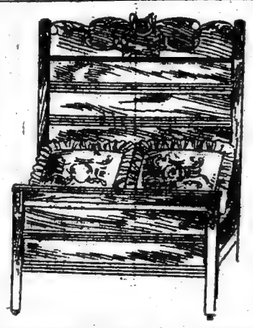

Exceptional value in Bedsteads, formerly 6 to 12, to be sold at the uniform price of

3.00

These Bedsteads are in oak, ash, cherry, in various designs, and have never been sold at such a low figure.

$150.00 FLATS.

PARLOR.
1 8-piece Satin Brocatelle Suit.
1 Bevel Plate Pier Mirror
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
1 Vase Lamp.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet
2 pairs Lace Curtains.
1 pair Pictures.

BEDROOM.
1 Solid Oak 3-piece Bedroom Suit.
1 Pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
1 Spring, woven wire.
1 Oak-frame Picture.
1 Oak Chair.
Carpet.

DINING ROOM.
1 6-foot Solid Oak Extension Table.
4 Solid Oak Cane Seat Chairs.
1 112-piece Dinner Set.
1 Solid Oak Sideboard.
1 Oak-frame Picture.
Ingrain Carpet.

KITCHEN.
No. 7 Range, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Boiler, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Frying Pan, 1 Stove Pan, 1 Broiler, 1 Iron Saucepan, 1 Galvanized Kettle, 1 Teakettle, 1 Teapot, 1 Dishpan, 1 Breadpan, 1 Soup Strainer, 1 Grater, 1 Ladle, 1 Tea Strainer, 1 Cake Turner, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Kitchen Chair, 1 Saucepan, 1 Colander, Oilcloth.

Any information desired not covered by this advertisement promptly replied to. Catalogue mailed upon application.

EVERYTHING for HOUSEKEEPING.

LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.

J. & S. BAUMANN,

Cor. 19th St. and 8th Ave.

Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

TROOPS AT JIBARA HEALTHY.

People Submit Quietly to Vaccination —Gendarmes Appointed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 21.—The United States transport Reina de los Angeles returned to-day from her tour along the northern coast of the Province of Santiago, after landing medical supplies at Jibara. Her officers report that the people in that district are taking kindly to the new compulsory vaccination order, recognizing that it is for their good.

Col. Hood, who is in command there, has appointed seventy-five gendarmes, at a salary of $25 a month, but Gen. Wood sent a courier to-day to notify him to reduce the number to fifty, making a selection of the best men, and to increase the pay to $30 a month, the amount paid in other parts of the province.

Gen. Wood is pleased at the efficient work done by Col. Hood. He is much gratified also over the report as to the health of the troops of Col. Hood's command. There is practically no sickness among them, nor are there any signs of smallpox.

The Reina de los Angeles brought a large quantity of Mauser rifles from Guantanamo, which will shortly be shipped North.

Engineers Ordered to Havana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The War Department has ordered four companies of the Second Volunteer Engineers to embark at once from Savannah for Tampa, and sail thence to Havana, reporting to Major Gen. Greene, who commands one of the divisions of the Seventh Army Corps.

Steamship Traffic to Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—According to official reports, 10,827 persons have arrived here as passengers by the various steamship lines since the raising of the blockade.

Ensign Former Dies on the Petrel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A cable message has been received at the Navy Department announcing the death of Ensign George L. Formier, attached to the gunboat Petrel, on the Asiatic station. Beyond the statement that the officer died on the 19th inst., no details were given. Ensign Formier was appointed to the Naval Academy from Indiana.

New York Soldier Dies in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Gen. Brooke reports from Ponce the death of Private Arthur Stuckey, Forty-seventh New York, of typhoid.

Insurgents Have Not Taken Iloilo.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—The report that the insurgents have captured Iloilo, capital of Panay, in the Visayas group of the Philippines, is declared untrue. It is said that measures have been taken for the defense of the town by the Spanish authorities.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Chief Engineer R. W. Galt is retired Nov. 19.

Chief Engineer B. F. Wood, retired, is assigned to additional duty at the Continental Iron Works vice Chief Engineer C. J. McConnell.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. B. Price is detached from the Vicksburg and ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of machinery at Newport News.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. N. Offley is ordered to the Vicksburg.

Lieut. L. N. Hubbard, Jr., and Assistant Engineer W. A. Gordon are honorably discharged.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Glacier sailed Nov. 19 from Caimanera for Santiago.

Southerey sailed Nov. 19 from Caimanera for Port Antonio.

Philadelphia arrived Nov. 19 at Mare Island.

Scorpion arrived at Havana Nov. 20.

Princeton arrived at League Island Nov. 20.

CITY STREET RAILROADS UNITED

Two Lines Absorbed by the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Papers consolidating the North End Street Railway Company, the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, and the Fort George Extension Railway Company, under the name of the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company of New York City were filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

The new company has a capital of $3,000,000, and its Directors are John T. Little, Jr., Ambrose F. McCabe, Fred C. Garrick, Frank F. Ogston, and Sharon Graham of New York City; Clement M. Cumming of Yonkers, C. A. Gilbert of White Plains, W. A. Dibbs of Brooklyn, and D. C. Moorehead of Jamaica.

MONUMENT SENT TO SPAIN.

Columbus Memorial and Archives Shipped Yesterday from Nuevitas.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The Spanish mail steamer San Agustin, leaving Nuevitas to-day for Spain, carries the Columbus Monument, formerly in the Cathedral, with 287 boxes of archives. She takes also 23 officers and 160 soldiers.

The Mexico and Chandernagor, leaving to-day for Nuevitas, carry 27 officers. From Nuevitas they will take the troops of the Puerte Principe Division.

FATHER SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Girl at Berkeley, Cal., Tied to a Bedpost After Being Terribly Beaten.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 21.—The supposed suicide of Lillian Brandes, a fifteen-year-old girl, in Berkeley on Saturday is likely to prove a case of murder. The autopsy shows that the girl had been beaten on the head until her scalp was laid open and her skull dented. Her body was covered with bruises, and there were no signs of strangulation.

After the surgeons had completed their examination they said the girl had died from or been rendered unconscious by a blow on the head and had been subsequently tied up to the bedpost.

The girl's father, W. A. Brandes, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. The stepmother refuses to talk about the tragedy, which was first reported to the police by the accused man.

New Jersey Regiment Mustered Out.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The

$15,000 FOR STAR POINTER

Ex-Congressman White of Cleveland, O., Bought Great Pacer.

GOOD PRICES FOR DALY'S LOT

James A. Murphy, Owner of the Fastest Harness Horse in the World, Wept When the Animal Was Sold.

Never did a larger crowd gather in New York City to attend a horse sale than that which gathered last night in Madison Square Garden to see Star Pointer, the fastest harness horse the world has ever known, sold at auction. The arena seats and boxes on both sides of the Garden, and the balconies, too, were crowded with spectators, many of them women, all anxious to get a glimpse of the great pacer.

The handsome big son of Brown Hal and Sweepstakes was led into the ring to the air of "Hail to the Chief!" and amid the applause of the 5,000 spectators, and at his heels trotted a little black and white coach dog that has been his companion for the past two years. The stallion was not sent around the track like the other horses offered, for it was too narrow to chance a run with him, but was led into a roped inclosure while Auctioneer George N. Bain briefly outlined his history. James A. Murphy of Chicago, who bought Pointer on March 5, 1897, for $15,000, when his record was only 2:02½, and who gave him his world's record of 1:59½, stood in the stand at the auctioneer's side as the horse was led into the ring, and when ex-Congressman W. J. White of Cleveland, Ohio, had secured the great pacer for $15,000 Mr. Murphy turned away from the horse and cried like a child.

The bidding on Star Pointer was sharp and short, only six bids being made before the horse was knocked down. Harry Hamlin of the Village Farm made the opening bid of $5,000, and Andrew Welch, the New Haven trotting horseman, doubled the bid immediately. Mr. White raised the price to $12,000, and Mr. Hamlin answered with a raise of $500. Thirteen thousand dollars was bid by Mr. Hamlin, and then an answering raise of $500 was made by Mr. Welch. There was no bid for a moment or two, and then from the back of the arena stand Mr. White called out: "Fifteen thousand dollars!"

The auctioneer dwelt for a long time then, but nothing further was offered, and when the gavel fell, Star Pointer had become Mr. White's property, to take a place with Guy Wilkes in Mr. White's big breeding establishment.

There were a large number of other horses sold during the day and evening at prices running into the thousands, and most of them were bought up by men in distant sections of the country. The lot from Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Stock Farm sold well, one of them, Handspring, a two-year-old son of Prodigal and Annie Wilton, going to H. F. Pierce of Pawtucket, R. I., for $4,025.

Details of the sale, with the pedigrees of the horses bringing over $500, the prices, and the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

Lu. (pacer, 2:08¾,) br. h., 9 years, by Woodford Wilkes-China Wilkes; A. Johnson, Portchester, N. Y. 1,550
Vassar, (pacer, 2:07,) rn. h., 9 years, by Variolannell, by Estill Erie; J. H. Smith, city 1,025
Miss Nelson, (trotter, 2:14½,) b. m., 6 years, by Norfolk-Miss Lassiter; William Disston, Philadelphia 550
Handspring, (trotter, 2:26¾,) b. c., 3 years, by Prodigal-Annie Wilton; H. F. Pierce, Pawtucket, R. I. 4,025
Cuprum, (trotter, 2:12½,) br. g., 4 years, by Prodigal-Camiola; C. A. Thompson for Nathan Straus 2,500
Laurels, (trotter, 2:15¼,) b. f., 3 years, by Prodigal-Laura B.; J. H. Bronson, New Haven 2,925
Improvidence, (trotter, 2:13¾,) b. f., 4, by Prodigal-Queen Wilkes; Malcolm Forbes, Boston 3,100
Red Tape, (trotter, 2:18,) b. f., 3 years, by Prodigal-Brown Silk; Malcolm Forbes, Boston 2,500
Dominant, (trotter, 2:17,) b. g., 3 years, by Prodigal-Dolly Johnston; W. N. Boylston, Boston 2,500
Parallax, (trotter, 2:21,) b. f., 3 years, by Prodigal-Annie Jackson; N. A. Hubinger, New Haven 550
Syharite, (trotter, trial 2:20,) b. g., 3 years, by Prodigal-Extravagant; McKenna Brothers 600
Limerick, (trotter 2:19¾,) br. g., 3 years, by Prodigal-Annie Wilton; H. D. Bradburn 1,525
Lua, (trotter, trial 2:21,) b. f., 2 years, by Red Wilkes-Queen Amy; W. E. Spiers, Glens Falls, N. Y. 1,300
Lulu Keene, (trotter, trial 2:23,) b. f., 2 years, by Milrol-Lillie Keene; F. T. Steinway 825
Wilderness, (trotter, 2:18¾,) b. g., 4 years, by Prodigal-Fanny Witherspoon; N. A. Hubinger, New Haven 2,800
Philotis, (trotter, trial 2:22,) b. f., 2 years, by Milrol-Provincial; J. J. O'Neill 775
Conquest Star, (trotter, 2:23,) b. h., 5 years, by Nelson-Bright Star; John McCarthy, Brooklyn 775
Great Barrington, (trotter, 2:23¾,) b. g., 4 years, by Prussianeer-Real; N. A. Bubinger, New Haven 2,100

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Boardman, 115 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 40 to 1, won; Alsaja, 108, (I. Powell,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Feversham, 115, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:06⅔. My Dear, Winkles, Peach Blossom, and Judge Wofford also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Mary Black, 109 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 5, won; Espionage, 95, (J. Woods,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Valencienne, 109, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:17. Racivan and Searrazzo also run.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Red Glenn, 97 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, won; Dr. Bernays, 88, (J. Ward,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Captive, 110, (Rutter,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:51½. Fleming, Tom Calvert, Eureka, and Our Johnny also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Cyril, 114 pounds, (Rutter,) 2 to 1, won; McFarlane, 108, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Crafty, 106, (Houck,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Rossmore, Rejected, Mamie Scott, Reddington, and Don Fulano also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Allyar, 118 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 5, won; Casdale, 118, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Anchored, 113, (Rutter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Don't Tell and Buzzarris also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Edgartland II., 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, won; Pat Morrissey, 107, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Ben Amela, 104, (Rutter,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Toribo, Chihuahua, Heigho, Lozette, and Sweet William also ran.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACES.

The Hearing Before the Aldermanic Committee Is Closed.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday afternoon on the proposed ordinance against six-day bicycle races. Only three members of the committee were present, but, although one more was needed for a quorum, they decided to go on with the hearing.

Eugene J. Cumisky, representing the association which is organizing the six-day races, objected to this procedure, and said his most important witness, James C. Kennedy, was absent. Ex-Alderman Geagan supported Mr. Cumisky in the contention that no hearing could be held without a quorum. Both, however, finding that they could not get the committee to adjourn, went away, and Alderman Burrell, the Chairman of the committee, declared the hearing closed.

MORRISTOWN WOMEN GOLFERS.

Miss Day Plays with One Hand and Wins a Silver Button.

One of the best golf contests of the season on the links of the Morris County Golf Club was played yesterday. It was the third match play contest for silver club buttons by the women. One of the most interesting of the games was a one-armed game between Miss Alice Day and Miss Cornelia G. Willis. The former dislocated her left shoulder a short time ago, and, in order that she might not be put entirely out of the contest, Miss Willis offered to play as her partner, using but one hand.

Only five holes were played, and Miss Day did the first one in the excellent score of 6 strokes, Miss Willis taking 12. Miss Day won four of the five holes. It was to have been a match of seven holes, so Miss Day won by 3 up and 2 to play, and won her silver button. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan beat Mrs. Shippen on the nineteenth green, the latter allowing Mrs. Morgan three bisques. Mrs. Kissell beat Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., by six holes, and Miss Madeline Evans beat Miss Cara Foster by 6 up and 4 to play.

The club will hold a Thanksgiving tournament, open to members and their guests. Miss Marie G. Bryce and Miss Jane Swords will play the final round this week for the McCurdy Cup.

CROWD AT THE POLO MATCH.

New York Men Defeat the Danbury Team in a Well-Played Game.

A large crowd assembled last night at the Grand Central Palace to witness the roller polo match between the New York and Danbury teams. It was the first game played in this vicinity for about fifteen years, and fully 3,000 persons sat around the screened inclosure and cheered almost continually. Three periods of fifteen minutes' actual time were played, and the New York men easily outclassed their opponents, winning by a score of 6 to 2. The locals displayed fine team work, particularly in passing the ball. The New Yorks and Bridgeports will meet at the Grand Central Palace on Thursday night. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Danbury.
Hathaway	First rush	Coyle
Schofield	Second rush	Tieney
Holdredge	Centre	Perkins
Malone	Half back	Parsons (Capt.)
Berry, (Capt.)	Goal	Anderson

Summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Won by.	Caged by.	Time.
Danbury	Coyle	4:00
New York	Schofield	4:00

SECOND PERIOD.

New York	Schofield	6:00
New York	Hathaway	6:05
New York	Malone	2:00

THIRD PERIOD.

New York	Holdredge	3:00
Danbury	Tieney	0:30
New York	Schofield	7:00

Score—New York, 6; Danbury, 2. Referee—J. F. O'Sullivan.

HARVARD MEN CELEBRATE.

Undergraduates Give Vent to Their Enthusiasm About Saturday's Victory Over the Yale Men.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The undergraduates at Harvard celebrated the football victory over Yale to-night in a most enthusiastic manner, ending with a monster bonfire on Holmes Field, touched off by Capt. Dibblee.

The celebration was impromptu, with little definite idea, except a general jollification. The crowd assembled without any call, and, headed by the college band playing the Harvard march of "Up the Street," marched round the college and, escorting a barge containing the eleven and the coaches, went to the house of President Eliot. The head of the university made a few remarks, in which he said the best way to celebrate a football victory was to win at rowing and baseball. The procession then continued on to Prof. Hollis's house, where the undergraduates listened to a speech from the Chairman of the Athletic Committee, in which he congratulated the team on its victory.

With these few preliminaries over, the main part of the celebration began, and Holmes Field, with its huge pile of tar barrels, was soon reached. Capt. Dibblee was carried to the mass of wood on the shoulders of half a dozen men, and in a moment the flames shot up high in the air. Each member of the team was then brought into the firelight and ordered to make a speech. There were no "backsliders," and each man as he finished was cheered wildly. "Jack" McMasters closed the oratorical part of the proceedings, and aroused the greatest enthusiasm by saying that he had never trained such a fine team.

The rest of the evening was spent in adding fuel to the fire, and it was nearly midnight before the crimson flame died away.

CORNELL OFF TO WAYNE.

Coaches Expect a Strong Game with the University of Pennsylvania.

ITHACA, Nov. 21.—Ithaca was alive to-night with enthusiasm, and the Cornell University football team was given a rousing send-off when it left for Wayne, Penn., preparatory to the game with the University of Pennsylvania eleven on Thanksgiving Day.

The practice at Percy Field this afternoon was devoted largely to signal work. There was a short line-up, however, during which the team scored two touch-downs against the light freshmen eleven. One or two of the players were slightly injured, but the bruises will not prove serious enough to keep them from playing in Thursday's game. The coaches were not entirely satisfied with the work as a whole, as there was considerable fumbling and the interference was not as good as it might have been.

Coach Warner said after the practice that he expected to see a close game with the Quakers, and he did not think that they would be able to run up as large a score as it is reported they expect to do. "Physically," he said, "our men are in good condition, and I see no reason why they ought not play a strong game."

Football Accidents in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—James Morris, who was only eleven years old, died this morning, after lying in pain for nearly two weeks as the result of a football game with his fellow-playmates. Nov. 12, in which he was thrown and trampled upon. The Coroner's jury held an inquest at the young boy's home, 5,648 Hermitage Avenue, and returned a verdict of death from appendicitis, complicated with internal injuries received in the contest. Albert Morehouse, who has suffered painful accidents twice before while playing football, was carried from the Washington Park Field last Wednesday with his skull fractured. He suffered in silence, but cried bitterly when told that he could not finish the game.

Brown Defeats Dartmouth.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.—Brown defeated Dartmouth at Providence, 12 to 0, in a very hard fought game, this afternoon. In the first half neither team scored, although Brown had slightly the better of the game up to the last few minutes of play. In the second half she "braced up" and made two touch-downs, from which Richardson kicked goals. The feature of the game was the 40-yard dash of Richardson through the whole Dartmouth team for the first touch-down.

Columbia Freshmen Badly Beaten.

The Columbia freshmen were easily defeated in a football game yesterday by the New York University freshmen team by a score of 32 to 0. Touch-downs were made by Blunt, Slawson, and Halford, and goals kicked by Halford.

Sale of Thoroughbreds at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 21.—The Easton sale of thoroughbreds, which commenced here to-day, is being attended by turfmen from all sections. Sidney Paget, Mr. Whitney's partner and representative, came in this morning, and L. O. Appleby and other prominent turfmen are mingling with the crowd. The sale continues day and night. At to-day's sale only brood mares and their weanlings were offered, and there was little demand for this class. The dam of The Kentuckian, Lizzie Montrose, brought $1,000 and her weanling colt, by imp. Deceiver, $575. The total for the day is 59 head, sold for $7,195.

T. M. Croft Made Racing Secretary.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Brighton Beach Racing Association yesterday, T. M. Croft was appointed Racing Secretary.

A Pastor's Joke.

From The London Chronicle.

The Very Rev. Dr. McGregor of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, who dined with the Queen on Sunday, is, like Zaccheus of old, a man of little stature. When in a strange pulpit he is always provided with a footstool to raise him to the necessary height in the eyes of the congregation. On one occasion, when preaching in a country church, he found that the necessary footstool had not been provided. The reverend doctor, who has a keen sense of the humorous, on standing up found that he was quite invisible to the congregation, and announced as the first psalm for the day, "Lord, from the depths to Thee I cried." Even the serious Scotch folk could not repress the smile that followed this dry announcement.

A President's Letters.

From The London News.

It has been estimated that the average number of letters received daily by the President of the French Republic at the Elysée amounts to 700, classified as follows:

Begging letters	250
Petitions on political affairs	150
Petitions from criminals	100
Complaints against various functionaries	100
Anonymous insulting letters	80
Threats of assassination	20

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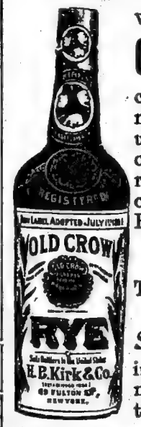

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costs the most to make, is the best stimulant on earth, and, on account of its purity, cannot harm any one.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

There are numberless brands of **Scotch Whiskeys** in the market, admitted to be blends of this, that, or the other

Why Should We Have Blends?

Is not a fine, well matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen. As men nearly half a century in the business we do not believe that anything is as good as the straight article. Our oldest, the BONNIE BRIAR BUSH, is the best we ever saw. THE SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond or in store.

For Thanksgiving, An American Holiday, Use American Wine.

Those who use the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s Champagnes say they feel better in health and pocket than when they use the best imported. No headaches. Price less than half. We have sold it over thirty years and can fully guarantee this.

Sherry Wines in great variety, including light, dry, wholesome, at fair prices; also Ports, Madeiras, and full lines of reliable Wines and Liquors.

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EMPRESS AND REFORMER.

Details of Events Which Turned China's Clock Backward.

From The London Times.

On Oct. 27 we published a telegram from our Hongkong correspondent giving an interesting account of an interview he had had with Kang-yu-Wei, the would-be reformer, who escaped from the vengeance of the Empress Dowager by getting on board a British ship at Tien-Tsin. We have received by mail a fuller account of the interview, some passages of which deserve to be quoted. The reformer gives the following account of his powerful and successful antagonist, and of her immediate surroundings:

"You all know that the Empress Dowager is not educated, that she is very conservative, that she has been very reluctant to give the Emperor any real power in managing the affairs of the empire. In the year 1887 it was decided to set aside 30,000,000 taels for the creation of a navy. After the battleships Ting-Yuen, Wei-Yuen, Chih-Yuen, Chen-Yuen, and King-Yuen had been ordered, and after providing for their payment, the Empress Dowager appropriated the balance of the money for the repair of the Eho garden. Later on, when it was decided to set aside or raise 30,000,000 taels for the construction of railways, she misappropriated a large portion of the money. The first intention had been to construct the railway to Mukden, but it was never carried further than Shanhaikwan, the remainder of the money being used for the decoration of the imperial garden.

Every sensible man knows that railways and a navy are essential for the well-being of a country. But in spite of the advice of one or two advisers the Empress Dowager refused to carry on the schemes, and thought only of her personal gratification. She has been steadily opposed to the introduction of Western civilization. She has never seen many outside people—only a few eunuchs in the palace, and few Ministers of State who have access to her. Before the Japanese war Li Hung Chang was the man she had most confidence in. After the war Li Hung Chang was discarded, and she seemed to repose most confidence in Prince Kung and Jung Lu. As a rule, however, she retains absolute control in her own hands. There is a sham eunuch in the palace, who has practically more power than the Ministers. Li Lien Yen is the sham eunuch's name. He is a native of Chi-li. Nothing could be done without first bribing him. All the Viceroys have got their official positions through bribing this man, who is immensely wealthy. Li Hung Chang is not to be compared with him. Before she handed over the reins of Government to the Emperor, a year or two ago, the Empress Dowager used to see many Ministers, but after that she has only seen eunuchs and officials belonging to the inner department. I have seen her myself. She is of medium height, commanding presence, and rather imperious in manner. She has a dark, sallow complexion, long almond eyes, high nose, is fairly intelligent looking, and has expressive eyes.

The beginning of the struggle between the masterful old lady and the Emperor is described by Kang-yu-Wei thus:

"About two years ago two officials, Cheung Lun and Wong Ming Luen, sent a memorial to the Emperor advising him to get the power into his own hands, stating that the Empress Dowager was only the concubine of his uncle, Emperor Hien Fung; therefore, according to Chinese law, she could not be recognized as the proper Empress Dowager. The result of this memorial was that the two officials were dismissed. The Emperor recognizes that the Empress Dowager is not his real mother. Since the Emperor began to display an interest in the affairs of State the Empress Dowager has been scheming his deposition. She used to play cards with him, and gave him intoxicating drinks in order to prevent him from attending to State affairs. For the past part of the last two years the Emperor has been practically the figurehead, against his own wishes. After the occupation of Kiaochau by the Germans the Emperor was very furious, and said to the Empress Dowager: 'Unless I have the power, I will not take my seat as Emperor; I will abdicate.' Then it was that the Empress Dowager gave in to him to a certain extent, telling him that he could do as he liked, but, although she said this with her mouth, her heart was different."

Kang-yu-Wei had only one audience with the Emperor, and the externals are graphically described by him thus:

"It lasted for two hours. I was received at 4 A.M. in the Yan Shau Hall. Port Arthur and Talienwan had just been taken over by Russia, and the Emperor wore an anxious, careworn expression. The Emperor was thin, but apparently in good health. He has a straight nose, round forehead, pleasant eyes, is clean shaven, and has a pale complexion. He is of medium height. His hands are long and thin. He looked very intelligent, and had a kindly expression, altogether uncommon among the Manchus or even among the Chinese. He wore the usual official dress, but, instead of the large square of embroidery on the breast worn by the high officials, the embroidery in his case was round, encircling a dragon, and there were two smaller embroideries on his shoulders. He wore the usual official cap. He was led in by eunuchs and took his seat on a dais on a large yellow cushion, with his feet folded beneath him. He sent his attendants away and we were left alone, but all the time we were conversing his eyes were watching the windows as if to see that no one was eavesdropping. There was a long table in front of him, with two large candlesticks. I knelt at one of the corners of the table, and not on the cushions in front of the table, which are reserved for the high officials. I remained kneeling during the whole of the audience. We conversed in the Mandarin dialect."

The conversation which took place was so accurately summarized in our correspondent's telegram that we need not reproduce it here.

ANDREE'S FATE DISCUSSED.

Julius von Payer Thinks He May Emerge Yet from Franz Josef Land.

From The London Standard.

Notwithstanding recurrent rumors, no tidings have yet been received of Andrée and his companions, but Herr Julius von Payer of Vienna has expressed himself in terms very far from sanguine as to the prospects of their safety. This was not the opinion of an arm-chair critic, but of an experienced explorer, for he was one of the leaders of the party who discovered Franz Josef Land. Their ship, the Tegethoff, was hopelessly beset in the ice, and had to be abandoned, and it was only after great perils that the adventurers found their way home. Herr von Payer's theory is that Andrée, after leaving Spitzbergen, may have fallen into a strong air current which carried the balloon for several days toward the northeast, and then drove it in a southeasterly direction. That, he believes, would bring them to the east coast of Franz Josef Land. From that place the little party would have to make its way over dangerous ice not always continuous, and with open sea in places, to the coast of Siberia. But even when they arrived there—if, indeed, they have been so fortunate—their work would not be nearly over. It is still a long and a difficult journey to reach the more inhabited parts; so that Herr von Payer thinks there is not the least chance of the adventurers, supposing them to be alive, being heard of before next Autumn. Obviously, the route which he suggests as possible involves many grave contingencies.

The evidence, however, in favor of the supposed path of the balloon is of the slightest character. It may not have taken that return course toward the southeast, and, in any case, the Franz Josef group of islands is not so large that an unmanageable apparatus like a balloon might not easily miss them all. If it did, and particularly if it were involved in those variable drifts of which Nansen had experience, it might float about until from exhaustion of its gas it settled down upon the sea. In this case, we think, the explorers' chance of reaching land, though they had endeavored to provide for this contingency, would not be worth very much. Even if they have alighted on firm ground, and have saved their weapons and a fair supply of ammunition—and without these they would have little hope of imitating Nansen and surviving a Winter in Franz Josef Land—there would still remain the journey to Siberia. Possibly, however, they would try for Spitzbergen, as Nansen would have done if he had not fallen in with the Jackson-Harmsworth party. But a second Winter, with the imperfect appliances of Andrée's expedition, would be a most formidable trial, unless they could manage to reach the home from which they started in July, 1897, or some other well-provisioned shelter elsewhere. That they should succeed in this, or fall in with some tribe of Siberian natives before the present Winter has fully set in, seems the one remaining hope. At present, no doubt, it would still be premature to declare them lost, but we are inclined to share Herr von Payer's opinion that, until some one has succeeded in constructing a balloon which can be steered like a ship, the plan adopted by Andrée is about the most desperate—we had almost said suicidal—method of undertaking polar exploration yet devised.

THE PHILIPPINES DEBT.

Its Amount and the Bearing of Spanish Domestic Affairs Upon Sagasta's Policy.

Madrid Letter to The London Standard.

The Philippines were, before the last insurrection and the war with America, a sort of crown colony, without representatives in the Spanish Cortes, without any debt worth mentioning or guaranteed by the imperial treasury, with budgets established by royal decrees, and leveled with the sole resources of the colony derived from comparatively light taxation and a moderate tariff, until a few years ago the differential import duties in favor of Spanish goods and products were somewhat increased. The formidable insurrection that broke out in August, 1896, and was crushed by Gen. Polavieja early in 1897, obliged Spain to go to great expense, which was at first met by advances from the imperial treasury out of loans raised originally for Cuban war expenses, and by money advanced in Manila by the local savings banks and other establishments of credit. Ultimately, the Madrid Government had to ask the Cortes to authorize, as they did by a law of June 10, 1898, the grant of the imperial guarantee for a Philippine loan of £8,000,000. A royal decree, countersigned by the Minister for the Colonies, under date of June 28, 1898, was put in the Madrid Gazette to lay down the rules for this creation of 400,000 Philippine 6 per cent. bonds of £20 each, redeemable in forty years, and guaranteed in the first place by the best source of revenue in the colony, the customs, and also by the National Treasury of Spain. One hundred and fifty thousands of these bonds were sent to Manila to cover the advances obtained out there, and the rest of the stock was easily placed in Spain. The Madrid Gazette has very recently, on Oct. 26, published statistics showing what has been done with the £7,714,095 that were obtained from the £8,000,000 of Philippine 6 per cents. Nothing indicates that any of the proceeds were applied to purposes of local and colonial utility outside purely war expenses and advances to the Cuban Treasury.

It is an open secret at Madrid that the Government of Señor Sagasta is not disposed to consider "even the recognition of the debts of the Philippines a sufficient compensation" for the surrender of the rights of sovereignty of Spain over that archipelago, and much less a recognition of the very small amount of the debts that would be deemed as coming within the rule laid down by the United States in regard to the Cuban debts—i. e., the part of the debt employed in public works or works of local utility outside war expenditure." The Spanish Commissioners will consequently take up their second position in negotiations upon the argument that no Madrid Government could face public opinion and the Cortes with any compensation short of a sum equal at least to the whole of the Philippines debt, £8,000,000, and the Cuban debt that existed in 1895, when the last rebellion broke out, £30,000,000, nominal, of Cuban 6 per cent. bonds of 1886 and 5 per cent. bonds of 1890. They will also be instructed to demand that the rights and properties of Spanish subjects be respected, and the rights of the religious orders and clergy also in the island ceded, and that Spanish commerce be granted some privileges to alleviate the damage caused by the loss of a market that used to take about £1,250,000 a year of Spanish exports. Lastly, they will be instructed to keep in touch with a very popular aspiration nowadays in Spain, and to reserve the right to cede or sell the other archipelagoes which Spain expects to remain in possession of.

If America acts in the negotiations about the Philippines as she did with regard to the Cuban debt, that is to say, with courtesy and patience, but inflexibility on the main lines of her policy, Spaniards think Señor Sagasta may elect between several different courses. He can follow the advice of those who, like The Epoca and the Conservatives, the financiers, the practical business men of Barcelona, Madrid, and Bilbao, recommend the prompt acceptance of peace, even on hard but inevitable terms, because the majority of the people wish to devote all the energies and efforts of the nation and Government to the reorganization of Spain and her finances. He can listen to those who suggest that the Liberal Party, the Liberal Government, their Commissioners at Paris, their old and respected leader, have a splendid opportunity for recovering prestige and popularity in their native land by telling the Queen Regent that they have done their best to secure for Spain an honorable peace, but that they prefer to break off the negotiations and let some other Spanish party and statesmen attempt to come to terms with America, sooner than bow to conditions disastrous for Spanish finance, and for the prestige and popularity of the Regency and of its councilors, just when Spanish politics are so ominously unsettled, with the discontent visible in military circles and in the great towns, and with the threatening attitude of the Carlists.

There are other influences, both native and foreign, that are persistently being brought to bear upon the Spanish Government, and particularly upon Señor Sagasta, the Duke of Almodovar, and the Queen Regent to induce them to think that the excessive pretensions of the American Government—coming as they do when other complications threaten the peace of Europe and of the world—afford an excellent opportunity for Spain to break off the negotiations, recall her Commissioners, place on record a solemn protest in the name of her credit and finances menaced by American transigence, and, in the name of her honor and dignity, declare that she elects to let the United States do their worst. Those who suggest such extreme and desperate solutions undoubtedly feel confident that the Continental powers, and especially France and Russia, would not look on and remain indifferent to fresh American aggressions upon a power that recent events have been slowly but inevitably drawing toward their sphere of action in European, Mediterranean, and North African affairs. Last, but not least, those who advocate a rupture also expect much from the very considerable financial, commercial, and material interests that might impel French Governments and diplomacy to come, even at the eleventh hour, to the assistance of their neighbors on the Pyrenees against the growth of the power of the Anglo-Saxon Republic, which is now supposed to be too much inclined to come to an understanding on many great questions of the day with Great Britain.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.14	.13	Julia	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Justice	.20	.22
Andes	.10	.10	Kentuck Con.	.07	.06
Belcher	.24	.25	Mexican	.28	.30
Best & Belcher	.37	.33	Occidental Con.	.58	.49
Bullion	.06	.06	Ophir	.70	.71
Caledonia	.25	..	Overman	.06	.05
Challenge Con.	.19	.17	Potosi	.16	.16
Chollar	.25	.25	Savage	.20	.19
Confidence	.78	.67	Sierra Nevada	1.15	1.10
Con. Cal. & V.	1.25	1.25	Standard	1.75	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.32	.33
Crown Point	.21	.20	Utah Con.	.15	.16
Gould & Curry	.20	.19	Yellow Jacket	.22	.21
Hale & Norc.	1.15	.45			

Silver bars, 60¼; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Anaconda	60½	63	60	64
Anchoria	75	85	80	85
Argentum	26¾	27½	25	26
Battle	35½	36	35½	36
Columbine	13⅝	14	13	13½
Consolidated	7⅜	7½	7⅝	7¾
Elkton	97⅝	98	98⅛	99¼
El Paso	12	12½	12	13
Emdley	16½	16⅝	17⅜	17½
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	76	80	78	80
Gibson	21	24	21	22
Gold Coin	138	150	136	143
Garfield	12	12½	12	12½
Isabella	28½	30	27¼	28
Independence	58¼	59	56	58½
Jefferson	5	7½	6	7½
Jackpot	22¾	23½	23½	23¾
Lillie	480	575	486	550
Matos	31	32	30	31½
Moon Anchor	119⅜	119⅝	118½	119
Portland	142	142⅝	144	144⅜
Pharmacist	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Rawlins	44	45	44	46
Rosa	19⅛	20	19½	20
Union	20⅜	20½	20⅞	21⅛
Vindicator	101	102	100¼	100¼
Work	12½	12¾	12⅝	12¾

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with other duties if required; American private family. B. M., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid; personal city references. 347 West 44th St., Griner's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person, to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; good city reference. A., Box 327, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; personal reference. 235 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class chambermaid to assist with washing; good city reference. O'Neill's bell, 230 East 75th St.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is a wonderful remedy for lung trouble, gives relief at once, eases coughing, allays all inflammation and by its healing influence soon effects a cure. Price 25c.

AMELIA BINGHAM

"The Queen of Beautiful Women"
WRITES:

"I am using the genuine

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with the most satisfactory results."

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Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Makes Flesh and Blood

Improves Appetite ***Aids Digestion***

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OUR NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

has more advantages than any other system. Our terms are such to suit the purses of every one.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.

The Most Liberal Firm to Deal With.

Parties desiring to furnish their homes will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we make special rates to such parties.

5-Piece Parlor Suit, in various coverings, finely finished cherry frames, exceptional value **19.98**

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

Brusse's Carpets, choice patterns . . . **39c**

White and Brass Enamel Bed, extra strong . . . **2.98**

Oak and Ash Dresser, oval plate glass . . . **6.98**

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5th Ave. Electric Cars Now Running, Transferring to All Points.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American girl as chambermaid and sewing, or parlormaid, assist butler; best city reference. 987 6th Av., Kerrigan's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young woman of education as companion to a lady; or would travel; city reference. Best, Box 2, 248 West 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; in a private family; excellent reference. 242 East 5th St. Nepper.

COOK.—By first-class cook; fully understands all kinds of cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; can be seen. 138 West 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By an excellent cook to assist with washing and ironing; best reference. Call Tuesday between 12 and 2 at 137 East 71st St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in private family; no washing. 137 West 51st St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent and fine French cook; middle-aged woman; very economical; good city references; no cards. H. L., 160 West 28th St.

COOK.—By active Swedish woman; excellent in all branches of cooking; references. 489 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. Call at 242 East 55th St.

COOK.—By respectable French girl as cook; understands duties thoroughly; best of references. A. D., 162 West 32d St.

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TWELVE PAGES.

SPAIN AND HER CREDITORS.

Spain may be forced to scale down or repudiate some part of her debt, and we need not be too critical about the tactics she employs to put on a good face before her creditors. It is not our concern but hers, and that of the holders of her bonds.

She may refuse to sign a treaty which includes the cession of the Philippines for twenty millions. That will enable her to say to her creditors that she is unable to pay her debts since we have taken away her assets. Her creditors would most likely reject the excuse as invalid, perceiving that Cuba and the Philippines have long been dead assets, yielding to her little or no income and being on the whole a source of large expense. But if they were blind enough to accept her plea, it would not be our affair. We are not called upon to criticise Spain for any effort she may make to escape the consequences of her improvidence.

It is only when the debts of Spain have been set up as a reason why we should alter the terms of peace that they concern us. Then we reply that we can neither assume nor guarantee any part of her debt, and that we must insist on a treaty of peace embodying the terms of the protocol. In that we are legally and morally within our rights.

Probably Spain has never expected any better terms than we now impose, terms to which, indeed, she assented when she signed the protocol. If she makes out a case having some sort of plausibility in extenuation of her inability to pay her debts she will have done all she expected to do. Her withdrawal from the negotiations then would signify, not that she intended to resume the fighting, which is an impossibility, but that she had put herself in a position to say to her creditors that she had done everything in her power to protect the national assets against which her bonds were issued, but had been compelled to yield to superior force.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN THE PHILIPPINES.

No American who has really paid attention to the problems which the Spanish war has brought upon us will fail to be rejoiced by the official announcement from Paris that it is the purpose of the United States to keep the "open door" in the Philippines, to demand no special privileges for American traders or American shipbuilders, but to leave them to take so much of the trade of the islands, present and future, and only so much as they can, in fair and open competition, win and hold with a free field and no favor.

The most important argument for this step is the moral argument. If we cannot administer the islands more for the interest of their own inhabitants, more for the advancement of civilization, more for "the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate," than Spain administered them, then we are not justified in taking them at all. Our acquisition would be only a triumph of brute force, and we should subject ourselves to SHAKESPEARE'S denunciation:

It is excellent
To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant.

In the next place, if we are to acquire the islands at all, it concerns our own interests, it concerns even our own safety, that we should open the door. We have already shown that the powers which colonize by sheer conquest and bind their colonies by exclusive trade, our rivals in China, would be our enemies in the Philippines. Whether we administer the Philippines on the basis of the open door or the closed door, these powers would be against us. On the other hand, we gain the co-operation and support of those powers which have already declared their belief in the policy of the open door and proved their faith by their works. These are Great Britain and Japan, and that is why this journal some months ago suggested, as a possible solution of the Philippines problem, a joint protectorate of these two powers with ourselves. The combination would be secure and irresistible in the Pacific. Now it seems that Germany is exhibiting a willingness to administer her possessions in the Pacific on the same basis. Her interests lie in that direction, for undoubtedly the opening of the door throughout the Pacific would work a marked increase in German trade.

We have denounced the French aggressions in the south of China. We have denounced the more recent Russian aggressions in the north of China, and in both cases upon the ground that they are exclusive and selfish aggressions. We could not enter or unite in any protest whatever against these procedures if we were doing the same thing in the Philippines. But now we can, with a clear conscience and a good heart, demand of others the privileges we show ourselves willing to extend. Within a few years hence we may expect to see our trade on the western shore of the Pacific take on dimensions of which a few years ago no American so much as dreamed.

We cannot forbear to congratulate the President upon reaching this auspicious decision. We must bear in mind that it must have been an intellectual wrench for him to adapt himself to the new exigency. For he must recognise that we cannot keep the door open abroad and keep it shut at home, and that the proclamation of unrestricted and equal trade in the Philippines involves the same proclamation in the Antilles, involves, and not remotely, the collapse of the whole fabric and policy of prohibitory protection with which he himself has been identified. It is at the cost of his own pride of opinion that he has taken this momentous and memorable decision. It is not often that a public man has so clearly put before him the choice between his "record" as a politician and his duty as a patriot. For his manly response to such an appeal the President deserves and should receive the gratitude of his countrymen.

DEMOCRATS AND EXPANSION.

Recent interviews with Democratic Senators regarding the attitude of that party toward a treaty that shall involve the surrender by Spain of all sovereignty over the Philippines show a tendency to accept expansion with but slight opposition.

Senator MARTIN of Virginia, who is opposed to expansion on most of the grounds held by the most intelligent and earnest opponents of the policy, believes that while a treaty that provides for taking the Philippines with payment of indemnity to Spain will provoke vigorous and perhaps prolonged opposition in the Senate, any treaty that may be signed at Paris will be ratified at Washington.

Senator MORGAN, who has just finished up the Hawaiian annexation job, and who considers it an advantageous one for all concerned, is eloquent in his advocacy of further expansion, and confidently asserts that the United States will encounter no greater difficulty in dealing with the Philippines than they have in their experiment with the Hawaiians. He has not the slightest doubt about the ratification of the treaty of Paris. And if the treaty is not concluded, or if it is rejected after signature by the Commissioners, he argues that the result will be the same.

The Senator's reasoning is interesting. He declares that the treaty will not lack the necessary support, because rejection would throw us back into a state of war. But if it were rejected because we made too great concessions to Spain, we should still be in possession of the territory. If the treaty shall provide for the protection and domination of the United States, those who are opposed to annexation will not help a rejection that will be followed by our retention of the territory, but with the prospect ahead of indefinite controversy and complication, which the Senator assumes will not be cultivated.

It looks very much as if the Democrats would work around to the conclusion that having taken the Philippines it will be more vexatious to let them go than to hold on to them and accept the difficult and responsible task of bettering their political and material conditions without impairing our reputation as a nation that stands for liberty, justice, and civilization.

THE RACE PROBLEM AGAIN.

Our recent discussion of this subject has drawn out a large number of letters, of which we have printed enough to give, we think, the various points of view of our correspondents. It is needless to say that we expected very decided criticism of the opinions we expressed, and are not at all surprised that some of our critics have found grave fault with what they assume to be the motive of those opinions and what they think must be their moral effect. To these we can only say that the convictions of THE TIMES as to the injustice of the suppression by violence or by fraud of the political and legal rights of the blacks in the South or in the North are no less pronounced and unqualified than were the convictions of the paper as to slavery when it was one of the earliest opponents of that institution and all its terrible consequences. But now as then THE TIMES believes that it is better to oppose an evil with the purpose of lessening or abolishing it in the most practicable form than it is merely to denounce all who are remotely connected with it, while calling loudly for remedies which it is impossible to apply.

Some of our correspondents have found that we did not sufficiently blame the whites of the South for what has taken place. They have, we think, carelessly read our statement. We do not blame the whites of the South exclusively, and we are of the opinion that, bad as has been the conduct of some of them, they are not, as a class, chiefly to blame. They have a distinct and serious responsibility, which the best men among them acknowledge and seek honestly to remove. But it remains true that the worst evils of their course have been provoked by the conduct of the blacks under the influence and guidance of politicians, mostly Northern men and Republicans, whose motives were decidedly worse than those of the Southern whites.

We think, however, that the mere weighing of past faults, on one part or on the other, is not very profitable, unless it leads to improvement for the future. Not only is such improvement possible, but it will be only the development and continuance of that which has already taken place. In the light of recent occurrences many of our people are inclined to forget that there has been very great progress. Some of them apparently are wholly ignorant of the fact. But it is a fact, and the most thoughtless has only to compare conditions now with those of twenty years ago to be convinced of it. One important piece of testimony on this point was given in THE TIMES yesterday morning from Mr. JOHN C. DARCY, the colored Collector of Wilmington, N. C., who some of the more ardent critics of the South think should be sent back by the President with a cavalry regiment to protect him. He says that he did not leave Wilmington from fear of the whites, and he declares: "Prior to the recent regrettable occurrences the relations existing between the white and colored citizens of North Carolina were most cordial and amicable. I believe that peace will be secured permanently and that the former pleasant relationships will be restored."

So far as the action of the Federal Government is concerned in its effect upon the relations of the two races in the South, it must be confined to appointments in that section, and as to these appointments it can do the most good by strictly observing three simple rules. The first of these is to appoint in all places the best men available; the second is to appoint no men to responsible positions to whom the general sentiment of the community is opposed; the third is to exclude partisan politics from the choice of appointees and to forbid those appointed to take any active part in politics. These are in substance rules applicable in all parts of the country. If the President would begin now to apply them in the South he would do more to preserve peace and order among all citizens there than he could do with the entire army of the United States.

ALWAYS THE TARIFF.

Coming events cast their shadows before. Here is that seasoned protectionist, Mr. PORTER, recommending a revenue tariff for our Antilles dependencies, with cheap food and raw materials. And Mr. MCKINLEY is said to be pleased instead of insulted by the idea. Mr. MCKINLEY might very well be diffident about asking that Congress which increased the Wilson schedules of 40 per cent. to the Dingley schedules of about 55 per cent. to enact a colonial tariff at anything less. The blessings of high customs for ourselves and lower customs for our colonies might not be easily demonstrable to weak-kneed protectionists, whether Congressmen or voters. If Mr. PORTER thinks 100 per cent. upon locomotives is oppressive, and recommends 25 per cent. as better both for merchants and the customs, he disturbs the foundations of a whole lot of "iniquities," to use the word imputed to him in connection with legislation like in kind although different in source, and having motives and excuses not applicable to Washington. We think as a practical, prudent, protectionist Mr. MCKINLEY is well advised not to raise these questions in the existing Congress. And if he sees fit to give to Cuba by his signature benefits which have been withheld from Americans, although similarly recommended, we cannot withhold praise for that.

Mr. PORTER is profuse in prophecies of good to result to our protégés. If this is realized, the effect will possibly be more important here than there. The tariff question again will be raised in all its aspects. It will never be settled until it is settled right, as it never was nor will be with the aid of Senators from the mining camps and sugar plantations.

AN INJUSTICE TO MR. PLATT.

Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT is the victim of a popular misjudgment which wrongs him and is a harmful imputation on his capacity as a political leader.

Everybody perceives, of course, that the proposed Pure Beer bill is not a measure of public hygiene. It lacks the antecedents of remedial legislation. There has been no public clamor for the bill, no agitation against bad beer. There is no evidence that beer is bad. The people drink it in contentment and pay without protest. So when everybody said the Pure Beer bill was a blow aimed at the brewers everybody was right. The brewers are understood to have made large contributions to the Democratic campaign fund. Their sympathy and support were openly given to the Democratic candidate. Mr. PLATT, it was said, had devised the Pure Beer bill and the proposed heavy tax on breweries to punish the breweries for opposing him in the campaign.

In that surmise everybody was wrong. An attempt to inflict punishment on the rich and powerful brewers would be the policy of a fool. Mr. PLATT is vindictive only toward the weak and useless. The strong and helpful he flatters and courts. The Pure Beer bill is not punitive. It is intended to attract the attention of the brewers, to cause them to look up and clearly see their true interests.

Mr. PLATT knows that if he really attempted to enact a bill to punish the brewers they could and probably would buy his Legislature away from him. He knows, too, that the brewers are enlightened and abreast of the times. They will not be likely to wait until the session opens and employ the obsolete method of direct dealings with the members. The office for such transactions, during the sessions of a Republican Legislature, is at 49 Broadway. Many a good bargain has been picked up there, many a project of legislation doomed or made sure. To that well-known emporium representatives of the brewing interest will doubtless resort armed with plenary powers to conclude a treaty with Mr. PLATT or at least to draw up a protocol.

Mr. PLATT sees no good reason why rich brewers should be Democrats. He has power to use, they have interests to protect. Is not that a frequent conjunction? Hitherto the rural predilection for the Herkimer Sunday has prevented his treating the beer barons with the consideration their great influence deserves. He now sees the Democratic Party debilitated by the poison of Crokerism. If he could detach a powerful interest from that party it would be further weakened to the point of hopelessness. He would then be in a position to make important concessions in regard to beer and the Sunday laws; for the Republican defection to the Prohibition Party in the virtuous rural counties would be much more than offset by the gain of tens of thousands of German-American votes in the great City of New York.

This great Republican leader has got his party well united. The Republicans are harmonious. We should not be surprised to hear of his election to the Union League Club. If now he could win the brewers and the German vote and if Mr. RICHARD CROKER continued to take an interest in politics, Mr. PLATT would go into the Republican National Convention in 1900 with the thirty-six Electoral votes of New York in his breast pocket. It would be a bad day for WILLIAM MCKINLEY, we fear, but certainly an occasion of some pomp for THOMAS C. PLATT.

Let nobody do Mr. PLATT the injustice of supposing that he wants to punish the brewers.

MR. M'KINLEY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Two things are giving Mr. MCKINLEY a good deal of anxiety in connection with the civil service. One is the solemn and specific promise he gave in 1896, when he was seeking election, to take "no step backward" in the application of the merit principle. The other is the very impudent manner in which the rules are being evaded or violated by officials under him.

His promise bothers him because he wants now to take a very long step backward by exempting from the rules a large number of offices to which they are applied, and the friends of civil-service reform from all parts of the Union are sending him protests of a very plain and earnest sort against violating his own promise and doing serious injury to the public service. The tricks of his subordinates annoy him because they are being found out and reported to him with much particularity, in part by the Civil Service Commissioners and in part by the diligent and vigilant friends of reform, and the latter are pointing out to him that these things also are inconsistent with his own pledges and with the good of the service.

We have a certain sympathy with Mr. MCKINLEY in his vexatious situation. We have no doubt that he made his promise in sincerity, and that he would like to keep it. But he is being subjected to tremendous pressure by politicians to whom he owes much and to whom he may yet owe more. He means to be a very good President. He thinks he could not have had the chance had it not been for these politicians, and that his noble work may have to be abandoned at the end of his first term if they shall be hostile to his renomination. What, we take it, is his real desire is to maintain the high ideal he professed in 1896 just as far as he can without depriving the country of the advantage of his continuance in his present post of usefulness.

We venture to suggest to him that he overestimates the power of the politicians. There is a force far greater than theirs which he can enlist on his side, and which they would be helpless to resist. That is the hearty and deserved confidence and good will of the great body of the American people. If he will do his duty steadily, disregard the politicians, keep his promises, and appeal to the people, they will stand by him. Let him think for a moment of the great opportunity and the great responsibility that he faces. Our acquisitions through the Spanish war will impose the severest strain on the public service. If he will openly and firmly adhere to the principle that the interests of the people and not those of the politicians shall govern his administration of the service at home and abroad, the politicians cannot prevent the people from honoring him.

NUGGETS.

Very Cheap.

Patience—What is the cheapest thing you ever saw about a bargain counter?
Patrice—A husband waiting for his wife.—Jewish Comment.

Professional Methods.

"Why didn't Alice get engaged to that plumber?"
"He would propose only a few words at a time and then go away."—Chicago Record.

Robbery.

He—With your beauty, you have robbed me of my repose.
She—I wonder if that is the cause of my drowsiness whenever you call?—Indianapolis Journal.

Mamma's Idea.

Little Harry—Mamma, what's a bacchanalian revel?
Mamma—That's a polite name for those social events your papa's club gets up every little while.—Chicago News.

Rather Sensitive.

"I think my Archie is the most painfully sensitive boy I ever saw," said Mrs. Upjohn.
"Yes?"
"When he first learned that the earth turns around on its axis at the rate of more than a thousand miles an hour it made him violently seasick."—Chicago Tribune.

THE CASE OF THE DOLEFUL BARD.

From The Chicago News.

There was a bard who turned out songs
That caused the people's tears to flow;
Each line he penned appeared to be
The apotheosis of woe.

Each word he wrote was like a moan—
Men wondered that such things could be—
And critics said he must have known
The depths of human misery.

But on a day a doctor came—
The bard upon his back was laid—
And dosed him up with liver pills
And ruined his whole stock in trade.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Julia Arthur Takes Up the Role of Parthenia at Wallack's.

MR. CRANE IS HOME AGAIN

The Popular Comedian Appears in a New Play at the Knickerbocker—Various Other Changes of Bill.

Julia Arthur, pursuing her formally announced plan to devote her powers of dramatic expression hereafter to the "classical" drama, appeared last evening at Wallack's in a pseudo-classic, "Ingomar, the Barbarian," derived by Maria Lovell from a German play by a sentimental nobleman who concealed his identity by signing such literature as he cared to publish with a nom de guerre, "Friederich Halm." The rôle of Parthenia can scarcely be unknown in these days to any but the youngest and least experienced playgoers. Indeed, Julia Marlowe treasured it in her repertory until quite recently, and the sweet ingenuousness and sensibility of her portrayal of the Greek girl who tamed the Barbarian chieftain will not soon be forgotten; while just before Miss Marlowe's advent the fine talent, deep voice, plastic grace, and girlish simplicity of Mary Anderson had been best displayed in the same rôle.

Comparison of Miss Arthur's portrayal of Parthenia with those of her immediate predecessors in the rôle is inevitable and perfectly fair; and the result cannot be favorable to Miss Arthur. Nor is that exactly to her discredit. She is temperamentally unsuited to the rôle, which the temperaments as well as the personal manner of both the other actresses seemed to fit perfectly. And Miss Arthur's good natural talent and carefully acquired skill is worth a much better vehicle, in this late hour, than such stilted stuff as "Ingomar" seems when the redeeming grace of absolute fitness in the actress of Parthenia is lacking.

If Julia Arthur is to take to the "classics,"—bless the word, it looks so well and means so little when applied to acting drama,—she must find her triumphs in the range of characters extending from Desdemona to Lady Macbeth, (perhaps including Imogen, one side of whose beautiful personality her splendid sincerity suggests,) from Leah to Medea. No innocent Parthenias, expostulating Julias, or sweetly confiding Virginias are likely to help her to fame and fortune. These remarks, however, are not intended as advice to Miss Arthur; only as well-meant comment on the course she has chosen to pursue. The path of the dramatic artist who selects his repertory from the accredited masterworks is beset with difficulties, to be sure, but so is the path of every other dramatic artist.

It would not be difficult, perhaps, to write only kind words about this experiment, but it would be futile to do so. The old play is mounted with fine new scenery, and some attempt has been made to keep the fur-clad Allemanni as free from the moths of tradition as possible. The Barbarian and his Rough Riders are a sad lot, to be sure, and Ingomar has rarely been aught else but a guy, though Louis James, Eben Plympton, and Robert Taber have made something of him in these later times, and the great Salvini once placed the rôle in his rich repertory.

But a sweeter picture than Miss Arthur makes in Parthenia's white robes, her pale, serious face, with its speaking eyes, framed in a mass of dark brown hair, could not be asked for, and to observe her tact and skill in seeming to avoid artfully contrived posing while lending the best pictorial effect to each situation was a positive joy to the old stagers. No other Parthenia was ever more charming to look upon in the scene with the cups and the garlands, when the bewildered Barbarian flung into her lap, amid the green leaves and wood violets, a mass of bright red blossoms. That much, indeed, goes without saying.

And that she should rise, splendidly, with tragic force, and ringing eloquence, in the fine scene of indignation in Act III., was to have been expected. There is, in fact, no scene of passionate expression in "Ingomar" which lies beyond the present powers of this actress. Still, she too often seemed out of place—too frequently suggested something to be tamed rather than a tamer. The eyes that looked on Ingomar (and saw him, too, without compelling a smile to wreathe the lips beneath them,) and in which he, like the Irish poet, found his soul's undoing, were not surely the eyes of a Greek girl, aged sixteen, who knew so little of the world as to give herself as hostage to a band of roaring, mead-drinking sheep thieves. Always tasteful and discreet in her delivery of the uninspired pentameters, her generally pleasing voice often sounded strangely unsympathetic. In the earlier scenes she seemed sullen and peevish, and Parthenia should be neither.

The acting of the others,—including Robert McWade's laborious attempt to make something worth while of the old armorer, and Horace Lewis's vociferous Polydor,—was never worthy of praise. The two actors we have named were merely less blamable than the others. It is a short-sighted policy, and one vigorously condemned before now, which forces Mr. W. S. Hart into a prominent position in the New York stage. Still, we do not doubt that Mr. Hart is an estimable gentleman, and a nice, quiet, obedient "leading man" for a star actress.

Ingomar	W. S. Hart
Alastor	T. B. Bridgeland
Trinobantes	Marcus Moriarty
Ambivar	Albert Brown
Novio	W. J. Thorold
Samo	Joseph Fegan
A Beggar Boy	Herbert Braham
Timarch of Massilia	Edwin Holt
Polydor	Horace Lewis
Myron	Robert McWade
Neocles	George Brand
Amyntas	Louis Riquet
Elphenor	L. J. Fuller
Lykon	Herbert Fortier
Herald	W. H. Long
Actea	Marie Pingham
Theanno	Marie Tunison
Parthenia	Julia Arthur

MR. CRANE'S FIRST NIGHT.

"Worth a Million," by Eugene Presbrey, at the Knickerbocker.

The genuineness of the enthusiasm of the reception to Mr. William H. Crane by the audience which packed the Knickerbocker Theatre to the doors last night was not doubtful for a moment. Perhaps the climaxes in Mr. Presbrey's made-to-order play were applauded rather more vehemently than they will be hereafter, but Mr. Crane's enormous personal popularity does not wane. The new play is called "Worth a Million," is classified as comedy, and is divided in four acts, the scene being New York City and its neighborhood, and the time the present.

Mr. Crane appears now, according to the house bill, as "a retired Chicago millionaire"—though there is no explanation as to why a millionaire should "retire," nor is Col. Amory West, seemingly, a fellow of a retiring disposition. The only possible explanation is that Col. West, at some happy period in his existence not specified in the play, retired from Chicago. West is benevolent, expeditious, quick witted, and droll. He has been around the world and seen many things, like the little cockney soldier in Kipling's poem, and he, too, is one who never tires of seeing and admiring.

What he sees most clearly and to the best purpose, in the course of the play, is a piece of reasonably clever rascality, which he thwarts in his energetic way; and he admires, most of all, a Chicago widow, (grass, of course,) who was his earliest sweetheart. To tell this much is to tell enough about the play, for the present.

Mr. Presbrey, an expert in stagecraft, has labored to fit Mr. Crane with a congenial rôle, while Mr. Crane and his manager, Mr. Joseph Brooks, have spared neither work nor expense in the mounting. But Mr. Crane has produced many better plays.

The "opposite" rôle to the star is borne gracefully by a handsome actress new to his company, yclept Ysobel Haskins, and if she wants to spell her name that way who shall say her nay? Percy Haswell has a congenial rôle, and Gladys Wallis, with all her former sprightliness, returns to the company in another.

At the close of the third act there were a couple of curtain calls to what was decidedly the most snappy bit of action in the play. It was where Mr. Crane took the management of the love affairs of the young ones and the clearing up of the cloudy business matters of the old ones into his own hands. It was almost the only incident where Mr. Crane dominated things and had a chance to show that skill as an actor that has made him so many friends and brought him so much of success. The courtesy call to the company was followed by a personal one, and Mr. Crane appeared to acknowledge his thanks in a few words, in which he said a new play was presented in accordance with his policy. He gracefully thanked the auditors for the evidences of friendship shown to him and his associates, bowed his thanks, and retired. There was no call for the author.

Col. Amory West	W. H. Crane
Jack Thornton	Walter Hale
Stanley Howell	Boyd Putnam
Jasper Sharp	George F. DeVere
Frank Sharp	Frederick Truesdell
John Gregg	William Boag
Bank Messenger	Will Dupont
Chen Yen	Henry McArdle
Nina Sharp	Percy Haswell
Phyllis Gregg	Gladys Wallis
Mrs. Sharp	Kate Lester
Mrs. Swift	Ysobel Haskins

"A RUNAWAY GIRL."

Mr. Daly's Singing Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The musical farce company of Daly's Theatre, driven from the stage of that house by Ada Rehan and William Shakespeare, appeared last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "The Runaway Girl." The audience was large, and every person present received a pretty album containing photographs of the actors. Newcomers in the cast were Adele Ritchie, who took the part of Dorothy in place of Yvette Violette, who now joins Mr. Daly's Shakespearean forces; Harold Vizard as Coodie, and Frank Celli as Tamarind. Miss Ritchie's singing of "Oh, Listen to the Band," was, of course, highly appreciated. Virginia Earl as Winifred, Paula Edwards as Carmenita, Mabel Gilman as Alice, Cyril Scott as Guy, George Lesoir as the bloodthirsty brigand, and James Powers as Flipper were all cordially received.

"CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

Planquette's Opera Revived by the Castle Square Company.

Those who were acquainted with the days when Henry Peakes thrilled the public with his performance of Gaspard, the miser, must have felt last night at the American Theatre that the rest of the audience had the advantage of them. It was not one of the Castle Square Opera Company's happy nights. The operetta offered for the public delectation was Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy," a work which has a consistent and well-planned book (in French, not in the ridiculous adaptation used last night) and some of the most charming music to be found in this species of play. But it requires an unusual combination of vocal and histrionic ability in a company to give a good performance of the "Chimes of Normandy," so when all the singers have bad colds and no one can act even a little, Planquette's work is likely to fare ill.

All the principal singers in the cast of last night were suffering either from colds or overwork. Miss Adelaide Norwood could not act Germaine at any time, and last night her voice would not let her sing the music well. Villa Knox was wholly overweighted with the rôle of Serpolette. Mr. Stewart had a very bad case of hoarseness to contend with, yet to him must be given credit for the best singing of the evening. It cannot be said that he did much with the acting of his part. Mr. Sheehan was wholly out of his element as Jean Grenicheux. The rôle is one of those difficult French comic tenors, and Mr. Sheehan is solemnity and weight personified. As Gaspard Edward P. Temple made desperate efforts, but he was lamentably weak in the great scene of the second act. It takes a real actor to play that scene. As the Bailli Frank Moulan was wildly amusing, while Frank Ranney transformed the Notary into a cheap imitation of a farce comedy waiter. The chorus sang, as usual, with plenty of tone, and the conductor, also as usual, displayed a complete inability to understand the spirit of the score. It is to be hoped that next week things will take a brighter turn at the American, where much earnest and creditable work is done; but so far as last night's performance is concerned the members of the company, to quote from their own répertoire, "will have to be contented with our heartfelt sympathy."

"CUMBERLAND '61" AGAIN.

Franklin Fyles's Drama Acted in Harlem Last Night.

"Cumberland '61," Franklin Fyles's romantic drama, was put on at the Columbus Theatre, Harlem, last night. It was effectively performed, and a large audience greeted it with enthusiasm ranging from handclapping in the first acts to hurrahs in the always stirring climax.

Miss Lucile Morrow, as Alice Ainsley, acted throughout with care and effectiveness. She was composed and moderate, and gradually wrought out just the exact pitch of the sharp climax. She did not rant, as she might easily have done in such a part, but even in the last scene she was as calm as one would be who had been brave enough to face Mr. Fyles's tragic ending. If she seized the cup of poison in a sort of La Tosca manner, it was exactly in harmony with the character and the scene. It suited, too, the bravado note of the whole drama.

Ellena Maris aroused warm applause as "Mammy Han," although her negro dialect would be shibboleth in the Cumberlands, or anywhere else.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL'S NEW PLAY.

"Hon. John Grigsby," by Charles Klein, Produced in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—At the Broad Street Theatre to-night Sol Smith Russell produced a new comedy by Charles Klein, called "Hon. John Grigsby." The action passes in Sagamon County, Ill., some time in the early fifties. Grigsby is an amiable fellow, known popularly as the "poor man's lawyer." Grigsby is poor, and his son Jack, who is in love with Nellie, the daughter of influential James Ogden, slave owner, editor, politician, despairs of ever being able to ask for her hand. When the outlook is blackest, and the Sheriff threatening to levy on Grigsby's office furniture, a wealthy widow, who has a sentimental leaning toward John Grigsby, secures for him through her wealth and influence the nomination for Supreme Court Judge.

In the meantime Grigsby takes up the case of a young schoolmistress, Meg Ronalds, against Ogden and other politicians who are trying to drive her out of town by defaming her character. Meg's mother, a Southern woman, had been deserted by her husband when Meg was a baby, and after her death Meg had drifted North, and opened a school for colored children, thereby incurring the enmity of the slave owner. Grigsby takes up her case, sues them for defamation, and also opposes a bill Ogden is trying to pass through the Legislature, thus openly fighting the men who have placed him on the Supreme Court bench. In the meantime his sympathy for Meg ripens into affection, and he determines to go on with the fight until Ogden shows him the proofs that his nomination was bought by the widow. Then Grigsby is about to resign when he discovers that the man who deserted Meg's mother is James Ogden, who has been persecuting his own daughter. Ogden offers to make reparation, but Meg repudiates him and marries John Grigsby. Ogden is compelled to return the nomination money and to give his consent to Jack's marriage with Nellie.

John Grigsby	Sol Smith Russell
John Grigsby, Jr.	William Farnum
Coke	Alfred Hudson
James Ogden	James Lackaye
William Sturgis	William Sampson
Chanler, Vet. 1812	William Cullington
Sheriff, Vet. 1848	Jaques Martin
Harold Marsen	Lionel Barrymore
Meg Ronalds	Florence Rockwell
Nellie Ogden	Lila Conyers
Alice Sturgis	Alice Thill
Mrs. Marsen	Fanny Addison Pitt

"Rupert of Hentzau."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Anthony Hope's own dramatization of his sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," called "Rupert of Hentzau," was produced at the Chestnut Street Opera House to-night by James K. Hackett and his company, under the management of Daniel Frohman. The plot closely follows the novel, and the new play has its full share of exciting situations and thrilling climaxes, with perhaps a trifle less of humorous relief than the former play.

Mr. Hackett again appears in the dual rôle of Rudolf the Elphberg and Rassendyll, with Katherine Grey as a sweet and forceful Flavia, Charles Pope as Sapt, Mabel Amber as Rosa, and Arthur Hoops in the title rôle. The play is beautifully mounted, and it is the general opinion tonight that it will be successful. Hackett was called out five times, after the third act and forced to make a speech.

Olga Nethersole as Paula.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—Olga Nethersole acted the rôle of Paula in Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," opening her American tour at the Euclid Avenue Opera House this evening.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"A Mock Turtle" and "A Warm Reception," the two burlesques, continue this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Old Homestead" is the attraction this week. There was a crowded house last night to greet Denman Thompson as Uncle Josh. There will be an extra matinée on Thanksgiving Day.

EDEN MUSEE.—The war panorama is shown by the cinematograph every other hour during the afternoon and evening. At alternate hours a series of interesting pictures is displayed, including humorous and Oriental scenes.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This week's bill is Jacob Litt's play "In Old Kentucky," which has been seen at this house several times before. The cast includes Miss Lulu Tabor in her original part of Madge Brierly, Miss Lillian Mortimer, Miss Julia Hanchett, Frank Dayton, H. B. Bradley, and Pierce Kingsley.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company presented a revival of "The Silver King" before an audience which made up in appreciation what it lacked in numbers. The play was well mounted and presented.

PROCTOR'S.—M. Rudinoff, the Parisian comedian who whistles, throws shadowgraphs, and sketches smoke pictures with his fingers, heads the bill. Other attractions are Charles T. Aldrich, "The Holly Tree Inn," written by Augustus Thomas; Yorke and Adams, Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards, and Le Roy and Clayton.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Mr. Proctor achieved a success yesterday when he presented his melodramatic play, "The Battle of San Juan." The military spectacle was something new for vaudeville patrons, and was received with evidences of approbation. The vaudeville bill, headed by Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, preceded the spectacle.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill is one of exceptional strength, and introduces to Mr. Keith's patrons Amelia Summerville and her company, who present the comedietta "Kyd's Bride." The other attractions were Frank Bush, Juan Calcedo, Maxwell and Simpson, Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper, Mardo, Leonard and Fulton, the Harbecks, and Jessie De Lane.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Miss Josephine Hall's début in vaudeville last night was the feature of the bill. She appeared attired in tightly fitting knickerbockers, and her song was a burlesque on the London music hall interpretation of negro melodies. The scene is picturesque. It represents a log cabin on a Tennessee mountainside, and the action of the song takes place before this cabin, around which is gathered the chorus which assists Miss Hall. "The Casino in the Park" is the title of the second song. Williams and Walker continue on the bill, while the other attractions are the four Abras, Willy Azoola, the Fredericks trio, Monroe and Mack, and the Hawthorne sisters.

ROCKEFELLER WINS HIS CASE.

Fight Over the Mount Pleasant Assessment for 1897 at an End.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The case of William Rockefeller against the Town Assessors of Mount Pleasant is practically at an end so far as his appeal from the assessment for 1897 is concerned. Mr. Rockefeller appealed against the amount for which his property was assessed. The Supreme Court named a Commissioner to hear the case, and he decided in Mr. Rockefeller's favor, cutting the assessment down to a fraction of the original amount. The court confirmed the report, and Frank V. Millard, counsel for the town, gave notice of appeal.

The Assessors resolved to back up the counsel, but the Town Board refused to advance the money to fight the case in the courts. Mr. Rockefeller's lawyers pressed the case, and have been demanding that Mr. Millard either push it or withdraw it. To-day Mr. Millard said that without the backing of the Town Board he was powerless to proceed, and the case would be withdrawn.

THE MARIA TERESA ABANDONED.

Wrecked Cruiser Is Rapidly Going to Pieces on Cat Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. McCalla, dated Nassau, B. W. I.:

"Abandoned Teresa on the 28th. British local authorities, Governor, and our Consul notified. Consul asked to recover name plate, flags, moneys, and such stores as were taken by the resident Bahamians, who evidently believed the Teresa subject to local jurisdiction. Vulcan and Potomac sailed same date for Norfolk."

NASSAU, New Providence, Nov. 21.—The cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, abandoned at Cat Island, is going to pieces rapidly, and her contents are floating out through different places on her sides.

A JOKE'S FATAL ENDING.

Man at Marinette, Wis., Wounds His Wife and Kills Himself.

MARINETTE, Wis., Nov. 21.—As a result of a practical joke, William Menose, a cedar worker, shot his wife and fatally wounded himself.

Fellow-workmen made him believe that his wife, from whom he had been separated, was about to wed another man. He secured a revolver, broke into her home, and fired two shots at her as she was seated sewing. Only one bullet took effect, inflicting a flesh wound. Thinking he had killed her, he turned the revolver on himself, fired, and died a few hours afterward.

DAWSON READY FOR WINTER.

Fuel Stored and Price of Provisions Doubled—Butter $2 a Pound.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In a report dated Dawson City, Oct. 1, United States Consul Cook presents an interesting picture of the Klondike town preparing to go into Winter quarters. Large quantities of logs were being piled in front of business and other houses to serve for fuel, and small fortunes were being made by parties who were bringing in glass and oil lamps. Butter was selling at $2 per pound, and the price of condensed milk and other products had doubled.

It was predicted that 5,000 persons would be working through the different creeks in the Dawson district on the Winter diggings, beginning in the middle of November. The bench and hillside claims were receiving more attention, and it was expected that their product this year would exceed that of the creek claims.

The Consul says that now is a good time for capital to step in, as there is no doubt of the country being very rich, but money is needed to develop it. He advises people who are coming now to go over the passes, by the lakes, and then down the Yukon to Dawson.

**Rhinebeck

SINGLE HEAD FOR POLICE

An Amendment Effecting This May Be Made in the City's Charter.

THE IDEAS OF COL. ROOSEVELT

Quotations from Statements Made by Him and by the Police Board Appointed by Mayor Strong.

The possibility of the charter of New York being amended by the incoming Legislature has been freely discussed, and the substitution of a single Commissioner, instead of the present bi-partisan four-headed commission, it is now thought, may be one of the changes.

At the time the charter was drawn up this question was extensively discussed, and at the public hearing on the police chapter strong speeches were made for and against a single Commissioner. Governor-elect Roosevelt, who was at that time President of the Police Board, made a strong fight for a single-headed department, and suggested that, in the event of that not being adopted, a three-headed commission would be better than the four-headed one. Col. Roosevelt first declared himself in favor of having a single Commissioner in October, 1896. He had then had some months' experience in the Police Board and had experienced how the four-headed commission worked. In the annual report of the Police Board to Mayor Strong the four-headed commission and the law that then regulated the Police Department were strongly condemned.

In this report the Police Commissioners said:

> One point upon which we wish to lay special stress is that what we have accomplished has been accomplished in spite of the fact that we work at a very great disadvantage because of the unwise character of the law under which the department is operated, and the failure of the last two Legislatures to give us proper legislation. Not only have these two Legislatures refused to pass any bill which would give us the power to rid the department of bad officers and to administer it with proper vigor and efficiency, but they have actually made the law very much worse than it formerly was, weakening our powers to do good work and rendering it more difficult to check evil and to centre responsibility. If no other change is possible, then at least it would be well to repeal the present law and re-enact the old law which was in force when the present board took office, in May, 1895. The old law was far preferrable to the present law.
>
> The worst features of the bi-partisan act are, in the first place, that it divides responsibility; indeed, to a large extent centring the power in one place and the responsibility in another; and in the second place, that it renders immeasurably greater the already sufficiently difficult task of getting efficient action out of a four-headed commission, for a four-headed commission is necessarily a clumsy executive instrument.
>
> The first effect is attainable by the clause providing that all powers of detail, and, therefore, the chief means of securing an executive, and remedying an ineffective or corrupt administration of the laws shall be placed in the hands of the Chief alone, without control by the board, although it is the board which must ultimately be held responsible for the administration of the department. A Chief may use his powers aright; but he may use them with impunity so long as he is shrewd enough to commit no act so open as to bring his case within the jurisdiction of a court of law. He is a life officer, and discontent with his action on the part of the people can take no tangible form against him; while the Commissioners form part of the municipal administration proper, and if their services are unsatisfactory they can be summarily removed by a new Mayor.
>
> The second evil feature of the bill was the provision relating to the commission itself. A single-headed commission, where the Commissioner shall have both power and responsibility, is undoubtedly the best; if this cannot be obtained, then a three-headed commission is next best, because under such a commission there must almost of necessity be a majority for or against any given proposition, so that action will be reasonably expeditious. With a four-headed commission, however, there is always a good chance of a dead-lock, and, therefore, at critical moments, inaction that may be worse than even unwise action.
>
> The board believes that the commission should be single-headed, or, if it is kept many-headed, that it should consist of an uneven number of Commissioners, with the majority ruling. It also believes that the commission should have full power over the force, as it is convinced that nothing but evil comes from giving power to some of its subordinates, who cannot be held fully responsible for its exercise. No subordinate can be removed save upon legal evidence of misconduct, and it is often impossible to get such proof, even when there is no reasonable doubt that power is exercised for political or even corrupt reasons.

In October, 1896, Col. Roosevelt, in an interview printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, advocated a single-headed commission. The interview was in answer to a statement made by Thomas C. Platt, who had expressed himself as opposed to a single-headed Police Commission. Col. Roosevelt said:

> I have always advocated a single head to this department, and at least two of my colleagues are of the same opinion. In the annual report of the Commissioners, which will be made to the Mayor in January next, we shall take strong ground in favor of a single Commissioner. But this Commissioner should have full power to appoint and dismiss to promote and to transfer any and every member of the department. If you give him this power you can hold him responsible. If, however, any one man, or set of politicians, contemplates to legislate out the present Board of Police Commissioners for the purpose of securing a political advantage, they are making a great mistake.

On Dec. 30, 1896, Col. Roosevelt said that he had advised Mayor Strong of his desire to appear before the Greater New York Charter Commission and speak against the bi-partisan clause of the proposed charter. In another interview printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on that day, Col. Roosevelt said:

> I regret that the vicious bi-partisan feature should be kept in the charter. It accomplishes nothing, in fact, because the members of the opposing factions appointed by a bad Mayor could be handled by the party organizations. It immeasurably impairs the value of the board as an executive instrument. There should be a single-headed commission, and if that is impossible, a three-headed commission. The proposed division has no police value, even if it has political value, which I doubt.

At the public hearing on the police chapter of the charter, in January, 1897, Col. Roosevelt made a strong protest against the proposed bi-partisan, four-headed commission. He said:

> I want to protest with as much emphasis as possible against what I regard as the essentially vicious provision for a four-headed system, giving to the chief a practically independent power. In the first place, because it is a four-headed commission, which is always the weakest and worst of executive instruments, and in the next place because of providing an independent single executive who is practically responsible to no one in it. If there is any weight in the argument against having a single head, they apply with ten-fold greater force against having greater power given to a single man, who is practically responsible to no one.
>
> If you are going to follow your system, then give the Mayor the power to appoint and remove the Chief of Police. Give the Mayor the same power over the Chief that he has over the Commissioners. Make the Chief responsible to some one. Now, nominally, he is responsible to the board, but it is purely a nominal responsibility, so far as holding him to account is concerned. He can be removed from office for a dereliction of duty or a crime so flagrant or gross that it can be proved in a court of law, which must be in all human probability reviewed in a court of law. You may utterly disapprove of the policy the Chief is pursuing; you may believe that his power is being exercised, not in the interest of the service, but to please certain politicians, but you will be unable to prove it.
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> You therefore have the nominal responsibility in the board, and the real responsibility somewhere else, and you don't exactly know where. It would be difficult to imagine a better way of putting a premium upon the presence in the board of the man who is an intriguer, the man who will intrigue with or against the Chief and get influence over him, and more effectually at the same time to put a premium on the absence of the man who ought to be put in a Police Commission—a man who won't take office unless he believes that he is to have power commensurate with his responsibility, and who will not intrigue with any subordinate to have part of that power given to him.
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> The present law, under which the Police Board is now acting, and which is in some measure used as the basis for the proposed system, exemplifies exactly what I mean. It is a much worse law than the one it superseded two years ago, and what has been done to raise the police force has been in spite of and not because of that law. It has been done in spite of the obvious defects of preventing a majority from ruling, and of giving an independent power to the Chief, who is largely responsible.
>
> I am glad you have restored the power of detail to the board, apparently you have restored the power of majority action. But it is all wrong to give the Chief the power of veto over promotions by the board, which is the effect given by a provision saying that promotions shall be made only upon written recommendation.
>
> I may mention that the system which I advocate is not one which has never been tried. If you are unwilling to give a single-headed commission, which I believe you should give, then give a commission of three, so that there will not be a deadlock; allow three to work as other Commissioners work, by a majority vote, and hold them responsible. Somewhere or other centre the power and centre the responsibility.
>
> Let me also, besides speaking with the utmost emphasis upon what I regard as the thoroughly vicious system of a four-headed commission, say that the viciousness consists especially in the fact that it tends to block action, that it tends to diffuse responsibility so that you cannot find out who is responsible, and you never get the best type of public service as long as you allow a man to shelter himself behind a general responsibility when action cannot be taken because the board must be unanimous to act.

ITALY AND FRANCE AGREE.

Tariff Legislation at Paris and the African Dispute Adjusted.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—It was quite unexpectedly announced this afternoon that a commercial treaty has been concluded between France and Italy, granting mutually favored treatment except for silk goods, which will remain subject to the maximum tariff. A bill embodying the agreement will be submitted immediately to the Chamber of Deputies.

The Government also introduced a bill in the Chamber to-day modifying the wine duties favorably to Italy. The negotiations that have culminated in these arrangements have been on foot for two years, but nobody believed that a definite agreement was pending.

It is believed that the Fashoda affair was instrumental in inducing France to grant the necessary concessions, though it is noteworthy that the silk duties, which caused the breaking of the treaty in 1887, remain almost unchanged.

The negotiations have been conducted with the utmost secrecy. The exact effect of the concessions involved is not known as yet, but it is expected that they will have an important political influence for the removal of a long-standing friction between the two countries.

The treaty, it is noticed, was concluded during the absence of Emperor William from Germany, and there is much speculation regarding its probable results upon the European alliances.

ROME, Nov. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Canevaro, replying to a question, said Italy's right to the Port of Raheita, on the west shore of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb had never been questioned by anybody. The recent visit of a French warship there and the landing of French sailors there was only a momentary stay of the French in the neighborhood of the Italian posts.

But, the Minister continued, the matter had already been arranged between France and Italy in the most amicable manner, and Italy remains, as heretofore, in possession of the coast as far south as Ras Dumeira, south of which is French territory.

The Franco-Italian Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The conclusion of the Franco-Italian treaty came as a thunderclap. Looking to the hitherto strained relations between Paris and Rome, the treaty may be considered the most important international event as regards Italy since the conclusion of the Triple Alliance."

PHILADELPHIA TAILOR HELD.

Accused of Larceny, He Is Captured and Arraigned in London.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—John Rennen, a tailor of Philadelphia, who was arrested at Liverpool on Saturday last, on the arrival at that port of the German steamer Italia from Philadelphia, on an extradition warrant charging him with larceny and embezzlement, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day, and was remanded for a week.

The detective who took the prisoner into custody testified that he found twenty-three rolls of cloth in the trunks of Rennen's wife, and also a receipt for $21, signed by the Atlas Storage Company of Philadelphia. The prisoner made no defense.

Rennen was on his way to Hamburg, and was accompanied by his wife and three children. According to a dispatch published in this city on Friday last, Rennen is accused of stealing $1,500 worth of cloth and $500 in money from a Philadelphia firm.

MONUMENT TO GERMAN SAILORS.

Men Who Went Down on the Cruiser Iltis Honored.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia unveiled to-day the monument to the officers and sailors of the German third-class cruiser Iltis, which was lost in a typhoon on July 23, 1896, north of the Shantung Promontory. The ceremony was very impressive. A large force of German sailors and marines was present, with American, British, and Austrian sailors. The Shanghai volunteers were also represented.

The Rev. Mr. Hackmann, the German Chaplain, made a short address, after which the German Consul formally transferred the monument to the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Shanghai. Prince Henry of Prussia then spoke briefly, and at the close of his speech the troops marched past.

The Iltis was a small cruiser of 489 tons' displacement, with two 10½-centimeter guns and two light guns. In the disaster all but ten of her company perished. A dispatch from Chee Foo, China, at the time reported that, according to the tale of the survivors, the officers and men gave three cheers for Emperor William as the Iltis went down.

PLAGUE RIOTS IN INDIA.

A Mob Endeavors to Capture Forts and Release Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to The Times from Allahabad, capital of the Northwest Provinces of India, says: "A serious plague riot took place at Seringapatam Nov. 18. Ten thousand natives from the villages round about concentrated on Seringapatam and made a desperate effort to enter the fort and rescue the prisoners there.

"Another mob from the Mysore side tried to rush the bridge. In each case the police fired volleys and succeeded in frustrating the attempt. Many persons were killed or injured. For thirty-six hours the police were kept under arms. Ultimately troops were dispatched to the scene of the disturbance, to be in readiness for any renewal."

POLITICAL RUMORS IN GERMANY.

Prussian Minister Instead of Prince Hohenlohe Presides Over the Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says something of a sensation has been caused there by the announcement in leaded type in the semi-official North German Gazette that Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, instead of Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, presided over the Cabinet Council held yesterday, (Monday.)

The Daily News correspondent remarks: "The fact that Prince Hohenlohe is in the best health, and can be seen any day walking the streets, gives some color to the rumor of a Chancellor crisis."

RIOT IN HUNGARIAN DIET.

Hot Words Lead to a General Demonstration and Adjournment.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 21.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day the Opposition again raised the question of the Hentzi Monument, erected to the memory of the Austrian General Hentzi and the 418 soldiers who fell while defending the fortress against the Hungarians in 1849. The matter was brought up to obstruct the business of the Chamber.

Some remarks by Baron Geza Ferjervary, the Minister of National Defense, (Honved,) imputing lack of honor to the National Party, excited indignant demands for withdrawal and apology. The President of the Chamber, Dr. Von Szilagyi, suspended the sitting. After five ineffectual attempts to resume business, disorderly and violent scenes being incessant, the session was again suspended. At 10 o'clock this evening a further attempt to resume led to similar uproar.

In the meantime the police had dispersed large crowds who gathered outside the Unterhaus. At 11:30, amid the jeers and shouts of the Opposition, the President declared the session finally closed. Even then a number of students remained in the galleries, demonstrating noisily with whistles. The ringleaders have been arrested.

American Sausage in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Kolnische Zeitung this morning, in an article supposed to be inspired, advocates an absolute prohibition of the importation of sausages. This advice is aimed at the American market.

Noted English Bridge Builder Dies.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Sir John Fowler, who was engineer in chief of the Forth Bridge, for which service he was created a Baronet in 1890, is dead. He was born in 1817.

American Actress Awarded Damages.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Paulet, an American actress, whose stage name is Jenny McNulty, and who on Nov. 16 last brought suit in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice against some money lenders, has been awarded £1,000, ($5,000.) The plaintiff at the time of the hearing asserted that while she was in America the defendants seized her effects for debts of her husband, who at the time had deserted her.

The Marlborough Son Baptised.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The son recently born to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough was baptized in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, this afternoon in the presence of a fashionable congregation. The sponsors were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Camden, and Lady Blandford, for Miss Vanderbilt.

Cotton Burned at Havre.

HAVRE, Nov. 21.—A fire which broke out to-day in 5,000 bales of cotton lying at a wharf here destroyed 2,100 bales before it was got under control. The cotton was brought here on Nov. 12 by the British steamer Iran from New Orleans.

Steamer Coblentz Safe at Oporto.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is announced in a dispatch from Lloyds agent at Bremen that the steamer Coblentz of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, about whose safety fears had been entertained, arrived safely at Oporto yesterday.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON TO GO SOUTH.

The Actor Is Recovering from His Severe Illness.

Joseph Jefferson, who has been lying very ill at the Holland House for two weeks, has become convalescent, and it was said last night that he is planning to go South on Thursday. He failed to appear on Saturday evening, Nov. 5, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, owing to a severe cold, which soon brought him to bed, and his condition last week was considered extremely serious.

W. W. JEFFERSON AS BOB ACRES.

Joseph Jefferson's Son Makes a Good Impression at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—What might be termed a critically curious audience filled the Alvin Theatre to-night to witness "The Rivals" as presented by the Jefferson Comedy Company. On account of illness the venerable Joseph Jefferson was compelled to make public announcement a week ago that he could not fill his engagement at the Alvin, but that his twenty-year-old son, William Winter Jefferson, would for the first time take the rôle of Bob Acres in his stead.

Many friends of the dean of comedy attended the performance to see if their allegiance could be transferred from father to son. The young man's striking resemblance to the veteran and the close copy of his father's manner and style made a decidedly good impression. The verdict seemed general that with a little more experience to give ease and finish (somewhat lacking in this first performance) William will prove a fitting successor to Joseph.

Another son, Joseph, Jr., took the part of David, and made the most of it.

MISS D'ARVILLE TO GO ABROAD.

Gustav Amberg Secures an Option on the Singer's Services.

Gustav Amberg, who has been in this country for a week, sails for Europe to-day on the Trave, having secured an option on the services of Miss Camille Darville, who is at present appearing as leading prima donna with the Broadway Theatre Opera Company, presenting "The Highwayman" in the cities of this State.

Mr. Amberg said last night that his brief visit to this country was solely for the purpose of obtaining a prima donna to sing the leading rôles with an operatic stock company that has been formed in Germany to present operas in all the principal cities.

Mr. Amberg saw Miss Darville at Syracuse. Mr. Amberg will upon his arrival in Berlin, report to the management, who will cable their acceptance or refusal of Miss Darville's terms.

THREE FOREIGN SINGERS ARRIVE

Messrs. Bonnard, Bensaude, and Boudouresque Here for the Season.

Among the passengers who arrived on La Normandie yesterday were Messrs. Bonnard, Bensaude, and Boudouresque of the Ellis Opera Company.

Mr. Bonnard was the leading tenor of the Theatre Monnaie at Brussels, and sang at Covent Garden last Summer, appearing with Mme. Melba in "Romeo and Juliet," in which opera he will make his American début in Philadelphia on Nov. 30. M. Bensaude has been heard in America before, and M. Boudouresque is remembered as a member of the Damrosch-Ellis Company of last year. M. Bensaude will sing the leading French and Italian baritone parts and M. Boudouresque the leading French and Italian bass parts with the Ellis Company this season.

COULDOCK'S CHANCE FOR LIFE.

The Veteran Actor Gets Sleep, Which May Save His Life.

Charles W. Couldock, the veteran actor, who is so dangerously ill at his home, 116 East Ninety-third Street, seemed to improve a little during the day yesterday, but when night came his condition changed and he became very despondent. About midnight he grew much worse, and the end seemed at hand, but after a struggle he grew calmer and finally went to sleep.

It is hoped that the crisis in his malady has now passed. He was expected to live through the night, and the strength gained from the much-needed sleep might, it was thought, prolong his life.

DEAD SOLDIERS IN HAWAII.

Three Privates of the First New York in the List.

HONOLULU, Nov. 14.—The following deaths of soldiers have been reported since the 10th inst.:

Private Burton Woodpeck, Company G, First New York; died at the military hospital of typhoid. He was twenty-five years of age, and was taken sick at Camp McKinley.

Private Hayden, Tenth Pennsylvania; died at the military hospital of typhoid. He was Quartermaster for a time at Camp Otis with the recruits and contracted the disease there. He had been ill about two weeks.

The following deaths were reported from the convalescent camp on Punch Bowl:

Private George Cowles, Hospital Corps, First New York.

Private Robert Wands, Company C, First New York.

Camp McKinley is deserted. Two New York companies are in Hawaii and the others at Wailae. The regulars have moved about a mile nearer town, in the neighborhood of the barracks. Thirty new Yorkers have been left at Camp McKinley to look out for the tents.

Col. Barber and his staff have returned to town, and will remain here until the permanent barracks are occupied.

HAWAII'S EX-QUEEN ARRIVES.

Liliuokalani Comes to This Country on a Business Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—On board the steamer Coptic, which arrived from the Orient, via Honolulu, to-day, was ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii.

The ex-Queen is very reticent regarding her mission to this country, but from passengers on the Coptic it was learned that the general impression is that she has come to make formal application for the restoration of the Hawaiian Crown lands, valued, it is said, at $6,000,000. It is claimed the Crown lands are private property and are not subject to confiscation.

Small Sloop's Adventurous Cruise.

HONOLULU, Nov. 14.—The sloop Volante, twenty-six days from San Francisco, arrived in port on the 11th and created more interest than a big liner would. She is a trim little craft, twenty-five feet long, with nine-foot beam. There are only two persons on board—John Oliver and Alden Johnson. Adventure pure and simple is the animating principle of their cruise, they say, and the cruise may extend to Guam, or even Manila.

Thanksgiving in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Nov. 14.—The ladies of Honolulu will furnish a Thanksgiving dinner for all the soldiers now in this city. Col. Barber will lend all the aid possible. The business houses have subscribed funds enough to defray all expenses.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The reaction from the Horse Show was again marked in the social atmosphere of the town yesterday. The fashionable hotels and restaurants, although fairly well filled, seemed almost deserted in contrast to their crowded condition of last week, and Fifth Avenue, even with the mild weather, had lost its throng of promenaders, and especially its beautifully gowned women, with their bunches of violets, who were so numerous there on the bright days of last week. The near approach of the Thanksgiving holiday, with the absence of any particular attraction in town, sent the crowd, which came in for the Horse Show week from Tuxedo, Hempstead, Westchester, and other suburbs, back to the country, and it was, in very truth, "blue Monday" in the New York society world.

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Among the arrivals at the Holland House yesterday were Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, who came from Newport; Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, from Washington; Count and Countess Matuschka of Germany, formerly Miss Walker of Detroit. Mrs. Baldwin will probably spend the Winter in New York, as will also her nephew, Mr. Eliot Gregory, who is again in his old studio at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, who arrived from Europe last week, and who were unable to occupy their old rooms at the Astoria, owing to the crowded condition of that hotel, during Horse Show week, have gone to Bridgeport for Thanksgiving.

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To-day will bring the wedding of Mr. F. Norton Goddard, son of Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, who was Miss Geraldine Winslow, and a brother of Mr. Warren N. Goddard, the widower, who married Miss Larocque, and Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop, a daughter of Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, who was Miss Elizabeth Oddie. The wedding will take place in Grace Church Chantry at noon. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Henry Osborne Taylor will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Robert W. Winthrop and Mr. David C. Halstead. There will be a small breakfast, to which only relatives and intimate friends have been invited, and which will follow the ceremony at the bride's mother's apartment, at 160 Central Park South.

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The charity concert in aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening, will be a sort of curtain-raiser, as it were, for the opera season proper next week, as Mme. Melba and other artists of the Metropolitan company will sing, and the New York Symphony Orchestra will play, and the boxes have all been taken by prominent women in society. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Walter Webb, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, have all taken boxes, and will be present, with parties.

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The first night of Pinero's new play, "Trelawny of the Wells," at the Lyceum Theatre this evening, will be another attraction to which the lovers of gayety can look forward during the day. The play will undoubtedly draw a fashionable audience, as there has been much anticipation and curiosity regarding it, from the stories that have come of its success in London.

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The hunting set were present in force yesterday morning and afternoon at the Madison Square Garden, and again at the American Horse Exchange last evening, at both of which places horses from the Horse Show were sold. This annual sale is a matter of great moment and interest outside of the professional element, to the many men and women who are interested in horseflesh, and who look upon the Autumn sale, following the Horse Show, as a sort of semi-annual equine clearing house transaction, the other settling day falling in the Spring. The better known cross country riders were all out, studied each steed put up closely, and followed the disposition of each with keen interest.

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There are many very charming entertainments given by Americans in Paris during the first Autumn months, before the exodus to the Riviera, Egypt, Pau, and Biarritz becomes general. Mrs. Roosevelt Scovel gave a large dinner two Sundays ago, followed by a musicale. Miss Scovel, who inherits the talent of her father, the Chevalier Scovel, sang "Colinette" and other ballads with great success. Miss Scovel is a pupil of Juliani. A Mr. Tharp also sang, and Mr. Cornell gave imitations of costers and negroes. Mrs. Roosevelt Scovel wore black brocade and some marvelous diamonds, and Miss Scovel, who is very blonde, was also in black. Mme. Louis Schopfer (née Bridgeman) looked pretty in Gobelin-blue brocade, and Miss Wals wore black. Among the men present were Mr. Cornell, who is in Paris on his way to Dresden; Mr. Tharp, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Louis Schopfer.

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Miss Fanny Reed, who is the sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, recently gave a housewarming at her apartment in the Rue de la Pompe, which is on the high road to Passy. Miss Reed, whose voice is so well known on both continents, sang "In Darkest Night" and "Memory," the latter by Goring Thomas. Mr. Leon Laffite, who is to make his début at the Grand Opera in Paris as a tenor, was the artist lion of the evening. He is described as having a superb voice. Mrs. Whiting the same evening gave a dinner in honor of M. le Mallier, the French Consul at Venice.

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Americans in Paris are also much interested in the accounts of a famous trousseau which has been ordered for a wealthy New York girl who is to be married shortly. The young lady is described as being blonde, and no name is given. One of the gowns is of the new Parisian shade called "Automobile," which is a kind of a plum color with a brownish tinge. The skirt is double, the overskirt being cut away from the front in polonaise fashion, and having a scalloped edging of satin in the same shade. There is an Eton jacket with this, and some flat-stitched bands of satin on the underskirt. The bodice collar is of chinchilla. This is to be the going-away gown. There are a number of jackets and boleros, which seem to be the fad in Paris just now.

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The great ball given at Wellbeck Abbey by the Duke and Duchess of Portland, in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, which took place recently, was one of the grandest affairs of its kind in the social history of English country life. The Duchess of Portland is virtually the leader of London society, and she collected around her all the smart women in London, among whom there were several distinguished Americans, to do honor to the royal visit. The grounds of Wellbeck Abbey were illuminated, and the historic old house with its priceless treasures of pictures and tapestries and bric-à-brac, was thrown open to the guests, who roamed through the many rooms, which are a veritable museum. The famous gold service, which belonged to Queen Anne, and the many famous golden cups won by the Dukes of Portland in successive Ascots were among the older and more modern trophies exhibited in the great banqueting hall. Dancing was in the famous subterranean ballroom. In the royal quadrille, danced with the hostess and host and the Connaughts and the Ambassadors Lady Curzon of Kedleston (Miss Leiter) and Lady Randolph Churchill. Lady Curzon wore pale mauve satin, with a fine raised design in silver and black and white, and Lady Randolph Churchill was in black and silver and innumerable diamonds. The Duchess of Portland was in white satin, embroidered in silver and covered with rare old lace. She had a high collar of lace, embroidered with silver, and some Malmaison carnations were worn with the dress. Her tiara was of sapphires and diamonds. Her necklace included string after string of pearls and a large diamond and sapphire ornament. She also wore a jeweled girdle of crystal and silver. The Duchess of Connaught was in pale peach-colored satin, with a high tiara of diamond stars and a pearl and diamond necklet. The evening previous Miss Beatrice Lister Kaye, a niece of the Duchess of Newcastle and a cousin of Sir Peyrs Lister-Kaye, who married Miss Ysmaga, made her début at Clumber, and the entire house party went over from Wellbeck Abbey to the débutante's ball.

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The announcement of the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin to pass the Winter abroad is not a surprise. The recent statement cabled to this country of their projected visit in December was never regarded as authentic. As was said in this column some time ago, the story of their return was simply based on the fact that the Bradley Martin residence on West Twentieth Street was receiving its semi-annual cleaning. It is doubtful if Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin ever make a long stay or entertain in this country again.

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Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ward having arrived in England, will pass the Winter at Walsingham House. Gen. and Mrs. Pakenham will remain at Langford Lodge, Crumlin, Ireland, until late in the Spring. They have just been passing a few days in London. Mrs. Pakenham was Miss Clark of this city, and a great belle and beauty here twenty-five years ago. The Count and Countess de Maury Talvande are now staying in Paris, with the possibilities of a visit to this country, where the Count has many friends. Lord Revelstoke, the brother of Cecil Baring and the cousin of Harold Baring, who married Miss Churchill, has decided to sell at auction all his wines and a lot of interesting old silver, some of which was the property of Miss O'Neil, the celebrated actress, who married Sir W. Becker of Ballygiblen, Mallow, Ireland.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Rianhard—Rowe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Miss Elizabeth Lincoln Rowe, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lincoln Rowe, was married to-night to Thomas Rianhard of New York. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 5 Chalmers Place, the Rev. Leslie Sprague of Grand Rapids, Mich., officiating. The house was decorated with chrysanthemums, smilax, and palms, the color scheme of green and white being carried out in the adornment of each room.

The bride wore a gown of white Swiss and lace over a foundation dress of white satin. Her veil was caught with a wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Annette Rowe, who was costumed in pink organdie over pink silk. She carried pink roses. The best man was Edward R. Warren of Boston. About 150 guests witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Rianhard will go to South America on their wedding journey. They will be at home at Brighton Heights, S. I., Feb. 6 and 20.

ASSESSMENTS AT LAKEWOOD.

Non-Resident Owners of Property Will Protest To-day to the Commissioners of Appeals.

Non-resident owners of property at Lakewood, N. J., who assert that in the assessment of real and personal property they are unjustly discriminated against to the benefit of a local clique, will to-day take the matter before the Commissioners of Appeals and lodge a formal protest. It is said that they are prepared, in case they fail to receive justice from the Commissioners, to take their cause to the Supreme Court.

The allegation is that the assessed valuations of certain properties owned by local corporations are proportionately much lower than the valuations placed on the holdings of outside corporations, and that this is also the fact in the case of private individuals. A. M. Bradshaw of the Bricksburg Land and Improvement Company, who manages the Laurel Hotel and controls the Laurel-in-the-Pines, is pointed at by the complainants as the chief beneficiary of the system of discrimination.

In support of the charge of the unfairness and injustice of the assessment, the following figures are given: The Laurel House is assessed at $100,000, while competent judges place its value at $250,000. The Laurel-in-the-Pines is assessed at $140,000, while its cost is declared to be $250,000. With this go more than 4,000 acres of land assessed at $5 an acre. Against this showing is set the assessed valuation of three other hotel properties of the place: The Lexington, assessed at $15,000, is valued by its owners at $25,000; the Carrabec, at $25,000; the Palmer House is assessed at $20,000 and the Lakewood Hotel is assessed at $275,000, while it was sold this year, in open sale, for $205,000. In view of the assessed valuation of $5 an acre on the 4,000 acres of land mentioned, it is pointed out that George J. Gould recently paid $56,000 for a tract of some 150 acres, which local real estate men consider of a piece with the lands valued for taxation at only $5 an acre.

A hearing before the State Board of Taxation last August in the matter of a complaint by Somerset County that property in Ocean County was not valued properly for assessment purposes, when Assessor R. B. Robbins was examined, was reported by The Journal Times and Journal, which is friendly to what are called the dominant influences of the place, as follows:

> After the usual preliminary questions had been asked, and Mr. Robbins had stated that the assessed valuation of Lakewood real estate amounted to $1,471,825; of personal property, $406,200, and that he invariably assessed property at 100 per cent. of its value, Major Lentz presided over inquire particularly about the assessment of George J. Gould. This was stated to be $100,000 for real estate and $200,000 for personal property. When asked how he arrived at this valuation, Mr. Robbins stated that he understood Mr. Gould was assessed $400,000 in New York, and that he believed half that amount was sufficient. When pressed for further reasons, Mr. Robbins said that his judgment sanctioned that amount.

A number of citizens of Lakewood recently declared that they not only believed that outside holders of property there were discriminated against in the assessments, but that the dominant real estate and hotel interests had sufficient power and influence practically to dictate what valuations should be put upon all properties.

REVENGE ON NEIGHBORS.

Bennett Will Let to Colored Family Only His Residence in Fashionable Trinity Terrace.

The sight of a moving van these days fills with harrowing dread the souls of the residents of Trinity Terrace, East New York's fashionable residential quarter. When such a vehicle, laden with some migrating family's household effects, makes its appearance, the attention of the entire aristocratic neighborhood is focused upon a handsome villa at 104 Hendrix Street. If the lumbering van passes Hendrix Street, Trinity Terrace resumes breathing. If it turns into Hendrix Street, Trinity Terrace groans in spirit and yields itself up to awful despair. The cause of Trinity Terrace's dread is contained in the following advertisement, which has appeared in several Brooklyn papers:

> TO LET—To a colored family only, one of the swellest residences in East New York, at No. 104 Hendrix Street. Rent very low. The more children the better. Apply to WILLIAM J. BENNETT, Pearl and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. Bennett is the proprietor of a hotel at Pearl and Willoughby Streets. He is wealthy. Until recently Mr. Bennett and his family lived at 104 Hendrix Street. The house is one of the finest in Trinity Terrace. Mr. Bennett would in all probability be living there yet but for his neighbors. Between Mr. Bennett and the other people on the block there exists, it seems, a frank and cordial hatred, whose results were disastrous to the nerves of the neighborhood. The climax was reached a month ago, when Mr. Bennett's young son, Waldorf Bennett, found a box of bonbons in the front yard. Mr. Bennett by this time had come to believe his neighbors capable of almost anything, and the dainty box excited his suspicion. He turned the candy over to the police, and an examination showed that each of the tempting bits of confectionery contained enough strychnine to kill half a dozen people.

Mr. Bennett had his suspicions as to who had thrown the candy into his yard, and he communicated them to the police, but the guilt has not been fastened upon any one.

The bonbon incident led Mr. Bennett to the conclusion that he did not care to tarry longer in the neighborhood. So a week or two later the Bennett family moved to a more healthful locality. Whereupon the other people on the block embraced and fell upon each other's necks in excess of joy.

Mr. Bennett said nothing in parting. He merely smiled in anticipation of a swift and awful revenge. He went straight to the newspaper offices and inserted the "to let" advertisement, and the consternation it has caused in exclusive Trinity Terrace has caused him to throw handsprings in sheer delight.

"I have received a dozen applications for the house," said Mr. Bennett yesterday, "but they are from white people, and I have refused them all. I have a man who, I think, will move in. He has a family of eight or nine coal black pickaninnies, whh will lend a charming picturesqueness to the neighborhood. If this man doesn't take the house, I'll keep it empty until some colored family does hire it. No white people need apply."

DEATH OF HENRI GAULLIEUR.

The Swiss Litterateur, Formerly an American Manufacturer, Expires Suddenly at His Hotel.

Henri Gaullieur, a novelist and writer on governmental topics, who was formerly a manufacturer in this city, died suddenly at the Plaza Hotel some time between Sunday afternoon and 11 o'clock yesterday morning. An autopsy will be held this morning to determine the cause of his death, though Coroner Zucca, who had the case, is inclined to believe that it was apoplexy.

The circumstances of Mr. Gaullieur's death were peculiar. He is a native of Switzerland, and reached this country a week ago last Wednesday, leaving his wife at their country place in Kiesen, near Berne, in order to look out for his real estate interests in America. He went to the Plaza, and spent the following evening with the family of Carl Schurz, whose friend he has been for over twenty years, at their home, 16 East Sixty-fourth Street. Last Friday he took dinner with Mr. Schurz, and seemed in the best of health and spirits at that time. Sunday afternoon he retired to his rooms, on the fifth floor of the hotel, about 1 o'clock, and then called the chambermaid and said that he felt ill, suffering from cramps in the stomach, and would like some tea and toast. This the hallboy took up to him, and he was not seen alive again. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the same chambermaid, who came to arrange his room, found the door still locked, and got no answer to her knock. She opened the door with her pass key and saw Mr. Gaullieur lying dead on the floor in his night clothes.

The Coroners' office was notified, and Coroner Zucca came and summoned Coroners' Physician Williams. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment at 551 Fifth Avenue, where Dr. Williams will hold an autopsy this morning. Mr. Schurz will have the body embalmed and sent home.

Isidor Stern.

Isidor Stern, forty-nine years old, a member of the firm of Stern Brothers & Co. of 68 Nassau Street, died at his residence, 101 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Sunday morning of heart disease. Mr. Stern was born in Germany, and came to this country when fifteen years of age. He settled in Philadelphia, and, with his brother, established a factory for the manufacture of jewelry. Later the firm removed to this city and enlarged its business. Mr. Stern, who was President of the Columbia Club of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, was one of the founders of Temple Israel of Harlem, and for the past nine years its Treasurer. He leaves a wife and one son. Funeral services will be held this morning at 9:30 o'clock in Temple Israel. The Rev. Maurice H. Harris will officiate, and the interment will be in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM F. WEBER, who was a member of the Produce Exchange, died on Saturday, in his fifty-fourth year, at 2,918 Third Avenue, where funeral services will be held to-morrow.

H. HARV

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Our Receipts for Stock of
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R'way Co.
(Deposited under our notice of September 10, 1898.)
We are now prepared to begin the delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the Federal Steel Company in exchange for our Receipts as above.
Holders must deliver their Receipts at the office of the Company which issued the same, and the Stock will be issued as promptly as possible thereafter.
Receipts must be indorsed. IF THE NEW STOCK IS TO BE ISSUED IN A DIFFERENT NAME the form of assignment must be filled in accordingly, the signature must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, and proper revenue stamps must be attached.
Fractions of a share of the Federal Steel Company Stock accruing to any depositor will be adjusted by a suitable cash payment at prices to be fixed daily.
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Bldg., Washington St., cor. Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, November 10th, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company
7% Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1900.
We will receive UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1898, Bonds of the above issue, at their value on December 1, 1898, calculated to maturity ON A 3% BASIS, and will deliver in exchange therefor Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 3½% Gold Bonds due 1997, at the price of 105% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The exchange will be made as of December 1, 1898, and circulars giving particulars may be obtained at our office.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, November 1st, 1898.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 116, 223, 396, 485, 694, 795, 1048, 1082, 1371, 1502, 1660, and 1740 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of January, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

The building No. 74 Broadway having been destroyed by fire MESSRS. DOMINICK & DICKERMAN have leased offices at 100 Broadway, in the new building of the American Surety Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

MONEY Merchants, we discount your customers' notes without hazarding your credit. LOANS on warehouse receipts, assignments of rents, legacies: can accommodate you in hundreds ways. BANKING FACILITIES, 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Over 600,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and in the early part of the day much buoyancy was manifest, succeeded just before the close of business by a reaction which extended throughout the whole list, causing the substitution of many net declines where advances had been.

The strength of the earlier market was easily traceable to the new interest which the outside public is showing in Wall Street developments, commission house transactions yesterday morning being larger than at any corresponding time for a long while past. It was not merely that commission houses representing small traders were in the market, but those commission houses of most consequence—handlers of the accounts of the most important interests in financial circles—were conspicuously busy buyers. Moreover, there seemed to be a disposition upon the part of a large professional element to buy back stocks sold short recently. Judged by the ordinary tests, the buying of the morning was much better in character than was the selling.

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The afternoon reaction was brought about by cable dispatches intimating the development of serious phases in the work of the Peace Commission at Paris, some declarations having it that Spain virtually refused to comply with the American demands, and that actual hostilities were likely soon to be resumed. As a matter of fact, it is probable that this sort of news was less a cause of the reaction than an excuse for it, for in various sections of the market there has been some overbuying lately. Many houses have been carrying stocks quite up to the limit of comfort, and in various quarters have been discernable suggestions that some of the lesser interests of the Street were overloaded, sharp shaves being paid to money lenders for the carrying of substantial accounts from day to day. To this extent the market has had unhealthful features, and no surprise can be involved in the sharp reaction of yesterday; it was due, and not unhealthful.

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Money rates abroad grow stiffer. The German loan rate, up to a figure breaking all recent records, is not unlikely to set a pace for discounts at some other important financial centres, for loanable funds seem to be growing scarcer throughout Europe, extraordinary banking processes being pursued through Governmental direction. Here, however, there is as yet no actual indication of high rates to come soon. Bankers of prominence are distributing conservative counsel, cautioning clients of a probability that money will work higher, but the rank and file of Wall Street brokers cannot be induced to expect anything less than continuing ease. And they point out that current interest rates warrant higher than present prices for standard securities, the yield of such investments much outreaching what can be obtained through the loan market.

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In so far as leaders in the stock market would discuss the reaction of yesterday, there seemed to be general agreement among those who have been bullish that no new reason appears for any change in the confident attitude. In addition to the ease of money they point out that railway traffic returns grow steadily larger; that business reports from practically every quarter gain in encouraging aspects, and that there is shown an aggressive public disposition to come into the market. Among ultra-conservative operators, however, it is urged that even if complications at Paris do not start a selling movement, it may for a time serve as a check to buying.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $185,000, 3s, coupon, at 105¾@105¾@105¾; $4,000 do., small, at 105¾; $39,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111¾@111½, and $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	¾	Laclede Gas pf....	1
Am. Malting pf.....	½	Manhattan Con.	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.....	1½	National Biscuit	2½
At., T. & S. F.....	⅞	National Lead pf....	1
At., T. & S. F. pf..	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil....	½
B. & O., all pf....	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio, w. i..	1½	Norfolk & Western..	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	⅞	Norfolk & West. pf..	¾
Canadian Pacific ...	⅞	Pennsylvania R. R...	1¾
Central Pacific	1½	People's Chi. Gas....	⅞
Chi. & East. Ill....	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¾
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1¼	Pullman Car.	½
Chi. & Northwest...	1½	St. Paul & Omaha...	⅝
Colorado Midland ...	1½	Southern Ry. pf.....	⅝
Colorado Midland pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber.....	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf...	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Laclede Gas	1½
Chi. & Northw. pf...	2	Lake Erie & W. pf..	1¼
Cleve., Lor. & Wh...	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson..	1	St. L. & Southw. pf..	⅝
Del., Lack. & West..	½	Southern Pacific	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spir. Mfg. 6s...1		L. E. & West. 1st..1	
Col. Midland 2-4s...1		L. & W. B. con. asst.1½	
Flint & P. M. 5s.....1¼		Long Island 4s.....1	
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1½
Green Bay deb. A....1½		Reading 4s.....	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st..1½		So. Pac. of N. M. 1st.1¼	
Keokuk & D. M. 1st.1			

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $94,950,216; balance, $5,245,017; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $560,824.

Money on call in London at 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.85 for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs are quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, @5.24⅜ for long, and 5.21⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 116¾; Erie first preferred, ¾, to 37¼; Union Pacific preferred, ½, to 70½; Atchison, ⅜, to 16⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 62½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 77¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115; Erie, ¼, to 14¼, and Reading, ¼, to 8⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 121. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅜ and Pennsylvania at 60⅜. British consols were steady at 110 1-16 for money and 110 3-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £76,000 bullion on balance.

BUYING THEIR STOCK BACK.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois shares showed strength yesterday on the execution of buying orders for the account of Western interests in the property who have learned that another dividend upon Chicago and Eastern Illinois common is soon to be declared. New York insiders have at no time been doubtful about the continuance of dividends upon Eastern Illinois common stock, and when Western interests now buying were recently scared into selling out investment stock there was confident inside buying here of all they sold.

TOBACCO TRUST INJUNCTION.

Bad blood seems to have been engendered among some Tobacco Trust insiders, and consequent litigation is threatened. At a meeting to be held a fortnight hence it has been proposed that the Tobacco Trust turn over its plug tobacco-making plants to the new Continental Tobacco Company, which company has, in fact, been largely organized for the purpose of affording some relief to the Tobacco Trust, whose extension beyond the manufacture of cigarettes has involved it in tremendous losses.

It is apprehended that at the meeting called for Dec. 8 an injunction will be served restraining the proposed official action. The basis upon which the injunction will be asked is said to be that some insiders are accused of profiting individually through the pending deal, and the courts will be asked to forbid the transaction on the ground that the law prohibits such profit-making.

It is alleged that in the formation of the new Continental Tobacco Company blocks of stock were set aside for promotion purposes, and it is reported to be because of alleged interests in this promotion stock—aggregating a large amount—that suits will begin to restrain the Tobacco Trust from carrying out the official programme.

Involved in such litigation would be the fact that if it continued for only a little while the time limit would expire during which options could be exercised on other important plug-making plants whose acquisition is necessary to make the Continental Company a success, and for the control of which the new opposition Union Tobacco Company is making advanced bids.

INCREASE OF ACTUAL MONEY.

For the past ten months the excess of exports over imports of this country amount to $470,000,000, against which we have imported over $125,000,000 of gold. Allowing for the return of American securities and for freight money paid out to foreign ship owners, a very large credit balance still remains due to the United States. This showing amply protects us from any possibility of gold shipments for some time ahead. On the contrary, we are placed in a fortified position to draw gold from Europe to the extent of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 at least, whenever the situation on this side makes it imperative.

While the call money rate remains so much under the Bank of England rate, which is now 4 per cent., and the Bank of Berlin rate, which is 6 per cent., it is a great deal more profitable to keep credit balances on the other side; but it adds much to confidence to know that we have the ability to draw at any moment against the large cash indebtedness due us. For that reason the small surplus reserve now held by the New York City banks is not in the least disturbing.

While Europe has been losing her circulating medium, which has compelled the Bank of England rate to go up to 4 per cent., and the Bank of Berlin rate to 6 per cent., this country has gained during the past two years $350,000,000, which has been derived from our own gold product, gold imports, and the increase in National bank bills. This immense increase in actual money is the real substantial bull combination backing of the security market, and fully justifies the present advancing prices of the sound and improving properties dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS.

ADVANCES WITHOUT PROFIT.

Sugar Trust stock sold up yesterday above 123, though it closed around 122. Strength was given to the stock in the early part of the day by the announcement that refined sugars were advanced a fraction. This was construed among the lesser speculators of the Street as signifying that perhaps after all agreement might be approaching between the trust and competing refineries. Later, however, it was disclosed that raw sugars had gone up ahead of the advance in refined.

The recent pool organized to drive Sugar Trust shorts out of the market has been dissolved, but some of the subscribers to it seem to have been left with considerable holdings of stock, and, being versatile, they are giving to the Street much cheerful suggestion of good things which may develop; they have even begun to elect a successor to Mr. H. O. Havemeyer as President of the Sugar Trust, Mr. Havemeyer's feelings in the matter being treated with delicious disdain.

ATCHISON'S RECORD BREAKING.

In yesterday's market Atchison preferred and common stock were traded in together to an extent of over 125,000 shares, and both were strong. The preferred stock crossed 47 for the first time in its existence, and the common stock also made a new record in touching 17.

When Atchison securities began first to become active and advance, professional Wall Street fought the movement, on the ground that only reckless manipulation was at work and that such transactions could not long continue. In the face of all such opposition, however, Atchison preferred stock has risen nearly 20 points.

Finally, attention is commanded by the theory that something quite out of the usual is in progress of development in the Atchison quarter. Some suggestions on this account are even sensational, broaching even a consolidation between the Atchison and another of the great Southwestern systems—a combination which would create a railroad mileage far beyond any ever forecast for one management in this or any other country. What Wall Street is coming to consider significant is that not only do prominent buyers of Atchison securities now include the most important interests in that company itself, but especial attention is being attracted to the fact that equally confident and perhaps even larger buyers are millionaires influential in control of the Rock Island.

EX-GOV. FLOWER'S FAITH.

In the buoyancy of yesterday's market was repeated the rule prevailing ever since the current bull market set in—the leadership of those stocks with which Gov. Flower, his partners, and friends are identified, and when the later reaction came they were the stocks which went down slowest. None of them declined more than fractionally, while some of them at the lowest were still above the final prices at the end of last week.

Gov. Flower at the close of yesterday's market was not one whit less confident in stating his bull position from the investment standpoint than has been his rule right along. In any ordinary reaction, he says, he sees nothing to occasion nervousness upon the part of any holder of standard stocks. Good times are here—so he summarizes the business situation—and they are good times which are bound to last.

INVESTMENT INFLUENCE.

Pennsylvania Railway stock made a banner record yesterday, coming within the barest fraction of 120 and selling higher than it has reached since the Maine disaster. From London come intimations of inspiriting developments about to take place in Pennsylvania affairs. The better market price is likely, however, to be reflecting nothing else so much as the natural effect of good management.

COTTON OIL MYSTERY.

American Cotton Oil stock on sales of 1,000 shares fell yesterday to a lower price than it has touched since the recent declaration of its 3 per cent. dividend. Inside selling seems to continue, which gives Wall Street something of a mystery, for the recent official statement of the company's earnings and situation had only encouraging features in it.

NOT A MOCK FIGHT.

Northern Pacific stocks advanced fractionally yesterday, being conspicuously active despite official announcements that the Northern Pacific Company is actually at war with other important systems in the Northwest. Professional Wall Street refuses to believe that official announcements are what they pretend to be, arguing that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. James J. Hill have too many large interests in common to permit the fighting policy.

None the less from all official quarters come reiteration of the stanchness of the position taken both by the Northern Pacific and the Oregon companies, whose programme is practically the building of opposition lines into territory which recently was supposed to be fairly apportioned.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio. Report for the fiscal year approved and adjournment taken until Dec. 5.

Decrease of 2,920 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of 46,684 tons, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Deficit of $34,980 shown by Ann Arbor for September, against net earnings of $25,086 in September last year.

Increase of $50,403 in Northwest's gross earnings for the month of October, making an increase of $332,489 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $213,825 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in November showed increases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$2,118
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	1,785
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2,385
Georgia & Alabama	2,733
Norfolk & Western	8,557
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	17,581
Rio Grande Southern	2,145
Southern Railway	61,578
Total increase 8 roads	$98,882
Increase previously reported	242,314
Total increase 32 roads	$341,196

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The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,659
Central of Georgia	1,287
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	4,915
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	7,151
Pittsburg & Western	556
Total decrease 5 roads	$16,568
Decrease previously reported	208,723
Total decrease 22 roads	$225,291
Net increase	$115,905

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Nov. 19.	Increase.
Loans, dis., investments	$62,467,600	$159,200
Circulation	1,615,500	*1,200
Net deposits	69,102,000	254,100
Deposits with Clearing House agents	8,403,800	*733,900
Legal tender and bank notes	4,193,900	*66,700
Deposits with banks and trust companies	3,458,400	581,800
Specie	3,425,900	68,500
Total reserve	$19,487,000	*$150,300
Reserve required	17,275,650	63,525
Surplus reserve	$2,211,350	*$213,825

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	99	100
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	140	145
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40¼
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95¾	96¼
Union Ferry	43¾	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	102
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	27	27½
Amsterdam preferred	66	66½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18	18½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91½	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	104¾
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	315	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 1st 6s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	133	139
Standard Gas pf., New York	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	79
Continental Tobacco common	33	38¼
Continental Tobacco pf	83	85½
Glucose common, ex dividend	65¾	66
Glucose pf., ex dividend	107½	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅞	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	89	93
Knickerbocker Ice common	50	52
Knickerbocker Ice pf	77½	79
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Mexican National 4s, bonds	93¾	94¼
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	410	411
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	96	100
Wagner Palace Company	169½	170½
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	50	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	20¾	21½
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	160
Broadway	220	Mercantile	167
Butch. & Drovers'	65	Merchants'	153
Central National	160	Merchants' Ex.	115
Chatham	290	National Union	236
Citizens'	130	New York	231
Commerce	208	N. Y. County	1200
Continental	128	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	260	Park	350
Fourth National	160	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1050	Republic	157½
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	450	Seventh National	131
Irving	150	State of New York	105
Lincoln National	750	Western National	160

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$296,508,062
Gold reserve	240,417,325
Net silver	7,391,411
United States notes in the Treasury	15,685,093
Treasury notes of 1890	1,138,504
Total receipts this day	2,019,468
Total receipts this month	23,319,499
Total receipts this year	193,357,436
Total expenditures this day	880,000
Total expenditures this month	34,494,000
Total expenditures this year	273,219,523
Deposits in National banks	95,674,450
Silver bullion	864,333
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	255,872
Government receipts from customs	455,468
Internal revenue	1,539,450
Miscellaneous	54,550

Trouble Over a Disputed Boundary.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—Thomas M. James yesterday shot and perhaps fatally wounded William Hayes, his next-door neighbor, a car trimmer employed in the Santa Fé Railway shops. The quarrel originated in a dispute over the boundary between their respective lots. James was arrested, but was released on furnishing a two-thousand-dollar bond.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅛c.

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On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .75.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 300 Best and Belcher at .40, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Mount Rosa at .18, 500 Small Hopes at 1.35.

On the Mining Exchange, 14,000 shares of American Flag sold at .007⅛@.007⅝, 7,000 Gold Magnet at .002@.002¼@.002, 10,000 Good Samaritan at .007¼@.007½, 100 Isabella at .30, seller 10; 19,000 Pilgrim at .008⅝@.008¾, 3,000 Old Gold at .005½@.005⅞, 7,000 Rocky Mountain at .03@.02½@.04¼@.05½, buyer 30, and 1,300 Waldorf at .03@.01⅞.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.05	Father De Smet	.14
Alta	.06	Horn Silver	1.17
Best & Belcher	.35	Iron Silver	.74
Breece	.90	Kingston & Pem. I.	.14
Brunswick	.10	La Crosse	.09
Chrysolite	.12	Leadville	.07
Comstock Tun. Co.	.17	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Phoenix Gold	.14
Deadwood	.40	Plymouth Con.	.08
Enterprise Min. Co.	.40	Standard Con.	1.85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.00	Potosi	.18
Adams Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.50
Belcher	.20	Quicksilver pf	4.50
Best & Belcher	.35	Savage	.05
Breece	.85	Sierra Nevada	1.05
Brunswick Con.	.13	Standard	1.80
Chrysolite	.13	Small Hopes	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Union Consol.	.27
Comst. T. Co. stock	.01	Union	.16
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.05	Argentum Juanita	.21
Catalpa	.05	Alamo	.05
Deadwood Terra	.45	Anaconda	.56
Horn Silver	1.15	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Iron Silver	.75	Creede & Cr. Creek	.04
Kingston & Pemb	.16	Gold & Globe	.03
La Crosse	.14	Golden Fleece	.24
Leadville Con.	.09	Isabella	.26
Little Chief	.20	Mollie Gibson	.21
Mexican	.27	Mount Rosa	.16
Moulton	.20	Pharmacist	.03
Ontario	4.00	Portland	1.35
Ophir	.70	Specimen	.02
Occidental	.40	Union	.18
Plymouth	.10	Work	.11
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.07	Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	1.20
Gold Magnet	.00⅞	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Good Samaritan	.00⅞	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.75	Isabella	.26½
Japan	2.50	Jeeffrson	.06¾
Pilgrim	.00⅜	Justine	.03¼
Rocky Mountain	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Mt. Rosa	.18
Waldorf	.01⅜	Old Gold	.00⅝
Yukon	.10½	Portland	1.40
Cannon Ball	.005	Sentinel	.00⅜
Copper Rock	.00⅛	Work	.13½
Elkton	.98		

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Nov.	$37,668	$40,327	$33,071
From July 1	665,968	624,728	602,901
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
2d week Nov.	$139,883	$141,170	$113,309
From July 1	2,249,933	2,145,670	2,057,562
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
2d week Nov.	$62,529	$67,444	$56,548
From July 1	1,361,958	1,377,295	1,112,622
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
2d week Nov.	$37,471	$35,353	.....
From Jan. 1	1,694,124	1,417,324	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,888	1,838
2d week Nov.	$271,959	$279,110	$235,348
From July 1	5,740,736	5,444,560	4,935,325
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTER

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

7049	13885	18891	32092	37617	45308	
7050	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410	
7053	13925	18957	32184	37704	45415	
7058	13934	18958	32209	37839	45416	
7064	13955	18962	32261	37859	45419	
7135	13979	18970	32266	37889	45422	
7152	13988	18980	32283	37847	45423	
7168	13990	18999	32288	37849	45456	
7185	14008	19003	32310	37851	45457	
7191	14028	19007	32340	37855	45468	
7201	14035	19015	32359	37901	45507	
7264	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570	
7296	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571	
7297	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572	
7298	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604	
7349	14123	19049	32814	37940	45607	
7358	14159	19144	32415	37950	45625	
7371	14167	19151	32057	31052	45638	
7374	14168	19247	32081	37955	45687	
7385	14173	19249	32121	37976	45688	
7386	14174	19257	32173	37988	45855	
7387	14175	19276	32583	37989	46380	
7388	14192	19317	32538	37991	46286	
7389	14194	19383	32566	37995	46300	
7390	14195	19441	32927	38370	46369	
7391	14197	19449	32946	38398	46367	
7392	14243	19450	32985	38291	46385	
7393	14251	19457	32921	38400	46369	
7394	14324	19508	33023	38195	46421	
7395	14337	19510	33052	38531	46424	
7396	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426	
7397	14343	19531	33068	38581	46428	
7398	14370	19905	33114	38582	46428	
7399	14382	19937	33118	38821	46452	
7400	14427	19934	33122	38878	46450	
7401	14447	19968	33154	38859	46468	
7402	14577	19969	33127	38701	46475	
7403	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476	
7404	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478	
7405	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496	
7406	14521	20576	33245	38709	46506	
7407	14528	20397	33271	38712	46516	
7408	14577	20417	33295	38713	46539	
7409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631	
7410	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633	
7411	14651	20485	33302	38717	46655	
7412	14685	20473	33305	38720	46656	
7413	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663	
7414	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668	
7415	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673	
7416	14815	20501	33591	38791	46704	
7417	14818	20555	33571	38798	46717	
7418	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727	
7419	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733	
7420	14838	20604	33589	38959	46740	
7421	14841	20603	33521	39114	46807	
7422	14842	20637	33543	39116	46813	
7423	14845	20639	33668	39117	46820	
7424	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822	
7425	14856	20653	33715	39119	46841	
7426	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846	
7427	14865	20728	33717	39205	46994	
7428	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997	
7429	14891	20775	33750	39258	47011	
7430	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047	
7431	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081	
7432	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091	
7433	14953	20825	34048	39446	47091	
7434	14955	20875	34070	39184	47114	
7435	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127	
7436	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143	
7437	15048	20907	34092	39671	47170	
7438	15092	20911	34152	39719	47229	
7439	15192	20925	34157	39761	47323	
7440	15215	20931	34160	39765	47324	
7441	15223	20936	34161	39793	47325	
7442	15226	20993	34205	39811	47326	
7443	15237	20996	34206	39814	47327	
7444	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233	
7445	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236	
7446	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245	
7447	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254	
7448	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287	
7449	15531	21081	34295	40011	47335	
7450	15532	21082	34304	40039	47337	
7451	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341	
7452	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342	
7453	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378	
7454	15581	21113	34312	41283	47380	
7455	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389	
7456	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411	
7457	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417	
7458	15620	21844	34317	41341	47465	
7459	15621	21849	34318	41360	47479	
7460	15624	21910	34320	41422	47480	
7461	15629	21938	34322	41472	47526	
7462	15633	21949	34328	41484	47544	
7463	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579	
7464	15641	21953	34324	41486	47582	
7465	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789	
7466	15717	28483	34358	41543	47816	
7467	15741	28485	34382	41560	47820	
7468	15770	28513	34435	41591	47883	
7469	15776	28514	34436	41592	47907	
7470	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952	
7471	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955	
7472	15795	28614	34515	41615	48043	
7473	15809	28616	34561	41623	48081	
7474	15828	28640	34562	41627	48082	
7475	15836	28648	34565	41743	48083	
7476	15837	28722	34596	41815	48135	
7477	15848	28794	34598	41982	48183	
7478	15863	28905	34601	41983	48256	
7479	15893	28904	34602	41984	48258	
7480	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276	
7481	15920	28980	34650	42169	48380	
7482	15927	28977	34651	42197	48426	
7483	15931	28975	34684	42214	48135	
7484	15939	28973	34691	42299	48491	
7485	15940	28972	34707	42320	48533	
7486	15941	28903	34708	42382	48536	
7487	15943	28904	34711	42338	48572	
7488	15953	28915	34778	42339	48613	
7489	15957	28916	34740	42341	48742	
7490	15961	28927	34766	42344	48803	
7491	15962	28928	34767	42345	48836	
7492	15963	28929	34768	42316	48922	
7493	15964	28927	34784	42349	48959	
7494	15966	28929	34785	42350	48967	
7495	15967	28930	34787	42351	48968	
7496	15968	28931	34788	42352	48969	
7497	15969	28932	34789	42353	48970	
7498	15970	28933	34790	42354	48971	
7499	15971	28934	34791	42355	48972	
7500	15972	28935	34792	42356	48973	
7501	15973	28936	34793	42357	48974	
7502	15974	28937	34794	42358	48975	
7503	15975	28938	34795	42359	48976	
7504	15976	28939	34796	42360	48977	
7505	15977	28940	34797	42361	48978	
7506	15978	28941	34798	42362	48979	
7507	15979	28942	34799	42363	48980	
7508	15980	28943	34800	42364	48981	
7509	15981	28944	34801	42365	48982	
7510	15982	28945	34802	42366	48983	
7511	15983	28946	34803	42367	48984	
7512	15984	28947	34804	42368	48985	
7513	15985	28948	34805	42369	48986	
7514	15986	28949	34806	42370	48987	
7515	15987	28950	34807	42371	48988	
7516	15988	28951	34808	42372	48989	
7517	15989	28952	34809	42373	48990	
7518	15990	28953	34810	42374	48991	
7519	15991	28954	34811	42375	48992	
7520	15992	28955	34812	42376	48993	
7521	15993	28956	34813	42377	48994	
7522	15994	28957	34814	42378	48995	
7523	15995	28958	34815	42379	48996	
7524	15996	28959	34816	42380	48997	
7525	15997	28960	34817	42381	48998	
7526	15998	28961	34818	42382	48999	
7527	15999	28962	34819	42383	49000	
7528	16000	28963	34820	42384	49001	
7529	16001	28964	34821	42385	49002	
7530	16002	28965	34822	42386	49003	
7531	16003	28966	34823	42387	49004	
7532	16004	28967	34824	42388	49005	
7533	16005	28968	34825	42389	49006	
7534	16006	28969	34826	42390	49007	
7535	16007	28970	34827	42391	49008	
7536	16008	28971	34828	42392	49009	
7537	16009	28972	34829	42393	49010	
7538	16010	28973	34830	42394	49011	
7539	16011	28974	34831	42395	49012	
7540	16012	28975	34832	42396	49013	
7541	16013	28976	34833	42397	49014	
7542	16014	28977	34834	42398	49015	
7543	16015	28978	34835	42399	49016	
7544	16016	28979	34836	42400	49017	
7545	16017	28980	34837	42401	49018	
7546	16018	28981	34838	42402	49019	
7547	16019	28982	34839	42403	49020	
7548	16020	28983	34840	42404	49021	
7549	16021	28984	34841	42405	49022	
7550	16022	28985	34842	42406	49023	
7551	16023	28986	34843	42407	49024	
7552	16024	28987	34844	42408	49025	
7553	16025	28988	34845	42409	49026	
7554	16026	28989	34846	42410	49027	
7555	16027	28990	34847	42411	49028	
7556	16028	28991	34848	42412	49029	
7557	16029	28992	34849	42413	49030	
7558	16030	28993	34850	42414	49031	
7559	16031	28994	34851	42415	49032	
7560	16032	28995	34852	42416	49033	
7561	16033	28996	34853	42417	49034	
7562	16034	28997	34854	42418	49035	
7563	16035	28998	34855	42419	49036	
7564	16036	28999	34856	42420	49037	
7565	16037	29000	34857	42421	49038	
7566	16038	29001	34858	42422	49039	
7567	16039	29002	34859	42423	49040	
7568	16040	29003	34860	42424	49041	
7569	16041	29004	34861	42425	49042	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Twenty-five (425) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

276	3746	9685	14537	17873	30537	41482
279	3755	10004	14566	18002	30602	41758
295	3872	10134	14579	18201	30735	42034
302	3880	10255	14653	18245	30835	42039
309	3915	10371	14686	18413	31876	42040
315	4187	10378	14814	18421	31788	42186
320	4332	10379	14820	18547	31809	42215
738	4351	10417	14832	18606	31922	42342
1118	4936	10427	14835	18699	32000	42343
1142	5468	10454	14883	18737	32042	42370
1143	5469	10449	14887	18782	32046	43554
1291	5763	10533	14888	18808	32254	43605
1469	5824	10586	14922	19189	32321	43905
1507	5937	10593	14956	19221	32372	44116
1546	6021	10595	14988	19223	32398	44128
1584	6062	10687	15007	19251	32468	44156
1597	6207	10701	15061	19384	32469	44104
1608	6237	10734	15155	19386	32616	44535
1751	6501	10808	15231	19440	32760	44623
1763	6791	10827	15375	19451	32849	44637
1808	6845	10828	15377	19574	32856	44672
1811	7015	10899	15398	19620	32857	44780
2235	7130	10995	15429	19635	32981	44985
2290	7332	10996	15430	19661	32984	44990
2290	7148	11144	15432	19745	33243	45072
2372	7195	11203	15434	20038	33249	45089
2395	7251	11244	15442	20904	33294	45181
2447	7280	11398	15479	20905	33295	45379
2465	7517	11595	15499	20915	34087	45565
2467	7529	11767	15501	21086	34315	45569
2478	7716	11827	15527	21143	34501	45663
2472	7759	11802	15572	21618	34542	46287
2474	7849	11937	15573	21625	34701	46932
2706	7851	11977	15576	21953	34703	47178
2723	7856	12024	15592	21990	35007	47290
2741	7865	12217	15626	21773	35056	47423
2879	7889	12249	15629	21872	35253	47458
2915	7904	12312	15714	21956	35372	47882
2918	7933	12462	15740	28512	35448	48190
2942	7955	12476	16221	28518	35895	48731
2981	8103	12528	16230	28027	36131	48884
2982	8122	12790	16241	28028	36503	48961
3073	8130	12863	16251	28031	36595	49088
3081	8204	12872	16311	28877	36860	49200
3109	8205	13018	16543	28955	37128	49914
3129	8214	13019	16554	28980	37142	49915
3131	8230	13032	16555	29233	37324	50645
3168	8360	13060	16737	29334	37469	50902
3175	8420	13063	16961	29511	37543	50942
3195	8492	13120	16965	29519	37805	51295
3241	8551	13496	16968	29637	37828	51340
3370	8610	13579	16969	29640	37864	51678
3378	8675	13783	16976	29663	37939	51780
3492	8753	13923	17069	29747	37951	52162
3501	8931	14086	17123	29874	38310	52277
3578	8933	14324	17125	29913	38388	52291
3589	8990	14361	17142	30192	38724	52380
3595	9057	14378	17159	30264	38727	52426
3616	9161	14391	17160	30387	41369	53032
3646	9484	14479	17174	30406	41478	53053
3742	9565	14525	17608	30477		

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, November 15th, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and twenty-five (425) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1s., 1898, same to be paid December 15th, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on December 5th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Nov. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, on Nov. 14th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Nov. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

T. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1858	2452	3046	3634
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677
24	661	1292	1916	2489	3074	3682
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2526	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
70	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3762
107	719	1353	1985	2562	3145	3767
117	726	1366	2024	2573	3150	3768
127	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2599	3158	3760
154	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2605	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
220	756	1435	2051	2613	3176	3815
225	784	1442	2061	2646	3177	3826
226	791	1445	2064	2652	3186	3830
228	795	1447	2065	2665	3203	3834
260	800	1456	2115	2696	3220	3868
304	815	1473	2121	2697	3228	3881
313	834	1512	2129	2698	3246	3884
322	838	1513	2143	2708	3250	3896
323	841	1523	2144	2725	3265	3887
324	843	1524	2145	2735	3286	3893
339	849	1527	2149	2738	3289	3913
355	854	1538	2151	2742	3311	3915
360	859	1540	2156	2758	3318	3931
365	892	1551	2162	2770	3319	3938
368	897	1555	2163	2781	3327	3956
370	899	1562	2176	2790	3338	3964
373	907	1570	2178	2795	3339	3967
392	929	1588	2197	2807	3345	3980
399	937	1590	2206	2819	3347	3934
404	942	1601	2218	2820	3356	3990
410	948	1621	2224	2822	3370	4002
411	949	1632	2229	2830	3372	4013
412	951	1640	2247	2860	3383	4013
443	952	1646	2254	2892	3419	4024
463	964	1658	2256	2893	3420	4029
465	977	1659	2260	2873	3423	4032
466	985	1663	2294	2875	3436	4037
470	998	1666	2297	2887	3453	4071
474	1001	1681	2307	2910	3466	4074
493	1005	1682	2308	2919	3477	4086
495	1027	1732	2310	2923	3478	4090
499	1034	1741	2312	2931	3480	4101
506	1054	1749	2314	2935	3487	4101
510	1068	1758	2315	2948	3494	4114
519	1069	1767	2323	2951	3497	4125
528	1070	1786	2330	2954	3516	4126
536	1081	1796	2336	2956	3537	4128
544	1101	1805	2346	2963	339	4134
563	1120	1807	2349	2970	3548	4136
565	1129	1819	2370	2974	3552	4140
572	1148	1821	2386	2987	3563	4159
584	1152	1823	2388	2997	3569	4160
592	1159	1824	2393	3013	3575	4166
615	1191	1830	2407	3031	3583	4179
621	1193	1839	2411	3045	3612	4188
633	1261	1847	2445			

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1898.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NATHAN MORRIS.—Schedules of Nathan Morris, dealer in jewelry and who has a pawnbroker's sales store at 22 Bowery, show liabilities $10,257, nominal assets $3,896, actual assets $1,938.

JOHN KEHOE.—Deficiency judgment for $47,645 was docketed yesterday against John Kehoe in favor of Charles A. Peabody, Jr., growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at the corner of Hubert and Washington Streets which was sold for $110,000 on Oct. 31.

JOHN SPENCE.—John Spence, plumber and gasfitter at 2,204 Seventh Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Spence without preference. The assignor has been in the plumbing business for about twenty-five years, was originally of Rogers & Spence, later of Spence & O'Neill, and alone since 1881. A few years ago he claimed to be worth $17,000. He did considerable work in public school buildings for the city, was generally granted liberal credit on the strength of his contracts, but has been reported slow in his payments for some time past.

JAMES C. RILEY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan yesterday sold out the stock of James C. Riley, doing business as J. C. Riley & Co., furniture manufacturers' agent at 167 Canal Street, on a claim in favor of James B. Ryer for $607 rent and realized $960. An execution was obtained against Mr. Riley yesterday in favor of Frederick Ansley for $204. The firm of J. C. Riley & Co. made an assignment on June 17 last, with liabilities reported at $18,000, and they offered to pay the creditors in full in seven, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, which the creditors accepted. Mr. Riley continued the business, and has been struggling to keep it going.

HENRY L. MEYER.—Schedules of Henry L. Meyer, as liquidating partner of Meyer & Dickinson, dry goods commission merchants of 82 Greene Street, this city, and also of Philadelphia, filed here yesterday, show liabilities $295,182, of which $265,182 are direct and $20,000 contingent; nominal assets $17,951, actual assets $3,961 in stock and fixtures. The schedules include only the assets in this city, not those in Philadelphia. There is a balance of $10,583 in the Chemical National Bank here, which appears in the nominal assets, but it is claimed by the bank, and the matter is in litigation. The principal creditors are the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, $40,000; Chemical National Bank, $50,000; Miesch Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J., $20,000; Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, $20,000; Mrs. Ida Helene Meyer of Brooklyn, $18,573; Arthur Rossman of Philadelphia, $100,288 for himself and various other manufacturers, being excess of duties refunded by the United States Government, the amount being subject to deduction of proportion of duties payable to Meyer & Dickinson still unadjusted, which may largely reduce the debt.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Joseph Mattison and Harry M. Jacobson, composing the firm of Mattison & Jacobson, wholesale dealers in clothing at 26 Walker Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $3,368 and nominal assets $2,357, consisting of stock, $606, in the hands of contractors, who claim a lien on it for work; patterns, $130; debts due, $121, and eighty-five acres of land in Stone County, Mo., owned by Mr. Jacobson, valued at $1,500. They began business in March, 1897.

Charles Wolf filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $4,547 and nominal assets $5,509, in outstanding accounts. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said that he was of Charles Wolf & Co., formerly wholesale dealers in clothing at 622 Broadway, who dissolved on March 15 last, and Abraham Weinberg, his partner, filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 16th inst.

Morris Hartman of 308 East Thirteenth Street has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,752 and no assets. He has only two creditors, and the petition is to get rid of two judgments obtained against him, one by Wolfgang B. Lang, for $1,707, on March 12, 1895, and the other for $45, in favor of William Corvinus, on Jan. 2, 1895. Mr. Hartman was formerly a dealer in jewelry.

Big Claim for Damages.

Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment for $72,000 against the Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia, in favor of James Cremins, on an assigned claim from Charles A. Furbush and James Brown, for damages claimed by them from the company as surety on a bond dated Nov. 30, 1897, in connection with Adolph Segal. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 21, the first name being that of the debtor:

AYERS, Samuel G.—E. G. Tucker..... $90
BREGLIO, Michele, Salvatore De Vito, and Frederick Robinson—L. Morueale..... 170
BERNSTEIN, Nathaniel—A. Mandel..... 63
BELL, Thomas H.—H. D. Potter..... 135
BIGOTT, Frank—D. P. Chesbro and another..... 81
BANTHEOR, George—F. C. Bacon, as clerk, &c., costs..... 74
BUCK, Henry L., and William C. C. Mehlbach—S. A. Wood..... 2,255
COWLES, Frank S.—M. Mayer, costs..... 72
COWLES, Frank S.—J. E. Simon and others, costs..... 87
CONKLING, Frederick A.—J. C. Ross.... 288
CUTHBERT, Richard L.—M. S. Daniels.. 688
DARRAH, Stella P.—H. H. Thayer..... 406
DEIS, John—The Bourbon County Distilling Company..... 85
DAVIDSON, Le Roy—The Theodore Rick-secker Company..... 145
DE LEON, George H.—E. McKernan and others, costs..... 25
DUFFY, Michael and James—Standard Oil Company..... 27
DITTENHOEFER, Moses A.—James Everard's Breweries..... 129
FRIEDMAN, Mendel—Citizens' Bank of Buffalo..... 211
FINAN, James and Ann—J. Fitzpatrick... 1,430
FOX, Edwin D.—B. Altman..... 396
GOLDEN, John J.—J. P. Sonneborn and another..... 35
GILLEN, Teresa—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 108
GIBSON ART, GLASS AND DECORATING Company—P. Wissmach..... 117
GESSNER, Albert O., and Thomas Monaghan—P. E. Santelmann..... 580
HOWDEN, Thomas F.—Vermont Marble Company..... 67
HERBERT BOOTH KING & BRO

Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Case on.

7044—Robinson vs. Press Pub. Co.
6844—Holly vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.Co.
7033—Yarde vs. same.
6857—Hirt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6253—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6257—Hoffman vs. City of New York.
5965—Babcock vs. Baker.
6701—Stivers vs. Stivers.
6582—Rogers vs. Seiffert.
3964—McCann vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
7064—Dillon vs. Fregerthen.
6749—Whitman vs. Smith.
6762—Harlem vs. Altman
6292—Fennell vs. Traiteur.
5901—McKenna vs. Bauman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

2379—Gorham vs. Westchester Elec. Ry. Co.
2377—Gerety vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2656—Gallagher vs. Hirsh.
2369—Ryan vs. Feeney.
2370—Same vs. same.
2430—Barnhart vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2998—Philipp vs. Bendheim.
2900—Same vs. same.
2404—Fay vs. Union Ry. Co.
3139—Fisher vs. Beck.
2879—Israel vs. Maltsner
3740—Strauss vs. Scott.
2517—Boessneck vs. Lippman.
1356—Am. Cotton Oil Co. vs. Greigsville Salt Mining Co.
3209—Interior Decorative Society vs. Gleason.
3210—Richardson vs. Taylor.
3224—Ahlers vs. Rocky.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
29—Fritz W. Hanrowitz.
2—Rosa Hanrowitz.
3—Harriett E. Sloat.
4—Walter O'Callaghan.
5—James M. Comins.
6—Thomas Slattery.
7—William Campbell.
8—Baron C. de Thomsen.
9—Philip J. Smith.
10—Frederick C. D. Behrens.
11—Gardner Brewer.
12—Herman Koehler.
13—Lewis Fritz.
14—Bernhard Walther.
15—Ellen L. Maxwell.
16—George P. Lawrence
17—Elizabeth L. Strong.
18—Susan R. Brooks.
19—James B. Mix.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1812—Levine vs. Cowen.
1824—Moore vs. Kelly.
1825—Same vs. same.
5261—Topler vs. Fingerote.
1016—Zeltner vs. Botlers & Mfrs.' Assn.
1908—Fagan vs. Belding.
1910—Lange vs. Prescotte.
1911—Caesser vs. Neugass
1701—Copeland vs. Lessem.
314—1st Nat. Bk. of M. vs. Gilmor.
908—De Graef vs. Bowery Bank.
5588—Bergdev vs. Slate.
5589—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5846—Pinkus vs. Fish.
1838—Mc A l l i s t e r vs. Schoemaker.
3238—Hand vs. Mac-Knight Flintic Stone Co.
3241—Arthur vs. Wilson.
3243—Brown vs. Wittner.
3325—S p a n b u r g h vs. Mayor, &c.
2435—Winters vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3265—Gray Lith. Co. vs. Pott.
3272—Landgraf vs. Anger.
3280—O'Rourke vs. Mayor, &c.
3284—Kellogg vs. Rowland.
3290—Barth vs. Henningsen.
3311—Rothenstein v s. Loewenstein.
3317—Gregory vs. Norton
3324—De Goode vs. Sexton.
2446—Scallion vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ward, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Gaynor, J.; Part IV., Johnson, J.; Part V., Dickey, J.—Day calendar.
3335—Graff vs. Erie R. R.
1636—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
3884—Hart vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2624—Turner vs. Nassau Railroad.
3617—Cronkright vs. City of Brooklyn.
2826—Marino vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
1706—Lynch vs. Greason.
3122—Dubee vs. Michaels
1070—Roulston vs. Stewart.
5246—Minarzik vs. B. H. R. R.
4419—Krake vs. Dapper.
3765—Lau vs. Eastern Brew. Co.
4532—Calamia vs. Slevin.
4728—Haubrick vs. Goebel.
3980—Foster vs. Nassau Railroad.
2968—Trakinor vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
3615—Peabody vs. Selvage.
5774—O'Shaughnessy vs. Degnon-McLean Construction Co.
4963—Downes vs. Nassau R. R.
1300—Welderhold vs. Hanneman.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5806—McCaughey vs. Johns Mfg. Co. et al.
4540—Krises vs. Long Island R. R.
5652—Finkelstein vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4308—Baird vs. Doenecke.
3826—Peacock vs. Lipsius Brewing Co. et al.
2917—Lac vs. Everard's Breweries.
2151—McFarland vs. McCue.
2146—Thomashek vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5135—Robson vs. Nassau R. R.
4788—Hedenberg vs. Chamberlain.
3199—Halsey vs. White.
5799—McKay vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
3736—Roth vs. Hod.
4901—Zingrebe vs. Union Railway.
1960—Kelly vs. Everard.
3347½—Hicks vs. N. J. Cent. Spring Co.
5681—Frost vs. Nassau R. R.
5648—Sickels vs. Anglim.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Part I.—Criminal calendar.

James Emery, assault; John Stolz, felony; Thomas Oram, grand larceny; Samuel L. Scott; Charles Okre, grand larceny; Peter Walker and Frank Bauman, assault; Percy Miller, Frederick DeMora, James Kenny, and William Killman, grand larceny.

No civil calendar until Dec. 5.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of August H. Timm, Maria Allen, Courtes T. Hubbs, Christiana Schaefer, Jane K. Van Saun, Elizabeth Rosener, and Mary J. Braton.

The accounting in the estate of Rosanna Coyle.

The estates of Stillman R. Walker and Mary A. Vose (one week)

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—65—Accounting of Louis Abrahams.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 395, 397, and 399 Broadway Sold for About $425,000—Other Dealings in Lots and Dwellings.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for the Ross estate, to Flake & Dowling, the old buildings 395, 397, and 399 Broadway, southwest corner of Walker Street, 51 by 100, together with the building adjoining at the rear on Walker Street, on a lot 25 by 98. The price, according to reliable report, is about $425,000. This is the first time that this property has changed hands since 1820. Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Benjamin F. Spink, to E. Holbrook Cushman, the five-story single flat 348 West Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Collins & Collins have sold for Charles Gahren, to Ernest F. Walton, the plot on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

At the offices of the Union Trust Company, trustee for C. E. Detmold, owner of 557 and 559 Broadway, it was said that the property had not been sold.

Leitner & Marks have sold for Thomas Lennane, to T. M. Smith, a plot at the northeast corner of Third and Wendover Avenues, which the buyer will improve with five-story flats, with stores.

Yesterday's only auction offering, a foreclosure involving 73 and 75 Gold Street, was adjourned until Dec. 5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, twenty-four lots in the block bounded by Seaman Avenue, Emerson, and Isham Streets, in the Inwood section. Due on judgment, $16,798.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and Fort Washington and Seventy-sixth Street, 76 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,621.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, King's Bridge Avenue, extending through to Ackerman Street, 80 feet north of Varian Street, 48 by 225 by 48 by 227, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,627.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 54.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 24.7 by 84, by 25 by 114.3¾, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,674.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, J. W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 152 and 154 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 290 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $3,666; subject to other mortgages on each for $20,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 31 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 413 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 10 by 100.8½, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,318.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.3 by 110.5 by 88.2 by 155.5, three-story frame hotel, with one-story frame outbuildings. Due on judgment, $3,150.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,334 and 1,336 Third Avenue, west side, 51.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, each 25.6 by 100, two five-story brick and stone-front flats.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James F. Davenport, referee, Rockfield Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, north side, 350 feet east of Marion Avenue, by 175.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,653.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $413,905.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George T. Davidson, referee, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 101.7 by 25 by 101.8, four-story brick tenement with stores, together with right to strip at the rear 25 by 4.6. Due on judgment, $6,218.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 322 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; Lot 175 on the map of Belmont Village, West Farms, being on the southeast side of Taylor Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emile Benneville, referee, 8 West Seventieth Street, south side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $17,717.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Claremont Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and opposite Claremont Place, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 102.6 feet to 115.3 feet.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, three lots, each 20 by 90.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 22 East Tenth Street, south side, 90.8 feet west of University Place, 25 by 92, four-story brownstone front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 277 Grand Street, south side, 60 feet east of Forsyth Street, 20 by 69.7, three-story brick building, together with right to strip, 20 by 5.1, at the rear.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 143 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 274 feet west of Third Avenue, 16 by 70.4 and irregular, five-story brick flat.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, east side, 375 feet north of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Charles Knauf of Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $4,200.

Alterations.

No. 342 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Charles Tessler of 420 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $800.

No. 531 East Nineteenth Street, to a one-story brick factory; J. U. Brookman, owner; Jacob Schmitt of 116 Second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Creston Avenue, southeast corner of Field Place, to a three-story frame dwelling, 44 by 43; W. H. Dundon of 2,341 Ryer Avenue, owner; G. F. Spelman of 214 East Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 21.

ALDEN PLACE, s s, 75 ft e of Webster Av, 25x81x irregular; Agnes Hart to Arthur C. Searles 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Lewis M. Scheuer, referee, to Jacob Drucker 25,100

BETTNERS LANE, Plots 4, 5, 7, and 8, map of property of Abraham Schermerhorn; Louis B. Van Gasbeck, referee, to Francis W. Holbrook 23,250

BOSTON AV, s e s, 567.11 ft e from a point in Boston Av, 47x90x51.6x68.10; George Stolz and wife to John Toelberg ..... Exch.

BROOK AV, e s, 151.4 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6; John Toelberg to George Stolz 100

BROOK AV, e s, 118 ft s of 169th St, 33.4 x100.6; John Toelberg to George Stolz.. 100

BROOK AV, e s, 168.1 ft n of the village of Morrisania, 45x100.5; Peter J. Kinzig to John Toelberg 1

CANAL AV, e s, 125 ft n of 135th St, —x107.11 to Canal, x75x107.11; John H. Duffy to Stephen V. Duffy ..... —

CARMINE ST, and 55 Downing St; Joseph and Richard Lamb to J. & R. Lamb, a corporation 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 98th St, 50.11x100; Joseph Hamerslag and David E. Oppenheimer to Mary E. Dempsey 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 28.8 ft s of 152d St, 29x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Hugh Martin 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 67.8 ft s of 162d St, 29x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Hugh Martin 100

156TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Hugh Martin to Herman Schmuck and another 100

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 15.3x59.6x15.3x59.6; George W. Wickersham, referee, to Emma J. Sommer 8,500

207TH ST, s s, 180.1 ft w of Perry Av, 150x100; John M. Woolsey to William P. Cashman and others 1

Recorded Leases.

FEDER, Cacelle, to Lorenzo Angeli; 244 East 79th St; 3 years $204

LAWRENCE, Effie, to Frances McClenahan; 280 Henry St, 2 years 900

WAGNER, Philip, to Louis Pfluger; 41st St, 404 and 406 West, 5 years 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKER, Christian and Bertha, to Charles Pitchie; w s of Jackson Av, 253.2 ft n of 165th St, 2 years 900

BERGER, Benjamin, to the Foskett & Bishop Company; s s of 186th St, 180 ft e of Park Av, —x—; secures contract. 4,000

BRADY, Patrick, to United States Savings Bank; 519 West 40th St, 5 years 3,000

BRAUN, Maria W., to Rebecca and Edward R. Ladew, trustees; 40 and 42 Harrison St and 340 Washington St, 3 years. 43,000

CLELAND, Henry and James, to Ellwood W. Brooks; w s of Bathgate Av, 151.9 ft n of 182d St, 3 years 6,000

CLELAND, Henry and James, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Bathgate Av, 97, 115.3, and 133.6 ft n of 182d St, 3 years, (three mortgages) 16,500

CLELAND, Henry and James, to Samuel V. Constant; w s of Bathgate Av, 115.3, 133.6, and 151.9 ft n of 182d St, 1 year, (three mortgages) 3,501

CLELAND, Henry and James, to Lucy A. Cameron; w s of Bathgate Av, 97 ft n of 182d St, 1 year 2,000

DAMATO, Frances and Raphael, to Caroline Coby; s s of 151st St, 125 ft w of Morris Av, ½ year 500

DEMSEY, Mary E., to Joseph Hemerschlag and David E. Oppenheimer—Central Park West, s w corner of 98th St, 1 year 22,000

DRUCKER, Jacob, to Edward Hyman; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 149th St, 3 years 21,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Mabel Slade; s e corner of Lenox Av and 133d St, 3 years 30,000

FARRELL, Simeon, to Anna D. Thurston; s s of 27th St, 101.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 1,500

FIELD, Lillie G., to Julia Edgar and others, executors; 384 and 386 8th Av, 3 years 40,000

FIELD, Lillie G., to William Cutting; 384 and 386 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

FINKLE, Roseline, to Adrian H. Jackson; n s of 116th St, 256 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 18,000

FRANKE, Alfred W. and Sarah B., to Josephine Franke; 52 West 114th St, 2 years 750

FRANKE, Alfred W. and Sarah B., to Josephine Franke; 46 West 114th St, 2 years 750

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnett Fienberg to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 287 to 297 Elizabeth St, 1 year 33,000

GARTNER, Minnie, to Charles Gerlich; 306 East 102d St, 1 month 546

GIBBONS, Margaretta V., to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; s s of 80th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 1,000

GUNN, William, and Andrew Grant, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Boulevard and 91st St, 7 years 130,000

HASSEY, Richard F., and Maria Levy and Barbara Wittig; 550 West 53d St, 5 years 12,000

HASSEY, August, to Herman Watjen; 93 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

IRONSON, Ida, to Paul M. Herzog; w s of Union Av, 45 ft n of 150th St, 5 years.. 800

HOLBROOK, Frances W. and Kate M., to Henry B. Laidlaw; centre line of Bettner's Lane, Lots 4, 5, 7, and 8, map of property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 3 years 22,250

HOLBROOK, Frances W. and Kate M., to Mornay Williams; centre line of Bettner's Lane, Lots 4, 5, 7, and 8, map of property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 3 years 5,000

HOLBROOK, Frances W. and Kate M., to Mornay Williams; centre line of Bettner's Lane, Lots 4, 5, 7, and 8, map of the property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 3 years 7,750

KANE, Kathryn M., to Cornelius R. Duffie Jr., trustee, &c.; 321 West 101st St, 5 years 18,000

LEIGHTON, John A., to the Trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church; 605 West 42d St, 3 years 6,000

LEVY, Mathilde, to German Savings Bank; n s of 87th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 18,000

MACDONELL, Allen G., to Mary E. Gugel; Lots 166, 167, 169, 214, and 231, map of the Arden property, Westchester, 2 years 3,500

MAGHER, John J., to Marie Schreiber; e s of Stebbins Av, 711.4 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years 1,000

MEEHAN, James, to the East River Savings Institution; Prospect Av, n w corner of Dawson St, 3 years 16,000

MEEHAN, James and Catherine, to Thomas O'Rorke; n w corner of Prospect Av and Dawson St, 1 year 4,000

MOLONEY, Thomas, to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 131st St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1-3 year 4,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Seymour F. Kurzman; 237 East 19th St, 5 years.. 8,500

MORRISON, Kate M., to Mina A. Baker; s s of 115th St, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.. 3,000

PINCHBECK, J. Arthur and Joseph, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag; Central Park West, s w corner of 94th St, 1 year 70,000

RALF, Emma, to John and Matthias Haffen; w s of Robbins Av, 237 ft n of lands of Port Morris Branch of New York and Harlem Railroad, 1 year 1,300

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Hugh Martin; n s of 155th St, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag, to Anna M. Sauter; s s of 156th St, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 2,500

SCHULTZ, Ignatz, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Charles St, 112.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year.... 17,000

SCHULTZ, Ignatz, to Martin Berg; s s of Charles St, 112.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 5 years 9,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Serena Rhinelander; s e corner of 2d Av and 92d St, 1 year 45,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Serena Rhinelander; s s of 92d St and 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 22,500

SEVERIN, Emma, to Alfred F. Bertin; 802 Tinton Av, 3 years 4,000

STEVENS, John W., to Jessie Clark; s s of 99th St, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 1,000

STEVENS, John W., to Jessie Clark; s s of 99th St, 325 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 1,000

STOLZ, George, to John Toelberg; e s of Brook Av, 151.5 ft s of 169th St, 3 months 422

TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to James V. Lawrence; east half of Lot 035, map of the village of Wakefield, demand 928

WERTHEIM, Samuel, to Gustav Falk; 2d Av, s e corner of 43d St, 3 years 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Hugo, to Cecila Potosky.. $2,000

BURKHARDT, John, to Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society 1,400

GERLICH, Charles, to Dora Piepenbrink. 556

HAUSGEN, Ernst, to James H. B. Pratt. 3,075

LOH, Margaretha, to Henry Loh 3,500

McLOCHLIN, Mary A. G., to Arthur G. Schlemmer 4,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Leopold Stewart 18,000

POLLAK, Julie, guardian, &c., to Margaret White 4,321

ROEDINGER, Trangott F. M., executor, to Emma Pfund 5,555

STEWART, Lispenard, to Mary S. Witherbee 18,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., and another to Charlotte Hostorf 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary Tilley 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company, (three mortgages) 20,000

Lis Pendens.

JACKSON AV, w s, 400 ft n of Columbus Av, 30.6x100; Sarah M. Kelly and another, administrators, &c., against Ann Dolan, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

LEWIS ST, 9; Thomas F. Byrne and wife against John J. Martin, Jr., and others, (partition;) attorney, H. R. Anderson.

LOT beginning at e s of a lane shown on map of property of Charles Darke, Twenty-fourth Ward, 323.8 ft n e of road leading from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, runs s e 97.5x n e 33.4x n w 97 to lane s w 33.4 to beginning; Jacob Seibert, administrator, &c., against Thomas Webb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Carl.

MADISON ST, s w corner of Rutgers St, 98x100.4x99.7; Monroe St, n w corner of Rutgers St, 125x100; Rutgers St, s e corner of Monroe St, 17.4x94; Rutgers St, n e corner of Madison St, 27x60; Market St, 37 and 33; 19 Catharine St; Lexington Av, e s, 31.10 ft s of 103th St, 47.6x55; 129th St, s s, 327.6 ft w of 4th Av, widened, 37.6x½ thick; Madison Av, s e corner of 128th St, 20x85; Charles Shirley and another against Julia P. Healey and others, (amended action to declare will void, &c.;) attorney, J. Burke, Jr.

MYNNSEND AV, w s, 290 ft s of 175th St, 100x148.4x—x156.2; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., against Mary E. McKinley (section ;) debar claim, &c.;) attorney, J. Kearney.

33D ST, 312 West; Annina F. Kingsley against Edward McKaharay, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

39TH ST, s s, 510.2 ft e of 8th Av, 21.1x98.9; Josepha M. Young, executrix, &c., against Cornelius H. Tallman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. J. Hare Powell.

63D ST, 149 West, 16.9x100.5; Hersey B. and Amelia M. Goodwin against Joseph E. Weed and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Tenney.

97TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100 Josepha M. Young, executrix, &c., against Jacob H. Klipstatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. J. Hare Powell.

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; William Strange, general guardian, &c., against John Shoe and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. E. & G. F. Chamberlin.

134TH ST, 485 East; The State Trust Company, trustee, against Margaret S. Ferrier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

145TH ST, s e corner of Boulevard, 275x99.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Angela M. Devlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

Mechanics' Liens.

CANAL ST, 392, and 11 and 13 York St; Charles Pearson against J. F. Scannal, owner; O. Roslann, contractor $28

CHERRY ST, 293 to 297, and 406 to 500 Water St; Jacob Goell against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor 520

COLUMBUS AV, 25; Clarke & Hogan against A. B. Friedland, owner and contractor 88

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n from intersection of Prospect and Westchester Avs, runs n 140x e 192 to Westchester Av, x s 100 x w 90 to beginning; Carl Rieger against George E. Fowler, owner and contractor 1,325

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 95th St, 76.2x89.10; William P. and Frederick P. Collins against William H. and James Bingham, owners; Springfield Elevator and Pump Company, contractor 248

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 100x100; Paul Pfotenhauer against Abelman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 657

147TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, 74.6x108; John P. Buish against Rachel Greer, owner and contractor 1,200

31ST ST, 118 East; John J. Welstead against Louisa Engel, owner and contractor 32

91ST ST, 5 West; Charles E. Hubbell against M. A. Brown, owner and contractor 263

106TH ST, 215 West; Frank E. Appel against Peter Wagner, owner and contractor 4

106TH ST, 215 West; Joseph Janesky against Peter Wagner, owner and contractor 34

126TH ST, 164 and 166 East; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Henry J. Schulte, owner; Webster White, contractor 323

126TH ST, 168 and 170 East; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Hardy & Cauldwell, owners; Webster White, contractor 323

138TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 25x100; Henry H. Meise against Ludwig & Co., owners; Fabian Aulbach, contractor 65

150TH ST, 538 East; D. Steiber against Annie Donohue, owner and contractor.. 146

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEST END AV, 229 to 233; F. Fabrici and another on Jacob D. Butler to Henry L. Barrett $300

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota, patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.05 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05 5-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04⅞
Lard, prime	5.30
Irbn, No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western, creamery	.23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 yellow, 33¾@34c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 62c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@65¼c; No. 2 red, free on board, 69½c; No. 2 corn, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@29c; No. 2 rye, 51¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 38@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97½c; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5@5.02½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.65@4.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cut loaf, 5.77c; granulated, 5.27c.

COTTON.—As regards speculation, to-day's market was a very small one, with room traders practically in control. Fluctuations, however, were decidedly of a bullish nature, prices at the best point showing an advance of 5 points as compared with Saturday's final figures. Disappointment in initial Liverpool cables and evidences that the day's port receipts would be very heavy, led to light selling on the first call, and with speculative support lacking, prices went off 1 to 3 points. The decline was followed, however, by an immediate recovery. Among the influences which supported the market were bullish reports from many spot cotton centres of the South, most encouraging news from Fall River and Manchester, an official forecast of freezing weather over a good portion of the cotton belt, moderate buying orders from Liverpool, and signs of growing interest on the part of the speculative public.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	....	....	....	5.18@5.20
December	5.14	5.20	5.14	5.20@5.21
January	5.19	5.25	5.18	5.24@5.25
February	5.21	5.28	5.21	5.27@5.28
March	5.26	5.32	5.26	5.31@5.32
April	5.29	5.33	5.29	5.35@5.36
May	5.33	5.40	5.33	5.39@5.40
June	5.35	5.43	5.35	5.42@5.43
July	5.39	5.46	5.39	5.45@5.46
August	5.43	5.49	5.42	5.48@5.49
September	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48@5.49
October	....	5.52	5.46	5.51@5.53

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Spot cotton in buyer's favor. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales. Receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales; middling upland, 3 1-16d. Futures opened easy sellers, 1-64 decline. Closed steady net unchanged to 1-64 decline. December-January, 261s; January-February, 231s; February-March, 261½d; March-April, 262b; April-May, 263s; May-June, 263½b; June-July, 3d ⅛s; July-August, 301b; August-September, 301½b; September-October, 302b; November, 262½b; November-December, 261½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	73¾	74½	73 11-16	74½
May	71¼	71¼	71	71¼
Corn—				
December	38⅝	39	38¾	38¾
May	39 11-16	39¾	39⅝	39¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	66⅝	67⅛	66⅝	67⅛
May	66	66⅝	66	66⅝
July	....	....	..	64⅛
Corn—				
December	33	33¼	33	33¼
May	34	34½	34	34½
Oats—				
December	25½	26	25¼	26
May	25⅞	26¼	25 13-16	26⅜

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — Speculative trade in wheat was dull and unimportant, with little movement in prices, except during the last half hour, when they sold up to top point of the day on rumors that the peace negotiations with Spain had been broken off. Final quotations were thus ½@⅝c higher than the official close of Saturday. The market was surrounded all day by more or less conflicting news, but, obtaining a fairly steady undertone at the start on fears that present stormy weather in the Northwest might seriously cut down the movement, held it, with few reactions, until further stimulated by the late news from Paris. Visible supply figures were a disappointment to the bulls, but had only a momentarily depressing effect upon the market.

DULUTH, Nov. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71c; December, 65⅝c; May, 66⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¼c; December, 63¾c; May, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c; No. 3 Spring, 61¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c. Rye—Strong; No. 1, 52@52½c; No. 2, 51¼@52c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 47¼@48½c; sample, 40@48c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—Wheat—November, 63¼c; December, 63⅝@63¾c; May, 64⅞@64⅜c; No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40¼c.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; track mixed, 30@31½c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clipe, 32c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59c, free on board, afloat, 54½c; cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 39@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 49@54c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—51@52c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.

Rye Flour—$2.90@$3.35. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARING, SUSAN CARTER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harold Herman John Baring, Godfrey Nigel Everard Baring, Constance Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, Muriel Ursula Baring, Richard Combe Abdy, Barre Algernon Highmore Goldie, Anna Mary Quicke, Edith Penrose Quicke, Edith Minturn Phelps Stokes, Elizabeth Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, the younger, Dorothea Deane, John Thompson, George Turner, Sophia M. Clark, Rose Harknet, Alice Harknet, Harriet Dring, Mrs. Kenrick, cook; Alice Jennings, Nancy Baxter, Rebecca Tomlin, Mildred ——, matron; James Banks, Charles Jones, Harry Mears, ——Reed, gardener; Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; the first names of said Mrs. Kenrick, cook, and —— Reed, gardener, and the last name of Mildred —— matron, cannot be ascertained, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN CARTER BARING, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert S. Minturn, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Atty. for Anc. Ex'or, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.
n15-law6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.
FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York.
s27-law6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTCHY, Attorneys for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je28-law6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA GROSS, Executrix.
QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannattan, New York City.
o11-law6mTu

HADDEN, LOUIS M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen G. Patterson, Snow, Church and Company, and all creditors of the estate of Louis M. Hadden, deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why letters of ancillary administration should not issue to Stephen G. Patterson, on the estate of LOUIS M. HADDEN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attys. for Stephen G. Patterson, Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o18-law6wTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAFTMANN, Attorneys for Admr'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o4-law6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je21-law6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.
o11-law6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.
ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor.
GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City.
n22-law6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my24-law6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 49 Park Row, in the City of New York, or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-law6mTu

LINCKS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Comptroller of the City of New York and all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of JACOB LINCKS, late of Hoboken, N. J., deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia Lincks, foreign executrix of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o25-law6wTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIERMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-law6mTu

STEIN, CATHERINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Louise Maurer Jacob Stein, Margaret Stein, Albert Moores, Ida White, Frank Moores, Ernest Moores, Louise Maurer, executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Stein, deceased, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Louis Maurer, as surviving trustee for CATHERINE STEIN under the last will and testament of Jacob Stein, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 88 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-law6wTu

STRUVE, ANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Josephine Kugler, Jurgen Struve, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the husband and an heir and next of kin of ANNA STRUVE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Francis Joseph Bumiller of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Struve, formerly known as Anna Bumiller and also as Anna Wagner, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n22-law6wTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor.
my31-law6mTu

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. ARCHER EMILE THOMPSON, Executor.
no1-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and thirty (430) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with said Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, forty-eight (48) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street six (6) inches to the centre of a party wall; thence northerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the same, nineteen (19) feet and six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898. CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

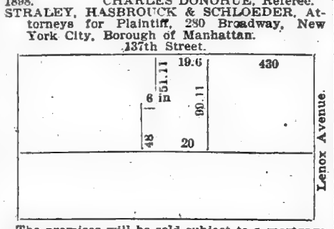

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,843.04, with interest thereon from 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.30, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $158 20-100 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
n15-2aw3wTu&d8

137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and thirty (430) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with said Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, forty-eight (48) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street six (6) inches to the centre of a party wall; thence northerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the same, nineteen (19) feet and six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898. CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $11,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at 5 per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,838.67, with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $110.70 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
n15-2aw3w&d8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning.

A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

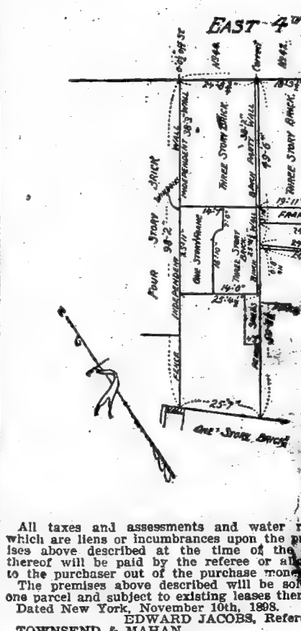
EAST 4TH STR.
Four Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Witness Tells the Commissioners They Are Powerless.

CANNOT GET THE WHOLE TRUTH

Lively Tilt Between Mr. Parrish and the Investigators — Roosevelt Ready to Testify.

The smooth flow of the war investigation that the President's commission is conducting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was interrupted yesterday for the first time. Samuel L. Parrish, a lawyer of this city, paused in his answers to say to the commission that an investigating board could not expect to get at the whole truth unless it had the authority to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and to protect all who might testify before it.

This was in the afternoon session. The morning sitting was uneventful, and was devoted, as usual, to bringing out facts about Camp Wikoff. Gov.-elect Roosevelt may testify before the commission in a few days. The President telegraphed to him yesterday, asking that he appear on some day that would be mutually convenient. It was understood that Col. Roosevelt had intimated his readiness to testify. After completing their inquiries here the Commissioners will go to Boston. They will visit Montauk Point after Thanksgiving.

Dr. Lewis A. Stimson of the New York Hospital testified that he had made two visits to Camp Wikoff. He found there was a great deficiency of male help. He was asked if it was not difficult to get men to do the work expected of them in the hospitals. He replied:

"We get men to do these dutie in our hospitals for $20 a month. There were a great many men in camp who were sick. I know of forty men in one regiment who were put on a milk diet when there was no milk in camp."

"Might you not go a step further and say there was hardly a well man in camp?"

"Yes. I may say that, except in the case of the few men in charge and an occasional robust negro, all the men in camp were in very poor condition."

Robert B. Roosevelt arrived at the rooms about this time, and Gen. Dodge immediately sent for him. Before entering the room Mr. Roosevelt said that the commission had asked him to bring his witnesses, but he could not do so, as he had no power to summon them. "The volunteer nurses," said Mr. Roosevelt, "who could give more facts than any one else, are prevented from giving their testimony by the pledges they took not to disclose any of the abuses that came under their eyes. This pledge was exacted before they were permitted to administer to the wants of soldiers who were dying for lack of attention. It would seem that the commission might inquire concerning this pledge, but so far as I know it has not done so."

Mr. Roosevelt told the Commissioners that he would submit an additional list of witnesses who might give some valuable testimony.

The next witness was Miss Julia Halstead Chadwick of 215 West Fifty-fourth Street. She was one of the volunteer nurses at Camp Wikoff. In reply to a question as to the condition of men sent from the hospitals she said:

"I saw men sent from hospitals who were in no condition to make their desires known. I am very sure that seven-tenths, at least, of the sick who were furloughed were far too ill to move. I heard men say: 'It is a shame to send me away, sick as I am.'"

The first witness in the afternoon session was Dr. William Gilman Thompson of 34 East Thirty-first Street. He said he came before the commission to report upon thirty men he had examined in his hospital, who were picked up in the streets of this city.

"These cases," said he, "were advanced cases of typhoid fever, and it was gross carelessness to send these men away, as they might have disseminated the germs of the disease."

Samuel L. Parrish was the last witness. He spent the Summer at Southampton, L. I., where he became interested in the sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff. He worked chiefly, he said, with the Seventh Infantry of regulars.

Mr. Parrish told of his interest in the plan of removing some of the sick to hospitals in New England, and of Gen. Wheeler's hearty co-operation with him. When Gen. Shafter took charge, he said, he tried to get him to take the same interest in the plan, but Gen. Shafter said it was a matter of such importance he would have to confer with Washington. Finally, Gen. Shafter co-operated fully with him.

"If Col. Roosevelt had been in charge things would have been in better order," he said.

"Do you think that Col. Roosevelt would have done better than Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Shafter, and others?" he was asked.

"That was the trouble at Camp Wikoff," said Mr. Parrish. "There was no one intelligent, directing mind continually back of things, and directing things," Mr. Parrish added.

"If President McKinley, when he visited the camp, had put himself in my care, he would have seen many things he didn't see. But, of course, that was only a parade visit. You could not expect a man in his position to go around in that way. The soldiers did not want to show him everything, and he did not want to see everything."

"Did you see any officer of the army or any doctor neglecting his duty in any way?" asked Gen. McCook.

"General, that is a pretty hard question; because if you had the power of punishment for contempt I would have to answer, and that is the trouble with this commission, a man does not feel he is protected, because everything he says is really volunteer testimony, and therefore—"

Col. Sexton, (interrupting)—But you don't need any protection; you're a private citizen.

"Yes, I know," replied the witness, "but I know a case where I think a man was a most improper man to have in a responsible position, and yet I would not like to say so. He treated me very nicely personally, and for me to come here and voluntarily say that I think he was a thoroughly incompetent person—I don't think that would help."

"You yourself," said Dr. Conner, "are acquainted with the facts. The country is complaining of the Government and certain officers of the Government, and particularly that the Medical Department had not been doing its duty. You are familiar with the fact that the commission is appointed without authority to compel you to answer; do you think it fair to any parties, to the country, or to us, or to the army to decline to give us facts that you have, and to decline it on the ground that we can't compel you to give it?"

"Your commission ought to have been clothed with authority to compel testimony to arrive at the thoroughly satisfactory knowledge of a great many things that you can't get otherwise, because, as I say, the people feel just as I do. There are hundreds of officers who would be delighted to tell you what they knew if they could protect themselves by stating what they had to tell."

"You are the first man that has said this to this commission," exclaimed Dr. Conner, "that you decline to give information because you are not compelled to give it. There has been a great outcry in this country, and all sorts of charges are made, and we ask you to aid us in finding out who is at fault, and you reply that you are not compelled to."

"I am glad that you put it that way. I say that you can't get at the truth here except by a Congressional investigation that has power to compel testimony and punish witnesses for contempt, and I hope the gentlemen will take that down."

"I would be very glad to hear anything further that you have to say on the subject," said Dr. Conner, "although, having declined to give the information asked for, that is the end as far as I am concerned."

"I shall have to continue to decline."

"That is your privilege," put in Gen. Beaver. "If there are other gentlemen like you who want to testify before a Congressional committee, and a trip to Washington, you may not have an opportunity to do so. It would be better for you to testify before us now."

"General, if you mean by that that I am personally seeking a trip to Washington at the expense of the Government you do me an injustice—"

"I don't say that," interrupted Gen. Beaver, smilingly.

"I consider that a very unfair suggestion," said Mr. Parrish, "and if you knew a little more about me and my position in this community and the fact that if I wanted to go to Washington I could do so, I don't think you would make it."

Col. T. D. Miley, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Shafter, called to see the commission in the afternoon. He said he will appear for examination later in the week.

The commission will meet again at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

DEATHS FROM SICKNESS IN WAR

Relatively Not So Numerous in the Conflict with Spain as in the Civil War, Colonel Smart Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, has sent the following communication to Surgeon General Sternberg, comparing the deaths from sickness in the war with Spain and in the civil war:

"In reply to your inquiry I can very promptly state that the sickness and mortality during the war with Spain was not relatively so great as that from which our volunteer troops suffered during the civil war.

"Time has dulled the National memory of what happened in the days of the civil war. Perhaps the remembrance of those times remains fresher with myself than with most others, not because I was with the troops in the field until the end came at Appomattox, for many others had as full an experience of army life in the field, but because it afterward became my duty and my high privilege to spend over three years of my life in studying the records of sickness while compiling the third part of the medical volume of the 'Medical and Surgical History of the War.'

"That history is on our shelves, and by referring to it we may at any time find out how diarrhea and dysentery, typhoid fever and malarial disease, swept through our camps and seat their thousands to the hospitals and to their graves. We may also compare the deaths recorded by the medical officers of those days with the deaths recorded by the medical officers of the present time, and should we do so we would find overwhelming testimony to the effect that any differences discovered in the percentage of deaths from battle casualties and from disease are not due to the greater prevalence and fatality of disease in the recent struggle, but to the number of sanguinary battlefields of the civil war.

"In April, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, but it was not until after July 22, when his call for 500,000 was made, that we had armies comparable in size with those recently in existence. Beginning, then, with July, 1861, when we had medical reports from regiments aggregating only 69,118 men, and including August, September, October, and November, five months, we find recorded a loss by death of 3,075 men in the reports sent in by medical officers from an average strength present of 177,690 men, or 17.31 deaths out of every 1,000 men during that period of five months.

"More deaths occurred than were reported, for some Surgeons failed to send in reports; but the probabilities are that had the missing reports been forthcoming the deaths would have continued to have the same proportion to the reported strength.

"In April, 1898, President McKinley called for 125,000 men, and later for 75,000, which, with an increase in the regular army and the immune and other special regiments, made a total of over 270,000 men. Beginning with May, 1898, for which month we have medical reports in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army from regiments aggregating 151,685 men, and including June, July, August, and September, five months, we find on file a loss by death of only 1,715 men reported by medical officers, in an average strength of 167,168 men, or 10.21 deaths out of every 1,000 men during that period of five months.

"More deaths occurred than were reported, for some Surgeons have failed so far to send in reports, but the probabilities are that were the missing reports forthcoming, the additional deaths would be associated with a proportionate increase of the strength. If reports had come in from the whole 270,000 men, the number of deaths would probably have amounted to 2,770.

"According, then, to the testimony of every medical officer who has placed himself on record then and now, we lost in the five months of the war with Spain 10.21 men out of every thousand reported present by the medical officers serving with them, and in the first five months of the war of the rebellion 17.31 out of every thousand similarly reported present. This is interesting, but it is still more so, if we look a little more into the details of these reports.

"During the month of May last, the death rate was low, .46; it was somewhat higher in June, .70, or the equivalent of an annual rate of 3.4 per thousand. In July it rose to 2.45 for the month, or the equivalent of an annual rate of 25.8 per thousand. In August, owing to the rapid spread of typhoid fever in the camps and to the broken-down condition of Gen. Shafter's corps, it reached 4.08, equal to an annual rate of 48.96, such as was common in cities before the era of municipal sanitation. The War Department immediately put forth its energies to remedy this condition of affairs, and with such efficacy that the death rate in September fell to 2.45.

"If it be claimed that this falling off was due to the fact that the typhoid infection had done it worst and that, irrespective of all sanitary measures, the death rate would have fallen owing to the exhaustion of susceptible material, we have merely to consider what was the history of our civil war camps subsequent to Nov. 1, 1861, when, as I have stated, the number of deaths had already amounted to 17.31 per thousand of the strength of those present.

"In that month, November, the rate was 4.27, or somewhat more than our recent maximum of August last, but the next month, December, showed no sign of decrease, for 1,578 men died, or 4.69 per 1,000. During January, 1862, the ravages of disease continued, 1,604 men having been swept away by death, or 4.84 out of every 1,000 of those present. In February the rate was 4.74, and in March 6.08. In April the culmination was reached, when 3,331 deaths were reported, constituting a death rate for the month of 8.42 per 1,000, a rate twice as high as that reported from our camps in August last.

"This is a startling record. Mortality from disease reached its maximum in the camps of our civil war only at the end of ten months, if we count from July, 1861, or at the end of the twelve months, if we count from May, 1861, when 47.56 men had been buried out of every 1,000 of strength; to put it otherwise, the maximum mortality was reached only after ten or twelve months of suffering, during six of which the mortality was greater than that of the disease which did so much harm in August last.

"In that month, the country became excited over the historic utterances of yellow journalism, with 4.08 deaths per 1,000, and the morale of the army became broken by making the volunteer believe that never in the history of armies had men suffered from disease as he and his companions had suffered. Yet thirty-seven years ago the flower of the manhood of this country, after most deadly losses, suffered in April, 1862, more than twice the loss incurred in August last, and instead of going home on sick furlough, they girded up their loins for the attack on Richmond by way of the Peninsula."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE MEETING.

Graduates Tell of Work Among the Indians and Negroes.

A meeting in the interest of the Hampton Institute was held yesterday afternoon in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion. The Hampton Institute colored male quartet sang a number of plantation melodies, and the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of the institute, made an address. He said that the Church was now the social centre for the negroes in the South, and their homes were mere lodging places to them, and urged the necessity of teaching them to create home centres.

Miss Annie Dawson, an Indian graduate of the institute, who works among her fellow-Indians in North Dakota, told interestingly of the conditions of their life and of the improvement they were making. Mrs. Laura Titus, a colored graduate, of Norfolk, Va., told about the work for the colored people in the South and how freedom had entailed extra family responsibilities on colored women. They are all filled with the idea, she said, that they know how to cook and how to teach their children to cook, and it takes a world of subtle argument to convince them that their offspring may venture into a cooking school with profit.

Tuesday, Nov. 22d.

Ladies' Underwear.

Cambric or Muslin Gowns, 98c. & $1.25.

Eider-down Bath Robes, $4.85.

Silk Negligées, in blue, pink, mauve, white and yellow, trimmed with Point d' Alencon lace, $12.50, value $18.75.

Silk Skirts, in changeable or black taffeta umbrella shape, with three ruffles, $5.85, and with deep accordeon plaited and dust ruffle, $8.75.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Young men ought to be hotter blooded than their fathers; ought to walk when the most active father rides; so ought, even more, to enjoy the sensible, healthy, medium-weight overcoat their fathers like so much.

Perhaps you don't know about them?

Heavy covert cloths and herring-bones, gray and brown; $20 and $22.

In young men's plain dark overcoats we put snap in the lining—patterns and colors that are full of ginger (not ginger-bread but ginger-snap) small light checks and big dark plaids; this kind, $25 to $32.

You want something good, yet low-priced, do you? Well, they're here, all the way to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway, Prince and Broadway, Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE SUED.

Former Agents Ask Damages for Defamation of Character in a Circular.

Several former agents of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association have brought suit against it alleging defamation of character. The charges are based on a circular letter issued by the company on Oct. 31, charging that by misrepresentations the agents had been endeavoring to secure business for the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, which has a branch office in this city. Three suits for $25,000 damages each have been begun by Edmund O'Connor, B. B. Spiess, and R. G. McDowell and another by William Jaretzky for $100,000. The suits were filed last Friday. On the other hand, it was stated last night by J. D. Wells, Second Vice President of the Mutual Reserve, that the association was about to bring suit against these men to recover various sums of money which it had advanced on prospective business, and for which it had not been able to get an accounting.

The officers of the company admit sending out the circular, and make the verbal statement that they propose to stand by it. The circular is signed by Charles W. Camp, Secretary.

Mr. Jaretzky, speaking yesterday in reference to the agents' side of the case, said:

"We left the Mutual Reserve about six weeks ago, because we did not wish to have anything further to do with the company. A large part of the field force has gone, and the company has not since taken on any men. We do not like the methods of the Mutual Reserve. It is, to say the least, badly managed. I have several letters from policy holders, saying they were sorry they had allowed themselves to be underwritten. I have been falsely accused, and my reputation injured, and when my case comes up in court I will show up the Mutual Reserve in its true light."

Vice President Wells, in a reference to the suits, made light last night of the general charges made by Mr. Jaretzky. "We cut off the advances of these men," said he, "and they left shortly afterward. We were glad to get rid of every one of them. These men had been bleeding us, and we simply put a stop to it. This Binghamton company is only a little one, and we pay out in two months more than its entire assets amount to. One or two of the men who went away came back, but the others we don't want. Jaretzky owes us about $3,000 and Spiess and O'Connor about $5,000 between them. We have been intending for some time to bring suit, but they happened to bring theirs first. We issued the circular and will stand by it."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

H. J. Straight & Co. of Chicago have been appointed agents of the Erie Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo for Cook County.

The suit of the J. H. Mohlman Company against the Agricultural Insurance Company will come up for trial in the Supreme Court to-day. The insurance company is contesting the payment on a policy on a North Moore Street building on the ground that the fire damage was consequent upon the collapse of the building.

At the meeting of the Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department yesterday the question of retaining the compact came up as a result of the action of several members of the committee in cutting the rate on a binder covering the entire Newark schoolhouse schedule, amounting to $580,000.

It was reported yesterday that the Southern Department of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York had been offered to G. L. Crandall, manager of the Milwaukee Mechanics', to succeed William L. Shevrill of Atlanta, who has disappeared, leaving an alleged shortage of $10,000.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the reorganized Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association to-day the subject of rates will come up, and it is likely that certain inequalities will be remedied, and that reductions may be effected upon some classes of preferred protected business. The action of the committee will affect seven counties in New Jersey and six counties in New York.

Lost Her Diamonds; Ended Her Life.

Mrs. Bertha Gittings committed suicide some time Sunday night by inhaling illuminating gas in the boarding house at 125 West Twentieth Street, kept by Mrs. William Squier. The woman engaged a room in the house on Friday. She seemed despondent about something. It is thought she had become despondent through lack of money. She accused James Koehler, alias Henry S. Morton, of swindling her out of diamonds. He was arrested recently in Philadelphia. The woman claims to have lost $500 worth of diamonds, and had asked the Detective Bureau to help her find them.

The Mattsons Held for Carlson's Death

Coroner Bausch and a jury held an inquest yesterday to ascertain the cause of the death of John Carlson of 2,423 Eighth Avenue, who was stabbed on Upper Third Avenue in the early morning of Nov. 6 and died almost immediately. The jury rendered a verdict that Eric and John Mattson were responsible for the death, and they were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Harlem Board of Commerce Election.

The Harlem Board of Commerce held its annual meeting and election of officers last evening. The following ticket was unanimously elected: President—William A. Martin; Vice Presidents—Leander H. Crall, Ronald K. Brown, H. C. F. Koch, John J. Sperry, Thomas L. Watt, M. C. Spencer, C. W. H. Eiting, Alexander P. Ketchum, Martin D. Fink, and William T. Purdy; Directors, (Three Years)—Isaac A. Hopper, E. P. Steers, H. C. F. Koch, and Frank D. Croft.

A LETTER'S LONG JOURNEY.

Three Cents' Surplus Postage Causes Uncle Sam to Carry It 7,000 Miles Instead of Twenty.

Just because a letter had a 5-cent stamp adorning the right-hand corner, Uncle Sam made that letter travel 7,000 miles when twenty short miles would have brought it to its destination.

The letter was mailed by Mrs. N. J. Van der Weyde. When men were wanted to fight against Spain, her son went to the front. He joined the Twenty-second Regiment, and was ordered to Fort Slocum.

On Oct. 31 Mrs. Van der Weyde had a message to send to her son. It was important. She was anxious that he should get it by the first delivery at Fort Slocum on the following morning. So she wrote the letter, and, not having a stamp in the house, she went out to purchase one, and to post the letter. It was after 10 o'clock at night, and at the drug store where she went the night clerk had no 2-cent stamps; only 5-cent ones. Mrs. Van der Weyde would not let her son miss that letter for the sake of 3 cents, so she purchased a 5-cent stamp, and mailed the letter at Branch Station W.

Perhaps she pictured in her mind the next morning her boy reading the letter. Little did she think that one of Uncle Sam's clerks had dropped it in a bag for London, just because it had a 5-cent stamp in the corner, and notwithstanding the fact that it was distinctly addressed to "Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y." Vainly she waited for an answer, but none came. After days of weary waiting young Van der Weyde received the letter. The envelope was nearly covered by postmarks. One showed that it had been mailed at Station W at 11 P. M. on Oct. 31. Another showed that it had reached London on Nov. 8. A third showed that it had reached its correct destination, New Rochelle, Nov. 18. It took two weeks and four days for Uncle Sam to deliver a letter that ordinarily would not have taken less than nine hours.

Mrs. Van der Weyde thinks that if she had put a 10-cent stamp on the letter it perhaps would have continued in its travel, and Uncle Sam would have carried it on to New Rochelle by way of St. Petersburg, Canton, Honolulu, and San Francisco.

LEGAL NOTES.

THERE WAS NO TITLE BY ADVERSE POSSESSION.—In 1822, Daniel Ewen entered into possession of premises in this city, under a tax lease which ran for thirty-five years, and expired in 1857. After the expiration of the lease, Ewen remained in possession and collected the rents until he died, in 1865. By his will he gave this with other property to his four sons, William, Norman, Edward, and Austin. William and Norman, shortly after their father's death, conveyed their share to their brothers, Edward and Austin. Edward died in 1876, leaving his share by his will to Austin. In December, 1877, Austin conveyed his interest to one Rickart, who the same day conveyed it to Abbie L. Ewen, the wife of Austin. In 1894, Abbie contracted to sell the premises to Jacob Ruess, the latter paying $500 to apply on the purchase. Then he expended $300 in searching the title. He refused to accept a deed or to pay the balance of the purchase money, upon the ground that Mrs. Ewen did not have a marketable title, and sued her in the Supreme Court, in this city, to recover back the $800, being the money he paid and the expenses incurred by him. His complaint was dismissed by the referee before whom the case was tried, who held that defendant's title had become marketable by adverse possession. The First Appellate Division, reversing this judgment, held, by Justice McLaughlin, that title by adverse possession was not shown. Who the true owners were during this trial or whether they were under a disability so that the statute would not run against them, did not appear. If the true owners were so situated, or under such a disability that they could not assert their rights, then the occupancy was not adverse to and the statute of limitations did not run against them. (100. N. Y., 1.) The most that can be said of this title is that its validity depends upon facts to be determined by parol evidence, and courts of equity will not force a title upon a purchaser against his will unless it has been demonstrated to a reasonable degree of certainty that the parol evidence cannot be contradicted. The conclusion they reached is sanctioned by an unbroken line of authority in this State. (115 N. Y., 586; 121 id., 353; 149, id., 16; 153 id., 56.) The acquiescence of the true owner in the hostile claim of title for the requisite time must appear, or facts from which such acquiescence can be inferred."

***

HE HAD NO PROPER NOTICE.—Thomas Dwyer, by a contract with the city to repair and protect the foundation and masonry of the Battery sea wall adjoining Battery Park, was required to "commence work on such a day and at such a place or places as the Commissioners of the Department of Parks might designate, and complete the work on or before the expiration of thirty consecutive working days" next thereafter. In Dwyer's suit against the municipality to recover an amount due on the contract, the city sought to offset liquidated damages for delay in finishing the work. It was claimed he was notified on July 12, 1893; he did not complete the work for 103 days, and the damages claimed were $238. On the trial the engineer produced a copy of a notice which he said he sent to Dwyer, either by mail or special messenger. Judgment given in favor of the city has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held, Justice Ingraham, that the notice was improperly admitted in evidence, as its service should have been proved by the messenger or by proof that it had been sent in a letter and with the postage paid and deposited in the Post Office addressed to the contractor at his residence or place designated by him for receiving notice, and the evidence failed to show this. There was therefore no evidence to justify the finding of the jury that such notice had been delivered to or received by plaintiff.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

RENAISSANCE PIECES.

LINEN CENTRES.
Round and Square.

Inches.	Each.
6x 6	25c.
8x 8	40c., 45c., 50c.
12x12	75c., 85c.
20x20	$1.75, $1.85, $2.
28x28	$3, $3.50, $3.75.
34x34	$4, $4.25, $5, $5.50.

BUREAU SCARFS.

22 x 45 in.	$4.00, $4.25
22 x 54 "	$5.00, $5.50
22 x 72 "	$7.50

TEA CLOTHS.

Hemstitched and with wide openwork, sizes from 30 to 58 inches, 75 cents to $3.75

PILLOW CASES.

Embroidered Linen, 22½x36 inches, $1.25 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

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READY FOR THANKSGIVING?

This special bargain supplies

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ANTIQUE OAK SIDEBOARDS

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Four feet long, carved top, bevel plate mirror

Banquet lamps, pictures, rugs and draperies at bargain prices.

"Long Credit" answers all doubts of "Can I afford it?"

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

FORMING A SARDINE TRUST

Money to Buy Up Plants Will Be Furnished by Englishmen.

CAPITAL WILL BE $3,000,000

Introduction of Machinery Will, It Is Said, Allow a Better Article to be Turned Out at Less Cost.

The long-talked-of American Sardine Trust, to control the output of the manufacturers and packers of this country, is finally assuming shape, although it will be controlled by British capitalists. It will be capitalized at $3,000,000, with shares of $100 each. Ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele is in charge of the work of getting up the corporation.

An attempt was made some time ago to form a syndicate, but it failed through the opposition of Wolff & Reessing and W. H. Holmes & Co two of Eastport's largest concerns. Francis P. McColl of this city, however, kept up the agitation, and visited all or nearly all of the manufacturers and packers in Maine, and according to accounts has succeeded in obtaining options from most of them. They will either sell out their interests to the new company entirely or receive part cash and part stock in the syndicate.

Mr. McColl said yesterday that while the plans were not complete, everything was going on smoothly. He had been last week in Eastport, where expert accountants have been going over the books of the concerns whose options have been already secured. He said that only a few firms in that place were still holding out. The manufacturers readily saw the advantages that would accrue to them by joining a large organization that would be able to manufacture more cheaply and would have much greater facilities for disposing of the output.

"In talking with the manufacturers," continued Mr. McColl, "they said that they had been operating in a crude way. Men who were their employes are now themselves putting up sardines. It was not that to which they objected so much, but the packing is done too rapidly, and the result is that an inferior article is placed on the market, which is liable to injure the business all around. The employes work by the piece, and make from $25 to $30 a week soldering. That work can be done better and cheaper by machinery. Should any of the manufacturers undertake to reduce the rate of wages on account of competition, the employes organize strikes, and the manufacturers are helpless; and so the work goes on in a slipshod way at high rates that are not remunerative to the manufacturers.

"Under the new plan the manufacturers, who will be superintendents, will be able to put up the best articles, and the public will be benefited. Modern machinery will be introduced, and thus cheapen the cost of production. It is a question whether or not labor-saving machinery is a detriment to labor, but I think it is an aid. The United States will be able to compete in the cheap sardine business in all parts of the world. The trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico will be very large, and an excellent trade with the Philippines is promising."

Mr. Reessing, when seen at his office in this city, was disinclined to talk about the matter. He said: "I have not joined the syndicate or combine, nor has Mr. McColl spoken to me about it. Anyhow, this is not the time of year for making or talking about combinations."

Ex-Judge Steele said: "The new company which will probably be formed will be capitalized at $3,000,000, with shares at $100 each. We have already secured an underwriting capital in London, and the money is ready to be put up, provided the examination by the chartered accountants satisfies the capitalists as to the earnings of the manufacturers and the value of their properties."

Answer to a Correspondent.

GEORGE J. ELVENHAST.—The proper title is the City of New York.

Satisfactory

Suits for Men.

Perfection of finish and style, to the last detail.

Worsteds and Cheviots, in quiet effects, lead the season's offerings.

Neat Checks and Plaids, in Three and Four-Button Sacks, from $20 to $28.

Light shades for the young men.

Underwear.

The "Kotedsilk" is attracting attention, soft, light, warm, unshrinkable, $3 a garment.

Best for the money, "Santa" fleeced-lined wear, $1 a garment.

Ribbed Balbriggan, plain and fancy colors, $1.50 a garment.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ORIENTAL RUGS GREATLY REDUCED.

ANTIQUE ANATOLIAN MATS, *(averaging 2 x 3 ft.,)* $4.50.

ANTIQUE BOKHARA ODDITIES & SADDLE BAGS, $6.50.

Special lot of SMALL HAMADANS, Fine colorings . . . in perfect condition. *(Averaging 4 x 5 ft.,)* $7.00.

In the top layer of Dame Fashion's treasure-box for Winter is the Oriental Rug.

Fashionable Furniture at Factory Figures, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night at 8:30.

Melba Concert in aid of the SUNNYSIDE DAY NURSERY.

—:PATRONESSES:—

Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Chas. B. Alexander, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

—:COMMITTEE:—

Mrs. S. A. Coats, Chairman; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, President; Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Archibald Murray, Miss Cuyler, Miss Rhett.

Mme. Melba, (first app. this season,) Miss Gertrude May Stein, Sig. Pandolfini, (debut in America,) Sig. Bensaude, Mons. Boudouresque and the New York Symphony Orchestra; Sig. Sepilli, Conductor.

Tickets, $5, $4, $2.50, $1.50. General admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.

EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR.

Second Public Rehearsal, Friday, Nov. 25, at 2 P.M.

Second Concert, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8:15 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

"A Faust Overture".....Wagner

Cavatina, from "Le Nozze di Figaro".....Mozart

MME. JOHANNA GADSKI.

Slavonic Rhapsody, No. 3, A flat.....Dvorak

Scene and Aria from "Der Freischuetz".....Weber

MME. JOHANNA GADSKI.

Symphony, No. 2, C major.....Schumann

Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats from 75 cents to $2, Boxes $12 and $15. Subscriptions for seven Rehearsals or Concerts: Seats from $4.50 to $12.50; Boxes $70 and $87.50.

AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.

17TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.

Open from November 7 to December 3.

ADMISSION.....25c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.

THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON at 2:30.

LAST PIANO RECITAL ADELE Aus der Ohe

Res. Seats, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and hall. Management.....Henry Wolfsohn

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY

"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinée Thanksgiving Day.

SPORTING LIFE. Prices, 25, 50-75-1.00.

Mats. Wedy. & Saty. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

Sunday Eve., INGERSOLL; subject: Superstition.

5th Ave. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. Matinée Thanksgiving Day.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., & Sat. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day. WM. H. Crane IN A NEW COMEDY, Worth A Million

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. 3 Matinées: Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. A Dazzling Dream of Delight.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:20 | Extra Matinée Mat. Sat. at 2:15. | Thanksgiving. MAY IRWIN in her greatest success, KATE KIP.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. Hear the Gypsy Music.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Thanksgiving Mat. The Turtle 100th Souv.-Mon.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c This Week—"THE SILVER KING."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. IN OLD KENTUCKY. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'way. Matinées Thursday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, 2:15. ON AND OFF. 50th Performance December 5—Souvenirs.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Williams & Walker & Co.—Josie Hall. Foreign Vaudeville. Mat. Thanksgiving Day. SUNDAY NIGHT—SACRED CONCERT.

HARLEM Op. House. Spec'l Mat. Thanksg'ng Day. Denman Thompson in The OLD HOMESTEAD

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Extra Matinée Thanksgiving Day. (pop. prices.) The great success, Im Weissen Roess'l.

WHO PAYS THE WORKMEN?

Relations of Employer and Employed Discussed Before the Consumers' League.

A discussion of the topic, "Who Pays the Workman—the Employer or the Consumer?" was listened to by a large number of the members of the Consumers' League, in the Calvary Chapel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Nathan presided.

W. H. H. Webster of Buffalo, a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, related some of his experiences in settling strikes. He said that where the employer and the employed were both disposed to be fair and reasonable, he had found it advantageous to get each side to agree to some basis of action and then draw up a contract for the employer and his men to sign. In some cases a pecuniary forfeit had been put up conditioned on a strict observance of the terms of the contract. Arbitrator Webster said that usually the greatest stumbling block was the disinclination of employers to treat with labor unions. Employers were willing to treat with their own people, but, as a rule, they resented the interference of any outside representative.

Edmond Kelly made a brief address on "Co-operation," from the standpoint that the important economic question to be considered just now was whether the employer was worth his cost. Generally speaking, it might be said that there were two classes of human beings, the hunters and those who are hunted. The ferocity of the hunters had driven the hunted ones to herd together and form combinations for mutual protection. Co-operation was a means both of protection and improvement.

To Fight the Mott Haven Canal.

A meeting of citizens in favor of filling in the Mott Haven Canal was held last evening, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue. The outcome of the meeting was the formation of the People's Protective Association, with the following officers: F. V. S. Oliver, President; Matthew Anderson, Vice President; S. H. Burgoyne, Secretary, and A. E. Davis, Treasurer. Several citizens spoke against the canal, among them Dr. F. M. Henssler of Mott Avenue, who said he knew of seven cases of typhoid fever which he attributed to the foul odors arising from it. The officers and a special committee will meet this evening and formulate plans for bringing the matter before the proper authorities.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Grand Opera Season 1898-99,

Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

Opening Night, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 7:50. TANNHAUSER (in German.)

Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Tickets purchased for MONDAY Evg., Nov. 28, will be good on TUESDAY Evg., Nov. 29.

Wed. Ev'g, Nov. 30, Rossini's opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Meux, Vanni, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 2, Gounod's opera, ROMEO ET JULIETT

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Rain, turning to snow; colder; high winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,248. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, middling, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, while driving to the Parliament House in Budapest yesterday, was stoned by riotous students, who also stoned the police. It is reported in Vienna that Gen. von Krieghammer, Minister of War for Austria-Hungary, has resigned. Col. Picquart, who is to testify in the Dreyfus case before the Court of Cassation, was taken from the military prison in Paris to the court yesterday, but the Judges were too busy to hear him. The birthday audience which the Dowager Empress of China was to have accorded to the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking has been declared off. A concession for another railway in China has been obtained by an Anglo-Chinese syndicate. Lord Aberdeen, recently Governor General of Canada, declared at a banquet given in his honor in Liverpool last night that "the tendency toward a good understanding and friendship" between Great Britain and the United States was fully shared by Canada. The Sultan of Turkey has closed an orphan asylum in Armenia managed by American missionaries, and our Minister and the British Ambassador at Constantinople are intervening energetically. Mascagni's new opera, "Iris," was produced in Rome last night before an enthusiastic audience, in which were the Queen and other members of the royal family. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, has written a new poem.—Pages 1 and 5.

Page 1.

Eleven packages containing $100 each were stolen from the Post Office at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday.

Nathan Straus, President of the Lakewood Hotel Company, yesterday secured a reduction of $50,000 in the assessed valuation of the hotel property.

The Assessors of Mount Pleasant refused to sign the new assessment roll in which William Rockefeller's assessment has been ordered cut down by the courts.

William F. H. Schroeder of St. Louis reported to the Chief of Police there yesterday that his wife had left home and taken with her money and notes representing a total of $27,000.

Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, is highly exasperated at the offer by this country of $20,000,000. He is in favor of refusing the money and of giving up the islands under protest. His views, however, are not wholly shared by his colleagues. It is not expected that the answer from Madrid will be received in time to enable the joint session of the commission to be held to-day.

Page 2.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller was retired yesterday.

Justice Dykman at White Plains yesterday began counting 1,500 rejected ballots. Edwin W. Fiske, the Democratic candidate, contests the election as Register of Westchester County of Thomas R. Hodge, Republican.

A dinner was given by E. H. Harriman at the Metropolitan Club last night to Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Col. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chauncey M. Depew were among the speakers.

Sharkey won his fight with Corbett last night on a foul in the ninth round, when the latter's sparring partner, McVey, jumped in the ring. The referee, "Honest John" Kelly, denounced the act, and after declaring that he believed the result was prearranged, declared all bets off.

Page 3.

The Committee for the Protection of Our Soldiers has forty witnesses ready to testify against the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment before the War Investigation Commission.

Col. Roosevelt testified yesterday before the War Investigating Commission, telling his campaign experiences. He made suggestions for the training of the army in times of peace.

Page 4.

Alfred Skitt was elected a Director and Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday.

Don Maximo Cortez of Manila, who is in San Francisco en route to Washington, says the real sentiment of his countrymen is for annexation to the United States.

The Cuban Commission, headed by Calixto Garcia, has been instructed to ask the American Government to appropriate from the revenue received in the island sufficient money to pay off the insurgent troops to be disbanded.

Page 5.

Prof. Felix Adler last night defined his ideas against expansion at the Social Reform Club.

The Court of Appeals yesterday decided the "anti-scalpers" law unconstitutional and inoperative.

At the Fasig sale of harness horses yesterday James Butler purchased Klatawah for $7,000 and Robert Bonner paid $5,100 for Praytell.

Page 6.

A large public meeting, at which many children were present, was held last night in Cooper Union to do honor to the memory of Col. George E. Waring, Jr. Bishop Potter, Carl Schurz, Felix Adler, ex-Mayor Strong were among the speakers.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. Albert D. Vail, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was stricken with heart disease in the street yesterday and died an hour later in the New York Hospital.

Page 9.

Senators O. H. Platt and J. K. Jones conferred yesterday with Appraiser Wakeman and his assistants to ascertain defects in the customs administrative law.

Page 12.

The cruiser Buffalo will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day and resume her voyage to Manila.

One man was killed, another fatally injured, and a third had his ankle broken by the fall of a freight elevator yesterday at 41 Great Jones Street.

The indictment for conspiracy against Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips was sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday.

The Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railways have come to an agreement regarding extensions of their lines, and yesterday applied for routes to both branches of the Municipal Assembly.

United States Secret Service men believe that in Charles Spelletto, whom they arrested in Brooklyn, they have the head of a gang which has been importing counterfeit two-dollar bills from Italy and circulating them in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Señor Don Rafael Iglesias, President of Costa Rica, arrived in this city yesterday from Port Limon. To-day he will go to Washington to call on President McKinley, and later will go to Europe. He is on a six months' leave of absence, granted because of ill-health. It was said yesterday that his visit had no connection with the Nicaragua Canal project or any other business.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

Shot Through the Head, but Lives.

READING, Penn., Nov. 22.—The case of Morris J. Lutz, a Reading shoemaker who was shot by his son ten days ago, is considered a most extraordinary one. Lutz was shot twice in the head while asleep. The first bullet entered the head on the left side just below the temple and passed clear through. The second bullet struck him near the nose, on the left side of the face, and passed out a few inches above. Notwithstanding the terrible nature of the wounds, Lutz has almost fully recovered and will leave the hospital Thursday next.

Improved Service New York to Cleveland, O., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Commencing Saturday, 19th, through Pullman Sleeping Car will be attached to the 7:40 P. M. train from foot of West 24d St., arriving Cleveland 11:20 A. M.—Adv.

BRITISH ISLAND FOR US?

Report that the United States Has Secured Sokotra on Lease.

INDIAN OCEAN COALING STATION

Is Situated Off the Gulf of Aden—We Must Erect Lighthouses, but Cannot Sell Coal.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Vienna according to which England has ceded on lease to the United States for a naval coaling station the island of Sokotra, off the Gulf of Aden, the American Government undertaking to erect on it two lighthouses, but not to fortify the island or to sell coal there, as this would injure the British coal trade of Perim and Aden.

The Chronicle adds editorially:

"We are doing a good deal for America just now, and everybody in this country will be glad of it; but we shall all be the more interested to learn what she is proposing to do for us in return."

Commenting on articles in the London papers upon the American policy of the open door in the Philippines, The Chronicle says:

"We have seldom seen such a general misunderstanding in the press as this premature rejoicing. All America has done is to offer Spain equal terms with herself in the Philippines for a certain period. We think it probable this means the period of American military occupation, which must necessarily precede any permanent régime.

"We trust the American people recognize that this is a vastly important question for the Anglo-American future."

Sokotra is an island in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles from Cape Gardafui and about 220 miles from the Arabian coast. It is 71 miles long from east to west and 22 miles wide at its greatest breadth. The interior is mountainous, the peaks rising to a height of 4,000 feet. The climate is moist, but not unhealthy. The scenery of the island is very striking, with bare, rocky heights and fertile valleys, but there is little cultivation, the inhabitants living mainly by their vast flocks of sheep and goats or on dates, home-grown and imported.

The population is about 5,000, of two distinct types. The nomad inhabitants of the uplands are a peculiar race, well built, with good features and long, curling hair. They resemble neither the arabs nor the Somal. In the villages toward the eastern end of the island the population is a mixture of arab, African, and other elements, even Portugese. Their way of life is rude and simple in the extreme, but they are hospitable and generally well behaved.

The island was formerly annexed by Great Britain in 1886. With the exception of a brief visit to the island in 1880 by Prof. Bailey Balfour for the purpose of studying the fauna and flora, the animal and vegetable life of Sokotra has remained practically unknown to scientists, and a party of scientific explorers recently went there from this country for the purpose of studying its natural history and geological formation. The most valuable vegetable products are now, as in the Middle Ages, aloes and dragon's blood.

LORD ABERDEEN IN LIVERPOOL.

England's Friendship for Us Is Fully Shared by Canada, He Says.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—The Earl of Aberdeen, the recent Governor General of Canada, who, with the Countess of Aberdeen, arrived here to-day from Quebec on the Dominion Line steamer Labrador, speaking this evening at a banquet given in his honor, referred to the "keen gratification experienced by Lady Aberdeen and myself during our sojourn in Canada," adding that they felt they now had "ties of lasting association with the Dominion."

He applauded "Canada's bold policy in turning toward England when the markets of the United States were closed to her," and continued:

"The proximity of the United States is a great factor in Canadian affairs, and, therefore, we all rejoice in the tendency toward a good understanding and friendship between Great Britain and the United States, a tendency fully shared by Canada in her attitude toward the United States. I am sure we all welcome whatever will help the unity of the whole Anglo-Saxon race, and in this respect the commission now sitting in America has an important and significant bearing."

Referring to the French Canadians, he applauded their devotion and loyalty, remarking that he was sure that, though they treasured their own traditions, they would do their duty if ever called upon.

THE ROCKEFELLER TAX DECISION

It Greatly Perplexes the Assessors of Mount Pleasant.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Assessors of Mount Pleasant met to-day to sign the new assessment roll. The roll was not signed. The Assessors held they could not sign it without an order from the courts. They had assessed the property of William Rockefeller during the last few years at over two and a half millions, and have now been ordered by the courts to reduce the amount to $343,775. They said they had sworn to previous rolls as being correct, and still believed them to be correct. They could not therefore swear to the roll with the Rockefeller valuation cut down. If Mr. Rockefeller's assessment was too high, then the valuations on all other property were too high.

ASSESSMENT ON LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Nathan Straus Secures a Reduction of $50,000.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Commissioners of Appeals in Cases of Taxation met to-day. Nathan Straus, President of the Lakewood Hotel Company, accompanied by counsel, appeared before the Commissioners and objected to the valuation of $302,000 placed upon the hotel and grounds. A reduction of $100,000 was asked.

The property was recently sold at forced sale for $261,000. The assessed valuation was the same as last year. Assessor Robbins opposed the reduction, saying the hotel and property should be assessed higher, if anything. There had been improvements since last year, and the growth of the town had enhanced values.

The commission reduced the amount by $50,000. No other large property owners protested their assessments.

GEN. YARRINGTON WILL FIGHT.

Ready to Contest the Extradition Proceedings in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Gen. Percy Yarrington, who is under arrest at the request of the New York police on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, will fight the requisition for his removal to New York.

Gen. Yarrington, so called, is said to be a notorious swindler, who has frequently been in the hands of the police. The present charge against him is made by Herbert Stephens of Elizabeth, N. J., who charges that on Oct. 25, 1894, he gave Yarrington $1,000 for a third interest in a gas machine which Yarrington represented he owned and which he said would generate gas for 10 cents per 1,000 feet.

Stephens made experiments with the machine and found that it would cost $5 per $1,000 feet to make gas by that process. Then he had Yarrington arrested. The prisoner "jumped" his bail and remained out of sight until he was caught in Boston. He has at various times been at the head of "promoting" enterprises, which, the police claim, were swindles.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Temperature Falls 50 Degrees in 16 Hours in Chicago—Two Men Frozen to Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The blizzard which was predicted by the Weather Bureau for yesterday arrived twenty-four hours late. After raging all day it is still howling to-night around the ears of people in the streets. The drop in temperature amounted to 50 degrees in sixteen hours, and the stinging snow was thrown by the fifty-mile gale into the faces of wayfarers.

Shortly before midnight last night the straggling drops of rain had developed into a fair-sized shower. The temperature started to drop. By 2 o'clock in the morning the rain was snow. At midnight the mercury in the thermometer was at the 48 mark. In an hour it had dropped ten degrees. In the next six hours it had fallen twenty-two degrees.

All over the State the blizzard is raging. Springfield, Quincy, and other points reported a thirty-degree drop of the mercury in four hours. The river at Chicago rose a foot and the lake showed its angriest face. No vessels put out between midnight and noon to-day. By 3 o'clock the gale was nearly sixty miles an hour, and the thermometer dropped to-night to 5 above zero.

The cold wave is moving forward in the rear of the storm, being felt to-day as far eastward as Lake Michigan and Indiana. The lowest temperature reported is in the extreme Northwest, 26 degrees below zero, and the zero temperature line runs southward as far as Central Nebraska and Western Iowa. It is an unusually severe cold wave for this season of the year, but it is moderating somewhat in the Northern Rocky Mountain region. Very dangerous gales continue from the northwest over Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. The wind velocity at Duluth is fifty-six miles. Temperatures to-day ranged from 10 to 18 degrees below in Minnesota and the Dakotas, 6 below to 8 above in Iowa and Nebraska, 4 below to 4 above in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. Ohio reported 4 to 18 above.

Every road running into Chicago from the West and Northwest reports more or less delay to trains on account of the blizzard. The Chicago and Northwestern Overland Limited is twelve hours late, and nearly every train from the north is from one to three hours behind schedule time.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—Snow has ceased to fall at most points in the Southwest, and has been followed by the coldest weather of the season, the thermometer generally hovering around the zero mark, and on the prairies registering from 2 to 4 degrees below. A high wind is drifting the snow badly and more or less hampering train and telegraph service. Reports of suffering to cattle are frequent. The coal mines at Pittsburg, Kan., and vicinity, already behind in filling their orders as a result of the recent Illinois and Colorado strikes, are having difficulty in supplying the necessities of the market.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—To-night Minnesota and the Dakotas are free from falling snow and the gale is dying. Earlier predictions of intenser cold failed. To-night at 7 o'clock the coldest Northwestern point was Battle Ford, which registered 18 degrees below. At that hour in St. Paul it was 8 above, at Duluth 4 above, Huron 2 above, Bismarck zero, Edmonton and Winnipeg 6 below. On the Como interurban line, a street car with twenty passengers was snowed up between the two cities for twenty-two hours, the passengers finally being released late this afternoon. Other similar experiences have been reported. The storm was raging in Northern Wisconsin late to-day.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—Dispatches from the storm section in Northern Wisconsin say that the blizzard which began yesterday noon continues unabated. At Ashland all business is suspended. All trains were delayed to-day, and street cars are unable to run. Business is practically suspended at Cumberland. The mercury has reached the zero point and is falling rapidly. The Hudson public schools were closed, streets and walks being completely blockaded.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 22.—George and Edward Cotte, farmers, were found frozen to death near Ashgrove to-day. Yesterday they went to Ashgrove and drank considerably. They started to the farms, and were caught in the blizzard. It is supposed they fell from their horses.

STORM AND FIRE IN OKLAHOMA.

Cattle Perished in the Storm and Flames Swept Ten Million Acres.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 22.—Word received here to-day states that prairie fires preceded the storm of yesterday two and three days, burning nearly all the grazing land from the Red River to the South Canadian and in Western Oklahoma, extending as far north as the Cimmarron and west to Texas.

Cattle are being rushed out of this area, comprising some 10,000,000 acres. Many cattle perished in the storm yesterday, and many more will not have strength to get out. All streams are frozen and little or no water is available. Fifty thousand head await shipment south of the Canadian River on the Rock Island. Every effort is being made to obtain cars, but it will be impossible to deliver at once. The sudden round up discloses that the Indians have stolen and killed many cattle and hidden the hides, but they are now receiving their money and are committing no depredations.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 22.—The most disastrous prairie fire that ever ravaged the Indian Territory has been brought to an abrupt stop by heavy rains. The fire started two weeks ago in Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations, and it is estimated that property valued at $250,000 has been destroyed. An area of seventy-five square miles was burned over.

THE FIRST OF THE STORM HERE.

Rain Came Last Evening as Predicted, with Falling Temperature.

While New York experienced a day of unusual mildness yesterday, with the mercury comfortably settled in the fifties, a predicted rain came to pass in the evening about the time that theatregoers were getting out.

It appeared that the warning had gone unheeded, for few persons seemed to be provided with umbrellas. In consequence cabmen did a thriving business, and the Broadway cars were overcrowded. The rain took turns drizzling and coming down sharp and wettingly. The wind was working around from the northeast to the northwest, gradually bringing down the temperature, and in this respect following the example of the elements further West.

In Buffalo, Pittsburg, and that vicinity, a similar change of wind was the forerunner of the storm from the further west, and they were getting rain followed by snow and a drop in temperature from 25 to 30 degrees, the wind blowing 52 miles an hour.

While the big storm in the West was working this way, the weather along the coast was simply unsettled, and though the winds were at times high, they reached no remarkable velocity.

MR. AUSTIN'S BENEFICENCE.

Bequeaths $1,100,000 to Institutions in Boston and Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—By the will of the late Edward Austin of this city, $1,100,000 in public bequests are made. The aged poor and the struggling student and teacher are made the object of his great bounty. Harvard College will receive $500,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $400,000; Radcliffe College, $30,000; Roanoke College, $30,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School, $30,000.

SULTAN SHUTS AN ORPHANAGE.

American Institution in Armenia Had Sixty Inmates—Our Minister and British Ambassador Intervening.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Sultan has ordered the closing of an orphanage at Zeitung which shelters sixty homeless victims of the Armenian troubles. The institution is admirably managed by American missionaries, being chiefly supported by British charity.

"Mr. Oscar Straus, the United States Minister, and Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, are both intervening energetically."

BANK PRESIDENT'S CONFESSION.

Sensational Letter Left by Cross, the Suicide, at Emporia, Kan.

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 22.—Since the sensational failure of the First National Bank, which was followed by the suicide of Charles S. Cross, President of the Bank and owner of the Sunnyside Stock Farm, there have been rumors of a written confession left behind by the suicide. This letter was made public to-night by William Martindale, Vice President of the bank, and has caused a sensation in Emporia, for it is an acknowledgment by the suicide that he has systematically deceived and defrauded not only the patrons of his bank, but his business associates.

The letter follows:

"Emporia, Kan., May 12, 1898.

"I desire to state that the misfortunes of myself and the bank have been caused through my faults and errors. I inherited a large debt, which I endeavored to meet by going into other schemes, which have all been practical failures and only got me deeper into the mire. As to the bank matters, I desire to say that I have carefully laid plans to deceive the Board of Directors, the cashier, and employes. Mr. Martindale will now learn for the first time I have defrauded him, principally by way of substituted paper, of which he has no knowledge. The reports and letters written the Controller have been by me misrepresented to the board, they having signed on the last page, and I having sent other letters than the ones read to them, changing every one but the last page.

"I have had a hard-luck story most of my lifetime, the only pleasant feature being that of my present wife, who has been a good and true woman. Mr. Davis, our cashier, has never made an improper entry on the books, and knows nothing of this whole miserable business. Death I do not fear; it is preferable to the agony of the past year. I know of nothing further to add, except as to Mr. Martindale. This is a terrible thing for him. He has trusted me without reserve. I have given him a bill of sale of all personal property.

"C. S. CROSS."

THIEF SNATCHED $1,100.

Robbery at Cleveland Post Office May Have Been Committed by a Woman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The Post Office here was robbed to-day of eleven packages containing $100 each, or $1,100 in all.

The money was in a pigeonhole at the stamp window, presided over by Miss Mary Berry. She left the window for a few seconds, and during that brief time the money was taken. Four women were seen acting in a suspicious manner in the corridor of the Post Office just before the robbery, and the police believe one of them to be the thief.

No arrests have been made as yet.

RECEIVER FOR TRAMPS' HOME.

The Story of a Trenton Charity Which Did Not Pay.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Terradell Industrial Building passed into the hands of a receiver to-day upon the suit of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, which has a mortgage of $35,000 on the property. The building is a six-story brick building, occupying almost a block, which was erected a few years ago as a lodging house for tramps. It has never been a success.

Mr. Terradell, the owner, who is an evangelist, planned that those who wished to stay a single night were to get breakfast and supper, and were to pay by splitting kindling wood. Those who wished to stay a longer time were to work at making spokes. Mr. Terradell expected support from the charitable people of Trenton, but the scheme was not looked upon with favor. The tramps did not appreciate it, and in addition there was little market for the wood, and practically none for the brooms. The building may be used as a storage warehouse.

CONTINUOUS COURT IN VERMONT

Innovation in Rutland County to Prevent the Selling of Liquor.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 22.—Judge La Forest H. Thompson of the Supreme Court, presiding in the Rutland County Court, has made an announcement to the members of the bar and liquor dealers that he will not adjourn this term of court until the March term opens. A recess will be taken from time to time. One juryman will be retained and the panel filled up should necessity require. If any liquor, criminal, or civil cases are ready for trial he will come and hear them.

Since Judge Thompson opened court, seven weeks ago, comparatively little liquor has been sold. Thirty-three liquor dealers and barkeepers have fled to the State of New York to escape trial and imprisonment in the House of Correction, and now the new method of keeping an open court will still further detain them out of the State.

Requisition has been made for them, but the Governor of New York refuses to deliver them to Vermont on the ground that liquor selling is not a crime in that State.

THREE HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

A Woman and Child and Their Driver Are the Victims.

Mrs. A. Scholle, widow of a Broad Street broker, and her ten-year-old daughter, living at the Seminole apartment house, at Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, were seriously injured in a runaway accident at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Scholle had called a brougham driven by John Johnson of 216 West Sixty-ninth Street, and she started to go shopping, driving down the Boulevard. At Sixtieth Street an unattached horse ran into the team attached to Mrs. Scholle's brougham and frightened the horses. They bolted and the driver was unable to control them. He was thrown from his seat, and was taken unconscious to Roosevelt Hospital.

At Fifty-ninth Street the horses dashed across the Circle into Broadway. Dr. A. B. Silverston of St. Louis was sitting in the sun parlors of the Virginia Hotel, and ran into the street to stop them. Catching one of the bridles, he ran along beside the team to Fifty-sixth Street, where the horses swerved and dashed into an iron electric-light pole, wrecking the brougham. Dr. Silverston release his hold on the bridle just in time to escape injury.

Mrs. Scholle received a severe scalp wound and an injury to the right temple. Her daughter received a scalp wound. Dr. Silverston took them to a drug store, where he attended their wounds himself, and then took them to their home in a cab.

CARE NECESSARY IN MAKING CHAMPAGNE.

Grapes to be used in making champagne are gathered with the utmost care, all imperfect berries being removed, for it is the treatment of grapes at the picking that fosters the quality of the wine.

The first pressure given is very slight, in order not to squeeze out the coloring matter under the outer skin. This first delicately flavored and clear juice is used in making Pommery. The grapes are afterward subjected to three distinct pressings, and this juice, which is coarser and darker, is sold to other concerns to be used in making cheaper grades of champagne. With a knowledge of facts like these it is easy to understand why connoisseurs and those whose taste is such as to enable them to discriminate between fine and inferior champagne always prefer Pommery.—Adv.

SPAIN IS IN A QUANDARY

Does Not Like Our Peace Terms, but May Accept Them.

SENOR RIOS VERY INDIGNANT

Spanish Commission's President in Favor of Refusing Money and Giving Up the Islands Under Protest.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners last night telegraphed to Madrid the substance of the United States' memorandum presented yesterday, and, late in the evening, they were discussing it among themselves. As late as 1 o'clock this morning a Spanish Commissioner affirmed that he and his colleagues did not know what to do regarding the American offer.

There is a difference of opinion among unofficial people near the commissions, but the prediction is made that Spain will decline the American offer of money, that she will refuse to cede the Philippines, and will say to the United States:

"You may take the archipelago, because you have the power to do so. As you advance we will retire, protesting against greedy aggression. We will faithfully carry out our protocol pledges and leave Cuba and Puerto Rico in your hands. You came here to engage in a discussion under the terms of the protocol, but you evidently meant, when drawing up that document, to provide a conference in which, though we differ, man to man, to announce at the proper time what you will do, whether we agree to it or object. Such an attitude robs the conference of a negotiative character and sets up the United States as a dominant power whose first purpose is to listen, but whose ultimate determination is to do its own will."

As a matter of fact Señor Montero Rios is reported to have used virtually such language and arguments as the foregoing. He said more, even, indicating a high degree of exasperation at the American offer of $20,000,000. His manner, no less than his words, betrayed his repugnance.

His display of feeling and utterances, however, are not wholly approved by his Spanish colleagues, who did not hesitate to say as much after yesterday's session.

Utterances later by a Spaniard of importance, whose name is withheld for the present, indicate another line of action—a treaty cession of the Philippines.

"Suppose," said the speaker in question, "that Spain says to the United States:

"'We are exhausted. We have no funds with which to continue the war. We do not want to continue it, and we cannot. You serve us with an ultimatum. We must submit to your power. Prepare your treaty, and when you want us to sign we will sign. We must bend to physical force.

"'You have the Antilles, and you will possess the Philippines as a conquest from a helpless people. To yield, but we decline $20,000,000 for property of which our valuation was not asked nor respected. You have your will. We trust you will not continue the war upon our helplessness, because, forsooth, we decline your $20,000,000. Surely this waiver by us of your money will not provoke a further use of arms against Spain.

"'We sign, we cede, we are dumb. It is finished, and we may be permitted to retain the privilege of assuring our people and our National creditors that we at least have not stolen and resold territory we had pawned.'

"Should Spain cede by treaty, or, on the other hand, should she refuse and break off the negotiations here, her protests will embody some such declaration as this."

As against such sentiments it is argued that the business in hand is work for grown men; that it would be childish folly to refuse $20,000,000, and that the Spanish Government could not justify such a refusal before the Spanish people or the public creditors of Spain—a deliberate throwing away of $20,000,000, in addition to the loss of the Philippines.

The Gaulois to-day says:

"The commissions, being divided into an equal number of votes on the subject of the cession or retention of the archipelago, a recourse to arbitration is absolutely necessary and legal. The Americans, nevertheless, refuse this, and attribute to themselves sovereignty over the Philippines without the consent of the conference. They therefore themselves tear up the protocol they had imposed upon the vanquished, and, to keep up appearances and soften in the eyes of the world the violence of their proceedings, they offer the absurd compensation of $20,000,000."

Last night the Spanish Commissioners sent the American proposition by a special messenger to Madrid, where it will arrive to-morrow. It is felt that the Spanish Government must now answer the American ultimatum, but as it is not likely that the answer of Madrid will arrive to-morrow in time for the Commissioners to formulate their reply to the Americans by the afternoon, it is probable that the joint meeting will be deferred from to-morrow to a day later in the week.

THE SENTIMENT IN MADRID.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The proposals of the United States Peace Commissioners have been received here without any public sensation. The general feeling is in favor of a speedy ending of the negotiations.

The newspapers lament the "ungenerosity" of the United States in offering "such a small indemnity." They think that Japan or some of the European powers would have paid a higher price.

There are those who contend it would be better to refuse indemnity altogether, because the Government could then decline responsibility for the Philippine debt.

There is much irritation at the apathy of Europe.

The Imparcial says:

"President McKinley now boasts of having himself written the protocol in order to mislead Spain. This is adding insult to injury. Yet Europe looks on undisturbed. All ideas of justice have vanished from the world."

It has been decided to issue 1,000,000,000 pesetas of nominal interior bonds at 4 per cent., to be devoted to the Treasury.

DISPATCH FROM JUDGE DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day a brief telegram was read which had been sent from Paris by Judge Day. It was substantially in accord with the newspaper reports of yesterday's proceedings. The cablegram said that a reply from the Spanish Commissioners to the latest memorandum submitted by our Commissioners was expected at to-morrow's meeting.

No intimation, however, has reached here as to what the Spanish reply will be. No doubt is entertained among members of the Cabinet that a treaty will be signed within the next few days.

"SHORT, SHARP CARLIST WAR."

Pretender's Partisans Say the Fighting Will Be Done in Towns.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Biarritz says:

"Prominent Carlists declare that a rising is imminent simultaneously in several towns, where there is hope of military support, the idea being a sharp, short conflict instead of prolonged and sporadic risings in the rural districts."

CHANDLER'S REPLY TO EDGAR.

Makes Fun of Scheme of Trading Jamaica for New Hampshire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Senator Chandler said to-day concerning the suggestion of Sir James Edgar of Canada that England might swap Jamaica for New Hampshire:

"There's no danger of New Hampshire's being traded off. Why, there is more ginger in New Hampshire now than there is in the whole of Jamaica. Why not talk about trading the State of New York for the Isle of Man? You might as well. New Hampshire, Sir, is one of the most magnificent examples of Statehood the world ever saw. Shall we exchange her for a few barrels of rum, a little sugar to sweeten it, and a box or two of cigars to be taken afterward? I should say not.

"I think Canada will in the near future elect to become a part of the United States.

"The point of the whole matter with me is this: The United States should not give back the Philippines to Spain. We must retain them for a period of time. If the islands cannot be held permanently, England is the power to take them."

A SUIT FOR $1,875,000.

Litigation in St. Louis Over the Organization of a Nail and Wire Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Late this afternoon Gerritt H. Ten Broeck, a prominent attorney of this city, filed suit in the Circuit Court against John W. Gates of Chicago and Elbert H. Gary for $1,875,000 damages. Attorney Ten Broeck also represents his associates, D. R. Wolfe, George Cook, B. S. Cook, J. G. Ladd, and T. F. Parks of St. Louis.

In the petition it is set forth that all the parties named had organized a company to buy manufactories of wire nails and barbed wire, and deposit the profits of their operation with J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, who were to divide the profits equally between the plaintiffs and the defendants.

The petition states that when this organization was about completed the defendants formed a company of their own and carried out the original scheme, shutting out the plaintiffs, who now sue for alleged damages.

GERMAN NOBLE A MURDERER.

Baron von Biedenfeld Kills a Chicago Constable for Making a Remark Disparaging of the Germans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Baron C. E. W. von Biedenfeld, a German noble living in this city, shot and fatally wounded Charles A. McDonald, a constable, in a saloon at 48 East Jackson Boulevard this evening. McDonald died at the County Hospital three hours later.

The trouble was brought about by a remark disparaging to the Germans, which was made by McDonald and misinterpreted by Von Biedenfeld. While McDonald was explaining his remark, Von Biedenfeld drew a revolver and fired three shots at the constable. One of them struck him under the left arm near the heart, the second entered the left side, and a third went wild of its mark. After the shooting Von Biedenfeld surrendered himself to an officer from the Desplaines Street Police Station who was in the saloon.

Baron von Biedenfeld was the object of considerable gossip in 1892 when he married the adopted daughter of the late Columbus R. Cummings, who was one of Chicago's wealthiest men. Mr. Cummings objected to the union, but in spite of his protests the wedding occurred. The couple went to Europe on their wedding tour, and upon their return made their home in Chicago.

Von Biedenfeld and McDonald had not been friendly for a long time. Von Biedenfeld claimed that McDonald had tried to injure him while the latter was connected with a private detective agency. The men to-night were discussing the fighting qualities of different nationalities, Von Biedenfeld claiming the Germans were the best fighters on the earth. McDonald, who was an Irishman, laughed and said: "Why, the Turks can lick the Dutch."

He used the words "Turks" in a slang allusion to the Irish, but Von Biedenfeld took it to mean the actual Turks and became highly indignant. McDonald was attempting to explain his remark when Von Biedenfeld shot him.

WIFE MISSING WITH $27,000.

William Schroeder of St. Louis Reports His Double Loss to the Police.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—William F. H. Schroeder, a wealthy retired real estate dealer, aged fifty-eight years, reported to Chief of Police Campbell to-day that his wife, aged thirty, whom he married eighteen months ago, had left home and taken with her money and notes representing a total of $27,000. Mr. Schroeder said:

"Of this amount $1,000 is in cash. There was $8,000 in negotiable notes, and the remainder could not be negotiated. I had notes for $16,000 held in trust for various persons for whom I was Trustee. All those are gone.

"I am confident that my wife has not eloped with a man. I think her mind is temporarily unbalanced because of sickness, and I hope that she will be restored to me."

Exemptions from Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The forthcoming order of the President excepting Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue and some other Government officials from the operation of the civil service law was gone over at some length in the Cabinet to-day. It is expected that the order will be issued shortly. Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Bliss are absent from the city, and therefore were not present at to-day's Cabinet meeting.

Sunk in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—The steamer John K. Speed, on her way from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and due here to-day, sank at Belle Grove Plantation, seventy-five miles above the city. The boat can be raised. Her freight above deck is dry. The Speed was in command of Capt. A. C. Hazlett. The boat belongs to the Memphis, New Orleans and Cincinnati Packet Company. She was the largest freight boat of the line.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The crest of the cold wave has reached the Alleghany Mountains. Since Monday night the temperature has fallen 30 to 40 degrees in an area extending from the central and western lake region to the middle coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and light snow is reported as far south as Nashville, Tenn. The heaviest snow is reported in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, where it has fallen to a depth of 5 to 6 inches. In the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys the cold wave has been attended by clearing weather. Fair weather has prevailed West of the Mississippi. In the Atlantic Coast districts south of New York, rain has fallen with rising temperature.

During the next twenty-four hours the cold wave will extend over the Middle and South Atlantic States, attended by a fall of 20 degrees to 30 degrees in temperature and clearing weather. In New England rain will change to snow with much lower temperature. Snow flurries and continued cold weather with westerly gales, diminishing in force, will prevail over the lake regions. In the Mississippi, Ohio, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Southern States, the weather will be fair. To-morrow promises to be fair and cold in the Atlantic Coast districts.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, Eastern Lake Superior, and at Frankfort section.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	49	43	46
6 A. M.	47	43	44
9 A. M.	45	49	46
12 M.	45	50	52
4 P. M.	43	49	52
6 P. M.	40	49	50
9 P. M.	39	49	51
12 P. M.	35	48	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48⅝
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1897	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	41

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. was 78 per cent.

**Southern Railway Dining Car

County Committee of Greene, and candidate for Warden of Sing Sing Prison; Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., J. B. H. Mongin of Seneca, Thomas Wheeler of Utica, a member of the canal administration; J. Sloat Fassett, John W. Vrooman of Herkimer, and John W. Totten.

Joseph Murray, formerly Chief of the Excise Commission, who is talked of for Superintendent of Public Buildings, and Frederick Easton, who is seeking reappointment to the same place, mingled with the visiting politicians, almost every one of whom had come down to urge on Senator Platt either their own claims or those of some constituent for place under the new administration.

In Pursuit of Illegal Voters.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will meet at 1 Madison Avenue to-night to take action on various matters referred to it by the County Committee, chief of which will be the prosecution of cases of alleged illegal registration and voting.

COUNTING 1,500 BALLOTS IN COURT.

Justice Dykman Begins a Ten-Days' Task at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Justice Dykman to-day began the tedious task of passing upon the validity of 1,500 rejected ballots cast in the recent election. This is the outcome of the application of Edwin W. Fiske, the Democratic candidate for Register, who on the face of the returns was defeated by Thomas R. Hodge, Republican, by 171 votes. Mr. Fiske claimed enough of the rejected ballots were valid to elect him. Justice Dykman ordered the Board of County Canvassers to show cause why it should not be peremptorily mandamused to count the ballots in dispute.

Lawyer Roger Sherman appeared for Mr. Fiske. He said 577 ballots were returned as defective and void, over 600 as defective as to the office of Register, and 300 challenged as marked for identification.

The town of Bedford's rejected ballots were all found to have been properly rejected. From the town of Cortlandt the Court allowed one ballot for Mr. Fiske. It is estimated this count will consume ten days.

Trial of Church Members for Voting.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The New York Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church is in session in the Westminster Church of that denomination here, for the purpose of trying about a score of members who are alleged to have voted at the Presidential election of 1896, in violation of the Church law which prohibits voting. The Rev. Mr. Wallace of Brooklyn is Moderator.

City Election in Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—Charles A. Fairbanks, Republican, was elected Mayor today. The next city government will be composed of 20 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

DREHER'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The Brooklyn Real Estate Broker Said to be in a Philadelphia Hospital.

It was reported in Brooklyn last night that Christian W. C. Dreher, the Brooklyn real estate broker, who disappeared last week after becoming involved in business difficulties, had attempted suicide in Philadelphia. Dreher was said to be at the Presbyterian Hospital in that city, dying from pistol shot wounds inflicted by his own hand. The relatives of Dreher in Brooklyn were unable to obtain any definite information as to the reported attempted suicide. Richard Tietjen of 118 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, a nephew of Dreher, said late last night that he had learned by means of the telephone that his uncle was at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, but had been unable to obtain any further information.

Dreher was sixty-two years old. He lived in a handsome residence at 306 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, and for twenty-five years did a flourishing business as a real estate and insurance agent at 47 Pennsylvania Avenue. He was formerly President of the United States Cremation Company. He was prominent socially, and was held in high esteem as a business man. His arrest on a charge of grand larceny a week or so ago, therefore, proved a big surprise to the community in which he lived.

Dreher was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Kunigunde Buhn, a widow, residing at Pennsylvania and Pitkin Avenues. Mrs. Buhn accused Dreher of misappropriating $3,500, which she had placed in his hands for investment. Dreher was held for examination in $3,500 bail by Magistrate North, his sister-in-law furnishing the bonds. A day or two later he disappeared.

On Monday Mrs. Dreher received a letter from her husband, dated at Green's Hotel, Philadelphia. In the letter Dreher stated that he intended to commit suicide, and had made arrangements to have his body cremated and the ashes sent home by express. Dreher's relatives communicated with the Philadelphia police and with the proprietor of Green's Hotel, but could obtain no information of the missing man.

When Dreher's case came up in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday he did not respond. His counsel told Magistrate North that he had reason to believe that the accused had committed suicide. The Magistrate adjourned the case, to give the bondsman a chance to surrender Dreher should he be alive.

Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Dreher received another letter from her husband, also dated at Philadelphia, in which he declared that he intended to shoot himself in front of the crematory in that city.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—C. W. C. Dreher, the Brooklyn real estate man who yesterday wrote to his wife from this city threatening to commit suicide, fired five bullets into his head to-day, but is still alive, at the Presbyterian Hospital, and the doctors there do not regard his condition as serious. The bullets all glanced off, and none inflicted any grave injury. Last night Dreher went to Faneiny's Hotel, in West Philadelphia, and spent the night there. Shortly after noon to-day shots were heard, and Dreher was found unconscious in his room. Letters were found in the room addressed to the Coroner and to the Superintendent of the Crematory Society.

INSANE NEGRO'S VIOLENCE.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 22.—An unknown negro assaulted Mrs. Louise Butterick of this city this forenoon, battering her head into a terrible condition with a stone. The woman is at the hospital at the point of death. Her assailant escaped to the woods, and the police are following him. Mrs. Butterick is thirty-four years of age, and the wife of William H. Butterick, a laster, employed in this city.

The assault occurred at about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Butterick was alone in her home, which is in a remote part of the city, near the woods, her three children having gone to school. She heard a noise outside of the house and opened the door. She saw a negro, who asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Butterick turned toward the sink, when the colored man, with a yell, leaped upon her holding in the air a large, jagged piece of stone, which he brought down upon her head. He accompanied the action with the words, "I've waited ten years to kill you." Then the negro beat the woman until she lost consciousness. When the police came they found that the body had been dragged from the kitchen into a front room. According to the story of a neighbor who saw the man come from the house, he ran into the woods.

When Mrs. Butterick recovered consciousness she started to give the alarm, and had dragged herself out of the door, when she became unconscious again. Neighbors went to her assistance, and the police were notified. The injured woman was taken to the hospital, where she was found to be in a critical condition. She regained consciousness long enough to tell the police of the affair.

It is thought that the man is crazy. The police of Salem, Lynn, Swampscott, Peabody, and Danvers have been notified of the affair, and the people of the neighborhood where the assault took place have organized searching parties to assist the police in the hunt for the fugitive.

Sword for Lieut. Commander Hawley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Lieut. Commander John M. Hawley, who has had charge of the recruiting branch of the Navigation Bureau, has just returned from Chicago, where he went to receive a jeweled sword presented to him by the Naval Reserve of Illinois in recognition of his services during the war. It is a Damascene blade of exquisite workmanship, contained in a scabbard of gold and silver, richly ornamented. The National colors are represented on the scabbard by a ruby, a diamond, and a turquoise, all of good size.

Fall Medicine

As Fully as Important and Beneficial as Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to keep the blood rich and pure, create an appetite, give good digestion and tone and strengthen the great vital organs. It wards off malaria, fevers and other forms of illness so prevalent in the Fall.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

A DINNER TO MR. ODELL

Many Prominent Men at the Metropolitan Club.

PLATT AND ROOSEVELT THERE

The Governor-Elect Speaks of the Work of His Coming Administration—Senator Platt Speaks Also.

A dinner was given by E. H. Harriman at the Metropolitan Club last night to Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The dinner was served on an oval table, easily large enough to accommodate the thirty-six prominent men who were present. At one end of the oval table sat Senator Marcus A. Hanna and at the other end was ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. Mr. Harriman sat on one side at the centre. Mr. Odell sat at his right, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt at his left. Directly opposite Mr. Harriman was Senator Thomas C. Platt. The others present were:

Robert Goelet, who sat at Col. Roosevelt's left; Dr. L. R. Morris, Chauncey M. Depew, J. W. Doane, Lispenard Stewart, Frank N. Platt, H. W. Cannon, Justice Dickey, C. C. Beaman, Dr. Bibbert, Dr. Delafield, Elihu Root, John Kean, Joseph H. Choate, A. Newbold Morris, N. L. Littauer, Jacob H. Schiff, R. Suydam Grant, H. B. Odell, W. D. Guthrie, James Stillman, Charles H. Tweed, Hamilton Fish, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, W. H. Harriman, R. T. Wilson, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, F. S. Witherbee, Charles A. Peabody, and D. O. Mills.

The speeches delivered were not intended to reach the general public, and the speakers perhaps expressed themselves a little more freely than they would have done at a less exclusive affair. But when Senator Platt was called upon to reply to a toast he did not divulge his thoughts in regard to politics to any great extent. Indeed, the Senator spoke in such low tones that it was difficult to hear all that he said. On the contrary, Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Depew spoke their minds as frankly as ever.

Mr. Odell was the first speaker. The next Governor of the State, said Mr. Odell, was a man who knew no fear, and a man of splendid ability to administer the State's affairs. "The State of New York," he said, "is not too large for a united Republican Party." He spoke of Mr. Platt as "our remarkable leader, who, as he matures in years, improves in wisdom and sagacity." Mr. Odell closed his speech by proposing the health of Col. Roosevelt, and all stood up and sang, "So say we all of us."

"I do not believe," said Col. Roosevelt, "that there is any one who realizes more than I do myself the debt of good will owed Mr. Odell for the manner in which he has conducted the campaign. I wish that some of my good friends could realize the unselfish qualities of such work that comes from the men who have at heart the interests of the organization which is commonly called the machine." Speaking of the reports of recent conferences he said he was astonished at what he himself had done on occasions when men had gathered together to discuss public policies. At this his hearers laughed.

Later on, in speaking of the work done during the campaign, Col. Roosevelt turned to Mr. Odell and said, smiling: "I assure you that Mr. Odell is not an easy boss. I had the misfortune to work under him, and if there was anything he did not think of for me to do, I would like to know what it was."

He spoke of the need of working together in this State, and not only bringing together both branches of the Republican Party, but bringing together honest Democrats and honest independents as well. "It would be the salvation of the country," he said, "to have one great big organization, for we know what Bryanism means."

He spoke of the occasion when he delivered his recent address at the Lowell Institute in Boston, and said it was odd to see how thoroughly interested Bostonians were in the last election. "One of the chief dangers," he said, "is that the intelligent men often fail to arrive at any agreement. They fail to come to the same conclusions on matters of governmental administration." There is, he said, too often a difference of opinions preventing an agreement, and if men pursued this policy it would result in a hopelessly bad Government.

"All men," he continued, "must pay heed to the opinions, the wishes and the desires of other men, and whether I can make a success of my administration depends on you men and on me. It depends upon you as much as it does upon me, and upon me as much as it does upon you. Either one of us can spoil it if we choose to be foolish. We have got to recognize differences of opinion. We have got to sink our prejudices, and after doing that and we do try to produce the best administration, and if is not the best, then it is the best possible under the circumstances.

"You are bound to subordinate your own feelings to the common cause. You all agree that it must be an administration of absolute honesty, and all Democratic or Republican rascals must be punished. You must believe me in that. You recollect now that you cannot do it if each man sets up his own standard, and fails to consult the feelings of others who differ with him. I have the right to your best advice and to your support."

A voice—"We will do all we can to help this honest government."

Col. Roosevelt—I propose the health of Senator Thomas Platt.

Mr. Platt arose to respond to the toast, and began speaking in very low tones. He looked tired and careworn.

"Whatever success I have had, if I have had success in politics, has been by keeping my mouth shut, and I don't feel that I ought to open it now. I fear that I may say something that will change your opinions. We are now engaged in the Republican Party in trying to find a partner for me in the Senate. It is a difficult problem. Whoever he is, he will be the talker. I am a worker. There are several candidates here, and it is a good time to trot them out." [Laughter and applause.]

A Voice—Well, Senator, you push the button and I will do the rest.

Then came cries of "Chauncey! Chauncey!"

Mr. Platt proposed the health of Mr. Depew. Mr. Depew said he and Mr. Platt had been in politics together for twenty-five years. One of the guests interrupted by saying, "Oh, make it forty, Chauncey."

Mr. Depew consented to the correction.

"And all the time I have been in politics with him," he continued, "I have been frothing pretty freely at the mouth. There's Choate. He finds good use for the mouth sometimes. But he sometimes feels sorry afterward. There's Beaman, and there's Root. He's always a good talker. But Mr. Odell has always the qualities of silence. Col. Roosevelt, you know, is explosive, irrepressible, spontaneous. Just the character of man who scared the veteran politician out of his wits. He wanted the Rough Riders to go with him on his trip through the State.

"Mr. Odell was against it. Col. Roosevelt wanted them uniformed, but Mr. Odell said that if they were going they must go in citizens' clothes. And the first thing that 'Buck' Taylor said was, 'Our Colonel led us like lambs to the slaughter, and that's what he will do to you.' The next day a telegram came to the train from State headquarters, which read: 'Pull Buck Taylor off.'"

Elihu Root said he had the highest hopes that Col. Roosevelt would have the power to bring about a union of all the diverse opinions in the party. He cautioned his hearers not to forget in their enthusiasm over the great victory they had won the days that were to come.

Coachman Suffocated at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 22.—The stable on the estate of the Misses Gibert of New York, was burned this morning, and Charles J. Allard, a coachman, was suffocated in the building. Allard and a stableman were asleep in the place when the fire broke out. The stableman escaped, but did not have time to awaken the coachman. The property loss is estimated at $3,500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ADMIRAL MILLER RETIRED.

Warns His Countrymen that They Can't Whip All Creation.

"There is a tendency in this country to think that because our navy sunk two Spanish squadrons we can whip the whole of creation."

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, who was yesterday retired from active service in the navy, said that he had no better word to offer as a result of his forty-seven years' experience than a warning against this overconfidence. He continued: "I do hope that our success with a fifth-rate power will not lead us to believe that we can expect the same success in a conflict with one of the first class. This defiant spirit animated Chile after her victory over Peru and influenced Japan when she conquered the Chinese. It came near bringing the Japanese into conflict with us. Both Chile and Japan would soon have had reason to regret so rash an action."

Notwithstanding this caution, the Admiral spoke with pride of the progress made in the navy during his time, and said: "So great is the interest manifested in our navy that there is scarcely a boy who cannot tell the difference between the old-style ships and the fighting machines of the present day."

The Admiral called attention to the fact that his retirement places Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at the head of the list of Admirals, and that the retirement of Admiral Bunce on Dec. 25 would make Admiral Dewey ranking officer of the navy. Admiral Miller not only celebrated his sixty-second birthday yesterday, but the forty-second anniversary of his graduation from Annapolis. The Admiral and his wife will reside in New York, spending a part of the Winter in Washington.

Commodore J. W. Philip, now in temporary command of the North Atlantic Station, is mentioned as likely to receive the assignment to either the command of the New York Navy Yard or the Boston Navy Yard, both of which are shortly to be vacated by the retirement of the incumbent.

MOHEGAN SURVIVOR RECEIVED.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club Congratulates Mr. Hyslop.

The members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club tendered a reception at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, last night to John Hyslop, a club member, to congratulate him on his marvelous escape from the wreck of the steamship Mohegan. The members of the club gathered in the parlor, and in an informal way expressed their pleasure at having Mr. Hyslop still with them, and then he gave an account of the wreck and told how, after being many hours in the mizzen rigging, he was taken off in a lifeboat. Mr. Hyslop was listened to with breathless interest. He paid a high tribute to the kindness of those who helped the survivors, and to the sailors, who had worked bravely to save all they could.

Mr. Hyslop then spoke of the inadequate means provided on passenger steamers to launch boats when an emergency arrives. The methods used on all vessels, he declared, were antiquated, and said that some day a vessel with many more passengers than the Mohegan carried would go down and the loss of life would be terrible. He said that it was not because there had been no improvements made in the arrangements for launching boats, but because the steamship owners were too listless to adopt any improvements.

After his story the members chatted together for a time, and then had supper together. Among those present were H. W. Eaton, M. G. Foster, E. W. Brown; T. C. Zerega, C. J. Stevens, W. P. Stephens, C. H. Leland, Colgate Hoyt, A. Cary Smith, Leon F. D'Oremieulx, C. W. Wetmore, R. C. Wetmore, W. C. Kerr, and C. H. Crane.

NEW POEM BY ALFRED AUSTIN.

The Poet Laureate Sings of England's Preparedness for War.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Times this morning publishes a poem from the pen of the Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, entitled "Pax Britannica," singing of England's display of preparedness for war and the dismay of her enemies. The eleventh stanza reads thus:

> But they who watch
> From where the West wind blows,
> Since great themselves,
> Proud that their kith are great,
> Said, "See what comes,
> When England with her foes,
> Speaks at the gate."

BOY DIES FROM APOPLEXY.

An Unusual Fatality, If the Doctor's Diagnosis Is Correct.

Daniel A. Guiteras, fourteen years old, a son of Daniel Guiteras, a retired Surgeon in the United States Navy, died yesterday, supposedly from apoplexy, at his home, 118 West One Hundred and Third Street, and if the diagnosis of the physician who gave this as the cause of death is borne out by the Coroner's investigation, it will prove to be among the few cases of apoplexy occurring in a person so young.

Dr. Guiteras discovered his son in bed yesterday morning with his face buried in the pillow. At first he thought the boy was in an epileptic fit, to which disease he was subject, but an investigation showed that the boy was dead. The family physician, who was sent for, said the cause of death was apoplexy, and Deputy Coroner Williams took charge of the case.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY MEETS.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday in the office of J. Kennedy Tod, at 45 Wall Street. D. Willis James was re-elected President, A. B. Hepburn Treasurer, and C. L. Brace Secretary. Henry E. Hawley, Henry Marquand, F. Delano Weekes, and Archibald D. Russell were re-elected Trustees. The annual report of the work of the society showed that the total enrollment of poor children in the industrial schools of the society was 14,014. During the year 5,185 homeless boys and girls sought shelter in the lodging houses.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts of the society from all sources during the last year were $297,942.49, and the expenditures $311,090.79, showing a deficit of $13,157.30. The city pays to the society $10 per capita for the average attendance in its schools. There is now due from the city $30,746.65, but owing to a legal controversy over the construction of that portion of the new charter that regulates the distribution of funds the society has not received its semi-annual compensation from the city.

PRIEST STOPS LIQUOR SALES.

Connecticut Pastor Prevents Licensing of All But Three Parishioners.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Rev. Jeremiah Curtin, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, this morning appeared before the County Commissioners and filed remonstrances against the reissuing of liquor licenses to all but three of his parishioners. Unless the pastor changes his mind the dealers will have to go out of business. Threats have been made by the saloon keepers that they will seriously diminish the church income by not responding at collections, and that further they will petition Bishop Tierney for the removal of the pastor. Bishop Tierney is the President of the Catholic Temperance Union of Connecticut, and is enthusiastic in its cause.

For a long time Waterbury has been a "wide-open" city outside of the immediate centre. During church hours men have been seen staggering hopelessly drunk though the streets until the sight has become a too familiar one to cause comment. Father Curtin three weeks ago opened a crusade. At first he expostulated; then he issued a warning, and his action of to-day followed.

Walter Stanton Dead.

Walter Stanton died at his residence, 112 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday, after a long illness. He was born in Westerly, R. I., and was a member of the firm of Converse, Stanton & Co. Mr. Stanton was a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, and New York Athletic Clubs. For some years he had taken an active interest in the work of St. John's Guild, and he was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Summer hospital on Staten Island. He leaves a wife and daughter. The body will be taken to Westerly, R. I., on Friday, where funeral services will be held.

Gen. Shafter at Ballston Spa.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Major Gen. William R. Shafter, with his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. William H. McKittrick, arrived here this afternoon and will spend Thanksgiving with Capt. McKittrick's sister, Mrs. Redmond.

FOR THANKSGIVING DINNERS

Huyler's

PURE! DELICIOUS!!

BONBONS CHOCOLATES

Large variety of Fancy Boxes, Baskets and Novelties.

863 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th Sts. Broadway & Liberty St. 21 West 42nd St.

Candies sent everywhere by Mail and Express.

PRAISE FROM MAJOR KECK.

He Speaks in Glowing Terms of the Men of the Seventy-first.

Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment last night delivered a lecture at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, telling about the Seventy-first Regiment from the time it answered the President's call until it was brought home to Montauk Point and marched up Fifth Avenue some time later. His lecture was illustrated with many fine stereopticon views. He ignored the Van De Water controversy, but the audience twice displayed its sympathy for the Chaplain by loudly applauding his picture when it was thrown on the screen.

Major Keck said that no braver, better, or more loyal body of men and officers ever answered their country's call than the men who made up the Seventy-first Regiment. He said they had borne their hardships without a murmur, and there had been little sickness. The only illness worth speaking of before leaving for Cuba, he said, was just before embarking from Port Tampa. There several of the men were attacked with what Major Keck sneeringly termed "cold feet," and he insinuated that it was their lack of courage and nothing else that ailed them. They were left behind to guard the impedimenta.

He said the Government could not be blamed for the scarcity of rations in Cuba, that the trouble lay with the cooks, and not the War Department. Comparatively, he said, the men were better supplied with food than the officers, and he himself personally had to beg food on several occasions from privates. He said the men were cool and brave under fire, and though placed in several trying positions, every man in the regiment was a hero.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS MEET.

The Federation, in Annual Session, Elects New Officers.

The third annual meeting of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers of this city took place yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman, Vice President of the federation, presided, and Seth Low was one of the speakers.

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw explained with stereopticon views the system followed in making a house-to-house canvass of the city. Seth Low congratulated the federation upon the scientific manner in which their work is carried on.

The following officers were elected: President—Spencer Trask; Vice President—Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman; Treasurer—Harvey E. Fisk; Secretary—Dr. J. G. Phelps Stokes; Chairman of the Council—Rev. Frank Mason North; Honorary Vice Presidents—William E. Dodge, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, and Seth Low; Executive Committee —Col. W. H. Rowe, Jr.; Robert Graham, the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, Norman Williams, R. R. McBurney, the Rev. Leighton Williams, and John Seely Ward, Jr.; Executive Secretary—Rev. Walter Laidlaw.

NEW COUNTERFEIT $5 NOTE.

Notice of Its Issuance Given by the Government Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Secret Service Bureau gives notice of a new counterfeit five-dollar legal tender note, series of 1880, check letter A, J. Fount Tillman, Register; D. N. Morgan, Treasurer; portrait of Jackson; small scalloped seal.

This counterfeit is printed on stiff, heavy bond paper, no attempt having been made to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine paper. The entire face of the note has a blurred, smutted appearance; especially is this true of the portrait of Jackson. The check letter has been omitted from the left end of the note. The small curved line between "Series of" and "1880" and the small ornamental floral design at the end of the imprint of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, upper left face of note, have also been omitted.

The note is from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch smaller than the genuine. The seal is darker than the genuine. The Treasury numbers are smaller, but fairly good in color. The back of the note is lighter green than the genuine, and the lathe work and small lettering are very poor.

ACTRESS FAINTS ON STAGE.

Maud Hollins Stricken While Singing at the Broadway Theatre.

While the second act of "The Jolly Musketeer" was in progress at the Broadway Theatre last night Miss Maud Hollins, who was singing the rôle of Yvette in "The Graceful Dance," fainted in full view of the audience, causing a brief interruption of the performance. Without ringing down the curtain, however, the opera was continued. Miss Hollins was immediately carried to her dressing room and restoratives were applied without the assistance of a physician. She rejoined the company before the opera closed, and the audience gave her a hearty reception.

After the performance Miss Hollins said she was much improved. She could only attribute her fainting spell to a sudden attack of vertigo.

THOUGHT IT WAS A JOKE.

Elmira Policeman Wouldn't Stop Robbers Who Held Up Two Men in a Saloon.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Two men, with handkerchiefs over the lower portion of their faces, entered the saloon of D. Burns, on East Water Street, to-night, and although there were a dozen people in the place, pointed a revolver at the barkeeper's head and made him give up the contents of the cash register. They also took a gold watch from another man in the saloon in the same manner.

The robbers then walked out, and when some one told a policeman to arrest the men he laughed, thinking it was a joke, and they made their escape.

Excelsior Aid Society Reception.

The Excelsior Aid Society, composed of the employes of D. M. Williams & Co., gave an entertainment and reception last evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The affair opened with an elaborate vaudeville bill, in which appeared many well-known entertainers. At 11:30 o'clock the hall was cleared for dancing, and the grand march was under way a few moments later. The leading couples were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Martin, George Benson and Miss Sexton, and George Smith and Rosa Wade. The object of the reception was to increase the relief fund of the society, for the benefit of members becoming sick or disabled.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

9:30 A. M.—29 Hester Street; Harris Finkelstein; damage, $5.

4:00 P. M.—53 William Street; John Lydes; no damage.

5:40 P. M.—203 West Eleventh Street; J. R. Latham; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—207 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Samuel Kondcke; damage, $100.

6:10 P. M.—220 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Timick & Fink; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—2,111 Eighth Avenue; George Lawge; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—Throgg's Neck, Westchester; Francis Wissman; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 22.—Fire to-night in the business district destroyed two livery stables and other property. Loss, $10,000.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 22.—The plant of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron Works was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $40,000.

SHARKEY WINS ON A FOUL

His Fight with Corbett Comes to an Unsatisfactory End.

McVEY JUMPED IN THE RING

Referee "Honest John" Kelly Denounces the Act And Declares that the Result Was Prearranged.

When "Honest John" Kelly, who is known throughout the country as a fair referee and a square sporting man, said last night in the arena at the Lenox Athletic Club, after he had stopped the Corbett-Sharkey fight, that it was his judgment that the result had been prearranged, he dealt a deathblow to heavyweight boxing attractions in this city. The fight was to have been the sporting event of the year, for Corbett and Sharkey were to box twenty rounds for the heavyweight championship of the world and a purse of $20,000 as well. Sporting men from as far west as Seattle and as far south as New Orleans came to witness it. They saw instead eight rounds of clever boxing on both sides, with probably the fastest fighting on record in a heavyweight contest, but a finale that was unexpected and unsatisfactory.

Without any apparent reason "Con" McVey, Corbett's sparring partner, jumped into the ring in the ninth round, and yelled loudly to the referee. It was an uncalled for act, for Corbett had shown himself up to the time to have at least an even break, if not the best of the fight, and he was in danger of being fouled by his opponent. Referee Kelly paid no attention to this act, at first, for George Considine, Corbett's backer, pulled McVey from the ring. McVey, however, appeared to be very much excited and jumped in again. This time Chief of Police Devery jumped in after him, and, taking him by the collar, lifted him out through the ropes.

The referee at once sent the men to their corners and awarded the fight to Sharkey, McVey's act being a sufficient cause under the rules. He believed that the affair was prearranged, and declared all bets off. Corbett took his defeat very much to heart, and attempted to punish McVey, but was prevented by Chief Devery. When he left the ring, Referee Kelly said:

"I believe now that the fight was a fake all the way through. McVey has been behind enough fighters to know the rules, and if he was on the level and had jumped in the first time while excited, he would not have gone in again after being warned. Besides, there was no occasion for his going into the ring. I could do nothing else but declare bets off, after what I saw."

SPECTATORS CRY "FAKE."

The decision was received with cries of "Fake!" "Fake!" by the spectators, some of whom had paid as much as $30 for a ticket of admission. They had seen two poor preliminary fights, in the first of which there was a knockout, while the second was stopped when one of the contestants had his jaw broken. They felt that they had been duped, and thus made their opinion known.

Every seat in the big club was taken, and when the demands for tickets became so strong an extra chair was placed in each box, and tickets for these sold for $30 each. The price of general admission tickets was raised from $3 to $5 each, but the money was paid cheerfully, for a fight of great magnitude was expected. It is said that receipts were $45,000.

Some excitement was caused during the first of the preliminary bouts by the appearance of "Kid" McCoy being escorted out by Detective Armstrong of the Central Office force. McCoy had been warned that he would not be allowed in the building, but he disguised himself cleverly with a pair of false whiskers, a false black mustache, and a pair of goggles.

His face was tanned several degrees darker than its usual color with some chemical preparation, and he wore a black felt sombrero, a long Prince Albert coat, black string necktie, and was gotten up as a typical Southern sport. Detective Armstrong penetrated his disguise, and went to the ring box, where he was quietly seated, and requested him to leave. McCoy was willing to resist at first, claiming that he had paid for his admission and was entitled to a seat. He defied the detective to arrest him, but when told that he was liable to arrest for wearing false whiskers, he left quietly.

The scene on the floor around the ring before the men came into the ring was one of wild excitement. Men were rushing to and fro, bankers, politicians, and business men crowding elbows for room with bookmakers, professional gamblers, and fighters, all eager for the battle that in a few moments would keep them silent and on the qui vive.

"Ed" Ullman, the bookmaker, who was one of Sharkey's admirers, stood on a chair near his favorite's corner and shouted the odds to the Corbett men in the balcony, and in the ring side boxes, and his clerk was kept busy recording wagers at the prevailing price of 10 to 7, with Corbett favorite, Ullman taking the Sharkey end.

SHARKEY IN FINE CONDITION.

When Sharkey, who was the first to enter the ring, climbed through the ropes he wore a smile of confidence that argued well for the opinion he had of his prowess. He was greeted with applause and bowed smilingly on all sides, and then took his seat, to wait for the arrival of the Californian.

Sharkey was apparently in much better condition than he was a little more than a year ago, when he met Maher in the same ring. There was a healthy flush on his face that told of excellent care during the time he was in training, but it was not until after he had thrown off the bathrobe that his splendid physical condition was fully revealed. His manager, Thomas O'Rourke, and his trainers, George Dixon, "Jack" Dougherty, and "Bob" Armstrong stood at the ringside.

Corbett, attended by his manager, George Considine, and his sparring partner, "Con" McVey, and Charles White, was not long in following Sharkey into the ring. He smiled around on a number of friends who greeted him, and then gave his attention to his trainers.

"Well, if I don't win to-night, I am a lobster," he remarked to the newspaper men, and then, turning to a theatrical man near the ring side, he added, "If I get it in the jaw, I guess you fellows will shake me, and I'll have to hustle for engagements."

"Honest John" Kelly, the referee, stepped to the centre of the ring and called the men to him. It was easy then to make a comparison between the two gladiators. Corbett, tall and lithe, even for a man that confessed to 183 pounds, looked the ideal fighting man, and as he towered above the Sailor he showed up as a giant chestnut against a stunted oak.

But what Sharkey lacked in height and reach was fully made up for by his wonderful chest and shoulder development. The tattooed ship he bears stood out on a chest as sound as an oaken board, and his back muscles told of a propelling power that would enable the owner to generate force enough to kill a man with a blow. Big bunches of muscles stood out on his back, and his biceps were much bigger than those of Corbett.

The latter's muscular development was not beyond that of an ordinary athlete, but the manner in which his muscles played under the clear white skin told of a power that boded ill for the man who felt the arm they drove.

The story of the first eight rounds follows:

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

FIRST ROUND—At the sound of the gong both men stepped to the centre of the ring and began to spar, Corbett taking the outside and Sharkey the centre and acting the part of the aggressor. Sharkey was the first to lead. He sent his left low, but missed. Corbett led for the jaw with his right, and missed, and Sharkey countered with a right on Corbett's left ribs. Sharkey led with left but missed, and then he got in a right body blow, showing cleverness. Corbett began to send in the short, sharp blows that count. He smiled as he got in a fair blow on the sailor's stomach, and after they clinched the referee called a break.

SECOND ROUND—Corbett led off with a light tap, and then, when Sharkey missed, Corbett smiled derisively and landed a short left counter on Sharkey's ribs. Sharkey swung his left to the stomach, but missed. There were cries of foul when Sharkey landed a low left. Corbett sent his left to the same spot, and when Sharkey landed a hard left on the jaw Corbett went down, but was unhurt. There was another clinch when he got to his feet and another exchange, in which Sharkey landed hard on the jaw.

THIRD ROUND—Corbett landed a light left on the body and then showed his cleverness at footwork by evading several vicious swings. He was confident, and annoyed Sharkey by his smiles. Corbett played around his opponent, but was uppercut, and then in return he sent a hard left body blow.

FOURTH ROUND—Sharkey made a left lead, but failed to land, and Corbett was cautious. He countered doubly on Sharkey's face. The conqueror of Sullivan was displaying more of his old-time form now, and landed at will. Sharkey was willing to take the blows, apparently waiting for a heavy blow to put his opponent out. He finally sent in a left uppercut.

FIFTH ROUND.—The moment he stepped to the centre Corbett sent his left to Sharkey's jaw. There was a rush and clinch, in which Corbett's head went down. Corbett began to tantalize Sharkey by laughing in his face when the sailor missed. This accomplished its object, for Sharkey began to take chances, which Corbett took advantage of by pegging at his ear. It was up to this time one of the fastest heavyweight fights on record.

SIXTH ROUND—Sharkey appeared to have more strength than his opponent, and forced matters from the start. He sent his left to the spot on Corbett's anatomy that Fitzsimmon's reached, but the blow was light. Then the sailor tried to force matters, but in two mix-ups Corbett blocked him. Sharkey landed a hard left punch on the jaw that caused Corbett's smile to fade, and that had the effect of making Corbett more cautious. The round ended with the men clinched, and the round was clearly Sharkey's.

SEVENTH ROUND.—Corbett's ability to dodge stood him well in hand, for, although Sharkey aimed several hard blows, he landed only one in the face. He sent his left to the ribs, and then his right over the heart, and then Corbett landed a left and right, both heavy blows, on the jaw. For the first time in the fight Sharkey now showed fatigue. The constant jabs on his wind were beginning to tell, and Corbett, realizing it, made the wind his point of attack. Sharkey was tired and led only feebly now, and the round was Corbett's.

EIGHTH ROUND—Corbett sent in a hard left smash on the wind the moment he reached the centre, but Sharkey landed a chop blow on the shoulder with his left. The wind continued to be Corbett's objective point, but when Sharkey missed and went past Corbett, the latter sent a right-hand swing on the jaw that staggered the sailor. The latter hit out wildly, and Corbett sent in another right swing on the ribs. The first swing was intended for a knock-out, and almost accomplished its work.

WORK ON CAMP SITES IN CUBA.

Cuban Soldiers to be Employed at Quemados—Troops Arrive at Nuevitas in Good Health.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Capt. Griscom and Lieut. Read will go to Guantajay on Friday to look over proposed camp sites for the United States troops of the Pinar del Rio division.

Subject to Washington's confirmation, the camp sites originally selected near the Vento waterworks will be abandoned for higher ground at Quemados, about two miles from the Marianao landing place, where work will be commenced to-morrow morning, if the expected authorization by cable arrives to-night. Two hundred and fifty men of the Cuban General Menocal's command have been engaged and will be ready to start work at daylight.

Three schooners, with timber for the United States authorities, arrived to-day, as did also the United States steam lighter Laura, which, owing to her flat bottom, will be of immense service at Marianao.

Work on the Government wharves at Triscornia, Havana Bay, is already begun. Two piers will be built jutting into the bay, where the largest steamers will be able to go alongside to discharge cargo.

The Hacendados warehouses have been rented as a depot for Government stores.

One battalion of the United States Second Engineers is due to arrive here on Friday next, and other troops are expected to land on Dec. 3.

The Manteo arrived this afternoon with Major C. J. Allison and Capt. Page, who announced the arrival at Nuevitas of the United States troops under Brig. Gen. Carpenter. They reported that they had visited Caibarien, where they witnessed the partial evacuation of that zone. At Puerto Principe they were cordially received by the Spanish Gen. March, and they exchanged visits with the Cuban Gen.

ROOSEVELT TO WAR BOARD

Tells Investigation Commission of His Campaign Experiences and Observations.

ARMY SHOULD TRAIN IN PEACE

Thus Inefficiency in Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments Would Be Remedied—How Rough Riders Got the Seventy-first's Transport.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the principal witness before the War Investigation Commission yesterday. He entered the room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel where the examinations are being conducted about 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon, but another witness was in the chair. After shaking hands with all the members of the board, the Governor-elect sat down until his time came round.

After fifteen minutes he was called to the witness chair, and at once plunged into a crisp narrative of the campaign, as seen and experienced by himself and his Rough Riders. He talked rapidly for nearly two hours, in which time the Colonel retold almost the entire history of the war in Cuba and contributed a great mass of detail as to the transportation of the troops and their care while in the tropics. At the suggestion of the commission, he also made a number of recommendations as to the training of the army in times of peace.

His famous "round robin" came up for a moment, and excited the interest of the Commissioners and of everybody who was allowed in the room; but it was soon thrust out of sight again. The Colonel referred to it, and it was thought that it would be given to the press but the commission quietly passed it over by saying that it would be considered as part of Col. Roosevelt's testimony before the board.

Col. Roosevelt said, after a request from Gen. Dodge that he narrate his experience, that he went into the war as a Lieutenant Colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry, held that rank until July 8, when he was promoted to a Colonelcy, and that from Aug. 1 to Sept. 5 he acted as Brigade Commander in the Second Cavalry Division. He joined his regiment at San Antonio.

"When I got there," he said, "they were clothing the men, and arming them as the supplies arrived. Naturally there was a great deal of confusion. Before we left San Antonio we had the tents and blankets, and almost all the clothing and arms and horsegear. We were armed with Krag-Jorgensens and six-shooters. We had no sabres. We were to have machetes, but they did not get there in time. That didn't make a particle of difference, however. We arrived at Tampa on May 30, the journey taking four days. We got our horses at San Antonio, and took them to Tampa with us."

"Up to that time were your men properly rationed?"

"There was a great deal of confusion that I should think might have been avoided. The rations for the first few days in San Antonio were not good. When we reached Tampa we had twenty-four hours of utter and absolute confusion. There was no one to show us where we were to camp. The railroad system was in a state of absolute congestion. We were dumped down miles outside of the camp grounds. We were kept there till evening. I had to take matters into my own hands so as to get my horses watered and fed and get provisions for my troops. When we got into camp after the first twenty-four hours everything was all right."

HIS OUTLAY NOT REPAID.

"Were you ever reimbursed for the outlay you made in buying supplies during that twenty-four hours?"

"O Lord, no! That was a personal matter entirely."

"About the location of the camp at Tampa?"

"It seemed to me to be a perfect one. Such inconveniences as there were, it seemed to me, were simply incidental to camp life. At Tampa there was a good deal of higgledy-piggledy business. We could not find anybody who knew where our cars were when we were ordered from Tampa to Port Tampa. We had been told that if we didn't get aboard the transports at Port Tampa by daybreak we wouldn't get aboard at all, so Col. Wood and I found some coal cars, and, although we didn't believe that they were really intended for us, yet we construed it that they were, and we went down on them."

He described the confusion at Tampa, and said the whole system was bad.

"There were so many regiments to embark," he said, "and so many transports to put them on. It seems to me that it would have been a very simple thing to have arranged the day before what regiments were to be put on each transport. But, so far as I know, no regiment knew what transport it was to get on. We reached Port Tampa early in the morning. There were 10,000 men swarming over the key. Transports were pulling in from midstream, but nobody could tell us what transport we were to get on. Finally Gen. Shafter told us to find the Quartermaster. Now I expected that the Quartermaster, at such a time, would certainly be in his headquarters, where we could get at him, but he was not, and nobody could tell us where he was. Col. Wood and I hunted around for him for about an hour and a half. The Quartermaster ignored us to the Yucatan. To my surprise, I found that the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and the Seventh Regular Infantry were assigned to the same transport. We couldn't all get on. I didn't want the Rough Riders left behind. So I rushed up to our regiment, left one-quarter of the men guarding the baggage and equipments, and rushed the other three-quarters of the regiment down to the dock. We climbed over another transport, got on board the Yucatan, and held it. I understand the Seventy-first New York had to remain on a train for two days."

"To what do you attribute that confusion, lack of business ability?"

"Oh, I would not know. I was only a Lieutenant Colonel. I can give you the facts, but don't care to draw conclusions."

"To what extent had your regiment been rationed when it embarked?"

"For twelve days, I think. It was the travel ration. The character of the ration was good except in one very important particular, and that exception was so bad as to make it all bad, I think. Instead of giving us the canned corned beef, which was excellent, they had given us canned fresh beef, which was exceedingly bad. I don't think that more than one-tenth of it was eaten."

Col. Roosevelt attributed the delay in debarking at Daiquiri and Siboney, Cuba, to lack of facilities. He then related the story of the marches and battles of the Rough Riders.

"Did you have a field hospital to take care of your wounded?" he was asked.

"I had an improvised field hospital, but the next morning the wounded were taken to Siboney. My men were equipped with 'first-aid-to-the-injured' bags. I want to say a word about our assistant surgeon, Dr. James R. Church. He is an old Princeton football man. He not only took care of the sick and wounded, but he would run to the firing line and carry the wounded back on his shoulder. We had approximately forty killed and wounded in that fight. We didn't have any transportation at all. That was the trouble. You know it was said that we ought to have boiled water. We had nothing to boil it in."

"Did you try to get transportation?"

"Yes, tried hard, but we could get nothing. The water supply in that camp was from the stream alongside it. A good stream when we could keep the men from bathing in it."

Here the Colonel called a messenger and sent word to Senator Platt that he would join him in a short while. He then resumed, referring to rations and clothing:

PROVISIONS AN CLOTHING.

"We had the regular rations of salt pork, hardtack, coffee, and sugar. We had in that camp enough of these four items, but we had nothing else, and the heat and exposure began to tell on the men. I wanted to get them some beans and tomatoes. There was no transportation, so I took fourteen of our men and the officers' horses and marched them to Siboney. I wanted to purchase the beans of the Quartermaster, but he would not sell me any beans unless I would say that they were only for the use of the officers. Now, I don't think that was right. I think there should be some provision made to buy beans for the men if we wanted to under such circumstances. However, I bought as large a quantity of beans as my elastic conscience would allow me to say could be used by the officers, and I think that the officers didn't get many of them. Then I bought some from another source, and these beans and tomatoes were a great thing for the men. I don't think they would have wanted those things so badly if it had not been a tropical climate, or for the fact that their clothing was not suitable.

"The hats were excellent. The shoes were good. The flannel shirts were as good as anything I have ever seen, except that they were such as I would use in Montana in the Fall. The underclothing was of canton flannel, and was not good. The trousers tore when the men perspired. The leggin were not good. It is a great mistake, especially when we are sending men into a muddy country, to supply them with leggins that strap under the foot. They collect the mud and get caked with mud. The leggins should not reach below the ankle. The clothing was too hot for the men. It was inferior to the Spanish clothing. The trousers were those brown trousers that they called 'khaki,' but they were not khaki, for my khaki suit did not tear, and those that the men wore tore very easily."

"Did your rations last you?"

"Very insufficiently. The food we got from the Spaniards was about all that we got the first day. For several days we didn't get what I considered a sufficiency of good food. We had generally enough bacon and hardtack. We had about half rations of coffee and sugar. If the climate had been good and the men perfectly healthy, that would have been a trifling thing, but the men had begun to sicken. Digging trenches in that soil and then sleeping in them was bound to bring about the malaria. When they began to sicken it became very hard upon the sick and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and half rations of coffee and sugar."

"Was there not plenty of supplies back at Siboney?"

"Yes, plenty."

"Why did you not get them?"

"I think it must have been for lack of transportation. I had a sort of an amateur transportation train of my own that was a queer sort of an affair. It consisted of such of the officers' horses as were left, some captured horses of the Spanish officers, and some mules that had been wounded and that my cow-punchers had doctored up. With these we used to go out and forage for ourselves. Our Chaplain was a rustler for food. If there was any food around he could get it. We got from the Red Cross and purchased with our own money supplies that we could not get from the Government.

WAGONS AND MEDICINES.

"The orders from Gen. Miles said that we should have twenty-five wagons each. We had but one wagon as a rule, and sometimes we didn't have any. If we had been given some transportation for ourselves, or if we could have even had the mule train which we left at Tampa, we could have had that whole cavalry division properly supplied. We never had, so far as I know, more than one day's rations for the army at the front. If we had had a sufficiency of mule trains we could have had several days' rations right on the firing lines. I tried to keep my regiment two days ahead, but I had to feed one regiment that had nothing to eat. Men from that regiment came to our camp and picked up the scraps of hardtack. One man offered $7 for seven hardtacks.

"How about the medical supplies?"

"They were entirely insufficient. On that point, however, I would suggest to you that the Secretary of War has a report which covers that ground fully, and which will be very much more accurate than my memory would be now. We had by that time only one doctor left, Assistant Surgeon Church. He had the fever himself, but he stuck it out all the way through. I take particular pleasure in saying this, because he is being examined now for a position in the army. He may be rusty in written examinations, but he has more good, common sense and knowledge and ability to work than enough to offset any rustiness in that line. We had, I believe, plenty of quinine and calomel, but very little else."

"I wish," said Col. Roosevelt, "that you had before you the report I wrote about Sept. 15 in response to a letter from the Secretary of War."

Gen. Dodge immediately said that the commission would have that report before it.

"I took that report," said the Colonel, "and read it over before all of the officers who had been with me, and got supplementary reports from them on the matter of the medical supplies, hospital treatment, &c. I think you will find that an interesting report, and wish you would get it. It is not only my statement, but a statement in which all the officers agree."

As to conditions after the fighting Col. Roosevelt said:

IN THE FIELD HOSPITALS.

"We had our dog tents to sleep under, and we got a couple of big tarpaulins for our regimental hospitals, but those we got by rustling for ourselves, and not through the Government. Through no fault of the doctors, the condition of the wounded in the rear, during and immediately after the fight, was appalling. I went down there three days after the fight was over to try and look for some of my men. I saw terrible sights. I didn't blame the doctors in the least. I saw them working at operating tables when they had to jerk their heads to keep themselves awake. There were not enough doctors there, and not enough supplies. I saw some of my own men right after they were operated upon, having legs or arms amputated or something of that sort, taken right out in the jungle and left in the grass. Sometimes I know they staid there twenty-four or thirty-six hours, with a leg or an arm off, and with nobody even to come to them or give them a drink of water. But they had to be taken there. There was nowhere else to take them, and nobody to take care of them.

"The doctors were all doing their best and working as bravely as the soldiers in the trenches, but the treatment at the hospitals was so hard upon the men that as soon as possible men sent back to the hospital came back to the front. I could not get my wounded and sick men to go to the rear unless they had to be taken there. Gen. Wood told me not to send any sick or wounded men to the rear if they could possibly be attended to at the front, because there were no facilities for taking care of them at the rear.

"There were no cots for the wounded. After being operated upon, if they had blankets, they lay in the mud on their blankets. If they didn't have blankets, they lay in the mud without blankets. I saw one of my men who was shot through the hips. His name was Giebber. He had been operated upon. He was lying in the deep mud without a blanket. I succeeded in getting a man to give him his blanket on promise that I would tear mine in half and share it with him.

"The wounded behaved in the most uncomplaining way. I cannot sufficiently emphasize how brave they were. The bulk of them—80 per cent. of them—were soldiers in the regular army. There was nominally 15 to 25 per cent. of my men on the sick list, but certainly 50 per cent. of the rest were half sick. We could not have got more than one-quarter in the whole cavalry division at that time who could have carried their packs and marched five miles. It was for those half-sick men that we should have had something besides the pork and hardtack. It was for them that I bought supplies in the City of Santiago.

"We reached Camp Wikoff on Aug. 15, and were put ashore the next morning. We went into the detention camp for three days, and then went into the camp proper.

"For the first three days a great deal of confusion prevailed, which I think was mostly unavoidable. For the first three days our sick and wounded didn't have cots. I did not think they were getting the attention they should be getting near a big city. After those first three days I have nothing to say, except that our regiment was admirably treated and our sick men were well treated. The records were badly kept at the camp, so that I sometimes couldn't find my own men, but so were the records of my own regiment, so I have no fault to find on that score. Men are more important than records, and if the men were well cared for that was all that concerned me. Again and again I would ask my men in the hospitals and would ask them how they were getting on, and they would say, 'Oh, this is heaven.'

"Why was there such a scarcity of medical supplies in Cuba," asked Dr. Conner.

"I don't know," replied Col. Roosevelt. "I was told that there was any amount of them on the ships. There may not have been transportation enough. I know that during the battle of San Juan we saw no ambulances, so far as my regiment was concerned. Afterward we never had a sufficiency of ambulances. I was told that there were only twelve on the island. One of my men, Sherman Bell, had a terrible hernia. I had to get a mule cart and put a mule and a bronco buster into it together and send him to the hospital in that way."

"Do you know whether a positive order was given at Tampa that no ambulances should be taken along?"

"I know nothing about it, but I think it would have been better if we had had fewer troops and better transportation."

OFFERS SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Gen. Wilson asked Col. Roosevelt if he had any suggestions to offer.

"From what I saw I believe that if our army were exercised in peace, as I believe foreign armies are, very much of this trouble would have been avoided. I do not see how we can expect to avoid serious trouble if we are not accustomed to handle over 300 men at a time. I believe that if in time of peace you get together once a year 10,000 or 15,000 men, march them from San Antonio to Galveston, say, and then embark them for Tampa, all of the defects in the Quartermaster's Department, Medical Department, and Commissary Department will be made evident, and will work their own cure. It will cost money, but it is the thing to do.

"Now, I would like to say this, as the result of my experience in the navy. I feel that the Ordnance and Quartermasters' Bureaus should not be separated from the Navy. Admiral Sampson used the guns which he built when he was head of the Ordnance Bureau of the navy. I believe it would be of the greatest advantage if we could have our ordnance men and our Quartermasters in the army detailed for some years and sent back to the line, and then sent back again if necessary. I believe it would be for the advantage of the line and for the advantage of the army and navy.

"As for the other matter, the need of exercising the army in peace, I am sure it is the only practical way of working out all the reforms you need. You cannot sit down and plan out on paper. Practice in the field is necessary. I could see that in the improvements that came with experience in the field. Each year an army should be actually put through in peace what it would have to go through in war."

Col. Roosevelt then made a dash through the door and toward Senator Platt's room, where he had been long awaited.

"Excuse me," he almost shouted to some Rough Riders and reporters; "but I am already an hour and a half late."

NURSES PLEDGED TO SECRECY.

Miss Susan G. Powell of 43 Lafayette Place was the first witness yesterday morning. She said to the Commissioners that she did not know why they should have summoned her, as all she knew was from hearsay.

"We invited you to come here," said Gen. Wilson, "because we heard that when you offered to go to Camp Wikoff as a nurse you were not accepted because you would not agree to maintain secrecy should you find any dereliction of duty. We wish to know who exacted such a promise from you."

"I wish you would not ask me that question. It was not an officer of the army. I do not know what authority the person had in camp. My offer and its rejection were made in a private house."

"Since you have stated that," said Gen. Wilson, "would you mind telling us whether you or the Red Cross made the matter public?"

"I do not know who could have told of it. I do not remember having told any one but a clergyman. He may have told Mr. R. B. Roosevelt."

Col. A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General of the United States Army, stationed at the Army Building, in this city, gave full testimony in reference to the purchase and refitting of ships, and the provision for transporting troops and supplies to and from Montauk Point. He submitted a detailed list of ships bought and refitted.

Ex-Gov. Woodbury asked if all contracts for clothing and supplies, as well as for transportation and other things, were always given to the lowest bidder.

"Yes, Sir; contracts were always awarded upon the showing of the bids, and to the lowest bidder."

In the matter of chartering ships, Col. Kimball said that sometimes when the Government wanted them they were a great demand by their owners, and, as in the case of the Clyde and Mallory steamships, the United States had to pay twice the charter price it thought proper.

He said he had nothing to do with the contract with the Long Island Railroad and did not know who was responsible for the provision in the contract that transportation should be made to and from Montauk only over that road.

Sidney V. Lowell of 164 Columbia Heights testified about Camp Wikoff, and Joseph Gurke, a Corporal in the Eighth New York, testified as to Chickamauga.

DELAY BY DR. THOMAS.

Miss Mary C. Lowell, daughter of Sidney V. Lowell, also testified about Camp Wikoff. She said she found one man with a temperature of 106 and reported to Dr. Thomas. Dr. Thomas said he would see to it. But when she visited the man twenty-four hours later the doctor had not seen him. She fetched Dr. Thomas to the tent, but he made no explanation.

The Rev. Henry B. Bryan of Garden City, L. I., testified that he saw twenty bodies buried at Camp Wikoff in a nude or semi-nude condition. He said:

"Major Brown has said in his report that the dead were decently buried, but the Major was too busy to see that his own orders were carried out."

In the afternoon session, Lieut. Hilden Olin of the Seventy-first New York testified about the treatment of that regiment. He denied Private Goss's statement that officers had taken a tent from the soldiers. He said it was a spare tent not in use.

George Wallace, a lawyer, of Freeport, L. I., gave testimony about Cuba, and Mrs. L. G. Woodhouse of 34 West Fifty-third Street was examined as to conditions at Montauk Point.

The commission will resume its examinations to-day at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

OFFICERS OF 71ST ACCUSED.

Many Witnesses Ready to Testify Against Col. Downs, Chaplain Van De Water, and Others.

While the work of the War Investigation Commission was progressing yesterday afternoon several members of the Committee for the Protection of Our Soldiers, of which Robert B. Roosevelt and Augustus W. Peters are the heads, came to the rooms to find out when the commission would be ready to hear the committee's witnesses. They were informed that, although the commission had expected to be able to hear the witnesses Friday, it now seemed impossible, as the commission has all the witnesses it can examine.

The committee will, however, have from twenty-five to forty witnesses ready Friday morning in case the commission should need them. They will be in charge of Theodore F. Taylor, W. H. Henry, and Daniel McKeever, members of the committee. Each witness will be finished with a brief setting forth the facts to which he is ready to testify. This is done, said Mr. Taylor, in order to get before the commission certain matters that may otherwise be overlooked by it. Mr. Taylor said:

"Among the facts that the committee will establish by numerous witnesses are the following:

"That Major Whittle of the Seventy-first New York appropriated one of the hospital tents for his own use;

"That Capt. Townsend and Lieut. Weiss, both of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, similarly appropriated another tent;

"That Chaplain Van De Water also appropriated for his own use a tent sent down by the Young Men's Christian Association for the privates;

"That, while the authorities reported only 2 per cent. of the Seventy-first as sick with dysentery before leaving Florida, fully 90 per cent. of the regiment were ill with it;

"That Surgeon Major Bell had said that this sickness was due to drinking unboiled water in Florida and poorly cooked coffee, and yet permitted the men to drink freely of both;

"That Major Bell, when the sickness began in Cuba, said the men were not sick, but were 'shamming' and had eaten too many mangoes.

"That Quartermaster Stephens failed to do his duty until he got to Camp Wikoff, where he was compelled to.

"That Col. Downs did not have sufficient authority over the officers of his own regiment.

"That when Companies E and K of the Seventy-first reached Montauk on their return from Cuba the men were so ill that, although they landed at 5 o'clock P. M. and the distance to the detention camp was only about a mile and a half, they did not reach the camp until 11 P. M., and then came in straggling, in ones and twos and in small squads.

"That J. H. Haller was neglected, and died because of that neglect; and

"That E. P. McKeever, son of Daniel McKeever, a member of the committee, was forced to work when he was known to be sick; that he fainted in the trenches in Florida, where he was working; that when he returned to this country he was not properly treated and cared for at Montauk, his disease being diagnosed as malaria that he was, after long search, found by his father and taken away, and died at Mount Sinai Hospital of typhoid fever."

The three members of the committee who were present yesterday said that they were ready to establish each of these statements made by from four to forty witnesses. It is probable that at least some of their witnesses will be heard by the commission on Friday, and the remainder on Saturday and early next week.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23d.

Chiffon Jabots, Cream or Black, embroidered edge, 30c. Each.

Chiffon and Lace Jabots, Evening Shades, 50c., 70c. & 85c. Each.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A SINGLE-HEADED POLICE

Sentiment in Favor of Abolishing the Bi-Partisan Board.

ONE SHOULD HAVE FULL POWER

Ex-Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt Tells Why—Similar Views from Other Sources.

Joel B. Erhardt, President of the Lawyers' Surety Company, served as a Police Commissioner in this city for more than three years, and he is a strong believer in the policy of making the Police Board single-headed. He made a speech before the Chamber of Commerce in the Winter of 1894 in opposition to the bi-partisan system of appointing Police Commissioners, and in conversation yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he reaffirmed the opinions expressed by him on that occasion.

"I remember suggesting certain reforms in police methods when I was invited to address the Chamber of Commerce," said Col. Erhardt, "and the changes that I then urged can be urged with still greater force now. Then there were about 3,800 members of the police force. Now there are nearly 8,000 policemen in the various boroughs. I believe in putting a single Commissioner at the head of the police force and holding him to a strict accountability for the conduct of that department. You cannot create a non-partisan board. It is a misnomer. Under existing methods it means four partisans instead of one, and is therefore four times as pernicious as a single partisan could be.

"The tenure of office of a Police Commissioner should be during good behavior, and if such a thing could be legally brought about, the Police Commissioner should be removable only by the courts. Or, if there be any valid objection to such a provision, have him removable only by the Mayor, with the Governor's approval. If the office of a good Police Commissioner is not of a fixed and sure tenure, the rascals will take up more than half of his time trying to get him out of office, while the friends of good government would naturally enlist his attention by their efforts to keep him in. All of this would take his time from the business before him, which is constant, for the police force is always on a war footing, always under arms, and should be always employed in suppressing and preventing crime.

"Punishment for neglect of duty would become possible with one head. Now the delinquent officer knows that it takes three out of four to punish him, and he hopes, and not without success, that his political affiliations may stand him in good turn with the non-partisan members of his own party who can probably obtain one from the other lot, which favor is to be repaid in kind. All of these commissions were started under the Tweed régime for the purpose of supplying places for politicians. It is impossible to keep a non-partisan board even if it were possible to start with one. You can only provide, at the outset, that two shall belong to one party and two to another. Cases are not infrequent where incumbents have changed their politics to save their office.

"There is no doubt in my mind that if a single-headed Police Commission is created with ample power, and the law is enforced impartially, the City of New York will experience a most desirable improvement. The people will then be able to enjoy a well-governed and quiet city. And there will be no complaint at the change except in the mutterings of those who have lost possible influence with men on the police force.

"It fell to my lot to be thrown in contact with a large number of the men who wear the blue. I never heard one of them utter a complaint against just punishment when there was certainty about it, no matter how severe it might be. But I have often heard policemen complain of the lack of uniformity of punishment. One Commissioner, for instance, would impose a fine of a few days' pay on a delinquent; another Commissioner would punish a similar offense with a reprimand, and still a third Commissioner would let the offender go without a word. If there was but one mind to act on such cases the punishment meted out would be at least consistent.

"In a reorganization of the police force, one fact should be kept in mind. With a single head the responsibility can be fixed. God made man single-headed, so as to give him power to accomplish things. A man with four heads is a freak and fit only for a museum.

"Under the present system, when an officer or a patrolman is deemed unfit to perform his duty in one precinct, he is transferred to another. Such is the way that a non-partisan board corrects abuses. Why, it is the same as if the President of a bank or trust company was informed that his paying teller was corrupt, and that his cashier was not what he should be. He expresses surprise, and transfers them, giving the paying teller the receiving teller's place, the receiving teller the cashier's place, and the cashier the paying teller's place, and says to himself, 'Now it is pure.' Such a President would be disgraced and removed from his position, and very properly so. Yet this is the only way that police efficiency is now improved.

"No more satisfactory gift could be made to the rank and file of the Police Department than to give them one head, who knows their wants, who will be just, punish them when they violate the rules, and promote them if they are entitled to it. Such a condition they would much prefer to being subject to the whims and caprices of an ever-changing board, with personal spite to gratify or friends to oblige. Take from the Police Department everything that does not pertain to the enforcement of law, and you will find that there is absolutely no need of having more than one Commissioner."

Avery D. Andrews said: "I can see no way of conducting a successful police organization in this city unless it is done by a 'single-headed' commission. The bi-partisan commission is a failure and a farce. Three years as a Commissioner of Police brought that fact clearly to my mind. At first I looked upon it as a matter that might be improved, but when I retired I saw that it was irremediable.

"A bi-partisan body cannot successfully govern a body of police any more or any better than it can conduct a bank, an insurance house, or a mercantile concern. The only solution of the police question lies in two things: a 'single-headed' commission and the absolute withdrawal of the police from politics.

"If a bi-partisan commission is to be maintained, let it consist of two men, instead of four. But my idea of a bi-partisan commission is that it clogs the wheels of progress and allows matters to arise which keep the police constantly in the vortex of politics, where they do not belong."

"I believe," said Franklin Pierce, "in single-headed management everywhere. This multiplying of officials is all done by politicians to create jobs. Every department is best run with one man in full control of it. This applies to the Police Department more than to any other, because the police force is really nothing but an army, and an army must be directed by a General, and not by a debating society.

"I do noth think that doing away with the bi-partisan system would endanger the purity of elections. They would be as safe with a single Commissioner as with four. Our elections are held so sacred that the man who interferes with them will get himself in trouble anyway."

Edward M. Shepard also expressed himself in favor of a change. "I think," said he, "that the executive functions of the police should be performed by a single Commissioner, a separate election board could easily be created. There is no reason why the police should have any control over elections."

Jacob H. Schiff said that he was in favor of single-headed management in the Police Department and everywhere.

"I have always believed," said Joseph Larocque, "in the policy of single-headed management for the police, and I should favor legislation to do away with the present bi-partisan board. The police force is like an army in the field, which should be commamnded by one man. It will be more efficient when directed in that way, in my judgment.

"Of course, such matters as police trusts might be differently cared for. The Police Pension Fund and the like might well be put in charge of a board which would direct their management. This bi-partisan arrangement results in either a deadlock in the board or giving and taking political favors by the Commissioners.

"The Elections Board must, from its nature, be bi-partisan, but there is no reason why the police should have anything to do with elections except to preserve order at the polls."

Child's Death Led to Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Mary Mara committed suicide to-day by jumping into the Schuylkill River from the Spring Garden Street bridge. She was driven to take her life by the death of her infant. A few hours later her body was dragged from the river by policemen who had seen her make the leap from the bridge railway.

Original Drawings BY PHIL. MAY AT Arthur Tooth & Sons', 299 Fifth Ave., Cor. 31st St., N. Y.

NANCY GUILFORD IN COURT.

Bridgeport Judge Fixes Bail at $10,000—Long Legal Fight in Prospect.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 22.—Nancy A. Guilford, who was extradited upon the charge of murdering Emma Gill last September, was brought to a special session of the Criminal Superior Court in this city this morning, and bail was fixed at $10,000.

The special session of the court was authorized by Chief Justice Andrews, upon the application of State's Attorney Fessenden, and Judge G. W. Wheeler, who is the presiding Judge at the regular session of the Civil Superior Court, now being held here, was appointed to preside. The matter was kept a profound secret until thirty minutes before, not even Attorney Klein, Mrs. Guilford's counsel, being apprised of the matter until a half hour before court opened.

Mr. Klein opened what it is expected will prove to be a long-drawn-out legal contest by offering a motion to quash the indictment against Mrs. Guilford on the ground that Judge Robinson erred in charging the Grand Jury that death resulting from an attempt to secure an abortion was murder in the second degree. This question is one for the Supreme Court to determine, so that Attorney Klein's purpose is plain.

The defendant's counsel pleaded for a bond to be fixed at between $3,000 and $5,000, at which respective amounts the bonds of Mrs. Rose Drayton and Mrs. Guilford's son Harry and also his sister Eudora, are placed. The State's Attorney asked for a bond of $10,000, which amount was fixed by the court.

TABLET FOR THE OLYMPIA.

Dewey's Flagship to be Honored by Her Patron City.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Nov. 22.—The Souvenir Committee appointed by the people of Olympia have made arrangements for the purchase of a commemorative tablet as the most suitable memorial for the flagship Olympia. The tablet selected is five feet high and three feet wide in the narrowest place, and will be placed on the forward turret between the two eight-inch guns.

The design will be done in relief on copper, the central attraction of which will be a figure representing Fame. Suspended from the arms of the figure and falling across the front of the body will be streamers, on which will be inscribed Dewey's famous order at Manila: "Gridley, you may fire when ready."

GAS PROPERTY TRANSFERRED.

Philadelphia Concern Secures Newark Plant Under 999-Year Lease.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 22.—The plant and property of the Consolidated Gas Company have been transferred, under a 999-year lease, to the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. Later the lease will be assigned to a new company to be organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $6,500,000, of which $4,325,000 will be retained by the Philadelphia corporation.

The new company will be known probably as the Essex and Union Gas Company. The Essex Company will assume all rights and liabilities of the company, and the United Company will for the first six years be directly responsible for all payments required by the contract.

CONTRABAND SCHOONER SEIZED.

The W. H. Swan from Cuba with Arms Taken in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—The American schooner W. H. Swan was this morning seized by the United States Collector of Customs at this port for carrying contraband goods. Besides 3,050 cigars which were not down upon her manifest, she had on board clumsily concealed thirty-seven Mauser rifles, fourteen bayonets, forty-four belts of cartridges, forty-nine boxes of cartridges, one sack of cartridges, and three brass cannons.

The ship cleared from Santiago for a small Georgia port and put into New Orleans in distress, and when the Customs Inspectors boarded her they discovered the cargo. The ground is taken by the officials here that not only are the ordnance and arms contraband by not being on the manifest, but they are the property of Spain.

Chinaman Made Mad by Fear.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A three-story building on Waverly Place, occupied by Chinese, has been destroyed by fire and two inmates, Wong Quay and Wong Gow, were burned to death. Chu Guey, who occupied the basement, rushed from the building and drawing a knife, ran amuck through the crowd, cutting Police Officers Knight, Gallway, and Harrison, but not inflicting serious wounds. He was captured and it was found that his own body bore several dangerous stabs, presumably inflicted by himself while in a terror-stricken condition. He may die.

Jealousy Causes Murder and Suicide.

HONESDALE, Penn., Nov. 22.—William Miller last night shot and killed his wife, at the residence of William Stiles, in Dyberry township, a few miles from this place, and then committed suicide. Jealousy prompted the crime. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Miller began divorce proceedings against her husband, and when she informed him of this fact he shot her dead and then placed the revolver against his own breast and sent a bullet through his heart.

Sale of War Appropriation Bonds.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Controller Roberts to-day sold $400,000 of the war appropriation bonds to Abraham White of New York City as the trustee of an estate. The bonds are 3½ per cent. registered, and run for from four to seven years. Mr. White's bid was for the whole amount of the issue at 103.165. There were nineteen bidders and bids ranged from Mr. White's, which was the highest, all the way down to 101.125.

Princeton Professor Honored.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—J. Mark Baldwin, Stuart Professor of Psychology, has just received from Paris official notification of his election to membership in the French Institute of Sociology.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:55	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets...2:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:24	Gov. Isl'd...4:05	H. Gate....5:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:52	Gov. Isl'd...4:28	H. Gate....6:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ivydene, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Inagua, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tijomo, Barbados, &c.	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Obdam, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cuvier, Santos	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Chicago, Hull	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

Abydos, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karthago, Cienfuegos, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Segurança, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria, with British mails for Australia.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 25; Shanghai, Oct. 28; Yokohama, Nov. 5, and Honolulu, Nov. 14, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 23.

Alps, Jamaica, Nov. 16.
Angolo, Rotterdam, Nov. 4.
Belgenland, Antwerp, Nov. 12.
Bellucia, Liverpool, Nov. 5.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Nov. 20.
Flaxman, St Lucia, Nov. 14.
Holstein, Santa Martha, Nov. 16.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, Nov. 15.
Menda, Para, Nov. 5.
Merida, St. Lucia, Nov. 12.
Mississippi, Santiago, Nov. 18.
Ponti

The Wanamaker Store

Humber Bicycles

ALL the cycling world knows about our recent distribution of a great number of Humber Wheels. At that time we drew largely upon the reserve stock of them in our Philadelphia store, to meet the New York demand. Some were allowed to remain for the future certain needs of the Philadelphia market.

But New York has been clamoring for more of them, and so many expressions have come to us from people preferring to buy them here, that we yield to the request and now concentrate in this store all of the Humber Bicycles we still own. They are all strictly first-class wheels, made under our contract of this year with the Humber Company, and are the best wheels ever produced under that great trade-mark. If rumor is true this affords the last chance to buy Humber Wheels. Demoralized prices, produced by the action of the Humber Company, have destroyed all present or prospective profits, and it is currently reported as a result that no more Humber Bicycles will be made.

The prices are:

Roadsters, $40 Tourists, $42
Lady Humbers, $45
Humber Racers, $50 Humber Chainless, $50
Humber Tandems, $75

A complete assortment will be found in our Bicycle Store, fifth floor.

Men's Suits Small lots have no friends here,—although they find plenty of admirers from outside, when their merits are told.

It's a clearing-up day, to-day, and the stock will be much "cleaner" by to-night. Here's a lot of fine suits, cheviots and worsteds, all sack suits and all good. They prove their goodness by their scarcity. They were marked at $18 and $20 and $25.

Choose at $15.

Another lot, that were $15 and $18 is marked at $12 each.

And in BOYS' SUITS!

A lot of broken sizes for ages from 13 to 19 years, in cheviot and worsted suits, formerly $9, $10 and $12,

Now $7.50.

Small men can be fitted in these.

Men's Overcoats At the time this is written there is a blizzard slated to arrive about the time it is read. If you haven't procured your heavy overcoat, you will wish you had, and undoubtedly repair the omission as soon as you can.

We have the overcoats, and they are the sort that suits us both;—the kind we like to sell,—handsome, serviceable, reliable; and the kind you like to buy, having those qualifications, and cheapness in addition.

Here are some suggestions that, if the Weather Bureau is right, will be widely read to-day:—

At $15 and $20—Of black and Oxford frieze.
At $18—Of black and Oxford cheviots; Italian cloth lined.
At $20—Of all-wool black frieze; lined throughout with black satin; crescent shaped pockets; 44 in. long; very warm and very stylish.
At $22.50—Of very rough-faced brown plaid cheviot; made in same style as above; fancy wool lining; satin shoulders.
At $35 and $50—Of black Montagnacs; lined throughout with extra heavy silk; velvet piping; luxurious and stylish.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers Domain of the Handkerchief Store has been extended. A great portion of its newly acquired territory is devoted to the silk branch of its business. A large and beautiful display awaits you.

Plain and initialed handkerchiefs for men, and the various plain and handsomely embroidered sorts for women. Silk mufflers for both in all the desirable designs and colorings. There's a line of plain silk handkerchiefs, for men, at 25c.—about the best we've seen offered at so low a price. Another kind, with large and beautifully embroidered initial, at the same price. Mufflers at $1.50, in new artistic designs, that will surely please.

Broadway.

A Real Library The "International" is a *real Library* — not a mere anthology or collection of brief extracts. Every selection is complete in itself—not a mere unsatisfying scrap but a whole repast. The "International Library" was not built for scholars and pedants only. It is for people who want entertainment and diversion. Literature of the very highest type, classic, mediaeval and modern, but *interesting* literature. Things just as interesting as a novel of Kipling or Barrie or Caine or Hardy. The big volumes, at the Club price, —$1.55 per volume—are the biggest book value we ever saw.

And the Club plan:

The complete set in any binding is sent at once to those joining the Wanamaker Literature Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed 10 days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Japanese Rugs They have always been popular, because they are faithful and serviceable copies of the costly Turkish and Persian rugs. They grew so popular that they were cheapened and cheapened until we set about improving the quality of such as we handled. So we arranged with Messrs. Ono, Takana and Fujimoto, of Sakai, Japan, to get us up some *better* ones, and our own man went over to help. But it's a long way to Sakai,—too far to easily communicate the Occidental energy, and deliveries were slow. Here are the rugs, at last, after the busy time in carpetings is over.

That means little prices,—work-for-nothing prices. We must lose; but we'll have it over quickly:—

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS

18x36 in., 50c.	4x7 ft., $3.25
27x54 in., $1	6x9 ft., $6
30x60 in., $1.35	7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $8.75
36x72 in., $2	9x12 ft., $12

Trimmed Hats $5 and $6 We are unable to decide which kind you like better, those at $5 or those at $6, so we have prepared another lot of *each*.

It will not be necessary to say anything more. We have had five lots of fifty and they have never lasted through the day of their announcement.

These are the best hats that we know how to turn out for the money, and better hats than you often see at $8 and $10. If we asked the usual charge for mere tastefulness and stylishness, their prices would be around $12.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Children's Bonnets and Caps Pretty headgear for the little ones—latest styles—at a third less than regular prices. A timely offering, and one that should not be overlooked:

At $1.25 to $3.50—White and colored bengaline and corded silk bonnets; handsomely trimmed with lace and fur. They were low priced at $1.75 and $4.75.
At $5.75 to $8—Large hats of colored and black velvet, handsomely trimmed with satin ribbon. Easily worth one-third more.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silver Toilet Articles There's a new lot of particularly handsome pieces here that are better than fairly priced. Mostly of sterling—a few mounted in German silver. Doubt if these can be matched anywhere else at the prices here quoted:

At $2 set—Sterling silver comb and brush, in box.
At $1—Sterling silver baby comb and brush.
At $3.25—German silver comb, brush and mirror.
At $4—Porcelain back comb, brush and mirror.
At 50c.—Dressing comb, sterling silver back.
At $2.75—Ebonized brush and comb sets; sterling silver mounted.
At $2 and $2.75—Ebonized military hair brushes; sterling mounted.
At $2 to $5.75—Plain ebony military hair brushes.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Artificial Flowers and Plants We open to-day a section devoted to the selling of Artificial Plants, Stalks, Blossoms and Foliage. They are of the highest class of floral imitation, —an imitation that really imitates; copies that are really reflections of nature, not travesties.

For highly effective and inexpensive interior decoration, these have a place that can never be filled by anything else.

The variety is very extensive, covering flowers, palms and green plants of every description. The prices are very low;—rose-stalks, for example, are but 8c. each for the cheapest,—the most expensive is but 35c.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

WHAT THE CUBANS WANT

Instructions to Special Commission Headed by Calixto Garcia.

PAY NEEDED FOR HER TROOPS

Request that the Money Be Appropriated from the Revenues Received in the Island.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 22.—In general terms the instructions given to the special commission from the Cuban Assembly, headed by Gen. Calixto Garcia, now in the United States, were the following:

First—To bring to the consideration of the United States Government the fact that, now Spanish control is ending, it is time for the Cubans to disband, unless required to assist the Americans to keep order, but that it would be a hardship to disband them without payment.

Second—To request sufficient funds for this purpose out of the income derived from taxation throughout Cuba.

Third—To offer the support of all classes of Cuban revolutionaries.

Fourth—To thank the United States Congress for the resolution passed by that body last April, insuring the independence of Cuba.

CUBANS DISCUSS REFORMS.

Havana Bar Association Considers Revision of the Island's Laws.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Yesterday the Havana Bar Association, or College of Lawyers, as it is called, held a meeting to discuss the advisability of undertaking the special study of reforms necessary in the civic, mercantile, and penal legislation of the island. There was considerable difference of opinion, and the debates indicated that many were disposed to carry the matter into the realm of politics.

Dr. Leopoldo Berriel finally declared that the association had no authority whatever to meddle with political affairs; and, on his motion, a commission of seven lawyers was appointed to inquire and to report whether the College of Lawyers has or has not power to revise the laws of the island on the advent of the new régime.

Havana Street Cleaning Interrupted.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Last Saturday a gang of workmen in the Public Works Department began removing mud and dirt from the public streets and highways of the city. To-day this work was suspended, as the mules and oxen drawing the carts were pronounced officially "unable to work, owing to the lack of nourishment."

Steamer Load of Food for Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Commissary Department to-day dispatched the steamer Bratten from Savannah with 700 tons of provisions for the starving people of Cuba. The Bratten will leave a portion of the cargo at Havana and then will sail to Matanzas and other points.

Request for Spain's Cuban Archives.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The United States Evacuation Commissioners have addressed a note to the Spanish Commissioners requesting that the archives of the civil administration of the island be left in Havana.

Floating Dock at Havana for Sale.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The Spanish Admiralty to-day advertises the fine floating dock in Havana Harbor for sale or lease. All bids must be in before Dec. 8.

Mrs. Wood's Arrival in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 22.—The wife and family of Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, arrived this morning from the United States on the transport Berlin.

FILIPINOS FOR ANNEXATION.

The Mission of Don Maximo Cortez of Manila, Who Is En Route to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Don Maximo Cortez, who is a member of the party of Filipinos which arrived in this city yesterday, and who claims that his family has been despoiled by the Spanish, is the bearer of the following letter of identification signed by Rounsevelle Wildman, the United States Consul General at Hongkong:

"This is to certify that the bearer is Don Maximo Cortez, who is at present the head of the wealthy and distinguished Cortez family in the Philippine Islands. He is also the representative of the wealthy and educated citizens of Manila, and from the commencement of the late war has advocated the annexation of the islands to the United States.

"On May 26, 1898, Don Maximo, on behalf of his family, sent a cablegram through this consulate to President McKinley, submitting his allegiance and praying for citizenship. With the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt he placed all his palaces and houses at the disposal of our forces, and they are now being occupied, rent free, by our forces. Gen. Merritt acknowledged a great service rendered to our forces, both in my presence and to his successor, Gen. Otis.

"In many other ways, such as giving information, the Cortez family has rendered invaluable aid to our people. I bespeak for Don Maximo and Don Angel Cortez the kindly courtesy of all Americans, and any attention shown them by my friends will be considered a personal obligation."

Speaking to-day of the aspirations of his countrymen, Don Maximo said:

"Neither I nor the leading people in the Philippines think much of Aguinaldo in the course he has recently been taking, nor do we of Agoncillo, his representative, who passed through here on his way to Washington some time ago. We do not want independence, but annexation. It is for this, as the representative of the wealthy and educated classes, that I am going to see President McKinley. The real sentiment is in favor of annexation. Only a few political insurgents are at present talking of independence.

"Some time since the wealthy people sent a request to Consul General Wildman, asking him to come to Manila and use his influence with Aguinaldo. Mr. Wildman could not see his way to do this, and Aguinaldo said if he was not interested sufficiently to see him he was not going to commit himself.

"As for the property loss of my family, it amounts to about $1,000,000. The estate is worth about $2,000,000. The palaces and houses that are not occupied by the American troops are renting for some $8,000 a month, and United States Consul Williams of Manila is collecting the rents."

PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Spanish Red Cross Society Working for Their Release.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The Ministers at the Cabinet council yesterday considered a request of the Red Cross Society, which asked the Government to place a steamer flying a neutral flag at the disposal of the society for the purpose of sending her to the Philippine Islands in order to obtain the liberation of the Spanish prisoners there.

The proposal was warmly welcomed by the Ministers, but they were unable to accede to the society's request, owing to the fact that the Spanish steamers are all wanted for the repatriation of the troops in Cuba.

The delegation from the Red Cross Society will proceed to the Philippines in an ordinary mailboat.

SAN JUAN OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Suppression of Abuses Which Prevailed Under Spanish Regime.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 22.—José Hernandez, an engineer; Martin Riviera, a foreman, and Francisco Noa, a cashier in the Department of Harbor Works, have been arrested and charged with misappropriation of funds.

Upon information furnished, a detective learned that the department carried dummies on its payrolls and charged expenses in connection with a dredge which has long been out of commission. Major Root, who examined the books of that department, discovered other irregularities, and the arrests followed. The abuses prevailed under the Spanish régime, and have been continued under American rule.

The examination of the prisoners is to take place shortly, and there is considerable trepidation in official circles.

The harbor works are under the supervision of Capt. Carbonnel.

Is your house safe to live in?

We make a Sanitary Inspection of a house of ordinary size in Greater New York, reporting findings and remedies, for $25.

For larger houses, schools, etc., or houses out of the city, prices will be given on application.

We recommend only work necessary to make a house healthful.

Building & Sanitary Inspection Co
874 Broadway. Telephone 559-18th.

NO DISORDER IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Cables that Quiet Has Prevailed There for Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Brooke about the reported disorders in the Island of Puerto Rico. These reports were of such a character as to give the department some concern, as it was alleged that United States troops were making serious trouble for the inhabitants of the island. Gen. Brooke was cabled a statement of the case and requested to make an investigation. His reply is as follows:

Ponce, Nov. 21.

Advices received daily from San Sebastian and other troublesome regions. Disorders were reported from that part of the island immediately after it came into our possession, but I have had it thoroughly patrolled, and am still patrolling it. Everything quiet for three or four weeks. Several bandits have been killed or wounded by patrols. Reports very much exaggerated. Every point has been heard from today, and quiet and good order prevail.

BROOKE.

THE CAPTURED SPANISH GUNS.

Historic Pieces to be Divided Equally Between Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—For some time past there have been signs that a disagreement might be expected between the army and navy over the possession of the Spanish ordnance which was surrendered in various places in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The navy has claimed that where its ships fired upon and silenced fortifications the guns by right fell to its share, but the military authorities being in possession and having received the surrender of those places, have asserted their right.

The guns in most cases are not of a type desired by either of the Ordnance Bureaus for use, but all of them have historical value, and some of them are remarkably beautiful examples of the gunfounder's art in the last century. The authorities at Annapolis have sought to secure possession of some of these, while the War Department has been beset by patriotic organizations desiring to secure one or more of these guns.

The President has finally decided to divide this captured ordnance fairly between the two branches of the service. He has just caused the appointment of a board consisting of Major George H. Hopkins, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, military aide to the Secretary of War, and Capt. Francis Dickins, attached to the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, to devise some acceptable plan for the distribution of this ordnance, and this board has already taken steps to secure lists of the guns captured from the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department and the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has received a list of articles saved from wrecks and captured vessels during the war. They are in charge of the Commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard and consist of gun materials, &c., also forty-two barrels of wine and a safe which has never been opened. A board will be appointed to dispose of these articles.

OUR LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

Complete Returns of the Casualties of the Memorable Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Complete returns have been received of the casualties of the Santiago campaign. The Adjutant General's office has divided the campaign into different dates and periods. The statement shows:

La Guasima, June 24: Killed, 1 officer and 15 men; wounded, 6 officers and 44 men.

San Juan, July 1 to 3: Killed, 17 officers and 124 men; wounded, 69 officers and 938 men.

El Caney, July 1: Killed, 4 officers and 84 men; wounded, 24 officers and 332 men.

Aguadores, July 1 and 2: Wounded, 2 officers and 10 men.

Around Santiago, July 10 to 12: Killed, 1 officer and 1 man; wounded, 1 officer and 12 men.

THE CLEVELAND BAR SCANDAL.

State Senator Burke Testifies in Support of His Statements Against Judge Dellenbaugh.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—State Senator Burke was a witness to-day in the proceedings against him, pursuant to Judge Dellenbaugh's claim that certain statements attributed to Senator Burke and reflecting upon the probity of the Judge were false and slanderous.

Senator Burke said that he was introduced to Mrs. Manning by Judge Dellenbaugh in the latter's private office, and that the latter there told him all about the Manning divorce case. Dellenbaugh said detectives had shadowed Miss ——, who had alienated the affections of Mr. Manning, and that there was a good case against her. He said he had looked it up and knew she was worth $20,000 anyway. He said she ought to pay at least $20,000.

Continuing, Burke said that upon the suggestion of Judge Dellenbaugh he had gone to see Miss ——, and that she had stated she could not raise $20,000, but finally agreed to pay $10,000.

"I went back and reported to Dellenbaugh and Mrs. Manning," said Burke, "what had taken place. Mrs. Manning did not want to take $10,000, but Dellenbaugh said she had better take it. He and I left the room together. Miss —— said she would make the first payment, $5,000, in cash. Dellenbaugh said our fee should be one-third of that amount. He said he would take one-third of it and I should take two-thirds. The next day settlement was made in my office.

"On that day I drew up a release which Mrs. Manning signed. I gave it to Judge Dellenbaugh. I told him Miss —— wanted a receipt and a release and a promise that if any divorce proceedings were begun her name should not be used. He told me to draw it up. I did so, and gave it to him July 8. It was signed later by Mrs. Manning.

"After the settlement I met Judge Dellenbaugh and gave him a check for $2,000 for Mrs. Edith Manning. He indorsed it on the back 'Edith Manning by F. E. Dellenbaugh, her attorney in fact.'"

Burke here produced the check.

"What else did you give Dellenbaugh?" he was asked.

"I gave him a check, payable to F. E. Dellenbaugh, for $1,000. He said he preferred the currency. I then went to the Dime Savings Bank and drew a check for $1,000 in favor of myself and indorsed by myself. That was July 8, 1895. Here is the check."

Burke produced a check.

"I then had the check cashed and took the money over and gave it to Judge Dellenbaugh."

Burke then went on to give the dates on which he had collected the several notes given by Miss ——, and paid Dellenbaugh his share.

"It was agreed," he said, "that the name of Miss —— should be kept quiet. Along about July 15 or 16 Judge Dellenbaugh said he had a hold on the proprietor of a Sunday paper and could keep that paper quiet. I know that paper was quiet."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY CHANGE.

Alfred Skitt Elected Vice President—Shuttle Trains on Fifty-eighth Street Branch.

Alfred Skitt was elected a Director and Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday. He succeeds Amos L. Hopkins as a Director and R. M. Gallaway as Vice President. Mr. Skitt has for a number of years been closely identified with Vanderbilt interests. He was highly regarded by William H. Vanderbilt, and was the General Superintendent of the Fourth Avenue Street Railway line up to the time the Harlem Railroad Company sold that property to the Metropolitan Traction system. More recently Mr. Skitt has been in charge of the New York Central's lighterage department, and when Frederick W. Vanderbilt came into control of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern Railway he made Mr. Skitt President of that company. Mr. Skitt is also a Director of the American Safe Deposit Company.

W. J. Fransioli will continue as general manager of the Manhattan Railway system, but Mr. Skitt will be more or less identified with the direction of the operation of the road. His scope as Vice President will be similar to that of the late Col. F. K. Hain, with the exception that General Manager Fransioli will, as heretofore, attend to the active mechanical management of the lines. It will be within the province of the new Vice President to look after the financial affairs of the system, and in this particular sphere he will relieve Mr. Gallaway, whose duties as a bank President demand all of his time.

President Gould said yesterday that Mr. Skitt's advent into the management of the Manhattan Railway system had no other significance than that the Board of Directors desired an executive officer who combined the practical knowledge of a railroad man with the ability and experience of a financier. Mr. Skitt was reticent with regard to his new business move. It is not expected that he will sever his connection with Vanderbilt interests entirely, and there is a belief among railroad men that his acceptance of this new position foreshadows the ultimate appearance of a Vanderbilt interest in the New York elevated railroads.

In consequence of the falling off in the Sunday travel to Central Park on the elevated railroad in this city the management decided some days ago to discontinue the running of Fifty-eighth Street trains on the Sixth Avenue line on Sundays. The new order of things went into effect last Sunday, when passengers on Sixth Avenue elevated trains who desired to go to Central Park were taken from the Fiftieth to the Fifty-eighth Street station on shuttle trains. General Manager Fransioli said: "The number of persons who travel by the elevated roads to Central Park on Sundays has greatly diminished. A large proportion of the people go to Grant's Tomb nowadays. This change will not affect the schedule of Fifty-eighth Street trains on week days, for a very large number of business men travel to and from the Fifty-eighth Street station."

A USE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Dr. Slicer, at the Mayflower Descendants' Dinner, Suggests Transplanting Single Taxers and Others.

The two hundred and seventy-eighth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers was celebrated last night by the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, by a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly 400 men and women, each of whom could trace his or her ancestry back to the famous company which sought relief from oppression and found it on the bleak shores of Massachusetts, sat down to a dinner which was a reminder of the frugal repasts of their ancestors in its lack of similarity to them.

At the speakers' table, at which ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, the Governor of the society, presided, were Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Frederic J. De Peyster, Miss De Peyster, Seth Low, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Slicer, Prof. Victor C. Alderson, representing the Illinois society; William S. Mills, representing the Connecticut society; Thomas S. Hopkins, representing the District of Columbia society, and W. T. Davis of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass.

At the conclusion of the dinner ex-Judge Howland began the speech making with one of his witty addresses. Anecdotes of a humorous character were liberally sprinkled throughout it, and the diners laughed themselves into a rare good humor that prepared them for the more serious speeches that followed. One of the results of the war, he said, was to cause Americans, of all ages to begin anew the study of geography. A reference to Admiral Dewey met with hearty applause. In closing, Judge Howland said that the descendants of the Mayflower company had many things to be thankful for—the first of which he felt was that they had such noble ancestors.

"Our Forefathers" was the toast to which the Rev. Dr. Slicer responded. The reason he had been asked to reply to the toast, he said, had been because there was nothing new to be said on the subject. The only other reason he could think of was that the incisive character of his own name was paralleled by that of the name of the first Governor of Massachusetts—John Carver. "We have in this country," he said, "several groups of people who need transplanting. Take the islands of the Philippines. To one of these let us send, for instance, the Single Taxers. There they can begin at the bottom and work out their salvation on virgin soil. On another, with a space of water between, we can put Col. Bryan and his friends. We can probably find one of the islands with a silver deposit. Let them work out the silver question there. There are martyrs of all kinds in America. Send them on a modern Mayflower to the Philippines. It would give them peace and leave us to enjoy life. Social Democrats, Christian Scientists, silverites, and all—give them an island apiece, and let them grow."

Seth Low, who spoke next, referred to Dr. Slicer's suggestion as to the uses for the Philippines and asked how he had forgotten to mention a type found in a "wide-open town." He felt that one island should be set aside for Tammany, and he knew that the climate would agree with the Tiger. There ought to be another island for the Prohibitionists. They would be surrounded with water, and of course could find no fault with their situation. Dr. Low, in closing, urged his hearers to continue in the way their forefathers had trod, bringing peace and prosperity and education to all parts of the earth.

The other speakers were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Frederic de Peyster.

Previous to the dinner the following officers were elected: Governor—Henry E. Howland; Deputy Governor—John Taylor Terry; Captain—Joseph Jermain Slocum; Elder—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; Secretary—Edward Wilkins Dewey; Treasurer—William Milne Grinnell; Historian—Richard Henry Greene; Surgeon—Henry Brewster Minton; Assistants—J. Bayard Backus, Howland Davis, Waldo Hutchins, and William L. Bull.

WILLIAM WEITZ'S QUEER DEATH.

He Was to Have Appeared in Court to Prosecute Alleged Robbers.

William Weitz, thirty-five years old, a coal shoveler employed at the Weehawken coal docks, died suddenly at his home, 531 Angelique Street, West Hoboken, yesterday morning. At 8:30 o'clock, in Recorder Stanton's court at Hoboken, Max Fricke, proprietor of a saloon at Newark and Bloomfield Streets; Dottie Reen, and Robert Brown were jointly charged with robbing Weitz of $50. The first known of the case was on Friday night last when Weitz appeared at the Newark Street Police Station and said he had been robbed in Fricke's saloon.

Mrs. Weitz, in court yesterday, said that her husband came home on Saturday night and remained until Sunday afternoon, when he met an alleged Hoboken detective and went away with him. He returned at 5 o'clock Monday morning apparently all right, except that he had been drinking. He told her he had been out with a Hoboken detective and had had a good time. He was taken sick in the afternoon, and she wanted to send for a doctor, but he would not allow her to do so. He was better in the evening and went to bed at 10:30 o'clock, but died a few hours later.

As there was no evidence to show that the accused persons had robbed Weitz they were discharged. The Recorder, when asked why he had not held them until Weitz's death could be investigated, said no complaint had been made connecting them with the death of Weitz, and he could only proceed upon the facts before him. County Physician Converse will perform an autopsy to-day.

Nature's Remedy for Constipation

Hunyadi János

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Insist on Having the Genuine.

THE LASAR DIAMOND CASE.

The Defense Will Begin Presenting Its Testimony To-day.

With the exception of the testimony of Collector Bidwell, the Government's side of the Lasar diamond smuggling case is closed and the defense will be begun to-day. District Attorney Burnett, just before the close of yesterday's proceedings, informed Judge Brown that Mr. Bidwell was out of the city, but would return in time to give his evidence at this morning's session.

Yesterday, Special Treasury Agent Theobald detailed the circumstances attending the making of a declaration to Collector Bidwell by Lee Reichman, who, it was said, was an agent for Max J. Lasar. Theobald said that he took Reichman before Collector Bidwell before the seizure of the diamonds. At that time, Reichman informed the Collector that he was willing to tell all he knew. In the room were Private Secretary Stuart, Francis F. McAvoy, and several others. Reichman, the witness said, told that Max J. Lasar had come over on the Labrador with a large lot of diamonds. E. J. Lasar had told Reichman that his wife had brought the diamonds from Montreal, and that he had secreted them in the cellar of his saloon, at Chambers and West Streets. The value of these diamonds, according to Reichman, was over $150,000. E. J. Lasar had also said that he had a fortune in diamonds in his possession, and that he intended to keep them unless his brother, Max, would give a large sum of money.

Theobald, on cross examination by Mr. Levy of counsel for the defense, said that he had overheard a conversation in which he ascertained that diamonds had been smuggled in by Max Lasar. This information he carried to Collector Bidwell. At that time he was not in the Government employ, but the Collector appointed him a special agent and detailed him to "work up" the case.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer of counsel for Lasar, called Miss Crurede to the stand to identify some letters. These letters were not read, and their bearing on the case could not be discerned. When the first letter was handed to the witness and she was asked if she had written it, she replied "No." Another letter was offered to her, and she was again asked if it were in her handwriting.

"It's a good copy," was the response.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer then tried to pin the witness down to a direct answer, and she replied: "No, but it's a good copy, Sir. How could it be my writing when all my letters were returned to me?"

A Burial in Trinity Churchyard.

The body of Mrs. Mary Clarkson, who died at her home in Tivoli, this State, last Saturday, was buried in Trinity Churchyard, in Lower Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The coffin containing Mrs. Clarkson's body was placed in a vault beneath the south entrance to the church. The funeral party was a small one. In the same vault is the body of her father and her grandfather. Her father died in 1861 and her grandfather, Livius Clarkson, died in 1845. Mrs. Clarkson was seventy-two years old.

Three Deaths at Huntsville Camp.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 22.—Private Matthew Mulhern, Company I, Sixty-ninth New York, died to-day at the Second Division hospital. Privates George H. Macks, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, and Albert G. Mahatha, Troop M, Seventh Cavalry, died at the same hospital. All of typhoid fever.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of officers for promotion: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, Thirteenth Infantry; Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon; Major John R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, Fifth Artillery, recorder; Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, will report to said board.

Major Eugene O. Fechet, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, disbursing officer, will proceed to Savannah and carry out special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Special Inspector, Quartermaster's Department, will proceed from New York City to Hempstead, Montauk Point, and Fort Hamilton, New York; Niantic, Conn., and Sea Girt, N. J., and inspect unserviceable Quartermaster's property.

Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, will proceed to Portland, Me., for duty with his battery.

First Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Eighteenth Infantry, upon his muster out as Colonel of the First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Edwin Landof, Second Artillery, will proceed to Portland, Me., and join his battery.

Major John L. Chamberlain, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Major Godfrey H. MacDonald, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will proceed to Savannah and report as Ordnance Officer of the First Division of that corps.

Second Lieut. Howard G. Young, Third Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed, will proceed to Santiago.

Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, United States Volunteers, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Secretary of War.

Major Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Plum Island, Mass., to select a site for a hospital on that island.

Major R. Emmett Giffin, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will return to his station at Chickamauga Park.

First Lieut. William T. Wilder, Twenty-fifth Infantry, (now Major, Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry,) will join his company.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Samuel P. Cottrell and James G. McKay will proceed from Fort Monroe to New York City and report for transportation by first steamer sailing for Santiago.

First Lieut. Alvar G. Thompson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Macon to Augusta, Ga., and report for duty.

First Lieut. Howard D. Coe, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Augusta to Macon, Ga., and report for duty.

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Chief Quartermaster Seventh Army Corps, at Savannah, Ga., will assume charge of the duties of Purchasing, Issuing, and Shipping Quartermaster at that place, to relieve Capt. C. B. Baker. Capt. Baker, on being relieved, will proceed to Havana.

Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Savannah and assume charge as Shipping Quartermaster at that place, to relieve Lieut. Col. George E. Pond.

Second Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, First Cavalry, will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Dunwody will proceed from Brunswick, Ga., and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, when the Second Artillery embarks for Cuba, will proceed from Savannah, Ga., to his proper station, Fort Adams, R. I.

The following officers are honorably discharged: Major Oscar Le Seure, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to take effect Dec. 20; Capt. M. Hancock, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Leaves of absence are granted as follows: First Lieut. Louis B. Washburne, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, extended ten days; First Lieut. John T. Fuller, Sixth Volunteer Infantry, extended to Nov. 23; First Lieut. David H. Gildersleeve, Second Volunteer Engineers, extended one month; First Lieut. John G. Livingston, Quartermaster, First Volunteer Engineer, one month; First Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry, seven days; Second Lieut. Bret H. Cockett, Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, extended fifteen days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce will be retired Dec. 25.

Medical Director G. H. Cooke will be retired Dec. 12.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Greenleaf and Chaplain G. A. Crawford are detached from the Wabash, on leave

Chief Engineer W. R. Nauman is ordered to the Wabash.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. E. Rommell is ordered from the Yankee to the Lancaster.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Doherty is detached from the Vixen on leave.

Assistant Paymaster W. R. Heath, Lieut. S. Hughes, Ensign W. G. Powell, Assistant Paymaster J. L. Bunce, Lieut. N. M. Hubbard, Jr., and Assistant Engineer W. A. Gordon are honorably discharged.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Doherty is ordered to the Wheeling.

Assistant Paymaster J. Irwin, Jr., is detached from the Wheeling on leave.

Assistant Engineer F. J. Simmonds is detached from the Buffalo and ordered to the Resolute.

Assistant Engineer W. E. Dickey is detached from the Resolute and ordered to the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Fugsley is ordered to the Leonidas.

Assistant Paymaster A. H. Cathcart is ordered to the Vixen.

Assistant Paymaster H. P. Ash is ordered to the Eagle.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Nero arrived at Manila Nov. 19.

The Vulcan sailed Nov. 20 from Cat Island for Norfolk.

The Potomac sailed Nov. 20 from Cat Island for Norfolk.

The Southery sailed Nov. 21 from Port Antonio for Caimanera.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Thanksgiving.

The observance of Thanksgiving grows stronger and stronger in the affections of the people. That's a good sign. It shows that the sway of poetry and imagination is still acknowledged. Relaxation is necessary to health, mind and body, and no man can do without it. Let all, both old and young, rich and poor, enlarge their hearts, rejoice and be glad whenever these bright days, these happy opportunities for enjoyment offer. In spite of the fact that the world is a "heritage of woe," it is still a beautiful world, and we have much to be grateful for—much that should make us glad.

The genial spirit, the festive mirth, the glee and cheer and feasting that will mark to-morrow's merry-makings are natural expressions of true humanity. May all of you catch the kindly impulse of the day.

All women who are interested in men who smoke should read what follows, and proceed to bestow a bit of sound advice. Chances are the cigar bill is out of proportion to the smoker's income. We afford relief.

Cigars. Persevering, firm-nerved and energetic in the resolve to maintain the Macy standard of quality. This established, well-known and oft-told principle of the business applies to Cigars just as it does to all other merchandise we sell. Nothing is meaner than mean cigars. Nothing is as disappointing as a mean cigar. The market is full of mean cigars. You are likely to run across them anywhere—but here. We have no taste or knack for making or selling mean cigars.

We want smokers, who are fastidious and frugal, to try our Cigars. Because the prices are low is no reason for you to doubt or mistrust. We import, and manufacture, and are satisfied with Dry Goods profits. Now, you know the *why* of such good Cigars at such small cost. We cheerfully refund money for any Cigar purchased of us that is not exactly as represented, or that fails to give satisfaction. Here are a few quotations that will lighten the burden of paying:

La Madrugada—Finest clear Havana tobacco, Cuban hand-made.

Invincibles, box of 25,	$4.49
Perfectos, box of 25,	$3.49
Puritanos Extra Finos, box of 50,	$5.29
Preciosas, box of 50,	$4.34
Operas, box of 50,	$3.96

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., FRONT.)

CUTELIX

cleans the pores—toilet soap does not. You cannot fix this fact too firmly in your mind, or allow it too much weight in deciding upon your toilet purchases, especially if your skin is delicate or inclined to break out in rash, pimples, etc. Sold by leading druggists.

CUTELIX COMPANY,
258 Broadway, N. Y.

PREMIER BANFFY STONED

His Carriage Attacked by Students in Budapest.

POLICE STORM THE UNIVERSITY

Fighting in the Streets and Tumult in the Diet—Minister of the Interior to Fight a Duel.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 22.—In anticipation of further disturbances to-day all lectures at the Polytechnic were suspended, and stringent police precautions were taken. Notwithstanding this, however, disgraceful scenes were enacted at the university by the students, who poured hot water and turned a fire hose on a member of the police force, whose horses became unmanageable. The police finally fought their way into the courtyard and drove out the demonstrators.

The students afterward assembled in the Museum Ring, sang the Kossuth Hymn, and stoned Baron Banffy, the Premier, as he drove to the Parliament House. After a fierce fight they were again dispersed, and many of them were arrested.

When business in the lower house of the Diet was resumed the trouble of yesterday at first appeared to have been smoothed over by Baron Géza Ferjervary, the Minister of National Defense, who imputed lack of honor to the National Party, and the Deputy who declared the Minister had no sense of honor, withdrawing their mutual recriminations, on the ground that they were based on mishearing and misapprehension.

The harmony, however, did not last long, and eventually the tumultuous scenes were repeated.

The Opposition members vehemently denounced the manner in which they had been treated by the police.

The city is quiet this evening, although in the early part of it there were riotous demonstrations at the University Reading Club, where the police finally cleared the rooms.

Two duels have been arranged as the outcome of the scenes in the Unter Haus, one between the Minister of the Interior, Desiderius von Perczel, and Herr Helle, a member of the Chamber.

Austrian War Minister Out?

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—The Neue Freie Presse says that the Minister of War for Austria-Hungary, Gen. Edler von Krieghammer, has resigned. The report, however, has not been confirmed.

COL. PICQUART TO TESTIFY.

Will Be Heard in the Dreyfus Proceedings by the Court of Cassation.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Lieut. Col. Picquart, who has been confined in the Cherche Midi Military Prison for some time past on the charge of revealing the contents of certain important military documents to a lawyer engaged in his defense, was taken from the prison by a side door to-day and driven to the Court of Cassation.

The court, however, was fully occupied with the examination of Gens. de Boisdeffre and Gonse, and was unable to hear him. Therefore Picquart was taken back to the Cherche Midi Prison without testifying in the Dreyfus case.

CHINESE EMPEROR SINKING.

Proposed Reception of Foreign Ladies by the Dowager Empress Is Off.

PEKING, Nov. 22.—The health of the Emperor of China is said to be again causing grave anxiety to those about him. He is described as being unable to walk unassisted, and it is believed in well-informed circles that the end is near.

The projected birthday audience of the Dowager Empress to the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps has fallen through, owing to the difficulties raised by the Chinese in regard to ceremonial matters. The Ministers of the foreign powers insisted that foreign interpreters should accompany the European ladies. To this the Chinese objected.

ANOTHER RAILWAY IN CHINA.

Concession Said to Have Been Obtained by a British Syndicate.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An Anglo-Chinese railway syndicate has obtained an important concession for a railway from Canton to Cheng-Tu, in the Province of Szo-Chuon, crossing the Yang-Tse-Kiang, probably at Sui-Fu, where it will join the projected extension of the Burmah Railway."

IRISH VOTE IN AMERCA.

Lewis S. Chanler Deprecates Its Use to Oppose Alliance with England.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who went on a stumping tour through Ireland with John Redmond during the Summer of last year in the interest of the Redmond League, while addressing the Irish Independent League here this evening, said he must deprecate the "attitude of Irishmen who threaten to use the Irish vote in the United States against any American Government that would enter into an alliance with Great Britain.

"Irishmen," said Mr. Chanler, "ought to appeal to America on loftier grounds. America has become a great nation by Ireland's aid. I do not believe she intends to form an alliance with Great Britain, though, naturally, she is grateful to the nation that offered to help her.

"Should England, however, eventually propose an alliance, it is safe to say that the American sense of justice would never sanction such a union until Ireland's claims on England had been adjusted and settled."

Exposition at Caracas, Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The State Department has been informed that a national exposition of works of art and of natural, agricultural, and manufactured products will be held at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, beginning Jan. 1, 1900, and closing April 27 following. The exposition will also include an exhibition of the methods of education employed in the country, the methods of application and general workings of science, letters, and art; exhibits of social economy, hygiene, and public charity, colonization, and all branches of national and foreign industry.

The Majestic Passes Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—The White Star steamer Majestic, from New York, arrived off this harbor at 10 P. M., but owing to boisterous weather was unable to land the Irish mails. She proceeded for Liverpool.

German Training Ship at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Nov. 22.—The German training ship Moltke arrived here to-day and will remain in these waters for three weeks for the annual target practice.

A CHINAMAN'S WILL RECORDED.

K. Pahn Lee of Yonkers Leaves an Estate to His American Wife.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 22.—The first will of a Chinaman ever recorded in Westchester County was that to-day of K. Pahn Lee, who lived at Park Hill, the aristocratic quarter of Yonkers. He was one of the firm of Henry & Lee, importers of Chinese goods. He died recently, leaving an estate of about ten thousand dollars to his wife, an American woman, Elizabeth S. J. Lee, with the exception of some minor personal articles to friends. He also made her his sole executrix. He was a well-educated Chinaman, and wrote his name in a good, bold hand. The will, which was a short one, was at once admitted to probate.

Astronomer Accused of Fraud.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—By a decree of the Superior Court, affirmed to-day by the Supreme Court, Prof. David P. Todd, the astronomer, and his wife, Mabel Loomis Todd, will be compelled to reconvey to Lavina M. Dickinson, a parcel of land in Amherst, Mass., the conveyance of which, it is alleged, Prof. and Mrs. Todd obtained from Miss Dickinson by fraud.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

Ceremonies at Amapala Attending the Organization of the Greater Republic Very Simple.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 5.—The ceremonies incident to the organization on Nov. 1 of the United States of Central America, formed by the union of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, were brief and simple.

President Don R. Reyes of the expiring Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, created on June 20, 1895, when the three Presidents formed the treaty of Amapala, delivered to the three Commissioners, one from each State, all authority and powers possessed heretofore by the Diet. Each of the Commissioners then made formal declaration and public declaration to support the Constitution of the United States of Central America, and all the laws made in accordance therewith.

There was an armed force of about 500 soldiers on Tiger Island, on which Amapala, the temporary capital is situated, when the new Government was organized. They were called "Guards of Honor," but were kept on the lookout to prevent the landing on the island of suspicious parties. This precaution was taken in view of the fact that assertions were made in certain quarters that the Constitution of the Federation had not been submitted to the people, and that the Presidents of the three States had conspired to keep themselves in autocratic power.

It is said that the "powers" held by the Diet and transferred to the Government Commission were, in greater part, fictions and myths, and that the members of the Diet had no means of enforcing their decrees. They once claimed to have charge of the warships (small steamers) of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, and ordered the Salvadorian Government to haul down its flag from its warship and sail under the flag of the Diet, under pain of being declared a "pirate." The Government, however, feared a revolution would break out among the people if the flag of Salvador was withdrawn from the boat, and no notice was therefore taken of the order.

The Government of the United States of Central America, by virtue of the Constitution, is to command the armies, navies, Custom Houses, Post Offices, revenues, &c., of the three States, and is to have a federal district of several thousand square miles of territory, embracing the Gulf of Fonseca, and four large civil departments of land, in which are situated the ports on the Pacific Coast of Corinto, in Nicaragua; Amapala, in Honduras, and La Union, in Salvador, over which they will have special charge.

It now appears, however, that the Commissioners and the Governors of the three States (the former Presidents having given way to Governors) have tacitly agreed to ignore the Constitution, and have the Governors retain jurisdiction over a large part of the armies, as necessary to keep themselves in position and power, only a small portion of the armies to be under the actual control of the Central Government, although all the armies are to be considered nominally, at least, as under the command of the Central Government.

The people generally appear to look at the new organization with fear and trembling, as an additional heavy burden to be supported by extra import and export duties, taxes, forced loans, &c.

The Commissioners are Angel Ugarte of Honduras, M. C. Matus of Nicaragua, and Salvador Gallegos of Salvador. Señor Don Santiago Callojas of Nicaragua has charge of the Federal District and the Interior Department.

The inaccessibility of Amapala by other means than small boats will probably make the Commissioners to remove the capital to Chinendega, Nicaragua, in the Federal District. This place may be objectionable, however, owing to the report that there are several cases of leprosy in the town.

The new Governor of Nicaragua is impressing men rapidly into the army, although no outward appearances of a revolution have been exhibited recently. The people appear to be anxious for peace.

GOVERNMENT OF FILIPINOS.

Prof. Adler Defines His Ideas Against Expansion at the Social Reform Club.

Prof. Felix Adler was the principal speaker last night at the Social Reform Club rooms in University Place. The subject was, "The Policy of National Expansion in Its Relation to Labor." Prof. Adler's talk was comparatively brief. He defined his well-known views on the so-called imperialistic policy by saying that he was an out-and-out anti-expansionist, and then went on to say that it would be a fatal mistake if we should, as a people, adopt expansion. The heterogeneous elements of our Government, a democracy, and those existing in the Philippines he thought would not assimilate, and the consequence would be that a colonial policy fostered by the United States would prove futile.

He spoke of the danger of an American policy which would have for its object the separation of Church and State. There were probably 6,000,000 Catholics in the islands, and it had been stated that any government in the Philippines would have to avail itself of ecclesiastical authority if it wished to make any headway. If that were true, Prof. Adler said, it would mean official relations between the Government of the United States and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. In his opinion it would be impossible for a democratic government to govern those races.

Further on, Prof. Adler quoted the statement of Whitelaw Reid that not for a century to come would the Filipinos be ready for self-government. This being the case, anything like self-government among those people would be impossible, and therefore we would be in the anomalous position of ruling them as our subjects. We therefore would forfeit our democratic character as a Nation.

While asserting his strong Americanism, Prof. Adler said he was free to confess that England's colonial policy had achieved marvelous results. This, he thought, was due to the irrational element in English politics, by which he meant the application of the aristocratic principle, and explained by saying this was an instrumentality for sifting out the relatively best men in the country to act as leaders in the work at hand. In America we have no such instrumentality, and we had not yet succeeded in bringing out the best type of leader. Then there were added chances of official corruption in the expansion policy.

"England has made a success of distant colonies," he continued, "but I think our efforts in that line would be a failure. The danger is that a democratic nation cannot rule an inferior race. The principle that an inferior race shall be ruled by a superior race is the principle of aristocracy. The principle that no class shall be regarded as politically inferior, but that all shall participate on equal terms, is the principle of democracy."

In reference to labor, Prof. Adler spoke of the farmer class of this country, and said that there were great possibilities for developing the sale of home products among it, if only attention were paid to it. The idea of expansion in its beginning was, of course, to find an outlet for overproduction, but within our own confines, he argued, the field of consumption could by the right methods be vastly enlarged, and this was a problem which required the closest consideration in view of a prevailing discontent. "For," he added, "if we are to live as a Republic, we cannot allow a dissatisfied element among us."

A NEW PASTOR INSTALLED.

The Rev. F. B. Richards Assumes 14th Street Presbyterian Pulpit.

The old Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, at Second Avenue, witnessed last evening the installation of its new pastor, the Rev. Frederick Bates Richards. Mr. Richards is a young man, and before receiving a call from this church was assistant pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. Several members of the Broadway Tabernacle congregation came to see Mr. Richards installed and joined in the services.

The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Marling, in his charge to the new pastor, remarked he was glad that he rode a wheel, as did his predecessor. The speaker reviewed very briefly the history of the church. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw offered the invocation, after which the congregation sang. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander. The prayer of installation was offered by the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, and the Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen delivered the charge to the people.

Nebraska's Official Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—The official count of the late election shows the Fusion majority on Governor to be 2,721. The vote was: Poynter, Fusion, 95,703; Hayward, Republican, 92,982.

THE TICKET BROKERS WIN

Court of Appeals Declares the Anti-Scalpers Law Invalid.

VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION

The Statute Decided to be an Infringement of the Personal Liberties of New York Citizens.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—After a hard struggle for legislative and executive approval, and after varying success in the lower courts, the so-called "anti-scalpers" law has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, and is therefore inoperative.

The law which has been decided unconstitutional is Chapter 506 of the Laws of 1897, making it a State prison offense to issue, sell, or offer to sell any passage ticket upon any vessel or railroad train unless the seller was an authorized agent of the owners of the vessel or of the company running such train. The authority is required to be in writing.

To relieve persons who may have purchased tickets and not used them, or partly used them, the law provides that such persons may, within thirty days after the purchase of the ticket, present it unused or partly used for redemption at the ticket office where it was bought or at the general ticket office. Punishment for violation of the law was imprisonment, varying from six months to two years.

The law went into effect in September, 1897, and the scalpers decided to make a test case. The railroad fare from New York to Baltimore was $5.50, and from the latter place to Norfolk the fare had been reduced from $3 to $1, but at the offices in New York the railroad companies continued to charge $8.50 through to Norfolk. George Tyroler of 425 Broadway sold to a merchant named Reinach two tickets, one from New York to Baltimore and the other at the reduced rate from Baltimore to Norfolk, for a total amount of $6.50. This was the case to be tested, and a lower court decided that Tyroler had broken the law. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which likewise decided against Tyroler. The prisoner was paroled in the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, and returned to his office, where he resumed selling tickets at cut rates. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which yesterday decided that the law was unconstitutional. The counsel for the defense was the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

The Court of Appeals was divided on the questions at issue. Chief Judge Parker wrote the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Judges O'Brien, Haight, and Vann. Two dissenting opinions were written, one by Judge Martin and the other by Judge Bartlett. Judge Gray concurs in the dissenting opinions. In the prevailing opinion Judge Parker says:

"This is a remarkable statute. The buying and selling of passage tickets is not abolished; it is only condemned where the seller has not authority from some one of the transportation companies to act as its agents. Ticket brokerage is a business which has existed for many years. Intending travelers have gone to those agencies for advice as to the choice of routes to be taken in contemplated journeys and to purchase tickets for the trip, whether it should require days or weeks or months to make it. The traveling public uses the facilities afforded by such agencies. They would be driven out of business unless some transportation company should deem it wise to clothe them with authority to act as its agents.

"It is asserted that the traveling public and transportation companies have been defrauded by the brokers. The tendency of the times undoubtedly is to rush to legislation for a cure for all citizens' grievances, whether real or imaginary, and many novel experiments in legislation are the result. But usually, in the cases of wrongs, penalties have been provided. It is novel legislation, indeed, that attempts to take away from all the people the right to conduct a given business because there are wrongdoers in it, from whose conduct the people suffer.

"The sale of fraudulent tickets is a punishable offense under the Penal Code. This act, therefore, must relate to valid tickets. Can the Legislature declare such sales to be fraudulent? The Legislature has the power to prevent a fraudulent sale, but it has not the power to interdict the sale of a valid ticket by one person to another upon the pretext that fraud will thus be prevented. It is not contended that the business of ticket brokers is of itself of a fraudulent character. It can be honestly conducted; it has been so conducted in the past by honest men, and the most that is asserted is that there are some men engaged in the business who have imposed on the public. The same assertion may be made with equal truth of every business. Because some coal dealers and vendors in sugar cheat in weight, and dealers in paints and oils in measurements, it has not been thought proper, hitherto, to make it a felony for persons to engage in such business unless they have been appointed as agents by the corporations manufacturing such products.

"The business of selling tickets continues to be regarded as a lawful and legitimate business. Public policy by statute is still declared to favor a business which recognizes the propriety of the middleman between the passenger and the transportation company, but the right to engage in it is denied to the general public. The question, then, is whether the organic law prohibits legislation of this character."

Judge Parker quotes from a host of decisions rendered on the personal liberty section of the Constitution, and says:

"Arguments certainly are not needed in the light of these decisions to support the assertion that the 'liberty' of this relator (Tyroler) and other citizens of the State to engage in the business of ticket brokerage is assailed.

"The statute is in contravention of the State Constitution and is void unless its enactment by the Legislature constituted a valid exercise of the police power. It may be conceded that it is within the power of the Legislature to regulate in the manner in which certain kinds of business may be conducted; that it may require one seeking to engage in a given pursuit to secure a State license and pay a tax, and may require that the persons so desiring shall be competent and morally qualified, but none of these methods was adopted. No attempt is made to exclude persons of bad character of the right to engage in this business, nor are the public authorities given the power to determine the character of such persons, but the transportation companies alone are vested with the power to allow whomsoever they will to engage in the business.

"Stringent rules, undoubtedly, may be enacted to punish those who are guilty of dishonest practices, but to cut up, root and branch, a business that may be honestly conducted to the convenience of the public and the profit of the persons engaged in it is beyond legislative power. If the law were otherwise, no trade or business or profession would escape destruction at the hands of the Legislature if a situation should arise that would stimulate it to exercise its powers. For in every field of endeavor can be found men who seek profit by fraudulent processes. It is well known that no business can be suggested through which innocent parties may not be occasionally victimized, but because of that fact honest men cannot be prevented from engaging in their chosen occupations."

Justice Martin, in his dissenting opinion, says:

"The case involves the validity of a statute which continues a protection to the public and to transportation companies against fraud in the sale of passage tickets, which has existed in this State in substantially the same form for more than forty years. Therefore, the present statute cannot be held unconstitutional without practically determining that for all time the affairs of this State in that respect have been controlled by statutes which were invalid, as being in excess of the powers of the Legislature to enact. The purpose of this statute was to prevent fraud and to protect the purchaser and the railroad company.

"To hold that this act is unconstitutional would practically annihilate the police power of the Legislature. An arbitrary and unauthorized interference by the judiciary with the administrative affairs of the State is fraught with quite as much danger as would follow legislative interference with judicial affairs. When courts seek to control or in effect repeal acts of the Legislature by holding them in conflict with some non-existent or doubtful constitutional limitation, their action is mere usurpation."

Judge Bartlett, in his dissenting opinion, discourses the ground covered by Justice Martin and says concerning the enactment of the statute: "This is certainly not an abdication of Governmental functions, but a wise and proper exercise of them. The argument that the Legislature left it to private agencies to determine who shall carry on ticket selling refutes itself."

VIEWS OF LOCAL BROKERS.

Sale of Second-Hand Tickets Said to be Inconsiderable.

A partner of Mr. Tyroler said last evening that all along during the trial of the case the ticket brokers kept on selling tickets for passage on most of the railroads except the New York Central and another line, and had not been interfered with.

"The whole thing," continued the partner, "was a case of persecution, for it was the New York Central that had the law passed by a Republican Legislature. The business that we do in buying unused or partly used tickets from people who have bought them is very small, and would not support us for thirty days, but it is a great convenience to the public. The fare between here and Washington is $6.50, and an excursion ticket good for ten days costs $10. A man comes in from Washington on an excursion ticket, and finds that he cannot get back in time. If he returns his half ticket to the railroad company the full amount of a ride is deducted, $6.50, and he receives $3.50, whereas if he sells the half ticket to us he gets $5, and we make a profit of 50 cents, and the next purchaser saves some money.

"However, as I said, we depend for our living upon various railroad companies, which sell us tickets over their roads, for example, say, between Chicago and St. Paul, much cheaper than the trunk lines charge for their through tickets from New York.

"Then there is the thousand-mile book, which is sold at 2 cents a mile. If a passenger rides, say, 600 miles, and finds that he does not need to travel any further, we will pay him $8 for the remainder of the book; whereas if he goes to the company with it, it will then charge him full rates for the 600 miles, at an average of 3 cents a mile, and give him back only $2. If he rides 700 miles and returns the book the railroad will confiscate it and say he owes it $1 more."

G. G. Lansing of 397 Broadway corroborated all that Mr. Tyroler's partner said, and added that there was pending in Congress a bill similar to the law that has just been declared unconstitutional. The bill, he said, was on the calendars of both houses, and he hoped that the decision in Albany would influence Congress to kill it.

In regard to the redemption of unused tickets by railroad companies, Mr. Lansing said that a business man across the street had sent a ticket to the railroad office for redemption in July, but that he had not yet received the money.

VETERANS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Flood's Removal by District Attorney Gardiner Before Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—A case upon which hinges an application for the removal of District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of New York City was on the motion calendar of the Court of Appeals to-day. It is an appeal from an order of the First Appellant Division reversing an order denying a writ of peremptory mandamus commanding Mr. Gardiner to restore James J. Flood, a veteran, to the post of subpoena server in the District Attorney's office.

Flood was removed by Gardiner on the ground that the post was confidential, and that the veteran law therefore did not apply. The prosecution alleges direct violation of the statute, and if the highest court affirms the Appellate decision Gov. Black will be pressed to consider the charges already filed in his office demanding the removal of Mr. Gardiner.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, in presenting Mr. Gardiner's case to-day, made the point that Mr. Gardiner never had been informed that Flood had given notice that he was a veteran, and never had made personal application for reinstatement. He also held that competitive examination was not practicable for confidential positions. The District Attorney's office, it was argued, was not a public department, but a State office.

Profits of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The Court of Appeals has decided the case of French vs. Sanger, involving the profits of the play "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The Court of Appeals reverses the General Term decision and affirms the report of the referee awarding Frank W. Sanger $68,000 and costs as his share of the profits of the Sanger & French Company. The case has been in litigation for several years.

Murderer Decker Must Die.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The Court of Appeals has confirmed the order of conviction of B. Decker of Richmond County, sentenced to death for murdering his wife, Sarah Decker, May 5, 1898.

RUSSIA'S GIANT ICE CRUSHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There has just been launched in England, at the yards of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., what is, without doubt, the largest ice-breaking steamer in the world, for its displacement is no less than 8,000 tons. This was built for the Russian Government, which is going to make an effort on a large scale to keep the Baltic open all Winter. Beside this vast ice crusher the ice breakers of the Canadian lakes, which are able to crush through four feet of ice, are merely infants.

The new Russian boat is provided with a forward propeller, which is calculated to vastly assist in the crushing process by disturbing the water under the ice and depriving it of support. The stern of the ice breaker is cut into a recess, into which the stern of another vessel can be securely lashed, and thus attain the utmost protection from her powerful consort.

Besides convoying the merchant ships the ice breaker is capable of herself carrying a heavy cargo. It is confidently expected that through her agency the principal trade routes which depend on Baltic ports will be kept open in Winter, and thus provide continuous employment to an enormous section of the community.

Mayor to Review the Old Guard.

Owing to the present unsettled state of military organizations in Brooklyn, the Old Guard has abandoned its original intention of holding the regular Evacuation Day parade in that borough on Friday, which would have been the first parade held in Brooklyn by the guardsmen since the organization of the battalion. This ceremony will be replaced by a formal review of the guardsmen by Mayor Van Wyck from the plaza of the City Hall. The Guard will reach the plaza at 1 o'clock, commanded by Major S. Ellis Briggs. After the review they will march to the Battery, raise the Stars and Stripes, and a salute will be fired by Wilson's Battery. They will hold the usual banquet at the armory in the evening.

Peru's Minister Says Farewell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Hay, just before the Cabinet meeting to-day, accompanied to the White House Dr. Don Victor Eguiguren, the Peruvian Minister to Washington, who called to say farewell to the President. The Minister came to Washington in July, 1897, for the express purpose of effecting an adjustment of the celebrated McCord claim. His retirement leaves Peru without representation in Washington.

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THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Both Estimates of the Value of the Canadian Sealing Fleet Lower than Expected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Bering Sea question was the main topic before the Anglo-American Commission to-day when it resumed its sessions after several days' recess. For the first time the two sides were prepared to exchange their estimates on the value of the Canadian sealing fleet, the purpose being to arrive at some fair valuation and retire the fleet by a purchase.

The initial steps in this direction were taken while the commission was at Quebec, since which time Capt. H. T. Taylor, in behalf of the Canadians, and Capt. Thayer, in behalf of the Americans, have been making appraisals of the fleet. It is understood that both appraisals are considerably below what was expected, and that instead of running into millions, they do not much exceed a half million. Under such circumstances, strong hopes are expressed by members of the commission that a sum may be agreed upon for the buying out of this industry and the final settlement of this long-pending and vexatious controversy. It is said, however, that there is still considerable difference between the appraisals of the Canadian and the American expert, which will have to be reconciled before an agreement is possible.

After the joint meeting of the commission a special committee, consisting of Lord Herschell and Sir Louis Davies, Senator Fairbanks and ex-Secretary Foster, took up the Bering Sea estimates. Besides the written reports of the appraisers, the latter were called in person and examined regarding the sealing fleet. The examinations proceeded throughout the day, Senator Fairbanks cross-examining for the American side and Sir Louis Davies for the Canadians. This will be continued to-morrow, and it is hoped that errors may be detected and a balance struck between the two estimates.

TRADESMEN'S BANK LIQUIDATES.

Officials Announce that the Plan of Reopening Has Been Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The officials in charge of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York have informed the Controller of the Currency that they have abandoned the plan of reopening the bank, and have asked him to appoint a committee to liquidate its affairs. The Controller will appoint this committee within the next few days, and it is his expectation that the bank will be open for the payment of depositors on Dec. 1. All of the depositors who have not consented to an extension will be paid in full on that day or immediately thereafter.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR HANSCOM.

Naval Constructor Charged with Violating Labor Employment Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Navy Department has ordered the trial by court-martial of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, in charge of the construction department at the League Island Navy Yard.

This is one of the first results, aside from the summary discharge of a number of employes, of the investigation conducted by Lieut. Knapp into charges that there had been gross violations of the rules relative to the employment of labor in navy yards at this particular yard.

Among other things, it was charged that employes had been paid what is known as "time and a half" for ordinary time. There are many other allegations of like character.

PRINCE HENRY'S RUSSIAN TOUR.

His Trip Through the Usuri Country Thought to Have Commercial Ends.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, has made an interesting report to the State Department in regard to the systematic extension of German commercial interest in the East. "The trip of Prince Henry of Prussia from Vladivostock through the Usuri country to Khabarovsk," he says, "may have some commercial significance."

The Consul says that there is every reason to believe that this trip, which is taking the Prince far beyond the operating sphere of a naval commander, has for its object the extension of German commerce into the districts of the Amur and Usuri Rivers. The Consul tells what an extensive effort has been made by the Germans through trading and shipping companies operating from Hamburg to establish active agencies all over the section of Siberia opened up by the new railroads, and in this they have already displaced in large measure the merchants of France and Belgium. He says:

"It is possible for the United States manufacturer, if the right kind of an effort is made, to get a good deal of Russia's trade. Her needs are similar to our own, or what ours were fifty years ago. There never was a time so important to our people. If we are wise, we will watch the methods of others."

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decisions Bearing on the Reciprocal Agreement with France.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers handed down two decisions yesterday of interest to importers of wines from France and importers of paintings from Germany, bearing on the President's proclamation in reference to reciprocal commercial agreement with France.

George S. Nicholas imported Chartreuse and other kinds of cordials containing spirits in bottles subsequent to June 1. They were assessed for duty by the Collector at $2.25 per proof gallon, under Paragraph 292. The claim made by the importers was that these cordials, being a product or manufacture of France, were entitled to be entered at reduced rates of duty under the provisions of the President's proclamation of May 30 last, issued under the authority of Section 3 of the Tariff act, and based on a commercial agreement entered into with the French Republic for the purpose of securing reciprocal and equivalent concessions in the trade and commerce of the two countries. The board overruled the protest.

In another case the board held that paintings in oil or water colors, imported from Germany after the issuance of the President's proclamation having reference to the reciprocal commercial agreement with the French Republic, were not entitled under the most favored nation clause to the reduced rates of duty provided for similar articles which are the product of France, as there was no special commercial agreement placing German products on a like basis and duly promulgated by Executive proclamation.

GOT WIFE IN PRISONER'S DOCK.

Tessie Kennedy's Tale of Woe Melts Judges and Brings a Husband.

The routine of the Court of Special Sessions was relieved yesterday by a tale and its sequel which moved the Judges to mercy. Tessie Kennedy was on trial for petit larceny. The young woman told, in a way which excited general sympathy, a story of cumulative misfortune. She was born and reared in Gloversville, she said. Her father was wealthy, and she received every advantage of education. When she was sixteen and had married a well-to-do young farmer her father was ruined by his indorsement of a friend's paper. Grief affected her mother's mind and she was placed in an asylum.

Next the girl's husband died after a short illness, and the young wife followed her mother to the madhouse. After a long time—she does not know how long—she was discharged sane only to find that she had become a slave to morphine, that drug having been used by her physician. After many failures she broke from the power of the drug. She determined to leave the scene of her miseries and come to New York.

Here she was hired as a servant by Mrs. Jennie Pearsall of 2,455 Third Avenue at $1.50 a week. One day her mistress sent her to market for some meat. She gave her $2, and loaned her a cape. The girl threw away the cape and fled with the $2. Mrs. Pearsall caused her arrest, and she was placed in the Tombs.

Just as she finished her story a young man pushed hurriedly forward and addressed Judge Hinsdale. He said that he had known Tessie Kennedy for years; that his love for her was most sincere, and that he would marry her at once if she would give her consent. The Judges consulted, and Judge Hinsdale addressed the prisoner.

"It affords me great pleasure," said he, "to dispose of this case in such a satisfactory manner. You are discharged, and my earnest wishes for the happiness of both yourself and the young man go with you."

The young man, who had not told his name, led the girl from the courtroom. He said that the marriage ceremony would be performed immediately.

THE SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

Klatawah Is Purchased by James Butler for $7,000—Robert Bonner Buys Praytell.

The second day's session of the Fasig sale of trotting and pacing stock in Madison Square Garden yesterday was productive of some splendid prices, especially for animals suitable for road purposes. Many of those who attended the sale were looking for horses that can win money for them next season, but a large number wanted animals to use on the Speedway.

The bright particular feature yesterday was the sale in the evening of the crack three-year-old Klatawah, by Steinway-Katie G., by Electioneer, who as a pacer has fixed 2:06¼ as a mark for horses of his age. It was thought by many that Klatawah might bring more money than Star Pointer, and good judges put his price at $15,000. These hopes were disappointed, perhaps owing to the severity of the campaign the colt underwent this year. The bidding on him was opened by "Andy" McDowell at $2,000, and he and "Ben" Walker ran the price up to $5,000, with a little aid from Capt. Tuttle. There the bidding began to hang, and it looked as if the colt would go for no more when James Butler, who was formerly President of the Driving Club of New York, took a hand. Mr. Butler meant to have the horse, and got him for $7,000.

At the afternoon session there were a number of horses that brought several thousand dollars. Pray Tell, the fastest wagon trotter the world has ever seen, brought the highest price at the afternoon sale. "Ed" Tipton, Marcus Daly's representative, was anxious to secure him, but after some spirited bidding Robert Bonner secured him for $5,100. He is a magnificent looking animal, and as he is only six years old, may still be able to beat his wagon record of 2:09¼. In any event he will be able to show a clean pair of heels to any of the roadsters now on the Speedway.

Jolly Bird, 2:15¼, went to Samuel McMillan, the former President of the Driving Club, for $2,700, and Courier-Journal, 2:08¼, a handsome pacer, went to Edward Mills of Boston, the former owner of Star Pointer, 1:59¼, for $3,150.

Details of the sale, with the prices of the horses that brought over $500, their pedigrees, and the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

Jolly Bird, (trotter, 2:15¼,) rn. m., by Jay Bird-Belle Almont; Samuel McMillan..... $3,700
Courier-Journal, (pacer, 2:08¼,) blk. h., by Wilkes Boy-Josie King; Edward Mills, Boston, Mass..... 3,150
Silver Chimes, (packer, 2:08¼,) b. g., by Almy Chimes-Lucy; J. L. Crawford..... 900
Lula A., (trotter, 2:19,) ch. m., by Diatonic-Amulet; W. C. Harrington, Troy, N. Y..... 1,100
Pray Tell, (trotter, 2:09½,) ch. g., by Axtell-Jean Look; Robert Bonner..... 5,100
Lucy Porter, (trotter, 2:21¼,) br. m., by Commodore Porter-Net Kenyon; Carri Burr..... 900
Acumen, (trotter, 2:30,) br. g., by Electric Bell-Geneve; and Varco, (trotter, 2:28,) br. g., by St. Vincent-Aurelia; W. H. Snyder, Parkville, L. I..... 1,050
Carvallo, (trotter,) b. g., by Dexter Prince-Carrie C.; J. Gatscomb, Saybrook, Conn. 975
Major Ross, (trotter, 2:16¾,) br. g., by Anteros-Blanche H.; John McGuire..... 750
Nancy Time, (trotter, 2:13¾,) ch. m., by George Simmons-Nelly S.; J. L. Crawford..... 525
Brunhild, (trotter, 2:15¾,) g. m., by Viking-Daisy Wilkes; L. P. Knight..... 675
Success, (trotter, 2:12¾,) gr. g., by Sherman-Sister to Darbee; John Godfrey, Syracuse, N. Y..... 675
Beulah P., (trotter, 2:17¼,) blk. m., by Strathbridge-Ripple; W. C. Harrington, Troy, N. Y..... 800
Newcastle, (trotter, 2:13¾,) b. g., by Cornelian-Daisy P.; J. W. Cornish..... 900
Harry B., (trotter, 2:24¾,) b. g., by Greenbacks-Maud B.; William Rockefeller..... 825
Split Silk, (pacer, 2:09¼,) ch. m., by Bourbon Wilkes-Nannie Etticoat; Edward Mills, Boston, Mass..... 2,650
Volo Maid, (trotter, trial, 2:15½,) b. f., by Red Wilkes-Queen Amy; Jeremiah Murphy..... 1,010
Annie Lee, (pacer, 2:07¼,) br. m., by Alfred G.-Jessie P., by Neapolitan; D. N. Armstrong, Bridgeport, Conn..... 1,235
Klatawah, (trotter, 2:05½,) b. c., by Steinway-Kate G.; James Butler..... 7,000
Goneril, (trotter, 2:24¾, b. m., by Bard Medium-Enfanta; A. J. Libby, Gardiner, Me..... 575
King Egbert, (pacer, 2:07¾,) b. g., by King Prince-Weazel; John McGuire..... 800
McMillan, (trotter, 2:17¾,) b. g., by Nowal-Maud T.; B. H. Demarest, agent..... 800

Sale of Horse Show Animals.

The sale of Horse Show prize winners at the American Horse Exchange yesterday was attended by a large crowd of buyers. Besides the Horse Show winners there was offered also the consignment of Col. John Jacob Astor. Typhoon, a magnificent chestnut hackney, seven years old, was bought by Anton Schille of Belgium for $1,000.

THOROUGHBREDS AT LOW PRICES

Edgewater Stud Mares in Little Demand at the Lexington Sale.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 22.—At William Easton's sale of thoroughbreds to-day the mares from Edgewater Stud were offered and found to be little in demand. A number were sent back to the farm, and one was given away. They were very old, and many of them blind. Sixty-two brood mares brought an average of $86.

Lucien Appleby got a six-year-old Springbok mare out of the sister to Audrian for $425, and Milton Young paid $500 for her full sister, twelve years old. King Eric, sire of Prince Lief, who won for the late Byron McClelland some $50,000, brought $425, going to Kinzea Stone. Old Audrian and the young stallion Eberlee, also a son of Springbok, failed to get a bid. Ten Candles, a yearling bay colt, by imp. Candlemas, dam Tenorine, was sold to William Lakeland of New York for $1,200.

Seventy-nine head sold to-day realized $7,270.

Cornell's Cross-Country Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Cornell's cross country team, which proved successful in its meet with the University of Pennsylvania last Saturday, will be entered in the annual championship games which will take place in New York on Thanksgiving Day. Cornell's strongest represent

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TWELVE PAGES.

ONE OF THE NEW IDEAS.

The new ideas that now possess American minds are no mean compensation for the cost of the war.

They are many, but take one alone, the idea of the open door. Do the American people realize its breadth and reach? The announcement by a Republican Administration with WILLIAM MCKINLEY at its head that the ports of a part of our domain are to be open to the ships and the goods of all nations upon the terms enjoyed by our own ships and goods is an event as momentous as a change of dynasty in a monarchical country. Protection has been our king and master. Those who set him up and constantly augmented his power now set bounds to his sway. It is the first step. Inevitably it leads to his dethronement and the emancipation of his oppressed realm. Free trade in Luzon is incompatible with protection in Massachusetts. The American sense of humor would tolerate no such ridiculous proposition. Besides, the American manufacturer, having glutted the home market, begins to strain at the hampering bonds of Dingleyism. The Spanish war has knocked the life out of the doctrine and practice of protection. It has freed us, or will.

"Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost."

THE STANDARD OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The meeting "in memory of Col. WARING" last evening was more than a tribute of respect and affection to a man who had richly earned both. It was a cordial and intelligent recognition of the great value of certain qualities of character, signally illustrated by Col. WARING, which, taken together, may be accepted as constituting very nearly the complete standard of American citizenship.

During his vigorous and laborious life Col. WARING held, we believe, but three offices of a public nature, and none of these were of the sort that in themselves confer particular distinction. He held a commission as Colonel in the volunteer army during the war for the Union; he was Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the City of New York, and finally he was a member of the commission sent to Cuba to investigate sanitary conditions there. As a military officer he was faithful to the least as to the greatest of his duties, perfectly fearless, intelligent, enterprising, vigilant. He appears to have been without ambition for rank or fame, doing his work with patience and unflagging energy, scorning the tactics only too frequently employed to secure advancement, instinctively and promptly just and fair toward his associates, whether his superiors or inferiors in rank, with no regard to the effect on his own fortunes. The war came to him not as an opportunity but as a duty, and his service was but the payment of his debt as a citizen, paid eagerly and in full and unselfishly. He was an admirable example not exactly of the citizen soldier, but rather of that other type to whom the gratitude of the Nation for all time must be due, the soldier citizen.

The qualities he showed in the war for the Union were those manifested in private life, and again in the civil service, when, happily for this great city, he was allowed to enter it. The most marked and efficient of these was his absolute confidence in the right way of doing things. The great problem presented to him, which no one before him had come near to solving and which the weary and discouraged people of the city had come to look upon as hopeless, he approached with perfect simplicity and directness. He was familiar enough, certainly, with the evil conditions by which it was hedged around, with the greed and chicane and cruel duplicity of politicians, with the stolid superstition of partisanship and the strength of the spoils system which the politicians had built up on that superstition. But having stipulated that he was to have a free hand, he used that hand to sweep away, at one stroke, the whole complicated structure, and started in to clean the streets as he would have performed any business contract that he had undertaken. In a very brief time he surrounded himself with a body of lieutenants chosen solely for their ability and character, and he and they promptly convinced every man in the department that from the Commissioners to the sweepers no other claim would be even considered while that claim would be loyally honored. Most signal of his achievements, he organized the system of committees of conference in every branch of the service, by which the strictest discipline was maintained through the cordial co-operation of the employés themselves. Of course, in this great and complex task Col. WARING's rare executive powers counted for much, but the special and lasting value of his success lay in the splendid moral courage with which he used those powers in public work with unflinching fidelity to sound business principles.

There is one supreme and always present danger by which a democracy is threatened. It is the prevalence among respectable citizens of the feeling—partly due to timidity and partly to dull selfishness—that honesty in public affairs in its broadest and in its minutest sense, may, after all, not pay. Politics, they declare, must be a corrupt business, or at best be run by greedy men for their own profit with no more regard for the public interest than is absolutely necessary, and then by this judgment they hold themselves excused from serious effort to change things. This feeling Col. WARING neither shared nor respected. And in his substantial success in doing honestly and well, by the methods of an upright and able business man, the work that had been given over hopelessly and helplessly to politics, every citizen should find a priceless lesson. Col. WARING not only raised the standard of American citizenship, but demonstrated that it was completely practical.

THE SEQUEL TO QUAY'S VICTORY.

Twenty days, more or less, have elapsed since the election of W. A. STONE as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania was announced as a "Quay success." This pretension, in view of the greatly reduced Republican majority and the gain in strength of the Democratic delegation in Congress, owing to Republican factional quarrels, was hardly justified, but QUAY did not permit a moment to be wasted before he boldly assumed that STONE's election meant that Pennsylvania desired to "vindicate" the man whom a Grand Jury of Philadelphians has now indicted for conspiracy and the criminal diversion of public funds to his own use.

Senator QUAY undoubtedly must have peculiar notions about vindication if the action of the Philadelphia Grand Jury does not moderate his opinion of the meaning of the election. To be sure, the latest "attack" upon his good name cannot be assumed to be political. A body of citizens selected for their respectability and responsibility, and asserting a duty with more vigor than might have been expected in a community that has been rather slow, in years past, to believe and resent the reports of QUAY's unscrupulousness, has put him in the way of being tried for using the public treasury as if it were a private convenience for QUAY and his family.

The senior Senator from Pennsylvania is not the only man charged with using the funds of the people of the State, without authority, for his own uses. The Grand Jury, as if to make a complete job, has found five true bills for conspiracy by MATTHEW S. QUAY, RICHARD R. QUAY, his son, and B. J. HAYWOOD, State Treasurer, with JOHN S. HOPKINS, late cashier of the People's Bank, to secure the use of $100,000 at a time, on more than one occasion, for the use and benefit of QUAY, his son, and presumably HAYWOOD and HOPKINS.

Some intimations of impending presentation of the facts upon which the indictments were found were published during the campaign, and QUAY and his admirers denounced them as campaign assaults and defied inquiry. The telegrams alleged to have been sent by him to HOPKINS, containing facetious promises to "shake the plum tree," and suggestive instructions about the use of State money to be invested in "sugar," created doubt in many minds about the rectitude of the relations between QUAY and his associates who have been indicted. The Grand Jury has decided that it cannot ignore the appearances and the facts as shown.

This indictment and the trial that should follow it will not, it is to be hoped, assist Mr. QUAY to a new vindication by re-election to the Senate. Mr. WANAMAKER insists that the Legislature elected on Nov. 8 is not for QUAY; but he also intimates that QUAY will endeavor to make it so. If the prosecuting officers are reasonably active and prompt they may so occupy the Senator that he will have plenty to do to establish a defense that will keep him from becoming a public charge, and it is reasonably certain that if he must "shake the plum tree" again it will be a new tree and that he will not shake it with the help of his former associates in that exercise.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

If the rampant imperialists would quit shouting and do a little plain thinking they might make out a very fair case for the annexation of the Philippines. Arguments are not wanting, even arguments based on our new and profitable use of the islands. But when, to cite only one example of purely immental hollering, our neighbor The Sun draws unwarranted deductions from the argument of Attorney General KNOWLTON of Massachusetts, showing that the Filipinos after annexation will have no natural right of suffrage, it must be conscious that it appeals only to the thoughtless.

Every intelligent and well informed person knows that men have no natural right to vote. The suffrage is a privilege which the law confers, and may therefore withhold or take away. It is a limited privilege. A man may not exercise it until he is twenty-one years old, nor unless he has a legal residence where he votes, nor while he is in prison. In some States he must pay his poll tax before he can vote; in other States property and educational qualifications are prescribed. Women and unnaturalized aliens do not vote at all.

All this is useful information for the ignorant. But The Sun argues in the air when it assumes that this exposition of the nature of the suffrage is an effective answer to the opponents of annexation who contend that "government without the participation of the governed, that is, without participation of those governed in the government, is impossible and un-American."

Government of the Philippines without the consent or participation of the Filipinos is not impossible, but it would be certainly un-American; that is, we have not yet tried to govern communities without their consent, and as the attempt in the Philippines will be an experiment we do not know whether it will succeed or fail. Our Indian tribes afford no parallel, and to cite the case of our Territories is quite beside the point. The men of our home Territories expect to become voting citizens. Statehood is the goal of their ambition. Their salvation is wholly unlike that in which the Filipinos will find themselves after annexation. They have aspirations, hope, and manifold inducements to good citizenship. The Filipinos, many of them intelligent and some of them ambitious, may not be content with their lot as citizens of a subject State with no right of representation, no power of the ballot to redress their grievances, no public career before them, and held always in an inferior place. Unless we govern them with great wisdom and liberality they will become restless and insurrectionary.

We shall not give them the ballot. It was a deplorable mistake to put the vote into the hands of the emancipated blacks of the South. The Republican Party, which always mixes calculated selfishness with even its most humane impulses, expected to control the Southern States by the votes of the negroes. It discovered too late that it could control no State, but had given to the Southern Democrats a greatly enlarged voting population as a basis for representation in Congress. But the blacks themselves were the chief victims of this mistaken policy. That blunder will not be repeated in the case of the curiously mixed people we shall take over from Spain in the Philippine archipelago. We must guarantee to them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness by the best methods we can devise. The world and our own consciences will approve our work there in proportion as we succeed in lifting these people above the degradations of their Spanish vassalage; and our policy of expansion will attain to its perfect moral justification if we ever make such men of them that they can be trusted with the sobering responsibilities of local self-government.

But it remains true that our attempt to govern the Filipinos without giving them any participation in the Government is un-American. We shall make it American—one of the American methods of government. It is an innovation, however, and the annexationists are foolish to deny that it is an innovation, for it is by no means a fatal objection to the taking of the Philippines.

"OUR CHAUNCEY" ON SILVER.

And now, when the campaign is over, comes, at the meeting of the Republican Club, a man so amiable, and when he infrequently in public gives himself a fair chance, so sensible as CHAUNCEY DEPEW, and keeps on saying "that the result of the last election had saved the country from all danger of free silver." This he said in the presence of a number of "insiders." As to the outsiders who apprehend his remarks only through the newspapers, Mr. DEPEW always treats them as a negligible quantity, and by so doing has got himself into frequent and grievous scrapes. That is one of the numerous reasons why he is not now President, laying down the rules upon which he will govern our new possessions as Crown colonies, and that the unhumorous (so far as he himself knows or intends) WILLIAM MCKINLEY reigns in his stead.

Since it was to insiders that Mr. DEPEW was speaking, why give them this kind of thing? CICERO observed that he could not understand how two augurs could meet without boring each other, or words to that effect. The meeting addressed by Mr. DEPEW has, so to speak, an outfit of assorted augurs, and he must have made them tired. Because they all knew what the Republican Party was. They knew perfectly well that it had become simply a device for the elicitation of campaign funds, upon the most plausible pretexts that could be from time to time contrived. This is of course understood by insiders. Even such Republicans as pose in public as contorted and lacerated by the violence of their internal political convictions are free to admit this in private. Not to know it is to convict one's self of being an outsider, what QUIGG would call an "ammychoor." And yet Mr. DEPEW talks to a select and expert audience as if the existing Republican Party had some political opinions. The fact is that it exists for the sole purpose of eliciting campaign funds whereby its candidates may be elected with a minimum of regard for the real opinions of the voters. Mr. DEPEW will remember, if nobody but himself and we do, how some thirty years ago his public use of a private conversation with JOHN VAN BUREN drew from his interlocutor a statement of the permissible public uses of private conversations, with this addition: "These rules, which are so well understood in society, the conduct of Mr. DEPEW leads me to repeat." Now, what Mr. VAN BUREN said of the permissible public use of private conversations we may say about the true inwardness of the Republican Party. This fact, which is so well understood in inner Republican circles, the speech of Mr. DEPEW leads us to repeat.

But he did something more than bore the augurs of the inner circle. He must also have frightened them. There is no more familiar legend of American folklore than that which describes the boy digging for the woodchuck, the unsympathetic minister expressing disbelief that the boy would get him, and the boy's replying: "Get him! I must get him. The family is out of meat!" The family is the Republican Party. The boy is QUAY, HANNA, or whoever may be charged, during the campaign of 1900, with keeping it in "meat." The tariff issue is gone forever. The only Home Market Club has recognized this in describing the prospect of annexing the Philippines as "appalling." By 1900 DINGLEY in person, with his hat in one hand and his tariff in the other, visiting any cotton mill, steel works, or even shipyard, would be excluded with rudeness and would be lucky if they did not set the dog on him. The only other recourse in sight is what is known to Republican augurs as "the sound-money scare." And thereupon comes Mr. DEPEW, in the general make-up of an augur, with the sacerdotal fillets cocked jauntily over his left ear, and the haruspical knife in his red right hand, publicly proclaiming that neither will that cock fight, that the silver issue has been decided already, and that there is therefore no sense in any business man's throwing good money away after it. There is no doubt about it. Mr. DEPEW is an incorrigible and universal "ammychoor."

Our contemporary The Evening Post set out to demonstrate yesterday that the annexation of the Philippines would make an end of the Monroe doctrine, but all its ancient rage against that doctrine flaming up, it dropped the Philippines and clubbed the doctrine with immitigable ferocity until it lay a shapeless mass upon the ensanguined floor. In the midst of this wrathful writing we come upon this gem of serene and unexampled candor:

"In the Venezuelan case, for example, civilization, law, freedom, and our own pecuniary interests were in favor of Great Britain's claim. The sentiment or superstition of Monroeism was against it, and this outweighed everything else as one thousand to one."

Thus is settled out of hand and on all points "civilization, law, freedom, and our own pecuniary interests," a controversy that has caused the most eminent statesmen and jurists of Great Britain and the United States to sit up nights in laborious exploration of tons of ancient records and open-minded seeking after truth skulking in hedgerows of doubt and forests of perplexity. An ounce of cocksureness is worth a ton of arbitration.

Admiral SAMPSON's transmittal for publication of a letter from Gen. GOMEZ appealing to the United States authorities and the public for immediate relief for the starving Cubans has, in view of its sympathetic editorial reception, provoked a prompt reply from Mr. A. A. AGUIRRE, Secretary of the Cuban-American League. It seems that the President has not lost sight of this matter, but that, having at his disposal $5,000,000 appropriated for this purpose, he has authorized the expenditure of $300,000, and has been ready at all times to extend assistance whenever and wherever needed. The President properly declined to permit any of the allotted fund to be used to pay off the Cuban Army. Only Congress, by express legislation, can do that; and the President's power to use the fund for Cuban relief will cease when the treaty of peace is ratified.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—All the way from Mexico comes the lamentation of a heart crushed to, and apparently into, earth by—of all things!—"the high literary tone of the great Mugwump journals." And it is our "great Mugwump journals," not those of Mexico, that are charged with "high literary tone" and held up for horrified inspection as the chosen instruments of Satan. Listen: "The habitual reader of these dangerous journals remains entranced, ensorcelled as it were; he never recovers his independent judgment; his conscience is lulled to slumber nor gains energy to assert itself; year after year passes and the victim of literary enchantments goes on voting independently, malevolently criticising public men and party leaders as from a superior intellectual position." That, according to The Mexican Herald, is what the Mugwump papers do; how they do it is thus explained: "Their conductors have surrounded themselves with men who wield English as it has not been handled since the days of ADDISON; they are unscrupulous sophists, skilled in making the worst appear the better cause." Meanwhile the religious papers "exude turgid English" and the party organs are "equally dull and unconvincing." And the result of all this? Listen again: "Sound politics suffers in consequence. Good men like QUAY, CROKER, and the now triumphant PLATT are supported by journals, veritable wells of corrupt and unpleasant English, while the Mugwumps sit down every morning to an intellectual breakfast table entertainment. In this world good causes have stupid advocates and bad causes are able to secure the advocacy of intelligent writers. This is also one of the higher mysteries of the universe which one may never hope to comprehend." We have tried to find the note of sarcasm in this essay, but, if present, it is too well concealed from us to find it. The Mexican's sorrow seems to be not less genuine than profound.

—A man who indulges very openly in sarcasm is Sir JAMES EDGAR, the Speaker of Canada's Parliament. Our telegraphic dispatches have already given the outline of his remarkable plan, formulated in a letter to The Toronto Globe, for exchanging Jamaica for one of the New England States, but the full text of the letter is now at hand, and it is amusing enough to justify a few quotations and a little comment. It seems that Sir JAMES was more than somewhat irritated by Senator CHANDLER's suggestion in one of the November magazines that England and the United States would best serve their individual interests by "swapping" the Philippines for Canada. The Senator's assumption that Canada would have no voice in the making of this somewhat momentous bargain naturally struck the Canadian statesman as decidedly cool, and he "gets even" by presenting the scheme mentioned. "England," he writes, "just now has her own troubles with Jamaica, and might out of a friendly disposition be induced to exchange it for a satisfactory portion of United States territory. The island is contiguous to the recent acquisitions of the United States in the West Indies, is very fertile, and has a population of 700,000 souls. The State of New Hampshire is contiguous to Canada, and, though possessed of many advantages and beauties, its area is small and its population is only about one-half of Jamaica's. Why not, then, exchange New Hampshire for Jamaica? On her admission to the Dominion I think I can promise that New Hampshire would be given the full status of a province of Canada." Suspecting, apparently, that Senator CHANDLER might not see the point of the joke, its inventor adds: "I feel justified in assuming without argument the same willingness of New Hampshire to accept this arrangement that Senator CHANDLER assumes on the part of Canada as to his plan." Honors are now even, we should say, between the two statesmen.

—If the Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is well informed, the responsibility for the selection of Gen. SHAFTER as commander of the army sent to capture Santiago rests upon Gen. MILES, and not, as has generally been assumed, upon Secretary ALGER. The latter, declares the correspondent, had seen Gen. SHAFTER but twice in his life before the choice was made, and the twice was practically once, for the meetings were nothing more than an exchange of calls one day years ago when Gen. ALGER was in California as Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. In support of the statement that Gen. MILES picked out Gen. SHAFTER to head the Santiago expedition, the correspondent tells a long and detailed story of a conference in which this matter was decided and at which the President, the Secretary of State, the Adjutant General, and two or three other officials were present. These eminent persons, so the tale runs, had no opinions of their own, but asked Gen. MILES to inform them as to who could best do the work cut out by the "bottling up" of CERVERA's fleet. The General first spoke of himself, and said that he preferred to remain in reserve for the attack on Havana. "Then he took up the Major Generals in the order of seniority. He said something nice about each one as he mentioned him, but after bestowing the compliment he went on to tell why he didn't think that General would be the best for this particular service. So he went down the list, 'blackballing,' to use the word employed by one familiar with the circumstances, each General in turn, until he came to Gen. SHAFTER. 'SHAFTER,' said Gen. MILES, 'is a fighter. He is a good man for a short, rough-and-tumble campaign such as this Santiago movement is likely to be.'" Gen. CORBIN spoke briefly about Gen. SHAFTER's Western experiences as qualifying him for an expedition of the size and character contemplated. Then the President said, "Well, let Gen. SHAFTER be the man," and that settled it. This story is obviously one of the sort usually described as "interesting if true." It would be more valuable than it is if the correspondent had told the source of his information.

—Day after day for weeks past the papers have reported one or more witnesses before the War Investigating Committee as saying, in regard to this or that camp, this or that transport, this or that battlefield, that "everything was as well done as could be expected—in the circumstances." Judging from the frequency with which this phrase has been repeated, one may fairly conclude that it is a very pleasing one for the ears the owners of which move in Administration circles, but the general public hears the words with ever-deepening weariness and disgust. What, pray, were those remarkable "circumstances" that excuse so many glaring abuses, so much well-proven incompetency and neglect? The navy, confronted with the same problems as those which the army faced, and with a warning no more timely, met every one of them without any apparent difficulty. "Circumstances" indeed! Was money lacking? Were volunteers scarce? Has the supply of trained officers from West Point been running short of late? Did the enemy possess overwhelming strength? Had the country been exhausted by long-continued wars? Was it threatened with instant invasion? These would have been "circumstances" to palliate much, anything, everything—if they had existed. As conditions were, the average American cannot see a single one of the mysterious excuses with which the complacent witnesses seem to be so familiar.

COMMERCE AND WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Saturday, commenting on my first letter to you on the subject of the proposed immunity of commerce in war, you adduce the abandonment of the right to seize "private" property on sea or land belonging to the one belligerent which at the outbreak of the war happens to be within the territory of the other, as indicating a tendency to the modification of the principle advocated by me, which principle, as you accurately enough state, "is that injury to commerce is an expedient mode of waging war, and a sound method of hindering war." You adduce also, and to the same end, the relinquishment of the practice of cancelling debts to the enemy contracted prior to the war.

It appears to me that these departures from a former practice are not due chiefly to a disposition to diminish the hardships to individuals, involved in the embarrassment of commerce; although, if this were true, it would not be a reply to my contention that such modifications are not really in the direction of general greater humanity. The relinquishment of these rights has been due to the recognition that, although legalized by precedent, they were not equitable, and therefore were morally indefensible. The property of the individuals, now become enemies, entered the national territory under the guarantee of the national good faith, and while, undoubtedly, the reserved right of confiscation in case of war did exist implicitly, because sanctioned by precedent, nevertheless there was a breach of hospitality, of natural justice, in thus taking advantage of the trust reposed. As regards debts between individuals, the same feeling of honor and honesty is repugnant to their repudiation. They were contracted in good faith, in peace; and indeed it may be fairly claimed that the enforcement of either of these rights, by the mutual distrust that would accompany commercial transactions in peace, would be injurious to the commerce of both belligerents in peace, as well of the one who gained, in a particular instance, as of the one who suffered loss. Either practice attacks the commerce of peace rather than the commerce of war; consequently it is contrary to sound policy. The limited and trivial gain in war implies a loss in peace which would doubtless be much greater, though it cannot be exactly estimated.

The relinquishment of these legal rights, in short, proceeds upon the same general ground that, in the case of a blockade, permits neutrals already in the port to complete their ladings. It conduces to the security, upon which the prosperity of commerce, in peace, so largely depends, that transactions begun in good faith, in peace, should be allowed to proceed undisturbed to completion. But new transactions of the same sort cannot be begun. To permit an enemy's ships or property in your port to leave unharmed, or even to guarantee its safety until it has regained its own ports, is evidently a very different thing from guaranteeing it the same immunity when it again puts forth, on commercial venture, in open war. Whatever other arguments may be advanced, such permission alone does not shake the general position "that injury to commerce in war is an expedient mode of waging war, and a sound method of hindering war."

A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Nov. 21, 1898.

SURGEON BELL DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in your columns of the 18th inst. the criticisms upon Surgeon W. D. Bell, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, I am constrained by a close personal and official acquaintance with this officer to pass briefly in review the various charges made by quondam privates of the Hospital Corps. Major Bell has been so cruel as to require an enlisted man to salute him; he has in harsh and brutal (!) terms ordered one of his men from one car of a train to another car, where, in his warped judgment, the man might more properly belong; he has been sufficiently cowardly (sic) as to attend his wounded in a so-called bomb-proof instead of allowing the poor fellows to enjoy the prestige and satisfaction of additional wounds, as a salve to cure those already inflicted. Surgeon Bell was so thoughtless of the dignity of his men as to utilize them as stevedores in unloading medical stores from the transport Vigilanca; merely because an enlisted man overstaid his pass twelve hours, this cruel martinet threatened to withhold further passes to this culprit. Surely such monstrous violations of the personal rights and dignity of the free American soldier should not go unpunished. Cannot, Mr. Editor, an example be made of this man, that hereafter Surgeons with authority may bear in mind that the soldier (particularly full-fledged M. D.s) must be "handled with care, right side up," not jolted over rough roads or packed with other gross baggage?

Now having renewed the criticisms of Surgeon Bell from the standpoint of the free and glorious American citizen, permit me to add some from that of the soldier. Surgeon Bell comes from a family of soldiers, was brought up in a garrison, and is imbued with the instincts of the disciplinarian and the fighter. I see that his contact with the regular army has taught him that when men go to war it is time to cease the coddling and intimacy between enlisted man and officer characteristic of the poorly trained Guard regiments. He evidently realizes that war is a serious business, waged for serious purposes, and that the horseplay and schoolboy methods of militia encampments have no place with fighting soldiers. Knowing Surgeon Bell, as I have said before, in an official way, I can add that he is an earnest, honest, careful, and conscientious man, the kind of man who will do his whole duty, whatever the cost; just the kind of man to control the element that has traduced him.

Permit me to throw some additional light upon this subject. Among the numerous applicants for enlistment in the Hospital Corps of the Army have been scores of physicians and medical students. The enlistment of this class has been discouraged by the authorities, for the results have been just such as we have seen in the Seventy-first Regiment. Knowing one or two things concerning medicine, they have been horrified that one wearing the toga of a doctor, should be called upon to nurse a poor sick soldier, to cook, to do all sorts of menial work to drag their professional dignity in the dirt. I am told that the War Department has been flooded with protests and applications for discharge from crest-fallen physicians.

As your paper states that seven of these Hospital Corps privates were physicians, we have a marked instance of a species of discontent which has caused considerable embarrassment. I must say, Mr. Editor, it does not look well for the medical profession, for if with their enthusiasm for fighting, these young men had combined a patient submission to military discipline they would in later life have more respect for themselves and could then teach the maxim that "he who would exact obedience from others, must first learn to obey" cheerfully and manfully, not with pouting lips and muttered threats.

L. S. JARVIS.
Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.
New York, Nov. 19, 1898.

Furnish Music for the Pickaninnies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing in your esteemed paper the notice of an advertisement, for purposes of revenge, of a house at 104 Hendrix Street, East New York, and feeling deep sympathy for a person who has suffered the disappointment of finding strychnine in his box of bonbons, I venture to suggest a new ingredient for the black pudding to be stuck on his neighbors' noses. My motive is not alone the deepening of the revenge, but the hope of bringing sunshine into the lives of the desolate pickaninnies, whose passion for the hand organ will be unabated in the midst of their unwonted splendor. I would humbly suggest that an efficient corps of hand organists be employed to keep up a ceaseless strain of mirth within the immediate precincts of Trinity Terrace. In consideration of a steady job, as well as of the beauty of the cause, these willing promoters of public peace might be engaged at reduced rates. This will insure the lively and constant presence of the ornamental pickaninny along the pavement, and will thereby conduce to thorough development on true pickaninny lines. As isolation might tend to mitigate the natural charms of the species, why does Mr. Bennett confer the blessing of this residence upon one household alone when a family in each room would add so much to the sweet home atmosphere of Trinity Terrace? Hoping that these practical suggestions may meet with an active response, I am,

SARDONIA STYX.

New York, Nov. 22, 1898.

Admires Dr. Van De Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brave Dr. Van De Water is all right. It is rather strange to us who knew him in years past to see him so badly treated. It is now nearly 2,000 years since his Master, the great Captain of our salvation, suffered worse treatment, owing to the spontaneous petulance of the brutal soldiery, who put on Him the scarlet robe and crown of thorns. Those cruel acts could not now be repeated. The age has changed and the instruments of warfare have very much changed. The wicked hearts of men, however, have not changed. In sound, honest theology Dr. Van De Water cannot be excelled. He is pre-eminently a very live preacher.

I wish the pastor of St. Andrew's Church every success and happiness.

THOMAS KAVANAGH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1898.

A Hint to Marine Reporters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept the thanks of your South Street friends for your criticism of some marine reporters. We almost dread the approach of the yacht season, knowing we shall read their interviews with some "old salt" who "cocks his eye to wind'ud" and prophesies a "noreaster." No "salt," old or young, ever used that terms. I give you the correct nautical nomenclature, and let us hope the reporters will not forget it: Nothe; nothe by east; no nothe east; nothe east by nothe, &c. East by southe; sou southe east, &c. Nor west; west nor west; nor nor west, &c. Southe; sou west; sou sou west, &c. He that runs may read.

S. C. T.

New York, Nov. 19, 1898.

NUGGETS.

How to Tell Them.

A society leader takes rank according to the number of people of wealth she may safely ignore.—Philadelphia North American.

A Clever Manager.

The Groom (very wealthy)—Why did you marry an ordinary chap like me?

The Bride—I haven't the slightest idea. Mamma managed the whole affair.—Harlem Life.

Getting Matters Adjusted.

"That woman next door went and got a hat exactly like mine."

"Did you make a fuss about it?"

"No; I gave mine to the cook."—Chicago Record.

Embarassing.

It is a pitiful thing to hear a young lady say something tastes like mustache cosmetic, and then change color and try to look unconcerned and indifferent.—Roxbury Gazette.

NOVEMBER.

Ella Daniels in Springfield Republican.

The lovely tracery of lacing boughs
Against a soft gray sky;
The trunks of trees like pillars row on row
In some cathedral high;

The lingering incense, the dim eastern choir,
The great west window with its heart of fire;
The peace, the wonder, and the hush profound;
The mighty wave, vibrant with unheard sound;
The uplift of the dome that crowns the pile
Where spirit soars and leaves the flesh awhile—

These things November holds for eye and soul
That read her heart and feel her meaning whole.

IN MEMORY OF WARING

Cooper Union Filled at a Public Meeting of Citizens.

MANY CHILDREN PRESENT

Volunteer Aid Societies Represented—Bishop Potter, Carl Schurz, Felix Adler, and Seth Low Speak.

More than 5,000 men, women, and children assembled within the walls of Cooper Union last night to pay tribute to the memory of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning during the administration of ex-Mayor Strong. In eulogistic speeches the good deeds of the dead man were told and retold by those who had been his close friends during his life.

The platform was thronged with speakers, and John E. Parsons, who acted as Chairman, introduced them one by one. There were no adornments in the big hall other than a life-size portrait of Col. Waring, which hung from a pillar at the back of the platform. It was simply draped with an American flag.

Besides Mr. Parsons, there were noticed on the platform Dr. Abraham Jacobi, C. H. T. Collis, Richard Watson Gilder, John P. Faure, John W. Goff, Carl Schurz, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Dean Van Amringe, and Bishop Potter.

Shortly before 7:30 o'clock the volunteer aid societies of the Department of Street Cleaning organized by Col. Waring assembled at 261 East Fourth Street, and, headed by their President, Reuben S. Simons, marched to Cooper Union to the music of a fife and drum corps. The leagues are composed entirely of boys and girls. Seth Low was speaking when they arrived at the hall, and they interrupted him with their cheering. Five hundred members of the junior leagues were present. In the audience also were members of the City Club, the Authors' Club, the Century Association, and the Chamber of Commerce, all of which organizations joined in making arrangements for the meeting.

Horace E. Deming acted as secretary, and read several letters from citizens who were unable to be present. Col. Roosevelt wrote: "The City of New York owes him a great debt, and no less a debt is owed him by the friends of good government in all cities of the Union." Archbishop Corrigan wrote that the success of Col. Waring made it impossible for others to walk in his footsteps. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott sent word that "among all the splendid illustrations of the spirit of self-sacrifice which leads man to lay down his life for his brother afforded by the recent war, none seems to be more splendid than that furnished by the death of Col. Waring." Letters were also read from Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. Father F. A. Elliott, Miss Josephine Shaw Lowell, and Jacob Schiff. Mr. Schiff wrote in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, stating that the committee appointed by that body had received assurances for $25,000 toward the fund for the support of Col. Waring's widow and daughter, and he believed that there would be no difficulty in increasing the amount to $100,000.

Seth Low, the first speaker, said that it had not been his pleasure to know Col. Waring intimately. He did know, however, of the condition of the streets and the Department of Street Cleaning before Col. Waring had taken charge of them, and he also knew of the work accomplished by the Colonel when he for the first time in history gave New York clean streets. This had been a benefit to the entire community. He referred to the prejudice at first manifested against Col. Waring, and the subsequent respect entertained for him by all classes of the community regardless of politics or station in society. In the administration of his office he had known no politics, but had cleaned the streets and made the force at his command self-respecting and respected.

Prof. Felix Adler said that he felt there was something of solemnity attached to the meeting. Owing to the circumstances attending Col. Waring's death, it had been impossible for the friends to attend his funeral. The speaker said his only surprise was that there was not a larger proportion of New York present, as the people should consider it an honor and a privilege to attend such a meeting. He dwelt upon the character of Col. Waring in public and private life and told how he had sought to give dignity to the men in his department. The white uniform had been adopted as the emblem of cleanliness. He had also taken the sword out of the relations between employers and employes. He was the advance guard of a new race of civic servants.

Horace E. Deming read a set of resolutions, which were received with loud applause. They said in part:

His interest in humanity, his desire to benefit his kind, was ever a controlling motive. A hundred times he risked his own life to save the lives of others, or to bring comfort to those unknown to him and to whom he was himself unknown. He died a hero's death, not upon the field of battle—although he had proved his courage upon many such fields—but, as he would have preferred to die, in the effort to rescue a great city from infection and disease. Such a death of such a man, following so soon upon the great triumph he achieved in this city for health and cleanly living, has served to emphasize as perhaps was in no other way possible the immensity of the debt due to Col. Waring from the citizens of New York.

Reuben S. Simons, who had brought in the children, as their Marshal, was then introduced and greeted by wild cheers from his youthful constituents. He spoke at length in praise of Col. Waring, and told many anecdotes of his generosity and kind-heartedness.

Ex-Mayor Strong, who spoke next, was heartily welcomed. A number of the children were on the move at this juncture, evidently regarding Mr. Simons's address as having been the main feature of the evening, and the Mayor had to wait until the aspect of the meeting became a little more settled. He then spoke of the influence of Mrs. Kinnicutt, who, said he, was the person who induced him to appoint Col. Waring, and he also said that he had urged on the Colonel, before making the appointment, the advisability of keeping the streets clear of trucks.

"I'm going to tell a little anecdote about the trucks," said the Mayor. "Shortly after the Colonel went into office an old lady about as wide as she was long and a small boy came into my office and said, 'Mr. Mayor, your Commissioner of Street Cleaning has got our horse and wagon. We can't earn a dollar without them, and it costs $5 to get them out of his pound, and we haven't got it.' Well, I gave 'em the $5. Four or five days after that they came in again with the same story, and I gave them $5 again. In about a week the same pair came in again, [laughter,] and I thought I'd give 'em one more chance and gave them the money. As they were going out Col. Waring was coming in and recognized them. I said to him when he came in, 'Colonel, I've spent about $15 on those people, and I wish that you would just let them keep their horse in your pound and save me.' Well, shortly after that he came into my office with the last $5 I had given them and said: 'Mr. Mayor, you won't need to help out that old woman again. I've arranged to let her keep her horse and wagon in my pound every night.'"

The Mayor then read the resolutions in eulogy of Col. Waring recently passed at a meeting of the men who were heads of departments in his administration.

Carl Schurz made an eloquent address in eulogy of Col. Waring, which included an appeal to the generous and patriotic public to provide for the dear ones he left. He said in part: "Col. Waring did not affect to despise wealth, and would have liked the enjoyments it brings, but he never permitted the feeling to interfere with his singleness of purpose. In his official position he had many opportunities for picking up money by occasional stretches of conscience. We may not say that Col. Waring passed unscathed through this temptation, but we may say that for such a character as his the temptation did not exist. He retired from office successful, trusted, beloved, proud, and poor."

Jacob A. Riis, the last speaker, said that Col. Waring "not only swept our streets, but swept the cobwebs out of our civic conscience as well," and saved more lives by his broom than were lost on both sides in the recent war with Spain.

MONEY FOR BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

Court of Appeals Hears Argument Upon the Disputed Apportionment.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—An important case was argued before the Court of Appeals today involving the distribution of $325,000, which, if the lower court's decision stands, will go to the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn and be deducted from the school moneys of Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

E. Ellery Anderson, for the School Boards of those boroughs, as counsel, declared in his argument that if the lower courts were sustained, the teachers and janitors of the four boroughs outside of Brooklyn could not be paid their salaries. The case came

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Trelawny of the Wells" Is Received with Acclaim.

A NEW PLAY BY PINERO

The "Comedietta" of Life in the "Sixties," with Its Quaint Costumes, Will Be a Great Success.

Arthur Pinero is a veritable magician, a Prospero with the whole world for his enchanted island, who, when he waves his wand, can bring into being troops of interesting folks to delightfully amuse us, to appeal to our sympathies, to exhibit our own foibles, slightly disguised, in a humorous light. There are other capable dramatists writing the English language in this hour, of course, and some of them are writing it very well. But there is not one who equals Pinero in originality of mind, quickness of perception, keen observation, human sympathy, and delicacy of execution. Sometimes his touch is so delicate, indeed, that he just misses with the public.

This is not the case, however, with the new piece which brilliantly opened the Winter season at the Lyceum Theatre last night. In spite of its delicacy and its oddity, though it is unique both in design and execution and deals with phases of life the ordinary playwright would either neglect altogether or yet grossly misrepresent, "Trelawny of the Wells" turned out to be one of the most pronounced "first-night" successes of the current season. Its best scenes elicited rapturous applause. It received the tributs of a few sympathetic tears, as well as that of prolonged laughter.

The play will doubtless have a long run, and make as strong an impression, among enlightened playgoers, as either of those prodigious dramatic works which have, thus far this season, monopolized as subjects all the theatrical discussions in the highways and byways. Soon you'll hear again in the streets, and from the pianos of "up-to-date" persons, the tune of the old song, "Ever of Thee," which runs through the play. There may even come to be Trelawny articles for sale in the shops.

The pictorial side of the production, representing the fashions in dress and furniture of the era of our own civil war and the Empress Eugenie's greatest influence on styles and manners, hugely delighted the spectators; particularly did the extreme styles worn by Miss Hilda Spong, a new member of the company, excite merriment for their oddity and admiration for her charming way of wearing them. Miss Tyree, also, in her blonde ringlets, jockey cap, and crinoline, was a dainty and attractive figure, and Miss Mannering was a vision of loveliness in each of her old-fashioned dresses. But this branch of the subject demands expert attention. The stiff ugliness of those old days was well represented in the furniture, except in the case of a modern upright piano instead of a square one, and one faded sofa which seemed to stand up sadly for the little Renaissance of the seventies.

Mr. Pinero's new piece is a trifle, the product of cheerful moods, but it is obviously not a farce, and, in respectful awe of the dignity of Comedy, he calls "Trelawny of the Wells" a "comedietta." But the classification does not matter. There are four acts in this "little comedy," and nearly two dozen personages are directly involved in its action. These are divided, on the house bill, into theatrical and non-theatrical folk. The heroine belongs to the former class, and does her best, as it seems, to qualify for membership of the latter, but to no avail. Few stage-struck girls ever tried harder to get into the theatre than Rose Trelawny of "the Wells" tries to get out of it.

The "Wells" is the popular name, in Mr. Pinero's suppositious "early sixties," for Bagnigge Wells Theatre. There really never was a theatre at Bagnigge (pronounced Bagnidge) Wells, but everybody knows the famous London suburban playhouse of Sadler's Wells, which Phelps managed for so long, and, of course, Sadler's Wells is what Mr. Pinero really means, in its days of decline after Phelps had given it up. That Phelps had not given it up in the early sixties does not matter, either. "Trelawny of the Wells" is not history, and its acceptance here will not depend at all upon the supposed relation of some of its characters and some of its humor to actual personages and events.

Nor will the sharp distinction drawn between the "old" actors of declining "stock company" days and the new, polite, businesslike actors of a later era create half the discussion here that it did in London. A lot of old fellows who wrote plays and dramatic criticism in London in the era Mr. Pinero gently ridicules professed to be very much hurt by some of the irony in "Trelawny." Here the new piece will be taken simply as a means of entertainment, and nobody will care to identify Wrench with T. W. Robertson, the comedy called "Life," with another comedy called "Society," or to find originals for many of the other persons of the play.

Rose Trelawny has been "leading juvenile" at the Wells. She is very young, very pretty, and very artificial, for she has dwelt all her life in a theatrical atmosphere. Arthur Gower, grandson of a Vice Chancellor, saw and fell in love with her when she acted Blanche in "The Peddler of Marseilles," and, as she waited on the bridge for Raphael, sang "Ever of Thee I'm Fondly Dreaming." Consequently Rose is about to say farewell forever to the stage when the play begins, and a banquet in her honor is given in the first-floor sitting room of Mrs. Mossop's highly respectable theatrical lodging house. James Telfer, renowned in "heavies," presides, and Ferdinand Gadd, juvenile tragedian, is correspondingly jealous. Mr. Affick, the green grocer, waits, with much loquacity, and Sarah, the small kitchenmaid, comes in for the speeches, and will not be put out. These speeches are not fairly finished when Rose is taken away in the Vice Chancellor's carriage.

How Rose's term of probation in the dull mansion in Cavendish Square—where she is as unhappy as the poor young Queen in "Ruy Blas" or as Paula Tanqueray after her mistaken marriage—is abruptly terminated because her patience gives out; how, on her return to the stage at the "Wells" it is discovered that she can no longer "act"—because she has already outgrown the cheap artifice of that shabby establishment—and how she is reunited to her young lover amid the happiest circumstances through the instrumentality of poor, shabby, despised, mocked, but noble-hearted and gifted Tom Wrench, (who has long loved Rose hopelessly,) makes the substance of the play.

Since she acted so well in "The Late Mr. Castello," Mary Mannering has had no role so well suited to her personality and her powers of expression as Rose Trelawny, and this character has the advantage of being thoroughly sympathetic as well as natural. Miss Mannering denoted with positively brilliant effect every one of Rose's traits, her extravagance, her quick temper, her lack of good training, in the first half of the play, as graphically as her naturally sweet disposition, her inherent honesty, and loyalty.

Her expression of Rose's ennui in Act. II., of her yearning for Bohemia and the "Wells," of the effect upon her restless disposition and her keen sense of humor of the little tyrannies of gruff Sir William and his ancient sister, was wonderfully facile. It was a small thing, perhaps, but Rose's sneezing fit was a most artistic bit—a little cameo of comic acting without a trace of exaggeration. The sentimental side of Rose's nature, however, was not obscured. As Miss Mannering portrayed her, she was a lovely and winning heroine of romance.

Poor Tom Wrench, with a heart of gold and a head full of brains, destined, after ten years of "general utility" and humiliation, borne cheerfully, to become a famous dramatist, but never to win the love of the woman he adores—Tom is a character somewhat trying to an actor of Edward Morgan's comparatively small experience. Mr. Morgan has personal charm, earnestness, and force; he exactly looks the character; he was fairly superb in the touching scenes of Act III., and he will grow into the part with practice.

Much praise might in justice be written of Bessie Tyree's buoyant, comical, pleasingly varied portrayal of the good-hearted, emotional soubrette of the "Wells"; of Mr. Courtleigh's capital embodiment of the self-satisfied "juvenile"—for whose Orlando the public must "wait" while he does the Spirit of Discontent in the pantomime; for Mr. Walcot's richly humorous delineation of the gouty old Vice Chancellor who remembers Kean, of Hilda Spong's clever acting, and Mrs. Walcot's, Mrs. Whiffen's, Mr. Woodruff's, and Mr. Findlay's.

Tom Wrench	Edward J. Morgan
Ferdinand Gadd	William Courtleigh
James Telfer	George C. Boniface
Augustus Colpoys	C. W. Butler
Rose Trelawny	Mary Mannering
Avonia Bunn	Elizabeth Tyree
Mrs. Telfer	Mrs. Walcot
Imogen Parrott	Hilda Spong
O'Dwyer	Grant Stewart
Mr Denzil	Thomas Whiffen
Miss Brewster	Maud Knowlton
Sir William Gower	Charles Walcot
Arthur Gower	Henry Woodruff
Clara de Foenix	Helma Nelson
Trafalgar Gower	Ethel Hornick
Capt. de Foenix	H. S. Taber
Mrs. Mossop	Mrs. Whiffen
Mr. Ablett	John Findley
Charles	W. B. Royston
Sarah	Blanche Kelleher

THE COSTUMES OF THE SIXTIES.

One of the delights of the costume revival in "Trelawny" is that it shows the strange way fashions have of traveling backward. The chief features of the women's gowns in "Trelawny"—always excepting the crinoline, which is a very prominent feature—are the chief features of gowns now worn, and many of the materials also are those that the women of today are wearing.

In fact, it is the comparatively small features of a costume that give it its distinctive character. Take away the hoop-skirts from the "Trelawny" gowns, dress the hair of the wearer in modern style, doing away with the chignon and net and long curls around the face, and there is the woman of to-day.

The pretty pink silk evening gown worn by Miss Mannering, ruffled to the waist, is an exact counterpart in style of evening gowns worn by young women of the present day, even to the little rows of velvet ribbon that edge each ruffle. The short round bodice, fulled in at the waist, is entirely in keeping with present-day fashions, and the sash Miss Mannering wears might be worn by a modern girl, only she would wear it on the back instead of the front of her gown. The girl of to-day would not object to adding to the costume the chignou and long curls around the face if she could look as pretty as Miss Mannering does with her hair flying in that way. It is probable that Rose Trelawny was never expected to play golf. One of the most characteristic features of Miss Mannering's costume is the ring she wears upon the forefinger of her left hand. That is a fashion, one of the ugliest of the sixties, which mark the costume as being perfect in every detail; it is something only seen now occasionally in the backwoods.

The striped silk Miss Tyree wears as Avonia Bunn in that awful crisis when Sir William and his sister make their appearance in picturesque deshabille, and find Rose with her bohemian friends, is the same, with its stripes running around the skirt, that women are wearing now and calling the bayadere stripe. The sleeves of that gown are old-fashioned—a flowing sleeve, with the muslin undersleeve that figures so largely in old fashion plates.

The street costume of Miss Hilda Spong as Imogen Parrott is another illustration of old fashions returned. The underskirt, with its graduated rows of velvet trimming, is modern. A silk overdress would be quite appropriate now, though it would be draped differently, and the prettiest of modern coats are of velvet and exactly the length of that worn by Miss Spong. The fur tippet—it is called a collar now—and the muff of ermine could be worn if there was added a high standing collar to the former; and even Imogen's genuine old-fashioned porkpie hat would be just the thing for the modern girl—almost the identical style and trimming she is wearing. She would not call it a pork-pie hat, however—probably would not know its name—for the girls in these days have more variety to choose from than was dreamed of by the girls of thirty years ago. The low shoes, single-button gloves, and the jewelry—ugly long earrings—represent fashions that are not likely to be revived, and the beaded nets recall pictures of Leslie Goldthwaite and other old-time story books, but in other things the modern girl can go to Trelawny and get pretty, quaint ideas for her modern gowns.

The men's costumes show the difference in time also in small things—the hats and the loosely tied cravats—though the plaid coat and trousers worn at the dinner give hint of a levity in men's apparel in 1800 that is not to be found to-day.

"The Battle of San Juan Hill."

The military spectacle, "The Battle of San Juan Hill," which the programme describes as a compilation of "fact, fiction, anecdote, and incident," was again presented at the Pleasure Palace last night. The house was filled to overflowing, and the audience applauded in turn the patriotic statements of the mock Col. Roosevelt, the extensive note takings and interviews of the war correspondent, and the appearance of a supposed Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Hawkins. The spectacle is admirably staged. A hundred men and a dozen horses participate in it. Many of the supernumeraries in the cast were members of the Seventy-first Regiment and were in the real battle of San Juan.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Daniel Frohman has arranged for a return engagement of E. H. Sothern next March at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The important production arranged for next year at the Academy of Music by Gilmore & Tompkins will be "Way Down East."

Thirty-six members of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, United States Volunteers, occupied seats at the performance of "The Turtle" last night.

On account of the opening of the opera season next Tuesday, Miss Madeline Schiller, the pianist, will make her reappearance on Monday evening. She will be assisted by Emil Paur and his orchestra.

Manager Rosenquest has arranged for a "Connecticut Night" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next week, when a special excursion train will run from New Haven to this city, stopping en route at Bridgeport and Stamford.

The characters who figure in "The Red, White, and Blue," a timely patriotic play which comes to the Grand Opera House on Monday, are a naval Lieutenant, a war correspondent, a naval Chaplain, a blue-jacket, a marine, and an up-to-date American girl, all of whom illustrate the story, which is one of love and war.

Miss Helen Lowell has been engaged to play the part of Polly Love in "The Christian," which since Miss Marlowe's death at the Knickerbocker Theatre last Wednesday evening has been played by the understudy, Miss Catherine Reeves. Miss Lowell will make her first appearance in the part at the Garden Theatre Monday evening.

George A. Blumenthal yesterday announced that he has decided to call his new theatre, to be erected at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, the New Amsterdam. Mr. Blumenthal has completed arrangements with Ted Marks, who sailed for Europe last Wednesday, to negotiate with several European artists and novelties to appear on the roof garden of his new building next Summer.

For the annual benefit of the New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, which is to take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 6, an excellent bill is being arranged. Some of the prominent artists who have signified their intentions of appearing for the benefit are Jefferson De Angelis, Sam Bernard, Miss Laura Burt, Miss Madge Lessing, Williams & Walker, the Hawthorne sisters, Miss Sadie Martinot, Robert Hilliard, and Miss Marie Dressler.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Miss Aus der Ohe's Second Piano Recital at Mendelssohn Hall Proves Interesting.

Adèle Aus der Ohe gave the second of her two piano recitals at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. She was heard by a large and apparently well-pleased audience. There was sufficient reason why the audience should have given token of approval, for Miss Aus der Ohe presented a programme that moved out of the common path, and she played in an interesting manner. Her list consisted of the following numbers: Sonato in G minor, Schumann; "Prelude Appassionata," Henry Holden Huss; Kullak's "Three Sacred Springs Near Trafoi," Miss Aus der Ohe's new suite in E major, two "Songs Without Words," and Presto, opus 7, Mendelssohn; Chopin's F minor nocturne, opus 55, No. 1; Tausig's brilliant transcription of the Strauss waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal," a nocturne and and the "Tarantelle di Bravura" of Liszt.

Miss Aus der Ohe's name will have to be added to the rôle of female composers. She has not yet displayed creative power, but her faculty of assimilation is highly developed, and what she reproduces bears the unmistakable stamp of her own individuality. This was noticeably the excellence of the suite heard yesterday for the first time. Its movements are a prelude, a saraband, an "A la Bourrée," an air, a gavotte, and a gigue. The style and technics of the composition are the product of Miss Aus der Ohe's thorough absorption of the works of Bach and their modern arrangement by Tausig and others. Her musical ideas and her development of them were in imitation, and very successful and musicianly imitation of the antique style, while the pianistic embroidery in which the whole was garbed was modern in its details. The composition as a whole is an uncommonly scholarly piece of work, and in thought, feeling, and form more austere in tone than one would expect from a woman. The air, in particular, displays a remarkable continence in musical diction, and a striking freedom from easy sentimentality.

The prelude is well made, very clear in its polyphony, and withal rhythmic and bright. The bourrée movement is admirable in its frank humor and general atmosphere of gayety. The gigue deserves special mention for its perfect character. It is a genuine gigue, with just a suspicion of Celticism in its melodic sequences. The suite, as a whole, should find its way into the répertoires of all pianists who are not troubled with envy and small professional jealousy. Miss Aus der Ohe showed that she had no feelings of that kind when she played con amore Mr. Huss's prelude, a somewhat too introspective little piece to please a miscellaneous audience.

The pianist's performance of the Schumann sonata was correct and appreciative, but not warm. The Kullak piece gave her an opportunity to display some excellent tone coloring. She played Mendelssohn's F major song without words admirably, but the "Spinning Song" was not quite as legato as it ought to have been. The Chopin nocturne was played with dignity and appropriate sentiment; but Miss Aus der Ohe is not a high priestess of what some people call "soulful moods." Her performance of the Strauss-Tausig waltz was extremely brilliant; indeed, no one else has played it so brilliantly in recent years except Eugen d'Albert. The pianist had the lid of the piano raised again yesterday, but she was a little more restrained in her tone.

THE MELBA CONCERT.

The Sunnyside Day Nursery Benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A concert was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night under the patronage of ladies of distinguished social position in aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery, a charity of worth. The artists who volunteered for the entertainment were all members of Mr. Charles A. Ellis's opera company, which is not to be heard in New York this Winter. The fact that at this concert Mme. Melba was to appear for the first time this season lent further interest to the proceedings. The programme was such as is always to be found at an operatic concert and was much like those of the Sunday night concerts in the opera season. The orchestra played the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," and the march from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." M. Boudouresque, the basso, sang an aria from "Don Carlos" and "Les Rameaux," Gertrude May Stein, who took the place of Mme. Gadski, disabled by a cold, sang an arioso by Bemberg and an air from "Rienzi," and M. Bensaude, the baritone, sang the prologue from "Pagliacci."

All of these received their due meed of applause and recalls, and had to sing those encore numbers, without which all popular concerts are delusions and snares. But the interest of the evening centred, of course, in Mme. Melba and Signor Pandolfini, the tenor, who made his first appearance in America. He is an excellent representative of a dying race—the Italian tenor. He has a light voice of really sweet quality and the open-throated production which is now so popular in Italy. He sings with much taste and feeling, and is particularly happy in the management of his head tones and in his mezza voce effects. His delivery of Rodolfo's solo from the first act of Puccini's "La Bohème" was very commendable.

It is to be hoped that Mme. Melba was very much out of voice last night. Until she is heard again it cannot be determined whether certain defects have come to stay. It would be painful, indeed, to think that they had, for such voices do not come into the world often. Mme. Melba sang the mad scene from "Lucia" and Bemberg's "Nymphes et Sylvains." She was applauded most enthusiastically, and showered with flowers. It is worthy of note that as encore to her second number she sang her pet "Mattinata," by Tosti, playing her own accompaniment as of yore.

Society was well represented at the benefit given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Some very pretty gowns were worn, but the women evidently did not wish to detract from the splendor of their attire chosen for next Tuesday, and consequently quieter apparel was seen.

Many of the boxholders occupied their regular places, while numbers of boxes were sold for this off-night to outsiders.

Among those present last evening were Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hood Wright, Mrs. John H. Hadden, Miss Cuyler, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. Robert Bacon, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mrs. F. French, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. D. O. Mills, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and Mr. Calvin S. Brice.

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

Its First Concert Given in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.

The first concert of the Kaltenborn String Quartet took place last night in the Chamber Music Hall of the Carnegie Music Hall Building. The audience was one of fair size, and it applauded the efforts of the artists engaged in the evening's entertainment with much warmth. The programme consisted of Mozart's familiar C major quartet, Rubinstein's sonata for violoncello and piano, Opus 18, and Beethoven's quartet, Opus 59, No. 3. The pianist in the sonata was Miss Florence Terrel, who appears to have embarked on her professional career in earnest.

The work of the Kaltenborn Quartet is characterized by sincerity and conscientious effort. The four musicians undoubtedly spend much time in rehearsal and give the works before them the most careful analysis. The result is that their readings show the result of preparation, and there is never any possibility of mistaking their intent. But it cannot be said that the intent is always judicious. Last night, for example, the first movement of the Mozart quartet was played much too fast, so that correct phrasing was quite out of the question, while the minuet of the same composition was played so slowly that the performance of it sounded not unlike the ambitious struggle of four amateurs. It was uncompromisingly rigid and chillingly cold. The quartet will have to show more warmth and smoothness of tone and more flexibility of style than it did last night before its carefully prepared readings will have the effect of spontaneity.

Miss Terrel played the piano part of the Rubenstein sonata with discretion and nice color. Mr. Beyer-Hane's performance of the 'cello part was dull and dry.

SALE OF OPERA SEATS.

Few Chairs Remain to be Offered to the Public To-morrow Morning.

The sale of seats for single performances during the opening week of the Maurice Grau Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin to-morrow morning, and they are not expected to last long. For many years the cheap seats at the opera have been the first to go on subscription, but this year things are reversed.

Treasurer Hirsch, it was stated yesterday at various ticket offices, has on hand, to offer for the opening night, in the neighborhood of 160 seats in the last row of the orchestra circle, 30 of which have been taken by Maurice Grau for personal use, and 15 by Ernest Van Dyck, the tenor, who will on that night make his début in this city. This leaves about 115 seats in this particular part of the building for sale to the general public. This same state of circumstances prevails for seats in the dress circle and the other parts of the house.

Signor Mancinelli arrived in New York last Monday, and immediately called a rehearsal of the orchestra for yesterday morning, and the entire forenoon was devoted to rehearsing "Tannhäuser." To-day Pol Plançon will arrive from Chicago. Until the end of the week the principal members of the company will drift into New York, and on Saturday night, directly after the performance the entire chorus and ballet will leave Chicago in a special train over the Erie for this city, arriving here Monday morning.

Opera in Chicago Next November.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Manager Grau has decided to give Chicago a four weeks' season of opera next year, beginning in November. He has found out that that is a better season than Lent for the engagement. He asked, however, that some guarantee be given, and said he would be satisfied if he knew the boxes were all taken. Mr. Arthur Caton being informed of this, started out and to-day secured pledges for all the Auditorium boxes for next season. This satisfied Mr. Grau, and the agreement was closed.

MASCAGNI'S NEW OPERA.

"Iris" Produced at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, Before an Enthusiastic Audience—Royalty Present.

ROME, Nov. 22.—This evening Queen Margherita, the Prince and Princess of Naples, and the Duke of Aosta, with a brilliant audience, witnessed the production at the Costanzi Theatre of Mascagni's Japanese opera, "Iris."

The composer conducted, and received an ovation and innumerable recalls.

The scenery and mounting were marvelous for beauty and richness. The first two acts are universally pronounced fine, but the third is disappointing. On the whole, the opera is not likely to prove so popular as "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The audience, however, went wild with enthusiasm.

Mascagni received a telegram of congratulations from Verdi.

During the afternoon the Queen accepted a presentation copy of the score.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Annual Bazaar to Open Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, beginning next Monday and continuing throughout the week, will be held the sixth annual bazaar of the Professional Women's League. This event of unusual interest each year in the past promises this year to be even more attractive than ever. Gen. Miles has been asked to open the bazaar, and it is fully expected that he will be present.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss May Buckley, and Miss Gertrude Perry will assist at the candy booth. Miss Madge Lessing, Miss Laura Burt, and Miss Merri Osborne will help in the Moorish booth and sell photographs. There will a collection of war relics loaned by Lillian Russell, and in one corner will be the genuine wigwam presented to the league by Buffalo Bill. Besides these attractions there will be scores of others.

The bazaars of the Professional Women's League are given for the benefit of the league and to maintain its clubhouse, at 1,509 Broadway.

REPORTED THEATRE CHANGES.

Mr. Evans Will Likely Secure Entire Control of the Herald Square.

It was rumored yesterday that changes would soon be made in the business management of two prominent theatres located on or near Broadway. Most of the managers denied knowing anything about any contemplated changes. One prominent manager, however, did not hesitate to say that it was not unlikely that the Herald Square Theatre, now under the management of Evans & Mann, would soon be entirely under the direction of Charles E. Evans, who recently purchased the interest in the house held by Max Blieman. Mr. Evans would neither confirm nor deny the report, but said that he would have an important announcement to make in a few days. The present attraction at the Herald Square, "Hotel Topsy Turvy," will end its engagement the early part of the new year, when James A. Hern will present his new play for an indefinite period, entitled "The Rev. Griffith Davenport."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON BETTER.

The Actor Leaves for Old Point Comfort To-morrow.

Joseph Jefferson was very much better yesterday, and it was stated at the Holland House last night that he would go South to-morrow, as already planned. Some of his friends said yesterday afternoon that Mr. Jefferson would go to Old Point Comfort, and that he would remain there for some considerable time.

Charles W. Couldock Recovering.

Charles W. Couldock, the actor who was critically ill on Monday evening, was decidedly better yesterday. Dr. Granville C. Brown, who has been attending him, and Dr. A. N. Brockway held a consultation yesterday morning, after which they pronounced him out of danger, barring complications. Mr. Couldock continued to improve during the afternoon and evening. A large number of his friends, including Miss Josephine Jefferson, called during the afternoon, and the veteran actor was able to see most of them.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There must be much to provoke ennui in the country, as the majority of the fashionable people are in town, even those who have splendid country seats. Yesterday, as mild as Spring, brought out the modish world in large numbers on Fifth Avenue. In the early afternoon Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry was shopping in her brougham, and Mrs. Henry Sloane, charmingly gowned, drove up in an open carriage. Miss Atherton Blight and her sister, Mrs. Thompson, walked down the avenue, their trim figures in black tailor-made gowns and their picturesque mourning hats exciting general admiration. Harry Lehr, in a gray cutaway suit and carrying a tightly rolled umbrella with a silver knob; "Tom" Cushing, in black, with a long overcoat and a white Ascot tie; George Pollock, and later Oliver H. P. Belmont, in all the glory of afternoon dress and spats, promenaded the space between the Waldorf-Astoria and Madison Square. Mrs. Charles Hillhouse and her husband went up the avenue together. Mrs. Hillhouse wore an extremely smart coat of astrakhan fur, trimmed with a deep flounce of sable and a sable collar. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson were also shopping and driving. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont took luncheon at the Waldorf.

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For Thanksgiving there will be many house parties. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have one at Biltmore, where Mr. and Mrs. McNamee and Miss Caesar are at present stopping. Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are among those who will entertain in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks will have a home Thanksgiving festival at Newport.

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The interest in golf, which seemed to wane during the Horse Show, has revived since the close of the show, and the suburban golf links have begun again to be crowded with players. Thanksgiving Day will bring several tournaments at the favored links, and particularly at Baltusrol, Tuxedo, Morristown, and Ardsley. If the day be fine there will be the largest exodus of society people from town to country that the holiday has witnessed in many years.

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Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson and the Misses Pierson are still at Newport, and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, who came to town for the Horse Show, has returned there. The weather at the fashionable resort was never lovelier than at present, and on Monday they were able to have doors and windows open there and to sit on the piazzas at evening. The Winter climate at Newport is much milder than that of New York owing to the proximity of the Gulf Stream, but the Autumn winds are generally very cold and blustering there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a family dinner to-morrow at their town house, and Mr. Bourke Cockran will have a large luncheon in honor, it is said, of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at his country house, at Sands Point. Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt are to have a family dinner at Oyster Bay.

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There is still a great deal of traveling, and many fashionable and well-known people are yet absent from the city. Stuyvesant Fish has been making a tour of the South and West in his special car, looking over his railroad interests. He was in New Orleans this week. Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Berwind, and Mrs. Neilson still remain at the Hot Springs of Virginia, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield.

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Miss Anna Sands, who has been recently visiting in Philadelphia, has been the recipient of several very charming dinners and entertainments. Mr. George Thomson gave her a dinner at the Merion Cricket Club last week, and mention has already been made of other affairs in her honor.

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This evening at Delmonico's will take place the first of a series of subscription dances organized by Mr. Henry Mills and Mr. Charles Best. At St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church Miss Frieda Siebert and Mr. Charles H. Snowden will be married, and the ceremony will be followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Siebert.

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The cards for the December teas and receptions, and even for some of early January are beginning to fall like snowflakes in the up-town fashionable districts, and messengers and posts are bringing them continuously through the day. Among coming receptions not already announced in this column will be those to be given by Mrs. John Godfrey Moore and the Misses Moore of 10 East Forty-fifth Street on Tuesdays in December and January; by Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. Walston H. Brown, and Miss Ingersoll of 117 East Twenty-first Street on Wednesdays, Dec. 7 and 14; by Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden at Sherry's on Tuesday, Dec. 27, and by Mrs. Thomas L. Young and Miss Young of 5 West Twentieth Street on Thursday, Dec. 1.

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Mrs. Young's reception is to introduce her daughter. Mrs. Benjamin L. Swan will assist Mrs. Young in receiving. Mrs. Ingersoll's receptions will be largely attended, as Col. Ingersoll and family now have a large circle of friends and acquaintances in New York. The house which they have leased for this Winter is the old Courtlandt Palmer residence, which has been virtually rebuilt as to its interior. In this house the Nineteenth Century Club was started in the Winter of 1888-4, and Col. Ingersoll there delivered one of his most beautiful orations at the time of Mr. Palmer's funeral. Mrs. Clinton Farrell and Miss Farrell, who will spend the Winter with Col. and Mrs. Ingersoll, (Mrs. Farrell being a sister of Mrs. Ingersoll,) will receive on Wednesdays during the Winter.

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There will be an afternoon tea and sale for the benefit of St. Mary's Guild on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Polk, 7 East Thirty-sixth Street. The patronesses will be, among others, Mesdames W. Lanman Bull, Frederic Lefferts, Alfred de Luze, George De Witt, Albert Boardman, Gustav Schwab, Dwight Townsend, L. Bayard Smith, Samuel Borrowe, Lansdale Boardman, and Miss Alice Milnor. St. Mary's Guild, which is really an organization that looks after the interests of that excellent charity St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, is one of the most popular of New York charities, and its entertainments are always attractive and well managed.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Jackson will come to town this Winter for the first time in some years, and will close their handsome country residence at Westchester. They have taken a house at Madison Avenue and Sixty-first Street until the Spring. Mrs. Jackson was Miss Havemeyer, a sister of the late Theodore Havemeyer.

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The management of the Astoria Hotel has, perhaps wisely, declined to permit the Professional Woman's League, which is to have a bazaar there next week, to have a wheel of fortune, which is really little else than a roulette wheel, as one of the attractions. The use of these wheels of fortune, petits chevaux, and other gaming devices has been gradually growing in this country for some time past, and the petits chevaux, in particular, as well as a slot machine, which pays or otherwise, according to certain card combinations, were to be found last Summer at many of the leading watering place hotels. Narragansett Pier took the lead in these devices, and part of the day's diversions to many of the visitors there was the playing of the slot machine. Petits chevaux have been an adjunct of all the European watering place casinos for some years.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay has been ill with a serious cold, contracted during her recent moving into her new house. Mr. Frederic Benedict is getting on nicely, and will be out in a day or two. Mrs. L. S. Morle has come from Tuxedo and is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Goddard—Winthrop.

Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop and Mr. F. Norton Goddard were married yesterday at noon in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington officiating. The bride was given away by her brother. She wore the conventional gown of white satin and was without attendants. Mr. Henry Osborne Taylor was best man, and the two ushers were Mr. Robert Dudley Winthrop and Mr. David C. Halstead. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's mother, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Fuller—Weeks.

The wedding of Miss Annie Margaret Weeks, daughter of the late Carlyle Weeks, and Mr. Maurice Barnard Fuller, son of Mayor Fuller of Putnam, Conn., took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. Miss C. Lotta Weeks was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Katherine Ives, Edith M. Thompson, Clarice Griffeth, and Ina Crosby. Little Miss Gwendolyn Coffin acted as flower girl. Mr. Lucius Pomeroy Fuller attended the bridegroom as best man, while the ushers were Messrs. Ernest Chandler Morse, Artemus Ward, Jr., Gerald Harrison Grant, and Robert Gilbert Perry. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. C. W. Hatfield, 111 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Bunn—Pickford.

Miss Alma Curtis Pickford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Washington Pickford, of 564 Second Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Albert Bunn, also of Brooklyn, were married last night at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Albert C. Bunn, a nephew of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James H. Farrar. Miss Marie Bunn Davidson, a niece of the bridegroom, attended the bride as maid of honor. Miss Flora A. Clarke of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Amy Bunn, a sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids. Samuel B. Bunn, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and Albert Curtis Pickford, brother of the bride; John Bunn, Henry C. Crittenden, and Albert C. Bunn, Jr., were the ushers.

Chase—Hutchinson.

Miss Sarah Wellington Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Hutchinson of 847 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, and Louis Sterling Chase, son of Isaac Chase of Cambridge, Mass., were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. Meredith officiated. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Hutchinson, as maid of honor, and Miss Ruth Wellington, Miss Margaret Hutchinson, Miss Anna Ghio, and Miss Alice McKinney were the bridesmaids. Walter Henderson of Boston was best man, and the ushers were Albert Geiger, Jr., Dr. Henry Gillman, Frank Hunter Simmons, and John Bonner Hutchinson.

Pierce—Lockwood.

Smith Dewey Pierce of Brooklyn and Miss Theodora Lyon Lockwood of Riverside, Conn., were married yesterday at St. Paul's Church, Riverside. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. F. Windsor Brathwaite, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Stamford, Conn. Miss Elizabeth Botsford of Staten Island attended the bride as maid of honor, and S. Rowe Bradley of Nyack-on-the-Hudson was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce will make their home at 153 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

WEDDED FIVE MONTHS AGO.

Ex-President of the Bachelors' Club Married His Secretary.

The wedding of Millard J. Bloomer, ex-President of the Bachelors' Club, and his private secretary, Miss Nellie Adams Crist, was announced yesterday. The wedding ceremony was performed at Walton, N. Y., on June 18 last, but since that time has been kept a secret, as Mr. Bloomer's parents objected to the match. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Bloomer was authorized by the Governor to recruit men for the several State regiments, and he received a commission as Captain. Miss Crist, who is twenty-one years of age, and resided with her mother at 2,249 Seventh Avenue, completed her fifth year as secretary to Mr. Bloomer on June 18 last, and as the latter expected to receive an order to go to the front he decided to get married first.

The couple then went to Walton, where they were married by the Rev. Oscar Haviland. On their return several days later Mrs. Bloomer continued to act as her husband's secretary. A few days ago the story of the wedding reached the ears of Mr. Bloomer's parents, and on Sunday last there was a very lively discussion at the Bloomer residence. The parents, however, finally became reconciled, and a dinner in honor of the bride and bridegroom followed. The couple are now residing at 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Bloomer was the originator of the Harlem Board of Commerce and the promoter of the Harlem Charity Ball and Harlem Charity Festival, which have become fixed social events up town.

REV. DR. ALBERT D. VAIL DEAD.

Pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Stricken with Heart Disease on the Street.

The Rev. Dr. Albert D. Vail, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was stricken with heart disease while walking on Fifth Avenue at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and died an hour later in the New York Hospital. He had been in excellent health recently, and the members of his congregation were shocked when they learned of his sudden death.

Yesterday morning Dr. Vail, though past sixty years of age, felt so well that he rode on his b

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 Broad St., 221 East German St.,
New York. Baltimore,
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee
Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co.
Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.
Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.
The twenty-ninth ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 31st of October, 1898:
Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 575, 660, 1328, 1495, 1769, 2051, 2061, 2134, 2326, 2427, 2614, 2775, 3153, 3175, 3248.
$500 each.—Nos. 142, 217, 453, 979, 982, 1030, 1051, 1193, 1487, 1614, 1665, 1774, 1832.
$100 each.—Nos. 12, 13, 31, 74, 95, 102, 134, 163, 178, 217, 302, 325, 332, 336, 348, 371, 425.
Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 17, 100, 124, 186, 202, 481.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 278, 394, 419.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 339, 517, 567, 986, 1259.
These bonus will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1899.
They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December 1898.
City of Mexico, October 31st, 1898.
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily Market Letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN
(Formerly Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf)
NEW 4'S.
Special circular regarding these bonds furnished on application.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
MEMBERS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
52 Broadway, N. Y.
This is an opportune time to enter the market. COMMISSION, 1-16.

$50,000,
5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.
SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Price and particulars on application.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

AMERICAN AIR POWER
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
2 WALL STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,600,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SOUTHERN PINE INVESTMENT.
A resident of the pitch pine belt of the South wishes to meet investors. Address T. B. BROOKS, care Reform Club, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

The market for securities does not continue quite as broad as it was, but strength throughout the list still shows unmistakably, and there were incidents in yesterday's course of prices signifying the readiness with which buyers hurry into activity on having even small encouragement. Northern Pacific common developments were especially suggestive of this. In the early trading the stock's quotation fell to within a fraction of 39 on the general apprehension that traffic controversies with its competitors would be sure to hurt Northern Pacific business badly. It was hard to find anywhere on the Stock Exchange a single friend of the stock, but during the afternoon whispers began to circulate of conferences and settlements, and forthwith Northern Pacific common shares ran up above 41, gaining between 1 and 2 points with a rush. As a matter of fact, nine out of ten of the buyers of Northern Pacific had no knowledge whatever of the reported truce in hostilities. But that mattered little, for professional Wall Street, heavily short of the stock, was disposed to regard current rumors as probable, and, in addition to the professional traders hurrying to cover, there was the supplement of hosts of people who needed but trifling encouragement to induce them to get on the long side—either of Northern Pacific or any other stock in which favorable developments were forecast.

A spirit like this works wonders on any stock market situation. For years past it has been the financial world's custom to be on the outlook for discouraging incidents, for reasons to sell. The new attitude of hopefulness and confidence represents only the swing of the Wall Street pendulum.

***

Although in some conservative quarters there is now showing a disposition to go slow and wait for a setback of some sort, among the rank and file there does not appear any change from the bullish sentiment all along prevailing. Probably the buying is not as enthusiastic as formerly, but this, it seems probable, is due to the fact that speculators have already taken on more or less extensive lines of stock. There is no diminution of bullish confidence, however. All Wall Street is showing expectancy of immediately higher prices.

***

Undoubtedly many of the large speculative interests have been liquidating on an extensive scale during the past week or ten days. Undoubtedly many of them have misjudged the buying power and have lost stocks which they would be glad to have back. Naturally these interests seize upon any pretext to force a reaction. Monday's Paris canard disclosed the eagerness of some of these larger speculators to establish a lower price level. Many attempts of this kind have been made, but up to the present the continuous confident buying has made them unsuccessful—even insignificant.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $70,500 threes, coupon, at 105½@105⅝; $19,000 do., registered, at 105⅜; $11,500 do., small, at 105¼@105⅜; $3,000 fives, registered, at 112, and $25,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 127⅛.

***

In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 79⅛.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
B. & O., all in. pd.	1½	National Biscuit	1½
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chicago & Alton	4⅜	N. J. Central	1⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	¾	Pennsylvania R. R.	¾
Consol. Gas	2	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1	Reading	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf	1½
Internat. Paper Co.	⅝	Southern Railway	⅝
Laclede Gas	½	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Laclede Gas pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Federal Steel pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Canada Southern	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	Western Union Tel.	1⅛

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1
Erie gen. lien	1⅜	Standard R. & T. inc.	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1⅛	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t.r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st, inc.	1	L. & N., Ev., H. & N. 6s	1
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div.	4s 1½	Or. S. L., inc. A.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $220,642,547; balance, $5,245,017; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $560,824.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅞@$4.82 for sixty days, $4.85⅛ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs are quoted at 5.24⅜@5.24⅝, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount: selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were:

Advanced—Reading, ½ to 8⅜; Erie first preferred, ½, to 37¼; Union Pacific preferred, ½, to 70⅛; St. Paul, ½, to 116⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 62¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115¼, and New York Central, ¼, to 121½. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60⅞; Erie, ⅛, to 14¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 17. Canadian Pacific sold at 86¾, and Northern Pacific preferred at 77½. British consols advanced 5-16, to 110⅝, for money, and ⅜, to 110 7-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £6,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 97½c and exchange on London was 25f 38c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,396,103, against $9,238,064 in the preceding week and $10,041,468 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $413,252,758, against $358,160,100 in the corresponding period of last year.

A SOUTHERN COTTON VIEW.

Peter Hellwege & Co. of New Orleans issue a circular review of the cotton trade situation, in which they say:

With clearing of the European political outlook, a broadening of the market has resulted, notwithstanding the general bearish sentiment, large receipts, and continually increasing crop estimates by a leading authority. This steadiness of values in the face of all the bear arguments which could possibly have been used is beginning to attract some attention, and lately investment buying has been resumed on a small scale, yet sufficient to cause a steadiness in the market somewhat surprising to the trade. We are of the opinion that cotton offers an exceptional opportunity for a comparatively safe investment, as we believe—

1. Cotton is below the cost of production.
2. Crop is generally overestimated.
3. Consumption will be the largest ever known.
4. Trade is universally good.
5. Speculation will enter market on slight encouragement.
6. Finally, should prices not advance before planting season, the forced reduction of acreage would then result in higher values, based on the law of supply and demand.

Besides, the question of an open Winter, which is such an important factor in large crops, will have to be disregarded this season. This is an early Winter, and whether a severe one or not remains yet to be determined.

SUGAR TRUST DIVIDENDS.

More than 20,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands yesterday, but at the close the stock did not show even a fractional change from Monday's final price. It sold above 123 and below 122, closing near the latter price. Sugar Trust seemed to be traded in only by the professional element until the afternoon, when a big block of stock was sold by a conspicuous commission house.

Information credited to important insiders says that the trust will earn for the current quarter only about 1¼ per cent. on its common stock. This calculation is made upon the present state of the sugar trade war. Any further price cuts will, of course, decrease the quarter's earnings.

President Henry O. Havemeyer is quoted as saying that what is earned will be paid as dividends, and nothing more.

In Wall Street, however, it is generally believed that the year will be rounded out by the payment of the usual 3 per cent. quarterly dividend, even though drafts will have to be made on accumulated surplus. It seems to be the Street's opinion that any dividend cuts will be postponed until next year, the rank and file of speculators believing that President Havemeyer will not break in upon the regular 12 per cent. this year.

THE SOUTHERN STOCKS.

Under the lead of Southern Railway preferred, all of the Southern stocks were strong yesterday and were at times leaders of the market. Trading in the Southern Railways was specially active. The preferred, with more than 40,000 shares to its credit, sold up to 40¾, at which price it closed, with a net gain of more than 2 points. The common stock was not so active, but was notably firm.

Denver preferred was also quick to recover from its setback of Monday. The stock yesterday got up to 62½, and held all of its gain to the close. London houses continued good buyers of Denver preferred and were also somewhat active in the common. Many rumors of an increased dividend on the preferred stock are in circulation, and experienced observers believe that something of more than usual importance is pending in Denver and Rio Grande affairs.

Norfolk and Western preferred was another Southern stock to show strength, getting up as high as 56. The Baltimore and Ohio issues again scored gains, and Louisville and Nashville, with about 6,000 shares to its credit, made a fractional advance.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUOYANCY.

The rumor that Messrs. Morgan and Hill had settled their differences over the question of Northern Pacific extensions was responsible for the quick spurt in Northern Pacific stocks yesterday afternoon. Early in the day they were extremely weak, but the story that Mr. Morgan had decided to let Mr. Hill have his own way in the matter of extending the Northern Pacific into Oregon Railroad's territory completely changed the sentiment on the stocks and sent them up sharply. Over 40,000 shares of Northern Pacific common changed hands. The preferred, with about 8,000 shares to its credit, made only a fractional gain.

PEOPLE'S GAS BULLISHNESS.

People's Gas, which in Monday's reaction was knocked off sharply, was conspicuously strong yesterday, selling up to 112 early in the day and retaining most of its gain thereafter until the close. Between 16,000 and 17,000 shares of the stock were dealt in. Inside interests and their friends were at all times conspicuous buyers, and were talking confidently of the stock's immediate prospects. They pointed out that the company's competitors have now been practically disposed of, and that the rights to be given to stockholders to subscribe for new stock at par will mean handsome profits for present purchasers. A People's Gas Director is quoted as stating that current earnings show beyond 7 per cent. on People's Gas stock, including the new issue.

ATCHISON DEVELOPMENTS.

Heavy trading in the Atchison stocks continues. Yesterday nearly 65,000 shares of the preferred changed hands and more than 11,000 of the common. Both stocks were notably strong. The preferred made a new high price, touching 47⅝, while the common sold at 17. The continued activity of the Atchisons and the character of the buying of them is convincing Wall Street that there is as much truth as poetry in the rumors of an impending important consolidation deal.

DIVIDENDS ON PAPER COMMON.

Directors of the International Paper Company will hold a meeting to-day at which Wall Street expects they will take action upon the dividend on the common stock. International Paper common has been recently showing much strength, and has advanced 10 points and more on the expectation of the establishment of a 4 per cent. dividend rate before the end of the year. It is this that Wall Street expects to-day, the general understanding being that a 1 per cent. quartely dividend is likely to be declared.

COLORADO SOUTHERN.

The securities of the Colorado Southern Railway—the reorganized Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf—were dealt in for the first time in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange yesterday. Transactions were made in the first preferred stock aggregating 1,801 shares at prices ranging from 43¾ to 45. Of the second preferred, 771 shares were traded in at from 14½ to 15. There were no sales of the common stock, but at the close it was quoted at 6 bid, 7 asked. Of the first mortgage bonds, $227,000 changed hands at from 83½ to 84⅛. All of these transactions were made with the understanding that the securities represented are to be delivered when issued.

***

Messrs. Clarence H. Wildes & Co. of the Stock Exchange, in a circular discussing the position of the new Colorado Southern 4 per cent. bonds, say:

These bonds will be a first and only lien on all property of the reorganized Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company. Under the plan all the bonds of the old company (excepting the Colorado Central 7s, which are to be paid off in cash,) will be sealed 20 per cent. as to principal and 1 per cent. as to interest, while the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison 4½s will receive only 65 per cent. in new bonds. By this scaling of both principal and interest the fixed charges of the reorganized company will be brought well within the earning capacity of its lines.

The following comparisons between the Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf are of interest, as the three properties have many points in common. The roads run through somewhat the same character of territory, although the latter is a north and south line, while the other two run east and west.

The following figures are taken from reports for the year ended June 30, 1898:

	Denver & Rio Grande.	Rio Grande West-ern.	Old Co.	U. P., D. & G. New Co.
Average mileage	1,668	566	1,237	1,085
Per cent., standard gauge	59	95	68	64
Per mile—				
Gross	$5,008	$5,939	$3,615	..
Operating exp.	3,012	3,655	2,481	..
Per cent.	60.14	61.54	70	..
Net	1,996	2,284	1,134	..
Applicable to Int.	1,732	2,037	..	$937
Charges	956	1,074	..	645
Surplus	776	963	..	312
Per cent.	81	90	..	48

*Reorganization committee's estimate of average net earnings.

The committee's estimate of the average earnings of the new company (showing full dividend earned on the first preferred stock) would seem to be conservative in view of the road's previous high percentage of operating expenses and its present increasing earnings.

The bonds of these three companies are also similar in many respects. They are the first liens, payable in gold, bear the same rate of interest, (barring the Denver and Rio Grande 4½s, issued in refunding the old 7s,) and all mature between thirty and forty years.

The bonded debt per mile of the Colorado and Southern will be less than half of the Rio Grande Western and about three-quarters of the Denver and Rio Grande.

The Colorado and Southern will have $2,500,000 additional bonds to provide for capital expenditures as against $800,000 of Rio Grande Western 4s and none of Denver and Rio Grande 4s.

Bond.	Denver & Rio Grande 1st Mtge Gold 4% (4½%.)	Rio Grande Western 1st Mtge Gold 4%.	Colorado & Southern 1st Mtge Gold 4%.
Authorized issue	†$42,000,000	$16,000,000	$20,000,000
Amount outstanding	$35,082,500	15,200,000	17,500,000
Mileage covered	1,621	435	1,085
Mtge. per mile.	21,612	34,942	16,129
Mtge. per mile at current price	21,180	31,450	13,550
Maturity	Jan. 1, 1936	July 1, 1939	Feb. 1, 1929
Current price	98	90	84
Nets	4.15%	4.70%	5.25%

*After November, 1900.
†$5,000,000 reserved for extension to Ogden if deemed advisable.
‡Including old 7s.

In 1886 the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company was incorporated to succeed the old railway company, and its consolidated 4s were issued, in accordance with the plan of reorganization. At the time these bonds had little favor in the eyes of the investor, and even as late as January, 1895, sold as low as 79. Under its able and efficient management, the Denver and Rio Grande has now become an investment property, and the 4s, which will soon become an absolute first lien, are now selling close to par.

In 1889 the Rio Grande Western Railway Company was incorporated to succeed the Denver and Rio Grande Western, and its first mortgage 4s were issued for retiring the old securities and widening the gauge. The bonds when first issued sold around 72, and were regarded as only a fair investment. Good management has placed the road in its present prosperous condition, and the 4s now sell on a 4¾ per cent. basis.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Friends of Brooklyn Rapid Transit were again conspicuous buyers of the stock yesterday, and were promising announcements of developments in the company's affairs within the next day or two. Apparently no effort was made to bid the price of the stock up yesterday, although all day there was an urgent demand for it around 69. The Nassau consolidation deal is now completed, and announcement of the signing of all contracts is likely to be made at any time.

COAL STOCKS HIGHER.

All the anthracite coal stocks moved up sharply yesterday, early buying orders inducing a covering movement among the shorts. In several of the coal stocks there has been quite an extensive short interest for some time. This has been particularly true of Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central. The former stock yesterday ran up to 97, and the latter sold at 89¾, a single hundred shares putting up its price nearly 2 points. Philadelphia houses were good buyers of Reading first preferred and Reading common. The Street had a rumor that the Delaware and Hudson Directors on Friday will continue 5 per cent. dividends for 1899.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS STRONG.

Under the lead of Consolidated Gas the local gas stocks all showed strength yesterday. If ordinary Street gossip is to be believed the gas war is still on and is being waged fiercely. Judging from the tape, however, close observers are inclined to believe that a settlement of the dissensions among the companies is closer at hand than is generally supposed.

LEISURELY PITTSBURG.

Humphries Miller of Pittsburg writes:

"To use the literary coinage of a speculator of National reputation, a review of the Pittsburg stock market is 'saddening' to one who contemplates what has been accomplished in Wall Street during the past week. In the East the highest average prices for years have been recorded, and the volume of trading has been enormous. In previous letters we have commented upon the increasing interest which Pittsburg takes in Wall Street speculation, and we believe it was never greater than at the present time. To this fact may be due the apathy which has prevailed at home. Our market follows its big rival at a respectful distance, but cannot get altogether away from its influence. Be the movement upward or downward, it is always two or three weeks behind, and for that reason we feel that if the present temper is maintained, the local favorites will yet do better than at any previous time this year."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Confirmation by the United States Circuit Court of the sale of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroads.

Reduction of 50 cents in the quarterly dividend rate on Welsbach Light Company stock.

Decrease of $14,200 in Lehigh and Hudson's net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Increase of $9,409 in Edison of New York's surplus for October, making an increase of $153,483 since Jan. 1.

Advance of a cent a gallon in the price of spirits by both the American Spirits Manufacturing and the Standard Distributing Companies.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on United States Leather preferred stock.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $1,158,039 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $354,635 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in November showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$24,130
Chicago Terminal Transfer	2,700
Kan. City, Memphis & Birmingham	8,113
Total increase 3 roads	$34,943
Increase previously reported	341,196
Total increase 35 roads	$376,139
Decrease:	
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis	$8,822
Decrease previously reported	225,291
Total decrease 23 roads	$234,113
Net increase	$142,026

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Nov.	$148,366	$124,236	$111,170
From July 1	2,791,358	2,675,411	2,327,347
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
2d week Nov.	$25,412	$22,712	$19,959
From July 1	454,209	408,762	384,537
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
2d week Nov.	$91,003	$99,825	$81,262
From Jan. 1	4,154,974	4,153,871	.....
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Nov.	$34,396	$26,283	$28,366
From Jan. 1	1,231,513	982,282	.....

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILROAD, (lessee of the West End Company,) for the year ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	9,179,006	8,719,031	8,341,958
Op. expenses	6,566,584	6,213,709	6,334,616
Net earnings	2,612,512	2,505,222	2,007,342
Total income	2,690,668	2,505,322	2,007,342
Charges	2,476,591	2,073,750	1,942,546
Balance	214,077	431,572	64,788

Passengers carried in 1898, 181,321,295; in 1897, 172,554,513; in 1896, 166,862,288.

LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1896.	1895.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$90,933	$98,412	$7,479
Op. expenses	48,078	43,567	*4,511
Net earnings	42,855	54,845	11,990
Fixed charges	35,841	33,631	*2,210
Balance	7,014	21,214	14,200

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, READING & NEW ENGLAND for October—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$62,592	$69,039	$64,566
Op. expenses	37,159	42,157	43,737
Net earnings	25,433	26,882	20,829
Charges	10,245	12,020	.....
Surplus	15,187	14,862	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING OF NEW YORK for October—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$253,897	$214,580	$193,826
Op. exp., taxes	135,589	111,181	116,351
Net earnings	118,308	103,398	77,475
Depre. charges	17,500	12,000	.....
Balance	100,808	91,398	.....
Interest	27,075	27,075	27,075
Surplus	73,733	64,323	.....
For ten months—			
Gross earnings	2,424,661	1,958,335	1,775,633
Net earnings	1,184,735	982,252	737,208
Surplus	748,580	585,077	.....

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Digi-th Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	106	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	140	145
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39½	40
N. Y. & Brok. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	98¾	99¼
Union Ferry	43¾	44½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam preferred	66	67
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18	18½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91½	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105½
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	315	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	133	139
Standard Gas pf.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15	35
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs.	14	110
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	79
Continental Tobacco common	37	37¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	81¾	82½
Glucose common, ex dividend	93½	96
Glucose pf. ex dividend	107¼	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	93	93
Knickerbocker Ice common	50	52
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	79	80
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93¾	94¼
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9½	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	410	411
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	12½	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	63	85
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	21½	23
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅜c.

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On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 1.10 and 500 Best and Belcher at .43.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 100 Best and Belcher at .45, 400 Mollie Gibson at .23, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .19, 300 Potosi at .20, and 1,000 Yellow Jacket at .27.

On the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31	31½	350	American Malting Co.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
82	83	730	Am. Malting Co. pf...	83	83	82½	82½	.....
32⅜	32⅝	605	American Cotton Oil.	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	.....
86½	87	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	86½	86⅞	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
88¼	89½	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	88½	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	— ½
11⅜	12	57	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	.....
34½	36	8	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	.....
122⅜	122½	20,926	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	123⅞	123¼	121⅝	122¼	.....
111	112	260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅛	111¼	— ¼
95	97	55	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	97	96	97	.....
139	139½	3,980	American Tobacco	139¼	139¾	138¼	139½	+1⅜
38	38½	200	Ann Arbor pf.....	38½	38½	38	38	—1¼
105	108¾	11,440	At., T. & S. F.....	107⅜	17	16⅝	16⅝	.....
46⅝	46¾	65,254	At., T. & S. F. pf....	47⅛	47⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
54⅜	54½	7,080	B. & O., all in. pd....	54	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	+1⅛
40⅞	41⅜	4,335	B. & O., when iss....	40½	41	40½	41	+1
73⅞	74	320	B. & O. pf., when iss..	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73⅜	— ⅛
7	7½	1,510	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7¼	7¼	7	7	.....
4¼	4½	2,270	Bay State Gas	4½	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
68	69¾	11,565	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¼	69⅝	68½	69	+ ⅜
127¼	128	905	Brooklyn Union Gas...	128	128	127⅜	127⅝	— ⅛
54¾	54¾	210	Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54½	— ⅛
84¾	84⅞	2,300	Canadian Pacific	84⅜	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	1,385	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
164	165	1,477	Chicago & Alton.....	159	164⅜	159	164½	+4⅜
119	119½	10,970	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	119¼	119½	118¾	119	+ ¼
60¼	60½	2,780	Chi. & East Ill.....	60¼	60⅝	59½	60½	+1½
110½	112	800	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	110	111	110	111	+1¼
15⅝	15¾	6,970	Chicago Great West...	15¼	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	48⅜	530	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48⅜	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	29¾	442	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅛	30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
113⅝	113½	17,087	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	+ ¼
162⅜	163¼	8	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	163½	163½	163½	163½	.....
141⅞	142	3,045	Chicago & Northw....	141¾	142	141	141⅞	+1⅛
185	190	4	Chi. & Northw. pf....	189	189	189	189	.....
108⅝	108¾	11,260	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	109¼	109¼	108¼	108⅝	+ ½
8	9	2	Chi. Term. Trans.....	9	9	9	9	.....
41¼	42	1,210	C., C., C. & St. L....	41½	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ¼
15⅞	16	820	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16½	16⅞	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
6½	7½	10	Colorado Midland	7	7	7	7	.....
43¾	45	1,801	Col. S. 1st pf., wh. iss.	44	45	43⅜	45	.....
14⅞	15	771	Col. S. 2d pf., wh. iss..	14⅜	15	14½	14⅞	.....
187	188	693	Consolidated Gas.....	187	188	187	188	+2
47	47½	900	Consolidated Ice	47¼	47¼	47	47	.....
96	96¾	4,409	Delaware & Hudson...	95½	97	94½	96	+1
141	143	260	Del., Lack. & West...	141½	141½	141¼	141¼	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	1,700	Denver & R. G.....	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
62⅜	62½	6,880	Denver & R. G. pf....	62¼	62½	61¾	62½	+1
15¾	16¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
7	7½	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
149½	150	69	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	149½	149¾	149¼	149½	+ ⅜
36	36¾	3,107	Erie 1st pf	36	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅜
18⅛	18⅜	800	Erie 2d pf	18	18	17¾	17⅞	.....
17½	18	200	Flint & P. M.....	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
41	44	1,000	Flint & P. M. pf.....	42	42	42	42	.....
30⅞	31	9,715	Federal Steel	31¼	31¼	30¾	31	— ¼
75	75¼	22,557	Federal Steel pf	75½	75⅞	73⅜	75¼	— ⅜
82¼	83	700	General Electric	82½	82½	81¾	82½	+ ⅛
138½	139¾	140	Great Northern pf....	139⅝	139⅝	139¾	139¾	— ⅛
..	..	10	Green Bay & Western.	50	30	30	30	.....
..	50	70	Hawaiian Sugar	50	50¼	45	45	.....
111⅞	112	2,013	Illinois Central	112	112	111⅜	111¾	.....
62⅜	62¾	5,285	International Paper....	62	62¾	62	62½	+ ¼
91½	92	320	Int. Paper pf	92¼	92¼	91⅜	91⅜	.....
9¼	9¾	124	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
35	36	102	Iowa Central pf.....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	450	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	19½	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
48	49	400	Laclede Gas	48	48¼	48	48½	+ ⅛
94	95	180	Laclede Gas pf.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
62¼	65	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....
60	61¼	6,656	Louisville & Nashville.	61	61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ⅜
97⅝	97¾	30,830	Manhattan Con	98⅝	97¾	96⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
175	175¾	3,886	Metropolitan St. Ry..	175¼	176	175	175¼	+ ¼
60	60¾	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	60¼	61	60¼	61	+ ½
11⅜	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
34½	34¾	2,075	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	34½	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅜
36¼	36½	1,800	Missouri Pacific	37	37	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	43¼	5,020	National Biscuit Co...	42	42¾	42	43	+1⅛
100	100¾	259	Nat. Bis. Co. pf., ex d.	100	100	100	100	+1
34¾	35¼	100	National Lead Co.....	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
6	6¼	7	National Linseed Oil..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
89¼	89⅝	105	New Jersey Central..	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+1⅜
99	101	200	New York Air Brake..	102	102	101	101	+1
118½	118⅝	2,755	New York Central	118¼	118⅝	118	118½	+ ⅝
193	196	11	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	194	194	194	194	.....
34	35½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	— ¾
..	..	6	N. Y., Lack. & West..	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
154	160¼	400	Norfolk & West.....	15	15½	15	15½	.....
55¾	55⅞	3,285	Norfolk & West. pf....	56	56	55½	55⅝	+ ½
7	7¼	400	North American	7	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	41¼	41,762	Northern Pacific	40¼	41½	39½	41¼	+1½
75½	75⅝	8,621	Northern Pacific pf...	75	75⅞	74½	75⅝	+ ⅝
5½	8	50	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	5	.....
15½	15⅝	210	Ontario & Western....	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ½
72	76	85	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	72½	74	.....
78	82	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	80	80	80	80	.....
38¼	38⅝	4,300	Pacific Mail	38¼	38¾	38	38½	+ ⅛
119¾	119⅞	1,530	Pennsylvania R. R....	119¾	119⅞	119¼	119½	+ ¼
110¾	111	17,125	People's Gas, Chicago.	111½	112	110⅝	111	+ ¾
68½	69	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	69	69	69	69	—1
139	140	302	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	139½	139½	139¼	139½	.....
16¾	17	2,565	Reading	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅝
41⅜	41⅝	8,820	Reading 1st pf	40¾	41⅝	40¾	41½	+1⅛
19	19⅛	1,560	Reading 2d pf	19	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅜
65½	66	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	65	65	65	65	.....
31⅜	31¾	810	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	31½	31½	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
13⅞	14¼	900	St. Louis Southw. pf..	14½	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
86¼	88⅜	500	St. Paul & Omaha....	87	87	86	86	— ⅜
25¾	26¼	1,000	Southern Pacific	25⅞	26½	25¾	26	+ ⅛
10⅜	10¼	16,223	Southern Railway	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
40⅜	40¾	42,721	Southern Railway pf..	39	40¾	38⅞	40¾	+2⅛
22⅝	23¼	132	Standard Distilling ..	23	23	23	23	— ½
74¾	75	550	Standard Distilling pf.	75	75	74	74½	.....
7	8	564	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
29¾	30	2,430	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	+ ⅛
15¾	15⅞	8,550	Texas Pacific	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
8	8½	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8½	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	7,495	Union Pacific	34¾	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
68¾	68⅜	16,111	Union Pacific pf.....	68	68¼	67⅜	68¼	+ ½
6¾	6⅞	1,550	U. P., D. & G., 1st. in. pd.	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	.....
6¼	6⅝	1,415	United States Leather.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
67¼	67½	529	U. S. Leather pf.....	67⅛	67¼	67	67	+ ⅛
42¾	42½	400	United States Rubber..	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
104⅜	105	50	U. S. Rubber pf.....	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	.....
8¾	8¼	530	Wabash	8	8¼	8	8⅛	.....
22⅜	22¾	3,388	Wabash pf	22⅜	22¾	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
92¾	93	6,542	Western Union Tel....	93⅞	93⅞	92½	92⅝	—1⅛
1	1¼	100	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
Sales....		513,951						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s 2,000....103⅞ 2,000....103¾
Am Cot Oil Co 8s 2,000....108
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s 5,000....81¼ 2,000....85
Am Tob Co scrip 1,000....83½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000....90
Atach. Top & Sen F adjustmt 4s 60,000....74½ 14,000....74¾ 5,000....75 500....75 25,000....74⅞ 10,000....74⅝ 2,000....74½ 10,000....74⅜ 19,000....74⅝ 8,000....74⅜ 20,000....74⅝ 69,000....74½ 14,000....74⅜ 37,000....74⅞ 5,000....74⅝ 25,000....74⅜ 29,000....74⅝ 65,000....74⅜ 70,000....74⅝ 55,000....74⅜ 500....74½ 43,000....74⅜ 10,000....74⅝ Gen 4s 97,000....98 75,000....97¾ 23,000....97⅝ 10,000....97⅝ 20,000b3....97⅝ 15,000....97¾ 2,000....97⅝ 31,000....97⅞ 1,000....97¾ 9,000....97⅝ 4,000....98 Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued 10,000....96⅞ 10,000....96½ Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued 25,000....93 25,000....92⅝ Balt & Ohio Southw 1st inc, Ser B 20,000....10 5,000....9¾ Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000....91¼ Bklyn Un Gas 5s 10,000....114⅝ Canada South 2d 1,000....106⅜ 2,000....110¼ Carb & Shaw 1st 1,000....90 Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000....89 5,000....88½ Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 4,000....35 Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 10,000....11 Cent of N J gen 5s, registered 1,000....111 Ches & O gen 4½s 25,000....88 5,000....88¼ 1,000....88⅝ 6,000....88 10,000....88¼ 1,000....88½ 20,000....88¼ Ches & O, R & A div 1st con 4s 5,000....105⅝ Chic, B & N 5s 10,000....108¾ 26,000....108⅞ Chic, Bur & Qy, Iowa div 4s 1,000....100½ Chic, B & Qy, Neb Ext 4s 9,000....102⅛ C, B & Qy con 7s 1,000....117 Chic, B & Q con 5s 1,000....119 Chic & Erie 1st 15,000b5F....111 2,000....111 C, M & St P, C & P W div 5s 5,000b20F....119 3,000....119½ So Minn Div 6,000....120¾ Chic & Northwn cons 7s 2,000....142½ Gen 3½s 10,000....102¼ Chic Term Tran 4s 36,000....91¾ 5,000....91⅝ Total sales ....

C, R I & P gen 4s 100,000....105¼ Clev, C & St L, St Louis div 4s 1,000....98 2,000....97¾ Col Midland 1st 4s 2,000....70 Col Midland 2-4s 5,000....61 20,000....60¾ Colorado South 4s, when issued 10,000....97⅜ Louis, Ev & St L consol 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs 15,000....52½ 2,000....53 8,000....52 Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st 2,000....117 Gen Mige 6s 11,000....119⅝ Unified 4s 1,000....94 3,000....94¼ Metropol Elev 1st 14,000....118 Met Elev 2d 2,000....101¾ Met St Ry gen 5s 10,000....117½ Mex Inter 1st 4s 10,000....80 Mo, K & East 1st 10,000....101 Mo, K & T 1st 4s 11,000....91⅜ Mo, K & T 2d 10,000....65⅜ 1,000....65 10,000....65½ 5,000....65½ 5,000....65⅝ Mo, K & T of T 5s 3,000....85 Mo Pac 1st con 6s 5,000....106 N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s 30,000....96¼ 50,000....96 1,000....96⅜ Registered 10,000....95½ Mich Cent col 3½s 2,000....95 5,000....94¾ N Y, C & St L 4s 16,000s20F....105¾ N Y, C & St L 4s, registered 6,000....104 N Y, O & W ref 4s 4,000....103¾ 1,000....103⅜ N Y, O & W con 5s 3,000....108½ N Y, O & W 1st refunding 5s 3,000....100⅝ N & W Ry con 4s 15,000....86¼ 10,000s20F....86¼ 37,000....86⅜ N P gen lien 3s 3,000....66¼ 500....66¼ 10,000....66¼ 3,000....66½ N P Ry pr lin 4s 1,000....101¼ 10,000....101⅝ 1,000....101¼ 12,000....101⅜ Nor Pac Term 1st 3,000....116 Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000....104⅝ Ore Short Line 6s 6,000....129¾ Ore Short Line 1st con 5s 2,000....108¼ Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s 15,000....78 3,000....77½ Ore Short Line inc B & col trust 25,000....60¼ 25,000....60 10,000....59⅝ Pac Coast 1st 5s 5,000....107 Peo G & C, Chic, 1st cons 6s 3,000....117½ Pitts & Wn 1st 4s 28,000....94⅞

Ill Cent, St Louis div 3½s 5,000....95¼ Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000....106½ 2,000....97¾ Lacl ede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 6,000....105⅝ Lehigh & W-B con, assented 10,000....100 Long Isl G M 4s 5,000....97⅜ Louis, Ev & St L consol 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs 15,000....52½ 2,000....53 8,000....52 Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st 2,000....117 Gen Mige 6s 11,000....119⅝ Unified 4s 1,000....94 3,000....94¼ Metropol Elev 1st 14,000....118 Met Elev 2d 2,000....101¾ Met St Ry gen 5s 10,000....117½ Mex Inter 1st 4s 10,000....80 Mo, K & East 1st 10,000....101 Mo, K & T 1st 4s 11,000....91⅜ Mo, K & T 2d 10,000....65⅜ 1,000....65 10,000....65½ 5,000....65½ 5,000....65⅝ Mo, K & T of T 5s 3,000....85 Mo Pac 1st con 6s 5,000....106 N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s 30,000....96¼ 50,000....96 1,000....96⅜ Registered 10,000....95½ Mich Cent col 3½s 2,000....95 5,000....94¾ N Y, C & St L 4s 16,000s20F....105¾ N Y, C & St L 4s, registered 6,000....104 N Y, O & W ref 4s 4,000....103¾ 1,000....103⅜ N Y, O & W con 5s 3,000....108½ N Y, O & W 1st refunding 5s 3,000....100⅝ N & W Ry con 4s 15,000....86¼ 10,000s20F....86¼ 37,000....86⅜ N P gen lien 3s 3,000....66¼ 500....66¼ 10,000....66¼ 3,000....66½ N P Ry pr lin 4s 1,000....101¼ 10,000....101⅝ 1,000....101¼ 12,000....101⅜ Nor Pac Term 1st 3,000....116 Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000....104⅝ Ore Short Line 6s 6,000....129¾ Ore Short Line 1st con 5s 2,000....108¼ Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s 15,000....78 3,000....77½ Ore Short Line inc B & col trust 25,000....60¼ 25,000....60 10,000....59⅝ Pac Coast 1st 5s 5,000....107 Peo G & C, Chic, 1st cons 6s 3,000....117½ Pitts & Wn 1st 4s 28,000....94⅞

Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co certfs 2,000....99 Reading Co gen 4s 42,000....83½ 12,000....83½ 15,000....83½ 7,000s3....88⅛ 10,000....83¼ 20,000....83½ 5,000....83¼ Rio Grande Wn 1st 1,000....90 St L & I M gen 5s 21,000....97¾ 10,000....97¾ 107,000....101¾ 500....101½ Un Pac col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs 3,000....62 10,000....62½ U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000....81½ 5,000....81½ 35,000....81½ 21,000....81¾ 25,000....81⅞ 24,000....82 10,000....82¾ Wabash 1st 5s 1,000....111¾ 23,000....112 Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chic Ext 4,000....107½ Wabash 2d 5s 2,000....91½ 8,000....91½ Wabash deb, Ser B 15,000....34 9,000....34¼ 11,000....34 13,000....34¼ West Shore gtd 4s 2,000....111⅜ West Sh gtd 4s, reg 1,000....110 Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000....62 5,000....62½

$4,380,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98⅜	..
3s, r., 1918	105½	106
3s, c., 1918	105½	106
3s, 1918, small	105	106
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	111⅞
4s, c., 1907	112	113
4s, r., 1925	127	127½
4s, c., 1925	127	127½
5s, r., 1904	112	112½
5s, c., 1904	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..
Adams Express	108	110
Alb. & Sus	180	190
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel	25	35
Am. Express	140	145
Am. Steel & Wire Co	32	32¼
Am. Tobacco pf	128	130
Ann Arbor	14½	15
Beech Creek	100¼	102
Boston A. L. pf	106	..
Brunswick City	8⅝	9
Buff., R. & P.	27½	35
Buff., R. & P. pf	68	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	85	..
Central Pacific	28⅛	28⅜
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..
Chi. Gt. W., deb	74¾	76
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	30
Chi. Term. T. pf.	32½	33
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	90
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	47
Cleve. & Pitts	172	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	22½	23
Col. Southern, w. i.	6	7
Col. Midland pf.	16½	17½
Col., H. V. & T.	3	4
Consol. Coal	106	106
Consol. Ice pf	88½	91
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	90
Detroit Gas	60	63
Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅝	3½
Elgin Avenue	350	..
Erie	13¾	14
Ev. & T. H. pf	81	82
Ev. & T. H. pf.	61	64½
Ft. W. & R. G.	13	14
H. B. Claflin	89½	92
Homestake	57	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	99	102
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	5
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	5
L. E. & W.	13½	14¾
Lake Shore	193	195
Long Island	48	50
Mahoning Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..
Manhattan Beach.	2½	5
Md. Coal pf.	47	52
Mexican Central.	5⅛	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1
Michigan Central	108	109
Minn. & St. L.	28	29
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	93½	95
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	5	10
Mobile & Ohio	27½	28½
Morris & Essex	175	177
N., C. & St. L.	70	80
Nat. Lead pf	112¾	114
National Starch	4	4½
Nat. St. 1st pf	40	65
Nat. St. 2d pf	12	30
New Cent. Coal	22	23
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	80
Norfolk Southern	55	65
Ore. R. & N.	50	55
Ore. R. & N. pf.	72	76
Ore. Short Line	29	30½
Pacific Coast	40	45
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58	62
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	5
P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	8	10
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Quicksilver pf.	6	6½
Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	128½
*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
*Rio Grande W. pf.	68	65
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56½	58½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17½	18½
St. L. & San Fran.	7⅜	7⅝
St. L. S. W.	5½	5⅝
St. P. & Duluth	22½	24
St. P. & Dul. pf.	91	92
St. P., M. & M.	170	174
St. P. & O. pf.	165	170
Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61½
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Third Avenue	158	160
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
Twin City R. T.	28	30
U. S. Express	44	46
Wells-F. Express	120	125
W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid	3½	3⅞
W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	18	19
Wis. Cent. pf., t. r.	..	6

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,600	Am. Sug. Refs.	122⅝	123⅝	122⅜	122⅝
660	Am. Tobacco	139½	139⅝	138½	138⅝
140	A., T. & S. F.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
7,910	A. T. & S. F. pf.	47⅜	47⅝	46½	46⅞
160	Bay State Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
10	Bal. & Ohio	54½	54½	54½	54½
3,490	Brook. R. T.	69⅝	69⅝	68¾	68¾
30	Cent. of N. J.	99	99	99	99
2,800	Chi., B. & Q.	119¾	119⅝	118⅝	119
6,240	C., M. & St. P.	113⅜	113⅜	113½	113½
1,600	C., R. I. & P.	109	109	108½	108⅝
110	Chi. Gt. West.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
30	Chi. & Northw.	143¾	143¾	141¾	141¾
180	Del. & Hudson	95	96½	94⅝	96½
150	Federal Steel	38⅜	31	30½	31
1,330	Federal Steel pf.	75¼	75¾	73½	74¾
1,570	Louis. & Nash.	61⅜	61⅜	60⅞	61¼
5,980	Manhattan	96⅝	97⅜	96⅜	97⅜
200	Mo. Pacific	36½	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
20	N. Y. Central	118¼	118¼	118½	118½
10,740	Northern Pacific.	40¾	41¾	39½	41¾
250	North. Pac. pf.	75⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75⅜
60	Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38⅜
2,570	People's Gas	111⅝	111¾	110¾	110⅞
20	Reading	17	17	17	17
380	Reading 1st pf.	40¾	41⅝	40½	41½
430	Southern Ry.	10	10¼	10	10¼
5,430	Southern pf.	39	40⅞	39	40⅞
70	Tenn. C. & I.	30½	30½	30	30
200	Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34⅝
660	Union Pac. pf.	68	68¾	67⅝	68¼
20	U. S. Rubber	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
10	U. S. Leather	6½	6¾	6½	6½
80	Western Union	92⅝	92⅝	92¾	92¾
30	W. & L. E. pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
66,180					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj	74½	74¾	74½	74¾
15,000	C. & O. 4½s	88	88	88	88
10,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝
$75,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.11	.14	Julia	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.06	.03	Justice	..	.20
Andes	.06	.10	Kentuck Con	.06	.07
Belcher	.25	.24	Mexican	.21	.28
Best & Belcher	.37	.37	Occidental Con	.63	.58
Bullion	.06	.06	Ophir	.69	.70
Caledonia	.23	.25	Overman	.05	.05
Challenge Con	.18	.19	Potosi	.14	.16
Chollar	.25	.25	Savage	.19	.20
Confidence	.66	.73	Sierra Nev

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eleventh Avenue Corner Sold Subject to a Lease for Sixty-three Years—Other Dealings.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Gertrude V. C. Hamilton to an investor the four lots at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. This property formerly belonged to Robert Ray Hamilton. The ground was leased by him for a term of sixty-three years to Behr Brothers & Co., piano manufacturers, who built the six-story brick factory which now occupies the plot.

Morris Steinhardt has sold to a builder two lots on the south side of Eightieth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue.

William A. White & Sons have sold for William Rosenzweig to Minnie Moser, for about $60,000, the four four-story brown-stone-front flats 2,382 to 2,388 Second Avenue, each 20 by 80.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the Cadwalader estate the front and rear buildings 104 Orchard Street, on a lot 25 by 87.6.

It is reported that F. A. Seitz has bought the three-story dwelling 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 17.6 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to James McDermott, for $1,200, the lot at the northeast corner of Seaman Avenue and Emerson Street. The remaining twenty-three lots in the block included by Seaman Avenue, Emerson and Isham Streets, sold under the same proceedings, were knocked down to the plaintiff for a total of $14,850.

Philip A. Smyth also sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, David B. and Jane A. Lester, executors, for $11,500, the four-story brick dwelling 31 West Ninety-third Street, 19 by 100.8; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Bertha Barth, for $21,333 each, the two five-story brick flats 152 and 154 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 20 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob Romberg, for $2,000, the plot, King's Bridge Avenue, west side, extending through to Ackerman Street, 48 by 225 by 48 by 227.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to James D. Putnam, for $11,000, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 322 East Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9; also, in partition, to the plaintiff, Ellen Haugh, for $1,300, Lot 175 on the map of Belmont Village, in West Farms, being on the southeast side of Taylor Avenue, 100 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to Joseph M. Adrian, for $26,250, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 860 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.7 by 25 by 101.8.

William Kennelly sold, at public auction, to S. H. Hunt, for $79,000, the two five-story brick and stone front flats 1,334 and 1,336 Third Avenue, each 25.6 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling, Rockfield Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, north side, 350 feet east of Marion Avenue, 25 by 127.3.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to Jacob C. Simon, for $25,000, the three-story brick building 277 Grand Street, 20 by 69.7 by 20 by 69.6.

The sale of the Hotel Gerlach property under foreclosure was adjourned until Dec. 6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, Boulevard Lafayette, at about One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, if extended, plot of about fifteen lots, 158.8 by 303.3 by 140 by 226.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 609 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 100.3 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 24.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Orlo H. Sanderson, referee, 118 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,131.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Michael Fennelly, referee, 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street, south side, 350 feet west of Fourth Avenue, runs south 92 by west 21 by south 6 by west 21 by south 12 by west 8 by north 100 by east 50, eight-story business building. Due on judgment, $107,398; subject to other mortgages for $70,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 80, 82, 84, and 86 Carmine Street, south side, 18.7 feet east of Varick Street, each 20 by 60, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame buildings with stores on 80 and 82, two-and-a-half-story brick buildings on 84 and 86.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 450 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store, and five-story brick dwelling on flat at the rear of the street; 96 Lexington Avenue, west side, 19.9 feet south of Twenty-seventh Street, 19.9 by 51, three-story brick dwelling; Central Park West, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick and stone building, now occupied by the Park Hospital; 240 East Twenty-first Street, south side, 138 feet west of Second Avenue, 21 by 92, three-story brick dwelling; 243 Third Avenue and 202 East Twentieth Street, being the southeast corner of the streets named, 19.6 by 70, Stuyvesant leasehold, four-story brick flat, with store, on the avenue, and a four-story brick dwelling at the rear, on the street.

By William Kenneally, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, St. Nicholas Place, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 74.11 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $50,556.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Regan, referee, 513, 515, and 517 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $39,811.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 109 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 92.11½, and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $52,488.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Regan, referee, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $30,951; subject to other mortgages on the former parcel for $50,000, and on the latter for $35,000.

On the premises, at noon, by the referee, Frank N. Glover, Lot 79 on the map of South Washingtonville, in East Chester, being on the east side of Catharine Street, 50 by 100, two-story dwelling; Lot 71, on same map, being on the west side of Matilda Street, 50 by 100, two-story dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $1,583.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 87.10; Emilio Vigna, of 338 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 145 to 153 East Fifty-fourth Street, for four five-story brick flats of various dimensions; Rosamond Herter of 503 Manhattan Avenue, owner; F. W. Herter of 503 Manhattan Avenue, architect; cost, $120,000.

Second and Third Avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, for a one-story brick waiting room for trainmen; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; cost, $5,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 95 feet east of the Boulevard, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 90; Kate C. Brown of 60 Liberty Street, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $90,000.

No. 8 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 88; Goldstein & McDermott of 1,855 Second Avenue, owners; Samuel Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 95; Louis Lutgens of 1,524 Washington Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner, architect; cost, $2,700.

Union Avenue, west side, 306 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 18.3 by 71; Peter Meyer of 1,070 Union Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Valentine Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21.6 by 53.6; Mary Seifert of 538 Union Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $7,600.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Joseph Tesoro of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Jefferson Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,800.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 275 feet east of Brook Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 82; Max Walter of 796 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, to a six-story and basement brick office building; W. F. Weld, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $200.

No. 113 East Eighty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $300.

No. 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; C. E. Johnson of 1 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $500.

No. 342 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; B. B. Johnston of 104 St. James Place, Brooklyn, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Forty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to a seven-story brick office building; Joseph T. Lower, owner; James B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,509.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Boston Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and stable; William H. Burchall, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $600.

C. P. HUNTINGTON'S PURCHASE.

He Buys 100 Acres More Near Throgg's Neck, in Bronx Borough.

Collis P. Huntington has bought a tract of about 100 acres near Throgg's Neck, in Bronx Borough, adjoining the 300 acres which he already owned in that section and occupied as a country seat. Mr. Huntington's latest acquisition has a large frontage on Long Island Sound, and the development of the tract in the form of a private park will be begun immediately.

The property just bought belonged to the estate of John Mitchell. No figures are made public in connection with the sale, but Mr. Huntington owns nearly all of the water front in the old town of Westchester, except that controlled by the estate of John Morris, and it is said that his holdings in that neighborhood represent an investment of over $1,000,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

BOSTON AV, s s, 398.11 ft e of Woodruff St, 56.7x75.5x150.4x177.6; Mary Traynor to Frank Eberhart..... 3,200

BROOME ST, 35, 25.3x100; Abraham Levy and wife to Nash Friedman..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 99th St, 25.2x100; Rachel Axelrod to Maria W. Braun..... 1

CONCORD ST, w s, Lot 25, map of the Village of South Mount Vernon, 25x100; Ellen Mohan to Charles L. Ulman. 2

FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, e ¼ of Lot 2, map of Fairmount, 25x154x25x153.5; Lena Seiferd to Bernard J. Devlin..... 6,000

GREENE ST, 100, 25x100; Joseph H. Choate and others to Susan K. Wright and others..... 60,000

HONEYWELL AV, e s, part of Lots 289 and 290, map of the Village of East Tremont; John J. Brady to Otto Wagner, ½ part..... 781

JEROME AV, n e corner of 177th St, 117.4x110.5x88.2x135.5; F. R. Minrath to Minna Duncan..... 1

MENOS AV, 454 to 458, s e corner of 133d St, 75x84; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Estelle and Florence E. Jacobs..... 100

LOT 284, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Mary F. Lamond to Albert Lamothe..... 500

LOT 304, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Albert Lamothe to Mary F. Lamond..... 3,300

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 107th St, 100.11x25; Rose McGuade to Philip Brenner..... 1

MANHATTAN ST, s w s, 177.5 ft n w of 125th St, 25.7x81x17.11x—; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and another to Margaret F. MacSorley..... 100

MARKET ST, 26 and 28, e s, 44.6x86.8x 44.6x86.6; Jacob Finkelstein to Jacob Fischel..... 34,000

MONROE ST, n e corner of Jefferson St, 26.6x120; Jacob Fischel to Jacob Finkelstein..... 80,000

PROSPECT AV, n w s, 165 ft n e of John St, 33x150; Anne Kiernan to Martin P. and John E. Keefe..... 3,600

TAYLOR AV, n w s, s ½ of Lot 146, map of Belmont village, 50x100; Thomas Wilson to Merle St. C. Wright..... 1,500

THOMAS AV, s e s, 25 ft n e of Welch, or 189th, St, 25x100; John Fitzpatrick to Wethered J. Boyd..... 3,500

THOMAS AV, n e corner of 189th, (formerly Welch,) St, 23.8x100x15.5x102.6; Thomas Dunne to Wethered J. Boyd..... 4,000

VALENTINE AV, as widened, e s, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, 28x irregular; John H. Metzler to Annie L. Huhra..... 9,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, 159 and 161, and 26 to 30 Christopher St, 38.11x73; John Kirby to Mary Hennessy..... 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 105th St, 75.11x150x irregular; 105th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 200x100.11; Thomas Adams to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer..... 100

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to John S. Wilson..... 15,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Roderick J. Kennedy and wife to Therese Neiman..... 40,000

2D ST, s s, lots 539, 540, and 541, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Malinda G. Mace to Benjamin Hazelton..... 1,600

44TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.4; Alice Girsch to Caroline W Westung..... 1

44TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.4; D. A. W. T. Westung and wife to Alice Girsch..... 1

45TH ST, 7 West, 15x100.5; Union Trust Company of New York, executor and trustee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 29,000

45TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 100.5; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Lucius A. Wilson..... 32,250

75TH ST, 58 East, 18.5x102.2; Jeannette Sohn et al, to Isidor J. Dietz..... 20,250

80TH ST, 13 East, 21x102.2; Isaac M. Daggett and another, executors, to Samuel Haas..... 36,400

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Globe Realty Company to Michael Tully..... 100

80TH ST, 125 ft w of West End Av, 25x 102.2; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Michael Tully..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 102.2; Frank Schaeffler, referee, to Louis Stern..... 25,000

99TH ST, 24 West, 25x100.11; Mary McWalters to T. F. Gregg..... 100

99TH ST, 26 West, 25x100.11; Mary McWalters to T. F. Gregg..... 100

107TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 100x irregular; Smith Ely to Isaias Dahut..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Fizer and wife to Edward Muller..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 84.7x—x100.11; Louis Berney to Morris Kramer..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 300x 100.11; Edward W. Wagner to William S. Long..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 40x 100.11; William Bachmann to Abraham Levy..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 40x 100.11; Frederick Bachmann to William Bachmann..... 1

123TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of the Boulevard, 4x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Jobst Hoffmann..... 1

127TH ST, 118 West, 16.8x99.11; Harry Brown and wife to Philip Bohnet..... 1

127TH ST, 118 West, 16.8x99.11; Philip Bohnet to Herman Scheideberg..... 15,000

154TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 75x 99.11; Josephine Bleier to Theodore G. Stein and others..... 14,500

139TH ST, s s, 206 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Henry Miller to Dorothea Ackerman..... 1

144TH ST, s s, 91 ft e of Willis Av, 17.4x 100; Jacob Korn to R. H. Smith..... 6,000

148TH ST, n s, 390 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Gerard P. Brower-Ancher..... 1

152D ST, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John Marsching and wife to Leopold Schmid..... 20,000

Recorded Leases.

KATZ, Sigmund, to William Feder; 580 East 157th St, 5 years..... $500

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, to Rosie Wallach; 68 Avenue C, 5 years..... 1,100

MATTESON, George W. R. and others, trustees, to Patrick J. McMoran and another; 5 West 32d St, 10 1-6 years..... 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELMANN, Dorothea, to Henry Muller; s s of 139th St, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 1,325

ADELMANN, Dorothea, to Henry Muller; s s of 139th St, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 1,325

BISHOP, Catharine, to Daniel Callahan; n e corner of Prince and Elizabeth Sts, ½ part, 1 year..... 2,400

BOOM, Marie F. and Maurice, to Minnie Lisner; 220 East 19th St, 2 years..... 1,600

BOYD, Wethered J., to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n e corner of Thomas Av and 189th St; also e s of Ryer Av, 236.3 ft n of 184th St, installments..... 10,000

BRAND, Jacob and Julia, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 344 West 37th St, 3 years..... 14,000

BRAND, Jacob and Julia, to Eva B. Hirschberg; 344 West 37th St, 3 years.. 3,500

CLARK, Julia A., to Emma D. Stone; 327 West 76th St, 3 years..... 30,000

CLARK, Julia A., to Alfred Jaretzki; 327 West 76th St, 1 year..... 5,000

CUMMINGS, Mary T., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 118 East 90th St, 1 year..... 10,000

DAHUT, Isaias, to Smith Ely; n s of 107th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av; also Lots 6 and 7, Blocks 16, 14, 19, and 20, Blocks 58, and 22 to 26, Block 59, on map of Silver Lake Park, White Plains, &c., 10 years..... $13,000

DEVLIN, Bernard J., to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; 175th St, s s, 199.5 ft w of Crotona Av, installments..... 4,500

FINKELSTEIN, Jacob, to Jacob Fischel; n e corner of Monroe and Jefferson Sts, installments..... 14,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and David E. Oppenheimer to Thomas Adams; n s of 105th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 22,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and David E. Oppenheimer to Thomas Adams; s s of 105th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 45,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and David E. Oppenheimer to Thomas Adams; n w corner of West End Av and 105th St, 1 year..... 68,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and David E. Oppenheimer to Thomas Adams; s s of 105th St, 200 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 45,000

HENLEY, Milton C., to Miriam Waters; 171 East 99th St, installments..... 1,500

HENLEY, Milton C., to Ross Waters; 169 East 99th St, installments..... 1,500

HOFFMAN, Jobst, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 70,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 16,380

HUHNA, Annie L., to John H. Metzler; s s of Valentine Av, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, installments..... 3,500

HUNTER, Edward B., to Margaret E. Seaman; s w corner of 3d Av and 21st St, &c., 2 years..... 200

JACOBS, Estelle and Florence E., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 454 to 458 Lenox Av, 2 years..... 8,000

KENDALL, Susan R., Caroline C., and Georgiana, to the United States Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 177 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 17,000

KIRSHBAUM, Marks, to Emanuel Lowinson; 113 East 91st St, 5 years..... 8,000

LAMOND, David and Mary F., to Henry E. Klugh; Lot 283, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year..... 200

LAMOTHE, Albert and Marie L., to Charles H. Baechler; Lot 284, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year..... 175

LEVY, Abranam, to William Bachmann; n s of 124th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 2,000

LOEWENBERG, Jennie, to Mary L. and Harriet L. Hartnett; n s of 106th St, 205 ft e of 4th Av, secures bond. 5 years..... 13,500

MANHATTAN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Adelbert S. Nichols; 126 West 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000

McSORLEY, Margaret F., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and John C. O'Connor; s w s of Manhattan St, 177.5 ft n w of 125th St, 3 years..... 4,500

McSORLEY, Margaret F., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; s w s of Manhattan St, 177.6 ft n w of 125th St, 3 years..... 2,500

METZLER, John H., to Moses G. Wright; e s of Valentine Av, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 4,500

MINK, John G. and Phillippine, to Catharine Sloan and another, trustees; w s of Hull Av, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 1 year.... 200

MINZESHEIMER, Charles, to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; 214, 218, 220, 222, and 224 West 123d St, (five mortgages,) 5 years..... 25,000

MULLER, Edward, to Jacob Pizer; n s of 108th St, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 11,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles E. Brady; s e corner of 125th St and Brown Place, 1 year..... 4,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst; s s of Teasdle Place, 84.8 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 1,500

PRIOR, Ida L., to Eliza E. Underhill; 515 West 10th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

READ, Anna H., to Eliza Clark; 541 West 125th St, 1 year..... 5,500

ROSENTHAL, Harris, to Francis Davis; 93 Avenue B, 1 year..... 6,000

SCHREINER, George, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 123d St, 90 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 13,000

SCHREINER, George, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 123d St, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 13,000

SCHREINER, George, to the German Savings Bank; s s of 124th St, 90, 120, 150, and 180 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 90,000

SCHLUSING, Herman F., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; s s of 106th St, 130 and 159.3 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 25,000

SCHMID, Leopold, to John Marsching, executor and trustee; n s of 152d St, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 11,000

SEELEY, Frank, to North River Savings Bank; n s of 14th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

SMITH, Richard H., to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; s s of 144th St, 91 ft e of Willis Av, installments..... 6,000

STEIN, Theodore E., E. Yancy Cohen, and Emery Roth to Josephine Bleier; s s of 134th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 4,500

STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 106th St, 1 year..... 200,000

TAIT, Mary A., to Cyrus Hitchcock; w s of Jackson Av, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 1 year..... 425

TEDFORD, Mary J., to William A. Graham; 227 Lewis St, installments..... 2,000

THE AMERICAN MARKET COMPANY to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; s w corner of 8th Av and 49th St, leasehold, secures bonds, due Dec. 1, 1923..... 150,000

TULLY, Michael, to Morris Steinhardt; s s of 80th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 26,000

VAN ARSDALE, Margaret, and Emily Van Cott to Selma Steinbrink; 79 East 3d St, 1½ years..... 1,000

VAN ROSSEN, Jacob E. and Margaretha, to Adolph G. Hupfel; e s of Perry Av, 25 ft n of Ozark St, 3 years..... 3,000

WEGMANN, Maria, to Max Werthelmer; 529 East 11th St, 2 years..... 500

WRIGHT, Susan K., and others to Jeremiah E. Tracy; 100 Greene St, 5 years.. 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERGEN, William C., to Samuel Dodge. Omitted,

BROWN, Sophia E. C., to Eliza C. Pike, (three assignments)..... $20,214

BRADLEY, Albert T., to Simeon C. Bradley..... 2,500

CARY, Joseph B., to Thomas S. Bettens. Nom.

DEL PINO, Amalia S., administratrix, to John H. Ives and others, trustees.. 11,000

FIELD, Augusta C., to Robert W. Taller, trustee..... 13,000

JOHNSON, Cornelia V. W., and others, executors, &c., to William P. Dixon and another, executors..... 15,058

MAKEWEN, Margaret I., to Richard H. L. Townsend..... 3,000

METZLER, John H., to Annie M. Metzler. 3,500

NICHOLS, Adelbert S., to Henry E. Schrader..... Nom.

STEERS, Edward P., to Robert S. Lloyd.. 1,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Jennie Rheims..... 18,000

TODD, Judson S., to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

WERNER, Louis, to Isidor J. Dietz..... 7,162

Lis Pendens.

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 200 ft n e of Samuel St, 22x150; the East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Caterina Apa and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Langdon.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 99th St, 21x80; John S. Wilson against Adelia B. Heymann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipson, Thacher & Barnum.

5TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft and 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100 each, (two actions;) Charles A. Lindsley against Matthew L. B. Larkin and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. O. Ball.

6TH AV, n e s, east one-half of Lot 284, map of the Village of Wakefield, Westchester, Eyer against Margaret Cebuhar and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

3D ST, n s, 405 ft w of 4th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Abigail J. Purdy against Helen H. Oliver, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

18TH ST, s s, 252.3 ft w of 9th Av, 20.5x92; Peter McDonnell against Delia Halpin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. O'Gorman.

119TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 33.3x 100.11; William O'Connoll and another against Laura E. Mander and others, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Howe & Hummel.

122D ST, 109 West; Sarah H. Powell against William G. Brady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

Mechanics' Liens.

CANAL ST, 392, and 11 and 13 York St; Ola Rosiann against John F. Scannell, owner; Fritz Kuhnle, contractor..... $138

CHERRY ST, 233 to 237; David Helfenberg against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor..... 400

CHERRY ST, 233 to 237; Schnatz & Massoth against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor..... 1,466

CHERRY ST, 233 to 237, and 496 to 500 Water St; the Union Granite Company against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor..... 640

CHERRY ST, 233 to 237, and 496 to 500 Water St; Jacob Maisel against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor..... 136

CHERRY ST, 233 to 237, and 496 to 500 Water St; Max London against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor..... 65

COMMONWEALTH AV, s e corner of Mansion St. 25x100; Daniel Swanton against Joseph and Katie Hartmann, owners; Joseph Hartmann, contractor.... 91

ROBBINS AV, w s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Peter and Charlotte McCormack, owners and contractors..... 145

RUTGERS SLIP, 66 and 68, n w corner of Water St; M. Kane & Son against Nathan Hutkoff, owner; E. F. Berwick, contractor..... 131

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 100x100; John H. Shipway & Brother against Ableman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 100

103D ST, 73 East; Denemark & Morris against Oscar Wiedhopf, owner; Jacob Wiedhopf, owner and contractor..... 32

117TH ST, 38 to 44 West; Simon Kessler against William T. Monroe, owner; Louis Kessler & Co., contractor..... 200

126TH ST, 164 to 170 East; Paul Pfotenhauer against Frank Hardy and others, owners; Webster White, contractor., 479

136TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of William Av, 25x100; Charles C. Koenig against Charles A. Ericson, owner; Fabian Aulbach, contractor..... 107

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ELIZABETH ST, 287 to 297; Mandelbaum & Lewine with Feinberg & Friedman, 6 payments..... $40,000

108TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Pizer with Edward Muller, 8 payments..... 20,000

120TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 125x 100.11; Sophie Rothschild with William G. Webber, 19 payments..... 90,000

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.05 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6½@6¾
Sugar, granulated	.05 5-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04⅞
Lard, prime	5.37½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½@66½c; No. 2 red, 68@69¼c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¾@34½c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 26¾@27½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@29c; No. 2 rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 35@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97@99c; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per barrel, $8@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.60@$4.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.95@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $5.95; granulated, $5.45.

COTTON.—There was considerable speculative stir in the cotton market. Opening firm at an advance of 2@3 points, there was a further advance of 16@3 points on generally bullish conditions. Speculation developed exceptional activity for these times, and at intervals the market showed considerable excitement. Occasional brief periods of easiness followed selling by conservative longs, but rallies were prompt and of a character to show considerable inherent strength as claimed by friends of the staple, although some of the leading shorts took advantage of the advance as an opportunity for increasing their lines. The improvement originated in a rush of shorts to cover following the advance in prices at Liverpool, which was greater than expected. The upward movement was accelerated by reports of a "norther" in the central and western part of the cotton belt. Fall River conditions were also said to be better. Southern spot market showed an upward tendency, an advance of ¼c being scored at some places, with buyers numerous and willing to take large quantities on the basis of higher prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	....	....	....	5.21@5.23
December	5.22	5.24	5.22	5.23@5.24
January	5.26	5.29	5.26	5.27@5.28
February	5.30	5.31	5.30	5.30@5.31
March	5.34	5.36	5.33	5.34@5.35
April	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.38@5.39
May	5.41	5.43	5.41	5.41@5.42
June	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.45@5.46
July	5.48	5.50	5.47	5.48@5.49
August	5.51	5.54	5.51	5.52@....
September	....	....	....	5.51@5.53
October	5.53	5.56	5.53	5.54@5.56

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Spot cotton, a good business doing; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 50,000 bales; American, 45,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 1-16d; futures opened steady at 1-64d advance; closed irregular at 2@2 2-64d net decline. December-January, 2.63s; January-February, 2.63b; February-March, 2.63½b; March-April, 3d ⅛s; April-May, 3.01b; May-June, 3.02s; June-July, 3.02½b; July-August, 3.03b; August-September, 3.03½b; September-October, 3.04b; November, 3.01b; November-December, 3ds.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	74½	75½	74 1-16	74⅞
May	71¼	72	71 3-16	72
Corn—				
December	38⅞	39¼	38 11-16	39¼
May	39¾	40¼	39½	40⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	67⅛	68⅜	67 1-16	68⅛
May	66¼	67 3-16	66¼	67⅛
Corn—				
December	33¼	33¾	32¾	33⅝
May	34¾	35	34 3-16	34⅞
Oats—				
December	25⅞	26⅜	25¾	26⅜
May	26¼	26⅞	26	26¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After half a day spent in extreme dullness and narrow price fluctuations, the local wheat market awakened to the fact that foreign houses were liberal buyers and the Northwest in a very strong position. A lively movement among shorts at once developed, on which prices moved up rapidly, scoring about a cent a bushel advance during the afternoon and closing ¾@⅞c net higher. Foreign demand was from both English and Continental sources, and export transactions revealed a more active interest on the part of Europe toward our cash property. Spot prices were particularly affected, No. 2 advancing to a point 3¼ over December. In all about 72 loads were taken for export here and outports. Supplementing the factors already mentioned as stimulating the afternoon advance, was a very strong corn market and big export trade in that staple. It looked for a time in the early afternoon as if the unexpected increase of 7,032,000 bushels in Bradstreet's figures on the world's visible supply would permanently check the rise, but it proved only a brief influence and was soon forgotten.

DULUTH, Nov. 22.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 72c; December, 66¾c; May, 67c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¼c; December, 64¼c; May, 66c; No. 2, Northern, 65¼c; No. 3 Spring, 62¼c; No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 668c; No. 2 Spring, rye, ¼@1c higher; No. 1, 52½@53c; barley firm, No. 2, 48@48½c; sample, 41½@48c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Wheat—November, 65c; December, 64½@64¾c; May, 65c; No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2, do., 63¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40⅝c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 30¼@30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 30½@33c; track,

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT S. MINTURN and C. Edward Billqvist, as trustees of Anna Mary Quicke, wife of the Rev. Charles Penrose Quicke, of Ashbrittle, Somerset, England, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1898, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots of land, with the building and improvements erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the property belonging to the Estate of Peter Schermerhorn, deceased, situate in the First Ward of the City of New York, New York, Sept. 20, 1837, Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor," as lots Numbers 2, (Two,) 3, (Three,) 8, (Eight,) and 9, (Nine,) and taken together, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and one (1) inch northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the northerly side of Morris Street; running thence northerly along Washington Street forty-two (42) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northwesterly in a straight line one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and one (1) inch to the easterly side of West Street, at a point distant two hundred and seventy-nine (279) feet and one (1) inch northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Morris Street; thence southerly along West Street forty-two (42) feet and eight (8) inches, and thence southeasterly in a straight line one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet and nine (9) inches to the place of beginning, being now known as Numbers forty (40) West Street and sixty (60) Washington Street, the distances from Morris Street as above stated, being more or less."—Dated New York, November 22, 1898.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which are known by the street numbers 40 West Street and 60 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

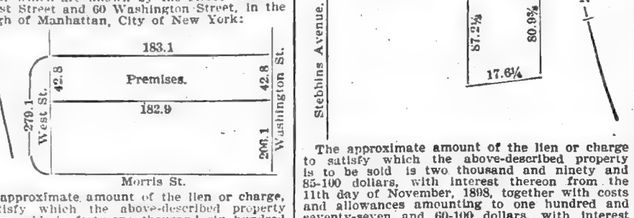

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six 66-100 dollars, ($41,666.66), with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1898, together with the cost and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-nine 26-100 dollars, ($389.26,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1898, and with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand one hundred and forty dollars ($3,140) and interest.—Dated New York, November 22, 1898.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT S. MINTURN and C. EDWARD BILLQVIST, as trustees of Eliza Theodora Minturn, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 28th day of October, 1898, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots of land, with the building and improvements erected thereon, situated in the City of New York and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "map of the property belonging to the estate of Peter Schermerhorn, deceased, situate in the First Ward of the City of New York, New York, Sept. 20, 1837, Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor," as lots Numbers 2, (Two,) 3, (Three,) 8, (Eight,) and 9, (Nine,) and taken together bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant two hundred and six (206) feet and one (1) inch northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the northerly side of Morris Street; running thence northerly along Washington Street forty-two (42) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northwesterly in a straight line one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet and nine (9) inches to the place of beginning, being now known as Numbers forty (40) West Street and sixty (60) Washington Street, the distances from Morris Street as above stated, being more or less.—Dated New York, November 22, 1898.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which are known by the street numbers 40 West Street and 60 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is forty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-six 66-100 dollars, ($41,666.66), with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1898, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and seventy-six and 22-100 dollars, ($376.22,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1898, and with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand one hundred and forty dollars ($3,140) and interest.—Dated New York, November 22, 1898.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES NEWBORG et al., plaintiffs, against SOLOMON FEINER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 10th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Sheriff Street, distant northerly one hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Sheriff and Delancey Streets; from thence running northwardly along the westerly line of Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet, thence westerly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety feet to the place of beginning. And also all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part hereto of, in and to the alley way leading from the rear of the within described premises to the said Sheriff Street.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

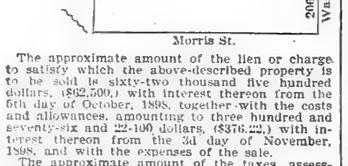

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $9,012.50, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $417.62, with interest from November 14th, 1898, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.35 and interest.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898.—GEORGE O. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS ROUSSEAU et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of a lot known and designated as Lot Number Thirty-six (36) of Block Number Four Hundred and Seventy-four (474) on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 27th day of February, 1883, as Map Number 900, and entitled "Map of the subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c., the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, said point being the southwesterly line or side of Home Street as shown on said map, and the said Home Street being also sometimes known as Lyon Street,) distant one hundred and seventy-seven feet and ninety-nine one-hundredths of a foot eastwardly from the point of intersection thereof with the northwesterly line or side of said block, (said northwesterly line or side being shown on said map as the southeasterly line or side of Stebbins Avenue,) running thence southwardly eighty-seven feet two and one-half inches; thence northeastwardly seventeen feet six and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly and for part of the distance through the centre of a partition wall eighty feet nine and three-eighths inches to the said northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (being the southerly line or side of said Home Street as shown on said map as aforesaid,) and thence westwardly and along the same sixteen feet four and three-eighths inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.

Home Street.

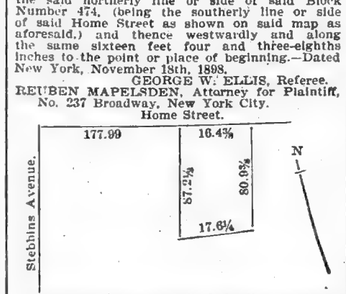

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand and ninety and 85-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and seventy-seven and 60-100 dollars, with interest from November 11, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the purchaser, is $172.04, and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, and under an order entered in this action, dated November 4th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1898.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:

Twenty-third Street.

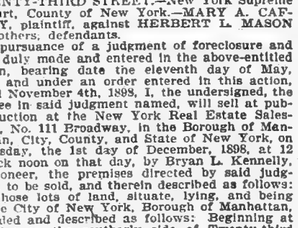

Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.66, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.27 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated November 7, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

150th Street.

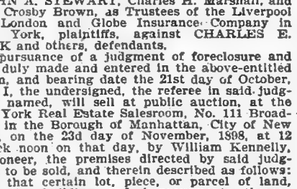

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $50,306.06, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1898, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $415.36, with interest from October 21st, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,637.23 and interest.—Dated New York, October 31, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

n1-2awTu&F&n23

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS, plaintiff, against CLARENCE ANDREWS, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated October 25th, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address: 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, N. Y.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 22nd day of November, 1898.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office and Office Address 31 Nassau St., (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

Endorsed:

SUPREME COURT
MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS
vs.
CLARENCE ANDREWS.
SUMMONS.
ACTION FOR DIVORCE.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Boro' Manhattan.

n23-1aw6wW&ja4

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BENJAMIN W. WINANS, Robert B. Currier, and William H. Oakley, as trustees under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and Mary W. Merrigan, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street," made by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated May 31st, 1882, and filed in the Register's office, in the City and County of New York, as Map 898, by lot number Two Hundred and Ninety-eight, (298,) more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, distant fifty-one feet and seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; and thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet to the easterly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly and along said easterly line twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part to the land in the street or avenue in front of or adjoining the same.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

ALLEN & TALMAGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

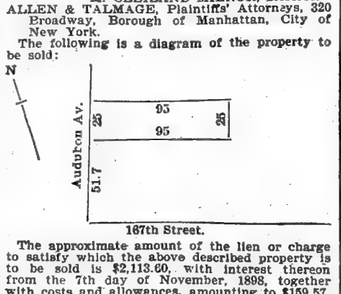

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,113.60, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $159.57, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $558.37 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

n19-2aw3wS&W&d12

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:.

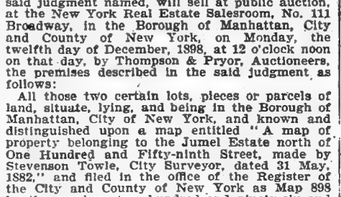

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,533.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $462.32.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

n19-2aw3wS&W&d10.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PATRICK T. BROWN agt. JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of St. Nicholas Place, seventy-four feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Place, seventeen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and partly through a party wall, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches to the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being divided into two parcels, one of which begins twenty-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Place and runs westerly and parallel with said street, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to a point opposite to the rear of the north wall of number fifty-seven (57) St. Nicholas Place; thence southerly to said rear of said wall, being understood to be about two inches, more or less; thence easterly along the northerly line and wall of said number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, fifty-four feet and six inches more or less to St. Nicholas Place and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place to the point or place of beginning, being understood to be about two inches more or less. This parcel is to be sold second and last.

The other parcel being the whole of said first described premises, excepting thereout the strip just or next above described, and being all the ground covered by house number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, and also the whole lot first above described, seventeen feet in width extending from the rear of said house to the rear of the lot. This parcel is to be sold first.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

CHAS. M. EARLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

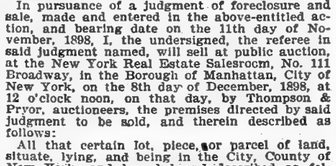

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $16,777.78, with interest thereon from October 31st, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.88, together with interest from November 15th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $461.72 with interest.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

n16-2aw3wW&S&d8

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

AVENUE A.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CONRAD STEIN, plaintiff, against JULIA BERTHA KANE and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the said City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and known and distinguished by the Number 418 (Four hundred and eighteen) on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and filed in the Register's office of said city, and marked Number 81 (Eighty-one) among maps in tin cases, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Avenue A, distant seventy-seven (77) feet and six (6) inches northerly from the northerly line or side of Twelfth Street, and extending thence easterly and parallel with Twelfth Street ninety-six (96) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Avenue A twenty-five (25) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with said Twelfth Street ninety-six (96) feet to the easterly side of said Avenue A, and running thence southerly and along said easterly line of Avenue A twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches, to the point or place of beginning. The southerly line of said lot being modified in part by a certain agreement between David Codwise, of the one part, and John H. Kelly, owner of the lot adjoining the southerly side of the above-described premises, dated the thirteenth day of June, 1848, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 668 of Conveyances, Page 171, as by reference thereto will appear. And the above-described premises being the same which were heretofore conveyed to the said Edward Kane by John A. Feldner and wife by deed bearing date the second day of June 1878, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1610 of Conveyances, Page 84, on the second day of June, 1879.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

GEORGE HAAS, Referee.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York City.

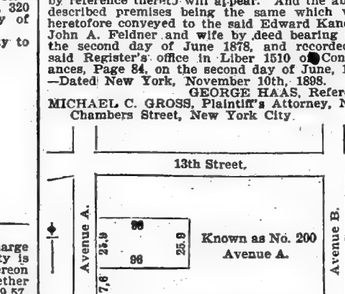

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,426.13, with interest from October 12, 1898, and costs and allowances amounting to $535.05, with interest from November 3, 1898, and expenses of sale and referee's fees.

The approximate amount of liens or charges for taxes, water rates, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is unpaid tax of 1897, $336, and interest thereon; unpaid tax of 1898, $321.60, and interest thereon, and unpaid water rates aggregating $136.20.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

GEORGE HAAS, Referee.

n14-2aw3wM&W&d5

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAGAN, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS HAGAN, assigned to John McBurnie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John McBurnie, as assignee of the above-named THOMAS HAGAN, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 22d day of November, 1898.

[Seal.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n23-1aw6wW&ja4

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, HADDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway. n16-1aw6mW

BURR, AARON H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SARAH F. MILLER, John L. Miller, Edward H. Holden, John G. Holden, Mary Evangeline Nash, Grace P. Holden, Adele C. Paton, Susannah H. Holden, Eliza Frances Balmford, the heir and next of kin of AARON H. BURR, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Wallace S. Johnson and Lizzie M. Sayre of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the 12th day of December, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Aaron H. Burr, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

A. P. CUMMING, Attorney for Petitioners, 29 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n16-1aw6wW.

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.

s21-1aw6mW&mch22

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Nov. 26, 1 PM | Umbria, Dec. 17, 9 AM
Etruria, Dec. 3, 9 AM | Lucania, Dec. 24, noon.
Campania, Dec. 10 Noon | Etruria, Dec. 31, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 24, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 17, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Nov. 23
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Nov. 25
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Nov. 28
COMANCHE.....Wednesday, Nov. 30
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, S. C. & F. Fast Freight & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Egger, G. A., 376 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MERRILL, WARREN M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD M. MERRILL, Oscar Everett Merrill, Warren M. Merrill, Alice G. Merrill, and Edward M. Merrill, with whom they reside; Ethel Underhill, and C. F. Merrill, the person with whom she resides, and Henrietta Merrill, and to all persons interested in the estate of WARREN M. MERRILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward M. Merrill, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.]

Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

n9-1ew6wW.

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vou

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railways Agree on Applications.

MANY PROPOSED EXTENSIONS

The Board of Aldermen Has a Stormy Session and Takes Up Numerous Matters.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company have come to an agreement as to proposed routes over which to extend their lines, and applications for extensions and connections were made by both companies to the two branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday. Neither company will oppose the applications of the other.

On the Boulevard, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, the cars of both companies are to run over the same tracks, but each company is to have its own slot through which the power is to be transmitted.

The applications are in the name of the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, all controlled by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and in the name of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the King's Bridge Railroad Company, and the Union Railroad Company, the King's Bridge Road Railroad Company being controlled by the Third Avenue Company.

The following are the streets to be occupied: King's Bridge Road from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil, to Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to Riverdale Avenue, to the city line. This application is by the Third Avenue Company. The same company applies for a line from the junction of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue east over Washington Bridge to Boscobel Avenue, to Jerome Avenue, there to connect with the Union Company's trolley, and from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Amsterdam Avenue, also east over the viaduct to McComb's Dam Bridge, across the bridge to Jerome Avenue, to connect with the Union Railroad Company.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company asks for extensions on the Boulevard from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street from Madison to Eighth Avenue; also on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street from the Harlem River to the Boulevard.

The Union Railway Company asks for extensions over the Southern Boulevard and Boston Road to Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to Jerome Avenue. The same company asks for extensions from Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Bailey Avenue to Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to McComb's Street; also over Cedar Avenue and Sedgwick Avenue to Fordham Landing Road.

The Councilmen and Aldermen referred the applications to their Railroad Committees.

The Board of Aldermen continued in a somewhat stormy session until nearly 6 o'clock. They considered the matter of allowing the Park Board to award a contract for the sculpturing of four caryatids and medallions for the addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art without advertising for bids. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A report of the Law Committee in favor of prohibiting six-day bicycle races was referred back to the committee with instructions to hold another public hearing at which both sides could be heard. The committee at its last hearing refused to wait for the principal witness in favor of the races.

Alderman Okie offered a resolution asking for information from Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, regarding a contract for placing 777 naphtha lamps in six parks in Bronx Borough. The information requested was whether the Commissioner called for competitive bids, and whether the contract was approved by the Municipal Assembly. A motion was made to refer Alderman Okie's request to the Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, which course was finally adopted. Alderman Goodwin voted in the affirmative, but said that a report was made at the board's next meeting he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the matter.

Alderman McCall introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of seven architectural experts, a representative of the Corporation Counsel's office and of the Building Commissioners of the different boroughs, who shall report by the first meeting in February a code of the building laws of this city. This resolution met with vigorous opposition from Alderman Folks. He made a speech on the matter, and finally moved that the board adjourn. The Chair paid no attention to his motion, and he declined to vote on the resolution. It was pointed out that a joint committee of the Municipal Assembly had been considering for some time the appointment of a building code commission, and that taking the matter out of the committee's hands in such a way was without precedent.

Alderman Goodman refused to vote on the resolution: "It is no wonder," he cried, "that the public and the press are clamoring for legislating the Board of Aldermen out of office!" The resolution was finally passed.

A motion was made for a special meeting of the board to-morrow. Alderman Sherman, who had fiercely opposed Mr. McCall's resolution, declared that he had been ready to vote for the special meeting proposed, but, he said: "After my experience here to-day I firmly believe that the less frequently this lawless body meets the better for the City of New York." Another motion was made that the special meeting be held next Monday. Both motions were referred to a committee.

TO STOP COMMISSIONERS' FEES.

Corporation Counsel Urges Haste in City Condemnation Proceedings.

Corporation Counsel Whalen wrote a letter to Henry T. Dykman yesterday in regard to the condemnation proceedings which have been pending for some time in the Supreme Court of Westchester and Putnam Counties for the acquisition of land needed by the city for its water supply territory. Three Commissioners have been appointed in each proceeding, and they have been drawing money from the city for expenses. Mr. Whalen writes Mr. Dykman, who is special counsel for the city in the cases, that the court work will have to be hurried along so that by the settlement of the cases the Commissioners will be checked from drawing money.

The Commissioners' clerks, writes Mr. Whalen, are retained where they are apparently not needed, and he recommends that four be removed. He says the practice of paying Commissioners' fees while proceedings are still pending will have to be discontinued. The Commissioners in the cases now pending, he says, must report promptly as soon as the testimony is completed, in order that the city may be saved the payment of a large sum for interest on the claims.

Reinstatement Order Reversed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday orally reversed the order of Supreme Court Justice Jesse Johnson, granting a writ of peremptory mandamus to secure the reinstatement of William R. Fleming, a penny man, in the repair yard of the Water Supply Department. The case involves the principle of removal under the new civil service law.

Sand for Slippery Pavements.

President Guggenheimer introduced in the Council yesterday a resolution calling on the Board of Public Improvements to transmit to the Municipal Assembly a resolution authorizing the Street Cleaning Commissioner to sprinkle asphalt pavements with sand in wet and frosty weather, to prevent horses from slipping. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

TROLLEY CARS WITH HORSES.

The Funniest Thing Mr. Schieren's Niece Saw in Manhattan.

The irreconcilable anti-consolidationists of Brooklyn, who have maintained from the first that New York was a slow town and that it was a shame to annex it to Brooklyn, are laughing over a story which ex-Mayor Schieren is telling about his four-year-old niece.

She returned yesterday from a visit to Manhattan, and Mr. Schieren asked her what was the funniest thing she had seen on her travels. "Oh, Uncle Charles!" she cried. "I saw trolley cars with horses pulling them!"

Wedding Cake

and every kind of cake, fine grained, sweet, delicious, if made with

Royal Baking Powder.

The finest confectioners, bakers and pastry cooks use it exclusively.

KILLED BY ELEVATOR'S FALL.

One Man Dead, Another Dying—Machinery of Old Freight Hoist Gave Way.

A freight elevator containing three men broke from its fastenings yesterday afternoon and fell five stories to the basement of the building at 41 Great Jones Street. Of the men in the car, Maurice Goldstein, twenty-one years old, of 30 Essex Street, was so badly crushed that he died upon arrival at St. Vincent's Hospital. Benjamin Bernstein, twenty years old, of 28 Pitt Street, suffered concussion of the brain and cannot live. He is at St. Vincent's Hospital. Nathan Faber, nineteen years old, of 309 Delancey Street, had his ankle broken, received a scalp wound, and was badly bruised about the body. He fought against going to the hospital, and was taken home in a cab.

The three men were employed by Ladon & Weisbord, trousers manufacturers, on the top floor of the building, which is filled with tailor shops. The freight elevator was run by an engine in the basement. The car is an open one. No regular elevator runner is employed.

The three men rolled a large basket containing sixty pairs of trousers into the car, then got aboard and pulled the operating wire. At that instant there was a swish and whirr of cables. The wheel over which the supporting cables ran was torn from the crossbeam above and the car shot down to the basement and was shattered. The wheel and cables fell on top of the men, and after the din had died away the men could be heard moaning beneath the weight of steel ropes.

At the first crash several firemen from the engine house a few doors away rushed into the building and at once sent in calls for two ambulances. So great a crowd gathered that the reserves of the Mercer Street Station had to be called.

The men were got out with considerable difficulty. Goldstein was unconscious, his head having been terribly crushed. He and Bernstein were at once placed in a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance, but Faber refused to go. Policemen attempted to place him in the vehicle, but he fought them off, and his father came to his rescue. He was finally allowed to go home.

The firemen made an examination of the wreck and said the drum of the engine had broken, and that the rope encircling it dragged through the supporting wheel had torn that from its fastenings. The elevator was an old one. The tenants say it was constantly getting out of order, and that it was frequently complained of. The building is owned by two orphans, for whom S. E. Vernon is trustee, and M. & L. Hess are the agents. One of the agents was seen, and appeared to have no knowledge of the elevator, saying that the man whose duty it was to care for this matter was out. The police are investigating.

SEEKS TO RECOVER LARGE SUM.

Mrs. Caroline A. Hagan Sues the East River Bridge Company.

A suit involving a large sum of money, as yet undetermined in exact amount, has been brought by Mrs. Caroline A. Hagan, the widow of State Senator Edward Hagan, who died on Feb. 20, 1893, against the East River Bridge Company, its President, Frederick Uhlmann; ex-Sheriff James Shevlin of Brooklyn, ex-Senator John Fox, and ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, all of whom are alleged to have information bearing on the case at issue. Mrs. Hagan swears that the defendants have information necessary to enable her to frame her complaint, and asks that for that purpose they be examined before trial. On orders issued by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Shevlin and Fox have already submitted to examinations, and Mr. Uhlmann has been ordered to appear for examination on Monday.

Mrs. Hagan alleges that while her husband was in the State Senate he performed certain services for the East River Bridge Company, and that in return for these services he received a one-eighth interest in the stock of the company, which did not pass into his possession, but was held for him in trust. Her husband told of this agreement, and after his death she endeavored from time to time to obtain his interest as the executor of his estate. She alleges that she was told by Mr. Uhlmann and by others of the company that her husband had the interest she claims, and that it was principally through promises of settlement on the part of Anthony Barrett of Brooklyn, since deceased, that she did not bring suit before. Mr. Barrett's death the chances of a settlement disappeared, and she seeks now to recover her interest, charging the defendants with conversion of stock of the company equal to one-eighth of the whole capitalization.

FIRE INSURANCE RUMORS.

Price, McCormick & Co. Said to Want North American.

Price, McCormick & Co. refused yesterday to confirm the report that they were negotiating for the purchase of the control of the North American Insurance Company of Boston. The report was based upon the issuance of a circular to the stockholders of the North American, in which an offer of $100 a share was made, and it is thought the parties who recently bought the control of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Boston and placed it in liquidation are behind the present move. President E. E. Partridge of the North American has sent out the following letter to stockholders with the approval of the Board of Directors:

To the Stockholders of the North American Insurance Company:

You have undoubtedly received a circular, dated Nov. 19, 1898, and signed by Augustus P. Loring and Harold J. Coolidge, asking you for the option on your stock at $100 per share.

The undersigned, who have managed the company since its organization, request that you give them the preference in this matter, if you desire to part with your stock for the figure named, and if you do we request you to give us the option on the blank inclosed herewith.

It is desirable that you give us your decision as soon as practicable, and would suggest that you mail this option on or before the 25th inst.

The North American was organized in 1872, with $200,000 capital, and on Jan. 1, 1898, possessed a net surplus of $59,162.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee did not take up the question as to the proper regulation of brokers, as had been expected, but it is thought that the subject may be reached to-day.

Receiver Charles E. Shattuck of the Mercantile Mutual Accident Association has filed his report in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. It shows liabilities of $20,000, assets of $6,100, and receiver's remuneration expenses of $700, leaving a distribution dividend of about 28 per cent.

A conference of plate glass insurance men was held in Boston on Monday, at which an agreement was made to maintain the present rates. The companies which entered into the agreement are the Lloyds, the New Jersey, the New York, and the Metropolitan. The Central Accident of Pittsburg remains outside of the compact.

The Insurance Commissioners who have been engaged in an examination of the affairs and condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, held a formal conference yesterday in regard to the details of the final report. Commissioner Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department, ex-Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin, and Commissioner Campbell of Michigan were present at the conference.

There will be a meeting on Monday in Newark of all the fire insurance companies which have signed the rate compact, for the purpose of taking measures to prevent an open break in rates. It was reported yesterday that George E. Wood, the suburban manager of the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has resigned as associate member of the Newark committee. Mr. Wood declined to say anything in regard to the matter last night, but it is believed that his resignation has complicated the situation.

There are many remedies for a cold; but the best that we know of is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

In days of old a silk hat was worn for years—styles changed slowly; now, two seasons is the outside limit.

Our $5 silk hat will last as long and for two years look as well as any $8 kind; but after two years, loses lustre.

If you're going to throw away your silk hat every two years, why not save $3?

All opera-hat frames are imported. We buy the same make of frame; use same quality of silk; put it on in the same careful manner, as do the hatters who sell opera hats for $10—our price is $7.

Derbys, $3; Alpines, $2.75; golf caps, 75 cents and $1.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A suit by James Bradley, as administrator, against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for damages for alleged negligence, causing the death of the intestate, resulted on the first trial in a verdict for the plaintiff. A reversal was directed by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, (90 Hun, 419.) On the next trial the complaint was dismissed, and that judgment has now been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. On Jan. 25, 1895, James Bradley was riding on the front platform of a car between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, smoking. He was thrown over the dashboard of the car and run over and killed. James Carroll, on the first trial, testified that the car was jerked as if the driver had put on the brake and then let it go, or as if there was a rock or something on the car track. This was the sole evidence of negligence, and on appeal it was held to be insufficient. On the second trial Carroll testified that he saw the driver put on the brake as quickly as he could, and then, all of a sudden, let it go again, and a new witness stated that he saw the driver put the brake on suddenly, and the deceased was thrown over the dashboard. The Presiding Justice holds that, even though the Court should be of the opinion that the witness Carroll had amended his testimony to fit the opinion of the General Term upon the previous appeal, that fact would not authorize the Court in taking the case away from the jury. But here there was a new witness swearing to the same fact. It was for the jury to judge as to whether there was sufficient interval between putting on the brake and its release to throw the deceased over the dashboard, which seems to have occurred. It was incumbent on the defendant to justify this use of the brake, in view of the testimony. It could not be held that the mere fact that the deceased was standing upon the front platform was, as matter of law, conclusive evidence of contributory negligence. That depended upon the circumstances of each individual case, as to the custom of the company to allow smoking upon the front platform, and that the deceased was smoking, and the jury had a right to consider all these circumstances, as well as the state of the weather and the condition of the street, in determining contributory negligence.

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LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.—Henry L. Herbert and Samuel W. Castner each brought suit against John Duryea as stockholder of an insolvent corporation, organized under the General Manufacturing act, to enforce a debt of the corporation, upon the ground that the whole amount of the capital stock had never been paid in, and no proper certificate of such payment had ever been filed. There were three trials. A recovery by the plaintiff on the first trial, was reversed by the late General Term, (87 Hun, 619.) On the second trial the complaint was dismissed. This judgment was reversed by the Appellate Division, (16 App. Div. 249.) in an opinion by Justice Williams, in which it was held, following a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, that the complaint need not allege affirmatively that the defendant continued to be the owner and holder of the stock until within two years prior to the commencement of the action, and that the defendant, to avail himself of this defense, must set it up in his answer. Upon the third trial a verdict was directed for the plaintiff, which the Appellate Division has now affirmed, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin. At the first meeting of the Directors of the Consumers' Coal Company, 20,000 shares, or one-fifth of the whole, were issued to one Schenck, for services rendered as promoter and organizer of the corporation. The Court holds that the statute required that stock shall be paid for either by cash or property. "Service rendered in bringing the corporation into existence is neither cash nor property. If it were, then the entire capital stock could be thus disposed of, and the only estate which the corporation would have would be its naked existence." The contention was that if stock just issued was fraudulently issued there was no allegation from which fraud could be assumed or implied, and such facts could not be proved on the trial. But the Court holds there was a failure to comply with the statute, and stock thus paid for was never paid for as required by the statute.

***

HUSBAND AND WIFE WERE NOT PARTNERS.—Simon Blaut sued Margaret L. Fletcher, in the Supreme Court, impleaded with Robert Fletcher, to recover for goods sold and delivered to defendants jointly. A judgment in favor of the plaintiff, entered upon the report of a referee, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The Court held that there was not evidence to sustain the finding of the referee that these goods were sold to the husband and wife jointly. "The fact that a woman who resides where her husband is conducting a business, assists him in his business, makes payment on account of his indebtedness, and speaks of the business to those people dealing with him as their business, or speaks of herself as interested in it, is not of itself sufficient to show that property sold for use in the business is sold to the husband and wife jointly. The relations that exist between the parties are such that acts or declarations of this kind are not sufficient to show that the wife is a partner or interested in the business. These goods were all sold to be used in this business. No part of them was delivered specifically to the wife or used by her, nor did she make any promise to pay therefor. Nor does it appear that orders were specifically given by her or that she intended in any way to make herself responsible for them. * * * Nothing was said that was inconsistent with the fact that the business belonged to and was managed by her husband or that she did anything more than assist him as his wife in the conduct and management of his business."

Dr. Grosvenor Called to St. Agnes's.

The rector and vestry of Trinity Parish have called the Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor to be vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street. Dr. Grosvenor is now rector of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. He has not decided whether he will accept the call.

Daniell & Sons.

Ladies' Waists
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Black and Colored Cashmere or Flannel Waists
at $1.98 each.

Colored French Flannel Waists,
at $2.98 each.

Velveteen Waists,
$3.75 & $5.50 each.

Corded Colored Taffeta Silk Waists,
at $5.75 each.

All well made and perfect fit.
SHOWN IN CLOAK DEP'T., (2D FLOOR.)

BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

PROMOTES HEALTH.
Jaeger
PURE WOOL
CYCLING OUTFITS
RETAIL STORES
16 West 23d St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
166 Broadway near Cortlandt
248 W. 125th St. Harlem.
Tailoring Dept. 227 BROADWAY.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

PRESIDENT IGLESIAS HERE

Head of the Costa Rican Republic Visits This Country.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

It Is Declared that He Comes North Only for the Benefit of His Health.

Señor Don Rafael Iglesias, the young President of the Republic of Costa Rica, who recently received a leave of absence from his duties for six months, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Port Limon on the Atlas Line steamship Altai. He is accompanied by Col. L. Bonilla, Dr. Antonio Giustanini, F. Quezada, his private secretary; Ricardo Iglesias, his brother; W. H. Lynn, his brother-in-law; Mrs. Lynn and two daughters, Miss Piza, and Gen. John S. Casement of Ohio, a contractor engaged in the construction of the Costa Rica and Pacific Railroad.

Col. W. H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army, who had come from Washington as the personal representative of President McKinley, and Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, Costa Rican Consul General to the United States, met the Altai down the bay. Col. Carter, after welcoming President Iglesias to the United States, said that arrangements had been made to give him a military reception if he so desired, or a private one, if that were more to his taste. President Iglesias said that as he is traveling practically incognito and not on public business of his country, he did not care for any military display. He said he had come here for pleasure and for the benefit of his health. With the members of his party he was taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

For some time after his arrival he was kept busy receiving cards of Costa Ricans. In the early afternoon he pleaded fatigue and retired to seek rest. Late in the afternoon the Costa Rican Minister to the United States, Señor Calvo, arrived from Washing and was received. To-day, escorted by Col. Carter and Minister Calvo, President Iglesias will go to Washington to visit President McKinley, returning here in a day or two. Word comes from the capital that Col. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, has charge of his reception there, and is arranging a programme on the lines of that carried out on the occasion of the visit of President Dole of Hawaii. Upon his return from Washington he will stay in New York for a fortnight or so, and then sail for a visit to England and France. It is his purpose to spend several months in the United States before going home.

The arrival of the President of Costa Rica in the United States almost immediately on the heels of the announcement that the Nicaraguan Government had granted the Grace syndicate a concession to construct the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, gave rise to the surmise that his visit had some connection with that concession. When asked yesterday what were his views with respect to the proposed canal and the latest concession, President Iglesias said that his country had important rights which it had reserved, and intimated that the Grace syndicate might not find its path free from political obstacles. More than this he declined to say. Consul General Ulloa explained that his country had equal rights with Nicaragua along the San Juan River, which flows between them. It is asserted that there is a strong feeling among the Costa Ricans in favor of permitting the United States Government, and not a private corporation, to construct the canal.

It was intimated yesterday that the visit of President Iglesias, if not caused by the canal question, might be connected with the affairs of the Costa Rica and Pacific Railroad. Mr. Lynn, his brother-in-law, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "You may state in the most positive language that the President's visit here and to Europe has nothing whatsoever to do with the canal, railroads or any other business question. He is simply traveling for the benefit of his health and for recreation."

President Iglesias is only about thirty-five years old. He is below the average height, with black hair and mustache, and just the suspicion of a beard. He has clean-cut features and a pleasant countenance. He is popular at home, and served as Minister of War before being elevated to the Presidency. He was Inaugurated President for the second time in May last. Señor Don Demetrio Iglesias, his father, and Vice President of the republic, is at the head of affairs in his absence.

BAD $2 BILLS MADE IN ITALY.

Secret Service Men Capture Alleged Importer in Brooklyn.

In arresting Charles Spelletto of 971 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, United States Secret Service agents believe they have got the head of a big gang of counterfeiters. About two months ago it was ascertained that counterfeit two-dollar bills were circulating extensively in Brooklyn and Manhattan, and two Italians were arrested in Manhattan. They refused to tell where the bills were made or who was their chief, and it was not until a week ago that it was learned that the gang had its headquarters in Brooklyn.

J. J. Henry was the Secret Service man who ran Spelletto down. One of his assistants got into Spelletto's good graces and bargained with him to buy a thousand two-dollar counterfeits at the rate of $30 a hundred. They were to meet at Graham Avenue and Debevoise Street on Monday night. Both men were there at the appointed hour, and Henry was near by. After considerable dickering the detective decided to take fifty bills. Spilletto took the detective to his barber's shop on Flushing Avenue and showed him the bills. Henry, who had been shadowing them, suddenly appeared and put the Italian under arrest. A thorough search of Spelletto's shop and house failed to reveal the place where he kept his counterfeits.

Yesterday Spelletto was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle in the Federal Building and remanded for examination to-day in default of $5,000 bail. Henry told the Commissioner that the two-dollar bills, which are excellent imitations, were all made in Italy and brought to this country by agents of the gang.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THANKSGIVING.

Does the dining-room still need some adornment? Here is a special Thanksgiving bargain for it.

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
$2.50.
(Reduced from $3.25.)

In artistic floral designs and reversible.
All the carpet, rug and furniture beauty of the season at lowest prices, and for either
CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

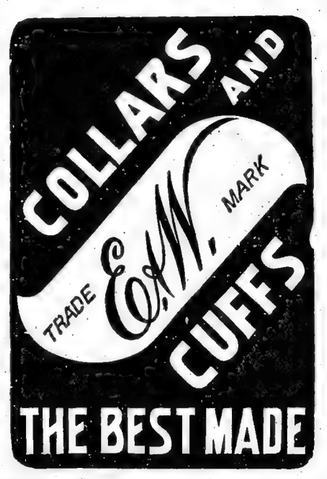

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Blessings to be Thankful For.

This Thanksgiving season has once more set us a thinking of what a host of blessings one has to be thankful for.

Right here are many.

The Ruggery, gorgeous with multitude of Oriental textiles; rich in ideas for decoration, and at lowest prices.

The Corners, rest-places, where luxurious ideas in couch and drapery arrangements are rife.

The Decorative Studio, where all questions in decoration find answers and special schemes are thought out.

—And last but not least, Our Furniture—the designs and ideas collected from all over the world, and materialized in woods, from the glorious forests of our own country, which are seasoned by this climate.

—And factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER".

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

Factory: 154 and 156 West 19th Street.

CITY WORKS INDICTMENT GOOD.

Demurrer in the Case of Willis and Philips in Brooklyn Is Not Sustained.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday overruled the decision of Justice Hirschberg sustaining a demurrer to the indictment against Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips for conspiracy. Justice Bartlett writes the opinion, and all the Justices concur. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and De Lancey Nicoll appeared for the demurrer and District Attorney Marean for the people.

Justice Hirschberg condemned the indictment as defective, because it did not set forth what was the public duty of Commissioner Willis and did not point out the violation of that duty which he and Philips had in contemplation when they entered into their conspiracy to get money from city contractors.

Justice Bartlett holds that it was unnecessary to set forth these things. The Brooklyn charter, which prescribed the City Works Commissioner's duties, was a public statute, of which the courts were to take judicial notice without proof. The conspiracy was not an agreement to violate any particular one of these duties, but such of them as should thereafter seem to be effective in carrying out the object of the conspirators. The question, therefore, is whether an agreement between a public officer and a private person providing that the officer shall violate his duties in order to enable the other to obtain money, without specifying what duty is to be violated, is a criminal conspiracy. The court decides that such a compact is a crime.

As to the claim that the indictment did not state the time when the defendants entered into the conspiracy, the court holds that the averment was sufficiently specific. The time was stated to have been "in or about the month of February, 1896, but on what particular day the Grand Jury is unable to more particularly set forth." The averment was sufficiently definite to enable the defendant to have the benefit of the judgment as a plea in bar to a future prosecution.

"It is a victory for the people," said District Attorney Marean when he learned of the decision.

The 22d Regiment to Arrive To-day.

The Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, will be mustered out to-day at Fort Slocum. According to the present arrangements, the regiment will arrive at its armory in this city about 4 P. M., where it will be entertained by the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment. The landing will be at Twenty-sixth Street and the East River about 2 o'clock, and the regiment will march by way of Second Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, and the Boulevard to its armory, at Sixty-eighth Street.

Gaynor Denies Westchester Tale.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court was asked yesterday if there was any truth in the statement made by County Clerk Crumb of Westchester that he had refused to hear applicants for naturalization papers, and had told Crumb to attend to the matter himself. "It does not seem likely that the Clerk said so," replied the Justice, "for it is untrue. I have never sat in Westchester County but twice, the last time two years or more ago."

Elevated Engine Jumps the Track.

One of the locomotives on the Third Avenue Elevated Road jumped the track yesterday morning, just after leaving the Ninety-ninth Street station, and ran for a considerable distance on the ties. The train was bound for South Ferry, and there were on board probably 100 persons, none of whom was injured. None of the cars left the rails. It took about half an hour to get the engine back on the rails, and during that time the inner express tracks were used for the regular trains.

The life of an
Overcoat or Suit,
depends not alone upon its outside—its inside must have the guarantee of good wear stamped all through it.

As much with our Beaver, Kersey & Melton Overcoats, at $10 to $25, as with the finer and more elegant garments of Llama, Vicuna and Montagnacs up to $45.

And with our Suits priced at $10 to $28.

Our Double-Breasted Frock Coats and Vests, $14 to $35.

Our Dress Suits, $28 to $40.

Our Fancy Vests, $5 to $7.50.

All the goodness of a $1.50 Glove is in our "Paraqua" the best one dollar walking glove made.

Scarfs, big, rich English Squares, $1.

Our Underwear is made for men of regular, stout, long and fat sizes, 50c. to $5.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
Smith, Gray & Co.
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Avs. Fulton St. & Flatbush Avs.
New York store closed Thanksgiving Day.

Day or Night.

You'll feel much more thankful to-morrow if properly attired. And why not be?

In the afternoon you're sure to need a Double-breasted Frock—we've exactly what you want. Blacks and Oxfords, $20 to $40 for Coat and Waistcoat.

In the evening you may need a Dinner Coat (Tuxedo) and you'll not find such another assemblage in point of elegance. Suits, $23.50 to $40. Coats separate if you wish.

Dress Shirts, cuffs attached, $1.50 and $2.
Silk Hats, $5 and $6.
Full line of House Coats, $5 and up.
An excellent Walking Glove, $1.00.
$1.00 Neckwear, 50c.
SPECIAL—All Wool Worsted Underwear, $1.00 per garment. Value, $2.50.

A complete line of Inverness Coats from Thibets, Vicunas, and Cheviots, $30 to $42.

Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE LEASURE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 1:30 58th St. to 11 and 1:30 P. M. 3d Av.
All New York Flocking to See the
"Battle of San Juan Hill."
200 Soldiers, 20 Horses, Accurate Detail
LARGEST STAGE IN THE WORLD!
ALL BATTLE SCENES ECLIPSED!
USUAL BIG VAUDEVILLE!
Jos. Hart & Co., Cawthorne & Forrester, 30 others
Continuous, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 25c., 50c.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES!
Early Opening Thanksgiving—10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d st. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
"HOLLY TREE INN," (Delightful Dickens Story,) M. Rudinoff, Charles T. Aldrich, Yorke and Adams, Leo Dervalto, Wormwood's Dogs and Monkeys, Leroy and Clayton, 3 Nevarros, Cyr and Hill, Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards. Many others. GREAT LAUGHING SHOW!
EARLY OPENING THANKSGIVING DAY—9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M. Ladies and children should come early.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c., 50c.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE NOON TO 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c.
Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c.; Box Seats in Orchestra and Front Balcony, $1.00. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices.
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE & CO. in "Kyd's Bride."
ALICE ATHERTON, FRANK BUSH.
JEAN CAICEDO, GUS WILLIAMS, MAXWELL & SIMPSON, BLOOM & COOPER, and a Great Bill, including the famous BIOGRAPH.
Thanksgiving Day, (To-morrow,) Begins 9:30 A.M.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Evenings, 8:10. Matinées at 2.
Shakespeare's finest comedy, The MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MISS ADA REHAN.....as Portia
Sidney Herbert as.....Shylock
Charles Richman as.....Bassanio
George Clarke as.....Antonio
Herbert Gresham as.....Gratiano
Wilfred Clarke as.....Launcelot
Mabel Roebuck as.....Nerissa
MATINEES: TO-DAY & SATURDAY. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY MAT. Planquette's CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Ever Popular Evg's, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mat., 1,100 res. seats, 25c.
Next Week—LA BOHEME (THE BOHEMIANS.)

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Last Week. Mats. To-morrow & Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Evgs., 7:45. Mats. at 2.
Beginning Next Monday. CYRANO de BERGERAC.
Viola Allen in "The Christian."
SEATS NOW READY.

LYCEUM 4th Av & 23d....Begins 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat'y, 2.
PINERO'S NEW COMEDY.
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
By Julian Edwards & Stanislaus Stange.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.
JULIA ARTHUR IN INGOMAR.
Nov. 28—MISS ARTHUR AS ROSALIND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
SPORTING LIFE. Prices, 25-50-75-1.00.
Mats. To-day & Sat'y. at 2. Eve., 8:15.
Sunday Eve., INGERSOLL; subject: Superstition.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. ON AND OFF.
50th Performance December 5—Souvenirs.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Reg. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Extra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
WM. H. Crane IN A NEW COMEDY. Worth A Million

COLUMBUS. Mat. To-day. Extra Matinée Thanksgiving.
CUMBERLAND '61.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Extra Matinée Thanksgiving Day, (pop. prices.) The great success, Im Weissen Roessl.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Matinée To-day. Orch., 50c., Bal., 25c.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c
42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c
This Week—"THE SILVER KING."

FERDINAND EIDMAN SUED.

J. G. & H. B. Crawford Ask $5,000 for Alleged Illegal Trespass.

Ferdinand Eidman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, has been made defendant in a suit brought against him by John G. and Henry B. Crawford in which they seek to recover $5,000 damages for alleged illegal trespass on the part of the Collector. The case has just been transferred from the Supreme Court, in which it was originally brought, to the United States District Court on certiorari proceedings.

It appears that in November, 1893, the Crawfords obtained a purchase money mortgage for $23,000 from Adam Schwab, Jr., and Albert Wenderroth on the factory building at 324 West Twenty-sixth Street. The mortgagers failed to pay interest on the mortgage from Nov. 10, 1896, and in May, 1898, a foreclosure judgment was granted.

The United States on May 11, 1898, seized the property on the allegation that it was being used as a place in which illicit distilling was going on. Collector Eidman, who made the seizure, based his action on the finding in the cellar of the factory of an old still and several barrels, the still being connected with the boiler and engine used to supply power and heat to the building. The Crawfords retained Jacob Fromme to look after their interests, and he claims to have obtained information that the person who put the still in the cellar also gave the information about its presence there to the Collector, hoping to harass the mortgagees, and if possible to have their property taken from them by the United States Government. The Crawfords intervened in

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, except possibly snow flurries; colder; northerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Cash cotton, middling, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The opinion was general at Paris yesterday that the Spanish Peace Commissioners will yield to the American demand for the Philippines. The Spaniards asked for a postponement of the joint session yesterday, pending instructions from Madrid. Reports from Berlin say that an attempt upon the life of the Czar was made while he was returning from Copenhagen, a bridge over which the imperial train would pass being barricaded. Political riots are reported from Seoul, the capital of Korea. Severe snowstorms occurred yesterday in England, and traffic has been virtually suspended on the Channel in consequence.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

An explosion in the Hercules Powder Works, near Ashburn, Mo., yesterday killed six men.

A burglar in jail at Bridgeport, Conn., vowed he would not eat until set at liberty. Yesterday a stomach pump was used to feed him.

It is reported that eighteen persons who were shipwrecked at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, in Alaska, were murdered by Indians.

One man was killed and three men were injured in a collision between a freight train and switch engine at Waterbury, Conn., last night.

The Baldwin Hotel, in San Francisco, and the theatre within the building were destroyed by fire yesterday. It is feared that many persons lost their lives.

Ex-Judge Blandin of Cleveland, Ohio, in a speech before a Bar Association Committee, yesterday made a sensational attack upon the judiciary of Cuyahoga County.

A band of White Caps at Black Rock, Ark., who had captured a negro accused of stealing, were fired upon by the man's friends. One member of the band was killed, another mortally, and a third dangerously wounded. A race war is threatened.

Gen. Theodore R. Gates was to have been the principal speaker last night on the return of the Thirteenth Battalion of Brooklyn to its armory. He had his address prepared, but it abounded in insinuations that would have made a sensation, and he did not speak.

Page 2.

The Timothy D. Sullivan Association held its twenty-third invitation reception and ball in Everett Hall last night

The trial of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania for alleged conspiracy has been postponed until Monday next.

The Republican County Committee last night decided to retain counsel to secure the punishment of fraudulent voters.

It was said yesterday that Col. Roosevelt will leave to Gen. Roe the proposed reorganization of the National Guard.

The 562 defective ballots cast in the new County of Nassau are to be recounted in court, two of the beaten candidates having made contests.

Justices Gaynor, Dykman, and Keogh have been subpoenaed to appear before the Westchester County Grand Jury, which is investigating charges of illegal naturalization practices in their courts.

Page 3.

The War Investigation Commission heard many witnesses yesterday. It will not meet to-day.

William H. Tomlinson of the Third New York Volunteers committed suicide at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday.

Col. Downs made a statement yesterday denying the charges made by Corp. Roush as to his conduct at San Juan Hill.

There was a conference in this city yesterday between members of the Cuban Junta and those of the Garcia commission.

The Twenty-second Regiment arrived from Fort Slocum yesterday afternoon and was heartily greeted on the march to the armory.

Heth Lorton was yesterday arrested on a charge of perjury in making a false affidavit in a civil suit over the affairs of the Inter-State Express Company, of which he was auditor.

Samuel J. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had an interview with President McKinley yesterday for the purpose of securing, if possible, the President's indorsement in his message of labor measures pending in Congress.

The naval court of inquiry that has been investigating the cause of the cruiser Buffalo's detention has absolved Commander Hemphill and Chief Engineer Belg from blame. Three subordinate mechanics have been dropped from the service.

Page 4.

The Wilson Bank of Utica, Ohio, was robbed of $13,200 yesterday. There is no clue to the thief or thieves.

The War Department issued the first general order for the military occupation of the central and western provinces of Cuba yesterday.

Cresceus, the champion trotter of the year, was sold yesterday for $14,000, after lively bidding, at the Fasig horse sale at Madison Square Garden.

Leonardo Farace, whose skull was broken by a blow with a shovel in a fight Sept. 8, will be speechless for life, surgeons say. His vocal chords are paralyzed.

The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs has been obliged to abandon the proposed enlargement into double-turreted vessels of the four monitors recently contracted for.

The preparations for American occupation and the departure of the Spaniards are having a salutary effect on the commercial and social life in Havana, and the health of the city has improved with the advent of cooler weather.

Page 5.

The President of Costa Rica and Mr. McKinley exchanged visits in Washington yesterday.

The Hawaiian Commission met in Washington last night for the first time since leaving Honolulu. The bill to be presented to Congress was completed, and the important features of the report were decided upon.

The call for a National convention in Tampa, to formulate plans for reorganizing the National Guard, is meeting with a favorable response from State Governors. The School Board of Toronto, Canada, will be invited to send a company of its military trained schoolboys to the convention.

Page 7.

Frederick W. Hinrichs cited the old police system of the old City of Brooklyn yesterday in illustration of the value of a single-headed Police Commission.

Page 12.

The report that the United States had leased the British island of Sokotra, in the Indian Ocean, for a coaling station, is officially denied.

Mrs. Capella yesterday testified against her husband, Pasquale Capella, on trial for the murder of Luigi Bianco. Capella said he shot in self-defense.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday urged the Board of Public Improvement to haste in the matter of the proposed bridge from Manhattan to Queens. The board ordered plans prepared.

Isaac B. Newcombe and Edwin W. Orvis, members of the Stock Exchange, have been suspended, the former for a year and the latter for one month, for violating the rules in regard to fictitious sales.

The Building Committee of the Board of Education yesterday reported the result of its investigations into the conduct of Superintendent of Buildings Snyder. Mr. Snyder was completely exonerated from the charges against him. It was decided to choose teachers in the order of merit displayed in examinations.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets—Page 10.
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SPAIN EXPECTED TO YIELD

Believed She Is About Ready to Accept Our Terms of Peace.

MAY GIVE HER REPLY FRIDAY

American Commissioners Confident the Spaniards Will Acquiesce in Our Demands.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Pending instructions from Madrid the Spanish Peace Commissioners to-day requested a postponement of the joint session that was to have been held, and the Americans acquiesced. The date of the next meeting has not been fixed.

The postponement of to-day is regarded as a hopeful sign that the treaty will be signed. While the Madrid Government has not yet received the text of the American ultimatum, the Spanish Ministers received quite enough by telegraph on Monday night to enable them to instruct their Commissioners to retire, were such their intentions.

It was confidently believed by several of the American Commissioners who conversed with the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day that before the expiration of the time fixed by the Americans, namely, Monday next, the Spaniards will acquiesce in the United States' Philippine offer and that, ultimately, the treaty will be signed by all the Spanish Commissioners.

It is true that the course which Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, will follow is still uncertain, as he continues to play for public sentiment. But a leading member of the American Commission believes he will sign with the other Spaniards. In any case, his place on the commission will be speedily filled, probably by Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador here.

Señor Montero Rios sent a communication to the American Commissioners yesterday evening, asking a number of questions. The most important of them, and the one to which he most eagerly wanted a reply, no doubt, was tucked away in the middle of the letter. It asked, in effect, if the Americans really meant that the ultimatum must be answered by Monday. The Spaniards were assured that they did, and the answer has cleared the air.

A member of the Spanish Commission this morning assured the correspondent of The Associated Press that the next meeting of the commissions will take place on Friday or Saturday, and that Spain's answer then will be the last she will make and that it will be a definite conclusion of the matter in hand.

This utterance is looked upon as indicating that Spain will sign the treaty of peace.

SPAIN'S CREDIT IN DANGER.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—After the meeting of the Cabinet Council a Minister said that nothing definite had been decided on the subject of peace.

A semi-official note issued to-day contains an appeal to all Spaniards to furnish assistance to save the national credit "if they do not wish foreign capital to be withdrawn from Spain." The note adds:

"Some people believe Cuba ought to assume her own debt, no matter in whose hands is her sovereignty, because she herself possesses the security therefor in the form of the customs. If, however, nobody will assume the debt, Spain must pay what Cuba cannot, because Spain made herself responsible."

Continuing, the note reads: "With respect to the debt of the Philippine Islands Spain must await a definite treaty of peace in order to know what conditions America will impose upon Spain through the Paris Peace Commissioners."

OPEN DOOR AT MANILA.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, who remarks this morning upon the "skepticism of the German critics regarding the sincerity of America's intention to adopt the 'open-door' policy in the Philippines," and calls attention to German speculations on the prospect of protection in the American possessions in the Pacific, says:

"The Neueste Nachrichten draws attention to the treaty of 1877 between Spain, Great Britain, and Germany securing freedom of trade in the Sulu Archipelago for Anglo-German shipping, and says that Prince Bismarck at that time successfully contested Spain's claim to have the Sulus regarded as belonging to the Philippine group."

The correspondent draws attention to the fact that a section of the German press "hastily assumes that America will claim the Sulus," and suggests that this is a point upon which an understanding with Great Britain, with a view to joint action, appears indispensable.

The Times, commenting editorially upon the dispatch from the Berlin correspondent, says:

"It is easy enough to understand that the Germans are eager to find flaws in the Anglo-American understanding. For our part, we have always been aware that there are difficulties in the way of adopting the 'open door,' as that policy is usually understood here. But we have never for an instant doubted the sincerity of the United States Government or its ability to devise some means of substantially securing the results aimed at.

"Secretary Hay explains that the ordinary American tariff will be enforced against everybody. For all international purposes that is the 'open door' policy. Economical purists may argue that, as the tariff restricts trade, the door is only partially open; but whatever force that argument holds, it is of purely domestic application. Equality of treatment and absence of differential duties are the essence of the 'open door' policy as between nation and nation. Revenue is indispensable; and it is immaterial to the trading world whether this be raised at ports of entry or by internal taxation."

The editorial proceeds to argue as follows: "Though some amendment of the Constitution may, perhaps, be necessary to legitimatize the novel policy of governing by protectorate, it would not be necessary merely to settle the details of fiscal legislation. What appears to be wanted is less an alteration of the Constitution than an extension of the powers of the Executive for purposes not contemplated when the Constitution was framed. In any case, in the present enthusiastic expansion mood of the American people, these technical difficulties are not likely to prove troublesome."

The Daily News, in an editorial reference to the "open-door" policy in the Philippines and the constitutional difficulty it presents to America, says: "In the United States themselves opinion is sharply divided over the future of the Philippines. Enthusiasm for American expansion will be considerably abated if it means a proportionate extension of the Dingley tariff."

WHAT WE HAVE OFFERED SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Ministers deny that the Americans have offered Spain equal commercial privileges in the Philippines. They declare, on the contrary, that the United States Commissioners have only offered to negotiate, after a peace treaty has been signed, a special commercial treaty with regard to Spanish commerce.

"The Americans have demanded Young Island, in the Caroline group, as a coaling and cable station."

MASSES TOO OPERATIC.

Reason Why Some Are Forbidden in Cincinnati Catholic Churches.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Father MacKey of St. Peter's Cathedral said to-day that the reason that the singing of certain masses has been forbidden in Catholic churches of Archbishop Elder's diocese is that they are too "stagy."

The committee which pronounced on Catholic Church music will pass judgment on every piece of music hereafter before it is permitted to be sung in church services. Father Quartman is Chairman of this committee.

Father MacKey said to-day: "There is certain music which is too operatic to be sung in Catholic services. It is out of place and has, therefore, been forbidden. This action is not part of a general movement throughout the United States. At Rome there is a council which pronounces on church music and promulgates general rules for it."

TRIED TO KILL THE CZAR.

A Bridge Over Which the Imperial Train Would Pass Returning from Copenhagen Barricaded.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Elbing, the seaport of West Prussia, says an attempt was made upon the life of the Czar while his Majesty was returning from Copenhagen. Just before the Czar's special train crossed the bridge between Boehmenhoefen and Lagern a switchman discovered that the bridge had been barricaded.

By almost superhuman efforts, as a result of which he is now in a hospital, the switchman, it appears, succeeded in removing the obstacles sufficiently to permit of the passage of the imperial train. An investigation which is being conducted in secret is still proceeding.

EXPLOSION KILLS SIX MEN.

Powder Works in Missouri Blown Up and Death and Destruction Wrought in the Vicinity.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Nov. 23.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Hercules Powder Works near Ashburn, in this county, about 8 o'clock this morning, causing the earth to tremble for many miles around. The packing house was completely demolished, several other buildings damaged, and at least six men killed. The known dead are Willie Wilson, Jr., son of the Superintendent; Will Charleston, J. Hollinger, Alfred Wenz, D. M. Smith, and Albert Miller.

The cause of the explosion is not yet definitely known. There was a terrific roar and the walls of the roof of the packing house were thrown into the air as though shot from a volcano. Window glass was shattered for a radius of ten miles. The employes were thrown into the air by the force of the explosion, and their bodies fell back amid the wreck and burning debris.

Half a dozen persons were injured by flying timbers, and a number of near-by houses were struck. One house half a mile away was almost demolished by a huge mass of brick and mortar that fell upon it, while it was still rocking from the force of the explosion.

Rescue parties are at work trying to reach the men buried in the ruins, the number of whom is not yet known. A special train was made up in Hannibal, and a large number of citizens hastened to the scene.

CLEVELAND BENCH ATTACKED.

Old Members of the Ohio Bar Cheer a Speech Reflecting Upon the Judiciary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—After hearing the testimony of several unimportant witnesses in the disbarment proceedings against State Senator Burke to-day, the attorneys for both sides announced that all their witnesses had been examined, and that they were ready to begin arguments. Attorney Johnson opened for the Bar Association and Attorney Foran followed for the defense. Judge Blandin made the closing argument for the prosecution.

Judge Blandin arose to speak, as every one supposed, in support of the charges and in defense of Judge Dellenbaugh. Instead, he did not attempt to affirm or deny the truth of the charges nor did he seek to defend Judge Dellenbaugh. He made a bitter and sensational attack on the whole Bench of Cuyahoga County. He said he knew the risk he was taking, but that he did not care.

For some time the ex-Judges and old-time members of the bar, who listened to Blandin's passionate utterances, stood amazed at his daring. Then they broke into cheers. When Judge Blandin finished they cheered and clapped their hands again and again.

Judge Blandin declared it was the Bench which needed reforming first. The elimination of rottenness should commence with the Bench, he said. He went into details and did not hesitate to say he was talking about Judge Walter C. Ong, and Judge T. Dissette. He said it was a comparatively insignificant thing whether Judge Dellenbaugh was impeached and driven from the Bench, or whether Vernon H. Burke was disbarred. It was more important, he declared, to cleanse the Bench of the county so that property, liberty and life might be safe in the hands of the seven men constituting the court.

The Trial Committee then retired to consider the testimony. A decision may not be reached for several days.

TRAINS CRASH AT WATERBURY.

Man Killed and Three Men Injured, One of Them Fatally.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 23.—Edward Crozier, fireman of the switcher at the Naugatuck yards, was killed at 9 o'clock tonight in a collision with a freight train, and Timothy Flynn of the switch crew was fatally injured. The engineer, George Anderson, and Robert Newcomb, a switchman, were both seriously injured, but may recover.

The accident happened on the Highland division crossing, where the freight train backed into the switch engine, which was going ahead. The collision is thought to be due to negligence on the part of Engineer Anderson, and there will be an investigation.

FOUR CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES.

Burned to Death in Tennessee Before Their Parents' Eyes.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—The home of Milton Garvin, across the Kentucky line, in Clay County, Tenn., was destroyed by fire last evening. Four children, ranging in age from one year to seven, perished in the flames. The parents were absent at the barn when the building caught fire and returned to find their home wrapped in flames. The children screamed for help and in their attempt to save them the father and mother narrowly escaped death. The four children burned to a crisp before the parents' eyes.

LETTER DIRECT FROM DREYFUS.

Col. Picquart's Examination Before the Court of Cassation Continued.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Mme. Dreyfus has received a letter from her husband in his own handwriting.

It is reported that Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris and former Minister of War, has signed a decree directing the trial of Col. Picquart by court-martial for forgery and the divulgation of secret documents concerning the safety of the State. The trial has been fixed for Dec. 12. Col. Picquart's examination before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus affair will be continued to-morrow.

Aguinaldo's Agent Is Uneasy.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is said that Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo's Government, is going to Washington to ascertain the intentions of the United States.

Royal Limited.

New York to Washington daily 2:35 P. M. Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequaled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—Adv.

The Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The approaching November brings to mind the custom of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings He has vouchsafed to us during the past year.

Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving as this. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credit has been improved and strengthened, all sections of our common country have been brought together and knitted into closer bonds of National purpose and unity.

The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of so brief duration and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His Holy Name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

I therefore invite all my fellow-citizens, as well those at home as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of National thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year, for the mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil, for the continued prosperity of the people, for the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glories of our victory, and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the Divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come.

In witness whereof, &c.,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President,

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

SHIPWRECKED, THEN MURDERED

Party of Eighteen Persons Said to Have Been Massacred by Indians in Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Nov. 23.—Latest reports from Alaska tell of the fate of a party of eighteen persons who are said to have been killed by Indians after having been wrecked near the mouth of the Kuskokwim River last June on the little steamer Jesse. The story has just been brought from that section in a letter to Barneson & Chilcott, who were part owners in the wrecked steamer.

The letter was written by a man named Marsten, a hunter and trader on Nunivak Island, 100 miles from the mouth of the Kuskokwim. He says his wife, who is an Indian woman, paid a visit to her relatives at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River shortly after the wreck of the Jesse. While there she attended a feast given by the Indians. During its progress the Indians got drunk on a kind of liquor made by themselves. While indulging in the general debauch they quarreled over the possession of certain articles taken from the shipwrecked crew.

Her suspicions were aroused by seeing them in possession of many valuable articles of wearing apparel, watches, breech-loading rifles, and an abundant supply of provisions. She made inquiries of her grandmother, an aged squaw, who related to her how, when the Jesse went ashore in the surf, the Indians assisted in saving the whites and the cargo, and after the whites had established a camp, the Indians demanded pay for their services. They wanted nearly everything the whites had, not leaving them enough to last the party through the Winter. The whites offered a reasonable amount, which did not satisfy the Indians, who planned to take possession of everything.

A council was held, and it was decided to kill all the whites, which was done the next night while they were asleep. The bodies were taken to the sea in canoes and thrown overboard. Nothing was known of the fate of the unfortunate prospectors for nearly a month after the wreck, when several bodies came ashore badly decomposed. The Indians then reported that the Jesse and the barge had been wrecked and all lost.

Report was made to an agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, who visited the scene and identified the bodies of Capt. Murphy and the Rev. Mr. Webber, a Moravian missionary, who, with his wife and child, joined the expedition at Dutch Harbor, and was going to establish a mission among the savages who murdered him.

It is further stated that the Kuskokwim Indians threaten to stop the whites from prospecting in the Kuskokwim country, as they claim it as their hunting and fishing reserve.

WHITE CAPS SHOT IN ARKANSAS.

Negroes Rescue an Alleged Thief and Shoot Down Three of His Captors.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—While a band of White Caps at Black Rock, Lawrence County, had Henry White, a negro, in custody accused of hog stealing they were fired upon by the negro's friends. A hundred shots were exchanged. Henry Hale was shot and killed, Chubby Spades mortally, and George Warner dangerously, wounded. All are white. The casualties on the negroes' side are not known. The alleged thief escaped.

A Coroner's jury charges him with murder and he is being hunted by a mob. Many negroes in the vicinity have been whipped by White Caps recently, and a race war is threatened.

Mrs. Pullman Will Get $9,000 a Month.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—By the order of the Probate Court entered to-day Mrs. Hattie S. Pullman, widow of George M. Pullman, will receive $9,000 per month on account of her share of the estate. This amount is declared to be materially less than the actual income accruing to her from her division of the property left by the palace car magnate. In addition to the monthly payment authorized by the court, the account of the executors of the estate showing that $83,874 has already been paid to Mrs. Pullman was approved by Judge Kohlsaat.

Commander Hewison's Promotion.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, Commodore Hewison, will appear before the regular medical examining board at this station on Friday to be examined physically for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral. This order from the Navy Department arrived at the yard this noon.

Practical Joke Ends in Death.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 23.—Practical jokers induced a young stranger to hold a bag for quail during Monday's blizzard on the Little Sioux bank, outside town. When looked for three hours later he was gone, and is supposed either to have strayed away and frozen or fallen into the river.

SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL FIRE

"Lucky" Baldwin's House Laid in Ruins by Flames.

LOSS OF LIFE MAY BE GREAT

Only Two Victims' Bodies So Far Recovered—Theatre in the Building Also Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The Baldwin Hotel, for almost thirty years one of the principal landmarks of San Francisco, was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the east end of the building shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, supposedly in the property room of the Baldwin Theatre, entailing a financial loss of nearly $1,500,000.

The loss of life so far as reported has been miraculously light, but two deaths having occurred as far as known. The list of dead and injured and missing persons, as reported, is as follows:

DEAD.

Capt. J. L. WHITE, San Francisco, capitalist.
LEWIS MEYERS, Skaguay, Alaska, merchant.

INJURED.

F. P. NOON, St. Louis, both ankles broken.
GEORGE HUBER, San Francisco, cut about body.
Miss BRIDGET MITCHELL, San Francisco, badly bruised.
Fire Marshal Towe, San Francisco, cut about head.
GEORGE CARROLL, cut and bruised.

MISSING.

J. M. LEIGHTHEAD, San Francisco, purser steamer City of Sydney.
F. WEATHERBEE and wife, Haverhill, Mass.
TATE PRIOR of St. Louis.
F. R. ANDREWS, cashier café.
FREDERICK WEBSTER.
JOHN CARTER, race track judge.
THOMAS BERKEY, Assessor Sacramento County, Cal., and wife.
JOE SUMMERFIELD, bookmaker, Chicago.
—— SILER, advertising agent, St. Louis Westliche Post.

The ground floor of the hotel was divided into a number of large stores and few of their occupants saved anything worth mentioning, the majority reporting total losses. Two of the handsomest cafés in the city were gutted, and their stocks destroyed. The Baldwin Theatre, the fashionable amusement place of this city, was totally destroyed with the rest of the building, and the "Secret Service" company, headed by William Gillette, which has been playing an engagement at the theatre, lost all its effects. Many of the members of the company lost most of their belongings, and trunks containing the contracts and other papers of the company were destroyed.

The flames were confined to the Baldwin structure, but much adjoining property was seriously damaged by water and smoke. The Columbia Theatre Building on Powell Street, on the west side of the Baldwin Building, suffered considerably, and the basement of the Columbia Theatre was gutted, and much valuable theatrical apparatus destroyed. The "Gay Coney Island" company will lose considerably, and Dr. Freeman, manager of the company, who was a guest of the Baldwin, lost a trunk containing valuable papers, and $300 in cash.

There were upward of 300 guests in the hotel when the fire was discovered. The watchmen, bellboys, and other hotel employes worked energetically in arousing sleeping residents. It is believed that every person in the building was apprised of the danger within ten minutes after the fire broke out, but rumors are afloat that many of those in the east wing, where the flames were discovered, were cut off from escape and lost. How true this rumor is cannot be definitely told for several days yet, as many parts of the building have collapsed, burying any who may have been left in the building under the débris.

MESSENGER BOYS' BRAVERY.

A force of messenger boys employed in an all-night office adjoining the hotel did excellent work in connection with the warning of guests, and several brave rescues are credited to the boys of the messenger service. In conjunction with the employes of the hotel the police and firemen, they went through the building awakening guests and aiding them to dress and rendering other assistance. The employes of the hotel are highly praised by the guests, and the firemen and policemen are spoken of in most complimentary terms. Half an hour after the first alarm was sounded 112 policemen were on the scene of the conflagration.

Many of the guests of the hotel are Eastern turfmen, and some of them lost all their effects.

Capt. J. L. White, who occupied a room on the fourth floor, was killed while trying to escape by means of a rope, which dangled from the fifth floor almost to the street below. The rope had previously done good service, being the means by which five persons escaped from the burning building.

For eight years Kate Richardson has been an employe of the hotel, occupying a room on the fifth floor. Five years ago, as a precautionary measure for just such an emergency, she procured a rope long enough to reach from her room to the street. When the alarm was given, Miss Richardson, with the assistance of Gussie Johnson, a companion, secured the rope to a piece of heavy furniture and threw the free end out of the window. The girls were about to make the descent to the pavement, when three lady guests rushed into the room and begged to be saved. The two girls gave precedence to the guests, and then Miss Johnson took her position on the rope and went down hand over hand.

Miss Richardson was the last to leave, and she had gone down but one story when Capt. White, who occupied a room on that floor, called to her, begging her not to jump. Miss Richardson stopped and begged the Captain to take her place on the line. This he refused to do, and only after dint of much persuasion could he induce Miss Richardson to save herself, promising to follow in her wake. Miss Richardson reached the ground in safety and Capt. White had launched himself in the air when the rope broke, and he fell to the ground, a distance of nearly 100 feet. The rope had become weakened by the strain to which it had been subjected and chafed by contact with the window sills, which had become intensely hot.

The other known death was that of Louis Meyers, a merchant of Skaguay, Alaska. Mr. Meyers, who was sixty-three years of age, had been rescued, but the shock had been so great that his heart weakened and death resulted.

MORE MAY BE DEAD.

The most sanguine hopes are expressed that the list of killed will not receive additions, but the indications are that the death roll must increase. The Police Department is busy computing a list of the guests and checking them off as fast as they are reported safe. Manager Lake of the hotel feels certain that all of the employes have been saved, though two chambermaids are missing.

E. J. Baldwin, proprietor and owner of the hotel, said that he could not compute his losses for several days yet, but that the insurance was light in comparison to the loss. Owing to the extremely heavy insurance rates charged by the insurance companies on the building and contents, he carried but little protection on his property, and the high rates also prevented the tenants on the ground floor stores from insuring their stocks heavily. The insurance on the building may reach $100,000, and $50,000 of this is divided among sixteen companies, the National of Hartford being the heaviest loser among the companies, $7,500 being carried with this concern. The insurance on the contents of the building, so far as known, amounts to $77,600, and is divided among twenty-three companies, the National of Hartford being responsible for another $7,500.

J. B. McCune of Boston occupied Room 40 on the first floor of the hotel. He lost all his personal property, but escaped without much trouble.

Mrs. Sharp of New York escaped from the burning building by sliding down a standpipe on the Market Street front. She fell part of the distance and was badly bruised.

Harry Frolich, a Chicago bookmaker, clambered down the fire escape from the second to the first floor. There the iron ladder stopped. Fearful lest the firemen should not reach him, he dropped to the street below and fortunately escaped uninjured.

"Jack" Purdy, a well-known commission merchant, who had a room on the fifth floor, is missing, but it is stated that he was seen on the street after the fire broke out.

Looters were on the scene and began to make way with what they could carry. Many were observed at the corner of O'Farrel and Mason Streets carrying trunks and other similar luggage which had been left on the sidewalk. Policeman O'Keefe called on them to halt, and they refused to do so until the officer fired two shots from his revolver. Then they dropped their burden and made their escape.

Late this afternoon the fire engines were being withdrawn from the scene, only one or two streams being left to subdue any fire that might break out among the débris.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S ESCAPE.

"Lucky" Baldwin had a narrow escape from perishing in his own hotel. Amid all the din he slept peacefully, until his room was broken into and he was dragged from his bed. H. I. Kowalski, a well-known attorney, was also dragged unconscious from his bed. He will recover.

One of the most thrilling incidents of the fire was the rescue of A. H. Christie by Fireman Keough. For a few minutes Christie ran to and fro on the cornice of the fifth floor, seeking in vain for some way to escape the rapidly approaching flames. Fireman Keough, after many efforts, managed to reach Christie and bring him down in safety.

The building of the hotel began in 1873 and was finished in 1877, its total cost, including the ground and furniture, being $3,000,000. The building was in the French Renaissance style, with Corinthian columns and Mansard roof, six stories high, and with a principal dome 162 feet in height. The hotel occupied the lot at the corner formed by the intersection of Market and Powell Streets, extending about 200 feet on Market, 400 feet on Powell, and 300 feet on Ellis Street.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LOSS HEAVY.

Valuable Manuscript Destroyed in the San Francisco Fire.

Charles Frohman, under whose management William Gillette is producing "Secret Service," and who met with the loss of his entire scenery, property, and costumes in the fire of the Baldwin Theatre yesterday morning, received his first information of the loss by telegraph from Mr. Gillette about noon yesterday.

Mr. Frohman estimates the value of the property which was destroyed by fire at about $8,000, which includes some valuable manuscript, included in which was the original manuscript of the dramatization of Conan Doyle's novel, "Sherlock Holmes," which Mr. Gillette has been working upon for the last three weeks. This Mr. Frohman regards as the most serious loss of the entire property, as it was the only copy of the dramatization in existence, and it will undoubtedly entail considerable time and expense to secure another copy.

Mr. Gillette received instructions to secure at once a lease of the California Theatre and continue his engagement, the members of the company appearing in their street clothes until the arrival of the car which was chartered yesterday and sent forward, containing all the scenery, property, and costumes which Mr. Frohman was able to gather together in this city. It is expected that this car will reach San Francisco by next Monday. In the meantime the players will continue with the scenery of the California Theatre and such costumes as they may be in a position to obtain in San Francisco.

BURGLAR FED BY FORCE.

Stomach Pump Used Upon a Prisoner at Bridgeport Who Would Not Eat.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 23.—"Bat" Regan, the burglar who vowed he would not eat until he was set at liberty, was forced to take food by the jail officials this morning.

Dr. Banks forced a stomach pump into his throat and a quart of milk was poured down. He was then told that the performance would be repeated every day until he ate voluntarily.

JOSEPH STRALEY'S SUICIDE.

Because His Dying Wife Would Not Leave Him Anything.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Joseph Straley, an aged German, became despondent last night because he had been told his wife, who was dying, would not leave anything to him, and went to his barn and hanged himself.

His wife died this morning.

FEARED A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Country Boy Accepted a Stranger's Denunciation of His Own Uncle.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—James Cullen, a farmer boy of eighteen years, whose home is in Mantenn, Ill., received a letter from his uncle, James Keigher of West Monroe Street, asking him to come to Chicago and spend Thanksgiving Day. The boy was delighted, and boarded the first train for Chicago. He arrived at the Illinois Central Station late last night, and was met by his uncle, whom he had not seen since he was a child. He did not recognize Mr. Keigher, but the latter said it was all right and James took his word.

The uncle stopped in a store on the way to Madison Street, and the boy remained outside. A stranger accosted young Cullen, and in a low whisper told him that the man who met him at the station was a "confidence man," and that he had better not accompany him any further. In a short while Mr. Keigher stepped from the store. Much to his surprise, James refused to walk with him. The nephew called a policeman and the uncle, stranger, and nephew were taken to detective headquarters.

"He's a 'confidence man,' said Cullen.

"I'm your uncle," replied Keigher, angrily.

"Are you sure that is not your uncle?" asked Sergt. Broderick of the farmer boy.

The boy took a good look at Mr. Keigher again, and said he guessed he was his uncle, and finally the couple departed for West Monroe Street.

Wild Geese Flying Southward.

SARATOGA, Nov. 23.—Wild geese from the northern country to-day began their annual flight southward to escape the Winter weather. Six immense flocks, one of them half a mile in length, passed over here this afternoon. The spectacle attracted general attention.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The cold wave has reached the Atlantic Coast States, attended by clearing weather. Fair weather has prevailed generally from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains. Over the interior of the country the temperture changes have been slight, and throughout the central valleys, the lake regions, and the Gulf States the weather has been 10 to 20 degrees colder than the seasonal average.

The indications are that fair and continued cold weather will prevail east of the Mississippi to-day. West of the Mississippi the temperature will moderate slowly, and in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts snow flurries will occur. To-morrow promises to be fair and not so cold in the Atlantic Coast districts, the Ohio Valley, and the eastern lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	30	42	48
6 A. M.	31	45	46
9 A. M.	31	48	47
12 M.	37	43	46
3 P. M.	31	46	48
6 P. M.	28	44	46
9 P. M.	23	41	44
12 P. M.	22	39	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1897	30
Corresponding date for last twenty years	42

The maximum temperature yesterday was 50 degrees at 9 A. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

GEN. GATES TURNED DOWN

Jarring Incident on the Return of the Thirteenth Battalion.

WAS NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK

Had His Address Ready, But It Abounded in Insinuations That Would Have Made a Sensation.

The return of the Third Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment to the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, was, as far as the general public was concerned, a very satisfactory and successful affair. To only a few of the immense number of persons which thronged the armory was it known that a jarring circumstance which would inevitably have made trouble was narrowly averted, at some expense to the feelings of one prominent officer.

The Thirteenth Regiment was disbanded by order of Gov. Black because it refused to go to Camp Black at the outset of the war. One battalion, under Major Russell, did enlist and was attached to the Twenty-second Regiment. When this battalion returned last night, Gen. Theodore B. Gates, civil war veteran and President of the Veterans' Association, headed the escorting column and was expected to be the principal speaker of the evening. At the last moment Gen. Gates was suppressed and Brig. Gen. James McLeer became the orator of the occasion. Gen. Gates was so sure that he was to speak that

WEDDING IN CHINATOWN

Home-Coming Feast Celebrated Six Days After Ceremony.

TOON POOS AND TINY LEE HOW

Married by a Baptist Clergyman, but Feasted in Chinese Fashion—Protracted Banquetting.

Little Miss Lee How, recently arrived from Canton, and as dainty a maiden as ever graced a home in the Chinatown of New York, went last evening with her new husband, Toon Poos, to their new home, 32 Mott Street. There was much feasting and rejoicing in the exclusive social circle of Chinatown. This couple were married last Thursday evening at the home of the bride's brother, Lee Noy, 34 Mott Street, but according to Chinese custom they were obliged to remain apart—not even seeing one another—for six days after the ceremony.

Carriages rolled through the narrow streets of Chinatown yesterday afternoon bearing youthful and richly garbed guests to the last maiden feast of the bride. The male guests who were bidden to sup at the bachelor home of the bridegroom made their way on foot to 12 Pell Street. The expiration of the six days was celebrated by a variety of festivities peculiar to the Chinese. Following the separate feasts of the bride and the bridegroom there was the joyous feast of the home-coming, the reception of friends in the new home, and the formal serving of tea by the bride. Although these festivities were guarded jealously from the eager curiosity of the plebeian population of Chinatown, the entire front of the buildings 32 and 34 Mott Street was illuminated with bright-colored lanterns.

An uncommon feature of this Chinese marriage was that it was performed by a Christian minister, the Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, this city. Both parties to the nuptial bond have embraced the Christian faith, and Foon Song, a cousin of the bridegroom, is a member of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's church. Toon Poos is a prosperous Americanized Chinaman, about thirty-nine years old. He is a member of the firm of Wing On & Co. of 12 Pell Street, and of the firm of Qung Yuen Sing of 32 Mott Street, both of which are wholesale and retail importing houses.

The bride, who is but seventeen years old and as petite and pretty as a doll, is a sister of one of Toon Poos's partners. At the wedding ceremony she was attired in a silk gown of purple, embroidered in gold. On that occasion, the Rev. Dr. Morse says, she was as shy as a fawn, and the clergyman and the bridegroom were obliged to search in the voluminous folds of her gown for her hand when the time came to slip the wedding ring on her finger. Immediately after Dr. Morse had pronounced the couple man and wife the bridegroom, without speaking to the bride, withdrew from the house and went to his own home. He had previously placed a handful of five-dollar gold pieces in the hands of Lee Noy's wife, with which to defray her share of the wedding expenses.

In a small room on the top floor of the tenement 34 Mott Street about a dozen Chinese girls sat down to the bride's feast at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They sat very close together at a round table, and formed an animated circle of radiant colors. Each maiden was attired in a silken gown of fine texture. There were blues and pinks and yellows and purples. Some of the girls had jeweled ornaments in their glistening black hair. With two exceptions all of the participants in this feast were young and diminutive. The two matronly exceptions, however, did not detract from the jollity of the occasion. So juvenile were the Chinese maidens in appearance that the scene resembled a kindergarten party. The feast consisted mostly of sweetmeats, chickens cooked in Chinese style, oysters, fried pigeons, bird's nests, stewed shark's fins, fruits, and light wines.

This banquet consisted of six courses, and while it was serving the guests were at liberty to leave the table at any time for the purpose of taking exercise, returning at their pleasure. A formal Chinese banquet is a protracted affair, and when men only are concerned there are usually more than a score of different kinds of meats. The banquet of the Chinese maidens was interrupted for a few minutes early in the evening by two unbidden male visitors whose sudden appearance in the doorway of the small banquet hall put the little maidens to flight like a covey of partridges.

The bachelor's supper to which Toon Poos treated a dozen of his friends at 12 Pell Street was not any the less exclusive, but it was more in the public view. The table was set in the back part of the store of Wing On & Co., and the diners could be seen through the store windows by persons on the street. Here there was a bounteous supply of roast chicken, boiled duck, pork fried in long strips, birds' nests, ham, fried pigeons, sharks' fins, fruits, sweetmeats, clams, escalloped oysters, and wines. The wines were almond, and were both red and yellow, still and sparkling. The serving of this bachelor's supper occupied several hours, and most of the guests took occasional intermissions for rest or exercise.

Toon Poos bade his jolly chums good-bye sometime before they were through with the viands. Leaving them to eat and drink their fill, he went to the home of his bride's brother and chinned his tiny wife. She was arrayed by her vivacious young companions in a dainty assortment of finery, and amid much chattering the bridal couple left the apartments at 34 Mott Street and went to their new home next door. There they received their friends together, and the demure bride served to each one a cup of tea in accordance with Chinese custom.

Congratulations were numerous and hearty, though mostly in the Chinese language. Toon Poos was congratulated because he had secured the prettiest and daintiest bride of the season, and Lee Hon because she had secured for a husband one of the wealthiest men in Chinatown.

MAGOWAN CASE POSTPONED.

Proceedings in the Matter of Edith Barnes's Abduction Delayed.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 23.—The Magowan habeas corpus case was postponed again to-day for a week, or until Dec. 2, to enable Magowan's counsel to appear before Gov. Hastings Friday to argue against granting a requisition.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Magowan, the former wife of Frank A. Magowan, has been requested to go to Erie, Penn., where Magowan is now under arrest, charged with kidnapping Edith Barnes, the daughter of his second wife by her first husband, and testify in Magowan's behalf. She says she will not go, as she has not the money, and does not wish to be mixed up in the affair in any way.

SOUTHERN CATTLE TRADE.

Heavy Decrease in the Movement to Northern Ranges This Summer.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 23.—The National Live Stock Association to-day issued a bulletin on the movement of Southern cattle through Colorado to adjoining States during the season which ended November with comparisons. The movement shows a heavy decrease for the last season. The total number of head inspected through the State was 280,904, against 372,689 for 1897.

The falling off is believed to be largely due to the war scare at the commencement of the season. Another cause of the decrease is the high prices that have prevailed and which have prevented the Northern range buyers from taking the usual number. In 1895 Montana took 78,955 cattle from the South, while the present total is only 1,018 head, a tremendous falling off. The decrease in Wyoming is nearly as bad, showing a falling off from 40,000 head in 1895 to less than 8,000 head this year.

The number of cattle moved from the following territory was: Texas, 45,535; New Mexico, 67,581; Arizona, 120,053; old Mexico, 39,563; California, 8,247. The greatest falling off is from old Mexico, the receipts last year from that country being 72,748 head.

In Jail for Accidental Shooting.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Merritt Van Gieson, a young man of this place, is in jail awaiting the result of a wound inflicted upon Miss Carrie Streeter of East Kingston with a revolver last Monday night. The shooting occurred while a party of young people were arranging for a church fair. Van Gieson picked up an old revolver, and while examining it, it went off. The bullet struck Miss Streeter in the side. It is feared the wound will prove fatal.

ROOSEVELT AND THE GUARD.

Said That He Will Leave to Gen. Roe the Direction of Its Reorganization.

Talk in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday centred largely about the appointments which Col. Roosevelt is to make. One current rumor was to the effect that Major Gen. Roe would have entire control of the projected reorganization of the National Guard. This, however, was not founded upon any remarks made by either Col. Roosevelt or Chairman Odell of the State Committee. In fact, Mr. Odell said that he knew nothing of the plans of the Governor-elect in regard to the National Guard. He added, however, that he knew that Col. Roosevelt was taking a deep interest in the matter and he felt that any action that might be taken would be first well considered.

Republican politicians are inclined to believe that Gen. Roe will have a free rein in the matter. In order to facilitate Gen. Roe's work, it is said Col. Roosevelt will select for Adjutant General a man who is a competent military man and one who will not attempt to extend his authority over all departments of the National Guard. Major Avery D. Andrews is thought to have a good chance of receiving the appointment.

Col. Roosevelt Goes to Boston.

Governor-elect Roosevelt left the city yesterday for Boston, where he lectured last night before the Lowell Institute. He had spent the night at the house of his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, 680 Madison Avenue. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the guest of Col. Roosevelt at breakfast, and the two men had a brief conference before the Governor-elect started for Boston.

TO PUNISH VOTING FRAUDS.

Republican County Committee Will Retain Counsel to Prosecute Illegal Voters.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee held a meeting last night at the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. President Quigg was in the chair. Several matters of importance to the organization were discussed, but the matter of the prosecution of alleged fraudulent voters received most attention. President Quigg, John Sabine Smith, Abraham Gruber, and James W. Perry were made a committee to engage counsel to aid in the prosecution of such cases as seem to them likely to result in convictions.

At the close of the session Mr. Quigg said that the Executive Committee had knowledge of at least ten cases of illegal voting where convictions would surely result, if they were diligently and intelligently prosecuted. One of these cases Mr. Quigg said, was that of an ex-convict. Another flagrant case was that of a man who had voted in New Jersey and had then come to this city and voted twice in different districts under different names. The others, he said, were "repeaters." All these voters were Democrats, but Mr. Quigg was careful to say that the prosecution was not a partisan matter, but was solely in the interest of good government and prompted by a desire to promote the purity of the ballot.

The committee needs money to push these cases and will appeal to Republicans generally to contribute. Mr. Quigg said, however, that the prosecutions would go on regardless of the present lack of money. Several flagrant cases of illegal registration and wholesale colonization had come to the knowledge of the committee, Mr. Quigg said, and these would receive attention.

There was no talk of future legislation. Some members of the committee, however, in discussing the question of illegal voting, said that they felt that it would be impossible to remedy the evil until something had been done to limit the activity of the police.

TO RECOUNT BALLOTS IN COURT.

Contests for Offices in the New County of Nassau.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 23.—The vote for county officers was so close in the new County of Nassau that the candidates beaten on the face of the official returns are not satisfied with the result, and have carried their fight to the Supreme Court.

Thomas B. Seaman, Democratic candidate for County Clerk, received sixty-two votes less than his Republican opponent, Thomas Patterson, while James P. Niemann, Democrat, was elected District Attorney over Edward Cromwell, Republican, by fourteen plurality. Seaman and Cromwell have received an order from Justice Smith for the three Supervisors—Smith Cox, Augustus Denton, and William H. Jones—who acted as the Canvassing Board, and for the 123 Election Inspectors to appear before him in Brooklyn on Nov. 28 and bring with them the 562 defective ballots for a recount.

UTICA, Nov. 23.—An order was issued by Justice Hiscock in Syracuse yesterday and served on the Board of County Canvassers and County Clerk here to-day, directing that 110 ballots which were claimed by Election Inspectors to be marked for identification, and 400 claimed to be void, be taken before Justice Hiscock Saturday next for examination. The order was procured upon the affidavit of Thomas D. Watkins, the Democratic candidate for Senator, who states upon information and belief that many of the so-called void, rejected, and protested ballots should have been counted for him, thus electing him Senator over Henry J. Coggeshall, whose apparent plurality is 56.

GRAND JURY SUBPŒNAS JUSTICES.

Gaynor, Dykman, and Keogh Called in Naturalization Cases.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Westchester County Grand Jury has subpœnaed Justices Dykman, Keogh, and Gaynor to appear before it and testify as to alleged illegal naturalization practices. Justice Dykman was before the jury to-day, and Justices Gaynor and Keogh are expected on Friday.

The charge has been made by County Clerk Crumb that the Justices had refused to have applicants for naturalization appear before them as required by law, and had directed the County Clerk to attend to the matter himself, which he did, with the result that over 2,000 aliens have been illegally naturalized.

MUST WAIT FOR SOLDIER VOTE.

Result in Yonkers Cannot Be Declared Until Dec. 10.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 23.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith this afternoon rendered an opinion in the Yonkers election case in which it was sought to have the results of the election declared at once without the delay resulting from the necessity of waiting for the count of the soldier vote.

Justice Smith holds that the result of the election cannot be declared until the soldier vote has been received and counted. This will not be until about Dec. 10.

THE JEWELER LOST HIS RING.

Husband and Wife Charged with Stealing a $1,400 Ruby.

Frederick Beck, thirty years old, of 223 East Twelfth Street, and his wife, Lillian Louise Beck, were arrested by the East Fifth Street police last night on the charge of stealing a ruby ring valued at $1,400.

The complainant is Joseph McCormack of 131 Oxford Street, Brooklyn, and a jeweler in Maiden Lane. Mr. McCormack told the police that he had known the Becks for years and believed them trustworthy. He gave them a ring to dispose of for him, he said. When he heard nothing from them in several days he asked the police to investigate. Detectives Bissert and McCarty found Beck and his wife in their apartment last night, and when they could give no satisfactory explanation they were placed under arrest.

Mrs. Beck said she made an honest effort to sell the ring, as she was penniless, and that she and her husband were in danger of starving. She was unable to dispose of it legitimately, and finally let it go to Mr. Harper, a jeweler at 37 Maiden Lane, for $300.

The police say she took the ring to Mrs. Frank Leslie and represented that it was an heirloom, and that only dire poverty induced the owner to part with it. Mrs. Leslie declined to have anything to do with the woman.

EVANS' ALE.

—Adv.

THE QUAY CASE POSTPONED.

Pennsylvania Senator's Counsel Secures a Delay Until Next Monday in the Conspiracy Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood were to have pleaded to-day in the Quarter Sessions Court to the indictments charging them with the misuse of the moneys of the Commonwealth and of the People's Bank.

The defendants appeared in court at 11:30 o'clock with their counsel, and the latter at once asked for a few days' time, claiming that the time since the indictments were presented had been insufficient for their examination and that they had therefore not determined whether to advise their clients to plead or to enter a demurrer.

District Attorney Graham objected to a postponement, but after some deliberation and questioning of counsel the Court ordered a postponement until Monday next.

JUDGE GORDON RESIGNS.

Was Credited with Urging the Prosecution of Senator Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Judge James Gay Gordon of this city has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by Gov. Hastings. Judge Gordon was the unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination before the Altoona Convention this year, which was captured by George A. Jenks. He has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the anti-Harrity element of the Democratic Party in this State and his resignation is believed to have much political significance.

Judge Gordon has been on the bench for more than ten years. It was expected that the trial of Senator Quay would be held in the court presided over by him, and Senator Quay's friends and attorneys have declared that under no circumstances would they permit Judge Gordon to try the case, alleging that he was the mysterious power that was urging the District Attorney in the prosecution.

Judge Gordon to-night issued a statement that his resignation, which is dated Nov. 11, was prompted solely by a desire to resume the practice of law, and emphatically denying that it has any connection with the Quay case. Stories to the effect that Supreme Court action had been contemplated to prevent him from trying the conspiracy charges against Senator Quay and that his resignation had been forced from him the Judge also characterized as "utterly and wholly false."

TELEPHONES IN NEW ROCHELLE.

Company Organized to Provide Service in That Vicinity.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The New Rochelle and Westchester Telephone Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $150,000. It proposes to operate a telephone system in New Rochelle and vicinity, and to extend its lines to New York City, Boston and Buffalo and intermediate places. Its directors are: G. W. Sutton and Joseph Claudet, of New Rochelle; Frederick R. Kellogg and Horace A. Connor, of Brooklyn; Heinrich Meyer of New York City, and John H. Scofield and David G. Whiting of Grandview.

Mr. Meyer said last night that he had been abroad for two months and knew little about the plans of the company, except that work would begin at once at New Rochelle and that the system would be gradually extended to the cities. The capital stock of the company, he said, would be increased as ocasion demanded.

WEARY OF WEDDED LIFE.

Commodore William K. Mayo Seeking a Divorce from His Young Wife.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 23.—Commodore William K. Mayo, United States Navy, retired, has taken up his residence in Fargo, and has begun suit for divorce from his young wife to whom he was married in 1892. Commodore Mayo is a fine-appearing old gentleman, of about seventy, comes from one of the oldest families in Virginia, and is said to be a millionaire. His former residence was Washington, where he has a luxurious home, and where he moved in the highest society.

The grounds for divorce are desertion. Mrs. Mayo, it is said, has also sued for divorce at Waterbury, Conn., alleging desertion, and asking for alimony. The couple married in Waterbury in 1892. Mrs. Mayo at that time being barely thirty, while the Commodore was over sixty-three. The couple went to Washington to live. Soon after Mrs. Mayo became tired of her new life, society bored her, and she longed to return to her home in Connecticut. Finally Mrs. Mayo's father came to Washington and took his daughter to his own home. There she was taken seriously ill, and had to be sent to an insane asylum, from which she was discharged in October, 1893, as cured. The Commodore tried to induce her to return to him, but she sent to Washington for her effects.

Commodore Mayo came to Fargo in May, 1898, and has made his home in this city ever since. When the application for divorce was filed is not known. The news has just leaked out.

Suicide of a Girl at Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 23.—The body of Miss Annie Aune, a Norwegian girl, who disappeared from here a week ago, was found in the Charles River to-day. The girl came from Norway two months ago, and had been employed at the American Watch Factory. Yesterday her hat was found near the river, and pinned to it was a pay envelope, upon which was written in Norwegian, "Annie discouraged." It is the custom of the watch company to retain a week's pay of the employes, and on her first pay day, when Miss Aune received only a small sum, she seemed not to understand why part of her pay had been kept. It is thought she jumped into the river soon after receiving her pay.

Life Imprisonment for Contempt?

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says:

"Thomas Tinsley, a New York millionaire, who has for two years been in jail for contempt of court in not producing the books of the Glenwood Cemetery Company, and whose incarceration has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, has made another effort to secure his release on the ground that the books were not in his possession. The Judge promptly ordered him back to jail, where he will probably spend the rest of his life. It is a case without a parallel in the State."

Philadelphia Leaves San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The United States steamship Philadelphia sailed yesterday afternoon for Southern waters. She will make her first stop at Acapulco. She will there find orders awaiting her to govern her future movements. As far as is known at present, she will visit all the important South American ports on the Pacific Coast, and may go to Samoa, and remain there until the new coaling station at Pago Pago is completed.

Engineer Accused of Manslaughter.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—Daniel W. Getchell of Mansfield, a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad engineer, was arraigned before Judge Marden in the district court here to-day on a chage of manslaughter, brought as the result of an inquest into the death of Franklin M. Waters, in a collision at Sharon, Aug. 21, which placed the responsibility upon the engineer. It is claimed that he was negligent in observing signals and in other respects.

Fainted and Fell Under His Horse.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Moses Lawson of Broan's Station fainted this morning while caring for his horse and fell under the animal. He was found with his head terribly mangled where the horse had kicked and trampled upon him. His recovery is not expected.

New Fireproof Wood Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The American Fire-proof Wood Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $1,000,000. The incorporators are Adam Tindall, Lemuel I. Morris, and Samuel Huckel, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Robert H. Gropp of Berlin, N. J.

Electrician C. H. Summers's Successor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—John C. Barclay was to-day appointed the electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Western Division, vice Charles H. Summers, deceased.

SULLIVAN FAMILY'S BALL

Occasion of Great Eclat Last Night in Everett Hall.

ALL EAST SIDE SOCIETY OUT

The Function a Success in Spite of Conflict with Horse Show and the Opera.

The East Side Assembly—the ball of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association—was held with great eclat last night in Everett Hall in East Fourth Street. There had been some fears expressed anent the success of the function, coming as it did so closely upon the heels of the Horse Show and preceding the opening of the opera season by only a week, and for a while this usually harmonious organization was rent by factions, one holding that the ball should be held willy-nilly and the other vainly protesting against crowding all the gayeties of the season into such a short space of time.

But the day was carried by the first faction when one of its adherents remarked in executive session that it was a "blamed poor east sider" who couldn't get over the fatigue attendant on the Horse Show in four days, and who couldn't be in trim for the opera a week after "Tim's ball." The antis gave in, but shook their heads ominously.

The Eleventh Senatorial District was duly apprised of the fact through the medium of flaming posters and the public prints, that "the 23d was the night," and since this momentous announcement the east side modistes, corresponding to Worth, and the Pooles of other quarters, have been too busy to even eat their meals.

"Tim Sullivan's ball" is now a thing of the past so far as the year 1898 is concerned, but its memory will linger in the minds and mouths of many of the participants until repeated doses of "bracer" have effaced it.

As usual east side evening dress was de rigueur, and that means something far different from the evening dress in vogue in other and effete branches of society. The man in a "swallow-tail" would have felt strangely out of place, but as he was not there it made no difference.

It is due to the Sullivans to say that this lack of minor conventionalities by no means interfered with the enjoyment, and the portrait of the venerable Edward Everett, emblazoned on the wall leading to the dancing room, probably never looked down on a more enjoyable time, so far as the participants in the festivities were concerned.

First of all came the Sullivans, a host in themselves. There was Senator Timothy D. (Dry Dollar) Sullivan and Assemblyman Timothy P. (Half Dollar) Sullivan. Florence J. Sullivan was Chairman of the Reception Committee, and with him were associated, among others, Denis P. Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Patrick H. Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, John Sullivan, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Thomas J. Sullivan, Denis Sullivan, D. M. Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, John Sullivan II., Chris Sullivan, James H. Sullivan, and John E. Sullivan. Thus the Sullivan clan was able to see that no one made any trouble.

It was midnight when Burns's Orchestra struck up the overture, and thereafter came the "grand entree," in former years, before the social season became decorous, dominated the "grand march." Floor Manager Michael C. Padden, "a fine figure of a boy," as his admirers remarked, led the entree with "Mrs. Senator Sullivan."

The assistant floor managers, Daniel F. Flynn, Patrick Maher, Daniel Rice, and James F. Reilly, followed directly behind the redoubtable Senator himself, each with a lady on his arm, and then came the various Sullivans and the other members of the committees slightly supplied.

Then came the dances, each more or less appropriately named. Schottische, "Spaniard Lives Up-stairs," was danced with all the vigor of a conquering host. Then came a polka, "Zum Zizzy Zum Zum"; another schottische, "Mr. Johnson, Don't Get Gay"; polka, "No Coon Comes Too Black," and a waltz, "She's More to be Pitied," which some of the ladies took as a distinct "knock," as they called it.

After the intermission opening the second part came another schottische, "You'll Get All That's Coming," a motto many were by that time trying to live up to; polka, "Mike Maloney's Pink Tea Party," put in to please the society element, and another polka called "Syncopated Morceaux," which, until it was over, no one in the hall would have recognized as a ragtime medly. The final waltz was called "Don't Say Good-bye Forever," and as the crowd filed out in more or less wabbly condition as to the men they vowed that they would not, by any means.

As the east was being tinted by the rays of the rising sun and the conviction was forcing itself on the revelers that another epoch was closing, the guests voted the ball of the twenty-third season a success that could give its predecessors ten yards in a hundred and beat them out, and the managers prided themselves on the fact that there had been no rows, and if any had been brewing, the malcontents quickly sought the outer air. The Sullivans looked after that.

MRS. BUTTERICK'S ASSAILANT.

Samuel Connors Under Arrest at Lynn as the Guilty Negro.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 23.—It is believed that Samuel Connors, colored, now under arrest here, is guilty of the assault made yesterday on Mrs. Louis Butterick. Mrs. Butterick has identified Connors as her assailant. It was thought yesterday that the assault was the work of an insane person. It now is believed that Mrs. Butterick is the victim of a crime similar to those which have been the cause of so many lynchings in Southern States.

Mrs. Butterick is still in a very critical condition. Her skull is fractured in several places and there is very little chance that she will survive.

WAS MARRIED IN FEBRUARY.

Santiago Veteran Kept His Father in Ignorance of the Fact.

Francis S. Hotaling, who served in the Santiago campaign as a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, Company B, allowed it to become known yesterday that he had married Miss Mayme Corcoran, on Feb. 8, at St. Charles Borromeo's Church. The Rev. Father Burke performed the ceremony.

His father, John D. Hotaling, who lives at 1,479 Washington Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, said that the news of his son's marriage was a complete surprise, nothing of the kind having been suspected. He said that his son was twenty-six years of age, and that up to the time of his enlistment he had lived at home and was employed as a clerk in a real estate auction room. His father said that he had no idea who the bride was.

At the church where Hotaling was married no information was vouchsafed as to the reasons for withholding the announcement. His cousin, Herbert D. Hotaling, who lives at 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, admitted that he had known of the marriage for some time, but refused to give any information in regard to the bride, except that she had been acquainted with Hotaling for several years.

ARTIST FALLS DEAD AT EASEL.

Stricken as He Stepped Back to View Completed Landscape.

Just as he had put the finishing touches to a picture yesterday, Franz Abel, an Austrian artist, fell to the floor in his home, 105 West Seventeenth Street, and died from heart disease. Abel was reckoned a good painter, but he was very poor, and he had talked with his wife of what could be bought for her and his child with the money he expected to receive for his landscape.

Abel was thirty-three years of age. He was born in Paris, of Austrian parents. He studied in Paris, and exhibited pictures in the Salon. Twelve years ago he came to America. Just before leaving Paris he married a girl of that city. Six years ago he became ill and was afterward subject to epileptic fits. He was no longer able to do the work he once did, and was ill so much of the time that his little family was often in sore straits. He worked hard when he was able, and sold his pictures to an art dealer in Thirteenth Street.

After finishing his picture yesterday, Abel stood off to view it critically. As he stood, he fell to the floor and died. His wife and eleven-year-old daughter were absent. They found him lying with a splash of paint from his palette on his face. The wife was almost frantic in her grief.

Abel had rich relatives in Europe. His sister Catherine is Countess Orchick, and lives in a suburb of Vienna. She formerly sang in grand opera in Vienna and other European capitals. The dead artist also had a brother in Vienna who is said to be a wealthy banker. Pride kept Abel from communicating with his family.

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer on Friday and Saturday, several select styles in Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, Reefers and Top Coats, as follows:

Double-Breasted Suits of Plain Blue and Mixed Cheviots; sizes 8 to 15 years, $3.50 & $4.50

Blue Chinchilla Reefers bound with braid, velvet collar, plaid linings; sizes 8 to 15 years, $5.00

Top Coats of Blue Kersey and Tan Covert Cloth; sizes 7 to 15 years, ... $5.00

ONE PLEASANT THANKSGIVING.

A Destitute Tenement Home Brightened by Two Church Relief Society Workers.

Two members of an up-town church relief society were making a tour of a block of tenements in West Sixty-first Street yesterday in search of cases of destitution to which their attention had been called. In a scantily furnished back room they found an old woman and her young granddaughter preparing for Thanksgiving. The couple were emaciated and weak from lack of sufficient food, but each was cheerful and intent on affording the other "a pleasant Thanksgiving." In order that she might more fittingly observe the holiday, the girl, who was about twelve years old, was washing out her only dress—a thin calico—in a pail of water.

"Grandma likes to have things neat," the girl said to the visitors in frank explanation of her half-dressed appearance, "and I thought I'd dress up to-morrow for her sake."

"What have you for your Thanksgiving dinner?" asked one of the church women.

"Oh, we've got some tea," replied the girl briskly, and she opened a barren cupboard to show a teacup half filled with tea leaves. "And we've got some coal that the King's Daughters sent us last week, so that we can keep warm and make our tea."

"Have you anything else?" asked one of the visitors, scanning the shelves of the empty cupboard.

"Well, not just now," said the old woman, rising with difficulty from her rocking chair and gently closing the door of the cupboard. "You see, we had some soup, (pointing to an empty tin can,) but we ate it this morning, because the day is so damp and chilly."

"But have you no meat, or potatoes, or bread and butter?"

"We have not had any meat for a long while," answered the grandmother sadly. "I wish Julia might have some. She is a growing child, and needs better food than she has been getting."

Further questioning on the part of the visitors elicited the fact that this destitute couple had been subsisting for two days on a small can of vegetable soup and tea without either milk or sugar. They had no other income than the small earnings of the old woman, who, though sick a good part of the time, did "a day's work" whenever opportunity offered. They had received some help from church societies, but they had refrained from making known their condition of actual destitution. Both seemed sensitive about their poverty, but the prospect of a good dinner for Thanksgiving overcame the child's reserve, and when one of the visitors asked which they would prefer, a roast of beef or a chicken, the girl exclaimed, eagerly: "Oh, do let us have a chicken. It is so long since we had anything like that. Please let us have a chicken."

When assured that she should have the chicken and other things with it, the delighted child threw her arms around her grandmother's neck and exclaimed: "Oh, grandma, now you can have a real good cup of tea, with milk and sugar."

The old woman smiled brightly, stroked her granddaughter's head gently, and said to the visitors: "You have made this child very happy."

WILMINGTON AND WELDON ROAD

Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Election of Officers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—The sixty-third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon, a part of the Atlantic Coast line, was held at noon to-day in this city. Reports from various officials showed a very successful year's business. The following officers for the Wilmington and Weldon were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Warren G. Elliott; Board of Directors—B. F. Newcomer, Henry Walters, Michael Jenkins, and J. P. McCoy of Baltimore; H. B. Plant of New York, E. B. Boarden of New York, George Howard of Tarboro, N. C.; Julius Davis, J. W. Norwood, and Donald Macrae of Wilmington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following additional officers were elected:

Vice President—Henry Walters; Secretary and Treasurer—James G. Post, Jr.; General Manager—J. E. Henley; Traffic Manager—J. M. Emerson; General Auditor—W. K. Roach; General Superintendent—J. F. Devine; Executive Committee—B. F. Newcomer, Michael Jenkins, and W. G. Elliott.

JERSEY LAWYER'S CRIME.

H. L. Applegate Pleads Guilty to Embezzlement—Other Charges.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—H. Le Roy Applegate, a lawyer, of this city, was arrested to-day, charged with giving a bogus mortgage, and forging County Clerk Gummere's name to a certificate that the mortgage had been duly recorded.

The mortgage was given to the Mutual Guarantee Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia on property that was found not to exist. Applegate is now in jail, unable to furnish bail. He is prominent in church and social affairs.

Another warrant was sworn out for Applegate to-night, and while he was in jail he was arraigned before a Justice of the Peace on a charge of embezzling $800, which had been placed in his hands by Miss Elizabeth Hurley to invest for her. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was taken back to his cell. He is still unable to furnish the $5,000 bail.

The $800 which he misappropriated represented all of the Hurley woman's savings. Since his arrest a number of cases have come to light where Applegate has been mixed up in shady financial transactions.

JERSEY CITY RID OF VICE.

Chief of Police and Pastor Assure Grand Jury of the Fact.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, was called before the Hudson County Grand Jury on Tuesday afternoon. It was learned that Mr. Scudder was sent for to explain a statement credited to him by a local newspaper, to the effect that he had started a dancing class in his church to keep the young men from frequenting low dance houses in the neighborhood of his church. He said that his remark referred to a condition that existed three years ago, when the dancing class was first organized, and that since then Chief of Police Murphy had raided and closed all the places alluded to. He knew of none now, he said.

Chief Murphy was also called before the Grand Jury at the same time. He not only corroborated the statement made by Mr. Scudder, but also said that so far as he knew there is not a disreputable house in Jersey City to-day. The last one was closed a month ago, and the proprietor had already been convicted and sent to State prison for three years.

Dynamite Explosion Kills Two Men.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 23.—Charles Nikirk and Henry Lemon, formerly privates in the Second Kentucky Regiment, were killed this afternoon by the premature explosion of dynamite at limestone quarries near here. Several others were injured.

PUGILISM ON THE ELEVATED.

An Aggressive Young Man Looks for Trouble and Gets It from an Unexpected Source.

The spirit of pugilism that prevailed in the upper part of the city on Tuesday night bubbled over in an up-town elevated train early yesterday morning, and had more ends and more incidents connected with it than usually attach to such affairs. The hour was 2 o'clock. The beginning was at the Thirty-third Street Station, when two men who had evidently been to the Corbett-Sharkey fiasco boarded one of the cars, and were soon deep in the merits of the fight. One was a short, heavy-set man. His companion, smooth of countenance, bore a strong resemblance to "Parson" Davies. They took a side seat. Just opposite was a young man who looked and dressed like a college man. Behind him sat a man and woman.

For a time, no one appeared to pay any attention to any one else. Suddenly the young man blurted out with an oath to the two men across the way:

"Say, I don't want to hear any more of that cheap talk."

The men gazed in astonishment. The heavy-set man looked the young fellow over, and then said quietly: "You're all right."

"You bet I'm all right," was the loud reply. "Bet you're — life I'm all right."

"See here, my friend," said the woman's escort, "No profanity here, there's a lady in the car. You shut right up."

The college-looking man made no reply, but sat eyeing the two men across the aisle. At Forty-second street the young man got up and took his overcoat and hat off. The woman looked on apprehensively. As the train was slowing up at Fifty-ninth Street, the heavy-set man got up and went toward the rear car. The young man straightened up. He pointed his finger at the mild-loooking man and said, in threatening tones, "Now you get off too."

The other man disdained a reply, but began slowly to unbutton his overcoat.

"Do you hear what I say?" shouted the young fellow. "I say, you get off too."

He half rose, and as he did so there was a rush across the car. A short, stocky man, good looking and well dressed, whom no one had noticed, took two jumps. He landed an upper cut on the young man and knocked him with a crash against the side of the car. In a second the stiffest kind of a fight was in progress. The car was in an uproar. The woman rushed toward the end. In the meanwnile the young fellow was getting punched all over the seat. Then two guards rushed in and separated the men. The woman's escort took a hand and threatened to thrash the guard for allowing so much profanity to go unrebuked.

Presently hostilities broke out again among the original combatants, but they were jumped on by about a dozen men. Someone called out "Police!" but before one could be found the young man shot out on the station platform and the train started.

Then everybody fell to congratulating the stocky man.

"What did I hit him for?" said he; "because I thought he needed it. I got tired of looking at him."

"If he had come for me," explained the smooth-faced fellow, "he'd never have left this car alive." And he displayed the handle of a revolver from an outside coat pocket.

"Shake," said he and his companion simultaneously, moved by a common impulse. "Cleverest thing ever done. Never saw a man taken down so quickly before."

The stocky man bore his honors modestly, but at Ninety-third Street twelve men got off and adjourned to an all-night place, where each man insisted upon treating the man who had forced the fighting.

HETTY GREEN'S HUSBAND BETTER

The Couple Now Said to be Together in a Flat in Hoboken.

Mrs. Hetty Green and her husband, Charles R. Green, are now said to be together in an apartment at 1,284 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. With them is their daughter, Sylvia. For some time Mr. Green has been living at the Cumberland, at Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, where he has been ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

At the Cumberland last night it was said that while Mr. Green was not robust, his health had improved during the last week or two and he was not now in serious danger, despite his age of over eighty years. He was taken away from there by his wife on Tuesday.

A reporter who called at the house in Hoboken last evening could get no answer to repeated rings at the door bell.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR LUMBER.

The Government May Purchase 100,000,000 Feet for Use in Cuba.

The bids for some 18,000,000 feet of lumber, to be used for Government military buildings in Cuba, which were sent into the Quartermaster's Department, have been forwarded to Washington. It was rumored that this is only the beginning of the Government's demand for lumber, which may result in the purchase of about 100,000,000 feet.

The lumber for which bids have been sent in, is for hospital tents, wall tents, common tents with wall, flooring and framing for paulins for messes and kitchens, corps, division, and brigade hospitals in Havana, and storehouses. Purchasing Clerk Otis in the Army Building said yesterday that twenty-nine bids were received after the Government's advertising for them all over the country. The bids were from $9 per 1,000 feet upward for delivery at Ship Island, and $15 per 1,000 feet for delivery on the dock at Havana.

Mr. Otis was asked whether the large demand of the Government for lumber were not causing an increase in prices. He said it was not, inasmuch as the Government had advertised all over the country, and there was a keen competition among dealers, who are anxious to sell.

PASSENGERS ON THE OBDAM.

Mrs. Fred Grant Going to Join Her Husband in Puerto Rico.

The Government transport Obdam, that is to sail to-day for Santiago and Puerto Rico, has on board a large number of passengers, including Cubans who are returning home, army officers who are rejoining their commands, officers' wives, and Government employ

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Newspaper Man Says Volunteers Couldn't Care for Themselves.

EIGHTH NEW YORK'S CAMP LIFE

Officers Say Polluted Water Caused Sickness—Surgeon's Time Wasted by Talking Women.

The War Investigation Commission resumed its inquiry at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. For the first time it had an embarrassment of riches in the way of witnesses. Even this supply failed in the afternoon, and again the commission found it necessary to adjourn its sitting for want of some one to examine. One witness whose testimony the commission greatly desires, Dr. Cyrus Edson, went to the hotel and waited for some time to be called before the board, but finally left, saying he could not wait indefinitely. The commission at the time was examining Deputy Surgeon General J. Morris Brown. It had been intimated that the civilians, who lose time and money by appearing before the board, would have the precedence, as the army men can wait.

The first witness of the day was James J. F. Archibald, a newspaper writer of San Francisco, who went through the Cuban campaign. In a general statement he said:

"I have had considerable experience campaigning with troops in the West, and there the regular soldiers have had much rougher experiences than did the men in Cuba. There was plenty of food, and the inability of the volunteers to adapt themselves to circumstances was due to their own inexperience. If they had known enough to hustle and cook the food that was there, they would have had less cause to complain. There was a scarcity of medical supplies, of surgeons and of nurses. It appeared to me that Dr. Wood, I believe his initials are M. M., caused considerable unnecessary suffering by his severe administration of his hospital, near Siboney. He refused to allow any one to visit the sick, and once when I was trying to find a wounded man of the First Infantry, he refused to let me in. He declined to allow Cubans who had offered to build shelter for the sick to do so, and when I tried to reason with him, he said, 'I am running this hospital to suit myself,' which I suppose was proper."

John Jay Robinson of 316 West Fifty-sixth Street, testified that he saw men at Camp Wikoff feigning sickness in order to get dainties from the nurses.

"I saw one man," he said, "groaning in bed, and saw an amateur nurse give him a bottle of blackberry brandy. Soon afterward I noticed the man walking about, and I asked how he felt. He said he was strong as a lion since he had had a drink."

Mrs. Johanna von Wagner of 278 Palisade Avenue, who went to Camp Wikoff as a trained nurse, repeated much of the testimony given by the other women witnesses. She said:

"Some of the doctors did not seem to care whether their patients died or not."

Capt. Knight Neftil of the Eighth New York submitted a statement prepared by a board of officers of that regiment, contradicting much of the testimony about Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, that has been brought out by the commission since it began its inquiries here. This statement follows:

The Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, having formed a part of the army mobilized at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., which has been one of the subjects of your investigation, it has been deemed proper and advisable at a meeting of the Board of Officers, held on Nov. 18, 1898, to submit the following authoritative statement:

1. The camp of this organization, despite its unfortunate location, partly on rock and partly on heavy clay soil, was at all times scrupulously clean, a fatigue detail of over eighty men being daily employed in policing and cleaning it and digging sinks. Sinks were dug and in use on the day of arrival. The camp was laid out by the civil engineers of the regiment, and was drained and ditched under their supervision to the best advantage, so far as the nature of the ground would permit. The regiment was frequently complimented by division and brigade officers on the cleanliness of its surroundings.

2. The statement in some newspapers that the canteen of the regiment was objectionable was not borne out by the facts. The canteen was at all times under the supervision of a commissioned officer, and was inspected daily by a field officer and kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

3. The number of sick in the regiment was never greater than that in other organizations, and up to July 18, 1898, never exceeded 2 per cent.

4. The number of deaths (twenty-one) was not above the average of other regiments camped during last Summer at Chickamauga Park.

5. It is the opinion of the medical officers and others in the regiment that the sickness which developed in the latter part of July and the month of August was caused primarily by polluted drinking water. The exceptionally long period of occupation of the same ground (eleven weeks) and a lack of fresh ground for new sinks offered excellent opportunities for infectious fevers to spread.

The Eighth New York Infantry has participated in every war that this country has had since 1776 and has been on duty in all riots and disturbances in this State in that period. The officers of this old organization sincerely hope that the results of your labors will be such as to cause Congress to pass legislation that in the future the reserve of the Nation may be brought into service in a systematic and orderly manner, fully armed and equipped at the outset, and that the powers of the War Department may be so enlarged that in times of peace all plans and provisions for rapid mobilization and maintenance may be prearranged under a uniform system for all state and Federal troops.

The paper was signed by the following committee: L. K. Neff, Major and Surgeon; Knight Neftil, Captain, and Henry Melville, Captain.

Cleveland Moffett, a newspaper man, testified about conditions at Camp Wikoff, and Gen. Dodge followed his testimony by reading a communication from Lieut. John H. Thompson of the Seventy-first New York, now sick in St. Luke's Hospital, denying the statements made a few days ago in the testimony of Private David J. Goss that he and other officers had appropriated one of the hospital tents in Cuba.

Edward A. Sumner of this city, who went to Cuba and Puerto Rico as counsel for the Women's War Relief Association, testified to the good work accomplished in Santiago by Gen. Wood.

Dr. Elmer Lee of this city was examined in the afternoon. He said he saw no evidence of medical neglect at Camp Wikoff. He condemned the present system, however, and said:

"You have before you a fair example of the incapacity of the present system of medical organization. The system is wrong. It is no better to-day than it was during the war of the rebellion, and you have no right to expect that an imperfect system will produce perfect results."

He was of opinion that army physicians are allowed too much latitude in treating fevers.

"There should be," he said, "one particular treatment for typhoid fever, and every doctor in the service should be required to give that approved treatment. But as it is now, one doctor will put a patient on one diet and one on another."

Dr. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, gave testimony as to the shipment of medical supplies.

Dr. C. H. Anderson of this city was the last witness. He was Acting Assistant Surgeon at Camp Wikoff, and testified that the camp was "very ideal" and "clean as a park." He was afterward sent to the camp at Anniston, Ala., he said, and found the change "like dropping from heaven to earth."

"I was advised a great deal by the ladies visiting the camp," he said. "They meant all right, but only a few of them knew anything. They wasted my time with trivial complaints and made me listen to their talk."

"Was their talk about soldiers sick in their tents?" asked ex-Gov. Woodbury.

"Sometimes," he said, "when they saw a man lying down resting, they imagined that he was dying, and would rub his head and give him clam broth. Then they would demand that I go and visit him."

Gen. Dodge said yesterday that he thought the commission could not complete its work here before Saturday of next week. There will be no session to-day. Most of the Commissioners will leave the city for Thanksgiving. Ex-Gov. Woodbury will go to his home in Vermont and Commissioners Beaver and McCook will spend the day at West Point.

To Celebrate Evacuation Day.

More than 200 members of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York will celebrate the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New York by the British Army by a banquet in Delmonico's to-morrow night. Among the speakers and invited guests will be the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, Gen. W. R. Shafter, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Charlton T. Lewis, Col. S. M. Welch, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Capt. J. W. Miller, and Talbot Olyphant.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

LORTON ACCUSED OF PERJURY.

Charges Grow Out of Civil Suit Over Affairs of Inter-State Express Company.

Heth Lorton, a man well known in financial circles, with an office at 100 Broadway and residing at 7 West Forty-fourth Street, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of perjury. The examination was adjourned until Monday next, and Lorton paroled in the custody of his counsel. The complainant was J. Preston Carson of Richmond, Va.

In April, 1896, a criminal action was begun against Carson by John M. Hardy, charging him with having obtained money by deceit. The action, which grew out of a civil suit over the affairs of the Inter-State Express Company, a fast freight corporation operating between this city and Boston, was dismissed through the withdrawal of the complaint by Hardy. Before Louis E. Carmen, a notary, Lorton made an affidavit in the criminal case that from Feb. 8, 1893, to April 1, 1893, he was the auditor of the Inter-State Express Company and well acquainted with its business; that J. Preston Carson was the President and Benjamin F. Watson the Vice President; that he (Lorton) of his own knowledge as auditor knew that the company, between Feb. 8, 1893, and April 1, 1893, in the operation of its business, was losing $30 to $40 a day; that Carson, as President, and Watson, as Vice President, well knew these facts because of reports made from time to time of the express company's affairs.

According to the complaint made by Carson in supporting his charge of perjury, Carson says that it was not until Feb. 8, 1893, that the Inter-State Express Company acquired the franchises upon which it then commenced business, and that from March 16, 1893, to March 23, 1893, the books of the company showed it was making $40 a day, instead of losing that amount, and that this fact was well known to Lorton as auditor; that Lorton did not assume his duties as auditor until after the time specified in his affidavit and could not therefore have had the opportunity to make the reports claimed.

Mr. Lorton declined to discuss his arrest further than to say that it was without foundation. The reports mentioned in Lorton's affidavit, said the defendant's counsel, were made and were true and correct in every particular.

A TROLLEY CAR AS EVIDENCE.

Exhibited to the Jury in a Brooklyn Damage Suit.

The Nassau Electric Railroad offered a trolley car in evidence yesterday, during the trial of a damage suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The case was that of Mrs. Eliza Cook, of 114 Hancock Street, who was suing for $10,000 damages. She claimed that on July 29, 1897, at the corner of Liberty and New Jersey Avenues, she stepped on a metal plate in the floor. It was charged with electricity, and she completed the circuit by grasping a hand rail. She claimed that she received such a shock that she was thrown into the street, and received severe injuries.

The company made the trolley car one of its exhibits. It was brought down and placed in front of the Court House, and the jurymen and lawyers left the court room and went down into the street to examine it. The unusual proceeding caused a large crowd to collect. The object in putting the trolley car in evidence was to show that it had no such plate as the one described by Mrs. Cook. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

CUBANS IN CONFERENCE.

Junta Leaders Advise with the Garcia Commission.

There was a conference yesterday at the Hoffman House between the leaders of the Cuban Junta and the Garcia commission, which has come from Cuba to see President McKinley. The conference lasted two hours, those present being Gen. Garcia, Gen. José Miguel Gomez, Col. Manuel Sanguily, Col. Villanova, Col. Lanuza, Secretary of the commission, and Messrs. Palma and Rubens. The resolutions passed by the Cuban Military Assembly for presentation to President McKinley were discussed, and a translation into English was made. These resolutions, Secretary Lanuza said, relate to present and future conditions in Cuba, and contain suggestions regarding the disbandment of the Cuban Army and the occupation of the island by United States troops until a permanent Government is established.

No intimation has been received by the commission whether it will be received by the State Department or the President. The chief object of the commission, Col. Lanuza said, is to secure recognition by Washington of the existence of the Assembly so that negotiations on behalf of the Cuban people may be carried on and a diplomatic status established. Another important consideration, Secretary Lanuza said, was to obtain funds to pay the Cuban Army at least one year's wages before disbandment, to enable the soldiers to support themselves until the next crop is matured, so that they shall not be compelled to resort to brigandage.

There will be another meeting of the commission and the Junta leaders to-morrow.

CAPT. CHAPMAN SHIFTED.

Ordered Suddenly from Mercer Street to Eldridge Street Station.

Police Captain George S. Chapman of the Sixteenth Police Precinct, with its station house in Mercer Street, was last evening transferred from that command, at the order of Chief Devery, to the command of the Twelfth Precinct, in Eldridge Street. Acting Captain Cooney, who for a few days has presided over the interests of the Eldridge Street station, was ordered to be the Acting Captain of Chapman's former command, in Mercer Street.

Capt. Chapman did not hear of the change until after 7 o'clock in the evening, when he received the order from the Chief to move. His instructions were to go forthwith to his new post of duty and to purify the precinct at every cost of effort. In speaking of the transfer, Capt. Chapman said: "I presume that the change was made because of my record in the Tenderloin, when I was there, and in Mercer Street, in cleaning out evil doers and places for evil doing. I shall do my best in the precinct where I am going, knowing full well what the contract calls for on my part."

Capt. Chapman's change of base was decided upon at a conference between Chief Devery and some of the Commissioners. Everybody cognizant of the matter last night expressed the opinion that the Commissioners and Chief intend to clean out, not only the Eldridge Street precinct, but also the other precincts below Fourteenth Street, on the east side, which have long been subjects of complaint by reason of the alleged immoralities committed there.

DEVICE FOR LAUNCHING BOATS.

Invention Suggested by Wrecks Similar to the Mohegan's.

John Hyslop, the measurer of the New York Yacht and other clubs, who was one of the survivors of the wreck of the Mohegan, when talking to some friends recently about the wreck, was very emphatic in denouncing the poor facilities adopted on passenger steamers for launching lifeboats in an emergency. He claimed that while steamers carried boats sufficient to accommodate the passengers and crew when they had to be launched, it was impossible to get them into the water safely without wasting a lot of time, and that if there was a list on the vessel it would be impossible to launch them at all.

While in England, after having been landed from the wreck, he was visited by an engineer who had had the misfortune to be wrecked some years ago, and who then noticed with what trouble the lifeboats were launched. He studied the matter and devised a means whereby the boats could be launched quickly and safely.

The boats, instead of being suspended from davits, which weigh perhaps 1,500 pounds each, and which require considerable muscular effort to push outboard, are supported on two arms. These arms are put into position and kept there by a steel rope, which is held by means of a brake. When the boats are to be launched the brake is loosened, and the arms, by their own weight, drop down until the gunwale of the boat is even with the upper deck of the steamer so that those who have to enter the boat can do so without much trouble. Then when all is ready the steel guiding rope is eased again, and the arms gradually fall outboard, carrying the boat with it until it has reached the surface of the water. A clutch that holds the boat on the arms is then opened, and the boat is free and at the same time the arms fall down under the water and out of harm's way, so that the oarsmen in the boat are free to pull away from the stranded or sinking ship.

By this little device the boats can be launched quickly and easily, and it does not matter whether the vessel from which they are to be launched has a list or is on an even keel.

71ST'S OFFICERS AT ODDS

Some of Them Speak Plainly at a Stormy Conference.

ASK MAJOR SMITH TO RESIGN

Santiago Feuds Are Aired and One Man Asks Why Col. Downs Did Not Lead the Regiment Up San Juan Hill.

Charges and countercharges flew thick and fast at a meeting of officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, which lasted until yesterday morning. The meeting was called Tuesday night by Major Clinton H. Smith, who was Lieutenant-Colonel when the regiment was a volunteer organization, for the purpose of discussing the reorganization of the regiment as a National Guard command. The meeting quickly disposed of the routine work, and then Major Smith stepped up to Adjutant Bates, and asked him to leave the room, adding, with a smile: "You see, Adjutant, we wish to have a little private conference on some matters." As soon as the Adjutant had left the "little private conference" began.

"Gentlemen," said the Major, rising, at the table, "I wish to have a little quiet discussion confidentially on matters of supreme importance to the present welfare and future prestige of the Seventy-first. There has been much unpleasant notoriety in connection with our regiment, and it behooves all of us to act in harmony for the benefit of our organization."

The Major then said that a full and free expression of opinion was invited from the officers present. His remarks were received in silence. No one seemed to know what to do. Each looked at the other to begin. The officers twisted about in their chairs and looked very uneasy. Suddenly Capt. Meeks of Company I arose and said that there was no occasion for silence.

"Major," said Capt. Meeks, "there is no use in beating around the bush. I want to say frankly that the officers about this table believe that the best interests of the regiment call for your resignation and that of the field and staff. There is no use handling this matter with kid gloves."

The Captain's words acted upon the Major like an electric shock. The Major, who is a candidate for Colonel and hopes to defeat Capt. Gibson or any other candidate, looked sternly at the Captain, but before he could say anything Capt. Goldsborough of Company M jumped to his feet and said: "I want to say that the men of my company are very much opposed to the present field officers of the Seventy-first remaining in the regiment. They want to see some resignations."

Thus fortified, Capt. Meeks took the floor again and said: "This question of resignation concerns the future existence of the Seventy-first, for if a Colonel is elected who is distasteful to the men, they will take advantage of the discharge privileges now given them and withdraw from the regiment. Who can tell but that whole companies would go out?" Capt. Bleecker of Company G arose and indorsed the opinion of Capt. Goldsborough and said there was a strong feeling in his company in the same direction.

Capt. Whittle of Company A, looking very indignant, here took part in the discussion. "Gentlemen," he said, "it seems to me that there is no reason for the feeling against the field officers of the regiment, and I know nothing that they should be ashamed of. There have been various stories circulated, it is true, but what proof is there that any field officer did not perform his duty? I am out and I want to go on record as standing by it. I don't intend to be forced out of the Seventy-first Regiment. I want to do all I can for the regiment, but I don't believe that making the reputations of its officers depend upon scandalmongers is the way to build it up."

The Smith element in the room took heart at these emphatic words of Capt. Whittle, and then that was still hot Major Smith arose. "Judging from some of the stories I have heard," he said, "it would seem to be the general impression that I was in command of the Seventy-first Regiment, when, as you all know, I was only second in command and utterly powerless to give an order except when directed to do so by my superior officer. As you further know, the military regulations do not prescribe even any duties for the Lieutenant Colonel, except a little minor command at dress parade. He is simply expected to wait around for orders. Now I want to say that whatever orders I got I obeyed promptly, but I couldn't obey any orders I didn't get. I think my conduct will court the fullest investigation, and I think the stories about me are absolutely undeserved, and I see no reason why I should resign."

Then followed a general discussion, different officers taking the floor and explaining the details of the day's movements of interest only to those who had been on the field. One officer said: "The Seventy-first lost a chance to make more of a reputation at San Juan by the fact that it went up the hill held by the Spaniards in small detachments, instead of in a body, led by its commanding officer, like the regular army regiments. Col. Downs says that he was on the firing line all the day. If that is so, why didn't he take command of the regiment and lead it, giving confidence to his men, like all the other Colonels? We went up piecemeal. If the motive was strong enough to bring up the hill the enlisted men and the company commanders, why was not the motive strong enough to bring up the commanding officer of the regiment and the other field officers?"

Before the meeting was over it was plain that the discussion which Major Smith had planned was really a "feeler" as to the sentiment about his candidacy. The feeling shown made it plain that both sides are about equal in strength, and that the contest has narrowed down to the "outsiders"—those who want an outside man for Colonel—and the defenders of Major Smith, who wish to see him vindicated by an election. Capt. Francis M. Gibson, United States Army, retired, is the candidate of the outsiders.

COL. DOWNS DENIES CHARGES.

Says Statements Made by Corp. Roush Concerning Him Are False, and Submits Two Letters.

Col. Downs made a statement yesterday regarding the charges made by Corp. Roush on the conduct of the Colonel at San Juan Hill. He said: "I don't know what motives actuated Corp. Roush to make such a statement, if he did make it, but I do deny absolutely the accusations referring to me. As far as that part of the charges in which he says that I retreated to cover and could not be found during the fighting, I submit two letters that are similar to many that I have received upon the same subject."

The first letter was from Capt. C. G. Ayres of the Tenth Cavalry, who commanded Troop E. In this letter Capt. Ayres says that he has noticed certain criticisms upon the regiment in the action of July 1, and after telling what he saw of the regiment, Capt. Ayres says: "Their Colonel (the Seventy-first) I noticed particularly, standing with one or two officers in the middle of the road under this terrible fire, quietly and coolly holding his horse, dignified, and officerlike. I know it was the Colonel, for I saw the straps. The wonder was then and has been ever since that those men staid where they were, armed as they were with an obsolete musket. I write this as I am a great favorite of fair play, and sincerely trust it may be of use to you." The letter is dated Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 3.

The second letter is signed by Gen. William E. Horton and is dated Aug. 6 from the headquarters of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago. In this letter Gen. Horton says: "Soon after the fort was taken I saw Col. Downs standing in an exposed position on the hill calmly looking at the enemy through his glasses. At midnight that night I was sent by Gen. Hawkins to inspect the digging of trenches along the entire front. I found that the Seventy-first New York were not supplied with picks and shovels, but through the personal efforts of Col. Downs these were obtained and the intrenchments completed. In the fighting the Seventy-first did all that could be required of it. A number of officers of the regular army have stated to me that the work of the regiment under command of Col. Downs was commendable."

Col. Downs further said: "I see that Corp. Roush declares that after my command had reached the ford of the stream to the left of the road I refused to go further when ordered to move my troops forward. That statement is absolutely false. I deny that I received orders to move forward my command or that I refused to change my position. I was in touch with my regiment at all times during the battle. I took my regiment where I was ordered to. I admit I went to the rear, but it was at night. Trenches had to be dug and there were no implements on the hill. I went back over the road to an improvised hospital to see how the wounded were getting on and to send forward picks and shovels. I marked out the trenches personally and was with my regiment throughout the three days' fight. I was up all night working on the trenches and was on hand at daybreak when firing opened for the day's battle."

BARTENDER A SUICIDE.

Former Hoffman House Employe Fires at His Wife, Then Kills Himself.

August Tews, thirty-six years old, married, and living at 246 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, shot and instantly killed himself last night about 9:45 o'clock.

Until several months ago Tews was employed as a bartender at the Hoffman House and had saved $1,900. He gave up his place for some unknown reason, and obtained employment at Gerken's saloon, on Chambers Street. Three weeks ago he left this position, complaining to his wife that he did not care to work any longer, and that a man named Henry Ellis, who had $60,000, had promised to start him in business. The matter dragged, however, and Tews took to drink. He came home drunk frequently, and threatened to shoot his wife.

Last night he returned home intoxicated again, and his wife remonstrated with him. He drew a revolver and fired at her, but the bullet went wide of the mark. Mrs. Tews screamed and ran into the parlor, where their three children lay in bed. There she fainted. Tews followed, and seeing her prostrate form thought, evidently, that he had killed her. He thereupon shot himself in the mouth, and died instantly.

THE STORY OF A TEAPOT.

It Fell on the Janitress's Head and Mrs. Crinion Must Pay $300.

"I have bought a new teapot," said Mrs. Mary Crinion to her neighbor, Miss McGuire, whom she met in the hallway.

"Have you?" asked Miss McGuire.

"I have," continued Mrs. Crinion, "and it's a beauty."

"Let me see it," said Miss McGuire.

Mrs. Crinion showed the teapot and Miss McGuire examined it and admired it.

This meeting occurred about the middle of October in the apartment house at 163 West Forty-eighth Street, on the top floor of which Mrs. Crinion lives. While Mrs. Crinion has an appreciative eye for the beauties of an artistically shaped and colored teapot and doubtless understands its use as a practical utensil, she has demonstrated the fact that it may be employed very effectively as a weapon.

Mrs. Rose Burns is the janitress of the flathouse, and of course has occasion to visit the cellar frequently. Mr. Burns also visited the cellar, but it was usually for the purpose of drinking beer there with Mrs. Crinion. When Mrs. Burns found out about these beer parties, she objected to them and remonstrated vigorously to Mrs. Crinion about them. The two women had "high words" over the matter and separated in unfriendly terms.

A dumb-waiter shaft runs from the roof to the cellar of the flat house, and it so happened that soon after her altercation with Mrs. Crinion Mrs. Burns had occasion to use it. No sooner had she put her head under it, however, than something landed on her cranium with tremendous force. The floor round about was covered with fragments of a broken teapot. Mrs. Burns was carried to her apartment and a physician sent for.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Miss McGuire testified that she saw Mrs. Crinion throw the teapot down the shaft. Mrs. Crinion declared that the whole thing was an accident. The jury, however, returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. Burns for $300.

HOLLAND'S INFLUENCE HERE.

John Van Schaick, Jr., Says the Dutch Did Much for America.

In the parlor of the new Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, last night, John Van Schaick, Jr., addressed the History Club, organized by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, the pastor, in connection with the church, on the subject, "What Brave Little Holland Can Teach New York."

"America," said Mr. Van Schaick, "has many institutions which England did not possess at the time this country was settled. Holland had had them for many generations before that time. It is to Holland that we are indebted for many of the things which form the glory of our institutions. Among other things we owe the Dutch we may mention civil and religious liberty, a Federal system of government, laws for the conveyance of real estate, a public school system, and the freedom of the press."

In speaking of the beneficent effects of the influence of Holland laws pertaining to real estate on conditions in this country, Mr. Van Schaick touched on the contrast between our system and that of primogeniture. "One-half the soil of England," said he, "is owned by 150 people. One-half the soil of Scotland is owned by 75 people, and one-half that of Ireland is owned by 35. America is owned by her citizens."

The Rev. Dr. Eaton led the discussion which followed Mr. Van Schaick's lecture. He paid a high tribute to the Dutch, and added: "I do not know why Dutchmen were so tolerant in early days, because I haven't noticed the quality as predominant in Dutchmen of to-day. They are quite as strenuous in their opinions as others.

"If you desire to make an individual or a race a persecuting individual or race, persecute them. If you undertake to sow in the field of nations the seed of hate you will reap a harvest of hate."

WHITE OUT OF JAIL AT LAST.

Eccentric Brooklyn Millionaire Ends His Lurid Incarceration.

Josiah J. White of 136 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who was sent to Raymond Street Jail seven months ago for contempt for failing to turn over assets belonging to the estate of his wife, was yesterday released on an order signed by Justice Gaynor. Justice Gaynor issued the order after White had signed a power of attorney authorizing the Public Administrator to secure certain securities which he had refused to turn over.

The order was taken to the jail by Frank Harvey Field, counsel for White, and Charles H. Hyde, counsel for Sheriff Creamer.

When White left the jail, he shook hands with everybody with the exception of Keeper Wilson, against whom he nurses a grievance. White declared that he was glad to get out, and that to-day would be a real day of thanksgiving to him. He went straight home from the jail, and denied himself to callers last evening.

White's eccentricities have caused his name to figure in the newspapers at frequent intervals during the past year. His long stay in jail was due to his persistent refusal to comply with the order to turn over the assets of his wife's estate, so that the affairs of the estate might be settled up in the interests of his young son.

While in jail White made things lively for the keepers as well as for his fellow-prisoners. Shortly after he was sent to jail he caused something of a sensation by climbing through a small upper window, sliding down an improvised rope, made of the covering of his bed, and making his escape. He was captured several days later in Stamford, Conn.

To Welcome the First Engineers.

The transport Minnewaska, which is expected to-day from Puerto Rico, will bring over the First Regiment of Engineers, whom a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner is awaiting. The Flag Committee of the National Society of New England Women is furnishing the feast. Lafayette Post, Engineers' Club, and Cornell Club will give the regiment a reception before the dinner, which is to be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory. The Flag Committee has obtained large donations of both money and provisions.

The "American Boy" Battleship.

Every patriotic American hopes the school boys of the United States will succeed in their efforts to raise $3,000,000, which will be used in building a battleship to be called the "American Boy." It costs great sums of money to build a warship, but you build up your health with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at small expense. This remedy is an appetizer tonic, blood purifier, and stimulant. It is for stomach, liver, and bowel disorders.

Christmas Gift

What more appropriate than Lundborg's Perfumes, dainty and refined they are always acceptable.

TWENTY-SECOND AT HOME

Regiment, in Fine Condition, Comes from Fort Slocum.

DOWN THE SOUND BY STEAMER

Soldiers Cheered on the Line of March—Major Foote Completes the Muster Out.

Browned from the exposure of their long vigil at Sound forts, the officers and men of the Twenty-second Regiment of volunteers arrived at their armory last evening after an absence of over six months from the city. Although the regiment was scheduled to arrive in town at 2 o'clock, the steamer Glen Island, which brought it from Fort Slocum, reached the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street two hours late. The march to the armory at West Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard amounted to a good-sized ovation, and when finally the command filed into its quarters shortly after 6 o'clock, every man breathed a sigh of relief.

The muster-out of the regiment was completed yesterday morning by Major Foote, of the Ninth Regular Infantry, and also the payment of the men by Paymaster Houston. This took about $65,000, an average of $40 a man, and included the October pay and twenty-three days of November.

The run down the Sound was begun at 11:30 o'clock. Awaiting the regiment's arrival at the pier was a crowd of nearly a thousand persons, a large number of them being women. The steamer's decks were crowded. Each man had his gun and accoutrements slung over his shoulder. The battalion of the old Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, the third of the Twenty-second, was distinguished by gray blankets, and from the fact that they were grouped together on the upper deck of the steamer. Col. Franklin Bartlett, commanding the Twenty-second, was met by Gen. George Moore Smith of the Second Brigade, who gave him and the other officers as they stepped ashore a hearty greeting. No time was lost in getting away from the pier. As Col. Bartlett and his staff appeared before the crowd in Twenty-sixth Street to mount their horses a hearty shout went up, only to be repeated as the first company in quick step made its appearance. Within ten minutes after landing the regiment was lined up ready for marching between a wall of humanity stretching up to First Avenue. Many women took occasion during the delay to greet their relatives or sweethearts, and it was a common sight to see a brawny soldier dart out of the ranks, snatch a kiss from the waiting one, in direct defiance of discipline, and dart back again. The officers were lenient in this respect and smiled an indulgent acquiescence at all such infractions.

Preceded by a squad of bicycle policemen, the regiment band and a regiment of gamins, who heralded its coming all the way up to the armory, the command swung into First Avenue for its final march. The route lay down First Avenue to Fifteenth Street, across to Fifth Avenue to Fifty-eighth Street to the Boulevard and to the armory. Although it was daylight when the start was made, night had already set in as the soldiers turned into Fifth Avenue just in time to find the usual jam of vehicles up-town bound at that hour. The sidewalks were lined the entire distance, and applause greeted the men at almost every block.

The march was not like the home-coming of the Seventy-first of several weeks ago. Then there were depleted ranks of men recovering from wounds or just out of hospitals, some not able to walk in carriages, others marching painfully. There were many sad sights then, but the home-coming of the Twenty-second was different. Through no fault of their own, the men had not seen a campaign, but this omission brought its results, for seldom has a heartier and healthier lot of citizen soldiers been seen in the streets of New York. They walked with a springy quickstep and arrived at the armory apparently as fresh as when they started.

Outside of the armory a crowd of perhaps 2,000 persons had assembled. Inside were 400 or 500 more. These were mainly women who lined the seats in the upper gallery, and caught the cheers and applause from the crowd outside as the head of the column swung through the big double doors. The men lined up in columns of companies facing the Boulevard side, and came to attention as Col. Bartlett appeared in the balcony to address them.

"After six months of faithful service in the army of the United States," he began, "and as we are about to separate, it is my pleasure and duty to remind you of the high degree of excellence you have attained. You have performed your duties patiently, and no command in the volunteer army has reached a higher degree of perfection than you. For this I have the word of the mustering-out officer, Major Foote."

Directly after his speech the battalions of the Twenty-second proper stacked arms and disbanded. The Thirteenth Regiment Battalion then took up its line of march for Brooklyn, and was cheered as it left the armory.

Nearly all the men were heartily glad to get out of army life, some saying that they would not go back to it for anything. Several of the Brooklyn men complained bitterly of the food given at the Regimental Hospital at Fort Slocum, and said they did not get enough to eat. No general complaint was heard, however, more than could be expected from men not accustomed to army life. The report made by Major Wilson, Regimental Surgeon, shows that the sickness in the regiment amounted to only one-tenth of 1 per cent. Of the entire command but seven are now in hospitals, five of them in this city.

The Twenty-second went to Camp Black on May 9 and was mustered in May 24. It was held at Camp Black until June 10, and then distributed between Forts Slocum and Schuyler and Willett's Point. One company, G, was detailed with the Engineer Corps at Fort Totten. On Sept. 10 the regiment was ordered to Camp Black, but owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever the order was countermanded. It was then brought together at Fort Slocum, and subsequently ordered to report to Gen. Graham at Athens, Ga. Before this could be carried out, Col. Bartlett received notice to prepare his command to be mustered out.

During the evening a reception to the regiment was given by the officers and men of the One Hundred and Twenty-second at the armory.

SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE.

W. H. Tomlinson, Crossed in Love, Shoots Himself at Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—William H. Tomlinson, a member of Company L, Third New York State Volunteer Infantry, was found dead in his room on Perry Street in this city this morning with a bullet wound through his heart. He had been to a subscription ball last night, and it is thought had some disagreement with a young lady with whom he had been keeping company, but who, on this occasion, was at the ball with another young man.

A year ago July 4 Tomlinson, who was the champion twenty-five-mile bicycle road racer of the county, entered in another twenty-five-mile race, and the strain of the riding was so great that he fell unconscious to the ground. Since then he had acted queerly at times.

A CURIOUS CORPSE FOUND.

Lifelike Appearance of Face Started Rumor of Hypnotic Sleep.

The body of an unknown man was found Tuesday afternoon in the Delafield Woods, Borough of the Bronx. The lifelike appearance of the face gave rise to a rumor that the man had been hypnotized, and was not dead. An autopsy, held yesterday by Deputy Coroner Reigelman at the Fordham Hospital Morgue, however, disclosed the presence of three or four ounces of carbolic acid in the stomach. No vial was found near the body.

The Coroner said the body was found face downward, and had evidently been in that position for several hours. The blood congealed in the face, and gave the appearance of life. If the body had lain face up there would have been no color in the face. Unless identified in the meantime, the body will lie in the Fordham Hospital Morgue until to-morrow, when it will be removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Dreher Expected to Recover.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—C. W. C. Dreher, the Brooklyn real estate man who attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head at a hotel in this city, will recover. The Presbyterian Hospital physicians stated to-day that Dreher was resting easily, and would be about in a few days.

GOMPERS SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Urges Him to Indorse in His Message Labor Bills Pending in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Samuel J. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by the Secretary of the Federation, had an hour's conference with the President to-day in regard to legislation in the interest of labor, now pending in Congress. Mr. Gompers's purpose was to secure, if possible, the indorsement of these measures in the President's forthcoming message to Congress.

The President was deeply interested in Mr. Gompers's remarks, and, without indicating what, if any, specific recommendations would be made in his message on these subjects, said that he regarded it as the duty of every man, whether in public or private life, to use every effort in his power to improve the condition of the workingman, and to bridge the chasm between him and his employer.

CRUISER BUFFALO INQUIRY.

Captain and Chief Engineer Blameless—Three Mechanics Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The naval court of inquiry which was appointed to investigate the causes of detention of the cruiser Buffalo has reported to the Navy Department that no blame for the series of mishaps to the ship is to be attached either to Commander Hemphill or to Chief Engineer Beig.

Three of the subordinate mechanics have been dropped from the service, and the ship is ordered to sail from New York Friday for Manila by way of the Suez route.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:04	Sun sets...4:30	Moon sets...3:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:16	Gov. Isl'd...4:58	H. Gate....6:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:48	Gov. Isl'd...5:26	H. Gate....7:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
U. S. transport Obdam, Puerto Rico and Santiago	.....	.....
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Chicago, Hull	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para, &c	*10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

Abydos, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karthago, Cienfuegos, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA

War Department Directs the Occupation of Pinar del Rio Province.

GEN. OATES'S BRIGADE WILL GO

The One Hundred and Second New York Regiment Is Among the Commands Detailed for Garrison Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The War Department to-day issued the first of the general orders looking to the occupation of the central and western provinces of Cuba by the United States troops. The order contemplates the early beginning of the movement, as the Spanish troops are expected to have progressed with the evacuation movement early in December. The order is dated Nov. 23 and is as follows:

Commanding General Second Army Corps, Augusta, Ga.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the First Brigade, Third Division of your corps, will proceed fully equipped for field service and take station in Cuba as follows:

Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Pinar del Rio, one regiment of infantry at Mariel, and one regiment of infantry at Guanajay.

The troops will embark at Savannah and the movements will be so regulated that no regiment will reach Savannah more than twenty-four hours prior to sailing.

The regiment for Mariel should land at that point. The other two should land at Havana and proceed to destination by rail. It is not necessary that the entire brigade leave at the same time, but regiments may move in succession as transports can be provided. The evacuation of Pinar del Rio by the Spanish will be completed by Dec. 3, and the troops above designated should reach destinations by Dec. 1 or earlier. The brigade will take as much of its wagon transportation as is possible, and camp and garrison equipment, including tent floors.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary transportation and thirty days' forage for animals; the Subsistence Department will make provision for thirty days' suitable rations, and the Medical Department provide proper medical attendance and stores.

Acknowledge receipt and inform commanding General of Brigade that detailed instructions of the President and Secretary of War will be furnished for his guidance.

By command of Major Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

This brigade is commanded by Brig. Gen. W. C. Oates and consists of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Third New Jersey, and Two Hundred and Second New York Regiments. They are now all at Athens, Ga., having recently arrived at that place from Camp Meade, Penn.

Mariel is the seaport of Pinar del Rio Province on the north side. It lies about thirty miles west of Havana, and lying inland fifteen miles is Guanajay, the nearest point to the railroad line running from Havana to the City of Pinar del Rio, the capital of the province of the same name, which is about 120 miles west of Havana and is to be the headquarters of the American army of occupation in the province. The railroad can be reached from Guanajay by a short march.

GEN. BLANCO HAS RESIGNED.

Spanish Captain General of Cuba Retires to Spare Himself the Embarrassment of Surrendering.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The Official Gazette to-day publishes a decree accepting the resignation of Marshal Blanco as Captain General of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—No surprise is expressed in Government circles here at the news of Gen. Blanco's resignation. It is known that some time ago the General sought to resign the office of Captain General of Cuba, and he was induced to retain that post only by appeals to his patriotism on the part of the Madrid Government. It is supposed that his purpose is to avoid what he may regard as the dishonor of surrendering the island to the United States. The Captain General of the Philippines took the same course. Gen. Arolas, the second in command, is likely to have the unpleasant duty of surrendering Spanish sovereignty over Cuba. It is believed that Blanco's action will not in any way affect the evacuation, save in the possibility it contains of inciting trouble among the Spanish troops.

ACTIVITY IN HAVANA.

Preparations for American Occupation Have a Salutary Effect on Commercial and Social Life There.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The last few days have seen a revival of activity in every quarter. Things appear to take on more definite forms in every branch of military occupation. Here at Havana wharves are being built and railway connections made. The construction of camps on the sites chosen has actually begun. Government boats and supplies are arriving, and the first instalment of United States troops is expected on Friday. At the custom house the archives are being packed hurriedly preparatory to turning over the building to the American authorities. The best energies of the Spanish now seem bent upon an immediate evacuation of the island.

All this has had a salutary effect upon the general tone of commercial and social life in the city, which looks to the immediate future for relief from a long season of doubt and stagnation.

With the advent of cooler weather the health of the general public has improved. No new cases of yellow fever among foreigners have been recorded, and the situation can be said to be visibly better. There are, however, two discordant notes—the increase of crime and the continuance of official corruption. The newly constituted police force, known as rifleros gubernatives, armed with machetes and rifles, is totally inadequate to cope with the criminal class s, whose ranks are daily swollen by the return of deported prisoners from the penal colonies. The rifleros make a very poor substitute for the disbanded orden publico.

The alarming increase in vice and crime renders it unsafe to walk the streets unarmed or unprotected after nightfall. The police reports show scores of "hold-ups," murders, burglaries, and highway robberies which never get into the local papers, thanks to the watchful censor. Corruption, bribery, and wholesale stealing in the military and civil administrations continue unchecked.

Some insight into the condition of municipal affairs can be gained from the report of a secret session held at the Mayor's office on Monday. The regulation hours for killing at the slaughter house are during the afternoon, but a special permit entitles certain contractors to slaughter one head each morning, for which those who have the privilege pay a prescribed fee. As a matter of fact, over 100 head are killed every day before noon, the fees for which, exceeding $250, never find their way into the City Treasury. These beeves are distributed by the contractors for the military hospitals in the city at 20 cents per kilogram, while the public pays only the market price of about 38 cents. The difference per kilogram, together with the amount of unpaid abattoir fees, is presumably divided among a select few, who silently defraud the city of a much needed source of income.

At the secret session, where this glaring abuse was under discussion, a committee was appointed to inform Capt. Gen. Blanco of the fact, requesting that the contractors be compelled to pay the arrears of fees since July 24.

Street cars and omnibuses have paid no taxes for several years. Although strictly forbidden by law, more than 2,000 wooden houses exist within the city limits. Such cases of bribery, corruption, and maladministration could be multiplied indefinitely. Nothing is done to check them.

Gambling houses, which, after the signing of the protocol the Spanish authorities made a great show of suppressing, now flourish unmolested. At this late day everybody admits the uselessness of attempting to infuse morality into the Spanish administration.

The Mayor of Havana, on his own responsibility, without the sanction of the City Council and Board of Aldermen, increased the city budget for the salaries of municipal officers and employes from $34,000 to $54,000. The Board of Aldermen, at their last session, resolved not to confirm the Mayor's action, thus compelling him to pay the difference out of his own pocket.

The Evacuation Movement.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—This afternoon Señor Giranta, Secretary of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, delivered two notes to the United States Commissioners. The first announced that the troops in the Province of Pinar del Rio and the Province of Havana would embark for Spain at the City of Havana, that those in Matanzas Province would embark at Matanzas City, and those in the Province of Santa Clara at Cienfuegos. The other note announced that the Trinidad division would be evacuated at the end of November, and the Sancti Spiritus division on Dec. 3, both divisions belonging to Santa Clara Province.

Blanco Abolishes Military Courts.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Gen. Blanco has directed that all suits in cases pending against civilians or members of the volunteer, guerrilla, or mobilized forces under military jurisdiction shall be turned over to the civil authorities. The effect of this order will be that all such prisoners now confined in military fortresses will be transferred to the public jails. Provision is made that this transfer is to be complete by Dec. 15. All the military prisoners are to be shipped to Spain during the first fortnight of December.

Thanksgiving Dinner in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The first Thanksgiving Day dinner in Havana under the new régime will be given to-morrow at the Hotel Pasajo. Covers will be laid for more than a hundred guests, Americans and English. Gen. Greene and the members of the United States Evacuation Commission will attend the banquet.

Guerrillas Destroy Property at Sagua.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—On Nov. 18 the partially disbanded guerrillas of Sagua la Chica took the field, burning and destroying property. They did great damage on the sugar plantation of John Harris, a British subject. The British Consul, Mr. Jerome, two days later filed a claim for damage, an official acknowledgment of which has been made by Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Claims for Cutting Cuban Cables.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—At the meeting of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company to-day the Chairman, Mr. C. W. Parish, referring to the cutting of the cables off the Province of Santiago de Cuba by the Americans, said he had requested the assistance of the Foreign Office to obtain compensation from the United States. The Foreign Office, he added, had promised to do its utmost to assist the company, but, it was pointed out, it was doubtful if the claim would be admitted.

Customs Exemptions in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—By direction of the President, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department to-day issued an order "that sulphate and bisulphate of quinine and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark shall be admitted at all ports in the Island of Puerto Rico free of duty." Also an order that all articles the product or manufacture of Cuba may be brought into any port or place in the Island of Cuba in the possession of the military forces of the United States from any other port or place in said island without payment of duty thereon.

BACK TAXES IN PUERTO RICO.

Military Authorities Find Collections Difficult—Colonial Treasury Deposits Misappropriated by Spaniards.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 23.—The efforts of the military authorities to collect arrears of taxes dating back to the Spanish régime are unpopular and will prove difficult. There are many claims in Puerto Rico to-day antedating the American occupation, namely, the claims of the Roman Catholic Church, claims under the Pension Fund, of widows of civil employes, which have not been paid by Spain for many months, and others of a similar nature. The money collected from the old unpaid taxes may be applied to liquidate these claims.

Considerable sums of insular money, including individual deposits in the Colonial Treasury, the Teachers' Pension Fund of 40,000 pesos, &c., were absorbed during the last days of the Spanish occupation and were conveyed to the peninsula. Attempts are now being made to recover these amounts, but the success of the efforts is considered doubtful.

The settlement of the question of the Puerto Rican currency is of the first importance to the island's business, and there is no intimation of an arrangement being reached in the near future. Commerce is timid and conservative, and, in consequence, exchange is at 16% American citizens have been asking many concessions from the military authorities, but none has been granted. The authorities will not bind the United States in a way which may involve future obligations.

The Puerto Rican officials continue taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The Fifth Cavalry is being distributed over the portions of the country where the troops can take active measures to suppress disorders. The cavalry is more efficient than infantry in this kind of work, and good results are expected. There is a motion before the San Juan Council for the reorganization of the police. The present police force is unable to cope with the disorders, especially those arising between the American soldiers and sailors who enjoy themselves ashore.

Many cases of yhoid fever are reported at Ponce, and efforts are being redoubled to complete the sanitation of San Juan.

The United States transport Michigan left here yesterday to collect troops from inland ports. The artillery homeward bound consists of Lemley's and Thorp's Batteries. The Michigan is due in New York in about ten days.

The steamer Relief of the Hospital Service sailed to-day for home with 253 sick and convalescent soldiers.

Puerto Rico has now been for fourteen days without mail from the United States. The feeling is that the island should have a transport service quite independent of Cuba.

The military authorities are forcing the insular courts to do their full duty, and to proceed with prosecutions and civil litigation, and as a result there is a growing uneasiness among men of high and low degree.

PUERTO RICO EXCLUDES FEVER.

Supposed Case Brought to San Juan on a Government Transport.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 23.—The transport Mississippi arrived here this morning and was quarantined for three days because she is suspected of having on board a fever patient from Santiago de Cuba, who has been removed to the lazaretto. There seems to be no doubt that the malady is yellow fever, and the patient has been secluded with the doctor.

The Mississippi will be fumigated and will be held in the strictest quarantine for a week longer than the three days originally ordered. An armed guard prevents all persons from approaching the vessel.

Army officers and citizens consider it very deplorable that San Juan, now free from all contagious disease should be subjected to the grave dangers of yellow fever by a Government vessel calling first at Santiago. If the disease should break out among the crew of the Mississippi there are no facilities here for properly handling it; and if it should get ashore it would cause the greatest inconvenience and commercial loss.

A TOUR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Two Naval Officers Have Been on a Trip of Inspection—Islands Fertile, People Prosperous.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—Paymaster W. B. Wilcox and Naval Cadet L. R. Sargent of the United States sea-going monitor Monadnock have returned here after a six weeks' tour of the interior. They were well received everywhere. Traveling, however, was most difficult. They crossed the Provinces of Pang-Asinan and Nueva Ecija and then traveled over the mountains. The scenery was magnificent, but the roads were very rough.

The naval officers next visited the watershed of the Rio Grande and Cazayan. They say its fertility is marvelous. Not a yard of barren land was seen, the towns were quiet and prosperous, the plains were highly cultivated, and the mountains were splendidly timbered. The rivers were mostly without bridges, and are almost impassable during the rainy season. A packhorse was drowned and the travelers had several narrow escapes.

The native authorities refused to permit the travelers to go into the mountains unescorted because the "head hunters" annihilate any party of less than twenty rifles.

Near Ilagan the natives mistook Mr. Sargent for a Spaniard and opened fire, but nobody was hurt. Messrs. Wilcox and Sargent enjoyed three days' festivities at Ilagan. There were dinners, theatre parties, and a ball in honor of the Americans, who were immensely surprised at the culture and education of the people. The latter wear Western dress and the ladies are beautiful, entirely falsifying the anticipations of semi-savagery. The insurgent troops have everywhere apparently settled down, and there were no signs of dissatisfaction with Aguinaldo's Government.

There are many Spanish soldiers and friars in captivity, but no sisters of charity were observed among the prisoners. The tourists sailed down a splendid river to Aparri, at the extreme north of the Island of Luzon, where they arrived on Nov. 5 on board the insurgent steamer Filipinas.

From there the apparently idle travelers took a steamer to Oslo, on the west coast, and landed and tramped through the Province of Ilocos, near the mountains inhabited by the Negritas, or black aborigines. They saw none, but they collected a number of interesting weapons and implements. That part of the country is apparently quiet, excepting in the mountains, where a state of primitive savagery exists.

The insurgent officers had just received Aguinaldo's proclamation not to permit foreigners to carry weapons, so the Americans agreed to have everything in that nature forwarded to them later. The two officers reached Santo Tomas with difficulty, because the bridges had been washed away a century ago and had never been rebuilt. Only temporary bamboo bridges are erected during the dry season each year.

From Santo Tomas the travelers went by boat to Dagupan, where they took the train for Manila. The American officers are now drawing up a detailed report of their trip for the use of the authorities here and at Washington.

THE FOUR NEW MONITORS.

Proposed Enlargement to Double-Turreted Vessels Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs has been obliged to abandon the proposed enlargement into double-turreted vessels of the four monitors recently contracted for.

After hearing from the various bidders who received contracts for these monitors it was decided that the limit of cost fixed by Congress would not permit the construction of the double-turreted craft, so the department will revert to the original plans, with changes providing for the lengthening of the hulls twenty-seven feet, the increase of the coal capacity to 400 tons, and the reduction of speed half a knot an hour.

The bureau chiefs' recommendations are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

Death of a Young Brooklyn Soldier.

Edward Joyce, Jr., of Battery D, Fifth United States Light Artillery, died on Monday at his home, 189 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn twenty-two years ago, and was graduated from St. John's College. He was engaged in business with his father as a truckman until the war began, when he enlisted and was sent to Camp Wikoff. He came back on a furlough, and was soon prostrated with typhoid fever and appendicitis. There will be a military funeral at his late home this morning. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Naval Militiaman Le Valley's Funeral.

The members of the first Naval Battalion, who comprised the crew of the United States steamship Yankee, will go to White Plains on Sunday to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Thomas C. Le Valley, the only member of the battalion who lost his life during the war with Spain. Le Valley died at the Naval Hospital at Key West on July 1. His body was disinterred a few days ago and brought home for burial.

MANHATTAN'S NEW EXECUTIVE.

Alfred Skitt Will Assume the Duties of Vice President at Once—Rumors Denied.

Alfred Skitt, who was elected Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company on Tuesday, had a conference with President George J. Gould yesterday and declared his intention of beginning his new duties without delay. He has resigned as General Superintendent of the New York Central's Lighterage Department, his successor there being W. B. Pollock.

Some of the rumormakers of Wall Street, starting with the fact that Mr. Skitt has heretofore been regarded as a Vanderbilt man, evolved a story that the Vanderbilts had become heavily interested in the New York elevated railroad properties. In one instance the statement was made that the Vanderbilts had bought 60,000 shares of Manhattan stock. Russell Sage said that there was no truth in the report that the Vanderbilts had secured an interest in the Manhattan Railway. He did not know that the Vanderbilts wanted any interest in the property, but he was quite certain that there was no other significance in the selection of Mr. Skitt as Vice President than that the company needed an executive officer to relieve Mr. Gallaway.

Another Director of the Manhattan Company corroborated Mr. Sage's statement, and added that President Gould had been doing much of the work of supervising the management of the elevated roads. Mr. Gould found that such duties were taking up too much of his time, and inasmuch as Mr. Gallaway was unable to give his whole time to the company, it was necessary to get a new man. Mr. Skitt will be required to give his whole time to the Manhattan interests.

It was learned yesterday that the proposed change of motive power of the Manhattan system from steam to electricity is in a very indefinite stage. President Gould and his associates, it is said, cannot see their way clear to the realization of an adequate return on the large sum which will be necessary to make the proposed changes. An expenditure of at least $10,000,000, it is thought, would be required to fully equip the entire system with electricity and make other improvements.

LOVE AND PHILOSOPHY CLASH.

Woes of a Brooklyn Man Who Preferred Engagements to Marriage.

A poetic young shoemaker with philosophic views of love and life and a pretty command of phrases is Nathan Bushwitz, who has been arrested by Sheriff Creamer of Brooklyn in a breach of promise suit for $10,000, brought by Ida Epstein. Ida says that their engagement was formally announced in June last, and that on June 20 Nathan, without any explanation, snatched the engagement ring from her finger and ran away. A few days afterward she received from him the following model epistle:

"Worthy Ida Epstein: With a broken heart I now sit down and write to you the following. After very long and serious consideration, I have come to the conclusion that we are not suited for each other, and it would be the greatest possible misfortune for both of us to marry. Who knows what a lifetime will bring forth? And why should we, young and innocent, pass a lifetime in misery, whereas if we possess our souls in patience we may yet both enjoy the future—you with your affinity and I with mine? Although I do not believe that there exists a woman for me, for I have strongly determined not to marry during my life, for I have my own prejudices, I am very strong willed, and therefore it is difficult for me to get a life partner to suit me.

"From the first moment since I became engaged to you I have felt unhappy, (although you could not discern it.) I see as clear as day, just as I said before, that for us to marry would constitute the greatest misfortune. Who knows what may happen in a lifetime? To prevent possible trouble we must forever separate, better sooner than later. For my part, I remain your best, best friend, and will only be happy when I hear good news concerning you. From my profoundest heart I wish that your real affinity, with whom you will pass your life in happiness and content, may soon be sent to you, and I remain, with a very broken heart,

NATHAN BUSHWITZ."

"P. S Certain reasons which I cannot tell you in this letter separate us."

Nathan's broken heart did not mollify Ida, and she sued him for breach of promise. She says she has kept away from all her friends for fear they would laugh at her. While she was engaged to Nathan, short as the period was, she refused three acceptable offers.

Nathan says Ida was flirtatious, and told him there was more fun in being engaged than in getting married. He applied yesterday to Justice W. M. Smith of the Supreme Court to have his bail reduced from $2,500 to $500, and his application was granted.

Steamer Wrecked on Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 23.—The steamer Tampa is reported wrecked on the north shore of Lake Superior. The crew, according to a dispatch received here from Two Harbors, is safe at Beaver Bay. The Tampa is a large freighter.

CORBETT-SHARKEY FIASCO

Generally Believed McVey's Interference Was Prearranged.

THE FIGHTERS NOT BLAMED

Referee Kelly Thinks McVey Was Controlled by Certain Bettors—Sharkey Says He Was Fouled.

The thousands of persons who witnessed the Corbett-Sharkey fiasco at the Lenox Athletic Club on Tuesday night, and thousands of others who are supporters of either Corbett or Sharkey, but did not get as far as the clubhouse yesterday, discussed the affair, and the prevailing opinion among the higher class sports is that the fight was a "fake," in that McVey's interference was prearranged. Those that saw the contest while it lasted did not believe that either pugilist was a party to the "fake," as both men fought hard to win. "Connie" McVey, Corbett's chief handler, who is blamed for the entire trouble, was nowhere to be found yesterday.

"Tom" O'Rourke, manager for Sharkey and who conducts the Lenox Athletic Club, thought that McVey's interference looked suspicious. Sharkey was compelled to remain in bed yesterday at the Martin House because of an injury to his groin which he says was the result of a foul blow by Corbett. He does not remember when the blow was delivered. Sharkey's physician allowed him to get up last evening, and he believes that the trouble is merely a strain and that Sharkey will be all right in a few days. Sharkey believes McVey's interference was prearranged, but does not think that Corbett was implicated.

It will be some time before the trouble over the paying of bets is adjusted. The stakeholders are in a quandary, as there is some doubt about Referee Kelly's authority to declare bets off. A number of bets were paid at the ring side before the referee's announcement was made. Telegrams from all over the country have been received from stakeholders asking what is to be done. It is the general opinion, though, that all of the big bets will be declared off. Several bookmakers yesterday returned the stakes to their patrons in accordance with the referee's decision. The fighters were paid yesterday, Sharkey receiving $15,000 of the purse.

"Honest John" Kelly, who declared in favor of Sharkey, said yesterday: "I hadn't thought anything of a 'fake' until that man insisted on climbing into the ring. The first time he tried to get on the platform he was pulled back, but it seems that the people in Corbett's corner could not hold him, and as soon as he jumped into the ring I stopped the bout and declared in favor of Sharkey. I don't believe either one of the fighters was 'faking.' Any one who saw the fight will bear me out in this statement. The men fought hard, particularly in the eighth round, when, in my opinion, it was a pretty even thing.

"I declared all bets off to protect the bettors, as it looked to me as though McVey was controlled by a coterie of bettors. There was no reason why he should lose his head, and few men know the ring rules better than he does."

"Al" Smith, one of the best-known sporting men in the country, and one of Corbett's admirers, criticised Referee Kelly's action. "His decision in favor of Sharkey was just, as McVey violated one of the most important rules of the ring, but when he declared all bets off, he exceeded his authority. His was the most unprecedented decision on record. The same trouble occurred in the Dixon-Sullivan fight a short time ago, but James Colville, who was referee, did not make any decision regarding bets. The betting money always goes with the stakes."

Corbett called on his manager, George Considine, yesterday afternoon, and appeared to be much put out about the way the fight ended. He said some uncomplimentary things about McVey, whom he blames for the loss of at least the big end of the purse. He does not believe that McVey's action was prearranged. George Considine said that McVey's action was due to his loyalty to Corbett. "I stand ready to back Corbett against Sharkey for another fight at any time and before any club in the world," he said. "Do I think Kelly did the proper thing in declaring bets off? Certainly. I proposed that he do it as soon as I heard the crowd yelling 'Fake!' Chief Devery can tell you this, too, as he sat next to me."

President York of the Police Board, when asked if the board intended to take any action with relation to the license of the Lenox Athletic Club because of the charges of a "fake," said that he was at the fight with his policemen to see that the public was protected, and that there was no violation of the Horton law. He knew nothing of any "fake." He heard the referee give the fight to Sharkey and declare all bets off, but any complaint would have to be made to the board.

CORNELL VS. PENNSYLVANIA.

Their Football Contest Will Take Place To-day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Cornell and Pennsylvania will have their football contest to-morrow in Franklin Field. Both elevens are confident of victory. Capt. Whiting of Cornell says of his men: "They have come down not to score, but to win, and if they don't do it, it will be because Pennsy has a much better team than she ever had before." On the other hand, the partisans of Pennsylvania scout the suggestion that Cornell will even score.

In consequence of the heavy rains of last night and this morning, it was next to impossible to cross Franklin Field this afternoon without sinking into mud to the ankles, and should this condition exist during the game, there would be great possibilities for fumbles and chance plays. To-night there is every indication of fair weather, but it is growing much colder, and to-morrow may prove to be a fine football day. The sale of tickets has been very large.

The teams will line up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Cornell.
McMahon	Left end	Davall
Reugenberg	Left tackle	Wyvell
Hare	Left guard	Reed
Overfield	Centre	Dorner
McCracken	Right guard	Leuder
Carnett	Right tackle	Sweetland
Hedges	Right end	Cross
Gardiner	Quarter back	G. Young
Coombs	Left half back	Whiting, (Capt.)
Outland, (Capt.)	Right half back	Windsor
Folwell	Full back	Starbuck

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Ithaca to-night sent a large delegation to Philadelphia to witness the struggle on the gridiron between Cornell and Pennsylvania to-morrow afternoon. The crowd was so large that it was found necessary for the railroad company to run four extra sleepers. The party was made up mostly of Cornell students, but it included professors of the university and citizens of Ithaca.

MANY GOLFERS AT LAKEWOOD.

Big Tournament Will Begin on the New Club Course To-day.

Fully seventy golfers are expected to start this morning in the opening round of the three-day tournament given by the Lakewood Golf Club. The round will be 18 holes, medal play, the first 16 to qualify for the chief trophy, the Lakewood Club Cup, and the second 16 will play for the Consolation Cup. The contest will be the first large event contested on the club's new 18-hole course, and the tournament will mark the formal opening of these links.

The Lakewood hotels are well filled with golfers, and most of the local cracks will be seen on the links. Findlay Douglas, the amateur champion, has been practicing over the course for a day or two, and among other prominent players will be James A. Tyng, H. P. Toler, Marion J. Wright, J. Wilmer Biddle, Walter J. Travis, A. De Witt Cochrane, Jasper Lynch, and Robert B. Kerr.

Besides this Lakewood tournament, there will be nearly a score of smaller club matches on local links, several contests being arranged for women, and the links will be active with players all day long.

O'Dea to Teach Rowing at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23.—Capt. Higginson of the Harvard University crew, announced to-night officially that the Australian oarsman O'Dea, lately coach of the University of Wisconsin crew, had been engaged to teach rowing at Harvard and will begin his work Dec. 1. This by no means signifies that Mr. E. C. Storrow, as head coach, will be a mere figurehead. The 'varsity stroke will be thoroughly agreed upon, and Mr. O'Dea's chief usefulness will be in teaching it daily and breaking in as much green material as possible. This will save the crew from being left without competent instructors whenever Mr. Storrow's business keeps him away from the river.

CRESCEUS SOLD FOR $14,000.

Kalamazoo Firm Gets the Great Trotter After Lively Bidding—Good Prices at Fasig Sale.

Cresceus, George H. Ketcham's champion trotter of the year, was the star of the big Fasig sale at Madison Square Garden yesterday, and the bidding to secure him was as spirited as that seen at the sale of Star Pointer on Monday. Star Pointer is 10½ seconds faster than Cresceus, but he brought only $1,000 more than the champion trotter.

Cresceus is a magnificent specimen of the American trotting horse—a big, rangy chestnut, with a head and neck that caused the horsemen to gaze on him fondly. He is by that sterling sire, Robert McGregor, who died a few weeks ago, and during his racing career he has improved steadily, winning last year the Champion Stakes, beating the best horses on the turf. A large crowd was present at the evening session of the sale, when he was offered, and a number of horsemen tried to secure him. Mike Bowerman started the bidding at $5,000, and Frank Gorton, the Chicago horseman, raised the bid to $8,000. By degrees the price was raised to $13,500, bid by Frank Gorton, and an additional $500 secured the champion for a representative of the Kalamazoo Stock Farm of Kalamazoo, Mich.

A bay filly, a full sister to Cresceus, was bought by W. F. Redmond of Madison, N. J., for $1,000. The prices throughout the day and evening averaged well. Many of those offered during the afternoon were only fair-looking animals, but they brought comparatively good prices.

Details of the sale, with the prices of the horses that brought $400 or over, their pedigrees, and the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

Conductor, (trotter, 2:14¼,) g. h., by Electioneer-Sontag Mohawk; A. F. Shiffler, Albany, N. Y.	550
Creeping Flower, (trotter, 2:22½,) br. m., by Piedmont-Floweret; Dr. D. H. Gill...	635
Tom Medium, (trotter, 2:16¼,) blk. h., by Riley Medium-Queen; McNamee & Wells, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	625
Andrew M., (trotter,) ch. h., by Allerton-Mary Marshall; Nichols & Barter	450
Addie De, (trotter and pacer, 2:10¾,) ch. m., by Nutwood-Adelaide; Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mon.	900
Magnolia, (trotter, 2:09¼,) b. m., by Haw Patch-Mag; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.	500
Jean Wilkes, (trotter, 2:24¾,) b. m., by Guy Wilkes-Rosalie; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	400
Medici, (trotter, 2:18¾,) br. h., by Stranger-Myra; G. D. Sherman, Port Henry, N. Y.	410
Chestnut colt, by Robert McGregor-Miss Rachel; T. A. Bennett, Springfield, Ohio.	400
Toledo Bee, (trotter,) ch. c., by Robert McGregor-Morea; E. Bronk	500
Cresceus, (trotter, 2:08¾,) ch. h., by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard; Kalamazoo Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich	14,000
Bay colt, (trotter,) by Robert McGregor-Mabel; J. W. Marshall, Toledo, Ohio	400
Bay mare, (trotter,) by Robert McGregor-Mabel; W. F. Redmond, Madison, N. J.	1,000

TO PROMOTE HORSE SHOWS.

Association of Exhibitors Incorporated Yesterday at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Papers incorporating the American Horse Show Exhibitors' Association were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The association, which is supported by the most prominent horsemen in all parts of the country, is formed for the purpose of promoting horse shows throughout the country and for establishing a uniform system of rules and regulations for the government and conduct of the same.

The principal offices of the association will be in New York City and its Directors are J. B. Perkins of Cleveland, Ohio; Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco, Henry Fairfax of Aldie, Va.; F. S. Kimball, and M. H. Tichener of Chicago, Charles Stillwell, John R. Gentry, and John F. Bratton of St. Louis, Charles Reilly of Lexington, Ky.; Adam Beck of London, Ontario; E. D. Jordan of Boston, G. Jason Waters of Atlantic City, F. C. Stevens of Washington, John Russell Gladding of Providence, R. I.; Howard Willets of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; E. R. Ladew, H. L. Herbert, Auriel Batonyi, H. K. Bloodgood, C. F. Bates, Prescott H. Lawrence, Frederick R. Bronson, H. H. Solmon, A. C. Bostwick, E. T. H. Talmage, S. W. Taylor, W. Seward Webb, and H. McK. Twombly of New York City.

THE LEXINGTON HORSE SALE.

Third Day of the Easton Auction of Kentucky Thoroughbreds.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 23.—This was the third day of the Easton sale. Tura Blackburn, from the Edgewater Stud, went to Sidney Paget for the Whitney-Paget Kentucky Breeding Establishment for $1,500. Tura Blackburn is the dam of F. F. V. and other good ones. The Megibben Edgewater brood mares brought on an average $96 per head. Other sales were:

Sister Monica, ch. m., 11, by Springbok, dam Aime; Milton Young, McGrathiana Stud, Lexington	$800
Sateen, b. m., 8, by Prince Leopold, dam Felicia; Milton Young	500
Mary Moore, ch. m., 7, by Imp. Moccasin, dam Minnock; Milton Young	500
Performance, b. m., 4, by Troubadour, dam Matinée; Milton Young, Lexington	800
Brown filly, 3, by Kingston, dam Stapella; F. Putnam, New York	500
Lanky Bob, b. c., 3, by Imp. Lord Hartington, dam Victoria IV.; Green B. Morris, New York	3,500
Brown colt, yearling, by Kingston, dam Bayadere; H. E. Leigh, Lexington	2,200

Ben Holliday was offered by Easton and Larabie, with a reserve of $20,000, but failed to sell.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Gauntlet, 113 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won; Los Medanos, 113, (E. Jones,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Ranier, 115, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Don't Tell, Lime Water, Almoner, and Boardman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; for maidens; selling. Pongo, 99 pounds, (Holmes,) 6 to 5, won; Socombo, 102, (Rutter,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Durwad, 101, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Yorick and Morra Bella also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Benamela, 107 pounds, (Rutter,) 8 to 5, won; Bonnie Jone, 98, (L. Powell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Polish, 105, (Frawley,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46½. Doremus Ulm, Jingle Jingle, Bliss Rucker, Hazard, and Outaway also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Golden West Stakes, mile and a half. Buckwa, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 11 to 10, won; Marplot, 101, (J. Woods,) 7 to 10 and out, second. Time—2:40. No others started.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle, purse, mile and a sixteenth. Viking, 135 pounds, (Mattier,) 2 to 1, won; Granger, 146, (Ambrose,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; P. F., 135, (Lenhart,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:01. Octuruck, Mazoero, Reddington, and J. O. C. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Formella, 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Fleming, 104, (J. Woods,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Aluminum, 104, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11½. Jack o' Lantern also ran. Flora Hawk was left at the post.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

Watchman at Elsberry, Mo., Gagged and Bound by the Marauders—Safe Doors Jammed, Cannot Be Opened.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—At Elsberry, Mo., sixty-eight miles north of here on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad, robbers made a desperate attempt to rob the Lincoln County Bank. It is not known how much, if anything, they obtained. As the result of the rough treatment received from the robbers, John Wiseman Waters, the night watchman of the town, who is sixty years old, may die. He was found at an early hour to-day bound and gagged, lying in the open air, where he had been left by the robbers. He was badly frozen.

When President F. F. Harvey arrived at the bank this morning he found the vault doors wide open. The safe inside containing $10,000 was closed, and he was unable to open it. An expert safe opener was sent from here at the request of the bank officials, but this evening he sent back word for help, saying that he was unable to open the safe doors. Until this is done the bank officials will be unable to state whether they have lost anything or not.

The bank was obliged to close for the day, but will reopen Friday after Thanksgiving holiday.

BANK ROBBERY AT UTICA, OHIO.

Thieves Get Away with $13,200 and Leave No Trace.

UTICA, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Wilson Bank was robbed while the officials were absent for fifteen minutes at the dinner hour to-day, $2,000 in registered bonds, $5,000 in coupon bonds, and $5,000 in gold and currency being taken.

Tramps are supposed to have done the work, but there is no clue to the robbers. Entrance was effected through a back window.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

Production, Protection, Expansion.

Are three leading ideas of to-day in the world of commerce, politics, and diplomacy, and yet how apt they are to express shoe growth, shoe protection and shoe expansion. The production of shoes in late years is marvelous. The protection afforded by them to the feet of mankind is wonderful. And the expansion of the ready made shoe business into all the kingdoms of the earth reads like romance.

The New Shoe for Men, $5.00 Per Pair. Black Calf, Russet Oil Grain, Patent Leather and Enamel Leather, Calf and Cloth Lined.

The New Shoe for Women, $4.00 Per Pair. Button and Lace, Calfskin, Kid and Dull Oxide Kid.

Every one now can wear shoes and the best that can be made. They have only to come to our store and get these very best modern productions in boots, shoes, slippers, hunting and sporting boots and shoes, rubber boots and rubber overshoes, and always at the very least money.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
Sixth Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

Our Beers Are Brewed OF Barley-Malt and Hops EXCLUSIVELY.

Bottled at the Brewery.

Ask your Grocers for our Wurzburger "Dark" or Rheingold "Pale."

S. LIEBMANN'S SONS BREWING CO.,
36 FOREST ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. NEW YORK.

THE SPEC

OUR NAVY IN THE WAR

Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

MEASURES TAKEN IN ADVANCE

How the Ships Were Got Ready in Anticipation of the Conflict—Suggestions for Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The annual report of Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has just been made public. Not only was the head of this bureau a member of the War, or Strategy, Board, as it afterward came to be known, but he was responsible for the execution of the plans formed by that board and for the movement of every ship and the assignment of every officer. Consequently, no bureau officer had equal opportunity to know the moving purposes and exact history of the war.

The report is absolutely free from personalities. There is no reference whatever to the Sampson-Schley controversy, no criticism of any officer, nor any recommendation that might be regarded as invidious and discriminating. The document is confined to the statement of hard facts, with a few important recommendations for the betterment of the naval service.

The war history begins with the simple statement of certain precautionary orders that were issued, but even in the absence of comment attention cannot fail to be attracted to the remarkable foresight exhibited in the preparation of the official orders. They begin with an order dated Jan. 11 last, directing the commander of the European Stations to retain in service men whose enlistments were about to expire, and those following provide for the successful extrication of the European Squadron from the danger to which it was exposed upon the outbreak of the war; show how the South Atlantic Squadron was brought up to reinforce Sampson, how the Oregon started on her famous race around South America, and how stores and ammunition were forwarded to the squadrons, and, finally, they wind up with the famous laconic order to Dewey of April 24: "War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavors."

These orders show that four months before Cervera's fleet reached this side our whole North Atlantic fleet was ready for any emergency, within striking distance of one of the two points from which attack might come.

Trained gunners to the number of forty-five who had just graduated from the course of the Amphitrite were placed on the vessels of the fleet and rendered a good account of themselves. As exhibiting the quality of these men, Capt. Crowninshield cites the destruction of three gunboats by the little Scorpion in Manzanillo Harbor, July 18, of which the commanding officer reported: "Orders were given to obtain the range with guns of the six-pounders, after which the first shell from the five-inch gun blew her up, apparently having struck her boilers."

Capt. Crowninshield says:

"The completeness of our naval victory during the war and almost absolute immunity from injury which our ships and crews enjoyed naturally led to a general conclusion that our gunnery had much to do with the matter. As a matter of fact, all reports bear out this conclusion. The percentage of hits, smaller, it is true, than that which has been obtained at target practice, was modified by three conditions. In the first place, the demolition of the enemy's ships has usually been so complete that it is certain that the marks of many hits were obliterated by subsequent fires and explosions; in the second place, the ranges at which the combats have taken place have usually been so much greater than those used in target practice that this difference will account for a reduction of from 30 to 60 per cent. in the percentage of hits, and, finally, the rate of fire was much higher in the battles than at target practice.

"The bureau had been endeavoring before the war to increase the rate of target fire and when all this is considered it will be found that the 'hits per gun per minute' have been remarkably high. In fact, it appears that the experience of each combat was that our marksmanship was so far superior that at a range at which the Spanish guns and gunners were ineffective, our guns and gunners were so effective that before the range was or could be reduced, the Spanish ships were either seriously crippled or their crews demoralized."

Capt. Crowninshield declares that the experience of the war has been another demonstration of the importance to the Nation of sea power. He says that from the first the only apprehension felt in this country was on account of the Spanish Navy. It was Cervera's ships that were feared—we did not fear the Spanish Army—would not have feared it, "if it had been three times its powerful, unless it had been supported by a navy powerful enough to have formed an efficient convoy and brought it to this coast. On the contrary, the Spanish Navy, even without the Spanish Army, would have been a menace, though it had consisted of only one first-class cruiser. Until that cruiser had been blockaded, captured, or destroyed any unprotected point on our coast, and all of our sea-borne commerce would have been at its mercy, and no army, however efficient, could have protected us from it. It required a navy for this work, and an effective navy."

Touching upon the combined operations of the army and navy, the report says that happily all points of difference which arose between the commandgrs during the campaign were satisfactorily solved by victory, the glaring defect of the system of joint operations was found, however, in the matter of transporting and conveying troops, and it is recommended that to secure smoother handling of such a campaign the navy be by law charged with the transport service.

The Navigation Bureau recommends that Congress authorize the increase of the naval force to 20,000 for general service and 2,500 apprentices, and an argument is made to show the absolute necessity of some such increase unless the reserves on the receiving ships are to be reduced below the danger point; an evil that was very closely approached during the last war. To carry out this recommendation the report commends the passage of House Bill No. 10,403, which also carries with it an increase of 200 in the number of line and engineer officers and of 100 warrant machinists, all very much needed.

The report does not enlarge upon the necessities of the service in regard to personnel. Capt. Crowninshield believing that the department and Congress are both so well acquainted with the requirements of this detail of naval organization that the statements of the bureau's needs will be sufficient to secure action by Congress.

Of the volunteer officers it is said that they rendered valuable service during the war, but that they can never be the equal in professional attainments of their brothers of the regular establishment for lack of exhaustive training imparted to the latter.

A tribute is paid to the good work of the Naval Militia, in manning the coast defense stations and the vessels of the auxiliary naval force and furnishing material for crews of the auxiliary vessels serving with the regular fleet. "But for crews aboard ship in active service," the report says, "they furnished nothing more than material, and in the ordinary course most of them would have been enlisted as landsmen and nothing higher. All had to be thoroughly drilled, and even the officers, with exceptions, were found to be unqualified to act as instructors."

Capt. Crowninshield says he does not wish to be understood as underrating the zeal of these men, but simply desires to point out fatal defects in the system. He shows that difficulty was experienced in mustering the men in, the department having no right to call upon them, and they, having no responsibility to the Navy Department were not subject to orders. Therefore, the bureau recommends the passage of the Cummings bill, which provides in substance for appropriations for the Naval Militia on an entirely different basis. This would provide for the creation of a National Naval Militia entirely under the control of the department, recruited from the seafaring classes, who would be compelled to serve in war times under penalty of desertion. The men would be required to report once a year for drill, for which they would receive one month's pay.

Another recommendation is that the system of rewards by promotion be abolished and that medals of honor be substituted, so that officers may be rewarded without detriment to others. Finally the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Coast Signal Service that this should be made a permanent institution is approved, as it will afford a skeleton at small cost around which a highly efficient service could be promptly built up upon the outbreak of war.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Efforts to Secure Agreement Upon the Bering Sea Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Anglo-American Commission has determined to reach some final settlement in the Bering Sea question before going on with any other subject, as this was the sole question considered at the session to-day, and, after a Thanksgiving recess, it will be the special order for Friday.

To-day was devoted to further rigid cross-examination of the American and Canadian experts as to the basis for their appraisals of the value of the Canadian sealing fleet. One of the vital differences between the two sides is as to what vessels are rightfully included within the sealing fleet. The Canadians contend these vessels included not only the thirty which engaged in sealing last year, but also a large number which are in that business but did not actually engage in it because of restrictions placed upon the industry by the American Government. On the other hand, the American contention is that only such ships as actually engaged in the sealing business are to be considered, and that any other construction practically opens to the shipping of the whole Pacific Ocean the right to claim that it might have engaged in sealing.

This difference is one of the causes of variation between the American appraisal of the value of the fleet and the Canadian appraisal. In a general way it was stated after the morning session that while sharp differences were being developed, yet that the progress was satisfactory, and there was no present indication that the commission could not be brought into agreement on this long-pending Bering Sea controversy.

MILITIA REORGANIZATION PLAN.

State Executives Approve of a National Convention at Tampa.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Gov. Bloxham's call for a National convention to assemble at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 8, to suggest and formulate plans for reorganizing the National Guard is receiving support from State Executives.

The object of the convention will be to aid the Government in placing the National Guard on the most effective footing. The Florida State Superintendent of Education has extended invitations to Superintendents of education in all States, inviting them to this convention, to consider the introduction of a military drill system for public schools of the United States in the interest of patriotism, subordination, and physical development. The School Board of Toronto, Canada, will be invited to send a company of its military trained schoolboys to the convention.

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University will address State education delegates in advocacy of military drills for pupils of the public schools.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

Bill Relating to the Islands Completed and Report Discussed at a Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The commission appointed by the President to recommend a form of government for the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the United States met in Senator Cullom's committee room at the Capitol to-night for the first time since leaving Honolulu, Senators Cullom and Morgan, Representative Hitt, and Judge Frear, who is also a member of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, being present.

The meeting was devoted to discussing details of the bill and report which the commission will present to Congress, which had not been fully decided upon at the last meeting. The legislation which will be recommended by the commission will be included in a bill which, to all intents and purposes, will be an enabling act and very much like the bills providing for the admission of new States into the Union, except in the one important detail that it provides for the admission of a Territory and not a State. The bill has been completed, but probably will be amended somewhat in detail.

The report has not been completed, but the commission has decided upon its important features. One of these is a recommendation that the system of importing laborers under contract shall be discontinued. The Commissioners have concluded that as the system is contrary to the laws applying in this country as a whole it would not be wise to continue it even temporarily in Hawaii. It is understood that a majority at least of the members of the commission do not accept the theory that Americans and Europeans cannot do manual labor in the islands.

The commission will recommend a regular territorial form of government, with a Governor, a delegate in Congress, and a Legislature. The Legislature will be elected by the qualified voters of the island, but there will be property and educational qualifications imposed on those who vote for members of the upper house of the Legislature. The franchise will not be extended to the Japanese or Chinese in the island, but the Portuguese who become citizens will not be excluded under the restrictions imposed.

The commission will present full details of the value of property acquired, the income from tariff, taxes, and other important facts bearing upon the government of the islands. They estimate that the property secured to the United States will amount to more than $10,000,000. The public lands alone are believed to be worth about $5,000,000.

The report will be presented to Congress soon after it convenes.

Judge Frear said this afternoon, in answer to a question as to the solution of the coolie labor problem in Hawaii:

"Under the present law coolie labor can be imported. Our people, if left to their own choice, would prefer to continue this system, but we will not hesitate to give it up if required. We realize that the stability of government will be so largely increased under annexation that we could afford to amend our labor laws and sacrifice cheap labor.

"As a matter of fact, our planters are now starting in to make a serious attempt to introduce white laborers. Some have already been brought in from California, and it is believed the experiment will succeed.

"That notion seems to prevail in some quarters that white men cannot work in the tropics. It must be remembered, however, that there are differences in tropical countries. Hawaii really is on the edge of the tropics. Furthermore, the islands are tempered by a cool ocean current, which reduces the temperature 10 degrees below that of other countries in the same latitude. A great proportion of the best coffee lands are situated in a very temperate zone."

FIRST NEW YORK RETURNING.

Expected to Reach This City from Honolulu for Christmas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The first detachment of the First New York Regiment will leave Honolulu next week on the Australia and the second detachment will follow a week later on the Alameda.

If the last-named transport cannot bring all the members of the remaining detachment, those that are left will come on the Scandia. When the first detachment arrives here it will go into camp at the Presidio for about a week until transportation can be arranged for.

The second detachment will also go into camp at the same place for a few days. Gen Merriam thinks that the entire regiment will be forwarded from San Francisco in time to get home to eat their Christmas dinner.

HONOLULU A HOTBED OF TYPHOID.

Gen. Merriam Reports that the City Is Thoroughly Infected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Major-Gen. Merriam has completed his report of the Administration of the Department of Hawaii. He gives it as his opinion that the city of Honolulu is thoroughly infected with typhoid fever. He thinks that in a measure this is possibly due to the men who were sent from here with the disease, who were taken off the transports at Honolulu and put in hospitals there.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of War has received a telegram from Gen. Merriam at San Francisco as follows:

"Reports from Honolulu to Nov. 14. Arizona sailed for Manila with Gen. J. King's detachment, Nov. 10, leaving about 100 men in the hospital.

"Statement of sick in general hospital as follows: Typhoid cases, First New York Regiment, 63, and expeditionary troops, 48, total typhoid, 111; malarial fever and others, including convalescents, First New York Regiment, 99, and expeditionary troops, 102; total, 201. Total patients, 312. Deaths since last report: Privates William Hayden, Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, and Burton Woodbeck, Company G; George H. Cowles, Company H, and Robert E. Wands, Company C, all of the First New York."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE REGULAR SOLDIER—WHERE IS HE AT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And so all are agreed that the late war with Spain was a glorious one for the arms of the United States, represented on battlefield, in camp, and in numerous other places by her gallant, brave, and sturdy sons. Gens. Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Kent, Lawton, Chaffee, Corbin, and last, but not in any sense least, Col. Roosevelt, all agree that the deeds of the regulars in the campaign leading up to the surrender of the City of Santiago de Cuba and of Gen. Toral's army of some 23,000 veteran soldiers are unsurpassed by those of any nation on earth. They all combine in giving to the men in the ranks great credit for the results of the work done.

Well and good. All the men who took part in the arduous campaign in Cuba, without exception, take just pride in the fact that they were permitted to have part in that short but brilliant service, and one and all of them felt their hearts swell with the pride of a pure patriotism upon hearing read to them the many congratulatory orders and telegrams sent to Major Gen. Shafter at various times during the campaign. They then and have since eagerly scanned the newspapers for reports of the speeches of noted men bearing upon the work of the army, and have felt the pleasure in the reading of them that is the just due of every son of America who took part in the trials and hardships of the Cuban campaign.

They entered upon the work with the grim understanding that the Spaniards must be ejected from the Island of Cuba, and that the whole country looked to them to see that the work was done, and well done. At Las Guasimas, El Caney, San Juan, and during the siege of Santiago de Cuba, there was never any other intention than to complete the work so well begun. They died, were wounded, and suffered all the tortures of the terrible, and to them unusual, Cuban diseases without other thougnt but to live and die, if need be, in those trenches which their tired hands and arms so painfully dug and threw up on the nights of the 1st and 2d of July. So long as the order of the commanding General was to hold on to what they had secured, those men could not have been driven from their places by any force of Spaniards that could have been concentrated against them. Although disease was surely claiming its victims, although the blistering heat of a tropical sun, the noisome dews, and the almost daily rains were surely sapping the strength of those sturdy men from them, yet there was no faltering, no word of fear for the final outcome, from any of them. All public men are most earnestly agreed that the work laid out for them, as well as that the enemy laid out for them to do, was well and nobly done.

Right there it all seems to stop.

When they remember that in the first stages of the war places of responsibility and honor, requiring properly a very thorough knowledge of arms and military work, were vended out to persons who had no experience in such matters, and that but little notice, if any, was given to those men in the rank and file of the army best fitted by experience and trial to fill such places, is it to be wondered at that they feel a little resentful?

Now that the battle has been fought and won, what is to be done for the "Roll of Honor" men, those men who dared to do the deeds of valor and gallantry that won for them mention in General Orders as most brave among all the many, a whole army of admittedly brave and valorous men?

Oh! They get "medals of honor" and "certificates of merit."

Yes, and all honor to those who justly deserve them. Those will wear the medals or exhibit the certificates with the commendable pride of veterans who failed not in times of great peril and need to do their whole duty. And while doing all these acts and things, after having cheerfully and willingly placed their lives in jeopardy for their country's good, after having been mentioned in orders for especial acts of bravery, and having received the plaudits of a great Nation, nay, of all the world, and having been accorded the right to all proper and just rewards, sentimental and practical; after all this, inexperienced men direct from civil pursuits, without any thought of claiming to be military men in any sense by either training or aptitude, are given the positions and practical rewards belonging of right to the regular soldier, these latter being shut completely out and being only the exquisite pleasure of looking on while these others with a "push" or a "pull" get and hold the places rightfully earned by and for themselves.

Can this be right? Is it possible that where a regular army man has placed his life willingly in danger for the betterment of his country and in prompt obedience to the commands of his superiors, that because he does not belong to some class which can command the political assistance and influence of legislators and others, is it possible that he is to be turned coldly away and told that because he is a regular soldier he cannot hope to receive that practical reward for his services, commissioned rank, which he has well earned? Let lasting shame be the portion of those who shall dare to say "AYE" to this subject a great many people seem to be impervious to shame.

There were in that noble army which went to the disease-breeding battlegrounds of Cuba, are in the regular army to-day, and there are yet some who participated in all the trials and horrors of that campaign who have since returned to civil pursuits, who would like to continue in military ways, whose natures are adapted to that sort of employment, and who are in every way capable of taking up the duties of commissioned office in the army, but who are passed serenely by, and men without any experience whatever are appointed to places of military responsibility. A laudable ambition to deserve well of the Government is thus stifled, and they are told to consider themselves as once enlisted men always so.

To raise the standard of the personnel in the army is the desire of many, and it were well could it be so. Yet will any educated man of military bent consent to remain in the army when he once finds that soldiers may do and dare and still receive no practical reward? It requires military training and aptitude for commissioned office in the army, yet the untrained civilian who wears the purple secures the position in preference to the well-educated, trained, disciplined soldier who risked his life for his country in his chosen profession, ready, willing, and able to take up and properly administer the responsibilities and duties of higher rank. The fact of the matter is that in the regular army promotion for merit, except to those few lower offices which cannot possibly be made the subject of political favor, is not the general rule or even the occasional result.

It is needless to argue that such a condition is right and just.

U. S. A. TACK.

New York, Nov. 18, 1898.

LET IN THE DHOUKHOBORTSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to say something in answer to the letter signed "Lenox" which appeared in THE TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 13. No one should be so sweeping in his remarks or judgment.

My mother's maternal grandmother came to this country with a company of people who were obliged to come here because "of their obstinate determination to do as they pleased, without regard to the laws of their country." (I use "Lenox's" words in regard to the Dhoukhobortsi immigrants.) This company I mention were Huguenots. My grandfather came here because of his "obstinate determination" to be free from despotism and "enjoy the sweet liberty of earning an honest living without ceasing to be a gentleman," (words from an old letter of his.) He was the son of an impoverished Irish family.

In an old Bible belonging to my father's family I find it recorded that in 1712 a ship's company was landed here, among them two brothers with their families who were the founders of my father's family in New England, they being "simple tradesfolk" "sorrowfully" come to the new country in the hope of "serving God as best pleased them and free from wanton persecutions." They were Quakers. That their hopes were not fully realized is clear from a notice many years later, which relates how Grandfather M. was with Mary M. and her children during a certain time "because Mary's husband was in jail for refusing to bear arms against the British," "inasmuch as this was contrary to his religious convictions." Contumacious wretches, every one of them! But I, happy in the glorious privilege of being a "born American," thank God to-day for the welcome accorded my ancestors and hope that a hundred years hence many a "born American" will as reverently thank God for the welcome given his ancestors by my contemporaries.

I wish "Lenox," if he be an American, would remember those "rebels, traitors, and lawbreakers" who, in their obstinate determination to do as they pleased without regard to the laws of their King, founded the United States, which we have inherited. Fortunately they were able to defend their contumacy with fire and sword so effectively that we glorify them as heroes. Had they failed they would have all been hanged or shot as traitors. Let us not judge too harshly or too hastily of these Russians who are so obstinate as to think for themselves in religious matters, nor condemn them because they decline to be Greek Catholics to please the Czar. An "established church" is really not always the right one—for instance, Queen Mary of England made bonfires of Protestants to the glory of God, while her sister Elizabeth, whose reign followed Mary's, made bonfires of Catholics to the glory of God!

If "Lenox" has ever observed at all the progress of the peoples who for years have been coming here from all overcrowded and overgoverned countries, he should know that the pure bracing air of liberty land makes entirely worthy "out-and-out Americans" of the second generation. It is unworthy of an American to express such worry about our ship of State—she will not founder on the tiny shoals that occasionally show along our course. Did the Mormons trouble us much? I thought that when the Government, which is the people, found it advisable, the Mormons were "put to rights" in a wise, kind, and positive way. I have no knowledge of any foreigners here who insist on remaining foreigners en masse except the Chinese. Wiser heads than mine have decided the Chinese question, but sometimes it seems to me that if they were only allowed here as married men and obliged to send their slant-eyed youngsters, like other people's, to school, they would not long bother about sending their bones back to China—women and children redeem much.

As far as I can learn of my Russian friends, the Dhoukhobortsi are a very harmless, honest folk, who will not kill anything, (not even their own kind in a Czar-ordered battle,) are vegetarians, and as obstinate and determined to do as they please in following their quaint religious beliefs as were those individuals whom "Lenox" certainly knows of under the name of Christian martyrs. Certainly we should be zealous in protecting our country against the influx of disease, moral or physical, but we have hardly the right to hide Liberty's torch under a bushel—that piercing light that penetrates so quickly the darkness of ignorance and superstition—when we know that the stupidest peasant and the most persistent fanatic can be transformed in the warmth and glory of its rays. F. H. B.

New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S FUTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The future of the Democratic Party in New York State seems to be at present a subject of much speculation. Many editorials in your paper and in other papers, as well as letters from your respective readers, suggest ways and means for the rehabilitation of a once powerful organization. Anent the discussion along this line, pardon me for calling attention to what seems to me a misapprehension in part of your editorial of the 12th inst., headed "Remedies for Crokerism."

In the concluding paragraph of this editorial you state that it is in the power of the Democrats up the State to keep Croker out of State politics, and you go on to picture how hard and faithfully these implied leaders work, and how they are time after time hoodwinked and undone by the machinations of the Tammany boss. Now it would seem to me a wise thing for you to do to send a correspondent up the State and see who the local leaders of the Decocratic organiation are. Assuming that you should do this I venture the opinion that your representative would find in each locality a small counterpart of a Croker, engaged in the same practices of holding an organization together as is pursued by the great Sachem of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. Most of the counties in which these rural Democratic leaders reside are, it is true, Republican strongholds, consequently there is little for these small bosses to gain except as they make deals with the local engineers of the Platt machine. You will find, I think, in nearly all cases, that they are very industriously employed at this kind of business. If specific instances are required it is very easy to cite them. If there is ever opportunity for Democratic success by reason of the nomination of grossly unfit persons by the Republicans, you will find these up-State Democratic bosses as a rule playing into the hands of those who are nominally their opponents by making even worse nominations. How many cases you will find where the Republican and Democratic bosses are in business partnership of some nature or another. In fact, if you want to find bi-partisan politics of the most advanced kind I think there is no doubt but what you can find it up the State."

Go into the offices of these Democratic leaders referred to and you will find upon the walls pictures of Hill, Murphy, and Danforth as representing their conception of "Democracy." It is unlikely that one out of five of them could tell of anything that Jefferson ever did, or that they could discuss comprehensively the principles which he enunciated. Talk with them and you will find that Tammany Hall is their ideal of "success" in politics. Give them opportunity and each would have a cub of the tiger in his respective bailiwick. True, at times, in spite of the endeavors of these people to make the Democratic name a stench, and because of the sheer wantoness of the Republican machine, men are occasionally elected to office whose names were under the emblem of the star on the ballot. But such cases are isolated, and generally occur when the Plattism has reached extreme development.

Time was when men like Manning, Fairchild, Lamont, Griffin, Beach, Widenmann, and Locke were leaders of the Democracy "up the State." Many of the men of this class participated in the revolt of 1894, and two years later they were joined by what had remained of respectability in the old organization, so that in 1896 the real bone and sinew of the party was found in that contingent which supported the ticket headed by Palmer and Buckner and by Griffin and Hinrichs.

The correspondent who writes as "A Disfranchised Democrat" in your issue of the 12th says he regards it as a mistake that the National Democrats did not put a ticket in the field (this year.) This is only the echo of a cry that has gone up from hundreds if not thousands of others. That the great protestant movement in the Democratic Party, which started in 1894, and was renewed in 1896, was not carried forward to its logical fruition seem inexplicable. The prestige of the vote of nearly 27,000 for Griffin, with the column on the official ballot which it commanded, has been thrown away, all because of the indifference of half a dozen men, who, had they stood together this year would have been followed by those who believe that Democracy and righteousness are not incompatible. It was certainly but natural to expect that the men who were the acknowledged leaders in 1894 and 1896 should this year have sounded the bugle call for the remobilization of the forces which had supported with sincerity the last Administration of Mr. Cleveland. If in the hurricane of the canvass which resulted in giving New York to McKinley by over 250,000 plurality, a straight-out Democratic vote could be polled of over 22,000 on President and 26,000 on Governor, was it not reasonable to expect that in the present year this vote could have been very largely augmented? Had a high grade ticket been nominated by an early convention it is certain that very many former Republicans would have supported it, notwithstanding the attractiveness of the candidacy of the Rough Rider, and it is not inconceivable that such action by the National Democrats would have had some influence on the subsequent deliberations of the "regular organization" bosses at Syracuse.

Possibly I digress from the matter of the up-State Democratic leaders about which I started to write, but the wail of your correspondent who was "disfranchised" struck a responsive chord within me. I should have been disfranchised myself at the last election, as regards one or two offices to be filled, had I not been able to write a name upon the ballot.

I cannot see, Mr. Editor, how any salvation to Democracy can be reckoned on from the action of leaders "up the State." Even if any reasonable proportion of them stood for a better order of things their hands would be tied by the provisions of law which make a certain "committee," the court of last resort on matters pertaining to party "regularity." The bosses control the members of the "committee," who are their creatures entirely, and herein is constituted an oligarchy whose throne is practically unassailable. Even if one boss supplants another—as if, for instance, Gilroy should secure the ascendancy over Croker, or Hill triumph over both—what gain would there be to the cause of Democracy, or what hope for a brighter political era? When the fact has been established beyond question that parties cannot be reformed from the inside should any time be lost in following up an alternative method? Is it possible that the American people have decided that there never shall be but two agencies for the expression of public opinion, and that they can do naught but oscillate between these two, however bad they may become?

The attitude and action of the press will largely serve to answer those questions, and as THE TIMES has ever been the friend of popular rights and the exponent of advanced ideas, may we not hope that its influence will be exerted toward the establishment of a new party, whose primary platform plank shall be "Reform in the nominating system"? This reform genuinely accomplished would in an inestimable degree serve to clarify the political atmosphere.

E. H. T.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1898.

COLOMBIA INVITES OUR TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of talk as to colonial expansion, allow me, through your columns, to call the public's attention to a country offering far greater inducements for the investment of American capital, energy, and industry than the Philippines, Puerto Rico, or even Cuba—namely, the most remarkable of all the South American republics, the United States of Colombia, known more simply as Colombia, at present unhappily involved, through the criminal misconduct of the Conservative Party, now in power, in difficulties with Italy on account of the Cerruti claim.

As mistress of the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia has a notable destiny, even though, notwithstanding her vast area—about eight times as large as all the New England States—and her immense natural resources, she is making but slow progress on the path of prosperity. Of her huge area, indeed, fully three-quarters is virgin soil, untouched, uninhabited even. An area of 513,845 square miles, country than which for natural wealth and resources, there is none richer on this hemisphere! A population of but 4,000,000 to develop all this territory! Could American enterprise ask for opportunities of wider scope?

I am not exaggerating when I say that as a mining country Colombia can hold comparison with any country on the globe. Iron, copper, lead, emeralds, amethysts, rubies, rock-crystal, marble, porphyry, jasper, jet, salt, coal, sulphur, lime, gypsum, &c., are all to be had for the labor. As to Colombia's wealth in the precious metals, some idea may be had from the fact that, from the middle of the sixteenth century, when the mines were first worked, till the end of last year, the total yield of gold and silver amounted to about $700,000,000. The annual output of gold and silver at the present time is about $7,000,000. American methods and "hustle" would more than quadruple this output, especially in the Provinces of Cauca and Antioquia, where the mines, though wonderfully rich, are almost entirely undeveloped.

But not alone to the miner does Colombia offer inducement. At an exhibition held in Bogota in 1870, there were displayed 700 kinds of woods from the Colombian forests, suitable for building purposes, for dyeing, and for cabinet work. Balsamic and medicinal plants and gums are no less abundant, while, in spite of the Government's criminal neglect and the people's natural indolence, the country, in spite of itself, as it were, does a large export trade in coffee, cacao, rice, sugar cane, indigo, tobacco, bananas, cotton, corn, beans, vanilla, &c.

In fact, from 1870 until 1885, when the Liberal Party was in power, the country was in a fairly flourishing condition, with the outlook favorable for even better things. The agricultural districts showed a continuous and marked development, the exports greatly exceeded the imports, the Government guaranteed protection to foreign as well as to native undertakings, and the monetary standard was on a firm gold basis, with the rates of exchange ranging from 1/2 to 3 per cent. gold. All its legal indebtedness paid, the Government's credit was good, and it was able to bend its undivided energies to the problem of domestic development. But in 1885 came the overthrow of the Liberal Party and the incoming of the Conservatives.

The history of Colombia from that year to the present day has been a history of misrule, of retrogression. The progress and development of the country have been set back half a century, its welfare sacrificed to the greed and personal enrichment of those in power, its prominent merchants and professional men, its home and strength, forced to flee from their homes and take up their residence in the United States. From 1875 to 1885 the Liberal Government managed to get along with a Cabinet of but three Ministers, a President whose salary was but $1,000 a month, and a standing army of but 6,000 men. And with this machinery the Government promptly paid all its debts and maintained internal peace and quiet.

To-day the Conservative Cabinet consists of six Ministers, under the Presidency of José Manuel Marroquin, whose salary is $3,000 a month. The standing army has been raised to 14,000 men, and is kept busy seven days a week with internal disorders and incipient revolutions. The monetary system has been changed from the gold basis to one of silver and paper, and gold is now at a premium of from 215 to 225 per cent., with the corresponding increase of rates of exchange. Since the Liberals went out, the taxation of the country has been more than doubled, and not one cent of interest has been paid on the foreign debt.

It is a crying shame that this splendid republic, so lavishly favored by nature, should be kept prostrate under the misrule of a tyrannical oligarchy, the government of which is as bad as, if not worse than, the rule of Spain in Cuba and Puerto Rico. It is to this country that the enlightened Colombians look for sympathy and help. With the day of the overthrow of the Conservative Party—a day not far distant if signs hold aright—will come the opportunity of the United States in the development of a new and wonderfully productive field. Will the greater Columbia seize this opportunity that her weaker namesake will so willingly offer?

A FORMER RESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

New York, Nov. 14, 1898.

LET THE 71ST ALONE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in yesterday's TIMES an article relating to a movement, or, I might say, plans to save the Seventy-first Regiment. I do not quite comprehend why such a movement is contemplated, as I fell to see that there are any vacancies with the exception of the Colonelcy and Lieutenant Colonelcy. There is plenty of good material now in the Seventy-first to fill these vacancies, and why there should be so much talk about taking ex-army officers and men from the Seventh Regiment, I fail to comprehend. I see by the papers that in the reorganization of the National Guard, which has been agitated for some time, that army ideas, uniforms, &c., should be the model of the future. Do you suppose for one moment that young men of intelligence, wealth &c., will enroll in the National Guard and allow themselves to be ordered about by officers in the regular service? The rank and file of the army are of different material; it's their occupation, and it is a matter of bread and butter with them, as they have nothing else to do.

There is no doubt that there has been a great deal of trouble and misunderstanding with the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, but you will find, if thoroughly investigated, that it was the rank and file who volunteered at the last moment, and not with the men who were in the old Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y. These men who volunteered (or, I might say, a portion of them) were taken too hurriedly and not fit associates for the men who were the original members of the old Seventy-first—the American Guard. I think there was a great mistake in sending our National Guard away from New York at first; in fact, they never should have left their own armories, as they could have been kept intact, as an emergency corps, and much misery saved by being sent all over the country in unhealthy camps, and I fail to see in a single instance that when ordered home they should go right over the same programme again by being sent to Camp Wikoff, apparently a greater pesthole than any of the others. Do you suppose for one moment that young men in the future are going to join National Guard organizations and be subject to the annoyance stated above? Let us come back by all means to the good old times of Gen. Josiah Porter, when the National Guard was in the height of its prosperity. We do not hear of all these troubles in some of the other States where they do not tinker with the National Guard every year by some crank who may be appointed Adjutant General of the State, but by all means let the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., alone and allow the present officers to make their own selections.

FERDINAND P. EARLE.

New York, Nov. 21, 1898.

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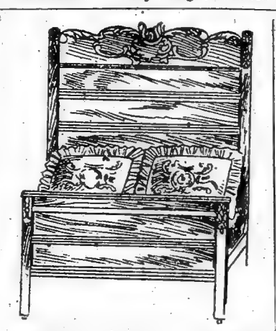

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VISITORS FROM COSTA RICA.

The President of That Republic and Mr. McKinley Exchange Formal Calls in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—President Iglesias of Costa Rica, arrived here this afternoon and, although traveling incognito, he was accorded all the honors fitting to the visit of the President of a sovereign government and a sister republic.

Col. Carter of the Adjutant General's office had met the President and his party at New York, and accompanied them to Washington. On their arrival here they were met at the station by Col. Bingham, as the personal representative of the President, who escorted the party to carriages in waiting. President Iglesias, Mr. Calvo of Costa Rica, and Cols. Carter and Bingham entered the first carriage and were driven to the Arlington Hotel, where they were joined by the remaining members of the party, including Dr. Ulloa, former Secretary of Interior and now Costa

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THE OPEN DOOR.

The English response to the declaration at Paris in favor of "the open door" in the Philippines is extremely gratifying. It is so from the sentimental point of view. Even if the Anglo-American sentiment has been rather overworked and the expression of it a good deal overdone it has a basis of actual substance. We and the English may have acute quarrels, and we may misunderstand each other rather widely, but upon the whole we understand each other better than either of us understands anybody else and better than anybody else understands either of us.

But the British welcome of our declaration is equally if not still more gratifying from a practical point of view. Great Britain is the only country which has made a real and impressive success of the colonizing business. "All others are imitations." What is more to the point, they are unsuccessful imitations. Nobody else has made any money out of colonizing, and some nations have lost a great deal. They have shut up and sealed their colonial ports, mainly against Great Britain, with the result that they have an annual deficit to meet. She has kept on turning out ships and making money. Intelligent Englishmen are aware that when we go into the colonizing business their most dangerous rival will have appeared. American commercial enterprise will push the British very hard. "Give her but room, and do not bind her when she sleeps." Knock off the shackles of the tariff and the navigation laws, and we shall see what we shall see. This is what we have done, for it is a certainty that what has been done in the Philippines must and will be done in the Antilles. That Englishmen should nevertheless applaud it exhibits a kind of rough chivalry, and a conviction that there is room in the world for both of us, if not too much for anybody else, that Americans ought to recognize and in their turn applaud.

The result is naturally especially gratifying to this journal. We believe that THE NEW YORK TIMES was for some months alone among American journals in urging that we should join the demand of Great Britain for the open door in the Far East, and THE TIMES has, we believe, been also the earliest and the most persistent among American journals in demanding that we should open the door into whatsoever outlying possessions we might ourselves acquire. That that view should have made its way at Washington, in spite of the obvious obstacles to its ready reception, is much more than a gratification to this journal on its own account. For it is a National guarantee, such as could not otherwise have been secured, of peaceable and undisturbed possession.

THE END OF AN UNWISE LAW.

The anti-scalping law was the wrong remedy for fraudulent ticket selling. The sale of stolen or counterfeit tickets is a real injury to the railroads, but it is unlawful and punishable under the Penal Code. The transportation companies should have sought protection under existing law, or should have set up better safeguards. To seek by making the sale of tickets outside of their offices a crime punishable by imprisonment was an invasion of the liberties of the individual so flagrant that in declaring the act unconstitutional the Court of Appeals has but confirmed the opinion of the measure formed by the public generally at the time of its enactment.

A railroad ticket wholly or in part unused is a thing of value which the Legislature cannot forbid men to buy and sell. The business is as proper as the sale of lands or cattle or groceries. It serves a public need and has become an established custom. To suppress the traffic would involve loss and inconvenience. It drives all the honest dealers out of business in order to close the shops of the dishonest dealers. Surely the railroad companies that procured the enactment of the anti-scalping law would not pretend that the sale of milk ought to be prohibited because some milkmen sell adulterated milk. That was the reasoning of the Court of Appeals, and it is sound and conclusive.

This act, had it not been declared unconstitutional, would have remained a dangerous precedent. It is impossible to say to what lengths legislative interference with the right to buy and sell would have gone.

THE WIDE-AWAKE NAVY.

There is much good historical material compressed into the ten brief pages of the report of Capt. A. S. CROWNINSHIELD, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department. It is unpretentious from beginning to end, it is to the careless reader, perhaps, less entertaining than some less significant histories of war operations, but to those who have not accepted as matter of course the always prompt and efficient service of the navy, while they have regarded with amazement and chagrin the incapacity and blundering in army administration, Capt. CROWNINSHIELD'S report is a gratifying flood of light.

War Department reports are in agreement, we think, in fixing a date in April as the earliest that the conviction of impending and inevitable war indicated the necessity of war preparations. Gen. MILES in his report makes this quite plain, and Surgeon General STERNBERG specifically names April 21 as the date when he began to make arrangements for providing the army with medical supplies. But the army was about four months behind time, according to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. It was "as early as Jan. 1, 1898," says Capt. CROWNINSHIELD, that "the increasing tension of our relations with Spain, on account of the Spanish war in Cuba, caused the department and the bureau to issue certain precautionary orders." He gives some of them as indicating "the policy which controlled the department at that time," and these are the orders issued prior to the destruction of the Maine:

"Jan. 11.—Commander in Chief, European station, ordered to retain men whose enlistments were about to expire.

"Jan. 16.—Helena (en route to Asiatic station) ordered to remain at Funchal.

"Jan. 17.—Commander in Chief, South Atlantic station, informed of the condition of affairs in Cuba, and directed to proceed with the Cincinnati and Castine to Para.

"Jan. 17.—Helena ordered to proceed to Lisbon.

"Jan. 17.—Wilmington (en route to South Atlantic station) ordered to await orders in the West Indies.

"Jan. 26.—Commander in Chief, European station, ordered to assemble squadron at Lisbon.

"Jan. 27.—Commander in Chief, Asiatic station, ordered to retain men whose enlistments were about to expire."

This looks like foresight. The key to a purpose, and a very plain professional purpose, is furnished by these brief notes of dispatches of preparation. Others in the report show that in February the commanders were frequently cautioned. The Commandant at New York was to "watch the movements of submarine torpedo boat in connection with the Vizcaya," the Admiral of the European station was to keep his ships filled with coal, Commodore DEWEY was ordered to assemble his Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong and was instructed as to his conduct and duty in case of hostilities, the Mohican was sent to Honolulu with a cargo of ammunition to be transferred to the Baltimore, then on her way to join DEWEY'S squadron.

All of this happened nearly two months before the army partly aroused from its sleep of thirty years and began to feel around for its armor and weapons. On April 15, as a result of precautionary orders issued in good season, four weeks before Admiral CERVERA'S fleet reached this side, "the whole United States fleet was ready for any emergency." Yet Capt. CROWNINSHIELD says there was little change of method in the work of his bureau. Without fuss the naval force was increased from about 12,000 to 22,828 enlisted men and apprentices, 90 per cent., by the way, of the apprentices being native born, 65 per cent. of all the men natives, and 80 per cent. citizens. Then in addition 856 officers were appointed for temporary duty, not upon political recommendation, but after examination to test their fitness to serve in the navy.

Capt. CROWNINSHIELD acknowledges the valuable services rendered by officers who served under volunteer appointment, at the same time declaring that the experience of the war has shown that the navy can only obtain trained officers by training them in the service, beginning with the Naval Academy. The promptness of the Naval Militia in responding to calls for service is also acknowledged, and their efficiency in manning the vessels of the auxiliary naval force is admitted, with the statement that for duty on board active ships "they could not be considered as more than material." The personnel, with individual exceptions, lacked the experience and training to perform the duties of the ratings held by them, and even the officers, also with exceptions, were found to be unqualified to act as instructors.

A number of recommendations are made by Capt. CROWNINSHIELD, chief of which are the request that the enlisted force be kept at 20,000 men and 2,500 apprentices, to avoid short complements and frequent demoralizing transfers; the passage of the personnel bill approved by the Navy Department and presented to Congress at its last session, and provision for a Federal naval reserve, to be recruited from the seafaring classes and to be entirely under control of the Navy Department.

In view of the great services rendered to the country by the Navy Department, and the conspicuous share of credit due to the Bureau of Navigation, there is much reason to believe that Capt. CROWNINSHIELD'S recommendations will at least get a good reception in Congress. His requests for the continuance of the present enlisted force and the passage of the personnel bill ought to be favorably acted upon at once.

THE MILLS HOUSES.

In holding for trial a man charged with attempting to steal an umbrella at Mills House No. 1 Magistrate CORNELL is reported to have made the following observations:

"I have no doubt that he man who checked that umbrella had stole it himself. I have no use for the Mills House. It has become a feguiar nuisance, a home for bums and all kinds of cranks. It is a pity, indeed."

It strikes us that this is a pretty reckless and ill-considered judgment. The Mills Houses are not a charity, but a business venture, though it cannot be denied that their founder and proprietor, Mr. D. O. MILLS, was largely influenced by considerations of philanthropy in deciding to invest his money in this manner. He has built and operates hotels where comfortable lodgings, clean beds, well-cooked food, baths, and other comforts of clean and civilized life can be enjoyed at a very low cost. The patrons of these hotels are for the most part men who are compelled to live cheaply, but wish to live decently. A room costs 20 cents a night; a dinner 15 cents. Yet at these rates Mr. MILLS'S investment has paid him 3 per cent. in the first year. We have no doubt that he could have found a more profitable employment for his money. We suppose, however, that he thought he was doing good.

He is doing good. The Mills Houses are a benefit to the community, a blessing to men in poverty and misfortune.

Magistrate CORNELL asserts that these hotels have become "a home for bums and all kinds of cranks." The statement is not true, but let us suppose it were true. Even the "bums" and "cranks" must live somewhere. Magistrate CORNELL, we presume, would compel them by law to live at the Waldorf-Astoria. Their moral tone would be raised and their aesthetic natures developed. They would not then steal each other's umbrellas. But this impulsive sociologist would doubtless admit after reflection that if the Mills Houses were closed their patrons would have nowhere to go but to the lodging houses. They are the only practicable alternative, except in Summer, when a park bench by night and a free-lunch route by day would keep body and soul together.

Will Magistrate CORNELL inform us how the community or any individual, except the lodging house keepers, would be the gainer by this change? Is it not better even for a tramp to put up at a decent inn where he can keep himself perfectly clean and must be reasonably so, where he gets good and nourishing food, and where the conditions of civilized life are maintained, than to bestow himself in a lodging house, some of which are very dirty and in none of which can be found the comforts, conveniences, and examples of decent living that can be had in Mills Houses for the same money?

A Mills House lodger, though he be a "bum," has around him inducements to forswear bumming and live cleanly. If he be a man whom poverty and not preference makes a patron of the house, he may live without subjecting himself to those personal defilements and spiritual humiliations that in lodging house companionships impose such miseries upon men who though poor are not degraded. But the patrons of Mills Houses are not of the class described by Magistrate CORNELL. No doubt the managers of the houses succeed as well as the managers of the most aristocratic hotels in excluding objectionable guests. Their patrons are chiefly decent men who must live cheaply, but who hope for better times and try to come to better things. These men preserve their self-respect, their unbroken spirit, and their ambition in the atmosphere of the hotels established by the beneficence of Mr. MILLS. Many of them would lose all and go to the dogs if they had to live in Bowery lodging houses.

The Mills Houses are not a "nuisance." Magistrate CORNELL is reckless and foolish to call them so. They are a public benefaction. They save men.

DANGER OF THE REPUBLIC.

M. TURGEON, Minister of Colonization and Mining for the Province of Quebec, is a very amusing specimen of the "habitant." For somebody's sins he was chosen to represent French Canada at the festival given in Harfleur in honor of CHAMPLAIN. There he delivered an address, which we have already reprinted, and which to a citizen of these United States is highly comic. But the most comic thing about it is the seriousness and gravity with which it is taken up and talked about by the French press.

As our readers know, what M. TURGEON has predicted and what the French have apparently taken with the gravity of owls is that this republic is going to fall apart into three or four great States. Among other things there is going to be a new Germany in the valley of the Mississippi, and there is going to be a new France in the valley of the St. Lawrence. Just look, says the prophet, at the German immigration into the Mississippi Valley, "where the German language and literature already dominate. On the other hand, just look at the facility with which the French Canadians, so different from the French at home, increase and multiply and replenish the earth. Whereas in France nativity barely keeps pace with mortality, in French Canada the increase goes on at the liveliest rate, and the product of it is spreading over New England from what a century and a half ago was called New France."

This is very interesting. In fact it is interesting from embracing nearly all but the essential facts. The learned M. TURGEON has omitted to take notice that in the second generation the children of Germans in the United States are indistinguishable from any other native Americans, or are distinguished from them only by a more aggressive Americanism. Whoever doubts that ought to have been in any American community having a large German element in the population last Summer, when the Kaiser's Admiral was playing his fantastic tricks in Manila Bay. The most fiercely indignant of all Americans were the Americans of German parentage, who were not only indignant but ashamed, and demanded loudly that the German Government should have "a lesson." The French Canadians have done something toward overrunning New England, but not much toward settling in it. When they begin to do that, and to become really permeable to American influences, it seems quite safe to predict that they in turn will become aerated like the Germans, and be merged in the general English-speaking community.

Meanwhile it may be suggested that the fine and forcible grip of M. TURGEON on the unessential facts, combined with his want of any hold upon the essential facts, is a distinctively "Latin" trait. Perhaps it may help to account for the fact that France has lost almost all of the colonial empire that she possessed at the middle of the eighteenth century, and the fact that Spain has just lost all of the colonial empire that she had held for nearly four centuries. And yet there are Frenchmen in Paris who will discourse to you by the hour upon the former of these phenomena, and Spaniards in Madrid who will likewise discourse upon the latter, and your interest will never flag.

PUBLIC OPINION AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The report that Kaiser WILHELM abandoned his ill-judged purpose of visiting Spain largely because of representations from the Queen of England and her Ministers is interesting chiefly as an evidence of the lack of a controlling public opinion in Germany. The Queen may have exercised the privilege of her years and kinship to advise her royal and imperial grandson that a visit to Spain pending our peace negotiations with that power would be an extremely unwise act; but we may be very sure that Downing Street never had the audacity to address the Emperor upon a matter that, for good or evil, was so peculiarly his own business.

The instructiveness of the incident lies in this very point, that the Kaiser's determination to call at various Spanish ports, though the world regarded it as a piece of State policy gravely affecting the interests of Germany, was regarded by the Kaiser himself as his own business exclusively, a purely personal matter as to which he was entirely competent to decide without consulting the views or the wishes of the German people. His hobnobbing with the Sultan of Turkey was another act of the same nature. Nobody can imagine the Prince of WALES making himself so ostentatiously amiable to the grand assassin, to the monarch and monster whom the civilized and Christian world holds responsible for the butchery of thousands of women and children. There is a public opinion in England which neither the Crown nor the Ministry would ever venture to defy in a manner so flagrant and shocking. Nor could our own President show any such indifference to public opinion as the German Emperor habitually exhibits.

In the Germany of Kaiser WILHELM II. there is no public opinion—that is, no dominant feeling or wish of the people at large that makes itself respected and effective. Toward the eminent men of Germany whom we should consider capable, wise, and safe advisers, the attitude of the Kaiser is one of rough contempt. He is a constitutional monarch only grudgingly and with ill-grace. Certainly the foreign policy of the empire is within his own control. His unbecoming escapades in the Levant prove that, for, while we get an inkling that their sovereign's too cordial relations with the unspeakable Turk are distasteful to the German people, no Minister breathes a word of criticism, the Chancellery is acquiescent, and no newspaper dares do more than hint at criticism. On these large matters of State policy there is scarcely any more evidence of public opinion in Germany than in China.

In the United States we have a public opinion that is usually commanding upon all questions as to which it has taken form and found expression. As to the greatest question of State policy now before us, the question of taking new and distant territory, it is, after some months of discussion, still in the formative stage. Its slowness to come to an unmistakable manifestation upon the question of taking the Philippines, for instance, is chiefly due, we think, to the groping policy and indecision of the head of the Government at Washington. A very large part of the American people are loath to oppose the Administration, especially in regard to the foreign affairs of the Nation. But the President, instead of becoming the leader and creator of public opinion, has been trying by all sorts of shallow and futile soundings to find out what it is. A Jefferson, a Lincoln, a Cleveland, or a Tilden in the President's chair would never have let the great opportunity of a Congressional election pass without making a direct issue and appeal to the people which would have revealed conclusively their opinions. Mr. MCKINLEY evidently made up his mind some time ago to take the Philippine Islands. But instead of boldly asking the people to support him in that policy, he let them go unguided to the polls and in consequence gets no clear indication of their wish, either for or against his policy.

The result is that just as we are pressing our ultimatum upon the Spanish Commissioners at Paris a movement is organizing in Boston in opposition to the policy of annexing the Philippines and the foes of expansion go on arguing energetically and hopefully against a policy which it appears to be too late for the Administration to abandon. We do not think the Boston anti-imperialist party will have much success or influence in the country. It has made a bad start by starting in Boston. The attitude of that city at the beginning of the war was not creditable to the good sense, the foresight, or the National spirit of its leading men. New England opposed the war with Great Britain in 1812. The Blue Light Federalists of that time went further in the acts that exhibited their hostility to the policy of the Government than the people of Boston did during the Spanish war, but the mistake in both cases was the same. The evils which led to the war of 1812 could no longer be borne, and they could be ended only by force. The evils that led to our war with Spain were of precisely that character and requirement. Boston ought to have seen this. Because she would not see it she is likely to get less sympathy for her anti-imperialist movement than she otherwise would have got from the unquestionably large number of Americans who deplore the raising of our flag over distant islands and unassimilable people.

Public opinion very promptly approved JEFFERSON'S Louisiana purchase because it was an act of great wisdom and advantage. When the Philippines are ours, public opinion will approve their acquisition if they are wisely and successfully administered. If they entail scandal, loss, and embroilments the expansion question will live and make trouble for the party responsible for it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though the letter of the law was probably observed with an approach to strictness in the arrangement and management of the encounter between two professional pugilists which took place in this city Tuesday evening, there can be no doubt whatever in any sane mind of the fact that in purpose and effect—in everything but name, indeed—the encounter was nothing less and nothing more than a prizefight. People to whom prizefights are delightful spectacles are as sure of this as are those to whom prizefights are obnoxious. Therefore, however it may be as regards the law's real intention, its avowed intention was ignored by the principals in this contest, and they did it with the express consent of the city officials, including the police, and, more than that, in the very presence of several hundred of sworn guardians of public interests and public morality. In these circumstances it is far from strange that much emphatic indignation is felt and expressed against the local authorities because, unlike the officials of certain other cities, they failed to save New York's name from the disgrace which has been brought upon it. But this indignation, while just enough, might better be turned in a different direction. Policemen do their duty as it is defined for them by their superiors, and cannot be expected to draw either a sharp or a broad line between athletics and brutality, while their superiors, in turn, naturally consult personal taste in interpreting public sentiment. And it must be confessed that in this instance the size and quality of the crowd which paid to see a prizefight were calculated to give, to officials whose personal taste is not shocked by prizefights, the impression that New York, as a whole, does not dislike them. Read the lists of persons present, as published in papers devoted to the careful exploitation of such events. The names of not a few criminals appear in them, to be sure, but more numerous are those of persons nominally respectable. Against these men, it seems to us, should the anger of the virtuous be directed. Could a policeman, or even a Police Commissioner, frown on an amusement that receives the patronage of merchants, lawyers, doctors, brokers, and other pillars of metropolitan society?

—On the same evening in which the two bruisers met in what, we understand, was a combat unsatisfactory only because it was not sufficiently conclusive and deadly, another and much smaller throng of New Yorkers met to honor the memory of a man who, by universal consent, is ranked high among the city's truest and greatest benefactors. For three years that man, at a mere living salary, had given to New York every one of his waking hours, and possibly not a few of his very dreams. He had used in its service his energy, his intelligence, his knowledge, and his enlightened honesty. He had accomplished results that changed the city streets from a disgrace to the country to a model for the world, and he had made the life of every one of its citizens—for those three years certainly, and for all time probably—both safer and happier. Was it not natural to expect that at this memorial meeting the presiding officer, if not the chief speaker, would be the Mayor, and that other city officials would be numerous and prominent on the platform and in the audience? As a matter of fact, not one of these chosen representatives of the city had a word to say or to write about the philanthropist who had done so much for it, and in looking over the reports of the proceedings, we have not noticed a single name that belongs to a man receiving municipal money for work distinctively municipal. This, in one way, is very strange; in another it is not strange at all. Our City Fathers would hardly have been happy among the friends and admirers of Col. WARING. And what could they have said about him? Nothing, except that they dismissed him the moment they had power to do so, and forced him to find employment and death elsewhere. So perhaps it was just as well that City Fathers by the score went to the prizefight. There was nothing to embarrass them there.

—Considerable ingenuity must have been exercised by Miss SUSAN G. POWELL before she found an excuse satisfactory even to herself for refusing to reveal to the War Investigating Commission what she knows about the attempted concealment of abuses at Camp Wikoff. If Miss POWELL had preserved entire silence in regard to her remarkable experience while seeking an opportunity to minister to the sick soldiers her course would, perhaps, have been justifiable by others as well as by herself, though even then the justification would not have been exactly easy. But she did not keep silent; she whispered her charges where they could produce little or no good effect, and she retreated behind a mysterious scruple when the accusations would have elicited an immediate answer from the accused and so have led ultimately either to their vindication—and her confusion—or to their punishment—and her reward in the knowledge that she had performed an unpleasant but necessary public duty. And none can doubt that it was Miss POWELL'S duty to speak, instantly and aloud, if any officers of the army or of the Red Cross asked her to keep secret the real conditions at Montauk Point and the causes of those conditions, and rejected her much-needed services when she, most properly, refused to give the required promise. The demand was close to criminal, and acquiescence in it could have had no other result than the protection of persons either grossly incompetent or traitorously dishonest. Why, then, did Miss POWELL hesitate to enlighten the Commissioners? In such a case there could have been no violation of confidence, for the communication was not privileged in any sense. We are tempted to say something about gossip, but the whole affair is a tenebrious one, and "gossip" is a very harsh word.

—As an addition to an already large and interesting collection of islands, Socotra would have possessed certain merits, at least from a collector's point of view. The real use it would have been to the United States, however, is hard to see or even imagine. England has been in the island business, or art, or mania, a good deal longer than ourselves, and yet she has failed to invent a purpose to be served by Socotra or its inhabitants. The only thing we ever heard about the Socotrans was that they protested, some years ago, against the erection of lighthouses on their coast, as likely to decrease the number of wrecks and consequently the quantity of valuable wreckage. This protest was not exactly creditable to the islanders, of course, but they were far from having been the first to regard lighthouses with disfavor. As for certain of our contemporaries who are using much space in denying the report that the United States is trying to acquire Socotra, would it not be well for them to make plainer than they do the fact that the truth of the rumor, not the existence, is what they contradict. It was news, legitimate news, and decidedly significant news, that such a rumor was circulating in official circles on the Continent. This will probably be ignored by people who like to talk about the untrustworthiness of newspapers, but reasonable and careful readers rarely indulge in such nonsense.

A LOSING VENTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the essential feature of passion that it spurns all reason, else how could a sensible man ever act passionately or a sensible nation forget all the lessons of the past? We have had our peck of trouble, first with the red man and then with the black man. The red man is disappearing, and, moreover, we found him here and consequently our responsibility was relatively light. But we have, animated by greed, brought the black man over to this country. Through him were completely demoralized the citizens of our Southern States, later on he was the cause of our fighting our Southern fellow-citizens, imperilling our Union, inventing shoddy, and boosting paper money and silver. We are only now emerging from the several diseases which the war of the rebellion left in its wake, but the black man remains and will forever remain and ever be our trouble and our weak point and our disgrace. Thus will the mistake, or the guilty step, made a century and a half ago by the importation of negroes work its mischief to the end of time, viz., the end of this Nation.

This lesson seems to be completely lost, judging from the impetuosity with which we claim the Philippine Islands. Analyze this impetuosity, and what do I find are its causes? In the first instance, the inertia and the inability of the masses to think and reflect. They simply go it. We are a great Nation, they say, and how can we prove it to ourselves if we have not a great navy, a large army, and colonies—in fact, all that constitutes the greatness and the power of England. At this point another set of persons joins these masses—the army of the envious, those who are consciously and unconsciously envious. Envy is like the itch; scratch and you are happy, do not scratch and life is a burden. How delightful, though, it is to scratch! After these low-minded fellows there comes the army of such to whom trade is the holiest of holies. "We must have the markets of the East!" is their cry. We could have those any day without navies or colonies if we would only keep our own gate open while clamoring for other people to keep their's open. The goods that are best and cheapest any way unlock all gates, (French ones excepted.) It is a pretty cry, though, this cry for markets, and seems best to those who go about methodically and through trusts to gather the cream in those new markets. It is these smart folks who are least seen and yet are the real pokers and stokers. The end of the procession is formed by the "patriotic" crowd, the multitude to whom glory appears in the poetical shape of a white fleet, far-carrying guns, and hosts of officials; to whose poor minds to shine is to be; who never live for themselves, but solely in the estimation of others. Take pride and pomp away and what are they? "Mean white trash," they would answer. They do not know where the greatness of a nation lies.

A few there are, like Dr. Lyman Abbott, who tell us that God has given us the opportunity of our mission, namely, to spread liberty and justice over the globe. Those men I consider the only estimable ones in the whole crowd. But how mistaken they are! As though we, barbarians yet and purblind, were fit to teach others. Half New York living in tenements, more or less abject; one-fourth of the inhabitants of our country insufficiently clad, fed, and housed; the supply of schools always below the demand; higher (better) education called a luxury of the rich; for the average American no end of drudgery and, far worse yet, no end of cares for the morrow; dissatisfaction everywhere, the few on the top excepted; an unnecessarily wide distance between the classes and a distance measured by wealth and business! And we to teach and civilize others? Our mission is plainly to develop ourselves into a better and into the best self-governing Nation, totally different from the nations of Europe, with their classes and State religions; different also from them in elevation of purpose and nobility of thought. And with a chance such as Europeans never had, of a vast country yet sparsely populated, teeming with natural resources, untrammeled, with no neighbors, or next to it, and with a fine large ditch between us and those poor nations that are weighed down with the traditions, burdens, privileges, necessities, confining territories, and sacrale conventional notions of the Old World. And we to ape Europeans, enter the discordant concert of jealous nations, give up our independence for endless vexation?

To him, however, who will not listen to higher motives I would appeal and ask him to look at that group of 1,400 islands, upon none of which a white man can work on account of climate, created as they were for the Malay race exclusively; upon which an American could thrive only by keeping slaves or such natives or coolies who would slave without bearing the name of slaves. Where a white man cannot work with his hands and in the sweat of his brow there a white man plainly must not live. He cannot be happy. Or shall we intermarry and become in the Philippines a nondescript nation like the Spanish-speaking countries of America? Or, for the sake of principle, shall we give them a vote and let them subvert our spirit and substance of liberty and justice? Or, taking the other tack, does it become us to keep millions of people subjects, as the Romans and the heathens did of old? To those who advocate such courses I appeal by telling them: this is a losing venture; as business folks let us leave them alone; small thanks, loss in every way, and trouble for several centuries are ahead.

S. M.

New York, Nov. 23, 1898.

Veracity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A plain question of veracity is raised in the issue of the County Clerk, Mr. Crumb, of Westchester County, who claims that Judge Gaynor told him to "take the aliens away. I will not attend to them," and told Mr. Crumb to attend to them himself. Judge Gaynor's answer in to-day's issue is, "It does not seem likely that the Clerk said so, for it is untrue." This issue, in justice to themselves and the people at large, ought to be sifted to the bottom. If the Judge has refused to do all the duties of a Judge by law imposed upon him, then he has no right to the salary or the position, and should be impeached. On the other hand, the County Clerk of Westchester, or any other county, who would so deliberately falsify is not a fit custodian of papers and documents of the most vital importance to the community. Here is a claim that in open court such and such an occurrence took place. There must be abundance of proof either way. Who is the guilty party? PATIENCE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1898.

POLITICIANS AT FAULT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the editorial headed "The Race Problem Again," and wish to express my admiration for the true and fair spirit in which the matter is treated. It is full of truth and good sense from the first word to the last, and shows an insight into and comprehension of the real conditions not generally seen in newspapers published so far away from the scene of action. I am a native of New Orleans, La., and a Republican, having lived there until the last year or so. I can attest the truth of your statement that the worst evils have been provoked by or under the influence of politicians. The Southern white man, as a class, is to-day the best friend the negro has or ever will have, and every one familiar with the South knows it. And why shouldn't he be so? This idea of constant antagonism between whites and blacks is not one-tenth as well founded as people 500 miles or so away imagine. That day has passed, and the political appointments of such men as Wimberley and Demas, recently made in Louisiana by Mr. McKinley, do more to revive and cause these disgraceful troubles than anything that I am aware of. Who, then, is to blame?

If the Republican politicians would choose the best men—or even the good men—of their party for the Federal offices of trust and responsibility, the chances are that all would go well, but they seem to pick out the worst, with a few exceptions, and what else can be expected? Human nature is the same in New York, Illinois, or Texas. To suppress these outbreaks by United States troops and uphold the obnoxious men by the same power is not the most consistent with the principles or temper of the people of this country. The remedy is much simpler; remove the cause and the work is done. The advocates of military force forget that the people of New Orleans in the uprising of 1874 that ended in the overthrow of the infamous "carpet bagger" misrule in Louisiana, had the sympathy of the United States soldiers, who cheered them as they passed, under arms, to endeavor to regain control of their own affairs, a condition appreciated by and most dear to all Americans.

If the other great journals of this part of the country showed as sensible a spirit in discussing these grave and sad affairs as THE TIMES, instead of the flippancy and ignorance usually so much in evidence as to be amusing, the people of the whole country would understand them better and a remedy would be found and applied. For they are not confined to the Southern States, and occur, I believe, very seldom there during Democratic administrations. The reason is obvious. CHARLES LE SASSIER.

New York, Nov. 22, 1898.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Nov. 18 on the "Real Race Problem," you state that "after the suffrage was given to the blacks, the true policy—that required by the highest expediency as well as by equity and humanity—would have been to divide the negro vote"; also, "had this end been sought or permitted, the Southern whites would have provided all the safeguards required for the exercise and protection to those who exercised it." The impracticability of such a policy was early demonstrated by the action of the very people who you claim "would have provided all the safeguards required for the exercise of suffrage" by the blacks.

The fact in the matter in question is just this, the Southern whites—during and immediately following the reconstruction period—not only opposed the enfranchisement of the blacks, but discouraged any participation by them as voters in the ranks of the Democratic Party. The negro was told in plain words that he was not wanted in the party, and that it was strictly a white man's party. Under such circumstances, how could we expect a division of the negro vote? The Southern whites by their acts made it impossible for such a division on party lines, hence the only alternative left to the black was to stand by the party which championed his cause and made it possible for him to become a citizen.

As to the undivided negro vote being the cause of the numerous outbreaks in the South, or in any manner responsible for the "solid South," history proves that it has never been otherwise than "solid" in its opposition to any measure which had a tendency to elevate the negro to a plane of true manhood, or to improve his status as a man and citizen. While, on the other hand, if a respectable white man, a Southerner by birth, had the courage to proclaim himself a Republican, he was henceforth stigmatized by his former associates as being a "white nigger" or "scalawag," and was ostracized, humiliated, and treated as an outcast. When it is remembered that in the South there are so few white men who are bold enough to affiliate with the Republican Party, could the President act otherwise in making his appointments to office without ignoring his party? Would he be justified in selecting Democrats to assist in conducting the affairs of his Administration in preference to men of his party?

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1898. L. D. K.

VALUABLE RECORDS IN DANGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to call the attention of his Honor the Mayor to the tremendous risk we are running every day we allow some of the most priceless documents we possess, papers that are indissorubly connected with the private and public history of this great city, to remain in that antiquated structure, the Register's Office. I have frequently had occasion to consult the records there during the past three years, in pursuance of my profession, and probably know, as well as any man in this city, their incalculable value and what an irreparable loss the community would sustain were the building to be destroyed by fire or the records to become damaged by damp and mildew. I notice the writings in many of the older books already show the effects of the humidity of the place. These records here are not only of inestimable value to the genealogist and historian but to the community at large, many of whose titles to their estates would not only be jeopardized but might become hopelessly involved. The Legislature has provided for the building, the site has been chosen, the architect has matured his plans—what is the trouble now?

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Nov. 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Pyrotechnical.

Speaking of fireworks, David was the original giant cracker.—Chicago Record.

How He Knew.

Mrs. Newlywed—Have patience, Jack! Dinner will soon be ready.

Jack—I suppose so, my dear. I thought I smelled something burning.—Answers.

In Good Standing.

Walking Delegate—Is Wickerton a consistent union man?

Master Workman—I should say he was. Why, he won't even permit his clock to run over eight hours a day.—Chicago News.

A Bit of Vanity.

She—I'm not afraid of the best man living!

He—I hope not, dear. I don't think I ever gave you any reason to be afraid of me.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Savage Bachelor.

The Dear Girl—I am really astonished to hear you advance the proposition that a child should not be corrected in the presence of strangers.

The Savage Bachelor—He should not be; because he should never be in the presence of strangers; that's why.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THANKSGIVING.

Edward A. Jenks in Boston Journal.

Thanksgiving morning! How the crisp air sings
The witchery of drumsticks, turkey wings,
The creamy slices from the ample breast,
The second joint, most flav'rous, the best,
The humorous wishbone, sire of hopes and fears—
A thing all legs and head—no eyes nor ears—
The long, curved, crinkly neck, whose bony folds
Hold meat as precious as the sand that rolls
Adown the Klondike tides—as hard to get
As those bright yellow particles, and yet
As well worth toiling for, for hungry man
Must fill his crazy stomach as he can.
And then, the stuffing! O ye gods! what zest
Its savory spirit spreads o'er all the rest
As from those steaming caverns, dark and deep,
It comes to wake the appetite from sleep—
All garnished with choice celery, crisp and white,
And cranberry sauce—red emblem of delight,
The morning breeze bears on its blissful wings
A shower of pies and puddings, cakes and things.
Bright oranges and raisins, nuts all cracked,
(Which means lithe fingers into jelly thwacked
By ruthless hammers,) California pears
And grapes more toothsome than her grizzly bears—
While luscious drinks from Araby the blest
And far-off Java tempt the smiling guest.
For all these gifts, on this most merry day,
We'll join our voices in the roundelay
That swells in one grand song from old and young—
As on the morn the stars their gladness sung,
When Eve and Adam, that Thanksgiving Day,
Sat down to breakfast in the good old way.

A SINGLE-HEADED POLICE

Representative New Yorkers Say that the Bi-Partisan Board Is a Mistake.

A LESSON FROM BROOKLYN

Frederick W. Hinrichs Tells of the Practical Efficiency of a Single Commissioner in the Former City — Other Views.

Opinions were obtained yesterday as to the advisability of having a single Commissioner to direct the Police Department from a number of representative New Yorkers. Without an exception, they favored the idea. Frederick W. Hinrichs, who was a candidate last year for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, dwelt at length on the police system of the old City of Brooklyn in pointing out the advantages of a single head for the Police Department in the present City of New York.

"I have for many years, as you know," said Mr. Hinrichs, "been interested in municipal governmental problems, and have taken quite an active interest in the politics of the Borough of Brooklyn, formerly the City of Brooklyn. I have some practical knowledge of the workings of the City Government from the fact that I was a member of the Board of Education under Mr. Low, and was in Mr. Schieren's Cabinet. As is well known, Mr. Low was the first Mayor elected under the so-called new Brooklyn charter, which in several respects was an entirely new departure in city government. One feature of it which grew famous and which was copied by other municipalities was the feature of single heads, appointed by the Mayor, for the several large city departments.

"One or two of the departments were still left in the charge of several heads, such as the Park Department and the Brooklyn Bridge. We were, therefore, able in the City of Brooklyn to contrast the workings of departments under single heads with the workings of departments under several heads. I need not say that by common consent, both amongst professional politicians and others who were interested as public-spirited citizens only in city governmental reform, single heads were favored.

"The citizens of Brooklyn felt this especially in regard to such a department as the Police Department, having quasi-military functions. The head of the Police Department must act promptly, with great vigor, and at times the responsibility resting upon him is greater than the responsibility resting on any other chief in the City Government. He is always subject to public criticism, and we have always found that single heads of the Brooklyn Police Department have been very sensitive to public opinion. The Mayor appointed the Police Commissioner—he was one of the official family or so-called Cabinet of the Mayor. He would meet with all the other heads of departments in the Mayor's office every week. From these conferences and from the newspapers and other ways, he would understand the condition of the city and the opinions of the people. In great emergencies, such as the great surface railroad strike, he was enabled to act very much more vigorously and wisely than would have been possible if he had had two or three or four associates to consult.

A SEPARATE ELECTION BOARD.

"Politics were almost banished from the management of the police force. We had in Brooklyn a separate Election Board, and that worked very well, indeed, to the satisfaction of all political parties. The Commissioner of Police was reserved for the sole purpose of commanding the police, guarding the lives and property of the citizens and the peace of the community. During the car riots there was abundant criticism of Police Commissioner Welles, but after his death I noticed that the criticism had very largely turned to praise. No man could have passed through that trying ordeal without exciting some criticism, but in spite of the criticism I am sure that no order-loving citizen of Brooklyn ever criticised adversely that feature of our charter which gave us a single head to our Police Department. With a single head, if there is anything blameworthy, the citizens know who is to be held responsible.

"Since the adoption of the charter of Greater New York I have observed the workings of the many-headed Police Department of the city with an interest even greater than that which I felt when Mr. Roosevelt was President of the board under Mayor Strong. I have been thrown into contact with many public men who are interested in improving our municipal conditions. I was, as you know, in the hurly-burly of the last political campaign of last year. My observation has simply confirmed me in the belief, born of my practical experience in Brooklyn's affairs, that the Police Department of all others is the one most in need of one wise, energetic Commissioner, with some military training, or at least with military instincts. The abuse of the power vested in one man is always corrected by public opinion. Such a man as the late Col. Waring would, in my judgment, have made an ideal Commissioner of Police."

When the question of a single Police Commissioner was suggested to John E. Parsons he said: "The proposition is so plain that it does not admit of discussion. Consider it in the light of illustrations which on a moment's reflection will come to the mind of every one.

"What would be likely to happen to a ship that was under command of two Captains, each possessing equal authority? What success could you expect from an army over which there were two Commanders in Chief? The police force is an army on a large rather than a small scale. It requires a high degree of executive control. This is only possible when there is one head who has supreme authority and is subject to undivided responsibility. The alternative is that you shall have two or more heads.

CHANCE FOR A DEAD-LOCK.

"Suppose that in respect of any matter they are diametrically opposed one to the other. What is to happen? Is everything to be at a standstill until their minds agree? This, of course, is a proposition which is absolutely untenable. It may be said that there may be a commission if there is an uneven number of Commissioners. Then you have practically a single-headed commission, with the difference that you never can know who is the head and never can determine to whom responsibility belongs.

"The argument for a many-headed commission answers itself. It proceeds upon the idea that there must be a political deadlock in the administration of police matters. Politics should have nothing to do with the police. This is the only country where such a consideration would even suggest itself. It should be made to the interest of the powers that be to see to it that at the head should be the best person who is available for the purpose. Give him the authority and hold him to strict responsibility. Cut off his head if he furnishes the occasion, and have no misgivings about it."

WHEELER H. PECKHAM'S VIEWS.

"I am emphatically in favor of a single Police Commissioner," said Wheeler H. Peckham. "A single-headed commission is always better than a crowd. As for the matter of elections, they would be just as safe under one man as they are under the present system."

"For any executive or administrative bureau," said John De Witt Warner, "I favor a single Commissioner rather than a board of a greater number. For elections, especially, I believe that the definitely fixed responsibility would make such a system a safer one than such a one as we now have, which does divide responsibility without insuring any other than nominal non-partisanship."

Gustav H. Schwab expressed himself as heartily in favor of a legislative change which would result in a single-headed Police Department. "It is as logical and reasonable a plan," said he, "to place four Generals in command of an army as to place four Police Commissioners at the head of the police force of this city. Every other civilized country treats its police force as an army under command of one man or one head, and in no other country do we witness the absurd spectacle of a police force directed by a many-headed commission, so far as I am informed.

"The bi-partisan principle is thoroughly exploded, as I believe every man of intelligence must have become persuaded, through the experience of the past, that a bi-partisan commission is a contrivance of the Evil One for the more certain and reliable manner of dividing up the offices and the spoils.

"The Election Bureau should, in my opinion, be entirely divorced from the police force, and in charge of a Superintendent appointed on a non-political basis. This would free our elections from the constant menace now threatening them from political intrigues and influences."

W. Harris Roome took a less radical view of the case than was commonly expressed by those who consented to talk, but said that on the whole he thought the establishment of a single-headed commission would be an improvement on the present system. "One man in charge of a department," said Mr. Roome, "is better as a rule, I think. If we had an ideal system of Municipal Government, with every official honest, I think a Board of Police Commissioners would be best, because they could consult on the propositions before them and we would have the benefit of their united judgment. But under the present conditions, when Police Commissioners are often dishonest, it would be preferable to have one man at the head of the department. This would fix the responsibility. The Commissioner would know that the people would hold him for whatever he did.

"As to the matter of elections, we have the advantage in the present system in that if one Police Commissioner out of four is honest, he can check fraud on the part of his colleagues, whereas if there is only one Commissioner, and he happens to be a dishonest man, there are no colleagues to check him. But this is offset by the fact that public responsibility is fastened on the whole, a single-headed Police Commission is safest and best."

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

The Institution Will Liquidate and May Be Reorganized.

A new bank will be capitalized shortly to take the place of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which has been in the hands of Bank Examiner Kimball. Controller of the Currency Dawes will permit the bank to liquidate and pass out of the control of the receiver.

David H. Bates, who succeeded James Macnaughtan as President, when seen yesterday, said that a committee of the Directors will be appointed and an effort made to reorganize the bank. He said that the bank would pay 100 cents on the dollar. The entire deposit of $1,800,000 will be paid in a few days, $600,000 to be issued as certificates of deposit, giving the bank four months to collect the balance of its loans.

FAMILY SKELETON TO BLAME.

Strange Life Story of Mrs. Alexander, Who Attempted Suicide in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hattie Louise Alexander lies in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from the effects of a dose of laudanum, which she swallowed on Monday night with suicidal intent, it is alleged. Mrs. Alexander took the poison at her home, 352 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. The woman's husband, William J. Alexander, told the police at the time that he could assign no reason for his wife's act, and the matter was entered upon the police records as an everyday incident.

But behind the apparently commonplace circumstances lies a story of extraordinary interest.

William J. Alexander is a commission man, employed by Curran & Keutgen, freight brokers, at 15 Whitehall Street, Manhattan. Several months ago Alexander brought suit to annul his marriage with the woman who is now in the Long Island College Hospital, on the ground that the defendant has another husband living. In his affidavit Alexander sets forth the following alleged facts: He met the defendant in April, 1895. She told him she was a widow, and that her husband, Frank W. Lynch, and her only child were buried in a vault in Woodlawn Cemetery. The vault, she said, belonged to her mother, Julia C. Bedell, whose maiden name was Wood. Alexander, believing these statements, married her.

About a year later Alexander sold a bill of goods to William G. Wood, a hay dealer, on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, and during the conversation Wood told him that Mrs. Lynch was an adopted daughter of his aunt, Mrs. Julia C. Bedell. He also said that Mrs. Lynch's husband was not dead, but that he had separated from her and was paying her alimony. When Alexander reached home he repeated what Wood had told him to his wife. She at first insisted that Lynch was dead, but afterward admitted that he was living, and claimed that she had been divorced from him.

In the latter part of November, 1897, Alexander further alleges, he discovered that Lynch had brought an action for an absolute divorce from his wife and had named Alexander as co-respondent. Further, Lynch got judgment against his wife on Feb. 28, 1898, nearly three years after the woman's marriage to Alexander. Continuing, Alexander alleges that a seventeen-year-old girl named Rosalind Lynch, who his wife had told him was her niece, is really her daughter.

Mrs. Alexander continued to live under the same roof with her husband and both ate at the same table. The couple agreed to this queer arrangement of things, Mr. Alexander says, so that both could be with the child. Mrs. Alexander learned of the denial of her motion for alimony and counsel fees on Monday afternoon. Shortly after supper that evening she retired to her bedroom. Half an hour later she was found lying on the bed unconscious. She will recover.

VICTORY BATEMAN ILL.

Said That She Has Become Mentally Unbalanced Through Overwork.

The unfortunate breakdown in the health of Miss Victory Bateman, the actress, in Chicago was news which friends of the young woman were very much surprised to hear, as many of them in this city only recently received letters from her telling them of her success. They attribute her sad condition to the fact that she has been overworked. It is said that Miss Bateman has become mentally unbalanced and has been taken to a Chicago sanitarium.

Some of her friends stated yesterday that of recent years she had been playing the principal rôles in various stock companies that required a change of bill weekly. This involved an immense amount of work, which overtaxed her strength. Miss Bateman's last rôle was that of Roxane in Henry Lee's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" in Chicago, which she played up to last Saturday night.

Miss Bateman's career in this city was brief. She made her début in the second production of "Romany Rye," and was also leading woman in Walter Sanford's company, which played at the Academy of Music some years ago. Before Miss Bateman went to Chicago she was the leading woman in the Columbia Theatre stock company in Newark, N. J., and at the first performance of a revival of "Paradise Lost" in that city last month was taken ill and compelled to retire from the cast. Her father was a noted English comedian, and she gained her reputation in San Francisco for being a clever actress.

Actor Couldock Is Improving.

Charles W. Couldock, the actor, who has been dangerously ill for the past week, was somewhat better yesterday. His physicians held a consultation, as on Tuesday, and stated that he was doing well under the circumstances. He is said to be very much exhausted by the struggle through which he passed on Monday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Caro Roma, the Californian prima donna, is to go to England in the Spring. She is now en route from San Francisco and will arrive here this week.

A silver jewel box will commemorate the seventy-fifth performance of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" at the Herald Square Theatre Dec. 5.

Miss Jeannette Lourie, who plays the part of Kitty in "Sporting Life" at the Academy of Music, was taken sick last night with chills and fever and compelled to retire from the cast. Her part was played by Miss Marion Russell.

Manager A. H. Canby of Miss Julia Arthur's company announced last night that the production of "As You Like It" would be made Monday evening, Dec. 5. At the conclusion of this production Miss Arthur will be seen in a double bill, consisting of "Mercedes" and "Pygmalion and Galatea."

Charles O. Bassett has joined the Castle Square Opera Company, and will in future productions alternate with Joseph Sheehan. In the performance last night of the "Chimes of Normandy" Payne Clark sang the rôle of Grenicheux and Thomas H. Ricketts the part of Gaspard in the places of Joseph Sheehan and Edward Temple.

Nearly all the boxes have been disposed of for the charity concert in aid of St. Mark's Hospital, which takes place to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, and from both an artistic and financial standpoint the benefit promises to be a success. The following artists will appear: Signor Emilio de Gorgonza, Mlle. Antoinette Trebelli, Miss Carrie Bridewell, Miss Florence Terrell, Miss Hannah Cummings, and Miss Leontine Gaertner. Emil Paur will conduct the orchestra.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

SOKOTRA NOT LEASED BY US.

Report that This Country Had Acquired the British Island for a Coaling Station Officially Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Inquiry at the Foreign Office here shows there is no foundation for the report, emanating from Vienna, that negotiations are proceeding between the United States and Great Britain with the view of the latter conceding to the former the Island of Sokotra, in the Indian Ocean, for a coaling station for American warships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—An official denial is given to the story coming from Vienna via London to the effect that the United States Government has been negotiating with the British Government for the lease of the Island of Sokotra, off the eastern extremity of Africa and near the southern entrance of the Red Sea. So far as can be gathered, not only has our Government made no overture in that direction, but it has never even given consideration to the advisability of acquiring a coaling station in that quarter of the world.

Still, now that the suggestion has been given publicity, officers are not wanting to come forward in advocacy of some such proposition. There is reason to suspect that in this particular case the publication is really a feeler intended to convey to the United States in an indirect manner the disposition of the British Government to let us have this island of Sokotra on the conditions named, not only as an evidence of good will, but perhaps from the more selfish motive of strengthening a nation that might be a most valuable ally in operations in the East.

Naval officers who have cruised in the neighborhood of Sokotra say that the island is not naturally adapted for use as a coaling station. Its shores are high bluffs, and its beaches rock-bound and dangerous, and in the whole extent of the island there is no good port for large vessels. Still it is held by a number of officers that if the Philippines are to be retained by the United States, some provision must be made for maintaining an independent route via the Suez Canal from the eastern coast of the United States aside from the objectionable one via Cape Horn.

While the distance from San Francisco to Manila across the Pacific is much shorter than the route from New York to Manila via Suez, yet with an insufficient fleet on the Pacific Coast it very probably will be necessary at times to send ships from the Atlantic Coast to our eastern archipelago, and this can be best accomplished by the Suez route. At this time of peace coal can be secured in sufficient quantities by our war vessels along this route, but in the event of war, even a war in which we were not directly concerned, it might be difficult or impossible to secure coal on the route, and this consideration may influence the Navy Department hereafter to seek for coaling stations, though up to this moment nothing in this direction has been done.

SNOW STORMS IN ENGLAND.

Wrecks on the Coast and Traffic Suspended on the Channel.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Severe snowstorms, the first of the season, prevailed to-day over the midlands and North Britain, and heavy gales are sweeping the coasts. Trains and mail boats have been delayed.

The fierce winds, accompanied by a sudden cold snap, have proved serious over the whole northern portion of the kingdom. The snow has caused many blockages, and a number of accidents on the railways. Along the coasts there have been numerous wrecks, and the lifeboats have been in constant requisition. The Channel traffic is practically suspended, and the hotels at Calais on the French side are crowded with travelers waiting to cross to Dover.

AMERICANS DINE IN PARIS.

The University Club Gave Its Thanksgiving Banquet Last Evening.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The American University Club gave its Thanksgiving banquet this evening at the Hotel Continental. The dining room was draped with the Stars and Stripes and the French tri-color.

In the absence of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, due to indisposition, Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, presided. Covers were laid for 100 and the company included all the members of the United States Peace Commission, except Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the members of the United States Embassy and Consulate, and representatives of the American colony in Paris. M. Bartholdi and several other Frenchmen were present.

Gen. Horace Porter, in the course of his remarks, dwelt upon the special reasons America has for giving thanks in the present year, saying that special thanks were due to Providence and the soldiers of America for the outcome of the war with Spain. Gen. Porter said:

"Within a week the United States will have concluded substantially a peace treaty. It will be such a treaty as will secure all the fruits of our victories. Our people have indorsed the principle of expansion. Many Americans who opposed the war now admit that America is justified in discarding the swaddling clothes of infancy and extending the privileges of her freedom as widely as possible.

"The war has made us respected abroad and stopped sectionalism at home. They were wise and patriotic Americans who saw the wisdom of freeing Cuba and of giving good government to the Philippines. The war made the Americans so that where America's interests are concerned none is for the party and all are for the State."

Capt. Cook, who replied to the toast to the American universities, pointed out the honors that had been won by college men in the course of the war. M. Bartholdi, in an effective speech, foretold a great artistic future for the United States. An enjoyable programme of songs followed the speeches.

POLITICAL CLASH IN KOREA.

Twenty-three Reported as Killed in the Streets of Seoul.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 23.—There has been street fighting among the political parties at Seoul, capital of Korea. On one side twenty-three persons were killed, and further bloodshed is feared. The Japanese Government has been asked to send troops to preserve order at Seoul.

SEOUL, Korea, Nov. 23.—The Reform Party in Korea is gaining ground. The Emperor has assured the foreign Ministers of his desire to institute reforms. Various officials, including the Korean Minister to Japan, have been banished.

A Chinese Official Dismissed.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says: "An imperial decree has been issued dismissing Tsai, the Taotai of Shanghai, who is a Progressive and in sympathy with foreigners. The British and American Consuls have asked their respective legations at Peking to endeavor to secure his retention in office until the question of the extension of the foreign settlement here has been arranged."

Hispano-American War History.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Times this morning publishes Capt. Alfred T. Mahan's first article on the Hispano-American war. Editorially eulogizing the historian of British sea power, it says: "It is strange that Englishmen should have had to be taught by one who is not an Englishman the true foundations upon which rests our imperial greatness."

Funeral of Dr. Stephen H. Tyng.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The funeral of Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, the former President of the American Chamber of Commerce, whose death was announced on Nov. 17, took place this morning in the American Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau. Among those present were the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter; the staff of the United States Embassy, and many prominent members of the American colony.

An American Investment in China.

PEKING, Nov. 23.—An American syndicate is negotiating with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Jardine, Mathieson & Co., with the view of amalgamating for the construction of the Hankow-Canton Railroad.

Ashes of Columbus to be Cared For.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The remains of Christopher Columbus, on their arrival, will be deposited in a special monument at Seville.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN AUSTRIA.

Imperial Party, Homeward Bound, is Welcomed at Pola.

POLA, Austria, Nov. 23.—The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress of Germany on board, arrived here to-day. She was saluted by the forts and Austrian warships. The latter were decorated with flags.

The Archduke and Archduchess Carl Stephan, the Naval Commander in Chief, and the port officials boarded the Hohenzollern and officially welcomed the Emperor and Empress to Austria.

After visiting the Austrian warships the Emperor and Empress of Germany took lunch on board the Archduke's yacht and then boarded a train bound for Munich.

THE HUNGARIAN DISTURBANCE.

Students Oppose Police and Are Dispersed at Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23.—The students made a demonstration against the police this morning, and the latter were obliged to disperse them.

On the resumption of business in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day the members of the Opposition refused to sit there, alleging that disquieting rumors were afloat. The House then adjourned until it was ascertained that the rumors were groundless. The Minister of the Interior, Desiderius de Perczel, promised to make an inquiry into the alleged excesses upon the part of the police.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

It Was Read and Explained in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Nov. 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Vacchelli, Minister of the Treasury, made the budget statement for the year, which was received with somewhat cold approval, since it proposes gradual means of various kinds for extinguishing a deficit, estimated for 1898-99 at 14,500,000 lire, and for 1899-1900, owing to railway construction and the cessation of various sources of revenue, at 31,500,000 lire.

Signor Vacchelli explained that the surpluses estimated by his predecessor had not been realized. He announced that the floating debt of Italy amounted to 500,000,000 lire, which the Government would gradually convert into 4½ per cent. consolidated stock. It would be unnecessary, he said, to issue a fresh loan either this year or next.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A cold Thanksgiving promotes the spirit of the National festival, which, like Christmas, needs a background of snow and frost and naked trees without and blazing log fires and good cheer within to lend the proper color to the picture. It is essentially a family festival, and a bit old-fashioned withal, so that many of the modish world who are "in the movement" are to let it go by without any special observance. The Meadowbrook Hunt Club will meet in a body at the residence of Mr. Bourke Cockran, at Sands Point, L. I., and he will breakfast them in true English fashion. After this about, 3 in the afternoon, there will be a meet and a run to hounds.

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Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly will have a Thanksgiving dinner at their home, near Madison, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont have a party over Thanksgiving at Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt entertain at Biltmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at their town house. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have a house party at their place on the Hudson, and the Pierpont Morgans are entertaining at Cragston, near West Point. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story will celebrate Thanksgiving by a large house party at their place, near Westchester. There will be golf at Ardsley and Baltusrol, and the usual festivities at Tuxedo.

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Possibly the most interesting Thanksgiving will be that which will take place at the country house of Mrs. Samuel Colgate, who will entertain the Earl of Strafford and a large house party. The Earl, who has announced his approaching marriage to Mrs. Colgate, arrived on the Teutonic yesterday. He was met at the dock by Mr. Sidney Smith, brother of Mrs. Colgate, and left at once for New Hamburg. Mr. Smith as well as Mrs. Colgate denied the engagement, and the Earl refused to be interviewed, although he admitted he and Mrs. Colgate were to be married, but the date was not fixed. He had not registered on the ship for fear of reporters, and he managed to escape from the dock before he was put through the ordeal. The general impression is that the wedding will take place at New Hamburg. Whether prospective bridegroom or not, the Earl of Strafford has arrived in time to celebrate the National festival and eat Thanksgiving turkey. He is about sixty-seven years old, and a rather tall, distinguished-looking man. Other passengers on the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. I. E. Cowdin and Miss Cowdin, Mrs. W. Earle Dodge, Mrs. Esler, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Padelford, and Mrs. Pomeroy and Miss Pomeroy.

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The Paris, which sailed yesterday, took to England Mr. John R. Drexel, who goes to join his wife and family abroad. Mr. Drexel must have been proud of the sangfroid and bravery of his young kinswoman, Miss Fell, who, as it is reported from Philadelphia, chased and caught a pickpocket who had snatched her purse. Miss Milmo, the sister of Mrs. Eugene Kelly; the Messrs. James and Robert McLane, the sons of the late ex-Minister to France, and Hamilton Smith were among the other passengers.

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Rhinebeck people are in quite a flurry of pleasurable excitement over the meeting of the Village Improvement Society, held there this week, which was addressed by Col. John Jacob Astor, Ernest H. Crosby, and others. A constitution was adopted and a large amount of money promised for the purpose of planting, next Spring, shade trees and making good roads. The President of the society is the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D. D., and Col. John Jacob Astor, Miss Alice Morton, the daughter of Levi P. Morton; James S. Armstrong, Dr. George Norton Miller, and Mr. Douglas Merritt are among the members of the Executive Committee. Col. and Mrs. Astor have been at Ferncliff, near Rhinebeck, this week, and will pass Thanksgiving there.

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By the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, the only daughter of Mr. Charles Carroll Jackson, with the Rev. William Osborne Baker, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Bar Harbor, that resort will gain a most charming young matron at the rectory, and one who is related to many of the old Knickerbocker families in this State. Miss Jackson has been a very great favorite in society. She was a member of the Saturday Dancing Class and several other smart coteries, but a long term of illness has kept her out of society for two seasons. Her father was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Coster, and his second and the present one Miss Mary Van Nest, who is very wealthy. The Charles Carroll Jacksons have a charming country place at Bar Harbor. Both Miss Jackson and her brother, Mr. Oswald Jackson, have been much interested in church work. Mr. Jackson is with Mr. Alexander Hadden, Jr., one of the promoters of the boys' clubs on the west side, in connection with other work of a similar character at Calvary Church.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore are on the Kaiser Friederich, which is in this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore have been abroad for a long period. The two Dinsmore brothers have each a term of the country house at Tivoli-on-Hudson, and it is now that of the Clarences. Mrs. Dinsmore will be remembered for having given a very original entertainment three Winters ago at Sherrys', which consisted in a vaudeville performance with dinner and supper between, and lasting some seven hours. Among the other passengers of the Kaiser Friedrich were Mrs. H. W. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Inness, Mrs. McVickar, and Miss McVickar.

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The wedding of Mrs. Alexander Stevens, Jr., and Mr. Berkeley Mostyn will take place next Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Octavius White, 1,011 Madison Avenue. It will be a very quiet affair. The bride will wear golden brown velvet with white lace vest and jabots and toque to match, trimmed with brown and white plumes. Her going away gown will be of dark blue ladies' cloth, tailor-made, with cutaway jacket to match, and a small bonnet of blue velvet and jet.

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There are wild rumors in the air that several men prominent in the world of fashion, looking for pastures new, have decided to stray into the field of journalism. One of these reported ventures is said to be headed by Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who will take personal control of the publication. This bit of gossip may have foundation from the fact that last week Mr. Belmont was the incorporator of a publishing company. The venture, so says rumor, will be a weekly, but there is no definite statement as to its class or character. With Mr. Belmont will be associated several of his friends.

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The date of the wedding of Miss Josephine Brooks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and Mr. John Livermore has been changed from Dec. 6 to Dec. 14. The ceremony will take place at Trinity Chapel. Miss Waring, the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waring of Yonkers, will be married to Mr. Joseph Field Park on Thursday, Dec. 1, at the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Waring's uncle married last year Mrs. Brown-Pell, who opened a millinery shop on Thirty-fourth Street. Elliot Danforth and Mrs. Richard Mott Laimbeer will be married at the Hotel Savoy on Nov. 30.

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Tuxedo remains crowded and there have been any number of house parties there this last week. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Lewis have been among those who have entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., have been stopping at the club.

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The divorce proceedings begun by Mrs. Myra Fithian Andrews against her husband, Clarence Andrews, are part of an old story, and the resort to the court has been expected for some time. Allusion has been several times made in this column to the estrangement existing between Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. Mr. Andrews was in New York last Winter, and he was one of the chief promoters of a series of evening entertainments at the Waldorf-Astoria, consisting of pantomime and operetta. These did not succeed, and he was finally tendered a benefit by the subscribers. The complaint is on statutory grounds, and Mrs. Andrews seeks to regain possession of her little son Loring, whom she alleges Mr. Andrews spirited away from her in Paris some months ago. Mr. Andrews is in England. His fortune and that of his family is said to have been in the hands of Francis H. Weeks, now in Sing Sing. A sister of Mr. Andrews married a German nobleman. Mrs. Andrews is wealthy. She was a widow, and her maiden name was Fithian. She has lived in Paris for some years, making occasional trips to this city.

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Among the teas for this week will be one given by Mrs. Francis Schroeder and Miss Schroeder in honor of Miss Sampson, the daughter of Admiral Sampson, and Miss Wainwright. This will take place at Mrs. Schroeder's residence, 137 Madison Avenue, on Saturday. Mrs. Schroeder and her daughter will be at home informally through the season on Thursdays.

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The Ogden Goelets, mere et fille, if the rumors are true, will remain abroad. One gossip says that Miss Goelet has become intensely English and that no alliance with an American is contemplated by the New York heiress or her mother. One of the possibilities spoken of is Earl of Shaftesbury, the only brother of the beautiful and extremely fashionable Countess of Mar and Kellie. This has been talked of some time. The Earl of Shaftesbury is a member of the Ashley-Cooper family, the women of which are celebrated for their beauty. A cousin of the Earl of Shaftesbury was Miss Lillian Ashley Cooper, who married Capt. Hercules Arthur Pakenham of the Grenadier Guards, a grandson of Mr. William Clark of New York and related to a number of old Knickerbocker families.

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Two interesting stories come from Chicago. One of these is quite pathetic and relates to the recent wedding of Miss Blanche Lahnsingh, the daughter of Mr. J. Kilian Van Rensselaer Lahnsingh, to Mr. William S. Freeman. The wedding was a very large affair, and after the church ceremony a reception was to have been given at the residence of the bride's father. At the last moment Miss Grace Lahnsingh, a younger sister of the bride, was taken violently ill, and the reception was transferred to the residence of Judge Freeman, the father of the bridegroom. The sick girl had joined the Red Cross Society and had just returned from Cuba. She had been a victim to malarial fever, and she broke down completely as soon as she arrived at home. The last reports state that she is better. She is engaged to be married to a Mr. Wildes of New York. The Lahnsinghs are related to several old New York families.

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The other is concerning the purchase by the Harold McCormicks of the famous Torrance mansion in Chicago. In one of the bedrooms there are two panel portraits, one of the late Gen. Torrance and the other of his wife. It seems these went with the sale of the house, as the family forgot to remove them, and that the McCormicks do not care for them. There has been some discussion in Chicago as to how the McCormicks will dispose of them. Mrs. Kinsley Magoun is the daughter of the late Gen. Torrance. After the death of her husband, Mr. Kinsley Magoun, she sold her Hempstead residence and is living abroad. The portraits are works of art, and the question of their removal now seems a difficult one to solve in Chicago.

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Miss Elizabeth Aimee Lacombe, the daughter of Judge E. H. Lacombe, was married yesterday evening to Mr. Fred J. Moses at the University Place Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Alexander performed the ceremony. The church was adorned with yellow chrysanthemums. There were six bridesmaids and ushers. The bridesmaids wore yellow gowns and carried bunches of yellow flowers. The bride wore white satin and a white veil, fastened with orange blossoms. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's father, 33 West Twelfth Street.

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Miss Frieda Seibert, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Seibert, was married to Mr. Charles H. Snowden at 8 o'clock last evening at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Smith performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Harriet Seibert, a niece, and Miss Ida Odell and Miss Helena Seibert were bridesmaids. Two nephews of the bride, Masters Herbert French and Elmer Sorg, acted as pages. Mr. Frank T. Seibert was best man, and Messrs. J. S. Hanford, E. Hugo Heuser, Alfred W. Sloggatt, and Otto Sorg were ushers.

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At Sands Point, L. I., Miss Caroline Mott, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Mott, was married to Mr. Francis Kendall Thayer, and at Boston Mr. E. Howard Gay of the Calumet Club married Miss Cornella Fanning.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Gordon—Bishop.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 23.—At noon to-day a pretty wedding took place in the Church of the Nativity at North Bridgeport, when Miss Charlotte L'Estrange Bishop, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Bishop of 241 Washington Avenue, was united in marriage to Charles William Gordon of St. Paul, Minn.

The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Edgar A. Enos, former rector of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. Louis N. Booth, rector of Trinity Church. Jared Howe of St. Paul acted as best man, while the Misses Georgiana and Helen Bishop, sisters of the bride, acted as bridesmaids. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the family were present. The house was charmingly decorated with flowers and plants. After a short wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Gordon will reside in the City of St. Paul.

Marquart—Simon.

The wedding of Louis Cullen Marquart and Miss Henrietta Simon, daughter of Mrs. Marguerite Simon, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 1,645 Second Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Hebler officiating. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Minnie Schmidt, and Louis Heidenreich was best man. On their return from a short bridal tour, Mr. and Mrs. Marquart will make their home in Harlem.

Snowden—Seibert.

Charles H. Snowden of this city and Miss Frieda Seibert, daughter of Jacob Seibert of 10 East Ninetieth Street, were married at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, who was assisted by the Rev. Walpole Warren. The bride, who was dressed in a gown of white silk and was attended by two bridesmaids, two pages, and a maid of honor, was given away by her brother, Jacob Seibert, Jr. Frank T. Seibert was best man. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's father.

Chaloner—Williams.

Miss Katherine C. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams of 664 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was married to Edward A. Chaloner yesterday in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Father Hickey officiating. Miss Mattie Williams, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor and William C. O'Brien acted as best man.

Moses—Lacombe.

Miss Elizabeth Aimée Lacombe, the daughter of Judge E. H. Lacombe, was married yesterday to Mr. Fred J. Moses at the University Place Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Alexander performed the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and intimate friends of the bridal party being present. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the residence of Judge Lacombe, 33 West Twelfth Street.

Carlisle—Odell.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Miss Laura V. Odell, niece of Mayor B. B. Odell was married to-night to former Assemblyman Samuel L. Carlisle.

Gardener—Graham.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Miss Helen C. Graham, daughter of the late Judge James G. Graham, was married to-day to Charles E. H. Gardener of New York City.

FOR A WARING MEMORIAL.

Chamber of Commerce Raising a Fund of $100,000 by Subscription.

A committee, composed of Jacob H. Schiff, William E. Dodge, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, and William L. Strong, Treasurer, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to recommend appropriate recognition by the citizens of this city for the services rendered by the late Col. Waring, has issued the following circular:

In response to a strong public sentiment, the Chamber of Commerce appointed the undersigned a committee with power to recommend such action to the citizens of New York as would appropriately recognize the universal obligation felt by them for the services rendered to the city by the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr. The committee propose the following:

First—That the amount of $100,000 be raised by public subscription.

Second—That the income from the amount thus raised shall be paid semi-annually to the widow and daughter of Col. Waring, and

Third—That upon the decease of the widow and daughter of Col. Waring the principal sum shall be paid to Columbia University of the City of New York, to be constituted a trust to be known as "The Waring Municipal Fund," and that the interest thereof shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of said university may direct.

The following subscriptions have been received:

C. Vanderbilt	$5,000	Lehman Brothers	$500
J. P. Morgan	5,000	Hartley & Graham	250
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	2,000	W. R. Stewart	250
H. E. Dodge	1,000	A. White	250
M. K. Jesup	1,000	J. W. Mack	100
R. F. Cutting	1,000	W. D. Sloane	500
Seth Low	1,000	I. N. Seligman	250
J. C.

RELIEF WORK IN THE WAR

Report of the President of Auxiliary II. of the Red Cross.

AIDING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Instances of Mothers' and Children's Distress — Employment Given to 139 Women for Five Months.

The amount of work done by the women of the country to aid the soldiers and their families this past Summer will never be fully known, but occasionally it is possible in following individual organizations to form some idea of its extent.

Extracts from the report of the President, Mrs. H. Ollesheimer, of Auxiliary II. of the Red Cross, the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, which was the second organization to take up the work under the Red Cross, shows what can be done by one body of women. Auxiliary II. is the only one still carrying on the relief work.

"Experience having shown," says Mrs. Ollesheimer, "that there would be many who could not leave their homes or children, it was decided to give employment both at the homes of these women and at a shop opened for this purpose. By canvassing near-by camps and investigating cases of reputed distress, our first workers were secured and found sadly in need of help.

"One woman was found to be the mother of six little ones, the oldest being twelve, while another baby came later. Her husband had enlisted, as he had been out of work for a long time, and as the poor mother pathetically explained: 'He was such a good man but so large and took up so much room,' that she was quite relieved at his going.

"The home consisted of two large rooms. She was eagerly grateful to get employment, and has worked steadily since the first day the auxiliary opened, with the exception of two days, when the baby came, though she eagerly begged then not to be deprived of what had been such great help. Kind friends, with an occasional gift from the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, have paid her rent, and the work done for us has kept the family in food. Her husband is still with his regiment in the South. She is cheerful and contented as long as she is supplied with the work which means so much to her.

"Perhaps a more cheerful case is that of another mother of two very small children, whose husband enlisted as a sailor in the navy. He had been a furnace feeder at an electric light station, but through sickness and hard luck left home almost in despair. The pay he sent back, added to the work she received from us, kept the little family while he was gone. He has now received his discharge and secured permanent work.

"One more case to prove the necessity of the policy of our work. A woman whose husband is a boilermaker, rheumatic and long out of work, is the mother of five children, the oldest of whom, a boy of twenty, drove an ashcart and was the main support of the family. His entire gang, his mother explained, enlisted, and he had not the courage to face their taunts, as he at first tried to, and went, too. The only support left was a boy of sixteen, earning $3.50 a week, which, with washing which the mother has done for us, has kept the wolf from the door. The soldier son has now returned, a physical wreck, and will only be an added care and expense for some time to come.

"The case of each applicant for work, unless coming with proper credentials, was carefully looked into by our Investigating Committee, and it is safe to state that there never was any one employed who did not actually need and merit the work. It was arranged to meet the requirements of such investigation as well as efficient help."

"Through the courtesy of the owner of Tuxedo Hall our workshop was first located there, and is there at present, free of charge; but during the months of July and August we made use of the Society House, 639 Madison Avenue, which proved a great boon during those almost unendurably hot months.

"Because work of this kind cannot be carried on absolutely on the same strict lines that a manufactory factory is, and because we desired our workers to secure other work as soon as possible, we limited the daily wage to about 50 cents for indoor hands and $3 worth for outside employes. This was only varied when the distress of the individual was so great as to warrant more work, or when we received hurry orders, as was frequently the case, from the central depot. Then all workers received extra pay for extra work, many indoor hands taking work home at night.

"For example, we received a requisition for 300 flannel bands, which were needed at once. These were delivered in a few days, and our regular work continued besides. It is here interesting to note that the model of the flannel band made by our workers was at once adopted by the Government, and is now given to all the soldiers and sailors with their clothing supply.

"The hours of the shop were from 9 to 5, and half a day on Saturdays, with three-quarters of an hour for luncheon, for which the auxiliary provided tea, milk, &c. The entire work was ably managed by a paid superintendent, who took charge of the women in the shop, and also gave out and received the work done by those working at their homes. This soon became a herculean task, as the wants and work of eighty woman daily had to be looked after.

"Although a paid cutter had eventually to be employed, much help was given by the sewing society in cutting for us and in purchasing materials at reduced rates, and through the co-operation of the Alliance Employment Bureau of the New York Association of Working Girls' Societies, permanent positions were secured for thirty-nine of our workers.

"The weekly demands upon our auxiliary were very large, as will be shown by the enormous quantities of things we turned out, but every effort was made to meet these requirements, and in all instances most successfully. We have employed 139 women since May 20, many having had steady work for five months and over, and have given 7,015 days' work at the rate of 50 cents a day.

"Up to Oct. 24 there were made by our auxiliary and turned over to the National society for distribution 2,465 sheets, 1,024 pillow cases, 2,313 wash rags, 8,578 handkerchiefs, 512 pajamas, suits, each two pieces; 624 night shirts, 415 negligée shirts, 356 surgical shirts, 1,446 towels, 870 abdominal bands, 222 quilted pads, 456 altered shirts. Of the families employed by us there are only eight whose bread winners have returned and are again working.

"Our expenses during the Summer months were about $1,200 monthly, and the strictest economy was observed throughout. Our Finance Committee, so enthusiastically and so ably headed by Mrs. Hellman, made only two appeals for support of our work.

The receipts were		$6,261.73
And expenses:		
Wages	$4,083.98	
Materials	903.84	
Printing, postage, &c.	99.89	
		—5,087.71
Leaving a balance on hand Oct. 21 of		$1,174.02

"On Sept. 1, active hostilities having ceased, our treasury being in a low state, and in anticipation of the superfluity of further relief in this direction, the indoor shop was closed, and the number of our workers limited to thirty-five outside hands, (representing only families of enlisted men,) who now receive and deliver work three mornings a week."

As there are still so many calls for supplies for sick soldiers and their families, many of the other auxiliaries where work has ceased, have turned over such supplies and moneys as they still had on hand to No. 2. Mrs. Ollesheimer closes her report with thanks to the many friends who by their gifts of time and money made the great amount of work done possible.

Train Wrecked at Rome N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg passenger train No. 42, due here at 9:25, was wrecked a mile north of this city about 9:30 o'clock tonight. The train was fifteen minutes late and running at full speed. A through freight running on special time was ahead, and the passenger train, rounding a curve, crashed into the rear end of the freight. The freight cars and the caboose were demolished and thrown down the embankment at the side of the track. All the cars of the passenger train staid on the track. There were about seventy-five passengers in the three coaches, but none was hurt.

Brakeman Cut in Twain by Train.

Abraham L. Smith, thirty-three years old, of 862 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a brakeman, fell from his train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street last night, and was cut in two by the train, dying instantly. The body was taken to the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Police Station. Smith had been in the employ of the company for ten years. He leaves a widow and two small children.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Blanchard on the Status of the Local Traffic Associations—Mr. Depew's Suggestion.

Of the status of the local traffic associations, survivors of the Joint Traffic Association, which was disbanded on the decision of the United States Supreme Court, George R. Blanchard, formerly the association Commissioner, said yesterday: "I consider it quite uncertain whether Congress will take any action in regard to a pooling law at the coming session. The Joint Traffic Association is now divided into two separate associations, the Central Traffic Freight Association, with Mr. Tucker as Commissioner, and the Central Traffic Passenger Association, with Mr. Donald as Commissioner." Commissioner James B. Goddard of the Trunk Line Association said that it had not changed its agreement, as the association was not affected by the Supreme Court decision.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Joint Traffic Association, when asked what was to become of the individual members of the Board of Managers, most of whom have no other duties with the roads which they represent, replied: "When the usefulness of the members of that board ceases in their present capacity, it will be time enough to make plans for their future.

"It is true that these men have been instructed to wind up the affairs of the Joint Traffic Association without delay, but it may be that the several roads will find it to their interests to preserve this committee as a bureau of information. The convenience and value of such a central body for intercommunication and conference has been clearly demonstrated. The different lines can settle little disputes and avoid friction more easily through the medium of such a body than in any other way.

"Suppose, for instance, that word reaches the ears of President Callaway that some irregularity in rate-making is being practiced on the Pennsylvania system. He telephones to Mr. Hayden, the New York Central's representative in the bureau of information, and the latter at once turns to Mr. Gray, the Pennsylvania's representative, and says, 'What is there in this?' Mr. Gray, being in constant personal communication with President Thomson of the Pennsylvania, ascertains the facts immediately and the trouble is explained and stopped without any red tape and without the delays incident to official correspondence."

Mr. Salomon and the B. and O.

William Salomon, who retires from the banking firm of Speyer & Co. Dec. 1, said yesterday that the Baltimore report that he is to be Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was unauthorized and premature, although the position had been offered to him by the managers of the reorganization plan, of which he is a voting trustee. Mr. Salomon added that if he became Chairman of the Board of Directors he would represent the capital stock of the company and should not be regarded as representing President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company or the Chicago interests allied with him.

Canadian Railways' Rate War Ended.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 23.—An official statement issued to-day says that the rate war between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways has been settled and that the old rates will be restored on Monday.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Conferences aiming at a settlement of differences in regard to territorial development between the Oregon Railroad and Navigation and the Northern Pacific Railway Companies were had yesterday in the Mills Building. Those present were Treasurer A. Marcus, Committeemen Bull, Cannon, and Harriman of Oregon, and Vice President Daniel S. Lamont of Northern Pacific. The interests of Great Northern and Union Pacific were represented. All that the officials would say of the conference was that some satisfactory progress toward settlement had been made.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railroad Companies, having reached an understanding on the present rate controversy, all rates will be restored on Monday. Negotiations are under way with regard to the use of the North Bay line of the Grand Trunk for Ontario business to and from the Northwest, and the service will likely become effective shortly.

NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

Assam Tea Planters Encouraged—Edict Against Kang Yuwei's Books—Powers' Demands in China.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 23.—The Olympia brings the following Oriental advices:

English papers in India are rejoicing over the increasing American market for tea. For several years past the Assam tea planters have subscribed to maintain a representative in the United States whose sole duty is to push the sale of India teas and the result so far has been very satisfactory. The amount of India and Ceylon tea taken by North America increased from 9,500,000 pounds in 1896 to 11,250,000 pounds in 1897.

Japan is the rival in the field and is showing great energy. The Japanese Government has recently allotted $400,000 to be spent in three years in the campaign, and its example is commended by the English papers to the attention of the Government of India, which leaves the planter to carry on the struggle unassisted.

A Chinese imperial edict has been issued ordering the destruction of Kang Yuwei's books, wherever found, also the burning of the blocks from which any of his writing have been printed. The reasons given are that Kang was not only a dangerous intriguer, but a most irreligious man, having openly expressed himself as an enemy of Confucianism and the ancient religions of the empire.

America is said to be trying to obtain a concession from the Chinese Government to construct a railway between Canton and Shanghai, with a branch line to Fu Kien. Should this report turn out to be correct, the Japanese Government, it is said, will probably lodge a protest with the Chinese Government.

According to a telegram received by the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha of Osaka, from its branch office at Hankow, the houses destroyed by fire at Hankow on Oct. 1½ numbered more than 18,000 altogether, 3,500 persons having been burned to death.

A telegram published by the Chuwo states that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Peking, will probably make the following representations to the Chinese Government on the subjoined points at an early date:

First—The treaty powers will not recognize the restoration of the Regency on so flimsy a pretext as the ill-health of the Emperor, which is not sufficient to justify a change in the sovereignty.

Second—The work of reform started by the Emperor must not be suspended, not only in the interests of peace in the East, but for the sake also of the maintenance of the Chinese Empire.

Third—It is contrary to principles of humanity to visit capital punishment upon political antagonists, and this practice must be discontinued in future.

Fourth—That the Chinese Government must take greater precautions to prevent assaults by natives on foreign residents in Peking.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Charity Organization Society Wants to Meet a Deficit of $1,600.

The Charity Organization Society sent out an appeal for assistance in meeting a deficit of $1,600, brought over from its fiscal year ending in June. The society is also endeavoring to increase its income $5,000 a year, so as to further its work in co-operating with the Department of Public Charities, to obtain relief for those who should receive private assistance rather than public support.

The society appeals for $360 to give a pension of $30 a month for one year to a mother and daughter who are in great need. The mother is seventy years old and feeble, the daughter was competent to earn enough for both as a teacher of music, but is now unable to do so through long-continued illness, necessitating several operations. There is no doubt or their good character and urgent need. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Weitz Died from Natural Causes.

County Physician Charles B. Converse yesterday made an autopsy in the case of William Weitz, who died suddenly at his home, 531 Angelique Street, West Hoboken, on Tuesday, after having made a charge of robbery against Max Fricke, proprietor of a saloon in Hoboken and two of his employes. Dr. Converse found that Weitz died from natural causes, his ailment being acute gastritis.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Misses' and Girls' Department.

The following garments will be offered at unusually low prices:

Girls' Reefer Jackets, half lined, ages 10, 12 and 14 years—value $7.00 . . . $5.00

Girls' Reefer Jackets, in Kerseys, Meltons and Rough Materials, silk-lined throughout, value $9.75 $7.50

Girls' Military Jackets, handsomely braided, silk-lined, value $12 . . . . . $8.75

Girls' long Coats, $15 & $18.00

Misses' Kersey Jackets, superior silk linings, value $12 . $8.75

Misses' Melton Jackets, Black, Navy & Tan, silk-lined, value $16 . . $12.00

In addition will offer a number of Misses' Tailored Suits, Jacket silk-lined, value $18. . $11.00

Also Misses' separate Skirts made of cheviot serges. . $5.75

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Ladies' Suit Dept.

Will offer the following remarkable values:

Ladies' Tailored Suits, made of cheviot serges, tight fitting or fly fronts—lined throughout with taffeta silks—retail value $23 . . . $16.50

Also Separate Dress Skirts of Peau-de Soie Silks—trimmed with velvet . . $13.50

Silk Petticoats.

Ladies' Silk Petticoats, deep flounce and cluster of tucks, all colors, value $7.50 . . . . $4.75

Petticoats of heavy Taffeta Silk, all colors, 2 ruffles, corded, value $8.50 . . $5.75

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, double ruffle, cluster of tucks and dust ruffle, value $10 . . . . . $7.50

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

AN EXPENSIVE CABBAGE SUIT.

A Fight for a $150 Claim Has So Far Cost About $2,500.

The much-tried suit of the Heinz Pickle Company of Pittsburg against Louis Meyers of Hicksville, L. I., bobbed up for another trial in the Queens County Court Tuesday and was concluded yesterday.

In 1897 the pickle company made a contract with Meyers by which he was to deliver at their Hicksville factory the product of his four acres of land which he had laid down in cabbage. The cabbages were not delivered. The crop failed that year, the price advanced, and the plaintiff alleged that Meyers, instead of delivering the quantity of cabbage contracted for, sold it in the open market where he obtained a much higher price.

As a result of Myers's failure the plaintiff alleged he lost $150 by having to go into open market and buy what he needed. Myers's defense was that the cabbages he failed to deliver were not up to the standard required by the pickle company and therefore useless to it.

The case, which had been through several appeals, resulted yesterday in an order for a new trial obtained by the pickle company. The trials so far have cost Queens County nearly $1,200. It is estimated the expenses of litigants has been as much more.

CORPORATIONS HEAVILY FINED.

A Kentucky Court Imposes Penalty for Irregularities.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 23.—In the Court of Appeals to-day Judge Duffy handed down an opinion affirming the decision of the Frankfort Circuit Court, which fined a number of public corporations for failure to make proper annual reports to the State Auditor in compliance with a recently enacted statute. The decision is of vast importance all over Kentucky, and will result in the collection by the State of thousands of dollars in fines.

The cases decided, in the opinion of Judge Duffy were the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company against the Commonwealth, and the Central Railway and Bridge Company of Covington against the same. The first-named corporation was fined $2,500 and the last $1,000 by the lower court.

Discovery of a Faint Comet.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—A message received at Harvard College Observatory announces the discovery of a faint comet by Mr. Chase, assistant at the Yale Observatory, New Haven. Its position at the time of the discovery, Nov. 14, 7:20 Greenwich time, was right ascension 10 hours 7 minutes 4 seconds; declination north 22 degrees 55 minutes. The comet has a daily motion in right ascension of 24 minutes and in declination 4 minutes.

Presbyterian Hospital Nurse Dead.

Robert Nixon, thirty-eight years old, a nurse, formerly of London, England, and employed in the Presbyterian Hospital, died from typhoid fever on Tuesday. It is said that his constitution broke down while nursing sick soldiers in the military ward. His wife sailed from England for New York on Monday. As the dead man was without money and as the hospital has no fund on which to draw for burial expenses, the employes of the institution have started a subscription to defray the funeral expenses.

New Galvenizing Process.

A new invention for galvanizing wire is, says Trade and Industry, the following method: The coils or bundles of ware are first cleaned by acid. The whole bundle is then dipped into the bath of melted spelter, and when it has received a thorough coating it is quickly dropped into the basket of a centrifugal machine. For small or light coils the machine may be already in motion, while for heavier wire it must be started after the wire is put in. The surplus coating is almost instantly thrown off from the wire, and an excessive speed is not required. The machine is stopped, and the bundle of wire is removed as quickly as possible and is jarred upon a block to prevent the wires from soldering together. Barbed wire has been successfully treated by the new process after it has been twisted into shape and formed into bundles. When wire is galvanized before being barbed and twisted much of the coating cracks and peels off, and the points quickly rust. Treated by the new process, the wire is said to be more durable. Wire cloth finer than eight meshes to the inch cannot be galvanized by the old method, while by the new process cloth of any fineness may be coated, if the speed of rotation is increased according to the fineness.

Xtraordinary English Witticism.

From The London Globe.

We have not heard much of the X ray lately; but it would be derogatory to say of that penetrative form of light that it is under a cloud. Now, therefore, is the time for our experts—our X-ray-perts—to assert themselves and invent some cathodic mechanism for seeing through a London fog. With an X-ray attachment to the back of his head, the Londoner in a London fog could detect the hansom swooping upon him like a cataclysm, and cross the road in safety. Then, arriving at the saving curb, he would raise the cheerful hymn, "X-ray! X-hoo-ray!"

R. H. MACY & CO

Macy's

6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Thanksgiving, Closed all Day.

The vast machinery of the store is silent. We and our people respond to the festival spirit, and will enjoy the recreation and the feast.

Intense activity to-morrow. Aisles more crowded, and business all the brisker for the brief holiday.

Large Christmas plans are maturing. The advertising will soon ring with the news.

Penny Rate Proposed for Cablegrams.

From The London Standard.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, who is now visiting his constituents at Canterbury, states that his next effort will be to establish perfect electrical communication between every part of the empire. "At present," he says, "it costs half a guinea a word to telegraph to some parts of the world, but I think that people who are in constant communication with each other are less likely to quarrel than those kept in savage isolation. You would hardly believe that out of every 110 messages received from Australia by telegraph, only one is of a social or family character, while from India there is only one out of 300. I believe that a penny-a-word electrical telegraph system would be so utilized that it would draw the peoples of the British Empire still closer together. Imperial communication never will be perfect until we can telegraph to the antipodes as cheaply as we can telegraph between London and Kent. Bear in mind this great fact, that during the last fifteen years a quarter of a million of people have annually left this country for various parts of the empire and America, and it is of the highest possible importance to make communication between these people and their friends in the old country as easy as speech, and as free as air, and thus retain their loyalty to the country of their birth."

Sale of Horseflesh in Paris.

From The London Times.

The annual statistics published by the French Ministry of Agriculture indicate that the consumption of the flesh of horses, mules, and donkeys is steadily increasing in Paris. The number of stalls at which it is offered for sale now reaches 193. The number of horses brought to the shambles for slaughter was 21,667, of mules 52, and of donkeys 310, but 734 horses, a mule, and 7 donkeys were condemned as unfit for human food, so that the total killed and consumed was 20,933 horses, 51 mules, and 303 donkeys. The prime cuts fetched about a franc a pound, some of the inferior parts making little more than 10c. per pound.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,550,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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Dealers in
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$150,000
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
First General Mortgage
5% Gold Bonds.
PRINCIPAL DUE APRIL 1ST, 1942.
Interest payable April and October.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
PRICE 98 FLAT.

For the year ending June 30th, 1898, the Company reports a surplus of $127,472 over its fixed charges, which amount to $578,078, including rentals and taxes, or about 22 per cent., surplus.

Gross earnings for the first seven months of the current year increase $72,000, or about 7 per cent. There is no floating debt. The property is administered and controlled by Standard Oil interests, and is in excellent physical condition.

E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU STREET.

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HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Boston, 85 State St. Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Execute orders for
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.
Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
This is an opportune time, with active and advancing markets which afford opportunities never before equalled in the Stock Market, to have one of our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUALS," giving correct information in detail of earnings, dividends, and prices for the past ten to thirty years of all Railroad and Industrial properties of this country, and which will enable you to make purchases intelligently and profitably. It is acknowledged the authority by banks and Exchanges throughout the country, and is the most statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House.
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Daily Market Letter mailed free on request.

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For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
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Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
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JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

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BANKERS & BROKERS.
MEMBERS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
52 Broadway, N. Y.
This is an opportune time to enter the market.
COMMISSION, 1-16.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES may be deposited with Messrs. Brown Bros. & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City, under a contract authorizing the Committee to duplicate for the creditors of West Virginia the undertaking which brought about a settlement of the Virginia debt. The Secretary or Counsel of the Committee will furnish the Agreement and Pamphlet or other information on application.
Committee: John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, Clarence Cary.
Secretary: Counsel:
Robert L. Harrison, Cary & Whitridge,
59 Wall Street. 59 Wall Street.

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MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

AMERICAN AIR POWER
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
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THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was rather more active than was expected in view of the pending holiday. During the early hours prices moved sluggishly, and the whole market was inclined to be soft. Later in the day, however, business picked up and the volume of trading in the afternoon was quite fair. With the activity prices moved up slowly but steadily to the close, recovering in most instances early losses.

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Buying during the afternoon was of the same confident character as that which has been showing for some time past. Naturally, there was not the same enthusiasm as formerly, for Wall Street has a chronic dread of holidays. What commission house activity there was, however, was all on the buying side, and was responsible for the firmness shown by prices in the afternoon. In many quarters there were further indications that with the prevailing bullish enthusiasm there is a disposition to anticipate favorable things even when their only foundation is an ordinary Street rumor. Yesterday the gossip of the Street promised immediate developments in many stocks, and at once these stocks strengthened, disclosing the eagerness of speculators to unquestionably accept as true all bull talk.

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In some few stocks yesterday it was apparent that speculative interests recently sold out are working for a reaction. Some of the shrewdest of professional operators seem to have entirely miscalculated the strength and extent of the bullish enthusiasm among outsiders, and they have sold out lines of long stock only to see them readily absorbed. All efforts to get those stocks back at lower prices have been futile so far. But it must be remembered that the ranks of sold-out bulls are increasing steadily and that the reactionist party is steadily gaining strength. And it is quite likely that these temporary bears will take advantage of every opportunity to attack the market hereafter, and unimportant bad news, should it come, is likely to be magnified and made the most of.

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One of the most important developments of the day was the decline in exchange rates. Exchange market authorities laid much stress upon the weakness of sterling as indicating relief in the European money market situation. Wall Street in general, however, has not recently given much attention to the money question nor much heed to the advice of bankers that the maintenance of higher rates abroad must ultimately mean higher rates here. Apprehensions that were current some time ago have not been much visible of late, and yesterday's decline in exchange will probably quiet all fears for some time to come.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $3,500 threes, registered, at 105⅝; $104,000 do., coupon, at 105⅝@105¾@105⅝; $1,000 do., small, at 105⅝@105¾@105¼; $12,500 fours, 1907, registered, at 111⅝, and $10,000 fours, coupon, at 112½.

In State bonds, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 79½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Am. Spir. Mfg. pf.	1	National Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	N. J. Central	2¾
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	2
B. & O. pf., w. i.	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Canada Southern	⅛	N. Y., O. & W.	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Col. Midland pf.	⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	⅞	Reading	¾
Delaware & Hudson.	3	Reading 1st pf.	3½
Del. & Hudson pf.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Internat. Paper pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Louis. & Nashville.	⅝	Third Avenue	1
Manhattan Con.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Internat. Paper Co.	¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Central Pacific	⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Chicago & Alton	2¼	St. L. Southwest.	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1⅜	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	2	Mich. Pen. Car 5s.	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s.	1¾
Flint & P. M., Pt. M.	1	Om. & St. L. 1st.	1
Div. 5s	1¼	Reading gen. 4s.	1⅜
N. & N., Nash. F. & S. 5s	2	t. L. & S. F., S. W. 5s.	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s	2¾	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1
		U. P., coll. tr. 4½s, t. r.	2½
		U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2½

Bonds Declined.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $85 paid	1	Erie gen. lien	1
		Ind., Dec. & W. 1st.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,538,342; balance, $7,924,185; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $374,842.

Money on call in London at 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.85 for demand, $4.85¼@4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs are quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.21⅝, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94⅛ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5@3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 63⅜; New York Central, ⅜, to 122¼; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 37½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 70¼, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 116¾. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 61¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 17, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅜ and Erie at 14⅜. The Bank of England lost £20,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 10c, and exchange on London was 25f 32c.

THE ALTON DEAL.

Speaking of the proposed Alton-Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf deal and its importance, The Chicago Chronicle says:

"While the financial feature of the big transfer is important, for it will take about $42,000,000 to get the road away from its present owners, the commercial benefits that will accrue to the great Chicago district by the formation of another through line to the Gulf is the more momentous.

"When the final change in the property shall have taken place there will be formed a physical, if not a financial, consolidation between the Alton and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Roads, to make a new and direct through line from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico, the southern terminus to be Port Arthur, seventy-five miles from Galveston and 375 miles from New Orleans. The route will be via the Chicago and Alton's short line from Chicago to Kansas City and thence via the Pittsburg and Gulf to Port Arthur. The distance is 1,276 miles.

"The through line will cross every important road in the West and Southwest and form one of the strongest combinations ever effected. It will give Chicago merchants an outlet to the Southwest, to the Gulf, and to Mexico. It will place competition from this city to a great district practically out of the question. The deal will also mean an opening for Chicago merchants to a territory the trade of which has been heretofore preempted by St. Louis, with direct routes and lower rates."

ST. PAUL'S BIG GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in November were made public last night. They aggregate $839,401, and make the following comparisons with the same period in the previous six years:

1897—Increase	$69,374
1896—Increase	*178,391
1895—Increase	56,816
1894—Increase	228,347
1893—Increase	117,121
1892—Increase	51,955

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So far this month, St. Paul's earnings compare as follows with previous years:

1897—Increase	$123,158
1896—Increase	523,118
1895—Decrease	3,445
1894—Increase	733,420
1893—Increase	239,426
1892—Increase	65,909

TOBACCO TRUST COMPETITION.

Judging from current gossip, the new Union Tobacco Company is rapidly getting into shape for business. It was stated yesterday that Messrs. P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins and their Philadelphia following are largely interested in the new concern, and in some Wall Street quarters it is also said that when official announcements regarding the new concern are made it will be found that one of the Messrs. Rockefeller and Gen. Samuel Thomas are prominently identified with it.

Tobacco Trust stock showed weakness yesterday, getting down as low as 136½ and making a net loss of nearly 2 points for the day. Apparently much of the selling came from inside sources. Out on the curb the new Continental stocks were decidedly weak, both common and preferred breaking sharply.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

The feature of yesterday's market was Manhattan Elevated. Early in the day it showed notable strength, and then, after losing the greater part of its former gain around the noon hour, advanced again, before the close selling as high as 99¼. The last price was within ⅛ of this high point, and the stock gained nearly 2 points net for the day. It was the most active issue on the list, more than 50,000 shares changing hands. Short covering was the most potential factor in the stock's strength, the buying from that source being aggressive at all times.

The Street looked upon the election of Vice President Skitt as indicative of newly acquired Manhattan interests by members of the Vanderbilt family. This was the reason given everywhere for the stock's strength, and over this the large short interest in Manhattan became nervous. All Wall Street has recently been bearish on the stock, and short contracts in it have been growing steadily larger in volume.

AS TO NORTHERN PACIFIC

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Makes cable transfers & collections on all parts of the world.
Issues Commercial Credits.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgag. Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.

Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.....Asst. Secretary
Alexander Paillips.....Man'g. Foreign Dept

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
Frederick O. Barton, Gustav E. Kissel,
C. Ledyard Blair, Luther Kountze,
Dumont Clarke, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Richard A. McCurdy,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12, 1898, the said plan and agreement have been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.

In compliance with numerous requests, the time within which holders of all clases of bonds and stock may deposit their securities under the plan has been extended to and including December 1, 1898, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned.

Dated October 21, 1898.

By Order of Reorganization Committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,725,000 OF 3½% Bonds and Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

TUESDAY, the 29th Day of November, 1898,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the **rate of three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to-wit:

$200,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

$50,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

100,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION OF THE BUILDING OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

300,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF A BUILDING FOR THE BOTANICAL MUSEUM AND HERBARIUM, etc.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

475,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER, AT WILLIS AVENUE.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

500,000.00 ASSESSMENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Payable November 1, 1908.

The above described stock and bonds are **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of section 169 of chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them, at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said City as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to The Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see City Record. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

NorthernPacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1st, 1898, same to be paid December 5, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 WALL STREET
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on December 5th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Nov. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, on Nov. 14th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Nov. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 25th, 1898.

The Coupons of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York. GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Roundout, N. Y., on TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. H. C. SOOP, Secretary.
Rondout, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, 257 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees, in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

MESABA RANGE IRON.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Pittsburg steel manufacturing concerns are acquiring valuable ore mines in the Minnesota mining region. Great tracts of rich producing territory are being hurriedly secured by the Carnegie and Oliver interests, and operations next year are expected to eclipse anything in the previous history of ore mining. Carnegie has absolute control of some of the best producers in the Mesaba range, and it is reported that his metallurgists and engineers are on the alert for other rich deposits.

The Oliver Mining Company is also assiduously prospecting in the region, and has lately added to its possessions the Savoy Mine, which it secured only after extended negotiations. With the building of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, and the numerous augmentations to the Bessemer fleet of ore-carrying lake vessels, together with these big purchases of mines in the ore region, the local steel concerns are practically able to operate with an ore mine at the back door of their plants.

Announcement has already been made of the latest acquisition to the Oliver Mining Company's holdings, the Savoy Mine. The Carnegie interests are also fully represented in the deal, and are, in fact, a part of the Oliver concern. The lease on the Savoy is for fifty years, and to acquire it the purchasing company paid $50,000 in cash. It further agreed to pay a royalty of 30 cents per ton on all ore mined, together with an additional 10 cents per ton for the first 2,000,000 tons taken from the mine.

It is estimated that from the Savoy and the Pioneer and Zenith, which are also controlled by the Oliver Mining Company, over one million tons of ore will be mined each year after 1899. Next year, it is believed, the triad of producers will yield between 600,000 and 650,000 tons. This will make the Oliver company the largest single producer of iron ore in the world.

It is also reported that the Oliver and Carnegie interests jointly have options on two adjoining properties, and that leases on these mines may be secured before the 1899 season opens. The advance payments, the report states, will amount to $300,000, and larger royalties may have to be paid for these properties than on the Savoy Mine. The acquisition of the two properties will give the Olivers and Carnegies about three miles of ore-producing territory in the very heart of what is considered the richest iron ore vein in all America.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the regular meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday the following securities were added to the list:

Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California—$10,000,000 first consolidated guaranteed gold 5 per cent. bonds of 1937, Series A, Nos. 1 to 2,500, 2,701 to 3,200, 7,551 to 8,100, 9,501 to 11,000, 11,801 to 12,350, inclusive, for $1,000 each; Nos. 12,501 to 13,700, 13,801 to 14,600, 15,501 to 17,500, inclusive, for $500 each; Series B, Nos. 17,951 to 18,300, 18,751 to 19,100, 19,401 to 21,100, for $1,000 each, to be admitted to the list as "first consolidated guaranteed gold 5 per cent. coupon bonds, stamped, 1905-37," and amount of consolidated gold fives of 1937 reduced accordingly.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company—$754,000 additional 3½ per cent. 100-year gold mortgage coupon bonds of 1997, Nos. 14,420 to 15,173, inclusive, for $1,000 each, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount of bonds, coupon and registered, listed to date $28,-166,000. Coupon bonds can be converted into registered bonds.

Northern Pacific Railway Company—$1,777,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M76,800 to M77,851, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D20,051 to D20,100, inclusive, for $500 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on list, making total amount listed to date $81,001,000, Nos. M1 to M77,851, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D1 to D20,100, inclusive, for $500 each.

It was generally expected that the Glucose securities would have been listed by the Governors yesterday, but for reasons known only to the board the Glucose issues did not appear among the securities admitted to the list.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Election of Gustavus Sidenberg and Albert Gross of New York and Alexander C. Robinson of Pittsburg to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Decrease of $286 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for October, but increase of $6,156 since July 1.

Open reductions in freight rates being made by the Western roads.

Sales of large blocks of securities of the Colorado Southern by the reorganization syndicate managers.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $7,417,000 Elgin, Joliet and Eastern first mortgage 5s.

Formal possession taken of the Consolidated Gas Company of Newark by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

Bondholders' Committee of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland understood to have decided to accept terms offered by the Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization Committee.

Increase of $63,731 in Southern Railway's net earnings for October, making an increase of $425,181 since July 1.

Incorporation at Albany of the New Rochelle and Westchester Telephone Company, with a capital of $150,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—At the Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was unchanged at 2 per cent. for the few loans made. New York funds sold at from 5 cents to 3 cents discount. Call money continued in ample supply at from 2 to 3 per cent. Time money generally was quoted at 3 per cent., with, however, some business doing at both sides of that figure. Commercial paper seemed to be almost out of the market, with nominal rates ranging from 3 to 4 per cent.

Coppers continued to be the feature of stock speculation. Despite the reported decline in the price abroad, the whole class of copper shares, excepting only Arnold, strengthened considerably during the last hour. In the general market the buying of Dominion Coal still continued to attract much attention. It went off early in the day to 33½ on inside selling, but the offerings all found ready buyers, and it rallied easily. Atchison preferred was heavily traded and a good many small owners were shaken out on the decline. Erie Telephone was up to 76, and Bell sold firm at 262.

The closing was fairly active and firm at these bid and asked figures:

Railway Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	248	250	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	121½	123
Bost. & Low.	226	..	Fitchburg pf.	104½	105
Bost. & Me.	169	167	Old Colony	183½	185
Bost. & Prov.	283	..	West. End	88½	89
C. J. & S. Y.	135	136	West End pf.	110	111

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5	5¼	Gold C. M.	40	50
Arnold	13½	13¾	Osceola	72½	73
Atlantic	32	34	Pioneer, (g.)	5	5¼
Bost. & C. C.	82½	85	Quincy	143¼	145
Bost. & Mon.	237½	238¼	Santa Ysabel	6¾	7½
Butte & Bost.	56	56¼	Tamarack	177	180
Cal. & Hecla.	625	..	Tecumseh	5½	6
Centennial	26¾	27	Wolverine	32½	33
Franklin	18½	18½			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	280½	282	Lam. C. S. S.	23	23½
Dom. Coal	33½	33¾	N. Eng. Tel.	..	138½
Dom. C. pf.	116½	117	Pull. P. C.	139	139½
Ed. El. Ill.	195	200	U. S. Oil	23	23½
Erie Tel.	75	..	U. S. Rubber	42½	43
General Elec.	82	83	Westhse. El.	38¾	..
Gen. El. pf.	166	..	West. El. pf.	58	58½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced G.M.	5¼	..	O. Dom. C.M.	34¾	35

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Transactions in the stock market were comparatively small to-day, influenced, no doubt, by to-morrow being a holiday. Prices during the best part of the day were fractionally below yesterday's figures. In the last hour slight advances were recorded. The Storages were again the strong features. Cambria, Reading, and Pennsylvania were fractionally higher. The balance of the list was practically unchanged.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Val.	18¼	19	W.N.Y. & P.	3½	3¾
N.P. com.	40	40¾	Met. Ry.	174	175
Nor. P. pf.	75¾	76¼	Phila. Trac.	93¼	..
Pennsyl.	59¾	59¾	Balt. Cons.	26½	27
Reading, 1 c.	8¾	8¾	N. J. Trac.	51	51½
Read. 1st pf.	22¾	22¾	Marsden	5¾	5¾
Read. 2d pf.	10¾	10¾	Choctaw	25¼	..
St. Paul	113¾	113¾	Choctaw pf.	40¾	40½
Union Trac.	27¾	27¾	Penn. Mfg. ($35 paid)	..	22¼
Elec. Storage	48¾	49¼	Cons. T., P.	20¾	21
El. Stor. pf.	58¾	59	C. T., P. pf.	55¾	55¾
Un. Gas Imp.	119½	119¾			
Welsbach L.	32¾	33			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Biscuit common opened to-day at 42½, and closed at 42¾, after touching 41¾. The preferred closed at 99, which was ½ point off the opening. West Chicago's start and finish was at 99½, but most of the business was done at 99. Strawboard opened at 37, but could not hold that figure, dropping to 36, and closing at 36¾. North Chicago advanced from 228 to 229½ at the close. Metropolitan 5 per cent. bonds brought 64½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	35½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	51
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	142¼
National Biscuit Co.	42
National Biscuit Co. pfd.	99
American Steel & Wire	31¾
American Steel & Wire Co. pfd.	87¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	3
Chi. Brew. & Malt Co. pfd.	25
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	2
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pfd.	27
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pfd.	49
N. Chi. St. R. R.	22½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	98¼
South Side El. R.	73½
Lake St. Elevated	17¾
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.13	.11	Julia	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.03	.06	Justice	.17	..
Andes	.09	.06	Kentuck Con.	.05	.06
Belcher	.24	.25	Mexican	.26	.21
Best & Belcher.	.35	.37	Occidental Con.	.64	.63
Bullion	.05	.06	Ophir	.66	.69
Caledonia	.23	.23	Overman	.05	.05
Challenge Con.	.17	.18	Potosi	.15	.14
Chollar	.24	.25	Savage	.19	.19
Confidence	.22½	.22½	Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.15
Con. Cal. & V.	1.20	1.25	Standard	1.75	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Silver Hill	..	.05
Crown Point	.21	.22	Union Con	.26	.30
Exchequer	..	.02	Utah Con	.14	.15
Gould & Curry	.16	.18	Yellow Jacket	.19	.21
Hale & Norc.	1.23	1.15			

Silver bars, 60¼; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	—Wednesday— Bid.	Asked.	—Tuesday— Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4½	5	4½	4¾
Anaconda	63½	64	63¼	64
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	31¼	32	27¾	28½
Battle	36½	37½	36¾	37½
Columbine	13½	14½	13¾	14¼
Consolidated	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
Elkton	97¾	98	98½	99½
El Paso	12	12½	12	12½
Findley	16	18½	16¼	16¾
Golden Fleece	28	30	25	30
Golden King	75	79	76½	79
Gibson	21	22½	20½	23
Gold Coin	137	142	137	140
Garfield	12	12½	12	12½
Isabella	28¼	34	28½	29
Independence	57	58	58	60
Jefferson	5	8	5	7½
Jackpot	21	21¾	21¾	21¾
Lillie	520	600	480	575
Matoa	31¾	32	31¼	31¾
Moon Anchor	119½	119¾	119	120
Portland	141	142	142	142½
Pharmacist	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
Rawlings	45	46	44	44½
Ross	20	21	19½	21
Union	19½	19¾	20½	20¼
Vindicator	101	102	101	102
Work	12¾	12½	12½	12¾

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	169	Manhattan	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	180
Butch. & Drovers'	65	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	National Union	236
Chatham	200	New York	231
Citizens'	130	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	212	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	165
Corn Exchange	260	Park	340
Fourth National	180	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1050	Republic	157½
German-American	113	Seaboard National	178
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	400	Seventh National	135
Imp. & Traders'	450	State of New York	105
Irving	150	Western National	150
Leather Mfrs.	160		

There was a sale of 28 shares of Park at 358 and 13 Commerce at 212.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$206,420,983
Gold reserve	240,964,588
Net silver	7,373,288
United States notes in the Treasury	15,699,117
Treasury notes of 1890	983,716
Total receipts this day	1,441,639
Total receipts this month	30,790,453
Total receipts this year	105,828,391
Total expenditures this day	1,683,000
Total expenditures this month	38,706,000
Total expenditures this year	277,521,528
Deposits in National banks	95,464,749
Silver bullion	868,343
National bank notes received for redemption	283,397
Government receipts from customs	716,603
Internal revenue	683,349
Miscellaneous	42,686

Weather Affected Stock Tickers.

A story that the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange experimented yesterday with the plan to delay quotations to make the path of the bucket-shop keepers stony was not true, but it had one excuse for appearing. The weather interfered seriously with the ticker services of the Exchange, and in endeavoring to remedy affairs some quotations were sent out irregularly in a very active market. Order was restored early in the afternoon.

Union Tobacco Company's Affairs.

A certificate was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday that at a meeting of the Union Tobacco Company at 40 Wall Street on Tuesday the number of Directors had been increased from three to nine. President Francis G. Ingersoll and Secretary William M. Coleman filed a certificate that more than half of the $10,000,000 capitalization of the company had been paid in.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31¾	32	1,610	American Cotton Oil	32¼	32½	32	32	— ½
85½	87	40	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	.....
82¾	83	70	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83⅞	83⅞	82¼	82¼	.....
145	150	116	American Express	143	145	143	145	.....
12¼	12¼	1,970	American Spirits Mfg.	11¾	12⅝	11¾	12¼	+ ⅝
36¼	36¾	355	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	37	36	37	+1
122¾	122¾	8,759	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122½	123	122¼	122¾	+ ½
111¾	112	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	112¼	112¼	112¼	.....
31½	32	300	Am. Steel & Wire	32½	32½	32	32	.....
88½	89¼	100	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
137⅝	138	13,385	American Tobacco	139	139	136¾	137¾	—1¼
127	130	25	Am. Tobacco pf.	129	129	128½	128½	.....
39¾	40⅜	1,000	Ann Arbor pf	38½	40	38½	40	+2
16¾	16⅞	13,005	At., T. & S. F.	16½	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	36,033	At., T. & S. F. pf.	46½	47	46⅛	46⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅜	2,350	B. & O., all in, pd.	54½	54½	54	54⅜	.....
41	41¼	785	B. & O., when iss.	41¼	41⅝	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
74	74½	100	B. & O. pf., when iss.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ½
7	7½	275	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7	7	7	.....
4¼	4½	610	Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
68⅞	69	7,380	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69½	69¼	68¾	68⅞	— ⅛
127½	128¼	120	Brooklyn Union Gas	127¾	127¾	127¾	127⅞	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	1,450	Canada Southern	54½	55	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	1,300	Canadian Pacific	84¾	85	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
28	28¼	200	Central Pacific	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
23½	23¾	1,985	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
162	163	1,119	Chicago & Alton	164	164½	162½	162½	—2¼
119	119¼	4,220	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119½	119⅝	118⅝	119	.....
60⅞	61	3,004	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	60½	61	60½	61	+ ½
111	111¾	400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	111	111	111	111	.....
15½	15⅞	8,745	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
47½	48¼	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48½	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	30	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
74	76	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	—1½
113¼	113⅝	11,960	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113¼	113¼	112⅝	113¼	+ ⅛
141⅜	141½	2,170	Chicago & Northw.	141⅞	141⅞	140¾	141¾	+ ⅜
108⅛	109	12,420	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108⅜	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜	+ ⅛
8	9	66	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	.....
33	33½	450	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	.....
41¼	42	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	41¾	41¾	41¼	41⅝	.....
15¾	16	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
22½	23⅛	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
5	5½	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
7¼	7½	456	Colorado Midland	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
17½	18½	1,809	Colorado Midland pf.	17	18½	17	18¼	+ ⅝
47	47¼	7,281	Col. So. 1st pf., w. is.	45	47⅜	45	47	+2
15⅝	15⅝	6,870	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	14⅝	16	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
137	138	20	Consolidated Gas	136½	136½	136¼	136¼	.....
46⅜	47	100	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	.....
98⅞	99¼	6,753	Delaware & Hudson	96¾	99¼	96¾	99	+3
...	...	200	Del., Lack. & West.	143	143	143	143	+1⅞
16	16¼	400	Denver & R. G.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
62⅜	62½	1,940	Denver & R. G. pf.	62½	62¾	62	62⅜	— ⅛
149¾	150½	456	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	150	150¾	150	150	.....
13⅞	14	200	Erie	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
36½	37	1,450	Erie 1st pf	36½	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Erie 2d pf	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
17¾	18¼	500	Flint & P. M.	17½	18	17½	18	— ⅛
41	42	200	Flint & P. M. pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
30¾	30⅞	4,301	Fed. Steel	31	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
75¼	75½	8,721	Fed. Steel pf	75¼	75¾	74⅝	75½	+ ⅛
82	82¼	100	General Electric	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¼
138	139	17	Great Northern pf.	139½	139½	139½	139½	.....
50	53	50	Hawaiian Sugar	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
112¼	112⅜	3,228	Illinois Central	112	112⅝	112	112⅜	+ ⅝
61⅝	62	3,355	International Paper.	62⅜	63	61¼	61⅝	— ⅜
91½	92¼	300	International Paper pf.	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	+ ½
34½	35½	150	Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	— ¼
6	6½	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
18⅝	19¼	850	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
95	96	10	Lacledе Gas pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	.....
63¼	64	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
61⅝	61⅞	31,460	Louisville & Nashville.	61⅜	62	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
99⅜	99½	52,551	Manhattan Con	98½	99½	97	99⅜	+1⅜
174	174½	2,320	Metropolitan St. Ry.	174½	174¾	174	174½	— ⅛
...	...	2	Michigan Central	108	108	108	108	.....
11⅞	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	760	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	34¾	34½	34⅜	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	1,100	Missouri Pacific	36½	36¾	36¾	36½	.....
42¼	42½	2,610	National Biscuit Co.	43¼	43¼	42	42⅜	— ⅝
98¾	100	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
34⅞	35	450	National Lead Co.	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
*111	112¼	5	National Lead Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113¼	.....
92	92½	5,005	New Jersey Central	89⅞	93⅜	89

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. H. SPOWERS.—Schedules of William H. Spowers, doing business as W. H. Spowers & Co., dealer in iron, at 20 West Street, show liabilities of $41,714, nominal assets of $26,927, and actual assets of $15,789.

FRANKLIN P. ROBERGE.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Franklin P. Roberge for $5,189 in favor of William Schmidt on a judgment obtained in Richmond County. No address was given on the execution.

WEBSTER WHITE.—Two deficiency judgments for $6,792 were docketed yesterday against Webster White in favor of Bertha Barth, growing out of the foreclosure sale of two apartment houses, at 152 and 154 West Ninety-eighth Street. The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Webster White of 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for $453 in favor of David Quigley.

Out of Town.

RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Stockholders of the Riverside Improvement Company, a corporation owning lands in the manufacturing districts of Kansas City, Kan., have asked the courts for a receiver for the concern, alleging that its principal assets are heavily incumbered. The company is capitalized for $500,000.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Mark Sherick filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $16,885 and nominal assets $827 in accounts and notes. He also has a life insurance policy of $3,000, but it is pledged for a loan of $275. The largest creditors are the estate of Joseph A. Jackson of Boston, $6,000, and Isidor Eisenberg $2,000. Mr. Sherick was formerly a manufacturer of furs at 14 Waverley Place and had been in that line for fifteen years.

David Heyman filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $4,724 and no assets. The liabilities are for printing, borrowed money, clothing, jewelry, lodging, carriage hire, and royalties, and $35 for a bicycle. Among the creditors are the Metropolitan Job Print, $1,250; Providence Albertype Company, $600; Stern Brothers, $500 in judgment; Edwin F. Knowles, $300 for a loan; Charles Frohman, $292 for royalties, and Kate M. Tipping, (Cissy Fitzgerald,) $300 for services. Mr. Heyman does not give his address or business in the petition. Charles S. Hayes, his attorney, said he is not a theatrical manager and had not been in business for a long while. The petition was filed to get rid of being harassed by supplementary proceedings.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMSON, Lazar & Meyer—I. Spiro.	$97
ARSTRONG, Julia L.—Hendrickson & Co.	206
ATCHISON, Thomas A.—G. Barrie and another	67
BIRKHAHN, Charles D.—J. Chorosh	181
BOYLE, William—Beadleston & Woerz	122
BRYANT, George E.—B. F. Taylor	72
BURNS, Jess D.—N. C. Hall	236
CLEARY, Timothy F.—E. P. Hatch	160
CHAPMAN, William M.—J. W. Wheelock, costs	87
CASSIDY, Martin—George F. Vietor and others	4,324
COMMERFORD, Thomas F.—John G. Gilg and another, executors	984
DUFFY, Peter J.—M. Grayhead, costs	50
DURYEA, John—H. L. Herbert and others	91
DURYEA, John—S. W. Castner and another	97
DOWNS, William—Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company	1,659
DOUGHUE, James, and Owen McKenna —J. Kersey and another	710
DUNN, Thomas L.—R. Brantigan	280
EISEMANN, Dora—D. Stewart	567
ENGEL, Ida—The people of the State of New York	800
EATON, L. Albro—The Manufacturers' Bank of Brooklyn	225
ENGLEHARDT, Herman C. Oehler	190
ERIEDERY, Victor C.—Appell & Co	24
FOX, Edwin D.—E. P. Hatch	210
FURBOTER, John H.—F. Boehstein and others, costs	91
GAFNEY, Joseph A.—H. F. Connor and others	235
GILLEN, Michael—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	108
GUNDERLACH, John—L. J. Farrell	38
GROSSE, Louis—Max Eumicke	39
GAHAGAN, Thomas—John Eichler Brewing Company	238
HOPKINS, Elias T., G. K. Clark, Jr., Lewis H. Spence, Edward C. Rice, Frank Brainerd, and the New York Produce Exchange, trustees—Ida M. McCord	9,823
HAUK, Margaret, administratrix, &c.—Standard Oil Company of New York, costs	107
HAUK, Chas—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, costs	100
HEERICH, Jacob, August, Charles, and Phillip—Lazarus Ridolphus, by guardian	355
HARJES, Herman—T. McHugh, costs	98
HUNTER, Lenox, and Third Avenue Railroad Company—A. Keegan	101
HYAMS, Mayer, and Isaac Hoffman—John B. Manning	284
KISTER, Lena, by guardian—Manhattan Railway Company, costs	359
KLOTS, Charles A. and Walter J.—M. Grayhead, costs	69
KLOTS, Charles A. and Walter J.—M. Grayhead, costs	126
KLOTS, Charles A. and Walter J.—M. Grayhead, costs	67
LEAYCROFT, Egbert R.—R. E. Thibaut	86
LANZ, John D. — John Kress Brewing Company	1,500
LAUINGER, John—Consolidated Ice Company	32
LANDSBERG, Helen—Crandall & Godley Company	87
LOMAS, William D.—D. E. Loewe	1,636
LANCASTER, James H.—A. M. Romaine	126
LEVY, Jennie—H. Schweitering and another	148
LAMONT, G. Fred—W. E. Van Koughnant	352
MUNSON, James H.—Wagner Steam Laundry Company	215
MORRISEY, Emma C., administratrix—C. H. Ferry	149
MORSE, Jamin S.—J. L. Black	100
MORRISON, Emma, administratrix, &c.—M. E. Marshall, costs	92
McHUGH, Edward, as President—Sheridan, Devine & Lyon Manufacturing Company	356
McHUGH, John—Charles S. Pohly	2,061
MOORE, Joseph J.—J. J. Doyle	113
McDONALD, Henry M.—C. H. Gang	180
McCORD, Henry D.—New York Produce Exchange	75
McCORD, Henry D.—Ida M. McCord	228
NELSON, Hugh—L. W. Goodell	48
PRINDLE, Charles A.—E. P. Hatch	234
POWER, Elizabeth—A. Furber	453
PERCY, Frank—T. Tobin	205
PEREZ, Manuel—S. Lehmaier	87
ROSENBLOOM, Solomon, and Kalman Gross—Lea Grass, executrix, costs	80
RAWSON, Albert L. — Eleventh Ward Bank	174
ROUSE, Theresa—L. Baumann and others, costs	13
ROBERGE, Franklin P. and Catherine E.—William Schmidt	5,189
RUBENFELD, Samuel, by guardian—M. Rabiner and another, costs	136
ROBINSON, Morris—The Union Stove Works	53
SANFORD, Walter—A. Van Beuren and another	1,708
SELLO, Max—Howard Lockwood & Company	426
SEEMAN, Joseph, Sigel, and Charles, and Sylvan L. Silx—G. Baudler	200
STEINAU, Henrietta — National Biscuit Company, a corporation	153
STARBUCK, James M.—N. A. Shaw	354
SCHLOSS, Newton L.—H. W. Lein	62
STEPHENS, John—F. Skiner	31
SMITH, B. Eugene—Nason Manufacturing Company	142
SOUTHARD, William H.—F. V. Arnold	69
SCHNEIDER, George—H. Hohausen	120
SANDERS, Mary—G. Brookes	54
SCHMIDT, Reinhard—W. J. Johnston	142
SCHIPPEN, John F.—G. E. Evans	83
SULLIVAN, Michael—C. H. Evans and others	49
TAYLOR, Julia—H. S. Crittenden and another	25
TURNER, Robert—R. Johnson and another	149
THE AMERICAN BREWING COMPANY —S. W. Granger, costs	102
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. R. Goggin	37
THE A. G. NEWMAN COMPANY—G. Kraft	86
THE A. G. NEWMAN COMPANY—H. Kerth	31
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Association—A. Murphy	177
NEW YORK STEAM COMPANY—A. Mussman	9,726
ALASKA KRONKEN UNTERSTITZUNG Verein—Marcus Finkelstein	32
COLUMBIA NICKELING AND ENAMELing Works—Arnoux & Hochhausen Electric Company	63
TURNER, William C.—J. McCabe	123
TURNER, William C.—J. McCabe	102
THOMAS, John C.—M. E. Kidden	272
WHITE, Webster—B. Barth, deficiency	3,395
WHITE, Webster—B. Barth, deficiency	3,397
WOODRUFF, Mary E. and Margaret L. —Forest Park Land Company	233
WORTHGE, Matthew, and John Hinrichs —H. Kroger and others	44
WARD, James W.—W. H. Shappell	360
WOLFF, Bernard—M. H. Petigor	121

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The London Guarantee and Accident Company has appointed George M. Cobb manager for Indianapolis.

The Masonic Equitable Accident Association of Boston has obtained control of the United States Indemnity Association of Worcester, Mass.

The Orient Insurance Company of Hartford has been licensed to transact the business of fire insurance in the State of West Virginia.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has notified the Indiana Insurance Department that revenue stamps must be affixed to licenses issued to insurance agents.

The Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company and the Frankfort American Insurance Company of New York have been admitted to the State of Wisconsin by the new Insurance Commissioner of that State, Emil Giljohann.

Executive Special James W. Durbrow of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company stated yesterday that the Manhattan would lose less than a thousand dollars as the result of the disappearance of William L. Sherrill of Atlanta, Ga. A warrant has been issued for Sherrill's arrest on a charge of larceny. Mr. Durbrow said also that the Manhattan had not offered its Southern agency to G. L. Crandall.

Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard, the New York representatives of the North American Insurance Company of Boston, stated yesterday that the negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of the company had been defeated and abandoned, and that the shares, upon which the outside parties had been trading, had been purchased by Patridge & Macullar, the managers of the company, and their friends.

Want the War Revenue Law Amended

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his annual report, the principal features of which were made public in July last, recommended that the war revenue law be amended so as to allow a discount of 3 per cent. to purchasers of $100 or more instead of 1 per cent., as is now provided. Unless such action is taken, the Commissioner says, a very large increase in the number of stamp deputies will be necessary. The number of internal revenue stamps issued during the year was 1,442,274,189, of the value of $192,153,933.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eight Lots on One Hundred and Eighth Street Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer to John C. Umberfield eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue. This is part of the recent large purchase by the sellers in this block. The buyer will erect on the plot a row of handsome dwellings.

Frederick Zittel has also sold for B. Ward the three-story dwelling 77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 15.6 by 75.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Joseph A. Farley to a client, for $41,000, the American basement dwelling 326 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 22 by 60 by 100. All building on this block has been restricted to the erection of twenty-two and twenty-five foot dwellings.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Frederick Haas three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 100.

Groezinger & Klopper report the sale of the five-story flat 197 St. Ann's Avenue for Otto Geissler to Charles Schade and the exchange for Wimbacher & Schmutz of the five-story flats 708 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and 840 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from James McCloskey the four and five story front and rear buildings 516 and 518 East Eleventh Street, on a plot 50 by 94.8.

William A. White & Son have sold to William Rosenzweig a plot of four lots running through from Amsterdam Avenue to Hamilton Place, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and to a client the three-story dwelling 1,539 Madison Avenue, 17 by 90.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for Roderick J. Kennedy to Theresa Newman the five-story flat, with stores, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The following will be voted for as Directors of the Real Estate Exchange at its annual meeting on Dec. 12: Hermann H. Cammann, Richard V. Harnett, Edwin A. Cruikshank, Alfred E. Marling, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Richard Deeves, John F. Doyle, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Cornelius W. Luyster, Samuel McMillan, John C. R. Eckerson, Solomon De Walltearss, and Moses Ottinger.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edmund Coffin, for $189,602, the eight-story brick building 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street, runs south 92 by west 21 by south 6 by west 21 by south 12 by west 8 by north 110 by east 50.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to Edwin C. Ray, for $15,050, the three-story brick dwelling, 706 Lexington Avenue, 19.9 by 51; also, at executor's sale, to M. Sink, for $10,200, the three-story brick dwelling, 240 East Twenty-first Street, 21 by 92; also, at executor's sale, to H. C. Glaser, for $6,000, the four-story brick flat, 243 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Twentieth Street, together with the four-story brick dwelling 202 East Twentieth Street, adjoining at the rear, on a lot 19.6 by 70.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, John A. Stewart and others, trustees, for $53,775, the three-story brick dwelling, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Place and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, on a plot 74.11 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George H. Coutts, for $18,250, the three-story brick dwelling, 118 West Thirteenth Street, 20.10 by 103.3; also, at executor's sale, to George Shieser, for $5,100, the two-story frame dwelling, 609 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 22 by 100 by 24.6 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $30,000, the three five-story brick tenements, with stores, 513, 515, and 517 West Fifty-second Street, 75 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob D. Butler, for $68,000, the two five-story brick flats, 477 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and 476 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, occupying the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between the streets named, 50 by 199.10; also, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, Stephen S. Marshall, for $425, all right and title of Ann C. Morton on Aug. 22, 1898, in the four-story brick tenement, with store, 188 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventeenth Street, 23 by 100.

There will be no offerings in the salesroom to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nineteenth Street, 213 feet east of Avenue B, for a two-story iron traveling crane, 44.9 by 92; John U. Brookman, owner; William M. Farrar of 624 Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Boulevard, southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 96.2 by 115; David R. Todd of 700 West End Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $300,000.

Oakland Place, south side, 100 feet west of Franklin Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20.2 by 47.2; Frederick Pirk of 55 Crotona Park North, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $5,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 16 by 85; William R. Miller of 2,132 Park Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for two four-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 60.6; Margaret Redican of 1,829 Lexington Avenue, owner; W. Cunningham of 505 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Trinity Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 65; Frederick Brandt, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, achitect; cost, $6,000.

Lincoln Street, east side, 200 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Hugh F. McLaughlin, owner; Thomas L. Newman, architect; cost, $3,500.

Webster Avenue, east side, 48 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 73.6 and 75; Vegliantt & Lo Medico of 59 Liberty Street, owners; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $32,000.

Home Street, north side, 143 feet east of Forest Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 20 by 64; Charles Hohl of 1,162 Forest Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $16,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 28 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for six three-story frame tenements, 20 by 64; Charles Hohl, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $33,000.

Seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, for a one-story frame shed, 21.3 by 80; Charles R. Schmidt of 1,002 Jennings Street, owner; George J. Ebert, architect; cost, $500.

Beach Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; Hoffmeister & Schneider of 1,030 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $17,500.

Alterations.

No. 203 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Louis N. Henriquiz of 17 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 822 and 824 Broadway, to a six-story brick and stone office building, with stores; Whitney & Kernochan of 11 East Twenty-sixth Street, owners; A. Sieder of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 30 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Hugh O'Neill of 143 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; A. Baumeyer, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 124 to 132 Jane Street, to a six-story brick factory, 65.7 by 72.2; John D. Huss of West Stockbridge, Mass., owner; A. H. Blankenstein, Bible House, architect; cost, $20,000.

Broadway, southeast corner of Worth Street, to a one-story brick and iron store; J. A. Hayden of 100 West Broadway, owner; Tice & Jacobs of 510 Pearl Street, architects and builders; cost, $1,050.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; H. Erickson of 1,929 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 72 ft s of 185th St, 18x60x irregular; Jacob and Ida R. Hess to John Preusser 1
BRADHURST AV, n w s, 227.6 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x70.3x18x72.8; Mary Aldrich to Bertha Feldman 1
BROOK AV, n w corner of 144th St, 50x90; Elizabeth Wiggins to Ellen Murphy .. Exch.
DELANCEY ST, 328, n s, 25x100; Adelheid Riedmuller to Adolphus Ottenberg 16,500
FORDHAM AV, n s, adjoining North St, 37x100, adjoining land of Francis Scofield; Benedict P. May to Ferdinand Rosenberger 3,800
LOT 509, map of part of estate of Dyckman, 12th Ward; also 532 and 538 West 159th St; Irma Schreyer to Leo M. Lehman 200
NICHOLS PLACE, Lot 509, map of part of Isaac Dyckman estate, 12th Ward; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Irma Schreyer 1
NICHOLS PLACE, Lot 509, map of part of Isaac Dyckman estate, 12th Ward; Leo M. Lehman to Mary E. Sullivan 6,500
OOSTDORF AV, s e corner of Clover St, old line, 100x100; Lottie M. Fowler to George F. Quinlan 1
RAILROAD AV, e s, 409 ft n of Quarry Road, 75x150; William H. Baggolt to Max Reisch, 1-6 int 500
SUMMIT AV, w s, 245 ft n of 161st St, 24.6x163.9x25.3x157.5; Annie E. Raynor to Mary A. Levins 3,225
SUMMIT AV, w s, 269.6 ft n of 161st st, 5.5x183.2x4.5x163.9; Annie E. Raynor, to Mary A. Levins 1
TINTON AV, e s, 122 ft n of 168th St, 25.7x119.6x25.2x118.6; Moses Green to Charles H. Phillips and wife 3,000
WEST END AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 106th St, 50.5x150; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to William H. Picken 100
WILLETT ST, 85 and 87, 40x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Max Chesling 32,125
1ST AV, 459 and 461, 41x irregular; Marion V. Butler to Jane S. Auer 1,500
2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 104th St, 25.6x 75; Belle Block to Benjamin Spitz 1
6TH ST, s s, Lot 533, map of the Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Charity Tompkins to Edith Barker 1
10TH ST, 29 East, 25.5x94.9; Martha H. De Coster, widow, to Isidore S. Korn and another 100
24TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Ezekiel Hyman, referee, to George J. Kenny and another 10,900
32D ST, n s, 38 ft e of 9th Av, 19x67.6; Mary C. Robinson and others to Maria S. Simpson 9,500
49TH ST, 359 East, 18.6x40.6; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to George Klag 8,200
64TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.5; Francesco Bianchi to Henry P. Goldschmidt 100
67TH ST, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100.5; the Sixty-seventh Street German Baptist Church to the New York City Baptist Society 1
75TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Madison av, 20x102.2; Harriet F. Strong, to Maria G. Messenger 33,000
75TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x 102.2; Alphonse Hogenauer and Albert E. Wesslau to Adolph Wiedhopf 1
83D ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 10th Av, 18.6x 102.2; Marie P. and Maurice Boom to Harry L. Topiltz 1
93D ST, 31 West, 19x100.8; Julius H. Seymour, referee, to D. B. Lester and others, executors 11,500
98TH ST, 154 West, 20x100.11; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Bertha Barth 1,000
98TH ST, 152 West, 20x100.11; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Bertha Barth 1,000
100TH ST, 130 East, 16.11x100.11; Dora Eisemann to Frank Kuhn 1
116TH ST, s s, 387.7 ft w of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Nathan Jacobs 8,000
118TH ST, 132 West, 19x100.11; Manhattan Improvement Company to William T. Hookey ..... Exch.
121ST ST, 113 West, 17.6x100.11; Louis Mills to Emma L. Seitz 1
123D ST, 325 East, 19x100.11; John H. Skahan and wife, to Isaiah C. Rosenthal 100
129TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x 99.11; William H. Picken to New York Investment and Improvement Company, exchange 100
133D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x 105; Thomas K. Moore to Frederick Schoneweg 5,000
138TH ST, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Henry Muller and wife to Herman J. Unger and wife 1
138TH ST, n s, 256.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Henry Muller and wife to Joseph Rusche 1
138TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Henry Muller and wife to Herman J. Unger and wife 1
138TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Mary E. and Godolphin F. Burslem to Stephen G. Williams 1
144TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Ellen Murphy to Elizabeth Wiggins. 1
235TH ST, n w corner of Martha Av, 27.4x100; Thomas K. Snyder to Mary Rice 1,300

Recorded Leases.

CARR, Michael, to Daniel O'Rourke; 388 West St, 5-12 years $2,700
GAFNEY, John H., to Patrick Hand; 10th av, 386, n e corner of 32d st, 2½ years $1,000
GIVESNAUD, Elizabeth L., to Edward Riley; 353 and 355 West 48th st, 6 years $4,500
HERRLICH, Jacob, to John Schlemmer and another; Av A, 1,608, s e corner of 85th st, 5 years 1,320
KIERNAN, Patrick, to Patrick Cashin; 680 8th av, e corner of 43d st, 6 years 15 days 2,000
MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Charles Faas; 124th st, n s, 175 ft w of 7th av, 40x irregular, 9 years 1,200
ORDEMANN, Christian H., to E. J. McGuire; 618 East 138th st, 3 years 1,200
SIMONS, John E., to Charles Chugerman and another; 261 Monroe st, 3 years 2,925

Recorded Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to New York Security and Trust Company; n w corner of St. Nicholas Place and 151st St, ½ year 30,000
CAHILL, John, to Margaret McGill and another; Washington Av, e s, 419 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 400
CARTER, William H., to Joseph E. Butterworth; s s of 183d St, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 4,000
CHISLING, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 85 and 87 Willett St, 1 year $8,625
CIRRITO, Joseph, to John H. Storer; n s of 112th St, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, demand 1,044
EHRGOTT, Frank S. and Emile C. A., to Frederick M. St. John; w s of Theriot Av, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 3 years ... 3,000
ENDEMANN, William, to Irving Savings Institution; n w s of Franklin Av, 214 ft s of 169th St, 5 years 27,000
GLOVER, Frances L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 33 and 35 Rivington St, 3 years 8,500
GLOVER, Frances, to Harris D. Colt and Henry R. Steele; s e corner of 2d Av and 122d St, 5 years 80,000
GOODMAN, Charles G. Appleby; 233 East 50th St, 3 years 10,000
GUSTAVESON, Edward, to William Brawn; 551 East 142d St, 1 year 1,000
HAND, Patrick, to Peter Doelger; 386 10th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,700
HESS, Sarah, to Emanuel Hellner and another; e s of Amsterdam Av, 50.8 ft n of 87th St, 1 year 2,000
HESS, Sarah, to Emanuel Hellner and another; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75.8 ft n of 87th St, 1 year 2,000
HIGMAN, Philip W., to the German Savings Bank; s s of 99th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 18,000
HOHL, Charles, to Henry Vogel; w s of Forest Av, 47.8 ft n of Home St, present lines, 3 years 4,000
HOHL, Charles, to Caroline Gareiss; w s of Forest Av, 26.6 ft n of Home St, present lines, 3 years 4,500
JACOBS, Nathan, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee; s s of 116th St, 387.7 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 6,000
KENNEDY, George J. and William J., to Libbie N. Lyon; n s of 24th St, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 7,500
LAAG, George, to William E. Johnson; 359 East 49th St, 1 year 7,000
LEVINS, Mary A., to Annie E. Raynor; Summit Av, w s, 245 ft n of 161st St, 1½ years 1,200
MESSENGER, Maria G., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 75th St, n s, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 3½ years 2,500
MOYNIHAN, David, to John and Matthias Haffen; Lot 5, map of part of Seton Homestead, at Westchester, 1 year 3,785
MURPHY, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of Brook Av and 144th St, 1 year 5,000
NASH, Marion, to James and Mary King; part of Lots 8 and 16, map of Mount Pleasant; part of Bassford estate, Tremont, 3 years 2,500
OLSSON, Andrew, to Charles Hess and another; Robbins Av, w s, 25 ft n of Pontiac Place, installments 4,500
OPPENHEIMER, Henry, to Gilbert H. Crawford, executor, &c.; n s of 80th St, 87½ ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 21,000
PEYSER, Frederick M., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; s s of 47th St, 117 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 16,000
PHILLIPS, Charles H. and Jennie, to Moses Green; new e s of Tinton Av, 122 ft n of 168th St, new line, 1 year 1,000
PICKEN, William H., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; e s of West End Av, 50.5 ft s of 106th St, 1 year 19,750
QUINLAN, George F., to Lottie M. Fowler; s e corner of Oostdorp Av and Clover St, old lines, 1 year 2,200
RICE, Mary, to Thomas K. Snyder; 235th St, n w corner of Martha Av, 1 year .. 800
ROSENSTRETER, William, and wife to Henri Strasbourger; 106 Suffolk St, demand 1,500
SCHREINER, John, to the German Savings Bank; s w corner of 2d Av and 121st St, 1 year 20,000
SCHREINER, John, to the German Savings Bank; Brook Av, n e corner of 147th St, 1 year 20,000
SCHREINER, John, to the German Savings Bank; Brook Av, e s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 1 year 15,000
SIMPSON, Maria S., to James A. Robinson, trustee; n s of 32d St, 38 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 8,500
SMULL, Sarah M., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 31 West 76th St, 2 years 1,000
STONE, Rebecca, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 32 Scammel St, 3 years 10,000
STURGES, Jane S., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 1 and 3 Jacob St, 1 year 5,000
SULLIVAN, Mary E., to Leo M. Lehman; Lot 509, map of part of Isaac Dyckman's estate, Twelfth Ward, installments 1,750
TOELBERG, Niels, to Emily H. Spafford; w s of Crotona Av, 107.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, ½ year 14,000
TOELBERG, Niels, to Ida M. Murphy; w s of Crotona Av, 161.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, ½ year 3,500
TREMPER, Margaret J., to Harlem Savings Bank; 177th St, s s, 300 ft w of Monroe Av, 1 year 3,000
WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; s s of 75th St, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 5,000
WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; s s of 75th St, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 17,000
WIESE, William, to Mina Rosenbrock; s s of 132d St, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 15,000
WHITE, Martha J., to Louis Werner; 181 East 111th St, installments 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Richard W., to Henry L. Scheuerman $2,025
BRUEL, Nicholaus, executor, to Heinrich Schultz 25,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Corn Exchange Bank ..... Nom.
FRIED, Mina, to Marie Kramer 2,510
GIFFORD, Silas D., executor, to Emma Stoeckel, order of Court ....
KNAPP, Martha M., to Edward J. Knapp. 15,000
KNAPP, Edward J., executor, &c., to Susan T. Knapp 15,000
LEIPZIGER, Pauline, to Levi N. Hershfield and another, executors 5,000
LEVY, Hannah, to Emilie J. Murray 4,065
LOEWENSTEIN, Charles, and another, administrators, to Simon E. Cohn ..... Nom.
MERRILL, Emma H. S., to Mary F. Sidman ....
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank 11,699
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank 16,065
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to the Corn Exchange Bank .. 30,000
PALMER, William H., to Alice E. Shoenberger 7,500
PARR, John, to Charles M. Cannon ..... Nom.
POTTER, Frederick G., to William J. Bowe 2,500
RAYNOR, Annie E., to Charles S. Wood .. Nom.
SCHMITZ, Mali, to Jacob Stern 2,700
STOEHR, Justus and Rose, to the German Savings Bank 4,250
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Greenwood Cemetery, (three mortgages) 31,500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Alfred Lord 10,500
THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE Association to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, (fourteen assignments) .. 324,890
UNION TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Andrew Rohr 7,640
WEIFFENBACH Adam, to John W. Albaugh 2,600
WEIL, Jonas, and another to John Passan 3,500
WILSON, Alexander, to Arthur A. Swany. 333
WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to Bertha Krefft. 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 330 ft n of 184th St, 50x130; William H. Masterson against Adelaide Yeandle, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor 119
GRAND AV, e s, 180 ft n of 184th St, 50x130; William H. Masterson against Adelaide Yeandle, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor 119
GRAND AV, e s, 230.6 ft n of 184th St, 51.11x67.6x irregular; William H. Masterson against Adelaide Yeandle, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor 119
HENRY ST, 234; Barnet Edelson and another against Charles B. Dreyer, as contractor 80
WILKENS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x100; William C. Cooper against Peter Hart, owner and contractor 57
4TH AV, 80 and 82; Andrew O'Neill against Joseph McKinnee, owner and contractor 610
28TH ST, 139 West; Karl Mathiasen against Sarah Smith, owner; Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor 140
160TH ST, 617 and 619 East; Charles Doll, Jr., against Rudolph Newschaffer, owner and contractor 150
116TH ST, 227 to 245 West; William Bradley against Edward W. Wagner and William S. Long, owners; Achille Adams, contractor 421
131ST ST, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 115x100; Zimmermann & Jansen against Webster White, owner and contractor .. 3,500
136TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 25x100; Charles Kauzler against Charles A. Ericsson; owner; Fabian Aulbach, contractor 30
126TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 25x100; Frederick W. Siems against Ludwig & Co., owners; Fabian Aulbach, contractor 110
136TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 25x100; Weber & Anderson against Ludwig & Co., owners; Fabian Aulbach, contractor 40
176TH ST, n e corner of 3d Av, 90x100; Joseph Buellesbach against Laura Streiffler, owner; J. Streiffler & Son, contractors 521
186TH ST, s e corner of Vanderbilt Av, 300x100; Church E. Gates & Co., against W. C. Turner and B. Ginsburg, owners; Robert C. Martin & Co., contractor 300
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
WILLETT ST, 85 and 87; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Max Chisling, 10 payments $15,500

EXCURSIONS.

NEXT **CALIFORNIA** TRAIN

leaves New York Dec. 13, via Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, and the Santa Fé Route. Elegant train of vestibuled sleeping and dining-cars. Round-trip tickets valid returning until August, 1899, including all points of interest on the Pacific Coast. Special reduced rates at hotels in California. Other California tours later. Tours to Florida, Porto Rico, Mexico, Japan, Europe, etc.

Individual Travel Tickets to all points. State information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, TOURS & TICKETS.

31 E. 14th St., Union Square, West, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Henry van Dyke, Pastor. Services Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock. Dr. van Dyke will preach on "THE AMERICAN BIRTHRIGHT AND THE PHILIPPINE POTTAGE."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches at 11. Subject, "Foreign Politics and Domestic Politics as Causes of Thanksgiving." Church tastefully decorated and special patriotic music.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 230 Amsterdam Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.—Thanksgiving service Thursday, 11 A. M. Rev. William Lloyd will preach, "Significant Events in the Present Year."

CHARLES H. EATON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., at a Thanksgiving service, Thursday, Nov. 24, at 11 A. M. Subject, "Public and Private Reasons for Thanksgiving with a Word in Relation to Expansion." Special musical service.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 25th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Thanksgiving morning prayer and sermon at 10:30.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. & 35th St. Thanksgiving Day. 9 A. M., the Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCHES. Thanksgiving service on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at church, 48th St. and 5th Av. Sermon by Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D. Appropriate music by full choir.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St. Rev. Samuel M. Dickie, D. D., Pastor. Thanksgiving Day services at 11 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. There will be public service in this church on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, at 11 A. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Sermon on Thanksgiving today by the pastor, Rev. Arthur H. Evans, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. You are invited.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

Practical journalism in all branches taught personally or by mail by instructors selected from among the most experienced newspaper men in New York. Actual assignments on news stories, conventions, entertainments, &c., and special instruction in editorial, telegraphic correspondence, and Sunday feature work. School open room until midnight. Rates made for night pupils and instruction by mail.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPER BUREAU, 66 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK. THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET. Opens October 5th. Kindergarten Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Limited number of resident pupils. Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

NATURE WORK—LESSONS ON BIRDS, FLOWERS, &c., with specimens, indoors and out. NATURE Times Up-town Office, 1,209 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 and 14 East 40th Street. Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners anytime.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine Diamonds, watches; no trash. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

FOR SALE.—Patent No. 321,040, lock for railroad switches. R. LEHMANN, 174 East 3d St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

CALL OR WRITE FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED catalogue (postpaid) of the famous Hardman piano; prices and terms to suit the times; renting pianos, city or country, a specialty. HARDMAN PECK & CO., Mfrs., 138 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

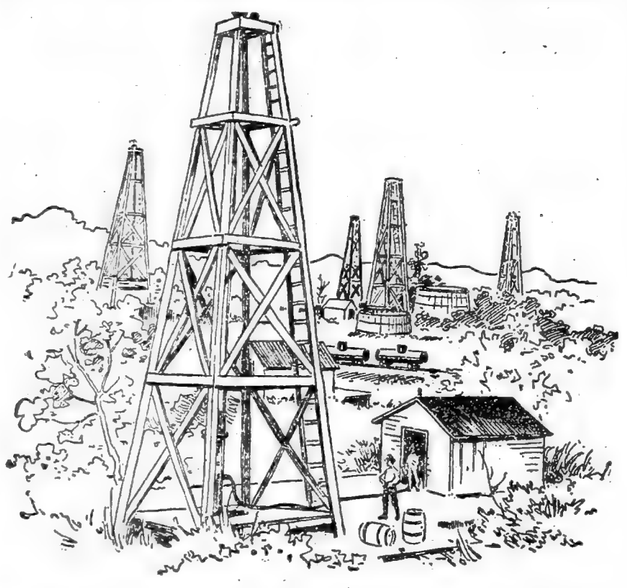

I am an oil well operator, and, in consequence, am exposed to all kinds of weather and subject to irregular hours of work, which has told on my health in many ways. I have had all sorts of trouble, caused by dyspepsia, loss of appetite, kidney and liver trouble, and would take cold at the least exposure. In fact, my health was completely run down. I tried various remedies without avail, and having noticed the persistent advertising of Ripans Tabules in the papers and magazines I decided to give them a trial, and in less than a week noted good results, and now, at the end of six months' rather steady use, am fully restored to health, and never felt better in my life, all of which is due to R·I·P·A·N·S. I can not speak too highly of them, and am glad to recommend them to any one whose condition of health is similar to mine some months since. I might add that during my illness I was more or less troubled with rheumatism, and as that has left me entirely I certainly owe it to R·I·P·A·N·S, as my blood is now in a healthier condition. My age is thirty-eight years.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. 120 by mail for 48 cents. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

BOARDERS WANTED.

25TH ST., 45 WEST.—Double and single rooms; first-class, with exclusive baths; superior table; moderate rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENTRAL Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegant suite, second floor; also single rooms to let, furnished; gentlemen only.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

GREAT VARIETY OF SEASONABLE CARriages offered at low prices. Six-passenger Coiyer Coupé Rockaways, $235; Coupé Rockaways, $135, $165, to $575; division front glass door Rockaways, $135 to $300; glass front Wagonettes, $210. Large assortment Runabouts, Surreys, Phaetons, Carts, Stylish Novelties, Stanhopes, &c., &c. Harness for all purposes; correct styles. Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Horse Goods. JOHN MOORE & CO., 59 WARREN ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish cook; best city reference. Care of Winquist, 991 2d Av.

COOK.—By colored man as order or dinner cook; all-around man. Randolph, 232 West 60th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Good dressmaker wishes more work by the day. 247 East 82d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable colored girl to take entire charge of an apartment for one lady or a small family; first-class cook and plain laundress; no washing; good city reference. 156 West 53d St.

Lady's Maids

MAID.—By Swiss Protestant to take care of growing children or as lady's maid; speaks French and German; highly recommended; five and a half years' city references. E. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Swedish person; speaks French fluently; used to traveling; highly recommended; city or country. A. B., 1,003 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

MAID, &c.—As maid, seamstress, and companion; good reader; can travel; willing; capable; best city reference. M. M., 212 West 39th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in private family; best personal references. A. B., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly competent butler; strictly sober; no objection to country; first-class city reference. L. G., Box 264, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman, gardener, farmer; can take charge of gentleman's country place; understands the breeding and raising of all kinds of farm stock; nine years' first-class references; former employers can be seen. A. B., 769 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; first-class references; city or country or Washington. Peterson, 142 East 55th St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By reliable Swede to care for furnace; best city reference. O. O., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and CARETAKER.—By manager of gentleman's first-class place an engagement; references and place can be seen; married; two children. Gardener, Box 668, Patchogue, L. I.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man; temperate, reliable; understands furnaces, heaters, pumps, brasses, windows, housework; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man to take care of furnaces and do housecleaning; references. John E. Green, 323 West 37th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARTENDER.—By an experienced man, 26; close mixer and the best references. Joseph F. O'Brien, 151 East 18th St.

JANITOR.—By man and wife; sober, honest; has experience, understanding heaters and pumps. R. W., care Dr. Rupp, 334 East 17th St.

MEDICAL COMPANION.—By young man; cultured and companionable; full course in nervous diseases and massage; open for engagement; accustomed to Continent and languages, also Sandwich Islands and Japan; refer personally to prominent neurologists and physicians of New York. Medical, 1,242 Broadway.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE CITY REAL ESTATE; seek opening large office with much business. "Expert," Box 118, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Salesman for an established manufacturing house in sterling silver and plated-ware; must be a thorough, experienced, and honorable man; steady position for the right man. Salesman, Box 129, Times Office.

WANTED—Butler and cook; man and wife; experienced, and with good reference; wages, $50 per month, private family. Call, 9 to 10 A. M., 203 East 48th St.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—Four men with an acquaintance among the office holders in New York. NEW YORK LIFE, 415 Broadway.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 455 6th Av.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial New York County.—DAVID STEWART against ISMA SCHREYER, John Graber, and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff, and Walter N. Smith, Louis C. Muller, and Margaret Middleditch.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 10, 1898.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John Graber and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19, 1898.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n24-1aw6wTh&ja4

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BRENTANO, Arthur Brentano, and August Brentano, as copartners, composing the firm of "Brentano's," lately doing business at Number 21 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William R. Rose, who was heretofore duly appointed the receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of the said firm, at his place of transacting business, viz.: The office of Gibson Putzel, Number 261 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Receiver. GIBSON & PUTZEL, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n17-3wTu,Th,Sat.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 7th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of ABE STEIN & CO., lately doing business at No. 97 Gold Street, in the City of New York, said firm having been composed of Abraham Stein, William H. Hildreth, Isaac P. T. Edmands, and Edwin S. Barrett, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, David Wile, who was heretofore duly appointed permanent receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of said firm of Abe Stein & Co., at his place of transacting business, the office of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys at law, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York City, November 7th, 1898. DAVID WILE, Receiver, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. n10-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against John Hickey and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action on November 2, 1898, and duly entered in the New York County Clerk's office on November 4, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through a party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Tenth Street and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street along said middle line of the block, eighteen feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York November 7, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street:

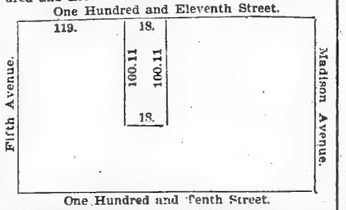

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,678.47, with interest thereon from October 2d, 1898, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances, amounting to $401.69, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $447.00 and interest.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee. n10-2aw3wTu&Th&d1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. BISSELL and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and now known by the street Number 89 (eighty-nine) Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

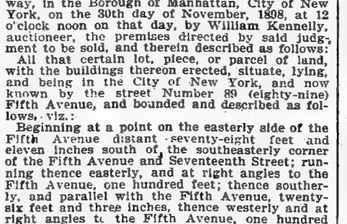

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,647 91-100 with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $319 30-100, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,108 92-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of November, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee. n7-2aw8wM&Th&n28&30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

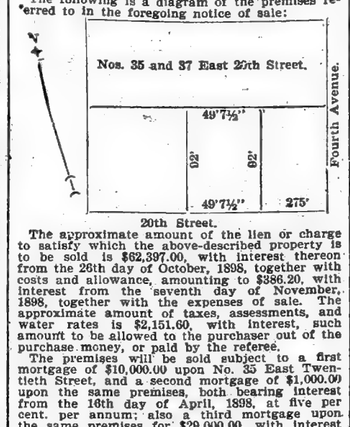

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,397.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $386.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,151.60, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 278, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee. n14-2aw3wM&Th&d5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—PHEBE R. HUNT, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN J. CARR, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Ogden Avenue, distant three hundred and ninety-six feet six inches northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of said Ogden Avenue with the northerly side of Union Street, as said Street and avenue are laid down and established by the "Map of the Town of Morrisania," filed by the Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 9th, 1868, dated January 6th, 1871, such point being also the line of partition between lots now or formerly of the estate of William B. Ogden, deceased, and land belonging to the estate of Mary Crafts, deceased, running thence north thirty-five degrees forty-five minutes west along the boundary line of said land ninety-six feet seven inches; thence along the line of partition at right angles, or nearly so, with Ogden Avenue until the same strikes a line drawn parallel to said avenue, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom; thence northwardly along said last mentioned line thirty-three feet five inches; thence eastwardly at right angles to Ogden Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of Ogden Avenue; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Ogden Avenue seventy-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., by Benjamin J. Carr and Elizabeth, his wife, by deed bearing date the 18th day of December, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,369 of Conveyances, Page 28, on the 19th day of December, 1890.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

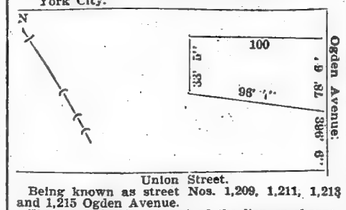

Union Street.

Being known as street Nos. 1,209, 1,211, 1,213 and 1,215 Ogden Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is nine thousand seventy-six and 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and forty-one 45-100 dollars, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred fifty-five and 85-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. o3-1aw6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-1aw6mTh

MASSETT, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph S. Massett, George S. Massett, Thomas Albert Massett, Stephen F. Massett, Mary Elizabeth Massett Jackson, Edward L. Massett, and to all other persons the next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James C. Shannon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the County of New York, deceased;

Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WEIL, WOLF & KRAMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 399 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. n10-1aw6wTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. H. C. WHITON, Executor. c20-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 1 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SEEBACH, FRANK A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Seebach, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Albert Friedland, Maurice Marks, Joseph Solomon, and William Solomon, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made revoking the letters of guardianship heretofore issued to said Charles Seebach on the person and estate of FRANK A. SEEBACH, minor, and why the account of said Charles Seebach, as such general guardian, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WEIL, WOLF & KRAMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 399 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. n10-1aw6wTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. H. C. WHITON, Executor. c20-1aw6mTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

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e.p. means

THANKSGIVING DAY PLANS

Arrangements for the Happiness of Persons of Every Taste.

TURKEY WILL REIGN SUPREME

Feasts for the Poor and Unfortunate of Every Class—Many Church Services—Sports and Exhibitions.

There will be no event of importance or incident of striking interest in connection with the observances of Thanksgiving Day in this city this year, but the day will afford an opportunity for enjoyment to persons of almost all kinds of tastes. There will be services in the churches in the morning, the usual dinners to the poor, nearly all kinds of sporting events, lectures and entertainments, a dog and a bird show, and the usual theatrical performances. Many union services will be held in the churches, following a recent custom. Some of the more prominent clergymen announce that they will treat of the great National problems growing out of the war with Spain. Church services are announced as follows:

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, (Presbyterian.)—Services at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, the pastor, will preach on "The American Birthright and the Philippine Pottage."

Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur preaches at 11 o'clock on "Foreign Policies and Domestic Politics as Causes of Thanksgiving." The church will be decorated with British and American flags and there will be patriotic music.

Collegiate Reformed Church.—Services will be held in the church at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street at 11. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell will preach the sermon.

All Souls' Church, (Unitarian,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—There will be a union service at 11. The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach.

Church of the Divine Paternity, (Universalist,) Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street—The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, will preach at a Thanksgiving service beginning at 11. Subject: "Public and Private Reasons for Thanksgiving, with a Word in Relation to Expansion."

Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Sixtieth Street.—There will be a union Thanksgiving service there at 11, the churches uniting being the Phillips Memorial Presbyterian, Epiphany Baptist, First Reformed Episcopal, Madison Avenue Presbyterian, Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal, and Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Elmer V. Dent, the Rev. Dr. Howard La Jones, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street.—The Rev. Dr. David J. Wylie will preach at 11 on "Some Links in the Chain of National Blessings."

Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, (Second Church,) 297 Lenox Avenue. Union services at 11. The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander of the Harlem Presbyterian Church will preach.

Thirty-fourth Street Collegiate Church. Services begin at 10 o'clock. The Rev. John R. Elliott, the pastor, will preach on "Thankfulness for Personal Blessings."

Park Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The West End Collegiate, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal, Fourth Presbyterian, St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal, and Mannatton Congregational will unite with the congregation of this church. The Rev. Drs. George P. Eckman and Joseph R. Kerr will preach.

Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach at 11, and make references to the war with Spain.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst will preach at 11 on "Territorial Expansion."

Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal. The Washington Square, Bedford Street, and Duane Street Methodist Episcopal Churches will unite in a service at 11. The Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson will preside.

Metropolitan Temple, (Methodist Episcopal,) Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. Union service, at which the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman will preach, if well enough to do so. Music will be by the combined choirs of the temple, Jane, and Perry Street Churches.

Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Service will be held at 11, and the Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "American Progress."

B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. The Congregations Shaarai Tephilla and B'nai Jeshurun will unite in service at 10:30 o'clock. The programme includes the reading of the President's proclamation by Morris S. Wise, prayer and Scripture reading by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, an oration by Simon Wolf of Washington, hymns, and other music. The brass band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum will assist. The building will be decorated with patriotic emblems, and the ark and pulpit will be decorated with fruits, flowers, and agricultural products.

Temple Rodeph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street. Services will be held at 10:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman will deliver the lecture.

Church of the Holy Cross, (Episcopal,) Avenue C and Fourth Street. The Rev. James G. Cameron, vicar, will celebrate choral mass at 9 A. M.

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East Twenty-ninth Street.—Services will be held at 7, 8, 9, and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Church of the Redeemer, 153 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.—Low masses at 7:30 and 8:30 A. M. Matins at 10:30, with a sermon by the rector, the Rev. William Everett Johnson.

Central Congregational Church, 309 West Fifty-seventh Street.—Service at 11, with a sermon by the Rev. William Lloyd. The collection will be given to aid widows and families of soldiers who lost their lives in the late war.

St. Matthew's Church, 205 West Eighty-fourth Street.—Holy communion at 7:30 A. M., and service, with sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Keans, at 11 o'clock.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.—Memorial mass at 10:30 A. M. for the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

MANY THANKSGIVING DINNERS.

Five Points House of Industry.—At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children of the house and at 2 o'clock the street poor will be admitted to the tables. Last year more than 1,300 of this class were fed.

Home for the Friendless, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street and 30 East Thirtieth Street.—The children will dine at 12:30 o'clock and at 2 will entertain their guests with songs, recitations, and kindergarten games in the chapel.

Emil Schwab, the keeper of the Barge Office restaurant, has arranged to give all immigrants who may be detained there to-day a turkey dinner.

The King's Daughters Settlement in Henry Street will send out its usual dinners to the poor in various parts of the city.

The Volunteers of America will provide family dinners instead of a general dinner to poor children, as it once contemplated. A dinner for thirty children of the neighborhood will be spread at the Broome Street Tabernacle.

The Children's Aid Society will give a dinner to newsboys at the Brace Memorial Home. There will also be dinners at some of the schools of the society.

At the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association a bountiful dinner will be provided for poor men, some 500 tickets having been issued.

The 1,200 inmates of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, will attend church in the morning and at noon will sit down to a turkey dinner provided by Governor Delehanty.

At Mount Loretto, Staten Island, the 1,000 children will have a dinner of turkey and plum pudding. In the afternoon they will attend the dedication of the Home of St. Elizabeth.

The prisoners in all the institutions of the city will have all they can eat. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx 3,510 pounds of chicken, 713 pounds of turkey, and 800 pies will be served, and in Brooklyn 675 pounds of chicken, 250 pounds of turkey, and 250 pies have been provided. There will be an entertainment in the Kings County Penitentiary provided by the prisoners.

Sheriff Acker of Richmond County will give the prisoners under his charge a dinner of roast chicken, with plum pudding. Charity Commissioner Feeny has ordered that the inmates of the County Poor House have a dinner of roast chicken.

A special bill of fare will be served at Mills Hotels Nos. 1 and 2 to-day.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at night, lecture by Dwight L. Elmendorf on "The Santiago Campaign and the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet," illustrated by photographs of actual battle scenes.

A bird show will open at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Street, under the auspices of the Greater New York Ornithological Society. There will be over 3,500 birds on exhibition, including a canary that sings "Yankee Doodle" and a parrot that speaks several languages.

The second dog show of the American Pet Dog Club may be seen from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Prizes will be awarded in a large number of classes. Mrs. Walter Stanton, President of the club, says that the entry list is a large one and includes most of the well-known prize winners.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will meet at their rooms, 861 Lexington Avenue, at 10:30 A. M. The Rev. R. Benjamin will conduct services.

A "Grand Ball de Paree" will be given in the evening at Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, under the direction of Max Richter.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger will deliver an address at the Temple Gate of Hope, 115 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the afternoon. His subject will be "Our Great Republic."

Graduation exercises of the trained nurses at the German Hospital and Dispensary, East Seventy-seventh Street, Park and Lexington Avenues, in the afternoon at 4.

The Tissot exhibition at the American Art Galleries will be open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Snake Show at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue, near Forty-second Street, will be open as usual.

At the various branches of the Y. M. C. A. social reunions will be held. Some 1,300 men will dine and be entertained at the quarters of the Railroad Branch.

SPORTS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Football contest in the evening at 8:30 o'clock at Madison Square Garden, between the elevens of the Orange Athletic Club and the Riverside Athletic Club.

The Polytechnic and High School football teams will play at Washington Park, Fourth Avenue and Third Street, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M., rain or shine.

Teams from the New York and Bridgeport Polo Clubs will play a match game of roller polo in the evening at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue, near Forty-second Street.

The new turn hall of the New York Turn-Verein, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, will be dedicated to-day. The opening ceremonies will be held at 4 P. M. In the evening there will be a concert, a speech of congratulation, and a ball.

The golf programme for the day is a long one, and is as follows: Open tournament, Lakewood Golf Club; members' handicap, Morris County Golf Club; club handicap for members, Baltusrol Golf Club; Short Hills, N. J., annual competition for Vice President's Cup, St. Andrew's; bogie handicap, Staten Island Cricket Club; members' handicap for Classes A and B, Richmond County Country Club; approaching, putting, and driving contests, Harbor Hill Golf Club, Brighton Heights, S. I.; men and women's handicap, Park Golf Club, Plainfield; mixed foursome handicap, Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield; members' handicap, Flushing Golf Club; handicap tournament for members and guests, Westchester Country Club; members' tournament for Fowler Cup, Dyker Meadows Golf Club; handicap tournament for men and women, Englewood Golf Club; handicap tournament, 36 holes, for cup given by Mrs. Jules Reynal, Knollwood Country Club; members' handicap, Marine and Field Club, Bath Beach; club handicap for Classes A and B, Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn.; handicap for cup presented by Walter J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club; handicap for the Governors' Cup, Essex County Country Club; special events at Agawam Hunt Club; members' handicap, Fairfield County Golf Club.

Cross country running, championship, at Morris Park, under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club.

Shooting, Brooklyn Gun Club, clay birds, Union Course; New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, live birds, Woodlawn; Crescent Athletic Club, clay birds, Bay Ridge; East Side Gun Club, live bird, Newark; Danville Gun Club, clay birds.

Wheeling members of the New York Athletic Club will make a cycling run to Morris Park to witness the cross country championships. The ride will be in two divisions, one leaving the clubhouse at 10:30 A. M. and the other at 2:15 P. M.

The Men's Club of St. George's Church will have a cross country run, ending with dinner at Fort George.

DAINTIES FOR THE WEST SIDE POOR

Thanksgiving Donations by the West Side Fruit and Flower Mission.

The West Side Fruit and Flower Mission of 312 West Fifty-fourth Street made its annual Thanksgiving contributions to the aged and infirm poor yesterday, and as a result a thousand more people will enjoy turkey and fruits, tea and jelly and cranberry sauce for dinner to-day. An express wagon was kept busy all day delivering the delicacies to the poor.

An old woman, past eighty, called at the offices yesterday morning. She was partially paralyzed, and lives in an attic room with her husband, who is insane. She was given fruits and a turkey, but lingered as if not satisfied. Finally she placed her packages on one of the large tables and asked for their equivalent in condensed milk and tea. The managers gave her those things and pressed her to take some delicacies, which she stoutly refused, saying tea and milk were all she wanted.

A member of the Mission, who looks after a number of destitute Cuban women and children, whose husbands and fathers are in Cuba, called early and asked that no tea be sent to her charges, as they drank only coffee.

A small, pale-faced boy came in, and was given a turkey and the appropriate side dishes. The Secretary said that the boy was a member of a family of ten. His father was in the insane asylum; his eldest sister was fifteen, and earned $3 a week; his eldest brother was thirteen, and earned $2 a week. There were six younger children, all of whom had only the $5 a week to live on.

The callers were in most cases sent away with tears of joy in their eyes.

TARS WILL HAVE TURKEY.

Massachusetts Sailors Feared Disappointment and Protested.

This is the turkey season, and the men who serve on the warships expect to eat turkey supplemented with cranberry sauce to-day, so as to celebrate Thanksgiving Day in a fit and proper manner. The sailors on the different war vessels have a system which enables them at certain times to have delicacies and little extras and not depend on salt horse and hard tack all the time.

This is the canteen system, and it allows the Paymaster to reserve one ration in four, or 25 per cent. of the 30 cents allowed by the Navy Department. This reserve fund is spent by the commissary yeoman for such edibles as fish, ham and eggs, liver and bacon, sausages, and at Thanksgiving and Christmas for turkey.

The battleship Massachusetts is now moored at the Cob Dock in the navy yard, and the crew naturally expected that to-day their menu would include turkey and cranberry sauce. Much to their surprise, however, Paymaster Boggs has notified Commissary Yeoman Carl Snyder that the profits of the canteen and the commuted rations have been exhausted, and if the men want turkey they will have to pay for it themselves.

There are seventeen messes on the Massachusetts, and Commissary Yeoman Snyder has notified each one of the state of affairs as reported to him. The men at first did not know what to make of it. They wanted to know where the money had gone, and when told that they could have the turkey if they chipped in 50 cents each they one and all refused and decided to lay their case before the executive officer of the vessel.

There are 350 men on the Massachusetts, and to feed them with turkey is no small undertaking. The Executive Officer is Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, and he listened to what the men had to say and then said he would see about it. When seen Tuesday, Lieut. Commander Schroeder was very much annoyed that the trouble had got outside the yard. He declined to talk about the matter, beyond saying that the men would have their turkey and that the crew of the Massachusetts would not have to depend upon charity in order to celebrate Thanksgiving Day in a proper manner.

THE NINTH DIOCESAN SYNOD.

Archbishop Corrigan Delivers the Address to the Clergy.

The Ninth Diocesan Synod of New York was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. Archbishop Corrigan presided and delivered the address to the clergy. He spoke encouragingly of the work accomplished since the last meeting three years ago, and urged a continuance of the zeal shown in the past. No new laws were made.

Consultors for the next three years were announced as follows: The Rev. John Edwards, the Rev. James H. McGean, the Rev. Charles Colton, the Right Rev. John M. Farley, the Right Rev. J. F. Mooney, and the Rev. James J. Flood. The three latter were appointed by the Archbishop, the others were elected. Committees were also announced on the Examination of the Clergy, Teachers and Schools, and on Counties.

SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN PARODIED.

Naval Entertainment Given by the Fidelio Club.

The Fidelio Club on East Fifty-ninth Street gave a novel entertainment last night. The concert hall of the clubhouse was transformed into a military camp. The walls were hidden by carefully prepared scenery, painted from photographs of the trenches about Santiago, and in the centre of the floor was a big Red Cross tent. Small cannon were scattered about here and there.

The entertainment began with a promenade concert, at which the music was furnished by a "military band" of fifteen pieces. This was followed by an exhibition by an awkward squad, who fired one of the cannon at the blockhouse pictured in the scenery. There was what was called a "Red Cross drill," given by twenty-two young women in nurses' costume. Later an imitation Gen. Weyler, who was supposed to be in command of troops defending the blockhouse, asked for a truce. After the true situation was explained to the General he surrendered. Then the American troops, composed of members of the club, who were all in uniform, were reviewed by a tall, thin man in spectacles, who took the part of Gov. Black. The club's Monday night bowling club, composed of fifteen men and fifteen women, all in military uniform, and the Thursday night bowling club of twenty men, in uniform, were also reviewed by the Governor.

ROYAL
The Absolutely Pure
Baking Powder

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Its Committee on Buildings Exonerates Superintendent Snyder.

DISPUTE AS TO LIBRARY FUND

Teachers to be Chosen on Their Examination Records—Monthly Salary Payments.

At a regular meeting of the Central Board of Education, held yesterday afternoon, the Committee on Buildings, to which the President of the board some months ago referred a series of charges preferred against C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, by John W. Franklin, formerly an Inspector of School Buildings, reported its decision in the case, exonerating Superintendent Snyder. The charges, which have been under consideration since June, alleged certain shortcomings in the character of the work on different school buildings, involving departures from the plans and specifications. The findings of the committee are set forth as follows:

Your committee, desirous of terminating these pending matters, at least so far as C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, is personally concerned, and for the purpose of relieving him of the labor and worry which weighed upon him so heavily during the pendency of these proceedings, wishes to place upon record its unanimous opinion to the effect that its confidence in him is unshaken, and that in the opinion of your committee he has thoroughly and most effectively purged himself of any imputation or suspicion which the affidavits in question, or any of them, have sought to cast upon him.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the board:

Resolved, That the Board of Education hereby expresses its absolute and unshaken confidence in the uprightness, fidelity, and ability of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, and its appreciation of the eminent professional and personal qualities which characterize him.

The following resolution was introduced by the Committee on School System:

Resolved, That the City Superintendent be authorized and instructed to appoint, subject to the approval of the Board of Education, not more than two clerks, who shall have special experience in library work, to assist him in supervising the administration of the library fund secured from the State and City of New York, the salaries of said clerks not to exceed $3,000 in all.

The Brooklyn Commissioners immediately protested, saying that the $42,000 appropriated to the library fund, of which $21,000 comes from the State, should be distributed among the different boroughs to be expended by their various local boards. Under the act of consolidation the whole $21,000 from the State is apportioned to the "city schools." It was the intention of the resolution to place the entire amount in Superintendent Maxwell's hands for distribution to the different boroughs. Henry W. Maxwell of Brooklyn said Brooklyn should be allowed to purchase whatever books were desired of thought necessary. Mr. Agar of Manhattan said it was the desire of the Central Board to co-ordinate the administration of the library fund. The resolution was passed.

A resolution was passed that persons to whom licenses to teach have been granted shall be listed in the order of merit as shown by their examinations. Mr. Anderson opposed this resolution on the ground that examinations did not demonstrate comparative fitness to teach. He thought teachers should be selected by expert examination into their fitness.

It was decided to report favorably to the Controller on a plan to pay all teachers in twelve monthly instalments instead of as now in ten instalments, covering the teaching year. This plan is now followed in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, and the teachers are said to favor it.

HASTE ON EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mayor Van Wyck Urges Board of Public Improvements to Speedy Action—Plans Ordered.

Mayor Van Wyck sent yesterday to the Board of Public Improvements the following letter urging action in regard to the proposed bridge over the East River to connect the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens:

I request that you will take all action necessary to be taken by your board before action by the Municipal Assembly, as to location, plans, and construction of a bridge over the East River, between the Borough of Manhattan and the Borough of Queens.

Without recommending any specific location, I suggest that the bridge be so designed as to cross the East River over Blackwell's Island.

I request that this matter receive prompt attention, so that action by the Municipal Assembly can be taken at an early date.

The board met yesterday, and before any action was taken as a result of the Mayor's communication, a public hearing was held on the bridge project. Several property owners from the Borough of Queens appeared in support of the project. Ex-Corporation Counsel Walter J. Foster of Long Island City and Jared Barhelt acted as spokesmen for the delegation. The board adopted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Bridges to prepare plans, surveys, and soundings for the construction of the bridge.

The Mayor's letter has caused more speculation than ever at the City Hall as to how the city is going to manage to issue bonds, as the debt limit has already been passed. There are some who believe that some easier way of getting over the difficulty has been discovered than by making the rumored great increases in assessed valuations.

MORE BONDS FOR THE CITY TO PAY.

List of Issues of Outlying Districts Submitted to Controller.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has sent to the Controller another list of bond issues of outlying districts for recognition as valid obligations of the city. The list is as follows:

Union Free School, District No. 2, Town of Newtown, $15,000, dated Sept. 1, 1897.
Village of Arverne-by-the-Sea, $8,000, dated Dec. 1, 1896.
Richmond County road bonds, Series G, $150,000, dated June 1, 1896.
Richmond County road bonds, Series H, $18,000, dated June 1, 1896.
Union Free School District No. 7, Town of Flushing, $50,000, dated Aug. 1, 1897.
Union Free School District No. 1, Town of Newtown, $15,000, dated Nov. 15, 1897.
School District No. 7, Town of Newtown, $3,400, dated Oct. 1, 1895.
Village of College Point, $11,000 4 per cent. refunding water bonds, dated July 1, 1895.
Village of Port Richmond, certificates of indebtedness to Calvin D. Van Nane, aggregating $7,845.03, dated Nov. 30, 1897.
School District No. 2, Town of Westfield, $5,000 6 per cent. bonds, dated 1895.
School District No. 5, Town of Jamaica, $10,000, dated Oct. 1, 1897.
School District No. 4, Town of Castleton, $32,000 5 per cent. bonds, dated June 15, 1895.
Union Free School District No. 4, Town of Newtown, $12,000 5 per cent. bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1896.
Union Free School District No. 10, Town of Jamaica, $5,000 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 31, 1897.
Union Free School District No. 2, Town of Jamaica, $20,000 5 per cent. bonds, dated April 1, 1895.
Union Free School District No. 5, Town of Newtown, $50,000 5 per cent. bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1897.
Union Free School District No. 3, Town of Castleton, $23,000 6 per cent. bonds, dated Jan. 15, 1898.
School District No. 1, Town of Southfield, $14,000 5 per cent. bonds, dated Nov. 2, 1895.
Town of Newtown gold road bonds, $600,000, dated June 1, 1897.
Town of Newtown gold road bonds, $20,000, dated June 1, 1897.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS DENY STORY

Abell and Hess Say the Mayor Took No Resignations from Them.

Police Commissioners Abell and Hess denied yesterday a published story to the effect that when they were appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, they were obliged to hand in their signed resignations.

"The story is altogether absurd, and utterly false," said Commissioner Abell. "I did not sign my resignation and hand it to the Mayor when I was appointed. If any one had made any such suggestion to me I would have thrown the appointment in his face. There was no pledge or promise exacted of me when I was appointed."

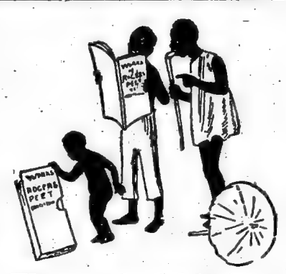

We are thankful that the habits of dress which prevail in Eastern America—the Philippines, do not obtain in Western America — the United States.

So we celebrate all day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TWO BROKERS SUSPENDED.

Stock Exchange Members Disciplined for Violating the Rule in Regard to Fictitious Sales.

Isaac B. Newcombe and Edwin W. Orvis, members of the Stock Exchange, were last evening tried by the Governing Committee on charges of violating the rule in regard to fictitious sales, found guilty and disciplined. In Mr. Newcombe's case he was suspended from the privileges of the Exchange for a year. Mr. Orvis was suspended for one month. They were tried under Section 8 of Article XXII. of the rules, which reads: "No fictitious sales shall be made. Any member contravening this section shall upon conviction be suspended for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as a majority of the Governing Committee present at a meeting thereof may determine."

No officer of the Stock Exchange would give any particulars of the charges against the defendants except to say that they violated the rules in transactions in the stock of the Eastern Elevator Company of Buffalo. The accused declined to discuss the affair in any way either in explanation, protest, or comment. The name of the man who complained to the Stock Exchange authorities that the sales which formed the subject of the accusations were not real, was not made public.

Eastern Elevator was listed on the New York Stock Exchange March 9 last. The application stated that the capital of the company was $1,000,000, shares $100 par. Since July 5, 1897, four dividends of one-half of 1 per cent., or $20,000 had been paid. The company owned a receiving and storage elevator on the Buffalo River water front of a capacity of 1,700,000 bushels. It had a mortgage on it of $250,000. From March 12 to July 2 7,200 shares were traded in, the quotation at first being 65¾. It ran down to 25 bid, 60 asked, and there was a drop of the stock in one day of 35. It was stricken from the list a month ago.

Isaac B. Newcombe is better known in Wall Street than his fellow-sufferer. He joined the Exchange May 3, 1861, and has been identified with some large stock transactions. His offices are in the Union Trust Building, and he lives at 241 Central Park West. He is a Director of the New York Air Brake Company and a member of the Yale Club. Mr. Orvis is the Exchange member of Orvis Brothers & Co. of 44 Broadway. He became a member of the Exchange March 24, 1880. He is Secretary and a Director of the New York Stencil Works and a member of the New England Society and of the Seventh Regiment Veterans. He lives at 58 West Eighty-ninth Street.

SWEARS HUSBAND DID MURDER.

Mrs. Capella Tells of Bianco's Killing and Capella's Cruelty—The Accused's Story.

The trial of Pasquale Capella, for the murder of Luigi Bianco, in "Little Italy," on Jan. 18 last, was continued yesterday in General Sessions. Mrs. Capella testified against her husband with much bitterness. Her every answer was in an angry tone. She began by saying with much emphasis and scorn that she did not love her husband. She said she had first lived with Bianco, who kept a grocery store. Capella met her and as he was good-looking, he won her affections. They were married and he got $600 she had and started an opposition grocery store to Bianco's.

The woman swore that Capella did not give her enough to eat, that she was not respectably clothed, and that he was cruel and abusive. She grew angrier as she spoke and broke into a tirade of abuse against Capella, occasionally glancing at him fiercely.

The woman said that her husband at last became so cruel to her that she left him and went to her aunt's with Bianco. On Jan. 18 Capella called and abused her. Bianco was present. She gave Capella a kick and ordered him to get out. He drew a revolver, and she, not knowing whom he was going to shoot, ran away. As she ran she heard a shot, and, turning, saw Bianco fall.

When cross-examined and asked whether she did not believe her husband loved her, she said:

"I don't believe he ever did. He married to get my $600 and to spite Bianco."

Capella, when placed on the stand, said he had attended military college in Italy, and had studied pharmacy, spending about ten years in the colleges. He came to New York in 1894, and was married in the City Hall in 1896. He and his wife lived together seven months. He said he found Bianco with his wife one day upon his return home, and he asked her what she meant. He said she told him she would go with any man she pleased. He went to the home of her aunt the day of the shooting and found Bianco there. He said that Bianco threw a bottle at him and then rushed at him with a knife, and that he shot Bianco in defense of his life.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

FEW ESTATES UNCLAIMED.

No Vast Sums Awaiting Ownership in British Chancery Court.

It is imagined by many that there are millions of dollars tied up in the British Chancery Court, and that no one knows to whom all this money belongs. Very often advertisements are published in the papers giving names of those who can lay claim to some of this money, and by this means unscrupulous lawyers derive a large revenue by inducing some whose names correspond with those in the list published to employ them to prosecute their claims.

Thomas Lewis, the present paymaster of the Court of Chancery in London, speaking of these alleged claims, said recently that lawyers who adopt such means to gull the public are frauds. Mr. Lewis said: "It is true that there is a very large sum of money now in chancery, but it is not true that we do not know to whom this money belongs. The Chancery Court has under its control about $1,500,000,000, but in the estates that make up this amount it simply acts as an administrator, and instead of us not knowing to whom this money belongs we know where all is to go with the exception of about $5,000,000, and this amount is divided into such small estates that it would hardly pay any one to prove his claim to any of them. The largest unclaimed estate is worth about $300,000, and this is much larger than any of the others.

"There are lawyers in England, the colonies, and in the United States who make it a business to induce any one they can get any money out of to retain them to find out if there is not some money for them in chancery. Every mail brings letters to us asking if there is not money here belonging to some estate which they mention and asking for particulars about it. These correspondents are invariably informed of the true state of affairs. It is particularly annoying to the Chancery Court to have these inquiries made, not only because of the trouble it gives but because we know that the writers are being swindled and are paying money to some one to try to obtain for them what they have no chance of getting, because it does not exist. In making this statement as emphatic as possible it will not only keep many from being swindled but will materially help this department."

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

WOMEN'S

OUTER GARMENTS.

Friday and Saturday.

Black Kersey Jackets.
Fly front and four-button double breasted Reefers, stitched, strapped seams, dart sleeves, all silk lined, 32 to 44,
$10.00 Each.

Black and Colored Jackets.
Of Kersey, Cheviot and Covert Cloth, and finished with strapped seams; Tan, Blue, Castor and Black,
$15.00.

Black and Colored Ulsters.
These Ulsters are made from Kersey Cloth, and have the very latest style flounce and plain skirt,
$25.00 to $40.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

HOLIDAY SALE OF DRESS PATTERNS.

Begins Friday in the Basement.

5,000 Patterns of Wool Dress Goods for the Annual Holiday Sale. The most pleasing collection of Dress Patterns we have had in years.

Lengths	Each.
500—of neat Mixtures,	$2.00
800—Ladies' Cheviots,	$2.50
400—Coaching Twills,	$3.00
600—Cloth Meltonette,	$3.50
700—Covert Whipcord,	$4.50

1,000 yards of all-wool and silk Poplin Plaid, bright, attractive colorings; selling until now at $1.25,
Reduced price 50 cts. per yd.

Also, at this time, all lengths of rich foreign Dress stuffs, long and short remnants of French Novelties, included in the sale.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE LASAR CASE ENDED.

Smuggled Diamonds, Valued at Over $50,000, Confiscated to the Government.

The trial of Max J. Lasar for smuggling diamonds came to an abrupt ending yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, when the jury, by direction of Judge Brown, rendered a verdict that the seized diamonds, of the approximated foreign value of $52,000, be confiscated to the Government. The balance of the seized lot, of the foreign value of $19,000, were, by the verdict, ordered to be restored to Lasar, as having been regularly imported and having paid duty. This verdict, United States District Attorney Burnett explained, was given without prejudice to any criminal proceedings which the Government might see fit to bring against Lasar for evasion of the customs laws.

When the case for the prosecution rested, Judge Brown directed the jury to render the verdict, in accordance with Section 21 of the Customs Administrative Act, and the order of the Court was by no means a surprise either to Gen. Burnett or to the attorneys for the defense.

The first witness called yesterday was Miss Ivy Crurede, whom Gen. Burnett recalled to testify as to letters which the defense had attempted to introduce in evidence on Tuesday. At that time Miss Crurede stated that the letters, which purported to have been written by her to Lasar, were "good copies." Yesterday morning, in response to a question as to the letters she had written, she said that they had been returned to her by a Mr. Grimberg, who is a friend of Lasar, and who went to England to get her to keep quiet about the case. When Grimberg called on her, she said, he told her that he was Lasar's friend. He asked him for proof, and Grimberg produced a package of letters which, he said, Lasar had given to him. She took the letters, and then told Grimberg that "if Lasar didn't know how to take care of letters written to him by a lady he was no friend of hers." So she retained the letters and afterward destroyed them. Grimberg, she said, told her that Lasar had kept copies of them.

The only other witnesses called were Collector Bidwell and Mr. Kinsley of the Collector's office, both of whom were present when Reichman made his declaration that Lasar was smuggling. Then the prosecution rested its case.

After a consultation with his colleagues, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, of counsel for the defense, announced that he would put no witnesses on the stand. The Lasars, he said, were under indictment and it would not be discreet to allow them to give testimony that might be used against them in criminal proceedings. He asked for a verdict for the defense, claiming that the Government had not shown that the duty had not been paid on the diamonds.

Judge Brown said that the Government had done more than to show that probable cause for the seizure existed. The defense, he said, had not chosen to take up the burden imposed upon it—that of proving payment of the duties. Therefore, he could only direct that a verdict be given for the Government.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, after the verdict had been entered, stated that the case would be taken to the United States Court of Appeals.

Answers to a Correspondent.

W. L. FRANK.—1. Cannot tell as yet. We must wait for the official count. 2. The man elected Lieutenant Governor.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, in their

Boys' Dep'ts

Double-breasted Suits
of All-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres, 7 to 16 yrs., Value $5.50 — $3.75
Iron Clad, with extra pair of trousers, 7 to 16 yrs., at Value $7.00 — $5.00

Sailor Suits
of Navy Blue Clay Serges, 3 to 12 yrs., at Value $6.90 — $4.98

Reefers
of Germania Chinchilla & Irish Frieze, 5 to 15 yrs., Value $6.50 — $4.75

Top Coats
of Kerseys and Friezes, 5 to 16 yrs., at Value $7.00 — $5.00

Misses' Dep'ts

Jackets
of Cheviots and Covert Cloths, silk facing, 14 to 18 yrs., at Value $7.50 — $4.75
of English Kerseys, satin lined, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $13.50 — $8.75

Reefers
of Cheviots & Kerseys, sizes 6 to 14 yrs., $5.00 / $7.98
Heretofore $7.50 to $12.90

Gretchens & Long Cloaks,
sizes 4 to 12 yrs., $9.75 / $12.90
Heretofore $13.50 to $19.75

Misses' and Children's Shoes

for Street and Dress Wear

200 Prs. Glazed Dongola Button School Boots, at $1.10 / $1.38
350 Prs. Patent Leather Dress and Dancing Boots, with cloth tops, at $1.35 / $1.75

West Twenty-Third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P. M. 3d Av.
All New York Flocking to See the
"Battle of San Juan Hill."
200 Soldiers, 20 Horses, Accurate Detail
LARGEST STAGE IN THE WORLD!
ALL BATTLE SCENES ECLIPSED!
USUAL BIG VAUDEVILLE!
Jos. Hart & Co., Brothers Damm, 30 others
Continuous, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 25c., 50c.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES!
Early Opening Thanksgiving—10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d St. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
"HOLLY TREE INN." (Delightful Dickens Story.) M. Rudinoff, Charles T. Aldrich, Yorke and Adams, Leo Dervalto, Wormwood's Dogs and Monkeys, Leroy and Clayton, 3 Navarros, Cyr and Hill, Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards. Many others. GREAT LAUGHING SHOW!
EARLY OPENING THANKSGIVING DAY—9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M. Ladies and children should come early.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c., 50c.

FOOTBALL
At Madison Square Garden
TO-NIGHT,
Thanksgiving Evening, at 8:30 o'clock.
ORANGE ATHLETIC CLUB vs. RIVERSIDE ATHLETIC CLUB.
Referee—MR. WHITE of Lafayette
Umpire—HAM WALLIS of Yale.
Prices 50c., $1.00, $1.50
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE NOON TO 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c.; Box Seats in Orchestra and Front Balcony, $1.00. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices.
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE & CO. in "Kyd's Bride."
GUS WILLIAMS. FRANK BUSH.
JEAN CAICEDG, MAXWELL & SIMPSON, BLOOM & COOPER, and a Great Bill, including the famous BIOGRAPH.
TO-DAY, (THANKSGIVING) Begins 9:30 A. M.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Evenings 8:10. Carriages

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Snow; colder, high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,250. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Cabinet has decided to instruct the Peace Commissioners at Paris to sign the treaty, yielding to the American demands. There was no date fixed by the Spaniards at Paris yesterday for the next joint session, but it is believed that an agreement will be reached Saturday between the two commissions. The Thanksgiving dinner by the American Society in London last night was a notable affair, many distinguished guests being present and the Anglo-American feeling being freely indulged. Theodore Sedgwick Fay, ex-Minister to Switzerland and an author of note, died yesterday at Berlin. Emperor William was at Munich yesterday. American reinforcements, numbering about 4,000, are reported to have arrived at Manila. Preparations are being made in Paris by friends of Dreyfus to give him a great ovation when he shall arrive in that city. Two hundred Americans dined in Berlin last evening. The anti-Anarchist conference began at Rome, Italy, yesterday, with all European nations represented.—Pages 1, 4, and 5.

Page 1.

Attorneys for an Anderson (Ind.) litigant propose to submit their argument in rhyme, but the Court objects. The question is still open.

A mastiff dog attacked and bit four people at Bath Beach yesterday. The police killed him, after sending eight bullets into his body and using their clubs freely.

The steamers Tampa and Arthur Orr were driven on the rocks at Beaver Bay, Lake Superior, in the storm of Tuesday morning, and they are only nine miles apart.

A big Thanksgiving dinner was prepared for the First Volunteer Regiment of Engineers, which arrived on the transport Minnewaska yesterday, but the companies were not allowed to leave the ship, and the dinner remained uneaten. The corps will be paid off to-day and discharged to-morrow.

Page 2.

The report of Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department was made public yesterday.

A summons was issued yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court for Louis Bergert, who threatened to kill his wife and himself because she would buy no Thanksgiving turkey.

The whole Fire Department of Summit, N. J., sixty strong, has resigned because five members who had been found playing poker in one of the company houses were requested to resign.

Dr. Edwin H. Pierce of Christiansburg, Va., was found dead yesterday seated in a chair in his room in the Morton House. He had been drinking heavily since reaching New York on Nov. 9.

There was a joyous celebration of Thanksgiving Day, in spite of the bad weather. The market men had an unusually large trade, and public and private institutions served feasts to inmates and the poor.

More than 150 men recently discharged from the service of the United States were guests of Miss Helen M. Gould for dinner yesterday, at the headquarters of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee in East Fifteenth Street.

Annie Kimball of 697 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was found at the corner of Fulton Street and Clinton Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday morning dressed in a bathing suit. She was taken home and later removed to the hospital.

For the first time in several years the two branches of the New York Public Library, the Astor and the Lenox, were open on Thanksgiving Day, but owing to the bad weather the attendance at each was below the daily average.

Page 3.

The Director of the Mint has completed his annual report.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen has filed his report showing the work of caring for the country's warships for the year and recommending improvements in navy yards.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath has just filed his annual report on the Postal Service for the year. He advises increased appropriations for a more perfect system of delivery.

Page 5.

The second annual bench show of the American Pet Dog Club opened yesterday in Sherry's old building with 711 entries. The judging was half completed. There was a good attendance.

A fire started yesterday morning in the basement of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, West Fifty-third Street, during the Thanksgiving service. The members of the congregation left the building and the service was not finished.

Mrs. Harry W. Treat, a society woman of this city, has returned from Texada Island, B. C., where, six weeks ago, while hunting and prospecting with her husband, she discovered one of the richest deposits of gold, copper, and silver in the Northwest.

Page 6.

The Orange Athletic Club football team defeated the Riverside Athletic Club team last night in Madison Square Garden by a score of 7 to 0.

The University of Pennsylvania football team defeated the Cornell eleven yesterday on Franklin Field by a score of 12 to 6.

Notwithstanding the miserable weather conditions yesterday for open-air sports, nearly fifty golfers finished the first round in the Lakewood Club's open tournament. The silver cup for the best score was won by Findlay Douglas, the amateur champion, and sixteen players qualified to compete for the chief trophy to-day.

Page 7.

Forty-one men started yesterday afternoon in the six-and-a-quarter-mile cross-country championship race at Morris Park. The race was run in a driving snowstorm, thirty-two men finishing. A. L. Wright, New York Athletic Club, was first; J. Bray, New York Athletic Club, second, and G. W. Orton of the Toronto Lacross Club, third.

Page 10.

Thanksgiving services were held yesterday in many churches. Many of the preachers spoke of the results of the war, some favoring National expansion and others strongly condemning it.

Simon Wolf of Washington in a Thanksgiving Day address before the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation opposed territorial expansion, and said that in treating Cuba the United States should follow England's example in Egypt.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 5.

DEEP SNOW AT BALLSTON SPA.

Storm General All Over the Northern Part of the State.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Twelve inches of snow has fallen here to-day, and the storm is not yet over. The mercury has gone down thirty degrees in the past twenty-four hours.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The first snowstorm of the season began here this afternoon. It is general throughout Northern New York.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 24.—It has snowed hard all day throughout the Mohawk Valley.

LONG BUT BLOODLESS DUEL.

Indiana Mayor and Negro Preacher Fire 11 Shots Without Effect.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 24.—The Rev. Joseph L. Baird, the negro preacher who was cruelly whipped by masked men of his own race here a few nights ago for alleged swindling, has been circulating the report that E. W. Mills, the Mayor of Seymour, was the leader of the mob by which he was assaulted.

This afternoon Mayor Mills met Baird, and after a brief altercation revolvers were drawn and both men began shooting. Eleven shots were fired, ten by Mills and one by Baird, but neither was hit. Baird was arrested for malicious shooting and taken to the county jail at Brownstown. Mills is still at liberty. The excitement tonight is intense.

Two Women Burned to Death.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Nancy Staley and Minnie France, her niece, were burned to death to-day by a fire in their dwelling.

PEACE IN SIGHT AT LAST

Reported from Madrid that Spain Has Agreed to Our Terms.

CABINET TO ACT TO-DAY

Believed in Paris that the Spaniards Will Yield to Us, but with a Protest.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Cabinet will take a final decision to-morrow, but it is agreed in principle to authorize Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, to sign a peace treaty, although the Commissioners may be instructed to insist upon its ratification by the Cortes.

"It is believed that this decision will provoke an internal crisis.

"It is reported that the Carlists have smuggled 12,000 Mauser rifles across the frontier. The Carlist organ announces that Don Jaime, after a conference with his father, left Venice upon a mysterious journey in company with a prominent Carlist leader."

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners have not yet fixed the day to submit their final answer to the American propositions. It is deemed most likely, however, that Saturday will be the day appointed, and the opinion gains ground that the Spaniards will accept the proposals of the United States. A significant indication of this view of the situation was a remark dropped by Señor Abarzuza of the Spanish Commission to-day that they expected to remain here about a fortnight longer.

The Secretary of the Spanish Commission, Señor Ojeda, said this morning that the instructions from Madrid were not sufficiently matured to enable them to appoint the next meeting.

The correspondent of The Associated Press asked Señor Abarzuza to-day if the Commissions would be able to leave Paris next week with the Treaty, and he replied, with a side-long glance, as though to observe whether his questioner noted the significance of the reply:

"I suppose we shall be here for another fortnight."

"Why," the Spanish Commissioner was asked, "is the opinion expressed so emphatically by a portion of the Paris press that you will decline the $20,000,000, but will sign the Treaty with a protest that you did so only under the pressure of superior power."

"Well, it does seem that $20,000,000 is not very satisfactory."

This was the semi-evasive manner in which the Spanish diplomat answered the question. His questioner continued: "Then it has been affirmed that Spain will refuse to sign the treaty, decline the money offered, and make a protest to the powers and that her Commissioners will go home. Is that the most likely result?"

"Ah! But we should not anticipate. We should know day by day what happens day by day."

"And so you anticipate a fortnight more of daily developments here?"

"Ah! yes. A fortnight. Perhaps some affairs may be attended to in that time."

Thanksgiving Day is cold, wet, and drear. The United States Peace Commissioners were the guests of Mr. Whitelaw Reid at a Thanksgiving Day luncheon at the hotel.

The Petit Bleu reaffirms to-day as a certainty that the Spanish Commissioners will refuse the American offer of $20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the Philippines.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The newspapers here comment bitterly upon the peace conditions of the United States and upon the landing of American reinforcements in the Philippine Islands. The Imparcial expresses the belief that "the American exactions are becoming harder and harder," and adds that there "appears to be a European plot in favor of might against right."

Gen. Blanco to Leave Cuba Soon.

HAVANA, Nov 24.—To-day's issue of the Havana newspapers announce the resignation of Captain General Blanco as published in the Madrid Gazette, and insist upon the truth of the reports in circulation that Gen. Blanco will leave Havana in a few days, probably sailing on the steamer Villaverde. The members of the Colonial Cabinet to-day tendered their resignations to Gen. Blanco, who accepted them, but requested the Secretaries to continue the exercise of their functions until his successor shall have taken possession.

Gen. Blanco's Resignation Accepted.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—In the decree accepting the resignation of Marshal Blanco as Captain General of Cuba, the Queen Regent eulogizes the "zeal, intelligence, and loyalty" with which he has fulfilled his functions.

American Reinforcements in Manila.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—An official dispatch from Manila says that reinforcements of American troops, numbering 4,000 men, have been landed in the Philippine Islands.

WRECKED ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Two Steamers on the Rocks at Beaver Bay Within Nine Miles of Each Other.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 24.—The steamers Tampa and Arthur Orr are wrecked on the north shore of Lake Superior. The two vessels represent about $450,000 with their cargoes, and they lie within nine miles of each other.

The Tampa, Duluth-bound, with coal from Buffalo, is a complete wreck on the rocks at Beaver Bay, sixty miles east of Duluth. She went ashore about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning in the fearful gale and snowstorm that swept Lake Superior all of Monday and Tuesday. Her crew is safe at Beaver Bay. The Tampa was owned by David Whitney of Detroit. She was built in 1890, and is of 2,000 tons' register. She is a total loss, and was insured for $100,000. Her cargo was insured for $8,000.

The tug W. B. Castle returned last night from the scene, and she brought news of the wreck of the Arthur Orr, at Baptism River, nine miles east of the Tampa. She went on the rocks at about the same hour the Tampa was wrecked. She is not in as bad shape as the Tampa, although she is broken in two. The Orr left Duluth Monday morning, just before the storm broke. She had a cargo of flour and copper, bound for Buffalo. The Orr is owned by C. W. Elphicke of Chicago, is valued at $175,000, and is insured for $145,000. She is only three years old and is one of the best boats on the lakes.

Hardships on Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 24.—The steamer Osceola, Capt. J. C. McLeod, reached Duluth to-night after a bitter experience on Lake Superior, and after her crew had abandoned the vessel for thirteen hours. In Tuesday morning's blizzard she went on the rocks at Mott Island, near Isle Royale. The crew at once commenced to jettison her salt cargo. But the vessel only went hard aground, and Capt. McLeod determined to put her crew of sixteen ashore. It took six hours to get the men all off, and several were badly frostbitten. Tuesday night was passed on shore. The men were poorly protected from the elements, and suffered greatly. Wednesday morning the crew again began to jettison the cargo, and at 9 o'clock in the evening the steamer floated, after 2,000 barrels of salt had been unshipped. The Osceola is not badly damaged.

Barge Lost Off Fenwick's Island.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—At the office of the Atlantic Transportation Company word was received to-day of the loss of the company's barge, Annie W. Weston, Capt. Seaton, which foundered Sunday night during the heavy northwest gale, about five miles off Fenwick's Island Light. The Weston was bound from Newport News to Providence with a cargo of 1,500 tons of coal.

CHEYENNES MAKING TROUBLE,

Absence of Troops from the Vicinity of the Montana Reservation Alarms the Settlers.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 24.—The absence of troops from this State since the war is believed to be responsible for reports received by Senator Carter that there is grave danger of serious trouble between the Cheyenne Indians and the settlers near their reservation in Southeastern Montana.

Last week the Indians drove off a band of sheep owned by John Davidson, in Eastern Montana, and raided his herders' camp, stealing guns, ammunition, and other property. The Indians have ordered a number of settlers off their lands, and the situation is said to be growing daily more alarming.

Less than a month ago, Major McLaughlin, special Indian Agent, inspected the Cheyenne Agency and reservation, and agreed that it might save trouble to purchase the land of settlers and their rights on the reservation for the use of the Indians. He left for Washington three weeks ago to make a report to the Interior Department. Since then the Indians have assumed that the purchase was actually made by the Government, and in several instances have shown an inclination to remove the settlers.

After the beginning of the war with Spain most of the troops were taken from the agency, and only a guard of fifteen soldiers remains. The Indians, it is said, are more bold, knowing that the Government has no means to enforce its orders. T. J. Porter, County Attorney of Custer County, has made a statement of the situation which is now in Senator Carter's hands. Another statement has been sent to the department urging immediate action by the Federal authorities. Senator Carter will himself place the matter before Secretary Bliss and possibly the President.

It is feared that the same trouble experienced early in the Summer of 1896, when the Cheyenne Indians killed Hoover and the authorities had difficulty in apprehending his murderers, may be repeated. Additional troops are needed, and until they are supplied by the Government the Indians, it is thought, will continue to be a menace to settlers and their rights in that part of the State.

WOULD ARGUE LAW IN RHYME.

Indiana Attorneys Maintain Their Right to Use Poetry, but the Court Objects.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 24.—The attorneys for the defendant in a case in the Circuit Court here served notice yesterday that they would present their argument in rhyme. The attorneys for the plaintiffs protested, and the Judge said that he would not admit poetical arguments.

The matter led to an argument about the right to employ poetry in law. It was found there were no precedents or statutes against such a method, and the poetical attorney was obdurate. The Court refused to let the case proceed on this basis, and it was postponed until Jan. 2. The attorneys for the defendant insist that they will present and argue their case in rhyme, and there seems to be no way to head them off.

TRAIN WRECKED IN IOWA.

One Woman Killed and a Number of Other Persons Injured.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 24.—The Cedar Rapids and Northern passenger train, due in Burlington at 6:10 A. M., but running four hours late, was derailed six miles north of Burlington while rounding a curve. The day coach, containing twenty passengers, rolled over twice and landed right side up in a ditch fifty feet away. The Pullman left the rail, but was not ditched.

Mrs. Catherine Davis, Columbus Junction, whose skull was fractured, is dead. Amanda Harmes, two years old, child of Augustus Harmes, Maxfield, Minn., whose back was broken, will probably die. The following were severely injured: Miss Estella Bowen, Buckhorn, Ill.; Mrs. A. E. Gates, Welcome, Minn.; Marie Fultonhauer, Hamburg, Minn. Seventeen others were slightly injured.

Word came to this city, and at once a relief train with surgeons, stretchers, dressings, and supplies started for the scene. After the wounded were cared for they were brought to St. Francis's Hospital.

TRAIN WRECK IN OHIO.

Fireman Killed, Engineer Fatally Hurt—A Plucky Brakeman.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—At 9 o'clock last night, one mile north of Jones Station, five miles south of Hamilton, the locomotive boiler of a north-bound freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway blew up on a viaduct, hurling the engine into the air, wrecking twenty-three cars, and tearing up fifty yards of the road.

Fireman Daniel Donaldson was crushed to death; Engineer Charles Boyer was pinned to his place in the cab and fatally injured; Assistant Fireman Edward Martindale was blown into a field and badly hurt.

Brakeman Harry Metz, although thrown through a tree and badly bruised, crawled to the rear and flagged an incoming passenger train, thereby without doubt saving many lives.

THE WILL OF EDWARD AUSTIN.

Two Nephews Will Contest the Large Bequests to Colleges.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The will of Edward Austin, in which he bequeaths to Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Radcliffe College, and other educational institutions over $1,000,000, is likely to be contested by the heirs of the philanthropist. Two nephews of Mr. Austin have retained counsel, and will endeavor to set the will aside on the ground that Mr. Austin at the time of the making of the will, a little more than a year ago, was not of sound mind and memory.

The language of the will is certainly ambiguous in parts, but the general intent of the testator stands out clearly. Mr. Austin remained a bachelor all his life. His nearest relatives are four nephews and a niece. These are mentioned in his will, but to each is left only a small bequest.

MARRIED IN A SHOW WINDOW.

Young Couple Could Not Resist Offer of Hoboken Furniture Dealer.

Some time ago a furniture dealer in Hoboken displayed a set of furniture in the window of the shop. Pinned to a sofa was a card announcing that the set would be presented to any couple who would agree to be married in the show window on Thanksgiving Day. Felix Kuskanen, twenty years old, of 315 Adams Street, Hoboken, and Rosa Pakkanen, twenty-two years old, of 29 Washington Square, this city, accepted the offer.

They were married in the show window yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton, and was witnessed by a crowd of about 1,000 men, women, and children, who gathered in the streets at the intersection of which the store stands. A piano was placed in the window, on which a young woman played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" before the ceremony.

HAD FORGOTTEN HIS NAME.

Gustav Zending Now Remembers, but Fails to Seek His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—A man who had lost all memory of affairs preceding his sickness was discharged from the St. Louis City Hospital several months ago. He thought at times that his name might be Foster or Roberts, but always concluded it was not. With the aid of the United Hebrew Charities he went West to seek work.

In Kansas he was greeted with the name of "Gustav Zending." Memory returned to him in degree. He recollected that he had been married and that after a few months of wedded life he left his wife. Of events since up to the time of his illness he has no knowledge. It is said that he was married to Rosa Ritter, seventeen years old, in New York, July 9, 1881. Having recovered his name, Zending apparently is content to allow a thousand miles to separate him from Rosa.

NEGRO TROOPS SHOOT WHITES.

Clash Between a Mob of Colored Soldiers and Provost Guards at Anniston, Ala.

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 24.—Members of the Third Alabama negro regiment caused great excitement here to-night. Shortly after dark Private Gildhart of Company B, Second Arkansas, while going toward his regimental camp from town, was shot in the head by a negro soldier, who also stabbed him in the back. Gildhart was taken to the regimental hospital. A little later a member of the Fourth Kentucky was shot by negro soldiers who lay in a gully, shooting at the white men who passed.

Firing was heard in Liberia, the negro quarter of the city, which is not far from Walnut Street, and a squad of provost guards went to investigate. As it turned the corner of Fifteenth and Pine Streets a large crowd of negro soldiers, without warning, opened fire upon the guard with Springfields, the gun in use in the regiment. The guard returned the fire, but had but few cartridges, and soon had to retreat. Reinforcements and more ammunition were sent for, but when they arrived the negroes had disappeared.

The number of negroes in the mob was variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred. In the engagement Sergt. Dobson, Third Tennessee, was shot in the arm. Private Graham, Third Tennessee, received a painful, but not necessarily dangerous, wound in the stomach. Two other members of the provost guard are missing and cannot be found. One negro has been brought in dead and another fatally wounded.

When news of the trouble became known the white soldiers who were in the city gathered around the provost guard's headquarters and begged for guns and ammunition, crying like children because their requests were not granted. Citizens armed themselves and repaired to the scene of the battle. Mayor High at once ordered all saloons closed. Several negro soldiers, one with a Springfield which had just been fired, were arrested and locked up, though it was with difficulty that the white soldiers and citizens were prevented from wreaking summary vengeance upon them.

Armories of two local militia companies were broken into, and every gun and cartridge appropriated by unknown parties. Gen. Frank, who is in command of the troops here, came out, and was on the streets until a late hour. Gen. Colby, commanding the Second Brigade, ordered out two companies each of the Third Tennessee and Second Arkansas, and brought them to the city for whatever service might be required. They scoured the city and carried all soldiers not on duty back to camp. A member of the Fourth Wisconsin is said to have been shot, but the report cannot be verified. One negro soldier while under arrest was shot in the arm by a citizen.

After the engagement at Fifteenth and Pine Streets very few negroes, either soldiers or civilians, were to be found on the streets. Firing has been heard at intervals at various parts of the city, and rumors are afloat of several crowds of negroes in ambush, but all investigation was fruitless. A negro soldier was dangerously beaten by some white soldiers on Tenth Street this afternoon, and this incident is supposed to have caused the riotous actions on the part of the negroes who are said to have slipped out of the camp through the guard lines.

A GIGANTIC MARRIAGE FEAST.

Five Thousand Children Fed in Denver in Celebration of Simon Guggenheim's Wedding.

Miss Olga Hirsh and Simon Guggenheim were married at noon yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William S. Friedman of Denver, Col. Miss Hirsh is the daughter of Henry Hirsh, a retired merchant, and Mr. Guggenheim is a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons of this city. His home is in Denver. The ushers were Eugene Seligman, V. Sidney Rothschild, Louis D. Shoenberg, William Bamberger, Samuel Fleischer, and William Kaufman. After an extended tour in Japan Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim will make their home in Denver.

DENVER, Nov. 24.—Simon Guggenheim, the multi-millionaire smelter owner, of this city, who was married in New York to-day to Miss Olga Hirsh, celebrated the event by giving 5,000 poor children in this city a Thanksgiving dinner.

The banquet was under the supervision of "Parson" Tom Uzzell of the Blake Street Tabernacle, and was given in one of the largest halls in the city, 500 being seated at one time. The bill required 5,000 pounds of dressed turkey, ten barrels of potatoes, five barrels of cranberries, 100 boxes of oranges, twenty bunches of bananas, two barrels of pickles, 1,000 bunches of celery, 2,000 loaves of bread, and a cartload of ice cream and cake.

Mr. Guggenheim was the Republican nominee for Governor at the beginning of the campaign, but withdrew after the riot at the State Convention in Colorado Springs, during which one man was killed and several wounded.

YOUNG GIRLS BEAT A WOMAN.

Assault for Trivial Cause in Pittsburg May End in the Death of the Victim.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 24.—Miss Nora Bitner, a highly respected young lady of Allegheny, was beaten so badly this afternoon by three girls, none of whom is over fifteen years of age, that she will probably die. Her alleged assailants, Mamie Wright, Sophie Mickle, and Victoria Bennett, are in jail.

The cause of the assault is rather mysterious. It seems that Miss Bitner, with a young lady companion, was walking along East Ohio Street, and while passing a group of young girls at play made some jocular remark concerning the party, whereupon one of the girls seized her by the hair and pulled her to the ground.

While prostrate, Miss Bitner was kicked on the head and beaten into insensibility. Her companion was unable to protect her, and a rescue was effected only when two men came upon the scene.

The physicians attending Miss Bitner say her skull is fractured and a blood clot has formed on the brain. Her recovery is doubtful.

TARIFF IN OUR COLONIES.

Lord Farrer Says a Protective Policy Would Anger England.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lord Farrer, presiding at the annual meeting of the Cobden Club this evening, in the course of his address said that America having, wisely or unwisely, embarked upon a policy of expansion, would, from the natural force of circumstances, be impelled to extend her empire.

No nation, he asserted, had committed more economical follies than the United States, and if she attempted to surround her new territories with a ring fence of protection he was inclined to think the friendly feeling now existing between America and Great Britain would very speedily be dissolved.

Mabel Davidson, the Skater, Dead.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 24.—Mabel Davidson, the skater, well known throughout Canada and the United States, died in this city to-day of consumption, aged twenty-five years.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

THANKSGIVING IN LONDON

Americans Gather with Distinguished Guests at Dinner.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING

There Was an Overflow of International Friendship—The President and Queen Toasted.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society in London, which was held at the Hotel Cecil this evening, was a glorification of Anglo-American friendship. Three hundred Americans and their English guests sat at tables under the entwined flags of the two nations. Two notable speeches were made, one by Mr. Henry White, the American Chargé d'Affaires, and the other by Sir Edwin Arnold, who was supposed to be nearly at the point of death from paralysis, but who dragged himself into the banquet hall against the orders of his physicians, leaning on the arm of his Japanese wife, and supported by a cane."

Mr. J. L. Taylor, President of the society, proposed toasts to her Majesty, the Queen, and to President McKinley, and Mr. F. C. Van Duzer, the Secretary, read President McKinley's Thanksgiving Proclamation. Mr. W. M. Osborne, the American Consul General, in proposing the health of the Chargé d'Affaires, paid a high tribute to Mr. White's long services.

Mr. White, responding to the toast "Thanksgiving Day," evoked enthusiastic cheers by reference to Col. Hay, formerly American Ambassador and now United States Secretary of State, whose eloquence, he said, had been the chief attraction of the gatherings of the society. Speaking of the "first foreign war in fifty years which Americans had been compelled to wage in the interests of humanity and civilization," the Chargé d'Affaires congratulated the Nation that, as in a previous crisis, it had been guided by a President possessed of the wisdom and courage necessary to surmount the difficulties of the crisis. The war had proved "that the fire of patriotism burns as brightly in the hearts of our citizens as it ever did and that sectional differences have disappeared.

"We have emerged from the conflict a united people among the nations of the earth, ready to assume the responsibilities unexpectedly thrust upon us."

The speaker referred to the change which had come over the feelings of the two nations with respect to each other "as based upon no alliance at present nor, I hope, to come, but upon unity of feeling." It would be difficult, he said, to foretell the consequences should the two countries ever decide upon joint action in any part of the world. It would be a combination difficult to defeat and tending to the advancement of the human race.

The Earl of Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, extolled the Anglo-American friendship, which, he said, was not "vain tinsel, but what the race believed was a duty to be done." These two nations, he declared, had destroyed the idea that it was right for one man to make another his property. The American people, at the risk of tearing asunder the great empire they had founded, had determined that every man under the Stars and Stripes should be free. The two nations together might defy the world. Their alliance might be an idea and a dream, but it was a noble idea and a splendid dream.

Sir Edwin Arnold concluded the speechmaking with an address the manner of which was so eloquent that it could not be reproduced. No man, he said, could visit America and not express the gratitude, attachment, and hopes that filled his heart. He concluded:

"Your guests salute you. Only one who has known Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow, and Whitman can tell how secretly and shyly Englishmen love America."

AMERICANS DINE IN BERLIN.

President McKinley and Emperor William Toasted by 200 Guests.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—A Thanksgiving dinner, attended by 200 Americans, was given at the Kaiserhof this evening. John B. Jackson, Secretary of the American Embassy, presided at the banquet and proposed toasts to President McKinley and Emperor William, both of which were received with cheers. President M. E. Gates of Amherst College made an address upon the significance of National holidays, after which Mr. Jackson introduced Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, United States Army, (retired.) In the course of his remarks Mr. Jackson said a great German chief, upon reading the report of the battle of Santiago, expressed unqualified admiration of the spirit of the American soldiers, who, though knowing that the enemy was armed with better weapons, never for a moment doubted that they would win the victory.

Gen. Wheaton, in his address, said he hoped Congress now realized the fact that the United States needed an army commensurate with the requirements of a great nation. The dinner was followed by a dance.

Thanksgiving Celebrated in Nice.

NICE, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving Day was observed with enthusiasm by the American colony here. Services were held in the American Church, which was packed to its fullest capacity. The Rev. Mr. Adamson preached an interesting sermon, treating of the history of the American-Hispano war and its effect upon the United States' foreign policy. In the course of his sermon Mr. Adamson made reference to the Anglo-American entente, which was received with great pleasure by his hearers.

Thanksgiving Reception in Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—A Thanksgiving reception was held at the American Legation this evening by Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the American Minister to Austria. Owing to the fact that the Court is in mourning for the late Empress Elizabeth there was no music or dancing.

Thanksgiving Day in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Gen. Horace Porter, American Ambassador to France, held a brilliant Thanksgiving Day reception at the Embassy this afternoon at which many persons were present.

THANKSGIVING IN ARMY CAMPS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 24.—Every soldier in the Seventh Corps was made to feel that this was Thanksgiving Day. All drills were abandoned, and at 2 o'clock each man received a ration of turkey, fruit, and cake. Over 1,000 turkeys and several wagon loads of fruit and cake were sent out to the camp this morning. The feast of Gen. Lee's men was provided by the ladies of Charleston. The Provost Guard Regiment, the Fourth Illinois, was especially entertained in a separate refreshment tent. The square tables were covered with flags and flowers. The teams of the First Texas and Forty-ninth Iowa played a game of football in the park before a large crowd. The Sea Girt (N. J.) sharpshooters contested at targets on the Avondale Range with a team from Gen. Lee's corps. Gen Lee attended services at St. John's Church.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving Day was observed here as a holiday. There were no drills, and only necessary duties were performed by the soldiers and camp force.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.—The First West Virginia boys entertained the Sixth Ohio in a body at Thanksgiving dinner today. The former regiment leaves Saturday for Columbus.

THE DAY IN SANTIAGO.

Americans Observe the Holiday, but the Cubans Seem Indifferent.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 24.—Santiago to-day celebrated its first Thanksgiving since the American occupation. All the ships in the harbor were decorated with bunting, and the officers entertained friends at dinner. The day was practically unobserved by the Cubans, except those employed in the Government offices.

A football game which had been arranged between teams from the Fifth Regulars and the Fifth Volunteers was postponed until Christmas Day, the weather being still too warm for such sport.

Several officers stationed at Guantanamo and Manzanillo who had secured leaves of absence, spent the day with friends here. All the regiments celebrated as well as possible under the circumstances. Turkeys were few, but hopes are entertained by the Americans that their friends in the North will ship turkey" to them in time for their Christmas dinner.

Gen. Wood spent a few hours upon work which required his immediate attention, and dined with his family and a few friends later in the day.

The Cuban papers make practically no allusion to the day, apparently considering that they have not much to be thankful for.

Americans at Havana Give a Dinner.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—About a hundred Americans this evening celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a banquet at the Hotel Pasajo. The British Consul was among the guests who attended the dinner.

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON.

The President Listens to a War Sermon—Eats Dinner with His Brother.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving Day was observed here in the usual manner. A snow and rainstorm kept the people off the streets, and reduced attendance at the churches. All the Executive departments and business houses were closed.

The President, accompanied by his brother, Abner McKinley, attended service at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bristol, the pastor, who preached from Exodus, his text being, "Behold I send an angel before thee."

Dr. Bristol, referring to the war, said that never before had Providence permitted a people to wage a more just and humane war—"a war which had brought new honor, new liberties, new life, and new responsibilities to those who now rejoice." The people, he said, would be grateful for future prospects as well as for past blessings.

The remainder of the day the President spent at home. He ate his Thanksgiving dinner with Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, who are visiting at the White House. Most of the members of the Cabinet spent Thanksgiving Day quietly at their homes.

MASTIFF BITES FOUR PEOPLE.

Bath Beach Police Kill Him After Sending Eight Bullets Into His Body and Using Clubs Freely.

A mastiff dog, weighing 150 pounds and standing 2 feet high, attacked four people at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon. As the dog was a high-bred-looking animal and wore a handsome collar, he is supposed to have belonged to a wealthy resident of Bath Beach. He was first seen on Benson Avenue about 2:30 o'clock, where he attacked George M. Michael, forty years old, who lives at Cropsey Avenue and Bay Thirty-fifth Street, biting him severely on the right arm and tearing away an inch and a half of flesh. The next victim was Charles M. Smith of Bay Thirty-first Street, near Eighty-sixth Street, who was bitten in the right thigh.

By this time the police had been summoned, and Sergt. Summer sent four officers from the nearest station to the scene. After biting Robert Sternberg, twenty-six years old, living on Bay Thirty-fifth Street, near Eighty-sixth Street, in the left leg, the dog ran into the house of Walter Jones, on Bay Thirty-first Street, near Benson Avenue. Mr. Jones's children were playing in the hallway, but were not injured. The dog passed them and ran into the kitchen, where Annie Bienjolsky, a servant, was at work. The dog knocked her down, and bit her right shoulder and breast. The police then appeared, and a shot was fired down the dog's throat, apparently without effect. The officers then clubbed him with their night sticks, and continued firing on him. He was killed at the eighth shot, and his body was left in the street. Soon afterward it was discovered that the dog's collar had disappeared.

Dr. Joseph Malone of Twenty-second Avenue, near Cropsey Street, attended all the dog's victims and cauterized their wounds. He says their condition is serious, but not necessarily fatal.

TWO FIREMEN IN A RUNAWAY.

Their Gig Broken and They Were Dumped in Front of Trolley Car.

Charles Keiser of 237 East Twenty-fourth Street, a horse trainer for the Fire Department, and William Nicholson, a colored probationary fireman, of 200 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, had an exciting experience with two horses yesterday afternoon. Keiser was driving one of Chief Bonner's horses, a spirited animal, and Nicholson was leading a green horse from the rear of the vehicle, a two-wheeled gig. They were taking the green horse to Engine House 46, in East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

The snow was falling fast, and the men could see scarcely a rod, when they crossed the Third Avenue bridge and emerged upon the north approach. The horses took fright at the whirr of an approaching trolley car which they could not see. The green horse reared and struck Keiser in the back with its hoof. Then the animal's weight crushed the axle, throwing both men to the ground immediately in front of the approaching car.

The car was stopped just in time, Keiser's arm was injured. Both horses ran up the avenue and toward Alexander Avenue through One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a number of persons, blinded by the storm, just getting into clear as the horses rushed by. Policeman Bailey and several citizens stopped them at Alexander Avenue.

Keiser and Nicholson secured another rig and delivered the green horse uninjured.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable strength has developed off the Middle Atlantic Coast and is central this evening near Nantucket. The development of this disturbance has been attended by rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and by moderate gales from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod. Throughout the interior of the country clear and cold weather has prevailed.

There is evidence of a storm development over the Southern plateau region and it is likely that this storm will move eastward over the Southern Rocky Mountain region during Friday, causing rain in the Middle and West Gulf States and rain or snow from the Middle Mississippi Valley to the Middle Rocky Mountain region. In New England and Eastern New York rain will change to snow, with northeasterly shifting to northerly and northwesterly gales. Fair weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley.

Storm signals were ordered along the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod Thursday morning and from Boston to Eastport Thursday evening.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	21	36	39
6 A. M.	22	35	38
9 A. M.	26	34	38
12 M.	31	38	38
3 P. M.	33	33	34

JOLLY THANKSGIVING DAY

Bad Weather Fails to Prevent a Joyous Celebration.

BIG TRADE FOR MARKET MEN

Public and Private Institutions Serve Feasts to Inmates and to the Poor.

It was a characteristic, typical sort of Thanksgiving. There was much to be thankful for, but the weather was just as bad as it could be. Nobody, however, had expected any other sort of day—except those who put their trust in the weather predictions, by expecting the kind of weather that is not forecasted.

The blizzard and the small boy had much sport out-doors. The harder it snowed or rained or sleeted or blew, the more fun there seemed to be in the streets, as between the boy on a holiday and the Western blizzard enjoying an outing in the East.

New York shared yesterday in the general rejoicing of the country. Many of her own soldiers, returning from a successful campaign in Puerto Rico, reminded the people that a brilliant war had added glory to the National arms and wider borders to the National domain. Citizens generally rejoiced in the prospect of an early return of peace and uninterrupted intercourse with Spain as with the rest of the world.

Yesterday was the first Thanksgiving since 1865 that the country has celebrated the successful end of war. Yesterday, while war still casts a shadow over the land, the citizens celebrated the cessation of hostilities and the approach of peace after the triumphs of Santiago and Manila.

The soldiers who have returned home and those who still remain in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and other points were not forgotten. New York remembered all of her soldiers, and, wherever it thought they were apt to be left out of the general rejoicing and feasting, took care that they should share in the country's joy and prosperity, no less than in its hard and perilous tasks.

Thanksgiving services were held in most of the churches of the city. In many of the pulpits the ministers preached sermons on the result of the war and counseled praise and thanksgiving for the return of peace. Some used the occasion to advocate or protest against the doctrine of expansion.

In order that the poor and distressed of the city might have a roof over them at Thanksgiving time, most of the Justices of the municipal courts postponed all peremptory dispossession proceedings until Monday.

This was only one of many public and private charities. In all the public charitable institutions, as well as in the various missions and private charities, the children were fed sumptuously and thousands of baskets of food were sent to the homes of the poor. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections saw that every prisoner had a good Thanksgiving dinner, and that the men had also a cigar to smoke afterward. The women got a cup of tea and bon-bons in lieu of the cigar. Many of the private missions gave dinners to hundreds of persons, and the market men of the city reported that never had so much been bought of them for Thanksgiving dinners.

At all the municipal institutions there were spread abundant tables for the inmates. The numbers fed may be imagined when it is recalled that there are 736 patients in Bellevue Hospital, 407 in the Metropolitan Hospital, 2,800 inmates in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, 6,534 insane patients on Ward's Island, and 600 men and women in the City Lodging House.

The prisoners of the city's jails were not forgotten. The thirty-two inmates in the Yorkville prison received two pounds of turkey each, together with other good things. The thirty occupants of the Essex Market prison, the thirty-one prisoners in the Ludlow Street jail, and the eighty-five in Jefferson Market jail were all fed on turkey and other delicacies as well as more substantial fare.

Even Thanksgiving celebration in the Tombs was quite elaborate. Turkey and cranberry sauce, with minced-meat pies, vegetables, and ice cream were furnished to the 376 prisoners. Warden Hagan presided, and after dinner the feasters were entertained by a burlesquer and by recitations and songs.

In the way of amusements there were performances at all the theatres, for which there had been tremendous advanced sales, and football and other games. Many of the athletic clubs gave entertainments or had indoor sports of various kinds.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS OPEN.

Owing to the Bad Weather the Attendance at the Astor and Lenox Was Below the Average.

For those who did not care to spend all of Thanksgiving Day at home amusement, entertainment, and profit were supplied yesterday by the theatres, the museums, the libraries, and art galleries. The number of those who sought these places of resort, owing to the inclement weather, was not large.

For the first time in several years the two branches of the New York Public Library, the Astor and the Lenox, were open on Thanksgiving Day. Before the consolidation of these two with the Tilden foundation as the New York Public Library, the Lenox Library was kept open on all holidays. The custom with the Astor was to close on certain holidays. "When the consolidation was effected in 1895," said Librarian Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox branch yesterday, "the Trustees adopted the practice in vogue at the Astor, and both branches were closed on holidays. Recently they decided to keep both branches open on all holidays except Christmas, New Year's, and Independence Day. It is probable that this rule will hold good as to those days only until we get into the new building, after which the consolidated institution will probably be open on all holidays."

On account of the storm the attendance at the Lenox was not so large yesterday as on ordinary days. There were 285 people at the library on election day, but the attendance yesterday was only 150. The largest attendance of the month was on Saturday, Nov. 5, when 304 people entered its doors. At the Astor branch the experiment of holiday openings was prevented from being the success that was expected by the rain and snow. The total attendance of the day was 180, against a daily average exceeding 300. The attendants in charge noted that of this number about 25 were strangers to the institution, the others being regular or occasional attendants.

The Museum of Natural History is open every day in the year. The ordinary Thanksgiving crowd there taxes the skill of the attendants to handle it, running up, if the day be fair, into the thousands. People, many of them evidently from out of town, dropped in at intervals during the day, but up to 4 o'clock, the hour for Prof. Bickmore's lecture on "Bermuda," not over 500 had entered the place.

There was a similar falling off in the accustomed Thanksgiving throng at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is a favorite resort for holiday pleasure seekers. The attendants there look for 4,000 or 5,000 visitors on Thanksgiving Day, but the number who braved the dripping clouds and blowing snow yesterday was less than 1,000.

Special Thanksgiving matinées were given at all the theatres, and good business was reported by the managers, both at the afternoon and evening performances. The advance sale was exceptionally heavy, but the actual attendance was somewhat reduced by the weather, which did not, however, reach its maximum of discomfort until after the matinée audiences had gathered. The scene along the theatrical stretch of Broadway was particularly brilliant, as the matinée crowds poured out of the theatres, while the snow fell upon them and glistened in the rays of the early illuminated electric lamps.

RAILROAD MEN DINE.

Their Annual Thanksgiving Feast at Their Y. M. C. A. Building.

The annual Thanksgiving dinner to the railroad men whose business brings them into the Grand Central Station, and the employs of express companies doing business there, which takes place yearly at the building of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 301 Madison Avenue, was one of the features of yesterday's Thanksgiving celebrations. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., gives these dinners. The feast was a typical Thanksgiving affair, with abundance of good cheer, and was started at 11:30 A. M., when George A. Warburton, Secretary of the branch, presided. The dinner might be called a continuous performance from that time till 7 o'clock, because all those who came in before 7 P. M. were served with the Thanksgiving dinner. There were about 500 in all. After dinner the men would stroll around the pleasant rooms, cracking nuts and jokes, eating apples or smoking, and playing various indoor games. This part of the programme was peculiarly successful because of the disagreeable weather outside, which kept the men indoors and emphasized the cheer of which they partook.

The Reception Committee consisted of James H. Dawson, T. F. Judd, and W. C. Rhodes. The guests were entertained in the evening by Paul Kamerer, whose repertory included bugle calls, recitations, stories, and songs.

Dinner at Rescue Mission.

Between 600 and 700 men, chiefly occupants of Bowery lodging houses, and fifty or sixty women were fed generously last evening in the rooms of the Rescue Mission at 17 Doyers Street. The dinner was given by the New York Rescue Band, under the supervision of Dr. Samuel E. Furry. Tickets were distributed to applicants on Tuesday and Wednesday.

At the Home for the Friendless.

The customary Thanksgiving Day exercises of the inmates of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, at 30 East Thirtieth Street, were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of that institution, Dr. Henry C. Houghton presiding. The Rev. Dr. Sanders of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church delivered a short talk.

Dinners Served to 1,700.

Thanksgiving was a busy day for Superintendent William F. Barnard and his assistants at the Five Points' House of Industry, 155 Worth Street. In addition to the 400 children, inmates of the institution, dinner was served to 1,035 homeless men. The latter came from the Bowery principally, and no distinctions were made. The mere fact that a man wanted a dinner was sufficient, and he was treated to turkey, mince pie, and other dishes necessary to make up a really good Thanksgiving dinner.

Nine Hundred Newsboys Fed.

Six hundred and fifty pounds of turkey, three hundred pounds of ham, eight hundred pies, three barrels of turnips, three barrels of potatoes, and one hundred and seventy-five loaves of bread were divided into about nine hundred boys last night without any remainder. The dinner was provided out of a fund left by the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, at the Newsboys' Lodging House in Duane Street, and her guests were newsboys. The work of feeding these hungry ones was in charge of Supt. Rudolph R. Heig of the lodging house.

Industrial School Children Dine.

Four hundred children had dinner yesterday at the Industrial School of the United Hebrew Charities, 58 St. Mark's Place. The diners included the children of the Industrial School, the kindergarten, and the Sunday school. The menu consisted of roast turkey, cranberry sauce, potatoes, nuts, tea and coffee. The dinner was succeeded by an entertainment, at which the children recited and sang.

MISS GOULD TO THE SOLDIERS.

She Provides a Dinner for the Men at the Soldiers' Comfort Committee Headquarters.

Cheers, three times three, greeted Miss Helen M. Gould yesterday afternoon as she stepped into the headquarters of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee in East Fifteenth Street. They were the greetings from the throats of soldiers, penniless, and out of work, who had accepted her bounty in the Thanksgiving dinner she had provided, and they were given with a sincerity of tone that left no doubt of downright and solid appreciation.

It was through Miss Gould's liberality that over 150 men recently discharged from the service of the United States enjoyed a substantial dinner, with good cigars in the bargain, and with a word of cheer from a young woman who had left her home at Irvington simply to come to the city to see how the men were getting along.

The arrangements were in charge of Dr. and Mrs. Gallant, who, through motives of philanthropy and good will have done an immense amount of work for the comfort of soldiers returning from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the camps. The men who are temporarily staying at the house, and others from outside, gathered early, and at noon sat down to a dinner which had for its feature roast turkey in unlimited quantities, and ended with a smoke, with such things as potatoes, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, fruits, nuts, candies, coffee, tea, and milk in between. Altogether, the men voted it a satisfactory spread, and when Miss Gould unexpectedly appeared about 3 o'clock, with two or three friends, their satisfaction broke forth in terms of noisy and spontaneous approval.

Several of the men who have families had dinner furnished in their own homes. One man, Dr. Gallant said, came to him and said that much as he would like to eat dinner at headquarters, he could not think of leaving his family, while he was enjoying himself. He was sent down stairs, where the obliging chef fitted him out with a cheerful load of Thanksgiving provender.

In the evening the soldiers were treated to an entertainment, which included singing, recitations, and instrumental music, and when the clock pointed to 10, every man in the room voted it a pretty complete sort of a day. As expressed by one brawny soldier "there was smokes a-plenty, slathers to eat, music and such, shelter from the storm, and just them sort o' words a feller likes to hear when he is down on his luck."

The object of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee is not only to provide for the creature comforts of stranded men, but to secure employment for them in this city and elsewhere. Dr. Gallant said last night he had many good men, whose certificates of character and ability in their respective lines were undoubted.

Soldiers at "Woody Crest" Dined.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Miss Helen Gould did not have her usual party of poor children to-day for Thanksgiving dinner at "Woody Crest." This year the children were cared for otherwise, and the soldiers who have been recuperating at "Woody Crest" and the hospital here were entertained at dinner. Those not yet strong enough to eat of the big dinner of turkey, chicken, and other good things received the delicacies permitted by the physicians.

JACK TARS HAVE FEASTS.

Jolly Times Aboard Various Vessels in the Navy Yard.

The bluejackets aboard the various warships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard spent a merry Thanksgiving Day. They were relieved for the day of the tedium of everyday work, and allowed to devote the time to enjoying themselves. Many of the sailors obtained shore leave, but those who remained aboard ship had as good a time as their shipmates who went ashore.

The messes on all of the ships were elaborate, and the bluejackets did such justice to the good things set before them that there was a general shaking out of reefs in waistbands after the feasting was over. Turkey and cranberry sauce and pies, celery sprouts, olives, and the like formed the menu on most of the ships.

The athletic exercises which the bluejackets on the warships had planned to hold on the Cob Dock were not held because of the storm, but the frolicking which the sailors were permitted to indulge in aboard ship made up for the disappointment.

The battleship Texas, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee commanding, left the yard shortly after noon, and went down the bay to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, preparatory to sailing for Hampton Roads. The crew of the Texas is to give a ball at the Lenox Lyceum next Friday evening if the battleship remains in this port until that time.

WOULD HAVE TURKEY OR DEATH

Bergert Threatened to Kill Wife and Self When Disappointed.

Mrs. Mary Bergert, the wife of Louis Bergert, a carpenter who lives at Throop Avenue and Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, asked Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, yesterday for a warrant for the arrest of her husband, who, she said, had threatened to take her life and his own because he could not have turkey for his Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. Bergert said her husband has been out of work a long time, and she has had to maintain a home for the couple and their young child. Wednesday night her husband got intoxicated and asked her whether she intended to have turkey for dinner. When she said no, he abused her and threatened to drink carbolic acid. Mrs. Bergert said that she was forced to leave home and stay with friends until morning, when, with her child, she went to court.

Magistrate Kramer issued a summons for Bergert.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Spanish Commission Agree that the Archives of the Civil Government Be Retained.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The United States Evacuation Commission, in an official note, to-day requested that the archives of the civil administration be left here, as they would be valuable to the incoming government.

The Spanish Commission immediately replied, acceding to the request. The American Commissioners also delivered a note to-day informing the Spaniards of the early dates upon which the American troops are expected to arrive.

Col. Hecker and Capt. Crawford returned this afternoon from a trip through Guinos, Cienfuegos, Caibarion, Sagua, Cardenas, and Matanzas, undertaken with a view to making arrangements for the transportation of men, supplies, and Government stores.

Col. Hecker appears to be much pleased with the success of the trip. Capt. Crawford says the squalor of the villages of the interior is inconceivable, and that, with the exception of the principal seaport towns, the entire island is in a state of collapse. He says there are apparent no evidences of resumption of work in the field, which seem to be utterly abandoned.

This afternoon Majors Almy and Butler and Capt. Hart returned from the Isle of Pines. They are pleased with the location and conditions of the island as a camp and sanitarium for the American troops.

The commission left Batabano on board the steamer Protector, Señor Arazoza, owner and manager of the steamship line between Batabano and Nueva Gerona, on the Isle of Pines, placing a special steamer at its disposal.

They were received at Nueva Gerona with extreme courtesy by the Spanish officials there. The family of Señor Arazoza accompanied the commission on the trip, and the Commissioners say that the family treated them with the greatest attention and that they never received greater hospitality anywhere. The members of the commission recommended Nueva Gerona as the ideal site of the Isle of Pines.

TO EVACUATE PINAR DEL RIO.

Transports About to Convey 10,677 Men to Spain Via Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The entire details of the evacuation of the Province of Pinar del Rio have been arranged.

The transport Montevideo sails on Nov. 27 with 2,245 troops; the Covadonga on Nov. 28 with 2,370, the Gran Antilla on Nov. 30 with 1,354; the Maria Cristina on Nov. 30 with 1,508, Juan Forgas on Dec. 3 with 1,260, and San Ignacio on Dec. 5 with 2,040, making a total of 10,677 troops leaving Pinar del Rio, by way of Havana, by Dec. 5.

The remains of Columbus will probably be shipped to Spain on the war vessel on which Admiral Monterola, the Spanish Naval Commander here, returns to Spain.

Negroes Not Wanted in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 24.—El Porvenir prints a two-column article with reference to the intention of a colored preacher of Topeka, Kan., to bring thirty families of negroes and establish a town in the highlands above Santiago, which shall be known as Topeka. El Porvenir demands that the people boycott "the Yankee negroes," asserting that they are frequently guilty of horrible crimes and that the Southern States, anxious to be rid of their colored population, will endeavor to send them to Cuba. It alludes to the San Luis episode, claiming that all Yankee negroes are on a par, and that they will ruin the country, as they are able to live on practically nothing. The paper maintains that the Cubans have a right to regulate immigration into the island; that they object to the negroes, and that they will not have them.

Cuba Imports Spanish Laborers.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 24.—Owing to the difficulty of obtaining labor in Cuba, the mining companies are importing labor from Spain. About four hundred Spanish laborers arrived here a few days ago, two hundred for the Spanish-American Company, and two hundred for the Juragua Company. Upon the arrival of these men at Daiquiri, 35 of them refused to land, saying that their contracts called for work at Santiago. The men are now here, and they have been notified that they will be sent to jail of they cause trouble.

Moral Reform in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 24.—Owing the the prevalence of gambling among the Cubans, and also on account of the arrival here of an American gambler from Panama, Gen. Leonard Wood, the American Governor, has determined to put an end to it. He is establishing a law for that purpose and will impose $500 fine on the first person convicted. He says he is determined that Santiago shall be a clean healthy city—socially and morally.

Transport Florida at Havana To-day.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The United States Transport Florida is expected here at daybreak to-morrow. She will come close to Morro Castle, will be signalled and will then proceeded to Marianao without entering Havana Harbor. The steamer will lie outside the bar at Marianao and land her men and stores on lighters which will take them ashore over the new wharf. Gen. Green and his staff will ride out from the Inglaterra Hotel, where they are stopping, at 5 o'clock in the morning, on horseback, to receive the party and superintend the landing.

Regiment of Cubans Proposed.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 24.—Capt. Ord, the Judge Advocate, has a plan, which has the endorsement of the Cubans, Gens. Rodriguez, Lacret and Oolazo, of forming regiments composed entirely of Cubans, with the exception of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major.

Proposed Railroad in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—On Monday next bids will be opened for the construction of a railroad from Casa Blanca to the junction of the United Railroads at Cambuto.

Lecture on the Santiago Campaign.

"The Santiago Campaign and the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet" was the subject of an interesting illustrated lecture delivered last evening at the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association Hall by Dwight L. Elmendorf. The assault on San Juan, with the Spaniards in retreat, was shown, and many scenes illustrating the life of the army in the field, under fire, and in the trenches. The battle which followed Cervera's dash for liberty was shown in detail, giving a complete view of the destruction by shot and fire of the Spanish ships. In the course of his remarks Mr. Elmendorf said that too much credit could not be given to the regular army, whose work in the field was perfect.

DEAD IN CHAIR IN HIS HOTEL.

Dr. Pierce of Christiansburg, Va., Had Been Drinking to Excess for Two Weeks.

Seated on a chair, his head resting on his arms, which were crossed on a washstand, Dr. Edwin H. Pierce of Christiansburg, Va., was found dead yesterday forenoon in his room at the Morton House. He came to New York Nov. 9 and registered at the Hotel Albert in University Place, saying that he intended to take a course at the Post-Graduate Hospital. He was about thirty years old and well dressed. He at once started out to "see the town." He invariably returned to the hotel intoxicated and his condition ultimately required the attention of Dr. McKay, the hotel physician. Dr. Pierce was finally told to leave the hotel. He registered at the Morton House on Tuesday.

He was not seen during Wednesday, and when he did not appear yesterday by noon a porter, by means of a ladder, entered the room through the window and found him dead.

He was fully dressed, and his overcoat lay on the bed. On the table stood a bottle which had contained the medicine prescribed for him by Dr. McKay. On a dresser stood a whisky bottle. Both bottles were empty.

In the man's pockets were found $29.00 in cash and seven $100 shares in the Bank of Christiansburg, Va. Five letters were found, all written to him by his niece, Miss Fannie Weller of Knoxville, Tenn. The latest was dated Oct. 22. All were affectionate, girlish letters, full of home news. The fact that the recipient had no one dependent upon him was referred to, and nothing was found to show that the man had any troubles to cause suicide. The gas jet was burning brightly, and there were no symptoms of poisoning or marks on the body. An autopsy will be needed to determine the cause of death.

WENT OUT IN A BATHING SUIT.

Brooklyn Woman Braved the Early Morning Storm to Search for Morphine.

Most people found an extra blanket comfortable early yesterday morning, when the cold blast bore down on this region, but Annie Kimball of 697 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared to be unconscious of the fall in the temperature, for, robed only in a bathing suit, she bravely faced the wind and sleet and started from her boarding place on an errand. She may have lost her way in the dark or she may have been waiting for a cab, but, at all events, George Thompson found her standing on the corner of Fulton Street and Clinton Avenue about 3 o'clock.

He was attracted by her unseasonable costume, and in a conversation which followed she confided to him that she was trying to find a place where she could buy some morphine, ingenuously adding that she was afflicted with the morphine habit, and that she was under the treatment of Dr. H. G. Webster, at Halsey Street and Nostrand Avenue. As she was shivering by this time like a blanc mange on a dining car, and was rapidly becoming hysterical, Mr. Thompson declined to aid her in her search for a drug store, but offered to assist her to her doctor's office. Annie accepted this invitation, and together they tramped through the wind and rain to the doctor's. The physician prescribed for her, and after being bundled up in a heavy coat she was taken home.

Late this afternoon there was a call for an ambulance at her address, and on his arrival there a surgeon from St. Mary's Hospital found Annie in a hysterical condition. She was taken to the hospital. Her landlady explained that Annie often became violent when under the influence of morphine, and that she had hidden her clothes the day before in order to prevent her from going out to buy the drug. She had overlooked the bathing suit, however, and as that was all Annie could find to wear she put it on and sallied forth. Annie is thirty-seven years old and colored.

Original Drawings
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PHIL. MAY
AT
Arthur Tooth & Sons',
299 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 31st St., N. Y.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Bliss's Annual Report Upon Affairs in His Care.

THE RECENT INDIAN TROUBLE

Chippewas' the Only Serious Outbreak of the Year—Pensions, Public Lands, Patents, and Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Bliss, made public to-night, reviews in detail the progress of pension, Indian, land, patent, educational, and Territorial affairs.

Reviewing the gradual diminution of public land area, Secretary Bliss says that of three hundred-odd million acres of desert land requiring irrigation to render them valuable farming lands, the available water supply is sufficient for only 71,500,000 acres, leaving 260,676,000 acres suitable only for grazing purposes. There are thirty forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres.

The Indians are declared to have made substantial progress, and the Chippewa outbreak was the only serious distubance of the year. Referring to this trouble, the report points to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones's successful efforts in bringing about the surrender of the Indians, and says the origin of the trouble is now under joint investigation by the Departments of the Interior and of Justice.

As to logging operations in the Chippewa country, which figured so conspicuously in the discussion of the outbreak, Secretary Bliss says:

"The aggregate acreage of Chippewa pine and agricultural lands to be sold originally was 2,984,297, exclusive of the land allotted to the Indians. There have been disposed of to date 86,545 acres of pine lands and 320,634 acres of agricultural lands, aggregating 407,179 acres. The total amount received from the sale of pine and agricultural lands is approximately $659,913, which has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, as required by law. Of the agricultural lands sold, 320,634 acres were embraced in homestead entries, on which there are due $400,543."

VALUE OF THE LANDS.

Congress has so far appropriated, as an advance to the Chippewa Indians, $2,060,559, which appears to be reimbursable to the Government. The approximate value of all the lands ceded by the Indians aggregates $5,273,010.

"Upon the disposal of all such lands," the Secretary says, "it is doubtful whether compliance with the requirements of this act regarding the disbursements of moneys advanced by the United States would impose any very great hardship on the Indians. No complaints of the younger generation of timber by the present corps of examiners have been made. The result of the dead and down timber logging operations on the reservations during the year clearly indicates the wisdom of the carrying on of the work by the Indian contractors under the regulations promulgated as being in the interest of the Indians. Logging operations in this reserve were discontinued some time ago, but the Indians have petitioned for a resumption of the work, which will receive favorable consideration.

"Considerable effort has been made to induce the Millo Lac Chippewas to go to White Earth Reservation, but with meagre success, though Chippewa Commissioner Hall hopes quite a number will remove this Autumn."

The Senate is urged to ratify the treaty with the Uintah Indians to receive such Uncompahgres as should be allotted to lands on the Uintah Reservation. No agreement, however, can be made with the Uintahs for the sale of all their lands in order that all not needed for allotment might be offered for sale. The commission reports its failure and says the terms specified were not acceptable to the Indians.

The workings of the Curtis Indian Territory act are praised and the more progressive element of the Indians in the territory is reported as inclined to accept the situation in good faith.

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS.

Reviewing pension matters, Secretary Bliss reports 635,000 claims of all classes pending, and says a separate division has been organized for the adjudication of the claims growing out of the war with Spain. These soldiers will receive their pensions under the general law for permanent disabilities contracted in the service. He also concurs in the recommendation for the creation of a commission to revise the pension laws and regulations in the interest of a future reliable, intelligent, and uniform practice.

Early legislative enactment for the taking of the twelfth census is urged in view of the necessary large amount of work preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

During the year the Geological Survey has surveyed topographically 30,057 square miles, making a total now completed of approximately one-fourth of the area of the entire country, exclusive of Alaska. The field surveys of Indian Territory were completed last June. This latter work has demonstrated that it is more economical to survey large areas in this manner than under the contract system heretofore employed by the Government in its land subdivision surveys. It is anticipated that the 60,000 square miles of forest now included within the forest reserves can be thoroughly and economically surveyed within five years, if adequate appropriations are made.

The advancement along educational lines is outlined by an increase of over a quarter of a million of school pupils in the United States for the fiscal year 1898-7 over the previous year, but yet the total average amount of schooling per individual for the whole United States, measured by the present standard, does not quite equal five years of 200 days each for each inhabitant. The total number of school pupils in the country, in elementary public and private schools, colleges, universities, high schools, and academies, is put at 16,255,093.

The reindeer and their Lapland drivers in Alaska have largely passed into the service of the Post Office Department, and are now distributed for carrying the Yukon mail up and down the valley of the Yukon through a thousand miles of scattered mining settlements in the wilderness.

The report makes no mention of the recommendation of Commissioner of Railways Longstreet for the Government construction and operation of a new transcontinental trunk line from Kansas City to San Diego.

SMUGGLING IN ALASKA.

Secretary Bliss, summing up the report of Gov. Brady of Alaska, calls attention to the difficulty of preventing the smuggling of liquor into Alaska, it being impossible to enforce present regulations without a fleet of revenue cutters and steam launches to patrol the tortuous channels of southeast Alaskan waters. Smuggling prevails and saloons are open in all of the towns and mining camps. The Government reports a consensus of opinion in favor of a stringent high license law, which would tend to stamp out smuggling and liquor selling to the natives. The application to Alaska of the liquor laws in force in the District of Columbia, with several minor modifications, is urged as meeting a majority approval.

The Governor believes that Alaska should and can pay revenue into the United States Treasury. Under a high license law he estimates that the liquor traffic would yield an annual income of not less than $200,000; a tax of a few cents per case on salmon would produce from $35,000 to $50,000; 10 cents per ton on wharfage collected during the past year would have yielded $100,000. He recommends, however, that any system of taxation for the Territory be deferred until land laws shall have been provided.

Many sections of Alaska, it is shown, are suitable for agricultural purposes. With proper care cattle can be raised in the milder districts. It cannot be doubted that in the course of time vast herds of reindeer will cover the plains of Northern Alaska, and a few thousand dollars spent now in helping the Eskimo to obtain herds will save the expenditure of many thousands in the future.

The fur seal is doomed to extinction unless all pelagic sealing can be stopped. The branding of female seals has proved a success. The brands render the pelts valueless, and show that the United States has a property right to the animal. The raising of blue foxes is becoming an important industry. The hunting of the sea otter has been so unremitting that very few are now left. The Governor recommends that the killing of them be prohibited for a long time.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA.

Representation in Congress for the citizens of Alaska is strongly urged. The past year has been one of great progress in mining operations. Many Americans who located claims in the Northwest Territory have abandoned them, and have settled on the Alaskan side of the international boundary line, where a new town, Eagle City, has sprung up. There has been great development in quartz mining in Southeast Alaska, and along the coast as far as Unalaska. Coal has been discovered near the Upper Yukon, the Tanana, and on Prince William Sound.

Public buildings at Sitka are urgently needed for the accommodation of the officials. It is recommended that Congress appropriate $110,000 for the erection of a penitentiary and other buildings. An appropriation of $60,000 for the education of children in Alaska is earnestly recommended. Attention is called to the fact that the rapid increase in the number of vessels plying Alaskan waters necessitates the erection of many lighthouses.

Other recommendations include monthly mail service between Sitka and Unalaska, cable connection between the United States and Alaska, enlargement of administrative authority, and extension of the land laws to at least the settled portions.

The other Territorial reports all claim material progress and urge immediate recognition as States.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis, in his annual report, says the 12,681 apeals from the Pension Bureau and 626 motions for reconsideration filed during the year make up a number unprecedented in any one year or any two years in the history of the Board of Pension Appeals. The proportionate increase still continues, and on Oct. 1 last there were 11,820 such appeals and motions pending. Secretary Bliss concurs in Assistant Secetary Davis's recommendations for providing for three additional members of this board; for additional legislation amending the act of Aug. 7, 1882, relating to marriages; legislation regulating the payment of pensions to soldiers who deprive their families of the use thereof because of immoral habits and incompetency, and a legislative amendment in behalf of widows whose husbands died while in the service, death not being the result of any violation of any law, regulation, or rule of the military or naval service, death under such conditions to be held to be equivalent to an honorable discharge as now required.

Our National Song in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Mrs. McKinley witnessed the performance of the Neilson Opera Company at the Lafayette Opera House to-night. At the close of the third act, at the request of Mrs. McKinley, Miss Neilson sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with the entire company of 125 members joining in the chorus. The great audience rose to its feet with cheers.

Do you want a medicinal whiskey to fortify your system against the treacherous Autumn weather? If so, ask for DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY! Its medicinal virtues have been recognized by the government which requires a proprietary medicinal stamp to be affixed to each bottle.

Ask your druggist or grocer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, as there is nothing which can take the place of this old and tried remedy.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—C. E. Fryer, London; Capt. F. M. Yorke, Victoria, B. C.; L. Connolly, Liverpool.

BUCKINGHAM—George Tuness, Paris; Norman Fleid, Manchester, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Count John Thun, Austria; Judge G. Shiras, Jr., Washington; J. Harris, State Treasurer of Tennessee, Nashville; M. Visaddha, Siamese Minister, Washington.

GILSEY—E. S. Jones, Washington; Dr. G. H. Matthewson, Montreal; Alfred Wickes, Brussels, Belgium.

HOLLAND—Hector Mackenzie, Montreal; F. Bollerby, London; A. W. Mackenzie, Liverpool.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Burley, Chicago; Dr. T. G. McKay, United States Army; T. E. Douglas, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, Rochester; Fred G. Burton, London; Evan Powellton, Powellton, West Va.

NETHERLAND—Mrs. Marcus Daly and the Misses Daly, Montana; C. W. Hillard, Chicago.

PLAZA—Lieut. C. D. Roberts, United States Army.

WALDORF—B. R. Hanna, Cleveland; J. R. Green, Chicago.

WESTMINSTER—Climaco Calderon, Consul General from Colombia to New York.

WINDSOR—Richard Gordon, St. Paul; Manuel Roderiguez, Durango.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ballantyne & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; J. Ballantine, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Drucker, J., Zanesville, Ohio; notions and fancy goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; O. Young, dry goods and notions; Holland House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths; C. S. Holland, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gilmer Brothers, Winston, N. C.; J. L. Gilmer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Haines, J. B., Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hoting & Spear, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. T. Spear, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Normandie.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; E. D. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman, C. S., Frederick, Md.; notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman, H., Brunswick, Ga.; clothing; Grand Hotel.

Lusky, Miss L., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.

Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia; B. Marks, millinery; Hoffman House.

Moulton Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. D. Moulton, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins, South Boston, Va.; R. W. Lawson, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Weil, Raphael, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mells, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

Weiler, L. H., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Stuart House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue; The City; damage slight.

1:15 A. M.—47 East Nineteenth Street; A. C. Simmers; damage, $5,000.

3:10 A. M.—507 West Fifty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

9:40 A. M.—11 Clinton Street; M. R. Tresky; damage slight.

10 A. M.—617 Eighth Avenue; J. B. Quinlan; damage, $25.

11:30 P. M.—516 West Fiftieth Street; M. Valentine; no damage.

3:30 P. M.—154 East Thirty-ninth Street; John Ford; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—145 Forsyth Street; Becky Jesky; damage slight.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Helena arrived at Funchal, Madeira, Nov. 23.

Topeka arrived at Key West Nov. 23 and sailed for Havana.

WHOLE FIRE DEPARTMENT QUITS

Five Summit (N. J.) Firemen Had Been Asked To for Playing Poker.

SUMMIT, N. J., Nov. 24.—There was an unlooked-for response to-day to the demand made by Chairman George Wilcox of the Township Committee for the resignation of five members of Hose Company No. 1, that were found playing poker in the company house on Sunday night. Mr. Wilcox received not only the five resignations requested, but that of every member of the Volunteer Fire Department. There were sixty members of the Fire Department, including the Chief and Assistant Chief. Twenty-seven belonged to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and thirty-three belonged to Hose Company No 1. All appeared before Town Clerk Muldowney this morning and turned in their fire badges.

There is now only one fire company in the Township of Summit. This is at the easterly part of the township, and has eighteen members. The retiring companies owned almost all their apparatus. The residents are much worried at the prospect of being left without protection against fire.

The retiring firemen are all members of the State Firemen's Relief Association. Nearly all are prominent business men of the town.

RUSSIAN SABLE.

I make a specialty of Imperial Crown Russian Sable and have one of the largest and finest collections in the world. They are imported undressed, duty free. They are dressed here and manufactured into articles for wear in my own work rooms, and it is admitted by American tourists that the style, fit and finish are superior to those found abroad, and the price as low.

NOTE—The Russian Sable, Mink, Seal and Otter garments manufactured by me were awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair, as were also pelts of Russian and Hudson's Bay Sable and natural skins, dressed ready for use, all kinds.

A large assortment of Capes, Mantles, Collarettes, Neck pieces and Muffs in stock, or to order. Several thousand Russian and Hudson's Bay Sable skins to select from.

Russian Sable skins, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200 and $250.

Hudson's Bay Sable skins, $7.50, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35 and $40; very dark, $50. It takes two or three skins to make a muff, according to size. Fashionable neck pieces require two skins. No extra charge for articles to order.

NOTE—I don't recommend darkened sables. The chemicals used injure

Most Women's Troubles

are caused by a disordered stomach. The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is a positive remedy for a disordered stomach. It clears the complexion and purifies the blood. Best results when out-door exercise can be had. Secure only the genuine imported article, which must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Agts., New York," on every package.

FINANCES OF THE WORLD

The Director of the Mint Makes His Annual Report.

INCREASE OF GOLD PRODUCTION

Value of an International Bimetallic Agreement and Disastrous Effect of Individual Free Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In his annual report George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, says:

"The most important events of the fiscal year in the world of Government finances have been the consummation of the long planned resumption of specie payments by Russia in gold, the reorganization of the monetary system of Japan with gold as the standard, and the refusal of the Government of India to co-operate with the Governments of the United States and France in an effort to establish bimetallism by international agreement.

"The gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest recorded, amounting to $437,719,342, against $195,890,517 in 1896. Of the former sum, $291,097,148 was a net addition to the stock of gold coins. The principal coinage was by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and Japan. The extraordinary coinage of the year is accounted for by the preparations of Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Japan for their monetary reforms. In the case of Russia, particularly, gold which has been accumulating for years, much of it in bars, was passed through the mints to prepare it for circulation.

"The completion of Russia's plans of monetary reform and the opening to the uses of commerce of her great gold reserve, systematically gathered year by year until it is the greatest single hoard of treasure the world ever saw, is in itself a most notable event. The development of Russia, her position as an exporter of breadstuffs, her policy of developing home manufactures, will all tend to protect her stock of gold and make use for more, but her own gold production is increasing, and unless she is about to enter upon a period of unprecedented activity and development, seems likely to supply her needs. One thing is certain, viz., that whereas she has been laying away an average of $50,000,000 in gold annually in an idle hoard, hereafter she must absorb and use her imports actively and profitably in business, or opportunities in other parts of the world will draw it away from her.

"It is worth thinking about that there is now no other Government in the world which can make such drafts on the common gold supply as Russia has made during the last ten years. Furthermore, the drafts of Russia have been met out of an average annual world's product of $160,000,000, while the annual world's product of the next ten years will probably average twice that sum.

COMMON STANDARD DESIRED.

"Throughout the world there is manifest a desire to bring their own currencies into definite and stable relations with the money of the peoples with whom they trade. The exporters desires that the money with which he buys at home and the money for which he sells abroad shall have a common unit of value. The manufacturer who is competing in the foreign markets desires that the money with which he buys raw material and labor at home and the money in which he must quote prices abroad shall have a relation to each other upon which he may rely and calculate. The monetary systems of these countries have no common unit—if each nation, in ignorance or misled independence, prefers 'an independent system of its own,' they will inevitably vary in value to each other, and the profits of the international transaction we are considering are subject to these variations. Such variations are, therefore, a barrier to trade between the countries. They constitute a risk, additional to all the ordinary contingencies affecting domestic trade, for which the trader must be reimbursed. Either the producer must sell his goods enough cheaper, or the consumer must pay enough more to cover it.

"It is for this reason that the Government of France, while friendly to an international agreement upon a bimetallic money standard, will not entertain any proposition that involves a possible separation of her own currency from the standard used by other important commercial nations of the world. That these fluctuations are inevitable to a currency not held to the international standard, and convertible on demand into the metal of the standard, is evidenced by the experience of the United States long after the stress and chances of war had ceased to affect its paper currency.

"Nor is there any merit in the plea sometimes made that inasmuch as most of a country's business transactions are domestic and only a small percentage of them international, therefore the relations of its money to the money of other countries is of equally small importance. The truth is that prices in all domestic sales are related to prices in international transactions and cannot be separated from them. The values of all goods that enter into the common consumption of mankind are international and cannot be affected by monetary legislation. Legislation can alter the value of a local currency, but the owner of goods of world-wide demand simply raises or lowers his price to correspond with the changed value of the money. Goods in every country are attached to the world's standard, whether the money is or not; then the wage earners of that country receive their pay on one basis and buy the necessaries of life on another. There may be no injustice in paying a man a uniform wage of $2 for a day's work whether that sum buys two sacks of flour or one, if the fall in purchasing power is due to an actual increase in the cost of producing flour, but when the difference is due to a variation in the value of money the wage earner is the victim of a swindle from which his Government ought to protect him.

INJURY TO WAGE EARNERS.

"Clear as these principles seem to be, and attested by the unvarying experience of all countries, there are those everywhere who protest against all measures to enforce them. Certain narrow objections and sophistical doctrines become familiar. Some assert that the depreciation of a country's money has a good effect by stimulating its exports. The shipper sells his products abroad for gold, converts the gold into the currency of his own country, and as the latter declines of course he gets more for it. The net gain depends upon his opportunity to work his depreciated currency off on somebody else at its old value. In some countries the exporters claim to have succeeded in doing this and they are pleased and pronounce it a good thing. It is said, for instance, that in India, while the price of wheat and tea in silver currency has advanced, the planters can still hire labor at about the same wages as before. Evidently if the wage earner consumes wheat and tea he is not sharing the good thing. It is said that in Mexico manufacturers and planters have enjoyed prosperity by reason of the rising price of their products in silver while wages have advanced but little.

"The question naturally arises, Who buys these products? Who consumes, in those countries, cotton, flour, sugar, shoes, meat, and other things which in any country are certain to rise as local currency declines? It is evident that the stimulus to enterprise which these countries have enjoyed has been precisely such a stimulus as the United States would have if the wage earners of this country would agree together to accept 25 or 50 per cent. reduction in their pay. They might truly stimulate the export trade for a time. As a measure of wage reduction a depreciating currency may be accepted as effective. As a policy to stimulate exports it is in any case effective but temporarily; for if it ceases to depreciate, wages and other expenses will gradually adjust themselves to it. As a policy upon which to build a nation's trade and prosperity it begins in fraud and ends in failure.

"Thus it is that the statesmen of all countries which have experienced the evils of an isolated and depreciated currency, without touch or connection with the monetary systems of other countries, are seen to be striving to rescue their people from that condition. In some instances they encountered great difficulties, due to the poverty of their people. They may have to submit to disadvantages for a time, even as an embarrassed individual is unable to pursue the methods of his forehanded neighbor. Adverse conditions of trade and revenue may postpone or defeat their plans. But they all give testimony to the evils of their enforced condition and make apparent their desire to join their forehanded neighbors in the use of a common standard of value."

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

Reviewing the efforts of the Wolcott International Bimetallic Commission, the Director says that the sentiment in favor of a bimetallic monetary standard, supported by international agreement, had found expression not only by the legislative bodies of France and Germany, but of Great Britain. Mr. Roberts adds:

"The theory that a fixed ratio between gold and silver could be maintained by an international agreement is based upon the assumption, scarcely to be contested, that the monetary use of these metals is a factor of their value. If this is true, the concerted exclusion of either one from the mints of all the more important countries of the world would have an influence to depreciate its value. If, then, an agreement should be reached between such nations to coin only at a certain ratio and one metal should rise even slightly above that ratio, it would pass out of monetary use entirely. The cessation of that demand upon the dearer metal, the redoubling of it upon the cheaper, would tend to bring them together again.

"A single nation, acting alone, is certain to lose the dearer metal entirely and retain only the cheaper as its standard. Thus, for any country, under present circumstances, to open its mints to the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1, or any thereabout ratio, would be for it to lose what gold it possessed, because that metal would surely go where it was rated higher. If, however, there was no country in the world where it was legally rated higher, there would be no place to which it might go for monetary use. Allowing that the ratio originally agreed to was approximately the market ratio, the valuation thus coinciding with the judgment of the commercial world, there seems every reason to believe that such an international agreement would accomplish its purpose. Even though one metal should become established in a value above the legal ratio, and become merchandise, the currencies of all countries would retain their fixed relations to each other. No shock or distress would ensue, no nation would be isolated or sacrificed. They would be all together on a common plane, with a common measure of value. These and the considerations which have led many scientific students of finance and sagacious publicists to favor open mints to both metals under an international agreement, although each unalterably opposed to such a policy by his own country acting alone.

THE INCREASE OF GOLD.

"Although the efforts of the commission were brought to an end by the refusal of the Government of India to join the movement, the director considers the failure indirectly due to a growing feeling that the rapidly increasing product of gold has radically changed the situation from what it was ten years ago, when the gold product seemed to be at a standstill or declining. It has changed to indifference or opposition the attitude of many who feared an appreciating standard, but who are quite as much opposed to a depreciating one.

"Great as was the world's production of gold in 1897," continues the director, "amounting to the value of $237,504,800 and exceeding that of 1896 by $34,822,500, it is, judging by the returns already at hand, certain that the product of 1898 will be still greater. The returns from South Africa for ten months show that at the present rate of production its yield will exceed the yield of 1897 by $21,852,000. The returns from Australia indicate that its product in 1898 will exceed the product of 1897 by $10,333,000. From July 15 last to Nov. 15 the receipts of gold at Seattle and San Francisco from the Canadian Yukon aggregated $10,000,000, and on this basis the increased production for Canada in 1898 is estimated at $8,000,000. The increase in the United States can hardly fall below $5,000,000. The total of these estimates is $45,657,000, which, added to the figures of 1897, would indicate a world's product in 1898 of $283,192,809 if the remaining countries in their aggregate are unchanged. The product of 1891—$130,000,000—will be more than doubled, and the combined value of the gold and silver product ten years ago exceeded by gold alone."

Discussing the increased yield of gold in recent years, the director traces its disposition as follows:

"The world's production of gold in the last five years, according to the annual estimates of the Bureau of the Mint, has amounted to $1,177,622,100. The industrial consumption has been about $300,000,000. Stocks of gold in sight in European banks and Government Treasuries from December, 1892, to December, 1897, increased about $550,000,000, or over 40 per cent. The stock of gold in the United States increased in the five years $95,457,000. The increase in the gold holdings of the banks of Australia, Canada, and South America was about $15,000,000. Total gold thus accounted for, $960,450,000."

THE NATION'S POST OFFICES.

Report of First Assistant Postmaster General Shows an Increase of Business This Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has completed his annual report, except the portions relating to military Post Offices at the army camps and in the Antilles and Philippines, and the rural free delivery service, both of which await further advices. The general business of the department shows an increase of over $6,000,000 during the fiscal year. This year there were 27,798,078 domestic money orders issued, against 25,169,055 last year; the amount carried was $191,354,121, against $174,482,676 last year. There were 2,358 new money order offices established.

The recommendations for Congressional action are numerous and interesting. Mr. Heath recommends that clerks in Post Offices be classified and placed upon a fixed scale of salaries similar to that of letter carriers, so as to give fair prospects of advancement and certainty of compensation. At present there is no rule or system for the gradings of clerks at Post Offices. It is contended that an efficient Post Office clerk is the peer of a letter carrier, and that there should be no discrimination in the pay or privileges accorded to either class. The hours of labor of a letter carrier are limited by law to eight hours a day, and he is allowed fifteen days' leave of absence per year. Post Office clerks have no limitation on their hours, and no vacation without loss of salary. An appropriation of $50,000 is requested for the employment of substitute clerks to allow vacations. An appropriation of $11,800,000, an increase of $700,000 over this year, is recommended for the next fiscal year for clerk hire. Congress having appropriated $200,000 less than the department estimate for clerk hire during the past fiscal year, considerable embarrassment has ensued in meeting emergencies incident to the great increase of public business.

Free delivery was extended during the fiscal year to fifty-nine offices. Additional offices entitled to free delivery number 110. During the current fiscal year service has been established at thirty-four of these offices, leaving seventy-six to await the consideration of the department. The First Assistant Postmaster General recommends a modification of the eight-hour law as applied to letter carriers, so as to provide forty-eight hours for six days' work and only as many hours on Sunday within the eight-hour limit as are absolutely necessary for the requirements of the service. This recommendation is in accord with the views expressed by the convention of Postmasters recently held at Detroit, and it is believed its adoption would meet the approval of the letter carriers themselves. Mr. Heath recommends an additional grade of carriers, to be known as carrier sergeants, in all cities having fifty carriers or more, and that these positions be assigned by competitive examination among carriers who have served five years or more. The duties of these sergeants would be to supervise the work of letter carriers on their routes and to investigate complaints.

He recommends the repeal of the law requiring the use of the present form of money order, in the interest of safety and simplicity, and also authorization for the use of a postal check payable to bearer.

A detailed report of the operations of the rural free delivery will be presented within a few days. Congress increased the appropriation for this purpose from $50,000 to $150,000, and Mr. Heath recommends, in view of the success of the extension of the service and the satisfaction it has given, that an appropriation of $300,000 be made for rural free delivery during the next fiscal year.

BEST & CO. LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Boys' Clothing

Is Low In Price:

BECAUSE,

We manufacture in large quantities,
Buy materials at the largest discounts,
Use economy wherever it does not interfere with quality,
Do not charge a middleman's profit.

Consequently the same quality of clothing cannot be made for less; and lower prices mean simply poorer goods.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $6.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $15.

60-62 West 23d St.

THE CARE OF OUR SHIPS.

Assistant Secretary Allen of the Navy Department Makes His Report of the Year's Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A statement of so much of the operations of the Navy Department during the war as related to the procurement and care of ships is provided in the annual report of Assistant Secretary Allen, just made public. Among other duties the Assistant Secretary was charged with the procurement of vessels for the auxiliary navy. He says that this work was managed with the utmost care not only as to the quality of the ships but also to the price paid, and he commends the intelligence and fidelity of the board headed by Capt. Rodgers, which inspected the vessels purchased.

Says Secretary Allen: "What I wish to emphasize especially is the fact that no vessel was purchased until after it had been thoroughly inspected, and had been pronounced thoroughly satisfactory by officers whose professional training made them experts." He declares that in making the purchase of vessels the same care of the Government's interests on the financial side was exercised as would be the case with a private deal, with an effort in every instance to make the best bargain possible. In numerous instances the department paid very much less than the price asked for ships, and in some cases less than the price recommended by the inspection board.

In the beginning, Mr. Allen says, it was possible that prices were higher than could have been secured if it had been practicable to wait for competition. But true economy and the best interests of the Government made it the correct policy to pay a higher price for a vessel when her services were vitally needed rather than suffer the Government's interests to be jeopardized by waiting for a lower price. Not very long after the purchasing began the competition to supply ships became very active, and the department was then enabled to get vessels at very reasonable prices. Mr. Allen had declared open to public inspection all the correspondence relating to the purchase of these vessels and their price. In leaving this branch of the report he refers with pleasure to the generous patriotism of the friends of the Government in its time of need, naming Mr. F. August Schermerhorn and Mr. W. R. Hearst, who had offered to the Government their private yachts, Free Lance and Buccaneer, respectively.

Mr. Allen refers briefly to the charter of the four fine vessels of the American Line, which, he said, performed valuable service for both the army and the navy, and he said that in the settlement with the company he believes the Government saved a considerable amount of money by paying this company a lump sum as an equivalent for the expense of placing the ships in condition. The organization of the auxiliary naval force, as well as the purchase of ships, was conducted by the Assistant Secretary's office, and the report shows that on this account but $720,639 was expended out of the appropriation of $3,000,000.

It is said that the sword of honor which Congress directed to be presented to Admiral Dewey is now being made in accordance with Tiffany's design, while the commission for the medals of honor to the men of Dewey's fleet has been given to Daniel Chester French. A suggestion is made that a heroic statue of the late Admiral Porter be erected in Franklin Square, in this city, at a cost of $50,000.

The Assistant Secretary speaks in terms of highest praise of the Naval War College, which he says has rendered valuable service in stimulating our officers of higher rank to professional advancement and in the collection and arrangement of professional information so as to render it of the highest value to our officers. He believes that the institution should be encouraged and everything done to render it still more efficient and useful. To this end he says the most important step is the transfer of the college from its present location at Newport to Annapolis, where it will form a post-graduate course for the Naval Academy, not in the sense that the midshipmen after completing their four years' course will at once take up the studies of the War College, but that as at present, officers of considerable experience who are prepared to assimilate with advantage the course of instruction provided may have opportunity for such study. Mr. Allen says that Annapolis offers many advantages over Newport as a location.

Mr. Allen says that the naval militia system revealed the inherent weakness of its organic system under the severe stress of the war and demonstrated the fact that the country is absolutely in need of a proper force of naval militia which can be promptly mobilized under the call of the President. Like Capt. Crowninshield, he thinks that this reserve should be composed of seafaring men and that its status should be that of a body directly under the control of the Federal Government. Such a force should be maintained out of the Federal appropriations and there should be no divided authority. About 8,000 men, in addition to those now in service, would be required to completely man our navy when the ships under construction are completed, and even at present provision should be made for half that number, or 4,000 men. These 4,000 reserve men could be enrolled from the naval militia men who saw service in the Spanish war, supplemented by enrollment from the seafaring places of men to whom the amount of pay during service, the transportation to and from their practice stations, and the uniforms furnished would be sufficient inducement. The cost to the Government would be $144,000, and Mr. Allen submits the draft of a bill to carry out his views on this point.

Between Oct. 2 and Oct. 15 the Assistant Secretary made a visit of inspection to all the navy yards on the Eastern Coast from Norfolk, Va., to Portsmouth, N. H., and his observations on this occasion were made the subject of a special report to the Secretary of the Navy. Speaking of the New York Navy Yard, Mr. Allen says:

"Matters at this yard are generally in an efficient condition. The heads of the departments have made in their annual reports recommendation for improvements of plant and necessary alterations and improvements in buildings. Automatic fire extinguishing apparatus should be fitted in the various buildings of this yard.

"The property belonging to the Government at the western end of the yard is cut off by a public street of Brooklyn, which cannot be closed except by an act of the Legislature. This detached portion should be joined as soon as possible to the rest of the yard, as at present it is not easily policed, and is a resort for river thieves and other objectionable characters.

"The No. 2 wooden dry dock is rotting away like the one at Norfolk, thus giving a second example of the unsuitableness of this material for structures which should be absolutely permanent.

CIVIL SERVICE EXEMPTIONS.

Date of the Issuance of the President's Order Not Fixed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The exact date of the issuance of the civil service order of the President has not been fixed, though the President has asked that the final departmental recommendations be submitted at the earliest moment. The indications are that the order will be out in a few days. The President has discussed the general scope of the forthcoming exemptions with the members of the Cabinet and others, and there have been several consultations of late among departmental officials.

The exemptions, it is now understood, in addition to those already mentioned, will include members of the Board of Pension Appeals, to which appeals from the action of the Pension Bureau first go; law clerks in the General Land Office, and, among others, per diem employes in the offices of the Surveyors General. Some officers in the Indian service are said to be slated for exemption and a few offices in the Postal Service, including cashiers and others in Post Offices, for whose duties the Postmasters are held personally responsible, will be included.

Private secretaries to chiefs of bureaus also will be taken out of the civil service, but chief clerks and chiefs of divisions are not to be affected.

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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	6:58	Sun sets	4:35	Moon sets	4:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	5:06	Gov. Isl'd	5:46	H. Gate	7:35
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:39	Gov. Isl'd	6:18	H. Gate	8:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

Abydos, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karthago, Cienfuegos, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Segurança, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria, with British mails for Australia.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 25.

Addington, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Nov. 18.
Croft, Dundee, Nov. 10.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
Galileo, Newcastle, Nov. 10.
Mississippi, Santiago, Nov. 18.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Nov. 11.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, Nov. 20.
Rodney, Rotterdam, Nov. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 19.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

Comal, Galveston, Nov. 20.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Handel, St. Lucia, Nov. 18.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 23.
La Touraine, Havre, Nov. 19.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 23.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Nov. 12.

SUNDAY, NOV. 27.

Algiers, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 12.
Leitrim, London, Nov. 13.
Sahara, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
Strathairl, London, Nov. 13.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 24.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 17.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 14.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Nov. 22.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

Athos, Port Limon, Nov. 24.
Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 19
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, Nov. 13.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
Sallust, St. Lucia, Nov. 21.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Nov. 16.
Andes, Jamaica, Nov. 24.
Strathleven, London, Nov. 16.

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 24.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Bardeleben, Bremen Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:27 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville, &c., Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Pontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara Nov. 15, with mdse. and one passenger to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Laurnburg, (Ger.,) Sperling, Antwerp Nov. 11, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Orizaba, from Havana. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:20 A. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, in ballast to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Seabord, Burton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to John C. Roberts.

SS Montcalm, (Br.,) Morgan, Bristol Nov. 13, in ballast to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Sobralense, (Br.,) Murray, Manaos, &c., Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Greene. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 24, 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Alsatia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Powhatan, (Br.,) for Mediterranean Ports.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool
SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Venice.
SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 7:40 P. M. to-day. Detained awaiting mail train carrying mail from London delayed by storm.

SS Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux Nov. 21.

SS Weinland, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Nov. 21.

SS Auretta, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Venice Nov. 22.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa Nov. 22.

SS Gabral, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, sld. from Patras for New York Nov. 21.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, sld. from Dantzic for New York Nov. 22.

SS Flowergate, (Br.,) Capt. Barnard, (from Palermo,) sld. from Algiers for New York Nov. 22.

SS Strathallen, (Br.,) Capt. Forsyth, sld. from Marseilles for New York Nov. 22.

SS L. P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) Capt. Koch, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Becquet, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York for Flushing, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Carlisle, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis today.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

The Wanamaker Store

And Now, Christmas

CHRISTMAS is next, and but thirty days away. They will be thirty important days. Already the holiday business is making itself prominent, and the store machinery is getting to speed.

Nothing tests a store like its holiday business. Every wheel in the machine is under stress. If there are faults, they will develop *now*. Safety lies in preparation, and you can scarcely realize how extensive our preparation has been.

We do not dare to say that we have eliminated *all* faults, but we have searched closely. If you find any that we have missed, will you give us the benefit of your discovery?

Store-service is not all. There is the stock. In this regard we do not qualify our claims. There is but one other stock like it in this country,—and that is in Philadelphia.

Women's Tailor-made Suits It is only a question of getting fitted. The *styles* of these suits are exactly what they should be, and the prices are lower than they should

be. If there were more of the suits they'd be higher priced. But there are only two or three to a style.

One lot at $18—Of covert and tailor cloths and serges; tight-fitting, double-breasted, fly-front jackets; a number of these suits are silk-lined throughout; in others only the jackets are silk-lined. Former prices in this offering up to $32.

At $25—Suits of broadcloth and fine serges; blue and black; fly-front; double-breasted and cutaway jackets; all tailored in excellent manner, and silk-lined throughout. Former prices run up to $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fifty Women's Imported Jackets Ones and twos of the choicest and finest Jackets shown this season. In the fifty there are perhaps twenty different styles. We cannot secure any more of their sorts to fill up the wanted sizes, so down come the figures, and out go the jackets to the first fifty women who can get fitted.

We mention three, just as examples:—

At $25—"The Chesterfield;" of cheviot; cutaway; extra long back; single-breasted front; lined with black satin; was $31.

At $27.50—Of corkscrew covert cloth; Chesterfield cutaway; inlaid velvet collar; lined with tan satin; was $36.

At $30—The "Prince Albert;" in dark shades of covert cloth; double-breasted; tight-fitting front; cut off at hips; flap pockets; fancy back; inlaid velvet collar and cuffs; was $42.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Rough-Weather Shoes for Men and Women This offering of women's shoes will benefit only those who can wear narrow sizes, AA and A widths. About six hundred pairs remain of a great lot that were low-priced last year when we sold vast quantities at $2.40 a pair. And now they're only $1.50.

They are improved cushion shoes—ideal walking shoes; an inner sole of felt of double thickness, with a layer of cork to repel dampness.

AND THESE FOR MEN

At $3—Men's shoes of box and tan Russia calf and of patent and enamel leather; with medium or heavy soles; in fact, to suit all fancies and fit all feet. And a good saving whichever you choose.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Japanese Ideas You will get many a hint on decoration from the Japanese Exhibit on the fifth floor. Not only is it eloquent with bric-a-brac suggestions and mantel-fillers, but it speaks of larger matters.

Here, for example, is a gorgeous jardiniere and pedestal sprawling with dragons and bright with gold. Some corner in some room needs exactly such a thing. Take pedestal and all for $5.

There are many other things in the Japanese Store in the basement that will interest you in the same connection. These Screens, for instance, four-fold ones more than five feet high, embroidered with silk floss and gold, also $5, but should be $8. Another screen in hand-painted velvet with a carved top, $10. Some of these are a little imperfect,—nothing to notice. Those are $6 instead of $10.

Black Dress Goods About the only thing we need tell about these is their new prices. The qualities will speak for themselves, when you know the old prices, and the styles are settled in advance by the fact that they were admitted here.

There's another manufacturer who sleeps easier o' nights.

At 37½c., made to sell at 75c.—All-wool Cheviot Potato Sacking, made of lustrous black yarns; 40 in. wide.

At 50c., made to sell at $1.25—Wool satin Bayadere striped Serge; 50 in. wide.

At 50c., made to sell at 75c.—All-wool wale diagonal Cheviot; 50 in. wide.

At 50c., made to sell at 75c.—All-wool Frise Cheviot; 40 in. wide.

At 65c., made to sell at $1—French crystal Cords; 43 in. wide.

At 75c., made to sell at $1—All-worsted Granites; 47 in. wide.

And these colored stuffs came to us quite as advantageously:

At 37½c., made to sell at 85c.—Tailor Cheviot Checks, in 4 color combinations; 50 in. wide.

At 50c., made to sell at 75c.—Two-colored silk-and-wool Bayadere Matelasse Cords, in combinations of black with cardinal, brown, blue and green; 45 in. wide.

At 50c., made to sell at $1—French Whipcords, in navy blues, browns, greens and grays; 46 in. wide.

At 75c., made to sell at $1—All-worsted Granite Cloths, in brown, navy blue, green and garnet; 47 in. wide.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

One Thousand Women's Desks This is distinctly a holiday hint, and it will be one readily taken. The desks are good ones, the desks are cheap, and a thousand isn't nearly so many as it seems. These will not last until Christmas, or anywhere near Christmas, counting by days.

It's a very good assortment, indeed, both in styles and in prices. Five dollars buys a really handsome desk, with nothing botchy nor mean about its workmanship. There are six or eight styles priced under ten dollars.

Other prices run up to $126. Among these is a beautiful lot of marqueterie desks, both of foreign and domestic makes.

56 styles of Oak Desks, $5 to $112.
26 styles of Maple Desks, $8 to $36.50.
25 styles of Birch Desks, $6 to $17.50.
66 styles of Mahogany Desks, $7.50 to $126.
7 styles of imitation Mahogany Desks, $6 to $9.50.
20 styles in other finishes, priced to $126.

Fourth floor.

Couches Choose your style,—there are sixty-five of them to choose from. Please yourself as to price,—the range is from $7.50 to $66.

Most of these we make up expressly for you,—you selecting the style and the covering from samples that we show. Some of these are already in stock, and have been there in use as samples, rather too long. Only one of a kind, and priced this way:—

At $13.50, was $20 — At $12, was $17
At $16.50, was $23 — At $12, was $16.50

Fourth floor.

Art Panels At Low Prices The process by which these beautiful photographic reproductions of paintings are made and colored is still a secret, but there is no safeguard in that from the mercantile accidents that other goods are subject to. These panels, now shown, have been sold at $3. There are ten subjects. The size is 29x48 inches. Choose at

Two Dollars Each.

Third floor.

Belmar Suit and Skirt Hanger Devote a minute or two of your time on your next visit here, to witnessing the demonstration of the advantages of this ingenious device.

For men's and women's clothing. Preserves the shape and prevents wrinkles. 25c. each. Set of six holders with closet rod, for $1.50.

Basement.

Two Strings One Bow There are two strings to the bow. Our Philadelphia store is enrolling members in the Literature Club as well. We shall "tote fair" with the friends of each store, but the allotment of sets

to us at the HALF PRICE is much too small to meet the demand for this greatest of all libraries of literature.

We closed the Century Dictionary Club in Philadelphia alone, in 80 days, This club should fill quite as quickly.

The 20 big volumes of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE form by far the most satisfactory compilation of incidents and story from the books of all time. 10,000 pages, and the printing, illustrating and binding make the books superb.

Thirty-one Dollars

for a $60 set of books, entirely new, the first edition, is only possible through the combined selling power of the two Wanamaker stores.

We can send a set to your house on ten days' approval. Shall we?

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed 10 days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable.

Specimen pages and full information free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Underwear for Men and Women Here's an enormous stock—a satisfactory stock, that comprises all the good, desirable sorts that may be needed at any season. And the underwear here, whatever the grade, is so moderately priced as is possible only through immense purchases directly from the makers.

FOR MEN

At $1.50 each—Medium and heavy natural colored merino shirts and drawers; well made and finished.

At $2.50 each—Shirts and drawers of English-made natural Llama wool; medium weight. Also of heavy natural colored merino; full fashioned and regular made.

At $7 a suit—All-wool ribbed combination suits, in flesh color and light blue; silk trimmed, stitched, sewed and finished; full fashioned and regular made.

FOR WOMEN

At 75c. each—White and silver colored merino vests and drawers; necks and fronts of vests, and cuffs of drawers silk trimmed.

At $

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TEN PAGES

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

The announcement of our open-door policy in the Philippines is not sufficiently formal and specific to satisfy our German or, we fear, our English friends. In England doubts are expressed as to its scope, in Germany as to its sincerity. The President could easily remove all these doubts and strengthen the hands of our Commissioners at Paris by an authoritative and plain statement of what our commercial policy is to be.

We do not think there is much doubt about it in this country. The evidently authorized synopsis of the American demand sent by cable from Paris stated that it would be the policy of the United States to maintain an open door in the Philippines. This declaration was made somewhat ambiguous by the further statement that in the islands were ceded Spain might enjoy for a period of twelve years rights of commerce equal to our own. Of course this agreement would be superfluous if we propose to admit the goods of all nations on the same terms with ours. It was perhaps to remove the doubt suggested by this inconsistency that Secretary HAY explained that by the open door the Government understood the establishment of a tariff without discriminating duties or regulations, a tariff that would affect equally the goods of all nations. That is what everybody who uses the term understandingly means by an open door.

So far as our own people are concerned no further explanation may be necessary, though we think they would welcome a formal declaration of policy that would show that the President sees, what the Home Market Club of Boston was quick to perceive, that we cannot successfully administer distant colonies on the Dingley plan. It is different with the statesmen and the people across the sea. They cannot be expected to accept newspaper reports as authoritative announcements of our National policy. Yet no serious-minded person will deny that it would profit us at the present moment to appear before the world with a candid statement of our attitude toward the interests of other nations that are affected by our new policy Dissembling and concealment would be appropriate if we purposed a régime of selfish greed and extension at Manila. But if we have it in mind to prescribe equality of treatment and no discriminating duties, we gain good will and obviate possible friction if we make our policy clearly known to all men.

THE REAL POLICE QUESTION.

So far as the general theory of police management is involved, Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS is quite right when he says that there is hardly room for two opinions as to the superiority of a single head. We believe there is no room whatever as to the hopeless inferiority of a quadruple head split into two presumably opposed parts along the line of partisan politics.

Merely partisan politics may be counted on to muddle and degrade any public function or department. But partisan politics must be taken as an existing fact and just at this juncture cannot be ignored. We have it in the bi-partisan Police Commission, we have it in the Mayor's office, and we shall have it in large quantity at Albany. The Police Board is not going to be reorganized without reference to it. If it is to have a single head, he must be appointed by the Mayor of New York, who has the appointment of all other administrative officers in the City Government, or by some other agency designated by the Republican majority at Albany with the consent of the Governor. Col. ROOSEVELT, as Governor, cannot change the law, and if he could there is no present reason to suppose that he would give the appointment of the head of the police force to the Mayor.

The actual question of interest and importance to the people of New York, therefore, is not whether a single head for the police is better than a bi-partisan board of four; it is whether the reorganization of the police of this city from Albany, under the influence of the politics that must necessarily control it, is better in the long run than to bear with the present system until such time as it can be reformed without violating the principle of home rule.

The one argument for a single head is that it makes responsibility more direct. But responsibility to the people of New York City cannot be enforced as to a Commissioner appointed directly or indirectly from Albany. Whatever may be the immediate advantages of such a change—and even they are doubtful—the mischief of meddling from Albany would, in our judgment, outweigh them, and the people of New York ought not to submit to such meddling if they can help it.

SOUTHERN OFFICE HOLDERS.

Referring to our suggestion as to Federal appointments in the South, a Brooklyn correspondent asks if the President could ignore his own party there in view of the hostility to Republicans among the whites of the South: "Would he be justified in selecting Democrats," he asks, "to assist in conducting the affairs of his Administration in preference to men of his own party?"

He might be entirely justified if he selected Democrats of high character and undoubted ability and imposed and enforced the rule which ought to be invariable, no matter what the politics of the officer or of the President, that no one employed in the service of the Nation should be allowed to take an active part in partisan politics. If that rule had been firmly applied the difficulties as to race would have been very much less than they have been. It would have come about that it made very little difference whether an office holder was a Democrat or a Republican. The trouble has arisen chiefly not from giving offices to Republicans, but from the abuse of the offices by those who have received them.

For many years the Federal service in the South, when the Republicans were in power, has been run, not for the public benefit, not even to influence elections, but, as we have already pointed out, to manufacture delegations to National Conventions. This has no more to do with the principles of the Republican Party than has the trade of the bunko men in New York. And the latest, meanest, and most outrageous instance of this detestable prostitution of the office of President is due to Mr. MCKINLEY. The appointment to important places in New Orleans of WIMBERLEY and DEMAS was a payment for convention service engineered by Senator HANNA. The President would never have dared to carry out such a base bargain in New York or Ohio. While these things continue, all talk of the equal rights of citizenship is so tainted with hypocrisy that it has no force or value whatever.

THE TRIAL OF COL. PICQUART.

Nothing could be more comical, from one point of view, and more tragical from another, than the announcement that the Military Governor of Paris has signed an order for the trial of Col. PICQUART by court-martial. The charge of "the use of forged documents" may perhaps be technically sustained. At any rate, it seems that charges of insubordination and of revealing military confidences could be sustained. But the proceeding would be none the less horrible and monstrous.

Col. PICQUART is almost the one officer in the French Army who has shown a nice sensibility to its honor. As soon as he found out that the case against DREYFUS and the case against ZOLA rested upon forged documents and trumped-up evidence, he had the courage to say so. And the courage was of a very high and rare kind. It was ostracism by his own profession that he braved, and, also, though that can have scarcely counted for so much with him, it was the danger of assassination. Conceive an administration of justice in a civilized country under which an arraigned man is driven to declare, before being imprisoned, that he has no intention of committing suicide, and that, if he is found dead, as other prisoners have been before him, it will be a case of murder. That this declaration of PICQUART was superfluous nobody will venture to deny, in view of the obscure fate of HENRY. That it was efficacious is shown by the fact that PICQUART is still alive.

What view sane and sober Frenchmen take of this case may be inferred from the fact that ten days ago it was announced in Paris, at a public meeting, that a subscription would be opened for a sword of honor to Col. PICQUART. The sword was to be inscribed "To Col. PICQUART, from grateful France." No inscription could have been more appropriate, no honor more deserved. And it is this Abdiel, faithful among the faithless, who is to be presented a sword in the name of "the honor of the French Army" for being the one man who has shown himself really solicitous about that honor!

SURGEON GEN. STERNBERG'S REPORT.

Surgeon General STERNBERG'S report on the work of the Medical Corps of the War Department is the statement, by an earnest officer and an unquestionably accomplished scientist, of conditions which he and his subordinates appear to have lacked the foresight and the executive force successfully to meet.

According to Gen. STERNBERG, it was "immediately upon the declaration of war, April 21, that steps were taken to obtain medical supplies for the new volunteer army." Comparing this statement with that of Surgeon General W. K. VAN REYPEN of the navy, Gen. STERNBERG was more than two months late in taking steps as important for the army as for the navy. It was immediately after the destruction of the Maine, Feb. 15, that Dr. VAN REYPEN had every available hospital under naval control prepared for use to its utmost capacity, medical stores provided for every ship and station in greatest abundance, and plans made for following up and maintaining this readiness to encounter and check disease.

Gen. STERNBERG invites criticism from the medical examiners who passed the younger applicants for enlistment by his reference to that class of soldiers as peculiarly liable to break down under the strain of service. But one of the boasts about the army of 1898 has been that it was superior in physique to any army the country has ever raised, and that this superiority was attributable to the fact that enlistments were conducted, not without much objection on the part of the rejected applicants in many States, strictly according to the regulations governing admissions to the ranks of the regular army. It is possible that the presence in the army of a large number of young men had a great deal to do with the prevalence in some camps of diseases of dissipation. And when he says that a prominent cause of the prevalence of these avoidable diseases was "the facilities and temptations afforded by the proximity of camps to the larger cities," he puts the cart before the horse. The least reflection and appreciation of human weakness by Secretary ALGER might have led him to locate Camp Alger more than a half hour's journey from the vicious allurements of Washington. That foresight might have deprived the Virginia railroads and cabs of a profitable business, but it also might have kept down the Camp Alger mortality statistics.

The admissions of Gen. STERNBERG justify some earlier convictions that we had formed of his earnestness, but appear to make plainer the lack of executive force in the head of the Medical Corps. It was not enough that the Surgeon General, observing the development in each new camp of typhoid fever, should issue orders to his subordinates, some of whom were more concerned about asserting authority over volunteer surgeons than they were in the correction of unsanitary conditions and the neglect of the commonest rules of decency, cleanliness, and order in camp. There was needed at the head of the Medical Corps a man of force, not only intelligent, skilful, and highly educated, but also not afraid to insist that the advice he gave should be heeded and the orders he made not be thrown into the waste basket.

There should be no excuse for the complaint by the Surgeon General that the density of the military population in the camps soon after they were first established contributed to the balking of medical efforts to stamp out the typhoid fever that so speedily assumed epidemic form. Chickamauga, according to Gen. H. V. BOYNTON, would accommodate 75,000 troops, yet the largest number in camp there at one time was about 50,000. Camp Alger held something like 40,000 troops at one time, but density could have been avoided by spreading the camps of regiments and divisions to afford the troops a better chance for health and comfort. And the officers of the Medical Corps were the men who should have reported the necessity for such a change, the critical Inspector General's service having been indirectly abolished by the Secretary of War.

The defects in the Medical Corps, as now organized, are made glaringly conspicuous by this report of its chief. Being one of the most accomplished of investigators, an authority on many medical subjects, it must be apparent that he has lacked nerve, the force of character that carries authority, the general executive ability to put his knowledge to effective use. The story of failing supply or inadequate supply for troops in the field or in camp seems all the more exasperating and inexcusable in the light of the report of Surgeon General VAN REYPEN of the navy that he has yet to learn of the first instance of any failure of that kind in the navy during the entire campaign.

THE WARING MEMORIAL.

The plan announced by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF is Chairman, for a memorial to Col. WARING is extremely fitting. That the income of the fund of $100,000 which is to be raised should be paid to the widow and daughter of Col. WARING during their lifetime is a distinct requirement of the situation, since there is no doubt that their interests would have been provided for but for the qualities which impelled him to devote so much of his time and energy to public service of the most exacting nature.

The final devotion of the income of the fund to "instruction in municipal affairs" in such manner as Columbia University may determine is calculated to perpetuate the work that occupied so much of Col. WARING'S life. He was a constant and industrious observer and student of the affairs of cities. He regarded them as a branch of human activity as clearly within the range of science as any taught in the universities. He spent his life in the painstaking deduction of the laws by which they were governed. The study of his writings and of his various work would form a valuable and indispensable beginning of the course of instruction contemplated. The plan of the committee is a very wise one and will, we are sure, promptly be put in the way of accomplishment.

PUNISH THE IMPOSTORS.

Do the Medical Examining Boards of the State of Massachusetts recognize a diploma of the "Massachusetts Metaphysical College" as evidence of qualification to practice medicine? We presume not, yet the Legislature of that State refused last Winter to pass a law to prevent the "graduates" of this institution from practicing their profession and incidentally murdering their patients. The concern in question is a Christian science "college" and those who hold its degree are qualified "healers."

We learn something about this college and its system of instruction from a statement given to the press by the Christian Scientists in session at Concord, N. H., which we reproduce:

"The Rev. MARY BAKER C. EDDY, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, has just completed an examination of a class of about seventy of the active workers in Christian Science mind-healing to confer on them the degrees of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College as healers and teachers of this system of medicine, whose only crowned head is Divine sovereignty, whose only priest is the spiritualized man. Most of those present were the students of her students. Nearly all of them had had several years' experience and marked success as healers."

Mrs. EDDY'S exposition of her system of medicine is characteristic. Its only "crowned head" is "Divine sovereignty," its only "priest" is "spiritualized man." The Mills woman, now under indictment in England for killing HAROLD FREDERIC by Christian Science, talked this sort of cant to the Coroner's jury and got herself held for trial.

Why is it not possible to suppress these murderous fanatics in this country? Mrs. EDDY'S statement shows that she professes to have established a "system of medicine." She describes it in those words. She speaks of a college, of students, classes, examinations, and degrees. The graduates of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College must be able to tell what they have been taught. Before they are allowed to practice as "healers" they ought in every case to be examined by the boards constituted by law to inquire into the character and qualifications of physicians. Their pretensions and the fact that they call their art a system of medicine plainly bring them within the scope of the medical examination laws of every State. They can be arrested for practicing without a license. Why are they not arrested?

The examinations which a regular practitioner must pass are in all Eastern States exceedingly severe, and the Western States are all the time raising their standard of qualification. In this State, since Jan. 1, 1898, four years' study of medicine is required. The preliminary studies—that is, the studies that belong to general education—must have been such as to make the candidate a well-educated man. The Mills woman never could have passed that part of the Regents' examination. The special training of the candidate is tested by a pretty rigid examination in anatomy, physiology, therapeutics, materia medica, diagnosis, and other branches of medicine that must be mastered before the student is fit to practice.

These examinations are prescribed by a law of the State, and anybody who attempts to practice medicine in New York without having in his possession evidence that he has passed them exposes himself to the pains and penalties of the law. Why not enforce the law against these homicidal charlatans who practice their hocus pocus on patients sick with typhoid fever, heart disease, and consumption? They kill, and, so far, kill unpunished. Not one of them could pass the Regents' examination. It would catch them all, and they would be delivered over to the law if they practiced and took fees without a license. The experience of Massachusetts shows that it may be difficult to draft a statute that will net these pests. Common sense shows that new legislation is not needed. Existing law will protect the ignorant from their deadly impostures if it be enforced.

The philosophic way in which Mr. DEPEW talks of the utility of keeping the officers of the Joint Traffic Association as a committee for adjusting complaints by telephone is edifying. According to the testimony of some of those most intimately acquainted with the affairs of the association, its functions have not for some time greatly exceeded the modest range indicated by Mr. DEPEW. The general acknowledgment of the conditions thus indicated is among the most curious, if not the most important, results of the famous judgment of the Supreme Court.

The fine of $10 for fast riding and failure to use the bell, as required by ordinance, imposed on a wheelman on Wednesday is the first instance yet recorded of the serious treatment of this class of offenses. It is a good sign and will be accepted with hearty approval by all sensible cyclists, to whom the crazy riders are as obnoxious as to the imperiled pedestrian. Steadily applied, this treatment will work a great improvement if not a cure before weather fit for general cycling comes again.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—England is now doing, decidedly late in the day, for her, something which, if the United States does it at once, will evidence our commendable promptitude and so keep up our reputation—a valuable one, even if it isn't particularly well deserved—for anticipating dire necessity by the timely adoption of improved methods. The something in question is the abandonment of the theory that a man educated for, and experienced in, the treatment of the diseases prevalent in the temperate zone is competent to deal with maladies distinctly tropical, and the establishment of a special school for the training of doctors ambitious to serve the State in India, Africa, or other hot colonies. A substantial government grant has been made for improvements in the Seaman's Hospital, at the Albert Docks, London, where patients from the countries mentioned are constantly received, and, under arrangements concluded with the Directors of that institution, accommodation and instruction will be provided for medical students who may hereafter be selected for appointments in the tropics by the Foreign and Colonial Offices. After a course at this hospital the chosen candidates will be sent to the allotted colony or protectorate, and there, when practicable, they will be placed in a headquarters hospital for a further period of preparatory training. The school is to be open to other than those aspiring to service under the Government, and it is believed that missionary physicians and those of trading corporations will take advantage of its opportunities. Here, obviously, is a most excellent idea, and a similar plan should immediately be put in operation, either at a Gulf port or in the nearest of our new possessions. The time is past for arguing that we should not acquire any outlying territory. We have acquired it, and the problem now is how best to deal with what we own and must administer. Among the many difficult questions raised, the first is that relating to the health of our military and civil representatives and the people among whom they must live. This question is answerable, however it may be with some of the others, and instant action like that just taken in England is a long step toward doing it.

—Canal men have of late been disposed to see in electricity the future motive power for their boats, and their interest in new suggestions for the direct utilization of steam has therefore waned materially. A few of them, however, are still working at the old problem, and a steam canalboat that is said to meet the requirements of this peculiar traffic better than any hitherto made recently reached this city, and is described at length in our Aldridgian contemporary, Seaboard. Every attempt to propel canalboats in improved ways has encountered many difficulties, chief among them being the destruction of the canal banks by the wave which a rapidly moving boat creates, and the diminution of cargo space, and the consequent wiping out of all profits, if engines of any considerable size are used. The length of the boats is determined by that of the locks, their beam by the width of the prism. They must, consequently, all be of about the same dimensions and model, and the propelling wheel cannot be deeply submerged. The new boat, the Paragon, looks much like its numerous predecessors, but it has an improved boiler that gives greatly increased power and enables it to tow ten ordinary boats of its own size, instead of four or five, which has been the best record of its rivals. On its recent trip to this city the Paragon and its humble consorts carried 3,230 tons of grain. "These figures," says Seaboard, "as compared with the cargoes carried by the mammoth ocean steamers and the big lake boats, may appear insignificant, but to a shipper on the Erie Canal they are surprising." Whether the new boat will restore the canal men to prosperity remains to be seen, and the chances are that it will have trouble in competing with the latest schemes of electric trolley traction, but its success is interesting as showing the possibilities that still exist in that now somewhat old-fashioned servant, steam.

—Evidently no taint of "Christian Science" is yet to be found in the Iowa judiciary, wherever else that indubitable sign of mental and moral decomposition may have made its appearance, and much gratitude is due to the District Court of Des Moines for the highly ridiculous no-thoroughfare into which it has just driven a litigant who was so illogical as to seek money redress for injuries said by him to have been sustained from falling into an unprotected areaway, and to have been "cured" by a practitioner of the silly cult. The verdict was that injuries which "Christian Science" could heal must have been either wholly imaginary, or so nearly so that their estimation in dollars and cents, or even in cents alone, was impossible. So the seeker for damages was thrown out of court amid the derisive laughter of the interested spectators. What other course could have been taken? After the man was taken, or took himself, from the areaway, the miracle monger whom he consulted undoubtedly told him that his pains and his bruises were merely "mortal thoughts," and non-existent as soon as he chose to make them so. As he himself seems to have believed these statements, it was the height of absurdity for him to ask other people to believe that his wounds were real. Law is based on reason, or pretends to be, so why should a "Christian Scientist" try to avail himself of the assistance of the law in any case whatever?

—Mr. CHARLES T. BARNEY, President of the Municipal Art Commission, has been proving the usefulness of that body by having the portraits of the Governors and Mayors in the City Hall cleaned and varnished and placed in the chronological order of their terms of office. This work has been done by a competent artist, Mr. HENRY A. FERGUSON, who has also caused the tablets on the picture frames, with names and dates, to be renewed. Another service that will be highly appreciated by visitors is the preparation of a catalogue of the portraits in the Governor's Room, which gives a brief account of each of the subjects, in fact of all the Governors down to the present time, though several are not yet represented in the series. There is no portrait of DE WITT CLINTON and none of the later Governors since DIX, while the series of Mayors' portraits ends with HOFFMAN. Regret is often expressed that these deficiencies are not supplied in some way. The little pamphlet contains, besides the sketches of Governors, a statement of the facts relating to the building of the City Hall, a copy of the inscription which is on the coping near the roof, and a list of Mayors. Something of this kind has long been needed to give visitors the information which they frequently seek with unsatisfactory results. This work of Mr. BARNEY is likely to call attention to the fact that there are some very interesting historical portraits in the City Hall and that more are needed.

RACE WARS IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Monday there was a communication signed "G. P.," wherein are propounded four questions. The first question is, "Why under British rule in the West Indian Islands do no lynchings, no rapings occur?" The answer to this question is, that in at least one island under British rule—Jamaica—there have been some of the worst conflicts between whites and blacks on record, as the following extracts from McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" shows:

"Meanwhile the carnival of repression was going on. The insurrection, or whatever the movement was, which broke out on Oct. 11, 1865, was over long before. It never offered the slightest resistance to the soldiers. It never showed itself to them. An armed insurgent was never seen by them. Nevertheless, for weeks after, the hangings, the floggings, the burnings of houses, were kept up. Men were hanged, women were flogged, merely 'suspect of being suspect.' Many were flogged or hanged for no particular reason but that they happened to come in the way of men who were in a humor for flogging and hanging. Women—to be sure they were only colored women—were stripped and scourged by the saviors of society with all the delight which a savage village population of the Middle Ages might have felt in torturing witches. The report of the Royal Commissioners stated that 439 persons were put to death, and that over 600, including many women, were flogged, some under circumstances of revolting cruelty."

In conclusion, the historian makes comment as follows: "The cruelties of that saturnalia of vengeance are absolutely without parallel in the history of our times; perhaps the very horror they inspired, the very shame of the few arguments employed to defend them, may make for mercy in the future. The one strong argument for severity, on which so many relied when upholding the acts of Mr. Eyre, is curiously confuted by the history of Jamaica itself. That argument was that severity of an extraordinary kind was necessary to prevent the repetition of rebellion. Rigor of repression had been tried long enough in Jamaica without producing any such effect. During a hundred and fifty years there had been about thirty insurrections, in some of which the measures of repression employed were sweeping and stern enough to have shaken the nerves of a Couthon and disturbed the conscience of a Claverhouse."

Any one wishing further information on Jamaica troubles is referred to Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times."

E. G. BARROWS.

Mansfield Centre, Conn., Nov. 22, 1898.

IS HE A SPANIARD?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am Democratic in my political affiliations, and therefore in favor of a very low tariff on imports and free raw material for manufacturing purposes. I notice in your news items that the present Administration in Washington has directed the Peace Commissioners at Paris to state that absolute, or nearly absolute, free trade will be its policy in the Philippine Islands. Having always understood that, according to Mr. McKinley, the foreigner pays the duties, excepting on sugar, (which is free for the poor man's breakfast table,) and noting with admiration that the United States stands by Great Britain in demanding that China shall be compelled to open her ports to our trade and adopt the "open-door" policy—does that mean that the rest of our colonies, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands are also to have free trade, or are they to be Dingleyized like the United States?

Supposing that I am about to go to Manila, import Australian and American wool free of duty, start a woolen or carpet mill, with the resident pauper labor, thereby manufacturing goods cheaper than they can be made in Massachusetts, can you inform me if I can send my woolens to New York or Boston commission merchants free of duty, (I am an American,) or will they be taxed? Mr. McKinley says the foreigner pays the duty. Am I, under those circumstances, a foreigner? I ask you seriously if I am a foreigner, because, during the last campaign, I notice that Mr. Roosevelt stated emphatically that any one who voted for Judge Van Wyck was a Spaniard and a traitor. Now, I voted for Judge Van Wyck. Am I a Spaniard or an American? Because if I am a Spaniard I am a foreigner, and will have to pay the duty, according to the doctrines of the "advance agent of prosperity." Please inform me at your convenience as to my prospects, and whether, in establishing a woolen mill in Manila, I am beginning an "infant industry," or am an employer of foreign pauper labor.

MANILA.

New York, Nov. 23, 1898.

THE RIGHTS OF THE FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your annexation fever: If the American colonists were right in warring against King George rather than pay taxes without having any voice in the spending of them, ("No taxation without representation";) if the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free," (they, too, were warring against taxes without representation in the spending of them,) then why are not the Filipinos entitled to the same rights? Are we to assert that no one shall tax or govern us without our consent, ("all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," says our Declaration of Independence,) with one breath, and with the next say to the Filipinos, "The negro has no rights a white man is bound to respect," to quote a Republican rallying cry that arose from the Dred Scott decision of ante-bellum day? Verily, how are the mighty fallen when the official head of the United States, and the leaders of the party of Lincoln, stifle the cry of the oppressed!

Measured by eternal principle, your arguments favoring annexation of the Philippines are the veriest casuistry. I can understand the course of Republicans in favoring annexation, for people who plunder others under the forms of law (protection) are very apt to extend the field of their operations whenever chance favors them, and still "fix it up" by law; but it is beyond me how any true lover of liberty can be so blinded as to forget or overlook the fundamentals of our system of government. There are still a few lovers of righteousness left—Senator HOAR, (if he does not backslide again, as in Hawaii,) Carl Schurz, Prof. Adler, Governor-to-be Lind of Minnesota, and others; will they be able to overthrow the priests of Baal?

MISSOURIAN.

New York, Nov. 23, 1898.

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MISSOURIAN.

New York, Nov. 23, 1898.

The Officers Blameworthy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any man who has had the honor of serving in the National Guard of New York City must feel keenly and with regret the scenes which occurred during last week in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment. There is no doubt that the rank and file of that organization were sorely tried during their term of service as volunteers in the regular army. And when they were mustered out it was only natural that a little jollification should follow; if it was carried too far the men are not entirely to blame. If the officers did their full duty on the mustering-out day it would not be necessary to call the men who fought at San Juan "hoodlums," and they would not be "a disgrace to the city" nor "to the flag under which they served." Will THE TIMES tell us by what name we shall know the officers who refused to move forward their commands, even when ordered to do so by Gen. Kent? By what name shall we know the members of the Seventy-first Regiment who last week wore shoulder-straps, and who stood idly around and suffered a worthy and self-sacrificing Chaplain to be humiliated on the floor of the armory, when one word uttered by a fearless officer would have brought the men to their senses and prevented the disgraceful exhibition? After all is over we hear that several of the officers that were, are in favor of not reorganizing the regiment, in order to avoid further scandal. It is easily understood that any ex-officer not in favor of reorganization has something to fear, or else he cares little for the interests and reputation of a regiment that was always ready to answer the call of the Governor of the State or the President of the United States. VETERAN.

New York, Nov. 20, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Sure Remedy.

Give a man real business to attend to and he may be saved from being a crank.—New Orleans Picayune.

In No Hurry.

"Uncle Beasley, are you going to heaven?" asked the little boy.

"I s'pose I'll have to, some day or other," answered the old man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They Forget To.

"I think," said the Dear Girl, "that it is a good rule to think twice before speaking once."

"Yes," said the Savage Bachelor, "I've had a dozen married men tell me that same thing."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sweet Joy.

"I was just going to ask you to subscribe to this purse for Jibbles's widow when I happened to remember that he was your worst enemy."

"I'll be delighted to subscribe. Just think how it will grind him, wherever he is!"—Cleveland Leader.

Bad Models to Follow.

He—A self-made man is common enough, but we never hear of a self-made woman.

She—Considering the kind of article the men turn out who are in the self-making business, you can hardly blame the women for not taking up the occupation.—Boston Transcript.

Both Ends Useful.

"What," inquired the psychological student, "do you regard as the chief end of man?"

"Well," answered Mr. Blykins, "it depends on what you want the man for. If you want him to do brain work it's his head, and if you want him to run errands it's his feet."—Washington Star.

LIBERTY.

Isabel Francis Bellows in Christian Register.

There were two saviors of the sons of men,
Who toiled and prayed and sorrowed for their kind,
Who helped, rebuked, and loved, and helped again,
Molding an image of the heavenly mind.

Till, as of old, th' unthinking crowd arose,
And bound them fast in fetters straight and strong,
Crying, "No longer will we bear with those
Who stir men's souls with doctrines strange and wrong!"

And one forever struggled with his chain,
Pleading and praying, "Oh, that I were free,
Oh, that I were delivered from this pain,
That I again, O Lord, might toil for Thee."

The other sat and mused a little while,
Blessing all things that came within his reach,
Until the glory of his tender smile
Melted the hearts that would not hear him teach.

And when to God their souls exultant fled,
One wounded sore, but glad in freedom found,
The other in amazement only said,
"I had forgot that I was ever bound."

IN ANTARCTIC ICE FIELDS.

The Borchgrevink Expedition Aboard the Steam Whaler Southern Cross Prepared for a Long Journey.

HOBART TOWN, Tasmania, Nov. 24.—The British steamer Ruahine, which sailed from London on Oct. 13 for Lyttleton, New Zealand, has arrived here and reports that on Nov. 20 she spoke the steam whaler Southern Cross, bearing the Borchgrevink expedition, which left England in August last to explore the Antarctic Continent. The Southern Cross reported all well on board.

The Southern Cross, which is a steam whaler capable of making 12 or 13 knots, left England in August last with an expedition to explore the Antarctic Continent, under the command of Capt. Borchgrevink. It was intended that the vessel would direct her course at first to Hobart, Tasmania, at the southeastern extremity of Australia, where a fresh supply of coal would be taken on board. Thence, in November, a push was to be made for Cape Adair, Victoria Land, in a direction to the east of southerly and distant about 2,200 statute miles.

Running east and west, almost parallel with the coast of Australia, for several hundred miles, and down in latitude 66 or 67, is a portion of the Antarctic Continent bearing the name of Wilkes Land. About 170 degrees east from Greenwich, and almost due south of New Zealand, the shore turns a corner and dips away to the southward. To this region Sir James Ross gave the name Victoria Land. He followed it down to latitude 77 or 78, where he found two volcanoes, Erebus and Terror. He also decided, from the behavior of the needle, that the south magnetic pole is in this vicinity, in latitude 75 and longitude 154.

Cape Adair is in latitude 71.30, below the corner where the coast changes from an easterly to a southerly trend. This point was the ostensible destination of the Belgian expedition which sailed a year ago. It went by way of Rio Janeiro and Cape Horn, and was to reach the base of its operations in December or January, which in that hemisphere is the Midsummer season. Capt. Borchgrevink intends to put his scientific experts and their camp equipage ashore as soon as the ice will permit and then send or take the Southern Cross back to Australia for the ensuing Winter. The explorers have planned to make a variety of magnetic and other observations without proceeding far from camp, but certain members of the party wish to push southward on sledges, for which purpose they have taken seventy or eighty dogs with them. Cape Adair is fully 1,200 miles from the geographical pole.

Little or nothing has been heard from the party which went out last Summer in the Belgica, under the leadership of Lieut. Adrien de Gerlache, to explore the antarctic regions. It is not unlikely that the English expedition will find some trace of it within the next few months. Like the Gerlache party, the company which goes in the Southern Cross intends to spend two Summers and a Winter on land, their ship coming back for them twelve or fifteen months after putting them on shore. Every one of the English party is accustomed to roughing it, and no private expedition has ever been as admirably equipped for polar research as this. Sir George Newnes is its financial backer, and science has much to hope from it.

PREPARING TO GREET DREYFUS.

Senator Morgan of Alabama Invited as One of the Orators.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—The Dreyfus Propaganda Society has adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we call upon our sympathizers all over the country to prepare and hold suitable festivities on the day that the hero artillerist (Dreyfus) sets his foot on French soil."

Senator Morgan of Alabama has been invited to speak at the banquet which the Baltimore society will give on the occasion of Dreyfus's exoneration and complete vindication by the Court of Cassation.

PICQUART BEFORE THE COURT.

It Is Said that His Testimony Was Sensational.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Despite attempts to maintain secrecy regarding the matter, it has leaked out that Col. Picquart's deposition before the Court of Cassation was sensational. Col. Picquart, it is said, broke down, and appealed to the Judges to simplify his terrible ordeal.

It is believed that the Court's demand for the secret document will lead to a renewed conflict between the military and civil authorities. It is understood that M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, vainly appealed to Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, to grant Col. Picquart provisional liberty.

Much indignation is manifested by the Dreyfusards at the decision to try Col. Picquart by court-martial.

Gen. Zurlinden May Resign.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Morning to-day announces that as the outcome of the quarrel between M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of War, and Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, arising out of the Dreyfus affair, Gen. Zurlinden will be called upon to resign.

Mme. Dreyfus to Cable to Her Husband

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Mme. Dreyfus, the wife of the prisoner of Devil's Island, has been authorized to cable to her husband.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S EXPLOIT.

He Donned Miner's Clothes and Dissuaded Laborers from Striking.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—With a view of averting a strike of miners at Lens, in the Department of Pas-de-Calais, President Faure, accompanied by his suite, to-day made a personal visit to the town, where he donned miner's clothes and descended into the pit.

The President conversed with the men and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he said he desired to bring to the workers proof of the Government's solicitude for them. M. Faure received an ovation from the miners.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT MUNICH.

It Is Understood that He Adjusted Differences in Bavaria.

MUNICH, Nov. 24.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here this morning, and were met at the railroad station by Prince Luitpold, the Regent of Bavaria, and the Ministers. After partaking of a luncheon, their Majesties resumed their journey.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—It is announced here that during Emperor William's visit to Munich a complete understanding on the military penal jurisdiction regulation was reached, after conferences between the Emperor and the Regent, Prince Luitpold. The latter agreed to the establishment of a Bavarian Senate, with representation on the Supreme Military Court at Berlin, while the Emperor granted to Bavaria the right to appoint the President of the Bavarian Senate, together with a military counsel.

Threatened to Kill Emperor William.

HAMBURG, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Altona, near here, says an umbrellamaker of Oldenburg, who boasted he had been chosen to assassinate Emperor William on the latter's return from Palestine, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment after having been convicted of lèse majesté.

German Cruiser Kaiser's Mishaps.

HONGKONG, Nov. 24.—The armored cruiser Kaiser, flagship of the German squadron commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, which was recently ashore in Kamsah Bay, has arrived here with three holes in her bottom. She will be docked for repairs.

Punished for Cartooning Emperor William.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The current issue of the Petit Journal Pour Rire has, at the request of Count von Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris, been confiscated for publishing caricatures of Emperor William's visit to the Holy Land.

Hungarian Statesmen Fight a Duel.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 24.—A duel has been fought between the Minister of the Interior, Desiderius de Perczol, and Deputy Hotto, a member of the Independent Party, as an outcome of the Minister's speech in Parliament on Nov. 22, in which the Deputy

considered himself insulted. The Minister of the Interior was seriously wounded in the forehead on the second assault.

ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

It Was Opened at Rome with Many Nations Represented.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The anti-Anarchist conference was opened this afternoon in the Corsini Palace, by Vice Admiral Canevaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs. All the European nations were represented.

In an address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of King Humbert, Admiral Canevaro said he recognized the difficulties before the conference; but the universal recognition of the necessity for common action against the Anarchists presaged a happy issue. Admiral Canevaro was elected President. It is expected the conference will be prolonged until Christmas.

Italy's Ultimatum to the Sultan.

TANGIER, Nov. 24.—The Italian Government has sent an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco on the subject of the detention and ill-treatment of Italian protégés. A week has been given him in which to reply, and the Italian warship Umbria will take the answer of the Sultan.

THE FRENCH SHORE CLAIMS.

Chamberlain Declares England Must Have an Understanding with France.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Nov. 24.—The Colonial Minister to-day received by the English mail dispatches from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that he had been furnished with the preliminary report of the Royal Commissioners who recently returned from the colony, where they had been investigating the French shore question.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the condition of affairs represented by the Commissioners was intolerable, and that he was preparing to open negotiations with France for a settlement of the question, with a view to enabling the colony to pursue its industries unhampered by the restrictions created by the existence of more or less substantial French rights. Mr. Chamberlain bespoke the cordial co-operation of the Colonial Ministry and Legislature in any arrangement arrived at, promising to expedite the negotiations as much as possible.

BRITISH EXPORTS DECREASING.

The London Board of Trade Alarmed at the Falling Off.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, discussing the subject of British trade before the Croydon Chamber of Commerce this evening, said he regretted to have to confess that the exports for the year ended with October had decreased £2,000,000, chiefly through the alteration in the United States tariff.

"Although," said Mr. Ritchie, "we are gradually making up the leeway, it is impossible to help a feeling of anxiety. Although we ought not to be surprised that we are being so rapidly overhauled in exports by other nations, especially by the United States and Germany, it is a regrettable fact that, while since 1891 the exports of the United States have increased 18 per cent., Great Britain's exports have decreased 5 per cent."

GALES ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

Traffic Impeded on the Channel and Great Damage Done.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The gale which set in yesterday continues, but is abating in force. The mail packet which left Calais for Dover yesterday was disabled and was obliged to return to Calais and transfer her passengers, among whom were Prince and Princess Radziwill and the Princess of Monaco. The non-arrival of the packet at Dover caused great anxiety.

Serious floods are announced to have occurred in Ireland. The gale is reported to have been very severe on the Normandy coast, where seven fishing vessels and one sloop were lost.

DISCONTENT IN JAMAICA.

Failure of the Reciprocity Movement Causes the People Much Alarm.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 24.—Since the announcement of the failure of the reciprocity negotiations, Jamaicans are awakening to a realization of the gravity of the economic situation, and public meetings have been held throughout the island to discuss the position which resulted in the holding of a general popular meeting in Kingston to-day, at which an association was organized for the purpose of promoting the colony's political and economic advancement.

A council was appointed, comprising the foremost lawyers, doctors, ministers, merchants, and agriculturists. Important results are expected to follow.

Relief for the West Indies.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Government has decided to make a generous grant for the relief of the distress and damage caused by the recent hurricane in the West Indies. The Mansion House fund for this purpose is inadequate, only £44,000 ($220,000) being realized.

THE AMERICAN LINE'S PLANS.

Rumored Six Atlantic Twin-Screw Ships Have Been Ordered.

GLASGOW, Nov. 24.—The Herald of this city says the American Line has ordered six Atlantic twin-screw liners—two of Hawthorne & Leslie of Newcastle, and four of the Clydebank Shipbuilding Company. It is added that they are intended for the Belgian-American service, and that they will fly the Red Star flag. It is said the vessels to be built at Newcastle are to be cargo boats, 550 feet long, and the other four are to be passenger ships, 560 feet long. It is understood these vessels are not intended to compete with the bigger and more powerful vessels of other lines.

C. A. Griscom, Jr., of the American Line Steamship Company said last night he knew nothing whatever of the report that a number of twin-screw steamships were to be built for the Red Star Line in shipyards in Scotland.

THEODORE SEDGWICK FAY DEAD.

He Was Minister to Switzerland and an Author of Note.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Theodore Sedgwick Fay, who from 1853 until 1861 occupied the post of American Minister Resident in Berne, Switzerland, died here to-night.

Mr. Fay was born in New York City Feb. 19, 1807. He received a liberal education and studied law, but never practiced. In 1828 he became associate editor of The New York Mirror, under the joint control of himself, George P. Morris, and Nathaniel P. Willis. Soon thereafter, Mr. Fay traveled in Europe and wrote an extended series of letters of travel, which were published in his paper. He continued as co-editor of The Mirror for several years, and eventually became Secretary of the American Legation in Berlin, remaining at that post from 1837 to 1853. Since his retirement from the post of Minister to Switzerland, he had lived in retirement in Berlin.

His publications comprise "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man," (New York, 1832;) "The Minute Book," (1833;) "Norman Leslie," (1835;) "Sydney Clifton," (1839;) "Countess Ida," (1840;) "Hoboken: A Romance," (1843;) "Robert Ruefel," (Philadelphia, 1844;) "Ulric; or, the Voices," poems, (New York, 1851;) "Views of Christianity," (1856;) "History of Switzerland," (1859;) "Great Outlines of Geography," (1867;) "First Steps in Geography," (1873,) and "A History of Germany," (1888.) He also published a series of papers on Shakespeare. His "Norman Leslie," a story of old New York City, was successfully produced as a play.

Marchand's Return from Fashoda.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—It is reported here that King Menelek has refused Major Marchand permission to traverse Abyssinia.

Sulphide Dies in Denver.

DENVER, Nov. 24.—Sulphide, the famous race horse owned by A. V. Hunter of Leadville, died to-day while undergoing an operation for paralysis of the larynx. He was five years old. His sire was Superior, dam Maggie B.

THE PET DOG SHOW OPENS

Many Fine Animals Among the 711 Entries.

THE JUDGING HALF COMPLETED

J. Pierpont Morgan's and Mrs. Walter Stanton's Dogs Winners — A Good Attendance.

The second annual bench show of the American Pet Dog Club was opened yesterday morning at Sherry's old building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. There are 711 entries, and these include some of the best dogs of the different breeds for which prizes are offered.

The fact that the exhibition opened on Thanksgiving Day, when nearly every one wants to be at home, and the additional drawback of inclement weather, did not seem to affect the attendance, and all day long there was a constant stream of visitors to see the dogs. Among those who were present were Mrs. Walter Stanton, President of the club; Mrs. Charles F. Spaulding, First Vice President; Mrs. Robert K. Pritchard, Second Vice President; Miss Fielding C. Roselle, Secretary; Mrs. Horace Stokes, Treasurer; J. Pierpont Morgan, who has entered some of his famous collies; William L. Andrus, J. L. Arden, W. L. Beadleston, J. A. Caldwell, Jr.; G. M. Carnochan, Dr. Cattanach, W. C. Codman, F. G. Davis, F. F. Dole, Mrs. D. W. Evans, who has entered several cocker spaniels; William Faversham, Dr. H. T. Foote, W. S. Gartner, Mrs. Henry M. Gillig, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., R. H. Hunt, W. C. Kendall, H. L. Kreuder, W. N. Cato, A. A. Macdonald, Tyler Morse, Dr. C. Motschenbacher, G. H. Gooderman, Mrs. T. G. Patten, Winthrop Rutherfurd, W. W. Watrous, Mrs. Walter Stanton, Miss Susie Stanton, Mrs. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. J. Anthony Willkins, A. C. Wilmerding, H. W. Huntington, and Schuyler C. Hodge.

The dogs are all comfortably housed in the different rooms, and as the whole building is occupied there is plenty of room to display them to perfection.

On the ground floor are such dogs as the collies, bulls, poodles, bull terriers, and some of the other terriers, while on the next floor are the pet dogs, housed in the way that these favorites are usually cared for. Some are in glass cases to protect them from draughts, others are in cages, and have soft cushions on which to recline. Their owners were in constant attendance and cared for their every want.

One of the dogs that attracted most attention was Rob Roy, a Blenheim spaniel. This little fellow was entered in the name of J. Harrington. Rob Roy is a good enough spaniel, but the particular attraction about him is that he was the mascot of the auxiliary ship Niagara during the war with Spain. T. E. Riley, one of the sailors from the Niagara, introduced Rob Roy to visitors. Riley said that owing to an oversight Rob Roy was not mentioned in the official dispatches, but that he merited mention, as he was particularly brave at all times. Good judges say that he will be recognized to-day, when he will receive a blue ribbon.

The judges are James Mortimer, J. L. Kernochan, E. D. Faulkner, and Henry Jarrett. They divided the different classes among themselves and worked hard all day. They succeeded in getting only half through their work, but will get at it early this morning, and it is expected that all the awards will be made by noon.

J. Pierpont Morgan was the most successful exhibitor of collies. He showed eight dogs, and won five first prizes, one second, and two thirds. Ornament won the prizes for dogs in the limit class and in the open classes. Barwell Mystery won three prizes for bitches. The other two classes were for puppies, and the winners were Millerville Defender and Merry Oxford, both owned by Douglas Brown. The specials for collies will be awarded to-day.

In the poodle classes all the awards were made. Mrs. W. Stanton's Hector II. won the silver trophy for the best poodle in the show, the silver cup for the best corded poodle the silver cup for the best poodle owned by a member of the club, and the prize in the open class. The Osmonde Kennels won the prize for the best four poodles, while the other prizes were divided among the Hillhurst Kennels, H. G. Trevor's Champion Emperor, and Mrs. Stanton's Madame Hector.

Among bulldog exhibitors the honors were shared by J. H. Mullins of the Bridge Kennels, W. C. Codman, and Louis Batjer. Mr. Mullins won with Bridge, Dimboola King, and Pleasant. Mr. Codman's successful candidates were Silver Queen and Glen Monarch, and Mr. Batjer won with Creeping Flower and Betsy Green.

The French bulldogs are the latest fad with society, and the contests in the different classes were very keen. Messrs. Watrous and Hunt took three of the four specials. One was for the best pair, and the successful dogs were Ajax and Mussee. Another was for the best four.

The cup given by Mrs. Gillig for the best bitch went to R. H. Hunt's Nanon. The cup given by G. N. Phelps for the best French bulldog in the show went to Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Dimboola, and the prize for the best exhibit of four French bulldogs went to the Shawmut Kennels.

The Boston terriers occupied much space, and the dogs that were recognized by the American Kennel Club only a few years ago now form an important part of all shows.

The Sunflower Kennels made nearly a clean sweep. The dogs from this kennel secured three specials, three firsts, one second, two thirds and one reserve. W. G. Kendall and the Druid Kennels secured the other prizes.

L. and W. Rutherfurd, J. B. Hadsell, the Norfolk Kennels, and the Hillhurst Kennels were the principal winners with terriers, but R. F. Mayhew showed Rag Tag, an imported wire-haired dog, and won two firsts and one second. The Rutherfurd winners were Warren Contract, Warren Scoffer, and Warren Spitfire. That from the Norfolk Kennels was Norfolk Victorious, taking two prizes.

The show will be opened at 11 o'clock this morning and will end at 11 o'clock this evening.

Decision Affecting Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has just reversed the decision of Justice J. O. Dykman in the suit of Henry Gerlach against the Board of Trustees of the Village of Sing Sing, and has granted a new trial. Mr. Gerlach complained that the Board of Trustees was spending more than the $20,000 allowed to it to spend in any one year in paying old indebtedness and contracting new debts.

Col. Roosevelt Dines at Home.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 24.—Col. Roosevelt arrived home to-day from Boston in time to eat his Thanksgiving dinner. He spent a quiet day after dining. He came straight through from Boston this morning.

Book Canvassing Not Bad.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Yes, I'm a book agent," said a bright little lady of New Orleans, "and I assure you I don't find it awful at all, in spite of the standing jokes in the papers. Those stereotyped gibes and pictures had me badly intimidated at the outset, but luckily I had an experienced friend who encouraged me in giving the thing a trial, and I have felt myself very much her debtor ever since. I began about eight years ago, when circumstances made it necessary for me to do something for myself, and I took the agency for a couple of books instead of a position which was offered me in the schools. My first canvassing was done in a country town not far from here, and I have stuck to the rural districts ever since. I consider them a better field than a large city like New Orleans, and then, to be perfectly candid, I don't care particularly about meeting my old friends on my rounds. There is no false pride about it; it's merely a matter of business, and in business affairs it is always more satisfactory to talk to strangers. Is the work hard, did you ask? Not at all. At present I have it reduced to very much of a system, and I find it easier and easier as I gradually accumulate a circle of customers on whom I can depend with more or less confidence. I work only eight months out of the year, and spend the rest of the time at home with my family—'loafing,' I suppose a man would call it—and I have a most delightful sense of independence. How much do I make? Oh, well, that's a trade secret, and, besides, I don't want too much competition. I don't mind saying, though, that it's an excellent field for any sensible, energetic woman, and I have certainly never experienced anything but the utmost courtesy from those I meet. People don't really chase book agents with clubs—except in comic weeklies."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Thanksgiving in an incipient blizzard was a day of absolute dullness in town. Here and there people gave family dinners. Those who went to the country for the golf and the riding and the meets were more unfortunate than those who staid in town. The Waldorf, Delmonico's, and Sherry's, where one can at this season feel the pulse of the fashionable world, were, as far as society was concerned, absolutely deserted. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen gave her annual family dinner at 57 Fifth Avenue. Her second daughter, Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, and her husband have just returned from Europe and they will very shortly go South to pass the Winter. They are at present at the Waldorf. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson were all in town and there were reunions at their houses.

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Although society was not in force at the hotels and restaurants, there were many strangers in town who gave very elaborate affairs at some of the popular restaurants. There is always at this time quite a Western colony at the Holland House and the Waldorf, in which Cleveland and Chicago are largely represented, and these people contributed to the good cheer which is characteristic of Thanksgiving. The luncheon at Bourke Cochran's was the principal affair out of town.

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A reunion of the Barbey family took place yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie and Mr. Henry Barbey, who have been on thi side of the water, dining with the rest of the family who arrived on the Teutonic. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore were also welcomed by many friends, as were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford, who return to this country after a long absence abroad. Mrs. Padelford's sister, Mrs. Jaffray, will reside on the other side.

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Miss Elizabeth Smith-Clift will leave the Cambridge, where she has been stopping for the past two weeks, and go to Washington, where she will pass the Winter with her friend, Mrs McLane. Miss Smith-Clift has entirely recovered from her sprained ankle and is able to accept the many invitations to dinners and luncheons during the remainder of her short stay in New York.

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Philadelphia is in the midst of a crusade for early hours for society, and many well-known women and men have been interviewed on the subject. They all seem to agree in a reform movement, and small and earlies and Cindrella dances may be the result of this movement in Philadelphia this Winter. Among those who have expressed themselves in favor of the "early closing" of entertainments are John Sargent Newbold, Robert C. Drayton, Richard Vaux Buckley, and Mrs. Edward Parker Davis.

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In England, the Bradley Martins have been entertaining the Prince and Princess Dhuleep Singh at Balmacaan. In London, the British Sabbath seems to be in sad danger of being broken. In the morning there are the famous parades in the park, and now in the evening it is very smart to either give a dinner at your own house or at one of the hotels where there is music. Miss Van Wart recently gave a large Sunday evening dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Bonynge also had one, and Sir Arthur Sullivan followed the new fashion. His dinner was at the Savoy and the guest of honor Mrs. Ronolds, who is looking much better and who wore black. Her daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, was also of the party.

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Paris has been somewhat interested in the change of religion of Miss Maud Toland of Philadelphia, who joined the Roman Catholic Church last week. She was received into the Church by the Very Rev. Father Osmund Cooke of the Passionists. Miss Toland is shortly to marry the Baron Frederic Meyer de Schauensee of the Swiss Guards of the Vatican. The wedding will take place in London and Cardinal Vaughan will officiate.

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Biarritz is divided in enthusiasm between deer hunts and chrysanthemum shows. Both have attracted much attention. The usual dances twice a week and the Sunday concerts are as popular as ever. There have not been any prominent American arrivals this past fortnight.

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The English newspapers, which have all along given details of the much discussed Strafford-Colgate wedding, now state that it will not take place until after the new year and that before her departure for America Mrs. Colgate was accorded a private audience with Queen Victoria, who expressed herself delighted at the choice of the Earl. Whether the first part of this information is correct or not remains to be proved.

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The annual Charity Ball will take place on Jan. 31 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan is as usual in charge of the arrangements. The list of patronesses will be given later.

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A theatre club has been organized by Miss Charlotte Pell and Miss Louise Ward McAllister and will have semi-weekly meetings during the season. The club is a subscription one, and its members will enjoy a supper after the performance, which they may attend. These theatre clubs have become very popular during the last few Winters. They are easy to organize and manage, the only work necesary being the purchase of a box or block of seats at the more popular theatres in turn and the keeping of the accounts.

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In old days the Thanksgiving holiday at the larger boarding schools in the country was not observed, as their pupils were allowed to go to their homes from the Wednesday before the holiday until the following Monday. During the past five years, however, at St. Paul's, St. Mark's, and other of the larger country schools, both for boys and girls, only the day itself is given to the pupils, the Christmas holidays being lengthened as a compensation. As a result of this change, Thanksgiving is now ultilized by the parents of boys or girls at these country schools to visit them. On Wednesday a number of well-known New York men and women who have children at St. Paul's, Groton, Andover, Farmington, and Irvington went to the famous schools at those places for yesterday's holiday, laden with Thanksgiving dainties, and great was the rejoicing at these schools, not only among the fortunate pupils whose parents were among the visitors, but also among their intimates who shared in their gifts.

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Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, formerly Miss Lynch, has been receiving many congratulations on the purchase on Monday by Archbishop Corrigan and his fellow-Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the Bailey property on Sedgwick Avenue, near King's Bridge, for $336,000 in cash. This property is beautifully situated on the high bluff overlooking the Harlem River from the east, and on it the new buildings for the asylum, now at Fifth and Madison Avenues and Fifty-third Street, will be erected. Mrs. Bailey's only child and little daughter, who is already an heiress to a large fortune, is really the future beneficiary from this sale.

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The committee on the annual junior Columbia College ball, to be held at Sherry's on Friday, Dec. 23, has invited a number of prominent women to act as patronesses of the affair. The committee this year is composed of Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen 2d, (Chairman,) Harrison Clark, Jr., Edward S. Clinch, Jr., W. M. Lindsay Fiske, Jr., Robert M. Fisher, Goelet Gallatin, Joseph P. Howe, Franklin B. Lefferts, Frederick R. Loney, George E. Lange, William H. Maxwell, Jr., Frank G. Smith, Wallis S. Turner, Edward Van Winkle, and Walton L. Oakley, Secretary.

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The St. Nicholas Society will hold a stated meeting at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, Dec. 1, at which time the officers and stewards elected at the annual meeting, on Nov. 14, will be installed. These installation ceremonies are always interesting and amusing, and many members of the society who do not attend the Pinxter and Paas festivals of the society are always present at them. The Committee of Installment is composed this year of John R. Van Wormer and J. Edward Simmons.

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Thanksgiving was passed at Newport in a quiet manner by a number of the cottagers who are staying there late this year.

Among those who enjoyed their Thanksgiving turkey at Newport were: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Foster, the Misses Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Townsend, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Renshaw-Jones, ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. George A. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing, Miss Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Mr. J. N. A. Griswold, Dr. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, Mr. Thomas Hunter, the Misses Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Neill, Mrs. Titus Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Norman, Mr. Fred H. Paine, Mr. Cope Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Sands, Miss Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Admiral and Mrs. S. B. Luce, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mr. Roland King, Mr. John Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Borg—Beer.

Miss Madeline Beer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Beer, and Sidney Cecil Borg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 38 West Seventy-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, pastor of Temple Emanu-El, officiated. Pink and white chrysanthemums and roses, smilax and palms were used in the decorations. The bride entered to the music of the Lohengrin Wedding March, played by a stringed orchestra, and was given away by her father. She wore white satin and point lace, with a sailor collar embroidered in silver, and a tulle veil and orange blossoms. On her corsage was a pearl-and-diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom, and her veil was fastened with a diamond star, the gift of Mrs. Borg. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her sister, Miss Alice Beer, was in pink cloth, wore a Gainsborough hat and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Myron I. Borg (who married Miss Wallach last month), as best man. The ushers were: Walter Beer, George Beer and Edwin Beer, brothers of the bride; George Seligman, Alfred Seligsberg, James Cutting, James McCullagh, Edward Schafer, Edgar Hellman, George Hellman, Arthur Lehman, Arthur Cahn, Henry Ickleheimer, Albert Stein, Leo Arnstein, and Howard Gans. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast in Delmonico's large ballroom, which 350 guests attended. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Borg will take a European wedding trip of four or five months, and live in this city. The bridegroom is a graduate of Yale University and is connected with his father's banking house.

Lippmann—Froehlich.

Bernard Lippmann, who lives at the Savoy Hotel, and Miss Minnie Froehlich, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David Froehlich of 117 East Eightieth Street, were married last night at Delmonico's, the Rev. Raphael Benjamin officiating. Miss Selma Froehlich, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Milton Schnaier was best man. Miss Gertrude Froehlich, a sister of the bride, and Miss Stella Wolf were the bridesmaids. The bride's gown was a heavy white silk, with duchesse lace and orange blossoms. A reception followed the ceremony. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Lippmann will make their home in this city.

Macrery—Matthews.

Miss Amy Bates Matthews, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner D. Matthews, and Andrew Macrery were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 208 Washington Park, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, assisted by the Rev. David Gregg, both of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Macrery will spend their honeymoon traveling in the West.

Anthony—Kaplan.

AVONDALE, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Miss Fleurette Kaplan, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Kaplan of Avondale, was married here to-day to Marce Ottendorf Anthony of New York. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in the midst of the family circle, and a reception followed in the evening from 8 to 10. Miss Kaplan is a dentist.

Actor Couldock Has a Relapse.

Charles W Couldock, the actor, suffered a slight relapse yesterday, which his physician attributed to the change in the weather. It was stated that although there was no vital change in Mr. Couldock's condition and he was resting quietly last night, a great deal would depend upon how he is to-day. The members of his family say that they have been very much annoyed by letters written to Mr. Couldock by cranks of various descriptions during the last few days.

Mr. Jefferson's Departure Delayed.

Joseph Jefferson was very much better yesterday, but he did not go to old Point Comfort, as had been planned, because of the stormy weather. If the day should be favorable, it was said that he might go to-day, but that it had not been definitely decided.

STANLEY OF KANSAS.

How the Newly Elected Governor Made Friends of Voters.

From The Topeka Daily Capitol.

No wonder W. E. Stanley "whipped the fight," as Tom Watson of Georgia would say. Destiny takes care of a man with the Stanley handshake. It is more effective than the George R. Peck hug. It is irresistible.

Mr. Stanley grasps your hand firmly, looks you squarely in the eye, pumps your arm up and down several times, and says, "I'm glad to see you, John," or whatever your name is.

Your dearest friend can't say "I'm glad to see you" with a more genuine ring in his voice than can Stanley. And it isn't "put on" with him. It's his way. He greets the members of his Wichita Sunday school in the same manner.

Upon Mr. Stanley's arrival in Topeka last Thursday afternoon he drove at once to the Copeland Hotel, entering by the side door. Mrs. Stanley was with him. He escorted her to the elevator, and then turned toward the hotel office, facing perhaps 100 politicians, mostly candidates. The crowd began to shout "Hurrah for Stanley!"

The Governor-elect threw off his overcoat and tossed it to a boy. You have seen a man's face light up with a smile when he meets old friends. That's the kind of a smile which lit up Stanley's face. It was a fetching smile. The politicians, some of them mere acquaintances, others total strangers, did not feel as though they were in the august presence of the Governor-elect, but rather with one of their kind of people with whom they could converse without fear or trembling.

Mr. Stanley fairly waded into the crowd. "I'm glad to see you, Lit," taking the portly Oswego man's hand with his right, and "How are you, old man?" taking the hand of Nat Barnes of Kansas City with his left, and so on. He made a "grand right and left" trip around the office in about ten minutes, shaking hands with everybody, and giving everybody a good word. He knew nearly every man's name, and in many instances was able to call a man by his first name. It always pleases a candidate to have the Governor call him by his first name. It gives so much hope.

Mr. Stanley approached D. O. McCray, who has commenced to visit the Copeland again, and said: "Old man, I'm glad to see you."

"You don't know me," said McCray.

"I know your face," Stanley replied, "but I can't call your name."

"You mistake this man for Webb McNall," said Dave Hanna, stepping up to join the group.

"It isn't McNall," said Stanley. "I became acquainted with this man in Southern Kansas. He used to run a newspaper down there somewhere."

"About fifteen years ago," said McCray, "you were invited to come to Burden, Cowley County, to make a Fourth of July speech. Do you remember it?"

"Golly, don't I?" replied Mr. Stanley.

"Golly," is Mr. Stanley's pet by-word, in fact, the only one he has.

"I accepted the invitation," continued Stanley, "and made a speech under a shelter of poles, brush, and hay, for it was about the hottest Fourth of July I ever experienced."

"Do you remember the man whose name was signed to the invitation?"

Stanley ran his hand across his forehead a couple of times, and then said:

"His name was McCray, and your name is McCray. Mac, old man, I'm glad to see you."

This incident is related to show what a wonderful memory Mr. Stanley has for faces and names. He and McCray had not met since the Burden Fourth of July picnic fifteen years ago. McCray was running a Republican paper at Burden then, and booming Bill Hackney for State Senator.

GOLD FOUND BY A WOMAN

Richest Vein in Northwest Discovered by Mrs. Treat.

HER LUCKY HUNTING TRIP

Tramping with Her Husband Over Texada Island, B. C., They Ran Upon a Wonderful Deposit.

Mrs. Harry W. Treat, a society woman of 58 East Fifty-seventh Street, wife of a prominent Wall Street mining operator, has returned to spend a luxurious holiday after three months of life in a log cabin on one of the wildest islands of British Columbia. While tramping the almost untrodden wilderness in company with her husband and a band of prospectors she discovered six weeks ago one of the most valuable gold deposits in the Northwest.

The husband already owned some valuable mines on Fexada Island, forty miles from Vancouver, and he and his young wife for several years have been spending much time in Van Inda, a small mining town on the island.

The "strike" that has made her famous throughout the Northwest was made during a long trip of unusual hardships. The discovery, although it occurred nearly two months ago, has been kept a secret until a day or two ago. Meantime Mr. Treat has been busily engaged in developing the mine.

Mrs. Treat quietly returned to this city, arriving a week ago, and seemed awed yesterday by the publicity given her when the news of the wonderful mine reached here from Vancouver. Mrs. Treat, when seen yesterday evening by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was very modest about her discovery, and insisted that her husband deserved just as much credit as she.

"Yes, it is true about the mine," she said, "and I am very proud of having helped to find it, though really both my husband and myself ran upon it at the same time. We were out prospecting and deer hunting with a party of miners in a particularly wild part of the island, which I think had never been explored before.

"We noticed a piece of green pyrites stained with copper suspended in the roots of a large dead tree, which had fallen over. Yes, I believe it was I who called attention to it. The ore is known as peacock ore, and I saw at once that it was rich in copper, and upon examining it closely we were amazed to find it dotted with specks of free gold.

"There was at least $1,000 worth of ore in sight, scattered about just as if nature had been at play there. We found the vein to be twenty feet wide. We gathered up a quantity of the ore, and from assays made found it yielded on the average $20 a ton, and some of it $40. The gold alone runs from $6 to $7 a ton, and besides the copper there are large quantities of silver. We named the claim 'The Cornell,' in honor of Cornell University.

"A hundred-ton smelter is being erected there now, and the ore is already being taken out in large quantities. Many huge blocks have been blasted off, and one of them weighing about fifty tons and averaging about $40 to the ton, will be sent to the Paris Exposition."

Mrs. Treat said that Texada Island was a very wild spot, "but really," she said, "there is nothing for a woman to fear there. I have been there a number of times, and have many good friends among the inhabitants. Oh, yes, I'm going to make another trip there within a few months. I like the life in my log cabin, for after all New York is such a small place, and one must have a breathing spell occasionally."

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 24.—Experts here have made a most careful examination of some ore from the mine discovered by Mrs. Treat on Texada Island, and pronounce it the richest quartz strike made in recent years on the upper coast. Briefly stated, Mrs. Treat discovered an entire mountain of rich ore. Thousands of tons are in sight, and assays show it runs at least $20 per ton on an average. Mrs. Treat's discovery has caused great excitement in Northwestern mining circles. Twenty men are developing her lode. She will receive an interest, though the ground had previously been located. The owners of the lode will undoubtedly become millionaires. Stamp mills will be set up within a few weeks.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

List of Victims Now Number Four and May Be Swelled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The dead body of J. M. Leithead was removed from the ruins of the Balwin Hotel to-day. The body was discovered in the bathroom adjoining his apartments, sitting in a chair almost as natural as life. It was partly burned and blackened by smoke, but was easily recognized. It is supposed that Leithead fell asleep in the chair and was overcome by smoke before the flames reached him.

Late this afternoon an unrecognizable body, supposed to be that of a woman, was recovered from the ruins of the theatre. The idea that there are many more bodies in the ruins is gaining credence, and the firemen engaged in searching the accessible part of the ruins to-day reported that an odor such as follows the incineration of flesh is gradually becoming apparent. This is particularly true in the débris on the Ellis Street side, where, it is believed, persons have been lost whose identity is unknown, and who are not included in the list of guests.

Four persons are known to be missing. They are: John J. Carter, Associate Judge of the Jockey Club; Tate Pryor, sheet writer for Bookmaker J. J. Carroll; — Andrews, cashier of the Baldwin Grotto, and W. W. Bencheley, employe of the restaurant.

The hotel safe, containing many valuables belonging to guests, including $30,000 in cash, has been located.

Many rumors are in circulation regarding the disposition of the site. Among those who are said to be contemplating replacing the Baldwin with a magnificent hotel building are the Hibernia Bank, the Southern Pacific Railroad, J. D. Spreckels, and James D. Phelan.

E. J. Baldwin said to-day that the fire meant a loss to him of about $2,500,000, as he had expended that amount in building, altering, and furnishing the hotel. Fire Marshal Towne declares that the building was a death trap, and says no such flimsy structure shall again be erected in the heart of the city.

Mr. Erhardt Complains of Policeman.

Joel B. Erhardt, ex-Police Commissioner, and ex-Collector of the Port, has preferred charges at Police Headquarters against Patrolman J. J. Smith of the Old Slip Station. On Nov. 1 Mr. Erhardt was arrested by Policeman Smith, and taken to the Old Slip Station House, where he was released by Sergt. Tighe. He accuses the policeman of arresting him without cause, and with threatening him. Mr. Erhardt was passing a building at 75 William Street, when he saw Smith about to strike a man who was lying prostrate in the street. He interfered, and protested against the officer using violence. Policeman Smith, it is alleged, became ugly, and finally arrested Mr. Erhardt, and accused him of interfering with him in the performance of his duty.

A Mammoth Cotton Press.

From The Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

This press weighs 350,000 pounds, and can press cotton to a density of 35 to 40 pounds to the cubic foot. It is one of the latest improved patterns now in existence, and has a capacity of 1,200 bales per day. We were further informed that of the uniform bale they can easily load into an ordinary car 100 of them. This press has loaded as high as 65,000 pounds into one car, and we are told that the manager intends to make a test and see how much he can load in a car. He feels satisfied that he can easily load 80,000 pounds, and perhaps more. The object of the company in putting in this press was to enable it to press the uniform bale to a density of 35 pounds to the cubic foot, and receive a rebate from the steamship companies of 50 cents per bale, which they have promised. This will make the press one of the most valuable in the South, and cotton will flow here from all sections. The President of the company stated that he is now figuring on bringing cotton here from several stations that have never compressed their cotton in Grenada before, and if his anticipations are realized, Grenada will handle in a few years 100,000 bales of cotton at the compress. Owing to the rush of business, they have been compelled to run almost daily and in many instances were forced to run all night. On account of the increased business it was necessary to put in this mammoth press.

THE UTAH SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Cannon a Candidate for Re-election —Rival with $50,000 a Day Income.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 18.—Although it is little more than a week since the result of the election giving the Democrats sweeping control of the Legislature of this State was announced, the Senatorial contest is now fairly under way, and promises to be decidedly interesting. On joint ballot the Democrats have 48 votes and the Republicans 15.

The candidates who have declared themselves are Judge Powers, A. W. McCune, Judge W. H. King, C. C. Richards, Frank J. Cannon, and Aquila Nebeker. All are "straight silver" Democrats, except Cannon, the retiring Senator, who calls himself a silver Republican. Mr. Cannon wants to be re-elected, and points to his record as an advocate of free coinage and his opposition to the Dingley bill as grounds upon which the Democratic members should support him. Five Democrats were pledged to him before the election, and an equal number of others are favorable to him, besides about seven of the fifteen Republicans who are more or less imbued with the silver sentiment.

Mr. Cannon is a son of George Q. Cannon, one of the foremost men in the Mormon Church, and the latter's influence with the Mormon members of the Legislature, it is said, will be used on behalf of his son. It is not thought he will be elected, but he will have quite considerable support.

Judge Powers, formerly the leader of the anti-Mormon faction in Utah, and more recently the most prominent figure in the Democratic Party in the State, will be a formidable candidate. He is one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the West, and highly gifted as an orator.

A. W. McCune is "the man with the barrel." He is largely interested in mining in this State and in British Columbia, and enjoys an income of something like $50,000 a day. He is the prime mover in and financial backer of the railroad now under construction from Salt Lake, and which will ultimately reach Los Angeles, besides which he has numerous other business interests in the West. He is popular, and is spending money freely.

Judge King, Utah's present representative in Congress, refused to accept the nomination for re-election to the House in order that he might become a candidate for the Senate. He is an able young lawyer, a brilliant speaker, and made a good record during the two years he has served in Congress. His chances of election are considered as good as those of any other candidate.

C. C. Richards is also a lawyer of standing and ability, and although

CORNELL'S ELEVEN BEATEN

Pennsylvania University Scores 12 Against the Ithaca Men's 6.

FRANKLIN FIELD A QUAGMIRE

The Game Played Under Discouraging Weather Conditions, but Witnessed by 20,000 Spectators.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 24.—On a field almost knee-deep with mud, the University of Pennsylvania football team this afternoon defeated the Cornell eleven by the score of 12 to 6.

It is doubtful if ever a game has been played under more unfavorable conditions, both as to the field and the weather. The wind, which had been blowing strong from the northeast nearly all day, suddenly shifted to the west a few minutes before play started, and instead of the persistent drizzling rain, a snow storm set in and continued without cessation until the game had been concluded.

The gridiron at Franklin Field was transformed into a veritable quagmire. Nearly all the 25,000 seats had been sold in advance, but many of the purchasers were deterred by visions of pneumonia from making use of their tickets. This, in some degree, affected the attendance at the game. Notwithstanding these conditions 20,000 people witnessed the contest, and many women were in the assemblage. Heavy wraps and mackintoshes were the order of the day.

The crowd did not begin to assemble as early as it would on a more propitious day, and it was fully 1:30 o'clock before the vast stands began to fill up. A train load of Cornell students and others from Ithaca arrived early in the day, but the unfavorable weather had no terror for these folk. They were at the ground early giving vent to their college slogan by way of encouragement to their heroes. The Cornell team, with its coaches and trainers, came into the city this morning from Wayne, the suburban resort where the men have been practicing since Tuesday. They repaired at once to the rooms set aside for their use in the athletic quarters of the Pennsylvania University.

When the Cornell team trotted on the field at 2:04, it was seen that "Charlie" Young, who played such a brilliant game with the Carnelian and White last year, was in his football clothes, and was down on the card as one of the half backs for the Ithaca boys. This was a big surprise to the Red and Blue followers and also to the players, as no intimation had been given that this star player would participate in the proceedings. While Young continued in the game he was a tower of strength to Cornell. He broke up the interference and tackled like a fiend.

From a spectacular point of view the game was a weary one. The wretched condition of the field made it almost an impossibility to execute long runs, and Coach Woodruff's "guards back formation was rendered almost useless simply because the men could not get enough solid foothold to get under way and fell with their own efforts. Then, too, it was absolutely impossible to prevent fumbling and do accurate kicking. Cornell's only touch-down was due to bad kicking, made possible by the slippery ball and the same can be said of Pennsylvania's second touch-down.

Hare's two dismal attempts at kicking the ball out of danger when it was within a few feet of the Red and Blue's goal line in the first half, caused the first score, and C. Young's kick, which went almost parallel with the yard lines right into Hodges's hands, was responsible for Pennsylvania's second touch-down. Hedges had a clear field, and the touch-down was easy.

The first half closed with the score 6 to 0 in favor of Cornell. During the last fifteen minutes of the first half the ball had been kept in Pennsylvania's territory because of Hare's failure to punt more than 15 or 20 yards. C. Young, who did the punting for the visitors, gained from 10 to 20 yards in this half on each exchange of punts. Then, too, the Pennsylvania backs fumbled nearly one-half of Young's kicks, while the Cornell players were always at hand to drop on the ball.

In the second half things were different. When the Pennsylvania players went into their quarters they exchanged the wet suits they had been wearing for new, dry ones, and when they reappeared on the gridiron with their dry clothes and the wind in their favor everybody expected that they would redeem themselves for the wretched play in the first half. This they did in a measure, carrying the ball down the field by steady plunges, varied with an occasional end run, to Cornell's twenty-five-yard line, from where Outland carried it over for a touch-down in a delayed pass. The play during the second half was almost entirely in Cornell's territory, the Carnelian and White being forced to play on the defensive nearly the entire half.

Both teams relied almost wholly on straight football. Cornell tried a funny quarter back trick, but lost a yard, and again tried a run around Pennsylvania's left end by giving the ball to her own left end, thus trying to draw Pennsylvania's left in, but the trick did not work. Pennsylvania worked the delayed pass successfully on two or three occasions, and once tried the quarter back kick, but lost five yards on the latter attempt. Both teams seemed overanxious to get into the plays and were penalized several times for their overanxiety.

For Cornell Sweetland, Starbuck, Lueder, and C. Young did the best work, the former in particular putting up a remarkable game. Outland, Coombs, and Hare were the best ground gainers for the Pennsylvania men, but the two former, together with Carnett and Gardiner, were guilty of some wretched fumbling.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Cornell.
McMahon	Left end	Davall, Wilson
Raugenberg	Left tackle	Wyvell
Hare	Left guard	Reed
Overfield, McCloskey	Centre	Dorner
McCracken	Right guard	Lueder
Carnett	Right tackle	Sweetland
Hedges	Right end	Cross, Grimshaw
Gardiner	Quarterback	G. Young, Short
Coombs	Left half back	Whiting
Outland	Right half back	C. Young, Windsor
Folwell	Full back	Starbuck, Perkins

Touch-downs—Outland, Hedges, and Sweetland. Goals from touch-downs—Outland, 2; G. Young. Referee—W. A. McClung, Lehigh. Umpire—Paul J. Dashiel, Lehigh. Linesmen—Harrison of Pennsylvania and Morrison of Cornell. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves.

ORANGE DEFEATS RIVERSIDE.

An Indoor Football Match Is Played at Madison Square Garden.

The Orange Athletic Club football team met and defeated their rivals of the Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., at Madison Square Garden last night by a score of 7 to 0. Early in the season the Riverside players had beaten the Orange team by a score of 6 to 0, but this was admittedly at a time when Orange was not in prime condition.

The prospect of a football match indoors was not alluring enough to induce many people to wade through slushy streets to see it, and only a few hundred were at the Garden. A goodly number of these were "rooters," and the Orange partisans seemed to have their lung capacity organized in the better shape the amphitheatre resounded with appropriate yells from both parties before the game began, as well as after it started.

The game was played on a field 70 yards by 35, with the customary five-yard intervals, and was pretty evenly contested. Orange averaged 20 pounds heavier than Riverside. Two twenty-minute halves were played, with a ten-minute interval. The line up was as follows:

Orange A. C.	Positions.	Riverside A. C.
W. Kyle	Left end	J. Schwinn
Wallis	Left tackle	Buckley
Lancon	Left guard	Clark
L. Mohor, (Capt.)	Centre	Plunkett
Dailey	Right guard	Estey
Marshall	Right tackle	Grobert
Reemer	Right end	Mason
Padelford	Quarter back	Work
Underwood	Left half back	Williams
Tucker	Right half back	Miller, (Capt.)
Gibson	Full back	Joralemon

Orange kicked off in the first half, and Riverside soon lost the ball on downs, but regained it in the same fashion. Then Miller, Riverside's Captain, lost it on a double pass, and Orange rushed the ball down to Riverside's goal, chiefly on Underwood's runs, but lost it on downs within two yards of the goal line. Clark bucked the centre for a magnificent ten-yard gain, and Miller made a splendid run around left end, which, however, only netted four yards more. Williams had to punt soon after this, and Orange got the ball in its territory, but did not succeed in advancing it very much toward the Riverside goal line in the rest of the half. Grobert at one time blocked a kick in pretty style, but an Orange man fell on the ball. The half ended without score, Orange having the ball on her own thirty-yard line.

This half had been marked by considerable fumbling, but plucky play on Riverside's part against evident odds. Orange started off with a rush in the second half, after Riverside had kicked off. Underwood got the ball way down the field, and made a splendid run to Riverside's ten-yard line. Riverside won the ball on downs by some of the best defensive work of the evening, only to make a disastrous fumble shortly afterward, which enabled its opponents to score. The ball was passed back, and was altogether missed, rolling over Riverside's goal line and then out of bounds, where a Riverside player fell on it. This was a safety, giving Orange two points.

After the kick-out Orange carried the ball back to Riverside's thirty-yard line. During the rest of the half the ball went from one side to the other, until Underwood finally carried it over for a touch-down after a fifteen-yard run, and Capt. Mohor missed an easy goal. This made the score 7 to 0 in favor of Orange. There was no more scoring. The game ended with Orange in possession of the ball near Riverside's thirty-yard line.

Underwood's play for Orange and Miller's and Plunkett's for Riverside were decidedly good.

Michigan, 12; Chicago, 11.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Universities of Chicago and Michigan played to-day for the Western football championship. Michigan won, the score being 12 to 11. The day and the grounds were ideal for football. The thermometer was lingering around the freezing mark, but the sky was cloudless, and the northwest wind was too light to interfere with the placing of punts. The team that Chicago sent on to the field was probably the heaviest that ever represented a college, the average weight of the men being over 190 pounds.

Dartmouth Beaten in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Illinois weight was too much for New Hampshire science at Wanderer's Field to-day, the Chicago Athletic Association triumphing over the Dartmouth College football team by the score of 18 to 5. There were frequent wrangles over decisions. Capt. Crolius of Dartmouth thinks his team suffered materially at the hands of officials, but the result of the game was determined principally by Chicago's predominating weight, which made its line-players irresistible. Time and again Dartmouth, by pretty end runs, carried the ball down the field, only to be held on their opponents' 20-yard line. Three times Dartmouth tried the place kick, but the effort was successful only once.

Football on a Field of Snow.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—With the temperature several degrees below zero, on a field of snow, flanked and fenced in by huge drifts, Minnesota University and Illinois University football teams played to-day, the visitors winning, 11 to 10.

Other Football Games.

Richmond, Va.—North Carolina, 6; Virginia, 0.
Annapolis—Naval Cadets, 21; Virginia Military Institute, 5.
Troy—Lauregate Boat Club, 5; Yale Law School, 0.
Ogdensburg—Ogdensburg Athletic Club, 5; Syracuse University, 5.
Williamsport, Penn.—State College, 34; Dickinson, 0.
Chicago—University of Wisconsin, 47; Northwestern University, 0.
Washington—Georgetown University, 12; Columbian University, 5.
Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 11; Lehigh, 5.
Utica—Hamilton College, 5; Colgate University, 0.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Ranges Fairly Well Patronized Despite the Inclement Weather—Second Battery's Prize Shoot.

The target ranges at Creedmoor were open yesterday, and were fairly well patronized considering the weather conditions. Seven members of the Seventh Regiment qualified as experts. The official scores were:

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. R. D. Morehead, Non-Com. Staff	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 4 3 4 4—19—37
Corp. T. Jess, H.	4 2 4 3 4—17	4 3 4 3 5—19—36
J. Conte, Co. A	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 2 3 4—16—34

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

E. P. Doane, 3d Div.	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 2 2 3 3—14—32
E. H. Krohn, 3d Div.	5 4 3 4 3—19	3 3 3 2 3—14—33

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

A. M. Shutt, Co. H.	5 4 3 4 3—19	4 3 2 2 3—14—33

SHARPSHOOTER.

Corp. W. H. Stokes, Co. C	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 5 4 5 4—22—45

Seventh Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

W. D. Edwards, Co. F	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20—42
H. L. R. Parshall, Co. G	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 5 4 4 5—22—47

EXPERTS.

Capt. W. H. Palmer, staff	5 5 3 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20—42
Corp. L. L. Clark, Co. F	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 5 5 4—23—45
Corp. E. Leask, Co. A	4 5 4 3 5—21	5 4 4 3 3—19—40
W. D. Edwards, Co. F	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 4 5 0 4—17—41
J. P. Felt, Co. G	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 5 4 5—23—45
F. K. Nixon, Co. G	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 0 5 5—18—41
H. L. R. Pershall, Co. G	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 5 4 4—21—42

The Second Battery held its annual Thanksgiving prize shoot, each man firing seven times at 200 yards and seven at 300. The prize in this contest was won by Private H. L. Simones, with a score of 63. The other scores were: Sergt. R. S. Case, 49; Sergt. W. B. Love, 47; W. H. Francis, 42; P. C. Dutcher, 42; F. E. Case, 41; C. Lundberg, 40; W. B. Peterson, 40; Capt. D. Wilson, 40; Paul Jaegle, 39; Sergt. F. J. Muhlford, 38; J. H. Allen, 37; E. H. England, 36; C. Roach, 35; A. Zwisler, 34; C. Doty, 33; H. H. Miller, 32; W. S. Harrison, 31; W. Schmidt, 30; J. M. McSherry, 29, and J. F. Wilson, 24. In the match for the Morton Medal, Sergt. W. B. Love won, with a score of 68 out of a possible 75.

HORSE SALE AT LEXINGTON.

Numerous Purchases for the Whitney Stud—Breeders' Association Formed.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 24.—Easton & Co. sold thirty head of brood mares here to-day for $25,455. Roseville, the dam of Ben Brush, brought the highest price, going to Mr. Paget for the Whitney stud. Best among the other sales were,

Queenie, b. m., 8, by Himyar-Hearsay; W. P. Norton, New York $3,000
Nocturn, b. m., 9, by Falsetto-Westend; W. P. Norton, New York 1,400
Mary C. B., b. m., 10, by imp. Billet-Vega; Sidney Paget, New York 2,600
Roseville, b. m., 10, by Reform-Albia, Sidney Paget, New York 7,500
Lady Stylites, b. m., 7, by imp. Stylites-Liantha; Sidney Paget, New York 500
Alpena, b. m., 12, by King Alfonso-Penumbria; J. B. Haggin 1,000
Natt Not, b. m., 12, by Frederick the Great-Natchaka; J. E. Madden 500
Ballyhoo, b. m., 12, by Duke of Magenta-Baby; H. E. Leigh 1,050
Ballyhoo Boy, b. c., yearling, by Kingston-Ballyhoo; H. E. Leigh 700
Songstress, b. m., by Luke Blackburn-Mallbran; M. Young 700
Kalula, b. m., 5, by King Alfonso-imp. Kapanga; Sidney Paget 900
Libbie L., b. m., 12, by Bramble-Ermangarde; J. B. Haggin 1,850
Sunglearn, ch. m., 15, by King Alfonso-Lady Stockwell; H. E. Leigh 1,050

After the sale to-day there was a meeting of the representative breeders of the country, and an association called the Breeders' Mutual Benefit Association was formed. A committee was appointed to buy and sell without pedigrees in the South all cheap thoroughbred brood mares. Two thousand dollars was subscribed, and the work will begin to-morrow.

Racing at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The races at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, purse. Ventoro, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 1 to 3, won; Limewater, 105, (Piggott,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Espionage, 110, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Allajah, Peach Blossom, and Earlington also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Magnus, 99 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, won; Daisy F., 98, (J. Woods,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Octuruck, 99, (J. Reiff,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30½. Losette, Rejected, Coda, and Peter H. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, gentlemen riders. Imp. Mistral II., 170 pounds, (Mr. Hobart,) 1 to 2, won; Stanpowers, 152, (Mr. Skinner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Filou, 160, (Mr. Hume,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Boardman and William O'B. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, one mile. Rosinante, 100 pounds, (E. Jones,) 7 to 10, won; Yankee Doodle, 97, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Rosoromonde, 90, (J. Weber,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Our Johnny and Storm King also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Zamar II., 100 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Lady Britannic, 107, (I. Powell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Polish, 110, (Frawley,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Greyhurst, Major Cook, Dolores, and Hohenlohe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Amaze, 102 pounds, (I. Powell,) 3 to 1, won; Ed Gartland II., 112, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Pat Morrissey, 110, (Piggott,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Helgh Ho, Zanro and Cyril also ran.

LOCAL POLO PLAYERS WIN.

A Large Throng Witnesses the Defeat of the Bridgeport Team.

There was a large crowd at the Grand Central Palace last night to witness the roller polo match between the New York and Bridgeport teams. The game, which is of a cyclone variety, seemed to please the crowd, and at times the cheering was so loud that the timer's bell could not be heard. The New York team was augmented by two new players, D. Tarrant and J. Purcell of the Meriden club, and after the first period, when neither side scored, the local players easily outclassed their opponents.

The team work of the locals was a notable feature, while their opponents' play was purely individual. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Bridgeport.
Tarrant	First rush	Thompson
Schofield	Second rush	O'Neil
Holdredge, Purcell	Centre	Williams
Malone	Half back	Thatcher
Berry	Goal	Abercrombie

Referee—Mr. Gagnon.

The summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Team.	Rush Won by.	Caged by.	Time.
....	Tarrant	....	Limit

SECOND PERIOD.

New York—Tarrant	Purcell	1:33
New York—Tarrant	Tarrant	10:20
New York—Tarrant	Schofield	2:30
....	Thompson	.... Limit

THIRD PERIOD.

New York—Thompson	Tarrant	2:45
New York—Tarrant	Schofield	4:35
....	Williams	.... Limit

Score—New York, 5; Bridgeport, 0.

THE TURN VEREIN MOVES.

New Clubhouse of the Organization Is Dedicated and Opened.

The spacious new building and clubhouse of the New York Turn Verein, at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, was formally dedicated and opened yesterday with exercises befitting the occasion. It had been arranged that the members should gather at the old building, 66 East Fourth Street, and march to their new home with their flags and banners. This portion of the programme was abandoned, however, on account of the weather, and as a consequence the formal dedication of the structure did not take place until evening.

By 8 o'clock the main ballroom, which has a seating capacity of about 1,500, was filled. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. Gustav Scholer, Chairman of the Building Committee, who concluded his remarks by turning the keys of the new building over to Herman Meyer, the President of the Verein. In the course of his remarks Mr. Meyer gave a brief history of the New York Turn Verein, which was organized forty-eight years ago with about twenty-five members. Now it has a membership of over 1600 adults. A concert, ball, and banquet followed. The new building, which cost about $140,000, is a four-story structure of buff brick and limestone, with a frontage of 102 feet on Lexington Avenue and a depth of 97 feet on Eighty-fifth Street.

THE SEASON'S FIRST SNOW.

Picturesque Scenes Throughout the City on Thanksgiving Day—Storm from the Ocean.

One of those snowfalls which has followed rain, smearing the earth with white and for a time uncertain whether it will hold its own or give way to slush—that was the way the first snow of the season fell yesterday. The day broke wet, cold, and gray. It was a very good day to stay indoors and to give thanks that one had not to go out.

There was a howling wind and a feeling of late November that called for snow just for consistency's sake, and so it came to pass. The rain gave place to snow—snow that came in great soggy lumps, born of a storm that came from the sea. When it fell on the down town pavements, warmed by the furnaces that supply heat to the big buildings, it simply melted or turned into slush, and when it fell in other places, it staid to lay a foundation for more snow that might come to stay.

It made picturesque Winter scenes of all the city parks and of stray bits of twigs and trees that find root in the gas-soaked earth of the city. It did its best to mantle alike the palace-lined avenue and the labyrinths of tenement squalor. Spangled with snowflakes, the day seemed old-fashioned-like, and, despite the wind that blew the flakes aslant, the atmosphere seemed milder

Then when the sun slunk away the wind backed around further to the west and drove the mercury a-hiding. It blew cold and broke up and dispersed the gray clouds and the stars twinkled coldly through the night blue of the sky, as they twinkle only on frosty nights. Then the slush and soggy snow became crisper, and Winter seemed to have come with Thanksgiving Day.

The Weather Clerk said that the storm here had nothing to do with the big storm that has been raging in the West. That storm has lost itself in the lake regions, where it has left a sufficiency of Winter weather to last for some time. Our storm came from the ocean. It was central last night off the Massachusetts coast. In that section the temperature was lower and the storm brought only rain.

The temperature began to fall here at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, when it was 42 degrees. It was down to 38 degrees at midnight, and all day yesterday it continued to fall, until at 10 o'clock last night it was down to 30 degrees.

The snow began to fall at 1:48 P. M. and lasted till 7:55 P. M., the fall being measured at one and a half inches. The wind came from the northwest at a velocity reaching at times 38 miles. Reports from up the State showed that Albany and interior cities of the State were having about the same kind of weather.

An Adder in a Prisoner's Cell.

SALEM, Vt., Nov. 24.—Last evening, soon after one of the Deputy Sheriffs had locked up a prisoner, he heard the prisoner call out in an excited manner that there was a snake in his cell. The Sheriff, thinking he was using this for an excuse to be placed in the main part of the jail, paid no attention to his entreaties for a while. The prisoner continued to plead so earnestly that finally an officer went to investigate. As he reached the cell door a spotted adder over two feet long crawled out from under the grating of the door. It was quickly killed.

GOLF IN RAIN AND SNOW

Miserable Conditions for Sport on the Lakewood Links.

DOUGLAS WINS A SILVER CUP

He Makes the Lowest Score in the Match—Players Finish with Water-Soaked Clothing.

A more uncomfortable day for the enjoyment of a Thanksgiving Day golf tournament could hardly be imagined than yesterday. It was the day arranged by the Lakewood Golf Club for the formal opening of its new eighteen-hole course, the event being the annual Fall tournament of the club. The match will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and over three-score golfers in the various Lakewood hotels last night were earnestly praying for better playing conditions to-day.

The weather grew colder after noon, and the rain soon changed to snow, but still the golfers lingered and played. Over fifty contestants played in the match, and finished with their clothing dripping wet. Not all who played turned in scores, however, a rather unusual thing in a Lakewood Club tournament, but the weather was the cause of some high figures. Frank C. Bohlen, the able cricketer of Philadelphia and one of the Quaker City's best golfers, took seventeen strokes to the fair green at one hole, and there were other cases of desperate hard luck.

On the other hand, some very good scores were made. Findlay S. Douglas of the Fairfield County Club, at Greenwich, Conn., upheld his reputation as the amateur champion of the United States by making the lowest score of the day, and won the silver cup. His record was 83 strokes for the eighteen holes, which is within three of the amateur record for the course, made by himself last week. The bogie score is 77 strokes.

Walter J. Travis, the Oakland Club champion, was second on the list, with 90 strokes, playing a very steady game. Howard A. Colby of Essex County and James Converse and F. J. J. De Raismes of Lakewood all came next, with 91 strokes each. Jasper Lynch was among the number who did 92 strokes, but he had the additional honor of being the only golfer to make a hole in two strokes. This he did at the short hole, the eighth, 170 yards, getting a drive within five feet of the hole.

One of the surprises was the relegation of James A. Tyng, the Morris County champion, to the consolation class. He took 98 strokes for the course, just missing by a point the last qualifying score in the first sixteen. These sixteen became eligible to compete at match play to-day for the Lakewood Golf Cup, the chief trophy, and the second sixteen will play for a consolation cup. The first sixteen, who will play for the chief cup, are, with scores:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield	41	42	83
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	43	47	90
F. J. J. De Raismes, Lakewood	47	44	91
James Converse, Ocean County	45	46	91
Howard A. Colby, Essex County	48	43	91
John Moorhead, Jr., Alleghany	46	46	92
J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia	47	45	92
W. B. Rhey, Pittsburg Athletic	44	48	92
Louis A. Biddle, Philadelphia	46	46	92
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	43	49	93
D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's	46	46	92
W. H. Davis, Rochester	47	46	93
G. O. Wilson, Westchester Golf	49	46	95
Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood	47	49	96
Francis A. Walthew, Lakewood	51	46	97
A. M. Reed, Lakewood	50	47	97

The golf course which was played over is an entirely new one, and has been used this Fall for the first time. It contains the complete eighteen holes, 5,695 yards in circuit, and is well supplied with both natural and artificial bunkers. The clubhouse is also a great improvement over the old one, being comfortably furnished, and possessing all the golfing conveniences for both men and women. The visiting golfers were all well pleased with the course, and pronounced it much better than the former nine-hole links.

The list of the other contestants turning in scores follows. Of these the leading sixteen will play for the Consolation Cup, and a third cup has been offered for the remainder at medal play to-day.

James A. Tyng, Morris County, 98; J. Allen, Ardsley, 98; James Park, Richmond County, 99; Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill, 100; Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood, 100; H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, 101; W. D. Stockly, Lakewood, 101; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 101; Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow, 101; I. T. Starr, Philadelphia, 101; G. B. Adams, Crescent Athletic, 101; Victor Thorne, Ardsley, 102; D. W. Bishop, Rockaway, 102; A. D. Compton, Otsego, 103; E. F. Ayrault, Crescent Athletic, 103; A. H. Porter, Jr., Seabright, 104; J. W. Morey, Lakewood, 105; J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County, 106; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, 106; W. W. Lowery, Richmond County, 107; R. W. Houghton, Otsego, 107; A. W. Black, Lakewood, 108; G. W. Stockly, Lakewood, 108; Louis S. Kerr, Fairfield, 109; D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood, 110; C. C. Moore, Elizabeth, 115; E. H. Bouton, Baltimore, 117; A. F. Southerland, Ocean County, 117; C. H. Hamilton, Lakewood, 119, and Herbert Berri, Crescent Athletic, 136.

Women on the Ardsley Links.

Seven women golfers of the Ardsley Club competed in the mixed foursome club contest yesterday. The game was finished before the snowstorm, but notwithstanding that the conditions were very unfavorable for good play, Mrs. Hancock and W. H. Patterson won the match in the net score of 121 strokes. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. Hancock and W. H. Patterson	130	9	121
Miss Gregory and R. R. Remington	141	15	126
Miss Thompson and Morton S. Paton	134	7	127
Miss Hewitt and William Chrystie	142	13	129
Miss Marie Hewitt and E. S. Jaffray	160	12	138
Miss Brooks and G. A. Morrison, Jr.	152	11	141
Miss Antoinette Hewitt and E. S. Vatable	161	15	146

Match at Dyker Meadow.

Several members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn competed yesterday in the first match for the silver cup presented by William K. Fowler. The first eight qualified to continue the contest at match play. Those who turned in scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Burnham Clark	102	8	94
Daniel Chauncey	104	6	98
Charles Adams	109	11	98
E. L. Kalbfleisch	114	16	98
F. N. Doubleday	111	12	99
H. M. Adams	113	13	100
A. L. Norris	103	2	101
Edward McGlachlin	117	16	101
Wyllys Terry	120	18	102
J. H. Merritt	111	7	104
F. Abbott Ingalls	124	16	108
F. J. Phillips	127	16	111
F. C. Johnson	135	22	113

F. H. Wilkins Wins a Silver Cup.

F. H. Wilkins of the Marine and Field Club won the silver cup yesterday given by the Golf Committee in the handicap contest on the club's links. A gold medal for the best gross score was won by H. N. Curtis. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
F. H. Wilkins	112	21	91
H. N. Curtis	100	3	97
L. Daniels	105	3	102
F. B. Anderson	127	24	103
H. B. Boyd	140	18	122
E. C. Lockwood	144	21	123

Robbers Fail to Loot a Bank.

ELLSBERRY, Mo., Nov. 24.—The safe of the Lincoln County Bank, which robbers attempted to enter yesterday, was opened by experts to-day and the funds of the bank found to be intact. The bank will reopen for business to-morrow.

Property of the French Republic.

VICHY CÉLESTINS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia. Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Culmination of the Challenge Sale.

It's nearly here. Only two more days left. We've planned a glorious ending for it, and at the blare of the Challenge Horn, Friday, there will come tumbling from their usual places a multitude of values, immense enough to satisfy even bargain-loving New York. There's to be great "doings" here to-day—Bargain Friday receiving uncommon emphasis by the impetus given it through Challenge Sale influences. Be sure to be in at the finish; you'll have no cause for regrets.

We Take It You're a Man,

A Fastidious Dresser, but sensible enough to be interested in economy. Anyway that's the sort of men to whom this announcement is addressed. It is a plain unvarnished tale of fine clothing to be obtained on economical terms. As for the style and durability our reputation is back of them. As for the prices, they are challenge prices. What more can mortal man want?

Men's Choice Suits, $5.50.

The materials are strictly all wool, desirable plaids and overchecks, woven cassimeres and the quieter double and twist suitings. All are lined with mohair and serge lining, tailored to withstand all sorts of wear. Like suits elsewhere would cost you $10.00, challenge price, Friday 5.50

Men's Warm Winter Overcoats, $8.25.

If we do say it, nowhere else could you obtain a like Overcoat for this price. There are 960 coats in the lot. The materials are fine wool Hillsborough Kersey cloth, blue and black smooth surface materials. The coats are lined with the best of all worsted black clay diagonal serge, and have sleeve linings of Skinner's guaranteed satin. They are finished with a raw edge and raw lap seams, and are tailored in a way to suggest a $13.50 price. While the 960 last the challenge price will be 8.25

Strictly Honest Trousers at $1.15.

There are 1,120 pairs in pleasing patterns of durable, stylish materials in this lot, every pair made with a continuous waistband, properly tailored and actually worth $2.25, challenge price 1.15

MEN'S WARM REEFER COATS, made of special Irish frieze or chinchilla cloth, with a storm ulster collar of velvet or the same material; linings are of warm plaid, and the actual value is $7.00. Challenge price 4.75

Boys' Clothing at Challenge Prices.

What we say of our clothing for Men may be literally applied to our clothing for Boys. There is the same style, and the same care, and the same economy applied to small clothes here as there is to the large ones.

1,000 BOYS' WINTER REEFERS, made of natty blue domestic chinchilla, with deep collars buttoned to the neck and bound all around with wide diamond braid, finished with military buttons. Sizes three to eight years, actual value $2.25, challenge price 1.39

BOYS' WINTER TOP COATS, made of splendid heavy covert cloth, in tan and brown, for boys from four to sixteen years old; the actual value is $6.50, challenge price for Friday is 3.95

BOYS' LONG TROUSER SUITS, consisting of a choice collection of 20 new fall styles of all wool, pleasing fabrics, natty mixtures, as well as the more quiet effects. These suits are properly cut, tailored and finished. We might, and justly, ask you $7.00 for them. Sizes 13 to 19 years. Challenge price for Friday 4.75

BOYS' MACKINTOSHES, jaunty, strong, actually worth $2.75. Your choice of blue and black, with deep cape and pretty plaid lining, sizes 5 to 18 years. Challenge price Friday 1.75

When It Comes to Furniture

we feel like bragging. It's hard to keep from it when we know that a finer stock or lower prices cannot be found in town. This might be imagination on our part, but it certainly is not imagination that fills this department to overflowing with wise New Yorkers day after day and month after month. We think it's prices of this sort:

THREE-PIECE BEDROOM SUITS, well finished and equal in appearance to any $50.00 suit, regularly sold at $18.75, challenge price Friday 10.75

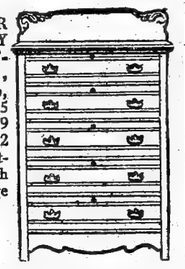

SOLID OAK OR MAHOGANY FINISH CHIFFONIERS, carved top, fluted front, 5 drawers, 19 inches deep, 32 inches wide, actually worth $5.00, challenge price Friday, 2.95

FINE GENUINE LEATHER COUCH, made with best spring edge, ruffled, large and comfortable, assorted colors, really worth $30, challenge price Friday 17.00

SOLID OAK ODD DRESSER, with fancy French plate bevelled mirror, actually worth $12, challenge price Friday 6.75

SOLID OAK OR MAHOGANY FINISHED ROCKERS, shaped wood seat, beautifully finished, regularly sold at $3.75. Challenge price Friday 2.35

LARGE PARLOR ROCKER, covered with pretty wool tapestry in floral designs, strong and comfortable; actually worth $8.50. Challenge price Friday 5.00

Dress Woollens at Challenge Prices.

Style, durability, beauty and art characterize our dress goods. We have not mentioned economy, because that is strong enough to deserve mention by itself. Here are the prices:

200 PIECES PLAID DRESS GOODS, in exquisite color combinations, the very thing for natty school gowns and waists, sold the world over for 25c. a yard; challenge price, Friday 12½c

100 PIECES TWO-TONED FANCY DRESS GOODS, very stylish colors, an ideal fabric for street wear, heretofore sold for 50c. a yard, challenge price, Friday 25c

75 PIECES EXTRA FINE BLACK DRESS GOODS, stylish, heavy crepon effects, fully 45 inches wide, and not to be duplicated anywhere for less than 75c. a yard; challenge price, Friday 58c

Fashionable Silks at Challenge Prices.

For Bargain Friday we have culled some of the choicest of the silk worms' artistic productions—cut their prices mercilessly and placed them at your disposal as follows:

200 PIECES PLAIN COLORED INDIA SILKS, 24 inches wide, soft, dainty, graceful, many beautiful colorings, regularly sold at 50c. a yard; challenge price, Friday 28c

5,000 YARDS BLACK TAFFETA SILK, the stylish heavy sort that will not slip or break, strictly pure silk, the regular 65c. quality; challenge price, Friday 45c

100 PIECES PLAID TAFFETA SILK, some of the season's choicest styles, the very material for a handsome waist, actual value $1.00 a yard; challenge price, Friday 68c

SNOW NO BAR TO RUNNERS

A. L. Wright Wins the Cross-Country Race at Morris Park.

ORTON, THE FAVORITE, THIRD

Thirty-two Men Ran More Than Six Miles Clad in Sweaters, Short Knickerbockers, and Low Shoes.

A. L. Wright, a graduate of Brown University, carried the "winged foot" of the New York Athletic Club to victory in the cross-country championship race at Morris Park yesterday. The race was run in a driving snowstorm, and resulted in a surprise, as Wright had been overlooked by the followers of cross-country racing in figuring the result of the contest. He was first at the end of the six and a quarter miles by over 150 yards, and was apparently as fresh as when he started. He made a mistake in finishing and ran the last 300 yards on the main track instead of on the Eclipse course. To many of the spectators it looked as though he had shirked the last jump. The distance judges, however, declared that he had taken the jump, and as he had taken the longest way home by at least 100 yards, and as neither Bray nor Orton entered a protest, the judges overlooked the error.

G. W. Orton of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, the winner of last year's race, was the favorite for yesterday's event, but proved a disappointment. He was over 200 yards behind the winner, and only secured third place by a few feet from A. L. Berry of the Cornell Athletic Association. The two cleared the last jump together, and for the last 200 yards raced stride for stride until within a few feet of the finish, when Orton drew away and came in third by barely a yard. A. J. Sweet of the Cornell Athletic Association, and Alexander Grant of the New York Athletic Club, who ruled second favorites, and were expected to give Orton a hard race, also disappointed their followers, the former finishing fifth and the latter seventh, over a quarter of a mile behind the winner, and yards behind Orton.

The cross-country individual and team championship of the Amateur Athletic Union for the season of 1898-9, was held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club. The weather early in the day was anything but favorable for cross-country running, but it did not deter a hundred or more athletes and friends of the runners from journeying to Morris Park. On arriving at the race track the enthusiasts found that the rain had changed to snow. The wind was blowing a hurricane from the north and northeast. It whistled through the grand stand, carrying the snow and sleet into that structure to the discomfort of the group of spectators who had braved the rainstorm to see the race, but who were not prepared to face a young blizzard. With teeth chattering and hands and feet benumbed, they finally fled from the grand stand and sought refuge in the Secretary's office. There they found the lithe-limbed athletes who were to take part in the race being rubbed down and put in shape for the contest by their trainers and handlers.

Shortly before 4 o'clock, Mortimer Bishop, New York Athletic Club, ordered the men out on the race track, and the start was made back of the timer's stand. At the signal, forty-one racers, clad in sweaters, short knickerbockers, and low racing shoes, sprang away in the face of the gale to clamber over hedges, "Liverpools," and water jumps for over six miles, with a championship medal in sight for one, and probably cases of pneumonia and rheumatism in sight for many. The course was five laps of the steeple-chase course, about a mile and a quarter to each lap. The water jump in front of the grand stand was taken for the first four laps, and in the final lap the Eclipse course was followed for 300 yards to the finish.

At the start the spectators spread over the field and followed the runners to the first jump, then scurried across the field to the water jump, and remained there in the face of the gale, patiently awaiting the arrival of the runners. The men kept well together up to the second jump, after which it was impossible to see them again until they crossed the Eclipse course near the head of the stretch. Then they disappeared and did not appear in sight until nearing the last jump.

Cregan and Wright, N. Y. A. C., took the water jump the first time together. The former was the quicker to recover, and immediately set out to make the pace, with Wright close behind, and Bray, N. Y. A. C.; Orton, T. L. C., and Grant, N. Y. A. C., well up. The others were strung out, and landed in the water one after the other, some to their knees, others to their waists, while one or two imagined they were going swimming and went into the ditch up to their necks, clambering out of the chilly water as quickly as possible, and then hurrying on after the leaders. Regan of the New West Side Athletic Club took the water jump all right the first time, and then retired. He was followed shortly after by Brennan of the Pastime and Burke of the Xavier.

Wright was in front the second time at the jump. He jumped cleaner and ran more gracefully and easier than the others, and at the end of each lap managed to increase his lead. After taking the water jump the last time, Wright was so far in front that the officials and spectators expected to see him "come home alone" unless some unforeseen accident happened. Wright fulfilled the expectations, and after running a few hundred yards more than was necessary finished alone. His time for the race was 33:33, which, considering the condition of the track and the weather, was remarkably good. Orton's time last year, made under more favorable conditions, was 35:41.

Individual prizes, consisting of gold, silver, and bronze medals, were awarded to Wright, Bray, and Orton, while the team prizes were won by the New York Athletic Club, first; Yale University Athletic Association, second, and Cornell Athletic Association, third. The Pastime was placed fourth, the New West Side fifth, and as the Xavier men did not finish as a team they were unplaced. The men finished in the following order:

A. L. Wright, New York A. C.; Bray, New York A. C.; G. W. Orton, Toronto Lacrosse Club; A. L. Berry, Cornell A. A.; A. J. Sweet, Cornell A. A.; T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.; Alexander Grant, New York A. C.; J. F. Cregan, New York A. C.; J. Macclain, New West Side A. C.; S. S. Chittenden, Yale University A. A.; C. B. Spitzer, Yale University A. A.; H. P. Smith, Yale University A. A.; J. P. Adams, Yale University A. A.; C. J. Torrance, Cornell A. A.; J. F. Malloy, Xavier A. A.; T. C. McGirr, New York A. C.; E. W. Mills, New York A. C.; W. C. Yeatman, Cornell A. A.; M. Scudder, Yale University A. A.; D. C. Hollen, Yale University A. A.; J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C.; R. Hallen, New West Side A. C.; A. Mann, Yale University A. A.; H. D. Eggleston, Pastime A. C.; R. Pfortner, Pastime A. C.; W. F. Ryan, Xavier A. C.; A. J. Coates, Jr., Cornell A. A.; G. Jansen, Pastime A. C.; J. Muldoon, New West Side A. C.; J. McAvoy, New West Side A. C.; A. Monteverde, New West Side A. C.; J. C. Lynch, Pastime A. C.

Mills, who finished seventeenth, was seized with a chill at the finish, and had to be helped to the dressing room. A half hour's vigorous rubbing brought him round, and he declared that he felt no bad effects from the race.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.
Custom Tailoring.

Our Clothing, made-to-measure, has many attractions. The workmanship is excellent; the fitting gives that desirable hang and indescribable set that all good dressers appreciate; the styles are according to Fashion's latest edict; the linings and trimmings are in harmony with the other features. Our tailors are skillful and painstaking. They make all garments with the same care, and exactness regarding details, that others do who charge double our prices.

Young men—and old ones—who want good Clothes without lavish cost should let our chief cutter take their measures to-day. Many very elegant and nobby lines of Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings and Vestings on display.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Thanksgiving holiday, according to the views of many Wall Street men, came at rather an unfortunate time. It broke up a week which otherwise might have been productive of important developments in the stock market. Wall Street has no liking for holidays, and even when only one day is dropped there is always more or less hesitation, both before and after, shown by speculators. Transactions on Wednesday aggregated only little more than 400,000 shares, as against more than 500,000 on Tuesday, and it was apparent that the approaching holiday had much to do with the shrinkage in the volume of trading. And being able to calculate upon the usual apathy of a broken week, it is logical to suppose that speculative plans in some instances have been postponed until after Thanksgiving Day and its effects are past. Among commission house clients on Wednesday there seemed to be a more or less general disposition to extend their holiday until next Monday.

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Taking into consideration the Thanksgiving Day closing, Wednesday was an active day. Nor was there as much profit taking nor as many evening-up operations as might have been expected. In the morning the professional contingent was disposed to take the bear side of the market, but the later buying activity induced many to turn around and take on long stocks again. Then, too, there was forced short covering in some stocks, notably Manhattan, so that the general strength of the market kept up until the close. Careful market observers on Wednesday afternoon were not inclined to believe that there had been much diminution in the speculative long interest, pointing out that where professional speculators have liquidated and taken profits their stocks have gone into the hands of commission house clients, among whom there continues great bullish enthusiasm.

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Professional Wall Street is paying close attention to the industrial stocks. Their refusal to join in the general advance has been a conspicuous feature of the market, and veterans of the Street are inclined to look upon the laggards with disfavor. The two foremost industrials, Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust, have all along been fairly active, but both have been under continuous pressure and have not been allowed to get above the high prices made a week or two ago.

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That there is a fair-sized short interest in the present market, lodged principally among the professional traders, is quite evident. Stocks have gone ahead so fast and have shown such persistent activity and strength that the room traders of the Exchange and also many of the big operators have been growing more and more bearish. There is also that contingent which, having sold out its stocks, is rampantly bearish until it can get them back again. And it must be also admitted that many of the more conspicuous stocks present an overbought appearance, the enthusiasm of some outside speculators having led them to load up rather heavily. The general bullishness of the public, however, cannot be questioned, and is a factor which makes the present situation rather an unusual one. There is a buying power that is by no means exhausted—a buying power that promises to increase in strength and activity with every piece of good news and every favorable development.

THE OUTLOOK FOR STEEL.

A Minnesota authority in discussing the steel trade outlook writes:

"The demand for steel for the building of large vessels upon the lakes is great; the shipyards are unable to build them as fast as the growing commerce requires, as nothing but the larger class of vessels is profitable.

"What were considered large vessels in 1883 are now obsolete, and many of them are now being brought to the ocean for coast service, where they are needed. A vessel carrying 800 tons was then a standard vessel. This season the John Fritz took a cargo of 6,960 gross tons of iron ore to a lower lake port, and one vessel took from Chicago a cargo of 266,550 bushels of corn. In the past a vessel carrying 20,000 bushels would have been considered a standard vessel. One of the largest steel-producing manufacturers in the United States, making a product of 2,500,000 tons annually, declares that he would contract with a responsible shipbuilding plant for ocean marine, for a term of years, under which he would agree to furnish the materials for several dollars per ton less than any shipbuilding plant in Europe could obtain them.

"It is unnecessary to refer to the building of steel elevators, warehouses, bridges, and other improvements into which steel is now so rapidly entering, or to the building of railroad cars, for which there is great need. It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad has just given an order for 600 steel railroad cars. It would seem as if there was no limit to the requirements of steel in the near future.

"The development of what is known as the Lake Superior district began in the Marquette district, Michigan, and the first discovery of iron ore in Michigan, by white men, was made in September, 1844, and first shipment of iron ore in 1850, but until about 1877 the mining of iron ore was confined to the immediate vicinity of Marquette. Then followed the developments on the Menominee Range in Michigan and Wisconsin, the Gogebic Range in Michigan and Wisconsin, next the Vermillion Range in Minnesota, and last the Mesaba Range in Minnesota. The shipments from those districts for the years 1893, 1897, and 1898 were:

	Gross Tons. 1893.	Gross Tons. 1897.
Marquette Range, Michigian	1,832,750	2,711,505
Menominee Range, Michigan and Wisconsin	1,460,646	1,935,669
Gogebic Range, Michigan and Wisconsin	1,328,591	2,257,274
Vermilion Range, Minnesota	817,458	1,278,482
Mesabi Range, Minnesota	621,047	4,280,863

"Shipments from all these ranges for the year 1898, from the best information now obtainable, will be as follows:

By lake	13,500,000 gross tons
By railroad	500,000 gross tons
Making a total of	14,000,000 gross tons

"Of this quantity there will be shipped 5,770,000 gross tons from the Minnesota iron ranges, and it would have been larger except for the scarcity of labor. In the early years the lake freight paid an iron ore to Cleveland was more than the ore sells for to-day. Lake freights this season have been as low as 50 cents per ton, as high as $1, and at the present time are about 70 cents."

BOSTON SENTIMENT.

A more conservative feeling is certainly manifest in the local market in connection with the copper share speculation. This is a healthy and encouraging sign. The "boom" temper has been modified not a little to-day, and the "craze" to buy has cooled off considerably. Profit taking on the cheaper stocks that have reached an abnormally high level was plentiful, and its result was to bring about a general shading of values. This is really the first check that the movement has had since it was inaugurated, and it augurs well for the future. Confidence in this class of securities as a whole is really as strong as ever, and is based largely on the continued strong position of the metal market. But the belief is none the less gaining a foothold that the pace has been too rapid, and that a "breathing spell" is needed. This will do the situation good and open the way to better things in the future in a much safer way than the rampant speculation that has been in progress of late, and that has reached dangerous proportions, could possibly do it.—Boston Journal.

CHICAGO BULLISHNESS.

Not since the "boom" times following the resumption of specie payments in 1879 has the business situation been more filled with bright promise and more free of apprehension and signs of trouble than at the present time. All that is now needed to produce the perfect calm that tempts general investment of capital and quickens business to a maximum of activity in all its branches is the definite settlement of the issues with Spain and the surety of permanent peace.

The great benefits that will come to business through last week's elections are not easy to calculate as yet. Business men now have almost an absolute guarantee that never again can the National credit, which is the life of trade and industry, be shocked or disturbed by the follies of a political party as in 1896. They know that only the blindest stupidity on the part of the Democratic managers can cause their party to take up in 1900 an issue now twice repudiated by overwhelming majorities in the States which would control the Electoral College.

The banks of the country are now gutted with deposits, and their is an enormous trade balance in favor of the United States, which is steadily increasing. Now that there is a guarantee of permanent safety to business enterprises for many years to come, and the capital to take advantage of the situation is in such plenteous abundance, business revival should now acquire full swing and bring about unprecedented prosperity. The first manifestations of this improvement may seem to indicate a big "boom," although in reality the new era of prosperity comes as a healthful reaction from unprecedentedly hard times. As the country now has opportunity for expansion in new and rich territories, the dangers of overinvestment of capital and overproduction of labor which might otherwise attend the "boom" would be reduced to a minimum.—Chicago Tribune.

DENVER MINT GAINS.

In spite of the snow and frost in the mountains the receipts of gold at the Denver mint continue to show considerably in advance of the deposits made during the same period last year. Placer gold receipts have now about come to their end, and the deposits from the smelters and mills handling ores from the lode deposits must be looked to to keep up the record. This they have shown themselves quite capable of doing in the past, and there seems to be no reason, with an increase in production all over the State, why they should not do the same thing from now until the close of the year.

During the first ten days of the present month the gain in deposits amounts to $161,301.17, or nearly 40 per cent. The receipts amount to over half a million dollars, the actual figures being $585,132.85, as compared with $423,831.68 during the first ten days of November, 1897, credit.

THE COPPER INDUSTRY.

It is understood that labor has become so scarce in the Michigan copper regions that men have to be hired from the older mines to work upon the new enterprises. This is done by increasing wages. A good many miners have gone up from the iron to the copper regions, tempted by permanent openings and by the wages paid. The Calumet Company is said to have no trouble for loss of help, as they pay well, do not overwork their men, and confer important benefits upon them. The demand for labor at the copper mines may give the miners a share in the very prosperous condition of the industry, to which they are morally entitled.—Boston Herald.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—4 P. M.—American securities were firm and higher to-day. There was a good demand for stocks, and the market closed buoyant.

Consols, for money, 110 11-16; consols, for the account, 110⅝; Atchison, 17¼; Canadian, 87⅛; St. Paul, 117⅛; Illinois Central, 115½; Louisville, 63⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 70½; New York Central, 122⅜; Erie, 14½; Pennsylvania, 61⅝; Reading, 9½; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 78¼.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £42,000.

Spanish 4s closed at 42¼. Bar gold, 77s 10d. American eagles, 76s 5¼d. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 123; at Madrid, 41; at Lisbon 47; at Rome, 106.40. Bar silver dull at 27 13-16d per ounce. Gold is quoted at Lisbon at 47.50.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes; Total reserve increased £819,000, circulation decreased £281,000, bullion increased £587,000, other securities decreased £1,000, other deposits increased £222,000, public deposits increased £540,000, notes reserve increased £789,000, and Government securities increased £125,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 54.60 per cent. Last week it was 53.90.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 27,650,000f, Treasury notes current increased 13,625,000f, gold in hand increased 1,425,000f, and silver in hand increased 725,000f.

4 P. M.—Three per cent. rentes, 102f 27½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 31½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 42.37½.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—William H. Farnham, as trustee for the holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Globe Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of printing presses and paper cutters at Palmyra, N. Y., has commenced foreclosure on $30,750, with defaulted interest amounting to $17,540.50. The company was incorporated in 1874 with a capital of $152,000. It was placed in the hands of a receiver on Sept. 10, last.

Zinc Ore $39.50 a Ton.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 24.—Zinc ore sold here in the last twenty-four hours for $39.50 a ton, which is $3 a ton more than ever before had been paid in this district. The present prices are nearly double those of a year ago. For several months an increase in demand has caused a steady advance in prices. The latest jump was due to the stopping of several mines by unfavorable weather.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Water and Delaware Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Rondout, N. Y., on TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. H. C. SOOP, Secretary.
Rondout, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1898.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, Nov. 4, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the sixth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
E. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, 257 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees, in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1898.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 67 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange,
New York Cotton Exchange,
Montreal Stock Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 Broad St., 221 East German St.,
New York. Baltimore.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee
Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co.
Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.
Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45419
225	7652	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7656	13934	18938	32208	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32349	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7964	14039	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32315	37950	45625
511	8067	14167	19151	32357	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32381	37955	45687
616	8105	14178	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8108	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46230
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46298
721	8178	14194	19334	32998	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38870	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14324	19506	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46428
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
749	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
888	8316	14447	19668	33124	38699	46468
1074	8325	14477	19699	33127	38701	46475
1100	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46498
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8395	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33298	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2108	8416	14681	20468	33302	38717	46635
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33308	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2235	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2263	8636	14841	20605	33921	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33943	39116	46813
2306	8658	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8728	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14905	20738	33717	39205	46894
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46897
3083	8937	14892	20775	33733	39258	47011
3211	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3895	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34083	39544	47127
4763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47148
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39071	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34137	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34139	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20996	34206	39814	47227
3983	9090	15255	21011	34243	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9272	15551	21081	34295	40011	47295
4076	9287	15560	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40089	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15581	21113	34312	40258	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34312	41271	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411
4169	9515	15618	21428	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21044	34317	41845	47465
4174	9529	15621	21149	34338	41366	47503
4186	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34323	41434	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41583	47789
4213	9902	15717	22455	34338	41543	47816
4217	9907	15741	28433	34382	41595	47820
4235	9924	15770	28513	34435	41501	47883
4243	9925	15776	38514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9963	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28614	34515	41615	47956
4328	10002	15820	28616	34561	41622	48081
4397	10025	15826	28640	34591	41677	48092
4408	10027	15836	28648	34595	41743	48083
4406	10045	15837	28722	34598	41815	48135
4406	10056	15843	28794	34983	41985	48183
4407	10091	15849	28903	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15890	28904	34626	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4463	10176	15920	28960	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16039	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	28975	34696	42214	48435
4494	10413	16039	28976	34702	42299	48491
4497	10414	16040	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34708	42332	48536
4506	10563	16043	29004	34711	42338	48572
4508	10585	16045	29053	34738	42339	48613
4530	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16095	29138	34767	42345	48836
4543	10594	16096	29139	34784	42410	48922
4543	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48850
4502	10688	16089	29228	34924	42508	48997
4571	10694	16097	29229	34835	42548	48149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	29237	34858	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49278
4604	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10829	16222	29247	34930	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4754	10838	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4783	10903	16231	29463	35052	43327	49497
4784	10994	16233	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10998	16252	29520	35066	43336	49550
4850	11026	16309	29633	35101	43357	49587
4868	11028	16332	29580	35111	43538	49620
4916	11029	16344	29632	35122	43370	49652
4938	11046	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4927	11048	16389	29694	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29367	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5109	11131	16410	29689	35172	43841	49719
5210	11188	16412	29706	35180	43844	49822
5239	11149	16418	29727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5239	11171	16469	29738	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35216	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5360	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49928
5344	11101	16546	29794	35340	43904	49926
5399	11249	16550	29804	35348	43918	49931
5434	11251	16572	29311	35348	43979	49932
5465	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11254	16624	29813	35368	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35386	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29832	35390	44090	50171
5499	11289	16740	29870	35301	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44123	50186
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50187
5522	11360	16765	29911

WILL BEGIN LIFE ANEW.

Christian W. C. Dreher of Brooklyn Sorry for Attempting Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Christian W. C. Dreher, the Brooklyn real estate man who attempted to commit suicide in a West Philadelphia hotel on Tuesday, was turned over to the police by the officials of the Presbyterian Hospital and was committed to prison without bail to await the action of the Brooklyn authorities.

To the police Dreher said to-day: "I did not know what I was about on Tuesday. I know that I had a revolver and that I was bent on taking my life. I don't remember anything about discharging the pistol. My life has been ruined by my business partner, a young man. He married my niece and I took him into partnership with me. He soon wrecked the business, which I had been thirty-two years in establishing. I intend to return to Brooklyn as soon as possible and face any charges that have been made against me. I am sorry for attempting to take my life and I will begin life over again."

It is the opinion of the police that Dreher held the revolver parallel with his face when he fired the five shots which lodged in the ceiling. The bullets only made furrows in his forehead.

The Strike in Georgia Cotton Mills.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—The strike among cotton mill operatives here now affects 6,000 workers. The new scale which the owners seek to enforce, and to which the strikers object, is based, the owners say, on the rate of wages paid in South Carolina and North Carolina. The strikers claim that the conditions here and in the Carolinas are different. The mill owners are firm in their determination to enforce the cut, and declare the old scale will not be paid again. The strikers are beginning to yield. They have neither money nor organization. If this cut is successful, it is believed similar reductions will be made in cotton mills in other parts of the South.

Verdict in the Lajoy Murder Case.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The jury in the case of the three Lajoy brothers, indicted for murder in the first degree, for killing William Jackson at Schroon Lake, Sept. 17, 1897, returned a verdict to-day. William and George were found not guilty. Frank was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and it was the jury's decision that he should be confined for life at Dannemora, at hard labor.

Body of an Insured Man Exhumed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 24.—The body of G. W. T. Hugo, a leading business man of Ringo, Indian Territory, who died in a hotel in this city Sept. 28 in suspicious circumstances, has been exhumed and will be held pending investigation. Hugo carried heavy life insurance in the Woodmen of the World, and that organization is conducting the investigation. Arrests may follow the autopsy.

Wisconsin Town in Darkness.

OCONTO, Wis., Nov. 24.—The planing mills of the Citizens' Electric Light and Fuel Company burned to-day, causing a loss of $60,000. The insurance on the plant was only $18,000, and it probably will not be rebuilt. This leaves the city in total darkness.

Died at the Age of 107.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Susan Sanders, aged 107, died to-day in the house in which she was born on Chuckey River, in Watauga Valley. She was a relation of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee, and owned many souvenirs of the battle of King's Mountain.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Nov. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Russia Cement Co. vs. Katzenstein.
2—U. S. vs. Leung.
3—Same vs. Li Sing.
4—Same vs. Together.
5—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining M. & M. Co.
6—Heyman vs. Morwitz
7—Cowen vs. Ely.
8—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Asbestos Mfg. Co. Cases Noticed.
9—Ingraham vs. Rosenfeld.
10—Miles vs. Am. News Co.
11—Dieckerhoff vs. Miller.
12—Henuy vs. La Compagnie G. Transat.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
1—Diehl vs. Robinson.
2—Shultz vs. Palmer.
3—People ex rel. Keller vs. Shrady.
4—Smith vs. Poerschke.
5—Jones vs. Menke.
6—Tracy vs. Kircher.
7—Strubuck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
8—Falle vs. Crawford.
9—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Sire.
10—In re Fire Commissioners, &c., (in re Livingston.)
11—Bar Association vs. Mashbir.
12—Denenfeld vs. Bauman.
13—Williams vs. Chandler.
14—Am. Credit Indem. Co. vs. Jonas.
15—Munroe vs. Phila. Warehouse Co.
16—Reilly vs. Zabrinski.
17—Prathey vs. Durant.
18—State Bk. vs. Parsons.
19—Cohen vs. Hoffstadt.
20—Parsons vs. Sweetser
21—Monsheim vs. Pine.
22—Case vs. Gerken.
23—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Dettamm.
24—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Lockhead.
25—Burke vs. Dimming.
26—Adler vs. Schaffer.
27—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
28—City Real Estate Co. vs. Gaylor.
29—Nosco vs. Nosco.
30—In re Venable.
31—Freund vs. Smith.
32—Polansky vs. Goldman.
33—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Buckley.
34—Denmark vs. Denmark.
35—Claflin vs. Dunn.
36—Rinaldo vs. Wood.
37—Anderson vs. Anderson.
38—Williams vs. Shom.
39—Uhlfelder vs. Shapiro.
40—Kimball vs. Gilbert.
41—In re 163d St.
42—Stur vs. Fisher.
43—Davis vs. City of New York.
44—Lyon vs. Dunn.
45—Patterson vs. McGovern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:3 0A .M. Case on. Motions.
1—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
2—In re Hulbert Brothers & Co.
3—Bartlett vs. Bruce-Brown.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
6—Schlicher vs. Schlicher.
7—Douglas vs. Douglas.
8—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9—In re Fire Dept. (West 77th St.)
10—In re Boscobe Av.
11—In re 110th St.
12—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
13—Weyrich vs. Weyrich
14—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz. Demurrers.
841—Jancowitz vs. Rosendorf.
859—Waite vs. Sabel.
861—Weitman vs. Betz. Preferred Causes.
2139—Johnson vs. Foster
2140—Same vs. same.
2242—Ginn vs. Fenton.
2023—O'Brien vs. Glass.
2236—Sutphin vs. Feltner

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
1625—Bigelow vs. Wolfram.
162—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
559—Cox vs. Sistaire.
883—Reinhardt vs. Granget.
1231—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
1267½—Gellhard vs. Gellhard.
1427—Haldeman vs. Mass. Ben. L. Assn.
576½—Adams & Co. vs. Albert.
2007—Strangs & Co. vs. Knowles.
1345—Boyd vs. Boyd.
305—Gilbert vs. Waller.
310—White vs. Cruikshank.
502—Mercantile Safe D. Co. vs. Dimon.
534—Moses vs. Hoffman
655—Hallahan vs. Webber.
691—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Rosendorf.
747—Kayser vs. Lehman.
752—Williams vs. Charlier.
821—Am. Credit Indem. Co. vs. Jonas.
825—Munroe vs. Phila. Warehouse Co.
826—Reilly vs. Zabrinski.
841—Prathey vs. Durant.
859—State Bk. vs. Parsons.
871—Wells vs. Wells.
887—Pepe vs. N. Y. Bldg. Loan Bkg. Co.
944—Porter vs. Porter.
976—Darling vs. Darling.
977—Greenleaf vs. Beekman
1072—Kenny vs. Devine.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1431.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V. and VII.—Adjourned until Nov. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.
6844—Holly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7033—Yarde vs. same.
6233—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6791—Stivers vs. Stivers.
6749—Whitman vs. Smith.
5764—Harlan vs. Altman
6292—Pennell vs. Traitteur.
6971—Druss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7072—Preiser vs. Weichandt.
6478—Murray vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6517—Knight vs. Farrell.
5311—Schaefer vs. Scott.
6489—Becker vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
6966—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6063—Baegener vs. Breitweiser.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.
2471—Ebling vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1009—Societa per la Filatura, &c., vs. Dobson.
3489—Miechan & Trad. Bk. vs. Stimmel.
2875—Maguire vs. Atlas Safe & Truck. Co.
2015—Johnson vs. Park & Tilford.
2481—Barnes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3028—Hatch vs. Sayles.
2482—Ingraham vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2633—Fanton vs. Rosenberg.
1878—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1633—Hauck vs. same.
3330—McKeever vs. Schnugg.
3360—Warffman vs. O'Neill.
3374—Carolan vs. N. Y. Bldg. Loan Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned until Nov. 28.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. —Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Michael J. Hallahan.
2—Catherine A. Hallahan.
3—Ann or Anne Donovan.
4—Lawrence R. Kerr.
5—Adam Eisenhauer.
6—Edmund Waring.
7—Christian Gies.
8—Fritz V. Hauswolitz.
9—Rosa Haurowitz.
10—Frances R. Mortimer.
11—Henry Clausen.
12—John Gilroy.
13—Amelia Knox.
14—Ann Tracey.
15—George F. Cummings
16—Julius Lipman.
17—Mary B. Bailey.
18—Emilie Bastelis.
19—Frank A. Shattuck.
20—Charles J. Todd.
21—Michael Scannell.
22—Sarah Hastings.
23—Sadie R. Breen.
24—Jacob Boehm.
25—Jacob Boehm.
26—William H. Ryan.
27—Antonio C. de Sancho
28—John Stuwen.
29—Ann Peabody.
30—John F. Clark.
31—Alexander Morrison.
32—Anna F. Ewald.
33—Henry Clausen.
34—Mary A. Beckel.
35—Bernard Ward.
36—John A. Marchert.
37—Johanna Lichtenstein
38—Elizabeth S. Koetter. Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.
Selina C. Berrey, Alexander Pirie, Louis F. Hallen, Rose Mellus, Hannah Mahoney, Josef Schuria, William A. Egan, Mary McCluskey, Franklin H. Blakeman. At 2 P. M.
Max Herrmann, Charles Schwarz.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.
125—Gowing vs. Warner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.
1152—Tilly vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
6141—Bernhard vs. Cohen.
6146—Loughlin vs. Tannenbaum.
6204—Kraus vs. Dittel.
6208—Teschner vs. Goldsmith.
6240—Lesserman vs. Wallace.
6059—Braverman vs. Rinaldo.
6038—Cocchio vs. Oriando.
6070—Same vs. J. Dold Packing Co.
6071—Same vs. Kullner.
6072—Immerman vs. Goldberg.
6403—Ruiz vs. Wickes.
6696—Mueller vs. Lubitz.
7042—Demlein vs. Lang.
7040—Hoffman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4963—Everitt vs. N. Y. Eng. & Print. Co.
3539—Connolly vs. Briggs
6418—Frank Ibert Brew. Co. vs. Masterson.
7156—New Home Sew'g Mach. Co. vs. Hasbrouck.
7157—Same vs. same.
6855—Davis vs. Billings, King & Co.
7194—Brown vs. Brown.
6759—Eldredge vs. Am. Lith. Co.
5851—Beattys vs. Life Publishing Co.
6228—Bell vs. Walker.
6132—Paillard vs. Young
6016—Hayes vs. Charles
6277¼—Eldridge vs. Husted.
6155—Rosenblatt vs. Heymann.
6134—McQuade vs. Feltman.
6245—Matthews vs. Zaget.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 806 and 808 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,767; subject to other mortgages for $23,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace K. Doherty, referee, 11 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.8½, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,438.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, Lots 68 and 80, on map of Riverdale, Twenty-fourth Ward, extending through from Independence, formerly Palisade, to Arlington Avenue, 459.8 by 100 by 461.9 by 100, vacant; one-half of Lot 69 on same map, on the west side of Arlington Avenue, 50 feet north of the foregoing, 50.1½ by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,517; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindegarten Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
OF BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE,
101, 103, and 105 East 23d St.
Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

25TH ST., 45 WEST.—Double and single rooms; first-class, with exclusive baths; superior table; moderate rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENTRAL PARK West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegant suite, second floor; also single rooms to let, furnished; gentlemen only.

FOR SALE.

GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, (TWO,) ONE WITH Chimes, will be sold at a bargain. TIME, 224 Waverley Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple; no children; wife first-class French-American cook; competent in all branches; man generally useful; florist; handy with tools; highest references; speak English. Serret, 224 West 37th St.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By thoroughly competent family cook and laundress; Welsh-woman; friend, as waitress and chambermaid; references. 374 Columbus Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress; private family; best city reference. 237 East 58th St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By experienced coachman; first-class references; city, country, or Washington. Peterson, 142 East 55th St.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By an Englishman two years in country; first-class hand with horses, fine harness, and carriages; first-class city references. Apply at stable, 43 East 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARTENDER.—By an experienced man, 26; close mixer and the best references. Joseph F. O'Brien, 151 East 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

ant District Attorney McIntyre. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Pasquale Cappella.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar. Enumerated.
411—Bachrach vs. Nassau R. R.
493—Brush vs. N. Y. Water Co.
496—Purdy vs. Purdy.
501—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
503—Cook vs. White.
504—Stack vs. City of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar.
833—Robinson vs. Rabe.
General Calendar.
769—Eagle Savings and Loan Co. vs. Samuels.
867—Denike vs. Denike.
872—Shreyer vs. Saunders.
748—Pitkin vs. Clayton.
836—Vincent vs. Moriarty.
869—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
888—Whiting, trustee, &c., vs. Continental Wall Paper Co.
793—Monjo vs. Noble.
743—Secord vs. O'Donohue.
417—Zipp vs. Barker.
672—Graham vs. Graham.
879—Behn vs. McCarthy.
838—Buckhout vs. Weinsheimer.
857—Gove vs. Bergen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Ward, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Gaynor, J.; Part IV., Johnson, J.; Part V., Dickey, J.—Day calendar.
5113—Hill vs. L. I. R.R. Co.
1745—Tynan vs. Keck.
1706—Lynch vs. Greason.
3128—Dubee vs. Michaels
5673—Basting vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
2134—Thieler vs. Unger.
3429—Farrell vs. Ely.
4107—Bogart vs. Citizens' Elec. Co.
2027—Wad Hah Kassris vs. Rosenberg.
3583—Jones vs. Eweler.
5781—Shapiro vs. Third Avenue Railroad.
3152—Hart vs. Marson et al.
4726—Gray vs. Bennett.
The following causes are held ready for Monday, Nov. 28.
2513—Kerby vs. Lang.
5652—Finkelstein vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
2146—Thomashek vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5795—McKay vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
4901—Zingrebe vs. Union Railway.
1960—Kelly vs. Everard.
3816—Perue vs. Krutina.
4096—Jansen vs. Nelson et al.
4115—Williams vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
3234—Van Dorn vs. Martin et al.
3017—King vs. Harrison.
5360—Frank vs. Tuozzo.
4630—Kelly vs. Nassau R. R.
4914—Hunt vs. B., Q.Co. & Sub. R. R.
2325—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
5357—Fidelity Mut. Ass. vs. Herbert, Jr., et al.
4325—Ryan vs. Moyer.
1447—Murphy vs. Eiditz
2241—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.
4030—Rothwell vs. Nassau R. R.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
Highest number reached in regular call, 5367.

3821—Hessel vs. Beckman.
4388—Webber et al. vs. Reynolds.
3030—Ross vs. Nassau R. R.
3634—Bragdon vs. Nassau R. R.
4531—Dewald vs. Gastmeyer.
2721—Newhoff vs. Schaefer Brewing Co.
5260—Savage vs. Bauland Co.
3539—Williams vs. Kase.
1378—Ichowitz vs. Bkln. C. & Newtown R. R.
4389—Handschuh vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
4133—Kelly vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4114—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
4411, 4468—Persons vs. Nassau R. R.
3177—Orr et al. vs. Lawrenceville Cem't Co.
3325—Fogarty vs. Welds et al.
5236—Van Wagner vs. Bauland Co.
601—Meserole vs. Stelljes et al.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on

Tuesday, Nov. 29, '98,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF
THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB,
THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
formerly known as the
New York Athletic Club Building,
ON THE
Southwest Corner 6th Avenue and 55th Street
consisting of 5-story brick, stone, and iron building with 3 lots of land.
For maps, terms, and further particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
3-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, with lot,
NO. 425 WEST 47TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT AND American basement houses, Nos. 450 to 464 West 145th St.; rents $1,000. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St. New houses.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, OLD-fashioned house, down town; good order, good plumbing; $150 a month, for Winter or longer. Address 111 Broadway, Room 126.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

BARGAIN—For investment; 25-foot Tenement, Yorkville; price $16,000; mortgage, $13,000.
AVE. A.—Four 5-story Brick Tenements, including corner 100x98; asking $70,000; big bargain. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE.
3,273 3d Av., and 207 and 209 East 54th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Colonial house, stable, all improvements, and 43 acres. B. FRANK SMITH, 74 Pine St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

West 85th St.
No. 78—Corner apartment; 8 rooms & bath; hardwood floors, extra wide, light; electric lights free; hall boys; elevator; $900 for the year.
Nos. 74 & 76—7 & 8 rooms & bath, all light; hardwood floors; hall boys; electric lights free; $65 to $70 per month.
Apply on premises.

AT LEXINGTON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 44th St.—Seven to 12 rooms; steam heat; modern improvements, elevators, hall boys. Particulars New York Storage Warehouse, 121 East 44th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

47TH STREET, 436 WEST.—Six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $25. Apply to Janitor or FITZSIMMONS & SMITH, 1,477 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LARGE CORNER STORE; BIG SHOW WINdows, Broadway; also Union Square entrance; formerly jewelry store; choice corner, railroad or banking office. Inquire WM. H. JACKSON & CO., 860 Broadway.

PART OF LIGHT STORE WITH BASEMENT to let at 79 Walker St.

WINTER RESORTS.

MILLBROOK INN.
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.
LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 455 6th Av.

HOTELS.

The Hanover
S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired
D. F. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT C. HENCKEN, plaintiff, against GAUDITA CAVINATO, MARIA BRENASTI, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, and Margaret G. Earle, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.
CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, New York City.
To the defendants, Gaudita Cavinato and Maria Brenasti, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22nd day of October, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 24th, 1898.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.
CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNIE A. GARRISON, plaintiff, against LEICESTER HOLME, Grace Nixon, and The United States Trust Company, defendants.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 14th, 1898.
CHARLES S. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 66 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
To the defendants Leicester Holme and Grace Nixon: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1898.
CHARLES S. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 66 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—MARIE GIRARD YORK, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES EDWARD YORK, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County. —Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1898.
CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.
To Charles Edward York: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 27th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the new Court House, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on said date.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1898. Yours, &c.
CHAS. H. GRIFFIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York. o28-law6wF&d9

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNIE A. GARRISON, plaintiff, against LEICESTER HOLME, Grace Nixon, and The United States Trust Company, defendants.
Upon the annexed verified complaint in abovenamed action, whereby it appears sufficiently to me that a sufficient cause of action exists against the defendant LEICESTER HOLME, and the defendant Grace Nixon, and proof having been made by the Sheriff of the County of New York, dated November 14th, 1898, and by the affidavits of Charles S. Martin, Arthur W. Ufer, and T. H. Ludwig, and of the plaintiff hereto annexed, that the plaintiff will be unable, with due diligence, to make personal service of the summons in this action upon said defendants, and that said defendants are non-residents of the State of New York; and it further appearing that the defendant Grace Nixon is an infant upwards of fourteen years of age, I do hereby order and direct that service of the summons in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, upon the defendants Leicester Holme and Grace Nixon be made by publication thereof in the New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New York, which are hereby designated as most likely to give notice to said defendants, once a week for six successive weeks; or, at the option of the plaintiff, by service of the summons and of a copy of the complaint and of this order without the State upon the said defendants personally.
And I do further order and direct that on or before the day of the first publication of the said summons herein the plaintiff deposit in the Post Office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, a set of copies of the summons and complaint in this action, and of this order, contained in a securely closed, fully post paid wrapper, directed to the said defendant Leicester Holme, as follows: "Leicester Holme, care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Bankers, Paris, France," and a set of copies of the said summons and complaint in this action and of this order contained in a securely closed, fully post paid wrapper, directed to the said defendant Grace Nixon, as follows: "Grace Nixon, care H. V. Nixon, Hasketon, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England."—Dated at the Court House, in the County and State of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898.
HENRY BISCHOFF, Jr.,
Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.
A copy.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk. n25-1aw6wF

Supplemental Citation.
SPEAR, EMMA S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS A. HILL, Mary Ann Hill, Edith Helen Keedy, and Gertrude Louise Yates, heirs and next of kin of Helen Hill, a deceased sister of EMMA S. SPEAR, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Charles A. Spear of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date May 24, 1892, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of EMMA S. SPEAR, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n18-law6mF

DEMARAY, DAVID, JR.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Peter E. Demaray, Magdalina Cadwell, Charles H. Demaray, Edward E. Coolidge, Aline C. Lyon, Josephine E. Demaray, Lyman H. Demaray, Marion C. Diltz, Florence E. Demaray, Caroline V. H. Demaray, Chauncey H. Demaray, Arthur P. Demaray, Maria Irene Hoyt, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID DEMARAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Demaray and Edward E. Coolidge, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n18-law6wF

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property:
Twenty-third Street.

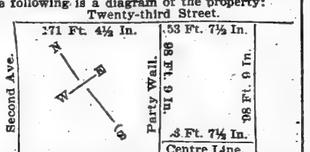

Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.66, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $851.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.27 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated November 7, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr.,
n9-2aw3wW&T&n30 Referee.

137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONRAD and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Sal

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the eighth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be first sold and therein described as follows:

First Parcel—All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of The Bronx,) containing nine and four-tenths (9 4-10) acres or thereabouts, bounded northerly by the land now or formerly of E. D. Randolph, easterly by a lane known as Bettner's Lane, including all the right, title, and interest which Robert A. Johnston had in and to said lane or way on December 17th, 1894, southerly by land formerly of Mrs. Mary J. Jones, being the land secondly herein described, and westerly by the Hudson River, and also all the lands under water lying in front of the above described premises which were granted by the Land Commissioners of the State of New York to Frances P. Ludlow, Mary P. Bettner, and Adelaide Morris by letters patent dated November 14, 1873, containing about three acres and three hundred and twenty-three thousandths of an acre (3 323-1000) subject to the rights, privileges, conditions, and limitations contained in said grant, said letters patent being recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York in Liber 42 of Patents, Page 327, said above described premises being subject to the right, title, and interest of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company in and to a portion of the same acquired by a deed made by James E. Bettner and wife to the Hudson River Railroad Company dated November 27, 1847, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 121 of Deeds, Page 353.

Second Parcel—All that tract of land in the ward and city aforesaid containing about nine and thirty-five hundredths (9 35-100) acres. Bounded northerly by the land formerly of Francis P. Ludlow and others, being the parcel of land firstly herein described, easterly by the centre line of Bettner's Lane aforesaid, southerly by lands now or formerly of the heirs of James E. Bettner, deceased, and westerly by the Hudson River together with all right, title, and interest of the said Mary J. Jones in and to the Hudson River opposite the above described premises lying below high-water mark, excepting, however, out of said premises, so much thereof as was heretofore conveyed by Elizabeth Valentine to the Hudson River Railroad Company, deed dated September 20, 1847, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 121 of Deeds, Page 296.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOUNE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

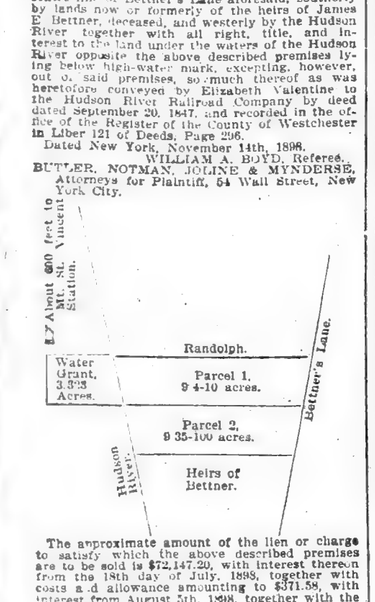

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described premises are to be sold is $72,147.20, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $371.58, with interest from August 5th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $2,400 and interest.

Date. New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, DOROTHEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Glaser, Adam Glaser, Carrie Schiebel, Emma Oliver, John Glaser, Christiane Bauer, and Jacob Bopple, also called Beple, children of Frederick Beple, deceased; George Stollsteimer, Anna Katharine Grau, and Dorothea Kienle, children of Anna Stollsteimer, deceased, Anna Maria Michel and Rosina Baldendurf, children of Mary Sauter, deceased; Wilhelmina Weber, Frederick W. Schroeder, administrator of Dorothea Schroeder, said Dorothea Schroeder being also called Doris Schroeder; Theresa Tilner, Anna Schmidt, and Mathilda Dougherty, and to all persons interested in the estate of DOROTHEA MILLER, also called and known as Dorothea Muller, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the third (3d) day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Michenfelder and Charles Glaser as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o21-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, November 23d, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $83,423.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,538.06.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

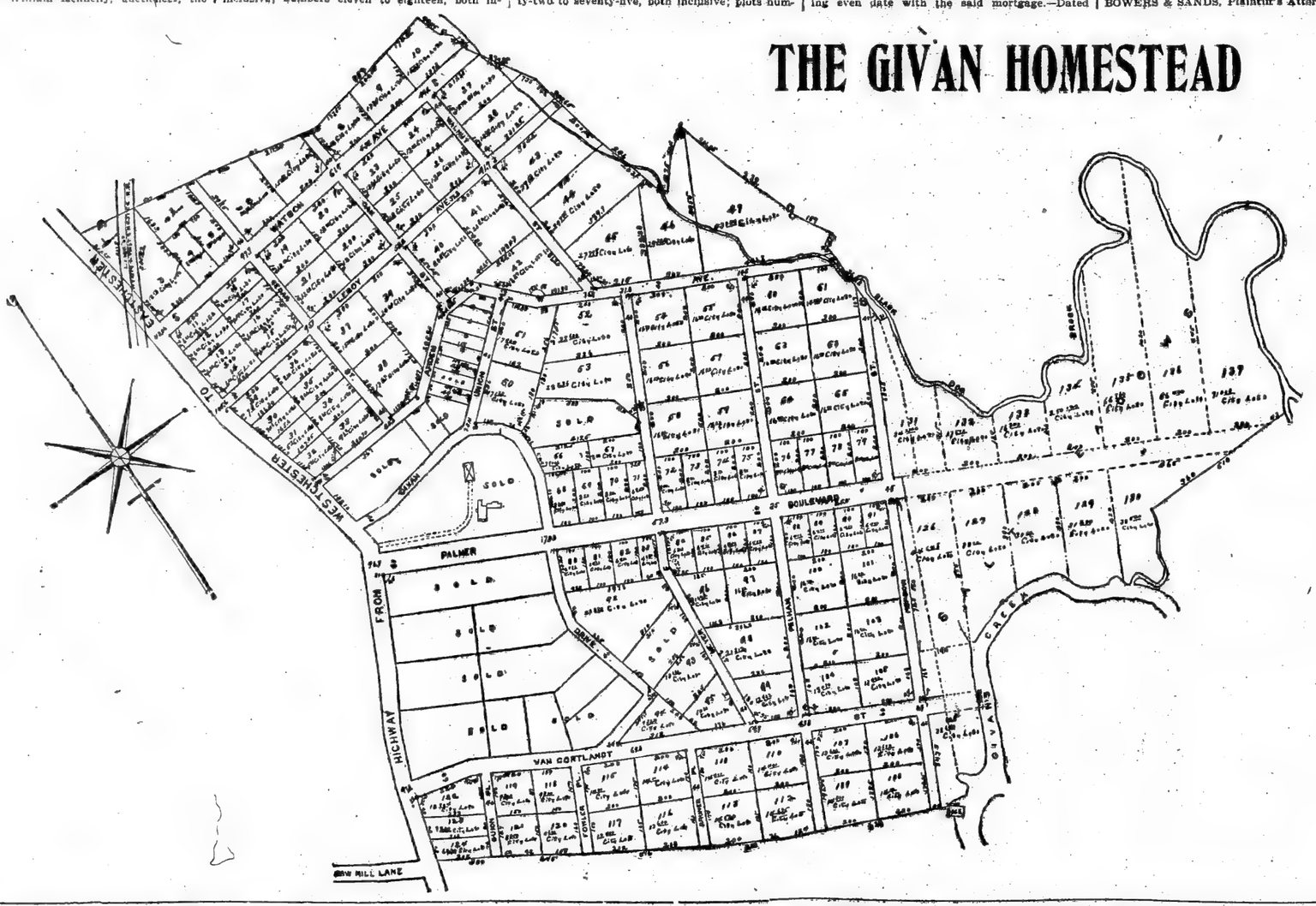
THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD
WEST CHESTER
PALMER
FROM
HIGHWAY
VAN CORTLANDT
BOULEVARD
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THANKSGIVING IN CHURCHES

Many Preachers Discuss the War and Problems Arising Out of It.

FOR AND AGAINST EXPANSION

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke Says the Choice Lies Between a Peaceful Republic and a Conquering Empire.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning on the subject "The American Birthright and the Philippine Pottage." Dr. Van Dyke began by saying that this was one of the most important Thanksgiving Days ever celebrated. He cited as extraordinary causes for National gratitude "the true prosperity of the Nation, the new evidence that we have received of the union of the whole American people in loyalty and patriotism; the renewal of cordial amity between the two leading nations of the world—Great Britain and the United States—and the signal victory granted to our country's arms in a war undertaken for the destruction of the ancient Spanish tyranny in the Western Hemisphere." He continued:

"But this Thanksgiving Day is not significant alone in its causes for gratitude. It is a serious day because it finds us suddenly and without preparation face to face with the most momentous and perilous problem of our National history.

"Are the United States to continue as a peaceful republic, or are they to become a conquering empire?

"Nine months ago no one dreamed of such a question. Never has fate sprung a more trying surprise upon an unsuspecting and ingenious people; never has the most momentous problem of a great republic been met so hastily, so lightly, or with such inconsiderate confidence; and, as if to add to the irony of the situation, political leaders assure us not only that the question has been raised unintentionally, but also that it has been already settled involuntarily. The American Republic has been committed to a policy of colonial expansion, and the United States of America have been transformed into the 'United States and Conquered Territories of the China Sea.'

"Surely this is the veriest comedy of self-government, the most ridiculous blind man's buff of national development that ever a scorner of democracy dared to imagine. If it were true, it would be a most humorous commentary on the Declaration of Independence and a farcical finale of the American Revolution.

"But, fortunately, it is not true. There is an old-fashioned document called the American Constitution that must be consulted. Before the result is irrevocable the Supreme Court must pass on the question. As for Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands, and Puerto Rico, there seems to be no reason why they may not be taken under our flag; there is at least no flagrant violation of American principles. But the proposal to annex by force or purchase, or forcible purchase, of the Philippine Islands is glaringly different.

"There are three arguments advanced in favor of the annexation of the Philippines—the argument from duty, the argument from destiny, and the argument from desperation. The argument from duty comes first because it is the strongest. The very question at issue is, whether we have a right to deny the principles of our Constitution by conquering unwilling subjects and annexing tributary colonies to our domain. Our responsibilities are bounded by our abilities. We surely owe the Philippines the very best that we can give them, but it is far from being certain that the best thing we can do for them is to make them our vassals. The argument from destiny is not an argument. It is a phrase and we will dismiss it with that, and the argument from desperation directly contradicts the argument from destiny. Granting that the Philippines need a strong hand to set them in order, it has not been shown that ours is the only hand. A protectorate for a limited time would be a possible solution.

"The first step of colonial expansion for us must be taken over the dishonor of a broken Constitution, and every step will bring us in conflict with our own institutions.

"Let us be on our guard against the flattering comparison with England. The English people have a natural genius for governing inferior races. What proof have we shown of such administrative genius in our dealing with inferior races? Compare the treatment of the Indians in Canada and the condition of drunken and disorderly Alaska and the bloody skirmish of races in the very heart of the Republic, and see if they are a just encouragement to larger colonial enterprises. England has a magnificent civil service at the foundation of her colonial empire. What have we? A recently upstart civil service in New York, a newly crippled civil service in Washington, and a steady epidemic of boss rule all over the country. With these things staring us in the face, the cry must be 'Americans for America.'

"Other arguments against the annexation of the Philippines are the frightful burdens that will be imposed upon the people—a burden of military service, a burden of heavy taxation, and a burden of interminable and bloody strife.

"God save the birthright of the one country on earth whose ambition is not to subjugate the world, but to inspire it with a new ideal of liberty."

PARKHURST ON IMPERIALISM.

Says America's Greatest Duty to Humanity Is to Attend to Business at Home.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in his Thanksgiving sermon yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said:

"A great many people who thought the war unholy in February had their convictions shaken by the brilliancy of Dewey's stroke at Manila, which exemplifies the frequent fact that it requires considerable talent to think along moral lines without becoming sidetracked.

"It will perhaps always remain in doubt whether the President finally (and reluctantly) declared war because the Maine was exploded, because the Cubans were being maltreated, or because a lot of Congressmen told the President that if he was recalcitrant they would play Judas to the Republican Administration. The verdict of history will probably be passion, piety, and politics.

"I venture to say that our victory, now that it is achieved, is not a thing to brag of. We have conquered a people that was ten times our inferior in brute force, military genius, and personal fibre. The next question to determine is, what are we going to do with it?

"No one can recognize more confidently than myself the mission which it belongs to us as a Nation to render to the world at large. It is what our Nation is in the first instance, that is going to determine its power to make the world great along civil and religious lines. Hence the pertinence of the expression recently used by James Bryce when he said: 'The United States will render a far greater service to humanity by developing a high type of industrial civilization on her own continent than by foreign conquests.'

"I wonder how many Philippine Chauvinists there are that have buckled their intelligences and consciences down to the multitudinous problems that beset us, that imperil us, and that if bungled will by so much cripple the service we owe to the world. Have you any distinct idea of the extent of our National domain?

"When you remember that it has been calculated that in course of time this territory of ours will be able to maintain a population of over 1,000,000,000 souls, when you remember that every day which goes by is contributory to determine what the character of that 1,000,000,000 will be politically, administratively, and religiously; when you remember that there are questions bearing with painful directness upon our National future, that not only have not been solved, but have been as yet hardly taken hold of—I say, in view of all this, that, so far from its being narrow and selfish in us not to go tramping round the globe to find something to do, it is cruel to the globe and to the populations upon it and to the centuries to come for us not to stay at home and give pious heed to the unfinished business that has been distinctly committed by God into our own hands.

"There is not to-day respect enough for the authority of the general government to secure to the negro the rights that belong to him as a citizen. Heterogeneous populations are pouring in upon us from all parts of the globe, great undigested masses of foreign stuff that are no more American in their appreciations and sympathies than the day they were born in Ireland, Italy, Poland, Russia or out in the great East.

"What are our labor people thinking about that they are not rising up in protest from one end of the land to the other against swinging wide open the flood gates of cheap immigration? Fire out the Chinese when they come, and send cards of invitations to the Malays."

Dr. Parkhurst declared that on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives this Government is as much in honor bound to disclaim ownership of the Philippines as though every one of the islands had been specially catalogued in the resolution. "We wish we could have some ringing words from the President on this matter," he said. "We are some of us tired of seeing him put his ear to the ground in order to catch the reverberations that roll in from the wild West.

"I do not wonder that those Islanders do not want to be governed from America. Our policy of dealing with savages is not just what you would call reassuring. I would rather be a Malay subject to Spain than be an American Indian, subject to the Indian Bureau.

"So long as it is an understood thing that office is spoils we may well pray to be delivered from the responsibility of governing dependencies."

THANKS GOD FOR McKINLEY.

Dr. MacArthur's Advocacy of Expansion Applauded by Baptists.

Frequent applause interrupted the sermon which the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached yesterday morning in Calvary Baptist Church. He spoke of the war and its results. A large British flag, flanked on either side by the Stars and Stripes, was draped above the pulpit.

"This day of National thanksgiving," said the preacher, "is one of thrilling interest. Never before had we so quickened a sense of National life; never so broad and tender and inspiring a love for country; never so true a regard for humanity; never so full a realization of our Nation's responsibilities and the sublimity of its achievements. We have grown more in the last six months than ordinarily we would grow in a hundred years. We see our country honored to-day in every court and Cabinet in the world. There is no voice from any palace in Europe or Asia more potent than that which goes out from the White House.

"We ought to thank God for such a President as William McKinley. He is the foremost man in the world to-day. God gave him to the American people for such a time as this. The elections just held continue in power the party of the President. This is well. The majority, however, is small. Perhaps this is well. It will be necessary for this party to pursue a wise course at every point.

"It is remarkable that it should be said that the present tendency to expansion is opposed to the past history of the Republic. The fact is that territorial expansion has been the fixed policy of the Nation ever since the time of its birth. The opposition to National extension to-day is fully paralleled by that to all the territory acquired from the days of Jefferson to Seward.

"We shall not be alarmed by the cries of imperialism and expansionism. This powder of alarm is burned. We recognize fully and frankly the enormous responsibilities which the enlargement of the life of the Nation brings. We are to be a benediction to all nations.

"We must push on into the East. We must have our word to say regarding the division of China. Great Britain and America united can control the destinies of the globe, and we are thus moving forward for the mastership of the universe."

EXPANSION NEEDED IN THE CHURCH

Dr. Brown Said It Should Carry Religious Liberty to New Lands.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, preached the Thanksgiving sermon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. "Thanksgiving Day finds us," said he, "at the close of a war which has been successful beyond expectation, but it likewise finds us upon the threshold of a most momentous period. While the day is one for joy, it is also one upon which we should give our deepest thoughts. Our country is at the door of a new life."

The Rev. Dr. Brown traced the religious and civic growth of the country from its discovery. He spoke of Spain's claims in the North American Continent at one time, saying: "The condition of the people of Central and South America and Mexico serves as an example of what we would have been if this country had been colonized by Spain."

Dr. Brown said that new duties have come upon the Church. The country had expended hundreds of millions to give civil liberty to the oppressed, and it was the duty of the Church to make equal strides in giving those same peoples spiritual liberty.

TO SPREAD BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM

Dr. Van De Water Not Afraid of the Result—War Mismanagement.

The Rev. George R. Van De Water spoke at length in his Thanksgiving sermon yesterday morning in St. Andrew's Church concerning the Spanish-American War and the problem of National expansion. He said:

"There is no disposition anywhere, I take it, to deny that this Thanksgiving Day is notable among many. Confidence has been restored. One year ago to-day nobody dreamed of war. Up to the first of April last our wisest statesmen still hoped for a peaceful solution of our troubles with Spain. Our President to the last moment fought to prevent open rupture. Not being able to put a stop by other methods to Spain's merciless tyranny in Cuba, our Government declared war, honorable war, unavoidable war, holy war. Not seeking it, the Nation was unprepared for it. It lacked both men and equipment. In an inconceivably short period the men were secured and every means taken to make ready for the inevitable conflict.

"That under these circumstances mistakes were made is not surprising. It is the bounden duty of the country, by diligent investigation to discover the causes for any needless suffering or death, and if such be found, to prevent their repetition and punish all offenders. It is as much the bounden duty of the people, meantime, to suspend judgment and not attribute blame to individuals, on insufficient evidence of incrimination. Nothing is easier than to talk.

"My personal experience with the Fifth Army Corps in Cuba enables me to say to you that while the facts of suffering have not been overstated, attributing the blame is dangerous; both because it is likely to be unjust and because blame cannot be wholly centred on one individual or department. The war was hastily begun and quickly over. Before the dreaded fever had made inroads into our forces, the enemy was repulsed and had surrendered. A greater preparation, a longer delay might easily have been attended by protracted war and much heavier losses. Almost as quick as thought our land forces were in the enemy's country, and soon the Spanish forces had ceased fighting. Within six months the United States has become a great world power, exercising sovereignty over such a vast domain, that truthfully, it may be said upon its possessions the sun never sets.

"Merely to become big is an unworthy motive. To spread the blessings of freedom is a motive that must be pleasing to God. There are dangers in largely increasing our territory and population, but if God gives us the opportunity to do good, it may be cowardly to turn from the duty. Fears for the future do not haunt me. Our ability to govern our own children and any that God puts in our way to adopt is certain.

DR. DIX FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

Would Not Make God Sponsor for America's Imperial Policy.

"The Causes for Thanksgiving" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix's discourse at Trinity yesterday morning. He said:

"This year is the most critical in the history of the Nation and we cannot celebrate it in the usual way. Shall we give God thanks for having made war against a feeble nation? Shall we give Him thanks for what the fanatical have called a 'holy' war, and which you will remember was entered into for the cause of 'humanity' and not to acquire territory? Shall we give God thanks for the islands we have acquired, or make God sponsor to America's imperial policy? I say that this is a day that calls for meditation and anxious prayer. Does any man know what is in the future? I envy not the men whose consciences will shape the destiny of this Nation to-day."

One cause for thankfulness, Dr. Dix said, was that the attempt to lower the money standard had received a setback.

PROTECTORATE FOR THE FILIPINOS

The Rev. Mr. Eaton Wants No Armies, Navies, and Alliances.

In his Thanksgiving sermon, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, yesterday morning, the Rev. Charles H. Eaton advocated the establishment of a protectorate over the Philippine Islands. He said: "We should rejoice in the idea of expansion. We have held too narrow and selfish views of the destiny and responsibility of the American Republic. There need be no limit to our expansion as a civilizing agency and educating force, as a moral and religious power. But, while we defend expansion, we must be cautious about the methods we adopt while seeking its realization. War and the instruments of war—armies, navies, and international alliances—which can lead only to war, and the transformation of this country from a pacific into a belligerent power, are to be deprecated. Some of the most violent and bloodthirsty inciters of war were the ministers of the Prince of Peace. Give the Philippines independence under a protectorate."

FAVORS EXPANSION AND ALLIANCE.

Dr. Silverman Sees in Anglo-American Union the End of War.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who preached of "American Progress" at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning, strongly approved of the policy of territorial expansion, and favored an Anglo-American alliance. He said:

"I believe that to-day is the greatest Thanksgiving Day that America has ever celebrated. With whatever faint-heartedness and misgiving we may have entered upon the war, we have now gained the unanimous conviction that it was just and righteous.

"There is hardly any need of denouncing the charge that we have entered upon a policy of conquest and imperialism. American expansion dates from 1776, when we declared that we had reached our majority and were ready to throw aside our swaddling clothes forever. It may be wise to proceed slowly, but it is impossible for America not to continue to acquire territory, either by cession, direct purchase, or voluntary annexation. As long as we shall maintain our principle—it is not a policy—to protect the weak and aid all peoples of the earth in obtaining the same liberties we ourselves possess, so long shall we win the favor of men and nations and be sought after by many who desire to attach themselves to us.

"The signs of the times are propitious for a prospective Anglo-American alliance, and it becomes the duty of every citizen to foster such a compact. Abolish war, and the problem of disarmament solves itself. In the Anglo-American alliance we see the realization of such a possibility."

SAYS DEWEY GAVE US A NEW WORLD

Dr. Wylie Links Him with Columbus—Roosevelt's Election a Gain.

At the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in West Ninety-sixth Street, the Rev. David G. Wylie spoke yesterday morning on "Some Links in the Chain of Our National Blessings." "From the beginning of geologic time," he declared, "down through the periods of recorded history, Providence has been preparing America's great destiny." He continued:

"The last link in the chain is the present year. It is an era all by itself. Politicians did their evil work, we admit, but as a whole the war was undertaken in the interests of humanity. Columbus laid open a new world to Europe. Admiral Dewey laid open a new world to America on a fair May Day. San Juan and Santiago followed. We do not boast over a fallen foe, but a Thanksgiving Day would not be complete without a mention of the glorious victory.

"It is possible that some time in the future our commerce will move from New York to Puerto Rico, to Cuba, through the Nicaragua Canal to San Francisco, to Hawaii, to the Philippines. Such a vision of glory would have intoxicated Napoleon.

"A review of the year would be incomplete without a mention of the result of our late election. There has been a clear gain. This is especially true in our own State. The dashing leader of the Rough Riders has the opportunity of a lifetime. The people believe in his integrity, his honesty, and courage, and will be sadly disappointed if he disappoints them."

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Worshippers of Many Denominations Join in Their Devotions.

A union Thanksgiving service was held yesterday morning at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregations participating were those of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, Epiphany Baptist Church, First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Elmer F. Dent, the Rev. H. L. Jones, and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall made short addresses.

Several Harlem churches joined in union services at the Second Collegiate Church. The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander preached.

A union service was held in the Park Presbyterian Church by several west side churches. The Rev. Drs. George P. Eckman and Joseph R. Kerr preached.

Two Masses at St. Patrick's.

Thanksgiving Day in St. Patrick's Cathedral was celebrated with the regular mass of thanksgiving at 9 o'clock, and the annual mass for the repose of the souls of dead members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion at 11. About 2,000 members of the Legion attended the latter mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. John D. Roach. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Brann, and an address of welcome to the members of the Legion was delivered by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle.

DR. ABBOTT'S PLEA FOR EXPANSION.

Fit Cuba and the Philippines for Self-Government, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his Thanksgiving sermon yesterday morning, excited to applause the audience in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by making a plea for National expansion. Such a demonstration is quite without precedent in dignified Plymouth. "The Nation's Duty" was Dr. Abbott's subject. He said:

"I hold that we have a duty to Cuba and the Philippines, and it is to establish a proper government for them. We have not the character as a nation to fit us for an imperial government. It is impossible with such a government as ours for us to say. Here are a people whom we can take into our boundaries and rule. We have tried it with 300,000 Indians. The century of our treatment of them has been a century of dishonor.

"We possess an unparalleled capacity to promote self government. Set the Philippines and Cuba up in a form of government and let thrift and intelligence be a condition of suffrage. Half of the territory of our country at present is populated with people who were taken care of themselves until they had shown themselves worthy of becoming a part of our Nation.

"It is for us to tell the people of the Philippines and of Cuba to take the idea of self-government with a suffrage condition that they establish public schools, separate the religion from the politics, and to say to them. We will usround your island with a fleet and care for you so that no nation will molest you."

UNION SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

Churches in Various Sections of the Borough Worship in Unison.

As has been the custom for many years, the churches in several sections of Brooklyn held union Thanksgiving services.

The Thanksgiving service of several Williamsburg churches was held at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Park Slope section a union service was held in the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. The service of several churches in the Hill section were held in the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church. Union services on the Heights were held in the Reformed Church. Union services were also held in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church and the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Church.

In the Catholic and Episcopal churches there were special exercises, and fruits and flowers suggestive of the harvest season adorned the altars. The musical programmes in many of the churches were elaborate.

CAPT. CHAPMAN'S NEW WORK.

He Finds Affairs in the Bowery Not So Bad as Expected.

Police Captain Chapman, formerly of the Tenderloin Precinct, who was transferred at 7 o'clock on Wednesday night from the Mercer to the Eldridge Street Station, spent his Thanksgiving going over his new bailiwick, and he expressed the opinion last night that it was by no means as bad as it was painted.

"From what I have read," he said, "I had come to the conclusion that this was a hot-bed of crime of every sort. There are things existing that will have to go, but I was very much surprised to find affairs in as good shape as they are. There are worse places in the Eleventh Precinct, but there are also better, and I propose to make this as good as the best."

Capt. Chapman went through the concert halls on the Bowery last night. As soon as he appeared he was saluted by all hands. "By jiminy cripes"—this is the Captain's strongest expression, and is only used in times of great mental excitement—"by jiminy cripes," he said, "it beats me how these fellows know me. Why, I never saw one of them in my life," and the Captain caressed his whiskers reflectively.

"I suppose I'll have to shave or let my beard grow."

Transport Obdam Sails.

The transport Obdam sailed yesterday on the regular weekly Government service to San Juan, Ponce, and Santiago. Mrs. Fred D. Grant was a passenger. She is going to join her husband in Puerto Rico. There were about forty other passengers, many of them officers' wives going to join their husbands. The Obdam carried a cargo which included grain, forage, commissary, Red Cross, and other supplies, and a quantity of medicines and surgical supplies.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features).—Adv.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Worshippers of Many Denominations Join in Their Devotions.

A union Thanksgiving service was held yesterday morning at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregations participating were those of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, Epiphany Baptist Church, First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Elmer F. Dent, the Rev. H. L. Jones, and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall made short addresses.

Several Harlem churches joined in union services at the Second Collegiate Church. The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander preached.

A union service was held in the Park Presbyterian Church by several west side churches. The Rev. Drs. George P. Eckman and Joseph R. Kerr preached.

Two Masses at St. Patrick's.

Thanksgiving Day in St. Patrick's Cathedral was celebrated with the regular mass of thanksgiving at 9 o'clock, and the annual mass for the repose of the souls of dead members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion at 11. About 2,000 members of the Legion attended the latter mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. John D. Roach. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Brann, and an address of welcome to the

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Mother and grandmother used it. No trouble for beginners to make fine cake and biscuit with Royal Baking Powder.

A "page" on overcoats wouldn't begin to do ours full justice.

Just think what every possible size in all the many overcoat styles, made from the varied cloths, each in the several colors, means!

It means that not a tailor, anywhere, dares to offer a quarter the variety.

It means that no matter how luxurious or how quiet your taste; no matter what your cloth, color, or style idea may be, we can satisfy it.

We have overcoats to boast about.

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SMALL FURS.

Friday and Saturday,
November 25th and 26th.

Alaska Sable Storm Collars, extra fine quality, with 8 tails,
$15.00;
Value $25.00.

Alaska Sable Boa, 2 yards long, 10 tails, 2 heads, extra fine quality,
$10.00;
Value $18.00.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, with 8 tails and 2 heads, extra fine quality,
$7.50;
Value $12.00.

Stone Marten Scarfs, 6 tails, with 2 heads and 4 claws,
$14.00;
Value $20.00.

Stone Marten Muffs,
$14.00;
Value $20.00.

Made to order for this sale, and in every case marked at one-third below actual value.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COMFORT, EASE, ELEGANCE.

It has been said: "A room without a couch or easy chair is only half furnished." Our couches are of many kinds—some at $11.00, upholstered in cretonne, are long, low, deliciously comfortable. Rug Couches for $50.00; Leather Lounges for $30.00; Tapestry Divans for $47.00; heaps of pillows to go with them the more the better. Big billowy Armchairs, upholstered in velour, $22.00; others with extended seats—long enough to stretch at full length upon; a great variety of Turkish, English Club and Sedan Chairs, always at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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SPECIAL SALE

INGRAIN CARPETS.

50 CTS. PER YD.

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Made to withstand long service. Well woven in soft shades of browns, greens, blues and grays. Pure wool and charming colors are ingeniously mingled.

Take advantage of our "Long Credit" and do not pay till convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

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MAKE CUBA ANOTHER EGYPT

Simon Wolf Says England's Example Should Be Followed.

PHILIPPINES NOT DESIRABLE

Former Consul General, in an Address Before B'Nai Jeshurun Congregation, Opposes Expansion.

The Thanksgiving services of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at the synagogue, Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, were conducted on an elaborate scale. The Congregation Shaarai Tephilla united in the services, which began at 10:30 o'clock. The programme included the reading of the President's proclamation by Morris S. Wise, prayer and Scripture reading by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, and an oration by Simon Wolf of Washington.

The synagogue was decorated with American flags and foliage plants. The music was provided by the regular choir and the band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, conducted by Isidor Fauerbach.

Mr. Wolf, former United States Consul General to Egypt, who came here expressly to address the congregation, spoke mainly on the relations of the United States to the Philippine Islands, the permanent acquisition of which he opposed. He said, in part:

"At no time since the United States have been ushered into existence has Thanksgiving Day been charged with such momentous importance as the present. It is true for years prior to the civil war questions of policy both at home and abroad divided the citizens of this country into hostile camps, until it culminated in that fierce and terrible struggle for National existence ending, thank heaven, in the extinction of physical slavery, and reuniting the sections into one homogeneous whole, and ever since the days of Appomattox, the best citizens North and South have been endeavoring to bring about a closer union on all the lines of concord and peace, and not until war was declared with Spain was this consummation, so ardently desired by the colonial fathers and the wise statesmen since that day, brought into realization, for on that day North and South, East and West formed a grand union of hands and hearts.

"But there is another phase of our National existence which has been forged to the front by events for which we are responsible before the world not only as promoters but sponsors. We are departing from the traditional policy that made this country great and glorious. We are entering into new duties. We are compelled to sail on seas unknown to our history, and it behooves us as citizens to review the situation. There can be no question that the conditions that existed in Cuba for the last century were intolerable, inhuman, cruel, and bloodthirsty, and that this condition should have been stopped long, long ago. Congress stated distinctly when driven to end this inhuman condition in Cuba, that we were engaged in a war for humanity and not for conquest. Since that declaration Hawaii, by virtue of its own request and consent, has been added to our territory. Puerto Rico has been given up by the Spaniards and accepted by our country. Cuba, which every lover of liberty had supposed was to be governed by the Cubans, is in a condition of doubt and uncertainty. Two years ago, in a public speech in Washington, I said it would be better for us to frankly declare that we would be responsible for Cuba and hold it, than to simulate and hold out hopes that might never be fulfilled, for it is my honest belief and judgment that the Cubans will not be able to govern themselves. Latin races seem unfit for republican rule. We certainly do not wish to incorporate it at this juncture into the galaxy of States. Then what is to be done, you will ask. Exercise, control, and be responsible for Cuba as England is for Egypt. Aid and strengthen civilization on all the lines necessary to peace and prosperity, aid in developing with our usual American energy the railways, telegraphs and commerce. Carry out the splendid plan conceived by your own great Waring, whose life was sacrificed to perform a sacred duty, and cleanse the island of its one great enemy, and make it, in a sanitary sense, as healthy and blooming as nature has so luxuriantly provided, and in the course of time, under the inspiration of American institutions and through encouragement, there will be a gradual assimilation, and Cuba will either be a republic on the plan of our own, or will then become one of the great States of the Union, but not until then.

"And so also with the Philippine Islands, which have been thrust into our National growth in a manner unexpected and undesired. There can be no two opinions that we owe to the natives of the Philippines certain obligations to look to them with confidence that we will aid them in delivering them from Spanish rule, and to that extent I am heartily in favor of doing whatever is consistent and just on the same lines as indicated by me in regard to Cuba, but not further. I do not think our people are willing or anxious to have incorporated into the body politic 8,000,000 of uneducated people, one-half of whom are savages and who have not even been slaves, when at our own door in a portion of our own country we have unfortunately white savages to reform and educate. If the negro, as a factor in politics, is a source of constant danger, whose assertion of rights is guaranteed by the Constitution, and who is made the victim of midnight murder and rapine, how much more reason there will be to expect that in the distant Philippine Islands we will have a condition of things far more deplorable, leading to endless contention, war, and all the dreadful results thereof. The happiness of 70,000,000 of free and cultured Americans is of greater importance than the acquisition of islands peopled by savages, nude and ignorant, and let us as Jews not ignore the danger engendered by the dominant Church in the Latin territory. Religious freedom is the keystone of the republican arch. Has it ever existed where Latin races swayed the censer?

"I know I am speaking to a New York audience, in the emporium of American commerce, and that commerce cannot be confined within the limits of our own country, that we must compete with the great commercial nations of the world in selling our produce and products, and that by the way of Honolulu, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands the road is blazed, and the commercial prosperity of our country can be increased. That is true, but that naturally leads to an increase of National and local taxation for the support of a larger army and navy, and a larger outlay for the civil list, and a greater responsibility for the wise and judicious administration to govern. This is not the first republic that has existed. History tells us in pages glowing with pathos of nations that have gone into oblivion striving for the mastery of the world, that with increased and greater possessions and responsibilities there comes the additional temptation of military dictatorship, and it therefore behooves us to act wiser in our own generation, and not transmit dangers to the coming. Commerce and the acquisition of wealth are splendid tributes of human achievements, but the happiness of the individual and the State, the peace and enjoyment of that which we possess are far greater acquisitions than anything that imperial wealth can confer.

"We have shown to the world what we are able to do, that in a moment, without preparation, we can be victorious on land and sea, and that the American citizen comes to the forefront at the crucial moment, no matter where his cradle may have stood or in what place he worships. Therefore, not fearing any power, we should not under the circumstances be anxious to involve ourselves by becoming a factor in European complications. Let us have coaling stations in aid of our navy and commerce, and let us have friendly international treatics, but not imperialism, for that smacks too much of the dead past and of the living conditions existing in Europe and Asia. Therefore, let us be thankful on this day that we are yet living in a country of peace and plenty; that we can live contented under our own vine and fig tree unmolested; that the citizens of the United States, from the lowest to the most exalted, are subject to law and order; that no one can be tried by a secret tribunal and banished from the light of home and country unheard; that infamy and disgrace being reserved for a country calling itself a sister republic, but which is dominated by that very spirit of militarism against which I have already warned you."

A Christian Scientist Missing.

The police of the West Twentieth Street Station and at Headquarters have been asked to look for the Rev. Henry Schuhl, at one time a Cincinnati rabbi, but now a Christian Scientist, who has not been heard of since Friday last, when he left his boarding house, at 269 West Twenty-second Street, to go to Boston, where a convention of the sect is going on. Mrs. Schuhl, who applied to the police for help, said she had telegraphed to Boston without receiving any answer and that she was of the opinion that her husband had not reached that city. She said that he frequently suffered from vertigo and had been ill lately. He is fifty-two years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, with gray hair and eyes and a sallow complexion. When he left home he wore a drak gray overcoat, slate-colored waistcoat and undercoat, dark trousers, and a soft black hat.

Paid His Debts Before He Died.

Michael L. Doyle died Wednesday morning at his home, 71 Madison Avenue, of apoplexy. He was seventy-seven years old. Forty years ago he began business in Grand Street, but failed some years later and settled with his creditors for 33 1-3 cents on the dollar. He saved a little property out of the failure, and he and his wife settled in full with the creditors two years ago, although they were not legally bound to do so.

Lecture at Cooper Union To-morrow.

To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the great hall of Cooper Union, President James MacAlister of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, will deliver the third lecture of the course on educational topics, given under the auspices of the Board of Education. His subject will be "Manual Training as an Essential Element in Elementary Education." All these lectures are free.

Election of Church Trustees.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church held its annual election for Trustees yesterday. William C. Sturges, Augustus D. Juilliard, and William N. Crane were re-elected Trustees for a term of three years. It was said that no other business was transacted.

AMUSEMENTS.

LEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS 1:30 58th St. to 11 and PERFORMANCE P. M. 3d Av.
All New York Flocking to See the
"Battle of San Juan Hill."
200 Soldiers, 20 Horses, Accurate Detail
LARGEST STAGE IN THE WORLD!
ALL BATTLE SCENES ECLIPSED!
USUAL BIG VAUDEVILLE!
Jos. Hart & Co., Brothers Damm, 30 others
Continuous, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 25c., 50c.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES!

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d St. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
"HOLLY TREE INN," (Delightful Dickens Story,) M. Rudinoff, Charles T. Aldrich, Yorke and Adams, Leo Dervalto, Wormwood's Dogs and Monkeys, Leroy and Clayton, 3 Nevarros, Cyr and Hill, Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards. Many others. GREAT LAUGHING SHOW!
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c., 50c.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Evenings 8:10. Carriages for 11.
A Distinct Triumph!! Shakespeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Sidney Herbert, Charles Richman, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, Wilfred Clarke in the cast; and Miss ADA REHAN AS PORTIA.
"Splendor unprecedented."—Tribune.
MATINEES
Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE NOON TO 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c.
Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c.; Box Seats in Orchestra and Front Balcony, $1.00. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices.
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE & CO. in "Kyd's Bride."
GUS WILLIAMS. FRANK BUSH.
JEAN CAICEDO, MAXWELL & SIMPSON, BLOOM & COOPER, and a Great Bill, including the famous BIOGRAPH.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Last 2 nights. Last Sat. Mat.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD | CYRANO de BERGERAC.
Evgs., 7:45. Mats. at 2.
Beginning Next Monday,
Viola Allen in "The Christian."
SEATS NOW READY.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
Planquette's CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Ever Popular
Evg's, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mat., 1,100 res. seats, 25c.
Next Week—LA BOHEME (THE BOHEMIANS.)

LYCEUM 4th Av & 23d.... Begins 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat'y, 2.
PINERO'S NEW COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St.
Matinée Saturday at 2.
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER | JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
By Julian Edwards & Stanislaus Stange.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE. Prices, 25-50-75-1.00.
20 HORSES & 200 PEOPLE.
Mats. Wed. & Saty. at 2. Eve., 8:15.
Sunday Eve., INGERSOLL; subject: Superstition.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St.
Ev'gs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
JULIA ARTHUR IN INGOMAR.
Nov. 28—MISS ARTHUR AS ROSALIND.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. | Matinée
To-night, 8:20. | To-morrow.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success,
KATE KIP.

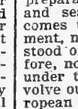

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.
A Dazzling Dream of Delight.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15.
2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY Mon., Nov. 28.
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 75th Souv. Perf. Dec. 5.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
75th Perf. Dec. 19th. Souvenirs.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées: Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2 P. M.
WM. H. Crane IN A NEW COMEDY. Worth A Million

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. &

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Rain or snow by night; rising temperature; winds southerly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,251. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The attempt by Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, to suppress Col. Picquart, the Dreyfus witness, by ordering his trial by court-martial, has stirred Paris, and a protest to the Government is being signed by leading autnors, politicians, and journalists. Sarah Bernhardt has obtained a lease of the Théâtre des Nations, built on the site of the old Opéra Comique, in Paris. While a religious ceremony was in progress yesterday in the Church of St. Germain des Prés, Paris, the cinematograph lamps were suddenly extinguished, and in the panic that ensued forty girls were injured. A permit to open the coffin alleged to contain the body of the fifth Duke of Portland has been granted to Mrs. Anna Maria Druce by the Faculty of the Diocese of London. The London County Council has decided against permitting concerts in music halls on Sundays. Several of the Turkish Ministers have aroused the Sultan's ire by submitting memorials pointing out the disturbed condition of the empire and suggesting reforms. Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is reported to be leading an army of 100,000 men toward the Bahr-el-Ghazel Basin. The German and British warships in Samoa have made a combined demonstration against Mulinuu.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

At a dinner given in his honor last night at the Brooklyn Club, Admiral Schley told the story of the battle of Santiago Harbor.

Several experts testified at White Plains yesterday to their belief in Marie F. Wilmerding's sanity. Dr. Jacoby said she had alcoholic insanity last Winter.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners affect to doubt that our offer of $20,000,0000 for the Philippines is final. They suggest that $100,000,000 would be a more equitable figure, and it is said will also propose that Spain be permitted to retain nominal sovereignty in the archipelago in exchange for territory in the Carolines and Canaries.

Page 2.

Richard Croker is expected home to-day from his Western trip.

Hotel keepers at Syracuse claim that a number of delegates who attended the recent Democratic Convention there failed to pay their bills.

The War Investigation Commission resumed its sessions yesterday. It leaves to-night for Boston, somewhat disappointed with the results of its inquiry here.

Robert H. Butler, who says he ran as an independent Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District at the request of the Tammany leader, has addressed a letter to John F. Carroll demanding pay.

Several officers of the Seventy-first Regiment met last night and discussed the question of choosing a Colonel. Capt. F. M. Gibson, who has been boomed for the position, wrote an open letter declaring that he was not a candidate.

Page 3.

The bench show of the American Pet Dog Club came to an end last night.

The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States opened its twelfth annual convention yesterday at Columbia University.

The bracing weather yesterday attracted many people to outdoor exercise and there was some sleighing. There were some interesting incidents connected with the winning of magnums of champagne at road houses the day before.

Sarah Goldstein, seventeen years old, yesterday rescued a baby whose clothing had caught fire while it was locked in a room in Attorney Street. She entered by a fire escape, beat out the flames, and then ran with the baby to a hospital.

The Police Board yesterday gave instructions to Chief Devery, Capt. Chapman, and Acting Capt. Cooney to close up the "dives" in both Chapman's and Cooney's districts. Capt. Chapman started in last night and closed up several places.

George H. Studwell, who was formerly in the wholesale shoe business in this city, was arrested yesterday in Elizabeth, N. J., charged with converting to his own use some $60,000 of the estate of his brother, of which he was the executor.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania has allowed the requisition of Gov. Bushnell of Ohio for the return to Ohio of Frank D. Magowan, his wife, and her sister, Mrs. Wynn, to stand trial on the charge of kidnapping Ethel Beryl Barnes, daughter of Mrs. Magowan by her first husband.

Page 4.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy was made public yesterday.

Page 5.

The annual report of the Postmaster General gives details of the mail service in our new territories as well as under ordinary conditions.

Page 6.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, in an interview in Washington yesterday, explained the term "open door" policy as applied to the future commerce of the Philippines.

Page 7.

Governor-elect Roosevelt has promised to speak at a banquet to be given in Boston next Saturday in honor of the Harvard winning football team.

A Thanksgiving dinner was given yesterday to the First Volunteer Engineers by the National Association of New England Women at the Eighth Regiment Armory. The different companies were also paid off, and the men received sixty-day furloughs.

Page 8.

The cruiser Buffalo will sail to-day for Manila, where, barring further accident, she is expected to arrive by the first of the year.

The work of constructing the yacht Shamrock for Sir Tromas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, will begin at Glasgow next week.

District Attorney Gardiner will be allowed to examine depositions pending before Magistrate Olmsted, according to a mandamus granted yesterday by Justice Freedman.

Thanksgiving Day was observed by the British as well as Americans in Manila. A banquet to the officers of the American army and navy was given by United States Consul Williams.

The sale of the Wilbour collection was concluded yesterday at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, the total receipts reaching $36,000. The table once owned by John Randolph of Roanoke brought $2,000 and was bought for a Chicago man.

Page 12.

A fire yesterday in the Oakland Chemical Works in Greenpoint did $25,000 worth of damage.

The case against Sergt. Frank, accused of using foul language toward Policeman McHugh, was dismissed yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Baker, assistant pastor of President McKinley's church in Washington, and Mrs. C. H. Bower were married Thanksgiving Day.

At the hearing of the Commerce Commission yesterday Col. Oliver Barnes proposed the construction of a railroad viaduct connecting Westchester and Kings Counties.

Ex-Police Commissioner Erhardt appeared yesterday and pressed the complaint against Patrolman John J. Smith of the Old Slip Station, who, it is charged, falsely arrested Mr. Erhardt on Nov. 1.

The Brooklyn police have applied for the extradition of C. W. C. Dreher, who tried to kill himself Tuesday in Philadelphia. An additional charge of grand larceny was made yesterday against Dreher.

The Public Education Society held its annual meeting yesterday at Berkeley Lyceum, and Hamilton W. Mabie made an address on "Recent Illustrations of the Value of Education," in which he told of the lessons to be derived from the war.

John Witson, a sailor aboard the United States ship Dolphin, was picked up in the bay yesterday morning, unconscious and frozen to the thwart of a ship's boat. He told a story of being shanghaied after being in a sailors' boarding house and of his escape from the Tam O'Shanter, which sailed yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

SPAIN IS STILL WRIGGLING

Affects to Doubt that Our Offer for the Philippines Is Final.

COUNTER-PROPOSALS GALORE

For Nominal Sovereignty in the Islands Would Give Up Other Colonies —President McKinley Says No.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—It is now known that Spain will exhaust her time limit, which expires on Monday, before replying to the American offer regarding the Philippine Islands. In the meanwhile the Spaniards are canvassing the entire field and exhausting every source to postpone the inevitable.

As cabled on Wednesday, they could not accept the American ultimatum as ultimate without asking if it really were so. That applied to the time limit. Now the Spaniards apparently doubt the fixedness of the amount the Americans offered for the Philippines, and to-day they sent a communication to the American Commissioners, asking if the latter would accept a counter-proposal by Spain to cede the Philippines for $100,000,000. Spain imagines the Americans might be willing to lop off the great Island of Mindanao from the Philippines and pay Spain $50,000,000 for what would remain, instead of $20,000,000 now offered for the entire archipelago.

Spain will learn, in response to such inquiries, that Americans employ the word ultimatum to signify ultimate conditions.

However, Spain may seek to increase her money advantage for the cession of the Philippines, but she will finally be compelled to know that the offer of the United States means $20,000,000, no more and no less, and that the whole archipelago must pass to the United States for that sum.

Spain, before giving up or turning away, will propose some alternative bargain of the Philippines to the Canary Islands to be held in the possession of the United States, in addition to the Philippine Islands, on condition that Spain be permitted to retain her sovereignty in the Philippines. In other words, Spain will cede certain territory in the Carolines and Canaries and the control of the Philippines by the United States under a nominal Spanish sovereignty, and, as a further inducement, will propose that the United States shall pay Spain no money on account of the Philippine Islands.

Señor Montero Rios this evening, in answer to a question, said that the Spanish Commissioners had not yet decided upon the answer to be given to the last American memorandum.

"We are considering the matter in a conciliatory spirit," he said, "and are anxious to re-establish friendly relations between the two countries. At the same time we are here to defend the interests and honor of Spain."

In reply to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the report that the Spanish Commissioners had decided to accept the American offer of $20,000,000 for the Philippines, Señor Montero Rios, shaking his head, said:

"No, no; the commission has not yet decided on its answer. What our reply will be can only be determined at the conference on Monday, when we will discuss the matter with the Americans. At the same time we will follow the instructions that may be received from Madrid."

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is hinted that the delay in the peace negotiations here is chiefly due to the irritation of Señor Montero Rios, who wants to resign, and has only consented to retain his membership in the Paris commission on a personal appeal of Señor Sagasta to his patriotism, the Premier having assured him that personal responsibility is in nowise involved."

INSTRUCTIONS FROM MADRID.

Wired to the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris After a Cabinet Council.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—After visiting the Queen Regent to-day, in order to condole with her Majesty on the death of her husband, King Alfonso XII., who died on Nov. 25, 1885, the Ministers met in council. They were occupied exclusively with the consideration of the peace question.

Eventually the Ministers unanimously approved the instructions to Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, drawn up by the Foreign and Colonial Ministers, which will be telegraphed to Paris to-night.

While the Cabinet Ministers were most reserved regarding the instructions sent, it is believed the Philippine question will be settled on Monday next.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, was asked if Monday's session would see the close of the Paris conference and the signature of the treaty of peace. He replied:

"Who knows? Perhaps a fresh incident will arise or further consultations or exchanges of views will be necessary."

The Liberal to-day says:

"The Cabinet disagreed yesterday as to the reply which should be sent to Señor Montero Rios. The American note warmly, and even rudely, rejected arbitration, saying that recourse could only be had to arbitration when two nations found themselves in equal positions and presenting different arguments, but never when it was merely a question of discussing a single opinion—that of the conqueror."

The Correspondencia comments upon the attitude of the Americans "in insisting upon a renewal of the protocol of 1877, thanks to which they, without warning, conspired against Spain in Cuba," and adds:

"The Americans will next plot against Spain in the Canary Islands and Balearic Islands without Spain being able to punish them."

SPAIN'S PROPOSALS REJECTED.

After a Meeting of the Cabinet the President Reiterates His Instructions to Our Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at 10 o'clock to-night. All the members were with the President except Secretary Long, who is out of the city.

The meeting was called by the President in order that his advisers might consider with him advices received this evening from the American Peace Commissioners at Paris. It is understood that the advices related to counter proposals informally made to the American Commissioners by the representatives on the commission of the Madrid Government.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted only forty minutes, and was held in the parlors of the White House, Secretary of State Hay said that the President had received some advices from Paris that he desired to lay before the Cabinet, and that he had called the members together to consider them. The nature of the advices, Mr. Hay declined to discuss, as, he said, that was a matter which could not be gone into for publication at this time. He added, however, that after considering the contents of the dispatches the President had cabled the American Commissioners reiterating his former instructions.

It is understood that one point, not in the negotiations thus far, was raised in the dispatches received by the President. It related to a modification of the terms of the propositions submitted to the Spanish Commissioners a few days ago by the American Commissioners, but in just what particular the proposed modification was to be made could not be ascertained. That the proposition was not accepted was made clear by the President in cabling to the American Commissioners a reiteration of his former instructions.

The American Commissioners will insist that the demands of the United States, as presented to Spain a few days ago, be considered without further modification. That they will be acceded to by the Spanish Commissioners is the belief of the members of the Cabinet and the President.

RUSSIA NO LONGER OUR FRIEND.

Alienated by Our Attitude Over the Philippines, a Diplomat Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"A Russian diplomatist, in the course of an interview, has declared that Russia will not stir a finger to prevent the United States from occupying the Philippines, but he said he was unable to conceal his conviction that the injustice of America's attitude Pressaged the termination of the friendship which has hitherto subsisted between Russia and the United States."

Anti-Imperialist League Protest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Anti-Imperialist League, an organization originating in Massachusetts and of which ex-Gov. Boutwell is President, to-day, through its Secretary, Mr. Erving Winslow of Boston, presented to President McKinley a "protest against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands in any event, and over any other foreign territory without the free consent of the people thereof, believing such action would be dangerous to the Republic, wasteful of its resources, in violation of Constitutional principles, and fraught with moral and physical evils to our people." The President informed Mr. Winslow of his willingness to receive from the league any plan it might offer short of surrender of the Islands to Spain.

Arms for Carlists Seized at Bilbao.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—A quantity of arms destined for the Carlists have been seized in a house at Bilbao.

SENATOR COCKRELL'S VIEWS.

He Says He Is Opposed to Annexation of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Senator Francis M. Cockrell has arrived in Washington after a long campaign in Missouri, the result of which assures his election to the Senate for a fifth term. Referring to the negotiations at Paris Mr. Cockrell said:

"It is impossible to say what the Senate will do with the peace treaty, as it is not known yet what the conference at Paris will agree upon finally. Personally, I am opposed to taking the Philippines. The policy of expansion about which we hear so much is not defined very clearly by its advocates, but it seems to me that the annexation of islands thousands of miles from our coast will involve very grave questions and is of doubtful wisdom. In my judgment it is entirely unnecessary."

As to the work of Congress in the coming session, Mr. Cockrell said:

"I do not look for any new and sweeping legislation at the coming session. The appropriation bills will be passed, and as the River and Harbor bill is due, it being enacted every two years, a strong effort will be made to secure one this Winter. It is not probable that any financial legislation will be attempted, and I do not look for new army legislation beyond what may seem necessary to meet the emergencies of the present situation. There may be legislation in regard to Hawaii."

FIVE MILLIONS FOR GAS.

Chicago Corporation Prepares to Increase Its Stock to $30,000,000.

CHICAGO, Nov 25.—Five millions of new stock will be issued by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. This will increase the capital stock of the company to $30,000,000. Only $3,750,000 of the new stock will be sold immediately, the balance being reserved in the treasury of the company.

The Directors have issued a circular in which they explain why the new stock is issued, and offer that part to be sold immediately to stockholders at par.

"The money is required for the extension and promotion of the sale of manufactured gas for fuel purposes, which is now being vigorously pressed; for the exploitation of natural gas under an arrangement reached whereby the comany is guaranteed a minimum return of 7 per cent. upon all moneys so expended; to secure for the company its supply of oil and naphtha, the principal materials required for the manufacture of gas at largely reduced prices, and to pay for improvements and betterments which will increase the efficiency and earning power of the company.

MRS. M. F. WILMERDING'S SANITY

Dr. Jacoby Says She Had Alcoholic Insanity, but Is Right Now.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The examination into the mental condition of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding was continued to-day after a recess of some weeks. Mrs. Wilmerding is an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum.

Dr. George W. Jacoby of New York testified that he had examined Mrs. Wilmerding a week ago for over an hour. He had also read the minutes of this case. He found no entry of any delusions. From his examination he said that in his opinion Mrs. Wilmerding was of sound mind and competent to manage her person and property. He knew of no reason why she should be detained in the asyium any longer.

Dr. L. C. Gray of New York testified that he had examined Mrs. Wilmerding last July and again to-day. He declared her perfectly sane.

Dr. Jacoby, recalled, testified that Mrs. Wilmerding was suffering from an acute form of alcoholic insanity last Winter, but that she was undoubtedly sane to-day.

Dr. Carlos Simon of New York also declared his belief in Mrs. Wilmerding's sanity.

Dr. S. B. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, testified that he had examined Mrs. Wilmerding frequently. She had continued to improve, but was not entirely sane. Very little excited her. She would get along well enough outside the asylum if under some control or guidance. She vacillates and is undecided. As a rule, however, women do not have much business ability.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

EXPENSIVE VERMONT OFFICIALS.

Bills of ex-Gov. Grout and Adjt. Gen. Peck Astound the Citizens.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 25.—The Joint Special Committee appointed to investigate the expenses of State officials and attorneys has created little short of a sensation in the Legislature. The chief criticisms of the committee are directed against ex-Gov. Josiah Grout and Adjutant and Inspector General Theodore S Peck. The committee, in its report, refers to a long list of extraordinary expense items in Gen. Peck's accounts, among them being $70 for a box at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City in attendance at the Old Guard Ball. The outlay charged for postage during ten years was $2,403, and for telephones, $1,300. Six of Gen. Peck's quarterly accounts amounting to $1,060, the committee report, do not show Gov. Grout's signature in approval. The committee found that during his two years of office Gov. Grout presented expense bills for $10,000 spent without the authority of law in addition to his annual salary of $1,500. The expenses of former Governors fell far short of $2,000. Particular stress is laid in the report upon the Governor's expenses for his official participation in the Grant memorial exercises in New York City in 1897, which amounted to $2,644. A bill which would have increased this item by $4,300 was killed in the Legislature.

So severe was the criticism of the committee that the bill abolishing the office of Adjutant General and suspending the maintenance of the militia for two years, has been passed by the Senate by unanimous vote, and is expected to pass the House just as promptly. Adjutant General Peck, it is understood, will resign from office before the law abolishing it goes into effect.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Normen's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

FAILED FOR A MILLION.

Recently Enriched Kansas Cattle Dealer's Prosperity Suddenly Brought to a Finish.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 25.—A failure involving cattle interests throughout the Southwest was precipitated here to-day when an attachment suit for $40,000 was filed against Grant C. Gillett of Woodbine by the Gillespie Commission Company of Kansas City. Gillett controls thousands of cattle on the Southwestern ranges, and his liabilities are believed to be over a million dollars.

It is now known that on Monday of the present week Mr. Gillett made an assignment and deed of trust of all his holdings to D. W. Naill. Gillett at once departed for Texas. Mr. Naill, however, refused to accept the Trusteeship, and the papers were not filed.

This condition of affairs becoming noised about, Gillett's creditors came down upon him in droves. Men representing twenty-five commission firms in Kansas City arrived at Woodbine to-day on a special train, and immediately began searching for Gillett's cattle, which are ranging over Central and Western Kansas, Oklahoma, the Indian Teritory, and Texas. How many there are none of the creditors seem to know, but it is stated that there are about 5,000 head on Gillett's Woodbine ranch.

Some idea of the extent of Gillett's liabilities was gained at the County Register's office here, where fully $1,000,000 of his paper is recorded. About one-third of it is blanket and unreleased mortgages, while the remainder covers cattle now being fed. Most of Gillett's paper is thought to have been held by Kansas City banks and commission firms, but the firms represented here claim to be amply protected.

Gillett is but thirty-one years old, and his operations have startled the more conservative stock men. Four years ago he lived on a mortgaged section of land near Woodbine, where he began his cattle trade by feeding steers for others. In this he was successful, and on the little ranch he laid the ground work of a business which has enabled him to handle over 200,000 cattle within the last three years.

His methods were as novel as they were daring. Soon he seemed to have unlimited credit. He bought great droves of cattle in Texas and brought them north for sale and feeding. He organized his celebrated "cowboy" band, composed of plainsmen in his employ, and when he rode about the country in his special car he took his band of musicians with him. He even took them into Eastern cities, where they attracted much attention.

Mr. Gillett is said to have recently taken out $237,000 of life insurance and $200,000 of accident insurance.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE SOUTH.

Shock Felt in Many Points in Virginia and South Carolina.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—Many points in Southern and Southwestern Virginia report having experienced an earthquake shock about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The disturbance was felt from Nottoway County to the Tennessee line. There was the usual preceding roaring noise. No damage is reported.

FRANKLINSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 25—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon about 3:05 o'clock. The vibration was from east to west.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 25.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt throughout this section at 3:10 this afternoon. No damage is reported.

AN ENTIRE VILLAGE SOLD.

Practical Ownership of Hastings, Me., Acquired by a Lumber Company.

HASTINGS, Me., Nov. 25.—One of the largest transfers of property in the history of New England has been completed. The Wild River Lumber Company this week has turned over its buildings in this village and in other parts of Maine and in New Hampshire to the Hastings Lumber Company. Included in the property transferred is a village with manufacturing industries, streets, stores, electric lights, water system, sewers, telephone, and other appliances which make up the equipment of a small town; also 40,000 acres of valuable timber land, mostly spruce and hard wood, in Beans Purchase, N. H., a fourteen-mile railroad with two locomotives and much rolling stock, stations, freight houses, camps, &c., and a steam sawmill with a capacity for turning out 65,000 feet of sawed lumber a day.

The new Hastings Lumber Company is composed of capitalists of Portland, Boston, and New York. The amount of capital involved in the transaction is not stated.

A MATHEMATICAL WONDER.

The New Calculating Machine Invented by a Chicago Astronomer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Prof. S. W. Burnham, the astronomer, has invented a calculating machine by the aid of which multiplication and division, the extraction of square roots and roots up to the ninth power entail no more mental work than the mere moving of a screw and an index hand.

Prof. Burnham applies the principle to two metal circles, one within the other. The scale is cut on the inner edge of the outer circle, and on the outer edge of the inner circle. The scale is divided into 1,000 lines, with extended lines at the hundreds and tens. The inner circle is movable. This permits an indefinite prolongation of computation.

The divisions are not regular as on an ordinary measuring scale, but follow the geometrical progression of logarithms, the space between the first series of tens being almost one-third of the circle. Multiplication is made by bringing the lines of the figure to be multiplied and the multiplier together.

The result is read at zero, as on the sliding rule. The little instrument invented by Prof. Burnham extends the process of mathematical operation by the aid of an index hand swung to the centre of the machine. The flat end of the index is set with a glass ruled with a spider line.

KILLED AT HIS WEDDING PARTY.

An Illinois Bridegroom Victim of a "Gun That Was Not Loaded."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—Elmer Munzell, on Thanksgiving eve, was married to Miss Sally Oden, and so last night the boys of the Danvers section of McLean County thought they would give the happy couple a real surprise.

A charivari began with lots of noise. Then Munzell and his bride came out, and, smiling to the visitors, asked them in.

The sitting room was crowded with friends. While everything was going joyously along, Frank Oden, the bride's younger brother, only nineteen years old, called to Munzell:

"Say, Elmer, look around—"

But Elmer paid no attention.

"I say, now, look around," said Frank. "If this old thing was loaded, why I've got a bead—" Just then Elmer looked around. He never knew what he saw, for Frank Oden pulled the trigger.

The old gun was loaded!

Munzell pitched forward, and as he fell his bride twined her arms about his neck and fainted, his life blood staining her white dress. Frank Oden went nearly crazy, and threw the old revolver through a window. "I thought it was empty" was all he said, and aside from that he cannot say anything.

The charivari party broke up. Smiles died away, and clattering hoofs were soon carrying excited men after the doctor at Danvers. But when the doctor came it was too late. The bullet had done its deadly work in an instant. Mrs. Munzell is still in a semi-conscious condition.

Andrew Carnegie ON The Philippines.
(Second Article.)

Mr. Carnegie's First Article, printed in last Sunday's World, against the annexation of these islands attracted National attention by its strong arguments. To-morrow's article, it is promised, will be still more striking. ONLY IN THE SUNDAY WORLD.—Adv.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY IS DINED

He Tells Brooklyn Men of the Battle of Santiago Harbor.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD STORY

Says His Flagship Was the Point of Attack During the Fight—Credit Due to Every One.

At a dinner given in his honor last night at the Brooklyn Club, Admiral Schley told the story of the battle of Santiago Harbor. It was a straightforward narrative, in which the Admiral told several things new to history. He repeated with emphasis his famous sentiment that "the victory was big enough for us all."

President William Hester of the Brooklyn Club was at the centre of the guests' table. Admiral Schley sat between Col. Hester and ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy. At 10 o'clock Col. Hester arose and introduced St. Clair McKelway as toastmaster.

Mr. McKelway made a few remarks, in which he paid a tribute to Admiral Schley, and then introduced the Admiral, who was enthusiastically received. The guests rose and cheered him to the echo. When the cheering subsided, Mr. McKelway called for three cheers for the Admiral, which were given with a will. When Admiral Schley could be heard he said:

"I am overwhelmed at the reception which you accord me, the more as I have been simply a humble instrument in bringing about a result which has added so much to the glory of our country. [Applause.] I had personally no ambition which did not include the highest glory to my profession and the greatest lustre to my Nation. [Applause.] I felt after that momentous day that added to that the victory was big enough for us all. [Applause.]

"It is curious, however, how little things often determine mighty results. After a patient and weary watch for many days under a tropic sun, surrounded by the most exhausting influences of climate, imperfectly fed, vigilant day and night, when the enemy moved it is a high tribute to my profession that it was simultaneously discovered by every ship that has been set to watch that fleet. [Applause.]

"Curiously enough, after the army had invested Santiago and the battle of July 1 had taken place, I was personally impressed with the idea that a critical stage in the proceedings had been reached, and on the Saturday night which preceded the Sunday of July 3, now so famous in our history, that the enemy contemplated a movement. It was the fact, and the only thing that prevented it was that the army, which had occupied the hills westward of Santiago, in order to lose no time in retiring upon the main column, had abandoned their blockhouses, six in number. They were immediately seized by the insurgents and burned.

"At that very moment, 9:30 o'clock at night, the Spanish squadron was ready to get under way; but perceiving these blockhouses burning, they concluded that it was a signal to us, as there were six vessels in their squadron, and concluded that they would defer their movement until morning. That was the critical moment in Admiral Cervera's life. It was a fatal decision. If he had attempted to come out at night he might have saved one vessel, but coming in the daytime that was utterly out of the question.

"In one minute and thirty seconds after they appeared every vessel was firing upon them. [Applause.] It was the most beautiful sight I ever saw. These six vessels appeared at the harbor mouth and came out in column. That means in line ahead and at correct distance. When they emerged I was standing on the bridge of the Brooklyn, and the first impression I received was that it was a Spanish bull fight, for they came out tail up and head down. [Laughter.] There was an instant movement.

"The Admiral had been called to the eastward to have a consultation with Gen. Shafter. Before leaving, the signal was made to disregard the orders of the Commander in Chief, which was a practical announcement to the squadron that the senior officer was in charge, and that, fortunately or unfortunately, happened to be myself. [Applause.] The moment the enemy appeared the signal was hoisted for close action. It was followed by an immediate forward movement by the squadron.

"It was difficult to determine which of three methods would be chosen by the Spanish Admiral. If he intended to make a fight, it was assumed that he would avail himself of the protection of the batteries east and west of the harbor. If he attempted to escape, it was supposed that he would scatter. If he intended to run, he would take either the eastern or the western course. It was an anxious moment, and required quick decision and quicker action.

"Fortunately he chose to run, and changed his course to the westward. All our vessels had closed in and terrific cannonading had begun. Everything that had a gun seemed to be firing. The Brooklyn was unquestionably the point of attack, because she was the fleetest ship. In the few moments that I had to think of the movements going on around me I was reminded that the storm of projectiles about us resembled a millpond during a hailstorm. But on such occasions one has little time to think of himself. I was not personally aware that a shot had come within a hundred miles of us until a man was killed close to me and a searchlight was knocked out near by.

"The question to be decided was whether we were to mask his fleet during a precious ten or fifteen minutes or to turn and unmask it, and the decision was made to turn out. The result was that in twenty-nine minutes four of the Spanish ships had been annihilated. [Applause.] The Vizcaya and the Colon were left. He put three miles to port and speeded to the westward, but the fleet Brooklyn was not to be left, and after a running fight of fifty-four minutes the Vizcaya was struck over 100 times, was set on fire, lost 256 of her ship's company, and was a total wreck. That was not the only work of the Brooklyn. She was assisted magnificently by the Oregon and the Texas. The Colon had speeded up considerably, and got very nearly out of range.

"I signaled to the Texas to look out for the Vizcaya, and started for the Colon, feeling as Lord Nelson did at Trafalgar, that if one vessel got away the victory would be incomplete. [Cheers.] I said to Capt. Cook that we might go to dinner; that we would have half to three-quarters of an hour before we would be within fighting range. We went to dinner, and were under fire for thirty minutes, but we didn't reply. We felt that we could reserve our supply for better use than target practice. [Applause.] After dinner, additional boilers having been lighted, speed having been increased, we were coming up with the Colon very rapidly. At 1 o'clock the Oregon and the Brooklyn had distanced all the vessels.

"The Oregon was astern of the Brooklyn about 400 yards, and if the fight had continued an hour longer we would have left her entirely, because we were on the point of turning on two more boilers, which would have given us a speed of nearly three knots more than hers. However, I signaled from the Brooklyn to the Oregon to let go one of her railroad trains. [Laughter.] This projectile landed just astern of the Colon. The Brooklyn then fired an eight-inch gun, which landed about the same distance ahead of her. Clark signaled to me where my shot had fallen, and I signaled to him where his had gone. The second shot from the Oregon passed over and aft the Colon, and the fourth shot, fired from the Brooklyn, struck her on the quarter, exploded in her cabin, and wrecked it completely, when the enemy fired a gun to leeward and hauled down his colors, and started for the beach. [Great applause.]

"We then closed in, and Capt. Cook was directed to go on board and accept the surrender on unconditional terms. [Applause.] In the meantime, the flagship New York came up. After reporting to the Commander in Chief what had fallen under my observation, a report came that the Callao a Spanish ship, was on the coast. The Commander in Chief said he wanted me to go east with the Oregon and complete the job. We started out, feeling that there was nothing which carried the Spanish flag that day that dared come within the battery range of the Brooklyn. [Applause.]

"The battle was unique. It was the first instance in history where a sea fight occurred between vessels of nearly equal power in which one had completely annihilated the other in an almost bloodless contest for the victor. [Applause.] I felt, as I surveyed the scene upon the bridge of the Brooklyn that day, that it was an epoch-making day." [Applause.]

Admiral Schley concluded with a description of his visit to Puerto Rico, and with some conclusions as to the mistake of the Spanish authorities in trusting soldiers who were half fed, not allowed to sleep, and not paid. Three cheers were given when he concluded, and Mr. McKelway arose to introduce Chauncey M. Depew. After saying that some of the club were opposed to Depew in politics, he said that all were his well-wishers in his "legitimate ambition" to become United States Senator. This was cheered by Republicans and Democrats alike. Mr. Depew made a brief speech, as did ex-Secretary Tracy.

Gen. Tracy declared himself in favor of the policy of expansion. "Nations do not fight great battles and win great victories to afterward restore the fruits of those victories," he said. "We are under obligations to the people of the Philippines which will degrade us in the eyes of the world if we fail to fulfill them and turn this people back to the cruel oppression of Spain. There are those who declare that we do not possess the capacity to care for and improve the conditions of such peoples, and point to England as an example of what they assert we are not in that connection. We shall demonstrate to them, however, that we are not only the equal but the superior of England in that respect."

Continuing, Gen. Tracy made allusion to the "open door" question in China. "The people of the United States," he said, "want an 'open door' in China, and we should join with any other nation whose interests are akin to ours in that direction. I am not in favor of a formal alliance with any nation. There is no need of such, that I can see. There is no necessity for any alliance other than that which is contained in an understanding to co-operate in a common cause to effect a common end."

The dinner ended with a toast to Rear Admiral Bunce, to which the veteran commander replied briefly.

TEXAS SAILORS CELEBRATE.

"Schley's Jolly Tars" Give Their Annual Ball.

The annual complimentary ball of "Schley's Jolly Tars" of the battleship Texas was given by the enlisted men of the ship at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night. About 120 of the ship's crew and their invited guests, including the best girls of the sailors, were present. The dancing was divided into two parts of fifteen numbers each. Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee and Miss Sigsbee led the grand march, which was named for Rear Admiral Schley, and participated in by about 400 couples.

At the conclusion of the first part of the programme "all hands were piped to supper," which was served for about 700. Speeches were made by Capt. Sigsbee, Carl Witt, the chief boatswain's mate, who is the President of Schley's Jolly Tars, and A. J. Bechtle, the conductor of the ship's band, which furnished the music for the evening.

The ballroom was handsomely decorated with the National colors and naval trophies, and the sailors wore their dark blue uniforms, the officers being in dress uniform. Several men from other ships were present, including Deignan, Classon, and Phillips of the crew which took the Merrimac into the channel of the harbor at Santiago.

Joseph McNally, who is said to be the youngest gunner's mate in the navy, was the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and he insisted upon the importance of stating that the Texas was in nine distinct engagements, one more than any other ship in the navy.

Capt. Sigsbee and the other officers present were heartily cheered throughout the evening, and every jackie who had particularly distinguished himself in the war was the centre of a troup of admiring girls. Among those who were especially welcomed was Lieut. J. F. Hassler, whom the sailors credit with "bringing the Texas from Hoodoo Channel into Hero Bay." He is said to have been responsible for certain alterations in the turrets of the Texas, which the men think made her a much more formidable ship.

MENELEK ON THE MARCH?

Abyssinian Negus Reported to be Leading a Big Army Toward the Bahr-el-Ghazel Basin.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government is alarmed at the receipt of reports that Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia is advancing on Boru-Mieda with 100,000 men, armed with rifles, and a numerous train of artillery.

"It is believed that the objective of the Negus is the Bahr-el-Ghazel Basin, and that he will attempt to force a definite boundary settlement."

PANIC IN A PARIS CHURCH.

Cinematograph Lamps Went Out Suddenly and Forty Girls Were Hurt in the Rush for the Doors.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—There was a very narrow escape to-day from a repetition of the terrible disaster of the Charity Bazaar fire.

While a religious ceremony was in progress in the vestry room of the Church of St. Germain des Prés, where many girls from the schools were in attendance, the cinematograph lamps were suddenly extinguished and a fearful panic ensued, everybody instantly recalling the Charity Bazaar fire.

The priests finally succeeded in allaying the panic, but not before forty girls were more or less seriously injured by trampling.

Mrs. Parkhurst a Guest in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York is visiting here. She will be the guest of honor at a reception to be given by the Chicago Branch of the American McCall Mission Association next Monday or Tuesday. She is the President of the body. Mrs. Parkhurst will remain in Chicago for ten days.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The New England Coast storm has passed northeastward over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, attended by high northwesterly winds along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts. Cloudy weather is reported over the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the Southern States, with snow flurries over the upper lakes and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, and rain in the middle and west Gulf States. The temperature has moderated and is but slightly below the seasonal average from the lake regions southward to the middle and east Gulf Coast. In the Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys the temperature has fallen, and is about 20 degrees below the normal.

The indications are that rain will prevail today in the Southern States and extend during the day over the States of the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic Coast. Snow flurries will occur in the lake regions, with a marked fall in temperature and brisk to high northwesterly winds over the upper lakes. West of the Mississippi fair weather will prevail, with rising temperature in the States of the Missouri Valley.

Storm signals are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Brownsville to New Orleans.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of

well as we did. In three days I had 17,000 men ashore, 2,000 mules and horses, and had sent two transports fifty miles down the coast for Garcia's troops.

"The foreign attaches thought the landing could not be done in such a manner or speed. An English officer thought it was the most wonderful thing he had ever seen. The thing that struck them was that a man would get in a boat and go ashore without being driven by his officers."

The English officer had spoken of an expedition of his own countrymen, Gen. Shafter said, where more ample preparations had been made, and it had taken much longer. "And with all our difficulties," Gen. Shafter said, "we lost only two men by drowning and about twenty horses, some of which insisted upon swimming in the direction of Jamaica and disappeared."

At this point Gen. Shafter reiterated the statement that he had made up his mind to go ahead as fast as he could. He then went on to speak in some detail of the battles which led the troops up to the 1st of July.

He described the trenches of the Spaniards, and then told of the hot fire of his troops, which was so accurate that the Spaniards were made timid, and said afterward they had never before seen troops who would walk up to them in the face of their fire. In the battle of Las Guasimas, he said, his men fired less than ten rounds a man in the two hours it lasted. Of the battle of El Caney the General had this to say:

ACKNOWLEDGES ONE MISTAKE.

"June 30 we were one mile from their works. Then I made a mistake that caused me more anxiety than anything else in my career. We should have fought the battle of El Caney only on that day, instead of the two battles, so that all troops could have been engaged in Santiago the next day."

His officers, he said, had declared they could take El Caney by 9 o'clock next morning. He had confidence in them, and the understanding was that he should hold his troops in the road facing San Juan until 10 o'clock.

The difficulty of forming the troops was great on account of the undergrowth, and as Gen. Shafter said: "As we stood in the road waiting for the end of the assault on El Caney, they (the Spaniards) simply walked over us." Then came the final charge up San Juan Hill, of which the General said that his troops simply walked over the Spaniards and made the charge that was the admiration of the world, and showed the valor of our troops, for it was an axiom that infantry unsupported could not carry works such as the Spanish had erected.

"I don't take any special credit," said he, toward the close. "My idea was simply to land and make for that place, knowing the great danger of sickness from deliberate movement. There was a great clamor for me to assault Santiago, but I knew it was going to surrender. The British Consul told me so, and I am not betraying any confidence now by saying it. An officer, and he is Gen. Lawton, said to me a few days ago that he marveled at me for holding out in the face of such pressure. But I can say now I would not have done it unless I had been ordered to, under any circumstances. It would have cost fully 2,500 lives to take that town. Shelling did no good."

Gen. Shafter closed with these words:

"The flag is there, and I hope it will stay there forever. And I want to say this, too; there was never such an army as we had before Santiago. Picked men all, strong, brave and true. And, too, there has never been a complaint from an officer of the regular army. It was hard work. There was suffering. There have been tales of suffering. War is not a picnic. You cannot take your house with you. It is true we slept in the mud, but under the circumstances we could not take our tents or be kept back with impedimenta. Santiago had to be taken, and be taken quickly. And it was. I lost sixty pounds in four weeks.

"Now they may talk as they choose. There never was a time when a man suffered unnecessarily. Now, I thank you for your attention. I have told about the campaign, and I have no further explanations to make."

DR. VAN DYKE'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen," said President Tallmadge in introducing the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, "the Rev. Dr. Van Wyck." [Laughter.] The doctor said he didn't know but he ought to thank the President for classing him as one of the members of the Van Wyck family. He then paid his respects to Gen. Shafter by speaking of "the eloquent presence here of a soldier who represents the courage, the valor, and the magnanimity of the true American soldier." The doctor said that as a messenger of the Prince of Peace he did not believe in war, but that he recognized that war sometimes lay as a duty in a nation's pathway, and that the war just ended was one of those duties. The word he wanted to say to his hearers, he said, was summed up in the toast to which he had been called upon to respond, "Americans for America."

What the country needed, he said, was men to lead the people, not to follow them, and not men waiting for the current ebb and flow and then jumping in the way the tide went.

"Washington and his associates," he said, "did not attempt to find out what the sentiment of the country was by making observations—let us say from the top of a stage coach worming through the country. [Here a few smothered voices were heard in different parts of the room.] We want men with courage enough to speak straight out, and to lead the people.

"Washington urged and prayed that this Nation might be kept free from all entanglements with other nations founded on other principles and for other ends. And to-day in this country we are practically told that Washington, although a good and a brave man, was a fool, that he did not know what this country was coming to, otherwise he would never have written his farewell address. Didn't he know what this country was coming to—the great future before it?

"This proposition now before us is exactly what he warns us against in his farewell address—he who still stands like a rock as a barrier to imperialism and aggression. We are to conquer the world not by the sword of battle, but by the sword of enlightenment. If the principles of Washington are ignored and the imperialists carry out their plan, then we will have gone back to where we stood before those principles were carried out, and colonial expansion will have come back to plant its foot upon the sacred shores of America."

Dr. van Dyke referred to the story of Rip Van Winkle, who, after his long sleep, discovered that the figure of King George hanging before the tavern had been painted out and the figure of Washington had been painted in its place.

"Like Rip Van Winkle," he said, "we have slept six months, and we are told that the figure of Washington has been painted out and that we have perhaps instead the figure of an imperialist—perhaps the figure of the man who has been described as the greatest statesman of his time—Cecil Rhodes. [Low cries of "No! no!"]

THE SPEAKER INTERRUPTED.

"It is proposed," continued the doctor, raising his voice and speaking with great emotion, "to change this great Republic into a conquering empire."

At this point in his speech a dozen members of the society sprang excitedly from their seats, shouting angrily, "You're wrong! You're wrong! It's not so!" For a moment the speaker's voice was drowned in the shouts and the commotion. His hearers had been aroused to high excitement, and they all seemed to be bitterly opposed to the sentiments he had expressed.

"If I am wrong, thank God for it!" cried the speaker, flushed with excitement and speaking rapidly. "Let us never so stain the flag stained by the blood of the fathers of the Revolution. Never let it stand for dominion over conquered races, nor wave over harvest blood from conquered fields.

"If it has come to this, that Americans are to be divided, let it be understood that they divide on the principles of Washington. Let them be loyal in heart and loyal in action to the representatives of the Nation, and let them be equally loyal to the principles of the Revolution and government by free consent around the world. Let it be understood that the American soldier rallied to the American flag in answer to a call that we fight not for gain, not for territory, but for liberty and brotherhood. For their blood shed on Cuban soil there can be no indemnity. It's martyr blood, not to be sold for thirty pieces of silver or a score of Islands in the distant sea. [Applause.]

"What America can in honor do to secure liberty first and good government second to the inhabitants of the Philippines, that she will do, but she will not lower her flag from where it has stood for liberty to all men and government by consent of the governed. Let the greatest Nation of the world refuse to stain her hands with unjust gain. May you and I never live to see the day when the Stars and Stripes of America shall float beside other flags which bear crowned emblems upon them, in a partnership for the conquest of the world. Our mission is not to subjugate the world, but to enlighten it."

William De H. Washington, a descendant of George Washington, gave a brief sketch of Lafayette.

GEN. SHAFTER THEIR GUEST.

He Makes an Address to the Daughters of the Cincinnati.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter was the guest of honor at a reception given yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's by the Daughters of the Cincinnati. It was one of the stated meetings of the society, and, in view of the presence in the city of Gen. Shafter, it was decided to invite him to attend and deliver an address. Gen. James Grant Wilson, the historian, and ex-Congressman John A. Wise also spoke.

In his address, which was a brief one, Gen. Shafter gave a résumé of the Santiago campaign and detailed some interesting personal experiences, which were heard with great interest by the members of the society and their guests. Mr. Wise's speech was a concise review of the American wars, from the early struggles of the Puritans with the Indians down to the war with Spain.

A luncheon followed the reception. The guests were received by Mrs. Ferris, the Secretary of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, and Mrs. Howard Townsend presided. Tea was poured by Mrs. Abraham Q. Garretson, Mrs. John Purdon, Mrs. Walter W. Adams, Miss Booraem, and Miss Shelton.

Shafter and Garcia Meet.

There was an interesting meeting of two noted characters in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the early hours of last evening. Gen. Shafter was just about to leave the hotel and was almost at the door when Gen. Garcia alighted from a cab and entered the building. Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia recognized each other almost simultaneously and saluted. They then shook hands most cordially and for several minutes engaged in a friendly talk. It was the first time that the two Generals met since their rather unpleasant relations during the siege of Santiago.

A Pretty Gift

for the holidays.
Lundborg's Vio-Violet,
or Rose of Arden.

GRAND JURY CONDEMNS COURTS

Says the Methods of Naturalization in Westchester County Are Morally Wrong.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Westchester County Grand Jury, which has been investigating the alleged irregularities in the matter of registrations and naturalizations in this county, after examining a large number of witnesses, finished its work this afternoon and filed the following in the County Clerk's office:

"We, the Grand Jury of the County of Westchester, in pursuance of a recommendation made by the County Judge, have investigated the manners, methods, and practices of the various courts and their officials empowered with the authority to naturalize aliens, and find that it has been the practice of some Judges of such courts to instruct the County Clerk and his assistants to examine and grant certificates of naturalization from his office without a Supreme Court Judge or County Judge being present at such examination.

"It is the unanimous opinion of this Grand Jury that such practice is morally wrong. It is also the opinion of a distinguished jurist that inasmuch as the law requires that these examinations shall take place in open court, that the construction of such open court should be where the presiding Judge should be present in the sense that he can see the applicant and hear the questions put and answers given. It is also the unanimous opinion of the Grand Jurors here assembled that the practices above stated are detrimental to good morals and citizenship, and they should henceforth and forever be discontinued.

"We have carefully investigated the County Clerk's office as pertaining to matters of naturalization, and we have found nothing irregular, and inasmuch as it has been the practice of the Judges of the courts having authority to naturalize aliens to instruct the County Clerk to proceed, examine, and grant certificates of naturalization without the presence of the Judges of such court, we do hereby exonerate him from all blame under this investigation."

It was County Clerk Crumb who some days ago made the charge that Justice Gaynor had refused to be bothered with applicants for naturalization papers, a story which the Justice later said was untrue.

RESCUES A LOST BABY.

Policeman Wheels a Bawling Child Through the Street.

Patrolman Thomas Smith of the Adams Street Station found a five weeks' old child in a baby carriage in the entrance to the Liebmann Arcade, at 444 Fulton Street, early last evening. The store was closed, and Smith concluded that the child's mother, in the excitement of bargain hunting, had gone away and forgotten her baby. The big policeman, trundling the squalling infant in the carriage, started down crowded Fulton Street toward the station house, to the intense delight of a howling mob of street gamins.

"Hey, dere, cop, yer better call out der reserves or he'll git der best er yer!" suggested one gleeful urchin.

"Hit him wit yer club an' he'll stop yellin'!" chirped another gamin.

Smith ran the gantlet of jeers and jests without flinching, and landed his bawling prisoner at the police station. The child, which was well dressed, was placed in the care of the matron.

AGAINST THE WAR TAX ON BEER.

Brewers' Associations to Take Action to Secure Its Repeal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—The Executive Boards of the State Brewers' Associations of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kentucky met to-day at the Bates House for the purpose of taking concerted action toward securing from Congress the repeal of the war tax of $1 a barrel on beer.

The meeting passed resolutions which will be formally drafted and presented to the several Congressmen from the States represented who will be urged to secure action by Congress this Winter.

"The members of the State associations of brewers feel," said Secretary Miller of the Ohio association, "that the Government is unconsciously tearing down its best source of revenue by imposing this additional burden. The war is over, and the tax should be removed. We think it is wrong that our product should pay revenue sufficient to pay 5 per cent. of the entire National debt.

"Unless this war tax of $1 a barrel is removed from beer the brewers of the country will be compelled either to lower the wages of their employes or raise the price of beer to the retailers, or both."

A Cake Walk for Baltimore Society.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 25.—Society has a new sensation in the visit to-night of Mrs. John Moncure Robinson and a party of fashionables to the Globe Brewery in a remote section of the city, where a "bohemian" entertainment was offered the guests. The pièce de résistance of the evening was a "cake walk," won by Miss Champe Robinson and William F. Lucas, Jr., a noted cotillion leader. The entertainment was thoroughly informal, and was furnished by amateur talent, Dan Daly of the "Belle of New York" company playing here this week, and several other theatrical people. Among the guests were Miss Laura Jenkins, the Baltimore beauty, and a belle of Narragansett; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Payson Knapp, Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, and Donnell Swan.

Missouri's Official Election Returns.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—The Secretary of State to-day announced the official vote for State officials at recent elections. It shows that the Democrats carried the State by over 30,000 votes. The vote was about 100,000 short of the vote of 1896, the loss being about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans. The Populist vote was relatively small.

National Arts Club Election.

At a meeting held yesterday in the offices of Henry E. Howland, the Board of Trustees of the National Arts Club elected as President George B. Post, the President of the Fine Arts Federation and ex-President of the American Institute of Architects.

EVACUATION DAY EVENTS

Flags Raised to Commemorate the Withdrawal of the British.

OLD GUARD'S ANNUAL PARADE

Mayor Van Wyck Reviews the Organization—How the Flag Was Raised at the Battery.

Although the American flag was raised on the Battery flagpole at sunrise yesterday in honor of the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British, there was sadness in the heart of Christopher R. Forbes, the great-grandson of the man who on the original Evacuation Day stripped the British flag from the greased pole at the top of which some of the departing redcoats had nailed it. By virtue of his being a descendant of the gallant John Van Arsdale, the patriotic Forbes enjoyed the exclusive privilege of raising the Stars and Stripes on the Battery at sunrise of Evacuation Day for twelve successive years, beginning in 1883. He was not present when the flag went up yesterday, for by order of the Park Commissioners other hands were at the halyards.

It was in November of 1895 that the right of Christopher R. Forbes to raise the Battery flag on Evacuation Day morn was first disputed. A delegation from the Veteran Artillery Corps of 1776 appeared before the Park Board at that time and insisted that to their organization rightfully belonged the honor of performing this annual patriotic ceremony on the Battery. Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger was then President of the Park Board and he investigated the matter. The members of the Veteran Band declared that they had inherited the right to raise the flag from the original Veteran Corps of 1776 which cheered and aided Capt. John Van Arsdale in the performance of his memorable feat. Forbes admitted all that was claimed for the original Veteran Corps, but said that it had been disbanded by the Governor of this State in 1872. President Cruger decided in favor of Forbes, and for the next two years he was allowed to perform his time-honored function without official interference. He extended his privilege by also raising the Battery flag on the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday.

Members of war veteran organizations persisted in their complaints against the policy of allowing one man to enjoy all of the honors afforded by these patriotic occasions, and early in the present month the Park Commissioners decided to make this flag raising a city affair, and ordered that hereafter on National holidays the flag be pulled to the top of the Battery flagstaff by employes of the Park Department. President Clausen announced that all patriotically inclined individuals and organizations were at liberty to assemble on the Battery at sunrise and celebrate the Evacuation Day flag raising in any lawful way they desired. David Daly, a toolman employed by the Park Department, waded through the snow on the Battery early yesterday morning, accompanied by two or three early risers, and made everything ready for the hoisting of the National colors. Just as he was about to raise the flag, Charles B. Riker, an elderly descendant of the daring Van Arsdale of Revolutionary days, appeared. Grasping the halyards with Daly, Mr. Riker helped to pull the flag to the top of the pole. As the Stars and Stripes floated out on the early morning breezes the enthusiastic old man proposed three cheers for the flag and led in the cheering with much vim. Soon afterward Christopher Forbes reached the spot, and the two Van Arsdale descendants congratulated each other that at least one member of the family had taken a hand in the raising of the flag.

Two other sunrise flag-raisings occurred in Central Park. Caspar Ott, a Park laborer, raised the flags over the Block House and over Pond Fisher, because he had been ordered to do so. The snowdrifts in the Park kept away several veterans who had expected to assist at these flag raisings, and there were few spectators to cheer or criticise Ott in the performance of his duty. As on all such anniversaries, the American flag was raised on all of the public buildings of the city.

The annual street parade of the Old Guard, although abridged on account of the snow, constituted the most stirring feature of the public observance of Evacuation Day. Under the command of Major Samuel Ellis Briggs, the Old Guard left its armory, at Broadway and Fiftieth Street, about noon, headed by Rampone's Band. There were 108 men and officers. The organization was scheduled to pass in review before Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall at 1 P. M., and it was only a few minutes late.

After the review the Old Guard marched down Broadway, eliciting hearty cheers all along the line. Halting at the Battery flagstaff, the three companies of Old Guardsmen stood at "attention" while the National colors, which had been temporarily lowered, were drawn again, amid a patriotic din of cheers and a salute of twenty-one guns by Wilson's Battery, under command of Lieut. A. M. Jacobus. Major Briggs and four of the members of the Old Guard assisted in hauling up the flag. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, with a rousing chorus, and after its notes had died away the Old Guard broke ranks and each member made his way back to the armory by way of the elevated road. There was a collation at the armory and there was a sociable reunion.

CEMENT FROM STEEL SLAG.

Illinois Steel Company to Erect Immense Plant for the Industry.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—It is the intention of the Illinois Steel Company to erect large cement mills with necessary facilities for converting the slag from the company's steel mills into cement. The company recently purchased a large tract of land on the lake shore at Cheltenham, paying $360,000 for the property, and it is here the mills will be erected. Slag, accumulated during years of work at the steel mills, is piled mountains high.

The industry will give employment to a large force of men, and will develop the Cheltenham district, although in a somewhat different direction from what the few aristocratic residents intended.

CHICAGO BALL CAUSES TROUBLE.

A City Prosecuting Attorney Discharged for Managing the Affair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Theodore Proulx, Assistant City Prosecuting Attorney, was discharged from the city employ to-day because he managed the French ball against the protests of the Mayor and the Law Department. When Mr. Proulx shall receive his letter of dismissal to-morrow from Corporation Counsel Thornton he will not be surprised, for his case has been under advisement several days, and Mr. Thornton has made careful inquiries into the matter of the function held at the First Regiment Armory Wednesday night.

The French ball is the function which the Mayor and Chief Kipley tried in vain to prevent. While they were doing this Proulx was working on the other side. The courts sustained the ball and it took place, although proving a flat affair.

STRIKE THREATENED IN MAINE.

Cotton Mill Employes Throughout the State Will Demand More Pay.

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 25.—A general strike among the employes of the cotton mills in this State is probable. Ever since the strike in the cotton mills in the principal cotton manufacturing centres in the State a year ago there has been a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the employes on account of the wages paid.

While the employes were forced during the last strike to go to work at the wage scale offered by the manufacturers, they say that they were compelled to do so on account of the lack of organization and the fact that the manufacturers had their warehouses overstocked with manufactured goods. With the large decrease of manufactured cotton goods now in the warehouses, and the more perfect organization among the help, the employes in many of the large cotton manufacturing places claim that the present is a most opportune time to strike for higher wages.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

TIFFANY "BLUE BOOK"

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO. ARE NOW PREPARED TO SEND A COPY OF THE '99 EDITION OF THEIR "BLUE BOOK" TO ANY ADDRESS WITHOUT CHARGE.

THE BOOK CONTAINS NO ILLUSTRATIONS. IT IS A COMPACT LITTLE DIRECTORY OF THEIR PRODUCTS, WITH CONCISE DESCRIPTIONS AND RANGE OF PRICES OF THEIR STOCK OF JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, WATCHES, BRONZES AND OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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CLINTON IN ALDRIDGE'S PLACE.

Chairman of Canal Investigation Commission May Be Superintendent of Public Works.

Governor-elect Roosevelt is expected to pay a visit to Republican State headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, this morning. He is to deliver another lecture in Boston to-night, and he will stop over in this city on his way there. He will probably see Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell while in town.

The Governor-elect was visited yesterday at his Oyster Bay home by Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, State Engineer-elect Edward A. Bond, William H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. Mr. Quigg said last night that he had gone in answer to an invitation from Col. Roosevelt, who desired to ask him about some things which will concern him as Governor. The Metropolitan Police bill was, it is understood, discussed. Mr. Quigg favors a bipartisan commission, appointed by the Governor, while Col. Roosevelt is on record as a supporter of a single-headed commission.

Significance was attached to the visit of Mr. Bond. The State Engineer shares with the Superintendent of Public Works the responsibility of the canal administration. The Governor-elect is known to be giving earnest consideration to the selection of a successor to George W. Aldridge as the head of the Public Works Department. Visitors to Oyster Bay yesterday reported that the Governor-elect is giving favorable consideration to George Clinton of Buffalo for the place of Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Clinton was Chairman of the commission which Gov. Black appointed to investigate the canals.

Ex-Speaker and Congressman-elect James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, and Assemblyman Sears of Franklin were among yesterday's callers at Republican State headquarters. Assemblyman Allds of Chenango, who is not sure of his selection as majority leader in the Assembly, and Assemblyman Brennan of Kings, who wants to be Chairman of the Cities Committee, called on Senator Platt.

So far, three candidates have appeared for the place of State Superintendent of Public Buildings, Frederick Easton, the incumbent; Lovell H. Jerome, and Joseph H. Murray, formerly Excise Commissioner. Messrs. Easton and Jerome are making an active canvass for the position.

CROKER EXPECTED TO-DAY.

He Is Reported Much Improved in Health—Questions Awaiting His Decision.

Richard Croker is expected to reach this city to-day, returning from his Western trip. He will come straight through from Chicago on the New York Central's limited, and will arrive at either 6:30 o'clock this morning or 6:30 this evening.

A dispatch received from Chicago last night said that Mr. Croker had left there on his homeward journey. He was described as looking greatly improved after his stay at West Baden and as professing to be feeling much better after his rest there.

A rumor which spread through a limited circle that Mr. Croker would reach home last night filled up the Democratic club as it has not been filled since the Tammany leader went away. Among the Democrats who gathered there to welcome Mr. Croker were Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Register Fromme, Andrew Freedman, Jefferson M. Levy, and Philip Britt.

One of the first questions Mr. Croker will be called on to settle on his return will be that of the minority leadership in the two branches of the Legislature. Last Winter Jacob A. Cantor was the Democratic leader in the Senate and Thomas F. Donnelly in the Assembly. Mr. Cantor will not be in the new Senate, Mr. Donnelly having been elected from his district. This makes necessary the choice of new heads for the minority in both branches. Senators-elect Donnelly and McCarren have been spoken of for the post in the Upper House, Daniel E. Finn of the First District, who was once before minority leader in the Assembly, wants the place again, and George N. Palmer of Schoharie, ex-Senator Hill's close friend, is also an aspirant.

WANTS PAY FOR POLITICAL TRICK.

Butler Says He Served Tammany and Should Be Cared For.

Robert H. Butler, who set out at the beginning of the recent campaign to run as an independent Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-first District, has given to the press a copy of a letter which he claims to have addressed to John F. Carroll, in which he declares that his candidacy was a scheme gotten up by Matthew Donahue, the Tammany leader in the district, to defeat Edward H. Fallows, the Republican candidate.

Butler claims that the exposure of this fact "ruined his reputation" so that he now hardly knows "where to turn for a living; that the money promised to him has not been paid, and that the position which he was to have had after the election has not been forthcoming." "I think," he writes Mr. Carroll, "that a man who is willing to sacrifice his good name, reputation, and everything else for the good of Tammany Hall, win or lose, as I have done, ought to be provided for in some shape or manner."

MURPHY TO REMAIN IN POLITICS.

The Senator Denies a Story that He Will Retire.

Some stir was produced among Democrats in this city yesterday by the publication in several places and with much circumstantiality of a story to the effect that United States Senator Murphy had decided to retire permanently from politics at the expiration of his term, and that he had already made arrangements for a long trip abroad.

Senator Murphy is at his home, in Troy. To friends who asked him about this story over the long-distance telephone yesterday, he denied it emphatically. He had no intention of abandoning his active interest in political affairs, he declared, and he was not even dreaming of taking a trip to Europe.

Judge Van Wyck to Practice Law.

It was announced yesterday in Brooklyn—not by Judge Van Wyck himself, but with his authority—that the defeated candidate will resume the practice of law, with an office in Manhattan. He will not enter into a partnership with anybody, it is asserted. Mr. Van Wyck will continue a resident of Brooklyn.

TAMMANY BILLS UNPAID.

Hotel Keepers at Syracuse Lament Losses Incurred in Entertaining Convention Delegates.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 25.—The Tammany and Chicago platform delegates left several hundred dollars of unpaid hotel bills when they returned to their homes after the Democratic State Convention, held here two months ago, and some of the hotel proprietors threaten to bring suits against the leaders. The largest unpaid bills were contracted by the free-silver delegates, and several hotel proprietors are lamenting their action in making arrangements to accommodate adherents of this branch of Democracy.

At the Hotel Imperial bills amounting to $180 were left unpaid by the silverites, and the proprietors took action against the leader, Henry M. McDonald being successful in securing a judgment. It was said to-day that the money had not yet been collected and that further attempts would be made by the hotel authorities. The free-silver people had engaged accommodations at the Jefferson and the Manhattan, in each case failing to live up to their agreement. The proprietors are waiting to see the outcome of the case of the owners of the Imperial before taking action. Bills were also left unpaid at the Empire House when the Chicago platform delegates left, but they were afterward settled.

The Tammany people still owe about $60 at the Vanderbilt House. Bills have been sent repeatedly to the officials, but their receipt has not been acknowledged, and it is probable that other steps will be taken to collect the money. It was said at the Yates House to-day that a still larger amount remained to be collected there. At the St. Cloud a wine bill of $38 remains to be paid. The proprietor of Congress Hall failed to receive his pay for three suites engaged by the Tammany people, and prepared to commence legal proceedings. He was then informed by the Tammany officials that a representative would be in the city to effect a settlement.

THE TROUBLES OF THE 71ST.

Officers Meet and Discuss Colonelcy Candidates—Capt. F. M. Gibson Writes a Letter.

The officers of the Seventy-first Regiment who are opposed to the election of Major Clinton H. Smith to the Colonelcy claimed to be positive yesterday that they would be able to defeat him and elect Capt. Francis M. Gibson.

Since the meeting on Tuesday night, when Major Smith was requested to resign, there has been bitter feeling among the officers. Major Smith declared that he would not resign and that he would fight hard against being forced out.

Last night several officers of the regiment met in the Manhattan Hotel and discussed the situation. The meeting was a secret one. Major Smith was not present, and it is said that none of his admirers were there. After the meeting Capt. Gates, who had presided, announced that the officers had decided to request Major Smith to call a meeting of the Officers' Association, at which the situation can be discussed and candidates selected. Capt. Gates admitted that certain names had been mentioned for the position of Colonel, but refused to reveal them. Part of the evening had been spent, he said, in talking over the campaign in Cuba, but no charges had been made against any officer.

Capt. Gibson, who has been persistently boomed for the Colonelcy, and who is not a member of the regiment, yesterday sent the following open letter to Capt. Goldsborough and others:

"As there seems to be such an evenly divided sentiment among the officers of your regiment on the question of going outside of the Guard for a Colonel, and also a growing impression abroad, both in National Guard circles and in the minds of the public generally, that I am a candidate for the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first, I write to ask those of you who have so complimented me as to express a desire that I accept the head of your regiment, should I be the choice of a large majority of its officers, to kindly let it be known that I have never been a candidate for the position and that I positively declined to enter into a contest for election. I still believe, as I have already expressed to you, that all things being equal, your choice for a Colonel should be confined to the selection of some officer now in the Guard.

"If the public press correctly records the sentiment of the higher officers of the National Guard of the State on this subject, as well as at least one-half of the officers of the Seventy-first, they are of that same mind, and in my judgment much disappointment and discord would result by the adoption of any other course.

"As officers of the National Guard, you can readily appreciate the fact that I do not wish to become one of a family of officers as their Colonel and disrupt what harmony and good feeling may exist, and thereby incur the enmity and ill-will of ever so few. You, as soldiers, well know how necessary it is to the well being, efficiency, and success of a military organization to have absolute harmony among the officers, and perfect discipline in the ranks. In no other way can a regiment be useful and an honor to its State.

"Therefore, all things considered, I think the interests of all concerned would be best served by the withdrawal of my name from any further connection with the subject of the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first Regiment."

Capt. Goldsborough declared last night that he had not yet received the letter, and when shown a copy of the letter positively refused to discuss it.

COLUMBIA ELEVEN'S NEW COACH.

Bannard of the Northwestern University Will Be Employed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—William H. Bannard, the Northwestern's football coach, will go to Columbia University next year to coach the eleven of that institution. Although no contract has been drawn up, negotiations are going on rapidly, and on Dec. 2 Bannard will meet the members of the Columbia Athletic Association to make the final arrangements.

Bannard had intended to go to Columbia this season to coach the football eleven of that institution, but at the beginning of the Fall the athletic association was not yet organized, and he came to Northwestern instead.

To-day the coach received a letter from President Hewitt of the Columbia Athletic Association telling him that an organization in all departments of athletics had been completed. Hewitt asked him if he would consent to consider no terms from any other college until the Columbia had stated the terms on which they wished to hire him. This Bannard consented to do.

Gifts to the Brooklyn Institute.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has received the entire entomological collection of the late Berthold Neumoegen, a life member of the Institute. The collection is regarded as one of the finest in the world. It comprises upward of 50,000 beautiful specimens of lepidoptera, including both butterflies and moths. The collection was made during a period of twenty years, and cost Mr. Neumoegen about $40,000. It was purchased for the Brooklyn Institute several days ago by Frank S. Jones of 1,363 Dean Street for $10,000. Edward L. Graef, a life member of the institute, has also presented his entire entomological collection to the institute.

Candidate for Bishop of Iowa.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Nov. 25.—The delegates and alternates of St. John's Episcopal Church here have united in a letter presenting the Rev. Dr. McIlwain as a candidate for Bishop of this diocese, in the interest of harmony, and to settle the muddle into which the Dr. Green controversy has brought the church. Dr. McIlwain has been rector of St. John's Church for many years. The letter has been sent by these delegates to the churches of the diocese. Dr. McIlwain is passive, and his expressions are rather against his personal desire for the place, although he will do anything to secure harmony.

Scranton Bride's Mind Changed Twice.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 25.—Last Saturday Margaret Moore refused Timothy Foley at the altar. To-day she changed her mind again and married him. The cause of the refusal, it is explained, was Miss Moore's desire to be revenged because Foley wooed and then jilted her some years ago.

There Are Others.

When Tod Sloane realized that there were others in England, he sailed for this country.—New Orleans Picayune.

GIBBONS ON RACE CONFLICTS.

The Cardinal Advocates the Restriction of Suffrage by Property Qualifications as a Remedy.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons, in discussing the recent race troubles in the South, said to-day:

"In the history of mankind it has been observed that when two distinct races coexisted in the same territory one race has always exercised a certain supremacy over the other. While this principle is admitted, it is the manifest duty of every patriotic statesman and Christian to see that the relations between the races should be friendly, harmonious, and mutually beneficial.

"The race conflicts, antagonisms, and bloodshed which have recently occurred in several States of the Union can be largely traced to two great causes—the one-sided and ill-directed system of negro education and the indiscriminate exercise, and consequent abuse, of the ballot box.

"The colored race," continued the Cardinal, "are naturally kind and gentle, affectionate and grateful, with religious emotions easily aroused. But the education they are generally receiving is calculated to sharpen their mental faculties at the expense of their religious and moral senses. It fosters ambition without supplying the means of gratifying it. It feeds the head, while the heart is starved.

"No education is complete that does not teach the science of self-restraint, and this is found only in the Decalogue and the Gospels. But it is hard to get a hearing on the subject of popular education. We must appeal from Peter drunk to Peter sober.

"The abuse of the ballot box is chargeable more to white demagogues than to the blacks themselves. The politicians use the negro vote for their own selfish purposes. I am persuaded that a restriction of suffrage by property qualification would be a wise measure.

"It would be an incentive to industry, and as men are instinctively disposed to protect their own property, they will naturally vote for those rulers and public officers who, in their judgment, are more qualified to protect their property from unjust and exorbitant taxation and to promote the material prosperity of the Commonwealth."

SOLDIER RIOTS AT ANNISTON.

One Man Killed and Eight Men Wounded in Thursday's Fight.

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 25.—The revised list of casualties resulting from last night's rioting between white and black troops, as given out to-night, is as follows:

DEAD—Corp. James Capeton, colored, Third Alabama.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED — Corp. Smith, colored, Third Alabama, shot through the abdomen; Private Gildart, Second Arkansas, stabbed in the back with a knife or bayonet, and severely cut in head.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Private Echols, colored, Third Alabama, flesh wound in the left shoulder; Sergt. Frank Dobson, Third Tennessee, right arm shattered; Private J. E. Graham, Third Tennessee, flesh wound in the abdomen.

Two negro civilians were shot, and will probably die.

It was reported to-night that a large number of negro soldiers were massing outside the city, and a strong force from the provost guard went out and scoured the vicinity, but did not find a man.

Orders have been issued by Gen. Frank that no passes be granted except for good reasons, and fewer men will be allowed in town at one time in the future than heretofore.

Sentinels around the various camps have been increased, and it is now very difficult to run the line.

There were several fist fights between the whites and blacks during the day.

GIFT TO CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY

Robert Clarke's Library Presented to It by William A. Procter.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—William A. Procter has given to the University of Cincinnati the private library of Robert Clarke. In all there are 6,574 volumes, including 35 rare manuscripts, and copies of the Scriptures.

For some time it had been the desire of Robert Clarke that the books should become the property of the university. The matter had been discussed by Mr. Clarke, the Trustees of the university, and Prof. Thomas Herbert Norton of the faculty, but it was through the generosity of William A. Procter of Gendale that the gift became possible.

The only condition Mr. Procter attaches to it is that a brass tablet shall be placed in the library bearing the inscription:

"The Robert Clarke Library, donated by W. A. Procter."

Mr. Procter is a millionaire soap manufacturer, whose factories in a Cincinnati suburb have proved successful under the co-operative plan of distributing a share of profits among employes.

Big Windstorm in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 25.—A terrible windstorm in the oil district has caused much damage. Thirty-seven derricks and many overhead pulley wires and smokestacks were blown down. Two tanks holding a thousand gallons of oil were punctured by falling derricks and the oil is running through the streets. Several houses and barns were crushed under the falling derricks. No casualties are reported. Two hundred men are clearing away the débris in the streets.

Killed by Wild Animals and Snakes.

From The Lahore Tribune.

Some of the figures in the Government resolution regarding the number of human beings and cattle killed by wild animals and poisonous snakes in 1897 are worth noticing. The mortality from snakebite was below the normal, being less than 21,000, but there was a remarkable increase in the deaths caused by wild animals. These amounted to the extraordinarily large number of 4,277, as compared with an annual average since 1893 of 3,106, or a rise of over 1,000. The mortality, as usual, was highest in Bengal, the northwest provinces, and Oudh—3,611 out of the whole total; but there was a marked rise also in the central provinces, from 361 in 1896 to 700 in 1897. It is stated that famine had much to do with the increase, particularly in Bengal, as the people took to the jungles in search of food, while at the same time the drought brought down the animals to more open parts to obtain water. In the lower provinces tigers killed 430 persons, 44 of these deaths occurring in one district, Gya, which ought to be a promising field for the enthusiastic shikari. In the northwest provinces and Oudh the deaths rose from 642 to 701, but here wolves were most dangerous. In 1894 they killed only 160 people; last year they accounted for 426.

The English Birth Rate.

From The London News.

Those who have inferred from recent events that there are tendencies likely to lower the birth rate of the country will not find much encouragement in the latest return of the Registrar-General. In the first nine months of the current year that rate has, in England and Wales, averaged 29.8, which compares with 29.7 both for last year and the year before. Very steadily the population is increasing. During the first three-quarters of the present year, for which figures are this week available, 699,153 births were registered in England and Wales alone, and only 419,587 deaths, showing an excess of births over deaths of no fewer than 279,566. The population of England and Wales has in round numbers increased from twenty-eight millions in 1888 to thirty-one millions in 1898. One fact is not easily explained. Usually there are more births in the first half than in the second half of the year. To that rule there has been only one exception in the last ten years

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

President's Commission to Complete Its Work Here To-day.

DISAPPOINTED WITH RESULTS

Chaplain Galloupe Saw No Santiago Hospital Horrors — Dr. Edson Praises Montauk Site.

The War Investigating Commission spent a busy day yesterday, so as to finish up its work in this city by to-night. It was decided that the inquiry is dragging on too long and that, as much of the ground is being covered several times, it shall be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible from now on.

Some of the Commissioners have felt a little disappointed by results here. They say that about all they have been able to get has been charges against the officers of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and some facts about Camp Wikoff. Many of the witnesses, they say, have thrashed over the old charges without adding anything to the fruits of the inquiry. In addition, the Commissioners say, they have lost time waiting for witnesses when they expected to have more than they could possibly examine. Yesterday was the first day during their stay in this city that they have had as many witnesses as they could use.

To almost every witness the Commissioners have declared that they wanted, not personal charges or regimental quarrels, but facts relative to the conduct of the war such as would aid in fixing the responsibility for mistakes and blunders. They say that in this respect they have made little progress here. The commission will leave for Boston to-night, therefore, somewhat disappointed.

Dr. Conner said yesterday he regretted that more local physicians of well-established reputation had not testified. The commission had, he said, invited Dr. Francis Delafield and Dr. Cyrus Edson. Dr. Delafield sent word he had nothing of importance to communicate. Dr. Edson was examined yesterday afternoon.

After its visit to Boston the commission will return to Washington, stopping at Philadelphia a short time to make some investigations as to the Pennsylvania troops. It will then resume its inquiry at the capital.

When the commission met, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, David J. Goss of Company K, Seventy-first New York, asked permission to repeat the statements made by him a few days ago in reference to certain officers appropriating the hospital tents. The commission decided, however, that it would not go further into that question.

The first witness yesterday was Daniel McKeever of 2,628 Morion Avenue, this city. He said, in reply to a question from ex-Gov. Beaver:

TREATMENT OF SICK SOLDIERS.

"My son, E. Percy McKeever of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, died at Mount Sinai Hospital, Aug. 31, of typhoid fever, contracted in Cuba. I consider his death due to the lack of attention at Montauk Point and the negligence of the doctors at the detention hospital there. The doctors at Mount Sinai Hospital told me that my son's death was due to lack of proper treatment in the early stage of his disease."

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe of Jersey City, who went to Cuba as Chaplain of the Ninth Regular Infantry, testified that he saw no confusion in embarkation at Port Tampa. He found it wholesome sleeping in the night air of Cuba, and said the stories of neglect of the sick and wounded were much exaggerated.

"I was slightly wounded by a shell," he continued, "and was sent back to the hospital at Siboney. It has been stated that on the night of July 3 the wounded men had to lie out all night without a tent. That is so, but they lay in dry sand, and not in wet grass. Some of the men assigned to places in tents crept out to the open air for the sake of the fresh air.

"When I recovered my strength I went among the sick and wounded, and I heard no complaints. Every man seemed satisfied that everything possible was being done for him. Now that I have left the service and am perfectly free to express my opinions, I want to say that it seems to me that my regiment must have been singularly fortunate in its experiences or else there must have been remarkable exaggerations on the part of some men as to certain incidents."

James P. Holmes of 236 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who served with Company B of the Seventy-first New York, was still sick, and gave his testimony while lying on the lounge. He testified that "no attention was paid to the sick on board the transport Grand Duchess."

The next witness, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard of 15 West Forty-second Street, entered the room saying:

"I have so many good things to say—"

"But please give us your name, Madam," interrupted ex-Gov. Beaver.

"Why, certainly; but I have really so many good things to say about—"

"But please give the stenographer your name, Madam," repeated Mr. Beaver.

"Why, of course," said she, and gave her name and address, and then continued:

"I have so many good things to say about the Government that I felt it my duty to come here and tell them."

As to abuses she said:

"The method of treating the convalescents might be improved upon. The Government gave good food to the well soldiers and good treatment to the invalids, but it apparently has no recognition of the convalescent period in a sick soldier's life. It knows only the very well and the very sick, and yet it is the proper treatment of convalescents that makes well men."

WOULD-BE PENSIONER HEARD.

Louis L. Krauss, a private of the Ninth New York, said he was not properly treated by the physicians. One of them, he said, gave him a prescription to have filled, and he had no money.

"Will you tell us that doctor's name?"

"I would prefer not. I am an applicant for a pension, and I want no trouble with the doctors until my application is acted upon." [Laughter.]

Mrs. Elizabeth Brosnan of Worcester, Mass., testified about the death of a brother at Egmont Key, Fla., on his way home from Cuba. She said it was understood that the men who had been put on the transport Santiago were coming to some Northern port, but that for some reason the orders were changed, and the ship was sent to Egmont Key, where the sick were kept on a hot sand island with a swamp in the middle of it for ten days.

M. J. Hussy of 57 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, who was in Company A of the Sixty-ninth New York, testified that his company had not got the rations due. The regiment, he said, got the regular allowance, but it did not go around, somehow.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, who went to Cuba in charge of the medical department of the Red Cross, told of his offer of supplies, and said:

"I offered Dr. La Garde at the Siboney Hospital the services of the Red Cross nurses, and he said he had nurses enough, but he lacked cots. In no instance was I treated with anything but the most extreme courtesy."

Asked about the supply of food and medicine on the transport Concho, Dr. Lesser said:

"I cannot answer that question. The Red Cross usages do not permit me to criticise the Government."

"If a Red Cross nurse should see an officer take the life of one of his men, would she be permitted to accuse the officer of murder?" asked Gen. Beaver.

"No, Sir."

"Could she tell what she saw?"

"Yes, she might tell what she saw, but she could not give her opinion as to its being a murder or not."

A half dozen privates of the Seventy-first New York submitted written statements that were filed.

Dr. Cyrus Edson testified that the site of Camp Wikoff was excellent, but the water supply was not adequate. He saw confusion in the hospitals, but thought it was unavoidable.

Dr. A. E. Gallant, Chairman of the Medical War Relief Association, testified that more than 2,300 men came to the headquarters of the association, at 360 East Fifteenth Street, and that out of these over 600 were in an unfit condition to travel.

The night session was neither long nor fruitful. There was another dearth of witnesses, and, after extracting some few facts about the refitting of ships intended for transports, the Commissioners were at a standstill and adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Major John W. Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department in this city testified as to the fitting out of the Relief as a hospital ship. As to the transports, he said:

"I do not think any of the chartered ships were good transports. They were too small, but they were the best ships available. It was impossible to make them comfortable in the hot latitudes."

Charles N. Swift, who served under Major Summerhayes as purveyor of the transport fleet, gave testimony as to the stores put on each ship. He made one suggestion that seemed to impress the Commissioners:

"If the Government had had a good cook in every regiment," he said, "the country would have been spared hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars."

The Commissioners will hold two sessions here to-day, if there are enough witnesses.

A YOUNG EAST SIDE HEROINE.

Sarah Goldstein Rescues a Burning Baby with Difficulty and Runs with It to a Hospital.

The courage and presence of mind shown by Sarah Goldstein, seventeen years old, may result in saving the life of a baby whose clothing caught fire yesterday while it was locked in a room at 5 Attorney Street. The baby is Annie Moser, the two-year-old daughter of Jacob and Annie Moser, who live in three rooms on the second floor, rear.

Mrs. Moser left the baby in the room and went across the hall to talk to a neighbor. The child pushed the door to, and it locked with a spring. The baby then found some matches and set its dress afire. It shrieked with pain, and Mrs. Moser ran across the hall, but found the door locked. She screamed, and other tenants were soon on the scene. No one seemed to know what to do, except the Goldstein girl.

She, as soon as she had learned what had happened, ran up stairs to her own apartments and climbed out of the window. She then descended the ice-coated fire escape, and breaking the window, jumped into the Mosers' room, and found the child's clothing and the table cloth ablaze. The girl seized the table cloth and tore the burning part off. Her own clothing caught fire, but she beat out the flames with her hands, and then rushed to the baby. She wrapped the cloth about the baby and smothered the flames in a few seconds.

Her hands were badly burned, but she opened the door, and without paying any attention to the frantic mother or the crowd outside, dashed down the stairs to the street, with the mother after her. Through the cold street the girl ran with her hands aching, but clutching the child. She hurried on till she got to the Beth Israel Hospital, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. There the surgeons took immediate charge of the baby and the girl. There is no accommodation at the hospital for babies, and the mother was allowed to take the child away. The surgeons said they would care for the baby, but could not tell whether or not it could live.

KEROSENE HASTENED DEATH.

Physician Reports a Diphtheria Case for Investigation.

Dr. John F. Woulters of 219 West Twentieth Street filed a certificate at the Coroners' office yesterday in regard to the death of Annie Mary Haddesch, two years old, of 376 Tenth Avenue, who died of diphtheria. Attached to the certificate was a note to the effect that the child's case had been seriously complicated by outside interference with the physician's treatment. Dr. Woulters said last night:

"I called to see the child on Nov. 10, and found that, upon the advice of a neighbor, rags soaked in kerosene had been applied to the child's breast and kept there for several hours. I found upon examination that the skin was denuded for a space of six by seven inches, and was already partially infected with diphtheria. Rapidly the whole surface became covered with diphtheritic membrane, and Thursday morning the child died. The administering of kerosene as a counter irritant was undoubtedly due to ignorance, as certainly only good intentions existed, but this act seriously complicated the case, rendering a cure impossible. I reported this occurrence, but the practice of interfering with the treatment of a physician is too common among the ignorant classes and must be checked at every opportunity in the interest of humanity."

NOT INTERESTED IN MANHATTAN

Vanderbilts in No Way Connected with the Road, Says Mr. Depew.

There was a conference in the Directors' room at the Grand Central Station yesterday of evident importance to the Vanderbilt interests. It was attended by Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, and Chauncey M. Depew. The matters under discussion were disposed of quickly, and Mr. Morgan hurried away to his office, in Wall Street. Mr. Depew said that "only regular committee work" had been under consideration.

In reply to a direct question as to whether the Vanderbilts had secured or were negotiating for an interest in the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system, Mr. Depew said with emphasis: "The Vanderbilts are in no way connected with the Manhattan Railway property. They have not bought a controlling interest or any other interest in the elevated railroad system. There is absolutely no truth in the report that the appointment of Alfred Skitt as Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company means that the Vanderbilts are to take any interest in that property. Mr. Skitt doubtless owes his appointment to the fact that he is a practical transportation man, with a special knowledge of urban railway methods and needs in New York City. The Messrs. Vanderbilt think well of him, and they are glad that this opportunity for promotion has been offered to him."

Cornelius Vanderbilt has improved in health to such an extent that he is now taking more than a casual interest in business affairs. He has paid several visits to the offices in the Grand Central Station within the past two weeks, and yesterday remained at his desk nearly all of the forenoon.

Combination of Elevator Men.

Official denial was given yesterday to a report that a new organization to be known as the Otis Elevator Company had consolidated 90 per cent. of the elevator business by a merger of fourteen or fifteen companies, and that its capital, $10,000,000, of which $4,000,000 is preferred stock, had been fully subscribed. The denial said that the statement was premature. There have been conferences and negotiations toward a consolidation, and the end aimed at is likely to be attained. While there is so far no organization of elevator interests, the capital necessary to the scheme is practically assured through an underwriting syndicate.

City Cashier Sentenced as Embezzler.

Edward H. Beiderlinder of College Point, in the Queens County Court, yesterday, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with misappropriating $444 of the funds of the Queens Borough Water Department. He was sentenced to one year in the Kings County Penitentiary. Beiderlinder was the cashier in the Queens Borough Water Department. His friends say he loaned the money to assist old associates, and that these men refused to give him back what he had advanced.

Funeral of Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer.

The funeral of Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, who died on Nov. 16, was held yesterday from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. There was a large attendance of friends and relatives, including the two sons of Mrs. Havemeyer, who had been in Europe, and because of whose absence the funeral was delayed. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge. The interment was in Woodlawn.

Troop C Mustered Out.

Troop C was paid off and mustered out of the United States service yesterday morning at the armory in Brooklyn. Capt. L. M. Brett of the Second California arrived at 10 o'clock to muster out the troop, but the Paymaster was late, and it was 11:30 o'clock before the work began. Capt. Clayton told the men that the Government had authorized them to buy in their horses according to the report of the Board of Appraisers.

Stock Exchange Seat, $29,500.

That Stock Exchange business just now is brisk and profitable is evident in the latest quotation for an Exchange seat, $29,500, only $3,000 less than the record price and $1,000 more than that of a week ago.

A Kentucky Murderer Hanged.

EDDYVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—William Cato, who killed Charles Askew on Sept. 19, 1897, was hanged to-day.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

Camerden & Forster

Wedding Presents in great variety of styles and cost, but all in good taste and apt to be at a less price than equal quality elsewhere.

Exclusive novelties in bronzes and the new Belgian Cut Glass—a glass you have probably never seen and which will repay a visit, even if you have no immediate intent to purchase.

Also fine stationery and Leather Goods.

273 Fifth Avenue,

Opposite Holland House, between 29th and 30th Sts.

FELL FROM ELEVATED TRAIN.

Alfred Muirhead Meets with Fatal Accident in Brooklyn.

Alfred Muirhead, fifty-one years old, of 202 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, a dealer in surgical instruments, was instantly killed last night by falling from a train to the street at the Third Street station of the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Muirhead attempted to board an up-town train which was pulling out of the station. He got a foothold on the platform of the rear car, and, holding on by the railing, yelled to the guard to open the gate.

The guard, seeing the danger of Muirhead's position, started to open the gate, but before he could do so the moving train reached the end of the station platform. Muirhead, who weighed about 200 pounds, was caught between the car and the guard rail of the station platform, and, releasing his hold, dropped to the street. He was picked up and carried into a near-by drug store and an ambulance was summoned from the Seney Hospital. Surgeon Smith, who responded, found that Muirhead had been killed instantly. His skull had been fractured, and both of his legs broken. Detective Jepson was detailed to arrest the conductor of the train.

NEED FOR TRANSFER STATIONS.

Health Board Committee Meets Surface Railroad Representatives.

The special committee of the Health Board, consisting of President Michael C. Murphy and Commissioner John B. Cosby, held a conference yesterday morning with President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway and Benjamin F. Defrece, representing the Third Avenue Railway.

Col. Murphy explained that he had received complaints from passengers of surface roads relative to disagreeable exposure to wind and rain while waiting at points of transfer for cars. He recommended the construction of several stations. Dr. Cosby said that one of the first stations to be erected should be near Eighty-fifth Street, on the west side of Central Park. "We have already attended to that location," replied President Vreeland. "Our conductors have been instructed not to leave the point of transfer until the next car is in sight." He went on to say that he did not see any special need of the stations. "If stations are really necessary," said he, "we have a large number of obsolete cars which could be readily converted into waiting rooms."

Mr. Defrece spoke in much the same tenor. Both men expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Board of Health, but did not think that any improvement could be made over the present system.

COMMERCIAL TEACHERS MEET.

E. H. Morse Gives His Ideas on Good Methods of Advertising.

The Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association began a two-days' session yesterday in connection with the New York Teachers' Association at Packard College. Byron Horton of this city delivered the address of welcome, and W. H. Sadler and W. J. Kinsley responded. This was followed by the semi-annual address by William J. Amos of Stamford, Conn. Several papers were read during the session. At the afternoon session E. H. Morse of the Hartford Business College delivered an address on "Ideas in Advertising." Among other things he said:

"Of all the methods of practical publicity that I have tried, I find repeatedly that the newspaper is the foundation of advertising. It leads, both in reaching the people and in producing the results. People read the daily newspapers for the sake of getting the news. This means the news of business, as well as the news of politics and war. An advertisement is business news, and if it is illustrated it should be with a picture which has some direct connection with the goods advertised. Go into any town or city in the United States and listen to the gossip of the people, and you will hear the universal expression, 'I see such and such a paper says.' They don't say 'I see that such a circular or such a magazine says,' but they point to the daily paper as the up-to-date medium by which the newest knowledge is disseminated."

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION.

The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools Meets.

The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland opened its twelfth annual convention yesterday at Columbia University. The delegates gathered in Havemeyer Hall, where President Low of Columbia delivered an address of welcome. Dr. Julius Sachs, Principal of the Collegiate Institue of this city, who is President of the association, responded.

Prof. John L. Stewart of Lehigh University read a paper on the question of teaching history in secondary schools. Others who spoke on the subject were Prof. J. H. Robinson of Columbia, Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard, Prof. H. Morse Stephens of Cornell, and others. The delegates partook of luncheon in Fiske Hall, Barnard.

At 3 o'clock the delegates reassembled in the Brinckerhoff Theatre of Barnard College. Here another discussion took place upon the report of the Committee on Entrance Requirements of Engineering Colleges, presented at Buffalo in 1896. Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell read a paper on the subject, and the discussion was taken up by President T. M. Drown of Lehigh, Prof. H. W. Spangler of the University of Pennsylvania, and others. The largest meeting was held in Havemeyer Hall in the evening, when President Sachs delivered an address upon "The Position of the Secondary School in the Present Educational Movement." At 9 o'clock the delegates adjourned to the Columbia Library Building, where a reception was held by President Low, and the big building was thrown open for inspection.

The convention will be continued to-day, the morning session opening at 10 o'clock in Havemeyer Hall, when the topic for discussion will be on "The Necessity of Teaching the Duties of Citizenship in the Public Schools." At noon the business meeting and election of officers will be held.

KILLED BY BURNING TAR.

Pot of the Blazing Substance Thrown Upon a Woman by Her Son.

RUSSELL, N. Y., Nov. 25.—A most shocking and heartrending accident has occurred at Monterey. A pot of tar was being heated to apply to shingles which were being put upon the roof of James Colton's residence. The tar ignited, and a son of Mr. Colton took the pot from the stove to carry it out of the house.

By the time he reached the door it had burned his hands so severely and the smoke was so blinding that he threw it, not realizing where it might go.

His mother was just coming to the house, and some of the burning tar ignited her clothing. Before any one discovered her situation every vestige of her clothing was burned off except her shoes. She died several hours later.

A Boston Bank to Liquidate.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—At a meeting to-day of the Shawmut National Bank stockholders it was voted to liquidate the institution, 8,717 shares being in favor to 10 shares against. President J. P. Stearns and Fred E. Snow of Gaston & Snow were appointed the liquidating committee.

PET DOG SHOW A SUCCESS

Big Crowds Visit the Exhibition on the Closing Day.

COLLIE TROPHY FOR ORNAMENT

J. Pierpont Morgan's Entries Captured Four of the Seven Special Prizes Yesterday.

The bench show of the American Pet Dog Club came to an end last night. It has been a very successful affair, and the officers of the club think that after paying all expenses there will be a balance left to go into the club treasury. All day long the old Sherry Building, in which the show was held, was crowded, and during the evening it took a long time to get around and see the dogs.

Among those who were noticed at the show were Mrs. Henry M. Gillig, Mrs. Walter Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. Charles F. Spaulding, Mrs. Robert K. Pritchard, G. N. Phelps, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, A. C. Wilmerding, S. C. Hodge, W. L. Beadleston, Miss Fielding C. Roselle, Mrs. Horace Stokes, Mrs. J. Anthony Wilkins, Miss Susie C. Stanton, and Mrs. D. W. Evans.

The judges finished their tasks, and before the dogs left the building last night many of the successful exhibitors had received the awards won by their entries. Robert Armstrong, who had charge of J. Pierpont Morgan's dogs, was pleased at the success of the few he brought down from Cragston Kennels. On Thursday he won most of the regular prizes, and yesterday his entries secured four out of the seven specials. Ornament was declared the best American collie and was awarded the three-hundred-dollar trophy given by the Collie Club. Scotch Reel won the club medal for the best of opposite sex to the winner of the trophy. Ornament won the prize for the best collie, and the trophy for the best exhibit of four collies went to Mr. Morgan's dogs.

In the dachshunde classes, Venlo's Challenge won two prizes and Venlo's Best Man secured another. For Dr. Motschenbacher, Young Phenomenon and Venlo Squaw each won two firsts. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., won the Grand Produce Stakes with Hill Hurst Trouble, and L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Clause took the second prize. The Home-bred Puppy Stakes went to Norfolk Victorious, owned by the Norfolk Kennels, and L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer was second.

Garry Boy, owned by C. B. Ellis, won both classes of Scotch terriers, Kathleen being placed second in the limit class and Tambourine second in the open class. Rustic Jill, owned by T. P. Mallorie, was judged to be the best Airedale terrier in the show and secured the silver cup given by John Lorillard Arden. Mr. Arden won the special prize for the best exhibit of four in this class. Tommy Tucker and New City Belle, both owned by Mr. Arden, were placed first and second in the novice class, Rustic Jill won in the limit class, and Rust, owned by Joseph Carver, was the winner in the open class.

Dr. H. T. Foote of New Rochelle had the best exhibit of four black-and-tan terriers and won the trophy given by the club. In the regular classes Lady Flora, owned by Thomas Lynch, won the novice class; Rochelle Turk, owned by Dr. Foote, won the limit class for dogs; Brunswick Duchess, owned by W. C. Codman, won the limit class for bitches, the first prize in the open class for dogs and bitches, and the prize for winners.

Ashton Premier, owned by Mrs. Senn, won the prize for Yorkshire terriers, Trixie, owned by J. Seligman, and Midge, owned by Miss M. E. Smith, were the winners of the prizes offered for toy terriers. Defender, owned by Mrs. Senn, won the prize for King Charles spaniels, and Young King of the Fancy, owned by Mrs. Senn, and Nellie, owned by Mrs. M. Johnson, secured the two first prizes offered for Prince Charles spaniels.

The first prize for Blenheim spaniels went to Murillo, owned by Mrs. A. Bernstein. Rob Roy, the mascot of the United States ship Niagara, was in this class, but Rob Roy had been fed too well, and was not in the best possible condition. The Duke, owned by Mrs. Moody, was the best of the ruby spaniels. Little Ono, owned by Mrs. Senn, won the novice class for Japanese spaniels and the open class, but he was beaten in the limit class by Prince Ito, also owned by Mrs. Senn. There were only four pugs shown, and Otterburn Treasure, owned by Mrs. C. Y. Ford, proved the best. Mrs. Horace Stokes, the Treasurer of the club, had Bijou entered in the classes for Maltese terriers, and secured three prizes, two of which were specials.

GEORGE H. STUDWELL ARRESTED.

Former New Yorker Charged with Converting to His Own Use $60,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 25.—George H. Studwell, formerly of New York City, was taken into custody here last night by the police at the request of Detective Sergeant Cuff of the New York Police Headquarters, who came here armed with a bench warrant for his arrest. To-day Studwell was committed to the county jail, pending the signing of the necessary requisition papers.

Mr. Studwell, who was formerly in the wholesale shoe business in New York, is charged by Harriet Studwell, his sister-in-law, and Fannie Atwater, his niece, with converting to his own use some sixty thousand dollars of the estate of his brother, of which he was the executor. The heirs to the estate say that of the $75,000 known to have been left by Mr. Studwell's brother, they have received but $15,000, in the bonds of the Phoenix Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Studwell has very little to say, beyond the fact that the charge made against him is not true. He says he gave the $60,000 to a lawyer to invest, and that he has received nothing from the estate, not even what he was entitled to for his work.

MAGOWAN KIDNAPPING CASE.

Frank D. Magowan, His Wife, and Her Sister to be Tried in Ohio.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 25.—Gov. Hastings has allowed the requisition of Gov. Bushnell for the return to Ohio of Frank D. Magowan, Mrs. Frank D. Magowan, and her sister, Mrs. R. H. Wynn, to stand trial on the charge of kidnapping Ethel Beryl Barnes, daughter of Mrs. Magowan by her first husband, John A. Barnes of Trenton, N. J.

Magowan and his co-defendants were arrested at Erie ten days ago and gave bail in $1,000 each to appear before Judge Wadeling of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, next Thursday on a charge of child stealing. Magowan protested against the issue of the requisition, and the case was argued at great length before the Governor this afternoon.

The Governor announced his decision this evening and directed the State Department officials to prepare the papers for the extradition of Magowan and the two women.

Safe Robbed in Millersburg, Ohio.

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, Nov. 25.—County Treasurer F. F. Smith, upon reaching his office to-day, discovered that both outer doors of the vault in his office had been blown off by cracksmen. The inner vault was not molested, but $200 was stolen, including $60 in pennies and $75 in lodge money. This was in the outer vault. The robbers gained access to the office by breaking in a door. Bloodhounds have been sent for to trace the robbers.

Suicide of a Theatrical Man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Harry J. Meyers was found dead in his room to-day. The gas jet had been removed, and death was caused by the escaping fumes. Meyers was formerly connected with theatres in Cleveland and Cincinnati. He left a note, asking that Miss Laura Thomas of Summitville, Iowa, be notified of his death.

St. Louis Officials Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—Henry Besch, City Register, was indicted on four counts by the Grand Jury to-day, charged with fraudulently manipulating the city pay rolls and accepting bribes. G. W. Reichman, a Superintendent of Street Sprinkling, was also indicted for connection with the case.

Fifteenth Infantry Off for Cuba.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 25.—The Fifteenth Infantry, 1,340 men and 211 animals, departed to-night via the Southern Railway for Savannah, where they will take the transport Chester for Nuevitas, Cuba. Two pack trains were taken with the regiment.

"DIVES" ORDERED CLOSED.

Police Board Gives Instructions to Chief Devery and Capts. Chapman and Cooney.

Chief Devery, Capt. Chapman of the Eldridge Street Station, and Acting Captain Cooney of the Mercer Street Station were before the Police Board by special order for several hours yesterday afternoon, and the conditions prevailing in both Chapman's and Cooney's precincts were discussed. As a result, two resolutions were adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Chief of Police is directed to assign for duty to the Twelfth Precinct such number of men as may be necessary in his judgment or the judgment of the Captain commanding for the performance of duties required under direction of the board, and that he report his actions hereunder to the board.

Resolved, That Capt. Chapman be and is hereby requested to report to the Chief of Police, who is directed to report to the board, any person now performing duty in the Twelfth Precinct who, in his judgment, is not capable of rendering service conducive to the desires of the board in correcting evils alleged to exist in such precinct.

After the meeting President York of the board said Capt. Chapman was to have free rein, and was under orders to root out every suggestion of lawlessness. "The board gave Capt. Chapman carte blanche," he said, "and has every confidence in him."

Acting Captain Cooney of Mercer Street received almost identical instructions. He was especially directed to certain alleged "dives" in Bleecker Street, and ordered to close them forthwith.

Capt. Chapman started out early last evening to execute his orders. He took several of his detectives, and together they visited Allen, East Houston, Orchard, and Forsyth Streets. In all the Captain inspected twenty-five places. He found ten closed and in the balance he discovered a number of loungers. These he drove into the street and he warned the proprietors to close up. They obeyed. In 188 Allen Street, said to be a suspicious place, Capt. Chapman found Minnie Rosen, seventeen years old, for whom he was making an especial hunt. The girl lives at 352 Watkins Street, Brooklyn.

THROWN FROM A CABLE CAR.

Patrick Byrnes Assaulted by Conductor on the Third Avenue Line.

While Policeman Hesch of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was standing at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue early yesterday morning he saw two men struggling on the rear platform of a passing cable car. One of the men was thrown from the car and fell at full length in the street, the bell sounded instantly and the car sped on. The officer rapped with his night stick and another policeman at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street stopped the car and brought back the conductor, who proved to be James W. Walsh of 2,332 Third Avenue. Meanwhile the man in the street, who was unconscious, was picked up. He was Patrick Byrnes, a brother of Commissioner of Sewers Thomas J. Byrnes of the Borough of the Bronx.

Four witnesses in the car testified that the two men had had an altercation on the platform, and that Walsh kicked Byrnes and then pushed him off the platform. Walsh and Byrnes were taken to the station, and a surgeon from Harlem Hospital dressed a severe scalp wound which Byrnes had sustained. A charge of intoxication was entered against Byrnes, as he did not wish to leave the station through fear that his skull had been fractured, and Walsh was locked up on a charge of assault. Later Deputy Commissioner Byrnes bailed out his brother, and took him home in a cab.

In the Harlem Police Court Walsh was held in default of $1,000 bonds for examination to-day. He made no statement. A doctor's certificate was submitted, certifying that Byrnes was unable to appear.

THE MISSOURI BANK CASE.

Jury Disagrees After the Trial of Rieger and Covington.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—A jury in the United States District Court which has been trying D. V. Rieger, ex-President, and Robert D. Covington, ex-cashier, of the failed Missouri National Bank, on indictments charging embezzlement and misappropriation of that institution's funds, today disagreed and was discharged. The jury had been out since Wednesday. A new trial will doubtless be set for the April term of court.

The doors of the Missouri National Bank were closed by the United States Bank Examiner on Oct. 26, 1896. The bank had between 2,200 and 2,300 depositors and carried $1,500,000 in deposits. It had failed in the panic of July, 1893, but was promptly reopened. Shortly after the second failure Messrs. Rieger and Covington were indicted by the Grand Jury on three counts, embracing embezzlement, abstraction, and willful misapplication of the moneys and credits of the bank.

The trial had been in progress for the past week, and E. P. Moxey, an expert accountant, was the principal witness for the Government. He sought to show how thousands of dollars of the bank's money had been used by Rieger and Covington to support enterprises in which they were interested.

The receiver has been able to pay but a small dividend to depositors. Since the failure Rieger and Covington have been engaged in the insurance business at Springfield, Ill.

County Clerk-Elect Aumack Dead.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 25.—Theodore Aumack, who was elected County Clerk on the Democratic ticket at the recent election, died this morning. He was stricken with apoplexy a couple of days before election, but his friends would not admit that the case was serious until the day following the election, claiming he was only suffering from overwork as a result of the campaign. He rallied somewhat when he learned he had been elected, but could not recover. It is expected that Mr. Voorhees, when he becomes Governor, will name Joseph McDermott, who was the Republican candidate, to be County Clerk until the next election.

A Lynching Prevented in Kentucky.

GLASGOW, Ky., Nov. 25.—A mob of fifty men approached the jail here early this morning, intending to lynch Robert Brown and Johnson Franklin, charged with murder. Warning shots had been fired by the night police, however, and the mob found the jail guarded. After being assured that the guards would do their duty if an attempt was made to take the prisoners, the mob parleyed for half an hour and then rode off. Brown is charged with killing his father-in-law, Louis McClelland, and Franklin with having killed Mrs. Bowles.

Mrs. Place Hires New Lawyers.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Martha Place, under sentence of death for the murder in Brooklyn of her stepdaughter, Ida, has retained Howe & Hummel to argue her case before the Court of Appeals for a new trial. For several days she has been busy writing for the information of her new lawyers. She hopes to prove that she was temporarily insane at the time of the murder. She has no visitors except the Rev. Dr. Coles of Yonkers, who years ago was her Sunday school teacher, and who calls and prays with her.

Indiana Medical College Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—The building of the Indiana Medical College, a department of the University of Indianapolis, was gutted by fire early this morning. The fire was caused by a defective furnace. Dr. Norman Shobe of Ligonier, Ind., attempted to escape by means of the stairway, but was caught between the second and third floors and perhaps fatally burned. He was rescued later by the fire escape. The loss will amount to $40,000; insurance, $35,000.

Suit Against the Whisky Trust.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—The Standard Distilling Company of Cincinnati, which is not in the trust, began suit in the United States Court to-day to enjoin the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, the newly reorganized Whisky Trust, from the use of the name "Standard." Plaintiff alleges the use of that name for fourteen years, and that its adoption by the trust is injuring the business of the firm.

Clifford to Hang on Jan. 6.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Acting Governor Watkins to-day issued a warrant for the execution of Edward W. Clifford, now in the Hudson County Jail. Clifford is to be hanged on Friday, Jan. 6 next. Clifford killed Superintendent Wattson of the West Shore Railroad three years ago because the Superintendent would not reinstate him as a detective after he had been discharged for intoxication.

THE SEASON'S FIRST SLEIGHING

Winners of the Magnums of Champagne at Various Road Houses—Removal of Snow.

It is doubtful whether healthier and more bracing weather for the late Fall has been experienced here this year than that of yesterday. The north and northwesterly wind that had changed the rain into snow on Thursday had also blown away the clouds and the day opened with a clear sky and a light, frosty, and dry atmosphere that raised the spirits and prompted one to outdoor exercise. This snow measured barely an inch and a half in depth, and that was easily shoveled and swept away from the sidewalks. The rain that had preceded had washed the mud into the gutters, and so the street crossings were tolerably clean.

Sleighing, however, was very little indulged in, except soon after the first fall of snow, and it was principally the citizens whose ambition it is to capture the magnums of champagne by being the first sleighers to visit various road houses who started out. A few flakes only had fallen when the steward at Huber's Hotel above Central Bridge asked whether it was time to bring out the magnums. The next minute the jingling of sleighbells was heard, and George Fennel of 67 East Seventy-eighth Street dashed up in his sleigh and claimed the magnum. He was closely followed by a couple of other sleighs, which then dashed past the hotel without stopping. Fennel won the magnum last year, just by a neck, from Mrs. John P. Prior of Harlem. She immediately turned back and returned in a sleigh drawn by four horses, winning the straw ride magnum.

John Quinn, Superintendent of the Speedway, won the magnum at Gabe Case's place, in Central Park. There is a rule here that the magnum is given only if the winner comes up again the following day in a sleigh, but the rule was waived this year. Nevertheless, Mr. Quinn went out again in his sleigh yesterday.

Numerous accidents occurred on the new Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River yesterday, owing to the ice on the asphalt pavement of the bridge. Traffic was delayed considerably in consequence of the accidents, until after the sun's rays had become strong enough to melt the ice.

The fall of snow did not entail any special trouble on the Street Cleaning Department. The streets were cleaned by the regular sweeping force. Commissioner McCarthy has not yet let the contract for the removal of snow, but yesterday he invited bids. The Commissioner does not let the contract for snow removal until three inches have fallen.

Lectures on Cuba and Her People.

The November meeting of the Brooklyn Congregational Club will be held at the Pouch mansion, Clinton Avenue, on Monday evening, Nov. 28. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will deliver an address on "Cuba as I Hope to See It." William W. Howard, organizer of the industrial relief system in America, and who has made an investigation of Cuban affairs, will speak on "Cuban Reconcentrado Population as I Saw It."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:59	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets...5:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:54	Gov. Isl'd...6:31	H. Gate...8:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:27	Gov. Isl'd...7:04	H. Gate...8:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Abydos, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Aller, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karthago, Cienfuegos, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A.

The Wanamaker Store.

A Look Ahead

NOT a long look ahead,—only to Christmas, and that's only to the next corner. But it makes up in interest for what it lacks in extent.

For months past we have been thinking and planning and working to get as closely as possible to perfection in these three things:—

The Holiday Stock, the Holiday Service, the Holiday Decorations.

The next four weeks will test and prove the preparations of the past eight or nine months. We look ahead with confidence.

The Holiday Stock is the largest of its character that has ever been prepared, and holds more of novelty and beauty than any collection of merchandise we have ever shown.

The Holiday Store-Service will be as nearly perfect as care and thought and experience can make it. In this we expect you to help us with such fair-minded criticism and suggestion as you think we ought to have.

The Holiday Decorations will be the most elaborate and ambitious we have yet attempted. They will be ready in a few days.

Concerning these decorations, the question will undoubtedly be asked, as it has been asked before, *"Does it Pay?"* No, it does not,—in the sense in which the question is asked. It is not done for its mercantile return any more than your hand-shake to a welcome guest takes the measure of his pocket-book. We cannot greet you personally, so we decorate for all. We "set our house in order" for our guests.

Men's Overcoats Just the weather for overcoats, and just the overcoats for the weather.

What will you have,—smooth meltons and kerseys or rough-faced frieze? What will you pay,—ten dollars or fifty, or something between those figures?

If you wish the best possible coat for the least possible money, we suggest the garment at $10. It has more good things about it in the way of making and lining and stitching than a good many $15 coats.

But anyway, all through the stock, from lowest to highest-priced, these garments are presented as the *best we know*,—and we claim to know something about the clothing of men.

At $10—Of all-wool blue and black Kersey; Italian cloth lined; velvet collars.
At $12—Of black and blue Kersey; all wool; first color; wool lined; satin shoulders; velvet collar.
At $15—Of black and blue Kersey; very fine quality; lined throughout with all-wool black diagonal cloth; very serviceable.
At $18—Of black and blue Kersey; made of extra fine wool; black satin shoulders; wool lined; very dressy.
At $20—Of blue Kersey; lined throughout with black satin. A very stylish coat.
In better grades up to $35.

All Kinds of Boys' Clothing And all in this offering are exceptionally good values. A generous slice has been cut off every price, even though it were very moderate before the pruning took place. A bargain in every paragraph below:

At $5—Double-breasted suits of all-wool fancy cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years. Were $8.50.
At $4.50—Reefers in all-wool chinchilla; lined throughout with red flannel; brass buttons. $6.50 kind.
At $5—Top-coats of blue Oxford frieze, all wool; velvet collars; 4 to 12 years. $6.50 kinds.
At 75c.—English corduroy knee trousers. $1 kinds.
At 50c.—All-wool knee trousers. 75c. and $1 kinds.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery for Men and Women It's only a matter of finding in these just what you want. The prices won't give you any concern. They're lower than wholesalers' prices. The goods themselves are of excellent grade,—and fresh and desirable in every respect.

THESE FOR MEN
At 35c., or 3 pairs for $1—Of cotton, medium or heavy, all black; others with split feet and unbleached soles. Some of English all-black cotton. Also, of colored cotton, in navy blue, cadet blue, slate and various shades of tan.
WOMEN'S STOCKINGS
At 38c., or three pairs for $1—Of cotton, medium or heavy, all black. Some black with split feet and unbleached feet. Others of black gauze lisle thread; and lisle thread with split feet. Some of fleece-lined cotton, all black and with unbleached feet. In this collection, too, are some with extra large legs, of cotton, all black, unbleached feet and split soles.

Men's Underwear Principally about combination suits. Ever worn them? Most men who have will not return to the two-piece suits. We have all the good sorts here. A word or two about a few kinds:

At $4.25—Combination suit of heavy balbriggan; regular made and fashioned.
At $8—Combination suit of silk-and-balbriggan; heavy; full fashioned and regular made.
At $11—Combination suit of silk-and-wool; light blue and flesh color; heavy; silk-trimmed.
At $18—Combination suit of all-silk; sky blue and flesh color; handsomely trimmed and finished.
At $2 a garment—Shirts and drawers of heavy weight merino; natural color and white; full fashioned and regular made.
Broadway.

High-Tide in the Shoe Store The flood has been setting in strongly for some weeks. It is fair to say that this week marks high-water in the shoe store. The collection of foot-wear is at its greatest and its best.

We sell all sorts and kinds of shoes that are good. On Saturdays, however, we generally talk about some of the lower-priced good kinds, like these:—

FOR BOYS:—This is distinctively a bargain lot. *All* these shoes are in narrow widths, but there are all lengths present, from 11 to 5. Good shoes;—some of them have sold at $3 a pair. You may choose to-day at

75c. a Pair.

FOR WOMEN. Two Dollars a pair, for such a shoe as you seldom get, even here, at that price. You don't often get a shoe for $2 that has its uppers made of high-class chrome-tanned kidskin; that has soles of solid oak-tanned leather; that is welted and stitched by the Goodyear process; that is of highest appearance and assured durability.

You don't often get them, but they are here now.

FOR MEN. Our $3 and $3.90 shoes for men deserve more mention than they get. Fortunately their merit is of a kind that doesn't depend on printer's ink for its publicity. These are the sorts of shoes that you take satisfaction in telling about,—telling where you got them and what they cost. We are indebted to these shoes for a great deal of the reputation our Shoe Store has among men, and for a goodly proportion of its best friends. These are the best combinations of style, comfort, durability and low price that we know. All leathers and all shapes that you will care for.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs for Men and Women Could hardly expect that a single announcement would be sufficient to move all of this immense stock at once. A great hole was made in the offering a day or two ago, but enough remains, and the values are so exceptional as to make the story worth telling again:

FOR MEN
All-linen unlaundered initial handkerchiefs at 12½c. each.
All-linen laundered hemstitched handkerchiefs at $1 a dozen.
FOR WOMEN
All-linen hand-embroidered hemstitched handkerchiefs at 8c. each; unlaundered.
All-linen unlaundered initial handkerchiefs at $1 a dozen.
Broadway.

Children's Hats These are stylish, high-class hats, the productions of the same skillful milliners that turn out the most exquisite head-gear for grown-up folks. A showing of them to-day that will surprise and please. $3 and upward,
Second Floor, Tenth street.

Women's Neckwear Hardly a day lately that has not brought in something new and attractive. The assortment to-day comprises everything in this line for which one could wish. Styles, qualities, prices that must win approval generally. Take a look over the display to-day.
Tenth street.

Men's Furnishings The Furnishing Store will sell to-day these goods at these prices:—

1,200 pairs of all-silk Suspenders, new ideas in webbing, worth 25c. a pair more than we will sell them for:—

Twenty-five Cents.

1,500 all-silk Scarfs in the most generously large shapes; very strong in white and white and the new red and black; worth 50c. more than we will sell them for:—

Fifty Cents.

100 Eiderdown Bath Wraps; worth $1.25 more than we will sell them for:—

$3.75.

150 English cloth plaid Smoking or Lounging Coats, very beautiful goods; worth $1.50 more than we will sell them for:—

Five Dollars.

1,000 pairs of Men's Gloves, in rich tans, patent clasps, both outseam and pique; worth 50c. more than we will sell them for:—

One Dollar.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

The New Silk Petticoats Handsomer than ever—particularly the new changeable skirts, in all the new colorings. They're suitably worn with any dress skirt. Plenty here in solid colors and pretty patterns, too, for those who prefer them. An elegant petticoat of good quality changeable taffeta, with deep Spanish corded ruffle, velveteen bound, at only $4.50. And many other kinds, better and prettier, at $5, $6.75, $7.75, $9, and so on. Reasonably priced, all of them.

Eiderdown Robes Warmth and prettiness happily combined in these, and additionally attractive through their very moderate prices. Mostly in solid colors of red, blue, pink, gray and lavender, though there's a satisfactory showing in striped and heavy ribbed ripple eiderdown garments. Some at $2.50, in all the desirable colors, and in new and attractive styles. From that price they increase gradually in value up to $10.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Literature Club No doubt of it. The Wanamaker Literature Club will reach its limit of membership and be closed in half the time that the History Club ran. Just think of it—twenty great volumes holding the most entertaining stories and incidents from the literature of all ages; with a wealth of illustrations; splendidly printed and bound, and yet the whole set for $31—half the publishers' price.

And more, it is delivered to club members as soon as they have paid the $1 initial fee, and been duly enrolled. The payments start a month later—$2 then each month until the amount is paid.

There are more sumptuous bindings than the cloth we've told of. More to pay for them—but in all cases, only about half the full price.

There certainly should be no delay in examining the work, and very little in joining the club.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

Committee Appointed to Liquidate the Affairs of the Institution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, has appointed Directors D. H. Bates, W. H. Wolverton, and Julius Kaufmann as a committee to liquidate the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York. The Controller directs that the bank must be open for purposes of liquidation on or before Dec. 1.

The Controller states that the receiver of the bank now has on hand $1,600,000 in cash and quick assets amounting to between $600,000 and $700,000 additional, so that all depositors will be paid at once in full except those who consented to an extension for four months, and even these, it is believed, will be paid before the expiration of that time.

TWO KILLED ON A HAND CAR.

Party of Twelve Persons Run Down by a Train Near Elkhart, Ind.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 25.—While a party of twelve people were returning from a ball at Otis early this morning on two hand-cars they were struck by the Lake Shore fast mail east of Chesterton.

William Zabinski and William Kempler were killed outright, while Zabinski's two daughters, thirteen and fifteen, respectively, were probably fatally injured. Others of the party jumped and escaped injury.

KILLED IN HIS SHOE FACTORY.

William Norwood of Beverly, Mass., Struck by a Falling Bar.

BEVERLY, Mass., Nov. 25.—William E. Norwood of the firm of Seth Norwood & Co., shoe manufacturers, was instantly killed, and one of the employes of the firm sustained a fracture of a leg, in an accident at the factory this forenoon. Mr. Norwood was standing near the engine, when an iron bar fell on the flywheel. The bar struck Mr. Norwood on the head, causing instant death, and Dennis W. Murphy, an employe, who was standing near by, was hit on the leg, causing a fracture.

Mr. Norwood was a brother of Francis Norwood of the Governor's Council, and was well known throughout the country. He was sixty-two years of age, and leaves a family.

THE NAVY'S FEATS IN WAR

Secretary Long Makes His Annual Report to the President.

HOW CERVERA WAS CAPTURED

Schley Was Notified from Washington of the Enemy's Location—Improvements in the Service Advised.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report to the President of the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, was made public to-day. The report contains a narrative of the operations of the navy during the war with Spain, abstracts of the reports of bureau chiefs, and the Secretary's recommendations for the increase and the improvement of the navy. Mr. Long begins:

"Since my last annual report the navy has for the first time since its rehabilitation been put to the supreme test of war. Years of patient, persistent training and development had brought it to a point of high efficiency, which resulted in the unparalleled victories at Manila and Santiago—victories which have given the names of our naval commanders world-wide fame and added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country."

Mr. Long recites the naval dispositions in the early part of the year and then says:

"As early as April 15, four weeks before Admiral Cervera's fleet reached Cuban waters, the navy of the United States was ready for the outbreak of hostilities. The North Atlantic fleet at Key West covered Cuba; the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads stood ready to defend our own coast or to threaten that of Spain, and the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong only awaited information of the outbreak of hostilities."

THE VALUE OF DEWEY'S FEAT.

The Secretary speaks of the Oregon's trip from the Pacific Coast to reinforce the fleet in the North Atlantic; the organization of the Northern Patrol Squadron; the declaration of war by Congress; Sampson's departure to blockade the ports of Cuba, and Dewey's battle at Manila. Commenting on the victory of May 1, Mr. Long says:

"This victory gave to our fleet the complete control of the Bay of Manila. The naval station at Cavite was taken possession of, and its fortifications were destroyed. The Admiral reported that the city could be taken at any time when a sufficient number of troops were on hand to hold it.

"Aside from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life, such a brilliant and electrifying victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the personnel of every branch of the service, it removed at once all apprehension for the Pacific Coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insurance rates and in assuring the country of freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable.

"It was at once determined to reinforce the Asiatic Squadron and to send troops to take and occupy the City of Manila."

THE PURSUIT OF CERVERA.

"On April 29," says the Secretary, "Admiral Cervera's fleet, composed of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, and Infanta Maria Teresa, and the torpedo gunboats Furor, Terror, and Pluton, sailed from the Cape de Verde Islands. As its destination was uncertain, Admiral Sampson sailed east with a portion of the fleet under his command for the purpose of observation.

"On the morning of May 17 the flagship left the squadron in the Bahama Channel and proceeded to Key West. That afternoon the Du Pont was met with a dispatch from the department stating that the Spanish fleet had munitions of war destined for the defense of Havana, and was under imperative orders to reach Havana, Cienfuegos, or a port connected with Havana by rail, and that as Cienfuegos appeared to be the only port fulfilling the conditions, the Flying Squadron would be instructed upon arrival at Key West to proceed to Cienfuegos. Instructions were at the same time given to Admiral Sampson to increase the Flying Squadron by such armored ships as he might deem desirable.

"On May 19 the Flying Squadron, composed of the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, and Scorpion, sailed from Key West for Cienfuegos with instructions to establish a blockade at that place as soon as possible. On May 20 the Iowa, Castine, and the collier Merimac sailed to join Commodore Schley's squadron off Cienfuegos. On this day the department informed Admiral Sampson of a report that Cervera's squadron was at Santiago de Cuba, and advised him to order Commodore Schley to proceed off that port with the vessels under his command.

"Admiral Sampson left Key West for the Havana blockade on the 21st, having previously sent the Du Pont with dispatches to Commodore Schley and ordered the Marblehead and Eagle to join the Flying Squadron. By the Marblehead orders were sent to Commodore Schley, advising him that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago de Cuba and directing him, if he was satisfied that it was not at Cienfuegos, to proceed with all dispatch to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there to establish communication with some of the inhabitants and ascertain definitely whether the ships were in port or not. The Hawk followed with duplicate dispatches, which were delivered to Commodore Schley on the 23d.

"On May 22 Admiral Sampson received a dispatch from Key West stating that Cervera's squadron was in the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 21st, and also a telegram from the department that it was expected to visit San Juan, Puerto Rico, and if Commodore Schley found that it had left Santiago he should follow it. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 23d Admiral Sampson left off Havana, sailing eastward, with a view to occupying Nicholas Channel in such manner as to prevent the approach of the Spanish squadron in that direction. The Montgomery joined him on the 24th with dispatches stating that information had been received to the effect that Cervera's squadron had not left Santiago.

"On the 26th Admiral Sampson received from Commodore Schley a letter, dated May 23, stating that he was by no means satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, and that he would therefore remain off that port with his squadron."

SECRET AGENTS AT HAVANA.

Mr. Long makes reference to the reports of secret intelligence agents in Havana, as follows:

"The Wasp was sent on May 27 to carry advices to Commodore Schley, informing him that daily confidential reports received at Key West from Havana stated that the Spanish squadron had been in Santiago de Cuba from the 19th to the 25th, inclusive, and directing him to proceed with all possible dispatch to that port.

The report continues:

"At this time two telegrams, dated Cienfuegos, May 24, were received by Admiral Sampson from Commodore Schley stating that coaling off that port was very uncertain; that he had ascertained that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos and would go eastward on the next day, the 25th, but that on account of short coal supply in ships he could not blockade if the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, but would proceed to the vicinity of Nicholas Mole, from which point he would communicate.

"Upon the receipt of this information Admiral Sampson at once decided to go to Key West for coal, and, if authorized by the department, to proceed to Santiago in person. The New Orleans was instructed on this same day, May 27, to proceed as rapidly as possible to that port, in company with the collier Sterling, and with orders to Commodore Schley to 'remain on the blockade at Santiago at all hazards, assuming that the Spanish vessels are in that port.' This order further directed that the collier Sterling should be used to obstruct the channel leading into the harbor, and that in the meantime the utmost care should be exercised that none of the Spanish vessels in that port be allowed to escape. Admiral Sampson arrived at Key West on May 28 and cabled Commodore Schley, advising him that the New Orleans would meet him off Santiago on May 29, with important dispatches, and further emphasizing the importance of immediate communication with persons ashore, in order to ascertain definitely whether or not Cervera's squadron was in the port of Santiago.

"Commodore Schley left Cienfuegos on the evening of the 24th, and at 5:30 P. M. on the 26th reached a point twenty miles more to the southward and eastward of Santiago, where the squadron stopped while repairs were made to the collier Merrimac. At 7:50 P. M. he signaled to the squadron 'Destination Key West, via south side of Cuba and Yucatan Channel, as soon as collier is ready. Speed, nine knots.' About 9 P. M. the squadron got under way, and after steaming to the westward until 11:20 P. M. stopped to make repairs to the Yale.

NOTICE SENT TO SCHLEY.

"On the morning of the 27th the Harvard, from Mole St. Nicholas, delivered to Commodore Schley the following dispatch:

"Washington, May 25, 1898.

"Harvard, St. Nicholas Mole, Haiti: Proceed at once and inform Schley and also the senior officer present off Santiago as follows: All department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain facts, and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west from the mouth of harbor, and that there insurgents probably will be found and not the Spanish. From the surrounding heights can see every vessel in port. As soon as ascertained notify the department whether enemy is there. Could not squadron, and also the Harvard, coal from Merrimac leeward off Cape Cruz, Gonaives Channel, or Mole, Haiti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole. Report without delay situation at Santiago de Cuba. LONG."

"At 11 A. M., two hours after receiving this dispatch from the department, Commodore Schley signaled to the squadron, 'Can you fetch into the port of Key West with coal remaining? Report by signal.' At noon the Harvard left, carrying his reply to the department's dispatch, as follows:

"Kingston, May 28, 1898.

"Secretary of Navy, Washington: * * * Merrimac engines disabled; is heavy; am obliged to have tow to Key West. Have been unable absolutely to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen, Brooklyn, from collier, all owing to very rough sea. Bad weather since leaving Key West. The Brooklyn alone has more than sufficient coal to proceed to Key West; will remain off Santiago present state squadron on account. Impossible to coal leeward Cape Cruz in the Summer, all owing to southwesterly winds. * * * Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of department. Have striven earnestly; forced to proceed for coal to Key West by way of Yucatan Passage. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive. * * * Very difficult to tow collier, to get cable to hold. SCHLEY."

"Later in the day, the squadron meantime having again moved westward, the signal 'Stop' was made to the Flying Squadron, after which the Texas and Marblehead went alongside the Merrimac and coaled. The squadron was at that time distant about forty miles to the southward and westward of Santiago. The Flying Squadron remained here until 1:12 P. M. of the 28th, when signal was made to return in the direction of Santiago. This course was kept until a little after dark, when the squadron stopped for the night about ten miles to the southward of Santiago, with the Marblehead scouting two miles inside the squadron.

FIRST EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

"Early on the morning of the 29th a Spanish man-of-war, the Cristobal Colon, was seen lying at anchor inside the harbor entrance, and later a second man-of-war and two smaller vessels. At 10 A. M. Commodore Schley cabled that Cervera's squadron was at Santiago. On the morning of the 31st, with the Massachusetts, Iowa, and New Orleans, he exchanged fire with the ships inside the harbor and the forts at a range of about 7,000 yards. On June 1 Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago and found Commodore Schley's squadron in column to the westward of the mouth of the harbor. Immediately upon the concentration of these two forces at Santiago a close and efficient blockade was established. Admiral Sampson in command. The harbor was closely guarded day and night by our ships in a semicircle. Powerful searchlights were thrown upon its entrance during the dark. A plan of attack, by which our vessels were to close in at once upon any of the enemy's coming out, was provided for in standing orders.

"On June 3 an attempt was made to close the harbor by sinking across its entrance the collier Merrimac. This attempt, though unsuccessful in its object, was daringly executed. It is now one of the well-known historical marvels of naval adventure and enterprise, in which Naval Constructor Hobson and his crew won undying fame."

Secretary Long describes the operations in Guantanamo Bay and gives an account of the subsequent co-operation of the navy with the army and of the request made by Admiral Sampson that the forts at the entrance to the harbor, the guns of which could be fired only seaward, should be taken by the army, so that our ships could remove mines and torpedoes and enter the harbor. Gen. Shafter's statement that it was impossible for him to comply with this request, and his subsequent refusal to permit a representative of the navy to be one of the signatories to the agreement of capitulation are also noted in the report.

After a report of the action with Admiral Cervera's fleet, Secretary Long gives this paragraph on the sinking of the Reina Mercedes:

"On July 4, at night, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which had not left Santiago with Cervera's squadron, was seen steaming out of the harbor. She was sunk just before reaching the narrow part of the entrance channel, presumably by the fire of the Massachusetts and Texas. The object of this manœuvre is still in some doubt, but it had the effect of further obstructing the channel."

DREARY BLOCKADE DUTY.

"The blockade," Mr. Long says, "was of an extremely arduous character, generally unrelieved by the exhilaration of combat. Many devoted officers and crews, from the beginning of the war to the tend, rendered most valuable and conscientious service without opportunity for winning distinction in battle."

Mr. Long gives a summary of the many incidents of the blockade of Cuban ports and the several engagements with land batteries and the captures of vessels. He compliments the Marine Corps for its "excellent work," particularly while in camp at Guantanamo repelling Spanish attacks. In considering the work of the Naval Militia, he concludes thus:

"These organizations were largely recruited outside of the seafaring class, and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation, and the habits of the sea which are essential to immediate efficient service in the navy. On the other hand, they were men of a high standard of education and intelligence, and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the knowledge necessary for their efficiency. Considering their lack of experience, the services rendered by them were so valuable that the country has been amply repaid for the money expended in their instruction and training."

The Secretary commends the officers and men of the auxiliary naval force that patrolled the coasts and the work of the coast signal service. He concludes that section of the report entitled "The War" thus:

"The department feels, in contemplating the vast amount of work necessary to the successful operations of the navy during the past year that the country, as well as the service, has cause for congratulation in the results which have followed and which have been so generally approved, and in the further fact that no personal feeling has arisen to mar the glorious victories and magnificent work of the service."

The Secretary then gives abstracts of the work of the bureaus of the department having charge of yards and docks, equipment, navigation, the Naval Academy, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery.

Under the head of "Ordnance," the Secretary says of smokeless powder:

"Smokeless powder is a necessity, not only on account of the absence of smoke, but because of the greater velocities obtained by its use and the freedom from residue, which facilitates rapid firing. Steps have been taken to give all vessels hereafter fitted out a complete supply, and it is proposed to accumulate a large amount. Congress at its last session appropriated a sum of money for the erection of a Government factory for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and plans therefor have been prepared, land has been cleared at Indian Head, Md., and the work of construction is now in progress."

THE DEPARTMENT'S FINANCES.

The report, in dealing with the "National defense and emergency fund," says that of the $29,973,274.22 allotted to the Navy Department, $618,447.17 is not obligated and will revert to the Treasury. A comparative statement of estimates and appropriations, 1899-1900, for the naval establishment is as follows:

Navy Department.	Appropriated, 1899.	Estimates, 1900.	New Items, 1900.
Pay of the navy	$17,955,460.00	$12,726,440.00	.....
Pay, miscellaneous	400,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Contingent, navy	7,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Bureau of Navigation	745,175.00	495,125.00	$125,000.00
Naval Academy	232,978.45	195,453.45	.....
Bureau of Ordnance	8,519,551.00	2,475,124.00	122,800.00
Bureau of Equipment	8,115,153.40	2,015,455.10	1,950.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks	442,710.44	453,442.23	12,185.80
Public Works:			
Yards and docks	4,908,012.50	5,883,599.00	4,729,899.00
Naval Academy	500,000.00	2,120,000.00	1,620,000.00
Naval Observatory	11,200.00	10,000.00	.....
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	353,100.00	192,500.00	45,000.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	3,175,432.03	3,220,432.03	.....
Bureau of Construction and Repair	10,564,407.00	3,423,407.00	225,000.00
Bureau of Steam Engineering	6,427,900.00	1,207,900.00	65,000.00
Marine Corps	1,945,154.13	1,386,971.27	81,000.00
Increase of the Navy:			
Construction and machinery	13,648,473.00	5,992,402.00	.....
Armor and armament	7,162,900.00	4,000,000.00	.....
Equipment	415,000.00	200,000.00	.....
Auxiliary naval force	3,000,000.00	.....	.....
Emergency fund	25,000,000.00	.....	.....
Grand total	$113,529,506.95	$47,098,251.08	$7,027,834.80

The Secretary recommends that the transport service be put under the control of the Navy Department.

"The recent experiences," he says, "in the conveying of troops from Tampa to Santiago de Cuba and from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands, and the landing of troops and supplies, make it evident that we should follow the universal practice of foreign countries of placing this work in the hands of naval officers."

Of a Naval Militia, Mr. Long says:

"The experience of the war has demonstrated the necessity of establishing a National Naval Reserve, to be recruited from those who served in the navy during the recent war and from the various seafaring classes, to be maintained by Federal appropriations and to be subject to the call of the National Government in time of war. The department has drawn a bill which provides for the organization of such a reserve, and will submit it to Congress."

EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

The Secretary asks that the Navy Personnel bill shall be passed by Congress. Touching the education of the naval officer, Mr. Long says:

"The naval officer of to-day must not alone have a knowledge of seamanship and navigation, but must be trained in the technicalities of electrical engineering, ordnance, the use of the torpedo, be grounded in high mathematics, and familiar with the customs and practices of the service in its associations with foreign naval and diplomatic representatives. He must be a many-sided man, ready at the orders of the department to take up any branch of duty and perform it intelligently. The officers who come into the service from civil life, while full of zeal and energy, necessarily lack the training and experience which qualify them to perform many of these duties. Congress, in the act authorizing appointments from civil life, limited such appointments to the period of emergency created by the war with Spain."

In regard to the rewards of officers, after pointing out the unsatisfactory method in vogue, Mr. Long says:

"To correct this, the department recommends legislation to the end that some other system of reward for merit be adopted, so that in rewarding one officer injustice shall not be done to another; and also that, in those cases in which officers have during the present war been jumped, it shall be provided that this shall not operate to their disadvantage, and that they shall still have their regular promotion, as before. Bills have been drawn for both these objects, and will be submitted to Congress."

The Secretary refers to the creation of the rank of Admiral and Vice Admiral to reward officers distinguished in the civil war, and says:

"It is the recommendation of the department that the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral be revived temporarily, as before, to be filled by such officers as it may be the pleasure of the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint."

Concerning the increase of the navy, the Secretary says:

"The navy should be increased, the development of its various branches should be homogeneous, and the increase in ships should be accompanied by a gradual increase in officers and men, and in naval stations, coaling stations, repair plants &c.

THE NEW VESSELS NEEDED.

"The Naval Board of Construction recommends the following increase:

"1. Three seagoing sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $3,600,000 each.

"2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

"3. Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

"4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,800 each."

"With the territorial acquisitions of the present year, if the Philippines are also annexed to the United States, its outlying territorial possessions will be so great and so extended that this increase of naval force will be necessary, and, as two or three years will be required for the construction of the ships enumerated, appropriations sufficient for beginning them should be made now. Otherwise the authorization of the second of the above recommendations at the coming session of Congress would be enough."

THE SECRETARY GIVES THANKS.

Secretary Long concludes:

"The Naval War Board, as finally constituted during active operations in the recent war, was composed of Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, (retired,) and was constantly in session at the Navy Department. It was equal to every demand, and through it proper control was exercised by the department over all movements in the field. At the same time all officers there were left ample discretion, and were never hampered in their work. The board was charged with delicate and most important duties, and yet the department is not aware of an error in its performance of them.

"With such aid as that of this board in the direction of naval movements; with such most helpful, earnest, and adequate Assistant Secretaries as Theodore Roosevelt and his successor, Charles H. Allen; with such efficient and competent bureau officials charged with the maintenance, supply, and preparation of the navy; with such officers in authority at naval stations, and with such officers and men afloat to carry on the campaign, the success of the Naval Department of the Government was assured.

"It is to all these that the country is indebted for whatever good work and renown have been achieved by its navy in the recent war. The head of the department can only in a measure aid with a touch here and there. Untrained in the art of naval warfare, without professional knowledge of the technicalities of the service, he is at best only the director of its general progress. Throughout his service in the department he is greatly indebted for whatever success his administration attains to the intelligence, professional ability, and loyalty of those who serve under him.

"Especially is he dependent upon the chiefs of bureaus, with whom he comes in direct contact and upon whom he must rely for advice and counsel. In the conduct of the recent war it has been necessary to refuse the earnest requests of these officers for duty with the fleet, where alone distinction and glory could be won. Their services, however, are never more essential to the department than at such a time, and with a full realization of the fact that many of them have been waiting a lifetime for the very opportunity which the war afforded, the department felt the keenest regret that they should be denied the privilege of service at the front.

"The demands upon the officers on duty at the department and the navy yards and stations, alike with those afloat, are much greater in time of war; they are often on duty night and day; their responsibilities are vastly increased, and they, too, deserve reward for meritorious service.

"The thanks of the Secretary are due to his private secretary, Lewis H. Finney, Jr., who has collated the material for this report, and especially to the clerical force of the service, which has faithfully and efficiently met the greatly increased demands incident to the war."

GERMAN TOYS ARE POISONOUS.

Government Expert Reports that the Paint Used Is Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the course of his report to the Secretary of Agriculture, states that in connection with the examination of imports from Germany it was found that German toys and colored goods were poisonous.

Dr. Salmon says all highly painted German toys may be regarded as very dangerous to children, who may suck off the paint or swallow pieces that may be chipped off.

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The Canadian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—When the Canadian Commission adjourned this afternoon the Bering Sea case was closed so far as hearings were concerned. The subject has gone over until Monday, when conferences will begin on the basis of the testimony taken.

THE MAILS FOR A YEAR

Postmaster General Smith Makes His Annual Report.

SERVICE IN MILITARY CAMPS

Fast Merchant Steamers as Auxiliary Cruisers—Ocean Penny Postage —Rapid Growth Noted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, aside from the discussion of the regular branches of the department, tells of the work accomplished and policies adopted in our territorial acquisitions. The Postmaster General says that the special appropriation of $50,000 made by Congress for military postal service proved inadequate, and has already been exhausted.

Mr. Smith says that now there are four deliveries in the business portion of Santiago City, and that regular mail communication has been established with Havana and intermediate seaports and with Jamaica and other West India Islands. Service also has been extended into Sentiago Province. In Puerto Rico, he says, there are now twelve military postal stations, having postal connections with many smaller places. In the Philippines two military postal stations have been established, at Manila and Cavite.

By order of the President, the establishment of the postal service followed the extension of military occupation. In harmony with the general policy adopted for the administration of the civil instructions in the regions which thus came under our control, the local system, and provisions were retained as far as practicable and adapted to our methods.

The Postmaster General continues:

"The acquisition of Hawaii has not thus far been followed by any change in our postal relations with that country. The absorption of its postal system into our own and the exercise of our control, like the incorporation of other features of its local administration, have awaited the report of the Congressional committee and the legislation which will follow. There was more reason for observing this obligation, as Hawaii already has a good mail service which is more than self-sustaining."

Mr. Smith refers to the effective work of auxiliary cruisers and merchant marine in the war, and says the St. Louis, the St. Paul, the New York, and others, independent of their value as fast mail steamers, in the part they played in our naval operations vindicated the broad policy of the law under which they floated our flag. He adds:

"Lines have been established to ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and steamers recently launched for this service and just now undergoing inspection by a naval officer will be available as cruisers, should they be needed in a future emergency. But no lines have thus far been established under this act on the Pacific, and the requirement of an equitable distribution which enjoins attention in that direction is enforced and accentuated by the recent expansion of American interests on that ocean. Should steps be taken to extend our flag over American steamships on the Pacific, as it has been modernized and extended on the Atlantic, such action will not only comply with the spirit and purpose of the existing law, but it will naturally follow and utilize the opening of American opportunity in that quarter."

The Postmaster General calls attention to the rapid and amazing growth of the postal business in all its branches. In the last fiscal year the gross revenue was $89,012,-618, against $25,315,479 in 1880, and the gross expenditures $88,023,521, against $36,542,804; the number of Post Offices, 73,000, against 43,000. Within this period the population has increased about 50 per cent., while the postal business has multiplied nearly threefold. The general increase of expenditures for the past year has been little more than the preceding one, despite the fact that nearly $1,000,000 earned in mail transportation by the aided Pacific Railroad Companies was paid this year directly out of the department appropriations.

There was an increase in postal receipts of nearly $6,500,000 over the aggregate of 1897, which is cited as a proof the country is again prosperous. The estimate of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, follows: Total estimated revenue, $100,958,112; estimated expenditures, $105,224,000; deficiency for 1900, estimated, $4,265,888.

"But for the gross abuse of second-class matter privileges," Mr. Smith says, "the deficit should have disappeared long ago, and its present and promised decrease is in the face of this abuse."

The Postmaster General says that the proposal of ocean penny postage, recently renewed in interest in connection with the adoption of this rate between England and her colonies, is attractive and that much could be said for it, but that the conditions under which this country approaches its treatment differ from those in other nations. Other countries have short land transit, while ours is often greater than the ocean distance. Considering the area covered, our rate is lower than other nations. The immediate contemplation, he says, of so marked a change, however desirable in itself, will be premature.

Discussing rural free delivery, the Postmaster General says replies to circulars sent out suggest some assurance of the permanence of the service. A revision and rearrangement of the service established prior to 1897 is contemplated.

The most marked advance in volume of money order business in the history of the system was this past year, the increase being 17,000,000 in number and $16,000,000 in money carried. There were 28,753,412 money orders issued, face value $204,593,891.

Legislation is asked for at the next session of Congress to correct the evils growing out of the existing system of speculative bidding for Star Route service.

There were 17,000,220 pieces of mail matter registered at the Post Offices during the year, and the aggregate of $898,199 in fees collected was an increase of over 7 per cent. over the previous year's business.

Among recommendations for legislation are those to make depredations of railway postal clerks a continuous offense, to provide a severer penalty for employes embezzling or destroying newspaper mail, severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter, the issue of a special stamped envelope of a superior paper quality for 10 cents for greater security and safety, for at least curtailing the use of postage stamps as a medium of exchange, for allowing Postmasters of the first and second classes to pay for the special delivery of letters by salaried postal officials, and to allow car fare to special delivery messengers in the great cities.

THE ARMY NEEDS PAYMASTERS.

An Increase of 28 Recommended by Paymaster General Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Paymaster General T. H. Stanton of the army shows an expenditure of $23,-499,030, an increase of $2,326,804 compared with last year.

Gen. Stanton recommends an increase in the regular force of the pay corps, saying:

"I earnestly recommend that to the regular pay corps of the army there be added three Assistant Paymasters General, five Deputy Paymasters General, and twenty Majors and Paymasters; the promotions to Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel to be made from the officers now in the Pay Department according to seniority, and upon the mustering out of the volunteer forces and the reduction of the regular army to the basis prior to the act of April 26, 1898, no appointments shall be made in the Pay Department until the number of officers in each grade shall be reduced to the number authorized prior to the date of the act above mentioned."

Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President has made the following appointments in the navy:

Capt. Henry F. Picking to be a Commodore.

Commander Charles J. Train to be a Captain.

Lieut. Commander Daniel Delehanty to be a Commander.

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders —George L. Dyer, Dennis H. Mahan, William F. Low, Nelson T. Houston, Clayton S. Richman, Samuel P. Comley, Hawley O. Rittenhouse, Robert G. Peck, John Hubbard, and Alexander McCrackin.

Lieutenants (Junior Grade) to be Lieutenants—Chester M. Knepper, Albert M. Beecher, Frank K. Hill, and Roger Welles.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants, (Junior Grade) —James H. Reid, Clarence S. Williams, Henry A. Wiley, Frederic B. Bassett, Herbert G. Gates, and Richard H. Jackson.

Assistant Paymaster John Irwin to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Baltimore and Ohio Receivers Deny Charges of Fraud Against Reorganization Committee Members.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company filed their answer in the United States Circuit Court to-day to the amendment and addition to the supplemental petition of the State of Maryland and the Johns Hopkins Institute. The receivers in the course of the answer say they are advised that the facts alleged by the petitioners are wholly insufficint in law to support the charge of constructive fraud, made against certain members of the Reorganization Committee.

"While the receivers," says the answer, "of course do not know the secret purposes or thoughts of the several members of the committee, they firmly believe, from all information they have, and so state, that, as to each and every member of the committee, the charge of actual fraud made by the petitions is wholly false, scandalous, and without any foundation in fact whatever, and was so unfounded within the knowledge of the petitioners when made."

Sale of an Ohio Electric Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Judge Taft of the United States Circuit Court has ordered the sale of the Zanesville (Ohio) Electric Railroad on Jan. 3, 1899, at the company's office, in that city. Will Christy was appointed Special Master to make the sale. Suit was brought by the International Trust Company of Massachusetts, on account of a default in interest. Over $300,000 principal and interest is due.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Owing to ill-health, R. B. F. Peirce has resigned as receiver and General Manager of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. His successor will be appointed in a few days.

John E. Borne, Jules S. Bache, Eugene A. Merrill, Philip Lehman, and Edward L. Oppenheim form a protective committee to devise a plan to reorganize the Detroit and Lima and the Lima Northern Roads.

Frank E. Briggs has been appointed Acting Auditor of the New York Central freight accounts, to succeed W. B. Pollock, who was appointed Superintendent of the New York Central's lighterage bureau in place of Alfred Skitt, resigned.

LARGE INSURANCE TRANSACTION

Mutual Reserve Sells Fourteen Mortgages for $324,800.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of this city has effected a transfer and sale this week of fourteen mortgages aggregating $324,800 to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. All of the mortgages are upon up-town property, most of which is situated on the west side. Two or three of the pieces are between Central Park and Lexington Avenue. Controller Thomas N. Jordan, who bought the mortgages for the Equitable, said yesterday that he learned of the desire of the Mutual Reserve to part with the mortgages, and that he immediately obtained the appraisal of the property and made the purchase.

At the offices of the Mutual Reserve yesterday afternoon, all information in regard to the transaction and the reasons for it was refused on account of the absence of George Burnham, Jr., the counsel of the association, who is out of town.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The insurance upon the stock and machinery of E. C. Bridgman, at 84 Warren Street, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Palatine, $2,500; New York Underwriters, $2,500.

Walter E. Bowen has been appointed receiver of the Security Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., on the petition of Commissioner A. C. Landers of the Rhode Island Insurance Department.

The insurance upon the stock and machinery of N. Schwarz, at 47 East Nineteenth Street, which was damaged by fire on Thursday, was distributed as follows: Lancashire, $1,500; Traders', $1,000; Citizens', $1,000; Caledonian, $1,000; Pennsylvania, $1,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The insurance upon the property of the Oakland Chemical Company, at Oakland and Dupont Streets, Greenpoint, which was badly damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Phoenix of London, $5,500; Lancashire, $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000; Alliance of London, $2,500. The loss is estimated to be not less than 30 per cent.

The agreement of the Boston plate-glass insurance agents to maintain the rules and rates of the compact in their entirety has been signed by D. W. Bennett & Co., the agents of the Central Accident of Pittsburg. This signature insures the agreement, which has now been signed by every company at present engaged in writing plate-glass insurance in the State of Massachusetts.

The insurance upon the property of D. Mansfield & Co., at 40 East Fourteenth Street, which was damaged by fire on Wednesday, was distributed as follows: On Stock—Union of London, $25,000; Lancashire, $10,000; Northern, $10,000; Caledonian, $7,500; Law. Union, and Crown, $5,000; Transatlantic, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Imperial, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500. On Furniture and Fixtures—Springfield Fire and Marine, $5,000. Goldstein & Celler will adjust the loss.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions to Nov. 25:

D. O. Mills	$250	Henry F. Noyes	100
A. S. Hewitt	100	N. Urlanger	
S. D. Babcock	500	Blumgart & Co	25
J. Lawrence McKeever	25	Mrs. T. Hellman	100
J. C. Hoagland	100	Horace White	50
C. Stewart Smith	500	Schefer, Schramm, & Vogel	100
W. A. Putnam	50	E. F. Milliken	100
L. D. Probst	100	George F. Baker	100
H. P. Wertheim	100	C. A. Schieren & Co	100
James Seligman	250	Thos. F. Rowland	50
W. H. S. Wood	25	W. Butler Duncan	100
H. R. Robertson	25	Charles A. Hoyt	250
Isaac N. Seligman	250	Louis Stern	250
Adolph Boskovitz	25	Theodore Cooper	50
Geo. W. Quintard	250	S. D. Coykendall	250
J. W. Bliss	100	Edwadd N. Gibbs	250
D. F. Appleton	100	E. Naumberg	100
F. S. Smithers	100	J. W. Alexander	25
William Ziegler	250	George Bowdoin	500
W. R. Hopkins	10	W. R. T. Jones	5
Dr. D. Davidson	5	Henry K. Towns	100
L. A. Fehr	1	G. F. Peabody	250
Charlotte Sternfeld	7	E. D. Adams	100
Goldman, Sachs & Co	100	Henderson Company	100
Morton, Bliss & Co	1,000	E. M. Anderson	500
Edwin Langdon	25	Previously acknowledged	23,250
Vermilye & Co	1,000	Total	$37,103
Percy P. Williams	25		

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for children. Tastes good. Doses are small. 25c. Positively cures coughs, colds in the chest or lungs and incipient consumption! Always reliable. It is splendid

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Y. M. C. A. Representatives in Philippines Send a Report of Work.

SEVERAL BRANCHES IN MANILA

Plan for Christian Efforts Arranged —Cuba to be Made a Field.

The International Young Men's Christian Association in this city yesterday received a report from its representatives, Charles A. Glunz and Frank A. Jackson, who accompanied the American troops to the Philippines. They say there are in operation in Manila several association headquarters. One of them is a building at Malate, the southern suburb. In one room of the building an audience of about eighty persons can be seated, and in another are reading and writing tables, which are constantly in use. There are also kept on file a large number of newspapers and magazines. The rooms are in charge of enlisted men, among whom an association has been organized. Two services are held each Sunday, a Bible study class on Tuesday, an entertainment on Wednesday, and a prayer meeting on Thursday.

The association tent is situated on the Pasig River, near the stone bridge. It is furnished with solid mahogany tables and chairs, said in the report to be as common a wood there as hemlock is in this country. Sunday services rarely have congregations of less than 150 persons, and since the end of the rainy season they have been attended by as many as 300 persons.

Recently individual associations have been found among isolated battalions. The Third Artillery has twenty-four active and five associate members, who have fitted up headquarters at their own expense. A recent meeting of all Christian workers in Manila, held for the purpose of mapping out plans for conducting the work in the Philippines, brought together twenty persons, among them Major Milsaps of the Salvation Army, which already has established headquarters, and B. C. Randall of a British Bible society. The campaign decided on provided for regular services both on Sundays and week days, and for united appeals to Americans at home for reading matter. The report stated that it is as yet too early to consider association work in behalf of the native young men.

Nine Young Men's Christian Association workers are to go to Cuba with the army corps. One of them, Henry Willis Mitchell of Newark, will accompany the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, which is ordered to sail next week, and the others will go with the Seventh Corps, which will sail some time during December. All will work in the Seventh Corps in and around Havana. The names of the eight men are A. E. Moody, a nephew of Dwight L. Moody; L. M. Kelley, H. E. Baright of Poughkeepsie, A. J. Adams, C. W. Chapin, W. E. Durstow, H. A. Howell, and A. P. Wilson.

These men will have charge of tents, it being warm enough in Cuba at this season to use them. One tent will be assigned to each regiment. If any regiment is ordered to barracks, a room instead of a tent will be secured. The men are instructed to have, if possible, a central headquarters in Havana, and to report at an early date upon the feasibility of establishing association work in the cities of Cuba. This work will be started as soon as the association is assured of local support by Cuban young men. The duties of the men soon to go will be the same as those of the associated men in the army camps of the South last Summer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 4.

Copyright, 1898, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—The Book of the Law Found.—Second Kings, xxii., 8-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed are they that keep His testimonies, and that seek Him with the whole heart.—Psalms, cxix., 2.

Turning back again, in this lesson, to consider the history of Judah, we pass over the reign of Amon, son of Manasseh, and take up that of Josiah, the son of Amon. The records of the reign of Amon are very brief, and as sad as they are brief. The latter days of his father, Manasseh, his repentance and amendment, did not have much effect upon his son; he "humbled not himself before the Lord as Manasseh, his father, had humbled himself; but Amon trespassed more and more." (Second Chronicles, xxxiii., 33.) Coming to the throne at the age of twenty-two—after a reign of two years, of which not a single good thing is said—"his servants conspired against him, and slew him in his own house." "He was buried in his sepulchre in the Garden of Uzza," where his father had been buried, "and Josiah, his son, reigned in his stead." (Second Kings, xxi., 18, 26.)

The accession of his son to the throne was apparently by a popular vote, for it is written: "The people of the land made Josiah, his son, King in his stead." (II. Chronicles, xxxii., 25.) At that time he was only eight years old. As his father died at the age of twenty-four (II. Chronicles, xxxiii., 21)—if the figures are correct—he must have been born when his father was himself a lad of only sixteen. "His mother, Jedidah, 'the beloved of God,' the daughter of Adaiah, 'the honored of God'—may, perhaps have deserved her lofty name, and given her son the priceless benefit of a godly mother's example and counsels." (Geikie.) It is certain that he did not receive much good from the influence of his father, or from the Princes attached to his father's Court. And yet "he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord and walked in all the way of David, his father, and turned not aside to the right hand or to the left." (Verse 2.) Josephus describes him as "of a most excellent disposition and naturally virtuous." He was evidently raised up by God, at this particular juncture in the history of his country for a special and peculiar work. He (I. Kings, xiii., 2) and Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire (Isaiah, xliv., 28; xlv., 1-4) enjoy the remarkable distinction of being the only characters in the Old Testament whose birth and work and whose very names were foretold long before they were born.

THE REIGN OF JOSIAH.

Nothing whatever is said in the Scriptures of the material condition of the country during the reign of Josiah. The whole record relates to its spiritual condition, and this is set before us, not so much by the historian as by the prophets who fulfilled their ministry at that time—Jeremiah, Zephaniah, and Habakkuk. From their words it is evident that all the good accomplished by Hezekiah had been almost completely blotted out during the reign of his son, Manasseh, and of his grandson, Amon. The aristocracy which favored idolatry had ruled with a high hand, and they had carried the great mass of the people with them. The Temple, however, still stood in their midst, but all of its services were tainted by the prevailing idolatry. They were formal and showy; but they had no power to lift up the people into fellowship with God, or into charity toward men. Hence pride and oppression characterized the rich, hatred and discontent the poor, and vicious self-indulgence in all manner of forms both the rich and the poor.

With these things staring him in the face whichever way he turned, it would have been very strange, indeed, if a youth of the gentle and virtuous disposition of Josiah had not been greatly distressed, and with the earnest words of the prophets ringing in his ears, it would have been more strange still if he had not been convinced that all hope for a better state of things depended upon the overthrow of idolatry and a return to the worship and service of God. But most powerful influences were against him, and he himself was very much in the dark as to how he should proceed.

What he did is described in Second Kings and in Second Chronicles, but not exactly in the same order of narration or with equal fulness. If, therefore, we look at one as giving us merely a more general statement than the other, we will have brought before us simply the fact that he undertook and accomplished a great reformation. But if we look upon one as supplementary to the other—putting in what the other leaves out—we will not only have an account of the reformation accomplished, but the order in which the work was done, which is very instructive.

Looking at the records of Josiah's work in this way, we find that in the eighth year of his reign, when he was only sixteen years old, "he began to seek after the God of David, his father." (II. Chron. xxxiv., 3.) Then his own mind, apparently, was awakened, and he "began" to make an earnest effort to find God for himself. No public work is connected with it; it rather marks his own sense of personal responsibility and spiritual need. This is always a first necessity. If one cannot, or does not, find God for himself it is doubtful whether he will be able to lead others to Him.

This personal work appears to have continued for four years. Then, when he was twenty years old, or "in the twelfth year, he began to purge Judah and Jerusalem, from the high places and the groves, and the carved images and the molten images. And they brake down the altars of Baalim in his presence. And he burned the bones of the priests upon their altars and cleansed Judah and Jerusalem." And so he did in the cities of Manasseh, and Ephraim, and Simeon, even unto Naphtali, with their mattocks round about. And when he had broken down the altars and the groves, and had beaten the graven images into powder, and cut down all the idols throughout all the land of Israel, he returned to Jerusalem." (II. Chron., xxxiv., 3-7.)

Soon after Josiah began this work, Jeremiah appears to have begun his public utterances, "in the thirteenth year of his reign." (Jeremiah, i., 2.) This must not only have greatly stimulated him, but it also strengthened him. It was, however, after all, apparently only a work of outward reformation. It was not based on any sense of sin, but only on that natural abhorrence of gross wickedness which a man of delicate sensibilities is always apt to show. There is a great deal of such work, work in its degree and place most excellent and valuable, still done in our day, by those who make no pretense of being actuated by "repentance toward God, or faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." (Acts, xx., 21.)

A WORK OF REFORMATION.

In the case of Josiah, this reformatory work continued with more or less persistency for four years. Then the work of tearing down having been accomplished to his apparent satisfaction, he began the work of building up. So when he was twenty-six years old, "in the eighteenth year of his reign, when he had purged the land and the house," he gave directions to the High Priest, with other officers of the Temple, and of the civil government, "to repair the house of the Lord his God." (Second Chronicles, xxxiv., 8.) With the exception of what was done by Hezekiah during his reign, (Second Chronicles, xxix., 3,) no record is made, after the death of Joash nearly 200 years before, of any efforts to keep this "house" in repair, and under Ahaz, Manasseh, and Amon, it had become not only despoiled but dilapidated. It now needed a great deal of cleansing, as well as repairing.

The money required to do this work was obtained in very much the same way as in the time of Joash—from the offerings of the people deposited in some such chest as that prepared by Jehoiada. The depository was now opened, and either buried under the offerings (II. Chronicles, xxxiv., 14) or in the process of cleaning somewhere else (II. Kings, xxii., 8,) Hilkiah discovered a copy of "the Book of the Law given by Moses." According to the direction of Moses, this book was to be "put in the side of the Ark of the Covenant." (Deuteronomy, xxxi., 26.) There it was always to be kept as a standing witness for God. At the end of every seven years it was to be read in the hearing of all the people. (Deuteronomy, xxxi., 9-13.) Besides all this every King on coming to the throne was to write with his own hand or cause to be written for him a copy of the law for his own special guidance. (Deuteronomy, xvii., 18-20.) These directions, however, had for a long time been utterly ignored.

As we find Josiah at this time giving directions to "put the holy ark in the temple," (II. Chronicles, xxxv., 3,) it is probable that even it had been removed by Ahaz or Manasseh to make room for their idols. Then by some unknown hand this Book of the Law had been taken out and thrown into the money chest or in some dark corner, and so, perhaps, all unintentionally, it had been preserved from destruction. So God has often most wonderfully guarded His Holy Word. No other book has ever had such a history.

When "Hilkiah, the priest," found this "Book of the Law," recognizing its character and value, he handed it to "Shaphan the scribe" to read. He was evidently deeply impressed by its contents. At once, but cautiously, he brought it to the notice of the King, and was commanded to read it to him. As he read, it thrilled the King through and through. It was just what he needed. As Jeremiah describes it, it was "like as a fire; like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces." (Jeremiah, xxiii., 20.) He saw at once that in it God was speaking to him, and the word of the Lord made him tremble. Now he saw himself and his people as God looked at them. They had broken His law, and they stood before Him guilty and condemned. The entrance of His Word had given him light. (Psalm cxix., 130.) What he and his people needed was not merely reformation but repentance —or, rather, a reformation founded on repentance.

In anguish of mind because of the wrath of God resting upon him, "he rent his clothes." To send to Anathoth, four miles away, where Jeremiah lived, would require longer time than he could wait. So he dispatched Hilkiah with four associates to Huldah the prophetess, who "dwelt in Jerusalem in the college," with the earnest request, "Inquire of the Lord for me, and for them that are left in Israel, and in Judah, concerning the words of the book that is found; for great is the wrath of the Lord that is poured upon us, because our fathers have not kept the Word of the Lord to do all that is written in this book." (Second Chronicles, xxxiv., 21.)

The answer of the prophetess confirmed his worst fears. God would by no means clear the guilty. In the midst of His wrath, however, He could remember mercy, and because Josiah had not hardened his heart in pride, as his predecessors had done, but his "heart was tender, and he had humbled himself before God," he should be spared, and his eyes should not see the evil that would come upon the land.

THE KING'S COVENANT.

"Then the King sent and gathered together all the elders of Judah and Jerusalem. And the King went into the house of the Lord, and all the men of Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and the priests, and the Levites, and all the people, great and small, and he read in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant that was found in the house of the Lord. And the King stood in his place, and made a covenant before the Lord, to walk after the Lord, and to keep His commandments, and His testimonies, and His statutes, with all his heart and with all his soul to perform the words of the covenant which are written in this book. And he caused all that were present in Jerusalem and Benjamin to stand to it. And the inhabitants of Jerusalem did according to the covenant of God, the God of their fathers." (Second Chronicles, xxxiv., 29, 32.)

Having made this covenant, at once Josiah, as may be inferred from II. Kings, xxiii., again undertook the purifying of his people. Now it was done according to the word of the Lord rather than by "following the wisdom and sagacity of his own nature and in compliance with the advice and instruction of his officers," as Josephus says his first work was done. The character and proportions of this latter work are thus described by Dean Stanley: "Every instrument or image, if of wood, was burned; if of metal or stone, was shattered to pieces and ground to powder. The ashes were carried beyond the territory of Judah or thrown on the numerous graves along that vast cemetery, the necropolis of the glen of Kedron. Then fell in rapid succession the houses of those who ministered to the licentious rites close by the Temple and the sanctuaries that stood just outside the gates of Jerusalem. The wooden chariots consecrated to the sun, the brazen altars planted by Ahaz and Manasseh in different parts of the Temple, disappeared. Even beyond the limits of Judah his zeal extended to the old Israelite sanctuaries of Bethel and Samaria. Thither he came as the long-expected deliverer, foretold by Iddo, the seer. (I. Kings, xiii., 2.) A terrible vengeance followed on those who had ministered at these shrines. Those that he still found alive were executed upon their own altars. Of those who were dead, the bones were dug up (with the one exception of the Prophet of Bethel, whose memory was still preserved on the spot,) and thrown upon the sites of the altars which they had once served."

Before the close of this eighteenth year of his reign Josiah again gathered the people together to celebrate the Passover, the memorial of their deliverance out of Egypt. It was the most remarkable celebration that had taken place since the days of Samuel, eclipsing even that of Hezekiah. (II. Chron., xxxv., 18, 19; II. Kings, xxiii., 23.) It was a fitting celebration of their greater deliverance from the judgments of God through obedience to the teachings of His Word.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the reign of Amon, the father of Josiah?

What is said of the youth and character of Josiah?

What is said of the material and spiritual condition of the country and of Josiah's convictions?

How may we look upon the accounts given in II. Kings and in II. Chronicles?

What did Josiah do when he was sixteen years old and what is said of it?

What did he do when he was twenty years old?

What is said of Jeremiah and of Josiah's work?

What did Josiah do when he was twenty-six years old?

What is said of the finding of "The Book of the Law" and of Moses's directions concerning it?

How was this book brought to the King's notice and what was its effect upon him?

What did he do and what answer did he receive?

What did he then do and by what was it followed?

What was celebrated afterward and what is said of it?

A SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Baptist Temple, formerly the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, will be celebrated to-morrow. At the morning service a historical address will be made by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, Field Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the Bible class will hold a celebration in the afternoon. The evening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Rutland Myers, pastor of the church.

The services to-morrow are to be followed by others during the week, concluding Thursday night with an address by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston on the subject of "American Baptism."

When this church was founded there were but three others of any denomination in Brooklyn, the Reformed, St. Ann's Episcopal, and the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Churches. During the same year the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics began their initial work in that city. The old First Church has always been a down-town one, its places of worship having been in the vicinity of Pierrepont, Concord, Nassau, and Liberty Streets, or near the Brooklyn end of the bridge. It is now occupying its sixth church building, which was built in 1895.

Baptists Missions in Cuba.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, whose headquarters are in this city, held a conference this week with the Southern Baptist Convention's Home Board, at which it was agreed to divide the Island of Cuba, for purposes of Baptist evangelical effort along the line of the famous Spanish trocha, the Home Mission Society, which represents the Baptists North, taking the provinces east of the trocha line, including Santiago; and the Southern Baptists the western part, including Havana and Matanzas. Efforts are to be begun at the earliest possible moment. The work will be of the usual form of Christian effort, and will not at present contemplate the establishment or schools.

Church Notes.

Dr. James M. King, a former pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening in that church.

A call has been extended to the Rev. Francis H. Smith of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church by the congregation of the Lenox Road Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

The services at All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow morning, will be in the nature of a memorial of the soldiers who fell in the late war. The pastor, the Rev. R. H. Newton, will conduct the service.

The Rev. W. R. Maul, G. A. R. Chaplain, will deliver an illustrated lecture to-morrow evening at Trinity Baptist Church, Greene and Patchen Avenues, Brooklyn. His subject will be "From the Bergs of Greenland to the Hills of Cuba."

"The Daughter of Jairus," a sacred cantata by Stainer, will be sung to-morrow evening at the regular monthly musical service to be held in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The Rev. George P. Eckman will deliver the last of his series of sermons on the lives of unsuccessful men to-morrow morning at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue.

AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

Out To-day.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 9:45 A. M. Sunday school and Bible classes. 3 P. M. Service of Song. 4 P. M. Class in Present-day Problems. 5 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible Class; "Studies in the Life of Moses." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8.

Service of Song for the People AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 34th St. and Broadway.

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CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.; Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH STREET.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject: "Ought the Church to Approve the Religious Trend of the Novel and the Stage?"

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 230 Amsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd preaches; 11 A. M., "Progressive Religious Thought," subject, "What Is Salvation?" 7:45 P. M., "The Heroes of the Recent War, with References to Some Results and Responsibilities."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M., and Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., at 8 P. M. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE, NEW YORK Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Madison Av., Corner 29th St.—Sunday, 10:45 A. M., subject, "God the Only Cause and Creator," and 8 P. M., subject, "The Path of the Just." Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock. Reading Room, 96 5th Av., daily and Sunday.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St.—Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

CHURCH ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 WEST 46th St.—Advent. Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Seats free at the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, REV. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, sermon by Dr. Morgan; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services, 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 12, noon; 4:15, (choral evensong,) and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Mad. Av., 35th St., Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, D. D., rector. Services: 8 A. M., the holy communion. 11 A. M., morning service and sermon. 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach the first in a series of sermons on "Belief in Immortality"; subject: "Primitive Ideas of Death and After." Sunday school at 10 o'clock in the chapel, entrance Park Av.

DR. JAMES M. KING WILL PREACH AT Park Avenue M. E. Church, corner 86th St. and Park Av., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30, 22e RUE Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor. —at 9:45 A. M., the Bible school; at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., preaching by the pastor; morning subject, "The Coming City"; evening, "The Religion of Gladstone," fourth in series of sermons to students; devotional services Monday and Friday evenings.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St.—Rev. William L. McEwan, D. D., of Pittsburg will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Early Morning Prayer .....

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE ESSAY OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

It was not a happy thought of Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Director of the Mint, to put into his annual report an essay on the theoretic advantages of an international bimetallic standard to be secured by agreement between the chief financial powers. It was still less happy in him to make so defective and misleading a statement of why Mr. MCKINLEY's expedition under Senator Jason WOLCOTT returned from its long search without the bimetallic fleece. The efforts of the expedition were not "brought to an end by the refusal of the Government of India to join the movement," but by the fact that no Government would consent to do anything without the co-operation of Great Britain, which it was well known could not be got. The commission's journey was simply made to enable Mr. MCKINLEY to say that he had carried out the party platform. It accomplished that purpose and no other, and can hardly have been expected to do more. It would have been well to dismiss it at that.

Mr. ROBERTS thinks otherwise, and gives the people an exposition of the supposed advantages of what he calls a "common measure of value" made up of gold and silver in proportions fixed by agreement which it was the professed object of the Wolcott commission to secure. Since he does so, it is worth while pointing out the weakness of the exposition. The substance of it is in the following passage:

"The theory that a fixed ratio between gold and silver could be maintained by an international agreement is based upon the assumption, scarcely to be contested, that the monetary use of these metals is a factor of their value. If this is true, the concerted exclusion of either one from the mints of all the more important countries of the world would have an influence to depreciate its value. If, then, an agreement should be reached between such nations to coin only at a certain ratio, and one metal should rise even slightly above that ratio, it would pass out of monetary use entirely. The cessation of that demand upon the dearer metal, the redoubling of it upon the cheaper, would tend to bring them together again."

No doubt the "monetary use" of the two metals is "a factor of their value." How much of a factor it is not easy exactly to say. But whatever it is, it has never been successfully regulated by legislation. The theory that it can be rests on the assumption that coin will pass current at the legal-tender value given it by Governments. This has not proved to be the case. The legal-tender quality gives it a use, but a limited one. That use is the payment of debts contracted previous to the time when the quality is conferred by law. If the real value be less than the legal-tender value, contracts will be made with reference to the depreciation. Thus even the debt-paying quality has a very slight proportion to the vast number of uses for which money is required. Legal-tender quality does not make money pass in purchases and cannot, for there is no Government so powerful as to compel men to part with their property except at their own price unless by taxation or confiscation.

Nor would the refusal of the mints to coin a metal necessarily determine its value. It would make its use more inconvenient, but in the case of gold, which is the metal that most bothers the theorists, it would be used, as it now is, according to its weight. It is not coinage or legal-tender laws that give gold its usefulness; it is the general wish of mankind to use it. That wish depends upon a great variety of conditions, with which the laws of the different nations have very little to do. The conditions are, in fact, so complex and so changeable that the best thing for Governments to do as regards them is to let them alone, contenting themselves with basing their currency on that standard of value that is generally accepted. At present this is, and for a long time is likely to be, gold.

THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS.

Nobody now can entertain any doubt that the order restricting to American bottoms both the trade between Puerto Rico and the United States and the coastwise trade of the island itself was a great blunder. Even if, upon mature consideration, Congress might decide to keep in force the obsolete navigation laws of the seventeenth century, there was no reason why the President should anticipate its decision. There were the gravest reasons why he should not. Not only was the restriction calculated to disaffect the one power upon whose good-will it is idle to deny that we rely to secure our possessions in the Pacific. It was also calculated to destroy and annul for the time the very trade it professed to regulate. That was a sufficient reason for not making the restriction part of an arrangement which was itself confessedly temporary and provisional.

It is incredible that the President should of his own motion issue an order so destructive of its own purpose. Influence must have been brought to bear upon him. It is not difficult to infer from what quarter the influence must have come. Since the coincidence of our civil war with the change in the material and the motive power of the carrying trade of the world from wood and canvas respectively to coal and iron destroyed the American merchant marine, the greatest enemies to its revival have been the American shipbuilders themselves. In our judgment the late JOHN ROACH was the chief of these enemies. He has his successors. They are men whose achievements force us to regard them with respect even while their attitude forbids us to regard them with respect. They plant themselves upon the obsolete and now ridiculous navigation law which a century ago our ancestors copied from a British statute of a century before, and they demand that, no matter how weak and slow and poor ships they may build in comparison with their European rivals, they shall still have all the business that the legislation of the United States can divert in their direction.

There is nothing inexplicable in this superficially inconsistent contention. It was explained long ago by Archbishop WHATELY in his acute and weighty remark that experts in any business were the very best judges of proposed changes in the detail of their business and the very worst judges of proposed changes in the general scope and policy of their business, of changes that were revolutionary. A manufacturer adapts himself to the actual conditions of his business until he can conceive no other, and he violently objects even to a change in those conditions which disinterested outsiders foresee will be to his ultimate advantage. "The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense."

The American shipbuilders are now in the same position in which the American manufacturers were at and before the time of the introduction of the Wilson bill. They had based all their business calculations upon the continued existence of a prohibitorily protective tariff which should give them the monopoly of the "home market," just as the shipbuilders are still basing all their calculations upon the navigation laws which provide that Americans shall neither own nor operate ships which Americans have not built. Even what was left of the Wilson bill after it had been emasculated and minimized, "marred by traitors," wrought a wonderful change in the state of mind of American manufacturers in many branches. It encouraged them to transcend the "home market" which had been their exclusive preserve, and in many branches of manufacture it showed them that they had only to reach out in order to obtain a share of the trade of the world which was open to fair competition. The effects of that lesson have not yet begun to be fully apprehended.

What happened to other manufacturers when the regulations that confined them to the home market were relaxed will surely happen to the American shipbuilders when they are freed from the shackles of the navigation laws, to which they have become so used as to regard them as rather helpful than hurtful, and to view their removal with apprehension and alarm. A modern ship is simply a manufacture of iron or steel, and we have arrived at the point of a cheaper production of many manufactures of iron and steel than can be attained in any other country. If American locomotives can be exported at a profit, why not American ships? And why should not American shipbuilders take their chances in open competition instead of trotting to Washington and invoking the extension of an exclusive privilege which works both ways, excluding them from foreign trade as well as foreigners from their trade? Yesterday's papers contained the announcement that 2,000 tons of cast-iron pipe had been shipped from Philadelphia to London in a British bark. Why not in an American bark? If we can make cheaper cast-iron pipe than the British, why not cheaper steel ships? There is no reason, except the "custom of the trade," which the President has just been successfully invoked to extend to Puerto Rico. It will not do. In the interest of the short-sighted American shipbuilders as well as in the interest of the not very far-sighted British shipbuilders who invite their rivalry and of the Anglo-American understanding, the order must be rescinded, and the American shipbuilding interest unshackled even in spite of itself.

THE COLONIZING OF CUBA.

The editor of our Santiago contemporary El Porvenir is quite unnecessarily alarmed about the danger that we may colonize Cuba with negroes from the Southern States. He has read the maunderings of a Kansas parson about the desirability of establishing a colony in the Province of Santiago and he thrills with horror at the miseries in store for the Cubans when these ferocious and strong-armed invaders get there. "On account of the terrible crimes of the negroes, there exists at the bottom of the Yankee mind a wish to evict the negroes from the country," he writes; "American intervention in Cuba favors this sinister design," but "Cubans must not consent to a single negro landing on our shores."

We suppose a Spaniard must be pardoned for misunderstanding the American character. It seems to be necessary to inform the editor of our Santiago contemporary that we have better uses for the rich and fertile island of Cuba than as a dumping ground for our objectionable population. Notwithstanding occasional race troubles, we have better uses for the colored people of the South than sending them to Cuba.

To establish negro colonies in Cuba would be to abandon the island to retrogression and ultimate sloth and commercial extinction. The black Republic of Liberia is a political, social, and industrial failure. If we should send our colored people to Cuban colonies they would sink instead of rising. The race requires association with whites to maintain the level it has reached in the Southern States. The Island of Cuba, if given over to negro colonies and the initiative of its present inhabitants, would be practically one of the waste places of the earth.

Whether we ever annex Cuba or live in relations of amity with whatever Government its people may choose to set up under our favor, American brains and American capital will work a marvelous transformation in the island. It is a paradise that has been treated as waste. Its resources are undeveloped, its riches unknown. There are hundreds of millions of wealth to be created in that favored island. Our captains of industry will colonize it—but not with black men.

THE DUTY AS TO THE CURRENCY.

The very intelligent and vigilant Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger reports Mr. CANNON, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, as thinking currency legislation at the coming short session to be neither desirable nor practicable. On this view the correspondent, speaking undoubtedly in sympathy with the conservative business community represented in so marked a manner by The Ledger, makes the following cogent comment:

"Mr. CANNON overlooks the fact that the Republican Party, through its National Convention, declared for currency reform, that speedy action is demanded by existing conditions, that it is insisted upon by the business men of the country of all parties, and that at the preceding session 150 Republican members of the House signed and addressed a paper to the Speaker asking that the Committee on Rules report a resolution fixing a time for the consideration and for a final vote in the House on the Currency bill reported by the Banking Committee and now on the calendar. The present is the most opportune time for deliberate consideration of the Currency bill. Under the direction of the Committee on Rules a vote could be reached within two or three days, which would be a period of time sufficient to exhaust legitimate debate on the measure. It will not relieve the House from responsibility to say that the bill would not be given consideration by the Senate. That body is not entirely oblivious to public sentiment when emphatically expressed, and if passed by the House an impetus would be given the bill which might induce the Senate to give it consideration. * * * There will be ample time at the approaching session of Congress to consider and pass upon the Currency bill if Speaker REED and his Republican colleagues on the Committee on Rules—Messrs. HENDERSON of Iowa and DALZELL of Pennsylvania—will report a resolution fixing a time for that purpose."

Whatever they may actually do, there is no doubt as to what is the duty of the Administration and the Republican leaders on this question.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH WAR.

Now that the immediate danger of war between France and England seems to have been withdrawn, speculation upon the results of such a contest becomes safer as well as more academic. It has been considerably indulged on both sides of the Channel. One of the most interesting of the French speculations is that of M. LEROY-BEAULIEU in L'Economiste Francais.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU begins by saying that a great many superficial people have imagined that an Anglo-French war would follow the same course as the Spanish-American war. But he points out that whereas Spain has but a fourth part of the population of the United States and a much smaller fraction of its wealth, the population of France and Great Britain is almost equal, and that while Great Britain is the richer, the disparity in this respect is not overwhelming. It may be remarked in passing that disparity of numbers had nothing to do with the event of the late war. In Cuba the Spanish troops were five times as numerous, and in the Philippines they were far more numerous than the American. On the other hand, the inequality in wealth had a great deal to do with the result.

The French Navy, says M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, would not attempt a contest with the British. It would betake itself to its harbors waiting for some imprudence on the part of its more powerful adversaries. On the other hand, the British inferiority on land would put the idea of a landing in France quite out of the question. It would also prevent any occupation or conquest of the more important French colonies. The navy would be required for the blockade of French ports. The effect of that blockade, even if coupled with bombardments, would be more annoying than injurious. French commerce would go on by way of Antwerp and Hamburg on the north and of Genoa, Barcelona, and Santander on the south. This circuitous route would somewhat raise the price of imports, but this would mean that the French farmers would find their account in the increased price of their products, and that the war would not be unpopular in France. She might lose Indo-China, but it does not appear that Algeria, Tunis, and Madagascar are now vulnerable, nor the French possessions in Senegal and the Soudan. Of the French West Indies the critic says nothing, and indeed they are of small account. Upon the whole, it does not seem to him that English operations could touch France in a vital spot.

On the other hand, British interests are more vulnerable, precisely because they are more extended. The premiums of marine insurance would rise at once, to the benefit of German shipping. The war would encourage insurrections in India, Egypt, and South Africa. The war, in fact, "would play the game of the Germans, if not of the Russians."

It is plain that an important element is left out of this computation. If French cruisers remain in their home ports, they cannot scour the sea in quest of British merchantmen. If they do not take the sea, they can make no captures, nor raise insurance high enough to make much practical difference to the British consumer. But if they do take the sea, they run their chance of being caught and sunk or captured. Still, it is true that England is at least as vulnerable as France in the event of a war between the two countries. That is a reason why England should not go to war if she could help it, and no responsible British statesman any longer breathes out threatenings. Even the bellicose Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH roars as gently as a sucking dove in his latest public speech.

AFFAIRS IN PEKING.

We give in another column a letter from an extremely well-informed correspondent in Peking, who has resided in China for some twenty-five years, and has had exceptional opportunities for knowing the inside facts in that complex and perplexing land.

It will be noted that he confirms the general press reports as to the elimination of the young Emperor from the actual Government and the resumption of control by the Dowager Empress. He takes, however, a more serious view of the situation as affecting trade with China than has seemed to be entertained by the Government most immediately interested, that of Great Britain. He is of the opinion that if the control of the Empress and her faction cannot be overthrown before the completion of the Russian Railway "Russia will be all powerful in the Far East," and in that event the interests of Great Britain, of Japan, and of the United States will be gravely compromised.

We have long urged upon our own Government the duty of considering very carefully the contingency here outlined. We are greatly in hope, now that we have at the head of the State Department a man accustomed to broad views and acquainted with the problems presented to England in the East, that this subject may receive more attention than heretofore. We do not believe that any occasion will arise to put the United States in antagonism with Russia; certainly all sensible Americans would regret such an occurrence; but it is the plain duty of the United States Government to oppose the extension of the system of exclusive trade in the Orient, and to use every means to induce Russia to forbear the application of such a policy. That duty becomes imperative in view of the new responsibilities we are about to assume in the Philippines, which, as Mr. HENRY NORMAN pointed out recently, form a part of the chain by which Russia will be inclosed when her great road reaches the shores of the China Sea.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Yorkers are far from being a morose, or even a reserved set of people; on the contrary, they are distinctly easy of approach, as a rule, and overrash rather than overcautious in granting to acquaintances the privileges of friends. Persons unfamiliar with our ways are likely to see evidence against the accuracy of these statements in the story which THE TIMES published yesterday of a man who had lived for eighty years in one house over on Second Street, and yet was not known even by name to his nearest neighbors, many of whom had resided in that vicinity for periods not as long, but still considerable. This, of course, was an extreme illustration of metropolitan possibilities, but as anybody who knows the city must be aware, there is nothing incredible in the tale, and it proves nothing at all except that New York, decades and decades ago, abandoned the false idea that mere physical propinquity is a sufficient basis for intimacy. That view is still held almost universally in rural America, and widely in all our smaller cities. Its theoretical absurdity and its practical disadvantages are everywhere recognized, or, at least, are everywhere felt, and yet people go on exchanging tiresome "calls" with other people with whom they have no tastes or habits in common, simply because their houses are less than a mile or two apart, and because not to do so would violate established conventions and make unpleasant talk. New Yorkers, among themselves, at any rate, are at once more sensible and more courageous. Here, families separated only by a wall, sometimes only by a flight of stairs, are content to remain separated until something more significant than accidental proximity suggests the wisdom, the utility, or the pleasure of social relations. When such suggestions come, acquaintance assumes the form of friendship as rapidly, and its substance as often, here as elsewhere. We are as neighborly as other folks, but we do not credit the inhabitants of our own street or our own ward with a special and necessary compatibility with ourselves. Thus are numberless annoyances avoided, numberless temptations to gossip destroyed, and numberless formalities, the friends, not the foes, of sincerity and cordiality, preserved.

—Decidedly surprising caution is shown by The Engineering News in discussing the question whether the late JOHN WORRELL KEELY was ingenious only in the exploitation of human credulity, or whether he was an unskilled and ill-taught mechanical genius who had accidentally stumbled into the threshold of one of nature's most mysterious temples. A technical journal devoted to the exactest of the sciences might be expected to show neither patience with nor consideration for a man like KEELY, who for thirty-five years talked an utterly incomprehensible jargon in describing and explaining his machine, and who always insisted on performing his marvels in conditions exactly like those on which the ordinary prestidigitateur depends for success in astonishing his voluntary dupes. Yet The Engineering News calls attention to the facts that Keely stock was "never offered for sale to the general public, with the accompaniment of a prospectus, in the way that most fake enterprises are floated"; that "the money paid into the treasury of the company appears to have nearly all been expended for the carrying on of the experiments," and that "Mr. KEELY himself lived in the plainest and most frugal style." It is admitted by the writer of the article that "with one possible exception"—an exception, by the way, that escaped the attention of newspaper men—KEELY never permitted competent experts to make such an examination of his apparatus as would remove the strong suspicion of willful fraud. Yet it is asserted, on the other hand, that "those who witnessed his experiments and were competent to judge of them were almost invariably completely nonplused and unable to explain the things they saw according to ordinary physical laws." The same might be said of any juggler's feats. The Engineering News, however, does not say it. What it does say, in summing up the matter, is that "KEELY's experiments and methods generally had most of the earmarks of a fraud; but it confounded the ablest men who examined his work to tell how it could possibly be accomplished by fraudulent means." And as to the character of the man himself we read: "If Mr. KEELY performed his experiments by fraudulent means, he was certainly one of the most clever and ingenious mechanics and electricians who ever lived. If he was a genuine discoverer, he lost the fame that might have been his by his eccentric insistence on secrecy and refusal to submit to investigation." As leniency toward the dead, this may be all very well, but to us it seems like carrying kindness unnecessarily far.

—Criticism of "Captains Courageous" is somewhat belated now, but even very minute defects in a masterpiece of splendid genius are worth discussing at any time, and to do so implies no failure to recognize, and no hesitation to express appreciation of, the book's magnificent power and its wealth of poetical beauty. They are not enemies of the sun who take the trouble to see its spots. And what, to one delighted reader of "Captains Courageous," has the appearance of a shadow in its brilliance is Mr. KIPLING'S statement that a Bowditch Navigator was the only work of its class in old Disko Troop's scanty nautical library. Of course, it would be absurd to deny that any Gloucester fisherman ever used that extremely valuable treatise. The skippers of that town are a race apart, and it would certainly not have been for lack of mental capacity if more than one of them had not acquired enough of mathematical knowledge to find in the high-flying Bowditch a guide and friend as well as a philosopher; but it is beyond question, first, that such attainments are in no sense necessary to the successful conduct of their business, or even appreciably advantageous to it, and, second, that few indeed of them have ever carried their studies so far. The perspicuous Thoms is the authority on whom the vast majority of them confidently rely; a few trust to Norie, and fewer still to Roper. The Gloucester Captain who uses Bowditch is exceptional—too exceptional, it would seem, to be a type, and therefore available for Mr. KIPLING's purposes. And it is not only the fishing Captain who is content with an "epitome" of navigation. One would search the cabins of many a big sailing ship and cargo steamer before discovering a locker that contained a Bowditch, and longer still before finding a locker in which that incomparable but abstruse work was not permanently hidden beneath one of the simpler compendiums. Therefore, is Mr. KIPLING'S Captain, in this respect, a possibility, but not a probability. And in art, literary and other improbabilities are considerably less credible than are adroitly chosen impossibilities.

—After the daily reports of murderous disorder among our new colored regiments have continued a few months longer, it is just possible that some bold person will venture the suggestion that rifles in negro hands are implements as dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the Nation as ballots have long since proved to be. There is no doubt at all, and never has been, that the negro soldier, when led by white officers, will fight as well and as long as the next man, whatever the next man's complexion. This truth was illustrated at San Juan, just as it was in the civil war, and as it has been in many other times and places. But—and an emphatic but—it is not enough for a soldier to be heroic in battle. If he is equally ready to show ferocity toward his own peaceable fellow-citizens, it is hardly judicious to arm and train him.

PEKING POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is pretty difficult even here to sift all the evidence, lies, and rumors as to what has lately gone on in Peking, but as I was there at the time of the coup d'état, and have been since, I can, I think, give a fair idea of the facts.

The Emperor is not dead, as was reported, but that he is ill there is no doubt, and also that he has practically abdicated in favor of the Empress Dowager. I quite agree with the Marquis Ito that, seeing the Emperor had absolutely no force behind his back, his recent edicts were too sweeping, and certain to lead to trouble. His next step would have been the exposure and trial of about 90 per cent. of the higher officials in Peking for accepting bribes from the Russians, and as the Empress Dowager and Li Hung Chang would have come badly out of this ordeal, no time was lost in concocting a bogus plot of certain of the Emperor's favorites to murder the Empress Dowager. It was suggested that the Emperor himself was cognizant of this plot, if not the instigator. It was even stated that the British fleet was in the gulf to support it. The people believed this nonsense, and they support the action of the Empress and Li Hung Chang. Thus by one blow they have upset the party of reform, together with the British, American, and Japanese Ministers, and put the Russian party in full power once more. Chang, the late Ambassador to the jubilee in London, was arrested, and Kung, his go-between, bolted from Peking, and is still in hiding. He is supposed to be on board the Japanese gunboat at Tongku.

I do not think the affair is at all grave beyond putting back reforms for some years more. As China has no time to lose, it is, of course, important in this sense, and fits well into the desires of those who wish to cut her up. The Emperor ought to appeal to England and the United States to help him, and quietly box up the old lady for the rest of her life. China has only five years at most left if she is ever to become a power again, and any action short of such as I have suggested will be useless. The Emperor will probably die shortly, and a puppet will be put in until the Russian railway is finished, and then Russia will be all-powerful in the Far East.

Marquis Ito returns to Japan shortly, and I fear he is terribly disgusted with affairs in Peking. The question is, What will Japan do? For if Russia is to become mistress of China, Japan will be the first to suffer, and must prepare accordingly.

We are all much pleased out here with the termination of the war between the United States and Spain, but the United States has much to do before she can be ready to fight Russia or any other big power. The navy did splendidly, and proves that regular forces are an absolute necessity now when training means more than perfection in armament.

The bearing of what I have said on Peking politics on the railroad concessions which some Americans and Europeans have recently got ought to be obvious. The whole policy of the Government as shown by the edicts which appear every day is retrograde, and the new head of the Railway Board of the Tsung-li-Yamen is avowedly anti-foreign and hostile to railroad and mining enterprise. Even with concessions ratified by the Government the financial complications are serious. If the Empress continues in her present course, the activity in Chinese stocks will be all in the wrong direction.

Peking, Oct. 11, 1898. C. M.

THE RACE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remark in to-day's editorial that your anticipated criticism of your recent discussion of "The Race Problem" has been fulfilled, and your statement that in some instances it has been adverse, compel me to show my appreciation and gratitude at your stand for justice and bold attack of existing wrongs, with the remedial suggestions you set forth, which ought also to meet with the approval of all liberal and fair-minded persons, as in no other paper have the facts been stated and comment made in so comprehensive and unprejudiced a manner. Your "Three Simple Rules" is a masterpiece of logic, and if adopted ought to contribute in no small degree to the eradication, or at least amelioration, of the feeling which now exists in the South, and should prevent a repetition of the deplorable events of the last month. I am not qualified to enter into a discussion of existing conditions, as in fact it would be useless, for my sentiments have been ably voiced by your editorials. While on this subject can you inform me whether any steps have been taken to punish the perpetrators of the outrages on Postmaster Baker and family in the early part of this year? I think these were surely as much a cause for Federal action as the Tolbert case, for Mr. Tolbert, I understand, was employed by his wife and not appointed by the President.

In conclusion I would thank you for the recent reduction in price, as otherwise I might not have had the gratification of perusing the same and also of knowing that there are a few men who have the courage of conviction and are not afraid to expound the same, though on this subject largely in the minority. I am by birth a British West Indian, and, as you will admit, a residence of the last seven years in this country has not been conducive to an exchange of citizenship, or, I should state, colored citizenship. I have not been naturalized, but the opinions of the reputable press, which is such a mighty factor in molding public opinion, has caused me to think seriously of so doing. H. THOMAS.

New York, Nov. 22, 1898.

INCENSED AT "L. D. K."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the recent race troubles in the South there has been quite an airing of views on the part of some of your readers as to the causes leading thereto. I have paid little attention to these open letters in the past, but feel called upon to comment briefly on the remarkable—and, doubtless, to himself, satisfactory—manner in which one "L. D. K." of Brooklyn disposes of the question offhand. This student of sociology writes of the South that "history proves that it has never been otherwise than 'solid' in its opposition to any measure which had a tendency to elevate the negro to a plane of true manhood," &c., and "if a white man, a Southerner by birth, had the courage to proclaim himself a Republican he was henceforth * * * ostracized, humiliated," &c.

I would not do "L. D. K." the honor of even contradicting his statement, but I can't resist inquiring why THE TIMES will print such an outrageous calumny on a people who, notwithstanding the fact that they are Southerners, (which some of your correspondents consider a taint in the blood,) are still ordinary human beings, no better—certainly no worse—than their countrymen, who, like "L. D. K.," were fortunate enough to have been born in the North, East, or West, and who are moved by same desires and influences as other men. Being myself a Southerner, born and bred, coming from a State where the negro schools are of an equal standard with those for whites; from a district where in preference to a free-silver Democrat we elected a Republican to Congress, I cannot do justice in an open letter to the feeling of nausea which such aspersions cause in all Southerners. I have always admired THE TIMES for its motto—"All the News that's Fit to Print." "L. D. K.'s" historical discovery is certainly news; but is it fit to print? Please don't publish any more such.

"Once is a dose." A SOUTHERNER.

New York, Nov. 24, 1898.

The Mills Hotel Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your rebuke to Magistrate Cornell is good. He deserves ten times more of it. When a man gets to that stage in life where he considers that an unfortunate fellow-man has no business to go to such a house which he (Cornell) calls a nuisance, a place which tends to elevate and not degrade, and which has been built more for the sole benefit of his more unfortunate fellow-man than for its financial outlook, then such a man as Cornell should not occupy a Magistrate's position. In the Mills Hotels the managers try to protect and look after the welfare of their patrons, although they are of the poorer class, and not so fortunate as Magistrate Cornell, who perhaps gets a little more work to do on account of the hotels. If he was as anxious to protect an honest, though poor, man there would be less growling by such men (?) as Magistrate Cornell. They receive good salaries for the amount of growling they do, and that even seems to be too much for them. Let Magistrate Cornell take hammer and saw, or trowel or shovel, work hard all day, and then go to a 15-cent Bowery hotel for a few nights to rest his weary bones, and then go to a Mills hotel afterward for a change. Perhaps he would be more considerate in his remarks about it being the home of bums. It would be well to show up such men (?) as Cornell to the public more often than it is done, as then we would not be constantly insulted by the people's own servants.

GEORGE BRECHT.

New York, Nov. 25, 1898.

The Army and the Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in to-day's TIMES on our "Wide-Awake Navy" is most timely, and we cannot bestow too much praise on the department chiefs of our navy for the foresight which they displayed in having the different fleets at the best strategical points, fully manned, supplied with provisions and ammunition, so that, when the proper time to strike had arrived, our combined fleets were ready. Great credit is also due to the commanders in chief of the different squadrons for so carefully interpreting and brilliantly executing all orders sent from Washington, which resulted in the complete destruction of the Spanish fleets. So much for the management of our Navy Department. Now, according to the Surgeon General's report, the army did not wake up until April 21, notwithstanding the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES, along about the middle of February, called the attention of Secretary Alger to the necessity of calling his chiefs around him, so that in case of an emergency everything would be prepared. Instead of taking the advice of a wide-awake newspaper, Mr. Alger knew it all; Gen. Miles knew nothing. Shafter was sent to Santiago instead of a soldier. Result—Military commission appointed by the President to find where the army "is at."

New York, Nov. 24, 1898. J. W. G.

NUGGETS.

Explained at Last.

Suitor—Your daughter, Sir, is the light of my existence.

Her Father—Oh, that's it, eh? I've often wondered how you could ever see her, with the gas turned so low.—Chicago News.

Carrying It to an Extreme.

"Bixby is the most rabid anti-annexationist I ever met."

"How is that?"

"His wife had 'floating islands' the other night for dessert, and he wouldn't touch 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Shaft That Missed the Mark.

Mrs. Merchant (slyly)—Mr. Smart of Smart & Howell has bought his wife a diamond necklace.

Mr. Merchant—What do you suppose his customers will think of his pretensions to low prices now?—Jeweler's Weekly.

Rather Effective.

Old Gentleman (dictating an indignant letter)—Sir: My stenographer, being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot think it; but you, being neither, can easily guess my thoughts.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

An Unfortunate Interference.

Diddereau—Did you attend the lecture of Prof. Hardhead on "Grip, a Malady of the Imagination"?

Bidderau—He did not lecture.

"Why not?"

"Down with the grip."—New York Weekly.

THE USELESS.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

He was never known to fret
For things he couldn't get
He went at an easy pace;
He never complained about his lot,
He lived for fifty years and not
A line showed in his face.

He didn't need to slave
And he never was known to crave
A place among the high;
He held that he owed the world no debt,
He lived on a competence and let
The years go drifting by.

They took him up one day,
And laid his form away,
And no one shed a tear;
Go seek his trail, go search around,
You will find but a little yellow mound
To show that he was here.

DINGLEY ON THE OPEN DOOR

How the Policy Will Apply to the Commerce of the Philippines.

ONLY PROVISIONAL EQUALITY

Will Cease When the Islands Are Admitted Into the Union, Unless the Constitution Be Modified.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, in an interview to-day, explained the term "open-door" policy, as applied to the future commerce of the Philippines, in case they should be acquired by the United States.

"The phrase 'open-door' policy, which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers," said Mr. Dingley, "means simply equality of treatment and not free trade. As applied to the dependency of a country, it simply means that imports from all countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines, it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States.

"Of course, this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the Union with Territorial form of government, because the Constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States, unless there should be an amendment to the Constitution permitting this.

"Whether it would be possible to apply this policy to the Philippines after they should become a part of the territory of the United States under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to 'make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States,' I am not prepared to say. It is noticeable, however, that in the resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed at the last session of Congress, it was provided that the Hawaiian tariff should continue in force until Congress should otherwise determine.

"It is to be borne in mind, however, that the present talk about an open-door policy for the Philippines is intended to apply entirely to those islands while under a military administration, which would be permissible, and not to apply to those islands after they shall have been formally recognized as a part of the United States.

"Of course, it would be competent for the Paris Commissioners to incorporate in the treaty with Spain a provision granting to Spanish imports into the Philippines equality of treatment with imports from the United States for a term of years, and that provision in the treaty, when ratified by the Senate and projected into law by Congress, would be the law of the land.

"In the discussion of the 'open-door' policy, I notice that many papers assume that it is the uniform policy of Great Britain in her relations with her colonies. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a conspicuous exception to this in the case of Canada, her most important colony, which admits imports from Great Britain at 25 per cent. less duty than they are admitted from the United States and other countries. It is understood that this policy was adopted by Canada, if not on the suggestion, at least with the approval of Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies, and that he is urging other colonies of Great Britain to give a similar preference to that country."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Visit of the President of Costa Rica at This Time Considered Opportune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Iglesias of Costa Rica, accompanied by members of his staff and Col. Carter, United States Army, visited the Treasury Department to-day, and after being presented to the chief officials, was escorted through the money vaults and shown the mode in which the Government handles its stores of coin and currency. He then visited Georgetown College, where two of his brothers are students. One of these, it is expected, will enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, under a special act of Congress extending this courtesy to Costa Rica.

During this afternoon calls were exchanged between President Iglesias and Vice President Hobart. Many members of the Diplomatic Corps have paid their respects to President Iglesias, one of the first callers being Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, who, as Dean of the corps, expressed the good wishes of the foreign representatives. M. Thiebaut, French Chargé d'Affaires, and a number of representatives of Spanish-American countries were among to-day's callers.

Thus far no arrangement has been made for a conference between President McKinley and President Iglesias, although it is believed there will be opportunity during the visit, apart from the social exchanges, for an exchange of views on public questions between the two Presidents. It is said, however, by those familiar with President Iglesias's plans, that there is no prearranged purpose to bring forward the Nicaragua Canal question, the matter of the Central American Union, or any other subjects in which the two Presidents have some mutual interests.

One of the chief officials of the Costa Rican party said to-day that it was merely a coincidence that this visit happened at the moment when the Nicaragua question was assuming unusual prominence. At the same time, he said, the people of Costa Rica were deeply interested in the building of an isthmian canal, for, outside the question of Costa Rica's rights in the canal, it was recognized that the enterprise would be of incalculable value in stimulating business throughout Central America, making that part of the country a highway for the world's commerce. This official said that, while the present visit would not bring about any formal propositions or declaration of policy on the part of Costa Rica, it was quite likely to lead to a better understanding as to the attitude of that country on the canal and its identity of interest with the United States.

Somewhat in line with the visit of the Costa Rican party, but quite distinct from it, is the recent visit here of J. D. Gamez, late President of the Congress of Nicaragua, and one of the men mentioned for the Presidency of the new Republic of the United States of Central America, and J. La Motte Morgan, an American, who sustains an official relation to the Nicaraguan Government in connection with the canal.

Mr. Gamez's close friendship with President Zelaya of Nicaragua and his influence at home gave considerable significance to the visit, although it is said he had no official mission to execute. He called with Mr. Morgan at the White House, and during a talk with the President informal reference was made to some questions involved in the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Morgan has also talked with Secretary Hay. It is gathered from these visits that no opposition is being made to any action the United States may see fit to take to forward the building of the canal, but rather that efforts are being made to so subordinate controversies and contentions, public and private, as to carry out the main object of building the canal itself, and thus securing the commercial and national benefits which will accrue.

JUDGE GORDON'S SUCCESSOR.

Henry B. McCarthy Appointed to the Philadelphia Common Pleas Bench.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 25.—Gov. Hastings to-day announced the appointment of Henry B. McCarthy (Democrat) of Philadelphia, to succeed James Gay Gordon, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, whose resignation on Wednesday created a sensation throughout Pennsylvania.

Judge McCarthy was a Judge of the Superior Court of this State as it was originally constituted, having been appointed by Gov. Hastings as the Democratic member of that body. He failed, however, to secure the indorsement of his party for the regular nomination, and was forced to retire.

PERSECUTION OF PICQUART

New Attempt to Suppress the Dreyfus Witness Stirs Paris.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT

Protest Against the Court-Martial Ordered by the Military Governor Being Signed by Public Men.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Picquart case seems in the way of raising even a greater storm than the Dreyfus affair. The papers favorable to the General Staff are dumb in the face of the barefaced decision of the Military Governor of Paris, Gen. Zurlinden, to try Col. Picquart by court-martial, while those favoring revision are furious at this new attempt to defeat justice, and protest against the court-martial being ordered.

Nobody believes that Col. Picquart is guilty of any crime except a courageous desire to render justice to Dreyfus; but on all sides it is recognized that in a practically secret trial he may be condemned on some technicality, thus attaining the apparent object, which is to throw doubt upon his depositions before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus trial.

Every one is asking the motive of Gen. Zurlinden in so persistently pursuing Col. Picquart and why a court-martial, if necessary, could not be postponed until the decision of the Court of Cassation has been given. Every one is asking whether it is a desperate attempt to shield the former Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, and the General Staff, even at the risk of precipitating disaster.

A protest against the court-martial of Picquart, bearing the signatures of leading authors, politicians and journalists, is being widely circulated for further names, and will be presented to the Government.

This evening it is reported that M. de Freycinet, Minister for War, has consented to be interpellated on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies next Monday, when a sensational scene may be expected.

Another feature of the case is the torrent of hostile criticism now poured upon M. de Freycinet, who is accused of quailing before Gen. Zurlinden and the General Staff.

Maître Labori, Col. Picquart's counsel, says he is convinced it will be impossible to condemn Picquart on the charge of forgery, but that the accused officer may possibly be condemned on the charge of communicating secret documents, although their communication was in no way inimical to the interests of the State.

Col. Picquart continued his evidence before the Court of Cassation throughout the whole day, and his deposition is expected to occupy several days more. There is still some hope that he may receive justice, owing to the presence in the court-martial of Col. Bonnal, who is a great friend of Picquart, but M. Clémenceau, in the Aurore, declares that the court-martial is packed, and accuses M. de Freycinet of allowing an innocent man to be victimized in order to increase his own chances at the next Presidential election.

NEW YORKER MAD IN ENGLAND.

Dry Goods Buyer Jumps from a Channel Steamer, but Is Saved.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 25.—Louis Miller, a New Yorker, who arrived here on Wednesday by the American Line steamer St. Louis, attempted to commit suicide by jumping overboard while embarking on the Havre steamer on Wednesday at midnight. He was rescued and detained as temporarily insane.

Later Miller became very violent, and to-day he was removed to an infirmary. He says he is in the employ of McCreery & Co. and that he lives at 30 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Louis M. Miller is a buyer for the dress goods department of James McCreery & Co., in Twenty-third Street, and had gone abroad to make purchases for the coming season. No word has been received at the store or by any of Mr. Miller's relatives about his alleged attempt to commit suicide.

J. A. Thorn, Mr. Miller's nephew, was seen at 30 Seventh Avenue yesterday, and was inclined to doubt the correctness of the report. He said Mr. Miller had gone to Europe ten days ago on the St. Louis, and was then in perfect health. He was sure that a cable would have been received had the report been true. Mr. Thorne was of the opinion that the man who attempted suicide had given Mr. Miller's name instead of his own, having become acquainted with Mr. Miller on shipboard. Mr. Miller's wife is visiting relatives in Vermont.

SULTAN OPPOSED TO REFORMS.

Turkey's Ruler Angered by Proposals Submitted by His Ministers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—Several of the Turkish Ministers have submitted to the Sultan memorials pointing out the disturbed state of the empire and the reforms they consider necessary.

The Sultan was known to be very much irritated at this attitude upon the part of his Ministers, and it is expected he will dismiss several of them, although it will be difficult to find substitutes who do not favor reforms.

TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Combined Demonstration by British and German Warships.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 25.—The German and British warships have made a combined demonstration against Mulinuu, in Samoa.

Bark Birkedal Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Norwegian bark Wilhelm Birkedal, Capt. J. Stangsbye, from New York Oct. 31, for Copenhagen, was abandoned at sea leaky on Nov. 9. Her crew was rescued by the Norwegian steamer Aggi, Capt. Hatteberg, from New York Nov. 5, for Hull, and safely landed at the latter port. The Wilhelm Birkedal was a wooden vessel, built at Sunderland in 1854, and registered 799 tons. She was owned by her Captain and hailed from Fredrikstad.

New Theatre for Sarah Bernhardt.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The President of the Municipal Council of Paris has informed Mme. Sarah Bernhardt that the Council has accepted her recent offer to take a lease of the Théâtre des Nations, built on the site of the old Opéra Comique. In her proposition Mme. Bernhardt promised to give her entire time to the theatre and to play the principal rôles herself.

Sunday Concerts Prohibited in London

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The London County Council has upheld, by a vote of 62 to 33, the decision of the Licensing Committee to refuse licenses to halls where Sunday concerts are given for profit.

No More Paper Money for Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Finance declared, in the name of the President, that there would not be another dollar of paper money issued.

For Railways in French Indo-China.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Cabinet has decided to authorize a loan of 270,000,000f. for the purpose of establishing an Indo-China railroad system, in connection with the Chinese railroads.

Japanese Cruiser Kasagi in England.

SHIELDS, England, Nov. 25.—The second-class protected cruiser Kasagi, built for Japan by the Cramps, which left New York on Nov. 5 for Newcastle, in order to ship her Armstrong guns, arrived here yesterday.

French Naval Base in the Pacific.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 25.—The French Government has decided to make Noumea, capital of the French colony of New Caledonia, its naval headquarters in the Pacific. A large dock and naval works will be constructed there.

Mr. and Mrs. White with the Queen.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Henry White, and Mrs. White dined at Windsor Castle with the Queen this evening and will pass the night at the castle.

PORTLAND FAMILY MYSTERY.

Permit to Open the Coffin Said to Contain the Fifth Duke's Body.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Faculty of the Diocese of London, in compliance with an order of the High Court of Appeals, has granted Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, a daughter-in-law of the late Thomas C. Druce, who, she asserts, was the fifth Duke of Portland, a permit to open and inspect the coffin alleged to contain the remains of her father-in-law, or a man buried as Thomas C. Druce.

Chancellor Tristam, in rendering the decision at the Consistory of the Court of St. Paul's, granted fifteen days for an appeal. Notification of an appeal was immediately filed.

CLEVELAND JUDGES AROUSED.

Meeting to Consider Action to be Taken in Reference to Mr. Blandin's Charges.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Judge W. C. Ong of the Common Pleas Court to-day issued a call for a meeting of the bench to take action on the sensational attack made on the Judges by ex-Judge Blandin at the close of the hearing before the Bar Association Committee in the proceedings for the disbarment of State Senator Burke for slandering Judge Dellenbaugh.

The meeting of the Judges was held this afternoon, in accordance with the call issued by Judge Ong. It was decided, before proceeding against Blandin, either by contempt proceedings or through the newspapers, to procure a copy of his speech as it was taken by the official stenographer. Judge Dissette was instructed to procure the copy at the earliest possible moment, as the Judges desire to dispose of the matter with all dispatch possible.

It is said to be altogether improbable that contempt proceedings will be instituted against Blandin, as a majority of the members of the bench are opposed to it, even though it should be agreed that there are elements of contempt in Blandin's arraignment of the bench. Judge Ong may, however, proceed against Blandin alone, if he decides that the attorney is in contempt. Judges Dellenbaugh and Lamson did not attend the meeting.

MARYLAND RAILROAD HOLDINGS

B. and O. Reorganization Committee Agrees to Purchase State's Shares.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—State Treasurer Shryock and Attorney General Clabaugh were in conference to-day with representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization Committee in reference to the transfer of the State's holdings of preferred stock. The result of the conference was that the Reorganization Committee agreed to extend for ninety days the time in which the State may come in with its holdings, the committee agreeing to purchase the securities at $75 per share.

While Attorney General Clabaugh has not yet formally decided that the stock must be advertised for sale before the transfer can be made, an advertisement has been placed in the Baltimore papers asking for bids. Should a bid be received in excess of the upset price of the Reorganization Committee, the State will be free to accept it.

MRS. OWEN MARLOWE ILL.

Mother of Ethel Marlowe Will Probably Never Play Again.

Mrs. Owen Marlowe, the actress, whose daughter, Ethel Marlowe, died in the wings of the Knickerbocker Theatre on the night of Nov. 16 during a performance of "The Christian," is ill, and will probably withdraw permanently from the stage. Mrs. W. K. Voight of 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, her daughter, said last night that she was suffering from an organic trouble, which had been aggravated by the shock of her daughter's death, and that she did not think her mother would ever play again.

Mrs. Marlowe has been on the stage for forty years, and has been identified with all the best companies. Her husband, Owen Marlowe, was a member of Lester Wallack's company, and died in 1876. They come from old theatrical families.

Agnes Sorma's Engagement.

Definite arrangements have been made by Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, for the reappearance in this city of Frau Agnes Sorma, Jan. 2, for a three weeks' engagement. Her first play probably will be "Hero and Leander," ("Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen,") by Grillparzer, which will be followed by Sudermann's "Morituri." The latter embraces three parts or plays, distinct in themselves, entitled, respectively, "Fritzchen," "Thea," and "Das Ewig Maennliche" ("The Eternal Manly.") Lessing's play, "Minna von Barnheim," Hirschfeld's "Agnes Jordan," Grillparzer's "Juedin von Toledo," and Schiller's "Maria Stuart," will be the other plays in Sorma's repertory this season.

Actor Couldock Out of Danger.

Charles W. Couldock was much improved in health yesterday, despite the slight relapse which he suffered on Wednesday night and Thursday, and his physician pronounced him out of danger. It is thought he will recover completely with careful nursing for the next two weeks.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph Jefferson has improved in health to such an extent that his physicians will today take him from the Holland House to Old Point Comfort, Va., where he hopes fully to regain his health.

John Philip Sousa and his band will give a single popular concert at the Harlem Opera House Dec. 4. This will be Mr. Sousa's last appearance in New York this season, and the soloists will be Dorothy Hayle, violinist; Maud Reese Davies, soprano, and Emil Kenecke, cornetist.

From all indications the engagement of "Sporting Life" at the Academy of Music is likely to terminate early in January, as the announcement is made that Andrew Mack will make his first appearance in this city with the new play, "The Ragged Earl," beginning Jan. 16 and continuing for four weeks.

Edward J. Rice, Treasurer of the Manhattan Theatre, who was recently promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Twenty-second Regiment, and who was mustered out of the service Wednesday, has resumed his position at the theatre. He has been honored by the members of the non-commissioned staff with a handsome sword.

The committee of the fund for the benefit of Marvin H. Clark, the blind journalist, who are arranging an entertainment at the Broadway Theatre for to-morrow evening, announce, through their Chairman, that tickets purchased for Nov. 15 are good for to-morrow night. The bill is completed and will be a very large one, comprising many eminent artists, musical and dramatic.

The first of the series of six symphony concerts for young people will be given by Frank Damrosch and his orchestra at Carnegie Hall this afternoon at 2:15, when an interesting programme will be given, each number preceded by an explanation of its salient musical features. The soloist will be Mme. Emma Juch, and the programme is as follows: Theme and variations from "Emperor" quartet, Joseph Haydn; "The Violet," Mozart; "Slumber Song," Mendelssohn; "Hedgeroses," Schubert, Mme. Emma Juch; overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; three songs, Ethelbert Nevin: "Dark Brown Is the River," "Little Boy Blue," "In Winter I Get Up at Night"; "The Ride of the Valkyries," Wagner.

Chase's Comet Again Seen.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—A telegram has been received at the Harvard College Observatory from Prof. J. E. Koeler, at Lick Observatory, stating that Chase's comet was observed by Coddington Nov. 24, .0519 Greenwich mean time, in right ascension 10h. 21m. 48s., and declination plus 23 degrees 36 minutes 6 seconds.

The Chase comet was discovered Nov. 14 at the Yale Observatory, near the radiant point of the meteor shower of that date.

F. D. Greenwood May Be Drowned.

Frederick D. Greenwood, twenty-five years old, of 585 Macon Street, Brooklyn, is missing, and it is feared that he has been drowned in Great South Bay. Greenwood went to Freeport, L. I., on Monday morning for a day's duck shooting. He went out from Freeport in a boat alone at noon on Monday, and was later seen near the new inlet off Freeport. Since then all trace of him has been lost.

FIRST ENGINEERS DINE

Thanksgiving Feast Served at the Eighth Regiment Armory.

A COLD NIGHT ON THE SHIP

Some of the Men Walked All Night and Others Huddled Together to Try to Keep Warm.

While pretty women smiled and the strains of the National anthem filled the air, while mothers and sweethearts hugged and kissed those who were dear to them, and children romped in glee at the sight of their blue-coated fathers, the boys of the First Volunteer Regiment ate Thanksgiving dinner at the armory of the Eighth Regiment yesterday. It was a day late, but, nevertheless, it was welcome. The turkey was cold and the mince pie a bit chilly, but they vanished just the same, as did the other good things laid out on the long tables. Few were the men who took seriously the words of the fair women, who continually persisted: "If you had only come yesterday you would have had something hot."

There was great disappointment both in the ranks of the First Engineers and among the members of the National Society of New England Women on Thanksgiving, when it was learned that orders had been issued to keep the men aboard the transport Minnewaska. The piping hot turkeys and other good things went untouched, and the men spent the holiday night between the cold decks of the steamer, with the temperature just a shade below 30. Sleep was almost impossible, the men say. Some of them huddled together like mice to keep warm, and many ran up and down the decks in the slush of the trodden snow, but even this did not tend to thaw them. Others crawled into the stalls with the animals, but the breezes that came through the open hatches drove them away. There was plenty of warm clothing and overcoats, and nothing was denied the men; but, according to the doctors of the corps, a sudden return from a severe tropical climate to a cold one had been keenly felt by the soldiers, and the fact that the transport was without a heating apparatus made matters worse.

When morning dawned every man was awake and looking for the first round of hot coffee. At 8:30 o'clock the bugle sounded the last general guard mount. Shivering with numbed fingers and shaking knees, the boys stood while company commanders read the latest orders from Col. Eugene Griffin granting them a sixty days' furlough. Col. Griffin was anxious not to expose the men unnecessarily to the cold. He tried to devise some scheme whereby they would not be forced to pass another night on the ship, the orders being that the men would not be paid off and furloughed until this evening. Just as the Colonel was in deep thought over the matter, notice came from the Army Headquarters stating that the Paymasters would arrive at the transport at 10 o'clock, and this was followed by appeals from Mrs. Augustus C. Dexter, Gen. Shaler, and others who arranged the Thanksgiving dinner, asking the Colonel to let the regiment come ashore and have the benefit of the meal.

These appeals were so earnest and strong that Col. Griffin consulted with Col. Hodges, and the result was that another order was read to the men to be ready to disembark at 2 o'clock. A big cheer burst from the men when this order was given, and they forgot the cold and also forgot the visit of the Paymasters in their efforts to get the baggage and supplies of the regiment ready for shipment at that hour, when they were transferred to the Glen Echo and started up the river. They were landed at the foot of East Ninety-first Street, from which point they marched to the armory to the music of their own band.

When Mrs. Dexter received word that Col. Griffin had decided to send the regiment to the armory she communicated the news to Mrs. Laura Perry Swinburne, Chairman of the Thanksgiving Dinner Committee, and both sent telephone messages and telegrams to the other members of the association to hurry to the armory and prepare the feast again. Many of the women found it impossible to go, but among those who did were Mrs. Alan Lyttleton Lyon, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. William Shaler, Mrs. George Donaldson, Mrs. E. M. Scott, Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Gen. Shaler's wife, Miss Shaler, and a number of young women. They fastened on white aprons, cast gloves aside, and set to work with a will to set the tables with tempting edibles. "There's plenty to eat for them all," said Mrs. Dexter, who was always in the midst of a busy group. "There's turkey and celery and sandwiches and cake and home-made New England doughnuts made especially for this occasion. No store doughnuts for our troops. Then we will give the men to drink tea, coffee, and milk, but no cider. It would make them sick."

Hardly had the tables been prepared than the doors were opened and the police rushed in to clear the entrance. The strains of "Dinah, de Moon Am Shining," told that something was going to happen. It was the arrival of the First Volunteer Engineers. Their faces spread with smiles and their hearts must have jumped with glee as they saw that band of pretty women standing around the tables, waving the Stars and Stripes, as they formed into a hollow square. Men and women cheered from the galleries and waved flags, too, and fond relations could hardly restrain from breaking into the ranks to greet their sons and brothers.

After the flag had been saluted, the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford offered a prayer. Then Miss Helen Hiller, standing on an improvised platform, waved a little American flag and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." When she reached the chorus the old air was taken up by one great volume of voices, which drowned the tones of the fair singer and seemed to shake the red walls of the big armory. Col. Griffin next gave the order to break ranks, and then the feast was on.

A few of the men who were not paid off on the Minnewaska received their money last night at the armory. They were furnished with transportation to the cities in which they were recruited.

ROOSEVELT TO GO TO BOSTON.

Will Address Harvard Football Team at a Dinner in Their Honor.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—Arrangements have been completed for a complimentary dinner which will be given to the winning Harvard football team and substitutes at the American House, Boston, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The dinner will be given by the Athletic Association of Harvard Graduates and will be open only to members of the association, as it is said to be impossible to handle at any Boston hotel a dinner attended by both graduates and undergraduates.

Governor-elect Theodore Roosevelt, '80, of New York has accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers, and Gov. Wolcott, President Eliot, and other prominent graduates have been invited to attend.

SHIPS TO BE BUILT ABROAD.

Glasgow Firm Gets Order for Two Vessels for Red Star Line.

Regarding the report that the International Navigation Company, owners of the American and Red Star Lines, had placed orders in Great Britain for six new steamships, James A. Wright, Jr., said yesterday: "We have placed orders for two new steamers with the Clydebank Shipbuilding Company, at Glasgow." The company, Mr. Wright said, had placed the order abroad because it had been found that American yards were taxed to their utmost. He said that other vessels would be built later, several probably, but when asked if they would be built in American yards he said that he could not speak so far ahead.

The two vessels ordered are for the Red Star Line service. They will probably be of the passenger auxiliary type—that is, like the Kensington and Southwark, having large cargo space, and accommodation for steerage and a few cabin passengers.

Veritable Ghouls.

From The London Mail.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.—A native mendicant, who has been arrested in Patiala while eating an exhumed corpse of a child, has confessed that he and two comrades had subsisted for a quarter of a century on corpses exhumed from village cemeteries. Cases of actual ghouls who live on the flesh of corpses occur in India now and again. These Patiala horrors are not by any means unique, but it is not often that they are discovered at their hideous feast. Religion is at the root of the practice.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of Winter at so comparatively early a date as yesterday was a surprise, but despite the bad walking, the bright skies and invigorating air brought people out, and Fifth Avenue and the up-town fashionable streets were gay with promenaders. Mrs. William R. Travers, in a blue cloth suit, with a huge bunch of violets, and Mrs. Townsend Burden, also in blue, were conspicuous among the promenaders. There were much life and gayety at the Astoria, Sherry's, and Delmonico's, and an amount of movement which gave evidence of a final return to town of the Summer loiterers.

***

The departure of Mrs. Frederick D. Grant with her young son for Puerto Rico on Thanksgiving Day was an incident that almost escaped notice. Mrs. Grant has been contemplating this trip for some time, as she has been exceedingly anxious to join her husband at his post in the West Indies. Miss Julia Grant did not accompany her mother, but will visit friends in this city for a few days, and until the arrival of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, from Chicago, whom she will accompany on a trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have definitely decided not to return to Newport next Summer. Their present intention is to remain abroad until next Autumn. Mrs. Grant will remain with Col. Grant in Puerto Rico about a month. She will then return and spend the Winter in New York.

***

Mr. Frederick Benedict, who has been ill with pneumonia, is much improved. He was at no time very ill, and it was not necessary to summon his father, Mr. E. C. Benedict, who is now on his yacht Oneida at the Santee Club preserve, near Georgetown, S. C., with ex-President Cleveland, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and Gen. Anson McCook. The party has been remarkably successful, and has made several phenomenal bags of wild fowl. As soon as Mr. Frederick Benedict recovers sufficiently, he will go South with Mrs. Benedict, and they may join Commodore Benedict on the Oneida.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon returned from Newport to their city residence, 193 Madison Avenue, on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are always among the latest of the Newport Summer visitors to remain there, and their final departure means the abandonment of the fashionable resort to its Rhode Island permanent inhabitants for the Winter.

***

The death of Mr. Frederick Stuyvesant at Bay Shore, L. I., which occurred on Wednesday night, was not entirely unexpected, as he had been in poor health for some time. He had virtually dropped out of New York social life, and was almost unknown to the present generation of New York society. He was the son of Mr. Robert R. Stuyvesant of 213 Madison Avenue. His mother was Miss Schuchardt.

***

Even the inclement weather of Thanksgiving, with its cold wind, sleet, and snow, did not deter the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club from enjoying a twelve-mile run over the Wheatley hills. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was the only woman who rode, and she was well to the front at the finish. The run, which began at East Williston, finished on the lawn of Mr. Bourke Cockran, at Sands Point, who, after the kill, gave a hunt breakfast to the members of the club and their guests who took part in the run. Mr. Cockran makes an admirable host, and the breakfast was perfectly appointed and the most enjoyable that the Meadow Brookers have had in many a day. Mr. Cockran's social progress is now so rapid that it is difficult to keep pace with it or to record his movements. Comparatively unknown to the world of New York fashionable society two short years ago, he is now a favored guest among the elect. He is facetiously alluded to as the "Custos Moris" of New York society.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks came to New York from Newport on Tuesday, and did not spend Thanksgiving there as had been stated. They are occupied in arranging for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Josephine Brooks, and Mr. John Livermore, which had to be postponed from the date originally set, Dec. 6, to Dec. 14, in consequence of some unavoidable delay in the sailing of Mr. Livermore's mother and stepfather, the Baroness and Baron de Seillière, who are coming over to the wedding.

***

The Pet Dog Show, in the old Sherry building, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, was again a great attraction yesterday afternoon and evening. Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mr. Richard H. Hunt, Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mrs. W. W. Evans, Mrs. R. S. McCreery, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Jr., and Mr. Jefferson Seligman, all of whom have dogs in the show, visited their pets either in the afternoon or evening. The enlargement of the scope of the show and its holding in so prominent a place made it much more successful this year than ever before.

***

The presence of Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate and the Earl of Strafford at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, for Thanksgiving services, seems to have stirred up that village and its residents to an unwonted state of excitement. A correspondent says that the "whole village was agog when the Earl and Mrs. Colgate drove up for morning Thanksgiving service, and that there was nothing unusual about the service except the presence of an Earl." Mrs. Colgate and her Earl, who were evidently looking the ground over, were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith. The Rev. Prescott Evarts, rector of the church, and a son of ex-Senator Evarts, conducted the services. It is rumored that the Earl and Mrs. Colgate will be married after the holidays, and will sail for Europe on Mr. Higgins's steam yacht Varuna on Jan. 15.

***

A Thanksgiving wedding of much interest in San Francisco was that of Miss Ethel Murphy and Mr. John McGowan Biddle of Philadelphia, who is also well known in New York. Miss Murphy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Murphy of San Francisco, and is a beauty and a great heiress. Mr. Biddle has very little money, and there was some objection to the marriage on the part of the young lady's parents for some little time. It was a large affair. Mr. Biddle now lives in Washington, which will be the future home of himself and his bride. The best man was Mr. "Jack" Follansbee of the Union Club of this city.

***

The first of the series of subscription dances known as the Wednesday Fortnightly Dances, organized by Mrs. William Gerry Slade, will take place on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 29, at Delmonico's. An informal gathering of the members will be held at the residence of Mrs. Slade this evening. This Winter a new feature will be introduced at the dances in the employment of two bands, one a brass orchestra and the other a string, so that the dancing can be continuous. Supper will be served at small tables. The patronesses are Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Asa Perkins Potter, Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mrs. Henry C. Coe, Mrs. George B. Hurd, Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins, Mrs. George Grey Ward, Mrs. George W. Jones, Mrs. James A. Deering, and Mrs. John Barber Brown.

***

The Meadow Brookers will be out again this morning, and the Westchester Hunt has a meet this afternoon. Lakewood is having an exciting golf tournament, and the Ocean County Hunt meets there this morning. Mr. Frank Gould has recently joined it.

***

The first Junior Cotillion will be danced at Sherry's on Monday evening, Dec. 5. Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the first cotillion with Miss Caroline Edgar. The dates for the other dances are Thursday, Jan. 5, and Monday, Feb. 6. The vacancies in the list of patronesses are filled each season by ladies who have débutante daughters or relatives or sons old enough to go out.

Feminine Diplomacy.

From The Chicago News.

He—Why is it, Nellie, that I never hear you ask any one if your hat is on straight, as I so often hear other women do?

She—Why, dear, it's because I love you so much.

He—But I fail to see what that has got to do with it.

She—Just think how disgraceful and humiliating it would be to you were I to call any one's attention to a hat I've worn two years.

N. B.—The following Sunday she appeared in the very latest creation of the milliner's art.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Second Public Rehearsal at Carnegie Hall Attracts a Large Audience.

The second public rehearsal of the fifty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The audience was such a one as frequenters of Philharmonic entertainments have seen year after year within the sacred walls where the high priests of orchestral music hold their services. It was large enough to occupy all the boxes and nearly every seat in the spacious auditorium, and it was chiefly composed of receptive femininity, vastly moved inwardly, no doubt, by the music, but not at all inclined to publish that fact to the world in paeans of applause. The entertainment offered was one that should have pleased the audience, and there need be no doubt that it did. At the concert to-night the self-confidence of masculinity will swell the volume of applause with the ready applause of those who are sure they are right.

The programme yesterday ran as follows: Wagner's "Eine Faust" overture, the cavatina "Porgi, Amor," from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," Dvorak's "Slavonic Rhapsody," the air "Leise, leise," from Weber's "Der Freischütz," and Schumann's C major symphony. The only fault to be found with this arrangement is that it places the highly colored work of Dvorak before Schumann's composition, which seems unusually sombre in tint by force of comparison. Yet to those who seek for the spirit of the music rather than gaze merely at its outer garb, the plan is not a bad one. The rhapsody affords a recreation in the middle of the programme. It is rather curious, however, that a symphony must be placed always at the beginning or the end of a programme. There surely must be some schemes which would admit of its occupying the centre position.

The fathers of the Philharmonic are to be congratulated. It is long since their ensemble has shown as much precision, unanimity, and general smoothness as it did yesterday. Undoubtedly they are putting earnest work into their private rehearsals under a conductor who thoroughly knows what he wishes and understands how to get it. Mr. Paur has proved in the short time he has been in New York that he is a competent orchestral drillmaster. He thoroughly understands the technics of orchestral performance, and he imparts method to his men. With an orchestra of such experienced routinieres as the Philharmonic he is bound to get good results. It is undeniable that in some passages yesterday the band, in bringing out Mr. Paur's accentuation, lapsed into a most angular rigidity, but it was only occasional and it is a fault which is not wholly dissociable from Mr. Paur's system. The corners may possibly never disappear from the Philharmonic's playing under the present conductor, but they will certainly become rounded. It is better far to have them than to have a performance which is almost without definite shape.

In the work of yesterday afternoon both orchestra and conductor were most authoritative in the Wagner overture. It was played with fine tone, strong dramatic phrasing, and a generally appreciative style. In the closing passages the wood wind was not as unanimous as might have been desired, but its work was in general better than it has been of late. The strings of the Philharmonic lack spirit. They did not wake up yesterday till the latter part of the symphony, which, as a whole, was well played. In the slow movement particularly the whole orchestra sang beautifully. The rhapsody was played warmly, but not brilliantly.

The soloist of the entertainment was Johanna Gadski, soprano. Mme. Gadski is one of the most uncertain members of her delightfully uncertain sex. There is no one living—probably not even Mme. Gadski herself—who can tell when she is going to sing well, and when she is not. Yesterday was not her good day. Perhaps she had not recovered from the cold which prevented her from singing for sweet charity on Tuesday night. At any rate, her voice was unusually refractory. It refused to adhere to the pitch in the Mozart aria and it declined friendship with the fervid part of Weber's melody. However, there is reason to hope that it may all be different to-night, because no one knows what Mme. Gadski will do.

THE CHARITY CONCERT.

A Curious Entertainment in Aid of St. Mark's Hospital.

The concert given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in aid of St. Mark's Hospital was an entertainment for the benefit of a worthy charity, and for that reason might possibly be treated with great leniency from a critical point of view. Things were done which might better have been left undone, and some things were not done which were announced to be done, and it is against this latter shortcoming that complaint may fairly be directed. It is altogether too common a practice to announce certain persons to appear at charity concerts and not produce them.

Mme. Antoinette Trebelli did not sing the number on the programme opposite her name, and indeed the whole list was generally upset. There were solos which could well have been spared, and when Miss Florence Terrel forgot her part in the Henselt piano concerto the cup of misfortune seemed quite full. Fortunately for the good-natured audience Mr. Paur and his orchestra contributed some excellent work to the evening's entertainment. But why should people be asked to give much money to hear a bad concert for the sake of charity when they can hear much better ones at a smaller price?

OPERA SINGERS ARRIVING.

Chicago Trains Bring Members of Maurice Grau's Company.

Every train from Chicago brings one or more singers of Maurice Grau's company. On the New York Central train which arrived last evening at 6 o'clock were Mme. Emma Eames and her husband, Julian Story; Mme. Schuman-Heink, and M. Ernest Van Dyck. Their early arrival is for the purpose of becoming thoroughly rested before the opening performance of "Tannhäuser" on next Tuesday night. On a regular train leaving Chicago this afternoon many more of the company will take their departure from the West, and to-night, by a special train, consisting of eleven cars, some of the principals, the chorus, ballet, wardrobe, and baggage will leave for this city, arriving here early Monday morning.

MERRIMAC HERO FINED $5.

John H. Kelly Pleads Guilty of Drunkenness in a Boston Court.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—This morning, in the South Boston Police Court, John H. Kelly was fined $5 on a charge of drunkenness. Kelly was found on the street yesterday, his face cut and bleeding. He was taken to the station house very much under the influence of liquor.

It was only Kelly's modesty that made it necessary for him to go into court. When booked, he did not say a word, and it was nearly midnight when, while talking to the house officer, he incidentally said that he was the Kelly that was on the Merrimac with Lieut. Hobson. Capt. Donovan was told of the circumstances when he arrived at the station house this morning. He saw Kelly personally, and became convinced that the sailor's story was true. The Captain was sorry, but as Kelly had been "booked," he had to appear in court. The Captain told Kelly, however, to make himself known to Judge Fallon, and he would be discharged at once.

Again Kelly's modesty asserted itself, and when his name was called he said "Guilty," and paid the $5 fine.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Andrew T. McReynolds.

Gen. Andrew T. McReynolds, who was the only person commissioned directly by President Lincoln to raise a regiment during the rebellion, died yesterday, aged ninety-one, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Nims, in Muskegon, Mich. Gen. McReynolds served in the Mexican war, and was promoted to Major for gallantry at Churubusco. He served as United States District Attorney, and rendered distinguished service in the civil war. Gen. McReynolds claimed to be the oldest Knight Templar in the United States. He was always a Democrat.

Henry Lee.

Henry Lee, for many years the head of the Boston banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., died Thursday night at his home in Brookline. Mr. Lee was born in Boston Sept. 2, 1817, and was the son of Henry Lee, a noted economist of his time. He was a graduate from Harvard in 1834. For more than thirty years he had been one of the Overseers of the college. Mr. Lee had often written for magazines. He also published a book on "The Militia of the United States; What It Has Been and What It Should Be."

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The graphic setting forth, by the authors, of historic characters connected with one of the blackest crimes ever plotted by honest zealots is truer history than they would have written in bald statement of facts. They have added to the thrilling interest of the fascinating plot by introducing the dainty and altogether beautiful Ellinor Fawkes. From beginning to end it is an admirable work of the imagination, having all the reliability of history and all the fascination of high-class fiction.

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PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

Christmas Number (Now Ready) Contains:

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THE HUNDREDTH PRINCESS.....Evelyn Sharp
(A Fairy Tale for the Young Folk, Charmingly Illustrated.)
"G. H. AND I".....E. Nesbit
(Another of Miss Nesbit's Inimitable

SANTIAGO'S CUBAN MAYOR

Senor Bacardi, an Old Resident, Appointed by Gen. Wood.

BULLFIGHTING MUST END NOW

Peasants Must Also Cease Using Telephone Wires for Baling Hay—Scheme for Woman's Normal School.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 25.—Some time ago Major McLeary, whom Gen. Leonard Wood had appointed Mayor of Santiago, requested to be relieved of his Mayoralty duties and to return to his military post. This request was granted today.

In the opinion of Gen. Wood, it is preferable to appoint to the Mayoralty a civilian acceptable to the Cubans, and he has appointed as Major McLeary's successor Señor Bacardi, an old resident. He is anxious to give the Mayoralty as much authority as is compatible with military jurisdiction. The new Mayor will conform to Gen. Wood's ideas, which are to give the Cubans every opportunity to show themselves capable of self-government.

Major McLeary, as a Military Mayor, gave entire satisfaction to all classes. He has now been assigned to the duties of Inspector General of the province, and will shortly take a tour, including Holguin, Jibara, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, and other points, making reports to Gen. Wood.

The first official act of Mayor Bacardi was to discharge the entire clerical force in the Mayor's office and to employ Cubans who had served in the war. He will shortly issue a manifesto, to the effect that he intends encouraging the city's development and giving employment, so far as conditions will permit, to worthy persons. He will promise to look closely to the general interests of the community and will call upon all Cubans to obey the law, and thus to promote the prosperity of the country and to insure the happiness of its people. Gen. Wood has high hopes of this first attempt at civil government under Cuban control.

Col. H. D. Borrup, having completed his work in the Ordnance Department, is taking over all the captured armament in the province. He is also giving close attention to the condition of the United States ordnance, regarding which he will report to Washington. Lieut. Brooks will probably be appointed to supervise the system of waterworks. He is now engaged virtually upon routine work only in connection with the Ordnance Department.

The regulation preventing the foreclosure of small mortgages, issued by Gen. Wood about a fortnight ago, has proved a great boon to those for whose relief it was intended. Gen. Wood has given his approval to a scheme for a school for the higher education of women, similar to the American normal school. To-day he issued a notice imposing a fine of $1,000 upon any person promoting a bullfight and a fine of $50 upon any promoter of a cockfight. In the case of a cockfight the fine will fall upon witnesses as well as promoters.

The rural police have been instructed to keep a special lookout along the telegraph line between Santiago and San Luis, as the peasant farmers are still cutting the wire and using it to bale hay and cope stone.

The civil administration of the province is now virtually complete. The appointment of Supreme Court Judges will be made to-morrow, and, as the local bar association has put forward several names, Gen. Wood will probably select from among these.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN HAVANA.

Second Volunteer Engineers Arrived Yesterday with Colors Flying—

Reviewed by Gen. Greene.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—All four companies of the Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers, which arrived off Marianao Beach this morning on board the United States transport Florida, landed by 9:30 o'clock at the Marianao wharf, with colors flying. They formed at the landing place, and marched straight for their camp, two miles away, filing past Gen. Greene and his staff, who, on horseback, reviewed the men as they passed.

All the men, with the exception of five, who are still suffering from seasickness and were taken to the camp by train, were in line, and all are in good spirits and fit for duty. One hundred and fifty Cubans of Gen. Menocal's division, were employed in clearing the camp site, and by 11 o'clock the tents were being pitched for the first American camp at Havana. The site selected for the camp is excellent, on high ground and well supplied with water.

The men have arrived with only heavy underwear, woolen blouses, and cloth breeches. Their clothing is too heavy for use under the scorching sun of the seacoast. The medical staff considers it urgently necessary that khaki uniforms be sent at once.

The United States Commissioners sent the Spaniards a note to-day informing them that the following troops were expected on or about Nov. 30: The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which will be stationed at Pinar del Rio, the Third New Jersey, to be stationed at Mariel, and the Two Hundred and Second New York, assigned to Guanajay, all in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The troops destined for Mariel will be landed there, the port affording excellent shelter and facilities for disembarkation. Those intended for the City of Pinar del Rio and Guanajay will land in Havana Harbor, where they can make immediate railway connections for those points.

The Spanish Evacuation Commissioners to-day delivered a note announcing the complete evacuation of the Holguin division.

BLANCO WILL QUIT CUBA DEC. 3.

Governors of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio Resign.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Passports were to-day delivered to the aides de camp on Gen. Blanco's staff, who will sail for Spain on the steamship Juan Forgas Dec. 3. On the same steamship, it is announced, will embark Gen. Blanco, Gen. Solano and his staff, and the officials employed at Blanco's headquarters.

Señor Govin, Secretary of the Interior in the Colonial Government, has accepted the resignations of the Civil Governors of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. The resignation of Señor Pago, the fiscal representative of the Queen Regent in Cuba, has also been accepted.

Owing to his expected early departure Captain General Blanco was asked by the United States Evacuation Commissioners to-day to appoint a day and hour when they can visit him at the Palace to say farewell.

GLOWING REPORT ON SANTIAGO.

Gen. Wood Says It Is as Clean as Any Town on Our Southern Coast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, has sent an official report to the War Department, of which the following is an abstract:

"I have sent rations all along the seacoast and by pack trains into the interior, using every effort to scatter rations about in such manner as to enable the people desiring to return to their farms in the interior to do so with a reasonable assurance that they can obtain food while awaiting the development of their first crop. Santiago to-day is as clean and healthy as any town of its size along the American seacoast south of Fort Monroe. Excellent order prevails. There has not been a murder in the city since our occupancy."

THANKSGIVING DAY AT MANILA.

Observed by British as Well as Americans—Banquet to Officers.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving Day has been generally observed by the Americans here, and the British also celebrated the day as a holiday.

The feature of the day's festivities was a dinner tendered by Mr. O. F. Williams, the United States Consul here, to officers of the American army and navy. Covers were laid for thirty-four persons.

Among those present were Rear Admiral Dewey, Capt. Dyer of the Baltimore, Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, Commander Lentze of the Monterey, Capt. Lamberton of the flagship Olympia, Commander Walker of the Concord, Lieut. Commander Singer of the Manila, and Lieut. Braunersreuther of the Charleston, and Gens. Anderson, Hale, McArthur, Reeves, R. G. Otis, and Ovenshine, and Col. McClure, the British and Belgian Consuls, some representative merchants, and the newspaper men.

The Minnesota Regiment entertained the whole of the California Regiment.

The inmates of the hospital were not forgotten.

THE BUFFALO TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Barring Further Accident She Should Reach Manila by Jan. 1.

The cruiser Buffalo, it was said at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, will resume her interrupted trip to Manila to-day. The vessel will leave the yard early this morning. She has on board 700 men and a large quantity of stores for Admiral Dewey's squadron. These supplies are badly needed, and the Buffalo will waste no time on the trip to Manila.

Barring further accident, the cruiser, which will go by the Suez Canal route, should join Dewey's squadron about the first of the year. As a result of the inquiry into the cause of the accident to the Buffalo's machinery, a number of machinists were discharged from the ship yesterday. The Buffalo had a dock trial yesterday, the test proving entirely satisfactory.

The New Gunboat Princeton Here.

The new gunboat Princeton, which left Norfolk on Thursday for this port, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. She will be fitted out with stores at the yard.

AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGER.

Work on Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock to Begin Next Week.

GLASGOW, Nov. 25.—The work of constructing the yacht Shamrock for Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, will be commenced during the coming week.

William Fife, the naval architect, who is to build the racer, has invited a firm of Essen, Germany, to supply lightweight nickel-steel plates for the portion of the vessel's hull below the waterline. It is believed that aluminium will be used for the upper part of the hull and for the yacht's fittings.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Guardsmen Qualify as Marksmen, Sharpshooters, and Experts.

A number of National Guardsmen made their qualifications yesterday on the Creedmoor ranges. The scores of the day were:

MARKSMEN.

L. Bastable, 7th Regiment	2	3	5	3	2—15	3	3 5 4 4—17—32
Capt. J. J. Dixon, 14th Regiment	4	5	3	4	5—21	3	4 4 4 3—18—39
Sergt. P. J. Farrell, 14th Regiment	5	3	3	5	5—21	4	3 3 4 3—17—38
Sergt. E. Murray, 14th Regiment	5	4	5	4	4—22	4	4 5 4 4—21—43
L. W. Mackey, 112th Regiment	3	3	3	4	5—18	3	4 4 4 3—18—36
John Murphy, 112th Regiment	2	3	5	4	2—16	3	3 3 3 3—15—31
Sergt. C. D. Thurston, 22d Regiment	5	3	5	2	4—19	3	3 3 3 3—15—34
Lieut. A. C. Humbert, 171st Regiment	3	4	4	3	3—17	2	3 4 2 3—14—31
Lieut. Guion, 1st Naval Battalion	2	3	4	4	4—17	3	4 3 3 3—16—33
J. L. Coburger, 1st Naval Battalion	3	3	3	2	5—16	3	4 3 3 2—15—31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. J. J. Dixon, 14th Regiment	3	5	4	4	5—21	4	4 4 5 4—21—42
Sergt. P. J. Farrell, 14th Regiment	4	5	4	4	5—22	4	5 4 5 4—22—44
Sergt. M. Murray, 14th Regiment	4	5	5	4	4—22	5	5 4 4 4—22—44
John Murphy, 112th Regiment	4	5	4	5	4—22	4	4 4 5 4—21—43
L. Bastable, 7th Regiment	5	4	4	4	5—22	4	4 5 4 3—20—42

EXPERTS.

T. Connolly, 147th Regiment	5	5	4	5	4—23	4	5 3 4 2—18—41
Sergt. A. E. Whitewaite, Squadron A.	5	4	5	0	4—18	4	4 5 5 0—18—36
Sergt. P. J. Farrell, 14th Regiment	5	4	4	4	5—21	4	4 4 4 5—21—42
A. C. Briner, 7th Regiment	5	4	4	4	4—21	5	4 4 4 4—21—42
E. V. Stebbins, 1st Naval Battalion	5	3	4	5	4—21	4	4 5 4 5—22—43

THE SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

The Kid Was Purchased by William Snyder for $1,900.

Prices did not rule as high yesterday at the Fasig sale of trotters and pacers in Madison Square Garden as on the first three days of the sale, for Friday is always an off day in the salesring on account of the numerous other auction sales held in most of the horse marts throughout the city.

The Kid, a splendid big brown pacer, only four years old and a son of Director, in a trial has reeled off a mile in 2:10, and it was thought that he would bring at least $3,000. He was bought by William Snyder, the Parkville (L. I.) horseman, for $1,900. Keeler, a trotter, with a record of 2:13¼, and by King Rene-Ada Wilkes, was bought by W. E. Spiers, the purchaser of Directum, for $1,025.

Details of the sale, the pedigrees of the horses that brought over $500, their prices, and the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

Keeler, (trotter, 2:13¼,) br. h., by King Rene-Ada Wilkes; W. E. Spiers, Glens Falls, N. Y.	$1,025
Warrenwood II., (trotter,) b. h., by Director-Fanny H.; W. Runyon, Philadelphia	650
The Kid, (pacer, trial 2:10,) br. g., by Director-Sapphire; William Snyder, Parkville, L. I.	1,900
Brown Filly, (trotter,) by Prodigal-Scioto Girl; W. Runyon, Philadelphia	600
Melvenah, (trotter, trial 2:17¼,) b. m., by Constantine-Addie G., and Lady, (trotter, trial 2:20,) b. m., by Chester-Vernie; W. Runyon	650
Royal Victor, (pacer, 2:08¾,) br. h., by Roy Wilkes-Highland Mary; H. Fox, New Haven	850

THE LEXINGTON HORSE SALE.

Easton Opposes the Methods of the New Breeders' Association's Agents.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 25.—William Easton and the Breeders' Mutual Benefit Association, which has been organized to buy up and eliminate from competition all cheap thoroughbred mares, locked horns to-day at the sale ring. Mr. Easton complained that bidding on good mares by representatives of the association caused would-be buyers to hold off. The association's representatives said they only bid on mares which, in their judgment, should be eliminated from the business.

Mr. Easton also contended that outsiders were kept guessing as to whether the mares were being bought for the next association or by the representative individual. He said that, had the association been in operation in England, there would have been no King Tom, and he named many other instances in which sensational horses have come from unheard-of mares. He does not oppose the association, but thinks it is not perfected.

Among the sales to-day were the following:

Flitaway, b. m., 10 years, by Sensation, dam Ferida; Sidney Paget, New York	$1,500
Miss Dixie, br. m., 9 years, by Falsetto, dam Barbitche; J. Offutt, Lexington	525
Charity, b. m., 7 years, by Spendthrift, dam Kalula; H. P. Headley, Lexington	900
Meta, ch. m., 12 years, by Onondaga, dam Una; Sidney Paget	2,000
Bay colt, yearling, by Kingston, dam Miss Dixie; J. W. Shipp, Midway	500
Cicily, b. m., 9 years, by Jils Johnson, dam Miss Johnson; M. Young	495
Claret Cup, ch. h., 3 years, by Imp. Ben Strome, dam Mint Julip; M. Young	250
Gretchen, ch. m., 10 years, by Sensation, dam Stiletto; Gil Curry, Lexington	200
Coquette, ch. m., 10 years, by Fonso, dam Ardenta; Gil Curry	200
Favordale, br. m., 12 years, by Sensation, dam Imp. Favordale; Carson & Young	200

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Races at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Five furlongs. Allyar, 116 pounds, (H. Martin,) 1 to 2, won; Reina De Cuba, 108, (E. Jones,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Midlove, 113, (Thorpe,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:01¾. Felicite also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. One mile. Potentate, 103 pounds, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, won; Bliss Rucker, 105, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; McFarland, 112, (I. Powell,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:44⅘. Fleming, Ballvosso, Beaumonde, Gratify, Cavallo, and Eureka also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Red Glenn, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, won; Benamel, 107, (Rutter,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Bernardillo, 107, (E. Jones,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:56. Judge Wofford, Oraibee, and Ulm also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Outaway, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, won; Mainstay, 107, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Juanita, 104, (Frawley,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Whitcomb and Captive also ran. Kaiser Ludwig left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Five furlongs. Miss Rowena, 114 pounds, (Piggott,) 4 to 5, won; Mary Black, 114, (L. Reiff,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Hugh Penny, 114, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time —1:00¾. Libertine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Stepabout, — pounds, (H. Martin,) 8 to 5, won; Toribio, 100, (Frawley,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Imperious, 100, (J. Ward,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Little Alarm, Colonel Dan, Bonnie Iona, Inverary II., and Hohenlobe also ran.

LAKEWOOD GOLFERS ACTIVE.

Players Undaunted by Wintry Weather and Snow-Clad Links—Final Rounds To-day.

Golf at Lakewood is generally supposed, as the traditions of the place go, to possess all the advantages of mild weather during the wintry season. Those, however, who played yesterday on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club will be wiser hereafter and know that Winter golf at Lakewood is practically the same as Winter golf in any other Northern locality. The weather was cold, frosty, and windy, and the contestants showed the disadvantages under which they played, as they were observed from time to time stamping their feet and blowing upon their cold knuckles preparatory to making a winning put on the green. The links glistened with their white coating of snow, but, under the conditions, the course was undoubtedly the best for golf in this locality.

Two match play rounds for the Lakewood and the Consolation Cups were played during the day. Findlay S. Douglas, the amateur champion, won his two rounds without great difficulty, beating James Converse in the morning by 5 up and 4 to play, and in the afternoon he defeated De Raismes by 5 up and 3 to play. This morning Douglas will meet F. A. Walthew of the home club.

In the morning rounds there were two nineteen-hole contests. I. T. Starr defeated C. L. Tappin in the consolation set after a tie game, and J. W. Biddle had the same experience with G. O. Winston, a Cutler School boy. In the afternoon Walter J. Travis beat Biddle by 1 up. The summary of the rounds:

Lakewood Golf Cup.—First match play round. John Moorhead, Jr., Allegheny Country, beat Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play; D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, beat William B. Rhett, Crescent Athletic, 6 up and 5 to play; Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat A. M. Reed, Lakewood, 6 up and 4 to play; J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia, beat G. O. Winston, Westchester Golf, 1 up, (19 holes;) Francis A. Walthew, Lakewood, beat Louis A. Biddle, Philadelphia, 2 up; W. H. Davis, Rochester, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 5 up and 4 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat James Converse, Ocean County, 5 up and 4 to play; F. J. De Raismes, Lakewood, beat Howard A. Colby, Essex County, 7 up and 6 to play.

Second Round.—Kingsley beat Moorhead, 4 up and 3 to play; Travis beat Biddle, 1 up, (19 holes;) Walthew beat Davis, 4 up and 3 to play; Douglas beat De Raismes, 6 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup—First match play round. I. T. Starr, Philadelphia, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 1 up, (19 holes;) D. W. Bishop, Rockaway, beat Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play; James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat Victor Thorne, Ardsley, 7 up and 6 to play; James Park, Richmond County, beat J. Allen, Ardsley, 1 up; A. D. Compton, Otsego, beat Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow, 6 up and 5 to play; G. B. Adams, Crescent Athletic, beat A. H. Porter, Jr., Seabright, by default; H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, beat W. D. Stockly, Lakewood, 3 up and 1 to play; Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill, beat E. F. Ayrault, Crescent Athletic, by default.

Second Round.—Starr beat Bishop, 3 up and 2 to play; Tyng beat Park, 4 up and 3 to play; Compton beat Adams, 5 up and 4 to play; Graham beat Slocum, 6 up and 5 to play.

New York Pugilist Wins in England.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Nov. 25.—In a twenty-round contest here this evening, for a purse of £300, between Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," and George Crisp of Newcastle, Craig won in the thirteenth round.

Answers to a Correspondent.

"A READER."—The referee decided in favor of Sharkey, and A therefore wins his bet. The referee's ruling that all bets were declared off would not affect this case.

Chicago Bowlers Will Not Play Here.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The North Chicago Bowling League has decided not to accept the proposition of the Greater New York Bowling Team to play a series of games.

CLOSE OF THE WILBOUR SALE.

Chicago Mar Paid the Sum of $2,000 for John Randolph's Table.

The sale of the collection of Mrs. Joshua Wilbour of Bristol, R. I., was concluded yesterday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, the last day being marked by a good attendance of buyers and the prices in general being satisfactory. The receipts yesterday aggregate $9,577, making the total receipts $36,000.

The offerings yesterday included over 260 lots, made up largely of plates, platters, goblets, decanters, spoons, and other table furnishings. But there were also oil paintings, water colors, a wide variety of rich carved furniture, chiefly antique, ormolu clocks and lamps, antique mirrors, shawls, curios, &c.

The highest price for any article of the collection was paid yesterday for the antique rosewood dining room table, once the property of John Randolph of Roanoke, which brought $2,000. Auctioneer Ellis, after extolling the beauty and historical value of the table, said that documents establishing the fact of its possession by Mr. Randolph would be handed to the purchaser, and then asked some one to start the bidding. A woman in the middle of the room cried "Five dollars!" to which a man sarcastically replied with a raise of a quarter of a dollar. When the ensuing laughter had subsided the bidding was started at $100, and ran by leaps of $100 to $2,000, at which price the table was sold to a lawyer of this city for a client in Chicago.

THE GARDINER-OLMSTED CASE.

A Decision Permitting the District Attorney to See Depositions.

A writ of peremptory mandamus was granted yesterday by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, requiring City Magistrate Olmsted to permit District Attorney Gardiner to see and examine all pending depositions and information lodged with the Magistrate, upon which he may or may not have acted by issuing a warrant, and which have not been returned by him to any court of higher jurisdiction, and also to permit an inspection and examination of any warrants issued on such information.

The application for the writ was based upon the refusal by Magistrate Olmsted to permit the District Attorney and his assistants to inspect the depositions and informations upon which warrants were issued in cases brought at the instance of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. Most of the cases relate to charges of false registration. Magistrate Olmsted insisted he had a right to take time to consider the application of the District Attorney, and wished to consult his brother Magistrates on the subject. Justice Freedman, in his opinion, reviews some of the varied duties imposed upon the District Attorney in the prosecution of crime, and holds the right of the people of the State to be represented by the District Attorney or Attorney General in all criminal prosecutions instituted in their name, to be one inherent in these offices, and adds:

"The conclusion is inevitable that, in the absence of a statutory limitation, the right of the District Attorney to an inspection and examination of all papers and documents in the custody or control of a City Magistrate, or of the Clerk of a City Magistrate's court, is absolute, and that any such limitation claimed must be affirmatively established. There being no limitation upon the right of the District Attorney to the inspection and examination demanded, the refusal of the City Magistrate to comply with the demand was without warrant in law. The relator, as District Attorney, is entitled to the mandamus prayed for, and the writ should issue accordingly."

District Attorney Gardiner said, after hearing of the decision: "I shall go to the Centre Street Police Court at my earliest opportunity to look at the records there that I wanted to see."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Charles L. Mueller, Assistant Surgeon, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major David C. Peyton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties, will assume supervision of the sick in the following hospitals in the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of sending acting hospital stewards to visit them and complete the military records: Chester County Hospital, Westchester; St. Joseph's Hospital and Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster; Reading Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading; Good Samaritan Hospital and Lebanon Hospital, Lebanon; Harrisburg Hospital and St. Clare Infirmary, Harrisburg; York Hospital, York; Charity Hospital, Norristown; Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown; Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, and Columbia Hospital, Columbia.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John W. Daniel, Jr., Third Volunteer Engineers, is extended ten days.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Archibald Campbell, Third Artillery.

The extention of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Lawrence W. H. Peyton, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Cushman A. Rice, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, is extended two months.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. G. H. Clark, Adjutant, Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days.

The sick leave of absence granted Chaplain T. A. Turner, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Walter Kirkpatrick Brice, Third Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Jan. 1.

The extension of leave of absence granted Col. V. Y. Cook, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence granted Chaplain Frank Stringfellow, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is further extended seven days.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, is further extended two months.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Second Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, Second Artillery.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Ninth Infantry, is further extended fifteen days.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Charles P. Russ, Adjutant Eleventh Infantry, is further extended one month.

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Dunn, Third Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty at headquarters, Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to Santiago by first available steamer, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment.

Capt. James E. Macklin, Eleventh Infantry, will report for conference to the Quartermaster General of the Army, and then proceed, via New York City, to his proper station in Puerto Rico.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Robert McCleave, Second Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major Argalus G. Hennisee, Second Cavalry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, is extended one month.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ralph L. Taylor will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer of the Josiah Simpson, United States General Hospital, for assignment to duty.

Major Rafael Echeverria, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, now on duty with the Eighth Cavalry, at Huntsville, Ala., will report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Th extension of leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, United States Volunteers, is still further extended one month.

Major Henry Page, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, in addition to his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Nuevitas, Cuba, is assigned to duty as Depot Commissary at Puerto Principe, Cuba.

Major Henry Page, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will make not to exceed six journeys each month from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, Cuba, on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits from the Bethlehem Iron Works to the works of the Taylor Iron and Steel Company, High Bridge, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles.

The transfer, Oct. 31, of Second Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, from the Sixth Artillery to the First Cavalry, Troop C, with rank in the cavalry arm from Sept. 27, is announced.

First Lieut. B. C. Woodall, First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 1.

First Lieut. John M. Sigworth, Ninth Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, vice First Lieut. Joseph Frazier, Ninth Infantry.

First Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, now at St. Louis, when able to travel will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, and join his company.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Borup, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer at Santiago and will report to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers, will report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty, and on completion thereof, will return to Havana and resume his duties with the Commission for the Evacuation of Cuba.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major Benjamin M. Alvord, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month.

Navy.

Paymaster C. W. Littlefield is ordered to additional duty as pay officer of the naval station at New London.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, retired, is detached from connection with the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, and ordered to the naval station at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Lieut. C. W. Hazeltine and Passed Assistant Engineer M. A. Chambers are honorably discharged Nov. 23.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Philadelphia sailed from San Francisco for Acapulco Nov. 22.

Southery arrived at Caimanera Nov. 22.

Helena arrived at Funchal Nov. 23.

Topeka arrived at Key West Nov. 23.

Pompey arrived at Norfolk Nov. 23.

Oregon, Iowa, and Celtic arrived at Montevideo Nov. 24.

Texas sailed from Brooklyn for Tompkinsville Nov. 24.

Leonidas arrived at Fort Monroe Nov. 24.

Vulcan arrived at Norfolk Nov. 25.

Potomac arrived at Norfolk Nov. 25.

Princeton sailed from League Island for New York Nov. 25.

Glacier arrived at Caimanera Nov. 25.

R. H MACY & CO

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Men's Overcoats.

This freezing weather makes Overcoats a tempting theme. Nothing could be timelier than these:

These are really the same Overcoats advertised elsewhere at $18.00. Made of remarkably fine Kersey, black and blue; lined with all-wool plaids; satin yoke and sleeves; others lined throughout with heavy satin of guaranteed quality. Shapes that are in the height of style. Acme tailoring. The price is marvellously low, 12.49

Men's Montagnac Overcoats, silk velvet collar, corded edges, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, make and finish incomparable for the money, 18.49

Men's Overcoats of highest quality patent beaver cloth, lined throughout with pure dye silk, a handsome, dressy garment, equal to first-class custom work in every detail and offered elsewhere at $35.00; our price, 24.99

Men's Overcoats, made of the finest Kerseys, patent beavers and imported lamb's wool, raw edges, lap seams, silk velvet collars, lined throughout with best quality satin, all hand finished, equal to high grade custom work; sold elsewhere for $35.00 and $40.00; our price, 28.49

(IN ANNEX.)

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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
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FINANCIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., November 21, 1898.

TO THE

HOLDERS OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds, Series "A," MATURING DECEMBER 1, 1898.

The principal of the above $2,995,000 Bonds will not be paid at their maturity, but it is intended that, until such principal shall have been paid, or readjustment of the Company's affairs arranged, interest from December 1, 1898, shall be paid to the holders of such Bonds, semi-annually, at the rate of 5% per annum. Such interest payments, if accepted, will be in full for interest for the preceding half year, but will not otherwise affect any rights of the Bondholders arising from the Company's failure to pay the principal of such Bonds at maturity.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By ISAAC L. REQUA, President.

In view of the above notice, we herewith beg to inform holders of our Certificates issued on deposit of above bonds that we are prepared, on and after December 1, 1898, until further notice, to purchase at par and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from that date, upon presentation thereof at our office, such of said Certificates as the holders may desire to sell.

It is expected that a plan for the readjustment of the Company's affairs, providing for the exchange of New Securities against our Certificates of Deposit, will before long be announced. Meanwhile we shall adopt such course as may seem desirable for the protection of the interests of the Bondholders.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, November 25, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Mortgage Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of July 26 last, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Mortgage Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to make such exchange will be withdrawn after Monday, November 28 next.

Holders of the various issues desiring to make exchange of old bonds for new can do so at either of our offices on terms which will be made known on application.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

November 25, 1898.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

AMERICAN AIR POWER
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
2 WALL STREET.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,511,767, against $1,523,274 last week, and $1,429,208 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,545,678, against $1,466,175 last week, and $1,227,102 in the same week of last year.

THE FIN

by the decline in prices for Latin-American hides of common varieties. Chicago packers lifted prices of most hides a shade, but sales at the advance were scanty, and country hides hesitated.

When the steel rail contract was ready for final signature withdrawal of one large company killed it, but a working compact is nevertheless said to have been made, apparently a sort of "gentleman's agreement," in which more confidence is perhaps expressed than is felt. The market for Bessemer grows stronger at Pittsburg and Grey Forge advances to $9.25; billets at Pittsburg are in heavy demand at $15.25, and steel bars at $16; the Edgar Thompson works have started on rails with three to four months' orders ahead; Chicago works have booked further orders for plates, including one for 1,500 tons, and statements by The Iron Age show that bids for the 75,000 tons needed in the Coolgardie pipe lines, with other heavy export contracts, are hindered only by an ocean freight syndicate.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Winter storms and a holiday have interfered with wholesale demand and distribution, but later clear, cold weather is a compensating feature, inducing heavier retail business in seasonable goods. In general business circles most developments have been favorable, notable among which might be mentioned general advances in prices of cereals, provisions, groceries, cotton, steel, and pig iron, the latter chiefly at Eastern and Southern points; continued heavy general export trade, a better tone in the market for hides and leather, more firmness in cotton goods, and active stock speculation, all of which are reflected in very heavy bank clearings totals. Unfavorable features are few, prominent among which is the continued dullness at wholesale of wool and woolen goods. The situation as to the country's export trade is a flattering one, except for the scarcity of freight tonnage, which is really becoming serious, tending to check shipments of goods contracted for and thus to seriously hamper the development of American trade with abroad.

"Business failures in the United States for the week number 178, against 229 last week, 233 in the corresponding week of 1897, 296 in 1896, 288 in 1895, and 307 in 1894.

"While wholesale trade and shipments are restricted, favorable features are found to exist in the general situation, because of the stimulus given retail distribution in heavy-weather clothing and supplies. From the entire West and Northwest, following the check reported early in the week by exceptionally heavy storms, come advices of enlarged sales by retailers, particularly of boots and shoes, heavy clothing, and rubber goods. While the news of this business is merely pleasing to the manufacturers, it is additionally comforting to the jobbers, because of the reorder business already induced. St. Louis reports collections better than usual, and pig iron in increasing demand. Chicago advices are that business is and has been good with jobbers, hides and leather are in better volume and demand, drugs are active, but that iron and steel are quieter, because large buyers of pig iron are holding off, and that local furnaces have caught up with orders. Prices are very firm, however. At other Western points business is seasonably active and holiday trade prospects are good. From the Northwest much is hoped for from the present cold weather. On the Pacific Coast San Francisco reports that light rains have improved trade and distribution in general business. Tacoma reports the salmon pack short, but wheat shipments heavy. Seattle reports extensive railroad building booked for the coming year in Washington. Best reports as to trade at the South come from New Orleans and Memphis, at these points business being active and increasing. Iron is firm at Birmingham, with soft grades scarce. Features at the East are the steadier feeling in metal pool and the stronger tone of cotton goods at Boston and New York. Print cloths are one-sixteenth of a cent higher, pig iron is strong, and dry goods are in better demand, though not equal to expectations.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,824,726 bushels, against 5,679,141 bushels last week, 5,465,153 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,753,688 bushels in 1896, 2,460,306 bushels in 1895, and 2,667,502 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 88,714,183 bushels, against 101,438,579 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,993,846 bushels, against 3,531,724 bushels last week, 2,869,705 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,920,802 bushels in 1896, 1,820,893 bushels in 1895, and 165,320 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 60,613,765 bushels, against 59,540,195 bushels during the same period a year ago.

"Bank clearings continue of record-breaking volume for the period of the year, aggregating for the week $1,333,000,000, a falling off of 22 per cent. from last week, a holiday intervening, but 26 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 42 per cent. heavier than in 1896, 53 per cent. larger than in 1895, 65 per cent. in excess of 1894, and 39 per cent. larger than in 1893. Compared with the fourth week of November, 1892, there is a gain shown of 21 per cent."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234½	235
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	99	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Ithaca City Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	3¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	9	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Third Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	142	145
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39½	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95¼	96
Union Ferry	43¾	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	123	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	74

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28
Amsterdam preferred	66¼	67
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	19	19½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105¼
Columbus Gas	80	84
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	316	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	133	139
Standard Gas pf.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	75	76
Continetal Tobacco pf.	79	79½
Glucose common, ex. dividend	65¾	66
Glucose pf., ex. dividend	107¼	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3	4
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Knickerbocker Ice common	50	51½
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	79	80
Lorillard Company pf., ex. div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	16
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93¾	94½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9½	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex. dividend	410	411
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	½	1
Electric Vehicle common	12½	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	75	85
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	85
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	25
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	93	96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Friday, Nov. 25, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31⅞	32	750	American Cotton Oil	32	32	31⅞	32	.....
31	32	50	American Malting Co.	31	31	31	31	.....
82¾	84	20	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82⅞	83	82⅞	83	.....
145	150	25	American Express	145	145	145	145	.....
11⅝	12	660	American Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12¼	12	12	− ¼
34½	37½	40	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	.....
121⅝	121¾	30,909	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122½	123½	121⅜	121⅝	−1⅜
111⅞	112	240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¾	.....
95	96½	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	−1½
134⅞	135	37,600	American Tobacco	136¾	136¾	134½	134⅞	−2⅞
127	130	230	American Tobacco pf.	127	127	127	127	−2
32	32¼	100	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	32	32	32	32	.....
88¼	89	25	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
16⅜	16¼	6,925	At., T. & S. F.	16⅞	16¾	16¼	16½	− ⅜
45⅝	46	65,323	At., T. & S. F. pf.	46⅞	47	45⅝	45⅞	−1
56⅜	57	11,040	B. & O., all in. pd.	54½	58¾	54½	57	+2⅜
43¾	44¼	8,694	B. & O., when iss.	41½	45	41½	44	+2⅜
73⅜	74¼	2,100	B. & O. pf., when iss.	74¼	74¾	73¾	74	− ¼
6⅞	7	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7	7	7	.....
4⅜	4½	1,500	Bay State Gas	4½	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅝	4,820	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68½	− ⅝
54½	55	160	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	− ½
85¼	85⅝	400	Canadian Pacific	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
28	28⅛	830	Central Pacific	28⅜	28⅝	28	28½	+ ½
23⅛	23⅜	2,306	Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ¾
160	163	85	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	.....
119¼	119½	8,572	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119½	+ ½
60¾	61½	1,400	Chi. & East Ill.	61	61½	60¼	60½	− ½
110⅝	111½	210	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	111½	111⅞	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
15	15½	4,720	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15½	15	15	− ¼
47⅞	48	164	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	− ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	1,510	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+1⅛
8	8½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
35	36	1,537	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32¾	35¾	32¾	35	+3
113⅜	113½	11,352	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	113⅝	113¾	113¼	113⅜	− ⅛
162¼	163¼	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	163⅜	163⅝	163⅝	163⅝	.....
141¼	141¾	3,065	Chi. & Northw.	141	140¾	140¾	141¼	+ ¼
108⅜	108⅝	7,285	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	109	109	108⅜	108⅜	− ⅜
8½	9	26	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅛	9⅛	8	8	.....
33	33½	285	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	34	34	34	34	+1
41½	42	123	C., C., C. & St. L.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	− ⅛
15½	15¾	1,150	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16	16	15⅝	15¾	− ¼
44	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45	45	45	−1½
7¼	7½	84	Colorado Midland	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	.....
19⅛	19¼	1,053	Colorado Midland pf.	18	19¼	18	19	+ ⅞
46½	47	3,380	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	48	48¼	46½	46½	− ½
15	15½	2,980	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	15¾	16	15¾	15½	− ½
187	187¾	315	Consolidated Gas	187	187½	187	187½	− ¼
46	47	150	Consolidated Ice	46½	46½	46¼	46½	− ½
90¼	90½	2,574	Delaware & Hudson	100¼	100¼	98¾	99	.....
143½	145	200	Del., Lack. & West.	144	144	144	144	+1
62	62¼	2,845	Denver & R. G. pf.	62½	62¾	61¾	61¾	− ⅝
150	150½	230	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	150	150	150	150	.....
13¾	14	820	Erie	14	14	13⅜	13⅜	− ¼
37¼	37⅜	1,108	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
18¼	18½	606	Erie 2d pf	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
61	63	91	Evans. & T. H. pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
17½	18⅜	100	Flint & P. M.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
42	43	200	Flint & P. M. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
13½	14	30	Ft. W. & R. G.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
30½	31	1,747	Federal Steel	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	30¾	− ⅛
75	75¼	5,130	Federal Steel pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75	75	− ½
82	83	242	General Electric	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	− ½
137½	138¾	225	Great Northern pf.	138¾	138¾	138⅜	138¾	− ⅝
111¼	111⅝	440	Illinois Central	112⅜	112⅜	111½	111½	− ⅞
59	59½	3,905	International Paper	61½	61½	58½	59½	−2½
92	93	550	Int. Paper pf.	92	92	91¼	91¼	−1
9¾	9⅞	100	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
34½	35⅜	54	Iowa Central pf.	35¾	35¾	34½	34½	.....
18	18¾	1,240	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	19	19	18	18	−1
13½	14¾	35	Lake Erie & West.	14	14½	14	14½	.....
65	65½	304	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+1⅜
61⅞	62	16,123	Louisville & Nashville.	62⅛	62⅝	61⅝	61⅞	+ ⅛
98¼	98⅜	29,363	Manhattan Con	100	100	97⅞	98⅜	−1
47	52	20	Maryland Coal pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
174⅞	174¾	1,655	Metropolitan St. Ry.	174⅞	174⅞	174¼	174½	.....
60	60½	20	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	.....
11¾	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
34	34¼	315	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34¾	34⅝	34	34¼	.....
36⅜	36⅞	3,010	Missouri Pacific	36⅜	36⅜	36	36½	− ⅛
27	28	100	Mobile & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
42⅜	43	2,478	National Biscuit Co.	42½	43¾	42½	42½	− ⅛
98	99½	71	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	99½	99¾	.....
34	35¼	100	National Lead Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ⅜
6¼	6½	100	National Linseed Oil	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
91	92¼	960	New Jersey Central	93	93	92	92	− ½
103	104½	1,190	New York Air Brake	104½	105	104	104	+1
119⅛	119⅜	2,452	New York Central	119⅜	119⅝	119	119	− ⅜
193	196	23	N. Y. N. H. & H.	194	194	193½	194	.....
55¼	55½	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	55½	55½	55⅛	55⅛	− ⅜
6¾	7	100	North American	7	7	7	7	.....
40¼	40⅜	9,397	Northern Pacific	40⅜	41	40¼	40¼	− ⅜
75¼	75⅝	2,567	Northern Pacific pf.	76	76	75¼	75½	− ⅜
16¼	16⅜	5,633	Ontario & Western	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	.....
31¼	32	1,320	Oregon Short Line	30½	31½	30½	31⅛	+1⅛
37	37¼	5,190	Pacific Mail	36¾	37⅜	36¾	37	+ ¼
119	119⅜	750	Pennsylvania R. R.	119¾	119¾	119	119⅜	− ⅛
109¾	110	6,845	People's Gas, Chicago.	111	111	109⅝	109¾	− ⅛
70½	72	580	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	71	71⅝	71	71⅜	+1⅛
8	10	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	8	8	8	.....
139	139¾	266	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	139½	141	139	139	.....
18¼	18¾	9,600	Reading	18¾	18⅞	17⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
44½	44⅝	25,675	Reading 1st pf	46	46½	43⅜	44⅜	.....
20⅜	20⅝	7,400	Reading 2d pf	21¼	21¼	20	20⅜	+ ¼
185	186	100	Rensselaer & Sara.	185	185	185	185	.....
62½	63	300	Rio Grande West. pf.	62	63	62	63	.....
5¾	7¼	25	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	.....
17½	18¼	45	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
7⅞	8	1,200	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
66½	67	715	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65¼	66½	65¼	66½	+1¼
33⅝	33½	14,057	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31	33¼	31	32½	+1⅞
13¾	14¼	650	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
24	25	25	St. Paul & Duluth	23	23½	23	23½	.....
93½	95	254	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	93½	93½	93¼	93½	+1
88¼	87¼	520	St. Paul & Omaha	87	87½	87	87¼	− ¼
25¾	26	400	Southern Pacific	25¾	25⅞	25½	25½	− ¼
10¼	10⅜	5,496	Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	− ⅛
40⅜	40¼	12,679	Southern Railway pf.	40¾	40¾	39⅞	40¼	− ⅜
22	23	20	Standard Distilling	22⅞	22¾	22½	22½	.....
74½	74¼	195	Standard Distilling pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
7	8	200	Standard R. & T.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7	+ ⅛
30	30¼	1,023	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30⅝	30⅝	30	30¼	− ¼
15⅜	15⅝	1,450	Texas Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	− ½
159	161	59	Third Avenue	159	161	159	161	.....
36¼	36⅜	23,125	Union Pacific	35⅝	36⅝	35¼	36⅝	+1⅜
68⅝	68¾	14,410	Union Pacific pf.	68½	69	68⅜	68⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	1,950	U. D. & G., 1st in. pd.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
44	46	30	United States Express.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	47¾	.....
6¼	6½	28	United States Leather.	6½	6½	6	6	.....
67	67½	220	U. S. Leather pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
42¼	42⅞	2,225	United States Rubber.	43	43⅜	42½	42¾	+ ¼
104¾	105¼	450	U. S. Rubber pf.	105½	105½	105	105	.....
7⅞	8	160	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	2,615	Wabash pf	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	.....
127	130	20	Wells-Fargo Express	128	128	128	128	.....
93⅛	94	1,698	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¼	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
18	18¼	200	W. & L.E.pf., 4th as.pd.	18½	18½	18¼	18½	.....
Sales.		468,923						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
1,000 105
Am Spirits Mfg Co 5s
5,000 ..... 83½
Am Tob Co scrip
700 94
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1 000 ..... 90¼
At, Top & S F adjust 4s
14,000 ..... 90¼
5,000 ..... 74⅜
31,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74⅜
4,000 ..... 74½
22,000 ..... 74⅜
11,000 ..... 74½
General 4s.
3,000 93
5,000 ..... 97⅜
2,000 98
20,000 ..... 97¾
1,000 ..... 97⅞
500 98
38,000 ..... 97¾
4,000 ..... 97⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng ctfs
3,000 117
Balt & O 3½s, when is
10,000 97
10,000 ..... 96¾
7,000 97
Balt & O 4s, when is
25,000 ..... 96⅞
65,000 97
18,000 ..... 96¾
1,000 97
5,000 ..... 96¾
Balt & O Southw 1st inc Series B
2,000 ..... 10½
5,000 ..... 10⅝
1,000 ..... 10⅝
9,000s20F 11½
19,000 12
Brooklyn Elev 1st Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 91½
Brooklyn Rap Transit 5s
4,000 ..... 105½
Brook W & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 91¼
Bur, Ced Rap & Nor 1st
2,000 ..... 108½
Canadian South 1st 5s
3,000 110
Canada Southern 2d
23,000 ..... 110½
C. R. Iowa F & N 6s
1,000 ..... 105¾
Cent Georgia Ry con 5s
2,000 85
10,000 ..... 88¾
1,000 89
Cent Georgia Ry 1st inc
11,000 ..... 36½
Cent of N J gen 5s
17,000 114
2,000 ..... 114¼
Registered
6,000 ..... 111¾
4,000 ..... 111¾
Cent Ohio Reorganiz 1st
6,000 ..... 108¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 83¾
5,000 ..... 83½
31,000 ..... 83¾
10,000s20F 83¾
55,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83½
22,000 ..... 83⅝
7,000 ..... 83¾
5,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83¾
7,000 ..... 83⅝
Chi, B & Qy deb 5s
51,000 109
Chi, B & Qy cons 7s
3,000 ..... 117½
Chi, G L & C Co 1st
10,000 ..... 110¾
Chi, I & L ref 6s
1,000 105
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
5,000 119
South Minn Div 6s
1,000 120
Chi & Northw gen 3½s
10,000 ..... 102¼
Chi Term Tran 4s
1,000 ..... 91¼
2,000 ..... 91¾
2,000 ..... 91¾
Chi, C, C & Ind cons
1,000 140
Total sales.....

Clev, C, C. & St L, St L Div 4s
1,000 98
Col Midland 2-4s
44,000 ..... 62½
10,000 63
5,000 ..... 63¼
64,000 63
Col So 4s, when issued
25,000 ..... 93¼
110,000 ..... 88½
15,000 ..... 86⅝
30,000 ..... 86¾
10,000 86
10,000 ..... 85¾
6,000 ..... 85⅝
20,000 ..... 85⅞
20,000 ..... 85⅞
25,000 86
5,000 ..... 86¼
15,000 ..... 86¾
10,000 ..... 86¼
12,000 ..... 86¾
11,000 86
10,000 ..... 85⅞
20,000 86
3,000 ..... 85¾
5,000 86
10,000 ..... 85⅞
$85 paid
10,000 ..... 77½
10,000 78
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 ..... 99¾
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Den & Rio Grande 4½s
1,000 ..... 108⅝
Det, M & Mar L G
20,000 17
E Tenn, V & G divis 5s
1,000 ..... 116½
E Tenn, V & G con 5s
2,000 113
Erie gen lien 4s
27,000 ..... 73¼
20,000 ..... 73⅝
Erie 4s, prior bonds
28,000 93
3,000 ..... 92¾
2,000 92
14,000 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92¾
5,000 ..... 92⅝
Evans & T H gen 5s
1,000 ..... 97⅝
Flint & P M, Port Hur Div 5s
3,000 99
3,000 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 98¾
10,000 ..... 98½
6,000 99
Flint & Pere Marc 5s
1,000 ..... 98¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st
20,000 ..... 79¼
5,000 79
3,000 ..... 79¾
Ft W & Rio G 1st 3-4s
15,000 ..... 63¼
25,000 ..... 63½
G Bay & West Deb A
3,000 ..... 49½
G Bay & West Deb B
30,000 ..... 6¼
3,000 6
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
7,000 85
8,000 ..... 85½
Ind, Dec & West 1st
5,000 104
Int & Gt North 2d mtge
9,000 ..... 90¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
12,000 75
Kings Co Elevated 1st
18,000 50
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 106
L S & M So 1st reg
15,000 ..... 106⅞
L S & Mich So 3½s
6,000s10F 107
Louis, Ev & St L con 1st 5s Trust Co ctfs
1,000 ..... 52¼

Lehigh V of N Y 1st
5,000 105
Lehigh & Wilks con ass
7,000 100
Louis & Nashville 5s
1,000 ..... 104¼
Louis & N unifi gold 4s
3,000 ..... 94⅜
4,000 ..... 94½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
7,000 95
5,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000s20F 95¼
18,000 ..... 95⅜
4,000 ..... 95⅛
Metropolitan Elevated 2d
3,000s3 ..... 101⅞
1,000 ..... 101⅞
Met St Ry gen 5s
3,000 ..... 117½
5,000 ..... 117⅞
2,000 118
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
7,000 80
10,000 ..... 80¼
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000s20F 109
Mo, Kan & East 1st
5,000 101
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
7,000 92
500 ..... 92¼
500 ..... 92½
6,000 92
500 92
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
4,000 ..... 65½
2,000 65
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
10,000 104
Mo Pacific trust 5s
10,000 ..... 83¾
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
10,000 ..... 81⅞
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s
14,000 ..... 96¾
20,000 ..... 96¾
Mich Cent col 3½s
50,000 95
N Y Cent & Hud deb 5s
2,000 ..... 111⅝
N Y, Ont & W con 5s
6,000 ..... 108⅝
Nor & West, New R 1st
2,000 123
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500 ..... 66¾
10,000 ..... 66⅝
50,000 ..... 66¼
12,000 66
40,000 ..... 66¼
34,000 ..... 66½
77,000 ..... 66⅝
66,000 67
4,000 ..... 67¼
113,000 67
10,000 ..... 67⅛
75,000 67
Nor Pac prior lien 4s
30,000 ..... 101⅞
500 ..... 101½
4,500 ..... 101⅞
Ore R R & Nav 4s
8,000 ..... 101¼
Oreg Short Line 5s
5,000 ..... 130½
2,000 130
Ore Sh L 1st con 5s
5,000 ..... 109¼
500 ..... 109½
Ore Sh L inc A 5s
10,000 ..... 78⅝
10

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Two Fifth Avenue Block Fronts, Comprising Thirty Lots, to the Same Buyer—Other Dealings.

Samuel and Isaac Untermyer have sold, through Pease & Elliman, the block front on Fifth Avenue between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets, together with five adjoining lots on the north side of Ninety-first Street. Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for various owners the plot covering the block front on Fifth Avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, and extending 200 feet in depth on the former and 227 feet on the latter. The plot 100.5 feet on the avenue by 127 feet on Ninety-first Street is sold by the estate of Edward Tracy; the seller of the three adjoining lots on Ninety-first Street, together with the Ninetieth Street corner, 100.5 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on the street, is William H. Flitner; the most easterly lot on the Ninety-first Street front is sold by Thomas L. Brower, and the two easterly lots on Ninetieth Street by the estate of Robert L. Johnson. The plot comprises in all seventeen lots.

The buyer of both block fronts is Edward D. Cowman. Mr. Cowman declined to say yesterday whether he was acting individually in this purchase or as the representative of others, or to make any statement as to the future disposition of the two plots. None of the other brokers or principals would give any information on these points.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for A. F. Holly to D. Richey the plot, 50 by 100, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Gunn & Grant the new six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-first Street, 58 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the six three-story brick dwellings at the northwest corner of West Houston and Hancock Streets, 114 by 100, to a builder who will erect on the plot modern six-story tenements.

William Rosenzweig has sold to Adler & Herman the plot, 50 by 81.9 by 55 by 102.10, extending through from Amsterdam Avenue to Hamilton Place, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The buyers give in exchange the old building 200 Second Avenue, 17 by 120.

Borgstede & Klenke, in conjunction with J. E. Briggs, have sold for Charles Gunther, for about $24,000, the five-story flat 340 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

The same firm have sold for Edward Rafter, for about $60,000, the five-story flat southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 25.5 by 92.6.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Louis J. and Marguret A. Pooler, for $65,000, 27, 29, 31, and 33 Sheriff Street, 87.6 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold to George B. Brown the five-story brownstone-front flat 1,655 Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 65 by 70.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Polstein & Feinberg the six-story tenement 31 Norfolk Street, 75 by 90.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Danziger & Pollock, for $31,435, the two five-story brick flats 806 and 808 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ewald Fleitmann, trustee, for $28,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 11 West Eighty-ninth Street, 8 by 100.8.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sophie Kalman, for $3,410, Lots 68 and 80 on the map of Riverdale, Twenty-fourth Ward, running through from Independence Avenue to Arlington Avenue, 459 by 100 by 461 by 100, together with half of Lot 69 on the same map, being on the west side of Arlington Avenue, 50.1 by 200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and First Street, south side, 87.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 20.10 by 26; Ralph Townsend of 130 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 109 and 111 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick double flat, with stores, 40 by 73; Harris Maran of 200 East Eightieth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 198 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 55.2; Philip F. Dirksen of 579 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Stret, owner; Julius Spindler of 2,629 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

William Street, south side, 175 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 50; Harry C. Adams, owner; James B. Lamb of 2,689 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 110 feet east of Robbins Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 65; Martin Smith of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $46,500.

Alterations.

Eighty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Avenue A, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store, Mary Reilly, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 96 Park Row, to a two-story brick store, Anna C. Keane of 113 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; W. Myers of 36 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 214 East Forty-first Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, with store, Josephine Hogan and others, owners; Louis F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to a one-story brick factory, Harriet G. Coogan of 598 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,357 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 486, Broadway, to five-story brick and iron lofts and store, M. Herzog of 74 East Fifty-sixth Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,504 Park Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable, John Townshend of 302 West Seventy-second Street, owner, James W. Cole, architect; cost, $500.

No. 86 Henry Street, a four-story and basement brick dwelling and clubrooms, Louis Lippick of 214 Clinton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 25.

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 160th St, 199.10 ft to 161st St x 365; Maria M. Knapp, individually and as executrix, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....135,000
BOULEVARD, n e corner of 160th St, 199.10 ft to 161st St x 365; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to August Oppenheimer. 1
CRESTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Dorothea Miller to Henry Tiedgens 1
GOERCK ST, 3, w s, 25x100; Louis Lesser to Morris Jacobson..... 1
GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 50x90; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, to Rachel Greer .....
GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 50x90; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, to Rachel Greer .....
GRAND AV, n w corner of 184th St, 50x90; Anne E. Levey and others executors, to Rachel Greer .....
GRAND AV, n w corner of 184th St, 50x90; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, to Rachel Greer .....
KING'S BRIDGE AV, w s, 37 ft n of land of William Berrian; runs w 227 ft to Water St x n 48x e 225x s 48; Thomas B. Odell to Jacob Romberg.....
LEROY ST, n s, 175.1 ft w of Bedford St, 25.1x85x24.11x85; also West Broadway, 250 to 354, w s, 59.5x93; John J. Roberts to Daniel S. McElroy .....
MORRIS AV, 479, w s, 25x84.5; John J. Lyons to Rosa Jellenek.....
RIVINGTON ST, 40, n s, 24.9x100; James H. Schmelzel to Rosa Schmelzel.....
RIVINGTON ST, 40, n s, 24.9x100; Clifford W. Hartridge to Jacob Kassewitz...
STEBBINS AV, w s, 86.6 ft n of 165th St, 25x66.8x26.3x74.2; William S. Andrews, referee, to Margaret Fitzpatrick .....
UNION AV, n w corner of Jennings St, 136.3x94x irregular; Harford B. Kirk to August Ganzenmuller .....
VALENTINE AV, w s, 74.5 ft s of 180th St, 50x100.5x50x100.10; William C. Bergen to Mary Seifert.....
WALNUT ST, s s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; Angelina Brunner to T. H. Simonson & Son Company.....
3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 39.5x100x44x100.2; Thomas Lenane to Thomas M. Smith .....
15TH AV, Lot 788, map of the village of Wakefield; Catharine Casey to F. C. S. Helmstadt .....
17TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x irregular; 18th St, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 24.8x70; Adolf Kerbs to Emanuel Hellner and another.....
42D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 28x36.7; Daniel S. McElroy to John J. Roberts .....
46TH ST, s s, 882.6 ft w of 6th Av, 17.8x100.4; Florence M. Webster to William E. Finn .....
46TH ST, n s, 431.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Charlotte M. Nicond and others to Henry Tiedgens .....
76TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 75x102.2; Casimar and Albert Fay, executors, &c., to James Carlew.....
80TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Henry Oppenheimer to John J. White .....
80TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Percy B. Hellner and others, trustees, to Henry Oppenheimer.....

104TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Morris Weinstein and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1
104TH ST, 67 East, and 72 and 74 East 105th St; Union Trust Company, as executor and trustee, to Morris Weinstein. 49,000
104TH ST, 67 East, and 72 and 74 East 105th St; Ella Shafer to Morris Weinstein 1
105TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 200x100.11; Joseph Hamerschlag and another to John C. Umberfield..... 1
106TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Max Goldstein to Frances Marx.. 15,000
114TH ST, 10, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 18.3x100.11; Kaufman Marks to Henrietta Zoeller 1
115TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.11; Edward J. Plock to Letitia J. Plock 1
118TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.11; Vincent P. Donihee to Edward J. Plock 2,000
123D ST, s s, 118.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x100.11; Thomas Moloney and wife to Sara McGuire..... 1
127TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x117.7x23.2x130.7; Peter McCoy to Herman Kertscher..... 1
129TH ST, s s, 290 ft w of Park Av, 37.6x99.11; Isaac L. Smith to August J. Von Ganther 1
134TH ST, n s, 409 ft e of 5th Av, 10x199.10 to 135th St; Margaret E. Adriance to Louis Lesser..... 200
135TH ST, s s, 299.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Elbert Crandall, referee, to William G. Ver Planck..... 24,200
137TH ST, 126 West, 25x99.11; William Ueckermann to Harriet A. Schulz..... 100
145TH ST, 408 to 414 West, 63x99.11; August Oppenheimer and wife to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 100
148TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of Brook Av, 16.8x100; Martin Getszler to Adolph G. Hupfel 4,500
150TH ST, 527 West, 17x99.11; Caroline F. Brownell to Howard A. Crampton..... 1
161ST ST, s s, 365 ft e of the Boulevard, 40x199.10 to 160th St; also 161st St, s s, 325 ft e of the Boulevard, 40x199.10; Maria M. Knapp, individually and as executrix, to Christopher Knapp and another. 10
170TH ST, n s, 116.9 ft w of Bristow St, 16.8x51.41x18.3x59.5; John Allan and wife to Ralph Mazziotta..... 10
177TH ST, 378 East, 25x126; David Shuldiner and wife to James C. Williams... 5,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Heinerika Beck; 209 East 4th St, 20 years..... $750
BARRETT, Henry J., to Salvatore D. Matteo; 4 and 6 Prince St, 4½ years..... 1,200
BAUDOUIN, Anne C., to M. J. Scholle; 31 West 68th St, 2 11-12 years..... 1,800
BAUDOUIN, Anne C., to M. J. Scholle; 31 West 68th St., extension of lease, 3 years..... 1
DREYFUS, Julius, to the Cotton Export and Import Company; 330 Broadway, 1 11-12 years 1,800
HULSEBERG, Maria, to John W. Sullivan; 81 Jackson St, year, 3 years..... 17
LIVINGSTON, Louise, to Margaret Halpin; 760 7th Av, 3 5-12 years..... 1,200
MURTHA, Thomas F., to William J. Thompson; 347 West 54th St, 2 years..... 780
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to George G. Smith and another; 46 West 28th St, 5 years.....3,600 to 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADICKES, Matilda M. C. and Annie D., to Alfred P. Mayhew; 824 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 9,000
BASSLER, Charles, to Ludwig D. and Margaretha Schuster; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 14,000
BOYLAN, Christopher, to National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; 343 1st Av and 352 and 354 East 20th St, 5 years. 1,300
CAHN, Henry A., to Pabst Brewing Company; 46 West 28th St, leasehold, installments 2,200
CARLEW, James, to Casimar and Albert Fay, executors, &c.; s s of 76th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 82,000
CIRRITO, Joseph, to Falihee & Spencer; s s of 103d St, 235.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 months 3,484
CIRRITO, Joseph, to Falihee & Spencer; s s of 84th St, 341.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 month 3,484
CIRRITO, Joseph, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 126 and 128 West 84th St., 5 years, 2 months 78,000
CIRRITO, Joseph, to Joseph Hamershlag; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also, s s of 109th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, ½ year..... 1,694
CIRRITO, Joseph, to James Stokes; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 4 years 39,000
CIRRITO, Joseph, to Albert Brod; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 months 10,438
CIRRITO, Joseph, to William L. Morton; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 month 1,070
CIRRITO, Joseph, to Don A. Gaylord; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 month 7,401
CURLEY, John J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 515 East 84th St, 1 year 5,000
EBERHARDT, Frederick, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 32d St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 1,500
EICHLER, Maria M. and John F., to John Welphy; Lots 213 and 214, map of Inwood, at Morrisania and West Farms, 3 years 3,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Maria M. Knapp, executrix; n e corner of Boulevard and 160th St, 5 years..... 22,500
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Maria M. Knapp, executrix; n e corner of Boulevard and 161st St, 5 years..... 22,500
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Maria M. Knapp, executrix; s s of 161st St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 265x199.10 to 160th St, 5 years..... 56,250
FICKINGER, William, to North River Savings Bank; s s of 20th St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 500
FINN, Charlotte O., to Ernest Schetter; s s of 45th St, 382.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 12,000
FINN, William E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 45th St, 382.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 2,000
FORD, Walter, to the American Savings Bank; w s of Webster Av, 25 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 6,500
FORD, Walter, to Elizabeth W. Irwine; w s of Webster Av, 25 ft n of 183d St, 2 years..... 500
GARTNER, Minnie, and Anna Kroeni to Dora Pfenbrink; 306 East 102d St, 1½ years..... 1,500
GREER, Rachel, to Charles W. McCutchen; s w corner of Grand Av and 184th St; also, n w corner of Grand Av and 184th St, 3 years..... 13,000
GREER, Rachel, to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; w s of Grand Av, 50 ft s of 184th St, installments..... 3,200
GREER, Rachel, to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Grand Av and 184th St, installments..... 3,750
GREER, Rachel, to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; w s of Grand Av, 50 ft w of 184th St, installments..... 3,200
GREER, Rachel, to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; n w corner of Grand Av and 184th St, installments... 3,750
GENSCH, Elizabeth, to Louis Riemenschneider; e s of Trinity Av, 300 ft s of 149th St, 3 years..... 500
HANLAWAY, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 32d St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,000
HEIMSTADT, Friderike C. S., to Susan A. Tier; Lot 883, map of the Village of Wakefield, 3 years 2,000
HEIDELBERGER, Bertha and Joseph, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 194 West 10th St, 2 months..... 3,000
HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Woolf to Adolf Kerbs; n s of 17th St, 162.6 ft e of 5th Av; also, s s of 18th St, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 122,500
HELMSTETTER, Gustave, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 172 West St, 3 years..... 14,000
HOFFMANN, Emily, to Orphan Asylum Society; 57 Bowery, 5 years..... 17,000
HOFFENROTH, Christian C., to Herman Mundheim; s w s of 162d St, 165 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 1,800
JACOBSON, Morris, to Louis Lese and another; 3 Goerck St, 1 year..... 6,000
JACOBSON, Morris and Eva, to Louis Lese and Jacob Levy; 3 Goerck St, 1 year 12,000
KRETSCHER, Herman, to Peter J. McCoy; s s of 127th St, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,000
LAPP, Michael, and others to Mary Tofner, Christine E. and Susanne Adams, Andreas Dippel, Signor Bevignani, and Charles Gounod. 22,000
MASTEN, Amelia C., to Charles Harfe; n s of Clinton Place, 90.11 ft e of University Place, 3 years..... 3,500
MAZZIOTTA, Ralph, to John Allan; n s of 170th St, 116.10 ft w of Bristow St, 3 instalments 1,375
McCABE, Catharine, to William A. Martin; old e s of Bathgate Av, 116.8 ft s of 179th St, old line, 1 year..... 500
McELROY, Daniel S., to John J. Roberts; 350 to 354 West Broadway, 5 years..... 20,000
McGINNIS, Agnes and Rose, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 127 Broome St, 1 year..... 1,000
McGUIRE, Sara, to Thomas Moloney; s s of 123d St, 118.9 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 500
McKENZIE, William S. and William B., and Kate B. Orr to Sarah C. Nelson; 126 West 126th St, 3 years..... 8,000
MOLONEY, Thomas, to Teachers' B. & L. Association; s s of 123d St, 118.9 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 10,500
PERELMAN, Abram, to Isidore Jackson and another; w s of Goerck St, 96.2 ft n of Stanton St, demand..... 44,000
POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Theodore and William Kilian of Kilian Brothers; n s of 144th St, 136, 118, and 155 ft e of Convent Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year.. 6,000
POWELL, H. Wheeler, to John J. Bell; n s of 144th St, 195 and 214 ft e of Convent Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years.... 4,000
POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 144th St, 100, 118, 136, 195, 232, and 214 ft e of Convent Av, (six mortgages,) 1 year..... 5,000
POWELL, H. Wheeler, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 144th St, 100, 118, 136, 155, 175, 195, 214, and 232 ft e of Convent Av, 3 years, (eight mortgages) 123,000
QUIGLEY, David, to Katie S. Unangst; w s of Rogers Place, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, demand..... 1,000
ROBERTS, John J., to Daniel S. McElroy; s w corner of 42d St and Madison Av, 10 years 20,000
ROE, Elizabeth M., executrix, to Sarah M. Cary; n s of 35th St, 470 ft w of 9th Av, 4 years..... 3,427
ROHR, Andrew, to the Union Trust Company of New York; 237 West 40th St, 5 years 12,000
SCHULTZ, Heinrich A. and Louise M., to William Ueckermann; 126 West 137th St, 3 years 2,000
SMITH, Thomas M., to Thomas Lenane; n e corner of 3d Av and Wendover Av, 1 year..... 15,000
SMITH, Thomas M., to Thomas Lenane; n e corner of 3d Av and Wendover Av, 1 year..... 20,000
STEPHENSON, Joseph B., to Jennie L. D. Hicks; 393 West End Av; also property in New Rochelle, ¼ part, 5 years..... 1,500
TIEDGENS, Henry, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 46th St, 431.3 ft e of 7th Av; e s of Creston Av, 125 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 11,000
UMBERFIELD, John C., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; s s of 105th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 62,000
VAN GANTHER, August J., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees; s s of 129th St, 290 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.. 37,500
VERPLANCK, William G., to William T. Sabine and another, trustees; s s of 135th St, 299.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 20,000
VERPLANCK, William G., to William T. Sabine and another, trustees; s s of 135th St, 299.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,500
WARD, James, to Jacob Ruppert; 740 7th Av, leasehold, demand 3,500
WEINSTEIN, Morris, to New York Security and Trust Company; s s of 105th St, 80 and 105 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 26,000
WEINSTEIN, Morris, to D. Comyn Moran and another, trustees; n s of 104th St, 105 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 13,000
WHITE, John J., to Henry Oppenheimer; n s of 80th St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 12,000
WIELANDT, Michael, and John Roth to Robert R. Willets; 608 East 6th St, 3 years 20,000
WIELANDT, Michael, to Caroline A. Middlebrook; 605 East 6th St, 3 years..... 20,000
WILLIAMS, James C., to David Shuldiner; s s of 177th St, 50 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARTER, Henry C., and another, executors, &c., to John Webb $15,000
CASEY, Thomas, to George Neiman..... 3,000
DAYTON, George W., to Mahala A. Livor 1,500
ELY, Smith, to Ambrose K. Ely..... 13,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Hanna Sichel 8,000
JENCKS, Francis M., to William N. Crane and another, executors, &c..... Nom.
HILLS, William, to William Hills, trustee Nom.
LILLENTHAL, Marie E., to Benjamin L. and Susie Farr, executors, &c..... 4,000
LOWENSTEIN, Anna, to Francis M. Marks, (four mortgages)..... 21,600
REILLY, John, to Margaret Mahan..... 5,540
REYNAL, Nathalie F., to German Savings Bank 165,000
SEMRAD, August, to George H. Finck... 3,500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, (three mortgages)..... 31,500
TITTLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Marion C. Faye..... 7,000
WASHBURN, John H., executor, to William J. Washburn..... Nom.
WECKERMANN, William, to Helena Fauth 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 109.8x100; Benedetto & Forliano against Webster White, owner and contractor... 4,957
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 109.8x100; Albert Bleckner against Webster White, owner and contractor...
BRIGGS AV, n s, 75.9 ft e of 6th Av, 24th Ward, 25x100; Vought Brothers against A. W. Sias and Ellen McCarthy, owners; William Puntz, contractor..... 108
CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 102 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x100; John R. Macdonald against Thomas Fitzpatrick, owner; Joseph McLean, contractor..... 50
MONROE ST, 250 and 252, Fritz & Perelberg against Abraham Levy and Dorah Goldstein, owners and contractors..... 500
ROBBINS AV, w s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; Frank Galotta against Charlott McCormack, owner; Peter McCormack, contractor 131
SETON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 50x100; Frank H. Tyler against Brunt Brandes, owner; Thomas Harris and B. Nelson, contractors..... 70
SETON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 50x100; William Jerman against Brunt Brandes, owner; Thomas Harris and B. Nelson, contractors..... 35
SETON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 50x100; Albert J. Tobie against Brunt Brandes, owner; Thomas Harris and B. Nelson, contractors..... 42
WILLETT ST, 55 to 59; Shapero & Aronson against Ronginsky & Perelman, owners and contractors..... 195
16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; New York and New Jersey Fireproofing Company against John V. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor..... 113
16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; White Brick and Terra Cotta Company against John V. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor..... 373
136TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 20x60; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City against Charles A. Ericson, owner; Fabian Aulbach, contractor 80
154TH ST, s s, 345 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; John Madden against Frank Pisciotta, owner and contractor..... 550
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 612, LAWS OF 1897.
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100.11; Morris Steinhardt, with Clarence A. Lent and Orison Dickinson, nine payments 33,000
GOERCK ST, 3; Louis Lese with Morris Jacobson, nine payments 12,000
3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 39x100x43.1x100.1; Thomas Lenane with Thomas M. Smith, ten payments..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 89th St, 25x80; Daniel F. and Julia Quinlan against James McClenahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.
CANAL ST, s s, 63.2 ft w of West Broadway, 21x82.1x26.1x65.7; also n s of York St, 54.5 ft w of West Broadway, 42.7x74.4x63.5x21.8x80; Ola Rosiann against John F. Scannell and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.
DECATUR AV, n w s, 341.6 ft n e of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x110; David F. Wright against Augusta Hamerstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.
RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Columbia St, 45.8x55.10x45.8x55.8; Bernhard Tobish against Sarah Simon and others, (partition;) attorney, M. A. Kursheedt
UNION AV, n s, 100 ft e of 4th St, Westchester, —x—; Department of Buildings against John Bins, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg
1ST AV, 2,420 to 2,423, n e corner of 124th St; Department of Buildings against William Maas and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
48TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Martin Arnemann against Valentine Moeslein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Hinds.
57TH ST, 49, 51, and 53 West; The Bowery Savings Bank against Cornelius H. Tallman, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Terry.
94TH ST, 55 West; Pauline Tebrich against J. Shepherd Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Venino & Sichel.
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Hoffman and another, executrix, &c., against Siegfried Blumenthal and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.
133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Danenberg against Daniel J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN D. LANE.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against John D. Lane, liquor dealer at 487 Pearl Street, for $1,518 in favor of the John Kress Brewing Company, to which he confessed judgment for money loaned. The Sheriff put a keeper in the saloon. Mr. Lane took the place in July last and mortgaged it for $1,500 to the brewer.

JEANNE STERCKX.—Jeanne Sterckx, liquor dealer at 67 Warren Street, has given a bill of sale of the saloon to G. Bernier for $1,500, and the Sheriff has received an attachment against her for $107 from Stern & Singer. The saloon is called the School, and she took it on June 1 last, and on July 16 gave a chattel mortgage to the Paterson Brewing Company for $9,000.

MEYER & CO.—Emanuel Eschwege has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John F. and John M. Meyer, who did business as Meyer & Co., café, in the Bowling Green Building, 9 and 11 Broadway, on the application of Patrick O'Neill, Jr., a judgment creditor for $1,843. They opened the saloon in April last and chattel mortgaged it for $3,500 to a brewer.

JOHN REGAN.—Theodore Hansen has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Regan, carpenter, of 181 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on the application of Annie Klingenberg, who recovered a deficiency judgment against him for $141, by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. For the past three years the business has been carried on in his wife's name, with Mr. Regan as manager, and the bank account is in the name of John Regan, attorney for Mary Regan.

Out of Town.

JOSEPH SPANG & CO.—An attachment has been obtained here against Joseph Spang & Co., liquor dealers of Boston, for $587 in favor of William Wolff, as assignee of A. J. Farmer & Co. of this city on a note made by Joseph Spang & Co.

COLBURN, FULLER & CO.—Colburn, Fuller & Co. of Boston and Derry, N. H., one of the oldest and most prominent boot and shoe firms in New England, has made a voluntary assignment to B. N. Johnson, a Boston lawyer. The liabilities are estimated at $300,000, largely in notes. The amount of assets is not known. The firm includes George D. Colburn, Edward L. Fuller, and Mrs. Frances Colburn, who was a special partner for $100,000. Mrs. Colburn's connection with the firm was due to expire Nov. 30, and it is thought her probable withdrawal had something to do with the failure, although owing to a slack market the firm has been running at a loss for several months. It is thought the concern will reorganize and start up when the market brightens.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 182 failures in the United States during the week, against 229 for the previous week, and 253, 296, 268, and 307 in the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 68, New England 40, Southern 17, Western 36, Northwestern 13, Pacific 3, Territories 5. Canada had 27, against 24 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 13 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Sanders-Beard Company, manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate at 513 Hudson Street, by three creditors, whose claims are as follows: Alfred Davis, $3,902; Frame, Alston & Co., $2,372; Swift, Billings & Co., $388. The ground of the petition is that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Sept. 27 to Robert L. Eldredge. The liabilities were $35,679, and actual assets $12,865.

Ernest Krom, beer bottler, of 1,170 Tinton Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $1,508, and no assets. He has been in business seven years.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLETON, Edwin J.—H. Creason..... $54
ADEE, Charles T.—Jennie Adee..... 2,104
ADEE, Charles T.—Leonora Thwaites..... 1,095
COHEN, David—B. Bernnard..... 334
CROW, Moses R.—A. F. Callahan..... 113
BERNARD, Harry—R. Siegel and another, costs 37
BALKAN, William S.—J. B. Sundall..... 314
BARTLETT, Charles W.—A. Plant and others 419
BISHOP, Frank C.—West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company 506
BACHMAN, John, and Nathan Gruber—L. R. Spears and others..... 39
BERTAULT, Edward—S. Haas and others. 153
BAKER, Everett C., Albion W., and Ned—Theodore H. Babcock 327
CHARLES S. LA VAKE & CO.—G. Silva and others..... 2,376
CUMMINS, Laurence—J. McLean..... 313
CUNNINGHAM, Patrick—W. Howe and another 574
CUNNINGHAM, Patrick—W. Howe and another 1,388
COWELL, Rebecca—I. Stern and others... 146
DENING, James A.—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City.. 174
DORSE, Samuel—W. H. Schmohl..... 101
DILLWORTH, Jane—J. H. Snoop..... 33
DOUGHERTY, James—G. Cantrell..... 310
ENGEL, Adolph—Citizens' Bank of Buffalo 86
EISENBERG, Joseph—J. E. Nichols and others 219
FOSTER, Patrick—A. Martino..... 119
FOWLER, Robert A.—C. Grosskurth..... 1,796
GREENEBAUM, Moses—M. Weill..... 252
GOLDSTEIN, Moses A.—H. B. Cladin Company 187
GLOECKNER, Jacob—H. Herrmann and another 206
GRASMUCK, Joseph—T. B. Kniffin and another 55
GILBERT, Frank W., and Mary Hopkins—Mary E. Kelaher, deficiency..... 2,133
GUDEBROD BROTHERS COMPANY—A. Appleton, costs..... 23
HARNEY, Florence A.—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers 2,347
HORNE, William — MacKnight Flintic Stone Company 316
HOWE, George W.—J. Ruppert..... 165
HAWLEY, Clara M.—American Typefounders' Company 111
HICKEY, Mary A., executrix—J. J. McAdam 122
HAPPOLDT, Octavia C.—N. C. McNally.. 301
KOCH, Nathan, and Isaac Pforzheimer—I. Heyman 280
KELLY, John—G. Smith..... 138
KOPPER, Frederick—J. McNeill..... 43
KEHOE, Harry F.—W. C. Schmidt..... 115
KEHOE, Harry F.—W. C. Schmidt..... 115
KELLY, Edmond — Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company 359
KASSCHAN, Henry F.—J. A. Brantigan... 176
LEWIS, Matthew C., and Charles F. Mairs—J. S. Woodward and another..... 261
LEWIS, Matthew C., and Charles F. Mairs—Frank Daniels..... 236
LYNAM, Peter J.—J. Gottschalk..... 93
LYNCH, John J.—Simon Wolf..... 204
LINDENBAUM, Abraham—I. Sprung.... 67
LYNCH, John J.—S. Wolf..... 77
MARTIN, Smythe—Mitchell, Vance Company 163
MEYERS, Marks—I. M. Berinstein..... 44
McQUEEN, Ulysses G.—Hardware Publishing Company 77
MILLEMANN, Annie M.—Iohe & Brother 276
MONROD, William T.—J. B. Sargent and others 106
NORCROSS, Isaac W.—H. Cahill..... 115
PATTERSON, Charles G.—New York Telephone Company..... 50
PARSONS, Arthur W.—W. R. Bingham... 63
ROY, Ferdinand St. O.—L. T. Weiss..... 50
RYAN, William P.—J. Gottschalk..... 312
RYAN, John E.—H. G. Silleck, Jr..... 185
ROHE, Henry—T. Altschel..... 139
ROSENBERG, Joseph—M. K. Rathbun and another, costs..... 182
STANBROUGH, Rufus G.—J. Deyo..... 177
SKINNER, John P.—M. Vail..... 140
SHIELDS, Julia M.—M. Howe..... 109
SMITH, B. Eugene—First National Bank of Buchanan..... 256
STEIN, Theodore G.—T. Sheridan..... 274
SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK—Edward J. H. Tamsen,

INSTRUCTION.

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Practical journalism in all branches taught personally or by mail by instructors selected from among the most experienced newspaper men in New York. Actual assignments on news stories, conventions, entertainments, &c., and special instruction in editorial, telegraphic correspondence, and Sunday "feature" work. School open noon until midnight. Rates made for night pupils and instruction by mail.

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Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons,
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AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine Diamonds, watches; no trash. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

FOR SALE.—Patent No. 321,040, lock for railroad switches. R. LEHMANN, 174 East 3d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and single rooms; comfortably furnished; with board; families, gentlemen; table board; references.

27TH ST., 45 WEST.—Double and single rooms; first-class, with exclusive baths; superior table; moderate rates.

123D ST., 302-304 WEST.—Second floor, handsomely furnished; bay windows; dressing room; ample closets; other desirable rooms; location, cuisine, and service the best.

ATTRACTIVE SQUARE ROOM, BATH CONNECTING; suitor dining room; few table guests accommodated. 108 East 72d St. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegant suite, second floor; also single rooms to let, furnished; gentlemen only.

DRY GOODS.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES; MANICURE PIECES; HOOKS, FILES, PAPER CUTTERS; IMMENSE VARIETY, AT LOWEST PRICES. JAMES, 57TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—East side Fifth Av., between 60th and 46th Sts., one parcel, containing white linen and lace centrepiece; suitable reward given. 2 East 55th St.

FOR SALE.

GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, (TWO,) ONE WITH Chimes, will be sold at a bargain. TIME, 224 Waverly Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—USEFUL MAN.—By a French couple, 25, no children; wife as first-class cook; competent baker, pastry, desserts; man as generally useful man; housework, furnace, gardener, florist, understands greenhouse, conservatory; hands with carpenter's, painter's, and plumber's tools, highest reference; speaks English; salary $50. Serret, 224 West 37th St.

COOK—WAITRESS—USEFUL MAN.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place two first-class servants, cook and waitress; also recommends useful man. Present employer's, 11 Livingston Place.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Intelligent young woman (Protestant) as housekeeper for widower or family; good cook and seamstress; fond of children; can take full charge. Ramsey, 508 East 116th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman for general housework or house cleaning. 433 East 59th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best personal references. 172 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly competent butler; strictly sober, no objection to country; first-class city reference. L. G., Box 264, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; first-class references; city or country, or Washington. Peterson, 142 East 55th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—North of Ireland Protestant; in private family; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best personal reference. Groom, 60 South Washington Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and $1 on—Distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra award or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISRAEL D. BARNEY and LUCY L. BARNEY MOTT, sole acting executrices under the last will and testament of AZUBA F. BARNEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE ROSSETTI, individually and as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of CHARLES N. ROSSETTI, deceased, Florence M. Simoni, and Charles Simoni, her husband; Mary Beltramini, Elizabeth or Lizzie Scott and Hannah Gordon; George Robinson, Margaret McEnroe, and Dorinda Sophia Scott Robinson, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN S. SCOTT, deceased, and the Manhattan Railway Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898.

J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Florence M. Simoni, Charles Simoni, and Mary Beltramini, and each of you:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed November 21st, 1898, with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&ja7

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, plaintiff, against SARAH A. HARRIS, George W. Harris, and T. Sheldon Frost, receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19th, 1898.

HENRY M. RUSSELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 39 Broadway, New York City.

To John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, defendants: the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1898.

HENRY M. RUSSELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan City of New York.
n12-1aw6wSa.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM N. KING, plaintiff, against BELLE F. KING, defendant.—Action for separation. Trial desired by plaintiff in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 21st, 1898.

WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Belle F. King, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Wm. N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, October 28, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.

WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. o29-1aw6wS&d10

LEGAL NOTICES.

HARRISON, CHARLES, and CHARLES F. ROGERS.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES HARRISON, CHARLES F. ROGERS, copartners, doing business under the firm name or style of Charles Harrison and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Gregory L. F. Rohan, the duly appointed assignee of the said Charles Harrison and Charles F. Rogers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John P. Everett, Esq., No. 4 Warren Street, in Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York and the State of New York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1899.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, November 18, 1898. GREGORY L. F. ROHAN,
Assignee.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Esq., Attorney for the Assignee, No 4 Warren Street, New York City. n19-1aw6wSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BRENTANO, Arthur Brentano, and August Brentano, as copartners, composing the firm of "Brentano's," lately doing business at Number 31 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William R. Rose, who was heretofore duly appointed the receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of the said firm, at his place of transacting business, viz.: The office of Gibson Putzel, Number 261 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Receiver. GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n17-3wTu,Th,Sat.

MULCAHY, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. MULCAHY, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said John J. Mulcahy, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 7 Beekman Street, Room 814, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1899.—Dated Nov. 15th, 1898. ROBERT A. DAVIS, Assignee.

G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Willis S. Paine, Metropolitan Club, New York, N. Y.; The American Surety Company, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Waldo G. Morse, No. 10 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Samuel J. Tilden, George Alfred Tilden, Alfred Mosher Tilden, George H. Tilden, Henry Augustus Tilden, Emily R. Tilden, Augusta Tilden, all of New Lebanon, N. Y.; Henrietta T. Blatchford, 37 Riverside Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Lizzie Gould, 127 W. 21st Street, New York, N. Y.; Fannie King, 24 West 17th Street, New York, N. Y.; Mary Nealon, No. 114 E. 93d Street, New York, N. Y.; Ruby Tilden Carpenter, Pittstown Corners, N. Y.; Caroline B. Whittlesey, William Augustus Whittlesey, Jr., William A. Whittlesey, Susan Tilden Whittlesey, Granville Egbert Whittlesey, all of Pittsfield, Mass.; Susan T. Sabin, Elizabeth Tilden Sabin, Charles Dwight Sabin, Jr., all of No. 175 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.; Trustees of the Congregational Church Society, New Lebanon, N. Y., New Lebanon, N. Y.; The Methodist Episcopal Society for Foreign Missions, 20th Street and 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Santa Fe Seminary for Colored Students, Atlanta, Ga.; Annette Spalding, 1,232 U Street, Washington, D. C.; Henry Tilden Swan, 37 Riverside Avenue, New York, N. Y.; National Hudson River Bank of Hudson, Hudson, N. Y.; Barent W. Stryker, Castleton, N. Y., and to all persons interested in the estate of RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, executors, legatees, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of WILLIS S. PAINE as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS,
Atty. for Administrator, No. 69 Wall Street, Borough Man., New York, N. Y.
n26-1aw6wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PATRICK T. BROWN agt. JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of St. Nicholas Place, twenty-four feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and fifty-third Street, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Place, seventeen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and partly through a party wall, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches to the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being divided into two parcels, one of which begins twenty-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Place and runs thence easterly and parallel with said street, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to a point opposite to the rear of the north wall of number fifty-seven (57) St. Nicholas Place; thence southerly to said rear of said wall, being understood to be about two inches more or less; thence easterly along the northerly line and wall of said number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to St. Nicholas Place and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place to the point or place of beginning, being understood to be about two inches more or less. This parcel is to be sold second and last.

The other parcel being the whole of said first described premises, excepting thereout the strip just or next above described, and being all the ground covered by the house number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, and also the whole lot first above described, seventeen feet in width extending from the rear of said house to the rear of the lot. This parcel is to be sold first.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

CHAS. M. EARLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

153 Street.

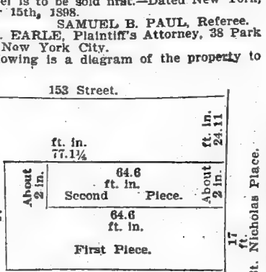

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $16,777.78, with interest thereon from October 31st, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.88, together with interest from November 15th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $461.72 with interest.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.
n16-2aw3wW&S&d8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS ROUSSEAU et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of a lot known and designated as Lot Number Thirty-six (36) of Block Number Four Hundred and Seventy-four (474) on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 27th day of February, 1883, as Map Number 900, and entitled "Map of the subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c., the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (the same being the southerly line or side of Home Street as shown on said map, and the said Home Street being also sometimes known as Lyon Street,) distant one hundred and seventy-seven feet and ninety-nine one-hundredths of a foot eastwardly from the point of intersection thereof with the northwesterly line or side of said block, (said northwesterly line or side being shown on said map as the southeasterly line or side of Stebbins Avenue,) running thence southwardly eighty-seven feet two and one-half inches; thence northeastwardly seventeen feet six and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly and for part of the distance through the centre of a partition wall eighty feet nine and three-eighths inches to the said northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (being the southerly line or side of said Home Street as shown on said map as aforesaid,) and thence westwardly and along the same sixteen feet four and three-eighths inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

REUBEN MAPES DEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.
Home Street.

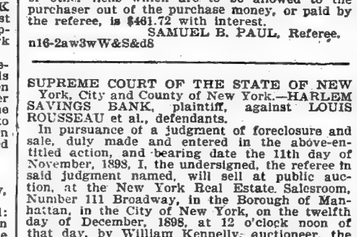

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand and ninety and 53-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and seventy-seven and 60-100 dollars, with interest from November 11, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $172.04 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street," made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

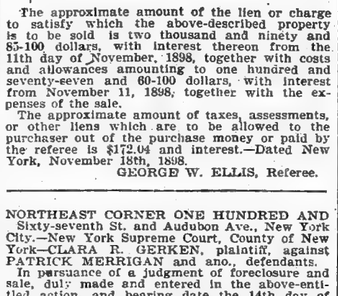

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,533.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $463.32.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n19-2aw3wS&W&d10.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BENJAMIN W. WINANS, Robert B. Currier, and William H. Oakley, as trustees under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and Mary W. Merrigan, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County of New York, and known and distinguished, upon a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street," made by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated May 31st, 1882, and filed in the Register's office, in the City and County of New York, as Map 898, by lot number Two Hundred and Ninety-eight, (298,) more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, distant fifty-one feet and seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; and thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet to the easterly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly and along said easterly line twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part to the land in the street or avenue in front of or adjoining the same.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

ALLEN & TALMAGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

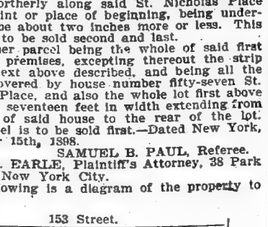

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,113.60, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $159.57, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $656.37 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.
n19-2aw3wS&W&d12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-1aw6mSa.

BELCHER, GEORGE H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gerald N. Stanton, Grace H. Stanton, Elizabeth H. Stanton, (the younger,) John Harper, Margaret Sammon, and George Carter, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. BELCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as legatees or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elizabeth H. Stanton, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney for Executrix, 63 and 65 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n26-1aw6wS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Jonn H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE R. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my25-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of a order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
je11-1aw6mS

LEVY, AARON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ARNOLD LEVY, Louis Kottwitz, Adelaide Kottwitz, Rosalie Cohen, Recka Basta, Recka Kaiser, Moses Levy, Julius Kottwitz, Hyman Levy, Tessie Levy, Rebecca Joseph, Theresa Joseph, Miriam Joseph, Augustus Lewis, as trustees of Leah Joseph; Hannah Joseph and Henry Joseph, minors; Hattie Johnson, Rosalind C. Marcus, Jennie Johnson, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Beth Israel Hospital, Talmud Torah Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Sarah Joseph, Hannah Joseph, Henry Joseph, and to all persons interested in the estate of AARON LEVY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John J. Aaron and Augustus Lewis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York.
n12-1aw-26wSa.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. o29-1aw6mSa

LEVY, MORRIS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Levy, Samuel Levy, George Levy, Aaron Levy, Annie Levy Dreyfus, Fannie Levy, Julie Levy, Caroline Levy, the heirs and next of kin of MORRIS LEVY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louis Levy of Shreveport, La., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date September 20, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Morris Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n12-1aw6wS

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York.
n12-1aw-26wSa.

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to

PUBLIC EDUCATION WORK

Women's Society Holds Its Annual Meeting at Berkeley Lyceum.

HAMILTON W. MABIE'S ADDRESS

He Talks on "Recent Illustrations of the Value of Education" and Refers to the War.

The Public Education Society held its annual meeting in the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon, the hall being filled with the women members of the association and others, men and women, interested in education problems.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer presided, and read reports relative to the work done in the last year. Mrs. Van Rensselaer appealed for money for the purpose of fitting up School No. 1, and asked that the friends of the society and the members raise about $5,000 for this purpose. In the report of the Secretary, read by Mrs. Hewitt, reference was made to the success of the Conference of Public Education Societies held in this city, and it was announced that another such conference would be held in May in Philadelphia.

Hamilton Wright Mabie made an address on "Recent Illustrations of the Value of Education." "This," said Mr. Mabie, "is the age of trained men. We are now confronted by the greatest competition in our history, competition that comes from Germany, France, and England. England's power comes from her education. She is the best politically and educationally trained modern nation. Her work has been done through the individual, and men who know the world testify that wherever servants of England are found there are also found men who are equal to every emergency and the masters of all occasions. This is the kind of competition we have to meet in the world, and to meet it properly we must have equal preparation. It is not enough to rely on natural talent. Native forces are fine forces, but they are dormant forces that cannot be trusted without education. Moral force and native qualities need technical training. But this applies mainly to action as embodied in spiritual energy, but when the tides of energy of a nation begin to ebb, it is well to look below and to inquire into the causes. Action alone is not enough. There must be thought as well. Rome had enormous power of action, but inadequate ideas of life. She held the world at one time in the hollow of her hand, but knew not what to do with it. These ideas are the educational ideas at the base of a nation's spiritual life. The ultimate is not what a nation does, but what it is.

"These matters are of especial significance to us now when our country is being tested on the side of executive action as well as of ideas. The only hope for democratic government is education. Democratic government is the most expensive in the world, and the reason we have not made more of it is because we have not been willing to pay the price; but it is the safest form of government, because it includes all society, and it ought to train men so that each decade could point to men better trained than the last. Unless we can get the educational idea of our Government down into the mind of every one of our people and make each one understand it, then we will have signally failed.

"There have always been two branches of our Government that have been above criticism, and suspicion. One is the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other is the navy. These have ever represented trained intelligence, and have not been dominated by the theory so often heard, that any man is as good as any other man for any sort of work. For the Supreme Court men have been selected on what I think is the great and true American principle that when a man is wanted to do anything it is well to get the man who can do it best. This is also true of the navy. It was the trained men behind the guns that made victory for the United States possible, just as it was the untrained men behind guns they did not understand that made Spanish defeat inevitable. Every great success is won long before it is secured, and behind every superb and glorious deed is education. In all cases the greater the achievement the greater has been the education. I asked a man some time ago who were to be the heroes of the war, and he answered, without hesitation, 'The men who have the opportunities, for they have been trained to achievements such as they will make for years before.'"

VANDAL MARS STORE WINDOWS.

Some One Scratches "Fake" on the Glass and Jewelers Are Wroth.

Proprietors and clerks alike in the small jewelry stores along the south side of Fourteenth Street, east and west of Fifth Avenue, lost appetite for their Thanksgiving dinners because of the work of a vandal who, with a diamond, printed in ineffaceable characters signs on their show windows. There are as many opinions as to the motive for and perpetrator of the deed as there are victims. Occurring between midnight Tuesday and daylight Wednesday morning, one victim declares that some disgruntled sport, not knowing that all bets were off, and who thought he had lost all but his diamond ring on the Corbett-Sharkey fight, wished to write in indelible words just what he thought about it.

"Fake jewelry," printed in letters eight inches high, was the sign which stared one jeweler in the face when he reached his place of business Wednesday morning. Not satisfied with this, the vandal wrote on the opposite window "Fake" in equally large letters, a half dozen times. The sign in the window just over an assortment of scarf-pins, link cuff buttons, studs, chains, charms, and hatpins, reads, "Anything in this window for 25 cents." At another the vandal contented himself with scratching a few circles and serpentine lines. At another store the letters "Fa—" appear on the window, and the proprietor thinks the miscreant was frightened while at work by the appearance of a policeman. A reward of $50 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the vandal.

REV. DR. HENRY BAKER WEDS.

Assistant Pastor of the President's Church Marries Mrs. C. H. Bower.

In the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving Day, the Rev. Dr. Henry Baker, assistant pastor of Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Euphemia C. Bower, widow of C. H. Bower, were married. The church of which Dr. Baker is assistant pastor is the one at which President McKinley worships. Dr. Baker is seventy-one years of age and is well known in his denomination. The bride, who is sixty years old, has been living with her brother, John H. Campbell of 211 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, and is an active worker in the Sixth Avenue Church. She is a lifelong resident of Brooklyn.

The ceremony was a simple one, and took place after the Thanksgiving union service had been held and the congregation had departed. The Rev. Saul D. Curtice officiated. After the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Baker left for Washington, where they will make their home.

William F. Randel Disbarred.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday granting a motion to disbar William F. Randel. The motion to disbar was made by George C. Holt, counsel for the Bar Association. The charge was that Randel, in June, 1895, as attorney for John Magdalinski, received from the Sheriff of Kings County $1,408.21, the result of a foreclosure sale, and that he never paid his client more than $50. Randel claimed in his defense that he had guaranteed Magdalinski against loss upon purchase of the mortgage, and that his indebtedness to the latter was simply a contract indebtedness.

Baron de Thomsen's Will Sustained.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday denied the application of Mrs. Sylvia Von Beck to have a temporary administrator appointed for the estate of Baron Christian de Thomsen, whose adopted child she was. The Baron, who left property valued at over a million dollars, bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his own children and bequeathed to Mrs. Von Beck the income of $35,000. She opposed the admission of the will to probate on the ground that the Baron was unduly influenced and was mentally incompetent to make a will.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Col. Oliver Barnes Proposes a Railroad Viaduct Connecting Westchester and Kings Counties.

The Commerce Commission held another hearing in the City Hall yesterday, and Col. Oliver Barnes, Charles R. Flint, and Ulysses D. Eddy gave their views concerning the matter of preserving and improving the commerce of the city.

Col. Barnes spoke of the advantage he asserted would result from the construction of a belt line railroad proposed to be built by the New York Connecting Railroad Company, of which he is the President. "The company was chartered in 1892," he said, "with power to locate, construct, and operate a double-track railroad of standard gauge from a point in Westchester County east of the Bronx River southwardly to Brooklyn, and to extend it to such point on the upper bay of the Harbor of New York as it may select. The road when completed will connect the City of Brooklyn and the railroad system of Long Island with the great lines of railway entering the northern limits of the City of New York from Western, Northern, and Eastern cities.

"It is the intention of the company to construct first the connection from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's Harlem branch in the Twenty-third Ward of New York City southwardly across Randall's Island and Ward's Island on an elevated steel viaduct to and across the East River near Astoria, where the river is only 300 feet wide, with a cantilever bridge of a single span, at an elevation required by the United States War Department, 150 feet above mean high tide."

Ulysses D. Eddy spoke on the modern phases of the foreign trade in its relation to New York City. He said that the great foreign market of the future was the Orient, and that the commerce of New York would be vastly increased by the opening of the Nicaragua Canal, the establishment of an international banking system such as was proposed by Senator Foraker, reciprocity treaties, mail subsidies, and improvement of our local port facilities.

Mr. Eddy's partner, Charles R. Flint, spoke in the same general line, emphasizing the embarrassment caused by the fact that there were no purely American banks with American branches abroad, and the difficulty in obtaining foreign credits on account of the uncertainty concerning the value of the American dollar as compared with the pound sterling.

THE UNION TOBACCO COMPANY.

Announcement that the New Concern Has Acquired the National Cigarette Company.

The Union Tobacco Company's organizers had several meetings yesterday, and it was officially announced that the new concern had acquired the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company. It was also announced that the additional six Directors would be men not identified hitherto with tobacco interests, and that the Union would go into the manufacture of chewing tobacco. As to hostility to the American Tobacco Company, one of the promoters of the Union said:

"We are not going to be hostile on the old lines, but on new business principles, while we shall devote our attention more to developing this company and straight-out business than to warfare."

It was insisted on and not denied or confirmed that the Union would be consolidated with the plug tobacco concern of Liggitt & Myers, hitherto an opponent of the Tobacco Trust.

It was announced from Albany that Francis G. Ingersoll, C. M. Billings, and William M. Coleman, the Directors of the Union Company, yesterday certified that more than half of the capital stock had been paid in.

CASE AGAINST FRANK DISMISSED

Congressman Bradley and Otto Rosalsky Bandy Words at Police Trial.

The charges against Sergt. Isaac Frank of the Bath Beach Station, were dismissed by President York yesterday after a hearing at Police Headquarters. Frank was charged with having used foul and abusive language toward Policeman James J. McHugh of the Eldridge Street Station on the night of Oct. 28, when McHugh brought Abraham Bernstein, alias "Spider Burns," to the station house for disturbing a Republican mass meeting at Grand and Orchard Streets. Frank was at that time connected with the Eldridge Street Station.

Policeman McHugh said that Frank said to him. "You're a dirty loafer to arrest a man for cheering for Tammany Hall."

Charles Miller of 217 East Tenth Street testified that all he heard Sergt. Frank say was: "What is the charge against this man?" "Disorderly conduct—cheering for Tammany Hall," answered McHugh. "We can't hold a man for that. He has a right to cheer for either party." Frank said, according to Miller. McHugh then said that he was boisterous and disturbed the meeting. "Then I will hold him," replied the Sergeant.

Otto Rosalsky, who appeared both as a witness and as attorney for McHugh, took the witness in hand. Miller said he at one time kept a "coffee saloon" at 75 Allen Street.

"Did you employ ladies to wait on customers?" asked Mr. Rosalsky.

Congressman T. J. Bradley, counsel for Frank, objected to this line of questioning.

"Isn't it true that you are being supported by a woman?" inquired Rosalsky.

"No, Sir," shouted the witness.

"Was Mr. Rosalsky ever in your coffee house?" asked Congressman Bradley.

The witness did not answer, but Mr. Rosalsky denied that he was ever in the place.

"You had a few respectable customers, didn't you," queried Mr. Bradley.

Mr. York rapped for order and Mr. Rosalsky exclaimed, addressing the Congressman: "My associates are not yours."

"Thank God, they're not," said Mr. Bradley.

The next witness, who at first said he was Mark English, and then said his right name was Mark Buckner, swore that he did not hear Sergt. Frank use any abusive language.

Sergt. Frank denied that he had called McHugh a loafer. Mr. Rosalsky took the stand and declared that he did. After some further testimony corroborating Frank's story, Mr. York dismissed the case.

DIED IN JAIL ON THANKSGIVING.

Bred for the Priesthood, Drink Killed Thomas Wellington.

Sentenced for begging one day, a Thanksgiving dinner in his cell the next, lying in the Morgue yesterday, most likely a grave in the Potter's Field on Monday, and Thomas Wellington will be forgotten.

He was before Magistrate Mott, in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court, Wednesday morning on the formal charge of "soliciting alms" in Sixth Avenue, and was sentenced to six months in prison. He was remanded to jail along with fourteen other prisoners to await transportation yesterday. Thursday, about noon, Wellington ate a hearty dinner and at 5 o'clock ate supper. Two hours later he complained of being sick, and asked for a dose of bromide; it was given to him, but he grew worse. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, but when it arrived Wellington was too ill to be removed. At 8:30 he muttered "Let us pray," and died. The physician said he died of acute alcoholism.

Wellington was born in Manchester, England, about twenty-nine years ago. He came to this country when seventeen. It was the intention of his parents that he should enter the Roman Catholic priesthood, and he entered St. John's College, at Fordham, where he displayed a clever mind. In 1889 he was the orator of his class. It was at the end of his college course that Wellington displayed an inordinate appetite for drink and life in the Tenderloin. These combined to ruin him and caused his father to abandon him.

When arrested Wellington gave his address as 360 Seventh Avenue, but he is not known there. He said that he had been a salesman, and had traveled in the Eastern States. No one has claimed the body.

A Grain Broker Suspended.

Frederick A. Fish of Fish & Moore, grain brokers, of 24 Produce Exchange, has been suspended during the pleasure of the Board of Managers of the Exchange. The decision in regard to him was after a hearing by the managers. Mr. Fish did not appear, although he acknowledged service of a notice to do so. F. V. Dare & Brother of the Exchange charged the defendant with not carrying out a contract in regard to 5,000 bushels of September wheat. Mr. Fish was reported yesterday to have gone to Chicago to engage in business.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

SHANGHAIED, JACKIE SAYS

Man-o'-War's Man Found Adrift in Harbor in Ship's Boat.

FROZEN FAST TO THE THWART

Revived, He Tells Story of Abduction While on a Spree—His Escape.

Capt. David Roach has the name of having an eye single to business, and it was a matter of some astonishment to his crew when, shortly after sunrise yesterday morning, his tug, the Edward M. Timmins, making down the bay looking for a tow, was swung suddenly from her course toward the Brooklyn shore and toward a small boat in which sat a man bolt upright and motionless. The men wondered what Capt. "Dave" was up to. Capt. "Dave's" eye can see twice as far as any other man's in the harbor.

"Stand by, there, with a line," called the Captain to his deckhand. They were nearing the boat. The morning was extremely cold and the wind blew fiercely across the bay, brushing up a rough sea. The occupant of the boat—apparently a ship's boat—made no response to a hail. A deckhand made the small boat fast. The man seated on the thwart was alive, but seemingly in a comatose condition. His clothing was incrusted with ice, and he was frozen to the seat. He was carried into the fireroom of the tug. Capt. "Dave" carries a little stimulant on his boat for emergency, and this and the heat from the furnace revivified the rescued man. He told his story, with an occasional interruption to take the medicine which Capt. "Dave" provided.

He said that he was John Witson, twenty-nine years old, a sailor on the United States cruiser Dolphin, now at Washington. A few days ago he secured leave of absence and came here to get his Thanksgiving dinner with his folks, who live at 25 Fayette Street, Brooklyn Borough. He fell in with some sailormen in the sailor boarding house district, in Cherry Street, and he supposed he must have become intoxicated. At any rate, when he sobered up, he said, he found himself aboard the American ship Tam O'Shanter, Capt. Ballard, at anchor in the upper bay, and about to sail for Yokohama. He had deserted, and he had got overboard in lowering the boat and lost his oars.

Capt. "Dave" heard the sailor's yarn with considerable interest. A gleam of satisfaction played in his eyes as they rested on the boat. Such a boat might cost $100 new. Salvage was worth a fraction of that. The ship lay across the Narrows; the agent for the ship, M. F. Pickering, has an office in the city. The agent was the man to see.

"Well, old man," said the Captain, "I'll see you through your troubles. I'll take you up to the city." The sailor was very grateful. The Timmins made a landing at Pier A. Capt. "Dave" turned the rescued man over to the harbor police. After conference with the Tam O'Shanter's agent he took the boat back to the ship. Capt. "Dave" demanded $40 for salvage, but he refused to say yesterday what he received. The other members of the crew chuckled when they saw the outcome of the Captain's little trip into the realms of philanthropy. That was all Capt. "Dave" had to do with the story.

A little later in the morning the tug William J. McCaldin ran down to the ship to tow her out to sea. Capt. Ballard told the McCaldin's pilot that he wanted to come to the city first to get a couple of men. He said during the mate's watch, at about 4 A. M., the mate had gone below a minute, and four of the crew had attempted to desert. They lowered away a boat, but the boat upset, and they were thrown into the water. The boat drifted away with one man who had righted it and got in, and the others were pulled aboard the ship. One of them got a chill, and the Captain said he had decided to take him ashore. So the Captain came up to the city, secured two men, and then the Tam O'Shanter was towed to sea.

Meantime the police had taken Witson over to the navy yard and to the receiving ship Vermont, where the bluejacket without his uniform made known his identity and told his story. He had not intended to desert from the navy, he said, but had been shanghaied. The officers told him that he could return to the Dolphin. The sailor said that he would get money from his mother and go to Washington at once.

The agents for the Tam O'Shanter said yesterday that they knew nothing of the shanghai story. The Captain did the shipping of men. At the office of the Shipping Commissioner it was said that no man was permitted to sign articles unless he was sober. Witson's name appeared on the books of the office as Wilson. It was admitted, however, that a shipping master or boarding master might have a dummy appear and another man whose name had been used might be in one actually put aboard. But such a trick would be apt to come out when the Deputy Commissioner went aboard before the vessel sailed and called the roster. Every sailor then had a chance to make complaint. The shipping master in this case was one Collins of Pearl Street. He refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

The boarding house from which Collins secured Witson for the Tam o' Shanter is kept by Richard Murphy at 181 Cherry Street. An assistant of the boarding master said last night that Witson came there about a week ago Tuesday, and was shipped on Tuesday last. Witson, or Wilson, as they knew him, said that he was tired of the navy and wanted to go in a merchant ship. The assistant contradicted himself once or twice as to the place where the shipping took place, first referring to it as having taken place "here" in the boarding house, and then when asked if he was not shipped at the Commissioner's office, saying, "Oh, yes, at the Commissioner's office." Later he forgot himself and told of seeing him go into the other room "to sign the articles." Being reminded he said Witson had gone to the Commissioner's office too. He explained that Mr. Murphy "was out" $30 Witson owed him.

If Witson gets back to the Dolphin and his story is believed it is possible that an investigation will be held, for shanghaiing is a serious offense in the law, and the tampering with the navy's force is also a serious offense.

DREHER'S EXTRADITION ASKED.

Additional Charge Against Brooklyn Man Who Tried Suicide.

Christian W. C. Dreher, the Brooklyn real estate man who tried to kill himself in Philadelphia on Tuesday, is in Moyamensing Prison awaiting extradition to Brooklyn for alleged grand larceny. Magistrate Brenner of Brooklyn has issued a warrant for Dreher's arrest, and the Brooklyn police have applied to Gov. Black for the necessary papers.

Yesterday an additional charge of grand larceny was preferred against Dreher in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, by Mrs. Barbara Belzer of 366 Jerome Street. Mrs. Belzer accuses Dreher of misappropriating $2,100 which she intrusted him with.

Theodore Kiendl, the lawyer who has been investigating Dreher's affairs on behalf of a number of Dreher's clients, said yesterday that he expected more charges would be preferred. He declares that Dreher's shortage will reach close to $40,000.

FELL DEAD IN HIS CAR.

Broadway Cable Conductor Stricken While Collecting a Fare.

Passengers on Car No. 110 of the Broadway line were horrified last night at 9:30 o'clock, as the car reached Barclay Street on the down-town trip, to see the conductor suddenly lose his balance while collecting a fare and fall at their feet. Policeman Schenkewitz of the Church Street Station was summoned, and with the help of two passengers the man was carried to a drug store.

Restoratives were applied and an ambulance sent for, but all efforts were unavailing, and the ambulance surgeon pronounced the man dead on arrival. The conductor was L. H. Budd, ck of 220 East Eighteenth Street, where it is said he leaves a family. He had been on the road two years.

The cold which starts with oppression of the chest, pain under the shoulder-blades, and huskiness in the throat, can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Last night, a friend, who recently bought one of our $40 overcoats, wore it for the first time, to a concert; his father, who accompanied him, had on his new $80 tailor-made coat.

The two coats were left in the cloak room under one check. The concert over; overcoats were called for, only to find the $40 one taken, the other left—Moral:

The mere feel of a soft rough cloth is warming; compared with it, the hard cloth is cold—but how it does wear!

Your choice from a cloth having all the soft silky look of the famous Montagnac, yet more durable; or from the best smooth firm cloth obtainable—$50; others at $40.

$38 or $33 buys a double-breasted overcoat—gives warmth where warmth is most needed; $15 buys a strong serviceable kersey; $14 buys the staunch frieze.

All sorts of overcoats between $14 and $50, including the sensible man's choice—medium weights.

Dare we mention ulsters; $15 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, by a divided court, affirmed the decision made at Special Term, last May, discharging Gordon MacDonald, who was taken into custody by a City Marshal for refusing to answer questions, under a commission for his examination issued to a notary public of this city by the District Court of Arapahoe County, Col. The deposition was to be used in an action pending in that court, between Clarence H. H. Venner and others and the Denver Union Water Company and others. A subpœna was issued by a Justice of the New York Supreme Court directed to MacDonald, commanding him to appear before the notary to give his deposition. He attended, but refused to answer certain of the questions put to him. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the court, after citing the provisions of the code in relation to such examinations, says: "We come, then, to the question as to whether or not authority given to an individual not connected with the administration of justice in this State, who has no judicial power vested in him by either the Constitution or the Legislature, not connected in any way with any of the courts or bodies in whom the judicial power is vested, can be authorized by the Legislature to issue a process which shall be considered due process of law, by which an individual may be deprived of his liberty or his property. It can hardly be claimed that this 'Commissioner and notary public' is connected with the judicial department of the Government of this State. He does not act by virtue of his holding the office of notary public within this State. The addition of that title to his name is merely descriptio personae. He is not appointed by any State authority, but is appointed by the court of a foreign State. He may as well be a citizen of the foreign State, owing it his allegiance. He receives no compensation for his services from the State or under the laws of this State. He is not under the control of any of the officers or departments of the State Government. He cannot be punished for an abuse of his power by this State. No appeal from his decision can be taken by any of the courts of this State. He acts without responsibility to any official or department of the State Government, and while he does not formally adjudge a person whom he had determined to imprison, in contempt under his warrant, uncontrolled by those officers selected by the people to administer the judicial power of the State, his mandate takes from a citizen of this State his liberty and from that mandate the citizen has no appeal. If the Legislature of this State has power to confer upon this 'Commissioner and notary public' power by a warrant to commit to prison any citizen of this State who has refused to obey his directions in regard to an examination under a foreign commission issued to take testimony in this State, I can see no reason why the Legislature might not grant to the Governor or to the Mayor of the City of New York or to the agent of a Governor of any other State or Territory appointed to execute some function within this State, the power to arrest and imprison; and that a person arrested or imprisoned under such a mandate would have no redress. The court, upon a writ of habeas corpus, could not review the action of the Commissioner or other person authorized to issue such a mandate, so long as such person acted within the jurisdiction conferred upon him by the act of the Legislature. * * * That it could have been the intention of the Legislature to invest such an officer with such power seems to me to be impossible to believe; but whether it was such intention or not it seems to me clear that any attempt to give such a person such power in this State would be in violation of the express provisions of the Constitution before cited and would subject a citizen of this State to indefinite imprisonment without due process of law." The Court holds, in conclusion, that the mandate under which the respondent acted in arresting the relator was absolutely void. In a concurring opinion Justice Rumsey holds that this particular power given to a person who is not a judicial officer, and who does not hold his position by virtue of any authority of this State, is not within the power of the Legislature. Justice Barrett, in a dissenting opinion, holds that the Commissioner, being empowered by the law of this State to take the deposition, the commitment was but ancillary thereto, an incident to its effective exercise. "The logical result of the opinion of the majority of the court is," Justice Barrett said, "that no law for the taking of depositions in this State to be used in a sister State is constitutional which permits the due execution of the commission by one who is not a member of the judiciary of the State, as defined in the Constitution. The practical effect of such a decision is to put an end to commissions and to relegate our State to letters rogatory."

* * *

LIABILITY OF PROMOTED CORPORATIONS.—An important decision affecting the liability of promoted corporations for the debts of a partnership, out of which the corporation was promoted, has been rendered by the Court of Appeals, affirming the decision below, in favor of the plaintiff, in the case of Edward S. Hall against Herter Brothers. The firm of Herter Brothers, in 1890, was engaged in the manufacture of furniture and interior decorations, and Hall, an employe, obtained a contract with William F. Elkins of Philadelphia for $127,000, the execution of which was begun by the partnership. While the contract was in the course of execution, William Baumgarten and W. G. Nichols, who were the partners of the firm of Herter Brothers, organized it into the corporation of Herter Brothers, of which they were the principal stockholders. The Elkins contract was completed by the corporation, and the full amount of the contract price was paid to it. In the suit by Hall to recover his commissions, the corporation claimed it was not liable, the debt having been incurred by the partnership. A judgment recovered by the plaintiff, on the second trial, and which was affirmed by the late General Term, in this city, has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals, which holds that the corporation, by its acts of adoption, became liable for the debt, although it had not formally and in writing assumed and agreed to pay it.

THE ARREST OF MR. ERHARDT.

Testimony for Both Sides Is Heard in the Complaint Against Patrolman Smith.

Joel B. Erhardt, ex-Police Commissioner and ex-Collector of the Port, appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday to press the complaint against Patrolman John J. Smith of the Old Slip Station, who was on trial charged with having falsely arrested Mr. Erhardt on the afternoon of Nov. 1. The trial was held before Police Commissioner Abell.

Mr. Erhardt caused a laugh yesterday in explaining that he was not the complainant in the case, but simply a witness. "I declined to make a complaint in this case," he said, "because I wanted to break up this custom of having a complainant come here and find himself 'hunched up against' forty or fifty 'cops,' prepared to stand by one another."

In describing the causes which led to his arrest, Mr. Erhardt said:

"I was walking through William Street on the afternoon in question, when I saw the man Gilroy, who was apparently intoxicated, fighting with an employe of a construction company at work on a building at John Street. The drunken man had been knocked down several times, when Patrolman Smith appeared like a cyclone and, seizing Gilroy from behind, drew his club. The drunken man struggled to free himself, and both fell, the policeman on top. The policeman tried repeatedly to strike the prostrate man, and I said:

"'Don't strike that man, officer.'

"He told me with an oath to mind my own business. I then identified myself, and, as I had seen many such cases, I suggested that he get some one to hold the prisoner's legs while he sounded an alarm for assistance. He finally got his whistle out and some one sounded an alarm. Three other policemen finally arrived on the scene, and I started away, but had not gone twenty feet when I was placed under arrest by Smith, who charged me with trying to rescue a prisoner.

"Why," said Mr. Erhardt, smiling, "a whole platoon of police could not have rescued the man, he was so drunk."

Sergt. Tighe undertook to cross-examine Mr. Erhardt, but was suppressed by Commissioner Abell.

Stephen S. Blake, ex-Assistant District Attorney, corroborated Mr. Erhardt's testimony and declared that the action of Mr. Erhardt undoubtedly prevented the officer from killing Gilroy.

Frank Maher, the Superintendent of the construction company, appeared in Smith's behalf, and declared that Gilroy was not drunk; that he had been ejected from the building and that the policeman would have subdued him and taken him to the station house but for the interference of Mr. Erhardt.

Patrolmen Wilcher and Brummerhop both declared that Gilroy was not drunk.

In his own behalf, Smith declared that Gilroy had been drinking and had tried to throw him down the cellar.

Decision in the case was reserved until the testimony is read by the entire board.

FIRE IN A CHEMICAL WORKS.

Greenpoint Policeman Saves a Baby Which Father Abandoned.

An explosion yesterday morning on the ground floor of the three-story brick building of the Oakland Chemical Works, at Oakland and Dupont Streets, Greenpoint, started a fire which in two hours caused $25,000 worth of damage. The explosion was caused by sulphuric acid.

The dense smoke from the chemicals filled the adjoining Italian tenements, and much confusion followed. On the second floor of 191 Dupont Street lived Frank Maresci, with his wife and four-year-old daughter. In his excitement Moresci ran from the house, leaving the child. When he reached the street he began to cry and beg that some one save his child. Policeman Quigley made his way through the blinding smoke to the Italian's apartments and carried the child to the street. The little one was unconscious, but soon revived in the open air.

White Recruits Wanted for the 8th.

Lieut. R. C. Langdon has opened a recruiting office for the Eighth United States Infantry at 82 Court Street, Brooklyn. White men only are wanted.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
Smith, Gray & Co.
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.
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A Rare Merit.

A certain elegance of drape and finish is a merit possessed by our Overcoats, that distinguishes them from those of other makers of fine clothing.

This feature is quite as important as fabric, cut and make,—yet costs nothing here.

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NOV 1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE ABUSE OF REALISM.

Realism is not as new as some of us think it. Chaucer's sunny pictures of his day and generation were painted from life, and it is hard to evade the fact that Shakespeare embodied the best features of most of the schools that have come after him. The humanism of the Italian Renaissance emphasizes a broad and general interest in mankind suggestive of what has become the central doctrine of a great part of our literature and even of our living to-day. There is, however, a note in realism, as we ourselves know it and are associated with its manners and workings, which makes it distinct from the humanistic studies of the past, an impulse to assert itself to the hurt, almost to the exclusion, of other principles, a tendency to regard itself as a sole necessity, which drawing from life (any life so long as it be life) has not before arrogated to itself.

It sometimes seems as if there were devotees of realism who took pleasure in a sombre caricaturing of its phases, much as the makers of purple and green and yellow posters have brought out the grotesque possibilities of the symbolic school of painting. Trust a caricature, even though it be unconscious, to find the weak link in a chain. Realism is a trifle afraid to be enthusiastic. It prides itself that it is sophisticated, at times it ranks itself as one of the opposites of idealism, and in so doing lays itself open both to dullness and to degeneracy. An eclectic age should know better than to allow such a fault, should see that there is nothing more real than the ideal, no more resistless force, no more pervading power on earth. We want realism, to be sure, but we want it in no one-sided form.

Mr. Howells, whose humor and charm of style have given grace to his realism, has recently pointed out that the American middle classes offer a field for achievement to the writer who can understand the life of the every-day people who figure neither in the Four Hundred nor in the police court. The ideal which comes first with the suggestion is that he is heralding a future novel of the commonplace, so far removed in our minds are ordinary, well-to-do householders from adventure or the picturesque. We are unjust, however, in supposing that those who have no part in the point of view and the worldly possessions of Matthew Arnold's Barbarians, and who are too respectable to come in closer contact with street brawls than the casual glance at a news column brings them, are, therefore, humdrum. George Eliot, with her wonderful power of portraying growth of character, touched the mainspring of the glory of all classes, and the man who can see the nobility and the hopefulness, as well as the failings of the people who live everywhere and jostle each other on Christmas Eve, will prove by painting them best that he knows them best. Vulgarity moves in high places as well as low. It is because the middle class presents endless variety of character, softened in different degrees by convention, but not enslaved by it, that it holds out so far-reaching an invitation to the genius who can grasp its spirit. He must be not only a realist, but an idealist, in the sense of finding the ideal and the real. He must show the grace and the charm, the wit and the wisdom of the lives that do not sacrifice themselves to the glamour of constant festivity. He must laugh now with them, now with us; he must love them, he must touch their faults. He must find their beauties.

ONE HUNDRED BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS.

On Dec. 10, two weeks from to-day, a special number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued, having for its main feature a classified list of One Hundred Best Holiday Books. This list will be restricted to the books of the present half year. The aim of the editor of THE REVIEW will be to present to readers, at the height of the holiday season, a list from which their selections may be made with greater facility than from a more complete list of all the books of the season, such as was printed in THE REVIEW last Saturday, when about 800 books were classified.

The list of One Hundred Best Holiday Books has been chosen from the catalogues of all the publishing houses in the country and will be presented as giving what the editor believes to be the books of this half year most worthy of attention. Each title will be followed by a careful review, descriptive and semi-critical in character. In this manner it is believed that THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will give to its readers a guide in their selections such as exists nowhere else and has not before been attempted in the holiday season.

In order to include with this feature a wide range of other reading matter, THE REVIEW for Dec. 10 will contain at least twenty-four pages and probably thirty-two—the largest number ever yet issued. Special signed articles on living topics relating to books and art are in preparation by writers whose names are already well known in periodical literature, due announcement of which will be made later.

Several thousand extra copies of this number will be printed in order to fill orders from retail booksellers throughout the country, who will distribute them among their customers, but it will be an act of wisdom on the part of all persons wishing to secure copies beyond doubt of failure to give their orders to newsdealers well in advance of publication. We are constantly in receipt of requests for copies of THE REVIEW which cannot be supplied.

In the Buffalo Public Library there is to be on exhibition, beginning next week, a collection of books suitable for young folk who are between the ages of ten and eighteen years. The list, which includes old books as well as new, has been carefully compiled, with the prices and the names of the publishers, and, while the collection is ultimately to go on the library's circulation shelves, the idea of the exhibit is to suggest to parents the suitability of books as presents and then to aid them in selecting wisely. With this purpose the exhibition will be continued until nearly Christmas, and in many cases several editions will be shown of a single work, so as to offer choice in price. The idea is an excellent one, which might well be adopted widely. It does not necessarily involve an assumption that juvenile literature is composed only of books written for children.

EMIN PASHA.

His Life and Work as His Journals Disclose Them.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
H. G. Prout,
Sometime a Governor of the Equatorial Provinces.

The personality and the deeds of Emin Pasha have a fascination quite apart from the interest that attaches to all stories of war and travel. We know that he did remarkable things in a mysterious land, but so did Schweinfurth, Junker, Stanley, and a hundred more. The motives of the others were comparatively simple. They loved to explore; they loved to fight, to command, to endure. Africa gave them a field on which they did the things that they could do best, or most liked to do, and they came back and got their glory. But Emin Pasha piques our curiosity and excites our imagination, and he remains a riddle. He was a man of fine fibre, his address was polished, his manners were gentle, and his tastes refined. The very process of acquiring knowledge was a delight to him. He had the true gift of scholarship. But he disliked the care, the strife, and the responsibility which cannot be separated from command over other men. On the veranda of Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo he would have been subtle and witty in six languages. In the smoking room of the Century Club in New York he would have lightly ranged the universe and added new attractions to the best talk in America. But a man of such qualities and tastes buried himself for ten years among semi-barbarians in Asia Minor, and then for fifteen years he lived among the naked savages in the heart of Africa. Here he knew fatigue, hunger, and fever. His soldiers rebelled, his power passed away, and he became almost blind. At last he came to the shores of the Indian Ocean at Bagamoyo. Here he got messages of congratulation from the Khédive of Egypt and the Emperor of Germany. The geographical societies of Europe gave him gold medals. Words of admiration poured in on him from all the world, and of affection from his friends and family. He was urged to go to London and Berlin and be the hero of the hour, and to go to Silesia and rest among those who loved him. But he did not allow himself even a day in Europe; he turned his face again to the dismal African wilderness, to the squalid intrigues of slave traders, and to the gross and brutal savagery of the natives. He wandered 1,600 miles into the interior, and there he was killed like a dog—murdered in his hut—a useless and unheroic death.

What does all this mean? Why did such a man choose such a life and court such a fate? I have long wished to know. When we sat and talked at Lado I could not account for the man; and this latest book about him leaves me still in the dark.

The editor discreetly omits everything which might have shed light upon Emin's relations with the wife of his friend and patron, Ismail Hakki Pasha, while he lived in the Pasha's family in Albania. There were those who said (and Stanley, I believe, was one of them) that members of the lady's family had told Emin that he could not live in Europe; that he would be killed if he tried it. There are at least two reasons why we may dismiss this notion. First, Emin knew, and every intelligent Turk knows, that the opportunities for a quiet assassination would be a hundred times as many in Khartoum or Lado as in Berlin or Vienna or in Silesia. Second, Emin was no coward. For years he faced death in many forms. Nature and man made the Equatorial Provinces an unwholesome place for any white man to live in. And when Emin turned around at Bagamoyo and went back into the dark continent he deliberately walked into dangers compared with which any European vendetta would have been childish.

I will quote here a few words from a letter which Emin wrote to me just after his arrival with Stanley at Bagamoyo. It shows something of his state of mind at that time, hints at some of the influences which led him to go back into Africa, and reveals several other things which I shall have to leave to the discernment of the reader:

"Bagomoio, April 2d, 1890.

"My Dear Old Chief: I am quite at a loss how to thank you for your kind letter to which I should have answered at once, but that illness prevented me from doing so. You will therefore excuse me, I trust, and believe my thanks to be no less sincere while late. Many a time I have tried to hear from you, who always was so kind to me. * * * I am greatly obliged for your kind invitation to come and see you, but I fear such happiness shall not fall to my lot. There is yet some work to perform in Africa, and if we old Africans retire who shall do it? You may have heard in what terms I was with the English, and I had hoped that some arrangement could be made

*EMIN PASHA, HIS LIFE AND HIS WORK. Compiled from his Journals, Letters, Scientific Notes, and from Official Documents, by Georg Schwitzer, with an Introduction by R. W. Felkin, M. D., F. R. S.E. New York: Hadley & Matthews; London: Archibald, Constable & Co. 1898.

for my entering the English East Africa Company's service at Mombasa. My hopes were not without reason, many proposals having been made to me by word and by writ. It seems, however, that now things are different from what they were when, on the shores of Albert Nyanza, first I had the opportunity of hearing about the new society. I have therefore been forced to look next to other quarters, and I have been offered to take an expedition to the Victoria and Tanganyika Lakes to establish German authority through the countries belonging now to Germany. Another offer is a private one, giving me the sum of £25,000 to equip an expedition and reoccupy my old haunts. * * *

"To tell you my experiences during the fifteen years I was allowed to spend in Central Africa would not be easy, but if you will permit me to tell my tale in several periods I shall gladly do it, knowing well your interests for the provinces I had the honor to govern. For a long time I fondly hoped you would return to your old place and I should be permitted to serve under your orders as in olden times. What splendid work we should have done! You, the accomplished geographer and administrator, myself the naturalist and surgeon! And yet it is perhaps better you came not. When the river was blocked and for twenty-two months we were secluded from the world and thrown on our own resources; when the last steamer had left us and we had after two years more not a thread of cloth to make a shirt from, not to speak of such luxuries as coffee, tea, or sugar; when after some months of communication with Uganda, Kabarega killed my messenger, and the road closed up again; until at last news from the Stanley expedition filtered through the negro tribes around me—well, it was an anxious time, and I should not have liked it for you. It seems like a dream to-day. All our patient waiting, and then the Khédive's order to come under penalty of losing everything—rank, pay, (I have not been paid from 1882 up to this date,) &c.; then our march to the coast, leaving poor, sick people all over the land. * * * This very moment I receive a telegraphic message from the President of the Royal Geographical Society, London, telling me the royal medal has been awarded to me, and asking me to receive it myself on June 16. You may understand my surprise and joy, but to go to London? I never shall be able to do it.

"Do not think, please, that I refuse your 'honest grog.' There may be a time when, my most urgent African business done, I shall look next for some friend under whose roof to recover for some days. Then I shall ask you for your grog. It seems quite a century when I enjoyed of your hospitality in Lado, and nevertheless the picture of those bright days is vivid before me."

The "Life of Emin Pasha," which is now before us, is made up largely of his own writing—letters, journals, and contributions to scientific publications. These, if carefully read, will give us a notion of his work in the world, his trials, and endurance, his way of looking at things, and some glimpses of his aspirations. They give us also minute knowledge of the country in which most of his work was done—of the social, military, and political conditions, of the topography, the people, the flora and the fauna. The editor's comments serve to combine these extracts into an orderly and clear narrative, and in the main his work is well done. But he falls into some serious errors of opinion and a few errors of fact. Dr. Felkin's introduction, however, will protect the reader from some of the most important of these errors; others while important to me personally have little general interest.

Edward Schnitzer (known in Albania and Asia Minor as Hairoullah Effendi, and later to the world as Emin Pasha) was born in Silesia and studied at the University of Breslau, where he distinguished himself in natural sciences, and he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Berlin. Up to this time his career was conventional, but when he was twenty-four years old the nomadic habit (which some of us have never quite got out of the blood) seems to have taken possession of him, and his wanderings began. He passed nine years in Albania and Asia Minor as a practicing physician, as a quarantine medical officer, and in the household of Ismail Hakki Pasha, a Provincial Governor. Here he appears to have known many of the uncertainties and intrigues of Eastern politics, to have been charged with a number of political and professional missions, to have studied several languages, and, on the whole, to have enjoyed himself. When Ismail, his patron, died, Emin (or Hairoullah Effendi, as he then was) took the young widow and her children to Italy, and finally to the home of his parents in Silesia. The editor says that this lady wished to marry Emin; that he did not marry her, but that on this visit to Silesia "he passed her off as his wife. But this is not only in strict accordance with Dr. Schnitzer's character in general, but was almost necessitated by the conditions existing in a small town." The subtleness of this point of view is too much for me. The end of this incident was that Dr. Schnitzer suddenly disappeared from the knowledge of his family and of the Pasha's widow, and for fourteen years he "ceased all communication with his family."

He went directly to Egypt and to the Soudan. After four months at Khartoum, he went up the Nile to Lado, the capital of the provinces of the equator. In that country he remained exactly thirteen years, or until Stanley came with his famous relief expedition and persuaded him to go to the coast at Zanzibar; he staid five months at Bagamoyo, and then started on his last journey into the interior. He wandered up to the west side of the Albert Nyanza, and then westward to within a hundred miles of the Congo, and there, at the order of a slave-trading chief, his throat was cut as he sat writing. His death happened two years and a half after he left Bagamoyo.

I cannot in the space assigned to me undertake to give even a glimpse of the work which Emin did as an explorer, a naturalist, and a ruler. I cannot attempt to sum up with completeness the value of that work. I must ask the reader to turn to the book itself, from which he may gather some notion of the man's versatility, fortitude, and devotion. But it is almost a duty to suggest in a word or two the summing up of my opinion of his deeds and his character, for I am one of but very few men left who saw certain of the most important episodes of his life. In one of the letters in these volumes Emin says: "This is the common fate in Africa; how few of my old circle of friends still survive! Of Gordon's old officers there are but three left—Col. Mason at Cairo, Col. Prout at New York, and myself." Since those words were written Mason and Emin have died.

Emin's work as a geographer was not of the first order. He had no training in astronomy or geodetic or topographical surveys. The itineraries of his routes are not copious in details, and he could not fix controlling points with accuracy. His work as a ruler was not strong or constructive. It was not to his taste, and he never had a comprehensive and sustained policy. But as an observer and collector in natural history he was great. This was the passion of his life, and it was really a passion. To this work he gave himself with unselfish and enduring courage and devotion. To it he actually gave up his life. When he was killed he was sitting at work among his natural history specimens, and the last words he ever wrote are this entry in his journal the morning he was murdered: "Das Barometer steigt schnell."

HENRY G. PROUT.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The week which ended to-day has been fairly interesting, if not exciting, in the New York art world. There have been a number of little exhibitions, notably those of drawings by Phil May at A. Tooth & Sons' Fifth Avenue Galleries, and of a number of pastels and drawings by Carroll Beckwith at the Wunderlich Gallery. Miss Mary Tillinghast has also shown a stained glass window just completed in memory of Mrs. Laura McDonald Stallo, daughter of Mr. Alexander McDonald, and which is to be placed in the chapel of the Laura Memorial Hospital at Cincinnati. The Autumn Academy and Water Color Club exhibition, as well as that of the remarkable series of pictures by M. Tissot, illustrating the life of Christ, at the American Art Galleries, have attracted many visitors, and Charles Dana Gibson has shown the originals of many of his recent drawings at the Keppel Gallery.

This varied artistic menu has been enjoyed and appreciated by a number of art-loving visitors from out of town, who remained over after the Horse Show for the purpose of studying New York's art offerings for the season.

The work of Phil May, which seems to be a sort of cross between that of the illustrator or caricaturist and the more serious figure draughtsman or painter, is well known to Americans through London Punch, in which it has appeared for some time. May is a master of the use of the line, and it would be well for many of our illustrators to study carefully the present exhibition, particularly his delineation of the London street urchin or "gutter snipe." The chief characteristic of his work is its humor, which, notwithstanding his choice of London subjects, strikes a universal chord. He is not a profound artist, but is a facile and charming delineator of character. The "gutter snipe" series, with eighty other drawings, comprise the present display. There are several drawings in colored chalks, which show his possession of a good color sense. Punch did well in choosing Phil May as Charles Keene's successor, for while May is possibly not the equal of Keene as an artist, he has, if the pun may be pardoned, a keener sense of humor, most advantageous to a publication like Punch.

When J. Carroll Beckwith, who is now better known as Carroll Beckwith, returned from Europe in 1878, after a course of study in Paris under Carolus Duran and joined the young and vigorous organization known as the Society of American Artists, he became associated in the public mind with what was known as the Munich-American school, which was chiefly characterized at the time by much careless, if strong, drawing, weird compositions, and the overuse of bitumen. Beckwith suffered in reputation by this association, for, although in sympathy with Duveneck, Twachtman, and their fellows in their independence and creditable revolt against the old academy's rules and traditions, his art sense and qualifications ran along different lines. Never a colorist, his palette was still richer than that of his associates, and in course of time his individuality asserted itself and he emerged from the shadow of the bituminous cloud which obscured even the good work done by the members of the society in its early days. Since then Mr. Beckwith has become one of the best-known of American artists, and his natural ability and force have brought him to the front in the management of numerout art organizations, which have done and are doing so much for the furtherance of art in the United States. It is a pleasure, therefore, to be able to see and study some sixty or more of Mr. Beckwith's drawings and pastels, all done within the last two years, and which are now on view at the Wunderlich Gallery. The display as a whole emphasizes the artist's affinity as a draughtsman, while the pastels are refined and delicate in color. The display is attractive and has an atmosphere of refinement rather unusual. It does not convey the idea of superior ability, but rather of technical skill and cleverness. We must wait for Mr. Beckwith to show a number of his more important works, particularly his portraits in oil, before attempting an estimate of the measure of his artistic growth during his maturer years.

Charles Dana Gibson is still pursuing his six-foot American tailor-made girl. This girl seems to be a sort of combination of Richard Harding Davis and Miss Julie Opp, and, while Mr. Gibson draws her well, she is a little too masculine to be entirely true to nature. The Misses Pirpp, who figured so largely in the series of drawings in Life last Summer, depicting the woes on a European tour of their unfortunate father, are here shown as originally drawn at Keppel's Gallery, together with the originals for the illustrations made by Mr. Gibson for Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau." Some of the drawings are in wash, but these are not equal to Mr. Gibson's line work, in which he is unquestionably at the head of American illustrators.

The announced exhibition of works by John S. Sargent, which is to open at Copley Hall, in Boston, on Feb. 20 for three weeks, is already attracting unusual interest and attention among American Art lovers. The committee in charge of this exhibition, which will be held under the auspices of the Boston Students' Art Association, and which is composed of Prof Charles Eliot Norton, Holker Abbott, Thomas Allen, and F. P. Vinton, Joseph L. Smith, A. W. Longfellow, and J. T. Coolidge, Jr., hope to obtain a thoroughly comprehensive display of the work of the most forceful of American portrait painters. The artist himself is deeply and naturally interested in the exhibition, and is making every effort to secure the best of his works owned abroad, notably the "Lady With the Rose," the "Child With Parrot," the Curtis family group, and the famous portrait of Wertheimer, the London art dealer, and of Mrs. Wertheimer, with those of Joseph Chamberlain, Mrs. Davis, Miss Burkhard, Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Ada Rehan, and the Boit children. He will also send some of his earlier pictures painted in Venice, together with a number of sketches and studies from his London studio, never before shown. Mr. Sargent is now painting the portrait of the present Lord Chief Justice of England in his London studio.

There is to be a jury of admission for the coming Portrait Show at the Academy of Design after all, to be composed of Messrs. Chase, Porter, Beckwith, and Blashfield.

At the last meeting of the American Water Color Society the amendment to the constitution to limit the exempt works of members to two examples was defeated, while it was decided that future juries may include others than the members of the board, as suggested by Albert Sterner.

The experiment of opening the academy exhibitions on Sunday free to the public is proving successful. Last Sunday there were upward of 1,600 visitors to the Autumn exhibition now in progress.

TEXT BOOKS AND NOVELS.

Perhaps more fault is found with Mr. Grant Allen for his having said in an apologetical manner that he could not find bread and butter by his scientific writings, and therefore had to resort to fiction, than in his belief in the fact. In other words, you may think things, but not print them. Literature puts it in this way, that there is the notion that fiction is rubbish, that to read a novel is a deplorable waste of time, and one may feel that if the minds of certain persons were examined there would be manifest a belief that it is better to read a textbook of biology than "Don Quixote." As to ourselves we honestly confess that we have derived more real satisfaction from the study of a single one of Mr. Grant Allen's scientific papers than from the reading of all the romances he has piled up.

Nutriment for the mind must be as varied as is alimentation for the body. But the trouble comes in just here. People will feed on what is unwholesome and will read what is shockingly bad—and perhaps there will never be a cure for such things. The writer in Literature believes that "in compression" applicable to romances there may be found alleviation from disturbing elements. Bearing always in mind the relationship between the body and the brain, as well advise the use of condensed food in tablets or a compressed beefsteak which could be put in a pill box. Neither the long story of 150,000 words nor the short one of 1,500 would make any difference. The matter of cheapness relative to the short story, the publisher paying less money for it, would have little to do with the matter. Take, for instance, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who receives more money for a short story than other writers not his equal, would be paid for a very long one. If a hundred-and-fifty-thousand "worder" is sold for $2.50 and a fifteen-hundred one for 25 cents, then Literature argues there would be more purchasers of the cheap book and "fewer borrowers." This is an argument in favor of the publisher solely, and has nothing to do with the intrinsic value of the literary work. As to Mr. Grant Allen, who may write romances and pooh-pooh them, or of that opinion by no means general that to read novels is a waste of time, it is appropriate to repeat what Stanhope wrote in his "Reign of Queen Anne": "Novels are read by women, even by those who read nothing else; and novels are read by men, even by those who read everything else." After all there is an old saw, "Quantity is not quality."

1898

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

A Memoir of John Blackwood Written by His Daughter.*

It seems as if it were only the other day when a notice was printed in these columns of Mrs. Oliphant's history of the founder of Blackwood's Magazine. Now it is Mrs. Gerald Porter, the daughter of Mr. John Blackwood, who gives the record of her father's ability and fine taste, for up to 1879, when John Blackwood died, he was the arbiter of the fortunes of the magazine.

John Blackwood was born in 1818, and was the youngest son of the founder of the house. He was educated in Edinburgh. In 1838 he entered the house of the Messrs. Whitaker of London, his father having died in 1834. Then it was John's elder brother, Alexander, who was at the head of the Blackwood concern. In 1845, Alexander's health failing, John Blackwood entered into the family business and took charge of the magazine. From that time on, as Mrs. Porter shows, her father was in close relationship with all the literary distinctions of the last forty years. While yet a young man, John Blackwood knew quite well Delane of The Times and Thackeray. Thackeray at the beginning tried hard to belong to the illustrious few who contributed to Blackwood's. In 1861 John wrote: "Yesterday I spent a very pleasant afternoon with Thackeray. He carried me off bodily to see the new house he is building in Kensington Gardens. It is very nice indeed, and I have named it the Palazzo Thackeray. It was pleasant to see old Thack., as delighted as a child, showing me all over it."

Albert Smith wrote to John Blackwood in 1857:

"Thackeray is flourishing. Forbes is very funny about him. He told him the other night at the Garrick that as he was making such a pot of money with his four Georges, he had better go on with the eight Henrys, and then the sixteen Gregorys, by which time the public would be so exhausted that he had better wind up with the One John—and that (as Jerrold said) a cheap one! Nothing has delighted me so much for a long time as that story of 'Amos Barton' in the magazine. The death of that sweet Milly made me blubber like a boy. I did not think at forty I had so many tears left in me, and was really glad to find, after my somewhat worn-out London life, I could still be so moved. You will be pleased to hear there is but one opinion about its excellence. Thack.'s eyes sparkled through his spectacles as he spoke of it yesterday."

Mrs. Porter devotes a most interesting chapter to George Eliot. It is certain that in large measure the author of "Amos Barton" was indebted to John Blackwood for an introduction into the literary arena. "Romola" was the only one of George Eliot's works not published by the Blackwoods, and why net is not readily understood. This is an extract from a letter of John Blackwood's:

"Her great difficulty seems to be that she, as she describes it, hears her characters talking, and there is a weight upon her mind as if Savonarola and his friends ought to be speaking Italian instead of English. Her description of how she realized her characters was very marvelous. I never heard anything so good as her distinction between what is called the real and the imaginative. It amounted to this, that you could not have the former without the latter and greater quality. Any real observation of life and character must be limited, and the imagination must fill in and give life to the picture. 'Silas Marner' sprang from her childish recollection of a man with a stoop and expression of face that led her to think that he was an alien from his fellows. The dialect of Lisbeth in 'Adam Bede' arose from her occasionally hearing her father, when with his brothers, revert to the dialect of his native district, Derbyshire. She could not tell how the feeling and knowledge came to her, but when Lisbeth was speaking she felt it was a real language which she heard."

Here is an anecdote, which shows a particular nervousness on the part of George Eliot as to the material side of her work:

"On one occasion, when we were calling on her that Summer, she said she was very anxious about the safety of the manuscript of 'Deronda,' and wanted to have it back, but dared not trust it to the Post Office. My father said he could not bring it himself next day, but could send it by a trusty messenger, (the footman.) At this she quailed. 'Oh, he might stop at a public house and forget it.' We assured her such a lapse had never been known to occur. 'Then might he not, if he were the sort of high-minded Bayard we described, be very likely to stop and help at a fire?' This was a contingency we had never contemplated, and finally, after much laughter, we promised her that some member of the family should place the manuscript in her hands; and, as a matter of fact, I think my mother drove over with it to her the next morning."

As to the impression George Eliot made on her father, Mrs. Porter writes:

"The impression was that of a person beyond all things kindly and sympathetic, ever ready to be amused and interested in all that concerned her friends. Her sense of humor, too, was extremely keen, and my father, I remember, always made her laugh. The ponderosity of her conversation, and the difficulty of making any way with her, of which some visitors have complained, must, we think, have been caused by their selecting topics not really congenial to themselves simply because they were talking to George Eliot, scaling heights that were beyond them, and as a result getting crushed by a solid avalanche of learning."

Writing about "Daniel Deronda" and the reviewers, George Eliot refers to them in this way:

"One newspaper passeth away and another cometh. We must remember that the writing which does this brief office is often a more difficult industry than work of more lasting value. Reviewers are fellow-men toward whom I keep a Christian feeling by not reading them. But Mr. Lewes thinks they have treated me very well, though Mr. Langford hints a disposition to grumble."

John Blackwood made Alfred Tennyson's acquaintance in 1858, having been introduced to the poet by the Rev. James White of Birnam.

"The bard was in his study, and White went up and soon fetched him down. He is a striking looking man, with a shyish, almost awkward, but manly and not unbecoming manner. He became very pleasant, and I should think him a very good fellow indeed. He evidently lives in a little world of his own, and takes things on hearsay from his satellites. Mrs. Tennyson is a very pleasing woman, I believe 'my cousin Amy,' who did not play the part represented in the poem. After a comfortable lunch or early dinner, White and I went up to the attic which constitutes his study and had a social pipe. He is under the impression that the magazine is always saying unkind things of him. He said something of the kind, and I asked him how he imagined such a thing possible. He confessed he never saw the magazine, but people told him it was so. White and I corrected him on this point."

The somewhat grave Alfred must have unbent in the presence of John Blackwood, for the latter writes that "He is good fun, quotes poetry not his own, and makes puns." There are several letters of G. H. Lewes in the volume relating to George Eliot, in which he rather emphasizes the presumed masculinity of the author.

"Entre nous, let me hint that unless you have any serious objection to make to Eliot's stories don't make any. He is so easily discouraged, so diffident of himself, that, not being prompted by necessity to write, he will close the series in the belief that his writing is not relished. I laugh at him for this diffidence, and tell him it's a proof he is not an author. But he has passed the middle of life without writing at all, and he will easily be made to give it up. Don't allude to this hint of mine. He wouldn't like my interfering."

Kinglake the historian of the Crimean war, whose extremely painstaking methods sometimes obscure the flow of his text, must have driven compositors crazy. He may have been worse than Balzac, as far as a proof is concerned. John Blackwood wrote to Kinglake about his proofs, but found no fault with the trouble he gave.

"Your proof is enough to strike terror into the soul of any but the most determined compositor that ever handled the stick, as they call their composing rod. However, your corrections, numerous as they are, are marvelously clear. I have been amusing myself going over them before I sent the proof to the printers. It is quite a study in composition, and, much as I regret your taking such overwhelming trouble, I am bound to confess that you generally make your shots or sentences even more telling than they were at first."

Speke, the discoverer of the Victoria Nyanza Lake, was the most enterprising and daring of African explorers, but could handle a rifle better than he could a pen. His manuscript was hard to work up. It would not run smoothly. John Blackwood wrote in this way to Delane, relative to John Hanning Speke's copy:

"Speke has been going about the world shooting since he was seventeen years old, and his ideas of grammar are of the most original description. However, we have done nothing to his text except by questioning him, and correcting him where he was likely to prove unintelligible. So the book is entirely in his own quaint language, and a more genuine one never was published. I dare say some will complain of the repetition from day to day, but, as he said himself, it was 'the patient struggle from day to day that did the work,' and I do not know how the idea of this could have been conveyed except by giving his diary in his own words. To me it realizes savages and savage life in a way that nothing else ever did; but I dare say I am not a fair judge, as I seem to see and hear my modest, good-natured, dare-devil friend in the midst of these brutes, as quiet as if he were smoking his cigar in the woods at Strathtyrum. He is a character, with a strong dash of Robinson Crusoe about him. I never met with such a mixture of simplicity and almost childish ignorance, combined with the most indefatigable energy and the most wonderful shrewdness in his own particular way."

He is Lord Kitchener to-day, the victor of the Soudan, and as simple Lieutenant he wrote for Blackwood. Mrs. Porter says:

"As Lieut. Kitchener we find him in 1878 writing 'A Visit to Sofia,' and the following year he proposes a paper on Cyprus, where he was engaged in surveying. He says: 'We are getting on well, and my base line came in to three-fourths of an inch in four miles. I have had no fever in my party, and am exceptional in that respect.' He goes on to ask if Blackwood would like a paper about the island, and the result was that he wrote an excellent article, giving much useful information about Cyprus, entitled 'Notes on Cyprus,' which appeared in the magazine in August, 1879."

Charles Lever had some difficulties before he was accepted as a Blackwood contributor, and he would occasionally commit himself in a true Irish way as to balls, and John Blackwood had to warn him at times to be more careful. But the rollicking Lever took it all good humoredly, for he wrote:

"Use your knife, don't be afraid to cut. Tell me what you think of what I send you as though I was the rawest recruit in literature. I never write with the same spirit as under such criticism. When not too late to amend, if anything reach you that you think ill of, do not hesitate to say so at once. I can change—in fact it is the one compensation for all the inartistic demerits of my way of work that I can change as easily as I can talk of changing."

In a letter to John Blackwood, Lever tells a good story of how it happened that he sat down on Archbishop Whately:

"He was in Killarney with his Chaplain, West, the present Dean of St. Patrick's, and Radcliffe, his Vicar General, and we went on a ramble through some shrubberies before dinner, when Whately, discovering a large fungus under a tree, said: 'This is the bread fungus; it has properties precisely like bread, and would support life for days. West, taste it.' 'I declare, your Grace, it is exactly like bread.' 'Radcliffe, eat a bit of this.' 'Really, your Grace, it is like wheaten bread.' 'Now, Mr. Lever,

(Continued on Page 788.)

*ANNALS OF A PUBLISHING HOUSE. John Blackwood, by his daughter, Mrs. Gerald Porter. The Third Volume of William Blackwood and his Sons, their Magazine and Friends. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons.

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The Burns Statue at Leith.

At Leith the statue of Burns has just been unveiled, this monument in honor of one of the world's greatest poets, standing at the junction of Bernard and Constitution Streets. The statue, designed by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, R. S. A., is of bronze, and it stands on a pedestal ten feet high. The project for the erection of this statue dates from some five years back, and the cost of the monument is £1,000. Among those present at the unveiling of the statue were Lord Rosebery, Lady Helen Ferguson, Mr. Craibe Angus, Glasgow; Lord Provost Mitchell Thomson, Edinburgh, and Provost Bennet, Leith.

The President of the Burns Club, Councilor Mackie, having made some introductory remarks, was followed by Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson said:

"The club had brought before the citizens to stand there forever the best representation it could obtain of the man whom of all others they most wished that they could have seen. They almost saw Burns in his writings, and followed his varying moods by the trace of his pen. Still, even that picture was incomplete, for they knew from the men and women of the time most competent to judge that in appearance, in controversy, and in conversation he was no less remarkable than as a poet. Burns was a sure friend and comforter in the struggle of life to all who knew it, and his figure standing there would inspire many a new thought, would give men something to cheer the common task, to banish sordid care, and stir to practical reflection. Burns dared to strike as none other had struck against passion, superstition, and wrong, and so the heart of the world went out now, and ever would, to one of the strongest, the kindliest, and most honest of our sons. Many good people had had their doubts about Burns, some of which might be heard in select circles outside Scotland, but in another hundred years the non-Scottish world—if such a thing should ever exist—would see him as he is. They in Scotland formed their estimate of Burns mainly upon his infinite power to awaken and to give effect to human sympathy. He keenly scorned all oppression, all cant, and all that was mean. No one had consecrated such powers as he had to the service of the people. No statesman or writer had wielded so beneficent an influence as Burns in stirring all the world to free itself from false dogma, pretension, or prejudice. He was not a saint, but then he never set up to be one. He rather gave wholesome justice to saints of various kinds. If he had left some things undone that he ought to have done, they were not going to be hard on the man who had toiled for men as Burns did. He praised the honest man as the noblest work of God, and it was standing on that impregnable rock that he struck down every sham."

The Grand Old Ponte Vecchio.

There is a bridge in old Florence that all the world knows about, for Taddeo Gaddi, who was both painter and architect, built it centuries ago, and it still stands, quite serviceable, to-day. Now there is some idea of pulling it down. A committee whose business it is to protect old Firenze has just issued a circular soliciting signatures protesting against this act of vandalism, which is the greater inasmuch as it is contemplated to substitute for this historical monument a modern suspension bridge.

BOB, SON OF BATTLE

TO interest the reading public in a book by an unknown author is a particularly difficult thing. With hundreds of volumes at hand by well-known writers, and hundreds more that are by no means worth while, the average man is apt to consider it a waste of time even to examine anything from a new pen. Yet the new men do "arrive" occasionally—the case of Mr. Kipling will be remembered by every one.

Now the point of all this is that we have just published a book which we believe to be a really great performance. It is called "Bob, Son of Battle," and the writer's name, Alfred Ollivant, is now unknown. Yet we are personally quite convinced that, with perhaps a couple of exceptions, nothing in the way of fiction has appeared this year which is so original, so dramatic, yet true to life, so plainly marked by those qualities which go to make up real literature. A number of newspaper and magazine reviewers have expressed themselves much more strongly. The Baltimore *Sun*, for instance, whose critic has evidently read the story, devotes nearly a column to it, calling it "The Epic of the Shepherd Collie of Scotland"—and there are others.

Of course the book hasn't circulated very widely yet. That was to be expected. We have such entire confidence in it, however, that we should like to send you a copy, postpaid, for examination. If you want to keep it then, send us a dollar and a quarter; if not, return the book.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

try it—I insist.' 'Excuse me, I'd rather not.' 'Come, come, Mr. Lever, you really must taste.' 'I cannot, indeed, your Grace.' 'But why not?' 'It would be perfectly useless.' 'Useless—useless; what do you mean by useless?' 'My brother, my Lord, is in the diocese of Meath, otherwise I'd eat the whole of it.'"

Mrs. Porter's reminiscences of Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, Larry Oliphant, Sir Thomas Martin, and many others add to the interest of the volume. As to Mrs. Oliphant, she occupies a niche of her own, and a sacred one, in these annals. For nigh on to twenty-five years Mrs. Oliphant had been a continuous contributor to Blackwood's Magazine—a maid of all work. Mrs. Porter tells of her method of writing:

"The time she perhaps did the greater part of her writing was during the hours which most of us consecrate to slumber, and in the quiet hush of the night I believe some of her best work was done. My father on one occasion alluded to this in writing to William Blackwood: 'Make up Mrs. Oliphant's "Dunkirk" to follow "John", it is a wonderful piece of painting. I think she did it in a couple of nights here.' 'Here' means Strathtyrum, where Mrs. Oliphant often occupied the room with the balcony which had witnessed the throes of poor Speke's literary composition, and was, besides, the room where Charles Reade used to spend his mornings writing 'The Woman-Hater,' and where Laurence Lockhart used to ask to be shut up when the calls of society threatened to leave him no time to finish work, and where many others we could name found a haven. In the afternoon she was ready for anything that was to be done—a drive or a walk on the links—and was never lost sight of again till bedtime, having been the centre and mainspring of any pleasure-seeking or amusement that was going on, for this hard-working, accomplished lady, who could hold her own with most of the powerful intellects of her day, was no despiser of small things or small pleasures. A day's outing, when she could for the time throw aside her work, was always acceptable. It might be a day in London, with a French play or Wagner's music at the end of it, or a picnic to one of the quaint fishing villages on the Fife Coast—no matter where, it was always a pleasant day if devised by her."

John Blackwood had the keenest appreciation of Mrs. Oliphant. He knew how devoted she was and how self-sacrificing was her life. We conclude with a note Mrs. Porter writes about Froude and his ugly portraiture of Mary Queen of Scots, for John Blackwood did not like it:

"Froude comes in for the weight of his indignation in regard to his treatment of Mary Queen of Scots. The celebrated chapter on the Fotheringay tragedy, with the merciless painting of the last scenes, particularly the execution, filled him with anger and disgust. He writes thus to Mrs. Oliphant: 'She may have had false hair, although I do not believe it, and certainly would not have mentioned it if I had.' The change, too, as described in her appearance immediately after death, could not, he said, have been true, 'unless we are to suppose they kept a magical Madame Rachel for her at Fotheringay.' He goes on to say, 'I know Froude, and he is a very pleasant fellow; but he must be severely punished for this,' and Mrs. Oliphant was instructed to strike and spare not."

Mr. de Kay's "Bird Gods."*

Mr. Charles de Kay has had in mind in these special studies in mythology two blended purposes: One, to show how extensive has been the influence of birds and beasts on "what may be called prehistoric religion," and the other, to bring out the fact "that the living races of Europe still contain in their compound the strains of races now apparently remote or only found in odd corners of the world." He seeks evidence of the latter proposition in testimony to the former. When he finds the same kind of legends and myths, founded upon bird traits, the same gods and demigods and heroes worshipped or sanctified in Northern Teutonic or Scandinavian or Slavonic Europe, as on the classical shores of the Mediterranean, he concludes that these notions must have originated long before the racial and political distinctions known to even the earliest history began, and that they have persisted because in all the turmoil of prehistoric and historic Europe the common people of subjected races largely persisted—simply changed masters without any sudden change of blood or ideas. The Lapp, the Finn, the Turk, he tells us, in illustration, are not confined to Northeastern Europe, and the lands by the Black Sea and Bosporus, but are everywhere present as a strain in the so-called Aryan races. The Kelt has only been Germanized in Germany—the Briton is yet to be found in purest Anglo-Saxondom. Myths and old beliefs reveal the influence of the primitive inhabitants of non-Aryan Europe on the Greek, Italian, German, French, and even English branches of the Aryan hordes that overwhelmed and absorbed them unknown centuries ago. He leaves to others the evidence to the truth of this which may be drawn from physical traits, philology, and other considerations, addressing himself only to proof derivable from a single line of mythology and folk-lore—that relating to birds.

The author's attention was directed to this specialty by meditating upon the fact that many gods, goddesses, and demigods, in Greek and Roman mythology, have certain birds or beasts connected with them, without obvious reason for such association. Turning to the mythology and religious systems, the epics and legends of other peoples, he found a similar condition of things in all of these, not excepting the Judeo-Christian—the dove associated with the Holy Ghost and the animal emblems of certain Evangelists being familiar examples. This connection of birds with deities, Mr. de Kay believes, and in some instances at least ingeniously and convincingly shows, to point to a primitive worship of the bird itself as the living representation of a god, or else to such a position of the bird toward a deity as fairly to permit the inference that the bird itself was once the object of worship. Here the theory and history of totems is touched, as, of course, it must be in an investigation of this nature.

The origin of this bird worship, recovered by a comparative study of the mythology, epic poetry, and legends of all Europe, Mr. de Kay finds to lie in the observation by early men, with the keenness of savages, of peculiarities and habits; and the book is devoted to the explanation of many of the hero myths and deity stories of ancient Europe by correlation of their characteristics with those of certain birds—the woodpecker, the cuckoo, the owl, the peacock, dove, swan, and eagle. Its manner is very charming and its matter is fruitful in suggestions; and the writer's "hope to have opened some new vistas into the meaning of various figures on classic ground" is well justified. The reader certainly gets new views of the growth of the personifications of Venus, Pan, Pallas Athene, Achilles, Aeneas, and other great gods of the classic Pantheon, as well as of the "leading figures in the great epics of the world—the Iliad and Odyssey, the Mahabarata, the Shah Nameh, the Kalevala and Kalevipoeg—and upon various characters used by the playwrights of Greece in their most famous dramas." This ought to be highly interesting, and it is: whether it is good science is a matter for special and learned criticism rather than for literary review. It seems doubtful to the present writer whether any of this discussion of mythology and folk-lore deserves the name of science. It is largely a matter of personal feeling. So vague and many-sided a conception as that of Pan can be treated in almost as many different ways as it has characteristics. An attempt at scientific analysis simply destroys it, like the breaking of a bubble. We read a great deal about Pan in this book in connection with the peacock, and again in connection with the eagle; and though we learn much that is novel in regard to his relatives or reincarnations among the Finns, the Irish, and what not, yet the result is unsatisfactory, for the more he is explained the more indistinct he becomes.

It is pleasant to find something you can get hold of squarely, or even to deny, as, for example, one must seemingly deny, the short and easy explanation of that world puzzle, the Swastika. To dismiss that whole problem with the assertion that it is nothing but a copy of the cross mark on the back of many spiders must be argued at great length to secure acceptance. The most successful chapters are those that show how the cuckoo, the woodpecker, and the swan have entered into European mythology and given rise to such hero gods as Cuchcutlaind and Pikker. It is, indeed, in the information gained of these and other mythical demi-gods of Northern Europe, and of their relations to the more familiar names of classic mythology, that the interest and value of the book chiefly lie, and in this respect its interest and value are very great.

The volume is sumptuously made. The value of the book as a work of reference, is greatly enhanced by an unusually elaborate index.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

*BIRD GODS. By Charles de Kay. With an Accompaniment of Decorations by Georgs Wharton Edwards. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1898. 8vo. Pages, 250.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific.*

A "Flight in Spring" as told by the Rev. J. Harris Knowles is descriptive of a jaunt made in a parlor car, the Lucania, this year. A party of ladies and gentlemen left New York on the 13th of April, went to the Pacific Coast, their objective point being San Francisco, and returned happily and safely to New York on the 24th of May last. On the trip westerly the Mexico route was taken, and for the return, it was cross country, via Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Though it was rapid transit, à vol d'oiseau, the chronicler sees everything, and has a most pleasant way in describing what he sees. It was a party of intimate friends, who traveled under the most felicitous auspices. The Rev. J. Harris Knowles manages to keep pace with the most precipitate of itineraries, and always finds the appropriate word. These comrades of the Lucania also enjoyed their bit of fun, and occasionally capped verses, the nonsense ones, and here is one which was "hurled" at the author of this volume:

"There was a Canon named Knowles,
Whose mission it was to save souls.
When out on this trip
He said, 'Let her rip,
We'll save them all yet from the coals.'"

In his conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Knowles writes that just such a trip as he describes "filled one's soul with enthusiasm as one thought of the opportunities, the responsibilities, the duties, and the prospects of our citizenship."

*A FLIGHT IN SPRING. By the Rev. J. Harris Knowles. Seven hundred and fifty copies privately printed for Frederick Humphreys, M. D.

Weyman's "Castle Inn."*

Here is another English story by Mr. Weyman, which fairly rivals his stories of mediaeval France. Perhaps on his own ground we get even less the suggestion of Dumas the forerunner and more of personal flavor and style. Superficially considered, "The Castle Inn" is a story of wild adventure and of wilder manners. Readers who have nourished themselves upon metaphysical novels and the best of the analytic school will perhaps be tempted to regard it as purely an adventure novel; but, in spite of the fact that incidents are packed as closely as the units of an Egyptian pattern, it contains the criticism of the nineteenth century upon the eighteenth, and the gay gentlemen and violent ladies are studied with reference to character drawing as well as with reference to story building. The curiosity is excited with the adroit skill of a writer of good detective stories; but the puzzle of the complications is dignified by Mr. Weyman's sober massing of causes and effects. He looks upon the time of which he writes—the years immediately preceding the American Revolution—with a clear conception of the influences directing the action of men and women, and all through the book there is this feeling of a clear intelligence weighing and understanding as well as describing events.

The lady in the case is not so attractive as some of the ladies to whom Mr. Weyman has presented us, although she is proud and facile and courageous. She lacks certain elements of graciousness that detract from her womanly charm, but Mr. Weyman has shown a fine intuition in having this suspicion of rude impulses, this somewhat clumsy brusqueness, about his heroine. In strong contrast to her is Sir George Soane, the hero, whose lisping courtesy and fastidious tastes proclaim a man of birth and fashion in the London of his time. Then there are villains, brutal, unspeakable in our day save with the bated breath of conscious criticism; though Shakespeare might have plumped them down among us without a by-your-leave. There are situations indescribably degrading and plainly faced; there are dueling, wounds, and chasing by night; many insults and few courtesies, many garments and masks with few illusions. The whole is inspired with an air of downright reality curious to find in a novel historical, which is commonly the same as a novel fabulous. Mr. Weyman's ironical touch, by which we see ourselves removed a hundred years and in absolutely alien surroundings, but still ourselves unmistakably, is what breathes life into his curious romances. We pant with Sir George on his midnight ride, and walk the floor of Pomeroy's room with Julia, not because the adventure is dangerous and the crisis breathlessly approaching, but because we see human nature and our own human nature in those perturbed spirits whose fate and manner of living are so different from ours.

According to his previous fancy, Mr. Weyman draws into the conflict great names and great figures. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, appears, but after the downfall of his mental state. The scene in which, at Castle Inn, Sir George Soane encounters him, is dramatic to a reader sensitive to the tragic aspects of historic lives.

"The doctor thought that he had sufficiently prepared Soane for a change in his patron's appearance. Nevertheless, the younger man was greatly shocked when, through the door, obsequiously opened—and held open while a man might count fifty, so that eye and mind grew expectant—the great statesman, the people's Minister, at length appeared. For the stooping figure that moved to a chair only by virtue of a servant's arm, and seemed the taller for its feebleness, for dragging legs and shrunken frame and features sharpened by illness and darkened by the great peruke it was the Earl's fashion to wear, he was in a degree prepared. But for the languid expression of the face that had been so eloquent, for the lack-lustre eyes and the dullness of mind that noticed little and heeded less, he was not prepared; and these were so marked and so unlike the great Minister—

"A daring pilot in extremity
Pleased with the danger when the waves went high

—so unlike the man whose eagle gaze had fluttered Courts and imposed the law on Senates, that it was only the presence of Lady Chatham, who followed her lord, a book and cushion in her hands, that repressed the exclamation which rose to Sir George's lips. So complete was the change indeed that, as far as the Earl was concerned, he might have uttered it! His lordship, led to the head of the table, sank without a word into the chair placed for him, and, propping his elbow on the table and his head on his hand, groaned aloud."

One of the minor characters in the book, Peter Fishwick, attorney at law, admirably demonstrates Mr. Weyman's ability to illustrate a type by an individual without sacrifice of proportion or undue attention to the typical elements. We have in Fishwick the little man who would fain be big, with keen faculties and honesty of motive; with an adroitness that never quite amounts to talent; with a sense of the world owing him that which he is too magnanimous to claim, without the fastidious code of conduct that forbids his moving a little out of his path to "take what comes in his way." To his family a "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche"; to the great world surrounding him an amusing, pathetic, and insignificantly shabby person.

Another figure who marks the gulf between the past and the present is the Rev. Frederick Thomasson, tutor at Oxford. Perhaps more of the history of the time lies in the picture of this infinitely detestable being than in any other part of the book, but discussion of him opens too wide a field. Certainly Mr. Weyman's latest book is inferior in no particular to his earlier ones, and with its skilful manipulation of a theme rich with possibilities it will be a joy to exigent readers who cannot readily accept the second-best in literature.

*THE CASTLE INN. By Stanley J. Weyman. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1898. Price, $1.50.

Travel In Distant Places *

"Corona and Coronet," by Mrs. David P. Todd, has varied attractions, containing a cleverly-phrased description of the eclipse of Aug. 9, 1896, as it appeared at Esashi; reminiscences of a visit to the Hawaiian Islands, and some account of certain Japanese cities and of the little known Ainu, and many pictures. The Coronet is owned by Mr. D. Willis James, and his son, Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, and the latter contributes a chapter on deep-sea yachting, describing the trip from his point of view, and gently urging yachtsmen to co-operate with the Hydrographic Office in adding to the general fund of information in regard to ocean phenomena.

The eclipse expedition, voyaging in a private yacht, could loiter happily at Honolulu, and wait while its passengers visited Mauna Loa, and were entertained by Hawaiian officials, and even while the physicians attached to the expedition visited the ghastly leper settlement. The little company seems to have been unanimously annexationist, seeing the islands as inhabited by Americans with unnecessary natives in the background. Japan, on the other hand, was admired for its indigenous qualities, and as it was not Mrs. Todd's first visit she was not tempted to record commonplace matters, and most of her pen pictures and her photographs are novel. Her impressions of the Aino, partly derived from Japanese observers but chiefly from visits to Aino homes and talk with Aino men and women, and examination of their various manufactures, were more favorable than those of earlier travelers, who found them as unpleasant as all the other survivors of the stone age.

Clouds prevented a perfectly successful observation of the eclipse, but they were thinner at Esashi than elsewhere, and the instruments were thoroughly tested and the possibility of running them by electricity was proved, and with that, the result of three cloudy eclipses, the astronomer is content, and the part of the book relating to the actual eclipse is as cheerful as others. A native paper thus summed up the case:

"The plan and pain with each surveyors during the past a month being brought such sadful result and nobody can tell how much those astronomers caused the distress for hopeless end like that.

"Mrs. Tod came from far place to help her husband's work, and during the time of so many days she has tried to do her best through day and night, but the weather prevented her will, and she has forgotten herself to cry out, and we ought to think about such learned lady's heart."

A woman who "forgets herself to cry out" can be relied upon to write a cheerful, pleasing book.

*CORONA AND CORONET. By Mabel Loomis Todd. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Indian Epigrams.*

In this pretty little book Mr. More has made a translation of 100 Sanskrit epigrams. They are, as the title page declares, "chiefly from the Sanskrit of Bhartrihari." The life of this Hindu poet is so wrapped up in diverse traditions that it is hardly possible to ascertain his real history or even the era in which he lived. As Mr. More truly says, "the story of his life is all dark." Yet, in spite of the uncertainty of Indian tradition, we may assert as the most probable story of his life that he lived during the reign of Vikramaditya, King of Oujjein, in India, whose elder brother he is said to have been. A story with which Mr. More seems to be unacquainted is that of the Chinese

*A CENTURY OF INDIAN EPIGRAMS, CHIEFLY FROM THE SANSKRIT OF BHARTRIHARI. By Paul Elmer More. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1898.

traveler, I-Tsing, who wrote in 691-692 A. D. He tells us that Bhartrihari was a Buddhist monk, who seven times re-entered secular life and as often returned to his order. This proceeding was not unusual, nor was it at all condemned, in ancient India, where a monk remained a monk only so long as he desired. Another tradition states that he was at first King of the city, but that, as the result of an unfortunate intrigue, he renounced the throne and wandered away to the forests, where he passed his days in a lonely cave far from the haunts of men. Whether this story be strictly true or not it is a very pretty legend, and not without many parallels in the lives of Indian Princes and sages. Of this the most familiar exemplification is, of course, the "great renunciation" of Prince Siddartha, the Buddha, who left his young wife and happy home to preach his creed among the poor and lowly as well as among the Princes, the protectors of the earth. We may think, then, of the royal hermit-poet Bhartrihari wandering in the forests, becoming acquainted with the life of Nature and hearing her voice among the animals and birds, and even the flowers which grew in his path. Here he composed his epigrams, the three S'atakas, or centuries, of verse called S'ringara-S'ataka, Niti-S'ataka, and Vairagya-S'ataka. The first is upon the subject of love, the second treats of polity and ethics, and the third is devoted to religious austerities. In the poet's own words in Mr. More's translation, he describes these three subjects:

"One walketh in Renunciation's way;
Another fain would pay
In worldly wisdom all his soul's large debt;
And one in Pleasure's path,
With love still wandering on, would all forget—
Three roads the wide world hath."

In these three centuries we have expressed the whole of Indian life. The second triad belongs, in substance, to the other two, for its philosophy, is true, both of the ascetic and the voluptuary. There were, in fact, only two alternatives for the Hindu of old, for, as Bhartrihari says: "There are in the world but two things that men may cherish—either the youth of fair girls who yearn ever for the renewal of love's dallying, or else the forest life." The first of these alternatives is the life of worldly pleasure, with all its pomps and vanities. The second, the "Vanaprastha," is the quiet life of the philosopher or the religious ascetic.

These, then, are the subjects of Bhartrihari's epigrams. They have attracted the attention of Sanskrit scholars ever since the period when that ancient tongue first became known to Europeans. The first Sanskrit work ever translated into a European language was Bhartrihari's Epigrams, which appeared in Dutch in 1651. In 1670 they were translated into French for the first time. Since then, however, several new translations in that language have appeared, notably those by Fauche and Regnaud. The first Sanskrit book published in German was the "Sententiae" of Bhartrihari. Later German translations are those of Bohlen and Schütz. There are also several Latin versions.

Finally, in 1877, the poems appeared in English as "Two Centuries of Bhartrihari; translated into English verse by C. H. Tawney."

In his translations Mr. More has succeeded in some ways and in others failed. His translations are of very different degrees of excellence. In some of them he has caught their true spirit, but in others he has been overwhelmed by the difficulty of his task. This, however, is not remarkable, for these poems are as untranslatable as are the Odes of Horace or the verses of Anacreon. They are examples of a very brilliant lapidary style, in which in a very small compass much is said, but much more implied. They are marvelous in their wonderful condensation and crystallization of thought and fancy into so few words.

"All the wealth of all the muses
Often flowering in a lonely world."

They are quatrains in the original, but Mr. More has often found it necessary to extend his translation to the length of sixteen lines to reproduce the thought. It is almost impossible to give anything like a line-for-line rendering of these little gems. Eight lines is ordinarily the least space into which they can be compressed, and even twelve is often not enough. Sixteen lines, on the other hand, is almost too much, for by so lengthening the originals it is almost impossible not to lose one of the chief charms of the poems—that is, their unity.

The views of life in the three S'atakas are so widely different that it almost seems as if the same man could not have written them all. Of those from the S'ringara, one of the best translations is this:

"In many a cavern on the wild hill-slopes
That near to heaven climb,
By many a pool, dwell eremites with hopes
That laugh at measured time.

"They lave in the cool Ganga where it flows
Over the level rocks;
They peer among the trees where Shiva goes
Tossing his matted locks;

"They breathe in joy; but we—alas that fate
Made woman's love so fair!
For love restrains us in a world we hate,
Cajoled by woman's snare."

The next poem, too, is a good example of the first style of the poet:

"Girls with the startled eyes of forest deer,
And fluttering hands that drip
With sandal-water; bathing-halls with clear
Deep pools to float and dip;

"The light moon blows across the shadowy hours
Cool winds, and odorous flowers,
And the high terraced roof—all things enhance
In Summer love's sweet trance."

In the seventh epigram there is a truly Horatian echo of the Epicurean philosophy:

"The silver laughter; eyes that sparkle bold,
Or droop in virgin rue;
The prattling words of wonder uncontrolled
When world and life are new;

"The startled flight and dallying slow return
And all their girlish sport;—
Ah me, that they time's ruinous truth must learn
Their flowering be so short!"

The poem beginning "yam cintayami" is not so happily turned as were the preceding quatrains. Mr. More's version is as follows:

"Now judge ye!—For a girl I walked forlorn
Who laughed my vows to scorn;
She loved another, who in coin repaid
Wooing a second maid.

"And she, this second, making all complete
Would worship at my feet.
Four pretty fools and Kama with his malice
Thus drove me from my palace."

That is bad. It entirely fails in reproducing the exquisitely light and witty touch of the original.

A much better translation is the bitter little epigram:

"In woman is the cause of shame,
For woman burneth hatred's flame,
Through woman in this body's snare
The soul is mewed—of woman, ah! beware."

Bhartrihari often rises to a very high standard of morality in his S'atakas on ethics and worldly renunciation, and his reflections on conduct and life are at times very elevated and pure. What can be higher, indeed, than this quatrain, which contains the essence of all Christian morality:

"One law there is: no deed perform
To others that to thee were harm;
And this is all, all laws beside
With circumstances alter or abide."

Another example of this loftiness of thought are these verses from Manee:

"Alone each mortal first draws breath;
Alone goes down the way of death;
Alone he tastes the bitter food
Of evil deeds, alone the fruit of good."

Probably the best piece of translation, considered merely as a translation, is the following:

"Before that peaceful Light whose form sublime
Is purest thought uncurbed of space or time,
Before that Light I bow, whose deathless source
Is self-communing force."

That is an excellent rendering of an original which is full of difficulties for the translator.

On the whole Mr. More's little book is a very acceptable piece of work. As we have said, he has not always succeeded in catching the spirit of the Sanskrit, nor has he been uniformly felicitous in his verse. He has had, however, great obstacles to overcome in the exceeding difficulty of Bhartrihari's style. But when all has been said the fact remains that Mr. More has written a good book and we are grateful to him for bringing to the attention of the Western world these little gems of epigram, which hitherto have remained practically unknown to us on account of their inaccessibility and the difficulty of the wonderful language in which they are written.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, Jr.

Miss Scudder's Essays.*

Miss Vida D. Scudder has chosen a fascinating theme for her "Social Ideals in English Letters," and in tracing the mind of the time as it reveals itself in "Piers Plowman," "Utopia," "Gulliver's Travels," in the novels of Thackeray and Dickens and George Eliot, the writings of Carlyle, Ruskin, and Arnold, she pursues a path delightful to any critic, yet one in which few can walk together in unity. She has read her Langland and her Sir Thomas More lovingly, and even her Swift with toleration, but the earlier authors of what she calls the Victorian era she seems to have read only as task work, and in speaking of them she sometimes confuses the author's own time and that of which he wrote, and sometimes she pays no heed whatsoever to dates. For instance, she says: "Dickens and Thackeray uncovered and revealed the social layers of early Victorian England. About 1850 their simple reproductions gave place to the novel of protest and arraignment." "Pendennis" does uncover the "social layers of early Victorian England," and it was written before 1850; "Vanity Fair," "Esmond," and "The Virginians" are of other times, and "The Newcomes" and "Philip" are of a later day, but if Thackeray do not protest and arraign, who does? Has any English prose author, Carlyle and Arnold not excepted, ever been able to arouse a greater number of readers to keen scorn of convention and its meanness? Those

*SOCIAL IDEALS IN ENGLISH LETTERS. By Vida D. Scudder. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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DECEMBER, 1898

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Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Maine, has just issued his New List of Books. It is a charming *bibelot* in itself of some 64 pages, exquisitely printed in red and black, and comprises over 40 titles, ranging in price from 25 cents to $20.00.

Those who have yet to see these editions should favor Mr. Mosher with their names, that this List may be mailed them, postpaid, before the Holiday rush sets in.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

awakened did make haste to find violently disjointed phrases wherein to express themselves, nor did they attempt to be satirical by calling names, under the delusion that slander and definition are identical, and so they were less noted than those who strove to draw the bow of Carlyle or to wield Arnold's excalibar. But for "The Book of Snobs" and "The Yellowplush Papers," what sort of a reception would have been given to Arnold? It is the boys whom Pendennis and Warrington have taught to sneer at cant who blister their fingers at roadmaking at Ruskin's bidding.

In her warmth of admiration for Carlyle Miss Scudder is at her best, and her delicate distinction between the popular appreciation of Arnold and her own is excellent; her summary of Ruskin excellent and inclusive. The closing section of the book, "Contemporary England," evinces a clear perception of the connection between many movements for reform and improvement and the growth of conviction that each individual must thoughtfully direct his ways and words to righteousness; must, in the phrase of Canon Gore, "choose to be a Christian," not expecting to be one by inheritance or by respectability. In regard to sociology, everybody has now reached the point desired by Gail Hamilton in general knowledge and is "well smattered." Miss Scudder opens a way for acquiring further knowledge not by reading dry pamphlets, but by the critical study of literature—a much more agreeable task, and much more enlightening if pursued without partiality or self-consciousness.

A Book That Was Not Wanted.*

O'Donovan Rossa was born in Ross Carbery in 1831. Richard Croker of New York owes his origin to the same place. The early years of Rossa's life were uneventful. He attended school and was flogged from time to time for minor offenses. Irish life was photographed upon his memory by daily contact, and he learned all its prejudices and antagonisms. In this volume he has his fling against Gladstone, whom he accuses of bad faith in dealing with Ireland on the home rule question. He charges the English with many crimes against Ireland, and repudiates the statements that there was a famine in Ireland in 1845, 1846, and 1847. The potato crop failed, he admits, but the other crops grew well and would have been ample had not the landlords seized the grain crops for rent—not caring much what became of those whose labor and sweat produced those crops. The people died of starvation by thousands, and, if Mr. Rossa is to be believed, Mr. Gladstone occupied himself chiefly in putting thousands of Irishmen into prisons. In 1848 the author's home in Ross was broken up and his family was scattered, most of the members finding a safe asylum in America. O'Donovan soon became quite familiar with the interior of prisons in consequence of his membership in the Phoenix Society. He languished therein until he obtained his release by pleading guilty to charges against him which, he states, were untrue. These pleas were only made that his release might be obtained under the impression that the Irish cause was sleeping, if not dead.

The book wanders along without connectedness, and the marks of sincerity are frequently lacking entirely. In June, 1863, O'Donovan Rossa left Ireland for America. He styles himself an exile. He sees the hand of England raised against him everywhere and English spies follow and harass him. He sees assassins sent out to kill him, and even the machinery of the English House of Commons used to proclaim him a villain and an outlaw. It would seem to the chance reader that he exaggerates his own importance. The opposition of his enemies (so called) is not surprising, but how account for the lack of confidence on the part of friends? How explain the repeated expulsions from the Irish revolutionary societies of America by the controlling powers of these societies? A man is not universally misunderstood and misjudged. The basis of expulsion to which reference is thus boldly made is not touched upon, and we are left to surmise for explanation. It is difficult to know what mission the book has in the world, what it is intended to compass and accomplish. The wrongs of Ireland are not righted and no progress is made by the book toward reformation. The reason for the production of the volume remains problematical. The benefit that might have been derived from an eloquent silence would appear to have been less uncertain.

"An Island Heroine."*

Miss Mary B. Sleight's "An Island Heroine" would have been called "A Tale of Montauk" if the Yankee of to-day were half as shrewd in advertising as he is reputed, and the name would have been justified, for the entire action of the story passes at the East End; the heroine is a Neale, the hero a Brewster, and Osgoods, Thurstons, Gardiners, Osborns, and Mulfords abound in the story. The book begins with the excitement caused by rumors of the Boston Tea Party, and ends with the declaration of peace. It includes descriptions of various British raids and of the Sugar House Prison. All the chief events of the war are reflected in the gossip of the story. The brave Priest Buell, who never concealed his Whig principles, but made friends with Percy and Erskine by pure force of wit, is one of the chief personages of the tale, which in no essential particular transcends the authentic records of the time. The Hon. Henry P. Hedges declared at the bicentennial of Easthampton that the history of Long Island's seven years of suffering would never be told. Years after the words came to Miss Sleight's ears, and in this story she has removed the reproach. An appendix contains some muster rolls and lists of officers exceedingly interesting to all Long Island folk.

*ROSSA'S RECOLLECTIONS. 1838 to 1898. Childhood, Boyhood, Manhood, Customs, Habits, and Manners of the Irish People. Social Life and Prison Life. The Fenian Movement. Travels in Ireland, England, Scotland, and America. By O'Donovan Rossa. 12mo, cloth. Pages 402. Published by the Author and sold by P. J. Kenedy, New York.

*An Island Heroine. By Mary B. Sleight. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. 8vo.

By James Jeffrey Roche.*

"This volume, containing the surprising adventures of the good Kayenna and the marvellous wisdom of Schacabac, the Wayfarer, needeth no apology. * * * While the work of no mortal is perfect, the only defect in this book is its brevity. Its merits are as many as its words. If any man fall to recognize them, let him wisely be silent, and, returning the book to him from whom he borrowed it, pray Allah for better judgment and mourn the hour in which he, unworthy, ever learned to read." Mr. James Jeffrey Roche justifies the use of these modest words in the "Forewarning" of "Her Majesty the King; Done Into American from the Arabic," by the example of those who sell dates, coffee, or rice, not by decrying their goods and overpraising the judgment of the buyer as is the way of those who write books. "I," he says, proudly, "am not as the Franks who trust to the beguilement of the Stone of Bel-Arni." After this statement he tells the story of Muley Mustapha Pasha, his only wife Kayenna, and their supposed son, who was really their daughter, although her sex was concealed for reasons of state. The deception causes little trouble for many years, the excellent Al Choppah, Court Headsman, having pacificated all the functionaries acquainted with the secret, but when the child's grandfather proposes to arrange a marriage with a young Princess the conscience of the deceivers begins to whisper of detection, which is the office of a conscience. The eloquent Kayenna brings everything to a happy termination, frequently asking the opinion of Schacabac the Wayfarer, a sage of great wisdom, and following her own, thus preserving the virtue of his entirely unimpaired. Schacabac's general maxims were precious, indeed. Said he:

"Utter no evil, not even of the dumb beasts. If the horse offend thee, put him away from thee; and, when thou sellest him, speak only of his good parts."

"Twice blessed is he in whose tent dwell both his mother and his wife's mother; for, even though he gain not Paradise, yet shall he fear not Gehenna."

"Tempt not thy neighbor with the cup which inebriates lest he fall; but if thy neighbor offer thee to drink, refuse him not, lest thou give him needless pain."

"Be not angry with your creditors if they importune you. It is noble to forgive and forget them."

"In choosing a wife, disdain not youth or beauty; for these are things which time will cure."

His motto was "Love thyself; so shall thy affection be returned," and it was inscribed upon his tombstone. Of the other philosophers quoted in the book the greatest is Yang Kee, who made the maxim, "In time of war begin to prepare for it," a plan followed by the Sultan of Kopaul, who first sent his raw levies to the front and then set himself to the more serious work of planning the campaign. Arms and ammunition were sent to the levies by a second route, some time later, and the food tents, forage, and medical supplies followed by a third line of march, so that the enemy would profit little by capturing any one train; but Yang Kee and the Sultan seem to lack originality compared with Schacabac. Another sage, Ben Haround, says "Some men borrow books; some men steal books, and others beg presentation copies from the author." Another character, Bhilibidam, Prince of Eblis, says nothing; his name summarizes his nature.

The quotations given are not isolated in a desert of seriousness. The little book is pure burlesque, bristling with paradox, with several laughs on every page, and its pictures are only a shade less apt than the wit of its text.

*HER MAJESTY THE KING. James Jeffrey Roche. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 12mo.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Charles Lamb and the Lloyds. By E. V. Lucas. 12mo. New York: J. B. Lippincott. $2.

A Short History of the War with Spain. By Marion Wilcox. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

Great Composers. By Louis C. Elson. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Bismarck; His Life and Times. By Ferdinand Sonnenburg. 12mo. New York: F. T. Neely.

Manila and the Philippines. By Margherita Arlina Hamm. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Students' History of the United States. By Edward Chauncey. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.

South America. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

Essays on Work and Culture. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A Short History of the United States. By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

Jerusalem the Holy. By Edwin S. Wallace. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

English Literature from the Beginning to the Normar Conquest. By Stopford A. Brooke. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Great Arctic Travelers. By Hugh Craig. Oblong 8vo. New York: George Routledge & Sons. 75 cents.

Lives of the Presidents. By Helen W. Pierson. 8vo. New York: George Routledge & Sons. 75 cents.

My Scrap Book of the French Revolution. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

Personal Sketches of Recent Authors. By Hattie Tyng Griswold. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Hellenica. By Evelyn Abbott, M. A., LL. D. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

Life and Letters of Sir George Savile. By H. C. Faycroft. Large 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $12.

Mr. Gladstone: A Monograph. By Sir Edward W. Hamilton. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A Short History of England. By Mary Platt Parmele 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Confessions of Saint Augustine. By Arthur Symons. 16mo. London: Walter Scott.

The Holy Bible. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.25.

A Book of Devotions. By J. W. Stanbridge, B. D. 18mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. 75 cents.

The Christian Ideal. By J. Guiness Rogers. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

Blessed Are the Cross Bearers. By W. Robertson Nicoll. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

The Masters Blessed. By J. R. Miller, D. D. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.

Christian Rationalism. By J. H. Ryance, D. D. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

The Story of Religions. By the Rev. E. D. Price, F. G. S. 18mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. 75 cents.

POETRY.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. By Edward Heron Allen. Large octavo. Boston: L. C. Page. $3.50.

Thoughts from Keats. By F. E. G. Girdlestone. 18mo. F. A. Stokes & Co. 75 cents.

Cyrano de Bergerac. By Edmond Rostand. 12mo New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Famous Singers. By Henry C. Lahee. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

FICTION.

The Associate Hermits. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Copper Princess. By Kirk Munroe. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Dumb Foxglove. By Armie Trumbull Slosson. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The Newcomes. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Fortune's Tangled Skein. By Jeanette H. Walworth. 12mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. $1 25.

A Puritan Wooing By Frank Samuel Child. 12mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

Jefferson Wildrider. By Elizabeth Glover. 12mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

Little Mr. Van Vere of China. By Harriet A. Cheever 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

The Man Without a Country. By Edward Everett Hale. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

A Yankee Volunteer. By M. Imlay Taylor. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

General Nelson's Scout. By Byron A. Dunn. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Sir Jefferson Nobody. By Effie W. Merriman. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Mr. De Lacy's Double. By Francis Eugene Storke. 12mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.25.

The Hidden Mine. By Joseph A. Altsheler. 16mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

Ashes of Empire. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New York: A. C. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

The Adventurers. By H. B. Marriott Watson. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Katharine Conway. By Margaret E. Blackburn. 12mo. Buffalo: C. W. Moulton. $1.25.

The Ambassador. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.

The Intruders. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The King's Rivals. By E. W. Barrow. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Alicia. By Alexis. 12mo. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.50.

Irvington Stories. By Mary Mapes Dodge. 16mo. New York: W. L. Allison Company.

Taming a Tomboy. By Felix L. Oswald. 12mo. New York: W. L. Allison Company.

By Pike and Dyke. By G. A. Henty. 12mo. New York: W. L. Allison Company. 75 cents.

Dr. Jollyboy's A. B. C. Drawings by Gordon Browne. Oblong 8vo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.

The Surprising Adventures and Travels of Baron Munchausen. Illustrated by A. Nobody. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

Emma. By Jane Austen. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $2.

The Fairy Book. By Mulock. 16mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Grandfather's Chair. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 16mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Dick in the Desert. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

The Song of Stradella. By Anna Gannon. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.

Chap-Book Stories. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone. $1.25.

Gloria Mundi. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone. $1.50.

The First Cruiser Out. By William O. Stoddard. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.50.

The Fortunes of the Fellow. By Will Allen Dromgoole. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Three Little Crackers from Down in Dixie. By Will Allen Dromgoole. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

Pride and Prejudice. Two volumes. By Jane Austen. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mansfield Park. By Jane Austen. 16mo. Two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Lady Susan Memoir. By Jane Austen. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

With Bought Swords. By Harry Fowler. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

The Romance of a Midshipman. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A Romance of the West Indies. By Eugene Sue. 12mo. New York: F. F. Neely.

The Fair God. By Lew Wallace. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7. Two volumes.

The House of the Seven Gables. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5. Two volumes.

Stories in Light and Shadow. By Bret Harte. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Rare Old Chums. By Will Allen Dromgoole. 12mo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. 50 cents.

The Princess and Joe Porter. By James Otis. 8vo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.25.

Chatterbox. By J. Erskine Clarke, M. A. Octavo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.25.

The Capture of the Laughing Mary. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

Morgan, the Jersey Spy. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

A Cruise with Paul Jones. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

Corporal Liges Requit. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

My Lady Sleeps. By Page. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

Friendship and Folly. By Pool. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Money Captain. By W. Payne. 16mo. Chicago: Stone.

A Slave to Duty. By Octave Thanet. 16mo. Chicago: Stone.

The Deserter. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Labor of Love. By Magruder. 12mo. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Sketch Books. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

St. John. By Richard G. Moulton, Ph. D. 18mo. New York: Macmillan Company.

Heilbeck of Bannsdale. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 16mo. (Two volumes.) New York; Macmillan Company.

Doctor Sphinx. By Caroline C. Walch. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Story of a Yankee Boy. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo. New York: Macmillan Company.

A Drummer's Parlor Stories. Illustrated by E. J. Read. Edited by Paul Gardiner. 16mo. New York: Modes & Fabrics Publishing Company.

The Adventures of Francois. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. New York: Century Company.

Tuya. By Cecil Charles. 12mo. New York: J. E. Richardson. $1.

Concerning Isabel Carnaby. By Ellen Thornycroft Fowler. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Social Life in the British Army. By A British Officer. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

The Gentle Art of Pleasing. By Elizabeth Glover. 16mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. $1.

The Reader's Handbook. By E. Cobham Brewer, LL. D. 12mo. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

The Pleasant Land of Play. By S. J. Brigham. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

Principles of Success in Literature. By George Henry Lewis. 16mo. London: Walter Scott, Limited.

The Story of Beautiful Porto Rico. By C. H. Rector. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.25.

Don't Worry. By Theodore F. Seward. 16mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

American Authors. By P. K. Foley. Large 8vo. Boston: P. K. Foley.

Adventures in Cuba. By F. L. Oswald. 12mo. New York: F. L. Allison Company. $1.

Adventures in the Tropics. By Frederick Gerstacker. 12mo. New York: W. L. Allison Company. $1.

Travels and Life in Ashanti and Jaman. By R. Austin Freeman. Oblong 4to. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. 21 shillings.

Ships and Sailors. By R. F. Zogbaum and James Barnes. Royal 8vo: New York: F. A. Stokes. $5.

English Contemporary Art. By R. de la Sizeranne. 8vo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $2.50.

Pansies from French Gardens. By Henry Attwell. 18mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. 75 cents.

Aphorisms of Landor. By R. Brimley Johnson. 18mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. 75 cents.

The Culture of Manhood. By Silas K. Hocking. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

The Mistakes We Make. By Nathan Haskell Dole. 18mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Cathedral Bells. By the Rev. John Talbot Smith. 8vo. New York: William R. Jenkins. $1.25.

Old World Memories. By Edward Lowe Temple. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

Angels in Art. By Clara Erskine Clement. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page. $2.

Chap Record. By Adda Sproul Reading. 16mo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $1.

The Sea of Love. By Walter Phelps Dodge. 16mo. New York: W. F. Mansfield. 75 cents.

Social Ideals in English Letters. By Vida D. Scudder. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

Bush Fruits By Fred W. Card. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Great Books. By D. Farrer. 16mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

Women and Economics. By C. P. Stetson. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Finance. By Adams. Royal 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

Visions. By Dr. D. H. Greer. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

La Bibliothèque de Mon Oncle. By Topffer. 16mo. New York: R. L. Taylor. 50 cents.

Leander Traümereien. By J. B. Watson. 18mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 40 cents.

Modern American Oratory. By Ringwalt. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Grammaire Française. By Meras & Stern. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Departmental Ditties. By Kipling. 24mo. San Francisco: William Doxey. 50 cents.

Architecture Among the Poets. By H. H. Statham. 12mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

"With Kitchener to Khartoum," by G. W. Steevens, is announced for immediate publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. The volume includes the dramatic narrative of the recent taking of Omdurman by the Sirdar. Mr. Steevens, the well-known traveler and writer, acted as special correspondent for a London daily during the entire campaign, and his narrative should be a memorable contribution to the literature of the Nile journey and the final battle. Mr. Steevens's volume has already passed through six editions in London, although out less than a month.

Richard Harding Davis's first short story growing out of his war experiences will be presented in the January number of Scribner's magazine. He will continue to contribute frequently to that magazine throughout the year 1899.

G. A. Storey, R. A., has been writing his reminiscences of the Latin Quarter of Paris, which he knew very well at the time of the revolution of 1848. The volume will be published early in December by Messrs. Chatto of London.

"A Conjurer of Phantoms," a new novel by John W. Harding, author of "The Strolling Piper of Brittany" and "An Art Failure," is announced by F. Tennyson Neely. It is the story of Archibald Danvers, a young man of aesthetic tastes, who in his hunt for happiness, through illusion, aided by the "science of sensations," as revealed to him by old Peter Zudowski, its eccentric exponent, is led on to moral perdition.

"The American Soldier," a poem by Edward Doyle, published by the Up-town Visitor Publishing Company, has passed into its second edition. Mr. Doyle, it will be recalled, is the author of "Cagliostro" and "Moody Moments." "The American Soldier" has won the praise of Charles Eliot Norton, a conservative yet sympathetic critic and the master of a fluent, picturesque yet forceful style. Mr. Norton writes of the little volume: "It is a poem which in its spirit and intent will naturally appeal to a vast number of Americans who share in your strong feeling for the dead hero, and in the hopes for the country which he served so well."

"Some Marked Passages," a volume of short stories by Miss Jeanne G. Pennington, whose "Don't Worry Nuggets" has been widely circulated, is announced for early publication by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Among the literary features of the December Scribner are Robert Louis Stevenson's "Elegy for Some Lead Soldiers" and the John Ruskin article. Mr. Stevenson used to play mimic war with his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne. And from time to time he jotted down the progress of the battles in the form of burlesque war correspondence, some of the more amusing portions of which will be published. In the Ruskin article there will be used as illustrations several rare and unpublished sketches and paintings which have been procured through M. H. Spielmann, whose personal friendship for the great art critic and art patron has extended over many years.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is busily engaged in his Oyster Bay home in correcting the proofs of the first installment of his "Story of the Rough Riders," which will appear in Scribner's Magazine for January. Col. Roosevelt has selected about a hundred illustrations for his story out of the great mass of photographs taken at Tampa, before and in Santiago de Cuba, and at Montauk Point.

The author, actor, and symbolist, M. Lugné-Poë is directing the preparation of a French version of "Measure for Measure," which will shortly be presented in Paris by the Théâtre l'Oeuvre.

Still another book on Hamlet! this time condemning the "irresolution" theory. The writer is a London clergyman, the Rev. Harold Ford, author of "Extempore Speaking."

"Fact is stranger than fiction," and sometimes even more popular than much current fiction; for example, Henry Holt & Co. have in press the fourth impression of Dr. Mason's "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," a book which seems to appeal equally to scientists and lovers of the supernatural.

What is reported to be a novel by a well-known writer has just been published by Mr. Long in London. The title page bears the imprint, "The Hospital Secret," by "James Crompton." The critics are busy guessing the identity of James Crompton.

The description of a journey to Morocco is announced in London. It is called "Mogreb el Acksa," and is written by R. B. Cunninghame Graham.

Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, says, among other things in his article on American colonial expansion, which will appear in the December Scribner's: "It can hardly be necessary to say that the British nation will cordially welcome the entrance of the United States into the field of colonial enterprise, so long and so successfully occupied by themselves. There would be no jealousy of the expansion of American enterprise and influence; on the contrary, every Englishman would heartily rejoice in the co-operation of the United States in the great work of tropical civilization. From the nations of the Continent of Europe he has nothing to learn except what to avoid. Their system, their objects, and their ideals are entirely different from his, and, as he thinks, inferior."

The late Col. George E. Waring, Jr.'s books, "Street Cleaning" and "Whip and Spur," are said to have met with an extensive sale lately. The former volume discusses the methods and results of disposing of a city's waste and the effect upon public health, public morals, and municipal prosperity; "Whip and Spur" contains eight stories of riding horses, cavalry horses, and hunters, which the author "knew well and loved fondly." Both volumes are published by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

"A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century," by Prof. Henry A. Beers, will shortly be published by Henry Holt & Co. The chapters are: "The Subject Defined," "The Augustans," "The Spenserians," "The Landscape Poets," "The Miltonic Group," "The School of Warton," "The Gothic Revival," "Percy and the Ballads," "Ossian," "Thomas Chatterton," and "The German Tributary."

The Thanksgiving issue of Collier's Weekly appears in a new cover in colors, the design for which is a drawing by Leyendecker, entitled "Thank Offering After Victory." The number contains "The Horse Trade," by John Luther Long; "The Second Mrs. Brattleboro's First Thanksgiving," and Walter Camp's football story, "Jack Bracelin of Yale."

"The Impediment," by Dorothea Gerard, and "The Pilot of the Mayflower," by Hezekiah Butterworth, were published last week by D. Appleton & Co. "Success Against Odds," by William O. Stoddard, appeared Nov. 25, as did Herbert Spencer's "Biology," (the first volume of a new edition.) The rapid progress in biology during the last generation has necessitated a revision of this work. The principal changes which Mr. Spencer has made are as follows: "New Chapters on Metabolism," "The Dynamic Element of Life," "Structure," "Cell Life and Cell Multiplication," "Genesis, Heredity, and Variation," and "Recent Criticisms and Hypotheses." The chapter, "The Arguments from Embryology," has been mainly rewritten, and there are a number of smaller additions in the form of new sections incorporated in preexisting chapters. The additions are: "The General Law of Animal Fertility," "The Inadequacy of Natural Selections," &c., and "The Inheritance of Functionally Wrought Modifications."

Frederick Keppel & Co. of this city announce their fourth annual exhibition of the drawings of C. D. Gibson, lasting from Nov. 21 till Dec. 2.

"Essays on Education" by the late Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, edited by Prof. J. P. Munroe of the same institution, will be published next week by Henry Holt & Co. The essays are grouped under "Technological Education," "Manual Education," "The Teaching of Arithmetic," and "College Problems," (including college athletics.) "A Valedictory" appropriately closes the book.

M. Waliszewski, the author of the "Life of Peter the Great," has a new book in press in London that will be published next week. It is entitled "Marysienka," which is the Polish name bestowed upon Marie de la Grange d'Arquien, the French descendant of the wife of Ladislas IV., who became Queen of Poland as the wife of the celebrated John Sobieski.

A fortnight ago a memorial to Christina Rossetti was dedicated in Christ Church, Woburn Square, London, where the late poetess worshipped for many years. British critics, literary and artistic, are now discussing the problem as to whether the poems of the sister will outlive the painter's fame of Dante Gabriel. But many believe that even the brother's verse was best.

During the year 1899 W. L. Taylor, the New England artist, will illustrate "The People of Longfellow" for The Ladies' Home Journal, in very much the same way that Charles Dana Gibson illustrated "The People of Dickens" last year for the same periodical. The poems selected are "The Psalm of Life," "Hiawatha," "Evangeline," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "The Children's Hour," and "The Village Blacksmith."

Francisque Sarcey's "Le Siège de Paris," which combines the interest of fiction with historical fact, is announced by D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston, in the original French with all necessary notes and explanations in English.

The first issue of the "Squadron Bulletins," (published during the war on board Rear-Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York,) which was recently brought out by The Doubleday & McClure Company for the benefit of the Seaman's Rest, Brooklyn, having been exhausted, a second edition has now made its appearance.

In "What Shall Our Boys Do for a Living?" by Charles F. Wingate, published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, the author gives advice to parents and children based on twenty years' study on his part and reinforces it by interviews with hundreds of successful Americans. The book treats of physical, mental, and moral training; of school and college life, and of the essential equipment for success in life.

"When Knighthood was in Flower," a historical novel, by Edwin Caskoden, and published by the Bowen-Merrill Company of Indianapolis, has gone into its fourth edition. It was first published Sept. 7, 1898.

Henry Holt & Co. will add at once to their French texts "Scènes de Voyages de Victor Hugo," No. 1, Pictures of Travel from Paris to Aix-la-Chapelle, edited by Thomas Bertrand Bronson, uniform with Coppée's "On Rend d'Argent," by the same editor, in a narrow, little blue buckram.

"The Cuban and Puerto Rican Campaigns," by Richard Harding Davis, and "The Story of the Revolution," by Henry Cabot Lodge, were published to-day by Charles Scribner's Sons. One week from today the same publishers will present "Rembrandt: A Romance of Holland," by Walter C. Larned, and "The Column and the Arch," by W. P. P. Longfellow. In "Rembrandt" Mr. Larned has constructed a series of dramatic pictures which have for their central figures the great Dutch painter and the famous men and women of his day. The plot is said to be ingenious and the narrative has much dramatic sweep. Mr. Longfellow is well known as a writer on architectural subjects, and his "Column and Arch" should be marked by great familiarity with the subject and accuracy of thought and statement and a clarity of style which are sure to hold the reader.

Among the holiday publications of the Fleming H. Revell Company are "Friendship," by Hugh Black, M. A., with an appreciation by W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A.; "The Master's Blessedness," by J. R. Miller, D. D.; "Jerusalem the Holy Land," by the Hon. Edwin S. Wallace (this is a brief history of ancient Jerusalem, with an account of the modern city and its conditions, political, religious, and social;) "Korean Sketches," by J. S. Gale; "Fellow Travelers," by F. E. Clark, D. D., and "Missions and Politics in Asia," by Robert E. Speer. "Korea and Her Neighbors," by Isabella L. Bird Bishop, F. R. G. S., has passed into its third edition.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish next week "The Companions of Pickle," being a sequel to "Pickle the Spy," by Andrew Lang; "History of Modern Italian Art," by Ashton Rollins Willard. This work completes the record of Italian art bridging over the gap between the historic period, so called, and the present time. It is particularly full on the subject of contemporary artists. Through his personal acquaintance with the leading Italian painters and sculptors, and with Italian authorities on modern art, the author has been able to give his work great accuracy and completeness. The work includes a photogravure frontispiece and twenty-nine plates.

Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, M. A., now at work on a history of the diplomatic service of the United States, desires the loan of documents and letters bearing on this subject. He proposes to publish a complete list of all individuals who have at any time been employed in any diplomatic capacity, and would be obliged especially for the names and addresses of any persons, or the descendants of any persons, who have served, with or without official nomination, as attachés to legations or as private secretaries (with diplomatic rank) to a diplomatic representative, since their names do not appear in "The Official Register." Address, Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y., or Cascadilla Building, Cornell Campus, Ithaca, N. Y.

Marie Corelli has provided the first paper in a little book to which she has given the title, "The Modern Marriage Market," which is announced by the J. B. Lippincott Company. Other papers in the book are by authors who take idiosyncrasies of the age less seriously. These are Lady June, Mrs. Flora Annie Steele, and the Countess of Malmesbury.

William J. Clark, the author of "Commercial Cuba," announced by Charles Scribner's Sons, has been commissioned by the United States Government to complete the report which Col. George E. Waring, Jr., had in hand at the time of his death regarding the sanitary reconstruction of Havana. Mr. Clark, who is at the head of the railway department of the General Electric Company, was in Cuba for several weeks as a member of the board appointed by the Secretary of War to determine upon suitable camps in Cuba, with reference to transportation facilities as well as sanitary conditions.

"The Egyptian Soudan: Its Loss and Recovery," by Henry S. L. Alford, Lieutenant Royal Scots Fusiliers, and W. Dennistoun Sword, Lieutenant North Staffordshire Regiment, has just been presented by The Macmillan Company. The work includes a rapid sketch of the history of the Soudan, a narrative of the Dongola expedition of 1896, and a full account of the Nile expeditions of 1897-8 down to the time of the taking of Omdurman.

"The Great Lord Burghley: A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft," by Martin A. S. Hume, author of "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth" and "Sir Walter Raleigh," will be published next week by Longmans, Green & Co., as will "Old Violins," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis. The Longmans presented this week "Lectures on the National Gallery," by Prof. J. Paul Richter; "Memories of an Old Collector," by Count Michael Tyszkiewicz, translated from the French by Mrs. Andrew Lang; Part II. of "Catholic Faith and Practice: A Manual of Theology," by the Rev. Alfred J. Mortimer, D. D., rector of St. Mark's, Philadelphia; "The Referendum in Switzerland," by Simon Deploige of the University of Louvain, translated with introduction and notes by C. P. Trevelyan, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and "Psychology in the Schoolroom," by T. F. G. Dexter, B. A., Head Master of the Finsbury Pupil Teachers' School, and A. H. Garlick, B. A., Head Master of the Woolwich Pupil Teachers' School.

Alexander Black, whose new book, "Miss America," is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, performed a curious bit of effectiveness in the make up of his volume. Taking the galley proofs of the entire book, with the proofs of a complete set of the seventy-five or more pictures of pretty girls whom he had caught from time to time with his camera, Mr. Black made a "dummy" of the entire volume, placing the illustrations just where the text made them most attractive.

The Macmillan Company published this week "A Lear of the Steppes and Other Stories," by Ivan Turgenev, translated by Constance Garnett, and "Absalom's Hair" and "Painful Memory," by Björnstjerne Björnson; "The Biography of William Shakespeare," by Sidney Lee; "Instinct and Reason," by Henry Rutgers Marshall, author of "Aesthetic Principles," and a beautiful volume edited by the late Gleeson White entitled "The Bayeux Tapestry," by Frank Rede Fowke. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Fowke published a volume on the Bayeux tapestry. It has long been out of print. The new volume includes reproductions of the tapestry from an entirely new process.

A Memorial to Miss Rossetti.

Early this month Christ Church, Woburn Square, London, was filled with the admirers of the late Christina Rossetti. There was a sacred service held, when a richly carved reredos was dedicated by the Bishop of Durham. On the panels of the reredos were paintings of the Saviour and the four Evangelists, designed by the late Sir E. Burne-Jones. On a marble slab inlaid upon the altar pavement the following was inscribed:

The above Paintings
Designed by Sir E. Burne-Jones, Bart.,
Are dedicated to the Glory of God
And in loving Memory of the late
CHRISTINA GEORGINA ROSSETTI,
Who worshipped in this Church,
And fell asleep in Jesus, Dec. 29, 1894.

"Give me the lowest place."

On this memorable occasion the Bishop of Durham made an address. The prebend said "that wonder is the very beginning of philosophy; the true poet sees infinity and the eternal in common things, and leads his fellow-men to look upon them in that light. It must therefore appear strange that in classical times few women (to whom the devotion of wonder is natural) became known as poets. Doubtless many did the poet's work in silence; one or two gained a name in Greece, and one, at least, in Rome, and to the scanty relics of their works must be added two or three great songs of thanksgiving in the Bible. It is still somewhat surprising that in the great creative period of English poetry no women take their place beside the great masters. But in our own century not a few women have delivered their message as poets, and it has found most hearty welcome. The explanation of this," the preacher went on to say, "may be found partly in social changes, and still more in the larger conception of the Christian faith, and in these days we stand in greater need than ever of poets who see to the heart of things, and who seek for the fellowship of light between the seen and unseen. In a word, the poet is a seer and not a maker." Coming this to the spiritual teaching of Miss Rossetti's poems, the Bishop said we had in her the completest description of woman's gift of poetry to the highest uses; she upheld the truth, singing not with labored music, but as the birds sing. Like Wordsworth's early poems, hers are absolutely simple and spontaneous. There is no striving after effect; each poem, so to speak, as Mozart said of his symphonies, is seen all at once. She rarely, it is true, referred to social or national problems, but the two poems, 'A Royal Princess' and 'To-day for Me,' were quoted by Dr. Westcott as of supreme beauty. Other extracts were read, and the preacher again, in his concluding remarks, said that Miss Rossetti's characteristic distinction was that she was pre-eminently the spiritual poetess of her age."

It was announced that at some future date another memorial tablet will be placed in some church sacred to the memories of Miss Rossetti's mother and her sisters.

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STONEWALL JACKSON.

An Elaborate and Admiring Biography by an Englishman.*

The life and character of Stonewall Jackson have received thorough consideration at the hands of Lieut. Col. Henderson of the Staff College of England in two volumes entitled "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War." The author is well known to students of the civil war by his scholarly study entitled the "Campaign of Fredericksburg." The military life of Stonewall Jackson, like that of most of the celebrated Northern and Southern leaders, has been the subject of considerable study and criticism. His career was brief but heroic, and was an inspiration to the youth of the Confederacy. In the first great battle of the war he won the appellation of "Stonewall," and well did he merit this epithet. His foresight, courage, and persistence turned the first battle of Bull Run from an almost certain defeat into an overwhelming victory. And from that sanguinary encounter to his end at Chancellorsville, where he fell, pierced by the bullets of his own soldiers, his career was a succession of brilliant achievements. He was a man who was evidently consecrated to a Christian life and missed no opportunity, either in private letter or public report, to give thanks to God for the successes which crowned his arms.

His modesty, his gentleness of character, and his fatherly interest in the welfare of his troops, together with other sterling traits of character, endeared him to his soldiers and obtained from them a devotion which made him the grand central figure of their military existence, and undoubtedly contributed much to the victories won by Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, the Seven Days' Fight, and at Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson was born at Clarksburg, West Va., on Jan. 21, 1824. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, and his father was a clever, well-to-do lawyer. Before he was eight years of age he was left an orphan, and found a home with his father's half-brother. The latter was one of the largest slave owners in the district, and young Jackson was an early witness of the results of that system. In 1842 he secured an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, where the first real opportunities for study presented and were embraced with avidity. By dint of hard work and constant application to his books he soon overcame the defects of his preparation, and upon graduation stood seventeenth in his class. He was shy and made but few intimate friends during his course. Nothing so far indicated the brilliant genius concealed beneath the quiet exterior. Immediately after graduation he obtained a commission in Gen. Taylor's army of Mexican invasion, and participated in the capture of Vera Cruz in 1847. For gallant conduct at Vera Cruz, Contreras, and Chapultepec he attained to the brevet rank of Major and had the distinction of being publicly commended for his daring in the Commander in Chief's dispatches. The period between the Mexican war and the outbreak of the civil war was somewhat eventful. After about four years of garrison service at Fort Hamilton, New York, and in Florida, he resigned his commission to accept a professorship in the Virginia Military Institute. His success as an instructor was indifferent, but the opportunities for study were unusual. Here ten years were passed, the chief features brought out by his biographer being the death of his first wife, his second venture with a Miss Morrison, a five months' European trip, and his conversion from the Episcopalian faith to Presbyterianism. From the time he connected himself with the latter Church a strict keeping of the Sabbath and a close observance of the tenets of his faith were noted. In fact, so strict was he in the practice of his religion that by many he was considered puritanical, if not fanatical. These ten years, however, were of untold value to him as a military student, and the author is of the opinion that his mental training during that period was of enormous value to him in his subsequent career. In the gathering storm which foretold war, Jackson was from the beginning on the side of State's rights. He believed in slavery as an institution divinely sanctioned, and, troublesome and responsible though it was, he was unwilling to recognize the claims of a paternal Government. When Virginia resisted the call to furnish her quota of Federal troops after Sumter had been fired upon, and passed the ordinance of secession, he immediately tendered his services for the defense of his native State. At an early date he was appointed to command at Harper's Ferry, where his soldierly ability soon converted a body of 4,500 raw recruits into trained soldiers. He soon afterward received his commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. On July, 18, 1861, he was summoned to join Beauregard at Manassas. Upon this battlefield it might be said that the fame of Jackson took birth. McDowell could not open the battle until July 21, and at 11:30 A. M., when Jackson deployed his Virginians in splendid array, the battle was about lost to the Confederates. Gen. Bee, rallying his disordered troops, pointed to Jackson's line of battle and shouted: "Look, there is Jackson standing like a stonewall! Rally behind the Virginians!" This was the turning point of the first great battle of the war, and what appeared inevitable defeat for the Confederate forces was by Jackson's skill and courage converted into a superb success for the Southern arms. It was not Jackson's fault that Washington was not immediately captured. This grave error must be attributed to Johnston and Beauregard, who were in command.

The campaign in the Shenandoah Valley commenced early in 1862. Jackson had been assigned late in the previous year to the command of the Confederate forces in the valley, and in March he found himself at the head of an army greatly inferior to the Federal force opposed to him. In rapid succession he surprised and defeated McDowell, Kenly, and Banks, and gained the important victories of Cross Keys and Port Republic. After checking Frémont, he had turned his attention to the fleeing Banks when he received orders to march on Washington. Concealing his advance with consummate skill, with less than 16,000 soldiers he threatened Harper's Ferry and Washington. Having accomplished his purpose, he retreated by forced marches up the valley, escaping over 60,000 Federal soldiers by whom he appeared to be surrounded, and, although encumbered with stores and prisoners, he blinded and bewildered, then defeated with severe loss, the forces that sought to crush him. Within fourteen days Jackson had marched 170 miles, routed his opponents, seized hospital and supply depots, confiscated their contents, valued at hundreds of thousands, and escaped with his huge convoy without the loss of a single wagon. The wonderful success of Jackson in this campaign stamped him as a genius of the highest order. It must not be forgotten that a large share of Jackson's success in the valley campaign was due to Johnston and Lee. Johnston suggested Jackson's retention in the Shenandoah Valley and formulated the fundamental features of the campaign. Lee not only gave general instructions, but with characteristic audacity weakened his own army at a critical moment in order to reinforce Jackson. That the result of this campaign would have been different if Jackson had been opposed by Sheridan no one can deny. But because Jackson's task had been facilitated by the ignorance, timidity, and inefficiency of the Federal commanders opposed to him, it should not detract from his fame. The part he played in the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond largely augmented his fame, and the South learned to look upon him as second only to Lee. To the end at Chancellorsville his career was a series of successes. As Lee said: "Such another executive officer the sun never shone upon," and when he heard that Jackson's wound was fatal: "Could I have directed events, I should have chosen, for the good of the country, to have been disabled in your stead."

As to the relative position to be assigned to Jackson among Confederate and Federal leaders opinions differ. Col. Henderson does not hesitate to rank Jackson with Lee, and even places him ahead of Grant in the list of great military leaders. That Jackson was a great Captain, friend and foe freely admit. That in his brief career he showed himself to be unusually fitted to execute orders and was resourceful in times of danger, no one can deny. But it takes the crucial test of sole command through a long period to decide that a leader is the peer of his contemporaries. Hooker was a dashing soldier, but unsuccessful as the commander of a great army in time of danger. And there were many Generals like Hooker in the armies of both the North and the South. Jackson had sole command in but one campaign—that of the Shenandoah Valley. In that he shone with great splendor and demonstrated the fact that he was not only a master of strategy, but a man of wonderful judgment and great courage. Whether these features would have characterized him if he had attained sole command will never be known. Col. Henderson believes that in Jackson the Confederacy would have found, if necessity demanded, a capable substitute for Lee. Satisfactorily to compare Jackson with Lee is an almost impossible task. Lee deferred to President Davis, conferred with his corps commanders before great engagements, permitted interference by his subordinates, and was unusually patient and mild-tempered. Jackson often went counter to instructions from his superiors, made his own plans, and only called upon his subordinates to execute his orders. He was swift to punish a careless or negligent subordinate, and brooked no interference from any one. He was like Grant in these respects, and Col. Henderson thinks that in many ways he was superior to Grant as a soldier. Certainly as a strategist he had few, if any, superiors, and in brilliancy and aggressiveness he was an inspiration to his subordinates. Grant, Lee, Sherman, and Johnston commanded large, unwieldy armies through long and trying campaigns, which lasted months and necessitated marches of hundreds of miles and included scores of battles. Jackson never had such an experience, but it is reasonable to suppose that if he had held either Lee's or Johnston's command he would have encountered the same defeats and the same criticisms. The military career of Grant was crowned from the beginning with success, but there were many, not only among the people, but in the councils of the Nation, who criticised his campaigns of Shiloh, Vicksburg, and the Wilderness.

These encounters were ultimately crowned with success, but there were plenty who thought that the battle of Shiloh was carelessly conducted. At one time his removal from command at Vicksburg was seriously considered, and there were thousands who condemned the terrible loss of life among the Northern troops in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor as a cruel and unnecessary slaughter. Lee, when the forces at his command are considered, was highly successful, yet he was constantly criticised, and many people in the South complained because he deferred too much to the Executive of the Confederacy. His defeat at Gettysburg was ascribed to his taking the advice of subordinates and not acting on his own judgment. Sherman, Johnston, and Thomas were likewise targets of severe criticism. Sherman, for his assumption of authority and magnanimity in arranging terms for Johnston's surrender, was practically relieved from his command upon the completion of one of the most arduous and grandest campaigns in the annals of warfare. Johnston, though esteemed and valued at one time as highly as Jackson, was relieved from command for his claimed weakness of opposition to Sherman. Thomas was about to be relieved when he gained the splendid battle of Nashville and disappointed his critics as well as surprised his superiors. Is it reasonable to suppose that Jackson, if he had been assigned to the task given Johnston and Hood, could have stemmed the tide of Sherman's invasion or overcome Thomas? Or is it probable that he would have done better than Early in the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864 with Sheridan opposed to him? Or is it probable that he would have better borne the heavy burden which rested on Lee's shoulders for four years? A study of Grant's military career must convince even the most skeptical that, by results achieved, which, after all, should be one of the best tests of ability, Grant was the greatest leader produced on either side during the war. He was a strategist of high order. He was determined. He was aggressive and courageous. He had no use for incompetent or unsuccessful subordinates. His heart was in the cause of freedom, and he marched over all obstacles to the glorious culmination at Appomattox. Opinions differ widely as to the order in which Lee, Sherman, Jackson, and Johnston should be arranged, but the average student will place both Lee and Sherman ahead of Jackson.

Col. Henderson has prepared an exhaustive work, and Jackson will scarcely need another biographer. The volumes are supplied with excellent plans and maps.

*STONEWALL JACKSON AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, Professor of Military Art and History, the Staff College. Author of "The Campaign of Fredericksburg," &c. With portraits, maps, and plans. 2 vols. 8vo. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. $10.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—New light has recently been thrown on the dark and mysterious ways of Messrs. Smith & Sons, the self-constituted censors of English literature. They refused to circulate a novel entitled "God Is Love," on the ground that the title is an offense to religion. They have never before found fault with titles in which the name of the Deity appeared. They even circulated Mr. Le Gallienne's book, "If I Were God," although every decent man and woman in England regarded the title as an outrage. But suddenly they have decided that, inasmuch as the phrase "God Is Love" appears in the Scriptures, it is irreverent for a mere novelist to use it, and accordingly the author of "God Is Love" has the misfortune of finding her book banished from every railway bookstall in the United Kingdom.

Personally I do not regard a censorship as a bad thing, provided it is exercised intelligently. A censorship which should suppress, say, two-thirds of all the daily papers in Europe would be a blessing. But a censorship over novels, exercised by the Messrs. Smith, is simply intolerable. Yet they put an end to the sale of an inoffensive novel because, for some utterly unintelligible reason, they regard its title blasphemous.

It has apparently occurred to the Smiths that their pretense that they could not sell Harmsworth's Magazine for threepence halfpenny at a profit is not altogether consistent with their willingness to sell The Royal Magazine at threepence. So it is now understood that they have made peace with the Harmsworths and will henceforth sell The Harmsworth Magazine as well as its rival. For ways that are stupid and tricks that are transparently vain, the Smiths are certainly peculiar. They are rapidly accumulating a stock of unpopularity which will have its weight with the railway companies when the question of renewing the Smith monopoly of railway bookstalls comes up for renewal.

Every one is asking if The Times and Rudyard Kipling have parted company. A series of articles describing Mr. Kipling's recent trip around Ireland with the Channel fleet is now appearing in The Morning Post instead of The Times. As a rule, The Times never loses its hold of any writer whom it has once secured, but it certainly looks as if either The Times has accorded to Mr. Kipling a liberty that it gives to none of its lesser men, or that Kipling has definitely left The Times. I very much doubt the latter explanation, for, with the present war cloud in view, The Times would rather do anything than lose the chance of securing Mr. Kipling's services as special correspondent. And that the war cloud is daily spreading and growing darker is evident from the trepidation which prevails in every publishing house in London. The breaking out of war with France would, of course, put an end to the sale of books until the declaration of peace. War is the harvest time of newspapers, but it is the time of famine for booksellers.

Mr. Kipling begins in the December Windsor his new series of schoolboy stories, the first of which is entitled "Stalky & Co." His "Day's Work" continues to sell, and apparently the publishers bring out a new edition every week. The thirty-first edition appeared last Monday, and by the end of the week we shall probably see the thirty-second.

Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi," appeared within a few days after his death. Frederic expected great things from this book, but I doubt if his expectations would have been justified. It is full of good work, and in point of style is perhaps better than anything that the author had previously done, but as a story it is disjointed and weak. Its leading characters are an English Duke and his family, and it is safe to say that Mr. Frederic developed his Dukes from his inner consciousness rather than from actual observation. My personal knowledge of Dukes is not, I hasten to say, any more extensive than was Frederic's, but I do know some things of the ways of English gentlemen, and Frederic evidently intended that certain members of

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his ducal family should be typical English gentlemen, which most assuredly they are not. Unless I am very much mistaken, the general verdict of the press will be that in "Gloria Mundi" Frederic strayed into an unfamiliar field. Still, the ability of the book is not to be denied. It is plainly written by the same hand that wrote "Illumination," though the hand was perhaps weakened by illness.

The annual discussion by writers of letters to the newspapers in regard to cut or uncut pages has been succeeded by a somewhat fresher discussion as to the size of books. It is complained that except in the case of complete editions publishers rarely issue two successive books by the same author in uniform style. For instance, some of Mr. Meredith's books are of one size and some of another, so that book buyers who like to have some degree of symmetry in their collection of Meredith's novels are doomed to disappointment. I do not forget that a uniform edition of nearly all of Meredith's writings is at the present moment issuing from the press, but that fact only makes the owners of a shelf of big and little volumes of Meredith all the more discontented with their possessions. Most of Mr. Kipling's books are published in uniform size, and with some approach to identity in the style of binding, but the "Barrack Room Ballads" and the "Seven Seas" are unlike any of the other Kipling books. It would certainly be a very simple thing for publishers to agree to issue all the novels of any one author in homogeneous shape, but this is just what publishers invariably refuse to do. A uniform edition of any novelist can rarely be had until after his death, and even then it is regarded as a luxury that the public must pay roundly for. This is a grievance which publishers ought to rectify, but which of course, with their notorious short-sightedness, they will regard as not worthy of attention.

As for Thackeray and Dickens, I have given up all hope of ever possessing a complete edition of either, for the reason that no sooner is one so-called complete edition issued than it is followed by another containing something which was omitted from the previous one. The consequence of this is that unless a man is rich he is compelled to add to his editions of Dickens and Thackeray several odd volumes the external appearance of which forever mars his happiness. I was justly proud of my edition of Thackeray until the new edition which Mrs. Ritchie is now editing began to appear. I cannot afford to throw away my present edition, and I cannot feel justified in buying a second. Therefore I must always be haunted by a knowledge that my Thackeray is incomplete. But perhaps it is vain to hope for perfection in a library. We should be humble and thank our stars that we have odd volumes of any great author instead of having been without any volumes whatever.

A reredos has just been erected in Christ Church, Woburn Square, to the memory of Christina Rossetti. I am afraid that I have not expressed myself in strict ecclesiastical style, but in any event the reredos was intended to do honor to Miss Rossetti. She was only a minor poet, but there is after all no reason why the minor poet should be indiscriminately abused. Minor poets have their uses, for doubtless they occasionally act as beacons to warn ambitious youths from entering the deceptive paths of versemaking. Miss Rossetti's reputation grows year by year, and I think it may safely be said that the reputation of her brother, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, shows a tendency to fade. Once Miss Rossetti was always spoken of as the sister of D. G. Rossetti, but it looks as if the time were coming when he will be known chiefly as the brother of Christina Rossetti. Of the two she seems to me to be much the better poet. Certainly her mind was very much the healthier.

Mr. Watts-Dunton's "Aylwin" has been so successful that it is said that he intends to abandon versemaking and devote himself to novel writing exclusively. There are those who maintain that there is more true poetry in Mr. Watts-Dunton's prose than there is in his verse, but perhaps they are prejudiced people. At any rate, he has written a delightful book, and has thus become known to thousands of people who have never read his verses, and who probably never would have read them till the end of time.

Chapman's Magazine has changed its name, and is henceforth to be known as Crampton's Magazine. There is nothing particularly alluring about the title, but perhaps the public does not care what a magazine is called provided its contents are worth reading. Mr. Crawford is to continue to edit Crampton's, and I am glad to see that Miss Violet Hunt is to begin a new serial story in its pages. Miss Hunt does better work than any other woman novelist of the day, but perhaps for that very reason she has not the reputation which Sarah Grand and Mrs. Humphry Ward and certain other women have attained. Miss Hunt does not try to impose new religions or new social systems on her readers, but contents herself with story telling. People who like to read novels, and do not care for treatises on theology and politics and diseases of the liver, disguised as novels, ought to read Miss Hunt. They will not be disappointed.

Crampton's Magazine is owned by the same firm that owns The Idler. Why any one should wish to own two magazines of very limited circulation, instead of one new one that might make its owner's fortune is a mystery. But perhaps the owners of The Idler and Crampton's are philanthropists, who take pleasure in restoring sickly magazines to health. The Idler has been immensely improved since its last change of owners, and this fact seems to justify the hypothesis that the owners are bent on doing good. If so, may good luck attend them. We have quantities of magazines in London, but most of them afford room for a great deal of improvement.

W. L. ALDEN.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XLII.

Harriet Prescott Spofford at Deer Island.

Whoever has traversed the beautiful highway from quaint Newburyport, where the glories of a former day of sea wealth are not yet fully extinct, on toward Amesbury, now renowned for the glistening perfection of its famous carriages, must have paused a moment in sheer delight at the marvelous picturesqueness of Deer Island, which rises from the Merrimac River in rocky grandeur at one of its ends and slopes to the water in green and sedgy peace at the other. There is but one house on the island—and such a house. "The home for a poet," is the first thought awakened by its superb situation, its generous size, its evident age, its embowerment in vines and trees, and its architectural beauty of that era which men are now bringing back to the world. It is the home of a poet, and of a true and lovely woman besides, for here during the past twenty-five years has lived Harriet Prescott Spofford. At least, it has been her Summer abode, and in all those qualities that are best loved and dearest it is her real home. Here are the household gods, here the tenderest memories, here the care and labor, to make the place a paradise, and here, doubtless, the chief inspiration for many of the glowing works of its mistress.

Years ago Deer Island was bisected by a turnpike road, and here toll was taken on account of man and beast. Great six-horse teams went laboring into town with timber and country produce and back again with West India goods and Newburyport rum for the country storekeeper. The southern shore of the island is connected with the mainland by the famous "chain bridge," the first of its kind in America. This structure has been rebuilt to some extent, but it is essentially the same curious affair as of old, rather awe-inspiring to the stranger who passes it for the first time. Electricity, that devourer of all likely roads, has claimed this one, and the grinding jangle of its cars has come as the one modern tone in an idyllic spot. But they afford you a pleasantly apprehensive sensation, for, as your car touches the planking of the bridge, you see the floor ahead undulate like the back of the conventional sea serpent. This instability some sixty feet above a swiftly moving river is not good for weak nerves. However, the reflection that it is characteristic of chain bridges in general is sufficiently reassuring.

When the car has left you in the very middle of the island, and has gone rumbling on over the more modern bridge that crosses toward Amesbury, you stand for a minute in the road and catch your breath at the absolute beauty of the place. On this lofty plateau the eye sweeps around from the green salt meadows near Newburyport to the splendid forests across to the west and thence to the Salisbury shore, where the lordly Merrimac bends sharply around and is lost to view. There is a soft rush of tide at the foot of the crags, a rustle of the wind in mighty pines, a warm glow of sunlight, and a dancing glitter of wavelets on every side. And then comes the peaceful old house, standing quiet guard over all this opulence of nature. It needs but the crash of the breakers distant not many miles to the eastward to complete the sum total of natural elements that have their counterpart in Mrs. Spofford's wonderful prose, with its wealth of color, its lofty spirituality, its tender grace, and its surging passion. I think that in the hunger for the new in literature, the splendor of its word-painting may have faded from the public mind somewhat, but it needs only a rereading of "Sir Rohan's Ghost," "The South Breaker," and "Midsummer and May" to convince one of its pre-eminence.

But the quaintest of little rustic gates set in the hedge invites us to pass into the more intimate domain of the Spoffords, and, lifting a mass of vines that overarch it, we stoop—and conquer. Once inside the sheltering shrubs and trees, we are beyond any suggestion of the hurly-burly world. Even the funny old stern-wheel steamer that plies between Haverhill and Black Rock moves placidly up the stream with long, lazy wheezes as if loath to make itself a discordant element in the vicinity.

Now the ancient house is seen to be of noble and artistic proportions, hip-roofed and dormer-windowed in the good old style, and flanked by a generous veranda, over which the climbing trumpet flowers (my visit was made in midsummer) throw their scarlet masses in picturesque profusion. When he acquired the property Mr. Spofford turned the building half around, so that it no longer faces the street, but looks out upon the woods across the river—a tract that the owner of Deer Island had the rare foresight to purchase, so that the axe of the utilitarian could never strip the prospect of its beauty.

Imagine a little, grassy plain dotted with flowers and bushes, reaching to the sheer edge of a bold and rocky precipice. Picture a sort of Italian balustrade along this edge, and a great number of evergreens—firs, spruces, and hemlocks—shading it; seats everywhere and of every description tucked away between rocks and trees, and most of them overlooking the swirling water far below; then more to the northward several groups of as magnificent pines as you will find in any primeval forest. Far out on the point they stand, a poet's sentinels. From under them the eye is drawn to the heights on the left bank, where the "Castle," a somewhat romantic structure and once the home of Sir Edward Thornton, dominates its immediate vicinity. Around to the northwest the tower of the once famous "Hawkswood" rises over the trees. Small wonder that all travelers have praised the beauty of this scene, that Whittier loved it, that Bayard Taylor called it "unexcelled."

Within the house are more delights, most attractive of which, perhaps, are the great hall and the fine old staircase that branches into two flights after a little and leads to an upper hall, taking in the full length of the mansion. The "home room" is on the left of the hall in the westerly end of the house. It is parlor, salon, and sitting room all in one and certainly it is large enough for the triple purpose, its length being the entire width of the dwelling. Windows of proportionate size give it a very airy effect and furnish frames for charming glimpses of forest and water. Cheeriness is the keynote of the room. The furniture is simple and attractive, and not so new as to suggest lack of adaptability to the human frame. There is no particular "scheme" of decoration, nor the exploitation of any fad. Excellent pictures of all sorts are on the walls—two of them gems, a fruit piece by Maltesi and a religious painting, "Christ at the Judgment," attributed to Bassano. This picture was bequeathed to Mr. Spofford by President Pierce. If genuine, it is of great value—but there's the rub. However, no one will venture to say that it is not. A splendid fireplace, edged with polished serpentine, gives the right touch of dignity. Just off from the large room is a small but well-stocked library, and still behind that the quaintest, coziest den imaginable, whose most salient piece of furniture seems to be an old-fashioned writing chair, with a huge table for its right arm. Here was Mr. Spofford's working place in days gone by, and here his friends used to come and smoke the pipe of peace and happiness. It is a place of memories and dreams, but for that matter so is the whole domain, with its indescribable air of something remote and of another world.

Mrs. Spofford is now slowly recovering from a long and serious illness—the first in her life—and she sees very few people. She does not like to deny any visitor the pleasure he might get from an interview with her. "But one must get well if one can, you know," she says with a smile. Those for whom the prohibition is removed see a slender, graceful woman, with silvery hair and a gentle face, whose lines of just discernible sadness are relieved by eloquent and beautiful eyes, in which lies the light of faith and humanity. Of her own work she talks but little; rather would she hear and join in praises of the loveliness of her island home or discuss the doings of the modern world. She is surprisingly in touch with the problems of to-day, and her thought is of value. Necessarily her literary work is just now taken at a very easy pace, but she has many things in view for the time when full strength shall have returned.

A peep into Mrs. Spofford's dining room should not be omitted, for it is an exceedingly old-fashioned place, with a rare, antique sideboard, historic china, and other furnishings of value to the eye of the connoisseur. A very curious ornament is a wonderfully artistic ship's bell, found floating on the ocean long ago by a Newburyport sea Captain. It is now mounted on the mantel, and its mellow tones are employed to summon the family to table. Here you will find that the delightful other-day custom of offering cake and wine to the visitor is still in vogue, and as you gratefully accept the now almost obsolete hospitality, pages of Miss Wilkins's charming books flit across your mind. Surely there must be lavender in the linen chests up stairs, and jam and jellies in immaculate rows in the cellar storeroom.

The larger part of the island lies across the road, and it is almost as beautiful as the house plot. First come the trim vegetable gardens, and beyond a very respectable hayfield. On the right shore is a magnificent pine grove, with its smooth floor of brown needles, large enough for the picnics of whole regiments of Sunday school children. Around to the left a pretty summer house is nestled on a commanding point, and near it is a little wharf where the boats of the domain are fastened. On both sides of the road the usual "No trespassing" signs are conspicuous by their absence, but there is a rather formidable dog chained up in the yard behind the house. Left to his own devices o' nights, he is probably entirely sufficient to check any chance marauders who might lack respect for poets.

The long afternoon has slipped speedily away in this pleasant pilgrimage, and the low-lying sun is burnishing the river with saffron and pink. It is a fitting time to bid good-bye to Deer Island and to the woman who is a part of its poetry and charm. As it has been for twenty years, so you leave it now. "Only a bough more gone from an old pine, a rose more blooming on an old bush," says its owner, to whom be health and happiness in fullest measure.

WILDER D. QUINT.

The announcement is made that John Morley will write Gladstone's biography, and certainly there is no man living to-day who could do it as well. There were many grounds of sympathy between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley. The academic training of both was the same, and in many ways their tastes were alike. When Mr. Morley left his study and entered the arena of politics, as some one has expressed it, "English literature became the poorer." When this biography will see the light no one can tell. For the accomplishment of it it is posible that Mr. Morley will devote many years. When it is finished and printed this biography will be of vital interest to the civilized world.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Prices at the Fine Makellar Sale —Bibles and Manuscripts.

The most important book sale since that of the great Ashburnham collection took place in London at Sotheby's on Nov. 7 and the ten days immediately following. This collection, that of the Rev. William Makellar of Edinburgh, was particularly notable for its fine collection of early printed Bibles, Testaments, Prayers, Psalters, &c., in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, English, German, French, and other languages. The gem of the collection was, of course, the Gutenberg Bible, which came from the Syston Park sale in 1884. Readers of Percy Fitzgerald's "Book Fancier" will remember the enthusiastic way in which he describes the bidding for this particular book and the great excitement which followed when Mr. Bernard Quaritch finally secured it for £3,900. This remained the record price for the Mazarin Bible until the sale in June, 1897, of the Ashburnham copy for £4,000. But it must be remembered that the latter was one of eleven known copies printed on vellum, while the present copy is on paper and is one of twenty-seven so printed. This copy, too, belongs to what is called the "Second Issue," and differs from the first issue, or forty-two-line Bible, in having forty lines in the Prologue and first page of Genesis, forty-one lines on the reverse of the latter, and forty-two lines afterward. The book measures 15 by 10½ inches.

Among the rare manuscripts was a fine and valuable codex of the Bible on vellum, apparently of English or Anglo-Norman workmanship. The illuminations are very important as showing the costumes of the time, the warriors in full chain armor, with hoods of mail, and the ladies, rustics, and others in their distinctive dresses, while other decorations consist of birds, flowers, grotesques, &c. The marginal decoration to Genesis is particularly fine, containing eight figures of saints in ovals, splendidly illuminated. The whole codex is of unusual interest.

The series of Latin Bibles begins with what Coppinger regards as the first of the Eggesteyn editions, about 1466. This Bible is finely printed in bold semi-gothic letters, in double columns of forty-one lines, with painted ornamental capitals and some marginal decorations. This copy is from the Eichstadt Monastery and is extremely rare. Next comes Tyndale's translation of the Pentateuch, the second edition, in good condition, but with several leaves in fac simile and a number lacking; even in this condition, however, the book is exceedingly rare. Here, too, is a very rare edition of "The Bokes of Solomon, namely, Proverbia, Ecclesiastes, Sapientia, and Ecclesiasticus, &c." "Imprynted in London in the Old Jury by Edwarde Whytchurch, n. d." This edition is so rare that Lowndes could only quote the British Museum copy. Copland's edition, dated 1551, sold for £24 in the Ashburnham sale.

Here, too, was the first edition of the Bible in English, known as the Coverdale Bible. This edition is excessively rare, no absolutely perfect copy being known. On a whole, this is a fair copy, quite as good as the second of the Ashburnham copies, which sold for £175. Here, also, was an excessively rare edition of Coverdale's New Testament, printed at Antwerp in 1538. This edition did not appear in the Caxton exhibition, although Cotton notices three copies of it—one in Cambridge, one in St. Paul's, and the third, Herbert's, afterward Douce's, copy.

Here, too, was a Bible printed in Edinburgh in 1633; this edition is very rare, and is the first edition of the authorized version printed in Scotland. Here, also, are the first editions of the Bible printed in Basel, Venice, and Paris; several Coburger Bibles, and the first and revised Sixtine editions. Here, too, was an excellent copy of the Complutensian Polyglott, as well as many of the rarest English versions from the Coverdale of 1535 to the first authorized version.

The Testaments in various languages were many and valuable, especially those in English, which, beginning with the Tyndale—1534—extended to the end of Elizabeth's reign. The French Testaments included the very rare edition printed at Bordeaux in 1686. This edition was suppressed soon after publication in consequence of its many mistranslations in favor of the Roman Catholic faith. So much interest attached to it that Bishop Kidder wrote "Reflexions" on it in 1690. The Duke of Sussex's copy of this book sold for £40, no other copy of it having been sold for many years.

Another interesting item was a portion of the Bible, 1632, bound up with "The Whole Booke of Psalmes, Collected Into English Meeter by Sternhold," &c., 1636. These are in a beautiful embroidered binding in silver and other threads, executed by the nuns of Little Gidding.

Here, also, was the extremely rare edition known as the "R" Bible, formerly attributed to Mentelin's Press, and an exceedingly rare copy of the first edition of the first Protestant Bible for the Vaudois, which was translated by P. Olivetan, with the assistance of John Calvin. Here, too, were the first and second editions of the Great or Cromwell Bible; also another edition of the same, which has Lord Cromwell's arms erased from the titles.

Among other rare items was the first edition in Latin of John Calvin's "Christianae Reilbionis Institutio." This book, which is excessively scarce, was David Laing's copy, and fetched £41 at the sale of his collection in 1880. Here, too, was the Latin copy of an excessively rare Elzevir, apparently unknown to bibliographers. "The Confession of Faith and the Longer and Shorter Catechismes," printed by Louis Elsevir, Amsterdam, 1646, which at that sale brought £35. Here was also, from the same collection, a series of rare tracts by John Knox, and also the extremely rare first edition of Knox's "History of the Reformation," &c., which was partially suppressed before the work was completed. The Ashburnham copy of this book sold for £31 10s.

Here, too, was Philip Melanchthon's own copy of his "Epitome Chiliadum Adagiorum "Erasmi," with numerous emendations and additions in his own handwriting, apparently prepared for a new edition. This is a most interesting relic of one of Luther's warmest friends.

The collection also contained a great number of books connected with the political and family history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, many of them being very rare. There was a complete series of the important family histories of William Fraser and of the publications of the Abbotsford, Maitland, Spalding, Roxburghe, and Hunterian Clubs.

Besides several prose works of John Milton, here were to be found fine copies of his "Comus," 1637, and the very rare first edition of "Poems, both English and Latin," 1645, with a brilliant impression of the Marshall portrait. Also the second edition of the same book, 1673, in which several minor poems appear for the first time. Here, too, was the first edition of "Paradise Lost," (before the "Arguement" and "Errata,") second title page, 1667. Also another copy of the same, with the eighth title page, 1669. Here also was a copy of the second edition of the same, 1674, and a very fine copy of the first edition, 1671, of "Paradise Regained." Here, too, was to be found the very rare black letter first edition, 1533, of "The Apologye of Syr Thomas More, Knyght," as well as first editions of Herbert's "Remains," Fergusson's "Poems," Fox's "Book of Martyrs," of which no absolutely perfect copy is known; Laing's "Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland," of which only 108 copies were printed in 1822, as well as rare editions of Hardyng's "Chronicles," and the first or Shakespeare edition of Hollinshed's "Chronicles."

But the gem of this collection, after the Mazarin Bible, was without doubt the "Kilmarnock" Burns, 1786. When one remembers the sensation created last February by the sale of an uncut copy of this edition for £572, the importance of this book will be readily seen. The Brayton Ives copy, sold here in 1891, brought only $430.

Previous records are the Gibson-Craig copy, £111; the Menzies copy, £155; the Quaritch copy, £84, and the Ellis and Elvey copy, £107. Last year a copy was sold in London for £80 and one the year before at Sotheby's for £121, the latter being prior to the sale of last Winter's copy the auction record price. The present copy has a slight split in the title and in three other leaves, but otherwise is in fine condition. There were also to be sold the first Edinburgh edition, 1787, and the exceedingly rare "Letters of Clorinda," 1802, which were suppressed soon after publication.

DOROTHY FURMAN.

Some of the prices for these books were as follows:

The Gutenberg Bible was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch at £2,950. The large decrease in price is due to the fact that at the Syston Park sale it was sold as a perfect copy; but since that auction a number of defects have been discovered.

The copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's Poems only fetched £77, as against £121 for one sold in the same rooms a few years ago, and the unique copy knocked down at Edinburgh earlier in the year for 535 guineas. The present copy was slightly defective.

The second edition of Tyndale's "Pentateuch," but wanting Genesis and several leaves, sold for £60, as against £270 for an almost perfect copy in the Ashburnham Library.

Augustine's "Liber de Vita Christiana," editio princeps, £38.

A rare edition of the Latin Vulgate, dated 1472, £40; the "Vocabulis Bibliae," another Latin Vulgate, dated circa 1476, £45, and the suppressed first edition of the Sixtine Bible, £20.

An imperfect copy of the second edition of Tyndale's Pentateuch, 1534, "sold with all faults," £60.

"The Bokes of Solomon," printed by Edwarde Whytchurch, a fine and clean copy of a very rare edition, £20.

A fine copy of the editio princeps of St. Augustinus, "Liber de Vita Christiana," a pamphlet of seventeen leaves quarto from Schoeffer's press, £38.

J. Ant. de Bait, "Chant de Joie de Jour des Espouailles de Francois Roi Daufin et Marie Reine d'Ecosse," Paris, 1558, rare, £23.

A fine copy of the rare edition of the Bible known as the R issue, issued at Strasburg, 1471, £26.

Biblia Sacra Latina, from the press of Peter Schoeffer, 1472, reprinted page for page, but with corrections from the first printed Bible, with a date in 1462, a very rare edition, £40.

A fine copy of the first of the fifteen Latin Bibles printed by Coburger at Nuremberg, dated 1475, £13 13s.

A copy of the rare Bible, with the device of N. Götz of Cologne, and printed about 1476, £46; this was the Perking copy, and at the sale of the celebrated collection a quarter of a century ago this realized £65.

A copy of the first Bible printed in the City of Paris by the original introducers of printing into that city, Gering, Crantz, and Friburger—the Bible was printed about 1746, and has the first ten leaves of Vol. I. mended—£26.

A copy of the very rare Bible printed at Naples by Mathias Moravus, 1476, £18.

An example of the first edition of the Sixtine Bible, Rome, 1590, suppressed by Sixtus the Fifth's successor, Gregory XIV., and exceedingly rare, £20.

A fine large copy of the first edition of the Protestant Bible for the Vaudois, translated by P. Olivetan with the assistance of Calvin, and printed "en la Ville et Conte de Neuchastel par Pierre de Wingle dict Pirot Picard," 1535, £27 10s.

John Calvin, "Christianae Religionis Institutio," Basel, 1536, the first Latin edition, very rare, £31 10s.; this was David Laing's copy, and at his sale in 1880 it sold for £41.

J. Calvin, "The Catechisme; or Maner to Teache Children," &c., 1560, a fine copy of the first edition of Calvin's catechism for children, in English, £10 10s.

J. Calvin, "The Mynde of the Godly and Excellent Lerned Man, M. Jhon Calvin," &c., printed at "Ippyswiche by Jhon Oswen," 1548, one of the earliest books by the first Ipswich printer, £10 10s.

"The Confession of Faith," printed at Amsterdam by "Luice Elsever for Andrew Wilson and are to be sold at his shop in Edinburgh," 1649, an exceedingly rare Elsevir, £27.

A very good copy of the Latin Bible, printed at Picensa, 1475, and generally regarded as the first book printed at that place, very rare, £54.

"Das Oude Testament," Delft, 1477, first edition of the Old Testament in Dutch, the Psalms being omitted, £10 10s.

"The Whole Byble, fayrinfully translated into Engiysshe by Myles Coverdale, and newly oversene and correcte," 1553, (this is Jugge's reissue of the second foreign edition of Coverdale's Bible, of which the copy in the Lenox Library in New York is said to be the only perfect one known,) £36.

"The Bible and Holy Scriptures," Geneva, 1560, the first edition of the Genevan or "Breeches" version, £36.

"Der Deutsche Bibel, Nürnberg, 1483, the ninth edition of the Bible in German, and the first printed at Nuremberg, with the extraordinary woodcuts used in the Low Saxon version of Cologne, 1480—in this version the temptation of Joseph is attributed to Pharaoh's, not Potiphar's, wife—£34.

A very good copy of the first edition of the Bible in English, printed at Antwerp by Jacob Van Meteren, 1535, excessively rare, no absolutely perfect copy being known, £88.

An imperfect copy of the first edition of the Great, or Cranmer's, or Cromwell's, Bible, 1539, £19 10s.

An unusually fine copy, very nearly perfect, of the second edition of the Great Bible, and the first with Cranmer's preface, 1540, £40.

Another edition of the same, printed by E. Whitchurch, a fine copy, but not perfect, 1540-1, £50.

An imperfect copy of the extremely rare Bible "oversene" by R. Taverner, very seldom found complete, 1539, £27 10s.

An exceptionally fine and perfect copy of the first edition of the Bishops' Bible, printed by R. Jugge, 1568, £29.

A copy of the first edition of K. James's, or the "authorized version," 1611, £35.

Archbishop Thomas Cranmer, "Catechismus—That is to say, a Shorte Instruction into Christian Religion," &c., 1548, a remarkably fine copy of this extremely rare book, from the press of Walter Lynne, and apparently the second issue of 1548, £43.

F. Douce, "Illustrations of Shakespeare," 1807, extra illustrated, with ninety-seven fine portraits, views, &c., £30 10s.

R. Estienne, "Les Censures des Theologiens de Paris," 1552, a fine copy of a rare book, £8 15s.

"The Confession of Faith. Subscribed by the Kinge's Majesty and his Household," 1590, extremely rare, £12.

"A Treatyse of the Donation or Gyfte and Endowmet of Possessyons gyven and graunted unto Sylvester Pope of Rhome, by Constantyne Emperour," undated, £9 15s.

Other Recent Sales

The vest worn by Charles I. on the scaffold, already described in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, was sold at auction recently in London and brought 200 guineas. The history of this relic was perfectly authenticated. At the same sale a fourteenth century ivory reliquary, formerly in the Convent of St. Ann, Salimi, Sicily, richly carved all over, bearing traces of the elaborate colors and gilding with which it was at one time decorated; the sides are filled with twenty-four figures of apostles and saints; it realized 60 guineas. A herald's coat, once the property of the Codrington family, sumptuously embroidered with the arms of the United Kingdom, and "unlike the herald's coats used after Queen Victoria ascended the throne, on which the arms of England alone appear," 35 guineas. An autograph letter of the late Gen. Gordon, dated Khartoum, May 11, 1877, to "My dear Tompson," and in which he alludes to his position at Khartoum as "one of great difficulty, and by no means secure, for I have many great questions, burning ones, to solve," &c. This letter sold for 6 guineas.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold in London an interesting series of books, printed by the late William Morris at the Kelmscott Press. The more important lots included the edition of Chaucer's works, illustrated by Sir E. Burne-Jones and William Morris, and edited by F. S. Ellis, 1896, £38; works by W. Morris, "The Story of the Glittering Plain," 1891, £17 10s.; "Poems by the Way," 1891, £5 10s.; W. Shakespeare, "Poems," 1893, £5; W. S. Blunt, "The Love Lyrics and Songs of Proteus," 1892, £5 12s. 6d.; D. G. Rossetti, "Poems and Ballads," 1893, £5 10s.; W. Shakespeare, "Poems," 1893, £6 6s.; Caxton, "Golden Legend," edited by F. S. Ellis and W. Morris, 1892, £6 10s.; Caxton, "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy," edited by H. H. Sparling, 1892, £6 17s. 6d., and W. Morris, "The Earthly Paradise," in eight volumes, 1896, £15.

At Hodgson's sale in London the most important lots were Almon's "The Remembrancer," portrait of B. Franklin and maps of Boston, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, ten volumes, 1775-80, £6 12s. 6d.; Leigh Hunt's Works, presentation copies from the author, eleven volumes, cloth, £5 17s. 6d.; George Meredith's poems, original edition, presentation copy, "With the author's regards," £11; Rudyard Kipling's works, édition de luxe, twelve volumes, £8 5s.; R. L. Stevenson's works, Edinburgh edition, twenty-eight volumes, cloth, £25; Tudor translations, twelve volumes, D. Nutt, 1892-6, £10 6s. 6d., and "Biblica Sacra Germanica," gothic letter, a fine copy, with but few blemishes, pigskin, oak boards, with clasps, Nuremberg, 1483, £17.

Some unquestionable relics having to do with Prince Charlie were disposed of lately at auction in Aberdeen: A light yellow satin vest, richly embroidered, £53 15s.; yellow satin vest, richly embroidered, £61; crimson silk unfinished vest, with massive gold embroidery, £22; letter by Prince Charles, addressed to Peter Smith, dated Aug. 14, 1745, and also sealed with the royal arms, £72; antique gold ring, with miniature of Charles I., £45; antique gold ring, with miniature of Charles II., £50. Old silver plate of the seventeenth century brought £1 the ounce.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a small collection of valuable books, including the following: C. J. Apperley, "Life of a Sportsman," 1842, first edition, with thirty-six colored illustrations by Henry Alken, £10 15s; D. Carey, "Life in Paris," 1822, with twenty-one colored plates, designed and engraved by George Cruikshank, £12; G. Cruikshank, "The Humourist," 1830-32, with numerous colored etchings, £17; Pierce Egan, "Life in London," 1821, and "Finish to the Adventures of Tom, Jerry, and Logic," 1830, first edition, in uniform red morocco, £18; MM. Grimm, "German Popular Stories," 1823-6, two volumes, first edition, with fine impressions of the etchings by Cruikshank, £16; "Memoirs of the Life of John Mytton," by "Nimrod," (i. e., C. J. Apperley,) 1835, first edition, with illustrations by Alken, colored by hand, £11 12s.; R. L. Stevenson, "The Pentland Rising; A Page of History," 1866, in the original wrapper, £13 10s.; R. L. Stevenson and W. E. Henley, "Deacon Brodie," a melodrama founded on facts, privately printed in 1880, in the original wrapper, £9 5s.; "Admiral Guinea," another melodrama by the same writers, (also issued privately and in the original wrapper, 1884,) £10 15s.; R. L. Stevenson, "Father Damien; An Open Letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde," 1890, privately printed, (one of thirty copies on Japanese paper,) £28 10s.; R. S. Surtees, "Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities," 1843, with fifteen colored illustrations by Alken, £17 10s.; W. M. Thackeray, "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," 1841, in the original pictorial wrapper, £33 10s.; "Vanity Fair," 1847-48, a complete set of the twenty numbers, first edition, with the original pictorial wrappers, £17 15s., and twenty manuscript proof leaves, with the autograph of the author, of Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," No. 11, with two autograph letters of the author, £15 10s.; C. M. Westmacott, "The English Spy," 1825-6, complete in twenty-four parts, in the original wrappers, £32 10s., and L. Marvy, "Sketches after English Landscape Painters," with short notices by W. M. Thackeray, the original edition, undated, £11.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson of London have sold a complete set of the Camden Society's publications from 1838 to 1897, in all 164 volumes quarto, £17; a neatly written account of "The Visitation of Essex," by William Camden and his deputy, John Raven, Richmond Herald, 1612, with many additions, £15; a complete set of the Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes, all on large paper and uniformly bound in half morocco, 24 volumes, sold separately, brought a total of £74, the more important volumes being those on "Hunting," 1886, £26; "Fishing," 1885, £9 5s., and "Shooting," 1886, £9 10s. Two monographs by John Skelton, each on Japanese paper, and with two series of plates, were "Mary Stuart," 1893, £11; "Charles I.," 1898, £7, and M. Creighton's "Queen Elizabeth," 1896, also on Japanese paper and with two series of plates, £9 15s.; a beautifully written manuscript Book of Prayers of the fifteenth century, by a French scribe, with 30 finely executed miniatures, and initial letters in gold and colors, £45 10s.; another fifteenth century manuscript, "Livre de Prières," with ten large initial and many hundred small capital letters in gold and colors, £20, and Sir John Philippart, commonplace and scrap books, three thick quarto volumes, formed during the early years of the present century and containing an extensive collection of engravings, autograph letters, newspaper cuttings, portraits, caricatures, views, &c., £17 10s.

Messrs. Robinson & Fisher of London have sold a remarkable lot of old furniture, known as the Delane collection. The most remarkable pieces were a Louis XV. escritoire of fine workmanship, (measuring 39 inches,) exquisitely mounted and with finely chased ormolu of beautiful design in scroll and other decorations—310 guineas; a fine old English swept front satinwood and inlaid commode, (54 inches,) the top with parqueterie and large oval medallions of flowers, the front with festoons and wreaths, chased metal handles at ends, and the companion commode—260 guineas, these two commodes were formerly at Windsor Castle, whence they were removed between 1820 and 1830; a set of twelve and two old English mahogany chairs, with reeded legs and backs, broad satinwood bands, covered in crimson velvet—56 guineas; a Louis XV. shaped front writing table, inlaid marqueterie, flowers, &c., shaped front and ends—£50; a pair of fine three-light old French bronze and ormolu candelabra, after designs by Clodion, supported by figures of boys on square bases of fine workmanship—44 guineas, and a Spanish mahogany winged wardrobe, inlaid with satinwood, 100 inches—44 guineas.

The collection of autograph letters and historical documents just sold by the Messrs. Sotheby in London was a remarkable one, comprising letters from the Queen, Lords Bacon, Fairfax, and Essex, Gen. Lee, William Penn, George Washington, Charles II., Colley Cibber, Gainsborough, Garrick, Thackeray, Nelson, Keats, Shelley, Stevenson, Wesley, &c. In a letter of Gainsborough, he writes: "I propose to show you, when I come back, that your Grays and Dr. Brownes were tawdry fan painters." This realized £10. For a letter from John Keats £15 was paid. Keats wrote: "One of the great reasons that the English have produced the finest writers in the world is that the English world has ill-treated them during their lives and fostered them after their deaths. They have in general been trampled aside into the by-paths of life, and seen the festerings of society. They have not been treated like the Raphaels of Italy." Twenty-one letters written by Sir John Franklin, the arctic navigator, to his sister and brother-in-law, from different parts of the world, went for £31; and a letter from Washington to Gen. Lee, Oct. 16, 1793, for £9 5s. Oliver Cromwell's signature to a warrant dated Whitehall, Feb. 5, 1655, fetched £9; a letter written by William Penn to Pepys, dated Oct. 4, 1670, £20, and another by Penn to the same, in which he appeals to the Diarist to assist "a gray-headed man" whom he recommends through "perfect charity," £12 5s. A letter dated Oct. 20, 1735, from James Thomson, whose autograph is exceedingly scarce, produced £9 10s., and another from Sir Francis Bacon, dated Oct. 25, 1620, £7. The original document for the dispensation of marriage between the Dauphin (Francis II.) and Mary **Queen of Scots**, dated 1558, signed by Cardinal Legate, was run up to £8. Several letters written by John Wesley to his wife, referring to their domestic differences, produced from three to five guineas. The most interesting one, which was run up to £12, was dated from Bristol Oct. 2, 1778. In this he

says: "If you were to live a thousand years you could not undo the mischief that you have done, and until you have done all you can toward it, I bid you farewell." Among the lots were two envelopes in the autograph of Robert Louis Stevenson, and a small printed pamphlet of six leaves, entitled "Moral Emblems." It was printed at Davos Platz, presumably for circulation exclusively in the hotel, the printers being "Osbourne et Fils." It contains a few illustrations, apparently drawn by Stevenson himself, while the typography is of a very amateurish character. The pamphlet was, after brisk bidding, knocked down for £19.

Among the books of interest and value sold by Bangs & Co. Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 16 and 17, was a copy of the prose works of Milton, 1697, the edition which preceded by one year the Tolands edition of 1698. By J. T. Payne, who first described the edition in The Athenaeum of June 18, 1898, the printer was thought to be Tonson, who printed the poetical works in 1695. The volume, however, fetched but $2.25. Of more importance was the rare first collected edition of Tennyson's "Poems," Moxon, 1842, a copy of which, bound by Tout in morocco, all edges gilt, sold for $25.50 to Mr. Edward. A catalogue note said that Mr. Foote's copy had brought $140, but his, besides being uncut, was a finer one in other respects. Crampton's copy, boards, uncut, fetched £9 9s. in London in 1896, and another copy, same condition, £9 15s. in 1895, while Maxwell's, similar state, brought $32.50 in Boston in April, 1895.

Among other prices were the following:

Egan's "Life of an Actor," London, 1825, half morocco, fine copy, $15. Bought by Union Club.

Original pen and ink drawing by George Cruikshank, 8¾ by 15 inches, done in 1829, being a portrait of Napoleon on horseback, surrounded by his staff, framed and glazed, $52.50. Bought by Francis P. Harper.

Cruikshank's "Comic Almanacks," London, 1835-53, nineteen volumes, half crimson morocco, by Tout, $64.13. Bought by Henry Miller. The volume for 1839 contains Thackeray's "Stubbs's Calendar; or, The Fatal Boots."

Cruikshank's "Table Book," edited by A Becket, London, 1845, green morocco, by Tout, $14. Bought by George D. Smith.

Cruikshank's "Omnibus," edited by Laman Blanchard, London, 1842, green morocco, by Tout, $14. Bought by George D. Smith.

Original water color drawing by Robert Cruikshank, 8⅛ by 12⅛ inches, executed in 1845, entitled "Ned Noddin' Scotch Song," framed and glazed, $29. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," London, 1837, first edition, tree calf, by Mansell, with plates, $6.50.

Granger's "Biographical History of England," London, 1804-6, 7 volumes, with 59 extra plates, $7.

Hamerton's "Graphic Arts," 1882, $9.50; his "Examples of Modern Etchings," 1875, $6, and "Eighteen Etchings," 1871, $5.50. All first editions.

Mrs. Jameson's works, complete set: "Sacred and Legendry Art," 1848; "Legends of the Monastic Orders," 1850; "Legends of the Madonna," 1852, and "The History of Our Lord," 1864, 6 volumes, original cloth, fine, clean copies, $54. Bought by Henry Miller.

Berrow's "Celebrated Trials and Remarkable Cases of Criminal Jurisprudence," London, 1825, 6 volumes, $19.50.

Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," London, 1812-15, 9 volumes, half cloth, wholly uncut, extra illustrated with 8 plates and 217 portraits on copper, $27. Bought by Mr. Simonson.

Rowlandson's "Journal of Sentimental Travels in the Southern Provinces of France," London, 1821, with the 17 colored engravings, $13. Bought by Mr. Bartlett.

Rowlandson's "Naples and the Campagna Felice," London, 1818, with plates, $10.50. Bought by C. G. Dill. Both were in original cloth, uncut.

Scott's "Waverley," Edinburgh, 1814, first edition, half calf, 3 volumes, $30. Bought by E. B. Holden. The Ashburnham copy, because uncut, sold for the large sum of £78 10s.

Scott's "Waverley Novels," Abbotsford edition, Edinburgh, 1842-7, 12 volumes, half morocco, $36. Bought by Mr. Field.

Knight's "Shakespeare," London, 1838-43, 8 volumes, extra illustrated with 3 portraits of Shakespeare, a view of Shakespeare's house, and 189 engravings on copper and steel, many proofs on India paper, $46. Bought by Mr. Dutton.

Shelley's "Cenci," Italy, 1819, first edition, calf, marbled edges, $11.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Frederickson's, a fine uncut copy in original boards, sold for $65.

Stevenson's "Treasure Island," London, 1883, first edition, calf, by Tout, $12. Bought by Mr. Lane. Bierstadt's fetched $14.

Dr. Symonds's "Verses," edited, with preface, by the son, the poet and essayist, London, 1871, $10.50. Bought by Mr. Edward.

Tennyson's "Maud," Kelmscott Press, 1893, $8.50. Very cheap.

Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler," 1823; "Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson," 1825, two volumes, crushed levant morocco, by Bedford, large paper copies, with proofs on India paper, $30. Bought by "Omaha."

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week Bangs & Co. sold the library of a gentleman of Virginia, a number of the best books in which had come from the collection of Charles Campbell, author of "Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia," Richmond, 1841. The most important book disposed of was John Burk's "History of Virginia from Its First Settlement to the Present Day," Petersburg, 1804-16, said to be Campbell's copy, but without his autograph, which was secured by Dodd, Mead & Co. for $70. It was called "the finest set in existence," and might have been so considered had not Volume IV. been badly spotted. All four volumes were in boards, and the first three volumes were totally uncut. The fourth was cut, but this volume (most of the edition of which was destroyed by fire) is never found uncut. The first three volumes of this famous State history were issued in Petersburg, Va., in 1804-5. ("Printed for the Author by Dickson and Pescud.") Some years after Burk's death in a duel, Skelton Jones and Louis Hue Girardin completed the work, and the fourth and final volume was issued in Petersburg in 1816. ("Printed by M. W. Dunnavant for the Proprietors.") Ingraham's copy, one of the first to occur for sale, was sold in Philadelphia in 1855, and was resold for $100 at the Menzies sale in 1876, and for but $68 at the Ives sale in 1891. The first three volumes were uncut, Rice's, in 1870, bound by Bedford, similar condition but fourth volume, with many rough leaves, sold for $120. Brinley's, "a very large and fine copy," red morocco, by Pratt, fetched in 1880 the record price of $132. Murphy's brought $40 in 1884, Barlow's $56 in 1890, and Deane's $32.50 last Spring. The three last were only fair copies.

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Richmond on English Art.

Sir W. B. Richmond, R. A., delivered an address at the Birmingham and Midland Institute a few weeks ago. In the course of his address he expressed his opinion as to the future of art in England. Happily, he said, a very healthy desire had grown up for the union of the arts, and with that a wholesome dislike of specialism. The arts were also widening their scope and play, and were therefore acquiring a firmer as well as a wider sympathy. The painting of pictures was slowly coming to be regarded, as no doubt it was, as a very important branch of the arts, but not the only one. The marked strides that sculpture had made in recent years were very remarkable. He questioned whether England ever had cause to be so proud of her sculptors as at present. Among them they could name many men who were doing first-rate work. Most of these were in the prime of life, and there was evidence that there was a younger race springing up whose energy and talent would ere long come to the front.

The younger school of architects was composed of men who were original upon very safe lines. Their work was severe and restrained. With regard to the crafts, he confessed to having a very tender place in his heart toward them. The advance was so striking that one could not help drawing a conclusion therefrom—namely, that English people were really going to be tasteful as well as commercial. [Laughter.] If that did happen England would be even greater than she was now. It was a remarkable sign of the times when technical schools were being established over the country, and a still more interesting fact was that the work done was already upon a high level of excellence. He congratulated Birmingham and the Headmaster of the Birmingham School of Art that he and they moved with the times. The Birmingham School of Art was the best in England, because the instruction was not only very thorough, but very broad in its outlook. Especially did it interest and delight him to know that the lesser arts found great sympathy in their educational programme. The decorative arts would be the arts of the future. Designing for metals, mosaics, and pottery was only valuable when the designer knew the capabilities of his material. South Kensington had been a great lesson. The system there had failed to succeed, as it might have succeeded if the original plan upon which the department was framed had been practical, not theoretical.

While the South Kensington authorities had been asleep, some cities, such as Birmingham, and even towns, had become alive to the necessity of training for the crafts by practice in them. He looked forward to a time when England should take her place not even second to Italy at her best period. That would come when the unity of the arts had been established, when architecture, sculpture, and painting were all working together hand in hand with the crafts. It would come when the smallest jewel would be set so exquisitely and with such exuberance of fancy and finish that it would be prized, not for its intrinsic worth or marketable value, but because it was lovely. When the taste for the beautiful had been fully established in small things, and when people declined to buy ill-made and badly designed articles of finery, then the great epoch to which he had alluded would commence. It would be a time of a great liberal union, a great federation of all the states of art. They were going the way to attain it, but there was a great deal to be done yet. Art as a commercial business would have to cease. All labor should be well paid, but the labor which was always a pleasure was often too highly paid. The great movement to which he had alluded was due in a great measure to the labors of Burne-Jones and William Morris. What was going on at the present time which was truly vital, moving, and influential was in a large measure due to those great artists. There was, indeed, hope for the future, and even the belief that Englishmen would ere long determine to have all things beautiful as well as useful. Perhaps two centuries hence history might say: "Yes, what we know now is due to a few artists of the nineteenth century. There were some great painters, but there were two great designers who opened out their inventions for the public good, and gave their best, not only to picture galleries, but to our churches, our homes, and to the people—William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones."

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The Probasco Library to be Sold.

About the middle of December Bangs & Co. will sell the remaining portion of the book collection of Henry Probasco of Oakwood, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio. Some years ago a part of the Probasco library was disposed of at private sale to the Newberry Library of Chicago. Mr. Probasco has now decided to sell the rest of his books, and they accordingly will be offered at auction next month.

The collection is about as large as that of Francis B. Hayes, sold last Spring, and in many things resembles it. In it will be found the best editions of the most prominent authors known in literature, all in the finest possible condition. Of particular interest is the special collection of works on botany and forestry, which includes a number of rarities whose titles are seldom to be seen in catalogues.

Mr. Probasco, though now retired, was for many years one of Cincinnati's leading merchants. He once acted as the President of the Borough of Clifton, and at all times has taken a deep interest in his native city, a few years since having presented it with a public fountain of remarkable beauty. Most of his book collecting was done before the early seventies, but previous to that period he was represented at the more important of the American, English, and Continental auctions, being one of the largest buyers at the Jemines sale, Paris, 1867, for example.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Our Boasted Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a far too prevalent notion that our present civilization is of the highest and most durable type and order—quite an erroneous idea. I say "erroneous" advisedly, inasmuch as, while it must be admitted that our immediate civilization is the product of all anterior ones, and should, therefore, have profited accordingly and attained a higher standard than any of them, yet it has been so contaminated and corrupted by subversive influences and grange phantasies as to have rendered it, after all, but an inferior type of civilization. I have already, in a previous article, alluded to and expatiated upon the most pronounced evidences of this, and it would only be a weariness of the flesh to enlarge any further upon them. But it does seem to me that it would be well for all who have doubts on the subject, and who yet remain of the opinion, more or less pronounced, that our present civilization is of the highest order, to be frank and honest enough to seek justification of their belief. If, however, they are content with the bare assurances and constant attestations of the vast multitude of scribblers and professional patriots whose views and quackeries are from day to day ventilated and spread broadcast through the medium of newspapers, cheap magazines, and sensational novels, as well as by platform and pulpit utterances and general declamation, it will avail but little to so much as attempt any further elucidation of the subject. If, however, as I trust may be the case, public opinion is not entirely blindfolded, but is open to conviction, the arguments I am about to advance will meet with fair consideration, and will be accepted for what they are worth. But before entering the lists and running atilt against so doughty an adversary as this self-same public sentiment represents, I would fain have it clearly understood that the arguments I advance in disproof of these "higher civilization" pretensions will be based on historical evidences mainly—supported only by auxiliary forces, in the way of citations and quotations from authorities on social problems, whose views and findings, in such instances as I cite them, will bear out what I have to say in connection with present conditions—in their bearings on the question at issue. And for this reason, that while it may at first appear a little out of place to touch upon political questions and social problems of the present day in an issue of this nature, it is really only right and proper, inasmuch as, if we are to prove the actual demerits and shortcomings of this modern civilization of ours, it is essential to inquire into its inner workings and practical developments. We must see wherein it falls short of the mark, and reveal its faultiness. Thus "stipulated," then, and thus defined, the conditions and conduction of my undertaking, let me hasten to my task.

What is there, then, let me ask, in our present civilization which affords the first evidence of its "superior merits" and warrants the pretensions of its various lauders in regard to its superior nature and qualities? Is it on account of the "superior genius" of its men of letters? Or is it on account of its output of millionaires, whose colossal fortunes and abnormal social influences are as astounding as they are perplexing? Or, again, is it on account of its production of a number of prominent scientists and a still greater and more motley number of inventors and "patent rights" men? Or, may be, it is by reason of the advances which have seemingly been made in the "development" of the "democratic idea"?

For it must needs be by some such process of reasoning or assumption of a like nature that our adulators and glorifiers of this "American civilization of the nineteenth century" convince themselves of the accuracy of their conclusions. Let us see! Take, for instance, the first and quite common assumption or basis of belief in the transcendency of our men of genius and apply the test of comparison accordingly. And this in no base spirit of mere captious and carping humor, but with an eye single to the attainment of a right understanding and proper appreciation of what is or what is not a "high state of civilization." We can, then, the better estimate the worth, probable durance, and comparative merits of our own. To attain such a laudable end in the simplest and most direct manner, it will be found necessary to apply the "comparative test" to which I have already alluded, and to revert accordingly to far-back epochs of extinct civilizations, as well as to the civilizations of more recent times, for evidences of the utter fallaciousness of such opinions and conclusions. Nor will it be necessary to do more than adduce a limited few of such evidences from among the "cloud of witnesses" so adducible in support of my contention. To the point, then.

In the first place we will consider the worth of that suppositionary plea to the effect of the "superior genius" of our men of letters, as compared with men of the like class of preceding civilizations. Has our vaunted civilization as yet produced or afforded any evidence of its ability or likelihood to produce a single poet or littérateur to be compared with, say, Homer and Herodotus among the Greeks, with Horace and Virgil among the Romans, with Tasso and Dante among the Italians, with Goethe and Humboldt among the Germans, with Fénélon and Chateaubriand among the French, or with Shakespeare and Milton among the English? Then what about the glorious throng of painters, sculptors, philosophers, musicians, tragedians, singers, orators, and statesmen of the various ages, apart from the poets and authors, who were the legitimate and prolific products of the various civilizations of by-gone ages? Think, also, of the schools and systems of learning, of ethics, and philosophy of the Grecian and Roman eras, and we cannot but stand abashed at the effrontery of those who profess to discover in our poor, counterfeit civilization evidences of its "higher nature."

Then, as regards the "millionaire" plea of these devoted ones—it must be admitted that in the production of millionaires, and in the amassing of huge individual fortunes, our American civilization has far surpassed all other civilizations, ancient or modern. But is that any evidence of its higher type? Is it not rather direct evidence of its spuriousness? For the product of millionaires is a harvest of tares, to any civilization whatever—so disastrous and widespread are the consequences to the Nation of the abnormal social conditions which have produced them as to threaten the utter subversion of democracy and free institutions. So that we neither do well nor think wisely in extolling this "manifestation" as an "evidence of our higher civilization."

And now a few words in regard to the plea of those who insist upon the "unparalleled" attributes of our present civilization. This third plea, then, is based on the assumption that in its output of a number of scientists, inventors, and "patent rights" men, this civilization of ours has excelled all others in such relation! But is it possible that these people are so ignorant as to be unaware of the fact that the arts and sciences were advanced to such a degree of perfection by the ancients as to serve to this day, and for all time, as models—whose discoveries and developments of the arts and sciences were so profound and astonishing as to dazzle and confound all modern understanding! In fact, to such a pitch and scale of magnitude did the ancients attain in these self-same arts and sciences, as testified by such precious fragments and models as have been preserved to us, that all master scientists and connoisseurs of subsequent ages have arrived at the common conclusion that hand-in-hand with the extinction of the most remote civilizations went the extinction of the best perfected of human discoveries and developments, and that, in the obliteration of such civilizations, the human race endured the irreparable loss of the most precious products and discoveries—in the "lost arts," in effect. So that we find all the vaunted attributes and specific qualities of our "unparalleled" civilization not only duplicated, but surpassed, by the most ancient civilizations.

But there still remains a single point under this heading to be considered. I refer to the point raised by those who discover in the "development of the democratic idea" and the advances made in the propagation of democratic principles and in the development of free institutions an unerring evidence of the beneficent qualities and unprecedented virtues of our American civilization. It seems to me, however, that these good people, who thus "think," and thus conclude, are almost as unfortunate in this as in their "millionaire" surmisings; since, so far as an unbiased consideration of present social and political conditions and relations can discover, there is every reason to believe and fear that this "development" theory, in such relation at all events, is the veriest chimera, and at utter variance with all practical existent conditions. For such inroads have been made already upon the individual liberties of the people by the millionaire apotheosis, and by the encroachments of concentrated wealth in line therewith as to occasion all thoughtful minds considerable dread and misgivings regarding the ultimate outcome of it all in general, and for the fate of democracy and free institutions in particular. It would therefore seem that on this last "evidence" adduced and considered there is neither force nor plausibility, since it is a bare assumption, without a particle of basis. If it could be shown that there had been any genuine development of the democratic idea and of the principles of liberty and spread of human happiness under our civilization, we should be furnished with distinctive evidence of its high standard and intrinsic worth, at all events. But here let me cite a few passages from one of those "auxiliary" aids and authorities alluded to in my introductory remarks in support of my original contention and of the general trend of my arguments. I find Herbert Spencer, among others, in that splendid work of his under the caption of "Social Statics," thus apostrophizing, in his chapter on "The Regulation of Commerce," Page 326: "In putting a veto upon the commercial intercourse of two nations a Government trenches upon man's liberties of action. To secure for each man the fullest freedom to exercise his faculties, compatible with the like freedom of others, we find to be the State's duty. Now, trade restrictions and prohibitions not only do not secure this freedom, but they take it away. So that in enforcing them the State is transformed from a maintainer of rights into a violator of rights. If it be criminal in a civil power commissioned to shield us from murder to turn murderer itself; if it be criminal in it to play the thief, though set to keep off thieves, then must it be criminal in it to deprive men, in any way, of liberty to pursue the objects of desire, when it was appointed to insure them that liberty. Whether it kills, or robs, or enslaves or shackles by trade regulations, its guilt is alike in kind, and differs only in degree."

Again, in Chapter XX., Page 200, I find this luminous passage: "What crude theories prevail respecting the power of a Legislature to encourage different branches of industry. It is not farmers only who labor under the mistake that their occupation can be made more prosperous by act of Parliament; educated townsmen, too, participate in the delusion, quite forgetting that the greater profitableness artificially given to any particular trade inevitably draws into that trade such an increased number of competitors as quickly to reduce its proffered advantages to the general level and below it." But there! I might go on quoting whole columns of similar authority in corroboration of my maintenance that not only is this vaunted claim of "unparalleled" civilization utterly vain and baseless, but that there are evidences on all sides to convince all thoughtful minds that it is still extremely "crude," and is actually menaced already, by reason of its crudity and of the insidious advances of malignant political and social elements and forces, which, under the guise of "protection," and by means of legislative restrictions of trade and of the freedom of the people, impair the prosperity of the Nation and menace the very existence of free institutions.

ST. GEORGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1898.

Thackeray Unjustly Assailed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall probably argue myself singularly benighted when I ask, Who is Prof. Sedgwick? quoted in last Saturday's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW so much to his discredit? I feel that every true lover of Thackeray owes you a vote of thanks for your answer to Prof. Sedgwick. Much more might have been justly said in refutation of such unjust criticism, but it scarcely deserves more serious consideration than you have given it. While there be those who cannot, or do not, appreciate Thackeray—much less admire him—I believe the consensus of opinion, where it is of any true value, will exonerate him of any such unworthy sentiments as Prof. Sedgwick lays to his charge.

Only another case of "Honi soit qui mal y pense," I should say. So much depends upon the spirit in which he is read, and by whom. I mean whether understandingly or not. I think Mrs. Ritchie's notes to the latest edition of her father's works must amply suffice to prove him incapable of such an animus as the article in November's Atlantic Monthly attempts to set forth.

S. W.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, 1898.

Haunting Lines by Joaquin Miller.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had discovered my blunder in attributing Wordsworth's lines to Mr. Joaquin Miller long before it was pointed out to me. I might have known better, though they were quoted as his by the writer of a very careful criticism of the poet of the Sierras that I had just read. I am more than ever convinced, however, that there is nothing more dangerous than quotation without verification. That Joaquin Miller is the author of some "haunting lines" is proved by these, which I quote with the "Songs of the Sierras" open before me. They occur in the poem on "Burns and Byron":

In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw a line
Between the two, where God has not.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

New York, Nov. 23, 1898.

Cranch and Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you very kindly for your friendly notice in the last SATURDAY REVIEW of my article, in "The Authors of the Hudson," on the works of Mr. Christopher Pearse Cranch, but much I fear me, should the spirit of the deformed slave of Shakespeare's "Tempest" ever deign to revisit the scenes of this sublunary sphere, his first endeavor will be to see to it that he makes mincemeat of the foul fiend who, by the misuse of types, thus transforms him, rabid though he were, to the vile masticator of human flesh. Seriously, Mr. Cranch's work was "Ariel and Caliban"—not "Cannibal," as by the Fates the REVIEW is made to say! Thankfully—but, oh! so sorrowfully,

AARON VANDERWERKER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1898.

On Heroes' Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interesting paper, written by Mr. Bangs, on "Heroes' Rights," in THE TIMES'S last SATURDAY REVIEW, the obligations of creators to their creations is most ably discussed. It is a subject I have long thought of, and never, to my knowledge, seen or heard brought forward as an argument. The side of it that has always seemed most reasonable is this:

An author draws his character from the sea of ideas, from the indefinite, flickering shadows which pass and repass before our minds; into this character he breathes the breath of life, and, for good or ill, to all eternity, that formless personality walks the unquiet earth. No one can help him, and here, I think, the intense pathos of the whole thing lies. We long to, but once started onward the creator himself is powerless to bring one touch of pity or hope into his creation's life.

The point I would wish to make is, let the characters be consistent, let them be a law unto themselves, and where they seek for and long for the truth, let that truth be indicated to them before the pen is laid down and the cover closed on the throbbing, pulsating life for evermore powerless to think or move. In real life there are tragedies surpassing all tales of fiction, of course. There are longings unsatisfied, aspirations unrealized, hopes crushed to earth, but for those longing, hoping souls, who knows but that in the last hours some whisper of the Infinite, some glimpse of the land they have sought in vain, may come—some vision of the other side of the pattern they have traced so unwillingly and so painfully?

For our hero, who has worked earnestly and for the right, who has done all he knew as far as we are permitted to judge, and we are limited by the creator's indications, our feelings are outraged by seeing this brave soul suddenly bereft of all that makes life worth while to him, and pitilessly left.

I refer to Kipling's "Light That Failed" as the strongest instance of this class of character; Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," and also Mrs. Voynich's "Gadfly," though this connection is the only one that I should venture to use in bringing these three together.

A creator has some responsibility to his readers—he has more to his creations, and one cannot but plead that they be respected.

A. M. P.

New York, Nov. 20, 1898.

The Historian Lingard.

To The Editor of the New York Times:

Having seen no answer in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to "A. H. M.'s" question in the issue of Oct. 22, in regard to histories of England, I give the correspondent the following quotation from George Saintsbury's "History of Nineteenth Century Literature." When speaking of the historian, Dr. Lingard, he says: "He was the author of what still retains the credit of being the best history of England on the great scale, in point of the union of accuracy, skillful arrangement, fairness, (despite his inevitable prepossessions,) and competent literary form—no mean credit for a member of an unpopular minority to have attained in a century of the most active historical investigation."

W. A. H.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 19, 1898.

Verse from the Muse of Medford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have Milton's authority for speaking of a muse as masculine. (Lycidas, l., 21,) therefore it is allowable to say that the muse of Medford, inspired by the legends of Maine, has given to the world the legend of Moosehead. The short, irregular lines, beginning each with a capital and occasionally rhyming, show that this legend is poetry; most of it, at least, for there are some prose passages.

The poem opens with "Introse." This word is not in the dictionaries we have consulted; the Century is not at hand. There is a vague suggestion of introit about it, presumably it is poetic for introduction, as it is followed by a prose preface. This speaks of a dear friend, "perfect in physical construction" and "mentally greatly superior" to any one whom the author has ever known. The wedding of this "perfect gentleman" and "consistent Christian" "has transpired." While acting as best man, the Medford Muse "learned that about Moosehead's history which may be regarded as sacrilegious because it premises Holy Writ." There follow a greeting of Kineo and the Lake and a good night by the lakeside, when

"Faintly came lingering echoes
From the birds singing away
To their nests across the bay."

And

"Moosehead swished its waters o'er the beach."

Then follows a vision upon Kineo. In this are many wonderful personifications, pines sing to white birches.

"Nodding their heads in their drowsing";

"Robins hung upon their breasts
The lake's dew, gem-laden."

There is a golden mist in the aisles of the forest:

"And far below
Me the lake so silent
Glistened like gold
Wherein diamonds blent
Their light untold."

Evidently the company at Lubeck, Me., which undertook to extract gold from seawater had been wrongly directed. They should have set up their plant on Kineo. The general delight of all living creatures arises from the fact that "Moosehead's son, a pure bride from man has won."

This statement, and much else, the poet learns in vision from

"Two great eagles flying round me,
Who were shrilly, wildly singing,
'Wake for the happy day! Man's free!'

"Angered by their crying,
At length to the eagles I said,
Cease your senseless singing,
You weird, feathered creatures gray-red.'"

Instead of being indignant at such a command, "the eagles quietly replied," in numerous stanzas in which they explain to the poet that he is sleeping beneath Eden's tree of life. It is not quite clear whether the tree has been transplanted or the entire Garden of Eden is to be found upon Kineo. But the vision has a marvelous result:

"I touched a new life whose mind's eye ran
Back to the chaos where time began."

The wild excitement of this "happy day," both for birds and beasts, is explained by the coming of Moosehead, who

"Said to me, while his tongue spake not,
'I'm Moosehead, all man; a spirit truly;
Not a myth in dreamland begot.'"

Naturally, the poet is amazed; he pauses, and "ere recovering my mental poise," there gather "birds of every name." "Out from the forest came beasts and animals." One would be glad to know what subtle distinction is here implied. At all events, all these creatures, the birds, beasts, and animals, join in a triumphant chorus, which closes with the somewhat ambiguous statement:

"Sing! Sing to the earth,
The atonement is done."

Moosehead seats himself "upon a moss-grown, nature-builded throne." There he "unveils his history." He explains:

"Man will touch again the true heart life
Whose charm was broken by Adam's wife."

The Muse of Medford, we grieve to say, is

distinctly a misogynist. In a previous poem he girds in the same unfilial fashion at that common mother whom he there designates as "one E-va." We cannot quote the passage with accuracy, but the last syllable rhymes with day! There follows a rapturous chorus, more closely mingled with sacred names than we care to quote, but the birds, beasts, and animals make an assertion to which we fear theologians will take exception, for they declare:

"We've redeemed our friend and brother."

Here reversing Silas Wegg's custom, Moosehead drops into prose. For nearly three closely printed octavo pages he explains that "the sinful heritage," which is the inheritance of all men, "on account of Adam's erring in judgment while he was in Eden, has not been proved an inheritable birthright." May we pause for one minute to comment appreciatively on the delicacy of Moosehead's language. Compare the brutal plainness of the old Puritan's "Adam's fall" with this veiled allusion to an error in judgment. And the theologians declared "We sinned all." Moosehead, with a vague, large charity, maintains that this sinful heritage is not "an inalienable birthright." It is impossible to give in detail the wonders of this revelation. In brief, as Adam and his "wife" had failed, "the biped animals determined to breed up a creature of perfect physical and mental construction, who would give home to a soul of the loftiest type." There follows an account of the deluge, and the struggle of the biped animals to carry out their frustrated efforts, which seems to be a combination of the Arabian Nights and a nightmare reminiscent of freaks and menageries. Moosehead explains how the earth was "repopulated and vegetated after the flood." The sage's only child, he explains, after being taught not only by his own race but by the best teachers among men "is to wed a man-born maiden of the highest breedling, education, and culture, who (sic) he has long known."

The poet is warned that men may call him "an idle dreamer or an evil-minded iconoclast." But with fresh reiterations

"Oh happy day, oh happy day,
Man's sinful life has passed away,"

this most original effort closes. From the mention in the preface that the poet has acted as best man to his dear friend in Maine, the most probable interpretation seems to be that this extraordinary farrago of prose and would-be verse, of the Arabian Nights and distorted Scripture, is intended for an epithalamium. In spite of our patriotic affection for all that is American, we must acknowledge that we prefer Spenser to the Medford Muse. E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 22, 1898.

A Word or Two About Thackeray's Women—Prof. Sedgwick's Article.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed space for a few words on one point only in the article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW which defends Thackeray against Prof. Sedgwick? I mean as to what is said about Thackeray's women. We—I speak for all the persons of my own sex with whom I have ever discussed the novelist—do not quarrel with Thackeray for the long list of horrible creatures like Lady Kew, the ancient Beatrix, and poor old Maria; their hideous counterparts doubtless flourished in that age which Thackeray so delighted to paint; nor is it worth while to protest against women of the Amelia type whom Thackeray puts forward as representatives of the better sort of their sex; no, what we cannot pardon him for are his Mrs. Pendennis, his Laura, his Lady Castlewood. What sort of a woman is it who so readily believes a scandalous story about her own son? And Laura is equally credulous as to the guilt of her old playmate, the man she loves. What of Lady Castlewood's ignoble jealousy of her own daughter, and the abuse she showers upon Esmond, the devoted friend to whom she owed so much? Rachel Warrington of the Virginians, with all her airs and her domineering temper, is more to be respected than the Lady Castlewood whose "tenderness" is so much dwelt on by her creator. Ethel Newcome, it is true, "redeems" herself in the end; there is "nobility" in her, and she alone of all Thackeray's women has the faintest show of title to be so characterized.

"Who has been so gentle, so truly Christian, to the sinner in fiction as Thackeray to poor Clara Newcome?" it is asked, and we may answer George Eliot's Dinah to Hetty in Adam Bede. "In all English fiction are there figures which give a man more noble expectations of women than such wives and mothers as he can find in Thackeray?" Indeed, I think so. Setting aside George Eliot's Romola and Dorothea and Myra, who to be sure are only potentially wives and mothers, and who may be objected to as too "ideal," we may point to Amos Barton's wife, to the unpretending Mrs. Garth, and Mary Garth, who behaves as true wife and mother both in one to her weak lover, and we find Dolly Winthrop, all "illiterate" as she is, the very essence of sweet and lovable womanhood and motherhood. Mrs. Gaskell's Bell Robson, strong and gentle soul, what of her? I may say in passing that the Robson family, in "Sylvia's Lovers," is, to my mind, one of the most finely drawn groups in fiction. The passionate mutual devotion of the father and the daughter whose ardent, undisciplined nature was derived from his, and the deep and steadfast love of Bell's finely balanced character are admirably portrayed. The most natural and charming figure in that very youthful work from Miss Yonge's too facile pen, "The Hel. of Redclyffe," is Mrs. Edmonston, who so gently manages for his good her kindly but hasty-tempered husband, and lends to each member of the household in turn the counsels of her mild wisdom. In "The Daisy Chain," though Mrs. May dies and departs from the scene after the first chapter or two, she remains vividly present as a memory and an influence throughout the whole of the two volumes. And Dr. May, always his wife's lover, is as real and charming a man and father of a much too numerous family, as can be found anywhere. Space fails me, but I am sure the good parents and children of fiction do not. MARIA LOUISE HENRY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1898.

Rossetti's Sonnets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted, I think, that Mr. Hinckley has devoted so great a part of his interesting letter to the discussion of Milton's merits as a sonnet writer, because, it seems to me, the more important question of Wordsworth's claim to superiority has been thereby relegated to the background.

And yet Mr. Hinckley grants that Rossetti is possessed of "superior technique and sensuous perception," surely two qualities of the utmost importance to a master of the sonnet form, but, he hastens to say, "Wordsworth has given finer expression to higher poetical faculties," and perhaps he has. I should not like to be thought either hypercritical or insensible to the beauties of Wordsworth's poetry, but the sublime thoughts strewn so lavishly in his writings, and his much-praised quotability, everywhere proclaim the fragment greater than the whole. This is certainly a mark of weakness in much of his best work. It is inartistic, because he is not in the highest sense an artist.

A great sonnet is an artistic merit, not a thing to be broken in pieces; the whole should be more beautiful than any of its parts, and therefore if any part is so supremely above the body to which it is joined it must seem inharmonious and unfitted for that particular place in which it is found; in other words, it is better as a quotation than as the part of the organic whole to which it was attached, and "an artist worthy of the highest work will," as Swinburne says, "make his least work worthy of himself." This was beyond the power of Wordsworth.

I am sure a glimpse of the lost arms of the Venus de Milo would to-day gladden the whole artistic world, but I am equally sure that they would not be more beautiful than are the parts, (separately considered,) of which that splendid woman is composed. In one sense of the word, she is nothing less, they being away, because we have in the sublime fragment a criterion by which to judge of their perfection. The master who chiseled that torso could not fail in the arm. But reverse the case for a moment. Consider this wonderful statue destroyed!—the arms alone remaining—and we should have to look elsewhere for the perfect ideal of feminine physical beauty.

Poetry is an art, and the sonnet is avowedly the most artistic poetical form that has yet been evolved. Its value in the individual case is the measure of the poet's capability or mastery of his art, and he is always amenable to the laws which govern artistic expression. Wordsworth as a poet of fragments will bear the most searching criticism, but I do not think so much can be claimed for him as a master of the sonnet. Truly, it is a matter of opinion which one would prefer as a poet, but if the question be as to which is the greater in this special sense, the opinion should be based upon certain recognized canons of criticism touching the nature of the art and the requisite equipment of the artist. Manifestly it would be impossible to do more than indicate the outline of such a process within the limits of this short letter, but I must say we are too apt to translate "I like this" into "This is good," and, unfortunately, we have only too much precedent for such process in the works of critics of the highest order. Sainte-Beuve is, of course, a brilliant exception, and Arnold strove with some success to follow his lead in this respect.

I contend that "I like it" does not mean "It is good." Poetical values are independent of individual preference because they are permanent and are, as it were, the concentrated intellectual wealth of the ages.

Now, I protest that it is not because of my profound admiration for Rossetti, but because he best fulfills the high requirements in this case, that I would consider him the superior of Wordsworth. His place is that of an artist. He had within him the capacity of all artistic expression. His poems are pictures; his pictures are poems; there is music and light, color, fervor, dazzling beauty everywhere within his sonnet work. No coldness, no uncertainty, no weakness or hesitation. It is the mastery of the virtuoso at one with his instrument. He is the Chopin of the sonnet. He is master of the same wonderful minor harmonies and tender regrets, the same passionate splendor, that you discover in the great Polish musician. To quote Swineburne again, he says, speaking of the House of Life, "There has been no work of the same pitch attempted since Dante sealed up his youth in the sacred leaves of the 'Vita Nuova,' and this poem of his name child and translator is a more various and mature work of kindred genius and spirit."

On the contrary, Wordsworth, notwithstanding his tireless striving and unfailing faith in himself, never fully mastered the art of poetical expression, and hence the inequalities of value to be found everywhere in his work, sonnet work not excepted, though perhaps his shortcomings are less noticeable here than elsewhere, and the great body of his sonnets is open to the same class of objections that Mr. Hinckley makes to those of Milton, and, indeed, I agree with him as to the latter to a great extent.

I do not wish to convert him to my way of thinking, but only to state the reasons for my own opinion. It is sufficient that he is a lover of the masters who have enshrined their genius in this classic form of verse; as to individual preference, that is a matter of slight importance, comparatively.

J. A. McCREEDY.

Lawrence, L. I., Oct. 30, 1898.

Some Suggested Etymologies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Trench, in his fascinating little book, "The Study of Words," tells us that the history of a word is often more interesting than the history of a campaign. In the light of modern philological research most of the words in our language have been forced to yield their secrets and divulge not only their source and origin, but the history of their changes and modifications. There are, however, a few words whose ultimate "resolution," if we may borrow a term from the microscopists, has hardly yet been accomplished, or, if accomplished, the true history has not yet found its way into our standard dictionaries and textbooks. Among these are the words restaurant, propound, gallery, bouillon, (as a surname,) and a few others, and it may interest you readers to have the most recent suggestions in regard to the best etymologies of some of them. First, then, as regards the word restaurant. Bayard Taylor long ago saw the evident absurdity of the usual derivation of this word from re, again, and staurare, to make firm, because a restaurant rarely makes a man firm, but, indeed, more often the opposite—except, perhaps, where prohibition is in force. Much more probable, therefore, is it that the word is derived from res, a thing, and taurus, a bull, because a good restaurant is "a bully thing."

Propound. This word is usually derived from pro, forth, and ponere, to set or place. But, in addition to the absence of the "u" in the alleged root, who, we might ask, would ever regard a truth as propounded that was merely placed or set before an audience? To do so would be the height of absudity. We must here follow the generally accepted rules laid down by Skeat and other modern etymologists and examine the history of the word, which, when traced back, is found to be an expression used by the old preachers, who, in the words of Hudibras, regarded the pulpit as "a drum ecclesiastic," which they pounded with their fists "as with a stick." In those days a preacher was regarded as mighty, according as he had beaten many pulpits and Bibles to pieces. It is related of one faithful old hearer of a certain Scottish preacher that the highest praise that she could think of in connection with her minister was that he had "dang sax Bibles a' to pieces!" It is evident therefore that the word is derived from pro, and the ordinary word pound, because a truth, to be enforced, must be pounded into the hearers.

Gallery. Even Skeat confesses that the origin of this word is "uncertain," and he suggests the low Latin, galeria, which, he says, was "probably" a place of amusement. If Prof. Skeat had lived on this side of the Atlantic he would have had no doubts upon the subject. A gallery is always a place of amusement, and consequently it is always frequented by the girls, the low English, (not low Latin, as Skeat has it,) for which is gals, (plural,)—hence gallery.

Bouillon. This word signifies broth, and in its ordinary signification or use it offers no difficulty as to either its origin or meaning. But when used as a surname, as in the case of Godfrey de Bouillon, we confess that it has puzzled us to find out how such a "sloppy" name ever came to be applied to so doughty a knight, unless, indeed, he was brought up on a bottle and fed with soup instead of with milk. But by adopting Skeat's rule and looking a little into the history of the word everything becomes quite plain.

Among Godfrey's soldiers there were probably several Irish regiments who were so delighted with their rollicking, dare-devil commander that they applied to him the highest title found in their vocabulary and dubbed him a "broth of a boy." The French, catching on to the word "broth," translated it literally, and hence the surname of Godfrey de Bouillon. J. P.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 28, 1898.

The Writers' Club of Brooklyn.

The third annual dinner of the Brooklyn Writers' Club was eaten at the Clarendon Hotel on Saturday evening, Nov. 19. Covers were laid for fifty persons, and the tables were occupied by those who have to do with the various and allied firms of literature. Journalists, authors, artists, lawyers, and others were individual parts of the gathering, and candles in graceful candelabra mingled "the light of other days" with the modern incandescent light as a substitute for the Byronic lamps that at one time figured. Mr. Cecil Burleigh, the newly elected President of the club, presided, and acted as toastmaster. He was half hidden behind a large jar of yellow chrysanthemums that formed a part of the table decorations. When the coffee was reached Mr. Burleigh rapped for order and in a few well-chosen words sketched the club's progress during the past year and then in turn introduced the numbers given below: "Lend Me Your Ears," Cecil Burleigh; "The Writers," Arthur Pottow; "The Readers," Hunter MacCulloch; "War and War Correspondents," Gen. Horatio C. King; poem, "Unheralded Heroes," Dr. David Allyn Gorton; "A Good Work for the Editors," Byron A. Brooks; poem, "My Ship To-morrow," Mrs. Julia Sedgwick King; "Rejected Manuscripts," William C. Bowdoin; "Woman's Influence on Literature," Mrs. Helen Warburton Joy; "Brush and Word Painting," George Willis Bardwell.

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STRAY TOPICS.

Two Neglected Women.

Apropos to the rather shrewish article in the May number of The Westminster Review on "Men's Women in Fiction," there are two heroines in modern fiction who have not had the attention paid to them or the justice done to them that they deserve. They are both, though in entirely different ways and for different reasons, "men's women." Both of them belong to that class that every man loves, and to the still smaller class of those for whom men of intense natures are willing to sacrifice themselves. The characters referred to are Nurse Brandon in Thackeray's "Shabby Genteel Story," and its continuation "Philip," and that perfect gem of Trollope's creation, Glencora Palliser, Duchess of Omnium.

We fancy that Thackeray loved dear little Caroline Brandon more fondly than her more notorious sisters. Better than Ethel, or Laura, or Mrs. Pendennis, better even than Beatrix Esmond or Rachel Castlewood. How he dwells on and hovers about her purity, her courage—splendide mendax he calls her in one glorious epoch of her life—her simple nobility, her shrewdness, her unfathomable and illimitable tenderness, her intense capacity of affection, and her fierce craze of maternity. She was a little woman, vulgar of speech, and farouche, who would lie and steal for her darling, and indeed go smiling to the gallows with an aureola of divine peace and gladness around her little head in behalf of her Philip. Yet no man of whatever degree came near her but wanted to marry her. Andreas Fitch, the crazy painter; Dr. Firmin, the educated university man, gentleman, and villain; Dr. Goodenough, the physician; all the artists and newspaper men of Philip's club, and the dirty, drunken, unfrocked preacher and Greek scholar, Tufton Hunt, all could not resist her.

As for Glencora, she is almost, if not entirely, new in fiction; she is the very impersonification of provocative femininity. Willful, wrongheaded, impulsive, indiscreet, doing that thing of all others that those who could love her were anxious she should not do, yet she sparkles with a brilliant, endearing attractiveness that makes one not merely pardon or condone, but admire and justify her follies. Her passion when she is first introduced in "Can You Forgive Her," for that most worthless of "detrimentals," Burgo Fitzgerald; her detestation of that "good" man, Mr. Bott, who was always "standing around" and watching her, her injudicious and troublesome family and political intrigues and cabals, her personal conspiracies for Phineas Finn in "The Irish Member" and "Phineas Redux"; the delicious rows which she is always fomenting among all kind of people, all torment one into a fervor of affection and love that is irresistible. Her strait-laced husband, whom one of her silly caprices deprives of his dearest ambition, the Premiership, adores her. Without a murmur he gives up place, power, and command to go abroad with her. And when the witch has a baby, what a how-dye-do there is about it! Not merely because it was a great Duke's son and the future head of an illustrious house, but because it was the proper, and therefore the unexpected thing for Glencora to do. Full of animal spirits, but never hoydenish, always on the side of lovers, no matter how ill-assorted; inconvenient always, but never risque; clean, delicate, pricking and piquing all men to admiration, Glencora Palliser will on more intimate acquaintance win and maintain a high niche and a permanent fame as one of the most excellently wrought and completely finished womanly characters in fiction.

The Romance of Venetian Glass.

"Venetian glass" as it appears at times in the alluring advertisements of the great department stores of New York, is it the true Venetian glass that is sold? Certainly it is, and some of it, as delicate, beautiful, and fantastic in form, as when the manufacture of this fragile ware was monopolized by the old city of the lagoons. In Venetian glass there is the whole romance of manufacture, and in "The House Beautiful," Mr. Donald Warren tells most that is worth knowing about it.

We are fairly positive that in certain directions, if not the Greeks, certainly the old Romans, might have taught us a great deal about the fashioning of glass. Possibly the art was retained in early Venice. Anyhow we have evidence that fine glass was made at or around Venice before the eleventh century. In time there were so many furnaces devoted to glassmaking that the danger of fire threatened Venice, and the industry was moved to the Island of Murano, and for five centuries Murano became the sole centre for Venetian glass. Venice, in 1495, enacted an order, threatening with death any workman in glass who divulged the secrets of the business, and Venice carried out this cruel protectionist decree. Mirrors were also important objects, and Venice made them for all the then knowo world. But it was in beads that the largest industry was carried on. Strange is it for the modern traveler to find in remote and Central Africa beads of a certain form and color, certainly Venetian, which must have reached the natives in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. In fact, to the archaeologist, the string of civilization is threaded with beads.

The beauty of the Venetian glass has never been equaled. It is quite possible that its exceeding fragility made the renewal of the pieces constant. There was a habit the Venetians had of smashing their fine glass on convivial occasions, and banquets in the city of the canals in the Middle Ages were common. Until the eighteenth century, Venice stood first in glassmaking, then with Napoleon and a change of commercial transits, the industry waned, then died out, leaving to Venice nothing but her beads. The fine old art never had, however, quite perished, for it lingered still at Murano.

As late as 1840, the Abbé Zanetti set about giving life to the old industry. The water around Murano was dredged, and the old splinters of glass thus secured were analyzed. For years the abbé devoted his time to the discovering of what was a lost art. Then in 1858, Radi and Dr. Salviate took up the matter practically, and there was the rebirth of Venetian glass, and so Murano is to-day, as it was in the past, the great manufacturing centre. Now the word "manufacturing," as far as the making of Venetian glass is concerned, is rather a misnomer. Venetian glassmaking is true art work, and is indifferent to machinery. If the potter's wheel is likely to become a tool of the past, the glassblower's pipe is not. So in Murano there is carried on to-day "the foremost of artistic crafts of the world." If George Sand has written "The Mosaic Workers," why should not a clever romance be written on the glassmakers of Murano? Balzac wrote in his wonderful way the story of many manufacturing processes.

For the Better Study of Mummies.

The British Museum is making a special exhibition of its mummies, Dr. E. A. W. Bridge, the keeper of the Egyptian collection, recognizing the advantages of such a show as being of great educational value. When there are no mummies, their coffins answer all purposes. Here, then, is the coffin lid, which supposedly covered the remains of Men-kau-Ra, the probable builder of the third pyramid. There is a curious story about this coffin lid with the coffin of An-Anlef. They were both shipped to England in 1837. The vessel on which they were was shipwrecked, but the two were saved. Think what an escape that was! Had the hand of fate anything to do with this salvage? Were they insured against marine risks?

Another coffin is that of Amamu, who lived and died circa B. C. 2000. In the first Egyptian room of the museum are shown the skeletons coming from interments of about the above date. Supposably, the bodies were subjected to a strong solution of some alkali—natron, perhaps, and thus the flesh was easily taken from the bones. But we are not so well satisfied as to whether this was the exact process. The bones were carefully preserved, shrouded in fine linen, and then consigned to the coffin.

In 1893 the Khédive gave to the museum a number of coffins obtained at Der-el-bahari, (Thebes.) Of course, the mummy of Katebet, who was a priestess of Amen, is the most remarkable. She has been supplied with wooden hands, something like glove stretchers, and these are bedecked with rings in which precious stones have been set, but the bracelets are only shams and are painted. There is, too, the mummy of Amen-ari-arit, who was once the scribe, secretary, and runner of errands to her Majesty Queen Amenartas, who was an Ethiopian great lady. The Prince of Wales's particular mummy is that of Seshep-seshet, and this he presented to the museum.

One notable portion of the exhibit shows the mummies and coffins of the Greco-Roman age in Egypt, A. D. 200. The custom then arose of painting a portrait of the defunct on a piece of board and affixing it to the head of the mummy. Copies of these old portraits have been photographically presented to us, and are remarkable pictures. They give us some idea of the old pictorial art. It must, however, be borne in mind that the artist in a small town in Egypt could not have been a great painter. There must have been masters in Rome or in more remote Athens. How much better, then, must have been their art! There is one of these Greco-Roman portraits which attracts attention because it is so skillfully done. It is the one found on the head of Artemidorus—a Greek settler in Egypt.

It is evident, in studying these mortuary relics of Egypt, and comparing dynasty with dynasty, that in slow process of time much that was indicated in the Book of the Dead was forgotten and its meaning quite lost. Will not that which has happened ever be repeated as far as creeds go? Anyhow, the suggestiveness of these mummies, as far as relates to the religious history of the ancient world, cannot be overlooked.

An excellent guide, well printed and properly arranged, issued by the museum, gives a clear idea of the collection.

Mr. George Inness, Jr.'s Pictures in Paris.

M. Arsène Alexandre lauds a collection of pictures, the work of Mr. George Inness, Jr., now on exhibition at the Georges Petit Gallery in Paris. In the catalogue there are mentioned not less than fifty-six pictures. We can add nothing to M. Arsène Alexandre's most felicitous expressions of pleasure which the work of our American artist calls forth. This capital French critic deprecates the exhibition of the study. A study, it is true, has its outlines and its coloring, but it ought never to be called a picture. A study may be designated as a photograph, and it is often a good one. It may be the crystallization of a single impression, but that is not enough. A painter worthy of the name ought certainly to make a store of such "outside" impressions, but it is only when shut up "inside" that he refines them. Such was the method of Ruysdael, of Corot, and Rousseau.

In Mr. George Inness's, Jr.,'s many pictures M. Alexandre says, there is variety of motive, but the one great unity predominates—that of temperament, evinced by the artist's depth and sincerity. The hours which are tinged with silver or gold give him the greatest pleasure, but then, too, he is fond of those mysteries, when earth seems meditative, and the heavens incline to the chastening of her. This idea of M. Arsène Alexandre is fully worthy of particular translation. He writes that there are many artists "who seem to hold a bit of window glass between themselves and nature, and on the square of glass they trace the subject which lies behind it. Then they sign their work, frame it, exhibit, and sell it, and those who buy such things might have saved very much of their money had they bought a railroad ticket and seen the landscape for themselves through the car window. Mr. George Inness does not conceive art as shown through a window pane. His artistic desires go very much beyond this."

Looking over the catalogue many of the pictures show a religious feeling, as "The Crucifixion," the "Last Reflection of the Cross," and "The Flight into Egypt." But Mr. Inness's tastes are broad and diverse. So we find "Morning in Venice," "Niagara," "The Road to a Virginia Plantation," "On a Canadian River," "From the Window of My Atelier in Paris," "The Old Mill at Moret," and many other subjects. All these pictures show, M. Arsène Alexandre writes, that perfect sentiment the student of nature only acquires and carries out in the quiet stillness of his atelier.

Andrew Lang's Shop Talk.

In The North American Review Mr. Andrew Lang talks "shop," or "literary shop," and he manages this topic in the neatest manner. Mr. Rideing having given him the cue, (we use this in a billiardly sense,) Mr. Andrew Lang rattles the balls, and makes carroms, kisses, and all kinds of nice shots. He differs from Mr. Rideing, who thinks that the literary profession "has very little esprit de corps." The "esprit" is there, says Mr. Lang, but there is no "corps." What is to the point is perhaps this, that the literary man "is not taken seriously." Well, there have been literary men who have been M. Ps., and there were Sheridan and Disraeli and Lecky and Morley and Trevelyan. Does the English littérateur hanker after titles and crosses and garters? How many of them blossom out as K. C. B.'s? "The palmy days for men of letters departed with the last of the Stuarts." Addison and Steele had places given them, and Mat Prior was made an Ambassador, though, writes Mr. Lang, "I have seen a letter of Queen Anne in which she objected that Mat was not heraldically a gentleman." When Mr. Lang writes "already we have several 'Sirs,'" expressing the idea that there are a sufficiency of them, does he allude to the second Sir Walter?

Does the "distinguished amateur" cut the ground from under the professionals' feet? Mr. Lang says, "Mr. Gladstone wrote on Homer, on Miracles, on Biblical Criticisms, en amateur," and "made no mark in the alien studies to which he devoted his energetic leisure." Will Mr. John Morley not clapper-claw Mr. Andrew Lang for this kind of persiflage? And yet what Mr. Lang writes is in greater measure true.

Coming down, however, to the specific goods turned out by the fiction makers we may venture to state that because Mr. Lang does not write the "short story," (maybe because he can't,) that is no good reason for his throwing cold water on the short story. It is a question of money alone, as Mr. Lang considers it. Short stories get small checks—long stories, or "three deckers," a check of maybe three figures. It is a mercenary way Mr. Lang has of looking at the matter. (En parenthese—Does such a thing as a mercenary author exist on either side of the Atlantic? Now, whatever publishers say to the contrary, do not credit them.) Mr. Lang bids those authors "beware" who want too much money for their stuff. They ought to bear in mind that a publisher is a goose—the goose of the laying golden egg variety, and that the over-grasping writer may strangle the gentle bird. The publisher never ought to be considered as the fabulous all-around feeding pelican.

The author's agent! Mr. Andrew Lang rather inclines to the literary curbstone broker. He is so handy, and so wanting in sentiment. He brings down the business to hard pan. There is no nonsense in the author's agent. And how much of it there is in the author? The broker smooths over the disagreeable details. "We want," says the broker, "$50 more for this charming story, and we won't take a cent less. You won't? Then say $45. Split the difference? Never? Well, add $4 to your check and it goes—but it's dirt cheap." Of course, the proud author whose rent has to be paid, or his wife's shoes want revamping, would rather choke than chaffer. For all his badinage Mr. Andrew Lang is of the opinion that successful authors never have succeeded "in being properly remunerated," and he adds, "The study and the creation of good literature have very rarely been and are more and more unlikely to be a lucrative affair. Letters, like virtue, have their own reward."

Mr. Lang certainly writes from long experience, and what a remarkable man he really is. Some one once caricatured Alexandre Dumas, the elder, as writing with eight pens—one between every two fingers and every two toes. It would be worth while to sum up Mr. Lang's performances for this year alone. Then the immensity of his work would amaze you, and in this mass of printed matter its excellence is distinguishable.

We do wish, then, that some day we might write Sir Andrew Lang, for if there be honor in a literary Baronetcy he certainly deserves it. How nice it would read in Longmans—"At the Sign of the Ship," by Sir Andrew Lang.

The Revue des Deux Mondes.

In Cosmopolis, Mlle. Yetta Blaze de Bury writes a most entertaining article the title of which is "Sixty Years of the Revue des Deux Mondes." Not easy was it, says Mlle. Blaze de Bury, to enter into the Revue, but once admitted into its sacred precincts, you had a good chance of staying there. If France is not conservative, the Revue in a certain measure keeps to old precedents. Between François Buloz and the Revue there was the same connection as exists between a man's heart and his body. "The spirit of François Buloz it is which animates and will continue to animate the Revue des Deux Mondes." He would have his own way, and he dominated the text of his review.

Though by no means a literary man, Buloz had good, unerring judgment. Michelet, whose style is everything, rather objected when Buloz blue-penciled him, (that is to say, if that colored pencil is in use in France for a dread purpose,) and Michelet said, "I write rarely in the Revue des Deux Mondes, because Buloz is not fond of me." But Michelet was mistaken. His method of writing was only novel to Buloz, the dictator, and that frightened the master. As Mademoiselle intimates, the Revue would have died out had the fight been kept up overlong by Buloz. It might have become an "icy crypt"—a refrigerator of a Revue—giving out no heat, had not Buloz finally felt that warmth, more warmth, was necessary, for ideas never did germinate in an ice box. Buloz was an indefatigable worker, and "entirely wrapped up in the fate of his magazine." "Nights were spent poring over proofs, reading, rereading, and working them over again." This "cast-iron Savoyard" had instinctive knowledge.

Delightfully told are the reminiscences of the lady who as a child saw Cousin and Villemain, "both old men at that time," walking about in the Luxembourg Garden. Nothing we have read lately is better described than the history of the romantic movement in France—and it is certain that Buloz had not much love for it.

When Buloz the father died, worn out by his labors, it was his son Charles who took his place. Mlle. Blaze de Bury divides the Revue into three periods. The first stage was Romanticism, with Sand in fiction, Musset and Vigny in poetry, and Thierry in history. The second period was certainly a reflection of the Second Empire, and had for philosophers Rénan and Caro, with Forcade and Mazade for politicians. As we find it to-day, in the last or third stage, it seems remarkable, as Mlle. Blaze de Bury intimates, for its critical powers, for now there are Brunetière, Jules Lemaitre, Anatole France, Emile Faguet, Edouard Rod, and even Cherbuliz, [sic] (Cherbuliez,) who is no longer a novelist. Is it such a good sign, when the creative power has gone, and all that is to be done is to rasp and file the

work of others? The click of the tool does not alone satisfy, and yet, according to English and American ideas, French literature of to-day is full of blemishes, with lascivious outlines and coarse manners, and certainly the correcting of them should honor those who devote themselves to the difficult and thankless task.

After all, as the lady writes it, the Revue des Deux Mondes is not properly a magazine; it is the meeting ground of all formulated worths, whether scientific, political, or critical. The Revue des Deux Mondes is the "literary salon" of Europe. She may decay; she cannot be dethroned or replaced.

And of salons, since they perhaps no longer exist in Paris, there are still the happiest reminiscences of one, not overlarge, in the Paris of the fifties, where not "au premier," but at a quatriene étage, in a street not far from the Madeleine, lived the lady who writes so entertainingly of the higher French literary life. To that modest salon came the cleverest men in Paris, and the musicians, too. You might listen to wise political discussions on the future possibilities of France, and the speakers utterly unconscious of coming misfortunes. Then Meyerbeer would be present at that little reunion, for "Le Prophète" was then being produced, or there would be Vivier, the most marvelous of instrumentalists, the French practical joker of the time, the rival of Theodore Hook. These Blaze de Bury people came from a highly cultured stock, and were the special protégés of Lord Brougham, and were quite as English as they were French, and because Mlle. Yetta is so perfectly at home in both languages that accounts for the excellent style and method of her description in English of the Revue des Deux Mondes.

A Library of World-Famous Literature.

Did not De Quincey write something to this effect: that a man had to read books all his life in order to find out what books it had been useless for him to read? It may be that in the study of a single author there exists the necessity of poring over every line the man has penned, but that is an exceptional case. Is the whole of an author to be absorbed? Is it worth while? Is there a writer, with a few, a very few, notable exceptions, who is always on the same plane of excellence? Does Homer never nod?

Should there not be made for general reading a selection from the myriads of books published? This is true even of those issued during the last half century. But what of the books a century or two old, or going further back, how is it possible to give readers the faintest conception of that literature which began when Homer sang? Had you, as a carpenter, every tool or variation of tool made to-day, your workship would have to be specially built to hold only a portion of them, and then, as a workman, had you to find a fraction of these, the most of your time would have been lost in hunting for them.

Are all the books in a library readable? Are all the pictures in a museum worth a passing comment? Life is too short for the man or woman or lad anxious for good reading, and who wishes to broaden his tastes, to depend entirely on the long lists of books of an author, or of hundreds of authors, which cumber the alcoves and the shelves of a library.

Diligence goes for nothing then. If the general reader inclines toward becoming a specialist, he may devote a life to the study of spiders, and even then in the decline of his years may not have reached the final spinning of the insect.

What we want, then, is a library compact, general—not exclusive—one which has been selected by the most thorough of all students and not of one student alone, but of many. He or they must by long and arduous study, by book reading extended over years, be endowed with the utmost discrimination and, with the finest taste. They must have not alone the sharpest critical judgment of what is an author's poorest but must know when the writer was or is at his best and when he is not. But more than that, these harvesters of books must be able to judge, having winnowed all the chaff, what is the precise grain the people want to use.

Such ideas as this are suggested to our mind in looking over the International Library of Famous Literature, as it has been shaped out by Andrew Lang, Donald G. Mitchell, and compiled and arranged by Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor. In these many volumes, for there are twenty of them, may be found history, romance, correspondence, biography, science, philosophy, epics, sacred writings, theology, speculation, humor, pathos, novels, the short stories, and everything else that will either instruct or amuse.

The width and scope of these volumes are immense. As for the illustrations, here are reproductions of the great masterpieces, of classic or modern art. Then there is an immense gallery of portraits, and added to that fac similes of memorable writings or inscriptions, and many of these are colored. As to type, it is of the best, and the presswork is excellent. The paper is special to the work, being light and at the same time strong.

Referring again to the selections made from the world of literature, we may quote Donald G. Mitchell, who declares "that love and respect and care and good sound conscience have gone to the choosings." It is from no single domain that the flowers have been culled, for "the dusty and beaten waysides" have been followed too, and all the modest blooms and sweetest blossoms have been gathered.

This fine and useful work may be had by subscription of John Wanamaker, either in New York or Philadelphia, and the terms are most liberal. The complete set of twenty large octavo volumes is delivered at once to members. The membership fee is only $1; fifteen monthly payments complete the purchase. Two dollars per month for cloth binding, $3 per month for half morocco, $4 per month for three-quarters levant, or $6 for specially bound sumptuous full crushed levant. A member may resign within ten days after receiving his set, and his money will be refunded upon the return of his books.

The publishers of the work are Messrs. Merrill & Baker of New York, and to produce these volumes many thousands of dollars have been expended.

Edmund Gosse and Norway.

Mr. Edmund Gosse in his "Norway Revisited"—printed in the November North American Review—shows the distinguished English writer as a tourist, and under such happy conditions he writes most delightfully. Norway changes but slowly. Roads are still bad. It is not a wheelman's country, and though guidebooks call the inns in the towns "clean and fair," Mr. Gosse takes exception at these flattering terms. Something he notes is that Norwegians have become tourists in their own country, and he says that a quarter of a century ago, when he visited Norway, "this was quite rare." Discussing the acquaintance the Norwegians may have now with Norway, he thinks that "it may be the saving of Norway from the desperate servility of Switzerland, where the whole country seems spread, like a prepared meal, before the awaiting foreigner."

There are to-day, so as to serve the spiritual needs of the British trippers, English chaplains who occupy churches. Mr. Gosse does not like this religious catering. "In the whole there may doubtless be an element of piety. I have no hesitation in saying that there is also a deliberate bid for the support of bigotry and snobbishness." Norway is proud to-day of its Ibsen, Nansen, and Björnson. As to the younger writers, Mr. Edmund Gosse fears that their work is rather "too cosmopolitan for home consumption." He deprecates a certain license—and is of the opinion that "the literature of indulgence is the literature of disease and horror." As to the mental qualities not of those living in the large towns, but particular cities and the country people, Mr. Gosse writes: "The acquaintance of the peasants with their earlier native literature is something startlingly extensive." He tells of boatmen who knew all about their old authors and quoted them. He meets on the mountain side "a ragged-looking, middle-aged man" who shows Mr. Gosse the way, and the peasant asks him, "Do you know anything of our poets?" "Have you any?" I retorted, anxious to see what the answer would be. It came pat: "Excellent ones; and Ibsen is the best of them." Then Mr. Gosse tells of that natural passion all Norwegians have for music. Fancy musical fishermen, who, waiting for the salmon, "while away the tedious hours" playing on their fiddles, "and the sound of the violin" coming "from some point which seemed hung between sky and sea was marvelously mysterious and wild in the long drawn Northern twilight." Are we to wonder now whence Grieg has drawn his many inspirations?

Bobadil Never Dies.

Now that the "cruel war is over" we need not throw in the face of Spain her vaporings, though supposably Gen. Blanco still indulges in them. All nations when at strife do use the language of exaggeration, and some races naturally adapt their tongues to bluster.

In 1596 Don Bernaldino Delgadillo de Avellaneda wrote a letter to Doctor Peter Flores, "President of the Contraction House for the Indies," in which he vaunted the successes of the Spanish fleet in the West Indies when opposed to the ships commanded by Drake. In the same year "Henrie Savile, Esquire, employed Capitaine in one of her Majesty's shippes," presented a pamphlet which bears the title, "A Libell of Spanish Lies," and he therein confutes Don Avellanda.

Only five copies of "A Libell of Spanish Lies" being in existence, three of which were imperfect, it has been an excellent idea to make an exact reprint of the original pamphlet, and of this new issue 100 copies have been made. From a copy of this curious pamphlet we take a number of extracts. The little book shows a decided Elizabethan coloring and is most interesting on that account.

Don Avellaneda says that, in consequence of the defeat of the English ships, due to their cowardice, "Frances Drake dyed in November in Nombra de Dios, for verie griefe that he had lost so many Barkes and men." In fact, according to Avellaneda's account, the English never as much as shot off "one Hargabush or piece of artillerie." To the Don, Drake and his men behaved like arrant cowards. The letter has for date and address "The Havana, the 30th of March, 1596," and was attested to by Gregorie Gutierrez, the notary.

Savile says that the Avellaneda letter, telling of the Spanish victory, and death of Drake, was "so pleasing news unto the Spaniard that there was present comandement given to publish the letter in Print that all the people of Spaine might be partakers of this common joy." So we see that history sometimes repeats itself.

"That the impudence of the Spanish Generall may the more plainely appear, the said Henrie Saulle (Savile) doth answere particularly to every untruth in the same letter contained."

Savile writes Drake lost no ships "by the valour of the Spaniard." There was "one small Pinnesse," which was "taken by chance falling single into a fleete of five Frigots." But these same "Frigots" were not lucky in the long run, for Savile says that later on the whole five of them were captured or burned by the English. Drake died of "the Flixe which he had growne uppon him eight daies before his death, and yieldid up his spirite like a Christian to his Creatour quietly in his Cabbin."

Plain Henry Savile finds fault with the Spaniard's grandiloquent name. "His third lye of the generall Don Bernaldino Delgadillo de Avellaneda, (whose name for the prolixitie thereof may be drawne somewhat neer the length of a cable,") is declared to surpass any of those previously manufactured by "Don Barnadino de Mendozza, the olde Spanish liar."

Savile describes the action with the Spanish ships as he witnessed it. In "the conflict Don Bernaldino did behave himself so valiantly that he was alwaies farthest from the fight, & had so great care of his owne person that he stoode cleare from the danger of Muskai or any smal shot." In fact, Savile intimates that the Don, as a resolute Spaniard, "having already gonne over his shoes, maketh no danger to wade over his Boates [boots] also." The Don is "furnished of a forge & storehouse of lies, from whence as from an overflowing Fountaine he sendeth forth lies of al sorts sufficient for his owne store, and greate plentie to furnish his friends."

It is pleasant to note that bluff and stanch Henry Savile introduced a sound New England word in his further smashing of the Don. As to the yarn of "140 men and 15 noble Captaines," Queen Bess's Captain writes: "I gesse the Spanish reckoning will fall short when it is examined, for the noble Captaines will prove (as I take it) but three, whose loss I grieve to thinke on." Then comes a fine, old-fashioned metaphor as to Don Avellaneda's method of amplification: "To make small matters appear greate, as a little shoe to serve a great foote, and finding that it can hardly be brought to passe, he doth stretch the leather with his teeth that it is ready to breake."

Thomas Baskerville, Knight, on the Garland, of which Humphrey Reignolds was "Capitaine," was in the fight, and gives his approbation to Henry Savile's exposure of the Don. Baskerville presents his title in full, "Generall of her Majesty's late Indian Army." Baskerville is in dead earnest, and in accordance with the customs of the sixteenth century and quite in vogue to-day in Spain, the General sends a challenge to Avellaneda, and will fight him anywhere on sight, for, adds Baskerville, "I then say that hee falsely lyed, and that I will maintaine against him with whatsoever Armes he shall make choyce of."

The Bobadils never die. It is curious to follow the suggestions as to that name of Don Jonson's invention. It is believed that the original Bobadil was Bobadilla, the first Governor of Cuba. "A Libell of Spanish Lies" has many pages alive with the spirit of the English sailor of the Shakespearean age.

Book Plates.

In Literature there is an attractive article by W. G. Bowdoin, well illustrated, describing an exhibition of book plates and super libros held recently in the Print Rooms of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. To Miss Jenkins of Bath, as has been often told, belongs the credit of having first made a collection of book plates—about 1820. The Boston exhibition contained many specimens of American book plates, ancient and modern, with good and artistic foreign ones. To Mr. John E. Woodbury is due in large measure the success of this exhibition. As to the modern American taste, which runs toward book plates, Literature gives full credit to Mr. Laurence Hutton, for in his article in the Book Buyer he first directed the attention of readers to this fascinating topic of book plates.

See To-morrow's (Sunday) New York Times for Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's Announcement of Their Great ANNUAL Sale of HIGH-CLASS BOOKS.

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RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON.

Reminiscences of the Writer of Southern Dialect Stories Who Recently Died.

During the three years ending with last June one of the most notable daily passengers on an early train from Baltimore to Washington, and on a late afternoon train back to Baltimore, has been a distinguished-looking old gentleman some six feet two in height, with a well-proportioned figure, fine gray hair and mustache, kindly blue eyes, and an expression in which kindness and sadness were commingled. His fellow-travelers look upon his face no more, for on the 23d of September Richard Malcolm Johnston died in a Baltimore hospital from general debility attendant upon old age. His family and friends attribute his breaking down to the wear and tear of his daily trip to and from the capital, which he had made to fulfill his duties in a position in the Bureau of Education, of the Interior Department, given him by Secretary Hoke Smith when that gentleman was a member of the Cabinet of President Cleveland.

Although well advanced in years, Col. Johnston was glad to accept the position when it was tendered him, and, conscientious to a fault, was proud of the fact that his work in the bureau was so well done and that the publications that he wrote and edited while there were so valuable that, notwithstanding his age, it was not difficult for his literary friends to secure from Secretary Bliss his retention under President McKinley.

A few years ago Thomas Nelson Page began a public reading of selections from his own work in Baltimore by saying: "I have a friend who says, 'Tom, there is one author who excels you as a writer of Southern dialect stories—and that is Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston.' When I tell you that this critic is my own father, you will realize that he is not an unfriendly one."

It was Whitcomb Riley who christened Col. Johnston "The Vicar of Wakefield of American Literature," and more than one lover of the man and of his writings has compared him to Col. Newcome. To one who has known and loved Col. Johnston for sixteen years past and feels that all these tributes were fully deserved, it seems that a few reminiscences of this man, who appeared to me as all in all the most perfect representative of the class of old-fashioned Southern gentlemen that it was ever my lot to meet, may prove of interest to those who have read his tales but did not know the man.

Born in Georgia in 1822, the son of a Southern planter and who was also a licensed Baptist clergyman, Col. Johnston died in Baltimore in the communion of the Roman Catholic Church on Sept. 23, 1898. He was buried from the church, which was filled with loving friends of all manner of religious and political beliefs. The corpse was blessed by Cardinal Gibbons, a most appropriate memorial address made by Father Brady, and among the bearers were men who had fought in opposing armies in the war of the rebellion.

Being graduated from college, at Mercer University, Pennfield, Ga., in 1841, Col. Johnston practiced law for some years in his native State, but in 1857 retired from his profession and became Professor of Belles Lettres at the University of Georgia. This position he held for four years. About the breaking out of the civil war he established a school for boys at Sparta, Hancock County, Ga., from where he sent forth graduates who became distinguished men in the South. During the civil war he was an aide to Gov. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, (whence he got his title,) and was active in organizing the militia of that State.

In July, 1867, he removed to Baltimore and established the "Penn Lucy School" for boys a few miles from the city, in Baltimore County. Here one of his associate teachers was Sidney Lanier, the Georgia poet. This school the Colonel conducted successfully for about fifteen years—or till 1882—since which time he had earned his living entirely by literary work until he received the Government appointment referred to.

While living in Georgia during the civil war Col. Johnston published his first book, at Augusta, in 1864. It was published under a nom de plume on cheap and wretched paper, with a cover of poor brown paper. A copy is still in possession of the family. It is entitled "Georgia Sketches," and contains four of the stories afterward included in the "Dukesborough Tales." The title page reads, "From recollections of an old man by Philemon Purch." The preface says that one of the sketches had previously been published in Porter's Spirit of the Times and another in Field and Fireside, an Augusta newspaper. This edition was dedicated as follows:

"I dedicate these sketches to all who pay me the compliment to read them."

After his removal to Baltimore, at the suggestion of Mr. Lanier, the Colonel republished these stories with several others in a volume called "The Dukesborough Tales," published by Turnbull Brothers of Baltimore about 1874. The edition was dedicated "To the Memories of the Old Times. The Grim and Rude, but Hearty Old Times in Georgia." After the failure of Turnbull Brothers the work was republished by Harper & Brothers in their Franklin Square Library.

The subjects of "The Dukesborough Tales" are almost entirely stories of life in Georgia in the early and middle part of this century. The material was gathered by Col. Johnston from his personal experiences as a practicing lawyer in the country towns of his native State and from stories told him by other Georgia lawyers. The accuracy of the dialect has been disputed by some Georgians, but Col. Johnston always stoutly asserted that he was correct, and said that Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, and other distinguished Georgians used to amuse themselves in leisure hours by talking to each other and telling stories in this dialect.

Of Alexander H. Stephens, Col. Johnston was always very fond and on terms of close intimacy, having been a law partner of his brother, Linton Stephens, in Georgia, and after his removal to Baltimore he frequently entertained Mr. Stephens as a guest at Penn Lucy. In conjunction with Dr. William Hande Brown of Baltimore Col. Johnston published in 1878 a life of Mr. Stephens, and with the same collaborator a volume upon English literature which became a class book in several universities.

The success of "The Dukesborough Tales" was the chief motive that induced Col. Johnston to give up teaching and devote himself to literature, although a change in his religious belief which led him at about the same time to abandon the Baptist Church and become a Roman Catholic had a prejudicial influence upon the school. Always in earnest, Col. Johnston would never suppress his religious convictions, and was ardently devoted to the Church of Rome in all his later life. At the same time he was able to say upon his deathbed that it was a great joy to him that he had never published a line reflecting upon any other form of Christian belief, or a line teaching other than pure morality.

In the later years of his life he was constantly contributing to the Northern magazines, principally the Century, Harper's, and Scribner's, his subjects being always stories of Georgia life in olden times. Many of these stories were illustrated by A. B. Frost after consultation with the Colonel as to their accuracy of costumes and detail, and the original drawings of many of them presented him by Mr. Frost were among his most valued treasures.

While living in Baltimore Col. Johnston made a trip or two to Europe, his observations being chronicled in a volume entitled "Two Gray Tourists." He also published two or three volumes of his collected stories, and in 1891-2 two volumes of "Literary and Social Studies," which are very pleasant reading.

It is as yet too soon to predict the permanent place of Col. Johnston among American authors, although I believe that it will be a high and honorable one. All his stories are pleasant, most of them humorous, and all reveal the kindly nature of their author. The man's personality was so marked and interesting and his manner of reading his own tales, which he did with keen enjoyment, made his public appearances as a reader very attractive. His literary essays on historical and literary characters, notably those upon Henry VIII. and George Eliot, are powerful and deeply pathetic, even when one does not agree entirely with his point of view—that of a devoted Catholic.

But it was as a man who loves his fellow-man that Col. Johnston was best loved and will ever be remembered by those who knew him. In one of his letters to him Sidney Lanier addressed him as "Richard of the Lion Heart," and among his near and dear friends were not only Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, and other Southern authors, but Edmund C. Stedman, Charles Dudley Warner, "Bill" Nye, Whitcomb Riley, "Mark Twain," and the editors of The Century, Harper's, and Lippincott's Magazines, with all of whom he was on terms of close intimacy. Probably no Southern author ever had as many warm friends in his own profession, certainly none had more in the North. Mr. Riley was especially fond of him, and a year or two ago wrote him a letter of congratulation on one of his stories, telling him that he (Riley) was walking up and down hugging himself with delight over the charming humor of the tale in question. Since his death Mr. Riley has written the family an inexpressibly tender letter that reflects credit alike on the dead and the living.

But it was Mark Twain who gave evidence of the most practical sympathy during the Colonel's lifetime. Part of the story has been incorrectly told before, but the facts are that Col. Johnston had arranged to give a public reading here with Thomas Nelson Page. All the arrangements had been completed when, some forty-eight hours before the announced date, Mr. Page met with a heavy domestic affliction, and was of course unable to fill the engagement. Col. Johnston wired Charles Dudley Warner to come in his place. Unable to do so, Mr. Warner handed the invitation over to Mark Twain, who wired that he would come. On arrival here Twain examined the hall and was very particular to know just what expenses were to be incurred. The reading was given to a crowded house. After it was over the two authors met, when, after a careful statement and examination of the accounts, Mr. Clemens astonished Col. Johnston by quietly indorsing over to him the check for his own share of the profits. When Col. Johnston, who was at that time in pecuniary stress, undertook to thank Mr. Clemens profusely, the latter said, 'Never mind, Colonel. All I have to say is 'Pass it on.'" Col. Johnston did not forget the incident, and a year or two later, when "Bill" Nye was unable to fill an engagement with Whitcomb Riley in a Western city, he sent for Col. Johnston, who read for him, but refused any compensation, telling Nye of Mark Twain's generosity to himself, and adding, "Pass it on."

At the University Club of Baltimore, of which he was a most honored member, there is a portrait of Col. Johnston by Thomas W. Corner, which represents him sitting before an open fire with his hand resting upon a book, with that lovable expression on his face, serious but kindly, that attracted attention wherever he might be found. This portrait will ever be a cherished memorial.

Of the Baltimore Shakespeare Club, of which the writer was a member, Col. Johnston was the Nestor and most honored member. A characteristic incident occurred one night when we were discussing the sonnets. The now common theory was advanced that these poems record Shakespeare's love for and disastrous connection with "a dark-haired woman," with whom he was thrown while living in London. I well recall the deep indignation of manner and flushed face with which Col. Johnston disputed the theory. He stoutly maintained that no gentleman, such as he believed Shakespeare to have been, would have permitted himself to fall in love with any other woman than his own wife, and especially urged that if he had been guilty of such a fault he would never have confessed it in published writings, or, in fact, to any one except to his wife. It was so manifest to us all that to such a nature as that of Col. Johnston the thought was repellant that the subject was changed.

Before this same Shakespeare Club Col. Johnston read a paper upon King Lear that was touching in its pathos. Having himself had more than half a century of happy married life and a family of devoted children, his expressions of sympathy for the unhappy old King were touching to a degree.

Over and above all else unselfishness was the predominant trait in the character of Col. Johnston. Of this all who knew him can give very many instances. A striking one that I recall is where I wrote him concerning the financial standing of another literary man who I suspected owed the Colonel what was to him quite a considerable sum. In his reply the Colonel wrote: "I have tried to make —— feel no anxiety about what he owes me, which I am sure he would pay if he could."

Ever loath to give offense, he was once at a dinner party where he was drawn into political discussion by the guests of opposite politics, who chaffed him so much about his own views that at last he responded, defending the same. Next day he called upon his host to apologize for having talked politics at a dinner party of gentlemen, but was greatly relieved to find that the discussion had only been started to draw him out.

Most happy in his domestic life with a wife with whom he lived over half a century, he had a most chivalric manner with women, and I recall the profound courtesy and devotion which he showed to Miss Julia Marlowe at a reception given her by the Shakespeare Club. The contrast between the stately Georgian gentleman with his fine gray hair and erect carriage and the youthful bloom of the actress was charming. I am told by those who knew him in the old days of Georgia that his appearance on horseback at a fox hunt was impressive and striking, but that though he greatly enjoyed the ride and the subsequent breakfast and convivial gathering, he always had too much sympathy with the fox to care to be in at the finish.

During his last illness, when I told him how general was the inquiry about his health at the University Club, he pressed my hand and with a quaint, sweet smile said: "Give my love to all inquiring friends."

In common with most humorists, Col. Johnston had a strain of deep sadness in his nature, and at times when the burdens of life pressed hard upon him found it difficult to conceal it, but it was his aim never to show aught but the sunny side to the world. He loved his fellow-men, sympathized with their joys and sorrows, and strove to make the world bright and happy for all with whom he was thrown. Although the final benediction at his funeral came from the lips of a Prince of the Church of Rome, the life of the man was in itself a benediction.

HENRY P. GODDARD.

Yale is to have Prof. George Adam Smith as a lecturer next year. It is reported that the indefatigable Major Pond, who has above all the selective quality, wanted the Glasgow professor to lecture on the late Henry Drummond, and the Major expatiated on the enjoyable character of the task. To this the professor replied: "So it would have been did I not know that Henry Drummond never wanted his biography written, and my fear is that when we meet in heaven he may be displeased."

Kenneth Grahame's real business being to pore over figures and straighten accounts for the Bank of England, we now learn through The Academy that Mr. R. C. Lehman, who wrote that happy "Billsbury Election" for Punch, is in part author of that learned and ponderous volume "A Digest of Overruled Cases," so often studied by English lawyers; also that Mr. Newboldt of "Admirals All" fame devotes most of his time to the editing of The Consolidated Digest of Cases.

There will be something of an auction sensation when two copies of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns are to be sold at Sotheby's. The great event was the disposal of a famous copy, which brought $2,500, but it was absolutely perfect. The two Kilmarnock Burns now to be sold to the highest bidder have been shown. They are "cut," and a half to three-quarters of an inch of margin makes much difference as to value.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Snow, followed by clearing; much colder; northerly gales.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,251. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

FOREIGN.—The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Potsdam yesterday on their return from the Holy Land. Frank Knaak of New York was arrested in a fashionable restaurant in Berlin yesterday on the charge of speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor. Mrs. Lizzie Cohn of this city, who was held in Berlin on a charge of perjury and fraud, was released yesterday. A committee of French Senators waited on Premier Dupuy and other Ministers yesterday, and demanded that Col. Picquart's trial be postponed until the Court of Cassation has rendered its decision in the Dreyfus case. A Paris paper declares that the visit of Queen Victoria to France would, in view of the Fashoda affair, be an insult to France. It is reported that Great Britain has annexed Chusan and several islands of the group of that name off the east coast of China.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

The cruiser Boston has landed a force of marines in China for the protection of our legation at Peking.

The Brickmakers' Alliance is making every effort to defeat the present movement to form a brick trust in Chicago.

Richard Croker, who was expected home yesterday, has gone instead to Lexington, Ky. He will return the latter part of this week.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Thompson of Washington, N. J., drove away from home a week ago and has not returned.

A Pittsfield and New York express train was wrecked near Georgetown, Conn., yesterday. The passengers had a remarkable escape from death.

It was reported yesterday that Judge Countryman's report on the work of the Canal Investigation Commission will be followed by prosecutions of persons implicated in the scandals.

Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, is said to have informed his Government that the United States demands the cession of the Sulu Archipelago, forming the southern portion of the Philippines group. Spain's final answer to our ultimatum is expected at tomorrow's session of the Peace Commissions.

Page 2.

There was much suffering yesterday at the transfer points of the surface railways on account of the lack of waiting rooms.

Governor-elect Roosevelt was in the city for a short time yesterday. It was said on authority that one of his first acts as Governor will be to put back the "starch" into the civil service law. He counts upon the willingness of the Legislature. Few appointments have yet been decided upon.

Page 3.

Rear Admiral Schley was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by the Lotos Club.

The battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched at the Union Iron Works yard in San Francisco.

Burglars blew open the safe of the Wrentham (Mass.) National Bank yesterday morning and stole $2,600 in cash and $65,000 in notes.

Page 4.

The Secretary of War has approved the regulations prepared by the Ludlow board for a special army transport service.

A weekly paper in Santiago says the Cubans have no right to object to the immigration of negroes of good character.

The Sub-Committee on Deficiencies of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee began its work on estimates yesterday.

Gen. Blanco formally resigned yesterday and turned the offices of Governor and Captain General of Cuba over to Gen. Jimenez Castellanos.

Quartermaster General Ludington, in his annual report, calls attention to the difficulties encountered by his administration and says supplies were promptly forwarded.

Gen. Butler, on his return to Washington from Havana yesterday, told President McKinley that Havana would be cleaned at once by the American authorities, aided by the Spaniards.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica talked to President McKinley presumably on the Nicaraguan Canal project, and later presented the attitude of his Government on the subject to Secretary Hay.

Page 5.

Company F made the best score in the first shooting competition for the Halsted Trophy at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night.

In the annual football game between the teams of the Brooklyn High School and the Polytechnic Institute Preparatory School at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday the former won by a score of 17 to 5.

Page 6.

An engine equipped with rubber tires made a successful run to a fire yesterday, and Commissioner Scannell intends to thus equip all pieces of wheeled apparatus.

Miss Adele M. Fielde addressed the League for Political Education yesterday on "Recent Observations in New England Factories," and spoke of some of the evil effects of labor-saving machinery.

The War Investigation Commission held its last sessions here yesterday. It will sit in Boston on Monday. A letter from Robert B. Roosevelt to the Commissioners made suggestions for obtaining evidence, and said the commission, in the event of failure, could not shift the blame to unwilling or uninformed witnesses.

Page 7.

George S. Willetts of Chicago, a well-known financier and politician in that city, is dead in Puerto Rico.

Page 8.

Frank W. Savin, a broker, secured a writ of replevin yesterday against his wife, from whom he is legally separated, to restrain her from selling at auction $25,000 worth of pictures.

The League of Passengers has been organized, for the purpose of protecting the interests of its members as passengers on public vehicles, and to furnish without expense legal advice and aid in any cause of action between the members and any common carrier.

Page 9.

The twelfth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Schools came to an end yesterday.

Page 12.

Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree returned yesterday from abroad, much improved in health.

H Maitland Kersey sailed yesterday with a $50,000 gold nugget, which he will exhibit in the Union Bank of London.

The Cromwell Line has ordered built two steamers to ply between New York and New Orleans.

A special meeting of the Board of Health has been called for to-morrow to consider plans for abating the Barren Island nuisance.

Two of three sisters who had lived together for sixty years in Brooklyn died on Wednesday and Thursday. The third is very ill.

William H. Hughan, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, was found dead yesterday at the foot of the basement stairs on the Thirty-seventh Street side of the Hotel Marlborough.

Page 13.

The taking of testimony in the examination into the sanity of Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding was finished yesterday. A favorable verdict is expected.

Capt. Joseph Martin of Engine Company No. 31 and Fireman Henry Volk of Engine Company No. 54, were probably fatally injured yesterday morning at a fire at 87 Walker Street by falling through three floors to the cellar of the building.

Page 14.

John Stewart of 142 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He left a letter in which he asked his wife not to marry again too soon.

Page 19.

Henry Norman in his weekly cable letter asserts, in speaking of politics in England, that Sir Henry Fowler, a typical Liberal, virtually threw over home rule in the name of his party in a recent speech. The Liberal Party is described as being without a leader and without a programme. The new American policy of the "open door" is exciting much comment in London, where Secretary Hay's denial of his recent alleged interview is said to be perfectly understood. The news concerning the serious nature of the war scare is confirmed. Russia's status in the concert of powers concerning Crete is discussed, and the conclusion of the commercial treaty between France and Italy is commented on. The finances of Italy are said to have become absolutely desperate; the floating Treasury debt is 560,000,000 lire; the deficit this year was 14,000,000 lire. The full significance of the Anglo-German agreement in East Africa is explained. The French rights in Newfoundland, in the light of the treaty of Utrecht, is likely to form a topic of international dispute. The Carlist movement in Spain is shown to be assuming a serious aspect. The threatening domestic condition of Germany is thoroughly analyzed, in view of the most recent evidences of unrest. At the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the London American Society some of the speeches are cited to show how close the Anglo-American entente really is. Several important dramatic and litery notes complete the letter.

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MAY BE TWO VICE ADMIRALS.

Possible Effect of the Revival of the Sampson-Schley Controversy in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.— Secretary Long's recommendation in his annual report that the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral be revived may be favorably acted upon by Congress at its next session, but it is expected at the Navy Department that the proposition will renew the Sampson-Schley controversy.

No one has any doubt that if the grade of Admiral is revived the appointment of the one Admiral that will be permitted, if the law be revived as it stood before, will go to Rear Admiral Dewey without dispute. The law of 1862, as amended, permitted the appointment of one Vice Admiral and the grade ceased to exist with his death. There had for many years been a restriction of the office to one person.

There is little doubt that if an attempt is made to restore the grade of Vice Admiral, and it is proposed to give the rank to Rear Admiral Sampson, another proposition will be made to enlarge the power of the President so that he may appoint two Vice Admirals. There are some naval officers and many members of both houses of Congress who believe that Admiral Schley has done nothing to entitle him to implied degradation, and that he is as fully qualified, by service prior to and during the war with Spain, to wear the highest rank attainable by him as is Admiral Sampson, who was lifted over him by appointment to command the North Atlantic Squadron and then arbitrarily advanced beyond him when each received numbers for distinction.

Should the controversy in Congress become so heated as to endanger the promotion of Admiral Sampson at Admiral Schley's expense, it is believed that the Senate and House will not hesitate to authorize the appointment of two Vice Admirals, and that approval will be given to the promotions of both Sampson and Schley. This will not only permit, probably, the retention of the positions by the two Vice Admirals until their death, regardless of the limitations of the retiring law, but by taking three officers of the highest rank out of the grade of Rear Admiral will, to some extent cure the wounds of officers below the grade of Admiral who suffered by the advancement of officers for participation in notable actions.

This will help Capt. Rodgers to become a Commodore soon, and assure him of the rank of Rear Admiral for several years before his retirement. Several other officers who are now Captains will also have a chance to reach the grade of Rear Admiral before being retired. So the revival of the highest grades is likely to be assisted, not only by those who wish to honor Dewey, Sampson, and Schley, but by the friends of all other officers who will be advanced by the promoting of the three most conspicuous in the navy.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR DISAPPEARS.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—Internal Revenue Collector Rutan to-day informed the bondsmen of Deputy Collector Samuel C. Thompson, whose district comprises Morris, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties, that he has been informed that Thompson has not been seen at his post since Monday. Thompson's headquarters is at Washington, N. J., where his home is. He left there last Sunday with a horse and carriage, which it has since been learned he disposed of at Lambertville.

Thompson made monthly reports, and his accounts at the end of October were correct. His receipts amounted to from $1,000 to $5,000 a month. Collector Rutan claims to know nothing about how Thompson's November collections are. His bondsmen are Joseph B. Cornish, John Hogan, and ex-Senator Staats. The amount of his bond is $10,000.

BRICK TRUST FOR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—The movement to organize a brick trust, to be composed of all manufacturers of common brick in Cook County, is likely to reach success within the next few days.

Nearly every brickyard in the county has been apraised by mechanical engineers and every effort is being made to keep the work of the appraisers secret. At Blue Island the appraisers gave out the information that they were insurance men and were readjusting the rates on the various brickyards.

It is probable that a meeting will be held Monday, when a report will be made by the appraisers and a committee appointed to draw up articles of incorporation for the trust.

The Brickmakers' Alliance is fighting the trust and has appointed a committee, of which George Hodge is Chairman, to secure all the evidence possible against the promoters of the proposed brick combine.

When the trust is formed, it will be compelled to pay 10 per cent, higher wages than concerns which refuse to join the combination.

DISASTERS TO LAKE STEAMERS.

Friday Night's Gale Sends Several Ashore.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The blinding snowstorm which accompanied the northerly gale Friday night on Lakes Michigan and Superior proved disastrous to shipping. In the Manitou Passage, at the foot of Lake Michigan, three wooden steamers and a whaleback barge are ashore on the south side of Lake Superior. Following is the list of wrecks:

Steamer Hiram W. Sibley, Chicago to Detroit, cargo of corn; ashore on South Manitou Island.

Steamer John Mitchell, Chicago to Buffalo, cargo of corn; ashore on North Manitou Island.

Whaleback Barge No. 133, Chicago to Buffalo, corn; consort of steamer John Mitchell.

Steamer Escanaba, cargo of salt, for Duluth, ashore near Munising, Lake Superior. Released after jettisoning 1,000 barels of salt.

The cargoes of the four grain-laden steamers, still ashore, amount to 334,000 bushels of corn. The vessels themselves are valued at $333,000 and all belong to the highest class. Wrecking tugs have been dispatched from the Straits of Mackinac to their assistance.

Childs Unique Dairy Company.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Papers incorporating the Childs Unique Dairy Company of New York City, with a capital of $1,000,000, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company proposes to establish and operate restaurants in New York City and elsewhere in the State. Its Directors are Samuel S. Childs of Bernardsville, N. J.; William Childs, Jr., and Mathew Dean of New York City, Charles L. Roberts of Basking Ridge, N. J.; Albert C. Smith of Orange, N. J.; Albert H. McMurtry of Belvedere, N. J., and Louis A. Thompson of Summerville, N. J.

SULU ISLANDS MAY BE OURS

The Archipelago Included in Our Demands Upon Spain.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS PROTEST

Talk of Intervention, Compensation, and Guarantees, and Disparage Our Forces in the Philippines.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Special dispatches from Madrid say Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Peace Commission, has informed his Government that the Americans demand the cession of the Sulu Archipelago.

Further advices from Madrid said the Spanish Cabinet has decided to instruct its Commissioners, after the peace treaty is signed, to treat for a revision of the treaties of commerce existing before the war.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—A number of the German newspapers have now adopted a strain indicating a desire to obtain a portion of the Spanish Asiatic possessions for Germany. The Kreuz-Zeitung, which has much influence at Court and in army circles, says regarding the report that the United States has demanded the cession of the Sulu Islands:

"Germany is materially interested in the outcome of the peace negotiations, more particularly with respect to the Sulu Archipelago, where Germany and Great Britain possess the same kind of commercial privileges, granted to them by Spain in 1877, and in which Hamburg and Bremen are largely interested. American annexation of this group, besides being a matter of strategic importance, would mean, in view of America's prohibition tariff policy, the destruction of both the German and British trade there. In short, an understanding with Great Britain for joint action and intervention is absolutely indispensable. The theory of 'an American sea' cannot be accepted by any of the European nations."

The Deutsche Zeitung, organ of the pan-German Party, says:

"It is particularly painful that, with the Caroline Islands, to which will probably be added the rest of the islands, a piece of Spanish goods is disposed of to which we had a historical pre-emption claim."

The Leutsche Zeitung concludes with urging the Government to seize the occasion to acquire a portion of the Carolines, or at least secure compensation in Samoa, and also obtain guarantees for the future of Germany's commercial interests in the Philippines and Sulu Archipelago. "Guarantees," it says spitefully, "which will hold water even against American interpretations."

The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from a correspondent at Manila asserting, "with keen regret," that half of the United States' land and naval forces there is composed of Germans, and giving a far from flattering picture of American rule at Manila.

The Manila correspondent of the Vossiche Zeitung draws an even more gloomy picture, dwelling upon the alleged prevalence of drunkenness and other excesses among the American troops.

In spite of the newspaper comments, the Government does not contemplate interference, active or otherwise, with the American claims, at least as long as no concerted action is proposed or carried out jointly by the European powers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The assertions made in some of the German newspapers that Bismarck in 1877 had established Germany's rights to the Sulu Islands, forming the southern portion of the Philippine group, has led to the making of an investigation into the history of the negotiations of that date relative to the islands in the East.

It has been found that in the year named England, Germany, and Spain having conflicting claims to various islands, a tripartite arrangement was entered into, by the terms of which Spain yielded her claim to the northern part of the island of Borneo and guaranteed to England and Germany liberal rights of trade and fisheries in the Sulu Islands.

The treaty, however, concedes absolutely Spain's sovereignty over the islands, so there is no obstruction to their cession to the United States on that score.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN PARIS.

Spain's Final Answer Expected To-morrow—Our Commissioners Believe a Treaty Will Be Signed.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Spanish Peace Commission this evening does not know what will be the terms of the answer to the American tender of $20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the Philippines. Señor Montero Rios, President of the commission, will himself write Spain's final reply, presumably upon lines approved by the Madrid Government; but as yet he has not formulated a sentence thereof.

Up to this evening the Madrid Government had not instructed its commission here to reject the United States' offer. Some tentative instructions have been received from Madrid, but to-day Señor Montero Rios telegraphed to Madrid for a construction of them or a clearer light thereon, and the commission is now awaiting a reply.

Spain will not ask for time beyond Monday. She will then meet the Americans and make a conclusive reply.

Speculation continues rife here as to the acceptance or refusal of the American terms, but a majority of those who are in any degree able to judge believe that Spain will yield, and the American Commissioners expect that a treaty will be signed.

Regarding the discussion of the so-called open-door policy in the Philippines, the American Peace Commissioners understand that it does not mean free trade, nor even low duties, but that the Philippines, whatever the tariff rates, shall be open to all trade on equal terms. The Philippine Islands will be expected to yield sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of their own administration, and a large schedule of dutiable goods may be established, or only a few may be taxed. This constitutes a question, but an immaterial one. Another, and a more important, question will be resolved favorably to other nations. Thus, the ships of all nations will be permitted to engage in commerce throughout the archipelago.

The advantage to the United States in the Philippines' coasting trade lies in the fact that American goods will only have one ocean to cross, while the goods of other nation must cross two oceans.

The Philippine Islands will be administered as a colony, and the opposing argument against colonial government stands in Alaska. If the United States, it is pointed out, has no right to hold colonial possessions, then the United States' title to Alaska is vitiated and void. The United States appoints a Governor and a Judge in Alaska, but it has not legislative power. Somewhere in the Dred Scot decision, it is admitted, there may have been an obiter dictum contra colonial government by the United States. But, it is added, that would be held not to be vital in the present age and under the present circumstances.

On an objection being made to the varying tariff duties in the American possessions, recurrence is made here to the treaty by Jefferson, which permitted the Creek tribe of Indians, while occupying United States territory as a separate nation, to secure for themselves, free of duty, goods from Florida, then Spanish, of England, or elsewhere.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The United States Embassy has received a 500-word cipher dispatch from Judge Day, President of the United States Peace Commission at Paris, asking for the confidential correspondence of the United States Ambassador here, Andrew D. White, from last Summer, as being of vital importance in the peace negotiations. This correspondence was known to Judge Day when he was Secretary of State. The correspondence was immediately forwarded to Paris.

ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The Imparcial to-day says:

"The Spanish Government thought that after the signing of the peace treaty friendly relations between the United States and Spain would be resumed, and the Governments would negotiate directly on matters of secondary importance. But the United States' last note requests that the Paris Commissioners be empowered to arrange a revision of the treaties of commerce and a special treaty for the Philippines, as well as settle other questions. The Spanish Cabinet is obliged to accede to the request, and therefore several additional sessions of the commission will be necessary after Monday's session.

"Instructions were sent to Señor Montero Rios to order him again to insist that the absolute rights of Spain in the Philippines should be maintained in accordance with the very clear text of Article 3 of the protocol. However, the Government declares that Señor Montero Rios will sign the peace treaty without reserve, as its signature under protest will deprive the treaty of a definite character and leave matters as bad as they are now, and we have Ministerial authority for saying that the Government desires the speediest settlement of these matters, as otherwise they may result in grave dangers to Spain."

ENGLISH PAPERS AND OUR WAR.

Alfred Harmsworth Says the Press Lost Money Through the Conflict.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, presiding at a meeting of the shareholders of his afternoon newspaper, The Evening News, made some interesting remarks on the Spanish-American war and journalism. He said:

"The American war did not prove a source of revenue to the newspapers. War correspondence from Cuba cost The Evening News *300, ($1,500,) and the results have not paid the bare expenses. The first week the sales bounded up an extra 100,000 copies per day, the second week they fell off heavily, and the third week they returned to their normal figure. The smashing of the Spanish fleet off Santiago failed to move the circulation by a single copy.

"The fact is that the English people never regarded the contest as a serious affair. They could not conceive it possible that folk of the same name and the same blood as ourselves could disgrace our race by suffering defeat at the hands of a Latin people."

PEOPLE'S BANK DEPOSITORS.

The Last Installment Due Will Be Paid Them on Dec. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 26.—Thomas W. Barlow, receiver of the People's Bank, has notified the depositors of that institution that the remaining 10 per cent. due them will be paid on and after Dec. 5, 1898. This payment will close every uncontested claim against the bank, including the deposits of the city and State.

The People's Bank closed its doors on March 25, after the cashier, John S. Hopkins, had commited suicide. When the bank closed its doors the liabilities were about $1,500,000, while the assets were less than $1,000,000.

At the time of the suspension President McManes pledged himself to pay the depositors dollar for dollar, and the announcement of Receiver Barlow shows that he has kept his word.

GOV. BRADLEY EMBARRASSED.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—Gov. Bradley has declined to deliver the welcome address at a celebration arranged in honor of the homecoming of the First Kentucky Infantry, Louisville Legion, now in Puerto Rico. He sent the following letter to the committee which invited him:

"Gentlemen: Owing to the existence of circumstances which might render my presence embarrassing, I am forced to decline the invitation to address the legion on its return. In common with all Kentuckians, I am proud of the record made by that and the other regiments from this State, and trust that the occasion may be pleasant alike to soldiers and citizens.

"W. O. BRADLEY."

The circumstances are that Gov. Bradley was accused by Col. Castleman of throwing obstacles in the way of the equipment and mustering in of the legion. Col. Castleman denounced him in a letter as a "poltroon" and a "scoundrel." Feeling has been very bitter, but the Governor has got rather the hot end of the poker. The obstacles included the refusal of Gov. Bradley to grant the regiment leave of absence and the disbanding of it as a member of the State Guard the instant it left the State as a volunteer regiment.

There is much feeling in the matter. The regiment is a splendid one. It marched away April 15 with 1,300 men, and has lost but sixteen by sickness or accident. It has been in existence since the Mexican war and will be continued.

SAN FRANCISCO HAD A SCARE.

Reports of Bubonic Plague Caused a Quarantine of Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—This city has had a scare over the report of a mysterious disease in Chinatown. A few days ago a Chinaman died of a disease which was said to resemble the bubonic plague. The matter was reported to the Board of Health, and Chinatown is being searched for further cases. So far none have been found.

Dr. Roseau, quarantine officer at this port, and who is familiar with the bubonic plague, has investigated the case, and says that in his opinion it is not bubonic plague. Other members of the board, however, are of different opinions, and, while unwilling to say that there is any serious cause for alarm, insist that all necessary precautions shall be taken. Accordingly, white people employing Chinese servants have been warned not to allow their servants to enter Chinatown for the next few days. Policemen have been stationed in the Chinese quarters to warn whites that they had better keep out.

At the Health Office to-day it was stated that the suspicious case had turned out to be one of death from nephritis, and there are no reasons for believing that the bubonic plague has entered the city. An autopsy was held to-day on the body of the dead Chinaman, and Dr. Spencer, the official bacteriologist of the board, stated that there were positively no traces of the plague.

The residents of the Chinese quarter are exercised over a series of exciting events that have recently occurred, among them this report of the death of one of their number from bubonic plague. The recent drowning of thirteen Chinese on a river steamer and the prevalence of a highbinder war in Chinatown, resulting in several murders, together with the plague scare, has caused the superstitious Chinese to believe that they are pursued by an evil spirit, and they are ready to believe anything.

To-day the special policemen were withdrawn from Chinatown, so well satisfied is the Board of Health that the plague rumors are groundless.

Fine Diamond Found in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—The five-carat rough diamond found near Milford, in Clermont County, two years ago has been polished and proves to be a pure stone, netting two carats finished. Its value as finished is $200. Two years ago a farmer named Taylor was plowing on a clay hillside three miles from Milford. Behind him in the loose furrow trailed his two children, who found the stone. It was forgotten for two months. The stone was afterward sent to Europe and placed before experts, who declared it to be one of the finest diamonds ever found in the world. It is said to be the most valuable ever found in America. It is the seventh one picked up in this country. The largest is about 12 carats, but is not perfect. It was found in Massachusetts.

New Service Aiken and Augusta.

Pennsylvania and Southern R'y, popular route. Leave New York daily 4:20 P. M. and 12:05 A. M. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars New York to Augusta. Dining cars to Charlotte. N. Y. Office 271 B'way.—Adv.

WE LAND MARINES IN CHINA

Men from the Boston Sent to Guard Our Legation.

THE IDEA IS NOT A NEW ONE

Other Powers Had Taken Similar Precautions Against Possible Outbreaks in the City of Peking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United States Navy has landed marines in China. A dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day stating that Capt. Wildes of the Boston had landed a marine guard at Tien-Tsin. The dispatch was taken immediately to the White House by Acting Secretary Allen.

It is believed at the Navy Department that the marines will be sent forward from Tien-Tsin in launches or small river boats. Capt. Wildes, the commander of the Boston, who reported the landing to the Navy Department by cable, did not state how many men were in the guard, but the force is not believed to exceed two dozen.

The presence of these foreign guards is not welcome to the Chinese Government. When the landing was first proposed its representative sought to dissuade the United States Government from inflicting this humiliation upon it. The effect was to cause a suspension of the execution of the purpose, but, as has been already stated, most of the European Legations have provided themselves with guards, and the Chinese, having become reconciled to their presence, no longer object in our case.

Advices that reach the State Department do not indicate an immediate outbreak in China. But the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager has caused a very uneasy feeling, and, it is feared, may afford one or more of the European powers which have been active in Eastern affairs a pretext for making a coup, with results affecting the interests of the United States.

Secretary Hay was called into consultation, with the result of reassuring the officials and allaying their first feeling of apprehension. It seems that the marines were landed, not because of any information of rioting or attacks upon American missionaries, but solely to act as a guard for the United States Legation at Peking.

The Boston was dispatched to the mouth of the Pei Ho River several weeks ago, at the instance of United States Minister Conger to provide a guard for the Legation. The Minister represented that nearly all of the Legations of the European powers were provided with marine guards and he did not care to be exceptional in this case. After lying at Taku for a while, the Boston worked her way up the river to Tien-Tsin, about the head of navigation for vessels of her class, and distant about fifty or sixty miles from Peking.

PROPERTY CAME BY CRIME.

Judge Decided That a Murderer's Family Can Profit in the Distribution of an Estate.

SUISUN, Cal., Nov. 26.—Superior Judge Buckles of Solano County has just decided an interesting case, involving the question as to whether the family of a person can acquire property as the direct result of his own crime. The decision is in the affirmative.

Louis, Frank, Arthur, Thomas, and Susie Belew were brothers and sisters. Louis and Susie were unmarried, and each possessed estates in their own right. The father and mother were both dead. Frank was without funds, and possessed a family with whom at the time he was not living. He murdered Louis and Susie with no apparent motive except to succeed to a portion of their respective estates. He pleaded guilty, and was hanged.

The petition for the distribution of the estate of Susie and Louis Belew asked that the property be distributed in equal shares to the surviving brothers, and to the estate of Frank Belew.

One of the brothers filed objection to any distribution being made to the estate of Frank Belew, on the ground that he, having murdered his brother and sister, could not succeed to any of the estate left by them. To this objection a general demurrer was interposed and has been sustained, Judge Buckles declaring that unless the court can change the Code of Civil Procedure, the estates of Louis and Susie Belew must be distributed in equal parts to the estate of the murderer, Frank Belew, and the two surviving brothers.

TO FIGHT FOR HUSBAND'S BODY

Washburne's Wife Would Hold It Until His Family Recognizes Her Claims.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Relatives of William Pitt Washburne, who died in Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday, anticipate a legal fight for the possession of the body. His brother, Elihu Washburne, reached the Texas city to-day, and it is expected that when he demands possession of the body for the purpose of having an autopsy performed so as to determine the exact cause of death, the widow, Grace West, an actress, will oppose him in the courts.

While Mr. Washburne's relatives know nothing of his marriage, word reached them to-day that the reports in that direction had been confirmed. Upon investigating the records, it was found that William P. Washburne and Miss Lulu Grace Bulse secured a license to wed on July 5 last, and they were married the same day by the Rev. J. C. Roehm of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church. His widow has now secured legal advice and says she will fight the removal of her husband's remains until her rights have been recognized by his family.

Information is said to have reached the Galveston authorities that Washburne's death was sudden and suspicious, and an inquiry will be made. If Grace West establishes her claim as his wife, she will receive about $250,000 unless she should consent to compromise and take a part of her husband's estate.

GILLETT SEES HIS CREDITORS.

Novel Methods Pursued by the Kansas Cattle Speculator During His Brief Career.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—Grant C. Gillett, the cattle dealer whose heavy failure was announced at Abilene yesterday, was in Kansas City yesterday and met his creditors at a hotel. It is said to be the desire of the men who hold Gillett's paper to combine their interests and carry the cattle until they are in a marketable condition.

About 20,000 head of Gillett's cattle are said to be in the feed lots on his two ranches in Kansas and in the hands of various feeders in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas. The animals are said to be worth more than the amount of the mortgages. It is not known where Gillett went when he left Kansas City.

Gillett kept no books and took no one into his confidence. All the details of his enormous transactions were carried in his mind, and this complicates matters. He is described as a careless financier, and those who knew him best now say that sheer luck carried him through many of his heaviest deals. Many local stock men declare that he would not run away, even if he knew his debts would wipe out his herds and ranches, because he believes that luck will always attend him. Nevertheless there was talk to-day that he had mortgaged much of his cattle twice and left to avoid arrest.

The deal that forced Gillett to the wall was a $225,000 loan held by a Kansas City live stock firm. The money was advanced to him on 6,500 head of feeding cattle in Oklahoma, and the mortgage fell due last week. The Kansas City firm declined to extend the loan. Gillett tried hard to get money, but for the first time in his short career he was unable to get backing. Close upon the heels of that came a deal that he had made with Vail & Gates, the Arizona cattle magnates. Gillett had paid $10,000 as earnest money on 4,000 head of cattle in the Panhandle of Texas, which Vail & Gates owned, in the famous "J. Q." ranch. These cattle were worth $120,000, and Gillett was unable to raise the money to take them. As soon as it was learned that Gillett was pressed by one or two of his creditors, others sent their representatives to his ranch to protect their loans. Meanwhile the plunger took his leave. Eastern holders of Gillett's paper, which had passed through the hands of the Kansas City firms, began telegraphing, and to-day few of the Kansas City houses are trying to sell live stock paper.

Gillett usually bought cattle in large numbers, as many as 5,000 in a bunch, with borrowed money, secured by a mortgage on the cattle, and would ship them to his Woodbine, Kan., ranch and sell them in small lots to feeders, taking their notes. When these notes were paid, he would settle with the commission men from whom he borrowed. The commission men would receive from Gillett 9 and 10 per cent. for their loans. They would sell the paper to bankers and others all over the East and West at 5 and 6 per cent. interest, the commission men making 4 and 5 per cent. interest on their loans. It was these enormous profits which made the commission men anxious for Gillett paper. Many of his obligations are past due, many more of them fall due soon. If the investors who have bought these notes demand payment at once it will cause trouble.

Gillett shipped 75,000 head of cattle to Kansas City this year and as many last year. He often made a profit of $5 a head, but his expenses were enormous.

PITTSFIELD EXPRESS WRECKED

Passengers in a Telescoped Car Narrowly Escape Death—Two Members of the Crew Injured.

GEORGETOWN, Conn., Nov. 26.—The Pittsfield and New York express train passing through this village shortly after 10 o'clock over the Danbury Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was wrecked by the breaking of a baggage-car truck this morning. Two persons, Baggagemaster George Fitzgerald of Pittsfield, Mass., and Herbert Bennett, a brakeman, of New York, were seriously injured, the latter perhaps fatally, and several passengers were painfully bruised or rendered unconscious by the shock. A drawing-room car in the rear of the baggage car bore the brunt of the material damage, and it is considered little short of miraculous that the seven passengers in this car were not killed outright.

The train is known as No. 103, and was bound for New York, in charge of Conductor George Godfrey. It consisted of a locomotive, a baggage car, a parlor car, a smoker, and one day coach. To the north of the station in this place is a long bridge over a millpond, which furnishes a water supply to Gilbert & Bennett's wire manufacturers. The railroad tracks, crossing this bridge, skirt the east edge of the pond. North of the bridge is a sharp curve, and the express rounded this curve at the rate of forty-five miles an hour this morning. At this point the passengers on the train were startled by a heavy jar, but as the train sped on across the bridge nothing more was thought of it until a point near the station was reached, when the engine leaped forward, having parted with the baggage car.

A second later the baggage car jumped the track, and plowing the roadbed to one side, poised partially over the pond, apparently on the point of plunging into the water. The shock threw the baggage car away from the drawing-room car, and the latter, stil clinging to the rails, dashed forward at a rapid rate on the main line, passing the station. A little way beyond the station a switch was jumped, and the engineless train took a spur, and a few moments later crashed into four stationary freight cars on the siding. The parlor car was telescoped perhaps half its length and the seven occupants were carried back by the débris to the rear of their car. One lady, who refused to give her name, was pushed the entire length of the car, but it was found that no one in the car was seriously injured, although several had been rendered unconscious by the shock and all were badly frightened. A girl about ten years of age was somewhat bruised.

An examination of the baggage car revealed the fact that Baggage Master Fitzgerald and Brakeman Bennett had been thrown off. Fitzgerald was unconscious, but no bones were broken, and he will probably recover. Bennett sustained a painful injury to one leg, and was also internally injured to an extent which produced hemorrhage and may prove fatal. A large crowd gathered from the local mills, and excitement was at a high point for some time. Word was sent to Danbury, and a wrecking train was promptly dispatched to the scene. The main track is blocked and traffic was checked nearly all day. The injured men were taken to the Danbury Hospital on a local passenger train, and the express passengers were taken to New York later.

A Woman 102 Years Old.

ROSLYN, L. I., Nov. 26.—The annual reunion of the Townsend family was held here to-day, when Mrs. Harriet Byron Townsend, the head of the family, celebrated her one hundred and second birthday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Alexander Kilpatrick. Her numerous descendants helped her. They include two children, sixteen grandchildren and several great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Townsend is believed to be the oldest woman on Long Island. She was born at Lattingtown, L. I., and her father was John Seaman, a prominent resident of Oyster Bay.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which occupied the upper lake region Friday evening has moved rapidly southeastward and united off the Middle Atlantic Coast with a storm of marked strength which appeared over the ocean east of the Carolinas yesterday. These storms were unusually rapid in their development and movements, and were attended by snow generally throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions, and by a cold wave which has extended from the Upper Mississippi and Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys, over the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. Another storm has appeared over the British Northwest territory, attended by a rapid rise in temperature in the upper Missouri Valley.

Much colder weather will prevail to-day in the Atlantic Coast districts, with snow in New England and New York. In the central valleys and the upper lake region the temperature will rise rapidly, with increasing cloudiness and snow in the more northern districts. Rain is indicated for the southwestern States, and snow flurries are likely to occur in the middle Rocky Mountain regions.

Storm signals were ordered along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport yesterday morning, and last evening reports showed northeast gales along the southern New England coast, with a maximum wind velocity of sixty miles an hour at Block Island. Storm signals were also displayed along the South Atlantic Coast from Savanah to Wilmington, and on Lakes Erie, Ontario, Huron, and eastern Lake Michigan.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	48	28	31
6 A. M.	53	28	31
9 A. M.	54	32	34
12 M.	57	35	34
3 P. M.	56	36	35
6 P. M.	57	30	33
9 P. M.	50	27	30
12 P. M.	50	26	27

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	32
Weatner Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1897	55
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

The maximum temperature yesterday was 37 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 26 degrees at 2:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

**New York to

Island. It is very cold in the West, the temperature at Chicago being 18 degrees."

TROUBLE WITH TROLLEY LINES.

Many Delays Occur, but Mr. Vreeland Says the Electrical Apparatus Works Well.

Underground trolley cars may make much faster time than cable cars in fair weather, but they failed to meet the requirements of comfortable travel last night. Delays were frequent, and some of them were of quite long duration. Lights would burn dimly with a dull, reddish hue, and the cars would just crawl, showing that either the company was not supplying sufficient power, or that the current was leaking away along the line.

Sometimes when the lights were burning brightly and a car was making good speed, the bulbs would suddenly become extinguished as a noise proceeded from underground resembling the rattle of musketry, though not so loud, but more like the ripping up of strong canvas of an immense sail. This would bring the car to a dead stop, while the passengers had to wait shivering in the dark and suffer as much as they did in the old days before stoves were introduced in the horse cars, for then they had some light in the car, and when one team broke down the team of the following car was taken.

Early in the evening yesterday, as the snow kept piling higher and higher, the progress of the trolley cars became distressingly slow. A whole line of them would stop for a minute or two, and then crawl along again. The delays became longer and longer as the evening wore on, and later, when the extra cars were taken off, there did not seem to be any improvement. Delays increased to ten minutes, half an hour, an hour, and more. Most of the delays, and the longest ones, occurred along Amsterdam Avenue, about One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, where the grade is high, and travel there was suspended for a long time.

On the Eighth Avenue line the condition of things was not quite so bad, for delays were not as frequent or as long. As a reporter was riding in an Eighth Avenue trolley a sheet of blue flame many feet in length shot up from the slot behind, and accompanied by a loud, rattling noise. At the same moment the electric lights in the car went out, and the car itself came to a stop. So did a bunch of cars that were following, and a couple that were in the lead. When more power did come there was just enough of it to send the cars along at a slow pace, and at Eighty-sixth Street some passengers who were going down town decided to cross Central Park by the horse car line to the east side lines, where they hoped to meet with better luck.

On the Madison Avenue cars things were no better. There was a long delay above the power house at Eighty-sixth Street, and several passengers had to walk down from Ninety-fifth Street, after waiting for half an hour in cars that had got stalled there.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, declared last night that no trouble whatever had been experienced with the electrical apparatus of the underground trolley roads.

"There has been considerable trouble with snow accumulating on the tracks, but the electrical apparatus has worked perfectly," said Mr. Vreeland. "The snow drifted continually in and about the car tracks, especially at the upper end of Eighth and Amsterdam Avenues, where the cars were blocked at various times by snowdrifts. On Fourth, Madison, lower Eighth, and Second Avenues the roads are in good order and the cars running on time. This is because the snow plows are kept running constantly and clear the tracks as fast as the snow falls. In some sections the snow falls faster than it can be cleared away, but the men are all working hard and doing the best they can, and will work all night. The snow plows will also be kept running all night.

"While there have been no blockades due to the electrical apparatus, a number of blockades have been caused by trucks and wagons breaking down and falling across the tracks. These wrecks are removed as quickly as possible.

"I am perfectly satisfied, in fact, I am delighted with the showing of the electric roads under this most severe test. It was not expected that the electrical apparatus would work as well as the old cable under the circumstances, and the showing is something of a surprise, because the electric roads are more complicated."

RAILROAD TRAINS DELAYED.

Trolley Car Service in Jersey City Also Nearly Suspended.

The storm caused serious delay on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The New Brunswick express, due at Jersey City at 9:30, was an hour and forty minutes late; the Southern express, due at 8:30, was fifty-eight minutes late; the Pittsburg express that should have left at 9 o'clock was still held at Jersey City at 11 o'clock, but the train dispatcher said that the delay was due to the failure of the mail to arrive from New York.

The officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the New Jersey Central reported very little delay, not over twenty minutes on any train. The Erie Railroad reported its local trains from ten to twenty minutes late, but there was serious delay beyond Buffalo, the Chicago express being two hours' late at that point. In Jersey City trolley car traffic was about suspended.

EIGHT HORSES IN A RUNAWAY.

Team Drawing Snow Sweeper Breaks Loose and Runs Seven Blocks.

The first runaway of a make-up of eight horses New York has yet had occurred last night on First Avenue, when eight horses attached to a sweeper of the Belt Line ran down that avenue through the snow with a yelling mob of men after them. They dragged two of their number that fell a block after them, until they were stopped at Twenty-fourth Street, after having run seven blocks.

The sweeper was in charge of Thomas Connelly, who was driving when the belt holding the big whiffletree to the sweeper broke. The horses became frightened and dashed down the street. The driver was dragged over the dashboard, but he let go the reins and was not hurt. The horses, followed by a crowd of people, who rushed out of stores and houses, ran down the avenue, and at Twenty-fifth Street the last two horses fell. The others did not stop, but dragged them on the snow to the next block, where the leaders tried to run on the sidewalk. Policemen Kahn and Robertson seized them and managed to stop them.

It was found that the two horses that had been dragged were only slightly scratched on the sides, but in trying to get the broken harness off the horses and quiet them at the same time, an hour was taken up. The road altogether was blocked for an hour and a half.

Big Demand for Cabs.

The lack of transportation facilities last night caused a demand for cabs, and the price of the cabbies ran up to $5 for a ride any distance. One big cab company and a number of livery stable keepers refused to send out their cabs in such a storm. There was an increase of patronage for the electric cabs during the night.

Storm Causes One Death.

The storm yesterday claimed at least one victim, John Clark, about forty years old, a watchman employed by McNaughton & Co., who are doing the iron work in the change of motive power on the Third Avenue road. Blinded by the snow, he slipped and fell in front of a north-bound Third Avenue car at Ninety-fourth Street yesterday afternoon and was terribly mangled. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died a few hours later. John Feeney, the gripman of the car, living at 1,101 First Avenue, was arrested.

Sleighing in Brooklyn.

A large number of sleighs were on the Boulevard at Coney Island last night. The first man to reach Bader's Road House was H. B. McKee, who arrived at 4:05 o'clock and won first prize, a whip and a magnum of wine. Robert J. Sutherland won a whip for being the first arrival in his sleigh at the Oceanic Hotel.

Long Island Trains Delayed.

The snowstorm on Long Island was very heavy and the wind was severe. Traffic on the Long Island Railroad was not stopped, although the trains were somewhat behind time. The New York and Queens County Electric Railroad, which operates trolley cars in the Borough of Queens, was badly hampered by the storm, and many residents of Flushing, Newtown, Jamaica, and intermediate points took the Long Island Railroad to their homes. Reports received by the officials of the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City last night were to the effect that the snow was drifting into the railroad cuts in Suffolk County, especially in the vicinity of the Shinnecock Hills. The company sent out four steam plows to keep the tracks open.

Overloaded Stomach

Is the condition of many to-day, and serious stomach disorders may be the result unless the digestive organs have the help given by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. The "magic touch" of Hood's Sarsaparilla dispels all dyspeptic symptoms, and Hood's Pills aid digestion, overcome that dull, heavy feeling after eating or drinking too heavily, stimulate the liver and cure constipation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

The Storm on Staten Island.

The storm completely stopped traffic by trolley cars in the Borough of Richmond last night. The last cars on the Midland and Staten Island Syndicate lines were operated at 7 P. M. Hundreds of Staten Islanders returning from Manhattan were compelled either to walk to their homes or take the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, and then, in some instances, having to walk a mile or two from the stations. The residents of the country districts in the vicinity of Richmond suffered the most. The trolley cars of the Midland Road run into the interior of the island, and their stopping left no alternative. The snow was blinding, and the wind was almost strong enough to carry a person off his feet. The snow settled in trees, and when the weight became too heavy the branches broke. Telegraph wires were broken, and there was no communication, except by telephone, with Manhattan. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad experienced but little trouble in operating cars.

SNOWFALL IN BOSTON HEAVY.

Storm Was Assuming the Proportions of a Blizzard Late Last Night.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—Unless the northeast snowstorm, which began in this city about 9 o'clock last night and which appears to be general throughout the State and Southern New England, subsides before morning, it seems likely it will be a record-breaker, at least for November.

A dull gray sky, which hung over the city yesterday foreboded a storm, and the Weather Bureau, carefully watching the disturbance moving over the lakes in the early morning, came to the conclusion that it would assume dangerous proportions before night, especially in this part of the country, and therefore ordered up storm signals along the New England coast from Newport to Eastport.

Beginning in this city at 9 o'clock, the storm rapidly assumed more than ordinary proportions, and with a heavy snowfall and a stiff northeasterly breeze by 10 o'clock was rapidly approaching the nature of a blizzard. Near the coast the temperature was just above freezing, so that the snow was damp and sticky, but in the interior the flakes were finer, and the snow drifted badly.

The heavy snowfall after 11 o'clock was apparently in the vicinity of this city and to the south and west, as Maine points at that hour reported little or no snow, but it is likely that the Pine Tree State will have a different story to tell by to-morrow night. In this city, between 9 o'clock and 11:30, fully three inches of snow had fallen.

GALES ON THE ATLANTIC.

Steamships Arriving at Queenstown Report Rough Experiences.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 26.—Incoming ocean steamers to-day report having experienced the severest weather for the past several days. The German steamer Adria, Capt. Lunenschloss, one of the chartered steamers of the International Navigation Company, from Philadelphia Nov. 12 for Liverpool, reported passing through a violent gale on Wednesday last, during which she was hove to for twenty hours. All the passengers were kept below and were greatly alarmed by the violent motion of the ship, which rolled terribly. Some injuries were sustained about the deck from the heavy seas which swept over the vessel.

The British freight steamer Silverton, Capt. Davy, from Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 6 for Liverpool, which also arrived here to-day, is terribly damaged by the storm. She lost her boats, had her cabins flooded, and several of her crew injured.

The Blizzard Strikes Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 26.—The thermometer has been dropping here since 3 o'clock this morning, and promises to go to zero to-night. The worst blizzard known in years rages here this morning.

NEW PASTORS IN WILLIAMSBURG

Rev. Dr. Ennis and Rev. Sidney H. Coxe to Fill Vacant Pulpits.

Two Williamsburg churches are soon to have new pastors. The churches are the First Reformed Church at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, and the Lee Avenue Congregational Church at Hooper Street and Lee Avenue. The pulpits of both have been vacant for some time, the First Reformed Church on account of the death of the Rev. Dr. Duryea last Spring and the Lee Avenue Congregational Church because of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. John Brittan Clarke, who accepted a call to the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Detroit, Mich.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Wilbur Ennis, now pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church at Washington, D. C., has been called by the members of the First Reformed Church, and has accepted. He will assume the duties of his new pastorate on Dec. 1, at a salary of $3,000 a year. Dr. Ennis has been pastor of the Washington Church for five years. Before going there he was pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Newtown, L. I. He is a Brooklyn man.

The Rev. Sidney H. Coxe, who has accepted a call from the members of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, will enter upon his new field of duty Dec. 4 at a salary of $2,000.

Mr. Coxe is at present assistant pastor to the Rev. Dr. Scudder of the Tabernacle Church, Jersey City. He was born in Richmond, in the South of England, in 1869, left England when fifteen years old, and located in Noble, Australia. While there he followed the dry goods business, but devoted all his spare time to the study of church and Sunday school work. For two years he was General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. He continued his studies evenings, attending the Mechanics' College, and was graduated from a university course. He then came to New York and took steps to enter the ministry, and for two years was associated with the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in the meantime pursuing his studies at the Union Theological Seminary. In June, 1897, Mr. Coxe received a call as associate pastor to Dr. Scudder.

His letter of acceptance as pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church was read at Friday night's prayer meeting. He will preach before his new congregation to-day.

His Unlucky Day.

The most wonderful story of a man's unlucky day that has ever been told appears in The Lancet, which introduces it as a curious instance of coincidence. A patient at the age of ten years fractured his right index finger. It happened on Aug. 26. When thirteen years old he fractured his left leg below the knee through falling from horseback, also on Aug. 26. When fourteen years of age he fractured both bones of the left forearm by stumbling, his arm striking the edge of a brick, (Aug. 26.) In another year, on Aug. 26, when fifteen years of age, he had compound farcture of the left leg above the ankle by his foot being caught under an iron rod, and his body falling forward. Next year again, on the same date, Aug. 26, he had compound fracture of both legs, the right being so severely crushed that it had to be amputated at the lower third of the thigh. This was caused by a horse, hitched to a tram of coal, which, running wild underground, caught him in a narrow passage, crushing both legs severely. After this he did not work on Aug. 26 for twenty-eight years, and little wonder; but in the year 1890 he forgot his fateful day and went to work, with the result that he sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. After this he has studiously avoided working on Aug. 26, though never missing work at other times.

RAILWAY PATRONS SHIVER

Lack of Shelter at Transfer Points Causes Suffering.

WOMEN WAIT IN THE SNOW

Some Men Seek Protection by Visiting Near-By Saloons — Conditions in Bronx Borough.

With yesterday's first heavy snow of the season there began the usual inconveniences and discomforts experienced each year by the patrons of the different surface railway lines during the Winter months because of the lack of accommodations at the numerous transfer stations along the various routes, and for the want of waiting rooms to protect them from the severity of the weather. In all parts of the city where the patrons of the roads are transferred from the cars of one branch to those of another they were forced to stand out on the open, unsheltered sidewalks and streets in the driving storm of snow or seek protection from the cold and inclement weather in some neighboring store.

Probably at no place in the city yesterday was the necessity for these waiting rooms more clearly demonstrated or more keenly felt than at the crossing at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, where numerous branches of the Third Avenue Railway Company's lines intersect. Here thousands are transferred to the cross-town lines between Eighth Avenue and Port Morris and to the cars running to Fordham, Bedford Park, West Farms, and various other points in the Bronx district. At almost any hour there may be seen at this crossing a large number of persons waiting with transfer slips for the cars that will carry them to their destinations. With the possible exception of some of the down-town transfer stations during business hours, no similar place in the city can claim a heavier patronge. The bulk of the traffic is made up of the class employed in the neighboring factories and inhabiting the tenements and humbler abodes of the extreme northern section.

Yesterday being Saturday with the earlier closing hours incident to the day, there was from 3 to 6 o'clock an almost constant stream of humanity, the outpourings from these hives of human industry, that thronged the thoroughfares of the vicinity. It is safe to say that at least 90 per cent. of these working people went straight to the cars, and a large number of them had to wait either as original or transferred passengers at the intersection at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street,. Augmented by others not of the working class, the number could at no time during these hours have numbered less than several hundred. This was at a time when the blinding downfall of snow was at its heaviest, and unless one kept constantly moving it was a matter of but a few moments before the limbs became numb from the cold. It was a motley crowd that endured this impatient waiting for the cars; there was the laboring man, minus an overcoat, with scant jacket buttoned tightly about his throat, his hands thrust deeply into the trousers pockets, pulling away at his pipe and trying to keep his courage up; the working girl with threadbare cloak or shawl drawn closely about her shivering form. There were also those with whom fortune had dealt more kindly, muffled to the ears with warm clothing to protect them from the ravages of the weather, who nevertheless showed plainly the suffering they experienced.

Not even the shelter of some friendly store could be had by those who were waiting. The streets there are very wide, two of the corners are large vacant lots; on another is a cigar store far away from the tracks. On the fourth corner is a saloon, and hither a number of the men repaired, and it was noticed that more than one car came and went before they emerged to resume their waiting. There was no choice for the women—those who most needed the shelter of a waiting room—but to stand out in the storm of snowflakes that continued to descend fast and furiously, until the car came along. The cars were delayed an unusual length of time, as there had not been time to clear the tracks of the blockade of snow.

An incident occurred about 5 o'clock that spoke too plainly of the suffering that was being endured by those poor, scantily-clad creatures who were eager to get to even the meagre comfort of their humble homes, and which served as a mute but eloquent appeal for waiting rooms, where protection and comfort might be afforded to the patrons of the road. In the centre of the intersecting streets, where the tracks cross, there is a little watchman's house, scarcely larger than a good-sized dry goods box. Toward this shelter a woman of probably forty years, clad in the thinnest of garments, with a tattered shawl wrapped about her, made her way, and as she reached the door she was stopped by a man, evidently an attaché of the railway company, who accosted her with "What d'ye want here?" Tremblingly, she asked if she might come inside and wait for her car, saying, "I'm so cold and wet." "Naw," was the reply; "go wait wid de rest of de folks."

When the cars did arrive it was a difficult matter to get aboard them. Inside and on the platform they were packed and jammed with passengers, drenched to the skin with the melted snow and, even in the warmer atmosphere of the cars, shivering from the cold.

Various were the expressions of condemnation and disapproval to be heard on all sides from those who had to stand in the wet and cold with the snow falling steadily down upon them.

Several weeks ago the Board of Health pointed out to the officers of the surface railway lines the necessity of these waiting rooms at transfer points for the protection of the public. Col. Murphy, Chairman of the board is authority for the statement that these rooms are a necessity for the masses, from whom the revenue of the roads comes.

71ST MEN ACCUSE OFFICERS.

Downs, Smith, and Whittle Held to Blame for Charges of Cowardice—Capt. Bleecker's Statement.

The meeting held Friday evening by the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment behind closed doors at the Manhattan Hotel was not, according to Capt. A. J. Bleecker of Company G, the peaceful little party Adjt. G. W. Bates who presided at the meeting declared it was.

The meeting had hardly been called to order before there was a discussion as to which officer was first up San Juan Hill. The argument waxed warm, although Adjt. Bates asserts that "no charges of cowardice were made against any officer, and that the actions of the field and staff officers during the charge were not criticised."

AN OUTCOME OF THE MEETING.

Capt. Bleecker, who was present at the meeting, in a statement made yesterday, attacked Col. Wallace M. Downs, Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, and Senior Major J. H. Whittle. In his statement, Capt. Bleecker said:

"In my opinion, the cause of the present troubles in the Seventy-first Regiment is the general charge made against the regiment of cowardice in the assault on San Juan Hill. A large number of the officers and men of the regiment consider this to be most unjust, and feel that the criticism now directed against the regiment is owing to the action of its Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and senior Major in not going with their commands after the general order to advance from the trail had been given.

"This opinion seems to be very generally held by regular army officers, as I have gathered in conversation with a number of them. I make this statement, as I consider it due to the officers and members of the regiment who did their duty that day.

"The fact that the regiment did go to the top of San Juan Hill that day by companies and battalions shows that the men were held well in hand by their company officers, and, to my mind, is good evidence of the discipline maintained that day. The regular army regiments were almost as much broken up in coming out of the trail as we were, but having their senior officers present, got together quicker than we did."

Capt. Meeks and several other officers of the regiment who were present at Friday's meeting were at the armory yesterday, and said that Capt. Bleecker had fully expressed their sentiments.

When asked whether his statement was to be construed as a charge of cowardice against the three officers, Capt. Bleecker replied that the officers in question were from two to three miles from where they had ordered their men to be.

"Ask any regular army officer whether the three senior officers of a regiment should be over a mile in the rear after they have ordered the regiment to the firing line," said Capt. Bleecker, "and he will inform you that a Colonel should be right up with his men."

The question of who was first up San Juan Hill was not the only one that brought about a heated argument at Friday night's meeting. The selection of suitable candidates for the position of Colonel, instead of being discussed "calmly and coolly," caused as much unpleasantness as the other.

According to Capt. W. H. Lenson of Company D, the names of Major Avery D. Andrews, Capt. Gibson, and Lieut. Col. Smith were mentioned. Very few friends of Major Smith were present, and his candidacy did not receive much attention.

Adjt. Bates, the presiding officer, loomed up during the evening as a possible candidate, and if the wishes of Capt. Gibson, as expressed in his open letter declining to be a candidate, are heeded, Adjt. Bates will be put forward to defeat Major Smith. He has a good record, and is well liked by the officers and men.

It has been pointed out that the result of the election of a Colonel may be to bring to light something more about the actions of the officers and men at San Juan Hill. In order to qualify for a commission an officer-elect must go before an examining board, whose members have the powers of a court-martial.

Churchmen Praise Dr. Van De Water.

At a recent meeting of the New York Churchmen's Association the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, At the breaking out of the war with Spain the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., a member of this association, impelled by a profound sense of duty to his country and to humanity, accompanied the regiment of which he was Chaplain to the front and participated in the labors, the vicissitudes, and the dangers of the trying campaign;

"Resolved, That the members of this association of his brethren in the ministry, with sufficient knowledge of his motives and acts, desire to place on record their high appreciation of his self-sacrifice, and their admiration of his loyalty, patriotism, and devotion to duty under all circumstances, and to assure him of their increased affection and confidence."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—R. Onet, Barcelona, Spain; H. F. Parshall, R. V. Tomlinson, W. F. Miller, and T. B. Adams, London.

ASTOR—R. Price-Williams, London; Lieut. Frank Kellery, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—C. N. E. Eliot, Secretary British Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—James A. Drake, Corning, N. Y.; T. Glover, London.

GILSEY—Chester Wells, United States Navy; William Codman, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Governor-Elect Benton McMillin, Tennessee; J. R. De Lamas, Paris; John Nesbit, Scotland, David G. Pickney, London; J. C. Maor, Rotterdam, Holland; C. H. Radcliffe, Cardiff, Wales.

HOLLAND—F. W. Powell, Victoria, B. C.; A. R. Kimball, Waterbury, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—C. Wright, Leeds, England; W. Vincent Robbins, Guanica, P. R.

PLAZA—Charles Sooysmith, Greens Farms, Conn.

SAVOY—E. Van Dyck, Vienna, Austria.

WALDORF—Thomas L. Field, London; Thomas Branriff, Mexico; W. Scott Jones, San Francisco; C. D. Rankin, Prince Edward Island; E. A. Hoare, Quebec.

WINDSOR—Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, Texas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; L. L. Strause, notions and furnishing goods; 300 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Allman & Putman, Massillon, Ohio; C. Allman, notions, cloaks, and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Campbell, millinery, cloaks, and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. B. Lamson, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods, Gerard House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Bodman, hardware; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; G. H. Urweiler, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Whitney, J. D., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Lamb, linens and handkerchiefs; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the wholesale bakery and confectionery establishment of Clark & Morgan, on Main Street. R. C. Gunther's hardware store was badly damaged. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

BEST & CO. LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Are Your Children

Enjoying the advantages offered at the "Children's Store" for their outfitting?

We have the largest stock and the greatest variety of styles and sizes of everything from Hats to Shoes—in every way as attractive and desirable as only specialists can make them—and at the low prices made possible by doing the largest business in that line.

Serviceable Double Breasted School Suits, fast color blue cheviot, or brown and gray mixed cloths; all sizes, $5.00.

Boys' School Waists, Assabet flannel, red, grey, brown, or blue, plaited front and back, pearl buttons, warm and durable, 65c.

"Hygienic Shoes," felt foundation, keeps out moisture, prevents chill, and insures dry feet, $2.35 to $3.75.

House Slippers, fine red felt, high cut, fur trimmed; according to size, $1.00 to $1.25.

School Umbrellas for boys and girls, fast black, strong paragon frames, natural handles, 65c.

Children's Pure Silk Socks, in navy, seal, gold, and garnet, 4 to 7 inch, 50c. per pair.

Delmel Linen Mesh Underwear for children, also all reliable lines of American and English natural wool and Merino Underwear, at the lowest prices.

Dresses and Coats,

designed by children's experts for children's wear. Just the right shape, right style, right material.

Misses' Jackets, fine Kersey cloth, double breasted, lined throughout with Duchesse satin; 14 to 18 yrs., $10.75.

Girls' Gretchen Coats, handsome mixed cloth, double breasted, deep collar lined with silk, collar and belt braided; 4 to 10 yrs., $7.00 to $8.50.

Girls' Military Capes, cadet blue, lined with scarlet flannel, brass buttons—jaunty and stylish; 10 to 15 yrs., $5.00.

School Dresses, serges, mixed cheviots, and mottled fancy cloths; a choice line; 4 to 14 yrs., $5.00 to $10.00.

Plaid Moreen Petticoats, durable, light in weight, neatly made, bias ruffle at bottom; 8 to 16 yrs., $1.60 to $1.80.

For Babies;

Short Coats, Crepon Eider-down, white, tan, and gray, lined throughout, cape, collar and cuffs neatly finished with white silk cord, cosy and comfortable, $3.35.

Dainty Long Slips, fine soft finished nainsook; yoke formed by fine cluster tucks and hand feather stitching, neck and sleeves finished with tiny ruffle of neat embroidery, 72c.

Short Dresses, fine nainsook, yoke of tucks, five rows of insertion, and hand feather stitching, neck and sleeves neatly trimmed with fine lace; 6 mos. & 1 yr., 85c.

Imported Fine Flannel Drawers, scalloped ruffle, entirely hand made; 1 & 2 yrs., $1.00.

In Toy Department, Combination Folding Desk and Black Board, including 20 Drawing Charts; instructive and amusing, $1.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

THINGS ROOSEVELT WILL DO

He Purposes to "Re-Starch" the Civil Service Law.

FEW APPOINTMENTS YET FIXED

Gen. Roe to Reorganize the National Guard — Against Overmuch Legislation.

One of the first things Col. Theodore Roosevelt expects to do after he is inaugurated Governor is to put back into the State civil service law the "starch" that Gov. Black took out of it. His purpose is to do away with the present system of dual examinations and restore the merit system in its entirety.

This information is authentic. It comes from a source whose authority admits of no question, and it is confirmed by the reports of conversations with the Governor-elect brought from Oyster Bay by Republicans who have visited him there during the last week.

To amend the Black civil service law, Col. Roosevelt will have to appeal to the Legislature, but he does not doubt that the co-operation of that body will be forthcoming. The Black law, which created what the Governor himself denominated a "starchless" civil service, was passed by the Legislature of 1897. It provides dual examinations for applicants for positions in the classified service of the State, one for "merit," conducted by the Civil Service Commission, and the other for "fitness," conducted by the head of the department in which employment is sought.

Col. Roosevelt is not a believer in this system. An influential party leader who has talked with him on the subject said yesterday that the Governor-elect had made it plain that he wanted starch in the civil service, and plenty of it. To this end, he will use his influence to have the present law amended as early in the session as possible so as to provide for his administration a strictly graded civil service.

The Governor-elect is giving attention also to the personnel of the Civil Service Commission. The commission is composed of three members, who are charged with aiding the Governor in the preparation of suitable rules with which to test applicants for places in the public service, and it is regarded as essential to the proper execution of the law that the Commissioners should be in thorough sympathy with the Executive. The present commission is composed of Willard A. Cobb of Lockport, Silas W. Burt of this city, and George P. Lord of Dundee. They hold office at the will of the Governor. Col. Roosevelt has not decided whether he will reorganize the commission, but he has given assurance to friends of his interested in the matter that he will do so if he finds it necessary to the enforcement of genuine reform in the civil service.

SINGLE HEAD FOR THE POLICE.

In the matter of police legislation for this city, it is said, on the authority of city Republicans who have conferred with him, that the Governor-elect is hesitating between a general scheme for a State constabulary and the proposed metropolitan police system. Whichever of these plans may be adopted, Col. Roosevelt is unalterably committed to the single-headed system. He has so expressed himself within the last week, reiterating the arguments against the bi-partisan commission scheme which he urged while himself a member of such a commission. At present Col. Roosevelt is inclined to favor the plan for a State constabulary on the lines of a bill drawn by Edward Lauterbach and rejected by Gov. Black in 1897. This would place the police systems of all the cities under State control. The Governor-elect is not certain such a bill could be passed. He is sounding members of the new Legislature on the subject. If he finds that it could not be made to go, his present inclination is to take up the metropolitan plan. This would place the appointment of the single head of the police system of the Greater New York in his own hands.

Regarding appointments under the new State administration, it is stated authoritatively that no definite decision has been reached as to any of the more important places. Col. Roosevelt is getting all the information he can about the men now in office whose successors he will have to name, but he does not expect to make up his mind finally until just before he assumes office. It is his present intention to continue in office Commissioner of Agriculture C. A. Wiehing, Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn, and Factory Inspector Daniel O'Leary.

Frederick Easton will not be reappointed Superintendent of Public Buildings. That much Col. Roosevelt has decided. He has also made up his mind that the place ought to be filled by an Albany man, which excludes Joseph H. Murray and Lovell H. Jerome of this city, both of whom are candidates for the position. The Governor-elect is understood to be favorably inclined to Mr. Murray, and in case of the enactment of a beer inspection law, Mr. Murray may be put in charge of that work, for which his experience as Excise Commissioner is considered to have qualified him.

MAN TO SUCCEED ALDRIDGE.

It is to the choice of George W. Aldridge's successor as Superintendent of Public Works that Col. Roosevelt is giving his chief care and attention. He regards it as the most important appointment he will have to make, and he realizes, his friends say, that his selection of a man for the place will be taken by the people as an index to the character of his administration. He has at present under consideration, leaders who have counseled with him, say two names and only two. One is that of B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and the other is that of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse.

Mr. Odell was Col. Roosevelt's first choice for the place, and he offered it to him two days after the election. In spite of the Chairman's firm refusal then and his reiteration of the refusal as recently as yesterday, the Governor-elect still cherishes some hope that he may be induced to take it. Francis Hendricks is one of the best-known Republicans of the central section of the State. He was a strong possibility for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Col. Roosevelt, and is close in the confidence of Senator Platt. He comes from a canal county, and is credited with an extensive familiarity with the canal administration.

Reports to the effect that George Clinton of Buffalo was being considered for the Superintendency of Public Works are authoritatively pronounced erroneous. Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg yesterday classed as ridiculous a story which connected his visit to Oyster Bay on Friday with an offer of the position. "There is no appointive office, either State or Federal, that I would care to accept at this time," he said. It is known among Mr. Quigg's friends that he has in view profitable business arrangements which will occupy his time at the expiration of his Congressional term. These engagements are of such a nature as will permit his continuance as head of the local Republican organization.

Col. Roosevelt has received letters from a number of prominent medical men urging the retention of Dr. Alvah H. Doty as Health Officer of the Port. Among the writers are Dr. Joseph W. Bryant, Dr. H. McM. Painter, and Dr. W. H. Draper. To these the Governor-elect has written assuring them of his determination to reappoint Dr. Doty.

For the place of Commissioner of Labor Statistics, which will be made vacant by John T. McDonough's elevation to the Secretaryship of State, Governor-elect Roosevelt has announced his intention to appoint a man who will be representative of the labor element. Commissioner McDonough is urging the appointment of his present Deputy, John McMakin. Charles S. Dumar, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6, is a candidate for the position, and is securing indorsements from many city and up-State labor organizations. Seth Low and Samuel Gompers have also indorsed his candidacy. During the campaign he was one of Col. Roosevelt's most active supporters. George Gunton has also been mentioned for the appointment.

ROOSEVELT IN THE CITY.

Col. Roosevelt passed through town yesterday on his way to Boston, arriving here at 10 o'clock A. M., and leaving at 1 in the afternoon. From the ferry he went to the Murray Hill Hotel, where he had an appointment to meet ex-Speaker James M. E. O'Grady. He remained with Mr. O'Grady for an hour, discussing legislation and appointments. Mr O'Grady comes from Rochester, the home of George W. Aldridge, and the desire of the Governor-elect to see him was regarded as significant.

From the Murray Hill Col. Roosevelt went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he spent an hour or more at Republican Headquarters. He had a talk there with Chairman Odell and met several up-State politicians, but there was no set conference. He did not see Senator Platt. He talked with Samuel B. Donnelly, President of the International Typographical Union, about the appointment of a Labor Statistics Commissioner and the enforcement of the labor laws.

In reply to a query about National Guard affairs, Col. Roosevelt said: "I shall leave all those maters to Gen. Roe, who will have entire charge of the reorganization of the State militia."

The Governor-elect said that he had already begun accumulating material for his message, but he does not expect to begin the drafting of it for three weeks yet. One feature of it will probably be a strong paragraph against over-legislation. On this point, Col. Roosevelt said that he had been gratified by the receipt of a long letter from ex-Chief Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer, himself at one time a possible candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. Judge Earl, he said, had made a number of suggestions, all of which he appreciated, but none more than the one that he should, as Governor, guard against those who are too ready to rush to legislation as the panacea for all ills. More harm is to be feared, Judge Earl urged, from too much legislation than from too little, and he urged upon the Governor-to-be the liberal use of the veto power.

TO CLEAR UP CANAL SCANDAL.

Reported that Gov. Black's Special Counsel Finds Grounds for Legal Prosecutions.

The rumor reached this city yesterday from Albany that the report of Judge Edwin Countryman, special counsel appointed by Gov. Black to examine the report of the Canal Investigation Commission, will be far more severe than has been expected on Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge.

Gov. Black instructed Judge Countryman to make a legal inspection of the commission's work, with a view to discovering whether it furnished the basis for civil or criminal action against any person or persons whatsoever. The Judge's report is expected to be made public at an early date, and if the intimation as to its nature received here from apparently authoritative sources in Albany is correct, it will be sensational. Legal proceedings against the Superintendent of Public Works may, it is said, follow its publication.

Gov. Black announced in a speech in this city during the recent campaign that he expected to clear up the canal matter before turning over the executive office to his successor. It has been generally expected that the attorney to whom he referred the case would find no grounds for prosecutions.

CROKER'S HOME-COMING DEFERRED

He Goes from Chicago to Lexington, Kentucky.

According to reports from Chicago, Richard Croker was due to arrive in this city at 6:30 o'clock last evening. At the Democratic Club last night it was given out that Mr. Croker would not be back until the latter part of this week, and that he intended to spend the time until his return at Lexington, Ky. None of the club's members was present with the expectation of meeting Mr. Croker, and, owing to the storm, the club was almost deserted.

REPORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Prosperous Financial Condition Shown—Total Membership of 1,921.

The annual report of the Democratic Club for the fiscal year ending with Nov. 24, 1898, places the assets of the organization at $359,339.95 and the liabilities at $356,674.60. The amount received for initiation fees and dues to Nov. 25 was $208,280.25, and the total receipts for the year were $281,437.73. The disbursements were $246,710.80. The clubhouse on Fifth Avenue is valued at $290,000, and is mortgaged for $185,000. The old clubhouse on Sixth Avenue is valued at $190,000, and is mortgaged for $125,000.

The number of resident members who have qualified and paid their dues is 1,292, the number of resident members who have not paid their dues is 363, and the number of non-resident members is 266, making a total membership of 1,921.

Oneida County Election Contest.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 26.—When the motion for a peremptory mandamus in the Oneida County election case came before Justice Hiscock, in Special Term, this morning, the attorneys for Henry J. Coggeshall, whose election to the Senate is being questioned, raised several preliminary objections, and the Court announced that he desired to take until Tuesday to decide the questions. This disposition brought consternation in the Watkins camp, and if the Court decides in favor of the objections nothing further can be done, the law allowing but twenty days after an election in which to bring such proceedings.

Soldiers' Votes from Puerto Rico.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Secretary of State Palmer received another batch of soldiers' votes to-day. They come from the staff and Companies G, L, M, and C of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which is doing garrison duty in Puerto Rico.

REPORT AGAINST SOUSA.

Mrs. Blakely's Right for a Share in Royalties Asserted.

P

THE WISCONSIN LAUNCHED

Battleship Slides Easily from the Ways in San Francisco.

LARGEST SHIP IN THE NAVY

Thousands Witnessed the Ceremony—Miss Stephenson Broke the Bottle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—At the Union Iron Works to-day another great marine fighting machine was added to the already large fleet of Pacific war vessels. The vessel, which slid from the ways at 9:22 A. M., was the battleship Wisconsin, the largest of the ships built for the United States Government by the Union Iron Works. The launching of the big vessel was effected without a hitch, and she now rests calmly on the waters of the bay.

All morning long the street cars let down their loads of people at the shipyard, and all available boats on the bay were pressed into service by people anxious to see the baptism of the great vessel. Thousands of people saw the plunge from different points of vantage, and the platform, especially set aside for the guests of the builders, was crowded to its full capacity.

The Wisconsin delegation of "christeners," who came all the way from the Badger State to witness the event, occupied places of honor upon the platform. For an hour before the plunge a large force of workmen tore away wedge after wedge, which supported the ship, and they finished their task almost to the minute of the prescribed time for the launching, leaving only one block to restrain the vessel, and this was the support that little Miss Lucile Gage, daughter of the Governor-elect of the State, had been assigned to remove by means of a guillotine and the inevitable electric button.

At a given signal she pressed the button, and the crash of breaking timbers announced to the thousands of anxious spectators that the vessel was about to leave the ways. Slowly the iron monster moved toward the bay, and all eyes turned to watch Miss Elizabeth Stephenson break the two bottles of champagne upon the bow of the vessel, the controversy over the kind of wine to be used being settled by using a bottle of French make, provided by the Wisconsin Christening Committee, and a California brand furnished by the Union Iron Works. Just as the mass of iron and steel touched the water the fair christener raised the ribbon-bedecked bottle and let it split on the ship's nose. The roar of applause which greeted the final act was almost deafening.

The vessel gathered momentum as she proceeded to the water, and after leaving the ways, floated calmly along until brought to a stop in the basin, where the work of completing her will go on.

When the vessel slid down the ways the warships in the harbor fired salutes, and there was a terrific din from the steam whistles. Prior to the launching a gigantic flag of the Union, measuring twenty-seven feet long and fourteen feet wide, was presented in honor of the Wisconsin. The flag was furnished by 300 children of the Irving M. Scott public school. Following the presentation, the following poem, "To the Wisconsin," was read by Miss Clara Iza Price, its author:

Go forth, thou ship with the well-loved name,
The waves of the sea to breast;
Leap out, like a line from a life bark flung
To the billows' waiting crest.
They charge, "Stand firm should a foe draw high,"
As firm as the pine-clad hills
Of the State whose name thou bearest—her boast,
The training ship of mighty wills.

Stand firm as her shores by the lake waves lashed—
Ice girt as the years roll by—
Flower decked when the sun laughs out in joy
And the Spring birds northward fly.
Go North as the eagle skims the blue—
Defiant, brave, and free,
A challenge to might, a menace to wrong,
Wherever thy path may be.

Ten thousand hearts with hopes leap high,
Wisconsin, for thy weal,
Sail fearless, swiftly, proudly forth,
Thou giant armed in steel,
Claim foremost history on history's page
Thou proof of finite skill,
Go safely forth, thou gallant bark
Man's trust, beneath God's will.

The Wisconsin belongs to the same class as the Illinois and Alabama, and when completed will be one of the most powerful vessels afloat. Her dimensions are: Length, 368 feet; beam, 72 feet; mean draught, 21 feet 6 inches, and displacement, 11,525 tons. Her engines consist of two sets of vertical three-cylindered of the triple expansion type and are to indicate 10,000 horse power, which will drive the vessel at the rate of 16 knots an hour. Steam is furnished by eight single-ended boilers. The Wisconsin is built of steel, has two screws, two oval balanced turrets, two funnels abreast, and two military masts. Her armor consists of a nickel-steel partial belt 7 feet 6 inches broad and from 4 to 16.5 inches thick. The turrets are from 15 to 17 inches in thickness, and the main shields are 6 inches thick, and on the battery above the belt 5.5 inches. The bulkheads are 10 and 12 inches thick, and the casemate bulkheads 2 inches thick. The conning tower has 10 inches of armor, and the splinter bulkheads between the guns are 1.5 inches thick.

The protective deck is from 2.7 to 4 inches in thickness. The total weight of armor is 2,800 tons.

The armament of the Wisconsin will consist of four 13-inch breech-loading guns, two in each turret; fourteen 6-inch rapid-firing guns; seventeen 6-pounders, rapid firers; one boat or field gun, six 1-pounder rapid-fire, four machine guns, and four torpedo tubes behind 5.5 inches of armor. Her complement will consist of 490 men.

The most modern vessel of the British Navy is the Formidable, which was launched on Nov. 17. This vessel is 400 feet in length and is of 15,000 tons displacement. She is fitted with twin screws driven by independent sets of engines of 7,500 horse power each, which will drive the vessel at the rate of 18 knots. The side armor is 9 inches thick, 15 feet deep, and 216 feet long, and is treated with the Harveyized process. The bulkheads are 9 to 12 inches thick and form the side armor, thus forming a belt around the vitals of the ship. There are two protective decks 2.5 to 4 inches in thickness.

The armament consists of four 12-inch breech-loading wire-wound guns, two firing forward and two aft. These guns are in barbettes of 14 inches of steel, and the positions further protected with strong shields. The auxiliary armament is formed of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns of a new type, mounted in casements, eight on the main deck and four on the upper deck. In addition sixteen 12-pounder rapid-fire guns are mounted, eight on the main deck and eight on the upper deck. Two 12-pounder boat guns, twelve 3-pounder rapid-fire guns, eight machine guns, and five torpedo tubes complete the vessel's armament.

The 13-inch gun of the United States ordnance throws a larger projectile than the 12-inch wire-wound gun of the British ordnance. The 13-inch projectile weighs 1,100 pounds, against 850 for the 12-inch gun. The muzzle velocity of the 13-inch projectile is 2,100 foot-seconds and of the 12-inch gun 2,367 foot-seconds. The perforation of the 13-inch gun at the muzzle is 33.5 inches of iron and of the 12-inch gun 36.8 inches of iron.

UNION REFORM PARTY'S PLANS.

Steps Taken to Form a New National Organization.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26.—At a meeting of the Union Reform Party Executive Committee here to-day steps were taken to form a new National organization. Men from New York, Illinois, and Indiana met with the Ohio committee and decided to hold a National convention next March, at which time arrangements are to be made to put a ticket in the field in every State in the Union. The new party is to be a fusion of the Populists, Silver Republicans, Liberty Party, and Negro Protectionists, all free-silverites.

The Union Reform Party cast 11,500 votes in this State at the last election and is entitled to a place on the ballot without a petition. It is now a State organization.

Gunboat Lent to North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Navy Department to-day authorized the loan to the Governor of North Carolina, for the use of the State Naval Militia, of the converted gunboat Hornet.

EVANS' ALE
In town, Out of town, All over town.—Adv.

C. Klackner.

Fine Water Colors,
Oil Paintings,
Platino Prints,
Etchings.

7 West 28th Street,
Near Fifth Avenue.

BURGLARS LOOT A BANK.

Safe Blown Open at Wrentham, Mass., and $2,600 in Cash and $65,000 in Notes Taken.

WALPOLE, Mass., Nov. 26.—The vault of the Wrentham National Bank, at Wrentham, was blown open by burglars early this morning and rifled. About $2,600 in cash and notes valued at $65,000 are missing. The robbery occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Cashier Plympton says that all of the bonds owned by the bank are deposited in a Boston banking institution and are safe. Mr. Plympton says the bank can afford to go to much trouble and considerable expense to bring about the recovery of the notes. He stated that he had seen no suspicious persons about the bank, or about the village, in fact, and there were no suspicious circumstances which he can now recall which would lead him to believe that the robbers had ever been in the bank before.

The safe which was wrecked was 6 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and 16 feet high. The door was wrecked, so that a man could easily enter the vault. Four charges of dynamite were used about the combination and lock. This morning a dynamite cartridge was found lying on the floor of the bank in front of the vault and in the centre of a pile of débris. It had been trodden on and ground under the heel of one of the robbers after the explosion, evidently while the vault was being searched. That the robbers escaped being blown to atoms by that cartridge is considered very strange.

The exact hour at which the affair took place has not been fixed, owing to the excitement among the people who were aroused from their sleep by the sound of the heavy explosion Charles Brown, who lives opposite the bank, places the time at between 1 and 2 o'clock. Mr. Brown has furnished the only important detail of the affair, as on being awakened by the sound of the explosion, he hastened to his window, just in time to see two men leaving the bank. As soon as possible an alarm was given, but this was hardly necessary, for nearly all the people in the little town had been aroused and were pouring into the streets on all sides.

The bank building was soon surrounded. The office and vault were found completely wrecked. Doors were shattered, the windows were blown out, and the interior was filled with débris. The vault was wide open. It took the bank officials but a few moments to ascertain the amount of their loss, which they placed, as stated, at $2,600 in cash and about $65,000 in securities.

The bank occupied the lower story of a brick building on the main street of the town. The rooms had large plate-glass windows, and the whole interior could be seen from the sidewalk.

Detectives, sent in response to a request from the town and bank authorities, reached Wrentham early this morning from Boston and Providence. After a careful inspection of the place they announced their opinion that the bank had been robbed by professionals, who had laid their plans carefully in advance after having studied the surroundings for some time. In support of this theory they claim that novices certainly would have been frightened away without having secured any plunder by such an explosion as occurred this morning.

The bank door had been forced open evidently by a jimmy, showing the burglars had gained entrance to the institution by this method Saturday is the day upon which the bank officials make their weekly deposits at a bank in Boston, and it is thought the robbers were aware of this. It is believed that the notes taken from the bank will be of little value to the burglars.

The Wrentham Post Office, which is next door to the bank, was also entered by the burglars. The door had been forced open, but the Postmaster could not find that anything had been taken.

The National Bank of Wrentham was incorporated as a State bank in 1832, and as a National bank in 1864. Its capital is $32,500, and surplus $17,500. Samuel Warner is President, and S. N. Plympton cashier.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO USE BRICE'S RAILROAD.

Baltimore and Ohio Not to Divert Its Chicago Traffic.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—It is understood that the Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has reached an agreement with ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, who has recently acquired control of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, under which the Baltimore and Ohio Company will continue to use the tracks of the Pittsburg and Western.

This arrangement will obviate the necessity of diverting Chicago traffic by way of its Wheeling division. The Wheeling route is no longer than the Pittsburg and Western, but is used for freight purposes when traffic is heavy upon the other routes.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company controlled the Pittsburg and Western prior to the receivership through ownership of a majority of the latter's stock. The Baltimore and Ohio also guaranteed its obligations. The embarrassment of the parent property forced the Pittsburg and Western into the hands of a receiver, and a few weeks ago Mr. Brice became the dominating factor in the property by acquiring the bonds.

Judges Goff and Morris in the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the consolidated cases of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, signed an amendment to provide for redemption of the receivers' certificates and reduction of interest thereon.

The receivers have made an arrangement with the firm of Speyer & Co. of New York to advance the money required to meet the principal of said certificates and to reduce the rate of interest from 6 and 5 per cent., respectively, to 3 per cent.

The Great Northern's Plans.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 26.—The report is revived that the Great Northern Railway will bridge Fraser River at New Westminster and run a line to Vancouver, connecting with the Westminster Southern, a part of the Hill system. The engineers of the company are now in the city.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The conferences between officials of the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies in regard to occupation of territory were continued yesterday in the Mills Building. It was reported that further progress toward a settlement of differences was made.

Samuel Hunt, President and General Manager of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad and the Ohio River and Charleston Railway, succeeds R. B. F. Peirce as receiver and General Manager of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company. Mr. Peirce resigned because of ill-health. Mr. Hunt's railroad service began nearly a quarter of a century ago with the Pennsylvania Company.

Justice Dykman, in White Plains, yesterday vacated an order he recently granted on the petition of Receiver Walter A. Peee of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company. The order gave his authority to issue certificates of ownership of full-paid shares to persons named in the petition to the amount stated, directed that he apply $6,000 on the judgment of Clark & Mayward, and that a meeting of the stockholders be held for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors. The receiver was authorized to issue 700 one-thousand-dollar certificates at 6 per cent. The Judge, in dissolving the order, said that he did not fully understand its scope at the time he granted it.

Exchange of Compliments.

The Young Man—There is no fool like an old fool.

The Elderly Gentleman—He is conspicuous by his rarity, that is all.—Indianapolis Journal.

SCHLEY GUEST OF HONOR

The Lotos Club Tenders a Dinner to the Rear Admiral.

PROMINENT MEN WERE THERE

Frank R. Lawrence Pays a Glowing Tribute to the Admiral, Who Modestly Replies.

The Lotos Club did honor to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, and, incidentally, to the United States Navy, at its clubhouse in Fifth Avenue last night. All day long the square blue pennant, blazoned with the two stars of a Rear Admiral, snapped in the wind, signifying to all who saw it that the Lotos Clubhouse was for the time being the flagship of the erstwhile Flying Squadron.

Within the home of the club were gathered men who, like the guest of the evening, were prominent in the war with Spain. The navy was represented by Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee. Capt. A. T. Mahan, and Capt. Goodrich. From the army there was Brig. Gen. W. F. Randolph, and from civil life Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and many men prominent in the business, profesional, and social life of the city. The one impulse that led these men to brave the storm was their desire to pay their respects to one of the men who had done so much to win laurels for the American arms.

The parlors and dining rooms of the clubhouse were thrown into one in order to accommodate the 300 men present at the dinner. Smilax covered the walls, save here and there where the American flag was draped in graceful folds. From the archway, under which the table of honor was spread, hung a large National ensign and a Rear Admiral's pennant.

The menu was unique. Etched on a cream-tinted paper appeared an open book, and on the tops of the pages was inscribed, "Logge of the Gode Ship Lotos." "Dinner to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, given in the cabin of ye Shippe, Nov. 26, 1898. Lat. 40 degrees 42 minutes 43 seconds north longitude, 74 degrees 3 seconds west."

On each side of the menu was etched a string of signal flags, giving the orders made famous by Admiral Schley in the naval engagement of July 3, 1898. The flags read: "The enemy is escaping to the westward," "Close up," "Clear ship for action," and "The enemy has surrendered."

On the second page of the menu was a fine etching of the Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship. The souvenir menu was inclosed in blue paper, upon which were two white stars, the whole representing Rear Admiral Schley's pennant.

Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, presided. On his right sat the guest of the evening, and on his left Brig. Gen. W. F. Randolph. About the table were Capt. Sigsbee, Bishop Potter, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, (retired,) Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Robert G. Ingersoll, John D. Flower, Capt. Goodrich, Chester S. Lord, and Anson R. Flower.

President Lawrence, in opening the speechmaking, remarked that fifteen years ago he had heard Admiral Schley "urge upon a deaf and reluctant public ear the necessity of establishing a new and modern and powerful navy.

"When war began last Spring," he continued, "people received with satisfaction the appointment of Commodore Schley to one of the principal positions of command, and we all recognize in him one of those who have been most influential in making the war short, in making it decisive, in accomplishing the purposes for which it was begun, and in reflecting new honor and glory and lustre upon the American name.

"We have then the right to receive, fresh from recent victory one of the bravest and most distinguished officers of a service in which the whole Nation takes so much pride—the American Navy."

When Admiral Schley arose to respond he was received with a tremendous outburst of applause. For several minutes he was unable to proceed, and when he did his first words were to inform his hearers that he had come prepared to have a good dinner—and he had had it. Cheers followed this sally, and Admiral Schley went on:

"Your President," he said, "has kindly painted a word portrait of myself in which I am unable to recoginze myself. [A voice—"Question?"] I'm sure I don't deserve all this praise. I was simply a sharer in a great event, and had the pleasure of assisting others to a result which has been glorious in our history, and made July 3 a red-letter day in modern history.

"It ought to be said that the matchless victory of the peerless Dewey on May 1 and the victory of July 3 off Santiago, supported by the beautiful work of our army in the field before Santiago, were due to the vigilance of the Navy Department and its officers. How well our work was done the wrecks lying off the southern coast of Cuba can tell."

Admiral Schley then went on to tell the story of the fight of July 3, interspersing the narrative with many incidents of a humorous character, to which he alluded as "the pleasantries of the battle." "It ought to be said," he added, "that our sailors are gunners without peers, and I came to the conclusion after July 3 that any one who wants to fight us had better bring over plenty of men who can shoot. I am only a sharer in one of the most glorious events in our history. It is a source of great gratification to me that my share is large enough to share with my whole command. War shortens life as a matter of course. On the other hand, it broadens life. One celebrated author has said, and truly, that every generation of men should be prepared to defend the spurs which it has inherited. The same man has written that a nation that is unable to maintain its honor with the sword is well advanced in its decay.

"My work in the West Indies ended on Nov. 5, when the Puerto Rican Commission, of which I was a member, concluded its labors. We accomplished the task we set out to perform, and within sixty days after we began, there was not a Spanish soldier nearer than Cuba, and the American flag floated over every town on the island. It will take time to overturn the prejudices of 400 years, but when the population—which is a liberty-loving and loyal one—seizes the fact that the rule of oppression is removed and the rule of justice has begun in earnest, it will be ready to be incorporated into the sisterhood of States, and its prosperity will be assured. What its position will be remains to Congress and the Government. As for the navy, I can only say that our only politics is devotion to our country, and our only creed is that our country is always right.

"The Army" was the toast to which Brig. Gen. Randolph responded. In a humorous way Gen. Randolph described the tribulations of the army in Cuba, and the assistance it had received from the navy. Speaking of the food, he said it made every one think that New York was a million miles away, and that the only man who didn't complain of hardtack was the one who had a cracker in his pocket and who fell in the river. From time to time, he said, the soldiers could hear the booming of the navy's guns. "Then," he said, "we knew they were with us, and we would have given our eyeteeth to have been with them." Even the chills and fever did not escape Gen. Randolph's raillery, and he laughingly told how, when he was taken with fever, he had swallowed so much quinine that the next day "he had no more legs than a mermaid."

During the evening a loving cup, which was presented to the Lotos Club by Henry N. Cary of the New York World, was displayed. The cup was made of a six-inch shell, which Mr. Cary took from the Spanish flagship Maria Teresa after the battle of July 3. It is handsomely polished and mounted in silver. On the sides are medallions made of Spanish pesos, and between these are appropriate inscriptions.

Bishop Potter and Dr. Slicer then spoke on the righteousness of the war, and Gen. Woodford paid a strong tribute to the work of the Navy Department in preparing for war in the sixty days following the destruction of the Maine. The other speakers were the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

King David's Tomb.

From The London News.

The German Emperor was, it seems, after all, not the first unbeliever to visit the grave of King David. Father Winkler, parish priest of Linz, writes to the Austrian papers to claim the honor for himself. He says he was there on the 29th of April last with a man well known in Jerusalem, whose name he gives as a witness. He paid one franc only, and this, with the permission he gave to the Moslem attendant to examine his white clerical habit, made the man so amenable that, of his own accord, he invited the priest to enter the grave of David. On the spot which marks the grave a catafalque is raised covered with a costly old carpet. Through a window, without glass or shutter, he could enjoy a splendid view of the Kedron Valley and the country round the Dead Sea. The priest was in the coenaculum which adjoins the grave of David thirteen years ago, and at that time it was not allowed even to look through the chinks in the door of the tomb.

ARTICLES "MADE IN MAINE"

Forests Turned Yearly Into Toothpicks, Skewers, and Spools.

ORDER FOR 8,000,000 CHECKERS

Manufacture of Veneer Woods—Work of the Powerful Slicer—How Crates and Baskets Are Made.

Many of those who have returned from their Summer trip to the Maine woods can recall glimpses of picturesque mills scattered on the outskirts of the forests, where the whirring machinery, propelled by primitive water power, seemed solely intent upon chewing up all the lumber that was fed to it, and in return for this kindness it spit out at the other end the greatest quantity of little sticks, splints, and square and circular pieces of wood. It may not have occurred to the visitor then how important the products of these novelty mills were or how variously they concerned his comfort and convenience in his daily life in the city. There is scarcely an hour in the day that one does not use in some way the products of these queer novelty mills, and if attention is directed to the subject a good deal of queer information may be gleaned from an examination of the list.

In the first place, the toothpicks which we so extravagantly use and throw away every time we eat luncheon at a down-town restaurant come from these novelty mills. There are several mills engaged in making toothpicks, which are literally turned out by the million. One factory in Maine averages 500,000,000 toothpicks a year, besides numerous other small novelties. Most of the toothpick factories manufacture also the wooden skewers used by butchers and the housewife, and it is not unusual for one mill to turn out four or five million of these little articles of common use every twelve months.

Most of the white birch of the Maine woods is utilized for making spools. There are seventeen spool factories in Maine, and together they turn out nearly 300,000,000 spools. They are shipped to all parts of the country, and some 50,000,000,000 yards of thread are wound upon them. Enormous quantities of the white birch are also shipped to England and Scotland, where it is turned into spools for the English thread mills. The forests of white birch are unlimited, and the mills cut the lumber and shape it into spool bars before it is exported. This timber is worth several dollars a cord; for, besides making spools, it is of value in many other ways, and the novelty mills find plenty of use for all that the lumbermen cut. Checkers are turned out by these novelty mills in the same wholesale fashion. One may gain a faint idea of the popularity of checkers in this country from the fact that one novelty mill received an order recently for 8,000,000 checkers.

Checker boxes, dice boxes, swings, wooden sleds, bicycle rims, cheap desks, tables, cycle stands, and a thousand and one things else are manufactured in these novelty mills. The timber used in the mills is generally considered almost worthless, and the factories annually try to find new novelties that can be made out of the lumber rejected by the ordinary timber man. It requires a special sort of machinery to make the various novelties, but after the machinery is once built, the products can be turned out by the millions at a mere nominal cost. One remarkable feature of these novelty mills is the manufacture of veneer goods. When veneers were hand-sawed for fine cabinet work, expensive woods only were considered fit for the purpose, and skilled laborers made the delicate strips of wood with the utmost care. Then machinery was invented for sawing out veneers, and so well did this perform its work that thirty and forty veneers could be cut out of an inch-thick board of mahogany or walnut. There was, however, a certain amount of necessary waste in the shape of sawdust, which, in the aggregate, when dealing with wood that sold by the pound instead of by the board measurement, amounted to considerable in the course of a year. To do away with this waste somebody invented the slicer, which is a huge knife for cutting out veneers faster than the buzz saws, and without any waste at all. Some of the most delicate woods cannot be cut into veneers, and must be sawed out, but others will submit to the operation of the slicer with remarkable readiness.

The slicer for making veneers of expensive wood is different somewhat from the huge slicer employed to make the veneers for berry boxes, crates, pie plates, and similar common articles. The slicer for making veneers for cabinet work is stationary, while the log moves slowly toward it to be cut up into thin slats.

The invention of the slicer has revolutionized certain lines of trade, and the results of it are to be seen in all of our ordinary market and household products. When we purchase a pound of butter our grocer puts it in a little wooden box for us, and wraps thin paper over the top. Likewise the baker sends home the pies and cakes in thin wooden plates or dishes. Pickles, cottage cheese, and many other dairy and grocery products come to us in wooden boxes or plates. Grapes are put up in boxes of the same material, and berries, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds are packed in crates or baskets manufactured of the wooden veneers.

All of these novelties of the trade we burn in the fire without thinking of their cost. Ten years ago they were unknown. Farmers then had to have their boxes and crates for fruits and vegetables returned after they had been emptied, and there was a constant disagreement between the producers, the commission merchants, and the railroad companies in regard to missing empty boxes and crates. Now the whole trade is revolutionized by the introduction of the simple veneer packages. Millions upon millions of these packages are manufactured every year. The work goes on the year round, and in the novelty mills of Maine the demand for these various articles never ceases.

A gigantic trade has thus been built up in the last five years through the invention of the veneer packages. Over 25,000 people are engaged in the industry. It is not an exclusive Maine industry either, although more such packages are manufactured in that State than any other. New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, and New Hampshire have factories where the fruit baskets, boxes, crates, and dishes are made. In fact, wherever there is sufficient timber of the right quality, and a nearby market, a factory is very apt to be erected, especially if located in a large fruit district.

The process of manufacturing these packages of veneer is the result of long experience and a combination of several inventions. When the logs are cut and barked in the woods, they are hauled to the mill, where they are first steamed or boiled for twenty-four hours. This method of softening the wood so that it will not split is the result of experiments made at the paper pulp mills. While laden with the moisture that has been applied to them by a jet of live steam or by soaking in boiling water, the logs are carried by a crane to the sharp knives. The knives are of various sizes, some of them are several feet long, but always exactly as long as the logs to be cut up. The log revolves before the powerful slicer, and as the rollers slowly slide toward the sharp edge there is a sudden whirr and scraping noise. An immense ribbon of wood quickly rolls up over the knife, and the log is disposed of for another. This soft, pliable ribbon of wood passes into rollers which carry it to another set of knives. These knives are capable of adjustment to suit the operator. When the ribbon of wood or veneer comes up to these knives, one set cuts the wood into proper lengths for baskets, boxes, or crates, and another set cuts just half through the wood so it can be bent in the proper shape. When the machinery is adjusted for a certain style of boxes thousands of them are turned out before the machinery is changed to cut another class of goods.

Thus when the ribbons of wood finally come out of the machinery, they are cut up into proper sizes, creased, and ready for putting together. The rest of the work must be performed largely by hand. Girls take these pieces of veneer and quickly turn them into berry boxes, grape baskets, or peach crates. Deft fingers fold the veneers into the shapes desired, and the strips of tin are put on the edges and tacked down with one sharp blow of a hammer. The larger baskets and crates are put together a little more elaborately. Tough strips of birch and elm are provided for bands to strengthen and hold together the baskets. These strips have also been marked and creased by machinery, so they bend easily to the proper position. The operator tacks the strips with staples which go through the veneer and clinch on the other side. There is a stapling machine provided now for facilitating this work on large crates and boxes. This machine is fed with a coil of wire, which forms staple after staple, thrusts them into the wood, clinches them, and cuts off the wire automatically. A girl stands before the machine and holds the boxes or crates where they are to be stapled, and the machine does its work as quietly and rapidly as a sewing machine.

The marvelous amount of products that these mills turn out is astounding. With the aid of the machinery a single girl will finish between 2,000 and 3,000 berry baskets in a day. This is no rush work, for the girl simply folds and feeds the machine as naturally as another would operate a sewing machine. The girls are paid usually by the piece, or rather, by the thousand. While prices vary, the average wages offered are something like 85 cents per 1,000 for the small berry baskets, 75 cents per 100 for peach baskets, and $1 per 100 for crates. It is because of the excellent system of economizing time and labor, and the cheapness of the wood and the cost of machine work, that these baskets, plates, and dishes can be put on the market without cost to the consumer of the fruits. The farmers pay for the packages, and the consumers use them for kindling wood or other purposes. Very few of these are ever returned to the farmer, and each year he has to make an outlay for new packages. The cost to him must necessarily be low, but small as the price is, it often bears heavily upon the producer of our fruits and vegetables.

The berry boxes and packages are purchased by the hundred or thousand, and they run from 20 cents apiece down to a few cents a hundred. Crates with eight baskets snugly fitted in them for holding grapes can be purchased for 15 cents complete. Large peach baskets cost from 2 to 4 cents apiece. Pie plates and butter dishes cost less than a dollar per thousand. Orange and lemon crates can be purchased in Florida, with the freight paid from Maine, as low as 10 cents apiece. During the height of orange growing in that State, the Maine mills would ship between two and three million crates there every season. It was a profitable business, and the falling off of Florida's orange production has hurt Maine's business as well as that of the Peninsula State. Some of the larger crates and boxes are shipped to the producers packed in flat cases, so that bulk may be greatly reduced. They reach the farmer in perfect condition, so that in a short time he can put them together. Even the strips of wood, nails, tin, and staples are shipped with the packages, with nail holes drilled in the right places, and full directions showing how to put the package together.

As to the number of the veneer boxes, crates, and dishes used in this country, it is only possible to get an approximate estimate. As near as the output can be figured, about 200,000,000 butter dishes are annually made and used; about the same number of berry baskets, half as many peach baskets and crates, and probably 100,000,000 pie dishes. To make these articles thousands of cords of wood must be consumed, and each year a good-sized forest must be stripped of its growing trees.

BUCK KROSCUT OF BOSTON.

A Buck Saw Welder Who Is a "Neighborhood Notability."

From The Boston Transcript.

Every one, probably, has heard of the woodsawyer who advised his son, if it should ever be his lot to have apple pie set before him, to begin with the crust so as to have the soft part to top off on, and when sawing wood to saw the big sticks first, as it was hard work to tackle them when one is tuckered out.

But Buck Kroscut, the gentleman in our alley, who separates ligneous fuel into convenient lengths for use as a culinary auxiliary, is no slavish follower of this mythical sawyer. Buck Kroscut holds that to pick out the small sticks consumes time and involves unnecessary labor; therefore he takes them, big or little, as they come to hand, which, he maintains, is the only proper and sensible method to be employed in wood-sawing. Herein we have an index to Buck Kroscut's character. In his profession he takes high rank; he is an artist, and the pose of his sinister knee superimposed upon the cordwood stick under treatment, the undulating rise and fall of his convexed back, the steady play of his arm, garnished in red flannel, and the incisive see-saw of his denticulated blade, are together the embodiment of art.

Whether in the midst of his professional operations, or eating his luncheon under the shade of a friendly wall, or going to or from his labors, armed like a soldier with the implements of assault, or sitting behind his T. D., after his evening repast, wherever seen or under whatever circumstances, Buck Kroscut involuntarily declares himself no ordinary man.

In the busy marts of trade, in the counting room, in the dazzling halls of fashion, his like is not to be seen. His environment is the woodpile and his platform and pedestal the sawhorse. There you find him in his proper sphere. But, devoted as he is to his art, Buck Kroscut is no recluse. He is affability itself, and he is at any moment ready and willing to suspend his labors to converse with even the humblest wayfarer.

Buck Croscut is now living with his third wife, Nos. 1 and 2 having been fed to the furnace, as he naïvely expresses it, and the present Mrs. K. puts up his luncheon as deftly and daintily as did either of her predecessors.

Happy, idyllic pair! Useful each in life's practical duties, untroubled by wealth or social ambition, ornaments of the alley, and owing neither butcher nor baker, may your lives be long and may the sticks that Buck treats be knotless and not too large, and may Mrs. K. never want for paper and string wherewith to do up her lord's luncheon!

English Noblemen as Mayors.

From The London Globe.

The expectations expressed a few years ago that the peers of the realm would henceforth take a keener interest in matters municipal, and seek to fill Mayoral offices, have not been realized this year. The peers' interest in municipal affairs may not have abated in the least, but there has seemingly been no burning desire on their part to become Mayors; for whereas in 1895 eleven peers were Mayors, seven in 1896, three in 1897, this year only two have come forward. They are the Earl of Sandwich, who will control the civic destinies of Huntingdon, and Lord Forester, who will look after the welfare of Wenlock. M. P.s are more loath than the peers to become Mayors. Only one member of the House of Commons has aspired to civic dignity—Mr. Albert Brassey, member for the Banbury Division of Oxfordshire. He is Mayor of Chipping Norton.

Florida Oranges Plenty.

From The Savannah News.

Thousands of boxes of oranges are being carried out of the Manatee River, Florida, daily. The Plant Company put on their fine steamer Margaret last week to run between the Manatee River and Port Tampa, the other boat being too small to carry the great amount of oranges that are going forward. The crop is much larger than was estimated. Good prices are being realized, and the growers are happy.

Original Drawings
BY
PHIL MAY
AT
Arthur Tooth & Sons',
299 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 31st St., N. Y.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN IS SUED

Life Saver Riley Says Louise King's Disappearance Ruined Him.

LOST JOB AND REPUTATION

He Wants $10,000 to Pay for Both—A Coney Island Escapade Ends in the Supreme Court.

When Miss Louise King set all New York guessing last Spetember as to whether she was alive or dead—when her body would be fished out of Coney Island waters, or when a notice of her marriage to somebody or other might appear—she did not imagine that she was preparing ground for a law suit against herself as well as mystifying the public. Her subsequent discovery in Philadelphia, and her marriage to S. Lloyd Chamberlain, the man of her choice, transpired without a suggestion that she would be caught in the meshes of the law, and her friends are now surprised to see that such a train of romantic and happy events could have anything but a blissful dénouement.

The fact is, however, that Mrs. Chamberlain is being sued by a champion long-distance swimmer—out of a job. He lays his loss of a job, the damaging of his reputation as a life-saver, and long, weary hours of mental strain and physical efforts with grappling irons all at Mrs. Chamberlain's door, and avows that he has been injured to the extent of $10,000. He is bringing suit for that amount in the Supreme Court of Kings County, and the summons and complaint have been issued. The defendant has twenty days in which to put in an answer.

The plaintiff is Capt. Thomas J. Riley, who was Captain of the life guards at Bahner's Bathing Pavilion at Coney Island in September, when the defendant, then Miss Louise King, mysteriously disappeared after securing a bathing suit at the pavilion, and for about twelve days was thought to have been drowned. It will be remembered that Miss King went to the pavilion with her maid, Alma Lindstrom, and succeeded, after leaving behind her the clothing she wore on entering the pavilion, in escaping in another suit, and getting out of the State, while the maid was left to confess tearfully that her mistress had been drowned before her eyes, and she had been powerless to prevent it. This was on Sept. 11. Miss King was next heard of some twelve days later in Philadelphia, at a fashionable hotel, whence she wired her fiancé, Mr. Chamberlain, asking if he still wanted to marry her, and where she received his enthusiastic affirmative answer. They were married in this city shortly afterward, and the young woman was subsequently forgiven by her father for her little frolic.

Meanwhile things had not fared so well with Capt. Riley. He had reposed in a proud reputation before Miss King's advent at Balmer's Pavilion. He claims to be the champion long-distance swimmer of America, having defeated Beckwith, William Johnson, McNally, the late Capt. Webb, and other natatorial experts, and had taught swimming at various fashionable beaches before coming to Coney's wave-washed shores. According to his statement he had a life job at Balmer's place had not unkind fortune used love's antics to smite him.

The day Miss King disappeared, leaving her friends and the public to worry and wonder over her fate, the sea was almost without a ripple. The proprietor of the pavilion concluded that a life-guard captain who claimed to be the world's champion swimmer, and drew $300 a month on that basis, and yet could dream over a glassy sea while a fair patron of the establishment perished therein, must be a marine gold brick as bad as any ever sold by the Rev. Mr. Jernegan.

He gave Capt. Riley a few days' leeway, and meanwhile the captain took his assistant guards and grappled with irons in the adjacent waters. In fact needless to say vain hope of finding Miss King's body. Then he lost his position, as the young woman materialized neither on sea nor land, and the proprietor thought the public thought that she had probably gone to a watery grave.

Capt. Riley says that he kept up his grappling at his own expense till Sept. 23, and then learned that Miss King was safe and about to wed. Then he meditated revenge and a suit at law.

Shortly after this a trolley car ran into a wagon he was in and laid him up in a hospital for weeks with a broken head. The suit which is being brought by ex-Assistant District Attorney J. U. Shorter has therefore been delayed. The Captain charges collusion to deceive between the mistress and maid.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are staying at the Hotel Renaissance, but could not be found last night, nor could William F. King, Mrs. Chamberlain's brother, who is President of the Merchants' Association.

RACING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The weather was clear and the track fast at Ingleside to-day.

FIRST RACE—Selling. Five furlongs. Lime Water, 112 pounds, (Piggott,) 9 to 5, won; Sam McKeever, 105, (Powell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Rio Chico, 105, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. G. B. Morris, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, won; Lode Star, 109, (Thorpe,) 1 to 3 and out, second; Anabasis, 105, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Cromwell, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 9 to 5, won; Wheel of Fortune, 102, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Adam Andrew, 102, (J. Powell,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:48.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sunnyside Stakes. Seven furlongs. First Tenor, 113 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, won; Lese Majeste, 113, (Piggott,) 3 to 1 and out

EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY

Quartermaster General Ludington Reviews the Work in His Office.

SAYS ALL WAS DONE WELL

Calls Attention to the Distant Points at Which Our Military Operations Were Conducted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Quartermaster General M. I. Ludington reviews the operations of his office to the close of hostilities with Spain. Treating of the war as affecting the Quartermaster General's Department, he says:

"Contracts were promptly entered into for all the articles of clothing and camp equipage for which there would be an early demand, great care being taken to prevent the supply of articles of inferior quality. The kerseys and flannels of standard quality used for making army blouses and trousers were not to be had in the market, and it was necessary to have them manufactured. In the meantime, the department, as far as possible, endeavored to procure articles conforming as nearly as practicable to existing standards.

"The supply of the large number of tents required by the increased force was a problem of difficult solution and called for extraordinary endeavors. At the beginning of the war there was but little cotton duck to be found in this country entirely suitable for military purposes, the supply having been depleted by the large demands for tentage for the Klondike region and the extensive purchases by the Navy Department. With all the perplexing difficulties confronting the department in the matter of clothing and equipage supplies, in the short period of three and one-half months, an army of 275,000 men was equipped with such supplies, and the army in Cuba, consisting of 16,000 men, leaving their tentage behind, arrived at their camp at Montauk Point, N. Y., and found a complete new outfit of tents and clothing ready there for them."

Gen. Ludington, referring to the army transports, says:

"The combined fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts at the close of the fiscal year consisted of 89 vessels of various classes, with a total tonnage of 145,353, and carrying capacity of over 37,000 men. The total expenditures for fitting up these vessels (as far as reported) to June 30, 1898, amounted to $186,682. The payments for services of the vessels under charter to June 30, 1898, were as follows: On Atlantic Coast and Gulf waters, $1,007,952; on Pacific Coast, $30,764.

"The carrying capacity of the chartered steamships employed in connection with Gen. Shafter's Army for the invasion of Cuba was not found adequate to promptly transport the number of troops, in addition to that army, required for Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it therefore became necessary to increase the number of transport vessels, with larger carrying capacity for men and animals, and with bilge keels to prevent rolling and thus make the ships more comfortable for stock. The aggregate tonnage of the additional vessels purchased was 35,288."

Speaking of transportation of the army to Cuba, Gen. Ludington says that the fleet arrived at Daiquiri without serious mishap, but difficulty was encountered by reason of lack of sufficient means for lightering. He speaks of the efforts made to get lighters to Daiquiri, which failed on account of accidents. Other vessels and lighters were purchased, bringing the total cost of vessels up to $6,475,309.

The details of expeditions to Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines are given. The cost of transporting Spanish prisoners amounted to $513,800. Some details of the Santiago expedition are given in a review of the reports of Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, who was Chief Quartermaster at Tampa from May 1 until Aug. 28, when the last of the troops ordered north had been sent home. Gen. Ludington speaks in the highest possible terms of Gen. Humphrey. In conclusion he says:

"At the commencement of hostilities the regular establishment of this department did not afford enough officers of experience to meet all the requirements of the extraordinary situation with which the department was so suddenly confronted. Important problems had to be concluded in order that the troops could be promptly equipped and hurried into the field, but, notwithstanding all the difficulties, it is believed that the army has been well provided for. In this connection it should be remembered that within the few months of hostilities the military operations extended to such distant points as Santiago, Puerto Rico, Honolulu, and the Philippines, where all needful Quartermaster's supplies for the army have been promptly forwarded."

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Ludlow Board's Suggestions for a Special Branch of the Quartermaster's Department Approved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Alger has approved the regulations for the army transport service prepared by the Ludlow board. By these regulations an army transport service is organized as a special branch of the Quartermaster's Department. Subject to the supervision of the Quartermaster General, the service will be conducted by its own officers. New York and San Francisco are the home ports for the Atlantic and Pacific traffic respectively.

The personnel of the service will be: General superintendent, assistant to general superintendent, medical superintendent, transport quartermasters, transport surgeons, marine superintendent, assistant to marine superintendent, superintending engineer, assistant to superintending engineer, port steward, chief stevedore, and army transport agents at over-sea ports.

The general superintendent, the assistant to general superintendent, the medical superintendent, the transport quartermasters, and transport surgeons will be assigned or appointed by the Secretary of War and the general superintendent and the marine superintendent will have the nomination of minor officials and employes. A transport quartermaster will be aboard each transport, and will be the representative on board ship of the general superintendent, and all orders for the ship will be given to and through him. He will be in general charge of the ship and its business and be responsible for the proper care and disposition of the passengers and freights under delivery at destination, having, however, the master and chief engineer of the ship to exercise full and unquestioned control and authority over all matters within their technical purview and for which they are professionally responsible as the immediate heads of the deck and engine departments. Any orders to be given by the transport quartermaster touching the deck or engine departments will be made to or through the master.

The duties of the marine superintendent and other officers are clearly defined and details of management set forth as far as practicable. The commanding officer of the troops embarked will be in general charge of the ship and all on board, and will be directly responsible for the discipline of the command.

It is believed at the department that the new regulations will go a long way toward preventing recurrences of troubles that arose in the hastily improvised transport service in the war with Spain.

A REPLY TO CAPT. MAHAN.

Charles Henry Butler Denies that the Capture of Goods in War Tends to Peace.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—On Nov. 4 a memorial was presented to the President urging him to convene an international congress at Washington to consider the question of making private property at sea free from capture during war. The memorial has been widely and favorably commented upon by the press throughout the country.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, who was a member of the Naval Strategic Board during the recent war, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, published on Nov. 17, opposed the plan of exemption and stated as his opinion that, while the idea of promoting the freedom from capture of private property on the sea in time of war was plausible on its surface, a careful examination disclosed a certain amount of fallacy and failure to recognize the true influence of commerce upon war. To this letter from Capt. Mahan, Charles Henry Butler, who prepared the memorial to the President, has replied in a communication dated Nov. 24. Mr. Butler says:

"The real fallacy at the present time is in the idea that capture of private property at sea operates as a humane and scientific process of exhausting the resources of a nation, and so compelling peace,' as expressed in the closing paragraph of your letter.

"You seem to have overlooked the fact in this connection that, ever since the Declaration of Paris in 1856, when neutral commerce asserted itself with such tremendous force, the neutral flag now covers the enemy's goods, and the enemy's goods are free under a neutral flag, thereby not only eliminating from the danger of warfare the vessels and goods of neutral nations, but also permitting the continuance of commerce with the enemy through the medium of those nations not involved in the struggle, and whose commerce can now freely supply the belligerent enemy, except so far as contraband of war and the entry of blockaded ports are concerned, in which respect it is not suggested any change should be made, for unquestionably those belligerent rights must be preserved.

"That the arguments in regard to the weakening of the enemy's commerce were rendered futile by the Declaration of Paris was admitted by Sir John Stuart Mill, who, while he bitterly opposed the accession of England to the Declaration on the very grounds that you have urged, expressed as his opinion that England should either repudiate the Declaration, or add the fifth rule for the exemption from capture of private commerce, adopting what has, to the honor of this country, always been known as the American suggestion."

The matter will be considered by the New York Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting next week, when it will receive the report of the committee, of which Gustav H. Schwab is Chairman, to which the memorial was referred on motion of Charles Stewart Smith, who presented it to the Chamber at the November meeting.

IGLESIAS ON THE CANAL.

Costa Rican President Talks to President McKinley and Secretary Hay on the Nicaraguan Project.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President McKinley had an extended conference with President Iglesias of Costa Rica to-day. President Iglesias was accompanied to the White House by Minister Calvo of Costa Rica and several of his staff. The conference lasted two hours, a much longer time than President McKinley usually devotes to a single visitor, and was evidently more of a business visit than a social meeting. Immediately following the conference at the White House President Iglesias and Minister Calvo went to the State Department. To Secretary Hay President Iglesias gave a full presentation of the attitude of the Government of Costa Rica in the matter of the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. In doing this he made use of several maps and official documents which he brought with him from his hotel for the purpose of demonstrating the natural interest his country had in the successful completion of that vast project.

The San Juan River, which is to form a large part of the Nicaraguan Canal system, lies, in its lower portion, between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the Costa Rican Government claims that it has an equal right with Nicaragua in any disposition that may be made of this stream. This right was recognized formally by the United States Government in the drafting of the celebrated Frelinghuysen treaty during President Arthur's Administration, by a provision for the issue of a certain amount of bonds to Costa Rica, and in subsequent bills considered by Congress.

The Nicaraguan Government, however, does not admit the validity of this claim to consideration on the part of Costa Rica, and the Government of the latter probably was impelled to take steps to safeguard its rights through the grant of the Cragin-Eyre concession, which ignored Costa Rica entirely.

Secretary Hay had been giving the subject earnest attention before he knew that President Iglesias was coming to Washington. He has it in his power to bring about the recognition of the consolidation of the three South American States—Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador—into the Republic of Central America, and his action in this matter would have some influence on the value of the Cragin-Eyre concession, and as a secondary result, upon the Costa Rican claim to consideration. Should he decline to recognize the consolidation and insist on holding the State of Nicaragua fully responsible for the acts of the independent nation of Nicaragua, the way would be left open to insist on the binding force of the concession of the present Maritime Canal Company, and consequently, by implication, to reflect upon the value of the new concession.

Afterward, in voicing his appreciation of the treatment he had received in the United States, he said, concerning the interests of Costa Rica in the interoceanic canal:

"Of course, our country feels a great interest in any waterway which crosses Central America and brings together the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We are so placed, geographically, that we are practically the centre of the world and of the world's commerce, for Costa Rica is midway between Europe on the east and Asia on the west, and midway between North and South America.

"It would be difficult to find a country so favorably located by nature as a centre for the world's commerce. Besides this geographical advantage, we have the advantages of soil and climate. We are without extremes of heat and cold, the variations of temperature being very slight. The country is naturally rich with a quiet and prosperous people, and is awaiting capital and labor to develop it. Although it needs immigration and strong hands more than anything else. With these conditions prevailing, the building of the canal seems to us to be natural and inevitable, and we share the feeling of all progressive people in favor of this enterprise. Costa Rica has a special interest also in the fact that she borders on the San Juan River, and has certain rights as well as general interests in the building of the canal."

When asked as to whether Costa Rica would join other Central American countries in forming the United States of Central America, he said that question had not yet been determined or seriously considered.

HOBSON IN WASHINGTON.

He Confirms the Report of the Complete Wreck of the Maria Teresa on Cat Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Constructor Hobson arrived in Washington to-day from Norfolk and came directly to the Navy Department. He has just returned from his trip on the Vulcan to Cat Island, the scene of the casting away of the Maria Teresa. He brought with him the report of Capt. McCalla, who was in charge of the expedition sent on the Vulcan to save the vessel. The report is merely an elaboration of the telegrams already sent to the department. The report, however, makes the wreck of the Teresa appear even more hopeless than Capt. McCalla's telegram. This statement was strongly reinforced by Constructor Hobson's verbal report to Acting Secretary Allen to-day.

Capt. McCalla resumes his duties as Captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Constructor Hobson goes to Annapolis to take up the direction of his course in naval architecture. He was desirous of returning to Santiago and endeavoring to raise the Colon, but the department had made other arrangements that made this impracticable.

CONSTRUCTOR HANSCOM'S CASE.

Navy Department Makes the Charges and Specifications Public.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Navy Department to-day made public through the Judge Advocate General's office the charges and specifications upon which Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom is to be tried by court-martial. The first charge is preparing and approving a fraudulent voucher, the specifications being that he approved pay rolls crediting the men with more time than they had actually served.

The second charge is culpable inefficiency in the performance of his duties. Under this charge there are eight specifications, all based upon the same overpayments as are set out in the first charge and specifications. The third charge is violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy in failing to report the false vouchers to his immediate superior. The second specification under this charge is that he certified as correct certain time statements, knowing them to be false. The fourth charge is making false and fraudulent official reports, in transmitting statements of labor performed in the League Island Navy Yard to the various bureau chiefs in Washington, knowing them to be false.

The court will meet Tuesday at League Island to begin the trial.

SPANISH EVACUATION NEAR

Gen. Butler Thinks the Army Will Be Out of Havana by Dec. 20.

TALKS WITH THE PRESIDENT

Havana to be Cleaned at Once, the General Says, and the Spaniards Will Aid Us.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Gen. M. C. Butler of South Carolina, a member of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, arrived here to-day direct from Havana in response to a telegraphic summons from President McKinley, and this afternoon he had a two hours' consultation with the President at the White House. He made an extended report of negotiations for the evacuation, and of the terms upon which the Spaniards had agreed to complete the evacuation by Jan. 1.

Gen. Butler gave it as his opinion that all the Spanish troops will have departed ten days before the date fixed in the agreement. He says the Spaniards have met the American Commissioners with reasonable fairness, and that there has been little friction. Some of the claims they have made for compensation for Spanish property have been ridiculous, and they will, of course, be abandoned in the end. Gen. Butler denies all the reports of dissensions among the members of the American Commission.

In addition to his report upon the actual work of the joint committee, Gen. Butler gave to the President much valuable information as to the general situation in Cuba, the ability of the Cubans for self-government, the sanitary condition of Havana, and generally the results of his observations during his stay there. Gen. Butler is of the opinion that the military government of the island must be continued for some time, but that it should only be as vigorous as may be necessary to preserve order. He thinks the Cubans are ambitious for self-government, and anxious to avoid friction with the American authorities. If military control is exercised with discretion he believes there will be little trouble. One of the most troublesome features of the situation is the criminal class, and the difficulty of determining in the case of prisoners who are incarcerated for political offenses and who for crime.

There has existed in Havana in the past an oath-bound organization on the order of the Italian Mafia, known as the Nenigo, which was a source of terror to the inhabitants. One of the few commendable acts of Weyler was the deportation of about 700 of the members of this organization to the penal colony of Ceuta. But fears are expressed that these criminals may return, or that the order may be revived by some of those who were not deported.

One of the features of the situation in which the authorities here are especially interested just now is the sanitary condition of Havana. The shipment of troops, which has already begun, and the existence of yellow fever in Havana all the year round make it absolutely necessary that the city should be placed in a thorough sanitary condition. Gen. Butler describes the city now as a pesthole, filled with unmentionable filth, squalor, and destitution. The Spanish authorities have, however, agreed to begin the work of putting the city in sanitary condition with the aid of the American authorities, and work to this end is to begin at once. Gen. Butler paints a dark picture of the destitution among the poorer classes, and says it will probably be necessary for us to furnish some aid to the starving wretches.

Gen. Butler paid a high tribute to the disciplined and uncomplaining suffering of the Spanish troops. They endured hardships, he says, which would have caused American soldiers to revolt. As an illustration of the admirable discipline of the Spanish soldiery, he said that at one time there were 43,000 Spanish soldiers in Havana, yet he never saw or heard of an act of violence nor did he hear or see a single Spanish soldier intoxicated.

Gen. Butler will remain here several days, and probably have another interview with the President. He will then go to his home, in South Carolina, whence he will return in about ten days to Havana. His wife and daughter will accompany him on his return. This fact leads to the belief that he may be destined for military service in Cuba, as his present mission expires with the completion of the evacuation.

BLANCO FORMALLY RESIGNS.

Turns Offices of Governor and Captain General of Cuba Over to Gen. Jimenez Castellanos.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Marshal Blanco, at 10:30 this morning, formally resigned the offices of Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba in favor of Gen. Jimenez Castellanos. The ceremony took place in the Throne Room of the palace, without any further solemnity than the act of the Secretary of the Government reading the royal decrees on the subject in the presence of the Colonial Government and Gens. Parrado, Solano, Ruiz, and Tejeda. The ceremonies and festivities attending the taking of the oath of office in previous years, upon the appointment of a new Governor General were dispensed with on the present occasion. There was merely a formal turning over of the military command.

The Spanish Evacuation Commission today notified the American Commissioners that in response to a request that Gen. Blanco appoint a day when they might visit him at the palace to bid him farewell, the retiring Captain General would receive them at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Nat C. Royston of Birmingham, Ala., has been elected President of the Chamber of Commerce here. The Chamber to-day sent the following ressolution to the postal authorities in Washington:

"Whereas, The method of handling the mail at Havana is antiquated, exceedingly slow, and most confusing, and is causing the rapidly increasing business of the American colony in this city great embarrassment; therefore

"Resolved, That the attention of the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General of the United States, be called to the matter, and that he be requested to arrange, if possible, that persons familiar with the duties required by the modern postal system be stationed at Havana to handle the incoming and outgoing mail of the American colony here."

Preparations for the rapid evacuation of the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana are progressing actively. The Spanish transport Covodonga arrived here last night.

The United States transport Florida completed unloading her cargo at Mariano yesterday and entered Havana Harbor shortly after sunset.

The men at the Quemados camp are doing well.

Advices from Sagua report that the American schooner Jacob M. Haskell, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on Nov 23 on the cay known as Blanquizar de Martllanes. Lighters were sent to her assistance from Isabella de Sagua and they took off some fifty tons of coal. The cargo will be saved, but the schooner will probably be lost.

The arrivals here to-day included the Bratten, from Savannah, with a cargo of supplies for the relief of the Cubans; the North Angelia, from Philadelphia, with coal; the Mascotte, from Key West, with cargo and passengers; the Madrileno, from Liverpool, and the schooners Louise Haskin and Climax, from Key West, with live stock.

A dispatch from Cardenas says that the entrance to that port is dangerous for large vessels, owing to obstructions, such as boilers and heavy pieces of machinery, which were sunk during the war, having been washed away by the undertow and massed in the channel known as Mamil Pass. The steamer Varadere, the dispatch adds, ran against one of these obstructions a few days ago and her bottom was seriously injured.

The Civil Governors of the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas and the Mayor of Havana have resigned.

TRIED TO KILL CUBAN EDITORS.

Newspaper Office Destroyed by Spanish Officers Because of an Offensive Editorial.

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 26.—Advices from Guines, Havana Province, report that on Thursday the officers of the Barbastro battalion of Spanish troops attacked the office of the independent newspaper La Justicia, destroying it.

The officers were looking for the editors of the paper, with the intention of killing them because of an editorial which appeared in the journal under the caption, "Adieu," which article met with the censure of the military commander. Several private residences were attacked in the endeavor to capture the editors, who fled to the insurgent camp, and thence to Havana. The town was greatly alarmed.

ABOUT SEALSKINS.

Alaska seals caught on the Priby-lov Islands in Behring Sea are the best. The pelt is strong, the fur dense, handsome and durable. I am making over to this season's style garments of these skins (London dyed) which I sold ten years ago, and I can with confidence recommend Alaska seal.

Up-to-date Coats, $200, $250 and $300.
Muffs, $20, $25 and $30.
Capes, Collarettes, etc., in proportion.

NOTE.—I could sell Coats of Japan, Lobos Island and Northwest Coast Seal for $100, $125 and $150, and Muffs for $8, $12 and $15, but they do not give satisfaction; they turn red and look shabby after being worn one or two seasons. I cannot recommend them, and would rather lose sales than sell them.

C. C. SHAYNE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
42d St. West, bet. Broadway & 6th Ave.
The firm name is a guarantee of Reliability.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN CUBA.

Santiago Paper Says Blacks of Good Character Should Not Be Kept Out—Justices Appointed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 26.—Bandera Cubana, a weekly paper of this city, takes an opposite view to the other papers regarding the importation into the island of negro colonists from Kansas. The paper says that all that should be required is that the immigrants should be of good character and willing to work, and declares further that the Cubans have no right to object to the immigrats on account of their color, as the negroes have made equally patriotic efforts with the whites to secure the liberty of Cuba, and that consequently no objection should be made to the coming of good negro colonists.

Owing to the fact that there is a great amount of labor to be done in connection with the waterworks, Gen. Leonard Wood has appointed Lieut. Hanna instead of Lieut. Brooks to relieve Col. H. D. Borrup at the arsenal.

Gen. Wood to-day appointed Señor Eudaldo Támayo Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Señores José Borela and M. de J. Mandulay, Associate Justices. The Chief Justice will receive a salary of $3,500 per annum, and each of the Associate Justices a salary of $3,000. These are about half the salaries paid the Chief Justice and Associate Justices during the Spanish régime, but owing to the fact that the officials now receive full pay instead of as before being paid less than half their salaries, the positions are now really worth more than they were under Spanish sovereignty.

The men appointed are well-known Cubans, who have been connected for years with the Bar Association of Santiago. They have held many important positions, and their appointment apparently gives satisfaction to all classes of inhabitants.

The Cuban, Spanish, and American residents of Santiago recognizing the great value to the province of the services of Gen. Wood, are considering the matter of having the General's portrait painted by a celebrated artist, the portrait to be kept at the palace as a memento of the first American Governor of the province. The clubs and papers of all parties are alike interested in the project.

Lieut. Christian of the Second Immune Regiment arrived this morning overland from Holguin, bearing dispatches from Col. Hood. These advices report that the regiment is in excellent health; that there are no cases of smallpox, and only four cases of slight illness among the troops. At Gibara there are 160 Cubans in the hospital, suffering from smallpox, and at Holguin over 300 cases are reported.

Dr. Woodson, Medical Inspector of the Military Department of Santiago, and his assistants are doing excellent work in both towns, and have succeeded in materially lessening the ravages of the disease.

Col. Hood has been puzzled as to the manner in which he should deal with the cases of a number of Cuban women married to officers of the Spanish Army, who have been left by their husbands in a destitute condition, and who require transportation to Spain. The matter has been referred to Gen. Wood.

Volunteer in Santiago Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Gen. Wood has cabled the War Department from Santiago announcing the death of Private D. F. Myhan, Company A, Second United States Volunteers, of acute dysentery; also that the remains of Private Frank W. Booth, Company F, Seventy-first New York, had been sent home by the transport Port Victor.

Excursion to the West Indies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—Arrangements are being made by the St. Louis Latin-American Club to run an excursion of business men from this city to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the other West Indian Islands. The excursion will start about the 1st of January, and all of the leading West Indian cities will be visited. Arrangements are now being made for the steamship accommodations, and low rates have already been promised by the railroads.

To Carry Cavalry to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Manitoba to-day sailed from Newport News to Savannah, where she will embark the remainder of the Eighth Cavalry for Nuevitas. The Relief, hospital ship, has arrived at Old Point with sick soldiers from Puerto Rico.

AGUINALDO TO GEN. OTIS.

Declines to Release Spanish Clericals and Civilians, as They Bore Arms Voluntarily Against Insurgents.

MANILA, Nov. 26.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has addressed a second communication to Major Gen. Otis, the American military commander, on the subject of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents. He has declined to release the clericals and civilians, arguing that both carried arms voluntarily against the insurgents. Aguinaldo then refers Gen. Otis to the local papers published since the insurrection, for "irrefutable proof" of his assertion that the clericals were the "most active and vengeful agents in sacrificing the lives and honor of innocent natives."

Continuing, Aguinaldo quotes the international rule of reprisals, claiming the right to detain the prisoners in the hope of causing Spain "to liberate the Filipinos and cease torturing and shooting natives whose only crime has been the love of liberty." He explains this reason, saying that in a former letter he said international laws must recede before the just wishes of the people, but he now says that he meant that under the existing circumstances recognized laws must "accede to the wishes of those fighting for the recognition of the bulk of said laws."

The insurgent leader also maintains his right to detain the prisoners until the Vatican recognizes the rights of the Filipino clericals and civilians, or until they are exchanged.

The United States transports Arizona and Ohio have arrived here with reinforcements.

ENGLISHMAN ON THE FILIPINOS.

He Writes They Will Resist Anything More Than a Protectorate.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The London office of a Philippine company has received a letter from its agent at Manila, dated Oct. 18, in which he says:

"The rebels are prepared already to resist annexation. I am in the confidence of their chiefs, and I assure you they are quite prepared to retire to the hills if more than a protectorate is attempted. I hope it will not come to warlike proceedings, for it would be a very protracted affair. The Americans would not find the insurgents as easy as the Spaniards did, for the rebels formerly had only 400 rifles, while they now have 80,000 (?) rifles and 80 cannon, including several Maxims."

The Manila correspondent adds:

"Americans are not allowed to pass the rebel lines without passports. A party of German officers who attempted to do so without passports were mistaken for Americans, and were refused permission. When it was discovered they were Germans, the officers were permitted to proceed."

The manager of this Philippine company, who has spent years in the Philippine Islands, does not attach any importance to the foregoing plans. He says the Americans could quickly subdue the natives. He also says the Americans have magnified the importance and influence of Aguinaldo throughout.

Arrival of Transports at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Gen. Otis, commanding at Manila, to-day telegraphed the War Department of the arrival there yesterday of the transport Arizona from Honolulu, and to-day of the transport Ohio from San Francisco. There was but little sickness aboard, and no deaths during the voyage.

Soldiers Arrive from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The transport City of Para arrived to-day, thirty-one days from Manila, via Nagasaki. Among the passengers were Major Charles Whipple, Capts. W. Tucker, A. Belford, W. G. Gadsby, Lieuts C. Williams, N. Huntley, and E. Paxon, and forty-four privates.

YELLOW FEVER IN SAN JUAN.

Criticism Evoked Over the Methods Taken for Protection.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 26.—It is asserted generally here that several persons ill with yellow fever have been transferred from the United States transport Mississippi, which arrived here on Wednesday last, to the Lazaretto, but the Chief Surgeon states that only one of the patients is suffering from a genuine attack of yellow fever, the others being ill with malarial fever.

Thirty of the first-class passengers of the Mississippi will be transferred to-day from the steamer to San Juan, after thorough fumigation and change of clothing. Some will be sent to their homes, and others to the hospital, where they will not be quarantined, but will be closely watched for signs of the fever. The remainder of the passengers will be sent to the Lazaretto, where they will undergo observation, and later will be liberated. The ship will be fumigated and her cargo discharged.

The Chief Surgeon considers these methods adequate protection to the city from infection, but much adverse criticism of the steps taken has been caused among Americans and Puerto Ricans.

NO TROUBLE IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Says Such Rumors Since Nov. 1 Are False.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The War Department has received a second dispatch from Gen. Brooke regarding the allegations of disturbances in Puerto Rico. It is as follows:

San Juan, Nov. 25.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Reports of disturbances at points mentioned are unquestionably false. No disturbances have occurred since Nov. 1. Rumors have been investigated and found false. I am fully advised as to conditions. Now and then some one is murdered as result of personal quarrels, as is the case in the United States, not by armed bands. Have had all known or alleged leaders of bandits arrested so far as I can learn and they will be tried at an early date.

The Panther Sails for Puerto Rico.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The transport Panther sailed from League Island Navy Yard to-day for San Juan, Puerto Rico, where she will be the station ship for the new United States naval station at that port. The Panther is in command of Lieut. Ward. She is expected to reach the Puerto Rican station in about a week.

TO BRING HOME OUR DEAD.

Government Will Send Undertakers to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Representative Gillette of Massachusetts has been active for several days past in an effort to induce the Government to consent to the immediate removal to this country of the remains of the bodies of Massachusetts soldiers who lost their lives during the Santiago campaign and were buried there. His application was the subject of consideration at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, and the conclusion was reached that it would not be altogether right to discriminate in this matter in favor of the soldiers of any particular State, but that a general effort should be made to bring home the remains of all the American soldiers who fell in the Cuban campaign as soon as suitable and complete arrangements can be effected.

It is understood that it is the purpose of the Government to send a corps of undertakers to Cuba and Puerto Rico, equipped with all necessary facilities for the removal of the American dead to the United States for interment near their former homes. A ship is to be chartered and fitted out for the special purpose of transporting the bodies.

Massachusetts Men Mustered Out.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment was mustered out of the United States service to-day by Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, assisted by Lieut. Ketchum and Majors Donyon, Shearman, and May as Paymasters. Company K of Clinton, Company G of Worcester, Company L of Natick, Company M of Lowell, and Company F of Lawrence were mustered out during the forenoon and early in the afternoon at their respective armories. Companies A, B, C, D, E, and H of Boston and Company I of South Boston were paid and dismissed at the East Armory, this city. The sums received by the men ranged from $55 to $400. About $150,000 was required to pay the regiment.

Massachusetts Engineers at Home.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—One hundred and fifty men of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers reached Boston this morning on their way home from Puerto Rico, by way of New York. The First Regiment is now on a furlough of sixty days, dating from yesterday. At the end of that time they will report to the nearest army post. The men do not know whether they will be mustered out at the end of that time or held for further service.

Private Timmons Dead.

James F. Timmons died at his home, 358 Fourth Street, Hoboken, Friday night, from debility consequent upon typhoid malaria contracted in Cuba. Timmons, who was twenty-eight years old, enlisted in Company H, Eighth United States Infantry, at the outbreak of the war with Spain. He took part in the fighting at San Juan and El Caney. He escaped without a scratch, but was afterward prostrated by fever at Santiago. He was unmarried.

Massachusetts Shoe Workers Strike.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Nov. 26.—A mass meeting of the striking shoe workers was held this afternoon. Fully 2,000 were present. P. J. Byrne was Chairman, and speeches were made by John F. Tobin, Thomas Tracey, and James F. Carey of Haverhill. The employes of the John O'Connell & Sons factory held a meeting this evening, and voted unanimously to join the strikers. They will hold another meeting next Monday. Cigarmakers' Union No. 97 of Boston has sent $250 to the local strikers.

Robbers Murder Wealthy Woman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26. — Aged Mrs. Wynn, the richest resident of Brooklyn, Ill., and owner of half the town which lies across the river from here, was murdered Friday night or early Saturday morning by robbers, who cut her throat and left her dead in the front yard, after ransacking the house. Mrs. Wynn, who had frequently considerable money in the house, lived entirely alone. The murderer or murderers left no clue. It is not known how much money they obtained, but the amount must have been considerable.

New Chief Postal Inspector Named.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Postmaster General has appointed W. E. Cochran, now Post Office Inspector in charge at Denver, to be Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department. He succeeds George B. Hammett of Ohio, who is assigned to service in the field.

New York Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK.—Galway, Robert Shaw; Middlefield, Charles F. Hearn.

B. Altman & Co. FURS.

Refer particularly to their selection of FURS, FUR GARMENTS, SEALSKIN AND PERSIAN COATS, NECKPIECES, SCARFS, FUR TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Some of the REGULAR PRICES of which are quoted in Scarfs and Trimmings as follows:

SCARFS.—Mink, $5.75, $9.25, $11.25, $13.50; Alaska Sable, $7.25, $10.00, $14.50, $18.50; Blue Fox, $9.75, $16.50, $19.50, $24.00; Stone Marten, $12.75, $13.50, $16.50, $18.75.

FUR TRIMMINGS, PER INCH.—Persian, 90c.; Alaska Sable, $1.10; Mink Tail Piping, $1.20; Chinchilla, $2.95; Stone Marten, $3.50.

B. Altman & Co.

Have imported this season an unusually fine collection of Art Porcelains and other Objects of Art from the leading Work Shops and Studios of Europe, among which are many designs appropriate for Engagement, Wedding, Holiday and other Gifts.

CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES AND BUSTS,
VIENNA AND FRENCH BRONZES,
FRENCH CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS,
SEVRES AND VIENNA PORCELAINS,
HAND PAINTED PORCELAINS in Florentine Frames,
LIMOGES and VIENNA ENAMEL PLAQUES and VASES,
DUTCH SILVER, BRONZES, CUT GLASS and LAMPS,
ART PORCELAINS in Ginori, Cantagalli, Sevres, Vienna, Doulton, Dresden, Coalport, Etc.

The prices at which the above are offered should prove decidedly attractive.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 28th.

Hand Painted Austrian Vases at 1/3 less than regular prices.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing a very extensive line of Persian, Indian and Turkish Rugs and Carpets, in rich and artistic colorings, sizes suitable for Halls, Chamber, Dining Room or Parlor

Will also offer several lots of DAGHESTAN RUGS on Monday, November 28th, as follows:

100 Rugs, regular value $15.00, at $10.50
100 " " " 17.50, " 12.50
100 " " " 22.50, " 15.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

CHAIRMAN CANNON AT WORK.

Estimates for Extraordinary Army and Navy Expenses Growing Out of the War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Representative Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, has arrived, and to-day the Sub-Committee on Deficiencies began the consideration of the estimates for the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy growing out of the war, and the preparation of a bill covering these deficiencies for the period from Jan. 1, 1899, to July 1, 1899.

Mr. Cannon will push the preparation and consideration of the regular appropriation bills as rapidly as possible, but he says he sees no reason now why any of them should fail, and thus necessitate an extra session. He expects that the Urgent Deficiency and the District of Columbia bills will pass before the holidays, and that the work on the other regular bills will have progressed so far during the recess that they can be brought into the House after the recess as rapidly as that body is ready for them. The committees having jurisdiction over the bills not prepared by the Appropriations Committee—agriculture, consular and diplomatic, army and navy, &c.—will also get to work immediately after the session begins.

Mr. Cannon thinks it useless to attempt to work during the holiday recess. There have been two occasions during the last twenty years when the House has refused to adjourn for the customary recess, but on each it was impossible to keep a quorum of members in town, and nothing was accomplished. Both he and Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, share the opinion that to try to hold the House here during the recess would be impracticable and unprofitable.

With the enactment of the regular money bills necessary to carry on the Governmental machinery at this session of Congress Mr. Cannon sees no occasion for an extra session, so far as legislation for our new possessions is concerned. He believes unripe or hasty legislation for the government of the islands would be infinitely worse than military rule. Under military government there is perfect elasticity. Changes can be made to fit new conditions as fast as they arise. A year's delay before attempting permanent legislation would give ample time for the study and investigation of all the conditions surrounding the government of the islands both by military authorities and by commissions which might be provided by Congress. Congress could then, Mr. Cannon says, deal intelligently with the subject.

The grand total of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1899, including all the extraordinary war expenses to Jan. 1, but not including the deficiencies for extraordinary expenses from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1899, is $893,231,615. There are no figures as yet upon which the appropriations for the coming session of Congress can be based, but Mr. Cannon believes they will be considerably below the figures for the last Congress.

BAD WATER AND TYPHOID.

"Dead Ends" of Mains to be Flushed by Commissioner Dalton.

Dr. Eugene Monaghan, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of Bronx Borough, submitted a report to the Health Board yesterday, relative to the condition of Croton water in the vicinity of High Bridge, and along Boston Road, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets. He said that a number of complaints had been received, and typhoid fever had developed in various localities.

He explained that upon investigation it was found that the terminations of the water mains, known as "dead ends," had become filled with particles of decaying vegetable matter. Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department was immediately notified, and he will have these terminals flushed daily.

It was explained at the Health Board that we are now in the height of the typhoid fever season, and the death rate from this disease will from this time decrease.

REPORT ON CATTLE LOSSES.

Recent Western Storm Inflicted But Moderate Damage.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 26.—W. P. Anderson of the Railway Bureau of Live Stock Statistics of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, reports as follows concerning the effect of the recent snowstorm on cattle in the West:

From Oklahoma to Montana and throughout the Rocky and inter-mountain districts no unfavorable conditions for this season of the year obtain. The losses reported from Oklahoma, it has been demonstrated, were due to other causes. In Nebraska, Kansas, and

BROOKLYN FOOTBALL GAME

High School Team Beats Polytechnic Preparatory School.

THE "POLY" BOYS OUTPLAYED

Chadwick, a Brother of the Famous Yale Guard, Did Good Work for the High School.

The snow had no terrors for the football teams of the Brooklyn High school and the Polytechnic Institute Preparatory School at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and the annual game between these rival schools was decided before nearly a thousand schoolboys, the result being a victory, by a score of 17 to 5, for the High School team. The game marks the close of the season, and was also the most important school contest in Brooklyn. It was scheduled to be played on Thanksgiving Day, but was postponed owing to the rain. Another postponement was out of the question, as both teams decided to go out of training last night, so the game was played, although the lines were obliterated and scientific playing was out of the question.

The "Poly" boys were expected to present a stronger team than last year, when they were beaten by a score of 58 to 0, but the team, although greatly augmented, was no match for the High School's well-drilled team. Both played remarkably well considering the conditions, and there was almost a total absence of fumbling. Outside plays were rarely attempted, as running was too uncertain, and the game developed into a "push game." The players against whom an attack was made could hardly withstnd the fierce rushes, because of the fact that a firm footing was impossible.

High School's interference was a notable feature. Chadwick, a brother of the famous Yale guard of last year, took a conspicuous part in the High School's victory. He played at left half back, and was repeatedly sent through the "Poly" line for good gains. His tackling was sure, one of the prettiest plays of the game being made by him after the kick-off in the second half, when he rushed down the field and tackled Kernan before he could turn after catching the ball.

Patrick, Dickson, and Schoenjahn put up a stiff game for the victors, particularly the latter, who weighs only 125 pounds. Kernan, Pate, Oldner, and O'Connor did the best playing for the "Poly" team.

The High School lads scored twice in the first half, mostly through mass plays directed against the left side of "Poly's" line. In the second half the "Poly" team fought with a dogged determination, and soon after the half began secured the ball on High School's forty-yard line. It then began a desperate attack on the High School line. The latter could not resist the onslaught of Pate and Kernan, the former eventually scoring the only touch-down for "Poly." From then on the High School team showed its opponents no mercy and pounded the "Poly" line until it was forced to give away, Schoenjahn scoring High School's third touch-down about five minutes before the game ended. The teams lined up as follows:

High School.	Positions.	Polytechnic.
Leggett	Left end	Commiskey
Cappel	Left tackle	Luke
Fenner	Left guard	Bogue
Ward	Centre	Kennedy
Parsons	Right guard	Reid
Bamber	Right tackle	Dearing, O'Connor
Levy	Right end	Bassford
Patrick	Quarter back	Creegan
Chadwick	Left half back	Kernan
Dickson	Right half back	Oldner, Steele
Schoenjahn	Full back	Pate

Score—Brooklyn High School, 17; Polytechnic Preparatory School, 5. Touch-downs—Chadwick, Dickson, Schoenjahn, Pate. Goals from touch-downs—Cappel, 2. Referee—W. Masterson. Umpire—W. Ward. Linesmen—Messrs. Bigelow and Smith.

THE CORBETT-SHARKEY FIASCO.

Lenox Athletic Club to Investigate Charges of a "Fake" Fight.

The Lenox Athletic Club, of which Senator Timothy D. Sullivan is a Director, will begin an investigation in order to set the club right in regard to the Sharkey-Corbett fight, which took place before the club Tuesday night. According to Senator Sullivan, the club was not a party to a "fake," and will, if possible, place the blame on the proper parties. Senator Sullivan in explaining yesterday why an investigation had been begun, said:

"The Lenox Athletic Club has suffered long enough the imputations cast upon it in regard to the abrupt termination of the Sharkey-Corbett fight. The Directors have not taken this step in any spirit of antagonism to either Corbett or Sharkey, but in all justice to the club and every one in any way connected with the fight. They court the fullest and most open investigation of every detail, in the hope that the blame will be brought home to the guilty parties."

The principals, with their managers and seconds, and any person who can furnish information of any sort having bearing on the matter, are requested to be present at the investigation to be held at the office of The Police Gazette to-morrow afternoon. It is not known if McVey will attend. He is reported to have left the city.

Edward B. Talcott of Bell & Co. said yesterday in regard to wagers on the sparring contest between Corbett and Sharkey that Wall Street men had bowed to the decision of Referee Kelly and declared all bets off, while the general opinion was that bets on Sharkey should have been paid.

Pugilist May Die from a Blow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—Tom Lansing, the well-known middleweight pugilist, who until recently assisted in training James J. Corbett, is lying critically ill at his home in this city, as a result of a terrific blow on the back of the head, delivered by Jack Root, in their recent fight in Chicago. Lansing is partially paralyzed, and to-day is barely able to speak. His physician, Dr. McIntyre, says the chances of Lansing's recovery are slight.

THE LEXINGTON HORSE SALE.

Three Hundred Thoroughbreds Have Brought $72,000 at Easton's Auctions.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 26.—At the Easton sale of thoroughbreds, which has just closed, 300 head, principally brood mares, sold for $72,000. The sale of imp. Topgallant, for $20,000, this afternoon, is questioned. The horse belongs to S. D. Bruce of New York and John B. Ewing of Nashville. The purchaser was W. J. Alexander of Chicago. The Breeders' Benefit Association bought a number of mares to-day and will dispose of them in the South and West shorn of their pedigrees.

The sales noted to-day:

Imp. Topgallant, b. h., 14, by Sterling, dam Sea Mark; W. J. Alexander, Chicago	$20,000
Equity, c. m., 12, by Ben d'Or, dam Equipose; Sidney Paget	1,500
Hypatica, c. m., 10, by Woodlands, dam Maggie B. B.; M. Young	600
Early Morn, b. m., 12, by Silvester, dam Late Nights; Kinzea Stone, Georgetown	425

A. H. and D. H. Morris have bought Glenheim, the two-year-old Hanover-Cinderella colt of J. E. Madden for a private price.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Sir J. Miller's Chaleureux Wins the Manchester November Handicap.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—At the last day's racing of the Manchester November meeting to-day Sir J. Miller's four-year-old bay colt Chaleureux, by Goodfellow, out of L'Eté, won the Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovereigns. Mr. F. Hardy's six-year-old bay horse Eclipse, by Althorpe, out of Young Jessie, was second, and the Duke of Westminster's five-year-old brown horse Labrador, by Sheen, out of Ornament, third.

This race is for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the plate. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.

Fourteen horses ran over the Cup course, (one mile and six furlongs.)

Lavigne's Victory Over Tracey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—George Lavigne's victory over "Tom" Tracey last night in a twenty-round fight at 142 pounds was the result of clever and interesting work, but the fight lacked the excitement which usually accompanies a contest between two such exponents of pugilism. Lavigne did decidedly the main work, being aggressive in every round, forcing Tracey about the ring and compelling him to show all his cleverness and shiftiness of foot to avoid the little champion's rushes. Tracey did not seem to be at all chagrined over the adverse decision.

CREEDMOOR SEASON CLOSES.

Many National Guardsmen Take Advantage of the Last Opportunity to Qualify.

The shooting season at Creedmoor ended yesterday, and more than eighty National Guardsmen took advantage of the last chance to qualify. The shooting averaged better than on any one day this year. The scores were:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. P. R. Towne, Co. B	3	4	4	3	2—17
T. F. Hawkins, Co. I	4	0	5	3	4—16
J. B. Stewart, Co. K	3	4	3	4	4—18

3	4	0	3	1	3—30
4	4	4	4	3	1—35
3	5	5	5	5	2—41

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Corp. P. R. Towne, Co. E	4	4	5	3	4—20
R. T. Dodd, Co. G	5	4	4	4	5—22

4	4	5	4	5	2—42
3	4	5	5	5	2—44

Ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. O. E. Kohlburger, Co. E	4	3	4	4	4—19
Lieut. H. M. Graff, Co. E	3	4	8	4	3—17
Lieut. J. C. Higorty, Co. M	5	4	4	5	5—23

4	3	4	4	4	4—38
3	3	4	3	3	3—33
4	5	5	5	4	4—46

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. B. B. Stebbins, Co. B	4	4	5	5	4—22

3	3	0	5	4	4—15—37

SHARPSHOOTER.

Capt. B. B. Stebbins, Co. B	5	4	4	5	5—23

4	5	5	5	4	4—23—46

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. W. A. Mahuken, N. C. S	3	3	3	3	4—16
Corp. D. M. O'Connell, Co. B	3	3	3	3	4—16
Corp. W. M. Suttie, Co. D	4	3	4	3	4—18
W. Bauer, Co. F	4	4	3	4	4—19
J. Fitzpatrick, Co. B	5	3	4	4	4—20
G. Hoag, Co. F	3	4	4	3	2—16
J. Ready, Co. F	4	3	4	3	3—17
J. Weis, Co. B	4	4	4	2	3—17

5	4	5	4	4	2—39
4	2	3	4	2	3—32
4	4	4	3	3	4—36
4	5	4	4	5	2—41
4	4	4	4	4	2—39
5	0	5	0	5	1—26
4	4	4	4	4	2—39
4	4	4	3	4	2—37
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42

SHARPSHOOTER.

Corp. W. M. Suttie, Co. D	4	4	4	3	5—20

4	4	5	5	5	2—43

Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Sergt. R. Cardenas, N. C. S	5	3	2	3	3—16

4	3	5	3	5	2—36

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. R. Cardena, Non-Com. Staff	5	4	5	4	5—23
S. Newell, Co. H	4	5	5	5	5—24

5	4	5	4	4	2—45
5	4	5	3	4	2—45

One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Col. E. E. Britton	3	4	3	4	4—18
Capt. W. A. Hervey, Staff	4	3	3	4	4—18
Lieut. F. H. Swenson, Co. A	3	4	4	2	4—17
Sergt. J. F. Sherwood, Staff	3	3	3	3	3—15

3	2	3	2	3	1—32
3	3	3	0	1	3—31
2	3	3	2	3	1—30
Non-Com.					
4	4	4	4	4	2—36

SHARPSHOOTER.

Lieut. F. H. Swenson, Co. A	4	5	3	5	5—22

4	5	4	5	3	2—43

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

C. Reynolds, Co. A	4	4	3	4	5—20

4	4	0	0	1	2—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

C. Reynolds, Co. A	4	5	4	3	5—21
F. G. Ritchie, Co. F	5	4	4	5	5—23

3	4	5	5	5	2—43
4	4	5	2	2	2—45

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

A. L. Brown, Co. I	4	5	3	4	4—20
C. N. Pigot, Co. H	4	4	4	4	4—20
F. C. Royce, Co. K	3	3	5	3	3—17
R. L. Scott, Jr., Co. H	5	3	4	4	5—21
N. I. Wiley, Co. F	3	3	4	3	3—16

4	3	4	5	5	2—41
4	4	4	0	1	5—35
5	5	4	4	4	2—39
4	3	4	4	0	1—33
4	4	4	4	4	2—39
4	5	2	3	4	2—35
4	3	4	4	4	2—37
4	3	4	5	0	1—36
4	4	3	4	4	1—35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lieut. F. I. Perry, Co. I	4	3	5	4	5—21
Sergt. W. E. Biddle, Co. I	4	5	4	4	5—22
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk, Co. B	4	4	5	5	4—22
Corp. C. J. Walker, Co. K	5	4	4	5	4—22
R. Connor, Co. B	4	4	5	4	3—20
W. J. Ferguson, Co. I	5	5	4	5	4—23
O. Frink, Co. F	4	4	4	4	5—21
C. A. Kenmore, Co. I	5	5	4	5	5—24
C. A. Louis, Co. I	4	5	5	3	5—22
W. B. Millard, Co. I	5	4	4	5	5—23
F. C. Royce, Co. K	4	4	4	5	5—22
W. H. Sammis, Co. C	4	4	4	5	5—22
C. P. Shepard, Co. F	4	4	5	4	5—22
G. R. Warden, Co. I	4	4	4	5	3—20

4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	5	4	4	4	2—43
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	5	5	4	4	2—43
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42

EXPERTS.

Capt. C. D. Napier, staff	5	4	5	5	5—24
C. A. Kenmore, Co. I	4	5	4	5	4—22
C. A. Louis, Co. I	4	4	4	4	5—21

5	4	4	4	4	2—45
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—41

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. A. F. Lent, staff	4	3	4	4	3—18

4	3	3	4	0	1—32

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Knauff, Co. A	3	4	4	4	3—18

5	5	4	0	4	1—36

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Lieut. A. C. Humbert, staff	4	4	5	4	4—22

4	4	5	5	4	2—44

EXPERTS.

Capt. E. B. Bruch, Co. A	5	4	5	5	4—23
Capt. H. H. Skinner, staff	5	4	4	4	4—21

5	0	5	5	3	1—38
4	4	4	5	3	2—41

First Naval Battalion.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Gun Capt. H. Guion, 2d Div	5	4	4	4	4—21

4	4	4	5	2	1—42

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

B. Mate W. R. Griffith, 1st Div	5	4	8	3	3—18
Cox. H. A. Kellum, 3d Div	3	3	3	4	3—16
Cox. M. Chapman, 2d Div	4	3	4	3	4—18
J. W. Brass, 2d Div.	2	4	4	4	3—17
W. M. Chapman, 3d Div	4	3	3	4	4—17

5	4	4	4	4	2—39
4	4	4	0	1	6—32
4	4	4	4	4	2—39
5	2	3	4	4	1—35
4	4	4	3	3	2—37

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Bs. Mt. W. R. Griffith, 1st Div	5	4	5	4	4—22
Cox. M. Chapman, 2d Division	4	5	5	4	5—23
Cox. H. A. Kellum, 3d Division	5	5	4	4	5—23
J. W. Brass, 2d Div.	4	5	3	4	5—21
W. M. Chapman, 3d Division	4	4	5	5	4—22
A. S. Haviland, 2d Division	5	4	5	5	4—23

4	5	4	5	5	2—45
5	4	3	4	4	2—43
4	4	5	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42
4	4	4	4	4	2—42

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. H. W. Williams, Troop 1	3	3	3	3	4—16
J. J. Higgins, Tp. 2	3	3	3	3	3—15
W. G. Libby, Tp. 2	3	3	3	3	4—16
L. A. Ripley, Tp. 1	3	3	4	3	4—17

3	3	4	4	4	2—31
4	4	0	3	3	2—30
3	4	4	5	3	1—35
3	3	4	4	4	2—35

First Battery.

MARKSMAN.

E. H. Fuchs	3	3	5	4	3—18

3	3	3	3	3	1—33

SHARPSHOOTER.

E. H. Fuchs	5	4	5	4	4—22

4	5	3	4	4	2—42

Second Battery.

MARKSMAN.

J. J. Stephens	4	3	3	4	4—18

3	3	3	3	2	1—32

Second Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. W. F. Campbell	4	3	3	4	4—17
Corp. C. T. Fowler	3	4	3	3	3—16

4	3	0	1	4	1—31
3	4	4	4	1	3—34

TO COACH YALE'S BOAT CREW.

Alfred Cowles of Chicago May Take Charge of the Oarsmen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26.—Manager Ord Preston and Capt. Allen of the Yale University crew, are both out of town and could not be reached to verify the report to the effect that Robert J. Cook will not coach the Yale crew next year and that Dr. Percy Bolton would take charge of the oarsmen.

Those who know pretty well the status of Yale watermanship and relative matters were decidedly skeptical of the story, and several of the members of the crew expressed themselves as under the impression that it is not at all settled whether "Bob" Cook will come back to Yale. Should he not return, however, his successor will probably be Alfred Cowles of Chicago, who has for years been more or less intimately connected with Yale rowing matters.

The crew men have in desultory fashion taken some training for several weeks back, on pair oars, and have coached the new candidates, including the members of last year's freshman crew. As soon as the holiday vacation is over the regular season of training will begin, and it is probable that Capt. Allen will do most of the early coaching himself.

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GOLF ON LAKEWOOD LINKS

George Gould and Others Offer Prizes for Several Winter Tournaments.

BALTIMORE GAMES THIS WEEK

Country Club of That City Gives Its First Big Event—Women Still Playing for Prizes—Various Notes of Interest.

With the recent Lakewood tournament, the golfing season in that popular Winter locality has been actively opened, and until the 1st of May the game will flourish with more or less vigor on the two Lakewood golf courses. The friendly rivalry between the Lakewood Golf Club and the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club will be continued this season with competitive matches every Saturday, and the latter club has come to the front early in the fixture of dates by announcing open tournaments for every holiday during the Winter, with the exception of Christmas.

The Ocean County Hunt season will open next Saturday with the first open handicap tournament, at thirty-six holes. These events will be continued every Saturday through April, the handicap in each case being limited to twenty-five strokes. The club offers silver cups as first and second prizes. On Monday, Jan. 2, there will be a New Year's open handicap, thirty-six holes, for a silver cup given by George J. Gould. A similar tournament will be played on Monday, Feb. 13, (Lincoln's birthday,) for a cup given by Col. William W. Tompkins, and a thirty-six hole open handicap will be given on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, for a silver cup given by Col. George B. M. Hawly. Second prizes will be given for all these events.

The club also announces an open tournament for March 30, 31, and April 1, of which a detailed programme will be issued later in the season. The Secretary of the club is William A. Hamilton, to whom entries for any or all of the events should be made. The committee, in its programme, makes the somewhat odd statement that it reserves the right to determine the method of deciding any ties that may occur. It would be well if a method different from the rule sanctioned by the United States Golf Association, and which is universally adopted in tournaments, is to be promulgated by the Ocean County Club, that such method or methods would be posted several days before each event, that there may be no misunderstanding among the players.

The Lakewood Golf Club will give a series of eighteen-hole team matches on various Saturdays during the season, in which visiting golfers as well as club members will be eligible to compete, and they will be paired with opponents as near their equal in golfing skill as possible. These team matches, it is hoped, will give a little more zest to the games than is generally possible in the usual handicap medal-play contest.

The big open event this week will be held at a considerable distance from New York, but its attractive features will drain many golfers from our local clubs. The Baltimore Country Club is the host on this occasion, and the contests will be played next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. It will be the most important golfing event ever held in Baltimore. The tournament is unique in one respect, in that it aims to bring together in competition for a silver cup teams from associate members of the United States Golf Association.

The club has invited teams of two from associate members to be its guests during the tournament, and a number of acceptances have been received. Among the clubs are St. Andrew's, Ardsley, Tuxedo, Philadelphia Country Club, Onwentsia, and Washington Golf Club. It is anticipated that at least a dozen associate members will send teams. While the cup mentioned is open only to these clubs, the other events in the tournament, consisting of individual contests, are open to both associate and allied members.

The other trophies to be played for are the Baltimore Country Club Cup, the best sixteen qualifying in a thirty-six-hole medal play round; the Governors' Cup, in one sense the consolation trophy, and a handicap tournament cup. A medal will be given to each member of the team winning the Associate Members' Cup, to the player making the best gross score in the qualifying rounds on the first day, and to the player making the best gross score in the handicap.

The Country Club was only organized last year, but it now has 1,200 members, a beautiful clubhouse, costing over $35,000, and one of the best eighteen-hole golf courses in the country. The course is about 5,000 yards long, and furnishes occasion for golf of the highest order. A good many entries are expected from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. The aim of the club is to make the Associate Members' Cup an annual feature.

The championship of the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J., will be played next Saturday. The contest will be a scratch competition, thirty-six holes, and there will be a large field of contestants.

The golf championship of Harvard has just been won by George C. Clarke, Jr. This is his second annual victory. He defeated James F. Curtis, the former intercollegiate champion, in the final thirty-six-hole round by the score of 3 up and 1 to play. Clarke was recently elected Captain of the university team.

The women of the Larchmont Yacht Club are keeping active on the links, and a foursome tournament for silver cups given by C. Oliver Iselin was recently held. Some of the energetic golfers are Miss Fanny Iselin, Miss Therese Iselin, Miss Nora Iselin, Miss Mary Towle, Miss Anna Towle, Mrs. George C. Ide, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Linhen, Miss Margaret Towle, Mrs. Shriver, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Flint, Mrs. M. M. Singer, Mrs. Sanderson, and Miss E. Hurry. The prizes were won by the Misses Fanny and Therese Iselin.

The Nutley golf women do not intend to forsake the links any more than possible this Winter, and some of the ablest players who are seen in most of the club contests are Mrs. F. Roy Goddard, Miss Boardman, Mrs. H. G. Dorr, Mrs. H. M. Libby, Mrs. W. A. Dodsworth, Miss Rockwell, Mrs. W. J. Berg, Mrs. A. H. Larkin, Mrs. E. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, Jr., Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. A. G. Richards. A silver cup has been offered by W. J. Berg for handicap competitions on Sunday during December. Sunday is a day rarely used for club competitions, although most of the golf courses are used for informal play.

The officers of the Harbor Hill Golf Club at Staten Island have been elected for the coming year as follows: President—P. F. Kobbe; Vice President—H. G. Van Vechten; Secretary—J. E. C. Leavitt; Treasurer—Malcolm Graham, Jr.; Captain of the men's team, Otto Hochmeyer; Captain of the women's team, Miss Adeline K. Robinson; Greens Committee—Otto Hochmeyer, Paul B. Cooke, and Malcolm Graham, Jr.; House Committee—W. J. Cruikshank, Austin P. Kelley, Paul B. Cooke, J. A. Morton, and H. G. Van Vechten. The club has a membership of nearly 400, and several changes are now being made to the links, which will put the course in better condition next season. The regular putting greens have been closed and temporary ones will be used for the Winter practice.

The contest for the McCurdy Cup, which has been in progress for the last three weeks on the course of the Morris County Club, has recently been won by Miss Marie G. Bryce, who beat Miss Jane Swords in the final round by one hole, the match requiring twenty holes to finish. Miss Bryce allowed Miss Swords fourteen strokes' handicap on the eighteen holes. The contest was open only to the women who have learned the game on the Morristown Field Club links.

GOLF IN A SNOWSTORM.

Lakewood Players Have the Worst Tournament Day of the Season—Final Rounds Postponed.

Seldom have more unlooked-for and trying conditions been offered for what is generally regarded as golfing enjoyment than were furnished yesterday to the contestants in the final rounds of the Lakewood Golf Club's open tournament. Yet, strange as it may appear, the game went on. Truly, if golf can be played in such a fierce snowstorm as swept over that popular Winter resort, there is no reason why the Klondike miners might not enjoy the game when taking a holiday from their gold pickings. Many of the players looked enough like Klondike explorers to make them feel perfectly at home in that northern locality. But it was not gold that these reckless enthusiasts were seeking. It was little, red-painted, gutta-percha balls, and many a player had a long hunt after driving his ball, before he managed to dig it out from its burial place beneath three or four inches of snow.

The game was really a comedy on golf, and the hard luck of many of the players gave cause for uproarious mirth in the clubhouse. It was simply impossible to play real golf. The ludicrous features of the day may be judged from the fact that James A. Tyng and Malcolm Graham, Jr., were perfectly willing to play off their final round for the Consolation Cup by a game of parlor golf in the clubhouse. The committee was rather startled by this unique arrangement, and it was decided to play the match at a later day.

The same result attended the deciding round for the chief trophy, the Lakewood Cup, between Findlay Douglas and Walter J. Travis. They did start in the afternoon, foolishly, as many thought, and were even at the thirteenth hole. Then darkness coming on and the snow making it impossible to see with any certainty, they also abandoned the match for another day. In the semi-final round, played in the morning, Douglas beat F. A. Walthew after a close game by 3 up and 2 to play. Considering the conditions, the scores were excellent.

Walter J. Travis defeated D. P. Kingsley of St. Andrew's by 6 up and 4 to play. The closest match in the consolation semi-final round was between Malcolm Graham, Jr., of Staten Island and A. D. Compton of Otsego, the match being in doubt until the last hole was played out, when Graham won by one hole.

The all-day contest was a club handicap foursome. Thirty-six players finished, many having started early in the morning, as the weather been good nearly twice that number would have played. The game resulted in a tie between three pairs—Rhett and Adams, Clapp and Gwathmey, and Morey and Stukley—at a net score of 92 strokes, and they will play off at a future date. J. W. Biddle and L. A. Biddle of Philadelphia won the prizes for the best gross score, their score being 93 strokes from scratch.

The Magowan Abduction Case.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 26.—When ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton heard that Gov. Hastings had granted a requisition returning him to Ohio, he tried, it is said, to hire a tug to take him to Canada, but could find no owners who would rent a vessel to him. It is alleged that he next offered to buy a tug, but was unable to secure one. When the authorities were informed that Magowan was trying to leave the country he was arrested and taken before Judge Walling, who sent him to jail. Magowan, Mrs. Barnes, and Mrs. Wynn's bail bonds have been continued until next Friday. Mrs. Wynn is in Toronto.

Collision in Duluth Harbor.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 26.—Early this morning the Globe and the whaleback James B. Colgate, two large steel steamers, came into collision in the harbor. Both are badly damaged. Their forward bulkheads kept them from sinking on the spot. The Colgate is resting on the bottom near the Inman tug office, and the Globe was towed into the Omaha slip, where she rests on the bottom. No one was seriously hurt, although some of the crew asleep forward had narrow escapes from drowning.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Competition for the Halsted Trophy Was Begun Last Night.

COMPANY F TAKES THE LEAD

Its Team Scores a Total of 264 Points—Every Company Was Represented.

The first competition of the season for the Halsted Trophy was begun at the Seventh Regiment ranges last night. Every company was represented by a team, Company D, however, having only five men present. Company F carried off the honors, with a total of 264. The shooting, on the whole, was very good, and promises a close race for the trophy, which was held until last night by Company I, whose teams made the highest aggregate total in the four competitions held last year.

The prize was presented by R. H. Halsted, and under the conditions will become the property of the company having the highest aggregate score in three annual matches, no necessarily consecutive. The match is open to teams of six men from each company, three of whom shall not be armory sharpshooters. No man can shoot in more than one competition. The men fire five shots standing at 200 yards and five

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

The President's Commission Completes Its Work Here.

LETTER FROM R. B. ROOSEVELT

Says Commissioners Cannot Shift the Blame to Witnesses—Long Island Railroad Contracts.

The War Investigation Commission held its last sessions in this city yesterday. This week it will sit in the Parker House, Boston, to hear the complaints of the Massachusetts volunteer troops, and then it expects to go to Philadelphia, and thence to Washington, where it will probably hold its concluding sessions, unless it should decide on going to Cuba. If this course be determined on, the commission will probably start for Santiago as soon as possible, as it wishes to get its full report ready for Congress almost as soon as it convenes.

Some of the Commissioners left for Boston last night and the remainder will go tonight. Several of them are beginning to show signs of distress. The great number of sessions, now running close to fifty-five, and the long hours they have daily devoted to the investigation have told heavily upon most of them. Dr. Conner has been indisposed for some time, and yesterday both ex-Gov. Woodbury and Col. Sexton were sick.

The disappointment of the Commissioners at the kind of testimony gotten here was not materially soothed by the results of yesterday's sessions. Several declared that they had got nothing new, but had merely thrashed out old straw. Again they found themselves short of witnesses at all the sessions, and it was remarked by one of them when the board had to adjourn:

"I think we should adjourn sine witnesses."

Dr. M. O. Terry, Surgeon General of the National Guard of the State, was the first witness yesterday. He told of his observations at various camps, beginning with Camp Alger. The water at that camp had so bad an odor that Surgeon Major Briggs thought it must contain the germs of typhoid fever. A sample of the water was sent to Washington for analysis. Six days later no report had been made. Still later it was learned that an analysis had been made, but no report was sent to the Surgeon.

At Chickamauga, Dr. Terry said, he found the camp of the Eighth New York in very unsanitary condition, and the water looked bad, though he could not say it was not healthful, as he did not taste it.

"Why did you not taste the water, Doctor?" asked Dr. Conner.

"I don't see why I should take any risks," retorted the witness.

In speaking of his experiences on the hospital ship Relief, he said:

"In one case Dr. Senn was invited by a young physician to witness the amputation of a soldier's leg. He naturally declined to witness the operation when he had never been consulted as to whether or not the operation should be performed. As a matter of fact, he did not think the man's leg should have been amputated. There was no urgent necessity, and they were only two days from New York when the operation was performed. The eminent instructor of physicians should surely have been consulted by the young doctor."

Mrs. S. W. Quintard, who was at Camp Wikoff from Aug. 17 to Sept. 15, in charge of the paid nurses, said that there were not enough nurses at the camp, and added:

"If the Government had properly appreciated how many patients would be brought to the hospitals for treatment, there would have been no lack of help. Nurses were in the city paying their board awaiting a call to camp while their services were urgently needed by the sick. I reported to Col. Forward on Aug. 13, but he did not call for the nurses until four days later."

She said a great many persons visited the camp.

"Yes," said Dr. Conner, "it was the latest show of the season."

Miss Alice B. Babcock of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, who went to Cuba with the Red Cross and returned on the transport Concho, testified that there were no delicacies on board that ship except a few that Mrs. Lesser had brought. She said she was compelled to live on nothing but canned tomatoes for two days.

Dr. Joseph F. Chmelick of 204 East Seventy-second Street, formerly Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army, testified that the sickness at the West Tampa camp was largely due to the inexperience of the officers and men.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, testified that the contract his company had with the United States Army was not exclusive, but merely fixed the price a man.

"There was nothing in the contract," he said, "to limit the Government's right to carry its men in its own transports."

He said that everything possible was done for the soldiers traveling on the road, "many of whom," he added "were discharged from the hospitals before they were in a fit condition to travel." The capacity of the road, he said, is 352 cars a day, and the largest number ever called for in one day was 276.

"I make this statement unreservedly," he said, "that from the beginning to the end there was no delay in the carriage of troops or commissary supplies for the Government. Everything was handled as expressed, although at freight rates. On two occasions there was some delay, but neither was on the part of the Long Island Railroad."

Miss Eleanor L. Coe, who wore a field army hat with the Seventy-first New York insignia, testified that she was a hospital volunteer nurse at Camp Wikoff. At first there was, she said, a scarcity of medical supplies, but later this was remedied.

At the conclusion of Miss Coe's testimony Capt. Howell read the following letter from Robert B. Roosevelt:

New York, Nov. 26, 1898.

To the Presidential Commission of Inquiry:

Gentlemen: I have noticed in the morning press that one of your members criticises the witnesses who have testified at the request of the committee formed in this city to protect the soldiers, for the reason that, while establishing the fact that much groundless and inexcusable suffering was inflicted on the army, they do not fix the responsibility nor show who is to blame.

If the views of your commission are correctly reported there seems to be a misunderstanding between us. We supposed that all the witnesses were to do was to prove the facts and that the commission would fix the responsibility, indeed was appointed for the express purpose of fixing the responsibility, and that it would have been a case of presumption, might be even a case of cruel injustice, if any witness had undertaken to express his opinion of conditions of which he was of necessity only part informed, for the men who are guilty of the ill treatment of our soldiers will be execrated in this community. No one knows better than myself how deep this feeling is. Any party or person who trifles with it will regret doing so, and any person who through ignorance or prejudice directs it into an erroneous channel is doing a great wrong. The heroic boys may forget their sufferings, may even refuse to testify to them, but their mothers will not and their fathers will not.

WORSE THAN THE CIVIL WAR.

Nor will it do to take refuge behind the errors of the civil war. Then we were wholly taken by surprise at the North. No one here could believe in the possibility of so hideous a folly. There followed blunder after blunder, disgrace after disgrace. There was no intentional cruelty such as seems so often to have prevailed in this war, but do you forget the rumor of peculation, the paper shoes, the shoddy clothing, the demurrage on transports. But the men were not starved. The sick were treated with all possible attention and kindness. Water was not sold to fever-racked sufferers at 10 cents a glass, food was not sold to starving men at 25 cents for a sandwich, and dainties for the dying were not eaten by the officers.

But suppose matters had been a thousand times worse in the civil war, would that be any reason now that our men should be sent with arms out of date, that there should be no ambulances, no pack trains or transportation to carry food to the front; not half sufficient medicines nor doctors, no proper hospitals, and that men with freshly-treated wounds should be left to lie in the mud, on a blanket if they had one, without if they had none; or even why midwinter underclothing should be sent to Cuba and midsummer gauze undersuits to Montauk, in company with the seige guns intended for Santiago?

It is true that some, I might perhaps say many, of those who might be witnesses here have failed to appear before you. There are good reasons for this; reasons which should only stimulate your commission to greater earnestness, if that were possible. The uncomplaining endurance of our men has simply been heroic. They bore wounds, sickness, privations to death even, without a word. It was only neglect, starvation, in fact, and abuse in the hospitals which called forth letters and then only to their families; letters which were sent to me by broken-hearted mothers, in pitiful appeals to try to help their sons. I wish your commission could read them, but as many of them were transmitted to me confidentially I cannot even quote from them.

The witnesses have established monstrous incapacity, even greater negligence and indifference, and political interference. That they have not full confidence in the power of your commission, no matter how good its will, to meet all the requirements the public demands of it, is only echoing your own doubts; but, in spite of that, they seem to have done their share, and it would seem that it only remains for you to do your best, even if that best is not quite satisfactory to yourselves. If done in good faith it will teach the soldiers that at least there is a power which has honestly endeavored to do them justice; has endeavored to revive that patriotism which was so grandly flourishing five months ago, but has been mowed in the frost of brutality and neglect.

SOME SUGGESTIONS MADE.

You can direct your inquiries in the first place to the food supply. Find out who gets the difference between the liberal rations allowed by the Government and the meagre hardtack, bacon, and green coffee served to the soldiers. The witnesses are the books and the rolls in the public departments, to which you have full access. Find out who left the medicines, the two fully equipped hospitals, and the ambulances at Tampa when there was abundant time to ship them on the transports, which were delayed for a week by the rumors of the Spanish fleet; why Gen. Miles's intelligent directions to make a list of everything which was stowed on board and where, so each article could be easily got at, and to put a variety on each ship, were not followed.

How can any witnesses within our reach give you this information? We have furnished you the facts, shown you brutality, cruelty, neglect, indifference; how men whom the Government was under every obligation to protect, and who had a right to rely on such protection were starved even in a land of plenty, were uncared for when sick, left without attention when wounded; were abused, maltreated, and, in some cases, practically murdered. We have shown you an indifference to and belittling of human sufferings, which continue even now.

If this Nation is to become a warlike one, if we are to have an army which shall be efficient and to be relied upon, these crimes and blunders must be corrected, and your commission must correct them. It is not for you to make the feeble excuse that our committee, a mere voluntary association with no legal power, no legal existence even, shall shoulder this responsibility for you. In saying this I do not mean in the least to express a doubt of either your ability or desire to do so, for the whole country urges upon you the necessity to succeed.

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Secretary Committee for Protection of the Soldiers.

Gen. Dodge moved that the letter be filed. Capt. Howell seconded the motion, and said:

"We have invited all the witnesses to tell us everything they know. We have been and are making every honest effort to get witnesses and to get the truth from them. I do not see that Mr. Roosevelt's letter deserves any answer. I am ready to stand on the records of the commission, when the commission has made a record, but I do not need Mr. Roosevelt or any one else to make up my mind for me."

The motion was adopted and the letter was filed with other testimony.

NEW ENGLAND FACTORY WORK.

Miss Adele M. Fielde Speaks About Labor-Saving Machinery to the Political Education League.

The members of the League for Political Education paid great attention yesterday to a paper read by Miss Adele M. Fielde on the subject, "Recent Observations in New England Factories." The league met at 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

Miss Fielde's observations led her to the conclusion that the constant inventions of new labor-saving machinery were gradually displacing hundreds and thousands of factory hands; that the subdivision of work in factories and the mixing together of workers of various nationalities and creeds prevented them from combining to strike, and that unless changes were introduced by lessening the hours of labor and affording the people some mental recreation degeneracy would follow.

The lecturer began by calling attention to signs of "No admittance" that are seen posted at all entrances to factories. One reason for this, the manufacturers said, was to prevent visitors from distracting the attention of the workers, and thus causing a loss of time and money. Another reason was to keep secret certain processes of manufacture, as many found it cheaper to keep new processes and machines secret than to patent them and spend money in prosecuting infringements in the courts. Some of these new machines were so perfect that they required the attendance of two or three people where formerly a dozen or dozens were employed.

The lecturer said that at many factories hundreds of discharged hands applied daily in the hope of getting some work, but were disappointed. The old saying that only unskillful or shiftless people were out of work no longer applied to the factories in New England. It was simply impossible to find work.

The great subdivision of industry, the lecturer continued, added to the helplessness of the factory hands. A woman's undergarment, for instance, went through fourteen different hands at machines, and men's underwear went through thirty-seven processes. One machine cut 144 shirts at once. All that one man did for ten long, tedious hours in one factory was to place an iron nut under a stamp and remove it. This required great attention and dexterity, for at every stroke the man was in danger of having his fingers crushed.

"What is the result of such work?" asked the lecturer. "There is no chance for the development of the creative faculties, and the machine mind becomes so habituated that it is no wonder if he goes and gets drunk after his work is through. I think that I should myself feel like getting drunk after such work.

"I saw one woman attending to five sewing machines, and one spinner looking after 400 spindles, and one girl after four looms with 120 shuttles. The work itself does not require much physical strength, for the machinery supplies that, and so women take the work of men, as they work cheaper, and girls take the places of the women, for they can work stillcheaper. The girls are taken in as boarders, but they are furnished with only sleeping rooms, and if any visitors come the streets are the only places where they can be taken, and the only places in the streets are the dance houses.

"This infinitesmial subdivision of work prevents strikes, as those who make a better-paid part of the manufactured article do not sympathize with their less fortunate fellow-workers. Another policy of the manufacturers to prevent strikes is to mix up workers of various nationalities and creeds in one room."

TO A FIRE ON RUBBER TIRES.

Test Proves Their Utility and All Engines Will Be Equipped.

It is only a question of time when every piece of wheeled apparatus in New York's Fire Department will be shod with rubber. The rubber tires had their first real test yesterday morning, when Engine Company No. 23 received an alarm from Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. The firemen looked at the big wheels of the three-horse engine, with their clumsy-looking rims, and wondered what would happen. It was the first time that a five-ton engine would roll to a fire on rubber, and Commissioner Scannell had decided that if the experiment proved a success every engine should be equipped with them.

The big engine was soon in the street, dashing toward Sixth Avenue. The whistle shrieked and the gong clanged, but there was none of the old rattle. The engine glided along like a bicycle, with very little vibration. Into Sixth Avenue it dashed, and even took the car track sideways, something that often means an upset. The horses didn't seem to feel the load behind them, and the Captain and his engineer and driver were greatly astonished. The fire was reached in safety. With rubber tires, the expense of repairs is expected to be reduced one-half.

CAPT. LUND'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Has Been Missing for a Week and Foul Play Is Feared.

The disappearance of Capt. Lund of the British steamship Eddie was a subject of discussion yesterday in the Maritime Exchange. The Eddie arrived here about two weeks ago from the Philippines, consigned to Funch, Edye & Co. She docked at the foot of Forty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, and subsequently went to Long Island City to load grain for Queenstown. Capt. Lund, who was an Englishman and popular on the Exchange, left the vessel a week ago yesterday, and, going to the office of the agents, drew several hundred dollars due on his account. He has not since been seen, and the agents fear there may have been foul play.

The body of a man who was drowned was found yesterday near the foot of Forty-second Street, South Brooklyn, and a report gained currency that it was that of Capt. Lund. Inquiry, however, developed the fact that the description of the body did not bear out the report. Capt. Lund was short, slight, with light complexion, and a very thin, smooth face.

First Officer Johnson is now in charge of the vessel, and he will take her out unless the Captain appears before Wednesday, her sailing day.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Players, Singers, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

The opening of the opera season on Tuesday night will be the most interesting musical feature of the week, as well as that which will most excite the curiosity of the general public. The selection of "Tannhäuser" as the work to be presented on the first night must not be accepted as an evidence of change in the public taste, nor of conversion of Mr. Grau to new ideas. In the first place, "Tannhäuser" is one of the Wagner dramas, which, in spite of its enormous dramatic and ethical significance, the lovers of old-fashioned Italian opera have elected to regard as not Wagnerian. Therefore it cannot be called a radical departure to offer them "Tannhäuser" instead of "Faust" or "Romeo and Juliet."

Persons who are curious to know the why and wherefore that governs an impresario like Mr. Grau have only to sit down with a list of his artists and the rôles in their répertoires, and he can figure out the reasons for every move on the operatic chessboard. Whenever he meets with a situation which seems to be influenced by an unknown factor he needs only to say to himself, "Contract." Now, in the coming week Mr. Grau had at his disposal four leading tenors—Van Dyck, Dippel, Salezs, and Saligmac. He has also to place Mmes. Eames, Melba, Nordica, and Sembrich. As he depends upon the remarkable number of important singers in his company to amaze and excite the public, he brings forward as many as possible in the first week. And he puts forward "Tannhäuser" for the opening night, because Van Dyck's performance of the title rôle is the most important novelty he has to offer, and with it will come Mme. Eames's Elizabeth and M. Plançon's Herman, secondary novelties. Mme. Nordica's Venus we all know and like.

The pecuniary success of the season is already assured. The subscription is the largest on record here, and there will be very few seats left for those who wish to buy single tickets. There will be a good deal of grumbling on the part of those who do not subscribe, but desire to go occasionally to the opera; but the manager will not be to blame for the lack of accommodation. He cannot sell any more seats than he has, and he will probably endure public complaint with grave equanimity.

Mr. C. A. Ellis, by arrangement with the Maurice Grau Opera Company, has secured the young heroic German tenor, Andreas Dippel, for several performances in Philadelphia, and this talented singer's début in that city will be made on Dec. 5, when he will be heard with Mme. Gadski in "Tannhäuser." In exchange for Herr Dippel, Mr. Ellis has consented to alow Mlle. de Lussan to appear with Mr. Grau at the Metropolitan Opera House in her impersonation of Carmen. It is believed to be certain that Mme. Calvé will not visit America this season. It is probably not illness that influences her so much as fear of losing all future opportunities of appearing at the Grand Opéra.

The season of French opera in New Orleans began on Nov. 15 with Halévy's "La Juive," which was given with this cast:

Eleazar	M. Gauthier
Le Cardinal Brogni	M. Bouxmann
Leopold	M. Richard.
Ruggiero	M. Carbonal
Albert	M. Faber.
Rachel	Mme. Ferens
Eudoxie	Mme. Berges
Un Officier	M. Baurain
Un Buveur	M. Morales
Un Bourgeois	M. Gervaix

The Picayune speaks as follows of the two principal singers: "It is not surprising that Mme. Fierens's career as a prima donna has been so successful, for she is not only a thorough artist in the full sense of the word, but also possesses exceptional qualification in regard to range, execution, and purity of tone. Her voice is beautiful, rich, and round, the real 'falcon,' powerful and dramatic, and shows the best of schooling, joined to faultless taste and profitable experience. Her rendition of the aria 'Il va Venir' at once proclaimed her an artiste of tremendous talent, and won for her the most enthusiastic and unanimous applause of the public. Mr. Gauthier, the tenor robusto of the troupe, filled the rôle of Eleazar with brilliant results. He is of splendid physique, possesses a fine stage presence, and is gifted with a strong, resonant tenor voice. He is an intelligent artist, who not only sings but acts his part, and his effort last night proves him worthy of the highest commendation. He sang the finale of the first act 'Oh, ma fille chérie,' and the famous 'Rachel, quand du Seigneur,' with startling effect, and the audience applauded him vociferously."

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

"Ulysses," an opéra comique, will be produced in Cleveland on Dec. 1. The book is by Roland E. Phillips, a Cleveland man, and the music by W. H. Neidlinger. Mr. Phillips is twenty-seven years of age, and this is his first attempt at writing for the stage. He has said in an interview: "It occurred to me that the situation after the capture of Troy gave opportunity for a comic opera. The fun to be brought out is this: Ulysses is viewed as being ambitious for immortality without waiting for Homer to place him among the gods in popular estimation centuries after, and is hitting upon the idea of posting a manufactured pedigree in the temples, hoping thereby to attract to himself some goddess, and as accordingly carrying into execution the thought, with the expected result, the lady interested being Circe, Queen of the Sirens. The story offers splendid opportunities for stage effects, and they have been well utilized by the management. Of course the wooden horse is brought forth in the first act." The work will be produced by the Bostonians, and the cast will be as follows: Ulysses, W. H. MacDonald; Orestes, Henry Clay Barnabee; Agamemnon, William E. Philip; Polemachus, William Broderick; Nestor, Harry Brown; Praxis, George Frothingham; Circe, Jessie Bartlett Davis; Porphyra, Helen Bertram, and Penelope, Josephine Bartlett.

J. Vernon Butler has arranged to give three, and possibly four, oratorio concerts in Worcester, Mass. The first concert has been set for Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at Pilgrim Church. The works then to be sung are Handel's "Utrecht Jubilate" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." The soloists for the 'jubilate are Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles, contralto; Mr. Paul C. W. Dufault, tenor, who will make a special trip from New York for the occasion, and Mr. Harry C. Robinson, baritone. In the "Hymn of Praise," the soloists will be Miss Caroline Gardner Clarke of Boston, soprano; Mrs. Ruggles, and Mr. Dufault. Mr. C. H. Grout will be the organist.

John M. McCloskey, a young Pittsburger, who is said to be gifted with a remarkable tenor voice, will return from his studies in Paris in a short time. His letters have told his friends that he has been doing remarkably well; he has been able to fill engagements in Paris, where his voice has made a favorable impression. He states that an operatic engagement in New York will be open for him when he arrives.

A pretty little story figures in Mr. McCloskey's Paris career. It is now C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, encouraged the young man materially, and prevented his coming home, sick of heart over his efforts to get along in the French capital. About a year ago Mr. McCloskey was ready to give up. He had saved some money himself, and those with whom he worked in the City Assessor's office here had contributed some to his education fund, but it was all gone. Mr. Schwab happened to come in contact with the young man while he was in Paris on a business trip and learned of his luckless state. After having a talk with McCloskey, Mr. Schwab, who is no mean musician himself, advised him not to give up and not to go home. He did more. He told McCloskey to complete his musical education and that he would supply the money. McCloskey could pay it back as soon as his singing had earned the amount. If the voice could not earn the money it would be all right anyhow. The offer was accepted, and McCloskey continued.

The Chicago Tribune calls Wotan an "old, one-eyed reprobate." Of course this is true, but wash't it enough to be called all sorts of things by Fricka without having a Chicago newspaper coming in for a chorus?

A Rochester paper thus justly criticises Mlle. Noldi of the Scalchi Company: "The audience seemed to be greatly pleased with her singing of 'The Last Rose of Summer,' which was heartily encored. Some one in the company ought to be enough of a stage manager to perceive the propriety of hinting to Mlle. Noldi that she should either keep her rose for the inevitable encore or, having dropped it at the conclusion of the song, should let it lie and sing her encore stanza without it. Stooping to pick it up again for the encore verse, after once dramatically letting it fall, as she did last night, is very awkward and disillusionizing." Is it any more so than beginning the gamut of emotions over again? Is an encore ever anything but a disillusion?

Here is a piece of real news from Pittsburg: "The Pittsburg Orchestra Committee has a surprise in store for the friends of that organization. It yesterday made announcement of the fact that fifteen new players are to be added to the orchestra. These men represent the cream of the disbanded Philharmonic Society of New York, which was obliged to quit recently on account of lack of patronage.

Paloma Schramm, a wonder child, is amazing people out in Washington Territory. She plays such piano pieces as Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice," improvises, and composes.

The first concert of the season of the Symphony Society in Philadelphia will be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of Dec. 15, and the series, both in the importance of the works to be given and in the increasing excellence of this organization of leading amateur players, promises to be more than usually interesting and successful. The orchestra, as before, is under the able direction of Mr. W. W. Gilchrist. The programme for the first concert includes Beethoven's Symphony, No. 4, the ballet music from Rubinstein's "Feramors," Grieg's Suite for string orchestra, and Chadwick's "Melpomene" overture.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Verdi's house of retreat for aged and needy vocalists is now finished. The Verdi Palace—the edifice is such as to warrant this designation—is erected at the gates of Milan, and so far has cost the great composer a very large sum. This work of charity has been the dream of his life. He watched the erection of the building with tender solicitude, and almost every day found him on the scene superintending its erection. "I do not wish to disappear until my work is finished," he used to say. The desire of his heart has been granted. This Winter 100 artists—60 men and 40 women—will find a comfortable home in the house. Not only has the maestro built the palace at his own cost, but he has assured its maintenance. Many a time he has declared that he will bequeath his fortune and his copyrights for the benefit of its inmates. He has only one request to make for this monument of practical philanthropy. It is this: That when death comes to him—and in the ordinary course of nature it must come soon, for Verdi is in his eighty-fifth year—his remains be laid in the chapel attached to the house of retreat, and those of his wife, which have found a temporary resting place in the Milan Cemetery, be laid beside him.

An interesting sale recently took place at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's, in London, in the shape of the valuable stock of musical copyrights, engraved music plates, stereos of manuscripts, the property of the publishing firm of Robert Cocks & Co., New Burlington Street. The sale produced a total of over £15,000. This total comprised £1,500 paid by Messrs. Augener & Co. for the good will and leases of Robert Cocks & Co., and also £2,500 for the copyright of Hamilton's "Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte." Some of the best prices were the following:

A. Mascheroni, Ave Maria	£192	0	0
H. G. Pelligsier, Awake, serenade	222	0	0
F. H. Cowen, Children's Dreams	99	4	0
F. H. Cowen, A Crumpled Roseleaf	285	0	0
W. Hutchinson, Dream Faces	400	0	0
M. Lindsay, Far Away	320	0	0
A. Mascheroni, For All Eternity	2,240	0	0
F. H. Cowen, The Garden Blest	175	0	0
F. H. Cowen, The Gift of Rest	570	0	0
A. Mascheroni, Glamour	296	0	0
C. A. Caspar, Un Fragment de Mendelssohn	330	0	0
E. Claudet, Tarantella	135	0	0
A. E. Godfrey, Happy Darkies	41	0	0
M. Lindsay, Lady Clara Vere de Vere and Land of My Childhood's Happy Dreaming	340	15	0
B. Richards, Let the Hills Resound	222	10	0
L. Kellie, Love's Nocturne	351	10	0
F. H. Cowen, The Mission of the Rose	315	0	0

Richard Strauss, composer of the symphonic poems, "Till Eulenspiegel," "Also sprach Zarathustra," and "Tod und Verklärung," will personally conduct his new work, "Don Quixote," at one of the London Philharmonic concerts next season. This arrangement has just been made by Mr. Schulz-Curtius, at whose concerts at Queen's Hall Herr Strauss made his début in England.

London is about to enter the wilderness of Handel orchestration again, as the following extract shows: "Sir Frederick Bridge, as we learn, contemplates at the annual performance of the 'Messiah,' given at the Albert Hall at the New Year, the experiment of discarding Mozart's additional accompaniments and performing the oratorio as far as possible in the manner in which it is supposed to have been given in Handel's own day. The recent discovery of the wind parts at the Foundling Hospital has probably given Sir Frederick the idea. According to the scheme, the band consisted of twelve violins, three 'tenners,' three celli, and two double bases, besides four oboes, four bassoons, two horns, two trumpets, kettledrums, and organ. At the Albert Hall the usual allowance of oboes and bassoons will certainly have to be very largely increased if the Handelian traditions are to be conserved. It is true that some years ago the experiment tried by Dr. Richter at the Birmingham Festival, of introducing the old edition of the 'Messiah' by Robert Franz, was a failure, the public showing a decided preference for the accompaniments to which they had been accustomed. But at the same time the fact should be recollected that Mozart's accompaniments were originally a makeshift, and, despite Hauptmann's famous comparison of 'stucco ornaments upon a marble temple,' their chief excuse was a performance of the oratorio in a Viennese concert hall in which there was no organ."

Details as to Paderewski's farming experience in the villa of Morges, near Lausanne, continue to be reported. The pianist bought the villa from the Count de Marrois, and is adding to it a byre for six cows. The musician has bought the "cellar" with the villa. It contains 10,000 bottles of wine and a quantity of kirsch twenty years old. The vineyards on the property have produced this Autumn 6,000 bottles of white wine. As the vintages of 1898 are not of a high order, 4,000 bottles have been sold. Paderewski made large investments a few years ago in ground for building around Warsaw.

The London Times of Nov. 11 says of the new pianist, of whom something was recently said in this paper: "Seldom in the recent history of music has a success so immediate or an impression so profound been made by an unknown artist as has been made by the young Hungarian pianist who lately appeared at a Richter concert. Though Herr Ernst von Dohnanyi's first recital, given yesterday afternoon in St. James's Hall, drew an audience nearly as small as that which attended M. Paderewski's first recital, the enthusiasm his wonderful playing aroused can be compared with nothing in the experience of recent years. Wonderful is, indeed, the only epithet that can be applied to the young artist's performances, but the word is not meant to convey the idea of a technical dexterity to which everything else is sacrificed; technique there is, and of a superbly finished kind, but it is entirely held in subjection to the higher things of interpretation. Those who heard him a fortnight ago, and those who were present yesterday, were not long in realizing that in the depth of poetic feeling, in the apparently infinite command of tone-gradation, and in the intellectual insight into the soul of the music he plays, no pianoforte player now living can approach him." It is to be hoped that this artist will be brought to America.

The Wagner Bubble Bursts Again.

Once upon a time a man named Rowbotham wrote a long article to prove that the Wagner bubble had burst—especially in London. It was some time afterward that Mr. Grau gave "Der Ring des Nibelungen" without cuts at Covent Garden. He is going to do the same thing in New York. Nevertheless that Wagner bubble has burst again, in Chicago, with a loud report. This is the proof taken from a Chicago journal of polite literature:

"During the somewhat acrimonious and protracted family discussion between Wotan and Fricka last evening Herr Altschule, who had escaped to the Auditorium bar, expatiated at great length on the deference of Herr Grau to exacting Cook County taste. 'You will remember,' he said, 'that it was the intention, as per previous advertisements, to repeat "Lohengrin" next Tuesday evening, but such a storm of adverse popular criticism was raised that the management very properly decided to withdraw this tedious work and substitute therefor the world-renowned and immortal masterpiece "Martha." Thus is the old saw of "vox populi, &c.," vindicated. It must be apparent to everybody,' he continued, 'that despite the outpouring this evening the interest in Wagner opera is steadily declining. It is absurd to suppose that our romantic age and generation can be absorbed by the antics of a vicious and ridiculously henpecked old god like Wotan, who resembles nothing more closely than a bewhiskered Kansas populist, and whose long pow-wows and washing of the family linen are wearisome in the extreme. How much more to the public taste are the sweet and sympathetic strains of the idyllic "Martha," with its pure picture of romantic love and its fascinating study of emotional insanity. Happily the public wishes must be considered, and the dethronement of that tiresome old Wotan, Wagner, is now assured. Valhalla is burning and the twilight of the gods has come!'"

The New Liederkranz Conductor.

Dr. Paul Kiengel, the newly elected director of the Liederkranz Chorus, was born in Leipsic in 1854, his father being a professor in the college there. He received a most careful education, and entered the Leipsic Conservatory at the age of fourteen. He showed marked musical talent. He studied the violin under Ferdinand David and the piano under C. Reinecke, and soon mastered both instruments. At his graduation he gained the first prize for playing the Es-dur concert of Beethoven in a finished and masterly style. After completing his musical studies he finished his university course and graduated from the "Thomas Schule" in 1875, and entered the university, where he continued his studies until 1876. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him for a superior dissertation on "Musical Aesthetics."

Then began his really artistic career, and he appeared as violin virtuoso in the concerts conducted by Julius Hoffman. In 1881 he was elected director of the famous musical society Euterpe, where he worked with great success till 1886. Accepting a call to Stuttgart, he filled the position of director of the Royal Musical Society, and conducted the grand opera as well as the subscription concerts of the Royal Musical Society, and achieved great success as director of the music festivals of 1888 and 1891. Under his brilliant leadership Wagner's "Meistersinger," "Rheingold," and "Götterdämmerung" were given in Stuttgart. In 1891 he resigned his position to return to Leipsic and accept the leadership of the Singakademie. He was, besides, the director of the Arion Society, of the Leipsic Liedertafel, and Leipsizer Damenchor.

AN ASTORIA CHARITY CONCERT.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association to Benefit by the Performance.

The first anniversary of the opening of the Astoria will be celebrated on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, at 9 o'clock. In commemoration of this event Mr. Boldt has generously offered the use of the large ballroom to the woman's auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, who have arranged a concert for the occasion. "In a Persian Garden" will be given with the original quartet, consisting of Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Dr. Carl Dufft, under the direction of Mr. Victor Harris.

The following distinguished artists will also appear: Mme. Marcella Sembrich, who has kindly volunteered her services; M. Pol Plançon, and Mr. Rafael Joseffy. In view of the very comprehensive character of this charity, nearly all the hospitals of New York being beneficiaries, the committee hopes for a ready and generous response to its appeal.

The Entertainment Committee consists of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mr. Robert Olyphant, Mr. O. Egerton Schmidt, and Mr. A. G. Agnew. The patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Bowdoin, Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. George P. Cammann, Miss Callender, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. C. D. Dickey, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. George MacCulloch Miller, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. O. Egerton Schmidt, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Paur Popular Concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Liederkranz Concert, Clubhouse, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"La Boheme" in English, Castle Square Opera Company, American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
Madeline Schiller, pianist, orchestral concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—"Tannhauser," Metropolitan Opera House, opening of opera season, 7:50 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—"Il Barbiere di Seviglia," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY.—"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Tannhäuser," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Marta" Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Oratorio Society Concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

The Spiering String Quartet of Chicago, now on its annual Eastern tour, will give a concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6. Included in the programme will be a quartet by Heinrich von Herzogenberg—a composition never before heard in New York City.

Lillian Blauvelt has been engaged as leading soprano of the London May Festival. This is, indeed, a distinction for the young American. She is booked for eight orchestral concerts in London during the season, and has many engagements in the provinces of England, all of which are most important.

Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies has been engaged to interpret the part of Manfred to Schumann's music in Boston on April 7 and 8, in conjunction with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Gericke. It is needless to say anything about the powers of this remarkable and intellectual artist to warrant a great performance of the above work.

Madeline Schiller, pianist, assisted by an orchestra and Emil Paur, conductor, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall to-morrow night. Following is the programme:

Overture: "Freischutz".....Weber
Concerto, No. 3, G major, Op. 45.....Rubinstein
Madeline Schiller and Orchestra.
Piano Solo: Overture "Tannhauser".....Wagner-Liszt
Madeline Schiller.
Entr'acte: "Gwendoline".....Chablier
Dance des Bajaderes: "Feramors"...Rubinstein
Concerto No. 1, E flat.....Liszt
Madeline Schiller and Orchestra.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, Mr. Franz Kneisel has been called upon to conduct the rehearsals and concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which take place in Boston this and next week. This will prevent Mr. Kneisel and his associates of his quartet, Messrs. Roth, Svsenski, and Schroeder, from giving their first chamber music matinee on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29. The concert will be postponed to a later day when all subscribers and patrons will be duly notified by circular or through the daily papers.

The programme for the opening week of the opera is as follows: Tuesday evening, at 7:50, "Tannhäuser," Mmes. Eames and Nordica, Messrs. Van Dyck, Bispham, and Plançon; Wednesday, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," Mme. Sembrich, Signor Campanari, Edouard de Reszke, Signor Carbone, and M. Salignac; Friday night, "Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Melba, Mme. Djella, Messrs. Saleza, E. de Reszke, Plançon, Albers, and Dufriche; Saturday afternoon, "Tannhäuser"; Saturday night, "Marta," Marie Engle, and Eugenia Mantelli, Messrs. Salignac, E. de Reszke, and Carbone.

The programme of Mr. Paur's popular concert at Carnegie Hall to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Andante and finale, from violin concerto.....Mendelssohn
Mr. Franz Kaltenborn.
Aria, "Ah! fors e lui," (Traviata).....Verdi
Mlle. Antoinette Trebelli, soprano.
Variations for strings on the song "Der Tod

KAISER WILHELM AT HOME

Welcomed at Potsdam on His Return from the Holy Land.

LOTS OF PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

Further Proof that His Trip Has Offended Russia—Germany in a Political Ferment.

BERLIN, Nov. 26—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Potsdam at 11 o'clock this morning, on their return from the Holy Land. They are terribly sunburnt, but both have benefited in health.

All the Prussian Ministers had assembled to welcome them, and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, expressed the sincere pleasure experienced by the Ministers at the safe return of their Majesties.

Later the Emperor detailed to the Ministers the results thus far obtained by his journey and the results expected, with which he expressed himself as being satisfied.

The Emperor also gave the Ministers his views of the present political situation in the Mediterranean.

A few of the Berlin newspapers print welcoming articles.

During the trip the orchestra of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern performed on several occasions a symphony composed by the Emperor, and while at Messina, Sicily, the symphony was performed at the Opera House. But the audience did not appreciate its beauties and gave unmistakable signs of displeasure.

Emperor William presented Queen Margherita of Italy with a birthday gift of four costly Oriental rugs from the Sultan's factory. Incidentally, the Sultan's presents to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, which have arrived here, fill a big freight car, without counting two beautiful calques which the Sultan gave the Emperor on learning of the latter's love for rowing.

Emperor William has sent the Sultan a bronze table, in the centre of which is a portrait of the Kaiser in the uniform of the Guard du Corps, and he has also sent the Sultan two oil paintings, painted by himself in Damascus, representing types of Turkish soldiers.

The Emperor has returned to find Germany in a seething political ferment. All classes of society seem permeated with the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction, and the meeting of the Reichstag is looked forward to with apprehension. The reopening of that body was announced to-day for Dec. 6, and domestic problems will have to be faced which will require most tactful and liberal statesmanship to solve satisfactorily.

The anti-Semites are clamoring for measures against the Jews, the Junkers demand legislation to arrest the growth of the Polish population and to oppose the steady march of the Slav races westward, the Socialists are clamorous for recognition and extension of the rights of the working class, the Radicals are insisting on a whole programme of reforms, the Danes in North Schleswig are bitterly resenting the expulsions of Danes, the Alsatians are opposing a dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine, and the Agrarians are goading the Government into a reactionary tariff policy.

Such is the stormy sea of conflicting demands and interests which the German Government has to navigate during the coming session of the Imperial Diet.

The fact that Russia is not on very friendly terms with Germany, and that Emperor William's visit to the Holy Land has made matters worse, is receiving confirmation in more than one quarter. Prince Ukhtomsky, the Czar's close friend and confidant, in the St. Petersburg Vedomosti, violently expresses Russian disapproval of the trip, calling Emperor William a renegade and accusing the whole German nation of being his accomplices. Moreover, the fact that the Czar, contrary to common expectation, has not given a sign himself during the German Emperor's trip, is held here to be clear evidence of strained relations existing between the two courts.

NEW YORKER ARRESTED.

Frank Knaak Accused of Speaking Disrespectfully of the Emperor in a Berlin Restaurant.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Frank Knaak of New York has been arrested on the charge of lèse majesté while sitting with his wife in a fashionable restaurant. It is alleged that he referred in an offensive manner to the Emperor, and a person who heard him immediately summoned a policeman. Although Mr. Knaak had several witnesses who denied that he had made the alleged remark, he was thrown into jail.

The officials of the United States Embassy have done everything possible to bring about his release, and a large amount of bail has been offered. Mr. J. B. Jackson, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, has had two interviews with Herr Richtnofen, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject.

Mr. Knaak is a civil engineer and is interested in the Niagara water power. He originally came from Stettin.

MRS. LIZZIE COHN RELEASED.

Was Arrested in Berlin Sept. 24 on a Charge of Perjury and Fraud.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Lizzie Cohn of New York City, who was arrested on Sept. 24 on leaving a court here, charged with perjury and fraud, has been released, and the United States Embassy is trying to obtain a formal declaration from the German Foreign Office that her innocence has been legally established.

Mrs. Cohn came to Berlin to sue for 6,000 marks which, she alleged, was due her father-in-law, R. Cohn of New York. Her arrest was brought about on the ground that she swore she was prosecuting her own claim. Mrs. Cohn's defense at the time was that the oath was not administered to her according to the Jewish religious rite, and that therefore it was not binding upon her.

Mrs. Cohn, according to statements made by relatives in this city, went to Germany on Sept. 6, being called upon to swear to a lawsuit then pending before the German courts. The story of the suit, in brief, is as follows: Before her marriage Mrs. Cohn was established in business, William Cohn, who later became her husband, then being her partner. When Dr. Cohn began the study of medicine they sold the store to his father, Raphael Cohn. For her share in the business, which was invested from her personal savings, Mrs. Cohn received as payment a note of 6,000 marks, which was accepted by one Petrich of Marienhoff, Germany, for value received.

When presented for collection, payment of the note was refused, and Mrs. Cohn then sued. The lower courts decided in her favor, and upon being appealed to, the Appellate Court rendered a similar verdict, providing, though, that Mrs. Cohn was to appear in person before said Court, and to swear that she was suing in her own rights, and was not being used as a dummy by her father-in-law.

The reason for her arrest appears to have been that the Court did not believe a woman could earn and save as much as $1,500 within about five years. Certificates were furnished by a former employer stating the salary she earned, copies of her bank saving book were produced, but no favorable results could be obtained.

Mrs. Cohn was kept at the Moabit Jail, and not even her lawyer was allowed to see her. Finally the State Department at Washington took the matter up, and Mrs. Cohn's release has followed upon a cablegram sent to Ambassador White on Monday last.

KOCH'S ALLEGED DISCOVERIES.

Pamphlet Published by an American in Berlin Causes a Sensation.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—A young American scientist at the Hygienic Institute here, Dr. Nuttall, has created a sensation in scientific circles by the publication of a pamphlet, in which he cites strong evidence in support of the contention that Prof. Koch, who is now investigating the malaria bacilli, has taken credit for himself of alleged discoveries in various cattle diseases and in malaria which were really made by American scientists years ago.

Watch on Anarchists in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The North German Gazette says it learns that all the German Federal Governments have adopted a uniform system for watching Anarchists and that a Central Intelligence Department, with that object in view, is to be established in Berlin.

Lipe-Detmold Succession Question.

MUNICH, Nov. 26.—The Allgemeine-Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Stuttgart saying that, in consequence of a consultation between Emperor William, the King of Würtemberg, and the Regent of Bavaria, the Lippe-Detmold succession question is in a fair way of settlement. The dispatch adds that a majority of the Federal Princes have agreed that the treatment of the matter should be guided by considerations of great national interests, before which minor differences must yield.

Disease Among German Cattle.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Official statistics show that German cattle everywhere are suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases. In the district of Aix-la-Chapelle, for instance, eighty-three communes show that 749 farms are so infected. At least 40 per cent. of all the German cattle have tuberculosis, and in some districts the percentage is as high as 70 per cent.

Increasing the German Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Munich Allgemeine-Zeitung announces that a military bill will be introduced in the Reichstag providing for the formation of a third Bavarian army corps.

BRITISH ANNEX ISLANDS.

Union Jack Hoisted Over Several in the Chusan Archipelago, Off the East Coast of China.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency, published here this morning, the British Admiral has hoisted the union jack over Tinghai, capital of the Island of Chusan, and over several other islands in the Chusan archipelago.

The Island of Chusan is one of a group of islands off the east coast of China, Province of Che-Kiang, opposite the estuary of the Tsieni-Tang-Kiang. It is situated about fifty miles from the Chinese port of Ning-Po, one of the ports of China which are open to foreign trade. It is not far from the mouth of the Yangtse-Kiang River, which leads into the heart of China and into the rich and populous valleys whose trade Great Britain is credited with design to control.

The Island of Chusan itself is not of very great importance, as it is only about twenty miles long, and from six to ten miles wide. But as a strategic point it has great importance. Every spot on the island contains arable soil, and the latter is cultivated. Its valleys are fertile and well watered, and there are a number of canals which are used for irrigation and navigation. The products of the island are rice, barley, beans, yams, sweet potatoes, &c.

Ting-Hai, the capital of the Island of Chusan, is situated near the south coast. It is inclosed by a stone wall, entered by four double gates, surrounded by a ditch, and is connected by a canal and narrow causeway with its harbor, which is about three-quarters of a mile distant. The harbor is sheltered by many islets, and has deep water, but it is said to be difficult of approach.

The Island of Chusan was occupied by the British during the war of 1841, but was restored to China when her indemnity had been paid.

CRETE'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Prince George's Appointment Announced to the King of Greece—Sultan Appeals to the Czar.

ATHENS, Nov. 26.—The Ministers of the four powers interested in the proceeding—Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy—went at noon to-day in royal carriages to the palace and formally announced to King George, in the presence of the royal family of Greece, the appointment of his son, Prince George, to be High Commissioner of the powers in Crete. The Prince later received the congratulations of the Ministers.

The crowds in the streets cheered the announcement of Prince George's appointment, which has relieved the popular anxiety which had arisen on account of the delay in making the announcement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—The Sultan has telegraphed to the Czar, entreating the latter to abandon his intention of sending Prince George of Greece to Crete as High Commissioner of the powers in that island.

Turkhan Pasha recently went on a special mission to Livadia with the same object in view, and was unsuccessful.

MASSACRE URGED BY EDHEM PASHA

So a Mussulman Witness Declares at a Murder Trial in Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Nov. 26.—During the trial to-day of the murderers of the Tzangaki family, the deposition of a Mussulman was read. It said that at the time of the massacres Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, assembled the influential Mussulmans and invited them to massacre all the Christians found in Candia twenty-four hours after the meeting.

The Pasha's remarks were uttered in the presence of Major Churchill, the commander of the gendarmerie, who protested strongly and was ordered to leave the room by Edhem Pasha.

THE OXUS STILL AGROUND.

French Steamer in the Gulf of Tajurrah May Be Floated Off.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—According to recent cable advices, the French mail steamer Oxus, from Marseilles for Madagascar, previously reported aground at the mouth of the Red Sea, remains in the same position, sitting upright, firmly imbedded in coral, on an island in the Mushakh group, on the east coast of Abyssinia, in the Gulf of Tajurrah.

She is apparently undamaged, and the prospects of getting her off are favorable. She has discharged her cargo, but the passengers remain on board.

IAN MACLAREN ON AMERICANS.

Characteristics of Some of Our Cities and Their Inhabitants.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Ian Maclaren, (the Rev. John Watson,) lecturing on Friday last, described the typical American as being "tall, sinewy, nervous, eager, and self-confident. Bright, with enormous intellectual possibilities." He added:

"The New York man is the money maker and the Boston man is the bookworm. The hum one hears on entering that city is not traffic, but Browning societies in full swing. Philadelphia is a city of old families, where each man knows his neighbor's grandfather. Chicago is the city of hurry. In a sense, a coarse city, but one where the navvy may rise to own a splendid art collection."

Said Sir Edwin Arnold Was Heavenly.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Sir Edwin Arnold was overwhelmed and the company was greatly entertained by the excited rhapsodies of an admirer at the Thanksgiving dinner here. A middle-aged lady seated near the poet punctuated his speech praising America and the Americans with loud cries of "Magnificent!" "Sublime!" "Oh, the dear man!" When Sir Edwin had finished speaking this lady rushed up, reached across the table, grasped both his hands in hers, and exclaimed ecstatically: "Dearest Sir Edwin Arnold! You are heavenly!"

BLIZZARD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Trains Snowbound, Fishing Craft Wrecked, and Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The recent comparatively mild weather which has prevailed in Great Britain has been interrupted by a thorough blizzard in many parts of the country, especially in the north, where the snowdrifts have been several feet deep.

Three men perished in the snow in the Highlands, a train was blown off the rails near Tralee, Ireland; numbers of fishing boats have been lost, many fishermen have perished, and the Irish mailboats and cross-Channel mail services were interrupted or seriously delayed. The Belfast mailboat was twenty hours in making a trip which is usually accomplished in six hours; trains have been snowed up at several places, and generally the snowstorm is considered to have been the worst for many years.

The severe weather reached as far South as the Mediterranean, where a French transport, bound for Tunis, was obliged to return to Toulon in a damaged condition. She also reported that some of the recruits on board of her were killed or injured during the storm.

THE PICQUART AGITATION

Senators and Deputies Interfere on His Behalf.

WANT HIS TRIAL POSTPONED

Bill Permitting Appeals from Court-Martials to the Court of Cassation to be Introduced To-morrow.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A committee of Leftist Senators had an interview to-day with the Premier, M. Dupuy; the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, and the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret. The Senators demanded that the trial of Lieut. Col. Picquart, on the charge of revealing important military documents to his counsel, be postponed until the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision is announced.

The French Ministers did not indicate their probable action in the matter, M. Dupuy contenting himself with saying that he would refer the matter to the Cabinet and give the committee a reply to-morrow.

Several Deputies have announced their intention of introducing on Monday a bill modifying the military laws and permitting appeals from court-martials to the Court of Cassation.

President Loew of the Paris Court of Cassation, replying to the question of an interviewer who asked, "Is there any real justice in France?" said:

"The very case before the court is evidence of the fact that the spirit of justice still lives in France. It is because many people fear that there has been a miscarriage of justice that we are now passing weary days and sleepless nights. This will be carried on until all doubt of the guilt or innocence of the individual is clear.

"We shall endeavor to perpetuate the time-honored traditions of our courts. We do not claim infallibility, but the Supreme Court is so hedged in by precautions that our conclusions are as just as human ingenuity can make them. We are an emotional people, but we are a just people."

A DESERTER'S STRANGE STORY.

Says a German Prisoner of War Has Been Confined in Algeria Since 1870.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—A sensational story is related by a German named Fischer, who has returned home after serving five years in the French Foreign Legion, at Saida, Province of Oran, Algeria, and elsewhere in Algeria. Fischer, it appears, deserted three months ago, succeeded in reaching Morocco, and from there traveled to Hamburg.

He has now informed the military authorities here that a German has been kept in severe imprisonment in a tower at Saida ever since the Franco-German war. According to the Vossiche-Zeitung, the German Foreign Office has taken steps to secure the release of this soldier, who, apparently in defiance of all international law, has been a prisoner for nearly thirty years.

STRONG-MINDED WILHELMINA.

The Young Queen of Holland Raises Difficulties About the Title of Her Future Husband.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The young Queen of Holland, who recently displayed her strong will by recalling a whole issue of postage stamps because her portrait on them made her look too girlish, is again showing her spirit in the question of her betrothal to Prince William of Wiede, an officer in the German Army, which has been practically decided upon.

The official announcement of the betrothal has been kept back on account of certain difficulties in the protocol, the question being whether the Prince should be invested with the rights and prerogatives of Prince Consort or retain his present rank. Unless the former plan is adopted neither the laws of Holland nor the foreign Courts will recognize him as a member of the Dutch royal family. The Wiede family insist upon the title of Prince Consort, but Queen Wilhelmina demands that Queen Victoria's precedent be followed and that the title of Prince Consort be not conferred until eighteen months after the marriage.

It is expected, however, that the difficulty will be overcome before long. The wedding has already been fixed to take place at The Hague next Spring.

It has leaked out that the betrothal of the young Queen to the Prince of Wiede is of romantic origin. The Prince's elder brother married the Princess Pauline of Würtemberg, who was Wilhelmina's intimate girlhood friend. Once, when they were staying together and indulging in dreams of the future, they vowed, according to the story, that they would only wed two brothers. The Princess Pauline afterward married the elder Prince of Wiede, Prince Frederick, and Wilhelmina determined to keep her vow and wed his brother, Prince William, who is four years younger than Prince Frederick.

This, it is added, explains Queen Wilhelmina's indifference to other suitors, which has caused so much comment.

Other reports, however, say that the real reason for the selection of Prince William of Wiede as a husband for Queen Wilhelmina is that his mother is a Princess of the Netherlands, and that therefore he is likely to be more acceptable to the people of Holland than an entirely foreign Prince.

The Dreyfus Case in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Tageblatt to-day demands that Col. Schwartzkoppen, the former German Military Attaché at Paris, resign and tell the truth about the so-called "petit bleu" incidents of the Dreyfus affair. The paper also calls upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, to make another official declaration on the subject, saying that otherwise the Government will be interpellated in the Reichstag.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

Paris Paper Says Queen Victoria's Visit Would Be an Insult and Provoke a Demonstration.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—There is some discussion this week as to whether the Queen will again go to the South of France next Spring, in view of the feeling excited against Great Britain by the Fashoda dispute.

An article by M. Paul de Cassagnac in the Autorité has especially given offense here. He declares that the visit of the Queen to Cannes would be an insult, and he expressed the hope that her Majesty would have more tact than to provoke a demonstration of ill-feeling by her presence on French territory at the present moment, when, he adds, Great Britain is doing her best to humiliate France.

These outbursts upon the part of the French newspapers are having a certain effect and letters are appearing in the English newspapers urging that pressure be exercised in the proper quarters to induce the Queen not to go to the French Riviera, but to visit Florence instead.

STUDENTS CHAFF KITCHENER.

Incident During the General's Visit to Cambridge University.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—At Cambridge on Thursday last Gen. Kitchener was accorded a great reception when he received the freedom of the borough and was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws, which was the occasion for an outburst of time-honored, rollicking undergraduate spirit.

The students mustered in great force at the Senate House, sang patriotic ditties, and dangled a lifesize effigy of a dervish over the balcony, in front of the General, who, with the university "big-wigs," had to undergo good-humored chaff.

Later the students celebrated the day with an enormous bonfire in front of Market Hall, the fire being replenished with garden fences, tradesmen's shutters, and a recently erected municipal band stand.

GORDON MEMORIAL AT KHARTOUM.

Plan for a College Supported by London Merchants and Bankers.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Gen. Lord Kitchener, at a representative meeting of City merchants and bankers, has explained the proposals for a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, and read a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury advocating the project.

The meeting resolved to take immediate steps to carry out the project.

The Pope and "Le Père Hecker."

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Dispatches received here from Rome say that the action of American publishers in refusing to buy a book, "La Père Hecker," to which the Vatican has given its imprimatur and which contained alleged reckless statements regarding Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and other distinguished American prelates, will considerably influence the Pope's coming decision on the orthodoxy of the doctrines of American Catholics.

Mrs. R. C. Lehmann Ill in England.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Mrs. R. C. Lehmann, formerly Miss Alice Marie Davis of Worcester, Mass., wife of the noted English oarsman who coached the Harvard crew for two seasons, is very ill at her riverside residence, Fieldhead, in the village of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.

Soudan Trophies in London.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—An interesting exhibition of Soudan trophies has been opened at the United Service Institution, Whitehall. The Khalifa's black banner and the dervishes' lark-green banner, captured at Omdurman, are conspicuous features among the spears, sword, coats of chain mail, and other bloodstained relics.

TIN PLATE COMBINE'S STOCK.

Only 10 Per Cent. of the Amounts of Subscriptions to be Allotted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Those who underwrote the securities of the new United States Tin Plate Company are to receive very small allotments of stock, equal to 10 per cent. of the amounts of their subscriptions. In other words, the stock of the new concern available for distribution among cash subscribers was subscribed ten times over.

The percentage of allotment was finally decided upon Friday, and to-day there were mailed to underwriters circulars notifying them regarding the amount of stock they will receive. So generally did the owners of the plants coming into the United States Company desire securities in payment for their properties that the amount of preferred stock left for the cash subscribers is only $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, out of the total $18,000,000 to be immediately issued.

Tin plate allotments to-day sold at 119. A bid of 86 for the preferred stock failed to bring out any of the shares, and the common sold at 35. Here is shown a profit to subscribers of about 20 per cent.

CONCERT ON THE EAST SIDE.

High Class Music Draws a Large Audience Despite the Weather.

A Beethoven concert was given last night in the Hall of the Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. It was the second of a series of six historical concerts of chamber music.

The programme consisted of three numbers: A trio, Opus 1, No. 1, for piano, violin, and 'cello; sonata, Opus 69, for piano and 'cello, and trio, Opus 1, No. 2, for piano, violin, and 'cello. The performers were E. Bernstein, pianist; A. Volpe, violinist, and M. Altschuler, violoncellist.

The attendance, considering the weather, was large, there being about 250 persons in the hall. Many of these were school children, others were workingmen, and others seemed to be college students. Nearly all listened to the music with rapt attention, and applauded at the end of each selection. The favorite with all seemed to be the sonata, and Messrs. Bernstein and Altschuler were recalled three times for their excellent performance.

Each programme had a sketch of the life of Beethoven, and was taken away by nearly all present. At the next concert the "Kreutzer Sonata" of Beethoven will be one of the features.

TO PLAY "CYRANO" IN HARLEM.

Mr. Mansfield Closes His Engagement at the Garden Theatre.

Richard Mansfield brought his engagement at the Garden Theatre to a close last night before an audience that occupied all the available space in the house. At the conclusion of the performance, cries of "Speech!" brought Mr. Mansfield before the curtain, and he briefly thanked the people for their kindness and said he hoped to return after his tour and run the season out in this city at some other theatre. The company will play one week in Harlem, beginning to-morrow night, and early next Sunday morning will leave for Chicago, where Mr. Mansfield will open on Dec. 5, at the Grand Opera House, for a five weeks' engagement.

For the purpose of transporting the company Mr. Mansfield will have a special train of six baggage cars, three sleepers, two coaches, and his own private car. The tour outside of Chicago will include: St. Louis, a week, beginning Jan. 9; Cincinnati and Indianapolis, a week each; Columbus and Toledo, one-night stands; Detroit, three nights; Brooklyn, one week, and Boston, four weeks. Before the termination of the engagement in Boston it will be known at what theatre in this city Mr. Mansfield will finish his season. A. M. Palmer, who is associated with Mr. Mansfield in the production of "Cyrano de Bergerac," said last night that Mr. Mansfield's season promises to be one of the most successful on record in this country.

LILLIAN RUSSELL RETURNS.

She Terminates European Engagements, Not Liking Concert Work.

Lillian Russell, who has been abroad since last August, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Southampton. She was met at the pier by members of her family and driven immediately to her apartments in the Ariston, Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway.

Miss Russell was booked to sing in many of the principal cities of Germany, in St. Petersburg, and Moscow, but about three weeks ago suddenly terminated her contracts. Her reason for doing this, she said, was that she came to the conclusion she was not fitted for concert work. "I fairly raved for English-speaking people," she said. "Notwithstanding my study of German made it possible for me to sing successfully many of my songs in that language, as well as in my own, I found the Germans are not favorably disposed toward the English songs. I was nicely entertained while in Berlin, but I found when singing in concert that, after rendering about three songs I began to warm up to the work, and I did not find it agreeable when I looked around and found myself alone on the stage. From Berlin I went to London, and during my stay there gave myself up to having a thoroughly good time. While there I had three different offers to sing in comic opera.

Miss Russell was to have sung before the Emperor of Germany, and everything had been arranged for her reception, when the Empress of Austria was assassinated and the imperial concert was abandoned. Miss Russell will remain in this country for about three months, during which time she will probably be heard in concert, returning then to London, where she will appear in one of two comic operas that have been offered to her. One is by George Edwardes and the other by D'Oyly Carte. She has an option on the comic opera, "Sans Gêne," which she will probably produce in this country if it is a success in London.

Miss Russell intimated that when she returned to this country after her next trip abroad, she would undoubtedly organize a permanent comic opera company of her own, and the probabilities are that a prominent Broadway theatre will be secured by her as the home for her permanent company.

Bell for the Gunboat Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The bell which Princeton University is about to give to the gunboat Princeton was taken from the library to-day, and sent to New York to be presented with ceremony when the boat arrives. In addition to this the ladies of Princeton have given a library.

PASSING EVENTS IN PARIS

Dreyfus Agitation Boring the Public and Ruining Paris Trade.

BOGUS TITLES OF NOBILITY

Revelations by an ex-Valet de Chambre Bottlewasher Who Styles Himself a Vicomte.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Public interest in this wearisome Dreyfus case is decreasing visibly. The French are far too nervous and volatile a race to allow themselves to be bored forever by one single theme, and sooner or later their wrath will turn violently against those raseurs, or "razors," to employ the familiar slang term, who hold an unwilling public by the nose and lather its jaws so unmercifully with the soap suds of this effete controversy. Especially in commercial circles an intense feeling is shown that a stop must be put as quickly as possible to the whole business if Paris is to be saved from a real financial disaster.

I was talking yesterday with the managing representative here of the two great English railway lines communicating with the Continent, the London, Chatham and Dover Railway and the Southeastern Railway, and he assured me that his office was daily inundated with letters from would-be travelers from England, asking if it would be safe to come over at the present juncture to France, and if a revolution was not on the point of breaking out. Of course this attitude of panic on the part of an important section of the paying public bodes no good to the City of Light, especially with the exhibition at hailing distance.

Combined with the fear of revolution there has been a fear of war, but that is happily now over. The real inwardness of the Fashoda incident is the check resulting from it to the secular policy of hostility directed by Russia against England. The French have hitherto played Russia's game by annoying England in every point of the globe. This is the price they have paid for the Russian alliance, but they now begin to see that it costs them too dear to carry on this aggression consistently, especially when their ally disappears from sight at the first note of danger.

Mr. Hely Bowes, the Paris correspondent of the London Standard, who has just died, after a residence of forty years in France, (he was in fact born here,) was one of the most persistent prophets of war between France and England whom I ever met. His great experience, thorough knowledge of the French temperament and French affairs, combined with a subtle Celtic intelligence and wit, gave weight and value to his opinions, though I did not share them altogether.

He used to insist that England was looking with a jealous eye on Madagascar and Tonkin, the two brightest jewels in the French colonial crown, and sooner or later meant to take possession of them, just as she formerly did of Canada and portions of French India. England was cribbed and cabined, he held, by colonies of her own, which were worn out from an exclusively English point of view, since they had ceased to be markets and had become manufacturing centres. Sooner or later she would put her hands upon those rich colonial possessions whose virgin soil and natural wealth France had proved herself unable to exploit, and to achieve this end, she would fling aside all principles of international morality and proclaim the superiority of might over right. Hence the great effort she has been making recently to maintain her neet as the all-powerful mistress of the seas. It is curious that the eminent correspondent of The Standard, who was the doyen of the English press here, should have died just at the very moment when the visions of the future, which he had so often depicted, seemed to be on the very point of realization.

There is, however, a powerful body of sensible French statesmen who look upon a war with England as the greatest catastrophe which could possibly befall, not only their own country, but civilization as a whole.

A queer incident has arisen lately in connection with the pedigrees of the French nobility, which is calculated to raise a smile upon the features of the true Republican or Democrat in all parts of the world. A writer signing himself Vicomte A. de Royer made a series of violent onslaughts in a monthly magazine upon the titles of the French aristocracy, which he declared to be in a great majority of instances either non-existent, fantastic, or forged. He told us that the Richelieus were a substituted family, whose founder was a domestic servant employed by the great Cardinal; that the Duc de Villars descended from a wealthy peasant, who had purchased the family portraits of the famous Marshal de Villars, and that none of the French Princely houses had any right to the Princely titles which they had assumed.

Needless to say that the Dreyfus question was more or less mixed up in all this business, but what gives it a fine point and a special savor is that M. le Vicomte de Royer turns out not to be a Vicomte at all, but an ex-valet de chambre, who had also been a bottlewasher in a large beer dispensing establishment in the neighborhood of Montmartre. This, of course, detracts in no way from the value of his genealogical information, but it gives a handle to his enemies, the exclusive class which he has attacked, and they have not been slow to make the most of their opportunity.

From the point of view of the wealth and prosperity of France, the great complaint made by the impartial public against the revelations of the ex-bottlewasher is that they will tend to drive away those rich foreign heiresses—to mention any one country would be invidious—who are willing to regild some of the ancient blazons of France in exchange for an aristocratic name.

While on the subject of the "noblesse," I may mention that the very charming American lady, Marquise d'Oyley, (née MacDonald,) and niece of the late Dr. Thomas Evans, has just been invested by the Sultan with the Chefekat (Grand Cross) Order, which is reserved for women. His Majesty has forwarded to the Marquise, as a special favor, the insignia of the order in diamonds.

Not for ten years certainly has the Autumn in Paris been so beautifully fine and prolonged, and people are wondering whether we shall have to pay for it later on. The trees still retain their foliage in masses of gold, silver, and copper, and no housewife yet thinks of lighting a fire. The season has made a brilliant commencement, and if only the "Affaire" could be got rid of Paris would be herself again.

ROWLAND STRONG.

LARGE BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

P. P. Mast of Springfield, Ohio, Disposes of Nearly $2,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The will of P. P. Mast, the millionaire manufacturer and ex-Mayor, whose death occurred last Sunday, was read this afternoon and will be filed Monday for probate. The will disposes of property valued at nearly $2,000,000. As was expected and in harmony with his life, he left public bequests amounting to about $500,000.

He was a strong Methodist, and for years was a Trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Deleware. Eight years ago he gave $35,000 for the construction of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. His chief public bequests are as follows:

To Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, 500 shares of the capital stock of P. P. Mast & Co. for the erection of a library building to cost $100,000; to the same institution, $15,000 to endow a professorship; to the same institution, $60,000 to become a trust fund to be designated as a students' loan fund for the purpose of assisting in educating young men for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church; to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, $7,500 to be used in the construction of a new church.

The magnificent Mast home, one of the finest in Ohio, with four acres of beautiful grounds, all costing over $200,000, is given to the Ohio Wesleyan University, to be used for university purposes in whatever department the Trustees may elect. The residue of the property, valued at a million dollars or over, is divided equally among three adopted daughters. He had no children of his own. These three daughters are the wives, respectively, of F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela; G. Harry Frey of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Charles K. Rodgers of this city.

Charles R. Crain, for many years a trusted assistant, and C. C. Kirkpatrick, a nephew, are executors of the will.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Knox—Boardman.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 26.—William S. Knox of Lawrence, Congressman from the Fifth Massachusetts District, and Miss Helen Boardman of Andover, were united in marriage at Christ Episcopal Church here to-day. The bride is a sister of Naval Cadet Boardman of the Amphitrite, who was killed during an attack on Spanish fortifications in Puerto Rico. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Frederick Palmer, rector of the church.

Raymond—Brooks.

At noon yesterday James Raymond and Emma Brooks, daughter of the late Elisha Brooks, were married at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, assisted by the Rev. J. Wesley Brown. The bride is a sister of Mr. Raymond's first wife, who died some time ago. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Raymond will make their home at 18 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Tafford—Meeker.

S. Tafford and Miss Grace Meeker were married yesterday at noon at the Church of the Incarnation by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor. Miss Candace Stimson was maid of honor, and Barnard Tafford was best man. The ushers were Dr. Tilton, Walter Alexander, Henry Warner, Albert King, John Grew, and H. E. Meeker. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, 210 Madison Avenue.

HELD IN AN IRISH PRISON.

Resident of Waterbury Charged with Murder in Tipperary.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 26.—Edward J. Dwyer, a young man well known in Waterbury for the past ten years through his connection with athletics and social organizations, is in jail in the City of Tipperary, Ireland, charged with the murder of a game warden named Martin on Nov. 4. He has had one trial and was convicted, but has been granted a new trial and a change of venue. The second trial will be next Thursday in the Cork Assizes.

Dwyer is the son of a wealthy merchant in Tipperary. He is twenty-eight years of age. He came to America fifteen years ago. Ten years later he entered the office of Doerr, Hellman & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at 48 Grand Street, Waterbury. About two years ago he commenced to act queerly, and was confined in the Waterbury Hospital. He was then sent back to Ireland.

On the day of the murder Dwyer and a companion drove to the races at Bansha, eight miles from Tipperary. On their way back Martin, who was drunk, insisted on getting a ride, and caught the horse by the bit. A quarrel ensued, and Dwyer struck the game warden over the head with a loaded whip. Martin was found dead by the roadside the next morning with his skull crushed.

Assets Ordered Sold at Auction.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—Judge Ludwig in the Superior Court to-day, in the case of Joseph Hyman against the Florence Iron Rivet Company, ordered that the property of the company, which is valued at $421,000, be sold at public auction sometime before Jan. 1. The property of the company is situated about Florence, Wis., and Stambaugh, Mich. The property has been in the hands of S. T. Beatty, as receiver, for three years, and has not been operated at a profit. The liabilities greatly exceed the assets. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. of New York are the heaviest creditors.

GEORGE S. WILLETTS DEAD.

The Chicago Financier Passes Away in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 26.—George S. Willetts of Chicago died this morning from tetanus. Mr. Willetts went to the hospital ten days ago. He had been in Puerto Rico for some time, and was active in business here. He enjoyed great popularity among the Americans. The Colonial Club, of which Mr. Willetts was President, will meet to-morrow and adopt resolutions of sympathy and condolence. His body will be sent home by the first steamer. Mr. Keck, the partner of Mr. Willetts, will, if possible, accompany the remains.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—George S. Willetts, news of whose death at San Juan de Puerto Rico is reported, was a well-known Chicago financier. Mr. Willetts went to Puerto Rico last July to investigate in the interest of Chicago capitalists, the railroads and other enterprises of that country. He was prominent in politics, and was a golfer of some note. He was forty-one years old.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. GERTRUDE FRANKLIN UHLHORN, the mother of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the authoress, died yesterday in San Francisco. Mrs. Uhlhorn had been an invalid for ten years.

HENRY S. WRIGHT, senior member of the firm of Wright & Monsen, and one of Northern New York's prominent lumbermen, died yesterday at Oswego, aged fifty-four. He was a brother-in-law of Republican State Committeeman John T. Mott.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonic, Selters and Vichy, on account of their superiority, are demanded by customers who appreciate their worth.

Piles—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d. No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

The new collar. E. & W. "SAC." E. & W.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—RAYMOND.—At noon, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1898, at the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, assisted by the Rev Dr. J. Wesley Brown, Emma, daughter of the late Elisha Brooks, to James Raymond.

DIED.

BRITTON.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, 1898, Almira Taylor Britton, wife of James H. Britton.

Funeral from residence of son-in-law, Walter Katte, 523 Madison Av., Monday, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock.

Friends of family invited. Interment in St. Louis.

St. Louis papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 25, 1898, Eliza B., wife of William Henry Chapman of New York City, and daughter of the late Edwin J Brown.

Funeral services at the Chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Fifty-fifth Street, on Monday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DIAS.—On Nov. 25, at 448 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, L. I., in the 80th year of her age, Mary Ann Dias, for many years friend and faithful servant in the family of the late Edward S. Jaffray.

EDWARDS.—At White Plains, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 25, Caroline Starr, wife of the Rev. John H. Edwards, D. D.

Funeral service at 99 Broadway, White Plains, Monday, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:08 train from New York, Harlem R. R.

McKIBBIN.—At Newton, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 25,

THE "OPEN DOOR" POLICY

Ex-Senator Edmunds's Views as to How It Will Operate.

THE SHIPBUILDING COMBINE

If Its Demands Become Excessive, Government May Engage in Warship Construction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Talk about "The Open Door" policy, as applicable to the Philippines, was stimulated somewhat to-day by the contribution to the current discussion of the interview with ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, now of Pennsylvania. Mr. Edmunds undoubtedly is opposed to expansion and the annexation of the Philippines either as colonies or as territorial additions to the United States.

To some officers of the Government who have read what Mr. Edmunds has to say, it is apparent that the ex-Senator has not learned the policy of the Administration so far as it has been declared for the Philippines. He assumes that there is to be free trade there, or free trade for the United States and something less for other nations, while the Treasury people who talk about it say that unless the intentions of the Administration are greatly modified, the tariff for the Philippines will be equal to all countries trading with those islands, and that the revenues of the islands will be made sufficient to maintain any government the United States shall help the Filipinos to establish.

It is apparent that the American shipbuilding interest is opposed to the "open-door" policy, if it is to be one to deprive the American shipbuilder of the opportunity to revive American commerce with the construction of ships at prices greater than would have to be paid for similar ships abroad.

Mr. Edmunds is counsel for the American Shipbuilders or Ship Owners' Association. It was in that capacity that he drafted and had incorporated in the Dingley tariff the much-talked-of Section 22—which provoked the first controversy about the meaning of the law, and which was declared by the Attorney General of the United States to be practically of no effect—to confine certain business to American ships. The amendment was intended to help American ship owners, and incidentally the builders, but its application proved to be so broad, as interpreted by the Treasury, as to threaten a vast amount of international railroad business.

The report was published in a Philadelphia newspaper to-day that the American shipbuilders are forming a combination to divide the vessels among them that are to be authorized by the next sesion of Congress. The apprehension at the Navy Department is that those builders will hold the bids so high as to compel the Government to pay much more for ships than the Government of Great Britain is paying for vessels of like dimensions. Figures showing the trade statistics show that this country is able to compete with any nation in the world in producing manufactures of iron and steel.

It is not definitely learned whether the American shipbuilders intend to control the "open-door" policy so as to limit the advantages to be enjoyed by the possession of the Philippines to American registers, at the same time that they are forcing the United States to pay too high prices for battleships and cruisers.

Should the shipbuilders or their attorneys become too bold and demand too much, there are intimations already that the navigation laws will be changed so as to discourage the use of the foreign flags by offering all the inducements to foreign bottoms, and that the navy will undertake, at New York, League Island, and other stations, the construction of new vessels. The Maine, the Texas, the Cincinnati, and the Raleigh were all constructed at navy yards, and were well built. If the American shipbuilders strike too hard, the navy yards may again try construction, thus affording the shipbuilders opportunity to make their excessive prices to private patrons.

The "open-door" policy is not to be the same for Puerto Rico and Cuba that it is for the Philippines. The assumption of Administration men is that the advantage of the coastwise trade, if exercised by the United States, will not give anybody cause for complaint except the Canadians.

Great Britain, it is asserted, will not seriously object, because that Government sanctions a policy in Canada that is not an "open-door" policy. The Treasury idea is that the trade of the West Indies comes properly under the coastwise laws and that the United States Government is not bound to provide exactly similar navigation laws for the West Indies and the Philippines.

A BROKER SUES HIS WIFE.

Frank W. Savin Replevins Valuable Paintings Which She Plans to Sell.

The domestic troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Savin took a legal turn yesterday, when Deputy Sheriff Thomas F. Radley received a writ of replevin from Mr. Savin against his wife, Arriba W. Savin, for $25,000 worth of paintings, which husband and wife each claims to own. The paintings, forty in number, are a choice collection, and among them is a Bouguereau said to be worth $10,000. They are now at the Fifth Avenue Art Gallery, where James P. Silo expects to sell them at auction on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of this week. Mrs. Savin, who commissioned the auctioneer to sell them, is confident that the sale will come off, her attorney says, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Savin.

Mr. and Mrs. Savin were legally separated about a year ago, after having lived unhappily together for some years. Mr. Savin is head of the brokerage firm of F. W. Savin & Co., a member of the American Yacht and Democratic Clubs, and a man of large means. He is now paying his wife $12,000 a year alimony. Their house, 7 East Sixty-seventh Street, is in the market. Mrs. Savin and her son and daughter are living at the Grenoble. Mr. Savin is living somewhere in the city, but his address could not be found last night.

The paintings which have been advertised for auction sale as Mrs. Savin's property hung in the Sixty-seventh Street house before husband and wife separated, and have been there until lately, when Mrs. Savin determined to close and sell the house, and to dispose of the pictures.

Mr. Savin learned that his wife had had the collection removed with a view to selling it, and immediately got out a writ of replevin in the Supreme Court, swearing that the pictures were his, and filing a bond of $50,000. He then put the writ into the Deputy Sheriff's hands.

Mrs. Savin's lawyers are Oppenheim & Severance. Myron H. Oppenheim said last night that the pictures were the property of his client. "They are pictures which Mr. Savin has given her from time to time," said Mr. Oppenheim. "They are all hers, and were recognized as such at the time of their separation. He has admitted that they belonged to her before any number of witnesses.

"We shall file a counter bond of $100,000, and then let the matter come to trial."

INSANE HARANGUE IN COURT.

Pennsylvanin Murderer Declares He Is An Inventor of Marvelous Power.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 26.—Ralph W. Wireback, convicted of the murder of D. B. Landis in April last, was refused a new trial to-day and sentenced to be hanged by Judge Livingston. When taken before the Court for sentence, Wireback broke out in a wild harangue, saying he was a great inventor who would have floating islands in the ocean, would free the earth, and make it a suburb of heaven. He would bridge the ocean, and his work must go on.

Wireback was finally led from the courtroom. He quieted down and was again brought into court. He renewed his violent talk and fell to the floor, shrieking at the top of his voice. Officers of the court picked him up by main force, Wireback resisting with all his strength, and stood him up before the Court and held him there while sentence of death by hanging was passed upon him by Judge Livingston.

Wireback's defense was insanity. His counsel filed a plea in bar of sentence.

A LEAGUE OF PASSENGERS.

Association Formed in the Interest of the Traveling Public—Membership Fee Fifty Cents.

Individual members of the long suffering public who have had to endure all kinds of inconveniences in boarding and leaving trolley and cable cars that travel at high speed, men who have nearly had their shoulders torn off while holding on to the bars of rear platforms as they jump on, and women, frail and fat, who have repeatedly fallen before they were fairly on the platforms or after they had alighted from moving cars, at last have some hope of getting redress from transportation companies. And these companies may tremble in their boots when they hear of the birth of the League of Passengers, whose organizers say that it has come to stay, and expects to have a membership of at least 100,000.

The League of Passengers was organized on Nov. 5 at 33 East Twelfth Street. It established headquarters at 1 Union Square, and has adopted a constitution and by-laws, and also a button. The last is round in shape, and is stamped with the initials of the league, "L. of P." The league has also issued an appeal to the public, urging all to join for mutual protection against the railroad corporations.

The following are some extracts from the appeal: "Do you ride in public conveyances? If you do, you are accustomed to discomforts which you would not suffer if the corporations did their full duty to the public.

"You know that if you are injured in any way as a passenger, and sue the company, it will fight the suit and appeal it as long and as often as possible, hoping to wear out your patience and exhaust your purse. And you know that, as a single individual, it is almost hopeless for you to protest against imposition or to demand damages in case of injury.

"But what if you belonged to an association 100,000 strong? If 100,000 persons, represented by the best lawyers, should remonstrate with the manager of a railroad and should demand that he make reparation for the injury he had done you, he would not say, as Vanderbilt did, 'The public be damned.' He would listen and settle rather than fight.

"The League of Passengers is such an association, and it will cost you 50 cents a year to belong to it, no more. The league will pay the expenses of your suit. Join! And see that your friends, and your wife and mother and daughter and sister all join. They are more likely to get hurt than you."

Among those present at the first meeting of the league were William A. Corey, George R. Cornwall, Thomas S. Slack, John W. Harding, Henry C. Sommers, H. W. B. Howard, William N. Jennings, David A. Curtis, Henry Romeike, C. W. Tunnell, and John L. Adams. Mr. Slack was elected President, and a constitution was drafted which states that the objects of the league shall be to protect the interest of its members as passengers on any train, street cars, boats, or other public vehicles, and to furnish without expense to the member legal advice and legal aid in any controversy or cause of action between the members as passengers and any common carrier.

President Slack of the league said last evening: "Hundreds of people are daily injured on the cars through the negligence of the gripmen, motormen, and conductors. They threaten to sue the company, but the employes only laugh at them, because they know that individuals hardly ever sue for injuries on cars, and it is a fact that the great majority of these people are too poor even to begin suit, much less to carry it on. Other passengers are subjected to many petty annoyances, and I have known women to be carried a couple of blocks further than they wanted to go and then dumped into the mud. Some write letters of indignation to the newspapers, and that is the end of it.

"It is only by organization that the people can get their rights respected. A few years ago the wheelmen were snubbed all around, but after they organized they became a power and got roads improved. The league is still young, but we expect it will soon become quite powerful, and then the railroads will be compelled to respect our rights."

Some time ago the Central Labor Union got up an agitation against the carelessness of trolley and cable employes in not giving passengers time to board the cars and leave them, and also against the high steps of the open cars. The body appealed to the City Council, which promised to pass an ordinance regulating the running of cars and the height of the car steps.

WOMEN SMARTER THAN POLICE.

Rudolph Stumpfel of 363 Newark Street, Hoboken, advertised a short time ago for employment. The same day a man called and offered him a place as coachman at $12 a week. He told Stumpfel that he would have to buy combs and brushes. These he said would cost $2. He brought Stumpfel to this city, where he induced him to surrender the $2 and then went away. When Stumpfel reached home he found his aunt, Mrs. Emma Bishop, bemoaning the loss of a pocketbook containing $36 which she had placed on the mantelpiece. When she heard of her nephew's experience she concluded that the man who had swindled him had robbed her. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, but they did not succeed in tracing the swindler.

Then Mrs. Bishop and her sister, Mrs. Krinman of 221 Willow Avenue, took the matter into their own hands. They advertised in the same paper Stumpfel had used for a position as a coachman. The address given was Mrs. Krinman's. At noon yesterday a man called at the house and asked for the advertiser. He was recognized by Mrs. Bishop and Stumpfel as the man who had swindled them, and while Mrs. Krinman engaged him in conversation Stumpfel hunted up a policeman. When arraigned at Police Headquarters the accused man described himself as Charles Muller of 27 Avenue C, this city. He denied that he had ever been at Mrs. Bishop's house, but was remanded until to-morrow.

Soldier Found Asphyxiated.

Henry Cartwright, a private in Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, hired a room in Bertram's Hotel, 10 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, late on Friday night. Yesterday morning he was found dead in bed with the gas turned on. It is not known whether or not he turned the gas on accidentally.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS

WE have a large assortment of UPRIGHT PIANOS which we have taken in exchange for

STERLINGS.

All are in perfect order and have been priced at about half value.

1 Full size Upright - - - - $90.00
1 Small Upright - - - - 75.00
2 Good Uprights - - - - 125.00
2 New Uprights - - - - 150.00
4 Very fine Uprights - - - 175.00
1 $300 new Upright - - - 190.00
1 $425 slightly used Upright - 250.00
1 $450 " " " - 290.00
6 $350 Concert Grand Uprights, strictly new, this week - 225.00
1 Chickering Parlor Grand, cost about $1,000, perfect condition, special at - - - 250.00

The Sterling Piano Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
Opposite Montauk Theatre.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIMITED POWERS OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.—In a taxpayer's action, brought by John F. Ghee, against the Northern Union Gas Company to restrain the defendant from laying gas mains in certain streets in this city, the main question litigated was whether the "municipal authorities" referred to in the Transportation Corporations act (Chapter 536 of the Laws of 1890) meant the Municipal Assembly or the heads of the departments of the City Government. The gas company's position was that, having been incorporated under the Transportation Corporations act, it is authorized to lay gas mains in the City of New York "with the consent of the municipal authorities thereof," and that it had obtained that consent by procuring a contract with the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies and a permit from the Commissioner of Highways. The plaintiff contended that the "municipal authorities" referred to is the legislative body of the city, town, or village where the mains are to be laid. The dismissal of the complaint on the trial has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice O'Brien, who gives the court's opinion, says the plaintiff's contention is true as to the old order of things, but under the new Greater New York charter an entirely new question is presented, "which is, whether the municipal authorities referred to in the Transportation Corporations act are the Commissioner of Highways alone, or such Commissioner in connection with the Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies or the Municipal Assembly. That a radical change has been effected by the new charter in the distribution of the power and functions of the corporation of the city is self-evident, and it goes without argument that the Legislature of the State, in the exercise of its sovereign power, could change existing laws and substitute entirely new provisions affecting the rights, powers, and duties of the municipality. Thus, it could take away from the Common Council or Municipal Assembly all power over the streets and confer that power upon some other local body or officer. The question remains whether it has done so. We are now brought to a consideration of the various provisions of the charter relating to the subject of streets and the division of their powers to be exercised by the different bodies or departments in reference thereto. In that connection we should remember the principle referred to in the introduction to the charter by the Commissioners who drafted it—namely, 'the established rule of law which prescribes that a charter granted to a municipal corporation must be construed so strictly that nothing may pass by bare inference, but every substantial power must be found in the express terms of the grant.' Reading these provisions together, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the 'municipal authorities' whose consent is necessary for the laying of gas mains in the streets are the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies and the Department of Highways. This is an undoubted departure from the plan or scheme under which the old government of the city was conducted, for therein the local authorities to which reference is made in nearly all prior legislative acts was the Municipal Council or Board of Aldermen. By the charter scheme the new legislative body has special powers and duties conferred upon it, and the right is given to enact general ordinances affecting subjects which are specially confided to distinct and separate departments of the City Government. The purpose thus evidenced is, clearly, to separate the legislative from the executive department, and to confer upon the latter the power necessary to execute the work devolving upon each department, subject only to the right of the legislative body to enact general ordinances as to the mode of exercising such power. In reaching the conclusion that the consent of the Commissioners referred to is the consent of the proper municipal authorities required by the Transportation Corporations act, we have not overlooked the provision in that act which gives the power to the local authorities to exempt the gas company from taxation for a limited time, nor the force of the argument, based thereon, that, as the Municipal Assembly could alone exempt gas companies from taxation, therefore that body constitutes the municipal authorities whose consent is required. When the Transportation Corporations act became a law the municipal authorities therein referred to were undoubtedly the local legislative body in any city town, or village, and, in addition to granting a consent, had the right to exempt such companies from taxation. Now, however, by the charter, as stated, a radical departure has been made in the distribution of the powers and functions of government, and we are not to be controlled in our construction of the new charter solely by an argument based upon the fact that formerly the same body was vested with the double right of granting consent and of exempting from taxation. For such an argument assumes that the existence of the language of the Transportation Corporations act renders it impossible for the Legislature to enact that the one power may not be exercised by one municipal authority and the other power by another municipal authority."

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THE LABOR LAW CONSTRUED.—John W. Ferguson was a contractor engaged in the construction of a large building at Hunter's Point upon which John Stewart, with others, was employed as a bricklayer. When the building had so progressed that the bricklayers were at work upon the wall between the sixth and seventh floors a scaffolding upon which they were standing gave way and Stewart fell through five floors and was killed. A suit brought in the Supreme Court in this city by Thomas G. Stewart, as administrator, against Ferguson to recover damages for the death of the intestate was dismissed on the trial at the close of the plaintiff's case, the court holding that the facts proved brought the case within that of McCone vs. Gallagher, (14 App. Div. 272,) decided in April, 1897; that the scaffold was a mere appliance of the work and not a place upon which the work was to be done, and that the building of it being only a detail of the work to be performed by the men who were engaged in it, if the master furnished sufficient and proper materials to be used in its construction he was not liable for negligence to one who was hurt by reason of its defects, although the person building the scaffold had erred in his selection of material to be used for that purpose. The First Appellate Division has now directed a reversal of the judgment entered upon that dismissal. Justice Rumsey, in giving its opinion, holds that this is different from the case cited and is within the exception there stated, and that there was sufficient in the evidence to warrant a jury in finding that the defendant was guilty of negligence. The case referred to was decided in April, 1897, about six months before this accident. In May of that year the labor law was enacted. The rule prior to that time, as laid down by the Court of Appeals, (126 N. Y. 105,) was that a scaffold erected for workmen is not a place in which their work is to be done, within the meaning of the rule requiring the master to furnish a suitable place in which to do his work, but is an appliance or instrumentality by means of which the work is to be done, and that if the master furnished proper material with which to build the scaffold he was not liable for the negligent act of one of his employes in building it, but that if an employe at work upon it received an injury because of the defect in it, it was the negligence of a fellow-servant, for which the master was not liable. That rule has been changed by the labor law. "By it the Legislature," Justice Rumsey says, "has put upon the master the duty of furnishing a safe and proper scaffolding on which the employe is to do his work. The making of the scaffold is no longer a detail of the work, the responsibility for which is imposed upon the servant, but the scaffold is regarded as a place furnished by the master upon which the servant is to work, and the master is forbidden to permit that place to be unsafe, unsuitable, or improper, but is bound so to construct it as to give proper protection to the life and limb of the person who is engaged upon it. The duty, therefore, has become the personal duty of the master as distinguished from the duty of the servant, and the rule which charged the neglect to perform the duty upon the servant, so that another servant having been injured by it could not recover from the master, has been abolished. The rule which now exists with regard to the building of scaffolds is that it is a personal duty of the master to use reasonable care to see that the scaffold furnished is not unsafe, but is safe and proper for the use for which it is intended. Where the master has a personal duty in that regard, he is personally liable for its fulfillment."

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EVIDENCE AS TO STOCK TRANSACTIONS.—Mrs. Adele W. Leach in her suit against Friend C. Haight and J. Marshall Freese to recover back moneys she deposited with them as margins for dealings in stocks procured an order requiring them to produce books and papers for inspection. She declared that these brokers never bought or sold stocks for her as she had ordered, but rendered accounts of fictitious transactions, and that they had misappropriated her moneys. They stated that all the accounts rendered by them were true, and that transactions resulting in the loss of all her money, except a small balance, were made by them for her. The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed an order made at Special Term refusing to vacate an order for the examination of the defendants as witnesses before trial. The defendants claimed that the transactions they referred to were had on the Consolidated Exchange, of which they were members. Mrs. Leach swore that she learned that all their dealings on the Exchange on the days on which they claimed to have bought shares for her did not equal in amount the transactions they swore were had by them for her. The defendants say they have preserved no records that will show what those transactions were. Justice Patterson, who gave the opinion of the Appellate Tribunal, says Mrs. Leach, who desires to find out what the brokers did with her money, has made out what appears prima facie to be a case of fraud. Their examination is held to be authorized under the circumstances, as she must get the information from them or go without it.

KILLED BY BIT OF OWN FLESH.

Traveled from Wound in Forehead to Heart, Causing Instant Death.

John Wagenblast of Brooklyn, whose face was almost entirely blown off a week ago last night by a charge of buckshot from an old shotgun with which he was playfully going through the manual of arms at a children's party at his parents' home, on Metropolitan Avenue, died yesterday afternoon at St. Catharine's Hospital. Dr. Flavin, who attended him when he arrived at the hospital, expected him to die quickly, but the young man rallied. He was fed through a funnel, and on Monday was so much better that his physicians had decided to make a new face for him. They intended to employ skin grafting as far as possible, to fill in missing parts with celluloid, and to replace his lost eye with a glass one.

Drs. Flavin and Hickman found that a bit of flesh about the size of a pinhead had been the cause of death. This particle had been blown from the forehead into a blood-vessel and had been traveling slowly through the veins for the last week and yesterday had entered the heart, causing instant death. The doctors regard the case as an extraordinary one, and say that young Wagenblast died just as he would had he received a bullet through the heart. Had it not been for this particle of flesh he would, they say, have gone comfortably through life with a false face.

Actor Couldock Not So Well.

The condition of C. W. Couldock, the actor, is now very critical. It was said at his home, 160 East Ninety-third Street, late last night that he was very weak. It was thought that he would hardly pull through, and his friends were not confident.

Near Nassau Street. KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., N. Y. Near Nassau Street.

A Deposit Will Reserve Any Article Until Dec. 24, 1898. Open All Night During December.

$4 Nickel Watch, $1.40

Guaranteed Timekeeper; stem wind and stem set. (Warranted 5 years.) Best American boys' watch made. We have been asked to sell all we have to retail jewelers, but prefer to sell direct to the public.

$10 GOLD ALLOY LADIES' WATCHES, $3.95

Now, where on earth can you buy these Watches at our price? Every one is guaranteed for "5 years." We could sell the entire lot of 6,000 to retail jewelers at this price. Plain and fancy engraved cases.

$12 GOLD ALLOY, $5

Gents' Hunting Seth Thomas American Watches, 7 Jeweled Nickel Movements. (Warranted 10 years.) Something entirely new. Only a few hundred made up for the holidays.

$15 FANCY DIAL $8 AMERICAN WATCH.

Gold, Silver and Fancy Colored Dials, solid Gold, stiffened. Warranted 15 years." Our stock of these is limited.

$25 LADIES' WATCH, CHAIN, $10 AND PLUSH CASKET.

Waranted solid 14-karat gold stiffened, hand engraved. Solid nickel, full jeweled, adjusted escapement, American movement. Made special for this sale. Chain alone sells for $3.50. Written guarantee for 20 years.

$45 14-Karat Gold, $15

Gents' "Double Stock" Watches. Waltham and other American makes. Written guarantee for 20 years. 14-karat Gold Filled Chain and Charm free.

$50 Solid 14-Karat Gold, $18

Ladies' Waltham and Elgin Watches, hand engraved cases. (Warranted as represented.) Will last a lifetime. "Written Guarantee."

$60 SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD, $30

Gents' Hunting Waltham and Elgin Watches. (Warranted as represented.) Will last a lifetime. "Written Guarantee."

$5.50 SOLID SILVER $3.95 WATCH AND PIN.

Greatest bargain ever offered. Warranted five years.

Never have we been able to sell this outfit for less than $5.50 before. Genuine Solid Silver Watch and Pin. "Written Guarantee."

MY ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Located in the centre of the greatest diamond and watch merchants in America, I have purchased for spot cash during the Summer months loose diamonds for one-half their cost to import into this country. American watch manufacturers have closed out their stocks to me at one-third their actual factory prices in order to run their factories over the dull season. This year I offer greater bargains than ever before.

14 YEARS AGO

I started in business, after serving for years under the leading masters of my profession, and I was boy, watchmaker and salesman.

10 Years Ago I Employed 12.
5 Years Ago I Employed 40.
This Year I Employ 135.

My watch and diamond bargains have made this growth.

CHARLES A. KEENE.

SOLID GOLD STONE RINGS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Stone Rings, ranging in price from $1 to $10. Our selection is complete. Exchanged, if unsatisfactory, after Christmas.

A COMPLETE LINE OF JEWELRY. SOLID GOLD AND GOLD FILLED.

Cuff Buttons, Ladies' Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, Chains, Charms, Lockets, Neck Chains, Stick Pins, Watch Chains, Baby Pin Sets, &c., &c. Every article fully guaranteed. Our selection is complete.

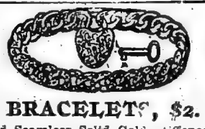

$5 BRACELET, $2.

Guaranteed Seamless Solid Gold Stiffened Link Bracelet, full length, with regular lock and key. We carry a complete line, from $1 to $10, in gold and silver.

Pearl Opera Glasses, $10 2.87

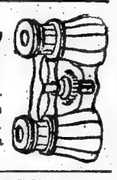

Genuine Oriental Pearl, with imported lenses. The mountings are finished with 22-karat Gold. Price $2.87 each, including a black leather case.

SOLID GOLD WATCH CHAINS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

$6 TO $25.

They were all made to order this Fall for the holidays. Our $8.50 "Solid Gold" ladies' "rope pattern" long-neck chain, with jeweled slide, is sold everywhere else for $15. Our $15 "Solid 14-karat Gold" gents' vest chain is what you would pay $35 for elsewhere. "Written Guarantee" with each chain.

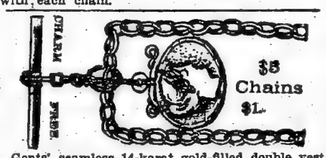

$5 Chains $1.

Gents' seamless 14-karat gold-filled double vest watch chain, (Warranted 5 years.) Money refunded if duplicated at our price.

Mail and Express Orders promptly and carefully filled up to midnight Christmas Eve. You should order early and avoid delay. Positively none sent C. O. D. during December.

Keene's Watch Store, 140 Fulton St., New York. OPEN ALL NIGHT DURING DEC.

$12 DIAMOND SCARF PIN, $3

Solid gold setting, Genuine Diamond in centre of knot. Roman finish. "Written Guarantee." Hundreds of other designs from $5 to $75. Our selection is complete.

$12 DIAMOND LINK, $4

Gents' Cuff Buttons, 2 full-size Diamonds, solid gold mountings. "Written Guarantee."

$15 DIAMOND STUD, $6

Perfect cut Diamond, bright, big blaze, solid 14-karat gold mounting. "Written Guarantee." A big line from $10 to $25. Every one wanted.

$18 DIAMOND LOCKET, $8

Remember, these are Solid Gold, not filled. Money refunded if duplicated at the above price.

$45 DIAMOND RING, $15

Finest Ladies' Diamond Ring ever offered for sale at this price. "Written Guarantee." We have the best stock of Ladies' Solitaire Diamond Rings from $10 to $50 in this country.

$60 DIAMOND BROOCH, $30

Perfect blaze. Could not be duplicated. Solid gold, handmade setting. "Written Guarantee." We have others from $5 to $200; all styles, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.

$60 Diamond Ear Studs, $25

14-karat gold mountings, white, snappy gems. "Written Guarantee." We have several bargains from $30 to $100, all guaranteed.

$100 DIAMOND RING, $45

LADIES' Solid 14-karat Gold setting, Diamond weighs nearly 1 karat. "Our Leader." "Written Guarantee." Our diamond rings from $50 to $100, cost twice as much elsewhere.

$160 Diamond Cluster, $75

Hungarian opal centre, every diamond perfectly cut and matched. Latest style. "Written Guarantee." Several small clusters from $10 to $50. All bargains.

$250 Diamond Ear Drops $125

Old mine gems. Solid 14-karat gold settings. "Written Guarantee." We have a complete stock from $10 to $500. See them before purchasing.

$5 LADIES' CHAINS, $1.

Ladies' Lorgnette Watch Chains, (52 inches long,) seamless 14-karat gold filled, (with jeweled slide,) warranted 5 years, latest style; our own make.

Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free to all Parts of the World.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Great Loom-End Sale of Ribbons.

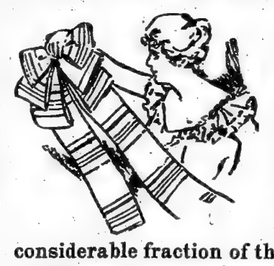

A grand assembly of loom ends from all the prominent manufacturers of standard all-silk ribbons in America. The goods are in bright, pretty colors and come in desirable lengths for all purposes, forming a particularly timely offering for use in fancy work and holiday preparations. They are strictly all silk and will be offered at prices that do not represent any considerable fraction of the real value.

LOT I—Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7; crown edge Moire, Nos. 3 and 5; per yard 3c

LOT II—Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 12; Taffeta, No. 5; per yard 5c

LOT III—Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, Nos. 12, 16, 22 and 30; plain Gros Grain Nos. 16 and 22; Taffeta No. 30; per yard 10c

LOT IV—Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, Nos. 16, 22, 30, 40, 50; Taffeta, Nos. 30, 40, 50; double-faced Satin Edge, Nos. 16. 22, 40; per yard . . 15c

LOT V—Satin Gros Grain Ribbons, Nos. 50 and 60; double-faced Satin Edge, and plain edge No. 40; per yard 19c

In Silks there will be the usual "Monday" array of dainty bargains. The price part, however, will surprise you, even if you are well used to price surprises at The Big Store. It is seldom such quality is associated with such prices anywhere:

1,000 Yards Colored Fancy Silks, heavy and pure, a great variety of styles, actually worth 88c. a yard, choice to-morrow for 48c

Black Brocaded and Bayadere Gros Grain Silks, heavy and pure silk, regularly sold at 85c. a yard, to-morrow but 5,000 yards to be sold at . . 58c

50 Pieces Fine Black Silk and Wool French Poplins, beautiful and lustrous, a very stylish fabric, actually worth $1.25 a yard, your choice Monday at the exceptionally low price of 68c

Black Satin Duchesse, of superior quality, also black pure dye Taffeta Silk, guaranteed to give you perfect satisfaction, and actually worth $1.25 a yard, here to-morrow at 84c

A Very Special Event in Dress Goods. There will be a good opportunity for obtaining Xmas Gifts here to-morrow. What could be more acceptable than a stylish dress pattern? Ask any woman and you'll find out. This sale of fine dress patterns has been inaugurated especially for the benefit of the Christmas shopper in quest of sensible goods. The assortment contains magnificent values in both black and colored materials, including novelty and plain Fabrics in many handsome designs and colorings. They come neatly put up in boxes, and there are 5, 6 and 7 yards to a pattern, and each has been marked at a great reduction from the regular price. Your choice to-morrow, according to value, from

1.00 to 7.50.

In addition to this there will be also on sale:

100 Pieces Black Surah Serge, a fine all-wool quality, fully 50 inches wide, and regularly sold at 68c. a yard, choice Monday at 44c

75 Pieces Fine Black All-Wool Cheviot, fully 52 inches wide, and just the fabric for nobby winter gowns, actual worth $1.00 a yard, to-morrow for. 59c

Another Lot of Fine Imported Broadcloths, 52 inches wide, the season's best colors, elsewhere $1.50 a yard, to-morrow special at 95c

Trimmed Millinery "One-Third" Off.

We have prepared a surprise for you to-morrow. Right at the height of an extraordinarily busy season we will offer every trimmed hat in our show rooms, *with the sole exception of mourning millinery,* at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from marked prices. And for no other reason than that we are desirous of offering our patrons very exceptional value.

We have conducted similar sales in past years, and they were so highly appreciated that a repetition of the offer can be counted upon to prove more popular than ever.

The original prices are left on the tags, and at the time of the purchase 33 1-3 per cent. will be deducted from them. The hats are at the original figures much lower in price than like goods can be bought for elsewhere, and at 1-3 off are worthy representatives of the grand bargains for which this store is famous.

Caution: This offer is to be in force only for Monday, Nov. 28.

Furniture Specials. This department fairly brims with suggestions for Xmas shoppers. On every side there's a new idea; you can't help but find a visit enjoyable, and we trust profitable, too.

Solid Oak Beautifully Finished Rocker, genuine leather seat; a regular $3.75 chair, to-morrow at. . . . 1.90

Beautiful Gilt Chair, tufted back, fine silk damask seat; regularly sold at $7.50, to-morrow. . . 4.00

Smoking Table, like illustration, on sale Monday, choice at 90c

Solid Oak or Mahogany Finish Lady's Desk, thirty inches wide, highly polished, hand carved, French shaped legs, regularly sold at $7.50, sale price

3.75

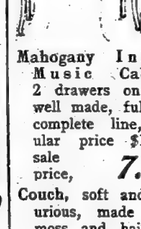

Mahogany Inlaid Music Cabinet, 2 drawers on top, well made, full and complete line, regular price $14.00; sale price, 7.50

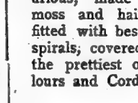

Couch, soft and luxurious, made with moss and hair top, fitted with best steel spirals, covered with the prettiest of Velours and Corduroys,

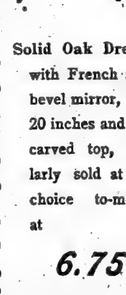

Solid Oak Dresser, with French shape bevel mirror, 24 by 20 inches and hand carved top, regularly sold at $11, choice to-morrow at

6.75

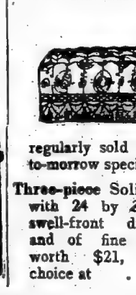

regularly sold at $18.00, to-morrow special at . . 12.75

Three-piece Solid Oak Bedroom Suit, with 24 by 30 inch bevel mirror, swell-front drawers, hand carved and of fine workmanship, actually worth $21, to-morrow choice at . . . 14.75

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

A Great Holiday Store.

The first holiday season in our reconstructed store is to be a memorable one. For months we have been planning and preparing for the occasion, and we have spared neither expense nor effort in our determination to give Brooklyn a holiday store of which it can and will feel proud—one which will be the peer of any in the world—and peerless in many respects.

Our preparations, although not altogether completed, are so far advanced as to indicate the perfection we are striving to reach. Each day some new feature unfolds itself—and from now on the store will be a veritable panorama of holiday attractions. The store lends itself easily to the holiday spirit. Its immense area, its spacious aisles and its countless conveniences all tend to make it an ideal shopping place—the largest crowds can be accommodated with safety and comfort and served with the utmost promptness.

And when added to these facilities are the great stocks of holiday merchandise gathered from every corner of the globe, all attractively displayed and most temptingly priced, is it any wonder that we feel a thrill of pride as we bid you a hearty welcome to this—your Christmas store

Another and Still Greater Hosiery Sale.

The echoes of last week's great hosiery sale have scarcely died away when we're ready with news of another and still better offering for this week's buyers. An overstocked importer this time is responsible for your good fortune—and good fortune it is to be able to buy such splendid high-grade Hosiery at an average of

Less Than Half Regular Prices,

for that's just what you'll be able to do.

Here are the details of the opportunity:

Women's Stockings.

Unbleached cotton Stockings, unbleached cotton Stockings with silk clocks, and brown mixed cotton Stockings, worth regularly 19c. and 25c. pr.—all go at . . . . . **10c.** pr

Tan and slate heavy cotton Stockings, fast black fine cotton Stockings, with double soles; fast black Lisle thread Stockings, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed; tan ingrain lisle thread Stockings, Richelieu ribbed; fast black fine cotton Stockings, out sizes—and J. & R. Morley's English fast black ribbed cotton Stockings — worth regularly from 25c. to 75c. pr.—all go at **19c.** pr

J. & R. Morley's English made fast black cotton Stockings, with unbleached split feet, regularly 65c. pr.; J. & R. Morley's fast black cotton Stockings in out sizes—regularly 75c. pr., and fast black cotton Stockings, opera lengths, regularly 50c. pr.—all go at . . . . . **24c.** pr

Women's Richelieu ribbed plaited silk Stockings, in fast black, cream, pink, sky, nile, green, tan and white, regularly sold at 75c. and $1.00 pr.—go at . . . . . **48c.** pr

For Boys and Girls.

Boys' and girls' fine and heavy quality fast black narrow ribbed cotton Stockings, regularly worth 25c.—go at . . . . . **15c.** pr

For Babies.

Pink and tan cashmere Socks, three quarter length, white and black cashmere Stockings.

Long cashmere Stockings in red, tan and white, and black, tan and plaid lisle thread Socks—worth regularly 25c. to 50c. pr.—all go at . . . . . **10c.** pr

Men's Socks.

Men's fast black cashmere Socks with double heels and toes. **19c.** pr.

Men's fast black cashmere Socks in both heavy and medium weights, with double soles . . . . . **29c.** pr

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

More Women's $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes at $1.85 Pr.

Nothing better illustrates our policy of selling reliable goods only, than our Shoe offerings—With all the many shoe bargains we have given we've never sold a single pair that we couldn't recommend for satisfactory service. Take these Shoes made by Faunce & Spinney that we're selling

at **$1.85** pr.

for instance. They're examples of thoroughly good up-to-date shoemaking and every pair can be depended upon to wear well. They are in fact $3.00 and $3.50 shoes, and if you paid these prices for them you'd get as good value for your money as it is possible to give under ordinary conditions. Very extraordinary conditions however enable us to offer them to you for so much less.

There were about 550 pairs left from last week's sale and these with addition of another lot of 700 pairs of the same shoes from the same factory, gives us in round numbers 1,250 pairs for selling to-morrow.

They're made of box calf and fine kid skin, with cloth and kid tops. All have welted and stitched extension soles. They come laced and buttoned in a variety of the newest toe shapes, and they're just right for street or dress use.—The size assortment is excellent, but we advise you to come early to make sure of being fitted, for last Monday we disposed of a great many more pairs than we have to sell to-morrow. Such bargains are too good to last long.

Second floor, New Building.

Oriental Rugs.

The splendor of the Orient is certainly illustrated in these beautiful Rugs which we place on sale to-morrow at prices that are much below their value. Some are subdued and softened with age—others are bright and dazzling in their newness. We mention a few of them:

Daghestan, Hamidans & Karabaghs, worth $8.50, at.....$6.50
Shirvans & Daghestans, worth $12.50, at $10.00
Mossouls, Shirvans & Irans Antiques, worth $32.50, at.....$25.00

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

The Best Values of the Season in Women's Jackets.

Come here to-morrow for your Jacket and you'll get the best value of the season. Come prepared to get better than you expect, and you'll not be disappointed.

Boucle cheviot Jackets, double breasted effect front, with the stylish round corners, box sleeve and notched collar, lined with black satin serge . **$5.98** ea

Top Coats of black kersey, double breasted effect front, box sleeve and notched collar, finished with strapping of same material and lined through with fancy taffeta silk . . . . . **$8.75** ea

Jackets of extra quality rough cheviot, three button effect front, with the French dip, notched velvet collar, box sleeve and lap seams, lined through with superior quality black satin, **$12.50** ea

A Stirring Silk Sale.

There'll be quick exodus of these silks to-morow, for to see them is to buy them. The qualities are high, the styles the most desirable of the season and the prices lower than such splendid silks have ever been sold before.

$1.50 Novelty Silks at 98c. Yd.

2,000 yds. of rich quality high class Novelty Silks, including Printed Warps, Cannelle Stripes, Ombre and Satin Plaids, Jacquards, and bayadere effects, all this season's most desirable styles and colorings, worth $1.50, go at **98c.** yd

Black Silks.

22 inch extra fine and heavy quality black brocaded Gros Grain in new style figures and wave effects, worth 85c., at . **59c.** yd

23 inch imported black Taffeta, a fine, strong quality, with very bright luster and good rustle, at . . . . . **59c.** yd

24 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, a good serviceable quality for skirts or entire dresses, at **79c.** yd

22 inch all silk double faced Peau de Soie, a rich and very popular weave for full costumes, specially low priced at . . . **99c.** yd

22 inch all silk handsome quality black satin Duchesse, with superb lustre and finish and splendid value, at . . . . . **98c.** yd

Women's $7.00 Fancy Silk Waists at $4.98 Ea.

A lot of women's fancy silk Shirt Waists in a variety of very pretty styles and colors—none of which is worth less than $7.00—goes on sale to-morrow at $4.98 ea.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

MATTHEWS

Buying made unusually interesting; just what you want in our many departments; high-class, beautiful goods, very large assortments, at our usual low prices for reliable goods.

Holiday Suggestions.

STERLING SILVER.

We have searched the markets and gathered the most complete and snappiest Novelties and Toilet Articles obtainable in sterling silver and plate. You cannot afford to neglect to inspect such a tempting display of the handicraft of the most skilled silver molders and workers. Beautiful Cut Glass Salve or Pomade Boxes, sterling silver, cover gold lined, floral designs, 75c.

Sterling Silver Pocket Match Boxes, large size, rich chased design, gold lined, 98c.

Emerys, sterling filigree tops, silk tassels, 24c.

Pocket Nail Files, in sterling silver case, two pretty new patterns, 48c.

Sterling Silver Bicycle Plates, artistic designs, engraving included, 48c.

Sterling Silver Hat Plates, six new designs, engraving included, 48c.

Sterling Silver Coat Hangers, extra heavy, engraving included, 48c.

Pumice Stones, handsomely mounted in sterling silver, 48c.

Sterling Silver Chatelaine Tablets, celluloid leaves, dainty designs, $1.10.

Baby Rattles, Mother-of-Pearl Ring, sterling silver bells, special at 75c.

Sterling Silver Bonbonniere Boxes, for the chatelaine or pocket, 98c.

Beautiful Cut Glass Extract Bottles, sterling silver tops, special at $1.25, $1.48, $1.98.

Sterling Silver Manicure Articles, large handles, elaborate designs, including the following pieces: Shoe Hooks, Nail Files, Tweezers, Cuticle Knives, Shoe Horns, Curlers, Tooth Brushes and Nail Brushes, special at 48c. each.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS

Quadruple-plated Collar Button Boxes, 39c.

Quadruple-plated Pair Receivers, plain burnish finish, beaded edges, special at 48c.

Quadruple-plated Collar Boxes, large size, handsomely engraved, special at $1.25.

A large variety of Quadruple-plated Tobacco Boxes, various decorations, special at $1.25.

Quadruple-plated Shaving Mug and Brush, plain burnish or satin finish, artistically engraved, mugs gold lined, mug and brush complete at $1.89 and $2.25.

SILVER WARE.

Quadruple-plated Soup Tureens, plain burnish finish, fluted designs, handsomely embossed lid, special at $3.65.

In plain burnish finish, fluted designs, beaded edges, special at $4.48.

Extra Heavy Plated Ladles, to match tureens, 89c.

Quadruple-plated Pudding Dishes, plain burnish finish, beaded edge, 1.98; with embossed lid, $1.98; extra large size, $2.69. These dishes have movable porcelain linings.

Quadruple-plated Three-piece Chocolate Sets, chocolate pot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, fluted design, plain burnish finish, complete at $4.95.

50 Rich Cut Glass Syrup Pitchers, quadruple-plated, tops, regular price $3.00; special Monday, at $1.69.

Quadruple-plated Salts and Peppers, new and pretty patterns, complete in box, 39c.

Quadruple-plated Napkin Rings, special at 15c.

SILKS.

China Silks, good quality, 29c. per yard.

Taffeta Finish Japan Silks, 100 shades, 39c. per yard.

Brocade Silks, for evening wear, all shades, 39c. per yard.

Brocade Peau de Soie, pure silk, 69c. per yard.

Check Taffeta Silks, 85c. quality, at 59c. per yard.

Colored Satins, choice of 50 shades, 39c., 48c., 59c. per yard.

All Silk Satin Duchesse, superior fabric, worth $2 00, at $1.50 per yard.

Black Satin Duchesse, all silk, 24 inch, 79c., 89c., 98c. per yard.

All Silk Satin Brocade, worth 75c., at 59c. per yard.

Black Ground Fancy Silks, 59c., 69c., 75c. per yard.

VELVETS.

Colored Velvets, silk face, 25 colorings, 59c. per yard.

Fine Twill Back Velvets, colors or black, $1.00 per yard.

Crefeld Croise Velvets, silk face, $1.25 per yard.

24-inch Black Velvets, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 per yard.

Black Velvets, 19-inch, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per yard.

Lace Curtains.

Special reductions in all kinds of Lace Curtains, in one, two and three pair lots, to close out.

Irish Point Curtains, $2.98, $3.98, $4.48, $4.98, $5.75, $6.94, $8.98 per pair.

Nottingham Curtains, 98c., $1.35, $1.75, $1.98, $2.35, $2.50, $2.85 per pair.

300 Manufacturers' Samples of Silk Velour and Silk Damask Squares, value $1.25, at 75c. each.

Large assortment of Tapestry Table Covers, 4-4, 69c., 89c., $1.35 each; 6-4, 69c., $1.35, $1.98, $2.35 each; 8-4, $1.25, $1.98, $2.35, $2.75, $3.65 each; 10-4, $1.50, $2.75, $3.75, $4.50 each.

Boys' Clothing.

Values such as we offer are not often seen; this is the stock of one of the largest wholesale houses and bought by us at an unusually low figure, marked at a slight advance. Do not fail to bring the boys, as such an opportunity seldom occurs.

LOT 1—400 Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, full sizes, small sizes, 3 to 8 years, in middy styles and large sizes, 8 to 15 years, double-breasted, wholesale price of these goods is $2.25; come early and get the best at $1.19.

LOT 2—363 Boys' All Wool Cassimere and Tweed Suits, Sampson brand, double seat and knees, strong and durable, small sizes in middy styles, large sizes, 8 to 15 years, double-breasted suits, some $3.00 and $4.00 suits in this lot; special for this sale at $1.95.

LOT 3—450 Fine Cheviot Suits, neat, stylish goods, sizes 7 to 15 years, value $5.00, at $2.95.

LOT 4—175 Boys' Long Pants Suits, all wool goods, sizes 14 to 19 years, for this sale at $4.98, $5.98, $6.98, $7.98.

LOT 5—100 Frieze Overcoats, sizes 6 to 16 years, wholesale price was $5.50; for this sale $3.98.

LOT 6—250 Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, all sizes, 3 to 15 years, fancy lined, value $3.00, at $1.98.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston Street and Smith Street.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

The following values are a few of the many prevailing throughout the Store.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

Cloak Dept. News.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

The prices of all outer garments are at such a notch that it will be a very interesting and bustling week HERE.

AT $4.98.

Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, all lined with satin, darted sleeves, coat back, double stitched seams, at **$4.98**; value $6.25.

Ladies' Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, beautifully made, all lined with heavy silk or satin, up to date in every particular, at **$7.75**; value $10.00.

AT $4.98.

Ladies' fine Black Kersey Cloth Capes, all lined with heavy silk, with straps of same material; these to go at **$4.98**; value $6.75.

AT $5.89.

Ladies' English Silk Seal Plush Capes, elaborately trimmed with jet and braid, silk lined, Thibet fur and imitation sable edging, at **$5.89**; value $8.00.

SPECIAL.

Ladies' extra fine Electric Seal Jackets, every one of this season's make, lined throughout with heavy brown satin, double breasted, at **$30.00**; value $45.00.

Ladies' Astrakhan Fur Capes, lined throughout with black satin, large storm collar, at **$7.50**; value $11.00.

Ladies' Fur Neck Scarfs, in all the newest and latest styles and perfect goods, at extremely low prices, from **79c.** up to **$19.98**.

Children's Fur Sets, in all the newest novelties and colors, round and flat, Muffs, Scarfs and Collars, for **98c.** to **$3.98**.

Dress Goods.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES.

50-inch all wool Ladies' Cloth, in browns, navy blue, garnet and black, the 49c. quality, marked as a leader, **29c.** per yard.

200 pieces Silk Fancies and Bayadere Novelties, in all desirable colorings, the 50c. quality, here at **18c.** per yard.

Another lot 46 pieces Domestic Suitings, full 45 inch, market value 90c. per yard; our price **37½c.** per yard.

35 pieces fine all wool Scotch Mixtures, the 95c. quality, here at **39c.** per yard.

Black Goods.

BIG VALUES.

Another case 40 inch $1.00 quality all wool French Jacquards, marked for this sale **49c.** per yard.

90c. quality 50-inch all wool Black Broadcloth, here at **49c.** per yard.

75c. quality 50-inch silk finish Mohair Brilliantine, here at **49c.** per yard.

Dress Flannels.

150 pieces fine all wool 36 to 40 inch Colored Dress Flannels, the regular price 29c. to 45c. per yard, sale price **19c.** per yard.

Silks. Silks.

69c. quality Black Brocaded Satins, now **45c.** per yard.

75c. quality Fancy Taffeta Silks, in full line of desirable colors, now **39c.** per yard.

$1.45 quality Black Satin Duchesse, guaranteed all silk (wear warranted), for this sale **95c.** per yard.

59c. quality French Lining Serge, in full range of French colors, only **39c.** per yard.

COLORED TAFFETA SILK.

100 pieces Colored Taffeta Silks, light and dark colors, the 55c. quality, now **38c.** per yard.

Cloakings.

BIG VALUES

Handsome Boucle Cloakings in choice colorings at **$1.25, $1.35, $1.48, $2.50** per yard.

Black Astrakhans at **$1.75, $2.65, $2.79, $3.25, $3.75, $3.89, $4.25, $4.69, $4.89** and **$6.75** per yard.

Boys' Clothing.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE IN

Boys' Reefers, Ulsters, Suits, Overcoats.

At **$1.98** and **$2.98**—Double breasted Suits, strictly all wool, 4 to 16 years; the selection comprises 50 styles of each price.

At **$1.98** and **$2.98**—Little Boys' Sailor or Collar Chinchilla Reefers, from 2½ to 7 years, warm lined and all bound.

At **$3.98**—Velvet Collar Chinchilla Reefers, strictly all wool, heavy nap, plaid lined; sizes 5 to 15 years.

At **$3.98**—Tan Covert Cloth and Blue Kersey Cloth Topcoats, fly front, very stylish; this is a decided bargain.

At **$5.95**—Young Men's Tan, Black and Blue Dress Overcoats, with velvet collars; sizes 14 to 19 years.

At **$2.98**—Two specials in Boys' Sailor Suits and Boys' Vestee Middy Suits; sold $2.00 below value.

At **39c.**—75 doz. strictly all wool Knee Pants, with patent waistbands, &c.; sizes 3 to 15 years.

Great Hosiery Values

FOR

MONDAY.

200 dozen Ladies' Hermsdorf dye Black Cotton Hose, with double ecru sole, double heels and toes. These are regular 25c. goods, first qualities and all sizes,

MONDAY, **17c**

50 dozen Ladies' warranted fast black Cotton Hose, with cluster ribs and double heels and toes, our regular 25c. goods,

MONDAY, **17c.**

100 dozen Children's white foot Ribbed Hose, with cashmere legs and double heels and toes, imported goods and worth 25c. to 50c.,

MONDAY, all sizes, **19c.**

100 dozen Children's heavy ribbed Cotton Hose, with white foot, double knees, high, spliced heels and double toes, imported goods and worth 25c. to 50c.,

MONDAY, all sizes, **25c.**

One lot of Children's and Ladies' heavy Cotton Hose, with double heels and toes, and warranted fast blacks, worth 15c.,

MONDAY, **8c.**

Infants' and Children's Dept.

MONDAY'S BARGAINS.

Children's Canton Flannel Night Drawers, with or without feet, extra heavy quality and felled seams, sizes 1 to 10 years,

MONDAY, **49c.**

Children's Colored Dresses, in all wool plaids, trimmed with plain cashmere, braid and buttons, made with revers and lined throughout,

MONDAY, **69c.**

One lot of Children's Coats, in pink and blue elderdown, also some in boucle cloth, in reds, blue and green, trimmed with braid and Angora fur, sizes 1 to 6 years,

MONDAY, **$1.59.**

Another lot of Children's Cloth Coats, in all the newest designs, box plaited skirt, with large fancy and sailor collars, sizes 2 to 6 years,

MONDAY, **$3.25.**

Corset Dept.

MONDAY'S SPECIALS.

One lot of P. D. fine imported Corsets, worth $3.50, drab and white only,

MONDAY, **$2.24.**

One lot of Her Majesty's Corsets, in white only, sizes from 30 up,

MONDAY, **$1.98.**

One odd lot of 4-hook Corsets, made of fine English Coutille and worth $1.25,

MONDAY, **69c.**

Odd lot of Nursing Corsets,

MONDAY, **49c.**

Children's Canton Flannel Waists, for boys and girls,

25c.

Men's Woollen Underwear

FOR

MONDAY.

One lot of men's all wool Shirts, only in natural and camel's hair, formerly sold at 98c. and $1.25,

MONDAY, **59c.**

One lot of Men's wool Shirts and Drawers, in camel's hair, all sizes and well made, our regular 98c. grade,

MONDAY, **68c.**

200 doz. men's all wool Shirts and Drawers, also all wool fleeced Shirts and Drawers, and regular wool fleeced Shirts and Drawers, all sizes and extra well made, and good value at $1.25 and $1.50,

MONDAY, **98c.**

One lot of men's natural wool and black Socks, with double heels and toes, all sizes and regular 25c. grade,

MONDAY, **17c.**

Shoes.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOE CHANCE. CUT PRICES FOR MONDAY.

Ladies' hand-sewed box calf button, with kangaroo tops, A to D, $4.00 quality, at **$2.69.**

Ladies' box calf lace, medium toe, width B to E, $3.00 quality, at **$1.95.**

Ladies' $2.00 Shoes, **$1.45**; in Dongola Kid and cloth tops, button and lace, width C to E.

Ladies' warm lined Shoes and Faust Slippers, with fur trimmings, $1.50 quality, at **$1.19.**

50 dozen Ladies' black cloth tailor made Overgaiters, 35c. quality, at **14c.**

Two Big Bargains

IN

Kid Glove Dept.

Ladies' real Kid Gloves, in reds, greens, tans and blacks, with fancy combination stitchings and two pearl clasps to match gloves. These are extra qualities, and formerly sold by us and others at $1.79,

MONDAY, **98c.**

50 dozen Ladies' fine, all wool imported Gloves. These are sample lots and are sold at 75c. to $1.25 pair.

MONDAY, **39c.**

TO RESTORE FIRE RATES.

Tariff Committee Making Slow Progress Toward a Compact.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee, which is endeavoring to draft the plan of an association whereby fire insurance rates may be restored in the city, has met with so much difficulty in regard to several essential questions that it is said that the formation of a compact may be delayed for some time yet. A prominent English manager said yesterday that the regulation of up-town branch offices could be settled with little trouble because of the decision to rate every risk in the city and to establish a uniform rate of brokerage commission upon all classes of business.

The resolution designed to suppress the practice of "overhead writing" would, he said, be adopted with difficulty, if at all, because of the number of companies which do not maintain a local agency system throughout the country. Also because the Eastern offices of the corporations controlling trust properties find it more convenient to insure their entire holdings under a schedule placed in this city than to obtain specific insurance upon the different risks in the various States where they happen to be situated.

There was much adverse comment among the brokers yesterday upon the evident disposition of the committee to ignore the Insurance Brokers' Association and provide for the treatment of brokers as individuals. They say that the managers will never be able to maintain a rating organization which does not recognize the right of the brokers to act through an association in the dealings with the companies.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

T. C. Stephens and W. G. Hargis, Jr., have been appointed Chicago agents of the New England Accident.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company has been licensed to transact business in the State of Mississippi.

The Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to do business in the District of Columbia.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union of Fire Underwriters has declared all fire insurance rates off in Pekin, Ill., and it is believed that similar action will be taken at once for Davenport, Iowa. The reason of this step is the failure of the companies and the agents to co-operate for the preservation of good faith.

The Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, at its regular meeting on Tuesday of this week, will take up the recommendations of Secretary Snow in regard to the destruction of certain rate inequalities and the proposed reduction of rates on some classes of preferred protected business in the seven counties of New Jersey and the six counties of New York, which lie within the jurisdiction of the association.

Private advices from Denver state that the joint fire insurance committees from Chicago and San Francisco, which have been in conference in that city during the last few days, have reached an agreement to enforce a rule limiting the brokerage commission to 15 per cent. and prohibiting special agency compensation. The committee has also prepared a plan by which the competition of the non-board agencies may be discounted. This plan will be put into effect on Dec. 1, and consists of a table of relief rates to be granted whenever a first-class risk is otherwise likely to go to an outside company.

The assessment life insurance companies are preparing to ask for the repeal of the Georgia assessment law by the new Legislature, which has now been sitting for two weeks. The clause in the statute, whose elimination is most desired, contains a requirement to the effect that every assessment company doing business in the State of Georgia to print upon its policies and upon all of its advertising matter statements showing that these companies have made no deposit with the State for the security of their policyholders, and that the policies are issued upon the assessment plan. The assessment companies allege that the statute was passed solely in the interest of the old-line companies.

Installation at Woman's Press Club.

At the Woman's Press Club yesterday afternoon the officers elected two weeks ago, after an exciting contest, were installed. Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, who was re-elected President, wrote that, owing to her poor health, she would remain in London for some time to come. The Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, First Vice President, occupied the chair and addressed the newly-elected officers and instructed them as to their duties. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, complimented the members on the splendid showing the club had made. Among those present were Mrs. Henry J. Howe, President of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Caroline M. Newell, President of the Travelers' Club of New Brunswick, N. J.

PROPOSED BREWERS' COMBINE.

W. E. Hutton and Senator Foraker Come Here to Meet Capitalists.

W. E. Hutton of Cincinnati, one of the prime movers in the proposed combine of Cincinnati brewers, arrived in New York yesterday and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Foraker, who is also said to be interested in the movement, is expected to arrive here to-day, and to-morrow they will again meet the New York capitalists who are involved and the fate of the proposed combine may be settled.

Senator Foraker and Mr. Hutton discussed the plans with the New Yorkers interested last September, but adjourned the discussion. When Mr. Hutton was seen at his hotel last night he said there were no new developments in the plans, and the matter stood now just as it did in September. Further than this, he said, he did not wish to discuss the proposed meeting on Monday.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday to the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund:

Arnold, Constable & Co.	$1,000	A. R. Shattuck	100
James Speyer	1,000	[illegible] Hopkins	100
D. Willis James	1,000	C. T. Whitehead	100
H. M. Flagler	500	Huyler's	100
Moore & Schley	500	Deering, Milliken & Co.	100
Oelrichs & Co.	500	J. G. Rosengarten	100
Tiffany & Co.	300	George Coppell	50
R. M. Thompson	250	Samuel Bancroft	50
Clarence M. Hyde	250	Oelbermann, Domerich & Co.	50
John Clinton Gray	250	Robert C. Ogden	50
Hugh O'Neill	250	E. N. Tatler	25
C. T. Wing & Co.	100	Robert W. Gibson	25
Frederic Cromwell	100	H. S. Hart	5
W. Demuth & Co.	100	Previously acknowledged	37,103
David Dows, Jr.	100		
S. Stein & Co.	100		
Edward Uhl	100		
Total			$44,708

Right in the Swim.

Counterfeit money has already been put in circulation in Hawaii along with other blessings of liberty on the American plan.—Denver Post.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

Liquidating Committee Will Open the Bank for Business Thursday.

President David H. Bates of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which suspended business on Oct. 4, received a letter from the Controller of the Currency yesterday saying that he had decided to permit the bank to go into voluntary liquidation, and appointing Mr. Bates, W. H. Woolverton, and Julius Kaufmann the Liquidating Committee. The committee accepted the appointment, and a meeting was convened in the bank building in the afternoon. At the close of the meeting President Bates made the following statement:

National Bank Examiner and Receiver William H. Kimball has to-day turned over to the Liquidating Committee all the assets, including the sum of $1,593,109.18 in cash. The amount owing to depositors to date is $2,211,827.83, leaving $618,719.65 deposits in the names of parties who have agreed to accept certificates on deposits running four months hence, thereby giving us sufficient time in which to collect the balance of our loans, and which amount to more than the sum named, and, exclusive of other quick assets, the latter amounting to from $300,000 to $600,000, according as they may be realized upon.

The committee has voted to reopen the bank for business on Thursday, Dec. 1, for the payment on demand of all deposits, excepting in the case of deferred payments. Meantime several syndicates are forming, or considering the question of the reorganization of the bank on a substantial basis, such as will be acceptable to the Controller. Aside from the losses sustained through the unwise loans made by the former President, the bank appears to be in thoroughly good condition. This is evident from the above figures, and by the fact that since Dec. 4 the examiner and receiver in charge has collected from loans over $1,000,000, mainly in small amounts, from hundreds of borrowers, and without the loss of a single dollar.

What! Jollying Chauncey!

From The Boston Transcript.

A great many candidates for the Presidency of Yale College have already been suggested, but we are surprised not to see Chauncey M. Depew among them, probably only because he is just now being jollied for the Senate.

EDUCATORS' CONVENTION ENDS.

Association of Colleges and Schools Completes Its Work.

The twelfth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Schools adjourned yesterday afternoon at Columbia University, after holding a two days' session. A meeting was held at 10 A. M. in Havemeyer Hall, when an interesting discussion took place on "The Necessity of Teaching the Duties of Citizenship in the Public Schools." Prof. E. J. James of the University of Chicago read a paper on the subject, and then followed the discussion, in which Mgr. Conaty of the Catholic University at Washington, Superintendent W. H. Maxwell of this city, and Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University participated.

At noon the annual business meeting of the association was called to order by President Sachs. After numerous reports were read and other miscellaneous business transacted, the annual election was held, which resulted as follows: President—Prof. Isaac Sharpless of Harvard; Vice Presidents—Mgr. Conaty of Washington, Prof. Thomas L. Drown of Lehigh University, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Principal Charles D. Larkin of Brooklyn Manual Training School, Miss Lucy Solmon of Vassar, and William F. Wickersham of Westown, Penn.; Secretary—Dr. Merrick Whitcomb of the University of Pennsylvania; Treasurer—Prof. J. B. Kieffer of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn.; Executive Committee—the President, Secretary, and Treasurer; Prof. Dana C. Munro, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Julius Sachs, Principal of the Collegiate Institute, New York City; President James M. Green of Trenton Normal School, and Miss Emily J. Smith, Dean of Barnard College.

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J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

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Pennsylvania Murderers Convicted.

MONTROSE, Penn., Nov. 26.—Cornelius W. Shew, who was charged with complicity in the murder of Andrew J. Pepper of Rush, a small village near here, was convicted of murder in the first degree to-day. Pepper was killed in October, 1897. Susie Graham declared that John J. Egan and Shew committed the crime. The two men were arrested in January, the former at Coventryville, N. Y., and the latter at Kertysville, N. Y. Egan was convicted a week ago of murder in the first degree. Susie Graham, who is an alleged accessory, will be placed on trial for murder at the January term of court.

Missed a Grand Opportunity.

From The Denver Post.

An Indiana man who has just died at the age of 115 said that he had used whisky and tobacco freely since boyhood. He might have crowded some of those old Biblical celebrities for the longevity record had he abstained from the use of those life-shortening curses.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brighter Outlook Due to Greater Activity in All Branches.

THE WEEK'S IMPORTANT DEALS

Latest Sales—Withdrawals General at Auction—Attractive Features of This Week's Schedule.

The sale of the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street occasioned an interest in realty transactions on Monday which was well sustained throughout the week by the purchase of a new site by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and by the deal reported yesterday involving two Fifth Avenue block fronts.

The Broadway transaction, aside from being the forerunner of a suitable improvement of the corner in question, is also interesting as showing that prices in that neighborhood are at least well maintained. Including the adjoining lot on Walker Street, the purchase price, $425,000, represents a square foot rate of about $57. Omitting the Walker Street parcel, it is apparent that the Broadway frontage must have figured in the transaction at considerably over $60 per square foot, a rate which will stand comparison with that in any other recent sale along this section of Broadway. This evidence of strength in prices is particularly gratifying in view of talk prevalent for the past two years about declining rents in the district referred to and the movement by a number of firms to quarters further up Broadway.

The deal involving thirty lots, including two Fifth Avenue block fronts, was more sensational than anything that has occurred in the way of a real estate sale in many weeks, and has caused a vast amount of poring over maps and records and guessing as to what it all means, and who is the real purchaser. And there is still room for guessing. Report has associated the name of Charles A. Gould with the transaction, but no authentic information has yet been obtained as to the buyer or the future of the property. There seems to little doubt, however, that the buyer will erect a handsome residence on the more northerly of the two block fronts. If this is the case, the lower plot will doubtless be restricted, and in any event the effect of this deal upon neighboring property is bound to be far reaching. Its chief significance, however, will be in determining the dividing line between the fine residences that begin at Sixtieth Street and the flats to which the avenue near the north end of the Park is given over.

The buying of the orphan asylum's site at Fordham Heights has little importance as a real estate transaction, except that it adds another six-figured deal to the reports of a week which was already well supplied with large amounts. The Committee on Site, however, seems to have been particularly happy in its selection, and all those who are familiar with the property agree that it is almost an ideal location for such an institution.

Details in regard to the sales of four fine dwellings are given below, and throughout the week there has been, along with the big deals, a substantial accompaniment of transactions of the average character, which makes the outlook encouraging.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Charles Miller of Poughkeepsie, to John Murray Mitchell, the four-story brownstone front dwelling, with extension, 9 East Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5. The same firm has also effected a rental of the premises for Mr. Mitchell.

Henry D. Winans & May have also sold for Mrs. Mary P. Wilcox the four-story dwelling, with extension, 16 East Fifty-fourth Street, 22.6 by 100.5; also, to Mrs. Bruce Price, the four-story dwelling 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 55 by 99.11; also, for Daniel Hennessy, the new American-basement dwelling 12 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 85 by 102.2.

John H. Dye has sold for the Odell estate, to Miss M. Lotz, the three-story dwelling 23 Bank Street. This property was scheduled for sale at auction next Wednesday.

Porter & Co. have sold for William K. Underhill the three-story dwelling 168 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 20 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for George R. Schieffelin to a builder three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Moritz L. Ernst two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 100; also, to an investor, the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100; also, to Mary E. Bixby, nine lots, with mansion, on the west side of Crescent Avenue, about 227 by 150; also, to Louis Cohen, eleven lots on the east side of Crescent Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and one lot on the Grand Concourse. The buyer will immediately erect on the premises eleven detached cottages.

The United Hebrew Charities have sold to Joseph L. Buttenweiser the four-story building 128 Second Avenue, 26.8 by 125.

Robertson & Gammie have sold the two five-story flats 147 West One Hundred and Seventh Street and 146 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, each 75 by 100.

Susan A. Austin has bought the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 350 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 106.6.

The Auction Room.

The result of the week's transactions at 111 Broadway has been to emphasize more strongly the general sluggishness of the auction market. Less than half of the properties put up at voluntary and executors' sales found buyers. Lack of bidding, however, was not wholly responsible for this state of affairs, and in one or two instances owners have only themselves and their own exalted ideas of values to blame. This was notably the case at the sale of the Cornell estate holdings on Wednesday. Several of the parcels offered were sold, but there was also general surprise when those in charge of the sale saw fit to bid in at $48,200 the four-story flat at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-first Street on a lot 25 by 80. Nobody questions the right of the heirs at such a sale to prevent the sacrifice of their properties, but, on the other hand, it would be to the advantage of all concerned, and the auction market as well, if a fair auction price could replace the idea, generally largely sentimental, which the heirs have in regard to their real estate.

Foreclosure offerings attracted little attention. The new eight-story building 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street went to the plaintiff on a bid of $180,000, and the other first-class properties sold by order of the court shared a similar fate. By another adjournment the sale of the Hotel Gerlach goes over until Dec. 6.

A sale which will be watched with interest is scheduled for Tuesday, when the former home of the New York Athletic Club at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, will be sold by order of the Democratic Club. The large value of the property and its peculiar character make the success of the offering largely problematical. It is announced, however, that the sale will be absolute, and there is every prospect of some lively competition.

Several auctioneers are also in the field for Tuesday with voluntary offerings of more moderate value. Richard V. Harnett will sell the dwelling 216 West Seventy-second Street and the plot 324 and 326 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Auctioneer Ryan will offer the flats 2,203 and 2,205 Southern Boulevard, and, in partition, Auctioneer Smyth will put up the tenements at the southwest corner of Bank and West Fourth Streets. A voluntary sale of the southwest corner of Washington and Desbrosses Streets is also announced.

Two parcels in neighborhoods which have shown considerable activity in the private sales market will be sold on Wednesday, under foreclosure—89 Fifth Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, and 53 West Forty-second Street. For to-morrow the sale of five flats at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street is listed, and on Thursday the plot at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street will be sold.

There were recorded last week 243 mortgages, for $3,122,941, of which 78, for $830,450, were at 5 per cent.; 120, for $1,512,291, were at more, and 45, for $780,200, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 202 mortgages, for $3,275,373, of which 131, for $1,713,517, were at 5 per cent.; 112, for $589,281, were at more, and 49, for $972,575, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Avery D. Andrews, referee, 71 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, 99.11 on the street by 44.11 on the avenue, five-story brick flat; 54 Lenox Avenue, east side, 44.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, runs north 30.11 by east 75 by north 25 by east 25 by south 55.11 by west 100, five-story brick flat; 65, 67, and 69 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 99.11 feet east of Lenox Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, each 25 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,756; subject to other mortgages as follows: on 71 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, $65,000; on 69, $22,000; on 67, $21,000; on 65, $21,000; on 54 Lenox Avenue, $41,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 557 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $4,473; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 2,293 and 2,295 Southern Boulevard, west side, 130.8 feet south of Freeman Street, each 25 by 100, two three-story frame flats.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John Sabine Smith, referee, 52 and 54 Bank Street and 296 and 298 West Fourth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 40 by 42, two three-story brick tenements with three-story brick tenement on Fourth Street.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 2,303 and 2,305 Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of Freeman Street, each 25 by 164.5½, two four-story brick flats, with stores; 1,131 Freeman Street, northeast corner of Intervale Avenue, together with 1,133 and 1,143 Freeman Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, each 27 feet front and varying in depth from 97 feet to 114.6 feet, seven four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,429.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 1,073 Clinton Avenue, west side, 195 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $831.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 440 Washington Street southwest corner of Desbrosses Street, 21.9½ by 82, two-story brick and one-story frame buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 216 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 144.11 feet west of the Boulevard, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with one-story extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 324 and 326 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Ogden Avenue, east side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, each 25 by 107; Nelson Avenue, west side, 275.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, abutting upon the foregoing two lots, each 25.1 by 106.9; Nelson Avenue, east side, 275.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, each 25.1 feet front, and varying in depth from 9.9 feet to 26 feet.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pannes, referee, 1,209 to 1,215 Ogden Avenue, northwest side, 396.6 feet northeast of Union Street, 78.6 by 96.7 by 33.5 by 100, four-two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,418.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 73 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 58 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 42 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,319; subject to another mortgage for $36,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph ward E. McCall, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet east of the Boulevard, 125 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,338.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 75.5 by 100, five-story brick, stone, and iron building, formerly known as the New York Athletic Clubhouse, together with all engines, dynamos, fixtures, &c.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's and trustee's sale, 221, 223, and 225 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 237 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25, 25, and 26, respectively, by 92, three five-story brownstone-front flats; 649 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick building, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 425 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 487.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 19.9 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Flint Warren, referee, 18 West Nineteth Street, south side, 263 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,388.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 195 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 59.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20.6¼ by 82.11 by 25.2 by 67.5, three-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,811.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.—By James L. Wells, public auction sale, East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 99 feet west of Franklin Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 160.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 126 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,195.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 89 Fifth Avenue, east side, 78.10 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26.3 by 100, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,967.

By Solomon De Walltearss, public auction sale, twenty-five lots on Fort Independence Street, in the King's Bridge section of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., referee, 1,381 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,904; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. R. Ward, referee, 53 West Forty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.8 by 100.5, six-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $11,293.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 118.4½ by 69.3 by 100.11 by 131.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $26,617; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 312 to 316 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 171.4½ feet east of Second Avenue, 53.7½ by 98.9, three three-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $32,494.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester R. Ward, referee, 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 119 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $14,080.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 617 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 253 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,434.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventh Street, northwest corner of Avenue C, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 39.4 by 58; Mrs. Bessie Ruth of 22 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 61 and 63 East Third Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 40 by 82; William Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 55.8; J. O'Brien of 2,177 Bathgate Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 24 by 86 and 87.10; J. O'Brien, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $6,000.

St. John's Avenue, east side, 165.9 feet south of Pelham Road, for a two-story and basement brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 50; Charles Muller of 1,026 Avenue A, owner; F. Wolfgang of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 20 Wooster Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; James S. Barclay of 41 Liberty Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 221 and 223 East Fifty-first Street, to a two-story brick synagogue; Congregation Orach Chaim of Fiftieth Street and First Avenue, owner; William C. Sommerfeld, architect; cost, $400.

No. 353 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick warehouse; Jared W. Williams of 353 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Charles L. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Classon Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Mansion Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; A. Diener of 229 Classon Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 26.

DELANCEY ST, 233 and 235, s s, 48.6x87.6, Ernest E. W. Schneider to Meta Schneider, ½ part 1
FOREST AV, n w corner of 163d St, 68.4x81; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Ellen Mulholland 100
GREEN AV, n s, Plots 11 and 12, map of villa sites of Green, Owen & Gilston at Throgg's Neck; Bernard Campbell to Mary Campbell* 350
PROSPECT AV, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 20x81; Joseph Liebertz to Herman Triest. 7,250
63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; George W. Arthur to Walter S. Evans 46,000
113TH ST, s s, 143 ft w of Pleasant Av, 104.2x100.11; Julia F. Brown to the City of New York 1
113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100; Gebhard Kleninger to Vincenzo Manzella and wife 7,000
132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Robert Jephson and wife to Elizabeth Stayner 1
132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Jane G. G. McDonald to Elizabeth Stayner 1
138TH ST, 622 West, 14x99.11; Morris Neiman and wife to William Lesser..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FOSTER, John S., to David Marks; Greenwich St, n e corner of North Moore St, 5 years 780
GAGE, Eleanor P., to James F. McGarry; 322 Columbus Av, 4 years..... $1,600 1,800
MARTIN, Abram J., to Frederick Zahn; 70 West 125th St, 5 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Central Park West, s w corner of 98th St, 1 year..... $50,000
EVANS, Walter S., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 63d St, 250 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 46,000
JENNINGS, Joseph J., to Julia M. Holbrook, as trustee; w s of Intervale Av, 93.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years.... 11,000
LEHNING, John H., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; s s of 139th St, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 4 years..... 6,000
MARKS, David, to Lembeck & Betz Eagle Company; 385 Greenwich St, demand.... 1,600
MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; Forest Av, n w corner of 163d St, demand 21,000
MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; Forest Av, n w corner of 163d St, demand 5,000
PARET, Henry W., to Alfred W. Booth; Front St, s e corner of Moore St, 30.4x80x28.10x30; also 10, 12, 14, 24, and 26 Moore St, and 5 Front St, demand..... 4,250
ROBERTS, Arthur, to Theodore C. Zerega; Lexington Av, n e corner of 101st St, gold..... 22,500
SNYDER, Henry, to Jacob L. Phillips; Columbus Av, w s, 101.2 ft n of 106th St, gold, 5 years..... 17,500
TRIEST, Herman, to Joseph Liebertz; 1,030 Prospect Av, 5 years, 2 months.... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to New York Security and Trust Company..... $24,700
BECKERT, John H., to Dimock & Fink Company 1
COULSON, Lucia, and another, trustee, to Charles C. Gignoux and another..... 4
HALL, Richard, to Ada H. Strange..... 500
HEWITT, Francis C., to Maude J. Hewitt 1
McLAUGHLIN, George E., to Elizabeth D. McLaughlin..... 1
MESSENGER, Thomas H., as trustee, to Charles C. Gignoux and another..... 1
OVERINGTON, Harry, and others, executors, to Richard Hall..... 500
STARKE, Lisette, to Martha J. Starke.. 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CROTONA PARK EAST, e s, 132 ft n of Prospect Av, 22x75.3; John P. Macdonald against Thomas and Ellen Fitzpatrick, owners; Joseph McLean, contractor..... $50
PRINCE ST, 90; Heitlinger & Co. against Edwin B. Stanton, owner; the Robert C. Martin Company and the Harrison Realty Company, contractors..... 342
SEXTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Edenwald; William H. Roe and another against Bruno Brandes, owner; Thomas Harris, contractor..... 102
126TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 36x100; John N. Dyer & Son against Hardy & Caldwell, owners; Webster White, contractor..... 625
126TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 36x100; John N. Dyer & Son against Henry Schile, owner; Webster White, contractor 625
162D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 225x100; the Union Granite Company against James Haggerty, owner; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor..... 362
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER LAWS OF 1897. 418,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 98th St, 50.11x100; Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer, with Mary E. Dempsey, (twenty-two payments)..... 50,000
FOREST AV, n w corner of 163d St, 68.4 x81; Enoch C. Bell, with Ellen Mulholland, (fourteen payments)..... $21,000
80TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Henry Oppenheimer, with John J. White, (twelve payments)..... 41,000
80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Globe Realty Company and Morris Steinhardt, with Michael Tully, (eleven payments)..... 40,000

Lis Pendens.

WAVERLEY PLACE, n e s, part of Lot 109, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania; John L. Burchard against Miles C. Rowland. (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.
3D AV, 708 to 806, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; 3d Av, 1,695 to 1,701, n e corner of 95th St, 100x80. Edward Burns against Annie Pfluger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. L. Allin.
27TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Harry Held against Margaret Finnerty and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Sanders.
85TH ST, 436 East; Mary C. Barnes against Adolph Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Barnes.

CHILDREN'S "MAKE BELIEFS."

Singular and Elaborate Fictions in Play or in Earnest.

"It is a curious fact," said a board schoolmaster recently to a representative of Cassell's Saturday Journal, "that any number of school children suffer from a morbid mania to be thought mysterious. A close association for several years with all types of youngsters has made me perfectly well acquainted with this queer trait; and I may tell you that I believe the motive for half of the startling child crimes which get into the papers from time to time to be simply the outcome of this youthful mania for posing. About two years ago I had a case in point in my own school. A lad in one of the lower standards started to attract attention to himself by coming every Monday morning in a different suit of clothes. As he was simply a poor little urchin 'off the street,' so to speak, we were naturally curious as to how the mysterious change of wardrobe was being effected, but the boy stubbornly refused to answer every question put to him. And small wonder! A few months later we learned through the police that he had been carrying on a systematic series of petty thefts from nearly all the second-hand clothes dealers in the town. It was proved that in the ordinary way the boy was quite honest, and that he came of thoroughly respectable parents; but the temptation to mystify his teachers and the other boys in the school had been too much for him.

Another youngster in the Midlands carried out an even more elaborate attempt to be thought mysterious. He appeared at school every day in a complete disguise. Two or three good canings had no effect upon his love for masquerading, and a little later it was noticed that he became subject to fits of the most horrible facial contortions. At first it was thought by the teachers that these attacks were only feigned, but they soon proved to be real enough, and the contortions got gradually worse. At last a doctor who saw the boy declared that he was suffering from paralysis of the facial muscles, and then it turned out that he had been buying and using a certain deadly drug which he had read about in a "half-penny dreadful," and which was supposed to be used by all big burglars to disguise their features. A big burglary, by the way, will sometimes attract a boy, and set him posing before the other boys as the perpetrator of the crime. A case like this occurred near London not a very long time ago, and proved of valuable assistance to the detectives, who were just then doing their best to track down a certain secret gang of criminals. The youngster in question heard some details of a mysterious bank robbery which was baffling the police, and he conceived the idea of making the school believe that the thief was known to him. The stories he told were borne out by such graphic details that they attracted the attention of a Police Inspector, who questioned the boy, and found that in his zeal to be thought connected with him the lad had actually unearthed the gang to which the thief belonged, though their headquarters had been guarded with the most successful secrecy for over two years.

English Crusade Against Consumption

From The London Hospital.

Amid all that is being urged, in public addresses and otherwise, as to the importance of taking special measures to suppress tuberculosis, it will not do to forget how steadily the mortality from consumption has been diminishing during recent years. If we take the figures given in the report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, we find that, comparing the average of the ten years 1861-70 with that of the five years 1890-95, the death-rate in England and Wales from all forms of tuberculous disease in the former period was 3,240 per million living, while in the latter period it was only 2,122 per million. This diminution of mortality is curiously regular and progressive, showing that, long before any special measures for the suppression of tuberculous disease had come even into men's minds, not to mention their having come into operation, the disease had been gradually giving way before the steady advance which during the same period had been made in general sanitation. This is really a very important point to bear in mind, however thoroughly we indorse all that is being urged in the way of a "special crusade," against the disease. Inspection of meat, and especially inspection of milk, is good; the provision of asylums for the hopelessly consumptive and of institutions for the treatment of those who may perchance be curable is good also, if only for mere pity's sake; but let us not forget that, while all the modes of infection at the suppression of which these measures aim have been in full operation, the disease has been steadily diminishing under the influence of a gradual, although very slow, improvement in the standard of living and in the sanitary surroundings of the people. Fresh air, free ventilation, cleanliness, and a diminution of that overcrowding which makes cleanliness, decency, and ventilation well-nigh impossible for a large proportion of our population are the true preventives of tuberculous diseases. Whether in regard to humans, or to cattle, or to wild beasts in captivity, consumption is the curse which specially attaches to those who dwell in houses. The great social problem for the coming century to solve is how to keep a roof over our heads, and yet avoid this disease. Civilization without tuberculosis would, indeed, be a social revolution.

ENGLISH COMPANY PROMOTING.

Lord Chief Justice Russell's Trenchant Public Denunciation of Frauds and Losses.

From The London Times.

My Lord Mayor, I have listened with great satisfaction to one part particularly of the address of the learned Recorder. I mean that part of his address in which he spoke of the services you had rendered by putting a stop to the adulteration of foodstuffs, and the part which you have taken in procuring legislation, which first began to be effective in or about the year 1875, for putting down frauds by that adulteration—frauds which affected a large part of the community, and the part of the community the least able to protect itself. My Lord Mayor, you were then a public benefactor. I take this opportunity—which I think is suitable for the purpose—to call your attention to another class of fraud which is rampant in this community, fraud of a most dangerous kind, widespread in its operation, touching all classes, involving great pecuniary loss to the community—loss largely borne by those who are least able to bear it. And, even much more important than this, fraud which is working insidiously to undermine and corrupt that high sense of public morality which it ought to be the common object of all interested in the good of the community to maintain—fraud blunting the sharp edge of honor and besmirching honorable names. I need not tell you I am alluding to the frauds practiced in abuse of the law relating to the formation of companies with limited liability. [Suppressed applause.] That law has effected much good. Its object was to enable that to be done by honest co-operation of the many which could not be done by the unaided efforts and resources of one or a few. But it has been, I am sorry to say, in many cases—of course a minority, and I hope a small minority of cases, but still a minority deserving and demanding public attention—prostituted by the greed of unscrupulous persons in the hurry to obtain great wealth without being willing to put forth for its acquirement honest toil and honest endeavor. This fraud, like the mythological character Proteus, has assumed many and various aspects and disguises; and the problem, which is not yet solved, as I conceive and as experience shows, by existing legislation, is to reconcile the useful operation of the Companies acts with such machinery as, if it cannot wholly prevent, will minimize the evils to the nature and extent of which I have referred. When I touch a subject I desire to touch it with at least such completeness as will convey to those whose minds and consciences I wish to reach what I believe about it.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

And therefore I must ask permission to give a few illustrations of the evils which I have in my mind and to point to a mode in which it seems to me those evils may be combated. One common cause of loss, and one common mode of perpetrating the fraud, even if a concern is solid and worthy, is overcapitalization. A concern which is honestly worth £100,000, and which upon that capital value might well pay a decent return for investment, becomes an imposition if inflated to satisfy the greed of the middleman and promoter to cover extravagant advertising charges, extravagant fees for expert reports, gifts in money or in shares to procure Directors, aye, and even to procure the introduction of Directors. By these means it is offered to the public at an inflated price—at two or three times its actual value. Need I say that in such cases loss and failure are certain, and the public are called upon to pay for the deception which has been practiced upon them? Even if it could be said that the Boards of Directors brought actual knowledge of business or strength of government to the concern it might at least mitigate the evil. But it is notorious that in too many cases they bring neither one nor the other—neither knowledge nor strength—that they are chosen because it is supposed that their names or their titles might be attractive to the public. That is one great cause of the frauds which are carried out. Another is that utterly worthless concerns are foisted upon the public. The same machinery is used, but it is a machinery which resorts to the grosser forms of misrepresentation and fraud. A few illustrations which have come before the courts occur to me. There was one case in which a property was sold, or at least purported by the vendor to be sold—a property on the West Coast of Africa—for the sum of £48,000, when there was no property in existence at all. But an agent was sent out after this fictitious sale had been effected, whose report recorded the purchase of a property for the sum of £140 from a native negro chief, which the agent thought would nearly answer the description given of the fictitious property described in the prospectus. In another case, a business, having been bought a few weeks before the formation of a company for a sum of £637, was sold to the public, who subscribed something like £76,650.

OTHER MODES OF FRAUD.

These are the grosser cases. Another mode of fraud which is practiced—I am speaking from my experience in courts of justice—is this, going to allotment on insufficient capital. The public did not subscribe as was hoped, and there was but a small amount of money from them. What, then, is to be done? An honest, independent, disinterested Board of Directors who knew their business would say that it was impossible to go to allotment upon such a subscription. But they are not their own masters; they are in the case which I have been supposing creatures of the promoter, who pays them; they are not in a position to form an independent judgment. What is the result? The promoter gets hold of what money there is, and, to carry on the company's miserable weak existence, the Directors issue debentures which are largely unregistered, and of which the creditors have no notice. They get an apparent amount of business carried on by the company; tradesmen and merchants deal with them, and when the crash comes, down come the debenture holders and sweep away their stock—every stick that belongs to the company—and the creditors are left without remedy. Another, and the last, illustration I would give is the case of what is known as the "one-man company," that is to say, where a man changes his business into a company and takes payment in debentures of that company. Again the public takes shares and merchants deal with the company, and when the crash comes the debenture holder, the vendor, or the vendor's assignee comes down, and again the creditor is left without redress. I have only one word more to say in this connection, but it is an important word. It is this—that when the constitution of companies under the act is considered these things would be impossible—certainly impossible to anything like the same extent—if the Boards of Directors were honest, intelligent, independent men with no interest to serve except the interests of the shareholders. The first duty of a Board of Directors is to determine whether they will approve of the contract on which it is intended to base the proceedings and action of the company.

The next important question which they have to decide is whether they will or will not go to allotment. If they are paid by the promoter and have interests different from those of the shareholders, how can it be said, indeed how can it be expected, that they will discharge honestly the trust which they owe to the public? It is time that public opinion was aroused on this question. You, my Lord Mayor, can yourself do much in this direction, and those who are associated with you in the great corporation of which you are the head can do much by example, by condemnation, by ostracization of any persons who have art or part in any such nefarious enterprise—if enterprises they can properly be called. Above all, you can give to the Legislature the benefit of your ripe experience in commerce in advising how this state of things can be remedied, if it can be. I think all agree that the law in this regard ought to aim at two objects. The first object ought to be to insure so far as practicable that the public should be afforded all such information as might affect the reasonable judgment of a man in determining whether or not to invest in a particular concern. The next object ought to be that all holding fiduciary or quasi-fiduciary positions should be bound to disclose fully and clearly any interest which they possess differing from the interest of the other shareholders. In other words, the transaction should be open and above board, and all the parties dealing on equal terms. My Lord Mayor, although many such cases as I have suggested have taken place, it is to be regretted that in but few instances has punishment fallen upon the perpetrators of crimes such as these—for crimes they certainly are; for while the law is swift to punish, and ready as the machinery is to punish offenses against the law of property, for reasons upon which I need not dwell it is often difficult to procure evidence in support of a prosecution. I have heard it said that it is impossible to make the law more stringent, because it will frighten away from the direction of public boards honorable and honest men. I do not say that consideration is to be disregarded. Far from it; but I do not believe that any honorable and honest man who desires according to his conscience to discharge the trust which is imposed upon him would suffer by any greater stringency of the law to give effect to the two objects to which I have referred.

STATISTICS OF LOSS.

I said a few minutes ago that great pecuniary losses had followed from these nefarious practices. The official receiver charged with the winding up of public companies, who has rendered and is rendering the most valuable public service, has at my request furnished me with some figures on this head. They are startling. He gives me the figures for a period of seven years from 1891 and up to and including 1897. And upon the official information at his command, and taking the advice of those in a position to check the estimate, for in part it must necessarily be an estimate, he comes to the conclusion that in that period of seven years there has been lost to the community and gone into the pockets of the unworthy no less a sum than £23,159,482—made up of losses of creditors dealing with companies, £7,696,848, and of loss to the wretched contributors or shareholders, £20,462,634. And, my Lord Mayor, when you recollect that these are figures relating only to companies wound up compulsorily, and that they exclude cases of reduced capital, the losses in relation to companies whose shares were taken by the public at par, but whose present value represents only a very few shillings or pence in the pound of their par value, you will see that the loss to the public is enormous, but in addition to that is what I think is a weightier consideration—the effect of such transactions, if allowed to go on, almost with impunity, upon the public mind and conscience. These are pressing considerations which show that these matters should be dealt with as of urgent importance at the present moment.

Recent Strikes in England.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. John Burnett's report to the Board of Trade on the strikes and lockouts of the year shows that 230,267 work-people—of whom 10 per cent. were women—were involved in the disputes of 1897. The year was a bad one, compared with its forerunners in regard to the actual time lost, but one of the lowest for some time past as regards the number of workers involved. The following table shows the position clearly:

Year.	Number of Work-people Affected Directly and Indirectly.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
1893	636,386	31,205,062
1894	324,245	9,322,096
1895	263,758	5,542,652
1896	198,687	3,748,525
1897	230,267	10,345,523

The miners' lock-out was, of course, responsible for the terrible labor waste of 1893, and last year's figures are accounted for by the stubborn struggle in the engineering trade. The first nine months of the present year show a greater loss than the whole of last year, owing to the strike in South Wales.

The balance of advantage in the settlement of disputes was markedly on the side of the employers, 44 per cent. of the work-people being engaged in disputes which were settled wholly against the workmen, and only 21 per cent. securing all they asked for. Forty disputes were settled by conciliation, mediation, or arbitration, ten of which were dealt with under the Conciliation act. But by far the greatest number—624 out of 864—were settled, as usual, by direct arrangement or negotiation between the two parties. The report shows that it is the fierce stand-up battles between large bodies of employers and workmen that cost the country dearest, and it is just here that the Conciliation act breaks down.

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NO MORE AWKWARD CADETS

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TRAINED TO BE GRACEFUL

How a Baltimore Dancing Master Proposes to Give a Social Polish to the Future Commodores and Admirals of Our Navy.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Signor Joseph Hazazer of this city, teacher of dancing, has been appointed instructor in deportment, etiquette, and dancing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He will give his first lesson to the cadets to-day. (Nov. 21.)

Signor Hazazer is a spare man, of medium height, with scanty gray hair. His features are small and his nose aquiline, but his figure and his every movement have an air of courtly grace, so rare in these bustling, high-pressure-work days, that it is delightful. Speaking yesterday of his duties at the Naval Academy he said:

"I am to receive my final instructions tomorrow, and until then I will not know the extent of my teaching, but I suppose I will be expected to convey to the cadets the knowledge of how to be graceful and harmonious in their movements as well as to have a good carriage of the figure. What a beautiful thing it is to see a man who enters a room with grace, and makes his bow properly, one who can shake hands as it should be done, or approach a lady in a way to make an impression. How often do you see a man enter a room like this"—the Signor retired to the hall for a moment, then entered the room quickly, advanced several steps, and bowed in the quick, jerky manner seen every day.

"See," he said, "how stiff and ungraceful it is. This is the way"—and he again entered the room, removing his hat and bowing gracefully at the threshold, then advancing.

"Here again is the ballroom bow that is given so often"—he brought both his feet together and bowed from the neck.

"You see," he said, "how ugly it is, when just as simply he could do this:

"The Signor slid along the carpet, placing the heel of his left foot at the hollow of his right, then bowing, the movement of his head, shoulders, hand, and even eyes harmonizing.

"Harmony is the great thing," said the Signor, "and in bowing the body should be harmonized. Bow from your waist, incline your head, lower your eyes, and extend your hand so, and you will have the effect of the letter 'O.' Don't thrust your hand out straight, and hold yourself erect when presenting a bouquet or fan to a lady. No, no; incline your body, describe a harmonious wave of the hand, and you will be repaid. How this sort of thing does attract attention and distinguish any one who has it.

"On the street the bows I see every day and greetings exchanged are so utterly lacking in grace that it is painful to me. A gentleman meets a lady on the street. He moves his hand to his hat and tips it quickly and replaces it, after craning his neck like this to face the lady, still keeping his body straight. It is so awkward, so crude. Why should he not do this way?"

Again the Signor tripped down the room. Suddenly his face lighted up, he doffed his hat, inclined his body, curving with the angle at which his hat was held, lowered his eyes and turning from the hip faced the lady he was supposed to address.

"The lady," he continued, "should do the same thing, with the exception of her hat. Nothing is prettier than a salute of this kind.

"So many mistakes are made in introducing a gentleman to a lady. It can be done so beautifully that it is a pity to see it done wrong. I will show you."

Signor Hazazer buttoned his coat and, advancing toward a chair, smiled pleasantly; then, bowing in the way described, said softly: "Miss ——, may I introduce to you Mr. ——." While speaking he had bowed, and as he uttered the name of the gentleman he turned, including him in the same bow given the young lady.

"Then the gentleman should bow and wait," said the Signor. "If the lady is generous enough to offer her hand he takes it, not as is done so commonly, but harmonizing the action of his hand with the slight bending of his body. He must not make the mistake of bowing too low, or, on the other hand, of not bowing enough, so as to give the appearance of stiffness.

"Then, 'Miss ——, may I have the pleasure of this dance?' If the lady accepts he offers her his arm, not this way, (dropping his arm even with his side,) but thus, (crossing it over his breast,) so that if the lady's hand slips she will have something to hold. Then he should not back her into her place for a set, but lead her around so that she can manage the train of her dress. I say to my girls so often in teaching them to bow, 'take hold of your dress; take hold of your dress.' It is most necessary to do it correctly. The left hand is for the fan, and the right for the dress. The hands are for ornaments, and can be made such in this way."

Signor Hazazer illustrated the way in which a lady should acknowledge a salutation or introduction, holding an imaginary skirt in one hand and a fan in the other, while he dropped one foot behind the other and inclined his head and body harmoniously.

"Look at the way so many ladies sit down in a chair," he continued. "They throw themselves in it, so that their feet often leave the ground, and the backs of their dresses are drawn so tight that they have to squirm around in order to be comfortable. In taking her seat a lady should not just drop down, without holding her dress or taking a thought of her comfort after getting in the chair. She should take hold of her dress in one hand, gather it up so that she will not sit on it so as to draw it tight across the back; then she places one foot just behind the other, almost the position for a bow, and sinks into the chair holding her dress. She has all her weight on her feet, and can sit down slowly, instead of dropping down. It depends upon which way she wants to face which foot she puts behind the other.

"In the dance, waltz, or any round dance, a gentleman will never place his bare hand flat in the back of a lady's dress. He will, if he knows anything, take his handkerchief in his hand or cross his thumb across the palm, so as to prevent the moisture of his hand from making a stain. He should never take more than the tips of the lady's fingers in his hand, and by a slight inclination or bend of the body in dancing avoid getting too close to her. There are so many things that can be said on this subject and so many things to be corrected that it is difficult to tell which is most important.

"In a drawing room, one of the most out-of-place things is for a gentleman to cross his knees, or for a lady, either. This is the graceful way of sitting to converse."

Signor Hazazer sat down, and with his feet drawn close to the chair, yet not so close as to seem crowded, advanced one slightly and sat easily.

"Or this can be done with propriety, too," he said, and moving his feet further out, crossed one over the other.

"If people would only pay attention to these little things, it would make living more delightful. Refinement is the essence of life and a good address is better than a well-filled pocketbook."

And so on Signor Hazazer chatted, explaining the many little things which he thought so necessary to a thorough and graceful enjoyment of life. He thinks that a large part of his time probably will be taken up with his new duties, and is of the opinion that the Government did an eminently wise and proper thing when it established the course in deportment, etiquette, and dancing. It is not sufficient, he thinks, that the future Captains, Commodores, and Admirals of the United States Navy should be taught simply to handle ships, manage men, shoot big guns, destroy the enemy, and raise his ships after they have been riddled with shot and shell, but should do these things gracefully and should be taught to ornament a drawing room, as well as a man-of-war. As a naval officer's time is divided between sea and shore duty, and as he is called upon frequently for diplomatic service, it is necessary for him to be graceful and to appear at an advantage wherever he be placed. And Signor Hazazer knows that a naval officer, no matter how brilliant and capable he may be, or how well he knows the seas and ships, will not be graceful in a drawing room or at a State dinner unless he knows what to do with his hands and feet, how to address a lady, or take her to a seat in a ballroom.

Slugging Populism.

From The Denver Post.

The barbers in some of the Kansas towns have reduced the price of a hair cut to a nickel. Is this another underhanded blow at Populism?

ITALY'S POLITICAL PRISONERS.

"Ouida" Protests Their Maltreatment Is Inhuman—Shocking Intolerance and Benighted Policy.

Letter to the Editor of The Daily News.

Sir: A month has passed since I wrote to you with regard to the shocking cruelty of the treatment of those political prisoners who have been sentenced to solitary confinement in Italy during the present year. I have not seen or heard of any movement of sympathy, or of indignation, on the part of the English nation. It is of a different temper to its grandfathers, who mobbed Haynau and cheered Garibaldi.

I am always glad when I can quote printed Italian opinion on Italian political affairs, instead of putting forward my own views, and I shall be obliged if you will allow me to cite some passages regarding the political prisoners which I take from a work published this Autumn by the Marchese Pareto, a well-known writer in the Revue des Deux Mondes, the Journal des Economistes, L'Economista, The Political Science Review, and other periodicals; the work is brought out by F. Rouge of Lausanne, and is written in French. "The dominant party," says M. Pareto, "fearing not to find the ordinary tribunals complaisant enough, confided its interests to military courts." Contempt for the most rudimentary principles of justice was pushed to the furthest possible extreme. M. Carlo Romussi (late editor of the Secolo) is pursued for articles written and printed by him before the events of May. When he protests he is told that Gen. Bava has decreed that the jurisdiction of the military courts shall embrace and punish retrospective acts. When it is objected that these articles were never prosecuted at the time of their publication, the Court replies, "But in that period there was too great mansuetude on in the courts of law; but these are no longer competent to give judgment, authority is solely vester in this court," (the court-martial.) "And Romussi is condemned on account of these articles, because it is probable that the insurgents of May had read and been influenced by them?

"Romussi," continues Pareto, "is neither Socialist nor Anarchist, yet he is condemned to four years and two months' solitary confinement. His true crime was that he had combated megalomania and militarism, and that he had impiously touched the sacred ark of the taxes on corn!" Poor Don Albertario, a priest sixty-eight years old, of blameless life, who has done nothing except write of public events, "with irony," (sic,) is condemned to three years' solitary confinement as a dangerous Anarchist, although his journal, the Osservatore Cattolico, strongly blamed the insurrections of May. Again, M. Chiesi, late editor of the Italia del Popolo, was accused of "having blamed the Abyssinian campaign!" (He was also accused of having given toy axes as Christmas presents, the axes bearing the revolutionary motto, "Dalli al tronco!") It is by these and similar outrages of justice that these gentlemen and others are treated in the manner which I described in my previous letter to you; shut up in solitary confinement, starved, denied any kind of mental distraction or occupation, and exposed to the brutality and insolence of the jailors, the only creatures approaching them.

I take leave to think that it is a crime, exceeding any criminal's felony, to treat in such a manner any human creature; even an assassin of the deepest dye. What, then, is it to treat thus blameless persons, whose only offense is one of opinion?

Authority, society, government may have a right to take the life of a murderer. This is not a question to be discussed here; it is absolutely certain that government, society, and authority have no right to reduce even a murderer by torment to insanity or idiocy; how much less, then, have they such a right over wholly blameless persons whose only offense is to think differently to the momentarily dominant party?

The Marchese Pareto observes that such ferocity as to deprive writers of the means of writing outdoes the cruelty of the Neapolitan Bourbons, who allowed the means of study to those political offenders whom it called galley slaves, (ergastolune,) and he cites the well-known Neapolitan historian Benedetto Crece who writes to him in the August of this year: "What say you, dear friend, of the courts-martial of Milan? Our prisoners here in the time of the Bourbons, or at least those of Santo Stefano, like Geltembrini and Spaventa, received every kind of books, and those which came to Spaventa were revolutionary and inflammable works of German philosophy; they studied them and they wrote about them; to the political prisoners of this Government this consolation and recreation is this year denied. But we are in days in which the Italian edition of Kantsky on the economical doctrines of Marx is sequestered! Reaction is in full career, and with it reigns its faithful and invisible companion—imbecility!"

"Any one," adds Pareto, "can verify these facts in reading the preface to Geltembrini's translation of the works of Lucian, in which he states that he composed the work in the Ergastolo of Santo Stefano, while Silvio Spaventa composed there various works on social and political subjects. But such interests and labors are denied to the political prisoners of 1898, whose offenses were to attack the corn laws and to endeavor to diminish taxation, the sources from which the dominant party draws its wealth!"

I know not, Sir, what it will seem to you, but to me it appears that to refuse a prisoner whose habitual pursuits are intellectual such resources as he can find in literary composition and studies is an act of fiendish cruelty which ought to brand the Government guilty of it as outside the pale of even such poor civilization as graces Europe in these days. It is to my mind a cruel deed to cage in solitude even a poor ignorant wretch like Passanante until he becomes, in the frightful length of lonely years, a wholly witless imbecile; Passanante wounded and indirectly caused the ultimate death of one of the noblest of men, Benedetto Cairoli, whom I knew, honored, and admired. But I think the punishment of Passanante is an ingenuity worthy of devils. What, then, can be said in opprobrium strong enough to condemn a similar torture by which entirely blameless persons are kept in darkness, hunger, and solitude in order that their brains may give way and their minds rot into idiocy, while their bodies still breathe, like Passanante's—mere heaps of stupid, voiceless, sightless bones? We do not ask for much tenderness or magnanimity from the present Italian Government for its political prisoners. We only ask them to be as humane as were the Bourbons of Naples! I remain, obediently yours,

OUIDA.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Progress Making and Improved Methods of Working.

From The London Times.

Our Zurich correspondent writes, under date Nov. 8: "The first operations in piercing the Simplon Tunnel, which began in September last, are represented so far by a boring 170 metres long on the Brigue side and 30 metres on the Italian side at Iselle. The temperature in the former tunnel reaches 85°, and the water constantly trickling through renders it necessary for the Italian workmen to wear complete coverings of oilskin and wide hats of the same material, the work and conditions of atmosphere being sufficiently arduous to render a change of gangs necessary every four hours. The rock drills, which have now arrived, are reported to be so light that they can be carried by four men. In the construction of the St. Gothard the Ferroux drills, making about 180 blows in a minute, were mounted on a carriage worked by some sixteen attendants, while the work of charging with dynamite, firing, and clearing the way was done by twenty-two men in three to four hours. In the present operations the Rhone water power is used in working this machinery, in clearing the débris, providing the electric light, &c. For the protection of the machinery a large building is being constructed communicating with the tunnel works by a gallery. Here, too, the workmen come to don their special clothing, each set being marked by its own number. They pass from the tunnel without the danger of exposure to the outer air, as in going through the gallery they take off their working clothes, which are at once aired and dried, their own clothing being then restored to them. A peculiar feature of the tunnel settlement is, according to the account from Geneva, the change of Naters, near Brigue, into a complete Italian village. Italian names and signs have superseded French in all the cafés, shops, and cabarets of the district, while the approaches to the tunnel show the impromtu effects of a newly opened settlement in the Far West. It is reported that the heavy duty the Italian Government lays on dynamite seriously interferes with the progress of the work on the Italian side."

A Napoleon of Finance.

"Dickie, what did you do with that dime I gave you for taking your quinine?"

"Why, pa, I bought some lickerish with fi' cents—an' with fi' cents I hired Tommy Budds to take th' quinine."—Brooklyn Life.

CHEAPNESS OF ENGLISH GAME.

It Costs No More than Fowls and Goes Further.

From The London Standard.

A correspondent draws attention to the high price of English game this season, which contrasts rather unpleasantly with its comparative cheapness during recent years. Five shillings and five-and-sixpence a brace is an unusual charge for November partridges; and pheasants have risen to seven and seven-and-sixpence a brace, one-fifth more than the cost of equally good birds twelve months ago. One obvious reason for the present dearness of game is the bad weather which the birds encountered in the breeding season. This in many good partridge districts reduced the head of game forthcoming in September by at least one-half. Pheasants also have suffered severely in many places. But we must wait till the larger preserves are shot before we can tell how prices have been affected by the cold and wet to which the sitting birds were exposed in May and June. It is not so many years ago, we should remember, since the average price of pheasants in a fairly good year was even higher than it is now. Thirty years since it would have been thought a piece of extravagance to buy game for ordinary consumption in any middle-class household. Latterly, however, ladies have found pheasants cheaper in the end than fowls. Without costing more money, they go a good deal further. A prime young pheasant, well fed on buckwheat and other nutritious delicacies, has more meat on him than the much-vaunted Surrey fowl. We must all be glad that both pheasants and partridges have been brought within the reach of the middle classes; and it would be an evil day, for more reasons than one, if ever they were placed beyond it again. We anticipate no such misfortune as that.

Next Spring and Summer will probably set things to rights, and we shall have the birds down again to what has been their normal price during the last few years. And we would take this opportunity of asking all that large class of persons who habitually buy game for their tables whether they ever reflect on the nature of the system by which the markets are supplied. If we want game cheap, there must be those who find their account in breeding and selling it. To find fault with strict preserving or to censure gentlemen who send their birds to the poulterer is rather inconsistent with complaints of its dearness. A plentiful supply of this delicate and wholesome food at a reasonable rate, and not too high for the middle-class pocket, can only be insured by preservation on a large scale and by affording to field sports as much protection as is compatible with the public good. For the sake of the pleasure which they find in shooting, landed proprietors are willing to go to a great expense in stocking their woods and stubbles, and when the public benefit so greatly by the result it scarcely lies with them to denounce the whole race of preservers and keepers as recklessly as many people do who, but for these maligned members of society, would never know the taste of game from one year's end to the other. That the market can be amply supplied without the encouragement of practices at which public opinion is very properly indignant we hold to be a certainty. But abusus non tollit usum; and, though it is a pity that land owners do not superintend the operations of their game keepers rather more closely, still the practices complained of are by no means general and are every day becoming rarer. We would add that game might be as cheap and as plentiful as any reasonable man could desire, without recourse to any methods of preservation which involve cruelty, if gentlemen only did not shrink quite so nervously from interfering with their keepers. If the master made it his business to know as much about wild animals and their habits as his servant is supposed to know, he need not then be afraid of him, as too many sportsmen really are, and might have just as good a head of game, just as good sport, and very often better managed beats, without a single thing being done on his estate to shock anybody's feelings.

How Elephants Cross a Stream.

In the November number of Pearson's Magazine, Mr. Cleveland Moffet relates some stories that were told him by a celebrated hunter of big game, Peter Burgess of Bristol. The article is profusely illustrated. Many years ago, when the world was younger than it is now, Livy described in that wonderful way of his how elephants could be carried over a stream. Mr. Burgess has a similar topic—how elephants swim a river.

"It is a great sight to see a line of elephants crossing a river with steep banks. They go down slowly, striking the ground with their trunks before each step, and never making a slip or miss, although you feel every minute as if they were going to take a header into the water. Then they wade or swim, as the case may be, and they swim beautifully, not hesitating to cross half a mile of deep water if need be.

"I must say, however, that the sensation of sitting on the back of a swimming elephant is the reverse of pleasant; you fancy yourself on an enormous barrel which may roll round at any moment, and take you under. Besides that, they swim so low in the water that you are sure of a wetting, which in India means an excellent chance of fever.

"Having crossed the stream, they must climb to the top of the bank, and this is the most peculiar operation of all. Down on their knees they go, and with trunk and tusks dig out a foothold for themselves, and so, step by step, work their way to the top, their position being sometimes like that of a fly climbing up a wall. As they reach the top they give a lurch sideways, and shoot one leg straight over the bank, then give a lurch to the other side and shoot out the other leg in the same way, which brings them into the position of a boy hanging by his arms from the edge of a roof. Then they come to their knees, and finally, with a great scrambling and kicking of their hind legs, bring themselves to level ground again.

"In spite of these perilous ascents and descents, I never knew an elephant to miss his foothold, although there was a case where one of the herd got stuck in the mud and sank gradually deeper and deeper until only his head and part of his back could be seen. The Rajah ordered ten other elephants to be brought up, and they were hitched to the unfortunate animal, and by pulling together at the given word, brought their bellowing comrade out of the mud with a plomp like the pop of a thousand-ton cork."

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

The public schools teach almost every known branch of study but the one most important branch of all. What does it profit your son if he has an intellect like a Newton, and is mentally an Admiral Crichton, if he has a weak and puny body and not the remotest idea of how to care for his health? A boy should be taught from the start that his health is his most precious endowment. Without health, all the talent, all the genius, and all the ambition in the world are worthless. A boy should be taught that success in any walk of life, that happiness, and life itself, are dependent upon his care of his health.

When a man feels that he is losing his health and vigor, when his cheeks no longer glow, his step is no longer elastic and the sparkle of health is no longer in his eyes, he should work less, rest more and resort to the right remedy to restore his bodily vigor. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a natural medicine—a scientific medicine. It does no violence to nature. It works with and not against nature. It promotes the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It imparts vitality and power to the whole system. It gives plumpness and color to the cheeks, sparkle to the eyes, steadiness to the nerves, strength to the muscles and the animation of health to the whole body. It makes the appetite keen and hearty. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve-tonic and restorative. Medicine dealers sell it and have absolutely nothing else "just as good."

"I was afflicted with pimples and boils, and running sores on face and neck," writes Robert S. Wert, Esq., of No. 615 Galloway Ave., Columbus, Ohio. "I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and was cured."

Constipation is the commonest beginning and first cause of many serious diseases and it should always be treated with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets used in connection with the "Discovery." These are the most perfect natural laxatives and permanently cure.

BUTTER DOUBLES ITS WEIGHT.

Novel Method of Loading Discovered in California.

San Francisco Dispatch to Chicago Chronicle.

Some interesting experiments and analyses have been conducted by the chemists of the Health Department, with the result that a swindle in the adulteration of butter will be exposed in a formal report at the next meeting of the Board of Health. Chief Food Inspector Dockery seized samples of suspicious butter in a house on Mission Street, thinking that because it crumbled apart like cheese it was merely a combination of oils, or oleomargarine. He was more than surprised, however, on being told by Prof. Green, the chemist in charge, that the article submitted for analysis was butter, and a good average sample of butter at that. There was but one peculiar characteristic in the butter—water oozed from it in large drops when the butter was spread upon bread, and when pressed with a knife upon a slab it decreased noticeably in bulk.

"How do you account for that?" Dockery asked, his question being prompted by the chemist's statement.

"By the use of a form of pepsin and alkalis and salt the butter is emulsified, or made to absorb its own weight of water. For instance, in making up the butter, one pound of good butter was taken and put into a vessel with one pound of milk. A little pepsin and salts of some kind were added. Then the different ingredients were churned together, and after a little while the milk had disappeared with the chemicals, and there were two pounds of butter. This compound will retain its increased weight for a considerable time, but when exposed to the atmosphere the outer edges dry and crumble like cheese. All that can be said of the samples is that they are 'doctored butter.' They give no signs of adulteration."

"I took this stuff from F. Rexinger, in his room on Mission Street," said Dockery.

"They were making it in a room in the lodging houses and selling the method, Rexinger showed me a handful of twenties, and said he got them from a fellow who had bought the secret that morning for $300.

"Rexinger came from Honolulu, and must have brought the scheme to this city from the islands, for I never saw anything like this butter before in San Francisco. It tastes like any good butter, and one can be deceived till you see the water coming out of it from underneath a knife."

EXCURSIONS.

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NEXT CALIFORNIA TRAIN

leaves New York Dec. 13, via Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, and the Santa Fé Route. Elegant train of vestibuled sleeping and dining cars. Round-trip tickets valid returning until August, 1899, including all points of interest on the Pacific Coast. Special reduced rates at hotels in California. Other California tours later.

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AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., will preach at 4 P. M.; the sacred cantata "The Holy City" will be sung.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12 noon; 4:15, (choral evensong,) and 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor, Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. N. W. Conklin, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening. The Bible school meets in the chapel, 9:45 A. M. Classes for adults, 10 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Nov. 27th, 1898, at 11:15 A. M.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler, who will deliver the fourth lecture of the course on "The Essentials of Morality" at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Special subject: "The Basic Principle of Ethics." All interested are invited. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, CORNER 5TH AV. and 43d St.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Heroism of Our Soldiers During the Late War." Service begins at eleven o'clock. All are invited.

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COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; excellent bread, pastry, soups, cake, ice creams; city reference; where kitchenmaid is kept. Call Monday, 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference; last employer can be seen; wages, $35 to $40. 123 West 60th St.; please ring Dolan's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; wages, $35. B., 750 8d Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for a first-class French cook where kitchenmaid is kept. Call at 17 Gramercy Park between 10 and 11 A. M.

COOK.—First-class; French; best reference; for first-class private family or club. 422 West 37th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; best private family reference. 156 West 28th St.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a young German-American Protestant woman, to work by the day, washing, ironing, housecleaning, cooking; best references. Griswold, 321 West 44th St., rear house, top floor.

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DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly experienced French dressmaker; excellent seamstress; also misses' dresses; willing; country; good reference. 322 West 53d St.

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GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss-French lady; best city references. Frey, 590 Amsterdam Av.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By a first-class housekeeper as resident or non-resident housekeeper; excellent caterer and marketer; will call each day to superintend household; excellent indorsements. Mrs. Winthrop, 25 East 86th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Intelligent young woman (Protestant) as housekeeper for widower or family; good cook and seamstress; fond of children; can take full charge. Ramsey, 508 East 116th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an Englishwoman as working housekeeper or in linen room in hotel. Systematic, 28 East 23d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; cut and fit; first-class packer; fine needlework; 19 months' personal reference; last place 2 and 3 years previous situations. Lady's maid, 352 West 11th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss French; just arrived; for young lad

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AN UNBIDDEN GUEST.

A Stranger Tried Once Too Often to Dine with Chamber of Commerce Men Unasked.

Secretary George Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce is on the alert for a man who has a mania for appearing unbidden at banquets of a semi-public character. This person, who is an elderly man, always appears in evening dress, and on more than one occasion he succeeded in obtaining a seat at Chamber of Commerce banquets simply because the members of the committee and Secretary Wilson thought that he was the guest of some member. One year ago at Delmonico's he actually crowded a well-known member of the Chamber of Commerce out of his seat at one of the long tables. Thinking that the man was a stranger invited to the feast by some one in authority, the member made no attempt to enforce his rights, and amiably took his dinner at the newspaper men's table.

On the occasion of the recent Chamber of Commerce dinner at Delmonico's this persistent, unbidden guest was on hand early and mingled silently with the members and guests prior to the grand march into the dining room. By mere chance he attracted the attention of a member of the committee, and Secretary Wilson was asked if he knew the man. The veteran Secretary said that the person's face was familiar, but he did not know who he was. "Do you think he belongs here?" asked the commiteeman.

"I will find out," replied Mr. Wilson, and he sent a waiter to ask the man for the number of his dinner card. The self-possessed unknown frankly said that he had no card, whereupon Mr. Wilson questioned him. Then the stranger said he was a newspaper man, but he was unable to tell what newspaper he represented, and could give no satisfactory explanation of his presence. He was politely informed that the managers of the banquet were prepared to take care of only those persons to whom invitations had been sent, and it would not be convenient to receive him as a guest. Without a word the man turned away from Secretary Wilson and walked toward the cloakroom. The incident at once passed out of the Secretary's mind.

Half an hour afterward a member of the Dinner Committee went to Mr. Wilson and said: "Who is that fellow up there on the platform bothering Lord Herschell's secretary?"

A glance in the direction indicated showed Mr. Wilson that the unbidden guest had not taken his departure. On the contrary, he had established relations with Lord Herschell's secretary, and was apparently on the point of having an extra seat placed for himself there.

Secretary Wilson's ordinarily unruffled disposition took a violent turn. For the time being he was angry through and through. He sent an imperative message to the stranger to leave the banquet hall, and in the anteroom he gave the persistent intruder a vehement talking to. "Now you leave here immediately," the irate Secretary commanded, "or I will take the trouble to have you arrested."

The man was watched until he got out of the building. One of Delmonico's older servitors told Mr. Wilson that he had seen the stranger at several large dinners and supposed that he was an eccentric character because he never spoke to anybody.

SOLDIER DEAD IN THE STREET.

Body of Member of the 71st Regiment Found by a Hotel Porter.

After going safely through the campaign in Cuba, escaping the bullets of the Spaniards and the fevers that laid many of his comrades low, William H. Hughan, a private of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, was found dead at the foot of the basement stairs on the Thirty-seventh Street side of the Marlborough Hotel yesterday morning. Death was due, according to Coroner's Physician Weston, to exposure and alcoholism.

When Joseph Mulligan, a porter in the hotel, opened the basement door shortly after 6 o'clock he found the body of a man, clad in dark trousers, the uniform coat of the regulars, and a soft felt hat, lying on the sidewalk. The porter summoned Policeman Baxter of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The body was still warm, and the policeman sent in a hurry call for an ambulance. The surgeon, however, pronounced the man dead, and the body was removed to the station house and later to the Morgue, as it could not be learned where the man lived.

Among the papers found in the pockets of the dead man was a letter from his mother. It was dated "Fern Cottage, Garhistown, Wigtonshire, Scotland, Oct. 21," and was addressed to "My Dear Willie." In it the mother congratulated her son on his safe return from the war and hoped he would soon be mustered out and secure a good position. "Be careful when you get your money," the letter continued, "and do not make a mistake in the spending of it. I think you have suffered such hardships in earning it that it should make you very cautious, indeed."

TAKING $50,000 NUGGET ABROAD.

H. Maitland Kersey Will Exhibit It in London.

H. Maitland Kersey, formerly the agent here of the White Star Line, was a passenger yesterday on the outgoing steamship Lucania. Mr. Kersey is now manager of a Yukon steamship and gold mining company, in which John W. Mackay, the Duke of Ava, L. Z. Leiter, and a number of English noblemen and capitalists are said to be interested.

Mr. Kersey, who returned from Alaska on Tuesday, is taking abroad with him a $50,000 gold nugget, found in the Klondike, which is to be exhibited in the Union Bank of London. The nugget was in a strong box, under guard, and was placed in the Treasurer's room of the Lucania.

NEW STEAMERS FOR GULF TRADE

Two Ships to Ply Between New York and New Orleans.

Orders for two new steamships have been placed by the Cromwell Line with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. They are to be used in the New York-New Orleans service.

The vessels are to be of steel, 406 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 32 feet 9 inches in depth. They will have accommodations for 50 first-class and 180 steerage passengers. They are to be equipped with rolling chocks and the latest life-saving appliances. They are to have a speed of 17 knots. Horace See will supervise their construction.

Stern Brothers

will open Monday morning

30 West 23d St. & 21 West 22d St. as an addition to their present premises

Stern Bros

direct attention to their

Fur Departments

where they are offering, the remainder of

This Season's Imported **Garments and Neckwear**

At

Greatly Reduced Prices

Also

Persian Lamb Jackets, at $118.00

Alaska Seal, London Dyed, Jackets, at $145.00

Cloth Capes lined with Squirrel, collar and edging of Alaska Sable, at $18.50

Neck Scarfs

of Alaska Sable, at $7.45

of Mink, natural or blended, at $9.75

of Stone Marten, at $13.95

Muffs

Electric Seal or French Beaver, at $2.25

of Alaska Sable and Russian Bear, at $5.90

of Mink, at $8.25

of Stone Marten, at $13.95

Stern Bros

Useful Holiday Gifts For Men

Smoking Jackets of Tricot Cloth, quilted satin facings and trimmings, at $4.50 Value $6.50

of fine Velveteens, at $7.98 Value $10.50

of Imported Silk Matelasse, at $9.75 Value $12.50

Tuxedo House Coats of Venetian Cloth, plaid facings and lining, at $6.95 Value $8.50

of Double-faced English Cloths, reverse side plaid, at $7.98 Value $10.50

Bath and House Robes of heavy Eiderdown, at $3.85

with silk ribbon binding, at $4.98

Blanket Robes of fine figured California Blankets, at $5.98 Value $8.50

West 23d St.

A SUPPOSED THIEF SHOT.

Wounded Man Walked the Streets for Hours Afterward.

A man who gave his name as Joseph Ryan and his residence 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street was sent to the Harlem Hospital from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station on Friday night. He had been shot in the stomach early that morning, and after wandering all day in the streets, appealed to a policeman at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue for aid. He said that he had been wounded near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jackson Avenue, but that he could not remember how it happened.

It was learned afterward that Dominick Trotter, a watchman, who was stationed near some buildings in the course of erection on Jackson Avenue, had been knocked down about 5 o'clock Friday morning with a chisel by a man trying to steal some tools, and thinking himself in danger had shot the man, who succeeded in getting away in the darkness. Trotter was taken to the hospital and identified Ryan as the man whom he had shot. Trotter was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Kudlich in the Morrisania Police Court on a charge of attempted homicide, and was held without bail to await the result of Ryan's injuries. The police say that the charge against Trotter is strictly technical, as they believe that he acted wholly within his duty as a watchman.

At the hospital it was stated that Ryan's chances of recovery are small. The bullet, which entered his stomach, was extracted from his right side. A chisel and other tools, some lead, and a pair of shears such as are used to cut tin were found on him, and he was placed under arrest at the hospital on a charge of assault and larceny.

The cold which starts with oppression of the chest, pain under the shoulder-blades, and huskiness in the throat, can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros

Will place on sale **To-morrow** in their

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

another purchase of

Coats of heavy black Cheviots, lined with satin, at $9.00 Value $14.50

of English Kerseys or Cheviots, fly or reefer fronts, lined with satin or fancy silk, at $13.50 Value $19.50

Ulsters of double-faced Coverts, Mixtures or Cheviots, at $19.50 Value $25.00

Velour Coats short ripple back and deep fronts with reveres, plain, elaborately jetted or fur trimmed, $24.00 $33.50 Value $29.50 and $40.00

Stern Bros

are showing in their

Lace Departments

Late Importations of

Real Renaissance Robes

with all-overs and edgings to match

Drapery Nets and **Spangled Skirts** in black, black and steel, white with gold and silver, and other desirable combinations

And in addition will offer To-morrow

Ecru Lierre Laces 10 inches wide, at 85c & 98c yd.

Net Top Laces 12 inches wide, at 95c yd. Value $1.25 and $1.50

Stern Bros

will offer Monday

a large purchase of Plain, Novelty and Black

Dress Fabrics

put up in patterns for

Holiday Presents

at

$2.25, $2.45, $2.95, $3.15, $3.35, & $3.85

Also

Cotton Dress Patterns

at

90c, $1.10, $1.25 upwards

West 23d St.

SAD CASE OF THREE SISTERS.

Two Die, the Third Ill—Had Lived Together Sixty Years.

Two of three sisters who had lived together all their long lives were buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery, having died within a day of each other. The third is very ill, her sickness having been caused chiefly by the shock of the sudden breaking up of the little family.

The sisters are Anne, Christiana, and Tirzah Beatty. Until the department stores began to break up smaller establishments they were milliners in Brooklyn. After they retired from business they lived together at 32 Park Place. They held all their goods in common and were devoted to each other. The only outside life they had was in the church, in the work of which they were very active.

Their quiet lives had flowed on together for over sixty years without a ripple to disturb them until a month ago, when Miss Anne was taken ill with pneumonia. Soon after Miss Christiana sickened with the same disease. When Miss Anne knew that she was to die she transferred all her property to her remaining sisters. Soon after Christiana knew that she would never recover, and in turn she transferred the property to Tirzah. On Wednesday Miss Anne died, and Miss Christiana passed away on Thanksgiving Day. Overcome with sorrow and the strain of nursing, Miss Tirzah in turn fell ill, and is now confined to her bed. Miss Christiana was seventy years old, Miss Anne sixty-six, and Miss Tirzah sixty.

Lake Steamer Ashore; Man Drowned.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Nov. 26.—In a heavy snowstorm the steamer St. Lawrence, loaded with corn from Chicago, has gone ashore one mile south of Point Bethy. A heavy sea was running when the steamer struck the beach, and in taking the crew off one man, said to be the second engineer, was drowned. The steamer is hard aground and in bad condition. She is insured for $75,000; cargo insured for $26,000.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Announce the Commencement of Their Great Annual Sale of

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Thousands of book buyers await the announcement of this event each Holiday season. They have learned that it means an opportunity to purchase high-class books of every description at prices that are impossible at any other time.

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An additional feature of rare interest is a collection of Shakespearian Pictures which we are displaying—the great actors of the world in their famous Shakespearian parts—pictorial scenes from his greatest plays—the old Globe Theatre—the Shakespeare Homestead—the Ann Hathaway Cottage, and other interesting subjects.

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made from odd pieces, in all grades and sizes, suitable for any kind of room.

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.

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We call special attention to "Our Celebrated"

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THE BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Health Board to Consider the Subject at a Special Meeting.

Acting upon a letter received from Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, together with a report by a special committee of the Anti-Barren Island League, President Murphy of the Health Board has called a special meeting for to-morrow to consider the Barren Island nuisance. A portion of the Mayor's letter is as follows:

Complaints have long been made that the business carried on at Barren Island has been of such a character as to be a public nuisance and the cause of sickness to people and damage to property in adjacent neighborhoods. During the past Summer such complaints made to this office were almost innumerable and of daily occurrence. The new regulation of business operations there has not removed the causes for complaint.

Col. Murphy said yesterday that numerous experts of the board would be present at the meeting. He stated that the subject would be discussed in all its branches, and, if it were decided that the nuisance could not be abated, orders would be issued for the removal of the plant to some locality where it would no longer be a menace to health.

The report accompanying the Mayor's letter deals with a visit of a committee to Barren Island. It describes the situation in detail, and says in part:

The waters of Jamaica Bay for hundreds of feet from the dock of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company are black and ill smelling, and evidently contaminated by the impurities proceeding from the works. On the island there is not only a stench, but a heated compound of gases, vapors, volatilised oils, organic particles, and germs.

Philadelphia Physician's Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Dr. Mark H. Lincoln, a physician of this city, committed suicide to-day at his home here by inhaling illuminating gas. No reason for the suicide is known. Dr. Lincoln was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was for several years physician for the Carnegie Steel Works, Pittsburg.

COL. OCHILTREE HOME AGAIN.

Says France Is Between the Barricades and the Madhouse.

Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, who went abroad nearly a year ago, a very sick man, returned yesterday on the steamship St. Paul in excellent health. He spent eight months in France. "Most of that time," he said, "I was lying on my back and only able to read the newspapers, and none of them had anything good to say of the United States."

Col. Ochiltree said that this was his fifty-fourth trip to Europe, his first having been in 1867. It seemed almost impossible that a nation could deteriorate as France had in the thirty-one years he had been visiting that country. The French, he said, were between the barricades and the madhouse. He thought another commune was brewing. Regarding the Peace Commission, he said:

"I am convinced from what I saw in Paris that our commission will never give up one inch of territory won by American arms and held by American soldiers. In Paris the Spanish have been encouraged to hold out by the French press. It seems as though not a soul in Paris is friendly to us."

It was much the same, he said, all over the Continent, but in England one felt at home. At the theatres, concert halls, everywhere, Americans felt that they were in the hands of friends.

Col. Ochiltree denied a story printed here that he had headed a syndicate in which were "Tod" Sloane, Philip Dwyer, Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, and others, which had won £30,000 on the track. The Colonel went to the Windsor.

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Who could wander anywhere on our floors without receiving a host of inspirations for Holiday giving?

It is time now, to be inspired and

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The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

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MRS. WILMERDING'S FREAKS

Dr. Cerio Tells of Her Strange Conduct in Italy.

DRANK HARD AND PRAYED LONG

Said Relatives Persecuted Her—Commissioners Expected to Adjudge Her Sane.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The commission appointed by the Supreme Court to examine Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding as to her sanity, continued taking testimony in the Court House to-day. Dr. George Cerio of Manhattan was called by the committee which had Mrs. Wilmerding committed to Bloomingdale Asylum. He said he first saw Mrs. Wilmerding in November, 1897, in a hotel at Capri, Italy, he being her father's physician. He subsequently attended her.

In his opinion Mrs. Wilmerding was insane. She sang idiotic songs. She had an idea that her father was dead, although he was living. He called Dr. Allison in consultation. She had been drinking and smoking to excess. They decided that she was insane. Mrs. Wilmerding spoke kindly of her stepmother. She was careless as to her dress. Dr. Cerio believed that she was suffering from paranoia.

Under cross-examination the witness defined "paranoia" as delusional insanity. Dr. Cerio said that Mrs. Wilmerding thought he was Christ. She imagined that she saw God in her room, and told Dr. Cerio to invite Him in to see her. He said that she lighted candles about images of saints, and that she knelt motionless in front of them for hours at a time. Sometimes she spent the whole day in front of the images. Then she would take lighted candles in her hand and run about the room with them, as if in child's play. He had observed her for fifteen days, and had come to the conclusion that her delusions were evidence of insanity.

He said that the hotel people told him that sometimes they were compelled to give her liquor to keep her quiet. On one occasion, Dr. Cerio said, he found a brandy bottle half empty near her bed. She was often intoxicated, and this was plainly visible in her gleaming eyes and blazing cheeks. After a time her delusions changed to the belief that she was being persecuted.

Dr. Edward W. Allison, also of Manhattan, testified that in his opinion Mrs. Wilmerding was insane. He had first seen Mrs. Wilmerding in Capri. She thought her relatives were persecuting her. From what he had seen of them, there was no reason for Mrs. Wilmerding's belief. She was excited in manner. When she was starting for Naples, she offered him her gold watch, which she had previously given to a child, and which had been returned to her. Once Mrs. Wilmerding had her portrait painted while she was attired in a low-cut gown. Her actions in the studio excited comment. He termed her insanity "delusional monomania."

On cross-examination, Dr. Allison testified that he knew nothing about Mrs. Wilmerding's family affairs and he did not know that she was not being persecuted.

When Dr. Allison finished, the taking of testimony came to an end. The Commissioners, Lawyer Travis, and Drs. MacDonald and Schmid then held a conference. They agreed upon a verdict, but refused to make it public until it had been submitted to Justice Keogh here on Saturday next.

The inference gained from a talk with members of the commission was that the report would be favorable to Mrs. Wilmerding.

FIREMEN FALL THREE STORIES.

Two Men Probably Fatally Hurt While Fighting Flames in Walker Street.

Capt. Joseph Martin of Engine Company No. 31 and Fireman Henry Volk of Engine Company No. 55 were severely injured yesterday morning at a fire at 87 Walker Street, by falling through three floors to the cellar of the building. Both were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that they may die

The fire was in the rear of Walter & Co.'s paper factory, and soon the firemen found that the flames had entered through the floorings of the second and third floors. The second floor was unoccupied, the third was tenanted by Gordon & Sapolsky, the fourth by Hester & Wester, and the fifth, an attic, was unoccupied. Some of Engine No. 55's men were working in the front on the third floor. Volk walked toward the side of the room and fell through an apparently solid part of the flooring. He landed on top of some firemen in the cellar. He was dragged out from the débris he had carried down with him and was found to be unconscious.

While the firemen were taking Volk away another crash was heard, and a lot more débris fell. One of the firemen, peering through the smoke, thought he saw a fireman's lamp among the ruins. He picked up the lamp, and in doing so exposed a hand and then an arm. He cleaned the burning wood away and dragged out Capt. Martin. Martin had fallen through the same hole Volk had come through. It was afterward said by the firemen on the third floor that the smoke had so filled the rear of that floor that the flooring could not be seen, and Martin, in going to see what had become of Volk, had fallen after him.

It took an hour to extinguish the fire. All the rear of three floors of the building was badly damaged, and nearly $10,000 damage was done to stock and building. The firemen said that the building must have been burning all night, and that possibly a stove had caused the flames.

Rumors About Steel Rails.

A rumor current yesterday that the negotiations broken off abruptly ten days ago had been renewed by the steel rail manufacturers and that an agreement as to territory and prices had been reached was denied. The general sentiment yesterday was that, in view of the demand for steel rails, all the manufacturers would ignore territorial questions and maintain rates.

The Cruiser Buffalo Still Here.

The cruiser Buffalo has not yet started on her trip to Manila. She was to have sailed yesterday, but her start was again postponed. It is now expected that she will get away to-morrow. The repeated delays in the Buffalo's sailing are due to the department's determination to leave no doubt as to the vessel's fitness for the long trip when she starts.

Our Forty-First Holiday Opening

1858 Our Forty-first Anniversary and our Forty-first Holiday Opening. The occasion is not merely a figurative expression. The very etymology of the word "Anniversary" implies that the store had a birth. Its present size and status prove that a brilliant and colossal beginning is not necessary to the great idea of commercial success and continuity.

1898

Macy's embryo or formative period was sprightly. The business bounded from infancy to youth, matured into virile growth, and with each added year of endeavor is merging into its golden age.

Forty years of retailing! Think of the experimental and tentative work that has been done—and the acme, the zenith, our ideal not yet attained! Of course every source of early weakness has been fortified, and all attributes of strength that the fledgling store first manifested have been steadily developing. Our store is radiant with the focal splendors of Forty Years, and still we are a-thrill with eager enterprise and fresh and elastic nerves.

The Toys.

Wreathe holly for Santa Claus, twine laurel for Dickens and lift the palm for Macy's.

Santa Claus, Dickens, Macy's—a winning triumvirate. They contribute matchlessly to your holiday happiness.

Santa Claus, with a little more circumference to his waist, a little more breadth to his face, a ruddier bloom on his cheeks, a little more snow in his beard, a merrier twinkle in his eye, a few more wrinkles on his brow—but the same plump, chubby, jolly, beaming, brisk Santa has been here. . . . No need to tell you that. Evidences of his visit are "thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks of Vallombrosa."

For eleven months he has been thinking, planning, quarrying, shafting, mining, building, painting, spinning, gilding and packing for all good boys and girls. He came to Macy's last night in a gigantic sleigh, drawn by his fleet reindeer—Dasher, Dancer, Prancer, Vixen, Comet, Cupid, Dunder and Blitzen. Samples of his Toys were left for the children of New York to see and select from, and we have arranged it so that when Christmas Day dawns their dreams of ownership will come true.

No man or woman who loves a little child can be utterly miserable at this season of the year. Even the poorest can afford our prices for toys. We gathered them from first hands throughout the Toy manufacturing villages of Germany, Austria and France. Bright things for 4c.; bright things for $399.00, and something for every price between.

From now until Christmas eve the store will be under the thrall of holiday merchandise. The magic spell, so full of color and glamour and light and laughter, is on. This little list is a mere hint of what you may expect to find:—

Bicycles,	Pianos,
Magnetic Toys,	Tool Chests,
Mechanical Toys,	Printing Presses,
Automatic Toys,	Drums,
Inert Toys,	Horns,
Magic Lanterns,	Games,
Steam Engines,	Blocks,
Hot Air Motors,	Puzzles,
Doll Houses,	Tops,
Stables,	Banks,
Grocery Stores,	Tea Sets,
Butcher Shops,	China Sets,
Punch and Judy,	Pewter Sets,
Theatres,	Christmas Trees,
Horses on Stands,	Tricycles,
Rocking Horses,	Velocipedes,
Swinging Horses,	Bureaus,
Cabrioleters,	Bedsteads,
Trucks,	Chairs,
Milk Wagons,	Sofas,
Sand Carts,	Wardrobes,
Fire Engines,	Stoves,
Hook and Ladders,	Trumpets,
Hose Carts,	Soldiers,
Patrol Wagons,	Rattles,
Chief Wagons,	Ten Pins,
Villages,	Horse Reins,
Farms,	Whips,
Noah's Ark,	Canes,
Trains,	Guns.

It is true that the Toy Department will be thronged this week with grandparents who have been coming to our Holiday Openings ever since they were children themselves. They live over those old times in the lives of their children's children.

Tree Decorations.

Myriad dainty things to illumine the Christmas tree. They festoon fixtures and overarch counters—a medley of iridescent, sparkling and novel gewgaws, baubles, trinkets and trifles that will add lustre and sheen to the ladened boughs. Never before were so many unique, quaint, odd and graceful shapes wrought of tractable glass and plastic wax. Their delicate tints will intensify the rich gleam and green of the fir's foliage.

You'll be surprised at the variety a small amount of money may secure.

The Dolls.

If we had time for dalliance with didactic metaphors we would attempt a description of our Dolls. A collection of Dolls that first threatens the advertiser with mental apathy, and afterward with mental anarchy. And so the writer is glad that lack of time and cost of newspaper space interpose their unyielding limitations, and Dolls that are lovely and Dolls that are ugly must be reconciled to brief general statements.

Jumeau Dolls—finest Parisian productions—patricians of Dolldom—China Dolls, Rag Dolls, Blond Dolls, Brune Dolls, Brunette Dolls, Kid-jointed, Bisque-headed Dolls, Jointed Dolls, with indestructible heads; Musiin Body Dolls, Masculine Dolls, Feminine Dolls, Dolls short, tall, slim, fat, dimpled, smiling, frowning—all kinds of Dolls..... 24c. up to $24.98

Christmas Books.

By "Christmas Books" we do not mean merely those which are so labelled. Happily the age of annuals, with their meretricious bindings, their corpse-like portraits of imaginary heroines, their bad rhymes and their vapid stories has passed away, and Christmas brings us not only an avalanche of books, but also a real accession to literature. And here they lie upon our counters—a vast miscellany—difficult to analyze, difficult to describe. Books sacred, and books secular; books of science, of art, of fiction, and of poetry; books for children and books for adults; books exquisite in their illustration, and books with none at all; books in every variety and form of binding, from the plainest to the handsomest. Here's a list-wise selection for your own or your friend's library.

Illustrated Editions.

The Reign of Terror, 2 vols.....	$4.32
Great Composers and Famous Singers—Lahee and Elson, 2 vols..	$2.16
Recent Rambles—Clear Skies and Cloudy, by Abbott, 2 vols.....	$2.16
Old World Memories, Temple.....	$2.16
Tennyson, His Home, His Friends and Work, by Cary.....	$2.71
Fashion in Paris, 1797-1897.....	$11.99
Sketches from Thackeray, Barnard.	$1.49
The Vicar of Wakefield, illus. by Pages	$1.89
Love Affairs of Famous Men and Women	$2.16
The Fair God, by Wallace, illus., by Pape	$5.19
The House of the Seven Gables, illus.....	$3.54
Lucile, Water Color Designs by Lemaire	$1.44
Ave Roma, by Crawford, illus....	$4.89
Where Ghosts Walk, Marion Harland	$1.81
Historic Towns of New England, illus.....	$2.52
Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors.....	$2.27
Fitzgerald's Rubaiyat, illus.....	$1.44
With Feet to the Earthy and Do Nothing Days, by Skinner.....	$2.16
Love Songs of France.....	$1.19
Through Colonial Doorways—Wharton	$1.81
Ships and Sailors—Zogbaum.....	$4.81
Choir Invisible, illus. edition.....	$1.71
Short Sayings of Famous Men.....	$1.44
Venice, by Yriate, illus.....	$2.16
Rome, by Wey, illus.....	$2.16
Florence, by Yriate, illus.....	$2.16
Recent Rambles, by Abbott.....	$2.16
Captain January, Edition de Luxe...	$1.81
Women of France, by Kavanagh....	$2.88
Old Court Life in France—Elliot....	$2.88
Lorna Doone, Illus., 2 vols.....	$4.32
Rome, the Eternal City, by Clement.	$4.32
Rienzi, Illus., 2 vols.....	$4.32
Last Days of Pompeii, 2 vols.....	$4.32
Constantinople, by De Amicis.....	$4.32
Grimm's Michael Angelo.....	$4.32
Dennie's Rome To-Day and Yesterday	$2.88
Wit and Wisdom from Many Minds—	$1.44
Literary Shrines and Pilgrimages..	$2.57
Miss America, by Black.....	$1.81
The Prince of India, by Wallace, Illus.	$3.24
White Aster—"A Japanese Epic"..	$1.81
Ben Hur—Illus., 2 vols.....	$3.48
Wits and Beaux of Society—Wharton	$3.61
Queens of Society—Wharton.....	$3.61
A Godchild of Washington—Illus., by Baxter	$8.61
Constantinople—"The City of the Sultan"	$2.12
Genoa "The Superb"	$2.16
The Madonna in Art—Hurel.....	$1.39
Child Life in Art—Hurel	$1.39
Angels in Art—Clement	$1.44
Life of Our Lord in Art—Hurel...	$2.16
Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast—Drake	$1.81
Cathedrals of England, 2 vols., Illus.....	$3.61
Home Life in Colonial Days—Alice Morse Earle.....	$1.81
Skinner's Myths and Legends, 3 vols.	$3.08
Drawings by Thulstrup, colored...	$3.61
Gibson's Cartoons and Sketches...	$3.54
Remington's Drawings	$3.61
Frontier Sketches—Remington	$1.34
Comical Coons—Kemble	72c
The Lost Word—Van Dyke.....	$1.08
The Queen of the Adriatic, Illustrated	$2.12
The Lily of the Arno, Illustrated..	$2.12
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, fine half morocco binding.....	$3.99

The Straus Piano.

Specially constructed for our trade. Contains all the good, strong qualities of high-priced instruments without any of their weaknesses. You may pay more for a score of makes, but you can't buy a better finished or fuller-toned Piano at anything like our price. The following description is accurate:

Straus Pianos, of Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood. We guarantee excellent workmanship and best material in our pianos; they are 7 1-3 octaves, Boston full board, full swing music desk, nickel plated continuous hinges, handsomely carved panels and trusses, three unisons, overstrung bass, practice pedal, French grand action and an extra fine grade of hammer; we guarantee these instruments for 5 years and keep them in tune for one year.

Our price $123.08

Mandolins..... $1.49, $3.54, $3.99

Guitars..... $2.74, $3.67, $4.61

Columbia Zithers..$1.14, $1.61, $2.21

Columbia Graphophones, with box case.. ..... $7.49

Records for Graphophones..... 31c.

Brass Horns, 14 inches long..... 81c.

Photograph Albums.

They are prominent for remembrancers We show them in all degrees of elegance—at all prices—and each price represents certain economy.

Celluloid Albums covers effectively decorated..$1.24, $1.89, $2.99, $3.99

Leather Albums, the kind that never wear out $1.89, $2.24, $3.31, $4.06

Stamp Albums.

One of these new Scott's international Stamp Albums for 1899 will bring extra happiness to any youthful stamp collector.

Price is controlled by style of binding..... 98c. to $2.41

Fine Editions and Library Sets.

Dickens' Novels are justly popular as holiday gifts. How much he has done for our Christmas pleasure! He has been our Christmas minstrel. Was there ever a better charity sermon preached than "Christmas Carol?" It gave impetus to hospitality throughout England. People read it, and proceeded to light hundreds of cheerful fires; it caused a wonderful outpouring of good feeling; of punch brewing; of turkey slaughtering and beef roasting and basting.

When you are happy, read Dickens; when you are unhappy, read Dickens; when you are tired, read Dickens; when you are rested, read Dickens; when you have nothing else to do, read Dickens; and when you have finished Dickens, read him over again.

Washington Irving, Thackeray, Ik Marvel, Jean Ingelow and Ruskin have lost none of their lovers and we have provided accordingly.

Dickens' Works, 15 vols., ½ calf..	$14.98
Dickens' Works, 15 vols., ½ morocco	$17.88
Dickens' Works, 30 vols., ½ morocco	$52.59
Irving's Works, 8 vols., ½ calf....	$10.24
Irving's Works, 8 vols., ½ morocco	$12.68
Oliver W. Holmes' Works, 15 vols., ½ morocco.....	$24.99
Emerson's Works, 15 vols., ½ calf.	$26.49
Robert Browning's Works, 6 vols., ½ calf.....	$11.98
History of Our Own Times, ½ morocco	$7.21
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., ½ calf	$11.24
Shakespeare's Works, 12 vols., ½ morocco	$21.99
Shakespeare's Works, Gollanz Edition, 10 vols.....	$5.99
Handy Volume Shakespeare, 13 vols.	$3.24
Shakespeare, full morocco binding, in case, 12 vols.....	$5.76
Hawthorne's Works, 15 vols., ½ calf	$27.49
Victor Hugo's Works, fine cloth binding	$8.24
Fenimore Cooper's Works, fine cloth binding.....	$8.99
Prescott's Histories, 16 vols.....	$17.99
Half Hours with the Best Authors, by Morris, 4 vols.....	$4.32
The Works of Rabelais, 5 vols....	$3.61
Tales of Edgar Allan Poe.....	$2.88
Tales from the Dramatists.....	$1.81
Works of the Bronte Sisters, complete	$3.99
The Life of Bismarck, by Busch..	$8.79
Confessions of Rousseau.....	$2.88
"The Gentlemen's Library," with fine steel plate frontispiece, per vol.	$1.74
The History of the United States, complete in one volume, well bound in cloth	$1.49

For Boys and Girls.

A Copper Princess—Kirk Munroe..	88c
Under Dewey at Manila—Strathmeyre	88c
The Boys of Old Monmouth—Tomlinson	$1.08
Joel Hartford—Otis	88c
Success Against Odds—Stoddard...	$1.08
The Pilot of the Mayflower—Butterworth	$1.08
A Gunner Aboard the Yankee.....	98c
A Ten Ton Cutter—Harry Castleman	71c
Klondike Nuggets—Ed. Ellis	72c
Six Young Hunters—Parker	88c
From School to Battlefield—Captain King	$1.08
Under Wellington's Command—G. A. Henty	$1.08
In the Brave Days of Old—Ruth Hall	$1.08
The Charming Sally—Otis.....	$1.08
The Master of Strong Hearts—Brooks	99c
A Little Girl in Old Boston—Amanda Douglas	$1.08
Bilberry Boys and Girls—Swett...	78c
Pauline Wyman—Sophie May....	88c
Among the Lindens—Raymond....	96c
An Independent Daughter—Amy Blanchard	88c
The Young Puritans in King Philip's War—Mary P. Smith.....	88c
Margaret Monfort—Laura Richards.....	88c
The Story of the Big Front Door—Mary Wright.....	91c
Irvington Stones—Mary Mapes Dodge	81c
A New Book of the Fairies—Beatrice Harraden.....	91c
Elsie on the Hudson—Martha Finley	54c
'Twixt You and Me—Grace Le Baron	98c

Books for Tots.

Gollywog at the Seaside.....	$1.19
Further Doings of Three Bold Babies	$1.08
Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls...	66c
Zig Zag Fables.....	81c
Red Riding Hood's Picture Book.	88c
The New Mother Goose in Picture.	$1.08
Mother Goose Rhymes Set to Music.	$1.02
The Littlest One, by Maud Humphrey	$1.21
Odd Youngsters, by Maud Humphrey	74c
Baby Folk, by Maud Humphrey...	74c
Favorite Fairy Tales.....	46c
Little Colonial Dame.....	$1.08
Andersen's Fairy Tales.....	54c
Chatterbox, handsome cloth binding.	$1.08
Santa Claus Story Books.....	54c
Alice in Wonderland.....	49c
Miniature Sets, 6 vols., highly illuminated covers, per set.....	66c
Land of Long Ago.....	$1.54
Happy Families.....	$1.24
Children's Stories from Dickens...	$1.21
Whirligig Pictures.....	$1.24

1899 Calendars.

Thousands to choose from. You never saw such deft conjurings. They show the touch of the artist in design and coloring. Wonderfully attractive conceits and at prices that are less than elsewhere.

Famous Authors	14c
A Year of Roses.....	27c
The Smart Set.....	91c
Social Life	$1.06
Modern Masters	$1.44
Gibson's Calendar	$3.61

The "Nodark" Camera.

A developing Camera. Clean, complete, convenient. All objections and annoyances removed from amateur photography. No dark room, no muss. Charged to take twenty-six positive pictures, developed and finished at the time and place of taking. The only developing camera on the market. The greatest novelty in photography in twenty years. Sold exclusively by us.

Straus Cut Glass.

Cut Glass in a home is significant of good taste and refinement. Was a time when its possession was peculiarly a badge of great wealth. Exclusive dealers controlled the market. They enforced rates which only the rich could afford. Thousands in moderate circumstances, and with genuine appreciation, found price a barrier to ownership. Macy's methods have changed all that. Large and liberal ideas of retailing have been applied to these precious things, just as they have to other merchandise. The innovation held merit and success followed.

Examine the Straus Cut Glass. Connoisseurs say it is flawless. To look upon it askance because our prices are not extravagant is a tacit admission of ignorance or prejudice. There is a medal here, awarded to us because Straus Cut Glass, when subjected to the crucial test of comparison at the World's Fair, impressed experts with its purity and delicacy of tintings, its inimitable grace of form and its exquisite effect when on display. Cut Glass figures vitally in our holiday preparations. What could be more admirable for a gift? Look through our great collection. Each piece produces a brilliancy of its own. Myriad infinitesimal angles and facets flash prismatic colors in such variety and with such quick, inexplicable whim that you'll experience a thrill of interest in the art that created so much dazzling beauty. If such be the case, you are invited to visit our workrooms on the premises, and watch the cutting process in all its stages. No other retail store in America can afford you such a chance for unusual sightseeing.

Cuttings are artistic or commonplace. Cut Glass has style, just like Dress Goods or Silks. Much depends upon design. These are among the newest we show:—

Venetian, Russian, Electral, Chrysanthemum, Orloff, Eugenie, Nassac, Polar Star, Shah, Mattam, Nadir, Octagon, Diamond, Dresden Glitter, Versailles, Vaal and Afric.

We will be glad to show you our Cut Glass Table Services—the new flanged shapes in various rich cuttings—$70.82 to $88.31 for set of sixty pieces. Does this list of Cut Glass articles solve the gift puzzle for you?

Salad Bowls,	Salad Spoons,
Fruit Bowls,	Salad Forks,
Cranberry Dishes,	Cheese Dishes,
Flower Holders,	Pitchers,
Claret Decanters,	Sherry Decanters.

Probably you are partial to Cut Glass with sterling silver mountings?

Decanters,	Loving Cups,
Cigar Jars,	Salad Bowls,
Punch Bowls,	Tankard Pitchers,

Claret Pitchers, rock crystal engraving.

The Christmas preparations include a choice collection of Gold Glass—Table Services in Rococo, Empire, Cleopatra and plain burnished gold decorations. The shapes are as exquisite as the ornamentations are novel. One vies with the other, and your appreciation is divided between the two.

Hard by you may see Cabinet specimens of old Dutch reproductions. The originals are in Kunstgen Museum, Berlin, and others are in Kunstgewerbe Museum, Dresden. All who are interested in ancient crests and armorial bearings will enjoy the display.

Examine our Indian Moradhabad Glass. They are rare specimens—copied from the treasures of European Museums. Don't quit the glass domain without seeing our Metallic and Bohemian Enamelled Wares—Glass was never treated more richly or artistically.

Fine China.

Our China Department has an international reputation. The holiday exhibits are now at their height, and you may enjoy seeing, perhaps buying. There is a peerless outspread representing the newest ideas of the Rudolstadt Art Pottery, Crown Derby, Royal Dresden and Royal Vienna in decorated sets and separate pieces.

Dinner Sets from every celebrated factory, including those of our own in Carlsbad and Limoges.

Decorative Articles.

Teplitz, Austrian, Faience, Hungarian Cloisonne and Japan Ware—an immense variety of Pots, Pedestals, Jardinieres, Centre Pieces, Vases, Urns and the like. Artistic effects and prices that will mystify good judges of values—they are so small.

A great variety of Old Ivories, Marble Busts, Bronzes, Sconces, Candelabra, Gold Ormolu and Brazilian Onyx Clocks, Mexican Onyx Tables ready for to-morrow's visitors.

Dependable Watches.

In the past we have sold thousands of Watches. We sold them right. That fact justifies the large expectations that now give movement to our plans. We have provided Watches prodigally. Nothing is more appropriate for the gift.

We guarantee all our Watches above $5.00.

Waterbury "Trump" Watches, in nickel cases, fine timekeepers..... $1.04

Women's Coin Silver Watches, American movements, beautifully engraved cases, with Roman or Arabic dials, would be cheap at $5.00, our price..... $3.99

Women's Solid Gold Watches, 7 jeweled American movements, some with 15 jewels, in a large assortment of designs, ranging in price from $15.73 to $24.94

Men's Gold Filled Watches, cases guaranteed 25 years and handsomely engraved, fitted with Elgin movements, retailed elsewhere at $15.00, our price $9.99

Men's Solid Gold 14-kt. Watches, American Waltham movements, 7 or 15 jeweled, from .....$24.94 to $52.94

Solid Gold Jewelry.

Remember the Macy guarantee. Bear it in mind when you come here for Jewelry. If our salespeople tell you it's gold, gold it is—solid and sure—or you may bring the article back and get the money paid. This policy facilitates selling and relieves your mind of every worry and doubt

The prices are astonishingly small. For instance:—

Link Cuff Buttons, 10 and 14 karat solid gold, $1.49 up to..... $7.49

Rope and Link Lorgnette Chains, solid gold and full length, $5.63 up to $19.94

Whatever you are looking for in Stick Pins, Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Ear Screws and the like may be found here in satisfactory assortment and at satisfactory prices.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

This is a prolific stock all the year round, but at the holiday era it reaches high tide, and the display grows extra attractive. Our variety of Sterling Silver Novelties and their low prices simplify the usual baffling effect of limited resources when endeavoring to choose a present for HER or HIM. The firm-set system of the store is a safeguard to all who buy Sterling Silver Articles here. Qualities are right—you may select with perfect security on that score.

Bon Bon Boxes	$1.13 to $2.84
Cigar Cutters	63c. to $1.27
Pocket Knives	59c. to $1.46
Baby Rattles	79c. to $1.88
Glove Buttoners	24c. to 49c.
Flasks	$1.93 to $2.69
Corkscrews, horn handles	99c. to $5.84
Pipes	49c. to $2.82
Piano Dusters	$1.33 to $3.13
Dinner Bells	88c. to 99c.
Match Holders	$2.94 to $3.49
Ash Receivers	$3.44
Golf Tablets	$1.57 to $7.49
Bicycle Handles, per pair	$3.87
Paper Cutters	34c. to $1.24
Letters Openers	48c. to $2.19
Seals	29c. to $1.98
Pen Wipers	$1.24 to $2.82
Cold Cream Jars, from	42c. to $1.39
Powder Boxes, from	$1.64 to $6.74
Cut Glass Hair Receivers	$5.63
Tooth Powder Bottles, from	48c. to $2.97
Talcum Powder Shakers	$2.21
Vinaigrettes	69c. to $2.53
Shoe Horns	48c. to $1.67
Shoe Hooks	29c. to $1.24
Hair Curlers	29c. to $2.13
Glove Stretchers	84c. to $1.98
Brush Bottles	$2.19
Cologne Bottles	$2.21 to $5.06
Atomizers	$2.66 to $3.48
Smelling Salts Bottles	98c. to $8.13
Whisk Brooms	98c. to $4.38
Nail Files, from	24c. to $1.46
Nail Buffers, from	73c. to $4.99
Nail Scissors, from	48c. to $1.94
Manicure or Cuticle Scissors, from	$1.01 to $1.57
Cuticle Knives, from	21c. to 98c.
Pumice Stones, from	73c. to $1.14
Darning Eggs, from	29c. to $1.14
Strawberry Emeries	23c. and 29c
Sewing Wax	23c. and 29c
Embroidery Scissors	48c. to $1.88
Pin Cushions	47c. to $1.38
Silk Winders	36c. to 47c.
Glove Darners	$1.07 to $1.24
Thimble Cases	$1.13 to $1.27
Tape Measures	$1.13 to $1.89
Desk Calendars	$1.98 and $4.69

Fine Diamonds.

Why shouldn't we sell pure Diamonds as well as pure flax? No reason that we know. We should and we do. The manager of our Diamond Department is an expert. He knows Gems the same as our Linen man knows flax.

You may buy fine Diamonds from a score of reputable Broadway jewelers—but you'll pay more than we charge—and our guarantee is as comprehensive and valid as theirs. We offer Diamonds at rates that prove price is not prima facie guide to quality. You are free to apply the file or the sapphire test to our Diamonds. They'll stand the ordeal.

You can find diamonds here without digging or sifting or risking. The richest Diamond field we know of.

Solitaire Diamond Rings, plain and fancy settings, great quantity, $5.99 up to $77.99

Two, three and five stone Rings, all Diamonds, or Diamonds and colored Stones, $7.99 up to $176.84

Brooches in plain gold, enameled or pearl effects, set with very fine Brilliants, $6.94 up to..... $174.82

Men's Scarfpins, mounted on 14 carat gold, Diamond centre with eight whole pearls, variety, worth $10.00, at.... $6.99

Two hundred pairs Link Cuff Buttons, 10 and 14 carat gold, set with showy Brilliants, $4.99 up to..... $29.84

Leather Goods.

Contiguous to the Jewelry counters and closely related are Leather Goods.

Newest Pocket Books, plain or mounted, 21c. to $9.99. Card Cases, Wallets, Letter Cases, Scrap Books and Bill Folds, 39c. up as high as you care to pay. Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, satin lined, 84c. to $5.99. Writing Tablets, desk and box shaped, $1.09 to $3.67, and fancy Dressing Cases and Traveling Bags in enormous bulk.

All the foregoing are shown in the most popular leathers—alligator, lizard, morocco, seal and grain.

Oil Paintings.

Retailing and Art! No incongruity in the thought. The association is perfectly natural. A great store directs forces that operate harmoniously for all human interests—to secure every kind of advantage for every kind of person.

A true respect for art is inseparable from the idea of a metropolis. A city without books, or monuments, or music, or pictures —what is it but a pile of stone and mortar?

Our notions of retailing are not repressed or checked by narrow limitations of means or policy. We reach out for every element essential to the spirit of utility and beauty. We have an expert who plods through factories and collects Oil Stoves, and another who browses through the studios of European artists and collects Oil Paintings. Each fulfils his mission.

When the Pictures that now hang in our gallery are distributed, they will, while adorning the home, elevate the mind and inspire many a thought of grace.

Of course these specimens are for sale, but those who cannot buy are cordially welcome to look at and enjoy them. The exhibition is a feast for the aesthetic and the economic. There are scores of ideal studies in which no dilettanteism can be discovered.

We make a strong appeal to the thrifty and cultured by assuring them that our selections represent merit both in designs and execution. They are arranged beneath soft lights, and the ultra-critical will find much to appreciate besides the cheapness—$14.98 to $124.98. Exclusive art stores charge double for "just tolerable" productions. Another instance of our aggressive measures against the excessive askings of others. Our low prices are not a curb or detriment to genius. The reverse is true. They create a market and encourage talent instead of destroying it

Poor artists! What a tragedy in the words. The guild is composed of shy, sensitive souls who toil with unfailing patience. Many looked in vain toward the star of hope that shone from afar until we gave them the Macy stores as an outlet.

We quote a few of the modest priced Pictures—not Oil Paintings.

Water Color Fac simile, also Proof Etching, framed in 1½ in. oak, gilt lining. 19x29 in.; worth $1.50; our price.. 89c

Studies in Violets, Pansies, Autumn Leaves and Sweet Peas, mounted in gray, 1 in. gilt frames, 14x38 in.; choice at. $1.69

Platinotypes, mounted in gray, 2-in. unpolished Flemish oak frame, 24x 28 in., very pretty and artistic, only $2.69

Photo Medallions, exquisitely colored, subjects taken from life, 1-in. gilt border, with Florentine corners, 19x24, only $3.98

Landscape Pastels, heavy panel, 2½-in. Florentine gilt matched corners, size 25x35 in.; were $5.69; choice now at $4.97

Pastel Landscape, heavy panel, 3½-in., gilt frame, outer edge richly carved and burnished, 30x40 in..... $9.98

We make a specialty of framing Pictures. All the newest moldings get here as soon as produced. If it's a ready-made Frame you desire, we have it—square, oblong, oval, simple or ornate, bow-knot, Empire and Florentine decorations.

ARMY WOMEN IN ALABAMA

A Large Colony of Officers' Wives Gathered at Huntsville.

HOW THEY PASS THE TIME

Exchanges of Hospitalities with the Townspeople, Drives, and Concerts Make Life Pleasant.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 20.—"The good old army days are over," said the wife of a cavalry officer the other day. "It used to be that we had homes, with some certainty that we would live in them for a year, or perhaps several years, but now the prospect is that we are to be nomads for an indefinite time." She voiced the sentiments of the large colony of army women now at Huntsville; and, while most of them look forward with little pleasure to this wandering life, there are others who are delighted at the idea. As it is, all are making the best of their present surroundings.

This is not hard to do in some instances, for it is merely like visiting delightful friends, whose every thought is for their guests' comfort. If Huntsville people are typical Southerners—and I believe that they are—the South deserves its reputation of being hospitable. Here were these dozens of strangers suddenly brought to this little town—for, in spite of its 10,000 population, there are comparatively few white people. The capacity of the Huntsville Hotel is limited, and ere long that limit was reached. There were only a few boarding houses, and before long they were filled. Then the old families began to open their homes, and now most of the most aristocratic homes in Huntsville are receiving guests, for as such they consider their army boarders, and as such they are treated. Gen. Moore has a dozen or more rooms in his handsome, old-fashioned house occupied by army people. He is an old bachelor, and the story runs that it was during his absence in the North that the army came, and his cook, a middle-aged colored woman, opened the house to a number of army people, so when the General came home he found his house filled with boarders. He was not displeased, however, and makes a most agreeable host.

Just outside of town is another beautiful home that has been opened to army guests. This house also is a large, old-fashioned one, almost hidden in a grove of trees. The hostess often laughs about her "army boarding house." Within, painting, statuary, and handsome furniture make a very attractive home.

Besides these two desirable places, there are a number that have two or three guests, who are the envy of their less-fortunate friends. One of the handsomest houses, occupying the finest site in town, on the crest of a hill, has three army women, each representing a different branch of the service, but, strange to say, there are no unpleasant discussions.

Unfortunately, there are not enough pleasant homes to go around, so many of the late arrivals are poorly accommodated, and a good many can find no boarding places at all. Prices are the same in good, bad, and indifferent quarters. One army woman, who has been quite ill, told me that the severe cold she had was caused by the draft of air coming through the broken panes of glass in the one window of her gloomy little room.

Every regiment that comes brings a number of women and children, the officers evidently not realizing how crowded the town is; some engage rooms ahead of time through friends already here, but the majority seem to think that it is an easy matter to find a boarding place. Often as many as ten or fifteen are trying to get the same room.

Ordinarily, there is a great deal of calling among army people, but here there is very little—in fact, there is no way of knowing who is in town except by accident. However, the Huntsville ladies call on all of the visitors whom they meet or of whom they hear. There are few entertainments at private houses, but two or three delightful semi-public entertainments have been given; a reception and hop at the Twickenham Club, given by the members to visiting officers and ladies, was the first in which the regular army was particularly interested. The week following the officers returned the club's courtesy by the same kind of an affair at the hotel. Both of these were similar to post hops, and the military element was so predominant that the townspeople seemed strangers in their native place.

"Co-operative drives" are popular with the Huntsville women and they are becoming equally so with the visitors. The town is beautifully situated, in the midst of mountains, all through which are splendid drives, and almost every bright day there are driving parties to various points. Those who have lived on the frontier are almost invariably good horsewomen. The cavalry people have had the advantage over those of the other arms of the service in becoming expert in this art.

Not long ago a noted journalist remarked that he thought army men—as a body—had the homeliest wives of any men in the United States. I cannot agree with him, for in the vast number of army women here I have only seen a very few who are not fairly endowed with good looks, and several of them are beautiful, having been belles before their marriages. But beauty is not the only claim to attractiveness that army women have. There are some very fine musicians, artists, and writers among them. At the musicale lately given by the Huntsville women for the benefit of the Soldiers' Reading Room, the talent was drawn almost entirely from the ranks of the army officers and their wives. The music was of a high order, the voices being such as one rarely hears off the concert stage. A great number of army women are writers of considerable ability, writing for a number of magazines and newspapers—usually under assumed names. There are also several that handle the brush very skilfully; one now here has in her sketchbook a collection of views in water colors of the various camps which the army has occupied since the beginning of the war, for she, like a great many of the other army women, has followed her husband from one camp to another since the declaration of war.

Of all the camps, the one at Huntsville is the most beautiful; and here, too, there is more happiness than at Tampa or Montauk. At both of those places war was too near at hand, either in prospect or retrospect. Now that the sad features of war are not present, and we feel in the mood for enjoying life. To be sure, there are deaths occasionally, and, while the military funeral accorded each soldier is impressive, the deaths are not particularly incident to war.

We have grown quite accustomed to living in houses while our husbands live in tents; indeed, by now it seems quite the natural way. Seven months have almost made us forget that we ever had the same home, though at first it was harder for us than it would have been for people in civil life. I think an army man's life is so largely spent in his home. Some of us do not have more than one meal a week with our husbands; others not even that. Many times it is impossible for an officer to leave camp for more than two or three hours at a time. The commanding officer of the Seventh Cavalry limits absences from camp to three hours, and under no condition may one of his officers remain away all night. The various regiments are in all directions from town, at distances more or less great; only a few are within walking distance. There are hacks without number, gathered from all parts of the country, so one has no trouble in finding a way to ride. At first the universal price was 15 cents, but now 25 cents is the least one can pay for a ride to camp, and the drivers charge more when they think they can get it. If one mails a letter, on the way, or stops to speak to a friend, he is likely to be charged 25 cents extra.

The tents are very comfortable, and a day in camp is far from unpleasant. Often the ladies take their fancy work or spend the time mending and darning. The tents are heated by either wood or oil stoves, most of the officers preferring these to the Sibley stoves issued by the Government. Besides the stove, the tents have a number of other articles—cot, table, trunk, bookcase, and chairs being crowded into some, and still room left in which to move around. Some officers have their tents as luxuriously furnished as bachelor apartments could be, with Turkish rugs, sofa pillows, and other knick-knacks.

Just now those here who have no children think themselves rather fortunate than otherwise, for it has come to the point where the army mother finds herself confronted with the necessity of making a choice between staying with her children at a place where they can attend good schools and following her husband from camp to camp. If the children are not of school age, the matter is simplified. There is an excellent boys' school here—the Huntsville Academy—and several children are being sent there but only temporarily, as the stay of the troops is so uncertain. Several children have been left with grandmothers in other States.

Some officers high in command are trying to discourage any of the wives from going to Cuba with their husbands, pointing out the dangers and difficulties that lie in the way of a pleasant life there, but army women are not easily discouraged, and almost without exception every woman here intends going with her husband to Cuba or Puerto Rico, or, if she be not allowed to go over on the troop ship, to follow at the first possible moment. When a woman marries an army officer she expects to go with him everywhere that she can. We understand that the Government will transport both families and household goods of officers to the foreign stations.

Among the army women here are Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Chaffee, and Mrs. Baldwin, all wives of Generals; Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Cooper of the Fifth Cavalry; Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Gardner, and Mrs. Clark of the Second Cavalry; Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Vestal of the Seventh Cavalry; Mrs. Whitside, Mrs. Grierson, and Mrs. Whitehead of the Tenth Cavalry; Mrs. Reed, whose husband is on Gen. Wade's staff; Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Palmer of the Sixteenth Infantry; Mrs. Stogsdall of the Tenth Infantry; Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Aultman, and Mrs. Farr of the Second Artillery.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

TAKING THE PLACE OF SILK.

European Mercerized Cottons Coming Into This Country in Enormous Quantities.

A new fabric designed to supplant certain grades of silk is coming into this market from abroad in increasing quantities. It is mercerized cotton, i. e., cotton cloth "silkified" by a chemical process which not only gives gloss to the surface, but is said to change the character of the fibre. The importation of this fabric has increased enormously within the past year, and customs officers say that the constantly multiplying orders for mercerized cottons have caused an appreciable diminution in the importations of silk goods. The mercerizing process is applied to cotton yarns as well as to the cloth, and the "silkified" cotton yarns are steadily crowding out the silk yarns for embroidering purposes. Experts in this line of goods have declared that mercerized cotton yarns are about 25 per cent. stronger than the silk yarns.

Edwin A. Hartshorn, the Assistant United States Appraiser in charge of the division in which these mercerized goods undergo the official inspection as required by the customs law, said yesterday that he had seen some mercerized cottons which in their close resemblance to silk would deceive men long accustomed to handling silk goods. In support of his statement Mr. Hartshorn displayed some samples of the mercerized goods which had been furnished for his personal inspection by Expert Examiners W. H. Parkhill, J. H. Kendall, and W. H. Miller of his department. The fabrics designed for dress goods and for upholstering purposes had the appearance of rich silks.

An investigation recently made by the United States General Appraisers, into the character of imported mercerized cottons resulted in the official declaration that the color in the warp of these goods is imparted by an insoluble inextractable coloring matter inherent in the fibre, the physical construction of the fibre being changed by the action of caustic soda.

The Appraiser's examiners say that these mercerized cottons are coming into this country in large quantities from Germany and Switzerland and also from Scotland. They are expected from other countries, inasmuch as United States Consular agents report that mercerizing machines are being put in operation in nearly all of the European countries. Dress goods in imitation of silk can be put on the American market about 20 per cent. cheaper than the real silk. Under the existing tariff law the duties on mercerized cottons average about 15 per cent. lower than the duties on the different kinds of imported silks. The indications are, however, that the Government will not suffer any loss of custom's revenue in consequence of the introduction of the imitation silks because the large increase in volume of importations, it is believed, will more than counterbalance the difference in the rates of duty.

Examiner Parkhill said that he had been informed by importers that mercerized cottons were fast supplanting silk in the manufacture of silk shirt waists for women and as novelties in dress goods. The new fabric is also coming into extensive use for the covering of so-called silk umbrellas. In tapestries and upholstery silks the mercerized cotton has become an important factor. Manufacturers of furniture have informed the customs officials that the mercerized goods were in most respects more desirable as coverings for furniture than silk. While the mercerized cloth has the gloss and lustre of silk, it is pronounced as durable as heavy cotton. Mercerized tapestries have been unpacked in the Appraiser's Stores which are so like rich silken tapestries that some experienced dry goods men have been deceived even after careful examination of the goods.

FARM WORK FOR BOYS.

Industrial Colony Association Making Good Citizens of Hoodlums from the Slums.

An interesting meeting has been arranged for next Tuesday evening by the members of the Industrial Colony Association. It will be the second annual meeting, and is to be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. Addresses will be made by former Police Commissioner Frank Moss and Mrs. Lucy S. Bairbridge, and a number of stereopticon pictures illustrating the work on the boys' farm, at Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y., will be shown by the Rev. Frederic T. Steele.

The Industrial Colony Association is a means of helping poor boys of this city who are growing up amid the vice of the slums and who are more or less contaminated by their surroundings. On the farm at Gardiner a government has been established in the form of a miniature county. The citizens, who are boys between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, make their own laws, and enforce them by officers chosen from their number. Each boy is self-supporting, and works daily at remunerative employment. In case a boy is too lazy to work, he becomes a pauper and is cared for by the Sheriff, who is also Overseer of the Poor. The disgrace of pauperism and its attendant discomforts speedily put an end to idling, and cause the boys to become industrious and thrifty.

The sentiment for law and order, coupled with the influences of the industrial system, makes the colony life most beneficial to the boys, who thus get their first sustained inspiration to follow a right life. During the past Summer twenty-eight boys have been cared for on the farm. A somewhat smaller number is being kept through the Winter. The success of the work, as indicated in the physical, intellectual, and moral advancement of the embryo citizens, is most encouraging. The association is laboring earnestly to enlarge the work another year, and thus to extend its helpful influence to many of the neglected boys of our city.

Among those on the Advisory Board of the colony are Gen. A. C. Barnes, John Graham Brooks, John M. Cornell, Miss Adèle M. Fielde, and the Rev. Drs. Howard Duffield, Charles Cuthbert Hall, Abbott E. Kittredge, R. S. MacArthur, and W. S. Rainsford.

PROBABLY CURED OF LOCKJAW.

Successful Injection of Anti-Toxin Into a Patient's Brain.

Patrick Wakely of Corona, Queens Borough, is probably the first Long Islander operated on for lockjaw. He cut part of his finger off about a week ago, and stopped the flow of blood by applying tobacco, cobwebs, and other simple remedies. On Tuesday he felt a numbness about the neck and jaws, and Dr. F. L. Johnson of Corona was summoned, and he pronounced the symptoms those of lockjaw.

Prof. Albert C. Coombes of the Post-Graduate Hospital, in Manhattan, who is a resident of Newtown, and Dr. Deranbard of Manhattan were called in consultation. They decided that the only hope of saving Wakely's life was to inject anti-toxin into his brain. The operation was performed on Friday afternoon. The operation was successful, and yesterday the doctors said that Wakely would get well.

Help for Tenement Workers.

Those interested in work for the benefit of the poor can secure co-operation from the People's University Extension Society of New York, in the form of free courses of practical health instruction in care of children, prevention of disease, food, clothing, cleanliness, &c., by the physicians of that society. A printed health guide is also supplied by the society without charge to missions, settlements, mothers' clubs, nurseries, tenement churches, &c., for distribution to the poor. Application for courses of instruction or for health guides should be sent to the Secretary, J. Eugene Whitney, 150 Nassau Street.

STARS OF DECEMBER NIGHTS

Grandest Display of the Year of Celestial Luminaries.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON ON 27TH

Mars, Venus, Castor and Pollux, Orion and Vega to be Seen—Occultations and Conjunctions.

December is not behind the previous months of the year in the variety and beauty of its presentation of celestial phenomena. The great events of the month are the passing of Venus from the evening to the morning realm of stars, the eclipse of the sun on the 12th, and of the moon on the 27th, and the beginning of astronomical Winter on the 21st. While all of these events are not visible to the undraped optic, some of them are, and these will be of sufficient interest to prove a very decided drawing card at the opening of the Winter season.

The sun enters the sign Capricornus on the 21st and begins his journey north, which requires three months to accomplish before he reaches the half-way station on the "line of march." At the time of touching the utmost limits of southern declination the days are of their minimum length and the shadow of night no longer encroaches upon the light of day. The path of the Winter sun lies low in the heavens, the short days hasten gloomily to their close, the sable pall of night falls darkly over the earth, and a feeling of desolation mingles with so row over the receding light. But it is only for a little while that the sun seems to stand still in his course. A change soon comes, a minute is added to the shortest day! The first precious minute of sunlight is the harbinger of physical life, the sign in the heavens that the laws that sway the universe will not fail, the first trophy in the combat between light and darkness. The change, invisible at first, is detected in a few days by a faint lingering in the glow of twilight, and in a few days more there is no longer a doubt—the sun has turned his smiling face northward, the days have perceptibly lengthened. When December closes three minutes have been added to the day's length, and, when the last afternoon of the year passes, the earth, in perihelion, is 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than in July, and the great day star, in nearer vicinity, is mildly tempering the Winter's cold for the inhabitants of the north temperate zone. The star-lit December sky is superb, for it is graced by the most beautiful stars and constellations that are ever seen by mortal eyes, and when the December full moon "runs high" the celestial picture is ennobling and uplifting. Every observer whose soul is in harmony with the grand spectacle spread out above will pay tribute to the scene in the eloquent words of the ancient Hebrew prophet: "Seek Him that maketh the Seven Stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night."

It is at this season that we find Sirius, the dog star, and Aldebaran pointing to the reckless Pleiades, well above them in the heavens. Beneath them hangs Orion, which gorgeous constellation never burns more vividly than at present, as it swings itself forth above the rim of the landscape. The famous Twins (Castor and Pollux) almost rest on the horizon, the square of Pegasus is in the northwest, while far away Vega sparkles like a lamp suspended amid leafless trees and shows us the way to where the chair of Cassiopeia stands daintily poised.

We have already spoken of the eclipse of the sun that occurs on the 12th, and perhaps have induced the idea that we are to be permitted to see it. Such, however, is not the case, as it is only to be discerned in the sparsely settled portion of the extreme southern end of South America and to the inhabitants of the groups of islands that dot the Southern Pacific Ocean. Even that newly acquired portion of our country in the Sandwich Islands is not favored. It is what is known as a partial eclipse, and it embraces but a small portion of the sun's disk. The moon is much more gracious than this in the way she treats us on the 27th. On that day she is in total eclipse, and the phenomenon will be generally visible throughout North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The deep shadow in which the moon will be engulfed on that date has a diameter that is more than a third larger than that of the moon itself. From the time the moon enters the outer shadow until it emerges once more, clear and bright, a period of more than six hours will have elapsed, while the total eclipse will last fully an hour and a half. We now know enough of the movements of the heavenly bodies to be able to place the date of the full moon for December, as there can only be an eclipse of the nature referred to when the moon is at the full. So here we have the last full moon of the year on the 27th, and most bright and glorious it should look when, after emerging from the shadow, we see its face through the crisp Winter atmosphere. On the 6th we have the last quartering of the November moon, and on the 19th the first quartering of the December moon; while on the 13th we have the last new moon of the year, which makes the moon about eighteen days old when the year closes, and so gives us our exact number for 1899.

There are the usual number of conjunctions during the month in which planets and moon take part, but with the exception of an occultation with Mercury on the 13th there is nothing very well worthy of special mention. Mars begins and ends the series, while Jupiter, Venus, Uranus, Saturn, Mercury, and Neptune are visited in their proper turns.

Venus on Dec. 1 is in inferior conjunction with the sun, and after that joins the morning stars, where she will shortly appear as Jupiter's most formidable rival. On the 15th, the day before the new moon, the waning crescent meets Venus, but as neither body can be seen by us there is but very little to be said. However, we can always trust this fairest gem of the sky to delight our eyes, and before the coming year ends she will have been an object of delight and of admiration to all who are interested in her.

Mars, having distinguished himself as being twice in conjunction with the moon, plays but a small part in the month's programme. On this planet it is held that the weather is almost always fine, especially during December, and that generally when we are unable to distinguish through the telescope the details of the geographical configurations upon the planet the fault is in our own atmosphere and not in that of Mars. It is very rarely the case that when our atmospheric conditions are good we are unable to see these details. It is also held that in the rarefied atmosphere of Mars there can be no powerful winds, like the trade winds and the predominant atmospheric currents which rule terrestial climates.

Saturn is also in conjunction with the sun, the event taking place on the 6th, so that after that the ringed planet will again be classed among the morning stars, where it will remain for several months.

Jupiter is now found rising almost three hours ahead of the sun, from which he is drawing away further and further each succeeding day. He is now Lord of the Dawn, and holds his place for several weeks to come without fear of a rival until Venus emerges from the sun's powerful rays. Uranus and Venus have a very close meeting on the 10th, which proves to us that the far-off planet is also a morning star. The meeting between planet and moon on the 12th is not of any moment to us, as both are lost in the sun's light.

Neptune is in opposition with the sun on the 15th, and so ends the month and year by being almost the only one left to be called an evening star. He is in conjunction with the moon on the 26th. Mercury swings as far to the eastward on the 3d as his tether will let him, and then drawing once more toward the sun is in inferior conjunction on the 21st, after which he, too, is a morning star, and will be journeying on to the far Western point of his career when overtaken by the new year.

Advent Services for Business Men.

The usual half-hour noonday services for business men will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, (Trinity Parish,) corner of Broadway and Vesey Street, on the Fridays in Advent, (Dec. 2, 9, 16, and 23, at 12:05 o'clock.) The addresses will be delivered by the Ven. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Archdeacon of New York.

The Annual Hungarian Peasant Ball.

The annual Hungarian peasant ball, arranged by the Hungarian Literary Society, will take place on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. The net proceeds will be devoted toward furnishing clothes for the poor and deserving children of the tenement districts.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

At a recent meeting of the British Institute of Civil Engineers a paper was read by Prof. Roberts Austen on Dr. Ludwig Mond's nickel extraction process. The process is of exceptional interest in so far that a refractory metal like nickel, which has a melting point of over 1,000 degrees centigrade, is able to combine with carbon monoxide at a temperature of only 50 degrees centigrade to form a gaseous compound known as nickel carbonyl, which on heating to a temperature of 150 degrees centigrade is completely dissociated again, pure carbon monoxide being obtained, and metallic nickel deposited on the sides of the vessel in which the gas is heated. In treating nickel ores by this process, as most of them contain sulphur and arsenic, they are first roasted to convert them as far as possible into oxides, and the resulting oxides are treated with reducing gases such as water gas or producer gas to reduce the oxides to finely divided metallic nickel. The reduced nickel is then transferred to a suitable tower, which is maintained at a temperature not exceeding 100 degrees centigrade, and carbon monoxide passed over the material, when the nickel carbonyl is formed. This volatile gas is now passed into a decomposer, which is a retort or tower containing granules of commercial nickel or iron, and being heated to 180 degrees centigrade, the nickel carbonyl is immediately decomposed, and nickel deposited on the granules of metal and carbon monoxide set free. The carbon monoxide is returned to the volatilizer to attack a fresh quantity of nickel, so that the process is a continuous one, no fresh carbon monoxide being required except to supply loss through leakage. The lecturer illustrated the process by a very beautiful experiment. Carbon monoxide from a gas holder was passed through a tube containing nickel, and the gas, which was lit at an issuing jet at the end of the tube, burned with its characteristic blue flame. The temperature of the tube containing nickel was then gradually raised to rather under 100 degrees centigrade, when immediately a change in the burning gas at the jet was noticeable, and instead of giving a pale blue flame it at once became distinctly luminous, showing that a remarkable change in the gas had taken place. On placing a piece of cold porcelain in contact with the burning gas a dense deposit of nickel was at once obtained. When Dr. Mond first announced his discovery of nickel carbonyl some years ago it was not anticipated that it would ever compete as a metallurgical process for the production of nickel, but, after many experiments, Dr. Mond is now of the opinion that it will be able to hold its own with any other known process for the treatment of nickel ores, and over eighty tons of nickel have already been produced at the experimental works near Birmingham, England.

The usual way to estimate the speed of sound in the air is to measure the interval between the flash and report of a gun at a given distance. M. Lippmann has recently tried this experiment on a calm day at Bourges, the temperature being at freezing point. The result of two series of observations with a fine chronometer was 330.6 and 330.9 meters (about 1,083 feet) a second.

Dr. H. Slosse of the Solvay Institute, in Belgium, has, according to Industrie Electrique, succeeded in making sugar by chemical synthesis. He does so by submitting a gaseous mixture of one volume of dry carbonic oxide and two volumes of hydrogen in a Berthelot ozone tube to the electric discharge for five hours. The discharge is that from a Ducretet coil, giving a spark of twelve millimeters in length. The result is a colorless liquid, and from it sugary crystals are deposited which are not entirely soluble in water. They are a form of sugar, that is, in chemical language, a "compound of the saccharine family." The liquor after fermentation reduces nitrate of silver and is susceptible of fermentation. M. Solvay has described the process at length in the Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, and compares it to the formation of sugar in vegetables under the influence of light. Dr. Slosse has also effected the synthesis of urea by the electric discharge acting for two hours on a mixture of two volumes of dry ammonia gas and one volume of carbonic oxide.

The new locomotives hauling the Sunset Limited are being put to a severe test, as only nine changes are made between Oakland, Cal., and Algiers, La., a distance of 2,484 miles. The distance run by each locomotive is as follows: Oakland to Bakersfield, 314 miles; Bakersfield to Los Angeles, 108 miles; Los Angeles to Yuma, 250 miles, (including a run of 119 miles without a stop;) Yuma to Tucson, 251 miles; Tucson to El Paso, 312 miles; El Paso to Sanderson, 316 miles; Sanderson to San Antonio, 308 miles; San Antonio to Houston, 209 miles; Houston to Algiers, 362 miles. Enginemen and firemen are changed oftener than the engines. To make one engine do the work between New York and Boston would be considered a great event in this section of the country, as would a run from Providence to New Haven without a stop.

According to Dr. Johow in "Sitzungsberichte," birds do not play so important a part in pollenating flowers as we have supposed. Humming birds in particular feed on insects, not nectar, and do not carry much pollen. In Chile, however, there is a bromeliad (Paya chilensis) which has a nectar so watery that insects do not care for it, but humming birds and the Chilean starling (Curacus atterrimaus) drink it greedily. In doing so they dust their heads with pollen, and shed it on other flowers.

In England, where the game and fish laws are much more strictly observed than in this country, the "poacher" on forbidden waters, who is too anxious to escape discovery to spend the time necessary to catch fish with rod and line, will drop a dynamite cartridge into a river hole, and after exploding it will scoop up a bagful of fish which have floated on the surface from the concussion. An Italian officer, Major Michelini, who has been investigating the qualities of bullets and rifles, has discovered that fish can be killed more easily than even by the dynamite cartridge. The Italian rifle, which is about .256 inches in calibre, proved very deficient in stopping power at the battle of Adowa. Nevertheless, at short ranges the very high velocity of the bullet gives rise to a powerful explosive effect. Major Michelini one day fired one of these guns into the water at an angle of about 45 degrees. A dead fish almost immediately rose to the surface. On examination no wound was discoverable in the body, the death being due entirely to the hydraulic shock arising from the impact of the bullet with the water. This view was amply confirmed by further experiments, and many fish were killed by the blow of the bullet on the water exactly as if by an explosion of a dynamite shell. The effects of the hydraulic shock seemed to be sufficient to kill all the fish within from two to two and one-half feet of the point of impact.

Secretary Watson of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis reports that within the last month a vast forest of walnut has been unearthed in Southeast Missouri. In 1811 an earthquake in that part of the State resulted in the sinking of large tracts of land. Since then there have been annual floods in that district, each year adding to the accretions. Less than two months ago two farmers, walking through a part of the district noticed what to their eyes seemed to be the ends of walnut trees sticking out of the sunken places and tipped over. Knowing that vast amounts of cedar wood have been dug up in various places, the farmers reported their observations and the ground was explored. It was found to be rich in trees of black walnut, from 28 to 36 inches in diameter. Secretary Watson states that there are two parts to a walnut tree; the centre consists of solid black wood, and the rest of the tree is a soft, sappy growth, which is of little use for commercial purposes. In these new trees just unearthed the sap wood has all rotted off, leaving only the black heart, or solid portion of the tree. This is found to be a fine specimen of walnut, with an unusual depth of color.

In a recent Foreign Office publication some interesting details are given on the subject of the beetroot sugar industry in Russia, an industry which was introduced so long back as 1800. The 1897 production of sugar in Russia is stated to have been 644,900 tons, of which about 484,000 tons were required for her own population. In 1896 Russia exported about 150,000 tons of sugar to Europe, most of which found its way to London. If the bounties given at present by France, Austria, and Germany were abolished it would greatly benefit the sugar industry of Russia and enable the manufacturers in Russia to meet their German, Austrian, and French competitors on equal terms. It is interesting to note the great difference in the consumption of sugar in Great Britain and Russia, the former country consuming no less than 86 pounds per head, against 8.25 pounds in Russia.

THE POOR IN CHICAGO

Favorable Conditions as Compared with Those Prevailing Last Year.

THE NUISANCE OF BEGGARY

Large Increase of Professional Mendicants—Gay Music in a Cemetery—The Illinois Naval Militia.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The weather stiffened by the middle of the week, and Chicago prepared for an ideal Thanksgiving Day, the sort that would make the poor shiver and enable the rich to congratulate themselves. There have been a number of public dinners, at which hungry boys and men have been fed, but the feminine part of the population seems not to have been so well provided for. Either there is a superstition to the effect that the girls and women are not hungry, or else their fate is regarded with more indifference.

According to the report of the County Agent, however, there is nothing like the destitution in Chicago this year which obtained last November. The only persons being relieved by the office at present are widows, orphans, infirm, and sick people. They are supplied with food, medicine, coal, and shoes. But the cold weather has only begun, and the self-respecting man who detests beggary in any form, even from the country, has not yet been driven to the wall by suffering.

The city is cursed with professional beggars at present, and some of the maimed creatures which sit or lie upon the street, exposing sightless eyes or revolting deformities, are really a menace to the community. No one has yet started an agitation for the abolishing of such nuisances, but as this city is evidently becoming the Mecca for such miserable creatures from all the great cities of the world it is probable that before long such persons will, upon their coming to this city, be offered the protection of some charitable institution, but forbidden the streets.

The Countess Schimmelmann is here with her "gospel yacht," the Duen, and the vessel is tied up at the Rush Street Dock. The yacht is to go into Winter quarters, and the Captain and crew will remain on board, while the Countess and her son will take apartments at some hotel, and rent a hall for religious work. This work is to be prosecuted largely, though not entirely, among sailors and dock hands.

Late one night recently the policeman at St. Boniface Cemetery heard gay music proceeding from the midst of the graveyard. The policeman confesses that his impressions were uncanny, but he was faithful to his duty, and made his way toward the music. A tall form arose from one of the graves at the approach of the policeman, and the music stopped. The officer leaped to seize the spectre, but it proved to be a man with a mouth organ. He was arrested. Before the Justice he maintained that he was not playing ghost, and offered an explanation.

"It was the first anniversary of the death of my friend, John Dalleden, over whose grave I was arrested," he said. "We were the best of friends, and were together up to the very night on which he was killed. You see, he was a violinist, and I played the mouth organ, and we used to make very good music together. Last night being the anniversary of his death, I felt he would expect me to go to him, since he could not come to me, and play the tunes we used to know, for old time's sake. He seemed to ask me to come. So I went. At just midnight I started to play, and I should have played till morning if I had not been interrupted."

A provisional fine was inflicted, and the faithful friend was allowed to go his way.

Gen. John C. McNulta has gone to Washington to make an attempt to have the Illinois Naval Militia nationalized. He wishes to wrest the control of the sailors from politicians and lodge it in the officers of the regular navy. Twenty-seven Chicago boys are still in the service of Uncle Sam's navy, having volunteered to accompany the repair ship Vulcan on its trip to Cat Island to rescue the Maria Teresa.

Campaign buttons proclaiming Zina R. Carter, member of the Board of Drainage Trustees and President of the Board of Trade, a candidate for Mayor are being worn by Republicans. This is a matter of considerable local moment, as Mr. Carter is a popular man, and comes, moreover, from the same ward as does President Healy of the Board of County Commissioners, also a prospective candidate.

"Coon hunting has been occupying the Glen View Golf and Polo Club this week. The grounds are infested with 'coons, and the treeing of the creatures has been the recent divertissement of the club, the hunts continuing until "pit-murk," as a Scottish member put it.

Jutaro Komuro, the newly chosen Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, has been in Chicago, and has been entered at the clubs. He said Japan was anxious to have the United States hold the Philippines. He believed that such a step would do much toward bringing together the civilizations of the Occident and the Orient.

Representatives of the Diplomatic Corps of England, France, Russia, and Germany met in Chicago recently at the invitation of a number of gentlemen to "smoke a pipe of peace," which ceremony was literally enacted. Charles Henrotin, wearing the fez of Turkey, the national badge of the Belgian Consular Corps, and the insignia of the Legion of Honor, presided.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, has returned to Chicago, gratified with the results of his visit to the French capital. He left Chicago with the avowed purpose of securing more space at the exposition, and he succeeded in doing so. It required much diplomacy and pertinacity, and the space is still much less than could be desired, but Mr. Peck says that the number of applications for room for exhibits already in should not deter others from applying, as merit and fitness will govern the choosing of the articles that are to be displayed.

Mrs. Clarence M. Atherton, who was separated from her husband by her parents over a year ago, immediately after her marriage, and who has been kept hidden in Eastern cities of this country and in Canada, after months of watching for an opportunity, recently stole from her parents on pretext of calling on a relative, boarded a train, and telegraphed her husband for money. They met at a railway station and mean to protect themselves against further interference. Mrs. Atherton is only seventeen years of age. Her hand had been promised to a wealthy man of New York.

R. B. P.

MISS CRUREDE HASN'T ELOPED.

A Friend of Lasar Reported His Appearance in Town Late Yesterday.

The report that Ivy Crurede, the English girl who came over here to testify in the trial for diamond smuggling against Max J. Lasar, had eloped with him, has been disproved. The Government surveillance over Miss Crurede was discontinued on Friday by direction of United States District Attorney Burnett, and she was free to come and go as she pleased.

Notwithstanding that Miss Crurede came to the United States to testify against Lasar, it was said she had made the statement she loved him and that they were going to be married. This doubtless gave rise to a report of an elopement. But, according to a statement made by a friend of Lasar in ex-Judge Dittenhoefer's office yesterday afternoon, Lasar not only has not eloped but is still in the city.

"I saw Lasar in Malden Lane not more than ten minutes ago," said he to ex-Judge Dittenhoefer at 5 o'clock, "and he hadn't eloped then."

Judge Dittenhoefer said he knew nothing of the elopement story, but he felt sure that Lasar and Miss Crurede had not been married. Neither Lasar nor Miss Crurede could be found last night.

Miss Crurede has not yet received the $1,500 she was to get from the United States for her appearance as a witness for the Government.

Beds in the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Since May 1, 1898, beds have been endowed in the Post-Graduate Hospital as follows: The Orford Copper Company has given the Directors $5,000 for the support of a bed; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn have also given to the hospital $5,000 for the support in perpetuity of a bed in memory of their son, Samuel Lewisohn, and Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hogan have contributed $3,000 for the perpetual support of a bed in the babies' ward in memory of Jefferson Hogan, Jr.

Woman Killed by Long Island Train.

Mrs. Mary Whalen, twenty-seven years old, of 140 East Thirtieth Street, was struck and killed Friday night by an express train on the Long Island Railroad at the Fifth Street crossing, in Woodside. She was visiting friends in Woodside, and was killed while returning home. Engineer Philip Taite says Mrs. Whalen tried to cross the track when the gates were down.

Kris Kringle will hold his first reception in his Iceland Home, 6th floor, Tuesday. Bring the children.

EHRICH BROS. SIXTH AVE. 23RD. ST.

Thoughts of the Gift Time.

Christmas is next. Everybody is thinking of what to give, to whom, and how best to do it. And it is by answering just such questions aptly and satisfactorily that makes this such a popular store.

Wise to plan early and not defer buying till the just-before days. Choosing at leisure allows careful selection—and appropriateness makes a gift doubly prized. Of the thousands of French, German and Austrian toys for the little folks we mention:—

La famille velo mechanique.
La cochon avec son bebe.
La clown avec son chien.
Bateaux electriques et mechaniques.
Le paon mechanique deployant son plumage.
Le carrousel mechanique.
L'ours faisant son toilette.

Der Elephans als Circusclown.
Die spinnende Katze.
Das Mechanische Eichhornchen.
Mechanische Eisenbahnen.
Der gelehrte Affe mit seinem Wagen.
Mechanische Dudenboote.
Mechanische Esel mit Wagen.

FOR BOYS.

Artist drawing different pictures	25c
Weeden Engines	25c
Plush Horses on platform, 21 in. high	78c
Wood Train	39c
Performing Polar Bear	85c
Six-inch Tenpins	10c
U. S. Squad of 4 Tin soldiers	19c
Butcher Store	10c
Black Board	15c
Stable, 4 Horses and Wagon	85c
Rifle with rubber tip Arrow	85c
Soldier Folding Tents	65c
Nister's Unrivalled Circus and amusing novelties	50c
Wooden Trolley Car, movable seats	85c
Battle-ship Maine	90c

FOR GIRLS.

15-inch jointed Doll, fine bisque head, moving eyes, shoes and stockings, curly hair	55c
12-inch jointed Dolls, moving eyes, showing teeth	23c
12-inch fine dressed Doll, in silk and satin	23c
Dolls' Wardrobes, in fancy boxes, consisting of Dress, Underwear, Hose, and Buttons, cut out to sew	79c
Doll Swing, fancy trimmed	25c
Little Folks' Zoo	50c
China Tea Sets, up from	20c
Children's Rockers, nicely varnished, strong and durable	15c
Large Wooden Kitchen, with utensils	98c

MUSICAL DEPT.

Regent Zither with 6 sheets of music	85c	Violin	85c
Queen Zither	1.40	Harmonica	5c
9-rib Mandolin	5.00	Leather Banjo Cases	1.49
Autoharp	2.85	Banjo	3.50
Phonoharp	2.87		1.70

SPORTING GOODS.

Ray, Jr., Camera	1.62	Boys' and Girls' Boxing Gloves, in leather, per set	89c
Eureka Camera	2.83	Dumbbells, pair	21c
Higgins' Paste	7c	Indian Clubs	21c
Football	25c		

GAMES.

Parchesi	63c	Naval War	32c
Louisa	42c	Tug of War	19c
Department Store	59c	Young Athlete	39c
Cowboy Game	19c	Sailor Boy	45c
Fairyland	50c	Golf	25c
Basketball	39c		

*YOU NEVER KNEW SUCH P

WORLD'S LARGEST FARM

Situated in Northwestern Canada and Contains 100 Square Miles.

A RANGE FOR "YOUNGER SONS"

Owned by an English Syndicate and 45,000 Acres Under Cultivation—A Land of Immense Farms—Land Sold for a Song.

REGINA, Assiniboia, Nov. 23.—It is a fact not generally known to the public, though well understood to the grain trade of the Northwest, that in the new and far Canadian Northwest, in a province whose very name is a synonym for desolation, in Assiniboia, 1,000 miles to the north and west from the head of Lake Superior, are situated some of the largest and most successful wheat farms in the world. One of them, the Bell Farm, is without much doubt the largest connected block of land devoted to the raising of wheat to be found on the globe. This farm is owned by a syndicate of Englishmen, who have made it a sort of staking-out ground for their younger sons, in so far as they have been able, and have subsequently wondered why their profits were no greater, though the yield of grain was so large, forgetting that these same younger sons had to be provided for and that salary lists mounted up.

It is named after Major Bell, the military manager of the estate, and has an area of 10 miles square, or 100 square miles, of which 45,000 acress, or about three-quarters, is under cultivation. There is also the Brassey Farm, owned by Lord Brassey, Governor of Australia, and the Sunbeam, owned by the Scottish-American syndicate, besides many others of less importance, and a stock farm of the Bell corporation nearly as large as its wheat acreage. These farms are in a country which a few years ago was the last stalking ground of the buffalo, and where the relics of the bloodthirsty and fruitful Indian battles are still thick on the ground. A few miles southerly from Regina is an alkali plain, sixty miles across, that is covered with bones of buffaloes and Indians, the latter from the results of the last fierce battle of the Crows and Blackfeet, not many years ago. All through this country piles of buffalo bones, some of them 500 to 1,000 feet long, and perhaps five feet wide, and as high as a man could reach, have been gathered together and shipped east to fertilizing works.

In this district, where for hundreds of miles the train passes no houses nor tilled soil, where there are millions and millions of acres apparently as good as those that are yielding thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, where these lands can be bought for from $2 to $3 an acre, with the best of rail facilities, the Bell farm people have been able to sell thousands of acres this Summer at $8 to $10 an acre, and in one case the purchaser was subsequently enabled to turn his purchase of 640 acres at $25 an acre to an incoming farmer. This latter price, though it seems very high, when the vast stretches of arable and unoccupied land all around are considered, is not so high but that it permits good interest on the investment, year after year, by wheat farming.

The problems of farming in these great plains that stretch northwesterly 2,500 miles from the head of Lake Superior, into a latitude that further east is a region of cold so intense that scarcely any vegetation will grow, have been long in solution, and have ruined many a man who has struggled against them. The soil is, generally speaking, a heavy, black loam, and the rainfall is very little, sometimes amounting to but a few light showers during an entire Summer. It has been found necessary to so handle this soil as to preserve the moisture and to keep all the water that comes from the melting snows of the long, cold Winters, and to do this a new method of soil culture has been inaugurated. Fall plowing, so common and so much desired in the prairies of the Dakotas and Western Minnesota, is said to be worse than no plowing at all, and nothing is done to lands in crop after the harvesting. A third of the land under cultivation is allowed to lie fallow all the time, so that but two-thirds is in crop in any one season. By such farming methods Northwestern farmers are able to raise crops of from thirty to forty bushels of hard Scotch fife wheat to the acre. The average yield in the Red River Valley of the Dakotas and Minnesota is about fourteen to fifteen bushels, and the average throughout the United States is not far from eleven bushels. Conditions as to soil, and sometimes as to moisture, are the same in the Red River Valley as they are in the Saskatchewan Valley of Assiniboia, but the farmers of Dakota and Western Minnesota would consider it suicidal to follow any such methods as there; in fact, they are not adopted anywhere else.

Such a farm as the Bell, with 45,000 to 50,000 acres under cultivation, and two-thirds of this immense land in crop every year, yielding at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre, gives a crop of from 750,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain. But this crop is nearly 1,000 miles from navigation on Lake Superior, where the wheat of the Canadian lands comes in direct competition for the export and Eastern markets with that of the Northwestern prairies of the United States, the only yield at Fort William, the lake terminus of the Canadian Pacific, the other at Duluth, the Lake terminus of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. It costs 15 to 16 cents a bushel to get this Canadian wheat on ship at Fort William, for the 1,000-mile haul. It costs 8 to 10 cents to get the wheat of the Dakota farmer from his fields to Duluth, 250 to 350 miles. The Canadian Pacific is engaged in developing the country through which it runs, and it is willing to bear a larger share of the burden than its American competitors. But this Fall a strange condition has prevailed and is yet continuing. Wheat is worth within 6 to 7 cents as much on these farms, 1,000 miles beyond the jumping off place, as it is in Duluth, where buyers for the world's food are congregated. These far-off farmers are now getting actually more money for their grain than are those of the famed Red River Valley, 250 miles from one of the chief markets of the world. The demand from mills in Western Canada, those of the Ogilvies and others, and their success in selling flour in both Europe and the antipodes, has had much to do with this condition.

In these hyperborean regions, along the fifty-first parallel, the cold is not far different from that of the prairies to the south of the American line. The thermometer sometimes gets to 40 and 50 degrees below zero, but it does not stay there, and this cold is not felt more than the 20 to 30 sometimes enjoyed in Minnesota. Cattle do not run out free all Winter, but horses do, and come out in the Spring fat and hardy, having fed through the cold months on the dried grasses of the prairies that they have been able to reach by pawing off the snow. These grasses seem to have no nourishment as they stand dried and wiry over the surface, but they have been the native food for the buffaloes for countless years. Two hundred and fifty miles further north, away up on the Upper Saskatchewan, the prairies are settled exclusively by cattlemen, who have their ranches covering thousands of square miles. They are the only inhabitants, as it is their wish to be, for these cattlemen are unsociable fellows in their business life and do not care for the close companionship of farmers and townsmen.

These cattle that graze in the Province of Saskatchewan are driven to the Canadian Pacific at its terminus at Prince Albert, or to its main line, near Regina, or they are trailed east 300 or 400 miles over prairies, whose only paths are those made by the wild cattle of years ago, and kept clear now by these cattlemen and their drives to the terminus of the Manitoba and Northwestern Road, at York, at the foot of the great Beaver Hills. For years to come the future of the ranch cattle business of the northern portion of the American continent will be in this region, where buffalo grass, plenty of water, and wooded rivers, room for millions of head, and no intruding small farmers to fence off the water holes and cut the feed offer attractions that the Montana and Dakota plains are rapidly losing. The big ranchmen are leaving these latter districts, and most of them are going to Texas, but the rational course is to the north, and that way will be the next great movement, say those in the business.

The quantity of land open for settlement in this region cannot be understood by any one who has not traveled over these prairies day after day, week after week, and seen their sun set in level prairies and rise in level prairies morning after morning without change and still without sameness. From where the Soo Road crosses the international boundary at Portal, N. D., to its junction with the Canadian Pacific, and on the north by the latter's branch to Prince Albert, a distance of more than 500 miles almost directly north, there are scarcely any inhabitants except along the main line, chiefly at and near Indian Head and Regina and at points between. Further west on the branch to Edmonton the same condition prevails. A few miles back from the railroad almost absolute stillness prevails, and the land is practically tenantless. It is the same soil as that which at Indian Head produces thirty bushels of wheat to the acre and it can be bought for a song.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A trite old saying is "Save us from our friends," and its occasional truth has never suggested itself more forcibly to my mind than when I read the letter of your correspondent Ferdinand P. Earle in your issue of Nov. 24. While it is a rambling and disconnected letter, and for these reasons will certainly not influence any one, still, instead of allaying discussion, it is full of statements which only add fuel to the fire. Running all through the letter, the idea seems to be uppermost in your correspondent's mind that the "National Guard of the State of New York" seems to be fostered for militia social clubs and mutual admiration societies, &c., in which "young men of intelligence, wealth, &c.," may enroll themselves, but under no circumstances must they be under the slightest direction "of officers in the regular army service," whose business is actual soldiering, and nothing else.

The gratuitous fling at the "rank and file of the regular army" is absolutely undeserved—although in one respect they "were of different material," in Santiago, for instance. Especially so were some of the colored regiments, who, perhaps, may not have super "intelligence, wealth, &c.," still, if I have read the newspapers right, they did not "think of their bread and butter" when they stormed the heights and won the day. I can hardly imagine that your correspondent writes seriously when he says "that the militia should never have left their armories," "as then they would have been spared the 'annoyance' of being sent all over the country," because some of the camps became unhealthy through occupation by such a large number of men.

In the same issue in which your correspondence appears under appears, the keynote seems to have been struck in a series of recommendations by some of the officers of another militia regiment. As your correspondent has perhaps not read the same you may do him a favor in reprinting them:

The officers of this old organization sincerely hope that the results of your labors will be such as to cause Congress to pass legislation that in the future the reserve of the Nation may be brought into service in a systematic and orderly manner, fully armed and equipped at the outset, and that the powers of the War Department may be so enlarged that in times of peace all plans and provisions for rapid mobilization and maintenance may be prearranged under a uniform system for the State and Federal troops.

The average National Guardsman on reading your correspondent's letter, must feel like quoting the good old Methodist hymn:

Must I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease, (armories)
Whilst others fight to win the prize,
And sail through bloody seas?

CHARLES H. SCHOTT
Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1898.

GAELIC LITERATURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to submit the following points as having some bearing on the present controversy between you and Mr. Balfe, Secretary of the New York Gaelic Society. I understand the matter in debate has reference only to Irishmen at home:

First—You said that the revival of Gaelic literature would be poor compensation for delayed assimilation with the great world-race of English speakers. Here we find a judgment which, of course, presupposes knowledge of both sides of the question. But such knowledge should produce the opposite decision; therefore we may conclude that it was absent. Knowing both literatures I propose that the judgment be amended so as to read: "The loss of Gaelic literature would be a poor compensation for assimilation, delayed or accelerated, with the great world-race of English speakers." We find an assumption that there is a world-race of English speakers. I take it this means that English will become the world-language, for if not there would exist others the assimilation advantages whereof would have to be considered. Well, people who have been living for some time outside English-speaking territories take a different view of the matter. Also those who have been watching the sociological and political developments of our own times know that the trend is in the opposite direction. The present fierce battle of the tongues on the Continent is a sign of the times, so, too, is the strange phenomenon of some small States that have rehabilitated their several languages under our very eyes. I mention specifically Finland, Belgium, and Bohemia. The spirit of this movement made itself felt some time since in Great Britain and Ireland, and is now actively energetic there. You say it is "beyond question" that the old languages of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are doomed soon to be buried in dictionaries. (To put a philological question, in what relation are those languages called "old"?) In reality it is so far beyond question that if the project of burying them were mooted, to-morrow, for instance, a couple of millions of Welshmen would want to know the reason why. Is it not yet known that the Welsh Nation is cutting itself off completely from English contact, that they speak their own language there in town and country, that they have as complete a native literature as most nations, and that Welsh grit and Welsh resolve are at the back of it all? An impartial scientific study of the whole question of the Keltic revival is just now appearing in the Preussische Jahrbücher, from the pen of Prof. Dr. Zimmer of the University of Greifswald. And from personal acquaintance with the man I can give assurance that he knows both literatures. If, then, the Welsh refuse to speak English in the island of Britain, it seems as if defection from the world-race of English speakers begins very near home.

Second—Language is nationality. Language enforces community of thought; the rest follows. Hence if Irishmen in Ireland speak only English they must in time become Englishmen; that is, if the present rate of assimilation is maintained. Now if an Englishman or a German be allowed his patriotism, why an Irishman also? Anyhow, it seems as if he had the same right. His patriotism to be reasonable must be motived by nationality, and that is not distinguishable from its essence, which is language. He must therefore stand by his language. Every race is convinced that its own language is the best, and some of them desire or enforce the adoption of their form of speech by outside nations. Shall an Irishman not dare to hope that his own people merely might continue to use his own language?

Third—Nationality is prosperity. It begets legitimate pride and self-reliance; there follow national thrift, enterprise, and education, whence comes prosperity.

Fourth—Nationality means education. Irish Ireland was in the great culture-stream of the world, and once largely directed it. Provincial Ireland is shut out from the light by the brooding opacity of London. Ireland looks for education to England, and how far behind the educational ideals and practices of other nations England is educationalists everywhere know. In acknowledgment of this state of things universities of the English-speaking world send their advance students to Germany and France to learn, among other things, the English language. This I can vouch for. Irish Ireland, self-reliant, would look further afield and, remembering her past, claim settlement of an old educational debt from a folk who have now the wherewithal to satisfy her. And her claim would be allowed.

Fifth—Ireland, in forgetting her language would yield up one of her most precious heirlooms, her proud position as one of the four great culture-folks of history. The other three were: The people of India, whose tongue was Sanskrit; the Greeks, and the Latins.

Sixth—Keltic civilization, still preserved by those Irish who speak their language and by them alone, as compared with the raveled texture of fads which appears nowadays to be the very structural element of Teutonic social organization, shows eminently as the civilization of common sense. For Irishmen, too, it is the best and most natural system. By its help they reached their highest point of development; they may regain their lost place only under the same conditions. By its means, too, they can effect the greatest amount of good for outside peoples, who, in this important particular, not to mention others, are not so blest as they. I could make further contributions to the present debate were I not fearful that I have already overtaxed your patience. RICHARD HENEBRY, Ph. D.
Professor of Keltic Languages in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1898.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Southern negro is indeed an unfortunate and most unhappy creature. His lot has always been pitiful. He is eternally between the devil and the deep sea. He never knows whom to look upon with the greater aversion—the red shirt scamps who pursue him with rifle and shotgun in the South, or the canting hypocrite among his fool friends in the North. If left alone, the negro is peaceful and docile; when moved by his baser passions he becomes as dangerous and intractable as a savage. He has no ambitions, no noble aims in life, and has no moral sense. He is utterly lacking in his conception of the grave duties of life, and possesses none of the higher virtues. He never permits himself to contemplate seriously the practical side of anything; he is entirely emotional. He has none of the qualities of a leader, and is plastic as dough. He rarely, if ever, writes a book, seldom composes a song, never originates an idea or invents anything in mechanics or arts beneficial or useful to mankind. He has no taste for literature, abhors fine arts, and we search in vain for one solitary painting or piece of sculpture by his own hand to distinguish him among his fellow men.

Was there ever a race on earth consisting of so many millions of human beings so hopelessly derelict, so strangely incompetent, so utterly helpless? It is his helplessness which appeals so strongly for protection; the mistake made in the first place was by magnifying his fitness for the grave duties of life; no greater mistake was ever made by a Nation than when the ballot was given to him and he was told to vote. To that alone are directly due all his calamities since the war. His sufferings will never cease until he learns to use his vote with more wisdom and discretion in the future. His failure to use it for his own advancement and welfare demonstrates above all things his incapacity for self-government. By casting his vote year after year aimlessly for the Republican Party he defeats his purpose of voting.

The whites, finding themselves face to face with such a dangerous organization, array themselves solidly against it. It is easy to guess the result of a contest of this kind. Occasionally a cog is slipped and a negro with the aid of a white Republican ally wins; then come bloodshed and riot, and, strangely, the negro is the one always killed; the white ally escapes. It is not a very edifying spectacle for a great Nation to contemplate, especially just at present, when the Goddess of Liberty is wearing a new crown of glory for her noble achievements in Cuba. In fact it was partly to correct such abuses in Cuba that we went to war with Spain. We do not know how the noble goddess feels about it, but unless stone deaf and blind she is doubtless a little abashed.

The most serious phase of this whole business is the fact that no adequate remedy is in sight. It is a mockery for the pretended friends of the negro in the North to meet and resolve that it is wrong; the negro knows that it is wrong; we all know that it is wrong. What the negro needs above all things is not gush and sympathy, but good advice. Let him quit politics, plant more oats, raise hogs and hominy, split rails, improve his morals, learn that the laws of God are immutable and fixed, and that no Legislature ever did or ever can make a black man morally, physically, or mentally as good as a white man. I have lived among them, owned them as slaves, and always befriended them, and I think I know the good and bad sides of their character.

SAMUEL E. SHIPP.
Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1898.

WHITE AND BLACK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I rejoice at your evident desire to be truly a people's paper, and give all sections an equal chance to plead. No wonder your circulation is increasing so rapidly. As your able correspondent has pointed out in your issue of the 19th, the Constitution of New York forbids the city and county to have over half the Senators whatever the vote, &c. I can remember when a boy and young man this same great State allowed no negro to vote who did not possess at least $250 worth of clear property. Rome and Greece were republics, yet they did not admit all colonies to citizenship except after careful test and scrutiny. St. Paul's boast "but I was born free" illustrates the sparing exercise of such powers even then.

I may here remark that I am a New Englander of the New Englanders by birth. My honored father, T. B. Thorpe, was born in Massachusetts; my dear mother, a Winckley, Coffin, Macy, May, Folger, &c., in Nantucket. I was born in Louisiana in a slave owner's family. Have lived half my life North and South, from Texas to Connecticut, prior to 1861, and after it. I think I am therefore a competent and unprejudiced witness.

The trouble is the inferior races if granted the ballot do not want to be our equals but our superiors. New Yorkers would not stand Southern negro insolence five minutes. If they and their families were shoved off the sidewalk by jeering negroes of both sexes, a bloody retaliation would ensue then and there. But the Southerner, conquered and loyal, knowing the North will never even ask for his side of the story, bears it for a year or so, and then, moved by a sudden and uncontrollable impulse of self-protection, arises and smites his insolent tormentors. As usual, his "hearing" is the shameful Cooper Institute mass meeting and threats to send down Federal troops to back up negro crimes from robbery to rape. A beautiful spectacle truly! Not much "Anglo-Saxon unity" here!

The Southern people are the most religious on earth—the last to wantonly injure an insect. As a clergyman, I once had occasion to travel nearly 500 miles through Arkansas. This meant about 200 meals taken at the house or cabin convenient. I was asked to say grace at every table but one. Can that be paralleled even in Vermont or New York? And it is these people that are called vile names for tardily protecting their wives and little ones. At this very moment a whole county in Ohio is in hot pursuit of a negro who inflicted a living death on a shrinking sixteen-year-old girl. They will lynch him if found, as a matter of course. Now, how would the North like it if the great halls in New Orleans, Richmond, Charleston, &c., were being crowded with excited audiences upholding the criminal and denouncing the victim for telling upon him? Yet that is what New York City did in tolerating that Cooper Union assemblage—the last, I hope, ever to be permitted by the decent citizens of any community.

There are industrious negroes South, and she is proud of them, but they are not the majority. One negro to ten whites is "good." Just as Walter Scott's timid young chief was shielded all through the battle without striking a blow. His Scotch clansmen upheld him as a hero in spite of himself.

But in masses he is in need of a master.

Haiti is all negro, and has been "free" for generations. Cui bono? Their "religion" is a mere mummery, and cannibalism a recognized institution. San Domingo and Liberia are little better. "Gov. Tanner's Pets," a boasted negro regiment, born and "educated" in Illinois, is so given to plunder and murder that the Cubans petition for their recall, and say: "No Spanish regiment ever was guilty of so many outrages," &c. Their officers join with their men in every abominable excess, and recently killed a noble old Federal officer and his family, native Cubans of the noblest class, because he endeavored to curb their licentiousness.

Still, we are to believe, says Cooper Union, that the still rougher colored population not "under military restraint," nor, indeed, any other, are innocent (black) lambs, always in the right and always wrongfully disciplined. Credat Judaeus! To-day Pana, Ill., is a pandemonium, made so by negroes directly from the South. Why? Because the union miners demanded living wages. More "lambs" for Cooper Union! Finally, Haiti, San Domingo, and Liberia, by constitutional enactment, provided, what—"that all men shall be free and equal"? No: that the white man, no matter how intelligent and wealthy, shall not vote, hold office, nor acquire landed property! Then, on the negroes' own confession, suffrage and citizenship are not of birthright, but privileges, granted or withheld as public policy—res publica—may dictate. As they treat us, let us treat them. They have set the example of race exclusiveness. Can they blame us if we accord them the same treatment in America that they accord us in Haiti, San Domingo, and Liberia? "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." "He who comes into court must do so with clean hands." "Sauce for the goose," &c. The people of Wilmington (white) pay 96½ per cent. of the taxes. It is "taxation without representation," for those who pay 3½ per cent. only to arrogate the collection and disbursement of taxes and general municipal control. The North would not submit—Bunker Hill forbid! Then let us be just to the refined, sensitive, loyal, and law-abiding South.

Rev. THOMAS MAY THORPE.
New York, Nov. 21, 1898.

A STORY OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

It Begins and Ends in Washington Square—Peril and Rescue of a Poor Little Girl with a Basket.

Washington Square was a bleak and cheerless place on Thanksgiving morning. A raw wind moaned and howled through the naked trees, and the giant Garibaldi, done in bronze, facing southward, had he been a thing of life could not have peered into the realm of man in that direction, for his eyes and beard and massive chest were covered with crusted sleet. The rows of quaint, old-fashioned residences of the patrician families facing on the north side of the square were cheerless enough as to exterior, and their windows, with ledges banked with little ridges of sleet, seemed to stare more haughtily than ever at the abodes of poverty directly across the square. The chimes of the neighboring churches were sending out the notes of paens of thanksgiving.

Despite the cheerless aspect of the square, pedestrians were treading the adjacent streets and the walks of the square and the number represented a wider range of social conditions than can be found in any other section in New York. A blue-coated policeman, coated and muffled to the ears, strolled along University Place, occasionally swinging his arms windmill fashion to keep up the circulation.

A well-dressed man of business, evidently having some affair at his office that would not brook a delay of even one day, was briskly making his way up Waverley Place toward Broadway. A woman of fashion emerged from one of the brownstone mansions on the north side of the square, rubbered and mackintoshed sufficiently to obviate the necessity for a carriage, and tripped briskly up the street as if going only a short distance to one of the fashionable churches. Coming down University Place was a man, ragged and unkempt and shivering—a product of the teeming district lying close by to the southward of the square. He slouched along with the abandoned air of one who has no home and has become inured to that condition.

Suddenly a rumble and roar was heard, and a runaway team of horses attached to a carriage dashed out of Ninth Street and down University Place. As the frantic animals approached the square at Waverley Place with a clatter and bang a little girl bearing a big basket started across the street. The child was thinly clad, and about her shoulders was a ragged plaid shawl. It was plainly to be seen that she lived on the south side of the square and had been to some distributing point for Thanksgiving supplies for the very poor.

The child became confused at sight of the onrushing team and stood paralyzed in the middle of the street directly in the path of the horses. It was a moment for action. The seedy man was alive at once at sight of the danger. He saw the peril of the child, who stood a half block to the south. Without a moment's hesitation he sprang into the street and seized the bridle of one of the horses. He was lifted from his feet, but he held on like grim death. The business man rushed forward and attempted to seize a horse's bridle, but was swept aside. The policeman dashed forward and, reaching the little girl an instant before the horses, fairly threw her and himself out of harm's way. A half block further the seedy man had stopped the horses. No one was hurt. But over the street in the mud were strewn the contents of the little girl's basket, turkey and sandwiches and apples. Then the policeman, the seedy man, the woman of fash'on, and the business man being the first on the scene, helped to collect the things for the child, who stood by crying. They all talked familiarly together.

"Don't cry, little girl," said the woman of fashion as she wiped the child's face with her handkerchief and deftly slipped a coin into the basket, "you must be careful about crossing the streets—poor little thing."

"The coachman who will leave his horses standing unattended ought to be sent to prison," said the business man to the policeman.

"It does beat the band," broke in the seedy man in an injured tone as he fished a large apple out of the gutter and after carefully wiping it on his coat placed it in the child's basket.

"They out to be run in," asserted the policeman. Then the crowd that had collected took a hand in the conversation and it became general.

Finally the little girl was sent on her way. The policeman led the horses up the street, the man of wealth, the woman of fashion, and the man with no home at all separated.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street—West.

Bargains Galore.

Undisputed leadership in value giving—discriminating shoppers concede that this is the store where "RELIABLE GOODS CHEAP" is not mere boasting. If you haven't tried us, call and convince yourself that these items are typical of our every-day low prices:

Silks.

Remarkable reductions—just as we expected, the new buyer wants to make a quick, clean sweep of everything and start with a stock of his own selection. That is the reason of this most extraordinary

Clearing Sale.

Full details are impossible—these few will suffice—with the general statement that it will be an event worth making even a very long journey for:

2,500 yards Silks, comprising fancy stripes, brocades, faille Francaise and bayaderes, former prices 75c. to 98c. per yard, now 59c

5,000 yards Silks, consisting of fancy checks, stripes, moire velours, plain and changeable effects, also Bengalines, formerly $1.25 to $1.75 per yard, now, 79c

4,000 yards Silks, comprising bayaderes, brocades, satin duchesse, changeable effects in stripes and checks, also high class novelty Silks; have been selling from $1.50 to $2.75 per yard, now . . . 98c

Ladies' Suits & Skirts.

Clearing Sale—the balance of our Fall stock—incomplete assortment—hence surprising reductions. Ladies' tailor-made Coat Suits and Fancy Costumes of all-wool materials, perfect in shape and workmanship, were $22.50 to $30.00, your choice now at . . $15.00

Separate Dress Skirts—all-wool Cheviot Serges, circular flounce, silk lined throughout with heavy quality taffeta, formerly $18.00, at . . . $12.98

Tailor-made Dress Skirts of wide wale and plain cheviot serges, trimmed with bands of same material or satin, percaline lined, were $10.00, at . . $7.98

Ladies' Jackets.

Here is an exceptional opportunity. Just because our stock is heavier than it ought to be we offer stylish, up-to-date outer garments near to half former prices.

Jackets of handsome Velour du Nord, elaborately trimmed with jet or silk braid, in a variety of lengths and designs, suitable for small and large forms, formerly $47.50, at . . . $33.75

Stylish Velour du Nord Jackets, plain or braided, satin lined, former prices $35.00 and $25.00, now $24.98 & $18.98

All-Wool Chinchilla Box Coats, velvet collars, satin linings, colors navy and black, were $17.50, at . . . $12.98

Melton Jackets, strapped or lapped stitched seams, handsomely lined, formerly $19.50, at . . . $14.98

Kersey Jackets, four-button box effects, satin linings, were $10.00, now $6.88

Silk Waists.

A splendid collection—choice colorings—latest styles—nothing equal to them anywhere at our prices.

Fancy Dress Waists of black and colored silk taffeta, prettily trimmed with lace or ribbon, perfect fitting, equal to custom made, regularly $10.98, at $7.50

Shirt Waists of taffeta, silk or satin; plain or stripes, made on fitted linings; splendid value for $6.50, at $4.75

Ladies' Petticoats.

No difficulty here to make a selection with so many novelties—all so temptingly pretty and marked at tempting prices.

Ladies' Skirts of good quality taffeta silk, deep corded flounce, in all the new desirable shades; also black; selling elsewhere for $5.50, at . . . $4.49

Ladies' Skirts of black French Sateen, lined with flannel, umbrella flounce with one or two corded ruffles, stiffened with percaline, excellent value for $1.89, at $1.35

Dress Goods

AT ABOUT 1/2 OF FORMER PRICES.

We must have the room for Holiday Goods; besides the season is late and our rule is never to carry goods from one season to the other. We choose the quick, sure way to close them out, as follows:

One lot of two-toned Diagonals, Cheviots, Fancy Checks and Scotch Heather Mixtures, former prices from 58c. to 79c. per yard, now 39c

One lot, consisting of Zibelines, Bannockburn Tweeds, Cheviots, Armures, Diagonals, Fancy Cashmere Checks, formerly from 79c. to $1.50 per yard, now . . . 59c

One lot Black Dress Goods, comprising Storm Proof Serges, Cheviots, Armures and Pure English Mohairs, were 69c. to 98c. per yard, now 39c

Curtains.

To-morrow occurs a speedy clearance of all odds and ends and incomplete assortments—and just to see them jumping we have marked them at double quick prices.

Irish Point Curtains, odd lots, consisting of 2, 3 and 5 pairs of each pattern:
Were $5.50, $6.75, $8.50 pair; now $3.50. 4.50, 6.00 pair.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, choice designs:
Were $25.00, $35.00 pair; now $18.50, 22,50 pair.

Silk Damask Curtains, heavy tassel fringe, broken lots of 1, 2 and 3 pairs of each pattern:
Were $12.00, $15.00, $18.00 pair; now $8.75, 10.50, 13.50 pair.

Mantel Draperies and Pillow Covers, Turkish embroidered, a choice assortment at attractive prices.

Carpets.

These two specials from a most elaborate assortment—and priced to win your favor:

Best Five Frame Body Brussels, choice patterns, $1.35 quality, at $1.00

Moquette Carpets, beautiful designs and colorings, $1 grade, at 79c

Domestic and Oriental Rugs at Very Moderate Prices.

Furniture.

Holiday Furniture is elbowing for room; we must have additional floor space, therefore remarkable concessions—a three days' opportunity to obtain well made Furniture at startling prices.

Twenty-five Couches, well made and softly upholstered, covered in rich figured velvets, were $20.00, now, $13.95

Fifty solid oak Chiffoniers, piano finish, five drawers, carved uprights and fancy shaped mirrors, formerly $9.00, at $6.95

One hundred enamelled steel Bedsteads, two different patterns, trimmed with brass rings, spindles, rods and vases, original price $8.95, at . . . $5.95

Parlor Tables, in quartered oak and mahogany finish, fancy shapes and tastefully decorated tops, regularly $2.98, at $1.95

Waists and Dressing Sacques.

These items taken from a most complete stock of Velvet, Corduroy, Brilliantine and French Flannel Waists, winsome styles at winsome prices.

Ladies' Waists of good quality flannel, front with 5 clusters of fine tucks, back with 7 box plaits, colors red, blue or black; all sizes, regularly $2.25, at . . $1.79

Dressing Sacques of all wool eiderdown, entire sacque and pockets bound with satin ribbon and finished with silk frogs; also with sailor collar, bound all round with silk ribbon; dainty colors, all sizes, good value for $2.25, at $1.75

125th Street—West. Between Lenox and 7th Aves.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American: op., open
Atlantic City, NJ. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap, $3up
Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Baltimore, Md. . . The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Florida, Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p. Opens Dec. 5th, A. E. DICK, Mgr.
do Magnolia Spgs., Magnolia Spgs Hotel, ap, $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's. Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York ....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way, ap. $1up
do...(W. Leland, Jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
do..Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do Hotel Hanover (5th Av. & 15th St.) op. Oct. 1.
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
Salt Lake City, Utah..Knutsford, a. p., $3 up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6..10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM
Kaiser Friedrich, Tu., Nov. 29, 10 A. M.
KaiserWm. der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE:
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM | †Aller, Dec. 31, 11 AM
*A. Victoria, Dec. 10, 11 AM | *F. Bismarck, Jan. 4, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Dec. 17, 11 AM | †Ems, Jan. 14, 11 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N.Y. | **Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.**

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg resumed in March.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Bulgaria, Dec. 3, 7:30 AM | Pennsylvania, Dec. 17, 8 AM
Phoenicia, Dec. 10, 1:30 PM | Palatia, Dec. 24, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....Nov. 30 | St. Paul.....Dec. 21
St. Louis.....Dec. 7 | St. Louis.....Dec. 28
Paris.....Dec. 14 | Paris.....Jan. 4

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Kensington.....Nov. 30 | Aragonia.....Dec. 14
Noordland.....Dec. 7 | Friesland.....Dec. 21
*These steamers carry only Second and Third class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $430 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MONTCALM.....December 3
MARQUETTE.....December 10
MENOMINEE.....December 17
MESABA.....December 24
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES, $50 UP. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

JAPAN-CHINA
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
GAEL

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Governor-elect Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, (Miss Edith Carew,) Dec. 2, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, (Miss Mary C. Livingston,) Dec. 1, 1868.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, (Miss Louisa M. Livingston,) Dec. 3, 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert, (Miss Belle Wilson,) Nov. 27, 1888; their tin wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Emile Varet, (Miss Annie Berry,) Nov. 27, 1888; their tin wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., (Miss Katherine Colt,) Nov. 27, 1888; their tin wedding.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, (Miss Pauline Dresser,) Dec. 1, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, Jr., (Miss Josephine De Mott,) Dec. 2, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Taylor, (Miss Hard,) Dec. 2, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watson Caswell, (Miss Pauline Starr,) Dec. 2, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Anderson, (Miss Marie Larocque,) Dec. 3, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., (Miss Barbey,) Dec. 4, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, (Miss Florence Schieffelin,) Dec. 4, 1888; their tin wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, (Miss Clark-Mrs. Fosdick,) Dec. 5, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, (Miss Isabelle Gillette,) Dec. 7, 1887.

And on the celebration last week of their tin weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, (Miss Remsen,) Nov. 25, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., (Miss Julia Cotton Smith,) Nov. 21, 1898, and to

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lansing of Albany, (Miss Catherine Gansevoort,) Nov. 26, 1873; their silver wedding.

***

December's advent on Thursday will start the wheels of New York society rolling again, and will usher in the débutantes, who will be introduced at successive afternoon receptions and all through the month. The opera, which opens its long season on Tuesday evening, will also of itself be a sufficiently strong magnet to bring back to town the latest of late loiterers in the country, so that, after the entr'acte of last week, following the curtain raiser of the Horse Show, the play of the season proper will this week begin.

***

While the contingent of débutantes is smaller this year than usual, it is still sufficiently large to arouse decided interest in the coming-out receptions and teas of December. Again will the fair young buds stand in handsome parlors to receive a trooping host of friends of all ages who will assemble to wish them all good fortune on their entrance into the society world—again will elderly men and women, friends of a young maiden's family, send her flowers and notes, and smilingly inform her that "they remember the date of her birth, and danced with her mother when that estimable or sainted lady was just her age." It must be confessed that to these same kindly disposed but not always overtactful offers guests these coming-out receptions carry with them a shadow. They mark the passage of time with no uncertain stroke, and many a man and woman of middle age find themselves starting with surprise at the receipt of cards or the reading of a notice announcing the coming-out reception of this or that daughter of some friend of many years.

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Among the débutantes of December, whose comings-out are arousing the most interest and anticipation, are Miss Caroline M. Young, who will make her début on Thursday next, Dec. 1, at 5 West Twentieth Street; Miss Marguerite Chapin, who will be introduced by her stepmother, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, at the latter's residence, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, also on Thursday afternoon next, Dec. 1; Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan, who will be introduced by her grandmother, Mrs. John A. Logan, at the latter's residence, 15 East Twenty-second Street, on Saturday afternoon next, Dec. 3; Miss Robbins, a daughter of Mr. Horace Walcott Robbins, who will have a reception in her honor at her father's residence, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, also on Saturday afternoon next, Dec. 3; Miss Charlotte Miller, who will be introduced by her mother, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller of 113 East Thirtieth Street, on Monday, Dec. 5, and Miss Metcalf, who will be introduced by her mother, now Mrs. George Bird, at 902 Madison Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8.

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Some points as to the genealogy of these December débutantes may not be uninteresting this morning. Miss Chapin is the daughter of the late Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who was a member of the old Chapin family of Springfield, Mass., and who died three years ago. Her mother, who died in the Winter of 1885, was Miss Gibert, a daughter of the late Frederic Gibert, for many years President of the old New York Club. Mr. Chapin married Miss Cornelia Van Auken some ten years ago, and his only child by his first wife, this daughter, has been brought up by the present Mrs. Chapin. She is a tall and handsome brunette, and will undoubtedly be a belle this Winter. Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Forbes-Morgan, who have lived almost since their marriage, in 1878, abroad, and chiefly at Pau. Mrs. Morgan was Miss Ellie Robinson, the daughter of Mrs. John A. Robinson of this city. Mrs. Robinson introduced the present débutante's eldest sister, Miss Ethel Morgan, who was married in London on Oct. 12 last to Mr. Wilfred Chapman, a young Englishman, in the Winter of 1895, so that on Saturday next she will introduce her second granddaughter. Miss Morgan is a brunette, and has all the vivacity and charm of manner of her elder sister, Mrs. Chapman. Miss Robbins is the eldest daughter of Mr. Horace W. Robbins. Her mother was Miss Mary A. Phelps. Miss Metcalf is the eldest daughter of Mrs. George Bird. Mrs. Bird, who was born Miss Ruth Moorehead, first married Mr. Metcalf of Erie, Penn., who died some ten years ago. After some years of widowhood she was married to Mr. Bird, about five years ago. Mr. Bird is a relative of the Astor family through his mother, who was Miss Cannon, a sister of Mr. Le Grand Cannon. Miss Metcalf will therefore have a representative attendance of New York families at her coming-out. Miss Charlotte Miller is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller. Her mother was Miss Wise, a Washington belle. Miss Young is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Jr. Mrs. Young was Miss Caroline E. Swan, and her still youthful mother and Miss Young's grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin L. Swan, will assist her daughter and granddaughter in receiving on Thursday.

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But there will be other receptions in December besides coming-out ones. Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling of 27 East Tenth Street, who was Miss Ethel Johnson, a daughter of the artist, Eastman Johnson, has sent out cards for Fridays, Dec. 2 and 9; Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of 6 East Tenth Street, who was Miss Cornelia Erving, will give a tea on Friday afternoon, Dec. 9; Mrs. William S. Robison, who was Miss Jennie Floyd-Jones, of 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, will also give a tea on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6; Mrs. John Godfrey Moore, who was Miss Louise Hartshorne, of 10 East Forty-fifth Street, will receive on Tuesdays in December and January; Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll of 170 East Twenty-first Street will receive with her daughters, Mrs. Walston H. Brown and Miss Ingersoll, on Wednesdays, Dec. 7 and 14. The custom of giving teas or receptions at semi-public places is growing. It saves a would-be hostess an upsetting of her house, an immense amount of trouble and no little expense. Mrs. Harold F. Hadden will give a tea and reception at Sherry's on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 27. Mrs. Hadden was Miss Valerie Burkhardt, and is one of the handsomest of younger New York matrons. She has not entertained largely for some seasons, but is so widely popular that her reception will be doubtless largely attended.

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December is so pre-eminently the popular month for teas and receptions that even this seemingly long list of these events already scheduled for that month is much shorter than in ordinary years. Other cards for still other receptions and teas will doubtless soon be received. From present indications there will not be as many fairs and other charitable entertainments during December this year as usual. The annual entertainment at the Astoria, which is Mr. Boldt's gift to Mrs. Richard Irvin and other charitable women; which generally takes place on the anniversary of the first opening of the Waldorf on Nov. 1, and which has this year been twice postponed, will not now occur until Dec. 13. There will be a fair at the Waldorf for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind on the afternoons of Dec. 6 and 7. This charity should appeal to every one. The ladies who are in charge of the fair, and who are Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. Edward R. Delafield, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Valentine Hall, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. George Kingland, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., are working hard to make the fair a success. They have arranged to have a number of pretty tables well supplied with articles suitable for Christmas gifts, where tea and cake will also be served. Notice has already been given in this column of the afternoon tea and sale for the benefit of St. Mary's Guild, an organization of women which looks after the interest of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and which will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Polk, 7 East Thirty-sixth Street, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 26. This week will bring the annual bazaar of the Professional Woman's League at the Astoria.

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Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens will be married on Tuesday next at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. O. A. White, 1,011 Third Avenue. The wedding of Mr. John R. Livermore and Miss Josephine Brooks has been postponed from Tuesday, Dec. 6, until Wednesday, Dec. 14, at Trinity Chapel, on which day will also be married in St. Thomas's Church Mr. George K. Davis and Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin. Mr. Calvin Burr and Miss Mabel Hayden will be married on Wednesday, Dec. 7, and Mr. Allison Wright Post and Miss Katharine Beeckman Hoppin in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 15, and Mr. W. K. Draper and Miss Hoffman at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Wednesday, Dec. 28. The date of the wedding of the Earl of Strafford and Mrs. Samuel Colgate has not yet been decided upon. The Earl spent Thanksgiving as the guest of Mrs. Colgate at Uplands-on-the-Hudson. It is supposed that the wedding will be celebrated at a near date at the Little Zion Episcopal Church, at Wappinger's Falls, near New Hamburg, of which the Rev. Prescott Evarts, a son of Mr. William M. Evarts, is the rector. Mrs. Colgate has kept her counsel so well regarding her marriage to the Earl of Strafford that she has excited the curiosity even of her most intimate friends, who would not be surprised to read of her marriage at any time.

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All talk is now of the opera, which after the lapse of the season returns again to the delight not only of music lovers, but of social devotees as well. The list of box holders and also the partial list of subscribers for the parquet seats has already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and attention has been called in this column to the new-comers among the box holders this year, and to the significance of the several changes in the list that have taken place. There can be no question of the social brilliancy of the opera season, and a study of the list will show that the Opera House should present an unusually attractive and beautiful spectacle on Tuesday evening next. The raising of the opera curtain on "Tannhäuser" on Tuesday evening means the final close of the Autumn season at Tuxedo, Lenox, the nearer suburbs, and even at faraway Newport, where more well-known people than usual have remained in their villas and cottages through November.

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The first of Mr. A. M. Bagby's annual series of Monday morning December musicales will be held in the ballroom of the Astoria Hotel on Dec. 5, and others will follow on Mondays, Dec. 12 and 19, and Thursday, Dec. 29. The return of the opera and other causes have led to the abandonment of the proposed second series of Thursday evening subscription concerts at the Astoria, and the Society of Musical Arts, whose entertainments were a feature, if not an altogether successful one, of last Winter's season, will not be revived this year. For this reason, and from the added fact that Mr. Bagby has arranged for the appearance of the leading artists of the Metropolitan opera company at his musicales, they promise to be more successful than ever, and the subscription list has grown so large that it may have to be closed this week.

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The past week calls for no particular review this morning. Following Horse Show week and with Thanksgiving to disarrange its routine, it was one of the dullest that New York society has experienced, even at this period, for some years. There was one quiet wedding, that of Mr. F. N. Goddard and Miss Grenville Winthrop, in Grace Church chantry, on Tuesday, but, with this exception, the Thanksgiving Day family dinners and reunions, the meet and run of the Meadow Brook hounds, with the following breakfast given by Mr. Bourke Cockran at his residence at Sands Point, L. I., to the members of the club and their guests on the holiday, and the annual show of the American Pet Dog Club at Sherry's on Thursday and Friday, were the only incidents of the week. This pet dog show was larger and more interesting than usual, and was particularly enjoyed by the children, who went into raptures over Mrs. Gillig's French bulldogs and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman's little toy black-and-tan terriers, which were most fetchingly dressed, and one of which, Dinah, weighed only a pound.

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The installation of officers of the St. Nicholas Society, which will take place at Delmonico's on Monday evening, will be largely attended, as some witty speeches are expected from John R. Van Wormer and J. Edward Simmons, the Committee on Installment. Among the candidates for election to the society who will be taken in on Monday night are Messrs. Holdridge Ozro Collins, James Lorimer Graham, Theodore Lawrence Bogert, Howard Viele Brumley, Arthur Ingraham, James Maver Halsted, Howard Willets, William Leland Thompson, William Bleecker Seaman, James B. Vredenbergh, Isaac Franklin Mead, Lawrence Effingham Embree, William Edward Ver Planck, Evert Van Slyke, and Talcott Camp Van Santvoord.

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The Women's String Orchestra Society of New York, which has kindly offered to the Church of the Holy Communion for the benefit of the church's educational fund the concert to be given on Dec. 10 in Mendelssohn Hall, is the only women's string orchestra in America, and the only one which devotes itself entirely to the production of that most enjoyable class of music for which all great masters have written extensive works. Their object is also to draw together prominent professional women into an organization where they can enjoy an artistic occupation hitherto denied them in other concert orchestras. It has already become widely known, having given a concert in Washington under the patronage of Mrs. Long and others for the benefit of the Maine sufferers' fund, which was most successful financially and socially. It has also received invitations to play at festivals during the coming Spring in various parts of the country. The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. Nicholas Fish; Honorary President—Mme. Camilla Urso; Vice Presidents—Miss Breese, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. Ernst Pfarrius, Mrs. Irving Putnam, Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding; Secretary—Miss Agnes Mathilde Dressler; Treasurer—Miss Emilie Wagner; Musical Director—Mr. Carl V. Lachmund.

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The costumes of the women at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last Tuesday evening were not so smart as might have been expected, since it was really the first assembling of society at the Opera House this season. That the women chose less ostentatious gowns for this occasion was good evidence that the gowns to be worn by them at the opening night of the opera will be gorgeous in the extreme. They seemingly did not wish to dim the glory of their display the second night by remarkable gowns worn the first evening.

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Among the New York arrivals at the Homestead, Virginia Hot Springs, during the past week were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Tappin, Monroe Crane, Jr., and wife, Mrs. O. L. Bearse, James D. Trask, M. D.; W. Belwin Way, M. D.; Thomas W. Stiles, and Frank Lyman. Among the newly married couples who registered at the Homestead were Mr. and Mrs. Attilla Cox, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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The Autumn season at Newport has closed. The New York Horse Show was the prime factor in closing many cottages. Rarely before, however, has there been such outspoken reluctance to exchange beautiful and quiet independent homes here for whatever city, East or West, demands the sacrifice. Rarely before has so much interest been manifested by Summer residents and townspeople to utilize the Winter and Spring in preparation for the next season. The City Council at Newport has shown commendable zeal in starting work on the new City Hall. Whatever differences of opinion may exist on this subject as to site or design, it is agreed that a substantial edifice with proper accommodations for city offices will exercise a favorable influence on the character of the officers and keep them in touch with those whom they represent. The Newport Sanitary Protective Association recently met at the Berkeley and passed resolutions expressive of the great loss Newport and the country suffered by the death of Col. Waring. Dr. Storer took occasion to say that Col. Waring had bequeathed to Newport plans for improved sewerage, which must be carried out at an early day; that the importance of the revenue obtained from yachts and yachtsmen was strikingly felt by its absence last Summer, and that the harbor must be made wholesome and attractive. The large expenditure authorized by the Government will extend a wide navigable channel to Providence, and owners of large steam yachts will doubtless find it convenient next year to send their own boats to meet the fast New York trains and avail themselves of Chastellux Pier to land at Newport.

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The City Council has voted a further sum for the completion of this work at Newport. It does not seem to be understood that the present pierhead is built upon a reef. The only way in which this part of the bay could be made beautiful or useful was to raise the reef six feet, with a well-laid granite wall, and clear out the neighboring shallows by removing the boulders. Covered with seaweed, they retained the floating refuse and exposed to a hot Summer sun, they were breeders of malaria. The shore end of the pier has been filled in with earth so as to make an attractive circle for carriages descending Chastellux Avenue. The pierhead has also been leveled up with large and small stones. About 400 feet of filling can be made within three months. The improvement of the Esplanade, which stands at the south end of the harbor was undoubtedly begun at the wrong end. The residents of Halidon Hill have always been compelled to admit that their valuable estates were greatly diminished in value by the miserable, unsanitary condition of the ten acres lying between them and Bellevue Avenue. This is to be remedied at once. A Fifth Ward Improvement Society, with Mr. Louis Quentin Jones as President, has been formed. Mr. C. Acton Ives has been retained as counsel, and Mr. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., joins with him in the opinon that a large grant of this uninhabitable area belongs to the State of Rhode Island. At a recent meeting of the Council a petition was presented, which stated that this tract from Wellington Avenue southward to Connection Street, 1,300 feet distant, formerly a navigable tide-water creek and tide-flooded marsh, belongs to the State, and that it is to the interest of the State and city that this area should be ceded to the city and converted into a park. It possesses great natural advantages. The flood water discharge can be utilized as the Serpentine in St. James Park, and the present pond converted into a miniature lake at trifling cost. The petitioners point out that Narragansett Avenue would thus be put by an easy gradient in communication with Harrison Avenue, and add to the value and accessibility of the residences of E. D. Morgan, Mrs. W. F. Burden, Mr. William Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, and Mr. Le Roy King, as well as all the property lying beyond and west of the Newport Country Club. It gives also an attractive approach to the Esplanade and the residences fronting upon Wellington Avenue.

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Nothing in the civic history of Newport has excited such general interest as this petition. The petitioners are representative men in their own cities, and they frankly concede that this is part of the large but inexpensive scheme proposed to the Park Commissioners in 1896 by Mr. Cope Whitehouse to make Morton Park the centre of a parkway which will lead along the east side of Almy's Pond to Belmont Avenue and to the grounds of the Spouting Rock Beach Association.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks closed their Newport season Tuesday, going to New York for a two months' visit, at the conclusion of which they will go to Aiken, S. C., for the remainder of the Winter. The burning of the stables of the Gibert estate at Newport on Tuesday morning proves again the necessity of a fire station at the lower end of Bellevue Avenue. Already two fires have occurred in the Summer colony this Fall, and had the fire apparatus been early on the scene the loss in each case would not have been as great, and one life might have been saved. The lack of proper attention to the telephone call at the Gibert fire, which caused a delay of ten minutes, shows what risks the Newport cottagers run at night. It is claimed that if the telephone delay had not occurred on Tuesday morning the life of the Gibert coachman might not have been sacrificed. The fire alarm also became mixed, and only when the Chief of the Fire Department arrived was the proper box pulled. This fire should lead to a thorough investigation by the city officials, as if the present methods are not improved even more serious consequences may be the result of the next Newport fire.

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Two years ago the City of Newport appropriated a sufficient amount of money with which to purchase a site and erect a fire station in the lower Bellevue Avenue district, but the lot selected was on the Havemeyer estate, which is still in an unsettled condition. Nothing has consequently been accomplished in the way of fire protection to the valuable buildings on South Bellevue Avenue save by the gardeners at the various cottages, who, without pay, have organized, and are running a hose reel company on Coggeshall Avenue. Their efforts, both at the fire at Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's and at the Gibert stables, were of much service.

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Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's dinner to the newsboys of Newport on Thanksgiving Day was a thoroughly enjoyable event, in which 325 boys showed their generous benefactor that her kindness to them was appreciated by giving her many hearty cheers. The Mayor, the clergy, and prominent citizens were all present and enjoyed the sight as well as the lads enjoyed their dinner. Mr. J. R. Drexel is having his stables on Ochre Point, Newport, largely increased in size and improved. Among the cottagers who enjoyed their Thanksgiving dinner at Newport were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. J. B. Townsend, Mr and Mrs. Fred P. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and others. United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore is a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and will be appointed to that office by the Rhode Island Legislature next May. Miss Blatchford is confined to her cottage on Catherine Street, Newport, by illness.

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The Baltimore débutantes have finally been introduced all over again at the cotillion at Lehman's on Monday evening, and it is hoped now that this young element in society will subside for a while. Every entertainment lately has been given in their honor, and as they usually consist of crowded receptions and at homes, or very limited débutante luncheons, the majority of matrons ask where do they come in? This Winter, however, promises to be a dinner-giving one, and many women never entertain in any other way. Among those who are particularly noted for their charming dinners are Mrs. David Stewart, Mrs. Ross Winans, Mrs. Winslow Williams, Mrs. Irvin Keyser, Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. Clapham Pennington, Mrs. B. F. Horwitz, Mrs. Lyman Josephs, and Mrs. Frick. Mr. Walter De C. Poultney, too, although he cannot be classed with the matrons precisely, is surely on the list of Baltimore dinner givers. Mr. Harry Lehr and Mr. Frank Harvey also occasionally break out in this way, though Mr. Lehr's entertainments are usually confined to teas and suppers at the Stafford after the theatre.

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Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston will again spend the Winter in Washington after her visit abroad. Mrs. Johnston associates Baltimore unfortunately with so much trouble that she rarely ever visits her old home, where her married life was spent. While abroad she was given a special reception by Queen Victoria and invited to a lunch on at Windsor, rather a rare honor even in these days of American women's prestige in England.

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Miss Katherine Noble is at present the heroine of Baltimore, and her friends there delight to do her honor after her marvelous escape from drowning when the ill-fated Mohegan went down. Miss Noble walked with her father on Charles Street on Sunday last, and was stopped every few seconds and congratulated earnestly upon her remarkable pluck, &c., while the feminine eye also took in her gown, which replaced one of the many lost ones. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews have decided to make Newport their permanent home. Mrs. Andrews was formerly Miss Janney of Baltimore. They spend a great deal of time in New York, and have recently been at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown will give a series of dinners this season in Baltimore. Invitations are out now for the 1st and 8th of December. Mrs. Brown is looking well this Winter, but she affects general society very little. Mrs. Mathews, formerly Mrs. Ward, sister-in-law of ex-Princess de Chimay, is now in Paris. She will visit Baltimore again in the Spring where she is always much entertained. Miss Bessie Van Rensselaer of New York will visit Baltimore later in the season, and will stop for a while with Mrs. Wilson Patterson and later with Mrs. Frank Redwood. Clinton Peters, the young artist, has recently painted the portraits of several prominent persons in Baltimore. Among others are those of Mrs. Lyman Josephs, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mr. Wilson Patterson, Mrs. Hall Harris M.s. Sherwood, Miss Elizabeth T. King, President D. S. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, and Mr. W. Hall Harris. Mrs. Josephs's portrait is to be placed in her Newport home, but at present is at her Baltimore town house.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs have been entertained this last week by Mrs. William Crocker, at her villa at Burlinghame, in California. Mr. and Mrs. Childs are expected home this week. They have been gone nearly two months, and, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, have traveled extensively through Southern California, and have made quite a stay in San Francisco. They have been charmingly entertained during their entire stay on the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and Miss Rutherford will pass the Winter in New York.

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There is little social news in Paris of a startling nature. The American colony seems to have taken to receptions and teas. The days and evenings of the Countess de Trobriand have begun in that wonderfully furnished apartment of hers, on the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and at them there assemble the usual throng of titled people, artists, literary lights, Americans, and a few royalties. The Marquise Wentworth has been entertaining the American Ambassador and Senator Davis. The affair was in the nature of a tea Mrs. Porter has been giving afternoon receptions and teas, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, who have arrived from Lisbon, are at the Maurice and much in demand by their many hospitable friends.

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Sir Bache and Lady Cunard are making the usual round of country house visits in England, and the Leighs are doing likewise. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are entertaining large house parties for the shooting at Balmacaan, and the Duchess of Marlborough and the Misses Van Alen are at Melton Mowbray, where the meets of the Quorn Hunt are held. The Prince and Princess Hatzfeld (Miss Huntington) have arrived at Draycott Park, Earl Cowley's place in Wiltshire, for the hunting season, from Germany. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor are still at Cliveden, and will go later to the south of France. Mr. Astor has written a legend of Cliveden for his magazine. It is the first time he has gone into fiction for several years, the other articles from his pen being descriptive.

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There is nothing particularly novel in the movement of certain matrons and maidens of Philadelphia society to establish earlier hours for the balls and dances for the Winter season, except that such a movement should originate in Philadelphia, where it is popularly supposed that the community retires to rest long before the midnight hour. It would seem, however, from the agitation which this movement excites in Philadelphia that the society element in that city has been departing from its traditions, and is developing the pernicious late hour habit. As most of the Philadelphia men reside in Winter within ten or fifteen minutes' walk at the furthest from their offices, it would seem that they could better stand the strain of late hours with concomitant business duties than the New York men, who must perforce undergo a journey to travel between their homes and offices.

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This movement for earlier hours has been essayed several times in the history of New York society, but always without success. The last effort in this direction was made by Mrs. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Cadwallader Jones, then Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, and Mrs. Arthur Welman, in the Winter of 1880-1, when they organized a series of balls known as cotillions, and whose features were announced beforehand to be "early hours and no flowers." The movement was hailed with delight by the young men who were then prominent in society, and by the fathers and mothers. It was successful from the beginning, so far as to putting a stop to the abuse of floral gifts at entertainments, which had reached such a point that the acceptance of an invitation to dinner or a dance on the part of men made it necessary for him to send a huge bouquet to his hostess or the woman who sent the invitation. It was a failure, however, as far as the securing of early hours was concerned. At the very first ball some of the young men themselves came in as late as midnight, and although the three ladies carried out their announced purpose and stopped the dancing at 1 A. M. or soon after, so much complaint was made of their action that they were less rigid at the next ball, and if recollection serves aright, the third and last ball ended at about 4 A. M. Since that time all effort to secure earlier hours at New York balls and dances has been abandoned, with the exception of the Cinderella dances, which, as their name would imply, are early affairs. These, however, are supported by the very young element, and would probably not be successful if they looked to their support from the older people. The Philadelphia experiment will be watched with much interest, but it is the general opinion of society that it will not be successful.

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The management of the Society of Decorative Arts, which occupies the building on Thirty-fourth Street, will give two afternoon teas Tuesdays, Dec. 15 and Dec. 22, and will hold Christmas sales from Nov. 20 to Dec. 25.

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Among the passengers who arrived on the St. Paul from Southampton were Mr. Charles Carstairs of Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Henry Harkens, Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck, the writer; Mr. R. Van Boskirk, the artist, and Francis and Henry R. C. Watson. The "Watson boys," as they are called, started last year for a long Mediterranean cruise and have just returned. On the St. Paul was also Mr. J. R. De La Mar, who has been abroad this Summer.

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Mr. Pierre Lorillard will pass the Winter in Florida. He is expected with a party of friends on the Indian River in a few weeks. The Caiman, which has been lying up in Eau Gallie Creek for a long time, is being put in thorough order. Mr. Leslie Pell-Clarke, Mrs. Pell-Clarke, and Mrs. Anna Pell, Mrs. Pell-Clarke's mother, have already arrived from Cooperstown, at Orlandi, where Mr. Pell-Clarke has a splendid estate—they will pass the season there.

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Mrs. Henry C. Perkins of 47 West Forty-sixth Street will give a reception on Saturday, Dec. 10, to introduce her daughter, Miss Marie Brickerhoff Perkins. Mrs. S. Wells Champney and Miss Marie Champney of 96 Fifth Avenue have issued cards for two receptions, the second of which takes place next Saturday, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

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The first important social event of the season on Staten Island took place on Friday last at the Hotel Castleton, where the dancing class under the patronage of Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw was held. The guests were received by Mrs. Shaw, who looked very handsome in a gown of black silk. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Edward Harding, Miss Hallett, Miss Annie Hallett, Miss Mabel Shaw, Miss Marie Dietrichson, Miss Jeanne Fargo, Miss Sadie Coffin, Miss Marie Vyse, Miss Payne, Miss M. Jacquin Taylor, Miss Louise Harding, Miss Herma Rupée, Miss Annie Davis, Miss Frida Bell, Miss Edythe Scrymser, Miss Elsa Heinemann, Miss Eda Heinemann, Miss Julia Morris, Miss Lillie Morris, Miss Helen Morris, Miss Henriette De Revierra, Miss Isabel Palmer, Miss Kittie Bennett, Miss Ross, Miss Le Prince, Messrs. Gardiner Brown, Munson Shaw, Frederick Palmer, George Le Prince, Hugh Lang, James Clark, George Myers, Frank Osborne, Oscar Von Bernuth, Chester Van Kleek, Frederick Durland, Henri Carrère, George Hughes, Herbert Baldwin, and many others.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Fowler, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Fowler of 18 East Fifty-eighth Street, to Dr. Henry F. Owsley, son of C. H. Owsley of Youngstown, Ohio.

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Thomas Marshall Stewart and family are in town again from Boscobel, their country seat on the Hudson. Boscobel was Henry Ward Beecher's place at Peekskill, and the Stewarts have taken for the Winter 25 East Sixty-second Street, the house which was once owned and occupied by Gen. Grant.

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One of the pretty weddings of the week was celebrated at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, when Miss Florence Kohler, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kohler, was married to Mr. Walter Zeimer of this city. The ceremony was performed in the Pink Room, which was profusely decorated with chrysanthemums. The bride's gown was of white satin embroidered in pearls, with a veil of duchesse and point lace. The ushers were Mr. Charles Kranich and Mr. Morris Zeimer, brother of the bridegroom. The young couple have sailed on the Lucania to spend their honeymoon abroad.

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The marriage of Miss Helen M. Cronin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Cronin, to Mr. George J. Davidge, is announced to take place on Tuesday evening next at the home of the bride's parents, 420 Second Street, Brooklyn. The wedding will be a very quiet one, only relatives and friends of the bridal party being present. After a bridal trip through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Davidge will take up their residence for the Winter at the Hotel Margaret.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. Roe has issued orders in connection with the re-establishment of the Ninth, Thirteenth, Sixty-fifth, and Seventy-first Regiments, and Troop C, as National Guard organizations, and the first step, which is the transfer of all the men of those commands serving in provisional commands, back to their original organizations, is now being made.

Gen. Roe officially announces that the Commander in Chief has decided that it is but just to allow, and does, therefore, allow to the officers of the new organizations about to be mustered out, as reimbursement in part for the expense incurred in equipping and uniforming themselves, the sum of $30 and $50, respectively, according as they are dismounted or mounted officers, subject to the following regulations:

The voucher of the officer must be accompanied by the officer's affidavit that he has purchased at least one officer's blouse, one officer's trousers, one campaign hat, one sword, one sword belt and plate, and one sword knot, and if the officer be a mounted officer, in addition one pair spurs and straps, one pair gauntlets, and one pair of boots.

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It is also officially announced that although an allowance has been made to each of the new organizations, such may not have been sufficient to discharge all their obligations, and the Commander in Chief, therefore, directs that the mustering out officer of a new organization receive from its commanding officer certified bills of such accounts as may have been incurred and have not yet been paid. These bills will be forwarded to the Adjutant General as promptly as possible for adjustment and payment.

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Seventy-first Regiment affairs are especially prominent at the present time, and will doubtless continue so until the Colonelcy and other matters are settled. Although the position of Colonel will not be vacant until the resignation of Col. Downs is accepted and he is honorably discharged, plans for the capture of the office are in operation. All officers of the regiment realize that the selection of a commander is a most serious one for the future of the Seventy-first. The friends of Major Clinton H. Smith, who has been a member of the Guard some eighteen years, have mentioned him as the man for the place. They assert that the stories circulated against him in connection with the Cuban service of the Seventy-first are unreasonable and untrue. The friends of Major Smith and others desire to see the regiment vindicated and the blame for unfortunate happenings placed where it belongs. Those opposed to Major Smith for the Colonelcy, and who desire to see Capt. F. M. Gibson, United States Army, at the head of the Seventy-first, argue that the election of this officer will establish confidence among the men of the command and will eventually do away with all party feeling. They fear the feeling among the men of the Seventy-first toward a number of its officers will never be altered, and that the future of the regiment demands an outsider at its head.

Both parties feel confident of victory. If Major Smith is elected, it is now proposed to elevate Major Keok to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. The choice for Majors would then lie between Capts. Goldsborough, Whittle Meeks, and Wills. There will be two vacancies for this office. If Capt. Gibson is elected, it is proposed to try and bring Adjt. William G. Bates in the field for Lieutenant Colonel, his service at Manila and elsewhere making him a particularly desirable officer. In this event, Capts. Meeks, Whittle, and Goldsborough would stand, it is said, as the candidates for the Majorship.

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Capt. Edward Blair Bruch of Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, is among the most successful commanders in the regiment. He has held together a company of some fifty men, and of this number one has qualified as an expert, four as sharpshooters, and thirty eight as marksmen, at Creedmoor. At least thirty men of Company A will enter the Seventy-first. Capt. Bruch, who, by the way, was Senior Lieutenant in the Seventy-first, believes the regiment has a bright future before it. He says: "It is unfair that those who took part in the recent demonstration against Captain Van De Water should be classed as members of the Seventy-first National Guard, for they were not. They were men for the most part homeless, and who enlisted for the $15 per month. The men who join the Guard, and especially the Seventy-first, are largely from the best classes of citizens and society—men who take a pride in the service.

"The question of the Colonelcy will, I think, be satisfactorily settled, and the fact that there may be a contest for the place, and that so many outsiders are spoken of for positions, shows how an office in the regiment is valued. There is no reason why the Seventy-first should not be just as good a regiment as it was."

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It is understood that Battalion Adjt. Harris Baldwin Fisher of the Seventy-first Regiment is to be appointed Quartermaster on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, with rank of Major. Adjt. Fisher came to the Seventy-first from the Seventh Regiment last August at the request of Col. Francis V. Greene. He was made Ordnance Sergeant, and was later promoted to the rank of Battalion Adjutant. From all accounts Adjt. Fisher was among the first to enter the famous block house at San Juan, for he, it is said, surprised some Spaniards playing cards there, and captured the entire outfit, cards and all.

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The headquarters of Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade has received handsome new colors. The material is red silk, with yellow cord fringe. The figure "5" is surrounded by a holly wreath, and the State coat of arms is embroidered on the colors.

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A member of the Fourth Regiment of New

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

That in the natural order of events "The Merchant of Venice" would find its way into the repertory of Daly's Theatre, for the sake of Ada Rehan's Portia, persons who watch theatrical doings closely have long believed. Its advent has been unfortunately belated until Mr. Daly's stage has lost, temporarily at least, something of its best charm, the charm which belongs to eloquent, accurate, and tasteful speech, for comparatively few of the young actors now employed there speak Shakespeare's English with distinction and propriety. Not only do we miss John Drew—alas! he has been missed at Daly's sans intermission, since he took to starring—and Fisher, Skinner, Wheatleigh, Bond, (always so tasteful and tactful there and since scarcely heeded among the multitude of farce and "vaudeville" actors,) but when Salanio and Salarino were stumbling and chattering over their share of the text and swaying their bodies to and fro; when Arragon was choosing his casket, when Launcelot was quipping, one could not help wondering, the first night, what had become of manly, handsome Bosworth, capable Lesoir, droll Sampson, Tyrone Power, and others, recently members of this dramatic troupe, who can both talk and act. In truth, there are a few keen disappointments in the revival of the Shylock and Portia play at Daly's.

But, on the other hand, there are strong compensations, for Miss Rehan's portrayal of Portia more than equals expectations, the Shylock of Sidney Herbert is a really commendable performance for an artist of his stature, (vastly better, as a whole, in spite of its lack of distinction, than the Shylock of any other "stock" actor that I can remember,) and the scenic pictures are all beautiful. I vividly recollect many costly and elaborate "productions" of "The Merchant" from Edwin Booth's at Winter Garden (when Marie Methua-Scheller was the Portia) to Mansfield's and to Irving's second revival, with a fresh equipment of painted scenes, at Abbey's, only a few years ago. But, in some purely pictorial respects, this surpasses them all, particularly in the richness of the background in the trial scene. The decorations here, in the manner of the later Renaissance, with heavy gilt carving and paneling, and the mural paintings which may stand for the work of Tintoretto and Giorgione, are both beautiful and appropriate.

The only fault to be reasonably found with the pictures of out-of-doors in Venice is that the excess of sunshine in all the canvases makes an effective night scene next to impossible. There is only one night scene called for, of course, but this is the background for one of the most important passages in the play; and you cannot secure the effect of night in a painted scene by merely lowering the lights. This is a trifling detail, however, and the scenery is all well painted—that very scene of Shylock's house on the bank of a canal, with the bridge nearby, being excellent in composition and quite free from the bewilderment caused by the impossible perspective of the same scene in Irving's production.

The street groups of loiterers, merchants, and frolicsome children, if they add nothing to the charm of the play—and that depends largely upon the prejudice of the individual spectator—certainly detract from it not at all. The bit of a dance in the masque, seen momentarily in the episode of Jessica's elopement, is an artistic touch, and the pursuit of the Jew by shouting boys and girls, when he rushes in to "strike twelve o'clock" in his fine bit of frenzy—"You knew, none so well, none so well as you"—is certainly permissible, and seems even desirable when the impossibility of securing the full effect of this splendid episode with any but a positively great actor—like Mansfield—is considered. The songs are deftly introduced, and that "Hark, the Lark," is, in "Cymbeline," where it belongs, a greeting to the dawn, as well as to a lady who is therein bidden to arise, will not matter much, for Schubert's setting is tuneful enough to serve as a tribute to love in any circumstances. But the disregarded "cognoscenti" may shake their heads and exclaim, with Juliet, as the moon shines on the canal and the torches glimmer under Jessica's casement, "It is the nightingale and not the lark." As for the transfer of "Tell me where is Fancy bred" from Act III. to Act V., Mr. Daly has in that certainly done no new wrong to the play. The song is rarely retained in the passage to which it belongs. Yet Bassanio's speech, immediately after it is sung, clearly refers to it:

"So may the outward shows be least themselves;
The world is still deceived with ornament."

The new arrangement of the play, by putting one half of the first Gobbo scene in Act I., only a little more confuses the mind as to the time taken by the action of the play than the generality of stage versions. The study of the "duration of action" in Shakespeare's play itself long has been a hopeless pursuit among the commentators. These things are held to make no difference in the theatre. The retention of Shylock's scene with Antonio and the Jailor, to separate the departure of Bassanio and his suite from Belmont from that of Portia and Nerissa, would, however, help the illusion by preventing the amazement the spectator is now compelled to feel concerning the time of the wedding of Portia and Bassanio. But only Irving, of recent Shylocks, has retained this scene, and there is no oddity at all for experienced playgoers in Mr. Daly's treatment of any of the Belmont scenes, excepting that now both the Princes, black and white, appear as unsuccessful choosers of the caskets, and the reading of Antonio's sad letter is omitted.

Miss Rehan's Portia, though it may never have quite the popularity of her Katharine and her Viola, is splendidly facile in expression, richly varied in tone, and superbly picturesque. She is as unlike any other Portia as it is possible for an actress of Portia to be, and yet be buoyant, gay, gentle, and charming. She delivers the "Mercy" speech with an effect I never saw equaled, and yet with no extravagance of pose, gesture, or emphasis. Her "business" in the three casket scenes is all precisely correct and illuminative, and sufficiently varied to keep the interest ever fresh. She makes more than usual of Portia's love for Bassanio before the betrothal, and her anxiety lest he should hit upon the wrong box—and I must confess that with Mr. Charles Richman left there, all alone, with Nerissa and the others standing apart, to select a casket, I was, in spite of all my past experiences in the playhouse, as fearful that he'd get the wrong one as poor Portia seemed to be. But, there, Miss Rehan's Portia is a beautiful piece of acting, seen in a beautiful setting. It deserves to be commended to all persons of good taste; and the revival of "The Merchant" at Daly's will afford rare enjoyment to thousands of intelligent persons who are hampered by no theatrical memories and few artistic prejudices.

What a host of individuals, lovable, likable, detestable, repellant, humorous, pathetic, grave, and gay, fills the "theatre" of Arthur Wing Pinero! From "The Money Spinner" to "Trelawny of the Wells" what a splendid lot of original and worthy plays this one dramatist has turned out in an age which any flat-chested Professor of Literature in a country college can tell you, without blushing, has produced no English drama! Think of it—Wycherley wrote only three plays of any sort of artistic value, for "The Gentleman Dancing Master" is not a bit better literature than Glen MacDonough's latest farce at the Bijou, and not nearly so good stagecraft; Congreve's readable plays number only four, for who can seriously pretend to call "The Mourning Bride" worth reading now? Sheridan wrote "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," "The Critic," and "The Duenna"; appropriated a Kotzebue drama or two, and expurgated a work of gay Vanbrugh, who was not much more prolific than his two most highly esteemed compeers in the making of indecent comedy.

Excepting "The Squire," which he has always refused to call a dramatization, and "The Ironmaster," which is a better play than "Le Maitre de Forges," Pinero's work has been indisputably original. I am not taking into account, now, the influences, literary and otherwise, to which every writer is more or less subject, and which are inevitably reflected in his work. No German, French, Spanish, or ancient English dramatist wrote "The Magistrate" or "The Schoolmistress," "The Hobby Horse" or "The Cabinet Minister," "Mrs. Tanqueray" or "Mrs. Ebbsmith," "The Profligate" or "The Benefit of the Doubt," "The Amazons" or "Sweet Lavender" before Pinero wrote them. Millicent Boycott and Lord Kengussie, Posket and Bullamy, the husband of the Schoolmistress and the dear old Admiral warned against the pudding, Spencer Jermyn and Mrs. Porcher, the vicar's formidable wife; Joseph Lebanon, Cayley Drummle, the Duke of St. Olpherts, Dick Phenyl, Mrs. Emptage, Sir Fletcher Portwood, Claude, Theophila, and a host of others, are real flesh and blood men and women, not the mechanical puppets of the ordinary stage play.

The best thing that can be said of "Trelawny of the Wells" is that it is worthy of association with the other Pinero plays, because that is the best thing that could be said of any modern play. "Trelawny" is all as cleverly contrived as that capital first act of "The Amazons"; its theatrical breakfast scene is as funny as the schoolroom supper in "The Schoolmistress," its play of humor is not surpassed in "Dandy Dick," its pathos is as genuine and irresistible as that of tender episodes in "Sweet Lavender." Its story is fragile but as true as any nice love story, its dialogue fluent, apt, and witty; each of its score or more of personages is a clearly defined entity, and its interest is sustained for two hours and a half of action. The attention of the spectator is held until the last word is spoken in that novel last act, the first rehearsal scene any of us ever saw on the stage from "The Critic" to the "Lambs' Gambol" last Spring that was not a burlesque. Dramatists have often put the stage on the stage and given actors actors' parts. But Mr. Pinero has excelled all the others in the absolute verity of his picture of the first rehearsal of "Life" by Thomas Wrench.

All this is quite apart from the pictorial oddity of the play, the possible likeness of some of its personages to real human beings, its implied criticism of the plays of the middle century and those of a later epoch, its satire of the actor's storied vanity, its revival of the spirit of the early sixties. It is just possible that some points in Tom Wrench's romance and such delightful bits of humor as Gadd's furious rejection of his part in the pantomime and subsequent joyful acceptance of it may miss the appreciation of folks not very familiar with theatricals, but where are the folks, nowadays, who are not very familiar with theatricals? There is certainly nothing abstruse in "Trelawny."

It could serve no purpose to go again, just now, into any consideration of its performance at the Lyceum, except to say that it is beautifully mounted and all but perfectly acted. I do not see how the cast could be improved. In that respect it resembles the casts Mr. Frohman gave to "The Benefit of the Doubt" and "The Princess and the Butterfly."

Mr. Crane had his accustomed welcome when he began his engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre last week. His name draws crowds, and the influence of his genial personality satisfies many of his admirers as well when it is exerted in a play that does not call for much acting as when the comedian's art is exerted upon good material. In "His Wife's Father" and "The Fool of Fortune" Mr. Crane acted. In "Worth a Million" Mr. Crane walks, talks, and is becomingly cheerful most of the time. So that the play may have quite a run. It has been elaborately and magnificently staged, while Miss Haskins, Miss Haswell, and Miss Wallis, of the company, are all exceedingly pretty women, who wear expensive gowns—each a study in prevailing styles of much value as an object lesson—in a graceful manner.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MISS ARTHUR AS ROSALIND.

Other Important New Bills in the City Theatres This Week.

Having said her say with Friederich Halm and Maria Lovell's Parthenia, with the result that the Greek heroine has been set down as hopelessly out of date, Julia Arthur will this week present her own idea of Shakespeare's Rosalind at Wallack's. "As You Like It" is never long enough on the shelf, theatrically speaking, for dust to accumulate on it. As Rosalind Miss Arthur will be associated with Robert McWade as Touchstone, Horace Lewis as Adam, Edwin Holt as the banished Duke, T. B. Bridgeland as Jaques, Joseph Allen as Corin Florence Conron as Celia, Ethel Knight Mollison as Phoebe, and W. S. Hart as Orlando.

Viola Allen and her comrades of "The Christian" will reappear in Hall Caine's estimable and profitable play at the Garden Theatre this week. Joseph Haworth is now the John Storm, and his acting is both suitable and powerful. Helen Lowell acts Polly Love. There are no other changes in the cast, and all the original scenery and effects will be employed. It is not unlikely that Miss Allen and "The Christian" will remain in these quarters all Winter.

"The Red, White, and Blue" is the alluring title of a new war play which will be produced at the Grand Opera House tomorrow night. Its plot concerns the misadventures of an American family in Cuba in the Spanish-American war. An elderly naval Chaplain, a young naval officer, a humbie but brave marine, the inevitable war correspondent, and a nice girl are among the personages. The climax pictures a battle scene, said to be unique in mechanism and finely realistic in effect. The small party of Americans is driven into the camp of the insurgents. The soldiers, wounded, and the American women themselves train the guns on the enemy. The attacking Spaniards are briefly victorious, but presently, through the clamor of battle, is faintly heard the soul-stirring chorus of the American Navy. It proceeds from an American man-of-war which has arrived in the harbor, just in the nick of time. It bombards the old fort, and through the breach in the walls pour the tars, triumphantly shouting, "Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue!" Walter Burridge has painted a series of stage settings from photographs taken in Cuba. They show an old hacienda, a rugged mountain pathway, a Spanish blockhouse on the trocha, and an army camp. Frank J. Keenan, stage director of "The Christian," has personally supervised the production of "The Red, White, and Blue," and has selected the actors, including Charles Kent, Stephen Wright, and Gertrude Quinlan.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life" is continued, with its combination of interesting incidents.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The programme this week consists of specialties and burlesque numbers.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Novelties are being constantly introduced in the new burlesque, "Cyranose de Bric-à-Brac."

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Liars" continues with unabated success, and will remain in New York until Christmas

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York," with Harry Connor and the original company, will be the attraction for this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Richard Mansfield will present "Cyrano de Bergerac" for one week only, after which he will leave New York for his Winter tour.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Village Postmaster," with its picturesque story of New England life, will terminate its successful engagement this week.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—The continued success of "On and Off" has prompted Mr. Frohman to defer the rehearsals for its successor for an indefinite period.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Im Weissen Roess'l," the new comedy, will enter upon its third week to-morrow night, and it has apparently settled down for an extended run.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" continues to do an excellent business. The one hundredth performance will be celebrated to-morrow night by the distribution of elaborate souvenirs.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Hotel Topsy Turvy" will begin the first week of the third month of its run to-morrow night, and souvenirs are already announced for the seventy-fifth performance, next Monday evening.

EDEN MUSEE.—A wax figure of Gen. Merritt will be placed on exhibition to-day. It will stand in the central hall, and represents the General in full uniform. The panorama of the war by the cinematograph is proving quite successful.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell is nearing the end of her second month with "Catherine," and continues playing to crowded houses, which looks as if the record made by Miss Maude Adams in "The Little Minister" would be equaled.

CASINO.—The management have concluded to reproduce in detail the famous painting "An Affair of Honor;" and after much careful study of the subject and with the assistance of several well-known artists will make an attempt to-morrow night to bring to actual delineation this far-famed masterpiece in the dueling scene of "The Dangerous Maid."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—While it was Augustin Daly's intention to keep "The Runaway Girl" on the stage for two weeks only at this theatre, and then produce a new musical comedy, entitled "Three Little Lambs," written by R. A. Barnet, it looks very much as if the English piece will continue for a couple of months at least.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Henry V. Donnelly stock company has been drawing good houses during the past week, and has evidently succeeded in capturing the confidence of the public. This week C. Hadden Chambers's "Captain Swift," a play strongly indorsed by New York audiences during its run at the Madison Square Theatre, will be presented.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Felix Morris will reappear at Keith's to-morrow in "The Vagabond," the pathetic story of a broken-down old soldier, whose moods of enthusiasm and grief are depicted graphically by the actor. Edward Goodwin will make his début in imitations of his brother Nathaniel and of famous tragedians. There is a good variety bill.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin has had some big successes but none to equal her present attraction, "Kate Kip," and nightly the house has been sold out. Owing to the illness of Vivian Blackburn, Nellie Butler was engaged to play Gladys Brown, the only change in the cast since the play opened in this city. The midweek matinées will be resumed on Wednesday.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Several new and interesting features will be added to the programme to-morrow night. Virginia Aragon, the high-wire walker, will make her reappearance, after an absence of two years in Australia. Josephine Hall will sing some new character songs written for her by Richard Carle and Alfred Aarons. Kelly and Ashby, the Fredericks Troupe, the Four Abras, and Williams and Walker will also appear.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The big spectacle produced last week, "The Battle of San Juan Hill," has evidently made the strongest kind of a success, and it looks as if the play would continue during the entire Winter. The vaudeville part of the programme is just as interesting as ever, and includes Maggie Cline, Miss Minnie Methot, M. Rudinoff, Charles T. Aldrich, Mazuz and Mazett, Ethel Levy, Eldora and Norine, and others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There will be an entire change of bill at this amusement resort this week. Miss Millie Uno, the snake charmer, will head the bill in the curio hall. The professional women barbers will dispense shaves to all comers. Chief White Moon and his tribe of Indians will give illustrations of life among the red men of the plains, and a number of others will be in the curio hall. In the theatre the usual double company will hold the stage.

PROCTOR'S.—The programme this week appeals to the lovers of comedy, and Mr. Proctor offers Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, in their new farce, "Dr. Chauncey's Visit"; Grace Huntington, a débutante in vaudeville, who will be assisted by Clarence Heritage and her own company, and will present the comedy entitled "Checkmate"; Augustus Thomas's dramatization of Dickens's "Holly Tree Inn" will be continued. The vaudeville bill will include Al Leech, Swift and Chase, Giacinta Della Rocca, Brothers Damm, and many others.

James Sullivan Resumes His Role.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The friction in "The Belle of New York" Company, which resulted in the withdrawal of James Sullivan, whose polite lunatic was one of the features of the play, have been amicably adjusted. The manager called a rehearsal and read the company a lecture, threatening to discharge the disturbers of peace, and Sullivan returned to the cast.

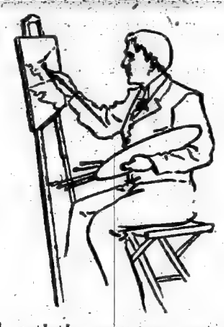

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UNLIKE THE ORDINARY CRANK

He Is a Man of Means and Has Proceeded Quietly, Carefully Avoiding Making Himself a Nuisance.

The eccentricities and devotions extended to members of the theatrical profession by a certain element of the theatregoing public are sometimes remarkable for the extraordinary requests made on prominent actors and actresses in the way of securing souvenirs and mementos from these people. Of the present day it is very doubtful if any actor occupying the stage is bothered more than Richard Mansfield by the autograph fiends, the photograph crank, and the matinée girl and her romanticism. All these Mr. Mansfield has always with him even as the poor are always with us. There are the Providence girl who did all Mansfield's photographs in water colors and presented the paintings to him; the Salt Lake City man who wrote poetic rhapsodies and sent them invariably by registered mail; and the clerk at a certain Washington hotel news stand who is familiar to all the dramatic editors of the large cities by reason of his requests for all copies of their papers containing reference to Mansfield to complete a file he has been keeping for several years. These are some of the forms of the Mansfield mania.

There is in St. Louis, however, a man who combines the enthusiasm of all these, but with taste and tact; and the result is he has a collection of rare value. He is a man of means and lives in a fashionable quarter of the city. The collector has proceeded quietly, carefully avoiding making himself a bore to Mr. Mansfield who knows nothing of this compliment, and making no bruit of his doings, which he considers a legitimate diversion and no affair of any one but himself. He is a stranger to St. Louis, having moved from New York only this Winter.

The room of the house which almost any other man would have selected for his billiard room has been made into the "Mansfield room." It is in the third story and looks to the visitor on entering much like an antiquary's corner of a big museum. There are photographs, framed and unframed; water colors, pen-and-ink drawings, some pictorial work clipped from newspapers, old programmes mounted in and out of frames, a piece of tapestry on one wall, some swords and knives on another, some miscellaneous affairs under a glass case in the centre of the room, several large scrapbooks in a bookcase at one end, and a few on small tables. Everything in the room has a personal or professional association with Richard Mansfield.

"I don't know why I should be called upon to give my reason for making this collection," said the collector in answer to a question. "Antiquarianism is a vagary, which is not amenable to reason. Yet it is not unreasonable. I know Mr. Mansfield only across the footlights as he is known to every playgoer in the country, yet I have perhaps a more profound and affectionate regard for the actor than any one else. If I may venture a gratuitous compliment, merely in justification of my procedure, I should say that I consider him the greatest living actor, the greatest of this generation, an artist who is part of the history of the stage, and is making that history of which he is a part every day. You know a sentimental value creates a commercial value, and I have a belief that before long the things which have had association with Mansfield will have historic worth and hence a cash value. Yet I entered upon the gratification of this hobby with anything else than speculative intent."

This preamble was really given disjointedly while the treasures were reviewed. A faded pink piece of paper, uncut edges, with a Brummel picture and some scrip printed thereon, was explained as a souvenir of the fiftieth performance of "Beau Brummel," given at the Madison Square Theatre nearly eight years ago. The letter is a reproduction of an autograph letter of the real Beau, or George Brummel, in Mr. Mansfield's possession. This suggested the other programmes, of which there were a plenty. One bore the heading of the Lyceum Theatre, London, and the letter of the Globe, and they recalled Mr. Mansfield's last season in England. One old bill of a date of the early eighties bore the headline of the People's Theatre, St. Louis. It contains the cast of "A Parisian Romance," and is actually the programme of the first performance of Richard Mansfield as a star. There are programmes of all the other first nights of Mr. Mansfield's productions except that of "Don Juan" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which the collector has thus far been unable to lay hands on.

An artistic friend sketched a symbolic border design for a copy of Mansfield's poem, "The Charge of Dargai Gap," which hangs in a burnished green-stained wood frame; there is a copy of Mansfield's child's book, "Blown Away," with an inscription from the author which was not shown for fear of displeasing the donor; an empty champagne bottle which was used by Mansfield in the supper scene of "A Parisian Romance" on the night that the collector first saw the play, and which he secured by a bribe to a stage hand, just as a faded boutonnière, which had adorned Brummel's buttonhole, was bought for a consideration from Mansfield's dresser, and another bribe is represented by a small silk handkerchief which Don Juan is supposed to have carried during the New York performances.

Turning to another group of framed play bills, there were seen programmes of a London Savoy performance under Gilbert & Sullivan, in which Mansfield figured; another of a comic opera performance in New York, dated only a few months before the bill of the first production of "A Parisian Romance," and a huge pink sheet disclosing the cast of "In Spite of All" in which Minnie Maddern (now Mrs. Fiske) was starring and Richard Mansfield played the leading rôle. The photographs were numberless, and suggest that the actor must have spent a great portion of his career before the camera. Photography is a modern numerical measure of greatness. The pictures are ingeniously mounted in long narrow frames. Each character, no matter how many pictures thereof, is contained in one frame. Then there are sixteen photographs of Richard III. in one frame, twelve of Dick Dudgeon in another, and twelve of Baron Cheyrial in another.

The photographs of scenes are all mounted in bound albums, except the Calais garret scene from "Beau Brummel," which is framed and hangs among the play bills.

But it has been done over in pen and ink, presumably by a newspaper artist for practical reduction and reproduction. In the albums are a great number of pictures which Mr. Mansfield would probably pay for handsomely if he knew of their existence, though they are all libels on his physiognomy. And that is just the reason. They represent a fact not often taken into consideration. We seldom reflect that among all the good negatives made for Mr. Mansfield there are some which are very poor, for reasons well known to all who frequent photograph galleries. When he "sits," the pictures are finished and submitted to him, and he chooses those which he wishes to have public circulation. By some means this collector has secured possession of a vast number of Mansfield photographs which were never intended for circulation. He will never tell how.

Some indiscriminate bric-à-brac include a piece of tapestry which is represented as having once hung in the Château de Blois, and a pretty price was paid for it. A big black walnut chair with extensive carvings is said to have come from the Borghese palace. The scrapbooks which lie indiscriminately around the room contain autographs, not merely the signature of the actor, but some letters from him to various people which are of interest.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

To-night at the Academy of Music, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will deliver his new lecture entitled "Superstition," for the first time in this city.

David Bispham will give his only recital in this city at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 15, assisted by Arthur Whiting, the pianist.

Miss Lillian Blauvelt, who is at present in London, has been engaged for the leading rôle of the next May musical festival in London, taking the place as leading soprano soloist held by Mme. Albani.

Danko Gabor, the Hungarian conductor, has arranged for his band in Budapest to include in his programmes five of Rudolph Aronson's compositions entitled "Japonica" and "Pickaninny," serenades; "Prince and Princess," gavotte; "Rough Riders" march, and "Teresita," waltz.

In the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, beginning to-morrow afternoon and continuing throughout the week, will be held the sixth annual bazaar of the Professional Woman's League. A great number of artists, both of the theatrical and concert world, will contribute their services.

It was in the Baldwin Theatre, in San Francisco, just recently razed to the ground by fire, that David Belasco experienced most of his early successes as a stage manager and writer of plays. Mr. Belasco describes his company there as a most remarkable one, and in the years of hard and unceasing work which he spent in the Baldwin he acquired an education which in his opinion has proved priceless. The regular company then under his direction numbered such people as James O'Neill, Lewis Morrison, Louis James, James A. Herne, F. C. Mackay, E. J. Buckley, C. B. Bishop, Rose Coghlan, Jeffries Lewis, Mrs. Farren, Kate Mayhew, and M. B. Curtis.

The success which has come to the new production of Anthony Hope's play, "Rupert of Hentzau," with James K. Hackett in the leading rôle, presented for the first time last Monday night in Philadelphia, has compelled Daniel Frohman to change the company's entire Western tour, and they will only be seen in the principal cities. In Harlem and in Williamsburg, the company will give "The Tree of Knowledge," so that play will be an entirely new production here when the company begins its season at the Lyceum in the Spring. At this same time Mr. Sothern will be appearing at the Knickerbocker Theatre in the new version of Dumas's "Three Musketeers," adapted by Henry Hamilton, entitled "The King's Musketeer." The sudden and very likely permanent retirement of Mrs. Owen Marlowe from Mr. Frohman's company, owing to the death of her daughter, Ethel Marlowe, has caused Mr. Frohman to engage Miss Evelyn Carter to fill the part. Miss Carter appeared last season in "The Princess and the Butterfly."

Benefit for a Blind Journalist.

Under the auspices of the XIII. Club, an entertainment in the nature of a sacred concert will be given at the Broadway Theatre this evening in aid of the fund now being raised for the support of the blind journalist, Marvin R. Clark, who lost his sight in consequence of protecting the lives of a woman and child ten years ago Thanksgiving Day.

Why Voting Is Unpopular.

From The Des Moines Leader.

Louisiana has 265,000 males of voting age; at the recent election 33,000 votes were cast. Such a foregoneness of conclusion attaches to a Louisiana result that the average citizen deems it not worth while to become excited.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42nd St. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
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TO-MORROW NIGHT. Inaugural Presentation
LA BOHEME
(IN ENGLISH.)
New York, November 7th, 1898.
Castle Square Opera Company,
American Theatre,
42nd St., City.
Gentlemen,—
Acknowledging your acceptance of our contract for the opera "The Bohemians" [La Boheme] by G. Puccini, we wish to say that you have thus secured the rights to give the first performance in English in America.
Yours very truly,
Sole representatives in U. S. A. for G. Ricordi & Co., Milan.
Ev'gs 8:15 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.

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ANOTHER CRANE SUCCESS.
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES CROWD THE THEATRE NIGHTLY.
WM. H. CRANE
in E. W. Presbrey's new comedy,
WORTH A MILLION.
*** In consequence of the enormous success of Mr. Crane's production of
WORTH A MILLION,
the presentation of Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein's comedy,
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY,
is abandoned for the present.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat., 2.
JULIA ARTHUR
In Her New Production of
AS YOU LIKE IT
New Scenery, Costumes, and Effects.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15. 2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY To-M'w.
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 75th Souv. Perf. Dec. 5.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. 30th St. & B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HURLY BURLY.
CYRANOSE de Bric-a-Brac and The Heathen.

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Every Evening and Saturday Matinée.
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200 Real Soldiers!
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Minnie Methot, M. Rudinoff, C. T. Aldrich, Van Aukens, 40 Other Features.
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Eleta Proctor Otis, Jeannette Lowrie, Joseph Wheelock, Frazer Coulter, Frank Burbeck, R. A. Roberts, R. Paton Gibbs, and Robert Hilliard.

20 HORSES AND 200 PEOPLE.
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2—EVE, 8:15.
EXTRA—TO-NIGHT,
A good reserved seat, 50 cents.
COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL
His new lecture SUPERSTITION.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.

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Matinée Saturday. Adm., 50c.
BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.
American Debut, SISTERS RAPPO.
First appearance in 3 years, VIRGINIA ARAGON.
Kelly & Ashby, Monroe & Mack, 4 Abras, Jane Delorme, Fredericks Trio, and Foreign Vaudeville, and
WILLIAMS & WALKER
and their own Co. of 40.

To-Night Sund. Nov. 27. Gen. Adm., 50c.
MONSTER VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Gus. Williams, Press Eldridge, Tim Cronin, La Belle Wilma Pitrot, Monroe & Mack, Jane Delorme, and Williams & Walker and others.

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Continuous Performance, Noon to 11 P. M. 1st and 2d balconies, 25c. Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orchestra, 75c.; Box Seats in Orchestra and Front Balcony, $1.00. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices.
Felix Morris & Co. in "The Vagabond."
Lizzie Evans & Harry Mills "Mock Marriage."
Joe Welch, Harrigan, Billy Carter.
Vaudeville Début of EDWARD F. GOODWIN, Brother of NAT C. GOODWIN, in original comedy.
NEW BIOGRAPH PICTURES.

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Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
Beginning To-morrow Evening
VIOLA ALLEN
In Hall Caine's Great Play,
THE CHRISTIAN.
Seats selling 2 weeks in advance.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
2D MONTH—ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED.
75TH PERF., DEC. 19, SOUVENIRS.
Charles Frohman Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
and great cast, presenting
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"An indisputable success."—Herald.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

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67th to 74th time.
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Every Eve. at 8:10. Mats. at 2
AUGUSTIN DALY'S MUSICAL COMPANY IN
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Virginia Earl, Adele Ritchie, Mabelle Gillman, Paula Edwards, Cyril Scott, and James Powers.
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Seats now selling for remaining performances.

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Mr. Richard Mansfield
IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
SUNDAY EVE., Dec. 4.—SOUSA and his Band.
Dec. 5.—DE WOLF HOPPER in The Charlatan.

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Next Week—Lost in Siberia.

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Grand Opera Season 1898-99
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Opening Night, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 7:50.
TANNHAUSER (in German.)
Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Tickets issued for MONDAY Evg., Nov. 28, will only be good on TUESDAY Evg., Nov. 29.
Wed. Ev'g., Nov. 30, Rossini's opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Meux, Vanni, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Dec. 2, Gounod's opera, ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French,) Mmes. Melba (by arrg. with Chas. A. Ellis,) Bjalla, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, & Saléza. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. afternoon, Dec. 3, at 2, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, with same cast as on Tues. Evg., Nov. 29.
Sat. Ev'g., Dec. 3, at Popular Prices, Flotow's opera, MARTHA. Mmes. Engle and

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A CURIOUS HISTORIC PARALLEL.

Those opponents of expansion who rely on either the want of power under the Constitution or the implied limitations of that instrument to interfere with the policy of the Administration will do well to study the story of the purchase of Louisiana and its government before its division into States. It is a striking instance of the fact that even the fundamental law is almost without force unless a vigorous public sentiment requires its application. In 1804, when the purchase was consummated, and from that time to 1811, when the State of Louisiana was admitted to the Union, nearly every argument now used by the anti-expansionists was urged, and with even greater weight, but absolutely in vain.

JEFFERSON himself knew that his course was without express authority in the Constitution, and the cherished dogma of his political life was that the exercise of implied powers was usurpation. He wished—and proposed to his Cabinet—to seek such an amendment to the Constitution covering his action, and yielded very reluctantly when opposed. Well might he desire some sanction for a policy which logically convicted him of inconsistency so glaring and on so great a scale that the only parallel for it at the time was in the career of NAPOLEON. In the first place he had set out to secure the Floridas and New Orleans, with the mouths of the Mississippi, and for this he had been prepared to make war with France and an alliance with England, giving the latter Louisiana west of the river and special commercial privileges. He had suddenly been offered by BONAPARTE New Orleans and the vast Western territory of Louisiana, and had bought it by treaty. Such a proceeding, if accepted by the country without amendment to the fundamental law, "made," in his own phrase, "blank paper of the Constitution."

The opponents of the measure were few but vigorous, and they were amply provided with weapons for attack from the armory of JEFFERSON and his friends. They declared that, by the cardinal principle of Jeffersonian Democracy, the Constitution was intended to form a union of the States that adopted it, and could not be extended to any territory not belonging to those States at the time of adoption. They pointed out that there was no provision in the Constitution of authority to govern such new territory. To govern its inhabitants without their consent and participation would be arbitrary and despotic. To admit them to a share in the Government of the United States would be to violate the sacred rights of the original States, and would introduce an element of sure division, confusion, and destruction. They denounced in bitter terms the character, the habits, and the tendencies of the then inhabitants of the new territory as rendering them utterly unfit for self-government, and still more so to take part in the government of others. They protested that the treaty violated the rule of equal taxes and excises imposed by the Constitution. When it came later to the discussion of the questions thus raised at the time of the admission of Louisiana as a State, Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of this Union are, virtually, dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare, definitely, for a separation: amicably if they can; violently if they must."

These arguments, protests, threats, were disregarded. The treaty was ratified. The money was appropriated. JEFFERSON'S friends took the high ground that as a "sovereign and independent State" the United States could acquire territory. "Conquest and purchase alone are the means by which nations acquire territory," and these means were placed in the hands of the Government when "the right to declare war was given to Congress, the right to make treaties to the President and Senate." And the territory "purchased by the United States in their confederate capacity may be disposed of by them at their pleasure." It is in the nature of a colony, whose commerce may be regulated without any reference to the Constitution." From this ground, wholly opposed to any conception of the Constitution previously formed, it was easy to justify the radical bill passed for the government of the new Territory. It was very simply turned over to a Governor and Secretary, a legislative Council and Judges, all to be appointed by the President, while the right to trial by jury was limited to the civil cases involving at least $20 and to capital criminal cases. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS moved a resolution in the Senate declaring that no constitutional power existed to tax the people of Louisiana without their consent. It got four votes only.

We do not cite these facts to show that constitutional limitations ought lightly to be put aside at the present time, as they then were, but to make it plain that they certainly will be unless there is a strong popular sentiment opposed to such action. "When the great news arrived," says Mr. HENRY ADAMS, "the Federalist orators of July 4, 1803, set about their annual task of foreboding the ruin of society amid the cheers and congratulations of the happiest society the world then knew." The temper, the purpose, the desires of the people now as then are of more efficient force than the provisions of even the fundamental law. Perhaps it ought not to be so, but the fact may as well be recognized.

THE ARMY AND THE LAW IN FRANCE.

Military men are not in any country the most sensitive or trustworthy judges of public opinion. In fact, it is to the credit of a soldier that he neither knows nor cares anything about it, and confines himself to executing his orders. But the responsibility of high officers who give orders outraging public opinion at a grave political crisis is very serious.

That is now the case in Paris. Gen. ZURLINDEN is the Military Governor of Paris who is believed to have accepted the Ministry of War for the express purpose of smothering the Dreyfus case. When he had done his utmost to that end, he returned to his old place, where he is now conducting himself in the most outrageously high-handed fashion. The Court of Cassation has ordered a re-trial of the Dreyfus case. The necessity of revision is evident to every intelligent man in Paris. As the case becomes clearer, it becomes clearer also that Col. PICQUART is one of the officers, and almost the only one, who have devoted themselves to clearing the army of the reproach which its procedures in this case and the collateral cases have brought upon it. His record is without a stain. It is at this juncture that the Military Governor of Paris steps in to prosecute this bright exception to the rule of dishonor among the officers who have had anything to do with the case.

Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. The danger of the suppression of the civil power by the military is always present in a republic which must maintain so large a standing army as the French. But there never was a worse moment than the present for the army to challenge French public opinion. The army is distinctly on its defense. The tide in its favor turned with the confession of HENRY, if not before, and now is running very strongly against it. That any General should now undertake to exasperate public feeling by punishing an upright officer for being upright seems almost beyond belief. If France had made a casus belli of the incident at Fashoda, patriotism could be invoked to bring the people to the support of the army, no matter what it had done. The pretext of national danger has already been invoked as a reason why the Dreyfus case should not be investigated. No man of sense can now believe that there was ever anything in it. At any rate a proposition to inflict additional punishment on PICQUART, who has been punished and degraded already for conduct which deserved reward and promotion, is a distinct challenge to the civil power. Nobody in Paris, except the officers of the arraigned army and their dependents, seems to venture upon defending it. If the Military Governor of Paris can carry through his outrageous project, it will be shown that the Military Governor of Paris is above the law and that the military is above the civil power, as the Legislature has just voted that it was not. It is hard to believe that the French Government will allow to be made a demonstration which can only bring itself into contempt.

WASHINGTON'S ADMONITIONS.

"WASHINGTON urged and prayed that this Nation might be kept free from all entanglements with other nations founded on other principles and for other ends. And to-day in this country we are practically told that WASHINGTON, although a good and a brave man, was a fool; that he did not know what this country was coming to, otherwise he would never have written his Farewell Address. Didn't he know what this country was coming to—the great future before it?"—The Rev. Dr. HENRY VAN DYKE at the Sons of the Revolution Dinner.

Nobody has called WASHINGTON a fool, either "practically," or by implication. To say that the Father of His Country could not foresee the problems that would confront us ninety-nine years after his death, and therefore could formulate no rule for their solution, is not to declare him a fool. Ex-Secretary OLNEY'S Harvard address exhibits high respect for WASHINGTON yet says plainly that we should make a terrible mistake if we bound ourselves for all time to a literal compliance with the adjurations of the Farewell Address. The speakers and writers who now approve National policies in conflict with the conservative and home-keeping counsel of WASHINGTON do not impeach his wisdom. They simply deny his omniscience; and that, we imagine, Dr. VAN DYKE would not claim for him.

Hardly anything in law is more vexatious than the dead hand—that is, the conditions imposed upon property by a testator scores, or it may be hundreds, of years ago and still held to be of binding force. Justice is balked, equity denied, and the interests of the living made to suffer because men in the remote past, in safeguarding their property and their heirs against some form of danger which appeared to them peculiarly threatening, involved their descendants in other dangers and disadvantages not less harassing which they never foresaw. The Constitution of 1846 declared in Article VII., Section 7, that "the Legislature shall never sell or dispose of the salt springs belonging to the State." In the course of years and industrial changes the Onondaga salt springs ceased to be profitable. They were a source of expense. It was for the interest of the State that they be sold. But the people in 1892 actually voted down a Constitutional amendment to remove the prohibition on their sale, which remained in effect until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1894. But the authors of the Constitution of 1846 were not condemned as fools by this amendment of their work. It is merely an evidence that they were not omniscient. They could not then foresee that the salt springs at Syracuse would become a burden.

This may be comparing small things with great, but at least it shows that demonstrations of the fallibility of our forefathers are matters of common experience. Progress would be unnecessary and impossible if at any period, say the close of the eighteenth century, any man or set of men had been endowed with the wisdom of all ages. The words of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address were uttered by an extraordinarily wise man speaking wisely for the men of his time and for those of a good many decades afterward. But we cannot solve all the problems of our foreign policy in 1898 by seeking their solution in that address. It formulates a set of principles for our guidance, but they are not fundamental and eternal. They may change as the exigencies of our policy change with our changing interests. Reverence becomes superstition when it exalts the Farewell Address to the position of an inspired and infallible guide through all the ages which it is impious to question and perilous to disregard.

If our commercial needs, our political interests, or our moral obligations constrain us to take the Philippines, there is nothing in the Farewell Address to forbid the acquisition. WASHINGTON spoke to his country in its youth. He would have been the last man in the world to set up a pretension to control its destinies against what its people might think to be their interest a century later.

TO MAKE THE SUGAR ISLANDS PAY.

That is an interesting suggestion which the dispatches from Paris transmit on the part of the Spanish Commissioners. The one, we mean, which attributes to them, as an alternative to more money for the Philippines, the proposition that the nominal sovereignty of the islands should remain with Spain, while the "disposition, control, and government" is transferred to us. The suggestion is apparently made in order to save "Spanish pride." How it would save it does not appear to men of other nations, but neither do many other things which are entirely obvious to Spaniards. It is quite possible that the difference is regarded in Spain as so serious that it may prevent or attenuate a dangerous popular uprising. And of course that is an object in which we sympathize, provided our own interests are not put in danger.

We have not the least notion that the suggestion, if it has in fact been made by the Spanish Commissioners, will be accepted by the American Commissioners. But it does offer us some advantages. The status of the United States in the Philippines would, in case it were adopted, be much like the status of Great Britain in Egypt, which is, in addition, nominally under a Turkish protectorate, or suzerainty, but where the English are doing precisely as they please.

The real advantage to us of the proposition is one which the Spanish Commissioners probably have not considered at all. It would enable us to surmount a constitutional obstacle in the way of making our new possessions pay. We have before pointed out that, as a result of the war, the chief cane-sugar-bearing lands of the world have come into our possession. All cane-sugar-bearing lands which are nothing else are in a bad way by reason of the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. It is against the British principles to offset this bounty so as to revive sugar growing in the British West Indies. But it is not at all against our principles. If we were to make a differential duty in favor of sugar grown in our own possessions we should convert Puerto Rico and the Philippines from the liabilities which Spain has found them into assets by securing for them the immense American market. If we did this Cuba and the British West Indies and the French West Indies would all be clamoring for annexation to the United States.

But here comes in the prohibition of the Constitution that "all duties, imposts, and excises" shall be uniform throughout the United States. Hawaiian sugar is already on the same footing with the cane sugar of Louisiana and the beet sugar of the Northwest. We can derive no revenue from it which we do not derive in equal measure from the like product of our own soil. It seems to be agreed that we cannot do without the revenue derived from sugar. But if the Philippines are not to be part of the United States we can; at no more cost than possibly that of denouncing some commercial treeties, give an immense impetus to the culture of their chief product while at the same time securing a revenue from it by establishing a differential duty which shall keep out competing sugar from elsewhere. This, it has already been pointed out, we can readily do under a protectorate, as we can also do it in Puerto Rico. If these islands were annexed outright, as the Hawaiian Islands have been, it could not be done except by putting a considerable strain on the section of the Constitution which empowers Congress to make regulations for the "territory or other property belonging to the United States." Whether the nominal government is of the Puerto Ricans or of the Filipinos or of Spain makes no difference in this respect. In either case, if the territory governed by us were part of the "United States" we should find difficulties in the way of making the islands pay which would not exist if they were not.

BETTER RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

It is understood in official circles in London that one of the causes of friction between the Turkish Government and Western powers has been removed through the action of our Minister at Constantinople. Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS. During the past year an order has been in force prohibiting travel in the interior of Asia Minor by requiring that the traveler, instead of obtaining a simple tesker, or permit, from a Government bureau, must procure a palace order from the Sultan himself. Refusal to grant the order or indefinite delay was the uniform result of all applications.

When Minister STRAUS arrived in Constantinople Dr. C. F. GATES, President of Euphrates College, at Harpoot, and eight other missionaries had been waiting for some days for permission to set out for Harpoot, Erzeroum, and Aintab. Consul General DICKINSON'S request for a permit was answered by the statement that the matter had been referred to the palace for the Sultan's irade. The rule did not apply to Americans alone, for Miss Dr. HALL of Liverpool was in Dr. GATES'S party, and subjects of Italy had been similarly treated.

Minister STRAUS put his legation guard on board ship with the party. This move wonderfully facilitated their progress. They were not only not obstructed, but met with unusual courtesies along the route. At the same time our Minister submitted to the Porte and the Sultan a careful argument based on international and treaty rights, and had the satisfaction of gaining from the Council of Ministers a decision revoking the order that had been the cause of so much annoyance.

Another success won by the diplomacy of our Minister is the issuing of an order by the Sultan allowing us to establish a Consulship at Erzeroum. This request has hitherto been denied. The exequatur has been issued. These minor triumphs are of good augury for the success of Mr. STRAUS'S efforts in respect to the graver objects of his mission.

Mr. MCKINLEY recently emitted to Mr. GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, the entirely noble sentiment that it was "the duty of every man, whether in public or private life, to use every effort in his power to improve the condition of the workingman and to bridge the chasm between him and his employer." The United States Government is by far the largest employer in the country, having under pay over 100,000 men and women. They are not day laborers, but they are distinctly workingmen and workingwomen. So far as the civil service rules are extended every citizen has an equal chance to get this employment if he is fitted for it. Outside of the places governed by the rules, employment must be obtained by the favor of some politician, who, for a consideration, "bridges the chasm." What does Mr. MCKINLEY think is his "duty" in these circumstances? To maintain and extend the rules and protect the equal right of employment, or to repeal and restrict the rules and increase the power and the profits of the politicians?

Mr. DINGLEY misses his point on the Canadian tariff when he says that the 25 per cent. reduction given to English goods is a special favor to the home country. It is a reduction open to any country that will reciprocate as England has done. Mr. DINGLEY could get it for the United States through the commission of which he is a member. The old protectionist notion that English free trade is lopsided is hardly one that should still be cherished by a man in Mr. DINGLEY'S position.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Members of the General Staff of the French Army admit that the conviction of DREYFUS was technically illegal, in that it was based on secret evidence, but they justify the violation of law by saying that international relations would have been endangered if the incriminating documents had been read in open court. Without exactly saying so, they have constantly hinted that Germany was the country the delicate sensibilities of which would have been shocked to the war-declaring point by the revelation of her attempts to discover French secrets. It is decidedly amusing, therefore, to see that Germany herself exhibits no such consideration for the feelings of France. Having caught at Leipsic the other day a traitor who was selling military secrets to French officials, the Germans proceeded to try him for his crime, and they took no pains at all to conceal the nationality of the men with whom the traitor dealt. What does France purpose to do about the matter? She must either fight, admit that her skin is thicker than Teutonic integument, or confess that the argument of her General Staff was a mere pretense, concocted to hide other and more reprehensible motives. The dilemma is an embarrassing one.

—One by one, since election, the various candidates have been turning in what they call statements of their campaign expenses. In about two cases out of three these statements have conveyed no information whatever as to the use made of the contributed money, for to say that so and so many dollars were given to this or that party committee tells nothing as to whether the funds were employed in proper or in improper ways. For instance, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S $2,000 went in a lump to the Republican State Committee, and what was done with it then no man knows, or, at any rate, the few who do know do not reveal their more or less valuable information on the subject. In other words, our election expenses law is the farce it was intended to be, and might as well be repealed at once. Up in Connecticut they have a statute that really amounts to something. There every campaign committee must file with the Secretary of State a full explanation of what it did with every penny received from candidates or others.

—Arguments against protection are supplied in considerable quantities by happenings and conditions in this country, but we have as yet been spared some with which German free traders are now appealing to the gastric muscles as well as to the cerebral cells of their antagonists. So effectual have been the tariffs and regulations which the Agrarians have succeeded in placing upon the importation of meat into Germany that the supply of this sort of food is decidedly inadequate to meet the demand for it, and the result has been to drive no inconsiderable numbers of people of small means to the eating, not only of horses, but also of dogs. Cynophagy is not yet practiced in Berlin, so far as known, but, according to the "Statistical Annual of German Towns," slaughter houses where dogs are prepared for human food have been established at Chemnitz, Leipsic, Dresden, Breslau, Halle, and several other important cities. Horseflesh is in almost common use in all parts of the empire, simply because the people are not allowed to buy, at prices within their reach, the more conventional meats which the United States, among other countries, is eager to sell them. There is, indeed, no very obvious or definable reason why horses and dogs, and even cats, should not be eaten—by people who like them. The taste must be somewhat difficult to acquire, however, and its enforced acquisition must cast an appreciable gloom over a people that claims to be extremely sentimental.

—Disorderliness of a truly original form was invented on Sunday by a regiment of negro volunteers quartered at Macon, Ga. Somebody with a liking for excitement told one of these warriors that from a certain persimmon tree near the camp there had once depended a leader of local colored society, whose too impulsive nature had awakened the animosity of his white neighbors. The tale, whether true or false, spread quickly from company to company, and in about ten minutes a howling mob assembled about the persimmon tree and proceeded to punish it for the part it had played in the tragedy. They first fired about a thousand bullets into the unresisting trunk, then they cut it down and chopped it into kindling wood. Just as the lynching of the tree was completed, the owner of the land came along in a buggy. The angry soldiers instantly surrounded him with aimed guns and cries of "Kill him!" and "Burn him alive!" but the man lashed his horses and managed to gallop uninjured through the crazy throng. The inhabitants of Macon, for some reason or other, are not pleased with the present position of this regiment, and are looking about for "influence" to secure its removal.

NO LOVE LOST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The English and Americans, it would seem, are just now engaged in a little game of false pretenses. We are led to believe that they are long-parted lovers that circumstances in a mysterious manner have suddenly reunited. Even our worthy President has caught the fever, and has recently referred to "the deep affection for the mother country," which he observed on the occasion of his recent trip through the West. Now, the fact is that there is no love lost between English and Americans. They do not like each other, and for good and sufficient reasons.

As a Westerner, I will say that Mr. McKinley was imposed upon. His information evidently came from persons who knew in advance what he wanted them to say. The people who inhabit the West are largely Irish and Germans and their descendants. Nobody ever accused the Irish, or the Germans either, of being in love with England. Our country has shown great powers of assimilation, but we have not had a chance to assimilate many Englishmen. There are some in the West, however, and we know them; they manage to make themselves disagreeable by constantly prating on the superiority of the English Government and making comparisons with ours that are calculated to annoy and aggravate us. Some of them go so far as to say that we have "no Government." We are only "a mob, each member of which is obliged to look out for himself." Our war with Spain is characterized as "wicked," and conceived in a desire to rob a feeble adversary. Unfortunately, it can be said of our Canadian neighbors that they entertain and express similar views. What the politicians and newspapers in England and America expect to gain by telling the plain people that black is white is more than some of us can understand.

H. H. E.

Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1898.

THE MOTIVE MAY BE HONEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "S. M." in your issue of Nov. 24 attracts the attention of at least one reader by its wholesale and unqualified depreciation of the American people in general, and in particular those who favor the retention of the Philippine Islands. In the beginning the author assumes that this interest in colonial possession is born of "passion," which "spurns all reason" and entails blindness "to all the lessons of the past." Analyzing it, he finds only such motives as false pride in our army and navy, an envious desire to imitate the power and greatness of England, inordinate greed for gain, and the like. To the few of the Dr. Lyman Abbott class who claim as their motive philanthropy and a sense of duty he does accord a limited degree of respect, but with the next breath he scoffs at our proposition to teach others, while we ourselves are only "barbarians" as yet. He nowhere admits the possibility of an honest and pure motive coupled with a logical and sufficient reason for the interest in question.

It is not my purpose to discuss the merits of the case, either in one direction or the other, but I cannot admit that pure motives and logical reasoning can be met with only among those who are opposed to retaining the Philippines. It is not true that those who favor it are to be found only among the sluggish and unthoughtful, the selfish and proud, the envious and warlike, the greedy and ignorant. As it looks now, this Nation is about to take the action which your correspondent opposes so fiercely. Would he have the world at large understand, then, that our Government, as constituted to-day, is of such mental calibre and moral composition as he has described? Or that it is merely the tool in the hands of a rabble who act they know not why or how?

No one can deny that our own social system is imperfect, and our people suffering much in consequence. There is room for great improvement yet, and a few earnest workers are devoting themselves energetically and judiciously to its attainment. But I venture this: Among these really philanthropic workers for the betterment of the condition of our own people would be found a very mean minority, who, when confronted with such a proposition as that now before us respecting the Philippines, would express disapproval in any such terms as "This is a losing venture. As business folks, let us leave them alone. Small thanks, loss in every way, and trouble for several centuries are ahead."

New York Nov. 24, 1898. I. S. R.

THE PHILIPPINES ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would not trouble you again on this subject, my dear editor, but for the strong feeling I have that our Government is making a mistake. All recognize the purity of the President's motives in dealing with the problems that confront the Nation at this time, while many of us have good reason to doubt his political sagacity or statesmanship.

The latest advices from Paris and the proceedings of the Peace Commissioners make it evident that the Government of the United States has offered a pecuniary compensation to Spain for the Philippines. Such a procedure on the part of our Government cannot but strike every one versed in political ethics as not only un-American, but against the principles of political equity. It is a distinct recognition of the claim of ownership of one nation or State by another, of one people or race by another, and a denial of the right of ownership of the soil by a people who occupy and till such soil. It is a recognition of a condition of servitude of one people and State to another people and State, and of the right of one people to dominate and subject another. What would we think if our Government made a proposition to sell Long Island or Rhode Island, or if a foreign Government should propose to buy of our Government this territory? If Spain has a right to sell or our Government to buy any of the islands in controversy, then the Cubans and the Filipinos were wrong to resist or defy the authority of Spain, and the Government of the United States wrong in interfering in Cuba's affairs, except to aid Spain to restore peace and tranquillity to its people. If the soil of these islands belongs to Spain, and the people who live on that soil are Spanish subjects and slaves, then are they wrong in rebelling against their Government or seeking to be free and independent, and it becomes the duty of our Government either to keep its hands off or to help sustain the rightful authority of the parent Government. Our Government, I insist, has no moral right to purchase or to take forcible possession of any foreign territory without the consent of the people of such territory or in any way to subvert or interfere with their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. When, at the outbreak of the great war of rebellion in the United States, a proposition was advanced to purchase the freedom of the slaves in the Southern States, a proposition urged by Horace Greeley, a howl went up from ethical throats all over the Northern States, declaring such a proposition to be monstrous, for the reason that it was a recognition of the right of property in man. But in what way, I ask, did that proposition differ in principle from this one, the purchase of an archipelago with all the people thereon, and from a power which that people loathe, and whose authority they repel?

I am not unmindful that there are precedents—hideous precedents—for the contemplated procedure, but on this continent and on the European, but I insist that they are archaic and contrary to the spirit of political enlightenment of the nineteenth century, contrary to ethics political, contrary, too, to the views of the framers of our Constitution, who for the most part abhorred the idea of property in man, as did Jefferson, indeed, the idea of property in land.

But, if this mediaeval spectacle is to be repeated; if the Government of the United States is to recognize the right of barter and sale of an inhabited territory by a dominant power, regardless of the rights and wishes of said inhabitants, let our Government stipulate, since it cannot recognize the idea of property in man, that the people of such territory shall be expatriated, and the soil thereof surrendered free from all incumbrances. Our Government could then proceed to sell its newly acquired lands to the highest bidder, and realize a "handsome thing" out of the deal! But before consummating these profitable proceedings, I earnestly hope our constituted authorities may re-read their Jefferson and study the volumes on "Political Ethics" of our distinguished countryman, the late Francis Lieber, LL. D.

The duty of the United States, in respect of the control of Spain's late "possessions" in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has been fully and ably outlined in the editorial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, namely, a policy of protection against outside, or foreign foes; the fullest freedom of trade and commerce, &c. That this may be our Government's policy, and only this, is the earnest wish of your old subscriber.

DAVID ALLYN GORTON.

Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1898.

THE RACE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of THE TIMES, I take the liberty to voice my opinion on the much-talked-of question of the race war in the South.

The cause of the trouble was due to the negro, whose method (quite original) of governing Wilmington would never have been tolerated in any Northern State—a Police Department which did more to aid than to suppress crime; a Post Office management which was incapable, and no doubt affords the people at large a chance to find what the colored man was really worth, and in whom there is beyond a doubt as much ability to govern a people (not alone themselves) as there is in a jackass.

In Wilmington the children of the white residents (they who pay 96½ per cent. in taxes) were subjected to indignities which are never the lot of the colored child in the North. In reference to the late war, the colored soldier in my opinion has received altogether too much praise, and I am afraid that his deeds have caused his compatriots in the South to be misled into thinking that they are a match for their white neighbors, and wanting to demonstrate it. The sooner the negro wakes and sees the light of reason the sooner will he throw off his haughty demeanor and dispel the delusion under which he is hovering, of his so-called superior abilities, and accept the inevitable, i. e., acknowledge the superior qualities of his white neighbors.

The negro as a soldier is far from being commended, and the case of the immune regiment, which in a drunken revelry terrorized the Cuban town they were sent to protect, is a case in which is shown the true nature of the negro and his moral and intellectual capabilities. I will also cite the case of a certain colored Lieutenant, who assaulted two white soldiers because they refused to salute him. These facts may allow Mr. Booker Washington and a couple of other colored enthusiasts ample reading for the breakfast table, and will also tend to help along their digestive powers. Let them put aside for a while the old trumpet which they use in favor of their colored brethren, and I may also suggest that the home missions of the colored church be centred in North and South Carolina for the next few years. In so doing, I think will expedite the solution of that bugaboo which is ever with us, the race question.

I cannot see how such meetings like the one held in Cooper Union will help things along. Some of the overzealous began to cry out, "Fight for our rights." Don't be hasty; you may get your fill of fight. I also wish to convey to E. T. Williams, whose letter in Sunday's paper so fully covered the situation, my regards. In response to "G. P.'s" assertion, in to-day's paper, of the reason why 360,000,000 "niggers" are not in peril of their existence, I may add that they are not "niggers"; they have a religion which is older than Christianity, and if you desire I will give you a detailed account of the people of India.

D. W. H.

New York, Nov. 21, 1898.

DISAGREES WITH "JUSTICE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of Nov. 21 you published a letter on the subject of the Philippines signed by "Justice." "Justice" says that, like thousands of others, he thinks the Administration is too hard, even cruel, in imposing such severe peace conditions on Spain. True, there are thousands that feel this way, but, fortunately for the destiny of this country, there are millions of others willing to support the Administration in the policy of holding the territory acquired by the fortune of war.

Possibly England encourages us to take the Philippines, "not because she loves America most, but John Bull more," as "Justice" says. But, I ask, how could a friendship based on any other principles be successfully carried on? "Justice" by his statement only proves that, our interest being alike, the true basis for our understanding is found in our mutual interests. And then of humanity! It is true that this is the reason we have incorporated in what was virtually our declaration of war. But are our humanitarian principles limited by anything but our strength and our desire to enforce the same?

Let us remember that at the beginning of the war our people were united in the belief that, under the crushing weight of seventy millions of civilized Americans, assisted by the benevolent neutrality of our old foe, Great Britain, mediaeval, barbarous old Spain would speedily sue for peace. But the wildest dreams and hopes of victory could not let us foresee that with a Dewey, a Sampson, a Schley, and 15,000 soldiers we would soon have Spain at our feet, praying for grace; and this after so many haughty speeches delivered in the traditional style of Castilian pride. Our wildest dreams and hopes, I say, could not let us foresee that not only were we able to extend a helping hand to the thousands of struggling Cubans, but we find ourselves in a position to do the same to millions of suffering Filipinos.

And, pray, why should we present these islands to any other nation? Has the blood of our American boys flown merely to enrich the estates of other countries? Have millions of American money been spent to enrich ambitious nations and provide them with still more colonies? And why should we, as "Justice" suggests, present them to France? Because she proffered to us her assistance in our Revolutionary War? Never. It was not because she loved us most, but because she hated England more, that we could rely on her assistance. The history of the double dealing of the French Ministry at the time of the treaty of peace is too well known to doubt that she was not prompted by humanitarian, but selfish, interests.

Has not France proved by her inquisitorial method of dealing with the Dreyfus case that, so far as justice and the rights of man are concerned, she is still on the level of the mediaeval Spanish Inquisition, that her courts-martial are equaled only by a Torquemada? Can we, then, afford to have wrested the Philippines from Spain only to hand them over to France? Is not her selfish method apparent in the picture of the battle of Yorktown in the gallery at Versailles devoted to "toutes les gloires de la France"? In this picture I have seen a large number of French soldiers, a few dead Englishmen, but where are the Americans? Where is the apostle of American liberty?

We have long forgotten that we fought with England, partly because we are too practical to bear an everlasting grudge or hate, and partly because we were victorious. England has just begun to realize that the greatest and most fortunate thing that ever happened to her was the American Revolution, followed by the establishment of a liberty-loving, English-speaking, Anglo-Saxon race of overwhelming power. We have both forgotten that once we were foes.

It is France's misfortune not to forget to cherish the spirit of Revanche. It is the children of those who cried "A Berlin!" in 1870 on the boulevards that now constitute the Chauvinists of Paris, and Chauvinism is a thousand times worse than jingoism. If a man needs be a jingoist or a sordid politician or an Anglomaniac to approve of the annexation of the Philippines, as "Justice" says, I want to be either one or all three of them.

RODOLF REINHART.

New York, Nov. 22, 1898.

Influencing the President.

From Time and the Hour, (Boston.)

What share the influence of religion, especially as expressed in the Methodist body, has had in shaping the Administration's policy will never be known. Every gathering of Methodists has been eager to acquiesce in the "destiny" which has "made us responsible for the aborigines of the East, and to predict great things for the spread of the Gospel under the auspices of a free and Christian people. It is said that this influence is very potent with the McKinley family. It is doubtless sincere, and for that reason especially dangerous; because no one can believe that politicians are really acting upon these motives, and they are skilled in using just such principles as these, which are ordinarily blind and fanatical, to cover double dealing, selfishness, and fraud. It is a lamentable fact that of religion even more than of liberty may it be said, "What crimes have been committed in thy name!"

NUGGETS.

Where Confidence Ends.

"Does he have the confidence of his wife?"

"Well, she mails her own letters."—Ohio State Journal.

Flattering His Vanity.

"They say the way to win a man is to talk to him about himself."

"No; the way to win him is to let him talk to you about himself."—Chicago Record.

Assault on Society's Gates.

Mrs. O'Rourke—They say the McFaddens is puttin' on piles of airs lately.

Mrs. Noonan—Yis, they are gittin' into high society. Their boy Mike has been hired by wan of them golfers for a caddy.—Chicago News.

Disappointed.

Jerolman had been elected to office, but the salary proved to be small, and there were no perquisites.

"Well," said Tarwilliger, meeting him one day, "you knocked down the persimmon."

"Yes," replied Jerolman, "but it was little and green."

With a New Turn.

"Dodsley got off a clever thing the other night. He said a certain man died in the village where Dodsley lived, and Dodsley was sent to tell the sexton, see? Well, Dodsley told the sexton, and the sexton, ha, ha, ha—"

"Come off! That's as old as Tom Hood."

"What is?"

"What you were going to say."

"What was I going to say?"

"The sexton toiled the bell."

"No, he didn't—he was too drunk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRUTHFUL JAMES AND THE KLONDIKER.

Brete Harte in The Independent.

We woz sittin' free—like ez you and me—In our camp on the Stanislow,
Round a roarin' fire of bresh and briar, stirred up by a pitch-pine bough,
And Jones of Yolo had finished his solo on Bilson's prospectin' pan,
And we all woz gay until Jefferson Clay kem in with a Klondike man.

Now I most despise low language and lies, as I used to remark to Nye,
But the soul of Truth—though he was but a youth—looked out of that stranger's eye,
And the things he said I had frequent read in the papers down on "the Bay."
And the words he choosed woz the kind wot's used in the best theayter play.

He talked of snows, and of whisky wot froze in the solidest kind of a chunk,
Which it took just a pound to go fairly around when the boys had a first-class drunk,
And of pork that was drilled and with dynamite filled before it would yield to a blow,
For things will be strange when thermometers range to sixty degrees below.

How they made soup of boots—which the oldest best suits—and a "fry" from a dancin' shoe,
How in Yukon Valley a corpse de bally might get up a fine "menoo."
But their regular fare when they'd nothin' to spare and had finished their final mule
Was the harness leather which with hides went together, though the last didn't count as a rule.

Now all this seemed true, and quite nateral, too, and then he spoke of the gold,
And we all sot up, and refilled his cup, and this is the yarn he told:
There was gold in heaps—but it's there it keeps, and will keep till the Judgment Day,
For it's very rare that a man gets there—and the man that is there must stay!

It's a thousand miles by them Russian isles till you come onto "Fort Get There."
(Which the same you are not if you'll look at the spot on the map—that of gold is bare,)
Then a river begins that the Amazon skins and the big Mississippi knocks out.
For it's seventy miles 'cross its mouth when it smiles, and—you've only begun your route.

Here Bilson arose with a keerless-like pose and he gazed on that Klondike youth,
And he says: "Fair Sir, do not think I infer that your words are not words of truth,
But I'd simply ask why—since that all men must die—your sperrit is wanderin' here
When at Dawson City—the more's the pity—you've been frozen up nigh a year."

"You need not care, for I never was there," said that simple Klondike man.
"I'm a company floater and business promoter, and this is my little plan:
I show you the dangers to which you are strangers, and now for a sum you'll learn
What price you expect us—as per this prospectus—to insure your safe return."

Then Bilson stared, and he almost r'ared, but he spoke in a calm-like tone:
"You'll excuse me for sayin' you're rather delayin' your chance to insure your own!
For we're wayworn and weary, your style isn't cheery, we've had quite enough of your game."
But—what did affect us—he took that prospectus and chucked it right into the flame!

Then our roarin' fire of bresh and brier flamed up on the Stanislow,
And Jefferson Clay went softly away with the youth with a downcast brow,
And the notes of Yolo repeated his solo on that still, calm evening air,
And we thought with a shiver of Yukon River and the fort that was called "Get There!"

THE NEWS IN LONDON

Irish Home Rule Clause in the Liberal Programme Gone.

RUSSIA A GREAT DISTURBER

France, Moved by the War Scare, Seeks Allies.

Significance of Anglo-German Agreement—Kaiser's Prussian Policy Dangerous—New Evidence of an Anglo-American Entente.

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Cable Correspondence.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In domestic politics the event of the week has been the speech of Sir Henry Fowler, who, as a staid Nonconformist, provincial solicitor, with an excellent record as an able administrator in the last Cabinet, is regarded by the country generally as a peculiarly typical Liberal. He virtually threw over Home Rule in the name of his party by the cautious remark that the Liberals would not embark upon any fresh legislation for Ireland until ample time had been given to see the result of the recent extension of local government. The Tory press has endeavored to minimize this by the assertion that the Liberals are still absolutely dependent upon Irish support, whatever they may say to the contrary, while the section of the Liberal Party adhering to the Gladstonian programme has laboriously put merely a philosophical interpretation upon Sir Henry's words.

The truth is that the Liberal Party has no leader and no programme. The rank and file are at sixes and sevens. This state of things will endure until Lord Rosebery considers that the moment has come for him to re-enter the arena. The time, however, is not yet ripe even to discuss this, but that Lord Rosebery will again lead the party, if he lives, is as certain as fate.

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America's New Policy.

Every newspaper every day has discussed the question of the "open door" in the new American policy. With one exception they all jumped to the conclusion that this is settled, and they rejoiced accordingly. Now they have learned the difference between the desire of the Administration and the decision of Congress. Secretary Hay's denial of his alleged interview is generally understood to refer rather to the obvious impropriety of connecting expressions of opinion with the Secretary of State than as repudiating the statements themselves. Mr. Hay's scrupulous discretion while here makes this the natural explanation. Temporary equality of customs duties for all nations is accepted as a perfectly satisfactory equivalent to the "open door." I will only add therefore that an opposite policy would inevitably lead to an entirely new grouping of interests in the Far East.

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The Late War Scare.

Lord Wolseley was summoned to be in attendance at the last Cabinet council—an extremely rare step. Afterward he returned with the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of War, to his country seat for several days' conference. I learn from a friend just returned from Palestine that the German Emperor sent one day for Frank Cook, a member of the famous tourist firm, who is conducting the trip, and said: "England and France are both mobilizing. I do not fear war, but I must warn you I may have to cut my journey short at any moment." Once when the Emperor was away from telegraphic communication for two days he found 162 telegrams from Berlin awaiting him. This shows there was no exaggeration in describing the situation as extremely critical at one period.

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Russia's Hasty Armaments.

Russia's hasty armaments are beginning to attract attention. Not only has she ordered three new battleships, twenty-four destroyers, and urged Cramp to complete the orders as quickly as possible, and begun erecting barracks at Talien-Wan for 15,000 troops, but she has put the crews of the so-called volunteer fleet upon the footing of the regular members of the imperial navy. All this is, no doubt, as was wittily remarked, "to help the other nations to disarm." In fact, as a Vienna journal observed recently, "the storm area widens as the Peace Congress approaches." At the same time she alone among the powers insists upon the retention of the Turkish flag in Crete, thereby causing every Cretan Christian to cherish a suspicion of the bona fide European concert troubling the Balkan waters, in which any one who would be a disturber of the peace may subsequently fish. The state of Macedonia, that apple of discord in the Eastern question which will never be assigned without a struggle, has caused the powers to threaten the Sultan with a joint occupation of that province. In view of the grotesque fiasco of joint action in Crete, which only succeeded when British officers and men were massacred, this is assuredly the last counsel of despair.

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The Franco-Italian Treaty.

The sudden conclusion of the commercial treaty between France and Italy after the question had dragged on for years is the first result of the Fashoda incident. France, regarding a quarrel with England as certain, is busily engaged in securing friendly relations with everybody else. Originally she tried to squeeze Italy out of the Triple Alliance by punishing her with a prohibitive tariff. This policy, as is always the case, recoiled upon her own head, and although Italy is almost a negligible quantity on both land and sea, her vital interests must always keep her on the side of England and Germany.

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Italy on the Brink of Ruin.

The finances of Italy have become absolutely desperate, with a floating treasury debt of 560,000,000 lire; the deficit this year was 14,000,000 lire, while neither funds for railway construction nor money for the redemption of State debts can be provided from the current revenue and taxes, already overwhelming. It is impossible to foresee any issue short of some form of disaster. To this black picture must be added the Papal intrigues, now hardly veiled, against Italian unity.

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Germany and East Africa.

Misapprehension prevails here concerning the scope of the Anglo-German agreement. It is not the case, as everybody is saying, that, as Delagoa Bay is made over to England, Delagoa Bay of course is the key to the Transvaal, and therefore of vital value to the preservation of the peace of South Africa. I believe all that has happened is that England has become assured that German hostility will not block any action England may in the future have to take against the Boer oppression of the Uitlanders and the hampering of the mining industry. For the moment peace is assured in South Africa, but, as American interests there are great I will add that the present situation cannot and will not continue indefinitely. Unavoidable events must compel England to act sooner or later. I hope this remark may be recalled a year hence.

Meanwhile, trans-African communication proceeds apace. Already the telegraph connects Cairo with Kassala. The British force is at Dufileh, beyond Lado, and an Egyptian gunboat has reached Meshra, or Rek, the port of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province. The Queen is deeply interested in the scheme of the Cape-to-Cairo railway, and has recently expressed the hope that she may live to see its completion. There is reason to think that Germany has agreed to allow the Congo State to cede a strip of territory along Lake Tanganyika, which is the only missing link.

The Foreign Office, in pursuance of that mystery, so dear to its heart, keeps the movements of these troops so secret that Major MacDonald is not allowed to communicate directly with his family, who only receive an official letter from time to time, saying that a cable dispatch was received from him announcing "all is well." Of course, his movements are an open secret in circles where these matters are followed.

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The Newfoundland Question.

I learn that the report of the Newfoundland Commission, which is now due, will contain some startling statements regarding French breaches of the treaty of Utrecht, in respect to the French shore there, and imply, if not actually say, that it is impossible for the present state of affairs to continue without provoking a dangerous situation in the colony. This means another difficult discussion between England and France, for the bounty-supported French fishery in Newfoundland waters is almost the sole training ground for seamen for the French Navy.

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The Carlists Arming.

The Carlist movement in Spain is believed to be taking on a serious aspect, as I foreshadowed last week. Twelve thousand Mauser rifles have been smuggled across the frontier. I could give a good guess where these come from. I venture to think that an energetic young American man of business probably knows more about this than anybody else in Europe.

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Germany's Internal Troubles.

The domestic condition of Germany, of which I cabled briefly last week, is the most interesting aspect of European affairs at this moment. Public and private criticism is universal in Germany upon two points—first, the so-called Prussification of the empire; second, the unconstitutional manner in which the Kaiser is taking personal action, everywhere ignoring the high Ministers of State. That this is not prejudiced criticism is proved by the following extract from the leading Westphalian journal: "Any one who does not hide his head in the sand will admit that since the death of Emperor William I. the imperial idea has made a distinct retrograde movement. Whoever has to listen to thousands of anti-monarchic witticisms which are perpetrated in almost every class of society, and which range from humorous, harmless fun to spiteful criticism, does wrong if he does not try to co-operate in improving the present condition of things."

Again, the Vorwaerts justly summarizes the situation in these words: "The Kaiser is everywhere, the Chancellor is nowhere." The Berlin correspondent of The London Times declares that the prevalence of a feeling of political dissatisfaction throughout the German Empire is attested by the attitude of the leading journals. The correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs: "It is not too much to say that political affairs have fallen into complete disorder."

London financial circles have been gravely alarmed during the week by the possibility of a money crisis in the Berlin Imperial Bank. The rate of discount has been 6 per cent. only once before since the bank was created, in 1875. It was so high, namely, after the smash in Paris in 1882. It is generally considered that the industrial expansion of Germany has proceeded too fast for the country's wealth, and more capital is invested than dividends can be paid upon. The Agrarian Party demands fresh doles and exemptions, while manufacturers are resenting the favors the Agrarians have already received; the Radicals are vigorously urging many necessary reforms; the Socialists, who have recently made such electoral progress that they are now the second party in the Reichstag and entitled to nominate the Second Vice President, are infuriated at the measures of suppression existing and threatened; the Danes throughout the empire are up in arms against the expulsion of their fellow-Nationals from Schleswig, and Alsace-Lorraine is protesting against being longer subject to dictatorship. It is already evident that the expected advantages from the Kaiser's Turkish trip will not materialize so speedily as was hoped; while Russia—maintenance of friendship with whom is the keynote of German foreign policy—is offended both by seeing Russian influence in Turkey prejudiced by German action and by the German strengthening of Moslem fanaticism against the Christian faith. Even the Berlin Neueste Nachrichten, in defending the Kaiser's journey, finds nothing better to say than: "A commercial traveller cannot estimate the results of his journey according to the number and value of orders he has received."

Meanwhile, by a striking coincidence, among the extracts already published from Bismarck's autobiography, due next Tuesday, is the following remarkable comment upon Wilhelm's diplomacy: "Among all the European powers, Germany will always remain in the most favorable position to keep longer than the others out of disturbances arising out of the Eastern question."

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Attacks Upon the Kaiser.

Characteristically, the Germans have invented a new expression to describe the present unsatisfactory condition of the empire; it is "Reichsverdrossenheit," for which no exact English equivalent seems available. Even the prosecution of a Munich comic paper, Simplicissimus, presents a serious dilemma. This paper published a cartoon regarded as lèse majesté, and the artist, Heine, was arrested. The editor, Langen, who is Björnson's son-in-law, was ordered to report himself within twenty-four hours to the Leipsic police. He, however, cleverly escaped to Switzerland. Meanwhile, the entire next issue of the paper was confiscated so thoroughly that only one single copy is known to have escaped the police. This copy is now in London, where I have seen it. The cartoon shows a foreign soldier delivering a declaration of war to the German imperial footman, saying, "You must please call again another day. We are not receiving any declarations of war just now; the King is gone on a holiday-making trip." A poem on the next page about the Emperor's journey concludes by making the Chancellor say, "There is a screw loose." The circulation of Simplicissimus has recently gone up from 25,000 to 100,000. The editor and proprietors are determined to continue publication at all risks, while it is understood that if the seizure of every number does not suppress it, a special bill will be introduced in the Reichstag for the purpose. Such an extraordinary course would inevitably arouse alarmed resentment throughout the entire German press.

It is announced, by the way, from Constantinople that the Kaiser's visit has cost the Sultan £640,000, (Turkish,) and to meet the expenses the taxes in Palestine have been collected for the year after next.

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More Anglo-American Good-will.

The Thanksgiving Day banquet of the London American Society was virtually a semi-private affair. As no local reporters were present, only the briefest allusions were made in the papers. Perhaps this explains the freedom of expression indulged in by the speakers. The Lord Chancellor's impassioned address was not reported at all. I have seldom witnessed more enthusiasm than was displayed at the most militant assertions of Anglo-American good-will. Mr. White, the American Chargé d'Affaires, whose reception bore eloquent testimony to the great personal popularity he enjoys, said that the new union of Anglo-American sentiment "will be a combination difficult, if not impossible, to defeat." Newton Crane, in proposing the toast "Unity of English-Speaking Peoples," declared that both nations have now passed out of the zone of silence and "we can express our feelings in perfect defiance of all other nations." Lord Halsbury, whose very distinguished office renders his words particularly conspicuous, exclaimed: "I think I may say without fear of boasting that once united we may defy the world in arms." Whereupon a large part of the audience sprang to their feet, cheering him with uplifted glasses and waving napkins.

If these speeches reach the Continental press, we shall be treated to some entertaining comments, though, perhaps, as I have suggested, the semi-private character of the occasion should be regarded as the mitigating note of general defiance.

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Notes of Dramatic Interest.

Sir Henry Irving, now convalescent, shortly goes to the Bridge of Allan, a charming, mild retreat in Sterlingshire. It is announced that "King Richard III." is indefinitely postponed.

Louis Parker, to Gilbert Parker unrelated despite the identity of name, will collaborate to dramatize the latter's novel "The Battle of the Strong."

Mrs. Potter is out of danger, although a sudden attack of heart failure a few days ago caused extreme anxiety for a short time.

Mme. Bernhardt, who is negotiating with the Paris Municipal Council for the lease of the Théâtre des Nations, told an interviewer that as she will be under contract not to absent herself from Paris more than three months in the year she can visit the United States only once more, and said: "I am afraid I shall be going there next year for the last time. I have arranged for a long tour. I suppose it will be a farewell visit."

Her contract binding her to employ no foreign workmen, she proposes to send her stage carpenters to London to perfect their education.

I hear that "Miss Liza Lehmann," who is Mrs. Herbert Bedford, the composer of a very successful cantata, "In a Persian Garden," may shortly visit America with her husband for a short tour, conducting her own compositions.

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Authors and Books.

It is calculated that Kipling made $75,000 by the serial book rights of his latest volume of stories, "The Day's Work."

Haggard's forthcoming novel entitled "Dr. Therne" is a piece of polemical fiction designed to show the wickedness of the British Government in permitting vaccination to be voluntary.

"The Individualist," running in The Fortnightly Review under the pseudonym of "Wentworth Moore," is by W. H. Mallock.

The most interesting book announced for December is Thomas Hardy's "Wessex Poems."

The Duke of Abruzzi has finally determined to attempt the discovery of the north pole in 1899, and will spend the coming Winter in Siberia to accustom himself and his party to the cold.

HENRY NORMAN.

Duchess of Marlborough's Portrait.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Duchess of Marlborough has returned to Blenheim to prepare for a large shooting party, which has been invited for the Christmas holidays. The Duchess is giving Alma Tadema sittings for a glass portrait, similar to her mother's. The portrait represents the Duchess in the costume and jewels she wore upon the occasion of her presentation at Court.

THE KAISER IN JERUSALEM

The City's Great Reception to Emperor William's Party.

SCENE AT HOLY SEPULCHRE

Addresses Delivered in Greek, Armenian, and Arabic—Rumors About Anarchists—Picturesque Costumes.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 29.—Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and the Kaiserin evidently undertook to give the good people of Jerusalem a surprise by appearing exactly an hour and a half before the time that had been officially set down for their arrival on a pilgrimage to this ancient and holy city. The official programme said that the imperial party would be on hand by noon, but the Emperor and Empress and their numerous following arrived at 10:30.

But if they intended any surprise, they certainly failed to catch the Jerusalemites napping, for although people in this part of the world are brought up to take things easy they possess the virtue of early rising. Many of them had risen at 4 o'clock that morning. Crowds issued from all the gates of the city, and the roads leading to the city from the north, the south, the east, and the west were filled with fellaheen from the surrounding villages, who were hurrying to obtain places of vantage along the line of the procession to see the "Kaiser of the Germans," as they call him, and to welcome him as their guest. All were dressed in their holiday clothes, the city men in white turbans, gayly striped silk tunics, encircled with broad shawl girdles, and over the whole cloth cloaks of every conceivable color and shade, while the city women wore the inevitable izaar, the snow-white linen sheet that concealed all their brilliant garments from view. The wives of the Turkish army officers and the Turkish civil authorities in their gorgeous silken milayes, added to the gayety of the scene. The well-to-do fellaheen, or peasants, had arrayed themselves in their long kaftans of flaming red, and some of them had put on their short furs that reach just below the waist, with the fur on the inside, so as to show the bright red lining to advantage. The fellahat, or country women, wore their best togs, the long, loose linen robe that reaches to the ankle, as were worn by other women of the eastern Mediterranean far back in classical times, encircled at the waist by a heavy silk sash with long fringes. The sleeves are quite long and pointed, and in these sleeves many a fellah had tied up her luncheon for the day. Over the head and shoulders falls the usual white veil, of merino, silk, or linen for the well to do, and of cotton for the poorer ones.

Bedouins from beyond the Jordan also came on their graceful Arabian steeds, and dressed in the costume of the Oriental nomad—large, clumsy, red boots, that are most inconvenient for walking. A leather girdle over the tunic contains an arsenal of small arms, and over the whole is the flowing cloak without sleeves, while on the head is worn the kaffeeye, a striped silk shawl folded crosswise and fastened by a coronal of silk or wool. The ancient Arabian Kings and the great chiefs had and have the coronal of gold. The sheikhs carried across the shoulder long spears with tufts of ostrich plumes just where the spearhead joins the shaft.

Fifteen hundred or so of Europeans, mostly German colonists in Palestine, in their Western dress, added picturesqueness, if not beauty, to the sea of Oriental costumes.

The weather had been distressingly hot and dry, for a sirocco had been blowing in from the desert district for several days without any refreshing breezes from the sea coast. To-day, fortunately, was a little cooler, and a breeze, still a dry sirocco one, sprung up and kept the flags waving gayly, thus adding to the effect of the decorations.

It was understood that the imperial party would come just as tourists, and go straight to their encampment for rest and luncheon, and at 3 o'clock would make their public entry into Jerusalem. The encampment is opposite the tomb of Sheikh Keyma, on the ridge from where the walls of ancient Jerusalem and the Tower of Hippicus are all first sighted.

At half-past nine o'clock word came that the Emperor was at Colonia, which is a little way down the valley on the Jaffa road, and a military band of music was sent out to meet him. The soldier musicians had not yet reached the descent into the valley when they met the Turkish lancers who formed the vanguard of the imperial procession, and who had come on with the Kaiser from Constantinople. They advanced at full gallop, and were followed by a body of picked German hussars in high, shining helmets that made them look still taller and bigger than they are, although it is said that every one of them is seven feet tall.

Next came twelve outriders, six on each side of the road, and then were seen the Emperor and Empress, with standard bearers on either side. The Emperor was mounted on a beautiful white steed, which, I am told, was presented to him by the Sultan.

His first appearance was rather disappointing to the multitudes, who had expected to see him arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, or at least in the full parade uniform of a Commander in Chief, as they had seen his father years ago, and the Emperor of Austria before him. Kaiser Wilhelm, however, was dressed in plain riding costume of linen canvas of earthen yellow color. Over this came a white flowing burnous, and a white silk kaffeeye over his helmet. The Empress wore a plain linen traveling costume, also with a white silk kaffeeye fastened to a light straw hat, and falling over the shoulders. She was mounted on a beautiful Arabian.

Immediately behind came a whole cavalcade of pashas and other high Turkish dignitaries, and members of the Emperor's personal suite, their highly polished helmets dazzling in the sun. Next came a company or so of the Sultan's own body guard in slate blue wide Oriental trousers and jackets, with red waistcoats and green turbans. These men were all seven-foot giants, but were not as stout as the German hussars that had passed on ahead, and they seemed to ride their horses with greater ease as though they and the steeds were one. Perhaps it is because they do not drink beer. Two of them are in constant attendance upon the Emperor.

You know the sight at the end of a grand military parade on Broadway, a prosaical mixture of trucks, wagons, hacks, and carriages and shouting drivers. Add to your imaginations a large consignment of immigrants' baggage consisting of boxes and packages of all sizes and shapes, and you will form an idea of the rear of the procession.

The imperial party hurriedly entered the encampment, while the local authorities and other representative bodies waited at three triumphal arches that had been erected along the line of march to the city gates to receive the imperial guests. This line of march, which was nearly a mile in length, was fringed with festoons and garlands of cedar and red, pink, yellow and white roses. From the connecting poles floated German and Turkish flags, and they were further decorated with palms and the Turkish and German arms.

The triumphal arch nearest to the Jaffa gate is almost a fac simile of the entrance to the Musjid Mosque of India, two graceful minarets in red and white on either side crowned with golden crescents. Over the middle of the arch can be seen the Turkish and German flags handsomely interwoven and crowned by a beautiful floral design. At one end of the arch are the Turkish arms surrounded by German flags, and at the other end are the German arms surrounded by Turkish banners.

The second arch is more massive, and is made to represent a gray marble structure. This was also decorated with German and Turkish colors and arms, and was the arch prepared by the Municipal Government.

The third arch, which was nearest the encampment, had been erected by the Jews of Jerusalem. It was also painted to represent marble, and was decorated with flags and roses, and in the summit of the arch is a large breast plate, surmounted by a golden crown. The usual figure bears inscriptions in German and Hebrew welcoming the imperial couple, and a large platform is covered with costly rugs and sofas and chairs. Gold and silver embroidered sacred silken curtains shelter the platform from the sun's rays, and on a stand in the centre was a sort of altar, on which were placed two large gold and silver cylindrical cases containing rolls of the law. The whole was very effectively decorated with bunches of cedar cones, citrons, Turkish crescents, and silver bells. This arch, being furthest from the city, was, of course, the first to be visited by the imperial guests.

At 3 o'clock the official procession started from the camp. First came the German Consul of Jerusalem, with the Chief Marshal, followed by outriders. Then was seen a handsome carriage, containing the Empress and her two maids of honor. The dress of the Empress was of white silk, with a lace pattern stripe of dark gray, made plain, but well fitting. She wore several decorations, and a broad yellow sash crossed from the shoulder. Her light straw hat was boat shaped and handsomely trimmed with white and orange colored ostrich plumes.

The Emperor followed on horseback, arrayed in a brilliant uniform, blazing with orders. On both sides rode the standard bearers and body guards of both nations.

A halt was made at the Jewish arch, where the rabbis were standing to receive him. The chief rabbi of the Sephardim, or native Jews, a venerable looking man of about ninety years of age, with a long, white beard and a rather Moorish cast of countenance, was attired in a white satin khaftan and black satin cloak, embroidered with silver from the neck to the waist. On his head was a large turban of stone blue, crossed with a silver band an inch in width.

The Polish rabbi had a long silk coat of ancient Polish pattern and a black velvet skull cap. Each chief rabbi held up a copy of the law unrolled and uttered a prayer of benediction with "Amen." The children of the Jewish school then sang a hymn to the tune of the German national air.

This was followed by an address in German by the Polish chief rabbi, and then a roll of the law incased in a cylinder of highly polished olive wood from the Mount of Olives was presented to the Emperor. His Majesty, in accepting the gift, replied by a brief speech, and then the signal was given to proceed, and the multitudes cheered.

The second halt was made at the arch of the Mejlio-el-Baladeeye, or Municipal Government, where all the local civil officials, headed by Yaseen Effendi-el-Khaldee, the Mayor, were waiting. The Khaldee family are the descendants of Khaled, the Mohammedan Emperor of Syria, and have always held high positions in the local Government. Several members of this family may be almost said to be the pioneers in advancing educational progress among the Mohammedans. Yaseen Effendi was arrayed in a royal purple cloak, embroidered to the waist with gold, and a broad gold band crossed his large white turban.

Here an address in Arabic was made to the Emperor, and the freedom of the city was conferred on him.

At the third, or rather the first, arch were assembled all the boys of the Moslem schools, both of the Government and theological educational institutions, the former in uniforms and the latter in native holiday garb. They greeted the guests with the stirring melodies of the Orient.

Just beyond this arch are a number of tents and a platform, where the German colonists and European visitors had assembled to tender their greetings. They began cheering loudly as the cavalcade approached, but the Emperor simply bowed and rode by at a quicker pace.

This seeming slight first appeared to be strange, but later it was said that he did not stop here on account of the rumors that Anarchists had either followed or preceded him in this journey and would naturally mingle among the Europeans, where they could more easily avoid detection.

We were told that many of the fallaheen had heard of the proposed visit of Anarchists with murderous intent and had come to the city fully armed to protect their imperial guests and make short work of any who might dare to raise a hand against them.

"Who and what are these narchesteen?" (Anarchists,) asked one fallah.

To this a Bethlehemite fallah who had traveled extensively replied, "They are those fellows who kill Kings."

"May the Lord have no mercy upon their parents and ancestors for raising such an evil brood," said the inquirer. "By the Prophet, we will kill them to the death if they should dare to make an attempt upon the life of our guests."

The Emperor had been expected to enter the city by the Jaffa Gate, through which conquerors and royal visitors have passed for centuries, and which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. But here the Emperor again caused disappointment by riding in through the new entrance made by partly filling in the deep and beautiful old fosse, one of the few remaining landmarks of ancient Jerusalem.

On reaching the square within the walls, just below the Tower of Hippicus, he dismounted, and the Empress alighted from her carriage, and the entire procession started on foot down the main street, while children strewed flowers before them.

The greatest preparations had been made for the comfort and safety of the guests by the Governor, Tewfik Pasha, and Muhamed Servet Bey, the Chief of Police. No private persons were allowed to stand in the streets along the line of march—as the streets of Jerusalem are narrow—so as to guard against any possible attack, and the crossings were strongly guarded by police and soldiers, who also lined the streets on the route.

The procession turned into the Christian street on its way to the church, or, as it should be called, the Cathedral of the Holy Sepulchre, and on arriving there the imperial party was met by the Roman Catholic Patriarch, who was arrayed in his official robes of purple, and was accompanied by the Bishop, Mgr. Pasquale. At the Holy Stone of Unction, on which, according to tradition, the body of Christ was anointed, the Patriarch welcomed the Emperor in French.

Further on, near the Armenian Chapel, stood the Armenian Patriarch, who received the visitors with welcome in Armenian, which was translated into German.

At the beautiful chapel over the tomb, the front of which blazed with gold and silver lamps, was the Greek Patriarch with a host of Bishops and priests arrayed in their gorgeous canonicals, the Patriarch in white silk, heavily embroidered with gold and gems, and a jeweled crown on his head, and the other priests in silk robes of purple, green, and blue, also embroidered with gold.

The venerable prelate made a speech in Greek, and then invited the imperial couple to enter the chapel and pray at the tomb.

The Empress took the lead, and the Emperor followed with a few members of his suite, and they remained inside quite a while.

On coming out they were conducted to the Greek portion, or church, of the cathedral, which is opposite the chapel of the tomb. In the meantime the Greek Bishops and chief priests had already seated themselves upon the large oaken thrones on either side of the church. The doors of the sanctuary were then thrown open, and the couple were invited to enter. Here the Patriarch showed them an ancient manuscript of the Testament and several choice relics, and then the choir broke forth into the hymn, "God Save the King" in Greek.

From the Greek Church the visitors went down to the Grotto of the Cross, the place where the cross on which Christ was crucified is said to have been discovered. The next visit was to the Roman Catholic chapel, where the Catholic Patriarch again met them and showed them the Pillar of Flagellation to which Christ had been bound and scourged.

The Coptic Chapel was also visited, and then the party ascended Golgotha.

On reaching the main entrance to the cathedral the Emperor and Empress were met by all the Patriarchs assembled, and shook hands with them and cordially thanked them, after which they left. On crossing the threshold of the cathedral the Greek bells peeled forth merry chimes.

LYDIA MAMREOV MOUNTFORD.

THE MOHEGAN WRECK INQUIRY.

British Board of Trade Commission Expresses Admiration of the Efforts Made to Save Life.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, which was totally wrecked off The Lizard, between The Manacles and the Lowlands, on Oct. 14 last, while in command of Capt. Richard Griffith, was concluded to-day.

The judgment of the board's commission was that the ship was in a good, seaworthy condition, and that Capt. Griffith was in good health at the time the disaster occurred, the stranding of the vessel being caused by a wrong course being steered after the Mohegan had passed Eddystone Light.

The commission, in addition, expressed admiration of the efforts that had been made to save those on board the steamer.

The commission also found that the great loss of life was due to the extinction of the electric lights on the steamer after she went ashore.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S JUBILEE.

Will Be Celebrated Quietly Owing to the Empress's Tragic Death.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The recent tragic death of the Empress of Austria overclouds the celebration in that country of the half-century of the Emperor's reign and prevents the carrying out of the festive features of the programme. The ceremonies will be confined to the churches, schools, and army, and Vienna will be decorated and illuminated only by private citizens.

The Austrian Reichsrath assembled yesterday and listened to the addresses of the Presidents of the two houses, eulogizing the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The members, as a rule, wore evening dress and decorations, but the Poles and Czechs were dressed in gala national costumes. Only the benches of the Socialists were empty, the members of that party having refused to participate in the meeting.

About four thousand civic honors will be conferred on Dec. 2, the anniversary of the proclamation, in 1848, of Francis Joseph as Emperor of Austria, after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father. Among those who will be honored are all the Burgomasters. All the garrisons will attend church, and every soldier, including the retired and bronze-medal men of each regiment, will select the best officer or private for a decoration.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MENELEK LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE IN THE SOUDAN.—La Tribuna di Roma positively asserts that a lieutenant of Commandant Marchand, even before the latter left Fashoda, had established communication with Menelek, the Negus of Abyssinia. Lieut. Vannitelli, who formed part of the Bottego expedition, and who is now in Rome, states that it was possible to go from Fashoda to Addis Abbaba in six days by camel. It now seems true that M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was first officially informed of Marchand's presence at Fashoda last July, and correspondence has been continually carried on with Menelek. The fact of the general belief in France that Marchand was at Fashoda in early July was published in these columns at that time. The telegraph between Obok and Harrar is in perfect working order, and racing camels can cover the distance between Harrar and Addis Abbaba in four days. The French Government, according to Lieut. Vannitelli, has been using every effort to cause Menelek to march upon Fashoda and assert his claim to the right bank of the Nile, of which he notified the powers in 1891. Only the threatened revolt of Ras Mangascia, it is said, prevented Menelek from complying with the request of the French Government, but now that he has arranged matters with the Ras he has shown a desire to follow the dictates of France. King Jodka, with 30,000 men well armed, is marching in conjunction with Menelek to Bazel Azrek. Ras Makonen will constitute the rear guard. In order to take advantage of the most favorable season, operations will be delayed until April. Lieut. Vannitelli says that he has absolute proof that France intends to help Menelek as she helped him against Italy—with money, arms, and a few non-commissioned officers. The Italian Government is reported to be greatly alarmed, and has informed England of the dangerous situation on the Tigré.

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STATE OF TRADE IN HAWAII.—The British Foreign Office has just published an exhaustive report of the trade of Hawaii, viewed in the light of the annexation of the islands to the United States. The report was compiled by Mr. Kenny, the British Acting Consul General in Honoluiu. The total value of the import and export trade of the islands last year was £5,127,370, of which £1,822,879 was the value of the imports and £3,304,491 that of the exports. The export of sugar last year amounted to 232,334 tons, all of which went to the United States. The share of the United States in the import trade was very nearly 77 per cent., while that of Great Britain and her possessions was nearly 12 per cent., the remainder—11 per cent.—being distributed equally between Germany, China, Japan, and all other countries. In the exports, the share of the United States is still larger, and amounts to 99.62 per cent., or practically the whole trade. Sugar forms 96 per cent. of the total export trade of Hawaii. In imports, British manufacturers are heavily handicapped by distance, heavy freights and a tariff varying from 10 to 25 per cent. Most American goods are imported free, under the reciprocity treaty. One attractive feature of American trade is the cheapness of the packing cases, which are frequently not charged for, while the charge for cases of English goods is extremely high; further, one of the chief reasons for the transfer to the United States of the trade in glassware, tools, implements, woodenware, &c., is said to be that English manufacturers are slow to adopt the light styles and new shapes that are in demand in the Hawaiian market. Coal for steamer use is imported chiefly from British Columbia, Australia, and New Zealand. British cottons have declined in importance, and appear likely to decrease still more, and, for various reasons—cheapness and better quality—American cottons are taking their place. In the better class of printed goods, according to Mr. Kenny, the British manufacturer more than holds his own still, the American competing in this class of goods with the French rather than the British producer. The sugar industry is prosperous, and all the plantations are paying large dividends, mainly owing to the reciprocity treaty with the United States, but also to the enterprise and intelligence of the planters in adopting new and improved methods of production and treatment.

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THE GROWING POPULATION OF JAPAN.—The Japanese Minister of the Interior appointed a commission two years ago to make a census of the island. The census has just been completed. According to the report Japan now numbers over 45,000,000 inhabitants, as against 42,270,620, the result of a careless census in 1896. The increase in population is principally confined to the towns. In 1886 there were 117 towns having more than 100,000 inhabitants; to-day there are 220. In ten years the population of Osaka has increased from 360,000 to 510,000. But it is at Yokohama and at Kobé that the largest increases are to be noted. In 1886 the population of these cities was 89,000 and 80,000; now it is 180,000 and 185,000 respectively. Tokio, the Japanese capital, has 1,300,000 inhabitants, almost as many as Peking.

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THE RAILWAY TO KHARTOUM.—Advices from London are that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Lord Edward Cecil, his aid de camp, are busily engaged in formulating plans for the extension of the Soudan Railway to Khartoum. The Egyptian Treasury in 1897 was under a severe strain, owing to the Soudan expedition, which demanded an expenditure of £1,850,000, (Egyptian.) The British Government, however, assumed the larger portion of this, first as a loan, then as an actual gift, so that the Egyptian Government was only called upon for about £750,000, which was spent upon railways, telegraphs, and other practically permanent improvements. The same plan, it is believed, will be adopted this year. The railway that extends to Wady Halfa from Cairo at the former place is separated into two branches, one taking its course almost due south in close proximity with the Nile as far as the third cataract, at Kirma; the other crosses the desert in a southeasterly direction and meets the Nile at Abu Hamed. During the early part of this year Kitchener's forces extended the line along the river as far as Berber and later to Fort Atbara, at the point where the Atbara River flows into the Nile. The construction of the additional 180 miles to Khartoum has already been definitely decided upon, and the orders for the necessary bridges are being placed with British firms. Most of these bridges will be on the lattice girder principle, and all will be substantially constructed of wrought iron. The principal one will be that spanning the Atbara, near its confluence with the Nile, and this will be over 1,200 feet in length. There will be in addition between fifty and sixty smaller bridges, some of them spanning channels which are merely dry gullies at certain seasons of the year, but which have to be reckoned with in view of the periodical floodings of all water courses connected with the Nile. The object of placing the orders with several firms is to secure speed in construction. Lord Kitchener, as a practical engineer, and having also a close personal knowledge of the country, has been of great assistance, it is said, to the British agents of the Egyptian Government in the matter of supplying material upon which to base their specifications and plans.

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MOVEMENT TO DO AWAY WITH THE OCTROI IN PARIS.—The Municipal Council of Paris is making an effort to have the "gabelous" disbanded in 1901, after the great exposition. The "gabelous" are the civil Custom House officials who collect the Octroi of city customs tax at the gates of the city and at the railway stations. Foreigners have often been much surprised at their audacity, for the "gabelou" searches the hand baggage of the traveler as though it were on the frontier of Germany, and at the gates of the city packages are examined and covers of wagons pried open, and the workman who attempts to bring in a fifty-centime bottle of wine for his luncheon has to pay a tenth of its value to the Municipal Government. After the great exposition of 1900 the City of Paris will depend upon some more democratic and less archaic means for raising the budget than by taxing everything that comes into the city. The "gabelous," however, being officials appointed by the National Government are, after a certain period of service, entitled to pensions. By 1901 about a third of the present force will have a right to pensions, and although it has been recommended that the remaining two-thirds receive a couple of years' pay as an indemnity, they would much rather remain in service, and for this privilege they are making every effort. They held a meeting the other day to consider their position. M. Doumer, the Governor of Indo-China, who is at present in Paris, and who has interested himself in the welfare of the "gabelous," presided, and offered to take into the customs and Régie services of Tonquin all those who did not mind giving up their homes in France. The Octroi of Paris dates from the most ancient times, and of late years has maintained itself through much opposition

THE KAISER'S NEW ROLE

His Journey Called That of an Imperial Commercial Traveler.

THE MARCH OF SOCIALISM

Editor of the Vorwaerts Expelled—New Alarm About Samoa—An Unpublished Schumann Concerto.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—There are few more remarkable all-round men in the world than his Majesty the German Emperor. We have often made his acquaintance as statesman, orator, soldier, composer, draftsman, designer, naval expert, and stage manager, but he has now presented himself to the world in the novel rôle of an Imperial commercial traveler.

I am well aware that, if I were to print these lines within the confines of the German Empire, I should very likely be arrested for lèse majesté, but nothing is further from my intention than to express disrespect for William II. On the contrary, his Oriental journey, with all its attendant spectacular claptrap, seems to me to have been a very clever move. We are still more or less in the dark as to what has really been accomplished in the East, but there is little doubt that the advantages to Germany will eventually prove to be respectable ones.

Day by day some amelioration of the situation of German colonists and merchant houses in the domains of the Sultan becomes known to the press. Not the least of these is the fact that, since the Emperor's visit, German colonists have been allowed to enter into actual possession of the land upon which they live, which was formerly not the case, the Ottoman Government having always refused permission to unbelievers to acquire land in Turkey.

Among the many commemorative celebrations that have occurred lately, that of the taking over of the command of the Twelfth (Saxon) Army Corps by Prince George of Saxony, brother of the King, is worth remarking. It was twenty-five years ago that Prince George, who had commanded a cavalry brigade in 1866 against Prussia, took command of the Twelfth Corps in the midst of the Franco-Prussian war, his promotion having been due to the excellent manner in which he led his division at the battle of St. Privat.

Prince George is the only surviving corps commander of those stirring times, all the rest having already joined the "great army." This, of course, does not apply to army commanders, as both the King of Saxony and Field Marshal von Blumenthal are still alive. Prince George has always been known for his humanity toward his troops, his famous order of the day against ill-treatment of soldiers having made something like a sensation at the time. He is the next heir to the crown of Saxony, but, as he has already arrived at the age of sixty-seven, it is a question whether he will ever ascend

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

Uncle Ned had taken Robbie down into the town for a walk and the small boy was enjoying the trip greatly. But after a time it became evident that he had something of some importance on his mind and the hand that was not holding Uncle Ned's was closed very tightly.

"Uncle Ned," he said finally, opening the closed little fist to exhibit a penny, "can't we go and buy some candy?"

Certainly. Uncle Ned had not the slightest objection, and the small boy was taken into the candy store and made his purchase. The small package was given him, but he hesitated, the penny in one hand and the candy in the other.

"You must pay for your candy now, Rob," said Uncle Ned. Still the small boy hesitated, but finally he burst out:

"Uncle Ned, don't you want to pay for it? You have more money than I have." That being an unanswerable argument, Uncle Ned paid for the purchase without a word and the walk was continued, the small man trotting along beside the large one with a full mouth and an air of blissful contentment, the penny still grasped in a chubby fist.

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They have been having the very latest thing in bargains in Brooklyn, and all the women who have had the opportunity have taken advantage of them. The numerous surface cars which cross the bridge have been so convenient and the average woman dislikes so thoroughly to climb stairs that with the five-cent fare across the bridge, the Brooklyn woman has almost forgotten that there are elevated trains. This was bad for the elevated companies, and to call themselves to remembrance the latter part of last week they sent to the wives of all citizens along their lines four free tickets to be used by the women only between the hours of 9:30 and 5 o'clock. This of course with the remark that, seeing the comfort and quick time of the elevated trains, the women would, they hoped, continue to patronize them. Some people might have thought that the Brooklyn women would have scorned to use free tickets, especially when it meant climbing stairs. But if they did, they did not know the women or humanity.

Early last Monday morning it became evident that there was something unusual on the tapis. There was a stir and bustle about the quiet city, and it was noticed that there was not the usual amount of waving white drapery from the clothes lines, and back yards looked deserted. About 9:15 crowds of women began to make their way toward the elevated stations, each with a bundle or bag of some kind on her arm, or a chatelaine bag with a well-filled purse attached to her belt. All Brooklyn was out for a free ride. One can get ordinary bargains any day, but to take a bargain train—that is another matter. Studying the Sunday papers with their attractive advertisements, had brought to light possible wants and at least made an excuse for getting the bargain ride as early as possible. The elevated company builded well, and they had numerous trains running, and they were well filled all day.

"Have you taken many free tickets?" asked one woman who handed in a free ticket about the middle of Monday morning to the girl ticket seller at one of the stations.

"I haven't taken anything else since 9:30," replied the girl with emphasis.

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If the elevated people only knew it, they are doing much to benefit the community in offering inducements for travel between 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. If this could only be kept up much would be done toward securing better transit and lessening the congested condition of the cars about 6 o'clock at night, and the clerks in stores who are delayed because the women will shop up to the very minuate, would celebrate an extra Thanksgiving Day. There is no real reason why women cannot do their shopping earlier in the day, and get home before the crowd which has to be out is ready to start homeward. Here is a hint for the betterment of these matters and a suggestion whereby the elevated trains may be made popular. It is given free in return for four red free-ride tickets which have been duly used:

Have tickets issued, say twelve for 50 cents, in place of the regulation five-cent ticket, those at reduced rates to be used between the hours of 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. These would be used largely by the women, because the majority of the men cannot travel at those hours. The women would take advantage of it. Every one will believe that who has seen a portly man who looks like a prosperous broker wait five minutes to take a ferry boat after 6 o'clock and save thereby 1 cent. The women would keep better hours and not even a curfew bell would have a generally better effect upon the community.

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"If men would only start clubs every time they realized a weakness in themselves, as women do," said a thoughtful wife, "there would be fewer bald-headed men than there are now. We have always thought that men were bald because they wore stiff hats, but no one knew why every man was not bald for the same reason. Now a doctor has explained it, and we know that it is all true. The doctor says that if a man has a head with well-developed phrenological bumps or unevenly developed bumps for which the hat was not built, it presses over them and prevents the passage of the necessary nourishment through the glands of the hair. The hair is then starved—hence it dies. That sounds sensible, doesn't it?

"Now, my husband is showing symptoms of baldness and I am trying to get him to start a soft-hat club, just as the women have a rainy-day club, in which all the members would be required to sign a pledge never to wear anything but soft felt hats. Wouldn't that be a good idea? The only trouble is that if they did as the rainy-day women do, they would swear to wear soft hats, and then wear stiff ones, so it wouldn't amount to much.

"But I don't know as I mind so very much about the clubs, for really, just think for a minute; did you ever see a man with a bald head who had any bumps or had anything but a perfectly smooth, round cranium. I know I never did. I'm afraid that doctor is wrong, after all."

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"Every man," said Guy Kirkham to the Springfield Architectural Club the other day, "should possess a well-groomed hobby and should exercise it—when he is young, that he may expand into the fullnes of life; when he is old, that he may reap of that fullness; when he is rich, that he may be greater than his riches; when he is poor, that he may rise above his poverty; when he is busy, for relaxation and recreation; when he is idle, to keep him from stagnation—and, if the ancient adage is to be believed, from damnation; in sickness, to restore health; in health, to preserve it."

He went on, as may be supposed, to say that architecture was the best of hobbies, being the elder sister of all the arts and containing the history of man. To the architects it must be more than a hobby, but he wished them all to recommend it to the people at large as "a pure joy, a delightful means for self-improvement, and a grand opportunity for service to others."

Architecture makes an excellent hobby for women. There is a clever Brooklyn woman who has made a study of it and found in it, as Mr. Kirkman says, a great pleasure for herself and also for her friends. One beauty of architecture as a hobby is that it is impossible to collect old castles and cathedrals, and it is not as expensive as, for instance, a teapot hobby.

As interesting books to prove that the study is not dry, Mr. Kirkham recommends "Vasari's lives of Brunelleschi, Bramante, and Buonarroti; Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "Henry Hobson Richardson," and Miss Monroe's "John Wellborn Root"; Ruskin's "Seven Lamps," "Val d'Arno," and "Aratra Pentelici"; Symonds's "Italian Renaissance" and Statham's "Modern Architecture," Viollet le Duc's discourses, "Marcus Vitruvius Pollio," "Sir Henry Wotton," and "Solomon Gargoyle." Let him look over Schweinfurth's "Sketches Abroad and Kirby's Architectural Compositions" and Prentice's "Spanish Renaissance," over Letarouilly's "Edifices de Rome Moderne" and Cesar Daly's "Motifs Historiques."

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There is a certain baby girl who at a very early age learned a secret and practices an art which those arduous laborers for the public good, theatre managers, often find a necessity—she knows that applause begets aplause. The little lady is a musician, though her head does not yet reach much above the keyboard of the piano when she is standing. She cannot talk enough to learn the words of a song, but after several attempts to fix her attention and start her she will hum an air through, following the piano and keeping in perfect tune. "Now, with mamma; now, with mamma," says the little girl's mamma, with her hands over the keys, and after she has said it two or three times to be sure the small musician is not watching her papa or interested in her dolls, she is ready, and the little voice begins to hum gently. "Louder, louder," says mamma, and the child sings to the end very prettily. The audience is always greatly pleased at this entertainment, but it might forget to applaud in the legitimate manner if the little girl did not always, the minute she finished the "Banks of the Wabash" or some other classic tune, face the room, and, with a most serious expression of countenance, proceed to clap her hands in appreciative applause of her own efforts.

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The season of the year is drawing near when the jeweler, whose labors do not lead him altogether along a path lined with thornless roses, finds one of the trials which is always with him more or less greatly increased. It is caused by one phase of the bargain spirit which is becoming the awful and vengeful demon of our times. The trouble comes from the people who like to have a reputation for giving a better value in presents than they really do. To accomplish this, they buy a cheap article and inclose it in the box of a jeweler who makes only the finest grade of goods. His box is a guarantee. This is very nice for the giftmaker and pleases the gift receiver, if such a one is not a connoisseur, but to the people who understand quality it does not speak well for the jeweler and his reputation suffers. But it is difficult for him to escape. How to do so he is trying to discover. He has stamped the boxes in which he sends home goods brought to him to be repaired: 'Repair Department," he will not sell his boxes, and now he is thinking of sealing all the packages that he sends out, so that nothing can be said to come from him which is not sealed. That, however, does not seem to settle the problem. He is still struggling with it, and the wicked ones who send poor gifts in his good boxes flourish like the proverbial green bay tree.

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"It is not very often," said the thoughtful woman, "that one feels distinctly grateful for bad music, but I did the other day. It was a soldier's funeral in a little country town. The service was a solemn one and had been calming rather than harrowing. To any one who has suffered at all there is always a great dread in a funeral; for, though the one for whom the funeral service is held may not be very near and dear to one who at some time has suffered any very harrowing detail, it finds its way deep down into the heart and unearths old sorrows that have long been buried too deep to cause constant pain. The service was nearly over, and I was feeling relieved, but my first dread came back when I found there was to be a quartet of male voices. There seemed to be less cause for alarm when I saw the singers, but I was not certain about it until they opened their mouths and began to sing. They looked like countrymen, they were dressed like countrymen, and, above all else, they sang like countrymen. I have said they opened their mouths, but that was what they did not do. Not a man opened his mouth through the entire hymn; they all sang through their noses, the tenor taking a high note occasionally in a funny way that I have never heard except in the country. It was such a relief from what might have been heartrending that I followed the whole with a feeling of positive pleasure."

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The auction of the goods of Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, whose house at Bristol is being dismantled now that Mr. Wilbour is going abroad as Consul, has given a lesson in housekeeping to all New York women who have attended. There was a wonderful amount of fine old mahogany, china, and porcelain of all kinds and gilt frames and they were in wonderful condition. There was hardly a scratch or a blemish on the fine grained wood, a chip on the china, or a mark on the mirror frames. It was due purely to good management, too, for Mrs. Wilbour believed in uncovered wood.

"I have known her for years," said a woman, who was at the sale one day "and whenever I visited her at Bristol I always took a piece of soft linen with me to cover the bureau in my room. I was not willing to risk my peace of mind and be in constant agony for fear of letting a pin fall in dressing that would scratch a piece of that beautiful wood. I would never live in that way myself, and I told Mrs. Wilbour so."

A feature of the collection was a large number of beautiful mirrors. Most of them were of old Colonial design, some of them with quaint flowered glass in the top. Many were very elegant and all were in this wonderful state of preservation. The house furniture and the pictures of the interior of the house, which were shown in the catalogue, illustrated what may be done in the way of effect with polished mahogany and mirrors. A good tone was given throughout the house by Mrs. Wilbour's fine collection of old English blue plates.

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The mania for going to auctions is said to be a bad one, and good husbands warn their wives against it. But it is a mania which is quite as apt to attack the man as the woman. There is in a certain family a tradition of one of its older members, a man who, though so close to downright meanness that he held his property until it was worthless and left his family poor, had a mania for auctions and bought the most useless things at the sales he attended. At one of them he bought a two-horse coach, though he had only one horse. It would be such a useful thing for his wife to have in which to drive out into the country, he said. But he never bought the extra horse, and he stored the coach, paying storage until it had cost him as much again as he paid for it. He bought hotbed frames at another time, and he could not rest until he had staked out beds to fit the frames, visions rising before him, all the time, of the wonderful farm produce he was to raise. But his enthusiasm waned with the staking of the ground, and after lying around for years, the frames were turned into kindling wood.

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Why is it there are always more men than women looking in the jewelry shop windows?

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The woman who is fond of diamonds should marry a diamond merchant. There is a large profit made on diamonds, and she would be more apt to get the jewels she covets by such a move than any other unless she possessed a fortune. A girl who inherited a wonderfully large diamond discovered the difference in wholesale and retail prices for stones in disposing of her own. The diamond which had come to her was very large and very valuable. It was beautiful—a little heaven of glorious lights. But it was too large a stone for a woman in ordinary circumstances to wear, and she wished to dispose of it. It was a bad time, for precious stones are not in demand when money is scarce, and the dealer to whom the girl went, though he named a large sum as his price for the stone, said that it did not begin to be its real value, which he could not afford at that time to offer. The girl, however, being persistent in her desire to dispose of the stone, he allowed her to take in exchange smaller diamonds at wholesale price. The difference made by this enabled her to obtain a very pretty collection of stones in exchange for her large one, and nearly twice the value she would have received in taking the stones at retail prices.

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It is difficult for city people to realize the difference between their financial conditions and those of their country cousins. For most city people there is usually some little feeling of a need of money. This is so with the greater number of people, whether the income is larger or smaller, and comes undoubtedly because of the temptation to live fully up to if not beyond the income in the city. In the country much of the actual living comes from the farm land, and little money is spent for dress. A woman visiting in the country recently was impressed by the air of comfort about the house where she staid. It was a regular country house, but large and commodious, a house that was built originally for really wealthy people. There was a broad piazza, which bespoke many pleasant Summer afternoons; it was cozy and warm inside, and the table was admirable. The city woman could not prevent a little feeling of envy from stealing over her, but she did not voice it. The place was not a regular farm, but fruit and vegetables were raised, there were horses, cows, and chickens. The host held a good position in what the visitor considered a good business. He was what is called well-to-do, and his comfortable, care-free life looked pleasant to her. But she was surprised to hear him remark one day: "I should like to earn"—she expected him to mention some large sum—"I would like to earn," he went on, "$10 a week." Ten dollars a week! All her envious feelings were gone as she realized the contracted life her family would lead if all the ready money that came into it was $10 a week.

Mrs. Particular to Belinda.

"Now, Belinda," said Mrs. Particular to her daughter, "there is one last word I wish to say to you before you take upon yourself the duties of a wife and housekeeper. Never fail to have a little wooden tub for washing dishes in your butler's pantry. The value of it I discovered early in my married life, and I have no doubt that a great deal of the happiness of our home and your father's business prosperity are due to it. A metal dishpan scratches silver and causes glass and china to crack, and these things are conducive to irritability, the loss of servants, and a long line of family ills. Have your fine glass, silver, and china washed in the tub; have them well rinsed before they go in; have the water always clean, and if you are not a beloved and happy wife it will not be for the lack of good advice."

ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to finest cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. Royal Baking Powder makes hot breads, cakes and pastry wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CARE OF THE DINING ROOM

It Must Be Kept Clean, in Order, and Free from Odors.

MISS MARIA PARLOA'S RULES

Directions for the Waitress—How to Clean the Room, Silver, and Glassware.

"The dining room of the house," says Miss Maria Parloa, who may be called the mother of home economics as a popular teachable science, "should be kept in perfect order, clean, and free from odors. There are reasons against a carpet in this room. Woolen carpets absorb odors, and if anything is spilled on them are more difficult to clean than is a bare floor, or a rug, which may be carried out and aired without trouble. On the other hand, noiseless service is more difficult on the polished floor, and there is danger of accidents from slipping. Two or three breadths of Japanese matting sewed together into a square, and the ends bound, make a very satisfactory rug for the centre of the dining room.

"Whether the floor is polished or carpeted, it should be brushed each morning. The room should be thoroughly aired and dusted each morning, and once a week there should be a thorough cleaning of the room. In this general cleaning the closets, sideboards, and shelves should have special care. The table should be rubbed free from spots, and be oiled or waxed, as the case may be; the spots on the woodwork wiped, and the windows washed. In addition to the general airing the room should be aired for a short time after each meal, even in the coldest weather.

"The silver, if washed in plenty of hot water with soap, and rubbed dry with clean soft towels each time it is used, will not often require cleaning. To clean it wash first in hot suds and wipe. Cover a large table or tray with thick paper. Have fine French whiting which has been sifted. Put a portion of this whiting in a saucer and wet it with diluted alcohol or ammonia. With a soft cloth apply the mixture to the silver and place on the paper to dry. When all is finished, rub off the whiting with clean, soft cloth, and polish with chamois. A soft brush will be required for the grooves and chased work.

"This cleaning with whiting should not be necessary oftener than once a month, except when an article is tarnished with egg or some similar substance, when it should be cleaned with whiting. If the silver tarnishes quickly there must be gases in the house, and the gas and drain pipes should be inspected. It must be remembered that constant rubbing wears away silver, and that any substance which will clean a tarnished metal without much friction will probably attack the metal also. Silver should be kept by itself, hard articles like knives scratch it.

"The handles of knives should not be allowed to go into the dishpan; they should be held in the dry left hand, while the blades are washed with a cloth in the right hand. Spots may be removed and the polished surface to ivory handles restored by rubbing with powdered pumice stone and water.

"There is a great diversity of opinion as to the best methods of washing glass. Cold water answers very well for articles that are not much soiled and have had no oily substance near them. Ammonia or soda in the water cleanses the glass readily and gives a lustre. Soapy water also cleans the glass easily. When glass is washed in cold water it should drain until nearly dry, when it should be polished with a clean, soft towel. It is more difficult to wash in cold water, and it takes longer to polish the glass. Glass that has been washed in warm water with either soap, soda, or ammonia should be wiped at once. A soft brush is required for cleaning cut glass. A clean towel should be spread on a tray, and each piece as it is wiped should be placed upon it. This precaution is particularly necessary with dishes thot are deeply cut at the bottom. Fine sawdust is good for drying cut glass; it absorbs the moisture from those parts that cannot be reached with the cloth. After wiping the dish, bury it in a bed of sawdust and let it remain half an hour or more, then remove, brush with a soft brush, and polish with a soft cloth.

"A word of caution must be given here. The sawdust should come from a non-resinous wood, such as box or basswood; it must be fine and free from hard substances. If sawdust from pine or resinous wood is used, the resin will adhere to the glass, and it will be found difficult to remove. The sawdust should be spread out to dry after being used, and may be employed a number of times.

"One thing must always be remembered: to scratch glass is to weaken that part so that a little extra heat or cold or a slight jar will cause it to break at that point. A grain of sand at the bottom of the dishpan or on the dishcloth may make this little scratch which will split your beautiful dish in twain.

"The dishes for washing should be scraped clean and then wrinsed off with clear water. Wash them in soapy water, rinse in clear hot water, drain, and wipe dry. Do not place one dish upon another as they are wiped. Spread them out to cool, then put them together. Piling them while warm is apt to crack the glaze. Put only a few dishes in the pan at a time and do not use much soap on gilt china.

"Before beginning to wash dishes have them all sorted and put in groups, keeping those of the same kind together. Wash, rinse, and wipe one group before beginning another. In wiping the dishes the hands should not come in contact with the dish. Never wipe with a towel that has become wet. Glass, silver, and china should present a brilliant surface when the wiping is finished. This can only be obtained by washing them very clean and wiping thoroughly with a soft, clean towel. The towels should be washed, rinsed, and hung out to dry after the dishes are finished.

"Pewter Britannia and block tinware are often used on the table in the form of tea and coffee pots, dish covers, and chafing dishes. These can be polished with rotten-stone and oil, or oil and whiting, or in the same way that silver is polished. Wash the article first in hot soap and water and wipe dry. Dampen a cloth with sweet oil and rub it over the article to be polished. Put rotton stone or whiting on a piece of soft, dry flannel, and rub over the oiled surface, polish with dry whiting and chamois. Steel knives are polished with soft soap, Bristol brick, and a large cork.

"Take a smooth board and, after the knives have been washed and wiped, rest the blade perfectly flat on the board, dip the cork in the soap and then in the powdered brick, and rub until all the stains are removed, polish with dry powdered brick, and wipe with a soft cloth. To keep steel from rusting cover with sweet oil or mutton tallow and wrap in soft paper. To remove rust put oil with quicklime on the rusted article, and after several days rub with rottonstone and Bristol brick.

"The personal appearance of the waitress in the dining room requires special attention. She should not be too large or too old. She should be trim in her appearance, quiet in manner, and light of foot. Her dresses should be clean and well-fitting; her apron and collar spotless.

"Fashion at present decrees that the waitress should wear a black dress, white collar and cuffs, a white apron, and a small white cap. In many well-regulated households, however, the waitress wears a light print dress, a fashion which must always recommend itself, because it means freshness and cleanliness. The waitress should always wear boots with soft soles, or slippers, that she may move about the dining room noiselessly.

"She should understand her duties so well that it should not be necessary to ask for anything during a meal unless a special taste that could not ordinarily have been anticipated is to be gratified. If the waitress is in the habit of discharging these duties carefully, she will be in proper training for more formal occasions. It takes constant practice to arrive at perfection. The duties of the waitress are varied.

"When a meal is ready she announces by saying that dinner—or whatever meal it is—is served, or, if the members of the family do not gather in the drawing room previous to the meal, she sounds the gong. She has always sharpened the carving knives before placing them on the table.

"Before breakfast she should air and dust the dining room, and if there is an open fire she should make that, brushing and washing the hearth. She should then put the plates and serving dishes to warm and set the table. She prepares the butter, cuts the bread, and places the breakfast on the table. If, as in most families, she is not required after the coffee and substantial part of the meal have been served, she may leave the dining room to attend to her other duties. If but two maids are kept the waitress then goes up stairs and puts the beds and sleeping rooms to air. After this her own breakfast will be ready.

"When the family meal is finished the silver and knives should be gathered on a tray, the knives and silver being kept carefully separate. In the pantry put the knives in a pitcher of water—the water must not reach the handles—and the silver in a similar pitcher of water. There are pitchers that come in tin for this purpose. Place all the small articles on the tray and carry them into the pantry, sort the dishes, rinsing them off under the cold water faucet. Pile them each with its own kind on one part of the table. Fill empty milk and cream pitchers with cold water and set aside to soak.

"Return to the dining room and brush the crumbs from the table cloth. Remove the cloth and fold it, being careful to lay the folds in the old creases. Do this as carefully as possible, not to wrinkle the cloth. Put away the table cloth and napkins, and dust and air the dining room. Next in the pantry wash the dishes, and as soon as the milk and cream pitchers have been washed fill them with boiling water and let them stand until the work in the pantry is finished.

"Wipe the pantry shelves and examine the receptacles in which bread, cake, sugar, &c., are kept. See that they are clean and the food in good condition. Make a list of all articles needed. Wash the tables, sink, dishpans, towels, and dishcloth and hang the latter out to dry. Sweep the pantry floor, and if there are any soiled places on it wipe with a dry cloth.

"The monday meal will require warm dishes, and they should be put in the heater at least half an hour before the meal is served. The waitress will see that the dining room is properly heated in Winter and that the shades are arranged to make a pleasant light. The table should be set, the bread and butter and water prepared, and the meal served on time. If there are to be salads, cheese, fruit, &c., for this meal, the waitress usually prepares them. She also has charge of the pickles, olives, sardines, potted meats, fruits, and similar dainties.

"Warm dishes for hot food and cold dishes for cold food are needed at dinner, but the plates should never be heated so hot that they are difficult to handle or will mar the surface of the table. The bread for dinner is cut thick. If the loaf is a square one, the slices are divided in two or four parts according to the size of the loaf. Slices from the round French loaf are not subdivided. Bread for other meals should be cut in thin slices.

"Since the duties of a waitress vary with the habits and circumstances of the family, I have attempted to give only such duties and the method of performing them as are a part of the work of the trained butler or waitress, but which form part of the work that any general housemaid is called upon to perform. If the maid is thoroughly trained in the duties here outlined, it will be an easy matter for either mistress or maid to extend or reduce them.

"The waitress is responsible for the silver and glass, and she is expected to keep them clean and intact. To do this she must have proper appliances. Ample closet room should be provided that there may be no need of crowding the china or of piling a great many delicate dishes one upon the other. There should be tables in the pantry so that when the dining table is being cleared it will not be difficult to dispose of the dishes. The sink must be broad, and the water faucets so high that there shall be no danger of striking the dishes against them. If the sink is narrow and the faucets low there should be a large tray of galvanized iron, which should be placed on a table to hold the dishpan. This precaution will be found to lessen greatly the danger of breakage. Having plenty of hot water, soap, and towels the waitress must do her part to protect the tableware committed to her care.

"The water into which china and glass is first put should not be too hot. A few pieces only must be put into the pan at a time, and heavy pieces should never be put on small or delicate ones. Each piece should be wiped with care, and pressure on fragile articles of glass or china should be avoided. Delicate glass and china should not be exposed to extremes of heat and cold, as, for instance, a hot substance should not be put into a cold dish or a cold substance like a frozen mixture, put into a dish which has not been gradually chilled. A scrupulous observance of these points will save a world of trouble and expense.

"The serving dishes for hot viands should be a little warmer than the plates. As the covers under the tablecloth are usually made of cotton, which is not a good non-conductor of heat, one of thick flannel is to be preferred. Thick mats can be put under the dishes, and tiles are also used, but they absorb the heat from the dish and transmit it to the table. A thin pad of flannel covered with a linen slip may be put under the carving cloth. For coffee pots, teapots, or hot water it is necessary to have a flannel pad, which may be covered with a linen slip over the tile or wire standard to conserve the heat of the beverage."

This talk about the dining room is from Miss Parloa's new book, "Home Economics," which covers a wide field in the instruction of the management of a household. The Century Company.

"MY MA, SHE KNOWS."

My Pa, he scolds me jes' becuz
He says I'm gittin' "tough";
He says my face is never clean,
My hands are always rough;
I'm not behavin' like I should,
An' goin' wrong, I 'spose,
But Ma, she takes an' pats my hand
An' smiles, becuz she knows!

My Pa haint got no use for boys,
He wants 'em always men;
I wonder if he's clean forgot
The boy he must 'a been;
Fer Ma, she says they're all alike
'Bout face an' hands an' clothes,
An' says I'll learn to be a man;
An' Ma, I guess, she knows!

My Pa, he says I ain't no good
At doin' anything;
I'd ruther fool away the time
An' whistle, play, an' sing;
But Ma, she smiles an' says I'm young,
An' then she up an' goes
An' kisses me an' shows me how;
For Ma, you bet, she knows!

My Pa, he says I'll never be
A business man like him,
Becuz I han't got any "drive"
An' "get up," "pluck" and "vim";
But Ma, she says, so solemn like,
A man's a boy that grows,
An' boys must have their playin' spell;
An' Ma's a trump, an' knows!

My Pa, he shakes his head an' sighs
An' says he doesn't see
Where I get all the careless ways
That seem jes' born in me;
An' Ma, she laughs, an' laughs, an' laughs,
Till Pa's face crimson grows,
An' then she says "'Tis very queer";
But somehow, Ma, she knows!

My Ma, she knows most everything
'Bout boys an' what they like;
She's never scoldin' 'bout the muss
I make with kites an' bike;
She says she wants me to be good
An' conquer all my foes,
An' you jes' bet I'm goin' to be,
'Cuz my sweet Ma, she knows!

—BIRCH ARNOLD in Detroit Journal.

CHEAP SILK GOWNS FOR WOMEN

They Are Not Willing to Pay for Pure Silk and Now It Cannot Be Found in the Shops.

"Pure silk!" exclaimed the man who believes in the genuine article, "Do you think such a thing can be found in New York? Yes, it can, but you may hunt as you will and between the Battery and Harlem River you will not find a single shop which carries a piece of pure silk.

"Why is it? Aren't the merchants honest? It is all the fault of the people. The people are not honest; they want to buy dollar goods for 50 cents and when they demand that they get it; the people can have anything they wish. But at the same time no one can give a dollar and a quarter's worth of goods for a dollar and live, so the merchants do the next best thing. They give the people something that has the appearance of being worth a dollar and a quarter, charge a dollar for it, and every one is satisfied. There's my old friend Blank, as honest a man as ever lived, but he doesn't sell pure silk, though he would be glad to. The people will not have it.

"I can show you here some absolutely pure silks, but I will say frankly that they would not sell in the ordinary avenues of trade. People do not care that the silk is twenty-four inches wide and as soft and flexible as a piece of sheer linen. It is $1.50 a yard and they can get something with more body in the shops for 60 cents. This will wear for years, but no, they will spend 90 or 75 cents or $1 only and get what they can.

"Where does the cheap silk get its body? Why, from the tin and dirt that are filled into it. Silk is like a snake skin. It will absorb any amount of foreign substance. The women want bargains—heavy silks for little money—and they get them. What would you think if I should say that nine-tenths of all the black silk that is made goes into the vats weighing twelve ounces and comes out weighing sixty ounces? That is largely tin, and when you understand it you will not wonder that a merchant has to put up a sign saying, 'I will not warrant my silks.'

"Silkmaking is wonderful work. Japan furnishes a large amount of our raw silk. Much of it comes from Shanghai and Canton, and a great deal from Italy. Those are our three largest markets. The first process in getting the rough material ready for market is in sorting the cocoons, and this is done by separating them according to size and color. When they have a sufficient number accumulated in great quantities like corn in a crib the work of reeling begins.

"I have seen from 600 to 800 girls sitting in front of what look like wash basins heated by steam. They are supplied with cocoons by little girls who go around giving each girl from thirty to forty, which go to her cocoon basin. This has a cover with a brush on the inside which shuts down over this with a swish-swash. She shakes the basin, and the slimy ends of the silk adhere to the brush. Thus getting hold of the ends she takes six or seven of the cocoons out into a smaller basin beside her and feeds the ends on to the reels.

"The worm, in spinning its cocoon, spins at first a large, healthy strand, which gradually tapers down to a very small, thin thread. The girl has to watch all this, feeding on more ends to make the thread winding on the reels as even as possible. But as the reels are going constantly and quickly she must be very quick, and if she is careless she will not feed evenly, and the raw silk upon the reel will be large here and small there, and that is the material we have to work with. Sometimes they have a woman for every few girls to stand behind and see that the work is well done. The Chinese and Japanese, who at first did not have machines for reeling, were obliged to get them to compete with the Italians in the evenness of the silk.

"In Lyons, Genoa, and Milan there are condition houses, and there is one in New York, through which bales of raw silk pass to be tested, and a paper is given with the silk showing its exact condition as to quality, &c. Some people are very particular and will not take the silk unless it has been through the condition house, and others do not care.

"Silk weaving is work that requires the patience of Job, and the eyes and fingers of a fairy. There are all those delicate meshes of silk, and when one thread breaks in the loom it must be joined again with the utmost delicacy, and before that is done another is broken, or two or three. Like dropping a stitch in a stocking? That is nothing to compare with it.

"It is marvelous the way the machine picks up one thread after the other, and when it comes to colors, weaving in one color and another, there it is fascinating. To prepare for making a brocaded silk is a delight.

"There is probably $300,000,000 worth of silk sold in this country annually now, and it is not probable that more than $50,000,000 worth of it is imported. I think it was about 1876 that we began to make our own silks largely. I was a boy in the importing business about 1854, and I think it was in 1857 and 1858 that one of the big New York houses had silks from an American firm—thin taffetas—and there was an old Scotch weaver, with a hand loom who used to weave silks.

"It does not make any difference how thin a silk is about its wearing qualities if it is the pure silk. There is an umbrella that has been in constant use for fourteen years, since its owner was a schoolgirl, and there is another of apparently heavier silk which has had careful use for the last year and a half, and the top has gone altogether. We have the silks our grandmothers wore preserved to-day because they were pure silk, and pure silk will outlive its owner.

"I remember a time in 1868 when the boxes of sewing silk at the shops looked as if the mice had been in them where the women pulled out the ends to snap the silk and see if it was strong. This is another case of the desire of women for bargains. Say you take a spool of silk that we will call No. 100; it is very fine. You sell a hundred yards of it at 10 cents a spool. Then you make the next coarser number and call it 90. There is just so much more silk in that as it is coarser. You could sell that with ninety yards for 10 cents, but you could not sell the coarser silk with one hundred yards without a loss. So it is with eighty, seventy, sixty, and so on, as the silk grows coarser. You can sell with each grade the size ten yards less and at the same price, 10 cents a spool, but you cannot sell the same amount of the coarser for the price that you sell the fine. But that the woman shopper will not allow. She feels that she is being defrauded. If she does not get the same length of coarse silk that she does of the fine at the same price she does not like it. So the dealer accommodates her, but she does not get as good silk. There was not much weighted silk twenty-five years ago, and there would not be much now if the women did not want it. Silk is worth more than its weight in silver, and the genuine article cannot be bought for half price."

THE BLACK MILLENNIUM PLATE.

It Was Bought by Mrs. Donald McLean at the Wilbour Sale.

The old black millennium plate, the feature of the collection of Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, which was sold last week, was purchased by Mrs. Donald McLean, well known in the work of women's patriotic societies in the city. Mrs. Wilbour was an old friend of Mrs. McLean's who attended the sale to pick up some characteristic remembrance.

The collection was a twenty years' work of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbour, and their chief interest during that time. There were a number of millennium plates of different colors, but the black one was the rarest of the lot. Mrs. Alice Morse Earl, in writing of old ware, has said that she was not sure that there was a black millennium plate in this country. In itself the plate is not what may be strictly called beautiful. It is of a peculiar shade, rather more green than black to the unskilled eye, but beauty to the connoisseur is more than color or line, and rarity is a great virtue. Six millennium plates in blue, green, pink, and brown, sold previous to the black one, brought from $5.50 to $10.50, while the black plate brought more than twice that money.

Mrs. McLean has many interesting old pieces of china and silver which she has inherited.

THE WOMAN AND HER ONE-BUTTON GLOVES.

In looking over the fashion plates, where the costumes are not old enough to be beautiful and yet too old to be anything but ugly, there was one feature upon which women have for a good many years congratulated themselves as being a fashion that could never return—the one-button gloves! Just the thing for showing my nice suede gloves with great satisfaction for the evening, and laughed at the thought of the long, bare, exposed arms of the woman of the sixties, whose gloves had only one button each and were cut off short at the wrist.

The girls and women of the sixties are to be seen now in the dress of the times in "Trelawny of the Wells" at the Lyceum Theatre, and they are wearing the funny little short gloves with the single button, but the funniest part of it is that the women and girls of 1898 are also wearing one-button gloves and paying high prices to get them, for they are the most stylish gloves now worn for the street. They are not worn with evening dress, and they have a little cuff below the button, but they are still one-button gloves. There is no telling how soon they may appear for evening wear, when the woman who once wore the long suedes will be saying: "What pretty gloves. My lady has patted her long modern plump arm!"

ESTABLISHED 1840.

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New Life. New Goods. New Prices.

FURS.

Handsome stock of Scarfs, Collarettes, Stoles, Muffs, etc., in Persian Lamb, Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, Blue Fox, etc.

Stone Marten Muffs, 2 stripes, full size,

$15.00

value $22.00

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Three bales modern Shirvans, Daghestans, and Karabaghs, from

$6.75 to $10.00

value $9.00 to $15.00

BLACK SILK VELVETS,

24 inches wide,

$1.20

Imported to sell at $2.00

WINTER HOSIERY.

Complete lines of I. & R. Morley's Cashmere Hosiery, direct from their mills in Nottingham, England; saving to our customers all jobbers' and middlemen's profits.

100 dozen Ladies' English Black Cashmere Hose,

25c.

value 50c.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Season 1899—Corded Stripes, Checks and Plaids, just arrived from Japan—early selection suggested,

49c.

STUTTGARTER UNDERWEAR,

We are overstocked with a big lot of this celebrated natural wool sanitary Underwear for Ladies, Men and Children, purchased under the old tariff rates, and have marked all lines

WAY BELOW CATALOGUE PRICES.

QUADRUPLE SILVER PLATE.

Comprising Bread Trays, Atomizers, Jewel Boxes, Puff Boxes, Card Trays, Pin Trays, Combs and Brushes, Ink Wells, Calendars, Blotters, etc., on Bargain Table, Monday, at exactly

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HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ours is the best and prettiest stock of Handkerchiefs in town. Linen initialed, fancy scolloped, embroidered edges, lace trimmed, real lace, all widths of hems, &c.

SPECIAL—Ladies' hemstitched, embroidered, and lace trimmed handkerchiefs,

25c. each.

value $4.00 per dozen.

West Twenty-third Street.

SICKLY CHILDREN

A weak, puny, pale child needs an iron tonic to fill the veins with the red corpuscles of health.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

feed the blood with iron in a form that is easily assimilated. They are exactly what sickly children require. Sold by all druggists.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

An Autumn Dream.

The wind-swept walks of Père La Chaise
With fallen leaves are spread.
The west is all a golden blaze,
With one broad bar of red.
Midway, the mists have framed a floor
So thick you scarce would know,
Save by her everlasting roar,
That Paris lies below.

In restless mood to-night, she seems
To start from troubled sleep.
And, turning, slip from fleeting dreams
Into a dream more deep.
But on that slumber horror comes;
Her dreams are crossed by fear;
The muttering roll of far-off drums
Is noisy in her ear.

O City, whom no help can heal,
Self-wounded, self-accursed!
At what red fountain wouldst Thou kneel
To quench an awful thirst?
Its waters leave desires too fain
For other springs to slake;
Thou Ugoline, whose children drain
Their lifeblood for Thy sake!

And yet, how golden was the morn
Of stormy Eighty-Nine!
When Freedom was a child new-born,
And all her hopes were Thine.
When out of bluest heaven, on Thee
Came down the sacred fire:
And grayhaired watchers wept to see
The dawn of their desire.

That fire in earthly censers burned:
Too soon its flames grew cool.
A baser creed, ere long was learned,
And in another school:
When, patriot Hoche's broken heart
To chains and death resigned,
Thou turned'st to seek in Bonaparte
A master to Thy mind.

Ah! that inconstant crest hath bowed
To many lords since then:
With each fresh bondage grown less proud,
Content with lesser men.
The fetters Thine own hands have knit
Thou breakest in Thy mood:
Returning ever, as 'tis writ,
To Thy discarded food.

And must we see the outworn text
Fulfilled once more to-day?
To what new pinchbeck Caesar next
Wilt Thou Thy soul betray?
Till, waking as from opium trance,
Thou find Thyself undone.
And Freedom's light gone out in France:
Like yonder sinking sun.

—EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE in The Spectator.

Chess or Cards?

Walter Pulitzer in the American Chess Magazine.

It was Liebnitz, (born 1646.) the famous German philosopher and mathematician, who made that oft-quoted pharse, "Chess is too much of a game for a science, and too much of a science for a game," which, unfortunately, seems to remain the popular idea of chess even in this day. After a prolonged devotion to the pastime, it is alleged that the great Teuton renounced it completely for solitaire, which is not easy to explain, since all card games, saving perhaps whist, are generally distasteful to the confirmed chessist. John Oliver Hobbes says "Artistic chess is beyond the petty restriction of a science," and this rings much truer than Liebnitz's narrow dictum, which perhaps she had in mind when she wrote. It has been remarked that chess and mathematics have much in common—that they run on parallel lines—that they have a similar direction of thought. Liebnitz was not the only great mathematician who made the game a study. Euler and Jaenish were both fine players and chess analysts. Richard Proctor, the astronomer, who was also noted for his mathematical attainments, was devoted to the game.

And to turn to the other side of the shield, most first-rate chessists have been excellent mental calculators. Andersen, who, next to Steinitz, was undoubtedly the most warriorlike of chess players, was a really great mathematician. Lasker, the present world's champion, is a professor of higher mathematics.

But, of course, there are elements in chess which are wanting in mathematics, the chief being the combative element. The two intellects which contend for the mastery must possess the qualities of Generals in the field of battle. An important distinction.

Make-Believe Meteorology.

From Chambers's Journal.

Whatever may be the state of the weather outside, the stage manager within can bring about rain and hail, wind, or a thunderstorm at will; and the illusion is so complete as to sometimes make nervous members of the audience insensibly shudder. Hail and rain are represented by a closed wooden cylinder about six feet long, which is obstructed inside by various cross-pieces, a quart of peas completing the arrangement. By turning this cylinder first one way up and then the other, the peas rattle through it with close imitation to the sound of heavy rain on a roof.

The wind arrangement consists of a wheel of about two feet diameter, set in a frame like that of a grindstone. This wheel is furnished with ribs on its periphery somewhat like the floats of a waterwheel, and drawn tightly over these ribs is a piece of thick silk. When the wheel is turned the ribs rub against the silk, and by turning the handle first quickly and then slowly, a very good imitation of the soughing of the wind is produced. Lightning can easily be imitated by chemical or electrical means, and the usual mode of producing thunder is by shaking a large sheet of flexible iron plate. Some theatres have, however, a far more elaborate and effective thunder arrangement, which is used as an auxiliary to the sheet of iron when a storm is supposed to reach its height. This consists of a number of cannon-balls held in a trough and allowed to fall at the right moment, and to run over a floor above the ceiling of the theatre.

A snowstorm is brought about by a perforated revolving cylinder above the stage, charged with paper cuttings. Unfortunately these messengers of frost have a habit of resting on all kinds of projections, and dislodging themselves in subsequent scenes when their presence is not desirable.

Russia and the Holy Land.

From The Spectator.

In no other land has so much of the mediæval ideal survived as in Russia. There the spirit that animated the Crusaders is still a living force. A pilgrimage to the Holy Land is, in the belief of the vast majority of Russians, the supreme act of the national faith. While France was endeavoring to extend her influence through the students in her Oriental Catholic schools, Russia proclaimed the vastness of her power in the most impressive way by the hordes of pilgrims whom she sent yearly to the Holy Land. Russia, no less than France, fully realizes the immense political importance that Syria and Palestine must possess in the future. Wherever she has determined to extend her influence she has spared no efforts to secure converts to the Orthodox Church, for every convert to the Russian branch is taught to regard the Czar as his protector and almost as his sovereign.

In imitation of France, the Orthodox Society of Palestine was founded to carry on a propaganda no less active than that of the French Roman Catholic Church. Under the patronage of the imperial family, and possessed of immense wealth, it has long been engaged in the erection of Russian churches and monasteries and founding schools in which every effort is made for the extension of the Russian language and creed. With its aid peasants can now be conveyed as pilgrims from any part of European Russia to Palestine and return, with all expenses paid, for an expenditure of a little less than £5.

Peasants chosen to represent village communities too poor to subscribe this modest sum are conveyed to the Holy Land at the expense of the society. Large refuges for their reception have been constructed along the route that the pilgrims follow, and a special line of steamers, organized like emigrant ships, convey them from Odessa to Jaffa. For many years fierce rivalry has existed between the missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches, and not even the political alliance of France and Russia was able to remove the mutual jealousy between them.

Some Clerical Jokes.

From Phases of My Life. Dean Pigou.

"Do you have matins in your church?" "No, we prefer linoleum." Another clerk gave out in church: "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God a hymen of my own composure." A lady asked the Dean to read at her bedside "that beautiful lesson * * * there was summat about greaves in it." The Dean read her First Samuel, xvii. "She listened with arms outstretched, and made no commeat until I came to the verse, 'He had greaves of brass upon his legs.' At this she raised her hands in ecstasy, and said: 'Ah, them greaves! them beautiful greaves!'"

"The Canaries?" "Certainly."

From The Criterion.

We at present comprise—not journalistically but nationally—forty-five States, five Territories, one colony, and one annex. This list Cuba and the Philippines will elongate. Unless both are handed over soon, we may, for the bother of the delay, take the Canaries also. Concerning Cuba and the Philippines we have been submerged with information. There is not a newspaper reader here who could not give points to the oldest inhabitant on them. Concerning the Canaries we are not as well posted. In view of future possibilities now is the time to subscribe.

Kennst du das Land wo die Citronen bluehen? There it is. The Canaries are the Fortunate Isles. The girls who used to live there were called the Hesperides. They passed the time in eating oranges under the chaperonage of a dragon. Hercules killed the duenna and opened the land to commerce. Thereafter the oranges were used for export purposes. They had a specific quality. They acted as love philters. Hence the duenna. Still cultivated, they have lost their savor. By way of compensation, the Canary grape produced a wine that had almost the same effect. Not Hercules but the phylloxera killed it. Of the name Pliny says: "Canaria, so called from dogs of great size." Unless Spain bestirs herself, there may bark at those isles bigger ones yet. The disturbance at an end, the list of our annexes will be increased. The more the merrier.

Ave.

Ego Mater pulchrae delectionis et timoris et agnitionis et sancti spes.

Mother of the Fair Delight—
An handmaid perfect in His sight
Who made thy Blessing infinite,
For generations of the earth
Have called thee Blessed from thenceforth—
Now sitting with the Ancient Three,
Thyself a woman-Trinity;
Being the daughter of Great God,
Mother of Christ from stall to rood,
And wife unto the Holy Ghost:
Oh, when our need is uttermost
And the long sorrow seems to last,
Then, though no future falls to past
In the still course thy cycle runs,
Bethink thee of that olden once
Wherein to such as Death may strike
Thou wert a sister, sisterlike:
Yea, even thou, who reignest now
Where angels veil their eyes and bow—
Thou, scarcely to be looked upon
By saints whose footsteps tread the sun—
Headstone of this humanity,
Groundstone of the great Mystery,
Fashioned like us, yet more than we.

—From an unpublished poem by DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI, in the December Pall Mall Magazine.

The Downward Move.

From The National Review.

The Latin race, if it could live without politics, might be the happiest and most prosperous in Europe. In occupies the most fertile of European territories. It is blessed with the largest share of sunshine, and can raise the most remunerative crops; the people are born cultivators, hard-working, frugal, and provident. The fundamental flaw in their character is their incapacity for self-government. Then can neither govern wisely, systematically, nor economically. Whatever their private gifts may be—and they have many—the public service derives little benefit from them. As soon as they touch politics their best qualities appear to desert them and the worst come to the surface. Not only do they govern themselves badly, but they pay the highest price for the poorest article. Bad finance is an invariable accompaniment of bad administration. Good budgets are almost unknown in Latin States.

In contrast to Anglo-Saxon States, they distinguish themselves by chronic deficits, abnormally large public debts, and heavy taxation. Spain was so weighed down by the financial burdens which had been accumulating on her head for generations that she collapsed at the first shock of a solvent, well-equipped State. In return for years of military expenditure and national sacrifice she got nothing but hopeless failure and inevitable defeat. Her preparations for war were almost as miserable a farce as the painted monsters with which the Chinese thought to frighten the despised Japanese. Spanish politicians and Generals never realized how indispensable honest finance is to the well-being of a state, and, above all, to its military strength. At the supreme moment it was entirely wanting—it had disappeared years before—and, failing it, nothing could avert the subsequent tragedy.

The "I's" and "Y's."

From Notes and Queries.

By a rule of our accidence y is changed to i whenever -es or -ed is added to a word ending in y after a consonant, but no change is made when -s or -ed is added to a word ending in y after a vowel. Familiar examples, besides money, are bay, key, toy, buy, alley, attorney, chimney, donkey, journey, kidney, pulley, valley. Nothing can be said against the change of y to i, seeing that in earlier times there was scarcely any distinction between the two vowels; but there is something monstrous in the thought of changing the combinations ey into ie when we would add -s, and into i when we would add -ed. "Monies" and "honied" are, in these days, oddities reconcilable, like "donkies," "monkies," &c., only with ignorance.

Ame—Rica.

From The Fortnightly Review.

On the map of Ptolemy, dated 1540, the New World was still an island in the South Sea—"Novus Orbis, the Atlantic Island which they call Brazil and America." Gerard Mercator was the first, in 1541, to trace America with some approximation to its real shape, printing AME in large type on the north, and RICA on the south lobe of that continent. In 1513, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, and not Cortes, as Keats's famous sonnet would lead us to suppose, gazed at the Pacific for the first time from a peak in Darien. I omit the conquests of Mexico and Peru by Cortes and Pizarro, only to insist on one point in respect of these discoveries, namely, that all lands discovered, or discoverable, in the New World, had been made over in anticipation to Castile, and consequently to Spain, by a Bull of Alexander VI., in 1493; and on a second, namely, that neither Catholic France nor Protestant England ever acquiesced in that papal injunction. The "animadversions on the said Bull," to be read in "Purchas His Pilgrimes" are long, and, in parts, too vigorous for modern quotation. But the conclusion is in the right spirit of the Elizabethan adventurers.

Purchas, after praising the French and Henry VII. for rejecting it, apostrophizes his King, James I.: "And long, long may his Majestie of Great Brittaine spread his long and quiet Armes to the furthest East and remotest West, in the gainefull Traffiques, in the painefull Discoveries, in the Glorious and Christian Plantations of his Subjects (maugre such Bug-beare, Bull-beare bellowings) * * * all Arts and Religions concurring into one Art of Arts, the Truth of Religion, and advancing of the Faith, together with the glory of his Name, and splendor of his State, the love of his People, the hopes of his Royal Posteritie to the last of Ages. Amen. Amen." That has the true Elizabethan ring about it, though written some years after Gloriana's death.

Terra—Domus.

Above the deep-set valley,
The mountain ranges rise.
Above the clouded summits,
The boundless skies.

Beyond the crested surges,
Broad plains of ocean are,
Beyond the dim horizons,
The evening star.

Beyond, above, the limits
Of toil and pain and strife,
Gleams like a fitful beacon
The blessed life.

Beyond Earth's quick mutations,
Bright hopes and glooms of fear—
Ah! but high Heaven affrights us—
Our home is here!

—LEWIS MORRIS in Literature.

The Sawfish.

From The National Review.

More energetic than any other sharks are the sawfish, whose snouts are prolonged into a broad blade of cartilage, which is horizontal when the fish is swimming in a normal position, and has both its edges set with slightly curved teeth about an inch apart. The end of this formidable-looking weapon is blunt and comparatively soft, so that it is quite incapable of the feats popularly attributed to it of piercing whales' bodies, ships' timbers, &c. It attacks other fish by a swift lateral thrust of the saw beneath them, the keen edge disemboweling them. Then it feeds upon the soft entrails, which are apparently the only food it can eat from the peculiar shape of its mouth. It has an enormous number of small teeth, sometimes as many as fifty rows in one individual, but they are evidently unfit for the rough duties required of their teeth by the garbage-eating members of the family.

The Havana Lottery.

From The Youth's Companion.

In Cuba last Winter 8 cents a day sufficed to keep a reconcentrado alive. Consul General Lee distributed money for a time to the people who needed it, but he found that in spite of the 8 cents they were still starving. He investigated a little. Then he cabled to Washington: "Don't send cash. Send cornmeal and codfish."

The living skeletons had been spending the money sent to keep them from starving for tickets in the Royal Lottery of Cuba. This hoary swindle was once known as the Royal Havana Lottery, and whole tickets cost $40 apiece. Later years have brought the cost down to a hard-times basis. The price of tickets is a dollar, and there are a quarter of a million of them. A drawing is supposed to take place every ten days, the capital prize being $50,000, and other prizes aggregating $100,000 more. The man who has drawn a capital prize is yet to be discovered.

Nevertheless, the lottery has been popular. Its little red tickets are spread over the island like so many smallpox pustules. Gomez's soldiers solaced their empty stomachs with dreams of the wonders to be wrought by the numbered slips of paper that were tucked away in their ragged trousers. So did Blanco's men. Even today, hair the beggars in Havana sell the tickets. The other half buy them.

But the lottery thieves are nervous and unhappy. They have always paid a subsidy to the crown of Spain, amounting to one-quarter of their gross receipts, and they would willingly continue that bribe to the new Cuban Government; but they fear that the influences that are to prevail in Cuba will be distinctly unfavorable to their scheme. And they are right.

There is ample room for the Royal Lottery of Cuba in the same grave that holds the extinct infamy which hailed from Louisiana.

Devil Worship.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

In Spain, Germany, France, Italy, as well as in the northern countries which had embraced the Reformation, devil worship was believed to be practiced, orgies celebrated, malevolent tricks of revenge perpetrated by the votaries of the evil one on their neighbors. If a child was seized with epileptic fits or if a cow or a pig died suddenly, if a toad were found under the bed or a cat jumped in at the window, if a cross-grained old woman cursed a rude, ill-mannered brat, and the child afterward suffered with any complaint, the witchcraft which must undoubtedly be at the bottom of such occurrences called for immediate investigation. Nor was it long before a victim was forthcoming. Denial was of no avail. The longer such denial was persisted in, the longer were the tortures inflicted. The accused was urged to confess to the usual charges, and encouraged to accuse others, in turn to suffer the same fate. And so the horrible business spread, until, like a prairie fire, it burned itself out for a time, only to start again from some fresh sparks of suspicion. The crime itself was held by all to be so enormous that no punishment could be too great for it.

In 1618, when one Margaret Barclay, a sailor's wife, of Irvine, was accused of causing the loss of a ship because it had foundered after a quarrel she had had with her brother-in-law, the owner, ("damnum mimatum et malum secutum" was the usual legal maxim for such occurrences,) "My Lord of Eglintoune," four Justices, and four ministers obtained a confession of the crime by a mode of torture "most safe and gentle," viz., "by putting of her two bare legs in a pair of stocks, and thereafter by onlaying of certain iron gauds [bars] one by one." The poor creature screamed out, "Tak off! tak off! and befoir God I will show you the whole form!" At the stake she earnestly entreated that one Isobel Crawford, whom she had falsely accused, might be let go. But poor Isobel, in her turn, gave way under the same torture.

The Nicaragua Canal.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller in The Forum.

The reason that the Government has done nothing more than to make repeated surveys and reports is to be found in two facts: First, in a matter of this kind our Government moves only when pressed to do so by the demands of a great majority of the citizens. It has been no mean task for those who have advocated the construction of the canal to convince a majority of seventy millions of people that it ought to be undertaken by the Government. But the final argument in the advocacy of the measure has been furnished by the trip of the Oregon, and this has rendered unnecessary any further efforts in the matter of educating the people on this question.

The second reason why the Government has not acted is found in the fact that the representatives of great capital invested in our transcontinental railroads have believed that the construction of a canal across the isthmus would greatly injure their properties. Acting upon that belief, they have used the power of their corporations in every way possible to prevent Congressional action. * * * Once a bill for its construction passed the Senate, but failed to receive consideration in the House. The influences above referred to have always been able to prevent joint action of the two houses at the same session of Congress. A powerful lobby has been maintained at Washington during all these years, and skillful statistical writers have been employed to prove to the American people, through the columns of the press and magazines, that the canal is unnecessary either as a means of defense or in the interests of commerce, and that, if it were constructed, few vessels would ever pass through it, thus making it a stupendous commercial failure. * * *

After years of waiting I am satisfied that the position in which this enterprise stands to-day, not only before the American people, but before the whole commercial world, is such that its speedy accomplishment is assured, either by the Government of the United States or by private capital.

The Last Days of Carlyle.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

He generally spends his mornings until 2:30 o'clock between lying on the sofa, reading in his easy chair, and smoking an occasional pipe, writes Carlyle's niece Mary to his sister, Mrs. Hanning. At 2:30 he goes out to drive for two or two and a half hours, sleeps on the sofa until dinner time, (6:30,) then after dinner sleeps again, at 9 has tea, reads, or smokes, or talks, or lies on the sofa until bedtime, which is usually about midnight, and so ends the day. He looks very well in the face, has a fine, fresh, ruddy complexion, and an immense quantity of white hair, his voice is clear and strong, he sees and hears quite well, but for the rest, as I have said, he is not good at moving about. In general he is wonderfully good-humored and contented, and on the whole carries his eighty-four years well. He desires me to send you his kind love and his good wishes; as you know, he writes to nobody at all. I do not think he has written a letter, even dictated one, for over a year.

Room in Which Napoleon Was Born.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

His greatness still consecrates the place. Push back the jealousies and let in the light upon the mean beginnings of so stupendous a destiny. Here is the sedan chair, battered and faded, but a relic, and so, sacred still. This is the bed on which he was born—hardly bigger than a couch. Here is Madame's escritoire, where she must have done those household accounts, (yearly more difficult to balance,) with a little old frail child at her side sometimes, plucking at her dress and looking up awed (she is the one person in all the world of whom he is afraid) into her face. Here is her spinet, with its yellow notes, which she played perhaps while those little Kings and Queens to-be danced to her music, and the one born great (the others only have greatness thrust upon them) stood apart unchildlike and solitary. The very chairs and tables are the same. There is the narrow strip of bedroom which was his.

"I should have been the happiest man in the world," he says to Montholon, six-and-forty years later, "with an income of $2,500 a year, living as the father of a family, with my wife and son, in our old home at Ajaccio."

The "Letter Gae."

From Notes and Queries.

The leader of psalmody, or precentor, in the Church of Scotland, used to read from his desk in front of the pulpit the successive lines for congregational singing. He was the "letter gae"; i. e., he that let go or started the praise, and his desk was called the "letteron," (lectrinum.) Pitching his voice to the first note of each line, he proceeded to chant the words in a slow, drawling monotone, prolonging the last syllable for a little, and then breaking, at the head of the congregation, into the music set to the words thus delivered. The effect of this would, no doubt, be frequently more curious and entertaining than edifying and solemn, and strange developments must occasionally have occurred. The position tested not only the musical qualifications, but also the literary attainments of the leader, and there are passages in the metrical version of the Psalms as used in Scotland which must have put rural precentors on their mettle.

Almost Up.

"Where were you struck?" the Captain cried
To him who charged on Lookout's side,
Who charged in all his martial pride,
Up! over rocky ridge and rut,
Up! where the paths of life were shut,
Up! where the death-winged bullets sped,
Up! over dying men and dead;
Nothing could stay his onward tread
Until—that hurtling scrap of lead.

"Where were you struck?" the Captain cried,
Between the waves of battle's tide;
Then, half in anguish, half in pride,
Though drinking of the bitter cup,
The soldier answered, "Almost up!"
"No, no; your wound—where hit, I mean?"
But, even in that final scene,
True to his last heroic will,
"'Most up! 'most up!" he murmured still.

Not where his shattered body bled,
Not where his veins poured out their red,
But where his last hard duty led,
Was all the dying soldier's thought.
And may we learn the lesson taught!—
No matter where our lives are cast,
In sunny peace or battle's blast,
May it be said, when we have passed,
"He struggled upward to the last!"

—J. EDMUND V. COOKE in the Youth's Companion.

The "Fishing House."

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A path from the road through the meadows intercepts and crosses the Dove at one of its many curves, leading directly to what is the only well-preserved relic of the Poet-Angler—the fishing house.

And my poor fishing house, my seat's chief grace,
Still stands of old in its accustomed place.

So Cotton wrote to Walton, and so it remains. This classic retreat is a small kiosk, four square, occupying a most advantageous position upon the verge of a peninsula formed by an abrupt double of the stream. Many of the fine trees which fringe the opposite shore he must have planted himself, for he was a practical forester as well as a writer upon arboriculture. The thick foliage effectually protects the current from the south sun, along a course where the backwater makes a favorite feeding ground. The selection of such a site is worthy of the judgment of the author of "How to Catch a Grayling in a Clear Stream." Here it was that year by year the precise, respectable "Father Walton" was accustomed to while away the time of his annual visits. He and Cotton were a queerly assorted Damon and Pythias, and in spite of their common pastime, it is really marvelous how they contrived to maintain the balance of friendship.

The boy carried pipes and ale of Derbyshire brew from Beresford Hall in the fishing-house, where he laid them for Venator and Viator. The progress of time has carried before it all these things, from the pipes to the hall. All have vanished save the fishing house, with its monogram and its dedicatory "piscatoribus sacrum," and even it has been restored from the decay into which it had fallen at the beginning of the present century. The Dove, like Tennyson's Brook, continues to flow on clear and sprightly as ever, regardless of changes; and if her finny favors are not more numerous than in Cotton's day, they are at any rate more eagerly sought after.

The Fan.

Dear Lady, never was a gift more meet
Than yours this sultry day—a palmleaf fan.
The traveler journeying on from Karaman
To Cairo, southward, scarcely feels more heat
Than we at home—there the dark-sandaled feet
And the swart turbaned faces African
Scorch on their camels in the caravan—
While here, to-day, men drop upon the street.

In curtained coolness of this quiet room,
With half-closed eyes, I lean back in my chair,
And slowly fanning, tread a land of dreams.
I seem to scent th' Arabian roses' bloom;
Soft gales of Ceylon reach me from her streams,
And Persian zephyrs stir the silent air.

—LLOYD MIFFLIN in Collier's Weekly.

When Spurgeon First Preached.

From Spurgeon's Autobiography.

I must have been a singular-looking youth on wet evenings, for I walked three, five, or even eight miles out and back again to my preaching work; and when it rained I dressed myself in waterproof leggings and a mackintosh coat, and a hat with a waterproof covering, and I carried a dark lantern to show me the way across the fields. I am sure that I greatly profited by those early services for my Lord. How many times I enjoyed preaching the Gospel in a farmer's kitchen, or in a cottage, or in a barn! Perhaps many people came to hear me because I was then only a boy. In my young days, I fear that I said many odd things, and made many blunders; but my audience was not hypercritical, and no newspaper writers dogged my heels; so I had a happy training school, in which, by continual practice, I attained such a degree of ready speech as I now possess.

When Bride and Groom Were Thin.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In the year 1795 Dr. Douglas was made Master of Corpus Christi College, and then married Miss Mainwaring, a daughter of the Lady Margaret Professor of Theology. As both were very thin, Mansel wrote as follows:

St. Paul has declared that persons, though twain,
In marriage united one flesh shall remain;
But had he been by when, like Pharaoh's kine, pairing,
Dr. Douglas of Benet espoused Miss Mainwaring,
The apostle, no doubt, would have altered his tone,
And cried, These two splinters shall make but one bone.

Goldsmith's Actor.

From Memoirs of the Earl of Nugent. Claud Nugent.

Lord Nugent was one evening very eloquent to Goldsmith in praise of M., (a bad actor.) "But, my Lord," said Goldsmith, "you must allow he treads the stage very ill—he waddles." "Waddles?" said Lord Nugent; "yes, he waddles like a goose—why, you know we call him Goose M." "Well, and then, you know, when he endeavors to express strong passion, he bellows." "Bellows?" said Lord Nugent; "to be sure he does—bellows like a bull. Why, we call him Bull M." "Well, then," continued Goldsmith, pursuing his triumph, "his voice breaks and he croaks." "Croaks?" said Lord Nugent; "why, the fellow croaks like a frog—we call him Frog M. But M. is a good actor."

"Why, yes," said Goldsmith; "barring the goose, and the bull, and the frog, and a few other things I could mention, and not wishing to speak ill of my neighbors, I will allow M. is a good actor."

When the Cook's Feelings Were Hurt.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

A first-rate chef was in the employment of Lord Seaford, who, not being able to afford to keep the man, prevailed on the Duke of Wellington to engage him. Shortly after entering the Duke's service the chef returned to his former master and begged him, with tears in his eyes, to take him back at reduced wages or none at all. Lord Seaford asked: "Has the Duke been finding fault?" "Oh, no—he is the kindest and most liberal of masters; but I serve him a dinner that would have made Ude or Francatelli burst with envy and he say nothing! I go out and leave him to dine on a dinner badly dressed by my cook maid and he say nothing. Dat hurt my feelings, my lord!"

The Last of the Patches.

From Notes and Queries.

I was born in 1837, and I have personal recollections of a lady in the early forties using them. The curate of —— lodged in a farmhouse contiguous to my father's place. His wife was a tall, fine, handsome woman, dressed in black when I first saw her, and had patches—"beauty spots" they were called—on her forehead, cheek, (left, I think,) and chin. I told my mother on returning home, and she replied they were "beauty spots," and "in the fashion." I have a most vivid recollection of seeing her and her husband on the occasion. A handsomer couple you would rarely meet.

Peace in Africa.

Henry M. Stanley in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"Suddenly looking around we saw with dismay about a hundred natives in war costume standing in a mass not far from our camp. Each head was crowned with tall plumes of eagle and kite, or with manes of zebra and giraffe. We felt that in some way we were the object of the gathering. Even while we gazed other warriors arrayed for battle came streaming along.

"My men instinctively buckled on their accoutrements and prepared their weapons, and I sent two guides out to the natives to parley quietly with them and to ascertain whether they had armed against us, and while the interview lasted I found the necessary time to make a few preparations to meet any unreasonableness.

"The guides on returning to us reported that the gathering was hostile because one of our men, it was said, had stolen a calabash of milk and some butter, and they insisted on payment. The price was four yards of sheeting. One felt tempted to laugh that such a small matter should wear so serious an aspect. The cloth was measured and handed to the guides with the injunction to present it without any offensive remark, and I had the impression that the affair would soon be settled. It was confirmed at seeing them accept the cloth and prepare to depart. But the aboriginal nature is a curious one. The number of the natives had increased enormously. Each fresh squad had brought its own leader, and these new leaders, greedy or envious, demanded satisfaction. They halted those who held the cloth and clamorously wrangled with them. From their fierce gestures I judged their predatory instincts were fully aroused, and that the hot dispute would end in mutual slaughter, but presently the mass aligned itself at a bowshot from the camp, while a body of about 200 natives started off on a dog trot toward a thick bush behind the camp. Efforts to avoid a fight eventually failed."

Handiness in American Machine Tools.

From Cassier's Magazine.

One of the features of the machine tools of American make which almost invariably elicits favorable comment in other countries is handiness. It is not that the American workman is essentially a creature of comfort which has inspired constant seeking after conveniences, but the striving for economy in methods, if not in processes, and for saving in time, that is characteristic of American ways of doing things and has ultimately left its impress on the work of the designer of machinery. Precedent counts less with him probably than with most designers of other nationalities; it is the new, the untried, but possibly useful, which appeals to him for experiment, and the outcome of his enterprise has materialized in many little labor-saving details, which have helped to make an enviable reputation for the output of the American tool builder.

British builders, and those of the Continent, as well, for that matter, are rather apt to disregard conveniences, and handiness in machine tools frequently receives too little consideration from them. In one instance cited recently an establishment was visited where some large drilling machines, made by a well-known firm, were in use, and in which the various handles and levers were particularly well arranged. Remark concerning them brought out the statement that it was only after insisting on that arrangement and absolutely refusing to accept the machines until they were put right that the desirable points were gained by the purchasers. Little doubt was expressed, however, that the makers did not profit by the hint, but still continue to make the machine for others in the old style, although the improvement demanded could not fail to be evident to all users. Conservatism of this kind does not lead to a useful purpose.

The Pleasing Guachos.

From The Saturday Review.

A personal allusion to the color of the negro's skin, a retort calling in question the nice conduct of the pazador's sister, and then two savages foaming at the mouth, their ponchos wrapped round their arms, their bodies bent so as to protect their vitals, and their knives quivering like snakes, stood in the middle of the room. The company withdrew themselves into the smallest space, stood on the tops of casks, and at the door the faces of the women looked in delight, while the pulpero, with a pistol and a bottle in his hands, closed down his grating and was ready for whatever might befall. "Negro," "Ahijuna," "Miente," "carajo," and the knives flash and send out sparks as the returns de tic au tac jar the fighters' arms up to the shoulder joints. In a moment all is over, and from the pazador's right arm the blood drops in a stream on the mud floor and all the company step out and say the negro is a "valiente," "muy guapeton," and the two adversaries swear friendship over a tin mug of gin.

"A Good Pulpit Sweat."

From The Homiletic Review.

The man who preaches with his entire powers finds the body and mind and heart are all exercised. Other than that which he used in his painting room, it is said, Sir Joshua Reynolds took no exercise. He walked about the picture on his easel, and his whole mind and heart went out toward it. Whitefield in his homely way commended to his brethren in the ministry "a good pulpit sweat" as the best of medicines. A sermon is an athletic exercise as well as a drain on the soul and spirit. Virtue goes out of the preacher just in proportion as he is a close follower of his divine Master.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The record of the Stock Exchange week just closed reflects renewed Wall Street interest upon the part of the public. Doubts on this score can be safely dismissed. The bond market has been swept practically bare of bargains, and gilt-edged investment stocks are in scarcer supply than ever hitherto. Ever since election the public interest has been extending. At the outstart few issues other than those of highest character seemed to be able to command attention, but during the week past the outside sentiment has traveled considerably beyond original conservative lines; and there has been absorption by the public on a large scale of stocks and bonds which include many that are ultra-speculative.

Who have been the sellers? With this question Wall Street theorists are concerning themselves a good deal.

Some enthusiasts insist that important interests have not sold on any substantial scale, but the evidence in support of this view is open to much doubt. Various indications have appeared suggestive of unloading processes upon the part of a number of interests conspicuously identified with the start and maintenance of the market's buoyancy. There can be no good reason for trying to disguise facts like these. They are fooled worst who fool themselves. And, beyond all question, it is certain that stocks have been distributed in very free and easy fashion from some important quarters. Indeed, toward the end of the week, with prices still sustained, proofs of sold-out conditions accumulated—some recent enthusiastic bulls affecting bearish views. The suggestion in this is readily enough discerned; sold-out bulls are always, for the time, most verbose in bearishness, contriving with all their wits to get back at concessions stocks sold at higher prices. Just this situation shows now in more than one part of Wall Street.

A bear party of some influence is operating in the market, has been persistently pegging away ever since betterment started. In very few instances have raids brought profits, however; as a matter of fact, short interests have imposed upon themselves penalties which, in some cases, have been tremendous. Among the professional traders of the Stock Exchange bullish sentiment has not been much in evidence at any time recently; a majortiy of the room trading contingent has been fighting against advances almost continuously. Yet, however severe their punishment, the same traders still keep at their nagging processes. They are without their old stock arguments to back up attacks upon market values. Now they confine themselves almost wholly to insisting that prices have risen away beyond what they call normal figures, surpassing all recent high records.

The Wall Street bear no longer pretends to be a bear on the country. He no longer recites business distresses, no longer affects, indeed, to doubt that business conditions are healthful and business activity extending. Some emphasis he does lay on snarls in the railway traffic situation, pointing out foolish rate wars prevailing in the West and exposing somesly schemes which competing managers are working rather recklessly; and on this account it is the bear insistence that gross earnings increases will eventually prove disappointing because net earnings do not keep up an equal pace—a rate-cutting result.

Such, generally, is the bear basis as to the market as a whole. In specific cases stronger reasons give bear help. In some of the overboomed trust "securities" the bear position is that of common sense. Stocks issued chiefly to be gambled in for a time, preliminary to unloading them upon a hoodwinked public, are naturally inviting all the while to traders on the short side, alertly watchful for signs of the collapse which seems for most of them to be predestined. Just at present more than half of those trusts whose shares are conspicuous in Stock Exchange speculation are in critical situations. They which are foremost in stock-jobbing games seem especially ill-conditioned. Proclamations of tremendous profit-making have induced competition, and trade fights are aggressive. Some such fights seem sure to bring even sensational developments. One threatened result is the displacement of extraordinary dividend payments, for trade fights under way have already proved destructive to net earnings—that trust which is biggest of all earning during the present quarter at the rate of less than one-half of what has been its regular past quarterly distribution, hitherto paying 12 per cent. a year, now earning at the rate of less than 6.

The factors tending to bring inflated trust shares down to a natural market value level are special factors, however, exerting special influences, the trusts having already practically cut away from the rest and better part of the general market.

Many recent bear reliances have disappointed speculators for a fall. Especially has the course of the money market upset bear calculations. Instead of tightness here we have maintained ease in the face of extraordinary squeezes abroad, while the abundance and cheapness of funds here seem now to be safeguarded by changes abroad, for crushing stringency at Berlin and elsewhere seems to have disappeared. Foreign exchange market movements are indicative of no discouraging elements in the situation.

Upon the bull side, contributing to advances, are public confidence in business conditions, profitable returns for every staple product of the country, material improvement, especially in the iron trade—manifest betterment in practically every business quarter.

Much warrant there is for confidence, much warrant even for enthusiasm, and it is easy to find even in ultra-conservative Wall Street circles authorities willing unreservedly to forecast market values far beyond anything now recorded.

None the less a rush to purchase does not always yield profits, and it may not be ill-timed advice that comes from important quarters suggesting that it is just now better to go slow than be sorry. Prudence never hurts. It is better, much better, for people who must buy, can only buy, to watch for reactions than to hurry into any scramble attending quick advances. Prices have risen largely. Burlington and Quincy stock, for a fair example, is over $17,000,000 above where it was at the beginning of the year, and other similar conspicuous stocks have made similar tremendous strides upward. An increase of $17,000,000 in market value discounts something.

SATURDAY.

After hesitating and showing much irregularity for some time after the opening of business yesterday, the stock market later developed strength on reports that the Spanish Commissioners had been directed by their Government to acquiesce in the American demands and sign the peace treaty. During the last hour the whole market showed much firmness, and many conspicuous shares moved up sharply.

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Professional traders who sold stocks heavily in the last hour on Friday because of the disturbing rumors from Paris, hastily covered their short contracts yesterday on the more favorable news from that quarter. With this buying there were the same commission house purchases that have characterized the market for some time past. Again, liquidation by some of the larger interests was apparent, but toward the close the buying was urgent, and except in the first hour the liquidation did not show. Arbitrage transactions were limited, but were chiefly on the buying side.

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Atchison preferred was the feature of the market, being the most active and one of the strongest stocks on the list. The buying was of the same confident sort that has been in evidence for weeks past, and was particularly aggressive. Professional traders who hammered the stock on Friday covered many of their short contracts yesterday. Atchison's excellent earnings for October were widely commented upon.

Next in activity to Atchison preferred was Union Pacific common stock. That issue made a notable gain, getting up close to 38. Further rumors of an excellent showing to be made by the company for the year were current, and representatives of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern were said to be buyers of both the Union Pacific stocks.

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Tobacco Trust was active but heavy throughout the day, closing without net change. Much of the selling again apparently came from inside sources. Both Federal Steel stocks were bought by interests identified with the management of the property, and both were decidedly strong. Sugar Trust gained a point, although the trading in it was not lively. All of the Coalers moved up, some of them giving evidences of manipulation. Metropolitan Street Railway, the St. Louis and San Francisco issues, and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf were other strong features. Manhattan Elevated suffered from professional pressure. The Northern Pacific responded in a half-hearted sort of way to the October earnings statement.

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The weekly bank statement showed no very great gains or losses. Surplus reserve increased $1,690,000. Deposits decreased $3,703,000, and loans decreased $2,345,000.

The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $214,000,000, or over $18,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating nearly $783,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $691,000,000.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $500 3s, registered, at 105⅝; $46,500 do., coupon, at 105¾@105⅞, and $25,000 5s, coupon, at 112¼.

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In State bonds, $31,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 80@80½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	National Biscuit	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Northern Pacific	½
B. & O., all n. pd.	1½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	½
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. pf.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1⅛
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	½	Union Pacific	1⅜
Consol. Gas	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, in. paid.	1¼
Federal Steel	⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1½		
Laclede Gas	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1½	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	2
Chicago & Alton	1	Manhattan Cons.	1⅝
Chi. & Gt. W. pf., B.	1	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	National Biscuit pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans pf.	2	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	2⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. ds.	1	Long Isl. Ferry 4½s.	1½
Col. Midland 2-4s.	1½	Mich. Pen. Car 5s.	1
D., M. & M., l. g. 3½s.	1	W. & L. E. 1st, t.r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Flint. & P. M. 5s.	1⅜	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $170,698,192; balance, $8,504,651; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $390,374.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for short and 3¼@3 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, @5.24⅜ for long and 5.21⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16 @40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅜, to 122¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 116⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 63¾; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 70⅝; Erie, ¼, to 14⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 9½. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 61⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 87½ and Northern Pacific preferred at 77⅜. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111, for money and 111 1-16 for the account.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$664,966,264	$533,859,802	+24.6
Boston	90,558,468	66,060,114	+21.9
Philadelphia	54,293,445	47,403,679	+14.5
Baltimore	13,159,073	12,662,915	+ 3.9
Chicago	79,827,886	70,972,209	+12.5
St. Louis	22,600,951	20,837,049	+ 8.5
New Orleans	7,800,209	7,944,476	— 1.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$923,206,298	$759,740,244	+21.5
Other cities, 5 days	144,102,411	132,019,461	+ 9.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,067,308,709	$891,759,705	+19.7
All cities, 1 day.	268,401,463	208,740,159	+28.6
Total, all cities, for week	$1,335,710,172	$1,100,499,864	+21.4

Complete returns for the week ended Nov. 26 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 36 per cent, with the same week in 1896 a gain of 41.6 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 57.9 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 16.3 per cent., compared with 1896 a gain of 26.4 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 24.2 per cent.

NO DISCOURAGING FACTOR.

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday talked with Mr. C. G. Warner of St. Louis, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, on the current business situation. Mr. Warner is now paying a short business visit to New York. He has nothing but cheerful views to express regarding the outlook. Like other railroad authorities recently quoted in these columns, Mr. Warner feels that the decision of the Supreme Court on the joint traffic matter renders legislative action by Congress necessary. Mr. Warner said:

"General business conditions in the Western States are highly satisfactory. Farming, railroad, and industrial interests are all getting the benefit of the change which has gradually been making itself felt during the last year and a half in every department of trade. Good crops and excellent prices for cereals last year have been followed by the bountiful harvests and good prices of this year, and the substantial improvement which had already taken place in the condition of agriculturists has been made more complete. The farmers appear to be, and they certainly are, prosperous.

"In all lines of manufacturing throughout the West there is an extraordinary activity. Concerns everywhere are taxed to their full working capacity to turn out what is required. Local manufacturers claim to be able to employ their forces constantly and to derive encouraging profits from the sales they make. Merchants have steadily been reporting a growing demand for their wares. This improvement in the mercantile and manufacturing situation may be said to be directly attributable to the agricultural prosperity. It is a consequence of the demand from abroad for many articles of American manufacture, and it represents a disposition of the vast sums returned to creditors here for millions upon millions worth of breadstuffs exported to foreign countries.

"Railways have carried immense quantities of farm produce from the agricultural States. They have done an extremely large volume of business, frequently straining their facilities. The traffic has been remarkably heavy. They are still handling a large tonnage, but the rates are low. In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the joint traffic case, I am willing to say that the railway companies feel that some additional legislation by Congress will be necessary to straighten out existing complications and avert others in future.

"The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Roads have been very greatly improved during the past twelve months in their physical conditions. A large amount of new equipment has been received, among which are 35 locomotives and 3,500 freight cars. Business is proceeding steadily and progressively, and the entire capacity of both roads is being utilized to the fullest extent.

"I believe that the conditions now existing in the West will continue for several years. Business expansion has been healthy and natural. Nothing but a serious crop failure can, in my judgment, bring interruption to the onward advance which the country is making. From no source is there apparent any discouraging feature, and I do not think there is likely to be any."

CONFIDENCE IS WARRANTED.

All through the period of Spanish war excitement in the early months of the year, and during the hostilities later, President Francis A. Palmer of the National Broadway Bank was unwavering in the belief that the sound conditions underlying general business were certain to assert themselves, and that nothing in the situation gave warrant for panicky sentiment. Now, as then, Mr. Palmer is outspoken in his confidence in the country's business future, and he has no misgiving regarding the outcome of an American policy of territorial expansion. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Palmer said yesterday:

"Most of the influences which have disturbed business within the past two years or so were the result of a prevailing restlessness upon the part of financiers and merchants. Business people grow apprehensive of hurtful developments without sufficient cause, and too often they overestimate the importance of passing events. But the season of scares has now passed, and there is a general disposition to do business. Calmness and confidence have taken the place of nervousness, and they are all that is required to insure success.

"I cannot see where there is a dispiriting factor in the American business world. The last obstacle to a return of confidence was removed when the election results were announced. Everything now points to business achievement and progress.

"Activity of money and good demand for the products of field and factory are signs of prosperity. Money is being used with greater confidence than before, and business enterprise is broadening. Heavy purchases of all kinds of goods have been recorded. This is a country that can supply almost every want of its people without going outside its own boundaries, while foreigners must look to this side for necessaries not produced by themselves. Consequently imports decrease and exports increase. And the hundreds of millions of dollars that have come here, and that are yet to come from Europe in payment of debts will stay here. The diversion of this income into various domestic channels has been felt all over the country, and it has made money plentiful and cheap.

"No exaggerated fears should affect the strong position which the business of the United States has attained. The country itself, like its trade, can well afford to branch out. We should go on finding new markets for our manufactures, and in the development of new enterprises. We should try to keep what we have won. The future is bright, and National prosperity will be the greater by facing it with self-reliance and business confidence."

THE COLORADO GOLD OUTLOOK.

Mr. Ramsay C. Bogy, former President of the Denver Mining Exchange, and a leading broker in Western mining stocks, is now visiting the East in connection with business matters. Mr. Bogy is enthusiastically confident over the future of Colorado gold-mining properties, pointing out that production of the yellow metal is continually on the increase and that new ground is constantly being broken. He adds that the exceedingly satisfactory results which up to the present have been effected in the Cripple Creek district are almost entirely due to local effort, but a small amount of outside capital having been invested in that prosperous gold-mining locality. Mr. Bogy thinks that the East is rather slow about recognizing what is going on in the way of gold production in Cripple Creek and elsewhere, thus neglecting an important field for Eastern enterprise. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Bogy said yesterday:

"People here in the East apparently fail to appreciate the great progress which is being made in gold mining out in Colorado. They do not seem to realize the significance of a probable production of $15,000,000 or over in Cripple Creek alone this year. More gold has been taken out of Gilpin County in 1898 than ever before, and this has been a gold-producing county for over forty years. This great progress in gold mining is due to new methods of treating the ores and to the fact that the output increases as the mines are worked to a greater depth. Some of the mines are down over 1,000 feet, and it is found that improvement comes with depth. Many of the mines already large producers have not reached such a depth, and greater production is, of course, to be expected from them as they reach deeper working. The limit has not yet been reached in any of the great mines of the State. They are not presenting any indications of giving out, and the uniform rule is improvement with depth.

"The result of the first year's work in the Cripple Creek district was a production of $200,000. Now it has reached $15,000,000, and I am willing to predict that there will be an output of gold there next year amounting to $22,000,000. Many new mines are getting on a producing basis. The Hull City placer property, for instance, is one that started less than a year ago with a production of only a few thousand dollars a month. Last year it touched $130,000. It is still being worked by primitive methods.

"It is worthy of remark that when the South African mines in one year recorded a production equal to $30,000,000, people all over the world made investments in them, Paris alone putting $500,000,000 in these enterprises. Cripple Creek has had no outside money to develop it. It has built its own railroads and dug its own mines. Two steam railroads are now running into the camp and around the different mines. An electric road has also been built around the mines, and a new one to go right into the camp is being constructed. All the mills and roads have been built with Cripple Creek money. This is Colorado's greatest camp.

"Among the mines in this locality are many dividend payers and properties whose stocks are regularly quoted, and there are also properties paying right along that are never heard of. Take the Gold Coin Mine. This was purchased within the past two years for $55,000, the stock selling at 7½ cents a share. Now it sells at $1.25, and regular dividends of 1 cent per share monthly are being paid. The company has a treasury reserve of probably $200,000 in cash, and it is earning from three to six times the dividends it pays. This represents an advance from $75,000 to $1,250,000 in that short time.

"One of the greatest properties at the camp is the Victor, which is probably better known in the East than the others. It pays a dividend of $50,000 a month. The Portland mine is paying $50,000 a month, and is an excellent illustration of value increasing with depth of working. At present they are earning three to five times their dividend. They are trying to hold production down and proceed conservatively. A cash surplus has been accumulated by them of $800,000, every dollar of which has come out of the ground.

"People fail also to appreciate that these properties are not schemes for stock selling. They represent real values just as New York Central Railroad does. When a purchase is made it is of that which the obtainer of a profit is desirous of selling. While the East is showing a greater disposition to come into mining they do not take it up as foreigners do their mining enterprises. A few millions of dollars invested in Colorado mines would not only bring profit to the investors, but it would prove a great benefit to the entire country. The production of gold would be increased to a very considerable extent. Canadians have taken up mining in a national spirit, and have put much money into small enterprises. They have shown active interest in the development of properties which have had a production of less than $1,000,000.

"Cripple Creek has shown better results than any of these. It is certain to increase next year, as many of its mines are getting into a producing state; all the big mines are increasing their monthly production, and there as in other camps new producers are being added to the list. Methods are improving and millions of tons of low-grade ores now out on the dumps of the mines will be worked at a profit within the next few years.

"In Colorado, after the decline of silver, people went to work earnestly in gold mining. The result has been that the State is in a better condition financially than it was in the palmiest days of silver mining. Colorado is in better shape to-day than ever before, and no one going there can fail to notice that fact. A larger percentage of success has been gained in Colorado gold mining than in any other business, and failures have been fewer. Few people who go into the gold-mining business there and give proper attention to it are unsuccessful. If they devoted as much intelligent effort to it as is given to grocery or hardware, the gold-mining business would be found to be a greater success than any of them. Nothing would help it like Easterners, with capital, going there and observing for themselves. Gold mining is no lucky proposition now; it is the good business men who succeed in it.

"Outside help is needed for a full development of Colorado's gold mines. If Eastern people help in it, they will gain considerable profit. Money is bound to be made for many investors in any case."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets closed yesterday dull, narrow, and irregular, with the quotations—of 1 P. M.—from 1¼c. to ⅞c. lower for December than on Friday. There was about the same decline on the quotations of Nov. 19. The decline was due almost wholly to liquidation by the small fry of longs, who were scared by the increase in receipts and the possibilities of the export exhibit this week. There was really no other bear factor of moment in the situation. All export houses last evening reported active inquiry and many negotiations. The demand for freight accommodation, outside of the bottoms already chartered for about 20,000,000 bushels, remains unabated. No heed is given to The London Times's forecast of the Argentina export surplus of 66,000,000 bushels, as it has been figured down by experts who have better facilities for calculation to between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels.

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The movement of wheat since the beginning of the week has been active and in large volume, greatly to the prosperity of the railroad interests. The aim has been to market the grain before snow and ice blockades tie it up. Yesterday's movement was: Spring wheat at interior points, 1,561,954 bushels, against 915,783 bushels last year; Winter, interior points, 195,668 bushels; last year, 148,232 bushels; seaboard, 735,122 bushels; last year, 340,926 bushels, or a total of 2,492,744 bushels, against 1,404,941 bushels last year. Exports yesterday were 412,739 bushels, and last year at date 245,615 bushels.

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The course of the leading futures at Chicago and New York during the week is given in these tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Nov. 19.	21.	22.	23.	25.	*26.
December	66⅞	67⅜	68⅛	67⅜	66⅞	65⅝
May	66	66⅜	67⅛	66⅝	66⅜	65⅞

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Nov. 19.	21.	22.	23.	25.	*26.
December	73⅜	74⅛	74⅞	74⅝	74⅛	73¼
May	71¼	71¾	72	71⅞	71½	70⅝

*Close 1 P. M.

The slump yesterday was after the noon closing, but in the last five minutes there was a rally to firmness. December privileges on the Produce Exchange post-market curb were: Puts, 72⅝c; calls, 73½c.

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Tuesday's bull wheat market was the result of the boreal conditions in the West and Northwest and the report of 5,000,000 bushels locked up for the Winter by ice. But with the decline next day and the National holiday intervening, so as to leave only one full trading day, the market became dull, and the weak spots were reached. Absence of vitality in the foreign markets hastened the final decline. A result from it should, in the opinion of many, be looked for in Chicago and New York to-morrow, while the long element, which here represents 4,000,000 bushels of December, is firm in the conviction that before the December deal is settled cash wheat will be over the eighty-cent basis.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	380	Mercantile	167
American Ex.	170	Merchants'	150
Broadway	225	Merchants' Ex.	117
Central National	165	Metropolis	400
Chatham	290	Nassau	150
City	1505	National Union	225
Citizens'	130	New Amsterdam	285
Commerce	212	New York	232
Corn Exchange	275	N. Y. County	1200
First Nat. of S. I.	135	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	180	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	Park	350
Garfield National	1050	People's	200
Greenwich	165	Republic	160
Hanover	500	Seaboard National	179
Hudson River	160	Second National	500
Irving	160	Seventh National	135
Leather Mfrs.'	175	Shoe & Leather	90
Manhattan	225	State of New York	110
Market & Fulton	225	Western National	165
Mechanics'	175		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alpha Con.	.06	.06	Julia	.01	.01
Alta	.13	.12	Justice	.21	.20
Andes	.09	.10	Kentuck Con.	..	.05
Belcher	.25	.26	Mexican	.27	.27
Best & Belcher	.35	.36	Occidental Con.	.63	.64
Bullion	.05	.25	Ophir	.66	.68
Caledonia	.25	.25	Overman	.05	.15
Challenge Con.	.18	.18	Potosi	.15	.14
Chollar	.25	.26	Savage	.18	.19
Confidence	..	.95	Scorpion	..	.03
Con. Cal. & V.	1.25	1.25	Sierra Nevada.	1.10	1.10
Con. Imperial	..	.01	Standard	1.95	1.75
Crown Point	.20	.22	Union Con.	.26	.29
Gould & Curry	.16	.17	Utah Con.	.15	.14
Hale & Norc.	1.15	1.35	Yellow Jacket.	.19	.20

Silver bars, 60½; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
Anaconda	59	61	60½	61
Anchoria	94	91½	80	85
Argentum	37	37⅞	35½	30½
Battle	37	37½	37	37½
Columbine	14⅜	14½	13⅞	14½
Consolidated	8¼	8½	8	8¼
Elkton	96¾	97½	98	98½
El Paso	12	13	12½	13
Findley	16⅝	16⅜	15⅞	16
Golden Fleece	25	30	28	30
Golden King	80	84	76	80
Gibson	20½	22	25	25
Gold Coin	140	150	138	149
Garfield	12	12½	12	12½
Isabella	27½	28	26½	27
Independence	57⅞	58	57½	58
Jackpot	22⅜	23⅛	20½	21
Jefferson	5	5	5	8
Lillie	500	575	500	600
Matoa	35	35½	33½	34¼
Moon Anchor	123	124	119¾	120
Portland	141	141½	141	141½
Pharmacist	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
Rawlings	42	42½	44½	45¼
Rosa	23⅝	23¾	21	22
Union	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
Vindicator	102	102¼	102	102½
Work	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12⅜

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $7,025,008. The imports of specie were $317,325 and the exports of specie $1,372,032.

FINANCIAL.

Conditions Assure Profits
To Buyers of Stocks.

With the agreement of the Peace Commission all obstacles to an advancing market are removed. The present upward movement is sustained, and will be continued by the steady and growing demand of Banks, Trust Companies, Life, Fire, and other Financial Institutions to invest their large accumulation of unemployed funds. This class of buying in the security market makes it safe for the operator to purchase for a further advance.

NECESSARY INFORMATION.

You will be thoroughly equipped to enter the field of Investment or Speculation after a careful study of our "190-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," illustrated with Railroad maps showing their location and mileage in the different States, enabling you to determine how they will be affected by increase or decrease of tonnage from good or poor crops. Contains correct information in detail of earnings, dividends, and prices for the past 10 to 30 years of all Railroad and Industrial properties of the country, and will enable you to make purchases intelligently and profitably.

It is acknowledged the authority by Banks and Exchanges throughout the country, and is the most statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

BANKING HOUSE
of
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 Broadway, New York.
Boston, 85 State St. Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Execute orders in
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, Provisions.
Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
New York, Philadelphia, and Boston National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Daily Market Letter mailed free on request.

San Francisco, Cal., November 21, 1898.
TO THE
HOLDERS OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds, Series "A,"
MATURING DECEMBER 1, 1898.

The principal of the above $2,995,000 Bonds will not be paid at their maturity, but it is intended that, until such principal shall have been paid, or readjustment of the Company's affairs arranged, interest from December 1, 1898, shall be paid to the holders of such Bonds, semi-annually, at the rate of 5% per annum. Such interest payments, if accepted, will be in full for interest for the preceding half year, but will not otherwise affect any rights of the Bondholders arising from the Company's failure to pay the principal of such Bonds at maturity.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By ISAAC L. REQUA, President.

In view of the above notice, we herewith beg to inform holders of our Certificates issued on deposit of above bonds that we are prepared, on and after December 1, 1898, until further notice, to purchase at par and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from that date, upon presentation thereof at our office, such of said Certificates as the holders may desire to sell.

It is expected that a plan for the readjustment of the Company's affairs, providing for the exchange of New Securities against our Certificates of Deposit, will before long be announced. Meanwhile we shall adopt such course as may seem desirable for the protection of the interests of the Bondholders.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, November 25, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company
7% Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1900.

We will receive U

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 26, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	109	40	Adams Express	109	109	107	107	.....
31⅞	32	800	American Cotton Oil..	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	.....
86¼	87¼	75	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	86	86½	86	86½	.....
31	32	6	Am. Malting Co.....	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞	.....
82½	83	2	Am. Malting Co. pf...	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	.....
12	12¼	400	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
35	36	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	35	35½	35	35½	−1¼
122⅝	122¾	8,950	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	121¾	122⅝	121¾	122⅝	+1
88⅛	89	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ¼
134⅜	135	15,045	American Tobacco	134	135	133¼	134⅞	.....
128	129	100	American Tobacco pf.	128	128	128	128	+1
16⅞	16¾	4,135	At., T. & S. F.....	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	49⅛	24,440	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	45⅝	46⅞	45⅝	46⅞	−1
58⅜	58½	5,884	B. & O., all in, pd.....	57	58½	56½	58½	−1½
44½	44¾	4,315	B. & O., when iss.....	44	45⅛	42⅞	44⅝	+ ⅜
73¾	74¼	335	B. & O. pf., when iss.	74	74½	74	74½	+ ⅛
7	7¼	225	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7	7	7	7	.....
43	43½	1,880	Bay State Gas	43½	45⅜	43½	43½	+ ⅛
68⅝	68¾	2,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¾	68½	68	68¼	.....
85⅞	85¾	100	Canadian Pacific	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	− ⅜
27¾	28	600	Central Pacific	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
23⅝	23¾	330	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
162	165	240	Chicago & Alton	162½	162½	162½	162½	−1
119¾	119¾	2,580	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	119½	119½	119½	119½	.....
60¾	61	1,200	Chi. & East. Ill.....	60¾	61½	60¾	61	+ ½
110⅜	111¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	111	111	111	111	− ½
15¾	15¾	1,500	Chicago Great Western	15	15½	15	15	+ ⅛
75	76	200	Chi. Gr. West.. deb...	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
48	48⅝	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48	48	48	48	− ⅜
29⅜	30⅛	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−1
8¾	9	225	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	8¼	8½	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
36½	37	180	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35½	36¾	35½	36½	+1½
113⅛	113⅝	5,418	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	113⅜	113¾	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅛
141¼	141¼	1,015	Chicago & Northw.....	141	141¾	141	141	− ⅛
108½	108⅝	1,865	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108½	109¾	108⅜	108½	+ ⅛
8	9	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8	8	8	8	−1
32¼	32½	1,110	Chi. Term. Trans pf..	32	32	31⅜	32	−2
41¼	41⅜	345	C., C., C. & St. L....	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	15⅝	420	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½	− ¼
40	44	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	44	44	43	43	−2
22½	23¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	23	23¾	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
7¼	7¾	9	Colorado Midland	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
19	19⅝	971	Colorado Midland pf ...	19	19½	19	19	.....
7	7⅜	100	Colorado So., when is.	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	.....
47¼	47⅝	1,148	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	46½	47½	46½	47½	+1
15⅜	15⅞	2,403	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
187	188	300	Consolidated Gas	187⅞	188	187¾	188	+ ½
99	100	1,501	Delaware & Hudson...	99	100	99	100	+1
142	144	40	Del., Lack. & West...	144¼	144½	144½	144¼	.....
61⅞	62⅛	855	Denver & R. G. pf....	61⅞	62⅛	61¾	62	+ ¼
150	150½	210	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	150½	150¼	150	150	.....
13⅞	14	400	Erie	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
37	37¼	540	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
18¼	18¼	75	Erie 2d pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
31¾	31⅞	3,963	Federal Steel	30½	32¼	30½	31½	+ ¾
76⅜	76½	10,867	Federal Steel pf.....	75¼	76½	74⅜	76½	+1½
18¾	18⅞	700	Flint & P. M.....	18	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
139	139½	500	Great Northern pf	138½	139½	139½	139	+ ⅛
111½	112	307	Illinois Central	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
59	59⅜	1,145	International Paper ..	59¼	59¾	58⅝	59¾	+ ⅜
91	92	240	Int. Paper pf	91	91	91	91	− ¼
6	6½	20	Kanawha & Michigan.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
18⅜	18⅝	200	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf...	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
49	49½	200	Laclede Gas	49	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅛
15	15½	102	Lake Erie & Western.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
65	66	80	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65¾	66	65¾	66	.....
48	52	400	Long Island	48	50	48	50	− ⅛
61⅞	62	8,532	Louisville & Nashville.	62	62¾	61⅝	62	+ ⅛
97	97¼	7,825	Manhattan Con	97¼	98¾	97	97	−1⅝
47	52	50	Maryland Coal	50	50	50	50	.....
176¾	177	4,733	Metropolitan St. Ry...	175	177½	175	176¾	+2¼
11½	12	340	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11½	− ⅛
34	34¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34¼	− ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	613	Missouri Pacific	36	36⅝	36	36¼	+ ⅛
43½	44	2,205	National Biscuit	43¾	44⅛	42⅞	43⅝	+1½
99½	99⅞	100	National Biscuit pf	100	100	100	100	− ⅛
92	92½	115	New Jersey Central...	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
103	104	55	New York Air Brake.	104½	104½	104½	104½	.....
119	119⅜	410	New York Central	119	119⅜	119	119	.....
35	65	43	North American Co...	60	60	60	60	.....
55	55½	500	Norfolk & West. pf....	55	55½	55	55¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7	400	North American	7	7	7	7	.....
40⅝	40⅞	4,700	Northern Pacific	40⅜	40¾	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
75¾	76	1,095	Northern Pacific pf...	75½	76⅛	75½	75⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	16¼	900	Ontario & Western....	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
74	76	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	75¾	75⅞	75¾	75⅝	−2⅛
37¼	37⅝	1,950	Pacific Mail	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅜
118¾	119	130	Pennsylvania R. R....	119	119	119	119	− ⅜
109¾	110	3,340	People's Gas, Chicago.	109¼	110	109¼	109¾	.....
72	72¼	334	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	71½	72	71½	72	+ ⅜
139	140	60	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	140	140	139	139	.....
18⅝	18⅝	1,435	Reading	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅝	.....
44½	44⅝	3,605	Reading 1st pf.....	44⅞	45⅜	44⅜	44⅞	− ⅛
20½	20⅝	1,010	Reading 2d pf.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
200		200	Rio Grande West. pf..	63	63	63	63	.....
6	6¼	510	St. J. & G. I.....	6	6	6	6¼	+ ½
57	58¾	113	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	53½	58¾	53½	58¾	+1½
8¾	8¾	3,799	St. L. & San Fran....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
67½	68	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	67	68	67	68	+1
34	34¼	4,667	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34½	33½	34⅜	+ ⅛
13½	14¼	240	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	− ⅛
24⅜	25½	900	St. Paul & Duluth....	24	25	24	24⅞	+1⅝
95¾	96	246	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	95	96	95	96	+2½
86½	87	1,700	St. Paul & Omaha....	87	87	87	87	− ¼
25¼	26	200	Southern Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
10¼	10⅝	3,559	Southern Railway	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	.....
40	40⅜	5,222	Southern Railway pf.	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜	.....
7¼	7⅜	240	Standard R. & T....	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	1,480	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	150	Texas Pacific	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	.....
37⅜	37⅞	19,070	Union Pacific	36¼	37⅞	36½	37⅝	+1⅝
69	69⅛	13,320	Union Pacific pf	68⅞	69¼	67½	69⅛	+ ½
7	7¼	4,650	U. P., D. & G., 1st in pd.	6¾	7⅜	6¾	7¼	+1⅛
6¼	6½	200	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
67⅜	67½	200	U. S. Leather pf.....	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ¼
42⅝	43	610	United States Rubber.	43	43	42⅞	43	+ ¼
105	105½	210	U. S. Rubber pf	103½	105½	103½	105½	+ ½
7¾	8¼	120	Wabash	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
22⅜	22¾	402	Wabash pf	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
125	129	75	Wells-Fargo Express..	128	128	127	127	.....
93¼	93¼	149	Western Union Tel....	93	93½	93	93⅛	.....
Sales.....		225,259						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Albany & Sus 6s	Col. H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co certfs, $85 pd	2,000..... 74⅛	St L & San Fran 4s
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s 116¾	3,000..... 84	1,000..... 74	5,000s20F..... 81½
Am Tob Co scrip	Col Midland 1st 4s	2,000..... 74½	1,000..... 81½
3,000..... 94	1,000..... 71½	3,000..... 74	10,000..... 81½
Atch, Top & San F adjustmt 4s	Col Midland 2-4s	1,000..... 74½	4,000..... 81½
3,000..... 74½	5,000..... 63½	1,000..... 106	10,000..... 81¾
10,000..... 74½	9,000..... 64	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	2,000..... 81⅞
10,000..... 74½	1,000..... 64½	1,000..... 122¾	5,000..... 82
10,000..... 74⅝	28,000..... 64	Long Isl G M 4s	14,000..... 81⅝
10,000..... 74⅝	3,000..... 64½	1,000..... 97½	St L & S F G M 6s
10,000..... 74⅝	1,000..... 64¾	Long Isl Fy 4½s	5,000..... 121¾
45,000..... 74½	1,000..... 65	10,000..... 94¾	20,000..... 122
Gen 4s	2,000..... 64½	Manh Ry con 4s	St L Southwn 1st
10,000..... 97⅝	Colorado So 4s, when issued	5,000..... 94¾	5,000..... 80
8,000..... 97⅝	10,000..... 86	Metropol El 2d	St L Southw 2d inc
2,000..... 97⅝	10,000..... 86¼	2,000..... 101⅝	5,000..... 34½
8,000..... 97⅝	90,000..... 86	Mich Central 6s 5s	25,000..... 34¾
10,000..... 97⅝	45,000..... 83¾	6,000..... 97	5,000..... 35
32,000..... 97⅝	10,000..... 86	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	60,000..... 35¼
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued	18,000..... 85⅞	5,000..... 92	San A & A Pass 4s
15,000..... 96⅞	2,000..... 86	Mo, K & T 2d	11,000..... 74
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued	3,000..... 85¾	2,000..... 65¼	2,000..... 73¾
10,000..... 96¾	Det City Gas 5s	Mo Pac 1st con	11,000..... 74½
Balt & O Southwn 1st con 4½s	10,000..... 94½	2,000..... 104	10,000s10F..... 74½
1,000..... 90	Det, Mac & M L G	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	31,000..... 74¾
10,000s30F..... 93½	12,000..... 17½	2,000..... 104½	1,000..... 74¾
Erie gen lien 4s	8,000..... 18	N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s	Scioto Val & N E 4s
1st inc, Ser B	Erie gen lien 4s	2,000..... 96⅞	2,000..... 93⅜
10,000..... 73¼	11,000..... 73¼	40,000..... 97	So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000..... 11⅝	2,000..... 73¼	Mich Cent col 3½s	10,000..... 111½
25,000s20F..... 11⅝	23,000..... 73½	1,000..... 95	So Pac of Cal 5s, con stamped
2,000..... 12	Erie 4s, prior bds	N Y & N E 1st 7s	8,000..... 105
95,000s20F..... 11⅝	4,000..... 93	1,000..... 121½	Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000s20F..... 11⅞	10,000..... 93½	N Y, O & W ref 4s	67,000..... 103½
25,000s20F..... 11⅝	Ev & T H gen 5s	10,000..... 103½	1,000..... 103¾
10,000..... 11⅝	8,000..... 97⅝	N Y, S & W G M	11,000..... 103½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	8,000..... 97¾	8,000..... 87	Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000..... 91½	Flint & P M, Port Huron div 6s	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	2,000..... 47
Bklyn, Qns Co & Sub con gtd 5s	7,000..... 98½	20,000..... 67	1,000..... 47¼
15,000..... 104¼	Flint & P M 5s	1,000..... 67½	4,000..... 47¼
8,000..... 104¾	4,000..... 97½	N P Ry pr lin 4s	2,000..... 47½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	3,000..... 97¼	1,000..... 101⅞	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 106	1,000..... 97	1,500..... 101½	15,000..... 90
Canada So 1st 5s	Ft W & D C 1st	1,000..... 101½	Union Pac 4s
2,000..... 109¾	1,000..... 70¼	N & W Ry con 4s	1,000..... 101⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered	Ft W & R G 1st 5-4s	1,000..... 86⅛	18,000..... 101½
2,000..... 112	6,000..... 63¾	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	2,500..... 101½
Ches & O gen 4½s	6,000..... 63⅝	12,000..... 104½	500..... 101⅝
100,000..... 88⅝	Gal, H & S A, Mex & Pac div 5s	Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s	7,000..... 101½
50,000..... 88¾	7,000..... 98½	4,000..... 109	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 88⅝	10,000..... 98¾	25,000s20F..... 109	155,000..... 85
20,000..... 88⅝	Gr & Wy deb, A	Inc B & col tr	10,000..... 85¼
8,000..... 88¾	11,000..... 50	20,000..... 61¼	Va Midland G M
5,000..... 88½	2,000..... 50¼	Pac of Mo 1st 4s	5,000..... 109
1,000..... 88⅝	5,000..... 50	2,000s20F..... 103¾	Wabash 1st 5s
Chic, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s	G Bay & W deb, B	Pac of Mo 2d Ext	2,000..... 112½
4,000s3..... 106	25,000..... 6	1,000..... 108	Wabash deb, Ser B
10,000..... 106	5,000..... 6¾	Ptts Junc 1st	15,000..... 34
5,000s20F..... 106	7,000..... 6	5,000..... 121	W N Y & Penn gen 5-4s
Chic & Northwn gen 3½s	H & T Cen gen 4s	Ptts & Wh 1st 4s	10,900..... 53½
5,000..... 102¼	11,000..... 85½	2,000..... 95¾	5,000..... 53¾
5,000..... 102⅜	8,000..... 85¾	8,000..... 95½	W N Y & Penn inc
Coupon sold 7s	Ill Cent, Louis div 3½s	Reading Co gen 4s	2,000..... 14½
10,000..... 116	5,000..... 95¼	34,000..... 84	W U col trust 5s
C, R I & P gen 4s	St L div 3s	2,000..... 84¼	5,000..... 113¼
10,000..... 105¼	1,000..... 80	4,000..... 84⅝	9,000..... 113¼
C, R I & P gen 4s	K C, P & G 1st	6,000..... 84½	Wheel & L E 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 105¼	10,000..... 74½	St L & I M gen 5s	4,000..... 98¾
5,000..... 105¼	1,000..... 74⅝	4,000..... 98¾	10,000..... 101
Chic Term Trans 4s	2,000..... 74½	5,000..... 98⅝	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 91½	2,000..... 74⅝	St L & S F G M 5s	3,000..... 62¼
C, C, C & Ind G M	1,000..... 74	5,000..... 106⅞	1,000..... 62⅜
1,000..... 132½	5,000..... 74½	5,000..... 107	
Total sales			$2,078,500

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The market was heavy at the opening, in sympathy with weakness in Pennsylvania Manufacturing, which receded ¾, to 20¾, on the report that a five-dollar call was to be made upon the stock, (only $5 has so far been paid in.) Later, however, general improvement set in on the rumor that Spain had agreed to the peace terms. Pennsylvania Manufacturing more than recovered its loss, touching 21½, while Electric Storage common advanced ¾, to 50⅝; the preferred 1, to 60. Fractional gains were also made by Baltimore Consolidated Traction, Broad Top preferred, and a few of the railroad lines. The local tractions were at a standstill, but United Gas rose a point, to 121. The close was a shade under the best prices of the morning, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw ...	25⅞	26½	Con. T of B.	57⅛	57½
Choctaw pf.	40⅜	40¾	Con. T. N.J.	51	51⅞
Penn.	59½	59¾	El. Stor. B.	50¼	50⅝
Reading ...9 3-16		9¼	E. S. B. pf.	59⅞	60
Read. 1st pf.	22¼	22 5-16	Marsden ...	5⅞	6
Read. 2d pf.	10¼	10⅜	Metropol. ...	176½	177½
P. N. Y & P.	21¼	21¾	Penn. Mfg.	21¼	24¼
Phil. Trac..	94¼	94	United Gas.	120⅜	121
Union Trac.	21⅝	27½	Wels. Light.	33¼	33⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Biscuit and West Chicago were the only active stocks on Chicago 'Change to-day. Biscuit common was strong at 44@44½, while the preferred held up at 99¼. West Chicago sold readily at even par. There was a little trading in Diamond Match at 143½, Strawboard at 35½, and Chicago Telephone at 220. Twenty thousand Metropolitan "L" 5s sold at 64½. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	35
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	143
National Biscuit Company common	43⅞
National Biscuit Company preferred	99½
American Steel and Wire common	31⅝
American Steel and Wire preferred	88
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company	3
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	25
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	1¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	40
North Chicago Street Railroad	226
West Chicago Street Railroad	99
South Side Elevated Railroad	75¼
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10¬
Street's West Stable Car Line	20½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$296,128,188
Gold reserve	240,954,731
Net silver	6,781,009
United States notes in Treasury	15,234,817
Treasury notes of 1890	1,101,934
Total receipts this day	1,306,740
Total receipts this month	34,403,572
Total receipts this year	199,441,509
Total expenditures this day	4,809,000
Total expenditures this month	44,320,000
Total expenditures this year	283,045,523
Deposits in National banks	96,053,208
Silver bullion	869,180
National bank notes received for redemption	265,477
Government receipts from customs	698,441
Internal revenue	727,319
Miscellaneous	73,978

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98⅝	..	Den. & R. G.	16		N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	13	13⅝
3s, r., 1918	105⅝	106	D. M. & Ft. D.	15⅝		N. Y., C. & St. L.		
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	105⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80		1st pf	71	80
3s, 1918, small	105	106	Dul., S. S. & A.	3		N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7		2d pf	34	37
4s, c., 1907	112½	112¾	Eighth Avenue	350		Nor. & West	14½	15½
4s, r., 1925	127¼	127⅝	Ev. & T. H.	31		Ont. Mining	5½	7
4s, c., 1925	127⅜	128	Ev. & T. H. pf.	61		Ore. R. & N.	50	55
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113	Flint & P. M. pf.	42½		Ore. Short Line	31½	32
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113	Ft. W. & R. G.	13½		Pacific Coast	40	45
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅜	..	Gen. Electric	82⅜		Pac. Coast 1st pf.	77	82
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	..	Green Bay & W.	30		Pac. Coast 2d pf.	57	62
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	H. B. Claflin	89½		Penn. Coal	330	..
			Hawaiian Sugar	49		Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1¾
American Coal	120	140	Homestake	56		Peo. & Eastern	3	5
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	35	Ill. Cent. l. l.	100		P., C., C. & St. L.	43	45
Am. Express	145	150	Iowa Central	0¼		P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	32½	33	Iowa Central pf.	3½		P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	111	112	Keokuk & D. M.	3		Ptts. & West. pf.	8	10
Am. Tel. & Cable	95	96½	Keokuk & West.	29		Quicksilver	13	15
Ann Arbor	14	15½	Kingston & Pem.	3		Quicksilver pf.	6	6½
Ann Arbor pf.	39	40	Laclede Gas pf.	91		Rens. & Saratoga	188	..
Beech Creek	100¼	102	Lake Shore	193		Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..	Mahoning Coal R.	120		*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Bklyn Union Gas.	127	128	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105		St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Brunswick City	8⅝	9	Manhattan Beach.	3		2d pf.	17½	18½
Buff., R. & P.	27½	35	Mexican Central	5		St. L. S. W.	5½	5⅞
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64½	75	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½		St. P., M. & M.	170	175
Bur., C. R. & N.	85	..	Michigan Central	108		St. P. & O. pf.	165	170
Canada Southern	54⅝	55	Minn. & St. L.	28		Sil. bullion certifs.	60½	61½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	93½		Sixth Avenue	200	..
C., M. & St. P. pf.	162½	165	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½		Standard Dist. pf.	74½	74½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	180	180	Minn., St. P. & S.			T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
C., C., C. & St. L.			St. M.	5		Third Avenue	159	161
pf.	88	90	Mobile & Ohio	27¼		Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Cleve. & Ptts.	172	..	Morris & Essex	175		Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1¼	National Lead	35		Twin City R. T.	27½	30
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Nat. Lead pf.	111		U. S. Express	44	46
Col. & H. C. & I.	4½	5½	Nat. Lin. Oil	6		U. S. Rubber	98	..
Col., H. V. & T.	3	4	National Starch	4		West Chi. St. Ry.		
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	21	Nat. St. 1st pf.	40		W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid	3½	3¾
Consol. Coal	47	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12		W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	18	19
Consol. Ice	46	47	New Cent. Coal	36				
Consol. Ice pf.	88	93	N. Y. & N. H.	194½	195½			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res'v'e to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,858,600	Bk. N. Y. N. B. A.	$13,610,000	$2,810,000	$1,010,000	$13,770,000	27.7
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	15,348,000	6,355,000	1,720,000	20,513,000	39.3
2,000,000	1,061,000	Merchants' Nat.	13,185,700	2,557,000	1,214,700	15,072,200	25.0
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' Nat.	11,530,000	2,377,000	747,000	11,505,000	27.1
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	20,689,300	4,428,600	1,906,000	24,249,200	26.1
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,336,000	939,000	261,000	4,462,000	26.8
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	30,055,400	22,706,100	3,056,400	100,351,700	25.6
300,000	6,996,400	Chemical National	24,804,000	9,149,200	1,574,100	28,413,500	37.7
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,260,700	1,150,300	360,100	6,026,000	25.0
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	9,877,600	1,215,500	745,000	7,635,900	25.6
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	975,900	338,600	112,100	1,170,800	38.5
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,272,000	307,000	227,000	1,458,000	36.6
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	973,900	101,000	207,400	938,600	32.8
600,000	482,600	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,040,700	874,000	244,900	4,027,200	27.7
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,780,400	517,300	151,200	2,249,900	29.6

GOSSIP FOR THE CYCLERS

Few Changes Will Be Made in Models for Next Year's Wheels.

SMALL REDUCTION IN PRICES

Wide Handle Bars Not Likely to Become Popular — The Annual Long Island Association Tournament.

There has been much talk about the prices of the so-called high-grade wheels for next season. A number of manufacturers have announced the price of chain wheels from $50 down to $25, and chainless or bevel gear at $75. Every one is expecting to get a good wheel for little money, but the prices will hardly be any lower than at present, so far as the standard makes are concerned. Some doubt is expressed about the chainless wheel. Very few of these were ridden this year, mainly because of the high price asked. It is expected that there will be a greater demand for them at a reduced price, but the veteran rider will stand by the chain wheel.

Several manufacturers will make the truss frame a distinct feature, and brakes and automatic coasters will be added to many of the roadsters. There will be no improvement to speak of except in the construction of the wheels, larger tubing for roadsters being used in some cases. It is rumored that several well-known firms will offer a first-class machine for $20 that will surprise the trade. There will be the usual demand for 1898 models, of which there are many left over, but dealers say there will be but a slight reduction in the prices, as there will be practically no change in the construction of the 1899 machine.

***

To see a wheelman pedaling along in a rainstorm is not an unusual sight in New York, but a rider plowing his way through snow and slush is a rare sight. On Thursday evening, when the snowstorm was at its height, a wheelman rode down Madison Avenue with the same grace as if it was a clear night. It was learned later that the rider was a member of a well-known club that offers a prize to the members that will ride five miles every day for a year. Two years ago the wheelmen of the New York Athletic Club inaugurated this scheme, and a number of the members accomplished the feat, although at times they were compelled to ride through a foot of snow.

***

Many runs arranged for last Thursday were abandoned. For thousands of cyclists it was to be the last run of the season, but the rain and then the snow ended all hopes of a ride, for a few days at least. The snow was a signal for many to store away their wheels until the mild weather sets in again, but a majority of the wheelmen and wheelwomen will enjoy the sport during the Winter months whenever an opportunity is offered. Cycling has not been shown to be detrimental during the cold weather when a rider is properly clothed. Last year riding was indulged in all Winter, but largely in this vicinity. There have been many devices for protection from the cold, particularly in keeping the hands and wrists warm. The gauntlet glove has proved the proper thing, as it prevents the wind blowing up the sleeve of the coat. Some riders used a mantle, but this impedes progress.

***

Stephane, the Frenchman, one of the most likely candidates for honors in the coming six days' race, is expected to arrive to-day. This will be the second time that he has come to America to win honors in a long-distance race. In last year's race he broke the record for staying in the saddle, covering 222 miles without a dismount. The second day of the race he was in the lead, and when he retired for a rest Lamberjack, another contestant, accidentally dropped a wrench, that struck Stephane's knee, and the injury eventually necessitated his retirement from the race.

***

The Reception Committee of the Century Wheelmen of New York has secured Lenox Lyceum for the annual reception, which will be held on Jan. 25. The committee consists of Dr. W. A. Walker, George Fox, D. M. Mount, L. W. Palmer, F. J. Hughes, Dr. Charles R. Fletcher, and R. G. Edwards. The club has entered a strong bowling team in the tournament of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New York.

***

The Harlem Wheelmen will hold their minstrel show of Dec. 17 at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. This will be the third time that the organization has conducted a minstrel show. Nearly all of the favorites of the former productions will be on hand, while the famous chorus has been augmented by a number of new members.

***

A novel entertainment will be given by the cycle members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in the form of a dinner, on Dec. 17. All those who attend will be expected to appear in full dress coats and bicycle trousers. An attractive entertainment will also be given. Over 100 members have already subscribed for seats.

***

The Swiss Cottage, in Central Park, near Eightieth Street, will be converted into a shelter. President Clausen of the Park Department gives assurance that the work will be begun soon, in order to have the cottage ready early next Spring.

***

It looks as though the question of long cranks will attract considerably more attention next year than for some time past. A test was made recently with a wheel geared to 90 and fitted with nine-inch cranks, and is reported to have been a success, a number of hills being climbed with greater ease than usual.

***

This is the season of the year when a rider must pay particular care to keep the chain in good condition. A clot of mud dropping on the inside of the chain and working into the teeth of the sprocket wheel will render useless all the cleaning and lubricating that has been done to the chain. A careful rider lubricates his chain by boiling it in tallow, as this works into every joint and rivet, keeping them working smoothly, and at the same time preventing dust or mud from getting into the working parts.

***

A number of bicycles seen on the roads recently are fitted with wide handle bars, but it will hardly strike the popular fancy, they having been used some years ago. A fairly wide handle bar is good for road riding, as it gives more leverage. With the low frames now being used, however, an average sized person can hardly maintain an erect position. A rider on a low frame wheel with the wide handle bars has the spread-eagle appearance, and this is fully as ridiculous as the humped position of some riders who use the narrow low-drop handle bars.

***

Sixteen clubs will take part in the annual tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycle Clubs, which will begin to-morrow night. The clubs have been divided into two divisions, the winners in each playing for the championship. The schedule for the first round of games is as follows: Class A—Nov. 28, Orient Wheelmen vs. Hogan Wheelmen; Dec. 8, Nassau Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Dec. 12, Kings County Wheelmen vs. South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Dec. 22, Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Penrod Wheelmen. Class B—Dec. 1, Tamaqua Wheelmen vs. Carroll Park Wheelmen; Dec. 5, Pierce Cycle Club vs. Pioneer Wheelmen; Dec. 15, Indian Cycle Club vs. Greater New York Wheelmen; Dec. 19, Williamsburg Wheelmen vs. Paramount Wheelmen.

***

The Long Island Association of Cycle Clubs will not hold a cycle show in Brooklyn, as was proposed some time ago. The previous cycle shows in Brooklyn have been under the sanction of the Cycle Board of Trade. This year the Brooklyn board could not promote a show because of the stand taken against them by the National Board of Trade. Now that the latter has voted to dissolve, all dealers are at liberty to promote shows, and it is rumored that those in Brooklyn will do so.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

Roller polo is becoming very popular in this city. Two games are played each week at the Grand Central Palace between the New York team and the teams of the clubs in the Southern New England League. The play is very exciting and causes no end of enthusiasm. The games this week will be played on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

***

If the weather is favorable the skating championships will be decided during the third week in January. W. H. Robertson is to be the manager again this year and has been thinking of having the meet held at Poughkeepsie if proper arrangements can be made.

***

E. C. Storrow, who has been appointed head coach of the Harvard crew, has issued a statement to the university in general in which he explains his position. He states that the crew last Spring was physically unfit and that was the chief trouble. He says that there are as good men at Harvard as there are at Yale or Cornell, but until they get out and work with some vim the Crimson cannot lay claim to the front ranks in aquatics.

***

Pennsylvania football players are now finding fault with Coach Woodruff because the football team did not do better this year. Mr. Woodruff has been head coach for several years, and during the time that he has been in charge the Pennsylvania football team has been one of the best on the gridiron. This was not so before Mr. Woodruff went to Pennsylvania. Because the team did not develop well this year is probably because the material on which they had to draw was poor and not because Mr. Woodruff's methods are antiquated, as the players charge. It would seem as though the Pennsylvanians are poor losers, and now that they have been beaten by Harvard, which is certainly no disgrace, they want to put the blame on some one and select their coach as the victim.

***

Striped bass are biting well in the waters around New York; and general fishing has been better than for many Falls past. A few days since George Griswold caught a thirteen and one-half pound bass in the Hudson River, opposite Nyack; at the Ring Rock, near One Hundred and Tenth Street, T. R. Reilly caught a bass weighing twelve and one-quarter pounds, and James Brady caught one which went over seven pounds. Down the bay and up the East River many striped bass are being taken; also around Staten Island and clear down to Coney Island. At Port Morris Capt. John Barth caught recently in one night sixteen striped bass that weighed thirty-two pounds, the largest an eight-pounder. He has averaged forty to sixty bass each week for the past four or five weeks.

***

The following are the new records made during the year in athletics and allowed by the Amateur Athletic Union:

120-YARD HURDLE.

10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. in height—15 1-15s. A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., Chicago, June 18, 1898

220-YARD HURDLE.

10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. in height—23 3-5s. A. C. Kraenzlein, New York City, May 28, 1898.

POLE VAULT FOR HEIGHT.

11 ft. 10½ in. R. G. Clapp, Chicago, June 18, 1898.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

23 ft. 8⅞ in. Myer Prinstein, New York City, June 11, 1898.

THROWING 16-LB. HAMMER.

7-foot circle—158 ft. 4 in. J. Flanagan, New York City, June 11, 1898.

SWIMMING.

25 yards, straightaway, in still salt water—12 4-5s. H. A. Widemann, San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1898. Lurline Baths.

50 yards, with two turns, in still salt water—28 1-5s. H. A. Widemann, San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1898. Lurline Baths.

75 yards, with three turns, in still salt water—42s. H. A. Widemann, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898. Lurline Baths.

100 yards, with four turns, in still salt water—1m. 6s. H. A. Widemann, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898. Lurline Baths.

110 yards, across stream, one rope turn, no push-off—1m. 22 2-5s. H. H. Reeder, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

220 yards, with one turn, in still water—3m. 7 3-5s. H. H. Reeder, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

220 yards, with nine turns, in still water—2m. 51s. Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal. July 6, 1898. Lurline Baths.

330 yards, across stream, one turn, one push-off from float—5m. 3 3-5s. Dr. Paul Neumann, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

440 yards, with eighteen turns, in still water—6m. 10⅛s. H. F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898. Lurline Baths.

440 yards, with three turns, across stream, in salt water—6m. 51 1-5s. Dr. Paul Neumann, Travers Island, New York, Oct. 1, 1898.

550 yards, across stream, four turns, two push-offs from float—8m. 49 1-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

660 yards, across stream, five turns, two push-offs from float—10m. 47s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

770 yards, across stream, six turns, three push-offs from float—12m. 27 3-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

½ mile, with seven turns, in still water—14m. 8s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

⅞ mile, with thirty-seven turns, in still water—12m. 45 2-5s. Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1898. Lurline Baths.

990 yards, across stream, eight turns, four push-offs from float—16m. 40 1-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

1,100 yards, with nine turns, in still water—18m. 31 1-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

1,210 yards, across stream, ten turns, five push-offs from float—20m. 27 4-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

1,320 yards, with eleven turns, in still water—22m. 25 1-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

1,430 yards, across stream, twelve turns, six push-offs from float—24m. 12 3-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

1,540 yards, across stream, thirteen turns, six push-offs from float—26m. 18 4-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, Oct. 1, 1898.

1,650 yards, across stream, fourteen turns, seven push-offs from float—28m. 10 4-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

1 mile, with fifteen turns, in still water—29m. 51 3-5s. Fred Wenck, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

1 mile, with 75 turns, in still water—26m. 10 2-5s. H. F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1898.

KICKING FOOTBALL.

Drop kick—189 ft. 11 in. P. O'Dea, Madison, Wis., May 7, 1898.

DUMBBELLS.

Holding out two dumbbells at the same time, one in each hand, with arms extended horizontally, at right angles to the body; the one in the right hand weighing 70 lbs. 12 oz., and the one in the left hand 63 lbs. F. Winters, New York City, Dec. 17, 1897.

Tossing up one dumbbell with both hands from ground to shoulder, 211 lbs. L. C. Rood, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1, 1897.

Tossing up one dumbbell from ground to shoulder with both hands and then pushing it up with one hand from shoulder to arm's length above shoulder, 202 lbs. L. C. Rood, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1, 1897.

Tossing up one dumbbell in one hand from ground to full arm's length above the shoulder, in one motion, without pausing at shoulder, 138 lbs. W. Stoessen, Madison Square Garden, New York City, Dec. 17, 1897.

Tossing up one dumbbell in each hand from shoulder to arm's length above the shoulder, right hand, 105 lbs. 7 oz., left hand, 88 lbs. 12 oz. F. Winters, Madison Square Garden, New York City, Dec. 17, 1897.

Pushing up one dumbbell five times from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder, 219 lbs. 6 oz. W. Stoessen, Madison Square Garden, New York City, Dec. 17, 1897.

STANDING BROAD JUMP.

Without weights—11 ft. R. C. Ewry, Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1897.

40-YARD RUN.

4 3-5s. L. W. Redpath, Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1898.

100 YARD RUN.

9 4-5s. J. H. Rush, New York A. C., Chicago A. A. Match Games, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898.

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The Seventh Regiment games will be held in the armory on next Saturday, Dec. 3.

TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

Merchants' Association Will Have a Bill Introduced in the Legislature.

The Merchants' Association is not relaxing its fight against the express companies for the purpose of having them pay the one-cent tax on express receipts.

The merchants are now compiling, through several houses here, the proportion of charges to the value of the merchandise shipped in packages. They purpose to introduce a bill in the Legislature to place the express companies under the control of the Railroad Commission of this State and regulate their charges.

President William F. King of the association has given out an interview in regard to the matter, in which he says:

"Messrs. Dill, Seymour & Baldwin are now preparing the bill, which will be circulated throughout the State during the month of December. Concerted action in New York in the past has been almost fruitless, but this association has done so much to bring around the co-operation among all lines of trade on the ground of its equity and straightforwardness in its transactions that this time there is every prospect of success. The men in charge of this campaign will never give up until they have accomplished what they have set out to do."

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Robert Bonner Wants to Lead the Speedway Brigade.

NEW RIVALS FOR COBWEBS

Washington Jockey Club to Give Three Extra Days at Bennings Track—Brighton's New Secretary.

Cobwebs, Nathan Straus's champion of the Speedway, will not have the easy time now he has had for some time past, for there are a number of speedy rivals for the honor he holds. The most dangerous of the contestants are Pray Tell and Newcastle, both of which were sold in Madison Square Garden during the week. Robert Bonner paid $5,100 for Pray Tell, and it may not be later than this afternoon, if the day is fair, that either one, or perhaps both, may be out looking for a brush with Cobwebs.

Brushing on the Speedway is pleasant sport, enjoyable both to the drivers of the horses engaged and to the crowd of spectators as well, but several men have been discussing the advisability of match races for money and plate over the Speedway ground. Such a practice would put an entirely different aspect on the matter, for when there are match races for money or plate there is sure to be plenty of betting on the outside, and such a state of affairs would place the city in the position of owner of a race track. It would not only do this, but it would be sure to bring forth a big cry from those who, when the plan of a speedway was proposed during Mayor Grant's administration raised such an agitation that the plan was abandoned. The Speedway has been productive of much good since it was opened. It is responsible for the boom in the horse trade, which makes it possible for the Fasig sale of trotters and pacers to run for two weeks in Madison Square Garden, and for the ever-increasing demand for all good roadsters the sales stables can furnish. It has furnished a stimulus to driving and in the great interest it has awakened there is a promise of a revival of the scenes of thirty years ago, when Commodore Vanderbilt headed the "fur-coat" brigade on the road up to Gabe Case's and Judge Smith's.

A number of well-known men who are ambitious to head the Speedway brigade had agents at the Fasig sale to bid on Pray Tell, 2:09½, for them, but when the five-thousand-dollar mark was reached the agents had to quit. Mr. Bonner, one of the veteran road drivers, bid $5,100 and secured the horse.

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The Washington Jockey Club has decided to give three extra days, to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to its meeting at the Bennings track, but if all who have attended the meeting thus far feel as the scores of New Yorkers who have returned do, there will be only light crowds to attend on the three extra days. The wholesale slaughter of favorites which marked the first week of the meeting has continued, and the startling changes in form that caused even old followers of the game of racing to open their eyes in astonishment, also continue. One well-known bookmaker who returned to New York to witness the Corbett-Sharkey fight, remarked after he had seen its conclusion: "Why, that steal is mild in comparison to what I have seen at the Bennings track recently. In one race alone I was fortunate, or, rather, unfortunate, enough to be put in with one of the 'good things.' This was the hurdle race which Frank Beard's Floraline won so unexpectedly. Everything else in the race but Arrezzo, who was to be the medium of the big coup, and Floraline, who was considered to be a 'lobster,' were as 'dead' as smoked herrings. I bet almost every nickel I had on the live one, Arezzo, and so did the others in with the play, but Floraline, the only one in the race that had not been considered turned the trick and beat Arrezzo."

The officials at the Washington track saw nothing wrong in the performance of Trillion, who should have been the legitimate favorite, and no explanation was asked for. Matters have not progressed smoothly at the Bennings track, for bookmakers and officials were annoyed by the issuance of warrants for their arrests.

***

City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, after whom that brilliant but erratic performer Keenan was named by his former owner, ex-Assemblyman David Gideon, always keeps himself posted on the whereabouts of the horse. Keenan is now in India, but he has not forgotten his old American tricks which cost his backers here many thousands of dollars. He is the same arrant rogue as ever, as is shown by the following clipping from The Asian of Calcutta of the issue of Oct. 18: "The American-bred horse Keenan, writes a Poona correspondent, is again out at work and looking none the worse for his defeats at the big meeting. Impostor, or whatever the horse may be, I think he was ridden most unfortunately in the W. I. Stakes, for had Ebrahim only gone to the front from the start, he must have out-flown Veronica, who only beat him for speed during the last five furlongs, which appears to me exactly her distance, and I feel sure that every competent judge of racing, race courses, and jockeys will agree with me that the owner, H. H. Aga Khan, and his trainer, E. Day, are to be sympathized with. If Keenan had only a European jockey on his back, I feel pretty certain he would have run a different horse; at the same time we are bound to acknowledge the masterly riding always displayed by Ebrahim on Arabs and ponies, for who could have ridden a better race than he did on Yelidiz on both occasions he won. I believe that Keenan will run a much better horse than he did here at your Calcutta meeting, and may I be there to see."

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J. B. Haggin's experiment of sending some of his thoroughbred yearlings to the English market this year was productive of such good results that it is more than probable a larger and more valuable consignment from the Rancho del Paso will be sent over next year. John W. Mackey, Mr. Haggin's representative, who went to England with the consignment, returned recently, and expressed himself as more than satisfied with the result of the trip. He said that he did not doubt that Mr. Haggin, who has probably the largest breeding establishment in America, would make England his principal market in the future, for the prices that a rather indifferent lot of yearlings, which could not be disposed of in this country except at a loss, brought were beyond what he expected. The fillies brought an average of $886. Mr. Mackey said that next Spring Mr. Haggin would send to England the largest consignment of thoroughbreds ever sent across the water. There will be at least 150 horses in the consignment, and they will be shipped in time to be entered for the Derby, if their owners care to enter them.

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T. M. Croft, the newly appointed Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, is not a novice at the racing Secretary's desk. In the old days of racing in New Jersey, Mr. Croft was Secretary of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, and his knowledge of the wants of the horsemen brought out large fields at the Monmouth track. Mr. Croft will have a large field open to him at Brighton Beach, for he will have to frame conditions for races that will permit the poorer owners to have as much chance for purses as the owners of the larger stables. He is popular with the horsemen, and not only knows how to frame conditions to suit them and the association as well, but to the satisfaction of the public also.

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Every once in a while there comes from the Pacific Coast a telegram announcing that Orrin Hickok, the famous driver of trotters and pacers, is dying. There is always a scramble among the turf papers for obituary material then, but there is a fair chance that the old reinsman's "obit" may remain unused for many a year to come. The latest report from San Francisco was to the effect that he was seriously ill and the physicians had despaired of his recovery, but a telegraphic reply to our inquiring dispatch from his old friend and fellow-reinsman George Starr told that Hickok had had an attack of rheumatism, from which he recovered in a few days, and that he felt well enough to live another score of years.

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The running of the Caulfield Cup at Caulfield, Australia, on Oct. 15, will go down in turf history as one of the worst accidents in racing on record. It was equaled only by the catastrophe of 1885, when sixteen horses fell on the home stretch turn, and Donald Nicolson, the crack light-weight jockey of that time, was killed. In the Caulfield Cup last month seven horses fell, almost immediately opposite the grand stand, in full view of a big holiday crowd, and one of the jockeys, James Flanagan, a lad of fourteen, was horribly mangled and killed.

***

R. Porter Ashe, who used to race that famous sprinter Geraldine some years ago, has been elected a State Senator in California. He was one of the few Democratic candidates elected in his State, and his victory was the more remarkable as he won in a Republican district from an opponent who had at the previous election a clear majority of 1,000 in the district. Mr. Ashe has had several unfortunate business reverses, but he is popular in California.

***

The Deep Run Hunt Club will hold its fourth annual Fall race meeting on its grounds near Richmond, Va., Dec. 3, Saturday afternoon. An attractive card of six races has been arranged, and to this will be added a high-jumping contest. The meeting will be held under the sanction and rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. The programme includes a farmers' half-mile flat race, an open steeplechase, about two and a half miles; hacks and hunters' half mile flat race, Deep Run Hunt Club steeplechase, about two and a half miles; one mile flat race, and a two-mile hurdle race.

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The Jewettville track will soon be a very busy place, as the Village Farm Stable will be there for the Winter instead of going to Selma, Ala. It is also said that Dare Devil will join the racing stable, as Geers thinks he can beat the stallion record with him, and as he is still eligible to the 2:10 class he should be a winner. H. A. Moorhead of Butler, Penn., has engaged quarters at the Jewettville covered track for half a dozen horses, including a couple of promising youngsters by Star Pointer, 1:59¼.

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O. H. Chenault, Lexington, Ky., has purchased of J. N. Camden, Jr., the latter's interest in the stallion Spendthrift, and the horse has been moved from the Hartland Stud to Mr. Chenault's farm near Lexington. Spendthrift is by imp. Australian, dam Aerolite, by Lexington, and is now twenty-two years old, having been foaled in 1876. He is one of the most fashionable sires in the country, is in good health and vigorous condition, and has a prospect of several years of useful service.

NEWS FOR YACHTSMEN.

Major J. Fred Ackerman of the Atlantic Yacht Club has just purchased the fine schooner yacht Lady Evelyn, which was formerly owned by Sir Roderick Cameron. For two or three years the Lady Evelyn has been moored at a dock at Poughkeepsie, and when Major Ackerman got possession of her she was horribly dirty. The yacht was taken to Port Jefferson, hauled out, and is now being thoroughly overhauled. Her masts have been scraped, and are now looking well, the deck has been recaulked, and the interior fixed up. It is possible that the Lady Evelyn may make a cruise in Southern waters this Winter, but she will be back here in time for the opening of the season at the Atlantic Yacht Club.

***

The steam plant which the Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Club ordered put in is now in working order, and many of the club members have been making trips to the clubhouse since it has gone out of commission. The grounds around the house are being tastefully laid out and those who keep away until the opening day next year will hardly know the place.

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It has been suggested that the annual dues of the Atlantic Club be raised to $40 a year. If this is done then the House Committee think that the house can be kept open all the year. At present the expense of running the house is very heavy, and those who are in favor of raising the dues think that by doing so many improvements can be made in the way the house is run, which will be very pleasing to the club members.

***

The Nominating Committees of all the clubs are now hard at work selecting those who are to be at the head of affairs next year. In the four big clubs in this vicinity there will not be any change in the senior flag officer. Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Commodore Clarence A. Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and Commodore H. C. Rouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club are all, it is said, to be re-elected.

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J. Rogers Maxwell has sold his schooner yacht Emerald to W. R. Iselin, and it is said that Mr. Maxwell will watch others race next season from the deck of a steam yacht. Mr. Maxwell has been an enthusiastic racing yachtsman for many years. He has usually designed his own yacht and then sailed her himself. There are only a few of such yachtsmen in this country, and Mr. Maxwell's absence from the fleet of racers will leave a gap hard to fill.

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The work of repairing the Defender, which is now safely on the ways at the Herreshoff works, will be pushed along as speedily as possible, so that she may be launched and the new boat set up in her place. The new boat will take her maiden dip from the same ways as those upon which the Defender has been hauled out. What she will prove to be in model and construction is as much of an unknown quantity as ever, but time will show how and where the improvement is to be made over the Defender.

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The Yachting World of London says that the Shamrock is likely to be built of nickel steel, which will be imported from Germany. It says:

"The most notable of German racing craft, fresh in the memory of British yachtsmen, is the Kommodore, a sixty-five-footer, built of the finest nickel steel that could be turned out at Mr. Krupp's ordnance works at Essen. It is curious to note that these nickel-steel plates cannot at present be obtained in this country, possibly owing to the fact that the percentage of nickel alloy in the steel is a secret. We should not, therefore, be surprised to learn that Mr. Fife has placed an order at Essen for the Shamrock's material.

"In the case of the Kommodore, it was urged that she was merely an enlarged Isolde. There was certainly a great resemblance between the two yachts, though the Kommodore had a deeper midship section. We fail to see, however, that this should be in any way a reproach to her designer, Director Hagen of the German yard at Kiel. On the contrary, it is only your conceited crank who thinks himself capable of evolving an entirely new type out of his inner consciousness. Your Fifes and Watsons are fully alive to the necessity of carefully studying all the existing materials."

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The Valkyrie III., which has been at anchor in the Clyde ever since she returned to Scotland more than two years ago, was recently hauled out and cleaned. The bottom of the yacht was very foul, being covered with tons of mussels. After being thoroughly cleaned and painted the yacht was towed back to her old moorings in Gourock Bay. It is said that she will probably be put in commission next year, and that the Shamrock will be tried against the last challenger for the cup before she starts on her voyage across the ocean.

SCHOLASTIC SPORT.

The result of the fight for the football championship in Manhattan and Brooklyn made the playing of a game for the championship of the city unnecessary. Trinity won the local fight and St. Paul School the Long Island championship, and, as Trinity defeated St. Paul a few weeks ago, the former is entitled to the honors.

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The easy manner in which Trinity disposed of the De La Salle team last Saturday was a big surprise, as it was expected that the game would result in a closer score. Trinity, however, did not have to put forth its best efforts in the early games, and when its team did begin to play, after De La Salle tied the score, it toppled over the De La Salle line as though they were wooden men. The prospects of next year's team at Trinity winning another championship are not bright. It took nearly three years to develop this season's team, but a majority of the strongest players will be graduated next Spring, and the work of developing new material will have to be begun all over again.

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Several schools have gained experience by this season's campaign, in that they will not enter into another championship struggle represented by teams that are too light. Cutler and Berkeley Schools averaged in pounds less than either Trinity or De La Salle this season, and the games in which Cutler and Berkeley played against the heavier teams were too one-sided to be interesting. The following is the standing of the schools in the local championship:

	Won.	Lost.	Points Scored.
Trinity	2	0	51
De La Salle	1	1	51
Cutler	0	1	0
Berkeley	0	1	0

Brokers' Assignment Set Aside.

The general assignment made to ex-Judge Charles Donohue on Sept. 15, 1897, by Seymour Brothers & Co., brokers, at 30 Broad Street, was set aside by the New York Supreme Court on Nov. 21, in the suit of Wainwright Brothers & Co. of Boston. The Boston firm brought suit to recover $21,200 damages for fraud practiced by Seymour Brothers & Co. in obtaining credit on stock transactions, when they were practically insolvent. The contention made by the plaintiffs was that the assignment was made with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud the creditors of the wrecked firm. Wilbur Larremore of 32 Nassau Street is the receiver for the firm, under the decision of the Supreme Court.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Think of It! Only Four Weeks to Christmas.

What a holiday look the store has taken on; that irresistible Christmas time attraction; joy and liveliness that quickens the beat of every heart, that makes the old young again and the young joyous.

Something for everybody, the child's penny or the millionaire's dollar each have the same relative value.

As for Toys! The department in the basement is a miniature world of everything; Uncle Sam's Navy isn't in it with the one here; what harmless Trolley Lines; the Steam Engines and Cars, Motors, all the Animals that ever existed, some that never did before; Houses and Barns, Furniture, Tools, Blocks, Games; in fact, you must see the things; you don't have to be a boy or girl to enjoy them, either.

But to be more serious, the China and Bric-a-Brac sale will appeal to those who like to buy two dollars' worth for one dollar.

Then take the inclined elevator to the first floor, the Silverware, the Books, the Silks and Dress Stuffs, Leather Goods, Jewelry, all containing opportunities for economy.

Capes, Jackets, Suits, ready to wear; Furs, Waists, Art Embroidery, Shoes, and to Doll-dom, on the second floor.

What of the opportunities for Home Decorations, the Pictures, the Furniture, the Carpets, on the third!

And the fourth is not to be forgotten, for there you find the Golfers' Outfits, the Bicycles, the Skates, the Sporting Goods.

But time is short, an hour to-morrow is worth a week later on. Why put off the holiday shopping till the very last? You can do it easier now and to better advantage.

A Breakage of China Prices.

Dinner Sets, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac at Unexampled Prices.

If only to bring you here to see what is new in China, Glass and Bric-a-Brac, this reduction sale will have accomplished much for your pleasure and benefit. It is not a chance happening, but the result of careful planning and preparation, a grouping together of a very desirable lot of merchandise offered at one-half and two-thirds regular prices. The new things of the season, the production of art, skill, fancy, invention and perfect taste; a growth that has ripened for the hour, the holiday season.

Haviland China Dinner Sets
$29.75 and $32.50 Instead of $40.00 and $42.50.

These sets are of the finest Haviland China, shapes newest and best. They are composed of 112 pieces. The decorations are all pretty floral designs. Eight styles to choose from, and you couldn't miss getting a pretty set if you should choose with your eyes shut. You must see these sets to appreciate them.

Pouyat Limoges China Dinner Sets
At $20.00 Instead of $30.00.

These sets are of the finest China made by J. Pouyat, operating La Society Ceramique of Limoges, France.

There are three pretty floral decorations. Handles are trimmed with gold. The sets are composed of 100 pieces, including Soup Tureens.

Cut Glass at ⅔ Prices.

A collection of Cut Glass worthy of lots of printer's ink to describe it—but who can describe the beautiful, sparkling, rich cut glass?

Bowls, 8-inch, $3.75, reduced from $5.00.
Bowls, 10-inch, $5.98, reduced from $10.00.
Nappies, 9-inch, $3.98, reduced from $6.00.
Flower Vases, $1.75, reduced from $3.00.
Flower Vases, $2.75, reduced from $4.50.
Flower Vases, $3.50, reduced from $6.00.
Sugar and Creams, $3.50 instead of $5.00.
Whiskey Tumblers, $1.98 instead of $2.75.
Cream Pitchers, three designs $1.00, $1.50, $3.50, $4.00.
Water Pitchers, three designs, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00.
Celery Trays, $4.25.
Olive Dishes, 50c. and 75c.
Syrup Cups, silver tops, 75c. and $1.00.
Mustard Pots, silver tops. 25c. and 45c.
Sugar Shakers, silver tops, 35c.
And many other articles at like prices.

Bric-a-Brac at 1-2.

A Table full of Bric-a-Brac from three of Europe's celebrated makers: Royal Bonn, Teplitz and Copenhagen Ware and Pointon's English Ware. All marked at ½ price except the Royal Bonn, which is 40% less than regular.

COPENHAGEN VASES—
$2.00; reduced from $4.00.
$3.00; reduced from $6.00.
$3.50; reduced from $7.00.
$4.50; reduced from $9.00.
$5.00; reduced from $10.00.
$5.75; reduced from $11.50.

POINTON'S VASES—
$1.75; reduced from $3.50.
$2.00; reduced from $4.00.
$2.25; reduced from $4.50.
$2.50; reduced from $3.00.
$3.00; reduced from $6.00.
$3.75; reduced from $7.50.

ROYAL BONN VASES—
$1.50; reduced from $2.50.
$2.25; reduced from $3.50.
$2.50; reduced from $4.00.
$2.75; reduced from $4.50.

TEPLITZ VASES—
$1.25; reduced from $2.50
$1.50; reduced from $3.00.

BISQUE ORNAMENTS, of various styles, all at 98c.

Notable Things in Leather at Half.

They would be welcome ones even between holiday seasons, but coming now while thoughts point toward Christmas, they are doubly interesting.

A collection of beautiful things made of leathers, never before sold in a dry goods store, made only for the finest jewellers. You will recognize the goods as soon as you have seen them. The lucky happening is this way: The makers gave the goods to a Bank as Security, we bought the lot from the Bank at half the actual cost to manufacture, and offer them at like advantage to you. The collection consists of Purses, Pocketbooks, Chatelaine Bags, and so on through numberless artistic things in leather, exclusive and desirable.

Jackets and Capes for Women and the Younger Folks, Too.

So you've figured on spending $10.00 or $12.00 for a Jacket? Will you object if we make it a $14.25 one or a $15.75 one for the amount you intended to spend? We've many in like proportion, some big priced, some little priced, but all the best. The wear-well kind, because they fit well, and the fit-well kind, because made well.

AT $5.75, VALUE $7.50.
Curly Boucle Jackets, buttoned high to neck, storm collars, lined with tailor serge.

AT $10.75, VALUE $14.25.
Black Cheviot Jackets, reefer effects, lap seams, lined with tailor serge.

AT $11.50, VALUE $15.75.
Astrachan Cloth Jackets, trimmed with straps of material, either fly front or buttoned high to neck, storm collars, lined with fancy taffeta silk.

AT $13.75, VALUE $18.50.
Black or blue English Kersey Cloth Jackets, fly front, cutaway effect, double stitched seams, lined with fancy taffeta silk.

AT $2.25, VALUE $5.00 TO $6.00.
50 Black Kersey Cloth Capes, assorted lengths and styles, all full sweep, some trimmed with straps of material, others braided, all well tailored, and first class in every respect.

For Misses and Children.

AT $4.50, VALUE $6.50.
Children's Reefers, in heavy two-toned boucle cloth, in blue, red, green and brown, fancy cape, trimmed with braiding, buttoned high to neck, 4 to 14 year sizes.

AT $6.75, VALUE $8.50.
Misses' Jackets, in brown and blue kersey, buttoned high to neck, fancy velvet collars, in 14, 16 and 18 year sizes.

AT $1.98, VALUE $3.25.
Children's blue and black Serge Skirts, lined throughout, well made, 8, 10, 12 and 14 year sizes.

The Seasonable in Waists and Petticoats.

Flannel, silk, velvet; waists with individuality and character of their own; exclusive things to meet your own fancy as well as touch your pocketbook lightly.

AT $1.98.
A lot of all-wool Flannel Waists in assorted colors, braid trimmed detachable stock collar.

AT $3.50 INSTEAD OF $4.98 AND $6.50.
Fancy Velvet Waists in stylish plaids, silk-lined stock collars. In the lot some good corduroy velvet waists in navy and garnet.

AT $3.98.
Assorted lot of Taffeta Silk Waists in plaids, stripes, also plain black.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.00 AND $6.75.
225 assorted silk Waists. Satin and velveteen waists in all the leading colors; the velvet waists are solid tucked fronts, others space tucking, all self-detachable stock collars.

Petticoats.

AT 98c., INSTEAD OF $1.45 AND $1.59.
An exceptional good lot of black Sateen Petticoats, with deep corded flounce, lined throughout with Domet flannel, full size, unbrella shape.

AT $4.98.
A lot of Taffeta Silk Petticoats in plain col

The New York Times.

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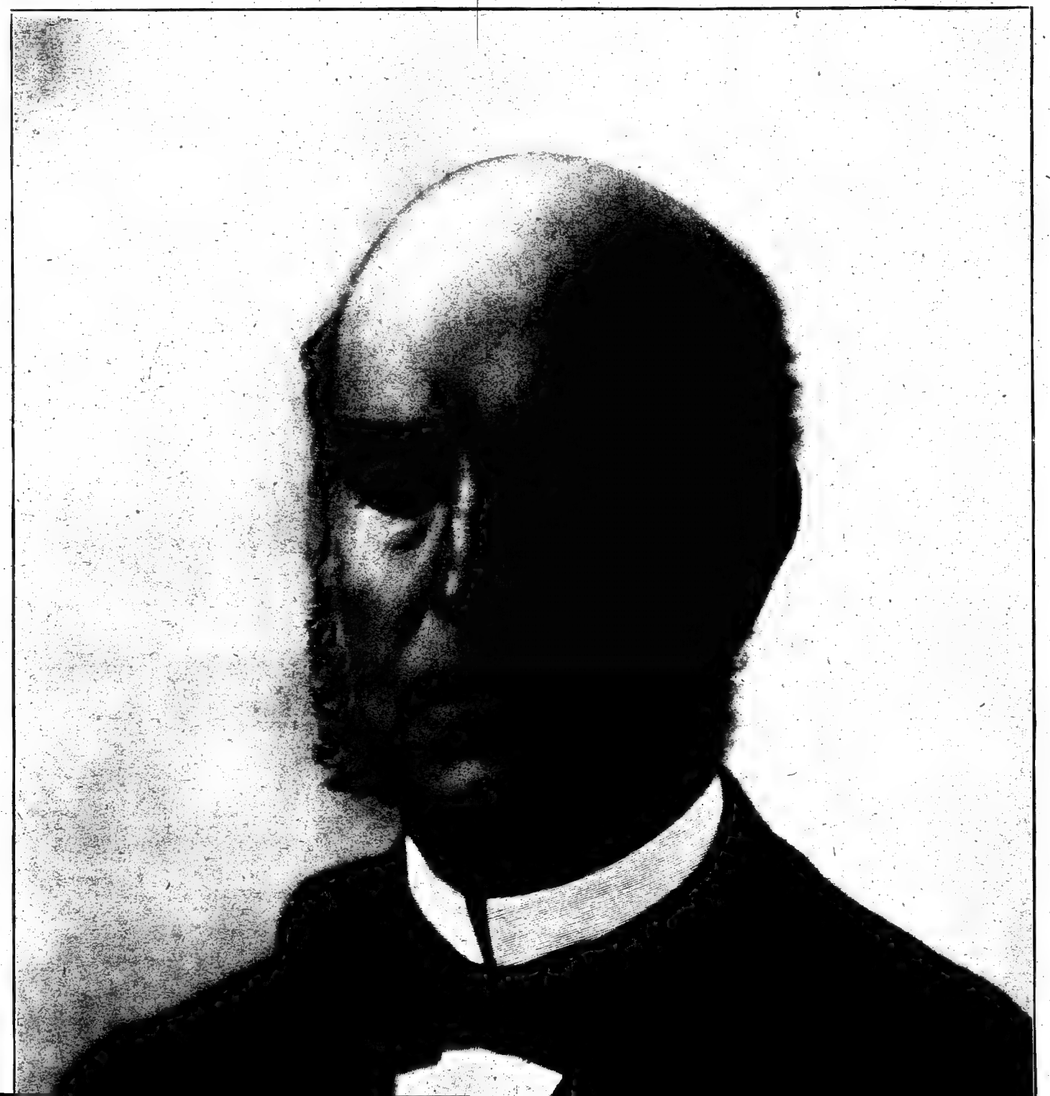

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

NOVEMBER 27, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It is to be hoped that the new Joan of Arc, who has lately made her appearance at Tours, may not attempt to conduct matters as did her illustrious predecessor. A modern Maid of Orleans, who dreamed dreams and saw things, would not be popular at this time. The French need rescuing, to be sure; they are ready to be rescued; but they would not allow themselves to be rescued by an anachronism, no matter how fair to look upon it might be. Still, for all we know, the new Joan may be supplied with modern improvements. Her powers and attainments may be in keeping with the advanced thought and moral rectitude of her constituents. In that case, Louis Napoleon will have a very formidable rival should he attempt the rescue of France first.

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Le Gaulois of Paris, ever intent upon instructing its readers upon the paradox of human existence, states that the heart beats on the average of 70 times a minute, 4,100 times per hour, 100,400 times per day, and 37,306,000 times per year. This may be all very interesting to the French intellect, but —we are almost on the point of turning to another column when we grasp the idea of the ingenious French editor. We see where his figures lead him. The result is nothing less than the Pulse of Paris. There are living in Paris 2,150,016 persons, and the consequent number of palpitations is as follows:

Beats of the heart per minute..	150,564,120
Beats of the heart per hour....	12,933,847,200
Beats of the heart per day.....	215,951,966,400
Beats of the heart per year....	140,242,112,296,000

This beats even the Zola trial as to its stupidity.

***

The souvenir business having been begun by some enterprising tea and coffee merchants, who offered a "gold watch with every package," has passed through various stages of advancement. From the clothing business to the crockery business, and from the newspaper business to the theatrical buiness, it has done its best to draw patrons that would otherwise have passed by unattracted. That it has worked well is pretty evident; as a stimulus for the trade it has been unequaled, until at length it almost took on the character of reward of merit. No hundredth night at the theatre was considered complete without a souvenir. In short, the prevalence of the souvenir became so marked at one time that one almost wondered how doctors, lawyers, and undertakers would manage when they accepted the inevitable and offered it as a perquisite. Then, just as it seemed that souvenirs were about to be tagged to everything, the idea lost popularity. For some time we had heard naught of souvenirs. Now, however, a renaissance seems dawning. The craze has taken possession of a well-known restaurateur of this city, and he offers souvenirs to his guests. It is the consensus of opinion that he runs a great risk of being misunderstood.

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Plagiarism is a literary crime the charge of which should not be made too freely, especially where a very eminent person is concerned. Retentive memories seem to be responsible for much that, in an outburst of indignant emotion, we would lay to plagiarism. This, however, can hardly explain the following, which can merely be called a remarkable coincidence. We have never heard that the genial autocrat, Oliver Wendell Holmes, was ever accused of stealing from Whittier; nor do we ever remember that any one has said that the Quaker poet borrowed from the physician. Nor do the circumstances of the present case raise either issue. We picked up the other day at a second-hand bookstore a copy of The Atlantic Monthly of January, 1870. In it we found that the two eminent poets above mentioned, while writing on totally different themes, gave two lines that are strikingly alike. Mr. Whittier's is "Never by lover my lips be kissed," and Dr. Holmes wrote: "Lips that lover has never kissed." It is rather an extraordinary coincidence, as we have said. How curiously and scientifically and mystically the doctor must have explained it all if his attention were ever called to it.

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The recent complications of Russia and Great Britain in China might lead one to suppose that the Chinese Government would dispose of everything that met the envying eye of the foreigner, provided the bid was high enough. There is one thing, however, that as far as we are able to learn has not been yet placed on the "for sale" list; neither does it appear ever to have been conveyed in the form of a gift to an alien. It is the peacock feather, or, in other words, the patent of nobility. According to a rule laid down by Adam Smith in his political economy, the state of traffic of a given commodity depends upon the law of supply and demand. There can be no question as to the ability of the Tsung-li-Yamen to create patents of Chinese nobility. And if no patents have as yet passed into the hands of foreigners, it must be because there is no demand for them. This is a question for the consideration of those Americans who pine after foreign titles. One from the Yellow Empire would be far more romantic, its insignia more beautiful to behold, than one purchased from King Humbert or the Prince of Montenegro or of Monaco. It can scarcely be true that a patent of nobility is the only thing that money will not buy in China. It would be too much like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

DARIUS OGDEN MILLS.

An earnest believer in the practical philanthropy that helps people to help themselves, Darius Ogden Mills has for several years been developing a plan for improving the condition of men and women of small means. While in various ways he has contributed toward the care of the sick and the destitute, his theory of the duty that the prosperous man owes to the community in which he lives prompts him to help his fellow-creatures before they reach the stages of sickness and destitution. In Mr. Mills's opinion, industry, education, and economy are the three potent factors in promoting the well being of humanity.

"We are too extravagant in this country," said Mr. Mills not long ago in discussing the existing social conditions. "There is more waste here than in most any other country. Persons of small means as well as persons of large means spend a great deal more money than is necessary to supply their needs. The value of money is not generally appreciated, and anything in the shape of an object lesson in that direction cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. One of my objects in establishing the two model cheap hotels—Mills House No. 1 and Mills House No. 2—in this city was to encourage men of limited means to practice economy by enabling them to live comfortably at a very small outlay."

Although in no sense charitable institutions, Mr. Mills's cheap hotels, one in Bleecker Street and the other in Rivington Street, were designed and opened in a spirit of philanthropy. He wanted to do something on a large scale that would help men who were struggling to get along on small incomes. He saw that men capable of earning barely enough to eke out a living amid unclean and unhealthful surroundings were dangerously near pauperism or criminality. He saw that hundreds of young men, honest, industrious, and well intentioned, were unable to save any part of their small wages because of the adverse conditions influencing their mode of living. It was to reduce the cost of lodgings and of food to a minimum for the benefit of the poor that Mr. Mills determined to build his cheap hotels. At first he was disposed to establish these institutions on lines suggested by the People's Palaces, which were started in London by British philanthropists. The London establishments aimed to give their patrons popular entertainment, both instructive and amusing, as well as food and lodging. They were not successful, and Mr. Mills concluded to eliminate the popular entertainment idea from his plans.

Mills House No. 1 and Mills House No. 2 have been successful from the days that their respective doors were opened in meeting the necessities of just the kind of men for whom they were built. So well pleased is Mr. Mills with the results achieved that he is now looking for a suitable site for a Mills House No. 3. He takes a pardonable pride in these "object lessons" in economy, and the ample pecuniary return on his investments encourages him to extend the "object lessons" to other quarters of this city. While providing for the convenience and comfort of the poor male wage earners, Mr. Mills has not overlooked the families or the poor women. He has built several model apartments for the use of families of small incomes, and he intends to build more of the same kind. An experience of several years as a landlord of the poor has taught Mr. Mills that even the poorest of the poor respond quickly to the humanizing influences of modern sanitation, cleanliness, and kindly feeling.

Mr. Mills is able to trace his ancestry back to Colonial times in this country and to remote periods in Scotland and the North of England. His far-sighted business capacity and uniform robustness of health are characteristics of most of his male ancestors. He was born in North Salem, Westchester County, this State, and received his early education in the local academy there. While a mere boy he found it necessary to contribute toward the maintenance of the family, and he sought employment in the City of New York. He accepted a clerkship in a store at small wages, and for six years, while performing the duties to which he was assigned, he devoted himself to the task of mastering general business principles and the science of accounting. Hearing of an advantageous business opening in Buffalo, young Mills went to that city when about twenty-one years of age, and he was soon afterward made cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Erie County. He acquired a third interest in that institution within a very short time.

Naturally of an active, investigating, and enterprising disposition, Mr. Mills was one of the first men in the East to be attracted to the Pacific Coast by the wonderful stories of the gold discoveries in 1847. Preceded by his two brothers, he went to California in December, 1848, and established a general store and an Eastern exchange business in Sacramento. He did nothing at haphazard, but proceeded deliberately and cautiously on methodical business principles; consequently he succeeded where many others failed. His profits at the end of his first year in Sacramento were about $40,000. With a large proportion of this sum in cash he returned to New York and bought a shipload of implements, clothing, and general merchandise, such as was most urgently needed in the new country. This great stock of goods reached Sacramento safely, and Mr. Mills reaped an enormous return on his capital. His next step was to found the Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. in Sacramento, which was a success from the start and which has remained under his control ever since. At no time has this bank been obliged to suspend payments. It still exists in a flourishing condition, and is the oldest banking institution in California.

In 1857 Mr. Mills, having acquired an independent fortune and feeling that his California interests were firmly established, took a trip abroad for recreation and the benefit of his health. On his return to the Pacific Coast he engaged actively in the mining developments of the Comstock lode. Keenly appreciative of the money-making possibilities in that section, he bought up a vast quantity of timber lands and secured control of the only railroad leading thereto. About the same time he purchased a considerable interest in the principal quicksilver mines in California. Fortune smiled upon all of his ventures, and his wealth steadily multiplied. Mr. Mills helped to organise the Bank of California in San Francisco in 1864, and he was its first President. For several years he devoted a large part of his time and energies to this institution, and he succeeded in building up a great business for it. When he retired from the Presidency and sold his stock, in 1873, the bank was regarded as a financial Gibraltar. It had a capital of $5,000,000 and an ample surplus.

Different methods were introduced soon after Mr. Mills left the Bank of California, and two years later the institution was in distress. It was reported officially as having "liabilities of about $13,000,000 above its capital and surplus, with only $100,000 cash in its vaults and with many doubtful assets." The bank went down in a sensational crash and its President committed suicide. Upon his return from a European trip Mr. Mills was urged again to take the Presidency and build up the bank anew. He responded promptly and subscribed $1,000,000 toward the rehabilitation of the institution, the doors of which were reopened six weeks after the announcement of the failure. For the following three years Mr. Mills retained the Presidency of the bank without pay and retired only after he had succeeded in re-establishing the business and the credit of the bank on a foundation as firm as when he left it in 1873.

With the extension and growth of his manifold interests, Mr. Mills found it advisable to remove his residence to New York, inasmuch as it was necessary for him to be in the financial centre the greater part of his time. After severing his connection with the Bank of California for the second time he transferred his business headquarters to New York. Having by degrees secured the necessary land at Broad Street and Exchange Place, he erected the great business block known as the Mills Building. He owns a similar building, although considerably larger, in San Francisco. Mr. Mills still has many important interests in California, and the people and institutions of that State occupy a permanent place in his affections. His fine country estate, Millbrae, near San Francisco, is one of the largest and most beautiful private residences on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mills takes particular pride in his well-equipped dairy farm, on which there are about 500 blooded cows. His interest in the institutions of that State was demonstrated by his endowment of a Chair of Philosophy in the University of California at an outlay of $75,000, and also by his presentation to the State of Larkin G. Meade's notable group of statuary, "Columbus Before Queen Isabella." While a resident of San Francisco Mr. Mills was a Trustee of the Lick estate and of the great observatory. He was also for a period the Regent of the University of California.

In New York Mr. Mills has been for a number of years a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, and a member of the American Geographical Society. A firm believer in the efficacy of fresh air and out-of-door exercise for children, he has always been a liberal contributor to fresh air funds. One of his notable benefactions was the gift to the City of New York of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Male Nurses.

Of exceedingly quiet tastes and industrious, methodical habits, Mr. Mills is a consistent exemplification of the theories of simplicity and economy which he preaches. He gives close personal attention to his business affairs without permitting his business to enslave him. Happy in his domestic and social relations, and in apparent possession of perfect health, he is a fine type of the prosperous, contented, public-spirited, and respected American citizen.

TIMOTHY L. DWIGHT, D. D., LL.D.,
Who Has Resigned the Presidency of Yale University.

CASTLE CARAMEL.

Where's Castle Caramel?
Down the Longest Lane;
That is where I want to dwell,
Where I mean to reign.
By the Currant Winy Lake
Rise its towers in state,
Almond Rock and Wedding Cake,
Roofed with Chocolate!
Built for me so long ago
By a fairy spell—
That's the house you'd like to know,
Castle Caramel!

Fair Castle Caramel,
There are all my Toys,
Those I broke and those that fell,
Dolly girls and boys!
And the moat is Lemonade,
Very cool and nice,
And it freezes in the shade
Into Lemon Ice!
All the Sweets I mustn't eat
When I am not well,
They are kept for me in sweet
Castle Caramel!

Dear Castle Caramel!
When will come the hour
That I hear the golden bell
On the topmost tower?
There are Fairies great and good
All with gifts for me,
And Bo-Peep and Riding Hood
Sitting down to tea!
Promise me, and promise true,
That you'll never tell,
And some day I'll take you to
Castle Caramel!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Delayed Execution.

From The Boston Journal.

"It must have been a very tender-hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said Mr. A., pausing in the dissection of his chop.

"Why," asked his fellow-boarder.

"He must have hesitated three or four years before striking the fatal blow."

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THE WEST MANILA EXPEDITION.

"I SHOULD not be at all surprised," said Gen. Merriam a few days ago upon the occasion of the departure from San Francisco of one of the transport ships with troops for Manila, "if there would be more fighting over there by the time this force arrives." This opinion was also expressed by Major Wadsworth of the Quartermaster's Department upon his return from the Philippines a few days before. He argues that if the islands are annexed to the United States the native soldiery will at once inaugurate an aggressive campaign against our troops, for the reason that they want absolute independence and self-government. The Filipinos will fight as hard against the United States for this as they have fought against Spain, and if the argument of Major Wadsworth is sound we will have the same proposition to confront that Spain had in her endless war with them.

Whether with the end in view of massing a superior force of troops in Manila for garrison duty or for the purpose of suppressing any belligerency upon the part of Aguinaldo's army, this Government is nevertheless dispatching large forces of men over there with all possible speed. Seven of the largest transports at the disposal of the War Department are already on the way or will be before this reaches the eye of the reader. The China has gone, the Indiana, Ohio, and Zealandia are on the way, and four others will have departed within a week from this writing. The camps of the expeditionary forces on the Presidio reservation will be depleted, but their places will be taken by other fresh troops already under waiting orders to depart for the Philippines should occasion for greater force arise.

In a former letter I described the camps of the men at the Presidio. Everything was order and neatness. What a change there was on the following morning upon the occasion of my second visit. The Kansas camp was a scene of bustle and confusion. Two battalions, under command of Col. Funston, were to go aboard the Indiana that morning and bid adieu to America for an indefinite time. Quite a little romance attaches to the departure of Col. Funston, for he was married only two days previous to one of the leading young society women of Oakland. All the world loves a lover, and every one seemed sorry that the little Colonel and his charming bride should be separated by the cruel edict of the War Department almost before their honeymoon had fairly begun. But such is fate, and his duty as a soldier did not deter the doughty Colonel for a moment. At the head of his men he marched from the camp to the steamship dock and took his place aboard.

Camp Merriam had become dear to almost every man in the regiment. It had been a home for many weeks, and in its hospitable shade the discomforts of Camp Merritt had been well-nigh forgotten. Sweethearts thronged the camps at all times, and scarcely a soldier boy—except some of the staid old benedicts, to be sure—left the camp that morning without a big bunch of flowers, contributed by loving hands. By 8 o'clock everything was in readiness for breaking camp. Everything had been placed aboard the ship the day before, except the men themselves, their personal baggage, and the regimental tentage. Rows of men lined the company streets. In front of each tent reposed the equipment of each soldier. Knapsacks were stowed with everything the soldier could get into them and ready to be shouldered. The heavy blanket rolls, which proved too much for the men in the Cuban campaign and which were thrown away, were slung over the soldiers' necks. Enlisted men from other regiments who were off duty gathered about in throngs to bid their comrades a short farewell and give them all sorts of advice about seasickness.

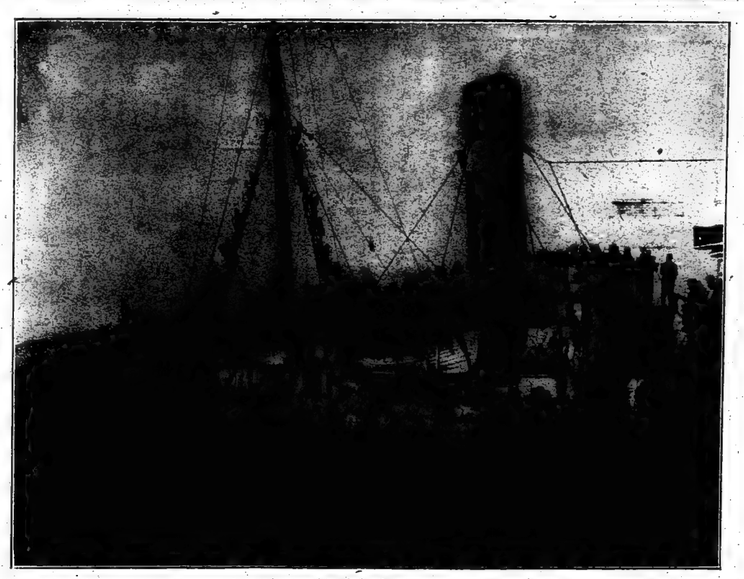

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT INDIANA.

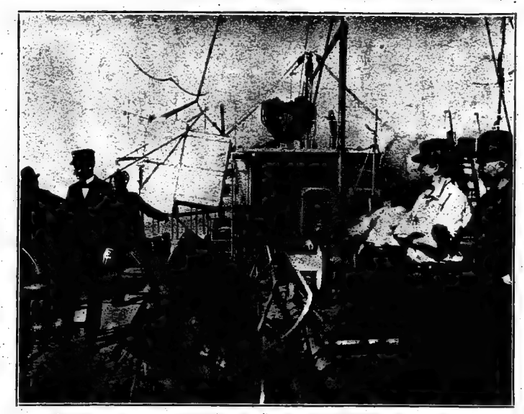

THE LAST OF THE OFFICERS' BAGGAGE TO GO ABOARD THE OHIO.

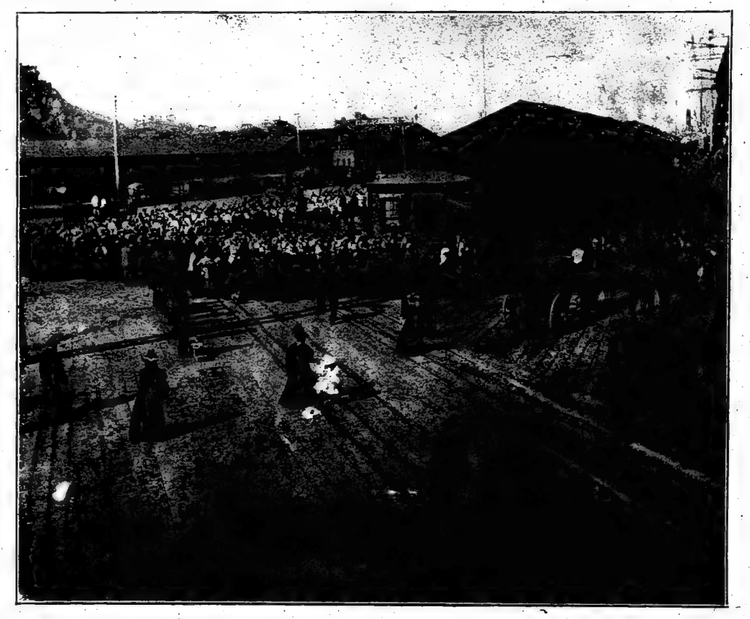

TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS MARCHING TO THE ZEALANDIA.

When the jollity was at its height the order came, shortly after the hour named, to break camp. The boys had evidently rehearsed what they were to do, for every tent peg had been loosened. In a jiffy apparently the entire camp of the two battalions fell flat as if struck by a cyclone. Two men caught the tent poles and dragged them out; two others, one upon each side, attended to the tent pegs, while half a dozen more rolled up the canvas and lashed it securely into huge bundles ready for the transport wagon. This heavy truck had already started in Company A street, and as fast as it moved the men, working like a lot of excited children, tossed the bundles and baggage aboard. Others stowed it in proper place, and that camp was obliterated from the landscape in half an hour almost as completely as if it had never existed. Here and there an officer, with ever-watchful eye, directed the work of his men, the more to expedite matters. By 9 o'clock the bugle had sounded "assembly," and the men, in brown or white duck uniforms, and in heavy marching order, had fallen in ready for the march to the sea wall.

Col. Funston here appeared, accompanied by the regimental Adjutant, and read some orders to the command. The last of the tentage had been loaded, and the procession of trucks fell into line on the broad drive at the right of the camp. The band, in white uniforms, and with instruments polished like gold and silver, struck up a lively martial air, and the command to march was given. With a swinging gait, characteristic of pride and strength, the Kansas boys marched sturdily toward the main gate of the Presidio reservation. There a great crowd greeted them. Every man almost had friends in that throng. Pretty girls were there galore, each with the crossed rifles and big "20" on her hat conspicuously and well laden with flowers. These they showered upon the boys, and one sweet thing, carried away by martial ardor and brass buttons, sprang quickly to the side of a handsome Corporal and kissed him plump upon his mouth as she pressed a great bunch of roses into his hand. The other boys were too busy watching for their own best girls to see a little thing like that, for the throng moved with the head of the regiment, block after block, almost to the docks. When the color guard bearing the Stars and Stripes and the Kansas colors emerged from the gateway cheers went up from every side. A stalwart cavalryman from the regulars sat his horse chatting with some of his own comrades who were off duty and dismounted. When Old Glory appeared off came their hats, and they maintained a respectful silence until the flag had passed.

Market Street in San Francisco is always a busy thoroughfare. It is the Broadway of the Western metropolis. On that day thousands upon thousands of sightseers had gathered along its broad walks, and an army of amateur photographers had stationed themselves in second-story windows to await the passing of the regiment. It was a pity, too, that they were doomed to disappointment, for the boys would have received at a moderate estimate about a hundred tons of flowers had they gone that way. But Col. Funston was going to war and he took the shortest way to get there. His command was marched down Lombard Street direct to the water front, and at 10:30 had reached the dock. There another

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BAGGAGE TRAINS OF THE VOLUNTEERS ARRIVING AT THE PIER.

ONE OF THE BERTH DECKS OF THE OHIO.

BREAKING CAMP AT CAMP MERRIAM.

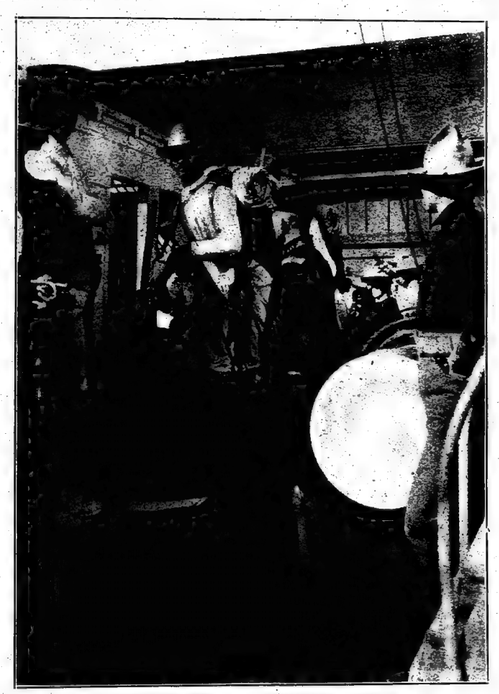

SCENE ON THE DECK OF THE OHIO.

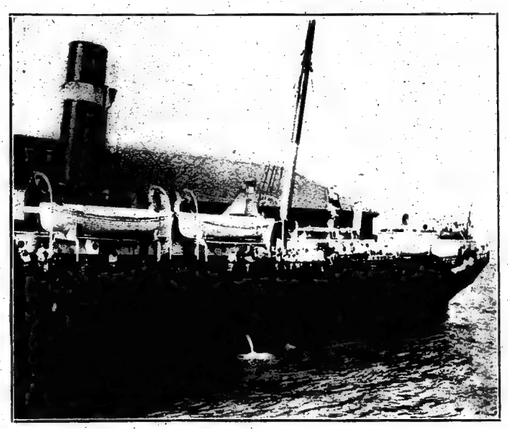

THE TRANSPORT INDIANA AN HOUR BEFORE SAILING.

THE 20TH KANSAS COLORS ARRIVING AT THE PIER.

throng awaited them. There must be an overplus of girls in San Francisco, for it seemed to me that there were three or four of them there to see each of the soldiers off. Fruit, lunches, flowers, and little personal trinkets of all sorts were pressed upon the volunteers as they marched through the big doors of the covered pier, and then the crowd surged after them. There was a small guard of policemen there, but their word of command to the young women to halt produced as much effect as a whisper in a gale of wind. Of course the policemen didn't want to lay violent hands upon the dear things that had come to see their soldier boys off, so the dock soon held thousands of people. The women of the Red Cross had provided a lunch for the soldiers inside the pier. Cake of every kind and description ever mixed in a cookery, grapes, fruit of all sorts, lemonade, tea, coffee—everything, in fact, that would tend to load up a man's stomach and give him a real good time going over the bar was there, and the men apparently tried to eat everything in sight.

Up the narrow gangway to the decks of the Indiana marched the column of white-jacketed men. Up the same gangplank followed the throng of girls. Down into the 'tween-decks marched the men to deposit their heavy packs in their berths, and after them tripped the girls, laughing and chatting like a lot of magpies. Shorn of his pack and free to go about the ship as he liked, the modern Adonis with his best girl sought the most secluded spot aboard, just to say a few things to her. A thousand men or less were in search of the same quiet spot, and it soon became overcrowded. Then they lined up along the rail on the starboard side of the ship, which was furthest from the crowded dock. There was squeezing of hands and confidential chats that required faces to come in dangerously close proximity, but what was everybody's business appeared to be nobody's business, and nothing was thought of it. Until long after 1 o'clock these scenes occurred. Then somebody pounded a big dinner gong all over the ship and yelled: "All ashore as is a-goin'." There was a stampede of pretty girls after hasty good-byes, a swish of feminine frou-frou down the gangway to the dock—and then the ship lay there three hours longer. It was a mean trick, but for the information of the Kansas boys, should this ever reach their eyes, I'll tell them that it was the first officer of the ship, evidently a soured old bachelor, who pulled the string, for I saw him do it. I saw Gen. Merriam aboard, however, seated with some officers, after having personally inspected everything aboard the ship and knew that she would not sail as long as he remained. As he showed no immediate intention of taking his leave, I followed some of the boys down to their berthdeck.

To reassure the minds of mothers and wives, who in their far-off homes imagine their dear ones will suffer great hardship on this long voyage, let me describe the interior arrangements of this ship. The other transports are identical so far as their fitting out is concerned. To the soldier the sleeping quarters of the men, but not in the same manner as here. Bunks, or rather mere shelves of unplaned boards, providing a place for four men to sleep side by side, and with twenty inches head room between the shelves, formed the beds of the men. The soldier once in bed, could neither turn over nor sit up. His mattress was a pine board and his pillow another. The result was that the men, unable to be even reasonably comfortable, preferred to sleep in the open air on the steel decks of the ship, with an army blanket for a mattress and another for a cover. That voyage was short, to be sure, for it lasted only six days. On the Indiana and the other transports fitted out here, however, every possible comfort has been provided for the men. Every soldier, from the lowest private to the non-commissioned officer, has a woven-wire cot to himself. The bed is 6 feet 4 inches long and 30 inches wide. They are all new. On each is a new mattress that has never been used by any one, and each man is furnished with a feather pillow. In the second cabin of these ships, which were at one time transatlantic liners, there is stateroom accommodation for almost 200 persons. These rooms have stationary berths, with good hair mattresses and bedding of the best quality. There is a washstand in each room and excellent ventilation. These rooms will be occupied by the non-commissioned officers and privates so far as they will go. The grand saloon, formerly used as a cabin dining room on the ship, will be used as a berth deck. It is a spacious apartment and affords berths for ninety soldiers, while the wide, cushioned divans which surround the entire saloon will accommodate half as many more

The cooking is done by steam in the ship's galley. The best procurable cooks and waiters have been provided, and upon the deckhouse a great wooden crate has been built, which, when the ship sailed, was filled with tons of fresh vegetables. The refrigerating rooms of the ship, stocked with many tons of ice, will keep meats fresh for many days. Therefore with a good ship, comfortable sleeping accommodations, a capable and efficient corps of physicians and hospital attendants, these volunteers will travel in positive luxury as compared with the manner in which their brethren of the regulars and some few regiments of volunteers went to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

On the morning of the day following the departure of the two battalions of Kansas troops on the Indiana similar scenes were enacted at Camp Merriam. This time it was in the tents of the Washington volunteers that excitement prevailed. They were to embark upon the Ohio, and very much the same programme was followed out as described above. Two battalions of these troops, under command of Col. John H. Wholly, were ordered to the Ohio. The Ohio is an old ship, but since her refitting is one of the most comfortable of the thirty-two transports fitted out at this port. Gen. Merriam drove me to the Ohio in his carriage a few days before she sailed and personally showed me every detail of the arrangements for the comfort and care of the men. Like the Indians, every foot of available room has been utilized for berths. The woven-wire cots are of the same size, and as the vessels are sister ships the room is the same. On the forward deck, and also aft near the steel deckhouse, structures have been erected to serve as hospitals. The sanitation of the ships has been carefully looked after, and everything is as near perfection as it is possible to bring it. From top to bottom the vessels have been freshly painted, and after the workmen had finished their tasks a large detail of soldiers scrubbed every inch of the decks and cabins from stem to stern.

The headquarters staff and band of the Tennessee regiment sail on the transport Zealandia, the entire Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers go on the large transport Pennsylvania. Gen. Marcus P. Miller and his staff, the remaining battalions of the Kansas regiment, and of the heavy artillery now encamped at Camp Merriam, will sail in the Newport within a week from this writing. This leaves only five companies of the First Tennessee Regiment unassigned, and for these another ship will have to be fitted out. It is believed that either the City of Puebla or the Morgan City will be chartered for this service. If the former be secured, all of the expeditionary troops now at Camp Merriam will have been embarked within five or six days, and the great volunteer camps there will have become deserted. Other regiments will undoubtedly be transferred to this important point, however, and a reserve force maintained until all possibility of further trouble in the Philippine Islands is past.

W. J. ROUSE.

THE DISARMAMENT.—"TEMPS FUTURS," BY J. BELLOC.
Statue Symbolic of the Czar's Manifesto.

THE CZAR'S IDEAL SYMBOLIZED.

A statue symbolizing the Czar's ideal of universal disarmament is now being displayed in copy all over Paris through photographs and plaster casts. Its title is "Temps Futurs," ("The Future") the sculptor's name is Belloc. "Tempe Futurs" represents a robust artisan transforming the murderous weapons of war into the traditional plowshare and pruning hook, the emblems of peace. The dream of the Emperor of Russia thus finds expression in marble, while awaiting its actual materialization by the great powers of the world, when the magnificent armies shall be disbanded and their members enter the honorable joy of an honest but laborious toil for their daily bread.

The Woolly West.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tourist—Do you—aw—fellaws still shoot men for wearing silk hats?

Pieface Johnson—Not less'n they wears 'em with sack coats.

MUSIC

Charles Gounod.

THE plan to found a permanent orchestra in New York seems to have fallen to the ground. The persons who were interested in the plan, and who were actuated by a sincere desire to give this city a blessing such as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will probably now be able to see why their plan met with so much opposition. That opposition was founded wholly on the fact that they purposed to appeal to capitalists to give money for an orchestra to be conducted by Anton Seidl. The enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Seidl were of the opinion that they had only to go to capitalists and hold Mr. Seidl's name up before their dazzled eyes, and they would sign checks at once.

Well, unfortunately, Mr. Seidl died in the full maturity of his exceptional powers. That left the projectors of the so-called "permanent" orchestra in a sad predicament. It may be that they do not perceive it, but the death of their conductor ought to show them that their plan utterly lacked the essentials of permanency. Organizing an orchestra for a particular conductor cannot possibly result in permanency, because Azrael may step in and claim the conductor.

There is only one way to found a permanent orchestra, and that is by the investment of a sum of money sufficient to meet all deficits year after year, as long as it is possible for money to draw interest. Whenever you read in a newspaper that the stockholders in any orchestral scheme have had to go down into their pockets to meet a deficit, you may know at once that that orchestral scheme is not permanent; because, when the stockholders get tired of going into their pockets, it will come to an end.

An invested fund does not get tired. It draws its interest every year without any effort. And it does not die, either. If a conductor dies, it stands ready to pay another. If the orchestra gets upon a paying basis, the interest of the fund may be used in any way the Directors or Trustees choose; but the fund lives right on, and is ready to do its work at any time.

That is the kind of a scheme that appeals to a sound-headed capitalist. Convince him that his money is not to be given to a mere temporary craze, or to help some man who must die, but that it will go on doing its work year after year, even after he himself is dead and forgotten, and you appeal to the life-long cultivation of his respect for the interest-bearing power of money.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is founded on a rock, and it is the only genuinely permanent orchestra in the United States. Col. Henry L. Higginson of Boston founded that orchestra without any help. He invested $1,000,000, and the interest of that amount paid the difference between the receipts and the expenditures of the orchestra until the difference was able to pay itself and have something to spare.

The existence of that fund has made it possible to do many things which could not otherwise have been done. It has made the orchestra independent of conductors. Mr. Higginson founded his orchestra for Boston, and the simple truth is that no conductor who has ever stood in front of that orchestra has been big enough to shut it out of the view of the public. The star of the Boston Symphony concerts is the Orchestra. There have been Henschel and Gericke and Nikisch and Paur, and now Gericke again, but the Orchestra has been there all the time.

Whether New York needs a permanent orchestra or not is another question. It is beyond dispute that there is a certain kind of permanency in orchestral matters here which is most advantageous for the musicians, and not at all advantageous for the public. That permanency consists in the grip which certain players have upon important positions in our orchestras. That grip is due to the rule of the Musical Mutual Protective Union that no man be permitted to play in any local orchestra till he has lived here for six months. Of course, the foreign musician who comes to America cannot live six months without employment, and hence he does not come to New York. Therefore, these men to whom I have referred have a monopoly of the orchestral business in this city.

The first oboe of the Philharmonic Society is the best oboe player in town, and he is the first oboe of the Paur Symphony Orchestra also. He is also the first oboe of almost any other concert orchestra. The same state of affairs prevails in regard to other players. These men are all reputable musicians; they are competent and experienced men. But are they the best that could possibly be obtained? The truth is that they are not. New York is allowed to have the best tenors and sopranos in the world, but it is not permitted to have the best orchestral players. The position of the men who are here is perfectly natural; I have not a word to say against it. They have their living to make and their families to support, and if they can keep other men from coming in and taking their places, small blame to them.

A fund big enough to support a permanent orchestra would, however, make it possible for New York to get the best men in Europe to fill such places as call for improvement, and pay them a living salary until they had been in the country six months. The Boston Symphony Orchestra has no trouble in procuring the best players in the world. When the ill-fated Bourgogne went down she carried with her three of the best men in the Boston orchestra. Their places have been filled by the simple process of bringing over others. The agent of the orchestra, for instance, walked into Paris and brought away the first oboe of M. Colonne's Orchestra, the first oboist in Paris, and therefore probably the best anywhere. It would be interesting to see Mr. Paur trying to get the first oboe of the Opéra Comique, or of M. Lamoreux, into New York. He would do well to go and ask Theodore Thomas what sort of a time he had in getting M. Bour here.

A fund for a permanent orchestra would make us independent in all these matters; but, aside from that, it does not seem as if we were desperately in need of any more orchestras than we have. We get about all the orchestral concerts we can carry in a community which has to support seventeen weeks of opera, and which subscribes for it in advance over three hundred thousand dollars.

***

The opera season will begin to-morrow night. The programme announced for the first week does not suggest any advance comment except that we are once more invited to set our comparative faculties to work. No one is to do anything which has not been done before. We are to consider the Tannhäuser of Mr. Ernst Van Dyck and to decide whether it is better than that of Nieumann or Alvary or Vignas or Paul Kalisch. We are to enjoy, as we certainly shall, the Rosina of that most admirable artist, Marcella Sembrich, and make up our minds as to whether we like it better than that of Mme. Melba or as well as that of glorious Adelina Patti. We are to observe Mr. Saléza as Romeo and come to some conclusion of its merits as compared with those of M. J. de Reszke's interpretation of the same rôle.

And you may go to the opera as often as you please, and the buzz of talk between the acts will be all about just such matters. Hardly any one will comment on the operas. You will hear little about the sensuous and poetic beauty of Gounod's lovely duets for Romeo and Juliet; you will hear much about Saléza and Melba. You will listen in vain for more than an occasional word of admiration for the genius of Rossini as a composer of real opera buffa; your ears will tingle with the adjectives employed to measure the value of Mme. Sembrich's fioriturl in the lesson scene.

Sic itur ad astra. Thus we go to hear the stars.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANDREAS DIPPEL, TENOR, AS LOHENGRIN.

SUZANNE ADAMS, SOPRANO, AS MARGUERITE.

Charming Autumn.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Dear calm November rules the land—
Her nights are good and cool;
The dames are making catsup, and
The youngsters are in school.

Mutual Regret.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The members of an Alabama mob "express great regret" for having lynched the wrong man. No doubt the friends and relatives of the decedent share in this feeling.

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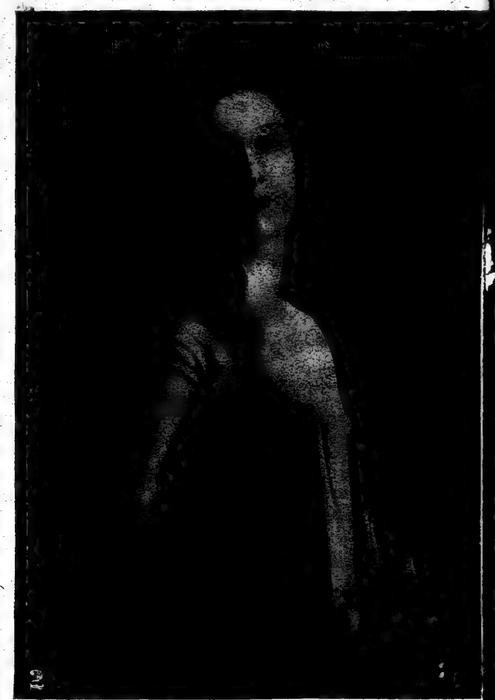

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' by F. S. Church. 5.—"Off the Coast of Massachusetts," by George H. Smillie. 6.—"Low Tide, Heatherington Cove, Grand Manan," by A. J. Bricher. Alden Weir. 10.—"Portrait of Miss E.," by Robert Eggleston. 11.—"We Two Go to Market," by Walter Satterlee.

BITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE DRAMA

Charles Kent.

LURID and extravagant beyond a doubt, but yet powerful and appropriate to the surroundings and the cartoonlike character of the play, is the acting of Elita Proctor Otis as the adventuress in "Sporting Life," at the Academy. Pictorially, this stage adventuress is especially striking. Miss Otis is a versatile and attractive actress, and if she has had worthier rôles than this—and her best field, surely, is comedy—the zeal she bestows upon it is not the less commendable.

Viola Allen, as Glory Quayle, is particularly charming in Act II. of "The Christian," when the "popular music hall favorite" returns from the merrymaking of Derby Day to go through a series of highly emotional adventures, culminating in a climax which reminds one of the Sunday night shows in the variety theatres, because it is both "grand" and "sacred."

Joseph Sparks first gained fame as an associate of Edward Harrigan in local comic drama. As the chief actor in May Irwin's company, he is still Harriganesque, and both his brogue and his by-play frequently remind one of Harrigan himself. Sparks is only less popular, it seems, than Miss Irwin herself, but if he chooses his own songs he ought certainly to employ a musical adviser.

Laura Burt is only a "foil" in "A Dangerous Maid." In fact, her chief employment in that serio-comic burletta is merely a matter of "foils." The fencing scene is the sole excuse for the existence of her rôle. But Miss Burt uses her rapier with graceful effect, and her interpolated delivery of the "I am an actor" passage from Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy" is admirably forceful and varied in tone.

The chorus girls in this new Casino piece are an exceptionally graceful and comely lot. There is little of the swagger of the typical "tough" girl of the variety halls in their deportment. They are, in fact, more like the English chorus girls of George Edwardes's companies than the pert choristers of the Casino's former productions. Of the same sort, seemingly, are the young women who play the unindividualized yet really most important parts in "The Runaway Girl," lately transferred from Daly's to the Fifth Avenue Theatre. E. A. D.

Theatrical Superstitions.

Charles Warner, the well-known English actor, thus enumerates the theatrical superstitions that have come under his notice:

"It is considered most unlucky ever to speak the tag of a play during rehearsal. I remember we were rehearsing Byron's 'Daisy Farm' at the Olympic, and as we came to the tag, he stopped short, and said, 'Curtain. I wouldn't have the tag spoken for—well, a good, round sum; the piece wouldn't run as long as we've been rehearsing.' There is also a great horror of the music of 'Macbeth' being sung in a theatre; it forebodes misfortune and illluck. I have a strange proof of this. Procter, an actor at the Adelphi, would one evening insist on singing the chorus of the witches. I sent to his room and requested him not to do so, as I was very superstitious about it. He continued, however, to do so, and before the piece was over the news came to me at the theatre that my mother had died suddenly. Black cats are considered very lucky. Horseshoes are considered very lucky.

Laura Burt,
In "A Dangerous Maid."

"It is considered unlucky to read a play or commence rehearsal of a new piece on a Friday. I myself will never sign a contract or do anything connected with the theatre on a Friday; certainly I would never produce on a Friday. It is lucky to take a baby a few weeks old into a theatre and rub it against the scenes—this is a very old superstition. There is a great dislike to peacocks' feathers on the stage. An actress while I was in Australia was presented with a beautiful fan, quite lovely—tortoise shell and gold handle, with the feathers of the peacock. It was given in the theatre, and everybody said, 'Oh! for heaven's sake don't keep it in the theatre; we shall have nothing but ill-fortune.' The lady destroyed it. There is a strong feeling with actors and actresses respecting articles they have had for any lengthened period. I have known an actor of position to travel with a dressing case of comon deal wood for over twenty-five years, because it brought luck; the cost of it was 5s.

"A hare's foot used in a successful piece is frequently kept for years, or any trifling article connected with the piece. I have kept a handkerchief of 'Coupeau's' for twenty years. If an actor alters his make-up or dress in a successful play it is considered unlucky. Some brother actor will accost him with, 'Ah! old chap, you've altered your make-up; something will go wrong to-night.' The late Lady Martin had a certain amount of superstition. I was playing Orlando to her Rosalind at the Haymarket, a benefit matinée, some years ago, and I happened to be twisting a chair on one leg on the stage. She said, 'Mr. Warner, have you never heard that that is a most unlucky thing to do on the stage?'"

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VIOLA ALLEN AS GLORY QUAYLE,
"The Christian."—Act III.

Pierre Loti's New Play.

In "Judith Renaudin," a play by Pierre Loti, member of the French Academy, and an ex-officer in the French Navy, lately produced in Paris by Antoine and his troupe, the heroine is a charming girl belonging to a Breton Huguenot family. She

THE GOOD MONEY LENDER AND THE ADVENTURESS.
Frank Burbeck and Elita Proctor Otis in "Sporting Life."

Joseph Sparks.
As Coogan in "Kate Kip, Buyer."

NOV

From a Photograph by Miss Ben-Yusuf, N. Y.

CYRIL SCOTT AS GUY STANLEY,
In "The Runaway Girl."

From a Photograph by Miss Ben-Yusuf, N. Y.

A GROUP IN "THE RUNAWAY GIRL."
At the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

falls in love with a Catholic Captain of dragoons just before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Nothing could be more unfortunate than this from the point of view of her parents, for the dragoon Captain is intrusted with the task of suppressing the Huguenot movement in the village. Of course, he does not do this. He flings up his commission, sells his ancestral estate and departs with Judith and other juvenile members of the Renaudin family to Holland, but only in the fifth act, and there are numerous complications which take place beforehand. Judith has another lover, a Protestant, whose hand she declines, causing him for a time (but only to the end of the fourth act) to abjure his faith. Then she has a blind grandmother whose rapacity toward the tenants on the Renaudin estate is the feature of the third act, and an old father who is continually losing his temper, but ultimately does nothing in particular except see his children off to the Holland boat, and remain in France. A curé, played with admirable skill by M. Antoine, is continually sacrificing his theological principles to his personal affection for the Renaudin family—which is, to say the least of it, unlikely, and three shrieking children make an occasional intermezzo of juvenile loquacity which is said to be unpleasant in the extreme.

New Roles for Coquelin.

The gossips in Paris are busily telling what rôle Constant Coquelin will take up after he lays aside Cyrano de Bergerac early in 1899. Napoleon, Lucien Bonaparte, Alexander the Great have been laid aside now by the gossips in favor of Chicot, the jester, in a new dramatization of "La Dame de Montsoreau." Willard has a dramatization of this Dumas romance, made by Louis N. Parker. Mansfield used to like to announce a coming production (which never came) of one by Sir Walter Besant and Walter Herries Pollock.

Mr. Willard has lately been in Paris, and, it is said, has taken an active interest in Coquelin's plan to revive "La Dame de Montsoreau." The attention attracted to the Henri Trois play lends its history a new interest. Produced at the Ambigu in 1860, and thrice revived within twenty years, it never failed to enjoy an extraordinary vogue. Mélingue created a furor as the jester Chicot, both at the Ambigu and Porte St. Martin, and the inimitable Laurent played the Friar Tuck of the drama, Gorenflot, Chicot in the last revival falling to Lafontaine. In the original the interest is divided between two heroes, Bussy d'Amboise and Chicot, owing to the ambition of Mélingue, who absorbed all that he could, including even the thrilling combat, the greatest in stage history, arranged for Bussy and the bravos of the Duc d'Anjou; and this divided interest no doubt militated against its production here.

Le Bargy at Odds with the Critics.

Le Bargy of the Comédie Française, to whose lot has fallen the rôle of the famous Vibrion, Duc de Septmonts, in "L'Etrangère," has had a row with some of the Parisian critics. It was objected to the actor's impersonation of the Duc that he wore gloves throughout the piece. M. Le Bargy replied that he did nothing of the kind, but that in the scenes where he met in her own drawing room the wife with whom his relations were strained he did, indeed, retain both his gloves and his hat, to indicate the footing on which the parties stood to one another. He further asserts that Alexandre Dumas fils, the author, himself suggested this little bit of business, with a view to making the audience comprehend the Duke's attitude. Oddly enough, Prof. Max Müller is cited to show that shaking hands with a glove on marks an advance in politeness, as compared with the pressure of fingers too hot or too cold, too moist or too dry.

A New Play by Fulda.

"Herostrat" is the title of Ludwig Fulda's newest play, produced in Berlin lately. Herostrat was the individual who set fire to the world's wonder, the temple at Ephesus, in the fourth century, B. C., and, when tortured to extract a confession of his motive, declared that he destroyed the temple that his name might be handed down to posterity. Fulda, however, gives another explanation of Herostrat's end. Herostrat was a sculptor, who was intrusted with the task of making a new statue of Artemis for the temple. But Praxiteles, who was then in Ephesus, was also instructed to design a figure of the goddess, and took as his model a young girl with whom Herostrat was in love. Fulda finely outlines the contrast in character between the joyous, life-enjoying Athenian and the raging, dark-visaged Herostrat. It is the rejection of his statue and the acceptance of Praxiteles's work which drives him to fire the temple.

H. A. Jones and William Archer.

Simultaneously with the production of the new comedy called "The Manoeuvres of Jane," in London, the same versatile author's poetical play, called "The Tempter," appeared in book form, with a sharp preface, in which Mr. Henry Arthur Jones expressed an unfavorable opinion of Mr. William Archer. This distinguished critic is declared by Mr. Jones to be the honestest person that ever devoted pains and thought to arriving at hopelessly wrong-headed conclusions; and of all disasters to be dreaded by dramatists, Mr. Jones avers, the supreme disaster is his praise. And Mr. Archer unfortunately is the only critic who was really pleased with "The Manoeuvres of Jane."

Willing to Share the Blame.

From Tit-Bits.

"Cook," said Mrs. Hostess solemnly at the eleventh hour, "we have forgotten all about the entrées."

And cook, in her excitement, responded with: "Lor', mum, so we have! If we ain't a couple of blunder-headed idiots, may I never!"

Which?

From Truth.

Gardner (proudly)—My cyclometer registers over 5,000 miles for the season.

Wheeler—Bicycle or lawn mower?

1898

STATUS AND FUTURE OF THE WEST INDIES.*

SOME public speaker lately, descanting on the glories of our war with Spain, likened them to a rainbow with one end planted on the West Indies and the other on the Philippines. The simile may have been suggested by the old legend that he who can find the resting place of the end of the rainbow will find a pot of gold there. But are we going to find pots of gold where, in his bold flight of rhetoric, the politician has planted the ends of his rainbow?

Judging from this somewhat formal and statistical volume one may answer that no pots of gold will be found in the West India Islands unless a stream of emigration is directed thither of a sort the Antilles have never known before. And even if the immigrants are of the right sort, it is a question whether the climate will not soon get the better of their Northern energy and make them almost as easy-going, philosophic, and content with a hammock, a banana, and a bit of shade as the descendants of other energetic races who are native to the spot.

Meantime there seems little doubt that with the commercial union of some of the islands to the United States a better epoch will begin; for the walling off of Spanish possessions by Spanish tariffs and American tariffs combined kept them out of their immediate big market, North America. The certainty of this fact accounts for the warmth with which Puerto Ricans welcomed our troops, a warmth increased by a knowledge of the United States on the part of the educated and traveled Puerto Ricans. The economic situation occasioned the rebellion of Cuba from Spain and explains the apparently heartless and fickle behavior of the Puerto Ricans in rejoicing at the withdrawal of the Spanish.

Puerto Rico is nothing if not Spanish. Since 1815 it has been governed as well as is possible under the Spanish colonial system—that is to say, it has had wise and liberal laws, badly administered, no doubt, so that during the middle decades of the century it became the most densely populated island under the Spanish flag. The former rebellion in Cuba, like the early rebellions of South American colonies, drove men of wealth to Puerto Rico, and in 1870 her loyalty to Spain was recognized by her erection into a province of the mother country, with representation in the Cortes at Madrid. It has some fine roads, a beginning of railways, freedom from slavery, and universal suffrage. Superficially considered, it ought to enter the Union with more points of resemblance to our Southern States than any other Spanish island, owing to the preponderance of white population and the habit of voting.

That no very rosy expectations can be entertained on this score, however, may be learned from this volume. There has been no real town or provincial system whereby voters learn to handle matters of state. It is evident that Puerto Rico will add to the number of American States which are at the command of bosses because the people are too lazy or too busy to keep them in proper dependence. There are many newspapers but much illiteracy; education is very backward. On the other hand, toleration in religious matters has gone so far that Protestant chapels can exist. Last year an attempt at a liberal form of government was made, resulting in a House of Representatives and a Governor or Premier; but no one knows exactly what it is, or whether the people really want it. Plainly, it is not of spontaneous growth, but applied theoretically to an indifferent populace in the hope that it will do some good. There is always a possibility that with time and practice the people will make use of their opportunity and begin to govern for the good of all, not the pockets and ambitions of office holders.

Yet with all this favoring and condescension on the part of Spain, the people of Puerto Rico were not appeased or rendered loyal. The material prosperity of the United States dazzled them. Who can blame them for believing or at least hoping that a union would communicate that prosperity to them?

A fine climate, a dense population, a division of land among many holders, great and unexhausted fertility in the soil, many rivers and seaports make of Puerto Rico perhaps the most desirable acquisition of all, if one had the pick of the West Indies. Even in agricultural Puerto Rico, however, which is a few hundred square miles smaller than Connecticut, the tendency of the rural population to the towns has done its work. Fruit, sugar, coffee, and cattle farms preponderate in the order named, while the troubles in Cuba have stimulated the planting of tobacco. Naturally enough, the castes of the old country are repeated here. There is a Spanish peasantry, called gibaros, of which 87 per cent. could not read and write when the last census was taken. The negroes and mixed bloods—no Indians are left—are in a minority. The upper class consists of planters and tradespeople, who show all the attractive qualities of educated Spaniards—brightness, courtesy, and charming manners. The peasant is unpretending, unambitious, content with sober pleasures and simple food, but addicted to cockfighting and gambling, a great talker, but indolent through climate and inherited taste. The negroes are said to be well treated and contented, presumably because politics does not excite them. Puerto Rico has had excellent and humane laws for slaves during the present century, and freed them in 1873.

Cuba is in quite another category; the wonder is that she ever staid Spanish at all; probably not even the Philippines could show worse oppression on the part of Government and Spanish officials and priests.

Mr. Hill's estimate of the Cubans as a whole is favorable; he attributes the dark pictures of the Cuban people to the partisan accounts from Spanish sources and the ignorance of American tourists who make unfair comparisons: "Contrary to what has been represented, we have found them as a class neither ignorant nor lazy. The higher classes, as in New England, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Louisiana, are gentlemen of education and refinement, skilled in agriculture and often learned in the arts and professions." He divides them into white and black and colored Cubans, Spaniards, including officials, and transient residents and foreigners not Spanish. The transients form the commercial class, the white Cubans own the soil, and the colored and black Cubans are the laboring classes. The clerks, draymen, and porters of Havana are formed into a militia that has never smelled powder but has signalized its brutality by many acts of massacre and individual murders.

"Although of Spanish blood, the Cubans, through adaptation to environment, have become a different class from the people of the mother country, just as the American stock has become differentiated from the English. Under the influence of their surroundings they have developed into a gentle, industrious, and normally peaceable race, not to be judged by the combativeness which they have developed under a tyranny such as has never been imposed on any other people. The better class of Camagueynos, as the natives of the interior are fond of calling themselves, aside from the customary number of idlers and spoiled sons of wealthy parents one sees in Havana, are certainly the finest, the most valiant, and the most independent men of the island, while the women have the highest type of beauty. It is their boast that no Cuban woman has ever become disorderly, and crime is certainly rare among them.

If any one at this date wishes for reasons why the United States were justified in interfering to stop the hideous tyranny and extortion of Spain practiced on a long-suffering, innocent population and to prevent the continual turmoil in a country so close to us geographically and commercially, he will find them in this work. Whatever may be thought of the way the late war was precipitated, there can be no question among right-minded persons that Spain deserves all she has reaped. When reading of the atrocities committed by Governors General like Tacon, Valmaseda, and Weyler, the thought naturally occurs why these fiends should be permitted to enjoy their ill-gotten booty and glory in their colossal crimes. Is it not possible to lay hold of Weyler and Valmaseda and, as an object lesson to the world, mete out to them the punishment they deserve? There are people in Germany and Turkey, for instance, upon whom such an example would have a salutary effect.

The fact that Cuba was able to compete with the beet sugar of Europe until Spanish misrule forced the island into rebellion is attributed by Mr. Hill not merely to the exceptional fertility of the soil, which produces the richest sort of cane, but to the energy of the planters in centralizing the machinery for crushing and in procuring the best machinery. Tobacco is only second to sugar. Here, too, it is not merely the unrivaled soil that produces a quality no other country can show, but the skill of the Cubans in handling the growing plant and the leaves when pulled. "The Cuban tobacco planters have a wonderfully intuitive knowledge of the delicate processes necessary to growing the tobacco plant and producing the desired results, such as increasing its strength or height or regulating the quantity of foliage and guarding against insect pests. The leaves are classified into four kinds, the best of which grow near the top of the plant. The poorest quality,

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CULTIVATION OF SUGAR CANE, JAMAICA.

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ALLEGED COFFIN OF COLUMBUS IN SAN DOMINGO CITY.

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1898

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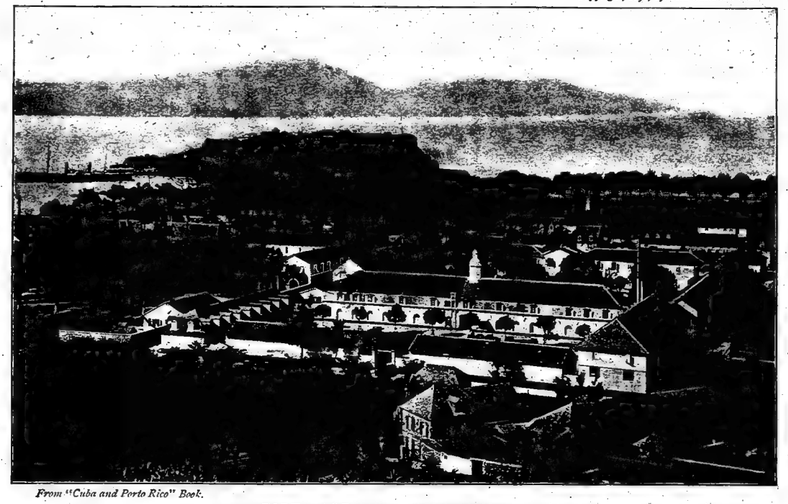

From "Cuba and Porto Rico" Book.

FORT-DE-FRANCE, MARTINIQUE.

known as the injuriado, comprises the lower leaves on the stalk. Even this grade is reclassified into three qualities on the farm. The plant grows to the height of from six to nine feet." Bananas were a great and growing export till the outbreak of the rebellion, but coffee dwindled naturally through the greater profits obtained for sugar. The chief metal is now magnetic iron, which in richness and quality surpasses that found elsewhere. The gold and silver mines have been worked out. An inexhaustible material is asphaltum, the greatest mines of which, singularly enough, are beneath the surface of the ocean; asphalt is broken up and grappled for from the decks of vessels moored in water of varying depth.

As the volume tries to give an idea of the West Indies generally, Cuba and Puerto Rico occupy only a part of the space. Chapters V. to XIV. deal with Cuba, Chapters XV. to XIX. with Puerto Rico; then Jamaica follows in three chapters, San Domingo and Haiti in three, followed by chapters on the Bahamas, Lesser Antilles, Virgin Islands, with St. Croix, the Caribbees, Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Martinique. Chapter XXXIII. covers St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Grenada; then come the South American islands Trinidad, Tobago, and Curaçao, and finally Barbados. The first four chapters of the book treat of the geography, waters, and general classification of the West India Islands and the Great Antilles; the last three chapters deal with the geological features, race problems, and future of the West Indies. Thus Mr. Hill has endeavored to set before the reader as much information as possible; his volume of 429 pages, with profuse illustrations and an index, forms a little condensed library of reference for the history, statistics, and population of this great archipelago with which we are still so imperfectly acquainted, although it is at our southern gates and depends on the United States for its progress or stagnation.

What strikes one in this survey is the infinite variety of the islands; even the big ones—Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico—which lie close together, are different one from the other in natural scenery and inhabitants, so that to know one is far from knowing any other. Moreover, the variety of ownership is confusing and has very unfortunate results. There is no connection by steamer lines between many of the islands; commerce is hampered by all sorts of local rules and quarantines; it is easier to go to London or New York and back than from island to island. No wonder that islanders who are loyal enough to their European Government and have no fault to find with their treatment by the home Government long for annexation to the United States. We are not only their market, but with annexation would come improved communications, the spirit of enterprise, and a release from many hampering remnants of Old World methods and ideas. St. Lucia, for example, has benefited by British ownership and belongs to the general government of the Windward Islands, but it is slowly being ruined, like Dominica, for want of a market, at the same time that Great Britain is making of it an immensely powerful military stronghold. A planter on St. Lucia may remain a stalwart Briton in political feeling, but he would be more than human if he did not long for annexation to the United States. Here there is the same cry: the sugar industry ruined, nothing to take its place, and heavy taxes for public works going on just the same. The difference between the Spanish and British islands in regard to taxes is material; in the former they went to fatten a horde of Spanish officials, priests, and merchants; in the latter they are at least applied to permanent improvements. St. Vincent, which suffered a great change in the frightful volcanic eruptions of 1812, has a remnant of the Caribs, the fierce pirates and cannibals who infested the West Indies and South American coasts when Columbus came. They have left rock inscriptions that probably refer to a belief in spirits, like that of our Northwest coast Indians, who carve grotesque faces on boulders. The sugar industry is abandoned and the laborers emigrate to find work. It is considered the loveliest of all the British islands.

The peaceableness and kindly nature of the negroes of the West Indies, notwithstanding their superstitions and alleged voodooism, is attributed by Mr. Hill to the spirit of caste, which keeps them unambitious and contented when well treated. There are few crimes and no lynchings. What would be the result of annexation and the suffrage is left to be imagined. It is plain, however, that he does not consider our political system adapted to islands where negroes and colored men are in a decided majority.

"A greater drawback to the West Indies than the one-sided agriculture is their political condition. Their distribution among too many jealous nationalities necessitates the support of expensive and useless administrations and prevents federation of interests and the development of trade among themselves and with the United States, the nearest and largest natural consumer of their products. Very ridiculous some of these political conditions seem. The Island of St. Martin, (on the chain of Caribbees,) not as large as an average county in the United States, is divided into two principalities, the French and the Dutch, each of which maintains an administrative force as large as the State of Texas. Then, as we sail down the eastern islands, hardly a score in number and within sight of one another, aggregating in area less than our little State of Delaware, we find five foreign flags and no less than a dozen distinct colonial Governments, each responsible to Europe, with no shadow of federation between them, or even co-operation of any kind—a condition not only pitiable, but absurd. Why should Dominica, whose people are French in language and institutions, be sandwiched in between Martinique and Guadeloupe, and within easy sight of both, yet so cut off from them by quarantine and tariff laws that it is commercially nearer England, some 3,000 miles distant, than it is to its neighbors?"

Mr. Hill suggests that the growing friendship between England and the United States may result in the abatement of this trouble and prevent the reversion of many beautiful islands to the jungle inhabited by savage negroes. Absolute free trade between the West Indies and the United States would benefit both countries. "In this alone is there any hope for the future of these islands." CHARLES DE KAY.

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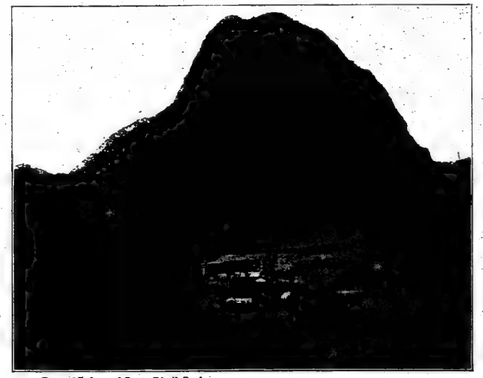

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BELOVED OF THE GODS.

BY J. J. BELL.

"HOW energetic you are!" The speaker was lounging in the stern of the boat, his head on the cushioned seat, and a cigarette, just removed from his lips, between his fingers. His eyes rested with affectionate admiration on the girl who had been manipulating the oars with considerable vigor and skill for the past half hour. She smiled back at him, but did not speak.

A heat haze, pearly blue and dense, lay on the smooth waters of the bay, and the land appeared doubtful and indistinct. An occasional cry from the children playing on the shore indicated, however, that the sands were less distant than the eye might have been tempted to judge. It was a day for dreams, and if the man was already indulging himself, the girl was at last beginning to feel the spell of the August afternoon, for, although she continued rowing, the lids were drooping over her gray eyes and her lips parted slightly. Her companion continued to watch her, and presently, with a faint smile, pulled one of the rudder ropes toward him and turned the boat from its course across the bay straight out to sea.

The faint gurgle of the water at the prow was inexpressibly soothing, and the regular, monotonous dip of the oars, followed by the contact of their leathers with the rowlocks, was an accompaniment half suggestive of a song. The sounds from the beach grew less, but from somewhere in the unseen came the beating of paddles. The little craft glided on until, disturbed perhaps by the noise of the distant steamer, the girl opened her eyes with a cry of wonder.

"Goodness! Where are we, Stephen?"

"Dunno, dear," was the lazy response.

"But we're out of sight"—a little doubtfully.

"I hope so," he said, raising himself and turning his head to look astern. "Yes!" with a satisfied grunt. "We're out of sight."

"Oh, Stephen, how could you do it?" reproachfully.

"It's all right, Ruby. We're not very far from home. Come over and sit here. I want to talk to you."

"But I wish I knew where we were, Stephen."

"You're with me and I'm with you. Isn't that good enough?"

"No!" with a contradictory little smile.

"Come here, then, and tell me what more you want."

She pulled in the oars, smoothed the sleeves of her white blouse, and rose and stepped over the low seat between them. He made room for her beside him, putting the cushion between her back and the hard-edged board.

"What more do you want, Ruby?" he asked again, taking her arm and laying it around his neck. She looked into his face for a moment.

"Nothing in the world, dear," she half sobbed, meeting his kiss.

"Are you so happy, lassie?"

"Oh! far too happy, Steve."

"Nonsense, my dear, wee girl," he said, tenderly, and drew her closer. Then he broke into a laugh, merry and exultant. "I don't believe there are two other people in the world so much in love as we!"

"I'm afraid, Steve, you're getting conceited," she said, joining his laugh.

"No wonder!"—looking intently at her—"no wonder, Ruby."

"We've had some awfully good times," she sighed, reflectively.

"Better to come, dearest. It's only three weeks and two days now," he whispered. Her delicate sunburn deepened.

"What a memory for dates you have, Stephen," she remarked, lightly but fondly. "But, do you know, I dreamt last night that there was to be no wedding?"

"You dreadful little Scotch lassie! You're always introducing something sad."

"You terrible big Englishman!" she returned, stroking his cheek, "you can't think what a relief it was—" she paused.

"Oh, Ruby!"

"To waken up," she laughingly added, hiding her face on his shoulder. The swell from the distant steamer reached them now in great green, oily rollers, lifting the boat with grave and gentle dignity; then followed half a dozen quick, narrow waves, swinging her jerkily from side to side. All was still again, and Ruby shut her eyes.

"Sleepy?" asked her lover.

"No; just glad, dear." So there was silence awhile. "Tell me something, Stephen," she said at last.

"I love you!"

"That's nothing!" she retorted, with a flicker of her closed lashes and a stirring at the corners of her mouth.

"It's everything, darling," he answered.

"Oh well, half of everything, then," she corrected, sweetly.

He bent over her, whispering unsteadily. "Ruby, Ruby, sometimes it all seems too good to be true. Do you think God loves us better than other people?"

"I don't know about other people, dear," she said, "but we have got all we want."

"If I were to lose you, Ruby," he began passionately, but she laid her fingers on his lips.

"You won't do that, Steve, you won't do that! Oh, laddie, laddie," she cried, giving way to her heart, "you won't ever lose me."

Later, Stephen said, "You love me best when you call me 'laddie.'"

She smiled and flushed. "I forgot," she said; "it's one of mother's words."

"It's a dear word, lassie. You must not let it get lost when we're living in London town. I'll want to hear it often."

"Will you, laddie?" She sighed tenderly.

"Yes, Ruby; both when things go wrong and when things come right."

The girl looked over the water meditatively. "It's wonderful how everything of ours has come right so far, Steve. Never a trouble! Our true love has run smooth, anyhow."

"It has been a beautiful year, Ruby, darling. Why, we've never had a quarrel, have we?"

"No; we never had time for that."

"Tell me," he said, "have you ever cried about anything this last year?"

"Only when you had to go back to London, and"—hesitating—"and when I heard you were coming to see me again."

"But you've never been really sorry for anything?"

"No; and you, Steve?."

"Never once, dear, thank God."

"Thank God," she echoed softly and shyly.

The afternoon waned, but the warm haze increased. "The tide is flowing now," remarked Stephen, looking at his watch, "so we must be drifting comfortably into shore."

"Very slowly, I'm afraid," said the girl.

"Are you in a hurry?"

She shook her head contentedly.

"Stephen, will it be always like this?".

"Always, my dear, my dear."

A sudden sharp sound behind them made Stephen leap up. "My God!" he exclaimed, "the oars, Ruby."

A large steam yacht, with her delicate black lines and smart yellow funnel was almost on them. Her whistle screamed excitedly, and those on board were shouting; then came the sharp ring of the telegraph signaling "full speed astern." But the small boat was doomed. Even as the yacht shifted her helm Stephen took two rapid strokes in the same direction. "Don't mind me Ruby!" he cried. "I'll save you."

But she clung round his neck. "You won't lose me, Steve?"

There was no tremendous crash, for the yacht had been going at half-speed on account of the haze, but she had sufficient way on, despite her reversed engines, to upset the frail craft. At the moment of collision Stephen caught at a rope flung to him, but missed, and, with his sweetheart's arms about him, he fell against the steamer's side and into the sea.

"Stop the engines!" yelled a man in the bows, perceiving an awful danger. The Captain had observed it, too, for again the telegraph rang, and the screw came to rest. But a girl who looked over the yacht's stern gave a pitiful cry, and slipped to the deck in a dead faint.

Almost immediately a boat was in the water, and two of the crew, with the owner, a burly American millionaire, sprang in and rowed astern. They had not far to go, and the silent people on the yacht saw the lovers pulled on board. It was then that the Captain whispered to one of the men of the party: "Ask the ladies to go below at once, Sir."

Very slowly the boat returned to the yacht, and when it neared the side the two sailors did not look up, and the American was bending down in the stern, sobbing like a child.—From Madame.

"THE WEDDING FEAST."

Henry Mosler's well-known painting, "The Wedding Feast," is among the latest acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The picture was purchased in May of this year by Jacob H. Schiff for his private collection, and it was not until a few weeks ago that he determined to present it to the Museum of Art. Its size is about five feet high and seven feet wide.

Mr. Mosler considers "The Wedding Feast" to be the best painting he ever made. This, too, despite the fact that he is better known by that remarkable canvas, "The Return of the Prodigal Son," which now hangs in the Luxembourg Museum, the first painting by an American to receive that honor.

"The Wedding Feast" has had a curious career, and one which Mr. Mosler retells with a good deal of relish. It was painted at Paris in 1892, some thirteen years after "The Return of the Prodigal Son" had established his reputation. He exhibited it the next year at the Berlin Kunst-Austellung. "And do you know," he said the other day in speaking of the affair, "those Berlin people offered me an honorable mention!" He refused it with a good deal of spirit, and took the painting at once to Paris, where it was admitted to the Salon. The French were so pleased with it that they made him a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur and an Officier d'Académie. The price at which it was lately sold was not made public, but it is known that while on exhibition the painting was valued at $8,000.

Henry Mosler's best work lies in his portrayal of Brittany scenes and customs, which both "The Return of the Prodigal Son" and "The Wedding Feast" represent. His long residence in that part of France has enabled him to depict with perfect detail the quaint surroundings and characteristics of these people.

In "The Wedding Feast" the scene is laid in the home of a Breton bride, where the guests have assembled, together with the parish priest. The bridegroom has risen to propose the health of the bride, who is seated at his right. Next to her is her sister, and beyond the groomsman. At one end of the table is the bride's father and at the other her mother and the priest. At the back of the room stand a number of the guests. A barrel of cider is conveniently placed in the middle of the room, indicating no lack of abundance in that respect, at least.

The sheet hung from the wall behind the bridal couple carries out a time-honored custom in Brittany. It is always woven by the bride, as is also the tablecloth, and at her death it is used as her shroud. Another custom is to prepare a large mold of butter, which is placed in some conspicuous position in the room. In this case it has been put on the seat at one side of the table. As each guest comes in, he holds in his hand a twig which he has procured. Into a slit made at one end he inserts a bit of money—a one, two, or five franc piece, whatever he wishes to give to the bridal couple, and then sticks the twig into the butter. Before long the mold becomes covered with these twigs, and an object arousing no little envy among the children of the household. Two of them are pictured dangerously near it, and the ever-watchful priest is endeavoring to attract their attention, possibly on that account.

This is the first painting of Mr. Mosler's to be hung in the Metropolitan Art Museum. It was accepted by the Art Committee in a courteous note to Mr. Schiff, acknowledging the high value of the painting and its excellence as a work of art.

A Predicament.

From The New York Weekly.

Mr. Hayseed (arriving at city hotel)—I s'pose I kin hear the gong here when it rings for dinner, can't I?

Clerk—We have no gong. We have breakfast from 6 to 11, dinner from 12 to 6, supper from 6 to 11.

Mr. Hayseed—Jehoshaphat! How am I to git time to see the city?

IF ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOUGHT.

The war, even if it is only maritime, says The Spectator, must be waged on the modern scale, England must be thoroughly armed, and when it is over we shall be minus a third of our fleet, lost in destroying French armaments, our debt will be again £800,000,000, and we shall have lost the opportunity of securing advantages in China which many among us—we are not of the number—think worth half a dozen Africas. Russia may remain at peace, but Russia will not lose such a chance of riveting her hold on Manchuria and making herself supreme at Peking, or of strengthening her direct influence upon Cabul. Germany may remain at peace, or even look upon us benevolently while we are fighting her battle, but if there is a bit of the world for which Germany would wish if there were no England, Germany will seize it at once.

We may have compensations in the end, if Madagascar and Cochin China, and West India Islands are compensations; but meanwhile we shall have bread at a shilling a pound, the estimates raised to £150,000,000, and all sea-borne commerce hampered by precautions and the difficulty of protecting colliers, which must always be slow. These things must happen, even if we win, as in the end we shall win; but events may prove still more trying for us, for we may have to defend Egypt against 100,000 Ottomans, and South Africa against a rebellion of the angry and suspicious Afrikanders of that region, anxious to re-establish their right to secure forced labor.

Add incessant alarms of invasion; trouble suspected, if not arising, in Ireland; and anxiety caused by the hostile disposition of half the Continent; and all who can reason will see cause enough in war, if not for depression, at least for the gravest thought. We have borne it all before, and it will, if France persists, become our duty to bear it again; but we have little patience with those who regard a war with any first-class power in the present situation of the world as a light thing. It is a most serious thing, as we shall all knew before it is finished, though we may hope it will have roused us from a too pleasant dream, and rebraced nerves which in years of luxurious ease have become somewhat unstrung.

AUTUMN RAINS.

Vagrant flowers of ragweed are bent and overbrimming
With the weight of rain;
In the garden hollows the withered leaves are swimming,
Thinking that last Spring has come again.

Slender evening primrose lies level with sweet Alice,
Stitchwort drops its white head in the mint,
Every shriveled ivy leaf has made itself a chalice
Full of sparkling water poured out without stint.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

By Space Only.

From The Detroit Journal.

"You have not weighed your words!" thus Philip de Clampaty, the editor of the magazine, addressed Marmaduke von Dellcatessen, the sociologist. "No," replied the latter, struggling to contain himself, for he was now undeniably great. "I sell my words by space only." But Philip, proud to the last of his Anglo-Saxon origin, did not until the next day but one perceive the joke and laugh coldly.

"THE WEDDING FEAST."—BY HENRY MOSLER.
Presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Jacob H. Schiff.

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Regina Music Box Co., Broadway and 22d St.

Primary Colors.

From The Washington Post.

"Rafferty," said Mr. Dolan, "what's thim primary colors Oi hear me dau'ther Ann tellin' of since she tuck to studyin' art?"

"Wull," was the answer, "judgin' be all the primaries Oi wor iver to, Oi should say they wor black and blue."

Proof.

From The Chicago News.

"I thought you were going to quit smoking?"

"I did—stopped for a day and a half, just to show that I could quit if I wanted to."

An Old Favorite.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Maud Muller on an Autumn night
Received the Judge with great delight.

The Judge proposed. In speech sublime
Said Maud: "Oh, Judge, please give me time."

And then, according to his ways,
The Judge gave Maudie thirty days.

A Thoughtful Man.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"And did the smell of powder scare you, dear?" she asked.

"No, darling," replied her hero. "At the first smell of powder I thought of you."

Cheerful.

From Truth.

Mistress—Oh, and, Mary, we breakfast every morning at 8.

Maid—Very well, Ma'am. If I'm not down in time please don't wait.

Such Extravagance.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Say! Mrs. Hetty Green has bought a steam yacht!"

"No! What will Russell Sage say?"

Encouragement.

From Tit-Bits.

"Close up! close up!" cried the Irish Captain to his company. "How do ye expect the enemy to hit ye if ye go straggling along loike that?"

There are others.

Of course there are good, bad, and indifferent, but none that will stand comparison with

OLD CROW RYE.

For many years it has enjoyed the reputation of being the best, and you may be assured that the distillers, also the bottlers, will see to it that it sustains its time-honored place in the affections of the people. Buy only of reliable houses.

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SOLE BOTTLERS,
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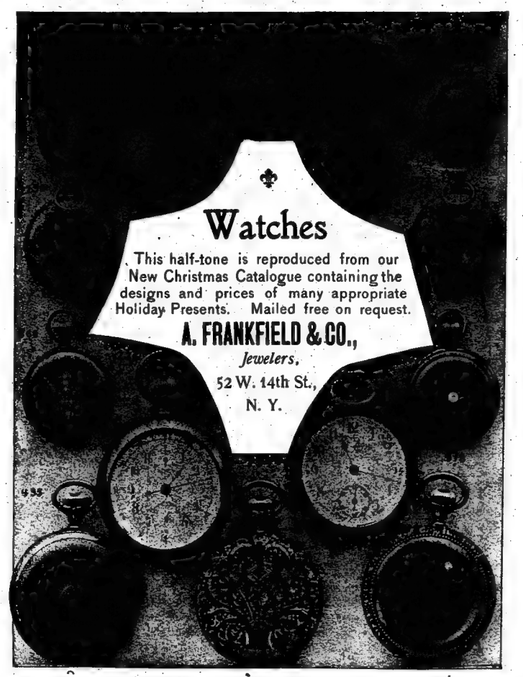

Watches

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Sold by all reputable dealers everywhere. **LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO., New York, Chicago, Boston.**
Write for free booklet.

The Real Surprise.

From Tit-Bits.

Brownley—How surprised we would be if we could see ourselves as others see us!

Townley—Yes; but think how surprised the others would be if they could see us as we see ourselves.

A Social Necessity.

From The Detroit Journal.

Young Doctor—I find it hard to draw the line between hay fever and influenza.

Old Doctor—It is hard, my boy, but social distinctions have to be made; there's no help for it.

John Drew

WRITES:

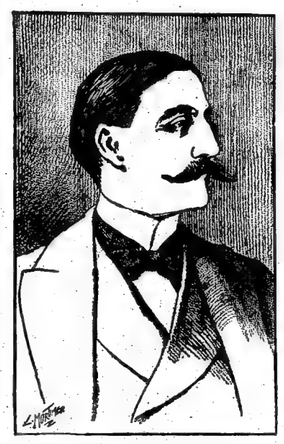

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very beneficial for brainworkers. It exalts the energies and stimulates the nutritive powers without exciting the system."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract John Drew

Makes Sound Nerves, Gives Renewed and Immediate Strength, Increases Appetite and Aids Digestion.

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; diminishing northwest gales.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,252. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅞c; cash cotton, 5½c.

FOREIGN—The Spanish Peace Commissioners will reply to-day to the American demand for the cession by Spain of the Philippines, and while they may file a protest to such terms of peace it is generally understood at Madrid and Paris that the Spaniards will acquiesce. With this problem disposed of it is believed that the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain will soon be signed in its entirety. The French Premier and the Minister of War held another conference yesterday concerning the postponement of the Picquart court-martial. Mr. Straus, the United States Minister to Turkey, has succeeded in gaining such concessions from that Government as will allow foreigners permits to visit the interior of Asia Minor, which the Porte has for a long time refused. The wife of Bianchini, the painter, is accused of trying to kill him. Heavy gales are reported from the southern coast of France and the northern coast of Italy, doing considerable damage. Comte Esterhazy is reported as having sailed for the United States.—Page 1.

Page 1.

Fifteen men reported lost in shipwrecks in Boston Harbor.

Six persons were killed and thirty were injured in an explosion on a river steamer near Stockton, Cal.

There was a report, which, however, was not credited at Havana last night, that Gen. Maximo Gomez is dead.

Page 5.

While a vaudeville performance was in progress in the Manhattan Music Hall, on the Bowery, a man entered the place and shot one of the spectators. A panic ensued, and the doors of the hall were broken in the rush.

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge called on Senator Platt yesterday. He is thought in some quarters to have appealed to Platt to help him out of his predicament in the canal matter in view of the expected report of ex-Judge Countryman.

Page 7.

Frank Rhoner of 85 Ross Street, Williamsburg, yesterday murdered his wife and committed suicide.

Charles W. Couldock, the actor, died suddenly last night. His son was in the act of giving him a glass of water when the end came.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered his new lecture on "Superstition" in the Academy of Music last night, and was well received. He scored the idea of "special providence," and derided President McKinley's Thanksgiving proclamation.

Page 10.

A soldier and nine other men were arrested yesterday morning on account of the death of Joseph Fitzgerald, who had been killed in a saloon by a blow on the head.

The Rev. Dr Townsend, preaching in All Angels' Church yesterday on the subject of expansion, pointed out that this country has been an international power for many years.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, yesterday announced from the pulpit that failing health compelled him to resign the pastorate of the famous church.

A sermon in memory of the soldiers and sailors who died during the war with Spain was preached in All Souls' Church yesterday by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, who criticised the War Department, which he said was honeycombed with politics.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Pages 8 and 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 8
Society.—Page 7.

GOMEZ REPORTED AS DEAD.

The Rumor Was Not Credited by the Cubans at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 27—9 P. M.—There is a report in circulation here this evening that Gen. Maximo Gomez died Friday night.

The report is not credited by the Cubans.

AN AGED COUPLE ROBBED.

Old Man and Woman in Ohio the Victims of Burglars.

OTTAWA, Ohio, Nov. 27.—An old couple named Mominee, who live with their grandson, Christ Mominee, in an isolated portion of the county near what is known as the "Toussant Marsh," were attacked last night in their home by three masked men, who forced open the door and demanded that the old man reveal the hiding place of his wealth. Finally the men stripped him naked and ducked him in the cistern, but even then he refused to tell, as did also his wife, under his direction. They ducked the old man in the cold water until he was so weakened and chilled that he fainted away. Then the robbers turned their attention to the old lady.

They took her out to the barn, after threatening her with a similar fate to that of her husband, and tied a halter about her neck. When she consented to tell of the hiding place of the long-hoarded wealth the robbers took her back to the house, and she reluctantly pointed out three or four points about the dwelling where money and other valuables were hidden. In this manner they secured about $7,700 in cash, principally bills of large denomination, with some gold and silver, and about $4,000 in negotiable paper.

New Chancellor for Trenton Diocese.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Bishop McFaul of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton, has appointed the Rev. John W. Norris of Hopewell as Chancellor to succeed the late Father McClosky. Father Norris recently returned from Rome, where he took a special course in canon law.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The severest gale of the present fall season has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours along the Middle Atlantic and New England coast, with maximum wind velocities ranging from fifty to sixty miles an hour from New York to Eastport, and an extreme velocity of sixty-four miles an hour at New York. Heavy snow began Saturday and Saturday night over Eastern New York, New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and snow continues along the New England coast. Last evening the storm was central off the New England coast near Eastport, from which position it will move northeastward, its passage being attended by diminishing northwestern gales along the New York and New England coasts.

The barometer is low in the West and Northwest, and the temperature has risen generally throughout the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys. Cloudy weather prevails throughout the Mississippi Valley and the Western States, with rain in the Southwest and light snow in the States of the Missouri Valley.

To-day fair weather will prevail in the Atlantic coast States and warmer weather with rain or snow is indicated throughout the Central Valleys and the western lake region. By to-morrow the cloud and rain area will have extended over the Middle Atlantic States.

Storm signals are displayed along the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport and on Lake Pepin.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	54	26	29
6 A. M.	54	27	29
9 A. M.	43	26	28
12 M.	39	27	29
3 P. M.	38	27	30
6 P. M.	34	27	29
9 P. M.	31	27	28
12 P. M.	29	28	28

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28¾
Weather Bureau	27
Corresponding date 1897	42
Corresponding date for last twenty years	40

The maximum temperature yesterday was 28 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 25 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 80 per cent.

SIX KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Disastrous Accident on a River Steamer Near Stockton, Cal.

THIRTY PERSONS ARE INJURED

Steam Drum on the Boiler Blows Out —The Captain Among the Dead.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 27.—The most disastrous accident in the history of Stockton occurred to-day near Fourteen Mile Slough, when a part of one of the boilers of the river steamer T. C. Walker, which left San Francisco about 6 o'clock last night, was blown out, killing five and dangerously wounding eleven persons, while probably fifteen or twenty were more or less badly hurt. The T. C. Walker is owned by the California Navigation and Improvement Company, and ran between San Francisco and Stockton.

The dead are John Tulan, Captain of the T. C. Walker; T. C. Blunt, the agent in charge of the shipping of sugar beets from the Moss Tract to the Crockett factory; Watson Henry engineer, of the T. C. Walker, Stockton; Mrs. Henry, wife of the Chief Engineer; Jerry Daly, fireman, and Ferdinand Law, passenger, of Seattle.

The seriously wounded are George P. Smith, James Corcoran, deckhand; Jack Holberg, watchman; Cobatt Dominici, deckhand; John Burns, deckhand; C. Foppiano, of San Francisco, passenger; Edward Paul Jones, stevedore; Martin MacCaffery, deckhand; Louis Brizzolino, San Francisco, wine merchcant, and John Figoni, deckhand.

The majority of the passengers were in bed when the explosion occurred. The whole forward portion of the steamer's upper works was blown away. The electric lights had been put out, and the escaping steam enveloped the front portion of the boat till it was impossible to see how much of the boat had been carried away.

The screams of the men who were locked in the rooms near the pilothouse were heartrending. Capt. John Tulan had been blown from his bed against the door of the stateroom, and so seriously injured that he could not move. The door could not be forced open, as he was jammed against it. One of the employes of the boat secured an axe and cut the upper part of the room away, and finally removed him, but not until he was virtually scalded to death.

Watson Henry, the chief engineer, and his wife were in their room near the pilothouse when the explosion occurred. Mrs. Henry was blown a distance of twenty feet to the bow of the boat. She was crushed and so badly scalded by escaping steam that she died this afternoon. Mr. Henry was badly scalded and was thrown some distance. He died shortly after being brought to the city. Mr. Blunt was instantly killed. He was standing on the lower deck, as he intended making a landing a short distance above the place where the explosion occurred. Jerry Daly, the fireman, was in the fire hold of the boat when the accident occurred. The escaping steam completely enveloped him, scarcely a portion of his body escaping the scorching vapor. He died at the receiving hospital this afternoon.

Underneath the lower deck, where the deckhands slept, the groans and screams were terrible, for the imprisoned men were receiving the full force of the steam as it came from the boilers. Eight of them were almost roasted alive. Those who were able made their way to the deck as best they could, while the more seriously injured were unable to get out. Arms and faces of those near the main entrance were frightfully scalded. Dominici, who was on the lower deck, was blown into the water and had to swim ashore.

About an hour after the explosion the passenger steamer Dauntless, coming from San Francisco, hove in sight. She rendered immediate assistance, and all the wounded and uninjured were taken aboard. A telephone message was sent to this city, and the steamer Clara Crow, with several physicians, was sent to aid the Dauntless. The relief boat met the Dauntless a short distance down the river, and the physicians were quickly taken on board.

One of the most remarkable escapes is that of Capt. Henry Polvene, who was at the wheel when the explosion occurred. The pilot house was torn away, but he was not dangerously injured, though somewhat scalded about the lower limbs.

What caused the explosion will probably never be known. The steam drum burst with terrible violence. It had split completely across the upper portion, and the whole sheet turned outward.

The four walls of the engine room were demolished by the force of the explosion. The lower deck, the hurricane deck, and texas deck were wrecked in the portion directly over the engine room. The direction of the flying débris was upward and outward toward the bow. If it had been the other way, the loss of life would have been much greater. The property loss will not exceed $2,000.

LEFT JAIL TO GO TO A DANCE.

Prisoners in Arkansas Escape, but Return After the Ball.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 27.—Gil Betten, Virge Wagner, Harry Moak, and Henry Anderson, prisoners confined in the county jail here, escaped last night, and after attending a dance four miles in the country returned to their prison this morning and asked for admission and their breakfast. After supper last evening the quartet asked the old negro jailer for water, and while he was waiting on them, Betten seized him while the three others fled. Betten then coolly walked away, leaving the jailer dumfounded at the door.

The four met by pre-arrangement in Dunkirk's Hall and danced all night. When they returned to jail the keeper refused to admit them, so they went for the keys, unlocked the doors, and literally forced themselves into prison. The jailer told them that they could stay out, as long as they had nerve enough to escape, but they preferred prison fare to anything they could provide for themselves.

DIAMONDS IN A RAT HOLE.

Discovery by a Policeman That Gave Joy to a Chicago Woman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—If a certain sleek old rat who makes his home beneath the sidewalks in the vicinity of Moore Street and Oakley Avenue will present himself at the door of Abram Levine's home, 918 West Monroe Street, he may be assured of a pension in the shape of provisions for the rest of his days. And this notwithstanding he is the thief who stole Mrs. Levine's bag of diamonds, valued at nearly $1,000, last Sunday.

Mrs. Levine dropped the precious bundle in the passageway between the two houses. She reported it to the police. When Lieut. Stanton had failed by all other methods to locate Mrs. Levine's diamonds, he thought of the rats, and on investigation discovered a big round hole in the wooden walk of the passageway.

By his direction the planks were ripped up, and away down in a furrow of damp earth the missing bag and its precious holdings were found.

TRAIN GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE.

One Man Killed and Several Hurt in a Virginia Railroad Accident.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 27.—A north-bound fast freight train on the Shenandoah Division of the Norfolk and Western Railway went through a bridge near Riverside, fifty-seven miles north of Roanoke, to-day. The fireman, Joseph Stevens, was instantly killed; David Winger, a brakeman, was fatally injured, and the engineer, Stephen Mayo, was seriously scalded by escaping steam. The men lived in Roanoke.

The bridge was under construction at the time of the accident, and it is reported that several of the bridge workers were more or less injured. One span of the structure gave way, precipitating part of the train to the water below, a distance of thirty feet. The train was loaded with live stock, and some of the cars were demolished, killing a considerable number of cattle. A wrecking crew, with surgeons, was sent from Roanoke to the scene of the accident, and the dead and injured were brought to this city.

THE PICQUART COURT-MARTIAL.

French Premier and Minister of War Renew Conference Concerning Postponement of the Case.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—There was a renewal today of yesterday's conferences between the Premier, M. Dupuy, Minister for War; M. de Freycinet, and the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, and members of both Chambers, regarding the request of the committee of Leftist Senators for a postponement until after the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus affair, of the trial of Col. Picquart, charged with revealing important military documents to his counsel.

As a result of the conferences it is understood that M. Dupuy, who had promised to refer the request to the Cabinet and to give a reply to-day, will decline to postpone the Picquart court-martial. His decision will be announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.

This afternoon M. Dupuy had several conversations with M. de Freycinet at the offices of the Ministry of War. He is supposed to have gone there to inspect certain documents, only obtainable at the War Office, in connection with the Dreyfus case.

Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, in an official note to-day, repudiates the insinuation that his decision to send Col. Picquart for trial by court-martial was prompted or suggested by President Faure.

Le Soir asserts that the Picquart dossier contains "new and unanswerable proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus."

Le Jour, in a sensational article, declares that the secret dossier constitutes the only real proof of Dreyfus's guilt. It gives details, in a circumstantial manner, as to the documents in the package, and promises further revelations.

The Picquart excitement is growing in intensity. The signatures to the public protest against Gen. Zurlinden's order are now well up in the thousands and include many of the most distinguished names in France.

Mme. Michelet telegraphed asking to have her name added to the list, "since my husband would have wished it."

A public meeting will be held to-morrow night under the auspices of many members of the Institute to protest against the court-martial. Despite the Government's decision that it cannot interfere with Gen. Zurlinden's right to fix the date of the court-martial, there are strong hopes of some new turn in affairs that will result in postponing the Picquart military trial until the Court of Cassation has given judgment in the Dreyfus revision proceedings.

A retired officer now asserts that the late Lieut. Col. Henry was an old and intimate friend of Comte Esterhazy.

A duel was fought to-day between M. Maxime Dreyfus and M. Lepie, a journalist. Neither was injured.

Esterhazy May Come to America.

ANTWERP, Nov. 27.—The Droits de L'Homme asserts that Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has sailed for the United States.

OUR RIGHTS AT CHIRIQUI.

Comment Upon This Country's Course In Gaining Concessions There.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Standard publishes a special article this morning dealing with the report of the recent concessions secured by the United States at Chiriqui, in the Department of Panama, Colombia. The writer says:

"Great Britain was advised to secure a harbor there in 1839; and her rejection of this advice must be placed among her lost opportunities. The strategical advantages of Chiriqui are important; and we may expect the American occupation to be something more than nominal. The incident is another proof of the energy, determination, and prescience of the United States in pursuing the rôle of an imperial nation."

The article, calling attention to the fact that any attempt to fortify or colonize there would be in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which British Governments have successively declined to modify, says:

"If so valuable a concession is now granted it would be interesting to know what is the consideration offered to Great Britain. Doubtless there may be reasons for modifying or abrogating the treaty, but it is to be assumed that the Foreign Office will take care that the important rights secured to Great Britain under the treaty will not be abandoned without sufficient compensation, either in the American isthmus or elsewhere."

POISONING CASE IN PARIS.

Wife of the Painter Bianchini Accused of Trying to Kill Him.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Mme. Bianchini was arrested to-day on the charge of attempting to poison her husband, Charles Bianchini, the famous and popular scenic artist.

About six months ago Bianchini was attacked suddenly by a mysterious malady, which the physicians diagnosed differently. One of them declared his belief that the symptoms were those of atropine poisoning, and thereupon Bianchini's friends, MM. Carre and Gailhard, Directors of the Grand Opera, took it upon themselves to carry him to a distant village, away from his wife. There he recovered rapidly. Mme. Bianchini was arrested, and the police found bottles of atropine in her house. She is young and pretty, and treats the case quite flippantly.

A divorce suit was pending between the couple.

MR. STRAUS GETS CONCESSIONS.

Minister to Turkey Gains Permits to Foreigners in Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—The energetic action of Mr. Oscar Straus, the United States Minister, has obtained a concession which the united powers had been for eighteen months vainly endeavoring to secure, namely, the granting of traveling permits to foreigners in the interior of Asia Minor—a privilege which the Porte had for a long time stubbornly refused.

The immediate incentive to the action of Mr. Straus was the Porte's refusal of permits to American missionaries.

England and the Chusan Archipelago.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27.—The report received here yesterday that the British Admiral had hoisted the Union Jack over Ting-hai, capital of the Island of Chusan, and over several other islands in the Chusan Archipelago, is not credited. The British Consulate has received no confirmation of the rumor, which probably originated in mistaking the survey marks of the survey ship Water Witch for the Union Jack.

Bark Zefiro Safe in Port.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 27.—The Italian bark Zefiro arrived here to-day for provisions and a pilot.

This is the first news received about the Italian bark Zefiro since she sailed from Apalachicola, Fla., Aug. 24 for Perth. The wreck of a foreign square-rigged vessel, which drifted ashore at Cape Lookout Oct. 17, was supposed to be that of the missing Zefiro, as the cargo of the Zefiro consisted of sawn timber, Georgia yellow pine boards, and deals, and answered the description of the lumber found in the derelict.

A reproduction of the original manuscript of "The Night Before Christmas," together with a portrait of the author, Clement C. Moore, and a picture of the house in which he was born and the poem written, are a feature of the Christmas Ledger Monthly. Fiction in this number is delightfully presented through Sir Walter Besant's serial "The Orange Girl," and short stories by Horace B. Fry, Jeannette Scott Benton, Will S. Pidley, and Anna R. Henderson. On the newsstands to-day. Price 5 cents.—Adv.

Royal Limited.

New York to Washington daily 2:55 P. M. Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequaled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—Adv.

DEATH IN STORM'S WAKE

Fifteen Men Reported Lost in Shipwrecks in Boston Harbor.

MANY VESSELS GO ASHORE

Heavy Snows All Over New England—Railroad Traffic Seriously Impeded —Damage Along the Coast.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The belief in the well-known safety of Boston Harbor was rudely shaken by the terrible blizzard of last night and this morning, for its usual placid waters proved anything but a harbor of refuge for a dozen or more of the coasting vessels, while one great ocean steamer, the Ohio of the Wilson Line, was torn from her moorings and driven high and dry on Spectacle Island.

Schooners and coal barges with every reason to expect a safe weathering of the gale were dragged from their moorings and hurled against pier heads, dashed on islands and rocks, or sunk outright. It will take many hours to make a complete list of the casualties arising from the storm in Boston Harbor alone, but from the present indications it looks as though it might be a long one.

Fortunately the greater portion of the coasting fleet was securely tied up at the wharves. It remained for the schooners and barges anchored in the lower bay to bear the brunt of the storm's wrath.

Anchored at Quarantine was the Wilson Liner Ohio, a large four-masted cargo boat just in from Hull, England. She had only a small cargo on board, and her sides, therefore, being high out of the water, offered a tremendous amount of surface for the wind.

The swift tide prevented the vessel from pointing her nose into the wind, and after a fierce battle of many hours her cables gave way and she ran up on the beach of Spectacle Island, where she now lies high and dry.

As the tide was very high when the Ohio went ashore, the work of hauling her off is likely to be difficult. On shore not far from the Ohio is the schooner C. A. White, from Baltimore, but she will probably float.

Just above Spectacle Island is Thompson's Island, and on the beach are four down-east lumbermen, the Watchman, Fred A. Emerson, S. E. Raphine, (British,) and Virginia, although there is some uncertainty as to the identity of the latter. It is likely that they will be hauled off without serious damage. The schooners John S. Ames and Lizzie Dyas are also ashore at Fort Warren.

So far as known there have been no lives reported lost from any of the above schooners, although it is said two men were washed overboard from the Virginia. No effort was made this afternoon to reach two unknown schooners on shore at Moonhead or another further up Quincy Bay on the flats off Atlantic.

It was further out in the bay that the casualties began with the sinking of at least one if not two coal barges and the loss of the crew of each. The tug Cumberland came in early last evening with two barges, and one of them, the Consolidated Coal Company's one, broke away from the tug and striking Hunt's Bridge, sank with all four of her crew. Another barge, belonging to the Staple Coal Company, is reported to have sunk off Long Island Head with her crew of four men.

The schooner Abel E. Babcock, from Philadelphia, which came around Cape Cod yesterday and anchored late in the day outside of Boston Light, is reported to have foundered with her crew of seven men.

Two other coal barges are ashore at Galloupe's Island, but it is probable that the crew of neither has been lost, as the vessels appear to be in a comparatively safe place.

A number of the schooners in the upper harbor were considerably damaged by collisions and by being thrown against the pier heads at South Boston.

All the Captains of the fleet who were lucky enough to round the cape and make a harbor in safety say that the storm was the most terrible that they ever experienced in Massachusetts Bay.

The storm was general over the greater portion of New England, and traffic of every description is well-night paralyzed. Telegraphic communication is more or less demoralized. The gale, coming with an unusually high tide, drove the sea far beyond its usual limits, and the damage from this source is second only to that done by the memorable blizzard of 1888.

Fortunately, the storm was heralded sufficiently in advance by the Weather Bureau to detain most of the coastwise shipping in safe harbors, but the warning was entirely unheeded and ignored by those on shore, with the result that nearly every one, especially the railroads and electric companies, was caught unawares and suffered accordingly. There was not a railroad in New England that was not more or less tied up by the heavy fall of snow and the great drifts, and those running along the coast, like the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the Boston and Maine Railroad, had the added difficulty of frequent washouts in places exposed to the heavy seas.

Trains north, east, south, and west were nearly all stalled early in the night, although one train from Bangor reached Lynn this noon, and two Chicago trains came into the city this evening.

In cities and towns dependent upon electric car service it was even worse, for the damp snow packed hard on the rails and held up even the heavy snow plows. The service in this city was probably the best of any of the surrounding communities, yet even here there was no attempt made to run more than a dozen cars on Washington Street, and one or two other main thoroughfares.

The storm, while not so severe and far-reaching in its effects as the blizzard of last February, was, nevertheless, the heaviest experienced in November in this part of the country for a long series of years. Coming on Sunday, it did not, of course, cause as much annoyance or inconvenience as it would had it come on a week day, and most of the transportation companies made a heroic effort to recover, at least partially, from the effects of the blockade.

All points south of this city and east of Providence were isolated early in the evening. New Bedford being lost to the outside world before 8 o'clock, while Newport and Fall River disappeared into the night not long after.

Further to the west, at Providence and in other parts of Rhode Island, communication was intermittent and subject to great delay.

Along the Albany Road the greatest difficulty seemed to be in getting the trains up the well-known hill between Worcester and Charlton, and two or three engines were necessary to pull the New York train up the grade last night. At noon to-day the regular night express from Chicago left Springfield for this city, followed a short time later by the morning express from the West, and, barring a slight delay at the wreck at East Brookfield, came through to this city all right. The train leaving New York for this city at 11 o'clock last night was stalled at Meriden, and it took the train officials nearly all day to get it up to Springfield, but the Boston and Albany Railroad in general felt the effects of the storm the least of any of the New England roads.

The ocean tug Tamaqua is on the beach at Rainsford Island, and a Reading Railroad barge is ashore at the same place. The schooners Albert H. Harding of Boston, Multnomah of New London, W. H. Y. Hackett of Boston, and Hume of Rockland, Me.; the sloop Startle of Boston, the coal barges H. A. Hawgood, Iron City, and Charles Foster, from Quebec, and a sand scow, are ashore along the Commonwealth Flats.

Damage at Nantasket Beach.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 27.—One building and one structure left standing between Atlantic Hill and the Ocean View House is the story in brief of the havoc wrought by to-day's storm at Nantasket Beach. With the exception of the Nantasket Chutes and the main structure of the Hotel Nantasket there is not a building of any kind left of all the various hotels, dance halls, bathhouses, and other structures in the territory mentioned. The high wind and tidal wave of the storm swept everything before them. The property, exclusive of the Hotel Nantasket, was probably worth $100,000.

Lynn's Sea Wall Damaged.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 27.—The storm has damaged the sea wall on the ocean front between $30,000 and $40,000. To-night the city is in darkness. There has been only one train into Lynn from Boston to-day, while the Revere Beach Railroad train sent out at 9 o'clock this morning for Boston has not been heard from.

Police Officer Benjamin P. Boynton, while on duty, died in the snow from heart disease.

Two Lives Lost at Revere, Mass.

REVERE, Mass., Nov. 27.—Two men lost their lives in the storm to-day at Revere. One was Michael Lee and the other an unknown negro. Both were drowned on Ocean Avenue while trying to cross that thoroughfare, through which the tidal wave was flowing.

Waterbury Suffers from the Storm.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 27.—A blizzard of exceptional severity prevails all over this section of the State, and travel by electric and steam cars is entirely cut off. The roof of Randolph & Clowe's rolling mill, one of the largest in the country, collapsed to-day under the enormous weight of snow which fell on it.

Two Feet of Snow in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—The storm in this city is the heaviest known since the blizzard of 1888. The snow is about two feet on a level and is badly drifted. Trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad were much delayed. The 11 o'clock train from New York Saturday night reached here at 4 P. M. to-day, fourteen hours behind time.

John Ahern, an electrician, was killed on the Glastonbury line this morning, while clearing the tracks.

TRAINS HELD IN NEW LONDON.

Col. Roosevelt a Passenger on One of Them, Leaves by Boat.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 27.—Three through trains from Boston to New York on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are stalled in this city. Only one train, the postal, from New York has gone through to-day. It passed here at 10 A. M., several hours late. The postal train from Boston and the 9 A. M. train, in two sections, which left Boston at midnight, reached here during the forenoon and were ordered to remain until to-morrow morning, as the line is not working, and there is no telegraphic communication along the line. The tracks are covered with snow several feet deep. About eighteen inches of snow fell last night. The drifts are ten feet deep in places.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was a passenger on the owl train. He breakfasted on doughnuts this morning. He dined this evening with Walter Learned of this city, and took the steamer City of Lowell for New York at 10:30 o'clock. Three theatrical companies were on the stalled trains. They are the De Wolf Hopper company, Maude Adams and "The Little Minister" company, and Weber & Fields's company. De Wolf Hopper's troupe embarked on the City of Lowell.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED

Crushed Between a Snowplow and an Engine on a Maine Railroad.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Nov. 27.—Harley Bates and Fred Hallway, engineer and fireman respectively, both residents of Portland, lost their lives while at their post of duty on Engine No. 12, on the Western division of the Boston and Maine Railroad this afternoon.

The locomotive left Portland this morning for Exeter, for the purpose of clearing the track of the vast amount of heavy snow that had fallen during the night. A heavy plow was being pushed through the snow, and until the train reached South Berwick this afternoon, the trip was uneventful. Upon reaching Hobbs Bridge, the plow left the rails, and the engine followed, going up an embankment. The plow tipped over onto the cab, and Bates and Hallway were crushed against the boiler head.

Shipping Damaged Near Belfast.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 27.—A northeasterly blizzard has raged in this section all day. Three vessels are reported ashore at Fort Point, on the Penobscot River, twelve miles from Belfast, and it is feared shipping has also sustained other losses.

Schooners Ashore at Salem.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 27.—The terrific northeast snowstorm caused a complete suspension of all kinds of traffic in this neighborhood and nine schooners of the coasting fleet which arrived late yesterday afternoon have gone ashore. The tremendous tide washed out the Boston and Maine tracks between this city and Beverly, and flooded the powerhouse of the Lynn and Boston Road, so that it will probably be several days before the cars will have power to run. In the harbor, the water is covered with wreckage, and of the vessels in distress the W. H. Dewitt, Capt. Harrington, of New Castle, Me., bound for Damariscotta, will be a total loss. Among the other schooners ashore are the Agnes Mary, bound from Boston for St. John; the Evelyn, for the same port, and the Ellis P. Rogers, bound for Bath.

High Winds at Newburyport.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 27.—The blizzard of last night and to-day wrecked wharves and public buildings, and about fifty small boats have been smashed, while sections of the sea wall are washed away. The barge Atlantic, with 250 tons of coal, sunk at the wharf, and the schooner Newell E. Hawes of Boston, sunk at Plum Island Point. The crew of five men were taken off by the Plum Island life-saving crew in the breeches buoy.

The wind reached a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour.

The Storm's Severity in Maine.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 27.—One of the most severe snowstorms which has visited this section for years has been raging here all day. Several wrecks are reported, and traffic of every description is at a standstill. The stone lighter Amos Bastow is on the rocks at Ingraham Hill in a damaged condition. The schooner Georgia Etta went ashore near Spruce Head and will be a total loss. The crew succeeded in reaching shore. The schooners J. S. Mark and Fannie Mary are in bad shape.

Hotel Nahant Badly Wrecked.

NAHANT, Mass., Nov. 27.—The storm today was of unusual intensity and the loss will be large. The Hotel Nahant was badly wrecked, the loss being fully $5,000. The sea wall at Marine Park for about 100 yards was washed away.

Wrecks Reported from Swampscott.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Nov. 27.—A message from Palmer's Beach says that a three-master is ashore and several fishing boats have gone to pieces on the rocks off Fisherman's Beach. Two hundred feet of stone sea wall twenty feet high and some three feet in thickness on King's Beach, which for twenty years has been safe confinement to the high seas, were washed away.

The Lincoln House was damaged by wind and sea to the extent of $10,000. The house of Charles P. Curtis was lifted from its foundations, causing a loss of $3,000.

GALES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

A German Cruiser Breaks Her Moorings and Has a Collision.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—During the last twenty-four hours storms, increasing in severity, have raged throughout Southern France and Northern Italy. Much damage has been done at Marseilles, Cannes, San Remo, and Genoa. Along the Riviera sea walls and sea fronts have suffered especially.

At Genoa the German cruiser Hertha, one of the convoy warships during Emperor William's recent trip to Palestine, broke her moorings and collided with the Italian mail steamer Scilla, both vessels being slightly damaged. Several other small casualties are reported.

Indo-British Forces Were Attacked.

SIMLA, Nov. 27.—The Mad Mullah, who with 600 men has been threatening to pass the Swat frontier, has crossed the Swat River, and fighting has occurred between his followers and the Indo-British forces.

PENNSYLVANIA STORM-SWEPT.

Trains Belated, and Wire Communication Crippled—A Coal Schooner in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The blizzard reached this city at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and raged furiously until 1 o'clock this morning. As unexpected as it was violent, it wrought great havoc not only here but throughout the entire State. In those fourteen hours the snowfall reached a depth of over nine inches and the wind a velocity of forty-five miles an hour. These figures are unprecedented in the November records of the local weather bureau, and the officials say that the storm in general was the worst since 1888. With the snow, the mercury steadily dropped until well below the freezing point, and to-night it is still on its downward way. In this city traffic of every kind, as well as wire communication, was crippled. The suburban lines were brought to a complete standstill, with the roads piled high with drifted snow.

During the morning hours all New York trains were four hours late, and since then from one to two hours. The Boston train on the Pennsylvania due at 6:40 o'clock this morning had not been heard from up to 7 o'clock to-night. A number of trains from the south are coming in late, not so much because of the snow as of the strong head winds. The country milk trains which tried to get into town this morning are still snowbound, and no Atlantic City trains got away from the city until 11 o'clock this morning. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad was greatly delayed. To-day the weather has been clear and cold, and much progress has been made in restoring affairs to their normal conditions.

Dispatches from interior towns tell of like conditions. The New York paper train due at Easton at 7 o'clock this morning was stalled in New Jersey, and did not get in until late this afternoon. At Stroudsburg large forces of men were working all day on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks, trying to get trains through to New York.

The gale was especially severe around the Delaware Capes. The schooner William M. Wilson, from Philadelphia for Norfolk, with a cargo of coal, sprung a leak four miles south of Metemkin Life Saving Station. Her signals were promptly answered, and the guards took off her crew of six men. The schooner is anchored a mile and a half off shore, and is likely to sink during the night. A number of vessels off the Capes were unable to get into the harbor, and it is feared that there have been heavy losses. The new steamship Admiral Sampson, which left Philadelphia yesterday for her official trial trip, is safely anchored behind the new breakwater.

Eastern Trains Reach Baltimore Late.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—On account of the blizzard in New York last night all trains from points north of Philadelphia were from one to five hours late to-day.

The Pennsylvania train bearing this morning's issue of the New York papers did not arrive until nearly noon, four hours behind schedule time. The Baltimore and Ohio was compelled to make up its Western trains here, taking Philadelphia and Washington passengers through, and provided for the Western passengers from New York by special trains on their arrival from the North. Trains on both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio from the South and West were on time throughout the day. During last night and to-day high winds prevailed on the Chesapeake Bay, but so fas as known there were no casualties.

Blizzard Prevents Golf Tournament.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Owing to the blizzard the open golf tournament which was scheduled for Dec. 1, 2, and 3 at the Baltimore Country Club has been postponed. One hundred and twenty-five golf clubs in all parts of the country had been invited to participate, and many of them had signified their intention of sending representatives to the contests. An effort will be made to arrange for the tournament later in the season.

DIED IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

John H. Bowden of Baltimore Victim of Heart Disease.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—John H. Bowden, cashier of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, dropped dead to-day in the Sunday school room of the East Baltimore Station Methodist Episcopal Church of paralysis of the heart. Mr. Bowden was seventy-three years old. He had been Superintendent of the Sunday school twenty-five years. He left home this morning in his usual good health.

REPORTED BIG SALE OF COAL.

Story that West Virginia Operators Have a Large Railroad Contract.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—It is reported that the Great Northern Railway Company has placed contracts with West Virginia coal operators for 500,000 tons of coal at $1.25 delivered at Sandusky, the delivery to extend throughout 1899. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, in reply to a telegram, says: "This company does not publish its purchases of coal or other materials."

It is generally believed here that the contracts have been made, and the news disturbs the Pittsburg operators, as it is evidence that West Virginia is usurping the trade hitherto held by Pittsburg by giving a rate materially lower than the local operators can give.

In fact, offers have been made by West Virginia mine owners to Pittsburg operators to furnish all the coal wanted for $1.20, delivered at Sandusky. This is made possible by a lower mining scale and better freight rates. The net cost to a Pittsburg operator under present conditions for delivery at Sandusky is $1.33½.

Is Lord Mount Stephen a Tax Dodger?

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—Lord Mount Stephen is now in Montreal and has arranged part of his affairs so that the Government will not be able to levy duties on $2,800,000 worth of property when he dies. He has deeded that much of his vast wealth to his family and relatives, and in so doing saves to them a quarter of a million dollars. The three trustees appointed to carry out the trust are Messrs

sent to the firehouses where it was expected they might be needed. Fifteen horses that are held as extras in the training stables on West Ninety-ninth Street, and twenty-five horses that were supplied by the horse market in East Twenty-fourth Street, were sent to the engine houses in the lower part of the city, so that teams might be doubled up to meet the heavy wheeling in the storm drifts.

WORK OF CLEANING STREETS.

The Street Cleaning Department did not make a marked impression on the snow. The department had to undertake the work with its own force because of delayed action by the Municipal Council to provide for the letting of the contract. Twenty-five hundred men and 900 carts were put to work early, and attention was directed to stone-paved streets on the theory that as the snow "feeders" the asphalt pavements less slippery they might well be attended to last.

After the snowplows of the traction companies had done their work and householders had heaped the snow from sidewalks on top of the bank between tracks and the curbs, the aspect of many streets was that of a range of snow-capped mountains, and a very formidable piece of work they presented to the gangs of shovelers of the Street Cleaning Department.

But there were many such embankments not artificially piled up. There were drifts on Broadway waist deep. The trenches for subway conduits presented often a serious situation, for the wind had in places ripped away all guards and the snow had completely filled the trench. Many an unfortunate discovered himself suddenly dropping into a trap, and some teams got in, too, but the snow was so hard packed that no casualties resulted.

With the westing of the wind and the breaking up of snow-laden clouds there broke upon New York a most beautiful day overhead, excepting always the fierceness of the blow, and with such sleighing as such a storm offered, thousands of New Yorkers were out and the up-town thoroughfares and all driveways were alive with the jingling of sleigh bells and made radiant with the jolly sleighing parties.

The day continued fine, and when night came on the moon looked out of a clear sky and shed her lustre upon a perfect picture of snow-frocked New York. The storm was central last night at Eastport, Me.

OCEAN TRAFFIC IS RESUMED.

The storm played havoc with small craft and sailing vessels in the waters of this vicinity.

The two-masted schooner William Blakely of Tompkins Cove, N. Y., laden with brick, was lying moored at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and the North River when the storm was at its height at midnight Saturday. She was driven against a scow, a hole was stove in her bow, and she sank. John Clancey, the only man on board, escaped by clambering onto the scow and thence to the pier. The schooner was owned by Clancey & Meehan of Tompkins Cove.

The two-masted schooner Ellen T. King, lying at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and North River with 26,000 bricks, was also sunk. She and a sister schooner named the Mary King were moored close together. The crew attempted to shift them at the height of the storm to a safer position, but crashing together the Ellen T. King had a hole stove in her bow.

The men were precipitated into the river, but they managed to reach the pier. Capt. McIntyre saved a pet cat, which was frozen to his clothing, after he had gotten out of the water. The men took shelter in a watchman's hut.

A lighter, named The Jervis, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, also moored off the same place, was swamped by the sea that the storm swept up in the river.

About 5:30 A. M. yesterday a yacht drifted into the cove near the same point, bottom up. She was about 40 feet long. What yacht she was and how she came in that condition is not known.

Many yachts lying in Gravesend Bay were set adrift. The Jennie S., the property of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, filled with water and sank. The Acorn, owned by Charles Morgan, was found drifting, and the Leona, Winifred, and Mary A. are missing.

The battleship Texas, anchored off Tompkinsville, rode out the storm in good shape, although as a precautionary measure full steam was kept up and the engine room force stood ready to ease up on the anchors at a moment's notice. Capt. Sigsbee remained up all Saturday night, so as to be on hand at once if anything happened.

E. S. Higgins's big yacht the Varuna was threatened with destruction during the night, as she began to drag her anchors and work in toward the Staten Island shore. An extra anchor was gotten over with thirty fathoms of chain, and this checked her, and she came out safely.

The fishing smack Annie Fowler, Capt. Daniel P. Adams, was at anchor off Tompkinsville during the storm. She dragged her anchor yesterday morning, and brought up against Long Dock. Capt. Adams and two of his men, who were on board, were standing ready, and as the smack struck they leaped up to the pier.

The smack filled and sank immediately.

The scow Alexander Stewart, loaded with 200 tons of coal, which was tied up at Tarrytown, sank during Saturday night. Capt. A. Albert had been on board Saturday evening, and as no trace of him was obtainable yesterday it was believed he had slept on board and sunk with the scow.

Storm Fierce at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27.—The severest wind and snow storm in ten years has been raging along this coast the past two days. Telephone communication between the life-saving stations has been broken off, making it impossible for the Maritime Exchange in this city to ascertain whether there have been any marine disasters or not. One ship was sighted off this coast by the local crew this afternoon. It is supposed to be the S. P. Boswick, Capt. Hill, bound from Norfolk to New York. She is anchored near the beach out of the fury of the gale.

THE STORM ON THE HUDSON.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A very severe storm raged here last night, with heavy snow, and shipping was badly injured. The barge Harry H. Soultz, loaded with brick and made up in the Cornell tow, capsized and lost her cargo. The barge is now bottom side up, floating in the river off here. The cargo is a total loss, and the barge is badly injured. The barge Paloito of Coeymans, loaded with coal, and the boat Bartlett Nye, coal laden, both sank while in the Beverwyck tow, which had made a harbor at Rhinebeck. The vessels and cargoes are a total loss. The barge Owen, owned by McWilliams Brothers of New York, is ashore at Esopus and in a bad position. The barge Yellow Pine of New York, owned by the Yellow Pine Company, broke loose from the tow at Rhinebeck and is now ashore on Esopus meadows.

Old river men say the storm of last night is the worst they ever experienced on the river. All the tows are stormbound, and the owners and shippers are much alarmed that a cold wave and freeze-up will follow and the storm-bound vessels and boats be frozen in for the Winter.

The steamers Oswego, Baker, Pierce, and Caswell of the Beverwyck Line are stormbound at Athens, with a very large tow of Erie and northern canalboats. The Camelia of the Cornell Line is storm-bound at Catskill. The schooner John B. Cowles parted her moorings at Jones Point, and drifted down against the steamers Osceola and Ronan of the Consolidated Line, carrying away the Osceola's smokestacks and deckhouse. The Osceola and Ronan lay at Jones Point with a large tow of boats. The Osceola was completely disabled, and had to send for assistance. The Ronan got her hawser in the wheel, and was also disabled. The entire force of Cornell Line tugs here in charge of John D. Schoonmaker, Assistant Superintendent, has been busy all day, and at a late hour to-night Mr. Schoonmaker advises that no lives have been lost.

The steamer James W. Baldwin of the Rome and Tremper Line left her dock here, but was obliged to tie up at a wharf at the mouth of Rondout Creek because of the channel being blocked by disabled barges.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Three barges loaded with brick and one barge laden with stone sank in Haverstraw Bay during the storm last night. Two other vessels—the brick laden and one stone—are here, and going to pieces on the rocks between Haverstraw and Rockland Lake. Crews of those sunk in the bay are safe. Nothing has yet been heard of eight men and two women, comprising the crews of the boats on the rocks south of Haverstraw.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 27.—The blizzard of last night and this morning extended over the whole Hudson River section. The storm played havoc with the shipping on the river.

Between Poughkeepsie and New York fully thirty vessels, all of them small craft, were driven ashore by the wind and heavy sea. In this city a clamboat, owned by Capt. Seeley of New Jersey; a coal barge, and a schooner were sunk, but no loss of life is reported.

The big nightboat Daniel Drew went ashore near Coxsackie, but sustained no damage, and afterward landed her passengers at Stockport. Six inches of snow fell on the level, and in some places it is drifted five feet high.

DELAY ON THE RAILROADS

Passengers and Mails Snowbound for Hours Outside the City.

NEW HAVEN LINE TIED UP

One Train from Boston Due Here Saturday Night Has Not Arrived Yet.

Although as a natural consequence of the severe snowstorm the railroads leading out in various directions from the city are in a measure blocked and traffic temporarily impeded, it was said yesterday by officers of several of the roads that when the extreme severity of the storm and the suddenness with which it came are considered, the delay and damage on the whole may be regarded as luckily slight.

On all the main lines of the roads the huge snowplows were kept at work all of Saturday night and well into yesterday, and while in some instances the downfall, combined with the drifts that piled the snow in great banks on the rails, were too much even for the strength of the locomotives to overcome, in all instances at least some sort of service was afforded the patrons of the roads, and on some of the lines the effects of the storm were not appreciably felt by the passengers, so far as any prolonged delays were concerned.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has probably suffered most from the effects of the storm. The telegraph wires between here and Hartford are down, and only meagre accounts of the existing state of affairs can be ascertained, and then only in a roundabout way. Some information concerning the condition of things along the road was brought in by the crews and passengers on belated trains that straggled in from New Haven during the day. The train on the Shore Line from Boston, which was due here Saturday at midnight, had not reached here up to a late hour last night, nor had it been heard from at that time. The train is supposed to be stalled somewhere in the New England drifts. The later trains from Boston over the Shore Line to this city are reported to have reached Providence with only a slight delay. This side of that point terrific drifts were encountered, and it was morning before either of the two regular trains reached New London. Here they were stalled by freight wrecks on the road to New Haven and the impassable barriers of piled-up drift.

The last train to reach here from Boston came in Saturday night at 10 o'clock. All points south of Boston and east of Providence are practically isolated, New Bedford, Newport, and Fall River being buried in the snow. At Providence and other western points of Rhode Island communication was established with difficulty, and news received only in meagre details. One of the trains, known as the "Air Line," it has been heard, is stuck fast between Springfield and Worcester.

The trains between here and New Haven are running on a fairly good schedule. All passengers who purchase tickets for points beyond do so with the understanding that transportation is assured only as far as New Haven.

The inconveniences and delays experienced by the New York Central have not been as serious as on the New Haven Road. Station Master Downer said yesterday that the longest delay of any outgoing train was thirty minutes. This was the fast mail to Chicago, due to leave yesterday morning at 8:45 o'clock, and which did not go until 9:15.

The incoming trains, Mr. Downer said, made remarkably good records. The longest-delayed train was the one from Chicago which was due to arrive here yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and which did not come in until 3:15. "The greatest delay," Mr. Downer continued, "is, as might be expected, with the trains from the West. I don't suppose the storm was fiercer anywhere than out there, and then these trains encountered the terrific gales of wind, which hampers the headway made by the locomotive very materially."

On no one delayed train yesterday there came in seventy-three persons, who had been picked up at Stockport. They were the crew and passengers of the Albany night boat Drew. The Captain said that when he got as far as Stockport the storm became so violent that he did not dare proceed further by boat.

All of the New York Central suburban trains are running practically on the usual schedule. There were only a few delays.

Officials of the Pennsylvania, Central, Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads at Jersey City and Hoboken reported yesterday that so far as they knew no damage had been done by the storm to any of their roads anywhere within the New Jersey divisions.

The Royal Blue Line train, leaving Washington at 9 P. M. Saturday night, did not reach Communipaw until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It reached a point west of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yards at Communipaw only a little behind time, and there was caught by blocked switches and was not gotten out for hours. The passengers mostly stuck to the cars, but a few walked into the ferryhouse.

The Night Superintendent of Incoming Mails at the Post Office at a late hour reported that six Eastern mail trains on the Shore Line from Boston were now delayed, and the prospect is they will not reach here until late to-day. These are the largest single mails that come into the city, each containing anywhere from 22,000 to 25,000 separate parcels, or in all considerably over 100,000 parcels from the East are now delayed. To quote one of the Post Office attachés, over 200,000 letters due here are now delayed by the effects of the storm. It is expected that many of these will come in before the hour for the first delivery this morning, so that the public will suffer little if any inconvenience.

"It was a lucky thing for the people," said the Superintendent, "that all this happened on Sunday. Things wouldn't have gone as well if it had been during the week, but as it is there is a strong probability that nobody will be at all inconvenienced by the delay."

DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The Western Union Also Reports Many Poles Blown Down.

The chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company said yesterday that the blizzard of Saturday night had damaged to some extent the company's wires. Along the coast, and especially between Cape May and Cape Cod the greatest damage was done. Some of the inland wires are down, but these can be quickly repaired.

A number of poles were broken by the strong winds along the coast of Long Island and at Long Branch. Early yesterday morning a large force of men—all that are employed in the repair shops—were sent out to rebuild these lines. The number of poles destroyed was not known yesterday, but it is believed that there were nearly 100. By to-night the lines will be in working order again, unless the wind interferes with the work.

The trunk line running into New Haven fared the worst. Poles were demolished all along the telegraph route leading to that city, which completely cut off all communication with Boston. This was remedied shortly after the damage became known, and communication with Boston was resumed by using the wires to Hartford. One hundred men were sent from this city and 100 from Boston to repair the New Haven lines.

The wire to Sandy Hook was also down, preventing any reports reaching New York about passing steamers. In the morning repairs on the line were begun, and a company official said that it would be ready for operation by midnight.

At the office of the Postal Telegraph Company it was reported that all the lines used by this company remained intact, and not one had been damaged in the slightest way by the storm.

EFFECT OF STORM ON HOTELS.

Old Guests Are Forced to Remain and Few New Arrivals Appear.

The blizzard was responsible for the unwilling presence at the hotels yesterday of many hold-over guests and of a remarkably small number of new arrivals. The result was a stand-off, so far as the crowds went, the failure to get away of visitors who intended to leave making up for the dearth of newcomers.

Added to the ordinary inflow of travelers from out of town Saturday night were not a few New Yorkers and suburbanites who were prevented from reaching their homes and sought shelter from the storm. Most of these, however, were detained over night only, the subsiding of the storm and the resumption of street car and railway traffic enabling them to make their way homeward.

Among the impatient storm-bound travelers at the up-town hotels were many Chicago people who were booked for Saturday night's west-bound trains, but who failed to start for fear of being blockaded on the way. Travelers from the east were similarly held up on account of the interruption of traffic, and the hotels near the Grand Central Station sheltered several hundred guests who would have spent Sunday in Boston or elsewhere in New England but for the blizzard.

The registers of nearly all the leading hotels, however, showed the effects of the bad weather plainly. At one house, whose Saturday register recorded the arrival of 280 guests, there were only twenty shown on yesterday's page. At another, which received sixty travelers Saturday, there were only six newcomers yesterday. At nearly all the hotels the proportion of city people who took rooms for Saturday night was unusually large.

WILD CABLE CAR INJURES TWO.

Accident on the Lexington Avenue Line Caused by the Storm.

At One Hundred and Fifth Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday morning a runaway cable car crashed into a trolley car, smashing both cars badly and injuring two men seriously, but not fatally.

Car No. 203 of the Lexington Avenue cable line, bound north, had reached the top of the grade at One Hundred and Second Street. Gripman Patrick Hennelly, thirty-six years old, of 163 East Ninety-ninth Street, as is usual at this point, let go of the grip and attempted to put on the brake. The brake would not work, having been rendered inoperative by a mass of frozen sleet.

The car rushed down the hill, gaining velocity as it swept on. Hennelly jumped into a snow bank at One Hundred and Fourth Street and received a fracture of two ribs and was badly scratched about he body and face. There were five men in the runaway car. All of them jumped before the wild car crashed into trolley car No. 214, standing at One Hundred and Fifth Street. Frank Tiedman of Ninety-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue was the last man to get off, and he was cut about the face by some flying glass. The other four men were fortunate in landing in snow banks and escaped with a few scratches. There were no passengers in the trolley car. Tiedman was attended by Dr. Schoonover of the Harlem Hospital. Hennelly was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

FALLING WIRES KILL HORSES.

The Driver Hurt, and Elberon (N. J.) Railroad Station Burned.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 27.—One of the worst and most destructive wind and snow storms that has visited the coast in several years struck this section yesterday noon. At noon to-day there was about one foot on the level. Early last night the cars on the Atlantic Coast Electric Road between here and Asbury Park were compelled to stop running, and all trains on the New York and Long Branch Road were late reaching their destination.

During the night the fire-alarm wire was blown down and came in contact with the electric light wires, causing them to break, and setting fire to the Elberon railroad station. It was burned to the ground. In front of the Central Railroad Station at this place George Woolley was driving two horses attached to a stage. As he was passing under an electric light wire it parted, the wire falling across the horses. They were instantly killed. Woolley was thrown to the ground and slightly injured. The breaking of the electric wire set a number of buildings on fire, but did not damage them to any great extent.

At the train dispatcher's office at Long Branch station the electricity played havoc with the switchboard wires, destroying them.

PERILOUS RIDE IN THE STORM.

Experience of Two Escaped New Jersey Reform School Boys.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 27.—At the police station here, under the care of a physician are Charles Marvel and James McMaster, each nineteen years old. Both were inmates of the Reform School at Jamesburg. Last night during the storm they escaped from the institution. They were barefooted and scantily dressed, but in the teeth of the storm started out to reach Paterson, where they live.

They walked three miles in the blinding storm and reached the railroad track, where they expected to board a train which would carry them to Jersey City. Their senses were benumbed from the cold, and, instead of taking an east-bound train they boarded a freight bound west. They managed to hold on for most of the trip to this city, but outside of Camden they became so benumbed that a jolt of the train threw them both off. McMaster's shoulder hit one of the wheels of the car and was badly injured. Marvel's feet, hands, ears, and nose are frostbitten. After falling from the train they struggled through the drifts of snow and finally reached this city, the lights of which they could see.

Susquehanna Railroad Collision.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 27.—There was a bad wreck on the Susquehanna Road early this morning. The Wilkesbarre freight was late reaching this place and had to stop to shunt some cars upon the Armour switch. The caboose and six cars were left on the main track, about a quarter of a mile below the switch and near the drawbridge. The rear brakeman went back to the drawbridge to signal following trains. After the brakeman reached his station the 10:43 train, which was almost three hours late on account of the storm, came past him. He tried to signal it, but the engineer could not see him and the passenger engine smashed into the caboose and almost demolished it. The stove in the caboose set the wreckage on fire. The cars ahead were filled with oil, but the freight engine ran down and hauled them out of danger. The caboose was consumed. The forward part of the passenger locomotive was wrecked.

Staten Island Man Frozen to Death.

Julius Rooseburg, a middle-aged man, without a home, sought shelter from the storm on Saturday night in a barn in Stapleton, S. I. He was found there yesterday morning, frozen stiff. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where he died soon after being admitted.

NEW FACES IN POLICE COURTS.

Many Arrests for Intoxication on Account of the Storm.

Unusually respectable-looking prisoners were in line at the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, the major portion having a charge of intoxication against them. This unusual condition was due to the suggestion of Inspector Thompson made at Police Headquarters Saturday night, and which later took the form of an order wired to all station houses, instructing the policemen to arrest every man found alone and in a condition that even suggested intoxication. The police knew that men even under the partial influence of intoxicants are often inclined to lie down in the snow to sleep.

These men were locked up rather for safe keeping than as men guilty of wrongdoing. Most of them gave the Sergeant an assumed name, and this caused considerable confusion when the men were arraigned, and in several instances humorous complications resulted.

"Roger Smith," called Bridge Officer Patton in the Centre Street Court. There was no answer, and the men looked inquiringly at one another. Again the officer called for "Roger Smith" of "333 West Thirty-third Street." Another awkward pause followed, and finally Officer Sherwood of the Elizabeth Street Station, who had made the arrest, leaned over to one of the men and whispered "Don't you remember that you are Roger Smith?"

"Am I?" asked the young man in a dazed sort of way. "I thought I was John Alden." "No," said the officer; "that is your friend over there." There were several similar cases of forgetfulness.

Magistrate Mott had to walk to the West Side Court Building, in Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday morning because of the breaking down of the electric system. The Magistrate lives on the east side of the city, and the court is near Eighth Avenue. In spite of this he was in exceptional good humor. There were an unusually large number of "drunks," and the officers said that they had taken them in for safe keeping from the storm. In each instance, however, the Magistrate fined the prisoners $3.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

STREETS BURIED IN SNOW

Commissioner McCartney's Department Overwhelmed.

STORM CAUGHT IT UNAWARES

Over Two Thousand Men and Seven Hundred Carts Make Small Impression on the Immense Fall.

Not since the blizzard of 1888 had the Street Cleaning Department been so overwhelmed as yesterday morning when daylight found the city buried in snow, with a strong west wind blowing the flakes in all directions and piling up great drifts. Plainly speaking, the department was helpless, even with the entire force available, to make more than a slight impression where relief for traffic was most needed. Its inability to cope with the situation was mainly due to the delay in letting the contract for removing snow. It was ten days ago that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted the agreement to let snow contracts, and this will doubtless come up before the assembly on Tuesday to be passed upon. After that, advertisement for bids must run ten days, when the bids will be opened and the contracts finally let. In the meantime the city must be its own contractor, hiring men and carts where it can get them in order to get New York once again in good business trim.

Commissioner McCartney was astir early yesterday morning, and by daylight was marshaling his forces for the day's work. It was not very long before the entire force of the department, numbering over 2,000 men and about 700 carts, was on hand ready for a long, hard, cold, and almost hopeless tussle. From the Battery to the Harlem and over in the Bronx district there was nothing but snow, nearly ten inches of it on the level, and drifts numerous and startling in volume.

So it was that before the city had fairly begun its Sunday morning breakfast the "white wings" were tackling the snow in spots, and though they labored diligently the result of their efforts at nightfall was only manifest in spots, and not many of those.

Commissioner McCartney's plan of campaign was to work on the main thoroughfares, pile up the snow ready for carting away, clear the street crossings up and down town, including the ferry crossings, and clean as many streets as possible. The task was herculean, and practically the sum total of streets cleaned comprised Cortlandt Street, from Broadway to West Street, two or three blocks in lower Broadway, from the Post Office down to Fulton Street, and Park Row, from the Post Office to Chambers Street.

The only blame that could be heard yesterday was laid on the snowfall by the men of the Street Cleaning Department. It had come too suddenly and without being decent enough to give any warning.

"Don't blame the C'mishner for th' snow," explained a loyal Tammanyite Inspector in one of the down-town gangs. "Th' big lumps in th' shtreet ain't his fault. How'd 'e know it was comin'?"

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

The greatest distress will of course be felt in the wholesale district, and for two or three days anything like normal street traffic may not be reached. West Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city, lies its entire length with snow piled up in drifts. Not a single shovel was put into this mass of snow except at the ferry crossings. Where the snow had been thrown from the walks drifts rose in some places to a height of five feet. On the other side of town, on South Street, the snow in most of the blocks lay level from walk to walk, broken only by a thin lane hewn out by street-car plows.

Fulton Street is practically impassable except on the car tracks, and so is Liberty Street. A little further up, taking Reade and Worth Streets as a fair sample, snow lay mostly in drifts all across the street. Only in a few places had the walks been cleaned, and the early pedestrians plowed but a narrow path, on which people going in opposite directions squeezed past one another.

On some of the wholesale district cross streets from Broadway occasionally a solitary "White Wing" would be seen wearily working away at a crossing. Along the curbs is snow of such depth that a heavily loaded truck cannot move.

Of the down-town section, Park Row and the Bowery up to Fourteenth Street had the most attention. At nightfall the snow was fairly well piled up, and some of it had been taken away. The railroad companies had taken time by the forelock and with their plows had swept the snow free from the tracks, and had supplemented this work by putting on a gang of 250 laborers to pile it free from the tracks. After doing this the laborers were bundled on the elevated cars and taken to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to repeat the process. Along toward morning Park Row was practically clear. Some 200 men and 50 carts had been put to work here.

But it was different with the streets on the lower east side. They were in a deplorable condition, and will probably be the last to be touched. Grand Street, for instance, was a narrow lane the width of the street car track, and the snow piles stretching away down toward the East River looked not unlike a line of trenches. It proved to be a great day for the boys of that locality, and snow battles raged all day from behind these bulwarks.

Coming up Broadway the cable tracks were the only line of hope. With the exception of the work on the blocks already mentioned the thoroughfare was hardly touched from the Battery to Fourteenth Street. The crossings alone received attention. Holland & Co. have a contract for cleaning on this section, and it is said are expected to assist in clearing away snow when necessary. But there was no evidence of their presence there yesterday. Superintendent Whalen is reported to have said he could get no carts, it being Sunday and the storm so unexpected. A large force will be put there this morning.

THE UP-TOWN DISTRICTS.

From Fourteenth Street up the city has charge, but up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon little had apparently been done. From the tracks on the west side of Union Square the snow lay unbroken. On Fourteenth Street, east and west, there were the usual drifts. The horse car lines on this street as well as on those further down town were compelled to use four horses for each car. At 4 o'clock a gang of cleaners appeared on West Twenty-third Street, at Sixth Avenue, and began working its way toward Broadway, simply cleaning out the gutters. Some of the big stores had had their walks cleaned, but even then the drifts were still high. Vehicles to-day will have a difficult time to drive up to the stores, and unless a large force is placed there early West Twenty-third Street will be in the impassable class. East Twenty-third Street to the ferry was all but neglected.

From Twenty-third Street up Broadway was a large force of shovelers, but they confined themselves to clearing the crossings and making piles. Late in the day wagons appeared, but they succeeded in making little impression. When it is considered that in a single block, say from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth Street, there are from 100 to 150 loads of snow, the difficulty of removal is easily imagined.

West Forty-second Street, from Broadway to Third Avenue, was a scene of considerable activity, but there is yet a lot of work to be done, as people who have occasion to go through there to-day will discover. Commissioner McCartney paid considerable attention to the upper west side traffic streets in the Tenderloin, and spent some time there. One of his lieutenants pointed with much pride to the snow piles, and remarked: "Haven't we done well? You can't find any fault with this department. We're all right."

Sixth Avenue, in the retail section, was treated like Broadway and the more important cross-town streets. In the upper east and west sides, however, as well as in other sections of the city not mentioned, only a few sidewalks and crossings had been cleared. On many of the street car lines a goodly proportion of the crossings was simply beaten paths, and pedestrians floundered and used profane language. These streets, in the light of events, must await the sun's rays, or go without change for weeks. An up-town foreman said:

"The fact of the matter is the department is overwhelmed. There was more snow in this fall than we had to cope with all last Winter. We were not prepared. You see there isn't any contract let yet, and we have got to do the best we can, which is not very satisfactory to the people, who will judge us by Col. Waring's standard. Last year at this time there was only a little snow, but if the contract were let now we wouldn't be so helpless. This being Sunday, we couldn't get many carts, though we took all that were offered."

WHAT MR. McCARTNEY SAYS.

Commissioner McCartney made the following statement:

"This storm is a record breaker. I am told that there had been nothing to compare with it for fifteen years. It came so much sooner than we expected that it caught us totally unprepared for anything like the quantity of snow that fell. I have urged repeatedly that contracts should be let, but was told that there was plenty of time. These contracts were not let last year until Dec. 5, and there was no heavy storm for weeks after that.

"I had over 2,000 men and over 700 carts at work Saturday night and all day to-day. We have removed altogether about 20,000 loads of snow. Ordinarily we do not concern ourselves except with the crossings, parks, and in front of the municipal buildings. We depend upon snow contractors to take care of the rest.

"All I can say is that we have done the best under the circumstances. To-morrow morning I intend to hire all the men and carts I can get. I expect to place thousands of men at work. The department will have to stop removing snow for about four hours until it gets the ashes and garbage out of the way. That is necessary as a sanitary measure. After that every available cart and man will start in again on the snow."

Again referring to the contract for snow-letting, Mr. McCartney said that the new charter was responsible for the predicament the department now finds itself in, as it takes too much red tape to get the contracts let. He said further that the streets paved with blocks would be cleaned first on the ground that it was better to leave the pavements paved with asphalt to the last, as they were safer with the snow upon them. He hoped, he said, to have the down-town section open by noon. Fifth Avenue would be left until later.

In speaking of Col. Waring's régime Mr. McCartney said:

"I understand he had nothing like this to contend with, and then again he always had the assistance of the contractors. My present force is the same that Col. Waring had, and I think we are just as efficient under the circumstances as he was."

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, said:

"I do not know anything about the work of removing snow, but the approval for the snow contract has been ready for the last two weeks. I objected to it at first because I do not think we ought to let a contract for three years. We might get the work done cheaper after the first year. The Board of Estimate's approval was finally granted for one year. Now this agreement for the contract will go before the Assembly on Tuesday and I do not see anything to prevent it from being passed at once, after which the city will advertise for bids."

THE STREET CAR TRAFFIC.

If there was one feature of the storm which filled New Yorkers with disgust, it was the delay to street-car traffic. All the lines—horse, cable, and electric—suffered more or less, and their patrons had to put up with a great amount of discomfort. Early in the morning, however, the cable lines were cleared and cars were running on schedule time. As for the schedules maintained by the horse lines and the several sub-trolley systems, the less said the better. No one expects a horse to plow his way through snowdrifts and make good time, and they didn't. The new electric lines, for which such promises of good behavior were made last Summer, however, proved considerable of a disappointment. Either the cars did not run at all or else they crept along at a snail's pace, and then not over their full routes. And the public fumed and swore, and then patronized the back-number cable cars or the obsolete elevated railroads.

The elevated roads did not suffer to any great extent. Not more than twenty-two minutes were lost in the trip from Harlem to the Battery at any time during the storm.

Traffic on the cable lines was not seriously impeded after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. When the storm first gave evidence of its staying qualities the Superintendents of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies got their snow sweepers in trim, and before midnight long, white windrows of snow in the streets where they run gave evidence of the work of these machines. In addition to this precaution, the cars were run continually with as few stoppages as possible, and the track brushes were kept down. Yesterday afternoon, however, the grip of a northbound Columbus Avenue car broke at Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue. The car could not be moved one way or the other for three-quarters of an hour, and finally there was a procession of cars from Forty-fourth Street to Fifty-first Street.

Travel on the Third Avenue cable line was practically uninterrupted, save in cases where the horses drawing the horse cars which run over the cable company's tracks became exhausted. At the office of the company yesterday it was said that all the lines controlled by the company were running as usual. Sweepers and snowplows were kept running over the system all day, and there had been no complaint. The horse car lines of the company, it was said, are comparatively clear, and no consequence had been reported.

It was on the sub-trolley lines in Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues that the greatest amount of trouble was experienced. Early on Saturday evening the congestion of cars in the down-town districts became so great that much difficulty was encountered in disentangling the snarl. The cars went along so slowly that their progress was barely noticeable, and finally, in the lower part of the city, the traffic had to be abandoned. With great efforts, however, the tracks in the upper part of the city were kept clear, and an irregular service was maintained on all lines. The greatest sufferers were the Second and Fourth Avenue lines. Until nearly 5 o'clock last evening none of the cars on either of these lines went south of Eighth Street, the reason given by the Superintendent of the electric system being that the snow had drifted and packed and frozen so hard over the tracks that the cars could not be moved on them. Heavy track sweepers propelled by electricity were continually run over the line, but it was not deemed safe to attempt to continue the car service until late in the afternoon. In explaining the difficulty one of the electricians at the power house of the Metropolitan Traction Company said yesterday:

"A cable car is dragged over or through obstructions by the cable to which it is attached, a trolley car, which propels itself by the power which it creates has to develop additional power to overcome these obstacles. Snow on the track impedes the movement of the car, and is pushed ahead of the wheels until a sufficient quantity accumulates to block its progress entirely. That's the reason the cable cars kept running while a part of our system was blockaded. Every possible effort was made to clear the tracks, and we could have started cars earlier only that we feared that we couldn't give the service the people desired. Above Eighth Street there was no trouble on the Second and Fourth Avenue lines, and on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines travel went on much as usual before noon."

Horse car lines in all parts of the city were running last night with four horses instead of two, over tracks that could not be seen because of the deep layer of snow which even the snowplows could not remove. Looking along the streets over which the crosstown lines run one would have been at a loss to imagine how the cars stuck to the rails, but they did, and, though their number was reduced, the time made was good in the circumstances. Horses were changed frequently, and they had long rests, so the motive power did not suffer to any extent—that was left for the drivers and conductors. The latter, however, cheerfully made the best of the situation. Drivers with their feet packed in straw and wound with gunny sacks, and with icicles hanging from their mustaches, aided in keeping their passengers merry by jests about having come back from the Klondike, and asking casual returned volunteer soldiers if they had ever met anything like it in Puerto Rico.

The suspension of traffic on some of the lines almost caused a suspension of business at the Eighteenth Street exchange of the New York Telephone Company, for when the office opened yesterday only four "hello girls" were able to get down town. By and by, however, others began to drop in, and work went on as usual.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

Traffic in Brooklyn was almost at a standstill yesterday, owing to the storm. Most of the trolley lines operating in the main portion of the borough were able to keep cars moving, though not with any approach to regularity but the lines which reached out beyond the centre of the town were paralyzed. The Bensonhurst branch of the Brooklyn Heights system, the Eighty-sixth Street and West End division of the Nassau, the crosstown lines, and many others did not attempt to do business. Beyond Flatbush the Flatbush Avenue line was motionless, and there was no attempt to connect with Canarsie and other outlying points. The Fifth Avenue line of the Nassau ran only as far as Thirty-ninth Street.

The elevated railroads did a big business as a result, but for some reason they made no especial effort to meet the increased traffic. Two-car trains were run on the Kings County line as usual, and they were literally stuffed with passengers. If there was not room enough to stand on both feet, the passenger was required to emulate the stork.

A carload of passengers spent Saturday night and Sunday morning at Eighteenth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. One of the cars of the Brooklyn Heights system was stalled there at about 11 o'clock. The drifts at that point were probably the highest and thickest in the borough. The car was warm and well lighted, and there was not much actual hardship. In the morning the Bath Beach police, who had become aware of the state of things, sent out mounted men with blankets, and at 10 o'clock the Heights authorities sent down a wagon load of provisions. Later in the day the stranded ones were taken to the nearest houses, and made as comfortable as possible. It was impossible to move the car all day.

The trolley companies stopped running cars to Coney Island at 8 P. M. Saturday. At that hour, eight cars were unable to get away from the island, and were abandoned in Neptune Avenue, near Fifth Street. The motormen telephoned that it was impossible to make any headway, and that it would be best to leave the cars on the track, as there were no passengers in them.

A number of visitors went to Coney Island early in the day, and found it impossible to leave the resort. Consequently the hotels were overcrowded. No New York Sunday papers were delivered there yesterday.

Bensonhurst was completely snowed under. Residents who had to come to Manhattan yesterday had a long walk to the cars at Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, until a man with a sleigh came along and offered to carry passengers from Bensonhurst to that point for $5 apiece. On the first round-trip he made just $40.

THE BRONX DISTRICT SNOWBOUND.

The Borough of the Bronx was completely snowbound all day yesterday. In the streets were snowdrifts from six to twelve feet high, and in the outlying districts, such as Port Morris, Unionport, Westchester, and West Farms, many of the small frame cottages were almost completely buried in drifts, so that the occupants had to dig tunnels to reach the roadways. The wind played sad havoc with fences, signboards, and chimneys, and in a number of instances where the wind had a full sweep, windows were blown in.

Along the west side of Third Avenue, from One Hundred and Fiftieth Street north for about ten blocks was a snowdrift six feet high, which completely blocked the entrance to stores and dwellings.

At 10 o'clock the Street Cleaning Department started in to clear Third Avenue with about 100 men and 50 carts. They worked hard all day, but the progress was slow, as the snow was very light and deep. From one block, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, 145 loads of snow were carted away. By 10 o'clock the avenue had been cleared from East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street as far south as One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. A force of men were also at work on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Third Avenue Bridge was still completely covered with snow last night and only four men were at work clearing it. The side streets in the district were impassable and no attempt was being made to clear them, the entire force being placed on the avenues.

STATEN ISLAND TIED UP.

Not since the great blizzard of 1888 has Staten Island been tied up by a storm as it was yesterday. Trolley service stopped late on Saturday afternoon and had not been resumed up to late last night, except in an irregular way. The steam railroad service was a little better.

For some reason the Staten Island Electric Railroad did not realize the storm was heavy until it was bottled up. During Saturday afternoon one sweeper was gotten out upon the road, but as cars under serviceable conditions take two hours and a half to make the round trip over the main line, the plow was powerless to keep even part of the tracks clear. The Midland Company had a similar experience.

The officials of the Rapid Transit Railroad said the storm was worse than even the great blizzard of 1888. On that occasion they kept their road open, but during the early hours of yesterday morning, despite all efforts, some portions of the road were blocked. Up to last night no train had reached any point between Clifton and South Beach, and in some places the drifts were fifteen feet high. Between St. George and Clifton the road managed to get one track open and ran trains on schedule time. On the north shore, beyond St. George, the conditions were worse than on the south shore.

LONG ISLAND TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

Long Island suffered severely from the blizzard. No communication has been had with the eastern end or the middle of the island since Saturday night, and wires are down everywhere. The last trains to leave Montauk, Greenport, and the other eastern termini of the Long Island Railroad reached Long Island City late on Saturday night, and reported the storm on the east end of the island more severe than in the neighborhood

WAITED IN VAIN FOR CARS

Would-Be Passengers Shivered Among Snowbanks.

BIG PLAZA WITHOUT A SHELTER

Women and Children Suffered Terribly at the Intersection of 3d Avenue and 138th Street.

One of the bleakest, most miserable and cheerless spots in Greater New York yesterday was the big plaza at the intersection of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, where three lines of street railroads of the Union Railway system cross, and where thousands of passengers are transferred daily. The storm had transformed the locality into a desolate, silent waste of snow banks, through which men and women floundered and struggled to reach the cars that passed at long intervals on the Third Avenue line, or shivering with cold, waited in vain for cars on the Point Morris and Eighth Avenue or the Willis Avenue line, that had not run since 8 o'clock on the preceding evening.

Brown lanes of frozen mud, flanked on either side by great banks of snow, showed the railroad tracks, where some effort had been made by the company to clear them, but no workmen were in sight. Aside from this partial clearance from the tracks, the entire plaza was a barren waste, over which a howling west wind tore, lifting at intervals great clouds of snow dust and sending it swirling up into the air and then downward over the street in sheets. Morris Avenue stretched away to the northward, a clean, unbroken line of white, and Lincoln Avenue, running to southward from the square, showed a light-brown line, where efforts to clear it for the passage of the Willis Avenue cars had been abandoned for the time. Facing the plaza on the northeast is a cigar store, but a hundred feet or more from the intersection of the tracks. Facing on the northwest is a saloon. The square is bounded on the south by vacant lots.

In this desert waste, covered by more than a foot of snow with absolutely no shelter except that voluntarily afforded by the proprietors of the saloon and the cigar store mentioned, stood throughout the day yesterday shivering groups of the patrons of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. There had been pitiful scenes of suffering there the night before, when, during the blinding snowstorm, hundreds of working men and women returning from their work were compelled to take exit transfers until far into the night when traffic on the Willis Avenue and Port Morris and Eighth Avenue lines came to a standstill, and they were forced to make their way to their distant homes as best they could. The saloon was filled with waiting passengers until far into the night, but the women could not go there, and were compelled to wait standing in a foot of snow. J. H. Rosen, who keeps the cigar store on the northeast corner of the square, accommodated as many as possible until his closing hour, when fully fifty persons had to be fairly driven out into the storm again.

The scenes there yesterday were not so distressing, because being Sunday, fewer passengers were compelled to be abroad, and besides cars were running on only one of the interesting lines. The Third Avenue line, running northward to Fordham, West Farms, Bedford Park, and other points in the Bronx, had been kept in operation, and the cars which usually run on three-minute headway came along yesterday at intervals of from ten to fifteen minutes, and were consequently crowded to the doors. The Willis Avenue line, beginning at Harlem Bridge and running through to High Bridge, crossing One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the square, had not been in operation since 8 o'clock on the night previous, with no immediate prospect of resuming. The Eighth Avenue and Port Morris line was able to run eastward from Eighth Avenue only as far as the southern entrance to the Madison Avenue Bridge over the Harlem. Thence passengers wishing to reach West Farms, Fordham, and other upper Bronx points were compelled to walk across the bridge and through One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Third Avenue to get their cars.

Passengers from the Madison Avenue and Lenox Avenue lines were put to the same inconvenience and throughout the afternoon an almost continuous line of men, women, and even children was seen tramping eastward along One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street in Indian file, threading a narrow pathway made in the snow by those before them, in order to reach the transfer station at Third Avenue. Then came the long wait for the cars.

A kind providence had happily caused the motor in one of the trolley cars to break down at this particular spot early in the morning, and as its removal to the car sheds was impossible, it was allowed to remain on the plaza, and waiting passengers eagerly availed themselves of the shelter it afforded. The car was not heated and could hold only a portion of the number seeking its shelter, but it was a godsend to women with little children. The seats and floor were soaked with the snow constantly being carried into it by passengers, and the car was cold and miserable, but it shut out the wind. Those who could not get into it floundered about in the snow outside. Male passengers betook themselves to the saloon, which overflowed with customers and reaped a rich harvest. The policeman near the side door of the place smiled indulgently as men who had missed several cars emerged and labored heavily through the snow. Profanity was rampant. It frequently happened that arriving cars were already packed with humanity, and thus many of the shivering crowd on the square were compelled to wait from fifteen minutes to three-quarters of an hour.

J. H. Rosen, the cigar man on the corner, said yesterday that he had offered the railroad company, if they would assist him in obtaining a permit, to extend his premises further out on the wide sidewalk, and with the enlarged room to construct a waiting room for trolley car passengers. The company, he said, had objected on the ground that his place was too far away from the intersection of the tracks.

Mr. Rosen said that he was overrun every day, and even in Winter, by hordes of miserable passengers waiting for cars. He had the following sign displayed yesterday:

"Please step back into the store out of the snow. Don't block the door way."

He said he was compelled to do this in order to make room for the entrance of customers.

There is now a little boxlike structure in the square made to hold one man, and formerly used by the employe who gave transfers, but transfers are given on its cars now, and the little structure is empty and filled with snow. No employe of the company was on hand yesterday to give information, and to hundreds of eager questioners the conductor and motorman on the broken-down car could only say that they knew nothing of what was going on on other parts of the roads, nor could they tell when traffic would be opened on the blockaded lines. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a car was gotten through on the Port Morris and Eighth Avenue line, but no passengers were allowed on it.

Died in a Jersey City Snowdrift.

The storm brought about the death of one man in Jersey City. The victim was Charles Schoppe. He was forty years old and lived with his wife and two children and was employed in a butcher's shop. He left home at 7 o'clock yesterday morning to go to work. When he reached Bramhall and Jackson Avenues, where he had to break his way through a heavy snowdrift, a policeman saw him throw up his hands and fall. He ran to Schoppe's side and found he was dead. A physician who was called said he had died from heart disease caused by the unusual exertion he had made in forcing his way through the snowdrift.

Traffic in Jersey City Resumed.

Trolley-car traffic in Jersey City, which was practically suspended at midnight Saturday, was resumed at daylight and was fairly regular during the day except in the outskirts of the city, but cars ran only on twenty and thirty minutes' headway. Great difficulty was experienced by the Newark cars in crossing the meadows, especially on the turnpike line.

St. Louis and San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—Bryan Snyder, Assistant General Freight Agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, has been appointed to succeed B. L. Winchell as General Passenger Agent. Mr. Snyder has been associated with Vice President and General Manager B. F. Yoakum for many years. He will be succeeded as Assistant General Freight Agent by Charles Hall. Mr. Hall's successor has not been appointed. James Donahue of Kansas City has been promoted to be Assistant General Freight Agent. All of these appointments become effective Dec. 1.

NOT THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Chinamen of San Francisco Excited Over a Case of Bright's Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The excitement growing out of the report that a case of bubonic plague had been discovered in Chinatown has been quieted by an official statement that the Chinaman who was supposed to have died of the plague was the victim of Bright's disease. This official statement is made by Health Officer Galway, City Bacteriologist Spencer, and Dr. Williamson of the Health Board. In the autopsy performed on the Chinaman's body not a trace of the plague was found.

A thorough investigation of Chinatown by the Health Inspectors shows that there is no contagious disease at present in Chinatown. The Board of Health has decided, however, to institute a vigorous campaign of cleaning, whitewashing, and chloride of lime throughout Chinatown.

The report of a death from the bubonic plague was started by the Chinese themselves, who were mystified by three deaths they could not understand, although they were due to pneumonia. Even the merchants of Chinatown concluded with their less intelligent countrymen that the bad luck was caused by building the Hall of Justice tower too high and too near Chinatown. The tower, they said, had aroused the evil spirits of the air, and these evil spirits had avenged themselves by sending a plague upon the Chinese.

When within a week another Chinaman died and his body showed discoloration—due to excessive opium smoking—the Chinese were sure the plague was upon them, and they communicated with the city authorities in the hope that the Municipal Building would be razed to the ground. Thus they believed the evil spirits would be placated and Chinatown saved from the plague.

NEW CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMP.

It Will Come into Use Christmas Day as a Regular Issue.

MONTREAL, Canada, Nov. 27.—The Canadian Postmaster General, Mr. Mulock, has had designed a unique postage stamp, to come into use on Dec. 25 next, the date of the inauguration of the new imperial penny postage. The stamp will be for use on letters for Great Britain and the colonies, and is not designed as a special issue, but will take its place among the regular postage stamps of the Dominion.

Mr. Mulock's idea in the design of the new stamp is to make Canada better known, and as a colonizing agent he thinks it will be quite a success. When the Postmaster General was in England last Summer he says he was surprised to notice that the great mass of the people of that island failed to appreciate the greatness and the value of the British possessions abroad. Especially did this seem to be the case with regard to Canada.

The idea accordingly suggested itself to him, when he was considering a design for an imperial penny postage stamp, to prepare something that would show graphically the extent of the British possessions as compared with that of the other countries of the world. On his return to Canada Mr. Mulock invited designs to be sent him by Canadian artists, but none of these quite meeting his views, he sketched out something himself, in the rough, and handed it over to an engraver to be touched up.

The feature of the new stamp is a neatly executed map in miniature of the world, showing the British possessions in red as distinguished from all other countries. Surmounting this is a representation of the British crown, underneath which is a bunch of oak and maple leaves, symbolizing the unity of the mother country and the Dominion. On the upper edge of the stamp are the words, in neat letters, "Canada Postage." Underneath the map is "Xmas, 1898," so that the date of the inauguration of penny postage throughout the empire may be a matter of record.

On each of the lower corners is the figure "2," indicating the denomination of the stamp. At the lower edge are the words, taken from the works of one of the Canadian poets, "We hold a vaster empire than has been." The details of the coloring of the stamp have not yet been altogether determined.

The Postmaster General has also under consideration the preparation of a card bearing the impress of the new penny postage stamp, together with a table of figures showing the volume of Canada's trade, her area, the variety and magnitude of her natural productions, industrial output, transportation facilities, the position she occupies as a great highway between Europe and the Orient, and other matters of a like interest. These cards will be inclosed in envelopes and distributed among teachers and others in Canada and in Great Britain, with the expectation that they will assist in the formation of a truer idea of Canada's present and prospective position in the world.

PHILIPPINE MINERALS.

A United States Expert Makes a Report on the Resources of the Archipelago.

George F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, who is now in the Philippine Islands, has prepared a condensed official report on the "Mineral Resources of the Philippines." This memorandum, Mr. Becker says, probably covers all of the main discoveries in the geology of the Philippines which are of economic interest. Only about a score of these islands are known to contain deposits of valuable minerals. The minerals are coal, petroleum, gold, copper, iron, silver, lead, and quicksilver.

Coal exists in various provinces of the island of Luzon. The finest beds have been discovered in the small island of Batan, just east of the southern portion of Luzon. Mr. Becker says: "So far as is definitely known, the coal of the Philippine Islands is all of the tertiary age, and might better be characterized as a highly carbonized lignite. It is analogous to the Japanese coal and to that of Washington, but not to the Welsh or Pennsylvania coal. * * * In these islands it would appear that the native coal might supplant English or Australian coal for most purposes. The heating effect of this coal is about three-fourths that of Cardiff coal." A number of concessions for coal mining have been granted on the main island of Luzon, just south of Batan, at the town of Bacon.

Gold is found at a great number of localities in the archipelago, from Northern Luzon to Central Mindanao. In most cases the gold is detrital, and is found either in water courses or in alluvial deposits now deserted by the current. "There are no data at hand," says Mr. Becker, "which indicate decisively the value of any of the placers. They are washed by natives largely with cocoanut shells for pans, though the batea is also in use. * * * At Paracale there are parallel quartz veins in granite, one of which is twenty feet in width and contains a chute in which the ore is said to assay thirty-eight ounces of gold to the ton. One may suspect that this assay hardly represented an average sample."

In the Island of Cebu petroleum has been found associated with coal at Toledo, on the west coast, where a concession has been granted. It is also reported from Asturias, to the north of Toledo, on the same coast, and from Alegria, to the south. Natural gas is said to exist in the Cebu coalfields. Petroleum highly charged with paraffin is found on Leyte, at a point about four miles from Villaba, a town on the west coast.

Numerous, but in some instances vague, reports concerning the discovery of copper ores have come from various parts of the Philippines. An attempt was made to work the deposit in Masbate, but no success was attained. Northern Luzon contains a copper region which, Mr. Becker says, unquestionably is valuable. The deposits of Mancayan are described as veins of rich ore seven meters in width, and arranged in groups. A lead mine has been partly developed near the town of Cebu, on the island of that name.

There is iron ore in abundance in Luzon, Caraballo, Cebu, Panay, and some of the other islands. The best deposits are in the Province of Bulacan, near a small settlement named Camachin. A small industry exists at Camachin, where wrought iron is produced and manufactured into plowshares. Mr. Becker comments as follows: "It would appear that charcoal pig iron might be produced to some advantage in this region. The lignites of the archipelago are probably unsuitable for iron blast furnaces." Marble of fine quality occurs on the small island of Romblon. It is much employed in churches in Manila for baptismal fonts and other purposes.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Persian Lamb Skins.

German dyed, which retains its rich lustre for years is the best.

Muffs $12, $15 and $18.

Fashionable coats $150, $175 and $200.

Jackets $25 less.

NOTE—I could sell American dyed Persian Lamb Muffs for $6, $8 and $10; coats for $75 and $100; but they don't give satisfaction, and I will not sell them until we can successfully compete with Germany.

C. C. SHAYNE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.
42d St. West, bet. Broadway & 6th Ave.
The firm name is a guarantee of reliability.

SPAIN'S ANSWER TO-DAY

Generally Conceded that She Will Not Resist Our Demands.

WILL GRANT THE PHILIPPINES

There May Be a Protest Against the Amount This Country Offers for the Islands.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Senor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, is this evening waiting for the reply from the Spanish Government, and unless there is some change in the situation before noon to-morrow the reply will be an acceptance, under protest, of the American offer of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Even up to a late hour this evening telegrams have been exchanged between the Spanish Commissioners and Madrid, but all the Americans in a position to speak with authority are convinced that the foregoing outlines the contents of the Spanish reply. Señor Abarzuza expressed the opinion this evening that there would be no break in the work of the commissions.

Marquis de Comillas, who is the largest individual creditor of Spain, and has been here from the outset in behalf of the numerous important enterprises of which he is the head, also indicated this evening that Spain had made up her mind to yield. He is in very close touch with the Spanish Commissioners.

"Nothing that we have done here," said the Marquis, "has made any impression upon the minds of the American Commissioners. From the very first their intention was to take the Philippines and they have never wavered."

There is no truth in the report cabled here from Washington that in the last American memorandum a demand for the Sulu group had been added to the previous American demand. The original American claim was upon territory within lines longitudinally and latitudinally defined. It embraced the so-called Sulu group. There has been no change since the first demand, and, according to the statement of one of the American Commissioners, there will be no modification of it.

LONDON, Nov 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "It may be regarded that Spain will accept the American conditions and sign the treaty, perhaps even without a protest. Thus her colonial empire will disappear forever; and the day is not far distant when the patrimony of the United States, accruing to them, under prosperity, from exploiting the islands, with good administration will have increased to fourfold the sum total of the terrible war indemnity France paid Germany."

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The Cabinet has agreed upon the instructions to Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, for to-morrow's joint session at Paris, at which the treaty will be signed. El Imparcial exhorts the Government to refuse with dignity the indemnity America offers and to protest against America's appeal to force with respect to the Philippines.

El Correo denies the reports that an insurrection has broken out in the Sulu Islands. A Spanish dealing with the peace negotiations is being prepared.

There is a good deal of comment upon a dispatch from Gibraltar announcing the arrival there during this month of 180 new model cannon.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Cabinet has concluded that the wisest policy is to accept the American terms, leaving to the Spanish Commissioners full power to secure the best possible indemnity and to place on record, if the American Commissioners will permit, a protest against the American interpretation of the protocol as affecting the Philippines and against the peace conditions generally.

"The decision of the Cabinet is approved in political and financial circles. I understand, however, that the deliberations of the Ministers were very protracted. Señor Sagasta, Duke Almodovar de Rio, and Señor Puigcerver had great difficulty in inducing some of their colleagues to accept the small indemnity. Undoubtedly the situation is hard and critical, but Ministers say Señor Sagasta is determined to confront all opposition until the Cortes is convoked, probably at the end of December, when he will demand a vote of confidence, virtually implying approval of the treaty and the conservation of his party."

The Times, in an editorial this morning in praise of the foresight of the United States Government in increasing the army, says: "Looking to immediate needs, Mr. Alger's estimate of 100,000 is below rather than above the mark, for considerable forces will be required to bring the new populations into subjection."

JUDGE DAY SAYS PEACE IS NEAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Throughout the peace negotiations the President has expressed confidence that a treaty, satisfactory to the United States, would be drafted and signed. From time to time assurances of substantial progress toward that end have been received from the American Commissioners. To-day advices were received by the President from Mr. Day, President of the American Commission, reiterating the assurances he had previously given the President of the early and successful conclusion of the work of the commission.

Judge Day, it is understood, states positively that the Spanish Commissioners formally will accept, perhaps to-morrow, the terms of the United States, and that a treaty, drawn along the lines of the agreement reached, will be drawn and signed in a few days.

The dispatch from Judge Day was the first absolutely definite statement as to the conclusion of the labors of the commission that has been received, and, quite naturally, it afforded the President and his advisers considerable satisfaction.

FAREWELL TO GEN. BLANCO.

Members of the American Evacuation Commission Visit Him at the Palace.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—In accordance with yesterday's arrangements, Gen. Wade, Admiral Sampson, Col. Clous, Capt. Hart, and their aids and attaches, all in gala uniform, called upon Gen. Blanco at the Palace at 10 o'clock this morning to extend a formal farewell in anticipation of his early departure from the island.

The Americans were met by Gen. Parrado, President of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, at the staircase and escorted to the reception room, where Gen. Blanco was awaiting them.

Gen. Wade expressed thanks for courtesies extended to the Americans, and congratulated Gen. Blanco upon the efficient measures he had taken to maintain order and discipline in the Spanish Army. Though the Americans had come to a country with which they were at war, they had no complaints to make, Gen. Wade said, as there had been no cause of offense since their arrival.

"I have acted only in the performance of duty," Gen. Blanco answered.

When the Americans retired Gen. Blanco accompanied them to the head of the staircase, bowing them out with the greatest courtesy and shaking hands with all.

The Spanish transport Montevideo sailed to-day with 1,760 troops. This afternoon the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Rapido and the steamers Yanez and Pinson arrived.

The United States cruiser Topeka arrived this morning.

REINA MERCEDES SHIFTING.

The Wrecked Spanish Cruiser Likely to Block Santiago Harbor.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 27.—Lieut. Young of the Hist, who, some days ago, examined the wreck of the sunken cruiser Reina Mercedes and found her with about 110 feet hanging over the channel bank, made another examination yesterday. He found that the wreck had moved slightly. It is now in an extremely dangerous position. A southwest wind of any strength would send the vessel into the channel leading to Santiago harbor and completely block it.

Persons who have gone on board have felt the wreck moving. If work is not started soon the vessel probably will be lost. At the present moment only a comparatively small amount of effort would close the valves and pump out the hull.

Troops Sail To-day for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 27.—The transport Chester will sail to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock with the Fifteenth United States Infantry for Nuevitas, Cuba. The regiment has about 1,300 men and officers.

Our Treasury Department in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 27.—Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here from the United States yesterday on the revenue cutter Gresham.

He has come to inquire into and report upon the Puerto Rico currency system, the lighthouse service, the coast survey establishment, and other matters falling under the jurisdiction of the United States Treasury Department. He will go to Cuba before returning to the United States.

SERVICES FOR YEOMAN ELLIS.

Taps Sounded for the Only American Sailor Killed at Santiago.

The funeral services of George H. Ellis, yeoman of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, who was the only American killed in the battle of Santiago Harbor, were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 19 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Robert McDonald of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church officiated.

The casket was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, and was surrounded by floral offerings. A marine guard of twelve and a number of sailors under Ensign A. E. Karbach, were present. Chaplain W. T. Helms, assisted Dr. McDonald in reading the service.

At the close of the service taps were sounded, and then the wife of the dead sailor, who was present with her child, hid her face in her hands and cried.

It was intended to have the marines fire a volley at the grave, but owing to the storm the burial was postponed. Yeoman Ellis joined the Washington Avenue Church before he went on his last cruise.

Deaths at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following report of deaths among the American forces at Manila, dated Nov. 27, was received from Gen. Otis by the War Department to-day: "Following deaths since last report: Nov. 21—Frank M. Harden, private, Company K, First North Dakota; dysentery. Ole T. Lakken, private, Company K, First North Dakota; typhoid fever. Nov. 22—Clyde Perkins, private, Company K, Second Oregon; small-pox. Walter Downing, private, Company L, First Colorado; dysentery. Nov. 23—Charles McKinnon, private, Company F, Second Oregon; small-pox. Nov. 25—Robert Davidson, private, Company G, Fourteenth United States Infantry; malarial fever. James M. Clark, private, Company K, First South Dakota; dysentery."

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

At the Anniversary Meeting an English Alliance Is Denounced.

The thirty-first anniversary of the execution of the "Manchester Martyrs" was celebrated last night at Grand Central Palace. Judge James A. O'Gorman was the principal speaker.

Judge O'Gorman said that the martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who had been executed in Manchester Nov. 23, 1867, for the alleged participation in the rescue of Col. Kelly and Capt. Deasy from a prison van, had been executed without warrant and convicted on manufactured evidence. He said that this was not the only case of the sort in England's dealings with Ireland, and that a nation which would treat its people as England had treated, and is to-day treating, Ireland, may not hope to have an alliance with the United States.

He said the proposed alliance was repugnant to all true Americans, and he described England's attitude toward this country during the past century. It had been uniformly hostile, and he was suspicious of this "death-bed repentance." England, he continued, had made an enemy of every power on earth, and is now, in her extremity, anxious to have us for an ally. Any party, he said, which advocates such an alliance, will be damned by the great majority of the American people. He thought this country had better stand by its old friends, France and Russia.

Every allusion to an alliance was hissed and every denunciation of England loudly cheered by the audience. A reference to the late Charles Stewart Parnell created much enthusiasm.

The Dickey Club's Home Burned.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 27.—Fire today burned the building at 6 and 8 Brattle Street, causing a loss of $30,000. The building was occupied by more than a dozen tenants, prominent among them being the famous Dickey Club of Harvard University. The club lost everything in its apartments the value of which can only be estimated. They had many valuable paintings and pieces of bric-a-brac, which had been presented and collected by the members of the club in years gone by.

Chicago's Hebrew Charity Ball.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The sum of $10,230 was realized last night at the auction of the boxes for the charity ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, and to this sum $350 was added by donations when all the boxes had been sold. Added to $25,000 that had been subscribed, over $35,000 is in sight for the poor. These figures break the record and make it certain that the ball which takes place at the Auditorium Dec. 7 will be a grand success.

The German Navy.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The navy budget for 1899 raises the strength of the German Navy to 1,118 officers, 142 doctors, 1,119 deck officers, 5,193 non-commissioned officers, 18,079 men, and 1,000 cabin boys—that is, 48 officers, 10 doctors, 89 deck officers, 398 non-commissioned officers, 950 men, and 250 cabin boys more than last year's budget provided for. Besides the increment of annual expenditure to the amount of 4,900,000 marks, in virtue of last year's navy act, extra expenditure is entailed by the forming of new departments for the navy, finance, and for Kiao-Chau, and by the enlargement of some already existing departments. The Emperor has telegraphed to Admiral Tirpitz his recognition of the favorable result of the forced trial trip of the battleship Kaiser Friedrich der Dritte. The new ironclad gunboat, which is to take the place of the ill-starred Iltis, went to Kiel to-day to be fitted out for Kiao-Chau.

One or the Other.

"What a solemn expression that Miss Crosscut wears!"

"Yes; she is either profoundly intellectual or intensely stupid."—Detroit Free Press.

Less Sugar
Wilbur's Breakfast Chocolate
Therefore more Digestible
SAMPLES GRATIS.
H. O. Wilbur & Sons,
Philadelphia.

Sash Belts

With Sterling Silver Buckles finished in French Gray, Roman or Greek Gold and mounted with Amethysts, Garnets, etc. The ribbons used are of the latest importations and in pleasing variety.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,
MADISON SQ. 208 5TH AVE.

NEEDS OF PUERTO RICO

Gen. Brooke Asked to Have Duties on Foodstuffs Abolished.

POORER CLASSES BADLY FED

Meat and Flour Especially Needed to Better the Physical Condition of the Natives.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 27.—Dr. Amadeo, a Puerto Rican, who has passed much of his life in the United States, recently made a study of the foods of the poorer classes of his countrymen, and has embodied some of the results of his labors in an open letter to Major Gen. Brooke. His statements give an idea of what the island laborer is, and of what can fairly be expected of him as a citizen of the United States. In the course of his letter, Dr. Amadeo says:

"Five years ago, upon my return from the United States, I began to make certain comparisons between the poor of Puerto Rico and the poorer classes among Americans. I noted a physical inferiority among the Puerto Ricians. The blame for this should be laid at Spain's doors, for she, by reason of excessive duties on the necessaries of life, always prevented the poor man from obtaining nourishment.

"The science of nourishment shows us that a man, in order to maintain his health, should consume daily about 124 grams of nitrogenized matter, 440 grams of matter containing starch, and 55 grammes of matter containing grease. Hence the indispensability of meat. But the laborer of Puerto Rico lives on carbonates of hydrogen alone. Meat is a luxury he rarely tastes.

"This largely explains the condition of the laboring classes in Puerto Rico—the muscular system wasting away from defective nourishment, and the brain inactive and dull because deprived of phosphates. Moreover, exclusive nourishment of this kind engenders severe organic troubles in the end. A dangerous and common disease of the liver is the direct result among our people of a diet of beans and bananas.

"We cannot expect from men on such diet that degree of intelligence and activity which would be found in men properly nurtured. I am a country physician; and, when my patients come to me for relief from their many infirmities, I am obliged to say to them, 'You do not need drugs and medicines, but you do need meat and fish and nourishing foods.' These are very important facts for us; and we sincerely hope, as a source of possible relief, that Gen. Brooke will do all in his power to secure the admission into this island, free of all custom duties, of salted fish and meats from the United States and of rice and flour.

"To the man who works for 50 cents (silver) a day we should try to give a market in which his 50 cents will buy him proper nourishment. I believe the regeneration of this island should begin by restoring the health of its people. Surely it would be a pity if the inhabitants of a part of the rich American Union should be without proper nourishment. Such a state of affairs was comprehensible under the Spanish régime; but it would be hard, indeed, to understand under the control of a Government whose first principle is to care for its people; as, in Puerto Rico, care for the people resolves itself now into their proper nourishment.

"A majority of the Puerto Ricans are of European extraction. They cannot support life in roofless huts and in the open woods, as can the black races of Africa. We should make it possible for them to obtain shelter and homes at least as good as those of their forefathers. This could be done by permitting the entrance, free from all restrictions and duties, of the component parts of simple houses, such as boards, joists, iron roofing, and nails.

"I consider these recommendations, which I venture to submit, to be of prime necessity for the good of the people. Humanity demands their adoption. The poorer classes in Puerto Rico cannot be expected to appreciate their obligations to the United States, much less to fulfill intelligently the duties of American citizens, because their enfeebled mental and physical condition—the direct result of malnutrition—makes this impossible to them. We shall proceed with the work of social reconstruction of this island; but, in order to have healthy minds to work upon, we must first secure healthy bodies. But we cannot look for healthy bodies in a country where excessive tariffs would continue to prevent the poorer classes from eating meat and bread and to compel them to resort for sustenance to roots and bananas."

"OPEN DOOR" MISUNDERSTOOD

A Federal Official Says It Has No Application to the West Indies—Obligatory in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Administration officers do not expect that the so-called "open-door" policy will take an important position in the discussions of the coming session of Congress, but believe that debate on this matter will wait on the final disposition of the Philippines. A prominent official to-day said: "The phrase 'open door' is of limited application, and has been used only with reference to the possessions of European powers on the east coast of Asia. Originating in the 'treaty,' or 'open' ports of China and Japan, the words have been extended to cover ports which China has leased or surrendered to foreign powers. The phrase means that in such ports the alien Government has, in fact, imposed no discriminations in tariff or navigation charges against imports or vessels of other countries, but has treated them on the same plane as its own imports and its own vessels. In other words, foreign powers holding Chinese ports by seizure or treaty have merely announced that they will keep open such ports in the same manner that China has opened certain free ports, to the commerce of nations, without discrimination or favor. The 'open-door' policy has been politically obligatory, as the reverse policy would be in direct hostility to the purpose of civilized nations, steadily pursued for years and concurred in by China, of opening the Asiatic trade to commerce.

"The phrase 'open door' has no pertinence to the Western Hemisphere and no relevancy to the West Indies. The matter has been completely misunderstood by foreign newspapers giving the phrase an application to this continent. The United States restricts trade between American ports to American vessels, precisely as the Dominion of Canada restricts trade to British vessels between Canadian ports. Under the British law, any nation which elects to allow British vessels to engage in its coasting trade can obtain the privilege of entering the coasting trade of Canada. The United States has never availed itself of this opportunity, holding that the privilege to be granted is very much more valuable than the privilege to be obtained.

"The restriction of trade between the United States and Puerto Rico to American vessels is based on the policy which the United States has always followed under all Administrations, a fact overlooked by the European press. There seems to be no disposition here to change this policy in this sphere, from the mere fact that by the possession of the Philippines the United States must determine whether it will follow the 'open-door' policy of other nations with possessions by seizure or concessions on the east coast of Asia. Commercially, the restriction of the trade between the United States and Puerto Rico is of relatively little moment, as the direct commerce is small and is absorbed by American and Canadian vessels."

Contingent Circumstances.

"Has Mr. Bilden a good memory?"

"Well," replied the discreet friend, "I must say it depends somewhat on whether he's owing or collecting."—Washington Star.

MAY UNCOVER A CRIME.

Accomplices of a Defaulter May Be Found If Bankers Will Tell Where They Got Certain Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—If a dozen bankers in New York City and State will tell from whom they bought certain United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1901, it is thought that the accomplices of M. T. Polk, States Treasurer of Tennessee, who absconded with half a million State funds in 1883, may be found.

The Register's office here has recovered $50,000 of the $80,000 bonds stolen. Records show the following firms exchanged the bonds for registered bonds: Vermilye & Co., $6,000; the First National Bank, New York, $2,000; the Second National Bank, Baltimore, Md., $3,000; the National Bank of Commerce, New York, $5,000; Fisk & Hatch, New York, $2,000; the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, $1,000; the United States Trust Company of New York, $1,000; the National Herkimer County Bank, Little Falls, N. Y., $500; Laidlaw & Co., New York, $500; the Standard Oil Company, New York, $500; the Oneida National Bank, Utica, $500; White, Morris & Co., 6 Wall Street, New York, $1,000.

Harvey Fisk & Sons, New York, Sept. 5, 1888, sent in one of these bonds for $500; and on Nov. 18, 1889, one for $1,000. These were redeemed by the Treasury, and the money paid to the firm. The United States Trust Company of New York, on Aug. 1, 1889, sent in one bond for $1,000, and the money was paid to it by the Government. Again, on Nov. 18, 1889, the same company sent in one for $1,000, which was redeemed for the account of S. C. Winship, Gaylord, Blessing & Co. of New York, on Oct. 11, 1889, sent a bond for $1,000, which was redeemed by the Government.

Platinum Discovered in Washington.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 27.—Chicago and New York men have accidentally found what is said to be the richest platinum mine in America. It is in Okanagon County, this State. Experts say it is worth $1,000,000 or more. A few weeks ago a member of the company from the East came out and took a number of ore samples to an expert in New York, who has mined in Asia, whence most of the world's supply comes. He made tests which showed that the ore averaged seventy-two ounces platinum and one and a half ounces gold to the ton. The ledge is eight feet wide, and has been traced across country for five miles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:50 A. M.—45 West Forty-second Street; Harmonie Club; damage, $100.

7:05 A. M.—220 East Fourth Street; Fred Oswald; damage, $20.

7:25 A. M.—145 West Fourteenth Street; Ninth Regiment Armory; damage slight.

8:20 A. M.—537 Fifth Avenue; Theodore Havemeyer; damage, $200.

9:15 A. M.—King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; Patrick Callahan; damage slight.

10:45 P. M.—107 Fulton Street; South Publishing Company; damage, $300.

7:15 P. M.—515 Washington Street; Daniel Brandon; damage slight.

9 P. M.—426 East Thirteenth Street; Tony Raroth; damage, $15.

9:05 P. M.—54 West Fifty-third Street; John Doane; damage, $50.

9:30 P. M.—7 Clinton Court; John Vise; damage, $5.

9:35 P. M.—Barge Newcastle, East Twentieth Street; Consolidated Ice Company; damage, $150.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27.—Fire in the Olmstead Building, on Main Street, this morning caused $15,000 damage.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—I. von Bergen, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—Commander S. Schroeder, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Edouard de Reszke, Warsaw, Poland.

HOLLAND—E. Hannessa, Genoa; Archibald Williams, Liverpool; Walter Boker, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; F. G. Hinde-Bowker, Victoria, B. C.

NETHERLAND—Thomas Clark, Buffalo.

WALDORF—Col. J. W. Watts, Lynchburg, Va.; J. Herbert Carll, Johannesburg, South Africa.

WINDSOR—G. Card Pease, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. Glenn, wash goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. H. Hutzler, dry goods; Miss L. J. Conn, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Hecht, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorn, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Levy, notions; 496 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Morris, S., Scranton, Penn., clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Margolins, R., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; R. Margolins, bags; Hotel Imperial.

Overstreet, C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Irvin W. Fry, general buyer; 394 Broadway; Stuart House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Prager, P., Parkersburg, West Va., clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Schloss, woolens; 766 Broadway; Stuart House.

Wallace Brothers' Company, Statesville, N. C.; W. Wallace, furnishing goods; 280 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, linings, and black goods; William Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

SHIPPING AND

The Wanamaker Store

The Children—and Others

THERE is a "store-feature" on view daily that is about the best we can show;—and it's none of our providing, either. It's the sight of the little people walking through Toyland.

Fancy yourself a child again, with pronounced ideas as to giants and fairies and Glamour-land, and imagine yourself suddenly set down into the middle of a concrete and tangible reality that surpassed all that you ever had heard about!

Come down here at any time between nine and four, and look at the little ones. You will be interested in Toyland yourself, but not as they are. To you it's a store, and a stock in trade. To them, it's,—well, come and look at them.

You will bring your little ones, of course. They will show you things that you would never see yourself.

We like to call this a Children's Store, and, to an extent, it is, as a Christmas Store ought to be; but it is more than that, of course, as a Christmas Store must be. We put the little ones at the top on Christmas, but we provide for everybody. It's their day,—but not wholly. Hence, the holiday stock in China and Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac and Porcelains and Fancy Goods and Silver and Jewelry, and so many more things that we must stop ere our editorial becomes a catalogue.

The mystery in the Rotunda will be solved in a few days. You will hear it and about it, then.

Fourteen Thousand Yards Of French Drap d'Ete

If ever a fabric was mis-named, this is. It is *not*,—emphatically and decidedly *not*,—the diaphanous and flimsy textile that often takes the name, and better deserves it;—it is a solid, heavy, firm-woven cloth, that is eminently fitted for the tailor-made gown for coldest weather.

"Made in France," and by a maker who understands how to make good cloth. We show 14,300 yards of it this morning in all the wanted colors and black.

How long will the lot last? That depends on you. Just a month ago we offered ten thousand yards of about the same sort of goods and they lasted exactly two days. You can figure from that, remembering that the prices this time are:

For the Dollar-a-Yard Quality, 50c.
For the $1.10-a-Yard Quality, 55c.
For the $1.25-a-Yard Quality, 60c.
For the $1.50-a-Yard Quality, 65c.

Silks in Form for Gifts Silks, all ready for the giving,—all you need to do is to choose, and we will do that for you if you give us the request and the hint of the requirements.

It's an old and a pretty idea,—to choose the best and prettiest silks, to cut them to the right length for skirt or waist or dress, to box them attractively and sell them for a *less* price than you could ordinarily buy the silk alone for.

We have made some excellent choices. We had the best assortment in the country to choose from, and profited by it. As to prices:

At $2.60—Four-yard lengths in fancy Taffetas; in satin bar plaids; fancy barres, Roman stripes, French plaids, black grounds with colored stripes; also Evening Brocades, etc.
At $2.90 — Four-and-a-half-yard lengths in fancy Taffetas, plaids, Romans, barres.
At $3.85 — Seven-yard lengths of 19½-in. black Brocaded Satins; good designs; some floral.
At $4.40—Eight-yard lengths of 19½-in. black Brocaded Satins.
At $4.90—Seven-yard lengths of 21-in. black Brocaded Satins; excellent quality; new styles.
At $6—Eight-yard lengths of 20½-in. black Gros-grain and Satin Brocades; many styles; regular $1 grades.
At $10—Twelve-yard lengths of rich Satin Luxor, Satin Duchesse, Cachemire Gros-grain, Habutai, Surahs, Barre Cords, etc.

Rotunda.

Women's Ulsters If you have had occasion to be out-doors in the last few days this ought to interest you, and the time is only beginning.

Stylish? Yes indeed. Perhaps you have noticed it already. We noticed it some time ago in other countries, and knew that you would want them here soon. So they are ready.

It would be only half our duty to foretell the style. We have picked the best styles and produced them here. We caught the Paris idea of the "flared" skirt, among others, and show it as soon as the Paris stores themselves. But that is only what we are here for.

Fifteen dollars to thirty-five dollars.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Fancy French Plates There are two interesting showings of these to-day—in the Art Room, basement, and on main aisle, Broadway. The first comprises plates of various sizes, in beautiful decorations of flowers and gold, and in numerous designs. All are of elegant French china.

Bread and Butter Plates, $3.50 doz.
Fruit Plates, $4.50 doz.
Breakfast Plates, $6 doz.

We also show a splendid line of richly decorated fine plates, at $2 each. Exceptionally low-priced.

Beautiful Onyx Tables At Little Outlay Here's a holiday hint to those who'll soon be racking their brains thinking up suitable gifts. It's a hint that must be taken quickly. These handsome tables will ornament this store but a day or two.

All are fine specimens of onyx; on gold-plated solid brass frames. $8 tables are now $5; $12 kinds for $7.50; $18 kinds for $12, and $22.50 tables for $14.50.

Basement.

Opera Capes If you are in need of one in a hurry, it's here, and it's one you'll like, and it will be one made by some one who has a world-wide reputation for exactly that sort of garment.

Sara Mayer and Briamont Freres, of Paris, and Gerson, of Berlin, send most, but there are others. The variety is very extensive, covering all colors, light and dark, and all sorts of finish, from the plain and rich velvet and silk to the lightest and frothiest lace and coque-feather trimming.

Prices range from $18 to $500.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Opera Season,—Gloves Among other things, the opera season will make you think of gloves. You will do well to think of our glove-lines to Grenoble and elsewhere in the same connection.

These direct lines of communication have recently brought us plenty of new Women's Mousquetaire gloves, in 16, 20 and 24 button lengths. All the shades were selected by ourselves;—you'll have hard work finding many of them elsewhere, especially the pale creams, light pearls and the faint tints of mode and tan. Plenty of plain white and black, too.

Men's gloves of the right sorts, also.

Mackintoshes for Presents We noted about this time last year a really surprising demand for mackintoshes,—presumably for gifts. Sensible gifts they are, too.

Warned by last year's experience, we have prepared for this year. We show a number of grades of the good sorts of mackintoshes for both women and girls, packed in attractive Christmas boxes. We give you the box;—that's our part of the present. The garments,—

For girls, $3.75 and $5.
For women, $4, $4.50 and $5.

The goods inside the boxes are best known for the prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

Quaint Old Dutch Pieces Most of these are Dutch fancies,—evolved hundreds of years back, and reproduced for your 1898 Christmas choosing. Art, as applied to articles of utility, is a queer thing,—novelty succeeds novelty, and all at once you find the latest novelty echoing a fancy four hundred years old.

Like these bowls and boxes and candlesticks and snuffers and spoons.

Some of these are really old,—genuine antiques, collected by our own people among the dykes and canals of the Low Countries. Others are nineteenth century copies of the sixteenth and seventeenth. Some in silver, some in wood, some in metal,—but all interesting and quaint and pretty.

They do not cost too much. You pay for the metal in some of the cases, and the cost of bringing it over. In other pieces, a charge for the plastic skill that has adapted itself to the methods of a century or so ago.

$1.50 to $100.

Women's Desks We spoke Friday about a thousand desks we had prepared especially for holiday selling, and have had many mail inquiries as to prices. Perhaps these facts will help to save further correspondence,—not that it is not welcome so far as we are concerned.

The desks are spick-span new, in all the sheen and gleam of their pristine finish, and some of the more popular are priced this way:—

At $5—Of oak; French legs; brass spindled top rail; cast brass handles.
At $6.75—Of mahogany finish; French legs; cast brass handles.
At $9—Of curly birch; carved front; French legs; cast brass handles.
At $10—Of quartered oak; golden oak finish; serpentine front; French legs; brass spindled top rail.
At $10.50—Of mahogany; French legs; carved front; noiseless slides.
At $11—Of quartered oak; golden finish; front inlaid with fancy wood; French legs; noiseless slides.
At $14—Of solid mahogany; front inlaid with mother of pearl; noiseless slides; cast brass handles.
At $16.50—Of solid mahogany; serpentine front; fancy shaped lid; noiseless slides; carved handles.
At $20—Of bird's-eye maple; carved claw feet; swell front; lid and draw front nicely carved; brass spindled top rail.
At $24—Of solid mahogany; French legs; brass spindled top rail; swell front; 2 large drawers; the fall front nicely inlaid with mother of pearl.

Others up to $126.

Fourth floor.

Holiday Linens Come here for linens with great expectations. We have been studying, planning, preparing for months to make your highest expectations fail to meet the reality.

These are examples:—

Renaissance Scarfs, with linen centers, 20x72 in., at $3.50 to $7.50. Some 20x60 in., at $2.75 to $5.
Center pieces, round and square, $1 to $2.75.
Hand-embroidered, hemstitched doylies, 7x7 in., at 10c.
Embroidered pillow-shams, from Ireland, 32x32 in., $2 a pair.

DAMASK TABLE SETS.

At $5.25—Cloth, 71x90 in., and dozen dinner napkins.
At $5.75—Cloth, 71x108 in., and dozen dinner napkins.
Other qualities at $8.25 and $9.25 a set.
Some fringed sets, with two rows of open work and knotted fringe, at $5 and $6.

Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Mattresses and Pillows We know all about this bedding that we sell. We make it. We're sure the hair and feathers are thoroughly cleaned, that the ticking is especially good, and the sewing is neat and strong. Though always low-priced, there are sometimes incidents that bring our products to you unusually low. Like this offering, for instance:

At $11—Of a good quality black mixed hair; in one or two parts as desired; covered with good ticking; weight 40 lbs.; good value at $14.
At $12—Of pure South American gray hair; in one or two parts; excellent ticking; 40 lbs.; low-priced at $18.
At $1.20—Pillows of fine goose feathers; 3 lbs.; 20x30 in.; were $1.50.
At $1.50—Pillows of best selected goose feathers; 2½ lbs.; 20x30 in.; have sold at $2.

Fourth floor.

Buying Bric-a-Brac To buy cheaply—that's the question. We've attended to that point through the medium of an experienced searcher for the best that the art centers of Europe afford. He buys from the producer, and thus, profits that ordinarily go into the pockets of intermediaries are shared with our patrons. Here are a few prices which, upon viewing the goods, will prove recent advantageous purchases.

Teplitz Figures, at 75c., $1.50, and up to $24.50.
Royal Bonn Vases, $1.50, $2, and up to $25.
Royal Vienna Vases, from $4.50 up to $250.
Ceramic Art Vases, $2.25 up to $32.
French Mounted Vases, sevres effect, $4, and up to $225.
Austrian Vases, at 20c., 25c., and up to $3.25.

Art Room, Basement.

House Coats—Dressing Gowns The stock is now at its best, and there'll be no better day between now and Christmas to make selections. Whether at $3.75 or $25, or any price between, be assured of getting a garment right in every way.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store

An Example Shows Our Method

VIRGIL, the greatest of all Latin poets, wrote 54 books of poetry. Almost no one reads them all. His masterpiece, the "Æneid," is in 24 books. Few only read all of these. The unanimous verdict of literary authorities is that the second book of the "Æneid" is his best,—the centre gem in the cluster of Virgil's literary jewels, the very climax of his art and genius.

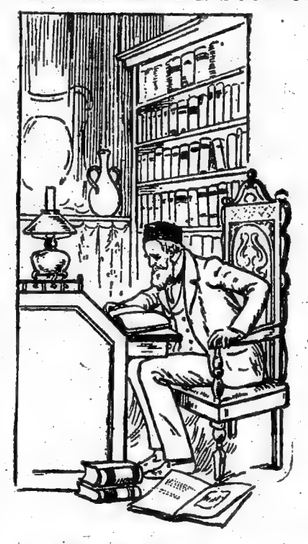

The International Library of Famous Literature gives this second book of the "Æneid" complete—Dido's tempestuous love; the mystic marriage; Æneas' ingratitude and desertion; the wrath of the Queen scorned; her strange and pathetic death. The translation is made by that eminent scholar, John Conington. A full-page illustration of "Æneas at the court of Dido" accompanies it; and Walter Savage Landor's classic essay, "Virgil's Dido," follows.

This is but an example of what the great library contains. The greatest work of every famous author has its strongest part as every great play has its strongest scene.

These Masterpieces of the World's Great Authors

have been brought together by those especially qualified to judge—those foremost in the literature of the two hemispheres:

Donald G. Mitchell, perhaps better known as "Ik Marvel"
Andrew Lang, whose literary fame is universal
Nathan Haskell Dole, the great comparative philologist
Forrest Morgan, the encyclopædic litterateur, and Caroline Ticknor, well known as author and literary expert.

The greatest writing of the Far East, Japan, China, India and Persia, the ancient and modern cultures of Europe and America are represented by their most noteworthy literary monuments: the moralist, the historian, dramatist, poet, orator, philosopher, novelist and humorist, all have contributed their best to the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE. The scope is as wide as possible. It reaches from the prehistoric writings of Babylon to the novel, essay and poem of this year.

The complete set (20 vols.), any binding, is sent at once to those joining the Wanamaker Literature Club.

The membership fee is ONLY $1. You are allowed 10 days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

The Fasig Sale Last Week One of the Largest on Record.

THE HAMLINS WON $40,000

Pierre Lorillard, Who Has Returned from England, May Be Represented on the American Turf.

If the prophets of evil who continue to talk about the passing of the horse had been at the Fasig sale of trotters and pacers last week they would probably discontinue the prophecies in which they foretell that the horse as a means of pleasure will be abandoned before long for the automobile. During the week the crowds that assembled at the Garden were larger than those drawn to some of the most popular shows on the boards, and fully as large as those that attend baseball games between crack teams, and only a small percentage of the crowds came to purchase. About $200,000 were paid for horses during the week at this sale alone, and throughout the city the sales in various other markets and private stables amounted probably to twice as much.

The fact that probably half a million dollars' worth of horseflesh has changed hands in this city alone during one week seems to be conclusive evidence that the public has no thought of giving up the horse, either as a means of pleasure or for business purposes, and if further proof is wanted the increasing success of the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden each year should serve.

While $200,000 has changed hands in the garden during the week, there remains yet about 400 head of horses to be disposed of at the same place this week, and as the class of horses to be sold is the same as those of last week the sale will probably be as large as the previous one.

There was not a disagreeable feature to last week's sale, and the bidding was in all cases genuine and spirited. By-bidding was not permitted, in spite of the assertion made in one of the daily papers that George Ketcham's Cresceus was bid up to $14,000 through the connivance of interested parties.

***

It is not an extraordinary thing on the running turf for a stable to win $100,000 in stakes and purses in a season, and there are instances where a single horse has earned that much money in a season. But on the trotting turf such a thing is impossible, for the system of racing on trotting tracks precludes such a possibility, and the purse money is more evenly and more widely divided. The most successful stable of the year, that of the Hamlins of Village Farm, Buffalo, earned $36,580. The Hamlins—C. J. and Harry—are wealthy men, and with few exceptions breed all the horses they campaign. The stable is managed by E. F. Geers, who drives most of their campaigners.

The last season their horses won twenty-eight races and were placed in twenty-seven others. This work was done by eight trotters and two pacers, all home-bred but the outsider, Tommy Britton. The leading winner of the string was the four-year-old pacing filly, Lady of the Manor, 2:07¾, who was first ten times in thirteen starts and won $11,600. The Abbot, 2:08, leads the trotters with seven races won out of ten starts and $8,300. With its good luck this stable had also much misfortune, as several of its most promising horses went wrong early in the year, notably The Monk and American Belle, who won heavily in 1897, while one, Milan Chimes, dropped dead in his first race, at Hartford, Conn., in July.

Next the Hamlin stable ranks that of Thomas Keating of Pleasanton, Cal., which was composed of but five horses, the property of various owners. Owing to Keating's ill-health, however, most of the races were driven by M. E. McHenry. For its size this stable did wonders, as one horse, William Harold, started but twice, winning only $425 out of the $30,050 credited to the stable. The other four were the pacers Searchlight, 2:04½, winner of nine races and $10,750; Anaconda, 2:04½, winner of nine races and $8,625, and Klatawah, 2:05½, winner of seven races and $5,500, and the trotter Dione, 2:09¼, winner of four races and $4,750.

Scott Hudson of Kentucky is third, but there is a big gap between his stable and Keating's, as his winnings footed up to but $19,925. His was also a public stable, which shifted in its make-up quite a bit during the year. His heaviest winner was the pacing mare Anne Lee, 2:07½, who captured $6,200, and his best trotter, Eagle Flanagan, 2:07¼, who won $5,850. He drove fifteen winning races during the season.

George West, the popular Chicago trainer, is a very close fourth, with his Gretna Farm stable, the property of various, and principally Chicago, owners. His horses won fifteen races and $19,425, and his largest winner was the pacing mare Redinda, 2:07¼, with $4,975. Almost all his horses were pacers. Maggie Lass, 2:14¾, was his best winning trotter, with $1,725 to her credit.

Fifth on the list is the East View Farm stable of the New York millionaire grocer, James Butler, managed and driven by "Directum" John Kelly, who, with only four horses, won $18,925. The star of the stable was its trainer's namesake, Directum Kelly, 2:08¼, who won eight races without a single defeat.

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If there should continue to be such a heavy snowstorm in the neighborhood as to render it necessary for the management of the Washington Jockey Club to declare off its three extra days of racing, as it was obliged to declare off Saturday's programme, it is probable that the interests of the turf would be well served, and that many thousands of dollars would be saved to the followers of the game. The changes of form at this track have been so sudden and so marked that a crisis has almost been reached, and if racing at other tracks in the South and West for the balance of the year does not become more consistent, there will undoubtedly be much scandal which will be detrimental to the entire turf unearthed.

Since his return from England Pierre Lorillard has spent a considerable portion of his time at Rancocas Farm looking over his thoroughbred stock there. His racing experience in England has not caused him to lose any interest in his breeding establishment here, and it is probable that he will be represented next season on the American turf by a strong stable.

***

The suit between the executors of the Andrew M. Moore estate (Cloverdell Farm) and J. E. Madden has been decided in favor of Mr. Madden. His claim is about $10,000, and there are claims of other creditors, said to rest upon a similar basis, amounting to about $300,000. If they all get the same verdict, there will not be much of the property, if any, left to the estate.

***

The sale of thoroughbreds, the property of Col. Saunders D. Bruce of New York and Dr. E. C. Carr of Gallatin, Tenn., to dissolve partnership, was held at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 19. The prices ruled very low. Lord Esterling, the eleven-year-old stallion by Esterling, brought $1,200, Col. Bruce securing him at that figure.

***

John Mackey, while in England this Fall, besides St. Gatien, purchased the chestnut colt Orelio, four years old, by Bend Or, dam Lily Agnes, by Macaroni, a full brother to imp. Ormonde, and the bay horse Conroy, five years old, by Bend Or, dam Grace Conroy, by Esterling, out of Rent Day, by Macgregor. Terms private.

***

Only three foals by Star Pointer ever started in public, and these are Sidney Pointer, 2:14½; Clay Pointer, 2:19¼, and Queen Pointer, 2:20½. If this had been generally known before the Fasig sale it would have been a pointer to buyers to pay more than $15,000 for the champion stallion.

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W. Cruitt, a well-known horse dealer of Liverpool, England, died recently. He imported and raced a number of American trotters, and last year had on Continental tracks Belwood, Reddy, and others.

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Arrangements are being made for a Canadian ice circuit on a large scale. The principal meetings will be at Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto.

Horse Sale at Lexington To-day.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 27.—The midwinter sale of thoroughbreds by Woodard & Shanklin will begin to-morrow. There are about 450 yearlings, two and three year olds, and brood mares to be sold.

A Blind Man Who Wants to Die.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Peter Goepfert, a prominent newsdealer and stationer of Nyack, became insane yesterday, because of total loss of eyesight. He tried to kill himself. He fired a shot from his revolver into his head, but the bullet went high, and he will recover. He says he will kill himself, as he does not want to live if blind. He is sixty years old.

BENTON McMILLIN'S VIEWS.

Tennessee's Governor-Elect Thinks the Race War Only an Incident—South Looking for "Prosperity."

Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee is at the Hoffman House. Mr. McMillin was elected Governor of his State at the last election, and he will be inaugurated early in January, the exact date to be fiexd by the Legislature, which meets the first Monday of the New Year. He will, however, occupy his seat in the House during the coming short session of Congress.

Among the Democrats of the House of Representatives it has all along been understood that had Mr. McMillin remained in Congress he would have been selected to head the opposition to the re-election of Joseph W. Bailey of Texas as the minority leader. Mr. McMillin said last night that there certainly would be opposition to Mr. Bailey's re-election, and, while he did not care to discuss the matter, he did not conceal his belief that the opposition will and ought to be successful. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee and Mr. De Armond of Missouri are both spoken of, he said, as candidates against Mr. Bailey. Either of them would, he thought, make a good leader.

Mr. McMillin said that the business outlook in the South was not particularly encouraging. "Our Republican friends," he said, "talk to us about prosperity. But with cotton at 4½ cents a pound, corn at 20 cents, and wheat at 60 cents a bushel we can't see any excess of prosperity for the people down our way."

Referring to the recent race troubles in the South, the Governor-elect of Tennessee said that they were incidents in the huge race problem which this country has yet to solve. "It is a vast problem," he said, "and no man can see the solution of it. Yet the President apparently is preparing to take on another, hardly less serious, by the annexation of the Philippines. The trouble in North and South Carolina was the same as the trouble in Illinois. The same thing would happen here in New York if the conditions were the same."

Mr. McMillin will remain in the city for several days, attending to private business matters and recuperating from the arduous labors of his campaign.

REWARD FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Royal Arcanum Societies of the Nation Preparing to Honor Him.

A movement on the part of the Royal Arcanum societies of the Nation to give Admiral Schley a sword has recently been started. It had its origin in Brooklyn, and yesterday the committee in charge met at the clubhouse of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, at Lafayette and Bedford Avenues. Grand Regent Claude R. Zappone of Washington presided. Treasurer Charles Balmanno reported that the subscriptions already amounted to nearly $1,000, with many councils to hear from. The sword is to cost about $1,500, and will be presented to the Admiral about the middle of January.

Admiral Schley was for two terms Regent of Farragut Council, No. 660, in Washington. He built it up from a small council to a large one, made up chiefly of naval men.

SLEIGH BELLS JINGLE GAYLY

Steel Runners, Long Idle, Glide Swiftly Over the Snow Again.

THE SPEEDWAY WAS CROWDED

Cutters Mostly in Evidence—The Sport at Night Facilitated by Bright Moonlight.

The merry jingle of sleigh bells was heard all day long yesterday along the avenues in the city where the street railroads do not run; on the roads in Central Park, throughout the full length of Riverside Drive, and on upper Seventh Avenue up to the bridge, but on no thoroughfare or road in the city was there such a jingling of the tiny bells as on the Speedway. It was the first introduction to New York's fine speeding grounds of the smooth steel runner, and before night had fallen thousands of sleighs of all descriptions had made the trip over the road that up to yesterday had been sacred to vehicles of the runabout variety.

The Speedway looked picturesque in its new garment of white, for the roadway was packed hard before noon, and the trees along the long stretch of road were heavily laden with white festoons. When the sleighs began to come along the scene resembled that in a Canadian city during a carnival week in Winter, and all that was lacking was an ice castle and a toboggan slide. There were sleighers about in plenty, most of them muffled up to the eyes, and showing between the peaks of fur caps and edges of big collars noses that were as red as Christmas apples.

Most of the sleighs were of the style of previous years, for sleighing weather was not anticipated so early in the Winter, and there are at present on the floors of the carriage factories sleighs that will not be turned out for several weeks to come. The brisk cutter built for two was more in evidence throughout the day on all of the roads than the statelier Russian sleigh, with the waving plumes and streamers and its load of well-muffled ladies, but there were some sleighers who cared more to be out alone, and these were in most cases the men who have come to be regarded as regulars on the Speedway. All, however, were well wrapped up, some in buffalo robes, which have grown to be so scarce in this city that the owner of a genuine one is regarded with envy by less fortunate drivers, and others in sables and bearskins. In some instances the drivers lurked somewhere beneath piles of furs, so that neither head nor arms could be discerned. Warm robes were necessary for comfort, too, for there was a biting blast blowing all day, and the driver who depended on the swift motion of the runners to keep him warm soon found his mistake, and had to resort to occasional stops on the road to find something cheering and warm.

The fun did not cease when darkness settled over the city, for a full moon came up early, and the roads were almost as clear at night as they had been by day.

The first of the sleighs struck the Speedway at 10 A. M. Dozens followed in its wake, and before noon hundreds of bells, ranging in tone from the deep clang of the brass bell that had been rigged up for the occasion to the delicate tinkle of the silver-ball bell on the more fashionable turnouts, were jingling in musical chorus.

Superintendent John Quinn, who has been known to the driving brigade for years as "the Sycamore of the Harlem," was out early behind a bay colt that must have been Canadian-bred, judging from the delight he took in digging his sharpened plates into the snow. The Superintendent was busy looking after dangerous spots in the road and directing men to fill in hollows, so that the stretch of road would be level. The wind caused a drift that piled the snow higher on one side of the road than on the other, but this was soon straightened out, once the road became crowded.

Frank Work, who never misses a day on the road unless the weather is very stormy, was one of the first to glide over the Speedway. He was muffled up in a big sealskin coat of the variety that distinguished the old fur-coated brigade of which Commodore Vanderbilt used to be a member thirty years ago, and he had a horse that fairly reveled in the snow. Behind him came the Zahns, Henry and Henry, Jr., rigged up in Eskimo manner, and only recognizable by their portly figures and their occasional shouts of "Gangway!" "Gangway!"

Andrew Welch, the Hartford horseman, who has been in town for a week or more buying trotting stock for next season's campaign, was out three different times during the day, and looked very snug and warm under a pile of robes. William D. Doerr, with Alexis, a bay trotter that could show a 2:20 clip on a track to a sulky, flew along at a rate that would put a better mark to Alexis's name in a trotting race, and William Runyon, the Philadelphia horseman, was out with a lively stepper. Capt. McDonald had a guest in his cutter, but did not attempt to brush with any of the drivers, for he had not had a chance to have his horse's shoes sharpened, and speeding without sharpened shoes over a well-packed snow road is a dangerous undertaking.

Many of the drivers and the spectators, too, for the latter came out in larger crowds than ever, and watched patiently in the cold, expected to see some of the new Speedway cracks out, but they were disappointed. Luxon, John Gerken's candidate, and Praytell, for which Robert Bonner paid $5,100 last week, were expected to be out for a brush with Nathan Straus's Cobwebs, but Mr. Straus is unwilling to take a chance with Cobwebs until the snow bed is decidedly firm, and kept him in his stall. Mr. Straus, however, did not miss the sleighing, for he was out behind one of his other horses during the day. Alfred de Cordova and Samuel McMillan, both members of the road brigade, were among the speeders.

There were very few heavy sleighs on the Speedway, but on the Park roads and on Fifth and Seventh Avenues there were plenty. Two or three stately family sleighs, rigged out in Russian troika fashion, were among the number, and they attracted much attention. William Durland found sleighing in a vehicle of this description to be comfortable. Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell did not show up on the Speedway, but he did not allow much time to slip by before turning out behind his recent purchase. On Saturday night he paid $1,500 for a roadster, and yesterday afternoon he tried him to a racing cutter in the Park.

BOY'S SEVENTH TRIP TO JAIL.

While Out on Bail He Helps Loot an Abandoned Factory.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 27.—Mari Vacca is Orange's champion bad boy. Although he is only fourteen years old, Mari is now in jail for the seventh time. The charges on which he has been arrested include malicious mischief, petty and grand larceny, breaking and entering, disorderly conduct, and horse stealing.

He was out on bail awaiting sentence for a confessed theft last week, when, to improve the time, he and two other boys looted an abandoned hat factory, breaking up and carting away about $100 worth of machinery, copper pipe, &c., which they sold for junk to a dealer for $10. This vandalism was discovered yesterday. Frank McMannus and Andrew Robinson, who were concerned with Vacca in the looting of the factory, were sent to jail together last night, and Vacca will probably go to court to-morrow.

Enlarged Joints, Gout, Rheumatism, or kindred troubles absolutely overcome by the free use of

Londonderry Lithia Water

Uric Acid simply cannot live in the system with

Londonderry.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PLEDGES

Campaign Promises Which He Said He Would Redeem to the Full.

TO ENFORCE STRICT HONESTY

The National Guard to be Kept Out of Politics—Canal Scandals to be Probed—Labor, the Raines Law, and Schools.

During his Gubernatorial campaign Theodore Roosevelt made speeches in every county in the State. In nearly all of them he made specific promises as to what he would do if he was elected—promises with respect to the National Guard, the workingmen, and the canals. He gave his pledge that no man with any blot of dishonesty or taint of any kind upon his record could hold place under his administration. At the dinner tendered to him by the Republican Club on Saturday night, Nov. 12, he said:

I appreciate to the full the responsibilities resting on me—responsibilities, first, to all the people, because I shall strive first of all to be the Governor of all the people, and then my responsibilities to the Republican—to those who elected me. I will do all I can to meet these responsibilities well, and I ask the support of every man, of every Republican, in the State, to help me meet these responsibilities by helping me to keep every promise, made or implied, in the campaign that has just ended.

Following are extracts taken from Col. Roosevelt's various speeches:

AN HONEST ADMINISTRATION.

As we pledge ourselves to uphold the National honor abroad, so we pledge ourselves to enforce strict honesty at home.—Speech of acceptance, Oct. 4.

So far as in me lies, I shall see that every branch of the government under me is administered with strict integrity and capacity, and when I deal with any public servant, I shall not be very patient with him if he lacks capacity, and short indeed will be his shrift if he lacks integrity.—Speech at ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall, Oct. 5.

There will be one test that I shall require—rigid honesty—that is, public honesty. * * * I shall carry out to the fullest extent those principles that thou shalt not steal, nor shalt thou allow any one else to steal.—Speech at Union League Club reception, Brooklyn, Oct. 8.

In our public servants it is a good thing to have brilliancy; it is a better thing to have courage, but most of all in importance is to have honesty. * * * The one indispensable requisite in every public servant with whom I may have to deal will be honesty.—Speech at meeting at Lyric Hall, Oct. 11.

When I come to deal with any public servant, with any man under me in any way responsible for my administration, I shall uphold him if he does his duty well, but if he does his duty ill, and above all if he shows any moral turpitude, if he is not rigidly honest, I shall assuredly punish him, and from that punishment he will not be able to escape by any exertion whatever of personal or political influence. That is my creed.—Speech at Glens Falls, Oct. 17.

There is one essential of good government, and that is honesty. If elected I shall insist that not only every man, but every measure, shall be honest.—Speech at Cornwall, Oct. 17.

There must be rigid honesty in every public department, and I never make a promise I don't keep.—Speech at Cohoes, Oct. 17.

If I am elected Governor I shall see that each man walks the straight and narrow line of honesty, varying not a hair's breadth to one side or to the other. If he so deviates no personal or no political influence can save him, for in my judgment party lines break at the Eighth Commandment.—Speech at Rouse's Point Oct. 18.

We need fearlessness and probity in dealing with every question that arises. We need common sense also very much, but above all fearlessness and probity.—Speech in the Fourteenth Congressional District, Oct. 20.

We stand for honesty in civic affairs. We stand for honesty in the administration of State offices.—Speech at Elmira, Oct. 24.

A public servant is not worth anything unless he is honest, nor is he worth anything unless he has pluck. We stand for honesty in the State.—Speech at Cortland, Oct. 24.

But if I am elected Governor of New York State I promise you this—and I will see to it that my promises are as good as my words: That no man shall wrong the State; that the State shall wrong no man, whether he be rich or poor; that the laws passed to protect the interests of the workingman shall be carried out to the letter; that creed, color, or nationality shall make no difference; that every man shall be treated according to his merits as a man; that every man shall have the fullest liberty the law allows.—Speech at Rochester, Oct. 26.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard must be raised to and kept at the highest standard of efficiency; it has amply proved its courage and patriotism, and we are bound to see that soldiers so brave and so willing are properly armed and are handled on the best possible system.—Speech of acceptance, Oct. 4.

But we of New York, like the people in the rest of the Union, must do our full share in building up another branch of our armed forces, the branch to which I myself have had the honor to belong, I mean our volunteer soldiers. They have won high credit for themselves in this contest.—Speech at ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall, Oct. 5.

Our admirable naval militia must be fostered in every way; in the last few months they have given an earnest of their usefulness.—Speech at ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall, Oct. 5.

As for our National Guardsmen * * * it is our duty to see that they are armed with the best modern weapons and managed according to the best system, so that on the one hand the best can be gotten out of the man as a fighting machine, while on the other hand his health and well being are assiduously cared for.—Speech at ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall, Oct. 5.

I think I know what the Guard needs and wants. If I am elected Governor I will put the Guard at the highest point of soldierly efficiency.—Speech at Glens Falls, Oct. 17.

The National Guard must be officered by the best men that can be found for the positions, men chosen not for political reasons, but with a view solely to their own merits and to the need of the Guard itself.—Speech in Fourteenth Congressional District, Oct. 20.

I do not believe that the National Guard should be mixed up in politics.—(Speech at Corning, Oct. 25.)

If I am elected Governor I shall see to it that the National Guard is placed upon the highest plane of soldierly efficiency.—(Speech at Palmyra, Oct. 26.)

PLEDGES TO LABORING MEN.

I recognize now as I did not recognize then the very great good that can be accomplished by men acting in combination with each other in the form of trades unions or otherwise. * * * We have the right to establish a system of factory inspection. We have the right to make and enforce laws against sweatshops in tenement houses.—(Speech at Glens Falls, Oct. 17.)

The State should be a model employer of its own employes. It should insist on getting the very best quality of work, but it should give the workman good wages, and see to it that while he is at work his well-being is guarded.—(Speech at Glens Falls, Oct. 17.)

One of the things that has been pleasantest to me in this campaign is the attitude assumed toward me, wholly without any initiative on my part, by certain of the leaders of organized labor, and that position has been taken, not because of what I say before election, but because they know that between elections they had in me a man to whom they could come with a certainty that they would have a sympathetic listener, and one anxious to meet them and anxious to recognize in every possible way the interests of the man whose interests are more inseparably connected with the welfare of the State than any other, the man with the dinner pail.—(Speech at Haverstraw, Oct. 17.)

The welfare of the State rests fundamentally upon the man with the dinner pail. What I shall strive to do is to see that exact justice be given to every man, no matter who he may be or what he does.—(Speech to employes of Colwell & Wilcox's iron mills, near Newburg, Oct. 17.)

What labor needs is not stump promises, but good-will promises that will be fulfilled after the election.—(Speech at Schenectady, Oct. 29.)

Now, I want this understood. Sometimes trades unions ask for what they ought not to have. Then I say before election, as well as after election, "No, I won't do it." What I say now I wouldn't say if I had not acted on it long before I thought of becoming a candidate.—(Speech at Cooper Union, Nov. 1.)

CONCERNING THE CANALS.

Much has been said as to the mismanagement of the canals. I would in no manner prejudge the case, but if, upon investigation, I shall find that either the system or the methods of administration are wrong, then they shall be changed, and if it shall prove that any man has been dishonest he shall most assuredly be punished.—(Speech at Lyric Hall, Oct. 11.)

If elected Governor I shall have the most searching investigation made into the administration of the canals.—(Speech at Kingston, Oct. 17.)

They prattle about dishonesty in the canals. If I am elected Governor I will see that no dishonesty is allowed, and if any man is dishonest or has been dishonest assuredly I will punish him, no matter what personal or political influence he may have.—(Speech at Buffalo, Oct. 25.)

If I am elected I will probe that matter [the canals] to the bottom—that is my promise. If I am elected and have to conduct any investigation, I will have it conducted by a man like Wheeler H. Peckham, and I shall tell him that I wish every piece of wrongdoing ferreted out, and that if it exists I shall have it brought home to the wrongdoer whoever and wherever he may be.—(Speech at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, Oct. 29.)

If elected I shall appoint some such man as Mr. Peckham to sift the evil [the canals] to the bottom. Not only will I do what I say, but there isn't a wrongdoer who doesn't know when I say it I mean it.—(Speech in Cooper Union, Nov. 1.)

I will continue Gov Black's investigation of the canals unless it is, as the Governor promised the other night, so closed up that his successor will not have to touch it.—(Speech at Troy, Nov. 3.)

THE RAINES LAW AND TAXATION.

If you repeal the Raines law it means $10.66 more a year out of every taxpayer's pocket. If you want to do it, all right. Go ahead, it's your funeral. But you know what you're voting on.—(Speech at Westhampton, Nov. 2.)

There has been a large increase in commissions and public offices in the past ten years. The effect or this is to make cumbersome the Government, and I think a large reduction can be made. If elected I shall endeavor to make such a reduction in the interest of good government and economy.—(Speech at Elmira, Oct. 24.)

Now, I do not think it possible in a State of six or seven millions of people with widely diverse interests and prejudices to get an excise law that will be satisfactory everywhere. * * * It is easy enough to denounce the present law, but I ask you carefully to consider what our opponents propose to put in its place, and to realize the harm they will do to decent government. * * * The present excise law is the best possible.—(Speech at Ogdensburg, Oct. 18.)

There are various State issues which are important. For instance, it is important that we should have low taxes. This campaign is especially a campaign for honesty.—(Speech at Poughkeepsie, Oct. 21.)

The excise law, which turns into the treasury $4,000,000 and over. Our opponents would like to repeal that law, but I do not think you will let them do it.—(Speech at Pulaski, Oct. 28.)

The excise law. * * * Remember the revenue will have to be raised somehow. I counsel you to think well before you vote to have your State tax raised one-half and your local tax in the same proportion. That is what the repeal of the law would mean.—(Speech at Syracuse, Oct. 27.)

SCHOOLS AND HEALTH.

There is one thing that our State must look after more carefully than any other thing, and for which no expenditure of time or money can be too great, and that is our school system.—(Speech at Haverstraw, Oct. 17.)

I was for two years on the New York Health Board, and if you examine our record for two years, you will see that never before or since was such good work done for the people of New York who dwell in the tenement districts. Just as we did then we will do in the future.—(Speech at Glens Falls, Oct. 17.)

THIS TRAGEDY NOT REHEARSED.

Man in a Bowery Theatre Shoots Another, to Avengé His Honor, He Says—Audience in a Panic.

An unrehearsed tragedy was witnessed last night in the Manhattan Music Hall, at 106 Bowery, where a vaudeville performance was in progress. Three tables from the stage sat two men drinking. As they laughed and talked, others who sat about saw a man approach the table. He was a stocky man, poorly dressed.

He walked close up to the table where the two men sat, then, quick as a flash, he drew a revolver, held it close up to the face of one of them, and fired. The man who was shot doubled up and rolled off his chair to the floor. The man who had shot him turned, fell over a chair, and before he could get up, was caught by a dozen pairs of hands.

The man who was shot will die. He is Thomas Morrison, forty years old, of 11 North Moore Street. The man who did the shooting is John Thompson, thirty-three years old, of 155 Hudson Street. Both are workingmen.

The 300 men and women in the hall rose as one when the shot was fired, and there was a wild rush for the doors. One door was carried off its hinges. At two other exits, where the doors had been locked, there was a moment's delay. It was only a moment, then the doors gave way with the press upon them.

Across the Bowery Patrolman Amon of the Eldridge Street Police Station was standing. He saw the rush of people, but hesitated to cross the street. The Bowery divides two precincts. Amon was in Chapman's precinct, and wasn't taking chances unless there was some good reason. But when a woman screamed "Murder!" he made a dash across the way.

The greater number of people had melted out of the place before he got to the door. The performers who had been on the stage had dropped out of sight. The stage, brilliantly lighted, showed a pretty country house and a green field. On the floor lay Morrison, and from him a red line of blood wound under the table. Six men were holding Thompson, who made no attempt to get away. "Is he dead?" was all he said when the patrolman dashed in.

An ambulance was summoned, the doors were closed, and most of the lights put out. Out in the street the crowd straggled back and gathered before the theatre.

When the surgeon came he examined the wounded man, and said the bullet had entered his head at a point half an inch below the right eye.

He did not think the man could live. While Morrison was being examined Thompson explained to the policeman that he had seen the man he had shot on the street with his wife.

"With my wife!" said Thompson calmly, as he looked at the groaning man on the floor. "Do you know what I mean? He has ruined my life; broken up my home. It's a life for a wife."

Morrison was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. He said he had never seen Thompson in his life. He had never even seen the man's wife.

The police couldn't understand why Thompson did not get more excited after he had shot Morrison. They argued that he must be crazy. He was locked up in the Mulberry Street Police Station.

FORGIVEN BY HIS BRIDE-ELECT.

New Haven Woman Delivers Her Fiance from Jail to Marry Him.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Four months ago John Y. Busche was a respected employe of the New Haven Biscuit Company, a favorite of President Jewell of that concern, and the lover of the employer's daughter. One day a large sum of money was intrusted to his care, and he decamped with it. The ill-gained treasure was soon expended, and Busche resorted to tramping, and was locked up here for boarding freight trains.

Among his effects was a letter from a Miss Jewell of New Haven, and the authorities wrote to learn something about the man. An answer was received setting forth the facts in the case, and the writer, Miss Jewell, asked that the prisoner be accorded good treatment, as she would use her best endeavors to secure her father's forgiveness. Miss Jewell's labors have not been in vain, for Busche is in receipt of a letter telling him that he will not be prosecuted for his New Haven escapade and that he could consider their former relations as binding. Busche and Miss Jewell were engaged to be married before his sudden departure. Transportation to New Haven was included in Miss Jewell's letter, and as soon as the prison door is opened for him he will go to New Haven to claim his deliverer as wife.

Indiana College Ruined by Fire.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 27.—The Milton B. Hopkins University Building was burned today. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $11,000. It was a three-story brick building, erected forty-five years ago.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ALDRIDGE CALLS ON PLATT

His Coming Causes Gossip at the Fifth Avenue.

JUDGE COUNTRYMAN'S REPORT.

Believed Aldridge Wants Platt's Aid in View of the Expected Adverse Opinion.

The appearance of George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, caused much talk among politicians there about the story which had preceded him from Albany that the forthcoming opinion of ex-Judge Countryman on the canal investigation report will take him severely to task. Mr. Aldridge was accompanied by Judge Werner of Rochester, and he carried a bulky bundle of papers, which he took with him when he went to Senator Platt's room.

Neither Mr. Platt nor Mr. Aldridge would say what was discussed at their conference. From friends of the Superintendent of Public Works it was learned that one at least of the objects of his call was to protest against what he considers a systematic effort to suppress his side of the canal case, and make him a scapegoat for the party. These friends alleged that a fair hearing had never been given Mr. Aldridge. The Investigating Commission, they said, refused to take up the line of inquiry which he suggested, and which would, they assert, have fixed the responsibility for the original faulty estimate of $9,000,000.

Mr. Aldridge, it is now stated, prepared a careful explanation and defense of his administration of the canals as soon as the Investigating Commission made its report, but he was kept from making it public, his friends assert, by the combined influence of Gov. Black and Senator Platt. Finally, he did get a synopsis of this defense, they recall, into the newspapers, but it was without the countenance of the party heads, who refused to circulate it as a party document, thereby, it is contended, robbing it of much of its weight and effect politically.

What Superintendent Aldridge now asks, his supporters declare, is a fair hearing. They say that he has been blamed for much that the system was responsible for, for much that the State Engineer should be held accountable for, and for much of which the Canal Board should at least share the responsibility. It is further contended that no proof has ever been produced to show that the Superintendent of Public Works ever derived any pecuniary profit from the canal fund outside of his salary, and his defenders contend that it is unfair that he should be held up before the public as if he had been guilty of some criminal action.

There are indications that the so-called Black-Payn-Aldridge combination is about to go to pieces. Intimations that the report of Judge Countryman might so severely reflect on Mr. Aldridge as to compel the Governor to remove him at once have emanated from friends of Gov. Black. Republicans from up the State who are close to the Governor charge that Mr. Aldridge was not loyal to the Governor's candidacy at Saratoga; that while professing to be for him he was all the while secretly dealing with Platt, in proof of which they cite the fact that Mr. Aldridge's friend, Babcock of Rochester, was on the Platt slate for Treasurer up to the night before the convention, when it was taken off, they assert, through no fault of Mr. Aldridge's. Against this, partisans of the Public Works Superintendent contend that the Governor has all along "thrown off" on Aldridge, with a view to making him the scapegoat of the administration, and that the Governor is even now, through the opinion of his special counsel, preparing to unload on the Superintendent the entire canal burden.

In view of this exchange of recriminations between the friends of the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works the latter's visit to Senator Platt was regarded as probably meaning a great deal. It did not indicate, it was pointed out, that there was any probability of Aldridge's entering into a combination to contest Mr. Platt's control of the Legislature. It was regarded as indicating that Mr. Aldridge has appealed to the Senator to help him out of the predicament into which Judge Countryman's report is expected to bring him.

Rumors About Aldridge in Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—In the absence of the facts relative to ex-Judge Countryman's findings in the canal inquiry and Gov. Black's recommendations thereon there are ugly rumors about the Capitol regarding the probable severe censure of Superintendent Aldridge. These rumors are believed, but as there is no one who will confirm them, nothing definite can be stated. Ex-Judge Countryman is said to still have the report in his possession. It is known, however, that he and the Governor have been in consultation for several hours daily for a week past.

BI-PARTISAN BRIDGE BOARD.

Assemblyman Brennan to Reintroduce His Bill at Next Session.

While waiting yesterday in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see Senator Platt, Assemblyman E. C. Brennan of Kings said that he expected to reintroduce at the approaching session of the Legislature his bill for a new East River bridge.

This bill, as introduced last Winter and passed by the Assembly, created a commission, the members of which were named in the bill, to supervise the building of the structure. As Mr. Brennan expects to introduce it next session it will provide for a bi-partisan commission of six, three to be named by the Governor and three by the Mayor. The bridge is to extend from some point between the navy yard and the present bridge, on the Brooklyn side, to a point on the New York side which would make the entrance on Chatham Square.

Mayor Van Wyck recently instructed the Board of Public Improvements to proceed with the preliminary work on a third bridge across the East River touching on Blackwell's Island. Mr. Brennan's contention is that the provision of the charter giving the municipal powers authority to build bridges is of doubtful constitutionality as applied to the East River. His bill aims to take the control of building the new bridge out of the hands of Tammany Hall, and to give a share at least of the patronage to the Republicans. The measure got through the lower house of the last Legislature, but failed to pass the Senate.

COCHRANE IS CONGRESSMAN.

Volunteer Engineers Could Not Vote Which Saved the Republican.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Since the return of the forty-two members of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers from Rensselaer County Saturday morning it is learned that they did not vote in the field, and that as it was supposed they would be home in time to register and vote, no provision was made for them to vote while they were in Puerto Rico. This elects Congressman A. V. S. Cochrane, Republican, by at least fifty votes, as 90 per cent. of the Rensselaer County men were Democrats, while 75 per cent. of the fifty-six Columbia County men, who voted at Camp Meade and other Southern points, were Republicans.

Alabama Man Killed by a Negro.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 27.—Chief Deputy Sheriff John Warner of this city was shot and killed here to-day by Will Goldston, a negro. Goldston is a murderer sentenced for life from Antaga County. He recently escaped from a convict camp in that county. Warner, learning of his presence in this city, attempted to arrest him. He received three balls from a revolver in the hands of Goldston, who was behind a door. The convict escaped, and, although the town turned out to hunt him, he had not been found up to midnight. Warner ran for Mayor of Birmingham last year.

Crusade Against Cigarettes in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—Kansas churches declare that cigarettes and slot machines must go. A big union meeting here to-night started the crusade, and committees were appointed to spread the movement among all religious and temperance organizations throughout the State. Local public sentiment will be created in the various counties, and members of the Legislature will be petitioned to pass laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and the use of slot machines.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ALLEGED CRIME OF M. PICQUART.—The Figaro of Paris said recently, in regard to the approaching trial by court-martial of ex-Col. Picquart, charged with forgery and with making use of forged documents, that Col. von Schwarzkoppen, formerly the German Military Attaché, had delivered to a trustworthy agent of the Dreyfusards information of the greatest importance concerning Picquart, which will be made public at the proper time. This agent, whose name is not given, M. Labori, Picquart's counsel, will endeavor to have summoned to testify at the court-martial. It is said that the witness will prove that Schwarzkoppen wrote the "petit bleu" by the Attaché's own statement properly drawn up and witnessed. This "petit bleu," which Picquart is accused of forging, reads, in translation, as follows: "Above all, I want a more detailed explanation than that which you gave me the other day on the question at issue. In consequence I beg you to give it me in writing, that I may decide whether I can continue or not my relations with the firm R——." It has already been stated in these columns how the document came into possession of Col. Picquart, and how his suspicions were directed toward Esterhazy as the traitor because of the address in Schwarzkoppen's handwriting: "M. le Commandant Esterhazy, 27 Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris."

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RUSSIA, THE CONCERT, AND CRETE.—A short time ago the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, taking its cue from the action of the Czar in insisting that the Turkish flag should not disappear entirely from Crete, published an article criticising the alleged harshness with which the French, English, and Italian Admirals administered justice in Candia in opposition to the Russian. According to Le Figaro of Paris, the St. Petersburg journal has been made to retract the article through an officially inspired communication. According to this communication, the four powers are described as working harmoniously together, the Turkish Government is praised for having properly appreciated the friendly advice given in regard to Crete, and no trouble or danger is foreseen in Macedonia and Armenia.

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JEWISH AGRARIAN COLONY IN BESSARABIA, RUSSIA.—A law has just been promulgated in St. Petersburg for the establishment of a Hebrew agrarian colony on the estate of Baron Horace Guenzburg at Dshenan Abadin Bessarabia. The estate, which covers an area of about 1,550 acres, has been parcelled out for the settlement of Jews engaged in agricultural pursuits, the settlers being exempted from the payment of taxes during the first four years of their residence.

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ATTACK UPON A GERMAN PROFESSOR IN TURKEY.—According to advices received in Berlin from Van in Anatolia, by way of Constantinople, Prof. Belck, the German explorer, was recently attacked and robbed by Kurdish marauders in the Sipan Dagh, while separated from his escort. As the result of representations immediately made by the German Embassy, the Sultan gave orders for the most vigorous pursuit and punishment of the guilty persons. The perpetrators of the outrage were arrested, tried, and executed within twenty-four hours after the military authorities in Van received the orders from the Sultan. The property and a part of the money stolen have been recovered. In accordance with directions personally given by the Sultan, Herr Belck will receive every attention at the cost of the State. He is now in Van, still under medical treatment, but out of danger, and he has personally thanked the Turkish Governor for the courtesies tendered to him by the Turkish authorities.

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THE EXPULSION OF DANES FROM GERMANY.—The recent expulsion of over 100 Danish subjects from North Schleswig, brief news of which reached this country by cable a few days ago, is, according to the consensus of semi-official opinion in Copenhagen, likely to prove an affair for international diplomacy. Although expulsion of Danes by the Prussian authorities have not been uncommon, the number of persons concerned in the present case have attracted widespread attention in Western Europe. There is a Danish-speaking population of about 150,000 in Schleswig who are Prussian subjects. These Prussian-Danes take Danish servants in preference to Germans. The gradual strengthening of the Danish element in Prussia has been the cause of much apprehension on the part of the Germans, and lately an order came from Berlin for the expulsion of all Danish subjects who had not been in the country three years. The indignation against Prussia is not confined to Denmark, but has been expressed in the other Scandinavian countries. There is a movement on foot in Copenhagen to boycott German wares. The Cologne Gazette asserts that the expulsion of the Danes was due to unbridled Danish agitation in North Schleswig and to the fact that the Danes, even after they become Prussian subjects, obstinately refuse to learn the German language, and are thus "lästig," (undesirable.) It is alleged that there is a network of Danish societies of a Socialist character covering the whole northern portion of the province, while in Denmark there are numerous so-called "South Jutland societies." The Danish press and the press of the party of protest in Schleswig foment agitation. Inhabitants of Schleswig who have Danish sympathies make excursions across the border and proclaim their hatred of Prussia and Germany and their unalterable adhesion to Denmark. Along the Danish side of the frontier a large number of colleges have been established in order, it is said, to attract young natives of North Schleswig and give them a Danish education. And there are numerous libraries with the same end in view. The Cologne Gazette says further that the situation recently assumed such a character, utterly ignoring Prussia and even the empire, that the Prussian Government was compelled to adopt serious and sweeping measures. It is not believed in Berlin that the Danish Government will venture to make representations since the result would be that Prussia would meet them with complaints regarding the anti-German agitation conducted from Denmark.

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"VANDALISM" OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF ROME.—According to Il Popolo Romano, the Municipio of Rome is intending to remove the graves from the foreigners' cemetery, by the Porta San Paolo, to cut down the well-known groves of pines and cypresses, and throw the space thus made into a broad street. This action on the part of the Municipio is described by Roma—a weekly paper printed in English—as "vandalism." The Porta San Paolo, the red walls and towers, the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, and the trees which form one of the finest features of the Eternal City will soon be things of the past. In following out the alleged improvements inaugurated by the Municipio, the Coliseum has been practically destroyed, the Tiber irredeemably spoiled, the finest villas and gardens swept away, and the walls, it is said, will soon follow. C. P. Rowley recently wrote upon the "passing" of the ancient city: "How little it was thought when the cultivated intelligence of the world combined to give Rome to the Italians that it was to end in tramways and the ugliest streets in Europe."

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SCIENTIFIC VALUE OF MARCHAND'S EXPLORATIONS DISCREDITED.—In the course of a speech delivered the other day by Sir Clements Markham before the Royal Geographical Society, in London, the scientific value of the explorations conducted by Commandant Marchand came up for consideration. Sir Clements said that scarcely any of Marchand's route was over new ground, as others had traversed all parts of the Egyptian Province of Bahr-el-Ghazal as far as the Wellé River. The interesting part of Marchand's journey would therefore be confined to the region between the Mobangi and the Sue tributary of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and little of that was entirely new. The expulsion of the slave traders was followed by the establishment of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Egyptian Province, while Fashoda had been a station of the Egyptian Government for thirty years.

Bicycles in France.

From The London Chronicle.

The fact that in France there is a tax on cycles makes it easy to collect statistics as to the number of machines in the country. The latest return, going down to the end of 1897, shows that there were then 408,809 "pneus" in the country, as compared with 203,000 in 1894. The increase has thus been very rapid. The Treasury benefits to the extent of £162,000 a year by the rage for cycling—a sum which will, no doubt, increase steadily. Naturally, the Department of the Seine contains the largest number of machines—nearly 80,000—while equally naturally the mountainous departments have the fewest. Thus in the Hautes Alpes there are only 886 cycles, while Corsica comes at the bottom of the list with the mere fleabite of 133.

GILLETT FAILURE A BIG ONE.

He Owes at Least $1,500,000—Assets Not Over One-half as Much.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 27.—The liabilities of Grant G. Gillett, the cattle king, will reach at least $1,500,000, and the assets may not reach more than half this amount. Mortgages given by Gillett for $849,760 have been filed in Dickinson County. They cover 30,093 head of cattle. In addition to this, it is said Gillett has outstanding nearly $800,000 of accommodation paper. The thirty or more men who are in Abilene representing commission houses and other creditors of Gillett were busy yesterday and today tracing the cattle on which their firms hold mortgages. Gillett's affairs are in a bad tangle, which it will require weeks to unravel, and it is feared a good deal of litigation will result.

The mortgages filed in Abilene show the principal creditors and their security to be as follows: Elmore R. Cooper, 8,170 head of cattle, $243,000; Gillespie Commission Company, 7,000 head, $250,000; Trowers & Sons, 4,600 head, $180,000; Vail & Gates, 542 head, $16,200; Holmes Live Stock Company, 1,560 head, $41,800; Evans-Snyder-Buell Company, 6,222 head, $122,900; Bohart & Co., St. Joseph, 1,500 head, $30,000, and Keeler & Dake, Denver, 1,284 head, $25,000.

The work of the representatives of Gillett's creditors has developed into a case of every man for himself, and the result is a worse snarl than ever. Each commission firm which holds Gillett's paper seems to devote most of its time in checkmating the moves the others make. In the meantime the losses are piling on losses.

There is no one to feed or water the cattle at the Gillett farm here, and while the creditors of the failed magnate are quibbling among themselves the cattle in the stalls are dying for the want of water and feed. The employes on the ranch have deserted their posts. On a side track are twenty carloads more of Herefords and Short Horns, suffering in the storm, with no one to care for them. They arrived on the day of the failure.

It is stated to-day that Gillett certainly mortgaged and remortgaged the same cattle to different parties. In at least one case, it was stated to-day, he rebranded cattle he had sold to one man and mortgaged them to a commission house, or, as seems probable, to two or three commission houses, for a heavy sum and then had the herd divided and driven quietly off his farm to another man's place, where he arranged to have it kept for the Winter.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Woodbine, Kansas, says:

"The following telegram is said to have been received in this city to-day by a brother-in-law of Grant C. Gillett, the missing plunger:

"'New York, Nov. 27.—I will leave to-day by steamer for Spain. Cable me at Cadiz how are my wife and baby.

"'G. C. GILLETT.'"

Incendiary Fire in Ohio.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Fire this afternoon in the business portion of the town caused a loss of about $20,000. It is believed the fire was started by incendiaries as a matter of revenge because the citizens had voted against the issuing of bonds for a water works plant.

France's Civil Service Army.

From The London Times.

A correspondent writes to call attention to the following official figures: "In 1846 the Ministry of the Interior had 3,777 employes, the total having increased by little over 300 in the 27 years up to 1873, but in another 20 years it had more than doubled, (9,129,) while the total at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had nearly trebled, (from 388 to 931.) In other departments of the State the increase has been upon much the same scale, and at the present time—this rather two years ago when the statistics were compiled—the Government army of officials numbers 415,671, whose united annual salaries amount to £25,094,026. This total, enormous as it is, represents an average of barely £60 each, so that if the Government offices are overcrowded the employes are, as a rule, underpaid, 250,000 of them receiving less than £80 per annum." Every individual of them is, however, a Government servant, and it is just this army of civil servants—"functionaries," as they are called in France—which is so inimical to individual enterprise and explains why the French colonies do not prosper.

A Youthful Financier.

From The Jackson (Miss.) Sun.

"Mamma," said a little fellow after he returned from church last night, "does the Lord keep books against everybody on earth?"

"Yes, my son," the mother answered, "in the great record of time the acts of every one are registered. If we do good, it is to our credit, and if we do evil it is on the debit side."

"Then mother," the little imp asked, "how much discount will the Lord figure on the nickel with a hole in it I put in the contribution box to-night, and will I get credit for the face value and be charged with the discount?"

The future financier was hustled off to bed as soon as evening prayer was over.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

It Was Decided

that Toys and miscellaneous other Christmas merchandise should monopolize the advertising during this, our Holiday Opening Week. But here comes Clothing claiming and deserving a division of these columns. The demands of the Clothing man are too strong and too clear to be ignored. A recent transaction by which he secured twelve hundred Men's Fine Suits gives him precedence. And so the advertising pen is diverted from the aggregation of radiant novelties, and devoted to a practical, vital, absorbing theme—matchless Clothing values.

Here's the story simply told: We bought twelve hundred Men's Suits from a firm whose name is, for obvious reasons, withheld. Their goods are known wherever elegance is appreciated. Careful examination will show that the lot we relieved them of includes their richest and swellest productions. The impress of style; the tone of artistic tailoring; the grace of perfect fitting; the charm of all-wool fabrics and the harmony of nobby patterns and choice color combinations are easily apparent in every garment. They are principally in Single-breasted Sack styles—cut to fit regular-sized, slim or stout men. The materials are fine Cassimeres and Worsted Cheviots, sewed with silk; lined with best quality farmer's satin, plain and lapped seams. Plaids, Checks and Mixtures.

Not a Suit in the lot is worth, as usually sold, under $12 or over $20. That's the two extremes of value represented.

Choice at 7.85 and 10.45

Poorly Nourished Invalids

Dr. T. M. Johns, of Taylorville, Ill., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a builder and nourisher that is unequalled; especially for poorly nourished invalids."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Makes Flesh and Blood...

ASK FOR THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

FOUR-ROOM FLAT AT $125.

PARLOR. Satin Damask Parlor Suit, 5 pieces; Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table; (brass feet;) handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade, pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.

BEDROOM. White enameled Dressing Case and Washstand, elegant brass trimmed steel enameled Bed, woven wire Bed Spring, soft top Mattress, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortables, 1 enameled Chair, 12 yards Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.

DINING ROOM. Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror; 6 oak cane seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.

KITCHEN. Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors; Kitchen Range, 3 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yards Oilcloth.

Although the Flat, as above enumerated, cannot be improved upon, we will gladly change any article should you so desire.

5-Piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; worth $28.00 . . . . . 17.50

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.

Out-of-town customers will find it advantageous to deal with us, as we make such orders a specialty.

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1479, 1481, 1483 3d Ave., at 84th St.

Open Saturdays Till 10 P. M. 84th St. Station "L."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Avery D. Andrews, referee, 71 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, 99.11 on the street by 44.11 on the avenue, five-story brick flat; 84 Lenox Avenue, east side, 44.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, runs north 30.11 by east 75 by north 25 by east 25 by south 55.11 by west 100, five-story brick flat; 65, 67, and 69 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 99.11 feet east of Lenox Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, each 25 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,756; subject to other mortgages, as follows; On 71 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, $65,000; on No. 69, $22,000; on No. 67, $21,000; on No. 65, $21,000; on No. 84 Lenox Avenue, $41,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 557 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $4,473; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
Tuesday, Nov. 29, '98,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF
THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB,
THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
formerly known as the
New York Athletic Club Building,
ON THE
Southwest Corner
6th Avenue and 55th Street
consisting of 5-story brick, stone, and iron building with 3 lots of land.
For maps, terms, and further particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
Tuesday, November 29, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS & TRUSTEES' SALE
3 five-story, brownstone front apartments, with basement stores and lots,
Nos. 221, 223 and 225 West 16th Street
3-story brick building, with store and lot,
NO. 646 WEST 34TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
3-story and basement, high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, with lot,
NO. 425 WEST 47TH ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1898.

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NOBODY TO BLAME.

The Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT seems to think that the President's War Investigation Commission does not know its business. He is mistaken. The commission knows its business perfectly. Mr. ROOSEVELT in a letter attempts to instruct the commission as to its duties. He tells the Commissioners that it is the function of the witnesses to state the facts; it is then the business of the commission to fix the responsibility for the cruel abuses of the war and fix the blame.

The Commissioners gravely filed the letter away, but when the reporters were gone we presume they had a good guffaw over it. Fix the blame, forsooth! How can there be blame where there was no fault? ALGER, LUDINGTON, STERNBERG, SHAFTER, and all the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys of officialdom tell us there were no blunders, no abuses—at least none worth making a fuss about. Even Col. HECKER, if he ever makes a report, will declare that everything was lovely.

It is the business of the commission to make a nice, pleasant, ladylike report that the President can read with pleasure and ALGER with pride. It will say that there was sickness and suffering, that mistakes were made, and possibly there were abuses. But the faults were all of a minor degree, and the triumph of our arms was prodigious. The President did not appoint this commission to give pain by rude truth telling. Mr. ROOSEVELT ought to know a whitewash brush from a knotted scourge.

Nevertheless, although Mr. ROOSEVELT's premises are wrong, his conclusion is sound and solid. "The men who are guilty of the ill-treatment of our soldiers,' he tells the commission, "will be execrated in this community. No one knows better than myself how deep this feeling is. Any party or person who trifles with it will regret doing so." That averment may be commended to the serious attention of the commission and of the author of its official being.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The statement in our columns yesterday morning that Mr. ROOSEVELT is determined as Governor to use his influence to secure the repeal of the curious "anti-starch" law invented by Gov. BLACK will be received with hearty satisfaction by all friends of sound and decent administration.

At the meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association of Buffalo last week, the Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS presiding, a resolution urging this course on the Governor was adopted. Mr. ROGERS expressed strong confidence that Mr. ROOSEVELT would so act, and paid a high and deserved tribute to his courage, devotion, and intelligence in the cause of the reform.

The situation is a little mixed, but it can easily be simplified by energy and good faith. The original civil service law of the State, passed while Mr. CLEVELAND was Governor, with his urgent support, was very carefully drawn. It fully anticipated by some ten years the principles afterward embodied in the Constitution, and had it been possible to apply it with the firmness and skill shown under his administration the State of New York and all its cities would have had the best service in the country. But since that time, as Mr. ROGERS points out, we have unfortunately never had both a Governor and a Civil Service Commissioner both "true" to the purposes of the law. Under Gov. MORTON, however, though the practice was not kept up to the spirit of the law, the rules were revised and strengthened.

Then came Gov. BLACK with his absurd and mischievous "anti-starch" law, by which the appointing officer was practically given free swing in the choice of appointees. This fact was made so clear that the examinations for the State service became largely farcical, those who passed the first, for "merit," not caring to appear for the second and final, for "fitness," when they knew that the choice would be arbitrary. But following this law came the one practically repealing it for cities—the law of March 31, 1898. This has once been before the Court of Appeals, but on a case that did not require a full judgment on its constitutionality, and its exact scope is still in dispute. The best thing to do in this confused condition of affairs would undoubtedly be to restore the law clearly as it was when Gov. BLACK first began to meddle and muddle with it.

Gov. ROOSEVELT cannot, of course, be held responsible for legislation. He can only recommend such as he deems needed. But at the outset of his administration it is extremely likely that in this matter urgent recommendation from him would be heeded. He can render no greater service to the whole community than by using every effort to carry out the sound principle of the Constitution.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW YORK.

New York was naturally not prepared to deal with the storm that descended upon Saturday night and Sunday morning, for such a visitation on the very heels of Indian Summer was without precedent. Even with the very great advantage of Sunday and Sunday night in which to take the measures rendered necessary, the trouble, expense, and loss entailed by the storm will be formidable.

Probably the transportation lines, surface and elevated, will this morning be somewhere within sight of their usual capacity for passenger traffic, but as the condition of the streets will compel many to ride who generally walk there will be an enormous amount of inconvenience. The cable lines have proved to be better equipped to meet this emergency than the trolley lines, and yesterday came much nearer to their ordinary standard of efficiency. The officials of the underground trolley lines report that there was no lack of motive power on their lines, and that the interference with its use by the snow and sleet was trifling. In that case they were clearly not prepared sufficiently to clear the snow from their tracks. The volume of the snow was not an insuperable obstacle if the sweepers had been used promptly and often enough.

The Street Cleaning Department has been badly caught. The Commissioner was able to do almost nothing, and business in the lower part of the city will be largely suspended to-day so far as trucking is required. Mr. MCCARTNEY charges his unfortunate situation upon the failure to secure the contracts which he had recommended, and to this extent he is entitled to forbearance. But it is clearly a bad system which is without provision for emergencies in so trying and fickle a climate as that of New York.

SCHLEY'S DISPATCH OF MAY 27.

Sometimes the truth lies in plain sight unperceived. If it was a fact that SCHLEY's ships were so short of coal when he lay off Cienfuegos that in his judgment it would have been most hazardous to undertake to blockade CERVERA in Santiago Harbor or to engage him on the open sea without recoaling, and if after experiments he found it impracticable to coal from his colliers, would it not have been his duty to proceed to Key West as the nearest port where he could put his squadron in fighting trim?

That is what SCHLEY's dispatch of May 27, via Kingston May 28, means if it has any meaning at all. The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the New Orleans was ordered on May 27 to proceed as rapidly as possible to Santiago with orders to Commodore SCHLEY "to remain on the blockade at Santiago at all hazards, assuming that the Spanish vessels are in that port." SCHLEY had not received that order at the time he wrote his dispatch of May 27, sent to the department by the way of Kingston. What he had received was a dispatch from Secretary LONG conveyed by the Harvard informing him that the department was advised that CERVERA was in Santiago Harbor and looked to him to ascertain the facts, and if the enemy was there not to permit him to leave without a decisive action; also asking him if he could not coal his squadron off Cape Cruz or at the Mole St. Nicholas, where the department would immediately send coal. Two hours after receiving this dispatch Commodore SCHLEY signaled his ships: "Can you fetch into the Port of Key West with the coal remaining?" and at noon the Harvard was on her way to Kingston with this dispatch to the Navy Department:

Kingston, May 28, 1898.

Sec. Nav., Washington: * * * Merrimac engines disabled; is heavy; am obliged to have towed to Key West. Have been unable absolutely to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen, Brooklyn from collier, all owing to very rough sea. Bad weather since leaving Key West. The Brooklyn alone has more than sufficient coal to proceed to Key West; cannot remain off Santiago present state squadron coal account. Impossible to coal leeward Cape Cruz in the Summer, all owing to southeasterly winds. * * * Much to be regretted cannot obey orders of department. Have striven earnestly; forced to proceed for coal to Key West by way of Yucatan Passage. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive. * * * Very difficult to tow collier to get cable to hold. SCHLEY.

We now quote from the report of Secretary LONG:

"At this time two telegrams dated Cienfuegos, May 24, were received by Admiral SAMPSON from Commodore SCHLEY, stating that coaling off that port was very uncertain; that he had ascertained that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos, and would go eastward on the next day, the 25th, but that on account of short supply of coal in ships he could not blockade if the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, but would proceed to the vicinity of Nicolas Mole, from which port he would communicate."

The evidence from these official sources makes it very plain that on May 24 Commodore SCHLEY's ships were short of coal. On May 27 he reported that he had been "unable absolutely" to coal at sea owing to rough water. Let us call to mind two further facts not set down in the records, but certainly present to the mind of Commodore SCHLEY. One is that coal is the source of a man-of-war's power—without it she is as helpless as a log. The other is that in the beginning of the war our own navy and that of Spain were thought to be so evenly matched that our Navy Department could not take the risk of losing ships in an unequal combat; until CERVERA was destroyed its whole policy was to concentrate power enough to make sure that the enemy would be destroyed.

What was Commodore SCHLEY to do when he found himself on May 27 ordered to go to Santiago to blockade CERVERA, but knowing that he had not coal enough in his bunkers to maintain a blockade, (see his dispatch of May 24 to SAMPSON,) much less to engage and destroy the enemy if he came out of the harbor? Let us quote once more from the report of the Secretary of the Navy in that part where he recites the preparations for war:

"Commanders in Chief of stations were ordered to husband ammunition and to keep their vessels filled with the best coal obtainable."

It was manifestly with the greatest reluctance that Commodore SCHLEY set out for Key West to coal when the department had ordered him to proceed to Santiago. But he had to decide whether it was better to use his discretion as to obeying the orders or take the risk of putting his coalless fleet at the mercy of CERVERA. Neither the department nor public opinion would have ever pardoned him if he had been ignominiously defeated in an engagement in which he could undertake no evolutions for attack or defense. He probably thought of that.

A few hours after the Harvard bore away his dispatch of the 27th he stopped his squadron, then moving westward, and the Texas and Marblehead were able to coal from the Merrimac. The next day, May 28, he put about, headed for Santiago, and found CERVERA there. Commodore SCHLEY's critics have attempted to show that his conduct was not all that it should have been in the great battle of July 3. They fail utterly. Detraction cannot lessen the glory that fell to the commander of the Brooklyn and of the fleet in that engagement. His ship was the special object of the enemy's fire, as is shown by the number of times she was hit; the only American killed in the fight was one of her crew; and she was in at the death.

The only question about Commodore SCHLEY's conduct, we think, is that relating to his desire to go to Key West for coal instead of to Santiago after CERVERA. We have attempted to point out the answer to that question. It seems to us to be plain that the reason why he wanted to go after coal was that he needed coal, had to have coal, could do nothing without coal, and in deciding to get coal was obeying a standing order of the Secretary of the Navy. He got coal and CERVERA got whipped. Perhaps sometime SCHLEY may get justice.

THE CASE OF COL. PICQUART.

GEORGES PICQUART, an Alsacian, formerly a Colonel in the French Army, is just now attracting worldwide attention. Over his body and not over DREYFUS it seems likely that the battle between the military and the civil authorities will be waged. For two years M. PICQUART has been most bitterly persecuted, and simply for the reason that, knowing the real author of the bordereau, he refused to join the conspiracy to confirm the conviction of DREYFUS. He has a distinct advantage over the ex-Captain of Artillery, however. The majority of Frenchmen believe him to be innocent of the charges brought against him.

Col. PICQUART was sentenced last February by a court-martial to expulsion from the army, with deprivation of his military rank and pension. The charge was that, while Chief of the Intelligence Bureau, he had betrayed official secrets. This charge carried with it the significance that the reopening of the Dreyfus case was due to him. By an idiosyncrasy of the French code he was again arrested on July 15 on the same charge. As PICQUART was then a simple citizen, this was a matter for the correctional police. In September he was brought before the Seventh Tribunal for trial. Ere it could proceed an order came from the Ministry of War to hold the prisoner on the charge of forgery and of using forged documents. It was asserted that PICQUART had forged the document which pointed to ESTERHAZY as the author of the bordereau. PICQUART, therefore, a citizen, was to be tried as a soldier.

In his prosecution there are two glaring illegalities. He was to be a second time tried on a charge on which he had already been sentenced and punished. A private citizen, he is now to be tried by a military court. This is due to the machinations of one man, who for a time has removed the sword of justice that hangs by a thread over the devoted heads of the Dreyfus conspirators—Gen. ZURLINDEN.

As Minister of War, Gen. ZURLINDEN lodged the latest charge against PICQUART. As Military Governor of Paris, Gen. ZURLINDEN will arrange the trial. No wonder that the French are at length awake to the great danger that threatens their civil institutions. But this is not all.

This Alsacian PICQUART, who as a soldier was convicted principally on the evidence of the despicable HENRY, is now to be tried before the Cour de Cassation has rendered its verdict in the Dreyfus case. The object is evident. The condemnation of PICQUART will be made to discredit his evidence given in the Dreyfus case before the supreme court of appeal.

At no time in all this mournful yet frightful business has the intention of the army to usurp the power of the civil authorities been more shamelessly apparent. It must be remembered, however, that MERCIER, BILLOT, GONSE, DE BOISDEFFRE, and DU PATY DE CLAM are fighting with halters around their necks. ZURLINDEN has lately joined their group.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The "hasty armaments" of Russia, to which our London correspondent referred yesterday, are not likely to promote confidence in the outcome of the conference for disarmament and peace. There are some facts that indicate that they are required by a change in the situation in China not at all foreseen when the Czar's proposition was put forward.

At that time it was generally accepted in Europe that Russian influence was so firmly established in China that the plans for the extension of the trans-Siberian road through Manchuria to the China Sea and for the virtual control by Russia of all Northern China could be quietly carried out while the powers of Europe should be engaged in the discussions of the conference. The practical suppression of the young Emperor and his party, with the schemes of reform that had been so suddenly proclaimed, was taken as a Russian move, and both the Dowager Empress and LI HUNG CHANG were supposed to be hardly more than the tools of Russia. But within the past month the venerable LI HUNG CHANG is reported again to have fallen into disfavor and to have been in effect banished from the councils of the Dowager Empress, and this on account of his too close intimacy with Russia. If this shall prove to be true, the troops for which the barracks are being built at Tallen-Wan and the increased naval force which is being hastened will be needed in China. And as Chinese resistance to Russia would be hopeless without foreign aid, the general situation again becomes complicated.

Meanwhile, the landing of a company of marines to proceed to Peking as a guard for our Minister there is a sign, if not a very emphatic one, that our Government is tardily recognizing that our interests in China cannot be wholly left to take care of themselves.

As far as permanent and important political or religious results are concerned, the fin-de-siècle crusade of the German Kaiser is likely to prove a failure like the others. There are two points of difference, however. The ancient crusaders brought home with them to Western Europe the lasting effects of the best influences and qualities of Mohammedan civilization; the Kaiser returns to Berlin with the worst. The withdrawal of the mediaeval crusaders from the Holy Land was followed by a broader appreciation of life and culture on the part of the Faithful; the exit of the Kaiser is marked by a condition even more deplorable than that existing before his advent. The explanation is simple. The Kaiser is not a Richard Coeur de Lion nor is ABDUL HAMID a Saladin. The Kaiser has not yet had an opportunity to show what most appealed to him in the Sultan's character, but all Germany outside of Prussia and the Social Democrats in Prussia are apprehensive of the worst. The threatening aspect of the second party in the Reichstag and of the sovereign allies of the empire show this. The Sultan has already acted. The burden of taxation has fallen upon Palestine heavier than ever. This is to pay for entertaining the German guest whose cost amounted to over $3,000,000. Some people may gain satisfaction from the fact that the Kurdish marauders who assaulted Prof. BELCK at Sipan Dagh the other day were executed, with brief trial, by the Sultan's orders. But BELCK was a German, and the affair was altogether too precipitate. There can be no doubt; it would have been better for the world in general and for Germany and Palestine in particular if the Kaiser had not gone to Jerusalem.

M. PAUL BLOUET, better known to Americans by his pseudonym, "Max O'Rell," recently addressed a letter to The London Times condemning those Parisian journals that are continually and bitterly protesting that the English hate the French. "Max O'Rell," who lives in London, has had broad and varied opportunities to judge whether the English hate the French. He declares that this is not the case. M. BLOUET takes a time and theme that are most propitious. In France among intellectual readers there is for the first time a general and growing effort to appreciate contemporary English literature. That the invitation for a rapprochement on the field of letters comes from France keenly delights the British literati, who, however, have long accepted French literature as a natural part of their education. But M. BLOUET, who writes excellent English, does not address his words to intellectual Frenchmen but to the masses—to the readers of Le Petit Journal. He writes in French, the French of the middle classes, and The Times does not translate his letter. We trust that Le Petit Journal may take the hint and republish the epistle. As a tract, intended to benefit the countrymen of M. BLOUET, it is unequaled, even though the author does not think it necessary to discriminate between Frenchmen as individuals and the Government in Paris that they call a republic.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who are interested in the queer workings of the human mind, and in the queer actions which are the products of the queer workings, will find material worthy of their careful attention in the fact that an anonymous person, apparently feminine, and at least sane enough to write an unusually plain and moderately graceful hand, is taking the trouble, every day or two, to clip from THE TIMES and send to this office the column which contains the paid "death notices" and the official lists of demises in the city's three chief boroughs. Each of the slips is inclosed in a sealed and stamped envelope, and penciled on its margin is a legend, not always in the same words, but invariably to the same effect. The last one to be received was inscribed: "Results under Protection by the Law," and that will serve as a fair sample of the lot. Now, the occupants of a newspaper office have a painfully wide experience with the unsigned communication, and it is rare indeed for them to credit even the most ingenious of nameless contributors to the ever-hungry waste basket with absolute originality. In this case, however, originality seems really to have been attained—hence these remarks. When the rather lugubrious clippings began to arrive they were regarded with some slight suspicion as possibly hinting at dark plots, but they were thrown away as undeserving of any particular thought. Finally, one of the things fell under the eye of an amateur alienist, and he, after profound consideration, staked his reputation on the theory that they were sent by a "Christian Scientist" under the grotesque impression that they were answers to the occasional denunciations of squalid superstition which THE TIMES has contained. This explanation has at least the merit of explaining, so we have decided to accept it. And what a flood of light do the slips now cast upon the reasoning powers of the miracle mongers! Because men and women die, though not murdered by "scientists," therefore is criticism of the Eddy cult unwarranted! That seems to be the deduction we are expected to draw. Well, we'll wait a day or so before doing it, and meanwhile our correspondent may send in as many death lists as he or she chooses. The stamps on them will help make up the postal deficiency.

—In the course of an impressively able and discriminating discussion of RUDYARD KIPLING's poetry, contributed by M. le Vicomte ROBERT D'HUMIERES to Literature, a most curious semi-admission is made. The critic, after expressing doubt as to the reception which KIPLING's work will get in France, hints that it will probably be cordial because of the recognized appreciative power possessed by the French. Then comes the surprising statement. "People," writes the Vicomte—meaning "the world," presumably, by his modest "on"—"credit us with a certain keenness of the critical sense, with the gift of comprehension, which our neighbors among themselves, perhaps, compare with the clearness of vision that legend ascribes to those about to die." Is not that at once amusing and pathetic? The words do not amount to a confession that they are accurate who describe France as a dying nation, but they do accept without protest a compliment based on the theory which that description formulates, and hence are far from a denial of its truth. M. D'HUMIERES avowedly—almost—is willing to let the non-Gallic part of humanity look upon the French race as moribund, provided at the same time we recognize and bow before their "acuité de sens critique," their "don de comprendre," and their "lucidité de vision." In effect, we may prognosticate their extinction as much as we choose, and they will be content with our homage to their intelligence. This mental attitude is comprehensible; it is even admirable, in the abstract; but is it not just a little unhuman, and more than a little provocative of pity?

—We notice with emotions at least a dozen in number and mixed up as with a long, strong spoon, that The London Transcript does not approve of our London correspondent. Not only has it assailed Mr. NORMAN editorially, as a man who will not be really happy till the world is all aflame with universal war—a characteristic which had entirely escaped our own rather careful observation—but it gives prominent place to the letter of a voluble Bostonian who proceeds to cover the author of "People and Politics of the Far East" with adjectives and opprobrium piled higher than the Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. NORMAN, we learn with equal horror and surprise, has no "sympathy," and, though "very amiable," is "dangerous to society." And to show that he speaks from personal information, the merciless critic of our correspondent declares: "I knew this brilliant example of misdirected energy"—who is also, it appears, a "young literary globe-trotter" and "an embryo statesman-at-large"—"when he was in America. On Dec. 21, 1879, I listened in Harvard Divinity School to a very sweet little sermon by him. The theme was 'Living on a Line with God,' living at one with that being and viewing things in eternal relations." Such was the beginning, but, as The Transcript man feelingly exclaims, "Alas!" Since that sermon was delivered, Mr. NORMAN, instead of staying at home and hunting rabbits, if he had to hunt anything, has roamed across the seven seas, seen things pleasing and unpleasing, and has written about them all. He has even visited Chinese prisons and has described—on "four octavo pages," just think of it!—the execution of some Chinese criminals! But, speaking seriously, what is to be thought and said of a paper that regards this sort of stuff as fitting pabulum for reasoning beings?

—Most discouraging reports are made as to the economic condition of that part of England's West Indian possessions which is grouped under the name of the Leeward Islands. They include Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominico, Montserrat, and the clustered Virgins, and not one of them has been able to show in the past year a revenue equal to its expenditures. The customs officials of Dominico, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands did indeed manage to collect a few pounds more than they did the year before, but despite the most vigorous economy they could not make both ends meet, while the other islands increased instead of diminishing the rate at which they are going to the bad. The excess of outgo over the income for the whole group was £16,158—a huge sum for colonies already in desperate straits. The population of the islands is now 138,063. The condition of the people has told unfavorably in regard to education. The average attendance at the elementary schools and the amount of school fees received both decreased last year. "I have been credibly informed," says the Governor, Sir F. FLEMMING, "that in many instances parents lacked not only the means of paying the school fees, but they were utterly unable to provide clothing sufficiently decent for the children to present themselves at school. I was informed of one instance in Nevis where a child was actually refused admittance to the school on this account."

—It is disquieting to hear that the street car officials still answer the polite hints of the City Fathers as to the need of waiting rooms with threats—or are they promises!—to utilize their old cars for this purpose if it is really true that would-be travelers on their lines are not comfortable while standing on well-ventilated corners. Whether threats or promises, these suggestions are equally outrageous and unendurable. The streets of New York are for moving vehicles, not for stationary ones. Col. WARING settled that question, so far as the truckmen are concerned, and the public opinion which he did so much to educate and rectify will interpose an imperious veto if the surface lines attempt to meet a reasonable demand in a way so utterly unreasonable. When the companies get ready to provide waiting rooms they can find numberless buildings within the sidewalk line, all well fitted for this use, and all to be had for the hiring or the buying.

A Notice.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications. Letters, unaccompanied by the correct names and addresses of the writers, are consigned to the waste basket.

R. D. of Dobbs Ferry.

Will R. D. of Dobbs Ferry kindly send his full name to this office?

INCONSISTENT ARGUMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is becoming fashionable in anti-imperialistic quarters to build an argument for the abandonment of our position as protector of the Philippines upon the alleged inability of the Republic properly to care for its wards. We hear it said: "We are lacking in the genius for administration of the affairs of inferior races. We have not yet succeeded in giving to the Indian and the negro a sufficiently wise and humane protectorate, therefore let us not look for new races to patronize and protect." This kind of reasoning is familiar to the clergy. They meet it as the stock argument of opponents of foreign missions. "Look how poor a thing our home religion is. Shall we not first make that strong, convert our own masses, conquer our own sins, before we go around the world to preach our Gospel to the heathen?"

We know how the clergy are accustomed to deal with that argument. "If," they say, "every land must for itself have made the very best and fullest use of the Gospel before it could offer it to any other land, how the great work would have halted and staid in its first littleness." That is the way men argue from the pulpit on missionary Sunday, but on Thanksgiving Day they plead the incompleteness of our success in home administration as against the assumption of foreign responsibilities. If we must defer interposition in the affairs of inferior races till we have established the millennial condition here in America, let us abandon foreign missions and build our Chinese wall at once. CLERICUS.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1898.

The Anti-Scalping Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf not only of commercial men, but the traveling public generally, the writer desires particularly to thank you for your editorial "The End of an Unwise Law" in your Thanksgiving Day issue. It was crisp, concise, and very much to the point.

Nevertheless, it was surprising and depressing to all lovers of fair play that the railroads, notably one great trunk line running through the State of New York, should be so all-powerful with the Legislature at Albany as to compel the passage of the anti-scalping law. Any committee or any member of the Legislature could have consulted any good lawyer within a pistol shot of the Capitol to be assured it was unconstitutional. No one raised his voice in eloquent appeal against this most outrageous law. Even the press generally was silent.

It was freely discussed among commercial travelers; but individually these "drummers," so called, are too busy men to pay much attention to their collective interests. It was astounding to all of them, just the same, that a law so utterly un-American could be passed in the Legislature of the Empire State. It affected the pockets of almost every one of them. The ticket "brokers" themselves had an organization wonderfully strong and complete, and, with rare exceptions, served the public well and honorably. The exceptions came under the ban of existing laws and were rare.

And now the same great party through whose instrumentality this vicious anti-scalping law was passed proposes to send to the United States Senate a suave gentleman who has been all his life in the employ of the Vanderbilts, and to which employer—the thought is irresistible—he will still be devoted in the Senate. Thus we have had Senators from Havemeyer, and will then have a Senator from Vanderbilt.

Is this as it should be, with so much first-class material to draw from within the fold of the G. O. P.? "The public be d—d!"

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

New York, Nov. 26, 1898.

The Mills Hotels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Nov. 24 on the subject of Magistrate Cornell's animadversions on the Mills Hotels was timely and so moderate in tone as to emphasize its fairness. I can hardly believe that the Judge has been accurately quoted. Such utterances seem inconsistent with his character and standards. The Mills Hotels have established themselves as one of the most practical pieces of philanthropy in this—or any—country. The very fact that they pay a small profit is one of the most valuable features of the enterprise, as it encourages others to follow Mr. Mills's splendid example. Such an experiment must make for decency rather than crime, and that it should be denounced from the bench by a man of Magistrate Cornell's antecedents seems incredible. Of course, if the Judge has been correctly reported, it must be hard to find language too strong for condemnation of his words.

W. BAYARD CUTTING.

New York, Nov. 26, 1898.

NUGGETS.

It Never Fails.

Askins—What kind of alarm clock have you?

Cynic—My wife's elbow.—Tacoma Ledger.

Too Anxious.

"I wish I knew all the mean things my neighbors say about me."

"You want to know too much."—Detroit Free Press.

New for Him.

"Cholly gave an intellectual feast last night."

"You don't say?"

"Yes. He entertained an idea."—Jewish Comment.

Now They Are Strangers.

He—What lovely flowers. Do you know, they remind me of you?

She—Why, they are artificial.

He—Yes, I know; but it requires close examination to detect it.—Chicago News.

The Shorn Lamb.

"What became of Hyfiler, who made so much money manipulating stocks last year?"

"He's still manipulating stock. He's carrying horses in a West Side barn."—Chicago Tribune.

SQUAWVILLE'S FEMALE BARBER.

From The Denver Evening Post.

At the dawnin' of creation when the earth
was newly made,
An' was ready to receive its population, it
is said
That the Lord concluded Adam ort to
have a purty bride,
An' He made her from a spare-rib excavated from his side.
I am not so unbelievin' as to question of
the truth
Of the purty Eden story that was taught
us in our youth,
Yet, to judge by woman natur', I am often
somewhat prone
To believe the Master made her out of
Adam's funny bone.

We have women here in Squawville that
would seem to verify
My suspicions on that subjeck, an' in explanation why
I will mention, as an instance, an' embarrassin' affair
That'll show their funny natur', though it
made us fellers swear.
When a little female barber come to camp
an' said that she
Was prepared to give our faces more respectability
She created a sensation, fur the camp had
never seen
Sich a natty wingless angel as that same
fair Imogene.

She was trimmer than a jaybird, an' was
plumper than a quail,
With a voice as soft an' pleasin' as a flute's
heart-meltin' wail,
An' the smile she'd spring upon us when
we'd go into her shop
Kep' the heart of every rooster in the diggin's on the flop.
Allus had a crowd a waitin', fur the queerness of the play
Started some of us to shavin' six or seven
times a day,
An' she never lost her temper or appeared
alarmed or vexed
At the cusswords or confusion when she'd
sweetly murmur "Next!"

Our attentions to the damsel caught the
notice of our wives,
An' they riz in revolution till we trembled
fur our lives,
An' they called a public meetin', swearin'
that the gal should tramp
In a mighty hot-foor manner from the limits of the camp.
Summoned her to come afore 'em, an' the
nervy critter went,
I presume to satisfy 'em that she had no
bad intent,
An' it sort o' paralyzed us when they issued from the place
Every cussed wife among 'em with a smile
upon her face,

Then the women folks informed us they
would let the lady stay,
An' would never raise a beller if she'd
shave us every day,
An' there wouldn't be no rumpus if we'd
sort o' court her smiles
Or acknowledge we was victims to her
sweet an' winnin' wiles.
My ol' woman plainly tol' me that she
wanted me to help
Fur to patronize the beauty, an' she'd never
raise a yelp,
Fur a lonely little female sich as her a
seemin' bent
Fur to make an honest livin' ort to meet
encouragement.

We attributed their action to their sympathetic hearts,
Never dreamin' that the schemers was a
playin' funny parts,
Never havin' a suspicion of their diabolic
plot
Fur to have the laugh upon us when the
iron was strikin' hot.
Like a hurricane it hit us, an' we hustled
fur a rope,
But the barber sp'iled the programme by a
skippin' down the slope.
Fur the gal that had ensnared us jes' like
suckers in a net
Was a beardless cuss from Leadville payin'
an election bet!

LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.

First Appearance of the Society's New Conductor, Dr. Paul Klengel.

The first of the season's concerts at the clubhouse of the Liederkranz, in East Fifty-eighth Street, attracted a large number of the members of the society and their friends last night. The concerts are always well attended, and it is the rule, rather than the exception, that the large concert hall will not hold all those who are eager to listen. Last night there was reason for additional interest in the entertainment. The society has brought from Germany a new musical director, Dr. Paul Klengel, and he made his first appearance at this concert. Dr. Klengel was recently a factor in the musical life of that high y musical city, Leipsic, which might without impropriety be called the nursery of conductors intended for export to America. The new director has held several positions of high importance abroad, and that to which he has been called is one of the most important here, for the German singing societies do more than can easily be calculated to foster in America that love of intimate acquaintance with music which distinguishes the Germans from all other people.

The concert began with Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz." The male chorus of the society sang with orchestra Richard Müller's "Winternacht," and without orchestra Engelsberg's "Waldesweise," Weinzierl's "Und welche Rose Blüthen treibt," Attenbrofer's "Unten im Thale," and Dregert's "Blau Blümlein." The women's chorus sang Krug's "Die Maikönigin," and the mixed chorus three numbers from Liszt's "Prometheus." Mme. Johanna Gadski sang with orchestra the aria, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from "Oberon," and with piano accompaniment songs by Franz, Brahms, and Taubert. Leo Schulz, violoncelist, played an adagio by Bargiel and Popper's "Hungarian Fantasia."

In the overture Dr. Klengel took much care and much time in his conducting. In the other numbers he displayed a firm and clear beat, a good command of his forces, but a rather exaggerated deliberation in tempi. The male chorus sang with plenty of spirit, and generally—though not invariably—with correct intonation. The quality of the first tenors was by no means perfect, but when is it? The chorus of women gave a most delightful exhibition of modesty. The ladies sang as if they were afraid of losing that voice ever "soft, gentle, and low," which a high authority has pronounced an excellent thing in woman. If they had transferred a little of the color from their gowns to their singing it would have added to the unquestionable charm of their presence.

Mme. Gadski had the usual struggle with Weber's difficult aria. It is one of the most troublesome songs in the world. Everything in Wagner is easier. However, the audience applauded the singer with great enthusiasm. Mr. Schulz played admirably and Dr. Klengel played his accompaniments with musicianly skill.

THE PAUR CONCERT.

Fourth of the Popular Entertainments at Carnegie Hall.

Emil Paur and his Symphony Orchestra gave the fourth of the series of Sunday night popular concerts at Carnegie Hall last evening. It was not the kind of a night that most people would have chosen to go to a concert, yet there was an audience of good size, a fact which may be accepted as evidence not only that Mr. Paur and his band please the public, but that the public is in a mood to give a great deal of attention to music this Winter. The orchestral numbers on the programme were the overture to Weber's "Oberon," the variations for strings on "Tod und das Mädchen" by Schubert, the waltz from Volkmann's serenade in F major, the nocturne and wedding march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, three movements of Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite, and the "Ride of the Valkyries" by Wagner. The orchestra was in excellent form, and Mr. Paur conducted with energy.

There were three solo performers last night. Antoinette Trebelli, soprano, sang "Ah, fors e lui" from "La Traviata," "Solveg's Song" by Grieg, and Ganz's "Dear Bird of Winter." Franz Kaltenborn, leader of the Kaltenborn Quartet, played the andante and finale from Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and Miss Marie Torrilhon, pianist, played an ariette of Gluck's, transcribed by Joseffy, and Liszt's eighth Hungarian rhapsody. Antoinette Trebelli does not resemble her gifted mother in any way. Zelie Trebelli had a voice and could sing. Furthermore, she was a contralto. Mr. Kaltenborn is an excellent orchestral violinist, a tolerable quartet player, but he is not a soloist. He and Mendelssohn spent an uncomfortable time together last night. The weather was very cold, anyhow.

GRAND OPERA COMPANY ARRIVES

Mr. Grau and His Singers Delayed Several Hours by the Storm.

All the members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company returned to this city last night from Chicago, where they have been appearing in grand opera during the past three weeks.

Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Lillian Nordica, and the principals returned over the New York Central Railroad, while a special train brought the members of the chorus and ballet, together with the scenery, properties, and baggage over the Erie Road.

Both trains were late, the Chicago Limited, which was due to arrive at 6:30 o'clock last evening, not arriving until 8 o'clock, and it was almost two hours later before the special, which was due at 8 o'clock, arrived.

Mr. Grau arrived in the city early in the day, having left Chicago ahead of the company in order to arrive in time to complete the arrangements for the opening of the grand opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night.

"BILL" ANTHONY ON THE STAGE

Distinguished Marine Will Appear To-night at the Grand.

Sergt. "Bill" Anthony, who distinguished himself when the battleship Maine was sinking by saluting Capt. Sigsbee and coolly saying: "I have to inform you, Sir, that the ship has been blown up," will appear as an actor at the Grand Opera House to-night.

Anthony is attached to the Marine Barracks at the navy yard, and during his spare time has been rehearsing with the members of the "Red, White, and Blue" company. This war drama will be produced to-night, and in the third act Sergt. Anthony, at the head of a company of marines, rushes on the stage in time to save from annihilation a party of Americans and insurgents who have been surrounded by the Spaniards.

"HALL PLAY" AT VASSAR.

Students Present "In the Days of Charlemagne" in Philalethean Hall.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 27.—The first hall play was given in Philalethean Hall last night. Its title was "In the Days of Charlemagne; or, My Lord Rinaldo," and it is of especial interest because it was written and staged by the students themselves and because it is the "cup play" of 1898.

The Philalethean Society, the largest social and dramatic organization of the college, offers annually to its chapters a cup as a prize for the best play written by one of its members, the prize being adjudged by the English Department. The Chapter Theta won the cup for '98, the successful authors being Miss Mary MacColl, '98; Miss Annie Jones, '99, and Miss Gertrude Heard, '99.

So excellent was the play that the society decided to present it, the committee appointed being Miss Eleanor Ray, '99; Miss Cora McCaffrey, '99; Miss Gertrude Candler, 1900; Miss Kate Glendinning, 1901; Miss Anabel Wilson, '99; Miss Pauline Day, 1900, and Miss Clara Reed, 1901. This committee designed scenery and costumes, arranged the music and dances, and staged the play, which represents a day at the palace of Charlemagne, where the appearance of two peasant lovers and their adventures contribute to the unfolding of the evil plots of the villain, Lord Gans, and cause the return to honor and happiness of the banished hero, Lord Rinaldo, and his marriage to the heroine, the Princess Elsa, the niece of Charlemagne.

The principal members of the cast were Charlemagne, M. Calhoun, 1901; Prince Gans, L. Edson, '99; Lord Rinaldo, E. K. Samson,

CHARLES W. COULDOCK DEAD

The Veteran Actor Passed Away Suddenly.

DOCTOR THOUGHT HIM BETTER

His Son Was Giving Him a Glass of Water When the End Came Last Night.

Charles W. Couldock, the veteran actor, died last night at his home, 116 East Ninety-third Street.

Mr. Couldock became seriously ill Nov. 3 with what was at first thought indigestion, but afterward diagnosed as dropsy. His only son, S. Y. Couldock, a traveling salesman, was summoned from Newburg Nov. 21, the doctors expecting that death was imminent.

At 8:15 o'clock last night Dr. A. W. Brockway, who had attended the actor during his illness, called at the house to see the patient. Mr. Couldock spoke cheerfully to the physician, Alice Couldock, his son's wife, and his grandchild. The physician remained ten minutes, and when he left, Mrs. Couldock followed him into the hall. She asked how Dr. Brockway considered his patient. "Much improved," said the doctor, "he appears to be on the road to recovery."

A few minutes after that the aged actor kissed Blanche, his son's daughter, when she was about to retire. Being then alone with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. Couldock asked for a drink. This was given him. He had scarcely finished drinking when his face began to twitch. "I am dying," he gasped. In less than a minute he was dead.

Mr. Couldock's association with the character of the old miller in "Hazel Kirke" almost effaced from the memory of the present generation the splendid record this versatile and experienced actor made in former years. His Dunstan Kirke was a capital bit of "character" acting—picturesque, forcible, and pathetic—striking in its outward aspect, elaborate in small details, and remarkably effective. But Mr. Couldock acted many better parts quite as well. It is sixty-one years since this distinguished player made his first appearance on the stage and forty-nine years since he first came before the American public a well-equipped impersonator of leading Shakespearean roles.

He was born April 26, 1815, in Long Acre, London, and his father dying when the child was four years of age, his paternal grandmother took charge of him. He was nine years old when he returned to the care of his mother, who had meanwhile married a carpenter, in whose shop the lad was set to work. At the age of thirteen, not liking the trade, he obtained a small position in a silk warehouse, where he remained for nearly nine years. Mr. Couldock, a few years ago, thus described this period in his career and his early achievements as an actor:

"My dear old grandmother, who was very fond of me, died on the day I reached the age of twenty-one. She had been gradually declining in health for some time previous, and shortly before that date was stricken with her final illness. For several days she lay in a comatose state, but she had occasional intervals of consciousness, and every time she revived she would ask: 'Is this the 26th of April?' At length the day came, and, on being informed of it, she expressed her gratification that she had lived to see me 'of age,' and then sank peacefully into the sleep that knows no waking. Her death removed the last impediment to my going on the stage. She used occasionally to take me to the theatre when I lived with her, and upon one occasion I told her I would like to be an actor. She was very much shocked, and begged me never again to express such a desire. While she lived I never could bring myself to cause her pain by disregarding her wishes.

"But my desire to enter the profession never abated after the time when, at the age of fifteen, I saw Macready play Werner. Three years later, while I was a clerk in the silk warehouse, I joined the Aldersgate Institute, where there were a fine library, teachers of music, and a class in elocution in charge of a competent instructor. This class I became a member of, and I used to declaim selections from Shakespeare, Milton, Otway, Byron, and other authors at the regular Saturday night exhibitions, which took place in the hall of the institute, an auditorium which held some 300 persons. After a speaker had finished on such an occasion, any one of his hearers was allowed to get up and criticise his efforts, and then he could reply if he desired. The system was really a good one, for the best of feeling prevailed, the criticisms were generally made in good faith, and fruits were pointed out or corrected in a good-natured and discriminating manner. Here I received my first training in speaking before an audience, and I succeeded so much to my satisfaction that I determined on a higher flight.

FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE.

"In 1837, a year after my grandmother's death, I got a letter from the late William Oxberry, the comedian, to an actor named Burton, who played second old man at Sadler's Wells Theatre, who was about to have what was called a 'ticket night'—that is, he was to receive half the proceeds of the tickets he sold. I had studied the Shakespearean drama pretty thoroughly, and I wanted to play Othello. This I told Burton, and I offered to take £10 worth of tickets if he would allow me to make my début at his benefit. He heard me recite the part, and obtained permission from his manager, Nelson Lee, to give me the opportunity to act it. I distributed my tickets among my friends, mostly clerks in wholesale houses, and I was thus assured of the presence of a large favorable element in the audience.

"Well, the night came, and I played the part. I had a very good actor to assist me as Iago in the person of M. T. Hicks, then quite prominent on the London stage. My friends encouraged me by lavish applause, and the audience, as a whole, was disposed to be friendly. There were exceptions, however, notably one, a Jew, who for awhile after each round of applause would rise and look about him in assumed wonderment, as if to inquire the reason for the demonstration. Finally, when a tremendous burst of applause rewarded me for an especially earnest effort, he rose, scratched his head, and exclaimed loud enough to be heard all over the house: 'Well, s'help me, I don't see it.' I got through the performance quite well up to the last act, when, as I was about to stab Desdemona I found I had no dagger. I was embarrassed, of course, but an amateur will often get out of a difficulty better than an old stager, and so I imagined the blade, and struck her with my fist.

"The next day my friends, the clerks, subscribed £30 to aid me in continuing on the stage, and thus encouraged I resigned my situation and got an engagement to play 'utility,' with a small traveling company, which I joined at Farnham, a little town in Surrey, about forty miles from London. The Theatre Royal, where I made my first 'professional' appearance on the stage, was the dining room of the Buck's Head Inn, where I played all sorts of parts in all sorts of tragedies, comedies, and melodramas. The company was lightly patronized, and, though my salary was nominally 15s. a week, I never got more than 2s. or 3s., and those came at irregular intervals. At the end of six months I left this party and joined Jackman's traveling company at a salary of 18s. a week, which, I am happy, to state, was paid regularly. This company was then the best of its class in England; it played only three nights a week and produced its pieces with great care and elaborateness of detail.

QUITTED THE STAGE FOR LOVE.

"While with Jackman's corps at Bicester, in Oxfordshire, I met a young lady named Foster, and our acquaintance led to an engagement in marriage. But her father would not consent to our union unless I retired from the stage, and so I threw up my position and returned to London, where I obtained a situation in a wholesale dry goods store. I was as firmly resolved to abandon the profession as I had been to enter it; but I could not extinguish the desire to get back to the stage. Not long after becoming again established in London I formed the acquaintance of Barnard Gregory, the editor of The Satirist. He was a great Shakespearean student, and desirous of becoming an actor. Poor fellow! His unguarded utterances in his paper laid him open to a charge of libel, and he afterward got into Newgate as the result of legal proceedings instituted by a person he had attacked in print. Well, Gregory formed an amateur dramatic club called The Shakespearean, which was joined by more than 100 persons, most of them in the higher ranks of society.

"Among the members were Adolphus Fitzherbert, the son of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert; Thomas Duncan, member of Parliament for Finsbury, and several others of equal note. I was duly enrolled in this organization, and, fortified by my experience on the stage, had a part in nearly all the many performances it gave. By the way, Dion Boucicault played several times with the club under the name of Lee Morton. Our performances were given at first in the St. James's Theatre, then at the Drury Lane, and finally at the old Italian Opera House, in the Haymarket. I sustained such parts as Iago, Hotspur, Petruchio, Antonio, and the like, and succeeded so well that my ambition to shine as an actor could no longer be repressed. At the end of two years from its inception my love affair came to an amicable termination by mutual agreement, and I once more entered the ranks of the profession at Gravesend."

This graphic sketch of theatrical affairs in England in the first half of the present century is certainly more interesting than a mere recital of dates would be. In 1841 Mr. Couldock was playing at the Theatre Royal, Bath. Miss Fanny Vining was a member of the company. This lady afterward became Mrs. E. L. Davenport, and after more than forty years she again was a member of the same company as Mr. Coudock, acting Mercy Kirke to his Dunstan many times and in many cities. After service in Southampton, Sheffield, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Mr. Couldock at length secured an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, where he remained four years, being transferred occasionally, however, to the theatre in Liverpool, under the same management. During this engagement he filled the position of "leading man" and supported Macready, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Mme. Vestris, and Charles Mathews, Buckstone, and the other prominent stars of the day.

DEBUT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Miss Charlotte Cushman played at Birmingham and was so well pleased with the support given her by Couldock that she invited him to accompany her to America as leading actor. This offer placed Couldock in a quandary. He had just obtained a London engagement, the dream of a young English actor's life. Alfred Maddox of the Princess's Theatre had invited Couldock to act a character in "Philip Van Artevelde," which Macready was about to produce at that house. Couldock appealed for advice to Charles Kean, who expressed the opinion that "Philip Van Artevelde" would fail, and advised him to accept Miss Cushman's offer. So Couldock made his début in this country Oct. 5, 1849, at the old Broadway Theatre, New York, playing the Stranger to the Mrs. Haller of the great American actress.

During this engagement he appeared also as Jaques in "As You Like It," Macbeth, St. Pierre in "The Wife," Master Walter in "The Hunchback," Othello, Cardinal Wolsey in "Henry VIII.," Duke Aranza in "The Honeymoon," King Lear, and Benedick in "Much Ado." Afterward he accompanied Miss Cushman on a tour of the country, and when she returned to England in the following Summer he decided to remain in the United States. In August, 1850, he was engaged as leading man in the stock company of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, a famous house at that time. Here he made his first appearance as Jaques, and played all the heroes of old English comedy as well. He remained at the Walnut Street four years.

When Mme. Celeste came to this country she brought with her a play by Dion Boucicault, entitled "The Willow Copse," which had an interesting, though not unusual, history. It was, by the way, an adaptation of a French piece, "La Closerie des Genets." It was sold by the author in 1845 or thereabout to Benjamin Webster, who put it on the shelf, where the dust accumulated on the manuscript for three years. By chance Mme. Celeste read it and had it produced, acting the character of Rose Fielding. To her surprise, the "hit" was made by Miss Woolgar, afterward Mrs. Alfred Mellon, who impersonated Meg. On May 24, 1852, "The Willow Copse" was presented by Mme. Celeste at the Walnut Street Theatre, and Mr. Couldock, in the character of Luke Fielding, achieved the success of the night. At the close of the performance Mme. Celeste gave the play to Mr. Couldock, saying that it was better adapted to him than to her.

When the season at the Walnut Street Theatre closed, Mr. Couldock acted Luke Fielding for three weeks at the Chatham Street Theatre in this city, and during the following Winter, while the stage of the Walnut Street house was occupied by opera, he made the same experiment in Pittsburg. The success of these and similar ventures emboldened him to try his luck as a "star," and when his engagement was completed he started out with Luke Fielding as the principal character in the repertory. He met with abundant success for a time, but the depression in theatrical business after the panic of 1857 made the offer of an engagement from Laura Keene very welcome.

AN EXTENSIVE REPERTORY.

He made his first appearance at Miss Keene's Theatre, in New York, Aug. 25, 1858, as Luke Fielding. The cast of "The Willow Copse" included Miss Keene as Rose, E. A. Sothern as Sir Richard Vaughn, and Joseph Jefferson as Augustus. Mr. Couldock also assumed the title rôle in Boucicault's version of Cassimir Delavigne's "Louis XI," in September, 1858, when that play was produced in New York for the first time. On the 18th of October "Our American Cousin," (the foundation of Sothern's fortune,) was produced. Mr. Couldock playing Abel Murcott. He refused the character at first, as, it is related, Sothern did that of Dundreary. During the next season Couldock acted in New Orleans under the management of John E. Owens. Thereafter he resumed his starring tours, which were continued during many years, with occasional interruptions. His repertory included besides "The Willow Copse" and "Louis XI," "The Advocate," in which he portrayed Du Vernet; "The School of Reform," in which he was Bob Tyke; "The Chimney Corner," "Daddy Gray," and a number of other pieces of no great merit in themselves, but affording ample scope for the display of the actor's talent.

In the Spring of 1869 he acted in "Patrie" at the Grand Opera House. In 1877 and 1878 Mr. Couldock reappeared as a member of a New York stock company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where he supported Mme. Modjeska in "Adrienne" and "Camille," and sustained the character of old Risler in a dramatization of Daudet's "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné." Mr. Couldock was secured by Mr. Steele Mackaye in 1879 for the Madison Square Theatre, which was to have been opened in September of that year. As the house was not finished, Mr. Mackaye took his company "on the road," producing his drama, "An Iron Will," (afterward called "Hazel Kirke,") for the first time in Providence, R. I., Oct. 27, 1879, with Mr. Couldock as Dunstan, the miller. The play was performed in New York on the opening night of the Madison Square Theatre, Feb. 4, 1880, and ran till May 31, 1881. Mr. Couldock, however, was associated with the rôle of Dunstan, who was only Luke Fielding over again, for a much longer period. He returned to "The Willow Copse" later, and played Luke for a while with Carrie Turner as his leading actress.

In recent years he has not acted frequently in New York, but when seen he has always been greeted with manifestations of esteem. In April, 1886, he was Brabantio and Polonius in the Salvini-Booth performances of "Othello" and "Hamlet" at the Academy. He was the old lighthouse keeper in "The Great Metropolis" at Proctor's, and acted Adam in the outdoor performance of "As You Like It" at Castle Point in 1891. He also appeared as the old clergyman in "New Blood" at Palmer's Theatre in September, 1894.

On May 31, 1895, a performance for his benefit was given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The piece selected was "The Rivals," and the cast was as follows:

Sir Anthony Absolute.....William H. Crane
Captain Absolute.....Henry Miller
Sir Lucius O'Trigger.....Nat C. Goodwin
Falkland.....Thomas W. Keene
Bob Acres.....Joseph Jefferson
David.....De Wolf Hopper
Fag.....Thomas Q. Seabrooke
Lydia Languish.....Viola Allen
Mrs. Malaprop.....Mrs. John Drew
Lucy.....Nellie McHenry

The seats had been sold at auction for $5,869, and the sale of souvenirs raised the total to over $6,000. Arrangements were made by which an annual income of $1,200 was secured to the veteran actor.

IN NEED OF READING MATTER.

Church Periodical Club Wants Donations of Old Books, Magazines, &c.

Christmas boxes for missionaries and poor church parishes in the Far West and South are now being made up by the philanthropic women who compose the Church Periodical Club in this city. Donations of wholesome reading matter are desired, such as books of fiction, history, and travels, old magazines, illustrated papers, &c.; also Christmas cards, cast-off toys, and picture books. The Church Periodical Club distributes gratuitously large quantities of literature throughout this country, and it is dependent largely for its supplies upon the generosity of the public.

Some of the church missionaries in the sparsely settled regions of the Northwest send word that books are so scarce out there that they are literally worn out in passing from hand to hand. Each book makes the complete round of the little community. Hymnals and Prayer Books are also greatly needed, and any articles of this character sent to Mrs. J. L. Chapin, Secretary of the Church Periodical Club, in the Church Mission House, 281 Fourth Avenue, will be forwarded to places where they will be highly prized.

EFFECTS OF SUPERSTITION

Col. Ingersoll Delivers His New Lecture with Success.

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE A MYTH

No Sense in the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, He Says—Audience Receives Him Well.

Despite the chilly wind last night an audience of respectable size turned out to hear Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's new lecture on "Superstition," delivered at the Academy of Music. His latest effort proved to be in line with his customary iconoclastic tendencies as a lecturer, and sparkled with the wit and interesting epigram which his followers peculiarly enjoy. There was evidently a number of these in last night's audience, for his hearers commenced to punctuate his remarks with sympathetic laughter and applause from the start. The lecture was a long one, but the Colonel held his audience well throughout, and his reception was certainly good.

The lecture embodied a polemic on religion in general and Christianity in particular, and Col. Ingersoll led his foot and horse with particular ardor against the doctrine of miracles and a "special providence," which he condemned as pure superstition. In this connection he took occasion for a dig at President McKinley on account of his Thanksgiving proclamation calling for gratitude o God for the good results of the war with Spain. One of the Colonel's most interested auditors was Charles Broadway Rouss, who occupied a parterre box, and interrupted the lecturer at frequent intervals with ejaculations of "Good!" as his enthusiasm was stirred from time to time.

"Superstition," said Col. Ingersoll, "wears a robe of pictured legends bordered with woven lines, stained with blood, and wet with tears. What is superstition? It is to believe without evidence, in spite of evidence, to explain one mystery by another, to disregard the relations between facts, to imagine that there is some power superior to Nature, in other words, to believe in the supernatural. Yet in almost every one there is some superstition. There are superstitions of all possible kinds, from the most trivial to the most tragic, but they are all alike.

"A girl plucks the leaves from a flower—'One he tarries, two he marries.' Now, how do you know but that that flower grew with reference to that girl's matrimonial intentions? [Laughter.] But our ancestors were full of such superstitions. If they saw a circle around the moon, their fears grew ashen. If they saw sundogs, they doubled their subscriptions. [Laughter.] And the poor servant girl, remembering that she had forgotten to say a prayer, divided her earnings to soften the hard heart of God. [Applause.] Our fathers believed in the efficacy of old bones, which they kept in a box, and if they kissed that box with faith, and the faith was accompanied by a gift, [laughter,] something came out of the bones and healed them."

"If there is somewhere in heaven's dome a God, He could not perform a miracle. We know that all events have natural parents and that none die childless. Consequently, I say that belief in miracles is pure, unadulterated superstition."

Col. Ingersoll here spoke of spirits, and said that not a man of thought in the wide world believed in the existence of the devil. He added: "To deny the existence of these imps of darkness is to contradict the words of Jesus Christ. If Christ said what is attributed to Him He was either ignorant and foolish or else an impostor. To deny the devil is to utterly destroy the foundations of the Christian religion. No devil, no Christianity."

Col. Ingersoll told the story of Michael Angelo at work on the painting of some angels when interrupted by a critical Cardinal. Said he: "The Cardinal said to the artist, 'Who ever saw angels with sandals on?' Angelo looked at his painting and then replied, 'Who ever saw angels barefooted?'" [Laughter.] Later the speaker attacked the theory of special providence, and declared that to be justified in thanking God for the good in the world we must thank Him for the evil also. "The innocent man in a dungeon," said he, "should lift his chained hands and thank God that he is imprisoned.

"Only a few days ago our President thanked God for the victory at Santiago. That shows that he is not longer than President. [Laughter and applause.] He did not think to thank Him at the same time for sending the yellow fever. I do not thank God for the victory at Manila Bay. I thank Dewey and his brave men, [applause,] and I know what I am doing. [Laughter.] When the heart bursts into the blossom of thankfulness the perfume of that flower is gratitude.

"The had a peace jubilee at Chicago the other day, and were preparing to hold a festival of thanksgiving to God when a heavy rain came up and blew down all their arches. [Laughter.] What would you think of a man whom you had come to see to thank for a favor, and as you came along up the walk turned the hose on you? [Laughter.] Would God help us to whip the Spaniards and free the Cubans, and also help the Spaniards when they pray to him to crush the Cobans?"

Before closing Col. Ingersoll propounded a question which he said he hoped some orthodox minister would have the courage to answer. "If you had the power to create the world," said he, "would you make it exactly such a world as this? There isn't an intelligent clergyman in the country that would, and if he says he would he is insane."

THOUGHT HE SAW BEECHER.

Incident at Last Night's Service in Plymouth Church.

He drifted into Plymouth Church last evening and seated himself gingerly on the edge of a seat in a back pew. Placing his hands on his knees he prepared himself to listen to the preacher with the same devotion with which he hung on the words of the pastor in the cross-roads church at home.

But something was wrong. As Dr. Lyman Abbott stepped forward to open the services the visitor gave a start of surprise. He recovered himself and blushed, with a furtive glance around to make sure that no one had seen his indecorous movement. Throughout the rest of the service his faded eyes never left the preacher's face. He studied Dr. Abbott's thin, slender form, his gaunt face, his high forehead, and his long, gray beard, with a puzzled air that gradually deepened into bewilderment. As the benediction was pronounced he looked around helplessly in search of some one who appeared likely to have information to dispense. His patient face lighted with pleasure as he noticed near him a man whose gray beard pencil proclaimed him to be a reporter. He leaned forward and gently touched the scribe on the elbow.

"Say," he earnestly asked, "this preacher isn't the same one who used to be here, Henry Ward Beecher, is it?"

The reporter looked at the honest, inquiring eyes, and felt that it would be cruel to break the news of the great orator's death to him too suddenly.

"Yes," he said gently, "but he has been South with the regiment of which he is Chaplain, and has suffered great privations. That is why he is so thin and wears that long, gray beard."

The stranger thanked him gratefully and left for his rural home, filled with mingled admiration and pity for Henry Ward Beecher's heroism and sufferings.

In Memory of 71st Regiment Dead.

A memorial service for the deceased Bronx Borough members of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, was held last evening at the Tremont Methodist Church, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Washington Avenue, under the auspices of the Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx. The Rev. C. W. Millard of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church delivered a memorial sketch, in which he mentioned the six Bronx Borough members of the regiment who had died for their country. Addresses were made by the Rev. William H. Murphy of the Roman Catholic Church of Sts. Peter and Paul and the Rev. Charles J. Holt of St. James's Episcopal Church.

To Aid Harlem Dispensary.

"Le Petit Marché," a Christmas sale for the benefit of the Harlem Dispensary, is to be held at the Ellerslie, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Dec. 15 and 16. It will be in charge of the Woman's Auxiliary of the dispensary. Every Tuesday morning preceding the sale a committee will be at the home of Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, 2,076 Fifth Avenue, to give information to members of the auxiliary. Donations and subscriptions not secured by Chairmen of various booths will be received at the house of Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., President.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was absolutely wretched and many people were snowbound in the morning, and the attendance at the churches was slim. In the afternoon it cleared, and although the walking was vile and many of the residence streets and great portions of Fifth Avenue were impassable, many people took their afternoon Sunday walk and calling was quite general. The obstacles to pedestrianism did not prevent Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills from walking on Upper Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Mills, as usual, in her splendid furs. The Misses Gerry, Mr. "Tom" Cushing, Reginald Ronalds, Fred Baldwin, Charles Robinson, Miss Atherton Blight, and her sister, Mrs. Thompson, were on the avenue during the afternoon. The restaurants, however, held meagre Sunday crowds.

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This morning the "social whirl" begins at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, and the fair skaters during the morning hours will be Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Starr Miller, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Hall, Miss Atherton Blight, Miss Remsen, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, and others who belong to the club which reserves these mornings for this graceful exercise. There will be several small dinners this evening, which had been arranged to precede the opera.

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The report from London that Mrs. Herbert Bedford, professionally known by her maiden name of Liza Lehmann, the composer of the popular and successful song cyclus or cantata, "In a Persian Garden," is to visit America shortly with her husband for a tour, and will conduct her own compositions, has been received with the greatest interest in the social world everywhere. Mrs. Bedford is said to be a very modest woman, and to be immensely surprised at the furor that "In a Persian Garden" has aroused in America. Rather curiously it has had a reflex success in London. It was first produced there two years or more ago, but it was only sung at one or two semi-public concerts, and did not become known to London society. It was introduced here by Mr. Thomas Kelly and Mr. Victor Harris at the first of a series of musicales given by Mr. Kelly in his apartment in the Bolkenhayn a year ago. So successful was its first production that it was sung constantly through the Winter, and always with success. Mr. Eugene Kelly was so much impressed with the work that on his return to London last Spring he arranged for its performance at his house in London, which he leased for the season, and there it was first heard by the members of London society. The composer herself was present and was overjoyed. The parts were sung by David Bispham, Ben Davies, and a local contralto and soprano of reputation. It will be sung for the first time this season in New York at the Astoria on Dec. 13.

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Mrs. Oliver Wells will be at home in her apartments in the Waldorf on Tuesdays in December. Mrs. Wells's sisters, Mrs. George Place and Miss Livor, will receive as usual on Tuesday afternoons at their residence, 44 East Thirty-first Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. May Duane, who have resided in Philadelphia for some years past, have returned to New York to live, and have leased a house in West Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Duane was Miss Higginson, a niece of Mrs. Robert S. Stockton of Trenton, N. J.

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Mr. Berkely Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens will be married by the Rev. H. R. Barbour on Tuesday afternoon next at the residence of Mrs. Stevens's father, Dr. Octavius A. White, 1,011 Madison Avenue. The ceremony will be performed in the front parlor of Dr. White's residence, which will be decorated with palms and roses. Mr. Mostyn will have six ushers and his best man will be Mr. Frank Lord. The bride will be unattended. Instead of a wedding breakfast there will be a wedding dinner to follow the ceremony, or, rather, a small reception, and at this dinner there will be present only Mrs. Mostyn, the bridegroom's mother, who has come all the way from England for the event, and Mrs. Stevens's little son and two daughters, her parents, Dr. and Mrs. White; her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens; her cousin, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, and Mrs. Lawrence; her cousin, Miss Gaudin, and a few other near relatives.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse will come from Irvington to the city to-morrow, and after a few days' stay at Mr. Whitehouse's apartments, in East Seventeenth Street, will sail for Genoa if Mrs. Whitehouse's health will permit. Miss West and Miss Marguerite West of New Orleans, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, may accompany them on the trip abroad. This, however, is not definitely decided.

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The condition of Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Sr.'s, health continues to be such that it causes great anxiety to her relatives. She was recently brought from her residence at Orange to her apartments in the Bolkenhayn. Mr. Eugene Kelly, her son, and her youngest son, Mr. Thomas Kelly, are with her. Soon after the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly from London in early October, from which city they came in response to a cable announcing Mrs. Kelly, Sr.'s, serious condition, they were called to Monterey, Mexico, by the illness of Mrs. Kelly's father, Don Patricio Milmo. Mr. Kelly, on Mr. Milmo's recovery, returned to New York, but Mrs. Kelly remained with her father. The younger Miss Milmo recently sailed to spend the Winter with her sister, the Princess Radziwill.

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The following item from the Glen Head correspondent of The Glen Cove County Gazette, concerning the Meadow Brook hunt, will be of some interest to society. It shows the reverse of the medal, and is only one instance of the many annoyances of the kind this season:

"The fox hunters passed through our village on Tuesday of this week, following the aniseseed bag. Considerable damage was done to the farm of Willet H. Seaman, and the farm of the Misses Montfort was damaged to the extent of $25, as several lengths of fences were broken, and a new-sown wheat field was badly cut up by the horses' feet.

"These people should be compelled to pay the damage that is done the farmers in this way."

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The engagement of Miss Margaret Bell of Hartford County, Md., and Mr. Bartram North Stumpf of Philadelphia has been announced. Miss Bell is a very beautiful girl, who has passed several Winters in New York. Mr. Stumpf lives at the Cambridge, in this city. His mother is Mrs. William Edgar Le Roy. She was a Miss Mary North of Washington. Mr. Stumpf's only sister married Russell Murray of the Union Club and lives at 10 West Eleventh Street.

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At the Knollwood Country Club on Friday evening there will be a subscription dance and a cotillion, which Mr. Worthington Whitehouse will lead. The patronesses will be Mrs. Frederic Bull, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. Whiteside Rae, and Mrs. Moses Taylor.

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Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin, whose wedding to Mr. George Kidder Davis will take place at St. Thomas's Church Wednesday, Dec. 14, will give a luncheon Dec. 7 at the residence of her mother, 58 West Fifty-fifth Street. A barcelet set with amethysts will be given to each of her bridesmaids.

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Saturday was a day of luncheons and receptions. Mrs. Charles Francis Stone, 17 West Twelfth Street, gave a tea to introduce her youngest daughter. Mrs. Langdon Schroeder gave a small tea for her guest, Miss Trenholm of Philadelphia, and her sister, Miss De Neuville. Mrs. Eugene Vanderpoel of Newark gave a large luncheon at Delmonico's, and Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, who have just moved to this city from Westchester, gave a large tea on the second anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. John Di Zerega assisted Mrs. Lawrence in receiving, and among the guests were Miss Berry, one of the debutantes of the Winter, in pink; Miss Nellie Walker, in blue; Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, Mrs. Fergusen Cooper, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Mrs. Reginald Arnold, Mr. Keith Walker, Mr. Lester Del Garcia, and Mr. Di Zerega.

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A very sad incident in the history of the day is the recalling of the invitations for the wedding reception of Miss Grace Bishop Merwin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson Merwin of East Orange, and Mr. Louis St. Clair Colby of Orange on account of the sudden death yesterday of Mrs. Gardner Colby, the mother of the bridegroom-elect. The wedding was to have taken place this week. The ceremony will, of course, now be private. Mr. Colby is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Baltusrol Golf Club. Both families are well known in Orange and in this city.

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Among the entertainments for the coming week will be the first of two teas on Saturday next, to be given by Mrs. Isaac How and Miss Beatrice How, 31 East Thirty-seventh Street. On the same afternoon Mrs. Henry B. Platt will give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Mabelle Grace Platt, at 356 West End Avenue. Mrs. Edgar Peckham and Miss Peckham have sent out cards for the first and second Tuesdays in December and January.

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From abroad there is little news of any great social import. Mr. William Waldorf Astor is entertaining the Sirdar at Cliveden, and the Duchess of Marlborough will go back to Blenheim for the Winter, Melton Mowbray not proving as comfortable for her as her palace home. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane have settled down at an English village near Wales for the Winter hunting season, and Mr. and Mrs. Beresford will visit them. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are in Paris, en route for their trip into Egypt. Mrs. Wetmore Cryder and Miss Cryder, Mr. Spencer Schuyler and Miss Schuyler are at Nice for the Winter. Miss Schuyler's wedding to Mr. Myrine, set for November, has been postponed. Mrs. de Garmendia and the Misses de Garmendia are in Paris, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. De Forest.

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The wedding of Miss Adele Horwitz and Mr. Francis Stevens of Hoboken is set for Dec. 6, in Baltimore. The engagement of Mr. Stevens and Miss Horwitz has been announced several times and denied. The ceremony and reception will be an event of much social import in Baltimore. A number of New Yorkers, including the Stevenses and family connections, will go to Baltimore for this season.

***

Mrs. Joseph Marié and the Misses Marié have returned to New York and are at their apartments, at 111 West Forty-third Street. Miss Leontine Marié has been paying a round of visits at Newport, having been the guest of Mrs. J. J. Wysong and Mrs. Kernochan. Miss Josephine Marié, who wrote such a charming book recently, is said to be engaged on another work, which will shortly be published.

***

An Autumn tea is to be held in the store of Sherry's old building, corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, this afternoon for the benefit of the Prospect Hill School Girls' Club, under the auspices of the Phoebe Guild. The object of the girls' club is to teach trades to girls so that on leaving the public schools they will be able to earn a salary.

The club is run by the Phoebe Guild, which is composed of many well-known young women of society, and of which Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick is President. The various tables will be presided over by Miss Marian Groves, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Mary Low, Miss Isabel Lockwood, Miss Marian Willard, Miss Florence Jacquelin, Miss Alice McKim, and others.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Frank Rhoner of Williamsburg Committed Murder and Suicide Because He Was in Debt.

Frank Rhoner, lumber salesman, sixty-eight years old, shot and fatally wounded his wife, Frieda, fifty-four years old, early yesterday morning and then inflicted fatal wounds upon himself. Both died in the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, last evening.

The couple lived at 85 Ross Street, with their two grown-up sons, Frank and Herbert. In addition to Rhoner's employment, Mrs. Rhoner kept a number of boarders. Recently Rhoner had not been successful in business, and complained about his luck to his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoner remained in the dining room with their two sons and boarders Saturday night until after midnight. They were the first, however, to retire. The couple occupied the rear parlor as a bedroom. It was their custom to sleep until noon on Sundays, and no attempt was made to disturb them yesterday until that hour.

Mary Frank, a servant, then went to the bedroom to arouse them for dinner. Failing to get an answer to repeated knocks on the bedroom door, the girl became alarmed and called the son Frank, who was in his bedroom on the floor above. He entered and was horrified to find his father sitting unconscious in a chair near the foot of the bed, bleeding from a bullet wound in the head near the lower part of the right ear. In his right hand was a revolver. The son's cries brought his brother and some of the boarders to the scene. Mrs. Rhoner was then found lying in her bed, with a bullet wound in the back of her head. A doctor was called, and he advised the removal of the couple to the hospital.

No one in the house had heard the shots. Mrs. Rhoner recovered consciousness sufficiently in the hospital to make an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Delap. The woman said she knew nothing of the shooting, and when asked if she had a quarrel with her husband made no reply.

Rhoner died without having regained consciousness. It was ascertained by the Coroner last night that he left a letter addressed to his sister Ida, in which he made known his intention to kill himself and his wife, and explained that although they kept servants, they were deeply in debt, that there was no coal in the house for the Winter, and that the rent for November had not been paid.

MRS. BABCOCK A PAUPER.

Once Wealthy Society Woman Now in the City Lodging House.

Mrs. Jennie Babcock, sixty years old, still clad as becomes a woman of wealth, slept Saturday night in the City Lodging House, Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It was her third night as the city's guest.

Mrs. Babcock is the widow of Charles B. Babcock, a merchant tailor who died on Dec. 12, 1879, leaving his wife a large fortune. Babcock had the best and wealthiest citizens for his patrons, and, as his fortune grew he and his wife were received in the best society. He was interested in military affairs, and was an officer in the Seventh Regiment.

After his death his widow interested herself in philanthropic work, and spent so much of her fortune in this way, together with the maintenance of a large home, that her friends grew alarmed and advised her to be more careful. But the advice, it appears from her story, came rather late, as most of her fortune had been dissipated. Mrs. Babcock says she lived with friends until they intimated that she had better find some other place.

Having no place to go Friday evening she went to the United Charities Building and was directed to Superintendent J. H. York of the city lodging house. He at once interested himself in the woman, and gave her shelter until such time as she may have better fortune. Mrs. Babcock says she is a cousin of the late Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin, who was in the Senate during the Administration of President Grant. She says she is also a cousin of the late Alfred H. Mosher, the millionaire, who died recently at his home in West Troy. She says her husband was on intimate terms with ex-Mayor Hewitt, Peter Cooper, and the latter's son, Edward Cooper.

Mr. York thinks he may be able to interest Mrs. Babcock's friends, and says he does not think that they knew of her predicament, as her pride made her conceal her poverty.

OKLAHOMA PRAIRIES AFIRE.

Lives Lost, Homes Burned, and a Good Deal of Property Destroyed.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Nov. 27.—Prairie fires have played havoc in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory for the last few days.

One farmer lost 1,000 acres of fine hay in the field, several hundred bales of cotton, and 500 head of cattle and hops. He estimates his loss at $20,000.

Millions of tons of hay in bale and bulk have been burned in other sections, and no less than 100 residences have been destroyed.

Several lives have been lost in these prairie fires.

In the Kiowa Indian reservation a strip of land 30 by 75 miles was burned, causing great damage.

The Delaware Club's Ball.

The Delaware Club, the Tammany headquarters of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, of which Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn is the leader, has decided to hold its annual ball this year at the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street, on Dec. 12.

A LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Three Negroes Reported to Have Been Killed for An Assault.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 27.—Reports have reached here that three negroes were lynched last night about four miles west of Meridian. Newton County farmers are said to be on the trail of others implicated in an assault on a white man. The young man came to Meridian on Friday from the vicinity of Chunkey, Newton County, for the purpose of selling cotton and purchasing supplies. After disposing of his produce and buying what he needed he left for home, and camped near Oakatubee River, about four miles west of the city. About the time he was breaking camp yesterday a negro picked a quarrel with him.

The Newton County farmer hitched up his team and started toward home, doing his best to avoid trouble, but the negro was bent on a row, and was shortly joined by four others. They chased the white man across Oakatubee River, firing repeated shots, one of which lodged in the young man's arm, producing a painful wound. After crossing the river the blacks gave up the chase. The white man went to his home and notified his fri

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Mortgage Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of July 26 last, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Mortgage Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to make such exchange will be withdrawn after Monday, November 28 next.
Holders of the various issues desiring to make exchange of old bonds for new can do so at either of our offices on terms which will be made known on application.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
November 25, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
REORGANIZATION.
A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12, 1898, the said plan and agreement have been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.
In compliance with numerous requests, the time within which holders of all clases of bonds and stock may deposit their securities under the plan has been extended to and including December 1, 1898, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned.
Dated October 21, 1898.
By Order of Reorganization Committee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

AMERICAN AIR POWER
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
2 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Detroit & Lima Northern Railway Co.
AND THE
Lima Northern Railway Co.

The undersigned have been requested by the representatives of a majority of the holders of the Bonds of each of the above-described issue, to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the Bondholders, and to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the property. Owing to the fact that suit is now pending for the foreclosure of the mortgages, in which Receivers of the property have been appointed, and that an issue of Receiver's Certificates has been authorized by the Court, part of which have already been issued, it is deemed important that action should be promptly taken for the protection of the interests of the Bondholders.
An agreement has accordingly been prepared and lodged with the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY (of New York City) under which Bondholders are invited to deposit their Bonds with said Trust Company at No. 220 Broadway, New York City, ON OR BEFORE THE SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1898, after which date the Committee reserves the right to reject all further bonds or to receive the same under such penalties and conditions as it may prescribe.
Copies of the Agreement can be had on application to the Colonial Trust Company or to any of the undersigned.
Dated New York, Nov. 22d, 1898.
A MAJORITY OF THE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE COMMITTEE UNDER THE AGREEMENT ABOVE REFERRED TO.
JOHN E. BORNE,
President Colonial Trust Co.
JULES S. BACHE,
J. S. Bache & Co.
EUGENE A. MERRILL,
President Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.
PHILIP LEHMAN,
Lehman Bros.
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM,
E. L. Oppenheim & Co.
FREDERICK J. LISMAN, Sec'ty, 30 Broad St.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
CHARLES N. HASKELL,
Counsel to the Committee.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement under date of October 26, 1898, notice is hereby given that a majority of the shares of stock of The National Linseed Oil Company have been deposited under the provisions of the stockholders' agreement dated September 8, 1898. No further deposits will be received after December 22, 1898, except on such terms and conditions as the Committee may impose.
New York, November 28, 1898.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
JAMES H. ECKELS,
EZRA H. LINLEY,
} Committee
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.
Physical and Accounting Examinations.
In addition to accounting examinations, the charter of The Audit Company of New York authorizes it to examine and report upon the physical condition of steam and street railroads, manufacturing and other plants, and to appraise their values.
Physical and accounting examinations combined afford a correct basis for corporation financing and for valuation of corporate securities or partnership interests.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) issue of December 1, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption December 1, 1898, at the Office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1896, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN, OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION.
Near future 8 per cent. stock will rise 30 to 40 points by January, on declaration big dividend that month, will become active. Correspondence invited. McADAMS, Box 111, 103 W. 46th St., City.

DIVIDENDS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
23 Broad St., New York, Nov. 16th, 1898.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after December 1st, 1898, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will close, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, Wednesday, November 23d, 1898, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, December 2d, 1898, at ten (10) o'clock A. M. JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall Street, New York, November 17, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable December 10th, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1898. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from December 1st to December 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway,
New York, Nov. 21st, 1898.
The Coupons due Dec. 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at maturity at the 4th National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
27 William St., Nov. 1, 1898.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 28) of one per cent., payable December 2d to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on Nov. 22d at 3 P. M. and reopened December 3d.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 25th, 1898.
The Coupons of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York. GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons maturing Dec. 1st, 1898, from Bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Roundout, N. Y., on TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. H. C. SOOP, Secretary.
Roundout, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

28th & 29th Streets Cross-Town Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 5th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 5th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, 257 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees, in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on Saturday, December 3d, at 8 P. M., for the election of officers and Managers and the transaction of business. Polls open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.
ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,725,000
OF
3½% Bonds and Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
TUESDAY,
the 29th Day of November, 1898,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to-wit:

$200,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

250,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

100,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION OF THE BUILDING OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

200,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF A BUILDING FOR THE BOTANICAL MUSEUM AND HERBARIUM, etc.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

475,000.00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER, AT WILLIS AVENUE.
Payable November 1, 1928.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

500,000.00 ASSESSMENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Payable November 1, 1908.

The above described stock and bonds are **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of section 169 of chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.
Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.
Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.
No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.
All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.
If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them, at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said City as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.
Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.
The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to The Comptroller of the City of New York.
For fuller information see City Record. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindegarten Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
OF BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE,
101, 103, and 105 East 23d St.
Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

AT Miss McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Bank of Spain's Report.
MADRID, Nov. 27.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows: Gold in hand, unchanged; silver in hand, increase, 6,404,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 6,126,000 pesetas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

During the week just ended the tendency of stock market quotations was again unmistakably upward, and yet the several distinct movements of groups of stocks were not always alike, either as to time or direction. It was this that gave the market its general appearance of irregularity. During the week there seemed to be an increasing disposition on the part of outside buyers—and they were chiefly responsible for the buoyancy—to discriminate more carefully than heretofore. More attention seemed to be given to present and pending developments having direct bearing upon individual stocks and groups of stocks. Nearly every property dealt in on the Stock Exchange is now being more or less directly influenced by current rumors regarding their present and future welfare. And some of the things contained in Wall Street gossip at the moment are these:

Grangers.

Bull talk on all the Granger shares is to be heard throughout the Street, and especially bullish upon them are those houses having Chicago connections and carrying Chicago accounts. Much higher figures are talked for both St. Paul and Burlington, although during the past week these shares have been subject to considerable liquidation for profit-taking purposes by people who were conspicuous as heavy buyers a week or two previous to the elections. But recently commission house buying has been so extensive and aggressive and the Granger shares have been such commission house favorites that the profit-taking sales in them have not been allowed to show on the surface.
With Rock Island, rumors of an increase in the dividend rate have been to some extent influential. There are many scoffers at the suggestion of bigger dividends on the stock, and yet in some usually well-informed quarters there are expectations of a larger cash distribution to stockholders than is generally counted upon.
Gossip on the cheapest Grangers—the Chicago Great Westerns—is decidedly bullish. It has been announced that the preferred A stock is to become a dividend payer early next year, and friends of the property are quite enthusiastic over recent earnings.

Pacifics.

As yet there have been no good indications that the war between the Pacific properties, or, rather, between their managements, has been settled. Last week Wall Street rumormongers were positive in their statements that the Hill-Morgan quarrel had been ended, but these stories were not substantiated either by interested parties or by the action of the several stocks in the market. In fact, it looked as though there was continued liquidation, especially of Northern Pacific common, and in high quarters it was intimated that although a dividend will be paid on the stock in January, the payment may represent only six months, and probably an indefinite period.
Toward the close of the week Hill brokers were credited with heavy purchases of Union Pacific common. In well-informed circles there is confident talk of the establishment of 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred and possibly something for the other stock. Bulls on both stocks are quite enthusiastic.

Vanderbilts.

There has recently been much talk regarding the probability of increased dividends on both Northwest and Omaha at the coming Directors' meetings. Much buying of both stocks, especially of the former, has been induced by these points. So far as can be learned from Directors of the companies and from Vanderbilt interests, however, there is no probability of increases in either dividend rate. Northwest will in all likelihood continue a 5 per cent. stock and Omaha will go on paying 2 per cent. The high esteem in which Wall Street holds Vanderbilt properties is evidenced by these two stocks. Northwest is now selling comparatively higher than many first-class bonds. Paying 5 per cent., it yields but little more than 3½ per cent. Omaha yields much less.
Vanderbilt interests and their friends are more bullish on New York Central than on Northwest or Omaha. They believe that coming earnings statements will induce much investment buying of the stock both here and abroad, and they promise that benefits from the Lake Shore deal will show much bigger than is anywhere expected.

Flower Stocks.

Friends of former Gov. Flower and his business associates are talking confidently on all the Flower shares. They expect considerably higher prices for Brooklyn Rapid Transit because of the promised early official announcement of the Nassau consolidation deal, which is now completed. It is said that it will be shown that Brooklyn Rapid Transit will gain enormously through this merger. People's Gas is also another Flower favorite, but probably greater ones are the Atchison stocks, for both of which big advances are predicted.
Wall Street was astounded last week at the heavy buying of Atchison preferred, and had it given attention to Atchison common, it would have seen equally significant buying, although on a smaller scale. In fact, with Flower interests, the common is about as much in favor as the preferred.
Pending developments shortly to be announced furnish foundation for confidence in the Federal Steel securities, and bull talk is to be heard on New York Air Brake.

Industrials.

The industrial shares, and especially the two leaders of the group, have during the past week shown a lagging disposition, refusing to join in the general advance. Tobacco Trust has been decidedly weak, and Sugar Trust has been only firm. In both stocks there have been evidences of continued inside liquidation. Tobacco Trust is upon the brink of a trade war that promises to be as fierce as that with which the Sugar Trust is now struggling. The appearance of strong financial interests in the new Union Tobacco Company gives promise that the trust will find therein no mean competitor.
In the sugar trade the war goes on, but without much merriment. People who should know say that for the current quarter the trust will earn considerably less than 2 per cent. on its common stock, and friends of President Havemeyer quote him as being strenuously opposed to the payment in dividends of anything more than is earned.

Southwestern Stocks.

During the past week unusually good buying of the Southwestern properties has developed. Business in that section of the country seems to have improved wonderfully, as recent earnings of the roads show. Texas Pacific has been steadily bought by strong interests, Southern Pacific has shown strength, and many other stocks of the group have come anew into prominence.
Both Denver and Rio Grande stocks have been notably strong, important interests having bought heavily of both preferred and common. London interests have been quite active in the former. The road's earnings are increasing steadily, and the talk of an increased dividend on the preferred stock comes from high quarters.
The St. Louis and San Francisco securities seem to have become favorites with strong people. Both the first and second preferred stocks have recently made handsome gains, and the rumors of increased dividends on the latter are apparently well founded. People who bought the stocks last week were quite confident as to the wisdom of their purchases and predicted activity in them for some time to come.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.00
Cotton, middling	.05½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½@.06¾
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	.03 7-16
Pork, mess	8,75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04⅞
Lard, prime	5.20
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11,50
Butter, Western creamery	.23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Flour, Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3.10@$3.20; Spring special, $4.50; Spring patents, $3.30@$3.60; straight, $2.90@$3.10; bakers', $2.20@$2.50; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 26½@27c; No. 2 white, free on board, 28¼@29½; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29½c; No. 2 rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 45@48½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 94c; prime timothy seed, $2.20; mess pork, per barrel, $7.80@$7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.95@$5.02½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $5.95; granulated, $5.45.
COTTON.—There was a brisk and decidedly stronger market for cotton futures yesterday. Trading showed vigorous conditions all along the line, and the market closed at practically the best prices of the day. Favorable influences were numerous and from all sections. The English cotton market showed up in better form than had been expected. Weather reports indicated recent heavy rains in Texas, and as working toward the Arkansas Valley. The fact that a leading German house liquidated something like 50,000 bales of cotton yesterday and continued an active trader to-day added to the firmness and activity of the local situation. Encouraging accounts continued to reach this market from Fall River spinning circles and also from English consuming districts. Advices from the South claimed that planters were willing to accept any excuse for not picking cotton for the low prices now current, and that recent weather was not favorable to field work. This led to reduced crop estimates at this point. The fact that the receipts of cotton fell below estimates added to the firmness of the local market. Liverpool houses bought more or less freely. On the rise the South appeared to be selling cotton. The market opened steady, with December 1 point lower and later months 1@3 points higher. At the strongest interval the market showed an advance of 4@7 points on yesterday's figures and was finally firm at a net gain of 4@6 points.
The contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.29@5.30
December	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.30@5.31
January	5.29	5.33	5.29	5.33@5.34
February	...	...	...	5.36@5.37
March	5.36	5.40	5.36	5.39@5.40
April	...	...	...	5.43@5.44
May	5.44	5.47	5.43	5.47@5.48
June	5.48	5.49	5.48	5.50@5.51
July	5.50	5.54	5.50	5.53@5.54
August	5.53	5.57	5.53	5.56@5.57
September	...	...	...	5.56@5.58
October	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.59@5.60

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices unchanged; American middling, 3 3-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,300 bales American. Receipts, 49,500, all American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed irregularly; American middling, low middling clause, November, 3 2-64 @3 3-64d sellers; November and December, 3 1-64 @3 2-64d sellers; December and January, 3d buyers; January and February, 3@3 1-64d sellers; February and March, 3@3 1-64d buyers; March and April, 3 1-64@3 2-64d sellers; April and May, 3 2-64d buyers; May and June, 3 3-64d buyers; June and July, 3 4-64d sellers; July and August, 3 4-64@3 5-64d buyers; August and September, 3 5-64d buyers; September and October, 3 5-64@3 6-64d sellers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	.74	74	73⅝	73⅝
May	.71½	71½	71¼	71¼
Corn—				
December	.38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½
May	.39 9-16	39 9-16	39¼	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
December	66 13-16	66⅞	65 9-16	65 11-16
May	66½	66½	65⅝	65 15-16
Corn—				
December	.32½	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜
May	.34 3-16	34 3-16	33¾	33¾
July	...	...	...	34½
Oats—				
December	.25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
May	.26⅝	26½	26	26

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The sale of long wheat was still in progress yesterday, and a further decline occurred in all options, with final prices at the official close ½@1½c lower. News was unsatisfactory to the bull element from all sources, but particularly in the shape of Northwestern receipts amounting to 1,400 cars, against 927 cars a year ago, and a net decline of ⅛@¼d in the Liverpool market. Practically the only support came on the curb when prices were rallied somewhat by export transactions reaching 85 loads all told. In addition there were small sales reported at Chicago. The general run of sentiment, however, was against any advance, and the crowd hammered prices freely in the hope of forcing out an even greater quantity of the long wheat acquired on the recent bulge to 75c for December. Fair increases are expected to occur in both the visible supply and the amount on passage Monday. The weather conditions in the Northwest remain clear and cold, forcing the idea that a good movement is in prospect for next week. Owing partly to the holiday and bad weather this week receipts have been but 7,369 cars, against 9,344 cars the previous week, and 6,413 cars in the corresponding week a year ago.
MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Wheat lower, 63¼c; December, 62⅝c; May, 63⅜c; on track, No. 1 hard 65c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 61¼c.
DULUTH, Nov. 26.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern hard, cash, 70c; December, 65c; May, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¾c bid; December, 63c; May, 65⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60½c; To arrive: No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 64c bid; No. 2 Northern, 61c bid.
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c.
CORN—No. 2 corn, 39⅞c, free on board, afloat.
OATS—No. 2 oats closed 30½c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 30¼@32c; track white, 32@36c; No. 2 white clips, 33c.
RYE—No. 2 Western, 59@59½c, free on board, afloat; 55c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; State rye, 55½@56c, cost, insurance, freight, New York car lot.
BARLEY—Feeding, 40@41½c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; malting, 50@55c, delivered, New York.
BUCKWHEAT—53@54c, cost, insurance, freight, New York track.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; rye grade, $1.70; Graham, buckwheat flour, $2. Rye Flour—$2.95@$3.40. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95@$1; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.75@$13.50; sacks, to arrive, $13.50@$13.75; coarse Winter bran, $14@$15; fine, $12.50@$13.50; middlings, $13@$18; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $25.50.
MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Flour, first patent, $3.65@$3.75; second patent, $3.45@$3.55; first clear, $2.60@$2.70.
PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11@$1.50; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9.50 @$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS —$16@$18.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180-lb. 4¾c; 160-lb, 4¾c; pigs, 5¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 5¾c; 14-lb, 5¾@5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@ 4¼c; pickled hams, 7@7¼c; Western, green, 16-lb, 4¼c; Western, S. P., 5¾c. TALLOW—City, 3 7-16@3½c; country, 3¼@3¾c. LARD—5.20@ 5.25c; city lard, 4.90@4.95c; refined, South America, 6c; Continent, 5.45c; Brazil, kegs, 7.10c; compound, city, 4@4½c; Western, 4½@4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, strained, 5¾c.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Beef—Extra India, mess, firm, 68s 9d; prime mess, firm, 63s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, nne Western, firm, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, firm, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 34s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, strong, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, firm, 28s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, firm, 27s 6d, short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 22s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, dull, 27s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, firm, 44s 6d; do, colored, firm, 45s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 20s 3d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, dull, 14s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady, 29s 6d. Resin—Common, steady, 4s 3d.
COFFEE.—There was exceptional activity developed at the Coffee Exchange yesterday. Liquidations of December contracts was a prominent feature. There were tenders of something like 81,000 bales on December contracts, but this made no particular difference to the market, as the carrying charges were such as to afford a slight profit to the carriers. Quite a switching business was done, most of it showing the following differences between December and the later positions: December for May, 50 points; for July, 60 points; for August, 65 points; for September, 70 points; for October, 75 points. March at 5.80 and May at 5.90 were sold as one transaction, and March at 5.75 and May at 5.90 were also "sold together." The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points; ruled generally firm, as cables from Europe and Brazil reported higher prices, while receipts at Rio and Santos were smaller, and warehouse deliveries in this country were larger. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled quiet but steady; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6¼@6¾c, and jobbing parcels, 6¾@6¾c.
Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	...	...	...	5.30@5.40
December	5.35	5.45	5.35	5.40@5.45
January	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
February	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
July	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.95@6.00
August	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
September	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
October	...	...	...	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6¾00. Hamburg—½ pfennig higher. Havre—March unchan

rich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar. Enumerated.
493—Brush vs. N. Y. Water Co. 515—Seeber vs. People's Loan Association.
422—Praeger vs. B. & Queens Co. R. R. 517—Hayne vs. Sealy.
494—Zimmer vs. 3d Av. R. R. 519—Hicks vs. Magown.
493—Kemp vs. Hartford R. R. 520—Smith vs. Ferguson.
514—Zimmer vs. 3d Av. R. R. and another. 521—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Calendar of courts. 522—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R.
525—Blake vs. Reilly.
Powers vs. Wightman et al. Morris vs. Glazer.
Manheim vs. Greenstein. Levy vs. Metropolitan Street R. R. Co.
Levy vs. Model Building & Loan Assn. Ludwig vs. Hanrahan.
The Waltham Mfg. Co. vs. Skidmore. Deppe, Jr., vs. Cooney.
Barkin vs. Prince.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar.—Maddox, J.
768—Eagle Savings & L. Co. vs. Samuels. 838—White vs. Rodemann.
836—Vincent vs. Moriarty. 749—Stanley vs. Stafford.
888—Whiting, &c., vs. Continental Wall Paper Co. 885—Stevenson vs. Solomon.
892—Mutual Benefit Loan Co. vs. Bartlett.
747—McCord vs. O'Donohue. 840—Bolean vs. Bolean.
417—Zipp vs. Barker. 841—Jordan vs. Smith.
672—Graham vs. Graham. 854—Kimball vs. Leinfelder.
879—Behn vs. McCarthy. 805—Jahns vs. Congregation Beth Israel.
838—Buckhout vs. Weinsheimer. 880—Carl vs. Schaffner.
857—Gove vs. Bergen, &c. 870—Nugent vs. Nugent.
815—Sea Beach R. R. Co. vs. Rourke. 886—Kern vs. Betts.
890—Kowenhoven vs. Bergen.
874—Stoney vs. Stoney. 883—O'Brien vs. O'Rourke. 715—Litchfield vs. Adamson et al.
877—Block vs. Block. 90—Meincke vs. Meincke.
868—Merrill vs. Merrill.
891—Rourke vs. Talmadge.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —Part I.—Ward, J.; Part II.—Keogh, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Johnson, J.; Part V.—Dickey, J.
5409—Leyh vs. Newburgh Electric Co. 5790—McKay vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1748—Tynan vs. Keck. 901—Zingerles vs. Union Railway.
1766—Lynch vs. Greason. 1960—Kelly vs. Everard.
3420—Levy vs. Ely. 3816—Perne vs. Krutina.
4107—Bogart vs. Citizens' Electric Co. 4066—Peterson vs. Nelson, et al.
2027—Wed Hah Kassris vs. Rosenberg. 4115—Williams vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3583—Jahn vs. Eweler. 3284—Van Dorn vs. Martin et al.
5781—Shapiro vs. 3d Av. R. R. 3017—King vs. Harrison.
4726—Gray vs. Bennett. 5366—Frank vs. Tuozzo.
2910—Danenberg & Coles vs. Mulhearn. 4430—Kelly vs. Nassau R. R.
3702—Cassidy vs. Davies. 4014—Hunt vs. B., Q. C. and Sub. R. R.
2585—Whearty vs. 3d Av. R. R. 2325—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
4512—Rodriguez vs. Uhlman. 5357—Fidelity Mutual Ass'n vs. Herbert, Jr., et al.
5646—Weeks vs. Englis. 4235—Ryan vs. Moyer.
4983—Downes vs. Nassau R. R. 1447—Murphy vs. Eidlitz.
6452—Finkelstein vs. Brook. Heights R. R. 5017—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
2146—Thomashek vs. 3d Av. R. R. 5311—Rutter vs. Meeks.

The following causes will be held for the day. Causes marked ready, will not be set down for days upon the call.
4448—Gray vs. Morning Journal. 601—Meserole vs. Stelling et al.
4945—Gray vs. Evening Journal. 3951—Shotwell vs. Mc Cue.
2241—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R. 5119—Randolph vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4030—Rodewell vs. Nassau R. R. 4559—Schlipp vs. Zaunetti.
2488—Trapp vs. Bennett. 3452—McAleer vs. Cowperthwait Co.
8821—Hessel vs. Beckman. 1847—Lagerquist vs. Nassau R. R.
4388—Webber et al. vs. Reynolds. 4028—Rothwell vs. Nassau R. R.
2080—Ross vs. Nassau R. R. 1917—Smith vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3634—Brogdon vs. Nassau R. R. 4541—Atkinson vs. Nassau R. R.
4531—Dewald vs. Gastmeyer. 3436—Lohman vs. McLaughlin.
3721—Newhoff vs. Schaefer Brewing Co. 4010—Delap vs. Long Island R. R.
5260—Savage vs. Bauland Co. 3002—Mearns vs. Nassau R. R.
3539—Williams vs. Kase. 4504—Kenney vs. Roosevelt.
1370—Ichowitz vs. Eklyn. C. & Newtown R. R. 2737—Shaff vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
4380—Handschuh vs. Bkn. Heights R. R. 4210—Loftus vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4183—Kelly vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. 3002—Mearns vs. Nassau R. R.
4141—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R. 2846—Egan vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
4411, 4468—Persons vs. Nassau R. R. 110—Butler vs. City of Brooklyn.
3177—Orr et al. vs. Lawrenceville Cem't Co.
2325—Fogarty vs. Weld.
5236—Van Wagner vs. Bauland Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott; S.—Calendar for Monday.

The wills of Albert E. De Venux, Alicia R. Navarro, and Mary Ellen Ludwig.

The estate of Mary Ann Vose.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—84—Guardianship of Stella Vazzoler.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress in small private family; first-class references; three years' experience. 403 East 22d St.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By capable girl; city or country; best references; also two young girls. 145 6th Av., near 10th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good, plain cook; best reference from last place. 312 West 40th St., McAuliffe's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for a first-class French cook where kitchenmaid is kept. Call at 17 Gramercy Park between 10 and 11 A. M.

COOK.—By excellent cook; ten years' city references. 215 East 58th St., ring Hart's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman by day; excellent cook and laundress; understands housecleaning; reference. 232 East 47th St., first bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker desires few more customers; by day; $2; guarantees first-class fit; references. B. Dupont, 131 East 73d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss French lady; best city references. Frey, 590 Amsterdam Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an Englishwoman as working housekeeper or in linen room in hotel; systematic, 28 East 23d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss French; just arrived; for young ladies; recommended by her sister, who has been with first-class family in the city; very good dressmaker. Louise, care Mrs. Morrison, 434 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 271 West 38th St., care of Mrs. Horgan.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent German as nurse; best city reference. Jacobson, 101 West 87th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusually good beginner; not afraid of work. Earnest, Box 140, 154 6th Av.

UPHOLSTERESS.—In all its branches; curtains, tablecloths; fancy articles nicely done; best reference. Mme. Thirisel, 70 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET.—Thoroughly competent; strictly sober, no objection to country; first-class city reference. L. G., 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Eleven years with present employer; highly recommended in every respect; married; no incumbrance. M. C., 9 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; first-class references; city or country or Washington. Peterson, 142 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—A1 reference. B. M. W., Post Office Box 2,356, city.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Girl in small private family as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good wages; reference required. 109 West 85th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

Only ninety minutes away.

The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modelled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.

Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds.
T. F. Silleck, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

GRAND GOLF TOURNAMENT TO-DAY.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Superb resort; rates low; party goes soon. Write or call DREW, 455 6th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City. o10-law6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 39 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. o3-law6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-law6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City. s19-law6mM

SHERIDAN, FARRELL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mathew Sheridan, Philip Sheridan, Edward Sheridan, Margaret White, Margaret Sheridan, Alice Sheridan, Mary Quigley, and Rose Sheridan, and to the following persons, respectively, whose residence cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, if living, or if dead, to their respective descendants, heirs, and next of kin, all of whom and whose residences are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, to wit: John Sheridan, James Sheridan, Margaret Feeny, and Elizabeth Keirnan, and to all other heirs and next of kin, if any there be, of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, who are unknown and whose names and place of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of FARRELL SHERIDAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Jane Sheridan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1894, purporting to relate, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FARRELL SHERIDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. o24-1aw7wM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, ELOYD E. BLIVEN, Administrators. E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City. o21-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX WEST TWENTY-NINTH Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. COLLINS, plaintiff, against LILLIAS H. MATTHEWS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel with Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

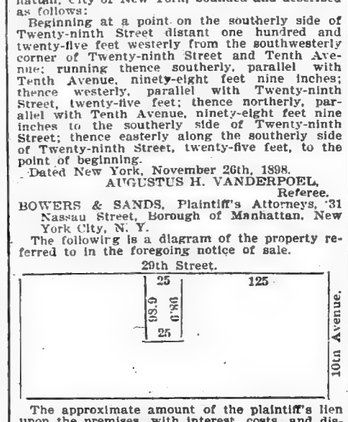

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,009.68, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $116.25.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n23-2aw8wM&Th&d19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point, distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

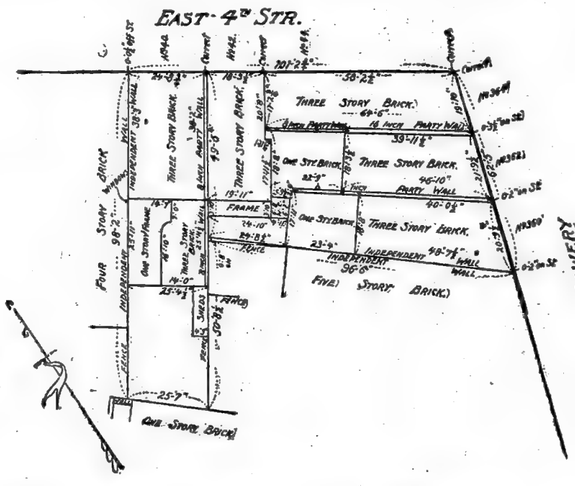

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the fifth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

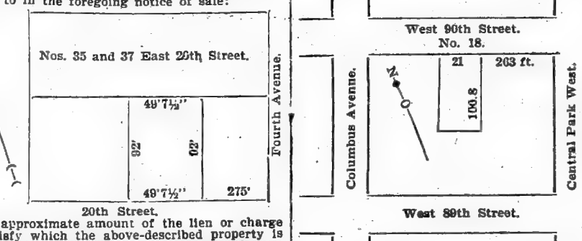

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $82,397.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $386.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,161.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages to be assumed. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee. n14-2aw3wM&Th&d5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. BISSELL and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and now known by the street Number 39 (eighty-nine) Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

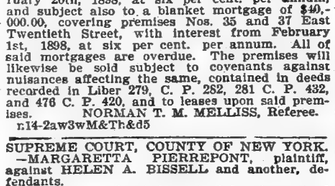

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,647 91-100 with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $319 30-100, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,108 92-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of November, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee. n7-2aw3wM&Th&n28&30

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Addess T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine Diamonds, watches; no trash. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN GREVE and OLDENBUTTEL & GREVE, lately carrying on business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, under the firm name and style of Oldenbuttel & Greve, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, William C. Hartmann, the duly appointed assignee of the said John Greve, individually, and as surviving partner of the firm of Oldenbuttel & Greve, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Mr. James Forrest, Number 289 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January, 1899.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

WILLIAM C. HARTMANN, Assignee. JAMES FORREST, Atty. for Assignee. n21-1aw6wM

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES H. KLINGE, plaintiff, against PAUL LOCHMANN, defendant. —Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1898.

OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Paul Lochmann, the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the nineteenth day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Yours, etc.,

OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n21-law6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE EAST ONE Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ADELAIDE R. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE M. NICHOLAS, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, distant one hundred and seventeen feet and six inches easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street with the easterly line of the Third Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Third Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; thence running easterly along said centre line seventeen feet six inches; thence running southerly and again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street seventeen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

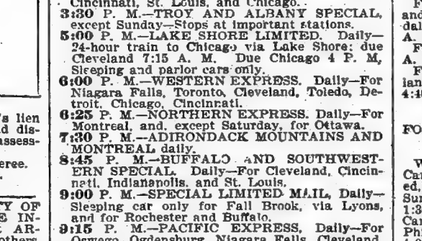

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $11,063.00 and interest thereon from November 21st, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property, is as follows: Taxes for 1898, $170.85, and water rent for 1898, $10.05. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee. n28-2aw3wM&F&d19.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, distant one hundred and seventeen feet and six inches easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street with the easterly line of the Third Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Third Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; thence running easterly along said centre line seventeen feet six inches; thence running southerly and again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street seventeen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $12,992.18, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $204.30.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n28-2aw3wM&Th&d19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT RESIGNS

Pastor of Plymouth Church Forced by Failing Health to Retire.

ANNOUNCED FROM THE PULPIT

Will Give Up Church Work at Once, but May Preach Until May— His Busy Life.

The pastorate of historic Plymouth Church is shortly to become vacant again. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who, ten years ago, took the place made vacant by the death of Henry Ward Beecher, announced his resignation yesterday to the church. His decision comes like a clap of thunder to his flock, for a week ago Dr. Abbott was himself ignorant that any necessity existed for such a step.

It was only within the past week that his physician, Dr. Henry Conkling of 10 Sidney Place informed him that he must give up the exhausting labors incident to the pastorate of a great city church. Never a strong man physically, Dr. Abbott has failed noticeably in health within the past year. He has had one or two serious attacks of illness lately, and has been in the hands of his physician for some time. Dr. Conkling, after studying his case carefully, reached the conclusion that he could not much longer keep up the work, and Dr. Abbott lost no time in notifying his congregation.

He confided the physician's statement to four or five close friends, and on Saturday night summoned the Deacons to his house, and told them of his purpose. Yesterday morning the storm prevented most of his people from attending the service. The paralysis of the trolley service kept at home all those who lived at a distance, and Dr. Abbott faced a congregation of only about 150. They were residents of the Columbia Heights district, who could easily get to the church, so that it was to an audience of old friends that the doctor communicated his decision.

His sermon prepared the congregation for something unusual. It was on the duty of the Church to carry out the work which Christ had begun, and he emphasized the duty of each individual member in this respect. He said that the enthusiasm of Christians for this work should not be dependent on priests or ministers, and that if any church should lose its pastor it should nevertheless go on with the work with unflagging zeal. He could not always be pastor of Plymouth Church, but the work of Christ would have to be kept up whether individual pastors went or remained.

With considerable emotion Dr. Abbott then said that the time was near when he must lay down his work. He reminded his hearers that when, in 1887, he was asked to supply the pulpit of Plymouth Church, it was frankly given as one reason for the selection that his editorial duties would absolutely prevent him from being regarded as a candidate for the pastorate, and it was not until May, 1888, that it was deemed possible that he could fulfill both duties. He spoke of the loyal support and hearty co-operation of the church, and continued:

"Nevertheless the responsibility in both fields has sensibly increased. The activities of Plymouth Church have grown somewhat greater and materially more complex. There are great advantages in preaching in a pulpit to which past history has given a National character; but he who occupies such a pulpit cannot escape the obligations involved in the fact that his utterances are always liable to be reported far and wide and taken as an expression not only of the church but of that unorganized party of progress with which this church has always been associated. The obligations involved in the editorial office have increased even more. To add the further duty of supervising the spiritual industry of a church which, with its two branches, is scarcely less than three churches, and the preaching in this age of singularly commingled spiritual doubt and spiritual activity to such a congregation as gathers here every Sabbath Day, and to the wider congregation which listens to the echoes of this pulpit, is—to this conclusion I have been very reluctantly forced—more than my strength is any longer equal to.

NO OPTION BUT TO WITHDRAW.

"It is not that your demands or those of my editorial associates are excessive. You have both asked less than you had a right to ask. It is with the demands of my own conscience I must reckon. I have endeavored to avoid the inevitable conclusion or delay it by withdrawing from the lecture field, refusing all invitations to sit on boards and committees of philanthropic and Christian societies, and discontinuing literary work to which I had pledged myself. Perhaps, so reluctant am I to sever my pastoral connection with Plymouth Church, I should still have hesitated had not a warning been given me this Fall which scarcely needed the doctor's interpretation. He tells me frankly that I am using up vital energies faster than nature supplies them; he imperatively declares that I must prepare to discontinue the attempt to fulfill the duties of two such offices, and he leaves me no option but to withdraw from the pastoral work and devote myself to the quieter work of the pen. I have therefore no choice but to resign into your hands the office with which for these ten years you have honored me."

Dr. Abbott said that it was not necessary to immediately cease his work, and said:

"I love Plymouth Church. Here, forty years ago, I first learned that God is love, not merely law. When, eleven years ago, I came back here, it was as a man comes back to the home of his boyhood. No other church ever was or ever can be to me what Plymouth Church is and has been. In my preaching of the gospel of faith and hope and love, I have but interpreted in words the spirit which ever abides within these walls. If I have ministered to you, much more have you ministered to me. Your faith has clarified mine, your hope encouraged mine, your love has inspired me in loving. With far better reason than Paul had in writing to the Romans, 'I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world'; often shall I long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift; that is, that I may be comforted by the mutual faith both of you and of me.' 'My love be with you all in Jesus Christ.'"

COMPARED WITH HENRY WARD BEECHER.

This address caused the utmost consternation. There was a sound of weeping in the church, and the women made no effort to restrain their tears. Immediately after the service a church meeting was held, at which Henry L. Pratt presided. Thomas G. Shearman addressed the meeting, as follows:

"It is now nearly twelve years since we were suddenly required to meet a great responsibility arising from the removal of our beloved pastor to a higher life. The greatness of our loss and the depth of our grief aroused us then to a more intense feeling of loyalty and courage. The church was almost miraculously guided into the selection of a new pastor, and for eleven years we have had the privilege of listening to preaching wholly different in form from that of Henry Ward Beecher, yet precisely in accord with his ideas and deeply imbued with his spirit. The very same doctrines which Mr. Beecher expressed in terms of glowing oratory, carrying us along by our emotions and imagination, have been expressed in intellectual forms, with such lucidity, clearness, and simplicity as to bring home to every mind and heart with the force of logic those truths which had been with many matters of feeling rather than of argument.

"Henry Ward Beecher was a careful student, and reached his conclusions by intellectual processes, but he gave the results of his study to his hearers in the form of eloquence unparalleled. Lyman Abbott is an independent thinker, but his thought has led him to the same conclusions, and he has carried out the progressive theology which he held in common with Mr. Beecher into a wider field and with more explicit statements of doctrine.

"We have now to meet the grave emergency of the loss, for the second time, of a pastor. Our people have not the stimulus of sorrow and sympathy which roused them to such a height of enthusiasm in 1887. But if we then felt stirred by the belief that our pastor would grieve, even in the more blessed life, if we failed to carry on the work which he had begun, shall we not now feel even more strongly that our second pastor would feel it a sad commentary upon his labors if, after eleven years spent among us, we dropped the work of the church which he had sought to inspire? Let us show our gratitude and affection for the two pastors who have done for this church more than has been done for any other in the land, by carrying on the work which they have inspired."

WILL NOT GIVE UP AT ONCE.

On Mr. Shearman's motion a committee was appointed to name a larger committee which should take the whole subject under consideration. Mr. Pratt appointed Thomas G. Shearman, Frederick C. Manvel, and Walter H. Crittenden on the committee, and they will report next Friday. Dr. Abbott will give up all pastoral work at once, but will probably not give up preaching before May.

The famous pastor of Plymouth Church is sixty-three years old. He was born in Massachusetts, but came to New York early in life, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York while a mere boy. He studied law with his brothers, Austin and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, both of whom became eminent as lawyers and writers of works on law. After a year or two in their office, however, he became convinced that the ministry was his calling. He studied theology, and about forty years ago joined Plymouth Church. His first pastorate was in Indiana. He afterward became active in work for the relief of the freedmen, and after acting for a brief period as pastor of a church in New York, became associated with Mr. Beecher in the editorship of The Christian Union. On Mr. Beecher's retirement he assumed entire charge of the publication, which is now known as The Outlook.

On Mr. Beecher's death, in 1887, he acted first as supply, and then as acting pastor. In May, 1888, he was elected pastor of the church. He soon attained a position in the foremost rank of American preachers, and there is probably no clergyman whose sermons have been more widely published. His liberal views have brought down upon him as fierce criticism as his predecessor suffered, but the church stood by him throughout as steadfastly as it stood by its first pastor. In addition to his work as preacher and editor, Dr. Abbott has published a number of books.

THIS COUNTRY A WORLD POWER

Dr. Townsend in All Angels' Church Says We Have Long Occupied That Position.

Despite the storm a large congregation gathered in the All Angels' Church, at the corner of Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, yesterday morning, to listen to the pro-expansion sermon of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Townsend.

"When we entered upon the war with Spain," said the preacher, "men were startled out of a most delicious dream of isolation, and of prosperity beyond computation. Few of us realized our peculiar position as an international power. Most of us protested that we were not an international power. And yet one would have thought that a moment's reflection upon our peculiar location, and our marvelous expanse of territory, and our unparalleled resources would have revealed the truth to us.

"While we were fearing the acquisition of Hawaii did we realize that Alaska, which is more than twice as large as Texas, brings Seattle, Tacoma, and the East already than Hawaii? Afraid to enter the East? Why, my friends, we were there before God cast the oppressor out of the Philippines and gave Dewey his victory without the loss of a man. Afraid to become a world power? Why, we are a world power and have been these many years. The only thing before us now that our eyes are opened to the heavenly vision is abdication or progress, growth, and expansion.

"Expansion is our excelsior. Why should we be afraid of expansion since the only alternative is contraction? If the seaboard colonies had had none of your hopes and all of our fears, we should have been under the domination of the Latin race which has made such a lamentable mess of it in Mexico, South America, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. No, my friends. We cannot shirk the issue if we would. The battle of civilization is on."

Dr. Townsend pointed out the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race as a world power, and drew attention to the assimilation by England of every race under the sun. He added:

"This experience has been an obvious discipline preparatory to that wider control in which all nations, tongues, and peoples of every clime shall realize a veritable kingdom of God on earth. It is not the province of the minister of religion to inflame the base passion of men, the lust of conquest, the lust of battle, the lust of commerce; but surely it is not amiss for him to appeal to history and to ask Americans to remember the rock whence they are hewn.

"We do not believe in taking a country to exploit it in the position of a vanquished foe. But we believe that a people which overruled the cupidity and craftiness of politicians and unanimously took the war into their own hands and finished it will also solve this problem in the fear of God and with justice to man."

FOR THOSE WHO FELL IN WAR.

Memorial Sermon in All Souls' Church by the Rev. R. Heber Newton.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, at All Souls' Church, preached a sermon yesterday morning in memory of the soldiers and sailors who died for their country in the war with Spain.

The preacher said that it was a beautiful thought right after Thanksgiving to stand over the open graves of the heroes and thank God for all that has been accomplished through these sacrifices. The real price that has been paid for the war is not to be reckoned by statisticians, but by the loss of human life.

Thanks should be given God for all the great good that would result to the Nation through the sacrifice of these lives. The war had proved the kind of stuff that American manhood is made of. In times of peace these very men who fought so nobly for their country were the kind of men to be met with on street cars and in the common pursuits of every day life.

The war had proved that there was no fear of degeneracy in the splendid types of American manhood. True heroism had shown that not only were the Deweys and Sobleys heroes, but that the common soldiers and sailors were entitled to as much credit as any of the men in command. They had met every duty and performed it without fear.

The preacher said that the war had shown the rottenness of the body politic, and that a canker had been eating into its very vitals. One of the great departments of the Nation had been shown to be honeycombed with politics and political influence. In the camps as well as in Cuba everything had been bungled by the War Department, and utter corruption and dishonor had been shown to exist.

The blame for this evil condition of affairs could not be placed on any one man. The whole system had been shown to be rotten. Appointments had been made in the army through political influence. It was impossible that a nation should face such an outcome of the spoils system and not rise in indignation and put an end to it.

A Church's 112th Anniversary.

The one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church was observed yesterday by the congregation with three special services. At the 10:30 morning service the Rev. W. D. Couch of the Beekman Hill Methodist Church preached the sermon and Ira D. Sankey, the well-known evangelist, sang a number of hymns. The Rev. Francis H. Smith, pastor of the church, and others addressed the children at the afternoon services. At 7 o'clock in the evening a meeting of the Epworth League, led by Horace Jones, was held in the church and was followed by a song service. At 8 o'clock there was a meeting of the laymen. Samuel W. Bowne presided and addresses were made by the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, William Falconer, J. W. Gangloff, William Owen, and others.

Baptist Celebration in Brooklyn.

The diamond jubilee celebration of the Baptist Temple, at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday. At the morning service there was a historical address by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse. A Bible school jubilee was held at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon. C. R. Hetfield, who was Superintendent from 1891 to 1894, gave a historical sketch, entitled "From the Beginning." A jubilee song, entitled "Its Diamond Jubilee," written for the occasion by Miss Fanny J. Crosby, was sung. The evening programme was largely a musical one.

NEW CHURCH ORGANS.

Several Used Here for the First Time Yesterday—Others to be Ready for Christmas.

A large number of new organs have been placed recently in New York churches, or are to be installed before the end of the year. An organ that is said to be in some respects superior to any other in New York was used for the first time yesterday in the South Congregational Church, Court and President Streets, Brooklyn. It was presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Crowell. It has three manuals, 3,780 pipes, and was built at a cost, including accessories, of about $15,000.

A new organ was used for the first time last evening in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. It fills the entire gallery, 40 feet wide, with two towers of large pipes extending high up on each side of the stained window, to reveal which the central organ pipes are kept comparatively low. There are really four organs, each separate, consisting of great, swell, choir, and pedal organs, and there are about 4,000 pipes. The mechanism is electric, and the cost was $15,000.

Another new organ put in use yesterday for the first time is in the First Flatbush Reformed Church, Brooklyn. The feature of this organ is its swell, the crescendo of which is held to be one of the conspicuous advances in modern organ building. The organ has three manuals, 40 stops, 19 mechanical combinations, and 3,100 pipes. Its cost was $14,000. Seven other new organs are being put into local churches, and almost all are to be ready by Christmas Day. One of these is to be placed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Yonkers. It is to have two manuals, 450 pipes, and the tracker action. Its cost will be about $2,000. A new organ has just been placed in the Knox Memorial Reformed Church, Ninth Avenue, near Forty-first Street, which has 762 pipes and cost $3,000, and a new one is to be placed in Christ Lutheran Church, in East Nineteenth Street, the latter presented by Mr. and William Lighte. It has about 900 pipes and cost $3,000.

Several other organs, all of the most advanced of their type, are under construction for local churches, to be in place within a few weeks. One of these is for the First Congregational Church of Flushing. It is to have twenty speaking stops, twelve mechanical combinations, and 1,200 pipes. Another is for the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. This organ has two manuals, 12 stops and about 700 pipes. The new organ for Trinity Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, is to be ready by Christmas. It has the patented electric action, 2 manuals, 17 stops, and about 1,200 pipes. The estimated total cost of these instruments is $71,000.

It is stated that four of the largest Fifth Avenue churches are considering the purchase of new organs, each one of which will cost not less than $20,000. One of them, it is said, will be especially designed for the giving of popular recitals, and another will be a memorial to a prominent pastor who died recently.

BROKER ORVIS'S SUSPENSION.

He Makes a Statement of What He Knows About Eastern Elevator Stock.

Impelled by the announcement on Saturday that he had been suspended from the Stock Exchange for a month, for being implicated in fictitious sales, Edwin W. Orvis, of the banking firm of Orvis Brothers & Co., yesterday made the following statement:

"Neither I nor my firm have ever owned or had any interest in any stock of the Eastern Elevator Company, and have never advised any one to buy it, and have never made a transaction in the stock, except as brokers, and never lost or made a dollar in the stock, except our regular commission. About last April the stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange, but I had nothing whatever to do with that. It was placed upon the 'post' at which I have been a 'specialist,' which caused me to receive some orders in the stock. In May last a prominent Stock Exchange firm introduced to our office one of their customers, who informed us he owned some Eastern Elevator Company stock, and wanted to do some active trading in it—that he wanted to sell and buy—and for a period of about two weeks we did business for him, always on a cash basis, having declined to carry the stock on margin. His orders to sell were executed by me, and the orders to buy were sent by my firm over the 'phone to the most reputable brokers on the Exchange, who had no idea that I had orders to sell, and there was absolutely no collusion between us. All trades were openly and publicly made, the transactions were reported to my office, and were there 'paired off,' this being usual and customary, and done every day by members of the Exchange, and we had no knowledge that doing this violated any law.

"As soon as I discovered the nature of the manipulation in the stock by other brokers I declined to do further business for the customer, and when several Stock Exchange firms inquired of me about the stock, I advised them in all cases to have nothing to do with it, and those who heeded my advise were saved from loss thereby—and I feel that instead of deserving censure I should receive commendation. The charge against me, on which the Exchange gave me one month's suspension, was that by not 'clearing the stocks' I committed an infraction of the rule. Technically this may be so, but actually I am absolutely guiltless of any wrong or any intention to commit any breach of the constitution."

KILLED IN A SALOON.

Soldier and Nine Others Arrested Because of Joseph Fitzgerald's Death.

James W. Dalton of 700 Third Avenue, a member of the First United States Volunteers, returned home from Puerto Rico on Friday on a furlough. Yesterday morning he and nine other men were arraigned at Yorkville Court by Police Captain Kane of the East Fifty-first Street Station, charged with homicide for having caused the death of Joseph Fitzgerald of 208 East Thirty-eighth Street. Fitzgerald died after he received a blow on the head in a saloon at 677 Third Avenue, at 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning.

"We were the best of friends," said Dalton, "had I not come home he probably would be alive to-day." Dalton was in the Engineer Corps, and when he arrived home on Friday he hunted up his friend Fitzgerald. He and Fitzgerald had drunk freely when they entered Meyers's saloon about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Some of the men in the saloon made some joking remark to Dalton. One asked him "if he could shoot a horse," and some other remarks passed. According to Dalton, a big, powerfully built man suddenly struck Fitzgerald on the side of the head with his fist. They were in the rear room at the time. The force of the blow threw Fitzgerald off his feet and death followed within a few minutes. Dalton said that he tried to grab hold of his friend's assailant, but he escaped.

"When I discovered that my friend was dead," said Dalton, "I called for the police." It resulted in the arrest of the saloon keeper, his bartender and waiter, as well as the soldier and six of the customers in the saloon. All were arraigned before Magistrate Meade, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

TAX STAMP INVESTIGATION.

Certain Goods of Manufacturers Said to be Improperly Stamped.

Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District, New York, has been instructed by the authorities in Washington to investigate the allegation that certain proprietary goods manufactured by Shonenberg & Noble of this city have been improperly stamped. The attention of the department was called to the fact that an article manufactured by the firm named, which was stamped at the rate of one-quarter of a cent per package, was selling at retail at 50 and 75 cents.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott holds that the manufacturer is the proper person to fix the retail price or value of his goods, and if an article is stamped at the rate of one-quarter of a cent it is prima facie evidence that the retail price or value exceeds 5 cents and is not more than 10 cents. Should the said article be sold occasionally at an advance over the price indicated by the tax stamps, that cannot be considered sufficient evidence upon which to base a charge of bad faith on the part of the manufacturer. If it be found, however, that the tax stamp on the goods does not indicate the true retail price or value the goods will be liable to seizure.

Private Hughan's Burial Arranged.

The Seventy-first Regiment soldier, W. H. Hughan, who was found dead Saturday morning outside the Marlborough Hotel, is to be decently buried, and with the honors due a soldier. The Veteran Association of the regiment, of which James B. Smith is Secretary, will attend to the matter, as they have not been able to get together the members of Company M, to which Private Hughan belonged and of which Capt. Goldsborough is commander. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in the armory. The burial will be in the regimental plot in Mount Hope Cemetery.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Delegates Discuss Police Raids Upon East Side Cafes.

OPINIONS ABOUT EXPANSION

Cigarmakers Against It—The Union to Ask Roosevelt About His Utterances on Labor Legislation.

The raiding of east side cafés last week by Police Captain Chapman was the cause of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. Some of the delegates, although they doubt the sincerity of the City Administration in bringing about reforms, and even charged Tammany with using disreputable haunts as sources of income, still were of the opinion that all attempts at reform deserved to receive the approval of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said he had a resolution which had been handed him by an ex-delegate. He wished to bring it to the attention of the Central Labor Union without either indorsing or opposing it.

"The newspapers," he continued, "have been full of reports about the raids that were made last week upon cafés on the east side, and I wish—"

Here Delegate Matthew Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers interrupted by moving to refer the resolution to the Committee on Outside Communications. After some further interruptions Barr's motion was carried. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the present action of the police authorities in ridding the wage-workers' neighborhood of haunts of vice called cafés is heartily commended by the New York Central Labor Union, and we hope that the good work will be continued until that part of the city is free from the insult attaching to localizing the social evil among working people."

A little later Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians brought up the matter again, and forced a discussion, although Chairman O'Brien tried to suppress him by saying that the case had already been disposed of.

"I want to be perfectly fair in the matter," said Delegate Johnson, "and I feel constrained to ask that the Central Labor Union take it up. I know that for some time past people have looked with suspicion upon the word 'reform,' but we do want real reform, and we need it, too. Capt. Chapman, who did so much raiding in the Tenderloin district, has now been sent to the east side, where he has already cleaned out several evil places. In these places young girls of fourteen and fifteen are lured to sell their virtue. They set an evil example to girls who live in the tenements in that district. And then, besides those unfortunate girls are some people's daughters, and the chances are that they are working people's daughters. I move that the Central Labor Union ask the newspapers to call upon the clergymen of all creeds to take up this matter, reform and agitate it. My organization holds its meetings in East Fourth Street, and in that street there are twenty cafés. There are also many honest families that live there."

Delegate Barr said he was opposed to the motion, as he did not think it was the province of the Central Labor Union to look after all sorts of reforms, as it had otherwise quite enough to do. The neighborhood where it held its meetings was contaminated, and the building itself did not have the best of reputations. The Central Labor Union, he went on, had better clean its own skirts first. Then he thought that the clergymen understood their own business and did not need any prompting by the Central Labor Union.

"What has the committee done which was appointed to secure another hall?" asked Delegate Thimme.

"It was understood that we should not move to the new hall until the new year," replied Barr.

"It was Brother Barr himself who said we should wait until January before moving," said Delegate Johnson. "If what he says is true, he is giving an additional reason for the motion to pass. Our Trustees ought to have secured the new hall at once, and not have waited until the new year."

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers said the Government ought to localize and license questionable resorts, as it was impossible to suppress them entirely. Clergymen, he believed, were just as bad as other people.

"It is said that Tammany makes these places a source of income," said a delegate.

"Supposing the clergymen should come back at us and ask us to help them?" asked another delegate.

"They are welcome," replied the Chair. "The delegates will help them all they can."

Delegate Harris made a speech against the motion, and moved to table it. This was done after some further discussion.

Chairman O'Brien then said he had read in the newspapers that Governor-elect Roosevelt, after consulting with labor leaders, had said that there was no need of any further labor legislation.

"Who said so," asked Delegate Barr.

"It was Harry White who said it," replied a delegate.

"Gov. Roosevelt is quoted as having said so," added Delegate Hawes of the Concord Labor Club, "and he is further quoted as having said that the present labor laws were sufficient for all purposes if they were properly enforced."

The meeting then directed the Secretary to write to Col. Roosevelt, and to ask him if he had been correctly quoted.

A few replies came in yesterday from constituent unions in regard to the question as to whether the United States ought or ought not to annex the Philippines, which the Central Labor Union had referred to a referendum vote of the unions.

Delegate Drollinger of the bakers said his union had discussed the subject, and had come to the conclusion that it was immaterial to the bakers in New York whether the Philippines were annexed or not. If the natives of those islands ate any bread at all they baked their own bread. Anyhow, they did not buy bread from New York bakeries.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said that his organization had concluded that labor could not do anything in the matter and that no one would listen to the Central Labor Union, even if it was opposed to annexation.

Delegate M. Brown of Cigarmakers' International Union No. 144 reported that his union was decidedly opposed to the annexation of any of the islands that have been taken from Spain.

Delegate B. J. Hawkes of the Concord Labor Club called attention to what he said was an important bill which had failed to pass the last Legislature, but had been introduced by Senator Ahearn, and provided that half orphans who now are committed to various institutions should be placed in charge of their mothers, and that the mothers should receive from the city the money for keeping the children which is now paid to the institutions. Delegate Hawkes went on to say that statistics showed that 75 per cent. of the children that are committed to institutions become criminals. If they were placed in charge of their mothers, they would come under home influence. So he moved that Senator Ahearn be requested to reintroduce the bill to the next Legislature.

The motion was passed unanimously.

Banquet to Samuel B. Donnelly.

A testimonial dinner was given yesterday by members of Typographical Union No. 6 to Samuel B. Donnelly, the new President of the International Typographical Union, at Teutonia Hall, in Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street. There was a large number of printers present, and James P. Farrell, President of "Big Six," acted as master of ceremonies. After coffee had been served, there were short talks by Congressman Amos J. Cummings, James J. Freel, Warren C. Browne, James J. Murphy, Frederick H. O'Neill, Owen J. Kindelon, James M. Duncan, and Charles J. Dumar.

SUICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.

Mrs. Cunningham Died by Jumping from the Roof of Her Dwelling.

Patrolman Faherty of Jersey City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning stumbled over the body of a woman lying in the snow at the rear end of the four-story building 161 Sussex Street. He summoned the patrol wagon and she was removed to the Gregory Street Police Station, two blocks away. There it was found that she was dead. The top of her head was crushed in. The body was still warm. She weighed about 300 pounds.

She was identified as Rosanna Cunningham, wife of William Cunningham, who lived on the upper floor of 161 Sussex Street.

Chief Murphy made an investigation, and found that the woman had gone to the top of the house and thrown herself from the roof. Her footsteps were visible in the snow from the door opening on the roof to the edge. There were no other footsteps and no signs of a struggle.

Can't get over that habit of always setting the pace: plush waistcoats this time: the agony of the hour with $75-for-a-sack-suit men.

Black plush, with flecks of yellow heliotrope or blue, double-breasted, $8.

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You'll find cloth-covered paper waistcoats interesting and warm: black $1, red satin for golf $4, nothing but paper 50 cents.

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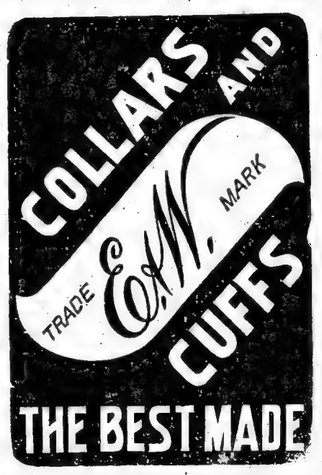

DRUGGISTS AND TELEPHONES.

Reduced Commissions May Cause Many Pay Stations to Discontinue.

Some of the retail druggists in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, in whose stores are public telephone stations, are threatening to discontinue the maintenance of such stations because of the reduction of their percentage of the receipts. Under the old contracts between the druggists and the New York Telephone Company, each druggist was allowed 33 1-3 per cent. of the money taken in at his station. For a while he was also allowed 5 cents for each incoming call, but that allowance was discontinued some time ago.

These drug store telephone contracts were drawn with the provision that either party could terminate the agreement on thirty day's notice. The company has availed itself of this privilege, and has given notice that new contracts will be made with the druggists on a basis of a commission of 20 per cent. for each call emanating from the druggist's public telephone station. These terms are unsatisfactory to many of the druggists, who say that they cannot afford to maintain the public stations for a compensation of only 2 cents a call. In the well-patronized drug stores the services of an extra clerk are required to attend to the telephone business, and the druggists say that a large proportion of the incoming calls and messages are not only profitless, but are a source of trouble and labor to the employes of the drug store. Business men whose families patronize a drug store in which there is a public telephone station, frequently, it is alleged, call up the drug store from their offices and ask the attendant to "run around and tell Mrs. So and So that I will not be up to dinner this evening." Such messages are sent without any offer of payment, and the druggists say that on some occasions one clerk will be kept busy attending to them.

On the part of the telephone company it is urged that the reduced rates for telephoning have brought increased business, and that a 20 per cent. commission ought to yield the druggists a fair compensation.

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $100 to assist a divorced woman and her two little children. The woman does not seek alms, but work, yet at present is unfitted physically for continuous heavy labor, and is unable to get sufficient of the lighter sort which she can do. Contributions for this case should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The society acknowledges the following contributions received for this case: F. A. Snow, "H. I. R.," and "McC.," $10 each; "E. V. J." and "H. R. W." $5 each. The society also acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals for funds to provide an invalid widow and her eight-year-old boy with country board for five months, and to enable an aged widow to enter a home: "E. C. H.," $40; Walter Wesendonck, $11.16; "Mrs. S. W. F." and "L. P. H.," $10 each; "A. H. J.," "R. A. S." "E. V. J.," and "A Friend," $5 each; "H. C. F." and "Crippled Shut In," $3 each; "M. J. H.," $2.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

TREADING ON ROSES,

to walk on some of our carpets—the richest shadings, from royal purple to cardinal and blue, are skillfully blended in the different effects produced.

AXMINSTER CARPET,

75 cts. per yd.

(Value $1.10.)

Advance sale of the newest patterns, brought out for the spring of '99.

Every essential for home beautifying, from carpets to curtains, at lowest prices and for either

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SILK SALE.

Basement Salesroom.

2000 Dress Patterns of richly colored Foulard Silks, 35 and 50 cents per yard;
Former prices 75 cts. to $1.50.

1000 Lengths,—7 yards and under—of rich Evening Silks, including Brocades, Satins and Taffetas,
75 cents per yard;
Former piece prices $1.50 to $2.50.

1500 Lengths of Colored Twilled Lining Silks, plain and changeable,
35 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Begins 8:30 sharp.
INSTANT SUCCESS OF PINERO'S COMEDY.
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
"Finest performance in the Lyceum Co.'s career; audience completely enthralled and delighted."—Eve. Sun.
"Pinero is a veritable magician; a great success."—Times.
"Much the most enjoyable evening of the present season."—Herald.
"Pinero in his most fascinating mood; Lyceum Co. at its best."—Comi. Advr.
"Deserves much and long-continued favor."—Tribune.
"One of the most successful ever witnessed at the Lyceum."—Post.
"Played with perfect art."—World.
"Delicate comedy, tender pathos."—Mail.
"Very positively successful."—Sun.
"A splendid co."—Eve. World.
"A triumph of art."—Press.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P.M. 3d Av.
GREATER NEW YORK AMAZED
BY THE THRILLING
"BATTLE OF SAN JUAN!"
200 Real Soldiers!
20 Spirited Horses!
Magnificent Scenic Detail!
Largest Stage in the World!
"Will Run All Winter."
—The Journal.
In addition to the
USUAL GRAND VAUDEVILLE SHOW
MAGGIE CLINE, MINNIE METHOT, RUDINOFF, ETHEL LEVEY, C. T. ALDRICH, 30 OTHERS.
"Where will the enterprising Mr. Proctor ultimately lead us?"—Alan Dale.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23d 25c., 50c. 12.30 to 10:45 P.M.
ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL!
Vaudeville début of GRACE HUNTINGTON and COMPANY in "Checkmate"; downtown reappearance of JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR; re-engagement of "THE HOLLY TREE INN," BROS. DAMM AL LEECH, and the THREE ROSEBUDS, VAN AUKENS, MORRIS'S PONIES, WARGRAPH. Many other features. No advance in prices—25c., 50c.
NEXT WEEK—Début in vaudeville of
MARSHALL P. WILDER!

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
Matinée Sat. Adm. 50c. AMERICAN DEBUT
SISTERS RAPPO.
1st appearance in 3 years, MLLE. VIRGINIA ARAGON
Monroe and Mack, Kelly and Ashby, 4 Abras, Jan Delorme, Fredericks Trio and Foreign Vaudeville and
WILLIAMS & WALKER and Their Own Co. of 40.
Next Mon.—The Paris Sensation, THE DARTOS.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings 8:10. Carriages for 11. A Magnificent Triumph! Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Sidney Herbert, Charles Richman, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, Wilfred Clarke in the cast; and Miss ADA REHAN AS PORTIA.
"Splendor unprecedented."—Tribune.
MATINEES
Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
LA BOHEME FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH IN AMERICA.
Ev'gs 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15. 2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY To-night
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 75th Souv. Perf. Dec. 5.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. A tempting dish of dainties.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's.
Matinées Wednesday & Sat.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 75th Perf. Dec. 10th. Souvenirs.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Crowding the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c. Evgs. & Mat. Sat. New Buffet Promenade 7:30-12.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE. 20 Horses, 200 People.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. S:15.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'OLD HOMESTEAD.'"—N. Y. World.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. 100th Time. Souv's To-night. The Turtle
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

HARLEM Op. House at 7.45. Mr. Richard Mansfield IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day. 25c. 42 & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c. This Week—"CAPT. SWIFT."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 3d Week.
Every evening and Saturday

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NOV 1898

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 26...	2,257,837
Same week last year.....	816,042
Stocks to date this year.....	95,448,420
Corresponding date last year.	70,293,668
Bonds for the week.....$20,551,800	
Same week last year.....	6,755,100
Bonds to date this year.....773,389,980	
Corresponding date last year.479,219,698	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

THE PUBLIC WINS.

People All Over the Country Have Been Buying Stocks, and Have Made Handsome Profits.

To a greater extent than has been the rule in any stock market buoyancy known in years, current advances in market values have profited the public. Outsiders bought stocks last Summer when professional Wall Street was almost uniformly depressed, and at present quotations the purchases then made show tremendous advances. Four-fifths of the talent on the Stock Exchange was sure in July and August that no sort of financial betterment could come, and prices were kept under pressure chiefly for the reason that the men who in Wall Street are credited with most foresight and most adroitness were aggressively bearish. But Wall Street depression seemed to exert little effect upon the public; and in the face of raids, despite declines, regardless of fusillades of hopelessness, the outside contingent bought and bought and bought. And the result recently shown is that all over the country profits have been accumulating—for the outside public which during the Summer came into Wall Street was not the New York public only, but represented buyers in practically every part of the country.

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It has been for a long time past recognized as an influence of consequence that stocks are now to a greater extent than ever before owned outright, that fewer securities have been carried on margin than ever in the past was the rule. But at no time in Wall Street history has there been anything approaching the current record of outside ownership. It is not merely that such stocks as the public has bought are owned, but that the public has bought more stocks than hitherto. Under the influence of this buying an element of strength has crept into the market altogether new as a financial influence, and the result shows in manifold ways. The President of one of the most important trust companies in the United States said a couple of days ago:

"We are having a new experience. Probably two out of three of our customers have been calling upon us to release funds during the last three or four months to enable them to go into the market to buy stocks at what they consider bargain counter prices. Rock Island and St. Paul and Burlington and Northwest have been bought by our customers at from 10 to 20 points below what they are now selling. Great profits have accumulated. Perhaps this denotes a new movement upon the part of the public to become speculators, to go into the stock market and join in buoyancy and booms, but among us who have given especial attention to the matter the opinion prevails that the current controlling mood is but ad interim; we are persuaded that our friends will soon be taking profits and that they will be bringing their funds back for redeposit.

"The fact is that prices for standard American stocks had gone to abnormally low prices, to prices so cheap that the average American citizen could readily understand that to buy them was to assure profit. And the result is that our friends have not only made a good business stroke, but they have certified once more, and to some extent in a new way, the eternal wideawakeness of the American public."

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From the start of the present market's betterment, from Philadelphia and Boston and Chicago and Pittsburg—from practically every financial centre of the country—buying orders for stocks have come into Wall Street on a scale larger than have been such orders from those centres hitherto. No less a person than Philip D. Armour is credited with having said to a Wall Street friend recently that Chicago's profits in the present bull movement have in his opinion gone beyond $20,000,000. Yet Philadelphia and Boston have been in the market even more largely than Chicago has.

The European Money Outlook.

In considering the London money market outlook and the general money situation in Europe, The London Statist, foremost of British financial authorities, says:

"Looking at the more distant prospect, a return to very easy money conditions does not seem probable for a long time to come. Business activity and speculation in the States are rapidly increasing and money is likely to become appreciably dearer in New York soon after the turn of the year, if not before. At the beginning of the present year, it will be remembered, there was a great outflow of cash from New York into the interior, and with trade more active at the beginning of 1899 than it was early in 1898 the outflow of cash may be quite as great, if not greater. New York may thus be obliged to withdraw balances from London, and we may witness a large outflow of gold to the States. The heavy purchases of American securities in London by New York is, of course, assisting us in settling our trade balance with the States; nevertheless, our indebtedness is so great, and the amount of securities which Europe is willing to sell is growing rapidly smaller, that we cannot hope to escape sending much gold.

"Briefly, the position at the present time is this: Notwithstanding the large output of gold, the gold reserves both in this country and Germany are low, while trade in both countries is very active. Germany has been relying upon this country for resources to enable it to finance large trade and speculative operations; but in view of our own requirements, we have been compelled to restrict the facilities previously given to Berlin. To repay loans to London and to meet their own exceptional demands, the German banks have been obliged to borrow heavily in Paris, to cease discounting for various outside customers, and to charge very much higher rates for loans. London in turn has to a considerable extent been relying upon the States, where money has remained very easy. Now trade and speculation in the States promise to become very active and circulation to greatly expand, which may compel American bankers to call in their money from London. This may come at once or it may be postponed till the New Year. But that it will come sooner or later appears certain, and it behooves our bankers to be prepared. Consequently, we must expect relatively dear money to last for a considerable period not only in London, but also in Berlin, Paris, and New York."

Encroaching on Old World Marts.

The thousand and one evidences of improved and improving business throughout the country are well epitomized by Hardware in a review of the general situation. Says that trade authority:

"Improvement in business anticipated to follow the results of the election is becoming more and more evident in many lines that for weeks previous had been sluggish and halting in movement. The Clearing House payments reported for last week were the largest ever recorded, exceeding by nearly one-third even those for 1892, the year of prosperity so frequently referred to; the daily average for the month, $254,422,000, shewing an increase of nearly 19 per cent. compared with 1892.

"Under a steadily increasing production the demand for iron is something to be proud of, orders for some of the products being beyond all precedent, with every indication of establishing the belief that during the coming week all records showing productive energy will be broken, the prosperity attending which may be indicated by advancing prices, for which the market for steel rails will set the pace, under an unprecedented demand, with other important lines of production, showing the sustaining influences thus made possible.

"Export conditions are also of the most favorable character, continually progressing in a manner extremely encouraging. Many manufacturing interests are contemplating having direct representation abroad during 1899, the result of which, whether of a profitable turn or not, will provide an outlet for the disposal of any excess of production which our present sanguine views might create.

"Our exports for October show up more largely than in the same month in any previous year of record, the increase being largely composed of the finished products of our industrial development, which is strengthened by specially good reports from our iron and steel industries seeking for foreign recognition, and engaged in shaking up thoroughly many of the profitable markets formerly dominated by the products of the old world."

Export Trade and the South.

Discussing the effect on Southern railroads of our increasing export trade, Mr. Stuart R. Knott, Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, says:

"So far as the direct export trade which we get is concerned, it goes through Gulf ports—Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston—and so far this season the export traffic has been satisfactory to our line. A continual increase in the export business of the Gulf outlets for the past several years has made it necessary for the facilities at the ports to be also increased, and an immense amount of money has been spent in keeping up with the trade at Pensacola and the other cities which do this business. This increase has been caused by more extensive shipments to Great Britain and the Continent by the way of the Gulf ports, and the shipments take in all such products as cotton, iron, and grain. The principal exports, however, are grain and cotton. The exportation of iron from the Gulf ports has not been going on so extensively as exportation of the other products named, but this business in the South, from which all the export business comes, is comparatively in its infancy, and it is believed that this, too, will soon be one of the chief sources for export trade.

"As to the manufacturing interests in the South, my information is that they are rapidly recovering from the bad effects of the stagnation of a few years back, and I see no reason why the cotton-manufacturing interests should not be rapidly increased, for there is no doubt that the tendency of such enterprises is to our section."

The Week's Net Changes.

The results of last week's fluctuations in stock quotations as shown by net changes for the week were overwhelmingly against Wall Street's bear contingent—in the proportion of 45 to 11. In bonds it was 37 to 5. Net changes in stock quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

A., T. & S. F.	1	N. J. Central	4¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
B. & Ohio, all issues	6½	N. Y. Central	1½
B. & Ohio, wh. iss.	6½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chicago & Alton	2½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. & E. Ill.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	4½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2½	Reading	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½	Reading 1st pf.	4½
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Col. Midland	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Midland pf.	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Consol. Ice, pf.	2	St. Lo. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Consolidated Gas	2	St. P. & Duluth	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	St. P. & Duluth pf.	1
Del., L. & West.	2½	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	Third Avenue	1
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Union Pacific	8½
Manhattan con.	2½	Union Pac. pf.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	2½	U. F. D. & G., 1st	
Nat. Biscuit	4½	In. paid	1
Nat. Lead pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Cleve., L. & W. pf.	8½
Am. Tobacco	3¼	Int. Paper	2⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Int. Paper pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	K. C., Pitts. & G.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	2½
Cleve., L. & W.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s	2½	L. & N. unif. 4s	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	L. & N. 1st N., F. &	
B. & O. & W. inc.	3 2½	S. 6s	2
B'lyn W. & W. 5s	1½	Met. Street Ry. 6s	1
Cen. of G. 1st pf. inc.	1	Mich.-Pen. Car 5s	3
Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg	1½	M. & St. L. con. 5s	1½
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Mobile & O. gen.	1½
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s	1	Omaha & St. L. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 2-5s	1½	Or. S. Line Inc.	3 1½
Col. Mid. gen. 4s	1½	Reading gen. 4s	2½
Den. & R. G. 1st g. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. L. 6s	1
Erie gen. lien	1½	St. Paso. of Ariz. 1st	2
Flint & P. M. con. 6s	1	St. Pas. of N. M. 1st	1½
Flint & R. M. Pt. H. Div. 5s	2½	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Green Bay Sch. A.	4½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	
Green Bay Sch. B.	1	Birm. 6s	1
Ga., Ca. P. & G. 1st	2½	Ulster & Del. 5s	1½
L. & W. R. con. 7s	1	U. Pac. col. tr.	4½
La. Ry. & Nav. Co.	1	U. S.	8½
Lo. & St. L. con.	1½	U. S. 4s, reg.	Int.
Mo., K. & T. 4s	1½	U. S. 4s, coup.	Int.
Mo. K. & T. 2d pf.	1	U. S. 5s, reg.	1½
Mo. Pac. 3d	1	U. S. 5s, coup.	1½
N. C. & St. L. 5s	1	Wabash 1st	1
N. Pac. 3s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Cen. of Ga. 2d pf.	1	Rod., Del. & W. inc.	1
Ga. Pac. 1st	1	St. L. & W. gen.	1
C. R. I. & P. 4s	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	1½
Gen. gold	1½		

STEEL TRADE DOINGS.

What Is Going On Among Big Companies Through the Country—Confidence Apparent.

Steel trade conditions in the United States are widely discussed at present, and the doings of the great steel manufacturing concerns of the country receive considerably more attention in financial circles that at any time in the previous history of this industry. Expansion of the market for American steel has been constantly apparent both at home and abroad, and current developments in the leading steel concerns afford convincing proofs that the field of consumption continues steadily to grow. Activity in this direction is assuming various forms, and is manifest in important quarters, but matters transpiring in the principal concerns all over the country show more plainly the strong confidence which the American steel interests feel in the future of the business.

When the recent consolidation of Western iron and steel interests under the name of the Federal Steel Company took place, much speculation was indulged in as to what other concerns might be induced to join the combination. Its capitalization was looked upon as suggesting that the new company would sooner or later embrace other interests of National importance.

Meanwhile independent iron and steel establishments continue to concentrate in Alabama, and the assertion is made in a rather confident manner that the City of Birmingham will in time become the greatest steel centre in the world. At present an immense steel plant and a steel rod mill are in course of construction there, while $750,000 is announced as about to be invested in an additional iron-pipe plant. Southern iron authorities do not hesitate to say that some of the large Birmingham iron manufacturers will enter the Federal Steel Company before long and that their doing so will give an extraordinary impetus to the business of steel exportation from the South. Birmingham is considered a highly desirable location for plants which will be called upon to supply an increasing foreign trade. Several iron properties of importance are mentioned as looking out for sites for new works in the vicinity of Birmingham. An officer of the Addyston Pipe and Supply Company of Cincinnati, largest users of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's pig iron, is recently quoted as saying:

"Nearly all the pig iron we use at Addyston and Newport comes from Birmingham. The freight we pay on the pig is roughly about $2.25 a ton, and the return freight is about $5 a ton on our pipe and other castings. Therefore, our products at Addyston cost about $7 a ton additional laid down in Birmingham. That additional cost we desire to avoid, and we intend to avoid it. To do so we will build a shop here in Birmingham, for the local conditions are conducive to a profitable business."

The Federal Steel Company is reported on good authority to be at present proceeding with a thorough investigation of the iron and steel industries of Alabama.

In Pennsylvania the independent steel manufacturers are also extensively at work on improvements and extensions of their plants. The Carnegie Company is enlarging the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, placing in them new machinery necessitating an outlay of $1,000,000. In the blooming department of this concern has been put in position a new pair of shears, operated by a special engine, which can cut in two a piece of steel two feet in thickness. These changes are being hurried so as to be finished this week, and 1,000 men are night and day employed in the work. The Carnegie Company also proposes spending $2,000,000 in putting up two additional blast furnaces at Rankin and a seven-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar mill at Duquesne. At McKeesport many improvements are also going on in the iron and steel concerns.

Carnegie activity, however, is not confined to its home localities in Pennsylvania. It is said that this interest and the Oliver Mining Company of Pittsburg have secured valuable iron ore mines in Minnesota. Some of the best producers in the Messba range are now under Carnegie control, and the forthcoming operations of these companies are expected to

Continued on Page 7.

STOCKS

Range for Year 1898		Week ended Nov. 26.						Sales of the Week		Range since Jan. 1, 1898				Sales since Jan. 1, 1898	Range for Previous Year (1897)				Sales for Previous Year (1897)
Lowest	Highest	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Shares	Par Value	Lowest	Highest				Lowest	Highest			
9½ April 26	25 Feb 16	19	19	19	19	19	19	100		19 Nov 26	25 Feb 16			1,000	9½ April 26	25 Feb 16			1,000
25 July 6	45 Feb 16	31	31	31	31	31	31	100		31 Nov 26	45 Feb 16			1,000	25 July 6	45 Feb 16			1,000
45½ July 6	85 Feb 16	70	70	70	70	70	70	100		70 Nov 26	85 Feb 16			1,000	45½ July 6	85 Feb 16			1,000
12½ August 22	25 Feb 16	19	19	19	19	19	19	100		19 Nov 26	25 Feb 16			1,000	12½ August 22	25 Feb 16			1,000
25 August 22	45 Feb 16	31	31	31	31	31	31	100		31 Nov 26	45 Feb 16			1,000	25 August 22	45 Feb 16			1,000
45 August 22	85 Feb 16	70	70	70	70	70	70	100		70 Nov 26	85 Feb 16			1,000	45 August 22	85 Feb 16			1,000
9½ August 22	25 Feb 16	19	19	19	19	19	19	100		19 Nov 26	25 Feb 16			1,000	9

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 26, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Nov. 27..$18,734,300

	Week Ending Nov. 26. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	105	103	105	5
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, registered	117	117	117	117	12
American Cotton Oil 8s	108	108	108	108	5
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	83	85	83	84	61
American Tobacco scrip	94	93¼	94	94	90
Ann Arbor 4s	90¼	90¼	90	90¼	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	97⅞	98	97⅜	97⅝	1,070½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	74½	75	74⅜	74½	1,573½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	97	97	96¾	96¾	99
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. rects	117	117	117	117	3
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	433
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st, inc. B	9	12	9	11¼	343
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern 1st consol. 4½s	90	90	90	90	11
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	91	91½	91	91½	9
B'klyn, Queens Co. & S'ban consol. gtd. 5s	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	23
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	106	105⅝	106	15
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	10
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	91	92	91	92	14
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	23½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109¾	109¾	5
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109⅝	110½	109⅝	110¼	29
Carbondale & Shawneetown 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northern 6s	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89	89	88½	89	56
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	35	36½	35	36½	38
Central of Georgia 2d preference income	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	11
Central Branch Union Pacific 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	12
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113½	114¼	113½	114¼	30
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	111	112	111	112	18
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	108¼	109¼	108¼	108¼	50
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	88	88¾	88	88⅝	523
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105¾	105¾	105½	105¾	13
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 2d consol. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96⅔	11
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	108⅝	108⅞	108½	108⅞	37
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	102½	102⅞	102½	102½	33
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117	117⅛	117	117⅛	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106½	109	106½	109	32
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	105	106	105	106	20
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110¾	111	110¾	111	18
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	21
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	125	125	125	125	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	107
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98	97⅞	98	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. mtge. 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	70	72	70	71½	34
Colorado Midland 2-4s	59¾	65	59¾	64½	331
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	83⅛	86⅞	83⅛	85⅝	2,046
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	79¾	79¾	77½	78⅛	34
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	3
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	108	108⅞	108	108⅞	91
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	43
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¾	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	95	95	94½	94½	69
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	17	18	17	18	40
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	112½	113	112¼	113	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
East Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107	107	107	107	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110½	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 5s	104	104½	104	104½	10
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144½	144½	144	144½	17
Erie prior lien 4s	93	93¼	92⅝	93⅛	291
Erie general lien 4s	72½	74	72¼	73½	465
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	97½	98	97½	97⅝	50
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	96	98¾	96	97	39
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div. 5s	96	90⅞	96	96⅞	78
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	78¾	79½	78	79½	90
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	62½	63¾	62½	63⅝	110
Gal., Har. & San An., Wex. & Pac. 5s	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅝	71
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	97⅝	98	97½	97½	14
Green Bay debenture, A	47	50¼	47	50	22
Green Bay debenture, B	5½	6½	4⅝	6	577
General Electric debenture 5s	110½	110½	110½	110¼	4
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	85¼	85⅝	85	85⅝	66
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1951, reg	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼	10
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	80	80	80	80	1
Illinois Central, West. Line 1st 4s	103	103	103	103	4
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104	15
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91	91	90	90¼	34
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	59	59	59	59	6
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	72½	75	72½	74½	343
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91⅜	92	91⅜	92	99½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	65⅝	65¾	65	65¾	170
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	76
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	50	50	50	50	18
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105½	106	105½	106	12
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	18
Lake Shore 3½s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	11
Lake Shore dividend 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	4
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	104½	105	104½	105	15
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99	99	100	100	24
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	94	94	94	94	10
Long Island general 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	11
Louis., Evans. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. rects	51¾	53	51⅞	52½	131
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	105	106	104¼	104¼	2
Louis. & Nash., Nash. Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	11
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	94	95	94	94½	22
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	103¾	103½	103½	103½	7
Manhattan consolidated 4s	94	95¾	94	94¾	111
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	21
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅝	8
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117	118	117	118	94
Mexican International consol. 4s	80	80¼	80	80¼	41
Michigan Central 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4
Michigan-Peninsular Car 5s	96	97	96	97	11
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	11
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85	85	85	85	3
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	111	111	111	111	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	106¾	104	103¾	104	46
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	84	84	83½	83½	20
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	30
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	80	82	80	81½	153
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105½	104½	105½	104½	117
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96⅝	97	96	97	227
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96	96	94½	96	139
New York Central, Lake Shore coll 3½s, reg	96½	96½	96½	96¾	10
New York Central debenture 4s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105¼	105¼	17
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	104	104	104	104	6
New York & Harlem 7s, coupon	126½	126½	126½	126½	35
New York & New England 7s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certifs	101	101	101	101	11
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	108½	109¾	108½	109¾	36
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	40
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	98	98	97	97	10
New York, Sus. & Western refunding 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	85½	86¾	85½	86¾	130
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	2
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65½	67¼	65	67½	590
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101½	102	101½	101⅞	127
Northern Railway of California 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	22
Northwestern coupon gold 7s	116	116	116	116	16
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102¾	102	102¾	67
Northwestern consol. 7s	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	2
Northwestern 30-year debenture 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	79	80	79	80	3
Oregon & California 5s	89½	89¾	89½	89¾	40
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	101½	101½	101¾	21
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	27
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	103	41¼
Oregon Short Line Income A	73	73¾	73	73¾	30
Oregon Short Line Income B	60¼	61¾	59¾	61¾	212
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107	107¾	107	107¾	15
Pacific of Missouri 4s extended 5s	108	108	108	108	10

BONDS.

	Week Ending Nov. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d gtd. 6s	108	108	108	108	2½
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st 6s, tr. rects	99	99	99	99	2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series C	113	113	113	113	1
Pittsburg Junction 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s	94¾	95½	94⅝	95¼	100
Reading general 4s	83¼	85	83	84½	1,098
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90¾	90⅝	90	90	3
Rock Island general 4s	105	105¼	105	105¼	120
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	130	130	130	130	2
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 2d ext. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106⅝	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98	98⅜	97½	98⅜	273
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	121½	122	121½	122	35
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	80¾	82	80	81⅜	63
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114	114	114	114	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	106⅞	107	106⅝	107	30
St. L. & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	94¾	96	94½	96	9
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	80½	80½	80	80	55
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	35¼	35⅝	34⅜	35¼	165
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	119½	119½	119	119	13
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120¾	120¾	120	120	7
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	137	137	137	137	10
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	123¾	123½	123½	123½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	74½	75	73⅜	74½	234
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93½	93¾	93¼	93⅜	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	100	100	99½	100	24
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110½	111½	110½	111½	4
So. Pac of California 5s, consol, stamped	105	105	105	105	9
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	17
Southern Railway 5s	102½	103⅜	102¼	103½	797
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	79	79	79	79	14
Standard Rope & Twine income	21	21	20	20⅜	45
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	97	98	97	98	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	94⅜	94½	94⅛	94½	3
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¼	103½	103	103½	41
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	4
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	47¼	47⅝	47	47¼	192
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r	89½	90	89½	90	56
Tol. & Ohio Central 1st 5s, Western Div	104	104	104	104	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	101½	102	101½	102½	10
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91	91	91	91	1
Union Pacific new 4s	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101½	685
Union Pacific coll. tr. 4½s, tr. rects	62	65	62	65	79
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	81¼	85⅝	81¼	85½	1,087
United States Leather Co. 6s	115	115	115	115	5
Virginia Midland general 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Wabash 1st 5s	113⅜	112½	111⅝	112½	29
Wabash 2d 5s	91½	92	91	91	50
Wabash debenture, Series B	34⅞	34⅞	33⅜	34	208
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	14
West Shore 4s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	6
West Shore 4s, registered	110	110½	110	110½	28
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	55⅜	55⅝	53½	53⅝	20
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	14½	14½	14½	14½	17
Western Pacific bonds	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113¼	113¼	113⅛	113¼	14
Western Union deb. 7s, '75	103	103	103	103	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, tr. rects	101	101	101	101	8
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	62¼	62½	62	62½	68
Total sales					$18,734,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 26, 1898.

United States 5s, coupon	112¾	112¼	112¾	112¾	25
United States 5s, registered	112	112	112	112	3
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	25
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	40
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞	61½
United States 3s, coupon	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	483
United States 3s, small	105½	105¾	105¼	105¾	17¼
United States 3s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	23

Total sales $688,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 26, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	94	94	94	94	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	79¾	80½	79½	80½	128½

Total sales $129,500
Grand total $20,551,800
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98¾	Nov. 9	98	Apr. 4	98¾	Nov. 9
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅞	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111⅞	Nov. 25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112¾	Nov. 23
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127⅛	Nov. 22
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127⅛	Nov. 25
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112	Nov. 22
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112¾	Nov. 26
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	Oct. 29	104	July 23	105⅞	Nov. 26
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106	Oct. 31	104¾	Oct. 12	105¾	Nov. 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	105¾	Nov. 22	104½	Oct. 5	105¾	Nov. 26
District of Columbia 3-65s	N7	Sept. 2	115 -	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109¾	Nov. 19
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105¼	Aug. 17	106	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 23	96	Aug. 5	96	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	Nov. 10	100	May 14	106½	Nov. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 8	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	Nov. 7	101	Jan. 6	104	Nov. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Nov. 19	87	May 10	94	Nov. 25
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	94½	Nov. 19	87	May 25	94½	Nov. 19
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	80¾	Nov. 26	65	Apr. 22	80¾	Nov. 26
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Nov. 17

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	370	Nov. 25	350	Jan. 25	370	Nov. 25
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	169	Nov. 25
Butchers & Drovers	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	Oct. 31
City	H100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 27
Commerce	212	Nov. 23	200	May 9	212	Nov. 23
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	275	Nov. 7	275	Nov. 7
Importers & Traders	490	Aug. 30	490	Aug. 30	490	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 25
Market & Fulton	325	Mar. 4	322	Feb. 18	323	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	195	Feb. 11	170	May 18	175*	June 3
Mechanics & Traders	120	July 9	100	Oct. 25	100	Oct. 26
Merchants	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	149	Nov. 25
New York	255	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 23
Ninth	97½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	125¾	Feb. 15	125	June 4	125	June 9
Park	320	Nov. 22	292	Jan. 21	305	Nov. 25
Phenix	99	Aug. 13	95	Aug. 11	95	Oct. 19
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	102	Jan. 12	92¾	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 15	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 29	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway 242	Nov.	12	Gallatin 310	Aug.	18
Chemical 2000	Feb.	11	Metropolis 275	April	21
Citizens 122	Nov.	19	New York County 300	March	22
East River 145	Nov.	26	Seaboard 170	July	19
Fourth National 190	Nov.	30	Third National 95	March	16

1898

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	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 6	104	Sept 22	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109¼	Jul 18	108	May 5	109¼	July 18	109	..
N. Y. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102	Nov 23	87½	Apr 5	102	Nov 23	102	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	103½	Nov 23	94	Feb 5	103¾	Nov 23	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91	Oct 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	94¾	Nov 26	94	94¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	118	Nov 22	118½	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1890	108	Jan 26	101	May 5	101¾	Nov 26	101¾	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	118	Nov 25	103½	Apr 29	116	Nov 25	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122⅝	Nov 21	114½	Apr 28	122⅝	Nov 21	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	123	Nov 21	122	123
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	122⅝	Nov 26	122⅝	123
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68	Feb 10	60	Nov 2	60	Nov 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	80¼	Nov 25	70⅜	Feb 10	80¼	Nov 25	80	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	97	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143	Oct 25	147	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	109¼	Oct 26	100½	Apr 26	108¾	Nov 23	..	109¼
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 98	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121½	Au 31, 97	123½	130
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¾	Aug 11	82⅝	Apr 25	92	Nov 26	91¾	92
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	65¼	Nov 26	65	65½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	98	Aug 9	93⅜	Jan 28	98	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 13	85	Nov 22	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	70¼	Oct 28	74	Nov 19	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	81½	Nov 18	..	..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102½	Nov 12	93¾	Apr 1	101	Nov 25	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	104	Nov 26	103⅝	104¼
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	103¾	Apr 26	111	Nov 21	110¾	111
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	83¾	Nov 25	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	76	Nov 15	72	76
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	106	Nov 21	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jan 30	105½	Sep 20	108	Nov 26	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107	Nov 16	107¾	Nov 16	107⅞	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102¼	May 5	106¾	Nov 25	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107½	Nov 16	107	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	103½	Jul 29	86	Apr 6	98⅝	Nov 26	97¾	98¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 28	96¾	Oct 27	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½	Nov 14	118¼	May 24	125½	Nov 14	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	82	Nov 23	70	Apr 26	81¾	Nov 23	81¼	82
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	103½	Nov 21	97¼	May 27	103¼	Nov 21	103¼	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	Nov 2	128	Apr 4	133	Nov 2	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106	Nov 18	100	Apr 8	106	Nov 22	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	118	Nov 17	118½	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 20	118	Nov 11	118½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	111⅝	Nov 25	111⅜	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110¾	Nov 2	111⅜	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¼	Feb 21	108¼	Feb 21	111⅜	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106½	Oct 29	102	Apr 9	106½	Oct 29	107½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 3	104¾	Feb 5	107¼	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Jan 7	104¾	May 6	105	Nov 14	105¼	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾	June 30	105½	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	108	Nov 10	105¾	Jul 22	108	Nov 10	108¼	..
Do., do., registered	108	Nov 12	104¾	Jul 6	108	Nov 12	108	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	95	Nov 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	93	Nov 2	91	Oct 17	93	Nov 2	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	97	Nov 10	94	Jun 23	97	Nov 26	..	..
Do., registered	94	Nov 22	94	Aug 9	95½	Nov 22	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	111¼	Nov 14	102⅜	Apr 25	111¾	Nov 22	111⅜	111¾
Do., registered	110⅜	Nov 9	101¼	Apr 26	110¼	Nov 25	110¾	111
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	..	..
Do., registered	108	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	..	..
Cleart, Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser. A,1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109¼	Feb 3	105¾	Nov 9	105¾	Nov 23	105¾	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	104¾	Oct 24	105¼	Nov 18	105¾	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130	Nov 18	119½	May 12	130	Nov 25	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	110	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mch., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	Oct 26	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102½	Nov 21	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	107	Nov 7	108¾	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Feb 9	105½	Jun 30	106⅞	Nov 25	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 17	117	Aug 31	119¾	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾	June 16	119¾	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107¼	Nov 18	102	Apr 7	107¼	Nov 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	Nov 18	110	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102¾	May 23	104¼	Nov 21	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121½	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	105¾	Nov 23	105¾	106¼
Do., do., registered	104	Nov 22	104	Nov 22	104	Nov 22	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161	Nov 21	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	160	Oct 26	145	Jan 6	160	Oct 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½	Aug 26	126½	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	125	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	119	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Nov 14	119	Feb 11	121½	Nov 26	121¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct 21	113¼	Jul 19	115	Oct 21	115⅞	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	108½	Nov 23	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	103¼	Nov 14	96	Mar 16	103¼	Nov 26	103¼	103½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1923	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117	Nov 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117	Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131¼	Oct 13	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 28	128	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	102¼	Nov 11	90¾	Apr 21	101⅜	Nov 26	101¼	101⅝
Do., registered	101⅞	Sep 16	98	Apr 8	100¾	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	68	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	67¼	Nov 26	67	67¼
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88	Nov 1	88	94
Nor. Pac. Termnal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	116	Nov 14	104	Jan 5	116	Nov 22	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	108	Mar 5	102	Jan 27	102	June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123	Sept 12	120	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	128	Nov 25	118	Mar 17	128	Nov 25	124	128
Do., improvg. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅜	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117⅛	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	93⅜	Nov 26	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74⅜	Apr 21	86¼	Nov 26	86	86½
Ogdens. & L. Champ. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	92	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¾	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¾	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	95	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85¼	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84	Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	8¼	Sep 7	8¾	Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1301	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Nov 23	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st ek. fd. g. 6s, 1909	118	Jan 8	111	Apr 26	114	Oct 25	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1948	101¼	Nov 14	89	Apr 26	101¼	Nov 26	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	130¾	Nov 25	119	Apr 16	130	Nov 25	129	..
Utah & Northern 1st g. 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	May 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	109¼	Nov 25	96	Apr 27	109	Nov 23	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	58	Jan 6	78½	Nov 25	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	65¾	Nov 14	39	Jan 4	61¼	Nov 23	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	107½	Nov 25	102	Jun 23	107⅝	Nov 25	107	107½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	115⅝	Nov 17	106	Apr 21	114⅝	Nov 23	115	116
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. certs, 1937	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 11	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	108¾	May 13	113	Nov 16	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	115⅝	Sep 28	108	May 6	111¾	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	113	Nov 22	113	Nov 22	113	Nov 23	..	113
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104¾	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104	Nov 16	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	108¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾	Ap 28, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 10	141	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 4	141	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jul 8, 97	115	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	105	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾	April, 98	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jan 27,98	..	..
Alleg. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 16, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	May 13,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	118¼	Feb 14	113¾	Feb 14	113¾	Feb 14	115	..
Peo., Dec. & Evy. 1st g. 6s, 1920, r.	102½	Aug 12	96	Apr 12	96	Nov 25	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 9, 97	..	..
Do., gen. con. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	95¼	Oct 7	95¾	Oct 7	94	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 21	15	May 18	17	May 19	..	..
Do., do. 1st installment paid	15¾	Jun 27	13¾	Jan 3	15¾	June 3	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	130	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	128	May 11	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	86¼	May 23	90	Sept 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	125	No 11, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107¼	Oct 28	107¼	Oct 28	107¾	Oct 28	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	121	Nov 26	121	Nov 26	121	Nov 26	120	122
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	110	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	119	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., Penn. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1910	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	111¾	Nov 5	104	Apr 2	111¾	Nov 5	110	113
Do., 2d cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	85½	Nov 23	75½	Apr 26	85½	Nov 23	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1931-1941	97	Dec	95	Jan 11	97	Nov 21	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	97½	Dec	95	Oct	97	Oct 6	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77⅜	Apr 26	84¼	Nov 26	84	84½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	90	Nov 22	90	90½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	72	Nov 11	54	Feb 2	72	Nov 11	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	83¾	Nov 11	68¼	Apr 29	83	Nov 17	83	85
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116½	Feb 17	111	May 2	114	July 20	113	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½	Feb 17	111¾	May 6	114	Nov 22	113	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116½	Feb 23	113	May 24	113½	Nov 15	113	116
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113½	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	122	Nov 26	114	Apr 20	122	Nov 26	121½	122
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	107	Nov 14	98½	Apr 25	107	Nov 26	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	Nov 10	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	83½	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	81¾	Nov 26	81¼	82¼
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	95	Nov 23	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81½	Oct 27	70	Apr 26	80	Nov 28	80	80¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	38	Nov 17	25	Mar 25	35¼	Nov 26	34¾	35½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	116	Mar 12	117	Nov 5	117½	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	108	Nov 18	107½	110
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121½	Oct 11	122½	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118¼	Mar 25	123¾	Nov 25	122½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	137	Nov 25	128	Jan 5	137	Nov 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	112	Nov 5	105½	May 10	112	Nov 5	112¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	May 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	102½	Oct 21	94½	Jan 10	102½	Oct 21	102½	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	130	Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112¼	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112½	Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110¼	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110	Nov 15	111	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 26	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	100½	Nov 16	92	Apr 29	100	Nov 25	99¼	100
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103¾	Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	98¾	Nov 26	95½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107¼	May 25	111⅜	Oct 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85¾	Nov 26	76¾	Apr 2	85¾	Nov 26	85	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 28	127	Feb 28	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	93¾	Nov 23	75	Jan 6	93¾	Nov 23	93	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	76¼	Nov 15	55¼	Apr 25	74¾	Nov 26	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	115½	Nov 14	110	Mar 17	115¾	Nov 14	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½	Nc 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103¼	Nov 11	96¼	Jan 3	103¼	Nov 25	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	111½	Nov 26	100¼	Jan 4	111½	Nov 26	110	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	103¾	May 20	109½	Oct 27	111	112
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92¼	Jan 6	102½	Nov 11	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	105	Nov 25	105	Nov 25	105	Nov 26	104	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81¼	Jul 25	87¼	Nov 10	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	113½	Nov 23	105¼	Jan 5	113½	Nov 23	113	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	103¾	Nov 25	87	Apr 28	103¼	Nov 26	103	..
Do., do., registered	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	102¾	Nov 21	96	Jan 19	102¾	Nov 21	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118	Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7

Clinton, Huntington and Quogue Railroad—Books open.
Lacledo Gas Light Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Central Ohio Railroad—Special meeting.
Central Trust Company—Stockholders' annual dividend meeting.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Tamarack Mining Company—Books close.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

Adams Express Company—Dividend payable.
American Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
American Gas Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Bank of Montreal—Dividend payable.
Breece Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway—Books close.
Central Massachusetts Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas, Baltimore—Dividend payable.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Jackson Gas Company, Michigan—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Books open.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Parrot Silver and Copper Company—Extra dividend payable.
Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith Vail Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Third Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Friday, Dec. 2.

Adams Express Company—Books open.
American Cotton Oil Company—Books open.
Central Massachusetts Railroad—Books open.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Books open.
Consolidated Gas, Baltimore—Books open.
Jackson Gas, Michigan—Books open.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Books open.
United States Envelope Company—Books open.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

American Express Company—Books close.
Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books open.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books open.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

FoHowing are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$7,025,098
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	8,182,836
From Jan. 1, 1898	382,738,767
From Jan. 1, 1897	441,285,046

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1898	$10,896,103
Week ended Nov. 23, 1897	10,042,498
From Jan. 1, 1898	413,252,758
From Jan. 1, 1897	358,160,190

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$120,781
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	21,522
From Jan. 1, 1898	96,475,291
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,469,313

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$328,288
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	13,698
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,332,280
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,817,721

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$215,502
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,318,408

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	$7,827
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,138,402

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$206,534
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	59,743
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,440,036
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,800,311

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$1,045,739
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	917,041
From Jan. 1, 1898	42,475,962
From Jan. 1, 1897	42,346,035

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$839,205
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	857,298
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,976,926
From Jan. 1, 1897	39,544,724

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$317,325
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	81,269
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,972,727
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,299,634

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$1,372,082
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	931,639
From Jan. 1, 1898	51,811,251
From Jan. 1, 1897	72,162,756

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$47,161,476

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1898	$1,054,707
Week ended Nov. 26, 1897	850,378
From Jan. 1, 1897	55,843,132

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26, total transactions included 2,257,837 shares of stock, $19,734,300 bonds, with $688,000 Government and $129,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Nov. 27,'97.	Nov. 26,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$816,042	$2,257,837	†1,441,795
Banks	181	76	*105
Mining	5,320	1,175	*4,735

BONDS.

	Nov. 27,'97.	Nov. 26,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$6,500,500	$19,734,300	†13,233,800
State	134,100	129,500	*6,600
Government	118,500	688,000	†569,500

*Decease. †Increase.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. R. 6s	107	111½
Atlantic Avenue gen. R. 6s	103	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 6s	95	
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	93	98
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 5s	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	225
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	140	145
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	118	119
Broadway Surface 5s	105	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	95	98
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st s. 5s	116	118
Brooklyn City R. R.	202½	205
B'klyn City & Newtown, stock	210	
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	66	69
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	130	131
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st cons. 5s	113	114
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118	
Central Cross-Town	235	
Central Park, N. & E. Rivers	177	125
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	169	175
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	93	97
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	101	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	75½	79½
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	103	105
Coney Island & Brook. stock	250	
Coney Island & F'lyn 1st 5s	106	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. cifs	103	99
Columbus (Ohio) stock	99	101
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	102
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	116	117
D. D., E. B'way & B. 5 p.c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	380	400
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	105	
42d St. & Grand St.	360	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	92	101
Kings County Elevated	2½	4
Kings County Incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	105	106
New Orleans Tract'on com.	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	13
North Shore Traction com.	11	13
North Shore Traction pf.	76	78
Ninth Avenue	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	14	15
Rochester Ry. cons. 5s	100	
Second Avenue stock	178	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115¾	116¼
Scranton Traction	12	15
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	209	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Third Avenue Railroad	159	161
Twenty-third Street	375	
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	193	197
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	27½	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	101	104
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	96	
West End (Boston)	93	93½
West End (Boston) pf.	109	110
Worcester Traction common	11	13
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	142	145
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39½	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	95½	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	77	82
N. Y. & E. River Ferry 5s	99	101
Union Ferry	43¾	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	175	
Atlantic	147½	155
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	290	
Brooklyn	370	390
Central	1400	1415
Colonial	270	
Continental	190	
Farmers' Loan & Trust	350	355
Fifth Avenue		240
Franklin	230	
German-American R. E.	15	25
Guaranty	400	
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	290	
Knickerbocker	275	
Lawyers' Surety	102½	
Lawyers' Title Insurance	148	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	
Manhattan	175	
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	237½	
Mercantile	400	
Metropolitan	300	
Nassau	165	
National Surety		205
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1280	
People's	250	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	215	
Standard	125	
State		200
Title Guarantee & Trust		290
Union	1125	
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	290
United States	1275	1300
Washington	240	

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	115
Commonwealth	97	105
Continental	480	
Eagle	230	245
Empire City	90	100
Farragut		300
German-American	460	475
Germania	255	265
Greenwich	160	
Hamilton	105	120
Hanover	160	
Home	197	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	
New York	108	116
Niagara	170	175
North River	130	135
Pacific	148	155
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Peter Cooper	110	

Insurance Companies—Continued.

Relief	70	75
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	135	150
Westchester	235	
Williamsburg City	230	

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	275	
American Exchange	170	172
Astor National	300	
Astor Place	225	
Bowery	275	300
Broadway	225	250
Butchers & Drovers	67½	
Central	165	175
Chase	275	
Chatham	200	
Chemical	3600	4000
Citizens'	130	
City	3050	
Colonial	180	
Columbia		125
Commerce	212	216
Continental	125	
Corn Exchange	275	
East River	135	
Eleventh Ward	125	
Fifth Avenue	9750	
Fifth National	225	
First National	2500	
First Nat. of Staten Island		160
Fourth National	150	
Fourteenth Street		165
Gallatin	315	325
Gansevoort		100
Garfield	1000	
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	
German Exchange	235	
Greenwich	165	
Hamilton	120	
Hanover	500	
Hide & Leather	90	100
Home		145
Hudson River	100	
Importers & Traders'	450	475
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	
Liberty	150	
Lincoln	750	
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	174	180
Mechanics & Traders'		101
Mercantile	170	
Merchants' Exchange	121	
Merchants'	132	
Metropolis		400
Mount Morris	100	
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	
National Union	257½	
New Amsterdam	250	
New York	230	235
New York County	1200	
New York National Exchange	95	
Nineteenth Ward		110
Ninth National	70	80
North America	135	
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	175	185
Park	355	365
People's	200	
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	325	
Produce Exchange	115	
Republic	157½	
Riverside	190	
Seaboard	175	
Second National	450	
Seventh National	130	150
Shoe & Leather	90	100
Sixth National	200	
State of New York	105	
Twelfth Ward	125	
Twenty-third Ward	100	
Union Square	175	
Western	160	
West Side	275	
Yorkville	135	

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	100¼	102
Boston & Providence	281	282
Cayuga & Sus.	190	
Columbus & Xenia	200	
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	
Erie & Pittsburg	138	
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	139	
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	192½	
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	
Mahoning Coal	120	
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	
Naugatuck	245½	
New York & Harlem	388	
N. Y., Lack & West.	125	127
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	206
Old Colony	193½	195
Oswego & Syracuse	205	210
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	175	
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	140
Providence & Worcester	200	
Rome & Clinton	125	
Troy & Greenbush	140	
Utica & Black River	165	
United N. J. R. R. Co.	258	260
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	31	32
American Bank Note Co.	38	40
American Brake	106	110
American Caramel	35	
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.		9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Traction Co.	3	6
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	42	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Tin Plate subs.	114	116
Am. Typefounders, new stock	47	50
American Graphophone	135	140
American Graphophone pf.	142½	150
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	
Barney & Smith Car.	13	14
Barney & Smith Car pf.	55	60
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	126
Bliss, E. W., pf.	117	125

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Clarke, Crane pf.	12½	
Colidict Company	17	21
Central & South Amer. Tel.	105	110
Chas. A. Stevens Tr. stock	12	
Chatfin (H. B.) 1st pf.	97	98
Chatfin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	92
Commercial Cable	180½	185½
Consolidated Car Heating	65	70
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	45	
Continental Tobacco	82	83
Continental Tobacco pf.	70	70½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	75	80
Diamond Match Company	142½	144
Electro-Pneumatic, ex. pf.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	90	110
Erie & Western Trans.		90
Electric Vehicle	12½	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	85
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	64½	65
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	107½	107¾
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Great Falls Ice	115	121
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	89	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	160	
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	110
Hudson River Telephone	75	80
International Paper 6s	109½	110½
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. B. Stetson com.	95	
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.		26
Journeay & Burnham pf.	50	60
Knickerbocker Ice	50	51½
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	79	80
Lanston Monotype	70	75
Lorillard pf.	114	118
Madison Square Garden stock		5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	50	55
Mergenthaler Linotype	94½	95
Michigan Pen. Car com.	14	15
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	63½	65
Mosler Safe Co. pf.		100
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	55	70
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	141	145
Nicaragua Construction	9½	11½
Northwestern Telegraph	135	
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	92½
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	194	
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	27½	28
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	230	
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	103	104
Simmons Hardware com.	122	128
Simmons Hardware pf.	110	113
Singer Mfg. Co.	409	420
Standard Oil	410	411
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	
Swift & Co.	98½	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	52½	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	68	70
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	98	100
United States Envelope pf.	88	92
United States Envelope 1st 6s	105½	106½
U. S. Glass common		24½
United States Glass pf.		75
Wagner Palace Car	169½	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	325	
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	99	101

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	68	69
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110½	
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	92½	93
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18½	19½
Central Union Gas bonds	104¾	105¼
Central Union Gas con. deb 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	105	107
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105½	107
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	106	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108½	110¾
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117	118
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	103	104½
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	36	40
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	77	80
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	103½	105
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	95
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	100¼	101¾
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	78½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	86	87½
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	74
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	86	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	102
Mutual of New York	315	330
New Amsterdam	28	28¼
New Amsterdam pf.	67	67¾
New Amsterdam 1st 6s	100½	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	133	130
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	155
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 5s	90	95
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	104	106
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

NOV

STEEL TRADE DOINGS.

Continued from Page 1.

go far beyond anything previously undertaken in ore mining. From the Savoy, Pioneer, and Zenith Mines, controlled by the Oliver interest, it is asserted that over 1,000,000 tons of ore will be annually mined after next year.

Aside from whether any of these corporations eventually go into the Federal Steel Company or continue to carry on business outside of that combination, there is no doubt that the attention now being given to the better equipment of their different establishments, already built or in course of erection, denotes the making of preparations on a large scale to handle future business. It is furthermore significant of the high confidence which steel manufacturers have in the steel trade outlook.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 24, 1898	£32,977,053	.....
Nov. 25, 1897	32,395,567	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 24, 1898	73,397,157	£48,965,800
Nov. 25, 1897	78,613,636	48,387,940
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 24, 1898	25,758,000	13,270,000
Nov. 25, 1897	28,027,000	14,902,000
RUSSIA.		
Nov. 24, 1898	98,749,000	3,598,000
Nov. 25, 1897	115,696,000	4,623,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 24, 1898	35,499,000	12,458,000
Nov. 25, 1897	38,196,000	12,391,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 24, 1898	11,062,000	6,198,000
Nov. 25, 1897	9,228,000	11,010,000
ITALY.		
Nov. 24, 1898	14,867,000	2,283,000
Nov. 25, 1897	13,727,000	2,127,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 24, 1898	4,315,000	6,569,000
Nov. 25, 1897	2,629,000	6,715,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 24, 1898	2,229,000	1,483,000
Nov. 25, 1897	2,329,000	1,410,000
Total for the week	£290,550,210	£94,804,809
Total preceding week	295,738,662	93,602,204
Corresponding date last year	324,232,303	100,065,340

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances
*Nov. 26	$835,064,437	$39,962,287
Nov. 19	1,095,706,461	49,312,707
*Nov 12	847,495,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,303,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	783,330,565	50,573,324
Oct. 15	810,890,169	56,955,579
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,031,032
Oct. 1	774,024,031	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	871,162,633	48,865,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,986,601
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,587,278
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	813,216,542	44,082,381
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,886
July 30	644,529,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,538
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,883,622	62,660,979
June 25	695,286,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,432,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,333
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,435,221
May 21	756,406,491	44,270,081
May 14	819,496,582	46,830,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,668
April 30	631,653,508	41,238,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,905,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,828,306	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,67[illegible]	58,389,847
March 26	611,333,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,675,385	48,988,633
March 12	722,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
Feb. 26	868,511,566	41,639,438
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,199,943	37,429,784
Feb. 5	928,210,893	54,219,451
Jan. 29	825,048,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,827,085	46,681,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,985,666
Jan. 8	1,042,897,294	62,870,869

*Five days.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Best & Belcher	.43	.43	.43	.43	500
Iron Silver	.75	.75	.75	.75	500
Total sales					1,100

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Cons	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,000
Alamo	.05	.05	.05	.05	3,000
Anaconda	.58	.58	.58	.58	400
Best & Belcher	.40	.45	.40	.45	400
Chrysolite	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Consol. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25	600
Consol. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Crip. Creek con.	.09	.10	.09	.10	1,300
Creede & C. C'k	.05	.05	.05	.05	800
Golden Fleece	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Mexican	.30	.30	.30	.30	300
Mollie Gibson	.23	.24	.23	.24	500
Mount Rosa	.18	.18	.10	.10	1,900
Ontario	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	20
Ophir	.70	.70	.70	.70	300
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Portland	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.50	200
Small Hopes	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30	300
Yellow Jacket	.27	.27	.27	.27	1,000
Total sales					14,620

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low;	Last.	Sales.
American Gold	.007½	.008¾	.007½	.008	68,000
Copper Rock	.00.60	00.60	00.60	00.60	7,000
Gold Magnet	.003	.005	.002	.005	61,000
Good Sam'tan	.007¼	.007¼	.007¼	.007¼	2,000
Isabella	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Justine	.01¼	.03¼	.01¼	.01¼	25,200
Old Gold	.005¾	.006¾	.003¾	.004	11,000
Pilgrim	.003¾	.003¾	.003¾	.003¾	71,000
Rocky Mount	.05	.05½	.02¾	.02¾	11,000
Sentinel	.003¾	.003¾	.003¼	.003¼	36,000
Waldorf	.03	.03	.01½	.02¼	8,500
Total sales					304,300

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

[illegible] per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5¼ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £537,041 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 53.90, became 54.00 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,425,000f gold and 725,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.87½ for sixty days, and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81@4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, to 5.24⅝ for long, and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼, and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—50@c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Prices last week were better in all departments and business was more active. In view of the absence of political developments of a disturbing nature it is probable the market will witness a general revival before the end of the year. The continued inflow of gold to the Bank of England, with the steady increase in its reserve, has stimulated the purchase of gilt-edged securities, notably British consols, which have been nearly a full point higher than usual for a week.

Americans were active and advanced from 2 to 4 points for the week. There is a confident tone for the future, with increasing orders from the public. Prices, however, closed fractionally lower. Illinois Central shares fell half a point; Reading first preferred, Mr Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½; Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, ½; Erie first preferred, ½; Erie ordinary, ⅛; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary and preferred, each ¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼; New York Central and Hudson River, ¼; New York, Ontario and Western, ¼; Pennsylvania, ⅛; Wabash preferred, ⅛; Wabash, B debentures, ⅛; Norfolk and Western ordinary, ¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ¼; Union Pacific ordinary, ⅛; Southern preferred, ¼; Southern ordinary, ⅛; Central Pacific, ⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, and Northern Pacific ordinary, ⅛. Baltimore and Ohio shares rose 2¼ points, Union Pacific ordinary, ⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛.

Money was in good demand, the discount rates on three months' bills being from 3 3-16 to 3⅛ per cent., and on money from Monday from 2¼ to 2½ per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,603,200. The banks now hold $18,357,575 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,345,400, a decrease in specie of $372,400, an increase in legal tenders of $1,636,400, a decrease in deposits of $3,703,000, and an increase in circulation of $359,800.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 26, '98.	Nov. 19, '98.	Nov. 27, '97.
Loans	$561,419,800	$563,765,200	$584,267,500
Specie	103,451,500	103,823,900	104,140,500
Legal tenders	35,556,400	33,922,000	33,875,900
Net deposits	753,729,200	757,432,600	780,941,300
Circulation	16,330,000	15,971,100	16,020,100

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 26, '98.	Nov. 19, '98.	Nov. 27, '97.
Specie	$103,451,500	$103,823,900	$104,140,500
Legal tenders	35,556,400	33,922,000	33,875,900
Total reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]	$137,966,400
Legal requirements	126,668,225	126,668,225	124,948,375
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$12,339,675	$11,077,675	$13,018,025

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,068,775	52,172,525	32,945,550
Jan. 22	31,275,300	57,097,800	37,675,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,682,450	55,085,350	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,825,500	59,354,025	23,324,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,883,550	21,448,525
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,642,675
March 26	33,851,475	43,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,090,575
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,060	17,031,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,126,850
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,676,675
April 30	44,594,675	48,917,625	22,946,275
May 7	43,919,475	44,036,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,218,250	45,998,900	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,618,100	22,230,575
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,480,300
June 11	53,941,100	47,607,475	20,677,050
June 18	50,272,800	48,339,950	19,915,250
June 25	52,206,250	49,229,150	21,917,825
July 2	52,013,050	41,354,375	20,235,250
July 9	53,342,800	41,661,375	22,227,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,086,900	21,772,625
July 23	43,012,600	47,361,575	18,480,250
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,885,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	35,111,850	38,852,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,829,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,345,350	30,717,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,068,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,450	19,803,375	10,254,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,097,500	14,218,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	18,526,075
Oct. 8	18,749,600	13,495,500	15,552,200
Oct. 15	19,061,550	14,614,300	11,911,700
Oct. 22	23,412,325	12,804,700	14,980,900
Oct. 29	24,032,350	14,271,300	17,468,225
Nov. 5	19,022,050	21,151,225	14,810,400
Nov. 12	16,211,800	21,705,150	12,503,825
Nov. 19	16,667,375	23,403,250	29,303,575
Nov. 26	18,357,575	22,560,925	31,411,625

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$18,357,575	1896	$70,885,175
1897	22,560,925	1895	6,726,350
1896	31,411,625	1894	14,932,350
1895	15,612,300	1893	382,300
1894	66,027,600	1892	1,901,850

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@61¼c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 48½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.75 ounces of silver bullion.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
..	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July, 1898	3½	*188 Feb.	3	*183 Jan.	4	*186 Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 30, 1898	50c	*43 Mar.	5	*43 Mar.	5	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898	5	120 Oct.	25	120 Oct.	25	*120 Oct. 29, 1898
25	35	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	Nov. 15, 1898	1	*40 Sept.	12	22 May	13	*40 Sept. 12, 1898
100¼	102	Beech Creek	5,500,000	Oct. 1898	1	100 Oct.	31	100 Oct.	31	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,425,000	July, 1898	2	106¾ Oct.	19	*105 Mar.	9	106⅝ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,850	.....	..	28 Aug.	22	24¼ Sept.	28	24¼ Sept. 28, 1898
6¾	9	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	14 June	6	7½ Oct.	4	8 Nov. 10, 1898
27½	35	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	34 Sept.	7	25 Mar.	12	30 Oct. 25, 1898
66½	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898	1	76½ Sept.	7	*61 May	3	72½ Oct. 6, 1898
85	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898	2	*78 Oct.	19	*65 Mar.	10	*78 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c.	70 Jan.	25	62 Jan.	4	70 Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,470,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*166 Mar.	24	*166 Mar.	24	*166 Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	4	.....	..	.....	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	120 June	4	120 June	4	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1898	1¼	90½ Aug.	16	77½ Mch.	9	*89¾ Nov. 18, 1898
42	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898	1¾	*174 Aug.	3	*166½ June	24	*172 Aug. 11, 1898
⅝	1¼	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	1⅝ Nov.	14	½ April	7	1 Nov. 17, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½ Jan.	7	1⅞ Oct.	26	1⅞ Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	77 Nov.	16	65 Aug.	8	77 Nov. 16, 1898
3	4	Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	5¼ Feb.	10	2¼ Nov.	1	*4 Nov. 17, 1898
..	21	Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½ Feb.	10	17 Jan.	17	20 Nov. 17, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	180 July	12	180 July	12	*180 July 15, 1898
47	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	46 Oct.	25	40 May	17	40 Oct. 25, 1898
..	..	Consol. T. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	2,000,000	July 15, 1898	1¾	99½ May	24	99½ May	24	99½ May 24, 1898
80	90	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898	6	.....	..	.....	..	*70 Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	2,044,300	.....	..	67 Sept.	16	45 April	20	62¾ Nov. 15, 1898
3	3¼	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	3 Sept.	20	*2¾ Nov.	12	3 Nov. 14, 1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,600,000	.....	..	66 Mar.	11	157 July	23	157 July 23, 1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898	3¾	*362½ Oct.	3	*335 June	16	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	4,890,000	May 16, 1898	1	*74½ Nov.	15	*74½ Nov.	15	*74½ Nov. 15, 1898
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Den. City stpd**	2,535,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28 Mch.	15	*15 Nov.	18	*15 Nov. 18, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October, 1898	1½	.....	..	.....	..	*105½ Dec. 14, 1897
89½	92	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,820,100	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	94 Aug.	26	*87¾ June	20	*89 Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co 1st pf	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1898	1¼	.....	..	.....	..	*94½ Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1898	1½	.....	..	.....	..	*94 Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,650	Oct. 1, 1898	2	*352 Oct.	14	*320 Jan.	5	*352 Oct. 14, 1898
56	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Nov. 25, 1898	50c	*61 Nov.	7	43 April	2	*61 Nov. 7, 1898
100	..	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898	2	*101 Nov.	16	*94 Feb.	2	*101 Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	Illinois Steel, t. r., stamped	.....	.....	..	102 Nov.	9	90¾ Oct.	11	102 Nov. 10, 1898
..	..	**Keeley Motor**	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	4½ Mar. 9, 1897
3	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	..	5¼ June	11	*2¼ Jan.	26	4½ Aug. 23, 1898
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1898	90c.	18½ June	14	15 May	12	15 Sept. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898	1	34½ Mar.	1	30 June	2	30 July 11, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	5 Nov.	17	2 May	19	5 Nov. 17, 1898
193	195	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	July 29, 1898	3½	198 Aug.	4	170¾ Jan.	4	*194 Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	.....	..	190 May	27	*180 May	2	*188 July 7, 1898
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼ Jan.	27	2 Aug.	31	2 Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	5	*152 May	31	*140 Mch.	9	*152 May 31, 1898
5	5¼	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6¼ Jan.	8	4½ June	15	4⅞ Nov. 12, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,750,000	.....	..	1½ May	2	1 Feb.	10	1¼ June 7, 1898
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car Co	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	15½ Nov.	4	15½ Nov.	4	15½ Nov. 4, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898	2	*60 Aug.	25	*50 Jan.	29	*50 Sep. 23, 1898
28	29	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	30⅞ Feb.	15	24 Mch.	11	28¼ Nov. 18, 1898
93½	95	Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	July 15, 1898	2½	92½ Nov.	15	*80 April	11	*92¾ Nov. 19, 1898
..	..	Minnesota Iron, t. r., stamped	.....	.....	..	142½ Nov.	11	123 Oct.	12	*140¼ Nov. 14, 1898
5	10	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	10 Oct.	19	6¼ Mar.	11	10 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	23 Oct.	19	23 Oct.	19	23 Oct. 19, 1898
175	177	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898	3½	*176 Oct.	10	*167½ Jan.	4	*176 Nov. 3, 1898
4	4½	**National Starch Mfg**	5,000,000	.....	..	9 Feb.	10	3¾ Nov.	17	3¾ Nov. 17, 1898
60	65	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1893	2	*81 Jan	24	60 Mar.	25	65 Oct. 17, 1898
12	30	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1883	6	30 Jan.	27	12½ Oct.	21	12½ Nov. 1, 1898
38	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, 1898	2	43 Sept.	13	40 Oct.	18	40 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	.....	..	.....	..	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
13	13¾	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	15⅝ Jan.	31	*11 Oct.	11	14 Nov. 15, 1898
71	80	New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, 1898	2	76 Jan.	31	*65 May	10	*70 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	.....	..	.....	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	*10 Oct.	19	7 Mar.	5	*9 Oct. 24, 1898
40	45	**Pacific Coast**	6,250,000	Oct. 5, 1898	1¾	48½ Sept.	21	34½ July	29	43 Nov. 19, 1898
57	62	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Oct. 5, 1898	3	69 Sept.	17	58 Aug.	15	*50½ Nov. 14, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	..	.....	..	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	4	*350 Feb.	25	*325 Mar.	23	*340 Oct. 8, 1898
..	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5,400,000	.....	..	2¼ May	23	⅞ Jan.	7	1 Nov. 15, 1898
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5¼ Feb.	11	*2¾ Oct.	26	*3 Oct. 27, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	2	*116 July	27	*116 July	27	*116 July 27, 1898
174	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	10,714,286	Oct. 4, 1898	1¾	175½ Oct.	28	*169 Feb.	25	175½ Oct. 28, 1898
1¾	2	**Quicksilver Mining**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼ Jan.	27	1⅝ Sept.	30	2 Nov. 9, 1898
6	6½	Quicksilver Mining pf	4,291,300	 1891	4½	7 Aug.	22	5 June	2	6½ Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	**Rio Grande Western**	10,600,000	†Sep. 30, 1898	2	82 Aug.	23	*21½ Jan.	11	*27½ Oct. 7, 1898
165	170	**St. Paul & Omaha pf**	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1898	3½	170 Nov.	17	*148 Jan.	5	170 Nov. 17, 1898
60½	61½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	60¾ Sept.	8	56 May	5	60¾ Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	3½	.....	..	.....	..	195 July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	*147 Jan.	24	143½ Jan.	21	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898	5	*144½ Jan.	3	*144½ Jan.	22	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October 1898	2½	100 Feb.	17	100 Feb.	17	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	4	100 Aug.	23	*80 Aug.	17	*98 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,040,400	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,300	Jan. 15, 1898	3	.....	..	.....	..	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	25 Sept.	21	*12 Aug.	26	25 Sep. 21, 1898
27½	30	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	48 Oct.	19	*27 Aug.	26	48 Oct. 19, 1898
27½	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	30¼ Sept.	2	18¾ April	14	30 Nov. 18, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	.....	..	.....	..	*95 Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	½	.....	..	.....	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898	2½	.....	..	.....	..	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,090	Sept. 30, 1898	3½	.....	..	.....	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	7,360,000	July, 1898	3½	*174 Nov.	11	*174 Nov.	11	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
98	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1898	1½	102¾ Jan.	8	87¼ Apr.	25	96¼ Nov. 2, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	86 Jan.	17	58 Jan.	17	86 Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8 Jan.	13	7½ Jan.	5	8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,086	.....	..	*69¾ Sept.	23	63¾ Sept.	22	*68 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8 Jan.	17	5 Feb.	15	7¼ Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. §Seller 20. ¶Seller 3

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DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany	2	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30	Dec. 3
Cent. Massachusetts (semi-annual)	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	.....
Chi., Bur. & Q. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 26
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1½	.....	.....	.....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 3
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 13
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 25	Dec. 3
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pennsylvania R. R. (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 30	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Third Avenue (quarter)	$1.75	Nov. 30	Nov. 19	Dec. 1

BANK STOCK.

Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 11	Dec. 2
American Cotton Oil	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Am. Cotton Oil pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
American Express	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Gas, Phil., (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	.....	.....
American Strawboard Co. (quarter)	1	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 24
Brooklyn Union Gas (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 19	Dec. 1
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Consolidated Gas, Baltimore	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Equitable Ill. Gas Light pf., Philadelphia	4	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
International Paper	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Jackson, Mich., Gas	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 11	Dec. 2
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Dec. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
Osceola Con. Mining	$2	Dec. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 25
Pacific Mail (semi-annual)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	Dec. 2
Parrot Silver & Copper Co. (extra)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 1
Standard Oil (quarter)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	$4	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith Vail pf.	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 1
Tamarack Mining	$2	Dec. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 12
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Welsbach Commercial (quarter)	$1	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Welsbach Light (quarter)	50c	Dec. 23	Dec. 14	Dec. 15
William Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Tobacco	.....	.....	Dec. 8	Special
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Election
Central Ohio	.....	.....	Nov. 29	Special
Chicago & Northwestern	.....	.....	Nov. 29	Semi-annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual
New Central Coal	Dec. 8	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Annual
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	Nov. 26	Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Annual
Southern & Atlantic Tel.	.....	.....	Dec. 1	Annual
Ulster & Delaware	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Annual
Union "L," Chicago	Nov. 14	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of November, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$140,026,606.64		
Gold bullion	135,822,153.70	$276,248,850.34	
Outstanding gold certificates	836,901,049.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,606,930.00	35,294,119.00	*$240,954,731.34
Standard silver dollars		$399,601,320.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,119,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,298,251.00	392,820,253.00	
			6,781,067.00
Silver bullion		.....	869,180.17
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,733,677.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	92,530,603.00	$97,264,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		97,264,280.00	
United States notes		$36,014,617.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,965,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,215,000.00	20,780,060.00	
			15,234,617.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,101,334.00		
National bank notes	4,605,148.48		
Fractional silver coin	6,846,636.27		
Fractional currency	40.06		
Minor coin	622,704.01		
Deposits in National banks	96,053,296.60		
Bonds and interest paid	2,435,772.08	$111,865,533.49	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,572,227.12		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,008,729.07		
Disbursing officers' balances	57,138,187.57		
Post Office Department account	3,534,770.08		
Miscellaneous items	2,123,037.05	79,376,940.29	
			32,288,593.20
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$296,128,188.71

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$508,441.80	$13,629,765.13	$77,363,953.32
Internal revenue	727,319.64	18,063,077.07	113,061,509.75
Miscellaneous	73,978.80	1,810,729.96	9,016,046.58
Total receipts	$1,309,740.24	$34,403,572.16	$199,441,509.65
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	814,000.00	5,910,000.00	43,061,549.98
War	8,480,000.00	18,455,000.00	125,975,368.29
Navy	55,000.00	4,265,000.00	31,724,577.71
Indians	60,000.00	996,000.00	4,547,347.25
Pensions	400,000.00	12,894,000.00	59,540,071.20
Interest		1,800,000.00	18,196,609.06
Total expenditures	$4,809,000.00	$44,320,000.00	$283,045,523.49
Excess of expenditures over receipts	3,499,259.76	9,916,427.84	83,604,013.84
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	42,409.80	456,919.80	4,834,103.80
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	41,015.00	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1870.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$522,237,300.00	$93,062,273.00	$615,299,582.00
This fiscal year	5,515,802.00	487,655.00	6,003,457.00
This month	375,763.00	84,884.00	460,587.00
This day	51,825.00	8,480.00	59,805.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ENGLAND'S STAGNANT EXPORTS.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

The progress of the arts and appliances of manufacture and transport has multiplied and cheapened goods relatively to human effort, especially in England. Consequently we are perhaps approaching further toward a satiation of our desires for food, clothing, and other material goods than toward satiating our other wants. At all events, the proportion of English labor which is given to producing goods for home consumption is diminishing rather than increasing, while successive censuses show a constantly increasing proportion of English people who earn their living by rendering personal services to others, (see Mr. Charles Booth's "Occupations of the People" in The Statistical Journal for June, 1886, and the Return, 488, Session 2, of 1895, moved for by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, which continues the comparison for 1891.) Now, if our gross imports are £456,000,000, of which we re-export some £60,000,000 directly, and perhaps rather more than as much concealed in the form of textile and metal manufactures, &c., that leaves a good £330,000,000 of foreign goods for our own use—say, something between a fifth and a fourth of our total income. I submit that it remains to be proved that it would be to our advantage to increase our consumption of foreign goods, at the expense as that needs must be of goods of our own making or of the services of our own countrymen.

If, for instance, the working classes have hearty as much bread and sugar and tea and tobacco as they want very urgently, and prefer to expend their growing real income in larger proportions on better sanitation, more holidays at the seaside, better and larger education, more sports, and sporting news, their choice is their own. A sage might suggest a little improvement here and there, but on the balance there seems no great matter for regret.

We could conceive these changes carried further; and meanwhile electricians and chemists might, we may please ourselves by believing, lead us to keep more of our coal at home, and use it in fixing nitrogen in the soil, so that we might need less foreign food. Such changes might enable the £100,000,000 or so which we draw from abroad as interest to yield us nearly half of the net imports we need, and our exports might shrink fast under the influence of beneficent changes.

But, though the broad figures of our foreign trade may give no just cause for alarm, there are many details which seem disquieting. That nation leads in trade not which has the largest exports, but which puts into them the greatest amount of mind and energy and the least amount proportionately of crude labor. Our exports, no doubt, carry with them more mind than they ever did. But some other countries have been working their minds perhaps harder than we have, and it may be that, in comparison with them, our exports contain relatively less mind than they did earlier in the century. ALFRED MARSHALL.

Cambridge, Nov. 7.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

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SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Price and particulars on application.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Nov. 19 to 25 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Yucatan	Havana	$800
Arkadia	Mayaguez	100
Arkadia	St. Johns	800
Alliance	Colon	1,300
American Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	16
Yucatan	Havana	100
Caracas	St. Johns	200
Prins Willem I	Curacao	90
Arkadia	Ponce	185
Arkadia	St. Johns	1,075
Alleghany	Fortune Island	150
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Yucatan	Havana	1,700
Prins Willem I	Curacao	58
Arkadia	Mayaguez	285
Arkadia	St. Johns	695
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Yucatan	Havana	800
Altai	Greytown	872
Arkadia	Ponce	24
Prins Willem I	Curacao	71
Ardanrose	Fort Barrios	572
Altai	Carthagena	494
Alliance	Aspinwall	5,115
Alliance	Panama	6,736
Alliance	Colon	3,500
Gold Bullion—		
Altai	Greytown	675
Karthago	Tampico	8,629
Alliance	Amapola	12,362
Alliance	Colon	536
Saratoga	Santiago	290
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Havana	200
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	24,177
Karthago	Tampico	120,826
Alliance	Amapola	35,500
Alliance	Colon	5,234
Saratoga	Santiago	80
Silver Ore—		
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	2,157
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Capac	Valparaiso	62,500
Total		$317,825

Specie Exports Port of New York from Nov. 21 to 26 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 21	Trave	London, S. B.		$241,182
Nov. 22	Paris	London, S. B.		247,960
Nov. 23	Saratoga	Havana, G. C.	(Fr.)	313,841
Nov. 23	Saratoga	Havana, G. C.	(Spain)	9,452
Nov. 25	Santiago	Manzanillo, S. C.	(U. S.)	3,140
Nov. 25	Lucania	London, S. B.		438,090
Nov. 26	Jason	Honduras, S. C.	(Peru)	448
Nov. 26	Jason	Honduras, G. C.	(U. S.)	7,000
Nov. 26	Seguranca	Havana, G. C.	(Fr. and Spain)	140,065
Total				$1,401,288

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 18	Prins Willem I	Aux Cayes, G. C.	(U. S.) $3,000
Nov. 18	Umbria	London, S. B.	115,367
Total			$1,519,575

ONE CENT.

"All the News. That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; warmer; fresh southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,253. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅛c; cash corn, No. 2, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Considerable excitement was caused in Paris yesterday by the scenes in the Chamber of Deputies attendant upon a discussion of the case of Col. Picquart, involving, incidentally, many issues in the Dreyfus affair. After the enthusiastic debate there was a demonstration by Col. Picquart's friends near the prison in which he is confined, and a clash with anti-Picquartites resulted. The Contemporary Review of London published an article, appearing yesterday, declaring that a conspiracy between Russia, France, and Germany was forming against Great Britain in the Far East, which was thwarted by the sudden Spanish-American war and the subsequent drawing together of the United States and Great Britain. The Christian Scientists who figured in the Harold Frederic case and were held on a charge of manslaughter, were again in court yesterday. It is reported that there has been more fighting in British India. Riots continue in China, and threats against missionaries are numerous. Mrs. Mary Haweis, prominent in England as an artist and writer, is dead.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Richard Croker has not been heard from by his friends here since he left Chicago Friday.

Wilson Klinger of Manhattan, Ill., a student of Cornell University, fell through the ice in the hydraulic laboratory dam in Fall Creek on Sunday and was drowned.

Three persons were killed and thirty-five injured by an explosion yesterday in a house in Havana in which a large quantity of powder and cartridges was stored. The victims are mostly girls and boys.

The steamer Portland, which sailed from Boston for Portland with eighty persons on board Saturday night, has not been heard from. Provincetown, the only harbor she could have reached, is shut off from telegraphic messages.

Awful destruction is reported as the result of Saturday's and Sunday's storm on the New England Coast. The devastation in Boston Harbor and vicinity has not been equaled since 1852.

At a joint session of the Peace Commissions in Paris yesterday Spain accepted the United States' offer of $20,000,000 and consented to relinquish Cuba, and cede Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. The document presenting the acceptance, however, set forth that the conditions imposed could not be considered just, and that Spain yielded to force.

Page 2.

Seven members of the War Investigating Commission reached Boston yesterday from this city, after having been thirty-seven hours on the road.

Traffic by wagon yesterday was confined largely to the streets that had been cleared of snow and the overcrowding caused many delays. City street railway and steam railroad service was carried on with much difficulty, and some Long Island points are still cut off from the rest of the world. Several delayed ocean and coastwise steamers arrived, but some of those overdue are still unheard from.

Page 3.

The effects of the Coronet Club, once a favorite with poker players, were sold at auction yesterday.

It is announced that the Bank of Hornellsville has gone into voluntary liquidation, and that creditors will be paid in full.

Frederick Stearns of Detroit has presented a collection of musical instruments numbering nearly 1,000 pieces, to the University of Michigan.

Col. Roosevelt arrived here from Boston yesterday morning and was an unwilling visitor here, as he could not get a train for Oyster Bay until the afternoon.

Senator Platt has assured President McKinley that the selection of Joseph H. Choate for Ambassador will be agreeable to him, and the appointment is regarded as probable.

Page 4.

The new rules in bankruptcy prepared by the United States Supreme Court were made public yesterday.

The Canadian Commission is to be asked to take up the project for a canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Interviewed in Washington yesterday, Senator Mason said he did not expect there would be an extra session of Congress or currency or revenue legislation. Referring to the Philippines, he disliked the thought of fixing a government for a people without their consent. Representative Livingstone said the Republican Party had to decide between expansion with free trade and letting go of the Philippines in order to hold on to their protective tariff.

Page 5.

The Directors of the Lenox Athletic Club, after investigating yesterday the charges that the Corbett-Sharkey fight was a "fake," are satisfied that McVey jumped in the ring to save Corbett from defeat. Referee Kelly, however, still believes that Corbett was "sold out."

Page 6.

Counsel for Senator Quay and others involved in the Philadelphia conspiracy case entered demurrers to four of the indictments yesterday and made a motion to quash the fifth.

Page 7.

It is understood in Albany that Gov. Black will remove Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge from office.

Bolton Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities amounting to $45,-520.

An advance in the price of steel rails is accounted for by the arrangement of an understanding among manufacturers to increase the price $2 a ton.

Companies conducting 90 per cent. of the elevator business of the country have united in a new company, which was incorporated at Trenton yesterday with $11,000,000 capital.

Page 12.

Cortland P. King, who is serving as a juror in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was arrested last night on a charge of burglary.

The Professional Women's League yesterday gave a dress rehearsal for its bazar, which opens at the Waldorf-Astoria today.

Orders were issued by Gov. Black through Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday for a reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

The Army Transport Board has submitted to the War Department its report providing for a special bureau to direct the movement of troops by sea.

Capt. William F. Meeks of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, made a statement yesterday accusing Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Whittle of not being at their proper places at the time of the charge up San Juan Hill.

A. Hutin, Director General of the new Panama canal company, arrived from Paris yesterday. He comes to the United States to see what this Government thinks about the water route between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Recorder Goff, who on Saturday went to Good Ground, L. I., to visit Civil Justice Lynn, could not reach the city yesterday to attend court on account of a blockade on the railroad, and, as no one had authority to adjourn court, it was continued all night.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

Fire at Englesmere, Penn.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 29.—Fire started about 1 o'clock this morning in the W. L. Taylor cottage at Englesmere, a Summer resort, thirty-three miles distant from this city. The flames spread to the adjoining cottages of C. N. Stearns, J. V. Brown, and S. S. Brown, and many other buildings are in danger. The telephone line has gone down, and it is impossible to get further information. It is not known whether any of the large hotels are in danger. The cottages are costly structures, the value of those destroyed so far being probably $25,-

SPAIN ACCEPTS OUR PEACE TERMS

Protests, However, That They Cannot Be Considered Just.

SHE MERELY YIELDS TO FORCE

Relinquishes Cuba, and Cedes Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

Will Receive $20,000,000—Offer Will Also Be Made for a Coaling Station in the Carolines.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of $20,000,000, and at a joint session of the Peace Commissions this afternoon consented to relinquish Cuba and to cede Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States and said that the Spanish Commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their Government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principles, the note continues, "as she always has rejected them."

Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, the note then says, she still adheres to those principles "which she has heretofore invariably formulated."

However, the note adds, in her desire for peace she has gone so far as to propose certain compromises, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have submitted to arbitration some of the material points upon which the two Governments differed, but these proposals the Americans have equally rejected.

The United States, the reply continues in substance, has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices that country makes at this moment, and she feels therefore that the United States' proposals cannot be considered just and equitable.

Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposals is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is, therefore, ready to accept the proposals of the American Commission, as presented at the last sitting.

The allusions in the reply to attempted arbitration refer to Spain's proposal to arbitrate the questions of the construction of the third article of the protocol, the Spanish colonial debt of Cuba, and the Philippines.

The reading and the translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translation the Commissioners empowered Señor Ojeda, Secretary of the Spanish Commission, and Secretary Moore of the American Commission to draw up articles which are to embody the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain and the cession of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. These articles, which may be considered as constituting the conditions of peace, will be ready for submission on Wednesday.

A great deal of interest was taken in today's meeting. The two commissions arrived at the Foreign Office in carriages, in the rain, almost simultaneously, and, repairing to the conference room, immediately opened the only business before them.

Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, has usually preceded the presentation of a Spanish communication in writing by verbally summarizing the same. But to-day Señor Rios was silent and unusually grave. His face was deeper lined, and he clearly showed the mental strain under which he was laboring as he approached the final relinquishment of Spain's colonial possessions.

Without a word Señor Rios produced two typewritten sheets and passed them to the interpreter of the United States Commission, Mr. Ferguson, who read them substantially as cabled.

The Commissioners left the Foreign Office immediately after the Secretaries had been directed to prepare the articles of the peace treaty. There was scarcly any conversation between the American and Spanish Commissioners after the adjournment.

Among the Americans only the most grave consideration for their Spanish colleagues was apparent. The Spaniards seemed to be relieved at having arrived at the conclusion of a long controversy.

After the joint session the Spaniards repaired to their quarters and had an animated and lengthy session.

Having embodied in the treaty articles all the protocol questions, the two commissions will now enter upon friendly negotiations regarding the matters suggested in the American ultimatum a week ago, matters subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions, which must form part of the peace treaty as finally signed.

These include the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands, as agreed to twelve years ago; the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines; the taking over of the Island of Kusaie, or Ualan, in the Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval station; cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and the renewal of certain treaties, previously in force between the United States and Spain, which may have lapsed or been vitiated by war.

The American Commissioners are naturally well pleased at the successful conclusion of their mission as to its chief point. The questions that remain, it is thought, will admit of speedy settlement, and the American Commissioners hope to have the treaty signed within ten days or so and to sail for New York by Dec. 17.

Judge Day said this evening:

"We have done the only thing possible regarding the Philippines. Our opportunity of giving them up was lost when Admiral Dewey did not weigh anchor and sail away."

Mr. Whitelaw Reid entertained the United States Commissioners at dinner this evening, after which all went to the opera.

Count von Munster, the German Ambassador to France, was the first diplomat to call at the American headquarters this afternoon and to congraulate Mr. Reid on the commission's successful work. He said the settlement would meet with the approval of Germany.

STATE DEPARTMENT VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is the impression at the State Department, in the absence of anything save press reports of the proceedings at Paris to-day, that the Peace Commission's work is now near an end and that about two weeks' time will suffice to clos it up. This idea is based on the belief that, instead of undertaking to arrange the several matters yet to be settled in the treaty of peace, binding clause will be placed in the treaty, binding each of the parties to begin negotiations in the near future upon those subjects.

Such a clause of necessity must be very carefully drawn, in order to insure the United States a resumption of commercial relations with Spain on fair terms with other nations, though it cannot go far into details and must be limited in scope to something like a general pledge to yield to the United States favorable conditions.

It was said at the State Department to-day that [illegible] will be to begin negotiations for the acquisition of Ualan, in the Caroline Islands, for a cable station. This is not to be made the subject of a demand upon Spain, but will be an offer, in all sincerity, to purchase the island at a fair price. It is not in contemplation to take all of the Caroline group.

PHILIPPINES' LIMITS DEFINED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The exact text of the agreement reached by the Peace Commissions in Paris is not yet known to the State Department, although, of course, it has knowledge of its general terms. Even had the text been received it probably would not be available for publication. It is suggested at the State Department that if the customary rules relative to the publication of treaties be followed this particular treaty must be withheld from the press until the United States Senate, in its discretion, decides to make it public. There is no rule or law, however, on this point, and the practice is based entirely upon a rather old-fashioned conception of the degree of courtesy which should be exhibited toward the Senate by the Executive branch.

It is believed that the definition of the limits of the Philippine group in the American demands was as follows: From 5 degrees 32 minutes north latitude to 19 degrees 38 minutes north latitude, and from 117 degrees east longitude to 126 degrees east longitude, thus covering about 1,000 miles north and south, and 600 miles east and west.

The State Department has not failed to take notice of certain indirect and suspicious attempts to alienate the Sulu Islands from the rest of the Philippines, and has been forehanded in this matter. It was recognized from the beginning, and this lesson was learned from the experiences of other nations that have gone to war in recent years, that attempts might be expected to be made by nations that were not party to the war to secure advantages to which they had not the slightest equitable claim.

Japan was a notable sufferer from this sort of treatment at the hands of certain European nations, and consequently precautions were taken in the case of the Paris Commission to avoid leaving any loophole for the entrance of any plea or demand for special privileges, either in the matter of territorial acquisition or trade concessions.

Accordingly, when the Administration decided to acquire the Philippines, the American Commissioners were specially charged to define the limits of the group so as to leave no room for misconception on this point, nor for the setting up of claims to islands whose inclusion in the groups might be regarded as doubtful. To reduce the American claim to the clearest possible outlines, however, was had to the definitions of the boundaries of the Philippines group by geographical lines.

There was reason for this, for at a very early stage in the war Spain, probably with a foreboding of what the outcome was to be, sought to separate the important Vasayas group from the remainder of the Philippines by a decree, and information was quietly conveyed to the State Department to the effect that a certain European power was engaged in an effort to obtain through an agreement with Spain the Island of Palawan, lying to the southwest of the Philippine group, and commanding an important position in the trade between China and Australia.

It was recognized that the Sulu Islands might become an object of attack, for their status is not quite like that of the remainder of the Philippine group. Spain's own title to them was not established beyond question until 1877, when Germany and Great Britain both acknowledged Spanish sovereignty in return for certain concessions as to freedom of trade and fisheries, so far as the islands were concerned. It happened, perhaps fortunately for our contention, that the Sulu Islands belonged to the Philippines; that a few years later Spain herself issued a decree declaring the islands to be a part of the Philippines, and extended the authority of the Captain General at Manila over the group.

The trade concessions above referred to were confined to Great Britain and Germany, and just what effect annexation of the Philippines to the United States will have upon them is a matter to be hereafter decided. A precedent close at hand is afforded by the French annexation of Madagascar. In that case the United States had a special treaty with the Malagasy Government under which exports from the United States were admitted to the island at a certain fixed and favorable ad valorem rate. The French Government, which acquired the island by conquest, claimed that this treaty should give way to the ordinary French tariff, and the United States was obliged to accept that contention.

In the case of Hawaii, it has been determined that all treaties between Hawaii and foreign Governments were terminated by the annexation of the former, and though the same tariff rates are still maintained they exist, not by treaty right, but simply at the pleasure of the President and Congress until such time as a permanent form of government shall replace the present government.

Therefore, it cannot now be foretold whether the special privileges held by England and Germany in the Sulus are to continue, and it is probable that the subject will be dealt with in connection with the whole problem that will be presented to our Government in arranging a tariff system and shipping laws for the colonies.

ARMY TO BE GREATLY REDUCED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The War Department, in view of the assurances that a peace treaty will be signed, is arranging to muster out more troops. It is probable that from 30,000 to 40,000 volunteers will be mustered out as soon as selections of regiments can be made.

There has been quite a demand for the return of volunteers from Manila, but no troops will be brought from the Philippines unless they are replaced by others. Many of the volunteer regiments in Manila have asked, through the Governors and Congressmen of their States, to be returned to the United States, but the War Department has not been able to make any definite promises pending the peace negotiations.

With the acceptance of the American terms by the Spanish Commissioners, any further possibility of renewal of hostilities with Spain is at an end, and the only necessity now for troops is to garrison the islands and preserve the peace of our new possessions.

It is probable that the 30,000 or 40,000 men mustered out will include a large number organized for service in Cuba, and the force at Manila will be reduced whenever Gen. Otis reports affairs in a quiet state in the Philippines.

MADRID TAKES IT CALMLY.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The city this evening is calm. There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the American conditions. The papers, however, publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered as marking "the closing scene of a glorious colonial history."

All agree that the Government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

LITTLE INTEREST IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The virtual conclusion of the Paris negotiations receives but small notice from the London morning papers. Some of the papers ignore it editorially, while those offering any comment merely repeat their former views on a settlement long regarded as a foregone conclusion, and universally recognized as the best possible settlement for Spain and the world in general.

The Times in its editorial on the subject recurs to the fiscal side of the question and says:

"Any administration intrusted with the Government of the United States may surely be trusted, without an amendment of the Constitution, to administer this bit of external estate for the benefit of the Nation as a whole."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"America has had her way; and the time of the negotiators has been largely wasted. So far as the decision to annex the Philippines goes, the United States, after some hesitation, have chosen the narrow path of duty, which always attracts the brave mind."

STEAMER PORTLAND LOST?

Left Boston for Portland Saturday and Faced the Storm—Many Persons on Board.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The managers of the Boston and Portland Steamship Company stated to-night that there were grave doubts as to the safety of the steamer Portland, which sailed from here Saturday night.

Every harbor between here and Portland on the north shore has been heard from, and one of the south shore, and not in any case has the steamer been seen. The only remaining harbor which she could have reached is Provincetown, on Cape Cod, and news from that port is anxiously awaited. It is still impossible to reach Provincetown by wire.

The Portland carried sixty-five passengers and a crew of fifteen men. The passenger list is aboard the Portland, and at present there is no means of knowing the names of those on board. Her officers are as follows:

Captain, W. H. Blanchard of East Deering, Me.; pilot, Lewis Strout of East Boston; second officer, Lewis. Nelson; purser, F. A. Ingraham; clerk, Horace Moore; mate, Edward Deering; second mate, John McKay; watchman, R. Blake; watchman, T. Sewell; watchman, J. Whittier; first engineer, Thomas Merrill; second engineer, John Walton; third engineer, C. Verrill; steward, A. D. Mathews; second steward, Eben Huston.

All the above officers with the exception of the Captain and pilot belong in Portland. The steamer also had two stewardesses, making in all ninety-seven souls on board.

Arrangements have been made with the Government to dispatch the revenue cutters Dallas from this port and Woodbury from Portland to hunt up the steamer.

The Dallas will cruise along the south shore as far as Provincetown, while the Woodbury will make a long circuit from Portland around Cape Ann, and if neither of these steamers succeed in locating the missing vessel there is little hope of her ever being seen again.

The Portland is a side-wheel wooden vessel of 2,284 tons gross. She is 280 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 15 feet depth. She was built at Bath in 1890.

STEAMER FAIRFAX ASHORE.

Merchants and Miners' Vessel in Distress Off Cuttyhunk—All Passengers Taken Off.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The steamer Fairfax, Capt. Johnson, of the Merchants and Miners' Company, from Baltimore to this city, is ashore on Sow and Pigs, off Cuttyhunk, and is full of water to her main deck. She was spoken yesterday by Capt. Hallett of the steamer H. M. Whitney, and her passengers were taken off and brought to this city. Capt. Johnson and the crew of the steamer remain on board, and assistance will be sent to them from Vineyard Haven as soon as possible.

The Fairfax is an iron screw steamer of 2,551 tons gross, 270 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 26 feet depth. She was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1891.

TRANSPORT CHESTER AGROUND.

She Is Loaded with 1,500 Soldiers for Cuba at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—The United States transport Chester, loaded with 1,500 men of the Fifteenth Infantry, horses, mules, ammunition, and supplies, and bound for Nuevitas, Cuba, ran ashore in endeavoring to pass out to Tybee Roads to-day.

The vessel met the United States transport Manitoba coming in, and while passing a dredge boat ran between the two. In the effort to avoid a collision the Chester went too far out of the narrow channel and went aground. It is believed she can be pulled off at high tide, and will proceed with the troops to Cuba.

HOUSE BLOWN UP IN HAVANA.

Three Persons Killed and Thirty-five Injured by a Gunpowder Explosion —Victims Mostly Boys and Girls.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—Three persons are dead, fifteen are expected to die, and twenty others are more or less seriously injured as the result of an explosion which blew up a house on the Avenue Infanta, near the Reina Battery, this morning. Most of the victims are boys and girls.

It appears that a man known as Jeronimo Smith had acquired several hundreds of thousands of cartridges, many of an old pattern, at the various artillery depots here, for a mere song, and was arranging to turn his investment to account by removing the gunpowder from each projectile, with a view to selling it.

When the explosion occurred, shortly after 8 o'clock, more than forty workers were emptying the cartridges. Several tons of gunpowder already lay in the main rooms of the house, while other rooms were literally packed with more than 600,000 cartridges.

There are two versions as to the origin of the casualty. According to one, a lighted cigarette stump was tossed by a careless workman on a pile of powder; according to the other, a child, while extracting a charge, used a hammer on the butt end of a cartridge, which burst, causing the greater explosion.

Whatever the origin, the explosion was awful in its effects, wrecking the building and mangling and burning the workers. In some cases clothing was set on fire; in others the flesh was frightfully torn. Although there had been only a partial explosion of the contents of the building, the fear that the entire stock of explosives would go off added to the panic. Fortunately, however, there was no second explosion.

With tolerable promptness the amulances and surgeons of the Reina Mercedes and San Lazaro Hospitals arrived upon the scene, and the injured were removed to those institutions, while the wrecked building and loose powder were flooded by the fire brigade.

Up to the hour of filing this dispatch no arrests have been made, although orders have been given for the removal of similar contents of other houses in different parts of the city, which implies an official knowledge of the existence of such deposits.

MR. CROKER AGAIN MISSING.

Fails to Return and His Whereabouts Is Unknown.

Richard Croker has again made one of his mysterious disappearances. Quite a number of Tammany men went to the Democratic Club last night with the expectation of seeing him, but he did not appear, and it was learned that he was not in the city. No trace of the Tammany leader has been discovered since he left Chicago last Friday night, when he was supposed to have started for New York.

At the Democratic Club it is said that he went from Chicago to Lexington, Ky. It was also said that he has but one suit of clothes with him, and that it is therefore expected that he will not remain away from home much longer. There were, however, a good many contradictory opinions as to his whereabouts.

AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST

Reported Our Policy of Expansion Disconcerts German Emperor.

INTERFERES WITH HIS PLANS

Deprives Him and His Allies of Their Expected Ascendency in the China Seas.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Contemporary Review issued to-night contains a sensational anonymous article entitled "The Arch-Enemy of England." This is the German Emperor. The writer alleges that the Kaiser seized Kiao-Chau by an agreement with Russia to prevent England getting it, and the Czar holds his personal promise to vacate it when called upon, Russia providing Germany with coaling stations elsewhere.

The writer declares the Kaiser had drawn up a complete plan arranging for the naval superiority of France, Russia, and Germany over England four years hence, when England is to be compelled to make humiliating terms throughout the world, leaving Germany the chief commercial colonial power.

All these plans have suddenly been thrown into confusion by the American-Spanish war and America and England drawing together.

The article, which is sure to attract attention for its extraordinary attack on the Queen's grandson, continues:

"The American people, with characteristic shrewdness, have detected this with resentment and hostility and are in no mood to put up with browbeating from any one. Considering that the Americans took no inconsiderable part in opening China and Japan to external influences, the only ground for surprise is that they have been so slow in manifesting interest in the situation in the Far East, but now that the impulse has been supplied and an assertion of the claim to have a voice in it has been made there will be no drawing back or hesitation in pushing matters to a conclusion.

"It is precisely in the Far East that the action—the mere presence—of the United States is so disconcerting and disagreeable to the German Emperor.

"It disarranges all his plans, deprives himself and allies of that ascendency in the China Seas which they have twice asserted for their own benefit, and from which they saw a long train of future advantages.

"Under such circumstances the continued proximity of American and German squadrons at Manila, aggravated by the demeanor of the German officers, is full of peril. The peril may pass off, but will only do so by the withdrawal of Germany's pretensions.

"At this moment the question turns on whether the German Emperor can induce Russia and France to join him in a demonstration of superior naval force to that possessed by the United States both in the Pacific and the Atlantic, and the answer to that question largely depends on whether he and the Czar of Russia between them can exercise sufficient personal pressure in England to induce our Government, in return for some empty concessions in Africa, some easily broken promises as to China, to hold its hand, to hesitate for the necessary moment while they enforce their will on the United States.

"This is to be the real peril to the creation of a real Anglo-Saxon alliance.

"From the very beginning of the crisis in the Far East the English policy has done nothing but hesitate and give way, has allowed and assisted the creation of difficulties that never would have arisen if it had only stood firm at the beginning of the question.

"There now appears on the scene in a totally unexpected manner one ally, who could and would adjust the balance of power in the Far East in our favor. It is obviously to our interest to support that power with all our strength and make every effort so that it shall not be discouraged and restrained on the threshold of the new and beneficial movement it is making toward a more active external policy."

GENERAL ATTITUDE OF EUROPE.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—There is no denying the fact that the whole European Continent will bitterly resent American acquisition of the Philippines. This sentiment is not confined to diplomats, but, especially here in Paris, it is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French Foreign Office said yesterday:

"The appearance of the Americans in Eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the whole of Europe. Americans, as is well known, lack diplomatic manners, and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us."

As to the general sentiment, William T. Stead, who has just returned from his tour of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Turkey, and Italy, and who has seen the highest politicians in each country, and in some cases their rulers, said to-day:

"The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely ignorant of what has happened. Intent upon their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere. But Europeans who read the newspapers are able to form what may be called 'public opinion' in the Old World. They are practically unanimous on the matter.

"Outside England I have not met a single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America. Nor, through my whole tour of Europe have I met a European who did not receive the protestations of the genuine sincerity with which the American people entered on the war with more or less mocking incredulity."

Mr. Stead reports that the bitterest hostility of all was found at the Vatican.

The leading article in the Temps to-day, a column long, is devoted to a severe arraignment of the American attitude toward Spain, in which America is made to appear as a merciless conqueror imposing Draconian conditions on a helpless foe and "exacting the signature of a treaty at the point of the bayonet."

The Temps adds:

"The Spanish Commissioners should, in submitting, protest to the civilized world against the spoliation of the weak by the strong."

The Gaulois says:

"The Spaniards have much to complain of, and the Americans have dispelled, by their demands in the field of diplomacy, the impression produced by their generosity on the field of battle. It is questionable, however, whether the actual state of things is not the best solution possible for the conditions obtaining in the Antilles and the Philippines.

"Both archipelagos had become a heavy charge, and a perpetual danger to Spain. Under American domination they will show a development which even internal disturbances will be unable to arrest. The re-establishment of peace removes a grave element of danger from international politics. The Commissioners of both countries are to be congratulated on the courtesy and sang froid of their attitude."

GERMANY SEEMS FRIENDLY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, Chargé d'Affaires of Germany, called at the State Department today and had a conference with Secretary Hay on current topics, particularly those growing out of the late war, in the course of which the Baron took occasion to express the most friendly sentiments on the part of Germany concerning the present status of affairs.

The call was chiefly significant as an evidence that German officials desire to counteract the reports that Germany is about to assume an attitude of protest and to lay claim to the Sulu Archipelago, which is to be included in the peace negotiations at Paris.

The Baron's call gave rise to sensational published reports to the effect that he had presented a protest from Germany against American interference with the Sulu Islands. In view of these reports it was stated to-night in an authoritative quarter that the Sulu Islands were not mentioned during the talk, which was of a most general and friendly character.

Although the cable reports have shown that the German press is considerably wrought up over the policy of the United States in the Far East, and is urging the Government to make a protest, nothing has developed in official quarters up to the present time to show that there is any purpose on the part of the German Government to heed any such belligerent suggestions. On the contrary, the visit to-day gives assurance that Germany accepts without question the outcome of the peace negotiations.

THE CZAR WEARY OF WARS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "The Matin will publish to-morrow (Tuesday) an interview of an English politician with Emperor Nicholas. The interviewer, who especially remarked the kindliness and modesty of the Czar's demeanor, says he spoke sadly and regretfully of the attempts to embitter the relations of England and Russia. The conversation mostly turned, however, on the disarmament conference, as to which the Czar spoke with the utmost ardor, declaring that he wanted a tangible, practical result.

"His Majesty suggested that the powers might bind themselves not to increase their armaments for a lustrum, (five years,) at the end of which they might meet again to decide upon future action. They might also settle their attitude in the event of menace or prospective hostilities. He suggested, as an example of possible action, that the recent Fashoda dispute might have been referred by Great Britain to the United States and by France to Russia. If these failed to agree, there might have been recourse to an arbiter, say the Emperor of Austria. In any case, delay would have made for peace.

"The Czar protested, his interviewer says, with great indignation against the idea imputed to him of urging France and England into conflict, characterizing it as monstrous. The Dreyfus case was not mentioned during either of the two conversations which the English politician had with the Czar."

THE HAROLD FREDERIC CASE.

Christian Scientists Accused of Manslaughter Again in Court.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Christian Scientists charged with manslaughter in the case of Harold Frederic were again in court to-day. The case was adjourned for a week. The only new evidence was that Mrs. Mills's treatment of Harold Frederic consisted in reading her book to herself in his room.

Once, when she quoted the Bible, Frederic made her get the Bible and proved a miquotation. It is believed that at the next hearing the charge against Lyon will be withdrawn.

CORNELL STUDENT DROWNED.

Wilson Klinger Falls Through the Ice in Hydraulic Laboratory Dam.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Wilson Klinger, a student in the School of Pedagogy at Cornell, was drowned yesterday in the hydraulic laboratory dam in Fall Creek.

Klinger left his room yesterday morning. A few hours later his hat and coat were found on the bank of the dam, and from them tracks led to a hole in the ice. To-day the bottom of the dam was dragged and Klinger's body was brought to the surface. The theory is that he was drowned while testing the ice to ascertain its strength for skating purposes.

Klinger was not registered at Cornell University. He was preparing there for an appointment as professor in the Missouri State College. He was twenty-nine years old and lived in Manhattan, Will County, Ill. He graduated from the Illinois State Normal College in 1892, took the Bachelor's degree at the University of Michigan in 1895, and spent three years in Leipsic, Germany. He secured his Doctor's degree from Jena this year.

$200,000 Fire in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—Fire in the furniture establishment of Robert Keith & Co., at Eleventh and Grand Avenues, today caused a loss on stock estimated at from $200,000 to $210,000, and on the building of $40,000. The insurance carried aggregates $185,000. The Keith house was one of the biggest of its kind in the West, and carried a stock valued at $250,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The New England storm has disappeared over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and fair weather with diminishing northwesterly winds prevailed yesterday in New-York and New England. The cloudy area which covered the Mississippi Valley and the Western States has overspread the central valleys and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, attended by snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region, by rain and snow in the Ohio Valley, and by rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The temperature has risen generally east of the Rocky Mountains and from the Dakotas to Texas, and in the northern lake region is above the seasonal average. In the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the Atlantic Coast districts, and the interior of the Middle and East Gulf States the temperature is below the normal.

To-day the rain area will extend over the Middle Atlantic and Western New England States and the lower lake region with rising temperature. In the Mississippi Valley rain will be followed by clearing weather. Rain or snow, with increasing southerly winds, is indicated for the upper lake region. West of the Mississippi fair weather will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	28	27	29
6 A. M.	27	27	29
9 A. M.	26	33	34
12 M.	30	38	37
4 P. M.	33	40	39
6 P. M.	32	40	36
9 P. M.	34	37	33
12 P. M.	35	39	35

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1897	30
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 27 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 64 per cent.

Tampa Bay Hotel, opens Dec. 5. For particulars address PLANT SYSTEM, 261 B'way.—Adv.

HAVOC IN NEW ENGLAND

Death and Destruction Wrought by the Terrific Storm.

BOSTON HARBOR DEVASTATED

Thirty Lives Reported Lost and Thirty-five Vessels Wrecked in That Vicinity Alone.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—If the subsequent tales of death and destruction from localities on the New England coast as yet unheard from are commensurate with the fearful record of Sunday's storm in Massachusetts Bay and along the southern coast which came in to-day, the great blizzard of Nov. 27, 1898, is likely to go down in history as one of the most appalling catastrophes that up to this time have overtaken the coastwise shipping of the United States.

Estimates of the loss of life from the storm place the number of drowned or frozen to death as high as seventy in some instances, and over 100 vessels of all descriptions are reported ashore, two score of them total wrecks, and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts Bay. There is scarcely a bay, harbor, or inlet from the Penobscot to New London that has not on its shores the bones of some craft, while along Massachusetts Bay and especially Boston Harbor, the beaches are piled high with wreckage of schooners and coal barges. And yet the record, although hourly lengthening, is incomplete, for that ocean graveyard off Cape Cod is still to be heard from, and as it has never yet failed to give up some grim tale at such a time, it probably will not be found lacking on this occasion.

In the vicinity of Boston Harbor alone about thirty men have been drowned or frozen to death, and about thirty-five vessels of all sizes and classes have been driven ashore or sunk. Not since 1852 has a storm caused such destruction of property and loss of life, so near the city.

The tugs that started early this morning to explore the harbor and offer assistance wherever it was possible found a condition of affairs almost unprecedented in the marine history of Boston. On every side an awful spectacle of disaster and death was presented. Almost every shoal and reef in the harbor was the resting place of some wrecked craft, over which a wild sea still dashed, carrying the vessel higher up on the shore or slowly grinding it to fragments. Many wrecks were covered with ice, and this and the fact that a terrific sea was running made it impossible to learn their names. The raging waters also prevented any attempt to recover bodies known to be in some of the wrecks, and it is probable that it will be several days before a complete list of those lost can be obtained. At Hull Beach, where two barges and two schooners went ashore, more than a dozen bodies were visible in the fierce surf, but it was impossible to get to them. At Shag Rocks, between Boston Light and the Brewsters, where the schooner Calvin F. Baker was ashore, two sailors were taken from the rigging by the life savers and the dead body of another was recovered. Three others from this vessel were drowned, but their bodies could not be found.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

The list of the dead, so far as reported this afternoon, is as follows:

From the schooner Calvin F. Baker, ashore near Boston Light, three sailors drowned; names unknown. The steward was frozen in the rigging. First and second mate saved.

From schooner Abel C. Babcock, wrecked on Hull Beach, entire crew, supposed to number nine men, lost. Names unknown. None saved from this vessel.

The schooner Samuel W. Tilton, wrecked near the Babcock, all hands lost. It is supposed that there were four men on this vessel. Names unknown.

From schooner Virginia, ash

the wreck was reached, three bodies were seen lashed aloft. Two of them were secured, and life was found in them, but the other had been frozen stiff to his lashings. The survivors and the body were taken to Hull.

TRAGEDIES AT HULL.

It was on the little stretch of beach at Hull, just behind Hotel Pemberton, that the worst tragedies occurred. Old sailors of Hull say that in fierceness the storm equaled that of 1869, except that while the sea did not run so high the wind was stronger. In the fury of the storm yesterday two big newly built barges of the Consolidated Coal Company, Nos. 1 and 4, were dashed to bits almost in an instant. On the shores stood scores of men who were ready to risk their lives to save those who were on many of the vessels in the offing driving to destruction.

Capt. James of the life-saving crew was there with his men and boat, but he said that the wind blew so fiercely that there were not men enough who could find room in the boat and have strength enough to row against the wind.

Out of the driven snow came the dim outlines of a barge, with the forms of five men discernible on the deckhouses. With a mighty crash as it came down on a receding wave, Barge No. 1 struck the shore only to crumble and then melt into fragments, which the waves in another minute cast up on the shore. But in that instant five men escaped impending death, for, as the barge split in twain, the deckhouse slid off toward the shore into the surf, and at the same time men on shore with lines about them rushed into the water and pulled out the sailors. A moment later Barger No. 4 came ashore and was ground up by the waves, but nothing was seen of its crew. Soon after this, other wreckage came ashore, and this morning it was seen that both the Abel C. Babcock and the Samuel W. Tilden had been wrecked. No sign of the crew of either vessel was found.

WIND'S TERRIFIC FORCE.

Another terrible scene was that at Thompson's Island, where the city's reform school is situated. Against the wharf were driven four down-cast vessels, each of which at the time the storm broke was anchored miles away, and each a long way from the other. An idea of the force of the wind is shown in this instance, for, after drifting across the bay, one after the other they brought up against the pier, one being driven entirely out of the water. The craft are the Virginia, of which barely a vestige is left; the Watchman, the Seraphina, and the Fred M. Emerson. The last three are in one great heap of timber and the rigging is mixed with debris from the Virginia. Two lives were lost from the latter craft, but one was saved. William B. Stanley, the Captain's son, was washed ashore and resuscitated. The reform school's launch was also included in the general smash-up.

Of the other wrecks, the most singular is that of the tug Tamaqua, on Rainsford's Island. She has gone straight on against a promontory of rocks, and there seems little chance of her getting off. Her consort, a Reading barge, was easily floated this afternoon.

Other evidences of the storm are to be found on every headland and in nearly every cove, for numberless and nameless wrecks, all snow and sleet covered, are piled up. It will be some time before all the vessels which fared ill on Sunday can be accounted for, for some perhaps never will be so thoroughly have the wind and waves done their work.

OTHER MASSACHUSETTS WRECKS.

The following casualties are reported from other Massachusetts ports:

Barge Atlantic at Newburyport.

Schooner Nellie B. Hawes of Boston at Plum Island Point.

An unknown three-masted schooner at Swampscott.

Schooner Bertha A. Gross of Dear Island, Me., near Fresh Island.

Schooner Ella A. Crowell of Thomaston, Me.; schooner Mary Rodgers, and an unknown three-masted schooner, near Quincy.

Schooner Juniata of Boston, schooner Gloria, and two barges, at Cohasset. One man drowned.

Schooner J. C. Mahoney from Bangor, near Pembroke.

Schooners Freedom of Salem, J. J. Little of New Bedford, Mary Emerson and Fitz A. Oakes of Gloucester, Two-Forty of Boston, Phantom of Boston, and Charles Carwell of Gloucester, all ashore at Plymouth.

WAR INVESTIGATORS IN BOSTON

Seven Arrive After Having Been Thirty-seven Hours on the Road.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—After having been on the road thirty-seven hours, seven members of the War Investigating Commission reached this city early this afternoon. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge was the only member who did not report at the Parker House.

Gen. John M. Wilson, Gen. James A. Beaver, Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, Capt. Evan P. Howell, Charles Denby, Dr. P. S. Conner of Cincinnati, and Capt. James A. Sexton were in the party which arrived from New York, after having been stalled by the storm. Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury of Vermont arrived at 9:15 this morning.

Gen. Dodge is supposed to be on the way, but no word has been had from him this afternoon.

WRECKS AT VINEYARD HAVEN.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 28.—The fierce northeast storm which struck this port Saturday night and continued all day Sunday with great violence swept out of existence a large fleet of sailing vessels which anchored off this port to escape its fury. It is known that at least four men have perished, and it is very probable that as many more have lost their lives. Twenty-one schooners, nearly all heavily laden, and one barkentine are ashore; four schooners now lying at anchor are totally dismasted, two others were sunk, and one bark is resting on the bottom, entirely submerged. Many other vessels were battered and partially stripped of their rigging.

Sunday was the most eventful day that Vineyard Haven has known for forty years. From early morning until late at night the water was strewn with wreckage, and vessels were constantly driven ashore, many of them to be dashed to pieces. A large fleet of coasting schooners from St. John and other ports in the provinces and Maine were battered to fragments. Most of the vessels driven ashore were obliged to part their cables owing to the great danger from collision with other vessels which had broken adrift. The driving snowstorm prevented the life savers from keeping a good lookout for distress signals. Of the fleet of probably two-score vessels that came to anchor before the storm, hardly one escaped damage.

It is believed that Capt. Nelson of the schooner Island City of Rockland, Me., and his entire crew have perished off Cottage City. The Island City was bound from Port Liberty, N. J., for Cohasset with a cargo of coal.

Following is a partial list of the vessels lost or badly damaged in this vicinity:

Schooner Leora M. Thurlow of Bath, Me., Capt. Roberts.

Schooner Annie A. Booth from St. John, N. B., Capt. French.

Schooner E. J. Hamilton of Bridgeton, N. J., Capt. Soule.

Schooner M. E. Eldredge of Dennis, Capt. Kelly.

Barkentine Nellie M. Slade of Boston, Capt. Montgomery.

Schooner James A. Brown of Thomaston, Me., Capt. Simmons.

Schooner Newburgh, from New Brighton, Capt. Smith.

Schooner James Ponder, Jr., from Bangor, Me., Capt. Sprague.

Schooner Canaria, from St. Lucia, Capt. Brown.

Schooner Rebecca W. Huddell of Boston, Capt. Tower.

Schooner Lucy Hakmond of Machias, Me., Capt. Cole.

Schooner Abby K. Bentley of Providence, Capt. Price.

Barge Faleon, from Philadelphia, and barges Byaus and Bridget of Perth Amboy.

Unknown three-masted schooner off Tarpaulin Cove.

Two schooners, ashore at Edgerton.

Among other vessels ashore and considerably damaged are the schooners Bertha E. Glover, Sadie Willcutt, Marion Draper, J. D. Ingraham, Charles E. Raymond, George H. Mills, Quetay, Winnie Lawren, Nellie Doe, E. G. Willard, Edith McIntyre, and Pafetta. Among the vessels damaged by schooners which had broken away from their moorings are the schooners E. Waterman and Delta, the latter being in collision with the barkentine Nellie M. Slade, which was afterward wrecked.

The beaches in this vicinity are covered with debris. The Associated Press boat was sunk at her moorings. The volunteer life saving crew from this port saved fifteen lives. Last night nearly half a hundred sailors who had come ashore from their abandoned craft were cared for by the villagers.

20 Vessels Stranded Near Cape Ann.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 28.—Twenty-nine large vessels are ashore about Cape Ann, and fully as many smaller craft either have sunk or have been washed upon the docks. So far as is known no lives were lost, which is considered marvelous by the old seamen.

PILOT BOAT WRECKS A COTTAGE.

SCITUATE, Mass., Nov. 28.—The big pilot-boat Columbia of Boston is piled up on top of a wrecked cottage, broad side on, dismasted, and a total wreck, on the beach here. It is feared that all on board were lost. One body, that of a man of apparently thirty years, was found in the flood, but diligent search failed to show any others.

Mrs. Wilbur of Raynham was drowned yesterday while trying to escape from her Summer cottage. Her body was washed ashore and picked up in the street.

The life-saving crew reports the wreck of a large barge ashore at Humarock Beach. It is thought to be the Daniel I. Tenney of Boston. No trace of the crew has been found.

Sixty cottages at the Sand Hill were totally destroyed.

A vessel, with one mast standing, has been sighted ashore at Brant Rock.

Losses in Long Island Sound.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—The tug Carbonero, Capt. Ruth, with three barges, Kalma, Schuylkill, and Thomas of the Reading Railroad Company, light, Portland for Philadelphia, lost its tow off Oldfield Point, L. I., and the barges were driven ashore. The steamer Santuit also reported the barge Independence ashore near the Carbonere tows. Capt. N. T. Chandler of the tug Sea King reports the loss of the barge E. W. Stetson, which went ashore off Minor Hill, L. I. The tug Hercules, Capt. Hersey, Boston, likewise reports one barge ashore on Six Mile Reef, L. I., and two more that he had in tow are lost somewhere, but where he has no idea.

The Storm at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 28.—To-night's summing up shows considerable damage done along the water front during Sunday's gale by the upsetting of small boats, damaging vessels of larger size by driving them against the wharves, and the wrecking of still other larger craft that dragged their anchors. Among the wrecked vessels are the two-masted schooner Ferguson of Belfast, Me.; the three-masted Maggie Ellen of Cape Elizabeth; the Nathan F. Dickson, Capt. Bodman, of this city, which is sunk off Fort Trumbull, and the schooner Hattie Douglass, Capt. Oxley. The schooner Kittie, which belonged at Greenport, N. Y., was reported sunk at Saybrook, and it is believed that the crew perished.

Two Schooners Lost Near Rockland.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 28.—The three-masted schooner Annie W. Barker of Castine, with a load of ice from Bangor to New York, is ashore on Southern Island and is badly damaged. The crew reached shore safely. It is thought the vessel can be pulled off on the next tide. The schooner Alida of Bangor, lumber laden, went ashore at Lobster Cove yesterday, and it is reported is a total loss. The crew was saved.

Ashore on the Maine Coast.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 28.—The schooner A. B. Perry, Capt. Cotton, from Bangor for New York with 17,000 feet of lumber, dragged ashore near Northport Camp Ground during the night and will be a total loss. The vessel and her cargo were valued at $4,000. The crew escaped. Three schooners are ashore at Fort Point. One of them, the Forest Queen of Stonington, will be a total loss.

Schooner Levuka Lost.

CALAIS, Me., Nov. 28.—The schooner Levuka, owned and commanded by Capt. Roberts of Parrsborough, N. S., went ashore yesterday afternoon at Frost Cove, near Perry, and will probably be a total loss.

Wrecked in Narragansett Bay.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The tug Margaret J. Sanford is a sunken wreck on Sand Point, Prudenee Island, in Narragansett Bay. Her crew reached shore Sunday morning in a half-frozen condition. A two-masted schooner, supposed to be the Lena White, is ashore near North Point.

Philadelphia Shipping Losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The towing steamer Orion, which plies between Boston, Newport News, and Norfolk, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-day, and reported that the barge Ocean Belle, which, together with the Enos Soule was in tow of the Orion, had been anchored and abandoned in a sinking condition ten miles southeast of Winter Quarter Shoal. The crew were saved. The Enos Soule also broke adrift, and the Orion is now searching for her. It is supposed that the crew of the Enos Soule is still on board the barge. The Orion lost her anchor cham and hawser. A dispatch from Delaware Breakwater brings the news that the schooner William M. Wilson, from Philadelphia for Norfolk, which sprang a leak yesterday about four miles out to sea and was abandoned by her crew, sank to-day in five fathoms of water. The Wilson is loaded with coal.

Losses Reported in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Chief Kimball of the Life Saving Service has received a telegram stating that the schooner Ivey Bell, from Boston to Bristol, is stranded near Jerry's Point, N. H., and is a total loss. The British brig Champion and the schooner C. J. Willard are ashore in Quaddy Bay, Maine. The Champion will be a total loss.

Lake Steamer Ashore at Isle Royale.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 28.—The steamer Harlem of the Western Transit Line is ashore on the south side of Isle Royale, near Menagerie Light, in nearly the same spot where the Centurion went down two years ago. She is in an exposed position, and is thought to be leaking.

Sheep Snowbound in Oregon.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 28.—Thousands of sheep are imprisoned in the mountains near Pendleton, Ore. Three feet of snow have fallen in the foothills, and the sheep cannot get through it to the valleys below. This situation results from the fact that the sheep men have kept their sheep on the mountain ranges as long as possible on account of the dryness and lack of grass outside.

WET AND CHILLY TRANSFERS.

Continued Discomforts of Street Railway Passengers at Third Avenue and 138th Street.

Four trolley cars from West Farms and Fordham, running close together, reached One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Morris Avenue about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Between fifty and sixty passengers left these cars at this point with transfer tickets in their hands. Most of these passengers were women, and at least half a dozen of them carried infants in their arms. All were eager to go either eastward or westward, the larger proportion being intent on boarding a west-bound Eighth Avenue and Port Morris car.

From the time the first of the four south-bound cars landed its passengers in the slush and mud at this busy point of intersection until one minute and a half after the fourth car had discharged part of its human load and passed on no Eighth Avenue and Port Morris car passed westward. When one of these cars did reach the waiting crowd it was so nearly filled that few of the shivering transferred passengers could be taken aboard. The remaining holders of transfer slips were obliged to wait several minutes for another west-bound car, and meanwhile cars bound northward as well as southward continued to add to the waiting throng.

Had there been some shelter, or even a dry platform, on which these transferred passengers might have taken temporary refuge, the discomforts of the situation would have been mitigated somewhat, but there was nothing but the sloppy pavement to stand on and no inclosure to shelter the women and children from the cold and penetrating winds. In view of the fact that the intersection of Morris and Third Avenues with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is one of the busiest street railway transfer points in New York, the Street Cleaning Department made special efforts to remove the snow, and by noon there was a broad open space of muddy pavement, with here and there a pool of water.

The drifts and nearly snow in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, however, retarded the passage of vehicles through that street, and the trolley cars were so frequently obstructed that during the greater part of the day they failed to reach the point of intersection promptly enough to pick up the passengers brought there by the more numerous north and southward bound cars. In consequence, the usual inconveniences and discomforts suffered by passengers at this point were multiplied threefold. The need of a transfer waiting station was sorely felt. When the travel was heaviest, morning and evening, scores of persons were forced to stand or wade through an inch of water in order to get aboard some of the cars. Complaints were incessant, and at times the general indignation reached a torrid pitch.

Storms and Earthquakes in Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Yesterday Trieste and the district round about were flooded by a tremendous tidal wave, which did much damage to property and ships, and caused the loss of many lives. There was a violent earthquake throughout the southern provinces of Austria. From various causes no fewer than twenty-eight lives, it is reported, were lost."

RECOVERING FROM STORM

Few City Streets Are Cleaned and Congestion of Wagon Traffic Results.

TRAVEL STILL MUCH DELAYED

Ocean and Coast Steamers Arrive—Sleighers Take Advantage of Their Opportunity — Comparison with Other Storms.

The storm which left so broad and memorable a wake was central last night somewhere northeast of Nova Scotia. Meantime another storm was reported in the Northwest, central in Manitoba, but reaching as far as Chicago, where snow was falling and the temperature was around the freezing point.

The weather here had greatly moderated, the wind falling off to about ten miles, coming from the west, and the temperature rising from 27 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday to 41 degrees at 2:30 P. M. It was 40 at noon and 40 again at 8 P. M. The day was fine overhead, and that perhaps but accentuated the conditions on earth.

New York renewed its efforts to dig itself out of the snow. The Street Cleaning Department, however, made but little appreciable headway. Traffic naturally became congested on the few streets that were cleared, and this resulted in innumerable blocks, involving surface cars with the rest.

The cleaning of sidewalks was seriously neglected, and often where undertaken only a narrow path had been cut through. Policemen visited house occupants to direct attention to the city ordinances relating to the matter, and snow shovelers did a thriving business.

The Fire Department encountered serious obstruction in getting its engines about in response to various alarms, and it was frequently necessary to take round-about routes. The apparatus in some cases was stalled.

Travel generally, except on the elevated roads, was still much delayed, although in the suburbs there was considerable improvement over Sunday. Portions of Long Island remain cut off from the city, and a great many business men having places on the island where they had gone to spend Sunday, were unable to come into town. Telephone and telegraph wires were down in various sections, and thus even communication was impossible. Trains from distant points on nearly all lines centring about New York arrived behind time, with consequent delay to mails, the New Haven Road suffering most.

Sound and river boats resumed schedule service. A number of Atlantic and coast steamers came into port, all of them having been held off shore by the thickness of the snow and the fierceness of the blow. Several not regular liners are still overdue.

Sleighing on up-town streets, in the Park, on the Speedway, and on the boulevards was very fine, and everything on runners was out.

The storm continued to be the subject of comparison with others yesterday. The Weather Bureau figures give the following record of the principal snow falls for five years past: Jan. 28, 1897, 9.9 inches; March 2, 1896, 9 inches; Feb. 26, 1894, 15 inches, and Feb. 18, 1893, 14 inches.

DELAYS FOR TRAVELERS.

Some Lines Are Still Tied Up—Many Telegraph Wires Down—Mails Overdue.

While the larger number of railroads leading out of New York had practically recovered from the effects of the great storm yesterday, there was still demoralisation in the receipts of mails, owing principally to the inability of the Long Island Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road to get their various lines into working order. The latter road, whose lines run for the most part through the very heart of the storm-ridden district in New England, has not recovered from its demoralization, although it was declared at the New York offices yesterday that all trains would be running before night.

The New England district at the time the big storm broke contained hundreds of New Yorkers who were spending their Thanksgiving out of the city, and many of these on their return trip were caught in the snow drifts. Some of these are still in stalled trains and snow-bound. The Grand Central Station yesterday morning was crowded with people making inquiries about trains, being anxious about storm-bound friends and relatives. The train dispatcher of the New Haven line finally issued the following bulletin:

The Shore Line is blocked to New London and Stonington. No through trains to Boston on the Shore route until further notice. This notice will probably be given later in the day. On the Springfield route to Boston on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Albany systems the road is open and trains are running smoothly.

The Danbury and Berkshire division is open. The Naugatuck and New Hampton division is still blocked. The two Boston trains by the Shore route, due here at 6:28 and 6:58 o'clock Sunday morning, and which were stalled near New London, were released late yesterday afternoon.

The Long Island Railroad is still having trouble, although great progress has been made in clearing its various lines. The Oyster Bay line was opened yesterday afternoon, and Governor-elect Roosevelt reached his home. The Wading River branch is closed, as is the main line from Ronkonkoma to Greenport.

Through trains from the West on roads terminating in Jersey City were from one to two hours late yesterday morning in most instances, but the afternoon trains did better. Local trains from points beyond Newark were delayed from ten to thirty minutes.

The Railway Mail Service was getting into better shape yesterday, but there was yet much matter long overdue. The mail which left Boston at 7:05 A. M. Sunday did not reach here until 7:30 A. M. yesterday. Other mails, due here at 6:15 and 6:45 A. M. on Sunday, had not arrived at a late hour last night. All New England mails are from two to twenty-four hours late. Little or no mail was received from Long Island.

At the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company it was said yesterday that the storm had wrought fearful havoc with the wires on Long Island. Fire Island is still isolated, as is also Sandy Hook and the Highlands. Boston is accessible through the medium of only two wires, while New London is completely shut out. A large force of linemen was at work all day, and it was expected that the impediments reported would be removed before to-day.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Reports of Vessels Show that the Storm Was Very Severe at Sea.

Reports of vessels which arrived yesterday showed that the path of the storm extended well out to sea. Several steamers due Sunday have not yet appeared. Heavy northeast and northwest gales were met, and the vessels which arrived yesterday reported that they had been compelled to slow down to breast the seas. The Bermuda steamer Trinidad had nearly reached Sandy Hook on Saturday night when she was driven off shore. One sea which struck her smashed a portion of her rail and carried away a lifeboat. Minor damage was done to the vessel.

The French line steamship La Touraine, which anchored off Sandy Hook Bar Sunday evening, reached her pier yesterday forenoon. She should have been in port Saturday. She ran into the storm on Friday. As the snowflakes increased, her speed was slackened, and by Saturday night the liner was compelled to lay to about seventy miles off Fire Island. There she remained until Sunday afternoon, when she proceeded to the bar. The wind having increased to sixty miles an hour, it was decided by the pilot not to risk the navigation of the inner channels, and La Touraine anchored and rode out the storm.

The Anchor Line steamship Furnessia had the gale, as did also the steamship Thingvalla, which reported the strength of the gale as twelve, the highest the Beaufort scale gives. Both, however, came along without injury. They were fortunately running near the end of the storm.

Twelve of the Beaufort scale means a hurricane, under which navigators of sailing vessels abandon even storm staysails and get along as best they can under bare poles. Wind is called a hurricane when it reaches 90 statute miles, or 78.1 nautical miles.

Other vessels which had been held outside by the gale were the Chalemette, from New Orleans; Tallahassee, from Savannah; Maasdam, from Rotterdam, and the British Queen, from Antwerp.

The Sound boats, which resumed their service on Sunday, arrived at the respective termini of their routes yesterday morning. Reports of casualties to sail and small craft continued to be received yesterday, most of the reports coming from Long Island.

From Northport came this report: "Not a vessel remains afloat in Northport Harbor. Fifteen vessels, mostly large schooners and sloops, are piled up high and dry on the shores in this vicinity. Several small steamers are also ashore. Among the vessels ashore are the schooners John Brown and Despatch, complete wrecks; Rev. John Fletcher, Helen A. Brown, and Julietta Terry, badly damaged, but worth recovering. Other vessels ashore and damaged are the sloop Bride, schooner L. L. Hamlin, sloops Ida, Viola and Vendeane Chief, sloop yacht Josephine, schooner Lizzie Geoffrey, oyster steamer Lena S., and naphtha launch Jennie. Docks, pavilion, and boathouses are scattered over the shores."

Capt. John Dinse of the barge Independent, and his mate, J. H. McLeod, reached Riverhead, L. I., yesterday and reported that the Independent, while being towed, with the City of Montreal, by the steamer Santuit on Long Island Sound, lost one of her masts, and was sent adrift. She was then driven before the gale until she struck on the Long Island shore at Roanoke. Three men had been left aboard to guard her. The tow was bound for Newport News.

A schooner, identity not learned, was reported ashore a few miles from Riverhead, and several small craft were stranded in that vicinity.

City Island reported a small schooner sunk east of Barker's Bluff, L. I. She was close in shore and out of water at low tide.

POOR PEOPLE SUFFER MOST.

Storm Throws Many Out of Work—Coal and Dairy Products at Higher Prices.

The poor working people who live from hand to mouth have suffered most severely from the storm. They have to pay more for coal which they buy by the pail, a little more for milk for their babies, a little more for eggs, and more for poultry, unless they decide to do without any. Many who do outdoor labor have been temporarily thrown out of work.

The coal agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company said: "There is a shortage in the supply of certain sizes of coal, especially chestnut coal. There has been a better demand during the month of November, and the storm has so increased the demand that the dealers will easily be able to dispose of all their surplus stock. Coal trains have been delayed, although they are again running now, and delivery at tidewater points is much easier. But at other points delivery is difficult, and it is there where there is most shortage. We have not raised our prices."

At some of the smaller coal yards, however, advances in the prices of coal were asked, and the grocers and small vendors of coal raised their prices 20 per cent., and sometimes more. Italians who keep their stores in basements have been gradually monopolizing the small retail trade in coal, wood, and ice. These have nearly all raised their prices, claiming that they have had to pay more and cannot get as much as they want. For a pail of coal they now charge 10 and 11 cents.

Very little milk came in on Sunday, and thousands of families who get their supply of milk daily had to go without any on Sunday. Grocers took advantage of this, and charged higher prices.

At the office of Sanford & Co., in West Thirty-first Street, it was said that the supply of milk had become shorter on account of the storm. The cows, it was said, had been pasturing quite late, and when the snow came they had to be confined to the stables and fed on dry fodder. This at once caused a decrease in the supply of milk, and the decrease would be greater for another couple of weeks. Prices to the farmers had been raised at the beginning of the month, but that would hardly affect the consumers.

Some of the smaller dealers who failed to get their supply Sunday and yesterday were helped out by the larger ones, who let them have all they could spare.

The milk farmers who bring their own milk to Jersey City and sell it there on the platforms reaped a rich harvest. The usual price on these platforms per can is $1.25 to $1.50. Yesterday they easily got $2.50, and even $3, per can of forty quarts from small dealers who were short. Such dealers made little or no profit if they did not raise prices on their customers.

Prices of eggs, butter, and poultry also advanced yesterday. Superintendent Henry of the New York Mercantile Exchange said that large quantities of country products had been delayed by the storm, and that yesterday's receipts had been comparatively small. Consequently prices had gone up all around, even above what they were during Thanksgiving sales. Eggs jumped up 2 cents per dozen yesterday, and for a wholesale market that was a large advance. Butter, cheese, and poultry also advanced.

The sloppy and soaked condition of the streets and buildings that are in process of erection caused a great deal of suspension of work. Bricklayers, masons, and housesmiths were unable to work, and that also rendered idle a host of laborers who assist them.

Civil court Justices, as a rule, yesterday came to the aid of poor people for whom eviction warrants were sought by landlords for non-payment of rent. Justice Waushope Lynn said he would not issue any warrants for the eviction of tenants yesterday, no matter what landlord or Marshal might apply. Many families for whose eviction warrants had been issued last week were sheltered by neighbors.

THE SCHOOLS NOT INTERRUPTED.

Janitors Worked Hard Sunday to Remove the Snowdrifts.

Superintendent of Schools Jasper was congratulating himself last night that the snow had come to Manhattan on a Saturday night. Although in many instances the drifts had piled high about the schoolhouses, all of the buildings were opened yesterday, and the attendance was up to the average Monday mark. The Superintendent and his assistants visited nearly every school in the borough yesterday and received reports from all. The Superintendent had feared that, as the result of playing in the snow, many of the children would be kept at home with colds.

It was only by hard work on the part of the janitors and specially hired helpers that school sessions became possible yesterday. Until late Sunday afternoon they worked with pick and shovel, piling the snow into heaps for the carters. By the time the children came trooping to the schools yesterday morning, with visions of the joys of battle, they found hardly enough ammunition left for one effective volley.

Workmen began yesterday removing the snow from some of the schoolhouses building that are roofless as yet. No damage was done and slight delay was caused.

Two Deaths from Exposure.

Bridget Mulcahey, seventy years old, of 210 West Twenty-seventh Street, suddenly fell dead in a srowbank at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and Dr. Lambert, on his arrival, said the woman had died from exposure. James Wilson, who lived at 89 Third Avenue, walked into Bellevue Hospital in the morning suffering from the cold and died a few hours later.

Again to the front for the Holidays

The World-Renowned Appetiser and Invigorator.

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

(From South America.)

The only genuine. No Christmas Table Complete Without It.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

SNOW LEFT IN THE STREETS

Commissioner McCartney Unable to Deal with the Problem.

PUTS THE BLAME ON OTHERS

Says Failure of Aldermen to Authorize Contracts and Dock Board's Remissness Cause Trouble.

It has been many years since the streets of New York, thirty-six hours after a snowstorm, were in the condition which marked them yesterday. Although the Street Cleaning Department claimed to have had many men and carts at work yesterday and the night before, they had made hardly any impression on the streets, which in the most-traveled sections were impassable during the rush hours of the day.

It would appear that many things have conspired to render the Street Cleaning Department unable to cope with the situation, and Commissioner McCartney intimated yesterday that there would be a day of reckoning for some of those responsible if he could bring it about, at least so far as the other departments of the city are concerned. The Commissioner pointed out that he had asked the Board of Aldermen some time ago for leave to make a contract with trucking companies to remove the snow, and had they acted on his request instead of putting the matter off, there would have been no trouble, and the contractors would have been ready for the emergency.

Next, he said, the Dock Commissioners had failed to give the Street Cleaning Department any docks or bulkheads below Canal Street, with one exception, from which the snow could be dumped. That had seriously hampered the work. That this was true was admitted yesterday by Secretary Burke of the Dock Board. The one exception is the bulkhead between Pier A and Pier No. 1, adjoining the offices of the Dock Board, and there all day yesterday hundreds of carts stood in line for hours waiting a chance to dump their loads into the river. The space available is less than fifty feet, and the approaches are in a district of lively traffic, so that comparatively little work could be done there.

Secretary Burke, who is practically in charge, as Commissioner Cram is ill and Commissioner Murphy will not be at the office for some days, said yesterday that it was to be regretted that no other piers or bulkheads could be given over for the time being to the Street Cleaning Department, but that the board had failed to insert in the contracts with pier lessees a clause embodying this provision. He quoted a provision of the charter that gives the right to the Street Cleaning Commissioner to use such places from which the dump ice and snow, but a list of places prepared for the use of the department contains the clause in large type that the Street Cleaning Department must obtain the consent of the lessee, owner, or occupant before the pier or bulkhead can be used.

Commissioner McCartney claims that under the law he has no right to enter into any agreement for the removal of the snow, and that the work so far done by his department has been done in the expectation that the Board of Estimate will, at its meeting to-day, order the unexpended balances from various sources to be diverted into a fund for snow removal. It is on this that he counts to pay the extra force already employed. It is evident, however, that the balances in nearly all cases will be small, and the Commissioner said that in that case he would appeal to the Mayor, who yesterday promised that he would help him out of the trouble. The Commissioner said that he had urged upon the Council the advisability of designating certain streets to be cleaned, and of setting aside a fund for use in just such emergencies as the present one, but the Council had failed to give him permission to act on that plan.

Up to 6 o'clock last night the Street Cleaning Department claimed that it had entirely cleaned Cortlandt Street from Broadway to the river, four blocks. It claimed that Chambers Street from Park Row to West Street had been cleaned, when as a matter of fact the only part of Chambers Street which up to 6 o'clock showed any evidence of careful work was the block in front of the Court House. Park Row was cleaned from Broadway to the bridge entrance. Broadway was practically untouched.

Here and there during the day gangs of men attacked in a desultory sort of way the snow piled up by the street-car sweepers and from the pavements, but there was little effective work done. As a result, the cable cars and trucks formed an unbroken procession in the street-car tracks on both sides of Broadway during all the day. The gripmen gave up all idea of ringing their gongs for wagons ahead to turn out, and these plodded along, making room only when they turned out into the side streets. It was impossible for them to turn into the snowbanks, for they would have been stalled there.

The result was that it took an hour and a half to make a trip on the cable cars from the Battery to Twenty-third Street, and as long to get down town again. The torn-up condition of the street on account of the electric systems being installed by the Metropolitan Company was another disturbing factor. Late last night, although there was some work being done, there seemed to have been no appreciable change in the condition of affairs.

Commissioner McCartney's statement was that up to 6 o'clock 30,000 cubic yards of snow had been removed, and he said he hoped to be able to remove 25,000 yards more during the night.

On the east side in the districts of great congestion, no effort was made up to 6 o'clock to get any of the snow removed. After that time the department said it would have 1,150 men and 630 carts working in the district from Chambers Street to the Battery, and on the west side, between Spruce and Walker Streets. In the eleven other districts 2,500 men and 1,100 carts, it was said, would be employed.

That the department is by no means putting to work all the men available was evidenced last night, when at 6:30 o'clock a gang of about 1,000 men, who were waiting since 8 o'clock in the morning with shovels at the snow office in City Hall Park, were told to come back at 5 o'clock this morning, as no more men would be employed that night. Some of the men came to offer carts. During the day the office was simply overwhelmed. Men crowded in and demanded to see their employer, using all kinds of political and other arguments to get put to work. At 6:30 half a dozen policemen from the City Hall Station were called in to keep the angry, disappointed crowd in order and to disperse it. "That's the best you get from Tammany Hall," was the common plaint as the men were turned away.

The up-town districts were in about the same shape as the east side. A few sweepers in the morning did their best to keep the cross-walks clean, but their efforts were almost unavailing, and women plodded through ankle-deep slush. Along Sixth Avenue the snow was piled six feet high on each side of the car tracks, and in some places the snowy season wag had decorated the mounds with all kinds of tersely reading signs. Most of them referred to the memory of the Street Cleaning Department, but one read, "Oh, for a Waring!"

In the down-town districts, where there is always a jam of carts even under normal conditions, the state of affairs was indescribable. The air was blue with profanity, and the Recording Angel must have been kept busy taking down the lurid infractions of the Third Commandment.

The Street Cleaning Department admits that it is not in any position to cope with the emergency. Deputy Commissioner Gibson pointed out that the regular force of the department had its regular work to do, and that this could not possibly be neglected, as the failure, even for a day, to remove the accumulated garbage in the city meant a serious menace to the public health.

He said he hoped to have about 1,500 extra men at work to-day, but that the outlook was not encouraging. He, as well as Commissioner McCartney, said that "climatic conditions" would have a deal to do with the situation. That is said by one of the foremen to mean that if the thaw lasts the streets will probably clean themselves, and if there should come a hard frost nobody knew what would be done.

It is claimed by all the officers in the department that the Board of Aldermen is first responsible for the condition of affairs, next the Dock Board is accountable for its share in failing to give the department proper support, and that Commissioner McCartney is doing all that it is possible for a man to do in his position, without money and without power, to enter into any contract for the betterment of conditions. Members of the Board of Aldermen and Secretary Burke of the Dock Board take refuge behind the contention that such a thing as a ten-inch fall in November is altogether unprecedented, and that they could not be expected to foresee such an emergency.

The Dock Board has had printed, and will to-day send to the Street Cleaning Department, lists showing where snow and ice may be dumped. On the North River, these places range from the outer end of Pier 42, foot of Canal Street, to the pier at West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; on the East River, from Pier (new) 6 to the bulkhead at the foot of East Seventy-ninth Street; on the Harlem River, from the pier at the southerly side of East Eighty-sixth Street to the bulkhead at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and in Brooklyn, from the Wallabout Basin to the foot of Creamer Street.

In the Borough of the Bronx traffic was resumed yesterday on all the lines of the Union Trolley Company's system. The streets, however, were piled high with snow. Many of the side streets were impassable, partially because they were used as a dumping ground for snow from Third Avenue. Only a portion of Third Avenue has been cleared, as many of the Street Cleaning Department's men and carts were sent to the lower part of the city.

ALL SURFACE CARS DELAYED.

The Tracks Cleaned, but Blocked with Slow Moving Trucks—Sub-Trolley System Satisfactory.

Rapid transit continued to be almost a lost art yesterday in this city. The effort of getting from place to place was a joy by comparison with the attempts of Saturday or Sunday nights, but travel was nevertheless painfully slow on all the roads.

The channels through snow and slush made for the surface cars naturally attracted every vehicle within reach. Traffic from neighboring streets where the cleaners had done little was largely turned aside into the streets where the cars ran. Trucks found the tracks easy traveling, and long processions of street cars and other vehicles crept through the city's busiest thoroughfares, provoking carefully chosen expletives from motormen and gripmen, and forcing passengers to take a much longer time than usual in getting to and from business.

The elevated trains ran practically on schedule time. The traffic was much heavier than usual, because so many people deserted the crawling surface cars. At every station in the morning hours crowds waited to board the down-town trains, and the cars were packed even to the platforms.

One of the interesting results of the storm has been to test the efficiency of the sub-trolley systems. The fact that in the height of the storm the cable cars ran much better than the sub-trolley cars led many to regard the trolley system as something of a disappointment. The Metropolitan people took a different view. Secretary Warren said that the operation of the road had satisfied them that the sub-trolley system was better than the cable.

President H. H. Vreeland expressed himself as thoroughly pleased with the sub-trolley and confident of its success as an investment. "If I didn't feel so," said he, with a broad smile, "I wouldn't be feeling as happy as I am, with the millions we have put into it. Of course, when the tracks were covered with ice the cable car worked better. The cable system was invented to take cars where they could never possibly take themselves by their own motors.

"This storm was like the blizzard of 1888, in that it first brought wet snow, and then the weather turned cold, and this snow froze on the tracks. Of course, then, when the tracks were slippery, the wheels could not get any grip on them, and the trolley cars were stuck, just as any self-propelling cars would be. The cable, of course, can pull cars ahead, no matter how the wheels slip, or could pull a sleigh for that matter.

"The electric operation of the trolley cars was not in the slightest impaired, nor has it been at any time since the Madison Avenue trolley cars were started running. Last night even when the cars got stuck their lights kept burning just the same. It is ten years since we had such a storm as this. For one advantage cited for the cable you can cite ninety-nine for the sub-trolley, and it would hardly justify a change to the cable system to prepare for a storm coming once in ten years."

Mr. Vreeland said that he had 6,000 men employed in cleaning streets, in accordance with the company's contract with the city, and 500 to 800 carts, the work being done in sections, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-third, Forty-second, Thirty-fourth, and Twenty-third Streets, and Fourth Avenue, among other thoroughfares. "To-

CHOATE FOR AMBASSADOR

Mr. Platt Agreeable to His Selection to Succeed Mr. Hay.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS' VIEWS

They Think that His Appointment Would Cement Party Factions More Strongly.

Senator Platt has assured President McKinley that the selection of Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain will be agreeable to him, and the appointment is regarded as probable by the Republican leaders in this city.

The names of both Mr. Choate and Elihu Root have been mentioned with great frequency in connection with the filling of the diplomatic vacancy at the Court of St. James, caused by the resignation of Mr. Hay to become Secretary of State. At first the past political relations of the two men, both of whom had been up to the last campaign prominently identified with the independent or anti-Platt portion of the party, caused the report to be treated lightly.

Later it leaked out that Mr. Platt had actually recommended Mr. Root's selection for the place. This recommendation, it appeared, was made prior to the election.

About the same time it was reported from Cleveland, Ohio, that a petition was being circulated in that city requesting the President to appoint Joseph H. Choate Ambassador to England. Then those who had ridiculed the possibility of either of these two distinguished independents receiving the support of Mr. Platt recalled the prominent part they had played in the campaign, and how intimately they had mingled with the leaders of the organization in the harmony gatherings that followed Col. Roosevelt's victory.

It was remembered that Mr. Choate had made a speech at the meeting at Carnegie Hall which opened the Gubernatorial campaign in which he had referred pleasantly to Mr. Platt as the "presiding genius" of the party, and that Mr. Root had been called on to defend Col. Roosevelt's eligibility.

From information obtained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, it appears that an intimation was received by Mr. Platt that the President was more inclined to consider the name of Mr. Choate than that of Mr. Root, and the Senator was asked whether or not the selection of the latter would be distasteful to him. It was in response to such an intimation, it is said, that Mr. Platt gave the President to understand that Mr Choate's appointment would not be objectionable to him or to the Republican organization in this State; that, in fact, the choice of either Mr. Choate or Mr. Root would be perfectly satisfactory.

Among Republicans of high rank and close relations to Senator Platt it was said, at the Fifth Avenue last night, that Mr. Choate's appointment to the British Ambassadorship would undoubtedly do much to complete and cement the party harmony which Col. Roosevelt's nomination brought about, and the opinion was strong that it would probably be made by the President with that end in view.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN THE CITY.

He Arrived from Boston in the Morning, But Could Not Go Home Till Afternoon.

Governor-elect Roosevelt spent the greater portion of yesterday in this city against his will. He arrived about 7 o'clock on the steamer City of Lowell from New London, where he abandoned the snow-bound tram on which he had left Boston. His intention was to hasten direct to Oyster Bay, but when he reached the Long Island City station he found that there would be no train to that point until 3:30 P. M.

Col. Roosevelt at first set out to wait in the Long Island Station, and for a time busied himself there going through mail and dictating letters. Then he decided to go to the home of his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, at 689 Madison Avenue, where he spent the time quietly until late in the afternoon, when he returned to the station and took the train for Oyster Bay.

The Governor-elect saw no politicians while here. He received no visitors at his sister's home, and he did not call at Republican headquarters or see either Senator Platt or Chairman Odell. He is expected to return to the city to-day, when he will resume his conferences with prominent Republicans on matters affecting his coming administration.

Col. Roosevelt, it is authoritatively stated, still has under consideration for the places of Superintendent of Public Works only one man, and he is Francis Hendricks of Syracuse. He did give some thought to George Clinton of Buffalo, but his attention was called to the fact that Mr. Clinton is politically an independent, and that his confirmation at the hands of a Republican Senate, with a narrow majority, would be highly improbable.

The Governor-elect, it is said, has come to the realization that he will have to take into consideration the necessity of having his nominees confirmed by a partisan body and is modifying some plans which he had formed while temporarily overlooking this fact. This, it is urged, will require that all the appointees of the new administration be straight party men and will shut out Major Avery D. Andrews as Adjutant General.

FALL OF THE CORONET CLUB.

The life of the Coronet Club was a gamble, even to the very last. It began its existence three years ago at 14 West Thirty-first Street, as a resort for those who loved the nimble game of poker, and it throve until recently, when its supporters began to grow weary of its wide swinging doors, its pictures of gay life, and its covered tables, and went elsewhere. Yesterday it was closed.

The Coronet Club might have been living to-day had it not been for a gambler who came out of the West about a month ago. He was small in stature and seemingly small in his knowledge of the game when he first began to play. But he came from a place where a man learns poker and spelling side by side, and after he had deftly lost a few thousands to the Coronet Club he turned the tables, and ended his visit by taking $10,000 out of the house. As a memento of his visit he gave the proprietor a check for $2,000 to cash, and this was found to be worthless.

Yesterday, as Martin Isaacs, ex-proprietor, looked around and observed the busy buyers who had taken the place of the placid gamblers, he said, with a sigh of regret, that the downfall of the club was largely due to the lost popularity of the American game.

"This was a club for poker only," he said, "but in these days men want a game that is quicker than poker. They look for faro or roulette. America must discover a new game for the good old poker is played out. In these days gamblers want to lose all or win all in a moment's time.

"TURQUOISE KING" MURDERED.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 28.—A. J. Demules, better known as the "Turquois King of the Jarillas," was murdered at his celebrated turquois mine, fifty miles north of El Paso, in New Mexico, at an early hour this morning by a Mexican with whom he had quarreled about a trivial matter. Demules was shot in the body with a six-shooter while eating breakfast and instantly killed.

After the killing the murderer attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured by several American employes. A determined effort was made to lynch him by the large force of mine employes, but the Americans who had him in custody and several railroad men stood guard with Winchesters and prevented mob violence.

Demules was born in New York. He was until recently a poor prospector, but three years ago obtained sufficient money to develop his Jarilla Mountain turquois mines. The mines proved to be of great value and Demules became suddenly wealthy.

Calumet and Hecla Mine Dividends.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The Directors of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company at their meeting to-day declared a dividend of $10 per share, payable Dec. 29, to stockholders of record Nov. 30. This dividend makes the one hundredth that the company has paid, and swells the aggregate disbursements to $35,490,000. It is the third for the current fiscal year, and makes $30 per share thus far declared.

Lundborg's

Holiday styles in Hand-Painted Boxes are very attractive this season.

CHAPMAN WRECKS 30 CAFES.

He and His Detectives Descend Upon the Resorts in Allen and Neighboring Streets.

Led by Capt. Chapman in person, a squad of detectives from the Eldridge Street Station descended upon cafés in Allen, Forsyth, Chrystie, Bayard, Hester, Division, Suffolk, and Norfolk Streets yesterday. When their labors were finished thirty cafés were little better than wrecks.

In the Café Winter, at 178 Chrystie Street, the police ripped gaudy curtains from the windows and doors, pulled down flimsy partitions, and piled furniture in broken heaps upon the floor. The same programme was observed in the Café Esvegel, 178½ Chrystie Street, and the Café de Paris, at 154. The Café Hamburg, 162 Allen Street, was next visited, and little was left to enable the proprietors to do business with.

The male and female proprietors of the despoiled cafés were furious. Threats in a dozen dialects were hurled at the officers, and several times it seemed as if there would be a riot. The owners said they would form a union and have the Captain enjoined.

"Let them enjoin," said Capt. Chapman. "If they don't clear out of my precinct now I will arm my men with axes, and we won't leave a thing in their places. They say I have no evidence. Let them go into court and they'll find out. I don't like this kind of work, but they told me to clear this precinct. Let me tell you it's going to be cleared."

Last night Capt. Chapman and his men took a new tack. They visited women who hire furnished rooms in the tenements and forty such were told that they must move. Capt. Chapman told them he would give them twenty-four hours to pack up, and warned them that a second visit would mean treatment similar to that given to the proprietors of the cafés.

As a result of the work the district was quiet last night.

HETH LORTON DISCHARGED.

Testimony of Only a Few of His Friends Necessary to Exonerate Him.

The Centre Street Police Court was filled with well-known members of the various Southern societies yesterday, who appeared to testify to the high reputation of Heth Lorton. Mr. Lorton was arraigned before Magistrate Crane on the charge of perjury.

The complainant in the case was J. Preston Carson of Richmond, Va., ex-President of the Inter-State Express Company. While acting in the capacity of President he sold stock in the company to the amount of $1,500 to J. M. Hardy. Mr. Hardy alleged that he soon discovered that the stock was sold to him under misrepresentations, and a suit followed. During the proceedings Mr. Lorton, who was Auditor of the company, made an affidavit to the effect that the President knew the condition of the company when the stock was sold. He explained that the company was insolvent. Mr. Lorton's arrest on a charge of perjury followed on Friday last.

In the police court yesterday John S. Wise and ex-Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle appeared for the defense. Mr. Lorton explained that the charge was false and without foundation. His counsel read numerous letters in relation to his reputation and character, among which were communications from Randolph Harrison of Lynchburg, Va.; John Randolph Tucker, John R. Evens, and R. Carter Smith. A letter from Thomas C. Kenney, a member of the Southern Society, concluded with a burst of friendly enthusiasm, as follows: "I must say to you that you have my hearty support—moral and physical."

Among those present to testify in behalf of Mr. Lorton were Oliver L. Jones, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Schuyler S. Wheeler, H. Snowden Marshall, T. F. Taylor, F. T. A. Junkin, and fully forty others. After the testimony of a few had been heard Magistrate Crane discharged the prisoner, fully exonerated.

Mr. Lorton, who was formerly Secretary of the Southern Society, is a member of the St. Nicholas Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Knollwood Country Club.

THE RELIEF AT HAMPTON ROADS

Hospital Ship Brings Sick Troops from Puerto Rico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 28.—The hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Hampton Roads Saturday night from Ponce, to-day landed a number of sick volunteer and regular soldiers, among them the following:

FIRST VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.—Privates James G. Coughlin, James McTodd, Albert A. Doles, Edward E. Hanbiel, John D. Dolan, Harris Livermore, Irving Coon, Andrew J. Marvens, Samuel H. Griffith, Edward J. Hennessy, Thomas P. Stetson, William H. Cox, William Hass, Peter G. Tonghill, William E. Sutherland, Joseph Granville, John F. Sweeney, Warren S. Fisher, George E. Robbin, Albert F. Hancock, William J. Holden, James Killen, Charles Schwindt, Charles Lahm, Albert Dever, William W. Watts, Joseph A. Wagner, William H. Bishop, William E. Sherwood, Peter Seibert, John J. Griffin, Stephen Sullivan, Michael Dahill, Gerald J. Fagan, Harry R. Manley, Edward Haynes, Arthur B. Rider, Leonard F. Condorff, Matthew King, John F. Foulkred, Ferdman Kirstein, Reginald Keays, Samuel Sharpless, Ernest Gichner, Clarence Levering, Fred L. Jones, Frank W. Conrow.

Corporals—Theodore Aten, Adelbert Voorhees, Zonvie H. Long, Frank J. Laird, Henry Burke.

Sergeants—William Miller, William L. Watters, Clarence A. Harriden, Robert B. Grimes, George C. Ewing, John J. Cleary, Charles Lowenhimer, Ludlow L. Mehns, Jeremiah Downey.

SIGNAL CORPS.—Privates—Charles F. Hayden, Aaron C. Allgood. Sergeant—John C. Thomas.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Private—John Valentine. Corporal—Charles L. Campbell.

THE FAILURE OF G. C. GILLETT.

Suits Brought Against a Company in Which He Was Interested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—Legal proceedings growing out of the sensational failure of Grant C. Gillett, the Kansas cattle king, were begun here to-day.

The A. J. Gillespie Commission Company, which is deeply involved in the Gillett failure, having negotiated and indorsed $210,000 of the plunger's cattle paper, is the defendant. Gillett is a stockholder in the Gillespie Company, and its President, W. S. Hollinger, is his brother-in-law.

The Atchison Live Stock Company of Atchison, Kan., secured a writ of attachment against the Gillespie Company for $3,681 and a replevin suit against the company was filed by the J. C. Bohart Commission Company of St. Joseph, Mo., to recover 386 head of Texas steers, valued at $20,000, which recently passed from the St. Joseph firm into the hands of the Gillespie Company and were shipped to Marion County, Kan.

DON CARLOS IS FEARED.

Reported His Residence in Venice Is Revolutionary Headquarters.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Spanish Ambassador has protested to the Italian Government that the residence of Don Carlos in Venice has become a seat of revolutionary machinations against Spain.

"He has also protested against the sale of 20,000 rifles from the Government arsenal at Brescia to Don Carlos. This charge, however, is not exact. The rifles were sold as old iron to a speculator, who resold them to Don Carlos. As they have not been paid for yet, the rumors that the Pretender has plenty of cash are probably not well founded."

Carlton Club to Return Hooley's Money.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Carlton Club has offered to return to the Hooley estate the £10,000 ($50,000) which Mr. Ernest Hooley, the bankrupt, contributed some time ago through the club to the funds of the Conservative Party.

EVANS' ALE.
The only Ale that is without sediment.—Adv.

PINAR DEL RIO EVACUATED.

Spanish Troops Quit the Province and Cuban Troops Take Possession of the Capital.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—At noon to-day Gen. Hernandez Velasco, with 2,000 Spanish troops, evacuated the City and Province of Pinar del Rio. They left the city with bands playing and banners flying, after Gen. Velasco had formally turned the city over to the Mayor.

Half an hour afterward a Cuban Lieutenant Colonel entered with 250 men.

Gen. Velasco's forces arrived here on two trains about 6 o'clock this evening.

To be Governor of Pinar del Rio.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—Gen. G. W. Davis, who has been in command of the Second Division, Second Corps, with headquarters at Greenville, in this State, according to information received here, will relinquish his command to-morrow and will go to Cuba to be Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio. He will be accompanied by Major Sands, Lieut. W. H. Simons, and Lieut. Vondienen of his staff.

FOUR MEN BURIED ALIVE.

Accident in a Trench in Bronx Borough—Two Rescued, the Others Found Dead.

The shoring of an excavation for a twenty-four-foot sewer at Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Crotona Avenue gave way without warning about 5 P. M. yesterday, and a small avalanche of mud and sand rushed into the trench, completely burying four of the laborers at work, two of them being killed.

About sixty laborers were digging in the trench when the accident occurred, and they instantly set to work shoveling to rescue their companions.

The first men found were Dominico Marichino, who lives in White Plains Road, and Thomas King, living at Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Crotona Avenue. Marichino, one of whose legs was broken, was taken to Fordham Hospital, and King, who was suffering from internal injuries and from bruises and cuts, was taken to his home.

The work of digging out the other men was more difficult, and it was twenty minutes before they were found. They were both dead. They were Patrick Popper, thirty years old, and Daniel Coffey, both addresses unknown.

The contractor in charge of the work is Michael Sexton, who lives at Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Crotona Avenue, and his foreman is Patrick Flannery of 3,711 Third Avenue. Both were locked up in the Wakefield Police Station.

SNOW PLOW JUMPS THE TRACK.

One Man Killed and Two Injured in an Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

One of the big snow plows of the Long Island Railroad struck a drift while clearing the tracks near Jamaica last night and was derailed, throwing the engines which were pushing it off the track. In the resulting smash-up the conductor was killed and the engineer and fireman injured.

The plow was being pushed by Engines 310 and 37. They were traveling at a good speed, when the plow struck a hard bank of snow and plunged in. It tore its way half through the drift and then jumped the track and swerved to one side, carrying the two engines from the rails. Henry Krantz, the conductor, who was on Engine 310, was thrown from the tender and struck upon his head. His skull was crushed, and he died instantly. Seaman Birchell, the engineer, was thrown on to the tender and had his scalp badly cut. The fireman, Jacob Gorman, was thrown down and broke both of his arms. The crew of the plow and the men on Engine 37 escaped with nothing more serious than bruises.

Conductor Krantz was forty-three years old and married. He lived at Dunton, Birchell is also forty-three years old, and lives at 92 Union Street, Jamaica. Gorman lives at Morris Park. Dr. William H. Valentine of Richmond Hill attended the injured men, and after they had been looked after they were taken to their homes.

A wrecking train started out shortly after the accident, getting the derailed snow-plow and engine back upon the track. Those who were on Engine No. 37 say the snow-plow was going through the drift at a good speed, and that the accident took place so suddenly they did not know what had happened. When the plow struck the drift there was a moment's slackening of speed, and then the plow dug into the snow in good shape, and the engines were gaining speed when the wheels of the plow left the rails.

MRS. HOP WAH A "HELLOINE."

Chinaman's Wife Extinguishes a Blaze and Then Faints.

The young wife of Hop Wah of 777 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday demonstrated that the tiny-footed ladies of the Flowery Kingdom can on occasion act with as much promptness and presence of mind as their American sisters. Fire started in Hop Wah's laundry early in the morning.

He immediately set about trying to drag out his principal belongings, while somebody rushed to the nearest fire-box to send in an alarm. But his little wife pounced on a stepladder, set it against the wall, and, hampered as she was by her Chinese dress, climbed swiftly to the roof with a bucket of water. She knew that the fire was caused by a defective flue, and she proceeded to dash the water down the chimney until the fire was extinguished.

When the engines arrived little Mrs. Hop Wah was on the sidewalk. The excitement was over, and she fainted. Hop Wah bore her tenderly into the laundry and revived her. He told his American friends, who are many, that she was a "helloine."

Hop Wah went back to China a year ago, and when he returned was accompanied by an almond-eyed little bride. A dinner in Chinatown was given in honor of the event, and it was attended by many prominent Americans of Flatbush.

BURGLARS TERRORIZE FLATBUSH

Residents Will Ask the Mayor for Better Police Protection.

A taxpayers' meeting was held last night at 1486 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to demand action by the city authorities in regard to the burglars' carnival which has been held in Flatbush during the past few months. The boldest robberies have been perpetrated, and so far nobody has been arrested. Flatbush is under a reign of terror, and the residents go "heeled" like the cowboys in the palmiest days of the West.

Henry Green presided, and a committee, of which John H. Meyer is Chairman, was appointed to see Mayor Van Wyck and urge better police protection. A petition was drawn up, addressed to the Mayor and pleading for protection. This petition set forth that twenty-five burglaries had been committed in Flatbush within six months; that of late the robberies were of almost nightly occurrence, and the police were unable to prevent them. The Flatbush police force, it was alleged, is inadequate and the posts too long.

"The boldness with which they go about their work," say the petitioners, "has terrified the residents. Women will not remain in their homes alone during the absence of their husbands, and after dark rarely venture on the streets. Every man of the house goes to sleep with a loaded revolver under his pillow. Police Captain Knipe, with the force at his command, is powerless, and complaints of new robberies —some committed in broad daylight—are made to him almost daily."

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by ex-Mayor Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund:

John S. Kennedy	$250	F. T. Garrettson	25
Charles T. Barney	100	Joseph Honig	25
Mills & Gibb	100	Baring, Magoun & Co.	250
Ginna & Co.	100	Thomas Conroy	10
J. H. Crane	100	Henry Holt	200
H. A. Rogers	100	Mrs. Lionel Sutro	100
Theodore B. Starr	100	Theodore Beran	10
E. Thiele	100	Miss F. Gade	50
S. Hartshorn	100	W. Rockefeller	500
C. F. B.	250	J. D. Rockefeller	5,000
Eliza W. Tuckerman	50	Previously acknowledged	44,708
Emily Tuckerman	50		
Richard M. Hoe	50		
Total			$52,328

Pearls

Choice Collection which cannot be described

Shape, color and lustre must be seen to be appreciated

Inspection Invited

Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue
New York

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Efforts of the Companies to Secure Extensions of Their Franchises.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A vote taken in the City Council to-night on the city railways' proposition to make permanent the trolley system which it was recently permitted to operate temporarily in the business district was defeated by a vote of 40 to 22.

As this vote was considered a test of the street railway combination's strength, and as a Legislature favoring repeal of the Allen bill will assemble next week, it will be seen that the companies must do quick work in order to have their franchises extended for fifty years before the bill permitting the extensions is repealed. The franchises will all expire within a year or two.

The Allen bill is believed to have cost the companies an immense amount of money, and it is said that they will now hesitate to expend another large sum to gain the advantage for which they have already paid so dearly. Some Aldermen who voted against the company to-night may be found voting for extending the franchises at the Council's next meeting. Rumor says that $10,000, or even double that sum, can be had for votes on this measure.

The extension of the franchises is the largest concession the Council ever had at its disposal. One million dollars has been mentioned as a reasonable price for the extension.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—E. B. Dahlgren, St. Paul; P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

CAMBRIDGE—Count de Szilassy, Austrian Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mrs. R. A. Alger, Washington; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland.

GILSEY—Lieut. F. Perkins, United States Army; Dr. H. E. Jones, Edinburgh; James Price, Worthington, England.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica; Major R. D. Fry, United States Army; J. J. Jenequel, Paris.

HOLLAND—W. M. Salisbury, Chicago; M. Strafford, London; C. E. Miller, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—R. W. Shingle, Honolulu; R. D. McInness, Scotland; C. Muller, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Adolph Ailsman, Berlin; W. Hirschfeld, Moscow.

MARLBOROUGH—C. V. Ingram, Bermuda.

MURRAY HILL—Col. J. C. Dalton, R. A., Bermuda.

NORMANDIE—Signor Bevignani.

SAVOY—C. Stengel Sembrich and Mme. Sembrich.

WESTMINSTER—John A. McLean, President Mariano Railway, Havana.

WALDORF—Maurice Hutin and Antonio A. Soler, Paris; R. del Viso, Washington; Joseph Leiter, Chicago; W. G. Bruckman, Australia; ex-Lieutenant Governor W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; E. Franke, Berlin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. S. Arbuthnot, dry goods; 95 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo; N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; Grand Hotel.

Adler, S. W., Madison, Ill.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Baum & Baiz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Bacon, T. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; J. R. Edwards, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Bischoff, E., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stein, cloaks and suits; Holland House.

Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks; 10 White Street; Holland House.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bivevyn, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods; 43 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, Jr., prints and ginghams; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fineberg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn., C. Fineberg, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; E. C. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Jordon, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Roditti, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Kaufman, I., Pennsylvania; millinery, notions, and fancy goods; Hoffman House.

Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Sautler, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, laces and notions; J. M. Wilkinson, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Moulton Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Moulton, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Marx & Haas Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Marx, clothing; Hoffman House.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, gloves, fancy goods, hosiery, and parasols; 341 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Poling, W. H., & Co., Martinsburg, West Va.; W. H. Poling, notions and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Quackenbush, W. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, notions, fancy goods, hosiery, and gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Busch, furs, cloaks, and shawls; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Rothschild & Levi Company, The, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Knobloch, ribbons and millinery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Samson & Jacobs, Chicago, Ill.; E. Samson, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.

Schwarzenbach, J., Cumberland, Md., clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Silber, L., Milwaukee, Wis., clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Sollenberger, D. D., Chambersburg, Penn.; notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Charleton, domestics; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Whitney, W. M., Company, Albany, N. Y.; C. W. Lamb, stationery; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. Patrick, Jr., notions; A. H. Woodruff, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—A large portion of the village of Rural Grove, eight miles from here, was destroyed last night by a fire which broke out in the Hoffman Hotel about 9 o'clock. The hotel, the Opera Hall, the office and residence of Dr. A. A. Lyker, the Methodist Church, the Post Office, and Supervisor George J. Gove were entirely consumed, together with the outbuildings. The loss is estimated at $20,000, of which $8,000 is covered by insurance.

HANCOCK, Mich., Nov. 28.—The Franklin Stamp Mill has been destroyed by fire, the loss being $150,000. Six hundred men will be thrown out of employment for six months.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 28.—A fire in the Bohl office building caused about $10,000 damage to-day. The building is owned by E. C. Lewis. The loss is covered by insurance.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 28.—The plant of W. D. Young & Co., manufacturers and dealers in hardwood lumber and hardwood specialties, situated in West Bay City, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $95,000.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 28.—Fire which started about midnight to-night wrecked the big dry goods establishment and general furnishing store of John Chew, on Market Street, above Second. The loss will reach $25,000.

SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

An Old-Fashioned Gun Play Enlivens the Proceedings at Madison Square Garden.

There was an old-fashioned gun play in connection with the Fasig sale of trotters and pacers in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. Among the bidders on Parker, a big chestnut trotter that was bought by R. H. Burger, was a tall fur-coated stranger who looked like a Western horseman. After the horse was led out of the sales ring the stranger followed Mr. Burger to the Fourth Avenue entrance and accused him of bidding on the horse without having the money to pay for him. There was a war of words, and the men sprang at each other. Burger pulled a revolver half way out of his hip pocket, but before he could use it friends intervened, and further trouble prevented by the men being escorted in different directions.

The sale was a fair one, with prices ranging good throughout the day. John H. Shults of Parkville, L. I., paid $3,000 for Lena N., 2:05¼, who holds the world's championship record for pacing mares. Details of the sale, with the pedigrees and prices of the horses that brought $300 or over, and the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

Emo, (pacer, trial 2:25,) b. m., 4 years, by Idolater-Ardanell; Robert Wallace, Tarrytown $300

Monopole, (pacer, 2:08¼,) ch. g., 8 years, by Leicester-Robin; J. H. Fenton, city 900

Tod Crook, (pacer, 2:10¾,) b. g., 10 years, by Brown's Hambletonian; Benjamin Kenney, Lexington, Ky. 445

Lena N., (pacer, 2:05¼,) b. m., by Sidney-Helen Benton; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I. 3,000

Dolly and Cricket, (trotters, sisters,) chestnut mares, 7 and 8 years, by Elyria; W. Trafford, Fall River, Mass. 325

Bertha Derby, (trotter,) br. f., 2 years, by Charles Derby-Bertha; C. W. Lewis, city. 250

Jack's Brother, (pacer, 2:11¼,) b. g., 8 years, by Harkaway-Calamity; Bard Palmer, Boston 300

Waldorf, (trotter, trial 2:25,) rn. g., 6 years, by Jay Bird-Buzz Medium; E. H. Demarest 300

Red Ray, (trotter, 2:16¼,) b. g., 7 years, by Red Cedar-Lady Mac; Dr. H. D. Gill 600

Brandon, (trotter, 2:23½,) ch. g., 7 years, by Sirius-Widow Rantoul; Wallace Pierce, Sharpsburg, Penn 310

Alzone, (trotter, 2:24¼,) ch. h., 7 years, by Alcryon-Modest Kitty; William Powell 305

Spinaling, (trotter, 2:15¼,) b. m., 6 years, by Wilkes Boy-Nevada; H. L. Doll, Philadelphia 1,345

Sweet Director, (pacer, 2:26¼,) b. c., 3 years, by Director-Sweetness; L. C. Manley 750

Farrar, (trotter, 2:26¼,) br. g., 7 years, by Pegasus-Honey Wood; James McDonald 360

Thoroughbred Sale at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—At the Woodard & Shanklin sale to-day yearling thoroughbreds from McGrathiana and other farms sold for an average of $108 per head. The sale will go on for several days.

Mr. Whitney Wants Topgallant.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 28.—Topgallant, the imported stallion, bought in at the Easton sale Saturday for $20,000, is being negotiated for by W. C. Whitney. Mr. Paget, who is here buying horses for the firm, has made an offer for the horse, and the owner, John B. Ewing, has named his price. Mr. Whitney is being consulted before the final steps are taken. "W. J. Alexander of Chicago," to whom Topgallant was "knocked down" for $20,000, is said to be W. I. Alexander, a well-known citizen of Chattanooga, who did the horse in for Major Ewing, the former owner. Kinzza Stone of Georgetown, Ky., was a bidder on the horse for a syndicate willing to pay $16,000.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Races at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Be Happy, 103 pounds, 6 to 1, (J. Reiff,) won; Bliss Rucker, 100, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (J. Woods,) second; Don Luis, 97, 4 to 1, (Bullman,) third. Time—1:14¾. Ballister, Howard, Alicia, Crede, Little Sister, Reina de los Angeles, Ricardo, Cardwell, and Midas also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. For all ages; Futurity Course. Miss Rowena, 110 pounds, even, (Piggott,) won; Hugh Penny, 109, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, (N. Turner,) second; Etta P., 15 to 1, (Bullman,) third. Time—1:10. Gracias, Colonial Dame, Sly, and May W. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Dr. Bernays, 87 pounds, 5 to 2, (J. Reiff,) won; Imperious, 87, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (J. Ward,) second; Shasta Water, 104, 2 to 1, (Thorpe,) third. Time—1:48. Myrtle Tona, Tenrica, McPrior, and Bernardillo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Cadmus Stakes. One mile. La Goleta, 105 pounds, even, (E. Jones,) won; Inverary II., 97, 50 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Everson,) second; Recreation, 105, 7 to 5, (Thorpe,) third. Time—1:41. Moringa also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Mile and an eighth. Buckwa, 109 pounds, 3 to 1, (Bullman,) won; Napamax, 105, even and out, (Thorpe,) second; Morrelli, 103, 2 to 1, (H. Martin,) third. Time —1:53¾. Storm King also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Rubicon, 110 pounds, 1 to 3, (H. Martin,) won; Pelxotto, 105, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Powell,) second; Pat Morrissey, 110, 3 to 1, (Piggott,) third. Time—1:13¼. Go to Bed, Fly, and Libertine also ran.

EXCITING POLO MATCH.

New Yorks Defeat the Stamford Team at the Grand Central Palace.

The New Yorks won another game in the roller polo championship series by defeating the Stamford team by a score of 4 to 2, before a crowd of 2,000 persons, at the Grand Central Palace last night. Neither team scored during the first period, mainly through the fine work of the goal keepers. Stamford, by some clever passing, scored twice in the second period. In the last period the New Yorks braced up, and during the last seven minutes scored four goals, through the fine work of Tarrant, Schofield, and Malone. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Stamford.
Tarrant	First rush	Cunningham
Schofield	Second rush	Whatmaugh
Purcell	Centre	Dalton
Malone	Half back	Cameron
Berry	Goal	Lee

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals By.	Rush Won By.	Caged By.	Time.
SECOND PERIOD.			
Stamford.	Cunningham.	Cunningham.	2.05
Stamford.	Cunningham.	Cameron.	9.00
THIRD PERIOD.			
New York.	Tarrant.	Tarrant.	8.00
New York.	Tarrant.	Tarrant.	1.00
New York.	Cunningham.	Schofield.	1.33
New York.	Tarrant.	Tarrant.	3.00

Score—New York, 4; Stamford, 2.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:30 A. M.—151 West Twenty-second Street; A. Boothrevil; damage, $200.

10:10 A. M.—110 Cannon Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

11:10 A. M.—949 Second Avenue; Mrs. Simmons; damage, $300.

1:10 P. M.—1,683 Avenue A; C. Detles; damage $25.

1:30 P. M.—40 Zulette Street; George Hoffman; damage, $1,500.

2:45 P. M.—85 Varick Street; Victor Crouz; damage, $0.

3:15 P. M.—320 East Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Wilson; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—595 Amsterdam Avenue; John Collins; damage, $25.

Confession of a Millionaire.

A millionaire confessed the secret of his success in two words—hard work. He said he put in the best part of his life in gaining dollars and losing health, and now he was putting in the other half in spending dollars to get back health. Nothing equals Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for restoring health to the overtired body and brain. It gets at

The Wanamaker Store

Holiday Handkerchiefs

OUR handkerchief policy and handkerchief business are fair standards by which to judge our policy and business in general. The business done in this one line aggregates figures that we hesitate to give, lest you accuse the printers of careless typesetting. Our handkerchief business alone will exceed the total figures of the *entire year's business in all lines*, of some stores that you know,—not small stores, either.

We are not telling you this in a boastful way at all. There is nothing in mere *volume* of business that is worth bragging about, even if we cared to brag, which we do not. The size of our business will not interest you, but the reasons for its size ought to.

We have made certain promises to our public as to our handkerchiefs that have never been broken and never will be. These:

Whatever its price, you will never find a handkerchief here that is anything else than *pure linen or pure silk or silk and linen interwoven.*

You will never find a price here that is higher than the lowest regular price elsewhere for equal goods. Nine times in ten you will find our prices far the lowest.

You will never come in here for a handkerchief of any good kind made and fail to find it.

Just now Holiday Handkerchiefs are prominent. These as illustrations:

Pure white linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, for all, 5c. to $2.50 each.
Children's Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, 25c. to $1 a box.
Mourning Handkerchiefs, tape borders, and fancy colored sorts at 10c. to $1 each.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs for women; an excellent assortment of designs in both hand and machine work. 8c. to $25 each.
Real Duchesse and Point Lace Handkerchiefs, 75c. to $45.
Plain and initialed silk Handkerchiefs.

Women's Capes of Velour and Cloth Opinions vary as to which is the "top-notch" of style, the velour or the cloth. Opinions vary also, and justly, as to which is the handsomer. Please yourself, —we have both, and the best of both.

In this contest for precedence the Velours have the dangerous advantage of costing more. They have a certain richness that justifies it, and most of them come from Paris hands, whose work commands high prices. But they are not at all *expensive,* nor are all even costly. Here are two examples showing both kinds:

At $20—Of Velour; 24 in. deep; handsomely trimmed with embroidery of black soutache braid; storm collar; plaited back, collar and front edged with black marten; lined with black satin.

At $115—Of Velour; 41 in. deep; with double flounce of velour down front and around bottom; handsomely embroidered with black soutache braid and narrow frilled satin ribbon, in attractive designs; lined with tailor silk serge; storm collar edged with brown marten.

Others at prices between these two, and up to $140.

Second floor, Broadway.

Velveteen and Brilliantine Waists The new styles are particularly attractive. The velveteens are in red, blue, green, brown and black, in various styles of plaiting, blouse fronts, detachable collars, and are $4.75 and $5.

In the brilliantine waists are shown some very effective styles in making and trimming. Numerous kinds that are priced from $1.75 to $4.50.

Elegant Coats for Children, Very Cheap Seekers for the choice, expensive garments, should buy now. No need to wait until after the holidays for bargains. These high-grade coats, right at the beginning of the season, are to go at mid-winter prices. This refers to *all* the coats in the stock—the really fine, handsome, stylish ones, the market's best productions. They've been selling moderately priced, at $17.50 to $75. Choose now at $12.50 to $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Morris Chairs No one has succeeded yet in designing an easy chair that for all-around service is so *permanently* comfortable and convenient as the Morris Chair. So its users say, at any rate.

There are valuable gift-suggestions in the detail that follows. We do not accord with that sarcastic Frenchman who called the English home-life "a matter merely of easy-chair, house-coat and slippers," but there is no doubt that in that trinity is found one of the outward and visible forms of comfortable and contented domesticity.

So here are hints for domestic contentment:—

At $3.50—Quartered oak frame; wide arms; spindled sides; denim covered cushions in any color.

At $8—Quartered oak frame; fancy shaped arms; spindled sides; velour cushions in any color; filled with hair.

At $9—Quartered oak frame; wide fancy shaped arms; bracketed front; velour cushions in any color; filled with hair.

At $10—Imitation mahogany frame; wide arms; spindled sides; beaded front; velour cushions filled with hair; made in any color.

At $11.25—Golden oak frame; fancy shaped arms; spindled sides; fancy shaped legs; velour cushions filled with hair, and made in any color.

At $15—Quartered oak frame; golden finish; fancy carved arms; heavily carved claw feet; fancy turned spindled sides; velour cushions filled with hair, and made in any color.

At $22—Quartered oak frame; golden finish; wide fancy carved arms; carved feet; spiral side arms and front posts; pantasote cushions filled with hair, and made in several colors.

At $31—Solid mahogany frame; richly carved claw feet and side posts; wide arms; spiral side arms; pantasote cushions filled with hair, and made in several colors.

All of the above are adjustable to four positions.

Fourth floor.

Providing a Guide Suppose a man should, for his own good, be obliged to pass through an interminable and trackless forest, full of rank growths and poisonous plants; set with traps and dangers on every side, yet rich, too, in sunny slopes and restful glades and flowers and fruits of indescribable sweetness and delight.

Suppose he should, at the outset, encounter a famous woodsman, who would offer to lead him through this forest, avoiding its dangers, shunning its devious and weary waste-paths, and showing him the pleasantest imaginable road from end to end, edged with the fairest and richest of the forest treasures.

Wouldn't he be foolish to refuse such an offer?

No forest that ever grew from the earth can be so vast, so trackless, so interminable, so beset with dangers as would be the literature of the whole world to the unguided wanderer therein. We provide you guides that have spent their lives in searching this immensity, and have now prepared and pointed out its pleasantest road, that passes through its fairest places. The guides are:

Donald G. Mitchell,
Andrew Lang,
Nathan Haskell Dole,
Forest Morgan,
Caroline Ticknor.

The guide book is the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE. It contains *all* that is important and worthy in the literature of all ages since writing was invented. It has the Vedic hymns, the Hindoo fables (the oldest in the world), and the successes of last season. It has everything between. It is a compilation that has taken a lifetime of qualification, years of preparation and more than a hundred thousand dollars in money.

We sell it at one-half the publishers' price through the Wanamaker Literature Club. The twenty volumes will be sent you on payment of One Dollar and on approval of your applications to membership. Keep the books ten days. If you don't like them, send them back and we will return the dollar. If you do like them you pay either $2, $3, $4 or $6 a month (according to binding selected) for fifteen months.

Send for sample pages and full particulars.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Velour Table Covers Some beautiful goods—fine French and German productions—that have outstayed their time here. Many a housemother hereabout that would appreciate one of these among her gifts a few weeks hence. They were fairly priced, but, at the new, reduced figures, they're positive bargains:

1½ yds. square, at $4, $4.75 and $5.
2 yds. square, at $10 and $12.
3x2 yds., at $11, $15 and $16.50.

A Sale of Lace Curtains Three groups of elegant curtains, —Renaissance, Tambour and White Irish Point,—are arranged for easy selection and quick departure. Twenty patterns in the various lots. Choose any one at a saving of not less than a dollar, and the reductions on others run up to $5.25.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Dressing-Table Belongings of Ivory. A feast for the eye is the display of these beautiful recently imported articles of ivory. The appended list contains only a few of the many handsome needfuls in the collection, with prices which are lower than one would expect on such high-class goods.

Hair Brushes, $5 to $8.50; Combs, $3.25.
Clothes Brushes, $3 to $7.50.
Hat Brushes, $2.50 and $3.
Velvet Brushes, $3 to $4.
Nail Brushes, $2.25 and $3.
Hand Mirrors, $9.75 to $18.
Powder Puffs, carved handles, $2.25 and $2.50.
Salve Boxes, $1 to $2.25.
Powder Boxes, $6.50 to $19.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

NEW RULES IN BANKRUPTCY

Justice Gray Announces Orders Framed by the Supreme Court.

TO TAKE EFFECT JANUARY 2

Proceedings Previously Taken Under the Old Regulations to be Upheld When Practicable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The United States Supreme Court to-day, through Justice Gray, announced the new bankruptcy rules which it was authorized to frame and promulgate under the National Bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898. The rules have been awaited with much interest, as a number of courts declined to proceed with bankruptcy cases until the Supreme Court announced the new rules. Justice Gray announced that the new rules would take effect on Monday, Jan. 2, 1899, and that all proceedings heretofore taken substantially in conformity to the act and the regulations of 1867, as far as practicable, would be upheld. The blank forms to accompany the rules, he said, would not be ready for distribution for some time, owing to proof revision, &c.

The rules are preceded by an order prescribing the proceedings in bankruptcy under the law previous to the day on which the rules go into effect. This order is to the effect that where the proceedings are "in substantial conformity either with the provisions of these general orders, or else with the general orders established by this court under the Bankruptcy act of 1867, and with any general rules or special orders of the courts in bankruptcy, they shall stand good, subject, however, to such further regulation by rule or order of those courts as may be necessary or proper to carry into force and effect the Bankrupt act of 1898 and the general orders of this court."

The rules, as prepared, require that the dockets shall at all times be open to public inspection. Under the head of "Conduct of Proceedings," Rule 4, it is provided that "proceedings may be conducted by the bankrupt in person in his own behalf, or by a petitioning or opposing creditor, but a creditor will only be allowed to manage before the court his individual interest. Every party may appear and conduct the proceedings by attorney, who shall be an attorney or counselor authorized to practice in the Circuit or District Court. Notices and orders not required to be served on the party personally may be served upon his attorney."

Rule 6, relating to petitions in different districts, reads:

In case two or more petitions shall be filed against the same individual in different districts, the first hearing shall be had in the district in which the debtor has his domicile, and the petition may be amended by inserting an allegation of an act of bankruptcy committed at an earlier date than that first alleged, if such earlier act is charged in either of the other petitions; and in case of two petitions against the same partnership in different courts, each having jurisdiction over the case, the petition first filed shall be first heard, and may be amended by the insertion of an allegation of an earlier act of bankruptcy than the first alleged, if such earlier act is charged in either of the other petitions; and, in either case, the proceedings upon the other petitions may be stayed until an adjudication is made upon the petition first heard; and the court which makes the first adjudication of bankruptcy shall retain jurisdiction over all proceedings therein until the same shall be closed.

PRIORITY OF CASES.

In the matter of priority and in cases where two or more petitions are filed by creditors against a common debtor, alleging separate acts of bankruptcy on different days, it is provided by Rule 7 that preference shall be given to the petition alleging the earliest act of bankruptcy. In case all the petitions name the same day for the act the cases are to be consolidated.

Rule 8 provides that any member of a partnership who refuses to join in a petition to have the partnership declared bankrupt shall be entitled to resist the prayer of the petition in the same manner as if the petition had been filed by a creditor of the partnership, and to make all defenses which any debtor proceeded against is entitled to make by the provisions of the act.

By Rule 9, in all cases of involuntary bankruptcy in which the bankrupt is absent or cannot be found, it is made the duty of the petitioning creditor to file, within five days, a schedule giving the names and places of residence of all the creditors of the bankrupt, according to his best information. If the debtor is found, the petitioner may apply for an attachment against the debtor to furnish a schedule.

The duties of referees are prescribed by the twelfth rule. This rule provides that the order referring a case shall name the time upon which the bankrupt shall attend before the referee, and that from that day the bankrupt shall be subject to the orders of the court in all matters relating to his bankruptcy. The referee is to be immediately notified of his appointment, and thereafter practically all the proceedings are to be had before the referee. It is also required that the time and place at which the referees shall act shall be fixed by special order of the Judge, or by the referee. Applications for a discharge or for approval of a composition, or for an injunction to stay proceedings are to be heard and decided by the Judge, but he may refer the application to the referee to ascertain and report the facts.

Rule 13 allows either the Judge or the referee to pass upon a trustee appointed by creditors, but allows to removal by the Judge only. Rule 14 forbids the appointment of trustees by the courts.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

The duties of trustees are outlined by Rule 17. One of these requires him to prepare a complete inventory of all the bankrupt property coming into his possession. He is to make report to the Court under this proceeding within twenty days, giving the estimated value of each article. To this schedule creditors are allowed to take exceptions within twenty days. In such cases the referee is authorized to require the exceptions to be argued, and is required at the request of either party to certify them to the Court for final determination. Failure of the trustee to file a statement renders him liable to removal from office. All of the accounts of trustees are referred to the referee for audit.

The regulations for the sale of property made by Rule 18 provide that all sales shall be by public auction, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, and upon application to the Court, and for good cause shown, the trustee may be authorized to sell any specified portion of the bankrupt's estate at private sale. Upon petition by a bankrupt, creditor, receiver, or trustee, setting forth that a part or the whole of an estate is perishable, and that there will be loss if the same is not sold immediately, the Court may order the same to be sold, with or without notice to the creditors, and the proceeds to be deposited in court.

PROOF OF DEBTS.

Rule 21 relates to the proof of debts. The first provision under this heading is as follows:

Depositions to prove claims against a bankrupt's estate shall be correctly entitled in the court and in the cause. When made to prove a debt due to a partnership, it must appear on oath that the deponent is a member of the partnership; when made by an agent, the reason the deposition is not made by the claimant in person must be stated; and when made to prove a debt due to a corporation, the deposition shall be made by the Treasurer, or, if the corporation has no Treasurer, by the officer whose duties most nearly correspond to those of Treasurer. Depositions to prove debts existing in open account shall state when the debt became or will become due; and if it consists of items maturing at different dates the average due date shall be stated, in default of which it shall not be necessary to compute interest upon it. All such depositions shall contain an averment that no note has been received for such account, nor any judgment rendered thereon. Proofs of debts received by any trustee shall be delivered to the referee to whom the case is referred.

Other provisions require that notices of proceedings shall be mailed to all creditors requesting them; that the claims of persons contingently liable for the bankrupt may be proved in the name of the creditor when known by the party contingently liable; that referees may allow the re-examination of claims against a bankrupt's estate when desired by the trustee or a creditor, and that claims which have been assigned before proof shall be supported by a deposition of the owner at the time of the commencement of proceedings, setting forth the true consideration of the debt, and that it is entirely unsecured, or, if secured, the security, as is required in proving secured claims.

TAKING OF TESTIMONY.

Rule 22 relates to the taking of testimony, and is as follows:

The examination of witnesses before the referee may be conducted by the party in person or by his counsel or attorney, and the witnesses shall be subject to examination and cross-examination. A deposition taken upon an examination before a referee shall be taken down in writing by him, or under his direction, in the form of narrative, unless he determines that the examination shall be by question and answer. When completed it shall be read over to the witness and signed by him in the presence of the referee. The referee shall note upon the deposition any question objected to, with his decision thereon; and the Court shall have power to deal with the costs of incompetent, immaterial, or irrelevant depositions, or parts of them, as may be just.

Rule 23 relates to orders of the referee and rule 24 to the transmission of proved claims to the clerk of the court. Rule 25 provides for special meetings of creditors, rule 26 requires the referee to keep accurate accounts of expenses, and rule 27 authorizes a review by the Judge of any order made by the referee on petition of the bankrupt, creditor, or trustee. Rule 28 permits the filing of petitions for the redemption of property whenever "it may be deemed for the benefit of the estate of a bankrupt to redeem and discharge any mortgage or other pledge, or deposit, or lien upon any property, real or personal, or to relieve said property from any conditional contract, and to tender performance of the conditions thereof, or to compound and settle any debts or other claims due or belonging to the estate of the bankrupt." Hearings in such cases are provided for, notice to be sent to all persons interested, in order that they may appear and show cause why such order should not be issued.

IMPRISONED DEBTORS.

No. 29 relates to the keeping of accounts concerning money deposited, and No. 30 to the imprisonment of debtors. The latter rule is as follows:

If, at the time of preferring his petition, the debtor shall be imprisoned, the Court upon application may order him to be produced upon habeas corpus, by the jailer, or any officer in whose custody he may be, before the referee, for the purpose of testifying in any matter relating to his bankruptcy; and if committed, after the filing of his petition upon process in any civil action founded upon a claim provable in bankruptcy, the court may, upon like application, discharge him from such imprisonment. If the petitioner, during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy, be arrested or imprisoned upon process in any civil action, the District Court, upon his application, may issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before the court to ascertain whether such process has been issued for the collection of any claim provable in bankruptcy, and if so provable he shall be discharged; if not he shall be remanded to the custody in which he may lawfully be.

Appeals to courts other than the United States Supreme Court are regulated by the rules governing appeals in equity cases in United States courts as provided by Rule 36. The same rule provides for appeals to the United States Supreme Court, but requires that they be taken within thirty days, giving the Judge of the court appealed from or a Justice of the Supreme Court the right to grant the appeal.

Rule 37 allows the Judge by special order in any case to vary the time allowed for return of process, for appearance and pleading and for taking testimony and publication, and permits him otherwise to modify the rules for the preparation of any particular case so as to facilitate a speedy hearing. The thirty-eighth and last rule provides for the alteration of the forms which are appended to suit the circumstances of any particular case.

TO JOIN OCEAN AND LAKES.

Canadian Commission Will Be Asked to Take Up the Project for a Canal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—An effort will be made by persons interested in lake transportation to have the Anglo-American Commission take up the project for a canal joining the Great Lakes and the Atlantic.

This project has been favorably reported upon by a deep waterway commission authorized by Congress and appointed by the President. While this established the practicability of the canal, the present movement contemplates the devising by the Anglo-American Commission of a plan of joint action by which work will be actually begun. The proper route, it is suggested, would be by way of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain, a cut of twenty-nine miles being sufficient, it is said, for that link in the canal. Another cut of twenty-four miles would carry the canal to the Hudson River, thus connecting the shipping of Chicago and New York by way of the lakes, Welland Canal, St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain, and Hudson River.

The projectors of this movement say the cut from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain can be made for three or four millions, as the topography is most favorable for canal digging. They are proceeding on the idea of having the two Governments do the work, each doing the construction on its own side, thus making it a Government rather than a private enterprise.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

France on Guard Against the Pest from America—Our Interests Involved Are Small.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—M. Thibeaut, Chargé d'Affaires of France, called at the State Department to-day to advise Secretary Hay that the French Government was about to adopt precautionary measures against the introduction from this country of the San José scale, and that decrees would be issued prohibiting the importation of trees, shrubs, and plants from the United States, and requiring an inspection of all fruits, fresh and dried, at the point of landing in France.

These measures, M. Thibeaut pointed out, were quite immaterial as affecting the general trade from this country to France, as the shipment of trees, plants, and shrubs last year aggregated only $328, and those of fruit $40,000. The action of France was taken, it is said, only after some of the American States had adopted precautionary laws against this pest, and after the French scientists had advised that the introduction of the insect was likely to follow from the unregulated import of fruits and all kinds of plants. Before determining upon the decree the French Government secured copies of the restrictions passed by American States, and the French law is said to be modeled on the more moderate of these American laws.

M. Thibeaut called attention to the agitation in the American press when Germany and Holland adopted restrictive measures against the San José scale, and expressed the earnest hope that the present course of France would not be the subject of such criticism and misapprehension, as it touched imports of comparative insignificance, and was designed strictly as a safeguard against a well-established pest.

NO RIGHT TO DRINK ALE.

Magistrate Pool's Criticism of a Detective's Action.

Detective Wilkesman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday accused Patrick Degnan of 2,018 First Avenue with having violated the liquor tax law in his hotel on Sunday. The officer said he ordered a glass of ale, which he received with a sandwich which he did not order. He paid only 5 cents for the ale and he did not eat the sandwich.

Magistrate Pool asked the detective if he drank the ale.

"Yes," answered the detective.

"All of it?"

"Yes. I paid for it, and it was mine."

"You had no right to do that. All you had to do was to taste it. The prisoner is discharged."

SUIT FOR USE OF PIERS.

Argument Heard in the Canalboat Owners' Case.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard argument and reserved decision upon a motion made on behalf of the canalboat owners for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Dock Commissioners to reserve the piers from No. 3 to No. 8 on the East River exclusively for the use of canalboats.

The application was made by Melvin De Puy and Frank Beadle, who were large canalboat owners, and who claim that under the New York charter the piers in question have been specially reserved for canalboats, but that the Dock Commissioners have leased them to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Erie Railroad Company.

Brokers Make New Rules.

A result of the disciplining by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange of Edwin W. Orvis and Isaac B. Newcomb for their dealings in Eastern Elevator stock has been the making of new rules by brokerage houses in regard to opening accounts with strangers. The chief of one house said yesterday that no broker was to be pitied if he lost money in accepting an order for a stock of which he was ignorant without a cash equivalent for the entire cost. He added that the enforcement of such rigid rules as to margins has lost some firms a few customers, but these firms are still doing business. Firms less severe in their requirements have gone to the wall.

THE OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS

No Extra Session or Revenue Legislation Expected by Mr. Mason.

EXPANSION A KNOTTY PROBLEM

Representative Livingstone Says It Means Death to Protection—Dilemma of the Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Republicans and Democrats are arriving in Washington to be ready for the opening of the session of Congress next Monday, and most of them have opinions about expansion and other subjects that are expected to occupy the attention of both houses a good deal of the time between Dec. 5 and March 3.

Senator Mason (Rep.) of Illinois does not think there will be an extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and he talks rather conservatively about expansion. When he was asked if the Senate will ratify the treaty of peace in case it calls for the retention of the whole Philippine group of islands, he answered:

"I dislike to say anything on this subject. I am trying to get all the information I can. Most every Senator will feel inclined to waive anything that seems small compared with the great desire of the people for peace."

"What is the sentiment of the people of Illinois regarding expansion?"

"The people all started out, as they did on many other questions affecting territorial expansion. There are a great many people in Illinois, however, who believe that we ought to keep all our promises, who think that a nation's word ought to be as good as a man's, and that we ought not to attempt to subject a people without their consent. It looks to me as though the destiny of Cuba and Puerto Rico has been settled. The Philippine question is the open one. I think that Cuba will eventually seek annexation, just as Hawaii did, but if she comes to us at all I want her to come out of love for our institutions and not because she is afraid of our guns. I want her to come to us through affection and not through fear."

"What will Congress do regarding the shaping of a form of government for the new colonies?"

"I do not know. I dislike the thought of fixing a government for a people without their consent. I am a great believer in home rule. Government only comes by evolution. A people never learn to govern themselves until they have tried. I think they ought to have an opportunity to try. You cannot learn to swim without going into the water. The use of a power develops the power. I do not believe in Government at long range. I do not believe in the Congress at Washington making laws for Japan or any other Oriental country which has a different climate and different religion from those of our own country. If any of these countries should ask us to assist them, as Hawaii did, then I am ready to help them."

Senator Mason does not look for currency legislation during the coming session.

"We have still the fag end of the silver question to settle in this country," said he. "With good management we can clean up that issue at the polls at the next election for once and forever. The recent elections indicated that with good generalship we can kill the silver question in 1900."

And he does not look for amendment to the tariff or other revenue laws. He is in favor of Government construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Representative Livingstone of Georgia, ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, does not consider opposition to expansion as cordially upon him by any party declaration. The question will come before the National Convention, he points out, and the party is therefore without a guide in the matter.

"For myself," said Mr. Livingstone, "I would cover the Philippines with our wings until they can take care of themselves. And yet I seen no end of trouble for the Republican Party in the programme. Of course, no one would suspect me of being glad that the Republicans are embarrassed over the situation. Oh, no! But this talk of the open-door policy is open-door nonsense. Two clauses of the Constitution bar us from the open door. If we have sovereignty relations with the Philippines it must be either in the form of territorial or military government.

"I see but little difference between the two forms. Expansion means death to protection. It will be impossible for us to hold these islands and maintain protection. We are brought face to face with two alternatives—drop the islands like a hot brick or give them a territorial form of government and hold them. The latter means the breaking down of protection.

"If we should determine to dispose of them to a foreign power, we may precipitate a European war. Germany seems to take the view that if we take the Philippines we must let her sugar in free of duty. That will mean the destruction of Germany's sugar-beet industry. Then there are some local interests to be considered. The Louisiana sugar producer will suffer. It is not altogether a question of Southern interests, however, for the Connecticut and Pennsylvania tobacco men are concerned.

"It seems to me that the Republicans have come to the forks in the road; in one direction is expansion and its inevitable consequence—free trade; in the other direction, letting go of the Philippines and holding on to their protective tariff. I am not surprised that Chairman Dingley should plead for a year's delay to consider the problems which confront the party."

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

General Superintendent Reports an Increase of Wrecks, but a Reduced Death List.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service reports that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 264 stations—192 being on the Atlantic, 56 on the lakes, 15 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of the operations of the service during the year was 402. There were on board these vessels 3,113 persons, of whom 12 were lost. The estimated value of the vessels and cargoes involved was $7,168,390. Of this amount, $6,410,530 was saved. Six hundred and sixty-three shipwrecked persons received succor at the stations. The number of vessels totally lost was 50.

In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 365 casualties to small craft, on board of which there were 874 persons, of whom 10 were lost. The value of the property involved was $199,705, of which $177,826 was saved. Fifty-six other persons were rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, &c., the most of whom would have perished but for the aid of the life-saving crews. The crews saved and assisted to save during the year 471 vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at $2,808,655, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 324 other vessels in distress, besides warning from danger by the signals of the patrolmen 226 vessels.

No life was lost through the lack of faithful and intelligent effort on the part of the life-saving men, who, on all occasions, proved themselves equal to the requirements of duty. The number of disasters within the scope of the service was much larger than that of any previous year. The loss of life was, however only 22, as against 53 in the preceding year, when the number of disasters was much smaller, and was less in proportion to the number of wrecks than ever heretofore.

The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $1,497,676.35, which sum, however, includes $56,852 expended during June and July from a special appropriation of $70,000 for the maintenance of 139 stations as coast signal stations for war purposes on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

The following is a general summary of the statistics of the service from the introduction of the present system in 1871 to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898:

Total number of disasters	10,448
Total value of vessels	$118,346,275
Total value of cargoes	$47,820,149
Total value of property involved	$161,165,424
Total value of property saved	$125,030,902
Total value of property lost	$36,585,102
Total number of persons involved	81,245
Total number of lives lost	843
Total number of persons succored	13,870

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Leptondale—Wilbur R. Benedict; Peterborough—W. E. Coe; South Bay—Edward E. Bruder.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE.

Thomas F. Ryan Pursues His Proceedings Against Officials.

Thomas F. Ryan is pursuing vigorously his proceedings against the officials of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, and has served notice on them that on Dec. 15 he will apply to the Court of Appeals of Virginia for a mandamus to compel them to permit him to examine the books of the company.

Charges of mismanagement were made by Mr. Ryan against the officers of the Seaboard and Roanoke, and a committee of its stockholders was appointed to receive them in formal fashion.

Testimony in support of the charges will be taken under authority of the Virginia law Dec. 1 by Mr. Ryan's counsel, William L. Marbury, in the Equitable Building.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad the following Board of Directors was elected: Edward R. Bacon, W. L. Bull, Edgar T. Welles, Edward R. Bell, John H. Davis, Henry W. Poor, and Edward Bruce of New York; James Sloan, Jr., and Oscar G. Murray of Baltimore; W. W. Peabody, Lowe Emerson and W. M. Green of Cincinnati; Frank W. Tracy, Springfield, Ill.; Augustus B. Ewing, St. Louis, and Francis Pavy of London. The board elected the following officers: President—E. R. Bacon; Vice President—William R. Greene; Secretary—Edward Bruce; Treasurer—William E. Jones; General Counsel—Judson Harmon. The annual report was read and approved. Vice President Greene will remove from Baltimore to Cincinnati, and be in charge of the operation of the system.

Ex-Soldier Killed by Gas.

Albert Miller, thirty-three years old, of 467 Sixth Avenue was found dead in his room yesterday morning, suffocated by gas. Miller was a member of the Ninth Regiment, United States Volunteers, and after being mustered out had gone back to his place as a rubber in Everard's baths. Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway. His death is believed to have been accidental.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry, will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., and report to Capt. William B. Homer, Sixth Artillery, Chief Mustering Officer at that place, for temporary duty as Assistant Mustering Officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Commissary of Subsistance, and Acting Ordnance Officer, in connection with the muster-out of service of Mississippi Volunteers.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Mott Hootten, Fifth Infantry.

Capt. Harry W. Miller, Second Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 1.

Capt. Frederick L. Martin, Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. John E. Hunt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report without delay to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, (Colonel Seventh Cavalry,) President of the examining board appointed to meet at Denver, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Capt. Charles G. Morton, Sixth Infantry, Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine, for duty as Examining Surgeon of the Eighth Volunteer Signal Corps Company.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Haughton, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Stern is extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Major Armand Romain, Ninth Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Henry L. Reber, Third Volunteer Engineers.

Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster's Department, will make two round trips from Savannah, Ga., to Tampa, at such times as may be necessary, on official business.

Major Clarence E. Edwards, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, on the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of that corps.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. George F. Ahern, Ninth Infantry, is further extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, Second Cavalry, is further extended to include Jan. 5.

Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, accompanied by his authorized clerk and one additional clerk, will proceed from Washington to such points in Pennsylvania as may be necessary to pay the several companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now on furlough, on muster of Oct. 31.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted First Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Eleventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Elmo Carl Lee, Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 1.

Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed ten visits from Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of shell in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Van Hood.

The leave of absence granted Major William A. Wadsworth, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is extended ten days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Aristides Agramonte will proceed to Havana on official business pertaining to the pursuance of his duties with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever, under instructions from the Surgeon General of the Army and under the immediate direction of the Chief Surgeon at Havana.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from Fort McPherson, Ga., to the places set opposite their respective names, for annulment of their contracts: James H. McCall, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Edwin W. Patterson, Washington, District of Columbia; James C. Ross, Salt Lake City.

Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of Puerto Rico, to date from Sept. 25.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, will proceed via New Orleans to San Francisco on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the Army.

Capt. George H. Morgan, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Minnesota, and will join his troop.

Assignments of officers to regiments:

Col. Clarence M. Bailey, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel Eighteenth Infantry,) to be Sixteenth Infantry, to date from Nov. 1, vice Worth, appointed Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. William M. Van Horne, (promoted from Major, Eighth Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, to date from Nov. 1, vice Bailey, promoted.

Major William Quinton, (promoted from Captain Twenty-fifth Infantry,) to the Fourteenth Infantry, to date from Sept. 16, vice Robe, promoted.

Major Harry G. Cavenaugh, (promoted from Captain Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Thirteenth Infantry to date from Sept. 17, vice Ellis, promoted.

Major Jesse C. Chance, (promoted from Captain Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, to date from Sept. 28, vice Porter, promoted.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Capt. L. J. Rowell, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended ten days.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Richard F. Cross, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

So much of Special Orders No. 239 as orders the transfer of Second Lieut. John W. Lancaster from Company A to Company B and Second Lieut. Charles M. Hilliard from Company B to Company A, in the First Florida Infantry, is amended so as to transfer Second Lieut. Lancaster from Company A to Company D, and Second Lieut. Hilliard from Company D to Company A in that regiment.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, is extended two months.

First Lieut. Frank H. Gunsolus, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The following-named officers are assigned as follows: Major William S. Bryant, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, United States Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, for duty as Surgeon of that brigade; Major George E. Bunn, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, for duty as Surgeon of that brigade.

Second Lieut. A. O. Girard, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Athens, Ga., and report without delay to Brig. Gen. William C. V. Oates, United States Volunteers, for appointment as aide de camp on his staff.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk T. B. Brown is appointed for duty on board the Texas.

The resignation of Paymaster's Clerk A. Gaffney is accepted from Dec. 1, for duty on the Texas, and he is appointed for duty on board the Newark.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon W. S. Thomas is accepted to take effect from Dec. 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkaid is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign J. Cottrell is detached from command of the Massasoit and ordered home.

Lieut. J. F. Scheller is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Stranger.

Lieut. (junior grade) T. C. B. Howard, Lieut. G. F. Winslow, Lieut. (junior grade) A. B. Lothrop, Jr., Ensign G. R. Lauriat, and Assistant Engineer A. G. Williams are honorably discharged Nov. 26.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Newark and Solace arrived at Brooklyn Nov. 26.

The Panther sailed from League Island for San Juan Nov. 26.

The Marietta sailed from Key West for Port Livingston Nov. 26.

The Topeka sailed from Key West for Havana Nov. 26, and arrived at Havana Nov. 27.

The Sandoval arrived at Port Royal Nov. 27.

The Alvarado arrived at Port Royal Nov. 27.

The Scorpion sailed from Havana for Tompkinsville Nov. 27.

The Vicksburg sailed from Barbados from Trinidad Nov. 27.

The Annapolis sailed from Barbados for Trinidad Nov. 27.

The Peoria sailed from San Juan for Fosse Nov. 26.

The Culgoa arrived at Manila Nov. 26.

F

BIG FIGHT INVESTIGATED

Club Satisfied McVey Acted to Save Corbett from Defeat.

KELLY HOLDS TO SAME VIEWS

Referee Still Believes Corbett Was "Sold Out"—Sharkey and Corbett Nearly Come to Blows.

Corbett and Sharkey had an interesting exchange of compliments at the office of The Police Gazette, where the investigation to inquire into the charges of a "fake" fight last Tuesday night was held, but friends of both parties averted a clash. The meeting was arranged by Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Lenox Athletic Club to place the blame for the fiasco and to clear the club of any implication in the affair. Senator Sullivan and the other Directors of the club considered the investigation at an end so far as the cause of McVey's interference was concerned when Corbett stated that McVey said after the contest to his (Corbett's) brother that he jumped into the ring to save Corbett from being beaten. This seemed to satisfy the Lenox Athletic Club officials that everything had been adjusted. "Honest John" Kelly, however, still believes that Corbett was "sold out" by McVey, and so stated after Corbett had his say. McVey did not put in an appearance.

The investigation began shortly before 2 o'clock. Senator Sullivan sat at the head of the table, and there were in the room at the time James J. Corbett, George Considine, "Tom" Sharkey, "Tom" O'Rourke, "Charley" White, "Honest John" Kelly, "Teddy" Foley, Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, and George Gray, formerly manager for "Kid" McCoy. Gray was first called upon to testify. He said that he was told by a friend about seven days before the contest that the fight would end in the ninth round, and that Sharkey would be the winner. Senator Sullivan asked Gray to produce his informer, and promised to give $500 to any charitable institution if Gray could get his friend to repeat the assertion.

Referee Kelly then repeated his former statements, to the effect that he declared all bets off because he believed that McVey's interference was prearranged. He said that George Considine suggested that bets be declared off after he had already directed Announcer Harvey so to tell the spectators. Senator Sullivan asked if it was not possible that McVey jumped into the ring to save Corbett. "No," replied Referee Kelly, "I didn't think Corbett was whipped." George Considine stated that he had every dollar he was worth on Corbett and knew nothing of any deal or put-up job to stop the contest. "Charley" White, one of Corbett's seconds, said that he could not account for McVey's actions. "In my opinion," he said, "Corbett was far from whipped when McVey interfered. I didn't see any foul committed on Sharkey's part, and in the seventh round, when McVey yelled foul I asked him to stop." "Tom" O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, said it was one of the fastest contests on record, and he was dumfounded when he saw McVey jump into the ring. He said Sharkey received $16,845.25, while Corbett's share was $6,845.25. This included 75 and 25 per cent. of the twenty-thousand-dollar purse and 50 per cent. of the receipts exceeding $40,000.

There was a stir when Sharkey was called. Corbett smiled when Sharkey said that he was winning from the start and would surely have knocked out his opponent in another round. Corbett was the last person called upon by Senator Sullivan. He said:

"I won't believe McVey was bought. He has been with me for years. I have supported him and he has eaten my bread and butter. After we returned to my dressing-room on Tuesday night McVey said to my brother Tom: I could not see the big fellow licked and I got into the ring. That is all there was to it. I was not licked by any means and am willing to fight again. I want to state right here that I had the better of it from the second round, in which Sharkey knocked me down with a hard blow on the jaw." Sharkey here interrupted Corbett, saying: "Why, you didn't have a dead man's chance to lick me."

Corbett then assumed dancing attitudes, and for about half a minute there was an interesting exchange of words. "I never faked in my life," said Corbett.

"Neither did I," retorted Sharkey. "But you did fake in San Francisco when you had our fight stopped."

"You are too ignorant to know when a compliment is paid you," answered Corbett, and then, bringing his fist down with a bang on the table, he said: "I am Gentleman Jim and always will be. You had your say and I want mine without being interrupted." He then went on to say that McVey was impelled only by honest motives in doing what he did, and no man could make him believe otherwise.

Senator Sullivan, addressing Corbett, then said: "I came prepared to hear you say that McVey entered the ring to claim a foul. This you have not done, but have accepted McVey's actions in good faith. In trying to sift the many charges of crooked work which have been made the club directors have done their best to clear up the matter. The bets the club has nothing to do with."

O'Rourke promised to give Corbett another chance in the ring with Sharkey.

TWO HANDSOME TROPHIES.

Yacht Racing Prizes Offered by J. P. Morgan and J. J. Astor.

Two handsome yacht racing trophies are being exhibited by the Whiting Manufacturing Company. They are the cups presented by J. Pierpont Morgan and John Jacob Astor to the New York Yacht Club.

The Morgan Cup was won by the schooner Colonia in the ocean race, from Vineyard Haven to Bar Harbor, Aug. 7 and 8, 1897. It cost $2,000, and is 38 inches long, 20 inches wide, and 18 inches high. The body is elliptical, and on either side is a mermaid. The convolution around the upper edge is outlined to suggest breaking waves. The inscription and balance of the decorations on the body are etched. The base suggests dolphins and mermaids in motion.

The Astor Cup, which takes the place of the Goelet Schooner Cup, presented annually by the late Ogden Goelet, is a vase of Greek outline. The handles are suggestive of dolphins. A figure, bold in effect, on the front represents victory holding a laurel wreath in her hand. The cup is of a bright finish, except the decoration, which is slightly oxidized. The height, without the base, is 24 inches, and it is 14 inches in diameter. It cost $1,000. The cup is raced for at the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club. There was no race last year. When it was learned that no provision had been made in the will of Ogden Goelet for the continuance of an annual trophy for schooners, John Jacob Astor offered one in its place.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

48—Engelbert Meyer, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Richmond and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna; dissenting: Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Gray.

14—The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Patten Paper Company, (Limited,) et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

53—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary A. Wardwell, administratrix, &c.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

8—The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Board of Public Works of the State of West Virginia.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

Justice Gray also announced general orders and forms in bankruptcy.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

194—Joe Kirby, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States—Motion for a writ of certiorari granted as prayed, all objections to the matters returned being reserved.

341—Frederick Hoeninghaus et al., appellants, vs. The United States—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Jan. 9, after the cases already set down for that day.

448—Marcus A. Spurr, petitioner, vs. The United States—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Dec. 12, after the cases already set down for that day.

502—The Michigan Stove Company, petitioner, vs. The Fuller Warren Company—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

505—The Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. William Ziegler, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by J. K. Richards in behalf of Charles H. Aldrich in support of petition and by John J. Herrick in opposition thereto.

59—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Jesse Johnson—Leave granted to defendant in error to file brief herein on or before Jan. 9, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd of counsel for plaintiff in error.

468—Dean Linseed Oil Company, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by S. B. Clarke and Elihu Root in support of petition and by Solicitor General Richards in opposition thereto.

444—The United States ex rel. Alfred L. Bernardin, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents—Leave granted to J. M. Wilson to file brief herein in behalf of certain interested parties.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of Emma S. Fayerweather and another—Petitioner's motion for leave to petition for writ of mandamus submitted by Roger M. Sherman for petitioner.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of Emma S. Fayerweather and another—Petitioners' motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted by Roger M. Sherman for petitioner.

177—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake, Col., petitioner, vs. Harry H. Dudley, and 178—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Gunnison, Col., petitioners, vs. E. H. Rollins and sons—Advanced and assigned for argument Dec. 12, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of F. D. McKinney in behalf of counsel.

422—Bessie Barnett, appellant, vs. Joseph Barnett—Motion for leave to file intervening petition of George W. Johnston and Thomas A. Finecal submitted by F. W. Clancy, in support of motion and by W. B. Childers in opposition thereto.

321—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Moses Shlowell; 322—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Emiline Mackey; 323—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Daniel S. Leatherwood; 324—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Robert Carter; 325—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Charles H. Hittson; 326—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Mary Scroggins; 327—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Fleming P. Jennings; 328—The United States et al., appellants, vs. David P. McCracken, and 329—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Brice Woody—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by John Wharton Clark in support of motions, with leave to Solicitor General Richards to file briefs in opposition within one week.

431—Charles Winston, petitioner, vs. The United States; 432—William S. Strather, petitioner, vs. The United States; and 433—Edward Smith, petitioner, vs. The United States—Leave granted to three counsel to argue for petitioners on motion of S. D. Truitt for Strather.—Argument commenced by George Kearney for Winston and continued by Samuel D. Truitt for Strather and by Henry E. Davis for the United States, and concluded by F. S. K. Smith for Smith.

Call for to-day: 218, 189, 444, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 643, 588, 627, 560, 649, 452 and 648, and 652.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts—Beckman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

5—O'Neill vs. Patterson.
74—Moore vs. Riverside Bank.
1—Harvier vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
75—Schillinger vs. McGarry.
12—Solomon vs. Fleischer.
77—Elder vs. Franklin National Bank.
Appeals from Orders of City Court.
1—Raschen vs. Norton.
1—Brown vs. Georgi.
15—O'Neill vs. Patterson.
2—Same vs. same.
36—Solomon vs. Fleischer.
3d—Same vs. same.
Appeals from the Municipal Court.
37—Lazarus vs. Spencer.
58—Herman vs. Laskaw.
45—Watson vs. Dealy.
62—Barkin vs. Rosenbach.
50—Eden vs. Hart.
55—Meyer vs. Powell.
65—Hoffman vs. Coughlan.
61—Weissbrod vs. Demborowsky.
68—Barlin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
71—Harris vs. Batjer.
70—Rambant vs. Irving Nat. Bank.
78—The Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. vs. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Welch.
50—Con. Trade Printing, &c., Co. vs. same.
2—Petersen vs. Morgan.
3—Cockcroft vs. Martin.
51—Sedlich vs. Carlstedt
4—In re Corse.
52—Thornton vs. Thornton.
5—In re E. 202d St.
53—In re Barry St.
6—In re 94th St.
54—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
7—In re College Av.
8—In re La Fountaine
55—Shepard vs. Williams.
9—In re E. 185th St.
56—Shepard vs. Webster
10—In re Whitlock Av.
57—Angler vs. Hager.
11—C. H. Clayton & Co. vs. De Nebarro.
58—Smyth vs. Western Zinc Co.
12—Ellsworth vs. Williams.
59—Laura vs. Laura.
13—Tracy vs. Kirschner.
60—De Graff vs. Urnstein.
14—Same vs. Falvey.
15—Weiss vs. Garcewich
61—Ansbacher vs. Fickenson.
16—Watertown Brass & Mfg. Co. vs. Valentine.
62—Parker vs. Maas.
17—Hoch vs. Hoch.
63—Tracy vs. Frey.
18—Title Guar. & Trust Co. vs. Devlin.
64—Sellkowitch vs. Sellkowitch.
19—Denton vs. Johnson.
65—Silverman vs. Baruth.
20—Genet vs. President, &c., Del. & H. C. Co.
66—Same vs. Freel.
21—Cahill vs. Man. Ry.
67—Hoffman vs. Van Dolsen.
22—Bunnell vs. Hover.
68—Rinaldo vs. Wood.
23—Matthie Chamberlain Institution.
69—Van Beuren vs. Wetherspoon.
24—Emerall & Hiddenite M. Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
70—In re Boyd.
71—In re Donohue.
25—Polansky vs. Goldmann.
72—In re Howell.
26—Wirt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
73—In re Smith.
74—In re Eglinton.
27—Schenck vs. Weber.
75—In re Wells.
28—Devlin vs. Roussel.
76—In re Longerman.
29—Keller vs. Worder.
77—In re Weekes.
30—Boynton vs. Leber.
78—In re Shortland.
31—Frick Co. vs. E. P. Hampson Co.
79—In re Hitchcock.
80—In re Goelet.
32—Goldstein vs. Baron De Hirsch Lodge.
81—In re Turner.
33—Angler vs. Platner.
82—Trustees, &c., Boston Art Students' Association vs. Pond.
34—Cooper vs. Losche.
83—Phillips vs. Fitzgerald.
35—Butler vs. Hedden.
84—Zotti vs. Galli.
36—Palm vs. Horwitz.
85—Schenck vs. Weber.
37—Vietor vs. Lewis.
86—Tiffany & Co. vs. Thomsen.
38—Black vs. Dauch.
87—Clayton vs. De Navarro.
39—Denson vs. Dauch.
88—Rothschild vs. Sherman.
40—Corn Exch. Bank vs. Markiwald.
89—Zarin vs. Zarin.
41—Raegner vs. Corell.
90—Meidling vs. N. Y. & Sea Beach Ry. Co.
42—Offenbach vs. Quigley.
91—In re Fulton Av. Ry. Co.
43—Spofford vs. Pearsall
92—Burne vs. Worcester Cycle Co.
44—In re Miller.
45—Spiro vs. Martin.
93—Stand. Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
46—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Jenkins.
94—Quinn vs. Quinn.
47—People ex rel. Doane vs. Hubbell.
95—Millerring vs. Rathgeber.
48—People ex rel. Kitchell vs. same.
49—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Buckley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Rudd vs. Rudd. Preferred causes.
1760—Coundouris vs. Ehrmann.
2203—Fletcher vs. Porter
2035—Gibson vs. Mick.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1628—Bigelow vs. Wolfram.
162—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
1345—Boyd vs. Boyd.
310—White vs. Crufkshank.
502—Mercantile Safe D. Co. vs. Dimon.
534—Moss vs. Hoffman
655—Hallahan vs. Webber.
747—Kayser vs. Lehman.
752—Williams vs. Charlier.
821—Am. Credit Indem. Co. vs. Jonas.
825—Munroe vs. Phila. Warehouse Co.
828—Reilly vs. Zabrinski.
841—Frethey vs. Durant.
859—State Bk. vs. Parsons.
887—Pepe vs. N. Y. Bldg. Loan Bkg. Co.
944—Porter vs. Porter.
976—Darling vs. Darling.
977—Greenleaf vs. Beekman.
1072—Kenny vs. Devine.
2036—Same vs. same.
2139—Johnson vs. Foster
2242—Glnn vs. Fenton.
2186—Lanier vs. Stein.
2187—Same vs. same.
2188—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1431.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

6791—Stivers vs. Stivers.
6971—Druss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6489—Becker vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
6966—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6069—Raegener vs. Breitweiser.
6070—Same vs. J. Dold Packing Co.
6071—Same vs. Kullner.
6762—Immerman vs. Goldberg.
7042—Demlein vs. Lang.
7040—Hoffman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4963—Everitt vs. N. Y. Eng. & Print. Co.
3539—Connolly vs. Briggs
6415—Frank Ibert Brew. Co. vs. Masterson.
6759—Eldredge vs. Am. Lith. Co.
5851—Beattys vs. Life Publishing Co.
7178—Jarchover vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
6919—Pryor vs. Canavello.
6504—Rose vs. Whitehead.
4962—Edgar vs. Mass. Benefit Life Ass'n.
3084—Winthrop vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
7065—Tannenbaum vs. Hahn.
5034—Hoes vs. Walker.
5205—Walker vs. Mayor, &c.
5206—Jackson vs. same.
5207—W. J. Merritt Co. vs. same.
5328—Quackenbush vs. same.
3329—Faber vs. same.
3448—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Tousey.
6613—Same vs. Humboldt Library.
5308—Casmento vs. McCallum.
7061—J. & J. Eager Co. vs. Francis.
3617—Sees vs. Schuyler. Inquest.
5899—Cohen vs. Nutt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

2481—Barnes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2482—Ingraham vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2633—Fanton vs. Rosenberg.
1878—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1635—Hauck vs. same.
3374—Carolan vs. N. Y. Bldg. Loan & B. Co.
3392—Moriarty vs. J. Kress Brewing Co.
3397—Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co. vs. Boardman.
3414—Thym vs. Aspell.
3444—Caumont vs. Raisines.
3053—Moss vs. Palmer.
1512—Weiss vs. N. Y. & Rock. Bch. R. R. Co.
3253—Nat. B'dway Bk. vs. Beinecke.
3254—Nat. City Bk. vs. same.
3255—Third Nat. Bk. vs. same.
3256—Hartford Nat. Bk. vs. same.
3513—Ireland vs. Bennett.
3516—Gurland vs. Goldstein.
3527—Weisbrod vs. Scanlon.
808—Coulahan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3530—Formes vs. Bingio.
3541—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Fish.
3546—Am. Writ. Mach. Co. vs. Lyon.
3559—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. B. & O. S. Railway Co.
3560—Ascher vs. Drier.
3568—O'Rourke vs. Lonone.
3571—McClatchy vs. Central Trust Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

2036—Gallagher vs. Hirsh
3740—Strauss vs. Scott.
2517—Boessneck vs. Lippman.
1356—Am. Cotton Oil Co. vs. Greigsville Salt Mining Co.
3209—Interior Decorative Society vs. Gleason.
3210—Richardson vs. Taylor.
3241—Arthur vs. Wilson.
3245—Brown vs. Wittner.
3325—Spanburgh vs. Mayor, &c.
2435—Winters vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3284—Kellogg vs. Rowland.
3311—Lichtenstein vs. Loewenstein.
3324—De Goode vs. Sexton.
2446—Scallion vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3673—Smith vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
3755—Richardson vs. same.
3406—Krey vs. McDonald.
2404—Fay vs. Union Ry.
2451—Petrie vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3460—Dugan vs. Hayes.
3464—Shipley vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
3482—Adler vs. Rollwagen.
3492—Wilenshik vs. Korn.
3512—Warpish vs. Rousseau.
2484—Hepner vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
3514—Golde vs. Garfunkle.
3574—May vs. Levy.
3582—Cella vs. Coart.
3583—Wilkie vs. Roosevelt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—McDonald vs. Sheffer—Richard M. Henry, Cohen vs. Hofstadt—Daniel F. Cohalan. Alexander vs. Haney —Stephen H. Olin. Lauer vs. Lewis—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Oliver vs. Landauer—George C. Austin. Bernheimer vs. Mann—Ernst Emil. Post vs. Addison—Joseph McElroy. Parsons vs. Pratt—John Ford. Webster vs. Addison—Joseph McElroy.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Daniel J. Carroll vs. Alice McKaharay—Patrick A. Geoghegan. Christian Kummel vs. Annie Nehrebecaky—Thomas F. O'Connor.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Pauline Oppenheimer vs. Valentine E. N. Cook—Thomas B. Odell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

517—Hayne vs. Sealy.
520—Smith vs. Ferguson.
523—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R.
526—Blake vs. Reilly.
497—Bartnik vs. Erie R. R.
512—Davenport vs. White.
527—Rippe vs. Met. St. Ry.
529—Cox vs. Frier.
531—Davis vs. Knights of Honor.
532—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
536—Anderson vs. Third Av. R. R.
567—Los Manquals vs. Carr.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar.—Maddox, J.

768—Eagle Savings Loan Co. vs. Samuels.
886—Vincent vs. Moriarty.
885½—Stevenson vs. Solomon.
888—Whiting, &c., vs. Continental Wall Paper Co.
417—Zipp vs. Barker.
879—Behn vs. McCarthy.
838—Buchhout vs. Weinsheimer.
857—Gove vs. Bergen.
515—Sea Beach R. R. Co. vs. Rourke.
874—Stoney vs. Stoney.
883—O'Brien vs. O'Rourke.
888—Merrill vs. Merrill.
891—Rourke vs. Talmadge.
689—White vs. Rodemann.
746—Stanley vs. Stafford.
892½—Mutual Benefit Loan Co. vs. Bartlett.
840—Bolean vs. Bolean.
841—Jordan vs. Smith.
851—Kimball vs. Leinfelder.
895—Jahns vs. Congregation B'nai.
886—Carl vs. Schaffner.
886—Kern vs. Betts.
890—Kowenhoven vs. Bergen.
715—Litchfield vs. Adamson et al.
940—Melncke vs. Meincke.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II.—Keogh, J.; Part III.—Ward, J.; Part IV.—Johnson, J.; Part V.—

3409—Leyh vs. Newburgh Electric Co.
1706—Lynch vs. Greason.
4532—Calamia vs. Slevin.
4107—Bogart vs. Citizens' Electric Light Co.
2027—Wed Hah Kaseris vs. Rosenberg.
4726—Gray vs. Bennett.
4512—Rodriguez vs. Uhlman.
4968—Downes vs. Nassau R. R.
2513—Kerby vs. Lang.
2146—Thomashek vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1960—Kelly vs. Everard.
3896—Perry vs. Krutina.
4115—Williams vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4914—Hunt vs B., Q. C. and Sub. R. R.
2325—Sneidker vs. Nassau R. R.
2241—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.
4030—Rothwell vs. Nassau R. R.
2403—Trapp vs. Bennett.
3821—Hessel vs. Beckman.
4388—Webber et al. vs. Reynolds.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

4559—Schlipp vs. Zaunetti.
4541—Atkinson vs. Nassau R. R.
3436—Lohman vs. McLaughlin.
4010—Delsp vs. Long Island R. R.
6504—Kenney vs. Roosevelt.
2713—Duff vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
4210—Loftus vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3002—Mearns vs. Nassau R. R.
2842—Egan vs. N. Y. & B. B.
4110—Butler vs. City of Brooklyn.
2668—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R.
4714—Oatheimer vs. Nassau R. R.
4192—Scanlon vs. Nassau R. R.
2291—Louisville Nat. Bank vs. Morris.
3997—Nagle vs. Union Ry.
756—Jones vs. B. H. R. R.
5278—Campbell vs. Bauland Co.
2615—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
2692—Werner vs. Nassau R. R.
5072—Belford vs. L. I. R. R.
1888—Schenck vs. Vernon et al.
1286—Wilcox vs. Heermance.
5835—Berghold vs. Nassau R. R.
4848—Morrell vs. Cuthbert.
3769—Kantor vs. Sagor.
4440—Gregory vs. Brown.
4760—Courtney vs. N. Y. & B. B.
3369—Murphy vs. Peck.
3366—Harrop vs. Nassau R. R.
3820—Canning vs. B. H. R. R.
4044—Sauer vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1480—Hayden vs. N. Y. & B. B.
1868—Harris vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3918—Kennelly vs. Nassau R. R.
5838—Frank vs. Tuozzo et al.
4848½—Bergen vs. Teahan.
1435—Stein vs. Stewart.
3415—Abbotello vs. Johnston et al.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Calendar for Tuesday.

The wills of Herman Dietrich, Maria Levy, Charles Gelhardt, Charles F. Brown, Michael Mullaney, Henry Beales, Henry Seiler, Sylvia Bell, and John N. Huwer.

The accounting in the estate of Rosanna Coyle and Jane Brown.

The estate of Mary Ann Vose and Mina Weller. Contested Calendar at 10:30.—66—Accounting of James B. Chase.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1411—Frank W. Waters. | 1418—James McKean.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey for the People.

1—Frank W. Fusco.
2—Giovanni Lombardy.
3—Albert Kessler.
4—May King. Ella Adams.
5—James A. Chapman.
6—Hiram Wood.
7—Halm Wallitz.
8—David F. Scanlan.
9—Michael Donohue.
10—Peter Colligan, Patrick McKeon.
11—Chiara Grassi.
12—George O'Neill.
13—Dominico De Angelis
14—Arthur Hayes.
15—John McKenna.
16—Simon Buttner.
17—Pearl Hodes.
18—Pearl Hodes.
19—Henry Muhlhauser.
20—Louis De Mott.
21—Mrs. John R. Martin, alias Mrs. Raymond, alias Amelia Brown.
22—The Internat. Soc'ty of Hotel Employes of Am., (a corporation.)
23—Henry Barlage, indicted as Henry Barlage.
24—Charles Ifland.
25—William C. Tyrer.
26—Henry W. Demond.
27—Roger Jackson.
28—Michael Fitzgerald.
29—Henry Oppenheimer.
30—Michael Murray, John Brown.
31—Adolph Friedeck.
32—Harris Ferberg, Jacob Levy.
33—Henry Smith, alias Capt. Taylor.
34—John G. Moore.
35—Gaetano Gamberdella
36—Asthur B. Moody, alias Blair Moody. Pleadings.
1—Fred'k Ruthenberg.
2—John Stack.
3—Thomas C. Campbell.
4—Ernest M. Welsh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and O'Reilly. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Pasquale Cappella. | 2—William A. E. Moore, Frayne Moore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gray. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Sedolfsky.
2—Joseph Bowe.
3—Morris Jacobs.
4—Aubrey A. Lichfield.
5—David Fox.
6—John Strout, Terrence Reynolds.
7—James H. Smith.
8—Valentine Dick.
9—Henry Morello.
10—William Junnermann
11—Jeremiah Foley.
12—August Itkins.
13—Thomas Kevil.
14—Louis Joskowitz.
15—William McMahon, James McMahon, William McQuade.

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DORIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 17, 1

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READY TO SIGN THE TREATY.

In protesting that she yields to our arms and not to our arguments, Spain yields with a grace so characteristic that we may call it the best grace possible. She yields—that is the main thing, as further trouble is avoided and the path is open to a treaty of peace and friendship.

Our legal position at Paris was of course the position of the protocol, which Spain signed. Our own people have not felt that the American Commissioners have pressed our demands beyond the terms of the protocol. There is no evidence that the legal soundness of our position in the negotiations has been anywhere questioned in Europe by anybody possessing competence and authority to speak upon the matter. Spain's contention that "disposition" is a word of narrower import than "possession" could not be regarded seriously. The disposition of the Philippines being one of the matters intrusted to the Commissioners by the protocol, the American Commissioners proposed to dispose of them by making them ours, as they had a legal right to do, and were instructed to do. To this Spain now assents, "inspired by reasons of patriotism and to avoid the horrors of war."

This decision does credit to her good sense. It was inevitable, but she has not always so promptly recognized and accepted the inevitable. If she acted under advice of some European neighbor, it was good advice; if under pressure, it was exerted for her welfare as well as in our interest.

The state of war which, if Spain had refused to sign a treaty, would have nominally continued, will now be immediately terminated by the signing of the treaty. The instrument must be ratified at Madrid, which will be a simple matter; and at Washington, by the Senate, which is not so simple. We imagine many Senators will protest vehemently against paying $20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippines. Others would be content to pay the money if Spain would keep the Philippines. But whatever criticisms Senators may pass upon details of the treaty, there is very little doubt that they will ratify it.

WHAT IS THE "OPEN DOOR?"

We published yesterday an explanation of the meaning of the policy of the "open door" which "a prominent official" of the Administration kindly vouchsafed to a well-meaning but misguided press.

According to this authority, the phrase has a meaning strictly limited by the lines of longitude. It has been used in the past solely with reference to ports in China, which are kept "open" by treaty or by foreign powers that have seized them. It might possibly be extended to the Philippines, because, though they are some distance from China, they are still Asiatic and Oriental. But if the phrase were brought within, say, a thousand miles of North America, it would have no pertinence or significance whatever. It cannot stand the air of the "Western Hemisphere," and should not rashly be exposed to it. At Puerto Rico it is entirely inadmissible. There the good old policy must prevail. It is a part of the "coast" of the United States, and we can no more allow any foreign vessel to carry goods and passengers to and from this island than we could permit one to conduct a ferry from New York to Hoboken. It would be a violation of the American principle.

All this is ingenious nonsense. In Puerto Rico as in the Philippines we are coming into control of territory of varied and great resources, limited population, and backward development. It is our interest, as it is our plain duty, so to administer this territory that capital, industry, and immigration of the best sort shall be attracted to it, that its resources shall be exploited intelligently and successfully, and that the best practicable opportunities shall be created for the inhabitants, actual or future, to earn a living. In order to do this, we are bound to make all forms of trade as free as possible. Transportation is an essential element of trade. We have no right to restrict it in any way except by such fair taxation as is necessary to defray the expenses of honest and efficient government.

To confine all transportation to American vessels would be either useless or injurious. If American vessels can do the business as cheaply as any others, they can compete with all others, and restrictions would be of no advantage. If they cannot or will not do the business as cheaply as others, the restriction would be pernicious. The experience of the whole world shows that in work of this kind the fullest competition brings out the greatest energy, economy, skill, and ingenuity, and we shall need all these.

DEVELOPING THE PHILIPPINES.

We must increase the trade of the Philippines and very largely increase our trade with them or they will not be worth holding. We have energy and enterprise and capital, all of which Spain lacked. We may expect to develop productiveness where she stifled it. But it is our capacity for colonial administration that will be put to the test. Upon that will depend the commercial profit and loss account of our new venture.

In 1889 the Philippines exported sugar to the value of $11,100,000; hemp, $16,000,000; coffee, $2,500,000, and tobacco, $3,500,000; a total export trade in these principal products of $33,100,000. The imports of the islands then averaged about ten millions a year. In 1896 the exports had fallen to $20,757,750, largely owing to the insurrection. The imports in that year were nearly $11,000,000.

In 1897 one-quarter of 1 per cent. of our foreign trade was with the Philippines. Here, assuredly, is room for advancement. Our imports, chiefly tobacco and hemp, amounted in that year to $4,383,740, which was less than half our imports in the year 1893—$9,159,887. The Philippines take 34 per cent. of their imported goods from the United Kingdom, 21 per cent. from Hongkong and Amoy, and only 13 per cent. from Spain. English cotton goods form the bulk of British exports to the islands. It is there that we may hope for an expansion of our trade, particularly in the cheaper products of our Southern mills. Spain's trade with the islands in 1895, before the insurrection, amounted to about five millions each way, the exports balancing the imports.

It will be to our interest to stimulate trade with the Philippines, because, for one thing, we shall need more revenue for the expenses of governing the islands and for internal improvements. Previous to 1896 the annual revenue of the colony was about $13,500,000 and the expenditure was some $300,000 less than that sum. It will be observed that the public revenue of the islands exceeds the total value of the imported merchandise. The revenue of the United Kingdom is roughly about one-fourth of the value of the annual imports, and in the United States the revenue is in normal years about one-half the value of the imports. Spain has laid heavy duties on some classes of imported goods entered at Manila, as much as 100 per cent. being levied on cotton goods and petroleum. We cannot maintain such charges, and shall of course increase the revenue by abating them. Nor shall we keep up the export duty on tobacco. But we shall need more revenue.

Our military establishment will be, for a time at least, as costly as that of Spain. She kept in the Philippines a peace establishment of seven infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment, and artillery, engineers, &c., amounting to a total of 17,360 men, exclusive of officers. Our establishment will be not much below that in numbers and will doubtless exceed it in cost. Civil administration will not entail any very large expenditure. Our chief need of larger revenue will be for internal improvements. If we are wise in the administration of our new colonies, we shall at once begin developing their resources by building roads and railroads, trolley lines, and bridges. The Romans knew the value of roads. The Spaniards have forgotten it. Free communication will do more to civilize our new wards and to advance them in industrial capacity than the ministrations of the monks have ever done. The Filipinos are in sore need of an industrial awakening. They are inert and inefficient. They are notably poor tillers of the soil, and that is a fact of primary importance in a country whose exportable products are almost wholly of vegetable origin. In the Philippines they raise but eight hundredweight of rice to the acre as against twice that yield in Japan. Their plantations produce but 1,500 pounds of sugar to the acre, while in Java the product exceds two tons to the acre. The growth of the Philippines in wealth and commercial importance and, what more intimately concerns our own people, in value to us, depends upon the increase in the area of tilled land and in the increase of its product per acre. This means that more of the Filipinos must work and that they must become better workmen. If our colonial policy accomplishes that, it will be the best thing for the Filipinos and for ourselves.

AN AMERICAN CHURCH.

It is the general opinion of intelligent American Protestants as well as of intelligent American Catholics that the present Pope of Rome is a very wise as well as a very kindly and very Christian old man. He has never better vindicated the wisdom of the serpent which in his case goes with the innocence of the dove than in the instruction which was read to the clergy of this archdiocese by Archbishop CORRIGAN at the meeting of the Diocesan Synod last week.

The evident purpose of this pastoral letter of the Pope was to make sure that Catholicism in the United States should neither be nor seem to be inconsistent with Americanism. The letter condemns in terms the division of Catholics of European origin according to nationality, and declares that the children of foreign Catholics of any nationality shall be at liberty to join themselves to any Catholic parish in which English is the prevailing language.

Of course this will put an end to the Cahenslyism of which we have had such remarkable exhibitions, in the diocese of Newark in particular. Nothing could be better adapted than the behavior of the priests and prelates who have taken part in this display to convert the Catholic Church in the United States from a single and indivisible body to a multitude of jarring sects. That is what the Pope, as the head of the Church, is bound to prevent, and nothing could be better adapted than his pastoral letter to effect this prevention. On the other hand, nothing could more prejudice the growth and influence of the Church in this country than the general belief that a Catholic training was meant to keep foreigners and the children of foreigners foreigners and to obstruct their assimilation into the mass of American citizenship.

As everybody knows, there have for many years been two parties in the Catholic Church in this country, one foreign and alienating, one American and Americanizing. In this pastoral letter the Pope takes distinctly the side of the latter, supports the contention of Cardinal GIBBONS and Archbishop IRELAND, and repels the contention of other prelates whom we need not name. It shows that the Pope has been well informed by the emissaries whom he has sent to this country, and that he has been well inspired with respect to the interests of the Catholic Church. He has been equally well inspired with reference to the peace and the welfare of Catholics in the United States.

COL. ROOSEVELT AND THE POLICE.

The literary bureau attached to the Republican organization seems at present to be especially active in discussing the theory of a perfect police system. It is giving particular prominence to the "principle" of concentration of power, both with reference to a single head for the police and with reference to the entire police force being subject to organization and direction by the State Government.

The real project which is cloaked in all this elaborate discussion is the establishment of a police system for Greater New York practically within the control of the Governor of the State. A patch will be added to the east, or Long Island, and another to the north, if needed, to make a "metropolitan district," but this will be merely a device, a trick. It will not change in the least the real character or scope or purpose of the plan. The theory of a State constabulary to include the police of all the cities is only an alternative to be talked about, to be rejected as it is bound to be, and then to be made the basis of a "compromise" from which the New York plan will emerge.

We do not believe that the scheme can be carried through. We shall not believe, unless we are compelled to do so, that Col. ROOSEVELT will lend it his support. He cannot do that without grave inconsistency. He knows the police problem in New York as no other Governor has ever known it. He has fully weighed all the conditions, and he is on record with a solution of the problem, which is nothing else than a force with a single head appointed by the Mayor. Every argument for a single head to the force is equally strong for appointment by the Mayor. Both are absolutely essential to real responsibility. Responsibility is indispensable, and it cannot be got from Albany.

But if Col. ROOSEVELT is sufficiently ill-advised to join the Republican machine in such a scheme as this, he must be prepared for such a fight as he has never before had—a fight for a weak and bad cause against public opinion and in open contradiction to his own former convictions, clearly expressed and at the time as sincere as they were sound. That is not the kind of a contest for which he is fitted. He lacks stomach for it; he lacks experience in it. He will miss the forces on which he is accustomed to rely; he will have a sad, uncomfortable, humiliating time of it, and he will be beaten.

PUBLIC OPINION.

When a question is sprung upon the country between elections it is a task quite beyond the human faculties to find out what the country thinks about it. The President professes to be quite sure of his ground, at least he ought to be quite sure of it, in respect to the Philippines, for he professes to be simply following public opinion. How does he know? Dr. VAN DYKE raised a small commotion on Friday evening at a public dinner by suggesting that he had been gathering public opinion by listening to the cries that reached him as he stood on the rear platform of a receding Pullman car. But really it would be difficult to suggest a better method, assuming that the majority must rule, that opinions are therefore to be counted and not weighed, and that judgment must precede discussion.

The first two of these assumptions every American will admit, but they by no means involve the third. It is only quite lately that we have had facts enough about the Philippines on which to base a judgment, if we can be said to have them now. Who knows what the real disposition toward us is of the islanders of Luzon? Suppose they are opposed to us, what is the prospect of overcoming their opposition by precept or example, and, if we cannot do that, how much trouble and expense and bloodshed will it cost approximately, to overcome it by force? These are preliminary questions, but is there any satisfactory answer to be had to them?

The newspapers have all printed unusually full reports of the Thanksgiving sermons. Who can deduce public opinion from these reports? The pulpit is many times as trustworthy an index to public opinion as the press. In this case a clergyman, especially an evangelical clergyman, has a professional bias arising from his interest in foreign missions and facilities which our rule in the Philippines would provide for preaching the Gospel to every creature in the islands. In spite of this, the clergy seem to be as much divided as the laity. Every opinion on one side is offset by an opinion on the other.

Senators of the United States have a stronger motive than any other men for coming to right conclusions about what public opinion demands. We suppose that absolute proof that the country was in favor of acquiring the Philippines or opposed to it would determine the fate of a treaty when it came up for ratification. The President has concluded that public opinion would ratify the treaty he evidently intends to submit. But the evidence that satisfies him by no means satisfies all the Senators of his own party. It is plain that there is now, at least, a considerable schism among the Republican Senators. Whether two-thirds of the Senators present will "concur" in a process which at once annexes the Philippines and pays $20,000,000 or any other sum for them is still questionable. Many Senators are against acquiring them at all, and many more against paying for them.

The elections shed little or no light upon the question. What they did show was that the first two years of Mr. McKINLEY'S Administration had considerably weakened the hold of the Republican Party upon the country. But nobody can tell what part of this loss is due to the project of taking over all the Philippines. That project was formally announced within a week of the elections, when the minds of voters were already made up, and it is not likely that many votes were affected by it. An individual may give a shrewd guess at the sentiment of his own neighborhood. But we have really no means of determining what is the opinion upon this question of the United States at large.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—To estimate the depth in inches of any particular rainfall is a task not quite so easy as the unscientific person is apt to suppose, for it requires something more than the mere putting out of doors of a pail or a cup. A result approximately correct can be obtained in the case of rain, however, with what can be called no difficulty at all when the trouble to be taken is compared with the precautions which he must observe who would discover just how much snow comes down in this or that storm. In the first place, there is snow and snow. Even when there is no wind the difference of a few degrees in temperature may increase the apparent depth of a snowfall by more than half, and when the air is in rapid motion the problem becomes practically insoluble. The Government weather observers have a system of reducing snow to rain, or rather to water, and so keep track of what they call "precipitation," but other folks trust to their eyes, and the inevitable results are such wide discrepancies as exist between the various reports now coming in from nearby places as to the severity of Saturday night's "blizzard." The estimates run all the way from two or three inches to as many feet, and yet the fall was probably about the same all over this part of the country. As a matter of fact the only remarkable feature of this storm was the velocity of the wind. The cold was not severe nor the amount of snow at all impressive. But innumerable big drifts were formed and a vast amount of inconvenience, with not a little suffering, was the result. Broad, open fields in the real country were covered to a depth of less than three inches, and the snow was light and dry at that. What we experienced was a full-grown gale, but it was decidedly immature as a snowstorm.

—Sympathy which will not be at all ridiculous if it verges close to tears, and admiration which will remain reasonable if it approaches enthusiasm, is deserved by the Captain General who has just ceased to be Governor General of Cuba. Everybody who has met this unfortunate BLANCO, Americans not less than those belonging to other nationalities, describes him as a man of intelligence and dignity, with all the courtesy of his race and little or none of its cruelty and its arrogance. His personal honesty has rarely been impugned—never, so far as we know, for cause—and this is a distinction to be appreciated only when one remembers that in both the military and the civil services of Spain the acceptance of bribes and the misappropriation of public funds are so nearly universal that, for a Spanish official, they have almost ceased to be either reprehensible or immoral. A man can hardly be condemned for doing what his employers expect him to do—what he almost must do if he is to live in the style befitting his rank. But BLANCO has avoided the apparently inevitable. Both in the Philippines and in Cuba he made efforts to mitigate the savagery of Spanish rule, often with some measure of success, and though he did not overturn the system of peculation in either place, he at least seems to have refrained from profiting by it. That he failed completely in Cuba, both as a soldier and as an administrator, is more to his credit than to his disgrace, just as was the similar failure of Gen. CAMPOS in both capacities a proof of that leader's high deserts. BLANCO goes home in sadness and humiliation, but no American jeers should add to the weight of his burdens.

NUGGETS.

Business.

Goodly—What is grander than a man you can trust?

Cynicus—One who will trust you—Jewish Comment.

A Dangerous Situation.

She—Father, would it hurt you much if I married without your consent?

He—It might hurt the young man more.—Brooklyn Life.

The Difference.

In China a wife is never seen by her husband before marriage. In this country some wives seldom see their husbands after marriage.—Chicago News.

Course of True Love, &c.

Bessie—I thought Nellie Sanderson was to have been married last week.

Jessie—So she was, but Charlie's rich aunt, who had been given up, is getting well again.—Harlem Life.

Missed His Opportunity.

She—Bees will not hurt you if they know you.

He—Well, I'm sorry I was not introduced to one I met last Summer, then; that's all I've got to say.—Yonkers Statesman.

SOME BAD WESTERN MAN.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The horsethief hung on the hickory limb,
Half hidden among the trees.
In the west the sun was sinking low,
And the stiffened form swung to and fro
In the chill November breeze.

A skilled detective passed that way,
By wandering fancy led.
He looked with grim, impassive face
And practiced eye. "Another case
Of suicide," he said.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Julia Arthur Is a Beautiful Rosalind in the Forest of Arden.

MME. SCHILLER'S CONCERT

"The Christian" and "Cyrano de Bergerac" in New Houses—Other Bills.

Julia Arthur acted Shakespeare's Rosalind for the first time last night at Wallack's Theatre with a sufficient measure of success to justify the retention of "As You Like It" in her repertory. She was, in all scenes, lovely to look upon, for those speaking eyes of hers now spoke from under tresses of a reddish golden hue, her court gown was handsome and her doublet and hose—to wit, a brown jerkin with boots and leggins to match—became her well.

For two acts her portrayal was strangely deficient in spirit and expression, her facial play being limited to a look of mild astonishment, a polite smile and a pretty frown. Her speech was grateful to the ear, but she made nothing of the "One out-of-suits with Fortune" passages, seemed to go in a merely perfunctory way through the first scenes with Orlando, and hardly rose to the requirements of the scene of banishment. A determination to avoid the conventional and the ultra-theatrical seemed then to possess her so strongly as to make her acting tame.

But she woke up in the second forest scene, and thereafter, though she carried the play forward at a pace somewhat too rapid, she put feeling into the portrayal and endowed it with the needful variety of tone and emphasis. A famous Rosalind she may never be, but her performance is sure to improve, and to repay the attention of intelligent playgoers, of whom not too many were present last night.

The pastoral comedy was set with beautiful woodland scenery by Homer Emens, and all appropriately costumed. The prompt book is new, but contains no startling innovation. Melancholy Jaques speaks the First Lord's speech as of old. The Jaques, however, is a hopelessly commonplace performance, while the Orlando is simply lamentable. The Touchstone is utterly conventional and dry as a chip withal. But Phœbe is really charming, and Sylvius is played with feeling and while the others generally lack distinction, the performance as a whole is much better than might have been expected.

Banished Duke	Edwin Holt
Jaques	T. B. Bridgeland
Duke Frederick	W. J. Thorold
Le Beau	Herbert Fortier
Charles	George Wharnock
Oliver	Albert Brown
Orlando	W. S. Hart
Adam	Horace Lewis
Touchstone	Robert McQuade
Corin	Joseph Allen
Sylvius	L. J. Fuller
William	William Herbert
Celia	Florence Conron
Phœbe	Ethel Knight Mollison
Audrey	Marie Bingham
Rosalind	Julia Arthur

MME. SCHILLER'S CONCERT.

A Pianist Formerly Popular Makes Her Reappearance Here.

Mme. Madeline Schiller was well and favorably known in this city as a pianist a few years ago in the days when Chickering Hall lay nearer to the centre of the musical life of the metropolis than it does now. Mme. Schiller was praised then for her graceful manner and her fluent style, though there never seemed to be any sound reason for believing that she would attain to heights far above those on which she then dwelt. She has since been in those foreign climes where pianists never cease from troubling and the weary listeners never rest. Just what she has been doing there matters little. She has come back, and last night she gave a concert at Carnegie Hall for the purpose of reintroducing herself to a public which has followed the tide of progress upward—in more senses than one.

That Mme. Schiller is held in affectionate remembrance by many was abundantly demonstrated by the size of the audience and the warmth of the welcome which she received. She was heard with the closest attention and rewarded with the most enthusiastic applause, while alert ushers sped up and down the aisles, laden with flowers for the artist. If perchance the audience had not chosen to get up its largest amount of enthusiasm for one of the now familiar stalking horses of Mr. Paur, who conducted the orchestra, it might have been possible to say that Mme. Schiller scored a tremendous success with her hearers; but when people who have come to compliment a pianist are diverted by the contrapuntal athletics of Mr. Weingartner, there is room for doubt.

Mme. Schiller played the Rubinstein concerto in G major, Opus 45; the Liszt disarrangement of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture for piano solo, and the same venerable patriarch's E-flat concerto. Mr. Paur and his orchestra introduced the concert with Weber's "Freischütz" overture, and after the Tannhäuser" selection played Wiengartner's édition de luxe of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." Recent concert programmes almost convince one that the time has come for Weber's genius to be recognized. However, to the pianist.

Mme. Schiller deserves some thanks for permitting us to hear Rubinstein's seldom-played concerto in G. She performed it with affectionate understanding. She gave a reading which for clearness of design, comprehensiveness of spirit and significance of detail could only be excelled by a pianist with a larger technical equipment. Yet it must be admitted that the main defect of Mme. Schiller's technic is weakness of finger, and that is perhaps a physical deficiency that cannot be overcome. But it makes her right hand passage work lack color and brilliancy. Her tone in rapid music becomes hard and glassy, and much of her intricate playing is indistinct and easily lost in even the moderato of the orchestra. She does not play octaves at all well; she gives them with a heavy touch and a cold tone. But she did play the slow movement of the concerto most musically. Here her tone sang and was lovely in color, while her phrasing was in all respects admirable. In the last movement she was less successful, because unable to meet its calls for brilliancy and power.

If Mme. Schiller had been content to play the two concertos and omit the "Tannhäuser" piece, she would have left a better impression. But the overture to "Tannhäuser" is one of the things which cannot be played on the piano, and Mme. Schiller's performance was a most satisfying proof of that fact. She took the tempo at a very slow pace, and even at that was forced to distort the rhythms and blur some of the most significant passages in her desperate attempt to get in all the notes. It is not easy to play with two hands a work written for some twenty different instruments, even when a Liszt has endeavored to create the pianistic illusion.

It seemed as if Mr. Paur had put the "Invitation to the Dance" on the programme with a sly purpose. He may have wished to show how much easier it is to play a piano piece well on the orchestra than an orchestral piece on the piano. At any rate he did so, and the audience made him play it over. In this manner forty-five minutes of the concert were wasted in a most unprofitable manner over the exhibition of two compositions transported out of their natural fields. It may not be amiss to express a hope that the good Mr. Paur will soon stop inviting us to the dance and play us the dance itself.

FRAU SORMA WILL NOT COME.

Herr Conried, However, Promises a Rich Season of German Plays.

Heinrich Conried received a cable dispatch yesterday from Agnes Sorma, announcing her inability, for purely domestic reasons, to fulfil her contract with him for an American tour, beginning in January. Herr Conried does not despair of satisfying the frequenters of the Irving Place Theatre this Winter by the richness and variety of his season's programme of German plays. Blumenthal and Kadelburg's "Im Weissen Rössl" is still drawing full houses, and is likely to run until Christmas or later. In reserve, Conried holds Felix Phillippi's much-talked of play, "Das Erbe," which is supposed to have some sort of political significance as well as strong dramatic interest. It is possible that another famous Austrian star, besides Sonnenthal, may visit this country before the Winter is well advanced, appearing in a play which has created a great sensation in Europe, which it is expected soon to duplicate here in an English version. "Bruder Martin," a farce, with songs, and several other new German pieces are relied on to keep the Irving Place Theatre going prosperously before Sonnenthal comes, in April.

"LA BOHEME" IN ENGLISH.

Mme. Melba Hears the Castle Square Company Sing the Opera.

The first performance of Puccini's opera, "La Boheme," (The Bohemians,) in English in this country was given last night by the Castle Square Opera Company before an artistic as well as an appreciative audience at the American Theatre. The performance evidently had some significance from the fact that in one of the proscenium boxes sat Maurice Grau, and in the other Mme. Melba. Last Summer during her stay in Italy Mme. Melba studied the rôle of Musetta with Puccini, and some time during her season in Philadelphia will be heard in the opera for the first time. Others in the audience witnessing the performance for more than one reason were Charles Hill's, Mme. Melba's manager; Victor Capoul, and several others prominently identified with music in this country.

The opera, "La Boheme," in Italian, has been heard in this city several times before. The performance last night, like previous ones at the American Theatre, was creditable on the whole.

Rudolph	Joseph F. Sheehan
Marcel	W. G. Stewart
Schaunard	Harold L. Butler
Colline	Herbert Witherspoon
Benoit	E. N. Knight
Alcindoro	Frank Moulan
Parpignol	J. G. Gibson
Sergeant	S. P. Veron
Mimi	Yvonne de Treville
Musetta	Villa Knox

"The Red, White, and Blue."

"The Red, White, and Blue," which is called on the programme a "timely patriotic play," was put on for the first time last night at the Grand Opera House. The title sufficiently describes the drama. It is a fiery, jingo piece of American patriotism, acted to the rattling accompaniment of rifle and pistol shots. It is needless to say the scene is laid in Cuba.

There is barely enough story to carry all the powder burning that is done on the stage, but the more powder that was burnt the more pleased seemed the audience, which had evidently assembled in expectation of a jollification over the flag, and liked the smell of powder and the rattle of small arms. There is more talk of the flag, however, than display of it, although the most effective scene is made by the American prisoners kissing reverently and with tears a little banner that the Chaplain has carried into captivity with him and produces for the consolation of his fellow-sufferers. In this scene the four prisoners go through a mimicry of cheering the flag, suppressing their voices to keep the sentries from overhearing them, and the spirit and feeling with which it was done was in every way fine and admirable.

The actors were better than the play, and Raymond Hitchcock, as the war correspondent, and Gertrude Quinlan, as Hetty Hale, were quite clever in some of the scenes. Charles Kent was the Chaplain.

"The Christian" Back in Town.

"The Christian," after a week's exile, returned to the Borough of Manhattan last night, and the Garden Theatre, where Hall Caine's splendidly advertised play will likely stay all Winter, was crowded to the doors. Viola Allen's cordially accepted portrayal of Glory Quayle is now associated with the John Storm of that vigorous and frequently eloquent actor, Joseph Haworth, and the Polly Love of Helen Lowell, while George Woodward, R. J. Dillon, J. L. Finney, John Mason, and the Merrilees girls retain their original rôles.

"Cyrano" in Harlem.

Richard Mansfield and his company presented their English version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Harlem Opera House last night, with no curtailment or lessening of its pictorial magnificence. The house was as full as possible, and it will be crowded at every other performance of the week, for the advance sale of seats has been very large. Next week Mr. Mansfield will take "Cyrano" to Chicago.

Theatres and Music Halls.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Hoyt's company, presenting "A Stranger in New York," made its customary hit last night.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company last evening presented "Capt. Swift" before a good-sized audience.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Felix Morris is the particular star this week, presenting "The Vagabond," and Edward Goodwin, in imitation of his brother, Nathaniel, is making his vaudeville début. The balance of the variety bill is of an interesting character.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Mr. Proctor's military spectacle, "The Battle of San Juan Hill," has settled down for a long run, and last week's audiences were the largest in the history of the house. The vaudeville part of the programme includes Maggie Cline, Minnie Methot, M. Rudinoff, Charles T. Aldrich, and others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A capital programme was enjoyed at this house yesterday by a large audience. Grace Huntington made her first vaudeville appearance in a new comedietta entitled "Checkmate," assisted by Clarence Heritage and others. Joseph Hart presented a new skit, "Dr. Chauncey's Visit," with Miss Carrie De Mar. "The Holly-Tree Inn" continues for the second week. Others in the bill were Al Leech, Giacinta della Rocca, Prof. Morris's trained ponies, and the wargraph.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marshall P. Wilder will make his début in vaudeville at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre next Monday afternoon.

"The Turtle" last night celebrated its one hundredth performance at the Manhattan Theatre. Satin programmes were distributed, and to every woman auditor was given a glass puffbox, with silver-gilt cover bearing portraits of the company.

Miss Josephine Hall, who made her vaudeville début a fortnight ago, was taken seriously ill Saturday and threatened with appendicitis. At the Hotel Gerard, where Miss Hall is living, it was said last night that she was resting easily, but was not out of danger.

William Burmester, the violinist, has sailed from Bremen on the Lahn, which is due here the latter part of this week. Mr. Burmester will make his first appearance in Boston Dec. 9 and 10, and in this city at Carnegie Hall Dec. 14 and 15 in connection with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"The Head of the Family" having been placed in rehearsal by William Crane at the Knickerbocker Theatre, the impression gained ground that the comedian contemplated an early change of bill This Manager Brooks says is erroneous. Mr. Crane is under contract to present the play some time this season, but the production is some weeks off.

A number of changes were shown last night in "Hotel Topsy Turvy" at the Herald Square Theatre, which serve to make that lively farce livelier than ever. The entire first act had been rewritten and made more sprightly, and the second act had a new setting. In the third act a mock duel between Mr. Foy and Mr. Gisiko gave Mr. Foy a chance to introduce a lot of his peculiar style of fun. New songs for Miss Dressler and Mr. Foy have been interpolated.

Injunction Against H. E. Blair.

The suit recently brought by Boosey & Co., the American representatives of Ricordi & Co. of Milan, Italy, against H. E. Blair, former proprietor of the Royal Italian Opera Company for infringement of copyright, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs and a perpetual injunction granted restraining him from producing the opera "La Bohème" or any imitation or adaptation thereof. The Royal Italian Opera Company suddenly terminated its engagement in this city on Oct. 17, when it were scheduled to give a performance of "Carmen" at the Casino.

FUNERAL OF ACTOR COULDOCK.

Held To-morrow in the Little Church Around the Corner.

The funeral services of Charles W. Couldock, the actor, who died on Sunday evening, in his eighty-fourth year, will be held to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., in the Church of the Transfiguration, known better among actors as The Little Church Around the Corner. The Rev. Dr. Houghton will officiate, and the organist and boy choir of the church will have charge of the music.

Among those who will act as honorary pall bearers are Everett J. Wendell, John Drew, Charles W. Dayton, William F. Clifton, M. J. Murray, and Frank Wood. The interment will be in the plot of the Actors' Fund in Evergreens Cemetery.

LAWYERS FOR QUAY DEMUR

Argue that Indictments Against the Senator Are Defective.

MONEY USED NOT THE STATE'S

Funds Deposited in the People's Bank Said to Have Become That Institution's Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The case of Senator Quay and others charged with conspiracy in the misuse of the money of the State on deposit in the People's Bank came up to-day in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Finletter presiding. The defendants were not in court, their interests being looked after by their counsel, Rufus E. Shapley and A. S. L. Shields. Immediately upon the opening of court Mr. Shapley filed demurrers to four of the five indictments found against the defendants by the Grand Jury, and also filed a motion to quash the fifth indictment.

Argument on these demurrers was made by Mr. Shapley. In a general way the objections to the indictments were based on contentions that the specifications were insufficient; that there was complete failure to charge any unlawful act, and an absence of allegation that the defendants unlawfully obtained any money either from the bank or from any other source. If the defendants did, as the indictments charge, purchase stocks and bonds through Cashier Hopkins, as agent, Mr. Shapley said, no unlawful act had been committed. He argued that the banks every day act as purchasers for their depositors or customers.

Regarding the allegations respecting the use of State moneys, he pointed out that all moneys deposited in a bank go into the general fund of the bank, and said that the indictments were defective in charging misuse of State funds obtained from the People's Bank, inasmuch as any money obtained from the bank must have been funds of the People's Bank, and not State funds, and the People's Bank, as a bank of discount and deposit, Mr. Shapley contended, had a legal right to lend, through its officers, money that had been lawfully deposited by the State Treasurers in accordance with law, and had thereby become legally the money of the People's Bank prior to the date of the alleged conspiracy. The indictment failed to show, Mr. Shapley said, how it was possible for the defendants to have been guilty of unlawful conspiracy in respect thereto.

Respecting the fourth indictment objected to, Mr. Shapley contended that it would have been impossible for Mr. Quay to have been guilty as indicted, inasmuch as the indictment charged him with conspiracy on March 24, 1898, with various State Treasurers named therein. On the date mentioned, Mr. Shapley said, all those named had retired from the office of State Treasurer and had no control of State funds, and one of the Treasurers named, William B. Hart, on that date had been dead several years. Some of the others had been out of the office for many years. The impossibility of the charges contained in the indictment, he said, was thus clearly shown.

The fifth indictment, the motion to quash which was entered, relates wholly to Benjamin J. Haywood. It charged Haywood with unlawfully lending $100,000 of the State fund which was under his control as State Treasurer, and recites that he obtained benefit and gain from such loan. The offense charged was admitted by Mr. Shapley to be an indictable one, but he claimed that the bill was illegally and irregularly presented to the Grand Jury. No warrant of arrest had been issued against Mr. Haywood on this charge, and there had been no binding over by a Magistrate. When the original charges of conspiracy had been heard before a Magistrate nothing had been said of this charge against Mr. Haywood, and the District Attorney had presented the bill to the Grand Jury wholly on his own responsibility. This, Mr. Shapley contended, the District Attorney had no legal right to do.

In summing up, Mr. Shapley characterized the indictments as radically defective, as they failed to show on the face the unlawful character of the acts charged. He added that it was not charged that either the People's Bank or the State had ever lost a dollar through any acts of the defendants.

District Attorney Graham, replying to the argument of the attorney for the defense, claimed that the indictments were legally sufficient and fully warranted the Court in proceeding with the trial of the defendants. On the contention that there was no violation of law in the defendants having Cashier Hopkins act as agent in the purchase of stocks, the District Attorney quoted from the State law of 1860 which forbade an officer of a State bank from purchasing or selling or in any way being directly or indirectly interested in the purchase or sale of stocks, and he said that the conspiracy charged in the indictments rested wholly on the purchase of stocks by Cashier Hopkins for Mr. Quay.

Whether the funds were the exclusive property of the bank, Mr. Graham said, had nothing to do with the question. The misuse of the State's account in the bank was what was charged, and the identity of the dollar after it went into the general fund of the bank was wholly immaterial. As to the motion to quash the Haywood indictment, he said Mr. Haywood had been fully notified of the charge before it had been presented to the Grand Jury, and he claimed that as prosecuting attorney he had power to present such a bill without the formal issuance of a warrant of arrest.

Mr. Shields added briefly to the argument for the defense, and the Judge then took the papers under advisement. He did not intimate when a decision could be expected.

CERVERA HAD HIS FEARS.

The Spanish Admiral Writes That He Predicted the Destruction of His Fleet Before Sailing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Navy Department to-day published, through the office of Naval Intelligence, the views of Admiral Cervera regarding the Spanish Navy in the late war. Capt. Clover, the Chief Intelligence Officer, explains that this is a reprint of a number of letters published in La Epoca of Madrid on the 5th of the present month. The letters are dated from before the war up to May 5. They were written by Cervera in protest against Spain rushing into war in the face of certain defeat, due to the naval strength of the United States and the unpreparedness of the Spanish Navy. Cervera writes:

"I ask myself if it is right for me to keep silent and thereby make myself an accomplice in adventures which will surely cause the total ruin of Spain. And for what purpose? To defend an island which was ours, but belongs to us no more, because even if we should not lose it by right in the war, we have lost it in fact, and with it all wealth and an enormous number of young men, victims of the climate and bullets in the defense of what is now no more than a romantic ideal.

"Furthermore, I believe that this opinion of mine should be known to the Queen and by the Council of Ministers. I have deemed it my duty to express my opinions to the proper authorities, plainly and without beating about the bush. Now let orders be given to me; I will carry them out with energy and decision. I am ready for the worst."

Capt. Clover says Spain had neglected her navy, and Cervera shows it was imprudent for her to attempt war against a superior naval power. Taking up some of the vessels in detail in a letter written in January, he shows how the Vizcaya carried defective guns, how the Carlos V. was a failure because of lack of power, and how the Cataluna, begun more than eight years before, was still incomplete. And then he predicts that a conflict would be disastrous to Spain. In a letter written in

THE TRIAL OF PICQUART

A Scene in the Chamber of Deputies Created by Discussion.

MINISTER OF WAR IS SILENT

He Refuses to Intervene in the Picquart Affair—A Lively Debate Results, Creating Excitement.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day, much interest being taken in the announced intention of some of the Deputies to interpellate the Government on the Picquart case.

M. Paul Deschanel, Republican, announced that he had received a request to interpellate the Government regarding the Picquart proceedings, and the Premier, M. Dupuy, proposed an immediate discussion of the matter. But M. Fournière, Socialist, asked for an adjournment of an hour and a half, in order that the Republican Deputies might be able to consult with their colleagues in the Senate regarding the adoption of a common policy. The Chamber rejected the motion by a vote of 352 to 244.

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, in the Chamber of Deputies refused to intervene in the Picquart affair, and the House approved the Government's declaration regarding the separation of military and civil powers by a vote of 437 to 73.

A Radical Deputy, M. Bos, opened the discussion. He said that, while there had been some honesty in the Dreyfus prosecution, there had been nothing but dishonesty in the Picquart affair. These remarks caused an uproar. Continuing, M. Bos detailed the history of the Picquart "persecution," recalling Col. Picquart's exile to Tunis, and asked the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, why he had permitted a court-martial to be summoned for Dec. 12.

The Deputy also accused Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, who, he said, had promised a revision of the case, with having broken his word. This caused another uproar. M. Bos concluded with insisting that the Government ought to postpone the trial of Picquart by court-martial, the charge against him being disclosing the contents of certain military documents to his counsel, for legal purposes growing out of the Dreyfus case, until the decision of the Court of Cassation in the revision of the Dreyfus trial is made known. This brought forth lively applause from the majority of the Deputies.

M. Millerand, Radical Socialist, spoke in a similar strain. He said it was absolutely necessary to postpone the Picquart court-martial in order to avoid the scandalous contradictions which otherwise were likely to arise between the verdicts of the court-martial and of the Court of Cassation.

The President of the Chamber at this stage of the proceedings was frequently obliged to intervene in order to quiet the uproar on all sides. M. Poincaré, Republican, then made an impassioned speech, during the course of which he said it was not necessary to confound the army with a few imprudent men. The members of the court-martial, he continued, were above suspicion; but the prosecution of Picquart savored of reprisal. [Applause.] Col. Picquart's secret imprisonment, M. Poincaré further remarked, was beyond all precedent, and there were guilty parties, he claimed, who were enjoying scandalous impunity. [Applause.]

"There are other forgers besides Picquart who ought to be prosecuted!" exclaimed the Deputy. "These injustices will end by exasperating the nation."

M. Poincaré, who was Minister of Public Instruction in 1893-5, created a sensation by adding: "We were attacked for the Dreyfus prosecution in 1894; but I learned of the Dreyfus affair through the newspapers!" Tremendous applause and uproar followed this assertion.

M. Barthou, who was Minister of Public Works in 1894, here interjected: "I am ready to indorse the words of M. Poincaré, which are true."

This called forth more applause and exclamations of "It is absurd!" "It is inconceivable!"

Continuing, M. Poincaré added: "The only proof of Dreyfus's guilt in 1894 consisted of the bordereau. No Cabinet Minister, nor even the President of the Council of Ministers, heard any mention of the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault." [Applause.]

M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, here interjected: "Gen. Mercier secured these confessions."

Gen. Mercier was Minister of War at the time of the Dreyfus trial.

M. Poincaré continued: "Capt. Lebrun-Renault, when he was examined by the President of the Council, did not mention the Dreyfus confession!" This statement caused applause to break forth from all parts of the house, during which M. Cavaignac tried to speak, but was howled down, although one Deputy shouted: "Let us hear the hero of the forgery!"

M. Poincaré concluded with saying: "Silence has weighed heavily upon me, and I am now happy to have had the opportunity to tell what I know of the case." [Renewed applause.]

M. Cavignac reasserted that Capt. Lebrun-Renault's evidence was given to Gen. Mercier. "His report exists," he exclaimed, amid uproar and cries of "date!" "date!" "but perhaps Capt. Lebrun-Renault has since retracted his admissions." Shouts of surprise followed this suggestion.

M. de Freycinet said: "The Government, on assuming office, found the proceedings pending. We have only one anxiety and that is to ascertain the truth. We do not object to furnishing the Court of Cassation with all the evidence available excepting the evidence involving the national defense. Both the civil and the military courts are fully equipped to deal with the respective cases, and, as all desire to arrive at the truth it will be reached. The Government asks the Chamber to respect the independence of the law."

After another appeal from M. Millerand for a postponement of the Picquart court-martial, M. Dupuy, the Premier, declared that the Dreyfus affair "must remain purely judicial, as the only means of reaching the truth, which may now be attained." Referring to the statements of M. Poincaré, M. Dupuy asked why that Deputy had waited so long "before astonishing the Chamber with his revelations."

"We decline to order a postponement of the court-martial," said the Premier. "To give such an order, even if we had the right, would be to strike a blow at the principle of separation of the public powers."

"It is not within the province of Parliament or the Government to adjust the connection which may exist between the Dreyfus and Picquart cases. Our intervention would be calculated to hamper the work of the Court of Cassation. We will respect the decisions of the law. We are a Government of law and refuse to be a Government of arbitrary measures." [Prolonged cheers.]

The order of the day, approving the statement of the Government respecting the principle of the separation of the judicial and executive powers, was then adopted by a vote of 437 to 73.

The vote in the Chamber enables the anti-Dreyfusites to sing a song of victory, since the Dreyfusite demand was for the Government to order the Picquart court-martial postponed.

Nevertheless the whole debate served to advance the cause of Dreyfus. M. Dupuy's speech is admitted on all hands to have been a masterpiece of statesmanship. He did not deny that the Government had power to intervene with Gen. Zurlinden, but explained that it would be better for the Court of Cassation to do so.

He said that a fortnight ago the Court of Cassation demanded the documents concerning the Picquart affair. At that time, for legal reasons, he continued, only copies could be given. Now, however, if the originals were demanded by the court they would be placed at its disposal.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the debate after M. Poincaré's revelations, which served to draw even closer the bonds of suspicion surrounding Gen. Mercier, is the changing attitude of the Chamber toward M. Cavaignac.

The latter's speech before the period of the Henry suicide was accepted and placarded throughout the country as proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. Now he is received with howls at the hands of Deputies when he attempts to justify his attitude. The general belief is that the Court of Cassation will now demand the Picquart dossier, thus delaying the court-martial.

Among the rumors current this evening is one that Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, has already resigned. There is also a report that Col. Picquart will be released on bail.

In the lobbies of the Chamber M. Dupuy's speech was interpreted as an invitation to the Court of Cassation to ask for the production of the petit bleu and other documents in the Picquart case, which the Government would immediately produce, thus indirectly leading to a postponement of the court-martial, which the Government has refused to grant under duress.

It was also held that the Premier had admitted the right of the Government to intervene regarding Gen. Zurlinden's action, but had only refrained from fear that intervention would be misinterpreted.

An immense mass meeting was held this evening in favor of Col. Picquart.

Thousands of people, shouting "Conspues Rochefort!" and "Conspues Drummont!" marched to the Cherche-Midi Prison, where Picquart is confined, and cheered and demonstrated there on his behalf. The anti-Picquartites rallied and there were several conflicts between the two bands.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND DREYFUS.

Reported the Kaiser Will Take a Firm Position in the Case.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—It is learned from an authoritative source that Col. Schwartzkoppen, the former German Military Attaché at Paris, while supping with Emperor William at Potsdam on Sunday detailed the whole of the inside history of the Dreyfus, Esterhazy, and Picquart cases to His Majesty, who contemplates taking some action in the matter. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow, and Gen. von Hahnke, the Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, will be summoned to Potsdam this week to discuss the advisability of an official German pronouncement on the subject.

It is said that the Emperor during his recent tour conversed with several persons about the Dreyfus case, and it is added that the new points which he has heard have prompted him to his present action.

Word Received from Dreyfus.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Mme. Dreyfus, the wife of former Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, has, by permission of the authorities, received the following telegram from her husband: "I rejoice with all of you. My health is morally and physically good."

CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

Riots Continue in Certain Provinces and Animosity to Foreign Missionaries Is Openly Declared.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 28.—The steamer Glenogle has arrived here after a tempestuous passage, bringing an interesting budget of news from the restless East. From Tien-Tsin comes news which shows that Japan has decided to resist Russian aggression. She is preparing to drive the Czar's troops from Korea, and to this end large detachments of troops are being landed in the Hermit Kingdom.

News is also at hand from Tien-Tsin that a large number of Japanese spies have been captured by the Russians at Port Arthur and shot. Seven Japanese, all officers of the Imperial Japanese Army, were taken, and on their persons were found drawings of the principal fortifications. But a day elapsed after their capture before they were marched out before a firing party of Russians and summarily shot.

The rebels in Chung King, according to advices by the Glenogle, are increasing in power daily. The Tung Liang and How Chow Railway is completely under their control. They have compelled well-to-do people to provide them with money and provisions, and are making weapons day and night. Merchants in Chung King have wired to Shanghai and other coast ports, stopping the shipment of goods. The rebels are daily committing atrocities of every sort and kind. One of their leaders, Yii, went to the Governor of Lung Shui Chin and demanded a large sum of money. This was refused, and the rebels, 2,000 strong, plundered the town, killing hundreds.

Two days afterward they went to Tung Liang and demolished all the houses of the Christians, massacring with shocking brutality those who tried to escape. They then declared that they had gone to that city especially to oppose foreigners and Christians. Others, they said, were not to be molested unless they offered resistance.

Two French priests and a Methodist missionary had gone to the Magistrates Yemen for shelter, and late in the afternoon the rebels went to the Magistrates and asked that they be delivered up. The Magistrates refused, but they afterward relented and allowed the rebels to enter the Yemen to take the missionaries. The Methodist drew a revolver and resisted, and he was at once killed. The two French priests were bound and carried away as prisoners. The rebels then retired to Wang Choa Tung. They are, it is said, seizing and murdering Christians almost daily.

According to reports from Chemulpo, matters have reached a grave crisis in Korea. The Emperor is being worried to death with petitions by the Independence Club, which is forcing his hand, to dismiss some of the higher Ministers, when the whole phalanx of the Independence Club will invade the palace and take charge of the Government's affairs.

The execution of the unfortunates accused of the attempt to poison the Emperor was a ghastly affair. The doomed were taken from the scaffold on which they were to have been executed by a mob. Then began one of the most grewsome exhibitions of savagery and bloodthirstiness ever seen in any land. The condemned men were actually torn to pieces by the mob, and even when life was extinct the most develish indignities imaginable were heaped on the mangled and bleeding remains.

Considerable excitement prevails in Peking among certain factions over the action of the Empress Dowager in bestowing upon Tsai Chi, Prince of Tuan and Prince Tsai Lienn, a sword called the "Shang Fand" sword, which carries with it the right to behead any person, regardless of rank or dignity, without first asking permission from the throne. This is to guard against sudden signs of treachery. Although the Shang Fand sword has been an institution ever since the earliest Chinese history, it has been only once bestowed during the present dynasty, and then to the Mongol Gen. Si Chang, who was appointed by the late Emperor Hsien Feng special generalissmo of the imperial forces acting against the Taiping rebels.

The Japan Times, speaking of the critical state of affairs at Peking, says: "The real fear in the heart of the Empress is that the Manchu dynasty will go the way of previous dynasties. She clings to Russia as her strongest support."

The Japanese Government has ordered another new battleship, which is to be constructed by Messrs. Vicker's Sons & Maxim of the Naval Construction Works, Barrow-in-Furness, for £930,000. It will exceed anything yet built in size and in offensive and defensive qualities. It will be over 15,000 tons' displacement.

DYING ON A JAMAICA BEACH.

A Man Found Who Said He Had Been Beaten and Robbed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 28.—A week ago a strange white man was found dying on the beach near here. He said he had been beaten and robbed in a house on Orange Street, but he died immediately afterward without giving any further information. The police investigation so far has only established that the deceased was probably a man named Smith, either an American or a Canadian, who recently arrived at Port Antonio, and who expected his family shortly. But the police have failed to identify the scene of the tragedy, and the victim had no papers or linen marks.

The incident is creating quite a sensation here, especially in view of the utter failure of the police to solve the mystery, as a result of which they are charged with gross incompetency.

JEWELRY OF A DUCHESS.

Two Men Arrested Accused of Having Stolen Much of It.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The police have arrested two men who had in their possession a considerable quantity of the jewelry recently stolen on board a train between Paris and Calais from the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, while on board a train bound from Paris for London, by way of Calais, early last month, lost a satchel containing jewelry worth £30,000. The Duchess reported the loss to the police, but she had no clue as to the thief. It was thought the satchel was taken while the Duchess was outside her compartment conversing with friends. Among the jewelry was a necklace valued at $22,000.

Immediately after the discovery of the theft the Duchess offered a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of her property.

Twenty-nine Drowned in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—A ferryboat full of workmen has been capsised while crossing the Volga at Kinossma, drowning twenty-nine of the passengers.

ALDRIDGE TO BE REMOVED

Friends of the Public Works Superintendent Vainly Intercede.

GOVERNOR BLACK IS OBDURATE

Believes He Would Have Been Renominated But for the Canal Scandal, It Is Said.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—It is known here for a certainty that Gov. Black will remove George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, from office. His reasons are twofold.

In the report of Judge Countryman on the canal scandal it is set forth that Superintendent Aldridge unlawfully entered into contracts in excess of appropriations. The case of the Jordan level is cited, where the appropriation was for $160,000, and the contract was let for $300,000.

Gov. Black feels that if it had not been for the canal improvement scandal he would have been renominated. He also feels that Superintendent Aldridge played him false at the Saratoga Convention. The fact that the Democrats made the canal matter such a prominent issue during the campaign has imbittered him against Superintendent Aldridge still further.

When it was first learned that Gov. Black intended to drop Aldridge the latter's friends went to him with a request that the Superintendent be allowed to complete his term. Gov. Black was obdurate and would listen to nothing.

It is understood here that Governor-elect Roosevelt also desires the retirement of Superintendent Aldridge before he assumes the reigns of Government.

Mr. Aldridge returned from New York to-night, but would say nothing as to the result of his conference with Senator Platt.

GOV. BLACK CRITICISED.

Much Adverse Comment Here Regarding His Prosecution of Superintendent Aldridge.

The impending prosecution and removal from office of Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge was the subject of much serious comment among the Republican leaders who met at State headquarters yesterday.

Mr. Aldridge, who had come down to consult with Senator Platt and seek his aid in his trouble, returned to Albany yesterday morning to face the fate he knows Gov. Black has in store for him. There were many expressions of sympathy for him among the politicians at headquarters. Many of high and low degree united in declaring that he was "more sinned against than sinning"; that there was no reason to believe that he had been guilty of any wrong intent or that he had made a cent illegitimately out of his position.

It was declared by the friends of the Superintendent that even ex-Judge Countryman's report would find him guilty of only a technical crime. They urged in his defense that the bills for payment to contractors for excavating rock when the material was really dirt, for which ex-Judge Countryman is understood to hold him criminally responsible, were only signed by the Superintendent after five engineers had approved them, and that it was impossible for him to actually investigate the facts in each case.

As numerous as the expressions of sympathy for Aldridge were the bitter criticisms of Gov. Black's course, which the Platt men agreed in denouncing as actuated by pure spite. It was pointed out that the Canal Investigation Committee's report was in the Governor's hands for weeks before the State Convention; that all that is discreditable to Mr. Aldridge in connection with it was known to him then as well as now, but that so long as he needed the delegates, which Aldridge alone could supply he did nothing.

Friends of Superintendent Aldridge from up the State said yesterday that it was not decided what course he would pursue. He would make a fight, it was said, and a hard one, but whether it would be merely a defensive fight or whether he would attack the Governor and his fellow-members of the Canal Board and generally seek to discredit the Black administration in revenge for the Governor's making him its scapegoat, was not known.

FESTIVITIES IN PANAMA.

Celebration in the Isthmus of the Declaration of Independence.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 28.—The whole Isthmus of Panama is celebrating to-day the eighty-seventh anniversary of the declaration of its independence of Spain, made in 1811, which was followed by an incessant war against the Spanish forces until 1824, when Bolivar was named Dictator, and brought about the alliance between Colombia and Guatemala that led to the recognition of the former's independence in 1825.

The festivities, which are on a large scale, will continue until Wednesday night. During a recent bullfight at Cartagena one person was killed and three were wounded.

MRS. MARY HAWEIS DEAD.

Prominent in England as an Artist, Writer, and Philanthropist.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Mary Haweis, wife of the Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, London, and long and favorably known among philanthropists, artists, and journalists, is dead.

Mrs. Haweis, whose maiden name was Mary E. Joy, was a daughter of the late T. M. Joy, portrait and subject painter. She was Superintendent of the Mercy (Animals) Branch of the British Women's Temperance Association, Vice President of the Central National Society for Woman Suffrage, Vice President of the Maternity Society of England, Directress of the Chaucer Course in the National Home Reading Union, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, and a member of the Society of Women Journalists and the Society of Authors.

She exhibited oil pictures in the Royal Academy, British Institution, and Dudley Gallery, and did a good deal of illustration for magazines and books, designing all her own diagrams and those of her husband, the author of "Music and Morals" and at one time editor of Cassell's Magazine.

Among her publications are "Chaucer for Children," "Tales from Chaucer," "Art of Beauty," "Art of Dress," "Art of Decoration," "Beautiful Houses," and "Town Gardening." Last year she published a novel, entitled "A Flame of Fire." She was a regular contributor to the London press.

More Fighting in British India.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Special dispatches from Simla, the Summer capital of British India, say the Mullah has been successful in his first fight, defeating the Dir tribesmen and killing a number of them. The Nawab of Dir has sent an army against the Mullah, and the British native frontier troops are moving toward the Swat Valley, where the outbreak has occurred. The Mullah is trying to arouse a fanatical outbreak against the British.

Japanese Cruiser in Collision.

NEWCASTLE, Nov. 28.—The second-class protected cruiser Kasagi, built by the Cramps for the Japanese Government, and which left New York on Nov. 5 for this port to ship her Armstrong guns, has sustained considerable injury by colliding with and damaging a bridge abutment at this place.

A Massacre in Turkish Armenia.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says: "Vague reports are in circulation here of a massacre at Van, capital of the Vilayet of the same name, in Turkish Armenia. The embassies are reticent on the subject, and the Turkish papers publish an official denial from the Vali of Van."

Earthquakes at Patras, Greece.

PATRAS, Greece, Nov. 28.—At 9:40 o'clock yesterday evening a severe earthquake shock occurred here, causing the inhabitants to become panic-stricken. At 10:20 P. M. a second shock was experienced. No fatalities, however, have been reported.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The entertainments of the early Winter have begun with something of a rush. To-morrow evening the first of the season's débutantes, Miss Charlotte Miller, second daughter of Commander Jacob W. Miller of the Naval Reserve, and whose mother was Miss Wise, a Washington belle, will make her bow at a dance to be given by her parents at Delmonico's. On Thursday Miss Marguerite Chapin is to come out at a reception given by her stepmother, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, at 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Miss May Young at a reception to be given by her mother, Mrs. Thomas A. Young, at 5 West Twentieth Street. Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling of 27 East Tenth Street is to give the first of two receptions on Friday, and on Saturday Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan and Miss Robbins, daughter of Mr. Horace W. Robbins, will be introduced at receptions to be given respectively by Miss Morgan's grandmother, Mrs. John A. Robinson, at 15 East Twenty-second Street, and Mrs. H. W. Robbins, at 56 East Forty-seventh Street, while Mrs. J. Wells Champney of 96 Fifth Avenue will also on Saturday give the second of two receptions in honor of her daughter, Miss Marie Champney, and Mrs. Samuel Nelker, Sr., of 153 East Thirty-seventh Street will introduce her sister, Miss Townsend.

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The postponement of the opening of the opera from last evening to to-night disarranged many plans. A number of dinners had been appointed for last evening, some of which were held, but others of which were postponed until to-night. Of course all the opera parties arranged for last evening also had to be postponed, and this necessitated the writing and sending of numerous notes, which, with the almost impassable condition of the streets and the infrequent car service, added to the confusion. New York society has not been so demoralized in its social arrangements as by Saturday's storm since the blizzard. There is a question as to whether several of the late loiterers at Newport, who delayed their return to town until yesterday, will now be able to get here in time to attend the opening of the opera to-night, as all trains in Connecticut are reported stalled. Among these delayed Newporters are Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice. Newport has been cut off, except by wire, from New York since Saturday night last.

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Yesterday was marked by the first large attendance of the Winter at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. The heavy snowstorm of Saturday seemed to put the idea of Winter sport into the minds of many people, and they consequently repaired to the St. Nicholas Rink. Monday is club day at the rink, and this of itself insured a good attendance. Among the skaters were Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Mills, Miss Sands, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Starr Miller, and others of their set, while in the evening the young men members of the club played a game of hockey.

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A famous old New York hotel celebrated in song and story, and not a hundred miles from Washington Square, has just issued a circular which has some interesting points. The notice is worth reproducing for its phraseology: "Proprietors of the —— House have decided to serve the Elite dinner every Opera night from six to eight thirty—A Table d'Hôte de Luxe at $1.25, including imported Graves or St. Loubes. Our service, our cooking, our linen, and our rennomee are as good now as in the very best days of the existence of the house. To inaugurate this new departure, we will present each guest a handsome Souvenir, Porte folio and Blotter, that evening. The pleasure of your company is respectfully requested for these soirees de Gala. Dr. —— Orchestra, including Mr. ——, the famous 'Cellist, will render the concerts. Full-dress desirable, although not de rigueur." Shades of Sam Ward!

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Among those sailing on the Kaiser Friedrich for Southampton to-day are Mrs. Lewis Rutherford, her brother-in-law, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, and the Count and Countess von Matuschka, formerly Miss Walker of Detroit. Mrs. Rutherford and Mr. Stuyvesant go to rejoin Mr. Rutherford in Paris, and will probably spend the Winter with him in Algiers.

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The wedding of Mr. Sterling Postley, only son of Commodore and Mrs. Clarence Postley, and Miss Ethel Cook will be celebrated in Belvedere, Cal., to-morrow. Commodore and Mrs. Postley have gone to California for the wedding. They will return to New York next week.

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The wedding of Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens will take place at the residence of Dr. Octavius H. White, Mrs. Stevens's father, this afternoon. There will be six ushers, all old business and club friends of Mr. Mostyn. Mrs. Stevens will be unattended. There will be, including the bridal party and their immediate relatives, about seventy-five guests at the reception, which will follow the ceremony.

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The cards for the wedding of Mr. John R. Livermore and Miss Josephine Brooks on Dec. 14 have been sent out, and read as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Josephine Whitney, to Mr. John R. Livermore, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, Trinity Chapel. Please present this invitation at the church."

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The coming out reception of Miss Elizabeth Pruyn, daughter of Mr. Charles L. Pruyn of Albany, which took place at Antwerp, the residence of Mr. Pruyn in that city, a day or two ago, was of much interest to New Yorkers. Mrs. Pruyn received with her daughter and Miss Ethel Rathbone, daughter of Mr. Clarence Rathbone. Mrs. Robert Clarence Pruyn, Miss Talcott, Mrs. Albert Rathbone, and Miss Abbie Lansing also assisted in receiving.

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Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson, daughter of the late Randolph Robinson, will give a reception on the afternoon of Dec. 10 at her residence, 23 Washington Square North, to introduce her younger sister, Miss Robinson.

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There was quite a revival of interesting Winter customs and sports by society yesterday. The avenue and Park were crowded with well-appointed cutters and sleighs. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Mabel Gerry drove down Fifth Avenue in the early forenoon in a sleigh, and Mrs. Loew, who was Miss Baker, had also a cutter on the road, which she drove herself. Mr. Frank Work was seen out, as usual. There were many pedestrians, and among these were Miss Atherton Blight, Miss Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. Tom Cushing, Mr. Fred Baldwin, and Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt.

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In Paris the Americans have been having quite a gay time. The Countess de Trobriand, the mother of Mrs. Charles Post, gave last week the second of a series of dinners which will continue throughout the Winter. The guests of honor were the Baron and Baroness d'Outhorn, cousins of the hostess. During the evening there was some excellent music, M. Leon Morot, the well-known pianist, and Mlle. Siri Lind of the Royal Theatre of Stockholm being the principal performers. The hostess wore a black satin gown, glittering with paillettes over a richly embroidered jet tablier, and ornaments of diamonds and richly cut jet. Her daughter Mrs. Burnett Stears, who assisted her to receive, was handsomely dressed in mauve miroir velvet, made en princesse and having paillette lace sleeves. Her magnificent diamonds were very much admired. Baroness d'Outhorn wore a chic dinner dress of royal blue velvet, with a bodice of point lace with touches of pale blue. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Clarence Lyman Collins wore a princess gown of duchess lace over white silk and pearl and diamond ornaments. Mme. Santiago de Trobriand was in brocade and lace; the Princesse de Rohan, in mourning for the Empress of Austria, wore black velvet. Mrs. Nat McCready wore raised velvet brocade with steel embroideries, the ground-work being of black satin.

On the same evening the Marquise de Wentworth gave her second reception, at which Mrs. Davis wore a gown of one sheen of spangles of gold over violet brocade, and a superb ermine mantle. Mrs. Antonio Terry, who was Miss Sibyl Sanderson, had a skirt of a deep shade of blue, flounced in 1830 fashion, with a bodice of embroidered velvet. The next evening nearly the entire American colony was dining at Ritz. Miss Fanny Reed wore a smart gown of automobile blue, Mrs. George Law, who was at a table with her brother-in-law Mr. Haines, wore black and a hat of pink roses. Mrs. Scott was in mauve, and Mrs. Grant in black.

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A number of Americans have been registered in Rome. Among these are Mrs. T. W. Campbell and Mr. Allen Campbell, who will pass the Winter in the Eternal City; Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, who are on a trip around the world; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, and Miss Louise Herreshoff. At Dinard, Mrs. Fell Haggerty has been giving some handsome entertainments, and Mrs. Ogden Jones has introduced into French society the "candy pull." Mr. Courtlandt Palmer and Miss Palmer were in Paris.

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Dec. 1 will mark a red-letter day in Philadelphia's calendar. It will be on this date, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, that Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, (who has a pretty and wealthy daughter, Miss Fell, to bring out,) Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. John Cadwalader, and Mrs. De Grasse Fox will decide the question of early hours for the Winter. These ladies are determined to try the experiment themselves, and as they all entertain a great deal and are what are called by some people "leaders," their venture will be looked upon with much interest by society in every large city.

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Miss Helen Gould will open the Gould town house this week and resume her Tuesday afternoons. Miss Gould will be accompanied by her brother Frank, who is now reaching maturity, and who has shown some little disposition for society. Miss Gould will not give any large entertainments.

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The Brevoort House will have as guests this Winter Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer and the Misses Van Rensselaer.

THE ADVANCE IN STEEL RAILS.

Railroads to be Charged an Extra $2 for 1899 Supply.

While no official admission that steel rail manufacturers had agreed to raise prices could be obtained yesterday, it was not denied that there was an understanding among them by which an advance of about two dollars a ton will be arranged. Rails last week were quoted at $18, and the ruling price yesterday was between $19 and $20. What steel rail interest was responsible for the advance was not made public, and no information on the subject was given at the offices of the Federal Steel, Carnegie, Cambria, and Lackawanna Companies.

The advance comes at a season when railroads are making contracts for bed equipment next Summer. They had the advantage this year of the lower price of 1898, resulting from the rivalry among the steel rail interests.

ELEVATOR INTERESTS UNITE.

A New Company, with $11,000,000 Capital, Is Incorporated.

The Otis Elevator Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday. It will have an authorized capital of $11,000,000. Of this $4,500,000 is preferred stock, entitled to 6 per cent. dividends. Under the terms of incorporation the preferred stock holders are permitted to elect a majority of the Board of Directors. The incorporators are James B. Dill, Albert Sprague Bard, and Leighton Calkins.

The main promoter of this fusion of interests is William D. Baldwin, Treasurer of Otis Brothers & Co. The consolidation takes in about fifteen elevator concerns, or 90 per cent. of the entire business. The companies taken in have about $1,000,000 cash assets and real estate worth $600,000, with patent rights valued at $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. Otis Brothers & Co. were incorporated at $600,000. Otis Elevator stock was yesterday nominally traded in on the curb at "when issued" conditions. The plan was fully underwritten in New York.

POOLROOMS ARE CLOSED.

Betting on Horse Races Is Stopped in Many Places.

With very few exceptions the poolrooms that have recently flourished throughout the city were closed yesterday, and in order to place a bet on any of the horses running on the tracks in the South and West it was absolutely necessary for the man who wanted to bet to have more than a nodding acquaintance with the men who guarded the doors of the rooms that were still doing business.

The edict to close the rooms went forth on Saturday, and the "horse fiends" who crowded the rooms in the lower part of the city were not only surprised but indignant when they were informed in the middle of the running of a race at New Orleans to "get out, and to get out at once." There was no alternative for the players but to leave the rooms and face the storm. It was then supposed that the orders to close were only for the day, but yesterday the men with "good things" to play learned to their dismay that the orders were for good, and that all the poolrooms were affected and were supposed to be closed up.

The orders to close the rooms are said to have emanated from "headquarters," but whether from Police Headquarters or from the headquarters of the poolroom syndicate the bookmaker who supplied the information refused to state.

Rumor of More Gold Imports.

A talk of renewal of gold importations in the financial district was due to the dullness and weakness of the foreign exchange market demand, sterling being quoted at $4.84½@$4.84¾. No gold importing house, however, knew of any engagements or of any arrangement to import gold if exchange went a little lower. Some special transactions may be negotiated or some Western loans to Europe may be repaid in gold, but at present there is a liberal supply of exchange, larger than the demand, in fact.

The Magowan Kidnapping Case.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 28.—Late this evening Judge Walling handed down a decree directing the Sheriff to turn over Mr. and Mrs. Magowan to the authorities of the State of Ohio. Detective Watt of Cleveland was in readiness to take his prisoners, but the Sheriff declined to hand them over to-night, and they were taken to the Reed House. They will be surrendered to the Ohio authorities to-morrow morning.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The loss sustained by John Chatillon & Sons, 85 to 89 Cliff Street, in a fire which occurred on Sept. 23, has been settled for $45,648.

Alfred R. Grim has been appointed resident manager of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company for the Pacific Coast Department.

The question of rates will be taken up again by the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association at its regular meeting to-day.

Secretary of State Kinney of Ohio reports that during the year seventeen new insurance corporations and more than 200 fraternal associations have been organized.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Fire Underwriters has authorized the appointment of a committee to draft a schedule of reduced rates upon preferred classes of business.

A. & M. Levy of 34 and 36 Greene Street and Ernest and Herman Levy of 52 Greene Street have issued a circular to a number of fire insurance companies, giving notice of the cancellation, annulment, and revocation of their contract with the brokerage firm of I. Tanenbaum, Sons & Co. for the procurement of their insurance.

Secretary E. P. Ingraham of the Worcester (Mass.) Board of Fire Underwriters has sent to the companies writing fire insurance in the State of Massachusetts a copy of resolutions adopted by the board on Nov. 22, condemning the practice of "overhead writing," and citing as the most striking instance of the practice the insurance of the property of a Roman Catholic Church in Western Massachusetts, which was assumed by two English companies over the heads of the local agents through Springfield brokers.

It is announced that a bill is in course of preparation which provides for the creation of a separate insurance department for the State of Indiana, which has up to the present conducted this department in connection with the Auditor's office. This method has limited the expense of the department to the salary of the chief clerk, who receives $1,800 a year. The annual revenues received by the State from the companies aggregate nearly $250,000, and this is held to be sufficient to justify the establishment of a separate department.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Woods.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Woods, pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattan, died on Sunday evening at the home of his brother, the Rev. J. J. Woods, 278 Macon Street, Brooklyn, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, in that borough. Father Woods had been ill for two weeks with a complication of diseases. He was born in this city in 1850, and was graduated from the parochial school of St. Brigid. He went to Rome, where the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. On his return he was made pastor of St. Andrew's Church. He held this charge for ten years, and then became director of a seminary at Troy, N. Y., where he remained four years. He then became pastor of St. John's Church, this city, and three years ago was appointed pastor of the Church of the Annunciation.

W. B. Mendenhall.

W. B. Mendenhall died Sunday at Atlantic City, N. J. He was born in Coleville, Penn., in 1828. When eighteen years of age he opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, and later removed to Philadelphia. He was in business there at the outbreak of the civil war, and had a store which was one of the largest in Philadelphia. In 1862 he was appointed an army Paymaster by President Lincoln, and served until 1866. For a time he was stationed at Fort Wadsworth, in this harbor, but the greater part of the time he was in the field with the Army of the Potomac. He was breveted Lieutenant Colonel by President Johnson. In 1868 he was elected President of the American Sewing Machine Company, and continued in that capacity until his death. He is survived by nine children.

Obituary Notes.

RUFUS WALRATH, a merchant of Little Falls, N. Y., dropped dead of apoplexy in his store yesterday.

R. S. MILLINGTON of Poland, ex-member of the New York Assembly from Herkimer County, died yesterday, aged sixty-eight.

WILLIAM R. GRAR, a retired Captain of the Brooklyn Police Department, and for twenty-six years a telegraph operator at headquarters, died yesterday of apoplexy.

WILLIAM C. GRAHAM died at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday, aged ninety years. He was said to be a millionaire and had extensive business interests in Washington and other Eastern cities.

ROBERT LAWRIE, eighty-two years old, once a member of the British Parliament, died in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, at the home of his son. Mr. Lawrie's son is a brother-in-law of Congressman William Sulzer of New York.

WILLIAM FOSTER, who was a Judge in Hawaii under the monarchy, died yesterday in San Francisco. Mr. Foster practiced law in San Francisco after leaving Hawaii, and was one of the editors of the Crocker law publications. He was about fifty years old.

The Rev. HOWARD PAYNE DOANE, a retired Methodist minister, died Sunday at his home, in Newark, N. J. Three years ago he was stricken with a throat affection and had never recovered his health. He was forty-four years old and was born in Nova Scotia. A widow and two children survive him.

JACOB BECK, Secretary of the National League of Musicians, was found dead in bed yesterday at Cape May, N. J. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Beck was for many years a member of the famous Beck's Band of Philadelphia, composed of the father and seven brothers. He was fifty-eight years of age.

HENRY P. JOHNES, a lawyer, died yesterday at his residence, 24 West Fiftieth Street. He was thirty-five years old, and was born in Newburg. He was graduated from Yale in 1881, and later studied law at Columbia College. His body will be taken to his father's house, in Newburg, on Thursday, where the funeral services will be held.

JAMES W. PRICE, forty-three years old, a member of the firm of Pottier, Stymus & Co., died suddenly at his residence, 17 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Sunday of heart disease. He was born in St. John's, N. B., and came to this city nineteen years ago. He leaves a wife and five children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence this evening. The interment will be in Mount Kisco Cemetery.

HENRY CARVER CROWLY, forty-eight years of age, well known in the cloth and woolen trade

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.

FINANCIAL.

Dividend Paying Stocks
Buffalo Railroad 4%,
Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric 4%,
Columbus Street Railway 4%,
North Shore Traction Co. 6%,
Columbus Gas Co. 6%,
Milwaukee Gas Co. 6%,
Grand Rapids Gas Co. 6%,
Cramp Shipyards Co. 5%,
Omaha Water Co. 1st Pref. 5%
dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement under date of October 26, 1898, notice is hereby given that a majority of the shares of stock of The National Linseed Oil Company have been deposited under the provisions of the stockholders' agreement dated September 8, 1898. No further deposits will be received after December 22, 1898, except on such terms and conditions as the Committee may impose.
New York, November 28, 1898.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS, HENRY W. POOR, JAMES H. ECKELS, EZRA H. LINLEY, } Committee
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $4,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN L. WALTERSBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. H. TRAFER ROSE, Asst. Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) issue of December 1, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption December 1, 1898, at the Office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1898, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN, OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

AMERICAN AIR POWER
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
2 WALL STREET.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Yesterday's current news from Paris representing Spanish submission to American peace terms gave Wall Street warrant for enthusiasm, and all day long the stock market showed tendencies toward buoyancy. With only a few exceptions the whole list went upward.

Notable among the features of the day's business, however, was the fact that those houses which do a strictly commission business were less busy than for some time past. The activity of the day seemed chiefly to be contributed by the professional traders of the street. Certain speculative interests which lately have been holding back, trying to bring about reactions and talking exceedingly bearish, were yesterday ranged on the bull side and much given to proclaiming excessive cheerfulness. A week ago they were worried over apprehensions that the market might break all to pieces; yesterday they were distributing predictions of prices much higher than any yet seen. The reasonableness of this change, the substantial advantage to the market of such a change, is a matter subject to argument.

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Yesterday's activity was for the most part in a good class of stocks—the Pacifics, the Grangers, the Vanderbilts—such representative securities as are naturally active in any market where bullish sentiment promises to become dominant. Such stocks are well held. Their owners are not nervous people continually on the lookout for excuses to sell out; and with them aggressive work to help quotations upward is, as a rule, more effective than in any other class of stocks.

During the progress of recent market betterment such stocks have been absorbed in volume beyond precedent, and they are better held to-day, in so far as outright ownership is involved, than ever hitherto. And this accounts for the fact that in the gains of yesterday less manipulative work showed than ordinarily is in evidence when marked changes are scored. It is, indeed, a matter of exceptional interest that throughout the recent broadening and strengthening of Wall Street's market there has practically been no exhibition whatever of that professionalism which in old times was almost always glaring whenever a pronounced movement upward or downward was brought about.

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Helpful to yesterday's market—at times seeming almost dominant in its influence—was the news from Paris that Spain had surrendered and that our national victory was complete. Europe bought stocks here on this account.

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Along with other encouraging incidents of the day was a forecast from high financial circles that before long gold imports will be resumed.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $50,000 threes, registered, at 105⅞; $15,000 do., coupon, at 105⅝@106; $6,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112½; $2,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127¼, and $1,000 District of Columbia 3.65's at 118.

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In State bonds $12,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3's of 1991 sold at 81.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1¼	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1½	Mo., K. & Texas	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	½	National Biscuit	1½
B. & O., all in. pd.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	¾
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	1¼	N. J. Central	½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Chi., & E. Ill. pf.	⅝	Oregon Short Line	2⅛
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1⅛	Reading	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Colorado Midland pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	1	St. L. & San F.	½
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Consol. Ice pf.	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. L. Southw. pf.	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	St. Paul & Duluth	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	1
General Electric	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Union Pacific	2
Internat. Paper	1¾	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Internat. Paper pf.	2	U. P., D. & G. 1st, int. paid	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝	U. P., D. & G. 2d, int. paid	½
Lake Erie & West.	¾	U. S. Rubber	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅜
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	3⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Evans. & T. H.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Brooklyn Union Gas.	⅝	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	5
Chi. & East. Illinois.	½	Pullman Car	½
Detroit Gas	1¾	Standard Dist. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1½	Or. S. L., inc. B.	1
Col. Midland 2-4s	1½	Rio Gr. South. 1st	1
Erie general lien	1	St. J. & I. 1st	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, ctfs.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½	St. L. & S. F., S.W. 5s.	1
Or. S. L., inc. A	2¾	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1½	Wabash 1st	1
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $86,284,248; balance, $4,618,590; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $189,671.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16@5.25 for long and 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 94¼@94 3-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

MR. LEITER A DAIRYMAN.

According to The Chicago Daily News, Mr. Joseph Leiter is bent upon retrieving his losses on the local Board of Trade. Now that the scheme for consolidating the street railways has been retarded by the delay in securing an extension of franchises, Mr. Leiter is devoting his attention to other channels of finance. According to general gossip, Leiter, Jr.'s, fiscal fecundity is an amazing quality. But many of these reports should be, no doubt, accepted with a broad reservation. Mr. Leiter has been credited of late with an intention of forming all manner of profitable combinations, but the latest project accredited to the energetic young man appears probable and feasible. The talk of La Salle was that Mr. Leiter was forming a dairy trust, and that the deal would be perfected within a day or two. Leiter's mentor in this project is said to be Mr. Kee of the firm of Kee & Chapel. The scheme is said to have been developed to the point where the choice of a manager has been decided upon. President Monahan of the Wisconsin Dairy Company is said to be slated for the position. In addition to the Wisconsin concern seven dairies in the Badger State are reported to make part of the combination. One of the last plants said to have been absorbed is the Home Dairy Company of Chicago. An important stipulation in the cohesion is that the retention of the position of Superintendent in the various companies will be optional with the present incumbents. The capital stock is placed at $6,000,000—one-half preferred and the other half common.

LONDON BOUGHT HEAVILY.

London was a heavy buyer of stocks in this market yesterday. Various estimates of arbitrage transactions alone placed them at from 45,000 to 60,000 shares. Early London quotations were considerably above Saturday's New York closing, and the foreign market for American stocks was strong up to its close. The news from Paris regarding Spain's final acquiescence to the American terms was responsible for this European bullishness. St. Paul, the Pacifics, New York Central, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Atchison preferred, and Louisville were the London favorites. In all of these stocks selling by local traders who expected a reaction to follow the final announcement of peace, met aggressive buying for foreign account.

THE PACIFIC SHARES.

All Pacific stocks were notably strong yesterday, both the Union Pacifics and Northern Pacific common stock gaining substantially. Union Pacific common figured for 35,000 shares and gained 2 points, while the preferred had 38,000 shares to its credit and gained 1¼ points. Both made new high prices, the former selling close to 40 and the latter at 70½. Brokers credited with orders from President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern were conspicuous buyers of the stocks, and stress was laid upon this as evidencing a settlement of difficulties among the Pacific roads.

On this reasoning Northern Pacific common was bought aggressively by professional interests, and it sold up to 42 again, making a net gain for the day of 1¼ points. Northern Pacific preferred was less active, and made only a fractional gain.

NORTHWEST'S DIVIDEND.

Northwest and Omaha were two of the few stocks that failed to benefit by the general bullishness and buoyancy. Neither was very active, Northwest figuring for 3,500 and Omaha for only 500 shares. Both made fractional net losses for the day.

In Northwest there was some little selling by speculators who are long of the stock in anticipation of an increase in the dividend rate, although the speculative long interest created by such unwarranted rumors is still large. In many quarters there is yet confidence that at their meeting to-day the Directors will make Northwest common a 7 per cent. stock, although recent official utterances have been calculated to discourage all such hopes. The Street seems to think, however, that the stock's strength during the past week means a larger dividend, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

COAL STOCKS STRONG.

Again yesterday the anthracite coal shares showed strength, all of the group with the exception of Lackawanna making advances. Reading first preferred was the leader, having 10,000 shares and 1½ points gain to its credit. Philadelphia was a good buyer of all the Readings, and Wall Street interests who are professedly bullish on all the coal properties were quite active in them. Jersey Central got up to 93, and closed there. Delaware and Hudson sold at 100½, and closed above par.

The reported advance in coal prices and the rumors of agreements among the various interests and the probability of a substantial advance in rates Dec. 1 were used as arguments on the stocks.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

With the exception of Metropolitan Street Railway the local traction stocks were inclined to lag yesterday. Manhattan Elevated sold as low as 96¼, but a subsequent rally closed it at 97⅝, with a fractional net gain. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was apparently under constant pressure, and at one time sold as low as 66¾. Later it rallied, and closed at 68, with a fractional net loss.

In Brooklyn Rapid Transit the published statements by Engineer Roebling to the effect that the running of cars over Brooklyn Bridge was endangering it and predicting that changes would have to be made in the bridge traffic, were responsible for the selling, which was chiefly professional. On the decline insiders took round lots of the stock.

In Manhattan Elevated there was again much discussion as to the significance of Mr. Skitt's election as Vice President of the road. This seems to have become about the only popular Manhattan topic, and Wall Street traders apparently have come to the belief that Manhattan is likely to act in accordance with the views of the public on Mr. Skitt's significance.

Metropolitan Street Railway was exceptionally strong, getting up above 180, and closing with a net gain of more than 3 points. Mysterious hints of "pending developments" were again in circulation, and were given color by the character of the buying, most of which seemed to come from insiders. Bulls on Metropolitan are promising announcements of importance within a few days.

ST. PAUL'S GOOD STATEMENT.

Under the lead of St. Paul all of the Granger group moved up yesterday. Burlington sold above 120, Rock Island got close to 109, while of the Chicago Great Westerns the preferred B gained 1½ points and the debentures made a like gain.

St. Paul's excellent statement of net earnings for the month of October was used as a bull argument on that stock. London was active in it, and Wall Street commission houses also bought heavily. About 34,000 shares changed hands, and the stock closed at its highest price—114½—with a gain of nearly 1 point net. St. Paul's gain in net for October was more than $306,000, and the increase in net from July 1 is thus brought up to $512,000.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred was one of the notably strong stocks yesterday, touching 63¾, a new high price for this movement, and making a net gain of more than a full point for the day. London was a good buyer of the stock, and local interests also continued active in that way. Nearly 7,000 shares of Denver preferred changed hands. Friends of the property continue to express the utmost confidence in the stock, and are strongly intimating that it is to receive larger dividends than heretofore. They point out that current earnings fully warrant the payment of full 5 per cent. dividends, even taking into consideration the management's characteristic conservatism.

DENVER AND GULF CONFIDENCE.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stock was quoted yesterday for the first time "second assessment paid." The stock got up to 13⅝ and closed at 13. Reorganization interests were the most conspicuous buyers, and their friends quoted them as talking quite confidently on the stock and on the reorganization of the property.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money continues easy, call loans yesterday ruling at 2¼ per cent. and the time market showing no change in tone. Bankers look upon the easing of London money rates as likely to stay any advance here for the time being. Sterling exchange showed further weakness yesterday, bills representing recent foreign purchases of American stocks and bonds appearing in considerable volume.

LOUISVILLE A FAVORITE.

Louisville and Nashville, with more than 26,000 shares to its credit, got up above 63 yesterday and gained more than a point net. London was a good buyer of the stock, and Wall Street commission houses were also active in it. Louisville seems to have become a general favorite; in fact, it is doubtful if any other stock on the list has at the present time more friends. The road's steady progress in earnings and the semi-official promises of dividends on it after the first of the year make Louisville and Nashville sentiment wholly bullish.

CHICAGO TAKING PROFITS.

Chicago turned seller yesterday, houses with wires to that city appearing with selling orders for the first time in quite a while. Evidently Western speculators thought it a good time to turn paper profits into cash.

The Granger and Pacific shares—those on which Chicago has recently been most bullish—bore the brunt of the liquidation. From other out-of-town financial centres, however, the speculation was still on the bull side. Both Boston and Philadelphia were good buyers, the former taking considerable Burlington and Atchison preferred, and the latter being especially active in the coalers.

"MILLIONS."

Free and easy is the fashion of Western essays into financial criticism. This is from The Tacoma Daily Ledger:

"Hill and Morgan had always been tillicums in their financial deals, and perhaps would have continued so but for Mr. Hill's attempt to secure control of the Northern Pacific. He came very near doing it. But his attempt and its failure created a coolness on the one part and aggressiveness on the other, and Messrs. Hill and Morgan hardly speak as they pass by.

"It seems that Mr. Hill, with an eye on the Northern Pacific, and aided by his friends, secured a big block of Northern Pacific stocks and negotiated for more, so that he felt sure of a controlling interest—so much so, in fact, that Mr. Hill, it is said, began writing letters to the General Manager of the Northern Pacific instructing him what to do. The General Manager, however, ignored the orders, and it then dawned on Mr. Hill that he lacked considerable stock to insure him the controlling interest.

"When the Northern Pacific made its annual report, three months ago, it showed large net earnings. This did not suit Mr. Hill. His friends started a bear movement in the stock market, alleging that the Northern Pacific had 'skinned' the road in order to secure such large earnings, hoping thereby to depress the value of the stock and then buy in at the lowest figures. The game is said to have worked so far as lowering quotations, but some of the big Eastern people who are interested in Northern Pacific got hold of the scheme, and at once bought in all the stock on the market, so that, instead of the stock going down, it at once went up again.

"That proved the body blow that knocked Hill out of the Northern Pacific deal, for while bearing the stock he let go all of his holdings. He was left, however, with his war paint on, and he is still out for the Northern Pacific scalp."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Election of H. L. Townsend to the Presidency of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Increase of $16,949 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for October, making an increase of $44,280 since July 1.

Increase of $27,375 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling.

Decrease of $13,085 in Cleveland, Canton and Southern's net earnings for October, making a decrease of $16,820 since July 1.

Increase of 11,518 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 61,442 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $9,213 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for October, but decrease of $107,580 since July 1.

Increase of $41,129 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for October, making an increase of $102,981 since July 1.

Increase of $306,677 in St. Paul's net earnings for October, making an increase of $512,480 since July 1.

Decrease of $11,448 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for October, making a decrease of $39,961 since July 1.

Beginning of the fortnightly settlement to-day in the London market.

Deficit of $99,574 shown by Baltimore and Ohio-Southwestern for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $269,346 in the previous year.

Payment begun by Northwestern and Omaha of interest on their funded debt due on Thursday.

Decrease of $94,854 in Wabash's net earnings for October, making a decrease of $262,050 since July 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in November showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$2,337
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	5,583
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	2,152
Flint & Pere Marquette	5,787
Norfolk & Western	20,664
Ohio River	756
Rio Grande Southern	453
St. Louis & San Francisco	8,451
St. Louis Southwestern	22,000
Southern Railway	62,844
Total increase 10 roads	$126,027
Increase previously reported	327,342
Total increase 35 roads	$453,369

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The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$255
Pittsburg & Western	2,118
Total decrease 2 roads	$2,373
Decrease previously reported	103,979
Total decrease 13 roads	$106,352
Net increase	$347,017

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, is as follows:

Loans, discounts, investments	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.	Changes.
	$82,467,600	$82,384,500	*$83,100
Circulation	1,615,500	1,615,000	*500
Net deposits	69,102,600	69,583,600	↑480,900
Deposit with C. H. agents	8,408,800	8,227,800	*176,000
Legal tender and bank notes	4,198,900	4,249,100	↑50,200
Deposit banks and trust companies	3,458,400	3,739,400	↑281,000
Specie	3,425,900	3,418,300	*7,600
Total reserve	19,487,000	19,634,000	↑147,000
Reserve required	17,275,650	17,395,875	↑120,225
Surplus reserve	2,211,350	2,238,725	↑27,375

*Decrease. ↑Increase.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Soventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234½	235
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	99	99
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Incline	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	3¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Ruckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	142	145
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39½	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95½	96
Union Ferry	44	44½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28
Amsterdam preferred	67½	67¾
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	101	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15	19½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	83½	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105¼
Columbus Gas	72	80
Consolidated Gas bonds at N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	87½	
Mutual of New York	316	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	133	139
Standard Gas pf.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	35¼	36
Continental Tobacco pf.	70	70½
Glucose common, ex dividend	64½	65½
Glucose pf., ex. dividend	107½	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Knickerbocker Ice common	47	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	79	80
Lorillard Company pf., ex. div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	17	17½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	93¾	94¼
Nicaragua Canal Con., new bonds	9½	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	8	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	410	411
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅛	1
Electric Vehicle common	12½	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	85
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1¼	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	23½	24
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .60, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 100 Iron Silver at .73, 200 Mexican at .30, 300 Potosi at .18, 100 Yellow Jacket at .18.

On the Mining Exchange, 100 shares of Justine sold at .02¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.00	Iron Silver	.70
Alta	.07	Kingston & Pemb.	.12
Belcher	.20	La Crosse	.09
Best & Belcher	.37	Leadville	.08
Breece	.90	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.12	Mexican	.25
Challar	.20	Ophir	.80
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.20	Savage	.20
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.30
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	.90	Yellow Jacket	.20
Horn Silver	1.15		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.00	Ophir	.70
Adams Consol.	.05	Occidental	.60
Belcher	.23	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.32	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.12
Breece	.85	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.14	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Challar	.21	Savage	.15
Crown Point	.18	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Standard	1.80
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.25
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.05
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.05	Yellow Jacket	.18
Catalpa	.09	Argentum Juanita	.30
Deadwood Terra	.40	Alamo	.04
Eureka Con.	.55	Anaconda	.55
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.68
Hale & Norcross	1.10	Creede Crip. Creek	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.03
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.25
Iron Silver	.75	Isabella	.27
Kingston & Pemb	.10	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.20
Leadville Con.	.09	Pharmacist	.08
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.20	Specimen	.03
Moulton	.20	Union	.19
Ontario	4.15	Work	.11

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Gold	.008	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.40
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.26½
Pilgrim	.003¾	Jefferson	.06
Rocky Mountain	.03	Justine	.02
Waldorf	.02	Mollie Gibson	.20
Yukon	.10½	Mount Rosa	.19
Cannon Ball	.004	Old Gold	.004
Copper Rock	.00½	Portland	1.40
Elkton	.98	Sentinel	.002¾
Gold Coin, Cr.Ck.	1.30	Work	.12½

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Nov.	$40,874	$41,128	$42,093
From July 1	706,842	665,857	644,994
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
3d week Nov.	$140,915	$

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s	91½	Chic Term Tran 4s	91½	Mann Ry con 4s	94½	Reading Co gen 4s	84½
10,000	74½	12,000	91½	26,000	95	10,000	84½
5,000	74¾	C. C & Ind con	140	Met St Ry gen 5s	114⅝	65,000	85
20,000	74¾	4,000	114⅝	2,000	117⅝	16,000	84⅝
3,500	74¾	Colorado South 4s, when issued		Mex Inter 1st 4s	80¾	10,000	84⅞
5,000	74¾	10,000	85½	15,000	80¾	19,000	84⅝
25,000	74¾	32,000	86¼	Mich-Pen Car Co 5s	97½	12,000	84⅝
15,000	74¾	4,000	86¼	5,000		15,000	84⅝
2,000	74¾	16,000	86¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		10,000	85
20,000	74¾	10,000	86¼	4,000	92	St L & I M gen 5s	
10,000	74¾	3,000	86¼	3,000	92¼	5,000	86¼
2,000	74¾	38,000	86	10,000	92½	10,000	86
5,000	74¾	5,000	85½	10,000x20F	92½	20,000	87¾
6,000	74¾	45,000	86	2,000	92¼	25,000	88
5,000	74¾	5,000	85¾	Mo, Kan & T 2d		17,000	87¾
5,000	74¾	90,000	85	1,000	85¼	15,000	87¾
Col, H V & Tol 6s, ctfs, $85 pd		Int & G N 2d		5,000	85¾	St L & San Fran, Southw div 5s	
5,000	79	6,000	90¼	10,000	85	5,000	96
14,000	78½	K C, P & G 1st		5,000	85¼	St L & S F G M 5s	
Den & R G 4s	97⅞	12,000	74⅝	20,000	61¾	1,000	107
12,000	97¾	8,000	74⅞	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs		5,000	107½
5,000	98	5,000	74⅞	25,000	85¼	St L Southwn 1st	
Det, Mac & M L G		22,000	74	50,000	85¼	10,000	80⅝
1,000	99½	15,000	74¼	15,000	85¼	19,000	80¼
5,000	98½	10,000	74⅞	10,000	85¼	2,000	80¼
E Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s		2,000	74⅞	Pac Coast 1st 5s		10,000	80¼
14,000	117	10,000	74⅞	2,000	107¼	10,000	80¼
Erie 1st Ext 4s		Pitts & Westn 1st		15,000	107¼	5,000	80¼
1,000	114	3,000	95⅞	10,000	107¼	5,000	80¼
Erie 4s, prior bds		2,000	95½	Pitts & Westn 1st		5,000	80¼
50,000	98½	Rio G Southn 1st		3,000	95⅞	50,000	80¼
Erie, gen lien 4s		4,000	75	2,000	96½	St L Southw 2d inc	
11,000	73½	Wabash 1st 5s		20,000	85⅞	20,000	35¾
20,000	73¾	5,000	111¾	20,000	85¾	25,000	35¾
40,000	74	2,000	111½	1,000	85¾	1,000	35¾
10,000	73¾	Wabash 2d 5s		5,000	85½	5,000	35¾
30,000	74	2,000	91½	5,000	85¾	5,000	35¾
25,000	73¾	Wabash deb, Ser B		25,000x10F	85¾	50,000	35¾
9,000	74	23,000	34¼	10,000	85¾	St P, M & M, Mont Ext 4s	
N Y, O & W con 5s		47,000	34½	5,000	85¾	5,000	103¾
3,000	108¼	15,000	34¾	So Car & Ga 1st 5s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
N Y, O & W ref 4s		5,000	34½	7,000	100	7,000	100
5,000	103¾	110,000	34¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
3,000	103½	10,000	34¾	15,000	112	15,000	112
N Y, S & W G M		West Shore gtd 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
18,000	88	20,000	111¾	5,000	103½	5,000	103½
4,000	88½	Registered		5,000	103¾	5,000	103¾
N Y Ry con 4s		500	110¾	7,000	103¾	7,000	103¾
40,000	86½	21,000	111	13,000	104	13,000	104
5,000	86¾	W N Y & Penn inc		Tenn C, I & R 1s, Birm Div 1st		Tenn C, I & R 1s, Birm Div 1st	
10,000x20F	86¾	8,000	14	12,000	98	12,000	98
10,000	86¾	W U gol trust 5s		T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s		T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s	
25,000x20F	86¾	1,000	113	1,000	94½	1,000	94½
2,000	86¾	1,000	113½	Tex & N O con 5s		Tex & N O con 5s	
N P gen lien 3s				10,000	103½	10,000	103½
4,000	67			Tex & Pac 1st 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
500	67			2,000	103½	2,000	103½
N P Ry pr in 4s				2,000	103¼	2,000	103¼
5,000	101¾			Tex & Pac 2d inc		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
6,000	101¾			10,000	47¼	10,000	47¼
6,000	101¾			20,000	47¼	20,000	47¼
1,500	101¼			10,000	47¼	10,000	47¼
12,000	101¾			U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs			
11,000	101¾			25,000	85¼		
20,000	101¾			50,000	85¼		
25,000	101½			15,000	85¼		
Ore R R & Nav 4s				10,000	85¼		
10,000	101			10,000	85¼		
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s				10,000	85¼		
6,000	109¼			1,000	85¼		
Oregon Short Line inc A 5s				5,000	85¼		
1,000	80			5,000	107½		
2,000	80¼			St L Southwn 1st			
10,000	80¼			10,000	80⅝		
7,000	101¾			19,000	80¼		
5,000	101¾			2,000	80¼		
1,500	101¼			10,000	80¼		
2,000	101¼			10,000	80¼		
4,000	101¾			5,000	80¼		
5,000	101¾			5,000	80¼		
25,000	101½			50,000	80¼		
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs				St L Southw 2d inc			
25,000	85¼			20,000	35¾		
50,000	85¼			25,000	35¾		
15,000	85¼			1,000	35¾		
10,000	85¼			5,000	35¾		
1,000	85			25,000x10F	35¾		
20,000	85¼			10,000	35¾		
5,000	85¼			5,000	35¾		
50,000	85¼			St P, M & M, Mont Ext 4s			
So Car & Ga 1st 5s				5,000	103¾		
7,000	100			So Car & Ga 1st 5s			
So Pac of Ariz 1st				7,000	100		
15,000	112			So Pac of Ariz 1st 5s			
Southern Ry 1st 5s				12,000	98		
5,000	103¼			T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s			
5,000	103¼			1,000	94½		
7,000	103¾			Tex & N O con 5s			
13,000	104			10,000	103¼		
Tenn C, I & R 1s, Birm Div 1st				Tex & Pac 1st 5s			
12,000	98			2,000	103½		
T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s				2,000	103¼		
1,000	94½			Tex & Pac 2d inc			
Tex & N O con 5s				10,000	47¼		
10,000	103¼			20,000	47¼		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s				10,000	47¼		
2,000	103½			U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs			
2,000	103¼			25,000	85¼		
Tex & Pac 2d inc				50,000	85¼		
10,000	47¼			15,000	85¼		
20,000	47¼			10,000	85¼		
10,000	47¼			10,000	85¼		
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs				1,000	85¼		
25,000	85¼			5,000	85¼		
50,000	85¼			5,000	107½		
15,000	85¼			St L Southwn 1st			
10,000	85¼			10,000	80⅝		
1,000	85			19,000	80¼		
20,000	85¼			2,000	80¼		
5,000	85¼			10,000	80¼		
50,000	85¼			10,000	80¼		
So Car & Ga 1st 5s				5,000	80¼		
7,000	100			5,000	80¼		
So Pac of Ariz 1st				50,000	80¼		
15,000	112			St L Southw 2d inc			
Southern Ry 1st 5s				20,000	35¾		
5,000	103¼			25,000	35¾		
5,000	103¼			1,000	35¾		
7,000	103¾			5,000	35¾		
13,000	104			5,000	35¾		
Tenn C, I & R 1s, Birm Div 1st				25,000x10F	35¾		
12,000	98			10,000	35¾		
T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s				5,000	35¾		
1,000	94½			St P, M & M, Mont Ext 4s			
Tex & N O con 5s				5,000	103¾		
10,000	103¼			So Car & Ga 1st 5s			
Tex & Pac 1st 5s				7,000	100		
2,000	103½			So Pac of Ariz 1st			
2,000	103¼			15,000	112		
Tex & Pac 2d inc				Southern Ry 1st 5s			
10,000	47¼			5,000	103¼		
20,000	47¼			5,000	103¼		
10,000	47¼			7,000	103¾		
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs				13,000	104		
25,000	85¼			Tenn C, I & R 1s, Birm Div 1st			
50,000	85¼			12,000	98		
15,000	85¼			T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s			
10,000	85¼			1,000	94½		
1,000	85			Tex & N O con 5s			
20,000	85¼			10,000	103¼		
5,000	85¼			Tex & Pac 1st 5s			
50,000	85¼			2,000	103½		
So Car & Ga 1st 5s				2,000	103¼		
7,000	100			Tex & Pac 2d inc			
So Pac of Ariz 1st				10,000	47¼		
15,000	112			20,000	47¼		
Southern Ry 1st 5s				10,000	47¼		
5,000	103¼			U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs			
5,000	103¼			25,000	85¼		
7,000	103¾			50,000	85¼		
13,000	104			15,000	85¼		
Tenn C, I & R 1s, Birm Div 1st				10,000	85¼		
12,000	98			1,000	85¼		
T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s				5,000	85¼		
1,000	94½			5,000	107½		
Tex & N O con 5s				St L Southwn 1st			
10,000	103¼			10,000	80⅝		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s				19,000	80¼		
2,000	103½			2,000	80¼		
2,000	103¼			10,000	80¼		
Tex & Pac 2d inc				10,000	80¼		
10,000	47¼			5,000	80¼		
20,000	47¼			5,000	80¼		
10,000	47¼			50,000	80¼		
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs				St L Southw 2d inc			
25,000	85¼			20,000	35¾		
50,000	85¼			25,000	35¾		
15,000	85¼			1,000	35¾		
10,000	85¼			5,000	35¾		
1,000	85			5,000	35¾		
20,000	85¼			25,000x10F	35¾		
5,000	85¼			10,000	35¾		
50,000	85¼			5,000	35¾		
So Car & Ga 1st 5s				St P, M & M, Mont Ext 4s			
7,000	100			5,000	103¾		
So Pac of Ariz 1st				So Car & Ga 1st 5s			
15,000	112			7,000	100		
Southern Ry 1st 5s				So Pac of Ariz 1st			
5,000	103¼			15,000	112		
5,000	103¼			Southern Ry 1st 5s			
7,000	103¾			5,000	103¼		
13,000	104			5,000	103¼		
Tenn C, I & R 1s, Birm Div 1st				7,000	103¾		
12,000	98			13,000	104		
T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s				Tenn C, I & R 1s, Birm Div 1st			
1,000	94½			12,000	98		
Tex & N O con 5s				T C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s			
10,000	103¼			1,000	94½		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s				Tex & N O con 5s			
2,000	103½			10,000	103¼		
2,000	103¼			Tex & Pac 1st 5s			
Tex & Pac 2d inc				2,000	103½		
10,000	47¼			2,000	103¼		
20,000	47¼			Tex & Pac 2d inc			
10,000	47¼			10,000	47¼		
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs				20,000	47¼		
25,000	85¼			10,000	47¼		
50,000	85¼			U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs			
15,000	85¼			25,000	85¼		
10,000	85¼			50,000	85¼		
1,000	85			15,000	85¼		
5,000	85¼			10,000	85¼		
5,000	107½			1,000	85¼		
St L Southwn 1st				5,000	85¼		
10,000	80⅝			5,000	107½		
19,000	80¼			St L Southwn 1st			
2,000	80¼			10,000	80⅝		
10,000	80¼			19,000	80¼		
10,000	80¼			2,000	80¼		
5,000	80¼			10,000	80¼		
5,000	80¼			10,000	80¼		
50,000	80¼			5,000	80¼		
St L Southw 2d inc				5,000	80¼		
20,000	35¾			50,000	80¼		
25,000	35¾			St L Southw 2d inc			
1,000	35¾			20,000	35¾		
5,000	35¾			25,000	35¾		
5,000	35¾			1,000	35¾		
25,000x10F	35¾			5,000	35¾		
10,000	35¾			5,000	35¾		
5,000	35¾			25,000x10F	35¾		
St P, M & M, Mont Ext 4s				10,000	35¾		
5,000	103¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue Corner and 106th Street Lots Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Maximilian Morgenthau has bought, through Samuel Frothingham, from St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, the plot at the northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, 88 by 100.80.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Joseph Stickney to Hirsh Brothers four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, and for W. P. Dixon to the same buyers three lots adjoining the foregoing on the west.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story brick tenement with stores, 471 Grand Street, extending through to 296 East Broadway, 22 by 99.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Harry Menken for about $75,000 the two flats, 444 and 446 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, each 25 by 84.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Jacob Schmitt, for $195,000, the five five-story brick flats, 65, 67, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and 84 Lenox Avenue, on a plot 175 by 100.11, at the northeast corner of the streets named.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to John M. Schnier, for $8,350, the five-story brick tenement with a four-story tenement at the rear, 557 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 2,293 and 2,295 Southern Boulevard, west side, 130.6 feet south of Freeman Street, each 25 by 100, two three-story frame flats.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John Sabine Smith, referee, 52 and 54 Bank Street and 296 and 298 West Fourth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 40 by 42, two three-story brick tenements with three-story brick tenement on Fourth Street.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 2,303 and 2,305 Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of Freeman Street, each 25 by 104.5½, two four-story brick flats, with stores; 1,131 Freeman Street, northeast corner of Intervale Avenue, together with 1,133 and 1,143 Freeman Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, each 27 feet front and varying in depth from 97 to 114.6 feet, seven four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,429.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 1,973 Clinton Avenue, west side, 195 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $831.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 440 Washington Street southwest corner of Desbrosses Street, 21.9½ by 82, two-story brick and one-story frame buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 216 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 144.11 feet west of the Boulevard, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with one-story extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 324 and 326 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Ogden Avenue, east side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, each 25 by 107; Nelson Avenue, west side, 275.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, abutting upon the foregoing two lots, each 25.1 by 100.9; Nelson Avenue, east side, 275.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, each 25.1 feet front and varying in depth from 94 to 26 feet.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pannes, referee, 1,209 to 1,215 Ogden Avenue, northwest side, 396.6 feet northeast of Union Street, 78.6 by 96.7 by 33.5 by 100, four-two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,418.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 73 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 58 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 42 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,619, subject to prior mortgage of $38,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet east of the Boulevard, 125 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,338.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 75.5 by 100, five-story brick, stone, and iron building, formerly known as the New York Athletic Clubhouse, together with all engines, dynamos, fixtures, &c.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's and trustee's sale, 221, 223, and 225 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 237 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25, and 26, respectively, by 92 three five-story brownstone-front flats; 646 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 23 by 98.9, three-story brick building, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 425 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 487.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 19.9 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Flint Warren, referee, 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 263 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,388.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 195 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 59.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 29.6¼ by 82.11 by 25.2 by 67.5, three-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,811.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, for a seven-story brick tenement, 25 by 80.10; C. B. Dreyer of 306 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; G. S. Drew, Jr., architect; cost, $70,000.

Briggs Avenue, west side, 20.4 feet north of Travers Street, 21 by 52, for a two-story frame dwelling; Sarah Hanson, owner; James Hanson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 480 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Herman Hollander of 122 Lewis Street, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 28.

AVENUE C, 206, e s, 23x62.3; Helena Rexer to Kate Johnsen. 1
AVENUE C, 206, e s, 23x62.3; Kate Johnsen to Wilhelmine Rothweiler. 1
BROADWAY, 678, e s, 28.6x130; Leo Schlesinger to Henry Corn. 100
BROADWAY, 678, e s, 28.6x130; Henry Corn to Matthew Clarkson. 100
COLUMBUS AV, s s, 162.1 ft w of Unionport Road and 325 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100; Annie I. Marius to William J. Becker. 550
DAWSON ST, 1075, n s, 213.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x110.5x irregular; Minnie Keppler to James Harty. 7,150
ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 250 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Elizabeth A. Petersen to Fanny Strauss. 4,750
HENRY ST, 85, 23x75; Michael Fay and William Stacom to Chebrah Machsika Ishiwas Eitz Chaim. $15,500
HUDSON ST, 509 and 511, 46x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Eliza M. Hall. 30,000
HUDSON ST, w s, 56.1 ft s of 10th St, 44x100; Samuel M. Thompson and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another. 100
KELLY ST, n s, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x115x57.11x143.2; Michael Cowen to Elizabeth McKinlay. 1
LA FONTAINE AV, e s, lot 108, map of Monterey, 50x100; Bridget O'Meara to George Ranger. 1
LA FONTAINE AV, e s, lot 108, map of Monterey, 50x100; Thomas O'Meara to George Ranger, ¼ part. 1
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 25 ft n of 12th St, 25x100; H. Prescott Beach to Maurice Power. 1
STANTON ST, 320, n w corner of Goerck St, 25x75; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Abner T. Bowen. 27,200
TINTON AV, 1,084, 19x80; Hibbert B. Roach to Charles W. and Mary R. Hurley. 7,000
4TH AV, s s, part of Lot 689, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Lorenzo Mendenhall. 3,600
4TH AV, s s, part of Lot 689, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Lorenzo Mendenhall. 3,800
5TH AV, 85, n e corner of 16th St, 49x116.10x irregular; William A. Spencer and another to Jacob Butler. 100
14TH AV, s s, west ½ of Lot 202, map of Wakefield, 50x114; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Lorenzo Mendenhall. 2,000
127TH ST, 120 East, 15x106.6; John W. Boylston to Abbie W. Williams and Susan W. Boylston. 4,000
12TH ST, Lot 303, map of Unionport, 20x216 to 11th St; Eliza Bridges to Charles A. Ashmead. 1
17TH ST, s s, 132 ft w of Rutherfurd Place, 19x80; Ignatz Hoff to Francis H. Weismann. 1
32D ST, 331 East, 25x98.9; Wilhelmine Rothweiler to Kate Johnsen. 1
32D ST, 331 East, 25x98.9; George G. Scheuermann to Wilhelmine Rothweiler. 1
35TH ST, s s, 102.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 23.10x98.9x22.7x98.9; Emily J. Sheldon and another to Samuel W. Lambert. 1
39TH ST, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Rebecca A. Helmcke and others to Helena Undutsch. 1
47TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Christian G. Moritz, referee, to Joseph E. Mount. 5,000
52D ST, 349 West, 20x100.5; William F. Mittendorf to Susan Palmer. 1
52D ST, 50 East, 20x100.5; Susette V. Tuck to Olive W. Sanford. 70,500
55TH ST, n s, 322 ft w of 11th Av, 25x52x—x53.10; Richard H. Handley to William H. Rushmore. 4,000
61ST ST, 40 East, 10x100.5; Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer to Horace Van Rensselaer. 1
75TH ST, 241 East, 20x102.2; Edgar J. Lauer, referee, to George A. Stimpson. 2,500
86TH ST, 113 West, 20x100; Olivida N. Johnson to Charles A. Hazen. 1
86TH ST, s s, 231 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Hattie A. Cort to Harriet F. Hussey. 1
130TH ST, n s, 491.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Alfred I. Edie to Robert E. Ford. 1
136TH ST, n s, 481.6 ft e of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; George T. Rowe to S. S. Gowdey. 18,000
138TH ST, 502 West, 16.8x99.11; Mary E. Burdett to Benjamin A. Heggsman, Jr. 500
150TH ST, 525 West, 19x99.11; Caroline F. Brownell to Edward H. Brownell. 2
163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 152.11x114.2x202.5x112.5; Seth M. Milliken to William Thompson. 1
176TH ST, s w corner of Bathgate Av, 108 x120x irregular; Ellen Connor to Gerald C. Connor. 100

Recorded Leases.

HAYES, John, to Selman Allys; 134 West 27th St, 3 5-12 years. $1,140
HASSLER, John A. to George Hassler; 234 Broome St, 10 years. 1,200
RITZMANN, Charles L., to William Baum; 110 8th Av, 3 years. 1,620
THE KEELAN TAYLOR COMPANY to Henri Pouches; 257 5th Av, 3 years. 2,000
WEHRLE, Lillie, to Henry Gottlieb, Sr.; 31 East 20th St, 5 years. 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram and Ida, and Kate Rosenbaum to George Stark; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 157th St, 1 year. 2,000
ALEXANDER, Robert, to The Excelsior Savings Bank; 491 7th Av, 3 years. 11,000
ALLYS, Selman, to Beadleston & Woerz; 134 West 27th St, saloon lease, demand. 1,000
BELL, Thomas H., and George H. Groth to John R. Stoerer; e s of 3d Av, at s w corner of Lot 149, map of Morrisania, runs n 115x s e — to Boston Road x 115x44.11, demand. 10,000
BELL, Helen, and others to John A. Norman; w s of 3d Av, 245.6 ft n of 166th St, 3 years. 2,500
BOWEN, Abner, to Irving Grinnell and another, trustees; 320 Stanton St, 3 years. 20,000
BUTLER, Jacob S., to William A. Spencer and another; 35 5th Av, 3 years. 170,000
CLARKSON, Matthew, to Mary R. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 678 Broadway, 1 year. 50,000
DEANS, Henry W., to Henry P. Johnes; n s of 2d St, 105 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, demand. 125
DRUCKER, Ephraim, to Union Trust Co. of New York; 7 Monroe St, 5 years. 15,000
ENGLERT, William, and Mary to Henry Fox and another; w s of Concord Av, 325 ft s of Lexington St, installments. 350
FITZPATRICK, Catharine V. Marrin to the Irving Savings Institution; 210 Centre St, 1 year. 16,000
HARLAN, Otis, to George A. Meyer; w s of Clason Av, 336.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 1 year. 5,000
HARTY, James, to Minnie Keppler; 1,005 Dawson St, 3 years. 750
HASSINGER, John D., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 134th St, 525, 550, and 575 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, (three mortgages). 45,000
HURLEY, Charles V. and Mary R., to Hibbert B. Roach; 1,084 Tinton Av, 3 years. 900
KABER, Michael, and William M. Rettig to John H. Heller, Jr., as trustee; 248 West 32d St, 3 years. 8,000
KIMBALL, Henry B. and Cassie, to Mary E. Bird; n s of 16th St, 250 ft w of Union Place, 1 year. 500
LAHR, Adam, jr., and Henry, to Moses Zimmermann; s s of Wilkins Place, 206.2 ft n of Jennings St, secures advances, 1 year. 3,000
LAWLER, Mary, to Peter Doelger; 570 11th Av, demand. 2,925
LEVY, Louis, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of 8th Av and 42d St, 1 year. 50,000
LIBBEY, Jonas M. and Frederick A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; s w corner of Madison Av and 96th St; also, s s of 94th St, 255.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1¼ years. 10,000
LISK, Sarah A., to Ida M. Murphy; Lot 175, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 1 year. 4,500
LISK, Sarah A., to Phebe D. Rulon; Lot 176, map of Section A of Vyse estate, demand. 2,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to Felix Gottschalk; n e corner of West End Av and 102d St, 5 years. 18,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; e s of West End Av, 20.11 and 80.11 ft n of 102d St, 3 years, (two mortgages). 50,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 102d St, 182 ft e of West End Av, 3 years. 18,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; e s of West End Av, 140 and 160.11 ft n of 102d St, 3 years, (two mortgages). 50,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 102d St, 110, 164, 92, 146, and 128 ft e of West End Av, 5 years. 90,000
LYON, Anna E., to William O'Brien; Lots 11 and 12, Block G, map of Dore Lyon property, at Westchester, 3 years. 3,000
McKINLAY, Elizabeth, to Michael Cowen; n s of Kelly St, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, demand. 3,000
MANY, William C., to The Germania Life Insurance Company; 149 Spring St, 3 years. 72,500
MAPES, Clara E., to Frederick A. Strang; n s of 175th St, 47.6 ft e of Washington Av, present line, 3 years. 4,500
MENDENHALL, Lorenzo, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; part of Lot 689, map of Village of Wakefield, 2 years. 1,800
MENDENHALL, Lorenzo, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; part of Lot 689, map of Village of Wakefield, 2 years. 1,900
MENDENHALL, Lorenzo, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; west ½ of Lot 202, map of Village of Wakefield, 2 years. 1,000
MOUNT, Joseph E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 44th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years. 5,000
O'GORMAN, William, to the Irving Savings Institution; 661 to 681 East 140th St, 5 years (eleven mortgages). 75,500
PALMER, Susan and William F., to William F. Mittendorf; 349 West 52d St, two months. 17,000
ROBINSON, Frederic S., to Sarah E. Harney; n s of 182d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 8,500
ROBINSON, Frederic S., to Robert Blackburn; n s of 182d St, 183.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 8,500
RUTH, Samuel J., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 233 and 235 East 58th St, 5 years. 40,000
SCHWENKER, William M., to Saugerties Savings Bank; 50 East 92d St, 5 years. 12,000
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank; n w corner of Brook Av and Elton Av, 1 year. 20,000
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank; w s of Brook Av, 25 ft n of Elton Av, 1 year. 12,500
WEISSMANN, Francis H., to Ignatz Hoff; 218 East 17th St, 5 years. 18,750
WEISSKOPF, Moses, to George Ehret; 415 and 417 East 15th St, 1 year. 1,200
WILLIAMS, Abbie W., and Susan W. Boylston to Emily C. Gebhard; 130 East 12th St, 1 year. 1,500
WILMORE, James, to Edward P. Simms; 24 East 24th St, and 112 West 69th St, 1 year. 5,000
WOOD, Henry, to the East River Savings Institution; 134 West 81st St, 1 year. 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HARLAM, Edward M., to John J. Collins. Nom.
JEFFERSON, John J., and Thomas, executors, &c., to Mary A. Lodge. $3,500
LEWARD, Alfred T., to Frederic J. Middlebrook. 22,000
LYON, Lucy E., to Marie E. Jacobson. 3,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary E. Robert. 5,000
NATHAN, Dora, to Edward F. Wiener. Nom.
RANKIN, Elizabeth, to Eliza Guggenheimer. 45,000
REDMAN, William F. B., to Stephen H. Jackson. 1,600
SAWARD, Frances, to Mary M. P. Richard. 2,500
THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY to Eustace R. Tracy and others, executors, &c., (two assignments). Nom.
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to The New York Orthopoedic Dispensary and Hospital. 5,500
THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank. 100,000
WALLACH, Antony, to Daniel E. Seybel. 5,000
WILKENS, Florence C., to Frances C. O'Connor. 8,126
WENTZ, James M., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company. Nom.
YZQUIERDO, Matilde O., to Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and another, trustees. 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BRIGGS ST, n s, 77.2 ft e of 6th St, 24th Ward, 26.11x110.3; James D. Barker against Ellen McCarthy, owner; Arthur Sias and William Puetz, contractors.
BRIGGS ST, n s, 77.2 ft e of 6th St, 24th Ward, 26.11x110.3; L. Magid against Ellen McCarthy, owner; Arthur Sias and William Puetz, contractors. 95
CHERRY ST, 233 to 237; Paul Ayres against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor. 1,050
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x85; Wallace H. Flint against Clara E. Bliss, owner; Charles H. Bliss, contractor. 34
SETON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Springfield & Adamson against Bruno J. Brandes, owner; Bengt Nelson, contractor. 313
SETON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; James W. Lawrence against Bruno J. Brandes and others, owners; Bengt Nelson, contractor. 360
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 192 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Albert Blechner against Frank Pisciotta, owner and contractor. 149
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FARRELL, Lillian J.—S. A. Knight. 2,810
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ISAACS, A. Clarence—L. Van Winkle. 163
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MARLOW, Michael and Annie—P. Nehrbas. 165
MORSE, William G.—C. Kirchner. 176
MILLER, William—J. A. Deraismes. 72
MULDOON, James, and John Walsh—I. W. Bendheim and another. 162
McNAMEE, Matthew—G. F. Swift and another, costs. 78
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RODDA, Sarah M.—C. Douglas. 1,015
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ROSENTHAL, Leopold—Israel M. Schloss. 2,745
ROWE, Samuel C.—Smith A. C. Rowe, executrix. 12,468
ROMAINE, Alfred N.—Irving National Bank. 1,421
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SEMACHOWITZ, Jennie—S. E. Bernheimer and another. 2,462
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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	06¼
Sugar, granulated	05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	18.50
Tallow, prime	.03 7-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	04½
Lard, prime	5.17½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet. No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¾@64¼c; No. 2 red, 67¼c; No. 2 corn, 33⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 33¾c; No. 2 oats, 27c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@29½c; No. 2 rye, 52@52¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 40@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 94@97¼c; prime timothy seed, $2.20; mess pork, per bbl, $7.75@$7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$4.92½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugar, cut-loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened amid unusual excitement and very heavy trading. Prices jumped 10 to 16 points on first sales, and for a time the situation looked very "squally" to the bear crowd. Covering was engaged in very freely; in fact, the larger part of the early buying done was for the account of luckless shorts. Foreign representatives were in possession of large buying orders, while nearly all dispatches from the South were for the purchase of the January, March and later deliveries. For the rest of the session, however, prices fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range. The principal cause for the bull movement was an unfavorable set of weather advices and adverse crop news. Liverpool furnished additional support by sending strong cables relating to spot and future cotton at that point, as well as yarns and cloths at Manchester. Rumor had it that spot cotton was stiffening throughout the South, and that in nearly all instances holders were demanding ⅛c to 3-16c higher rates, which exporters were quite generally paying. Late in the forenoon the local market showed some signs of wavering, as a result of profit taking and shorts selling by a few of the more reliable bears, the latter being on the theory that to-day's bulge had sent prices to the top notch for the time being, and that a material reaction was in order. Under this pressure prices went off several points, but rallied again late in the day on another scare of shorts to cover, following a forecast from Washington for the next twenty-four hours of general rains or snow throughout the eastern and central portions of the belt, where picking was already said to have been brought to a standstill by heavy precipitation. At the close the future list was very steady, with the net advance a matter of 12 to 14 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.42@5.44
December	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.43@5.44
January	5.45	5.47	5.42	5.45@5.46
February	5.52	5.52	5.46	5.49@5.50
March	5.55	5.55	5.48	5.53@—
April	5.56	5.57	5.54	5.56@5.58
May	5.59	5.61	5.56	6.00@6.01
June	5.62	6.63	5.60	5.63@—
July	5.66	5.67	5.64	5.66@5.67
August	5.69	5.71	5.66	5.70@—
September	5.67	5.67	5.65	5.69@5.71
October	5.72	5.72	5.69	5.72@5.73

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—Cotton—Spot—Good demand 1-16d higher; American middling fair, 3 11-16d; good middling, 3 11-32d; middling, 3 5 32d; low middling, 2 31-32d; good ordinary, 2 25-32d; ordinary, 2 19-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,200 bales American. Receipts, 1,000 bales; no American. Futures opened firm and closed irregular; American clause, low middling clause, November, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, sellers; November and December, 3 6-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 6-64d, sellers; January and February, 3 5-64d, buyers; February and March, 3 5-64d@3 6-64d, sellers; April and May, 3 6-64d@3 7-64d, buyers; May and June, 3 7-64d@3 8-64d, sellers; June and July, 3 8-64d, sellers; July and August, 3 8-64d, 3 9-64d, buyers; August and September, 3 9-64d, sellers; September and October, 3 9-64d buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73⅝	73 11-16	72⅞	73⅝
May	71	71¼	70⅞	71¼
Corn—				
December	38 9-16	38⅞	38¼	38⅞
May	39¼	39⅝	39⅛	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65⅞	66¼	65¼	66⅜
May	66⅞	66⅝	65⅞	66¾
Corn—				
December	32⅞	33⅛	32½	33⅛
May	33¾	34⅛	33⅝	34½
Oats—				
December	25⅝	26¼	25 9-16	26¼
May	26 1-16	26¾	26 1-16	26⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Starting out with renewed liquidation of December wheat and consequent weakness, the wheat market gradually developed a hardening undertone until during the last hour a moderate bull movement was in full swing with final prices about ⅝c above the close of Saturday at 1 o'clock. It was believed by many that the limit of December liquidation had been reached and not a little afternoon buying was for long account based on this theory idea, although the bulk of it represented short wheat. Strong as was the local market, however, prices at Duluth and St. Louis showed even greater advances in the afternoon, stocks at the latter point being greatly reduced through export demands. Light stocks were also a feature at Liverpool, where only 600,000 bushels are on hand against 750,000 bushels the week previous. This proved to be a stimulation in their market which, after a moderate opening decline, advanced to a point partially ¾d higher than Saturday where it closed. Weekly statistics were singularly destitute of influence upon the market. This was most noticeable when the increase of 1,977,000 bushels was reported in domestic stocks against only 948,000 bushel a year ago. All this was just about the time of posting this statement that the market began its strong upward movement.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71c; December, 65⅞c; May, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64c; December, 63⅝c; May, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 46c; No. 3 Spring, 61c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¼@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 28.—Wheat—November, 63c; December, 62¾@62⅞c; May, 64¾c; on track; No. 1 hard, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40⅝c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 30¼c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 30¼@32c; track white, 32@36¼c; No. 2 white, clips, 33½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59@59¼c, free on board, afloat; 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40@41½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 50@55c delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, track.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2@$2.10.

RYE FLOUR—$2.95@$3.85. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 74@76c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.75@$13.50; sacks, to arrive, $13.50@$13.75; coarse Winter bran, $14@$15; fine, $12.50@$13.50; middlings, $13@$18; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $25.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—Flour—First patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clears, $2.60@$2.70.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

Tuesday, Nov. 29,'98,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB,

THE

CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY

formerly known as the

New York Athletic Club Building,

ON THE

Southwest Corner 6th Avenue and 55th Street

consisting of 5-story brick, stone, and iron building with 2 lots of land.

For maps, terms, and further particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auc'eers will sell at auction TUESDAY, NOV. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

324 & 326 E. 110TH ST.,

2 very valuable lots, 25x100.11 each, with 1-story frame buildings.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Esqs., Att'ys., 45 Cedar St.

216 WEST 72D ST.,

4-story and basement brick and stone dwelling and lot, 20x57x extension x102.2, 1-story and basement b. p. extension, foyer hall, exposed plumbing, newly decorated, perfect order.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auc'rs, will sell at auction

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

216 WEST 72D ST.—4-story and basement brick and stone dwelling and lot, 20x57x extension x102.2, 1-story and basement b. p. extension, foyer hall, exposed plumbing, newly decorated, perfect order.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT, BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

BARGAIN.—Single flat in East 84th St., east of 3d Av. REISAK, 223 East 84th St.

A SLAUGHTER—5-story flat, near office, paying 10 per cent. STEVENS, 93d, cor. Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—A small furnished office; cheap; in first-class down-town building. Possession at once. Address L. V., Box 101 Times Down-Town Office.

PART OF LIGHT STORE WITH BASEMENT to let at 79 Walker St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—

56 East 76th St.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN STONE DWELLING HOUSE, HANDSOMELY DECORATED AND RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY ON PREMISES.

Can be Seen Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET IN

THE BRUNSWICK,

5th Ave., cor. 26th St. and Madison Sq.

Steam heat, elevator, and attendance.

H. R. DREW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARING, SUSAN CARTER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harold Herman John Baring, Geoffrey Nigel Everard Baring, Constance Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, Muriel Ursula Baring, Richard Combe Abdy, Barre Algernon Highmore Goldie, Anna Mary Quicke, Edith Penrose Quicke, Edith Minturn Phelps Stokes, Elizabeth Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, the younger; Dorothea Deane, John Thompson, Gertrude Turner, Sophia M. Clark, Rosé Harknet, Alice Harknet, Harriet Dring, Mrs. Kenrick, cook; Alice Jennings, Nancy Baxter, Rebecca Tomlin, Mildred ——— matron; James Banks, Charles Jones, Harry Mears, ——— Reed, gardener; Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; the first names of said Mrs. Kenrick, cook, and ——— Reed, gardener, and the last name of Mildred ——— matron, cannot be ascertained, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN CARTER BARING, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert A. Minturn, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

H. D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Atty. for Anc. Ex'or, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.
n15-1aw6wTu

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBARIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn. n29-1aw6mTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 200 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-1aw6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-1aw6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'rx., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. HERDIN AND HAUSLING, Administrators. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898. RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator. o11-1aw6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898. ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor. GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mTu

STEIN, CATHERINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Louise Maurer Jacob Stein, Margaret Stein, Albert Moores, Ida White, Frank Moores, Ernest Moores, Louise Maurer, executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Stein, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Louis Maurer, as surviving trustee for CATHERINE STEIN under the last will and testament of Jacob Stein, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 88 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-1aw6wTu

STRUVE, ANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Josephine Kugler, Jurgen Struve, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the husband and an heir and next of kin of ANNA STRUVE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederick Joseph Bumiller of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of said Anna Struve, formerly known as Anna Bumiller and also as Anna Wagner, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
n22-1aw6wTu

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

TOWNSEND, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.

ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND,
MARY T. WHITE,
Executrices.
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
Executors.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES O. TOBIAS and Ella M. Smith, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1,208, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,) be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Ninetieth Street:

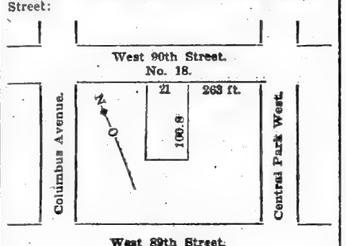

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,078.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.
n9.10,14,17,21,25,28,29

NO. FORTY-SIX PROSPECT PLACE, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNING C. T. BECK, AS SUBSTITUTED TRUSTEE, etc., plaintiff, against EDGAR W. YOUMANS et al., defendants.

IN PURSUANCE of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street and Prospect Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Prospect Place seventeen feet and one inch; thence westerly for part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Prospect Place seventeen feet one inch to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning; also, all right, title, and interest in the westerly half of Prospect Place, (said Prospect Place being a private street, thirty-eight feet in width and extending in length from Forty-second to Forty-third Streets,) which lies between the northerly and southerly line of said lot, subject to the use and easement thereof by adjoining owners. Said premises being now known as Number Forty-six (46) Prospect Place, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1898.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

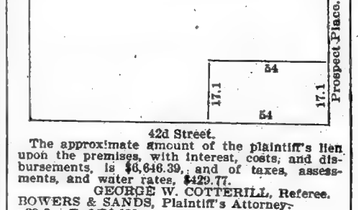

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $6,646.39, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $429.77.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n29-2awTu&F&d20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL STEINER, plaintiff, against FRANK MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifteen feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet, thence southerly parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 127 East 56th Street.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1898.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 127 East 56th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $16,847.30, with interest from November 12, 1898, together with $305.20, costs and allowances, with interest from November 28, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $450, with interest. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n29-2awSwTu&F&d22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1885, as follows: Parcels one to five both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to fifty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, November 23d, 1898.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which are known by the street numbers 40 West Street and 60 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars, ($62,500,) with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1898, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and seventy-six and 25-100 dollars, ($376.25,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1898, and with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand one hundred and forty dollars ($3,140) and interest.—Dated New York, November 22, 1898.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JEN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sale Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and forty-nine (449) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

137th Street.

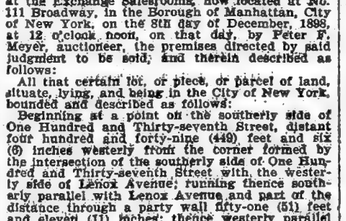

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $31,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at 5 per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,836.87, with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.04, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $110.70 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

n15-2aw8wS&S

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ROBERT A. JOHNSTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 5th day of August, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the said court on August 9th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the eighth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be first sold and therein described as follows:

First Parcel—All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of The Bronx,) containing nine and four-tenths (9 4-10) acres or thereabouts, bounded northerly by the land now or formerly of E. D. Randolph, easterly by a lane known as Bettner's Lane, including all the right, title, and interest which Robert A. Johnston had in and to said lane of way on December 17th, 1894, southerly by land formerly of Mrs. Mary J. Jones, being the land secondly herein described, and westerly by the Hudson River, and also all the lands under water lying in front of the above described premises which were granted by the Land Commissioners of the State of New York to Frances F. Ludlow, Mary F. Bettner, and Adalaide Moorehead by letters patent dated November 14, 1873, containing about three acres and three hundred and twenty-three thousandths of an acre (3 323-1000) subject to the rights, privileges, conditions, and limitations contained in said grant, said letters patent being recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York in Liber 42 of Patents, Page 227, said above described premises being subject to the right, title, and interest of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company in and to a portion of the same acquired by a deed made by James B. Bettner and wife to the Hudson River Railroad Company dated November 27, 1847, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 121 of Deeds, Page 393.

Second Parcel—All that tract of land in the ward and city aforesaid containing about nine and thirty-five hundredths (9 35-100) acres, bounded northerly by the land formerly of Frances F. Ludlow and others, being the parcel of land firstly herein described, easterly by the centre line of Bettner's Lane aforesaid, southerly by lands now or formerly of the heirs of James E. Bettner, deceased, and westerly by the Hudson River, together with all right, title, and interest to the land under the waters of the Hudson River opposite the above described premises lying below high-water mark, excepting, however, out of said premises, so much thereof as was heretofore conveyed by Elizabeth Valentine to the Hudson River Railroad Company by deed dated September 20, 1847, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 121 of Deeds, Page 296.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described premises are to be sold is $72,147.20, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $371.58, with interest from August 5th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $2,400 and interest.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINCKS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Comptroller of the City of New York and all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of JACOB LINCKS, late of Hoboken, N. J., deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia Lincks, foreign executrix of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o28-1aw8wTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o28-1aw8wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT S. MINTURN and C. EDWARD BILLQVIST, as trustees of Eliza Theodora Minturn, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 25th day of October, 1898, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those four certain lots of land, with the building and improvements erected thereon, situated in the City of New York and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled 'map of the property belonging to the estate of Peter Schermerhorn, deceased, situate in the First Ward of the City of New York, New York, Sept. 30, 1837, Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor,' as lots Numbers 2, (Two,) 3, (Three,) 8, (Eight,) and 9, (Nine,) and taken together bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant two hundred and six (206) feet and one (1) inch northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the northerly side of Morris Street; running thence northerly along Washington Street forty-two (42) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northwesterly in a straight line one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and one (1) inch to the easterly side of West Street, at a point distant two hundred and seventy-nine (279) feet and one (1) inch northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Morris Street, thence southerly along West Street forty-two (42) feet and eight (8) inches, and thence southeasterly in a straight line one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet and nine (9) inches to the place of beginning, being now known as Numbers forty (40) West Street and sixty (60) Washington Street, the distances from Morris Street as above stated being more or less."—Dated New York, November 22, 1898.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which are known by the street Numbers 40 West Street and 60 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six 66-100 dollars, ($41,666.66,) with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1898, together with the cost and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-nine 26-100 dollars, ($389.26,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1898, and with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand one hundred and forty dollars ($3,140) and interest.—Dated New York, November 22, 1898.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and forty-nine (449) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

137th Street.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $31,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,836.87, with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.04, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or part by the referee is $110.70 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT S. MINTURN and C. Edward Billqvist, as trustees of Anna Mary Quicke, wife of the Rev. Charles Penrose Quicke of Ashbrittle, Somerset, England, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action on November 2, 1898, and duly entered in the New York County Clerk's office on November 4, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ele

TO DIG THE PANAMA CANAL

A. Hutin, Director General of the French Company, in Town.

ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON

Says He Comes from Paris to See What Interest the United States Will Take in the Project.

A. Hutin, Director General of the new Panama canal company, has come over from Paris to see what this Government thinks about the water route between the Atlantic and the Pacific. He protests that there is no intention on the part of the French company to sell the canal, and says that it has only one purpose in view, and that is to cut the big ditch at once. Monsieur Hutin arrived yesterday on the steamship La Touraine. He comes direct from his company, and as soon as he reached the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel he was met by W. J. Curtis, who represents the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, American counsel for the French company.

When asked if the published reports that his company wanted to sell out to the Government was true, M. Hutin said: "Absolutely, no. Selling out is the last thing we should think of. We want to cut the canal, and we are ready to do it; what is more, we are doing it. We have kept 1,500 to 4,000 men constantly employed in digging the canal, and a force of 3,000 is now at work on the ditch.

"What has been accomplished? Much. We have actually dug eighteen miles of the total forty-six. Of these, vessels are now navigating twelve miles on the Atlantic and six miles on the Pacific side. The canal's depth is 28 feet, though in some places silt has made bars that would have to be removed, and can be removed easily. Our company, which is the successor, by purchase, of the De Lesseps Company, has in assets, reckoning as such the machinery and accomplished work, at least $75,000,000. These assets have been appraised at $95,000,000. We have gone far enough to learn that the Panama Canal is entirely practicable and is the shortest, cheapest, and best water route between the two oceans.

"There were formerly thought to be two insuperable obstacles—the Chagres River and the Culebra Cut. Both of these difficulties have disappeared before engineering science. The Chagres River can be readily mastered, and the cut through the Culebra Mountain, which was once thought impracticable because of the sliding earth that filled the ditch as fast as it could be dug, has turned out to be a comparatively simple problem. It has been found that there is a rock substratum through which the canal may be cut, so that it can not be disturbed by sliding earth.

"An International Technical Commission has recently examined the route of our canal, and will, I think, pronounce it entirely feasible. On that commission Gen. H. L. Abbot represented the United States, and England and Germany were represented by engineers who had had experience in digging the great Manchester and Kiel Canals. Gen. Abbot has given his views in several articles in the periodicals. He calls attention to these two facts: The Panama Canal would be 46 miles long and the Nicaragua Canal would be 176 miles, and the Panama would cost $100,000,000, while the Nicaragua would cost $133,000,000.

"I may add to these facts given by Gen. Abbot the important one that the Panama Canal can be completed in less than half the time it would take to cut the water way across Nicaragua."

When asked about his object in going to Washington, M. Hutin said:

"We want to know just what interest the United States will take in the canal. We are not trying to get the Government to buy us out, but it is natural that the United States, being most deeply affected by the canal, will feel a keen interest in it, and it is equally natural that we should want to learn just what the extent of that interest may be." M. Hutin will go to Washington in a few days.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Board Has Submitted Report at Washington, Providing for a Bureau to Move Troops by Sea.

The Army Transport Board, consisting of Gen. Ludlow, Col. Kimball, and Col. Bird, which has been engaged for the last two months in perfecting a transport service between this country and ports in our recently acquired territory, has finished its work and submitted its report to the War Department, at Washington. The report embodies a series of regulations providing for the reorganization and direction of the army transport service, which is to be a special bureau of the Quartermaster's Department. The regulations provide that the persons transported by the service shall enjoy supplies and cabin equipments "of the best quality, and such as are provided in passenger steamships of standard class."

Under the Quartermaster General's supervision, the service will be conducted by its own employes and be independent of other branches of army transportation, as this new service is to attend only to transportation to our recently acquired ports. It will have two headquarters, one in this city for the Atlantic traffic and one in San Francisco for the Pacific traffic, and each of these home ports will have its full equipment of officers and employes "and be provided with proper terminal facilities, including wharfage for ships and storage for freights, and with suitable and adequate offices, and clerical and other staff for the conduct of its business."

The general organization of the army transport service will be as follows, the personnel being duplicated at the two home ports: General Superintendent, assistant to General Superintendent, Medical Superintendent, Transport Quartermasters, Transport Surgeons, Marine Superintendent, assistant to Marine Superintendent, Superintending Engineer, Assistant Superintending Engineer, Port Steward, Chief Stevedore, and army transport agents at oversea ports. The General Superintendent, the Medical Superintendent, the Transport Quartermaster, and the Transport Surgeons will be assigned and appointed by the War Department, selection being made with special reference to their qualifications for the service. Rules are also formulated for the appointment of the minor officials.

It is provided that the Medical Superintendent shall be an army officer of the Medical Department, and he will make a minute, personal inspection of each transport on its arrival and prior to its departure. He will be responsible for the proper care and disposition of the sick on board and on arrival, and will be responsible for the competency of the Transport Surgeons.

Each transport will have a Quartermaster, an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who will be representative on board of the General Superintendent, who will also be a Quartermaster's Department officer, with the rank of field officer, and have his headquarters at the home port, where he will have charge of the entire administration of the service. Each Transport Quartermaster will be in general charge of his ship, and responsible for the care and disposition of his passengers and freight. The Transport Surgeon of each ship will be its medical officer, and he will be held responsible for the ship's hospital supplies and equipment, its sanitation, the care of sick and injured, and the service of the hospital employes.

The Marine Superintendent, whom the General Superintendent will nominate for appointment by the Quartermaster General, will be "a person skilled in the navigation, handling, loading, and care of ships in port and at sea." He will have personal charge of the transports at the home port, supervise their docking, loading, and repairs, and see to it that they are kept in good condition. He will also be responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the dock department employes, whom he will select for appointment by the General Superintendent. Prior to the departure of every transport he will inspect it, and recommend the improvements and alterations he thinks needful.

The General Superintendent will select and appoint such army transport agents at oversea ports as may be authorized by the Quartermaster General. Rules are also provided defining the duties of the minor officials.

The Tradesmen's National Bank.

Notice was posted yesterday in the Tradesmen's National Bank that the bank would be open Thursday for the purpose of paying in full all depositors except those who have agreed to accept certificates of deposit. The Liquidating Committee appointed by the Controller of the Currency is composed of President David H. Bates, W. H. Woolverton, and Julius Kaufmann. Plans for the reorganization of the bank are said to be advancing satisfactorily.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

LEGAL NOTES.

HORSE VEHICLES ON STREET-CAR TRACKS.—James Devine, after having driven for some distance on the tracks of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in the night time, was knocked off his wagon by its being struck by one of the company's cars and severely injured. In his suit against the company for damages it appeared that the avenue was not very well lighted, and that he had once or twice left and returned to the track after having been on it for some time, and had not kept watch behind him. His son spoke to him on looking around, and saw the car within a few feet, but the wagon was struck before the track could be cleared. The motorman claimed that after first seeing the wagon only twenty-five feet away, being on a down grade, he could not, when he applied the brake, stop the car in time to avoid the collision. After charging that the plaintiff had no right to suppose or presume that the car would come up and stop before it reached him, the Court added that plaintiff had the right to assume that they would give him timely warning of the car's approach. The Second Appellate Division, by Justice Woodward, has directed a reversal, holding that though defendant did not have the absolute right to the track, and that plaintiff could lawfully drive upon it, the company had the paramount right, and the absolute duty could not be imposed upon it of giving timely notice of the approach of the car. "The plaintiff could not keep his way on the track and, closing his senses to his surroundings, await the timely warning of the motorman. * * * We do not wish to decide that, as a matter of law, it is negligence for the driver to fail to turn and look backward to discover the approach of the car from the rear. It is a question of fact for the jury whether, under the circumstances of the case, such precaution was necessary. If the plaintiff could, by the exercise of reasonable care, have discovered the approaching car in time to leave the track, it was his duty to do so; and in the absence of evidence tending to show such reasonable care the jury would have been justified in finding that the plaintiff had not been free from contributory negligence, which was necessary, to maintain the action."

***

KILLED BY A CAR SUDDENLY STARTING.—A recovery by the administrator of Joseph Dean against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, for fatal injuries he received while attempting to enter one of defendant's cars in Park Row, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The decedent had got his foot on the car, where it had been stopped by a loaded wagon, when it was suddenly started, and he was thrown to the ground, striking upon his head. The conductor testified on the trial that the car was in motion when the decedent tried to get on. Justice Bartlett, who gave the opinion on appeal, held the Court was right in instructing the jury that liability might be imputed to the defendant, if the conductor, in the exercise of reasonable care, ought to have seen whether or not any one was about to get on the car while it was temporarily stopped by reason of the obstruction in front of it. "Here the conductor admitted that he saw the decedent 'make for the car,' which must be held to mean, if he meant anything, that the decedent was trying to board the car. The jury may have believed him to this extent, and yet have discredited his statement that the car was in motion at the time."

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Mary Nadel, who was tenant of premises owned by James Fichter and others, recovered judgment in a suit brought against them in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for damages for injuries she received by her foot becoming caught in the covering of the stairs, which had been negligently allowed to be in an unsafe condition. In trying to get her foot loose she fell to the bottom of the stairs. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Willard Bartlett, has affirmed the judgment, holding that though the landlord of a tenement is not under any legal obligation to light its halls or stairways, yet where the stairs were in a dangerous condition and this condition was known or should by lapse of time have been known to the defendant, he was liable. "There was evidence of the bad condition, and sufficient testimony to justify a finding by the jury that the defendant, or the janitress, his agent, ought to have known of this defective condition of the stairs."

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S BAZAR.

It Starts a Day Late, but with Many Promised Attractions.

The Professional Women's League gave the dress rehearsal for its sixth annual bazar yesterday in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, where the bazar is to be held afternoons and evenings during the present week. Monday was to have been the opening day, but after the manner of fairs, the booths were not all in place, the celebrities were not there, and the afternoon and evening entertainments will begin to-day.

There are already, however, the usual inducements to buyers; signed photographs of prominent stage people, the book, "Cyrano de Bergerac," with the autograph of Richard Mansfield; couch cushions, the covers made of gowns of different actresses, and even one hand-painted cushion showing a view of the sinking Merrimac. Prominent actresses have dressed dolls in character.

Lillian Russell and "Oh, any number of other attractive women of the stage," will, it is said, be present during the week, but Miss Mary Shaw offers the greatest inducements at her Moorish booth, where she declares Harry Woodruff, Edward Morgan, Robert Hilliard, Walter Hale, Frank Worthing, and numerous other stage men are to pour tea for her, absolutely their only appearance in this capacity.

SCHOOL CHILDREN BRING GIFTS.

Their Pleased Response to an Appeal for Poorer Urchins.

In a large school in one of the better residence portions of the city, one morning not long before Thanksgiving Day, the Principal read to the assembled pupils a letter from another Principal, whose work is among the very poor. No names were given. The children were not even told where the other school was. The letter was as follows:

Many of my children lack the necessary clothing to keep out the chill of the coming inclement weather. I have drawn upon the resources of the neighborhood until I dare do so no longer; for these good folks, though generous, are themselves poor. And so I ask you to put to your pupils a request for clothing—anything they no longer need will be gratefully received—shoes, stockings, underclothing—as well as both boys' and girls' outer clothing. At this season of Thanksgiving, perhaps, the children of many blessings will be glad to help their less favored brothers and sisters to earn the grateful thoughts of little children whose Thanksgiving shall be of their creating.

A silence followed the reading of the letter; then a few words from the Principal. When the pupils returned after the noon hour it was with pleased smiles that each deposited an offering upon the ever-growing heap. Not a little sympathetic ingenuity had gone into the making up of the bundle. Into the pockets of coats and dresses designed for little girls had been slipped here a piece of scarlet ribbon, there a set of paper dolls, in another place a neatly folded handkerchief. An eight-year-old had put one of his two knives into the pocket of an overcoat, and carefully pinned it in so that it should not be lost, while another boy had written on a slip of paper in his straggling hand: "The boy who sends this hope it'll keep you as warm as it did him."

By one class, at the suggestion of a practical youngster, a barrel of dry groceries and fruits was packed to supplement scanty Thanksgiving dinners.

In this same school plans are already being formed in young heads for a Christmas offering. Books the pupils have read, toys they can spare, fruit and sweetmeats are proposed as material appropriate to go with the clothes that are to be sent. One woman purposes that her twelve-year-old daughter shall furnish Christmas dinner materials for half a dozen families, and has asked the co-operation of the teacher in securing the names of families where there are little children.

Petroleum Exchange Seats.

Seats on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange were quoted at about $125 last Spring. Recent business activity on the Exchange has increased the price to $300, but this quotation has been partly reached through the policy of the Board of Directors in buying up seats and canceling them whenever possible, so as to reduce the membership and increase the prosperity of the lesser number.

Now hopest, during Sunday's biting storm, didn't you long for the tooth-proof ulster? Winter has only just begun to show his fangs.

American frieze, $15. Genuine Irish frieze, black grey or brown, $30. Chinchilla, $22. Shaggy Shetland, grey and brown, $25. The more shaggy fur beaver, $32—these are the good old-fashioned big-collared kind.

The ulster for looks — the great-coat, is also here in grey diagonals, $28 and $30.

And so are overcoats in all the variety of cloths and styles that $15 to $50 gives.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WANTS $1,000,000; IS INSANE.

Gulliver Committed After a Vain Appeal to Controller Coler.

Henry Robert Gulliver, twenty-one years old, of 466 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was yesterday committed to the Flatbush Insane Asylum by Magistrate Brenner of the Adams Street Court. Gulliver was arrested on Nov. 17 for sending the following letter to Controller Coler:

Controller Coler:
I want $1,000,000, (one million dollars,) and want it sent promptly. Believe me, I am
HENRY ROBERT GULLIVER,
466 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Remembering Russell Sage's experience with Norcross, Controller Coler caused Gulliver's arrest. He was found to be insane.

THE BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Health Board Takes Up the Report of the League Committee.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning to consider a report of the Anti-Barren Island League, submitted to the Board by Mayor Van Wyck last Saturday. Among those present were the sanitary experts of the Health Board and the proprietors of the various plants on Barren Island. De Lancey Nicoll represented the Sanitary Utilization Company, which has been the chief source of complaint.

Dr. E. W. Martin explained that the report was compiled in September, since which time a plant of improved machinery for the disposal of garbage has been in the course of construction. He said that the new plant would be completed in a short time, probably by the first week in December, and in his opinion would completely remedy present conditions.

Mr. Nicoll said that his company was doing the best in its power. "The contract of the company," said he, "calls for the disposal of 500 tons of garbage daily, but nearly every day it is compelled to take 1,000 tons."

Thomas White of the firm which has the contract for disposing of all the dead animals in Manhattan, and R. J. McKeever, representing a concern having the same contract for Brooklyn, declared that the report of the committee of the league was filled with misrepresentations.

WORK ON NEW CITY PRISON.

Architects Complain at the Re-Awarding of Steel Cell Work.

Withers & Dickson, who were appointed by Commissioner of Correction Wright architects for the new City Prison, served a protest last week on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment against the appointment by Commissioner Lantry of other architects to put in the steel cell work. The board referred the protest to the Corporation Counsel.

Withers & Dickson yesterday said that Commissioner Lantry's act in giving the steel cell work to other architects was an unheard-of injustice. "It is simply another case of grab," they said. "The steel cell work was fully shown by plan and section on the original drawings by us, and approved by all the different authorities according to law." In their protest the complainants say that they are legally employed to do the work and that it is "unjust to the heavily burdened taxpayers of the city to compel them to pay two or more architects for plans and commissions for the same work."

Edward Eastment Sentenced.

Edward Eastment, who was convicted of grand larceny in presenting false and fraudulent claims against the City of Brooklyn while assistant cashier in the Department of City Works, was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. Eastment pleaded guilty to the charge when the case came up in the County Court last week.

Commissioner Shea Not to Resign.

John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges, yesterday denied a report that he was going to resign his office. "The report has not the slightest foundation in fact," he said. "I have not thought of giving up my position."

RECORDER GOFF SNOWBOUND.

Moore Case Goes Over and Court Is Continued All Night.

There was a crowd of visitors in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday, as the case of W. A. E. Moore and his wife, Fayne, was on the calendar for trial. The anticipations of the visitors, however, were not realized, for at 10 o'clock Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared with a message from Recorder Goff, in which he said that he had gone to visit Civil Justice Lynn on Saturday at Good Ground, L. I., and that he was snowbound, but would take the first train leaving for the city. The Long Island Railroad about 5 o'clock sent word that the Recorder would arrive on the first train this morning and reach the courtroom about 10:30 o'clock.

It was found to be the law that court could only be adjourned at the instance of the sitting Judge or another Judge to whom he could transfer the case. As Recorder Goff could not see any other of the Judges of the court, the court had to be kept open, and it was decided that it should be continued all night. The witnesses in the cases on the calendar, however, were told that they could go home till morning. Only Capt. Wheelock remained.

Assignments Void Under Bankrupt Act

Judge Brown of the United States court rendered a decision yesterday that general assignments made under the State law are invalid according to the new bankruptcy law. The decision was made in the case brought against Henry Gutwillig, manufacturer of suits and wrappers at 536 Broadway, by Epstein Brothers, for several creditors, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against Mr. Gutwillig because he had made an assignment on Nov. 9, and a motion was made to restrain the disposition of his assets by the assignee. The Judge grants the restraining order and holds that a "voluntary assignment which, by statute, is made an act of bankruptcy is voidable by the trustee, and that the assets should be brought into the bankruptcy court."

Troop A Mustered Out.

Troop A of Squadron A is once more in the service of the State of New York, having been mustered out of the service of the United States yesterday morning.

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THE TROUBLE IN THE 71ST

Capt. Meeks Now Accuses Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Whittle.

SHIRKED DUTY AT SAN JUAN

Major Keck, However, Led His Battalion Up the Hill and Exposed Himself to the Spanish Fire.

The opposition to Lieut. Col. Smith as a candidate for the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first Regiment grows stronger every day. Although the officers who comprise the anti-Smith faction are still discussing suitable candidates to oppose the election of Lieut. Col. Smith, no particular candidate is being boomed. For the time being, the officers are following one another in making statements showing why they deem it to the best interests of the regiment for Lieut. Col. Smith to step down and out. Capt. Bleecker took the initiative on Saturday, and yesterday Capt. William F. Meeks of Company I followed his example, and scored both Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Whittle.

In his statement Capt. Meeks said: "The statement made by Capt. Bleecker that certain officers were in the rear of the regiment and not on the firing line, where they should have been, was broad and sweeping, but it was absolutely true and plainly set forth the reasons for the demand made for the resignation of Lieut. Col. Smith. It is not the intention of any of the officers to accuse any one of cowardice, but it is the general impression that the Seventy-first Regiment has a bright future without those men. Very few of the members of the regiment have any use for those who hid when they were in danger, and left them to take care of themselves. The men will not remain in the regiment under those officers, and many of them have so expressed themselves. At San Juan Hill contradictory orders flew back and forth so fast that the officers had to rely entirely on their own judgment as there was practically no way of ascertaining whether or not the orders were correct.

"Col. Downs stood for a time beside the regiment in one of the most exposed places, vainly endeavoring to get some idea of what the orders were. He finally moved ahead, and when we came to an open place we made our charge. Almost as soon as the firing began Lieut. Col. Smith gradually began to fall back, dodging behind trees, and at last ran to a place near where my company had stopped. The regulars in their march forward had thrown away their rolls and knapsacks, and Lieut. Col. Smith took refuge behind a pile of them. Half of the regiment saw him behind the pile while every one else excepting Major Whittle was standing up, taking the fire, and not flinching. When the regiment moved forward he was still with the baggage. He could not be found with the regiment early in the evening, but later at night he was found in his camp in the woods. It was not until the morning of Sunday, July 3, that he reached the top of San Juan Hill.

"Major Whittle's battalion went up the hill without him and several of the men who went down to the river for water found him among the trees with his coat off. He sent word by the men that the officers were to report to him at once or they would be court-martialed. No attention was paid to the order, as the regiment was firmly intrenched, and on Saturday morning Major Whittle put in an appearance. He arrived before dawn and went into one of the 'bomb-proofs.'

"Major Wells turned the command of the Second Battalion over to Capt. Goldsborough, after we had started, and took command of Major Whittle's battalion and brought it up the hill on a run. Major Keck led his battalion in person, and before the blockhouse was reached he was right up with us. If the officers whose places were at the head of the regiment had been at their posts there would have been no hesitation, and I attribute all the trouble that followed to the entire absence of order."

Statements which practically indorse that of Capt. Meeks were made by several privates, who declared that they saw both Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Whittle among the trees, and not at the head of the regiment.

TO REORGANIZE THIRTEENTH.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Assigns Major Russell to the Work—Thirteenth Battalion the Nucleus.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Orders were issued by Gov. Black through Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day for a reorganization of the lately reorganized Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. When the call for volunteers came and the Thirteenth Regiment, under Col. Watson, with the exception of four companies, disobeyed an order of Gov. Black in refusing to remain at Camp Black for the purpose of expressing their wishes as to mustering in as volunteers, the regiment on its return to Brooklyn was disbanded by the Governor.

Charles H. Luscomb was commissioned as a Colonel to organize a regiment to take the place of the Thirteenth. That reorganization was not very successful, and for a long time efforts have been made to secure another reorganization, which resulted in the order which was issued to-day by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, as follows:

1. The portion of the Thirteenth Regiment organized by Col. Charles H. Luscomb under S. O. No. 81, C. S., from these headquarters, is hereby disbanded; Col. Luscomb is upon his own request placed upon the supernumerary list; such officers as had been detailed to duty with him are relieved from such duty, and the men enlisted will be honorably discharged by reason of disbandment.

2. Upon the recommendation of the Major General commanding the National Guard, the Commander in Chief authorizes the reorganization and re-establishment of the Thirteenth Regiment under Major George D. Russell, with the battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment returned from United States service as a nucleus; and under the direction of the commanding officer, National Guard, Major Russell is assigned to duty for this purpose and will report to the former for further orders.

The news that Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast had issued orders for the reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment caused no surprise in Brooklyn among those interested in the fate of the regiment. It had been generally and confidently expected that orders to that effect would issue as soon as the Thirteenth Battalion returned home. Only a few men were assembled at the armory last night. When it became known to these that orders for a reorganization of the regiment had been issued general satisfaction was expressed. Major Russell could not be found, and no explanation as to his plans could be obtained.

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Large size Silkaline Comfortables, assorted designs, 95 Cents Each.

25 dozen 6x6 Down Comfortables, Sateen Covering, $3.75 Each.

Down Sofa Cushions, covered with fine quality printed Japanese Silk, and with wide plain ruffles, $2.00 Each.

Silk Slumber Robes, rich Roman colorings, extra fine quality, $2.00 Each; Less than regular prices.

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DRESS GOODS.
In Dress Patterns.
For Tuesday in the Basement.

5000 yards Mixed Fancy Cheviots, — to be sold in Dress Patterns only, 25 cents per yard.

5000 yards Meltonette,—choice of ten dark cloth colorings, 50 cents per yard.

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IN THE FIELDS OF ART.

Our gathering of Royal Kerman "picture rugs" shows how Persia's rugs are her media of art expression. Tho' familiar with the wonderful treatment of trees and flowering gardens, the well-executed representations of animal life motifs are scarce.

We have a few with scenes from the chase, with backgrounds of fields a-bloom and borders of shrubbery; a Persian home scene in bold designs, very effectively worked out; another with the luxuriant tree of life with blossoms and tropical birds.

For music room, hall or library wall, they are the "something fine and decorative and different" and a more artistic and lasting holiday gift could hardly be found.

Our furniture shows exquisite designs that are not duplicated here or elsewhere, for you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SUPREME COURT JUROR IN JAIL.

Cortland P. King of Brooklyn Arrested on a Charge of Burglary.

When the Supreme Court in Brooklyn opens for business this morning it will be short one juror. Cortland P. King, who was drawn on the November panel, spent last night in the Adams Street Police Station, charged with burglary. King, who is twenty-four years old and unmarried, lives with his mother and sister at 315 McDonough Street.

King was arrested at his home last evening, shortly after his return from court, where he was sitting as a juror. The arrest was made by Detective John F. Brady on a warrant issued by Magistrate Brenner. The complainant in the case is John McCabe, a plumber, of 1,562 Fulton Street, who accuses King of breaking into his shop last Wednesday night and carrying off $100 worth of plumbing materials, which, Mr. McCabe alleges, he sold to a junkman. People living above McCabe's shop claim to have seen King leaving the place with a bag filled with booty. Upon the information of these people, McCabe swore out a warrant for King's arrest.

King was formerly a master plumber, with a shop on Kingsland Avenue. He has not been regularly employed of late, but has always dressed well. He took his arrest coolly. When taken to Police Headquarters he declared that there was no foundation for the charge against him. He will be arraigned in the Adams Street Court this morning.

ANXIOUS TO SEE CHU FONG.

Members of the Dop Sing Kong Saw Wish to Stop His High Salary.

The most-sought-for man in all Chinatown yesterday was Chu Fong, the representative of the Dop Sing Kong Saw, the Chinese laundrymen's union, which was organized for the purpose of keeping up the prices for washing and ironing and also to regulate the wages of the Chinamen employed in the laundries. There are about 500 Chinamen who do not belong to the union, and, in order to force them to join, Loui Soy Ling, a retired merchant who lives at 28 Mott Street and who is the President of the union, consulted Chu Fong. The latter agreed, for the sum of $280 a month, to undertake the contract of either forcing the stubborn ones to join the union or force them out of business.

This contract was entered into on Sept. 6, and since then the proprietors of three laundries have been before the courts on various complaints, but in each instance they were acquitted. The non-union Chinamen did not seem in a hurry to join the union, and it was decided to break Chu Fong's contract, and force the non-union Celestials into the union in some other manner. The members of the Dop Sing Kong Saw accordingly met at 16 Mott Street last night, and Chu Fong was invited to attend and surrender the unlimited contract Loui Soy Ling had given to him. Chu Fong, however, was not present, but sent word that he would attend the next meeting. Meanwhile his salary goes on.

Hungaria Women to Entertain.

The Hungaria Ladies' Aid Society will hold its eleventh annual entertainment next Sunday at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. This society during the last year has expended over $2,250 among 312 needy families, besides distributing fuel, provisions and wearing apparel. The programme for the entertainment is very elaborate. Director Heinrich of the Irving Place Theatre has volunteered to send some of his best artists, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum Band will play.

These Suits will all prove to the buyer their wear-merit.

A neat, stylish black and gray mixture with faint green plaid.. $15

A dark brown Cheviot, with small knotted surface and fine olive plaid.. $18

Also gray Cheviots, with stylish combination of design and colors woven in..... $18

A superb worsted basket weave in mottled black and red.... $22

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Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Taffetas Silk Shirt Waist, tucked and corded, $5.00.

Taffetas Silk Shirt Waist,—full tucked, $7.50.

Corded, Taffetas Silk Shirt Waist, $8.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR DECEMBER.

AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—Mr. HENRY A. CLAPP. "Shakespeare and Some of His Principal Dramas." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 11 A. M.—Mr. D. CADY EATON, "Some Cities of Northern Italy During the 15th and 16th Centuries." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, Dec. 3, 10, 17, 31.—Prof. WILLIAM HALLOCK, "Radiant Energy." Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Thursdays, 3:30 P. M., Lectures in French. No tickets required. Prof. A. V. DICEY of Oxford, Dec. 5, at 4:30 P. M., "The Character and Career of George III." Dec. 7, 9 P. M., "The Development of English Law During the Present Century in Connection with the Course of Public Opinion." No tickets required.

Mondays to Fridays, Dec. 5 to 9, 12 to 16, Prof. W. K. BROOKS of Johns Hopkins, "The Foundations of Zoology." No tickets required.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1898-99
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

Opening Night, TO-NIGHT, at 7:50.
TANNHAUSER (in German.)
Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Albers, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Mefert, and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Tickets issued for MONDAY Evg., Nov. 28, will only be good TO-NIGHT.
To-morrow, Wed. Ev'g., at 8, Rossini's opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Meux, Vanni, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 2, at 8, Gounod's opera ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French,) Mmes. Melba (by arrg. with Chas. A. Ellis,) Djella, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Salezs. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. afternoon, Dec. 3, at 2, Wagner's opera TANNHAUSER, with same cast as TO-NIGHT.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 3, at Popular Prices, Flotow's opera MARTHA. Mmes. Engle and Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, Dufriche, Cernusco, and Salignac. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.
Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30.
Sun. Ev'g., Dec. 4, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists—Miss Marie Engle, MM. Campanari and Plancon, and
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL,
(his only appearance at these concerts, and last appearance in N. Y. previous to his departure for the West,) together with entire Met. Opera House orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Prices for Sunday night concert, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50; Boxes, $8, $10, and $12.
Tickets can be purchased at BOX OFFICE RATES of Tyson & Co., also at F. Rullmann's, 111 Broadway.
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GRAND CONCERT
for the benefit of the
GERMAN HOSPITAL
in the City of New York, Thursday, December 1, 1898, at 8 P. M., at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Johanna Gadski, Soprano; Mr. Leo Schulz, Violoncello; Mr. A. Schneider, Baritone. Chorus of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies. General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1.50 and $2. To be had at Schirmer's on the evening of the concert, at Carnegie Hall. Boxes seating eight at $25.00 and $15.00, to be had at the office of the Hospital, 77th St. and Park Av.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Evenings 8:10. Carriages for 11.
A Distinct Triumph!! Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Sidney Herbert, Charles Richman, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, Wilfred Clarke in the cast; and Miss ADA REEAN AS PORTIA.
"Splendor unprecedented."—Tribune.
MATINEES
Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
NOON TO 11 P. M.
First and second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c.; Box Seats in Orch. and Front Balcony, $1. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices.
FELIX MORRIS AND CO. in "The Vagabond."
LIZZIE EVANS AND HARRY MILLS.
JOE WELCH, HARRIGAN, BILLY CARTER.
ED F. GOODWIN, brother of NAT C. GOODWIN.
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Every evening and Saturday matinée the great success "Im Weissen Roess'l."

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P.M. 3d Av.
GREATER NEW YORK AMAZED
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"BATTLE OF SAN JUAN!"
200 Real Soldiers! 20 Spirited Horses! Largest Stage in the World!
"Will Run All Winter."—The Journal.
In addition to the
USUAL GRAND VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
MAGGIE CLINE, MINNIE METHOT, RUDINOFF, C. T. ALDRICH, 30 OTHERS.
Where will the enterprising Mr. Proctor ultimately land us?"—Alan Dale.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23d St.
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Vaudeville début of GRACE HUNTINGTON and COMPANY in "Checkmate"; JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR; "THE HOLLY TREE INN," BROS. DAMM, AL LEECH, and the THREE ROSEBUDS, MORRIS'S PONIES, WARGRAPH. Other features. No advance in prices—25c., 50c.
NEXT WEEK—Début in vaudeville of
MARSHALL P. WILDER!

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Next Week—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BROADWAY THEATRE. LAST 2 WEEKS.
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. | Jefferson De Angelis
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THE WEATHER.
Snow, followed by clearing; colder; high winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,254. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c.; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The French Premier, M. Dupuy, declared in the Senate yesterday that the Court of Cassation was all-powerful and that all the documents required in the Dreyfus case would be communicated to the court. The Czar, replying to the Sultan's appeal against the appointment of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete, assured him that Turkey's rights in the island would be respected. Austria has protested against the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia and threatens if they continue to adopt retaliatory measures. A bomb was found in the Bourse at Marseilles, France, yesterday. Gen. Lord Kitchener appeals to the British and American public for funds with which to found and maintain the proposed Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland yesterday identified the jewels found on the two men arrested in London on Monday. English capitalists have indicated their readiness to help the British West Indies by trying to revive the sugar industry if bounties are abolished. It is rumored in Berlin that Emperor William intends to write and publish an account of his tour in Palestine. It is rumored in Berlin that Baron von Lucanus, head of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet is held responsible for the Lippe-Detmold incident and will resign in consequence.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The list of calamities from the storm is unprecedented in the history of New England.

A rumor is current in army circles in San Francisco that 5,000 men are to be sent to the Philippines.

The trial of Mrs. Margaret Cody, who is accused of trying to blackmail Miss Helen and George Gould began in Albany yesterday.

The articles of the treaty of peace are ready for submission to the Spanish and American Commissioners at their joint session in Paris to-day The commercial and other treaties broken by the war will be revived, but it is understood that on all points outside of the protocol there will be friendly negotiation only, Spain having entire liberty of action.

Page 2.

Capt. Otto Jansen and fifteen men of the schooner Emma M. Dyer, which was wrecked off Cape Cod, were brought to this port yesterday by the Herman Winter of the Metropolitan Line.

All incoming steamers yesterday reported heavy gales at sea, and some of them were badly damaged. The tramp steamer County, which sailed on Saturday, was nearly lost before she could get back.

A sale of the paintings whose ownership is disputed by Frank W. Savin and Mrs. Savin was begun last night at the Fifth Avenue Art Gallery. The auctioneer was interrupted by the lawyers of Mr. and Mrs. Savin, who had appeared in the courts earlier in the day.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt declared yesterday that he had given out no interviews as to his policy as Governor.

No new cases of measles have developed in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum for some days, and the patients have all recovered.

The crew of the wrecked schooner Talofa, minus two drowned boys, were brought to port yesterday by the City of Washington. The vessel went ashore on the coast of Yucatan. The men were cast ashore naked in a pathless jungle.

Page 4.

Ex-Capt. Gen. Blanco will leave Havana for Spain to-day on board the steamer Villaverde.

Reports that the Anglo-American Commission has reached an agreement upon the Bering Sea question are erroneous.

Senator Chandler, in an interview in Washington yesterday, said he still believes in the possibility of international bimetallism.

Senator Teller, interviewed in Washington yesterday, said he was in favor of annexing the Philippines. Senator Teller said he thought that the Islands should be liberated as soon as a stable Government could be established, but that they should be under the protection of the United States.

Page 5.

Eleven more of the victims of the explosion in Havana on Monday have succumbed to their injuries, and several others are in a critical condition. The owner of the explosives has been arrested.

Manila advices say that the Philippine insurgents opposed to Aguinaldo have captured San Ignacio, on the Island of Luzon, and that in other islands hostilities are in progress between rival republics.

Page 6.

New York's "Four Hundred" turned out in force last night at the opening night of the opera.

Page 7.

Prof. F. H. Giddings read a paper before the Academy of Political Science in the Library Building of Columbia University last evening, his subject being "Imperialism." He maintained the justice of the war with Spain and argued in favor of territorial expansion. The paper was discussed by Prof. Felix Adler and Carl Schurz.

Page 12.

Contracts to supply 500,000 tons of steel rails have been made since the middle of last week.

The annual bazaar of the Professional Women's League was formally opened yesterday, and large crowds attended.

The Controller opened $24,167,000 in bids yesterday for the $1,725,000 of 3½ per cent. gold bonds of the city, offered for sale.

Dr. Thomas Hall, son of the late Dr. John Hall, has accepted the Chair of Christian Ethics in the Union Theological Seminary, vacated by Dr. Charles A. Briggs.

When Cortland P. King, the Supreme Court lawyer, was arraigned on the charge of burglary in Brooklyn yesterday, he begged to be excused to go to jury duty. He was held in $1,000 bail.

William A. E. Moore and his wife, Fayne Moore, were taken before Recorder Goff yesterday for trial, being charged with attempted blackmail and grand larceny. The impanelment of a jury was begun. Only one man was examined, and he was challenged by Lawyer Levy for the defense.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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Society.—Page 7.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Alleged Neglect of Patients in the Hospital at Siboney.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The War Investigation Commission began its hearings in Boston this afternoon, all the members being present with the exception of Col. Denby. The first witness called was Leonard W. Johnson of North Cambridge, who signed a contract as nurse on the 29th of August.

He complained that he and other nurses, although themselves ill, were compelled to act as nurses for the sick soldiers on the transport Berlin, while en route from Ponce to New York.

William Kenidds, regular, of the Seventh Infantry, now Corporal, testified that he had been wounded in the battle of El Caney in three places. He remained under a tree, and it was two days before they discovered him. Eight days after he went aboard the Olivette. He did not get his wounds dressed until he got to Long Island. The journey of the Olivette to Long Island took nine days.

George B. F. Houston, a private in the Seventh Infantry, (regulars,) testified that he had heard patients in the hospital at Siboney call out for water and that the nurses in the adjacent tents shouted "Shut up!" in reply. One of the wounded died after calling for water in this way.

PEACE TREATY IS READY

Articles Will Be Submitted to the Joint Commission To-day.

OLD AGREEMENTS REVIVED

Re-establishment of Commercial and General Relations Will Be the Subject of Friendly Negotiation.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—As the result of the work of Mr. Moore and Señor Ojeda, secretaries of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions, the draft of the articles embodying the protocol agreements was completed this evening. It will be presented to the two commissions to-morrow—in the morning at their separate sessions, and in the afternoon at the joint session, when it will receive final consideration. There will be little delay on those articles.

Mr. Moore will also submit to-morrow to the United States Commissioners the subjects to be presented to the Spaniards for negotiations. These, for convenience and greater dispatch, are being drafted into the form of articles.

The release of the insurgent prisoners held by Spain will go into the protocol agreements, it having been already agreed that Spain is to release them upon the United States undertaking to secure the release of Spanish prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo. This question is so intimately related to the peace treaty that it has been removed from the subjects that are matters of negotiation, and has been embodied in the articles containing the protocol agreements.

The matters for negotiation comprise the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands, a naval station for the United States in the same group, cable-landing rights at other points within Spain's jurisdiction, and the revival of the treaties broken by the war.

Thus, the commercial and general treaty of 1795 will be revived, to be recast later; the treaty of 1834, for the settlement of certain claims, will be revived; the treaty of 1877, providing for extradition, will be revived; the trade-mark treaty of 1882 will be revived, and the supplemental extradition treaty of 1882 will be revived, in addition to several modus vivendi agreements.

On all points outside of the protocol there will be friendly negotiation only, Spain having the right to name the prices she wants for her territory and to reject or accept the American offers.

The Spaniards no less than the Americans are now anxious to conclude the business which brought them here.

SAGASTA SORRY, BUT RESIGNED

MADRID, Nov. 29.—Señor Sagasta showed much emotion on learning that the Spanish Commissioners in Paris had formally agreed to sign the treaty of peace on the American conditions, but he assured his friends that he was convinced he had adopted the best course in the interests of the country and the monarchy, adding that the news had lifted a great weight from the minds of the people.

Señor Sagasta asserts that if the United States insists upon Spain paying the Cuban and Philippine debts, she will honor her signature to the extent of her resources, and that the Government will not refuse to accept the burden.

WHAT THE PARIS PAPERS SAY.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The newspapers to-day comment at length upon the situation resulting from the acceptance by Spain of the American peace terms.

The Soleil observes:

"Probably the greatest difficulty the United States has before her will be the strong differences of opinion in the Senate and House on the question of territorial expansion."

The Petit Bleu says:

"All the friends of Spain will congratulate her on having put an end to these painful negotiations and finished this sad chapter in her history. Those of the United States can, on the other hand, regret, perhaps, that they should not have shown themselves more generous in victory, and that they should have too easily forgotten the disinterested and exclusively philanthropic motives in the name of which they undertook the war. They cannot see, either, without some disappointment the sudden and complete breaking down of the principles that have made the greatness and prosperity of their Republic, and they anxiously ask themselves what influence the policy of conquest will have upon their destinies and upon the world. The Monroe Doctrine is now out of date. The American Republic, conquering and colonizing, no longer has the right to close to Europe the new continent, since she herself has stepped out of it."

The Intransigeant alludes to the possible objection of Great Britain and Germany to the cession of the Sulu islands on the ground that the treaty of 1877 stipulated that this group does not properly belong to the Philippines, and remarks:

"However that may be, the presence in the camp of international policy of the United States as a colonial power of importance is a serious event, and one that may have unforeseen consequences."

The Temps says:

"From the outset the Americans have negotiated on the principle of take it or leave it and have covered their claims by a sort of sanctity. If the triumph, to call it so, is complete, may it not contain grave elements of danger and anxiety to the Americans? The transatlantic democracy has become imperialistic, and the Republic founded on federalism and autonomy has become a conquering one. From an international point of view this means a repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine and the entrance of America into the conflicts and intrigues of the great powers—and her harshness to Spain is the cause of much anxiety as to her relations with other powers."

The Temps also expresses the opinion that Spain has purchased peace with the United States at the expense of internal turmoil.

The Journal des Débats says:

"The Americans, having started out to liberate Cuba, have ended with pocketing what remained of Spain's colonies. This moral evolution of the Americans is edifying, as a good example of the manner in which one can, almost in good faith, arrive at the formulation of the most outrageous demands by a confusion of ambition and duty at once, by considering an interest to be a divine right. Now that America has entered the arena of international politics she may have some lively surprises in store, even for those who have been so ready to offer their friendship."

BITTER FEELING IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Cologne Gazette says:

"International envy has prevented Europe from opposing the excessive demands of the United States upon Spain. Although they might have profited richly by the situation, the powers feared to make a bitter enemy of America, with the consequent closing of her markets, if they opposed the annexation of the Philippines."

Other German papers argue that the United States would never have dared to impose such conditions had it not been for England's support.

This conviction of an Anglo-American agreement, giving the two powers the virtual control of the Far Eastern question, intensifies the bitterness felt here.

It is believed that Great Britain will get Chusan as compensation, and both England and America are suspected of having some disagreeable surprise in store.

CARLISM SPREADING IN SPAIN.

Pretender's Partisans Said to be Openly Offering Commissions for Officers and Good Pay for Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Monday by way of the Spanish frontier, says:

"The Government, apprehensive as to the effects of signing the peace treaty, has ordered the military and civil authorities to maintain the greatest vigilance over telegrams and telephones. A strict censorship of newspapers is continued throughout the country, and special severity is shown with respect to articles alluding to the peace negotiations.

"Unfavorable information has been received, even from official sources, concerning the Carlists' propaganda and preparations, which are decidedly assuming serious proportions.

"El Epoca says that Carlism is spreading not only in Biscay, but in Guipuzcoa, a Basque province, bordering on France, and in places hitherto tranquil. The Bilbao papers report official precautions there, owing to the smuggling of muskets.

"Other papers assert that the Carlists are openly offering in Madrid and elsewhere commissions for officers and daily pay at 3 pesetas for volunteers. There is much anxiety in financial and political circles lest the Carlists seize the opportunity which is presented by the profound disappointment of the country at the loss of the Philippines, after the Government had unwisely led the nation to believe the archipelago would be retained.

"The Carlists do not conceal their intention to issue a manifesto, though the Government has issued orders for the severe repression of any disturbance. Many noted civil and military Carlist leaders have been abroad for some time, and there is no doubt the Carlists have collected funds in Spain, if not abroad. I am assured, however, that their propaganda in the army has been unsuccessful, even among the discontented repatriated soldiers, who were expected to become willing recruits."

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Heraldo to-day publishes a dispatch which says: "Don Carlos will not publish a manifesto until the ratification of the peace treaty by the Chambers." The Heraldo expresses the belief that the Spanish Government does not know the whereabouts of Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos.

CHICAGO'S NEW RAILROAD.

Loan Necessary to Complete the Structure May Be Obtained To-day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—There is reason to believe that a deal for the loan of $4,500,000, necessary to complete the construction of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad, will be closed within a day or two. Possibly to-morrow the negotiations will come to a successful ending. Several conferences between the parties to the negotiations have been held in this city the last few days, and though a final agreement has not been signed it can be said upon the best of authority that the deal has reached a stage where failure is considered out of the question.

The matter is being managed by Blair & Co. of New York, which firm recently financed the eleven-million-dollar deal by which the elevator manufacturers of the country were brought together. This firm heads a syndicate which will take $4,500,000 5 per cent. Northwestern "L" bonds. The price at which the bonds will be sold is kept a secret, but it is understood to be about 90. With the aid of the proceeds of to loan the Northwestern "L" should be completed to operation by early Summer.

A FELINE WAR HERO.

Survivor of the Cristobal Colon to be Entered at Chicago Cat Show.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A distinguished veteran of the Spanish-American war was scheduled to arrive in Chicago within the next few days, to be the naval hero of the Cat Show, which is to open at the First Regiment Armory Dec. 7. The cat is the famous Senor Cristobal, rescued from the ill-fated Cristobal Colon, which was riddled by the guns of Sampson's fleet. After the terrible battle the sailors of the triumphant Oregon rescued the faithful creature and presented it to Capt. Clark.

The Señor has been at St. Joseph, Mich., for the last few months with Capt. Lloyd Clark, a brother of the valiant Commander of the Oregon, and it is from this Michigan home that the cat is to be shipped to Chicago, to shine at the coming exhibition.

WISCONSIN FAST IN THE MUD.

Accident Attending Launching of the New Battleship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The battleship Wisconsin is stuck fast in the mud of the bay off the Union Iron Works. The channel in which the Wisconsin took her first dip had been well dredged. Across this the vessel shot and went into the mud flats beyond. It was impossible for tugs to reach her, so the iron works men attached a new ten-inch hawser to the hull and by means of the machinery at the yard sought to pull her from her sticky bed. Tremendous power was applied, but the rope snapped.

The company has now decided to use dredges and construct a channel around the Wisconsin and out to deep water. The vessel can then be floated easily.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

Futile Attempt to Loot the Railroad Station at Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 29.—Isaac Schultes, Grand Rapids and Indiana station agent at Martin, and his assistant, Marshall Wickes, had a battle with robbers in the station to-day. Wickes and one of the burglars were wounded.

The robbers had blown open the station safe. A burglar alarm ran from the station to Schultes's house, and when the robbers began work Schultes and Wickes appeared, armed with rifles, and ordered the bandits to throw up their hands. Instead they opened fire, and a fusillade of shots was exchanged. Wickes fell, badly wounded, but will recover. One of the robbers was shot in the leg, but both escaped.

The unwounded man stole a horse from a farmer's barn and rode toward Grand Rapids. When his horse became exhausted he stole another. Both the robbers were easily captured later, one of them at Gunn Lake the other at Wayland. Both were tracked through the snow by posses of citizens.

GOLD ON SAN JUAN HILL.

Some of Roosevelt's Rough Riders Will Seek the Precious Metal There.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 29.—Dr. J. W. Langford of Arizona and twelve of Roosevelt's Rough Riders have gone to San Juan Hill, Cuba, to prospect for gold. In an interview here Dr. Langford said:

"Because of its pleasant climate I believe Cuba to be a better gold field than the Klondike. I think Cuba is one of the best prospecting countries in the world. I prospected in Alaska unsuccessfully. I expect to locate a claim on San Juan Hill that a company will be able to work at a large profit.

"I am sure there is gold in paying quantities in the quartz rocks of the hill. Cuba in itself is a virgin country. It has the deepest and finest soil that I ever saw. The highest priced iron worked to-day comes from Cuba."

CHICAGO VACANT LAND SOLD.

400 Acres Within the City Limits Bought In by a Syndicate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Judge Tuley has entered an order permitting the sale of the McAllister tract of 400 acres of vacant land, bounded by Montrose, Lawrence, Western, and Homan Avenues, to the syndicate composed of Clarence Buckingham, Charles T. Yerkes, D. H. Louderback, and others. The price is $600,000. The syndicate practically bought the land two years ago, but the transaction fell through for the time being because the title was not clear.

The property is to be subdivided by the purchasers and placed on the market. The syndicate is to pay one-quarter of the purchase price upon delivery of the deed, the remainder before ten years from date of confirmation of sale, the deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. a year until paid.

CAN GET DREYFUS PAPERS.

Premier Dupuy Tells the French Senate that the Court of Cassation's Powers Are Unlimited.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In the Senate this afternoon, in reply to a request that he would "clarify" his speech made yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies in answer to the interpellations relative to the Picquart court-martial and the Dreyfus affair, M. Dupuy, the Premier, said:

"The speech was clear enough. The powers of the Court of Cassation are unlimited, and all necessary documents will be communicated to the court. The best way of restoring peace is to leave matters in the hands of the judiciary."

The Senate then adjourned.

The threatened interpellations in the Senate and the recently displayed enthusiasm of Senators on Col. Picquart's behalf have fizzed out; first, because it was foreseen that all this would have the same result as the debate in the Chamber, and, second, because it is regarded as certain that some means will be found to delay the Picquart court-martial until the Court of Cassation has given a decision in the Dreyfus case.

M. Jaures, the Socialist Deputy, still insists that M. Dupuy told him Capt. Lebrun-Renault swore that Dreyfus never made the alleged confession, and he defies the Premier to dispute this.

The Figaro to-day publishes an interview with M. Dupuy, during the course of which he is quoted as saying:

"For twenty-eight years we have lived under a contradiction. The army and the democracy subsist side by side. The maintenance of the traditions of the army is a menace to liberty, yet they assure the safety of the country and its most sacred duties. In spite of everything I am confident that the vitality of the country will triumph over the present storm, as it has in all the crises it has undergone."

Gen. Mercier, who was Minister for War at the time Dreyfus was convicted, was banqueted this evening at La Mans on occasion of his retirement from the army on half pay.

In the course of a speech he warmly defended the French Army against attacks made upon it, and said:

"If in the near future it becomes necessary to apply to us, those who insult us to-day will be only too glad to find that we resisted and survived their work of blind and impudent destruction."

Offers to Esterhazy to Lecture Here?

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Journal reaffirms the report that Major Count Esterhazy has sailed for America. This dispatch asserts that he embarked at Rotterdam. It is rumored here that he has received offers for a lecturing tour in the United States.

MRS. MARGARET CODY IN COURT

Trial of the Woman Accused of Trying to Blackmail the Gould Family Begins in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Margaret Cody's trial on the indictments for blackmail was begun in the Albany County Court before Judge Clifford D. Gregory to-day.

Mrs. Cody has been in the county jail since May. It is alleged in the indictment that she wrote letters to Miss Helen and George Gould on Feb. 11 and March 9, 1896, respectively, asking them to call on her, and promising them that she would give them valuable information to enable them to effect a compromise or discontinuance of the action then pending against the heirs of the late Jay Gould, to establish the dower rights of Mrs. Angell to the estate, on the ground that she was the first wife of Jay Gould.

Miss Helen Gould, with her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Palm, was present at the trial today, and Miss Gould was represented by De Lancey Nicoll, John D. Lindsay, and D. D. Duncan of New York City. Mrs. Cody's prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Cook, and she was defended by Patrick J. Dugan of the firm of Vandersee & Dugan, of this city.

A jury was secured at 1 o'clock, and shortly before that hour George Gould arrived at the courtroom. When the jury had been impaneled he was placed upon the stand as the first witness and identified two letters from Mrs. Cody which were received by him in February, 1896, and September, 1895. These letters suggested that Mrs. Cody had means for discontinuing the case of Mrs. Angell against the Gould heirs. By Mr. Dugan for the defense he was asked if he had ever had any personal intercourse with Mrs. Cody. He replied in the negative. This concluded his examination.

The rest of the day was devoted to the identification by witnesses of papers and letters which were used in Mrs. Angell's case. None of them was read, but they will be used later in the trial as evidence.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Since Monday night, a storm has developed off the South Atlantic Coast and moved thence northward to the New Jersey Coast, with very low barometric pressure. This storm has not as yet been attended by high winds, although it is probable that in its further advance northward it will cause increased, and, perhaps, high winds along the New York and New England Coasts. Winds of this character, with snow which is indicated for those districts, will be dangerous to shipping, and warnings to this effect have been telegraphed to the Middle Atlantic and New England ports. A second storm has moved from Manitoba to Lake Superior during the last twenty-four hours, and it is thought that this storm will unite with the Atlantic Coast disturbance over New England to-day.

Rain has fallen generally in the Atlantic Coast States south of New York, and snow in the regions and States of the Upper Ohio Valley. Snow is also reported in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts, and rain is reported in the Pacific Coast States from Central California northward. No very marked temperature changes have occurred.

Snow or rain, with high northerly winds, is indicated for Eastern New York and New England. In the Middle Atlantic States snow or rain will be followed by clearing weather. In the Southern States, the central valleys, and the lake regions fair weather will prevail. In the States of the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions snow is likely to occur.

Storm signals are displayed along the Atlantic Coast from the Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, and information signals from Baltimore to Jacksonville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1897.	1898.
3 A. M.	36	30	34	
6 A. M.	36	31	34	
9 A. M.	38	32	36	
12 M.	44	37	40	
3 P. M.	42	39	40	
6 P. M.	42	41	40	
9 P. M.	37	38	38	
12 P. M.	31	31	34	

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1897	39
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 29 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 50 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

THE PORTLAND SUNK; 118 LIVES LOST.

Steamer from Boston Wrecked Sunday Off Cape Cod.

WENT DOWN IN THE STORM

Thirty-four Bodies of Passengers So Far Recovered.

News Taken to Boston by a Special Courier, Telegraphic Communication Being Impossible.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—The steamer Portland, bound from Boston to Portland, went down off Truro, on the outside of Cape Cod, Sunday morning. Every man, woman, and child on board at the time of the disaster was drowned, in all 118.

The list of passengers was on board the vessel. The following list, however, has been compiled as accurately as possible by the officers of the company:

Allen, Mrs. Theodore, Allen, Miss, Burns, Miss, Carroll, Mrs. J. A., Lowell, Mass. Chase, W. M., Worcester, Mass. Chase, Master Philip, Worcester, Mass. Chickering, Mrs. George O., Weymouth. Cole, Miss, Springfield, Mass. Cole, G. W. Coy, Mrs. Kate, East Boston. Dennis, Mrs. Ezekiel. Edmunds, Miss Jennie, East Boston. Freeman, the Hon. F. Dudley. Frye, Isaiah. Frye, Miss Ruth. Getchell, D. O., Boston. Heerson, Mrs., Chelsea, Mass. Heerson, Arthur F., Chelsea, Mass. Hooper, H. True. Hooper, Oren. Holmes, Miss Sophie. Hoyt, Miss Jennie C. Hutchinson, Miss. Hutchinson, M. C. Jackson, Perry, wife, and child of South Portland, Me. Kennison, George B., Jr., Booth Bay Harbor, Me. Langthorne, Miss Helen. McCrillis, Miss Edna. Mitchell, Mrs. Cornelia N., North Easton. Pierce, Mr., Portland. Plympton, Miss Emma L., of Charles River. Rounds, Mrs. Daniel. Rounds, Mrs. Anna, Portland. Ross, Miss. Sewell, M. L., of Portland. Sherwood, Fred, of Portland. Sherwood, Fred. Smith, Harry, 21 Marion Street, Boston. Stevens, Fred, Portland. Swift, Mrs. Alice, Portland. Sykes, Miss Maud. Thompson, Mrs., and child, Woodfords, Me. Thompson, Charles H. Wiggin, Charles. Wilson, C. F., Bethel, Me. Wheeler, Mrs., South Weymouth, Me.

The crew of the Portland, as far as can be ascertained, was as follows:

Captain, Hollis H. Blanchard; first pilot, Lewis Strout; second pilot, Lewis Nelson; purser, F. A. Ingraham; clerk, Horace Moore; mate, Edward Deering; second mate, John McKay; quartermasters, Ansel Dyer, F. Petersen; watchmen, R. Blake, T. Sewell, J. Whitton, — Williams; first engineer, Thomas Merrill; second engineer, John Walton; third engineer, C. Verrill; steward, A. V. Matthews; second steward, Eben Houston.

Deck crew—John Daly, George McGilvary, Arthur Sloan, James Davidson, Peter Collins, Morris Graham, Cornelius O'Brien, D. Bruce, Matthew Baron, Richard Hartley, George C. Ropley.

Electrician, F. W. Leighton; oilers, J. A. Dillon and J. McNeal; firemen, M. Merriman, T. E. Fennell, H. Carter, W. J. Doughty, H. Rollison, and J. E. Gately; baggage master, W. H. Belcher.

Waiters—Lewis Johnson, Arthur Johnson, Lee Forman, George Graham, — Gatlin, Samuel Smith; head saloonman, — Latimer.

NONE LIVES TO TELL.

The Portland left Boston on Saturday evening and was last seen afloat by a fisherman in the vicinity of Thacher's Island several hours later. Nobody knows what happened in the awful hours on the angry sea which followed, and the lips that might tell the tale are sealed in death.

The surmise is that with the wind blowing a gale at the rate of seventy miles an hour, a rate which has never been equaled except once before in the written history of weather along this coast, with the waves running to mighty heights, the steamer became disabled and was swept by the raging seas across the entrance to Massachusetts Bay and down upon the graveyard of Cape Cod. The Portland, with its side paddlewheels and large exposure of hull, must have been smashed by the seas and rolled by the mad waves, and at last foundered in the height of the gale Sunday morning.

The news of the disaster is meagre because of blockaded railroads and fallen telegraph wires. The only additional facts brought from Cape Cod by a courier, who was thirty-two hours making the journey, is that vast quantities of wreckage of the Portland and thirty-four bodies have been cast upon the beach at Truro.

The first discovery of the disaster was made by Surfman Bowley of the High Head Life Saving Station, who found on the beach the body of a negro encircled by a life belt of the steamer Portland. Soon after bodies were washed ashore and recovered by the life-saving crews of the three stations in the vicinity. Not a glimpse of the steamer was obtained by the life savers. The destruction of the vessel was complete, as hundreds of barrels, boxes, and other articles of freight attest. From just east of the Peaked Hill Bar Station to the High Head Station, three miles eastward, the shore is heaped with débris.

The office of the steamship company was besieged with excited and tearful inquirers for news to-day but the officials had no information, and the tugs dispatched to the scene had not returned to-night.

The Portland carried a miscellaneous cargo of 100 tons of merchandise.

The vessel was built in Bath in 1890, and was a side-wheel steamer of 1,517 tons net burden. Her length is 230 feet, beam 42, depth 15 feet. She was valued at $250,000, and is fully insured.

WRECKAGE 15 MILES SOUTH.

Dr. Maurice Richardson of Beacon Street, this city, has been at his Summer home at Wellfleet during the storm, and his story corroborates the early accounts of the loss of the Portland, for he saw two of the bodies washed ashore and on them were life preservers marked with the vessel's name. Dr. Richardson was on the first train from Cape Cod which arrived in this city late to-night. To take the train he was obliged to ride fifteen miles.

"I saw two of the bodies picked up," said Dr. Richardson. "One was probably that of a deckhand, a man of about twenty. He had on a life preserver marked 'Portland.' The other body was that of a stout woman. She, too, wore a life belt with the steamer's name on it. Wreckage is coming ashore for fifteen miles along the coast. I picked up three piano keys and a piano cage ashore, but, of course, I do not know that they were from the Portland. Among the wreckage was a large quantity of furniture upholstered in red plush. Then there were cases of lard directed to Portland.

"I was fifteen miles south of High Head. There is nothing in the fact that wreckage was found so far south to contradict the report that it was at High Head that the Portland struck, for the current runs south along the shore."

Dr. Richardson said he had heard one theory advanced that the Portland had foundered far to the north, somewhere near Cape Ann, and that all the wreckage and bodies had drifted across the bay to Cape Cod. He said that at Orleans the body of a girl of about twenty was found. She had a gold watch and a ring marked "J. G. E." Her watch stopped at 9:17. The double wheel of the Portland came ashore at Orleans.

The insurance upon the hull of the Portland was placed in Boston, partly in the Boston Marine Insurance Company and partly through the Boston office of Johnson & Higgins. It was valued at about $200,000. The insurance upon the cargo of the steamer, which consisted of dry goods, boots and shoes, flour, &c., was placed in New York and amounted to $45,000.

SAILED CONTRARY TO ORDERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 29.—Ever since the Portland has been missing there have been inquiries as to why the steamer should leave Boston Saturday night, when the storm was threatening and there was every appearance of a dangerous gale near at hand. The Bay State did not leave Portland that night.

Mr. Liscomb, manager of the steamship company, said this morning that Saturday forenoon he ordered the Boston agent, Mr. Williams, to tell Capt. Blanchard not to sail on time, but to stay at his dock until 9 o'clock at least, when he could consult the weather reports and decide whether he ought to go or not. The next day, when Mr. Liscomb found the steamer had sailed, he asked Mr. Williams if he had given his order to Capt. Blanchard, and Mr. Williams replied that he had.

"What did the Captain say?" asked Mr. Liscomb.

"He said he would go at 7 o'clock," was Mr. Williams's reply.

It is probable that Capt. Blanchard would have been severely reprimanded if he had not lost his place, even if he had been able to come through all right, as he had left in the face of explicit directions to the contrary. It is considered probable that he thought the storm was not likely to strike as soon as it did by several hours.

Holiday Ended in Death.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 29.—William L. Chase, who with his son Philip was a passenger on the Portland, was in the chief draughtsman's department in the Crompton-Knowles Loom Works. He came here from Athol, and was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1877. He had for years been Secretary of the Alumni Association. He was about forty-three years old, and leaves a wife and daughter, Cora, eight years old. He started for Boston Saturday, intending to visit the Mechanics' Fair, and then to take a trip to Portland, where his father and mother reside.

More Disasters Near Highland Light.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Nov. 29.—A large three-masted schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Peaked Hill Bars. Only meagre reports can be obtained from the wreck, but it is learned that two sailors and one passenger were lost. The Captain and two seamen were saved. The schooner will be a total wreck. A two-masted schooner, supposed to be the Philament of Provincetown, was picked up by the steamer Longfellow. The schooner was dismantled and the fate of the crew is unknown.

Two Bodies at Provincetown.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 29.—Undertaker Taylor of this place has brought here from Highland Light two bodies, probably from the steamer Portland. One was that of a well-dressed man, in black suit and overcoat, white shirt with gold stud, opal in the centre; light-blue necktie, tan shoes, size 7½; light hair and mustache. A trunk key and a stateroom key, No. 75; gold watch, gold ring, $3 in money, two handkerchiefs, one marked "W." in corner, were found about his person. The man was about 5 feet 9 inches in height; weight about 150 pounds. The other body was that of a woman, found with only shoes and stockings on; age, about forty years; weight about 175 pounds; light hair; about 5 feet 9 inches in height.

WRECK OF THE D. K. BAKER.

Captain and Crew Tell a Thrilling Story of Their Rescue from the Vessel.

Capt. S. S. Hewitt and the crew of seven men who were rescued by the steamer Falka from the schooner D. K. Baker were landed in this city yesterday afternoon. They told a thrilling story of the storm and of their rescue. The three-masted schooner D. K. Baker, which is chiefly owned by S. S. Brewster, sailed from Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, Nov. 19, with a cargo of fine lumber, consigned to T. F. Booth & Co., 18 Broadway. The Baker had pleasant weather until off the New Jersey coast, and then the trouble began.

At 5 P. M. last Saturday the wind increased in force and Capt. Hewitt ordered the topsails taken in. Snow began to fall and things had a dirty look, and as it blew harder, Capt. Hewitt tacked ship and stood off shore, and then, taking in all his lower sails, hove to under a double reefed mainsail and spanker.

The wind continued to increase in force, and lashed the water into a perfect fury. The schooner rolled in the waves and dished the water up at every roll. This lasted for some time, and then the strain told on the vessel, her seams opened, and the water rushed into her hold and cabin. The men could do nothing but cling to the vessel, and so keep from being washed overboard. When dawn came the schooner presented a pitiable sight. The men were all drenched with the water and shivering with the cold, and their ship was waterlogged. They tried to get the deckload off, but could not, and all the men could do was to cling on for dear life and wait for the storm to abate.

At 11 o'clock the Baker was thrown on her beam ends to starboard, and she lay with her masts in the water for thirty minutes. When the men had almost given up, the deck load broke away, and some of it, slamming around, hit the mate, injuring his left leg. The mizzenmast was carried away, and then, much to every one's surprise, the schooner began to right. The deck load, as it got clear of the vessel, carried away part of the house and all movable things on the deck with it.

When the Baker righted, the men scrambled on deck again and remained there for twenty-eight hours. The water cask had been washed overboard and all the food had gone except two cans of preserved pumpkin, which one of the men found floating in the water in the cabin. These cans were opened and the contents eagerly eaten.

The maintopsail meantime got loose and fluttered from the masthead and acted as a signal of distress, which attracted the attention of those on the steamer Falka, from Philadelphia bound for Limerick. This was at 5:50 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The steamer ran down to the Baker, and getting to windward of the wreck dropped a boat. The boat was rowed under the stern of the waterlogged schooner and the men, jumping in, were soon on board the steamer, where they received every possible attention. It was 120 miles southeast of Sandy Hook that the Baker was abandoned. The Falka spoke the pilot boat Hermann Oelrichs, and the rescued sailors were transferred to that vessel. Later on they were put on board the tug Scandinavian and brought to the city.

The D. K. Baker was built at Port Jefferson in 1883.

VESSEL WRECKED OFF HALIFAX.

Name of Craft Unknown—All on Board Have Perished.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 29.—An unknown vessel is ashore at Herring Cove, at the entrance to this harbor.

The vessel is four masted and fore-and-aft rigged, but her name cannot be ascertained. All on board have perished. One body has washed ashore.

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Rumor in San Francisco that 5,000 Men Are to be Sent Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—A rumor is current at army headquarters that between now and Jan. 1 5,000 soldiers will be concentrated here to be embarked for the Philippines.

It is said that the Third, Fourth, Fifth,

for Boston, went ashore one mile east of the life-saving station at 10 o'clock in the morning. By means of a "whip" the Captain and four men were saved. Mate Rathburn, Sailor Omander, and a colored passenger named Wetherburn were drowned. The Butler is a total loss.

BROUGHT SHIPWRECKED CREW.

Steamer Herman Winter Rescued the Men of the Schooner Emma M. Dyer Off Cape Cod.

From the storm-wrecked coast of Massachusetts came another story yesterday of shipwreck and a crew of unfortunates. They were Capt. Otto Jansen and fifteen men of the Gloucester fisherman Emma M. Dyer, a seventy-five-ton two-stick schooner, which met her fate off Cape Cod when almost home from a successful trip to the Banks. They were brought here by the steamer Herman Winter of the Metropolitan Line, plying between Boston and New York.

The Winter left Boston on Saturday and struck the storm when it began to play havoc in Boston Harbor. After running afoul of a schooner, she put back and did not attempt to leave again till Monday. She was six miles southeast of Cape Cod when the Dyer was seen dismasted and wallowing in the sea, with signals of distress set. The Dyer had run into the gale on Saturday, and though she was put under double-reefed canvas and hove to, the seas made a clean breach of her and strained her seams. She was making a brave effort to reach harbor at Provincetown when her foremast went by the board, and then the Captain ordered an anchor dropped. The cable was promptly snapped, and then another anchor was got over, but it got afoul of the foremast wreckage and was floated. By letting out 1,200 feet of cable the anchor was finally got down, but it dragged, and the schooner was drifting before the wind at the rate of four knots an hour when the Winter came along.

Second Mate Herbert Crowell was on the bridge of the steamer at the time, and seas were dashing over the deck. It did not seem possible that the schooner could live long in the gale, but she was signaling for a tow, and the steamer bore around to windward to her and floated a line, which the men on the schooner got, and then a five-inch hawser was put out. No sooner did the steamer start, however, than the hawser parted, and it became apparent that the schooner must be abandoned.

Though it was dangerous work to intrust a small boat to the mercy of such a sea, First Officer Grove and four men put off to the rescue. It was a hard tussle with the waves, and the schooner had drifted three miles before they reached her. The men were nearly exhausted. The schooner's crew launched two boats, and four men got into each one, the Winter's boat taking off the other eight.

It was then that the struggle with the seas fairly began. Though the Winter had followed and lay within a short distance, it took nearly an hour's pulling to reach her. Each boat as it drew near was flung by the waves against the steamer's side and stove, and all the men were thrown into the water. Every buoyant object on which the men of the Winter could lay a hand was thrown to the men in the water, and lifelines were dropped over the side. Each man in turn was thus hauled aboard.

John Poirolr, a Cape Breton man of the schooner's crew, gave a remarkable display of heroism. A younger brother of his, exhausted, had begun to sink, and John, although himself almost overpowered, struck out bravely and clutched at his brother. The two sank, John carrying a line with him, and when they came to the surface it was seen that he had made the line fast about his brother's body.

Capt. Jansen said yesterday that before abandoning the schooner he poured oil in his vessel and set fire to it, that she might not become a menace to navigation. The Dyer was built at Bath, Me., in 1885. The Fall River Line gave passes to the Captain and his crew and sent them home as guests of the company.

Martha's Vineyard Gale Swept.

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Nov. 29.—Martha's Vineyard has been swept by terrible gales, which at times have reached hurricane velocity, since last Saturday. The engine house of the Martha's Vineyard Railroad was destroyed. The schooner Valetta of St. John, N. B., and a two-masted lumberman, which dragged down upon her, are waterlogged and probably total wrecks. The schooner George A. Pierce kedged down upon the three-masted schooner Cathie C. Berry Sunday morning, causing the latter to ground on Chappaquiddick. She is leaking badly. The Berry is coal-laden for Boston, and has lost her false keel.

Damage on Block Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—The gale at Block Island was the worst ever known by any persons now living there. The wind blew ninety miles an hour, when the recording instrument became disarranged. Its force seemed even to increase after that. Fourteen craft went ashore in the harbor. Charles Shaw of Fairhaven was drowned in the cabin of the sloop Carrie. The schooner Lexington, from Machias to New York, went ashore. She is a total loss. Several hotels were wholly or partially unroofed. Wires are all down, and damage at distant points on the island is still unknown.

Mishaps in Dutch Island Harbor.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, R. I., Nov. 29.—The schooner William P. Davis dragged ashore in the gale on the night of the 27th. The schooner is on a rocky bottom, with starboard quarter stove, and is full of water. The schooner Abner Taylor is ashore on Fox Hill Beach. She lies on a soft bottom and will probably come off without damage. The schooner Oakwoods sprung her foremast and lost he foretopmast. The fishing smack Grace of Newport is ashore.

Sunk at the Isle of Shoals.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 29.—News is brought here to-day from the Isle of Shoals stating that the steamer Pinafore lies sunk in the cove at the shoals. The steamer plies between Portsmouth and the island during the Winter. It is not known whether she can be saved. The storm did great damage to cottages on the island, many buildings having been blown down. The piazza of the Oceanic House was torn off.

Plymouth Boys Die in the Storm.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 29.—The bodies of Russell Haskins and Ernest Raymond of this town, who went hunting Saturday, have been found. It is thought they were lost in the storm and perished. Haskins was about sixteen years of age and a son of George W. Haskins, and Raymond was about twenty years of age, the son of Andrew L. Raymond. Both boys were found together under the lee of a wreck, where they had evidently sought shelter.

Ashore in Buzzard's Bay.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 29.—The schooner Hattie A. Butler, Capt. Peter Mullen, bound from Onset to New York with a cargo of sand, was driven ashore on the rocks at Angelica Point, Buzzard's Bay, near Mattapoisett. The fate of the Captain and crew is not known.

Wreck Off Seal Island.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 29.—The schooner Hiram Lowell has arrived with twenty-three persons, the crew and passengers of the British schooner Narcissus, from Boston for Shelburne and Liverpool, N. S., wrecked off Seal Island.

Six Men Saved Off Montauk Point.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Captain of the incoming British steamer Mackinaw reported to-day to the Maritime Exchange representative at Reedy Island Station that he had on board the crew of six men of the schooner Maynard Sumner, from Salem, Mass., for New York. They were rescued seventy-five miles southeast of Montauk Point yesterday morning, the vessel being abandoned in a sinking condition. It is probable she has gone to the bottom off Nantucket Light by this time. The dismantled Maynard Sumner lay for thirty-eight hours in the trough of the sea before those on board were rescued. Two steamers were sighted during Sunday and distress signals were waved. The members of the crew declare that they must have been seen by those on board the steamers, but that no attention was paid to them.

South Carolina Truck Farms Damaged

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 29.—Reports received here from the truck-farming region above Charleston show that business was damaged to the extent of $100,000 by the frost and cold weather which prevailed during Saturday and Sunday. All of the tender crop was lost. The vegetables were badly put behind by the cold snap in October, and since then the season has been so damp and cold that vegetation was delayed.

The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure, wards off malaria, creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and maintains the health tone through this trying season. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Schooner Lost in Delaware Bay f

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The tug A. McCaulley, reported to the Delaware Breakwater Station to-day that while she was towing the schooner City of Augusta in the Delaware Bay Sunday afternoon the hawser parted and the schooner was blown to sea. She has not been reported since. The City of Augusta hailed from Boston.

Wreck of a Klondike Steamer.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Nov. 29.—The steamer Cottage City, Alaska, reports the wreck of the steamer Detroit on Shelter Island, twenty miles from Juneau. The Detroit had twenty-seven passengers, all of whom were saved. The accident occurred during a heavy snowstorm Nov. 23.

Frozen to Death in Jamaica.

JAMAICA, Nov. 29.—Michael McNamara, fifty-five years of age, who lived alone in a small house at Rockaway Road and Springfield Avenue, was found frozen to death in his home last night. McNamara was married, but had been separated from his wife. He had been living the life of a hermit.

Tobacco Destroyed by the Storm.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Between $75,000 and $100,000 worth of tobacco, stored in the bonded warehouse on Lewis Wharf, was destroyed by the extremely high tide of the late storm. The ownership of the tobacco is distributed among some half dozen concerns.

Ten Deaths Reported at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Gurnet Life Saving Station picked up the body of a man this morning. A fishing schooner was wrecked off Brant Rock, and six men were drowned. A herring schooner was also destroyed there, and the life-saving crew picked up three bodies.

WRECKS ALONG LONG ISLAND.

Many Vessels Are Reported Sunk or Ashore and Many Lives Are Lost.

Reports of wreck and death continue to come from all parts of the Long Island shores. Greenport reported the schooner Everett, with a cargo of brick and owned by the Long Island Brick Company, as having foundered off Shelter Island Heights. The crew had a narrow escape.

The schooner Reganet, Capt. Joseph Enos, was wrecked off Long Beach Point. The crew, after suffering from exposure and want of food for thirty-six hours, was finally rescued. Three sloops were reported sunk at Orient.

The schooner J. N. Ayres, Capt. Ross, of Sag Harbor, was sunk near Robins Island. One mast shows above water. No trace of her crew has been found, and it is thought there is little chance of their having escaped, as the position in which she sank is exposed, and it is not believed that a small boat could have reached shore.

Word reached Greenport last night that the steamboat Niantic was sunk during the storm in Fort Pond Bay. Capt. Tuthill and the crew were saved. The steamboat is undamaged, and, it is said, can be raised.

Boats arriving at Greenport report passing large amounts of wreckage at different points on the Sound. The bodies of three men were washed ashore during the day on the Sound shore, near Horton's Island Lighthouse. Their identity was not learned.

Reports from Port Jefferson state that several wrecks have been reported. An unknown schooner is ashore on Old Field Reef with two of her three masts gone. Another schooner is ashore on the beach near Miller's place, and is a total wreck.

The schooner Observer is ashore in Port Jefferson Harbor, and is a total wreck. The schooner Olive Leaf, Capt. Smith, was wrecked at Darling's Wharf, and will prove a total wreck. Darling's Wharf was badly damaged.

Three barges were washed ashore five miles east of Port Jefferson. They were loaded with coal, and sank in the deep water. The fate of the crews is unknown. The schooner on Old Field Reef proved to be the Red Chance of Salem. She had one mast carried away, and her hull was stove in and her keelson broken.

During an examination of the wreck yesterday afternoon the body of Capt. S. F. Weeks of Five Islands, Me., was found in the hold. It was taken ashore. No trace of the rest of the crew was found.

An unidentified, four-masted schooner was reported ashore near Wading River, on Long Island, in Long Island Sound. No details of the wreck have been ascertained, as Wading River has practically been cut off from all news centres since Saturday night.

STEAMER PENTAGOET LOST?

Bangor Boat of the Manhattan Line Not Heard from Yet.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 29.—The steamship Pentagoet of the Manhattan Line, plying between New York and this city, it is feared, has foundered at sea or been wrecked at some point on Cape Cod, where communication has not been re-established.

The Pentagoet left New York last Thursday, and was reported to have passed Highland Light, on the end of Cape Cod, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Since then she has not been heard from, and as the gale started soon after that time here, she was probably caught in it. Agent H. C. Quimby of the line says he has not given up all hope of hearing from the ship, although his theory that she was in Provincetown Harbor has been dispelled.

The Pentagoet has 150 tons of freight, but no passengers. She is commanded by Capt. Orin Ingraham, and her crew numbers fifteen men. She was built in Philadelphia in 1864. Her length is 128 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth, 16 feet; gros tonnage, 332.

Gen. Garcia Is Improving.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, who has been ill at his home, 160 Lenox Avenue, was able to be up and around the house yesterday. In response to inquiries, it was said that he was still weak, but that he was recovering steadily.

Chicago Club Fight Results Fatally.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—An attempt to break up the annual meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club at Bricklayers' Hall, at Peoria and West Monroe Streets, this evening, resulted in the death of Charles Lattimer, a bricklayer, and the wounding of William Mahoney, a policeman; John W. Landers, a laborer, and John Prince, janitor of the building. The fight grew out of a rivalry between factions headed by Coroner Berz and John Rogers, an ex-member of the City Council.

Murderer Reid's Appeal Fails.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—The Court of Errors and Appeals gave a decision to-day affirming the sentence of William Reid, who was convicted in Jersey City, on July 29, of the murder of Andrew Henry in Hoboken on May 14 last. Reid was originally sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Lippincott to be hanged on Sept. 15. Justice Lippincott will fix a date for carrying out the sentence.

South Manchester Mails Burned.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., Nov. 29.—The Cheney Block was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000, nearly covered by insurance. The Post Office and its contents were entirely consumed. All mails from any part of the country received at the South Manchester office Saturday, Sunday, or Monday were destroyed.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

SHIPPING BADLY DAMAGED

Many Vessels Arrive Here After Thrilling Experiences.

THE COUNTY NEARLY LOST

She Was Forced to Return to Port After the Storm—All Incoming Vessels Report Gales.

Incoming steamers yesterday all reported heavy gales at sea during the last few days, and some of them had narrow escapes from foundering in the very heavy weather that prevailed. The Captains of these vessels furnished enough information yesterday to fill a good-sized book with thrilling stories of adventures on the deep.

One of the earliest steamers to arrive here was the British tramp steamer County, which left this port only last Saturday loaded with grain for London. When she came back yesterday morning she had a heavy list to starboard, her cargo was damaged, and she was almost in a helpless condition. After anchoring his vessel near the Statue of Liberty, Capt. Tullach went ashore and reported to the agents of the vessel, J. H. Winchester & Co., that he had been forced to return for a damage survey and necessary repairs.

Speaking of the storm Capt. Tullach said that it was the fiercest one that he had ever experienced. "It was clear on Saturday morning when we went down the bay," he said, "and although the weather was threatening I did not think the storm would be such a fierce one. In the evening when we were off Fire Island the gale and snowstorm broke upon us. The only thing to do was to heave to. The gale increased in fury and the sea ran mountains high. The wind was east northeast, and the seas were coming from all directions. About 10 o'clock the wind increased, and the glass fell to 28.88.

"The seas were breaking over the vessel, and all movable articles on deck were washed overboard and the rails were broken. The seas beat in the ventilators, and the water began to get below. At 11 o'clock it was blowing so hard that I began to fear for the safety of the vessel. From that time until 5 o'clock in the morning it was a fight for existence. The water seemed to be as much above us as it was below. Two boats were carried away, and the starboard lifeboat stove. One big wave that swept the deck carried the galley away with it. Not long after this another wave carried the bridge away, and I was only kept on board by clinging to the railing of the chart house. The cabin was already flooded, and so much water had gone below that the pumps were started. The grain shifted, and in a short time the pumps got choked, and were rendered useless. By dawn the worst of the storm was over, and as the vessel had a list of twenty degrees she was headed for this port."

The County is a single screw steamer. It was built at Newcastle in 1889, for the Durham Steamship Company, Limited, and is registered A1 by Lloyds. Capt. Tullach said that he understood that he had the honor of being the only skipper to put to sea on Saturday. Any would willingly have resigned that honor and staid in port if he had known what was coming. Two of the twenty-six men comprising the crew were injured, but only slightly.

The Irrawaddy, from Trinidad, arrived yesterday afternoon. Capt. Legg reported that he left Trinidad on Saturday, Nov. 19, and for a week had fine weather. Then he ran into a heavy gale with tremendously heavy seas, which lasted forty-eight hours. During that time the seas flooded the decks, shifted the port lifeboat from the chocks, smashed the cabin ventilator, flooded the cabin, and caused other damage about the decks.

Capt. Langdon of the British steamer Corinthia, from Gibraltar and Mediterranean ports, reported that when eighty miles southeast of Sandy Hook Lightship a heavy gale of hurricane force from the east-northeast set in, driving the vessel to leeward about eighty miles. During the gale the seas boarded the vessel, smashed a lifeboat, carried away the water tank, bridge, and rails, knocked over the compass, and caused other damage. In an effort to secure the tank Capt. Langdon's finger was smashed and the chief officer's leg was injured.

Pollock Rip Lightship is adrift. She broke from her moorings during the storm, and is now at sea. She was passed by the steamer Lloyd from Liverpool, on Monday. The Bovic arrived yesterday, and her Captain reported that at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when about eight miles west of Nantucket, she passed the lightship, which was under reefed fore and main sail and jib, and was heading west by south. The Bovic signaled to ask if any assistance was required, but those on the lightship only hoisted the American ensign in reply. The Captain of the Bovic reported that she was apparently doing well and making good weather.

The steamer Martello, from Hull, had a hard time from the Banks in, and on Saturday encountered a hurricane which lasted twelve hours. On Monday afternoon, when in latitude 40.06, longitude 71.16, the Martello passed a wreck, probably a bark or barkentine, with only the foremast standing. There were no signals on the wreck. A steamer, which was thought to be a Hogan vessel, was seen to change her course and go to the wreck. The officers on the Martello could not tell whether the wreck was abandoned or not.

Capt. Pennington of the steamer Comanche, which arrived yesterday from Charleston, reported that his vessel was struck by a gale from the northeast which blew with hurricane force just after leaving Charleston last Saturday. The Comanche had to be slowed down, and was ten hours late in arriving in port. During the gale the seas broke over the vessel with great force, sending the spray to the masthead. On Sunday, when ten miles south of Body's Island, she passed a bark at anchor with a tug riding astern of her. When thirty-five miles south-southwest from Winter Island she met a coal barge at anchor, and one mile north of Northeast End Lightship she passed a spar standing out of the water. This spar was attached to a sunken vessel. Off Martin's Industry Lightship two floating wrecks were seen. They were floating bottom up.

The towing steamer Santuit, with the barge City of Montreal, arrived yesterday from the east by way of the Sound. The barge Independent, which was also in tow of the Santuit, broke adrift during the storm and was driven ashore at Roanoke, L. I. Fears were expressed for the safety of the Santuit and the other barge, but all anxiety was set at rest when those craft arrived yesterday. The Santuit proceeded later, with two barges in tow, for the Chesapeake.

Capt. N. T. Candler of the tug Sea King, which arrived yesterday, reported the loss of the barge E. W. Stetson, which went ashore off Minor Hill, L. I. He was unable to render assistance, but it was not thought that any of the crew had been lost.

Capt. Dobson of the British steamship Scottish Prince, which arrived last night, reported that he was off Barnegat when the storm struck him on Saturday afternoon and he was driven ninety miles off shore.

The steamer Adirondack, which arrived from Central American ports, reported that early Monday morning, in latitude 38 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 73 degrees 55 minutes, she passed a double-ended, open boat with brown bottom, yellow topsides, and black gunwale. The pilot who brought in the Adirondack reported that the British steamer Strathesk, bound form Philadelphia for Europe, had anchored outside Sandy Hook Bar at 6 P. M., with deck houses smashed and the bridge carried away, and the boats, rails, and stanchions carried away or damaged. She had a list to starboard, and before she anchored seemed to be steering badly.

Capt. Schach of the Danish steamer Borneo, from Shields, made a report on reaching Quarantine last night, showing bad weather nearly the entire transatlantic voyage.

NEGRO TROOPS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Excitement in Macon, Ga., Over a Fight with Colored Soldiers.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 29.—Rumor has been rife in the city that the negro soldiers of the Third North Carolina Regiment, stationed here, intended to break out of camp and destroy the city, and much uneasiness has been felt both by citizens and soldiers.

The excitement among the negro soldiers was caused by the shooting of Private Will Kempin of Company F, Third North Carolina, by W. S. Simmons, proprietor of a saloon. Kempin is thought to be fatally wounded.

He went to Simmons's bar and called for a drink. On being told that the bar was for white people only, he became enraged and finally abused a brother of the proprietor, who struck him with a bottle. Kempin went away, but shortly afterward returned with four or five other negro soldiers and started toward young Simmons, calling him a vile name. W. S. Simmons, seeing his brother in peril, shot Kempin in the breast. The other negroes ran off. Simmons is in jail.

WEBER PIANOS

Catalogues mailed free on request.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Cor. Fifth Ave. & Sixteenth St.

71ST'S OFFICERS UNDISTURBED.

Col. Downs and Major Whittle Make Light of the Charges of Capts. Meeks and Bleecker.

The charges that have been made against Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Smith, and Major Whittle by Capts. Meeks and Bleecker have been practically ignored by the three senior officers of the Seventy-first Regiment. The statement telling in detail the actions of the officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment, which was published yesterday, was issued by Capt. Meeks at the request of the officers who are opposed to the candidacy of Lieut. Col. Smith for the position of Colonel of the regiment.

Col. Downs, when asked what he had to say regarding the statement, said: "I am at present not desirous of making any answer to these two inferior officers. I know them very well, and I will not say just now what they are, but I have in the past been criticised on account of my leniency toward them. I do not intend to let this all pass. The statements made by Capts. Meeks and Bleecker and simply a rehash of old matter for the possible purpose of getting their names in the papers. Aside from that the statements do not amount to anything."

Major Whittle was undisturbed by the statement, and said, "the published reports are false in every particular. I will not discuss them, because it is not the policy of either Lieut. Col. Smith or myself to engage in any controversy over the matter. Let them do all the talking, but I will say that Col. Downs was not guilty of cowardice, and I know that I was not. I was fighting for over an hour before Capt. Meeks or Capt. Bleecker left the brush. Lieut. Col. Smith did his duty, as did every officer of the Seventy-first. The statement was made for the purpose of attracting attention to the regiment and to annoy the heads of the National Guard that they will take up the matter and insist upon the withdrawal of Lieut. Col. Smith. They well know that they cannot defeat him at the polls."

Lieut. Col. Smith did not appear at the armory yesterday, and the officers who are in sympathy with him declined to discuss the statement issued by Capts. Meeks and Bleecker. The privates of the regiment are now giving voice to their opinions regarding the conduct of the three senior officers. In all the statements Major Keck looms up as the only senior officer who was where he should have been in the charge up San Juan Hill.

Sergt. Ryer of Company C declares that all the field officers with the exception of Major Keck showed the white feather, and that his commander, Capt. Heindsman, was seized with a sudden illness, and was not seen by him from July 1 until July 4. Private Keekman of Company B also declares that he did not see the accused officers during the charge up the hill, and that the only field officer he did see was Major Keck.

WORK ON NEW TOMBS STOPS.

The Plans Declared Defective and the Structure Insecure.

P. J. Carlin, the contractor who has been building the new Tombs Prison, has been ordered to stop work. The order was issued by Commissioner of Correction Lantry, who declared that the plans were defective and the structure insecure.

The building was planned and the contract let during Mayor Strong's administration. An inspection of the building was ordered by Commissioner Lantry, and Hogan and Slattery, who were employed to make the inspection, reported that the iron girders which supported the floors and ceils of the new prison were not strong enough, and rendered the building insecure and dangerous.

Commissioner Lantry said yesterday that as the plans were made before he was appointed to office he had caused the investigation to be made for his own protection. The old beams, he said, would be replaced by new ones, and this would cost the city about $20,000. The old architects, he said, were not at fault, and the contractor was simply carrying out instructions.

TICKET SCALPING DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—A conference between commercial and transportation interests of the United States, which was held under the direction of the United States Merchants' Association, took place at the Mercantile Club to-night. Representatives of a number of commercial bodies, business associations, and transportation companies in various sections of the country were present.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the Government having asserted the right to regulate and control inter-State commerce has resumed the responsibility of protecting common carriers against unjust attacks upon their revenues, declaring that the practice, known as railway ticket scalping is pernicious in its effects, unfair in its results, is contrary to the American spirit of fair play, is an evasion of the plain intent of the inter-State commerce law as it reads, and should be abolished by National legislation, and that manufacturers, merchants, and commercial travelers everywhere should use their influence, individually and collectively, to secure reasonable and necessary National legislation in the interest of common carriers.

RACES DIVIDED IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The celebrated Alton school case was to-day decided by a jury in the Circuit Court at Edwardsville, Ill., which returned a verdict against the colored people who had protested against separate schools.

Recently, because of a new order issued by the school authorities of Alton, Ill., white and negro children were assigned to different public schools. The colored people resented this and refused to send their children to school.

Finally Scott Bibbs, a colored man whose children had been attending school, brought mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court of Illinois against the Mayor and School Board of Alton to compel them to admit his children to the Washington school assigned to white children, which is nearest and the most convenient to his place of residence. He claimed that colored children were discriminated against. When the case came to trial in the Madison County Circuit Court, to which it had been referred, the defense contended that the colored children in Alton have the same opportunity for securing an education as the whites and that no discrimination had been practiced. The case will now go to the Supreme Court.

Ganter, the Wheelman, a Suicide.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Fred W. Ganter, the champion bicycle rider of Northern New York, killed himself at his home, at Pamelia, four miles from this city, to-day. Ganter's wife died at 8 o'clock this morning while giving birth to a child. The husband, at 9:45, took a Winchester rifle and went to the room where his wife's remains had been laid out on a bed. He sat down on the edge of the bed, placed the gun between his legs, the muzzle under his chin, and pulled the trigger. Death was instantaneous. Ganter was twenty-two years of age, and had been married a year.

Aged Michigan Couples.

From The Adrian (Mich.) Times.

The Quincy Herald claims that Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Lockwood of that township are the oldest married couple in Southern Michigan. They are ninety-seven and eighty-nine years old, respectively, and were married sixty-six years ago. The Herald must try again. In the town of Franklin, in this county, are living John Main and Frances, his wife. They have lived together as husband and wife sixty-eight years, having been married in 1833. The husband was ninety-five on the 22d day of May, and the wife ninety-four on the 21st day of September last.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE FASSO CORSET.

None genuine unless stamped with the above Trade Mark.

B. Altman & Co.

IMPORTERS.

CLEANING STREETS SLOWLY

Commissioner McCartney Centres His Forces in Broadway.

SNOW UNTOUCHED ELSEWHERE

Contractors Hire Men at $1.25 a Day and Charge the City $2 a Man.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night the "climatic conditions" on which Commissioner McCartney of the Street Cleaning Department had been basing his hopes took a turn for the worse, and another layer of snow began to superadd itself to that which had put the streets of New York in worse condition than they had been for a decade. There seemed a possibility, if the snowfall should cease, that the citizens would this morning find a part of Broadway clear of the piles of snow and muck which had lain there for three days.

Commissioner McCartney announced at 6 o'clock last night that he intended to concentrate his entire force on Broadway, and that that thoroughfare would be clear for traffic by this morning. He said that the regular contractor who cleans Broadway would take up the work of clearing away the snow above Fourteenth Street.

The department and the extra force would work from Fourteenth Street down to Barclay, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would do the work from Barclay Street to the Battery. A trip over the route at midnight showed that the contractor had accomplished his work well on the upper part of Broadway. The Metropolitan Company had also done its share of the work.

The Street Cleaning Department, however, had cleaned the street only from Fourteenth to Tenth Street, for one block on each side of Houston Street, and from the City Hall to Duane Street. This represents about nine blocks cleaned in six hours, and there were not over twenty carts then at work. Even those few were working with little or no system. A gang of men clustered about the carts and taking shovelfuls of snow from the street threw them in the direction of the carts. If they landed inside, it was by pure good luck, but oftener half of the contents of the shovels overshot the mark and landed again in the street.

Some of the carts were shallow affairs that held but little. Some were driven off to the dump before they were half full, the main idea being not to keep the horses standing too long in one place, as in hardly one instance was any covering provided for the steaming beasts.

Commissioner McCartney said yesterday that the department was doing all it could. The money he is now using to pay for the work in hand, he said, would be drawn from the available balance in the snow account for 1898, and would be sufficient to pay for the work up to to-day. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment did not meet yesterday to act on the Commissioner's request for $100,000 to clear away the snow, but it was said that it would meet on Thursday or Friday, and that the amount would be forthcoming.

Assistant Superintendent Gibson said last night that reports received from all the districts up to 6 o'clock showed that during the preceding twelve hours 1,200 extra men and 1,000 carts had been at work, assisted after 11 o'clock in the morning by 750 carts and 1,750 men from the department. These carts, he said, had carried off 28,800 loads of snow, representing 58,800 cubic yards. It was pointed out to Superintendent Gibson that this would mean an average of about twenty loads in twelve hours for each cart, an almost unprecedented achievement under the best conditions. He answered that these represented the reports he received and he could not go behind them.

At the same time he added that the main trouble was because the department had not been provided with enough places by the Dock Department from which to dump the snow, and that in former years there had been four more docks available in the lower part of the city. He said that the attorney for the Dock Department had expressed grave doubts anent the rights of the Street Cleaning Department to enter upon docks and bulkheads for the purpose of dumping therefrom in violation of the rights of owners or lessees.

MEN HIRED BY PADRONES.

In spite of all the trouble, and in spite of the contention of the department that it wanted men and would hire all it could get, the padrone system was allowed to flourish in City Hall Park yesterday in open view, and these padrones were taking advantage of the desire of men to get work to hire them for $1.25 and charge the city $2 a day for them. According to Capt. Gibson, this first came about in this way:

On Monday the jam of men anxious to get employment became so great that the clerks found it impossible to keep up with the work of taking down the names of the men and of complying with the provision of the law requiring that no person not a citizen shall be employed on city work.

An arrangement was entered into with three Italian contractors, who agreed to furnish 1,000 men each yesterday. The men were to be sent, he said, into the various districts direct to the district foremen.

The contractors failed to send the men where they were wanted, none being sent to the Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Districts, and so the deal was declared off, and the department began again to hire men direct through the district foremen.

Nevertheless hundreds of men gathered about the snow office yesterday inquiring for work. The padrones were in evidence, and approached the men when they went in, offering to employ them for $1.25 a day.

Knowing that the department was paying $2 a day, most of the men refused to work on the padrones' terms. But when they reached the office of Superintendent Bradish they were told that no more men would be hired there and that they would have to report to the district foremen if they wanted work.

No directions were given to them as to where to find these district foremen, and in sheer desperation some of the men who had been standing in the slush all morning accepted the Italians' terms.

It was after the condition of affairs was brought to the attention of the department in the New York Life Building that the hiring of men through the padrones was stopped.

A sign was then hung out at the snow office that no more men were wanted and that the district foremen would do all the employing, but neither at this time was any direction given to the men how to find their employers. When Superintendent Bradish was asked about this he said: "Oh, the men all know where to go if they want work."

Commissioner McCartney said that he knew nothing of agents hiring men for $1.25 a day, and that if such a thing was being done it was without the knowledge of the department.

"Every man who is on our pay rolls," he said, "will get his $2 a day in his own hands, no matter what price he has agreed upon with any contractor." The Commissioner said that he would make an investigation of the matter.

He was told that all the investigation necessary was to send some one from his office into City Hall Park, where the padrones were working openly, and where he could also get statements from the men who had been approached by them, and who had been turned away from the snow office.

There was also talk that some of the district foremen were getting a like "rake-off" from every man they employed, but the Commissioner said he did not believe that anything of the kind was being done.

Asked about the delay in cleaning Broadway, Commissioner McCartney said the trouble arose from the inability of the department to get enough carts, the owners of which were satisfied to work during the night. It was impossible, he said, to clean the street during the day without impeding traffic.

All day yesterday and last night the uptown residential streets were impassable except at the crosswalks, and there the snow was ankle deep. The city resembled a huge quagmire, and by no stretch of imagination could the sloppy stuff in the streets be called snow.

In many places the sewer inlets were choked up and small seas of mud and slush overflowed on to the sidewalks. Should there come a frost, it is impossible to estimate when the streets will again be in a normal condition.

Commissioner McCartney will open bids for snow removal on Friday, after ten days' advertisement, and then if contractors get to work there may be relief. Mr. McCartney said that he would be at a loss to say what would happen should the huge piles of snow and mud freeze up hard.

If the cold weather should continue the heaps would have to be broken up with pickaxes, and it would take at least four times as long to remove them as it would in mild weather.

Along South and West Streets and in the districts where there is a great amount of trucking business the scenes of Monday were re-enacted. Truckmen swore and fumed and ran into one another, and, for the most part, the wagons were tangled up in confused masses that seemed impossible to straighten out.

As a result of these conditions, the merchants of the down-town section complain that it is almost impossible to get their goods either to or from the railway stations in time, and by some of the largest houses only the most urgent orders are being attended to.

TROUBLE FOR STREET RAILWAYS.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Geiger, who represents Commissioner McCartney's district, submitted a resolution requiring the street railroad companies to remove all the snow from the streets in which car tracks are laid. If this resolution becomes a law and can be enforced, Broadway and nearly all the avenues, together with many of the leading crosstown streets will be removed from the list of thoroughfares which the Department of Street Cleaning must clean of snow and ice.

Conditions had somewhat changed yesterday at the intersection of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, but not for the better, for those desiring to transfer at this point from one of the Union trolley cars to another, instead of floundering about in the snow, as on Sunday and Monday, waded through slush, ankle deep. The huge piles of snow had been cut down by the traffic and churned into a dirty brown mixture. One had either to wade through a lake of mud or ride by the point of transfer. Later in the day this slush turned to water, and by nightfall most of it had drained off the crossing. The North Side Board of Trade has taken up the matter of a shelter for passengers at this point, which is the busiest in the Borough of the Bronx, and appointed a committee to wait upon the officials of the railway company.

Matters are still in bad shape on some parts of the Long Island Railroad as a result of the storm. Between Hicksville and Mineola the main line is still blocked, and the snow is piled so high and is so solidly frozen that the men and plows, working from both ends, will probably not get through before late to-day under the most favorable circumstances.

No trains have reached Greenport, the terminus of the line, since Friday night, and the schedule may not be resumed for several days. The Wading River Branch, extending from Hicksville to Wading River, thirty miles away, is closed. The branch cannot be opened until the main line is open to Hicksville. A train reached Riverhead by a roundabout route yesterday morning. The line to Montauk Point is open.

A freight train is stalled on the main line near Hicksville. Engines 37 and 310, which were pushing the snowplows that ran into the drift between Jamaica and Queens on Monday night, were still off the rails yesterday. The accident caused the death of Henry Krantz, the conductor, and the serious injury of Engineer Seaman Birchell of Engine 310, and Fireman Jacob Gorman of Engine 37. Birchell was thrown from his seat against the back of the cab and had his scalp cut. Gorman was hurled from his seat, and both his arms were fractured. Krantz was married and lived in Dunton.

W. J. YOUNGS'S MISADVENTURE.

District Attorney William J. Youngs of Queens County, who lives in Oyster Bay, had a rather unpleasant experience on Monday. Finding it impossible to reach Long Island City to attend court, owing to the blockade on the railroad, he decided to drive over in his sleigh. After going about three miles he stuck in a drift, and investigation showed that it would be impossible to turn the sleigh around without upsetting it.

He finally unhitched the horses and, lifting the sleigh by main force, he turned its head toward home. He had just about got matters in shape for his return trip when the horses bolted and made for home at full speed. Mr. Youngs was forced to sit the gutter out of the roadway, and then, shielding himself with the two horse blankets, fur robe, and whip, he trudged three miles through the drift to his home, which he reached in an almost exhausted condition. Yesterday he had recovered sufficiently to be able to go back for his cutter.

The New York Central Railroad reports its line now in good shape. The principal trouble has been along the Harlem Division, and whatever obstruction existed there has been removed. Reports from Westchester County are that affairs are again in normal condition. The trolley cars resumed their trips yesterday between Tarrytown and White Plains and between Yonkers and Mount Vernon.

The mail service, which had been greatly interrupted by the snowstorm, was reported in much better shape yesterday. The main trouble exists on Long Island, where the service is very irregular. All of the overdue mail from the East has been received.

SNOW DUMPED IN STREETS.

The Observance of a Citizen Reported to the Mayor.

A citizen of New York yesterday sent the following letter to Mayor Van Wyck:

"Sir:

CAST ON MEXICAN COAST

Rescued Crew of the Talofa Tell of Their Shipwreck.

NAKED IN A PATHLESS JUNGLE

They Found a Dog, and the Dog Led Them Back to Human Habitation.

Not quite like Robinson Crusoe, but with a tale that smacked of the old-fashioned stories of shipwreck and quaint experiences in foreign lands, the Captain and crew of the Bath schooner Talofa reached here yesterday on the Ward Line steamship City of Washington, from Progreso, Mexico. The Talofa is a four-masted schooner of the Sewall fleet. She was in command of Capt. E. R. Fletcher; the first mate was Martin Lee, the second mate P. A. Keeler, the engineer William Hudlow, and there were four sailors before the mast and a steward and a cabin boy. The Talofa left Guantanamo Oct. 28. That was three days before the Maria Teresa started on the voyage that proved her last. It was a Friday, the day of ill-omen in the seaman's calender. On the same day there sailed from that port the schooner Sarah Palmer and one other schooner. All three have shared the fate of the Maria Teresa.

The story of the Talofa was told yesterday by Second Mate Keeler. She sailed for Tampa in ballast, leaving the Harbor of Guantanamo in the afternoon. The sun was hidden. It remained hidden. About thirty-six hours out the rotator of the patent log was lost. It was believed that it was bitten off by a shark. It came on to blow soon afterward, the wind coming out of the northwest. The schooner was put under double-reefed canvas and kept so until the following Monday, when a gale from the north set in and the canvas was reduced to trysails and staysails. The vessel rolled until she threatened to roll her sticks out, and most of the men staid below to save themselves should the top hamper come down, as seemed imminent.

At 10 o'clock Monday night there was a grating noise under the keel, and it was found that the schooner had struck on a reef three-quarters of a mile off shore at the northeast end of Casumel Island, which lies near the coast of Yucatan. She had struck hard, and the seas were making a clean breach over her. Her two boats were crushed. Her cabin was flooded, and soon the masts went by the board, and the vessel was thrown over onto her starboard beam. The crew lashed themselves to the rail, but it was evident that their position there could not be long maintained.

The Captain and second mate decided to make an attempt to get ashore. They got hold of the reefing plank, and, dropping to the sea, struck out. They found themselves dragging over reefs, scratched and torn. Then the second mate lost his hold on the plank and the two became separated, but subsequently the mate regained the plank, and both men were finally thrown upon the beach, in an exhausted condition and stripped of all clothing. The Captain's condition was so bad that the mate feared he would not survive. He dug a hole in the sand, and, knocking the bottom out of an old cask which had washed ashore, he put the cask down over the head and body of the Captain, who was in a sitting posture, thus protecting him from the wind.

The other men remained clinging to the ship, but at daylight they, too, took to wreckage and tried to make shore. The cabin boy was swept from the vessel and lost. He was Harry Kelson, fourteen years old, of Baltimore. Soon afterward Charles B. Collender, sixteen years old, also a Baltimore lad, was seen to loosen his hold on a bit of wreckage and disappear. None of the men had any clothes on his back. One, however, had a pair of suspenders tied around his waist.

On the morning of the 3d it was decided to look about for help. The mate went to a point of land about a mile away, and from there espied the ruins of what he called an old castle. The men were surrounded by dense woods and a pathless jungle. A barrel of flour had come ashore, and this, mixed with salt water, was their only food during the days that followed. They could not cook it, as they had no matches to light a fire.

On the 5th, the mate, the second mate, and the engineer left the others and started along shore and searched for help. They felt a good deal like aborigines, for they were absolutely naked, and the surroundings were as wild as when Columbus first set foot on the shores of this continent. For nine miles they trudged over the pebbles and cutting shells of the beach, and then they came upon a dog. They followed the animal, and he led them through a woodland path, the first they had discovered, four miles to a swamp, and then they heard a human voice, and a half-breed native appeared. This man took them to his shack and gave them some odd bits of clothing and some food, and then intrusting them to another native who acted as guide, he started them off on a sixteen-mile journey to San Miguel, which they reached after midnight. They were there taken into a shack, and rested until morning.

A Custom House official sent for them then, and they went to him, their feet bleeding, their bodies and limbs scratched and bruised. They were cold, too, and famished. The customs officers gave them more clothes and food and sent them in a boat to the rescue of their friends, to whom clothes were also sent.

All of the castaways reached San Miguel that night. A week later they boarded a fishing schooner going to Progreso, and reaching there they were taken in charge by the American Consul who provided them with blue overalls and cotton shirts, hats and shoes, and finally transportation. The men, on their arrival here, seemed very grateful to the officers of the City of Washington, who had seen that they got the best of everything aboard and had made them respectable looking out of their own wardrobes.

The lost Talofa was a vessel of 1,188 tons, 200 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 17 feet in depth. She was built at Bath in 1889.

GILLETT'S CREDITORS ACTIVE.

Scramble for Property Left by the Absconding Cattle Plunger.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—Liabilities of Grant C. Gillett, the absconding Kansas City cattle plunger, continue to grow, and the belief that he had prepared for the crash months ahead becomes stronger.

"Gillett must have taken hundreds of thousands with him," said a prominent business man to-day. "It was at first supposed that Gillett had simply thrown up everything and left penniless. But we know now that he owed $1,500,000, and we cannot find where he invested or spent more than half that sum."

There is a scramble at the stockyards for every trainload of Gillett cattle shipped in from his Woodbine Ranch. Three trainloads of his cattle arrived to-day. The National Bank of Commerce got twenty cars, Rice Brothers & Nixon of Chicago, twenty-seven cars, and another trainload was consigned to half a dozen commission firms.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 29.—Two replevin cases growing out of the Gillett failure at Woodbine, Kan., last week, have been filed in the United States Court. The two cases involve a total property value of $46,000, and the bond required by the plaintiffs reached a total of $92,000.

The first suit was filed by the Continental National Bank of St. Louis, and involves a property value of $16,000. The other suit to satisfy a claim of $30,000, filed by Elmore & Co. of Kansas City. Deputy United States Marshals Prescott and Trigg have gone to Woodbine, and will begin the task of sorting out the cattle wanted from the vast herds.

It will require six train loads of twenty cars each to move the stock mentioned in these two replevin cases.

SPREAD OF MEASLES CHECKED.

Sick Children in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Have Recovered.

The spread of measles among the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum has been checked. Superintendent Baar said last evening that all the patients had recovered and no new cases had developed for some days. The disease broke out among the children about Nov. 5. Fifteen of the children were isolated in the asylum hospital, 200 feet from the main building.

All of the children attacked were between the ages of six and eleven years. It is believed that the disease was carried to the asylum by some visitor.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London news letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

COULDN'T CURE HIMSELF.

Dr. Hong Bad, a Chinese Physician, Has to Appeal to Bellevue Physicians for Medical Aid.

Dr. Hong Bad learned to care for the sick in Canton, China, where he was born, and where he studied under the most learned physicians of his race. Things grew quiet in the big city of the Orient, people were not getting sick fast enough to bring pecuniary aid to Dr. Hong; the deadly microbe had vanished and chills and pains and other ills had vanished also, and Dr. Hong emigrated to this country, hoping to find a better field for his profession.

That was sixteen years ago. Dr. Hong had heard of the celebrated Mott Street of New York, and so he made for that point, where his fellow-Chinese received him with great greeting, and helped him to open an office at 20 Mott Street.

He has gone a flourishing business all these years, and has treated his countrymen for all manner of diseases, from common croup to chronic inebriety. Thousands of cases passed through Dr. Hong's hands with the greatest success, and as he sat in his little office and peered through his wide-rimmed spectacles, the populace of Mott Street looked upon him as a modern Chinese wonder.

As time wore on Dr. Hong remained in the best of health himself. Year after year of constant work made no change in his wonderful constitution. All went well with him until the blizzard of Saturday came. It swept its icy blast over the town, and it swept an icy chill through Dr. Hong at the same time. He had a cough, he had pains, he had intermittent fever, and a hundred symptoms seemed to affect his body. All day Monday he tried a dozen of his pet medicines, but they made no change. He diagnosed and rediagnosed his case, he gazed at himself in the looking glass, he felt his own pulse, took his own temperature, and read over a dozen books of Chinese medical lore with the hope of finding some clue that would lead to the faintest of his many symptoms.

Yesterday he was no better. His friends told him that "something alle samee Melican man" had got control of him, and that he had better go to an American doctor. He took their advice, and, weak and wan, struggled out to Bellevue Hospital, where he landed so weak that he could hardly tell what was the matter with him.

Several doctors gathered around Hong Bad, and after a consultation found that general debility and a bad cold combined, were his ailments. Hong had been used to tackling one illness at a time, and a compound ailment had dazzled him. He was assigned to a ward, and said last night: "Melican doctor all samee heap good. Me welly bad. I do no wha so matta. Me cure plenty man, no cure me. Plaps Chinee doctor come Melica learn plenty, go back bye bye."

SALE OF THE SAVIN PAINTINGS.

Begun Last Night After an Airing of Family Troubles in Court and Auction Room.

It was a large audience which faced James P. Silo in the Fifth Avenue Art Gallery last evening when he began a sale of paintings, part of which had been taken from the dwelling of Mrs. Frank W. Savin. Before the first picture was displayed, a reminder of the Savin family troubles was given. Just as the auctioneer was making the usual prefatory remarks, a slim young man, arrayed in a dress suit, and with light-colored football hair parted in the middle, arose. He said he represented the legal firm which appeared for Mr. Savin, and he protested against the sale going on. Then Mrs. Savin's atorney, a bustling young gentleman with eyeglasses, a sonorous voice and a determined manner, remarked, in tones loud enough for all to hear, that the previous statements were all bosh and that Mrs. Savin had given a bond for $100,000 to guarantee the title of any person who bought her pictures.

Everybody supposed this ended the overture, which had been emphasized by the appearance of a "property" policeman, when another gentleman arose in another part of the hall. This gentleman was large and bald-headed. He announced loudly that he was one of the firm which represented Mr. Savin, and he began a duet with the sonorous-voiced gentleman who represented Mrs. Savin.

Mr. Silo began to show signs of impatience at this, and advised the legal gentlemen to make their announcements on the sidewalk, which they apparently proceeded to do. Mr. Silo also notified those present that what they bought would be delivered to them, and that they need not pay for what they did not receive. Then the sale went on.

The prices obtained were not high, as some of the best paintings will be auctioned off at this and to-morrow evening's sales. The best price last evening was $240, at which a landscape by Thornley was knocked down to Robert Seaman. "On the Balcony," by Novo Stefano, was sold to Edward Pennington for $210; "Dewy Morning Near Leroy, N. Y., by Frank Eastman Jones, went to Fenning & Co. for $185; "The Water Carrier," by Lougee, was knocked down to Arthur Dawson for $163; "In the Wine Cellar," by David Col, went to W. Richards for $150. The total amount realized by last night's sale was $4,450.

Mr. Savin yesterday morning secured an injunction from Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, restraining Mrs. Savin, Mr. Silo, and Sheriff Dunn from permitting the sale. Soon after counsel for Mrs. Savin secured from Justice Eischoff an order directing Savin to appear in the afternoon before Justice Daly and show cause why the injunction should not be vacated. Counsel for Savin failed to appear before Justice Daly at the appointed hour or after an extension of time granted, and the injunction was vacated.

RICHARD CROKER IN THE CITY.

He Visits the Democratic Club, but Declines to Talk Politics.

Richard Croker returned to this city last night, and was welcomed by a score of Tammany men at the Democratic Club. When he arrived at the club at 8 o'clock there was an unusually small number of members on hand; but this was probably due to the fact that very few were sure just when Mr. Croker was expected. Mayor Van Wyck and Andrew Freedman were among the first to greet him.

Mr. Croker said he had been a week at West Baden, Ind., and two days at Lakewood, N. J. "I was only a very short time in Chicago," he said. "I got back from West Baden day before yesterday, and went to Lakewood. I came up from there to-night."

"Did you see Mayor Harrison in Chicago?" he was asked.

"I don't want to be interviewed," was the reply.

"Did you hear much talk of silver in the West," he was asked later.

"None at all," he replied.

Mr. Croker said he had not talked in Chicago about issues in 1900, and if he had been quoted as doing so, the report was untrue. "The election is over," he said, "and I am not talking politics."

Settled Lawsuit at Prayer Meeting.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The important will case of Hoffmaster vs. Goucher, in which Hillary Hoffmaster began suit to set aside the will of Jonas Hoffmaster, has come to an abrupt end, and a settlement was reached out of court in a peculiar manner. The case involved $25,000 in cash and a considerable amount of city and country real estate. When the lawyers assembled to try the case they were astonished to learn that the litigants met last Friday night at a prayer meeting and came to an amicable settlement of the case within the walls of the sacred edifice.

Brooklyn Trolley Lines in Court.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—In the Court of Appeals to-day was argued the case of Ingersoll vs. the Nassau Electric Railroad of Brooklyn, which involves the question of whether one corporation can use the tracks of another without the consent of the property holders and of the city. The case is dissimilar to the Kingston case in that both railroad companies are agreeable to the proceedings, while in the Kingston case one railroad was attempting by summary proceedings to use the other's line.

Baltimore and Ohio Suit Dismissed.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—This evening the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals received a letter from counsel of the Johns Hopkins University, asking that the university suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be dismissed. The case had been argued.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S DENIALS

He Declares that He Has Said Nothing as to His Policy.

HE BATTLES WITH ELEMENTS

Several Politicians Visit Him on Sagamore Hill—Will Pass Through New York To-day.

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 29.—Col. Roosevelt storming Kettle Hill is one thing; it is quite another thing to storm Sagamore Hill with Col. Roosevelt holding the outer and the inner works and all the blockhouses.

The Colonel has intrenched himself quite snugly on Sagamore Hill, and for the last few days the blizzard and the snow have materially strengthened his position. He seems quite satisfied with his present defenses, and did not like it, he said to-day, when some newspaper quoted him as saying:

"This is worse than San Juan Hill."

"I said nothing of the kind," repeated the Colonel. "It is pure fake."

The Colonel also said that a number of other reports were "pure fakes." "In fact," he said, "every report that has gone from here pretending to quote me as saying anything whatever about my policy as Governor is false.

"I have not talked about these things since the campaign closed, and I shall not talk about them for publication until I am Governor," he added. "The only way in which I shall mention my policy will be in speeches or in formal statements. I may announce some of my appointments before I go to Albany, but that is all.

"I am sorry to give you reporters so much trouble," he said, glancing far over the hilly stretches of snow and mud that yawn between Sagamore Hill and Oyster Bay. "But it can't be helped. I'm not going to talk a bit," and he showed his glittering teeth amiably.

"Colonel, I suppose you have read what the papers are saying as to your opposition to certain proposed measures, the pure beer and—"

"No, I have not. I have not time to read all the papers. Whatever they say is not authoritative; it does not come from me."

"Have you seen the published list of the promises you made when you were touring the State in the recent campaign?"

"I have not; but no paper need remind me of my promises. I remember them all, and I shall fulfill every one of them."

The Colonel was quite ready, however, to talk about things not political. He was brimming over with life, having just come in from a run over the snow. He rose early, as usual, and made a day of it struggling with the elements. When asked how he was spending the time, he replied:

"Just as a man would who was shut up in weather like this. To-day I have ridden my pony, choped wood, and taken a run on my skis," and he smiled in enjoyment of the busy retrospect.

"I have also seen several visitors, among them Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, David Healey, and ex-Assemblyman Wallace. Besides, I have been answering letters. I have quite enough to do."

There were other visitors to Sagamore Hill, among them Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Odell reached Oyster Bay at 6 P. M., and drove out at once to Col. Roosevelt's home, where, it was said, he would dine and spend the night. He said that the reports that the Governor-elect was opposed to the State constabulary and the pure-beer measures were not authentic, and added that he knew of no policy in which the organization and Col. Roosevelt were at variance. He did not mean to say, he declared, that Col. Roosevelt would favor, as Governor, every measure the organization leaders might wish carried, but that he knew of no such proposed measure to which the Colonel was openly opposed.

Mr. Odell said that he would probably discuss appointments with Col. Roosevelt, but he would not say upon what lines or as to what offices or men.

It was reported that Lemuel E. Quigg would come out later and meet Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Odell, to talk over these appointments and other questions of administrative policy.

Col. Roosevelt will pass through New York to-morrow morning on his way to Boston, where he will deliver to-morrow night the fourth of his Lowell Institute lectures. It is expected that on his reaching the city he will go at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and have a conference with Senator Platt. If he does not see Mr. Platt to-morrow, he will probably see him Thursday on his return from Boston, as the Senator and Mr. Odell will leave for Washington Saturday or Sunday, to attend the opening of the short session of Congress.

William J. Youngs also visited Sagamore Hill to-day. He went to receive final directions from the Governor-elect as to preparations for the inauguration. He left for Albany later in the day.

LEADERS ARE APPREHENSIVE.

They Are Fearful That Col. Roosevelt Will Oppose Proposed Bills.

Perturbation was caused among local Republicans yesterday by the circulation of a story that Governor-elect Roosevelt had announced his intention to oppose the proposed "pure beer" and Metropolitan police bills. These are two measures in which New York City Republican workers are specially interested—in the one, because it would punish the brewers for their alleged heavy contributions to the Democratic campaign fund, and in the other because it would take the control of the police of this city out of the hands of Tammany Hall.

The story was rejected by the local organization leaders, but the consternation which the mere report of the Governor-elect's hostility to the proposed legislation caused among them was, to observers on the outside, an indication of what would happen should it eventually prove to be true.

The impression gained from conversation with the men most prominent in the organization is that they do not expect Col. Roosevelt to stand for any legislation of a retaliatory nature. They know that his past record and present intentions are all against that sort of business. But they do expect, they say, that, if it can be demonstrated to the Governor-elect that a law to prevent the adulteration of beer and to provide for its inspection is a wise and salutary measure, he will not allow the incidental fact that it may worry the brewers to prevent his approving it.

MR. YOUNGS IN ALBANY.

Arranging for Inauguration and After Data for the Inaugural Address.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, who is to be Gov. Roosevelt's private secretary, came here to-day to secure data from the State officers for the Governor's annual message, and incidentally to arrange for the inauguration. It is understood that Col. Roosevelt will take the oath of office on the 1st of January, in the Secretary of State's office, with the ceremonies of inducting into office on the 2d, in the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Youngs spent several hours with Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton during the afternoon arranging for the ceremonies. Harry H. Bender of Albany is to succeed Superintendent Easton, William Barnes, Jr., giving out the information to-day, and it being confirmed by Mr. Youngs. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is here to-night to meet with the Forest Preserve Board to-morrow. His visit is opportunely timed, for it is understood that Leaders-to-be T. E. Ellsworth and S. Fred Nixon are to be here to-morrow, when another effort will be made to save Superintendent Aldridge from Gov. Black.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Possibly Judge Countryman's Report Will Be Made Public To-day.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—It was announced at the Executive Chamber this afternoon that the report of Judge Countryman on the canal investigation report and evidence would be given out to-morrow afternoon for publication in the newspapers of Thursday morning. Later in the afternoon it was said the report might not be given out so soon.

Attorney General Hancock had not at the close of his office hours received Judge Countryman's report.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Original Drawings
BY
PHIL. MAY
AT
Arthur Tooth & Sons',
299 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 31st St., N. Y.

MR. CHOATE IN WASHINGTON.

Talk About Him and Mr. Depew with Reference to the Senatorship and the English Ambassadorship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—One of the visitors to the White House to-day was Joseph H. Choate. He made a brief call upon the President, and devoted the rest of the day to waiting his turn at the Supreme Court and meeting an argument in an important case. He assured a reporter, who asked him if his call upon the President had anything to do with the report that he will be appointed Ambassador to England, that it was simply a call of respect to the President.

It is believed here, nevertheless, that there has been consultation regarding the appointment of Mr. Choate, and that the President has ascertained that his selection would be generally acceptable, and that it would not be opposed by Senator Platt. The somewhat ostentatious announcement of that fact in New York, presumably with Mr. Platt's approval, has to many persons, some of them connected with the Department of State, removed almost the only doubt about who would be chosen to take the place vacated by Mr. Hay. If there is any doubt at all remaining, it may turn out to be one created by Mr. Choate.

A gentleman who assumed to be well informed, said to-day that Mr. Choate would be quite as well satisfied to remain at home and go to the Senate as to go abroad, and that he would cheerfully yield the post of Ambassador to Mr. Depew if Mr. Depew preferred the post to that of Senator. As Mr. Choate will not discuss this report, or any report connecting him with the Senate or the American Embassy to Great Britain, it can be given only for what it is worth.

WHITELAW REID MAY GET IT.

He Is Said to be the President's Choice for Ambassador.

Washington reports of the apparent probability of the appointment of Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain caused no surprise among the Republicans about the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday.

It had become known there on Monday that Senator Platt had withdrawn any opposition he may have had to Mr. Choate's selection, and had assured the President that he would not oppose his confirmation, affirming, at the same time, that Elihu Root was his choice and urging Mr. Root's appointment. In view of this, the Republicans who discussed the report yesterday thought that Mr. Choate stood an excellent chance of capturing the prize. The mere fact that the President had gone to the trouble to find whether Senator Platt would object to Mr. Choate, when the Senator had indicated his preference for Mr. Root, was taken as good evidence that he intended to make Mr. Choate Ambassador.

The statement was made yesterday, however, by a prominent Republican who knows all of the inside history of the Ambassadorship contest, that, if the President does name Mr. Choate for the London vacancy, it will not be because the distinguished New York lawyer is his personal choice. President McKinley, according to this authority, wants to give the place to Whitelaw Reid, now serving in Paris as a member of the American Peace Commission.

Mr. Platt opposes the appointment of Mr. Reid, and in the effort to prevent it has urged Mr. Root and finally consented to Mr. Choate. As between these two, it is asserted, the President leans to Mr. Choate. At the same time, he continues, according to the authority mentioned, to show his desire to honor Mr. Reid.

In these circumstances, some well-informed Republican leaders predicted yesterday that Mr. Reid might yet get the Ambassadorship. The President might, they pointed out, simply wear out Senator Platt's opposition. The Senator, they predicted, would never indorse Mr. Reid, but he might consent, for the sake of harmony and under pressure from the President, not to fight his confirmation in the Senate.

Oneida County Election Contest.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Justice Hiscock to-day dismissed the application for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the Board of Canvassers of Oneida County to recount the ballots thrown out as void in the election for Senator in the Thirty-fourth District. The decision was upon the ground that the affidavit upon which the application for the writ was based was insufficient, as it was made upon information and belief, without alleging the source of the affiant's information. An appeal will be taken by the contestant for Senator Coggeshall's seat.

ELECTIONS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Successors Chosen to Col. W. A. Stone and the Late F. W. Love.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—When Col. W. A. Stone was elected Governor of this State at the recent election he resigned his seat as Representative of the Twenty-third District in Congress, thus leaving the unexpired term vacant. By special election to-day W. H. Graham, who had been elected to succeed Col. Stone, was without opposition elected to fill the unexpired term.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 29.—The Congressional election in the Sixth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. F. W. Love passed off very quietly. F. A. McLain, Congressman-elect for the regular term, was elected without opposition.

Kentucky Politicians Confer.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 29.—A conference considered of importance to Kentucky was held here to-day between ex-Senator J. S. C. Blackburn, Col. Jack Chinn, and William Goebel, author of the Goebel Election bill. The canvass of returns of the recent election will be made to-morrow. The constitutionality of the Goebel bill is by no means assured. Blackburn and Goebel have been personal enemies for years. The conference is thought to have been held to placate ill-feeling between them, so that the Goebel bill may be declared Constitutional and Goebel elected Governor.

$50,000 Gift to Wellesley College.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Trustees of Wellesley College announce a gift of $50,000 from the late Charles T. Wilder of Wellesley.

MAN'S BODY IN THE WATER.

A Tugboat Crew Picks It Up in Buttermilk Channel.

The body of a man was found floating in Buttermilk Channel off the foot of Dikeman Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by the crew of the tugboat W. J. Anderson. Coroner Burger was notified, and he gave permission for the removal of the body to the Morgue. The body was that of a man about 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighing about 160 pounds. It was dressed in a black overcoat, a black frock coat, dark vest and trousers, white linen shirt, and blue undershirt. A pass of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Manhattan, was the only thing found in the pockets. The pass was issued on March 10 last to "J. H. K."

The police believe that the body had been in the water about six months. There were no marks of violence on the body, as near as could be determined, and the police do not entertain any theory of foul play.

At the offices of the Third Avenue Railroad Company last night nothing could be learned as to whom the pass had been issued.

The Building Laws Commission.

The Municipal Council yesterday adopted the resolution permitting the President of the Council and the President of the Board of Aldermen to appoint a commission of experts in the building trades to codify the building laws. The Board of Aldermen passed this resolution last week after a stormy debate.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Mayor N. V. V. Franchot, Olean, N. Y.; Commodore F. J. Higginson, Washington.

ASTOR.—Clarence Craig, Trinidad; Enrique Bricoud, Venezuela.

BREVOORT.—Col. E. P. Vollum, United States Army; Francis Skinner, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE.—Loomis T. White, Pomfret, Conn.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Miss Kate Sanborn, Montclair; Dr. T. B. Hamilton, Chicago.

GRAND.—Major Gen. H. W. Lawton, United States Army; Major H. S. Kilbourne, United States Army; Col. P. D. Vroom, United States Army; Major T. McClintock, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—William Foster, Tuxedo; H. Montague Allan, Montreal; Volney W. Foster, Chicago; Frank Dugdale, Merevale, England; C. Burroughs Torrey, Paris.

IMPERIAL.—E. W. Blodgett, Manila; H. C. Wanburg, London.

MANHATTAN.—E. S. Pillsbury, San Francisco; Posonby Ogle, London.

MURRAY HILL.—Major E. F. Dawson, R. A., Karachi, India; Samuel S. Logan, Philadelphia.

WALDORF.—Calderon Carlisle, Washington; C. A. Fersen, London; C. H. Coster, Tuxedo; F. W. Davis, Narragansett Pier.

WINDSOR.—T. W. Doane, Chicago; James Courtenay, London; John B. Garrett, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Butler, W. X., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Cohen, laces and gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cohen, M., Son, & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions and fancy goods, 392 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
"Curran," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss A. Curran, millinery; Miss N. Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Eliel, Louchelm & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Louchelm, woolens; Stuart House.
Fair, The, Montgomery, Ala.; F. M. Billings, hats and caps; Astor House.
Foster, A., Johnstown, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. H. Burns, jewelry; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hartman, L. M., York, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Glaser Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Glaser, furnishing goods, laces, and white goods; 21 White Street; Hotel Savoy.
Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. H. Jones, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Glade, Fornow & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Glade, notions and furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Leidy, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, dress goods and gloves; Hotel Marlborough.
Heyman Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Heyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics and flannels; T. F. Anderson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Macauley Company, Detroit, Mich.; G. J. Macauley, millinery, 621 Broadway; Stuart House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. E. Mullen, white goods; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks and velvets, 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Marcus, S., Parkersburg, Va., clothing; Hotel Imperial.
New York Cloak Company, Lowell, Mass.; J. Story, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Parker, Bridgett, & Co., Washington, D. C.; M. M. Brown, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; E. Q. Lasell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Rosentreter, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Rosentreter, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, prints and ginghams, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, woolens; 47 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.
Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Strauss Brothers & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, notions and furnishing goods; 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Valentine & Goldsmith, Portland, Ohio; A. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, dry goods and notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; George W. Freund, clothing, 480 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Joe E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:04	Sun sets...4:34	Moon rises...6:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:38	Gov. Isl'd...9:01	H. Gate...10:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:12	Gov. Isl'd...9:33	H. Gate...11:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Francisco, Hull	.....	P. M.
Galileo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ulier, St. Kitts, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

Telephone Directory
goes to press December 1st.
To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
CONTRACT OFFICES
15 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 923 Broadway, 115 W. 38th.

Andes, Fort au Prince	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Flaxman, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamship Glenogle, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 3.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 30.

Addington, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Alesia, Gibraltar, Nov. 26.
Andes, Jamaica, Nov. 24.
Athos, Port Limon, Nov. 24.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Nov. 27.
Croft, Dundee, Nov. 10.
El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 25.
El Paso, New Orleans,

The Wanamaker Store

A Matter of an Adjective

FOUR new passenger elevators will be ready for service in a day or two.

They are a part of our "get-ready" for the holiday business, but, speaking comparatively, they are an unimportant part.

The most important preparations for your comfort (as in any well-regulated hospitality), you will never see, nor know, except as you note results. We are intensely anxious to earn, during the holidays, a certain adjective. We wish to be called *"The Comfortable Store."* To gain this honor during the top-pressure days before us, has required much planning. None but members of our own store-family can realize the extent and depth and breadth of these preparations.

It is not enough to promise you an unequaled stock and fairest prices. We recognize your right to speedy, accurate and satisfactory *service*, and to physical enjoyment and comfort while under our roof. So far as care and thought and experience and expenditure can secure these, you shall have them;—holidays or no holidays.

French Drap d'Ete There were 14,300 yards of these on Monday morning, and if that day and yesterday had been good shopping days we should have no reason to repeat their story. With fair skies and fair footing to-day there will be nothing more to tell to-night.

Not the light-weight, flimsy things; *not* the imitation of the imitation of the original; but the *real* thing, made in France,—the solid, firm, lustrous, heavy goods that are exactly right for the winter tailor-made gown, in spite of the name they bear.

Best of all, Half Prices:

$1 grade at 50c. a yard; 18 colors and black.
$1.10 grade at 55c. a yard; seven colors.
$1.25 grade at 60c. a yard; 24 colorings and black.
$1.50 grade at 65c. a yard; 23 colorings and black.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Cold Weather Petticoats The new Melton underskirts, in various colors, are in especially good favor. All trimmed in attractive styles, and all have deep ruffles. Generously cut, too, and moderately priced. 65c. to $2.75.

Those of sateen begin at 75c. From that up to $2.75. Mostly lined with flannelette.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"The Lillian" Corset There never was a corset that so quickly came to the front. We have never known it to lose a friend or make an enemy. It's our choice after a long and earnest search for the best. And so perfectly satisfied are we of our position that we buy the maker's entire output. A made-to-order corset cannot give better satisfaction. Many models are shown. Among them:

At $1.25—Of white and drab jean, stripped with sateen; trimmed with lace.
At $1.50—Of white coutil; short and long waist; two side steels.
At $3.50—Of coutil; cut bias; gored hip and bust; long over abdomen.
At $4—Corset of real whalebone; cut bias; long waist; equal to any $6.75 corset sold elsewhere.
Other styles up to $22.

Second floor, Tenth street.

An Encyclopedia for $8 We have taken the entire remaining stock of the "New National Encyclopedia." This is not the largest of all works of reference, but it is about the nearest up to date, and it is large enough for any ordinary library use. Four volumes, 4,000 pages, 300 colored maps, 3,500 illustrations. We have only 792 sets, and they are offered simultaneously in New York and Philadelphia. Choose your binding

At $8 for the Set.

There are three sorts of bindings: 190 sets in half morocco, former price, $22; 25 sets in full sheep, former price, $19; balance in cloth, former price, $16. Of course the $22 bindings will go first. We will give everybody exact justice, and fill mail orders in the order of their receipt. But you will get an intensely satisfactory value, even in the cloth binding.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Good Offering in Men's Suits This is a great opportunity—a once-a-season kind. About 200 prompt men may share in the good fortune. That many suits in blue, black and fancy cheviots, with single and double-breasted coats, are bunched to go at $8.50. Values in this lot up to $12, and every suit, no matter what its former price, was low-priced. Sizes 33 to 46 chest measure.

Choice at $8.50.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits Here's a collection of suits for boys 13 to 19 years of age. They're of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds; single and double-breasted sack coats; some with double-breasted vests. These suits have been the best sellers of the season,—and so, broken lots that are not desired here. All the $13.50 and $15 suits are now Ten Dollars. Small men, take notice.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

About Your Shoes These are the days that try men's soles. There's a peculiar sneaking insistence about snow-water that gets the best of leather every time. Two protections offer themselves,—rubbers and water-proofed shoes.

These latter are made with double soles, and both soles and uppers are treated with a preparation called "Viscol" that makes the leather waterproof, without otherwise affecting it in the least. Fine shoes for slushy days. In tan,—$3.90.

For women's use, the cushion-cork-sole shoe. Made from selected fine-grained kidskin, with heavy leather sole. The inner sole is of double-thick felt, and a layer of cork is interposed. The cork resists wet, the felt resists chill; the two together spell comfort.

Laced and buttoned, proper shapes. Four Dollars.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Four New Things in Men's Furnishing These are hot from Paris. Paris itself is calling them "new" to-day:

First—Golf Coats of wool, with silk sleeves; new colorings. $12 to $17.50.
Second—Fancy woolen Cardigan Jackets, at $5 to $7.50.
Third—Fine woolen Bath Gowns, light weights, $12 to $25. The higher-priced ones interwoven with silk.
Fourth—The new Sweaters, in color combinations you've never seen, but which you'll surely like. $3 to $7.50.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Blankets and Comforts If through neglect or miscalculation you're not fully provided, the fact must have been forcibly brought home a few days ago. This additional reminder brings with it news of how satisfactorily your needs may be supplied in this Bedding Store of ours. For instance:

Warm, well-made, 4lb. blankets, 56x74 in., at $1.75 a pair. And at $6 a pair, blankets of pure wool filling on light spool cotton warp, 7 lbs., 78x84 in.; luxuriant and durable. Many good kinds at between prices.
Comforts of excellent odorless down; both sides covered with fine figured sateen; corded edge; full size. $3.75 and $5 each.
Cotton Comforts, at $1 to $2.75 each.

Third floor.

The Christmas Waste An ideal Christmas present fits the giver's purse and the recipient's needs. The extravagance of Christmas giving comes in when either of these two essentials drops out.

But it isn't always easy to decide just what your friend wants, and oftimes your purse is not equal to the present you'd like to give.

By a happy coincidence you can just now be sure of a gift that will please everyone from the child who delights in Anderssen and Eugene Field, the lover of Browning and Ibsen, the admirer of Hall Caine or Kipling, to the grandfather who reads Cicero on "Old Age" and Horace on "Charitable Judgments."

What is more, it's a great big handsome present for a little money. Only $1 now and $2 a month after the Christmas strain is over.

Look at the 20 big books of the International Library and consider whether you would think kindly and often of the giver if you found them in your Christmas stocking.

We will send a set to your house for 10 day's examination, or a specimen book free if you prefer.

But our supply of the Library is limited, and if you delay you may be too late to secure a set at the Wanamaker Club price, which is but half the publishers' lowest price.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Oriental Rugs A Third Saved Here's a chance in the nick of time. Some thirty or forty people will get a holiday surprise worth having, out of this news.

For reasons that will not interest you, (because they do not in the least concern the merits of the goods), we have slashed one full third off the prices of some very good Kazak, Shirvan and Carabagh rugs. They are our own selected goods, and the old prices were perfectly fair and reasonable.

But now:—

6 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 4 in., were $14, now $10.
5 ft. 5 in. x 4 ft. 4 in., were $18, now $12.
7 ft. 11 in. x 4 ft. 4 in., were $25, now $16.
7 ft. 5 in. x 3 ft. 9 in., were $26, now $18.
7 ft. 11 in. x 4 ft. 1 in., were $30, now $19.
10 ft. 1 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., were $30, now $22.
8 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 11 in., were $35, now $25.
10 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 5 in., were $40, now $28.

Third floor.

Pillow Shams as Gifts We've prepared a splendid assortment of shams, prettily boxed, especially for holiday presents. There are many kinds, of cambric and of fine lawns; some handsomely embroidered. An elaborately braided sort, with hems, at only 65c., and the others run 85c., $1 and up to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pearl Brooches Beautiful pearls exquisitely set in new designs. A good variety of brooches, all in 14-karat gold settings. $6 to $56. In the collection are, among numerous other sorts:

Pearl Wreaths, at $7.50 to $9.75.
Pearl Crescents, $5.50 to $16.
Pearl Fleurs-de-lis, $6 to $22.
Pearl Wishbones, at $10.
Circle of Pearls, $8.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

No Agreement Upon the Bering Sea Question Reached Yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In view of a report current in London that the Bering Sea question had been finally settled, it was stated in an authoritative quarter to-day that such a settlement had not been reached. The status is about the same as it was a week ago, except that a large amount of expert testimony has been taken, and the two sides are waiting to shape the utmost concessions which each will grant.

Lord Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Senators Fairbanks and Faulkner, constituting the committee on questions relating to the lakes, were in session two hours this afternoon, but the subjects were too numerous and important to permit more than general consideration at this first sitting of the committee since the commission came here.

John A. Kasson, Special Reciprocity Commissioner of the United States, entertained the Commissioners at dinner to-night in the banquet room of the Metropolitan Club. Toasts for the President, the Queen, and the Emperor of Russia were drunk standing. The response to the toast to the Queen was made by the British Ambassador, and that to the toast to the Emperor of Russia was given by the Russian Ambassador. Other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Dominion of Canada," Sir Wilfrid Laurier; "International Justice—The Best Guarantee of International Peace," Lord Herschell; "The Army—The Instrument of Justice," Gen. Miles; "The Navy—The Instrument of Civilization," Rear Admiral Schley.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Claim for Rebate Upon Spirits Used in Manufactures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Argument was begun in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of R. Dunlap & Co. vs. the United States, involving the claim of this firm to a rebate on alcohol used in the manufacture of hats, as allowed by the sixty-first section of the Gorman-Wilson Tariff law. The case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the Court of Claims, which refused the petition for a rebate on the ground that the grant failed when the Secretary of the Treasury did not prescribe the regulations which were made necessary by the law.

The time for the presentation of the case was continued for two hours, and Attorney General Griggs and Joseph H. Choate will be heard to-morrow, the Attorney General for the Government and Mr. Choate for the appellants. There is much interest manifested in the case, especially among the manufacturers of proprietary medicines. It is said to involve an aggregate of $4,000,000.

New United States Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The President has appointed Edgar Allen to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

SAYS SILVER IS NOT DEAD

Senator Chandler Still Hopes for International Bimetallism.

FIGHT FOR IT TO CONTINUE

He Favors the Appointment of Another Commission and a Compromise on the Ratio.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, who is conspicuous occasionally as a double-standard advocate, is more convinced than ever "that the gold standard is not to be fastened upon the world." Circumstances, he admits, seem to be against the recognition of silver, and they might have been different, with opposite effects upon public opinion. He does not consider the issue dead.

"No," said the Senator emphatically, today, "it is not dead, and while the fight may last for twenty-five years, it will continue to be fought. With England face to face with the Indian problem, and with her failure to borrow the gold with which to supply currency for India, the question is still very much alive."

"You still believe, then, in the possibility of international bimetallism?" Mr. Chandler was asked.

"To such an extent," was his reply, "that if I were President McKinley I would appoint another commission, picking out active and interested men like Charles A. Towne, for instance—men who would endeavor to secure a favorable result—and would notify Great Britain and France of my action. I would not send the Commissioners abroad at once, but would wait for them to be invited. In my opinion, Great Britain would soon request their presence, and co-operation might also be expected from France, if that country had the time in the midst of her internal troubles to consider financial matters.

"It might be necessary to abandon the present ratio of sixteen to one and substitute twenty to one, but upon some such compromise I believe international bimetallism could be secured.

"If by 1900 nothing had been accomplished in the direction of international bimetallism, I am almost willing now to say that I would advocate independent coinage by the United States. I would not, however, be willing to leave the Republican Party on such an issue, but I should try to convince my Republican friends that such a course was the proper one to pursue.

"Silver has been called dead, and damned enough, but it does not seem to be buried out of sight. Why, when you think for a moment of the conditions throughout the world, you can see that the silver agitation is certain to continue. Two-thirds of the people of the world are so situated that they are compelled to use silver. In China are 400,000,000 and in India are 300,000,000, with millions more in the Asiatic countries and in Africa, and as long as gold is the standard in one part of the world and silver in another, just so long will there be a dislocation of exchange and a disturbance of commerce. A fixed standard of value for silver is necessary, and until it has been reached the silver question will not be settled.

"If a President should be elected in 1900 who is forcible in his character and who is also friendly to silver, it would not be impossible to produce an effect upon the Senate, even if that body should be apparently opposed to free coinage. We have seen Administrations convert the Senate to a position against silver, and why may we not witness the reverse? In addition to this, it is quite reasonable to believe that if the people spoke for the free coinage of silver in 1900, the Senate would be influenced in favor of some sort of legislation friendly to silver.

"It will not, however, require legislation to bring the silver question to the front. If the next President believes in silver, he will appoint a Secretary of the Treasury of the same belief, and together they can order the greenbacks to be renewed in silver, while the interest on the coin bonds can be paid in the same metal. As a matter of fact, we now practically pay interest in silver. When you deposit your interest check in bank, and then later go to draw against it, the chances are that you will receive silver certificates.

"In more than one way, as I have pointed out, the silver question will be kept alive. It is not dead yet, by any manner of means."

SENATORS ON EXPANSION.

Mr. Teller Advocates Annexation of the Philippines; Mr. Chandler Favors a Protectorate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Senator Teller is an outspoken expansionist.

"I have great faith," said he to-day, "in the ability of the Anglo-Saxon people to solve the problems of annexation. I have seen it stated that if we annex the Philippines the downfall of our Republic will date from McKinley's Administration. If the downfall comes it will not be from that cause.

"As a matter of fact, no such pessimistic outcome is to be feared. Suppose we did make a blunder. Does anybody suppose that a single blunder, no matter how great, will wreck the United States? It is absurd to think such a thing. We are too strong, too resourceful, too virile."

"Will the treaty be ratified at this session?"

"If it provides merely for the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in the islands, I should answer affirmatively. I do not believe it will go further than this.

"As I understand it, the Peace Commissioners will not attempt to bind Congress to any system of government in the Philippines or to the future disposition of the islands. Of course if they go so far as to do this, there will be a long debate and considerable opposition. Otherwise, the treaty will be ratified at this session of the Senate and there will be no necessity for an extra session."

Senator Chandler would get rid of the Philippines by liberating them as soon as a stable government can be established, with protection by the United States, and a commercial treaty giving free trade to the United States and our tariff laws against importations from other nations. He is willing, he says, to take the Islands from Spain and to take time to decide other questions.

He does not think the treaty will be ratified before the close of the present session of Congress.

MORE CRITICISM FOR SPAIN.

Lieut. Tejeiro Writes of the Folly Exhibited in Sending Cervera's Fleet to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Bureau of Naval Intelligence to-day issued another of its war series, this time "The Battles and Capitulation of Santiago de Cuba, by Lieutenant José Müller y Tejeiro, the Second in Command of the Naval Forces of the Province of Santiago de Cuba." Capt. Clover, the Chief of the Intelligence Bureau, explains in an introductory note, that the writer was an eye-witness of most of the events that he describes, and from his position had access to official information.

The publication begins with a chapter entitled "The Two Fleets," telling of the arrival of Cervera's squadron on the 19th of May and of the disappointment of the people, who expected no less than eight battleships instead of five. He makes a comparison very carefully and accurately of the vessels of the two squadrons. The Lieutenant mentions the fact that provisions were very short; also that the military element of the province was nine or ten months in arrears in the payment of consignments and had been living on credit for some time. Everything was lacking: food, money, credit, and purchasing resources were exhausted. He speaks of the difficulties of coaling, and shows that the fleet was very badly supplied.

The movements of the American fleet puzzled the Spaniards, as they did not know why the ships remained on watch all day and disappeared at night. But it was supposed that the Americans were afraid of the destroyers. Speaking of the Merrimac, he says that "we at Santiago have not succeeded in ascertaining definitely, though it is probably known in Spain from American newspapers that are in the habit of publishing everything, what was the real object that the Merrimac had in view."

He speaks of the action of the Spanish Admiral as one of the greatest acts of valor. The Lieutenant gives considerable space to the naval battle, most of which is taken from persons who were saved from the Spanish ships. The coolness and courage of Admiral Cervera are noted. The fire of the Spanish ships was said to have been slow, while that of the American ships was very brisk. In discussing the disaster, he says that the loss of the fleet had been foretold by all its commanders, but the public opinion in the Island of Cuba required the presence of the fleet in Cuban waters. The ships had not been cleaned, were short of coal, and not in good condition to fight. The fleet received definite orders from the Captain General of Cuba to leave Santiago, in spite of Admiral Cervera's remonstrances. He says the Spanish are proud of the disaster of Trafalgar on account of the heroism of the navy, and the battle of Santiago is much more glorious.

He closes the account of the naval battle of Santiago by saying:

I have never been able to understand the reason why there was sent to the Island of Cuba a fleet that was in no manner able to cope with that of the United States, and which, therefore, could in no wise prevent the ships of the latter from blockading our ports and controlling the sea; but since it was sent without its arrival being able to prevent the loss of the Island, which was lost, as experience has shown, from the very moment when war was accepted owing to the conditions prevailing there, then it should have been prevented from being destroyed, as it was, without resulting in any advantage whatever. The only way of gaining any advantage would have been, in my opinion, taking advantage of the fact that all the hostile ships were in Cuba, to send a few ships of great speed, more or less well armed, to the commercial ports of the United States and bombard them, even though not very effectively.

It is probable that public opinion, and especially of those who did not participate in the war, would have exacted the return of the ships, and then the Spanish fleet could have left Santiago in perfect safety and a catastrophe would have been avoided which has brought us no advantage. At the same time, the ports of the island, freed from the blockade, could have supplied themselves with provisions, and although the final result would probably have been the same, it would not have been so immediate.

But all this is nothing more than hypothesis and supposition, and not timely; besides, it was not my object in writing this book. I have told how Admiral Cervera's fleet started from the Cape Verde Islands, how it arrived at Santiago, and how it went out to fight with Admiral Sampson's fleet, convinced that the greater part of the people living in Spain are ignorant of what I have set forth, and also convinced that when the facts are known the results will be judged differently.

SIZE OF OUR NEW ARMY.

War Department Preparing a Bill Calling for 100,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—There is renewed talk of the reorganization of the regular army by the present session of Congress. The general impression seems to be that the new army should consist of 100,000 men, and that number no doubt will be recommended in the draft of the bill being prepared by the War Department. However, there has been advanced a suggestion to make a regular standing army of 75,000 men and to have a provisional army of 25,000 men, the latter made up largely of natives of the islands where the United States must do garrison duty. These troops could be officered from the United States Army, and provision made to give these officers increased rank and pay while on such duty.

It has been suggested that Lieutenants could became Captains and Captains Majors and so on to the highest officer of a regiment. It is proposed that the cost of maintaining this provisional army should come out of the revenues of the islands garrisoned. It is not intended that the whole garrison should be made up of such organizations of natives, but that a sufficient number of United States regulars should be at each important place to maintain order in any emergency.

MONITOR WYANDOTTE FOR SALE.

The Vessel Found Totally Unfit for Service in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It has been decided by the Navy Department officials to sell the monitor Wyandotte, now at the League Island Navy Yard.

The proposition was under consideration to repair the vessel with a view to utilizing her for some service for which she might be adapted, but inquiry developed the fact that too much money would be required for this purpose, and therefore a decision was reached to dispose of her. She is of the old single-turreted type.

Dinner to Costa Rica's President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President McKinley had as guest of honor at dinner to-night President Iglesias of Costa Rica. Among those invited to meet President Iglesias were the Vice President, Mr. Hobart; the representatives at the capital of the South and Central American Governments, and the members of the Cabinet.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Mechanicsville, Evelyn M. Chase.
NEW YORK—Burnwood, Frank Buckley.
NEW JERSEY—Cairo, D. W. Shoemaker; Layton, Washington Lantz.

Everything Seems Wrong

to the dyspeptic. The world is upside down; the times are out of joint; he's ready to turn his back upon his best friend.

Now, the thing that oftenest *is* wrong with dyspeptics, is their choice of a remedy. It seems to lie between drugs and medicines on the one hand and the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt on the other. They can't both be right; there's too much difference in their methods and in their results.

Carlsbad—the Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad has been curing dyspeptics for hundreds of years. Its natural solvent and stimulating properties correct perverted nutrition, repair waste and bring back a healthy digestion and appetite.

The only genuine imported Sprudel Salt (the water solidified at the spring) has the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Agts., New York," on every bottle.

A Blunder in Blending

Whiskies would irretrievably ruin the quality. Great care, skill and an accurate knowledge of flavors in combination is necessary to success. Moreover, the blender must be familiar with the best processes for "conditioning" the whiskey and bringing it to perfect maturity.

OLD VALLEY WHISKEY

is a pure, palatable and delightfully flavored blend that is produced by an experienced and careful blender. It never varies in its quality, which is always of superior excellence. For nearly forty years it has been the favorite—on its merits alone. Physicians prescribe it for their patients.

For Sale by all Reliable Dealers.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., NEW YORK.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Self-Made Men

are those who took advantage of every opportunity that came along and made the most of it. They literally carved their way to success, actuated always by an indomitable desire to learn. There are better opportunities to succeed to-day than ever before, but only the man of brains and education is able to grasp them. It lies within any man's power, however, to constantly work toward higher and better things. The spirit of contentment with one's lot is to be deplored. Progress is the order of the age. Without it you are soon elbowed out of the race and left behind. One of the greatest opportunities for self-development is that offered by the Bloomingdale Encyclopædia Britannica Club. It enables you to have in your house at a very small cost the grandest work of reference ever put in print.

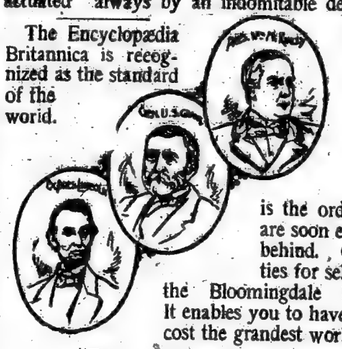

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OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

BANK CASHIER IN CONTEMPT.

A Cleveland (Ohio) Official Refused to Name Dishonest Taxpayers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Thomas Wilson, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, was cited to appear before the United States Circuit Court for contempt to-day for refusing to answer a question put to him by Attorney General Monett in the bank tax hearing.

Several bank cashiers were summoned to appear before Special Examiner Belford, the object being to compel the bankers to explain the variation of the figures given in their reports to the Controller of the Currency and their returns to the auditor for taxation. While Mr. Wilson was being examined by Attorney General Monett he made the statement that there was not a taxpayer in the county that returned his property for taxation at more than 60 per cent. of its true value.

"Can you name one person who makes his tax return at 60 per cent. of the true value of his property?" asked Mr. Monett.

"I can, but I do not wish to be the cause of other people being involved in this matter, and I refuse to mention any names," replied the witness.

Mr. Monett then had Mr. Wilson certified to the United States Circuit Court for contempt.

Magowans Arraigned in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Ex-Mayor F. A. Magowan and his wife, Mrs. Barnes-Magowan, arrived here from Erie to-day in charge of Detective Watt, and were arraigned before Judge Dissette in the Criminal Court upon the charge of child-stealing. After a brief hearing, Magowan's bail was placed at $2,500 and that of his wife at $1,000 for their appearance in court to-morrow. Hackman & Johnson, attorneys, furnished the bond. Mr. Magowan declared that the case would be bitterly contested and no effort or money would be spared in the fight.

Contest Over John Robinson's Estate.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The estate of the late John Robinson, a pioneer in the circus business of the West, is to figure in litigation. He left his fortune to his sons. His widow, Frankie Bailey, a New York burlesque actress, claims a share of the estate, and through a lawyer here has begun suit to obtain it.

GET THE GENUINE.

Hunyadi János

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

For Disordered Stomach
For Constipation and Biliousness

ITS SUPERIORITY IS UNQUESTIONED.

Prescribed by the Medical Profession for 25 years.

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Trustees' Sale---For Bank Creditors

—OF—

Fine Jewelry at Public Auction

By order of STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,

47 Liberty Street.

Sale Daily at N3on. Seats Reserved for Ladies.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT

Grace Syndicate's Contract with the Isthmian Government.

WILL HAVE EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS

Cardenas-Menocal Compact Must Be Rescinded or Have Expired Before the Company Can Proceed.

No member of the firm of William R. Grace & Co. would yesterday discuss any newspaper article having reference to the Interoceanic Canal Company, controlled by what is known as the Grace Syndicate, or the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. As has been published, Edward Eyre and Edward F. Cragin, the former a Director in the William R. Grace & Co. corporation, have a contract with the Government of Nicaragua for the construction of an interoceanic canal through the Nicaraguan Isthmus, the terms of which were published by decree at Managua Oct. 31 last.

One of its articles permits Messrs. Eyre and Cragin to negotiate with the Maritime Company of Nicaragua for a rescission of the Cardenas-Menocal contract of April, 1887, which expires Oct. 9, 1899. The Interoceanic Company is to be organized within six months from the time of the rescission or the expiration of this contract, but until such conditions exist the Nicaraguan Government cannot be held to its promise to grant the Interoceanic Company exclusive right to construct the canal. Such obstacles removed, the Interoceanic Company will have perpetual rights to construct, own, and operate a maritime canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Nicaraguan Isthmus. The Eyre-Cragin contract secures all necessary privileges and protection for the company, its contractors, engineers, agents, and employes, with all territory and waters necessary to construction and operation.

Other provisions in favor of the new company are exclusive control of its canal and accessories and of its tolls, exemption from direct or indirect taxation and imposts, the policing of the canal, the principle of lex loci contractu to govern contracts made by the company, neutrality of the ports at extremities, which shall be free ports, and ample land grants with mineral and timber rights.

The Interoceanic Company contracts on its part:

First—To commence the excavation of the canal within two years from the date of the organization of the company.

Second—To complete a transportation line between the two oceans by means of railways and boats on Lake Nicaragua and the upper part of the San Juan River within three years following said organization. This communication shall be effected by means of boats which can transport the railroad cars from one point to another. Said line shall remain in operation during the time of the construction of the canal.

Third—To construct the canal during the ten years following the organization of the company. At the end of said period the canal shall be open to universal traffic.

The penalties agreed on are:

First—For each year of delay in beginning the work of excavation of the canal the company shall pay a fine of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, American gold, to the Government of Nicaragua.

Second—For each year of delay in completing the transportation line by railways and boats the company shall pay a fine of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, American gold.

Third—For each year of suspension of traffic on the provisional transportation line from ocean to ocean it shall pay a fine of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, American gold.

Fourth—For each year of delay in opening the canal to universal traffic it shall pay a fine of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, American gold.

It is understood that if these delays should be occasioned by force majeure or casus fortuitus which shall have interrupted the works or impeded the action of the company, it shall not incur these fines and shall be given an extension of time equal to that of the interruption.

It is also understood that if at the end of the tenth year the canal shall not have been opened to commerce, but if the company shall have invested in the enterprise the sum of fifty million ($50,000,000) dollars, American gold, it shall enjoy an extension of time sufficient to allow the completion of the works without paying the fines.

The payment of any of the fines specified in this article shall not exclude the payment of others which the company may have incurred.

When in the judgment of the Government the company shall have incurred a fine the former shall give notice thereof to the representative of the company in the State.

The Nicaraguan Government is to receive for its grants and concessions 8 per cent. of the company's stock, but this shall be given as fully paid and non-assessable, and not less than $8,000,000. The Government is to have the privilege of naming one of the company's Directors.

This provision is in the contract: "During one hundred and ninety-nine (199) years from the day on which the canal is opened to universal traffic for the first time the net profits in their entirety shall belong to the stockholders of the company. During the following ninety-nine (99) years the company shall pay to its stockholders out of the net profits a cumulative annual dividend of ten (10) per centum, and of such balance as may remain it shall pay one-half to the Government of Nicaragua and the other half shall belong to the stockholders. After the expiration of this second period the company shall pay to the Government of Nicaragua one-half of the net annual profits and the other half shall belong to the stockholders."

Messrs. Eyre and Cragin have paid the Nicaraguan Government $100,000 to bind the contract. Four months after the organization of their company $400,000 additional will be paid. These deposits or guarantees will bear 4 per cent. interest. If they are exhausted by fines, $500,000 more is to be paid into the Nicaraguan Treasury.

Of causes of annulment the contract says:

First—If the company shall not be legally organized within the time specified in Article II.

Second—For failure to make the deposits in the General Treasury of Nicaragua which the company may be obliged to make by this contract.

Third—For any transfer which the company may make of this contract to any Government without the previous consent of the Government of Nicargua or of the Government of the Republic of which Nicaragua may form part.

Fourth—For non-completion of the line of transportation from ocean to ocean, by means of railway and boats, within six years from the date of the organization of the company.

Fifth—For abandonment of the works of the canal during a period of three consecutive years.

Sixth—For non-delivery to the Government of the stock to which it shall be entitled in the place, time, and form set forth in Article XXX. of this contract.

The Cardenas-Menocal contract is again treated on as follows in Article XLI.: "It is understood that for the purposes of this contract the Cardenas-Menocal contract shall cease to have legal existence on the 9th day of October, 1899, and therefore all the foregoing stipulations shall take effect without necessity of further action, declaration, or law on the 10th of October, 1899, or sooner should Messrs. Eyre and Cragin, their heirs or assigns, obtain the rescission of the Cardenas-Menocal contract. In this latter case it shall be sufficient that said Eyre and Cragin, their heirs or assigns, should notify the Government in writing, inclosing the document or documents that prove the rescission. The date of said notice, or the 10th day of October, 1899, as the case may be, shall fix the commencement of the period within which the Interoceanic Canal Company shall be organized in accordance with Article II. hereof."

Delegates to Farmers' Conference.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Gov. Black to-day appointed as delegates to represent the State at the National Farmers' Congress, to be held at Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 6, 1898, the following: Henry E. Pierson and Henry S. Ambler, Chatham; James Hopkins, North Castle; N. C. Spaulding, Schodack Landing; W. W. Ware, Batavia; D. P. Witter, Richford; J. D. F. Woolston, Cortland; F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville; Seth Fehner, Aurora; Charles E. Fuller, Conklin; O. H. Hale, North Stockholm; A. W. Litchard, Rushford; I. P. Roberts, Ithaca; W. H. Jordan, Geneva; F. J. H. Kracke, New York City; George L. Flanders, Albany; E. J. Preston, Amenia, and M. V. Stupplebeen, Ghent.

Express Robbery at Almaden, Kan.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—Officials of the United States Express Company in this city were notified to-day that its office at Almadea, Kan., was robbed last night. The safe was opened and its valuable contents taken. The officials will not give the amount of the loss, but it is known that the robbers got a package containing $3,000 in greenbacks that had been sent by the Standard Meat and Live Stock Company of this city to its agent at Almadea. It is believed the robbery was committed by cowboys.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

MUCH SLEIGHING UP TOWN.

The Speedway, Upper Seventh Avenue, and Central Park Thronged.

The warm sunshine of yesterday played havoc with the intentions of those who live below Fifty-ninth Street, and who intended to have a comfortable day's sleighing, for while the Central Park roads and the Speedway were in excellent condition for the sport, the snow on the streets was slushy and uninviting.

But once on the Park roads or on the Speedway, one might enjoy one's self to the limit. The more fashionable turnouts kept to the Park drives and upper Seventh Avenue, where the roadbed is smooth and firm, and where fast driving is not permitted.

Most of the speed drivers used the small light cutter that weighs scarcely more than a racing sulky, but many that had pairs had low, broad sleighs, capable of seating two comfortably. Mitchell Levy was one of the first of the fast drivers to strike the smooth Speedway, and anything that came up for a brush with his big chestnut mare had to show the speed of the wind to get its nose in front. Oscar Mayer and Henry Zahn, Jr., had an interesting brush from the bride arch up to the end of the speeding ground, the former with Kate G. in the shafts and the latter with a big sorrel gelding that stepped along as if snow was its natural foothold. Capt. McDonald showed a pair of speedy blacks to a low, broad sleigh, and Alexander Newberger was out, as usual, behind Smilax.

HORSES SOLD AT LEXINGTON.

Good Prices Obtained for Thoroughbreds Known to be Winners.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 29.—The tried horses that are able to go out and win money sold well here to-day, but brood mares, weanlings, and stallions went begging. The Breeders' Protective Association got a number of the brood mares, and many others went for $5 and $10 per head. One hundred and seven head of thoroughbreds brought a total of $22,220. The best sales were:

Princess Bowling, ch. m., 12, by Imp. Prince Charlie, dam Kattie Bowling; Sidney Paget, New York $750
Buck Massie, br. h., by Hanover, dam Triana; W. H. McCorkle, Lexington 850
Kittie B., ch. m., 5, by The Minstrel, dam Minnie May; W. E. Jordan, Chicago 850
J. H. C., b. c., 2, by Imp. Pirate of Penzance, dam Lillie B.; W. B. Ratterman, Nashville 1,850
Wamsutta, br. m., 12, by Longfellow, dam Sierra Nevada; H. E. Leigh, Lexington ..1,900
Ed Tipton, b. c., 2, by Imp. Drover, dam Mary Parks; Woodford & Buckner, Paris. 850
Ir Bird, br. c., 2, by Patron, dam Peggy Merrill; W. E. Jordan, New York 1,800
The Devil, b. c., 3, by Major Richards, dam Patagonia; R. T. Holloway, Lexington 2,800
Frank Wayman, b. c., 3, by Major Richards, dam Blue Bell; W. R. Ratterman 750

THE SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

Large Crowd at the Garden to See Directum, the Famous Trotter.

Fully 2,000 people braved the storm last night to see Directum, 2:05¼, the fastest trotter that ever lived, exhibited at the Fasig sale in Madison Square Garden. Directum was purchased recently in California by W. E. Spiers of Glens Falls, N. Y., for $20,000, and was exhibited only as an attraction.

The sale of horses throughout the day was not marked by any very large prices, but the animals offered sold well for the quality they showed. Details of the sale are as follows:

May Etta, (trotter,) b. m., 6 years, by Baron Wilkes-Augustine; I. I. McDonald, Cuthbert, Ga 400
Darkness, (trotter, trial 2:19½) blk. m., 5 years, by Dark Night; S. Spitz & Co., Vienna, Austria 475
Judge Rice, (trotter, 2:16½,) blk. g., 8 years by George Willis-Little Sue; J. S. Ferguson 725
Pearl Wilson, (trotter,) br. f., 2 years, by Gambetta Wilkes-Gondola; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y. 410
Gloster H., (trotter, 2:17¼,) br. h., 10 years, by Superior-Raven; S. Spitz & Co. 500
Electra, (trotter,) b. f., 3 years, by Hambrino-Ella G.; Alexander Frazier, Kansas City 350
Myla, (trotter, trial 2:30,) b. m., 6 years, by Hambrino-Ella G.; Ed Tipton, Lexington, Ky 400
Lady McGregor, (trotter, 2:24¼,) b. m., 5 years, by Bruce McGregor; F. L. Gunther. 425
Layolania, (trotter, 2:28¾,) g. m., 7 years, by General Wilkes-Nelly Riley; S. Spitz & Co 425
Otella, (trotter, trial 2:17½,) br. m., 4 years, by Wilkes Boy-Susan; Joseph Brandon, New York 335
Fannie Pitman, (trotter, trial 2:16¾,) b. m., 7 years, by Gambetta-Carrie Banker; William Runyon, Philadelphia 375
Ione, (trotter, 2:20¼,) br. m., 6 years, by Legal Chief; F. L. Gunther 425
Rival, (trotter, 2:17½,) br. m., 5 years, by Antonio-Marie Leland; J. H. Fay 425
Almouna, (trotter, trial 2:12,) b. g., 6 years, by Altus-Namouna; Henry Hayden, Kirkwood, (trotter, trial 2:28,) ch. g., 6 years, by Wilkeswood-Blanche; Dr. H. D. Gill 710
Quito, (trotter, 2:27¼,) b. g., 2 years, by Quartermaster-Lady Levan; Ed Tifton, Lexington, Ky 385
..... 350

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 29.—Races at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, Futurity course. Durwad, 107 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 1, won; Dongara, 112, (P. Sgott,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Mainbar, 112, (Hennessy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Corriente, Sir Blanco, Peixotto II., Glacier, Edgemont, Esperando, Belola, and Schnitz also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Polka, 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, won; Peter Weber, 98, (Devine,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Elizabeth R., 95, (Gray,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04⅘. Santa Flora, Recivan, Abano, Silver Beaux, Rear Admiral, Fuga, Simi Bly, and Sirome also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile. Rey Del Tierra, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Benamela, 103, (Rutter,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Pongo, 97, (Holmes,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Nonesuch, Roulette Wheel, and Aruna also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, six furlongs. Casdale, 92 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, won; Espionage, 95, (McNickels,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Bonibel, 95, (J. Woods,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Ranier, Hemera, Malay, and Olinthus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Greyhurst, 101 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, won; Adam Andrew, 112, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Lady Hurst, 101, (A. Weber,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:53⅘. Octuruck, McFarlane, Eureka, and Twinkle Twink also ran.

RANKING OF TENNIS PLAYERS.

M. D. Whitman of Harvard Placed First and in the Scratch Class.

The Ranking Committee of the National Lawn Tennis Association, which held a meeting on Friday in Boston, gave out a statement in this city yesterday of the ranking and classification of the players. The committee made a complete review of the career of every player of ability of the past year. Malcolm D. Whitman of Harvard, who won the National single championship at Newport, was placed first, and at scratch. The ranking in full follows:

CLASS 1.

M. D. Whitman, scratch.	C. R. Budlong,
L. E. Ware,	E. P. Fischer,
W. S. Bond,	G. L. Wrenn, Jr.,
Dwight Davis,	R. D. Stevens.

CLASS 2.

S. C. Millett,	J. D. Forbes.
G. K. Bolden,	

CLASS 3.

Holcombe Ward,	H. H. Hackett.
George H. Miles,	

CLASS 4.

J. C. Davidson,	J. P. Paret,
Beals Wright,	Alfred Codman,
R. H. Carleton,	J. A. Allen.

CLASS 5.

A. P. Hawes,	A. L. Williston,
E. R. Marvin,	Harry Cole,
Ralph McKittrick,	W. J. Clothier,
Richard Hooker,	E. Tudor Gross,
G. Winthrop Lee,	R. D. Little.

CLASS 6.

Herbert Ewer,	S. P. Ware,
Caleb Whitbeck,	B. S. Harris,
H. K. Auchincloss,	H. E. Avery.
H. A. Plummer,	

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

No Interference Expected on the Part of Aldermen.

Alderman Okie introduced an ordinance at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday providing that persons taking part in a six-day bicycle race should have at least six hours rest a day. This was a substitute for Alderman McCall's ordinance, which has for some time been under consideration by the Law Committee, providing for a twelve-hour rest each day.

Mr. Okie said that the one-hundred-and-forty-two-hour bicycle race was to begin in less than a week, and some action should be taken quickly. The ordinance was referred to the Law Committee by a vote of 35 to 16, which means that the managers of the coming race will probably not be annoyed by it.

BOY GOVERNMENT ON FARM

A Miniature County Set Up by Industrial Colony Association.

MAKE AND EXECUTE OWN LAWS

Children of the Slums Transformed Into Self-Reliant, Trustworthy Citizens.

Stereopticon views illustrating how twenty-eight boys taken from the slums of New York City conduct a government of their own on a farm at Gardner, Ulster County, this State, were displayed last night in the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The occasion was the second annual meeting of the Industrial Colony Association, which was organized to help poor boys who are growing up amid vice and depressing influences.

On the association's specially equipped farm city boys of the rougher class who are willing to try a total change of environment and submit to a certain degree of wholesome discipline are accepted as boy citizens. A boy government has been established in the form of a miniature county. The citizens, who are between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, make their own laws and enforce them through officers chosen from their own number. Each boy is required to work and be self-supporting. He is at liberty the first of each week to contract for any one of several different kinds of work for that week. With the "colony money" in which he is paid he purchases meals, lodgings, and clothing. An industrious boy can easily earn enough money to leave him a small weekly surplus after paying his necessary expenses.

The laws of this boy-government are administered in fairness and are seriously obeyed. Violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment in the colony jail. There are boy supervisors, boy policemen, and a boy sheriff. Whenever a boy on this farm becomes too lazy to work he is classed as a pauper, and is cared for by the Sheriff, who is also the Overseer of the Poor. The disgrace of pauperism and its attendant discomforts speedily puts an end to idling and causes the boys to become industrious and thrifty. They deposit their savings in the colony bank, which pays interest. When they leave the colony the money is redeemed in legal currency. The fact that the boys enforce their own laws imparts a peculiar zest and spirit to the administration of this unique county government.

In exhibiting the pictures last night, Frederic H. Steele, Secretary of the association, described the methods of procedure and told incidents of the every-day life of the boy-citizens. He said that one of the best citizens in the colony now was a boy who was taken from the west side of this city about one year ago with the reputation of being incorrigible. His parents were obliged to send him away from home because he had the habit of stealing everything that came within his reach. Now he is described as a self-respecting and trustworthy lad with an earnest purpose in life.

The report of the Treasurer of this association showed that the total receipts of the farm colony last year were $3,117.27, a slight excess over the expenditures.

In addressing the meeting last night ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss said that it would not do to expend all of one's energy in tearing down bad things. The real object of reform could not be attained unless the reformers saved some of their strength to engage in constructive work. Well-directed efforts in helping boys to start right and to become useful members of the community constituted the best kind of practical reform work. The Industrial Colony Association was helping to make good citizens, was giving poor and friendless boys a chance to develop in the right way, to make something of themselves. Success in elevating the people of the slums depended upon the way in which the work was attempted. Philanthropists who desired to help the poor, the lowly, and, perhaps, the vicious, must go to the slums like brothers and sisters and win the confidence of the people there. No philanthropist could do any good to such people by standing on a pedestal and beckoning them to come up. The helper must go down and take the needy ones by the hand.

In this progressive age, said Mr. Moss, nothing in a large city was more progressive than juvenile depravity. There could not be too many Industrial Colony Associations. They were all doing splendid work, and yet all that they could do did not prevent a frightful increase of juvenile depravity in this city. Each boy taken out of the slums and taken to an industrial colony was like one snatched from an evil life.

Mrs. Lyman Bainbridge, Superintendent of the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission Society, made a spirited plea for the juvenile waifs of the community. She described them as "pushed-out" boys, whom nobody wanted around. Born of poor and often dissolute parents, they were driven out into the streets because they were in the way at home; whenever they attempted to play on the street they were chased by policemen and told to "get out"; so they grew up feeling neglected and friendless and developing a reckless spirit of resentment.

Mrs. Bainbridge told of a poor and almost friendless boy named Paul, who lived in the basement of a tenement. He slept having under his head a copy of the life of Abraham Lincoln, which was the only book he ever read. In an old stocking he had a few pennies, to which he added whenever he could. He told Mrs. Bainbridge some time ago that when he got money enough he was going to school, and was going to learn to be like Lincoln. Paul was described as one of the few "rough diamonds" of the slums.

THE DIXON-GARDNER FIGHT.

Referee Awards Decision to Former—Big Crowd Sees the Bout.

In spite of the fiasco on Tuesday of last week, when the Corbett and Sharkey fight was decided, a large crowd turned out last night to see George Dixon and Oscar Gardner fight twenty-five rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club. Both men are known as fast, earnest boxers, and as is usually the case in featherweight matches, theirs was a satisfactory exhibition. "Charley" White, the club referee, did not officiate in the principal bout, but he was loudly cheered when he stepped through the ropes to referee the preliminary bouts. The big bout was decided by "Dick" Roche, who gave the fight to Dixon, after twenty-five rounds of very hard, clever boxing by both contestants.

His decision was not a popular one, for while Dixon did almost all of the leading, Gardner met almost every blow cleverly and managed to land more often and harder than Dixon. A draw would have been a good decision. "Tom" Sharkey was one of Dixon's seconds.

Wisconsin Politician a Suicide.

WHITE WATER, Wis., Nov. 29.—Pitt Gravath, the well-known Democratic leader, is dead from laudanum poisoning and gas inhaling. It is supposed despondency at the death of his wife was the cause of his act. The suicide was sensational, in that Gravath wrote letters to his friends describing his feelings as he gradually approached death. During carpet-bagging days he was clerk of the Louisiana Senate.

South Dakota Rejects Woman Suffrage

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 29.—Final returns have been received from the various counties on the Constitutional amendments submitted at the recent election. Woman suffrage was defeated by 4,008, and the South Carolina dispensary system by 965, while the initiative and referendum has been carried by a majority of a little over 6,000. The vote on the three amendments reached only about one-half the total vote polled at the election.

Willis, Murderer, Must Hang.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—The Connecticut Supreme Court this afternoon handed down a decision sustaining the decision of the lower court in the case of Benjamin R. Willis, the Fairfield County murderer of David G. R. Lambert of Wilton. Willis was to have been hanged on Nov. 4, but Gov. Cooke granted a reprieve until Dec. 30. The death sentence must now stand.

New President for Oberlin College.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The Trustees of Oberlin College to-day elected the Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago as President of that institution. It is understood he will accept and assume the position on Jan. 4, 1899, when the Winter term begins.

MR. PORTER AT SANTIAGO.

Special Tariff Commissioner of Cuba and Puerto Rico Making a Second Tour of the Islands.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Nov. 29.—Robert P. Porter, United States Special Commissioner to Cuba and Puerto Rico, charged with the duty of inquiring into and reporting upon the economic and financial conditions of both islands, with especial reference to the tariff, arrived outside the harbor at daybreak this morning on the Admiral Dewey, which left Boston last Thursday. Owing to the port dues, and also the quarantine regulations enforced at Jamaica, the Hist went to meet the Admiral Dewey off Morro Castle and brought ashore the long-delayed mails and also a supply of turkeys, which, though somewhat late, were welcome. The Admiral Dewey, after transferring Mr. Porter and his party, with the mails and supplies, to the Hist, proceeded on her course to Jamaica.

Mr. Porter on reaching Santiago immediately visited Gen. Leonard Wood. He then went to the Custom House. He has many suggestions to make regarding the tariff, recommending chiefly an increase on the duties on wine and a decrease in those on the necessaries of life. He will visit Daiquiri and Juragua to inspect the mining interests in the province. The next steamer of the American Mail Steamship Company, which calls here, will take Mr. Porter to Jamaica, after which he will return to the United States.

The United States transport Reina de los Angeles is now leaving supplies along the north coast of Santiago Province. She is also taking two companies of immunes to join Col. Hood at Gibara. The means of communication overland to Holguin have been found extremely difficult owing to the recent rains, flooded streams and boggy lands. Consequently it is necessary to rely principally upon the periodical trips of steamers like the Reina de los Angeles and others available.

Gen. Wood intends to make his long-delayed trip along the north coast this week; but it is possible that there may be another postponement, owing to the negro regiment troubles at San Luis and other important business.

THE EXPLOSION IN HAVANA.

Eleven More Victims Dead—Owner of the Explosives Arrested.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Eleven more of the persons injured in the explosion in a house on the Avenue Infanta yesterday have died. Some of the injured are progressing favorably, but others are still in a critical condition.

The Civil Governor this morning visited the wounded in the hospitals and houses, and distributed over $50 among them, and the residents of San Lazaro held a meeting to-night and started a relief fund.

Jeronimo Smith, the owner of the cartridges which exploded, has been arrested. It is understood that active influences are at work in order to secure his release and hush the matter up.

The Chester Puts to Sea.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 29.—The United States transport Chester, with the Fifteenth United States Infantry on board, and which was run ashore yesterday in the channel four miles below the city, was pulled off by tugs to-day. She will get away for Cuba to-night.

PHILIPPINE REBELS FIGHTING.

Hostilities in Progress Between Rival Republics in Some of the Islands —San Ignacio Captured.

MANILA, Nov. 29.—It is reported that a section of the insurgents, called the Guards of Honor, who are opposed to Aguinaldo, has captured San Ignacio, in the Province of Pangasinan, Island of Luzon, at the instance of the Spanish priests.

Advices from Iloilo say the natives of the Visayas Islands have established a republic, independent of Luzon.

In some of the islands hostilities are proceeding between rival republics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The apprehension which manifested itself some time ago over the attitude of Aguinaldo and the Philippine insurgents has not entirely disappeared, though the Administration believes they will accept the situation without any conflict with the United States. The matter was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and some of the views expressed indicated a possibility that the insurgents may yet have to be dealt with.

On the whole, however, the President expects that serious trouble with Aguinaldo will be avoided, but at the same time has guarded against an outbreak by taking precautionary measures. The American force already in occupancy of part of the Philippines is regarded as altogether adequate to cope with any emergency that may arise.

The future government of the islands came up incidentally, and Secretary Alger made some suggestions as to details of a military government of the islands.

EVENTS IN MANILA.

Dewey and Several Generals Attend the Loyal Legion Banquet.

MANILA, Nov. 29.—At the Loyal Legion banquet here yesterday evening there were sixty-four guests present. Nearly every commandery was represented.

Gen. Anderson presided, and Rear Admiral Dewey was received by a guard of honor from the Oregonians.

The speakers were Gens. Anderson, Harrison Gray Otis, Reeve, King, and MacArthur; Capts. Glass and Coghlan, and Col. Hawkins.

The Concord has sailed for Canton.

The steamer Culgoa has arrived here from Sydney, New South Wales, with supplies. She has been transferred to the American flag.

The transport Zealandia has arrived here with reinforcements. Three other transports are expected daily.

The Caseno Español here has donated $40 to each Spanish officer and $10 to each private held in captivity by the insurgents.

The Filipino papers are demanding good roads into the interior for the transportation of produce, which is now wasted.

GERMAN VESSELS FOR SPAIN.

Four North German Lloyd Steamers to Transport Troops from Cuba.

Gustav H. Schwab, the agent of the North German Lloyd Line in this city, said yesterday that he had received a cablegram from the Bremen office announcing that the steamers Werra, Fulda, Hapsburg, and Muenchen had been chartered to the Compania Trasatlantica to be used to transport the Spanish troops now in Cuba to Spain. The Spanish Line had not enough vessels to remove all the troops before Jan. 1, and for this reason the vessels of the North German Lloyd Line have been secured. The Werra and Fulda are at the company's docks at Hoboken, and yesterday they were taking on coal and provisions. They will probably leave here on Friday in charge of their regular officers. Each vessel can accommodate 2,100 soldiers, and each steamer is to make two trips.

Mr. Schwab declined to state the charter price, and said that J. M. Ceballos, the agent of the Spanish Line in this city, might tell this. At the office of J. M. Ceballos & Co., however, the only information given was that the vessels had been chartered.

Gen. Brooke to Leave Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 29.—Major Gen. John R. Brooke, who is about to retire from the command of the Department of Puerto Rico, will return to the United States by the first steamer available.

He will be succeeded by Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, who is in turn succeeded at Ponce by Col. John B. Castleman.

Virginia Negro Sentenced to Die.

BEDFORD CITY, Va., Nov. 29.—Yesterday an indictment was found by the Grand Jury against James Webster, a negro, for an assault committed on Nov. 19 on Miss Mary Aunspaugh, an aged white lady of this city. To-day the case was called at 10 o'clock. At 3:30 it was given to the jury and at 4:05 a verdict was rendered of guilty with the death penalty. The prisoner will be sentenced to-morrow morning.

500 Chinese Leave San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29.—The steamer Coptic, which sailed to-day, took 500 Chinese away, several of whom were ordered deported by the courts. Many of the Chinese were wealthy residents, who visit their own country to celebrate the New Year.

BLANCO WILL SAIL TO-DAY

Ex-Captain General of Cuba Takes Leave of Friends in Havana.

TRANSPORTS OFF WITH TROOPS

Cuban Assembly Again Meets—Gen. Lorente Welcomed in the City of Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, Nov. 29, 9:50 P. M.—Marshal Blanco, it is expected, will go on board the steamer Villaverde this evening shortly before midnight, and the steamer will probably leave for Spain early in the morning.

He finished dinner at 8 o'clock, and then, accompanied by his aides, Major Duzell and Capt. Panzan, went on foot to pay a farewell visit to the family of Señor Lambilio, with whom he has been for many years on terms of intimate friendship.

At the hour of filing this dispatch, the boat of the Captain of the Port is waiting to carry him to the Villaverde.

Two companies of the Otumba battalion embarked on the Villaverde at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

This evening the Spanish steamer Covadonga sailed with two batteries of artillery, the Gerona squadron of cavalry, and the Fifth Battalion of infantry, a total of 1,800 men.

Upon the completion of the evacuation of Pinar del Rio, the Havana division of the Spanish Army will embark. The first troops to go on board the transports will be Gen. Valderama's brigade, then Gen. Tejeda's division, next Gen. Vernal's division, whose headquarters is at Cardenas, and then Gen. Molina's division, at Matanzas.

The evacuation will be ended with the embarkation of the Las Villas division, under Gen. Aguerre.

All the Spanish war vessels now here will go into dry dock, and have their bottoms cleaned preparatory to sailing for Spain. The Rapido will be the first ship docked, and she will be followed by the Infanta Isabel, Conde Venadito, and Alfonso XII., which will then sail for the Island of Martinique, the rendezvous of the Spanish squadron which is returning to Spain.

The Treasury here received yesterday cable transfers from Madrid amounting to 1,840,000 pesos, to be applied to military and civil requirements and back pay.

The Cuban Assembly established headquarters yesterday at the farm of El Carmen, a mile from Playa de Marianao, where to-day the members held a session and discussed routine matters. Gen. Blanco yesterday gave $500 from his private purse to the Reina Mercedes Hospital.

The Cuban General Lorente arrived yesterday afternoon at the City of Pinar del Rio. He was entertained at dinner at the Grand Hotel by prominent citizens, and in the evening El Globo gave a ball in his honor in the Lope de Vega Theatre.

At the request of the Mayor of the city, the insurgent troops have been stationed at the City Hall, the city prison, the Spanish Bank, and the usual guard posts.

To-morrow the Spanish gunboat Dardo and the steam launch Esperanza, valued at $2,800 and $1,300, respectively, will be sold at public auction.

A NEW SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Projected by an English Company to Pierce Southern Coal Fields.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29.—The local promoters of the Black Diamond Railroad scheme to-day received information that Sir Thomas Tancred, the English engineer sent to this country by an English financial syndicate, would recommend that the road be built by his President.

Before starting for London the engineer stated to Col. Albert E. Boone of Zanesville, Ohio, the chief promoter, and other prominent men interested in the deal that he would approve the survey and recommend the investment. This is considered a consummation of the financiering. Col. Boone has the contract for building the road, and expects to commence work the 1st of next May.

The road will extend from Port Royal, S. C., to Columbus, Ohio, penetrating all the coal fields of East Tennessee and Kentucky, and passing through this city. It will be 322 miles long, double tracked, and will cost $40,000,000.

BOSTON AS A TERMINAL.

The Largest Passenger Station and the Largest Freight Yard.

From The Boston Herald.

While Boston boasts the largest railroad passenger station in the world, this by no means ends her claim to distinction as a great traffic terminal, for at South Boston is the most important merchandise freight yard in the United States, if not on the globe. Within its area are over thirty-five miles of track, while the number of cars handled daily is close on to 1,500.

Of course, there are a number of points in the West where the actual tonnage is in excess of the South Boston yards, but it is made up almost exclusively of grain and packing house products shipped in bulk to distant points on the seaboards. This differs in character from the business that comes to the local yard. This is entirely of manufactured products for distribution throughout the country, and one train may contain goods for a thousand different consignees. It will be readily seen that an enormous amount of labor is involved in dispatching a train loaded with miscellaneous goods, as they have to be so disposed of that the cars may be set off with the least amount of switching. Work at the South Boston yards will be greatly enhanced on the 27th of the present month, when the freight business at the Park Square terminal is to be transferred to the first-mentioned point.

JUST LIKE BROOKLYN.

Real Estate Sometimes Inexplicably Escapes Assessment.

From The London City Press.

Perhaps the most singular report that has ever been submitted to the Corporation will be discussed at the next meeting of that body. It seems that there are many properties in the city which have not been assessed for the consolidated—or sewers—rate for several years past. The most peculiar feature of the discovery is that it has been more or less accidental. In the meantime nearly £5,000 per annum has been lost to the city, owing either to the laxity of the existing system of assessment or to the complex character of the parochial machinery which is employed in the parishes of the city. These long-lost assessments are not confined to one portion or district of the city; on the contrary, they have been discovered in almost every part. In the East End parishes the omissions are very glaring. One property, it may be mentioned, stands in three wards—Aldgate, Portsoken, and Tower—and no one seems to have considered it to be his business to properly locate the premises for the purposes of assessment. The mystery still remains unsolved. In another instance, in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, an assessment of over £1,000 has been playing a game of hide-and-seek with the rate collectors, while in others no mention is made in the rate books of fairly large properties. In some cases two or three hundred a year has been lost, while in others the sums represent a score or more pounds.

The loss to the city in a group of seven wards is estimated to have been nearly £2,000 for several years past. In another instance a large piece of land on the eastern borders of the city appears to have dropped out of all knowledge so far as assessment is concerned, the result being a loss of several hundreds of pounds to the civic purse. The assessment of a portion of a large public institution—Christ's Hospital—in the city appears to have been hopelessly mixed up between two adjoining parishes, and no one knows at present which of them is to blame in the matter. An even more singular case is that which has reference to a property in a well-known centre of the city, where one would have thought the non-payment of the rates would have been a sheer impossibility. In one little parish—St. Alphage, London-wall—nearly all the premises have been omitted. Many premises that have been pulled down, and after a lapse of time rebuilt, have escaped observation as far as assessment is concerned. Further, many of the wharves and warehouses on the riverside have been left out of consideration altogether, although they should have been assessed at high figures.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Will L. May, Fifteenth Infantry, recently mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, is relieved from mustering duty, to take effect Jan. 15, and will then join his regiment.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. Howard Green, Adjutant, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended fifteen days.

First Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, Eighth Cavalry, will assume the duties of Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Minnesota.

Leave of absence for three months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Thomas Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry.

Capt. John H. Dural, Commissary of Subsistence, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at Omaha, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major. Capt. Dural will proceed to Omaha and enter upon the duty herein assigned, and in addition to such duty will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of the department, to relieve Major Herbert Katz, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers. Major Katz, upon being relieved, will proceed to Washington and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, for instructions.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, Fourth Artillery, is extended two months.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. William Paulding, Tenth Infantry, is further extended three months.

Major William Cooke Daniels, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 28.

First Lieut

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NOT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Senator MORGAN is not eminent as a Constitutional lawyer, but he teaches sound doctrine in respect to territorial expansion when he fearlessly declares that "the Constitution does not enter into the question at all." That will prove to be a pretty safe position for the expansionists, we imagine. It has the virtue of taking the pertinency out of a lot of perplexing questions and it enables us to steer clear of a good many embarrassments that would have perplexed Congress and the courts. We simply take the Philippine Islands as we would take any other piece of property beyond our borders, and possess and control them without making them a part of the territory of the United States. Granting that authority to own the islands will be found or assumed by Congress, it is plain that the Constitution will not further enter into the question, because that instrument does not extend beyond the confines of the United States.

If we made the Philippines a Territory of the Union, we should at once bring the islands under the Constitution, several of the provisions of which would embarrass us greatly. Those which immediately occur to the mind are Article I., Section 8, declaring that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and Article I., Section 9, which is as follows:

> No tax or duty shall be laid on any articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

The moment the Island of Luzon became a Territory that moment we should be obliged to cease collecting duties on our goods shipped there in American bottoms. Goods from one State cannot be taxed by the Collector of Customs in any other State; and a Territory is a State. Upon this point a decision of the Supreme Court rendered nearly eighty years ago throws a timely light.

In LOUGHBOROUGH vs. BLAKE, (WHEATON, V.,) Chief Justice MARSHALL delivering the opinion, March 7, 1820, the Supreme Court held that the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises is co-extensive with the territory of the United States; that is, that in respect to this power the Territories are upon the same footing as the States. The case was an action of trespass brought to test the power of Congress to impose a direct tax in the District of Columbia. We quote from the opinion of the court:

> The eighth section of the first article gives to Congress the "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises" for the purposes thereinafter mentioned. This grant is general without limitation as to place. It consequently extends to all places over which the Government extends. If this could be doubted the doubt is removed by the subsequent words which modify the grant. These words are, "but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." It will not be contended that the modification of the power extends to places to which the power itself does not extend. The power, then, to lay or collect duties, imposts, and excises may be exercised and must be exercised throughout the United States. Does this term designate the whole or any particular portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories. The District of Columbia or the territory west of the Missouri is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania; and it is not less necessary, on the principles of our Constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties, and excises should be observed in the one than in the other. Since, then, the power to lay and collect taxes, which includes direct taxes, is obviously co-extensive with the power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, and since the latter extends throughout the United States it follows that the power to impose direct taxes also extends throughout the United States.

The language of this decision is pertinent to the present discussion. It defines the Constitutional limits of our great Republic, "which is composed of States and Territories." Alaska is a Territory; it was made a part of our domain by the treaty of purchase. Therefore, as Senator MORGAN points out, we are not at liberty to impose duties on Alaskan products, nor can we impose duties on goods sent to Alaska. The Constitution forbids it.

We must not tie ourselves down by these Constitutional limitations in the Philippines. It is essential to the success of our policy in the Far East that we maintain the open door at Manila, which means that we admit the ships and merchandise of other nations upon the same terms we apply to our own ships and merchandise. But if we make the Philippines a Territory we must set up at once the most extreme differential, for we should have to admit our goods duty free while deriving the entire customs revenue of the islands from foreign goods. Such a policy would give rise to bad feeling, which would lead to friction and trouble.

The announcement that we are to maintain an open door is equivalent to an announcement that Congress will govern the Philippines as it governs the District of Columbia, except that it will have a freer hand and will act without clear Constitutional guidance. The status of the Philippines will be that of a dependent colony, governed by laws made by Congress and executed by officers appointed by the President, with such aid as they may choose to obtain or may be able to obtain from native sources.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

If Gov. BLACK had proceeded against ALDRIDGE in August his party might have won the election by reason of the virtue of its cause and the confidence of the people instead of through the misdoings of CROKER. At least he would have spared his party the need of displaying a lot of sickening hypocrisy throughout the campaign. Had ALDRIDGE been under indictment Col. ROOSEVELT could have dropped the multitudinous "ifs" which lowered him in the public esteem and have won new reputation by an unsparing denunciation of the rascals who had been engaged in the canal frauds. Gov. BLACK did not proceed against ALDRIDGE, and ALDRIDGE was ROOSEVELT'S campaign companion and a member of his Advisory Committee.

It is unnecessary to inquire whether Gov. BLACK is moved by spite and vindictiveness to this step. The evidence before the canal investigating commission justifies his action. He would have been false to his duty had he not determined to summon this faithless public servant to answer for his misuse of the public funds. ALDRIDGE had full powers and full responsibility. His own testimony shows that; the report of the commission establishes it. There was a million wasted. If the Governor did not take steps to seek out and punish the guilty man or men he would deserve impeachment.

But suppose ALDRIDGE is punished, suppose he is in jail and the door locked, what then? Will that save the canals, now fast going to ruin? Will Gov. ROOSEVELT venture to recommend that the Legislature this Winter authorize a popular vote on the proposition to borrow twelve millions more to complete the canal improvement? Does the plurality by which he was elected encourage him to believe that the people would authorize the loan?

AMBASSADOR CHOATE!

There is no reason why anybody should be startled by the announcement that "Senator PLATT has assured President MCKINLEY that the selection of JOSEPH H. CHOATE as Ambassador to Great Britain would be agreeable to him." Doubtless a certain number of persons will be startled by it, but that is because they have not paid sufficient attention to what our esteemed contemporary The Tribune sometimes describes as "the drift of events."

A generation, or, still more, two generations ago the practice of law and the pursuit of politics went together much more than they do now. The leading lawyers of a community being its leading men, there was a curiosity to know what they thought of the Republic, and why they thought so, and nobody could very well be a very leading lawyer without being an equally leading citizen. Mr. CHOATE'S Uncle RUFUS, whom he eulogized in Boston the other day, said of DANIEL WEBSTER that the law, though a noble and a useful profession, "was not large enough for the whole of WEBSTER." It was not large enough for RUFUS CHOATE himself. His service as a Senator from Massachusetts was a natural corollary to his preeminence at the Suffolk bar, together with that interest in public affairs and that readiness to give his fellow-citizens the benefit of his meditations upon them, in that strange and thrilling eloquence in which no other American has equaled him.

But other times, other manners. There are still leading lawyers of the old-fashioned Senatorial breed, men who are as keenly interested in public affairs as in their own private business, and who are willing to give time and take trouble, in order to help their political ideas to prevail. Mr. JAMES C. CARTER is one of them, a bright and venerable name, as all intelligent New Yorkers know, and all candid New Yorkers admit. There is no rational project of amelioration in National or State or municipal affairs which does not enlist his industrious, self-sacrificing, and zealous co-operation. Mr. ELIHU ROOT is another. It is true that Mr. ROOT has a fantastic belief that the road to the kingdom of heaven must be not only constructed but policed by the Republican Party, and of him for that reason the Republican machine has never gone in great fear. But he, too, has always shown himself willing, within these lines, to take trouble and make sacrifices for the betterment of our political conditions, and has been a trusty and laborious "off-year independent." Like Mr. CARTER, he has the first requisite of a public man in the true sense, in being a public-spirited man.

To cite these two names of leaders of the bar, as men who have shown that they would be worthy in better political conditions, of high public office, and then to mention that of Mr. CHOATE is to mark a sensible difference. Mr. CHOATE has for a generation been a conspicuous citizen of New York by dint of the talents that have made him a leader of the bar. But no considerate person could ever have described him as a public-spirited citizen. On the contrary, he has been a highly private-spirited citizen. He has devoted himself with entire singleness of purpose, and, it is reported, with great success, to making the largest possible income out of the practice of his profession. Even in upholding the standards of his profession against public assaults he has been by no means as conspicuous or active as his professional eminence would have led his fellow-lawyers and his fellow-citizens to expect. He has made a great many speeches for money, and a great many more for fun, but the casual New Yorker would have to rummage his memory to recall one that up to three years ago he had made for the public good. In fact, his aloofness from all movements of those who were willing to take time and trouble for promoting the public welfare has been, up to this period, so marked as to elicit from a brother-lawyer the criticism that "he lacked the capacity of indignation at a public wrong."

Possibly it was a consciousness of his openness to this criticism that led Mr. CHOATE to offer himself two years ago as a candidate for the Senate against the boss system and incidentally against Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT. The results of that departure of Mr. CHOATE from the tenor of his way were not, so far as he was concerned, impressive. His canvass was not serious enough to elicit popular enthusiasm, which it did not in fact elicit, nor to excite the resentment of the Boss, which it did not in fact excite. Mr. CHOATE'S resentment against the machine and incidentally against the machinist lasted into the following municipal campaign, during which he used language about Mr. PLATT which it is instructive to compare with the language he has been using about him during the late State campaign. The nomination of Col. ROOSEVELT gave Mr. CHOATE a chance, which he embraced with alacrity, to "get into line." He made some speeches in which he roared at the Boss, who in 1896 and 1897 had been the incarnation of evil, as gently as a sucking dove.

Verily, he has his reward. It is not at all necessary to suppose any previous understanding. There is absolutely no reason why the nomination of Mr. CHOATE for Ambassador to Great Britain should not be agreeable to Senator PLATT. Neither is there any reason why it should be agreeable to those who regard high office at once a reward for public service rendered and an earnest of public service to be rendered. To represent it as a Triumph of the Better Element would be merely comic.

THE STREET CLEANING BREAKDOWN.

We fear that Commissioner MCCARTNEY does not appreciate the feeling of this community with reference to the practical collapse of street-cleaning operations at the present time.

The people of New York are, unfortunately for themselves, very patient with their public servants under most ordinary conditions. They accept with a resignation tinged with Oriental fatalism the defects and shortcomings to which they are accustomed. For a great many years the annoyance, loss, and disease that came to them from a great snow storm were taken as the will of the municipal Allah, of whom Tammany was the Prophet. But that mood is no longer possible, because it has been shown to them, time after time, under an able, energetic, and faithful Commissioner, that these sacrifices were unnecessary.

We are aware that Mr. MCCARTNEY has had much to contend with. The storm came far sooner than any previous experience led any one to expect it. The contract for the particular kind of work imposed by the storm had not been made. The Commissioner was thrown back upon inadequate resources. But if we may judge by his own expressions, he seems to have regarded the situation too complacently. Instead of being aroused to the utmost exertions and driving every agency at his disposal with all possible pressure, he is depending entirely too much on mild weather to remove the snow with which he cannot contend. And in the meantime unpleasant contradictions are cropping out between his own reports and the actual facts.

The Commissioner would do well to remember that the people of New York have now a definite and clear standard by which to judge not only the work of his department, but the spirit in which he goes about it. He cannot afford to fall any further below that standard than he is absolutely compelled to.

THE WARING FUND.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee having in charge the Waring memorial fund announces that it has reached the promising figure of $53,328. This is a large sum, but it is only a little over one-half that which the committee has very wisely decided should be raised. Either for the care of Col. WARING'S widow and daughter during their lifetime, or for the endowment of the department of instruction in municipal affairs in Columbia University, the income of $100,000 is barely sufficient. We trust that the full amount will promptly be made up.

Undoubtedly a considerable sum could be raised by numerous small subscriptions, but this, as experience shows, would require organized effort on an extensive scale and for some time. All small subscriptions will of course be gladly received by the committee. But surely the service of Col. WARING to the class that can well afford to give liberally and at once was sufficient to call out a fitting response. He made this city not only far pleasanter to live in, but far more profitable to do business in. Under a sane and well-regulated municipal system he would have been retained permanently for the work he did, and that work would have been paid at something near the compensation it would have received from a business corporation. The completion of the fund of $100,000 is a small contribution to the justice which should have been done.

The French Chamber of Deputies is in a wonderful condition. The disclosures of the session of Monday would be difficult to parallel from the records of any legislative body this side of the Rump Parliament. The avowal of MM. POINCARE and BARTHOU that when DREYFUS was convicted, under the Ministry of which they were members, the only evidence against him was the bordereau should have sufficed of itself to secure a new trial. But in addition there is the case of M. CAVAIGNAC, who assured the Chamber that that which he could know only by hearsay was a fact, blindly ignoring that he stands publicly convicted of having been duped into trying to influence the Chamber with forged evidence. The fitting conclusion of the whole business was the declaration of "non-possumus" by the Ministry. The French Government admits that it has no power to prevent the predetermined conviction, by a gang of forgers and perjurers engaged in upholding "the honor of the army," of a man who has already been grievously punished, and whom everybody believes to be innocent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Capt. JOHN R. BARTLETT, who, soon after the war with Spain began, was assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Coast Signal Service, has not found it necessary, in reporting to the chief of the Bureau of Navigation on the work of the Naval Militiamen who served under him, to qualify his praises with "considering" and like words quite so often as has been deemed expedient by most of the other naval officers under whom these energetic volunteers were placed by the chances of war. Indeed, Capt. BARTLETT does not mitigate his commendation at all, but cordially admits, or rather proclaims, that the quick organization and thoroughly effective work of the Signal Service along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts were due to, and made possible by, the ability and devotion of the militiamen. "They have proved in our recent experiment," writes Capt. BARTLETT, "well disciplined, trustworthy, competent, and zealous, and I can speak in the highest terms of the officers and Naval Militiamen who entered the Coast Signal Service. The officers have been intelligent and painstaking, and their acquaintance with the men of their commands has resulted in a very high percentage of effective work." Especial credit is given in the report to several members of the New York militiamen, including Lieut. FRANK B. ANDERSON, Lieut. EDWIN C. WEEKS, and Lieut. ALEXANDER DUANE. Well-deserved emphasis is laid on the success with which the corps was kept free from serious illness of any kind. The emergency medical kits prepared under the direction of Lieut. DUANE are described at length, and no doubt had much to do with the immunity from disease. In summing up this branch of his subject, Capt. BARTLETT says that the good health maintained was "in large measure due to the competency and carefulness of the officers in charge of the various districts, and he quotes the commander of one of them as writing: "While their duties have been exacting and tedious, with considerable exposure to the weather, they have been well housed, well clothed, and well fed." What a contrast with the reports from the great camps!

—A mulattress with a plump baby in her arms reached Philadelphia on a sailing vessel from Haiti the other day, and declared her eager desire to become a resident of the United States. It was necessary for her to get a bond as guarantee that she would not become a public charge, and while the incidental formalities were in progress somebody asked her why she had come from a tropical island and her own people to live among strangers, where the making of a living is a task by no means easy. The woman answered with an earnestness that said much for her sincerity and something for her accuracy, that she left Haiti because the season for certain cannibalistic rites in the district where she lived was coming on, and that her child would have been killed and eaten if she had not left the country. This horrible charge has been made against the Haitians many times and as often denied by them, by the denials have not carried the weight of the accusations, and the best authorities regard it at least as highly probable that in parts of the Black Republic heathenish customs of the most frightful sort have been practiced ever since the expulsion of the French. The Haitians are now very close neighbors of our own, and it remains to be seen what the consequences of this proximity will be. The old isolation is sure to be broken down, business and other relations with Americans are inevitable, and existing conditions in Haiti may well become as unendurable to us as were those of Cuba under Spanish rule. Even if cannibalism is a mere sporadic crime in Haiti, there are other things there practically worse and morally almost as bad about which there is no doubt whatever. The Government is corrupt and sanguinary, and the treatment of white foreigners is often atrocious. The Haitians have had many years in which to develop the power of self-government, but they remain far below the standards of civilization, and harsh critics declare that they are sinking rather than rising. Moreover, this island is potentially of great value. There is a basis for prophecy in that fact.

—In New England the turkey is an institution rather than a bird. Hence it may be taken for granted that the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture would not say anything about turkeys without much preliminary thought as to the accuracy of his statement. Indeed, a man holding his position could not well be of a frivolous or careless mind, talking just to hear the sound of his own voice, for agriculture in Massachusetts is a most serious matter, and its official guardian would naturally be chosen from among the most serious of men. Now, what the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture says about turkeys in New England is that they are rapidly diminishing in numbers, and that the whole race is face to face with extinction! It is not that the New Englanders have at last awakened to a realisation of the numerous and marked shortcomings of the turkey as food for man. As a matter of fact, of course, poorer meat does not walk the earth in feathers—barring some that wade around in search of fish—than is this undeservedly famous biped with the big tail and the foolish chuckle, but that is something which no real Yankee could be expected to confess. The Pilgrim Fathers, making, as was their invariable and irritating custom, a virtue of necessity, turned the turkey into an unwilling expression of their devout gratitude that their luck was no worse, and filial reverence has compelled their sons ever since to declare that they, too, like the dry, white flesh of this pretentious creature. Even now they pretend to like it—possibly really do; habit is powerful—and draw long faces over the news of the coming relief. For a form of cholera is getting the better of the turkeys, slowly but surely, and the end, the Secretary says, is in sight. The rest of us, who have too long and too weakly yielded to Yankee notions, will be unfeignedly glad to hear the Secretary's announcement.

churches many times without hearing a statement more obviously undemonstrable, or more clearly a mere matter of opinion, based on no tangible facts whatever, than was one which he himself uttered in the course of his address at the Lotos Club. "All the literature of Greece and Rome," he said, "would not make one act of 'Hamlet.'" Before denying or admitting the truth of that, it would be necessary to find out what one of a dozen or twenty possible meanings the Colonel gave the words, and even when that was settled one could only express a belief in consonance with or in opposition to, his own. It would, indeed, be possible to argue endlessly on the relative values of a fifth of "Hamlet" and the whole of classic literature, but who could ever say, "I know"? In this case, as in so many others, Col. INGERSOLL seems to be a fanatic turned inside out rather than a real skeptic. He believes without proof as easily as anybody else, and few saints have enjoyed persecution more than he.

THE POLICY OF EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank THE TIMES this morning for one phrase in its editorial, "All this is ingenious nonsense." This in reference to the policy, which the President proposes in clear violation of the Constitution, to keep up a tariff against the poor Filipinos and Puerto Ricans, even after they become our fellow-citizens—the Filipinos "fellow-citizens of Asiatic descent." I have not seen anything better than the interview of Senator Livingstone of Georgia, which you publish this morning. He says that "this talk of the open-door policy is open-door nonsense"; another great phrase also, that two clauses of the Constitution bar us from the open door.

You have seen that one of the Imperialists in Washington has suggested that the Constitution gives the right to Congress to regulate territories or properties, and while it is proposed to call Hawaii a territory, Puerto Rico and the Philippines are not to be territory, but property. This is rather thin, but, as Mr. Livingstone says, there are two provisions of the Constitution—one is "that all duties, imports, and excises must be uniform throughout the United States." The Republican Party is now at the forks of the road.

Senator Mason of Illinois talks as an American in your columns this morning. He says, "I dislike the thought of fixing a government for a people without their consent. I am a great believer in home rule. Government only comes by evolution. A people never learn to govern themselves until they have tried. I think they ought to have an opportunity to try. You cannot learn to swim without going into the water. The use of a power develops the power. I do not believe in government at long range."

This is the true American doctrine upon which the Republic is founded. The Presidents of four of the great labor organizations of the country have been speaking against the rash policy of our Presidents. What these leaders say will be said by labor all over the country. I see the cigar-makers met a short time ago and the feeling was against imperialism unanimously. The ball is only beginning to roll. Never yet have the American people failed to decide wisely a great issue, nor will they now.

ANDREW C.

New York, Nov. 29, 1898.

THE MILLS HOTEL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. Bayard Cutting's letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning, referring to Magistrate Cornell's alleged animadversions on the Mills hotels and to your editorial of Nov. 24 on this subject has doubtless been read by many with great interest. Is not Mr. Cutting, however, jumping to a conclusion when he writes, "Of course, if the Judge has been correctly reported, it must be hard to find language too strong for condemnation of his words"? It will be, I am sure, the opinion of many, and of all who know Magistrate Cornell, that, if he has been correctly reported, his words are worthy of serious consideration and not worthy of indiscriminate condemnation.

The Mills hotels have been criticised by many men of intelligence, who, while appreciating their good features, realize that they are not perfect institutions. Mr. Cutting's letter seems to mean, if Magistrate Cornell makes harsh criticism of the Mills hotels then Magistrate Cornell is "inconsistent with his character and standards," because Mr. Cutting's opinion is worth more on this subject than his. With great respect for Mr. Cutting's opinion, I cannot but think that the experience of Magistrate Cornell makes his utterances in regard to the Mills hotels of greater value than those of Mr. Cutting.

STEPHEN G. WILLIAMS.

New York, Nov. 28, 1898.

Query for "A Southerner."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "L. D. K." in THE TIMES of the 24th inst. on the race riots in the South has brought forth a rebuke to you from "A Southerner," who tells you that such a letter is not fit to be printed, because it contains the truth! Saith he, "I am a Southerner born and bred; came from a State where the negro schools are of equal standing with those for whites." Is this true? Will this "Southerner" tell us from what State he comes? We people in the North don't know of a single State in the entire South where the schools for blacks are of equal standing with those for whites.

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

New York, Nov. 29, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Woman's Advancement.

He—I have read that in the beginning it was woman who owned the trousers.

She—And now she owns the man who owns the trousers—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A True Lover of Sport.

"Don't you think Maud's affection for athletics is a pretense?"

"No, I do not. I know she is engaged to a whole football eleven."—Indianapolis Journal.

Patient Waiting No Loss.

"Hasn't Longhill recovered yet from the illness he contracted in the army?"

"No; his pension application won't be passed on for several weeks yet."—Philadelphia North American.

Partially Successful.

"Tell me, doctor, were you successful with that patient on the next block?"

"Partially so; I cured him, but I haven't succeeded in getting any money out of him yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

Decidedly Stationary.

"Papa," said Sammy Snaggs, "what is the Keely motor?"

"The Keely motor is a stationary engine, Sammy," replied Mr. Snaggs; "the most stationary engine in the world."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THREE PRAYERS.

Kate Tucker Goode in The Alkahest.

An infant in its cradle slept,
And in its sleep it smiled—
And one by one three women knelt
To kiss the fair-haired child;
And each thought of the days to be
And breathed a prayer half silently.

One poured her love on many lives,
But knew love's toil and care;
Its burdens oft had been to her
A heavy weight to bear;
She stooped and murmured lovingly,
"Not hardened hands, dear child, for thee."

One had not known the burdened hands,
But knew the empty heart;
At life's rich banquet she had sat,
An unfed guest, apart;
"Oh, not," she whispered tenderly,
"An empty heart, dear child, for thee."

And one was old; she had known care,
She had known loneliness;
She knew God leads us by no path
His presence cannot bless;
She smiled and murmured trustfully,
"God's will, dear child, God's will for thee!"

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA

New York's Four Hundred Attend the Opera in Force.

MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES THERE

The Great Auditorium Presents a Brilliant Scene, with Society Leaders in Their Smartest Gowns.

The opera season of 1898-9 opened at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. For fifteen years, or since that eventful night in November, 1883, when the first opera house was opened, the initial appearance on their annual return to this country of the European songbirds has, with the exception of the season following the burning of the first opera house and last year's lapse, been, perhaps, the most important event of the Winter social season in the metropolis.

For it, "my lady" has spent weeks of planning and preparation; for it, a host of dressmakers and milliners have been designing and working day and night; for it, the musical world has been also preparing, and to it a small army of people have been looking forward as the dawn of a new and prosperous era.

It was a fascinating scene that the Opera House presented again last night, and one that possibly seemed more brilliant and attractive from the fact that it was missing last year. There were new forms and faces in some of the boxes and seats, and there were ghosts in other boxes, and seats, and who even walked the corridors, unseen by the many, but whose presence was felt by the few.

On the stage instead of the time-honored "Gretchen crazed and Faust in vain repenting" of Gounod's undying opera, was Tannhäuser picturing the joys of the Venusberg. The appearance of Van Dyck in the rôle of Tannhäuser, and the singing of Elizabeth by Mme. Eames, compensated to some extent for the absence on the first night of the popular Jean de Reszke.

But the social side of the opera was the great attraction last night, and the vast audience assembled in the great house studied the men and women in the boxes, and particularly the gowns and jewels of the latter, with even more interest than they followed the plot and listened to the music.

There were the usual throngs of curious spectators around the box holders' entrances on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, and even at the Broadway door, long before 8 o'clock, who waited expectantly for the carriages to drive up and deposit their gay freight, and some there were who even lingered till the close of the opera to see the birds of fashion take to depart. Inside the house there was the usual blaze of light, the usual movement in the lobbies during the entr' actes, the usual exchange of comment between the critics and the cognoscenti in the corridors, and the usual chatter in the boxes and the passing of "the light coin, the tinsel clink of compliment."

The parquet, as was shown by the advance list of subscribers, has grown so much in favor during the last few seasons that it is now almost as fashionable to have seats there as to occupy a box. The result of this new fashion was evidenced last evening by the number of handsome gowns worn by well-known women in the parquet and by the visiting from seat to seat which went on there during the entr'actes.

The display of gowns and jewels was not as brilliant as in former seasons. The wraps worn by the women were, on the contrary, more gorgeous than ever before seen in New York. The social interest of the evening was centred in the return to the gay world of the Vanderbilts, whom mourning and absence have kept out of participation in social doings for two years past, and in Mrs. Samuel Colgate and the Earl of Strafford, who were Bishop's guests in his box, and who, rumor says, will be married before the end of this week.

The house was crowded when the curtain rose, at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, for "Tannhäuser" is a long opera, but the boxes were slow in filling. The Mrs. Astor, Sr. and Jr., did not appear until the first entr'acte, and Mrs. Ogden Mills did not arrive until the second act had begun. The arrival of Mrs. Colgate and the Earl of Strafford, who is a tall, well-built, and hand some man, clean shaven, save for a light mustache, and who does not look his sixty-seven years, created a mild sensation. Mrs. Colgate wore black velvet trimmed with jet, the front of the corsage glittering with a rope of diamonds.

Her coiffure was studded with diamonds, and was further ornamented by a bunch of Christmas holly. Her opera cloak was of lilac satin, edged with sable.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., had as their guests Mrs. Walter Kane of Newport, formerly Miss Hunter, and her daughter. Mr. Vanderbilt looked fairly well, and seemed to enjoy the evening, which was really his return to the gay world. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore white satin, the skirt trimmed with deep flounces of net. Her diamonds were few. Her opera cape was of white brocaded silk, edged with sable. Mrs. Kane was in black velvet. She has not been seen in New York society for some years. She has leased a house here to introduce her daughter.

Mrs. Astor, Sr., wore her accustomed rich gown of black velvet, the low-cut bodice trimmed with a bertha of white applique on the edge. Her black velvet throat band was edged with small diamond stars. She carried a marvelously beautiful Louis XVI. fan of duchesse lace. Her coiffure was glittering with diamonds. She was the most gorgeously gemmed of the older matrons.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who showed no apparent traces of her recent illness, was gowned in embroidered gray satin, trimmed with steel passementerie. She wore a superb diamond tiara, two ropes of diamonds caught from shoulders to waist, and the front of her corsage was ornamented with a love knot of diamonds. Her cape was one of the most striking of the evening. It was of pink silk, covered with accordion pleated chiffon of the same shade, and edged with sable.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. W. D. Sloane were, with the exception of the two Mrs. Astors, the most effectively gowned matrons in the house. Mrs. Fish, who had with her her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, in the Barney box, next to Mrs. Astor's, wore white satin, embroidered in the same shade and a diamond tiara. Her jewels were not remarkable. Her long cape was of peacock blue moire silk, edged with sable. Mrs. Twombly, who was in the Sloane-Twombly box with Mrs. Sloane, was in white satin and lace, and her diamond tiara, ropes, and sunbursts, attracted universal attention. Her cape was of violet silk, embroidered in silver, and was the handsomest seen.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane was in white satin, heavily trimmed with lace. Mrs. Henry Sloane wore a remarkable gown of mauve silk, the corsage trimmed with tulle, and with shoulder straps of pink fluffy tulle and pink roses, and a ruching of pink tulle around the corsafe. She had a diamond tiara and necklace of the same gems. Mrs. Ogden Mills wore net over cream satin, and her famous diamond tiara and stomacher.

Mrs. Prescott Lawrence's gown was of the new shade of automobile blue, and she wore a blue aigrette. Mrs. Baylies was in pink, Mrs. Whitney Warren in black velvet, a remarkable gown, trimmed with jet, with corsage ornamented with cream lace insertion. Mrs. Harry Whitney's costume was remarkable for its elegant simplicity. It was of white satin and lace, and a bunch of pink roses was caught over the left shoulder. In her hair was a large white bow.

Mrs. Orme Wilson wore a white and black brocade. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., white satin and lace, with a diamond tiara. Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., who was with Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., was in pink silk, with a bertha of the same material, edged with white lace, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who was in the Hood-Wright box, was in black velvet and jet with diamonds.

Of the unmarried women the most noticeable were Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Winthrop, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Bishop, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Gerry, Miss Brice, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Morgan, Miss Van Nest, Miss Jackson, Miss Morton, and Miss Kane.

Miss Lila Sloane's dress was the most notable of those worn by the younger women. It was of white and blue mousseline de soie, to which clusters of trailing pansies were fastened.

Miss Fish was in white silk, with a large bunch of red roses, and Miss Fair wore light-blue satin trimmed with tulle and no jewels.

In the parterre boxes beginning on the left were in order, No. 1—Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Winthrop; No. 2—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; No. 5—Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Maude Wetmore; No. 7—Mrs. Astor, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor; No. 9—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fish; No. 11—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies; No. 13—Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce; No. 17—Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Miss Lila Sloane, and John Hammond; No. 19—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbey and the Misses Barbey.

No. 21, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay; No. 23, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Mabel Gerry; No. 25, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody and Miss Parsons; No. 27, Mr. and Mrs. Bowdoin; No. 29, Mrs. Gambrill and Miss Van Nest; No. 31, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Walter Kane, and Miss Kane; No. 33, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.

No. 35—Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan; No. 34—Mrs. Samuel Colgate, the Earl of Strafford, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Bishop, and Miss Bishop; No. 32—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze; No. 28—Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting; No. 26—Mr. Samuel S. Babcock and the Misses Babcock; No. 24—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Jr., and Miss Anne Sands; No. 18—Ex-Senator and Mrs. Brice, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and the Misses Brice.

No. 16—Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton; No. 14—Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.; No. 12—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Clews; No. 10—Mr. and Mrs. E. Goadby Loew and Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock; No. 8—Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter; No. 6—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore; No. 4—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and No. 2—Mr. and A. D. Juilliard and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable.

In the grand tier boxes, among others, were Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. George Trotter, Mr. E. N. Tailer, Miss Breese, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Riker, Miss Susan de Forest Day, Mrs. John H. Hall, Miss Julia Delafield, Mrs. Francis Schroeder, and Miss Schroeder.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Leggett and Miss Sturgis, Miss Carola de Forest and Miss Callender, Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, Mrs. R. C. Harriott, Mr. Carman Harriott, and Baron Burchard von Munchausen.

In the stall boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wells, Mrs. George Place, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ireland, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Jr., Dr. W. Gill Wylie, John H. Watson, and in the orchestra stalls were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mr. Lester Del Garcia.

Mr. Thomas Cushing, Miss Cushing, J. Emlen Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Elliot Gregory, G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Warren Delano, Jr.

Major Creighton Webb, Harry Lehr, Worthington Whitehouse, Peter Marie, Mr. Charles Pfizer, Mrs. Charles Lloyd Buckl, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Louis Hammerslough, Mr. and Miss Eckman, and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart.

MERITS OF THE PERFORMANCE.

The New Singers Successful and the Opera Well Presented.

The opening of a season of grand opera in Italian, French, and German with "Tannhäuser," a German work representative of the master who overthrew most of the stock traditions of the old-fashioned Italian opera, might afford a text for a sermon were it possible to believe that Mr. Grau made the selection from purely artistic motives. But the self-evident truth is that, until M. Jean de Reszke returns, the manager regards Ernst Van Dyck as the most attractive tenor of his company, and as he could place this artist in the most imposing combination of singers available for his opening night, the opera was "Tannhäuser." The change from "Faust" and "Romeo et Juliette," however, made no difference to the public. It is likely that any opera in the repertory of the company, except possibly "Das Rheingold" or "Marta," would have drawn an equally large audience for the opening performance.

The great public of New York is very fond of opera. It is not, indeed, a musical public, though it includes a considerable body of the most cultivated music lovers to be found anywhere. But the mass of persons who cr

the stage numerous times, while the house rang with cheers, cat-calls, stamping, clapping, whistling, and the inevitable American demands for a speech.

On the eighteenth recall Mme. Calvé said, in French, "Thank you and good-bye." The audience made more noise than ever, and on the twenty-first recall Jean de Reszke said, in English, "I will say au revoir and not good-bye." The audience simply burbled after that. On the twenty-fourth recall Mr. Grau appeared with the singers and said: "The Messrs. de Reszke and Mme. Calvé wish me to say to you that they are so fatigued that they cannot express to you their gratitude for the magnificent reception you have given them to-day. And they also wish me to say to you that they hope to be with you soon again."

After that the audience consented to go home. It was quite a feather in the cap of an American assemblage to have got a speech out of an opera tenor, and the auditors accepted that and Mr. Grau's remarks as promises for the future. Last night revealed Mr. Grau in his specialty of keeping his promises to the public. Later on there will be an opportunity to see that Jean de Reszke really meant what he said. As for Mme. Calvé she said "Good-bye" more earnestly than she thought it. But grand opera is with us once again, and we are happy.

Next Week's Opera Programme.

The repertoire for next week's opera includes, on Monday night, "La Traviata," with Mme. Marcella Sembrich in one of her favorite rôles, that of Violetta Valery. On Wednesday night Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" will be sung with an all-star cast, including Mme. Sembrich as Susanna, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, who has been loaned to the Maurice Grau Opera Company by Charles A. Ellis for the occasion, as Cherubino; Mme. Emma Eames as the Countess, M. Edouard de Reszke as Count Almaviva, and Signor Giuseppe Campanari as Figaro. On Friday night "Tannhäuser" will be given with practically the same cast that was heard in the opera last night. It is expected that David Bispham will at this performance be well enough to assume the rôle of Wolfram. Saturday matinée "Barbiere di Siviglia," with the same cast that will present the opera to-night, will be given, and on Saturday night Verdi's "Il Trovatore" will be the attraction.

M. de Reszke Heard From.

In view of the conflicting reports as to the intentions of M. Jean de Reszke, the following paragraph from The London Daily News is important:

"M. Jean de Reszke, who has been holiday making in Italy, has arranged to sail for New York on Dec. 14. Mme. Lilly Lehmann sails by the same boat. M. Jean de Reszke, by the way, is said to have under consideration the titular part in an old Italian opera upon the subject of 'Monte Cristo.'"

"Jalousie" Produced in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—William Gillette's adoption of the French farce "Jalousie" was produced at the Boston Museum to-night to the pleasure of a large audience. Its present name is "Because She Loved Him So." The action hinges on the jealousy of a young wife, (played by Ida Conquest,) and there are numerous complications, all worked out in an English, rather than a French, fashion. Edwin Arden, J. E. Dodson, Arnold Daly, William Smith, Charles R. Gilbert, W. J. Constantine, Kate Meek, Leonore Braham, and Bijou Fernandez are in the cast.

"The Sorrows of Satan" Coming.

After negotiating for the last two weeks, Manager Stevens of "The Jolly Musketeer" company has failed to cancel his engagements in Brooklyn and Newark, N. J., so as to continue the successful season at the Broadway Theatre, and in consequence the company will terminate its engagement on the original date, Dec. 10. The following Monday the Broadway Theatre Stock Company will present "The Highwayman" for one week. This will, in turn, be followed by "The Sorrows of Satan," an adaptation of Marie Corelli's novel, the contract for which was made yesterday between Andrew A. McCormick and A. H. Chamberlyn. The management is negotiating for a cast, which they hope shortly to have complete, and which will include Charles Coghlan, John Kellard, Reeves Smith, Miss Virginia Harned, Miss Grace Filkins, and Miss Maude Harrison.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mark Smith has been engaged to support Mrs. Leslie Carter in the forthcoming production of "Zaza" at the Garrick Theatre early in January.

De Wolf Hopper, whose sonorous bass voice is seldom heard outside of his own comic opera performances, will be the principal soloist at the concert of Sousa and his band at the Harlem Opera House next Sunday evening, Dec. 4.

Manager Rosenquest announces that owing to the success of "The Village Postmaster" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre he will continue it next week. The play will be presented for the seventy-fifth time on next Monday night, Dec. 5, when novel souvenirs will be distributed.

Miss Helma Nelson, who plays the part of Clara de Phoenix in "Trilby" at the Lyceum Theatre, suddenly became ill at the theatre last night. Miss Adelaide Klein studied the part between the first and second acts, and after a slight delay the act was played without a hitch of any kind.

The benefit to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 8 for the New York Lodge of Elks promises to be a large affair. The stage performance will be diversified to suit the ideas of all attending. There will be prima donnas, legitimate actors and actresses, and vaudeville stars. Among the prominent members on the programme will be Jefferson De Angelis, Marie Dressler, Eddy Foy, Mrs. Laura Burt, Miss Madge Lessing, Julius Steger, Robert Hilliard, Williams and Walker, Miss Sadie Martinot, and many others.

FUNERAL OF MR. COULDOCK.

Services to be Held To-day in the Church of the Transfiguration.

The arrangements for the funeral of Charles W. Couldock, the actor, were completed yesterday. The services will be held this morning at 10:30 in the Church of the Transfiguration, and the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton will officiate. In addition to the names of honorary pall bearers already announced, Frank Sanger, Daniel Frohman, and Douglas Taylor will also act.

A month prior to Mr. Couldock's death a movement was started by Joseph Jefferson, Annie Russell, John Drew, William Crane, and others to tender the actor a benefit, but no definite arrangements were made. It is probable, however, that the benefit will now be given and the proceeds turned over to Mr. Couldock's family.

VON LUCANUS TO RESIGN.

Held Responsible by Emperor William for the Lippe-Detmold Trouble.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—It is rumored that Baron von Lucanus, head of the Emperor's civil cabinet, will resign, owing to the fact that he was answerable for the strange wording of his Majesty's famous telegram to the Regent of Lippe-Detmold, in reply to the latter's protest against the refusal of the officers of the Detmold garrison to pay to the members of the Regent's family the honors the latter considered due.

The Regent of Lippe-Detmold having appealed to the General in command at Detmold, the latter referred the whole matter to Emperor William, who sent the Regent the following reply:

"My General has orders to render to the Regent what belongs to the Regent—nothing more. As for the rest, I object to the tone in which you have allowed yourself to couch your letter."

Big Increase in the German Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The details of the new Army bill, just published, show that the Prussian peace contingent will be increased by 11,424 men and 2,850 horses. The Saxon contingent will be increased by 2,073 men. Herr Eugen Richter, the Radical leader, calls this "Germany's answer to the Czar's disarmament proposal."

William II. to Write About His Tour.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Emperor William, it is rumored, intends to write for publication an account of his Palestine tour.

Crushed to Death by a Freight Car.

Frank Thomas, thirty-two years old, of 64 Madison Street, Manhattan, employed by the Brooklyn Warehouse and Transfer Company, was crushed to death yesterday afternoon while at work at the Pierrepont stores, foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn. He with five other men was engaged in replacing a derailed freight car on the tracks on one of the floats. The jack which was being used to raise the car suddenly slipped and the car fell over, pinning him against the rail at the side of the float.

DECLARES FOR EXPANSION

Prof. F. H. Giddings Reads a Paper at Columbia University.

THE WAR A RIGHTEOUS ONE

His Views on the Money Question—Friendly Relations with Great Britain Should Be Continued.

The room in the Library Building of Columbia University in which the Academy of Political Science has been in the habit of meeting was inadequate to hold the crowd that went there last evening to hear a paper by Prof. F. H. Giddings on "Imperialism" and its discussion by Prof. Felix Adler and Carl Schurz. The meeting was adjourned to the largest hall in the building, which was crowded to the doors. In the absence of President Low, who, however, came later and took the chair, Prof. Burgess introduced Prof. Giddings, whose paper presented reasons for thinking that the war with Spain was as inevitable as any event of nature, and an elaborate argument in favor of the territorial expansion of the United States.

Prof. Giddings gave some space to a denial of the assertion that the war was brought on by jingoes and "yellow journals," or that it was merely an act of vengeance for the destruction of the Maine. After an examination of the forces of character, temperament, idea, and passion that are working out the development of American politics, the speaker said:

"Little further argument is needed to show that the war with Spain was neither accidental nor merely a product of the machinations of self-loving politicians. The Cuban situation gave the American people the first apparently decent excuse for fighting that had been vouchsafed them since the civil war. That the sufferings of the Cuban population were real was beyond reasonable doubt. That the government of the island was thoroughly corrupt no one denied. That justice had long been little more than a name was currently believed; and that years of bad government had culminated in a deliberate attempt to starve the reconcentrados was believed by practically all those newspaper-reading Americans who had no exact knowledge of political conditions beyond the borders of their commonwealth. All those feelings of mingled sympathy and anger which precipitated the civil war were again awakened by the jingo clubs. With hardly an exception the religious press insisted that it was the duty of America to intervene. Thus there existed that peculiar combination of the moral forces of sympathy and conviction with the inherited love of dangerous enterprise which, as I have attempted to show, must exist before the American people will go to war, but which is practically certain, when it does exist, to beget war."

In his argument for territorial expansion Prof. Giddings gave leading place to two economic questions. The first of these was the attempts of economists and business men for the establishment by our Government of a thoroughly sound monetary system, on a gold basis, in accord with the monetary systems of Great Britain, Germany, and other European nations. Said the speaker:

"Almost continuously since the unfortunate issue of the legal-tender paper currency of the civil war they have been obliged to contend against the wildest popular delusions about fiat money, State banking, the free coinage of silver, and Government depositaries of farm products and chattels as security for loans. Whenever they have attempted to expose and destroy these delusions, they have been forced to show the intricate relations of domestic and foreign trade, and they have been met by an assertion which to the uneducated mind has seemed to have overwhelming weight—the assertion that the United States is a country big enough to have its own monetary system, no less than its own form of Government and its own protected manufactures. 'What have we to do with abroad?' has been at once the argument, the cant, and the silencing retort of the politician and the voter. If the Spanish war has accomplished nothing else that can be pronounced good, it has apparently created a notable popular willingness to have much to do henceforth with abroad.' It has destroyed the good American's naïve conviction that he could never take any great interest in the politics or the commerce of nations oversea. It has brought home to his imagination with overwhelming vividness the essential nearness of America, in these days of steam and electrical communication, to the coasts of Europe and of Asia.

"In the second place, our economists and business men have grappled somewhat less earnestly, and yet seriously, with the question of our trade policy. It has long been perfectly clear to the theoretical economist, and for many years it has been evident to business men of the wider-visioned sort, that we cannot continue indefinitely to sacrifice foreign trade to domestic industry to the extent that we contemplated in the war and McKinley tariffs. That American manufactures were already, in many instances, outgrowing the home demand and, like our agricultural products, must have a foreign market, was becoming daily more obvious before the recent hostilities began. And yet it was not less evident that a strong and deep-rooted popular belief in the wisdom and even necessity of high protection was still to be overcome before any great change in our trade policy could be effected.

"What was absolutely necessary to make the policy of trade expansion as popular as protection had been was some circumstance or train of events to bring the possibilities of foreign commerce before the popular imagination and to associate foreign trade with feelings of a more or less dramatic quality. It was not until a similar appeal to imagination and to feeling was made in England that the repeal of the corn laws and the gigantic expansion of England's foreign trade became possible. There was never any good reason to suppose that a similar change could occur in the United States without a similar cause. That cause has now come into operation as a result of our brilliantly successful operations in Cuba and in the Far East. For the first time in our history foreign trade has taken on color and acquired dramatic interest. * * * Never again will the protectionist be able to address the same kind of an American mind as in the past. Never again will he be able to pass off his highly colored pictures of prosperity under a McKinley tariff against a mere array of carefully constructed arguments directed upon him by the free trader. In coming days he must address himself to minds already filled with visions of dramatic complications with foreign powers and of a prosperity based upon colonial possessions."

As to our great and growing trade with China, Prof. Giddings asserted that all history points to the conclusion that in no way can we make our demand for greater trade facilities in the East so effective as by maintaining our sovereignty over some territory, however small, in that quarter of the world, continuing as follows:

"If we have possessions there, if we have difficulties and responsibilities to meet there, our own attention will not be withdrawn from the opportunities there offered, and the Oriental powers will not themselves forget our existence and our resources. In short, unless we are prepared to see the Oriental trade that we now enjoy slip out of our hands, and unless we are oblivious to the possibilities of its increase, we probably must retain possession of some territory in the Western Pacific. Possession of the Philippine Islands will afford us the exact sort of reason, or the exact kind of excuse, that will appeal to the Oriental mind and to the European powers when we are forced to protect against any policy of exclusiveness in that quarter of the world."

After speaking in favor of the development of the economic possibilities of the tropics, Prof. Giddings admitted the possibility that for years to come the Government of any island territories that we may annex will be corrupt, but said:

"It is a commonplace of popular philosophy and a sound principle of statecraft that responsibility is a powerful moralizing influence, and that it often develops the highest qualities of character in men of whom little but evil has been anticipated. Some of the best administrations that our country has enjoyed have been conducted by men who, before their assumption of the high duties of the Presidential office, were known only as machine politicians of the baser sort. Outlying possessions will compel us, as nothing hitherto has done, to respect the opinions, the manners, and the interests of other nations. They will continually involve us in complications from which we can hope to emerge unscathed only by the utmost exercise of tact and knowledge. They will enforce the steady improvement of our diplomatic and consular service. During the last six months the affairs of our Department of State have been conducted by men who would not for a moment have been thought of for such services had not imperative necessity compelled the Administration to resort to expert knowledge. Is it, then, fanciful to assume that our new possessions will, in the long run, effectively demand appointments of the same high character?"

The last consideration treated by Prof. Giddings was the friendly relations established between the United States and Great Britain as an outcome of the Spanish war and the necessity of their continuance. Said he:

"Can any one look forward to the consolidation of a Russian-Chinese empire without serious misgivings as to the future of those things that we are accustomed to regard as the essentials of civilization? Certain it is that a gigantic struggle impends between that empire and the power from which we have derived our own civilization and institutions, and which to-day is our truest friend and strongest ally, in the broad sense, there is from henceforth but one real political question before mankind. That question is, Are world politics to be dominated by English-speaking people in the interest of an English civilization, with its principles of freedom, self-government, and opportunity for all, or by the Russian-Chinese combination, with its policy of exclusiveness and its tradition of irresponsible authority?

"Let us not deceive ourselves with any notion that we can safely stand apart from this conflict. If we pursue a course so selfish and shortsighted, the probabilities are that both Great Britain and the United States will lose commercial opportunities, will sink to positions of secondary influence, and will presently find themselves obliged to conform in all their policies to a power that will dominate international relations as femorselessly as did Caesar or Napoleon. If, on the contrary, we throw our energies into the struggle in alliance with Great Britain, we need have little fear that another thousand years of mediaeval night will fall upon the western world."

Prof. Adler and Mr. Schurz then discussed the paper, speaking against expansion on the lines of former addresses delivered by them.

KITCHENER TO AMERICANS.

The Sirdar Asks Us to Help the British Establish the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—At a banquet tendered him at Edinburgh last evening Gen. Lord Kitchener, in responding to a toast to his health, explained his plans for the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, and made a dramatic appeal for funds with which to found and maintain the institution. He asked also for help from the "people of the great English-speaking, sister Nation of America."

The Earl of Rosebery, ex-Liberal Premier, who was at the banquet, indorsed the project.

In an open letter to the morning papers to-day Gen. Kitchener appeals for £100,000 ($500,000) for the college. He says the Queen and the Prince of Wales have consented to become patrons of the undertaking, and that Lord Salisbury has written him, supporting the scheme as "the only policy by which England's civilizing mission can be effectively accomplished."

Gen. Kitchener announces also that Baroness Burdett-Coutts and other persons of wealth and high position support the enterprise.

Esterhazy Coming from Rotterdam?

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Journal reaffirms the report that Major Count Esterhazy has sailed for America. This dispatch asserts that he embarked at Rotterdam.

AID FOR BRITISH WEST INDIES.

English Capitalists Ready to Try and Revive the Sugar Industry.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail this morning makes the following announcement:

"We are able to state that on the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain) some English capitalists have indicated their readiness to endeavor to revive the sugar industry in the West Indies if bounties are abolished.

"Sir Thomas Lipton is prepared to spend £1,000,000, ($5,000,000,) and it is probable that some arrangement will be arrived at."

CZAR'S REPLY TO THE SULTAN.

He Says Turkey's Rights Will Be Safeguarded in Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—The Czar of Russia has replied to the Sultan's telegram of Nov. 26, in which the latter urged the Czar to abandon his intention of sending Prince George of Greece to Crete as High Commissioner of the powers.

He declares that the friendly sentiments of Russia toward Turkey are unchanged, and while Prince George is going to Crete as Commissioner of the four powers, the Sultan's rights of sovereignty will be safeguarded.

THE EXPULSION FROM PRUSSIA.

Strong Protest Made and Retaliation Threatened by Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—In the Reichsrath today, the Premier and Minister of the Interior, Count Thun-Hohenstein, replying to an interpellation on the subject of the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia, said that while there was undeniable severity in the action of the Prussian authorities, it could not be described as a flagrant violation of the principles of international law. Nevertheless, he added, the Foreign Office had strongly protested against the steps taken by the Prussian officials, and the assurances of the Berlin Cabinet warranted the hope that greater consideration will be shown to Austrians.

But, said the Premier in conclusion, should this expectation not be fulfilled the Government will not hesitate to energetically protect the rights of Austrians, and, if necessary, adopt retaliatory measures.

SUTHERLAND JEWEL ROBBERY.

Gems Found On the Men Caught in London Identified.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The two men arrested here yesterday, who had in their possession a considerable quantity of the jewelry stolen from the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland early last month, on board a train running between Paris and Calais, give their names as Johnson and Lippmann. They were arraigned in the West London Police Court to-day and remanded.

The police say that £5,000 ($25,000) worth of the stolen jewels, most of which had been reset, have been recovered. The Duchess identified the articles found in the possession of the prisoners. The total amount of the jewelry stolen on the train was £30,000, ($150,000,) and among the articles was a necklace valued at £22,000, ($110,000.)

The chief prisoner, Johnson, is known to the police as "Harry the Valet," and is considered to be one of the cleverest jewelry thieves in Europe.

CANNOT COERCE SALVADOR.

Attempt to Force Her to Join the Central America Union Fails.

MANAGUA, Nicarauga, Nov. 29.—The armed forces of the United States of Central America, not being assisted by Nicaragua, have retired unsuccessful from Salvador.

It is therefore probable that the Federal organizers will declare further efforts unwise, being unable to force Salvador to join their union.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Sierra of Honduras have had a conference at Corinto.

The Newstead's Captain Lost at Sea.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Nov. 29.—The British steamer Newstead, which sailed from New York on Nov. 16 for Aden, Bombay, Madras, &c., arrived here to-day for coal and reported that Capt. Dyer was washed overboard and drowned.

Bomb Found in the Marseilles Bourse.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 29.—A bomb containing 140 grams of powder and nails, capable of doing terrible damage, was found in the Bourse here this morning. The fuse had been lighted, but it had not burned.

Capt. Hickey Recalled from Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 29.—Capt. Hickey, Military Attaché of the United States Legation, has been recalled and will leave next Tuesday to join his regiment in Cuba.

Ecuador in a State of Siege.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 29.—The Republic of Ecuador has proclaimed a state of siege.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London osble letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All the talk where people met yesterday was of the opera and the experiences of this or that man or woman in the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and particularly of the privations and discomforts suffered by the late loiterers at Newport, Lenox, at Tuxedo, and nearer suburbs, and particularly on Long Island. Many belated travelers who had gone to the country for Thanksgiving or to the various country schools to visit their children on the holiday came finally to town at all hours during the day yesterday, while many intending operagoers were snowed up somewhere and were not in their expected places last evening. Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Ashmore, and other well-known women who went to Concord, N. H., to visit their children at St. Paul's School there, left Concord on Sunday night, and only arrived in New York, via Boston, early yesterday morning, while Mrs. Jules Reynal, her daughter, Mrs. Thebaud, and a party of friends, who went to Montreal last week, have not yet arrived. Newport was cut off from all communication with the metropolis from Saturday up till yesterday morning, and letters between the two places have taken from two to three days in transmission. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Walter Kane and her daughter, and the young son of Mrs. Lewis Rutherford were supposed to leave Newport on Monday for New York. They had not arrived at noon yesterday, with the exception of young Mr. Rutherford, who got through in time to join his mother, Mrs. Lewis Rutherford, and his uncle, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, and sail with them on the Kaiser Frederick for Southampton yesterday.

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All this disarrangement of plans, which the phenomenal storm caused, entailed an immense amount of inconvenience and untold anxiety. Families were separated, and anxious parents, husbands, and wives waited hours and days for responses to telegrams and letters or for the arrival of friends and relatives. Already the storm is beginning to pass into social history as the blizzard of November, 1898, and the personal experience fiend, who was so disagreeably frequent for months after the blizzard of March, 1888, has already made his appearance.

***

On the St. Paul, sailing for Southampton to-day, there will be, among others, Dr. and Mrs. H. O. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lloyd, and Dr. Harold Jones. On the Teutonic will sail Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hinde Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Duncan, formerly Miss Susan Stuart; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Durkee, Mr. Maitland Kersey, Lord Muncaster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Duane Pell, formerly Miss Cornelia Crosby; Mrs. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, Miss May Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Willis. The sailing of Mr. and Mrs. Pell just before the marriage of Mrs. Pell's brother, Mr. R. R. Crosby, to Miss Emily Petit, is rather a surprise. Miss Dodge goes to join her friend Miss Schreiner in London.

***

The death of Mr. Henry Pierson Johnes on Monday was a shock to a large number of people. Mr. Johnes was a prominent member of the University Club, a well-known and successful young lawyer, and had a wide circle of friends. He was a devoted sportsman. A bachelor, he was a welcome guest in many a household where the children as well as their elders will mourn him sincerely. His funeral will take place at the country residence of his parents, near Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon.

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The management of the coming portrait show at the Academy of Design are rejoicing over the receipt of a cable from John S. Sargent to the effect that he has shipped his famous portrait of Mr. Wertheimer, the London art dealer, for exhibition at the show. Assistant Secretary Frederick Gore King also announces that among late portraits promised are those of Lady Marjorie, only daughter of the Countess of Aberdeen, by William H. Funk; of Mr. Frederick Stevens Allen, by Lydia Field Emmet; of Mrs. Eugene Glaenzer, by Benjamin Constant, and of Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, by William H. Lippincott. Mr. T. J. Blakeslee has also promised to loan a fine Van Dyck, a full-length portrait of Prince Maurice of Bohemia, and there will be also Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Mrs. Siddons, and of John Philip Kemble, to be loaned by Mrs. Owen Wister of Philadelphia, and Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mr. Musters.

***

The wedding of Mr. Henry Blackstone Wilkins and Miss Emily Trevor Howell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Howell, and niece of Mrs. John B. Trevor, in whose name the invitations were issued, was celebrated very quietly in Grace Church chantry yesterday afternoon. There was no following reception.

***

Among the arrivals at the Holland House yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey. At the Astoria there arrived, among others, Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock, formerly Miss Goetchius, just arrived from their honeymoon trip; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, and Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park.

***

On Saturday Mr. George Kidder Davis will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria prior to his marriage with Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin at St. Thomas's Church on the afternoon of Dec. 14. Mr. Davis has selected Mr. Thomas Darling as his best man, and his ushers will be Mr. Skidmore, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Mercer Biddle, Mr. Fall, Mr. Hartranft, Mr. William Darling, Mr. Williams, Mr. Lamont Dominick, Mr. Bayard Dominick, and Mr. William Betts. The bride will wear white satin with a court train of white velvet. The bridesmaids will be in white satin, with hats of black and white lace. Miss Stevens, the maid of honor, will wear blue chiffon and a hat of black and white. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will sail in January for Egypt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have closed their country place at Madison and opened their town house. They arrived yesterday, and will give during the Winter a number of handsome dinners.

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Quite a novel "at home" will be given on Saturday, Dec. 10, by Mr. and Mrs. James D. Goin, 582 Fifth Avenue. The cards read "From 12 to 3 o'clock." These are extremely early afternoon hours for New York, as nearly all the teas and receptions begin nominally at 4 and last generally until 8 or 9. Either Mr. and Mrs. Goin have in reserve some surprise for society or they are adopting the "early-hour movement" which has recently been inaugurated in Philadelphia.

***

To-day Washington society will gather at the residence of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant for the reception which she will give for her granddaughter, Miss Rosemary Sartoris. This is also Miss Sartoris's eighteenth birthday. She is said to resemble very much her mother, who, as Nellie Grant, was the young lady of the White House during the first term of her father's Administration. Several cablegrams have already been received from Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. As already stated in this column, they are now en route for the South of France. Their trip over the ocean was delightful, according to last advices.

***

The managers of the Society of Decorative Art gave a delightful tea yesterday afternoon at their rooms, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street. This was the first of two teas, the second to be held on Dec. 13. There was an interesting exhibition of new work and a loan collection. The Christmas sale of articles began yesterday, and will continue until Christmas Day. Among those who were present and received were Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, the President; Mrs. Frederic R. Sturgis, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. George W. Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Ashmore, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Miss Kemp, Miss Hague, Miss Jennings, and Miss Chauncey.

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Mr. and Mrs. Amzi L. Barber and Miss Barber are at their Winter home, Belmont, Washington, for the season. They left Ardsley-on-the-Hudson in the private car Convoy the middle of October, and made a five weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast and return. With the exception of a few days at San Francisco, Monterey, and Coronado Beach, they lived in the car all the time.

***

The Earl of Strafford returned yesterday from his Thanksgiving visit to Mrs. Samuel Colgate's at New Hamburg, and registered at the Holland House. There was much disappointment felt and expressed by the people of Wappinger's Falls and Poughkeepsie that the Earl and Mrs. Colgate were not married this week at the former place. The Earl's departure from New Hamburg was taken to mean that Mrs. Colgate is still obdurate. The fact is, however, that both the Earl and Mrs. Colgate came to town for the purpose of attending the opera's opening last evening.

***

The first of a series of subscription dances organized by Mrs. William Gerry Slade took place at Delmonico's last evening. The patronesses were Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Mrs. Charles L. Jenkins, Mrs. George B. Hurd, Mrs. George Grey Ward, Mrs. Asa Perkins Potter, Mrs. George W. Jones, Mrs. James A. Deering, and Mrs. John Parker Brown.

***

A fair for the benefit of the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, Fifty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, was held yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the small ballroom. Among the women in charge were Mesdames Bromley, W. Gill Wylie, Samuel Kissam, Frederick Bell, William Hartland, John H. Holden, W. Wickersham, Van Lennep, F. B. Hurd, and George Boldt. The room was prettily decorated with palms and flowers of different kinds. All the articles displayed were donations from people interested in the work of the hospital.

***

Mr. H. K. Bloodgood of this city narrowly escaped suffocation in a fire which totally destroyed his residence, the old Walker homestead, at New Marlborough, Mass., on Monday morning. Mr. Bloodgood went up from New York last week and was in the house. About 3 o'clock in the morning Mr. Bloodgood awakened and found the room full of smoke. He located the fire in the partition near the floor and put it out with a pail of water. But instantly fire broke out near the head of the bed, and in a minute the room was full of smoke and flames. Mr. Bloodgood was nearly overcome with smoke and was with difficulty gotten out. The house was beautifully furnished and was one of the finest country homes in South Berkshire. The loss on the building is placed at $10,000, and on the contents $20,000, making a total loss of $30,000, well insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Mostyn—Stevens.

The wedding of Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, 1,011 Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and Senior Chaplain of the St. George's Society.

Mr. Mostyn's best man was Mr. Franklin B. Lord, and the ushers were Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Mr. Frederic de Peyster Foster, Mr. Stanley Dwight, Mr. Ledyard Stevens, and Master Oscar Egerton Stevens, the bride's son. The bride was attired in a brown velvet gown, the bodice of which was trimmed with turquoise-blue satin and cut-steel passementerie. She carried a white ivory Prayer Book, a gift of the bridegroom. The decorations of the house were particularly noticeable because of the omission of flowers, palms being used instead. A reception limited to one hundred guests followed the ceremony.

Mrs. Stevens was Miss Helen Chanler White, daughter of Dr. Octavius A. White, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and of Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler White, whose family connections are of the old Second Avenue settlement—the Rutherfurds, Winthrops, Stuyvesants, and Fishes. Mrs. Stevens made her début in 1880, and was married in 1881 to Alexander H. Stevens, youngest son of the late Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, the famous surgeon. The Stevens family has long been identified with New York social life, and is closely connected with the Rhinelander, Gallatin, Schermerhorn, Newbold, and Morris families. Mr. Stevens died in 1885, leaving three infant children—two girls and a boy. The latter is now a student at Pomfret School. Mr. Mostyn is a member of the well-known Mostyn family of North Wales, and has been for many years one of the representative Englishmen resident here. He is First Vice President of the St. George's Society, and was last week the guest of honor at a supper given by some of the members of the society, who presented him with a silver loving cup and an appropriately engrossed address. Mr. Mostyn, who had been previously married to Miss Marie Louise Porter, daughter of the late Mortimer Porter, an eminent lawyer of this city, was left a widower some twenty years ago. He was engaged to Miss Annie Murray, now Mrs. Yulee, but the engagement was broken.

Phillips—Sands.

Sherry's small ballroom was the scene of a pretty wedding last night, when Miss Anna Sands, daughter of Mrs. Esther Sands, was married to S. Henry Phillips, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phillips of this city and a grandson of the late John D. Phillips. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, pastor of Temple Shaarai Tephilla. There were about seventy persons present, relatives and intimate friends of the bridegroom and bride. The bride, who is a daughter of the late Abraham Sands, was given away by her brother, Sylvester Sands. She was gowned in white satin and wore a lace veil which is an heirloom in the bridegroom's family. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Marie Phillips, sister of the bridegroom, who acted as maid of honor, wore cream renaissance lace and carried bridesmaids' roses. J. Charles Sellgman was best man, and the ushers were Albert Steinert of Providence, R. I.; Philip C. Saul of Albany, Samuel Holzman of Denver, Col.; Algernon Cordoza, Samuel Phillips, J. Clarence Davies, Edgar Rosenstock, Benjamin Rosenstein, J. F. Levenson, Jonas Weil, and B. Franklin De Frece. Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Appel of Denver, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, came East to attend the wedding. A dinner followed the ceremony; then a reception and dance, at which about 200 people were present. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, on returning from their wedding trip, will make their home with Mrs. Sands, at 127 West Eightieth Street.

Lewinson—Hutshing.

Miss Fannie Hutshing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Hutshing of 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Phineas Lewinson were married at 6 o'clock last night in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, pastor of Temple Israel of Harlem, officiated. Edna and Emily Lewison, the bridegroom's little nieces, and Benno Wronker, his nephew, headed the wedding procession. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white faille and duchesse lace, a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Martha Hutshing and Miss Ida Hutshing, her sisters, who acted as bridesmaids, wore white and carried Mermet roses. Nathaniel H. Frager was best man. There were no ushers. The decorations were white and green. About ninety persons witnessed the ceremony and were at the wedding dinner. A reception and dance followed. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewinson. He and his bride will go to Washington for their wedding tour. Their home will be in this city.

Coe—Clinch.

Miss Louise Marietta Clinch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Clinch of 133 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was married last evening in the Mount Morris Baptist Church to the Rev. Henry Dingee Coe, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Edgartown, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William C. Bitting. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, was attended by the bridegroom's sister, Miss Maude E. Coe. Miss Caroline T. Foster Miss Mabel Kavanaugh, Miss Margaret M. Lee, and Miss Ethel A. Hills were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom's brother, Joseph B. Coe, was best man, and the ushers were the Rev. Charles Knowles, Morton K. Averill, Mr. Whiting, D. C. Locherty, J. Marshall Perley, Edward S. Clinch, and Harry Boase. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Edwards—Harkness.

The wedding of Miss Leila Harkness, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderberg Harkness, and Dr. Ogden M. Edwards, Jr., took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 933 Fifth Avenue. Miss Myrtle Harkness was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Louise Edwards of Pittsburg, Miss Grace Toffy, Miss Louise Perry, and Miss Emily Henderson. The best man was George D. Edwards, and the ushers were Hobart E. Betts, Harry S. Harkness, Edward S. Harkness, and Dr. Thomas Arbuthnot. The bride wore a white satin gown and a white tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Molineux—Chesebrough.

Roland Burnham Molineux and Miss Blanche Chesebrough were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan officiated. After the ceremony there was a breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Molineux is one of the Governors of the New York Athletic Club, and is also a member of the Opera Club, Atlantic Yacht Club, and many scientific societies. Until their new home is ready Mr. and Mrs. Molineux will reside at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE LEAGUE BAZAAR CROWDED.

Many People Attend the Opening of the Professional Women's Fair at the Astoria.

The annual bazaar of the Professional Women's League started in full blast yesterday, and will be on every afternoon and evening this week, in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria. The attractive booths were visited by large crowds of people yesterday, many of them theatrical folk, of course, and the fair Circes who presided at various counters beguiled countless male visitors into investing hard-earned wealth in artistic sofa pillows and "the sweetest little dolls imaginable." They bought the dolls "just for luck," and luck favored them, indeed, if they escaped without pa

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS.
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NEW YORK CITY
TAX EXEMPT
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LELAND, TOWLE & CO.,
36 WALL ST.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement under date of October 26, 1898, notice is hereby given that a majority of the shares of stock of The National Linseed Oil Company have been deposited under the provisions of the stockholders' agreement dated September 8, 1898. No further deposits will be received after December 22, 1898, except on such terms and conditions as the Committee may impose.
New York, November 28, 1898.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
JAMES H. ECKELS,
EZRA H. LINLEY,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.
The twenty-ninth ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 31st of October, 1898:
Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 575, 660, 1328, 1495, 1769, 2051, 2061, 2134, 2526, 2427, 2614, 2775, 3153, 3175, 3248.
$500 each.—Nos. 142, 217, 453, 979, 982, 1030, 1051, 1193, 1487, 1614, 1665, 1774, 1832.
$100 each.—Nos. 12, 15, 51, 74, 95, 102, 134, 163, 178, 217, 302, 325, 332, 336, 346, 371, 425.
Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 17, 100, 124, 186, 202, 481.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 278, 394, 419.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 339, 517, 567, 986, 1259.
These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1899.
They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December 1898.
City of Mexico, October 31st, 1898.
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) issue of December 1, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption December 1, 1898, at the Office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1896, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN, OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
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Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
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46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,022,468, against $10,396,103 in the preceding week and $13,985,380 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $422,275,226, against $372,145,480 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Activity on the Stock Exchange did not shrink much, but there was selling pressure throughout yesterday. Many conspicuous stocks fell off somewhat, the list including shares of every representative kind. Yet there were gains by other equally important stocks. Investment shares were again shown to be extraordinarily scarce—the purchase of 500 shares of Edison Electric, by way of illustration, causing an advance of 14 full points.

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Commission house business was, as has been the rule for some days past, inactive. Indeed, as concessions were brought about during the day, commission house selling went in volume beyond commission house purchases. From every part of the country came business reports of encouraging character, but coincident with such reports is the disclosure also that in practically every quarter where investments have been made there have already been large commitments, based on proofs of commercial and industrial progress showing on every hand. Essentially, the situation is that, while tremendous progressiveness is shown, while commercial conditions generally are far better than they have been for years, this betterment has been largely discounted through the taking on of investments by the public on a rising scale of values, and the market seems almost bought to a standstill, in so far as are involved those shares which have been recently most conspicuous in Stock Exchange transactions.

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It is of interest and of consequence to compare quotations for important railway shares now with what they were at the beginning of the year; and herewith is a tabulated statement showing the number of points which various properties since Jan. 1 have advanced, and incidentally the amount in dollars of their respective increase in market value—a showing which has in it almost the record of a fairy tale—as follows:

	Advance from Jan. 1,	Increased Market Value.
Atchison	4	$4,080,000
Atchison pf	16⅝	20,064,047
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	32	6,400,000
Burlington	21½	17,279,069
Canada Southern	5½	871,250
Canadian Pacific	6½	4,228,000
Central Pacific	19½	13,005,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	3½	2,118,689
Chicago & Alton	2¾	516,032
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	11	681,758
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	11½	670,550
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	7	350,000
Chicago, Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	15	1,754,445
Denver pf	17¼	4,079,625
Evans. & Terre Haute	11	440,000
Evans. & Terre Haute pf	29	372,360
Flint & Pere Marquette	6½	214,383
Illinois Central	11½	6,037,500
Iowa Central pf	4⅞	276,464
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	4¼	977,500
Lake Shore	17¼	8,532,971
Louisville & Nashville	7	3,696,000
Metropolitan Street	49⅞	14,962,500
Missouri Pacific	4⅝	2,182,198
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	4⅝	617,500
New York Central	14½	14,500,000
Norfolk & Western pf	9¼	2,512,500
Northern Pacific	21⅜	17,157,000
Northern Pacific pf	29⅝	15,281,550
Northwest	20¾	8,018,841
Northwest pf	28½	6,383,031
Oregon Navigation	26	6,240,000
Oregon Navigation pf	10	1,100,000
Pennsylvania	5⅝	7,273,307
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	3½	1,915,152
Rock Island	19¾	9,875,000
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	12⅝	695,192
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	10⅞	543,750
St. Louis Southwestern pf	5⅜	1,075,000
St. Paul	20⅝	8,519,303
St. Paul pf	20½	6,815,249
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	53½	10,700,000
St. Paul & Omaha	10	2,140,330
St. Paul & Omaha pf	18½	2,099,658
Southern Pacific	7	7,570,003
Southern Railway pf	9¾	5,302,579
Texas Pacific	5¾	2,225,625
Union Pacific	18⅝	11,365,000
Union Pacific pf	8¼	6,187,500
Wabash pf	6¼	1,500,000

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The tremendous gains recorded in the foregoing exhibit are, however, relatively small compared with the increases which have been made from low prices which since the first of the year have intervened—for since Jan. I the United States has had a foreign war, and a long list of depressing influences have been at work, accentuating the consequences of an exhibit like the following:

	Advance from Low to High.	Increased Market Value.
Atchison	6¾	$6,885,000
Atchison pf	24½	29,568,970
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	34½	6,950,000
Burlington	34⅞	28,589,115
Canada Southern	12⅞	1,931,250
Canadian Pacific	18⅞	12,025,000
Central Pacific	19½	15,260,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	8¾	5,296,672
Chicago & Alton	17	3,190,016
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	18	1,115,604
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	11½	670,530
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	15½	775,000
Col., Hock. Valley & T. pf	15	1,754,445
Denver pf	23¼	5,498,625
Evans. & Terre Haute	14	560,000
Evans. & Terra Haute pf	33	423,720
Flint & Pere Marquette	9⅜	309,206
Illinois Central	19	9,975,000
Iowa Central pf	12⅞	730,128
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	9½	2,127,500
Lake Shore	17½	8,532,971
Louisville & Nashville	19⅜	10,494,000
Metropolitan Street	55⅜	16,725,000
Missouri Pacific	10⅝	7,897,039
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	12½	1,592,500
New York Central	15½	15,500,000
Norfolk & Western pf	13¾	3,437,500
Northern Pacific	24	19,152,000
Northern Pacific pf	21	15,750,000
Northwestern	28⅜	11,245,936
Northwestern pf	28½	6,383,031
Oregon Navigation	26	6,240,000
Oregon Navigation pf	12½	1,250,000
Pennsylvania	9⅞	12,768,688
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	16	3,603,872
Rock Island	29¼	14,625,000
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf	18	988,380
St. L. & San. Francisco 1st pf	17½	876,000
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7⅛	1,425,000
St. Paul	31⅞	14,711,650
St. Paul pf	23½	7,824,066
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	53½	10,700,000
St. Paul & Omaha	22½	4,815,720
St. Paul & Omaha pf	22	2,782,296
Southern Pacific	15½	16,765,990
Southern Railway pf	17⅝	9,967,433
Texas Pacific	7⅞	3,048,162
Union Pacific	23⅝	14,445,000
Union Pacific pf	24⅜	15,196,250
Wabash pf	10	2,400,000

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $190,500 3s, coupon, at 106@105⅞; $720 do, small, at 105⅝@105½, and $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112⅛.

In State bonds, $600 Tennessee Settlement 3s, small, sold at 93½; $12,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 81½, and $10,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Lake Erie & W. pf	1
Am. Express	2	Missouri Pac	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref.	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	½	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Brook. Union Gas	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	½
Brunswick City	1	Nat. Lin. Oil	1¼
Central Pacific	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	⅝	North. Amer.	½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	⅝	Oreg. R. & N. pf	½
Col. South., w. i.	⅝	Oreg. Short Line	2⅜
Consol. Ice	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Consol. Gas	3½	Pullman Car	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1¼	Southern Pac	⅛
F. & P. M. pf	½	Third Avenue	1
Kan. City., P. & G.	1½	U. S. Express	1¼
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tel. & Cable	½	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. Tobacco pf	¼	Iowa Central	½
A., T. & S.F. pf	⅛	Manhattan Cons	⅝
B. & O., all in. pd.	⅛	N. Y. Central	1
Bal. & Ohio, w. i.	1	Norf. & West. pf	⅛
Brook. R. T.	1	Northern Pac.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	North. Pac. pf	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Penn. Railroad	⅛
Chi. & Northw	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi	⅛
C., R. I. & P.	½	Reading	⅛
C., H. C. & I.	½	Reading 1st pf	1
C. S. 1st pf., w. i.	½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
Federal Steel	½	Union Pacific	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. St.	½	Union Pacific pf	1¼
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Int. Paper	1½	Wabash pf	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1925, t. r.	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¼
C., B. & Q. con. 5s.	1¼	Oreg. S. L., inc. A.	1⅜
L. & N., N., F. & S. 6s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1½	Rio Gr. South. 1st	1
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. S. W. inc. B.	1	Lehigh Val. Term. 5s.	2
Gen. El., deb. 5s	1½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	
Green Bay deb. A	1¾	t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $171,473,151; balance, $9,184,211; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $407,031.

Money on call in London at 2¼@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅝, less 1-16 for long, and 5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000; premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

NORTHWEST'S DIVIDEND.

Chicago and Northwestern Directors met yesterday and, as forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES, declared the regular semi-annual 2½ per cent. dividend on the common stock. Long cherished hopes that the Northwest rate would at this meeting be advanced to 6 and even 7 per cent. per annum were thus crushed.

Recent semi-official statements regarding the Northwest dividend have been to the effect that there would be no advance in the rate, but yet throughout Wall Street there has been confidence that refused to be shaken that Northwest would be put upon a better dividend basis, and thereon was based a rather extensive speculative long interest in the stock. When the disappointing news came yesterday, the support which Northwest has recently enjoyed was naturally withdrawn, and as a result the stock sold down close to 139 and closed within a fraction of its low figure, showing a net loss of between 1 and 2 points for the day. After the dividend declaration, about the only demand for the stock came from some few traders who were short of it, anticipating no increased dividend. A general disposition seemed to develop to point out that Northwest, a 5 per cent. stock at 139, was rather high, especially when compared with St. Paul at 115 and Pennsylvania around 120, both standard 5 per cent. dividend payers.

Omaha naturally sympathized with Northwest yesterday, and sold down below 86. The failure of Northwest's Directors to increase the dividend on that stock was taken as an indication that the 2 per cent. rate on Omaha will be maintained in a like manner.

SUGAR TRUST'S BUOYANCY.

Sugar Trust was a feature of yesterday's market. It eclipsed all other stocks in activity and, at one time, in buoyancy. The up-turn in Sugar was said to have been started by an order to buy 10,000 shares, placed by a recently formed pool whose members calculated on making a two-point turn by "running in" the big short interest in the stock. The pool's success was far beyond its anticipations. Instead of stopping at 124 or 124½, which were the pool's high figures, Sugar Trust was carried up to 127 by what seemed to be a veritable stampede of the short interest. The pool got much higher prices for its stock than it anticipated, for there were found stop orders in something like 25,000 shares upon which it had not figured. These stop orders were partially satisfied by the pool's sales, and after they were all executed, Sugar Trust settled back again and finished the day close to 124. Close observers of the market were last night inclined to think that the short interest in Sugar Trust had been pretty well eliminated.

LIQUIDATION IN THE PACIFICS.

All of the Pacific stocks suffered from liquidation yesterday. Union Pacific's big gain in net earnings for October was a bull influence on those stocks, but heavy sales of both common and preferred by recent buyers brought about declines in them. The preferred got down close to 69 after having sold at 70⅝, and the common sold at 38½ after having been within a fraction of 40. The Northern Pacifics both lost fractions for the day, there being especially heavy selling of the common stock in the last hour. Standard Oil interests were credited with some of the sales of the Northern Pacifics.

LONDON'S HEAVY TRADING.

London's operations in this market yesterday were again on an extensive scale, but were varied in character. The arbitrage house both bought and sold stocks, reflecting a disposition among some speculative interests abroad to take profits in view of the final favorable disposition of the Philippine matter. Yet of some stocks, notably St. Paul, Atchison preferred, and Southern Railway preferred, the foreign houses bought aggressively. London's attitude, in fact, was much as had been expected by Wall Street men familiar with the foreign markets. They looked to see the disposition of the Spanish question bring about renewed foreign investment buying of American securities, but they also expected heavy liquidation of the international stocks by London speculative interests, who are now inclined to look for a set-back in Americans because of the approaching convening of Congress.

THE ALTON DEAL.

It is reported that Senator Brice's propositions to Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf interests to include in their Chicago and Alton deal his Lake Erie and Western property have been turned down and that the Alton deal will go through—if it does go through—without considering Lake Erie and Western.

Incidentally, it is said that the pool which has been formed to carry out the Alton deal is made up of the Illinois Trust Company for $12,500,000, John Lowber Welsh and Philadelphia Drexel interests for $12,500,000, and associates of President Stilwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf for $10,000,000, the pool representing at present $35,000,000.

THE SOUTHWESTERN STOCKS.

Again yesterday there was activity and buoyancy among Southwestern securities. Missouri Pacific, which heretofore has not shown much disposition to join in the advance, became suddenly active and strong, selling up to 38¼, higher than it has sold since last August. Nearly 40,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Much of the buying was attributed to interests close to the management of the property.

The steady increases in earnings being made by roads of the Southwest have brought these stocks into popular favor, and recently there has been steady buying of excellent character of all of them. Texas Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco first and second preferred, Southern Pacific, and others of the group seem now to have more friends in Wall Street—at least more active friends—than for a long while.

MANHATTAN'S FIRMNESS.

Manhattan Elevated, upon which all Wall Street seems to be bearish and against which a great deal of persistent professional hammering is directed, has developed surprising powers of resistance. Yesterday, although kept under pressure constantly, Manhattan did not get below 96⅝, and closed at 97. The professional contingent is openly bearish on the stock, and apparently the short interest in it is getting unwieldy.

THE HUNTINGTON SHARES.

Those stocks with which Mr. Collis P. Huntington's name is conspicuously identified, and upon which Wall Street for quite a while past has looked askance, are coming to the fore again and are winning new friends throughout the Street. Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Pacific Mail have been conspicuously active and strong in the market recently, and among the speculative contingent there is quite a marked bullish feeling on them. Wall Street gossip promises developments in all of the Huntington properties, and it is predicted that they are to become market leaders in the near future.

SPECIALTIES MARKED UP.

Many heretofore inactive specialties were taken hold of yesterday and marked up by apparent manipulation. National Biscuit common was pushed up above 48 and, although suffering a sharp reaction before the close, retained between 1 and 2 points of its gain. National Linseed Oil sold as high as 8¼ and closed with a gain of more than a point.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

Close observers of the market have been recently giving much attention to fluctuations in New York Air Brake. Persistent efforts seem to have been made to put the stock below par and keep it there, but so far these attempts have not met success. Air Brake has not shown much resistance, and its price has held up remarkably well. Yesterday it sold up to 102 and closed at 101, with a net gain of a full point.

TAX REDUCTION RUMORED.

People who have been watching the American Spirits stocks lately, and who have at the same time been watching developments in the spirits trade, say they believe that something of more than ordinary importance is pending in that industry. From other sources it is learned that there is a likelihood of a heavy reduction in the tax on spirits soon after the meeting of Congress.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY.

La Salle Street is beginning to get the notion, writes a Chicago authority, that the franchise-extension ordinances for the street railroads are things of reasonable certainty, and this is said merely as reflecting the belief in market circles. In consequence of such belief, brokers, of course, give customers different advice from that which they would under other circumstances. However that may be, it is certainly believed that West Chicago, with its franchise extended, would, on a 5 per cent. basis, be in a more favorable position than it is now. The earning power of the property has been frequently pointed out, and this is continually emphasized by the increase in receipts shown from week to week over corresponding weeks in 1897, although there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in elevated traffic from the same territory since the Union loop was started.

AS TO UNION PACIFIC.

The movement just inaugurated in the Union Pacific securities is exactly what has for some time past been anticipated by the people who are the best posted regarding the company's affairs and its future earning possibilities. While much of the advance is undoubtedly due to pool buying—and the pool is said to be a very strong one—the present inherently strong position of the property is also largely responsible for it. President Burt's businesslike policy has accomplished wonders for the road since the reorganization was perfected. His system of trimming expenses has been judicious, while it has been far-reaching. And with these things has come to the system its full share of the prosperity that has extended of late all over the West, and that has been peculiarly beneficial to the large railway systems. So that the road now finds itself in an exceptionally strong position, under a conservative management, with the operating cost materially reduced and with its revenue steadily growing. It has already taken in under its control several of the lines that were lost to it during the receivership and reorganization period, and it is planning to take in more in the near future. These lines will be helpful to it in the matter of revenue as well as securing for it the old-time connections and alliances. The recently reported differences with the Northern Pacific people regarding territorial rights have been greatly exaggerated, and such trouble as existed has, it is claimed, been adjusted. The property is now reported to be earning not only the full 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, but at the rate of 6 per cent. on the common stock. These are the things that have recently attracted the attention of large investment and speculative interests, and it is because of these things, now coming to be well appreciated, that the present demand for the securities has grown up and a resultant advance in the same is being recorded.—Boston Journal.

AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.

Subscriptions will be opened on Thursday next to the capital stock and first mortgage bonds of the American Thread Company. The opening of the books will be a mere formality, as every share of the common stock has been sold at par. The entire issue has been underwritten, and indications are that it will be oversubscribed five or six times, both here and in London. The issue will be simultaneously made in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. Subscriptions in New York will be received by the National City Bank, J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the Bank of Montreal. The securities offered are the balance of the capital and bonds of the company after the reservation of $6,000,000 common stock, $2,000,000 gold or sterling preferred shares, and $2,000,000 first mortgage gold or sterling bonds, which are to be issued to the Directors and shareholders of the vendor companies, the members of the vendor firms and their friends, and to J. & P. Coats, Limited, and the English Sewing Cotton Company, Limited. The amounts offered for public subscription are $4,000,000 gold or sterling 5 per cent. accumulative preferred shares, (par value $5 each,) and $4,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold or sterling bonds.

The total capital of the American Thread Company is $6,000,000 preferred and $6,000,000 common stock, and its mortgage indebtedness is $6,000,000. The company is the result of an amalgamation of thirteen of the largest American concerns manufacturing spool, crochet, knitting, mending, and other cottons, including in some cases the allied business of coton spinning, doubling, twisting, dyeing, bleaching, polishing, spool making, &c.

The combination was brought about by John R. Dos Passos of this city. In organizing the company the advice and co-operation of the English Sewing Cotton Company, Limited, was secured, and the accounts of the American companies entering the consolidation were investigated and approved by Jones, Crewdson & Youett, English accountants. The English Sewing Cotton Company has agreed to take at par 720,000 shares of the common stock of the new company, and J. & P. Coats, Limited, have intimated that they will apply for £100,000 of the preferred shares, which have been reserved for allotment to them. The company's property is valued as follows: Lands, buildings, machinery, plant, and effects, $7,006,053; stock in trade, $3,447,051; book debts, $1,205,424; total, $11,658,528; cost of trade marks, patent rights, good will and promotion, and formation expenses will be represented by the sum of $3,477,657, making a total amount of $15,136,185. On this basis the company's capital of $18,000,000 will be sufficient to establish the enterprise, and after providing ample working capital there will remain a surplus of at least $2,400,000 available as uncalled capital in reserve.

The consolidation of the principal American thread companies is expected to result in the restoration of prosperity to the industry. The consolidation brings the cotton thread trade of the world in large measure under the control of three companies—the American Thread Company and the two English companies which are co-operating with and will be financially interested in it. The securities of the new company will be listed on the New York and London Stock Exchanges, thus providing for them an international market.—New York News Bureau.

THE CORN SITUATION.

If navigation keeps open a fortnight longer the public stock of corn may be down to 5,000,000 bushels. There is the possibility that the cheap rail rates east bound may keep the grain moving out almost as fast as it comes in, even after the lakes are closed. The farmer makes the price of corn; the speculator attempts to settle the matter every now and then, but he soon finds himself helpless if the Western grower is in the mood to sell. If the West can find a higher market at home than at Chicago that fact soon makes itself felt in the pit. The uncertainty now is as to how freely the West will ship from its new crop. Receipts as small as the present are, all through December, would pretty surely start an advance. This cold weather should clear up some of the doubtful points. It will increase the Western consumption. A week of such temperature will make it possible for the West to ship new grain if it wants to. Most corn people believe the 1898 crop will average better than present figures. If they are careful of their reputation they are, however, very chary about predicting when the advance will start. The price now is not an exceptionally low one. The present bull leader used to say thirty-five-cent corn at Chicago in these days of very low freight rates was equivalent to forty-cent corn up to five years ago. The sensational development will probably come in March, when the Government makes its announcement as to reserves. The November report showed only 138,000,000 bushels left from the 783,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands March 1, 1898.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $307,891 in Union Pacific's net earnings for October, making an increase of $809,955 since July 1.

New $325,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railroad five times oversubscribed.

Conference of Chicago-St. Paul lines and the Eastern roads to-day in Chicago to consider the question of rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Eastern points.

Decrease of $158,893 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for October, but increase of $55,163 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $198,944 in Burlington's surplus net earnings for October, but decrease of $257,587 since July 1.

Decrease of $1,373,635 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $4,962,912, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Decrease of $4,414 in Minneapolis and St. Louis's total net income for October, making a decrease of $6,690 since July 1.

Further reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $9,544 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus net earnings for October, but increase of $14,596 since July 1.

Thirty-nine bids received by the Controller for the $1,725,000 3½ per cent. bonds and stock of the City of New York.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in November showed increases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$4,699
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	1,155
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,346
Georgia & Alabama	1,066
Kan. City, Memphis & Birmingham	4,475
Northern Pacific	34,682
West Chicago Street	2,475
Total increase 7 roads	$55,898
Increase previously reported	453,389
Total increase 42 roads	$509,287

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The following showed decreases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$226
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis	15,836
Total decrease 2 roads	$16,062
Decrease previously reported	106,352
Total decrease 15 roads	$122,414
Net increase	$386,853

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	226	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234½	235
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. R.	93	98
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	3¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	142	145
Hoboken Ferry 6s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39½	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	95½	96
Union Ferry	44	44½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	153	155
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana Stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28	28¾
Amsterdam preferred	68	69
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	101	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18	18¾
Buffalo 6s, 1908, with interest	113½	114
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1898.

Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31½	32	400	American Malting Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
82	82½	125	Am. Malting Co. pf...	82½	82½	82½	82½	.....
31¾	32½	350	American Cotton Oil.	32¼	32¼	32	32	.....
89½	87¼	425	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	87	87½	87	87	+ ½
143	145	200	American Express	145	145	145	145	+2
11⅞	12¼	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	12	12	12	12	.....
36⅞	37	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	36¼	36½	35¾	36¼	— ¼
124½	124⅝	88,114	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	123⅞	127	123⅞	124⅝	+2⅝
112⅛	113	150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	+ ½
95⅛	96¼	350	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	96½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
135	136	11,425	American Tobacco	136½	137	134½	136	.....
127	129	125	American Tobacco pf..	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	— ¾
32¼	32⅜	50	Am. Steel & Wire....	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	.....
88½	90	107	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
16¼	16⅝	2,000	At., T. & S. F.....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
46⅛	46¼	33,410	At., T. & S. F. pf....	47⅛	47⅛	46	46⅛	— ⅛
58⅜	59¼	2,776	B. & O., all in. pd....	59½	59⅜	58¾	58⅝	— ¾
45⅛	45½	2,640	B. & O., when iss....	45¾	45⅞	45	45	—1
74½	75	8,600	B. & O. pf., when iss..	75¼	75¼	74½	75	.....
4⅛	4¼	5,240	Bay State Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
67	67¼	4,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¼	68½	67	67	—1
120½	122	145	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127⅜	127¾	127⅜	127¾	+ ¾
8½	9¼	200	Brunswick City	8½	9	8½	9	+1
54½	55	160	Canada Southern	54⅞	55	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	30¼	11,834	Central Pacific	29	30½	28⅞	30⅛	+1⅛
23½	23⅝	5,795	Chesapeake & Ohio...	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	+ ½
161	163	200	Chicago & Alton	161	161	161	161	—1
119⅝	119⅞	16,462	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	120¼	120⅞	119⅝	119⅜	— ⅛
110⅝	111¼	350	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
15	15¼	4,560	Chicago & Western...	15¼	15½	15	15⅛	.....
76	77⅞	3,400	Chi. Gr. West., deb....	76⅞	77⅜	76⅞	77⅜	+ ⅝
48¼	49	1,200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48¼	48⅞	48¼	48¾	+ ⅜
30⅜	31⅜	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
8¾	9	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	.....
35	35¼	211	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35	36	35	36	.....
114⅜	114½	39,925	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	114¾	113¼	114¼	114⅜	— ⅛
162⅜	164	11	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	162½	162½	162½	162½	.....
139	139¼	4,570	Chicago & Northw....	140½	140½	139⅛	139⅛	—1⅝
180	189	4	Chi. & Northw. pf....	184	184	184	184	.....
108	108⅜	21,778	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108	109¼	108	108	— ¼
8	9	52	Chi. Term. Trans....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
31¼	32¼	353	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
41½	42	900	C., C., C. & St. L....	42½	42¼	42	42	+ ⅛
15⅜	16	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	15⅜	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
40	45	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	43	43	43	43	.....
7½	8	145	Colorado So., when iss.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ¾
47½	48	2,500	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	48¾	48½	48	48	— ½
16¼	16⅝	1,865	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16½	.....
22½	23½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23	23	23	23	.....
6½	7	135	Colorado Midland	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
19	19⅜	180	Colorado Midland pf...	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
4½	6¼	100	Col. & H. C. & I.....	5	5	5	5	— ½
3½	4	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3½	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ¼
180½	191	3,080	Consolidated Gas	189	191½	189	191¼	+3¼
46¾	47	100	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	+ ½
93	100	100	Consolida.ed Ice pf	93	93	93	93	+ ½
100¼	100⅜	2,293	Delaware & Hudson....	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	16¼	120	Denver & R. G.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
62½	62¾	1,360	Denver & R. G. pf....	63	63¼	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
180	175	501	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	156	165	156	165	+14
13⅞	14	530	Erie	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
37½	37½	509	Erie 1st pf	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ½
18¼	18⅜	143	Erie 2d pf	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	.....
18	18⅜	100	Flint & P. M.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
43	44½	200	Flint & P. M. pf.....	44	44	44	44	+1½
		234	Ft. W. & D. C., std..	17½	17½	17½	17½	—5½
31¼	31¼	3,420	Federal Steel	32½	32¼	32¼	31⅜	— ½
76	76½	4,872	Federal Steel pf.....	76¾	76⅝	76	76⅛	— ¼
82	82½	1,460	General Electric	82¾	82¾	82¾	82⅜	.....
138½	139¼	510	Great Northern pf....	139	139¼	139	139	+ ¼
111¾	112	790	Illinois Central	112¼	112⅝	111¾	111¾	— ⅝
59½	60	4,623	International Paper ..	61½	61⅝	59	59½	—1½
92½	93	1,420	Int. Paper pf.....	93½	93½	92	92	—1
9	9⅛	330	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
6	6½	296	Kanawha & Michigan..	6¼	6¼	6	6	.....
19½	19¾	4,370	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	18¼	19¾	18	19⅝	+1¾
49⅜	50	320	Laclede Gas	49½	50	49½	50	+ ½
90	92	5	Laclede Gas pf	94	94	94	94	.....
14	15	200	Lake Erie & Western..	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	.....
64	66	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	66	66	65	65	—1
48	52	400	Long Island	48	48	48	48	.....
62⅞	63	19,385	Louisville & Nashville.	63⅜	63⅞	62⅞	63	— ¼
97	97¼	7,220	Manhattan Con	97¼	97½	96⅜	97	— ⅝
179½	180	10,260	Metropolitan St. Ry..	180½	181	175½	179⅜	— ¼
34⅜	34⅝	7,910	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	34	33¼	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	38,125	Missouri Pacific	38⅝	38¼	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
46¾	46⅞	4,260	National Biscuit Co..	45⅜	48¼	45½	46¾	+1¼
98	100	255	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	100	100	100	100	.....
35	35½	1,260	National Lead Co.....	35	35⅝	35	35¼	+ ⅛
111¾	113¾	150	National Lead Co. pf..	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	+ ½
8¼	8½	7,835	National Linseed Oil.	7¼	8½	7	8½	+ ½
93	93½	270	New Jersey Central ..	93	93	93	93	.....
100	103	310	New York Air Brake..	102	102	101	101	+1
118	118¼	2,527	New York Central	119	119½	118	118	—1
54⅞	55¼	2,430	Norfolk & West. pf....	55⅞	55⅝	55	55	— ¾
		9,570	North American	7	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
41¼	41⅜	16,576	Northern Pacific	42	42	41¼	41⅜	— ½
75⅜	76	5,318	Northern Pacific pf....	76½	76⅝	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	625	Ontario & Western....	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
75	77	140	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76	76	76	76	+ ⅞
35⅝	37	1,435	Oregon Short Line ..	33⅜	37	33⅜	35⅞	+2⅜
36⅜	37	4,480	Pacific Mail.....	37¼	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
118⅞	119¼	1,630	Pennsylvania R. R	119⅜	119⅝	118⅞	118⅞	— ⅝
1⅛	1½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
108⅜	109	6,970	People's Gas, Chicago.	109¼	109½	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
....	....	100	P., C. & St. L.....	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
....	....	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	73	73	72	72	+ ⅛
139½	140	543	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	139½	139⅞	139½	139⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	8	100	Quicksilver pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
18⅝	18⅜	1,100	Reading	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
45	45¼	5,035	Reading 1st pf	46	46¼	45	45	—1
20¼	21	957	Reading 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
8⅞	9	3,320	St. L. & San Fran...	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
68½	69¼	250	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	69⅛	69⅛	68½	68½	+ ⅜
34½	34⅝	4,145	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	35	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
5⅜	6	50	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
14	14½	2,110	St. Louis Southw. pf..	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	.....
26	27	400	St. Paul & Duluth....	27	27	27	26½	.....
96	98	200	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	97	97	97	97	.....
171	175	129	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	172	172	171¾	171¾	.....
85⅜	86¼	1,831	St. Paul & Omaha.....	88¾	88¾	85⅝	85⅝	—1½
27½	27⅜	3,905	Southern Pacific	26¼	27½	26⅜	27¼	+1⅜
10½	10⅜	6,406	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	14,326	Southern Railway pf..	41¼	41¼	40⅜	40⅞	— ⅛
21½	22¼	20	Standard Distilling	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
73	74	215	Standard Distilling pf.	74¼	74¼	73¼	74¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	7½	305	Standard R. & T.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅝	675	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
15⅜	15⅝	2,060	Texas Pacific	15¼	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
7½	9½	600	Texas Pacific Land Tr..	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	.....
160	161	510	Third Avenue	162	162	161	161	+1
38⅝	38⅞	26,326	Union Pacific	39¾	39¾	38⅜	38⅝	—1¼
68⅞	69¼	22,622	Union Pacific pf.....	70⅜	70⅜	69¼	69¼	—1¼
12⅞	13¼	5,760	U. P. D. & G. 2d n.pd.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13	.....
45	47	240	United States Express.	46	46	46	46	+1½
6¼	6½	200	United States Leather.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
67¾	67¾	3,025	U. S. Leather pf.....	67½	68¼	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	2,275	United States Rubber.	44	44½	43¾	43⅝	+ ⅛
104⅜	105¾	1,110	U. S. Rubber pf.....	105	105¼	105	105¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	8¾	160	Wabash	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
22	22¼	2,715	Wabash pf	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅝
93¼	93¼	2,328	Western Union Tel....	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	93¼	— ¼
18¾	19	330	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Sales.....		560,560						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	98¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	90	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
3s, r., 1918.....	105⅞	106½	Detroit Gas.....	60	62	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	71	80
3s, c., 1918.....	105⅞	106	Eighth Avenue....	350	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	32	36
3s, 1918, small....	106	106¼	Ev. & T. H. pf....	60½	62	2d pf.....	35	36
4s, r., 1907.....	111¾	112¼	Ev. & T. H. pf....	61	63	Norfolk So.....	55	65
4s, c., 1907.....	112¾	113	Green Bay & W..	30	..	Nor. & West.....	15	16
4s, r., 1925.....	127⅝	127¾	Hawaiian Sugar...	47	..	Ont. Mining.....	5½	6¾
4s, c., 1925.....	127½	128¼	Homestake	58	..	Ore. R. & N.....	50	55
5s, r., 1904.....	112¼	113	Ill. Cent. l. 1.....	100	..	Pacific Coast.....	42	45
5s, c., 1904.....	112½	113½	Iowa Central pf...	34½	35½	Pac. Coast 1st pf..	77	80
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¾	..	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf..	57	61
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102¼	..	Keokuk & D. M....	3	4	Penn. Coal.....	320	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	118½	..	K. & D. M. pf....	13	15	Peo. & Eastern...	3	5
			Keokuk & West..	29	32	P., Ft. W. & C....	174	..
Adams Express...	107	108	Kingston & Pem..	3	5	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Lake Shore.....	193	195	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
American Coal....	120	140	Mahoning Coal R..	120	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	10
Am. Dist. Tel.....	..	35	Mah. Coal R. pf..	105	..	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Ann Arbor.....	14	15¼	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	Rens. & Saratoga.	183½	..
Ann Arbor pf....	38½	39¼	Md. Coal pf.....	47	52	Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	7	Merg. Linotype....	192	195	*Rio Grande W....	27	29½
Beech Creek.....	100¾	102	Mexican Central..	5	5¼	*Rio G. W. pf....	62	64
Boston Land Co....	1	..	Mex. Nat. certfs..	¼	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	6½	7
Buff., R. & P.....	67¼	35	Michigan Central..	100½	110	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.....	58	60
Buff., R. & P. pf..	66½	75	Minn. St. P. & S.	27¾	29	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	16	18
Bur., C. R. & N....	85	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	93	95	St. P. & O. pf....	164	170
Canadian Pacific..	85¼	85⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60¼	61¼	St. P. & O. pf....	164	170
Chi. & Alton pf....	175	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M.....	5	10	Sil. bullion certfs.	60¼	61½
Chi. & E. Ill.....	59¾	60¼	Mo., K. & T.....	12	12¼	Sixth Avenue.....	200	..
Cleve. & Pitts....	172	..	Mobile & Ohio....	27	28½	Tol. & O. C.....	15	25
Col. C. & I. Dev..	¾	1¼	Morris & Essex...	175	177	Tol. & O. C. pf....	..	40
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	National Starch...	3¾	4	Twin City R. T....	27	30
C., H. V. & T. pf..	..	21	Nat. St. 1st pf....	40	65	Wells-F. Express..	125	130
Consol. Coal.....	47	..	Nat. St. 2d pf....	12	20	West Chi. St. Ry..	99	..
Del., L. & W.....	145	..	New Cent. Coal...	32	42	W. & L. E., 4th pd.....	92	..
D. M. & N. D.....	15¾	16¾	N. Y. & N. Eng..	194	196	West. Pald.....	3½	3⅞

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.12	.12	Justice	.17	.18
Andes	.08	.09	Kentuck Con..	.05	.05
Belcher	.22	.24	Mexican	.27	.27
Best & Belcher	.22	.36	Occidental Con	.72	.10
Bullion	.05	.05	Ophir	.67	.67
Caledonia	.22	.24	Overman	.02	.04
Challenge Con.	.16	.16	Potosi	.13	.14
Chollar	.23	.24	Savage	.18	.18
Con. Cal. & V.	1.30	1.30	Scorpion	.03	.03
Con. Imperial..	.01	.01	Sierra Nevada.	1.75	1.15
Crown Point...	.18	.19	Standard	1.75	1.75
Gould & Curry	.10	.16	Union Con.....	.25	.25
Hale & Norc..	1.35	1.30	Utah Con.	.13	.15
Julia	.01	.01	Yellow Jacket..	.16	.17

Silver bars, 60¾; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	4⅞	4½	4⅝
Anaconda	55⅜	56½	48	58½
Anchoria	80	92	85½	92
Argentum	38½	38¾	38½	38¾
Battle	40	41	38	38½
Columbine	14⅝	15	14¼	14⅝
Consolidated	8½	8¾	8⅜	8⅝
Elkton	94⅞	95	93⅝	94½
El Paso	11½	12	12	12½
Findley	15⅜	15¾	16¼	16½
Gibson	25	26	22½	25
Golden Fleece.....	25	29	27	30
Golden Ring.....	80⅜	81	76	84
Gold Coin.....	149	150	140	150
Highland	12	12½	12	12½
Isabella	26¼	26¾	26½	27
Independence	58	58½	57	58
Jackpot	23	23¼	22	22½
Jefferson	6	7	6	6½
Lillie	590	600	500	600
Moon	33½	35⅝	34	34⅝
Moon Anchor.....	124	124½	124	125
Portland	141½	141⅞	141½	142
Pharmacist	3¼	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Rawlings	39½	40	39⅝	42
Rose	21½	21⅝	21½	22½
Union	19½	20	20	20½
Vindicator	102	102¾	102¼	102¾
Work	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Biscuit common started on the up-grade to-day. It opened at 45⅞, representing a substantial advance, and went rapidly to 47¾, after which there was a break to the close at 46⅜. The preferred was steadier. Opening at 99⅝, it touched par, but declined to 99½, closing at 99¾. Metropolitan 5s receipts went at 65¼. West Chicago sold at 100¾@100⅝ for account. The regular opened at 99½, and declined to 99, closing at 99¼. North Chicago was steady at 27@27½. Chicago City Railway sold for 296 and Diamond Match for 143¼@143¾.

Settlement prices:

American strawboard.....	35¼
C. & Chi. C. & D Co.....	58
Diamond Match Company of Illinois.....	143½
National Biscuit Company common.....	45⅞
National Biscuit Company pf.....	99½
American Steel & Wire common.....	31⅜
American Steel & Wire pf.....	88
Chicago Brew. & Malting Co.....	3
Chicago Brew. & Malting Co. pf.....	25
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.....	4⅝
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.....	27
Chicago Packing & P Co.....	20
Chicago Packing & P. Co pf.....	40
North Chicago Street Railway.....	227½
West Chicago Street Railway.....	99¾
South Side Elevated Railroad.....	75½
Lake Street Elevated.....	29¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates....	11⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line.....	20¼

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 118⅞; New York Central, ½, to 123; Reading, ½, to 10; Erie, ½, to 14⅝, and Erie first preferred, ½, to 39. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 72¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 17. Canadian Pacific sold at 88, Louisville and Nashville at 64¾, and Northern Pacific preferred at 78⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 111¼, for money, and advanced ⅛, to 111 9-16, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £121,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 35c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		Col Midland 2-4s		Met St Ry gen 5s		St L & San Fran 4s		
8,000.....	84½	20,000.....	65⅞	5,000.....	117½	10,000	82½	
2,000.....	84½	2,000.....	65⅞	16,000.....	118	10,000	82¾	
Am Tob Co scrip		2,000.....	65⅞	Mo, K & T 2d		10,000	83	
20,000.....	93½	3,000.....	66¼	10,000.....	95⅜	10,000	82⅞	
1,150.....	93	36,000.....	66	20,000.....	95¾	15,000	85	
55,000.....	93¼	Col Southern 4s, when issued		5,000.....	95⅞	10,000	83½	
1,000.....	93¾	23,000.....	88	24,000.....	95¾	5,000	83½	
24,000.....	94	8,000.....	87½	5,000.....	95⅞	7,000	85	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		10,000.....	85⅝	5,000cs	95½	10,000x20F	82½	
2,000.....	90	7,000.....	85⅜	Missouri Pac con		10,000	83	
Atch, Top & San F adjustmt 4s		3,000.....	85⅜	12,000.....	101	5,000	82½	
14,000.....	74½	22,000.....	85⅜	Missouri Pac 3d		5,000	82¾	
10,000.....	74⅜	21,000.....	85⅞	1,000.....	111	3,000	78½	
45,000.....	74⅜	15,000.....	85⅞	Morris & Essex 1st		10,000	82¾	
25,000.....	74⅜	53,000.....	85⅞	2,000.....	142½	St L Southw 1st		
10,000.....	74½	10,000.....	85⅞	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s		4,000	80⅜	
10,000.....	74⅝	10,000.....	85⅞	5,000.....	104½	3,000	80⅜	
10,000.....	74⅝	5,000.....	85⅞	5,000.....	104⅝	10,000	80⅜	
6,000.....	74⅝	30,000.....	85⅞	5,000.....	105	5,000	80⅜	
500.....	74⅝	5,000.....	85⅞	19,000.....	104½	27,000	80⅜	
7,000.....	74⅜	C, H V & T G M 6s		Nash, C & St L 1st		19,000	80⅜	
5,000.....	74½	1,000.....	50½	20,000.....	132½	2,000	80⅜	
Cen Ga 4s		Col & 8th Av 1st		N Y & Harl. Lake Sh col 5½s		33,000x20F	80⅜	
25,000.....	97⅞	1,000.....	122¼	29,000.....	96⅞	3,000	80⅜	
12,000.....	97⅞	8,000.....	122¼	Registered		St L Southw 2d inc		
2,000.....	97⅞	2,000.....	123	4,000.....	96½	25,000.....	35⅜	
1,500.....	97⅞	Det, Mac & M L G		Mich Cent col 3½s		10,000x20F.....	35¾	
1,000.....	97⅞	22,000.....	18	42,000.....	95½	5,000	35⅞	
1,500.....	97⅞	E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb certfs		2,000	35⅞	
4,000.....	97⅞	1,000.....	113	4,000.....	102½	20,000	35⅞	
5,000.....	97¼	1,000.....	113¼	N Y & Nor 1st 5s		7,000	35⅞	
10,000.....	97¾	10,000.....	113	2,000.....	123¼	18,000	35⅞	
47,000.....	97⅞	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		N Y, O & W ref 4s		25,000.....	35¾	
270,000.....	98	2,000.....	110¾	5,000.....	103⅝	St P, M & M con 6s, redu to 4½s		
1,000.....	97⅞	Erie 4th Mortgage		N Y, S & W G M		4,000x3.....	113½	
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		1,000.....	118¼	1,000.....	89	Montana Ext 4s		
20,000.....	97	Erie gen lien 4s		16,000.....	89¾	10,000.....	103⅜	
25,000.....	96⅞	20,000.....	74½	2,000.....	90	So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		5,000.....	74½	10,000.....	89¾	5,000.....	100	
30,000.....	96⅞	8,000.....	74⅞	N & W Ry con 4s		So Pac of Ariz 1st		
2,000.....	97	8,000.....	74⅞	25,000x20F.....	86⅞	10,000.....	112¼	
23,000.....	96¾	Erie 4s, prior bds		10,000.....	86¾	Southn Ry 1st 5s		
242,000.....	97	22,000.....	93¼	5,000x20F.....	86¾	5,000.....	104	
38,000.....	96⅞	15,000.....	93½	10,000.....	86¾	2,000.....	104½	
Balt & O 5s, 1885-1925, eng cffs		Flint & Pere M 5s		N P gen lien 8s		2,000..

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers—No Bids for the New York Athletic Club's Old House.

Bucret & Eddison have sold for Rudolph Mahlen, for about $40,000, the five-story double apartment house 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 33.4 by 99.11.

William Rosenzweig has sold to Joseph L. Buttenwieser the four-story building 200 Second Avenue, 17 by 120, recently taken in exchange for lots on Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

It is reported that the five-story building 155 Chambers Street has been sold.

Ottinger & Brother have bought from E. C. Purton the lot on the east side of Madison Avenue 75.5 feet south of Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 80.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to J. Finkelstein the five-story brick tenement 239 Madison Avenue, 25 by 85 by 100.

The building formerly occupied by the New York Athletic Club, at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, which was bought by the Democratic Club in February for $190,000, was offered yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom by Peter F. Meyer. There was a good-sized crowd on hand, which listened attentively to the auctioneer's statement that the property was put up because the club could not use it and that the price paid by the club would not be a basis for bids—any reasonable offer would be entertained. The property was sold subject to a mortgage for $125,000 held by the Washington Life Insurance Company. When bids were called for, however, everybody looked around, waiting to hear somebody else make the opening bid. After a wait of two or three minutes, the auctioneer announced that the property would be withdrawn and sold at private contract.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to the defendant, Mary H. Connelly, for $16,000, the two three-story brick tenements 52 and 54 Clark Street, and the three-story brick tenement 206 West Fourth Street, occupying a lot 40 by 42 at the southwest corner of the streets named.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, for $86,840, the nine three-story brick flats, 1,131 to 1,143 Freeman Street and 2,308 and 2,310 Southern Boulevard, each 27 by 102.11; also, in foreclosure, to D. Farrell, for $12,980, the four-story brick flat 2,305 Southern Boulevard, 25 by 104.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, David F. Wright, for $2,615, the two-story frame dwelling 1,973 Clinton Avenue, 20 by 100.

William Kennelly sold at public auction to Sonn Brothers, for $20,000, the two-story brick and frame building, 448 Washington Street, southwest corner of Desbrosses Street, 21.9¼ by 82.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Thomas Alexander, for $15,500, the plot on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet east of the Boulevard, 125 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis P. Mahler, for $43,850, the five-story brick flat 73 West Eighty-ninth Street, 42 by 75.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold at executor's sale to Louis Stern, for $27,450, the five-story brownstone-front flat 221 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92; also, to Morris Franklin, for $27,500, the similar property adjoining, 223 West Sixteenth Street; also, to S. H. Stone, for $29,000, the similar property adjoining, 225 West Sixteenth Street, 26 by 92; also, to G. R. Reynolds, for $24,000, the three-story brick building 646 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9; also, to C. F. Hayes, for $11,200, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 425 West Forty-seventh Street, 19.9 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. also sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Felix Krupp, for $17,500, the three-story stone-front flat 195 St. Nicholas Avenue, 29.6 by 83 by 25.3 by 67.6.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to E. Sass, for $1,930, two lots, Ogden Avenue, east side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, each 25 by 107; also, to the same buyer, for $1,930, two lots on the west side of Nelson Avenue, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, abutting upon the foregoing, each 25 by 103; also, to James A. McDermott, for $640, two lots, Nelson Avenue, east side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 9.9 by 26 feet.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. also sold, in foreclosure, to E. P. Steers, for $9,865, the four two-story frame dwellings 1,209 to 1,215 Ogden Avenue, on plot 78.6 by 100.3 by 33.5 by 96.7.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Franklin Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 169.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 126 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,195.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 80 Fifth Avenue, east side, 78.10 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26.3 by 100, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $88,967.

By Solomon De Walltearss, public auction sale, twenty-five lots on Fort Independence Street, in the King's Bridge section of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., referee, 1,381 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,904; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 53 West Forty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.8 by 100.5, six-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $11,293.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 318 East Ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 78.2, August Ruff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, for a seven-story brick flat, 84.2 by 89.10, Paul B. Pugh & Co. of 674 Columbus Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

Fifty-first Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a one-story frame and iron workshop, 25 by 60, Antonio Tufani of 314 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 287 to 297 Elizabeth Street, for four six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 40.9 by 70.8 and 27 by 69.9, Friedman & Feinberg, owners; Michael Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $99,000.

Alterations.

No. 50 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick office building, with store, D. H. McAlpin, Plaza Hotel, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 25th St, 197.6 to 26th St x112.11; 25th St, n s, 612.11 ft w of 1st Av, 100x197.6 to 26th St; Edward W. Candee and another, executors, to George H. Smith..... 42,000

AVENUE A, n w corner of 25th St, 197.6 to 26th St x112.11; 25th St, n s, 612.1 ft e of 1st Av, 100x197.6 to 26th St; Annie W. Scofield and another to George M. Smith, one-third part..... Nom.

BURKE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Frank A. Bennett to Anton Klundert..... 1

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 21, map of South Washingtonville, East Chester, 40x125; Euretta E. or Uretta E. Daniels to Jesse Lantz..... 1,400

GRAND ST, 379 and 379½, 25x100; Michael Schwab to Joseph Weil and another..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 69.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x80; Walter B. Whiting and others, executors, to Frances H. Johnson..... 21,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 119th St, 54.8x70; John C. O'Conor, referee, to Sigmund Ashner..... 52,100

MADISON AV, w s, 102.2 ft n of 76th St, 17.2x irregular; Francisco Bianchi to S. M. Milliken..... 4,000

MULBERRY ST, 99, e s, 25x65.2x25x93.11; Augustus Sharboro to John Repetto..... 1

PELHAM AV, n s, 152.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100x irregular; Peter R. J. Coughlin to Marie Eichler..... 10,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 148th St, 25x97; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Charles A. Lindsley..... 500

STRAUS AV, 618, e s, 25.3x87.10x25x84; John Noulett to Philip Acker..... 100

TINTON AV, e s, 125 ft s w of 150th St, 25x102; Philip Acker to Maggie Noulett..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 225 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Eugene H. Hammond to Ida Levin. 5,150

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 75 ft s w of 165th St, 25x97, Michael J. Naughton to William S. Kaufman, (re-recorded)..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x95; George J. Bradish and others to Giuseppe Breglia..... 1

2D AV, e s, 90.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Harold G. Browne to Arthur E. Browne and others, (re-recorded,) 1-5 part..... 1,200

2D AV, s w corner of 121st St, 25.2x95; John Schreiner to Theodore Schmidt..... 1

3D AV, e s, 175 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Julia Huerstel and another to Bernhard Maurer..... 100

5TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100, Unionport; Charles S. Taylor and another to Margaret A. Gahan..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Jacob Dietor to Caroline V. Roome..... 31,500

35TH ST, n e s, 289.3 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Arthur B. Whiting and another to Jennie R. Whiting..... 1

41ST ST, Lots 33, 34, and 47 and 48, map of estate of Mangle Minthorne, 50x192.5; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Samuel E. Jacobs..... 85,000

41ST ST, Lots 33, 34, and 47 and 48, map of estate of Mangle Minthorne, 50x192.2; Turn Verein to Gustave L. Morgenthau.. 83,250

60TH ST, 109 West, 25x100.5; Truman H. Baldwin to Andrew Strange..... 10

68TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100; Edward Richards and others, executors, to Frederick Carell..... 3,500

78TH ST, 284 East, 16.4x76.8; Therese Preuss to Rachel Hattenbach and Helen Trattner..... 1

82D ST, n s, 305 ft w of 2d Av, 0.8x102.2; Caroline F. Fuller, widow, to Frederick de L. Booth Tucker..... 1

82D ST, n s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.3; Caroline F. Fuller, widow, to Frederick de L. Booth Tucker..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 59 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x75; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Louisa Nolan..... 3,000

89TH ST, 11 West, 18x100.8; Horace K. Doherty, referee, to Ewald Fleetmann, trustee..... 28,000

115TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; George Frey to Simon Epstein and Bernard Galewski..... 4,250

117TH ST, n s, 423 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10; George Ehret to R. H. Wolf & Co., Limited..... 25,918

118TH ST, s s, 252.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, Richard Keef to Loretta E. Valles..... 1

129TH ST, n s, 443.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.5x99.11; Ida A. Hall and another to Elizabeth J. Wilder..... 12,000

130TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; William K. Underhill and wife to Moses Misch..... 1

132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Charles N. Morgan to Elizabeth Stayner..... 5,000

136TH ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Alexander McDowell and wife to Therese H. Prince..... 1

160TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Michael J. Naughton to Alice M. Johnston, (re-recorded)..... 1

187TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100, Sarah F. Fleming to Michael J. Naughton..... 100

187TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100; Michael J. Naughton to William H. Beam..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ASHINSKY, Kassel, to Samuel Schmidt; 1,007 Park Av, 2 years..... $760

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Cincenzo Reda and another; 331 East 109th St, 3 years..... 324

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, Philip and Josephine, to Maggie Noulett; e s of St. Ann's Av, 175.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 800

ASHNER, Sigmund, to Gustav Falk; s w corner of Lexington Av and 119th St, 5 years..... 35,000

BIANCHI, Francesco, to Seth M. Milliken; n w corner of 76th St and Madison Av, 5 years..... 35,000

BOEHLK, Frederic W., to George Wenner, s s of 119th St, 90 ft e of Park Av, demand..... 1,000

BRADISH, George J., and others to Robert C. Embree, trustee, &c.; e s of 1st Av, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 1 year.... 2,200

CAMPBELL, James L., to Edward E. Blacker, lot of Wood Crest Av, 162.6 ft s of 164th St, 1 year..... 5,900

DE CASTANO, Mary L., to George M. Martin; 686 and 688 East 166th St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 3,000

DE FRECE, Sophia B. and Abraham B., to Letitia King, 1,544 2d Av; 1,557 and 1,559 3d Av; 1,149 1st Av; 2,147 2d Av, and 856 and 858 1st Av, 1 year..... 13,000

DAVIS, Theresa A. and John R., to Frances E. Silleck; 211 West 129th St, 1 year..... 1,000

DEICKE, Fred and Meta, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 100.11 ft s of 121st St, also gore adjoining, 1 year..... 10,000

DEKELSPIEL, Fanny, to Katherine and Albin Kempinski; 89 Avenue B, 3 years.. 8,000

DOUGLASS, Kate and Adam, to William T. and Percival C. Smith, trustees, &c.; 714 Tremont Av, 4½ years..... 5,000

DOUGLASS, Kate and Adam, to William T. and Percival C. Smith, trustees, &c.; 714 Tremont Av, 4½ years..... 5,000

EPSTEIN, Simon, and Bernard Galewski to George Frey; n s of 115th St, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... 3,250

FORSTER, Francis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 52d St, 453.6 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years.. 25,000

GALLAGHER, Mary A., to Jacob Wolf; e s of Tinton, or Beach, Av, 346.11 ft n of Kelly, or 153d, St, 2 years..... 1,200

GROSNER, Morris, to the East River Savings Institution; n s of Madison Av, 132.3 ft w of Rutgers St, 1 year..... 21,000

KEANE, Anna C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 34th St, 162.6 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 3,500

KALISKI, Gustav, and others to Siegfried Rown; 118 Broome St, 3 years..... 4,000

KLUNDER, Anton and Antonia, to Albert F. Gescheidt, as guardian, &c.; w s of Burke Av, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 3 years..... 800

LEVY, Rachel, to Frieda Hart; s s of 82d St, 206.6 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year.... 3,000

LEVY, Florence, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; e s of St Nicholas Av, 63.10 ft s of 133d St, 3 years..... 20,000

LEWIN, Ida, to Paul M. Herzog; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of 151st St, installments..... 1,650

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamershlag; n w corner of West End Av and 102d St, 1 month..... 10,000

MACKENZIE, James C., to William C. Selden; s s of 138th St, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

MARTUS, Annie S., to George G. De Witt and another, trustees, &c.; 10 Cannon St, 5 years..... 25,000

MARTUS, Annie S., to George Wiegand; 10 Cannon St, installments..... 2,500

MAURER, Bernhard, to Julia Huerstel; e s of 3d Av, 175 ft s of 171st St, 1 year.. 3,900

McKENNEY, Joseph C., to John S. Cameron; 417 West 23d St., leasehold, 3 years..... 1,000

MEILLEY, John H., to Alice D. Weekes; 124 West 22d St, 1 year..... 3,000

METZLER, John H., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Valentine Av, widened, 151.2 ft n of 180th St, ½ year..... 5,000

MISCH, Moses, to Frank M. Porter; 168 West 130th St, 1 year..... 10,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Sarah F. Fleming; s s of 187th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

PREGLIA, Giuseppe, to George J. Bradish and another; e s of 1st Av, 25.11 ft n of 109th St, 2 years..... 4,750

R. H. WOLFF & CO., Limited, to George Ehret; n s of 117th St, 423 ft e of Pleasant Av, 5 years..... 19,435

REDMAN, John, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; 331 East 109th St, saloon lease, demand..... 300

ROOME, Caroline V., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 24th St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 14,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward A. Burghard; w s of St. Ann's Av, 34.6 ft n of Westchester Av, old line, 1 year.... 6,500

SCHAPPERT, Jacob, to Rosa B. Heintz; e s of Brook Av, 121 ft s w of 168th St; also w s of Brook Av, 121.1 ft s w of 168th St, 1 year..... 800

SMITH, George M., to Broadway Savings Institution; Avenue A, w s, extends from 25th to 26th St; also n s of 25th St, 613 ft e of 1st Av, 100x197.6 to 26th St, 1 year..... 50,000

STRANGE, Andrew, to William A. Smith, trustee, &c.; 109 West 60th St, 5 years..... 17,500

THE DUDLEY COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 73 William St, 5 years..... 75,000

WALKER, Mary A. and Frank H., to the American Savings Bank; n s of 178th St, 105.6 ft w of Cedar Av, 3 years..... 3,000

WALKER, Mary A., to Mary B. Toucey; s w corner of Cedar Av and 177th St, 3 years..... 12,500

WALKER, Mary A. and Frank H., to the American Savings Bank; n s of 178th St, 42.6 ft w of Cedar Av, 3 years..... 3,000

WARD, John Q. A., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., trustee; 119 West 52d St, 1 year..... 10,000

WILDER, Elizabeth J., to Eva Metzger; n s of 129th St, 443.9 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 1 year..... 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Charles K., to Anna N. Lawrence, 10-17 part..... 10,000

BEEKMAN, Charles K., to Fanny N. B. Adrain, 7-17 part..... 7,000

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c..... Nom.

BRADY, Jennie M., to Elizabeth O'Connor..... 1,100

CALLENDER, William E., to Catharine A. Olssen..... 5,000

CRANE, Alexander B., trustee, to Elizabeth B. Vanderpoel..... 9,133

DEDRICK, Charles M., to Ida A. Currier. 15,000

EDWARDS, Charles M., to Arthur E. Merrill..... Nom.

FAIRCHILD, George E., to Waldron P. Belknap..... 14,000

FINCK, Anna S., to Emma A. H. C. Schrader..... 3,500

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to David H. McAlpin..... 46,000

HART, Frieda, to Bertha Jacobs..... 3,000

STOLZ, George, to John L. Thomas..... 600

TESORO, Joseph, to John F. Steeves..... 400

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Ashbel P. Fitch..... 12,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Irving Grinnell and another, trustees..... 40,000

TODD, Judson S., to Emily L. Ford..... Nom.

TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee..... Nom.

VANDERPOEL, Elizabeth B., to Laura C. Crane..... 7,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford.. Nom.

Lis Pendens.

BRISTOW ST, w s, 235 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Warren B. Sammis against Louis Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 330 ft n of centre line of 184th St, 50x130; Grand Av, centre line, 180 ft n of centre line of 184th St, 50x130; Grand Av, centre line, 380.6 ft n of centre line of 184th St, 5.11x114.5; William H. Masterson against Adelaide A. Yeandle, (foreclosure of three mechanics' liens;) attorney, J. Marks.

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 120th St, 25.11 x70; John Burgy against Margaret A. Jenkins, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 342.10 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x128.1x18.2x131.3; Mercantile Co-operative Bank against Barnett Schaeffer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Nye.

5TH AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of 111th St, 25.1x100; John H. Sturk against M. Louise G. Monaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 111th St, 25.1x100; Lambert Suydam against M. Louise G. Monaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

18TH AV, n s, 165 ft w of White Plains Av, 18x114; Frances S. Watson against Robert W. McIntyre, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Seaman.

41ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 27x98.9; also a parcel in Brooklyn; Edgar Whitlock, executor, &c., against Louis A. Gould and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorney, J. O. Harrisson.

45TH ST, 141 West; Edgar Whitlock, executor, &c., against Laura A. Darragh and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, J. O. Harrison.

79TH ST, 321 East; Conrad Oppermann, individually and as administrator, against Johann A. Oppermann and others, (partition;) attorney, J. I. Green.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, e s, 27 ft s of 44th St, 75x78x100 to 44th St x26x irregular; Joseph Buellesbach against Charles T. Barney, owner; the Cincinnati Architectural Iron Works, contractor..... 116

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 162d St, 25x100; the Union Granite Company against H. Selger, owner; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor..... 25

MAIDEN LANE, 9 to 13, John A. Schroeder against Frank N. Gill, owner and contractor..... 1,236

TEASDALE PLACE, s e corner of 3d Av, 75 x100; the Union Granite Company against Schmuck & Montag, owners; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor..... 54

WEST END AV, 881; Harry A. Jacobsen against Gustav Cimiotti, owner; W. Mathesius, contractor..... 150

WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 50x79; the Hudson Plasterboard Company against Agnes Hart, owner; Peter Hart, contractor..... 592

28TH ST, 139 West; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City against Samuel A. Robinson and Sarah Smith, owners; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor..... 771

34TH ST, 167 West; Bartholomew McKeon against estate of James R. Taylor, owner; William B. Pettit, contractor.. 1,074

83D ST, 141 East; Calvin W. Weddle against Mrs. M. Hershfield, owner and contractor..... 5

96TH ST, 164 West; William D. Grant against E. Lowenthal, owner and contractor..... 99

117TH ST, 62 to 64 East; the Union Granite Company against Stephens & Green, owners; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor.

120TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 94.10x100.11; the D. M. Nesbit Company against Frederick Brandt, owner and contractor..... 885

130TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Union Granite Company against Kaiser & Engelhardt, owners; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor..... 50

147TH ST, 809 to 819 East; the Union Granite Company against Weir & Co., owners; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor. 93

156TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; the Union Granite Company against Charles Bratner, owner; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor..... 21

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 50x100; the Union Granite Company against Thomas Taylor, owner; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor..... 44

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY GUTWILLIG.—Schedules of Henry Gutwillig, manufacturer of suits and wrappers at 536 Broadway, show liabilities of $47,462; nominal assets, $22,076; actual assets, $15,519.

AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against the American Gas Control Company of 853 Broadway for $4,552 in favor of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company for balance due for gas mantles, burners, &c. The company made an assignment some time ago.

LOUIS SILVERSTEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday received three writs of replevin against Louis Silverstein, dealer in clothing at 114 and 119 Park Row—two from Herman Joseph for $560 and one from Platzek, Stroock & Herzog for $882—and a keeper was placed in each store. The business was established twenty years ago by the father of Mr. Silverstein, and the latter has carried it on since 1892. Kantrowitz & Esberg, his attorneys, said that the matter was precipitated by a sixty-dollar attachment by a creditor, and that all the assets would go for the benefit of all creditors, as Mr. Silverstein will file a petition in bankruptcy to-day. The liabilities are about $5,000 and assets $2,200. They thought creditors would realize about 30 cents on the dollar.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

George Jenkins, builder, of 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $710,398, and nominal assets, $33,750. Of the liabilities, $645,422 are secured, and are principally for any possible liability on bond and mortgage on houses which he built and sold during his business career. The unsecured debts are $64,976, and are chiefly for material, labor, borrowed money, commissions, &c. The assets consist of a claim against Edward P. Steers and the Twelfth Ward Bank for $31,450, a half interest in real estate in the Park Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn., $1,700; half interest in other real estate in Fairfield County, Conn., $300, and a mortgage on property in Dakota, $300. Mr. Jenkins was formerly connected in building operations with his brother, Thomas J. Jenkins, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 31.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert J. Dean & Co., storage warehousemen of 302 Greenwich Street, by Stern & Rushmore, for three creditors, the Irving National Bank, $6,084; Central National Bank of Boston, $4,000, and the First National Bank of Malden, Mass., $5,000. It was alleged that while insolvent the firm made an assignment of its property, on Aug. 3, to Eugene W. Guindon, as receiver, and on July 22 Mr. Dean conveyed property on West Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, to his wife, without actual consideration, and also leasehold property at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Weiss, manufacturer of women's underwear and waists at 64 Grand Street, by Epstein Brothers, for three creditors, Givernaud Brothers, $1,354; Grinnell, Willis & Co., $1,560, and Eugene H. Block, $787. It was alleged that on Nov. 3, while insolvent, he permitted a creditor to obtain a judgment against him by default, transferred some of his property to creditors, and on Nov. 25 admitted his willingness to be declared a bankrupt.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTER, Franz, as Treasurer, &c.—A. Merkt..... $116

AMERICAN CIGARETTE MACHINE Company—F. H. Betts and others..... 100

AMERICAN CIGARETTE MACHINE Company—F. H. Betts and others..... 169

APPLEBY, Mattie A.—S. Johnson..... 92

APPLEBY, L. Fletcher—S. Johnson..... 96

ARONOWITZ, Julius—H. Spivack..... 320

ALEXANDER, George—R. P. Roberts... 914

BARTELS, Charles B.—J. M. C. Martin and others..... 26

BATTEY, Sumter B.—J. H. Diercks..... 29

BARUCH, William—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company..... 126

BLACK, Kingston G.—O. E. Houghton... 35

BRENNAN, George H., and Henry E. Pincus—A. Van Duren and another..... 83

CRYAN, John J.—Charles M. Warner, receiver..... 1,317

CAMPBELL, James H.—R. N. Dyer and another..... 185

CAIACCIO, Frank—J. Fleischauer and another..... 257

CHARLES S. LA VAKE COMPANY—J. Muller..... 408

CLARK, Patrick—A. M. Francis..... 41

DE KRAFFT, William R.—H. Evers.... 428

DELEMOS, Jamila, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 124

ECKERSON, Benjamin—Merchants' Exchange National Bank..... Nom.

ERSKINE, Archibald—J. Jones & Son.... 4,039

FRECKER, George N.—J. Bigelow and others..... 126

GILL, William H.—Twelfth Ward Bank, City of New York..... 95

GOLDSMITH, Lewis K.—E. C. Berthet.... 273

GARFINKLE, Celia and David—N. Marcus..... 175

HUDSON, George—T. B. Jones..... 455

HATIE, Joseph C.—E. Schell..... 52

HALPIN, Hannah M.—G. H. Griebel.... 632

HIGBEE, Frederick D.—H. P. Whitaker and others..... 339

HAND, George B.—MacKnight Flintic Stone Company..... 69

JONAP, Samuel R.—J. Segall and others. 110

KIVLEN, Charles H.—E. T. Patterson.. 255

LENNON, Anna J.—J. M. Slattery..... 1,451

MORGAN, John W. and Emma—C. A. Work..... 1,121

MONTGOMERY, Thomas J.—R. Hanson.. 583

MOSES, Morris—City of Key West..... 353

MARTIN, H. A. Smythe—P. S. Ross..... 131

MULHARE, Felix J.—J. C. Rider..... 89

McCABE, John—Jacob Ruppert..... 178

NELSON, Edmond Y.—M. McNally..... 3,329

O'CONNELL, John H.—D. M. Koehler & Son Company..... 253

O'NEIL, Patrick—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 35

PHILLIPS, Margaret and Peter N.—Gorham Manufacturing Company..... 1,646

PATTERSON, Sophia C.—W. F. Knox and another..... 274

QUINN, Charles—S. Feust..... 217

ROCKOFF, August—A. Sievers..... 15

SCHWINGER, Solomon—North American Brewing Company..... 108

SCHWINGER, Sarah — North American Brewing Company..... 382

SAKARIASEN, Bertine—R. Heil and another..... 961

STRUCKE, Elizabeth J.—B. F. Hart and another..... 170

SCHNEPS, Louis—A. Sturm..... 344

SHERMAN, Franklin W. and Sarah E.—A. Loeser..... 28

SULLIVAN, M. A.—G. G. Peck..... 33

SCHNEIDER, George J., and Dora Fernschild—A. Blechner..... 280

THOMAS, George H.—L. Loeb and another..... 142

THE STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC Railroad Company—E. Lake..... 99

THE LEAHY & O'BRIEN FURNITURE Company—E. A. Bellis..... 687

THE NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND Land Company—M. M. O'Brien..... 260

THE CENTRAL FIREWORKS COMPANY of N. J.—Charlton Yates..... 613

THE AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPany—Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company..... 195

THE HENRY CHEGNAY COMPANY—Astoria Silk Works..... 4,552

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. W. Shattuck..... 522

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. J. Sheehan..... 102

UHLENDORF, Louis—Jacob Ruppert..... 15

URNSTEIN, Otto — Manhattan Electric Company..... 141

VAN HORNE & ELLISON, a corporation—J. A. Anthony..... 395

WALSH, Bernard—Charles M. Warner, receiver..... 283

WHITE, Webster—E. Muldoon..... 678

WHITE, Webster—R. Main..... 358

WHITE, Webster—A. Anderson..... 494

WEISKER, Herman—J. Stahl and others.. 255

WILLIAMS, Allen S.—Union Printing Company..... 88

WORMSER, Maurice S.—G. S. Nicholas and another..... 382

WILLIAMS, Jane—J. W. Foster..... 53

ZENNER, Alfred—India Wharf Brewing Company..... 472

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	70½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	5¾
Cotton, No. 7 Rio	6¾
Sugar, granulated	4½
Molasses, O. K. prime	32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	18.50
Tallow, prime	3 7-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5
Lard, prime	5.20
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	23@23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 63@65c; No. 2 red, 67@70c; No. 2 corn, 33½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¼c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 29¼@29½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@29c; No. 2 rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 40@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, 94@97c; prime timothy seed, $2.20; mess pork, per barrel, $7.30@7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.37½@5.02½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.50@4.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.80@4.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26. Sugars—Cut-loaf, $5.89; granulated, $5.39.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures was again active, but speculation showed some disposition to hesitate. Liquidation was something of a feature in the country and abroad. The English market, while showing well-sustained activity in spot cotton, closed barely steady at a net loss of 1@2 64d on the future list. The opening Liverpool advices were weak, and our market took its place in the line with a decline of 3@5 points at the opening. The Southern markets also showed weakness at the outside. Realizing was a prominent feature in the local market, and a further decline of 3@4 points followed the loss developed on the opening call. At times the market showed considerable resistance, and evidently derived support from three classes of buyers—conservative shorts, investment buyers, and speculators, operating for a short upturn. The early demand included a large number of Southern orders, while the relation of foreigners was, for the most part, that of sellers. Advices from Fall River and other spinning districts in this country were to an extent encouraging, and while the market here showed an average loss, a tolerably firm undertone was apparent. In the afternoon trading tapered off a little, but, taking the day as a whole, the market showed considerable stability and sustained speculative interest. The close was quiet and steady, with prices 6 to 8 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.34@5.36
December	5.38	5.39	5.35	5.36@5.37
January	5.41	5.43	5.38	5.39@5.40
February	5.45	5.45	5.42	5.42@5.43
March	5.49	5.49	5.44	5.45@5.46
April	5.52	5.52	5.49	5.49@5.50
May	5.55	5.57	5.52	5.53@5.54
June	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.57@5.58
July	5.62	5.63	5.59	5.60@5.61
August	5.63	5.67	5.62	5.63@5.64
September	5.63	5.64	5.63	5.62@5.64
October	5.69	5.69	5.65	5.66@5.67

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Cotton—Spot, good demand and fair business done; prices unchanged; American middling, 3 5-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 11,200 bales American. Receipts, 21,000 bales, including 19,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet with a fair demand, and closed barely steady; American middling, l. m. c., November, 3 6-64d, sellers; November and December, 3 4-64@3 5-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 3-64@3 4-64d, sellers; January and February, 3 3-64@3 4-64d, buyers; February and March, 3 4-64d, buy

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BLATT, CAROLINE, BARON... [illegible] ...sons of Order ... [illegible] ...ROLINE BLATT, late of the ... [illegible] ...ORK, deceased, ... [illegible] ...to present the same ... [illegible] ...vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 61-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of ... 1898. GEORGE W. BLATT, Executor. ... D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-law6mW

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway. n16-law6mW

BURR, AARON H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SARAH F. MILLER, John L. Miller, Edward H. Holden, John G. Holden, Mary Evangeline Nash, Grace P. Holden, Adele C. Potter, Susannah Holden, Ellen Frances Balph, and next of kin of AARON H. BURR, late of the City of New York, deceased, greeting:

... Wallace S. Johnson and Lizzie M. ... of the City of New York have lately ap... the Surrogate's Court of the City of ... York to have a certain instrument in ... admitted to the 12th day of December, 1893, ... relating to both real and personal property, ... proved as the last will and testament of ... Aaron H. Burr, late of the County of New ... deceased, therefore you, and each of ... are cited to appear before the Surrogate of ... County of New York, at his office, in the ... County of New York, on the twentieth day of ... December, one thousand eight hundred and ... ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the fore... noon of that day, then and there to attend the ... probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, New York. n2-law6wW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, their place of transacting business, executors of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, EDWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT P. WHEELER, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-law6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators. d7-law6mW.

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-law6mTh.

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898.—GEORGE D. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON (also known as MARGARET LENNOX), late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-law6mW

HERRILL, WARREN M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD M. MERRILL, Cecil Everett Merrill, Warren M. Merrill, Alice G. Merrill, and Edward M. Merrill, with whom they reside; Ethel Underhill, and C. F. Merrill, the person with whom she resides, and Henrietta Merrill, and to all persons interested in the estate of WARREN M. MERRILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward M. Merrill, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, WITH will annexed. je8-law6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-law6mTh.

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Surasman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-law6mW

TAYLOR, MARY MEYER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MELITINA DE CHRAPOWITSKY, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the will of inheritance to certain real property of which MARY MEYER TAYLOR, deceased, was seized in fee simple at the time of her death, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

P. F. CUMMING, Attorney for Petitioners, 29 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n16-law6wW.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

CLARK.—In pursuance of an order ... [illegible] ...issued a Surrogate of the ... [illegible] ...New York, notice is hereby given to all ... [illegible] ...having claims against CATHERINE ... [illegible] ...late of the City of New York, deceased, to present ... [illegible] ...vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, ... [illegible] ...Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-law6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o24-law6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Scribner & Winthrop, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, SCRIBNER & WINTHROP, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-law6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6mW

The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, said county, at the County Court House in said county, said city, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final statement of the accounts of Austin Stevens, receiver of the above-named The St. Lawrence Marble Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said receiver's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, to be affixed. Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of our said Supreme Court, the 29th day of November, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

[L. S.]

CUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 113 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. n30-law6wW&J11

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 83 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 83 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAGAN, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS HAGAN, assigned to John McGurnie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John McBurnie, as assignee of the above-named THOMAS HAGAN, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 22d day of November, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

[Seal.]

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n23-law6wW&ja4

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BENJAMIN W. WINANS, Robert B. Currier, and William H. Oakley, as trustees under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and Mary W. Merrigan, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street," made by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated May 31st, 1882, and filed in the Register's office, in the City and County of New York, as Map 898, by lot number Two Hundred and Ninety-eight, (298,) more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, distant fifty-one feet and seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet to the easterly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly and along said easterly line twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part to the land in the street or avenue in front of or adjoining the same.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

ALLEN & TALMAGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

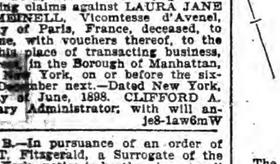

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,113.60, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $159.57, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $558.37 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

n19-2aw3wS&W&d12

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY HUYLER, plaintiff, against ALBERT V. HUYLER and Virginia C., his wife, and the said Albert V. Huyler, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Henry Huyler, deceased; Leah E. Huyler, Peter Edwin Huyler, Raymond P. Wortendyke; Joseph W. Craig and Charles E. Blauvelt, executors and trustees under the last will and testament of George Huyler, deceased; Annie A. Huyler; Byron M. Huyler and Grace E., his wife; John Grover Huyler, Laura Huyler, George Huyler, Marion Palmer, Benjamin Earl Palmer, Harriet B. Palmer and Huyler, if living, and Mary, his wife, (if any,) the name Mary being fictitious, and whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and the widow, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Peter Huyler, if deceased, who and whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon the lands sought to be partitioned in this action, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and Ida May Huyler, wife of Henry Huyler, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this court, dated and entered herein on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1898, hereby require each person, not a party to this action who, at the said date of the order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the eleventh day of January, 1899, at my office, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due thereupon. The premises are described in the complaint in the above case as follows:

All that certain dwelling house and lot of land on the corner of Commerce and Barrow Streets, in the City of New York, bounded northerly by Barrow Street; westerly by Commerce Street; southerly by land now or late of Kate Hotchkiss; and easterly by land of I. S. and M. S. Kora, being about twenty-five feet in front and rear and thirty-six feet and eleven inches on the westerly side, and on the easterly side about thirty-seven feet and five inches in depth.—Dated November 25th, 1898. B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Referee.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. n30law6wW&ja11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PATRICK T. BROWN, as JACOB A. SKINNER REALTY COMPANY, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of St. Nicholas Place, twenty-four feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and fifty-third Street, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Place, seventeen feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and partly through a party wall, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches to the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas place seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being divided into two parcels, one of which begins twenty-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Place and runs westerly and parallel with said street, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to a point opposite to the rear of the north wall of number fifty-seven (57) St. Nicholas Place; thence southerly to said rear of said wall, being understood to be about two inches, more or less; thence easterly along the northerly line and wall of said number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to St. Nicholas Place and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place to the point or place of beginning, being understood to be about two inches more or less. This parcel is to be sold second and last.

The other parcel being the whole of said first described premises, excepting thereout the strip just or next above described, and being the ground covered by house number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, and also the whole lot first above described, seventeen feet in width extending from the rear of said house to the rear of the lot. This parcel is to be sold first.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

CHAS. M. EARLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

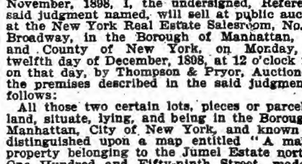

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,078.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby postponed to Thursday, December 15th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:.

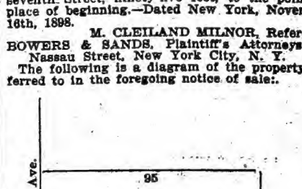

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,113.60, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $159.57, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $558.37 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

n19-2aw3wS&W&d12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES O. TOMAS and ELLA M. SMITH, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Ninetieth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,) be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Ninetieth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,078.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby postponed to Thursday, December 15th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,113.60, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $159.57, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $558.37 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

n19-2aw3wS&W&d12

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PATRICK T. BROWN, as JACOB A. SKINNER REALTY COMPANY, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of St. Nicholas Place, twenty-four feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and fifty-third Street, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Place, seventeen feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and partly through a party wall, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches to the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas place seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being divided into two parcels, one of which begins twenty-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Place and runs westerly and parallel with said street, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to a point opposite to the rear of the north wall of number fifty-seven (57) St. Nicholas Place; thence southerly to said rear of said wall, being understood to be about two inches, more or less; thence easterly along the northerly line and wall of said number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to St. Nicholas Place and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place to the point or place of beginning, being understood to be about two inches more or less. This parcel is to be sold second and last.

The other parcel being the whole of said first described premises, excepting thereout the strip just or next above described, and being the ground covered by house number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, and also the whole lot first above described, seventeen feet in width extending from the rear of said house to the rear of the lot. This parcel is to be sold first.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

CHAS. M. EARLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,777.75, with interest thereon from October 31st, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.88, together with interest from November 15th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $461.72 with interest.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

n18-2aw3wW&S&d8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS BOREAD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Ninetieth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,) be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Ninetieth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,078.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby postponed to Thursday, December 15th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14

THE MOORE CASE IS BEGUN

Examination of Jurors to Try the Alleged Mahon Blackmailers.

LARGE CROWD IN THE COURT

Mrs. Moore Is Considered Too Charming to Sit in Front of Jurors—Only One Man Questioned.

William A. E. Moore and his wife, Fayne Moore, were brought up for trial in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday afternoon. They are charged with attempting to extort $50,000 from Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel. Failing to get this sum, it is alleged, they compelled him, at the point of a pistol, to sign a confession of wrongdoing and an agreement to pay $5,000, and to give up a five-hundred-dollar diamond pin and $176 in money.

The case was set for the morning, and long before 10 o'clock Recorder Goff's court room—which had been kept open all of Monday night owing to the fact that his Honor was snowbound and could not be present to close—was crowded with the curious.

When Mrs. Moore walked into the court-room at 3:27 P. M., escorted by Policeman McCabe, men actually stumbled over one another to look at her. She took her seat between her attorney, Abraham Levy, and his assistant, George Simpson. To the left of Mr. Simpson sat Moore himself, nattily dressed, clean shaven, and showing an air of apparent unconcern. Behind Moore sat Martin Mahon, the complainant.

One hundred citizens had been subpoenaed for the impanelment of a jury. Just as their names were being read, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner entered the room and took a seat inside the rail between John F. McIntyre and John O'Reilly, his assistants.

Abraham Levy asked that his clients be tried separately. Recorder Goff said that he had no objection to such a proceeding. Then Mr. McIntyre requested that Moore be tried first, to which the Court also agreed.

Then McIntyre created a mild sensation by insisting that Mrs. Moore be separated from her husband, although she was not within speaking distance of him, and apparently had hardly noticed him since her entrance. Attorney McIntyre said that he had a good reason for making such a request, but could not make that reason public. It was surmised that Mrs. Moore, with her pretty face and dainty manner, was considered too charming a woman to be seated before the jurors. She was arrayed in a new Winter dress, a stylish garment of pale green, bordered with dark corded braid, and tipped with fur. The collarette was of bright red, trimmed with the black corded braid. She wore a large hat with black ostrich plumes, and two diamonds sparkled from her ears.

When Recorder Goff told Mr. McIntyre that it seemed immaterial where Mrs. Moore sat, as long as she did not sit beside her husband, the attorney was even more forcible in his request, and it resulted in Mrs. Moore being escorted by Officer McCabe to a seat to the right of the Recorder, behind a wall of men where she could hear nothing and see less. She moved without a murmur, and exhibited a babylike smile to the big crowd of men who stood aside to let her pass.

There was only one other woman in the courtroom. She sat at the extreme back of the room and used a large handkerchief quite frequently, murmuring, "Poor girl! Oh! my, my, what will she do?" while tears rolled down her face. She waited in the room after the other spectators had been dismissed, evidently trying to get an opportunity to speak to Mrs. Moore, but the fair prisoner was led to the Bridge of Sighs by a back-door route.

Max E. Fieldman, a shoe merchant, doing business at 2,339 Bathgate Avenue, was the first juror called for examination. Over an hour was spent in questioning him, and then the defense challenged him. It is expected that the selection of a jury will take some time. The defense will try, as far as possible, it is expected, to fill the jury box with men who understand the world and its ways thoroughly.

When Mrs. Moore's separate case comes to trial she will have to defend her Benjamin H. Hill, son of the late Senator Hill of Georgia. The late Senator Hill and Judge Strahan of Oregon, the father of Mrs. Moore, were old friends, and when Judge Strahan heard that his daughter was in trouble he communicated with the son of his old friend asking him to defend his daughter. Mr. Hill has arrived in New York.

CITY NIECE THAWED THE BEES.

Farmer McMasters's Painful Experience on His Return from a Drive in the Storm.

As Farmer McMasters sat in his armchair in his home, near Jamaica, on Monday, he accounted himself the most unlucky man in the township. Under his ear was a large lump, on his forehead were two well-developed hillocks, and his hand was done up in a bandage as big as a boxing glove. The old man was full of pain, and the arnica bottle was his sole comforter. Yesterday his near neighbors were glad to hear that he was better, though still full of indignant remorse.

On Saturday his niece Mary came from Brooklyn to spend a week with McMasters and his wife. Mary had lived in the city most of her life, and was in nowise a naturalist. Last Fall McMasters sold all his bees, but in some way one hive was overlooked. This he carefully covered with straw, so that the bees would be in good condition whenever the purchaser might call for them.

It was on Sunday morning, during the absence of McMasters and his wife, who had braved the storm to go to Jamaica, that Mary's eyes lighted upon that solitary hive nestling under an apple tree.

"Poor little things," she soliloquized; "they'll freeze in this awful storm."

And then Farmer McMasters's niece, being a young woman of tender heart, went out into the storm, and, tearing away part of the straw covering, carried the hive indoors and carefully deposited it near the kitchen stove. Then she went into the dining room, closed the door, and spent the afternoon reading a book.

At dusk the farmer and his wife returned. Mrs. McMasters went in at the side entrance, and McMasters, as soon as he had put up his horse, entered by the kitchen door. Then the trouble began. The bees, revivified by the warmth, had made themselves very much at home.

"Great Scots!" the farmer exclaimed, as he saw the hive. "Well, I—"

But he got no further. A bee hovering around the ceiling dropped on his right hand and began to do business at once.

"Wow!" howled Farmer McMasters. "Tarnation! Where'd they come—"

"By jiminy-wow!" Two busy little soldiers had swooped down and punctured his forehead. In a moment Farmer McMasters was dancing about the room, fanning the air with his hat. He let go as he saw a big fellow coming straight for him. The bee missed and fell into a cluster of bees on the chimney piece. In a flash the air was yellow and blue with bees and howls. Mrs. McMasters and her niece, startled at the first cry, rushed to the kitchen, only to see a crazy-acting man waving his arms with wild energy and dancing like a dervish.

"Shut that door!" he howled, and the door was shut with a bang just as a company of bees debouched for an attack on the women.

By this time the bees had rallied in force, and with one final yell McMasters opened the door and dived into a snowbank, carrying with him one bee that had lighted on his neck. The cold air drove the other bees back, and McMasters was safe.

But the family had a cold supper that night, for the bees held possession of the kitchen until benumbed with cold.

"You air a bright girl," said McMasters to his niece forty or more times on Monday, between applications of arnica. "Jest like a city girl."

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

Leonard Lewisohn has endowed for the benefit of boys in the home of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society a scholarship in the College of the City of New York. It is called, in memory of his son, the Samuel Lewisohn Scholarship. Mr. Lewisohn has also given $500 for the kindergarten work of the society.

Royal Baking Powder is renowned for making finest cake, hot biscuit and rolls

STILL AGAINST FOUR TRACKS.

Amsterdam Avenue Property Owners Hope to See an Agreement Between Rival Railway Companies.

Conferences between representatives of the Amsterdam Avenue property owners and the counsel of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were held yesterday with the purpose of effecting an amicable agreement between the two interests regarding the proposed substitution of electricity for horse power by the line of street railway in that avenue controlled by the Third Avenue Company. The Citizens' Committee, of which Thomas Fulton is Chairman, has not receded from its opposition to the operation of four sub-trolley tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, but they entertain a hope that an arrangement may be made whereby the Metropolitan Company's electric equipment in that thoroughfare may be used jointly by the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Company's lines.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said to members of the Amsterdam Avenue Citizens' Committee yesterday that his company was willing to use the tracks of the Metropolitan Company in Amsterdam Avenue, providing a satisfactory arrangement could be made. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee, and a subcommittee was appointed to confer with all of the parties in interest, including the officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with a view of establishing a basis for joint action.

All of the members of the committee expressed the hope that an amicable arrangement might be reached without taking the matter into the courts. Chairman Fulton and John McDonald said, however, that there was no disposition on the part of the property owners to consent to the equipment of another set of sub-trolley tracks in Amsterdam Avenue.

BIG ORDERS FOR STEEL RAILS.

Contracts for 500,000 Tons Made Within a Week.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company said yesterday that since the middle of last week the manufacturers of steel rails have entered into contracts to supply 500,000 tons of standard rails. Through the Illinois Steel Company the Federal has booked orders for 225,000 tons, the Carnegie Steel Company has engaged for about the same amount, and there have been large orders for girder rails for street railway construction, the bulk of which have been accepted by the Lorain Steel Company, a Federal sub-company. Of the Illinois Steel Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has ordered 75,000 tons and the Illinois Central 50,000 tons. Over 500 tons of standard rails are to go to Honolulu.

At $20 a ton, the new price, the orders now in represent $10,000,000 of active capital for employes and employing corporations. Orders now under consideration may double the output, as it is estimated that there are 1,000 miles of new railroad trackage to be constructed before the Fall of 1899.

LEGAL NOTES.

WRONGFUL CONVERSION OF A LIFE POLICY.—Charles Bauer, in July, 1890, loaned $1,100 to Rosa and George Lissner, who pledged, in writing, as security, a policy on the life of George Lissner in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made Charles Bauer their lawful attorney. On Oct. 13 following the policy was surrendered to the company, Bauer receiving $1,494. A few days after that, upon receiving information that the policy had been surrendered, Mrs. Lissner called upon Charles Bauer, and protested against the act of his brother, Louis, in surrendering the policy. Efforts were made to have it reinstated, but the company refused because of the precarious state of health of the assured, who died six months afterward. In a suit by Toplitz, as assignee, against Bauer for the alleged wrongful conversion of the policy, the First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment below in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion, held that there was a waiver of the right to surrender the policy, based upon the continued efforts of Mrs. Lissner to get the money from her brother-in-law in Washington, or the disposing of another policy and application of its proceeds to the payment of the loan from the Bauers. The Court held there was no question of tender involved in the case. The pledgee sold the property, notwithstanding the waiver, and there was no direct tender to him necessary. "If we should limit the recovery to the surrender value, it would simply be adding the sanction of the Court to the unauthorized surrender and make it valid. Here was a contract of insurance upon the life of a man then suffering from an incurable disease, and who died within six months after the contract was destroyed by the wrongful act of Charles Bauer's agent. It is impossible to reinstate that contract. The insurance company was not bound to reinstate it, and the necessary consequence of the surrender was the loss of the whole amount of the insurance, over and above the debt due to Bauer."

***

BASEBALL PLAYING ON SUNDAY.—Lodowick H. Jones, a citizen and taxpayer of the City of Buffalo, applied to the Fourth Appellate Division, under a provision of the city charter, for the removal of Charles A. Rupp and others, Police Commissioners, for their failure to prevent the playing of games of baseball on Sunday. The Court held, per curiam, that under the provisions of the Penal Code prohibiting "public sports" upon the first day of the week, and Section 177 of the Code of Civil Procedure, authorizing a police officer without a warrant to arrest a person for a crime committed or attempted in his presence, it was the duty of the Commissioners whose attention was called to the matter to suppress Sunday baseball games and to arrest the parties engaging in such sport. A failure on their part to so act was held not to be excused by the fact that, in their opinion, an arrest should not be made unless a warrant was issued. But it being found that the Commissioners acted in good faith and without any intention of violating the law, the Court considered that it would not remove them, but would permit them to continue in office with a plain admonition, however, as to their duties in the future.

***

DEFECT IN A BRIDGE APPROACH.—Minnie M. Allen received severe injuries because of a defect in an approach to a bridge in the town of Allen, Allegany County, N. Y., whereby she was thrown from a buggy in which she was riding. On the trial of her action against the town to recover damages one of the contested questions was whether the town had had constructive notice of the alleged defect. The court refused to charge that, if the defect in the bridge existed for such a length of time that the predecessor of the Highway Commissioner in office at the time the accident occurred ought to know of its existence, there would be sufficient notice thereof to the defendant. The Fourth Appellate Division has directed a new trial on plaintiff's appeal from a verdict for the defendant, holding that this was error, that it was the Commissioner who received the notice, and not the individual.

JURYMAN HELD FOR BURGLARY.

When Arraigned He Begs to be Excused to Go to Duty.

Cortland P. King, the Supreme Court juryman, who was arrested on Monday charged with burglary, made a plea which almost staggered Magistrate Brenner when he was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn.

"You will have to excuse me, your Honor," he said, "but I am afraid I can't stay here. I am on jury duty, and it is time for me to attend court."

When the Magistrate recovered he said: "I am inclined to think that this is of more importance to you than your duty. You will have to go to jail, I fear, unless you can furnish $1,000 bail for your appearance on Friday next."

King could not furnish the bail at once, and was intrusted to Sheriff Creamer's care until a bondsman was found a few hours later.

Brown signifies well-done. It's the color that smacks of good taste, and it's a color popular for overcoats, because becoming; sensible, because it doesn't show soil.

No, our browns won't fade.

Our best is a soft and silky overcoat, silk-lined, $50. Next, a hard firm cloth, worsted-lined, $40. Then, a kersey, $32 and a semi-rough cloth, $30. Others at $28 $25 and $20.

But don't forget the friend-in-need-overcoat — the ulster. Brown genuine Irish frieze, $30. Shaggy Shetlands, $25 and $30.

If you don't like browns here's a still bigger variety of blacks blues and greys in which to revel.

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RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS,

5.75 a pair,

(reduced from $7.00.)

Also Bargains in Arabian, Marie Antoinette and Brussels Curtains.

All sorts of picturesque furniture novelties for Christmas gifts. Plainly marked Factory Prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

DR. BRIGGS'S CHAIR FILLED

Dr. Thomas Hall to Teach Ethics in Union Seminary.

WAS DR. BRIGGS'S SUPPORTER

His Doctrinal Record Made a Call to the Fifth Avenue Church Seem Undesirable.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hall will not succeed his father, the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Thomas Hall yesterday accepted the Chair of Christian Ethics in the Union Theological Seminary, which was vacated by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs. Dr. Hall was favored by many of his father's parishioners, but others were not satisfied with his expressions anent the accepted dogmas of the Church.

When the Briggs controversy was at its height Dr. Thomas Hall was prominent among the supporters of Dr. Briggs. In many sermons as well as in writings to the religious press, Dr. Hall defended Dr. Briggs's exposition of doctrine. His outspoken sympathy for Dr. Briggs caused some resentment, and he waged many controversies with theological writers, both in this country and in England.

Dr. Hall's succession to the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Church was suggested immediately after the death of his father, but strong opposition developed because of his doctrinal record and the subject was dropped. It is said the name of a clergyman in the northern part of the State is now being seriously considered.

Dr. Hall was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1879. He matriculated in Union Seminary, and eventually became the pastor of a church in South Chicago. His usefulness as a pastor having been demonstrated by two years of successful work, he was called to the pastorate of a prominent church on the north side of the city, and speedily became a recognized leader in the Presbytery of Chicago. Three years ago Dr. Hall's health failed, and he was compelled to take a vacation in Europe.

Dr. Hall is now about forty years old. He is an earnest student and a preacher of undenied eloquence. His theological researches have attracted the attention of the leading men in his Church, and his acceptance of the Chair of Christian Ethics has greatly pleased the officers and friends of Union Seminary. This position will bring to Dr. Hall a yearly salary of $4,000.

DR. COE NO LONGER PASTOR.

He Will Now Supervise All City Dutch Reformed Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, who has been the pastor of the Collegiate Church at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue since May 7, 1897, has been relieved of the active pastorate by the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church. The action of the Consistory was taken Monday night, and Dr. Coe concurred in the movement. He is the senior minister of the Reformed Church, and practically the executive head of it.

When seen at his home, 42 West Fifty-second Street, last night, Dr. Coe said that he was the only senior minister of the church who had been placed in active charge of a congregation, and that he and the Consistory had found it would be better to have the usefulness of the senior minister unchecked by the time demands necessarily made on him as an active pastor. He said several names had been mentioned as his possible successor, but no steps had been taken in regard to selecting one of them.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York embraces four churches and five chapels, all of which the senior minister supervises.

The rumor that there had been any misunderstanding between Dr. Coe and his congregation is said to be without foundation, both by Dr. Coe himself and the clerk of the corporation, Charles Stewart Phillips.

The cold which starts with oppression of the chest, pain under the shoulder-blades, and trustiness in the throat, can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BOTH STORES.

BLACK GOODS DEPT.

50 inch Black Cheviot, 55 cents per yard; Unusual value.

Black Dress Lengths for the Holidays, in great variety, from $3.00 upward, per pattern.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St. Twenty-third Street.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORE, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Rough and Warm.

In Overcoats this season the rougher woolens predominate, and grayish mixtures are quite popular.

They're here in great variety, from a serviceable Oxford Frieze at $15 to a handsome and very rough Gray Cheviot, with a plaid lining woven on, at $30.

A host of others between these two. All other fabrics up to $55.

Fur-lined ones, $85 to $210.

Underwear, $1.00 per garment and up.
Warranted Gloves, $1.00.
Bath Robes, $5 and up.
Dress shirts, cuffs attached, $1.50 and $2.
Rain Coats, $7.50 and $10.
An excellent silk Umbrella, $1.50.
Our 50c. Neckwear is the $1.00 kind.

Fancy Waistcoats — double or single breasted, with or without collars, $4 to $10.

Special attention to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st. St.

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ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

A RICH REMEMBRANCE,

One of our rugs—Rich in quality, style and beauty—but best of all at reduced prices.

WILTON RUGS.

6x9 ft. . . . $20.00
8.3x10.6 ft. . . 30.00
9x12 ft. . . . 35.00

Mostly Oriental patterns—rare color combinations—bright or subdued majestic furniture designs, as well as the small tables, chairs, desks, etc.—all at lowest prices.

"Long Credit" carried good cheer to overburdened holiday purses.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Store: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

BIG BIDS FOR CITY BONDS.

Thirty-nine Offers Made for Part or All of the Issue of $1,725,000.

Bids for $1,725,000 of 3½ per cent. gold bonds of the city were opened in the Controller's office yesterday afternoon. Thirty-nine bids were received, amounting in the aggregate to $24,167,000. Nearly all of the principal bond houses and a number of banks and individual bidders were represented at the sale, and Controller Coler was pleased by the number and size of the bids. The only bidder for the entire issue was the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which bid $1,849,200, or 107.2. With the exception of $500,000 of assessment bonds payable in ten years, the issue is payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The largest bidders for the long-term bonds were H. W. Hadley, who bid for $250,000 at 107.70; Burke Rice, $100,000 at 108.12; Spencer Trask & Co., $100,000 at 108.21; the Newburg Savings Bank, $200,000 at 107.98; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $1,225,000 at 108.25; Maitland, Koppel & Co., $300,000 at 107.77; Albert Low, $200,000 at 107.27; Nassau Trust Company, $200,000 at 107.05; Knickerbocker Trust Company, $200,000 at 106.77; William Day & Co., $1,225,000 at 107.25; the Western National Bank, $1,225,000 at 107.80; J. W. Morrison, $500,000 at 108.000; J. W. Seligman & Co., $1,225,000 at 107.22; Kountze Brothers, $1,225,000 at 107.90; Zimmermann & Forshay, $1,225,000 at 107.81, and the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $500,000 at 107.78.

The following bids were made for the $500,000 short-term bonds: Hallgarten & Co., 108.30; the Western National Bank, 108.06; J. W. Seligman & Co., 102.41; Kountze Brothers, 108.625, and Zimmermann & Forshay, 108.34.

Parson, Leach & Co. bid 108.10 for the long-term bonds and 108.39 for the tax-relief bonds. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. bid 108.80 for the long-term bonds, which was the highest bid received, but did not bid for the assessment bonds.

The long-term bonds are for the following purposes: For schoolhouses and sites, $200,000; for repaving streets and avenues, $250,000; for an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $100,000; for a building for the Botanical Museum and Herbarium, $100,000; for a bridge over the Harlem River at Willis Avenue, $275,000.

All the issues, except the bonds authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of Mayor Strong's administration, the assessment bonds were authorized by the present board. The bonds will be tabulated.

Rapid Transit Commissioners to Meet.

The commission which has charge of the solution of the rapid transit problem in this city will hold a meeting at the residence of Levi L. Delafield, [illegible] of the commission, said yesterday that the meeting would be held simply [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] power is conferred upon them by the Legislature to [illegible] they can to [illegible] let the contract.

Give advance notice of sale of [illegible] sure of securing [illegible] Trains of [illegible] Art Review [illegible] Interesting [illegible] table [illegible]

Fashion

In the cut and make-up of the stylish young man's Overcoat, we supply all the fashion his fancy seeks.

It's in our Grey Herring Bone Cheviot, velvet collar, silk sleeve linings, at $18.

And in our blue, black, brown and Oxford Kerseys, wide lap seams, raw edges.....at $20.

And our blue and black Kerseys, with wide French facings, full back....at $15.

And our black and Oxford Frieze, wide back, wide lap seams.....at $14.

And OVERCOATS of all kinds, for all tastes, $10 to $45. Storm Ulsters, $12 to $18.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

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Leather Goods.—A most wonderful variety of Leathers in Pocketbooks, Wallets, Card Cases, Cigar Cases, Dressing Cases, Travelling Clocks, Writing Tablets, Desk Sets, &c., Richly Mounted in Gold, Silver, and Jeweled, at NEW YORK CITY'S lowest prices.

Dress Suit Cases from $3.48 each.

Alligator Travelling Bags from $3.57 each.

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THE BEST MADE

PROMOTES HEALTH.

Jaeger PURE WOOL CYCLING OUTFITS

RETAIL STORES 16 West 23d St. NEAR FIFTH AVE. 166 Broadway near Cortlandt 248 W. 125th St. Harlem. Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC OBJECTS.

Anxiety for City Hall Tablets and Central Park Blockhouse.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic places and Objects held yesterday in the office of the President, Andrew H. Green, Edward Hagaman Hall, the society's Secretary, said that there were in the top course of the coping of the southern front of the City Hall two marble slabs, each about 9 feet long, 15 inches wide and 6 inches thick, one inscribed with the names of Aldermen Morss, Fish, and Douglass and Messrs. Waldron and Lawrence as the Building Committee; the other with the names of the architect, John McComb, Jr., and the master workmen. It was decided that, as the inscriptions are becoming weather-worn, the city authorities be requested to remove the stones and erect them as a mural tablet in the general lobby of the building.

Robert L. Fryer of Buffalo reported that the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara had rechristened Bath Island "Green Island," in honor of Andrew H. Green.

A resolution was passed asking the city authorities to renovate the interior of the blockhouse in Central Park, construct a suitable glass and iron roof for illumination, and intrust the structure to the care of the society.

AN OLD SHOEMAKER DEAD.

Mahoney Once Numbered Among His Customers Many Prominent Men.

Cornelius Mahoney, an old shoemaker, was found dead yesterday morning in the shop of Christopher Gibbons, at 177 Seventh Avenue. Death was due to heart disease. Mahoney came here from Ireland thirty-five years ago, and went to work for his brother Thomas, who from 1854 until four years ago kept a shop in Hudson Street. The Mahoneys were once known as the best shoemakers in New York. This was during the days when a pair of shoes was not made for less than $15 to $20.

He made shoes for many men prominent in local and National affairs, but after a time business became poor, and he was forced to do odd jobs here and there. On Monday night he made one of a merry party at the shop of Christopher Gibbons, and during the early morning hours he was allowed to go to sleep in the shop. When Gibbons returned at 8 o'clock yesterday morning he found Mahoney lying dead. Mahoney was fifty-eight years old and unmarried.

Reorganizing the Thirteenth.

The reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment will begin at once by Major George [illegible] the officer designated by Gov. [illegible] company in the old Third [illegible] position in the battalion which [illegible] Russell and was attached to the Forty-second Regiment for [illegible] pursued will be to [illegible] a nucleus for the [illegible] respective companies. [illegible] men who were [illegible] the Amendment [illegible]

O'Neill's,

Ladies' Jackets and Capes

LADIES' JACKETS made of extra quality of Kersey, double breasted box front, French seams in back, notched collar, side pockets, entire coat lined throughout in high grade Fancy Taffeta Silk, entirely men tailored.

15.00

LADIES' CLOTH CAPES, made of Black Kersey, thirty inches deep full circular sweep, high storm collars, collars and fronts edged with genuine marten, lined throughout with Satin Rhadame.

15.00

A New Line of Ladies' Ulsters in all the popular cloths

13.98 Upward.

Elegant Novelties in Taffeta and Chiffon Waists for Evening Wear at Very Low Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT, Wed. Ev'g., at 8, Rossini's opera IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, and Saligna. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 2, at 8, Gounod's opera ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Melba (by arrg. with Chas. A. Ellis,) Djella, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Albers, Bars, and Saléza. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Sat. afternoon, Dec. 3, at 2, Wagner's opera TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Sat. Ev'g., Dec. 3, at Popular Prices, Flotow's opera MARTHA. Mmes. Engle and Mantelli. MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, Dufriche, and Saligna. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30. Sun. Ev'g., Dec. 4, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists—Miss Marie Engle, MM. Campanari and Plancon, and ROSENTHAL. (his only appearance at these concerts, and last appearance in N. Y. previous to his departure for the West,) together with entire Met. Opera House orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Prices for Sunday night concert, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50; Boxes, $8, $10, and $12. REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK. Mon. Evg., Dec. 5—La Traviata. Wed. Ev'g., Dec. 7—Le Nozze di Figaro. Fri. Evg., Dec. 9—Tannhauser. Sale for next week begins To-morrow. Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

CARNEGIE HALL. 28th Season, 1898-99. ORATORIO SOCIETY. Frank Damrosch, Conductor. First Concert Saturday Evening, Dec. 3, at 8. CHORAL MEISTERSINGER.....Wagner FESTIVAL MARCH.....Van der Stucken SEE THE CONQUERING HERO COMES. Handel MANILA TE DEUM Composed by Walter Damrosch In honor of the victory of the American Navy under Admiral Dewey. Soloists: EMMA JUCH, GERTRUDE MAY STEIN, THEODORE VAN YORX, HEINRICH MEYN. Res. seats, 75 cts. to $2, now on sale.

GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the GERMAN HOSPITAL in the City of New York, Thursday, December 1, 1898, at 8 P. M., at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. SOLOISTS: Mme. Johanna Gadski, Soprano; Mr. Leo Schulz, Violoncello; Mr. A. Schneider, Baritone. Chorus of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies. General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1.50 and $2. To be had at Schirmer's on the evening of the concert, at Carnegie Hall. Boxes seating eight at $25.00 and $15.00, to be had at the office of the Hospital, 77th St. and Park Av.

CARNEGIE HALL, PaurSymphonyOrchestra. Subscription tickets for the remaining four Public Rehearsals, (Friday afternoons,) or four Symphony Concerts, (Saturday evenings,) $1.20 to $4, now on sale at Box Office. 500 res. seats in Balcony for either afternoon or evg. series.....$1.20 Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE. LA BOHEME FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH IN AMERICA. Ev'gs 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c. Next Week—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c MAT. SAT. SISTERS RAPPO THE HIT OF THE SEASON. Virginia Aragon, Williams & Walker & Their Own Co. & Foreign Vaudeville.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 66th St. West, near Columbus Av. Open to the Public Daily, Except Mondays. Perfect Ice. Skates Free.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15. 2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n "Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mat. To-day, and Sat., 2:15. 75th Souv. Perf. Dec. 5.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS EDEN MUSEE Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 3d Week. Every evening and Saturday matinée the great success "Im Weissen Roess'l."

Lived More Than a Century.

Mrs. Bridget Fitzpatrick, one of the oldest and best known residents of New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, died at her home on Monday evening in her one hundred and first year. Her death was hastened by injuries received three weeks ago by a fall at her home. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was born in Ireland on Christmas Day, 4797. She was married to Daniel Fitzpatrick in 1821 and came to this country over half a century ago. She had been a widow for thirty-seven years. On her birthday last Christmas there was a family gathering, when she read books to her great-grandchildren without the aid of spectacles. The funeral will take place to-day from St. Peter's Church, New Brighton.

Policeman Bernard McArdle Dead.

Policeman Bernard McArdle, who had been on the force for twenty-three years, and for the past fourteen years attached to the City Hall Station, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday. He recently had a paralytic stroke, and yesterday afternoon, while at Greenwich Avenue and Tenth Street, was taken suddenly ill and fell to the sidewalk. He was removed to the hospital, where he died soon after. Some years ago Alexander Williams, who was then an Inspector, said that McArdle was probably the strongest man on the police force. McArdle leaves a wife and three children. He lived at 319 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Counsel to Cuban Commission.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta in this city, has been appointed by the Cuban Military Assembly counsel to the special commission sent by it to present to President McKinley the views of Cuban patriots as to the future of the island. Mr. Rubens went to Washington yesterday morning to assume his new duties. The commission, of which Gen. Calixto Garcia is the head, left this city yesterday afternoon for the National capital, to have an audience with the President.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P.M. 3d Av. GREATER NEW YORK AMAZED BY THE THRILLING "BATTLE OF SAN JUAN!" 200 Real Soldiers! 20 Spirited Horses! Largest Stage in the World! "Will Run All Winter."—The Journal. In addition to the USUAL GRAND VAUDEVILLE SHOW MAGGIE CLINE, MINNIE AMETHOT, RUDIN OFF, C. T. ALDRICH, 30 OTHERS. "Where will the enterprising Mr. Proctor ultimately lead us?"—Alan Dale. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. 12.30 to 10.45 P. M. ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL! Vaudeville début of Grace Huntington and Company in "Checkmate"; Joseph Hart and Carrie de Mar; "The Holly Tree Inn," Bros. Damm, Al Leech, and the Three Rosebuds, Morris's Ponies, Wargraph. Other features. No advance in prices—25c., 50c. NEXT WEEK—Début in vaudeville of MARSHALL P. WILDER!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, NOON TO 11 P. M. First and second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c.; Box Seats in Orch. and Front Balcony, $1. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices. FELIX MORRIS AND CO. in "The Vagabond." LIZZIE EVANS AND HARRY MILLS. JOE WELCH, HARRIGAN, BILLY CARTER. ED F. GOODWIN, brother of NAT C. GOODWIN. New BIOGRAPH Pictures.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings 8:10. Carriages for 11. A Distinct Triumph! Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE. Sidney Herbert, Charles Richman, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, Wilfred Clarke in the cast; and Miss ADA REHAN AS PORTIA. "Splendor unprecedented."—Trib. Matinée To-day and Sat. at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. Jefferson De Angelis. By Julian Edwards & Stanislaus Stange. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d..... Begins Daniel Frohman's..... Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2. PINERO'S NEW COMEDY TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. WM. H. CRANE IN WORTH A MILLION.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. To-day & Sat. MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. JULIA ARTHUR In Her Production of As You Like It.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Matinée To-day & Sat. 75th Perf. Dec. 19th. Souvenirs. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. JOHN DREW in THE LIARS.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées To-day & Sat.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!! At the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c. Evgs. & Mat. Sat. 50th Souvs. Dec. 23. New Buffet Promenade 7:30-12

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. 50th Perf. Monday. Souvenirs. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. ON AND OFF.